"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow, clearing in afternoon; winds north, becoming west.

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CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY

Both Houses Will Be in Session for Only a Brief Period.

The President's Message Probably Will Not Be Read Until To-morrow—The Question That Will Be Uppermost.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—At noon to-morrow the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress will begin. It promises to be a dull session, with few features. The general belief that this will be the case is shown in the smallness of the number of strangers in town. Even the Congressmen did not come in in any considerable numbers until within the past few days.

The indications are that the President's message will not go in to-morrow, although he has not yet decided this point. When Congress meets the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will appoint committees to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress is ready for business. A recess will probably be taken until the committees are ready to report. Following this Senator Burrows will notify the Senate of the death of Senator McMillan of Michigan, and a similar notification will be made in the House. Congress will thereupon adjourn until Tuesday as a mark of respect to Mr. McMillan's memory.

If the President decides to send his message in, the notification of Senator McMillan's death will be deferred until the message has been delivered. Then there will be no other business of any consequence before either house. The new Representatives-elect, chosen to succeed men who have died within the year, will present their credentials and be sworn.

It is admitted on all hands that the trust question in all its phases will be the most important topic of discussion in Congress this Winter. Indeed, the leaders incline to the belief that, aside from the annual appropriation bills and routine legislation, it will be the only general subject on which there is a chance of action. As yet the leaders have formulated no measure, and there exists a pretty wide divergence of opinion as to what can or should be done. The President's recommendations on the subject are awaited with interest. The most conservative opinion among the Republican leaders seems to favor an appropriation for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. Such an appropriation, it is pointed out, could be placed on one of the regular appropriation bills and put through both houses without difficulty, whereas any amendment to the law itself, no matter how conservative, would likely meet opposition.

The calendars of both houses are crowded with business. The greater part, however, is of a private character. On the Senate calendar there are nearly 200 bills, of which fully one-half are for pensions and to grant increase of pensions. There are few bills of a public character of general interest on the calendar. Among these are the Pure Food bill, the immigration bill, and the bill of Senator Lodge for the reorganization of the Consular service.

The admission of the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona as States of the Union will be a subject of general importance. The House having passed the Omnibus Territorial bill last session, its advocates will now concentrate their efforts on securing its passage in the Senate. In the closing hours of the last session a unanimous agreement was reached that the Committee on Territories should report on the bill Wednesday, Dec. 3. There is no definite information as to what the committee's decision will be.

Other questions which are expected to receive the attention of the Senate at this session are the tariff and Cuban reciprocity. Very few Republican Senators admit the probability of any change of the tariff law during the present session, but some bills to modify present schedules may be introduced and speeches made thereon.

Among the numerous nominations which will be sent to the Senate for confirmation is that of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. There are a number of cases involving constitutional questions before the court whose hearing has been postponed until a full bench can be secured, and the desire on the part of the court for prompt action doubtless will secure expedition in the consideration of this nomination.

The anthracite coal strike question will come before the House in the form of a bill to provide for the Strike Commission. Judge Gray, Chairman of the commission, has written a letter to Mr. Cannon, head of the Appropriation Committee, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 to defray the expenses of the commission, to pay its clerical force, and to furnish such compensation for its members as the President may fix. The committee will meet to-morrow to prepare a bill which, it is believed, will be presented and passed this week. The leaders have resolved to expedite the passage of the appropriation bills as much as possible. Mr. Cannon believes that the legislative, executive, and judicial, and the pension appropriation bills can be disposed of before the holidays.

The business of the House is divided into three classes. The calendar of the Committee of the Whole is made up of bills which carry an appropriation of money, credit, or public property. On this there are 156 bills. The most important of these measures are a bill from the Coinage Committee to maintain the legal tender of the silver dollar at parity with gold and to increase the subsidiary silver coinage, which has the approval of the Treasury Department, and the Fowler bill to maintain the gold standard, provide an elastic currency, equalize the rates of interest, and further amend the banking laws. A bill for the prevention of the adulteration and misbranding of food products is also on this calendar.

The House calendar is made up of bills of general character involving no appropriation of money. On this there are fifty bills. The private calendar contains over 400 bills, of which 100 are for increase of pensions to as many individuals.

SENATOR HOAR'S FORECAST.

No Tariff or Trust Legislation in the Coming Session of Congress—No Cuban Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts thinks little legislation will be accomplished this Winter outside of the general appropriation bills.

"The money bills," said he, "will consume the greater part of the time of the session. In my opinion no tariff or anti-trust measure will be passed. Thirteen weeks is a very short time. It will not afford opportunity for the debate which such measures would certainly invite. Changes in the tariff would surely result in plunging the country into a feeling of uncertainty and alarm, which might cause disastrous results. Just as soon as Congress begins to consider a reduction or increase of tariff rates dealers and manufacturers naturally become perplexed, and prices become disturbed. All members of Congress know this, and I am confident the Republicans are too wise to attempt any changes as a session so short that tariff revision could not be given proper consideration."

In Senator Hoar's opinion the speech at Pittsburg of Attorney General Knox on the trust question will have considerable influence with Congress, but he is doubtful that anything will be done with that question by this Congress.

"It is possible," said Mr. Hoar, "that something may be done to relieve the condition of financial distress in the Philippines, and the Ray Bankrupt bill may be passed. But even these measures cannot be acted upon if they provoke any debate."

Mr. Hoar thinks it unlikely that reciprocity with Cuba will become a law at the coming session. "Measures for the reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar will meet with greater opposition in this session than they did last Spring," said he.

"There is a disposition on the part of most Senators to avoid the discussion of Cuban tariff, because they feel it will not be possible to reach any agreement as to what is to be done for the island."

MR. HANNA WILL STAY.

His Flat Denial of the Story That He Intends to Resign from the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Senator Hanna denies positively the rumors that appear intermittently that he intends soon to resign. "I am not going to resign from anything," the Senator said to-night. "Such a thought has never entered my head. If I live, I shall not retire from the Senate until I have served out the term for which I was elected. The people of Ohio will have to say as to whether I shall retire at the end of my term.

"Neither will I retire as Chairman of the Republican National Committee until after I have called the next National Convention to order. If the new National Committee to be selected by that convention does not ask me to become its Chairman I will not have to pass upon the subject of my retirement. If it does tender me the Chairmanship, then I shall have to decide whether I will accept it."

VIRGINIA MEMBER OPPOSED.

John S. Wise, Counsel for Negroes, Said to be Trying to Keep Representative-Elect Glass Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There may be a scene when Congress convenes to-morrow and the new Congressmen, elected to take the places of men who have died during the year, present their credentials. It is reported that John S. Wise of New York will make an effort to prevent the swearing in of Representative Glass of Virginia on the ground that Mr. Glass was elected by the unconstitutional exclusion of the negro votes in his district.

Mr. Wise is one of the counsel for the Virginia negroes who attempted to have the new Virginia Constitution invalidated because it disfranchised the colored men. Mr. Wise is in Washington to-night, and visited several leading Republican Congressmen. It is reported that he has been trying to get one of them to object to the swearing in of Mr. Glass.

Mr. Glass was elected to fill the unexpired term of Peter J. Otey, who died some months ago. If a member can be found to make the objection, it will take a majority vote to prevent Mr. Glass from being sworn in. If the majority vote can be secured the case will be referred to committee.

MAKING THE SOUTH SOLID.

Democratic Congressman from Alabama Comments on President Roosevelt's Policy Toward "Lily Whites."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Representative Bankhead of Alabama, speaking of the President's attitude toward Southern white Republicans, said to-night:

"The President's attitude toward the 'Lily White' Republicans in Alabama has caused widespread comment and no little irritation in our State. Of course, our Republican friends, the overwhelming majority of whom are 'Lily Whites'—that is, opposed to the negro in politics—were at first greatly surprised and are now indignant at the President's treatment of them because of their political divorce from the negro. But the Democrats are naturally jubilant that the President should use the power of his great office and his deservedly powerful personal prestige to prevent the upbuilding of a strong Republican Party in the South, which might in time threaten Democratic supremacy.

"The President's virtual removal of Collector Bingham of Alabama, who is personally a man of high character and an official admittedly efficient, tends powerfully to solidify all white men under the Democratic banner, and to our party this is comforting. The President says in effect to Southern white Republicans, 'You must take the negro or I shall have none of you.' That appeals, of course, very strongly to the negro vote in the North, but it tends at the same time to perpetuate the Democratic solidarity of the South."

COLLEGE GIRLS' BAKERY.

Two Radcliffe Students Operating a Place Where "Perfect" Bread Only Is Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 30.—Two bright Radcliffe College girls are proprietors here of a bakery which is unlike any other in the world. Miss Stevenson, a South Carolinian, is the manager. Her partner is Miss Frances Elliott, the daughter of a Toronto physician, a graduate of Toronto University and Radcliffe. Miss Elliott oversees the breadmaking.

Miss Stevenson is a graduate of Converse College. To her is due the idea of a bakery which should turn out only perfect bread—bread which would meet all the requirements of wholesomeness and toothsomeness. With Miss Elliott she started a laboratory bakery. At first they did their own baking and the sales paid all expenses. To-day they have five trained bakers working in two shifts. The demand far exceeds the capacity of the "plant."

They make three kinds—a health bread, cream bread, and whole wheat bread, and their process requires from eight to ten hours' careful work.

MRS. HAWKES DIES OF BURNS.

Had Been Visiting When a Lamp Was Upset Accidentally.

Mrs. Ellen Hawkes, twenty-nine years of age, of 93 Concord Street, Brooklyn, who was burned on Saturday night, died yesterday. With her daughter Sadie, ten years of age, Mrs. Hawkes was visiting the family of George Gloe, a hotel steward, whose apartments are in the Concord Street house, when an oil lamp on the table was upset accidentally. The blazing oil fell upon Mrs. Hawkes and her clothing took fire, as did also that of her daughter, who went to her assistance. Gloe, in the excitement and confusion, fell out of a window and dropped a distance of thirty feet to the ground. His right ankle was fractured, and his body was bruised.

New York—30 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special is the train for the man who can't afford to lose any time. A stenographer is at his service on the train.—Adv.

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For Coughs and Colds, children take Piso's Cure for Consumption without objection.—Adv.

TUGBOAT SAVES FAMILY FROM SINKING BARGE

Her Tow Knocked to Pieces on the Rocks.

Four Unsuccessful Attempts to Lie To Before the Rescue Was Made—Policeman Nearly Drowned in Rowboat.

During the storm last evening four persons nearly lost their lives on Long Island Sound through the sinking of a coal barge, which ran on the rocks off North Brother Island. They were rescued by the crew of the tugboat Hattie B. of the McWilliams Towing Line, from which the barge had become separated through the snapping of the hawser.

Five times Capt. Smith of the Hattie B. tried to get alongside of the barge, and only succeeded in getting off Capt. Bentley, his wife, and four children on the last attempt.

About 7 o'clock last evening the Hattie B. was towing the coal barge through the Sound when just off North Brother Island the hawser snapped. The barge had 150 tons of coal aboard and had been experiencing much difficulty in the choppy sea. When the hawser broke the heavy wind carried the barge toward the rocks not far from the shore.

Capt. Bentley was at the tiller and he shouted to his wife to bring the children on deck. Slowly the barge drifted on toward the rocks and Capt. Bentley saw that the Hattie B., which was turning to the rescue, would not reach him in time. He gathered his little family at the stern hatchway and made them lie down flat on the deck. The barge struck the rocks with terrific force and stove a five-foot hole near the bow.

The barge began to sink slowly, and Capt. Bentley looked almost with despair at the tug which was trying to lay to the barge. Four times the tug made the attempt only to be swept past the barge. Finally on the fifth attempt, and just when the deck of the barge at the stern was but a foot out of the water, the tug hove to and was held in until the Bentley family had been taken aboard. Capt. Bentley was the last to leave the barge, and he had to jump to make the tug, as it was being swept away by the tide and wind.

Patrolman Thomas of the Alexander Avenue Station was standing in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, when he saw the hawser part and the barge drift toward the rocks. Then he saw excitement on the barge and Capt. Bentley gather his family around him. Thomas thought he might be able to rescue them, and he jumped into a rowboat and put out for the barge.

He had gone only a short distance, however, when the rowboat became unmanageable and partly filled with water. He had to turn back to save himself, and was nearly exhausted when he reached the shore. The Hattie B. took her passengers to the railroad dock, and from there they made their way to the home of friends.

Capt. Bentley told Policeman Thomas that he had had narrow escapes from death, but never before had he come so close. He said that it seemed like an hour from the time the boat struck the rocks until they were rescued, although in fact it was a little less than ten min ites.

ROBBERS KILL BANK CLERK.

Evidence of a Desperate Battle—Youth's Body Found Next Morning—Murderers Escape.

WESTVILLE, Ind., Nov. 30.—Wesley Reynolds, aged sixteen, employed as clerk in the bank at Westville, in this county, was shot and killed at an early hour this morning by robbers who had broken into the place and were about to blow open the safe. The men escaped in a stolen rig.

Adolph Koonts, passing the building early this morning, discovered a broken window and called to Reynolds, but received no response. He reported the circumstance to E. S. Smith, owner of the bank, who investigated and found his clerk dead in a pool of blood on the floor. At his side were an empty revolver and another partially empty.

Examination showed evidences of a desperate battle. More than twenty shots had been exchanged. From the trail of blood left by the robbers it is believed one of them was wounded. The rig in which they escaped was abandoned six miles south of Westville. Sheriff Small and a posse of men are searching for the men. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

Young Reynolds received three bullet wounds, one through the head, the second through the neck, and the third through the heart.

DEARTH OF FIELD ANIMALS.

Pest Has Almost Exterminated Carabaos in Philippines—Agriculture at a Standstill.

MANILA, Nov. 30. — Efforts to restore agriculture in the Philippine Islands have been blocked by a dearth of field animals. Ninety per cent. of the carabaos died in the original epidemic of rinderpest, and of the small number imported since many have died. The Government had planned an extensive importation of these animals to meet the crying need and had arrranged to have them immunized. It was forced to abandon this plan on account of the lack of money to meet the purchases.

The general cultivation of the plantations is impossible without them and the absence of any immediate prospect of getting the field animals leaves the agricultural situation in a serious condition.

BODY SAVED FROM DISSECTORS.

Corpse of an ex-Clubman, Who Died a Pauper, Found in a Louisville Deadhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—The body of Nathan B Walker, an ex-member of the Lotos and Union League Clubs of New York, who was deserted in his adversity and died a pauper in the Louisville City Hospital, was rescued by Henry Watterson from the dead house of the medical college after a strenuous effort, and buried in The Courier-Journal's lot in Cave Hill to-day.

The body was found among thirty others. The incident became known through a paragraph which Mr. Watterson wrote in to-day's Courier-Journal.

N. B. Walker, it was said at the Lotos Club last night, had been a member of the club some time ago. At the Union League it was said Mr. Walker was not remembered.

SAVES CLIFF DWELLERS' RUINS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 30.—The United States Land Office at Santa Fé, N. M., decided in favor of Mrs. Virginia D. McClurg of Colorado Springs in her suit against Mrs. Corbin. The suit was brought to preserve the historic cliff dwellers' ruins in northeastern Socorro County, New Mexico.

The ruins are the largest thus far known and are valuable to students of archaeology and ethnology. Mrs. Corbin claimed to have homestead rights to the land, including the ruins.

Ice Blasts and Summer Zephyrs.
That's the difference between New York and California—a difference of 4 days on the Golden State Limited. Rock Island Route, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

BAD SMASHUP ON THE BRIDGE.

Lowell M. Palmer's Coachman Seriously Injured and His Coupe Wrecked by a Trolley Car.

On their way across the Brooklyn Bridge late Saturday night to take a train at Jersey City for an extended shooting trip in the South, Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., a Brooklyn clubman, and son of Lowell M. Palmer, the coal merchant, and his friend Mr. Marshall, a retired cordage man, met with a mishap which nearly cost them their lives. They were seated in a coupé driven by Mr. Palmer's coachman, George Miller, when they were crashed into by De Kalb Avenue Car No. 677, John McHale, motorman, and George Bauer, conductor, just as they reached the big tower on the Manhattan side of the span.

In front of the coupé were three heavy milk trucks, and when Miller tried to turn out from the trolley tracks when he heard the car behind he found his way blocked. Before the coachman could clear the tracks, the coupé was struck and thrown against the curb and entirely demolished. Wheels, lamps, shafts, &c., formed a heap of débris in which the two occupants were pinned till Policeman McKeon of the bridge squad dragged them through the windows of the coupé.

Though both men were cut by falling glass, and otherwise injured by the shock they immediately rushed to the assistance of the coachman, who lay unconscious in the roadway. He was badly cut about the face and body, and Mr. Palmer placed Miller in a carriage and took him to his own physician on the Manhattan side. Last night it was said in answer to a telephone message to Mr. Palmer's house that the coachman was seriously injured.

As the coupé was a wreck, it was left on the bridge and remained there all day Sunday, the police awaiting word from the owner.

Mr. Palmer and his friend, after seeing the coachman was in good hands, continued on their way to Jersey City, where they caught a late train for the Southern hunting ground.

$10,000 PIANO FOR MR. SCHWAB.

Expensive Instrument Being Made for the Steel Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—There is being finished in a Roxbury factory one of the most expensive and elaborate pianos ever constructed in the United States for Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate. The price is $10,000, the highest ever paid for a piano by an American.

The Schwab piano is a marvelous creation of mechanical and artistic forces. It is a middle-sized grand of Louis XVI. design. The case is gilded throughout and ornately decorated with leaves and foliage of Watteau pattern. It is 8 feet 7 inches long, 5 feet 2 inches extreme width, and weighs 1,150 pounds.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

National Convention Will Open in Baltimore To-morrow and Continue a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—The convention of the National Council of Jewish Women, which opens in the Eutaw Place Synagogue next Tuesday, will be the largest and most important gathering of that body ever held in the country. Every State and every large city in the Union will be represented. Most of the National officers arrived to-day, including Mrs. Henry G. Solomon of Chicago, the President; Mrs. Emanuel Mendel of Chicago, Second Vice President; Mrs. J. H. Seis of Chicago, Treasurer; Miss Minnie Loeb of Chicago, Auditor, and Miss Sadie American of New York, Corresponding Secretary.

Addresses of welcome will be delivered by Mrs. Moses Goldenberg, President of the Baltimore section, and the Rev. Dr. William Rosenau. Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago, will deliver an address on "The New Social Spirit." The convention will continue until Monday evening, Dec. 8. Numerous public receptions and entertainments will be given the delegates. The Baltimore section will give a brilliant reception at the Pontiix Club Friday; the ladies will go to Washington, where they will be given a reception at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt.

The work of the Council includes philanthropy and the study of Jewish literature and history.

FAIL TO CONVICT BANKER.

Jury Unable to Agree in Third Trial of a North Carolina Man for Embezzlement.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 30.—After being out twenty-four hours, the United States District Court jury was unable to agree on a verdict in the case of William E. Breese, late President of the First National Bank of Asheville, charged with embezzling $114,000 from the bank some years ago, and a mistrial was entered this afternoon. The jury stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

This is Breese's third trial. The first time he was convicted and on appeal was granted a new trial. At the second trial the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

APPREHENSION IN CARACAS.

Trouble with Germany Feared—Mr. Seligman May See Secretary Hay Regarding the Venezuela Plan To-day.

CARACAS, Nov. 30.—Gen. Antonio Velutini has been appointed Venezuelan Minister Plenipotentiary to France. He will renew the diplomatic relations between the two countries, which have been broken off since 1894.

The precipitate nomination of Gen. Velutini is due in part to the fears entertained by the Venezuelan Government of complications with Germany. The newly appointed Minister is of French descent.

The news that Germany will send three warships to reinforce her squadron in Venezuelan waters, which already numbers three vessels, has produced a feeling of apprehension in this city, and especially in official circles. The following is a quotation from the semi-official papers commenting on the cablegrams describing the attitude of Great Britain and Germany toward Venezuela.

"We will await confirmation of the cablegrams before speaking more clearly, and we must suppose, owing to respect for the seriousness of the Cabinet of St. James and the decisions of the German Government, that the said cablegrams are unfounded."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Isaac N. Seligman, the New York banker, who saw the President yesterday, was again at the White House to-night. He came alone, and remained with the President for some time.

Mr. Seligman's visit, it is understood here, is to ascertain whether the United States will lend its moral support toward the meeting by Venezuela of obligations to Germany and Great Britain. He refused to-night to say anything about the proposition or as to what took place between the President and himself.

Mr. Seligman intended to go to New York to-morrow morning, but he has delayed his departure for the purpose of having an interview with Secretary Hay, to whom he is anxious to outline the scheme proposed. The Secretary is expected back to-morrow and Mr. Seligman said to-night that he might be able to make a statement after his interview with Mr. Hay.

The Strenuous Man's Train
is the Pennsylvania Special; twenty hours to Chicago, and all the conveniences of the office right at hand.—Adv.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER A SUICIDE

Was Under Arrest on Suspicion of Killing Her Two Children.

THEIR LIVES WERE INSURED

Woman Also Was Suspected of Having Killed Her Husband, Who Died Two Years Ago.

DEXTER, Me., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Hattie L. Whitten, who was arrested yesterday charged with having poisoned her nine-year-old daughter, from whose funeral she had just returned, committed suicide to-day by hanging from a bedpost while in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Curtis.

Her death ends a case which promised, from the suspicions held against Mrs. Whitten, to be as sensational as any inquired into in Maine for a long time.

Mrs. Whitten was suspected not only of having caused the death of the child buried yesterday, but also that of her husband, who died two years ago, and that of an elder daughter, aged eleven, who died Sept. 19 last. Both children died suddenly when just previously they had appeared to be in the best of health. The children were insured for $56 and $85 respectively.

Suspicion having been aroused by the death of the younger girl Thursday, the physicians decided to hold an autopsy. The autopsy was held while the body was at the cemetery awaiting interment. Traces of arsenic and strychnine were found. Mrs. Whitten's arrest followed.

Without delay a Coroners' jury was impaneled, and on evidence presented it reported that the girl's death was due to poison administered by the mother.

Mrs. Whitten was arraigned in court, pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder, was held until Tuesday for a hearing, and remanded into the care of Deputy Sheriff Curtis. She was taken to the home of her son Lewis, who is married and lives here, for the night. She slept quietly with her mother, Mrs. David Livermore of Milo. Deputy Sheriff Curtis took her to his home to-day, and kept her in sight until late in the afternoon, when he had occasion to go to the barn to feed his horses. In this brief interval Mrs. Whitten took two towels, tied them together, and with a noose hanged herself from the top of an old-fashioned bedpost. When Mr. Curtis returned he found life to be extinct.

Since Mrs. Whitten's death some of the evidence presented before the Coroner's jury has been made public. It was shown that she bought laudanum, arsenic, and castor oil the day prior to the death of one daughter, in September, and strychnine and arsenic on three days of last week.

The autopsy showed evidences of poisoning in the stomach, intestines, and brain, warranting the sending of these parts to Prof. Robinson of Bowdoin College for analysis. The stomach and intestines from the body of the elder daughter, which was exhumed yesterday, were also sent to Prof. Robinson.

Mrs. Whitten was about forty-five years of age, and came here from Dover, this State, three months ago.

An incident just brought out is that last Monday Jennie, then in good health, was selling small wares from house to house, stating that with the proceeds she intended to purchase her mother a Christmas present, and at the same time her mother was at the drug store purchasing poison.

CHILDREN POISONED, PERHAPS.

Parents Arrested in Philadelphia in Connection with the Death of Little Daughters.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—After carrying on for a period of several weeks an investigation into the cause of the death of Annie Williams, aged nine years, and her three-year-old sister, Josephine, on Oct. 21 and 22, respectively, the police authorities have arrested the parents of the dead children. The father, John W. Williams, was taken into custody late last night, and the mother was removed to the police station to-day, along with her other three small children.

Annie and Josephine died of what the attending physician thinks was poison, and so notified the Coroner. A chemical analysis tended to prove the doctor's theory. It is said the dead children were insured, the elder one for $115 and the younger child for $30.

Williams and his wife deny that they were the cause of the death of the two children.

COAL DELIVERED ON SUNDAY.

Boston Dealers Yield to the Demands of Their Customers—The Situation

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Coal was delivered to-day in all the residential districts of the city, the Metropolitan Coal Company and several other local coal dealers yielding to the demands of their customers and opening their establishments for the transaction of Sunday business.

The comparatively cold weather of the past week has, it is said, awakened the citizens of Boston to a realization of the serious scarcity of coal which exists. All day yesterday coal dealers were besieged by customers who wanted coal, and wanted it at once. The dealers were unable to do anything for them, except allow small quantities to old customers. None of them could promise immediate delivery of even as much as a quarter of a ton.

One dealer said that the situation to-day was more serious than at any time since the strike began. He also said he saw no immediate prospect of a drop in prices or of an adequate supply until April.

In outlying places the situation is reported to be equally serious.

CONVENTION OF POTTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—The United States Potters' Association will hold its fourteenth annual convention in Washington this week, beginning Tuesday. Charles Cook of this city is President of the association, which includes as members all the manufacturing potters of the United States.

The new combination which has been formed by English potters to fight the invasion of American pottery ware will be considered by the convention. Thirty of the largest factories in the Staffordshire district are included in the English scheme, which has for its particular object the suppression of American "cheap china." Trenton is the target upon which the combination has focused its aim, it being claimed that nearly all the china shipped to the European market comes from this place.

Ran Away to See the World.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Katie Rosaler, eight years of age, disappeared from her home here yesterday, and the police failed to find her. This morning she was discovered asleep under a porch two miles from the city and was restored to her parents. She says she wants to see the world. This is the fourth time within a year that she has run away.

An International Arrangement.
Dewar's Scotch in the best American highballs.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER COMING.

President Fox of the Democratic Club Makes Announcement—Has No Wish to Lead Again.

Richard Croker will return in the Spring. This information was obtained last night from John Fox, President of the Democratic Club. Mr. Fox was in Europe this Summer and had several talks with Mr. Croker. He said that Mr. Croker told him that he expected to visit New York during the coming year to see his relatives and old friends.

When Mr. Fox was told that this information was at variance with the statement of Mr. Croker's intentions made by J. Sergeant Cram on his return from abroad, he said he was sure Mr. Cram must have received a false impression from Mr. Croker's remarks.

"Mr. Croker has no desire to resume the leadership of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Fox, "and his coming will have no especial significance. Mr. Croker realizes fully that, when a man has been a leader for a number of years, his influence is bound to suffer from an accumulation of antagonisms. All great political leaders have that experience. If they are men like Mr. Croker, whose first concern was always for the interest of the organization, they are obliged to frequently offend friends. Sores are caused in this way which are never healed, and the time comes when even the man who has worked most zealously and loyally for the organization realizes, or should realize, that the best service he can render it is to eliminate himself from active service. It would be well if other Democratic leaders were capable of the same self-abnegation as that shown by Mr. Croker.

"Mr. Croker's idea is that the young men ought to be put at the helm in this State. If that is done, and the men whose political experience enables them to give valuable advice, accord to the new leaders their loyal support, the State can be carried by the Democracy."

All the arrangements for the reception to be given to Leader Charles F. Murphy at the Democratic Club Thursday evening have been completed. The reception is to be a purely local affair, all of the Tammany district leaders have been invited, but no invitation has been sent to David Bennett Hill or any other of the up-State Democrats of prominence.

At the reception which was given to Lewis Nixon last year, Mr. Hill was the guest of honor next to Mr. Nixon, and he delivered the address of the occasion. The fact that Mr. Hill has not been invited to the reception to Mr. Murphy is taken to indicate that the feeling of the Democratic Club toward the State leader is not as cordial as it was previous to the recent campaign. It is said that the club, while not wishing to invite Mr. Hill, did not want to show him an evident discourtesy, and for that reason the idea of making the reception to Mr. Murphy a purely local affair was adopted.

There will be no set speeches at the banquet, though it is expected that there will be some impromptu remarks by some of the prominent members.

The annual meeting of the club will be held to-night. The report of Treasurer T. F. Hascall, which will be submitted at the meeting, shows that the receipts of the club during the past year were $120,401.28, which, with a balance of $4,401.46, gave a credit of $124,802.76. The expenditures during the year were $117,681.22. This leaves a balance of $7,121.54. The assets of the club, including the clubhouse, which is valued at $350,000, are put down at $353,580.25.

DIES IN A THEATRE BOX.

Stage Carpenter McFall Stricken with Apoplexy—The Body Taken to the Morgue After Police Dispute.

David McFall, seventy-one years old, of 213 East Thirty-fifth Street, said to be the oldest stage carpenter in the city, died suddenly in a box at the Murray Hill Theatre last night just as the curtain ascended for the opening of the Sunday night concert.

McFall was surrounded with a number of his old friends, and up to the time the curtain started to rise he was in good spirits. As the curtain rolled half way up McFall staggered to his feet, gasped, "Good-bye, boys, I am going," threw his hands in the air, and fell backward on the floor.

Policeman McCarthy of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, and when Dr. Vose arrived he stated that the old man died of apoplexy.

At the request of the manager of the theatre Dr. Vose consented to take the body to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station in the ambulance. When the body was carried into the station house Roundsman Quinn, now Acting Sergeant, found that the man was dead, he ordered Dr. Vose to remove it instantly:

"What right have you to disturb the body?" demanded Quinn. "You can't leave it here."

Dr. Vose thought it over for a moment and then carried the body back into the ambulance. "To the Morgue!" he ordered the driver, and there McFall's body rested last night, while notice was sent to the man's two sons, Joseph and Alfred, that the body was at their disposal.

McFall had set the stage for most of the great actors and actresses during the last half century, having been first employed by P. T. Barnum as stage carpenter in Barnum's Museum, at the corner of Park Row and Broadway.

WITHDREW PLEA OF GUILTY.

Arthur K. Bourne, Arrested for Speeding an Automobile, Decided to Fight the Case.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 30.—Charged with speeding his automobile faster than eight miles an hour on the village streets, a young man who said he was Arthur K. Bourne, son of Frederick G. Bourne of Manhattan, was arrested here this afternoon. With him at the time were a man and two women. Mr. Bourne was taken before Justice J. B. Cooper, and he expressed a willingness to enter a plea of guilty as being the easiest way out of the trouble.

Justice Cooper fixed the fine at $40 and the case was to have been settled there and then, but John Snedecor and C. B. Jones, two clubmen who appeared while the case was in progress, told Mr. Bourne that if he really thought he was not traveling eight miles an hour it was his duty to fight.

They told him of the crusade against automobiles which is going on in Long Island, and he then withdrew his plea and entered one of not guilty. He was then paroled until Thursday, and in leaving said he would make a determined effort to free himself of the charge.

WHISTLING POSTAL CARDS.

Caused Wondering Letter Sorters to Hunt for Birds in the Mail Bags.

The whistling postal card, which first made its appearance some days ago in the foreign mail department of the General Post Office, was much in evidence yesterday morning when the mail that came over in the Cunarder Campania was opened. There were hundreds of the whistling variety in the mail, and for probably an hour the uninitiated postal clerks were busy trying to find canary birds, jay birds, and in several cases crying babies, that the sounds that filled the room led them to believe had crossed the Atlantic in mail bags.

The cards come from Germany, and are about the same size as the regulation American cards. Where the message is to be written there are the pictures of two birds, one bird flying to the east and the other to the west. Between the birds the whistle, which is a very small affair, is ingeniously inserted, and emits its sound when the cards is grasped.

We Connect with Them All.
At Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Montreal the New York Central connects with every transcontinental line of railway.—Adv.

GOLD SENT TO MR. KRUGER

$650,000 from Transvaal Believed to be in Germany.

BRITAIN SEARCHING FOR IT

Botha Demands that Kruger and Leyds Give Up $2,500,000 They Are Said to Have in Their Possession.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The British Government is telegraphing to all the German ports making inquiries concerning a number of Boer gold bars, worth $650,000, which, it is supposed, have been brought to this country from South Africa within the past fortnight.

The bars are destined for ex-President Kruger and Dr. Leyds, and, it is presumed, had been concealed in the northern Transvaal.

Great Britain will endeavor legally to attach the gold if it can be located, on the ground that she is entitled to all the assets of the Transvaal because she has assumed responsibility for the debts of that country, including the bonds issued prior to the war.

Gen. Botha's reply to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain that the late Boer Government had no assets was strictly true as far as he knew, but since receiving Mr. Chamberlain's letter Gen. Botha has learned, according to seemingly trustworthy information here, that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds have in their possession $2,500,000. Gen. Botha requested them to turn over this gold for the benefit of the Boer people, but Dr. Leyds refused, averring that the money was to be used in upholding the Boer nationality in the future.

Gen. Botha has notified Dr. Leyds that unless the gold is given up legal proceedings will be brought against him.

DE WET'S BOOK ON THE WAR.

Boer and Briton Criticised Alike—Little Praise for Roberts or Kitchener—Burgher Treachery Alleged.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—"Had not so many of our burghers proved false to their own colors England, as the great Bismarck foretold, would have found her grave in South Africa." That is the keynote of Gen. De Wet's book, entitled "Three Years' War," published by Archibald Constable & Co. here, and dedicated by the Boer General "To my fellow-subjects of the British Empire."

It is perhaps the most remarkable book by the most remarkable leader that any recent war has produced. The concise, simply told tale of the extraordinary campaign is marked throughout with the stamp of truth. The baldness of the narrative only serves to bring into striking relief the fiery passages in which a strong man literally blurts out his soul in pathetic regret or bitter denunciation. In thus taking the public into his confidence De Wet hopes nothing of the glamour with which his exploits in the field surrounded him. In criticising he spares no one; Boer and Briton come equally under the lash.

De Wet declares that whatever the British people may have to say in discredit of Gen. Buller, he had to operate against stronger positions than any other British General. Throughout the work the Boer General has but slight praise for Lord Roberts, and little more for Lord Kitchener. Gen. Knox is almost the only British General who seems to have struck De Wet as a commander with real military genius.

Of "Tommy Atkins" De Wet has many kindly things to say, and he declares that the British were far from being bad "blots." The comparative immunity of the Boers from harm De Wet constantly and most fervently attributes to the interposition of God. "If any reader," he says, "is eager to know how it was I kept out of the enemy's hands I can only answer, although I may not be understood, that I ascribed it to nothing else than this—it was not God's will that I should fall into their hands. Let those who rejoice at my miraculous escapes give all the praise to God."

Nevertheless, the book teems with accounts of the military and other strategies by which De Wet outwitted his pursuers. Frequently he recounts cases of desertion and panic among his own men when his entreaties and jamboking were all of no avail. De Wet pays a tribute to Gen. Cronje for his bravery, but declares that he lost at Paardeberg only on account of his fatal obstinacy in refusing to leave the laager as he was advised to do by Gen. Botha and by the writer himself.

Regarding his own forces, De Wet writes: "It was far easier to fight against the great English Army than against treachery among my own people, and an iron will was required to fight against both. Once it only our orders had been carried out a little more strictly and if only the most elementary rules of strategy had been observed in our efforts to break the British lines of communication, Lord Roberts and his thousands of troops would have found themselves shut up in Pretoria, where they would have

RABBI MENDES HONORED

Loving Cup and $5,000 Presented by Members of His Synagogue.

Silver Jubilee of His Pastorate of Congregation Shearith Israel Celebrated—Dr. Schulman's Tribute.

The Spanish and Portuguese Congregation of Shearith Israel met last evening in the synagogue at Seventieth Street and Central Park West, to pay tribute to the Rev. Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, who had completed a quarter of a century as its pastor and leader.

With the Congregation Shearith Israel there joined representatives of varied interests with which Dr. Mendes has been and is actively connected in his work in New York, and these bore him the greeting of their respective organizations. A third element in the gathering of over 900 persons was constituted by those who, although they differ with him in matters religious, have come through the years of his ministry here to know and love Dr. Mendes as a man.

The members of the Congregation Shearith Israel expressed their esteem through the presentation of a handsome loving cup and a check for $5,000.

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Bernard Drachman, after which L. Napoleon Levy, President of the congregation, read letters from several friends of Dr. Mendes, among them Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. Dr. Samuel Schulman was then introduced to present for the New York Board of Jewish Ministers, which Dr. Mendes was instrumental in founding and of which he is now President, resolutions of congratulation. Dr. Schulman spoke in tribute of Dr. Mendes and his work. He said:

"It is no easy task to be a minister in our time, and happy is that man who may look back over twenty-five years of service and justly feel that he has done his work well, and in doing it well has earned the unanimous esteem of the largest Jewish congregation in the world. But doubly happy is he who is permitted to feel the heart tribute of those who have known him best and therefore have loved him most.

"The modern minister stands at the end of a process of growth in the Jewish religion and because of this is called upon to present in person and through his functions the personalities of Judaism to the world. He is the successor to the prophets; he is the successor to the priest, and to the Pharisee who took the thought of the Nation and put it into living practice. Therefore he must be the faithful shepherd of his people, seeking the lost, binding up the wounded, healing the sick, and, above all, he must present to the world a man. To be prophet, priest, pharisee, leader, sage, or as we say in modern times, preacher, minister, teacher, pastor, student—to do all these things perfectly is to be well nigh a perfect man. And one is not far away from the truth in saying that Dr. Henry Mendes comes near to the ideal.

"A fervent preacher of the truth as he understood it, he did not limit himself to expounding the doctrine to his own. He was the first up-town minister to found a mission school on the east side for the religious instruction of children. He helped found, twenty-three years ago, The American Hebrew and was the founder, as he is the President, of the Association of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations of America. Judged by the standards of his ideals, he has been tried and found triumphant.

The President of the congregation, in its behalf, next presented resolutions passed at a meeting Nov. 10, and then Frederick A Kursheedt, for the congregation, made the presentation of the loving cup. Dr. Mendes, as he rose to respond, was greeted by sound after round of applause. He spoke with evident emotion, and said, in part:

"If I have accomplished anything, it is only by the help of God and your confidence, and I should do wrong if I did not say here that much of the result in this congregation was due to the foundation strongly laid by him who preceded me. And I must say as a man, at a moment like this, that whatever I have attempted and done has been due in large measure to those two good women who so largely have influenced my life—my mother and my wife. I thank you, and I pray that my boys may be spared, the one to remember what he has heard this night and the other to grow up into the knowledge of how this congregation has been pleased to honor its humble servant."

An address touching upon the work of Dr. Mendes was then delivered by Dr. S. Solis Cohen of the Congregation Mikve Israel of Philadelphia, which members of the Congregation Shearith Israel founded when exiled from New York during the occupation by the British in revolutionary times. Testimonials were also presented by representatives of the Hebra Hased Va Amet, the Hebrew Relief Society, the Polonies Talmud Torah School, the Shearith Israel Sisterhood, and its junior league, the Union of Orthodox Congregations of the United States and Canada, and the alumni of the Polonies Talmud Torah School.

CAT STORY FROM NEW JERSEY.

Alleged Columbia Students Tell of a Fierce Battle with Two Animals Near Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Nov. 30.—Two cats that had lived away from the haunts of man long enough to lose the graces of civilization made an attack this morning on George S. Hillery and Samuel K. Dougherty, who said they were students of Columbia University, and who were on a tramp over the mountains. Ugly scratches and torn clothing were the marks of battle the young men carried away with them tonight to their homes. They also took along a trophy in the shape of the skin of one of the animals.

Hillery, who is twenty-two years old, and Dougherty, who is twenty-four years old, were members of a party of Columbia University students who early in June pitched a tent on the east side of the lake, near Woodport, which is considered to be the most lonely spot of the lake. On several occasions during the Summer the slumber of the camp was broken by the screaming of some animals up the mountains, but what these animals were remained a mystery.

The two young men arrived here last Tuesday night with their guns and their boxes of food, which they took to their headquarters in one of the boathouses of Mrs. K. M. Young, who had rented it to them for one week. They had been spending the week rambling about the woods, shooting rabbits, squirrels, wild ducks, and muskrats. This morning they started up the mountain at about 7 o'clock for their last day's hunting trip, and were in a lonely spot when Dougherty saw a wild-looking cat crouching on the limb of a tree some distance away. He pointed it out to Hillery, who threw a stone at it. The animal dropped from the limb and ran up the mountain.

The young men, armed with their guns and climbing sticks, pursued the animal out of curiosity, and after a long and rough chase saw the cat disappear in a crevice in the rocks.

When they reached the spot Hillery knelt down and poked his long climbing stick into the hole. Dougherty, standing a few feet away, was startled a moment later to see two big cats with yellow and white fur dart out from behind the rocks. He shouted warning to his companion, but before Hillery could rise one of the animals leaped on his neck and attacked him fiercely with teeth and claws. The other cat jumped at Dougherty's throat, but he dodged quickly, and when the beast sprang a second time swung his climbing stick, knocking the cat breathless several feet away. In a moment it was up again, and before Dougherty could guard himself was at him, snarling, biting, and scratching. He managed at last to tear the cat off, and as it fell he struck it squarely with his heavy stick. Then, before it could recover, he shot and killed it.

Hillery meanwhile had put the other cat to flight, and was chasing it up the mountain. Dougherty followed, but the animal got away. The young men then started back to their headquarters. As they passed the rocks where they had been attacked two small cats, probably progeny of the larger ones, ran out. The students killed them. They carried to the boathouse the cat Dougherty had killed as evidence of their encounter, and will keep the skin as a souvenir.

* The latest catalogue of Columbia University, including roster of students in not only the college, but in all the allied schools, contains no such name as George S. Hillery. There is no Samuel Dougherty.

WARD'S ISLAND SUICIDE.

Subway Blasting Said to Have Upset His Nerves.

With a hole in the top of his head caused by the passage of a bullet and a revolver at his side, the body of Byron W. Greene, Jr., a dealer in second-hand building materials at Avenue B and East Eighteenth Street, was found yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Policeman George A. Mott of the police sub-station at East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and the Harlem River, who was cruising in a naphtha launch at the time in and about Little Hell Gate, when his attention was drawn to a man seated on the rocks at the northeast end of Ward's Island.

Mott was then a quarter of a mile away. As he neared the island some of the employes on the island discovered the man. They arrived as the officer steered his craft toward the point. A closer inspection disclosed that the man had committed suicide by discharging the revolver in his mouth.

On the body were $44 in currency, a small amount of change, a bankbook showing deposits of $12,000, and a business card showing his identity, and on the back of which was scrawled: "I am going to take a long sleep. Please notify my mother, Mrs. B. W. Greene, 12 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street."

Almost at the time of the finding of the body the sub-station received from the Central Office a description of the suicide, for whom a general alarm was being sent out. The police learned that the ferry running from the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Ward's Island had not had the man as a passenger, so that either Greene hired a boat, rowed to the island, and then set the craft adrift or hired some boat owner to row him there.

Byron W. Greene, Sr., a Maiden Lane jeweler, the man's father, said his son, who resided in the Greenwich apartments, at 446 Central Park West, corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, had been greatly annoyed by the blasting of stone being carried on night and day in connection with the construction of the subway, which at this point runs from Broadway easterly along One Hundred and Fourth Street and thence diagonally more or less under Central Park. Mr. Greene said that this blasting had caused walls to crack, windows to become shattered, and mirrors to fall, and that the work went on with such unceasing effort the blasting never stopping for any length of time, as to preclude all idea of unbroken rest in that part of the borough.

This resulted, he thought, in insomnia in his son, and so acute did it become that it finally upset his reason; and all these conditions continued, Mr. Greene added, despite numerous appeals to the courts and to the Board of Health for an abatement of them.

The son was noticed on Thanksgiving Day, immediately following dinner, to be stroking his forehead somewhat diligently. Upon being asked by his mother as to why he so did, he answered that it was of slight import, though later admitted that sharp pains in the head had come to be of daily occurrence. His father thought of suggesting that he move from the neighborhood, but changed his mind. Mr. Greene, Jr., lunched Saturday afternoon with his mother at the Hotel St. Denis. At that time he appeared cheerful. It was arranged that he should take dinner at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ebert, 152 West Seventy-third Street, a few hours later. At 9 o'clock he had not appeared. When 8 o'clock came and he was still absent, his father's house was telephoned. He had not been there.

Mr. Greene, Sr., started on a searching expedition in the hospitals and police stations. This occupied the balance of the night and practically all of yesterday morning. Shortly after noon the general alarm was sent out.

The father identified the body at the sub-station at East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. It will be removed to the Greene home. He was forty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter. He had been married nine years. Some years ago he was associated with F. W. Seagrist of 306 Avenue B, in the second-hand lumber and building materials business. Since his venture in business for himself he was said to have been highly successful. He formerly lived at 350 Park Avenue.

TO BOOM CAPE MAY.

Company Organized May Spend $11,000,000 in Improving the Resort—Details of the Project.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Announcement was made to-night that documents have been filed at Trenton incorporating the East Cape May Company, having for its object the improvement and development of Cape May, the oldest seashore resort in the country, to an immense degree. A gentleman interested in the project says Pittsburg capitalists have bought over 4,000 acres of land in and around the city and propose making changes that will revolutionize that resort.

Their plans include the building a new city, which they say they intend to make one of the finest all-around resorts in the world. In this they declare they will be aided by the United States Government and the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies. Estimates of the cost of the project point to an ultimate outlay of $11,000,000.

The operation was started several months ago by Anthony M. Zane of Philadelphia, who was aided by Capt. Frank G. Edwards of Bristol, Penn., owner of the steamer Republic. These gentlemen were instrumental in interesting the Beechwood Improvement Company, Limited, of Pittsburg, of which ex-State Senator William Flynn is President. The Pittsburgers have expended $800,000 in purchasing land. The company has also purchased the Cape May electric light plant for $100,000. In order to attract owners of yachts, deep waterways will be formed. The company intends constructing a lake for yachts, with a water surface of 600 acres. Conferences with Government officials at Washington have resulted in promises to deepen Cold Spring Inlet so that the largest ocean-going yachts will be able to enter the lake.

It is planned to build two and perhaps three modern seaside hotels. This Winter 100 cottages will be built, which will cost $10,000 each. The first hotel, for which plans have been completed, will cost $1,000,000. The projectors say 3,000 men will be employed all Winter on the improvement.

SHOT SWEETHEART'S FATHER.

Young Italian's Attentions to the Girl Had Been Objected To—Murder Committed on the Street.

Pietro Norvino of 338 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was accosted by a young Italian in front of 419 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon and asked if he would not shake hands. Norvino declined and told him to go about his business, whereupon the young man drew a revolver, shot him in the head, killing him instantly, and then fled, dropping the weapon as he ran.

The murderer is declared by the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who are looking for him, to be Nicola Severt, twenty-four years old, of 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Joseph Alexander of 45 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Leon Arinaldo of 313 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street are held as eye witnesses.

It appears that Severt was a persistent but unwelcome suitor for the hand of Norvino's daughter, Rosalie. The girl was said to be not unwilling to marry, but her father held her to be too young, she being fifteen years of age, and he also objected strongly to her suitor. Saturday night the young man was ordered out of the house. He left, threatening to shoot the father, the daughter, and himself. The older man at the time remarked that he didn't have courage enough to shoot a fly.

Bishop Potter's New Office.

Bishop Potter has settled upon a new location for his office. One planned for Forty-fourth Street had to be abandoned, but a new one has been secured at 118 West Fortieth Street, and announcement is made that, beginning with Dec. 11, the Bishop will have his office there instead of at the See House, in Lafayette Place, as heretofore. His office days will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and his hours 11 to 12 o'clock each morning.

The Anheuser-Busch

Trade mark has been used on more bottles than any other label in the world. You will find it on the genuine bottling of Budweiser, Faust, Anheuser Standard Pale-Lager, Export Pale, Black & Tan, and Exquisite. Orders promptly filled by H. Meyer & Co., wholesale dealers, New York.—Adv.

Mr. E. F. BONAVENTURE

invites inspection of his

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6 WEST 33d ST. (near the WALDORF).

WORK ON NEW CUP YACHT

All Departments of Bristol Shops Busy Preparing Parts.

APRIL LAUNCHING PROBABLE

Construction by the Herreshoffs to be Rushed, to Give Time in Plenty for "Tuning Up."

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 30.—All departments of the Herreshoff boat-building shops now are in full operation getting out the many parts, in various materials, for the new yacht designed to defend the America's Cup. The materials being turned out in wood and various metals are but preparatory to the big task of building a cup yacht, a work which from all indications will be pushed to the utmost speed when once the constructors begin to assemble the many parts. This haste, with a view to giving all the time possible for "tuning up" the new yacht, is in obedience to the expressed desires of the syndicate of owners and C. O. Iselin, who will be the racing manager of the new craft.

The molding shop will be a very busy department from now on until the new sloop is ready to sail on her initial spin. There is already demand for some of the castings, which will be required this week. The stem casting is nearly ready for use, and so is the collision bulkhead. The auger holes are to be bored this week in the top of the lead keel, and the lag screws to connect the lead keel and the framing of the new craft are being finished up in the machine shops.

The large mass of lead in the keel just cast took a somewhat shorter time to cool than have other leaden keels cast at the Herreshoff shops. The casting was not done exactly in the same position in the south shop as where the Constitution's keel took shape. It was a short distance to the west. On Monday the big lump of lead will be lowered at the after end to take position on the plane arranged for the construction of the craft. This is with the forward end of the keel higher than the after one. When the lead was running into the mold the keel was on a level.

The casting of the keel of the new cup defender at the Herreshoff boat shops last Wednesday in a successful manner is the practical beginning of the construction of the new craft covered by a syndicate of members of the New York Yacht Club, the beginning of such work meaning that the craft will take the water in April next, if not sooner, and have four months in which to tune up and be put in perfect racing trim. Considering the fact that the cup races are to be sailed in August and the probability of the new boat being selected to defend the cup, yachting people hereabout take the view that a space of four months is none too long for the general keying up of a big ninety-footer, especially if there are to be new devices in the general make-up of the craft, which are talked of here to some extent. One thing looked forward to with interest is the advantage derived in trying a new racing craft in the breezes prevalent in the Spring months in this section. If the craft, the keel of which has been declared perfect, is to be launched in April next, it is a foregone conclusion that she will be ready for her first trial under sail early in May.

Concerning the tuning up of the new boat with the Constitution and Columbia next Spring and Summer, much gossip is heard about the locality where the preliminary racing will take place. The courses off Newport seem to be picked by yachtsmen, and the public, for that matter, the claim being made in regard to the Newport courses that they can be reached very conveniently and quickly from one of the best harbors on the Atlantic Coast. Once outside of Brenton's Reef there is plenty of sea room, these conditions, it is maintained, being superior in many ways to those experienced by the Constitution people in 1901 at Oyster Bay and other places contiguous to the head of Long Island Sound.

The first of the new Bar Harbor thirty-footers built at the Herreshoff shops is completed, and has been moved from the south shop, where the keel of the cup defender was formed last Wednesday. The new thirty-footer will be laid up in the Walker's Cove yard until next Spring. The second of the class is all planked in the new boat shop, and has been turned over to receive her deck. Morton F. Plant's new steam yacht, launched the same day the keel of the cup defender was cast, is being covered over with canvas for the Winter months.

WOMAN CHARITY SWINDLER.

Capt. Titus's Men Looking for a Financial District Canvasser.

Richly dressed in black and possessing a captivating manner and a fluent tongue, a woman has been collecting anywhere from $10 to $25 from prominent men in the financial district during the last ten days. Her plea was that, while the wives of the men in question had done nobly for the cause of the School for Crippled Children at the fair held for its benefit at the Waldorf-Astoria, it was desired that the husbands contribute "just a little extra."

The cause was so represented that the listeners rarely turned away the applicant. It now comes out that the contributions were for the applicant's personal benefit. Capt. Titus's men are searching for her.

Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish is to give a euchre party as President of the Board of Managers of the School for Crippled Children, and a number of tickets have been issued. Reports have it that more have been sold than the Directors have any record of. This "fake ticket" state of affairs is laid to the lady in black also.

WANT CHURCH DEBT IN FULL.

Injunction Asked to Stop Compromise—Ex-Mayor Magowan in Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—City Clerk Murray and Capt. William H. Skirm, Jr., began suit yesterday in the Court of Chancery to enjoin Howell C. Stull from accepting a compromise of the debt owing to Gen. William H. Skirm by the First Methodist Church. Stull is trustee for Gen. Skirm, whose failure in business was one of the results of the downfall of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan. It was claimed by Gen. Skirm that the First Methodist Church, of which he was for years Treasurer and Sunday school Superintendent, owed him $14,000, while the church people claimed that they had the impression that Gen. Skirm owed the organization considerable money.

According to the bill filed yesterday, there was a meeting of Skirm's creditors last Tuesday, at which the church offered to compromise its claim by paying $11,000. Messrs. Murray & Skirm, Jr., the complainants, seek to enjoin the trustee from accepting the compromise, alleging that the entire $14,000 should be paid, as it represents money actually advanced to the church by Skirm. The church is having much financial difficulty, and an effort is being made to keep it on its feet.

Magowan, who caused so many failures in this city, and who has been in Canada for nine months, has been in this city for a week now, and no move has been made to place him under arrest on the indictments found against him in Philadelphia.

Canadian Teacher Drops Dead.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—Dr. J. A. McCabe, Principal of the Normal School here, dropped dead in St. Patrick's Church today. He was nearly seventy years old, and leaves a widow twenty-five years of age. They were married two weeks ago, and had just returned from New York, where they spent their honeymoon.

HALL'S

Great Holiday Sale of

FURS

Will Be Inaugurated To-Day

The magnitude of this Extraordinary Sale is far beyond ordinary conception and greater in every way than anything ever before attempted in Fur retailing.

If you have Fur buying in mind it will pay you handsomely to come hundreds of miles to secure any one of the thousands of extraordinary values included in this great sale.

The following items are only an outline of the strenuous method by which we purpose accomplishing the greatest undertaking of our forty-six years of Fur retailing:

Sealskin Coats, XXX quality, $125

Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality, $175

Sealskin Coats, XXXXX quality, $200

Sealskin Coats, EX EX quality, $225

Persian Lamb Coats, XX quality, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, $100

Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, $125

Persian Lamb Coats, XXXXX quality, $150

Persian Lamb Coats, EX EX quality, $175

Persian Lamb Coats,
Also Blouse models, trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of handsome dark Eastern mink (worked in stripes), Baum Marten or chinchilla; special, $125

Electric Seal (coney) **Jackets,**
Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine close thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.
XXX quality, $25
XXXX quality, $30
XXXXX quality, $35
EX EX Selected, $45

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink Muffs,	$16
Mink Muffs,	$11
Mink Muffs,	$9
Persian Lamb Muffs,	$10
Chinchilla Muffs, clear and blue, large size,	$20
Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine selected pup skins,	$15
Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs,	$7
Black Lynx Muffs,	$18
Brown Fox Muffs,	$10
Electric Seal (coney) Muffs,	$3

Long Double Brown Fox Scarfs, long fur and glossy, three yards long, shaped at neck, special, $25

Alaska Sable (skunk) **Scarfs,**
XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $10
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $12

Mink Scarfs,
XX quality, $9 | XXX quality, $8
XXXX quality, $12 | XXXXX quality, $15

Brown Fox Scarfs,
XX quality, $9 | XXX quality, $12
XXXX quality, $15

Alaska Sable (skunk) **Boas,** full 60 inches long, regular value $30; special, $20

Long Mink Boas, shaped at neck, trimmed with natural mink tails, regular value $45; special, $32

Black Lynx Stole, special, $25

Baum Marten Scarfs, special, $35

Isabella Fox Scarfs, special, $12.50

One Lot of Special Odd Fur Collars, for Misses and Ladies; some in this lot are worth from $10 to $15; special, $5

Fur Overcoats.

Special Lot of Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, lined with Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wild Cat; regular value $90; special, $50

Fur Caps and Gloves.

Sealskin Gloves,	$8 to $16
Sealskin Caps,	$5 to $18
Men's Electric Seal (Coney) Caps,	$2.50 to $5
Coachmen's Capes,	$9 to $75
Men's Mufflers,	$4 to $16

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets, from	$3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from	$5 to $15
Near-Seal Muffs,	$2.25
Nutria Beaver Muffs,	$4.50
Krimmer Muffs,	$5
Beaver Muffs,	$7
Baby Carriage Robes,	$4.50 to $12

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

A Royal Acknowledgment
of the Superiority of

VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE

is attested by the recent appointment of the house of Veuve Clicquot as purveyors to
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
for their celebrated brands of
Yellow Label, "Sec." (VERY DRY) **Gold Label, "Brut."** (EXTREMELY DRY)

FIFTY-MILE ROAD CYCLE RACE.

H. S. R. Smith Won Best Place and Time Prizes from Seventy-two Competitors.

Seventy-two riders took part in the handicap unpaced half century bicycle road run, which was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday by the officials of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America. This event was to have been decided on Thanksgiving Day, but it had to be postponed owing to the wretched condition of the roads at that time. There were ten place and five time prizes awarded, and H. S. R. Smith of the Century Road Club Association won the first place and best time honors. There were ten scratch men from whom the other competitors received handicaps varying from fifteen to forty minutes, and four of the back markers finished behind Smith for the time prizes.

The route was from Bedford Rest through Glenmore Avenue, Rockaway Road to Point Pleasant, via the Merrick Road to Bellmore and back again to Bedford Avenue and Eastern Boulevard. The roads were in very fair condition, and consider ing that the riders faced a pretty strong wind on the return journey, the time, 2:29:30, made by the winner, Smith, was very good.

In addition to the place and time prizes a silver loving cup was presented to the Stuyvesant Club of this city, as its members scored 9 points, and a silver-mounted stein was awarded to the Somerset Wheelmen, who scored 8 points. The officials in charge of the run were: Henry Veit, Brooklyn, referee, and Charles Labritter, New York; P. A. Dyer, Brooklyn; Gilbert Badeau, Far Rockaway; C. E. Hylander, New York, and Frank Switzer, Brooklyn, judges.

The Century Road Club of America will usher in New Year's Day with a sixteen-mile open road run to Coney Island and back, for which twenty prizes and two cups have been donated. The race will start from Bedford Rest, one minute after midnight, when the new centurian, Henry Veit, will begin his term of office. Following are the names of those who won the place and time prizes, with their handicaps and actual time:

Name and Club.	Handicap.	Actual Time.
H. S. R. Smith, C. R. C. Assn.	25:00	2:29:30
G. Groot, Somerset W.	35:00	2:44:31
R. Acker, Brooklyn	35:00	2:45:30
G. Holzhauer, Prospect W.	20:00	2:32:31
H. A. Gliesman, Century W.	20:00	2:32:32
D. T. Adams, Park Circle	30:00	2:42:33
J. Kopaky, Stuyvesant W.	20:00	2:32:34
G. Weirich, Stuyvesant W.	20:00	2:32:35
D. J. McIntyre, New York	50:00	2:48:30
O. J. Stich, Prospect W.	40:00	3:00:30

TIME PRIZES.

H. S. R. Smith, Somerset W.	25:00	2:29:30
A. Boyerman, Somerset W.	Scratch	2:30:20
W. B. Ferguson, K. C. W.	Scratch	2:30:21
C. Mark, C. R. C. of A.	Scratch	2:30:22
A. L. Cahm, Prospect W.	Scratch	2:30:40

STAR A. C. NOMINATIONS.

First Contest in Five Years for Offices in the Long Island City Club.

For the first time in several years there will be opposition and probably three slates at the annual election of officers in the Star Athletic Club to-morrow night. The voting will take place in the clubhouse on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, at 7:30 o'clock and a lively time is expected. The Star A. C. has been very successful during the past season and is now in first-class standing financially. There is plenty of good-natured rivalry among the members, several of whom favor a change in the executive body, but the re-election of M. J. Flynn as Secretary is a foregone conclusion, and "Bob" Kennedy, who has been chosen Captain for the last four years, will undoubtedly be again selected to fill that position, as he has given general satisfaction in this most important office. Kennedy was anxious to have some other man elected as Captain, but yesterday he was induced to allow his name to be proposed.

The members gathered in the clubhouse immediately after the conclusion of the cross-country run yesterday, and every one of them was in high feather over the victory of the club's relay team at the Eighth Regiment games on Saturday night. The Star A. C. team of four men by defeating the representatives of the Pastime A. C. in the two-mile relay race won the Sacks trophy.

While the fun was at its height in the afternoon word was received to the effect that F. X. Hussey, one of the winning relay team, had been injured in a football game between the Victors and Seneca Field Club eleven in a field near the clubhouse. Hussey was able to walk to St. John's Hospital opposite the Queens County Court House and the house surgeon said Hussey had received a scalp wound, which, while painful, was not in any way serious, and the injured man, accompanied by some of his clubmates, went to his home.

Following are the nominations for the different offices at the annual election: For President—James J. Farrell and W. Green; Vice President—R. H. Platz, P. J. Slattery, and John Shevlin; Secretary—M. J. Flynn; Recording Secretary—R. Farrell, J. G. Heben, Owen Riley, J. A. Connolly, and P. J. Lee; Financial Secretary—F. X. Hussey, P. J. Lee, and J. A. Connolly; Treasurer—R. H. Platz; Captain—W. Green, M. J. Flynn, W. Kreuger, and R. W. Kennedy; Board of Trustees—R. H. Platz, W. Kreuger, J. J. Carroll, J. J. Farrell, W. Green, M. J. Flynn, H. W. Schell, and J. J. Connolly; Delegate to Amateur Athletic Union—M. J. Flynn, W. Green, J. J. Farrell, R. H. Platz, W. Krouger, J. J. Carroll, and J. A. Connolly.

W. & J. Sloane

Superlative qualities in Carpets are represented by our new
English Angora and Saxonie

PLAIN CARPETINGS

High pile goods of fine texture, great beauty and durability. Made in all widths up to 12 feet and in a splendid line of colorings.

These goods are confined to us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3rd Ave. 59th & 60th Sts.

The Comfortable Store!

We know that at this time of year to offer you unlimited assortments and lowest prices is not all you're entitled to—

We know you should have pleasure and physical comfort in shopping—

We know your right to accurate, painstaking and prompt store service—

And everything that brains could evolve or money accomplish has been done to gain for this store the adjective—COMFORTABLE!

Walking Skirts, $3.90
Made in all the popular prevailing styles; of the finest melton, black and oxford, and many different styles of fancy materials in mannish effects, including black and white; made with flaring shapes; open seams, or stitched styles; some with yoke on hips; all have the most beautiful tailor finish; all sizes; all lengths.
None C. O. D.; no mail orders filled.
Skirts worth regularly $8, $9, $10, $11 and $12.

Persian Lamb Coats, $125
Fine quality Leipsic dye; in all the newest models; large collar and revers of baum marten, Eastern mink or chinchilla; worth $200.

Women's Gloves, 59c
One and two clasp German lambskin gloves; in tan, mode, beaver, red, gray, black and white; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly; all sizes; no mail orders filled.

Men's Underwear
98c—Full fashioned gray shirts and drawers; all sizes; only 365 suits in this lot; made by the Medlicott Knitting Company; regular $2 garments.
75c—All wool shirts and drawers: made by the Root Mills; regular price $1.50; all sizes; camel's hair color.
29c—Extra heavy plain fleece lined shirts and drawers, made with extra gussets and felled seams; colors, gray and camel's hair; regular price 50c.; all sizes.

Albatross Waists, $2.98
Made in an entirely new style, the front composed of sixty fine graduated tucks; the back of eighteen pin tucks in clusters; the sleeves with eighteen tucks; dainty pointed cuffs; smart separate stock collar; finished with tabs and crochet buttons; colors, white, light blue, black and cardinal.

$1.50 Books, 85c
My Lady Peggy Goes to Town, by Frances Matthews.
Making of a Marchioness, by Frances Burnett.
Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace.
Eternal City, by Hall Caine.
Master Christian, by Marie Corelli.
The Cavalier, by George W. Cable.
Quincy Adams Sawyer, by C. F. Pidgin.
The Black Douglas, by S. R. Crockett.
Circumstance, by Weir Mitchell.
Monsieur Beaucaire, by Booth Tarkington.
The Gentleman from Indiana, by Booth Tarkington.
Alice of Old Vincennes.
The Last of the Knickerbockers, by Herman K. Viele.
Many Waters, by Robert Shackleton.
The Octopus, by Frank Norris.
Truth Dexter, by Sidney McCall.
Red Rock, by Thomas Nelson Page.
The Right of Way, by Gilbert Parker.
To Have and to Hold, by Mary Johnston.
Janice Meredith, by Paul Leicester Ford.
Babs, the Impossible, by Sarah Grand.
In the Palace of the King, by F. Marion Crawford.
The Crisis, by Winston Churchill.
Kim, by Rudyard Kipling.

Dress Skirts, $3.90
The season's best materials; many styles for choice. Colors, black, blue and fancy mixtures. Effectively trimmed with stitched satin, taffeta or peau de soie straps. Many of them are self-trimmed with stitched bands; others again are made in the side-plaited or kilted effects. Some lined with drop skirts, others unlined. No C. O. D. or mail orders filled.
Skirts worth regularly $8, $9, $10, $11 and $12.

Sealskin Coats, $125
Handsome new styles; elegantly lined and finished throughout; best London dye; beautiful garments, worth $200.

Sofa Cushions, 98c
Damask mercerized cushions; look like heavy satin; beautiful design of flower basket for center; in a variety of pretty French colorings; strong and durable.

Silk Petticoats
$3.98—Of good quality taffeta silk; made with graduated plaitings, edged with ruffle underlay of near silk, dust ruffle extended, giving a double effect; value $4.98.
$5.98—Of excellent grade taffeta silk; with accordion plaiting, finished with ruffle on edge, underlay and dust ruffle of taffeta, in black and all the dainty street and evening shades.
$7.98—Of best grade taffeta silk; made in a variety of the latest styles, including ruffles and half accordion, finished with flare ruffle; black and colors.

Women's Hose, 19c
Fine two thread cotton stockings with black soles and white split feet; Hermsdorf dye. Also imported black cotton stockings, with silk embroidery prettily worked on the insteps. Over thirty-five different styles from which to choose.

Tapestry Portieres
$1.65—Tapestry Portieres; beautiful colors and combinations of colors; reversible, too.
$3—Tapestry Portieres, in charming colors; armure grounds; two toned effects.
$4.25—Excellent grade of Tapestry Portieres; solid colors; all most desirable; nice weight.
$4.98—Tapestry Portieres; Oriental designs; also two toned effects; very rich designs.
$5.50—Mercerized Portieres; in solid colors only; armure grounds; rich designs.
$5, $6, $7, $8.50 upward—A large lot of fine Portieres; one, two and three pairs of a kind.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS. 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

A. F. & Co.

Sterling Silver Toilet Ware.

We offer our latest designs in toilet ware, manicure sets and solid silver small ware, extra heavy in weight, with the confidence that the experience of the purchaser of the light and flimsy toilet articles so largely advertised and sold as bargains has prepared them to pay a reasonable price, consistent with the weight, quality and finish of these very useful and ornamental Christmas gifts.

MANICURE PIECES. Nail files, button hooks, cuticle knives and nail polishers, from $1.00 to $3.50.

BRUSHES. Hair, cloth, military, silk, etc., from $2.50 to $8.50.

Many small articles, suitable Christmas gifts for ladies or gentlemen; from $1.50 to $15.00.

A. Frankfield & Co.
IMPORTERS & JEWELERS
52 WEST 14TH ST.

SECRETARY ROOT ON WORK OF THE ARMY

Reorganization of Militia and Creation of General Staff Urged

ANTI-CANTEEN LAW CRITICISED

Army Confronted with a Serious Educational Problem — Revised Tariff and Gold Standard for Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In his annual report, made public to-day, Secretary Root makes a number of important recommendations, chief among them being these:

1. That the strength of the regular army be maintained at 60,000.

2. That a General Staff for the army be created.

3. That the title of Commanding General be abolished and the title of Chief of Staff substituted therefor.

4. That the best possible educational advantages be afforded to the young officers of the army who came into the service during the war with Spain without a West Point training.

5. That the Militia bill passed by the House at the last session of Congress be passed by the Senate.

6. That the anti-canteen law be repealed.

7. That the Moros be dealt with in the same manner as the Government dealt with the Indians—that is, to allow them for a period to maintain their tribal governments under the authority and supervision of the United States.

8. That the duties levied in the United States upon products of the Philippine Islands imported therefrom be reduced to 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates.

9. That the gold standard be established in the Philippines.

When the order issued by the War Department on Oct. 24 last providing for the reduction of the strength of the army to 59,866 has been carried out, there will be left in the Philippine Islands 13,480 men, the rest of the military force, exclusive of the coast artillery maintained in Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and the small detachment of infantry in Peking, being in the United States.

The increase of the army from 25,000, which was its strength before the war with Spain, to 60,000, has made necessary a great increase in barracks, quarters, hospitals, and all the constructions which go to make up an army post. The accommodations which had been provided before the war with Spain are now inadequate and require to be more than doubled. The policy of the department has been rather to increase the size of the posts than to increase their number. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the additional land needed, and the prices which the Government has been forced to pay have been exorbitant.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

The appointment of a large number of officers from the ranks and from civil life during the war with Spain has confronted the department with a weighty educational problem. Of the 2,000 officers of the line of the army, 1,818 have been appointed since the beginning of the war with Spain. Of these but 276 were supplied by the West Point Academy; the remaining 1,542 have come 414 from the ranks, 512 from civil life, and 616 from the volunteers of the war with Spain and in the Philippines. Commenting upon this showing, Secretary Root says:

"The volunteers and the enlisted men have of course acquired useful experience, and they were all selected on the ground of their military conduct and intelligence. Yet it is generally true of the whole 1,542, constituting more than one-half of all the officers of the line, that they have had no systematic military education. They constitute nearly the entire body of First and Second Lieutenants. After some years, when their seniors have passed off the stage, they will have to supply our Generals and Colonels and chief staff officers charged with the instruction, discipline, and command of our forces. Unless the theory of military education under which we have maintained the Academy at West Point for a century is all a mistake, it is very important to give to this class of young officers, now that they are in the army, some degree of the educational advantages which the West Point men get before they are commissioned. The same will be true of future accessions to the force of officers, for the West Point Academy, even with the recent enlargements, cannot be expected to fill more than about two-thirds of the annual vacancies which will occur in the ordinary course of life."

The department is now devising a systematic scheme of instruction to meet the needs of the service. It will be under the direction of the War College Board.

NEED OF A GENERAL STAFF.

"The most important thing to be done now for the regular army," says the Secretary, "is the creation of a General Staff." The military system of the United States, he says, is "exceedingly defective at the top." Continuing, the Secretary says:

"Neither our political nor our military system makes it suitable that we should have a general staff organized like the German General Staff or like the French General Staff; but the common experience of mankind is that the things which those general staffs do have to be done in every well-managed and well-directed army, and they have to be done by a body of men especially assigned to do them. We should have such a body of men selected and organized in our own way and in accordance with our own system to do those essential things. The most intelligible way to describe such a body of men, however selected and organized, is by calling it a General Staff, because its duties are staff duties and are general in their character.

"It was the lack of such a body of men doing that kind of work which led to the confusion attending the Santiago expedition in the Summer of 1898. The confusion at Tampa and elsewhere was the necessary result of having a large number of men, each of them doing his own special work the best he could, but without any adequate force of officers engaged in seeing that they pulled together according to detailed plans made beforehand."

The Secretary then suggests that the designation of the officer now called the Commanding General should be changed to Chief of Staff. The troubles between the department and the different Commanding Generals since the Mexican war, owing to indefinite powers of the Commanding General, are reviewed. "Experience," says the Secretary, "has shown that it is impossible for any officer to really exercise in this country in time of peace the powers which appear and are assumed to be conferred along with the title of 'Commanding General of the Army.'" He continues:

"The title of Chief of Staff, on the other hand, denotes a duty to advise, inform, and assist a superior officer who has command and to represent him, acting in his name and by his authority in carrying out his policies and securing the execution of his commands. The officer who accepts the position assumes the highest obligation to be perfectly loyal to his commander, to exclude all personal interest from his advice and representation, and to try, in the most whole-hearted way, to help him to right conclusions, and to successful execution of his policies, even though his conclusions may not agree with the advice given. For the successful performance of his duties the Chief of Staff must have the entire confidence of his commander. In proportion as he merits that confidence, the Chief of Staff gradually comes to find his advice usually accepted, and to really exercise the authority of his commander, subject only to the most general directions, just as von Moltke exercised the authority of King William of Prussia as his Chief of Staff."

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

The Secretary strongly recommends the passage of the Militia bill which passed the House at the last session. In this connection he says:

"I earnestly urge that this measure be made a law. It is really absurd that a nation which maintains but a small regular army and depends upon unprofessional citizen soldiery for its defense should run along as we have done for 110 years under a militia law which never worked satisfactorily in the beginning, and which was perfectly obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is that we have practically no militia system, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Federal Congress 'to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,' and 'for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.' The National Guard organizations of the several States have grown up in default of any National system and to meet local requirements. Their relations to the Federal Government have never been defined or settled. The confusion, controversy, and bad feeling arising from this uncertain status were painfully apparent at the beginning of the war with Spain, and it must always be the same until Congress shall exercise its Constitutional power over the subject."

The Secretary points out that Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe all made suggestions for legislation upon the line of the Militia bill now pending. Discussing the provisions of the bill the Secretary says:

"The fundamental idea of the bill is to recognise the value to the National Government of the National Guard, which is capable of being utilized, first, as active militia when called out by the President for the specific purposes enumerated in the Constitution; second, as an already organized volunteer force when its organizations respond as such to calls for volunteers for general military purposes under authority of Congress, and, third, as the great school of the volunteer soldier, the benefits of which are received by the country when the members of the Guard respond individually to calls for volunteers. The bill undertakes to regulate and provide for these various relations of the National Guard and its members to the general system; to conform the organization, armament, and discipline of the Guard to that of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States; to establish closer relations and better co-operation between the National Guard and the regular army; to promote the efficiency and dignity of the Guard as a part of the military system of the United States.

"To aid in accomplishing these objects, and in recognition of the benefits to the General Government that come from the Guard altogether outside of its service to the individual States, the bill provides that the General Government shall furnish to the Guard the same arms which it furnishes to the regular army, and, for the voluntary participation by the Guard with the regular army in manoeuvres and field exercises for brief periods in each year. The bill also contains provisions making the National Guard organizations which choose voluntarily to go beyond the limitations of militia service in effect a First Volunteer Reserve, and further provisions for the enrollment of a Second Volunteer Reserve not exceeding 100,000, to be composed of trained men who have served in the National Guard or in the regular army or the volunteer armies of the United States.

"These would constitute the first volunteer regiments after the National Guard Volunteers under any call by Congress. It also provides for ascertaining by practical tests, in advance of a call for volunteers, the fitness of members of the National Guard, graduates of the military schools and colleges, and other citizens with military training, to hold volunteer commissions, thus constituting an eligible list from which in case of a call for volunteers the officers of the Second Reserve must be taken, and the officers of the general body of volunteers may be taken. With the system provided for by the bill carried into effect we should be able while maintaining a standing army of but 60,000 men to put a force of at least 250,000 well-trained men into the field instantly upon a declaration of war, and the cost would be less than to maintain but a few additional regiments of regular troops."

COAST DEFENSE.

The report shows great progress in the work of coast defense. After detailing what has been done in the way of mounting new guns, the Secretary says:

"Observers of our coast defense work sometimes speak of it as defective because it is incomplete. It is indeed incomplete. It is only about half finished. It is a work which requires time and has been begun but recently. Before the war with Spain it proceeded in a very leisurely way. Since the beginning of that war it has been pressed forward with great activity. The work was commenced in 1888; but for the eight years which followed prior to 1896 the total appropriations for the construction of fortifications amounted to but $3,521,000, or an average of $440,000 a year, while for the last seven years, beginning with 1896, the appropriations have amounted to $22,236,000, or an average of $3,176,000 a year, an annual increase of more than sevenfold. The appropriations for the construction of guns and carriages for seacoast defense for the eight years prior to 1896 were but $8,100,000, (not including the unsuccessful dynamite gun,) an average annual rate of $1,012,000, while the appropriations for the same purposes for the last seven years were $24,183,000, or an annual average of $3,456,000, an annual increase of more than threefold. Out of the $38,000,000 expended for both classes of work over $46,000,000 have been appropriated in the last seven years."

Recent tests have restored the confidence of the artillery branch in mortars, and the Secretary recommends appropriations for their construction. The Ordnance Department has produced a new rifle which is said to be an improvement upon the present service rifle. Five thousand of them have been ordered for practical trial in the service.

The appropriations for the army for 1902 were $116,000,000 and the expenditures $78,000,000.

FAVORS THE CANTEEN.

One of the problems connected with the administration of army affairs which has excited more discussion than probably any other is that of the canteen. Upon this subject Secretary Root says:

"Referring to the operation of Section 38 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines in post exchanges, I said in my last report that a great body of reports had been received which indicated that the effect of the law was unfortunate, but that I thought a sufficient time had not elapsed to give the law a fair trial, and that the observation and report of its working would be continued during the ensuing year.

"A great number of additional reports have now been received, and they confirm the impression produced by the earlier reports. I am convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whisky to excess, and to associate intimately with abandoned men and more abandoned women, and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, insubordination and desertion, and moral and physical degeneration.

"These reports are ready to be sent to Congress whenever that body desires to consider the subject."

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS.

There is a great amount of information in the Secretary's report about the part played by the army in the new possessions of the United States. The Secretary makes this comment upon the criticism of the conduct of the army in the Philippines:

"There was at one time in the public press and on the floor of Congress much criticism of the conduct of the army in the Philippines, as being cruel and inhuman. All wars are cruel. This conflict consisted chiefly of guerrilla warfare. It lasted for some three years and a half, and extended over thousands of miles of territory. Over 120,000 men were engaged upon our side, and much greater numbers upon the other, and we were fighting against enemies who totally disregarded the laws of civilized warfare, and who were guilty of the most atrocious treachery and inhuman cruelty. It was impossible that some individuals should not be found upon our side who were unnecessarily and unjustifiably cruel. Such instances, however, after five months of searching investigation by a committee of the Senate, who took some three thousand printed pages of testimony, appear to have been comparatively few, and they were in violation of strict orders obedience to which characterized the conduct of the army as a whole."

The Secretary recommends that the Moros be allowed to keep up their tribal governments under the supervision of the United States for a period, at least, and that the slave trade among them be abolished gradually. To free the slaves by a single act, he says, would mean a war of extermination.

All organized resistance to United States authority in the Philippine Archipelago is said to be at an end. The devastating warfare and the plagues which have visited the islands have been serious drains upon the resources of the people. To help toward the restoration of prosperity a reduction in the tariff to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates and the establishment of the gold standard are recommended.

Of the 17,343 immigrants who entered the Philippines for the first time during the past year 15,312, or 88 per cent. were Americans.

The discontinuance of the Porto Rico regiment is recommended, there being no further occasion for maintaining a special and peculiar force on the island at the expense of the United States, outside of the sea coast defense fortifications.

MANUFACTURERS VERY BUSY.

Unprecedented Imports of Materials for Their Factories—New Record Also for Exports of Their Products.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The activity of the manufacturers of the United States, measured by the figures of imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufactured articles, is greater than ever before.

Imports of manufacturers' materials in the ten months ending with October, 1902, are, as shown by the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, $385,000,000 against $201,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1896, $274,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1899, and $319,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1901.

The imports of manufacturers' materials in ten months of 1902, therefore, are 15 per cent. higher than those of 1901, the highest record heretofore, and more than 80 per cent. in excess of the figures for the corresponding months of 1896.

On the other hand, exports of manufactures are also larger than those of any preceding ten months' period, with the single exception of 1900, showing an increase of $15,000,000 over the total for the ten months of 1901, and being actually more than double the figures for the corresponding months in 1895.

The following table shows the imports by great classes in the ten months of 1902, compared with the ten months of the preceding year:

	1901.	1902.
Food and animals	$187,096,139	$175,078,509
Crude manufacturers' materials	248,484,999	286,114,734
Partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing	70,574,300	79,748,105
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	114,857,533	136,779,323
Luxuries and other articles of voluntary use	106,911,311	111,848,824
Total	$727,924,332	$789,569,495

The following table shows the domestic exports by great classes in the ten months of 1902, compared with the ten months of the preceding year:

	1901.	1902.
Agricultural products	$750,347,898	$632,575,063
Manufactures	332,084,762	347,240,920
Products of the mines	34,410,744	30,195,977
Products of the forests	42,865,756	43,592,782
Products of the fisheries	4,971,970	6,051,676
Miscellaneous articles	3,859,837	4,473,008
Total	$1,168,540,767	$1,064,130,228

MINNESOTA TARIFF VIEWS.

No General Demand There for Revision, Says Senator Nelson—Hostility to Iron and Steel Schedules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—According to Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, there is no general demand in that State for tariff revision. He said to-night:

"I spent five weeks in the campaign in my State, appearing on the stump every day and sometimes two or three times. There is really not a well-defined demand for tariff revision in Minnesota. Here and there I found a number of business men decidedly outspoken on the subject, and they had clear ideas of what changes in the schedules they wanted. But as a rule there was little discussion of the tariff in the campaign.

"Years ago, when I was a member of the House, the whole defegation from our State, with the exception of Gov. Washburn, voted against a tariff bill because there was such an unmistakable protest from our people against the rates of duty on a number of articles entering into use on the farms. There is now a strong hostility to the iron and steel schedules of the Dingley tariff. Farmers think the prices of wire and nails and many things that they consume have gone too high. I am not sure that a part of the cause for high prices lies in the fact that consumption is ahead of production in these things and that the duty has really little do with the advance of prices. At any rate, the trouble has not gone so far as to produce any general demand for tariff revision. Our people are all prospering and getting good prices for their stock and grain.

"I observed that Gov. Lind, in his canvass in the Minneapolis district, began to talk about reciprocity with Canada, but the issue did not last long and there was practically no business in it. He soon dropped it and devoted himself to the trusts, which occupied his attention to the end of the campaign."

CHANGES IN PHILIPPINES.

Prof. Moses Likely to be Relieved Soon —Gov. Taft Also May Relinquish His Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—It is not improbable that during the coming Winter there will be some important changes in the personnel of the Philippine Government. It is expected that Prof. Bernard Moses, who has asked to be relieved, will come home in January and his place on the commission will be taken by Gen. James F. Smith of the Philippine Supreme Court. Gen. Smith has been in the Philippines from the first occupation of the archipelago by United States forces, and he is intimately acquainted with all phases of life among the people there. For two years he has been a member of the Supreme Court of the Islands. He was in the United States on leave when Gov. Taft came home and was detailed to accompany the Governor to Rome.

There is also an expectation that Gov. Taft, who has been in the islands for three years, will ask to be relieved. Gov. Taft's health has not been good, and only by heroic determination has he continued in active service for the past year. The fact that has impelled him to this has been the desire to confer on the people of the islands a republican form of government. When the act passed last session giving the Philippines self-government shall have been perfected he will consider that his tour of duty has been performed.

MORO IDEAS OF AMERICANS.

Natives Surprised to Find They Are Not Ten Feet Tall with Horns and Tails.

MANILA, Nov. 30.—Capt. Pershing, with sixty men, has completed a march across the Island of Mindanao from Camp Vicars to Yligan. This is possibly the first time that white men have ever made the journey. Capt. Pershing visited the villages of Madaya and Marahui.

On his way to Madaya he found the Moros were surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters 10 feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marahui he addressed 500 Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans.

Representatives of the Nato and Bocayutan Tribes, which are now at war, asked Capt. Pershing to arbitrate the differences between them. The Captain agreed to visit them and give his arbitration on his return journey to Camp Vicars. No hostility was shown toward the column on the march.

The constabulary in the Zambales Province reports a repulsive incident or cruelty perpetrated by ladrones. Several columns of constabulary have been chasing the ladrones with the assistance of friendly natives. Five of the friendlies straggled from the column, and were captured by ladrones, who amputated the tongue and gouged out the eyes of one friendly, and then sent him back to the constabulary. The fate of the other four is unknown.

Prize for a New York Artist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The first prize at the annual exhibition at the Washington Water Color Society this season has been awarded to Everett Longley Warner of New York. The subject is entitled "Broadway on a Rainy Day." Mr. Warner has been a student for several years at the Academy of Design and has exhibited in New York and Philadelphia regularly for the past four or five years.

Oldest Pension Clerk Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The oldest employe of the Pension Office, W. T. Ford, is dead at the age of eighty-five. He was appointed by President Polk in 1845 and served for fifty-seven years as a clerk in the bureau. For the last fifteen years he was favored with light duties on account of his advanced age.

Weber Pianos

UNQUESTIONED IN QUALITY

UNEQUALED IN TONE

Catalogue Mailed Free on Request

The Weber Piano Co.

108 Fifth Avenue, New York

DR. DEDRICK OPERATED UPON.

Had Been Suffering from Appendicitis —His Chances of Recovery Bright.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Dr. T. S. Dedrick, who was with Lieut. Peary when the latter made his latest expedition to reach the north pole, is lying seriously ill from appendicitis in St. Luke's Hospital in this city. He came to the institution from his home in Washington, N. J.

Dr. Dedrick had been suffering from intense abdominal pains for a week, when he came here and consulted the physicians at St. Luke's Hospital. They agreed that he would have to undergo an operation if his life were to be saved. The operation was successfully performed on Friday by Prof. Carl V. Vischer, chief of the medical staff.

Dr. Dedrick's condition was to-night reported to be favorable, and his chances of recovery bright.

MAY INVOLVE CITY OFFICIALS.

Expert Said to Blame Bad Bookkeeping for Irregularities in Newark Water Accounts.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The expert who has been going over the books of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners has prepared his report, and it will be presented at the meeting of the board on Thursday next.

The Commissioners have already been apprised of the contents of the report, and while they will not discuss it enough has been gleaned to show that irregularities exist and that there will be some changes made in the official staff. All the money paid in for water rent has been accounted for, but amounts paid in for permits for tapping mains cannot be traced. It is said the irregularities are due to a bad system of bookkeeping and not to crookedness.

Several years ago the same conditions existed and the old accounts were all closed and a new system adopted. It seems to be no better than the old one. The board is composed entirely of Republicans.

HOT CHASE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Man Trips Up and Holds Prisoner Escaping from Detectives.

For some time the Westcott Express Company has been missing small pieces of baggage from its room in the Grand Central Station. It complained to Capt. Titus of the Central Office, and he assigned Detective Sergeants Doherty and Rheume to the case. On Saturday evening the officers arrested Patrick Keegan, twenty-three years old, who said he lived at 429 Tenth Avenue, but afterward gave two or three other addresses, at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on the charge of stealing a bag valued at $300.

The detectives got on a Fifty-ninth Street cross-town car. When the car reached Fifth Avenue Keegan jumped off and started up the East Driveway of the Park. He had got quite a start of the detectives and stood a good chance of getting away, when a man who was walking through the Park and heard the shouts of the fugitive's pursuers tripped him up and sat on him until the detectives reached him.

Keegan was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

MONEY BURNED UP IN A STOVE.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Because his wife changed from the gas stove, which she had been using all Summer, to the kitchen stove when she made the fire to-day, in which she cooked the Sunday dinner, W. T. Gater of 37 Mulberry Street, is now $65 poorer.

Gater put the money in the old stove last Summer for safe keeping, as his wife was then using the gas range. She did not know that the money was in the stove, and when her husband saw that she was using the old stove in which to cook the dinner, he asked if she had seen the money, but she appeared surprised to know that there was any money in the abandoned stove. Her husband then told her how he had put the money there for safe keeping.

Bank Embezzler's Bond Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The American Surety Company of New York has paid $16,250 to the Dime Savings Bank of this city in settlement for the bond of Charles R. Westervelt, who two years ago embezzled about $140,000 of the bank's funds. The Surety Company contended that it was not responsible for the frauds of Westervelt's shortage, and the final settlement is the result of two years' litigation.

Woman's Interest in Colorado Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Laura Fell of 159 Main Street, a woman of wealth who is interested in the suit for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and is a supporter of John C. Osgood in the fight against the Gold-Gates-Harriman combination, has issued a circular letter to the stockholders asking them to give Mr. Osgood their confidence, and incidentally their proxies, so that the opposition may be defeated.

Patient Left His Estate to Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Patrick Flannagan of Perth Amboy, who died in St. Michael's Hospital, this city, a few days ago, has bequeathed his entire estate, which is estimated at $7,000, to that institution.

Fractured His Father's Skull.

James Clougher, fifty-two years old, who had been in an insane asylum for fifteen years, was discharged a month ago, and went to live with his son, Thomas, twenty-two years old, at 544 Grand Street, Jersey City. He and his son became involved in a quarrel yesterday. Thomas snatched a frying pan from the stove and struck his father on the head, fracturing his skull. There is slight hope of his recovery. Thomas escaped.

Annual Financial Review.

The seventh edition of The Annual Financial Review of The New York Times will be issued Jan. 4, 1903. The Annual Financial Review will consist of at least forty pages, and will include the following features: Elaborate tables, showing fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples; full accurate accounts of the exports and imports of the country for the year; statistics of the precious metals; survey of world conditions in finance and trade; special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year; signed articles by specialists, giving the best attainable information as to the condition of the principal industries of the United States at the close of the present year and the promise for 1903; comprehensive review of conditions in the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade, by special correspondents and Governmental officers in these lands. The Annual Financial Review will be sent to banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and other financial institutions in all parts of the country, as well as to all our diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad. A copy of the edition will be sent upon advance application to any bank or banker. Advertising rate for this edition $1 per agate line. Advertising restricted to Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Life Insurance Companies.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Christmas Season.

THE whole store is radiant with Yuletide charms. On every Floor the joyous fruits of the season blossom luxuriantly and cheerily. The Holiday Season of 1902 has begun with pomp and splendor.

The Big Store is a feast for the eye, a banquet for the senses. Everywhere from Basement to Roof are magnificent evidences of the thoroughness of preparation and of representation. It is an extraordinarily attractive Holiday Bazaar. Multitudes of things for multitudes. Shopping becomes a delight, an entertainment here. Electric Elevators and moving Stairways take you from floor to floor swiftly and safely. Aisles are broad; service is quick, intelligent and satisfactory. Ceilings are the highest in town; light and ventilation are perfect. Moreover, the store is fireproof.

It's a time when thousands swarm into the Siegel Cooper Store from almost everywhere and enjoy unstintingly the many wonderlands of riches and novelties for youngsters and grown-ups. Many parts of the store have been wholly transformed. In a thousand delightfully varied ways is the necromancy of the Yuletide accentuated and pictured. Fresh stocks from all parts of the World are here in greatest abundance. To-day's announcements but shadowly suggest the treasure-troves of attractions that await you.

Christmas presents purchased now will be held until delivery is requested.

Women's Cloth and Silk Coats At Special Prices.

With the advent of the Holiday Season there naturally comes a desire to dress with greater care and nicety. The woman who wants a handsome and correctly styled Coat at less than usual prices will find this announcement of absorbing interest.

OF KERSEY, at *10.00, 14.50, 16.75* and **19.50**

OF SILK, at *12.50, 17.50, 19.50* and **22.50**

ALSO 100 VELOUR JACKETS, with Persian collar and front, **22.50**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Choice Furs That Lend Vivid Grace to Holiday Apparel

Furs naturally lend a richness and dignity that no fabric for outer wear can ever possibly acquire. And Furs are only cheap when they are of the best grades, such as we handle exclusively. Every Fur garment here is of the most reliable grade, either in quality or workmanship, which is so essential in the treatment of skins.

All these facts duly considered, the following specials for to-day will be found truly remarkable values.

FOX SCARFS, *9.75, 14.50* and **19.50**

FOX MUFFS, *8.75, 9.75* and **10.00**

PERSIAN COATS, *95.00, 125.00* and **137.00**

in plain or combined with chinchilla. Also a large assortment of SELECT PIECES OR SETS, made of Mink, Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Lynx, Squirrel, Fox, Bear, Persian, etc.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Rugs For The Holidays.

MANY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COLOR EFFECTS ARE SHOWN.

Immense assortments of all that is new and most desirable. Assortments are the largest in New York—styles and color combinations are the prettiest, and, in the important point of price, the following offerings speak eloquently in our behalf:

FRENCH WILTON RUGS—Beautiful new designs; just received for the Holidays; nothing better for durability; many designs are exact copies of antique Oriental carpets.

9x12	8.3x10.6	4.6x7.6
50.00	40.00	17.50

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, best makes procurable in new Oriental and Medallion effects; following sizes:

7.6x10.6	8x9	4x7	36x72
16.00	10.75	5.00	3.00
30x60	26x54		21.48
2.00	1.65		1.15

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, a fresh lot of The Big Store special, all wool, 9x12 Smyrna Rugs just received. New effects in Medallion, two-toned and Oriental; range of designs now complete, **11.50**

AXMINSTER RUGS—Excellent quality; rich high pile; patterns ranging from the deep Oriental colorings to the daintiest floral effects. Designs to suit all styles of furnishings. New, fresh goods, in following sizes:

9x12	8.3x10.6	6x9
22.50	19.50	15.00

36x72	27x63
2.95	1.95

9x12—SMYRNA RUGS—9x12

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, owing to the extremely large orders placed with a prominent mill for this particular size in best quality we are now enabled to offer them at a price that will insure quick sales. Designs and colorings are the newest. Every Rug guaranteed perfect; sold regularly for $28.50; special, **19.50**

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Children's Caps and Bonnets.

Mothers love to read good news like this. Black Velveteen POKE BONNETS; full flare front, pink, blue and white ruche facing; fancy ribbon trimming, liberal tie strings to match; sizes 1 to 5 years; special, **1.50**

Babies' White SILK CAPS; hemstitched tucks; full ruches, silk tie strings; all sizes, **98**

INFANTS' Long and Short White Nainsook DRESSES, round tucked yoke, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle, sizes up to 2 years; special, **35**

CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette SKIRTS, in pink and blue with deep umbrella ruffle, some edged with lace; sizes 4 to 14 years, **19**

CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette GOWNS, square and high neck, Hubbard yoke, wash braid trimming; sizes 4 to 14 years, special, **75**

Second Floor, East, 19th St.

Engraving Orders Quickly Filled.

At this season of the year many people order cards, invitations and menus for special occasions. We do this work with great care, excellence and promptness, charging in every instance only the lowest possible prices. We make a specialty of artistic Visiting Cards.

PLATE AND 50 CARDS in Roman or black; regular $2.00 work, **1.25**

PLATE AND 50 CARDS, in Shaded Old English; regular $2.25 work, **1.50**

(Third Floor, West, 19th Street.)

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

Daintiest New Patterns in Prodigal Profusion.

And they are arriving daily for the Holiday season, in the newest French, Swiss, English, Irish and Japanese styles. Pretty, dainty and very much in vogue, they are also exceedingly acceptable as Christmas gifts. We have made the prices especially attractive for that purpose.

4,000 boxes CHILDREN'S all Linen Initial HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy boxes, 1 doz. **19**

1,000 doz. MEN'S and WOMEN'S Fine Hand-embroidered Initial HANDKERCHIEFS; in fancy boxes; imported to be sold at $2.50; to-day, **1.50**

5,000 doz. MEN'S and WOMEN'S Initial HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy boxes; different styles of initials; per box, to-day, 1 doz. **50**

1,250 doz. WOMEN'S Fine Sheer Linen HANDKERCHIEFS with beautiful Lace Edge; all new designs; imported to be sold at 50c each; to-day, **25**

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th Street.)

Leather Goods, Fancy Articles, Celluloid Boxes and Albums.

WE show in special sections to-day the advance guard of what constitutes one of the largest and most remarkable stocks of its kind in this country. In the matter of Holiday attractions the representations are larger than during any previous year. Hosts of exquisite things from abroad are shown in elegant profusion at prices vastly less than are asked in the so-called exclusive stores. Everything displayed has been selected with utmost care. For To-day we call attention particularly to the following:

LEATHER PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; large size for Cabinets and Carte de Visite size photos; gilt edges; embossed leather covers; in black, red or dark green **1.00**

LEATHER ALBUMS, cabinet and Carte De Visite size; gilt edges; black, brown, red or green; fine gilt clasp **1.50**

CELLULOID PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS of pretty designs, holding 30 photographs; celluloid or plush back, gilt edges and clasp, **1.50**

MUSICAL ALBUMS; a most complete assortment; pretty celluloid covers; newest designs; plays the newest airs, from 2 to 4 tunes; prices range from $2.90 to **10.00**

TOILET SETS in natural oak boxes, satin lined, white and other colors; fittings are of hard rubber and ebony; contain brush, comb, mirror and manicure instruments, **6.50**

WORK BOXES of Mexican carved leather design; satin lined; completely furnished with the necessary articles, 98c. and **1.35**

CELLULOID WORK BOXES; lined with colored satin of various shades; more than a dozen styles; pretty design; contain scissors, crochet hook, thimble, needles, &c.; 75c. and **.98**

CELLULOID TOILET AND MANICURE SETS, satin lined, various art shades, pink, blue, Nile, gray and yellow; contain comb, brush and mirror and the necessary manicure instruments, **1.90**

LEATHER WRITING OR LAP TABLETS; several styles, including the box shape, in black grain leather, real seal, colored calf or Morocco, alligator, walrus and lizard skin; complete with calendar, ink-well, pen boxes; envelopes and paper compartments; at 75c., $1.00, $1.50 to **7.50**

We are showing an entire line of CELLULOID TOILET AND MANICURE SETS ranging in price from $2.50 to **25.00**

CELLULOID AND LEATHER COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES; an endless assortment of designs, shapes and styles, all satin lined, in dark and light colors; choice at 98c., $1.50 to **7.50**

WORK BASKETS; dainty designs, in many colors; all satin lined; complete with articles necessary for the work table; a large choice at 75c., 98c., and up to **7.50**

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF SETS; very pretty designs; many styles; deep boxes; new coloring; glove boxes contain the glove stretchers; per set, $1.50, $2.00, up to **4.50**

LEATHER PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; hold 35 and 50 photographs; fine gilt edges; decorated leaves; French gilt extension clasp; covers of embossed leather, floral designs in black, brown, red and dark green **2.90**

MUSIC ROLLS OR PORTFOLIOS, many styles of rolls in grain leather, alligator grain, real seal and walrus; of the New-Shape Portfolio, which holds the music quite flat. Rolls 48c. to **3.90** Portfolios, 98c. to **8.50**

GAUZE EMPIRE FANS, plain or decorated sticks, choice of a large assortment of beautiful designs, pretty and effective, plain, decorated or spangled effects, $1.50 and **.98**

Main Floor, Front, 18th St. and 2nd Floor, Centre.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store.

Ready? Aye, Ready

Charles Dickens made Tommy Traddles illustrate the relation of the displays in shop windows to various phases of things human. Commercial and social progress has broadened and deepened that relation until it includes the entire community and the whole of every modern retail store.

A Tale of Two Cities The truth of this statement is proven by the holiday position of the Wanamaker Stores in New York and Philadelphia. In each city the most important public holiday incident is the Wanamaker Show. Within it there is a vast assembly of things beautiful, humorous and practical.

One's personal relation to Christmas is controlled by pocket-book or bank account contents. But one's enjoyment of Christmas spirit and beauty is free as the air—at Wanamaker's.

Christmas Communism The touch of nature that makes for universal good will is unlimited at Christmas—its essence is pervasive and all-controlling. In particular unison with the sentiment of the period is the contribution of the Fine Arts in holiday merchandise to the general enjoyment.

Fine Arts Music, painting, sculpture, pottery, needlework, metal work and other means of art expression abound in various parts of the old Stewart Store, and they are free for your enjoyment.

Toy Annex The rambling old structures on the south side of Ninth street are shabby enough on the outside, but within is a veritable wonderland for the children. Toys galore! Dolls in bright array. Mechanical toys—science supplies playthings. What is impossible to the science of today? Stores and express wagons make little business men, and give training for mature life. And all the rest of the toy things—military, musical, athletic—mimic life everywhere.

In all the wide borders of our land there is no equal Toy Store. Great demands in past years have broken our Toy stocks in advance of Christmas. See if you can do it now. We think the great collection is quite adequate to all needs.

Christmas Decoration New York expects the Wanamaker Store to supply some new expression of Christmas thought with each succeeding season, and in all our six past years New York has not been disappointed. For this Christmas we rely almost entirely upon plastic art for illustration. Winged Victories await you at every turn in the store with the Christmas greeting, cooks with platters holding Christmas viands are in evidence everywhere, and choir boys singing carols to geese, turkeys, boars'-heads and plum puddings may seem a trifle incongruous, but they are happy and historically accurate.

In the Rotunda centre a group are tugging away at the Yule log, and on a broad and lofty platform Santa Claus as King of Christmas holds royal and happy court. The whole scheme is refined, artistic, original. In its development history and sacred story, legend and myth have been laid under contribution.

The Organ During the greater part of each day until Christmas the music of an organ will pervade the store. It comes from a Vocalion Organ—just a stock organ of the sort we sell at $1,500. We have them at prices that vary from $225 to $1,500.

If you care for music you should know the *Vocalion*. It is a reed organ voiced like a pipe organ and capable of power and variety of expression equal to a pipe organ at treble the cost. It is the best in the world at size and price. If you want further information, get a Vocalion pamphlet from the Piano Store.

Ready The house is ready. Stocks ample. Service expanded and trained. Our people will do their best for you. Nevertheless, if you want to be comfortable in your Christmas shopping, come early in the month and make the proceeding deliberate.

Silks and Velvets
Specially Priced

The custom of giving a dress, skirt or waist-pattern of silk as a Christmas remembrance seems to gain from year to year—judging by our increasing sales of these during the holiday period. Velvets, too, in lengths for jackets and coats, are particularly popular this year. We are always glad to put up such purchases in a holiday box, for the asking.

But the Silks and Velvets told of today are so attractively priced, that they will also be bought liberally for personal use:

70c BLACK TAFFETA at 55c
Good quality of imported black Taffeta, that will give good service, for we've sold many hundred pieces.

$1 BLACK LIBERTY SATIN at 55c
This soft, plain black silk is a fine quality for separate waists or linings; 24 in. wide.

75c IMPERIAL TAFFETAS at 58c
Four of the newest and best colors, including white and black, in this very strong silk; the most serviceable obtainable. Soft but very firm, and guaranteed not to cut; splendid for waists, dresses and linings.

$1 PRINTED SATIN TWILLS at 65c
Fine quality 24-inch printed Satin Twilled Silks with small and medium-sized designs in a host of color combinations.

$1.25 BLACK VELVET at $1
A splendid quality of silk-face black Velvet, suitable for waists, jackets, dresses and trimmings.

FANCY VELVET at $1. Worth up to $2.50.
Neat stripes and figures in fine quality Velvets, taken from our own stock. Twenty-five styles and colorings to choose from.

EMBROIDERED SILK WAIST PATTERNS
The best variety of designs and colorings we have ever shown; mostly with embroidered front, back, collar and cuffs, of Peau de Cygne, Louisine and Crepe de Chine. Scores of new patterns come in almost every day. Most acceptable gifts, each in neat box. Prices $10 to $18 each. Rotunda.

Have Your Winter Overcoat Made to Order

Today we present the opportunity to luxury-loving but economical men to have their Winter overcoats made to order at the price of ready-made of equal quality.

We had the good fortune to buy some splendid Winter overcoatings away under-price—the fabrics are soft-finish velours in medium and dark Oxford mixtures, and plain black. These we will make up in the popular sack overcoat style, in best possible manner, lining the overcoats throughout with luxurious and serviceable silk. And today's price is

Thirty Dollars—Made to Order

Our own regular fair price for these overcoats would need to be exactly one-half more—$45—if the overcoatings had been bought in the regular way.

It's a splendid opportunity to secure a satisfying overcoat at a saving of fifteen dollars. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Time to Pick a HOUSE COAT Is Now

Of course we'll have plenty of House Coats right up to Christmas Day, and after—and any day of the year; but the First of December finds us ready with the most lavish and varied stock of the year.

There are many special styles, exclusive designs, choice patterns to be picked out by early comers, that will not be obtainable later. Most house coats bought for Christmas selling are made hastily in the rush season by factories, the regular product of which may be suits, women's skirts or what not. Not so here. Every house coat in the Wanamaker Store comes from the best manufacturers who for long years have produced house coats, always and exclusively. It goes without saying that they look better, are better and stay better than the special holiday kind, and cost less for quality.

The *New Tuxedo House Coat* brings a smarter touch of style, with the same freedom and comfort. It will be found in many of our lines.

As to prices: For $3.75, $5, $6, $7.50, $8, $10 and $12 there is an assemblage of patterns in plain or reversible cloth. The new Tuxedo cut appears in many of them.

Velvet Coats—$10 for navy blue or black velvet; rich black velvet Tuxedo, silk-lined, with barathea revers, $20; black velvet figured with smart white figures, $35.

The way to buy a house coat by measure, if the gift is to be a surprise, or if for any reason the man cannot try it on, is this: Measure the distance across the shoulders of his ordinary coat and the underseam of the sleeve from shoulder to wrist.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Handsome Tailor-made Suits for Women

You may choose among some of the finest Tailor-made Suits in our stock, and save a quarter to a third of the fair price today. And most women will agree that nowhere is there better choosing at any time than at Wanamaker's.

Superb dresses are most agreeably coupled with low prices today.

Here are stirring instances:

At $37.50, worth up to $50—Suits of Venetian cloth, broadcloth, cheviot and camel's-hair, with various styles of jackets; prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Also handsome imported Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, camel's-hair, tweeds, broadcloths; all prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout:
At $45, from $60 At $50, from $75
At $67.50, from $100

And at $75, from $95—Handsome Tailor-made Suits of velvet, also imported.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Coats
For Winter Weather

The Ulster and the Newmarket take a forward jump into favor, as the mercury drops. And many women will be glad to take advantage of the uncommonly lavish display of such full-length coats that is made at Wanamaker's. We have been keeping the assortment filled up in readiness for the demand that colder weather was sure to bring.

Materials—many of them rain-proofed—are cheviots, Venetian and covert cloths, kerseys and cravenettes; and the price-range is $10 to $50.

Here are specimens:

At $13.50, worth $18—Of Oxford gray Venetian cloth; triple capes; belted back; fly-front; half-lined with satin.

At $15—Of tan or Oxford cravenette; loose belted back; fly-front; velvet collar; fancy sleeves; half-lined with satin.

At $23.50—Of Scotch mixture; double-breasted Norfolk effect; puff sleeves; half-fitted back.

At $30—Of black or tan kersey; triple capes; fly-front; belted back; puff sleeves; half-lined with satin.

Then here is a second shipment, ordered from Paris by cable, of some attractive water-proof coats in three-quarter length:

At $35—Of black, red, tan or blue satin, with thinnest rubber lining; triple capes; double-breasted; may be worn over other wraps, if necessary; distinctly *chic* and absolutely rain-proof. Very suitable for automobiling.

Second floor, Broadway.

Gloves for
Women and Children

The Wanamaker holiday stock of Gloves for women and children is excellently complete. Whatever a woman may need in the way of gloves for herself, or as gifts, she has the widest possible field for choice here.

And, price for price, Wanamaker Gloves are never excelled—rarely equaled. The Princess May, at $1, stands alone for goodness; the Royale at $1.50, and the Victoria, at $1.85—all our own grades, lead their respective classes.

Each pair of gloves is put up, if desired, in a box that has the true holiday air.

WOMEN'S GLOVES
Princess May Kid or Suede Gloves, $1.
Princess Louise 2-clasp Lambskin Gloves, with Paris point embroidery, $1.
Royale Gloves, 3-clasp overseam kid or suede; or 2-clasp pique suede or kid, at $1.50.
Victoria Gloves, 3-clasp, overseam kid; or 2-clasp pique kid, at $1.85; with one clasp of black pearl, in pique kid, at $2; 3-clasp overseam suede, at $1.75; 2-clasp pique suede, at $2.

GIRLS' GLOVES
2-clasp Princess May Kid Gloves, at $1.
1-clasp Pique Mocha Gloves, at $1.
2-clasp Royale overseam Kid Gloves, at $1.25.
1-clasp Royale pique Kid Gloves, at $1.50.
Boys' 1-clasp Dent's P. X. M. Cape Gloves, $1.50.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES
Warm Gloves and Mitts for the little ones:
Kid or Mocha Gloves, fleece-lined, 50c, 75c and $1.
Kid Mitts, fleece-lined, 50c, 75c and $1.
Wool Gloves, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Wool Mitts, 25c and 50c
Tenth street.

Cold-weather News for Boys

Or, primarily, *for* their parents—the boys are chiefly interested in the result.

Regulation Sailor Suits, in heavy-weather weights of blue cheviot. Made up in true able seaman fashion, with chevrons, lanyard and whistle, and so on. They'll make regular jack tars out of the boys of 3 to 12, and are most reasonably priced at $5 a Suit.

Then there's a group of heavy Overcoats for boys between 3 and 12, that's priced in a very attractive manner. The coats are full length, double-breasted, with belt and hood; and are made of warmest frieze and chinchilla. Sizes are broken—so are prices, from $8.50, $11 and $12—to $5 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Stocks
Tailor-made

These new stocks have a certain mannish severity about them that the dainty color-combinations do not quite dispel. And they're quite a novel idea that will appeal greatly to women in search of pretty holiday gifts.

The Stocks are of taffeta, in white, black and colors, stitched with the same or a contrasting color. Attached to the stock is a tie, which is brought forward and passed through two embroidered rings, forming an effective bow.

We patterned them after a stock selling at a much higher price; but bought so largely that we can sell them

At 60 cents Each

Broadway.

Girls' Reefers $10 worth $15

The reefer coat for girls is steadily growing in popularity. And there's nothing more appropriate to wear with the favorite sailor suit—suggests a sense of the fitness of things.

These Regulation Reefers are attractive enough in themselves to make you buy them readily. Of thick blue chinchilla of excellent quality, velvet collar, gilt Navy buttons, chevrons on sleeve—all the trappings. They are warmly lined with flannel—some red, a few sizes in plaid. Sizes are for girls of 4 to 14 years.

And, best of all, we got them made under-price—a third. You save the third, too—

$10 each

instead of $15. Second floor, Ninth street.

Eiderdown Robes

Women who had comfortable robes of this warm, fleecy material to hurry into, were grateful on those cold mornings at the end of last week. And they're but a foretaste of colder days to come.

Meanwhile these cozy eiderdown robes are ready for you, in splendid variety. They are all of ripple eiderdown, excepting the first mentioned; in the favorite plain colors; with fitted backs and full front. And priced all the way up from $3.75:

At $3.75—Fastened with frogs and girdle; collar and cuffs trimmed with appliqué.

At $4.50—With girdle; pointed collar, cuffs and pocket bound with satin.

At $6.50—Sailor collar, bell sleeves; bound with satin and trimmed with black braid.

At $7.50—Satin bound, and trimmed with French knots; fastened with frogs.

At $9—Pointed collar and cuffs, finished with satin ruffle; girdle; front and pocket satin-bound.

At $10—Round collar and front trimmed with appliqué; girdle; full front, scalloped and finished with satin ribbon ruffle.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Table Linens

The Wanamaker Linen Store meets your wishes most completely, no matter what your desire in Linens may be.

True, we do not have a single piece of cotton-mixed goods in our Linen Store; but we do have absolutely pure linen silver-bleached Bohemian Table Linen, 54 inches wide, at 35c a yard. And that makes cotton mixtures dear at any price. Yet do you know that there are only two or three other stores in this country that do not sell cotton-mixed "linens"?

On the other hand, we have the most sumptuous linens that can be desired. For instance, *The Mazarin Set* at $800—copied from an altar cover now in the *Musee de Cluny*, which belonged to Cardinal Mazarin—a superb piece of linen weaving. The cloth is 2½x4 yards, and there are a dozen napkins to match.

Between these two extremes is everything that luxury or thrift could desire.

Linens bought for holiday giving will be nicely packed in gift boxes without extra charge.

Here are some price-details:

Table Linen by the Yard

At 50c yd.—Old-fashioned loom dice, half bleached Table Linen, 56 in. wide.

At 56c yd.—Bleached Irish damask, 67 in. wide, in a large assortment of patterns.

At 90c yd.—Bleached German Table Linen, 70 in. wide; soft glove finish, splendid for wear.

At $1.25 yd.—Bleached German damask, 72 in. wide; also Scotch double damask, 70 in. wide.

At $1.75 yd.—Bleached Belgian damask, made of the famous Courtrai flax, that takes a polish like silk.

Table Cloths—Unhemmed

At $3.75 each—Bleached Belgian Cloths, 71x72 in. Other sizes up to 2½x4 yds., at $9.50.

At $7.25 each—Bleached Moravian Cloths, 2x2½ yds. Other sizes up to 2½x4 yds., at $14.75.

At $7.50 each—Bleached French Cloths, 2x2½ yds., the beautiful Fleur de France design. Other sizes up to 2½x5 yds., at $20.50.

Napkins

At $2.25 a doz.—Grass-bleached German, 22 in. square; a soft finish, splendid wearing napkin.

At $4 a doz.—Bleached, Belgian, 22 in. square.

At $5.50 a doz.—Same, full dinner size, 26 in. square.

At $10 a doz.—Bleached, French, 27 in. square; the beautiful Fleur de France design.

At $10.50 a doz.—Bleached, Moravian, 27 in. square.

Fourth avenue.

Rare Price News of Oil Paintings

We have a group of fine Oil Paintings in our Picture Store which are offered decisively under-price today—not because they do not deserve their former prices, but because we have new goods coming that demand the space they occupy. Paintings of this character do not lose their value; and our necessity militates to the very great profit of those who wish to add art works of real merit to their homes.

This hint of subjects:

The Novel, by Osterlind; originally $170, now $75.
The Flower Market; originally $125, now $50.
On the Scent, by E. Petit; was $50, now $30.
Sheepfold, by G. Ferrero; was $65, now $45.
Feeding Time, by G. Ferrero; was $50, now $30.
Brittany Cattle, by Scouten; was $50, now $30.
Kittens, by Brunel Neuville; was $40, now $25.
Chickens, by Fromentin; was $40, now $25.
Near the Coast, by F. Vezien; was $75, now $50.
In Pastorage, by Fromentin; was $75, now $50.
Shepherdess, by Jacquette; was $60, now $40.
Venice, by Paul Kaufmann; was $75, now $50.
Ideal Female Heads, by J. J. Ligier; originally $150, now $50 each.
Venice, by C. Volpini; was $75, now $50.
Washing Linen, by Eugene Guillon; originally $160, now $75.
Peasant Girl, by Reever; was $90, now $50.
Morning Meal, by Vollet; originally $250, now $100.

Fifth floor.

Closing Days
Of Demonstration of the Language Phone Method
For Teaching French, German and Spanish

This demonstration will be closed in a week or two, to devote its space to the needs of holiday selling. Until then we offer, free to those who buy the method, the new Speaking and Pronouncing Manual, which has just been completed. After this demonstration is closed, the new feature will cause the price to be advanced.

If interested in languages, you should see and hear the Language Phone Method now while it is on exhibition. Book Store, Ninth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

Lamps at Lightened Prices

We announce today an important Sale of Metallic and Decorated Porcelain Lamps, and Ruby Lamp Globes, at prices that will interest not only housekeepers, but every one who is in search of Christmas gifts that are practical as well as extremely decorative. Facts are as follows:

$2.50 to $3.50 Metallic Lamps at $1.50
The remaining stock of a maker going out of business; about 500 handsome Metallic Table Lamps, in a large variety of shapes. Bodies are enameled in red, green, brown, etc., with gilt base and crown. Some have two handles, and all have separate 6ll pots with center-draught burners. $1.50 each.

$5 and $6 Decorated Lamps at $3.50
Squat and half-high shape Lamps, hand-decorated with rich floral designs on light and dark grounds; with 11-inch globes to match. $3.50 each.

Ruby Lamp Globes
Rich ruby satin-finished Lamp Globes, attractively etched with floral designs. 9-inch, $1, worth $2. 10-inch, $1.35, worth $2.50.

Underwear Low-Priced
A couple of items of Men's and Women's Underwear in seasonable weights, at attractively low prices:
For MEN
50c each—Ecru ribbed cotton Shirts and Drawers; medium weight; shirts nicely trimmed and finished; drawers durably made.
For WOMEN
50c each—White ribbed cotton Vests and Drawers; vests with long or short sleeves, with silk fronts. Drawers in ankle length.

Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c
Four attractive offerings of Women's Handkerchiefs at 12½c each, that will make inexpensive but welcome remembrances. Purchases of half-a-dozen are put up in a pretty gift-box:
Worth 20c to 25c—Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, with both edging and insertion.
Worth 20c each—Women's Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs, with open hand-work around the letters.
Worth 18c to 25c—Women's Hand-embroidered Unlaundered Handkerchiefs; some floral designs, others with block and drawnwork; direct from Belfast.
Worth 15c to 20c—Women's Fine Sheer Linen Laundered Handkerchiefs, elaborately embroidered and Hemstitched.

SCISSORS at Half Prices
All-steel Scissors, of good quality, that we usually sell at 50c a pair; 5 to 7 inches long, today 25c a pair.
All-steel Cuticle and Nail Scissors, also a regular 50-cent quality, now just half-price, 25c.

Women's $1 Gloves, 65c
Women's two-clasp overseam or pique glace Gloves, that are regular $1 values, are today 65c a pair. In stylish street shades and black—marvelous gloves for such a low price.

Table Linen Remnants
Bleached and Unbleached Table-Linen, in all sorts of lengths, at specially low prices for quick selling. One can find almost any length or quality desired, at a marked saving on regular prices.

A Book Store in the Basement

We've planned a new Book-store in the Basement, to relieve the pressure on our regular book-store during the busy holiday season. It presents duplicate stocks of books peculiarly adapted for Christmas-giving—children's books, new holiday editions, the best-selling fiction, sets of standard authors' works—in short, a more complete stock than many all-year-round book-stores contain.

And, in addition, there are many specially-priced offerings of attractively-bound books, such as these:

Miscellaneous

Life of Theodore Roosevelt. Murat Halstead. 8vo, cloth, $1.75; in cloth, gilt, $1.75.
Intelligence in Plants and Animals. Thomas Gentry. 8vo, illustrated, $2. Our price, 80c.
Mixed Essays. Matthew Arnold. 12mo, $1.50; our price, 25c.
Janice Meredith. Paul Leicester Ford. Illustrated. Holiday edition, 12mo, $3. Our price, $1.25.
Sir Arthur Sullivan. Life Story, Letters and Reminiscences. Arthur Lawrence. 8vo, $3.50; our price, 65c.
Bound Volumes of The Century Magazine for 1901. Containing over 1,800 pages of pictures and stories. 2 volumes, 8vo, green cloth, $1.75.
Everybody's New Census Atlas of the World. Containing 93 pages of colored maps. 10½x14 in., paper, 60c.; cloth, 85c.
James Russell Lowell. A Biography. Horace E. Scudder. 2 volumes, 12mo, $3.50; our price, $2.25.
The Life of the Master. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren). 8vo, illustrated, $3.50; our price, $1.75.

Novels at 50c
Published at $1 to $1.50

Bondman Free. John Oxenham.
The Helpers. Francis Lynde.
Bleuerhasset. C. F. Pidgin.
Quincy Adams Sawyer. C. F. Pidgin.
The Sacred Fount. Henry James.
The Tempting of Father Anthony. George Horton.
The Winning of Sarreano. St. Clair Beall.
The Crimson Weed. Christopher St. John.
Enoch Willoughby. James A. Wickersham.
A Modern Antæus. By the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters."
Poets in padded leather bindings; gilt edges; gift-book editions; good type and paper. 28 titles, usually 75c; now 50c a volume.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

BISHOP COADJUTOR IN NEWARK DIOCESE

Talk of a Special Convention to be Held Next Month.

The Rev. E. L. Stoddard Takes Exception to the Movement—No Application by Bishop Starkey.

In the Episcopal Diocese of Newark a convention is to be held in January, it is said, to elect a Bishop Coadjutor, who will have the right of succession to Bishop Starkey. The belief is that at the convention the extent of the progress made by the High Church party is to be indicated. The High Church party has control of four dioceses. They are Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Springfield in the West. In the East the Diocese of Newark has been considered as the headquarters of the High Church folk. The new cult, it is said, will line up in Newark as never before.

The conference recently provided $4,000 a year for the salary. It was held in the home of Col. E. A. Stevens, a leader of the ritualists, but the place of holding the conference, it was declared, was without significance. Both sides are canvassing conditions and getting ready for the convention. The Rev. Dr. Nelson of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Grace Church, Orange, have been spoken of in connection with the election.

The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Free Episcopal Church, Jersey City, in St. John's Church Bulletin, a weekly publication distributed at the church every Sunday, took exception yesterday to the movement to appoint a Coadjutor to Bishop Starkey.

"The meeting of distinguished clergymen and laymen," Rector Stoddard said, "held at the residence of Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, last Tuesday, was a lamentable example of wasted time and talent through lack of business management, not on the part of Col. Stevens, of course, for he simply opened his hospitable and splendid house to the 100 guests assembled; but on the part of those who 'run' the diocese during the ill-health of the Bishop.

"It was supposed by most, if not all, of those who went there that it was a gathering of the leading men of the diocese to discuss the advisability of electing an assistant to the Bishop. When, however, after luncheon, the meeting was called to order, this was found not to be the case, for a gentleman who sought to speak on that subject was said to be out of order, the Chairman declaring that the assembly was called not to discuss whether we should have an Assistant Bishop, but simply to provide funds for one; yet later members were allowed to speak upon this very point, and, to cap the climax of absurdity, although the gathering was an informal one, representing nothing, a vote was permitted to the effect that a Coadjutor Bishop should be appointed.

"Not only did many of those present think that a Coadjutor Bishop was unnecessary, but they evidently objected to the gilded trap into which they had been invited. There were no plans presented, and after an hour half the delegates left the house. To bring 100 influential business men to attend a day meeting, to cut off discussion on the very point at issue and limit the business to raising money for something they might not want, and to attempt to do this with no financial plan and no intelligent data to act on is a specimen of the way business has been often done in this diocese.

"We are opposed to the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop for these reasons: First, as the Episcopate fund is but $18,000 a year, it would be necessary to add $5,000 more to the tax now borne by the churches, and this is not only inexpedient, but probably impossible; second, to attempt to raise the money by going round hat in hand would be unbusinesslike and unworthy of so rich and large a diocese; third, we do not need an Assistant Bishop. There are several outside Bishops, as is positively known, who for $1,000 a year will gladly do all the work Bishop Starkey cannot attend to.

"Relieve our Bishop, by all means, but choose some other way. In anticipation of the time when a new Bishop must be elected raise the Episcopate fund to at least $50,000, and then they will have something better to offer a good man, when he is needed, than assessments on parish bonds."

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 30.—Bishop Thomas A. Starkey of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark has not applied for the appointment of a Bishop Coadjutor, and he will not discuss the matter. There is to be a special meeting of the Standing Committee on Monday, Dec. 8. The issuing of the call for a special convention rests with the Bishop, unless he asks the committee to relieve him of all responsibility in the matter.

NEW PENITENTIARY CHAPEL.

Mass Celebrated for the Prisoners on Blackwell's Island.

The new chapel for religious services for the inmates of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island was used for the first time yesterday morning, when a solemn high mass was celebrated there for the Roman Catholic prisoners. The chapel will, however, be used for both Roman Catholic and Protestant services. Although the Administration Building, in which the chapel is situated, has not been formally turned over to the city, the use of the chapel was given at an earlier date by courtesy of the contractors. The celebrant of the mass was Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the Archdiocese. The Rev. H. Meyer, an assistant at the Church of the Sacred Heart, West Fifty-first Street, was the deacon, and the Rev. Mr. E. F. Gallagher, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's Church, the subdeacon. The Rev. Henry Judge, S. J., of Fordham, was the master of ceremonies. Father Judge also preached the sermon.

There were several hundred prisoners, men and women, in the chapel during the services, and besides a number of visitors, Commissioner Thomas W. Hynes of the Department of Corrections; Warden John Fallon and the Rev. Father Giraud, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, were also present. Before and after the religious service St. Anthony's Cadet Band of St. Jean Baptiste's Church, East Seventy-sixth Street, rendered several selections Gounod's convent mass in C was rendered by the choir.

St. Ann's Church Golden Jubilee.

The golden jubilee of St. Ann's Parish was celebrated yesterday at old St. Ann's Church, on East Twelfth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, of which the Rev. Thomas F. Myhan is pastor. Archbishop Farley presided at the pontifical mass at 11 o'clock, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J., of the Church of St. Francis Xavier. The Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., celebrated the mass.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

Rev. Mr. Bentley Says the Theatre Is Needed to Develop Preachers Who Do Not Mumble.

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, General Secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance, preached to the New York Chapter of the alliance last evening in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue.

"The Church," said he, "needs the stage as much as the stage needs the Church. The latter needs the stage to develop readers and preachers—readers who do not mumble and preachers who are dramatic but not sensational. Jeremiah and John the Baptist possessed great dramatic ability, and the Church needs more of them.

"The stage needs the Church to rescue the former from the mere spirit of commercialism. The artistic realm is being controlled by materialism and the stage needs the Church to save it from itself.

"Through the efforts of the Actors' Church Alliance, in which more than 1,000 Chaplains are interested, much of the bigotry, nonsense, and misunderstanding regarding the stage has been removed. John Calvin was responsible for much of this bigotry. He taught a perverted Christianity, which brought forth men like Robert G. Ingersoll. It is a singular circumstance that William Shakespeare came into the world in the very year that Calvin left it."

In closing, Mr. Bentley deprecated Sunday theatrical performances, which he asserted were given, not because managers or actors wanted them, but in response to a public demand which had the support of churchgoers. Actors needed rest just as well as anybody else, and any who worked seven days in the week naturally deteriorated.

BAPTIST MINISTER RESIGNS.

The Rev. George K. MacDonald of Long Island City Refers to Reports That Disturbed His Congregation.

The Rev. George K. MacDonald resigned yesterday as pastor of the East Avenue Baptist Church, East Avenue and Eighth Street, Long Island City, the resignation to take effect on Jan. 1.

After the letter had been read Mr. MacDonald gave a short explanation of his act. He said that he was satisfied that reports that had been circulated about him had caused the congregation to dwindle down. He referred to a member of the church who had ceased to attend the church, and remarked that the desertion was like that of a General from his army.

In his home, in Nott Avenue, the minister refused to discuss the reference to the reports against him. He said that the church was no longer able to pay his salary and that he had not been paid in a year. Many of the congregation had moved to more desirable residence neighborhoods, he said, and many had moved toward Flushing. His advice to the congregation, he said, would be to sell the present church building and erect a smaller one. When the present building was erected the church had a membership of about 1,000.

Mr. MacDonald said he would not accept another call, but would go into some mercantile business. He is a magazine writer and the author of several books. Fifteen years ago he was known as the "Boy Preacher."

THE WATER STREET MISSION.

Thirtieth Anniversary of the Jerry McAuley Work Celebrated.

The old Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission celebrated its thirtieth anniversary yesterday. Many visitors interested in the work were present at both the afternoon and evening services. R. Fulton Cutting, one of the Trustees, spoke at the afternoon service, while John S. Huyler presided in the evening. Superintendent S. H. Hadley declared that in the past year the attendance had been 45,507, and of these 4,163 made public profession. Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and twelve men had been lodged in the year, and more than 40,000 meals furnished.

The evening service was given up to testimony, and more than fifty men and women told of their conversion, ranging from twenty years to two days. Among those present were Christian F. Tietjen, President of the West Side Bank; W. T. Wardwell, B. DeF. Curtiss, the Rev. J. Wesley Johnston of the John Street Church, James C. Edwards, A. H. Rice, G. E. Prentiss, the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, the Rev. J. Fred Talcott, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, and A. J. Zartmen.

At the close of the services several men came forward, and, kneeling at the front, made professions of their conversion and desire to lead a new life. Among them was a man who said he had passed twenty-six years of his life in prison, but that he had been a changed man for the past two months since he first visited the mission.

PERFUME CONCERT FAILS.

Scoffers Spoil It with Tobacco Smoke and Facetious Remarks — Esthetes and Deaf-Mutes Disappointed.

Dense clouds of tobacco smoke and the hilarity of the unbelievers, who could not imagine that there might be such a thing as a perfumery concert, put an end last night to the chief attraction offered at the benefit entertainment for E. E. Rice in the New York Theatre.

The place was crowded, and with patrons not often seen in a vaudeville house. There was a little colony of deaf-mutes who were all eagerness for a concert. They had never heard one and were busy through the acts preceding the number in which they were most interested signaling to one another how great would be the pleasure if it should prove possible for them to enjoy a recital where suggestions of music would come to them through their olfactory nerves.

Near by them was a man with a decided Cyrano de Bergerac nose, who was all eagerness for the entertainment. He went so far as to hiss the other performers that they might be short in their encores, and he be enabled to share in the delights of a perfume concert through his splendidly developed organ of smell. Not far away was a group of people who have been accustomed to flee to the mountains before the flowers begin to bloom, that the June roses may not bring on the dreaded hay fever. In addition there were quite a number of people of aesthetic tastes eager to experience a new and presumably delightful sensation. The others of the big audience had come to be amused with horseplay, ragtime, dancing, and singing soubrettes. They had no faith in the perfume recital, and they chiefly contributed to its failure.

It had been announced that Sadakichi Hartmann, who styles himself on the play bill "Chrysanthemum," in honor of his birthplace, would conduct the recital, which he called "A Journey to Japan."

Two boxes about the size of beehives were placed on the stage. Behind them were powerful electric fans, and the conductor was going to put in the boxes linen saturated with perfumes, the extracts of the flowers of the nations. The air currents were to drive the odors out into the theatre.

He appeared, a lean little man, with the undeniable mark of enthusiastic belief in his power to please and an aesthetic joy at his chance to show that he could do so. The currents were thrown on and had power enough to blow back the tobacco smoke in dense clouds from the pit of the house and into the galleries and the boxes.

The people of delicate susceptibilities and the longing for the new sensation applauded. The man with the big nose shouted bravo. The deaf-mutes stamped their feet and slapped their hands. All might have been well if a man in the gallery had not interrupted the conductor, as he was telling the audience of the journey he was going to take them on. The interpreter at the conclusion of the speaker's request that the audience lend him their imaginations, shouted:

"Taint necessary, I smell it now, and its Barren Island!" Hartmann was deeply distressed at the laughter which followed. He told about the steamer getting under way, when another irreverent person shouted that he did not like the smell of the scuppers and that there were too many aboard who were sea sick. Hartmann grew visibly nervous. He announced that he had his voyagers in England where they could smell the wild rose. The theatre was rapidly filling with the pleasant aroma when some one shouted:

"Hey, Professor! There is a discord in that perfume melody. You struck a jarring note, which reminds me of the time the Gas meter leaked."

Hartmann trembled with sorrow and consternation. He said that the voyagers were in Germany as they could tell by the perfume of the violet. The odor was quite distinct and very agreeable. One of the objectors said that he recognized a lost cord, or a broken E string. He was sure that the plumber was trying the peppermint test on the sewer pipes.

Hartmann could not go on. He bowed, and with his face filled with very real pain, said in a broken voice that he would have to be excused; he could not give the concert under such conditions. Two geisha girls, who had been assisting in the performance faced the storm of disapproval and won favor with a dance.

The deaf-mutes filed out, with their fingers busy telling their disgust with the audience and sympathy for the performer. The man with the big nose shoved his way through the crowd, whom he termed "pigs," and the esthetic people and the hay-fever crowd scattered like frightened sheep caught nibbling in the flower beds.

New-Boston Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The members of the aristocratic colony that frequents Phillips Beach and the adjacent country of the North Shore have made arrangements for a magnificent new country club. They have purchased the thirty-eight-acre Childs farm, between Marblehead and Swampscott, and have leased an adjoining farm of twenty-five acres. A big clubhouse, tennis courts, golf links, &c., will be established. Bonds amounting to $35,000 have already been sold to finance the new club.

MISSION REVIVAL BEGINS

Bishop of Thetford, England, Preaches in Two Churches.

Says More Money Is Spent Here for Table Luxuries Than for Missions —Plans for the Week.

Many Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church from far away places are here to aid in conducting the great Episcopal mission revival now in progress. Some of them filled pulpits in this city yesterday.

The Right Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, Bishop of Thetford, England, preached at the Church of the Incarnation, on Madison Avenue, in the morning and at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in the evening.

At the Church of the Incarnation the Bishop, in speaking of the Advent Missionary meetings, alluded to the vast opportunities for church missionary work, and said, among other things:

"The Gospel must be preached in all the world. Time was when the world was a beautiful park of God's creation, but since evil came into the world we need not puzzle ourselves about its origin, but we should concentrate all our powers to drive it out. If, as we have no reason to disbelieve, there are other worlds, let us hope no one has such a sad history as ours. Can it be that the story of the lost sheep from among the ninety and nine means that of all God's worlds only one world, our own—sinned and has gone astray? It was to win back this world that Jesus became the child of Mary. Evangelization of the world is the supreme Christian object. Preach the Gospel to all creatures. The object of this conference being held in this great city during the coming week is to stimulate this work, to bring it home to each individual heart."

Speaking at Calvary Church last night, the Bishop of Thetford said in part:

"During the past fifty years the Church has made giant strides in the work of foreign missions, but we need to stir the spirits of those who are not in earnest. Is the Church in this great city of New York alive to her duty and responsibility to God? Is she doing her duty in missionary work? We have left undone those things which we ought to have done. We all know God's will. God does not confine His love to New York City, but He wills that every man, woman, and child in the world shall have the same chance as you in New York.

"There is more money spent in New York in one year for table luxuries than is spent in missions. There are spent yearly in England over one hundred and sixty-two millions for rum, while only two or three millions are sent into the mission field.

"Some say that the heathen converts lead such inconsistent lives; but go into the heart of any heathen land you like and find the missionary at work away from the contact of the vices of the white men, and you may pick a congregation which will compare most favorably with any congregation you may choose in any Christian and civilized country.

"Some people say that we should not give so much attention to the foreign missions when we have so many heathen at home. Whose fault is this? The neglect of our duty at home is no excuse for not doing our work abroad."

These Advent missionary meetings will be continued through this week and their object is to awaken greater interest in the mission work of the church. The programme of exercises includes reviews of all phases of mission work.

At noon to-day services will be held simultaneously in Trinity Church and St. Paul's Chapel. These meetings are intended for business men. Bishop Lloyd will officiate at Trinity and Bishop S. C. Partridge of Kyoto, Japan, will be in the pulpit at St. Paul's Chapel. Similar meetings will be held in the same churches at noon on every day of this week.

On this, to-morrow, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock services will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy on Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, for which interesting programmes have been provided.

Mass meetings will be held at Carnegie Hall this afternoon and on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday next. Bishop Potter will preside at two of these and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the others.

To-morrow the visiting forces will be divided and sent in the evening to seven churches in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs.

UNJUST TREATMENT OF CUBA.

Dr. Cortland Myers Says Americans Ought to Have a Day of Repentance Instead of Thanksgiving.

"The most important question in the American Government at this time is the unjust relation to Cuba," said Dr. Cortland Myers in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, last evening. "This is the cause of their riots even if it is indirect. It may also be the cause of our coal field riots and other evil conditions and death dealing forces at work in our society. We have made most sacred promises and up to this moment in spirit and reality have broken them, to our discredit before all earth and to our condemnation before all heaven. The Government that will lie is the Government that will die, is written across every page of human history. Truth is the granite foundation upon which the superstructure of the nation must rise.

"We have heard boasts this past week a thousand times repeated concerning our prosperity and almost burst with pride over the praises of Yankee genius. But our prosperity is not in the wheat fields of the Great West, but in the halls of the Capitol at Washington. The Yankee has genius, and is still making wooden nutmegs and selling them in the National legislative halls. We have been unjust and untrue to Cuba and the world. We ought to have a repentance day instead of a Thanksgiving Day. We preachers of righteousness did plead for Cuba against the tyranny of Spain. We are false to ourselves and our gospel if we do not now plead for Cuba against the United States. One stamp of tyranny and oppression may be no less guilty and ruinous than the other. If we do not redeem our pledges—implied or otherwise—and retain our honor, and open our markets to this burdened people on favorable terms, we are making declaration emphatic of a design iniquitous upon this republic.

"We cannot shake off this stupendous burden by saying, 'The President is not to blame and the people are not to blame. It is the Representatives.' Yes. But whom do they represent? There is distrust and hatred of American invasion every hour in Cuba, and this is the best of reasons for it. We are to blame and may have more strikes or other perils and lose our boasted prosperity and be blind to the reason. A great wave of moral emphasis and righteous demand ought to be made to sweep over this continent and strike Washington like a whirlwind. Our relation to Cuba may seem unimportant—it involves the greatest of all questions, and has in it the Nation's destiny."

NEW INDUSTRIAL Y. M. C. A.

Senator Proctor of the Vermont Marble Company to Erect a Building.

Senator Proctor, owner of the Vermont Marble Company, has completed plans for the erection of a marble building, 50 by 80 feet, which he will commit to the Young Men's Christian Association to operate for the benefit of his 1,200 employes at Proctor and vicinity. This is the first association building to be erected by a manufacturing corporation in New England for the benefit of its men. The Westinghouse Company of Wilmerding, Penn., and the Johnson Iron Works at Elyria and Lorain, Ohio, have furnished similar buildings for their men.

A lumber company at Stamps, Ark., has erected a building and appropriated several thousand dollars for the annual expenses of an association for the lumber and railroad men centring in this new lumber town. A group of cotton manufacturers in the Carolinas are making arrangements for associations for the employes at their large mills.

The Proctor building will contain in the basement two bowling alleys. Billiard rooms, smoking room, lockers for gymnasium and baths. On the main floor will be a reading room, parlor, game room, Secretary's office, and gymnasium. The second floor rooms are for entertainments and educational classes, debates, discussions of problems of the workers, &c.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these instruments is cordially invited.

THE AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

DEFENDS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Rev. P. S. Grant Calls President Eliot's Criticism Unfair.

Says It Is Wrong to Expect of the School That Which It Is the Church's Duty to Do.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, preached last night at his church, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, on the attitude of educators toward public schools. He said in part:

"President Eliot of Harvard University a few weeks ago in a convention of school teachers in Connecticut took occasion to arraign the public school system because it had not produced a more sweeping moral revolution. He complained that the public school system is not efficient because it has failed for two generations in dealing with the barbarous vice of drunkenness, has injured the teaching of science in attempts to inculcate total abstinence, has failed to train citizens so they can vote intelligently, has failed to stamp out gambling, has failed to curb mob law and crimes of violence, has failed to suppress a taste for ephemeral reading, improper plays, and patent medicines, has failed to cultivate sufficient reasoning power in employer and employe to prevent strikes, violence, and loss, has failed to demolish the demoralizing spoils system in civil service.'

"There is something amiss in such criticism. We have expected too much of the public school system, and it is wrong of us to attribute defects in our American life to its schools, which, more than any other institution, has met all reasonable expectations of its founders.

"President Eliot is probably more familiar with the public schools of Massachusetts than of any other State; but he will stop and think a moment he will remember that the schools of that State were founded by the Puritans and was more a political that a religious institution. Its value was in the conduct of affairs rather than the conduct of faith. There no man was allowed to exercise his citizenship, no matter how well educated, unless he was a member of the church. Their idea was that the school was to educate and to fit men to govern, but that the church was the great arbiter in all questions of morality.

"President Eliot is like a great many other very learned men to-day who put the whole wellbeing of the Nation on a basis of education—that all questions of morality and conduct will be solved when the man is sufficiently educated. To such a class Carnegie and other rich men who are giving great sums for the founding of libraries, colleges, and universities, belong. If they thought otherwise they would give equally large sums for the founding and maintenance of churches.

"Schools should not be asked to perform a work which they cannot possibly perform and were never intended to perform—especially is it wrong to expect the school to do that which it is the plain duty of the church to do.

"Some people think that reason will accomplish anything, that the doctrine of pure reason is sufficient to convince any man of the error of his way and make him do what is right—they believe in the power of the mind; but it has been demonstrated that reason is not a compulsive force, and all reformations in the character of a man are the result of emotion rather than of education.

"I can understand the attitude of a man who criticises a church for the defects in the morality of the Nation, but I am at a loss to know why a man should expect the public schools to be responsible for it. Conduct cannot be taught. You may be influenced by reason, by eloquence, or by earnestness, but a rule of conduct cannot be forced upon you unless it is in accord with the desires of your heart.

"The criticism was unfair. There is less drunkenness in America to-day than there has ever been. Gambling was never so widespread an evil, or the social vice in America that it was in England among the very classes of society which were best educated. Is it not better to err by warning children to be total abstainers than to teach that alcohol is a food when the doctors themselves are not yet agreed whether it is or not? Our schools are making good American citizens out of foreigners, a work that could be performed so well in no other way.

"Let him blame the church. The fault is ours. And let us make the church more attractive. Let us devise a Christian unity in which denominationalism is forgotten and the church and the school will become allies, as they are intended to be, and our national life will in an incredibly short time be placed on a far higher plane."

IRISH MARTYRS HONORED.

Ex-Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal Says There Is an Ireland Now in South Africa.

Ex-State Secretary Reitz of the South African Republic was one of the principal speakers last night at the commemoration exercises held in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael in honor of the Manchester martyrs. Referring to the Boer war, Mr. Reitz said in part:

"It was not only a brutal war, it was not only an inhuman war; but inasmuch as the English were making martyrs of men who were fighting for an idea, they were guilty of waging a stupid war. By killing men who fight for an idea, you cannot kill the idea. Our martyrs, like yours, were many."

"Think of it, one-third of all the women and children in those concentration camps died; one-fourth of the women and children in the republics that were fighting against England. Whether the object was deliberately to kill those people I do not know. I do not think so. But it was a war carried on against the women and children in order to bring to terms the men whom they could not overcome."

In conclusion he said: "It seems to me that there are now three Irelands. There is an Ireland over there across the sea; there is an Ireland here, and there is an Ireland yonder now in South Africa."

The Rev. Eugene Sheehy and John Delahunty also spoke. An unusual feature was an address by Hugh J. Courtney in Gaelic, which was received with great applause.

A number of solos in Gaelic and English made up the programme, and "God Save Ireland" was sung by the audience as the finale.

Horses, Mules, and Cows Burned.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 30.—Fire this morning destroyed all the outbuildings on the farm of Patrick Hogan on Wood Lane. All the season's crops, seven horses, two mules, six cows, several calves, a number of hogs, and many chickens and pigeons were destroyed. All the farming machinery was also lost. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin, as there should have been no fire in the barn for hours before the flames were discovered. The loss is about $7,000. This is partly covered by insurance. One horse [illegible] his eyes burned out. [illegible] killed.

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New York's Finest Retail Store

Lectures

on "Picturesque and Industrial Niagara Falls," accompanied by moving pictures and stereopticon views, by

Col. Alexander Halpar,

will be held every day from 2 to 3 in our Lecture Hall, on the Sixth Floor.

Every Boy and Girl Should See

Our Christmas Windows

They were planned and arranged by one of the best known scenic artists. They represent "Scenes from the Nativity." There is also an additional window es ecially for the younger children, showing Santa Cl us in all his glory.

Fairyland, another conception of the same artist, may be seen on the third floor. It shows a marvellous midnight parade of the well-known Nursery Songs and Fairy Story characters. All the merry folk are seen by two restless, inquisitive tots in their "nighties," who have gone to the window to look for Santa Claus, and instead see these people pass before their wondering eyes.

Prince Ranji Smile

the famous chef, formerly with Louis Sherry, and his suite of East Indian attendants will entertain the ladies with instruction and demonstrations of his famous dishes in our Lecture Hall, on the Sixth Floor, throughout the coming week.

Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, &c.

First Floor.

Our assortment of handsome Diamond Jewelry in the very newest designs is now splendidly complete. Everything is refined and exactly what tast ful men and women buy for their own use—in fact, a superb assortment of everything that should be found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store We have DIAMOND RINGS, in cluster settings, with diamonds and pearls, sapphires, emeralds, opals and rubies; 2, 3 and 5 stones, in Tiffany settings, of Diamonds and every other kind of novelty settings.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, in harvest moons, sunbursts, wreaths, stars, crowns, hearts, sprays and knots, in 14-carat gold and platinum settings; also exclusive designs in pearl and enamel, and exquisite pieces in Baroque pearls.

LOCKETS in all shapes; plain and diamond set, or embossed in Art Nouveau or fancy colored gold designs.

DIAMOND SCARF PINS, knots, flower effects, wreaths, crowns, hearts, pear shapes, crescents and many other fancy designs, with gold platinum mountings.

DIAMOND CUFF BUTTONS, in fancy figured designs; plain, enamel and novelty Baroque styles.

DIAMOND EARRINGS AND STUDS, in single stones and clusters.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, with American and Swiss movements. We guarantee every one of them; cases are the handsomest and newest to be found anywhere. In solid gold, silver, enamel, gun metal and nickel.

OPERA GLASSES: Lemaire, Chevalier, Premier, Vendome and other makes, enamel, white, dark and rose pearl, morocco and aluminum, with or without handles.

Diamond Solitaire Rings, in 14 carat Tiffany settings; white stone of good size, perfectly cut. $48.50

Solitaire Diamond Rings, in Tiffany, Belcher and fancy settings; fine cut stones..... $25.00

Opal and Diamond Cluster and Princess Rings, new designs; Hungarian Fire Opal containing from 3 to 6 stones; value $30.00..... $20.00

Diamond Rings, in plain and fancy Belcher settings; perfect stones, worth $20.00..... $12.00

Watches; ladies' solid 14-carat gold Hunting Case Watch; handsomely engraved or engine turned; fitted with Waltham or Elgin 7-jewelled movement; regular $20.00 value, for..... $16.50

Men's solid 14-carat gold open face Watches; heavy, plain or engine turned; fitted with 7-jewelled Waltham or Elgin movement; worth $26.50, for..... $22.50

Art Objects for Holiday Gifts.

Fourth Floor.

Clocks.

Hall Clocks, standing 8 feet high, richly carved, antique oak, with finest movement; 1½ inch tube gongs striking every quarter hour..... $500.00

Inlaid Mahogany Case, 7 feet 6 inches high; best movement. Westminster and Whittington Chimes..... $450.00

Richly Carved Mahogany Case, three sets Chimes..... $350.00

Carved Oak or Mahogany Case, with chime movement, striking every half hour..... $225.00

And other Hall Clocks down to, each..... $25.00

Empire Mantel Set, clock and candelabra, in Carrara marble; finest French movement and heavy antique gold bronze trimmings; set..... $255.00

Louis XV. Bronze and Marble Clock; French movement (copy of the Antique at Louvre)..... $152.00

Fine French Clock Sets (clock and candelabra); French movement, with painted panels and side pieces; set..... $18.00

Fine Clock Sets, marble and bronze, with French movement; strike every half hour..... $22.50

Black Marble Clocks, American movement; gong strike; warranted..... $5.50

Black Marbleized Clocks, American movement; strike every half hour; each..... $3.25

Objects of Art.

French Porcelain, decorated in Sevres effects..... $3.50 to $725.00

Vienna Vases, painted after subjects of our own selection..... $3.00 to $700.00

Genuine and imitation Bronzes from Paris, Berlin and Vienna..... $5.00 to $300.00

Carved Ivory, for curio cabinets, from..... $1.00 to $200.00

Limoges, enamelled on copper or silver, in vases, boxes and fancy pieces, from..... $2.00 to $100.00

Hand painted Miniatures on ivory; many unique subjects; from..... $5.00 to $150.00

Electroliers for the halls, dining or music room, with one light or ten; from $10.00 to $150.00. And from these sections we have made the following six leaders:

Collection of Sevres decorated Vases; each..... $3.25

Collection of carved Ivory Pieces; each..... $3.50

Collection of Dutch Silver Pieces; each..... $1.95

Collection of Limoges enamel Vases; each..... $2.95

Collection of hand-painted Ivory Miniatures; each..... $5.00

Collection of Teplitz Vases; each..... $1.50

Entire Clearance in Our

Trimmed Hat Dept.

On Both First and Second Floors.

About 150 of our most beautiful Hats, Toques, and Bonnets, heretofore sold at $12.50 to $22.50, for this occasion are marked down to

$8.50 and $12.00.

Our Twentieth Century Food Store

Entire Sixth Floor.

SUGAR:—H. & E. Standard refined Granulated, 10 lbs...43

HAMS:—Armour's or Swift's regular sugar cured Hams, 12 lb. average, lb..... 13

BACON:—Armour's Breakfast, lean strips, lb..... 15

SOUPS: — Campbell's Condensed, can..... 7

COCOA:—Huyler's Breakfast, ½-lb. can..... 19

PICKLES:—Crosse & Blackwell's plain, mixed, white onions or chow; bot..... 16

IVORY SOAP.—Procter & Gamble's, 5 bars..... 19

KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP; —10 bars..... 37

STARCH:—Niagara Gloss, 6 lbs..... 27

BORAX:—Pacific Coast Mule Team Powdered Borax; 1-lb. pkge..... 10

PEAS:—"Royal Stuart" tender Early June Peas, superior quality; doz., $1.35; can..... 12

SALMON:—Angcorte Packing Co.'s fancy Sockeye Salmon; 1-lb. flat can; 6 cans, 90c; can..... 16

LOBSTER:—"Star" brand, flat can..... 13

MACKEREL:—Fancy Norway Mackerel; medium size fish, heads and tails removed; 5-lb. pail..... 75

SARDINES:—Imported, small fish, packed in pure olive oil; doz., $1.15; can..... 10

DESSERT RAISINS:—Bevan's fancy Malaga Clusters, exceptionally fine fruit, box containing 5½ lbs. net..... 98

SEEDED RAISINS:—"Royal Stuart" Fancy Four-Crown, large, bright fruit, full 1-lb. pkge..... 10

PRUNES:—Fancy Large Santa Clara Prunes, bright, fresh fruit of excellent flavor; 3 lbs. 25; lb..... 9

PEACHES:—California Muir Peaches; 5 lbs., 50; lb..... 11

BUTTER:—Meadow Brook, fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, 5-lb. crock..... $1.45

TOMATOES:—Choice Delaware Tomatoes, large cans, cold packed fruit; doz., $1.15; can..... 10

CORN:—Delaware Cream Sugar Corn, doz., $1.05; can..... 9

RICE:—Fancy Japan Whole Head Rice, 3 lbs., 25; lb..... 9

ORANGES:—Fancy, large, sweet, juicy Floridas, doz..25

PEA BEANS:—New N. Y. State stock, 5 lbs..... 23

CANNED FRUIT:—Cameron" brand fancy California Lemon Cling Peaches, selected fruit, heavy sugar syrup, large 3-lb. can..... 25

BAKED BEANS:—3-lb. can, plain or Tomato Sauce; doz., $1.00; can..... 9

SAPOLIO:—Enoch Morgan's, cake..... 5

APRICOTS:—Choice California Golden Apricots; 2 lbs...25

TEAS:—Selected Pickings; Choice Oolong, English Breakfast, Green or Mixed, clean, sweet drawing teas of excellent drinking qualities; special, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35

COFFEE:—"Waverly" blend, fancy fresh-roasted Mocha and Java; makes a rich, mellow beverage; special, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 26

Fancy fresh-Roasted Maracaibo; special, 5 lbs., 65; lb...14

CEREALS—Shredded Wheat Biscuit, pkge..... 10

PLANT DEPT.:—Hardy Bulbs, single or double hyacinths, doz., 80; each..... 8

Tulips, single or double, doz., 30; each..... 3

Wines and Liquors.

Ed. & J. Burke's genuine Guinness Stout, imp. in bottles, doz..... $1.48

Chas. Heidsieck Champagne; regular price $31.50; our price, basket of 24 pints..... $21.50

Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, gallon, $2.50; bottle..... 70

Jamaica Rum, gal., $2.75; bottle..... 70

Del Norte California Brandy, gallon, $2.75; bottle..... 70

Monogram Rye Whiskey, gal., $2.50; full quart bottle..90

California Port and Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel Wine, according to vintage, inc. jug, gallon..... $1.45, $1.15, 95

California Claret and Zinfandel, gallon..... 65 and 85

Niersteiner, imp. Rhine Wine from Gebr. Ehrhardt, Frankfurt-a.-M., case of 12 quarts..... $5.25

Rudesheimer, imp. Rhine Wine from Gebr. Ehrhardt, Frankfurt-a.-M., case of 12 quarts..... $5.00

St. Julien, imp. Claret from Jean Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France, case of 12 quarts..... $4.85

Pontet Canet, imp. Claret from Jean Bresnac et Fils, Bordeaux, France, case of 12 quarts..... $5.00

A Cigar Special.

El Principe de Gales box

Our Toys, Dolls and Games.

Dolls and Games on Third Floor, Toys in Basement.

Thousands visited our Doll, Game and Toy Departments last week to see the finest display of Dolls and Games ever shown in Greater New York. Prices are the lowest, Goods are the best. The display of larger toys in the Basement is a sight well worth seeing. Come and see for yourself.

DOLLS.—Third Floor.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Dollar Doll is a beauty; best value found anywhere. It is a marvel. Large beautiful head, blue eyes, curly hair; 21½ inches tall, well made, jointed body; we hope to have one for every girl in the city.

The finest collection of Rag Dolls found anywhere are on the third floor. Dolly Varden is the leader; a fine, big doll, with blue or brown eyes; others much larger and very handsomely dressed, at..... 98

Dorothy, our big rag beauty, with large blue eyes and perfect form..... $4.95

Babyland..... $2.85

Big Baby..... $2.95

150 Baby Dolls, real beauties, with light curly hair, blue eyes or brown, dressed in long white dresses and caps to match... 49

Games.—Third Floor.

Our Game Department is complete. Here are a few of the good things for to-morrow.

150 Crokinole Boards, large size, fine finish, made out of well-seasoned ash, with set of hardwood discs..... 98

Wagons filled with hardwood blocks, at 75, $1.00 and $1.95

A, B, C Blocks, with 12 cubes..... 25

A, B, C Blocks, with 30 cubes, large size, fine finish..85

Parchesi, in the finest made boards; complete..... 59

Fish Pond, with a quantity of fish..... 10

Our 25c. Games are the best found anywhere, 1,000 of them for to-morrow. They include Seal Hunting, the Vassar Boat Race, the Little Corporal, Game of Croquet, In Alaska, and many others; best blocks.

Trolley Cash Railway for little folks; one of the latest comers..... 50

Dolly's Play House, large size..... 95

On the third floor you will find one of the largest showings of China Dolls and Animals ever seen; they are small-priced at 5, 10, 15, 18, 25 and 50

Ranges are found in the Basement; a fine assortment and small priced at 40, 75, $2.85 and $4.45

And up to..... $14.75

Pianos with 12 keys..... 69

Pianos with 15 keys..... 85

Pianos with 18 keys..... $1.45

Pianos with 22 keys..... $1.90

Those with the half notes, $6.00, $7.50, $9.00, and $12.00.

Holiday Leather Goods.

First Floor.

Christmas is crowding us close, and gift-giving is the interesting study of the hour. Useful things appeal strongly to most people, and Leather Goods, which comprise many serviceable articles, were never so "wanted" as at present.

A new and beautiful combination Pocketbook, made of seal in light, deli ate shades of tan, suede, black and gray; also levant, in tan; handsome sterling silver and sterling gilt decorations; regular value $1.95; price..... $1.00

THE MONEY POWER OF THE WORLD

Controller Shows United States Holds That Distinction.

ONE NEW BANK EVERY DAY

Individual Deposits Reach Highest Point in the Existence of National Currency System—82 Per Cent. Increase in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The annual report of Controller of the Currency William B. Ridgely, made public to-day, contains eloquent evidence of the country's prosperity. Facts which the Controller cites, comparisons which they naturally suggest, and proper deductions which may be made from the facts, show a marvelous financial advance on the part of the United States and establish beyond all question that this country is now "the money power" of the world, with New York as its centre.

In June last The London Chronicle published statistics on the banking power of various countries. The statistics for the United Kingdom were based upon the latest banking returns and those for other countries mainly were based upon statistics gathered and compiled by M. G. Mulhall, who during his lifetime was the world's most noted statistician. In its figures for nations other than the United Kingdom, The Chronicle conceded to those countries the same rate of increase which was shown by Great Britain from 1890 up to the present time, which was 32½ per cent. The showing was as follows:

The United Kingdom	£1,206,000,000
Continental Europe	1,374,000,000
The English colonies, Argentina, and Uruguay	292,000,000
Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Turkey	50,000,000
Total	£2,922,000,000

The capital, surplus profits, and circulation of all the banks in the United States are definitely known, and from reports obtained by the Controller of the Currency from National banks, State officials, and from the banks direct, the deposits of over 77 per cent. of the banks in operation also are known. The deposits of 23 per cent. of the banks have been carefully estimated by the Controller from data at his command, and he figures the banking power of the United States as £2,487,000,000.

It will be seen from these figures that the banking power of the United States is twice that of the United Kingdom, and approximates that of the United Kingdom and Continental Europe combined.

The figures given show that the aggregate banking power of the world is £5,400,000,000, or, say, $27,045,000,000, an increase since 1890 of $11,000,000,000, or 39.19 per cent.

On Sept. 15, 1902, the date of Controller Ridgely's last call for reports, 4,601 associations reported with aggregate resources of $6,113,928,912.50.

The individual deposits reached the highest point in the existence of the National banking system, $3,209,273,893.93.

The individual deposits on Sept. 30, 1892, were $1,765,422,084, so in the ten years between 1892 and 1902 there was an increase in individual deposits of $1,443,850,909.93, or nearly 82 per cent.

On Sept. 15 of this year the loans and discounts of the 4,601 associations which reported to the Controller were $3,208,127,480.60, or more than 50 per cent. of the total resources of the banks. The items of surplus and undivided profits amounted, respectively, to $326,393,953.66 and $169,216,512.03.

In the past ten years the number of active banking associations in the United States has increased from 3,773 to 4,601, a net increase of 828. While the capital of the associations increased during the decade only to the extent of $18,962,402, the surplus and undivided profits are now greater than in 1892 by $155,086,287.

GROWTH OF BANKING.

Regarding the growth of banking in the United States, the report states that in 1892 returns were received from 9,338 National and State banks and private banks and bankers, with capital and deposits aggregating $1,071,073,048 and $4,679,114,316, respectively. In July, 1902, reports of condition were received from 4,355 National banks, and on approximate dates statements relating also to 7,889 State and private banks and bankers. Adding to these the number of banks making returns only of capital and surplus for taxation, the deposits of the latter being estimated, it is shown that there are in active operation in the country 16,156 banks and bankers, with capital and deposits amounting, respectively, to $2,340,160,416 and $9,707,281,904.

From March 14, 1900, to Oct. 31, 1902, there were organized 1,212 associations, with total capital of $70,159,500, and bond deposit as security for circulation of $17,321,550. Banks to the number of 407, with capital of $40,060,000, were organized under the provisions of the act of 1864, and 805, with capital of $21,099,500, under the act of March 14, 1900.

State or private banks to the number of 363, with an aggregate capital of $23,925,000, have been reorganized as National banks since March 14, 1902. Of this number 242, with capital of $6,715,000, were with individual capital of less than $50,000, and 121 with capital of $14,220,000 were of the larger class. Banks of primary organization numbered 691, with a total capital of $37,739,500, of which number 456, with a total capital of $11,549,500, were of the class authorized by the act of March 14, 1900, and 235, with an aggregate capital of $26,135,000, were organized with an individual capital of $50,000 and over.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1902, 470 banks were chartered, with an aggregate capital of $31,300,000, of which number 302, with capital of $7,905,000, were of the smaller class, and 168, with capital of $23,225,000, had individual capital of $50,000 and over. There was an average of one and one-half banks organized on every secular day of the year.

BONDS AND CIRCULATION.

At the close of March 13, 1900, the day preceding the approval of the act authorizing the issue of National bank circulating notes to the par value of bonds on deposit, the Treasurer held securities for that purpose to the amount of $243,651,420; on Oct. 31, 1901, he held $329,833,930; on Oct. 31, 1902, $338,352,670, of which approximately 95 per cent. were in 2 per cent. consols of 1930.

The volume of circulating notes issued from December, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1902, was $2,630,795,575, of which $2,250,397,463 has been redeemed. During the past year there was received for redemption at the redemption agency of the department notes amounting approximately to $175,000,000, of which $57,000,000 were in good condition and returned to the banks of issue, and the balance redeemed and destroyed. Of the total amount sent to the department for redemption, $145,000,000, or over 80 per cent. came from the cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, and nearly 50 per cent. ($85,000,000,) from the City of New York alone. The cost of assorting, this volume of notes, including transportation charges, was 92.444 cents per $1,000. The aggregate cost of redemption for the year was $153,796.33. In addition to this expense, the banks paid $1,633,309.15 semi-annual duty on circulation, $57,625 for plates from which notes were printed, and $307,296.63 examiners' fees, and $1,833,430.79 tax on capital and surplus, making a total expense of $3,985,457.90.

At the close of the report year there were 11 banking associations in operation, with an aggregate capital of $5,660,000, and with bonds deposited with the Treasurer to the amount of $340,000, which had not issued circulating notes. Included in the number are some associations which never have availed themselves of the privilege of issuing notes.

Dealing with the subject of the liquidation and consolidation of banks, the Controller refers to the fact that the National Currency Act, which follows closely the material features of the banking law of the State of New York, contains no statutory provision authorizing the consolidation of banking associations in the manner provided by the New York law. He thinks this omission should be remedied.

In the interest of the stockholders of National banks, the Controller suggests that the acts of July 12, 1882, and April 12, 1902, relating to the extension of the corporate existence of National banks, be amended so as to provide for amendment of articles of association in relation to extension in the same manner as other amendments of the articles are effected. In support of this recommendation the Controller says:

"The condition of an association proposing to extend can be satisfactorily ascertained only by an examination made within two or three months prior to termination of charter. Immediately upon receipt of report of examination the office is able to determine whether certificate of extension will be issued and to advise the bank in interest of that fact. An association which has been in operation for a period of twenty years is occasionally found to have acquired a certain amount of undesirable assets, some of which may be held in contravention of the provisions of the banking law. Losses and assets of the character referred to are, as a rule, required to be disposed of prior to approval of request for extension of charter."

COST OF OPERATION.

The Controller has made a careful investigation into the question of cost of operating the National banks, arranging the banks for this purpose into classes, according to the amount of their capital stock. To accomplish this, a circular letter was sent to each National bank requesting that the department be furnished with a statement of the actual expenses of conducting the bank, including salaries and all incidental expenses, except taxes, whether local or National.

In like manner they were requested to furnish a separate statement of the amount of taxes of all kinds paid or to be paid for the last tax year. Information was also gathered as to the rates of interest paid on deposits and the average rate of interest charged on account of loans.

From the data gathered it was shown that the cost of operation, based on the average volume of loans and discounts, ranged from a mimimum of 1.33 per cent. for the largest class of banks to a maximum of 4.26 per cent. for banks with the mimimum amount of capital stock. Commenting upon the result of this investigation, the Controller says:

"There, of course, is no question as to the greater relative expense of operating banks with the minimum amount of capital stock than of associations with the larger volume, but by comparing the percentage of cost of operation based on the average amount of loans and discounts with cost based on capital, it would appear that the higher rates of interest obtained by the smaller banks in a large measure offset the smaller relative cost of operation of the large banks. The cost of operation of the smallest class of banks, based on loans and discounts, is shown to be about three and one-fifth times greater than that of the largest class, while the cost of operation, exclusive of taxes, based on capital stock of the smallest class of banks, is but 3.16 per cent. greater than that of the largest class."

NEED OF ELASTICITY.

Upon the subject of branch banks and asset currency the Controller repeats and amplifies the arguments which he made in his speech delivered some weeks ago before the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans. The purpose of the proposition to establish branch banks and a system of asset currency is to render the National currency system more elastic.

"There can be no denial of the fact, and there is really none made," says the Controller, "that the lack of elasticity is a serious defect in our bank notes, which greatly reduces their usefulness, not only under normal business conditions, but when there is danger of financial difficulty. If this defect can be remedied or lessened without impairing the safety of the notes it should be done, and done at once.

"All bank-note circulation is asset currency, and depends for its value upon the assets of the issuing bank. In most countries the banks are allowed to keep the assets, maintaining a certain reserve in coin and using the remainder for loans, or in any other way. Our National banks are required to use their assets, to the full amount of the circulation issued, in the purchase of bonds to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. This requires an amount of assets in excess of the circulation received. It makes a very safe circulation, but is a very wasteful use of the assets. The resulting notes fulfill none of the requirements of an efficient and satisfactory circulation, but in their safety and uniformity in value.

"If, in addition to the amount of notes they are now allowed to issue by law on bonds deposited in the Treasury, the National banks were allowed to issue an additional amount of uncovered notes, beginning with 20 per cent. and gradually increasing to 50 per cent., it would make the circulation more expansible. A graduated tax on the amount issued, joined with ample provisions for their redemption and return to the issuing bank, would result in the necessary contraction when the circulation became redundant and the notes not needed in business. The safety of the notes can be made absolute by a reserve fund raised by a very small tax. During the almost forty years the National banking system has been in existence, the total amount of the notes of the banks which have failed, outstanding at the time of their failure, has been less than $21,000,000. During this same period the banks have paid in taxes on circulation above $90,000,000, or four and one-half times as much as would have been required to pay all these notes if the bonds had not done so. If there had been outstanding the full 50 per cent. of uncovered notes suggested above, or $100,000,000 more than those covered by the bonds, the taxes which have been paid would have been nine times the amount required to pay them, if, as would of course have been the case, the bonds had paid for the covered notes.

"It has been urged against the idea of a guarantee fund that the strong banks would not take out the notes and pay the taxes for the benefit of the weaker banks. If the inducements to issue notes in the past have been sufficient to secure nine times the amount of taxes required, it is certainly a safe calculation that they will be sufficient in the future. In further confirmation of these figures, it is shown in the table prepared in this office for Mr. Fowler, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, and included in his able report on H. R. 13363, that a tax of 0.22 per cent. would have been sufficient to pay the notes of all failed National banks if the bonds had been lost or destroyed.

"The safety of the notes should be further increased by provisions that only banks with a minimum of unimpaired capital and surplus could issue the uncovered notes, and that the Controller of the Currency, or the Controller and the Secretary of the Treasury, should have discretion to refuse any bank, or all the banks, authority to issue additional uncovered notes. The period covering the whole history of the National banks is long enough to have established reliable averages, which can be as safely counted upon as the averages upon which the vast insurance business of the world is done. Any unusual variation would be amply provided for by the factor of safety of nine, which the figures given above show in the taxes paid during this whole period.

"The present capital of all the National banks would permit the issue of about $140,000,000 of uncovered notes for the first issue of 20 per cent. and the ultimate issue of $350,000,000 if the amount was increased to 50 per cent. These maximum figures would probably be increased by the increase in the number of National banks. By referring to the table it will be seen that the tendency is for the increase of banks other than National both in the number and capital of banks and in the proportion of deposits held. An increase in the note-issuing privileges of the banks would doubtless check this gain of the outside banks if it did not turn the growth the other way."

The Controller then goes over the ground which he covered very fully in his New Orleans speech of the necessity of having an elastic currency in the crop-moving period of the year, and reiterates his assertion that it would not be any undue inflation of credit to supply the farmers and cotton growers, who raise such enormous quantities of the most readily saleable staples, with the money they require in that form of bank credits represented by circulating notes.

BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED.

"This would be of great benefit," the report continues, "not only to the people in farming districts and those handling farm products, but to the vast number of business men engaged in mining, manufacturing, mercantile, and commercial lines. Instead of the whole business public dreading the approach of the crop-moving time for fear there might come some stringency in the money market to upset their calculations and interfere with their financial arrangements, the banks would be in position to furnish the currency needed for the crops when and where it was to be used without disturbing business in other lines.

"In times of panic the power to issue additional notes would be an element of great strength to the banks and not of weakness. It would enable the banks to protect themselves and their customers when protection is most needed. Panics or financial crises come generally very suddenly, and as the result of fear which spreads among the people that they will not be able to get money to meet their payments and conduct their business. This spreads and forces liquidation of credits which otherwise would have remained outstanding. There never is a time when the liquidation of all credits, or any large proportion of them outstanding, is possible without producing a crisis.

"As long as there is confidence, and each individual feels secure that he can get what money he needs upon usual terms and security, there is no necessity for it. If our bank circulation can be made more automatically elastic so that the banks can supply more or less of circulation as needed, which is so safe and reliable that it is readily accepted and used for all business transactions, we will have a force at work in our financial affairs which will diminish the liability of a money panic, and will be an efficient aid when we shall have an actual condition of panic.

"The conditions of issue should not be such as to make it a confession of or indication of weakness for a bank to issue the notes. They should be coming and going all the time, in accordance with the demands of business. Such notes would be much preferable to any form of Clearing House notes or emergency circulation issued by Clearing Houses or similar associations, because each bank could quickly issue its own quota without waiting for the slow process of consultation, and the average result obtained by the independent action of banks in all parts of the country would more nearly respond to the actual demands and necessities.

"The currency here outlined is what has come to be called in the recent discussions an emergency circulation. It would be better than this; it would be a currency which would prevent many emergencies from arising, or so diminish their seriousness that they would pass unnoticed. When emergencies did arise it would very greatly add to our equipment and ability to meet them.

"This plan for the modification of the National bank currency is not offered as anything new. It has been suggested often before, widely discussed, and bills embodying these general features have been before Congress for several years. It is not claimed that this plan would remedy all the defects in our currency system, but it is urged as a practical and simple method of improving the National bank currency by giving it the much-needed quality of elasticity without impairing its safety. If we wait until there is agreement on all points before we make a change in our currency laws, we will never make any reform.

"If we make such changes from time to time as study and investigation convince us can be safely made and are advisable, we are much more apt to arrive at a satisfactory law than if we wait until it can all be reformed in one act."

The Controller therefore calls the attention of Congress to this subject, asks its careful consideration, and strongly recommends the passage of an act embodying the main features outlined.

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CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Net Results of Last Five Months Not Equal to Those of Corresponding Months Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The net results of the business operations of the Government for the five months just ended do not compare favorably with the figures of the corresponding months of last year. There has been loss of revenue in the aggregate, and the expenditures have continued to climb upward, until they have reached $22,000,000 over those for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1901. The Treasury has lost in available cash since Oct. 31, $4,000,000, the cash balance now standing at $202,371,411.

There was no surplus for the month worth special mention, and for the five months it was $14,149,179 against nearly $33,000,000 for the same five months of 1901. To realize the surplus estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the coming seven months the excess of receipts must reach $29,000,000, which would require a monthly average of $4,000,000. So far as the revenues are concerned there is nothing to indicate that the sum estimated will not be realized, but the question of surplus will depend upon the expenditures. Unless they are curtailed, or at least obstructed in the progression which has marked them since the beginning of the current year, the surplus on June 30 next may be considerably below that expected by Treasury officials.

For the month of November the receipts were $43,599,000, against $45,716,777 for the same month in 1901. The aggregate of the customs and internal receipts were $1,200,000 below the figures for November of last year. The expenditures for the month were within $592,000 of the receipts, and nearly $3,000,000 in excess of those for November, 1901.

The War and Navy Departments continue to show increased demands on the Treasury. Last month the War Department expended over $11,000,000, an increase of about $1,750,000 over the corresponding month of last year.

The civil establishment also shows a continued increase, nearly $10,000,000 having been expended last month under the head of "Civil and Miscellaneous." For the five months the receipts were $241,482,149, an increase of nearly $4,000,000 over the same period of 1901.

An examination of the figures shows that the customs revenues must be credited with maintaining the monthly surplus. The increase from that source over last year was about $21,000,000, while there was a decrease in internal revenue of a corresponding sum. An increase of $3,000,000 in miscellaneous receipts carries the aggregate over the five months of 1901 by the sum stated. The annexed table shows the receipts for the five months ended Nov. 30, 1901, and 1902, respectively.

	1901.	1902.
Customs	$104,528,696	$126,469,739
Internal revenue	119,389,404	98,237,695
Miscellaneous	13,499,518	16,754,715
Total	$237,697,618	$241,482,149

The expenditures for the five months were $227,337,970, against $204,818,688 last year. It will be observed by the table given below that every item shows an increase, the War and Navy establishments showing an aggregate increase of $12,000,000, and the civil establishment of $5,000,000. The increase of $2,000,000 in interest is caused by payments in anticipation and for premiums on bonds purchased, and in the end will result in a saving to the Treasury. The expenditures in detail are given below for the two periods:

	1901.	1902.
Civil and miscellaneous	$47,250,289	$52,359,261
War	50,633,410	57,931,804
Navy	28,775,747	33,962,356
Indians	4,458,932	6,251,221
Pensions	59,190,431	60,710,086
Interest	14,509,879	16,578,239
Total	$204,818,688	$227,332,969
Excess of receipts	32,878,930	14,149,179

The amount of public funds held by National banks to secure deposits is $142,261,463, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 since Nov. 1. The total gold holdings have been increased by $5,000,000 during the month, the total of that fund aggregating over $611,000,000. The amount of gold in the available cash is $114,771,000, an increase of more than $1,000,000 during the month.

There is a small increase in the amount of gold certificates outstanding, which is about equaled by a decrease in the outstanding Treasury notes so that the aggregate of Government paper in circulation has not materially changed since the last statement was issued. In round numbers that amount is $832,000,000.

HARPERS

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REFUGE HOME SILVER JUBILEE.

A Three Days' Observance Planned for St. Mary's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

The Silver Jubilee report of St. Mary's, 143 West Fourteenth Street, which maintains, it is claimed, the only night refuge in New York where the poor are received without money or without question, has just been issued. After a quarter of a century since the institution was founded by Mrs. Susan M. Osborne it is in a flourishing condition, yet with ample room for further development in the work of relieving distress among the poor.

A reception for its patrons and sympathizers will be given at St. Mary's on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment, Monday, Dec. 8, from 2 to 5 o'clock. The celebration of the Silver Jubilee will begin Dec. 6 with a reception to guests of its houses, and on Sunday, the 7th, a dinner will be supplied to the poor in the night refuge. An extension of the night refuge is desired, and it is hoped on this twenty-fifth anniversary to secure the necessary funds.

AGENT THEOBALD'S STATEMENT

He Says That He Will Be Allowed to Resign—The Charges Against Col. Storey.

William H. Theobald, the Treasury agent who was dismissed from office by Secretary Shaw last week, returned on Saturday evening from Washington, whither he went to see the Secretary. Mr. Theobald said yesterday that his mission had been successful; that the order of dismissal would be withdrawn, that he would be allowed to resign, and that he would have a statement to give out to-day. He wished to show the statement to Collector Stranahan, he said, before giving it out.

Col. James H. Storey of the Customs Service, against whom, it is said, Mr. Theobald has preferred charges, said yesterday that he did not care to discuss the case, although he said he was not surprised at the news. The friends of Col Storey say that it was the remark about Mr. Theobald being a scoundrel which Col. Storey made to Mr. Dulles of Philadelphia on the arrival of Mrs. Dulles from Europe that was probably at the bottom of the charges.

CHIEF CROKER DRENCHED.

Chief Croker had the hose turned on him yesterday morning, and before the stream of water was turned in another direction he was well drenched. The sousing of Chief Croker occurred while the hosemen were working on the third floor of the building 7 Gold Street, occupied by the firm of A. U. Andrus, dealers in drugs. The place was discovered to be on fire at 7:15 o'clock by Policeman Mulhill of the Old Slip Station. A second alarm had to be sounded before the flames were subdued.

With the second call Chief Croker responded in his automobile. He was standing in front of the premises, when the pipemen inside turned the hose out of the window on him. Chief Croker took the drenching good naturedly. The police estimate the damage to the building and its contents at $41,000.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

When Scott's Emulsion makes the consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

Exactly what goes on inside to make the consumptive gain weight when taking Scott's Emulsion is still a mystery.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs too that reduces the cough. More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

Scott's Emulsion is a relia-

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

Your opinion of our work is sure to be favorable. Order here. If we do not fill the bill to a letter, no sale. Our bargain this week is a sale of exceptionally fine Trouserings to order, $5.00.

Suitings of Unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, high grade imported goods, to order, $20.00.

Overcoats to order of Velours, Meltons and Kerseys, satin lined throughout, $20.00; they can be compared with coats costing double elsewhere.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

"ALL SALOONS WIDE OPEN."

Not One, from Battery to Harlem, That Is Closed at Night or on Sunday, Magistrate Zeller Says.

"There is not a saloon from the Battery to the Harlem that is not open day and night, Sundays and other days," declared Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning during the hearing of an excise case.

The assertion was made when Frederick Francisco of 250 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, his wife, Bridget, and four men and women were arrested by Detective Carter earlier in the morning in the place at 2,173 Seventh Avenue, were arraigned. Francisco was at the bar when the detective entered the place.

Counsel for the prisoners claimed that it was a case of persecution, and asked Carter if, on his way to the saloon, he had not passed other saloons that were doing business.

"What is the use of that kind of examination?" broke in Magistrate Zeller. "The question in this case is, Is this man guilty of a violation of the excise law? I will hold him in $1,000 bail for examination."

Francisco's wife was discharged, as were the two men arrested. The women, however, were fined $10 each.

"For the Home Beautiful."

Oriental Lamps

Unusual—Original.

Materials used are Pottery, Cloisonne, Bronze, Porcelain, Damascus, Benares, and Persian Brass.
Decorations of Figures, Geometrical and Arabic characters.

Adapted for Electricity, Gas and Oil.

Many handsome designs suitable for

Banquet, Study, Parlor, Library and Dining Room.

This interesting store offers numerous "Objects of Art and Utility" from the far-away East, that make acceptable Gifts, because of their Artistic Merit and Exclusiveness, and may be viewed with the same freedom as at any Museum.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway & 18th St.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING

CORNS extracted. Etc. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern Appliances used.

MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen, &c. Six Expert Lady Attendants. Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.

Dr. H. MAYER,
687 Fulton st., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield sts. Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1867.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST.
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

"Last Days"
"A Grand Display"
OF
Magnificent Textiles.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

FREE VIEW
9 TO 6. 9 TO 6.

Prior to Unrestricted Public Sale On the afternoons of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, December 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, at 2:30 o'clock.

Sumptuous Curtains,
Flemish and Other Tapestries,
Rich Velours and Brocades, Renaissance and Other Embroideries,
Interesting Old English Needlework Pictures, Old Laces, Ecclesiastical Vestments and Hangings.
SILVER SANCTUARY LAMPS,
Mostly specimens of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries.
Also in quantities to suit private parties and the trade.

Superb Fabrics,
Reproductions of Rare Antique Stuffs, Suitable for Wall Coverings and Window Draperies.

To be sold by order of
Vitall Benguiat.
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Two Links
that connect the phenomenal success of
Hunter Baltimore Rye
with its precedence, preference and praise are its
Uniform Quality
and
Universal Satisfaction
A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

WATCHES
FINEST IN THE WORLD,
at ⅓ their value
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Solid 14 Karat Gold Reber Quarter Hour Repeater and Timer, $150.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Jurgensen," $275.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold Perret Selfwinding, $185.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold Reber Minute Repeater, $250.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Lange," $175.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold Tiffany & Co. Split Second, $300.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Oliver," $100.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Matile," $250.00.
Solid 14 Karat Gold "E. Howard & Co." $75.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Jacot Doctors," $150.00.
Solid 18 Karat "Patek Philippe & Co.," Split Second, $360.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Waltham Chronograph," $125.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Jurgensen," $275.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Jurgensen," $150.00.
Solid 18 Karat Gold "Grandjean" Minute Repeater, $250.00.
CAN BE RETURNED WITHIN ONE YEAR IF UNSATISFACTORY.
CHARLES A. KEENE,
180 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1881. WATCH REPAIRING.

GOV. ODELL'S SPEECH

Fred S. Gibbs Wants Him to Name Disloyal Leaders.

GRUBER BLAMES MAYOR LOW

Louis Stern, Edward Lauterbach, and Marshal Henkel Approve the Governor's Utterance—Republican Club May Discuss It.

By his criticism at the Republican Club banquet of the work done by the local Republican organization during the last campaign Gov. Odell has stirred up a political hornet's nest, judging from the interviews had with some of the leaders yesterday. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, who is also the leader of the Ninth District, was especially outspoken. Mr. Gibbs said:

"I have no disposition to take issue with the Governor, but if what he said about the disloyalty of some of the district leaders is believed by him and others to be true, why don't they name the leaders and leave off innuendoes? Let them do this, and if they should name me as one of those under suspicion I will have a number of interesting things to say. If the Governor intends to take his views of conditions in the Republican organization of this county from Edward Lauterbach, Alexander T. Mason, and Senator Elsberg, we will also be ready to discuss that proposition with him.

"Edward Lauterbach was Chairman of the County Committee once and nearly ruined the organization. It seeems odd that in seeking advice as to what is best for the organization the advice of those who did not support the organization should be given weight. It would seem that the best way to succeed in politics nowadays is to kick at everything the organization does and pose as a reformer. Do this, and you will become a great man in politics—one whose opinions are entitled to the highest consideration in party councils.

"I insist that if the loyalty of any of the leaders of the organization is to be brought into question those leaders should be named and there should be no beating about the bush. Then we will know where we stand. And when they start to inquire about the work done in the various districts it might be well to take up the Twenty-ninth District, of which Mr. Mason is the leader and in which Edward Lauterbach and Senator Elsberg are potent factors, and ascertain if possible how it came that Senator Elsberg in the recent election ran over 200 votes ahead of Gov. Odell. Was it because Senator Elsberg is a more popular man than the Governor?

"Or was it because Mr. Mason and Mr. Lauterbach and Senator Elsberg are supporters of John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader of the district? Mr. Mason received his appointment as Civil Service Commissioner under the Van Wyck administration through the influence of Mr. Carroll, and I suggest that an investigation along the lines I have indicated might be productive of some interesting political information.

"I do not care a rap for the leadership of my district, so far as I am personally concerned. I could get along very well indeed without it and be rid of a lot of worry, but I take an active part in politics because I have belief in Republican principles, and because I love and revere Senator Platt. But while I care nothing from a personal standpoint about being district leader I do not intend to be driven out of politics by a lot of political kindergarteners.

"Gov. Odell ought to thank his stars for the machine in New York County. All the votes he got in this county he received because of the work of the organization. It was the men who supported the organization who were his loyal friends."

Edward Lauterbach when seen last night and informed of what Mr. Gibbs had said, stated that he did not care to make any reply except to say that all good Republicans coincided with the views expressed by Gov. Odell except those who had some selfish interest in view.

William H. Ten Eyck, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, when asked what he thought of the Governor's criticism of the organization's work in the last campaign, said that he had not read the Governor's speech.

"I was present at the banquet," said Mr. Ten Eyck, "but I left before the Governor spoke. I am informed that the Governor said that none but loyal Republicans should be placed on guard. If he said that, I agree with him."

"The Governor said that now was the proper time to apply the remedy for existing conditions in the organization. What is the proper remedy?"

"I am not prepared to say."

Louis Stern, the President of the Republican Club, when asked for his opinion of the Governor's speech stated that he agreed with everything the Governor said.

"I think the Governor was just right," said Mr. Stern. "That was the opinion of the club members generally who heard his address. The applause which his remarks met showed that his auditors fully indorsed his views. Besides, I talked with a number of the members after the banquet about what the Governor had said, and I found that all of them agreed with him fully."

"Have you considered what is the remedy for the conditions which the Governor described?"

"That is a question which cannot be answered offhand. Like most big problems, it requires considerable study. One would have to be familiar with the conditions existing in the various districts before condemning the leader of any one of them. It ought to be remembered, when criticism is indulged in, that our leaders have more to contend with than the leaders of Tammany Hall."

"Will the Republican Club take up the matter of the reorganization of the local organization?"

"It probably will be discussed at the next regular meeting of the club, which occurs on the third Monday of the month."

United States Marshal William Henkel, who is the Republican leader in the district where Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall is in control, said:

"Gov. Odell is a practical man, and he knows how to strike from the shoulder. It would be improper for me to say anything with relation to the Republican district leaders, but I do know that what Gov. Odell said about our Fusion friends was in the main true. Now, in my district we had 1,100 Tammany office holders to buck up against as a starter. Yet, with no money, compared with what the Democrats had, we ran nearly 100 votes ahead of our estimate.

"I am not condemning Mayor Low or his administration, but if the Republican organization had obtained some recognition from the municipal authorities we would have done much better. For more than two weeks before the election appointees of Mayor Low did all they could by the exercise of authority vested in them to weaken Odell and strengthen Coler. Any other Republican but Odell would have been beaten."

Col. Abraham Gruber said: "Mayor Low will not run again, I understand. Well, one sacrifice is enough. Many of the men he placed in power did all possible in the recent campaign to bring about Democratic success in the State, and they went about their work in ways that were very peculiar.

"The Water Department took occasion to remind householders that, unless all dues were promptly paid up, water would be shut off. The Bureau of Incumbrances caused unnecessary annoyance to many persons, while the Street Cleaning Department here and in Brooklyn hunted up alleged infractions occurring last Winter, and notified the alleged delinquents that they were in danger of being prosecuted for the recovery of penalties. All of these things countcd against the Republican Party. The affairs in the Police and Fire Departments have been so conducted that the thousands in each department were against our ticket almost to a man. For much of the damage done here the Low administration is responsible."

EACH MAN A BORN POLICEMAN.

"Every man born in this country is a born policeman," said Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, last night in an address in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on the subject of "Citizenship."

"He is burdened at birth with the responsibility for his own wrongdoing and for the shortcomings of his neighbor."

"I do not refer to politics in the ordinary sense," he continued, "when I speak of politics as a part of good citizenship. Citizenship is based on intelligence, unselfishness, and integrity—the strength of every link in the chain of social organization which makes good government possible. Government is only successful when it is based on a sound social organization."

GLOVES
B. Altman & Co. present the MARVEX Glove of Glacé and Suede Kidskins, for Women and Children, suitable for Street and Dress wear.
Also Riding, Driving and Golfing Gloves, of Mocha, Reindeer, Egal Buck and Cape Skins. Squirrel and Fleece lined Gloves. Wool Gloves and Mittens.
Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Semi-Ready
¶ There is a whole lot of worry about getting a suit or overcoat "made-to-order."
¶ Time, money, and all worry saved by "finished-to-order" (Semi-ready) clothes for men—$18 to $75.
¶ Ready to "try-on" when sold.
¶ Delivered when required.
¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.
"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
McCREERY'S OLD STAND
BOOKLET FREE

LEONARD F. ROOS BURIED

Widow Who Was Barred from House Not Present at Interment.

No Religious Ceremonies Held—Mrs. Ellen Long Tells the Coroner About the Fatal Illness.

The funeral of Leonard F. Roos, the art connoisseur, who died on Thursday evening at his home, 146 East Forty-seventh Street, took place yesterday at 1:30 o'clock. There were few friends of the deceased present, and no religious ceremonies of any kind were held. The interment was at Kensico Cemetery. His wife, who had been kept out of the house, and whose admission thereto was effected forcibly by the police, did not accompany the body to the grave.

Mrs. Ellen Long, who has figured in the stories of the troubles between Mr. and Mrs. Roos, called at the Coroners' office yesterday and made the following statement to Coroner Brown:

"I was a boarder with the Roos family at 146 East Forty-seventh Street for about a year, ending Oct. 29, 1902. I had known Mr. and Mrs. Roos to have lived very unhappily together. Mr. Roos was a man whom I often saw drink wine at his meals in company with his wife and friends. I often thought he drank too much for his health.

"During my stay Mr. and Mrs. Roos had many quarrels, until finally she offered to leave him. She drew up an agreement of separation, which both signed, while I was in the house, which afterward Mr. Roos showed me and I read, in which he was to allow Mrs. Roos $800 a year, with security, as long as she lived. This agreement was made during August of 1902. Mrs. Roos remained in the house from the time of this agreement until October last, when Mrs. Roos left the house without the knowledge of Mr. Roos, and did not state her whereabouts. At the time she left there were no words that I heard, as Mr. and Mrs. Roos did not eat their meals together and were in each other's company but little.

"Mrs. Roos left the house on the evening of the 28th of October, and the next morning I was notified by Mr. Roos of the situation of affairs, and he said he was going to close the house and that I would have to leave immediately, which I did, and located on the same morning with Mrs. Leighton of 1,545 Broadway, where I am at present.

"On Sunday last, Nov. 23, Mr. Roos informed me that he was ill, and I went to see him and found him suffering from a sore throat and very weak. He had a caretaker in the house—Michael Timpano. While I was there Mr. Roos went to a drug store at the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and returned with a bottle of magnesia, and said he had taken other medicine. He then went to bed, and I and Michael remained in the house during that night.

"On Monday morning he said he was better, but remained abed, and said he would go to business Tuesday morning. He would not let me get a doctor then. During Monday he did not complain, except of weakness, and remained abed, and the next day he did not seem inclined to get up and staid abed. During these days he had no medicine. On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Bogart, who lives opposite on Forty-seventh Street, was called in, and he prepared some medicine, which Mr. Roos took.

"I often heard Mr. Roos request Michael Timpano not to allow his wife in the house, as he was afraid they would come in and put him out. Timpano replied: 'I will defend you and the house with my life.' The first time that I saw Michael Timpano was on Oct. 29 last, when Mr. Somerville, Mr. Roos's lawyer, called to close the house. Mr. William M. Chase called on Monday evening, Nov. 24, and a Mr. Luding of Leonia, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, learning of Mr. Roos's illness."

Mrs. Long says she is thirty-five years old and a "singing teacher." She made no further statement regarding the case.

Michael Timpano was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. The case was again adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

Lawyer Louis J. Somerville, who was Roos's counsel, was present and told Magistrate Crane that he (the Magistrate) was probably the unwitting cause of all the trouble. Magistrate Crane explained that he had advised the police to break into the house, and had done what he could to straighten things out until Mrs. Roos got into the premises and took care of her husband's body.

At this point Mr. Somerville interrupted by saying that Mr. and Mrs. Roos had become alienated, and did not live together. Magistrate Crane said that he thought Mr. Somerville had acted injudiciously, and the latter replied that the trouble was the result of an unseemly squabble over property.

Six-Foot-Six Policeman Married.

Ellsworth D. Carter, a Mulberry Street Station patrolman, six feet six inches in height, was married last night to Miss Martha E. Gregg, formerly of Richmond, Va. The wedding took place at the bride's present home, 135 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, the Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Methodist Church performing the ceremony. Many Southern folks came to the city to witness the marriage. The wedding presents were numerous. The platoon to which Carter belongs sent a set of dishes, including several hundred pieces.

New Railroad Station for Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey is to erect a new passenger station in this city on the site of the present Broad Street terminus of the road, and the building will be completed by next Fall. The station will have a frontage of 100 feet in Broad Street.

BROUGHT BACK UNDER ARREST.

Lawyer Chadsey Says He Went to Panama for His Health, and Can Defend Larceny Charge.

Benjamin F. Chadsey, a lawyer, who disappeared from Brooklyn two months ago, and who was found in San Francisco two weeks ago, was brought back to Brooklyn under arrest yesterday, and will be arraigned in the County Court this morning charged with grand larceny. The complaining witness is Mrs. Elizabeth F. Miller, guardian of William Meyer, an infant.

Mrs. Miller charges that Chadsey acted as attorney for her in an action for damages occurring to Meyer. She alleges that he collected a judgment amounting to $1,000, and was directed by an order of the Supreme Court to turn over $900 to her, retaining $100 for his services in the matter. He did not do this, and Mrs. Miller sought to have him committed for contempt of court.

Before the proceeding was complete, Chadsey left town with his wife, and went by steamer to Panama. From Panama he sailed to San Francisco, where he was arrested when the steamship reached her dock. Mrs. Chadsey left her husband at San Francisco and came home a week ago. She visited the station house yesterday and had a long talk with him.

When seen last night Chadsey said that his health was very bad, and that that was the reason he had left Brooklyn. He declared that he was the victim of persecution.

"Because of my health I had to take a sea trip. I had some mining interests in Nevada, and was on my way to look after them when I was arrested. It is not true that I traveled under an assumed name. That is all rot. The detective who arrested me had done work for me for five years and knows me very well. It would be very foolish for me to try to appear to be some one else to him. I have an affidavit from the Chief of Police of San Francisco which declares that I was traveling under my own name.

"I believe that I will be able to prove that I have not been guilty of wrongdoing. I have never done anything I am ashamed of, I am sure that I will have no difficulty in getting bail in the morning."

Mr. Chadsey is thirty-three years old, and lives at 88 Decatur Street.

CITY'S ATMOSPHERE CLEARER.

Health Board's Smoke Nuisance Warning Heeded—Elevated Road May Stop Burning Soft Coal.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday that a large number of proprietors of steam plants who have been burning soft coal and have been notified to show cause why they should not stop using it, are now burning the steam sizes of anthracite. He believes, he said, that there is considerable improvement already, and he intends to push the enforcement of the smoke ordinance vigorously against all those who are violating it when it is within their power to get anthracite.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that many people who can get all of the small sizes of anthracite they require, have been burning soft coal. Why they prefer to burn soft coal I am not in a position to say, but they will have to burn anthracite or incur the penalties provided by the ordinance. While, as far as I can learn, the supply of domestic anthracite is not up to the demand, the steam sizes appear to be fairly plentiful."

Regarding the complaint that the Manhattan Railway Company had resumed the burning of soft coal, he said:

"I understand that the company will stop burning soft coal now. It has been notified to burn only anthracite, and I believe will burn no more soft coal."

Dr. Lederle was told that the coal agents of the company had gone on record during the strike as saying that they had enough hard coal to last until March. He said he had seen this in the papers, but had no personal knowledge of the matter. If, however, the company could get the coal, they would have to burn anthracite alone.

Coal dealers who were seen yesterday said that in a week they expected navigation to be closed on the great lakes, and a good deal of coal which was going West would come here.

More or less of a coal famine still reigns in Brooklyn. The retail price in that borough of domestic anthracite ranges from $6.50 to $11 a ton.

THOUGHT THEY SAW SNOW.

But the Weather Bureau Held That It Was Only Sleet.

Amateur weather sharps were trying to convince themselves last night that they had seen the first snow of the season, but were disappointed when the Weather Bureau experts gave out the official dictum that it wasn't real snow, but only sleet. What sleet there was fell between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and began again shortly after 10 o'clock last night. It was very fine, however, and no venturesome horseman was tempted to get his Winter harness in readiness for a dash to McGowan's Pass Tavern, in Central Park, where Mr. Case hands out a magnum of champagne to the first arrival in a sleigh.

The big crowd which the promise of a fine Fall day had lured out of town in trolley cars, automobiles, or on foot, didn't care when they got back last night whether it was snow, sleet, or plain, ordinary rain that had been happening, but hurried home to get dry clothes, and to get warm, for the temperature, which at 8 o'clock in the morning was 42 degrees, had fallen by 8 o'clock last night to 36 degrees.

The weather sharps do not hold out any fair promises for to-day. The following dispatch was received last night at the local Weather Bureau from Washington:

"Northeast storm [illegible] at 9:45 P. M. from [illegible]

New York. Storm central off the North Carolina coast will move northeastward, giving brisk to high north to northwest winds along the Middle Atlantic Coast Monday morning."

COL. AMMON'S BARN BURNED.

Two St. Bernard Dogs Lost, His Horses Rescued—Discharged Coachman Arrested on Suspicion.

The two-story-and-a-half frame stable on the property of Col. Robert Ammon, a New York lawyer, living on Serpentine Road, Grymes Hill, S. I., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The two horses it contained were rescued, but the carriages, two tons of hay, a large amount of feed, and two St. Bernard dogs were burned with the barn.

Col. Ammon offered $100 to any one rescuing the dogs, but it was impossible to get at them. The firemen had a long, hard pull up the hill to the scene, and then could do nothing, owing to lack of water, except to prevent the house from burning. It caught fire several times, but was not greatly damaged.

An hour or so after the fire James Meyers, who had been employed as coachman by Col. Ammon, was arrested at St. George as he was about to board a boat for Manhattan. He was discharged by Col. Ammon on Saturday night, and the arrest was made on suspicion. He was taken before Magistrate Croak and held for examination. He refused to talk. The loss is about $2,000, fully insured.

COAL BARGE MEN ORGANIZE.

Tidewater Boatmen's Protective Association Directing the Movement.

At a meeting called by the Tidewater Boatmen's Protective Association yesterday at Gramercy Hall Hotel, at 326 East Twenty-first Street, a large number of the men working on coalboats and barges were called together for organization. They were met by Herman Robinson of 128 East Twenty-eighth Street, who explained to them the purposes of the organization. A branch organization was effected, and the coalboat and bargemen elected their officers.

Now that the nucleus of the organization has been formed, another meeting has been called for next Sunday afternoon, at which it is expected that the present membership will be augmented. The men were brought together for organization by the Tidewater Boatmen's Protective Association in anticipation of a heavy Winter's business.

KILLED HIS EX-EMPLOYE.

Farmer Says He Swung a Whiffletree in Self-Defense.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 30.—John Thornall this morning, while defending himself from attack, killed John Shipster. After doing so he went to Prosecutor John S. Voorhees and [illegible]

Mr. Thornall is a farmer on the [illegible] fifteen years [illegible] as a farm hand [illegible] him. Shipster [illegible] is supposed [illegible] during the night and slept in the barn this morning to feed the stock he found Shipster there. He says he asked him why he had not gone away, and the man replied in a surly manner. Mr. Thornall then says he told him he must go at once, and in reply received a blow.

Shipster then seemed to fly into a furious rage, threatened to kill his former employer, and rushed at him, but Mr. Thornall says he grabbed a whiffletree which was standing close to him and swung it above his head to protect himself. Shipster came on regardless of this and the heavy weapon crushed his skull.

[illegible] burned to-day about the neck, breast, and arms. She was [illegible] about an oil stove when it burst into blazing oil was scattered over her. Prompt aid in putting the fire out saved her from fatal injury.

Visit the art gallery; whether or not you wish to purchase, the exhibition will delight every lover of art.

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.
RUGS. FURNITURE. CARPETS.
CHINA. HOUSEFURNISHINGS. DRAPERIES.
8TH AVE. 35TH TO 36TH ST. N.Y.
Furniture entrance, 260 to 268 West 36th Street, Near 8th Avenue, New York City.

Our location, low tax rate and immense purchasing power enable us to undersell all competitors

The Coming Christmastide.
We're excellently equipped for it, and, as always, our establishment is headquarters for holiday purchasers. Useful gifts are the order of the day, and the permanent pleasure derived from a fine piece of furniture is universally recognized. With your tastes for daintiness and durability in view, we have secured for this special selling exquisite novelties in Vernis-Martin and in Gold Cabinets, Tables, Desks, Pedestals—Parlor pieces of every sort. There are pretty Work Tables and Music Cabinets in mahogany, and the choicest Bedroom requisites in appropriate woods. For Den, Hall, Library and Dining Room richness galore! The prices tell the story of our incomparable values.

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE DRESSER of exceptionally fine design, in selected bird's-eye maple, golden oak and mahogany, excellent cabinet work and finish; two large and two smaller drawers, carved top and stanchions; large French bevel plate mirror, 24x30; very special values for..... 18.15

PARLOR CABINETS—in either burnished gold or Vernis-Martin, in very large and lovely variety. The latest, choicest designs; very ornamental and of striking effectiveness. very special values for the holidays.

MEN'S CHIFFONIER, in either curly birch or bird's-eye maple, finely selected wood, superior cabinet work with cupboard, drawers and a number of sliding shelves; double doors; very desirable for a man's wardrobe and splendid value..... 61.25

LARGE ARM CHAIR of very massive and handsome style, with carved frame in polished mahogany—wing design—very effective and desirable. Best springs and upholstery, covered in best denim. Very special at..... 28.69

Also large assortment of Arm Chairs at very lowest prices.

PARLOR SUIT of exceptionally elegant style. Frames in solid selected mahogany, exquisitely hand carved in latest fashion—and rarely lovely in effect. Upholstery of the best tufted backs and plain seats, and covered throughout in the finest quality of satin damask. Suit complete, very special, at..... 275.00

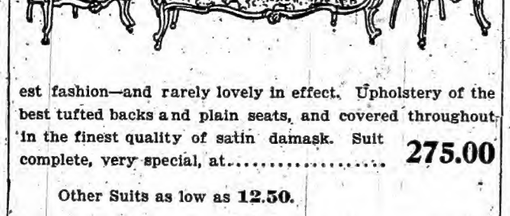

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BY TREATY OR BY WAR.

It is incredible that the Washington dispatches correctly report Senator CULLOM when they represent him as intimating that the United States will have full authority to dig and operate a canal through the territory of Colombia as soon as it has taken title to the property and concessions of the New Panama Canal Company. Senator CULLOM is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; and of course would be careful to make no statement of that nature unless it were amply warranted by the facts. If there were warrant for such a statement, it would be found in the terms of the concession to the New Panama Canal Company. It is not found there, but, on the contrary, the theory attributed to Senator CULLOM is expressly excluded by the language of the concession.

The Republic of Colombia granted a concession to the Panama Railroad Company, giving it exclusive privileges on the Isthmus, and by subsequent modifications this concession was made to continue for ninety-nine years from Aug. 16, 1867. The Wise concession for the Panama Canal Company required it to come to an understanding with the railroad company, which it did by purchasing a majority of its stock. The canal concession runs for ninety-nine years from the date when it shall be opened to ships. This date originally was Oct. 31, 1904. It has been extended to Oct. 31, 1910. The failure of the concession would still leave the New Panama Canal Company, through its ownership of the Panama Railroad, in legal control of the territory through which the canal is to be built. As to the power of the canal company to transfer its concessions, and thereby to give the right to enter upon the work of construction, regardless of the attitude of the Colombian Government at the time, we quote from the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission of June 10, 1899:

> The canal company is absolutely prohibited to cede or mortgage its rights, under any consideration whatever, to any nation or foreign Government, under penalty of forfeiture. The contract with the railroad company contains a like prohibition, and declares further that the pain of forfeiture will be incurred by the mere act of attempting to cede or transfer its privilege to a foreign Government, and such an act is declared absolutely null and of no value or effect. These concessions, if acquired by the United States, would not give to the Government the control and ownership evidently contemplated by the law—that is, an absolute ownership in perpetuity. The right under the contract with the railroad company is designated as the "use and possession" of the property for ninety-nine years, and it is provided that "at the expiration of the term of the privilege," and by the sole fact of the expiration, the Government of Colombia shall be substituted in all the rights of the company, and shall immediately enter into the enjoyment of the fine of communication, its fixtures, dependencies, and all its products. The right of the canal company is substantially of the same character. Its concession expressly provides that five years previous to the expiration of the ninety-nine years of the "privileges," the executive power shall appoint a Commissioner to examine the condition of the canal and annexes, and make an official report describing the condition of the property in every detail. This report is to establish the condition in which the canal and its dependencies are to be delivered to the National Government on the day of the expiration of the privilege. There is no provision for an extension of either concession beyond the period mentioned, and the entire property in each case passes from the company without compensation. * * * This being the situation, it was manifest that, even if the privileges of the companies could be purchased by and transferred to the United States, they were incumbered with charges and conditions that would not permit this Government to exercise all the rights of complete ownership over a canal constructed by it at the Panama route. A new arrangement is necessary if the United States is to undertake the work. * * * The situation is peculiar, as there are three parties in interest. The United States can obtain from Colombia no concession that does not have the approval of the company, and its concessions do not permit the company to transfer or attempt to transfer its rights to a foreign Government.

Any attempt on our part to enter into possession of the property and rights of the New Panama Canal Company without first securing by treaty the sanction of the Colombian Government to the transfer would be resisted by Colombia as an act of war. It has been understood everywhere and by everybody since the negotiations with the Frenchmen began that a new treaty between Colombia and the United States was indispensable to the construction of a canal by the United States Government on the Panama route. War is the alternative of a treaty.

The situation is complicated, and it is not growing less so. Its most mysterious feature, of course, is the attitude of Señor CONCHA, the Minister of Colombia at Washington. The report that he does not faithfully represent his Government, that the officials at Bogota earnestly wish to make a treaty with us, while he takes an attitude which makes a treaty impossible, rests either upon idle gossip or impudent assumption. Until the contrary fact is officially proclaimed, it must always be assumed that a Minister knows what his Government wants. The Secretary of State is now, or soon will be, in a position to advise President ROOSEVELT whether a satisfactory title to property and control of territory in Colombia can be acquired. If title and control cannot be acquired, it is then the duty of the President under the Spooner amendment to enter into negotiations with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the construction of a canal on the Nicaragua route. The President and his Administration, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, both houses of Congress, and the American people are committed to a policy of Isthmian canal construction. There is another party, not political, not openly organized, that is, committed to a policy of canal obstruction and defeat. The beet-sugar interests defeated the President in his attempt to make a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. Whether the enemies of the canal will defeat him is a question of high interest and importance. We do not imagine that he will shrink from the encounter.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Without doubt the most important part of the report of the Secretary of War is that which deals with the National defense and looks to a much closer co-operation and co-ordination of the militia with the regulars than has ever been attained heretofore. When Mr. ROOT took office he announced his view of his functions by saying that the chief use of maintaining an army in time of peace was to make ready for war. According to some previous Secretaries, the memory of whom is by no means cherished in the army, the function of a Secretary of War is to make a show of saving money by lopping off all the expenses which are dispensable in time of peace, although they might be absolutely indispensable in time of war, and as a preparation for war. Mr. ROOT owes, in large part, the confidence of the army in him, a confidence which no previous incumbent of his office has attained much within the memory of living men, to the fact that he takes a more enlarged and patriotic view of his official duty.

The co-operation and co-ordination of the embodied militia with the regular army is a subject which has engaged his attention from the first. It is an object very well worth the attention of any Secretary of War—better worth it, considering our liabilities and our traditions, than almost any other which could engage it. To make the National Guard efficient, to train it in the habit of co-operating with regular troops in such an imitation as peace can furnish of the actual conditions of war, to furnish inducements to the officers of the National Guard to learn as a business their avocation of soldiering, and to establish tests to show that they have learned it—no labors could be more worthy of a Secretary of War than these, and it is to these that Mr. ROOT has unceasingly devoted himself.

With the hearty co-operation of Gen. DICK, the Chairman of the House Committee on the Militia, a bill has now passed the House which, although, as the Secretary reports, it "does not represent fully any one's view," yet in its entirety represents the views of all who have studied the subject. The bill has actually passed the House. It has been "hung up" in the Military Committee of the Senate. It will be a discredit to Congress and a chronic danger to the Nation if a measure so accredited does not become a law at the ensuing session.

A FEDERAL HYDRAULIC PRESS.

Congressman HEPBURN has been turning his mind toward the correction of the evils of trusts since the election. He says that a few weeks since he hit, apparently by accident, on the notion of establishing a bureau in the Internal Revenue office for squeezing the water out of the trusts, and he is confident that when this is done there will be no harm possible from these dreaded corporations. His plan is simplicity itself. He would appoint an officer or officers to ascertain just how much actual "capital" there is in any corporation, and all beyond that amount in the shape of shares is to be heavily taxed. Then the wicked promoters would be baffled, a reign of pure sincerity would be established in Wall Street, and Congress and the people could go about their business with no further thought of these troublesome matters.

One difficulty in this truly bucolic scheme is that such evils as are inherent in the trust do not at all come from watered stock. We suppose that the Standard Oil Company represents in the popular mind as bad an example of monopoly as exists. Its early history, could it be fully and fairly written, would disclose probably as many of the features that the public resents as that of any corporation in the world. Its stock is not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and it sells "outside" when it sells at all, at a premium of some 550 per cent. on its par value. What would Mr. HEPBURN do with a case like this? Of course, he could not collect his tax on water, for there is no water. Would he pay out of the Treasury a proportionate bonus to the Standard Oil Company for having so small a percentage of "real" capital?

Another trouble that Mr. HEPBURN would find would be in selecting the officer or officers in the Internal Revenue Bureau who could perform the task of ascertaining how much of a corporation's capital was water and how much was not. The pay of the experts available for this work would probably range from $2,800 to $3,250, and men really capable of performing it would be cheap at ten times that amount in the financial district. In fact, the task would be to all intents and purposes impracticable. The real value of a stock depends on what the corporation can earn over and above its fixed and operating charges. The price of the stock, as distinguished from its value, depends on what the public think of its present and future earning capacity. Both the value and the price may change, and often do change, from year to year, or from month to month. There would be no justice in subjecting all corporations to taxes to be fixed by the estimate of necessarily inexpert and ignorant officials and constantly varying. The chief merit of this and of most Republican propositions for dealing with the trusts is that it relieves their authors for the time from the consideration of tariff revision, which is the most practical and sensible way of getting at the trusts. The first blow at monopoly should be struck at the monopoly conferred by law.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

One of the objects for the attainment of which Secretary ROOT has labored, ever since his incumbency of the Secretaryship of War made it incumbent on him to ascertain what was the matter with the United States Army, is the creation of a General Staff.

For our purposes, as the Secretary explains, we do not by any means need, nor could we employ, the German General Staff, nor even the French General Staff. But we do urgently need some bureau or department in which military intelligence can be collected and co-ordinated, and of which the recommendations, when approved by the Commander in Chief, shall have the force of orders to the army. The case of the assemblage of the army at Tampa for the invasion of Cuba, which Mr. ROOT cites, is conclusive of the weakness of our present system. All the information which the army and the public had to collect, with chagrin and disgust, after the event, would have been in the possession of the General Staff weeks before, nay, months before, for so long before was the conflict inevitable, and would in that case have been employed so as to avoid what was avoidable in the "mobilization." It is a National necessity that such a scandal shall not occur again. No man's personal vanity or personal factiousness should be permitted to stand in the way of making such a scandal impossible hereafter. It is doubtless true, as the Secretary vaguely and impersonally, but none the less significantly, puts it, that "everybody," and, we may add, every commanding General, "is not as self-restrained and sensible as Gen. SCHOFIELD," who of his own accord proposed the change in the functions and title of the commanding General to "those of General in Chief, which means Chief of Staff to the President." But the case is much too serious and too general to allow of any deference to personal susceptibilities.

The studies and investigations in Europe of the late Gen. LUDLOW on this subject were by no means the least of the great public services to which the Secretary pays a warm tribute. His reports on military education, on a War College, on the General Staff, and on army reorganization in general have lately been brought, by The Army and Navy Journal, to the attention of the professional public. Gen. LUDLOW's friends must be gratified by seeing how largely they have been made the basis of our own official plans of organization in the departments with which they deal. The subject is technical, in the sense that it involves some special study. But all those who have had occasion to pay attention to it, whether soldiers or civilians, must agree that the organization of the United States Army, or so much of it as depends on legislation, is dangerously faulty, and that a reorganization, on the lines of the Secretary of War's present report, and of his past reports, is really imperatively demanded by considerations of National safety.

A NEW SUBSIDY ARGUMENT.

Senator FRYE is a naïve and persistent gentleman. He has been for many, many years an advocate of subsidies to American shipping. In the course of these years he has taken up many forms of bills, and has worked more or less willingly with many classes of subsidy hunters. He has, however, been touchingly faithful to his main idea, which is that the only way to get people to go into the business of building or running American ships of any sort for any part of the foreign trade is to pay them for doing so out of the proceeds of taxation.

When the great shipping combination was formed by American capitalists to take over the larger share of the Atlantic trade it was felt by most students of the subject that the ship subsidy scheme had received its deathblow. The proposition to pay money to Mr. MORGAN and his associates on any excuse whatever seemed to the ordinary mind too absurd seriously to be advanced by a sane person of adult years. It does not at all appear so to Mr. FRYE. On the contrary, he signalizes his return to Washington for the approaching session by the announcement, through The Tribune, of his "earnest hope that the Shipping [Subsidy] bill would become a law before March 4." And he proceeded to make the following amazing plea for such action:

> He said that the organization of the MORGAN shipping syndicate presented a new and forcible reason for passing this measure. If it became a law a sum, conservatively estimated at $50,000,000, which the syndicate would expend for new vessels, would be paid to American workmen and manufacturers. Without the incentive provided by the Shipping bill, these new vessels would be built in foreign shipyards, and American industries would thus be deprived of a considerable revenue which it was easily within the power of Congress to secure for them.

There is a charming frankness about this statement of the purpose and idea of protection. Assuming, what we do not by any means concede, that the ships of the syndicate can be built or bought more cheaply abroad than here, the notion of paying the syndicate to buy them at home is capable of a delightfully wide application. One application, for instance, which would strike the farmers of the Northwest favorably would be that whenever there is an abundant crop in Argentina or in Russia, so that American wheat cannot be sold in competition, Congress should pay the farmers enough to meet the difference. That would be just as logical and rather more fair, for presumably Mr. MORGAN and his friends are better able to take care of themselves in a business way than the average farmer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Harper's Weekly suspects—"shrewdly," it says, but that's as may be—that the chief purpose of Mr. BOOTH TARKINGTON in getting himself elected a member of the Indiana Legislature was "to acquire knowledge from experience for the subsequent delight of his readers, rather than to inflict additional laws upon his countrymen." Then our esteemed neighbor adds: "If so, well and good; if not, we must recall to his mind the sage advice once given to a shoemaker." Now, is it really "well and good" if this shrewd suspicion is correct, and Mr. TARKINGTON did become a member of his State's Legislature with a view to the acquisition of literary material? We, for our part, are not at all sure of it, and incline toward the opinion that, while a novelist may with entire propriety look for his material in and around a Legislature, just as he may look for it in and around a church, if his preferences run that way, it would be somewhere between improper and wicked, and nearer the latter than the former, for him to become either a lawmaker or a clergyman with that purpose clearly and only in mind. The business of a legislator, which includes the amending and repealing of laws as well as the making of them, is, or ought to be, a very serious one, and to turn it into a hunt for plots, characters, and incidents might increase "the subsequent delight of readers," but it would not be a performance of the task assumed when the member took the oath of office, while it would be a betrayal of the interests of his trusting constituents. Our neighbor, however, speaks of Mr. TARKINGTON as "the gentleman from Indiana who wrote 'Monsieur Beaucaire,'" an identification of him which leads us, in turn, shrewdly to suspect that our neighbor's knowledge of Mr. TARKINGTON's purposes is no more exhaustive than its knowledge of his work. For, while Mr. TARKINGTON did, indeed, write "Monsieur Beaucaire," that pretty trifle hardly deserves to stand as memory-fastener in the case of a gentleman from Indiana who is also the author of "The Gentleman from Indiana," a work with a claim at least fairly good to the epithet "great." We, therefore, shall not scold Mr. TARKINGTON for going to the Legislature in search of literary material, for, despite our neighbor's shrewd suspicion, we are able to believe that he had a higher and honester purpose.

—While appreciating the difficulty which a man to whom the stern joys of combat mean as much as they do to Dr. JAMES S. BUCKLEY would have in declining a challenge from any foe whatever, we are moved to criticising him for going over to Montclair last week, and wasting his time and his logic in a joint debate with one of Mrs. EDDY's barkers. It may have been fun of a sort to take such an antagonist in hand, and lambaste him with logic and facts, but it wasn't particularly dignified and it was absolutely useless. To meet a "Christian Scientist" on terms of equality, as if he were a sane and reasoning being with a right to have his opinions respectfully investigated and judged, is to do him entirely undeserved honor. The status of Eddyism and of the Eddyites was fixed long ago, and it no more needs grave discussion now than does that of the people who are always going to machine shops and newspaper offices with solutions of the imaginary problem of perpetual motion. The only thing to do with such unfortunates is to laugh at them while they remain harmless, and to shut them up in jails or asylums when they become dangerous to their neighbors. Of course Dr. BUCKLEY completely demolished the humbugging sophistries and ridiculous pretensions of the Vosburgh person from Rochester, but the demolition accomplished nothing—dragged nobody out of the "Christian Science" morass, and saved nobody from falling therein. Belief in that delusion is a symptom, not a disease, and the treatment of symptoms is bad practice. To let the "scientists" answer back is a tactical mistake that only increases their ignorant conceit. They invariably ascribe your disagreement with them to lack of knowledge on your part as to what the "science" is, and with such opponents what's the use of arguing? Ridicule and denunciation are the only weapons effective against them.

—Enemies of the flathouse dog had all the best of it in the letters to the newspapers, but they were decidedly backward about coming forward at the Aldermanic hearing on the Goldwater ordinance, and, of course, the ordinance went by the board—in one sense, if not in another. The people who did appear in numbers more than enough to fill the chamber were pro-dog to a woman, and almost to a man, there being just enough exceptions among the men to make the meeting interesting. It didn't prove much when a dog led his blind master down the aisle, but it removed the last small chance the ordinance had of passage, and the other folks who talked about rescues from fires and burglars simply confirmed the victory. Now that the city dogs are safe again, however, we veer back to our original position that dogs in a city are out of place. It is extremely difficult to be consistent in this matter, owing to the fact that there is such a vast difference between dogs in the abstract and a dog in the concrete and individual. Those who love the latter lose their theoretical hostility to the former the moment the time for action comes.

A DOUBLE CASE OF "HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I chanced to overhear a conversation at a certain Brooklyn Club the other night which proved to be very interesting. Two young lawyers, just admitted, were playing at cards—let us call them Doe and Roe. Doe won, and Roe was his debtor to the amount of about $50. Now, Roe had no money; yet it was a debt of honor, and, in consideration of Doe's forbearance and courtesy, Roe made Doe this offer: "I will pay you," said he, "$50 when I win my first lawsuit." Doe agreed, and that ended the conversation.

Now, here is the interesting part of that conversation. Suppose Doe should get tired waiting for Roe to pay him, on account of Roe's ill-luck in the courts, and decide to sue Roe. Doe would reason thus: "I shall sue Roe, and if I win the judgment of the court will insure my getting the $50 from him. If I lose, Roe will have won his first lawsuit, and therefore he must pay me the $50 as agreed. In either case I win."

On the other hand, Roe, when he heard of Doe's determination to sue him, could reason thus: "If I win the case, the judgment of the court will be in my favor, and I need not pay Doe the $50. If I lose the case, I shall not have to pay him, because by the terms of our agreement I shall not have won my first case."

Vive la logique!

What a happy contract and what accommodating reasoning, when both plaintiff and defendant are utterly indifferent to the outcome of the case, and when each can safely say to the other: "Heads I win, tails you lose."

I am aware that this logic will hardly stand the test of the Second Department acumen, nor would I care to ask the Court of Appeals to follow me closely; yet is it not rather bewildering at first blush?

EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1902.

GETTING ANOTHER MAN'S JOB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of Nov. 28, entitled "Taking Another Man's Job," must appeal to all reasonable men. There are always two sides to a question, and reasonable men try to look upon both sides, but most of the men in labor unions do not seem capable of doing this.

They see only one side and that is their side. They fix their own prices and then demand that an employer shall accept them, and deny the right of non-union laborers to differ with them in opinion as to what is a fair wage, and resort to violence to prevent them from accepting work at what the non-union laborers think is a fair wage. They place on a list designated by themselves as "unfair" any employer who differs with them as to what is fair, and go so far as to boycott and persecute persons who use the goods of manufacturers whom they have designated as "unfair."

It is estimated that less than one-quarter of all laborers are members of trades unions, yet the one-quarter assume to dictate to the three-quarters and force the majority to do whatever the minority may think right. They threaten legislators with their displeasure if in their judgment they differ from the judgment of the trades unionists as to what is for the general welfare, and frequently coerce public officers into doing what is against their best judgment.

There is danger that the great middle class of workers will be ground between the upper and nether millstones of organized labor and organized capital unless the middle class also organizes and holds the balance of power. This it can do and will do if labor trusts and capital trusts push things too far.

Organizations of capital usually tend toward lower prices, examples of which are the railroads, the sugar trust, the oil trust, and the department store trusts, but organizations of labor usually tend toward increasing the cost of living for everybody, as illustrated in the building trades, which have steadily raised the price of rents owing to their exorbitant and unreasonable demands.

While the right to organize must be conceded to any class of citizens, what they do afterward must be judged by the rule of what is reasonable, as bearing upon the welfare of all classes, and only by hearing both sides of a question can any citizen render a just and reasonable verdict.

BRAIN WORKER.

New York, Nov. 28, 1902.

HALIFAX AND THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that if you knew the facts of the non-acceptance of a Carnegie library by the City Council of Halifax you would not consider the action of the City Council "disgraceful," or blameworthy, therefore for the credit of our city and the Council I write these facts for publication, assuring you they are reliable and in accordance with the Council's records.

In July, 1901, a public meeting was held in the Council Chamber to consider an offer from Mr. Carnegie of money to build a free public library on his terms—that is, for every dollar of annual support he would give $10 to be expended on the building, the city to find a suitable site. The public meeting urged upon the Council the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's "generous offer," and the Council agreed to take $50,000 and to pay $5,000 a year to maintain it, and instructed the City Recorder to prepare legislation to legalize the action of the Council. There was also a committee of citizens appointed to co-operate with the Council. No opposition arose from any quarter and probably the Parade was the most popular site.

But nothing was done, and in February, 1902, one of the Aldermen having written Mr. Carnegie asking whether $75,000 would be furnished for the same purpose, received word from his private secretary that if the City Council would pledge the city to maintain the library by paying not less than $7,000 annually and provide a suitable site Mr. Carnegie would gladly furnish $75,000. This was the beginning of trouble. The City Council had already decided upon a fifty-thousand-dollar library at an annual charge of $5,000, and had authorized legislation, but when the City Recorder submitted to the Council on March 3, the legislation he had prepared, it was found to be not as authorized, and when, on April 7, an Alderman introduced a resolution accepting from Mr. Carnegie $75,000 and guaranteeing $7,000 a year, the Council became aware of something wrong, for the first agreement of $50,000 and $5,000 a year had the approval of the public meeting and of the Council in July, 1901, and they were taken unawares on April 7, 1902, and determined not to be bound by it and not to appoint a site for a seventy-five-thousand-dollar library.

Can you say the Aldermen who have taken this stand have acted "disgracefully"? Moreover, they wish at the next annual civic election to leave the question of a fifty-thousand-dollar or seventy-five-thousand-dollar library or such a library as Halifax now has to the ratepayers. Is not that a proper course to take?

I. R. LITHGOW.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 27, 1902.

THE ARMY AS AN EMPLOYER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorials of your paper are usually written in such a clear and comprehensive manner and so free of prejudice that their perusal is pleasurable and profitable, but allow me to express surprise at the sentiments as expressed in the article on "The Canteen Question" in the issue of the 27th inst.

I have long been connected with establishments employing both skilled and unskilled labor, and not only did not provide beer or intoxicants for the employees, but refused to employ those who used them, because it disqualified them for efficient service.

A soldier is an employe whose principal duty is to obey orders. What kind of officers can those be who claim that discipline and efficiency are promoted by allowing what the experience of all other employers teaches them to forbid?

THOMAS G. SAYRE.

Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1902.

WAGE EARNERS AND LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest that the assertion in Wednesday's editorial, "the net result of the struggle of the unions to establish this average grade among wage earners is that, while inferior workmen are paid somewhat more than they are worth and could command on their merits, the better workman is paid less than he is worth, * * *" is so incomplete as to be glaringly inaccurate.

The net result is too complex to be so simply stated. The conspicuous feature of the net result of the union rate of wages is that a very exasperating and sometimes degrading form of excessive competition is avoided. The mere knowledge that he will not be underbid by his fellow-worker has a distinct monetary value, even to the workman with skill and capacity above the average; so much so that he obtains with ease a wage that he would scarcely be able to obtain at all were it not that inferior men insist upon it.

This same workman with skill and capacity above the average, the sober, intelligent, respectable member of the union, for whose welfare the employers and newspapers are so solicitous, is a sly fellow, who can take very good care of himself. He realizes that, while the "slobs" of his trade insist upon a high union rate, it is easy for him to obtain the same and perhaps 25 cents a day more, and work all the year round, through busy times and slack.

When the inevitable strike occurs, he is not destitute; he finds employment of one kind or another, while his less intelligent, less sober, and less "respectable" brothers suffer heroically, bearing the burden and heat of the day.

He takes but little interest in his union, having a well-founded notion that to be identified with the management of it is a handicap when looking for a job, besides being a thankless task. He is carrying no dead weight, and when he is ready to make the attempt to raise himself from the class to which he may or may not belong, his union will applaud the effort.

Meanwhile he has as vital an interest in his union as any other member, and acts accordingly. ARNOLD FOX.

Woodside, L. I., Nov. 28, 1902.

WIVES WHO GO OUT TO WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that it is time for an outsider or two to commend the Post Office authorities for their heroic attempt to make women more womanly and men more manly. The woman who marries a man without means is more sentimental than sensible, while the man who expects his wife to help support the family other than in her own home is hardly a protector.

If single women who have no one to support them are to be crowded out of positions by women who possess supporters we may expect to read of more suicides and deaths from starvation each year, to say nothing of being obliged to witness the daily retrogression of those whom nature intended to bear the brunt of wage earning for the family.

Many women have learned to their sorrow what it means to demonstrate a willingness to help support the family. They have ended by bearing the whole burden of the task and been deserted or abused by the man whom they have helped to rob of manliness. What is to become of the family if wives are to spend their lives in the office?

The spectacle of man and wife going out to their daily labor may be very "pretty," but unfortunately the majority of such spectacles are witnessed in the tenement districts, where the prettiness is marred by the actual results of such labor.

All honor to the woman who fights the battle of life alone, from choice or otherwise, but let the married woman beware how she steals from her husband the right to support her. It is a practice which has already spread its bane throughout our country. A LOVER OF MANLINESS.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

THE DANGER FROM SMOKE AT FIRES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very opportune editorial note in to-day's TIMES on the construction of buildings, relative to the confining of smoke as well as fire within narrow spaces, voices a sentiment which has been for some time held by the Bureau of Buildings for the Borough of Manhattan. Many recent examples of fire in fireproof buildings show that the danger to life in such cases is almost entirely due to the smoke.

The Bureau of Buildings has endeavored by all means within its powers to secure the construction suggested in your editorial, and, I might add, has been very successful in most instances. There is no doubt that "architects can conquer this peril as soon as they really try," and we must look to them to initiate a reform in this respect, and it can be accomplished only in the proper planning of buildings.

The suggestions in this matter that have been made by the Bureau of Buildings to architects when they submitted their plans have often come too late, for the reason that the bureau had no knowledge of the work contemplated until the plans were completed. In cases in which the bureau was consulted as to the layout of the interior of a building, the suggestions of the bureau have generally been incorporated in the plans of the architect.

The conditions in many existing buildings have been very materially improved by changes made at the instance of this bureau. Especially so in the case of most of our hotels, in which the open grillwork doors, so generally used in the elevator shafts, have been replaced by solid fireproof doors. R. P. MILLER,

Assistant Engineer, Bureau of Buildings.

New York, Nov. 30, 1902.

WHERE WOMEN STAND NO CHANCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To foreigners one of the interesting sights of this great country is, I believe, the hog industry of Chicago; that is to say, the four-legged hog. But how about the two-legged ones?

These are to be seen in profusion and at their best collected in herds at the various down-town termini of the elevated railroad stations during the evening hours of 5 and 6:30, when the express trains are scheduled for their up-town trips. I saw them the other evening. Ye gods! The irresistible rush at the battle of Balaclava, the mighty onslaught at San Juan Hill, or the most brutal hurricane on the football field all pale before the maddend jostling, pushing, crowding, cursing mob that by sheer animal force jammed, suffocated, and maltreated without restraint—who? Those of their own sex? Oh, no, that would be too manly; but the poor, weak, defenseless women and girls, who, perforce, are compelled by necessity to become victims of these brutes, who lose every spark of manhood and decency in order to be able to seat their carcasses, and afterward look up pantingly in triumph, with excited, bulging eyes, at their poor, frail standing victims. It even now turns me sick when I recall the sight.

Cannot something be done to afford instant relief? Let me suggest that one (or two) cars be set apart "for ladies only." Perhaps in the immediate future Mr. Belmont will make such improvements as will wipe out this daily disgraceful exhibition.

JOHN GOODWIN.

New York, Nov. 30, 1902.

TOPOLOBAMPO AND ITS COLONISTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 26 you print a "special" from Mexico City saying that the Topolobampo colonists "are destitute and on the verge of starvation." This is false. It is another of the T. T. T.'s (Terrible Topolobampo Tales) that started from the first year we went to Sinaloa, Mexico, and which have been repeated at short intervals during all the years that have come and gone from that date.

In fact, ever since 1886 these settlers have been published as "starving colonists," and yet the records of their colonization show that there has never been but one day when they did not have three substantial meals, and on that day they had two, and could have had a third had they wished to cook their supper at 8 o'clock at night.

The teams were late on that occasion in coming in from the Fuerte Valley with supplies. This was before they had gotten crops out for themselves. I venture to say that their Thanksgiving dinners at their farms on Los Mochis tract were better cooked and more bountifully supplied than their traducers' dinners at the capital at Mexico.

Mr. Joseph Hampl, who, it is stated, is in Mexico on behalf of these colonists, is there, not because they are starving, but in order to protect them against the vandalism of an organized band of conspirators, Mexicans and Americans, who are making every possible effort to break up the colony, to drive the colonists from their farms, in order to steal their lands and their great irrigating ditch, which is the most valuable piece of property in that region. This is owing to the fact that it is a low-water-mother ditch, is seven miles long, twenty-three feet deep where it taps the waters of the Rio Fuerte, has a perpetual water right that is prior to any and all water ditches from the Rio Fuerte, is large enough to irrigate 40,000 acres, and which cost $200,000 to dig.

These colonists to-day would be the richest and would have the most varied crops of any settlers in North America were it not for the fact that they have had from 1892—the time they got their mother ditch completed—to the present hour to fight the band of conspirators who want to reap where they have never sown. Now the construction trains engaged in building the railroad from Topolobampo Harbor to Kansas City are running through their farms, and these colonists having the finest lands for sugar and the only lands for vegetables and fruits under low-water irrigation, their possessions are envied by the conspirators more than ever before, and everything that can be said and done against these colonists is in order.

Neither Mexico nor the United States, for that matter, has ever had as law-abiding, as industrious, or as worthy a people, man to man or woman to woman, as are these Topolobampo colonists, and all they ask now or have ever asked is to be protected in their rights, as colonists under their colonization concession issued by the Federal Government of Mexico and in their titles to their lands and to their ditch.

This attack on the colony is inspired by unworthy motives. The harbor of Topolobampo is by far the best on the Pacific Coast, and is not surpassed by any other known harbor. In addition to its natural advantages this harbor from its situation offers the shortest route from American centres to the Orient, and designing people seeing the advantages which must result from railroad communication are thrusting their way in to steal and dispossess the rightful owners already located near the same.

ALBERT K. OWEN, Concessionaire and Founder of the Topolobampo Colony.

34 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Pities the Pampered Pet Dog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every dog must have his day, and in this canine controversy now raging, let him make his protest. What would be the language of its howl? "Save me from my friends," "Give me liberty or give me death." Who can but pity the pampered animal in its unnatural environments furnished by its selfish mistress, who for a fad and fashion must keep a "dorg"? Dragged ignobly by a chain when it takes its outing, twisted and pulled, debarred from the choice bits of offal which it loves, slave to its owners' whims and kisses, I truly pity them.

> Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
> And curs of low degree.

Let the little child come in now for the caresses and care lavished on the brute, and both will be happier for the change.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. CRANE.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

Druidical Remains in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Nov. 18.—Mr. Bosshard, the well-known Swiss archaeologist, who has been carrying on excavations in the village of Choex, Canton of Valais, has discovered a beautiful Druidical altar entirely made of marble. The altar, facing toward the east, is at the extremity of a large underground amphitheatre, where the crowd collected to view the human sacrifices. In the centre is situated a huge stone statue of the god Thor, which is reached by a stone staircase. It was from the foot of this statue that the priests dealt out justice and taught the people. On each side of the god Thor there are four other statues in stone representing minor divinities. The amphitheatre is surrounded by chambers cut into the solid rocks, where the prisoners of war were confined prior to the sacrifice. Facing the stone slab is an immense fireplace, having closing doors and able to contain ten persons at a time. It was here that the priests burned their victims.—London Chronicle.

A Pitiful Emperor.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4.—The Empress Dowager's second reception to the ladies of the Pekin Legations yesterday was a dignified function, without any exchange of presents or of effusive compliments. The ladies went to the palace by way of the canal in a boat towed by a steam tug.

The Emperor and Dowager Empress received them sitting. The latter was provided with a list of questions or remarks to be put to each lady, and this she frequently consulted. The Empress showed herself well acquainted with the chief topics of conversation—the St. Louis Exhibition, the opening of Tung-chou College, and the need of female education.

The Emperor seemed and was treated as a complete nonentity. Nothing was said to him during the reception of the feast which followed, with the exception of one question addressed to him by his imperial aunt, who asked him if he were hungry. He said he was, and the Empress Dowager saw that he was provided with sufficient food.

After the feast her Majesty escorted the ladies in her launch over to the island, from which there is a fine view of the park.—London Mail.

Cupid's Busy Day in One Family.

Dan Cupid spent a busy Thanksgiving Day with the Devlin family of 2,075 Edgemont Street, Port Richmond. He presided at the double marriage of sisters and the silver anniversary of their parents. Twenty-five years ago James J. Devlin and his wife, Ellen Josephine, were married in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, by the late Rev. Francis J. Quinn. It had long been planned to celebrate the silver anniversary of the union, and when it was found that Nov. 27, 1902, would fall upon Thanksgiving Day the good couple were very happy. Their joy was increased when their two daughters, who had become engaged to be married, announced to them that they would have their marriage on the same date. Miss Anna Felicia Devlin and her affianced husband, Edward McDevitt, consented to act as bridesmaid and best man, respectively, at one wedding, and Nellie Devlin and Dennis McBride, the other couple, agreed to return the compliment. The marriage ceremonies were performed late in the afternoon at the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Belgrade Street and East Allegheny Avenue. In the evening the triple event was marked by a reception.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NUGGETS.

Compensations.

When a man pays as he goes he always gets a welcome back.—Philadelphia Record.

The Reading Club.

"What are you reading in your club—Spanish, Russian, or Tartar literature?"

"Not any of them. We are tremendously interested in a new book that I haven't seen advertised. It's 'David Copperfield.'"—Washington Times.

Very Unromantic.

"They had one of the strangest marriages recorded for a long time."

"In what respect?"

"In every respect. Why, both parents on both sides were present, there was nothing sudden or secret about it, and their own clergyman performed the ceremony."—Judge.

An Attic Sort of Bishop.

One of the witty members of the North Georgia Conference, after listening to Bishop Candler yesterday, remarked:

"The Bishop reminds me of the description Old Man Reynolds of Hall County gave of Ben Hill when he said of him: 'He is dramatic, grammatic, epigrammatic, and emphatic!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Selected Names.

First Matinée Girl—That woman looks like an actress. Do you know what her name is?

Second Matinée Girl—She was a Miss Ethel Johnson before she married Mr. George Billings, whose stage name is Alfred De Vere, but she is known professionally as Euphemia Frothingham.—Brooklyn Life.

THE JINGLE CATCHES THEM.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

There is food for cultured souls in the poetry that rolls
Soft and dreamy from the pen that is inspired.
By the gentle notes of love, soft as coolings of the dove,
Are the hearts of youths and maidens sweetly fired.
When the deeds of war are told, men of more heroic mold
Feel their souls uplifted to a height sublime,
But they one and all will quaff at the cup that makes them laugh—
It's the jingle that will catch them every time.

To the worthy Christian's ear there is nothing half so dear
As the sacred songs that tell of life above,
And there's swelling in our throats as we listen to the notes
Of the song that treats of mother's deathless love.
Songs of home will touch the heart, cause a low-water-mother ditch,
Though their metre be at fault and rude their rhyme,
But in idle moments men would forget their cares, and then
It's the jingle that will catch them every time.

Poets sing about the flowers in the sweet Elysian bowers,
Of the birds that warble in the forest trees,
Of the mountains' mystic nooks, of the babbling of the brooks,
Of the balmy kisses of the saucy breeze;
All of which is sweet to hear, is enchanting to the ear
But up the hill the tolling masses climb
When their yearned spirits long for an inspirative

REICHSTAG "COUP D'ETAT"

Storm of Indignation Among the German Middle Classes.

Influential Papers Up in Arms — The Majority in the Reichstag a Heterogeneous Body.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Notwithstanding the general disapproval of the recent obstructive tactics of the Social Democrats, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, it is impossible to ignore the growing storm of indignation excited among the educated business classes of Germany by the action of the present majority in the Reichstag.

This majority, says the correspondent, is but a thing of yesterday, a coalition of heterogeneous atoms which may be dispersed to all the winds to-morrow. It has been arranged in secret behind the scenes, and the uncertain and hesitating demeanor of some of its sectional leaders shows the shifting and fallacious nature of the foundations on which the crazy edifice has been erected.

The correspondent declares that the oldest and most experienced National Liberals in the country are, in the words of the National Zeitung, appalled at the weakness which permitted the leaders of their Parliamentary party to trifle with their policy, in which the reactionary Prussian Junkers greet the first signs of that attempt on the life and constitutional liberties of the German nation for which the reactionaries have seldom been able to conceal their longing.

Almost every influential organ of the educated middle classes is up in arms, says the correspondent.

MONARCHS EXCHANGE GIFTS.

An Indication of the Satisfactory Relations Between the Courts of Vienna and Rome.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An exchange of presents between Rome and Vienna, says the correspondent of The Times in the Austrian capital, indicates the satisfactory relations between the two Courts.

The correspondent says that Emperor Francis Joseph's gift has almost a political significance, being a delicate attention to the Montenegrin consort of his Italian ally. He has given to Queen Helena a phaeton and a splendid pair of horses from the imperial stud.

The horses were selected in the presence of the Italian Master of the Horse, who was sent specially to Vienna for the purpose, and were inspected by the Emperor before they were dispatched to Italy.

NEW RUSSIAN ROAD IN PERSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—It is announced from St. Petersburg, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, that the Government has approved a new Russian company, called the Taurida Highway Association, the object of which is the construction and exploitation of a road from one of the Trans-Caucasian Railway stations to Cazvin, through Tabriz.

It would thus appear, says the correspondent, that Russia is about to enter upon that policy of extended facilities for commuhication by which she intends to drive out commercial competitors from the Persian markets.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN RUSSIA.

Inquiry Into the Causes of the Frequent Collisions Being Held.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the extraordinarily frequent railway collisions in Russia is being held by a commission of railway authorities delegated by Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Communications, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says that the question of rolling stock and locomotives demands urgent attention. On some of the principal lines there are now running passenger and freight engines built forty years ago. Many of them have not had new boilers for twenty-five years.

BRITISH DEMAND ON TURKEY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Politische Correspondenz, in an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says it hears that the British Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded the recognition by the Porte of several Protestant schools established in Turkey to which recognition has not previously been accorded, though the Porte promised to grant it. Turkey previously recognized Russian and French schools founded without official sanction.

Miser's Heirs Live in America.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The heirs, some of whom are living in the United States, are wanted to an estate valued at about $100,000 left by Heinrich Oesterreicher, a miser who recently died here. The authorities found among his papers a schedule of securities worth about $100,000, but only found certificates to the value of $73,000. Upon being questioned, Oesterreicher's landlady produced a batch of securities worth $17,000, and said that the deceased had presented them to her the day before he died. The woman has handed over the papers to the authorities, but without renouncing her claim on them. Oesterreicher left a brother and two married sisters, who live somewhere in the United States, while among the heirs are three children of a dead sister named Rothschild.

MR. CARNEGIE BETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Andrew Carnegie, who has been lying ill here for the past fortnight, was able to get up for the first time to-day.

Not Easy to Emigrate to South Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Government has thrown further difficulties in the way of intending emigrants to South Africa. The Colonial Office announces that after to-day no permits to proceed to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony will be issued anywhere, except at South African ports. Intending passengers are advised to ascertain beforehand by writing whether they are likely to obtain permits.

New Italian Wireless Project.

ROME, Nov. 30.—Minister of Telegraphs Galimberti has decided to establish wireless telegraphy between Genoa and Buenos Ayres.

THE ORINOCO BLOCKADE.

Is Said to be Hurting American Commerce—Statement of This Country's Attitude Looked For.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 30.—The United States is confronted with the question of announcing its attitude regarding the blockade of the Orinoco River, which has been declared by the Venezuelan Government.

The British authorities say they have asked United States Consul Smith what the intentions of the Washington Government are regarding the steamship Manzanares, belonging to the Orinoco Steamship Company, which is now here. Some days ago the British authorities announced their willingness to convoy the Manzanares up the Orinoco, but withdrew their offer on the arrival of the United States gunboat Nashville, on the ground that the United States, now having a warship in port, should convoy its own merchantmen. Consul Smith is conferring with Admiral Crowninshield and Admiral Sumner, it is believed, with regard to the Manzanares. The Nashville is suited to the purpose of convoying the Manzanares, but no action is possible until instructions have been received from Washington.

The United States is the only Nation which has not taken a decisive stand regarding the blockade, and it is claimed that the situation is embarrassing American commerce, especially the Manzanares, which has been here since last June, her cargo spoiling, and the delay involving a great loss to the company.

Since the proclamation of the blockade 1,375 ships of all nations, except the United States, principally Venezuelan vessels, have entered and left the Orinoco, and it is insisted that this fact constitutes the best evidence possible that the blockade is ineffective. The Venezuelan gunboats have left the Orinoco unguarded for periods of two weeks at a time, and the guns of the fort, Los Castillos, which were the only means of maintaining the blockade of Ciudad Bolivar after the withdrawal of the gunboats, have been removed.

VENEZUELAN REBELS FREED.

CARACAS, Nov. 30.—President Castro has released political offenders confined in prisons in this city and at Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo. Among the released prisoners are Olavarria, the brother-in-law of Gen. Matos; Acedo, Matos's confidential agent, and the leading traders of Caracas, named Travieso, Volcan, and Nunez, who were arrested for complicity in the revolution.

This act has produced a good impression. It is reported that Gen. J. M. Hernandez, called "El Mocho," and three other of the revolutionary leaders will also be liberated shortly.

MARSEILLES STRIKE SPREADS.

Commerce Along the Coast Paralyzed—Movement May Extend to All the French Ports.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 30.—The strike at this port, which was started last week by the stokers in order to obtain an increase in wages, is now practically complete as regards the steamships here. As ships arrive the hands desert, and the harbor is now so crowded with empty vessels that it is difficult to find room for new-comers.

No disorder has occurred as yet, but the Government is sending troops to meet any emergency, and two regiments of cavalry arrived to-day.

The strike has practically paralyzed commerce along the coast, as it is spreading to other ports. Six hundred passengers are now waiting at Marseilles for transportation to Algiers. The mails for Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis were delayed from 24 to 48 hours, but the authorities succeeded in forwarding a quantity of sacks yesterday, and it was announced to-day that the Government had arranged to assure the mail service by means of naval vessels. The Government will also furnish to the regular liners seamen from the navy. As Corsica is largely dependent on the steamship service from Marseilles for provisions, the scarcity of flour and other necessities is already being felt in the island.

The strikers' committee to-night telegraphed to the Minister of Marine that if the strike were not settled in five days an appeal would be issued for a general strike at all the ports of France.

SOMALI TROOPS UNRELIABLE.

On All Occasions They Exhibit Cowardice and Insubordination—British Officers Disgusted.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Details which have arrived by telegraph concerning the march of Gen. Manning's flying column, which relieved the garrison at Bohotleh, Somaliland, on Nov. 19, and mail accounts of the original British reverses at Erego, all dilate on the utter worthlessness of the Somali levies of which the British forces were mainly made up.

On all occasions the Somalis exhibited cowardice and insubordination, and the British officers are disgusted at the hopelessness of the task of reducing these levies to order.

It was recently announced that the Indian troops ordered to Somaliland were not to be used for service against the Mad Mullah, as the British commanders preferred to use the native levies.

This reported decision was the subject of considerable adverse comment.

Monkeys May Have Yellow Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Nov. 30.—The scientific commission which has been making an exhaustive investigation of the cause of yellow fever at this place has proved by experiments that monkeys are susceptible to the disease and that the disease may be communicated to the monkeys by mosquitos.

The Czar's Coming Visit to Rome.

ROME, Nov. 30.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to the Grand Duke Serglus, who announced to his Holiness the Czar's intention to visit Rome. The Pope said that he anticipated with great pleasure making the personal acquaintance of the Czar.

Krupp's Alleged Defamer Arrested.

HAMBURG, Nov. 30.—The German painter, Christian Aller, a resident of Capri, who, it is alleged, was responsible for the charges against the late Herr Krupp, has been arrested at the Swiss frontier.

An American Chamber at Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—An American Chamber of Commerce will be organized in this city on Dec. 4 by American business men here.

White—Dede.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 30.—James H. White, who is at the head of the Edison Kinetoscope Works, in West Orange, and Miss Pauline Dede, daughter of Mrs. Augusta Dede of Roseville, were married yesterday morning in the "Little Church Around the Corner," New York. Only members of the two families were present. Mr. and Mrs. White started on a trip to the West Indies. At the end of a month they will return, and then go to Berlin, Germany, where Mr. White will look after Mr. Edison's interests.

Millburn's Fire Chief Married.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Nov. 30.—William Rollinson Whittingham, Chief of the Millburn Fire Department, and Miss Anna Miller Staples, daughter of Mrs. Cornelia and the late Francis Staples of New York, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the brother of the bride, Walter Staples, at 648 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, New York, by the Rev. A. W. Schwab, rector of the Church of the Intercession. The marriage was a surprise to the friends of Chief Whittingham.

Benjamin S. Church's Correction.

Benjamin S. Church, formerly chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, whose article concerning the water supply of New York appeared on Page 11 of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, has called attention to a correction which he desires made. In the second column of the story, fifty-two lines down, the phrase, "partly on earth," as printed, should be "partly of earth," so as to make the sentence read: "The plans were nevertheless altered, and the Cornell dam, higher and longer by several hundred feet, and built partly of earth instead of on rock, was decided upon."

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MR. GRAU'S FIRST POPULAR CONCERT.

The first popular concert by Mr. Grau's operatic forces given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House was chiefly of interest as making a further disclosure of the powers of the new conductor, Mr. Hertz. The orchestral numbers included Beethoven's "Leonore" overture No. 3, Liszt's symphonic poem "Les Préludes," and the prelude and final scene from "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Hertz's reading of the Beethoven overture was quite on the lines indicated by his conducting the other evening in "Lohengrin." He is imbued with the modern ideas of intensity of contrast both in dynamics and in tempo. It was energetic and brilliant in the first part; with the slow portion in the middle taken very slowly; and in the final climax the whole force of the orchestra and the power of the brass instruments were let loose. Such is the treatment to which the dramatic conductors of the present day consider it necessary to subject Beethoven's great overture; it is one to which we have already become accustomed. In the highly colored symphonic poem of Liszt's such treatment came more naturally to Mr. Hertz's hand, and he exploited it to the utmost. The "Tristan" prelude brought out still more strongly the tendency of the younger Wagnerian conductors, to whose school Mr. Hertz has already shown himself to belong, to drag and linger and dwell upon a sustained melody till its outlines sometimes become barely recognizable. The "slowness" prescribed by Wagner as the tempo for the prelude was interpreted in the fullest sense of the word.

Mr. Hertz confirmed, on the whole, the impression gained from his "Lohengrin" performance of his skill and ability in the technical side of his art, of his authority and control over the forces of the orchestra, and of the definiteness of the ideas he wishes to realize. His work last evening added to the prepossession in his favor that he has already made for himself.

Changes in the programme were made necessary by the indisposition of Mme. Fritzi Scheff. Her place was taken by Miss Maryill, who sang a duo from "Romeo and Juliet" with Mr. Saligmac, and the melody set as an "Ave Maria" by Gounod to the C major prelude of Bach's. She sang with fluency and confidence, though she disclosed neither a voice of especial charm nor distinction of style. Mr. Saligmac put much fervor into his song from "Martha," and Mr. Scotti sang the prologue to "I Pagliacci" as he has often before with dramatic expressiveness. Mme. Schumann-Heink was another favorite of the Sunday night constituency who gained great applause by her fervid interpretation of Adriano's air from "Rienzi" and Schubert's songs "Der Wanderer" and "Wohin."

A RECEPTION TO DUSE.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayn des Planches Entertain a Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained their first large company in America this afternoon, when they gave a reception at their embassy from 4 until 6 o'clock, the guests being invited to meet Mme. Duse, their talented compatriot, who closed her professional engagement in Washington last evening. The embassy, which once was the home of Mrs. Hearse of California and is one of the finest interiors in Washington, was fragrant with roses and, with the recent addition of superb tapestries just received from Italy, was especially attractive to the guests who braved the storm of the afternoon. The Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Minister from Belgium, and Miss Josephine Boardman did the honors of the tea table.

Among the guests were the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Russian Ambassador, Countess Marguerite Cassini, the Minister from the Netherlands, the Spanish Minister, the Secretary of the Spanish Legation, Mr. Riano, Mr. Wanters of the Belgian Legation, Mr. Leiter, Miss Leiter, Miss Alice Ward, and the Misses Horstman.

Deutscher Liederkranz Concert.

The first concert of the Deutscher Liederkranz this season was conducted in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. The hall was packed and standing room was not to be had after the beginning of the concert. The programme was long, and there were many encores. Raoul Pugno, pianist, was among those who appeared, and he received about half a dozen encores, one of the pieces he rendered being one of his compositions.

Condition of Salem H. Wales.

It was said last night at the home of Salem H. Wales, father-in-law of Secretary of War Root, that there was no change in his condition. Mr. Wales has been ill for several days from a complication of diseases.

Circle Theatre Sunday Concert.

The first of the Sunday night concerts given at the new Circle Theatre, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, took place last night, and was attended by a fair audience despite the weather. There were many good numbers, and everybody seemed to be pleased with the entertainment. The management announces that the Sunday concert will hereafter be a regular fixture at this house.

Sousa's Concert.

John Philip Sousa and his band formed the attraction in the Herald Square Theatre last evening. The leader and his musicians were welcomed by a large audience, and there were many encores after each number. The soloists were Miss Estelle Liebling, pianist; Miss Grace Jenkins, violinist, and Arthur Pryor, trombone.

Miss Bridewell Not to Sing This Week.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Miss Bridewell, Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing the part of the Shepherd (Ein Hirt) in "Tannhäuser" to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. On Friday the part of Maddalena, in "Rigoletto," will be sung by Mme. Louise Homer.

The Ladies' Home Journal

Has Reached

ONE MILLION COPIES

With its Christmas number, actually printed in one edition. Absolutely no further copies can be printed beyond the present supply.

10 Cents on Every News-Stand

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

RHODES OXFORD SCHOLARS

Dr. Parkin of the Trustees of the Bequest Arrives Here.

He Will Consult the Principal Educators in This Country in Regard to Conditions for American Students.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C. M. G., Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who has been commissioned by the Trustees of Cecil Rhodes's educational bequests to devise some scheme to put into effect the provisions of the will relating to the establishment of colonial and American scholarships at Oxford, arrived yesterday from England on the Cunarder Campania. The committee by whom Dr. Parkin was chosen is composed of Lord Rosebery and Lord Grey, Lord Alfred Milner, and Messrs. Biet, Mitchell, Hawksley, and Dr. Jamieson, and he has been busy with the project since his appointment last August. There are 200 scholarships for the United States and the British colonies, and the successful applicant will have $1,500 a year during his three years' residence at Oxford.

Dr. Parkin has just returned from Oxford. "I have been getting in touch with the situation there," he said yesterday. "The question presents some difficulties, because each of the twenty or more colleges there is desirous that the holder of the scholarship shall be entered under the conditions which apply to that particular college. Another difficulty arises from the fact that some of the colleges want post-graduates, and others prefer undergraduates. One thing has been decided, however, and that is that the applicant must comply with the minimum matriculation test, which applies to the entire university. What other tests shall be made is yet to be determined.

"I will consult the principal educators in this country, will attend the Southern Educational Alliance Convention this Winter; will visit also the British West Indies and Bermuda. Before the end of next year I expect to have traveled 60,000 miles. I have been flooded with communications asking about the scholarships, but cannot answer them at present, as just what course shall be taken in regard to picking out candidates or the terms of their admission to Oxford has not yet been definitely decided upon."

Librarian Canfield of Columbia said the other day that the authorities had received from Secretary of State Hay in July a communication inclosing a letter from Mr. Hawksley, one of the Rhodes committee defining the terms of the bequest. Similar notifications were sent at the same time to Harvard and Yale, but, although the subject has been discussed informally at all the colleges, no definite action has been taken by any of them.

In Maine, however, announcement has been made by the Presidents of Colby, Bowdoin, and Bates Colleges that they have decided upon the conditions on which Maine candidates for the Rhodes scholarships will be passed. In all ten candidates will be recommended, each of whom shall be at least twenty years old, unmarried, and a legal resident of the State. The examining board is made up of representatives of the three colleges, and all applications must be in before Jan. 1, 1903. The subjects in which the candidates will be examined are English and general history, science, mathematics, ancient and modern languages.

Dr. Parkin is a strong advocate of imperial federation, and has written a number of books on the subject. He went to Toronto last night, and will return in two weeks to this city, where he will establish headquarters. He expects that the final selections will be made for the opening of the Oxford Fall term in 1904.

IN THE SHOPS.

The camel is falling into line in the shopkeeper's "zoo," and one of the jewelers shows a camel reclining, the camel of silver and the hump a plump red velvet pincushion.

***

Something new in which the American Indian is figuring is a brooch. The Indian is painted in colors, and the simple setting appears to be gun metal.

***

On chairs of the mission furniture are painted scenes in colors, convivial as a rule, jolly old monks or copies of scenes from well-known pictures. The coloring on the dark-stained wood is effective, but the work is not always everything that could be desired.

***

All sorts of hair brushes, those with handles as well as the military style, have the backs ornamented with horsey designs in silver—bits, stirrups, whips, crops, anything and everything pertaining to a horse—and they are attractive. The backs of the brushes are of ebony and boxwood.

***

In the writing sets for men in ebony—ebony is the wood which appears in the smartest things for men's use—are the rocking blotters, each with a bit for a handle.

***

For a bachelor's private apartment hat racks are of ebony, each in the form of a large horseshoe, with the centre filled in solidly to give it strength. The horseshoe nails of nickel stand out from the shoe and form the pegs. They are small for hat racks, many being not much more than a foot and a half in height.

***

Small standard calendars for the desk are of leather, light-colored pigskin perhaps, with a calendar in the lower part and in the upper part a small round brass-bound opening for a photograph.

***

Calendars, picture frames, and different things of pigskin have in the upper left-hand corners dogs' heads standing out from the frame with crops beside them. Each head is of ivory, or something having that appearance.

***

Hat and coat racks, straight bars of wood, have for hooks the hoofs of deer, each with a small part of the leg with the hair upon it.

***

Cowhide, with the red and white hair upon it, is used for dog collars.

***

In a place where such things are sold, are small kittens, stuffed, with tiny leather collars upon their necks, some with and some without bells, to show how small collars can be made.

***

There are stuffed dogs' heads, dogs of different breeds, mounted.

***

Where cast-iron andirons are used there are baskets of that material for wood. They are made in graceful shapes, with the effect of crude workmanship which is effective.

***

The serpent forms the nose of a blower. It is quaint in dull-finished brass, the body of the blower showing a human face of some kind, the long nose the serpent with the head slightly raised, giving a curve which the blower can use advantageously.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

JOHN ELLIOTT WARD DEAD.

President of the Convention Which Nominated James Buchanan.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—John Elliott Ward, President of the Convention of 1856 that nominated James Buchanan for President of the United States, died to-day at Dorchester, Ga., his birth place, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Ward was United States District Attorney of Georgia in 1838 and Mayor of Savannah in 1854. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan as Minister to China, in which position he served until the breaking out of the civil war, when he resigned and returned to Savannah. In 1866 he removed to New York, where he practiced law successfully for many years.

Edwin Hicks.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Edwin Hicks, United States referee in bankruptcy for Ontario County, died suddenly at his home in this village to-day. Mr. Hicks was District Attorney of Ontario County from 1863 to 1872 and State Senator from the Ontario-Seneca-Yates District in 1877 and 1878. He was born in the town of Bristol, Ontario County, in 1830.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Benson.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., Nov. 30.—The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Benson, for forty-five years a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, for a time Vice President of the Western Maryland College and of late years Professor of Systematic Theology at Westminster Theological Seminary, died suddenly to-day. He was sixty-eight years old.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY H. SMITH, Secretary of the New Orleans Board of Trade, died Saturday of heart trouble.

WILLIAM WILKENS, senior member of the firm of William Wilkens & Sons, who operated a bristle and hair factory in Baltimore, died yesterday at his home, aged fifty-seven years. The firm has branches in New York and Chicago.

CHARLES MCGLADE, who was proprietor of the Mansion House of Atlantic City for upward of a quarter of a century, died yesterday in Philadelphia, aged about sixty years. Mr. McGlade was the proprietor of the Columbia House of Philadelphia at the time of his death.

Dr. ALFRED BODINE died of congestion of the brain on Saturday at 101 West Ninety-first Street. He was born on Staten Island fifty-four years ago. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, with the degree of Medica Doctor and Surgeon Dentist. In recent years he devoted himself exclusively to dentistry. He was the author of several works on dental surgery and dentistry in general.

LANSING BONNELL, who died suddenly on Saturday in the Oak Hill Sanitarium, Montclair, N. J., was born eighty-one years ago in Montague, N. J. He was engaged for many years in the hardware business in Milwaukee and later he came to this city. For a long time he was connected with Page, Dennis & Co., the New York agents of the Howe Scale Company. He leaves one son, Frank Bonnell, and a daughter, Mrs. F. Townsend Southwick of this city.

THOMAS H. TIERNEY, Superintendent of the Ridgewood pumping station, one of the oldest employes, in number of years of service, of the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn, died on Saturday in his home, on Fulton Street, near Richmond. He was fifty-eight years old and a native of Brooklyn. At one time he was prominent in Democratic politics in the East New York district. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 30.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
BACHSTEIN, Franz J., 417 E. 69th.	43	28
BUGGEMANN, Sophie, 108 7th St..	68	29
BARNETT, Amelia, 29 Norfolk St..	75	29
BINGHAM, Frederick P., 430 W. 36th	63	27
BURKE, Blossom, 867 E. 139th St.	81	30
BUONGIORNO, Giovanni, 221 E. 111th St	47	29
COONEY, Peter, 631 E. 13th St....	44	29
D'AGOSTINO, Giralaino, 232 Chrystie	1	29
DONNELLY, Bernard, Hudson St. H.	45	28
DOWLING, Thomas, 508 W. 33d St.	51	28
FRANKLIN, Eugene, 632 E. 14th St.	2	29
FINKELSTEIN, Dora, 80 Henry St..	1	29
FUTOVANSKY, Zettie, 147 Forsyth	2	28
GETTENS, Elizabeth, 420 E. 81st St.	1	29
GREEN, Kate, 272 9th Av.....	22	29
GLEECK, Philip, 150 Norfolk St....	67	29
GIORDA, Battista, 4 York St.....	66	29
GOODMAN, Rachel, 7 Allen St.....	66	29
GRAY, Mary W., 891 Amsterdam Av	87	29
GILLEY, Clara, 574 Lenox Av.....	27	29
HUNT, Hannah, 636 Cherry St....	38	28
HARRIGAN, Morris, 510 West B'way	46	28
HIGGINBOTTOM, Joseph, 671 Carroll St., Brooklyn	56	29
HERROL, Eleanor, 141 Avenue C..	76	28
JOHNSON, James, 68 Mail St.....	68	29
JABLOWSKY, Louis, 2 Essex St....	2	30
KIRCHOFER, Dorothy, 291 E. 73d..	1	29
KIRBY, James, 412 E. 6th St.....	61	28
KELLNER, John A., 306 2d Av.....	81	27
KILIAN, Mary, 51 Charlton St....	21	27
KAUFMAN, Bessie, 172 Norfolk St...	1	29
KAUFMAN, Jacob, 312 E. 11th St..	65	28
LYNCH, Edward, 143 Park Row....	21	28
LAMACCHIA, Vittoria, 2,229 2d Av.	41	29
LOEB, David, 104 E. 112th St.....	49	27
LAUGHLIN, Anna, 44 Avenue A....	40	28
LEWIS, Lizzie, 39 1st St.....	2	29
LINDENTHALER, Mary, 606 2d Av..	1	29
LEPORE, Irene, 543 W. 59th St....	1	29
MEYSEL, Samuel, 60 Hester St....	38	28
MARTINE, Theodore, 404 E. 33d St.	1	29
MENCHIN, Stephen M., 82 Henry St	49	29
MISHALSKY, Bella, 48 Mott St....	30	29
MONAHAN, Margaret, 500 Grand St	18	29
MCKUNE, Catherine, 137 E. 3d St..	65	29
MCQUERE, James, 402 E. 74th St..	72	29
MCCARTHY, Helen, 4 Horatio St....	1	28
MCCOWAN, John G., 63 W. 133d St.	48	28
MCCANN, Grace V., 25 E. 45th St...	29	29
NELSON, Nels, 178 Union St., Brooklyn	28	28
NACHBAR, Schandel, 63 Clinton St.	1	29
OSTERMAN, Rosalie, 425 E. 10th St.	72	29
OPPENHEIMER, Johanna, 119 E. 101st St	52	30
O'CONNELL, Harry, 534 W. 27th St.	30	27
PHILIPONOLLY, Sarah, 81 Leonard St., Brooklyn	16	28
PISHAFSKY, Dora, 228 Henry St..	25	28
PRINCE, Frances, 507 W. 118th St.	72	29
PATELLA, Francesco, 228 E. 107th.	2	30
ROSENBERG, Simon, 220 E. 103d St	68	29
ROEE, Maria L., 38 Baxter St....	1	29
RAUBINO, Pasqua, 140 Lewis St....	60	30
SCHMEER, Dora, 53 Willett St.....	1	29
SUMMER, Eliza, 111 W. 43d St.....	74	27
STRAUSS, Moses, 1942 Lexington Av	68	27
SMITH, George, 353 W. 36th St....	22	28
SHIELDS, Michael, 119 E. 115th St.	52	28
THEISS, Conrad, 503 W. 41st St....	1	29
TUMASALO, Pietro, 160 W. Houston	1	28
VAIL, Nell, 75 Sullivan St.....	48	28
WEISS, Henry, 317 E. 77th St.....	75	27
WEISSMANN, Justina, 261 W. 118th	78	28
WHEELER, Peter, 2,040 1st Av....	23	28
WILSON, Lydia, 320 W. 52d St.....	37	29
WALSH, Thomas, 243 W. 19th St....	75	29
WOODS, Henry, 400 W. 34th St....	59	27
WHALEN, James, 342 E. 77th St....	42	27
YOUNG, William, 211 W. 19th St...	74	28

Bronx.

BOCKMANN, Amy, Lincoln Hosp....	35	29
BERNER, Annie A., Lebanon Hosp.,	52	29
CLARK, Charles, Westchester.....	1	30
DOUGHTY, Darius, Lincoln Hosp....	63	29
NOLAN, Eugenia E., Lebanon Hosp..	35	30
PLATE, H. C., 420 Mott Av.....	5	29

Brooklyn.

ANDREWS, M., Kings Co. Almshouse	70	28
ANDREWS, Catharine, 404 4th Av...	60	27
BEAN, Julia, Henry and Congress St.	63	28
BURR, Margaretha, 951 Grand St....	85	27
BOYLE, Anne F., 254 Hoyt St.....	24	28
BLACK, Samuel, St. Cath. Hosp....	29	29
COFFIN, E. B., 104 Johnson St.....	84	29
COTLE, James, St. John's Hosp.....	30	27
COOK, Nicholas, 673 Degraw St....	49	28
DOW, Margaret A., 253 Putnam Av..	73	29
DENNIS, A. L., 96 N. Henry St.....	56	28
DOUGHERTY, John T., 82 Berry St..	48	28
DOBOSCIEWICZ, M., 103 21st St.....	1	29
DUFFY, Lillian F., 250 Dean St.....	26	29
DUFFY, Mary, 630 Classon Av.....	30	29
DE SANTIS, V., 149 Columbia St....	72	29
FOLAN, Mary F., 675 Henry St.....	29	28
FOLEY, (baby.) 1,810 Nostrand Av..	1	29
GRAY, Mary J., 72 Ainslie St.....	16	26
HEARN, Margaret, 220 36th St.....	1	29
HESSINGER, E., Kings Co. Hosp....	18	29
HARMS, Franz, German Hosp.....	45	29
KALIHER, Mary, 16 Diamond St....	50	29
KAMMANN, M., 191 Himrod St.....	27	28
KITCHINSKY, Joseph, Metropolitan and Kent Av.....	18	28
KRONENBERGER, Louise, 603 Bushwick Av.....	70	29
KECK, Henry, 152 Hopkinson Av....	68	28
LUDERMANN, H., 971 Greene Av....	45	28
LEE, Benjamin, Kings Co. Hosp.....	26	29
LIPTON, Andrew, 720 Bergen St.....	1	30
MATTHEWS, Mary C., 85 Grand Av..	1	29
MOREY, Louis L., Sheepshead Bay Road and W. 5th St.....	31	27
MENDELANE, Bessie, 316 Stone Av..	1	29
MURRAY, John, 58 3d Av.....	85	29
MCKILLOP, E. C., 22 Diamond St....	6	29
MCAVEY, Frank, Navy Yard.....	30	28
MCCAFFREY, Jane C., 97 Lewis Av..	66	28
MCKENNA, James, 283 Hicks St.....	1	30
NICHOLS, C. F., 58 Dupont St.....	55	28
RENDERMANN, Anna, 169 Bridge St.	2	29
RICHMOND, E. J., 266 S. 4th St....	1	29
SCHELLING, M., 166 Bleecker St..	4	29
SCHMIDT, Margaret, Kings Co. Hosp.	26	29
TIERNEY, T. H., 4,098 Fulton St....	58	28
THOMPSON, Nicholas, Benson Av. and Bay 14th St.....	52	29
WENDLER, Clara I., 54 Lewis Av....	76	28
WILLIAMS, Edna, 90 Weirfield St..	5	29
WESTBROOK, Harris R., 175 Schermerhorn St.....	95	29
WINTERHOLDER, Elizabeth M., 12 Columbia Place	56	28
ZAENGLE, Mary, 34 Division Av.....	38	27

DIED.

ATWOOD.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, 1902, Florence Josephine, daughter of the late N. Levings and Rachel E. Atwater, aged 21 years.
Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from her mother's residence, 94 State St., Ossining, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 11:30 A. M.

BONNELL.—Saturday, Nov. 29, suddenly, at Oak Hill Sanitarium, Montclair, N. J., Lansing Bonnell, in the 81st year of his age.
Interment at Port Jervis, N. Y., Tuesday.

CONLON.—Sarah Byrd, on Saturday, Nov. 29, of pneumonia, at her residence, 381 6th St., Brooklyn, youngest daughter of Benjamin F. and Alicia Byrd Conlon.
Services from the Church of the Atonement, 17th St. and 5th Av., on Monday, Dec. 1, at 3:15 P. M.

DOW.—Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29, 1902, Margaret A., widow of William Dow.
Funeral services at her late residence, 253 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. (Scotland) papers please copy.

DREYFOUS.—On Friday morning, Emanuel Dreyfous, in his 69th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 8 West 92d St., Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On Friday, Nov. 28, at Garden City, Nicoll Floyd of Mastic, L. I., in the seventy-second year of his age.
Funeral private. Interment at Mastic.

GRAY.—On Saturday, Nov. 29, 1902, Mary W., widow of William B. Gray, in the 88th year of her age.
Funeral service in Chapel of Home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

KELLY.—On Nov. 29, Hannah Ann Doxey, wife of the late Hon. Bernard Kelly.
Services Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, at 8:30 o'clock, at her residence, 143 West 126th St.

MARKOE.—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, on Nov. 29, James Brown Markoe, son of the late John Markoe.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, 3d and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private.

McLENNAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 30, at Westbrook Farm, Oakdale, L. I., Alexander Stephen McL

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Telephone, 703-38.
TO-NIGHT
PUNCTUALLY AT 8 O'CLOCK
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR
***Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement, his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17th.
***There will be Saturday matinées only. The curtain will rise evenings at 8 and Saturday afternoons at 2.
***Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

GARDEN THEATRE—SPECIAL.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.
SOTHERN AS HAMLET.
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Margulli, Schumann-Heink, Gerhauser, (début.) Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 3, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, (début.) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 6, at 2.—OTELLO. Eames, Homer; Alvarez, Bispham. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wetzler Symphony Concerts.
Second Concert.
Tues. Evg., Dec 2, at 8:30
Orchestra of 90.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLO ST.
RAOUL PUGNO
Program: BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4, E minor; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Piano in A minor; WEBER, Overture, "Freischuetz."
Seats 75 cts. to $1.50 at Hutson's and Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 5 at 2 P. M. Sat. Dec. 6 at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist..... MAUD MAC CARTHY ..... Violin
Programme: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven. Concerto for Violin, Mendelssohn. Symphonic Poem, "Festklaenge," Liszt. Andantino in B flat for Violin, Saint-Saens. Symphony No. 2, E flat, (first time), Weingartner.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS for seven afternoons and seven evening concerts also on sale.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Evs. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
WED., DEC. 3. DAVID BELASCO will present
BLANCHE BATES
IN
THE DARLING OF THE GODS
A drama of Old Japan in 5 acts, by
David Belasco and John Luther Long.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
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MRS. FISKE
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MARY of MAGDALA
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
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VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in THE ETERNAL CITY.
Hall Caine's Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

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3D MONTH. A melodramatic sensation.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y.
DAINTY AND REFRESHING
MABELLE GILMAN
IN The Mocking Bird

GRAND Kyrle Bellew
Prices 25c. to $1.00.
"A GENTLEMAN OF FRANCE."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY,
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward A/t. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
BON TON BURLESQUERS.
E. 14TH ST. 'A Daffy Shop." "Oriental Dancers."

CIRCLE Theatre—B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices—Evgs., 50-75-1.00. Mats. 25-50-75.
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Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

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"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.

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WEST END THEATRE 125 St., blk. W. of 8th Av. Wed. & Sat. Mats.
MARGARET MAY in "WINCHESTER."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night, last time. "Alt Heidelberg."
Tues., 1st time, Docal's comedy "Der Kuss."

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. T'd'y, 25c.
THE HANLONS.
LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.

BIJOU THEA. THE SEARCHLIGHTS
Mat. To-day. OF A GREAT CITY.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Road Favorites Each Won a Heat in Hot Three-Cornered Tilt.

NOTED ROADSTERS WERE OUT

Grand Circuit Pacers Mazette and Dr. Monical Finished Before Red Lawn in Sharp Trial.

Three trotting favorites of the Harlem River Speedway—Swift, (2:15½,) Sally Simpson, (2:11¼,) and Alice Barnes, (2:10½)—all prominent figures in the matinée races of the season closing, made up a three-cornered brush on the Speedway yesterday that resulted in three of the fastest and best contested heats ever witnessed on that famous drive. There were old scores to settle, and with no chance of doing so in prearranged matinée contests, each reinsman drove the race of his life for the final tilt. The crowd, which numbered thousands, entered into the spirit of the sport enthusiastically.

All three trotters had been given plenty of work, and the numerous road vehicles had begun to thin out, when Col. John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association, and the owner of Swift, proposed a brush. E. E. Smathers, who was driving Alice Barnes, and David Lamar, who was handling the reins over Sallie Simpson, readily assented. The three trotters were jogged to the start of the upper stretch, while the crowd waited expectantly. After a delay, which resulted from several bad starts, there was a shout of "Here they come!" and at the same instant the trotters appeared stepping around the bend in the drive at a 2:20 clip, head and head.

A clear road was open for them, and they entered the stretch all lapped. A touch of the whip sent Swift out in front within a hundred yards of the finish, but he only retained the lead an instant, as in the final drive Alice Barnes and Sally Simpson closed in on either side of him and dashed by the post in such close order that it was difficult to decide who was the winner. Mr. Lamar was of the opinion that Alice Barnes had a trifle the best of it, but the crowd at the post declared Sally Simpson the winner, and clamored for a second heat.

This time all three go away on almost even terms at the first break, and stepped a slow quarter, each waiting for a pacemaker. It was not until the head of the stretch had been reached that they began to step, and then Sally Simpson set a pace that called forth the top speed of her opponents. She had gained about a length when Alice Barnes began to lengthen her stride and close the gap, with Swift almost on even terms. In the last few yards Alice Barnes showed a wonderful burst of speed that carried her out in front of Sally Simpson and landed her a winner by half a length.

Swift, who seemed to freshen instead of tire at each heat, won the final in good style, as he got away a length behind his opponents, overtook, and passed them before the head of the stretch was reached, and won by almost an open length from Alice Barnes, who was just a head in front of Sally Simpson. As each of the three trotters had won a heat, another brush was requested, but Mr. Smathers, believing that his mare had been given enough fast work for one day, sent her back to the stable.

C. H. G. Billings of Chicago stepped The Monk (2:05½) several fast half miles, and drove his favorite pacer, Hontas Crooke, (2:09) in a winning brush against the pacer Dr. Monical, driven by Dr. Tanner. Alexander Frankenstein's chestnut pacer Fred W. (2:08¼) did some fast work and paced a very pretty brush with Christopher Hackett's little bay mare Helen H. It proved a nip-and-tuck go from the first turn of the wheels, but the mare kicked speed for the final drive, and was decided by a head. A Grand Circuit finish marked the three-cornered brush between the three trotters David B., (2:09¼,) driven by John Cornish; Ilderim, (2:23¼,) driven by William J. Clark, and Allabrieve, driven by Charles C. Lloyd. The pace was set by Allabrieve, and it was evident that Mr. Lloyd thought he had a sure thing of the brush, for he did not drive the gelding until he discovered David B. and Ilderim rapidly closing the gap. Then he urged his trotter with whip and rein, but it was too late, as David B., who is noted for his speed in the last quarter, went by him on one side and Ilderim on the other. David B. showed a head in front as the post was passed, Ilderim leading Allabrieve by a half length.

The two famous Grand Circuit pacers, Mazette, driven by C. K. G. Billings and Dr. Monical, driven by Dr. Tanner, were started in company with Red Lawn. Mr. Billings, in trying to keep Mazette from rushing away at a two-minute clip, was almost left at the post on the start, but he encouraged the mare with such good results that she was only a half length behind her opponents as the first quarter post was reached, Red Lawn then leading. Entering the stretch the trio were only heads apart, but here the pace began to tell on Red Lawn, and he lagged, while Mazette went out in front and passed the post a length in front of Dr. Monical. On the next trip down the stretch Mazette was started in company with Amokin, driven by George Spear, the latter finishing an easy winner. While stepping down the stretch in fast company a handsome black mare, driven by Horace Ingersoll, made a misstep and broke the ankle of her right foreleg. She was taken to the sheds and will probably have to be shot. Many new trotters and pacers that brought fancy prices in the big sale now in progress were shown on the road. Some of them showed to great advantage. David Lamar drove his new trotting gelding Toledo B., and, although the horse was defeated by Saratoga Bell, he took to the footing and surroundings remarkably well. Among the many others who participated in the sport was Charles C. Hosmer, driving a team of bay trotters; P. Ryan, driving his champion trotting team, composed of Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt; D. Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, (2:17¼;) Sigmund Herzig, driving the bay pacer Messenger Boy, (2:21½;) Dr. H. D. Gill, driving the pacer Billy S., (2:27;) J. Washington Smith, driving the pacer Ogden Smith; Isaac A. Hopper, driving his pacing team Prince Tell and Bessie Reid; George A. Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, (2:17½;) Morris Herrman, driving the trotter Tom Boy, (2:19¼,) and James Murphy, driving the pacer Wesley R., (2:10¼.)

Amusements.

DALY'S NEXT THURSDAY AT 3.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S MUSICAL MATINEE
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THE RUSSIAN PIANIST.
Romantic & Classic Recital.
Seats 50c. to $1.50 at box office.

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MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.

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ETHEL BARRYMORE Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
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AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
"A monstrous pretty play * * * writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

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To-night at 8:15. Saturday Matinée only.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. "FAD AND FOLLY"
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

Harlem Opera House Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE CO. In "The Wilderness"

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL FUTURE.

Only Two of This Year's 'Varsity Team Will Leave College—List of Casualties.

Those interested in the future welfare of Columbia's football team are engaged in taking stock of the material left from this year that next season's eleven will have as a nucleus with which to begin work. Only two of the regular 'Varsity will be lost by graduation, but in the absence of Harold Weekes, this year's Captain, the team will be more seriously handicapped than by the loss of any one of the other players. Weekes in the last four years has been the life of Columbia's backfield, and has done practically all of the team's effective end running and backfield defensive tackling. He was the main factor in Columbia's victories over Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, and his familiar presence will be keenly missed. Besides Weekes, Victor Earle, 'Varsity left end, is the only other man of the eleven to leave college. Several of the substitutes, however, will be graduated in June, including Jackson, substitute end; Shaw, substitute guard; Erb, substitute quarter back; Wolff, substitute end, and Townsend, substitute half back.

Among the men who have played on the 'Varsity at one time or another this season who will return to college are: Brown, 'Varsity left tackle; Tomlinson, 'Varsity left guard; Duden, 'Varsity centre and guard; Wallace, 'Varsity tackle; Fisher, 'Varsity full back and quarter back; Goodman, 'Varsity quarter back; Duell, 'Varsity back; Frambach, 'Varsity back; Stapeland, 'Varsity guard and full back; Smythe, 'Varsity centre; Smith, 'Varsity back, who will probably be next year's Captain; Post, 'Varsity end; Schoonmaker, substitute end; Wood, substitute end; Hadkus, 'Varsity end, and Thorpe, 'Varsity tackle. Of these twenty-four men who have comprised the 'Varsity squad, seventeen will be in Columbia next season. In addition Jones, Metzenthin, and Richards, who were ineligible to play this Fall, will be able to go on the gridiron for the Blue and White next season. In view of the way the team of substitutes played toward the end of the season there is little doubt that they will have developed in another year sufficiently to make very strong players.

As evidence of the hard luck which Columbia has had to fight against this year the following list of casualties which happened to players on the team has been prepared:

Harold Weekes, sprained ankle and abscess on the thigh; Richard Smith, water on the knee; S. E. Hadkus, broken leg; T. J. Thorpe, abscess on the neck; W. Erb, pneumonia; J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., blood poisoning; F. H. Duden, muscles torn from ribs; C. Wood, fractured collarbone; A. W. Wolff, broken collarbone, twice; F. V. Goodman, dislocated shoulder; J. R. Fisher, severely strained knee ligaments, and H. Post, fractured collarbone.

Plan of the 1905 Futurity.

The conditions for the Futurity Stakes of 1905, to close on Jan. 5, 1903, have been announced by the Coney Island Jockey Club. The added money for the race, as in the past season and for 1903 and 1904, is $10,000, the estimated value being $75,000, of which sum $3,750 will go to the breeders who make nominations. The first subscription is $20, or only $10 if the money is sent with the entry of the mare nominated, the additional subscriptions being $50 if the mare is not struck out by Nov. 1, 1904, or $100 if not struck out by July 5, 1905. Starters are to pay $250 additional. The arrangements of weights, with penalties and allowances, are similar to the conditions of the race in the past.

Naval Cadets' New Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 30.—At a banquet tendered the Midshipmen football team this afternoon at the Naval Academy Charles Carroll Soule of Boston, Mass., was elected Captain of the team for the season of 1903.

Soule was elected unanimously. He is a member of the class of 1904 and has had the position of right end on the regular eleven for the past two seasons. He is nineteen years old, weighs 160 pounds, and measures 5 feet 9 inches in height.

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CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

National A. C. Opens the Season with an Eight-Mile Race—Good Time Made in Queens and Bronx Boroughs.

In the teeth of a hail and rain storm twenty-eight scantily clad athletes, representing several clubs, took part in the regular weekly cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club, in the Bronx, yesterday. They started from the clubhouse, at Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and ran through Jerome Avenue to Burnside, and back through Jerome and Girard Avenues to the clubhouse, covering in all about four and a half miles. M. McGarry, closely followed by Marks and Spring, cut out the work to the turn, where McCarthy jumped into the lead, but after running down Jerome Avenue McGarry, Marks, and Spring passed him, and finished in that order. McGarry won by about twenty yards. Ten yards separated Marks and Spring, with the rest of the field well up and closely bunched. The winner's time was 26:42. Following is the order at the finish of those who covered the full course:

M. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.; M. Marks, Pastime A. C.; M. Spring, Pastime A. C.; E. McCarthy, Mohawk A. C.; F. Lorz, Mohawk A. C.; F. P. Devlin, Mott Haven A. C.; E. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.; C. Michaels, Y. M. C. U.; J. Moore, St. Bartholomew A. C.; J. Lurian, Mohawk A. C.; C. Mathewson, Mott Haven A. C.; G. Peifer, Mott Haven A. C.; W. Hickey, Mohawk A. C.; E. Unders, Y. M. C. U.; I. Donovan, Mohawk A. C.; J. Bernstein, Mott Haven A. C., and F. Schmueser, Mohawk A. C.

The members of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn opened their cross-country season yesterday with a run of eight miles. The course was very hilly, and tried the stamina of the men to the last ounce. The start was at Washington Park, Maspeth, and the route lay through Woodside, Winfield, Elmhurst, to Corona, and back to Maspeth. There were several who gave up the race at different points after four miles had been covered, but those who remained in finished close up to the winner, A. L. McKeever, whose time was 55 minutes. The men crossed the finish line in the following order: A. L. McKeever, George Miller, William Kaiser, George Cochran, George Maier, J. West, John Tammany, J. Carlin, John Doyle, and William Squiers. West lost one of his shoes about a quarter of a mile from home, but continued, and would have been very near to the winner had he not met with this mishap.

The Star Athletic Club cross-country run was divided between slow and fast packs yesterday, and the slow pack won, with a handicap time allowance of two minutes. The course measured four and a half miles, and lay along Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, to the reservoir, around Recreation Park, and back to the clubhouse, at Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue. H. Goldberg of the St. Bartholomew A. C. led the slow pack home in 20 minutes actual time. He won by three yards from H. O'Neill of the Xavier A. A., who finished the same distance in front of W. Backus of the Boys' Club, New York. All three belonged to the slow pack, and D. Kennedy of the Star A. C., who led the fast pack, finished close up fourth. The remainder reached home as follows: E. Tracy, Boys' Club; J. Winters, Boys' Club; J. Butler, Star A. C.; R. Gramlich, Star A. C.; J. Glennon, Boys' Club; F. Winfield, Star A. C.; R. W. Kennedy, Star A. C.; J. Horn, Boys' Club, and A. Kern, Star A. C.

WEST POINT'S TEAM HONORED.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Cadet E. E. Farnsworth of Massachusetts, a member of the second class, who for the past few years has played end on the regular team, was elected to-day Captain of next season's football team. Cadet Robert Campbell was re-elected football manager.

The football men who defeated Annapolis arrived here in time for dinner to-day. The welcome that awaited them was red-hot. The whole corps of cadets met the train and carried the victorious team up the hill to the barracks.

Every man was cheered separately, and a hundred cheers were given for the whole team. Last night twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the number of points made by the army.

To-day's New Orleans Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Agnes Mack, Hide and Seek, Hindi, Maghoni, Soothsayer, and Our Bessie, 104 pounds each; Watkins Overton, Computation, Warcry, and Sidney Sabbath, 107 each; Shoo Fly, 112, and Tancred, 115.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Miss Zazu, Sue Johnson, and Prince Blazes, 100 pounds each; Nettie Regent, 102; Maple, John Potter, Free Pass, Flop, and Vesuvia, 105 each; Chorus Boy, 106, and Annie Lauretta and Henry of Franstamar, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. The Widow, 95 pounds; Honolulu and Smile, 100 each; Federal, 105, and The Lady, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Moor and Doctor Scharff, 94 pounds each; Hobart, 100; *Lord Melbourne, 90; *Jack Demund, 105; W. J. Deboe, 107; Wealth, 108; Clorita, 110; Ordnung, 113; †Surprise, 90; †Saint Cuthbert, 115, and Death, 115.

*S. S. Bender's entry. †Durnell & Herz's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Little Jack Horner, 98 pounds; Boundlee, 100; Della Ostrand, Provost, Omella, and Azua, 103 each; The Bronze Demon and Bummer, 105 each; Sarner and Carl Kahler, 106 each, and Andes and If You Dare, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Huzzah and Chickadee, 99 pounds each; Judge Magee and Commissioner Forster, 96 each; Optimo and Inspector Shea, 98 each; Frank M., 99; Joe Lesser, 101; Captain Foraker and Scotch Plaid, 104, and Morands, 107.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Those who visited Egan's Jersey City handball court yesterday witnessed some of the finest exhibitions of the season. "Mike" Egan, in a match against Jackson and Murphy as partners, was pushed to the limit of his game several times. He was equal to every emergency and won three straight sets, losing the fourth by 7 aces simply because he was enervated from the terrific strain of the preceding games. Another contest which aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the onlookers was a "best two in three" between T. Hanlon and B. Logan as partners and J. Egan and T. McCabe. Hanlon displayed wonderful ability and good judgment, being particularly effective with his low corner returns. He was well backed up by Logan, and this pair beat the champion's brother and his partner two straight and were only beaten to 19 in the third set. Following are the principal scores:

M. Egan	21	21	21	14
T. Jackson and J. Murphy	17	19	11	21
T. Hanlon and B. Logan	21	21	19	
J. Egan and ——	17	19	21	
G. Nees and J. Dobbins	21	21	18	
C. Cannon and W. O'Keefe	17	15	24	
Ed. Ficke and James Egan	21	21	20	
John Egan and W. Joyce	17	19	21	
P. Durkin and J. Higgins	21	21	21	
J. Fleming and J. Kennedy	4	19	10	
M. Kelly and M. Cullen	21	21	8	
J. Mannix and F. O'Day	15	13	21	
J. Delany and P. Byrnes	11	21	21	
J. Fitzpatrick and T. Moran	21	15	17	

There was an unusually large "club day" attendance at Oliver Drew's Brooklyn handball court yesterday, and, although the Irish champion had injured his left arm the day before, he took part in two matches. One of these was a "best two in three" in which Drew conceded ten aces in each set to James Dillon and John Wallace, and he won all three. Drew and "Phil" Casey played ex-Alderman Dunne and Dr. Shea, but the little player's arm was strained from the exertion of his match against Dillon and Wallace, and he and Casey were beaten in three straight sets. W. L. Jones, who plays in the Brooklyn court, has issued a challenge to P. J. Corby to play any number of games for $100, provided that Corby consents to use a soft ball. Arrangements are now being made for a tournament at Drew's court, beginning next Sunday. Following are the scores of the most important of the games decided yesterday:

Oliver Drew	21	21	21
J. Dillon and J. Wallace, (10 aces)	12	14	11
J. Dunne, Sr., and Dr. Shea	21	21	21
O. Drew and "Phil" Casey	14	17	18
J. Ryan and J. Murphy	18	21	21
W. Slater and M. O'Donnell	21	19	17
J. Coggins	19	21	21
W. Slater, (10 aces)	21	19	20
Simon Henery	19	21	21
Joseph Devlin	21	14	10

NEW YORK RIFLEMEN WON.

The long-range riflemen of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments Rifle Clubs of the National Guard of New York and the experts of the New Jersey Rifle Association held the last competition of the inter-State series on Saturday, at the Sea Girt (N. J.) range. The conditions of the last match were seven men on a team, seven shots at each range—800, 900, and 1,000 yards—all contestants shooting with the United States Army magazine rifles, calibre .30.

For the third time consecutively the Seventh Regiment men were victorious, making a total of 589, 30 points ahead of the Seventy-first Regiment and 72 points ahead of the New Jersey team, which team was handicapped by the absence of two of its best shots. The weather conditions were very trying even for old and experienced shots. A chilly wind blew across the range from the southeast at about twenty miles an hour. The light also was changeable, being bright one minute and dark the next. These conditions a year ago would have baffled completely the winners, and the work done was an object lesson in the progress made by the long-range shots. This was most encouraging, indeed, to the officers of the National Rifle Association, who hope to visit England next Summer with a crack team for the purpose of competing for the Palma Trophy.

The three teams were entertained at a dinner given after the match by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association. The day's scores were as follows:

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	
Private D. C. Meyer	27	34	32—	93
Sergt. F. X. O'Connor	31	32	28—	91
Sergt. A. E. Wells	29	26	32—	87
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall	27	28	29—	84
Private Alex. Stevens	32	26	26—	84
Private F. A. Wessell	19	32	26—	77
Corp. W. B. Short	26	23	24—	73
Total				589

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	
Corp. K. K. V. Casey	30	29	32—	91
Sergt. George H. Doyle	28	32	29—	89
Sergt. A. S. Corbett	25	32	25—	82
Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells	26	28	28—	80
Lieut. J. F. Jenkins	25	27	27—	79
Private E. H. Powell	26	25	20—	71
Capt. E. B. Bruch	25	19	23—	67
Total				559

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	
Private Howard Gensch	28	32	28—	88
Major Henry Lohman	30	26	29—	85
Sergt. Frank Phillips	28	24	27—	79
Col. Leslie C. Bruce	34	22	20—	76
Capt. Hobart Tuttle	27	12	26—	65
Lieut. A. S. Jones	18	16	28—	62
Capt. William P. Martin	23	19	20—	62
Total				517

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Everything Reliable.
CARPETS, BEDDING, STOVES, RUGS.

Self-Adjusting Morris CHAIR, here shown in reclining position, mahogany finish, upholstered in best grade velour, spring seat and cushions; formerly sold at $21; now $13.25

112 Piece DINNER SET, beautifully decorated . . . $7.75

6 foot Solid Oak EXTENSION TABLE, highly polished; special price for this week only $7.95
Others from 3.95 up.

Low Prices on all Glassware, Tinware, Agateware and Woodenware.

Well finished Oak SIDEBOARD, with bevel mirror, 3 drawers and double cupboard; special price this week, $9.85

LADIES' DESK, of oak, highly polished, well finished inside also; reduced from $9.00 to $5.90
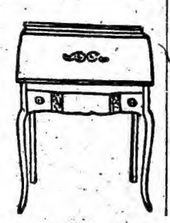

Upholstered CORNER CHAIRS, covered in tapestry and damask; many styles to choose from; inlaid frames, mahogany finish, $4.10

Cash or Liberal Credit.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.
No extra charges of any kind.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
$3.50 SHOES THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER
OUR PHILADELPHIA
W. L. Douglas $3.50 Custom Made
THE LATEST FASHION
PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

Boys All Wear W. L. Douglas Strong-Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.
CAUTION. The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Illustrated Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
Estab. in 1876.
MEN'S $5 SHOES FOR $3.50.
It is a fact that W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.
Being the largest manufacturer of $3.50 shoes, W. L. Douglas can purchase the best imported and domestic leathers used in $5.00 shoes at lower prices than other manufacturers. This combined with the Douglas system of manufacturing, which is done at a less cost than other concerns, enables him to produce a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are now being worn by thousands of men who have heretofore been paying $5.00 for their footwear, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.
He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good as those costing $5.00. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince you.
The best imported and American leathers, Hoyt's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.
NEW YORK CITY STORES:
229 Broadway.
433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
2356 Sixth Avenue.
245 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.
43 Cortlandt Street.
201 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
416-421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
703-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

NOVEL TRACK FOR MOTORS.

Inventor of New Cement Road Line Here to Confer with Automobile Route Projectors.

William E. Jacques of Detroit, Mich., inventor of a cement wheel track peculiarly suited to use for automobiles, and Alfred C. Crozier, a Michigan capitalist, are guests at the Waldorf-Astoria, awaiting a conference which they say has been arranged with John Jacob Astor and the officials of the Automobile Club of America regarding the use of the Jacques track in the proposed automobile route between New York and Chicago. Mr. Jacques, who is a construction engineer, is in New York to urge the advantages of his device, Mr. Crozier, it is said, standing ready to furnish financial support to the roadway plan.

The Jacques cement way, as the new track is styled, consists of two parallel supporting rails of concrete, imbedded in the roadway, their top approximately level with the surface. The tops of these rails are slightly grooved, with rounded outer edges, which slope downward sufficiently to be covered by the earth of the roadbed. The arrangement is such that vehicles easily can run on or off the tracks at any point without breaking the edges of the rails, as there are no flanges to interfere or to break down or injure the tires. This makes a wheeling surface as straight, even, and smooth as though steel rails were used, and enables any desired speed.

The rails in cross-section are T-shaped, the top being of any desired width, and the bottom going into the bed of the roadway deep enough to properly support the rails. In this lower portion is a drain to keep the roadbed free of water, and when it is proposed to lay telegraph or telephone wires a suitable conduit is formed in this lower portion of each rail during construction. Where heavy loads are to be carried and the ground is soft, one or more cables are imbedded in the solid concrete just below the surface and lengthwise of the track. If properly constructed and large cables are used the track can sustain a locomotive engine. It is proposed to fill in the space between the tracks with a new cement brick. The patents for the system are controlled by a Detroit company, which is said to be putting itself into co-operation as far as practicable with those who are interested in the construction of good roads throughout the country. It is proposed by the promoters to use the tracks for commercial and passenger transportation as well as the speeding of machines.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1887.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION M

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It was a very noticeable fact that following the publication of Saturday's unexpectedly unfavorable bank statement, giving to the market what traders please to term a "chill," there was a very limited supply of stocks for sale—and this, though the professionals used their every endeavor to force recessions and to bring about a general selling movement. This bears out the now generally accepted view that in the recent decline the buyers of stocks were interests powerful and rich enough not to concern themselves over temporary market fluctuations and certainly not disposed to sell at present prices—some of them below a legitimate investment basis.

Of course it does not follow that this signifies that forthwith there is to be a big upward movement. With the present money market uncertainty such a movement would be unwise and, in the end, unprofitable. But that before long holders of stocks will be rewarded for their patience is patent to all close market observers. In the interim, the Street will no doubt pay attention to developments at Washington—notably to the President's message about to be sent to Congress and to the probabilities of needful financial legislation.

Business and commercial conditions continue highly favorable, as attested by the trade reports to the several commercial agencies and by the earnings of railroads and industrial corporations.

The October statement of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, which appeared on Friday, gave the bear element a nice pill to swallow. Willing enough to concede that big earnings might show up again in the course of time, say, for next January, or perhaps for December, no such an idea was indulged as to suppose that October would come out showing the tide so mightily turned. A gain of more than one-half million dollars in gross earnings and more than a quarter of a million in net was enough to make the most thick-skinned bear rub his eyes and wonder whether it was not all a dream, from which there would be a sudden awakening.

Such are the facts, nevertheless, and what is more, the exhibit carries with it the conviction that there must be further developments of a similar nature behind and before it—behind, because it is not conceivable that Atchison is the only road to have benefited by a new set of conditions; and before, because the conviction cannot be escaped that improvement in the territory covered has not reached the full, and certainly has not arrived anywhere near the point indicating reaction.

The result not only makes the October figures the largest for that month, but the largest for any month in the history of the company—awful facts for pessimistic ponderings, and hardly encouraging to prospective bear operations in the stocks, which are down many points from their best records, while facing what appears to be the brightest outlook that ever opened up before the property.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The Boerse has had an uneventful week and the trading was light. The death of Herr Krupp did not affect values, as he never cut any figure in the security market, and, moreover, the Krupp works will continue under the old management, with no change in the business policy.

The greatest strength of the market was shown in the domestic department. Imperial Government 3s and Prussian Consols gained steadily all the week, both securities being heavily bought by the bears to realize their gains.

A big feature in the department of foreign securities was the marked decline in Spaniards, Mexicans, and Chinese on the fall in silver. The interest in the American section was confined to Canadians, which were largely sold, owing to New York weakness, but they gained strength yesterday.

Coal shares dropped several points, but iron shares held their own in spite of a further fall in the price of iron and the growing demoralization of the trade through uncertainty regarding the renewal of the Siegen Pig Iron Syndicate. Ocean navigation shares lost last week's gain.

The money market was easy, but it is understood that the Reichsbank under considerable pressure discounted Treasury bills last week.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The situation on the Stock Exchange last week closed better than it began, which is saying very little. Business was almost at a standstill in the early part of the week, owing to fears of gold exports to South America, an advance in the Bank rate, and serious trouble on settling day. All these fears came to naught, though there is still an expectation that at least £1,000,000 gold will be sent to South America, entailing a stringency in the money market about the end of the year.

The general outlook is fairly good. Continental conditions have considerably improved, and the critics are inclined to take a more hopeful view of the situation in Wall Street. There is no question but that the impending payment by the International Mercantile Marine Company has been used by the bear contingent as a threat to depress both the Stock Exchange and the money market. When that event has safely passed there seems no reason why trade should not wake up.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 30.—The cloth market was quiet last week, the higher rates demanded by producers in sympathy with the advance in the price of cotton having restricted operations, and the turnover, therefore, was below the average.

The China trade was adversely affected by the decline in exchange, and the occasional offers received from that country and from the lesser Eastern outlets were unacceptable.

The India inquiry was chiefly in fine light goods and in shirtings for Calcutta.

The number of looms now idle at Blackburn is reported to be increasing.

Yarns were dull but steady. A miscellaneous inquiry in some important lines was placed. There was a fairly healthy demand for American spinnings.

MEXICAN RAILROAD MERGER.

The International and the National, It Is Said, Will Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 30.—It is reported that the resignation of L. M. Johnson as General Manager of the Mexican International Railroad, which is to take effect Dec. 31, is the first active step in the proposed consolidation of that road with the Mexican National. Both roads are owned by the Harriman syndicate, and it is said that the general offices of the Mexican International are to be abolished and the operation of the road conducted by the executive officers of the Mexican National, with headquarters in the City of Mexico.

President J. G. Metcalf of the Mexican International has been in New York for several weeks, where he is said to be arranging the details for turning the property over to the Mexican National. It is said that the formal consolidation will take place about Jan. 1.

Want Salt Trust Receivers Discharged.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—Action will be brought before Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court tomorrow to have set aside the recent appointment made by him of receivers for the National Salt Company, and to have annulled the bankruptcy proceedings brought by creditors. The move will be made on the ground that Judge Kirkpatrick had no jurisdiction in the matter when he appointed the receiver, as receivers had already been appointed by the Chancery Court on application of the Directors of the company, who claimed it was insolvent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 29th day of November, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$376,358,569	Gold certificates outstanding	$376,358,569
Silver dollars	467,824,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,824,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,212,199	Treasury notes outstanding	25,054,000
Silver bullion of 1890	23,811,801		
Total	$869,236,569	Total	$869,236,569

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,966,537.16
Gold certificates	29,805,960.00
Standard silver dollars	516,450.00
Silver certificates	4,473,655.00
Silver bullion	1,963,566.15
United States notes	2,849,030.00
Treasury notes of 1890	100,666.00
National banknotes	13,344,034.32
Subsidiary silver coin	6,461,645.56
Fractional currency	97.90
Minor coin	679,255.48
	$145,160,895.57
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,261,462.68
To credit of disbursing officers	7,341,914.65
	$149,603,377.33
Reimbursement—and interest paid	25,960.54
	149,629,337.87
Total	$294,790,233.44
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,297,899.76
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,009,395.07
Disbursing officers' balances	60,253,918.51
Post Office Department account	5,514,736.65
Miscellaneous items	2,342,872.37
	92,418,822.36
Available cash balance	$202,371,411.08

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$737,780.97	$22,489,286.76	$126,469,738.95
Internal revenue	219,380.22	18,847,580.73	98,257,695.24
Miscellaneous	155,528.97	2,262,134.00	16,754,714.89
Total receipts	$1,112,690.16	$43,599,001.49	$241,482,140.08
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	150,000.00	9,960,000.00	52,359,261.42
War	150,000.00	11,085,000.00	57,931,803.77
Navy	147,000.00	6,127,000.00	33,502,356.62
Indians	10,000.00	1,205,000.00	6,251,222.78
Pensions	100,000.00	13,280,000.00	60,710,086.44
Interest	.....	1,350,000.00	16,578,238.78
Total expenditures	$557,000.00	$43,007,000.00	$227,332,969.81
Excess of receipts over expenditures	555,690.16	592,001.49	14,149,179.27
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,008,146.70	18,887,503.18	104,189,821.89
Internal revenue	1,943,318.48	22,580,059.54	118,899,738.23
Receipts from all sources last year	3,111,903.53	44,488,535.60	236,469,376.07
Expenditures last year	1,850,000.00	39,345,000.00	203,964,771.62
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	928,085.00	9,648,655.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	86,701.00	2,354,815.00	8,452,262.00
Notes received for current redemption	629,316.00	13,884,919.00	66,243,312.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$60,490,418.00	$5,509,952.00	$66,000,370.00
This fiscal year	1,584,780.00	430,612.00	2,015,392.00
This month	261,274.00	71,323.00	332,597.00
This day	240.00	2,460.00	2,700.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	60,490,418.00	5,509,952.00	66,000,370.00
This fiscal year	1,584,780.00	430,612.00	2,015,392.00
This month	261,274.00	71,328.00	332,507.00
This day	240.00	2,460.00	2,700.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,108.33
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.

40 WALL STREET.

Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000

Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.

Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.

65 BROADWAY.

Atwood Violett & Co.,
40 Exchange Place, New York.

Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE and COTTON MERCHANTS'.

Buy and Sell
CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY at the NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Also
NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGES.

Telephones, 4372, 4373 Broad.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Albert O. Brown. Edward F. Buchanan.
A. O. Brown & Co.,
BROKERS,
25 Broad Street.
TELEPHONE 1360—BROAD.
Members N. Y. Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchange.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

The limited copartnership of DOWNING, CLARK & CO., composed of the undersigned general partners, and JAMES R. DOUDGE, now deceased, as special partner, expires by limitation on the 30th inst., and its affairs will be liquidated by the general partners, any of whom may sign in liquidation.

SILAS DOWNING,
EUGENE CLARK,
PHILO S. HAGER,
J. W. STINSON, } General Partners.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Jr., Executor of JAMES R. DOUDGE, Special Partner, deceased.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership to continue the business of the importation and jobbing of woolens carried on by the late firm of DOWNING, CLARK & CO., under the same style.

SILAS DOWNING,
EUGENE CLARK,
PHILO S. HAGER,
J. W. STINSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT OWING to the pressure of his official public duties the interest of WILLIAM F. HULL, as general partner in our firm, by mutual consent, ceases on and after this date.

J. ARTHUR ROSS.
WILLIAM F. HULL.
THOMAS KAVANAGH.

December 1, 1902.

The undersigned, taking over the assets, and assuming the liabilities of ROSS & COMPANY, will continue the business under the same style as heretofore.

J. ARTHUR ROSS.
THOMAS KAVANAGH.

December 1, 1902.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between GORDON Y. WARNER and JOSEPH R. WARNER, trading under the name, style, and firm of GORDON WARNER & COMPANY, Bankers and Brokers, at 52 Broadway, New York City, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated at New York this first day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH R. WARNER.
GORDON Y. WARNER.

Richman & Charren, (Gents' Furnishings.)—Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between Aaron Richman and Jacob D. Charren, doing business under the firm name of Richman & Charren, at 46 Delancey St., New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent on Nov. 26th, 1902. The business will be hereafter owned and managed by Aron Richman, by whom all accounts will be adjusted; Charren paid in cash to Richman his share of indebtedness. Aron Richman, Jacob D. Charren.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New York & St. Louis Mining and Manufacturing Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held, pursuant to the by-laws of said Company, at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on the 2d day of December, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated N. Y., November 21st, 1902.

HARRY R. DANNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Wednesday, December 3rd, 1902, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.

MORRIS PATTERSON, FERRIS, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Chartered 1799.
New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 1st day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

The Germania Life Insurance Company
The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1902, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CARL HEYE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry E. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
		W. Seward Webb.	

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

Officers
Oakleigh Thorne, *President.*
Heman Dowd,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
Richard J. Scoles, *Vice-Presidents.*
S. D. Scudder, *Treasurer*
G. M. Wyakoop, *Secretary.*
Francis C. Prest, *Assistant Secretary.*

Receives Deposits subject to Check.
Credits Interest on daily balances.
Collects Coupons, Notes, Checks and other obligations.
Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing Interest.
Acts as Trustee of Mortgage Bonds and individual trusts.
Registrar and Transfer Agent.
Manages Estates as Receiver, Executor, Administrator or Trustee.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Underwritings and Subscriptions.
Executes Trusts of Every Description.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Olcott
Albert C. Case	John E. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Hoe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward B. Judson	John T. Terry
Brayton Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. L. Tillinghast
	Geo. Henry Warren

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902,

for furnishing all the labor and material required for the construction of receiving basins on the north and south sides of Sixty-sixth Street, adjoining the wall of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; on the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Convent Avenue; on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, and alteration and improvement to receiving basins on the northeast and southeast corners of Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see CITY RECORD.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902,

for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the cleaning and painting of the Riverside Drive Viaduct, on Twelfth Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see CITY RECORD.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902, FOR REGULATING, GRADING, AND REPAVING WITH BITUMINOUS MACADAM PAVEMENT THE ROADWAY OF SEVENTH AVENUE, FROM ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.

For full particulars see City Record.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET.
STEWART BUILDING.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, as provided in Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Sec. 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Albany, November 28, 1902.

Application having been made to this Board by the Union Railway Company of the City of New York, under Section 100 of the Railroad Law, for the approval of this Board of the use of the overhead electrical trolley system of motive power in the operation of a portion of the railroad of said company, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by this Board at Parlor D.R., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, December 10, 1902, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

By the Board.

E. C. McENTEE, Assistant Secretary, Board of Railroad Commissioners.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of November 28th to December 11, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named avenue in the Borough of the Bronx:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ANDREWS AVENUE OPENING, from East 180th Street to the south line of the New York University property. Confirmed November 18, 1902; entered November 26, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROET, Comptroller,
City of New York, November 26, 1902.

SALE OF BUILDINGS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On December 2, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, through Bryan Kennelly, auctioneer, the buildings or parts of buildings, &c., within the lines of Riverside Drive Extension, between One Hundred and Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. For full particulars see City Record. JACOB A. CANTOR, President Borough of Manhattan.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,524,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

THE CUBA COMPANY hereby gives notice that all of its outstanding debenture bonds issued under its agreement with the Morton Trust Company, dated May 1, 1902, will be redeemed at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1902, by payment of the principal of the bonds with the unpaid interest accrued thereon to such date of payment, upon surrender of such bonds with all unpaid coupons thereof for cancellation.

Further interest upon all of said bonds will cease upon said date of redemption.—Dated November 28th, 1902.

H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,293 B'WAY., COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY., COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—62 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St. (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Moderate Margins.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.

Oklahoma Banks.

[No. 4,705.]
(Condensed)

Report to the Comptroller of the Currency OF THE CONDITION OF

CAPITOL NATIONAL BANK
GUTHRIE, OKLA.,
At the close of business Nov. 25th, 1902.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$430,887.15
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		21,200.71
Premiums paid		0,000.00
Securities, warrants, etc.		59,844.27
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		3,800.00
U. S. bonds, par value	$161,200.00	
Cash and exchange	306,501.62	
Demand loans	215,338.34	
		683,039.96
		$1,198,772.09

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	16,000.00
Undivided profits, net	11,410.08
Circulation	60,000:00
Deposits	1,011,362.01
	$1,198,772.09

The above statement is correct.
G. A. NELSON, Cashier.

Wisconsin Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE.
at the close of business Nov. 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$10,909,078.24
U. S. bonds	400,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds	30,000.00
Investment securities	1,166,093.02
Real estate	82,239.16
Furniture and fixtures	25,000.00
Cash and due from banks	5,872,280.90
Total	$18,484,691.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	380,839.29
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	16,073,852.03
Total	$18,484,691.32

OFFICERS.
F. G. BIGELOW, President.
WM. BIGELOW, Vice President.
FRANK J. KIPP, Cashier.
T. E. CAMP, Asst. Cashier.
H. G. GOLL, Asst. Cashier.

Tennessee Banks.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Statement Nov. 25, 1902.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$2,893,248.07
U. S. bonds	300,000.00
Bond account	10,739.90
Stocks and securities	78,866.17
Banking house and fixtures	58,000.00
Other real estate	100.00
Premiums paid	18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	15,000.00
Cash resources—	
Due from other banks	$302,450.36
Due from approved reserve agents	431,109.14
Cash on hand	479,591.28
	1,213,240.78
Total	$4,587,195.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	$120,000.00
Undivided profits	279,501.97
	399,501.97
Circulation	296,735.00
Deposits	3,276,256.74
Reserve for taxes	14,702.11
Total	$4,587,195.82

OFFICERS.
SAML. J. KEITH, President.
J. H. FALL, Vice President.
J. T. HOWELL, Cashier.
G. W. PYLE, Asst. Cashier.

Pennsylvania Banks.

THE DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
DU BOIS, PA., Nov. 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$755,845.26
From other banks	203,440.02	
Cash and reserve	143,813.12	$1,103,098.40
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	91,482.58	
Circulation	97,550.00	
Deposits	904,065.87	$1,103,098.40

R. H. Moore, Pres. D. L. Corbett, Vice Pres.
M. I. McCreight, Cash. B. B. McCreight, Asst. Cash.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificates of deposit Nos. 389 and 476 by City Trust Company in favor of Eugene A. Philbin; payment stopped and new certificates applied for.

Horse.—Lost or stolen; black, white star on forehead, letters H. B. stamped on flank, red-dish spot on back; $75 reward. Heinig Bros., 88 Clinton St.

Dividends.

COUPONS MATURING DECEMBER, 1902, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF N. W. HARRIS & CO.

FIRST.

Atlantic, Ia., Refunding.
Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Clarke Co., Wash., Funding; Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Coeur d'Alene, Ida., Independent School District No. 1, School Site.
Creston, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ill., School Building.
Dubuque, Ia., Water Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Economy Light & Power Co. (Joliet, Ills.), 1st Mortgage Gold.
Hamilton Co., Tenn., Funding.
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
Jessamine Co., Ky., Turnpike.
La Porte, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Improvement.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
North Yakima, Wash., School District No. 7.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Park Rapids, Minn., Water Works.
Perry, Ia., Refunding.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Rockford, Ill., Edison Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Warren Co., Ia., Refunding.
Wilmette, Ill., Fire Engine House.
Wilmette, Ill., School Refunding.
Wilmette, Ill., Street Lighting.

SECOND.

Groton, So. Dak., Water Works.

SIXTH.

White Co., Ind., Court-House.

TWENTIETH.

Sedalia, Mo., School District Refunding.

TWENTY-SECOND.

What Cheer, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.

THIRTY-FIRST.

Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS DUE IN DECEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1902, AS FOLLOWS:

Alliance Water Works Company,
Chattanooga City Water Company,
Celadon Terra Cotta Company, Limited,
Cincinnati Edison Electric Company,
Connellsville Water Company,
Columbia Gas Light Company,
Elwood Water Company,
Fairmount Coal & Coke Company,
Johnstown, City of (Water Bonds),
Kearney City Water Company,
Larchmont Water Company,
Lumberton Cotton Mills,
Merrill City Water Works Company,
Midland Terminal Railway Company,
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, 1st Mortgage 6 per cent.,
Napanee Water Works Company,
New Castle City Water Company,
New Philadelphia Water Company, 5 per cent.,
New Philadelphia Water Company, 6 per cent.,
People's Street Railway Company,
Sharon Railway Company,
Scranton, City of
DECEMBER 5, 1902.
H. P. Finlay & Company, Limited.
DECEMBER 8, 1902.
Charlevoix (Michigan), Village of
DECEMBER 17, 1902.
Village of North Pelham.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1ST, 1902:

American Cotton Oil Co., Dividend 4% Common Stock. Dividend 3% Preferred Stock.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5's.
Cin., Richmond & Ft. Wayne R'y Co., First Mortgage 7's.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Dividend 1¾%.
Decatur County, Ind., Annual 5's.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6's.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6's.
Marion County, Ind., County 5's.
Pueblo, Col., Municipal 5's, Principal Sewer Bonds Nos. 1-8, inc., dated June 1st, 1880.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6's.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R'y Co. First Mortgage 7's, Series "F," Second Mortgage 7's, Series "M."
West Lafayette, Ind., Water Works Co. 6's. Dec. 3d.
Marion County, Ind., Funding 3½'s. Dec. 6th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. Dec. 6th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. Dec. 8th.
Greenfield, Ind., City 6's, Series No. 2. Dec. 10th.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 4's. Dec. 11th.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5's. Dec. 15th.
Monroe County, Ind., County 5's. Dec. 19th.
Greenfield, Ind., Improvement Bonds. Dec. 20th.
Marion County, Ind., Refunding 3½'s. Dec. 30th.
Indianapolis, Ind., Refunding 4's, Series "C."

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
DECEMBER 1, 1902.

LIVELY GAELIC FOOTBALL.

O'Connells and Young Irelands Play a Tie Game at Equitable Park.

A gathering of fully 2,000 persons witnessed a Gaelic football match between the O'Connells and Young Irelands of this city at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, yesterday. The game resulted in a tie score of 2 goals and 2 points for each side. In the first half the O'Connells made 2 goals and the Young Irelands 1 goal and 1 point. The latter team did by far the better work in the second half, duplicating their score of the first half, while the O'Connells only gained 2 points. The play was at times very rough, and the spectators were highly amused at the mix-ups which occurred frequently between opposing players.

Just before the call of time in the first half there was a lively scrimmage, in which a dozen or more players went down in a heap, with Referee Mannix underneath. There were several bruised limbs before the struggling mass was disentangled, and the referee had scarcely wind enough left with which to blow his whistle announcing the end of the half. Following is the line-up and score:

Young Irelands.	Position.	O'Connells.
Vall	Goal	Stafford
Sullivan	Right full back	McMillon
Lynch	Left full back	Lyons
J. Brennan	Centre full back	Cranny
Shannon	Centre	Coughlin
Cahill	Centre	Nolan
Connell	Centre	Glasser
T. Brennan	Centre	O'Rourke
Enright	Right half back	Hynes
Cronin	Left half back	Breslin
Duffy	Forward	Purdy
Reilly	Forward	Moriarty
Regan	Forward	O'Day
Morrissey	Forward	Foley
Flynn	Forward	Tanguey

Scores—First Half—O'Connells, 2 goals; Young Irelands, 1 goal, 1 point. Second Half—O'Connells 2 points; Young Irelands, 1 goal, 1 point. Referee—Mr. D. Mannix. Time—Two thirty-minutes halves.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.: T. P. Colkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Moulton Brothers, Baltimore, Md.: W. C. Moulton, notions, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Marlborough.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.: D. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.: H. Gross, linings, notions, and small wares; 31 East Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; W. F. Gable, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.: L. Mandel, dry goods; P. E. Mandel, dry goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.: M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 Wite Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit underwear; 104 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street.

Heyneman & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Heyneman, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Milne, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Klemm, C. W., Bloomington, Ill., notions; Hotel Vendome.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.: M. P. Smart, house furnishing goods, books, and toys; Mrs. McIntosh, millinery; L. T. Clute, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut, J. D., & Brothers, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Casper, C., & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strouse Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; L. S. Flersheim, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan; Sir Tatton Sykes, England; W. G. Elliott, Wilmington, N. C.; J. B. Speed, Louisville; Major W. P. Duvall, United States Army; ex-Congressman Frank G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—Charles Richardson, Tacoma; Guy F. Whiting, Washington; William K. Quilhat, Amsterdam, Holland; Warren M. Salisbury, Pittsburg; Jules Mende, Paris; John N. Drummond, Jr., St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—A. L. Johnson; Cleveland; J. T. Barnes, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—A. V. Moran, United States Navy; A. W. Morgan, Baltimore.

PLAZA—H. C. Tener, Pittsburg; A. B. Cameron, Toronto; W. R. Cartwright, Toronto; J. W. Leakin, Baltimore; N. C. Banks, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—Hugh A. Holmes, Detroit; E. P. Shepard, St. Paul; Howard R. Heyman, Cincinnati.

GRAND UNION—Prof. Edward Abbott, Cambridge; Lawrence D'Orsay, London.

PARK AVENUE—Judge Edward D. Silent, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dr. A. McPhedrow, Toronto.

IMPERIAL—W. R. Manley, Toledo; S. J. Leach, London.

GRAND—Capts. C. M. Bundell, H. M. Dichmann, Edgar Ridenour, G. F. Barney, R. C. Croxtan, Harold Hammond, W. W. Thurston, and W. H. Allaire, United States Army; Dr. J. E. Pake, United States Navy; Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, United States Navy.

GILSEY—A. W. Stahl, United States Navy; Dr. Walter R. Greiss, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Benjamin E. Piza, Costa Rica; H. E. Ede, London; O. Q. Brain, Sydney, N. S. W.; William R. Brown, Indianapolis; H. K. Johnson, Natchez, Miss.; Ross B. Hoffman, Denver, Col.

STURTEVANT—Arthur Hoy, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Charles P. Wagar, Toledo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Meredith R. Marshall, Pittsburg; A. A. Thomas, Washington; C. Reginald Enock, London; R. H. Pratt, Mobile; James Sharrack, Manchester, England.

VICTORIA—T. L. Evans, London; C. W. Draper, Washington; Julius Baer, Pittsburg.

ALBEMARLE—J. H. Marks, New Orleans.

MARLBOROUGH—S. Munroe, London.

NAVARRE—Capt. Kirby Walker, United States Army; Dr. Carlisle De Vries, Washington.

ASTOR—Thomas W. Harrison, Hanley, England; Robert Birnie, St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

7:13 A. M.—7 Gold Street; A. W. Andrus; damage, $41,000.

8:30 A. M.—250 Clinton Street; Henry Horowitz; damage, $50.

9:35 A. M.—189 Forsyth Street; Samuel Aberelli; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—514 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; Edward Pollack; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—56 West Seventy-fifth Street; Robert Anton; damage, $30.

11:20 A. M.—44 Elizabeth Street; Bartlanio Brizianio; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—51 West Forty-sixth Street; Maurus Casey; damage, $200.

1:23 P. M.—580 Washington Street; Christopher Luckie; damage, $10.

3:05 P. M.—2,027 Lexington Avenue; George Zipp; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—1,393 Third Avenue; Susman & Pohalsky; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HENDERSON, Ky., Nov. 30.—Fire to-day destroyed Lambert & Son's grocery and Pierson's dry goods store. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $35,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The month just closed was exceptionally warm, and especially east of the Mississippi, where the temperature averaged 6 to 10 degrees above the November normal. In some parts of the country, as at Washington, D. C., it was the warmest November in the last thirty years. The month was also dry, especially in the Northern and Northeastern districts. In the last twenty-four hours a depression has moved northeastward from the Gulf of Mexico, and is central to-night off the North Carolina Coast. It has given heavy rains along the coast from Florida to Virginia, and light rain along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and snow in Eastern New-York. Eastern Pennsylvania, and the mountain districts of West Virginia. The weather elsewhere, except on the Northern Pacific Coast, northern plateau and along the Gulf Coast, where rain has continued, has been fair.

Lower temperatures prevail to-night in the Middle Atlantic States, lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and it is considerably warmer in the Missouri Valley and the Northwest.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-morrow except along the Atlantic Coast north of Virginia, where there will be rain, turning to snow in early morning, and clearing in the afternoon. There will also be snow or rain in the upper lake region, and in the lower lake region and Northern New England Tuesday.

It will be warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and probably warmer Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be brisk north to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast mostly fresh north to northeast, and on the great lakes fresh southwest to south increasing.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh north to northwes winds, and snow or rain to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Nantucket, and on the North Pacific Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania, snow to-day, clearing in the afternoon; brisk to high northeast to north winds, becoming west; Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature.

Delaware and District of Columbia and Maryland, snow and rain in the early morning, followed by clearing and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature; brisk northwest winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, clearing and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

New England, rain on coast, snow in interior to-day; Tuesday, fair in west, probably rain or snow in east portion; colder to-day; brisk to high northeast winds on the coast, increasing and shifting to west.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day, followed by rain and warmer to-night and Tuesday; brisk southwest to south winds.

Minnesota, rain and warmer to-day; Tuesday, fair; brisk south winds, becoming west.

North and South Dakota, fair and cooler to-day; Tuesday, fair and warmer.

North and South Carolina, fair and colder to-day; Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature; fresh west to northwest winds.

West Virginia, fair in west, snow or rain in east portion to-day; Tuesday, rain and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow, clearing in the afternoon; winds north, becoming west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.— 1901.	TIMES. 1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	32	46	46
6 A. M.	33	44	46
9 A. M.	32	42	48
12 M.	32	45	51
3 P. M.	34	42	48
6 P. M.	34	41	44
9 P. M.	33	35	39
12 P. M.	31	33	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45¼
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1901	33
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 42 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 36 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 46 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:04	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...6:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:15	Gov. Isl'd...8:43	H. Gate...10:39
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:45	Gov. Isl'd...9:07	H. Gate...11:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

Allanca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Celtic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tintoretto, Argentine	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fortabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lacenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 32, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 26 and up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 1.

Benedict, Para, Nov. 19.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 26.
El Mar, Galveston, Nov. 21.
Fersey City, Swansea, Nov. 13.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 22.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Marrello, Bull, Nov. 15.
Mesaba, London, Nov. 20.
Molke, Hamburg, Nov. 22.
Ponce, San Juan, Nov. 25.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 20.
Semantha, Cardiff, Nov. 14.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Nov. 22.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 27.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 25.
George, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Nov. 29.
Sardegna, Naples, Nov. 19.
Zulia, Curacao, Nov. 24.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

Cassell, Bremen, Nov. 22.
Denbyshire, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 30.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
Oscar II., Copenhagen, Nov. 19.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 26.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Hillglen, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Lord Antrim, Swansea, Nov. 21.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at about 1:20 A. M., Dec. 1.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, Nov. 22, and Queenstown, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:27 P. M., 29th.

SS Ole Bull, (Nor.,) Mathisen, Tilt Cove, N. F., Nov. 21, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to A. H. Bull & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Naupila, (Ger.,) Kraft, Stettin, Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Lord Erne, (Br.,) Magianis, Swansea, Nov. 14, with coal to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Pathfinder, Parse, San Juan, &c., Nov. 5, with mdse. to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 29th.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Bent, Demerara, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Sperling, Cape Haiti, &c., Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to F. Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 2:28 P. M.

United States cruiser Newark, from Boston.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 28, with lumber to order; vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Mackerick, Rood, Sabine Pass, Nov. 23, with oil to the Standard Oil Company, towing barge Standard Oil Company No. 90, with oil to the Standard Oil Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze; raining; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Beucleuch, (Br.,) for Shanghai, Hongkong, &c.

SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Auxiliary schooner yacht Santanella, (Br.,) for ——

SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

SS Framfield, (Br.,) for Port Arthur, Texas.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Lancaster, for Philadelphia.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Halifax.

SS Agen, (Nor.,) for Bordeaux and Havre.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) for Progreso.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gatis, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 11:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York, arr. at this port yesterday.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:17 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15; Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 20¼ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 201, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 8:40 P. M., 10:00 A. M., 8:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 PM—For Roch. & Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (x5:30, Lakewood only). Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—14:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‖8:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., ‡Reading only), ‖1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.

NORF

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Isidor Wasservogel, referee, 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 316.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,384.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 137 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,070.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,065.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THE OLD-FASHIONED KIND

of a house is the kind to buy if you want to do your own remodeling.

We offer three Well worth investigating because of desirability of location and lowness of price.

All three have light, bright rears.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
SITE.

We offer site 35 feet wide, near 5th Ave., below 42nd St., at very reasonable price. Little cash required. Can deliver 25 feet adjoining if desired.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

I CAN SELL YOU
THE BEST BUILT AND
FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE,
ONE OF THE BEST
PAYING AND MOST
INVESTMENTS IN THE CITY,
FREE AND CLEAR PROPERTY
CONSIDERED IN PART PAYMENT.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,712 Broadway,
CORNER 104TH. TELEPHONE 507—RIVER.

A BARGAIN.
THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 42D STREET.
TWO FIVE-STORY GOLD AND WATER FLATS WELL RENTED.
Cheap to an Immediate Purchaser.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

76TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.
4-story double tenement; always rented about $1,500; asking $14,500; offer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.
2,727 B'way. at 104th St.

123D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
Fine 3-story dwelling, only $1,800 cash required; mortgage, $10,000; rented for $1,000 to A1 tenant; must sell.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.
2,727 B'way. at 104th St.

A Bargain.—5-story store property, Lenox Av., $25,000; rent, $2,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $26,000; rent, $3,000; 5-story double flat, West 125th St., $27,500; rent, $3,100. Bargeburhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th St.

To Close an Estate.—5-story 25-foot four family house on 16th St., near 9th Av.; a good investment. Inquire E. F. Smith, 2,305 Third Av., N. Y. C.

Small modern brownstone private house above Park; leased; good tenant. Address Opportunity, 315 West 94th St.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th; 20x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot, $36,500; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Extra wide modern double tenement, East 77th St., $23,500; rents, $2,550.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st; 26.10x98.9; asking $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Fine residence, with stable, 50x120, White Plains Av., 210th St.; sacrifice; William's Bridge. Broker, 63 West 125th St.

Investment property in all sections of the city. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Cathedral Heights.—Choice plot, 50x100, at a low price. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Bronx.

Lots ripe for improvement, 65x85, on 161st St.; 50x100, Morris Av.; 125x100, Sherman Av; corner 40x115, Grant Av. Reiss Bros., 921 Melrose Av.

Look!—Two four-story double flats; good location; convenient to trolley and elevated; renting for $1,520 each; price only $14,750. Reiss Brothers, 921 Melrose Ave.

4 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water; electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale or Rent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two new houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av., Chester Hill; restricted neighborhood; hardwood trim throughout; first floor, dining room, parlor, reception hall, kitchen, large butler's pantry; second floor, 7 large bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; hot water heat; decorated throughout. Owner, A. A. Ultcht, 11 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 270 B.

I have for sale at bargain prices several houses and many lots. Send for list.
EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Wanted—Buyers for first-class Virginia farms, large or small; grain, grass, stock, fruit, and Claremont building lots; large enough for house, garden, fruit, poultry; mild, healthful climate, where catarrh, bronchial, and pulmonary troubles are unknown. Wm. Dillard, Claremont, Va.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Southern California.—100-acre fruit ranch near Pasadena; orange and walnut trees in full bearing; complete artesian irrigating system; near three railroad stations; packing house. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

2,000 acres timber land, Greene County, $5 per acre. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Hotel, flats, lots, and tenements to exchange. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city; 2 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn, Lake View. For sale or rental, furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing, steam and hot air heating. Apply for leaflet to **R. H. WARREN, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. WARREN, 56 Worth St.**

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near Park Street (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Real Estate Wanted.

BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.

We have quick cash buyer for business building showing 5 per cent. net, or over, on equity of $75,000 to $200,000.

What have you to offer?

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

We collect and manage Bronx properties and want yours; satisfaction and references guaranteed; established 1880. Lanmeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

Old private houses, lots, or tenements in any fair neighborhood.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

THANKSGIVING.
You can buy choice real estate right of CODLING, Northport, L. I.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

Big Bargain.—6-room house, barn, trees, good order; fine location; $1,400; $200 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

SPECIAL OFFER

CASH OR SMALL PAYMENT.

Owing to illness the gentleman never occupied his new residence, which cost him $8,500. **He will sell to reliable party for $7,350, including New Royal Wilton Carpets,** ten tons of coal, screens, &c. House has centre hall, Parlor, **Music Room, Dining Room and Kitchen** on 1st floor. Hardwood trim throughout. **Artistically decorated.** Six bedrooms, room for maid, **Tiled bath,** porcelain Laundry tubs and sink. **Near L. station,** 24 minutes to **Manhattan.**

DODD & BANTA,
706 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH—VERY FINE, NEW DETACHED HOUSE; BUILT FOR $8,000 FOR MERCHANT WHO FAILED IN BUSINESS; MUST SELL; price, $7,250; LARGE GROUNDS; NEAR OCEAN AV.; HANDSOME HOUSE; BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 10 ROOMS and BATH; ELEGANT LOCATION; 2 MINUTES TO "L" STATION; 25 TO PARK ROW. TERMS; $500 CASH AND $45 MONTHLY PAYS ALL, or $300 CASH NOW, NO MORE UNTIL MAY 1ST. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 704 FLATBUSH AV.

FOR SALE ON 42D ST.
BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND
The Fourth Avenue Parkway.

2-story, basement, 2-family brownstone houses, 20 feet front; 25 min. to Manhattan; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 hatrack, 1 console glass, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, grilles and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

Real Estate.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

SEVENTH—It has managed its important and technical business successfully.

It has brought to the real-estate owner the relief from annoyance, delay and expense, which, in its inception, it promised. His appreciation of this is its most steadfast support.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Money to loan at 4 and 4½ on Manhattan and Bronx real estate. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

To loan on bond and mortgage, sums from $3,000 to $300,000, at low rate of interest.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Berkshires!—Large brick mansion with modern improvements; cottage; farm house, ice house, barns, stock, tools; 600 acres land; orchards; 1,000 feet elevation; magnificent views. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Water Fronts.—Several very desirable pieces of property on the Connecticut shore of the Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,350.00, with interest from the 15th day of May, 1902, together with taxes and water rents paid by plaintiffs under said judgment amounting to $1,597.21, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are taxes for the year 1902 amounting to the sum of $545.62, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3d, 1900, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FRIEND A. RUSS, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. CARLSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, one hundred and eighty (180) shares of the capital stock of the Carlson Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Dated November 21st, 1902.
THOMAS J. RUSH, Referee.
WILLIAM J. COURTNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, December 9, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Manufacturing Property,
CONSISTING OF
5-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and large plot of land,

Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 237 & 239 West 28th Street.

All machinery, elevator, and electric wiring will be sold with the property.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. interest.

For maps, terms, etc., apply to Henry F. Miller, Esq., Attorney for owners, 44 Pine Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.
By Order of Herman Herst, Jr., Referee

345 and 347 Grand Street
320 Lenox Avenue

LEWIS M. WHITE, Esq., Counsel for Plaintiff, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman Street.
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481 Cort.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO
HOTEL MEN.

We offer for rent a 12-story apartment hotel, now in course of construction, near 5th Ave. and 42nd St. Long term at very reasonable rent.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no column; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

Factory, 35,000 feet; east side, rent $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. WM. KLEEMAN & CO., 139 Avenue D.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

A large store and basement, 27x108, 29 Rose St., to let; rent $1,200. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

FIRST LOFT—594 BROADWAY.
48x200; steam heat; 4 elevators; all improvements; fireproof. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 146 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, Corner 65th St., No. 1,931.—Offices, studios, stores; fine building; elevator; heat, light, &c.; reasonable.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $18 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $18.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

132 WEST 34TH, OPPOSITE MACY'S.
Floor for business; light rooms; $50.

First loft to let, 72 Beekman St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Queens Borough.

Corner store, Fulton St., Jamaica, to rent; one block from Long Island Depot; suitable for any business. J. & T. Adikes, wholesale grocers, Jamaica, N. Y.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—R. ANNA PURDY, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
n10-law6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—LEWIS J. CONLAN, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
n10-law6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—RICHARD LEVISON, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
n10-law6wM

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinette
43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.,

Two Most Desirable Apartments

A.—	
ONLY ONE LEFT.	Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms.

inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent.
"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $35, and one 6-room apartment, $65, of 49 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, à la carte and table d'hôte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

The Norma Apartments,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Avs.
Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, $60 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE,
Pamphlet on application.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d St.; one light apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $65 and $70.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Riverside Drive, Near 85th St., No. 127.—Nine rooms, bath; sunny; elevator; telephone; also eight rooms.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FIVE-ROOM LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE FLATS, steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$35 a month only; six large, light corner rooms and bath; southern exposure; steam-heated; hot water. The Brewster, 1 West 115th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2 Family houses, 11 rooms, 2 Baths Near Schools, Churches, elevator. Whewell, 686 Tremont Ave.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Long Island Property to Let.

At Babylon, for the Winter, pleasant furnished house, nine rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights, nice yard, stable; rent, until May 1st, $30 per month. Address Box 610, Babylon, L. I.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Malden Lane.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-third Street eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-second Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street, eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; together with so much of Ninety-third Street as adjoins and appertains to said lot.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.
NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.
GEORGE A. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Five Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 68-100 Dollars, ($5,238.68,) with interest from the 30th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to One Hundred and Forty-five and 37-100 Dollars, ($145.37,) with interest from the 8th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is Two Hundred Eighty-two and 66-100 Dollars ($282.66) and interest.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE. TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75. Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Instruction.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.
136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils.
Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY.
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1, 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Auction Sales.

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
Broadway and 39th Street.
J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
Will Sell Tuesday and Wednesday,
December 2d and 3d, 1902, at 2 o'clock P. M., Antique and Modern Furniture, in part, 40 choice Old Mahogany Pieces in Bureaus, Dressing, Sewing, Console, Card and Extension Tables, Cheval and Colonial Mirrors, odd Chairs, &c.,

SHEFFIELD PLATE,
Empire bedroom suite, complete, in excellent condition.
Also 100 colored prints by W. S. Vanderbilt Allen.
Contents of residence, consisting of English Brass Beds and Bedding, Bird's Eye Maple and Massive Carved Oak Bedroom Suites, Reception, library, and dining room furnishings. Draperies, Turkish Rugs, and Bric-a-Brac. Also

Collection of about 60 Oil Paintings
by good artists and of merit.
This sale is worthy the attention of people of refinement and judges of Antique and High-class Art effects.
Also, by order of whom it may concern, pair of large red silk plush curtains, suitable for stage purpose, containing 500 yards.
Exhibition this day, Monday, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Herbert Gray & Co., auctioneers, sell Monday afternoon and evening and every afternoon and evening following, Japanese high art, watches, &c., 837 Broadway, Brooklyn.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells all week, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells, evenings, oil paintings, engravings, &c., at 825 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, week Dec. 1.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 335 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMUND L. BAYLIES and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against WALDEN P. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of November, 1902, I, the und

FINAL EFFORT AGAINST PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL

Rejection of Franchise by Aldermen to be Urged by Labor Men.

Delegates of Trades Unions Asked to Attend the Next Meeting of the Board—Labor Party Suggested.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to make a final effort to-morrow at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to prevent the adoption of the amended franchise for the Pennsylvania tunnel, that is without the labor clauses. The subject was discussed at length and the Chairman asked the delegates that attended the hearing before the Committee on Railroads on Wednesday last to attend the meeting of the Aldermen.

D. Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union made a plea for the organization of an independent labor party in case the franchise is adopted as it stands. "I am afraid the franchise will be passed without the labor clauses, and it will be then the time to act. Let every union assess its members, and let us prepare to organize a strong political party at once and elect our own Aldermen. The time is ripe now. We will never have a better opportunity."

Some of the delegates were disposed to agree with Delegate Quinlan, but it was considered advisable to wait for further developments before taking steps to go into politics.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union reported on behalf of the delegates that attended the hearing before the committee on Wednesday and said that he was surprised at the ability shown by the labor delegates who spoke at the meeting. He paid his respects to Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, who opposed the labor clauses, as follows:

"Mr. Shepard received the votes of the workingmen when he was a candidate for Mayor, but he turned his back on organized labor when he was before the Aldermen. As a candidate for Mayor he sought the votes of the workingmen, and as the paid lawyer for a corporation he stultified himself and spoke against their interests and tried his best to get the Aldermen to ignore the claims of organized labor in the franchise. That is the kind of people the workingmen have been supporting."

Delegate Kelly referred to the reading of the speech of Alderman Sullivan, and said: "Whether he was the author of the speech or not, it was a good speech." He said that Alderman Doull stood by his promises in opposing the franchise. He remarked that the showing of labor delegates before the Aldermen was the best since the meetings which led up to the nomination of Henry George for Mayor in 1886.

The delegate of the Smoking Pipe Makers' Union said that the result so far showed that the Democratic Party was not the friend of the workingman that it pretended to be.

A letter was read from Local Union No. 499 of the Brotherhood of Painters, complaining that the plumbers and marble workers were on strike at 13 East Seventy-third Street against the employment of Brotherhood men. Delegate Kilgus of the Brotherhood of Painters said that the strike was in sympathy with the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which has been fighting the Brotherhood for nearly a year.

"Five weeks ago," he said, "the Amalgamated Painters' Society declared a truce in the fight. Now it has started striking again in buildings all over the city against the Brotherhood."

The subject was finally referred to the Grievance Committee.

Five delegates that accompanied Alfred Mosely from England for the purpose of investigating the conditions in this country were asked to give their views. W. G. Stedman, Secretary of the Barge Builders' Union of London, said that the delegates had seen many things that they could copy with advantage in England. He praised President Roosevelt for his action in bringing about a settlement of the coal strike. President Roosevelt, he said, had more power in this respect than King Edward, who was handicapped by old-time traditions.

Other delegates said that while the English workingmen might copy with advantage some of the things they saw here, the unions here were behind the unions in England in some respects.

Robert Hunter, headworker of the University Settlement, had the privilege of the floor, and he pleaded for co-operation in the enforcement of the laws against child labor. It was decided to increase to five members a committee of three that had been appointed to co-operate with him in the movement.

RESCUED FROM AN OPEN BOAT.

Captain and Crew of Wrecked Schooner Nearly Frozen and Half Famished, Drifted Nineteen Hours.

Capt. W. G. Kneeland and seven men, the crew of the wrecked four-masted schooner Pendleton Brothers, were brought to port yesterday by the Quebec Line steamship Fontabelle, having been picked up off the Virginia capes, after having been tossed about for nineteen hours in an open boat by a freezing southwesterly gale.

The Pendleton Brothers, which belonged to Pendleton Brothers of this city, sailed last Wednesday for Mobile, having on board a cargo of 1,250 tons of cement in bags. Almost from the start she had heavy weather, and on Friday, when about 200 miles south of Sandy Hook, ran into a westerly gale. The pounding strained her and she began to leak.

On her previous trip the Pendleton had carried a cargo of coal, some of which had worked into the pumps. That had been overlooked when the schooner discharged her cargo of coal, and was not discovered until the crew manned the pumps to battle with the leaks. With the pumps disabled the water gained rapidly, and at 10 o'clock that night, the gale having increased, Capt. Kneeland decided to abandon the sinking schooner. He and his men tumbled into the yawl with what little provisions and clothing they could gather in their haste, and hardly had they made their little boat shipshape when the big four-master sank from sight.

They were driven before the gale, which had then increased almost to a hurricane, until the following afternoon, when they were sighted by the Fontabelle on her way from the West Indies. When finally they were picked up, in latitude 37:05 north and longitude 72:16 west, some of them were nearly frozen and all of them half famished.

F. S. Pendleton of the firm that owned the schooner, said yesterday that the schooner was worth $50,000 and was uninsured. The cargo, worth $18,000, was fully insured. The schooner was built at Belfast, Me., in 1899, was 184.3 feet long, 37.6 feet beam, and 18.2 feet deep. Her registered tonnage was 762.

SPOON CLUB MADE TROUBLE.

If Schneider Had Had a Dollar Left, His Wife Would Not Have Been Angry or President Vogt Arrested.

Though innocent of any charge, William Vogt, a carpenter, thirty-four years old, of 403 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, was a prisoner all Saturday night in the Stagg Street Station. He had been charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, from William F. Schneider of 40 Ten Eyck Street. Vogt was honorably discharged yesterday morning in the Ewen Street Court. Vogt is President of the Spoon Club, which meets in Philip Baeber's saloon, at 108 Union Avenue.

On Saturday night Schneider went to the saloon, and, finding the club in session, he declared he wanted to become a member. To win the favor of the members he spent all of his money, so that when he was elected to membership he had not the $1 initiation fee. Instead he gave to Mr. Vogt his watch and chain as security, saying that he would go home and get a dollar from his wife.

There Mr. Schneider got quite a reception. The hour was late and he was "feeling good," two things which are said to have aroused the anger of his wife. He was talked to, and at, and with, and the neighborhood was aroused. There were cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" The latter put in an appearance, and Schneider, to explain his excitement, related to them how he had been waylaid and robbed of his watch and chain.

With one of the patrolmen Schneider returned to the saloon and pointed out Mr. Vogt as the man who had taken his watch. The watch lay on the table, where it had been placed by Vogt, but, notwithstanding his protests, he was locked up in the Stagg Street Station.

Magistrate O'Reilly said that Mr. Vogt never should have been arrested.

BED-RIDDEN WOMAN RESCUED.

She Had Been Forgotten at First in a Fire That Broke Up a Party of Young Women.

The police and firemen did effective work last night in rescuing several young colored women and a bed-ridden old woman in a fire that started from an unknown cause on the first floor of the four-story building at 127 West Seventeenth Street. The first two floors of the building are occupied by James Floyd Smith & Co., shoe polish manufacturers. On the third floor lived the family of Mrs. Capitola Boyd, colored, and on the fourth floor the family of J. Henry Smythe, also colored.

Mrs. Boyd's daughter was having a party last night and there were some twoscore of young women in the flat when the fire was announced.

Policeman Brown discovered smoke coming from the windows of the first floor. He notified the firemen and he and Lieut. Walsh of Engine Company No. 72 rushed into the house and up stairs. They burst into the Boyd flat, when the young women became panic-stricken and several had to be helped down the stairs into the street. After everybody was supposed to be out of the flat, and it was pretty well filled with smoke, somebody remembered that Mrs. Boyd, bedridden for a number of years from rheumatism, had been left in her bed in the flat. Then Policeman Brown and Fireman F. J. Gillespie of Engine Company No. 14 rushed back up the stairs, broke open the door, and carried Mrs. Boyd out and across the street into the home of Mrs. Henry Johnson, another colored woman.

The fire spread up through the second floor, used as a storeroom for the shoe polish and into the Boyd flat. The flat of the Smythe family was damaged by water. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

WOMAN STOPS A TROLLEY ROAD

Company Will Try to Remove Injunction That Prevents the Cutting of the Branches of Trees.

The Long Island Electric Railroad Company will appear before Justice Maddox on Wednesday next in a contest for the use of a strip about a mile long. The company is at present operating a line of stages over the strip. The contest is between the company and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Miller, who owns property on the Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike.

When the Supervisors asked the railroad to accept a franchise and build a few years ago, the road was not macadamized. The improvement was held up, and the company refused to take up the offer and build in the middle of the road. Afterward the county improved the middle of the road. The company's franchise calls for the running of the cars on the side strips. These are so narrow that the tracks can just be squeezed in.

From its present terminus to the New York and Long Island Company's tracks near the city line of New York City the company's route must pass the property owned by Mrs. Miller. In front of her land there are several old shade trees. To get trolley cars past them it will be necessary to lop off the lower branches on the street side. Mrs. Miller has an injunction that restrains the railroad or any one from doing that, alleging that it would ruin the trees. The company on Wednesday will seek to have Justice Maddox set aside the injunction.

Other property owners have complained against the trolley road, but it is said that they seek to force the company to offer to pave the sides of the street in exchange for the right to run cars along the middle.

SANG AS HE WENT TO DEATH.

Man Drowned in a Pool Had Been Heard by Would-be Rescuers Singing Kipling's Recessional.

John Durham of 310 Second Street, Hoboken, went to his death early yesterday morning singing Kipling's "Recessional." Durham was familiarly known as Judge Durham. He earned his title by for years being a judge of election in the Fourth Ward of Hoboken.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning John Kooning, the night watchman at a furniture factory at Monroe and Eighth Streets, Hoboken, heard coming from the direction of the salt swamps back of the factory the sound of a man singing the "Recessional." He stood a minute to listen, and then the song ceased suddenly and was followed by shouts for help. Koening ran to the spot and reached it just as Frederick Smith, an Erie Railroad brakeman, on his way home from duty, ran up, also having heard the singing and then the cries for help. They saw a man struggling in one of the pools of water and tried to reach him, but before they could find means of doing so he sank.

The police were notified and a search for the body was made. Some hours later it was recovered and recognized as that of Durham.

ENGLISH LABOR COMMISSION.

With reference to reports that his delegates from trades unions in England had refused to sign a cablegram approving a plan of forming a body in England similar to the Civic Federation in America, Alfred Mosely said yesterday that he had nothing to add to a statement which W. C. Bowerman, Chairman of the delegation, had just given out, and that the statement covered the ground fully when it said that the report was "without fact or foundation." Mr. Mosely said that he was at a loss to guess the origin of the misinformation.

Mr. Bowerman's statement was that the assertions in an article in one of the morning papers describing "a mild revolt among the members of Mr. Mosely's labor commission" were "without fact or foundation." The statement was signed by Mr. Bowerman in his official capacity.

BELATED MARRIAGE NOTICE.

RAPALYE—VANDERVEER.—On May 26, 1902, by the Rev. H. C. Hubbard of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Gertrude Vanderveer to John D. Rapalye of Brooklyn, N. Y.

This notice of a marriage which took place more than six months ago, published yesterday, excited a great deal of interest among the Rapalyes and Vanderveers of Brooklyn, two of the oldest families of that borough. Efforts to learn the identity of John D. Rapalye and that of Gertrude Vanderveer were, however, unsuccessful.

Most of the Rapalyes and Vanderveers of Brooklyn live in the Flatbush and old Flatlands and New Lots districts, where many of them are large land owners. None of them who was seen yesterday knew the John D. Rapalye and Gertrude Vanderveer whose belated marriage notice had appeared.

The Rev. H. C. Hubbard, assistant rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Avenue, who performed the marriage ceremony, declined, when seen last night, to discuss the matter or to permit an examination of the parish register.

ARRESTED INSTEAD OF HIRED.

In the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday Henry Gerhardt, thirty-four years of age, of 205 West Tenth Street, Manhattan, was charged with having passed worthless checks on Frederick Meyer, a saloon keeper at 720 Grand Street, and Dr. Henry F. Eichacker of 132 Manhattan Avenue. The police say that there are many victims. The prisoner had been a fugitive for eighteen months, but he had longed for home and his old haunts.

The police learned on Saturday that he had returned. He entered a drug store at Johnson Avenue and Humboldt Street, and asked for a clerkship. The druggist recognized him, and told him to return in the evening. Detectives awaited him when he returned.

BIG OIL STILL ABLAZE.

An oil still containing about 2,000 barrels of oil in the yards of the Standard Oil Company at the foot of Tenth Street, Long Island City, took fire yesterday morning. As soon as the fire was discovered much of the oil was drawn out of the still into others. The blaze, however, continued for two hours.

The still house adjoining the tank took fire, and was burned, as were several other small buildings close by. The oil made a bright blaze and attracted much attention. The company's own fire bridge fought it.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 108 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

THE FAMOUS

PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

EVERY POUND GUARANTEED.

For this sale

24½-lb. Bag. 49c. 7-lb. Bag 15c. 3½-lb. Bag. 8c.

FREE! A CAKE OF YEAST FREE!

WITH EVERY BAG.

VERY BEST MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE.

Our Coffees are famous for their absolute purity, delicious flavor and rich aroma. They could not be otherwise than perfection, as the best the markets of the world offers is at our command, and with our immense output it is but natural that the first choice of every perfect lot should be ours. The price we quote for this sale is interesting.

A Pound, 23c

5 Pounds For $1.10

6 cakes Babbitt's Best Soap or 6 cakes Butler's Borax Soap and 5 pounds Best Washing Soda, Both, 25c

A package Peerless Buckwheat A quart bottle Golden Drip Syrup Both, 19c

Peaches or Pears, Essie Brand, finest California, a can	21c	Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle	10c	Azure Ball Blue, ¼-pound box	5c
Plums, Green Gages or Egg, Essie Brand, a can	15c	Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle	5c	Maple Syrup, strictly Pure, pint bottle	15c
Asparagus, Golden State Brand, California, a can	25c	French Mustard, Butler's Brand, a bottle	8c	Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
Peas, Essie Brand, finest extra sifted, a can	15c	Blue Ribbon Polishing Soap for silver or glass, a cake	5c	Syrup, Golden Drip, quart bottle	10c
Housekeeper's or Booth's Baked Beans, a can	10c	Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound	12c	Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle	35c
Mustard Sardines, Gold Label Brand, a can	11c	Butler's Cream, strictly pure, a can	10c	Domestic Oil, good quality, pint bottle	10c
Salmon, Fancy Sockeye, Sport Brand, 1-lb. tall can	15c	Peas, Queen Brand Early, June, a can	10c	Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c

APPLES. Finest Greening or Baldwin, a basket, 15c.

CRACKERS, Vienna Crimp.... Golden Crisp.... Johnnie Cake.... Graham.... } a lb., 9c

BROOMS. Extra Quality Straw. No. 6 size, each..... 20c No. 7 size, each..... 23c

PRUNES. Fancy Santa Clara, large size, 3 pounds for 25c.

STEAMSHIPS IN STORMS

Big Liners Delayed by Head Winds While Coming Across.

The Campania Talked with the Lucania by Wireless Telegraphy—Henry Harland and Sir Tatton Sykes Arrive.

The American liner St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton on Nov. 22, and was due to arrive here on Saturday afternoon, was not sighted until this morning. She arrived at the bar at 1:20 o'clock. On one trip last Summer she was twenty-four hours late, having been delayed by a leaky boiler, and since that time she has rarely made this port before Sunday morning.

Her delay this time is partly accounted for by the heavy weather which all of the westward-bound liners have experienced, but many anxious persons who have relatives and friends aboard kept the telegraph and telephone wires busy yesterday seeking news of the overdue liner. Among the passengers are the Boer General Ben Viljoen and Deputy Consul General Bowen of the United States Consulate in Paris. Neither the Holland-America liner Ryndam, due on Saturday, nor the French liner La Champagne had been sighted last night.

Even the fleet Cunarder the Campania, which as a rule is the first ship out of Quarantine on Saturday morning, did not dock until 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She reported heavy weather and head seas all the way across. On Wednesday, in a northwesterly gale, she logged only 300 knots. On that day she was in communication by wireless telegraphy with her sister ship, the Lucania, that was bound for Liverpool. The long-distance talk was kept up for three hours, and the Lucania, which was being driven along at a great pace by the gale astern, had time to give her baffled sister ship the wireless laugh.

Henry Harland, the author of "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," was one of the passengers on the Campania. Although he is a native of Norwich, Conn., he has not been in this country for fifteen years.

"My wife grows homesick for America oftener than I do," he said. "I am too busy grinding away at my work. Still I am glad to come back to America, and I shall stay six weeks if I can stand the climate. For many reasons I prefer to live abroad. I should hate the intense heat of the Summer and the intense cold of your Winters over here. Then, too, one can live so much more cheaply over there. I have a flat in London, where we live during the season, and in the Winter I always go to Italy. We shall go direct to Italy on our return."

The author said that he had been at work on a new novel which will appear serially in the Spring.

Sir Tatton Sykes, who is on his way to Mexico, was another passenger. He is a well-known sportsman, and he owns a large estate in England. He came prominently into public notice in 1897 and 1898, when his wife, from whom he had been separated for more than twenty years, was accused of having forged his name to notes for large sums. The baronet, who is now seventy-six years of age, remained in his stateroom during the voyage.

Other passengers were Robert Goodbody, Sydney Waterlow of the British Embassy at Washington, Hugo Doob, and J. C. Duff.

STEPHEN LARKIN'S STORY.

Letter Carrier Tells Coroner Scholer How He Was Injured.

Letter Carrier Stephen Larkin of 238 West Sixty-fifth Street, who says a policeman beat him, and who is in bad condition from erysipelas developed from wounds of the head, recovered sufficiently in Bellevue Hospital to tell something of his case to Coroner Scholer.

The Coroner said Larkin told him he had been drinking a week ago Tuesday and got into 145 West Ninety-eighth Street, instead of 149, his home at that time. He could not find his room and lay in the hall. Some one told a policeman, and the latter, a blonde man, Larkin says, put him out into the street and clubbed him.

Larkin went home, his head bleeding. His wife dressed the wound as well as she could. Larkin aiding. Dr. Scholer says the dirt found in Larkin's wounds was probably the result of his wife's inability as a nurse or physician to properly clean the wound.

Heber R. Bishop's Condition.

At the residence of Heber R. Bishop, 881 Fifth Avenue, it was said last night that the condition of Mr. Bishop remains practically unchanged. His recovery is yet hoped for, although his condition fluctuates.

T. Henry French's Condition Serious.

T. Henry French, the playwright, who has been ill for some time at his apartments at Delmonico's, it was said last night, had suffered a slight change for the worse. His condition is quite serious, it was stated. Mr. French is suffering from a nervous malady.

Women to Discuss Street Cars Again.

The Women's Health Protective Association will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music, and at that time a further discussion of the overcrowding of street cars will be held.

Free Organ Concert.

William C. Carl will give a free organ concert to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, assisted by Miss Lillian Carlsmith, contralto. The programme will embrace several new organ works played here for the first time, and Miss Carlsmith will sing the aria "Che faro" from "Eurydice," Gluck, and "But the Lord is mindful," from the oratorio of "St. Paul."

Long Unconscious, Dies in Hospital.

Michael Moran, thirty-two years old, residence unknown, died at Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning, having practically lain unconscious since his reception in the hospital on the evening of Nov. 21. On the record of the hospital Moran is recorded as suffering from alcoholism and a fractured skull. The police learned yesterday that Jimmy Lee, a Chinaman, saw the supposed Moran on the night he was injured. Lee says that Moran tried to climb the stairs of the tenement at 4 Doyers Street. He had got up five or six steps when he toppled over, falling backward and striking his head violently.

Elevated Road Victim Identified.

The body of the young man killed on the Third Avenue elevated railroad at Fifty-third Street last Friday night was positively identified at the Morgue last night as that of Edward McFadden, twenty years old, of 406 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A man who said he was a friend of McFadden made the identification. He asked that the body be kept until the young man's mother could make arrangements for its disposition.

Killed While Riding on Freight Train.

An unidentified man, about twenty-one years of age, was killed yesterday afternoon while riding on a freight train near the Riverdale station in the Bronx. The man was on the top of a box car on a train going south and was struck by the Riverdale bridge, which is just north of the station. The body was removed to the Fordham Hospital morgue.

Ecclesiastical Apparel

Our designer of it has its fine points well in hand. He is an authority on its cut and function. All our ready-for-service apparel for the clergyman of every denomination and creed and his assistants was tailored under his supervision by craftsmen well versed in its construction. Perhaps you do not realize the importance of this. Nowhere does the truism "'Tis but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous" apply more aptly. Our stock is exhaustive, and includes Cassocks, Choir Boys' Cassocks, Cloaks, Zamaras, Cape Coats, Pulpit Gowns, Feriolas, Surplices, Cottas, Rabbis, Birettas, Stoles, Clerical Outdoor Clothing, and Clerical Collars and Cuffs.

Introductory Offers at Special Prices.

Choir Boys' White Lawn Surplices (Roman).....At 75c
Choir Boys' White Lawn Cottas (Episcopalian).....At 85c
Choir Boys' Cassocks of Henrietta cloth, in shades of red, purple or black; sizes 9 to 15 years.....At $3.50
Clerical Cassocks, special grade of black Henrietta cloth..At $7.00
Clerical Cassocks, excellent grade of black Serge.....At $15.00
Clerical Cloaks, full length, of fine black Kersey cloth, richly lined.....At $20.00

Saks & Company

SPECIAL APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

O'Neill's

Women's Jackets, Top Coats, Long Coats and Waists.

We offer for Monday and Tuesday some of the very best and most sensible garments for present wear that we have in this entire stock at emphatic reductions from our regular prices.

If You Need a New Winter Coat Visit Our Second Floor Monday Morning.

Women's Semi-Fitting Jackets, serviceable and correct, made of fine heavy rough Cheviots and extra Kerseys, multi-stitched and lined with soft heavy all satins, value $15.00, special for Monday..... $9.98

Women's Jackets of the very highest grade of Montagnac Cheviots, all double seam finish, with many rows of stitching, all lined with the finest guaranteed soft finish heavy satin, value $25.00, special for Monday..... $18.50

Women's Imported Raincoats, in dark and medium oxford grays and tans, all guaranteed goods and in the newest shapes, value $15.00, special for Monday $11.95

Women's 44-inch new Top Coats of Cheviot Frieze in black and oxfords, lined throughout with satins, velvet collar and new sleeves, value $22.50, Monday $16.75

Specials in Furs

Sable Fox Scarfs, long, flat shapes, large brush tails, value $8.50; special for Monday..... $5.75

Sable Opossum Scarfs, large cluster tails, value $6.75; special for Monday, at..... $4.50

Black Thibet Long Flat Stoles, two yards long, value $14.50; special for Monday, at..... $9.75

Sable Fox Scarfs, best Siberian, two and one-half yards long, large brush tails, value $30.00; special for Monday, at..... $22.50

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, very fine and soft, value $10.00; special for Monday, at..... $7.50

Mink Flat Scarfs, six Fox Tails, value $11.50; special for Monday, at..... $7.98

Muffs to match.

Fine Persian Lamb Coats, Near Seal Coats trimmed with beaver, mink, chinchilla and Baum marten, at equally attractive prices.

$3.50 Flannel Waists at $1.98

We offer a special purchase of Women's Flannel Waists, made of the highest grades of Botany Mills' Cloth finished flannels, tailored finish, flat double stitched tucks, new collar, finished with embroidered silks to match; colors are white, black, light blue, dark red, light green, old blue, tans, etc.

Ordinary price, $3.50. Monday, $1.98

Trimmed Hat Department

Second Floor.

Important Announcement.

We place on sale Monday morning a number of

Trimmed Hats from our own workrooms

At one-third less than former prices—viz.:

$5.00, $7.00 and $10.00 each.

Millinery Specials

On Main Floor.

French Fur, Felt and Camel's Hair Hats, actual value $1.00; clearing price for Monday..... 25c

Children's School Hats at exactly one-half regular price, 48c., 75c. and..... 95c

Women's Ready-to-Wear Hats from our own workrooms, at $2.98 and..... $3.48

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Our only fad in underwear is catering to your fads.

Name any good material—the best fitting underwear of that stuff is here.

Cotton, wool and cotton, all-wool, pure linen, silk and linen, silk and wool, all-silk.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

In the Palace of the King

the greatest care is exercised in the selection of the proper diet for the royal convalescent. The physicians to his Majesty attribute his wonderful strength and vitality to the restful sleep and perfect digestion induced by the continued use of

Bass' Pale Ale

which for many years has been practically his only beverage, and to which the King himself ascribes his present excellent health.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

35 cents will attach LEVOY'S NEW CLIP to your eyeglasses. No pinching, tilting or falling. Quick repairs and proper filling of oculists' prescriptions at factory on premises. E. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone 2959—18th.

FASHIONABLE CARPETS!

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE!

Rug Attractions.

We offer this week a magnificent line of

Hand-Made Indian and Persian Rugs in Carpet Sizes.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

INDIA JEYPORE RUGS.

The very finest quality, in the new and popular delicate shades, highly suitable for drawing rooms, sizes averaging from 8x9 ft. to 10x12 ft., at the uniform price of $125.00 each. Worth double.

DOMESTIC RUGS

In CARPET SIZES, consisting of Axminsters, Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels, and Smyrnas, TWO LOTS—At $18.50 and $24.50 each.

Also a lot of smaller size Rugs, some Indias, Wiltons, and Smyrnas, at $5.00 each.

There is no more appropriate Xmas Gift than a Handsome Rug.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

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THE OPENING OF CONGRESS

The Initial Proceedings Were of a Routine Character.

Only Feature an Attack in the House on Virginia's New Constitution by Protesting Against Seating Member-Elect Glass.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The customary scenes were enacted to-day when the Fifty-seventh Congress convened to open its second and short session. The opening of Congress is a society as well as a political event, as is annually attested by the presence in the galleries of large numbers of handsomely gowned ladies, and this year was no exception to the rule. Notable among the visitors to-day was ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Prior to the hour for convening he visited among the members of the House first, and then among members of the Senate, in each instance meeting many old friends.

Neither house of Congress was in session long, as the feading of President Roosevelt's message had been deferred until to-morrow, and only one incident marked the otherwise routine character of the opening. This was the not altogether unexpected protest against the admission to the House of Carter Glass, elected from the Sixth Virginia District. It was referred to the proper committee.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

The scene in the Senate as the clock ticked on toward noon was a notable one. On all sides there was tumultuous mingling of greetings, jests, and congratulations. The galleries were filled to the last seat, with the exception of that set apart for the diplomats, where Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, and a friend had the space all to themselves. Thousands packed the galleries long before a Senator was to be seen on the floor. Ladies in brilliant costumes furnished a mass of color, which was rivaled by the mass of flowers on the desks below.

On the Republican side hardly a Senator had been overlooked by friends and admirers. There were roses and carnations, but there were chrysanthemums and then more chrysanthemums. What are called set pieces had been attempted only in one or two cases. Senator Platt of New York was masked behind a ship of immortelles four or five feet long, with sails set and prow headed toward the big golden clock that imperturbably measured the flight of time. On Senator Quay's desk was a simple bunch of long-stemmed American Beauty roses. On the desk of Senator Perkins of California was an immense mass of carnations, which came all the way across the continent for the occasion. There was a huge mass of roses on the desk of the venerable Senator Hawley, whose illness, it is said, will probably prevent his again appearing in the Senate. On the desk of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan lay a small sheaf of roses and palm leaves.

On the Democratic side there were not possibly so many floral tokens of remembrance, but there were many, and the oldest Senators seemed to have the most. Senator Cockrell and Senator Vest were flanked with large bouquets.

As the hands of the clock met at the hour of noon the gavel in the hands of President Frye fell with a sharp bang. The Rev. Forest Prettyman, who has been designated to act as the substitute for the Rev. W. H. Millburn, the blind Chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the opening prayer. As the prayer ceased President Frye uttered the formula of order that is so familiar to Senators and galleries: "The Senate will please be in order." Successively Senators Hale, Platt of Connecticut, and Cullom offered resolutions to notify the House that the Senate had met, and was ready for business, to provide for a committee to call on the President and tell him that both houses were prepared to receive his message, and to make "high meridian" the hour for assembling daily.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan then rose to announce the death of his late colleague, Mr. McMillan. This he did in a brief speech full of feeling. The announcement closed with the usual tender of a resolution adjourning the Senate as a mark of respect. A moment later the gavel again fell, with the announcement that the Senate was adjourned until noon to-morrow. In fourteen minutes, by the big gold clock across the Chamber, the Senate had reassembled for the last session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and adjourned for the day.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Compared with the Senate, the House was in session a long time, for it was 12:36 when adjournment was taken. Nothing of the least importance was done in that time, and as usual the opening day was more of a social than a business occasion. The members arrived early and did a lot of "visiting" among themselves, shaking hands, congratulating each other on their re-election, and renewing old acquaintances. By 11:30 so many were on the floor that the buzz of voices had become a steady roar.

The desks of most of the Republican members were covered with flowers, but the flowers on Democratic desks were few and far between. Last year Judge Goldfogle of New York had the biggest lot of flowers in the House, but this year only a few lay upon his desk, and he was the only New York Democrat who got any. Six lonely roses reposed disconsolately on the desk of Mr. McDermott of New Jersey.

The Republican side was in gorgeous contrast. Many of the pieces were of tremendous size. The biggest of them was at the desk of Mr. McConnell of Pennsylvania, who was defeated for the Fifty-eighth Congress. In fact, Pennsylvania was especially popular with the flower givers, and the desks of Mr. Foerderer and Mr. Adams of Philadelphia had mammoth tributes. It was curious, too, to note that those members who have been defeated for re-election were especially favored.

Some cynical observers in the galleries commented upon the fact that the more celebrated a Congressman is the fewer flowers he gets. There was not a single flower on the desk of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the next Speaker, and only a handful on the desks of Gen. Grosvenor and Col. Hepburn.

At 11:45 a sensation was caused by the appearance of Mr. Cannon. The sensation was created entirely by the alteration in his appearance. He seemed to have become "Mr. Cannon," and ceased to be "Uncle Joe." He was dressed in a new and sober suit of black, with a neat-fitting Prince Albert, and if anybody has ever seen "Uncle Joe" in that garb on the floor of the House, careful search failed to produce such a person to-day. But he had gone further and put a big pink in his buttonhole, bigger than any that Gen. Grosvenor ever wore, and the momentous change in his habits was considered little short of revolutionary. He was at once surrounded by a crowd of members and kept busy shaking hands and accepting congratulations and promises of support. Whenever a man stopped long enough to warrant it, "Uncle Joe" put his arm around him affectionately and talked confidentially in his ear.

After a ten-minute levee he broke away and started down the aisle toward his seat, stopping at every step to greet some enthusiastic member who was rushing forward to grasp his hand. Each one of these patted him on the back, and he always returned the compliment by putting his arm around him.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the House to order and was warmly applauded by the Republicans and a few Democrats. Then the Rev. Mr. Couden, the blind Chaplain, offered prayer, the members standing until he had finished. The Speaker directed the Clerk to call the roll, and immediately the uproar began again. It was impossible to hear the roll call until the Speaker banged his gavel and repeatedly called the House to order.

The resignations of Mr. Ray of New York and Mr. Hall of Pennsylvania were laid before the House, and then came the swearing of the new members. These were Augustus B. Gardner of Massachusetts, elected to succeed Secretary Moody; Alexander Billmeyer of Pennsylvania, to succeed Rufus K. Polk, deceased; Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, to succeed Charles A. Russell, deceased; John W. Dwight of New York, to succeed Mr. Ray; Morris Sheppard of Texas, to succeed John L. Sheppard, deceased; James J. Butler of Missouri, to succeed himself, he having been unseated at the last session, and Dewitt Flannigan of New Jersey, to succeed J. S. Salmon, deceased.

The attack upon the Virginia Constitution was made by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, who offered a resolution to refer Mr. Glass's credentials to the Committee on Elections No. 1. It turned out to be a more sweeping resolution than was anticipated. It proposed that "the credentials of Carter Glass, elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress from the Sixth Virginia District, be referred to his committee, and inquiry made as to whether they are based upon returns of a lawful election for Members of Congress held in Virginia Nov. 4, 1902, and upon what character of registration lists and under color of what Constitution or ordinances such election was held, and whether at said election the right of franchise was accorded to all citizens of Virginia alike, without regard to race or color, and whether any citizens of the United States who were entitled to vote for Members of Congress" were deprived of any rights.

In effect, the resolution reaches about the same end as Mr. Crumpacker's celebrated resolution to investigate the electoral conditions of the South, except that it is confined to one State. When members are elected from other Southern States the inquiry can, of course, be repeated in their cases, and thus the object desired by Mr. Crumpacker can be attained.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader, was about to move that the Taylor resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules. Mr. Taylor, however, said he was willing to have it referred to the Committee on Elections No. 1, and the Virginia Democrats told Mr. Richardson not to object. It was so referred. Mr. Taylor is Chairman of that committee, which has a membership of six Republicans and three Democrats.

After this Gen. Bingham, the "Father of the House," moved that a committee be appointed to unite with the Senate committee in waiting upon the President and informing him that Congress was ready for business. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Bingham, Hitt, and Richardson of Tennessee. The other routine resolutions were adopted, and then the only speech of the day was made by a gentleman who had been a member of the House about fifteen minutes. This was Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut, who made a brief speech announcing the death of his predecessor, Mr. Russell. He offered the usual resolutions of regret, and then moved that, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourn until to-morrow, which was done.

MR. SELIGMAN'S MISSION.

New York Banker Sees Dr. Hill at the State Department Regarding the Venezuelan Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Isaac N. Seligman of New York called at the State Department to-day to broach his project for floating a Venezuelan loan, having been referred to the department by the President.

Secretary Hay not having returned to Washington, Mr. Seligman saw Dr. Hill. Neither of the parties to the conference cared to make any statement as to what took place, but it is known that the State Department has not changed its attitude as to the undesirability of embarking upon a policy that might involve it in the financial troubles of the South American republic. It is regarded at this time as especially desirable to avoid endangering the relations which the United States Government now enjoys with President Castro, who, it has every reason to believe, is about to do full justice to all American interests in Venezuela.

For this reason the news from Berlin that Germany and Great Britain are likely to adjust their disputes with Venezuela has given great satisfaction here. It is believed here that Castro will now settle the few outstanding claims of United States citizens against the Venezuelan Government.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In view of the apparent misunderstanding that prevails in some quarters in the United States with regard to Isaac N. Seligman's mission to Washington, it can be authoritatively stated that there is no desire on the part of the Venezuela delegation that the United States should offer any guarantee whatsoever. No such suggestion has been made, nor is that idea palatable to the interests which set the present movement on foot.

There was no further motive in the matter than was stated in the previous dispatches from here, viz., to acquaint the Washington authorities with the suggested plan of settlement, so that in case any European power in the meantime took aggressive measures the State Department would be in possession of information regarding Venezuela's intentions.

From private information obtained here it appears that non-official representations with a view to securing the moral support of the United States in such a contingency are making favorable progress.

CARACAS, Dec. 1.—President Castro has twice sent for United States Minister Bowen in the last few days, and has had prolonged interviews with him, at which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was present.

Both the President and Mr. Bowen refused to be interviewed on the subject.

New Office for B. B. Odell, Sr.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Benjamin B. Odell, father of Gov. Odell, was on Saturday elected President of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Major Wilbur H. Weston. Mr. Odell has been Treasurer of the company since its organization, and he will temporarily fill both positions. Charles H. Halstead, auditor of the company, and for many years confidential clerk of Major Weston, has been elected Secretary, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Frank G. Kimball.

Harvard Gets Statue of Charles Sumner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—A bronze statue of Charles Sumner, Harvard, 1830, anonymously given to the City of Cambridge, is being placed in position on a pedestal near Harvard Square. It will be unveiled to-morrow.

Twenty Hours Between East and West

New York and Chicago brought within less than a day's journey by the Pennsylvania Special. The appointments of the train are all that can be desired.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER OUT

Senor Concha Relieved of His Post at Washington.

HE OPPOSED THE CANAL GRANT

Obstacle in the Way of the Negotiations Between This Country and Colombia Is Now Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The obstacle that has stood in the way of the progress of negotiations between Colombia and the United States in regard to the acquisition of the Panama Canal route was removed to-day and the expectation now is that the matter will be speedily concluded. Señor Concha has been relieved as Minister of Colombia by orders from Bogota, and it is believed that Dr. Thomas Herran, the present Secretary of Legation here, will be accredited as Minister in the course of a few days. Meanwhile Dr. Herran is Chargé d'Affaires and has been clothed by his Government with full authority to prosecute the negotiations looking to a canal treaty.

Minister Concha has taken up a very peculiar and inexplicable attitude toward the negotiations. He professed to be favorable to the acquisition of the canal route by the United States and to the negotiation of a treaty which would promote that object. Yet he persisted in maintaining an attitude in regard to the most important point in connection with the acquisition of the Panama route, which prevented any progress being made with the negotiations. The United States Government, being bound by the limitations of the act of Congress, could not consent to construct the Panama Canal unless Colombia would guarantee perpetual control of the strip of land through which the canal is to pass. Minister Concha contended that such a grant would be in violation of the Constitution of Colombia, which forbids the abrogation of Colombia's sovereignty over any portion of her territory.

A different view is held by Secretary Hay on that point. A careful examination of the Constitution of Colombia established the fact that no specific provision was contained in that instrument prohibiting the grant asked for by the United States Government. It was also discovered by the State Department, from its representatives and other persons in Colombia, that there was no public sentiment there against granting all that was required by the United States. On the contrary, it was learned that the people of Colombia very generally were anxious for the completion of negotiations that would insure the construction of the canal through Colombian territory, and there was no disposition on the part of any class to raise technical objections.

To avoid any objection from Colombia, the United States did not seek to establish "sovereignty" over the proposed route, but simply urged that it should have perpetual control, as required by the Spooner act. Minister Concha, however, was unable to perceive any difference between "perpetual control" and conveyance of "sovereignty," and declined to proceed with the negotiations.

This condition of affairs was made known to the Colombian Government, with the result that Minister Concha has gone to New York "for his health," and Dr. Herran is directed to act as Chargé d'Affaires.

Dr. Herran called at the State Department this afternoon and communicated the news of the change in the Colombian Legation. He and his family are popular here, and there is no doubt but that the State Department would give its cordial assent to the succession of Dr. Herran as Minister.

ASBURY PARK BEACH FRONT.

Mayor Bradley's Resignation Accepted and a Committee Appointed to Arrange the Transfer.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Action taken by the Board of Aldermen at to-night's session, assures to the people of this resort the ocean beach front and the sewer system now the property of Founder Bradley, and the transfer, unless an unforseen hitch occurs, will be made before the end of the year. At to-night's meeting the resignation of Mayor Bradley was accepted as the first legal preliminary step. Following the acceptance of the Mayor's resignation a resolution was adopted accepting the terms and authorizing President Appleby to appoint a special committee to negotiate the details of the transfer in conjunction with City Attorney John F. Hawkins and Mr. Bradley's legal representative, Charles L. Corbin of Jersey City.

This conference will be held in New York City on Friday, when the necessary papers between the parties to the transaction will be drawn. This done a special election will be ordered to vote on the issue of bonds for the purchase of Mr. Bradley's holdings and a sufficient sum for the construction of a new steel board walk, casino, music stand, and bathing establishment.

It is contemplated by the city authorities to anticipate the sale of these bonds by inviting bids for plans and the construction of these improvements on the beach front and stipulating that the same shall be completed in time for the opening of the next Summer season.

ROME POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Newark (N. J.) Firm Gets Contract Over Lower Bidders, It Is Claimed.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Postmaster McAdam of Rome, custodian of the site for the proposed Government building in that city, has received word from the office of the supervising architect, Treasury Department, at Washington, that the contract for the erection of the building has been let to Fissell & Wagner of Newark, N. J., at the net amount of $46,670.

The original bid of Fissell & Wagner was $45,577. Among the bids, that of Pius Kerner & Son of Utica was the lowest, their figure being $43,900. The bids of Thomas C. McDermott of Utica at $45,870, and A. B. Stannard of New York City at $46,000, were lower than the figure at which the contract has been let.

No explanation has been made by the supervising architect as to why the Newark firm was awarded the contract over lower bidders, and Mr. Kerner intends to take the matter up to the authorities. He says his bid was in due form and that it was accompanied by a certified check for the required amount. The check has been returned to Mr. Kerner with no explanation of award, he says.

Ten Years for Stillman.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Claude L. Stillman, ex-Assistant Secretary for the Murphy Varnish Company, who pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, embezzlement, and larceny, was sentenced by Judge Skinner in the Court of Quarter Sessions here to-day to ten years in State prison.

Stillman received the sentence calmly. His wife, who is still in the city, was not present when the sentence was pronounced.

Negro Dead at Reported Age of 106.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Richard Van Buren, a negro, reported aged one hundred and six years, and who claimed to have been a slave in President Van Buren's family, is dead at Coveville, Saratoga County. He was a native of Maryland.

Royal Blue Line tours to Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4th. All expenses, including rail and hotel for three days, only $12 from New York. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

WOMEN FELL THIRTY FEET.

Horse Backed Through an Embankment Railing—The Animal Instantly Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Weyl, wife of George Weyl, coffee broker at 90 Front Street, New York, and her two sisters, the Misses Jessie and Sallie Sewell of Baltimore, were returning from a drive to-day when the horse balked and backed the carriage into a small railing, which broke. The party was toppled down a thirty-foot embankment and into a ravine.

The three women escaped with severe scalp wounds, Miss Sallie Sewell being the most badly injured. The horse was instantly killed and the vehicle badly damaged.

When the horse balked, Miss Florence Weyl alighted, just before the accident, in order to lead the frightened animal past a bridge. Her screams brought several men from the home of Dr. Oliver B. Dawson, through whose property the ravine runs. The injured women were unconscious when taken to Dr. Dawson's house. Later they were removed to the Weyl home, at Essex Fells.

Mr. Weyl said to-night that the ravine is lined with jagged rock and that he regarded the escape of the party from instant death as miraculous.

IMPORTING GERMAN STEEL.

$400,000 Worth of Billets Arrive at Baltimore in Four Months.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—According to figures given out by Collector of Customs Stone to-day, there has been a remarkable increase of steel billet importations from Germany at this port. During the past four months $400,000 worth of steel billets have been landed at Baltimore and sent to the great rolling mills of Pennsylvania to be converted into rails, trusses and other forms of manufactured steel.

In explanation of the recent import of the raw material by rolling mills, it is said that the blast furnaces are not now able to supply in sufficient quantity the billets demanded by the rolling mills and manufacturers of steel, and that these firms and corporations have been compelled to go abroad to get their material.

CASE AGAINST PACKERS.

Defense at Kansas City Hearing Blames Natural Causes for High Prices.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—The case against the packing houses for the alleged infraction of the Missouri anti-trust law, which has been in progress in the various packing centres throughout the State at intervals for he past three months, came up for its second hearing to-day before Judge J. A. Kinley, special commissioner.

The testimony introduced to-day indicates that the defense will try to prove that a combination does not exist as charged, and that the high prices cited by the State's evidence are due to the operation of the laws of supply and demand, the increased scarcity of feed and fat cattle, and other natural causes. The packers assert that during the season of 1901-1902, it cost 50 per cent. more to prepare cattle for market than in the previous year, and nearly twice as much as in the year 1899-1900.

Evidence was introduced touching the rigid system of Government inspection, showing that every possible precaution is taken to insure proper sanitation.

TRAINMEN WANT AN INCREASE.

Their Representatives from Western and Southwestern Roads Meeting in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Representatives of the trainmen on all Western and Southwestern railroads are here to ask for an increase in wages. Grand Master P. H. Morris, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, arrived in the city yesterday, and will take part in the deliberations.

The proposition for a 20 per cent. increase in wages was submitted to the membership several months ago, and a favorable vote returned. It is the purpose of the representatives of the organization while in Chicago to formulate plans and present their demands to the railroads. Officials of the union expressed the opinion that the demands would not cause any friction between the roads and the organization.

It was said a combination had been effected between the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen to make a concerted demand which will affect about 100,000 members of the two organizations.

DECISION AGAINST BREWERS.

Kansas City Court of Appeals Declares Combination There Unlawful.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—The Kansas City Court of Appeals decided to-day that the combination of brewers that exists in this city is a trust and as such it is expressly forbidden by the statutes of Missouri and is unlawful, and that any man who owes one of those brewers in the combination need not pay his bill and the brewer cannot collect the debt, even by going into the courts.

This decision was made in the suit of the Ferdhelm Brewing Company against a saloonkeeper who owed the company. In the lower court the company won the case and got judgment. This judgment was reversed to-day by the Court of Appeals, the judges concurring.

$25,000,000 RUBBER COMBINE.

New Concern, Independent of the Existing Trust, Proposed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Announcement was made here to-day of the proposed formation of a large combination in the rubber industry, to be known as the International Rubber Company, with a capital of $25,000,000. The concern, it is stated, will operate under the laws of New Jersey, incorporation papers having been prepared for filing at Trenton.

The combination is said to be backed by Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, and Philadelphia capitalists. According to its projectors, it will be operated independently of the company now controlling a majority of the rubber factories in this country.

Mrs. Louden Sane, May Claim Legacy.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 1.—Sheriff J. Sheridan Wells and a jury have decided that Mrs. Reta Stevens Louden, wife of Robert Louden, a well-known resident of Amityville, is sane and capable of managing her property. The applicant was the woman's husband, to whom she was married in June last. The action was a friendly one, and she now will be able to obtain control of her share of a fifty-thousand-dollar legacy, which had been withheld, as she had formerly been adjudged incompetent in Connecticut.

To Change New Hampshire Constitution

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—New Hampshire's seventh convention for the revision of her State Constitution will assemble here to-morrow. The convention's chief problem is a reduction in the membership of the House of Representatives.

Head of New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—A. Brittin was to-day chosen President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Luxurious Train to California

the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited,"

is the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

"Black and White" is all right,

the best Scotch Whisky made, and shows it.—Adv.

SUFFERING AT MARSEILLES

Many Destitute Passengers Held There by the Strike.

Are Huddled in Public Places—Appeal to the Government for Aid—8,000 Troops in the City.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 1.—The strike of stokers, sailors, and others here is assuming gravity with the arrival of many more steamships. The sailors and stokers on their arrival immediately leave their ships, and the passengers are unable to proceed to their destinations.

The number of belated passengers at Marseilles is now about 1,500. Many of the passengers bound for Algiers and Tunis are destitute. They are huddled in public places, and efforts are being made to raise a public loan to assist them until they can be forwarded to their destinations.

A delegation of delayed passengers for Algeria and Tunis waited upon the Prefect of the Department to-day. Their spokesman, the Assistant Mayor of Algiers, explained the consequences that an enforced stay at Marseilles would have upon those whose business demanded their presence in the towns to which they were proceeding, while, he said, many other poor people were now in an absolutely destitute condition. The Prefect promised to do his best to arrange for the transportation of the passengers by way of Port Vendres, and to make an appeal to the Government to give some assistance to the more needy among them. The passengers afterward held a meeting and decided to telegraph to Premier Combes and to the Resident General in Tunis calling attention to their grievous situation.

Tranquility prevails in the city to-night. Eight thousand troops are here, and the port is strongly patrolled, but nothing has occurred to call for the intervention of the military. At the moles and wharves work was almost completely at a standstill to-day. Vessels arriving from abroad, however, find no difficulty in discharging.

Three thousand five hundred strikers met this afternoon and adopted a manifesto demanding that the towing companies cease their service as regards French vessels. They also passed a resolution calling on all the engineers and stokers to abandon work within twenty-four hours, under penalty of being pronounced "false brothers."

The Captains of the coasting vessels have decided to remain neutral, but will refuse to sail if the crews are incomplete. The chief engineers have agreed to leave the steamships and the pet officers have also resolved to join the strikers if their vessels are ordered to put to sea, but in the meantime they wish to remain on board in care of them.

The steamship Mangoli sailed for Nice to-night with a crew composed of six Captains and six firemen. Among the delayed vessels is the steamer Chadoc, with 800 soldiers on board for Tonkin, but it is stated that she will sail to-morrow with a complement of naval sailors furnished by the Ministry of Marine.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Marseilles strike came up in the Chamber of Deputies this evening in the form of a question by M. Arène, who represents the Ajaccio Division of Corsica, regarding the intentions of the Government as to securing the transportation of passengers and freight to and from Corsica. It was not admissible, he said, that a French department, as the Island of Corsica was, should remain deprived of communication with France.

The Minister of Commerce in reply said that the policy of the Government in the matter of strikes was to maintain an attitude of neutrality toward both parties, to protect the workmen in the free exercise of their right to strike, and also to enforce regularity in the public services. The postal service was already fully assured, and there was not a single mailbag now delayed, but it was not possible to re-establish the passenger and freight traffic in the normal way. There were several means of doing so. One was to furnish sailors of the navy to the steamship companies, but the Government did not desire to do this, as it would be taking sides with the companies. Another means was to transport the passengers and freight on Government ships. If the Government thus should collect the tolls for the benefit of the State. The third way was to requisition the vessels of the companies and man them with sailors of the navy. The Government was still studying what was the best and most efficacious remedy to apply to the situation.

After a brief discussion the subject was dropped and the House adjourned.

LAKE STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

The Charles Hebard Grounded and Broke Up—Fourteen Lives Probably Lost.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 1.—The steamship Charles Hebard was wrecked at Point Mainse early to-day. She broke up and disappeared completely, and it is believed that her crew of fourteen men were all lost. The schooner Aloha, which the Heberd had in tow, is still missing on Lake Superior. The news of the disaster was brought by the steamship Ossifrage, which reached here this afternoon from Michipicoten. On approaching Point Mainse the Hebard was sighted ashore there. Not long afterward, in plain sight of the Ossifrage, the wrecked steamer broke up and disappeared from view.

The Charles Hebard was a wooden steamship of 763 tons burden. She was built in 1888, and was owned by Luther P. Graves of Buffalo, N. Y.

Schooner Lost in Lake Huron.

DETOUR, Mich., Dec. 1.—The schooner Celtic, in tow of the steamship Runnells, broke away from the steamship in the gale Saturday night when in the north end of Lake Huron, and it is feared has been lost with all on board. The Celtic carried a crew of eight.

BRANDY DISTILLERY RAIDED.

Three Arrests Made and 500 Gallons of Liquor Confiscated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—The distillery of the Russian-American Fruit Brandy Distilling Company, at 215 West Kinney Street, was raided by United States Revenue officers to-night. It is charged that the concern has been making false returns to the Government, and that a far superior grade of liquor has been manufactured than that on which the tax was being paid.

Samuel Schwartsmann, Samuel Hoff, and David Gibner, the proprietors of the concern, were arrested and locked up in the First Precinct Station House. Five hundred gallons of liquor and other stock was confiscated.

STEEL COMPANIES MERGE.

The Union and Sharon Start with Capital of $40,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—The merger of the Sharon Steel Company and the Union Steel Company became operative to-day. The new combination will start with a capital of $40,000,000. It will be known as the Union Steel Company.

Through the absorption of the Sharon company many of the offices now at Sharon will be brought to Pittsburg, where it is expected the general office will be situated.

A Word to the Ladies.

There is a ladies' maid on the Pennsylvania Special who will look out for all your wants. The twenty-hour journey to Chicago is brightened by her ministrations.—Adv.

It's Worth While to Cultivate a thirst, if a Dewar's Scotch highball's in sight.—Adv.

ACTOR KILLS AN ACTRESS.

Barry Johnston Shoots Mrs. Kate Hassett in Philadelphia and Then Attempts Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Kate Hassett, aged twenty-eight years, leading woman in Keith's Eighth Street theatre stock company, was shot and killed to-night by Barry Johnston, a well-known actor, who was formerly a member of Richard Mansfield's company and who is well known to theatrical people throughout the country. After the murder Johnston attempted suicide.

The tragedy occurred at Darien and Wood Streets, in Philadelphia's tenderloin. Johnston fired at his victim five times. Two of the bullets taking effect, one in the left breast and the other in the left arm. Johnston shot himself through the breast, and is not expected to live. The cause of the tragedy is believed to be jealousy.

WOMAN HURT BY AUTOMOBILE.

Mrs. Kortright an Occupant of the Machine — Battalion Chief Kinney's Wife Declines to Press a Charge.

An automobile in charge of Chauffeur John Shea of 272 Eighth Avenue, and in which was seated Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright of 15 East Fifty-sixth Street, struck Mrs. Thomas A. Kinney, wife of Battalion Chief Thomas A. Kinney, just as she was leaving Park & Tilford's store at Broadway and Twenty-first Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The machine backed into the sidewalk and crushed Mrs. Kinney's ankle.

Policeman Ryan assisted her into a cab, and she was driven to the West Thirtieth Street Station. It was her intention to press a charge against the occupants of the automobile, though their names were not then known. They learned through application at the offices of the New York Transportation Company at Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, where it was stated that Mrs. Kortright rented the machine by the month. Upon being taken to the station Mrs. Kortright assured Capt. Walsh that Mrs. Kinney was not injured, merely frightened.

She demanded to know why she should be detained, as she was losing valuable time. The Captain told her to inspect Mrs. Kinney's injuries if she doubted that such there were, but she demurred. Mrs. Kinney concluded not to press a charge, and Mrs. Kortright hastened away. The injured woman was taken to her home at 23 Montgomery Street.

FOOTBALL TICKET SCANDAL.

Investigation Into Exorbitant Prices Demanded for Army-Navy Game Seats at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—As a result of the number of tickets sold and the exorbitant prices asked by the scalpers for the West Point-Annapolis football tickets at Franklin Field Saturday afternoon a number of undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania will in all likelihood be suspended from the university. A student who did not hesitate to admit that he sold his tickets gave his side of the story to-day, as follows:

"Yes, I sold my seats. I paid $5 to join the Athletic Association. I joined the association simply to secure the West Point-Navy tickets. I was given two, which I sold for $20, making $15 by the transaction. I don't see what they can do about it. We are not afraid of being suspended. The members of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association do not seem greatly disturbed over the fact that a meeting of the board may be called."

The university students say the cadets of West Point and the middies of Annapolis were the greater offenders. It is demanded by Army and Navy Department authorities and the officers in charge of the soldiers and sailors that the matter be sifted to the bottom. The officers are wrought up to such a degree over the scalping scandal that there is great danger of few more army and navy games being played on Franklin Field unless a remedy is found at once. The same officers say that if it is found that the cadets and middies offended they will be punished.

DID NOT TAR AND FEATHER.

Verdict in the Case of Seven Men on Trial at Plymouth, Mass., on the Charge.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 1.—Not guilty was the verdict returned against each of the seven defendants from Marion, who for more than a week have been on trial in the Plymouth County Superior Court on a charge of riot and assault upon James McDonald, in which it is claimed McDonald was tarred and feathered, and assault on Mrs. Clark Potter, at Marion last August. The case went to the jury this afternoon.

During the day the arguments of counsel were made, and at 4:20 Judge Harris charged the jury. It was late this evening when the verdict was rendered.

OFFER OF JAMES J. HILL.

Proposed Rate for Transport to Philippines Thought a "Policy Move."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—James J. Hill's offer to the Government to transport private soldiers from Chicago to the Philippines at $25 per head and Government supplies on a minimum basis of 40 cents per 100 pounds or $8 a ton, is looked as a "policy move" in local railroad circles.

The rate is considered so low that even the excuse of Atlantic competition is accepted by a majority of traffic experts. The present move is looked upon as a bold attempt to drive the War Department out of the carrying business. By putting in a 40-cent minimum basis for a year or so, even at a loss, it is thought the Government might be led to the point where it would sell its transport.

Mr. Hill intends to use the Northern Pacific Steamship Company through its ally, the Boston Steamship Company.

MILLION FOR A GRANDSON.

Wife of Senator Clark's Son Presents Heir and Promise Will Be Kept.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Dec. 1.—The one-million-dollar offer of Senator Clark of this State for the first grandson has been won.

The wife of his son has presented him an heir, and the amount will be paid. It has been the dearest wish of the Senator.

Fire Nearly Destroys Arkansas Town.

ROGERS, Ark., Dec. 1.—Huntsville, the county seat of Madison County, a town of 600 inhabitants, was almost wholly destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The Court House, with most of the county records, was burned. Four business houses were burned. Among them were the Madison County Bank.

Printed the Message Ahead of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 1.—An evening paper here, The Capitol, published the President's message to-day after signing an agreement to hold it until released.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal because of its accuracy and completeness, the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co., for 20 years.—Adv.

Past historic places, through lovely scenery, you make the journey on any one of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

CANFIELD'S PLACE RAIDED BY MR. JEROME'S AXEMEN

The Famous Gambling House on West 44th Street Attacked.

Windows Beaten In by Attacking Party—Frank Farrell's Establishment Also Visited.

By far the most sensational raid of the series beginning with the activities of the Committee of Fifteen and continuing intermittently through the fusion administration, was the invasion last night of the gambling establishment of Richard A. Canfield, at 5 East Forty-fourth Street. District Attorney Jerome and Police Inspector Nicholas Brooks led the raid.

The District Attorney returned to the city yesterday after an absence of a week at his country home at Lakeville, Conn. Before leaving his office in the afternoon, Mr. Jerome said that he understood that many gambling places were running now, and that he supposed it would be necessary to "nail" some of these places, and that if it became necessary he would use explosives or tear down the front wall of one of them.

So, after dinner, the District Attorney and his assistants began their work. The night's round-up netted raids upon Canfield's, a visit to Frank Farrell's place at 33 West Thirty-third Street, and raids of several disorderly resorts both in the lower section of the city and in Harlem. It was a night of tremendous excitement in the Bohemian life of the city, and the police themselves have seldom seen anything like it.

But everything else paled into insignificence by the side of the Canfield raid. That is the most magnificent gambling house in the United States. For years it has been the dream of reform District Attorneys to get evidence against the place. For as long a period the resort has been the despair of all legal authority. But it has been the pet ambition of District Attorney Jerome to "bag" this famous place on one of his hunts for gamblers.

So far as practical results are concerned, the most conspicuous result was the finding of Richard A. Canfield, known as the "King of Gamblers," himself at home. No playing was in progress, but the District Attorney's faithful man, Joseph Jacobs, was on hand to pick out D. W. Bucklin, the manager of the place, and Bucklin was placed under arrest.

A large quantity of gambling paraphernalia was discovered by the District Attorney, this having been secreted away in a closet on the fourth floor. The fact that the whole building was lighted up when the raiders arrived gave rise to the suspicion that a "tip" might have gone out from some quarter, and that the Canfield forces had taken warning.

The raid was undertaken upon a warrant issued by Special Sessions Justice William E. Wyatt against "Richard Doe," on evidence furnished by Joseph Jacobs. Jacobs is the Western ex-Deputy Sheriff who obtained the evidence against Police Capt. Creeden and his wardman, Downes, which caused the dismissal of the latter from the force and the bringing of charges against the Captain. His record is that of one of the "smoothest" detectives that ever assailed New York's gambling fraternity.

FACT KEPT FROM LANTRY.

Everything preliminary to the raid was conducted with the greatest care. The warrant was placed in the hands of Inspector Brooks late in the afternoon. He detailed several patrolmen to assist him, and Deputy Police Commissioner Piper was on hand to render what aid he might. No communication of the intentions of the Inspector was made known to Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, in whose precinct the raid was made.

In order to avoid any suspicion, Inspector Brooks engaged an old, ram

actly relish the manner in which you come, but I shall extend every courtesy the house affords."

Thereupon the ruler of this gambling palace, with a fame like that of Monte Carlo, assumed the rôle of guide for the police through the labyrinths of his splendid establishment. District Attorney Jerome, however, proposed to make only such use of Mr. Canfield as he desired, and he followed where he would and went where he would.

The District Attorney closely examined every closet and side room. When he got to the second floor he found a splendid reception room, the walls of which were covered with silk, and in the middle of which there were vacant places where large gambling tables evidently had been. Around the sides of this room were mahogany chairs with high legs, as if to permit the one sitting in them to observe what was going on on top of a table.

"What are these chairs for?" someone asked.

"Oh, for the children," remarked Mr. Canfield, politely. "You know we have lots of children in this house."

It was on the fourth floor that the real excitement occurred. There Mr. Jerome found a closet door which was locked.

"Open that door," demanded the District Attorney.

"It contains only some private clothing and other things of no interest," the owner assured the visitors.

"Open that door," insisted Mr. Jerome, unconcernedly.

"I will not. It's an outrage upon a man's private property to invade his private home in this way," responded the proprietor, angrily.

"Well, smash it open then, officer," said Mr. Jerome to one of the policemen.

FOUND GAMBLING IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Canfield and his attorney, Mr. Delehanty, who was with him at the time, stood by in a rage. The District Attorney smiled.

When the door was smashed in it was found that this closet was packed full of gambling paraphernalia.

In the room back of the steel door the police discovered three roulette wheels, five small tables, used as poker tables, the police charge, and some 50,000 poker chips, all of ivory, and each bearing on both sides the three interlaced crescents like that on the stationery of the Molineux case, which is to be seen at every turn in the Canfield palace.

This stuff was all confiscated and taken to the Tenderloin Police Station in the patrol wagon.

The District Attorney utilized the private telephone in the Canfield house to order three patrol wagons to come to the place to take away the gambling prarphernalia. As it was removed from the building, the large crowd in front of the house stood by and watched in mute wonder.

"That looks like they have been playing penny ante on it," remarked some facetious youth when one particularly handsome poker table was carried out.

Joseph Jacobs was with the raiding party. When confronted by Canfield he said:

"I cannot identify this man as having been the dealer at any of the times I have played in this house."

The detective did identify D. W. Bucklin, however, who, Mr. Canfield said, was his manager. Jacobs said he had been "dealer." Bucklin was arrested and taken to the Tenderloin Police Station.

That the raid had been anticipated the police seem certain. The condition of the house indicated that such was the case, for nowhere in the entire establishment, from the basement to the fourth floor, on which are Mr. Canfield's private apartments, was there any sign of recent use.

That the raid was anticipated last night was also seemingly apparent, for the counsel for Canfield was in the house at the time the raid was made, although Mr. Canfield later said the lawyer had been dining late at Delmonico's, next door, and "had just dropped in to see me."

GUARDED THE REAR.

In order to cut off escape from any of the supposed players who might have been in the establishment, Inspector Brooks had ordered several of his men to go through the telegraph office at 535 Fifth Avenue and guard the rear of the building.

Just after the Inspector and his men had climbed through the window into the great parlor, the big colored porter who keeps guard over the front door opened it and offered to let any officers of the law in that way, but the Inspector and the others thought best to continue as they had started.

When the excitement was all over, Canfield himself invited reporters to go through the house.

"You see nothing whatever here indicating that any gambling has been going on," he said, "and nobody could find any evidence of gambling in this house. Of course I don't like it that my house should have been invaded in this way, but I will say that Mr. Jerome and the Inspector were most courteous in their treatment of me personally. They very kindly consented to let my private papers alone. They found absolutely no evidence against me in this house. As to the paraphernalia they discovered, that was merely some property from my country place in Rhode Island. It does not belong here at all. It's all right, however. I don't care. It'll all come out in the wash."

It was the first time Richard A. Canfield had ever held open house since his luxurious place was established. The place he exhibited was one of unusual splendor. There was an extent of gilding and decoration to be found in few even of the most splendid private residences.

When the members of the raiding party were going through the place each of them carried a small hammer, with which they were to seek for hidden drawers and paneled doors. The raiders did not tap lightly on the walls, and several times Mr. Canfield begged them not to strike so hard, as he feared they would break the frescoing and otherwise damage the walls.

Once a detective struck a handsome interlaced monogram of mother of pearl and a great piece of the precious pearl fell to the polished floor with a crash.

Canfield frowned, and looked pleadingly at Mr. Jerome. The District Attorney smiled.

On the first floor there was to be found nothing but a handsome mahogany table, about twelve feet in length and some four feet wide. This sat well in the middle of the floor of the big front room. Arranged stiffly about the walls of the room were a number of high-backed chairs, of mahogany and of antique pattern. On the walls were beautiful specimens of inlaid mother of pearl monograms and tracings.

On the ceiling were types of the highest art of the fresco painter and artist; throughout the rooms were great pillars all gilded and resplendent in gold tracings of flowers and the like. The floor of hard wood and of the highest polish imaginable, was covered with Brussells carpet so soft as to be perfectly noiseless when one stepped across it

MOTHER OF PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Up the dining stairway, where the mother of pearl ornamentation continued, the raiding party, accompanied by the sound of tapping steel hammers against concrete walls and gilded balustrades.

On the second floor, or what the police describe as the "playing floor," were two large rooms, on the back and one in the front, the latter being considerably the largest. In this room was another of the large mahogany tables, two or three smaller round tables, covered with green cloth, and a few more of the high-backed chairs sitting stiffly against the walls. Here the ornamentation was no less gorgeous and magnificent than on the floor below.

On this floor too was a big roll-topped desk of the finest polished mahogany. This was not broken open, as Mr. Canfield, when the police approached it, stepped up, pulled some keys from his pocket and threw the rolling lid back with a slam. He looked about in triumph at the police as he did so. On this floor nothing was found.

On the third floor were three bedrooms. Each was elaborately furnished, and each was prepared as though for a guest, but each appeared not to have been used for some time. In one of these three rooms, somewhat larger than the other two, was a magnificent brass bedstead, covered over with a lace counterpane of the finest mesh, and over and around which was draped a beautiful lace canopy.

SLEDGE USED IN FRANK FARREL'S PLACE.

District Attorney Jerome Finds the Thirty-third Street "Castle" Has Steel-Barred Opening to Next House—Raid at Ludlam's.

Two raids were made by Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station and his men last night. One was at Frank Farrell's, 33 West Thirty-third Street, the house made famous by its steel portico and door, which were supposed to be police-proof.

It was there that a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was assaulted a few weeks ago when sent to investigate the character of the house. The other was Louis Ludlam's, in Fortieth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.

Capt. Walsh and his men appeared in the rear of the Farrell house at about 11:30 o'clock. There is a vacant space there, where a building is in course of erection. They attracted considerable attention from passersby by peering through the back windows, talking, and gesticulating to each other, so that some even began to make fun of them. Hundreds of guests from the Waldorf-Astoria watched the proceedings.

Finally the Captain went away, and a few minutes after was seen coming down to the front of the house from Fifth Avenue with two other men, carrying a long painter's ladder. They carefully set this before the house, resting it against the second-story window. When they had it in position they went to the front door and rang the bell. The summons was promptly answered by a negro servant, and the trio were admitted without delay.

Nothing developed on the outside until Mr. Jerome and Capt. Piper, having finished with Canfield's, came down and joined Capt. Walsh in the Farrell house. They found everything of extreme elegance, from the parlors to the kitchen in the fourth floor, but there was not a single evidence of gambling about the whole place.

The only unusual equipments they found were a heavy gate on the roof barring approach to the house from that direction. In a small bedroom on the top floor, Mr. Jerome found a brass headed tack in the floor of a clothes closet. He was convinced that it was a push button of some sort, and he sounded the back of the closet.

It gave forth a hollow sound. Sledge hammers were brought, and in a short time the pine boards composing the back of the closet were shattered and a massive steel door disclosed opening into the adjoining house, 31 West Thirty-third Street. They attacked that door, but it resisted their efforts up to 2 o'clock this morning. When the door yielded to the sledges and crowbars, the police found what they expected—magnificent gambling layouts. There were five faro tables and three roulette wheels, and any number of smaller devices.

They then removed from the house two prisoners, although up to then it had not been known that any one was arrested. One of these was a white man, said to be a brother of Farrell, and the other was a colored man, said to be a "look-out." Their names were not given. They were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Further investigation of the premises at No. 31 showed that the two upper floors had been fitted up for gambling purposes, while the lower floors were devoted to offices for legitimate lines of trade.

Lewis Ludlam's house, in Fortieth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, was invaded by Sergts. Shibles and Fitzgerald of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Detectives O'Neill, Hall, and Baxter accompanying them. They attacked the building by means of a ladder run up to the second story.

O'Neill rushed to the top of the ladder just as it was placed, and it slipped as he reached the top, throwing him headlong through the glass. The window was barred and he saved himself from a fall to the street by clutching the irons. The clamor had hardly subsided when a polite negro came out on the doorstep.

"Won't you come in this way?" he asked.

The police left the ladder and entered the house. In some rooms they found a few red, white, and blue disks that looked as though they might be poker chips, but the nearest approach to gambling that they found was in the parlor, where several well-dressed men of serious mien were tossing large rings over ten pins that stood in the parlor.

Neither money nor chips were in evidence there, and the light conversation was altogether on matters of general public interest. Below stairs dinner was awaiting service. The menu set at the table counted up fifteen courses.

RAIDS UP AND DOWN TOWN.

District Attorney Active in East Side Arrests for Keeping Disorderly Houses.

On warrants issued by Justice Holbrook, in the Court of Special Sessions, and said to have been obtained at the instigation of District Attorney Jerome, three alleged disorderly houses were raided in the Mulberry Street Precinct last night. Three other men were arrested on charges of violating the excise law. When the six prisoners were arraigned in the Mulberry Street Station, before Sergt. Arnett, they were confronted by District Attorney Jerome, two of his assistants, and Deputy Police Commissioner Piper. District Attorney Jerome told the Sergeant he must see that no bonds were taken for the prisoners unless the bondsmen gave real estate as security.

The prisoners in the alleged disorderly house cases said they were Nicola Lama of 168 Mulberry Street, Nicola Capporallo of 118 Mott Street, Isaac Silverman of 185 Cherry Street, and Marie Philockermer of 734 Elizabeth Street.

Those charged with violation of the excise law are Gerano Jacolucci, 26 Spring Street; Edward Impesata, 205 Hester Street, and Raffael Tenza, 198 Grand Street.

In each case the complainant against the alleged offender is connected in some manner with the office of the District Attorney. The Mulberry Street Station is in command of Capt. John T. Stephenson, known as "Peaches," from having testified during the Lexow investigation as having been presented at one time with a basket of that fruit. The Inspector is Donald Grant.

Capt. Wendell of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, with a dozen policemen in plain clothes and a patrol wagon, raided the Ontario Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, late last night. It is a Raines law hotel, run by Bernhard Smith, the police charge. Smith and two other men were arrested, as were six women.

Capt. McCluskey of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station decided to go raiding last night as well as some other Captains about town, and, taking Detectives Mooney and Lynch with him, he went to the tea store of Sam Wah & Co. at 163 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where he went through a long hall to the back and knocked at a door.

A Chinaman called out, and Capt. McCluskey shouted "Reilly," which was the password, as his detectives had learned. The door was opened, and, the Captain says, three white women and two white men were lying in bunks smoking opium from three "layouts" which he confiscated. He arrested Dan Sin as the alleged proprietor. The women said they were Nelly Clark, Nelly Kelly, and Annie Jukin.

Violated New Orleans "Jim Crow" Law

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—Julius Weis, one of the wealthiest cotton merchants of New Orleans, was to-day fined $25 for violating the Wilson separate-car law. He sat in the section reserved for negroes and declined the conductor's request to get up because there were no empty seats in the white section.

NEEDS OF THE NATION

Topics at the Advent Missionary Meetings of Episcopalians.

Bishop Brewer Says Christian Men Should Be in Legislative Halls and Executive Chairs.

Episcopalians filled the main auditorium of Carnegie Hall last evening at the most important service of the Advent Missionary meetings of the week. Bishop Potter presided, and on the platform beside him were some of the distinguished leaders of the Church in the country. The subject for special discussion was "Christianity and the Nation," and the principal addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; Bishop Brewer of Montana, and the Right Rev. D. S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri.

Bishop Potter said that the Church's responsibility for missionary work would be strengthened by the meetings this week in Episcopal churches. He introduced Bishop Brewer of Montana, who said that what the Nation needs is Christian men in the legislative halls, in the executive chairs, and the Government offices from the lowest to the highest. "We want this Republic of ours," he said, "to be an example of righteousness and truth to the nations of the world."

Bishop Brewer then referred to the good that would come out of arbitration, both at the Hague and by the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the coal strike, and said that the Stars and Stripes and the British Jack, floating side by side, would compel universal peace. Concluding his address, Bishop Brewer said:

"Four years ago, through no seeking of ours, we became involved in a war with Spain which brought us responsibilities which could never have been foreseen. These new difficulties will have to be settled fairly, and the Nation needs the guidance of Christian statesmen in order that we may administer the responsibilities for the betterment of the people that have come under the flag. We must do our duty to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and we must plant and uphold missions there and pray for and support them as long as we live."

The topic chosen by the Rev. Dr. Huntington for his discourse was "The Gospel for the Modern City." He said that it was not strange that in a community wherein 40 per cent. of the population was urban and where, according to the statistics, only 40 per cent. attended public worship, a great revival should be held. "The wording of the subject," he said, "would seem to imply that the modern city is overwhelmingly modern, and that it must have a modern gospel of its own. I don't believe that." Dr. Huntington then compared a typical ancient city and a modern city, and chose for his examples Athens and New York.

In the course of his remarks he said: "In the year 430 B. C. Athens was under boss rule, and within the lifetime of men still living New York has been governed by a boss. As between Boss Pericles of Athens and Boss Tweed of New York there probably was not so very much difference."

"We want a revival of personal religion," he said. "The best religious interviews I could point out as having been given recently are those of Mr. Schwab of the Steel Trust and of Mr. Stokes, who recently announced his intention of going to do missionary work in the slums. Mr. Schwab told how he had given his whole soul to getting rich and how at last it dawned upon him that he could not live by steel alone."

Bishop Tuttle's subject was "Following the Population."

Old Trinity Church was crowded at the first special Advent Missionary noonday meeting yesterday, when the speaker was the Lord Bishop of Thetford, England, who addressed himself to the business men present.

He said that while a century ago only one-third of the earth was under the white man's rule, now all the known earth, or about two-thirds, is under his dominion. Following the same standard, he said, a century hence the white man will control the entire earth.

Meetings were held during the day in many other churches. Bishop Partridge of Kyoto, Japan, conducted the services in St. Paul's Chapel. Bishop Partridge and President G. W. Smith of Trinity College spoke later in the afternoon in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 336 West Fifty-seventh Street. There the Bishop attacked a belief that missionary preachers are men without professional skill or standing. Dr. Smith said that a missionary enterprise that did not embrace teaching might as well have its epitaph written when it is started.

Dr. Smith reported that the denomination had 279 colleges, with 19,428 students, in the heathen lands, and that most of the pupils are young men, who are being educated for work among their own people.

MYSTERY OF TRANCE GIRL.

Pathologists Still Unable to Determine the Cause of Nellie Corcoran's Death.

Thirty physicians, representing nearly every branch of medical science, assembled last night in a room in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. They convened mainly for the purpose of hearing what caused the death of Nellie Corcoran, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital on the morning of Nov. 8, after a long period of unconsciousness.

Dr. Homer E. Biggs, a pathologist; Dr. H. M. Brooks, another pathologist, and Dr. McGuire, all of whom had witnessed the autopsy, read papers which failed to tell what had caused the girl's death. Dr. Brooks was looked upon as one who would certainly shed some light on the mystery, but his paper was along the same line as the others.

When Dr. Brooks had finished, Dr. Northrop asked:

"Dr. Brooks, will you please tell me what I am going to tell my furnace man in the morning? He wants to know what killed Nellie Corcoran, and if I tell him what you said I can see my finish."

"Inflammation of the brain," replied Dr. Brooks.

"I think shortness of breath will be better and insure my safety," remarked Dr. Northrop.

Dr. Biggs reviewed the history of the case, and Dr. McGuire said that Dr. Biggs had entirely covered his field of thought in the case. It was generally agreed by the doctors that the cause of the girl's death was still a mystery, though Dr. Brooks said that he was sure he could definitely state it within a few days.

CHADSEY PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

His Bail Fixed at $10,000 and the Prisoner Remanded.

Benjamin F. Chadsey, the lawyer who was brought from San Francisco Sunday charged with grand larceny in that he retained monies due to a client, was arraigned in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. His counsel, Walter G. Rooney, pleaded not guilty for him and made a motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury.

This motion was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Roy, who said that his office would like to have notice of such a motion. The matter was laid over for further hearing, and Judge Aspinwall fixed bail at $10,000, which was not furnished The defendant was remanded.

POLICEMAN ARRESTS WIFE.

Charges Her with Habitual Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct.

Policeman Prochet of the McDougal Street Station, and living at 415 West Forty-seventh Street, was the complainant against his own wife in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Brann yesterday. He charged her with being an habitual drunkard.

Prochet told his story with considerable emotion. It was to the effect that his wife had resisted all his efforts to reform her, had broken up his home, and made disturbances in the neighborhood so often that he had come to the conclusion that the only course was to have her committed.

Magistrate Brann adjourned the case until witnesses could be heard, and Prochet led his wife back to the McDougal Street Station to be locked up.

DECORATED PORCELAINS.

Vienna and French Vases in sizes and forms suitable for Pedestals; decorations by well-known European artists.

Jardinières and Lamps with Vienna decorations.

HALL CLOCKS. Finely Carved Oak and Mahogany Clock Cases fitted with the Elliott movements. Also Mantel Clocks and Clock Sets.

CABINETS. Gold Leaf and Solid Mahogany Curio and Music Cabinets.

B. Altman & Co. Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Pearl Necklaces

The possession of a string of beautiful pearls is a source both of pleasure and of profit, for they are steadily increasing in value.

We have recently completed a number of fine pearl necklaces and collarettes, which we are offering at prices that cannot be duplicated. An inspection invited.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son.
JEWELLERS,
56 West 23d Street.

TAXATION REDUCTION PLAN

Chamber of Commerce to Take Action on the Subject.

Deputy Controller Stephenson's Suggestion Approved by Taxation Committee—Also Exemption of Mortgages from Taxation.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday action is to be taken on two reports from the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation. One of these approves the plan that was submitted by Deputy Controller Stephenson, with the approval of Mr. Grout and the City Administration, for reducing taxation in the city, and was presented at the meeting on Nov. 6.

The other report approves Senator Stranahan's bill for the exemption of mortgages from taxation. The members of the committee are George F. Seward, Charles S. Fairchild, Alexander E. Orr, Clarence H. Kelsey, Joseph C. Hendrix, Frank H. Scott, and Isaac N. Seligman.

The plan, as described by the committee, is to ask the Legislature to authorize the issue of bonds to be called General Fund Bonds, such bonds to be sold to the Sinking Fund Commissioners only, and to them only to the extent of the excess of revenue. The report said:

Under the plan the Commissioners would buy other than general fund bonds to the extent necessary to meet eventual obligations and would buy general fund bonds with excess monies, and the amount of the excess monies so released would go into the treasury of the city and would by so much diminish the amount to be raised by taxation. The reduction of the amount to be raised by taxation in the sum of more than eight millions of dollars a year is an object of such importance that the plan cannot but be favored by the Chamber, provided it does not run counter to contract obligations, and as a consequence bear the taint of repudiation.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, as at present advised, believes that the plan for the reduction of taxation proposed by the city authorities is of great importance, well devised, and that steps to put it into effect should be taken.

The report on the taxation of mortgages said:

Last Winter, on motion of Senator Stranahan, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to do away with the taxation of mortgages under the general property tax provisions of law, and to impose instead a tax or fee of one-half of 1 per cent. on the recording of mortgages, this to be done at once, and the mortgage to be free thereafter. This bill was amended and improved in committee, but failed of passage.

Your committee at that time brought before the Chamber a report and a resolution approving this bill, as amended, as likely to afford substantial relief, and the Chamber adopted the resolution. Your committee now recommends the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Chamber reaffirms its adhesion to the principle that mortgages should be exempt from taxation because such taxation is, in effect, double taxation, because it increases interest rates on mortgages, because its incidence is often unequal and often productive of distress, and because the results in revenue are inconsiderable.

Resolved, That this Chamber, while adhering to the principle that mortgages should not be taxed at all believes that the bill mentioned above would give substantial relief to taxpayers, that it should be accepted by the interest concerned as a long step in the direction of complete exemption, and requests the Committee on Taxation to present the matter to the Governor and Legislature accordingly.

WARMEST NOVEMBER IN YEARS.

Forecaster Emery Issues a Statement at the Weather Bureau.

Forecaster Emery gave out a statement regarding the month of November last night at the local Weather Bureau, in which he said:

"The month of November, 1902, with a mean temperature of 50 degrees was the warmest November on record, a record covering a period of thirty-two years. The daily average temperature was 10 degrees greater than the daily average temperature in November of last year. In November, 1901, the temperature fell below freezing on ten different days This November the temperature fell below freezing only once and then on the 29th.

"The next warmest November was in 1900 with a mean temperature of 49 degrees. The coldest November on record was in 1873, with a mean temperature of 37 degrees. In November of that year the temperature fell below freezing on nineteen days.

"The total precipitation in November, 1902, was 1.19 inches, the smallest amount in any November during the past twelve years."

Portrait of Dorman B. Eaton.

A portrait of the late Dorman B. Eaton, painted by Carroll Beckwith, will be hung in the home of the City Club to-morrow night with appropriate ceremonies. A committee consisting of J. Noble Hayes, Frederick Middlebrook, and Alfred R. Conkling was appointed several months ago to select a memorial.

POLICEMEN ASKED TO TELL

City Club Inquires What They Think of Col. Partridge.

Facts as to Blackmail, Sale of Promotions, and Personal Views of Superiors in General Are Requested.

In an effort to gain inside information regarding the workings of the Police Department under the present administration a sub-committee of the City Club, at present conducting an investigation with that object in view, has hit upon a novel plan. To some members of the club, and others among their friends who have occasion to come in contact with members of the force, blanks containing a set of questions have been sent with the request that they be returned with such answers as have been obtained. The questions, twenty-five in number, are directed to the rank and file of the department.

Some of the questions are rather pertinent, and it is said to be the idea of the committee to make them public after answers have been received. Some of these questions are:

What is your idea of the condition of the police force under the present regime?
What do you know regarding the prevalence of blackmail and bribery in the department at present?
What do you think of the manner in which the affairs of the force are conducted?
What do you think of the way the excise law is enforced?
What do you know about the influence of Devery in the department?
What is the reputation of the Captains and Inspectors among the men?
Which Captains and Inspectors do you think are honest?
What do you think of Inspector Cross?
What do you think of Capt. Titus?
What do the men think of their retention at Police Headquarters?
What is the general opinion among the men about Commissioner Partridge?
What do the men think about Capt. Piper?
To your knowledge, are appointments and promotions paid for at present in the department?
What information have you regarding the sale of civil service papers in the department?
What do the men think about the retirement of Policeman O'Neil by Commissioner Murphy?
What percentage of the men voted for Mayor Low?
What percentage voted for Color?
Why this difference?

This inquiry is to be conducted on strictly confidential lines, and those furnishing answers will be fully protected, it is announced.

CAPT. HAUGHEY WOULD RETIRE.

Disconcerted by Finding That He Still Has Several Years to Serve Before Being Pensioned.

Capt. William R. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday visited Police Headquarters for the purpose of arranging for retirement, and it was said that his application was actually in the hands of Commissioner Partridge. That Haughey angrily denied later at the station house.

"I haven't made application for retirement," he said. "When I do you'll know of it."

Deputy Commissioner Piper late in the afternoon told what actually happened. Early in the morning it seems Capt. Haughey went to Clerk George B. Stone at Headquarters and asked for a blank form of application for retirement. Mr. Stone found that the Captain was born in May, 1850, and that although he has served an even thirty years, he was still not eligible for retirement, not being fifty-five years old, as required by the new charter in the case of all who are not veterans of the Civil War. Capt. Haughey got his blank, however, but did not fill it in.

Capt. Haughey made three ineffectual attempts to see Col. Partridge and at last had a three-minute interview with him, at which he was told that as he was not a veteran he would not be eligible for a retirement on a pension until he was fifty-five years old. The Captain maintained, however, that he had the right to retire under the old Charter, as it was in force when he joined the force. Col. Partridge said that he didn't take that view of the situation, but promised that he would get a ruling from Corporation Counsel Rives. With that assurance Capt. Haughey went away much discomfitted.

C. F. Kelly, in Custody, Off to St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Charles F. Kelly, the ex-Speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates, who was arrested on his arrival here from Europe last Friday on the charge of bribery, left for St. Louis at 11:20 o'clock to-night in custody of Detective McGrath of that city.

Valentine Divorce Suit On.

Mrs. Grace I. Valentine's suit for divorce against Charles C. Valentine was on trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Hall yesterday. Mrs. Valentine played the part of detective, she says, and named a Miss Stowaway, who was in court, as was the plaintiff. Mr. Valentine took the stand and denied every charge. The case will be continued to-day.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

At "The Linen Store."

The beauty, breadth and character of our Holiday Handkerchief Display can only be measured by what you have seen at "The Linen Store" in the past.

Handkerchiefs have always been one of our specialties, and almost fifty years of experience has taught us what people of good taste require and where it can best be secured in the markets of the world.

Our stock, to-day, is richer, more varied, and wider than ever before.

Here are handkerchiefs of the finest texture; beautifully hemstitched or exquisitely hand-embroidered—perfect specimens of a gentle art.

Rich handkerchiefs of real Valenciennes, Duchess, and Point Laces; always in vogue and than which there is no more appropriate or acceptable gift.

Choice little novelties in Glove Handkerchiefs; some new Parisian Handkerchiefs showing dainty color motifs; and a beautiful collection of soft, sheer lawn handkerchiefs, with dainty lace trimmings, from far-off Armenia.

Besides these there is every grade of hemmed and hemstitched handkerchiefs for men, women and children—and every one, whether costing 10c. or $100, is of absolutely pure linen.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

A $50.00 Overcoat for Men at $36.00

Made-to-Order, with Silk Lining,

just to prove that ours are the cleverest craftsmen that ever threaded a needle. Individuality and character are subtlely, yet elegantly, expressed in every garment. We make an Overcoat to order for fifty dollars that we know you cannot surpass no matter who your tailor may be. We want you to know it; we want your friends to know it, too. For this reason we'll take five hundred orders at THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS instead of fifty. It's the quickest way to prove it. Your choice of fine imported coatings in shades of Oxford, Cambridge or black. Best silk merveilleux or satin du chine lining throughout.

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

BEST & CO.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Outfitting.

Why waste time and effort in needless shopping, when you can find in our establishment every known requisite for your Children's Complete Outfitting, with the absolute certainty of finding the newest and best assortment in every line and at the lowest prices for which reliable articles are obtainable, besides the added satisfaction of knowing that your children's clothing is thoroughly correct and in every way the most satisfactory that money can purchase.

We manufacture largely and sell direct to the consumer at one moderate profit.

60-62 West 23d Street.

B & K

BETTER CLOTHING

It is by making Better Clothing—not cheaper—that we expect to win your confidence.
If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
That is our rule in making clothing.
Suits and Overcoats, $12—$40.

Browning, King & Co.

COOPER SQUARE WEST (NEARLY OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

Mediterranean Steamship Service.

The North German Lloyd will place its two new large twin-screw steamships König Albert and Prinzessin Irene, originally constructed for the tropics, and now running on the Imperial Mail Service to China, on the Mediterranean Line from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa during the coming traveling season.

New Publications.

Please ask your newsdealer for number two out to-day.

THE READER

A LITERARY MAGAZINE WITHOUT A DULL PAGE IN IT.

Old Age. An essay. By Alice Brown.
The Literary Guillotine II.: The People against John Kendrick Bangs and James Brander Matthews.
Reminiscences of an Interviewer.
Food and Drink for Babes. By Charles Macomb Flandrau.
The Making of Contributors. By Rollin Lynde Hartt.
The Crime of the Century, by Peter McArthur, and 20 other original contributions.

Over one hundred pages of entertaining reading.

VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION ATTACKED IN CONGRESS

Brought About by John S. Wise, Counsel for the Negroes.

Conference Just Before the Session Opened Determined on the Attack—Members of the House Surprised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The attack on the Virginia State Constitution, which was begun in the House to-day by Representative Taylor of Ohio, was the outcome of a conference held just before Congress met. Up to this morning Mr. Taylor knew nothing of the matter, and had no idea of presenting a resolution.

John S. Wise of New York, counsel for the Virginia negroes who are attempting to have the Virginia Constitution tested, spent last night in going around to prominent Republican Congressmen and trying to get them to object to the swearing in of Mr. Glass of Virginia. He did not get anybody last night, but some of those whom he saw were inclined to favor his scheme, and a conference was called for to-day. Mr. Taylor was invited to attend the conference, and he agreed to offer the resolution, which was thereupon drawn up.

The thing was sprung so suddenly that there was no chance for the Republicans who favor the plan to find out what the sentiment of their party is. For this reason Mr. Taylor did not ask for immediate action, but instead had the resolution referred to his own committee. Before action is taken the Ohio man and those who favor the Wise scheme will ascertain the sentiment of the Republican leaders toward this new method of stirring up the negro question. For similar reasons the House Democrats made no objection to the resolutions.

In some respects the new plan has advantages over the Crumpacker method. It is not on its face so open to the charge that it is for the purpose of manufacturing partisan capital. Mr. Crumpacker's supporters are not overenthusiastic about it because they want the whole Southern situation investigated. On the other hand, it is argued that the Glass investigation will reach pretty much the same result. The Crumpacker men, it is understood, will vote for the resolution, though they are lukewarm about it and prefer their own way.

BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Among Them Some Measures Aimed at Trusts—Plan for a National Good Roads Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The number of bills introduced in the House to-day was not very large for the first day of the session. The first bill introduced was offered by Representative Brownlow of Tennessee, and provided for the establishment of a good roads bureau in the Department of Agriculture with an appropriation of $60,000,000.

"The proposition," explained Mr. Brownlow, "is to provide a method of co-operation between the Federal, the State, and the municipal Governments on the matter of road building. The money of the Government is to be spent only when an equal amount is put with it by the locality in which the road is to be built." The bill, he said, is modeled on the New York State law.

A number of bills were introduced to-day affecting commercial combinations, but none are Administration measures. A joint resolution offered by Representative H. C. Smith of Michigan proposes an amendment to the Constitution conferring on Congress power to define, regulate, prohibit, and dissolve trusts, monopolies, &c.

Representative Hepburn of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the employment of special counsel and agents of the Department of Justice, to conduct proceedings, suits, and prosecutions in the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. A bill introduced by Representative Snook of Ohio aims at securing evidence in such suits, and provides that no one shall be excused from testifying. All measures on this subject were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Representative Cannon introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the anthracite coal strike commission appointed by the President. The bill provides that the members may receive such compensation within the limit of the appropriation as the President may deem proper, and provision is made that there shall be no conflict with existing laws affecting those members who are now in the employ of the Government. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Representative Lovering of Massachusetts introduced a bill to encourage the exportation of domestic manufacture by providing for a drawback on the exportation of articles equal to the duty paid on a quantity of imported material used in their manufacture under certain conditions.

Representative Joy of Missouri introduced a bill to punish frauds at Congressional elections.

A bill introduced by Representative H. C. Smith of Michigan places paints, colors, varnishes, glass and glass ware, metals and manufactures, pulps, paper, books, and coal on the free list.

COST OF GOVERNMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Book of Estimates for the coming fiscal year was sent to the House of Representatives to-day. It gives in detail the amount of money that is deemed necessary to run the various departments of the Government for the year beginning with July, 1903. For the most part the estimates are based on existing law, but as is always the case, quite a number of items involving additional expenditures are submitted. The aggregate of the estimates is $589,180,112. The amount appropriated for the current year is $622,289,127. These figures do not include the permanent annual appropriations which were placed at $152,000,000 for the current year, and for which it is estimated $133,000,000 will be sufficient for the coming year.

For continuing work on rivers and harbors under what is known as continuing contracts $16,570,339 is the estimate. Provision for continuing these works is made in the Sundry Civil bill. The following items are recommended for Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey improvements:

Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels	$348,000
Ambrose Channel across Sandy Hook Bar	340,000
Kill Von Kull	150,000
Passaic River	100,000
Entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, Lake Erie	250,000
New Haven Harbor	45,100
New London Harbor	60,000

For continuing improvement of the Delaware River from Christian Street Wharf to Delaware Bay the sum of $800,000 is recommended, the appropriation for the current year being $800,000.

Postmasters' Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The President will to-morrow submit to the Senate nominations for the appointment of 169 Postmasters. Of these fifty-two are in cases where appointments already had been made during the recess of Congress, and forty-six are to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or removal of the incumbents. In sixty-one cases the commissions of the incumbents have expired, or are about to expire, and in sixty-two cases the offices have been advanced to the third-class, and the appointment of the Postmasters vested in the President.

Reorganization of the Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The National Committee of the Chambers of Commerce will meet here Dec. 9 to urge Congress to pass the bill for the reorganization of the United States Consular Service. Civil Service Commissioner Garfield is arranging the details of the meeting, and Representative Adams of Philadelphia has secured from Speaker Henderson a promise that an early opportunity will be afforded for the consideration by the House of a Consular reorganization bill.

House Heated with a Wood Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The House was heated to-day with wood for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There was no coal to be had, and it was found that the cost of transporting oil would make the price prohibitive. Accordingly the members were made comfortable with an old-fashioned fire made out of hickory wood.

CUBA OPENS SIXTEEN PORTS.

The State Department Notified Where Commerce May Enter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Cuban Government has opened to commerce sixteen ports, and the State Department here has been advised by Vice Consul General Springer that the following ports are opened to importation and exportation of merchandise:

Havana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Ysabela de Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibrara, Baracca, Guantanamo, Santiago, Batabano, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunas de Zara, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad.

MANILA EDITOR CONVICTED.

Director of the Liberatas Admits Having Libeled Gen. Bell—Sentence Deferred.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The trial of the editors of the Libertas, a friars' organ and strongly anti-American in its policy, for libeling Gen. Bell, who was accused by the paper of stealing the profits from the sale of rice and foodstuffs in Batangas and Mindoro during the reconcentration period, concluded to-day and resulted in the conviction of the director of the paper, Manuel Ravago, and the acquittal of Friar Tamayo, the paper's religious censor. The prosecution experienced some difficulty in showing the identity of the publishers of the Libertas, although Ravago finally testified that he alone was responsible.

At the opening of the hearing the defense admitted that the libelous article was false, thus excluding the testimony of Gen. Bell and Gen. Davis, the Civil Commissioner, who had arranged the transfer of the poor fund in question to the Philippines Government. The trial failed to disclose the actual author of the article, and it is possible that another Dominican priest may be arrested.

Judge Ambler, in passing judgment, suggested the enactment of a statute requiring the newspapers to publish or register the names of their proprietors and responsible editors in order to prevent anonymous journalism.

Sentence on Ravago was deferred.

THE RUSSIAN SEAL CASES.

Details of Arbitration Reaching Washington Show That Contention of United States Is Upheld.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Reports from United States Minister Newell at The Hague of the details of the arbitration of the Russian seal cases announced last week have reached Assistant Secretary Peirce, who conducted the case of the United States Government, and they make it appear that on substantial points the arbitrator sustained the contention of the United States.

Two important principles of international law were established. In the case of the Cape Horn Pigeon, a vessel captured by a small Russian schooner, Vladivostok, the arbitrator laid down the principle that no arresting officer can oblige foreign sailors to undertake to navigate the arrested vessel to port, as sailors on the Cape Horn Pigeon were forced to do, and awarded $250 to each man impressed.

The other important ruling was that in calculating the damages it was proper to regard the prospective catch a vessel might have made had she not been seized.

It is said at the State Department that this is the first specific decision by a properly authorized international authority that damages for a prospective catch is allowable.

BANKRUPTCY LAW CASES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A report on the practical operation of the bankruptcy law for the past year has been submitted to the Attorney General by E. C. Brandenburg, who is in charge of such matters for the Government. The aggregate number of voluntary petitions filed during the year was 16,374, against 17,000 in 1901, and 20,000 in 1900. During the same period 2,100 involuntary petitions were filed.

The States showing the greatest number of voluntary proceedings were, New York, 1,900 cases; Illinois, 1,814; Alabama, 1,436; Massachusetts, 1,408; Maine, 860; Ohio, 770, and Iowa, 625. A year ago Illinois led the list with 2,266 petitions.

Of the cases closed during the year 1,320 were in behalf of farmers, 6,859 wage earners, 2,385 merchants, 235 manufacturers, 531 professional men, and 1,758 contractors, hotel and saloon keepers, real estate men, and others of a miscellaneous character, not included within the classes enumerated.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Consignee Must Pay Lighterage When a Ship Cannot Pass Under the Brooklyn Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court to-day delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Anton Mencke vs. James N. Jarvie and others, consignees of a cargo of sugar shipped from Java to New York. The point at issue was whether the owners of the ship or the consignees should pay the cost of lighterage at New York, the masts of the ship being so high that the vessel could not pass under the Brooklyn Bridge and deliver the cargo at Jarvie's refinery.

The District Court for the Eastern District of New York sustained Mencke's claim that the consignees should pay, but its verdict was reversed by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals and affirmed the District Court.

A NEGRO DECLINES OFFICE.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 1.—A. D. Wimbs, the colored Republican leader of Greensborough, was appointed a Deputy Collector in Birmingham under Collector of Internal Revenue Joseph O. Thompson to-day, and declined the position. The formal transfer of the office took place to-day, Julian H. Bingham retiring.

Upon assuming the office to-day, Collector Thompson announced his appointments, and among them were three negroes. Wimbs is quoted as saying that he declined the position because of apprehension of unpleasantness while in office and for business reasons. The other negroes have accepted their offices.

D. W. McIver, writer on The Montgomery Advertiser, a Gold Democratic paper, declined the appointment as Stamp Deputy at Montgomery, and R. S. Freeman, a negro, was given the job.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SAILS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Admiral Dewey resumed active sea duty this morning for the first time since his return to the United States from Philippine waters. His four-starred pennant was hoisted on the President's yacht Mayflower at the Washington Navy Yard about 9 o'clock, and, accompanied by the members of his staff, the Admiral sailed away to assume direct command of the large fleet engaged in the manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea. His staff included Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Chief of Staff; Capts. Swift and Pillsbury, assistant chiefs of staff, and Commander Sargent, personal aide.

The departure of the party was devoid of display. The Mayflower will set her course direct for Culebra Island, off Porto Rico, and is due there next Saturday.

TO ACCEPT SUBMARINE BOAT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The board of naval officers appointed to conduct the trials of the submarine torpedo boats Adder and Moccasin to-day submitted their report on the Adder and recommended the acceptance of that vessel after certain defects and unfinished work are completed satisfactorily.

The board calls attention to the fact that although the trials fulfill the strict letter of the contract, they do not provide for any trial under service conditions at sea, and no prediction can be made "as to her behavior in even a moderate seaway."

The report therefore recommends that when the remaining vessels of this class are tried, one of them should be given sea tests.

FIGHT FOR STATEHOOD

Friends of Three Territories Confident of Winning.

Senators Opposed to Admitting Arizona or New Mexico, but in Favor of Oklahoma.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The fight over the Statehood bill began to-day in the Senate before the session was half an hour old. It did not project itself into the proceedings in any way, but it was the subject of quiet discussion on the floor, and immediately after the adjournment there was a conference of leading Senators in the Naval Committee room to consider the matter. There were present Senators Lodge, Hale, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich, Allison, Cullom, Hanna, and Beveridge.

Mr. Beveridge sketched the substance of the forthcoming report from the sub-committee of the Committee on Territories who visited Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona to study the conditions and determine for themselves whether the Territories were worthy of admission or not. The Senators present agreed that New Mexico and Arizona should not be admitted, and expressed the opinion that if the friends of the omnibus would accept the admission of Oklahoma alone that would receive their support. There is a suspicion that the suggestion will result in a compromise, and that Oklahoma people will be willing to drop the other Territories and accept the chance to be admitted without a struggle.

Senator Quay had many talks with Senators who are supposed to be friendly to the Tri-State bill, and it was boldly claimed by members of delegations from the various Territories that the bill would be passed by a strong majority.

A conference embracing Senators Quay, Penrose, and Elkins, Delegate Rodey of New Mexico, W. H. Andrews of New Mexico and formerly of Pennsylvania, and one or two others was held Saturday night at Senator Quay's residence to go over the situation. Senator Quay had during the day made a canvass of the Republican side of the Senate and gave the results of his investigations. After the conference Senator Quay was asked what his estimate of the outlook was. He said:

"I cannot tell what the majority of the Committee on Territories will do, but it will make no difference. There is a majority in the Senate for the passage of the bill, and it will be passed. That settles it. There will be no change in the House bill."

It is said that Senator Quay has counted up a majority of fifteen for the Tri-State bill. The friends of the bill say that they do not see how the opposition will be able to secure delay. Under the agreement last session the bill is the unfinished business Dec. 10, and nothing short of a vote or another unanimous consent agreement can set it aside.

STERN BROOKLYN JUSTICE.

Man Who Stole a Rubber Plant Is Sentenced as a Wrecker of Domestic Happiness.

Thumbs were turned down in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday when one John Downey, homeless, charged with stealing a rubber plant from the home of John Fitzsimmons of 161 Court Street, made an appeal for mercy.

"I had a home once, Judge," he explained with something like a sob, "and none was there on our block who had a rubber plant like ours. When I saw this one it looked so much like our own dear old rubber plant, even down to the red and green jardiniere, I just couldn't help pinching it, because of the tender memories it revived."

There was only one man in court whose looks showed sympathy for the prisoner. He was a lawyer from Manhattan, the only non-Brooklynite present, and he did not understand.

"Downey," said the Judge in a cold, hard voice, "the happiness of domestic life in Brooklyn demands that you be severely dealt with. Your offense is grave and serious enough as it is, but it is well for you that you did not go wholly to the limit and steal a baby carriage. When this court considers the grief and desolation which prevailed in the home of this complainant when the family rubber plant missing from its accustomed and honored place, it cannot move itself to mercy for you. You are sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

There were deep mutterings and much clenching of fists among the spectators as the prisoner, surrounded by a strong escort of court officers, was taken out to the van.

ROOS GUARD UNDER BAIL.

Brooklyn Deputy Sheriff, Who Watched Dead Art Connoisseur's House, Must Maintain Good Behavior.

Michael Timpano, the Brooklyn Deputy Sheriff whose defence of the house of Leonard F. Roos, the art connoisseur, against the attacks of various hostile forces brought him under a charge of disorderly conduct, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning.

Messrs. Avery & Schlessinger, as counsel for the widow of Mr. Roos, first asked the court to grant a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Somerville, who represented the estate, for forcible trespassing on the premises after Roos's death. That Magistrate Crane refused to do, and at the same time asserted that Roos's orders were all right while he was alive, but void after his death. Timpano then told of getting orders from Roos, and also that when the officers attempted to enter the house he had asked them for the necessary court order.

Magistrate Crane announced that Capt. Lantry's men had done the proper thing in entering the house, saying, "I had the nerve to tell them what to do under the circumstances and they had the nerve to do it."

Detective MacCauley was put on the stand to tell of the attack. He said that Timpano had bit him. Thereupon Timpano jumped to his feet and said:

"You know you lie. I simply told you that I had a right in this house by the orders of Mr. Roos and Mr. Somerville, Mr. Roos's lawyer."

Magistrate Crane placed the defendant under bonds of $500 to behave for three months.

CHIEF CROKER ON DUTY.

Application to be Made to Have the Stay Against Commissioner Sturgis Set Aside.

Chief of Department Edward F. Croker went to Fire Headquarters yesterday and continued in the performance of his duties as head of the uniformed force just as if he had not been tried and sentenced to official decapitation. He was not interfered with in any way, and the writ of stay of execution granted by Justice Fitzgerald was respected. Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy, who but for the writ would have stepped into Chief Croker's shoes, went in the morning to the offices of the Chief of Department, followed by several who expected or hoped for a dispute or new "developments." He signed the payroll, received the November salary checks, and withdrew. Another visitor was John J. Delany, Chief Croker's counsel, who chatted with his client. Mr. Delany said that he expected no legal action on the part of the Law Department of the city during the day.

It was ascertained that possibly to-day application will be made to a Justice of the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why the stay granted by Justice Fitzgerald should not be set aside. Notice of this application will be served on Mr. Delany, and the matter cannot come up before Justice Leventritt, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, for eight days as a litigated motion.

New York Gets $5,875 War Claim.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Controller of the Treasury has passed upon the claim of the State of New York for $20,172 for expenses incurred by the State in aiding the United States to raise a volunteer army in the war with Spain. The amount allowed by the Controller is $5,875.

MOLINEUX STORY PLAYED IN JERSEY CITY THEATRE.

Robert Milando, Harrison Cornwall, Assistant District Attorney Osgood, and ex-Gov. Blackstone in the Cast.

At the Blaney Theatre in Jersey City last night the case of Roland B. Molineux was the subject of a play, which would have been gruesome had not some of the cast proved themselves clever. While the production was not really wholesome, its thrilling climax pleased the audience.

The chief character in the play is called Robert Milando, and the chief villain is one Harrison Cornwall, stated to be the chief athletic instructor in the Athletic Department of the Metropolitan Sporting Club of New York. Wise Mike, a bell boy in the club, and Jack Richardson, steward of the club, are two others in the cast. Incidentally there is Major Highball, who staggers about the stage at opportune times with a bottle in his hand, from which he drinks as often as there are commas in his involved sentences. In his bibulous way he reveals secrets.

"Nellie Fly," generally known as the "knocker" of The New York Gazette, is the one who discovers and reveals the deep plot against the prisoner. He is invited to escape from the "Death Chamber" at Sing Sing, where he is confined awaiting execution.

She learns of a plot whereby a desperate woman, the confederate of Cornwall, has, on the promise of marriage by the villain, induced the heroine, Blanche Marlboro, the sweetheart of the persecuted man, to join her in an attempt to rescue him, in the hope that his attempt to escape may condemn him in the eyes of the law in his second trial. The scheme is that he is to be furnished with a file to open the way to escape. A boat lies under his prison cell. He resists the temptation, although the boat is there with his sweetheart in it, the adventurers, and the athlete who plies the oars. The fact that escape from a death cell by way of the river is an impossibility at Sing Sing is ignored for dramatic effect.

His sweetheart is there with welcoming arms, but the newspaper woman has given him the tip that the new trial is ordered, and he has strength enough to resist the temptation to escape.

There is a scene where Robert Milando appears before Judges in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. On the bench is Justice Lambley, bedecked with rural whiskers and an uncertain voice. Assistant District Attorney Osgood waves his arms and denounces the man at the bar. The stage villain smiles. The accused man, who faces the jury, is a fat person with a Roman nose. He is declared not guilty, and then follow hysterics which could not be expressed except by exclamation points.

It is announced in the next act that the New East River Bridge is on fire, and the man who has escaped from the electric chair is the first to announce that he is ready to be the first to the rescue. Ex-Gov. Blackstone, a very tall and at the same time fat man, the acquitted man's chief counsel, goes with him. The villain, pursued by the police, looking most of them like a composite picture of Recorder Goff and Capt. Titus, with a dash of resemblance to Capt. Chapman, has been traced to the bridge. It burns, and parts of it fall into the East River. The villain drops with other parts of the structure. Then the hero jumps into the river to the rescue of his old enemy, and brings him ashore as dead as any stage villain should be who has been hissed for wickedness through the greater part of a melodrama.

There was tremendous applause at the end of the performance, and Max von Mitzel, who played the part of Robert Milando, was called before the curtain. Charles E. Insley, who played Harrison Cornwall, followed him out and, notwithstanding his good work, got a storm of hisses which he took as a distinct mark of approval.

"Nellie Fly," the newspaper woman who had solved the mystery, was the creation of Maud Edna Hall. She was the success of the evening. She had a story to get and a mystery to unravel, and she did both in a natural manner. She was gentle and winsome, and at the same time womanly curious and perseverying when she believed that she was righting a wrong.

She relieved the play of a good deal of the weight of its verbosity by the clever way in which she made sensible some of the remarkable lines attributed to her. Victor G. Calver wrote the play.

MAY BUILD LINE IN MEXICO.

Rock Island Official Investigating Legal Requirements in Mexican Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1.—Robert Mather of Chicago, Second Vice President and general counsel of the Rock Island Railroad, has been here several days investigating the legal requirements governing the building and operating of railways in Mexico.

It is reported that he will make application to the Mexican Government for a concession in behalf of the Rock Island for building a railroad from a point on the international boundary at El Paso, Texas, to one of the Pacific Coast ports of this country, probably Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

The presence of Mr. Mather in Mexico at this time gives color to the recently published report that negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Road. The latter line runs from El Paso southwest to Terrazas, a distance of 156 miles in a direct line toward Guaymas. By the acquisition of this road an extension of about 250 miles would have to be built to Guaymas.

Chicago Railroad Ticket Forgers Guilty.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, received a dispatch from Chicago yesterday relating to the conviction of ticket brokers for forgery. The dispatch was as follows: "Ticket forgers who have been on trial for the last two weeks for conspiracy to forge were convicted by jury to-day and sentenced to the penitentiary. The convicted men are Charles J. Allardt, ticket broker; James Donohue, assistant ticket broker, and Edward Farnam, forger. Upon conclusion of the trial an additional indictment against the same people for forgery was brought, and the defendants were again placed on trial. Edward Farnam pleading guilty. Prosecution on this charge will continue next week."

Oklahoma-San Diego Line Chartered.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, Dec. 1.—A charter was granted here to-day to the Enid, San Diego and Pacific Railroad Company to build a line 1,000 miles long from Enid, Oklahoma, to San Diego, Cal. The incorporators are Oklahoma capitalists who are at present back of the 'Frisco extension now building between Enid and Guthrie. The capital stock of the new company is placed at $30,000,000.

Norfolk and Western Appointments.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 1.—The Norfolk & Western Railway to-day announced the following appointments of division superintendents: A. C. Needles, acting superintendent of Norfolk Division, with headquarters at Crewe, to be superintendent of the Pocahontas Division, with headquarters at Bluefields; W. S. Becker, chief clerk to general manager, to be superintendent of Norfolk Division.

NORTHWEST MERGER CASE.

E. H. Harriman's Testimony Was Taken Privately in His Office One Day Last Week.

It became known yesterday that President E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific Railroad had privately given his testimony which was expected to have such important bearing on the Northern Securities, Northern Pacific, and Great Western merger, when the Federal case was set for a hearing in the Post Office Building. Special Assistant Attorney General W. A. Day said at that time that Mr. Harriman was examined privately in his office one day last week. Ex-Judge Day said, however, that, contrary to expectations long entertained, Mr. Harriman's evidence will be of little help in determining the case, and when asked to tell what Harriman had revealed Mr. Day said that it had been practically nothing.

"Mr. Harriman could not give any details of the organization or object of the Northern Securities Company," he said. "You may say, quoting me, that Mr. Harriman had no information of any value to the State of Minnesota.

"Mr. Harriman received a subpoena to attend the hearings, but was excused from day to day on the ground that he was forced to remain at the bedside of a brother ill with heart trouble."

During the examination of John S. Kennedy and D. Willis James evidence was presented that it was not until the Harriman-Pierce interests in the Northern Pacific were acquired that the formation of the Northern Securities Company was effected. Counsel for both sides met at the announced hearing yesterday but immediately went into private conference for about an hour behind closed doors.

The testimony in the case, it is said, has all been taken, and it remained to determine what documentary evidence, statistics, &c., shall be presented to the Trial Judge in the United States Court in Minnesota. Besides Mr. Day there were present Col. W. P. Clough, general counsel for the Securities Company, and M. D. Glover, general counsel for the Great Northern.

FOUND BEATEN IN THE STREET.

Police Arrest the Victim's Wife and Another Woman—Merchant Says Three Men Assaulted the Injured Man.

Severely beaten about the head and face, with bruises about the body, Frank Shannon, thirty-five years old, a laborer, was found lying unconscious last evening on the sidewalk in front of 286 Seventh Avenue. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said the man will very probably die. In connection with the case the police of the West Twentieth Street Station have arrested two women. One of them says that she is the patient's wife, Mary Shannon, and that she and her husband lived at 229 West Twenty-sixth Street, but tenants there say neither the man nor the woman are known there. When arrested Mrs. Shannon said, the police assert:

"I won't say anything now, but if Frank dies I'll talk."

The other woman arrested refused her name to the police.

About 6 o'clock last evening Policeman Sackett found Shannon lying unconscious on the sidewalk, suffering from a compound fracture at the base of the skull, broken nose, and severe bruises about the body.

Mrs. Shannon said that she and her husband had been drinking in the saloon of Richard Edwards at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Shannon left the saloon, she said, and five minutes afterward she followed. Then she declares she found him lying on the sidewalk beaten into insensibility.

Edward Cohen, who keeps a furniture store at 284 Seventh Avenue, told the police that he saw three men attack Shannon and beat him, knocking him to the sidewalk. He heard one of them, he says, say something to Shannon about a stolen overcoat. It all happened very quickly, Cohen declares, and as the street was slightly dark at the time he did not get a close enough look at the three men to enable him to give a description. After knocking Shannon down, he said, the three men ran away down the street.

PUGILIST McAULIFFE IN JAIL.

Arrested Because an Overcoat Was Lost in a Fight.

"Jack" McAuliffe, the pugilist, was locked up last night about 6 o'clock in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a charge of grand larceny made by William Adams of 134 Cannon Street. Adams says that he and a friend were at Forty-second Street and Broadway on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, when they noticed a man beating a woman. They compelled the man to stop.

As they turned to go, Adams says, another man came up, who struck his companion. Adams knocked the fellow down and took off his overcoat in preparation for any further trouble. A cabman standing by held the coat, and then, according to Adams, handed it to McAuliffe.

When the fight was over, Adams asked for his coat, and was given an old one in place of his own, which he says was new. He had hardly put it on when McAuliffe walked up to him and said:

"That is not your coat; come out of it."

Adams gave up the coat, but was unable to regain possession of his own. He complained at the West Thirtieth Street Station, and McAuliffe yesterday was arrested at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue by Detective Hall.

Adams says he had twelve dollars in his coat, which was not returned.

FLYNN AS TOMBS WARDEN.

Justice O'Gorman Decides That He Was Illegally Removed by Commissioner Hynes.

Under a decision rendered by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court yesterday, William Flynn must be reinstated as Warden of the Tombs. He was removed by Commissioner of Charities Hynes last June and applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus to force his restoration to the Wardenship. The application is granted with $50 costs.

Flynn was promoted from the position of keeper to that of Warden on Dec. 30, 1901, immediately before the beginning of Mayor Low's administration. Some time afterward complaints were made against him, and an examination was held by the Commissioner, when he was exonerated. He afterward wrote a letter in which he asked to be relieved from the position of Warden on account of "the arduous duties and strain" of the position, and again assigned to his former post as keeper. Commissioner Hynes treated that as a resignation, although Flynn withdrew it the day after handing it in.

Justice O'Gorman says this letter was nothing more than a request for a transfer, and if the language could be distorted into a resignation it was equally inoperative, because it had been withdrawn by Flynn before acted on.

JUDICIAL DELAY COMMISSION.

The commission appointed in pursuance of the statute of 1902 to inquire into the matter of judicial delays, met yesterday afternoon in the offices of Wheeler H. Peckham, 80 Broadway, and affected its organization. The members of the commission are: Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman; Lawrence Godkin, Edward Lauterbach, Robert E. Deyo, Edmund Wetmore, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, and William Frederick King. J. Noble Hayes was appointed counsel.

The commission will hold a public meeting Monday next from 3 to 5 P. M. in Room 11 of the new County Court House, in order that it may hear facts and suggestions before commencing its investigation.

Art Commissioner Avery Resigns.

Mayor Low yesterday accepted the resignation of Art Commissioner Samuel P. Avery, to take effect at the end of the present year. "Mr. Avery has been a member of the commission since its foundation," said Mr. Low, "and his resignation will be regretted by all who have appreciated the importance and the value of the services which he has rendered to the city as a member of the Art Commission."

Weber Pianos

UNQUESTIONED IN QUALITY

UNEQUALED IN TONE

Catalogue Mailed Free on Request

The Weber Piano Co.
108 Fifth Avenue, New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house, and not for general banking purposes.—First Floor, Balcony, 34th Street.

☞ **We Cheerfully Send Goods C. O. D.**

Holiday Merchandise.

Because impetuous buyers abound at this special period we don't tack on extra profits. The usual low price level is firmly maintained.

Quantities and varieties that would bewilder, were it not for the system and orderliness with which they are displayed.

You may have one or twenty presents to buy, and come here without a single clear idea.

The merchandise on view appeals to every need, and idea will follow idea with marvelous rapidity. That's not all. Oftener than not the "appropriation" made for gift things will not be exhausted when you've chosen and paid.

At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Test that statement by any or all of the following:

Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Art Pottery, Bric-a-Brac, Carved Ivories, Old Dutch Silver, Marble Statuary, Cut Glass, Gold Glass, China, Lamps, Bronzes, Opera Glasses and novelties of all kinds.

Christmas Toys.

Don't fret, little children; there are Toys a-plenty. We'll nudge Santa Claus persistently and continually from now until Christmas eve. He's ever-present at Macy's. His blessing seems to brood in the air, making it soft and kindly. He's the tenderest saint in the calendar of love—the genial, venerable, generous Sorcerer of Joy.

Keep easy, beware of impatience and all your fond dreams will come true. 5th Fl., Take Escalator.

Best Dolls.

The largest stock of them is beneath this roof—and the lowest prices as a matter of course.

No damaged Dolls, no seconds. This is a temporary abode for strong, beautiful, robust, perfect Dolls—not a hospital for cripples and hurt ones.

Hardwerck's Jointed Dolls, 22 inches long; no dolls have prettier faces, extra fine wigs, eyes that open and close, shoes and stockings—98c. Positively the best value in Dollcom.

Full-jointed Dolls, 10 inches long, complete wardrobe, packed in fancy box, 98c.

Full-jointed Dolls, 20 inches long, arrayed in fancy silk and satin costumes, 98c.

Full-jointed Dolls, 20 inches long, in baby clothes that may be taken off, $2.49.

Full-jointed Dolls, with eyelashes, hair arranged like a woman's, 21 inches long, $2.24.

Magic Lanterns, complete outfit, including twelve attractive pictures, 98c.

Milk Wagons, Sand Carts and Hooded Trucks, with horse and harness, 98c.

Iron Toys, including Fire Engines, Hook and Ladder Trucks and Locomotives, 89c.

China and Enamelled Agate Tea and Dinner Sets, including plates, 98c.

Pictures.—3d Floor, 34th St.

Oil Paintings, Water Colors, French Fac Similes, Engravings, Etchings, Platinum Prints, English Sporting Prints, Photogravures, Medallions—they are in the Art Gallery on the third floor. An ideal place for the exhibition and sale of such goods. Keeping watch of the displays there gives a thorough comprehension of all modern and popular work. In numerous instances exclusive Picture Stores ask more than double our prices.

Picture Frames—3d Floor, 34th St.

Our framers understand, in the highest degree, how to enhance the work of the artist by a wise selection of mouldings. Christmas is a good time to mount the year's gathering of photographs, prints and art supplements. They may be utilized as gifts. That is why we incorporate "Frames" in our Holiday hints.

Dressmaking Dept.—4th Fl., 34th.

We are now taking orders for Evening and Street Costumes. Original designs, as well as perfect reproductions of Paris models.

Rugs for Yourself—or, to Give Away

We buy Rugs under the most favorable conditions. No dealer can own them cheaper. That's evident to all. But the fact so important to you is:—We are content with smaller profits than others. For that reason we undersell competitors from twenty to fifty per cent. Some of the larger stores may charge only a quarter more than we do, but the smaller specialists rarely ask less than double the Macy prices.

3d Floor, Center.

Orientals?

Of course—an opulent stock. Beautiful, luxurious and so practical for Christmas presents.

Don't fail to see the wonderful Astronomical Clock—one of the chief attractions at the late Buffalo Exhibition. Shown on the fourth floor.

Artistic and Substantial Furniture.

The Macy Furniture business goes on apace. It is one of the departments that is bright with the best gift suggestions. Small pieces; large pieces; suites. All are the products of craftsmen who took care that beautiful form and practical serviceableness should always be a part of their finished work. It is worth our mentioning and your remembering that the Macy prices are much lower than others charge. Similar statements are made by other dealers. In such cases the words are habitual and perfunctory. With us they represent literal and proven, square and veritable facts. Scan the following list. You'll find it helpful:—

4th Fl., Take Escalator.

Parlor Cabinets,
Music Cabinets,
Parlor Tables,
Library Tables,
Work Tables,
Tea Tables,
Card Tables,
Toilet Tables,
Tabourettes,
Pedestals,
Parlor Rockers,
Reed Rockers,
Morris Chairs,
Desk Chairs,

Gilt Reception Chairs,
Gilt Corner Chairs,
Mahogany Reception Chairs,
Turkish Arm Chairs,
Arm Chairs,
Children's High Chairs,
Combination Bookcases,
Hall Chests,
Chiffoniers,
Brass Beds,
Brass Cribs,
Women's Desks,
Odd Bureaus,
Wardrobes,

Fourth Floor, Take Escalators

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Abundance

In volume of merchandise this store of ours is pre-eminent. We print the statement as a simple fact—not as an idle boast.

We know the Public. We know better than to fool with the buzz-saw. Better quit business at once, than to expect success by humbug.

Big advertising on small stocks of goods is humbug. Exploiting fake bargains is humbug. The Public understands humbug. We understand the Public.

Hence, intelligent self interest, to mention nothing higher, demands facilities co-equal with published statement.

You, the Public, are the judges—and you are just. Rewards go where they are deserved.

Toyland In our South block. More toys than you ever saw together before. Not to bring the children to see and enjoy them will be cruel.

Books, Christmas Cards and Calendars. These stocks are a unit this year for the first time. But *such a unit.* The Book Store has spread to the right and the left on Main floor and in Basement. You are to enjoy all the ease and comfort possible while picking and choosing from the great stock.

A million Christmas Cards and Calendars!

The regular Picture Gallery.

The Brozik collection of paintings, sketches and studies.

The Christmas decoration — chaste, beautiful.

The Organ is played during the greater part of the day.

The Bric-a-brac Art Room (basement) is a happy place—so many beautiful things.

The Eighth Street entrance is handy—east of Broadway.

You can go through our stores from Eighth street to Tenth street.

The carriage entrance, Tenth Street, is convenient and commodious.

Only ten minutes from the Grand Central Station to Wanamaker's by the Madison avenue surface cars.

Wanamaker's — the most accessible great store in New York.

Wanamaker's, according to the best information is doing the largest business.

Perhaps the foregoing facts may interest you.

About Bookcases

The holiday season brings more new books into the average man's or woman's possession than any other period of the year—thereby often testing the capacity of the household equipment of bookcases.

Fortunate, that just at this time our collection of bookcases is splendidly complete—a state of preparedness that is due to careful planning. It includes the most desirable styles in Colonial or French designs and the newest modern patterns. Some of the cases are small and neat, without ornamentation; others are elaborately carved.

Over a hundred styles are shown, in mahogany, golden oak, weathered oak, imitation mahogany and maple. Fine patterns of Dutch marquetry, and many styles with leaded glass doors are included. Prices begin at $6, and the finest cases are $165, in mahogany, and $161, in oak. Some of the styles:

At $8—Golden oak, 58 in. high, 26 in. wide; open front, four adjustable shelves, neatly moulded edges.

At $10—Golden oak, 52 in. high, 30 in. wide; quartered oak front, one glass door, four adjustable shelves; polished finish.

At $12.50—Golden oak, 54 in. high, 35 in. wide; quartered oak front, two glass doors, four adjustable shelves; moulded edges.

At $18—Golden oak, 56 in. high, 47 in. wide; two sliding doors, two compartments with four shelves in each; moulded top and base, polished finish.

At $23—Quartered golden oak, 61 in. high, 60 in. wide; three compartments with four shelves in each; three glass doors; ball feet, moulded edges; polished finish.

At $28—Mahogany, 59 in. high, 60 in. wide; three sections, three glass doors; moulded base and top; four adjustable shelves in each compartment; highly polished.

At $30—Imitation mahogany, 60 in. high, 40 in. wide; moulded and carved edges; two compartments; four adjustable shelves in each; sliding doors fitted with leaded glass; highly polished.

At $35—Mahogany, 60 in. high, 44 in. wide; two glass doors, four adjustable shelves; carved heads at each side, carved claw feet, heavy moulded top; dull finish. Fourth floor.

Heaters---Gas and Oil

Take your pick—according to the conditions under which you wish to use them. You're apt to need either one or the other to warm up a room quickly, even if the furnace ordinarily does most of the work.

There are some excellent bargains included in the following offerings, that thrifty householders will do well to grasp:

Cylinder Gas Heaters, nickel-plated top and base, perforated Russia iron body, 20 in. high, with star burner; regular price $2.25, now $1.50.

Same, with plain top and base; worth $1.75, now $1.15.

Cylinder Gas Heaters, with aluminum finish; body of American iron; star burner; excellent heaters, 17 in. high; regularly $1.50, now $1.

Round Gas Heaters; cast iron top and base; star burner; 25 in. high; worth $2.75, now $1.85.

Gas Radiators, four American iron tubes; low; cast iron top and base; with aluminum or bronze finish; full jeweled; $1.75.

Brightest and Best Oil Heaters, 28 in. high, with ball handle; steel base; aluminum finish; 10 in. double thick circular wick; require no more care than an ordinary lamp. The oil font is made of polished brass, holds one gallon of oil—sufficient to burn 10 to 12 hours, and heat comfortably, in cold weather, a room 15 to 20 feet square. Each heater is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory. $3.75. Basement.

Chickering Quarter Grand

The Perfect Piano for a Christmas Gift

If the spirit of Jonas Chickering could return to discover how his reputation is cared for by his successors of today, he would find abundant cause for satisfaction in the Quarter Grand Piano—the latest triumph of Chickering & Sons.

Over-statement concerning the Chickering Quarter Grand Piano is difficult. That a grand piano of its proportions should be produced at all is a surprise. It is bijou but not a plaything. It throws down the gauntlet to artists, amateurs, connoisseurs, competitors—if competitors there be.

The accomplished pianist finds the little "Grand" a revelation of power and piano perfection. Outside and inside are in perfect harmony. The graceful lines of the case challenge approval from the most critical decorator.

Like every great popular success the Quarter Grand meets a practical want. In its own field it has no rival and will not have. Heretofore the demand has eclipsed the supply, and the Chickering representatives in all the great cities have for months been fighting for them. For each finished instrument there have been many buyers.

Therefore we are proud of the announcement that at last we can show an ample stock. A large room in our Piano Store is devoted especially to the *Quarter Grand*, and we offer you today a collection of twenty from which you may choose. We can keep this number on show for some time, despite the large sales that are daily current.

We have great pride in our Piano business, but our particular exultation comes from the honor of introducing the Chickering Quarter Grand to the music-lovers of New York and Philadelphia. Fifth Floor.

Overcoat Weather in Earnest

December entered with all its appropriate, wintry attendants—a flurry of snow, the glisten of ice and a significant drop of the mercury.

Significant to those who are still Winter overcoatless, that their days of grace are numbered. It's disconcerting to be caught by Jack Frost, especially when you've been warned time after time. Many men will heed the warning today.

And the Wanamaker Overcoat stock affords instant remedy. The cost of the remedy varies from $8 to $55; and in every case the price stands for more concrete overcoat value, in the way of smart appearance, splendid quality, good tailoring and perfect fit, than you'll find in any other overcoat store.

Don't let any more cold days find you defenceless, when good overcoats are so easy to obtain as these:

At $15—Overcoats of black smooth-face cheviot, serviceable and stylish; black satin shoulder and sleeve-lining; body-lining of black all-wool diagonal; warm and durable. You might get equally good overcoats elsewhere for $18 to $20.

At $25—Overcoats of very fine Oxford mixed velour, lined throughout with Skinner's pure dye silk; ½-inch lap seams, length 44 inches; decidedly stylish and dressy garments.

At $50—Surtout Overcoats—the newest style; single-breasted, with frock back; material of black velour; corded seams, lining of best quality of Skinner's silk; the finest workmanship that can be put into an overcoat. Good custom tailors cannot turn out better coats; still would ask you at least half as much again.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing Sacques

Of Flannel and Albatross

There's variety enough in these dainty Dressing Sacques of the two essentially Winter materials—French flannel and albatross—to satisfy the most particular woman. We have never made a more complete showing of them—and just now their value begins to be most appreciated.

Hints of them, and of some others:

At $3.25—Of French flannel; fitted back, full front, bell sleeves; trimming of white pinked flannel.

At $6—Of French flannel, in fancy stripes; full back gathered at waist, plaited front, roll collar and sleeves with embroidered ruffle.

$6.50—Of French flannel; fitted back, plain front, bell sleeves, roll collar; trimming of hemstitched satin bands.

At $6.75—Of albatross; cluster-plaited back and front; fancy stitching; bell sleeves; bound with satin ribbon.

At $8—Of albatross; box back, full front, double bretelles over shoulder, band at neck, stitched with colored silk.

At $10—Of albatross; short fitted back, full front, plaited roll collar; trimmed with side ruffle, lace and insertion.

Other Dressing Sacques of French flannel, up to $12; of albatross, $6.50 to $14.50; of silk, $4.25 to $16.50; of cashmere, $3.75; of elderdown, 75c to $6.50.

Also, this offering of

Brilliantine Waists at $2.25

In black, or black with metallic dots; stitched slot seams front and back, piped with white and trimmed with covered buttons.

Or box-plaited front and back; inlaid vest; trimmed with buttons and silk cord.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lillian Corsets

They represent corset-making as a fine art—for they are full of grace and beauty in every line and curve. Materials are in keeping with models—these, for instance, which typify the extreme of up-to-date corset excellence.

At $9.50—Of coutil; medium bust; long over hips and abdomen; hip and front garters attached; one of our fine models for medium figures.

At $12.50—Of coutil; low bust with extra long hips; garter attachment; same, in fancy brocade, $22.

At $12.50—Of fancy broche; low bust; extreme straight-front; long hips; in rose and lavender; garters attached. Second floor, Ninth street.

First Showing of Embroidered Robes

They're here, fresh from St. Gall, Switzerland, a full month ahead of their expected arrival. Hence you may select just that much earlier—in time, perhaps, to pick out a charming Christmas gift or so—the newest, prettiest cottons for next Spring's wearing.

Materials are Mercerized cotton, pongenette, Louisine, muslin and voile. The skirts are shaped — almost completed — and modeled after advance Paris styles. Then there is the necessary trimming, and a sketch of the completed gown.

Here's a hint of some:

The Mercerized Muslin Robes

At $10.50, $11.50, $12.50, $15 and $25, all of which are white only, except the last, which also comes in light blue, pink, navy blue and black.

The Mercerized Pongenette Robes

At $18, $21, $22.50, $30, $40, $50 and $90; in white only, except the $18 and $21 Robes, which also come in light blue, tan and black.

The Mercerized Louisine Robe

At $35 comes in white, marine blue and black.

The Cotton Voile Robe

At $50, in white. Rotunda.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles

Whether you intend giving single articles for the bureau or dresser, or complete matching sets, your choice here is ample to a degree. Seven new designs, in addition to many standard favorites, are ready in complete assortment of prices. And Wanamaker prices on Toilet Articles are most moderate.

Some details:

Mirrors, $6.75 to $17. Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $8.
Hair Brushes, $3.75 to $12.25.
Dressing Combs, 50c to $3.
Velvet Brushes, $2.50 to $4.75.
Hat Brushes, $1.25 to $2.50.
Bonnet Brushes, $2 to $3.25.
Military Brushes, $2.50 to $5.50.
Puff Boxes, $2.50 to $14.75.
Salve Jars, 75c to $4.50.
Nail Files, 75c to $2. Shoe Hooks, 50c to $2.
Shoe Horns, 50c to $3. Cuticle Knives, 75c to $1.75.
Glove Stretchers, $2 to $10.75.
Hair Receivers, $2.50 to $3.25.
Pumice, $1.50 to $2. Nail Brushes, $1.75 to $2.
Cologne Bottles, $2.25 to $7.
Soap Boxes, $5 to $9.75.
Whisk Brooms, $3.50 and $4.25.
Pin Trays, $2.50 to $8.25.
Manicure Scissors, $1.25 to $3.75. Jewelry Store, Tenth street.

A Superb Christmas Showing of Marbles, Bric-a-Bric and Art China

Every town, province and country in Europe that is noted for a particular art product has been levied upon for this Christmas showing. Every American expert along the lines of applied art in pottery and glass has contributed of his best to this collection in our Art Room.

And it is, in all truth, a gathering to delight the lover and connoisseur of things beautiful. Here are Castilena Marbles—the pure white stone, softer than Carrara, and susceptible of being worked in warmer, more sympathetic manner. Nearly a hundred beautiful new subjects came to us on Saturday direct from the artists' studios in Italy.

Then there are Pedestals, French and Viennese Bronzes, superb wares from Vienna, Sevres and Dresden; quaintly artistic specimens of Louwelsa and Patina Ware, and so on—a gathering that is richly suggestive to those seeking for Christmas gifts that shall be at once artistic and out of the ordinary.

And not the least important consideration is, that in most cases these Art Wares come to us direct from the makers, thereby saving intermediate profits and largely reducing the final price. Hints of the showing:

Busts, in fancy subjects, $5.50, $10, $22.50, $37.50, $60, up to $200.

Marble Pedestals—over 200 to choose from, in white and green marble and onyx effects, $8, $12, $17.50, $22.50, $25 and $30.

French Bronzes—A shipment just in, consisting of some very fine pieces, $7, $15, $22.50, $40, up to $250.

Florentine Frames and Plaques, $3.50, $5.50, $25, $42.50, up to $100.

Royal Vienna Vases, $5.50, $8, $12, $17.50, $22.50, $35, $50, up to $125.

French Mounted Vases, $3.50, $7.50, $12.50, $17.50, $22.50, $30, up to $275.

Teplitz Ware—A variety of pieces, some with fruit decorations, 50c, $2.25, $3.50, $8.50, $12, $17.50, $22, $35.

Louwelsa Pieces, $2, $3.50, $4, $6.50 each.

Patina Ware, in vases, jardinieres and pitchers, 60c, $1.25, $2.50, $5, up to $13.50.

Decorated Plates, in Dresden, Royal Vienna and Sevres effects, $2.25, $6.50, $10, $22.50 each.

Vienna and French Bronzes, for cabinet pieces, $1.25, $4.50, $9, $12, $22.50, up to $35.

Basement.

A Surprising Half-Price Offering Of All Our Imported Evening Wraps

The season when women of fashion have greatest need of elaborate Wraps for opera, theatre and formal evening affairs in general, is but beginning. The opera season is but a week old, the Horse Show a memory of yesterday.

In the face of this, we make the surprising announcement that every one of the beautiful Coats and Wraps for evening wear, that we imported for the present season, and remaining in our stock today, bears a price-mark of

Precisely Half Its Original Worth

Among the garments thus chosen for summary dispersal are some of the most superb productions of French and Viennese style-makers—Francis, Armand, Douillet, Artus Paillard, Sweiback and others. Then there are splendid copies of elegant models from these same masters of fashion, by the excellent tailors of Berlin.

Coats have the preference among evening wraps this year, and the majority of these sumptuous garments are coats, in white and light pastel shades. There are seventy-five in all, upon which prices have been thus unreservedly cut in two:

Former Prices were $50 to $350
Today's Prices are $25 to $175

It is an occasion which women who desire the most exquisite and exclusive of wraps will eagerly turn to their particular account. Second floor, Broadway.

The Crowning Joy of Christmas— A Regina Music Box

Music provides an appropriate expression of the happiness, joy and mirth that the merry Yule-tide brings with it. And the *Regina Music Box* is the very embodiment of the musical idea. Its presence among the gifts on Christmas Day not only heightens the enjoyment of the moment, but it perpetuates it the whole year long.

Unlike most music boxes, you needn't tire of it, for its possibilities of variety are unlimited. It knows no musical class distinctions—but plays whatever you will. Its repertoire keeps pace with musical events, in the operatic or classical world, or in the realm of rag-time, waltz and two-step. And, after the simple operation of winding—within the power of a three-year-old child—leave it to its own devices, and just enjoy the music.

You can brighten your home on Christmas Day with the Regina without an appreciable drain on your Christmas fund. For—

One Dollar Paid this Month -:-
Brings the Regina Before Christmas

That is, a single dollar, when accompanied by approved references, admits you to the Regina Music Box Club, and secures the immediate delivery of the music box you select, of the styles between $30 and $80. The rest of the amount is payable in little monthly sums.

Then, there are other Regina boxes, as low as $17.50, and as high as $375; to which the club system applies on a first payment of ten per cent. of the price.

You can hear the Regina play any day in the Annex Store, 770 Broadway. Or, if you prefer, we will mail you full particulars.

Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs

We were fortunate in getting hold of some exceptionally low-priced Silk Handkerchiefs for men and women, at a time when thousands are being bought for holiday gifts. We pass the price-saving on to you:

Men's $1 Silk Handkerchiefs at 50c

Of heavy Japanese silk, with beautifully embroidered initial. Half price.

Men's 40c Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c

Men's colored border Silk Handkerchiefs—an excellent 40c quality, at 25c each.

Women's 40c Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c

Many different styles, mostly white, some colors; all embroidered; average 40c values; some worth as high as 75c.

Also, an especially attractive offering of Women's

Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs at 25c

Over 25 styles—double row of insertion, medallions, and butterfly or floral designs; all trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace; really splendid value at 40c and 50c, now 25c each. Broadway.

Silk Mufflers For Men

We have just received a new line of handsome silk mufflers from abroad. They are all made of specially woven silks—all full 36 inches square, which is quite unusual in inexpensive mufflers.

They are particularly attractive in weaves and colorings.

At $1.50—Black or navy blue, self-figured. Plain navy blue, black or garnet surah silk.

At $2—Navy blue or black, with white or red stripes; dark green with white stripes.

At $2.50—Plain black surah; navy blue or dark green or black with white or red stripes; dark maroon with white stripes.

At $3—Dark maroon with white and self-figures; black with light blue figures, or white stripes or figures; dark green with red figures; navy blue with red figures and stripes; also white stripes.

At $3.50—Dark green or dark maroon with white and self-colored designs; navy blue or black with white or red figures.

At $5—Plain black, navy blue or dark garnet surah silk; navy blue surah with white dots or figures; black surah, self-figured; black surah with red dots or figures; dark maroon surah with black dots or figures.

Men's Wear Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

The approach of Christmas gives a holiday touch to the offerings in the Basement Store. Many an appropriate gift may be purchased that will be none the less welcome for having spared the donor an appreciable part of the expected outlay. Here's a sketch of today's activities:

Lamps at Low Prices

Sharp price-concessions are to be noted on two attractive lots of Lamps that are decorative and handsome enough to make most acceptable Christmas gifts:

$2.50 to $3.50 Metallic Lamps at $1.50—
Metallic Table Lamps, in a large variety of shapes. Bodies are enameled in red, green, brown, etc., with gilt base and crown. Some have two handles, and all have separate oil pots with centre-draught burners. $1.50 each.

Ruby Lamp Globes

Rich ruby satin-finished Lamp Globes, attractively etched with floral designs:
9-inch, $1, worth $2.
10-inch, $1.35, worth $2.50.

MEN'S SCARFS, 25c

About 1200 Four-in-hands and 800 Tecks, made from materials used in 50c scarfs—but not enough of a pattern to make up full dozens. Hence, this unusual chance to get neckwear, in handsome designs and colorings, at half price—
25 CENTS EACH

Lace-Trimmed Handkerchiefs

Little prices rule on three very attractive lots—and this is handkerchief buying time, too. The Handkerchiefs are all-linen, all perfect, and all prettily trimmed with lace, at these prices:
5c, instead of 12½c. 10c, instead of 15c.
12½c, instead of 25c.
A thousand dozens in all. Lots of half-n-dozen are prettily boxed, for the asking.

HATS FOR LITTLE GIRLS

We have about a hundred and fifty School and Walking Hats, of camel's-hair felt, in the attractive Dolly Varden style, that were excellent value at 50c each—and re-priced them, for quick selling, at

Fifteen Cents Each

Good hats for every-day wear, at a next-to-nothing price.

Girls' School Dresses

These are mighty attractive little dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years to wear to school.

They are in one-piece and sailor styles, of cashmere or serge, in a variety of popular colors; and would be fairly priced at $3 to $4 each. Instead, we've marked them

TWO DOLLARS EACH

Attractive APRONS

Aprons of all sorts—for maids or nurses, for sewing or fancy work, are priced at extremely low figures:

At 25c, worth 40c and 50c—
Of fine lawn; with ruffled or embroidery trimmed bands over shoulders; square bibs; cut full and of extra large size; with pleats and embroidery; a score of new styles in all.

At 50c, worth 75c—
Aprons with embroidered straps and bibs, of fine lawn with hemstitching on bretelles and sides; deep hem; 60 in. wide; about 28 in. long.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,

Jeweler and Silversmith,

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

Overcoats.

The up-to-the-minute cut of the New Century Overcoat appeals to the swell dresser. Three-button, double-breasted Coat, with short waist and long flowing skirt. Made of Oxfords and Black Thibets and Oxford Frieze. Custom tailors charge $35 to $50.

Brill price,

$22.

Finer grades of this particularly handsome Overcoat,

$25, $32 and $38.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES

279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue

You'll feel satisfied with yourself if you wear a Cluett-Peabody collar. Nothing is more becoming than a collar which fits well and is in the proper style. When you want that kind ask for

Cluett "Uvalda" 25c
Arrow "Stockton" 15c

Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Look for our name in 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

FOR DRINKING, COOKING AND BAKING

ALWAYS USE—

Huyler's

BLUE WRAPPER

BAKING CHOCOLATE

UNEQUALLED

FOR PURITY, FLAVOR AND STRENGTH

COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHERS

GET IT AT YOUR GROCERS

Blue Label Soups

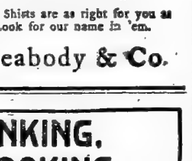

are not cheap soups, but "all that's good in soups" is there; twenty varieties. At your grocer's.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

Try L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41-43 VESEY ST., CITY.

CASTRO GETS MORE TIME

Presentation of a British-German Ultimatum Delayed.

VENEZUELAN CHANGE OF FRONT

Qualified Acceptance of the German Claims—Peaceful Settlement Now Regarded as Probable.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—President Castro of Venezuela handed, probably last Thursday, to the German Minister at Caracas a written acceptance of part of Germany's claims, sufficiently comprehensive to delay the presentation of a joint ultimatum by Germany and Great Britain, if not rendering it altogether unnecessary.

It is also understood that Great Britain's demands will be satisfied. Foreign Secretary von Richthofen and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, are now in correspondence over Venezuela's change of front.

The German Government considers that a peaceful settlement of the questions in dispute is quite probable, and attributes President Castro's yielding to the fact that he has become aware that the United States would not interpose any obstacle to the forcible collection of the claims of Germany and Great Britain.

President Castro tried by every means to keep Great Britain and Germany apart in discussing the settlements, intimating or promising first one thing and then another. Germany having entered into a general agreement with Great Britain to exact a settlement jointly, she will not make a separate agreement. Consequently the two powers may yet conclude that it is necessary to disregard Castro's qualified offers and to present an ultimatum.

The German cruisers Amazon, Ariadne, and Niobe continue fitting out at Kiel for prolonged absence. The view in naval quarters is that the cruisers will be sent to the West Indies irrespective of the Venezuelan affair, hence it is believed that they will sail even though Castro may yield. It is understood that the squadron will touch at the Azores, and thence go to St. Thomas, where it will receive Commodore Scheder's instructions.

This is the Commodore's first command promising action beyond routine sea duties. He is reputed to be a cool, sensible man, who will do nothing hastily.

THE ORINOCO BLOCKADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department is perfectly satisfied with Minister Bowen's neutral attitude respecting the blockade of the Orinoco River by the Venezuelan Government. According to the department's information, the Minister has not committed his Government to a recognition of the effectiveness of the blockade, nor has he made an issue with the Venezuelan Government by refusing to recognize the blockade.

The State Department has seen no occasion yet to make that issue, for its information does not indicate that American commerce has yet suffered. It is believed that what are supposed to be United States vessels plying on the Orinoco are ships sailing under the Venezuelan flag, and therefore subject to the laws of the country.

REBELS DRIVEN FROM BARCELONA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, reports to the State Department that the revolutionists were yesterday driven out of Barcelona, which is now occupied by Government troops.

Santo Domingo Declines to Arbitrate.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 1.—The Dominican Government to-day informed United States Minister Powell that it could not agree to submit the points of disagreement with the Improvement Company to international arbitration. The question involves the payment of $4,500,000 by the Government to the Improvement Company, an American concern.

DEFENDS THE PASSIONISTS.

Times's Paris Correspondent Points Out That the Fathers Never Meddle in Politics.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Paris correspondent of The Times comments severely on the "unjustifiable proposal" to refuse authorization as a religious order to the Passionist Fathers of the Avenue Hoche. Their chapel has been frequented by a large number of English and American Catholics, and they have never opened schools and never meddled in politics.

The correspondent says that these Passionist Fathers constitute no danger to France, political or social. "Why," asks the correspondent, "should there be a desire to incur the indignation of the civilized world by violating the simple laws of hospitality and preventing thousands of English-speaking people from worshipping in their own way?"

The correspondent says that the British and United States Ambassadors in Paris are interesting themselves in the affair.

GERMANY MAY ADMIT JESUITS.

It Is Said That the Bundesrath Will at Last Agree to Repeal the Exclusion Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The definite statement is made by the Breslau Anzeiger, a Catholic journal, that the present Reichstag will pass another resolution asking the Government to repeal the law forbidding the return of the Jesuits to Germany, and it is affirmed that the Bundesrath will this time consent to the repeal.

The action of the Government is understood to be due to a compact with the Centrist, or Clerical, Party, in return for the latter's support of the compromise Tariff bill.

The Centre Party has tried for years to get the law rescinded, and has repeatedly and successfully brought up the matter in the Reichstag, but the Bundesrath has steadily refused to agree to the repeal. The law has been the subject of political and religious agitation whenever any matter has come up, like the Polish question, in which the Catholics are influential.

A PRINCE'S INDISCRETION.

Criticisms of Servia Made by Mirko of Montenegro May Prevent Him Succeeding King Alexander.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Some stolen love letters may cost Prince Mirko, second son of the reigning Prince of Montenegro, his cherished ambition to mount the Servian throne, for which, in the event of King Alexander having no heir, he is a strong candidate.

Prior to Prince Mirko's marriage last July to Natalie Constantinovitch, daughter of the granduncle of King Alexander, he had a love affair with a Servian actress and wrote her many letters containing criticisms on the policies of several European States. The Czar and the German Emperor were especially hard hit, while the Servian people were slightingly and scornfully referred to.

After his marriage Prince Mirko sent a trusted adjutant to buy the letters from the actress. She readily sold them, but the adjutant, who is a native of Servia, sold them to the Servian Government for a considerable sum after having had printed copies made. In the event of the Montenegrin dynasty making any active move to acquire the Servian throne it is anticipated that the publication of the letters would alienate Prince Mirko's Servian friends and ruin his prospects of succeeding King Alexander.

A HITCH AT SHANGHAI.

Germans Declare That They Cannot Evacuate the City Before Feb. 1.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—At a conference of the British, French, and German commanders in regard to the evacuation of Shanghai, says a dispatch to The Times from that city, the Germans stated that they could not be ready to depart before Feb. 1.

The dispatch says that the British are under immediate orders to evacuate the city, but public opinion is unanimous that they should not depart till a simultaneous evacuation is arranged.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Foreign Office has received advices showing that it is impossible to carry out the plan for a simultaneous evacuation of Shanghai by the troops of the powers.

After arranging the terms of the evacuation the date for the embarkation of the forces was left open, and the officials here are now advised that the British commander has ordered his detachment to evacuate Shanghai on Dec. 20. The French and German forces are not prepared for such an early move, as they are lacking in transport and other facilities.

It is said that the French forces will be embarked as soon as transportation is available after Dec. 20.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.—Another hitch has occurred in the plans for the evacuation of this city by the foreign garrisons.

The commanders of the German and French troops now declare that they will not leave here before February.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Decline of Silver Seriously Affects Her Indemnity Payments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that when the British Minister to China, Sir Ernest Satow, visited the Nan-King Viceroy last week, the Viceroy expressed himself as being greatly exercised in regard to China's financial difficulties, especially in connection with the indemnity payments, which are continually increasing with the fall in the value of silver.

BRITISH-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says a dispatch from the British Minister to the Japanese Foreign Minister, conveying King Edward's warm appreciation of the Japanese celebration of his coronation and the very friendly comments of the Japanese press, has been submitted to the Emperor. His Majesty has ordered the publication of the dispatch throughout the country.

Trying to Save Japan's Cabinet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Japanese political situation is still undetermined, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times. The Marquis Ito and the Marquis Yamagata are endeavoring to discover lines on which a compromise can be reached and the resignation of the Cabinet thereby avoided.

RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.

Ruler of Latter Country Says It Is the Faithful Outpost of the Slav.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times states that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, when receiving the new Russian Minister, on the presentation of the latter's credentials, said:

"Russia and Montenegro are united by indissoluble bonds and the fraternity that has been sealed by common fame and trials undergone together. That union is deeply engraved on the heart of every true Serb. My fatherland is the faithful and invincible outpost of the Slav. Mighty Russia is its guardian and protector, and Montenegro is always ready to accept all trials and make every sacrifice."

RUSSIA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

Central Department to Control It Has Been Established.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is announced, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, that a central department has been established to control the Russian commercial marine. The Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, at present commander of the battleship Rostislav, has been appointed chief of the new bureau.

The correspondent says the establishment of this department is another proof of the determined manner in which Russia has set about regulating and extending her commercial and maritime interests.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

ATHENS, Dec. 1.—Owing to the adverse result of the general election, at which several of the Ministers failed to be re-elected, the whole Cabinet has resigned.

LENIENCY FOR CONVICTED BOERS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The report of the Royal Commission which was sent to South Africa to revise the sentences pronounced under martial law shows that the commission has dealt very leniently with these cases.

Out of 794 cases, the commission ordered the liberation of 119 prisoners and made large reductions in the original sentences of others.

Mr. Carnegie May Sail To-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—If Andrew Carnegie convalesces uninterruptedly he expects to sail for New York on the Oceanic on Wednesday.

Big Sale of London Land.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Eighty-two acres of freehold property in Kensington were sold at auction this afternoon for $2,825,000. The property contains 1,450 residences, shops, and hotels, the rents ranging from $40 to $8,000 per annum. The bidding started at $2,500,000 and jumped $50,000 at a time. The hammer fell within a quarter of an hour. The name of the purchaser was not divulged.

Coming Here on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday, will take among her passengers the Countess of Antrim, Viscount Dunluce, and Lord Melgund.

Nickel Corporation Deal Successful.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The absorption of the Nickel Corporation by the International Nickel Corporation, an American concern, has been practically completed. Up to this morning 93 per cent. of the shareholders of the British concern had accepted the offer made to them.

SHIP COMBINE PAYMENTS

Believed That £5,000,000 Changed Hands Yesterday.

London Money Market Not Much Affected—Gold Not Specially Imported for the Payments.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In its City article to-day The Times states that it is believed that the payments by the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday amounted to about £5,000,000.

The payments only affected the money market to a moderate extent.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Morgans' payments in connection with the purchases by the International Mercantile Marine Company were carried out yesterday without a ripple of excitement in the city, but the Morgans' offices were the centre of considerable activity. About 300 shareholders of the White Star and Dominion Lines presented themselves there before noon, and they were all paid by check.

No gold was specially imported to meet the payments, the whole transaction having been arranged weeks ago, as though it had been an ordinary sale of bills of exchange.

No statement is available regarding the proportion of shareholders wishing to accept bonds of the underwriting syndicate in lieu of cash. No bonds have yet been delivered, because they will not be ready for several days.

THE WAIMA ARBITRATION.

Baron Lambermont, Who Adjudicated the Dispute, Gets Gifts from Britain and France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the services of Baron Lambermont, Belgian Minister of State, who arbitrated the British-French West African disputes concerning the Waima affair and the gunboat Sergent Malamine, have been handsomely recognized by both Governments.

Great Britain has presented to the Baron a valuable and artistic vase and France has given a silver inkstand to him.

At one time the Waima incident threatened to lead to a very serious dispute between France and Great Britain.

On Dec. 23, 1893, there was a conflict between British and French troops in Waima, in which a considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides. Great Britain claimed that Waima was within her sphere of influence, and that the French were trespassing. The French Government, when the news reached Paris, issued a semi-official note stating that should the British version of the affair prove correct it "would not contest the necessity for making the reparation provided for by international law in such cases."

On March 19, 1898, Lord Curzon stated in Parliament, in reply to Sir Charles Dilke, that at the time of the incident the locality of Waima was "equally unknown to both the French and the English parties."

From April to July, 1898, there was a vigorous agitation in the British press against the Foreign Office for its alleged mismanagement of the British case, and as a consequence a request for compensation was preferred against the French Government by the Foreign Office. In July, 1899, the question whether the Waima and other claims could be submitted to arbitration was still under the consideration of the two Governments. On Oct. 25 Mr. Balfour stated that the French Government had accepted arbitration, and on Feb. 22, 1901, Baron Lambermont was appointed to act as arbitrator.

REICHSTAG MAJORITY'S ACTION.

"Coup d'Etat" the Result of the Fear of Being Outmanoeuvred by the Socialists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Undoubtedly, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, the disorderly conduct of the Social Democrats and their obstructive tactics in the Reichstag have welded together those heterogeneous elements of the majority which were formerly at sixes and sevens. But, the correspondent says, there were other means of preserving the dignity of the Reichstag and combating obstruction, without resorting to a Parliamentary coup d'état, in regard to the tariff scheme which imperils the meagre securities for constitutional government that exist in the German Empire.

The correspondent says that the National Zeitung seems still to hope for some kind of compromise in regard to the reform of the rules of procedure.

The truth is, declares the correspondent, that the fear of being outmanoeuvred by the Socialists is so intense among the parties composing the majority that they are willing to put their necks in a Parliamentary halter if only they can now succeed in throttling the Socialist opposition.

BROOKLYN TURN VEREIN FAIR.

Randolph Guggenheimer Makes an Address as the Guest of Honor.

Randolph Guggenheimer was the guest of honor last night at the fair in aid of the Brooklyn Eastern District Turn Verein, at the new building of the organization, corner of Bushwick and Gates Avenues. The fair was opened on Saturday night by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. It is to continue throughout the week. Mr. Guggenheimer was greeted by a large crowd when he reached the fair. He was escorted to the platform, and after being introduced by Col. S. K. Saenger, Chairman General of the Fair Committee, made an address.

"I am, as you know, deeply interested in every effort to elevate physical and intellectual standards in this city. But I am especially glad—because I never forget the training, the sentiment, and the inspiration I received from my German parents—that the German-American citizens of Brooklyn have not forgotten the important truth that a sound mind must be housed in a sound body, and that all intellectual strength rests upon a physical basis. That is one of the axioms of life and thought that has been recognized and practiced by the Fatherland to a larger extent than by any other country. I am glad, therefore, that this Turn Verein, after its fifty years' history of usefulness, has decided to equip a gymnasium with the most approved modern appliances and throw it open, without charge, to the young people of this community. This is a splendid, practical object; it is not mere sentiment, however valuable that may be in its place.

"The German boys and girls who have settled in various parts of this great Republic have brought with them from the old land many qualities which have become interwoven with the fabric of our social life. The character of our race is both strong and tender; unyielding as steel, and yet of fine sensibilities. But above all, the German character is intensely practical.

"Because I do not forget the old German tongue, with its mingled force and sweetness, and because I am naturally attracted by German efforts and enterprise in this home of freedom and prosperity, I am glad to be here to-night and express my most sincere hope that this fair may be as successful as its promoters and patrons can wish, and that the gymnasium which will spring from it may contribute in the largest possible sense to the physical and intellectual upbuilding of your young people."

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

Every Boy and Girl Should See Our Christmas Windows.

And every grown-up, too. They were planned and arranged by a well-known scenic artist, and represent "Scenes from the Nativity." There is also an additional window especially for the younger children, showing Santa Claus in all his glory.

Fairyland, another conception of the same artist, may be seen on the third floor. It shows a marvellous midnight parade of well known Nursery Song and Fairy Story characters. All these merry folks are seen by two restless, inquisitive tots in their nighties, who have gone to the window to look for Santa Claus, and instead see these wonders pass before their eyes.

Prince Ranji Smile

the famous chef, formerly with Louis Sherry, and his suite of East Indian attendants, throughout the coming week will entertain the ladies with instruction and demonstrations of his famous dishes in our Lecture Hall, on the sixth floor.

Women's Fine Dress Skirts.

Third Floor.

Women's Fine Dress Skirts, of best grade taffeta and velvet: habit back, entire skirt trimmed with broad circular folds of voile or peau de soie; the taffeta skirts have deep dust ruffles of accordion plaited taffeta, a most effective, smart model..... $39.75

Women's Dress Skirts, of fine quality black Etamine, eleven gored, wide flaring side plaited seams, kilted at bottom, trimmed around flare, with stitched straps of taffeta; new back effect over drop skirt of heavy taffeta; a stylish, graceful garment..... $37.50

Women's Dress Skirts, of very fine quality Black Nun's Veiling, seven gored, habit back, trimmed with broad circular folds of taffeta and fancy silk braid, over drop of best quality taffeta..... $35.00

Women's Dress Skirts, of Black Etamine, seven gored, semi-habit back, made with perpendicular tucks, ending in side plaits, trimmed around flare with three folds of self material over a heavy grade of taffeta..... $29.75

Women's Dress Skirts, of black Zibeline, eight gored, wide flaring, panel front, trimmed with silk crocheted buttons, new back, apron effect, overlapping stitched seams, unlined; a very dressy, stylish skirt..... $24.75

Brass and Enamelled Beds and Bedding Under Regular Prices.

Fourth Floor.

Here's an incongruity. We need more floor space for furniture, and yet we are continually buying. How to get out of the difficulty—that's the question. The old-time unfailing device, price cutting, solves the problem, and so to make room for incoming goods prices are reduced on Beds and Bedding—thus:—

Handsome Brass Bedsteads, 1½ inch bent posts, extra heavy filling; large spindle, best lacquer, perfect construction, 4 foot 6 inch and 4 foot sizes; regular price $51.00, at..... $42.50

Brass Bedsteads, rich design, 2 inch posts, ¾ inch top rod, ⅝ inch filling, extra large husks and vases; the finish and construction are as perfect as can be had; sizes 3 feet 6 inches or 4 feet 6 inches..... $24.50

Brass Bedsteads, latest pattern, 2 inch posts, 1 inch top rod, ¾ inch filling, extended footrail, mountings of exceptional beauty and finished the same as that of our most costly beds; regular price $32.00, at..... $27.50

Metal Bedsteads, Empire style, 1¼ inch posts, extra heavy chills, all brass filling, extended foot rail, finished in ivory and gold, moss green and gold, copper and gold, and bronze; can be had in all sizes; regular price $22.50, at..... $15.00

Metal Bedsteads, continuous posts, 1¼ inch heavy filling; gold chills, finished in white, olive, blue, green and ivory; two sizes only: 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches; regular price $12.50, at $8.75

White Enamel Bedsteads, 1¼ inch posts, heavy filling, brass rings and spindles; extended foot rail; regular price $8.25, at..... $6.75

Mattress made from black A. S. A. hair; full 40 lbs., one or two parts; your choice of A. C. A. or sateen tickings; regular price $18.00..... $13.50

Mattress made from black or gray No. 1 drawings; one or two parts; covered in best quality ticking, full 40 lbs.; regular price $22.80..... $18.50

Our special Mattress made from long gray drawings; full 40 lbs., one or two parts; your choice of best tickings; regular $27.00 value at..... $20.00

Upholstered Springs to fit brass or metal beds; covered in best tickings, at..... $8.50

Same Springs, with rabbet edge..... $10.50

Oriental and Domestic Rugs

Below Usual Prices.

Fifth Floor.

High grade Antique Anatolian Mats, in selected colors and designs; regular price $5.50; special at..... $2.95

150 small Persian Rugs, all in perfect condition, at $5.75

2 bales Antique Moussul and Kazak Rugs, some very fine pieces; value from $18.00 to $24.00; now..... $16.50

Selected Kirman Rugs, of very fine texture and weave; average size 3ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.; regular value $32.50 to $35.00; at..... $26.50

Large square Kazaks, for foyer halls and small rooms..... $28.50

Small and medium size Antique Kermanshah Rugs, from..... $25.00 to $175.00

Best grade East India Rugs, average size about 8 x 10 to 9 x 12..... $148.00

DOMESTIC RUGS

Our guaranteed quality of Axminster Rugs, exclusive designs and colorings; 9 x 12 feet..... $22.50

6 x 9 feet..... $15.00

Art Nouveau Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed best grade; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; value $26.50; our price..... $16.50

6 x 9 feet, value $18.00, at..... $11.50

Linens and Blankets

For Holiday Gifts.

First Floor, Rear.

The quick appreciation of our Monday offerings in this department has proven that practical things are more than ever sought for Christmas gifts. We extend these same values, together with other and even better offers, for to-day. Any one of these things will makes a serviceable and acceptable present.

Huckaback Towels; worth $2.00 per dozen, at..... $1.50

Hemstitched or Hemmed Huck Towels; cheap at $2.50; per dozen..... $2.00

Huck Towels and very large Bath Towels; well worth 50c. more a dozen than we ask; a dozen..... $2.90

We offer the following very special values in Damask by the yard: full bleached, 66 inch wide Damask; yard..... 65

Finer quality, full two yards wide; yard..... 85

Finest quality, extra heavy make; yard..... 95

Fine double Damask, in very pretty new designs; 2 yards wide; yard..... $1.25

The following special offerings in Napkins:—

Breakfast size, per dozen..$1.35, $1.50 and $2.00

Dinner size, per dozen....$2.25, $2.75 and $3.25

Blankets and Quilts.

Fine Woolen Blankets, for single beds; pair, $4.50 and $5.95

Fine Woolen Blankets, for double beds; pair, $4.95 and $6.50

Down Quilts, with silk covered tops, solid colored borders, in pinks, blues, yellows and cardinal, for double beds; each, $8.50

Quilts for full size beds, tufted and filled with fine lambs' wool, silkoline covered, at..... $2.95

Silk covered on both sides, at..... $10.00

1,000 Silkoline Quilts for full size beds, with white cotton fillings; special at, each..... 85

Our Free Delivery System

is always at your service. We pay freight charges on all orders amounting to $5.00 within the following states: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

"Picturesque and Industrial Falls,"

illustrated by splendid moving pictures and stereopticon views will be the subject of a lecture daily, from 2 to 3 P. M., in our Lecture Hall on the sixth floor.

Dolls, Toys and Games.

Dolls and Games, Third Floor. Toys, Basement.

Baby Dolls, in long dresses, with curly hair and blue eyes; they are beauties, at the little cost of....$1.00 and $1.50

German Dressed Dolls, in pretty pink, red and blue suits, with light curly hair and brown or blue eyes.....$2.00

300 Sleeping Baby Dolls, with light curly hair and blue eyes, dressed in long white gowns, at.....29

D. P. Baby Dolls, with curly hair, in long silk dresses; they are genuine beauties, at..$3.00, $3.25, $6.75, $8.25 to $12.00

One of the finest collections of Santa Dolls can be seen on our third floor. The Santa Dolls, you know, are famous for correctness in features, and perfect and durable make. They are the finest grade of bisque, jointed dolls. We can show you some at very low prices, indeed. Here are a few of different, but good values:

The 15½ inch size, with long curly hair and blue eyes, $1.25

The 18 inch size, with light and dark curly hair, dark eyes, $1.55

The 20½ inch size, with large blue eyes and curly hair, finely finished.....$2.60

The 26 inch size has a remarkably beautiful face, blue eyes and rich curly hair, in either light or dark shades.....$4.75

Drums and Toys of every description are found in the basement.

Drums, highly polished and decorated:

8 inch.....39
9 inch.....49
11 inch.....75

Others, larger and more elaborate, from..... 79 to $2.25

Magic Lanterns at.....49

Larger sizes from..... $1.00 to $14.95

Doll Houses at....$2.95

Other styles, larger and more intricate, up to..... $19.50

The Simplex Typewriter is one of the most perfect and useful Toys ever manufactured. Any amount of printing can be done with it. Demonstrations in our basement. Prices range from.....$1.00 to $5.00

The "Zobo" is a wonderful musical instrument, which any person can play by simply humming a song through the horn. It also is now being demonstrated in the basement and sold at.....25

Blackboards, the all-slate kind; size No. 1 at..$1.95
Size No. 2 at.....$2.45
Size No. 3 at.....$3.00

Toy Cannons that really shoot, 49, 85, to $4.75

Paint Boxes, filled with paints of all colors, at..... 10, 15, 25, $1.00 and up to $4.35

New Things in Glovedom.

First Floor.

No gift of equal expenditure makes so welcome a Christmas greeting as a box of Gloves, for no woman ever has more than she can use. Here are the good, serviceable kind, which we offer you at popular prices.

While making your selection remember to look at our latest exclusive novelty Gloves.

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves, imperial points, in black, white and all correct colors; a special direct importation of the Simpson Crawford Company, at..... $1.00

Women's 1-clasp real Mocha Gloves, in slate, tan, mode and black, at..... $1.00

Women's 1-clasp Prix Seam Mannish Cape Gloves, broad cut and choice skins, at..... $1.00

Women's 2-clasp and 1-pearl button Prix Seam Mannish Gloves, spear point, made from first choice selected Russian Kassan skins..... $1.50

Holiday Book News.

Second Floor.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME DU BARRY, translated from the French by H. T. Riley, illustrated with etchings and photogravures; 2 vols., with frontispiece of Du Barry; price..$6.20

ROMANCES OF EARLY AMERICA, by Edwin Robbins, with 14 photogravures, illustrated; 1 volume; ¾ Levant; price..... $5.00

IDYLLS OF THE KING, Tennyson; new holiday edition; 2 volumes, with illustrations by Doré; price..... $2.90

STEVENSON'S POEMS, new edition; gilt edges; bound in full walrus, with colored frontispiece; price..... $1.50

PRUE AND I, by Curtis; same edition as Stevenson.$1.50

NEW ENGLAND AND ITS NEIGHBORS, by Clifton Johnson; beautifully illustrated, and of more than passing interest; price..... $2.00

WHO'S WHO AT THE ZOO, by L. Beatrice Thompson; with twenty plates and over 100 drawings; one of the best animal books of the year..... $1.40

VENICE OF TO-DAY, by F. Hopkinson Smith; the popular edition; large octavo, printed on extra fine quality plate paper, with twenty full page plates in black and white, and twenty full page plates in color; both mounted and tissued; the subscription price was $25.00; we have a limited supply, while they last, bound in cloth..... $5.00

Bound in elegant half morocco..... $9.00

In the Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

Pure Foods of the finest quality, beautiful surroundings, courteous, refined service, prompt delivery and lowest prices cause this Food Store to grow busier each day.

Mail Orders Filled Immediately.

Sugar:—H. & E. Refined, Granulated, 7 lbs.....31

Hams:—Swift's or Armour's Regular Sugar Cured Hams, lb.....14

Butter:—Meadow Brook Creamery, strictly fancy quality, 5 lb. stone crock.$1.45

Lard:—Armour's "Shield" brand pure lard, 5 lb. pail.68

Sweet Potatoes:—Genuine Old Virginia Sweets, full peck measure.....25

Soapine:—4 packages..10

Soap:—Mascot, excellent for the laundry, 10 cakes...21

Ball Blue:—Simpson Crawford Co. Genuine Ultramarine Ball Blue, ½ lb. package..11

Ammonia:—May Brand household ammonia, full strength, quart bottle.....8

Starch:—Niagara Gloss Starch, 6 lbs.....27

Tomatoes:—Delaware Tomatoes, cold packed, large cans.....9

Peas:—"Royal Stuart" tender early June, dozen, $1.35; can.....12

Wax Beans:—Victory Golden Wax Beans, 2 lb. can....9

Apple Marmalade:—Made from choice N. Y. State Apples, 2 lb. cans, 2 for.....15

Canned Fruit:—"Cameron" brand. Fancy California Green Gages or Egg Plums, large cans.....18

Spinach:—W. K. Lewis' Garden Grown, equal to fresh spinach; 6 cans, 75 can..14

Quick Lunch Chocolate—"Royal Stuart" Quick Lunch, highly nutritious; ½ lb. cans..14

Black Pepper:—"Royal Stuart" brand, absolutely pure, full strength; ½ lb. cans..15

Molasses:—Forest Grove, Open Kettle New Orleans, most desirable for all baking purposes; jugs free; gallon 57; half gallon.....30

Coffee:—The "Stuart" Blend, superior to all others; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb.....35

Breakfast Java:—Delicious flavor, excellent body; 5½ lbs., $1.00; lb.....20

Tea:—Choice "May Pickings," Garden Grown Oolong, Ceylon or India Teas, full body, mellow character; 5 lb. caddy, $2.00; lb.....45

Delicatessen:—Rolff's Genuine Imported Cervelat Sausage, lb.....39

Oranges:—Sweet, juicy Floridas, good size; dozen....25

Salmon:—Anarcote's Delicious Sockeye Salmon; ¼ lb flat cans.....10

Crackers:—N. B. Co.'s "Royal, Milks" or "Soda" Crackers, package.....7

Oat Flakes:—"Royal Stuart" kiln dried, steam cooked, highly nutritious; 2 lb. package.....9

Plant Dept.—Kentias Palms, value, $1.50; for.....79

Table ferns, value 12; for.7

Two Cigar Specials.

Sixth Floor.

Owing to the Cigar Makers' Strike in Havana, Cuba, imported cigars have advanced from ten to twenty per cent. We still have a limited amount which we will sell at the old price.

We quote the following:—

Henry Clay Breva, box of 100.....15.40

Manuel Garcia, Puritano Fino, box of 50.....6.10

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

W. & J. Sloane

Novel Effects Harmony in Color

DECORATIVE FABRICS

For Curtains, Wall Hangings or Furniture.

Most of the patterns shown in our Autumn stock of decorative fabrics are absolutely novel, having been secured after careful search. The discriminating buyer will appreciate this selection.

Broadway & 19th Street

Amusements. | Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL **TO-NIGHT** AT 8:30
SECOND CONCERT
ORCHESTRA OF 90
WETZLER SYMPHONY CONCERTS
H. H. WETZLER
Conductor
SOLOIST:
RAOUL PUGNO

Program:—BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4; E minor; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Piano in A minor; WEBER, Overture, "Freischuetz."
Seats 75 cts. to $1.50, on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

HERALD SQR. THEA. B'way & 35th St. Tel., 703-38 Evgs. at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. RICHARD **Mansfield**
In Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy,
JULIUS CAESAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY," Beginning Dec. 15th, "Heidelberg."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinees Wed & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 22.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 5 at 2 P. M. Sat. Dec. 6 at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist ..... MAUD MAC CARTHY ..... Violin
Programme: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven. Concerto for Violin, Mendelssohn. Symphonic Poem, "Festklaenge," Liszt. Andantino in B flat for Violin, Saint-Saens. Symphony No. 2, E flat, (first time), Weingartner.
Box office open daily, from 9 to 5. SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS for seven afternoons and seven evening concerts also on sale.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

BELASCO THEATRE B'w'y, 42d St. Ev. & Mat Sat. at 2.
TO-MORROW (WED.) Dec. 3 DAVID BELASCO will present
BLANCHE BATES in
THE DARLING OF THE GODS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH-WATKINS
Three Centuries of American Ballads.
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

VICTORIA Theatre 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturdays, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY.**
Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
3D MONTH. A melodramatic sensation.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat.; 2. Ev. 8:10.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS.
E. 14TH. "A Daffy Shop," "Oriental Dancers."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— **TWIRLY-WHIRLY,**
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Only 4 More Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. "FAD AND FOLLY"
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

CIRCLE Theatre—B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Prices—Evgs., 50-75-1.00. Mats. 25-50-75.
Herbert Stock Co.
Presents Bijou Fernandez in **ARISTOCRACY**

Harlem Opera House Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE CO. In "The Wilderness"

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. A Lady of Quality

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night, first time, and every eve. this week; Decri's comedy, "DER KUSS," (THE KISS.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., Dec. 3, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Louise Homer, Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 6, at 2.—OTELLO. Eames, Homer; Alvarez, Bispham. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8:30.—2nd Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Bridewell; Messrs. Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
THIRD MONTH
—of—
The Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

GARDEN THEATRE—SPECIAL.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.
SOTHERN AS HAMLET.
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
IMPRUDENCE

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
LAST 5 NIGHTS AT 8.
LAST SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
JULIA MARLOWE | THE CAVALIER.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th.
Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée only.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
Every Evening, 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
E. S. WILLARD, CARDINAL. THE
Thursday Matinée, Dec. 4. DAVID GARRICK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. near B'way.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
"A monstrous pretty play * * * writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y. MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

WEST END THEATRE 125 St., blk. W. of 8th Av.
MARGARET MAY in MAT. TO-MORROW. "WINCHESTER."

GRAND—Kyrle Bellew Mat. Wed., 25c., 50c.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c.
THE HANLONS.
Le Voyage En Suisse.

GABRILOWITSCH DALY'S THEATRE THURSDAY AT 3. PIANO RECITAL.

3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. THE SEARCHLIGHTS OF A GREAT CITY.

SCHOOLBOY FOOTBALL MATCH.

"Poly Prep" Eleven Challenged by Chicago School Team.

A telegram was received yesterday at the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, from the Hyde Park High School of Chicago inviting the "Poly Prep" football team to play the Hyde Park team at Chicago on Saturday and offering to pay the expenses of the trip. The Hyde Park High School eleven holds the interscholastic championship in Chicago and the "Poly Prep" team by its victory over its strongest rival, the Brooklyn High School, on Thanksgiving Day, occupies a practically similar position in this neighborhood, so that the contest would possess an "East and West" feature which would make it very interesting.

At the Polytechnic Preparatory School, Livingston Street, Brooklyn, yesterday it was said that the wording of the invitation received from Chicago was so brief and so lacking in detail that it had been impossible to take definite action upon it, but that sent to Chicago, and an early answer is a telegram asking for particulars had been expected. The decision will rest with Principal Francis R. Lane of the school and Prof. H. A. Tuttle, who is Chairman of the School Committee on Athletics. The consent of the parents of the members of the team will also be required.

The feeling at "Poly Prep" is in favor of accepting the invitation if it is properly authenticated and the traveling expenses are guaranteed. In that case the team will leave Brooklyn on Thursday evening, arriving at Chicago on the following evening. The members of the "Poly Prep" team and their positions are as follows:

Left end, Hughes; left tackle, McInery; left guard, Crane; centre, Kennedy; right guard, Leighton; right tackle, Thayer; right end, Lane; quarter back, Shea; left half back, Warner; right half back, Montague; full back, Mulvihill.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.
SOHMER PIANOS
Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

TROTTING MEN TO MEET.

Annual Session of Board of Review of National Association Begins To-day.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will begin its regular annual meeting in Parlors H and I in the Murray Hill Hotel this morning. The sessions will probably last three days. The members of the board are Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford, Conn.; John C. Welty, Canton, Ohio; George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y.; U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; P. P. Johnston, Lexington, Ky., and John H. Shults of this city.

Messrs. Blake and Johnston arrived in the city yesterday, as well as W. H. Gocher of Hartford, Conn., the Secretary of the board. The other out-of-town members of the board are expected here this morning.

Secretary Gocher said last night that there were 135 cases on the docket this year. The cases are not considered as important this year as usual, many of them being suspensions for non-payment of entrance money. The cases will not be taken up in any regular order, but will be heard, so far as possible, to suit the convenience of those present. The meetings will begin with the taking of oral testimony. This will be public, but decisions regarding the various cases will not be given out until evening.

One of the principal cases to be heard this year is that of Elderone, owned by Simms of Dayton, Ohio. Elderone was suspended at the Grand Circuit last Summer. It is expected that considerable testimony will be taken in this case.

BARGAINS AT HORSE SALE.

Prices Yesterday Averaged the Lowest of the Offering at Old Glory Auction.

The bargain hunters among the horse buyers had their inning at the "Old Glory" horse sale in Madison Square Garden yesterday, the seventh day of the offering, when the average of the prices was the lowest of the offering. One hundred horses in all were disposed of for $27,800, or an average of $278 a head. As the total receipts at the sale to date amounted to nearly a third of a million dollars, however, the average for the entire sale was fairly satisfactory.

The top price for the day was $1,500, paid by R. W. Goodrich of Rutland, Vt., for the two-year-old pacing filly Ruby Electrite, by Electrite-Ella Calhoun, by Recorder, consigned by the Lomo Alto Farm of Dallas, Texas. Even at that figure, Ruby Electrite was regarded as one of the bargains of the offering, as the filly is credited with a trial mile in 2:16½, and gives every promise of racing qualities. Another horse that sold for a figure much lower than was anticipated was the Speedway mare Bicycle Girl, (2:20¾,) nine years old, by Wild Bill, which went to Samuel Bloch for $425. Airline, (2:14½,) a seven-year-old pacer, by Luby, was another cheap horse. A. Martin of New York securing him for $310. Baroness Mabel, a five-year-old trotting bred mare, brought $725, W. H. Snyder of Parkville, L. I., securing her. Next to Ruby Electrite, the best prices of the day were $785, paid by Edgar Bronk for the two-year-old trotter Clifton Church, and $725 for the trotting mare Queen of Melody, five years old, bought by Alfred Pearce. The attendance was large throughout the day, but the buying was done chiefly by dealers.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

New One and Five Mile Figures Made by Barney Oldfield of Detroit.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—Barney Oldfield of this city, driving Tom Cooper's gasoline racing automobile to-day at the Grosse Pointe track, lowered the world's one mile automobile record for a circular track to 1:01 1-5, and the five-mile record to 5:20. Oldfield's five miles is eight seconds under the previous world's record.

He made two five-mile trials, bettering his time considerably on the second trial. The time by miles on the first trial was: 1:03 3-5, 2:08 1-5, 3:12, 4:14 4-5, 5:21. This lowered the world's five-mile record seven seconds. On the second trial the time by miles was as follows: 1:01 2-5, 2:05 1-5, 3:11 1-5, 4:15 2-5, 5:20, lowering the five-mile record eight seconds.

A third trial was then made for the one-mile record, and Oldfield set the figures at 1:01 1-5. The trials were official and were made under the auspices of the Detroit Automobile Racing Association. There were four timers and two scorers present.

MAYOR AIDS AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

At the recent annual meeting of the Automobile Club of America, President Albert R. Shattuck as Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, called particular attention to the poor condition of the main highways leading out of the city toward the north and the northeast, and related the attempts which had been made to induce the city authorities to repair these roads. President Shattuck stated that the matter had been laid before Mayor Low, and the latter had explained that he had no authority in the matter, as the charter gave the jurisdiction to the borough Presidents, but agreed to call the matter to the attention of Presidents Cantor of Manhattan and Haffen of the Bronx. In accordance with his agreement, Mayor Low yesterday sent the following letter to the two borough Presidents mentioned:

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

The Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, President, Borough of Manhattan:

Sir: I hand you herewith copy of a letter which I have received from the Automobile Club of America, calling attention to the great importance of co-operation between yourself and the Borough President of the Bronx with reference to placing in good condition the various avenues and roads that lead out of the city to the north. I am sending a copy of this letter to President Haffen, also.

I have already explained to the Automobile Club that the Mayor of the city, under the existing charter, has nothing to do with the paving or condition of the streets, but I have assumed that it is, nevertheless, becoming for the Mayor, when joint action is desired between the Presidents of the different boroughs, to call their attention to the fact and to urge upon them the importance of doing what can be done in the public interest.

The pictures and maps referred to by the Automobile Club are hereto attached.

I shall be obliged if you will take the matter up with President Haffen and report to me what, in your judgment, can be done. Yours, very truly, SETH LOW, Mayor.

N. Y. U. Athletic Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New York University Athletic Association held yesterday afternoon at University Heights the following officers were elected: President—Commodore David Banks; First Vice President—E. J. L. Raldins, '04; Second Vice President—T. T. Reilley, '05; Treasurer—Dr. Robert T. Hall; Corresponding Secretary—Ross Young, '03; Recording Secretary—S. B. Baldwin, '05, C. H. Lane, '04, Member at Large. The graduate Advisory Committee for the ensuing year consists of Dr. C. L. Bristol, Dr. John P. Munn, Frank Jay Gould, and Dr. E. S. Munson.

The requirements for winning 'Varsity letters and class numerals were raised. To win the right to wear the letters, it was decided that an athlete must participate during one season in three games of football or baseball or three gymnastic or track meets or win a first in the games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Barnard's Tennis Tournament.

Barnard's annual Fall tennis tournament has narrowed down to three girls in the contest for the championship of the college. Miss Elsbeth Kroeber has won the championship of the senior class, Miss Jean Egleston the championship of the junior class, and Miss Edith Handy that of the sophomore and freshman classes. These three girls will compete this week for the final college honors.

YACHTING TO BEGIN EARLY

New York Yacht Club Announces Schedule for the Year.

ANNUAL CRUISE IN JULY

The Coming Season Will Open on May 21—New Measurement Rules Were Definitely Adopted.

The New York Yacht Club has arranged for a big season of yachting next Summer. As adopted at a meeting of the club last night, the programme begins earlier and is more extensive than anything that the club has heretofore undertaken. Racing will be started nearly a month earlier than has been the former custom of the club, and even before the formal opening of the season, on May 30, by the smaller clubs around New York. The programme for the season is as follows:

Thursday, May 21, Saturday, May 23, and Monday, May 25—Special races for the ninety-footers, on Long Island Sound, off Glen Cove.

Thursday, June 4, Friday, June 5, and Saturday, June 6—Special races for the ninety-footers, at Newport.

Thursday, June 11—Annual regatta in the lower bay. High water at Governors Island at 8:45 A. M.

Monday, June 15—Races for the Glen Cove cups, on Long Island Sound, off Glen Cove.

Thursday, June 18, Saturday, June 20, and Monday, June 22—Newport series, at Newport, R. I.

Annual Cruise—Thursday, July 16, rendezvous at Glen Cove; Friday, July 17, squadron race to Morris Cove, New London; Saturday, July 18, squadron race to New London; Sunday, July 19, at New London; Monday, July 20, squadron race to Newport; Tuesday, July 21, races for the Astor cups, at Newport; Wednesday, July 22, squadron race to Vineyard Haven; Thursday, July 23, squadron race to Newport; Friday, July 24 races at Newport for the Owl and Game Cock colors. Disband.

Tuesday, July 28, Thursday, July 30, and Saturday, Aug. 1—Trial races at Newport for the selection of the defenders of the America's Cup.

Thursday, Aug. 20, Saturday, Aug. 22, Tuesday, Aug. 25, Thursdya, Aug. 27, and Saturday, Aug. 29—International challenge races for the America's Cup, off the Sandy Hook Lightship.

Thursday, Sept. 17—Races for the Autumn cups, on Long Island Sound, off Glen Cove.

Besides deciding upon this programme, the meeting passed for the second time upon the new measurement and classification rules as they were finally amended. They were adopted without discussion, and now become a law of the club.

The committee appointed at a former meeting of the club to consider and arrange for a squadron cruise to the West Indies this Winter reported that such a plan could not well be arranged and it was therefore given up.

A committee of five, consisting of ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Thomas A. Bronson, Fordham Morris, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy, and Capt. J. D. J. Kelley, United States Navy, was appointed to arrange for a series of lectures on nautical topics to be given at the clubhouse this Winter. The plan is to have the lectures on special occasions to be known as club nights. The first will be given in January, and others will follow at intervals of three weeks until the opening of the yachting season in May.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard presided at the meeting. Over a hundred members were present, and thirty yachts were represented.

DEFENDER'S BIG SAIL AREA.

The New Boat Will Carry About 15,000 Square Feet—Will Be Broader Than the Constitution.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 1.—Now that the construction of the new cup defender has fairly begun, the lead keel having been successfully cast, it is possible to give in a general way a few of the principal features of this new defender of the America Cup.

To all outward appearances the new boat will not differ in a very great degree from any of the ninety-footers turned out by the Herreshoffs during the past ten years. She will have the same spoon bow, the same long overhang aft, and the same modified fin keel. It appears, however, that she will be slightly broader than the Constitution, which had a beam of 25 feet 2½ inches. Her keel will also be longer and heavier than the Belmont boat, but at the same time she will not draw so much water, being shoaler by some inches. This increase in weight will enable her to carry a larger sail spread, something in the neighborhood of 15,000 square feet, which is the largest amount of canvas ever swung aloft by a single-sticker.

The methods of construction pursued in the case of the Columbia and Constitution will be followed in the new boat. The keel plates will be flanged and webbed in three sections, and much of the bracing will be the same.

The workmen to-day removed the balance of the timbers and clay about the lead keel, and to-morrow the carpenters will commence smoothing the outer part of the lead in preparation for the fitting of the plates. The after end of the lead keel appears to be some two feet lower than the forward end.

PLAYERS FOR NEW YORK TEAM.

Reported Desertion of Delehanty, Orth, and Townsend from Washington Baseball Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Men in this city connected with the Washington Baseball Club profess to know nothing of the desertion of Left Fielder Delehanty and Pitchers Orth and Townsend to the New York Baseball Club, which was reported here to-day. Manager Loftus does not live in this city, but Directors of the club O'Donnell, Cochran, and Clemes were all seen to-night, and said that they knew nothing whatever of the desertions of the three men in question except the newspaper reports.

It is doubted very much that the report is authentic, and it is claimed that the players named all accepted an advance payment on their salaries for next season. Whatever action might have been taken secretly by Delehanty and his comrades, the status of the Washington Club will not be affected in the least.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 1.—It was stated in baseball circles here to-night that McGraw told several friends a few days ago that he had secured Delehanty, Orth, and Townsend.

BASKET BALL AT HARVARD.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—Nearly 125 basket ball candidates, the largest crowd in Harvard's history, answered Capt. Hanavan's first call to-night and reported for duty in the Hemenway gymnasium. The squad included several members of last year's 'Varsity team, several from the freshman five, and a number of strong new men. Altogether the showing was most encouraging and augurs much for a successful season this year.

Interest in basket ball at Harvard is greater than was ever known before. For the first time in Harvard's history a regularly appointed coach has been selected who will look after the men from the beginning of the season to the end. In past years Harvard has had the benefit of desultory basket ball coaching only. This year "Jo" Gillis, captain of last year's five, has been chosen to coach the team, and he promises to turn out a strong aggregation. The work will be very light at first.

After talks by Capt. Hanavan and Coach Gillis to-night the men were divided into divisions, each of which was sub-divided into squads of twenty men each. These divisions run according to classes and will practice different evenings throughout the week. Two teams will be picked from each squad for practice games upon the floor, and no man will fail to get the benefit of the best coaching.

Pugilism Favored in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—Chairman Brennan of the Board of Public Safety announced to-day that under the decision of Judge Toney the board will in future permit boxing contests in Louisville. Mr. Brennan said the board would insist that the agreements between the contestants be submitted to them, and its members would then lay down the regulations under which the matches should be conducted.

Robert C. Gray, President of the Southern Athletic Club, said to-day that the "Young" Corbett-McGovern contest would most likely take place in Louisville, and that he was now making arrangements to that end.

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SALE OF PAINTINGS THURS. & FRI. AT 8 P. M., (DEC. 4 & 5.)
A rare opportunity to purchase at auction unique articles.

Harvard's Crew Captain Censured.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—Capt. McGrew of Harvard's 'Varsity crew is being somewhat censured by loyal crimson supporters for a freshman rowing notice which appeared in this morning's edition of The Harvard Crimson. In requesting freshmen candidates to report for duty Capt. McGrew drew some rather unusual distinctions. For instance, he excluded from his invitation all those who did not row on either the first or second Weld or Newell freshmen crews, and all others under 160 pounds in weight, evidently forgetting that in past years many strong oarsmen have been developed and have rowed on freshmen crews who have weighed even less than 150 pounds. Instances of this nature are so numerous that it is useless to mention them and many Harvard men can see no reason why Capt. McGrew has made the distinction that he did. Many, on the other hand, although failing to understand McGrew's exact motives, have the utmost faith in his judgment, and add moreover that he may be following out some new ideas suggested by Charles Courtney of Cornell during his recent visit to Cambridge. It is known at Harvard that many radical rowing reforms are being attempted this year, and this, it is suggested, may be one of them, namely, the development of a "huskier," heavier crew than Harvard has known in the past.

Wright for Columbia Football Coach.

Columbia's football authorities are engaged in considering the question of next year's graduate coach. The graduates and students alike are anxious that William Raymond Morley, the present graduate coach, should return to occupy the same position. Morley, however, says that he will be unable to come back to Columbia. In the event of Morley's keeping to this determination it is probable that C. A. Wright will act as Columbia's graduate gridiron coach next year. Wright played on the 1899 and 1900 Columbia teams and was a member of the All American elevens in those years. He excelled as a line man both in attack and defense and played at guard and centre with equal facility last year. Wright was coach of the University of Washington eleven in its most successful year. This season Wright has been acting as assistant coach under Morley.

Football Celebration Brings Firemen.

Five hundred students of the New York University attended the football celebration last night at University Heights in honor of the team's victory over Trinity, Rutgers, and Union. A huge bonfire was kindled from the pile of 300 barrels and other miscellaneous collections of wood, all of which had been liberally soaked with oil. The flames from this enormous pile soared up a hundred feet into the air and brought out the Fire Department. After the fire the students formed a procession, headed by the football team and the college band, and marched around University Heights. Large transparencies were carried by the men bearing pictures of the players.

International Ice Yacht Races.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club announces a series of international ice yacht races, to be held on Gull Lake, twelve miles from Kalamazoo, Jan. 20 to Jan. 24, open to competition by all ice yachts in the United States and Canada. All races will be twenty miles, with the time limit of 1 hour 15 minutes. No entry fee will be charged, and cash prizes will be given.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The Schorr stable furnished the only beaten favorites to-day, Ordnung and Commissioner Forster. Presiding Steward Clarence McDowell arrived from Bennings to-day. The Crescent City Jockey Club refused to permit John J. Ryan to book to-day upon receipt of a telegram advising that he had been ruled off at Fort Erie.

Weather rainy; track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tancred, 115 pounds, (Helgeson,) 9 to 5, won; Shoofly, 112, (Waugh,) 9 to 2, second; War Cry, 107, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Sidney Sabath and Hide and Seek also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Prince Blazes, 100 pounds, (Robbins,) 3 to 5, won; Sue Johnson, 100, (C. Shaner,) 10 to 1, second; Henry of Franstamar, 107, (Davisson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:58 1-5. Flop, Vesuvia, Chorus Boy, Miss Sara, and Annie Lauretta also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Worthington, 99 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 5, won; Jessie Jarboe, 104, (Haack,) 9 to 5, second; Banish, 103, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:25 3-5. Sandflea, Mary Moore, James J. Corbett, Tom Collins, Macie Marie, Peter Duryea also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Doctor Scharff, 94 pounds, (Head,) 50 to 1, won; W. J. Deboe, 107, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, second; Hobart, 100, (E. Louden,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Lord Melbourne, Death, and Moor also ran. Ordnung pulled up at the half mile.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. If You Dare, 107 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 5, won; Sarner, 106, (W. O'Connor,) 15 to 1, second; Boundless, 100, (L. Spencer,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:26 2-5. The Bronze Demon, Bummer, Della Ostrand, Little Jack Horner, Provost, and Azua also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Optimo, 96 pounds, (Scully,) 6 to 1, won; Scotch Plaid, 104, (Buchanan,) 2 to 1, second; Commissioner Forster, 96, (Hicks,) 13 to 10, third. Time—1:30 4-5. José Lesser, Judge Magee, and Captain Foraker also ran.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. Lemoyne, 101 pounds; Hattie Davis, 103; Precisely, 106; Lissome, 107; Right Bower, Ceylon, Russellton, 112; Eitholin, Nabocklish, Guatanama, and Denny Duffy, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Lord Melbourne and Never Smile, 87 pounds each; Henry McDaniel, 90; Hanover Queen and Dr. Scharff, 99; John Peters, 102; Sister Kate II. and The Bronze Demon, 104 each; Rag Tag, 105; Travers, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Leviathan, 101 pounds; Dodie S., 94; Moabina, 95; Optimo and Trocadero, 97 each; Beah and Major Dixon, 98 each; Lennep, Carat, 100; Moroni, 101; Georgia Gardner, 103; Rolling Boer, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, mile. Chanterella, 98 pounds; Chickadee, 105; Potheen, 106; Worthington, 109; Tillo, Banish, 112; Swordsman, Peter Duryea, 105; Locust Blossom, 117; Rasselas, Ecome, 122.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Lou Woods, 91 pounds; Goldaga, 95; Latson, Irving Mayor, 96; Erne, 102; Marcos, 103; Barrack, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. War Cry, 95 pounds; Hedge, Floresian, 97; Pickles, Robert C. Lansing, 100; Sheriff Bell, 103; Lord Touchwood, Aurie B., 104; Rankin, 107.

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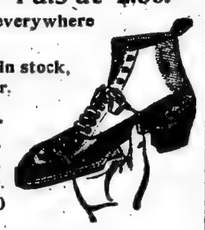

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Black Cashmere Sox, 25c. pair.
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Printed Madras, 98c.; worth 1.50.

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CIVIC FEDERATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Plan Agreed Upon Announced by Alfred Mosely.

His Labor Delegates Would Pattern the Organization After the American Body—Would Prevent Rather Than Settle Strikes.

That it has been unanimously agreed among the English labor delegates who have been recently touring the United States under Alfred Mosely for the purpose of studying American methods as regards the relations of capital and labor to establish a civic federation in Great Britain similar to the National Civic Federation of America, was announced last evening by Mr. Mosely. He said further:

"It will be patterned after the American federation. We are simply following the Americans in this. We take our cue from them."

Mr. Mosely went on to say that it was the opinion of the visiting trades unionists that the federation should not be established in England so much for the purpose of settling strikes or labor disputes, but to jump into the breach the instant there was any sign of impending troubles between labor and capital, between employe and employer, and should rather be for the purpose of preventing disputes than of settling them.

Mr. Mosely augmented this announcement by the following statement, which, he said, voiced the sentiments of the men who have traveled through this country with him:

"In the course of our travels and investigations in the United States the excellent achievements of the National Civic Federation of America have been brought to our attention, the federation having been successful, among other things, in bringing capital and labor into closer touch, thus providing a practical solution of many of the difficult and vexed questions that arise between the two.

"One of the most important features of the federation is the section whose duty it is to get information of the first signs of impending troubles, and in the earliest stages of a dispute to step in for the purpose of bringing the contending parties together at a round table conference before any breach has actually taken place, and before either side has assumed a position from which it can recede only with difficulty, and in our opinion it would be of benefit to both workmen and employers if some similar organization were brought into being in Great Britain.

"In expressing this belief we do not desire in any way to interfere with the bodies which already exist for mediation and conciliation in the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Trade Conciliation Boards, &c., or agreement between employers' associations and workmen's organizations, but if possible to establish a further means, not so much for the adjustment of troubles after they have arisen as for their prevention.

"As representatives of our respective trades unions, it will be our duty upon our return to our country to place before our members the object of this branch of the work of the Civic Federation, and we also hope to have the co-operation of other trade organizations, large and small, throughout the United Kingdom."

MISS THOMPSON'S PASTELS.

The New York public is naturally and justifiably distrustful of artistic, dramatic, musical, and literary geniuses who come here decorated with olive crowns manufactured in the provinces. When, therefore, it was recently announced that an exhibition of the work of Miss Juliet Thompson was to be opened in this city, and that out-of-town art critics had declared that it was comparable to that of well-known masters, the chances that Miss Thompson's productions would prove anything but disappointing seemed very slight.

The exhibition, which was opened at the Knoedler Galleries yesterday, is, therefore, a delightful surprise. Miss Thompson shows twelve pastels. Not one of them is without merit, and some show ability of a very high order. Miss Thompson, judging from this exhibition, is destined to go far.

The young artist's strongest points are pose and color—the two things that cannot be attained by any amount of hard work, if natural capacity be wanting. An artist, for instance, who has learned to draw and paint perfectly, but who has no inborn feeling for color and line, could never have produced the portrait of Miss Ellen Goin, which is the most ambitious of the pictures shown. In its natural gracefulness and distinction it is reminiscent of the work of Van Dyck, while it has a richness of tone that is usually absent in pastel. The same can be said of the portrait of Miss Natalie Barney. In the latter picture the pose is quite an original one, but does not appear to be forced, and suits the subject admirably.

It would be well for Miss Thompson to leave pastels alone and work in oils. Pastel is a beautiful medium, but it is only the plaything of painters of first-rate ability, and Miss Thompson's work shows that she has no right to impose on herself any limitations in regard to means of execution. It is clever to be able to reproduce in pastels—as she has done in her copy of Romney's head of Lady Hamilton—almost the exact effect produced by oils, but Gautier's dictum in regard to gem cutting and poetry is sometimes a dangerous one. Miss Thompson should, in justice to her own powers, use the best means of expression yet invented.

The artist is a Washington woman, almost ridiculously young to have done the work she has accomplished. She is a pupil of Benjamin-Constant.

DECEMBER GRAND JURY SWORN

Judge Newburger Says No Cases of Particular Importance Are to be Considered.

The December Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part I., Court of General Sessions. James G. Wallace, a builder of 236 East Fiftieth Street, was made foreman. The other members are:

WILLIAM H. M. MORRIS, President, 1 West Eighty-first Street.
AARON S. THOMAS, shoes, 133 West Seventy-third Street.
RICHARD W. BUCKLEY, builder, 58 East Seventy-third Street.
JOHN CROMWELL, real estate, 27 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.
PHILIP LAHM, cabinet maker, 61 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.
JULIUS FRANKE, architect, 132 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.
THOMAS KELBY, real estate, 208 East Eighty-fifth Street.
JUDSON LAWSON, builder, 898 West End Avenue.
EDWARD B. JENKS, contractor, 549 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.
HERMAN ROWITSER, retired, 233 West Seventy-second Street.
LEON N. ADLER, chemist, 64 East Eighty-third Street.
GEORGE A. FRINK, woolens, 549 West Twenty-first Street.
WILLIAM L. MITCHELL, importer, 216 East Sixty-first Street.
ALBERT F. D'OENCH, architect, 1,130 Madison Avenue.
THEODORE E. STUDLEY, Secretary, 102 West Seventy-seventh Street.
WILLIAM JUNGHAUS, trimmings, 1,925 Madison Avenue.
JAMES WILLIAMS, stables, 442 East Fifty-seventh Street.
GILBERT I. CASE, hangings, 301 West One Hundred and Seventh Street.
MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, merchant, 16 East Sixty-second Street.
JOSEPH H. BENNETT, real estate, 256 West Forty-second Street.
WILLIAM T. LEE, real estate, 128 East Twenty-seventh Street.
JAMES H. G. VEHSLAGE, coal, 72 North Moore Street.

Judge Newburger delivered no charge, saying that the District Attorney had informed him that there were no cases of any particular importance pending for its consideration.

ANOTHER WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Car Passengers' Rights Society Formed at Mrs. Gaffney's House.

The women, who for some time have been agitating the matter of overcrowding and standing in the surface and elevated cars of Manhattan, have at last taken positive action, and yesterday formed a society which is intended to be hereafter the mother body for all legislation and other action that the women may desire. After a meeting lasting for several hours at the residence of Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, 41 Riverside Drive, the Car Passengers' Rights Society was formed to compel the various railroad and railway companies united under the head of the Metropolitan Street Railway or the Inter-Urban Railway Company to put on many more cars in other than the rush hours.

The eight women present at Mrs. Gaffney's house, and who will constitute the Organization Committee, and be known as the organizers of the movement, were Mrs. Charles Frederick Naething, Mrs. Dore Lyon, Mrs. Ferdinand Tarfoais, Mrs. John H. McCarthy, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. William Tibbit Salter, Mrs. Augustus J. Wilson, and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney.

The officers elected were: Mrs. Savage, President; Mrs. Gaffney, First Vice President; Mrs. Naething, Second Vice President; Mrs. Lyon, Treasurer, and Mrs. Wilson, Recording Secretary. The initiation fee for an active member has been fixed at $2, and for an associate member at $5.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This will be the first evening of the meetings of dancing classes. Three quite notable ones are to be held in the dancing or assembly rooms. The Junior Cotillion, which is the largest and most important, will assemble at Sherry's; the Wednesday Cotillion will have its dance at Delmonico's, and the Fortnightly Dance is to be in the Waldorf-Astoria. There are several débutantes' receptions and dinners. Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee will bring out her daughter, Miss Weatherbee.

***

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde will give a large reception this afternoon in the Hotel Netherland. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Verplanck will give a dinner this evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Virginia D. Verplanck. A second dinner for her is to be given next Tuesday.

***

Among those booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is the Princess de Galatro Colonna, the daughter of Mrs. Mackay. The Princess Colonna came over with her mother for the funeral of her stepfather, John W. Mackay. Others booked are John F. Degener, Jr., Miss Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, the Baron Max Oppenheim, the Imperial Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, who has been at Newport this Summer, and C. Aeffm Ordt, Jr.

***

Last evening, in Baltimore, the famous Bachelors' Cotillion took place. This is the most notable entertainment of the year in that city, and all the débutantes of the season are introduced at it. Many New Yorkers were present. Among the débutantes known in New York were Miss Josephs, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Cole Josephs of Newport; Miss Margaret Emerson, Miss Jenkins, Miss Abell, and Miss Baughman.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown have issued invitations for a ball in their residence on Cathedral Street, Baltimore, on the evening of Friday, Dec. 26.

***

The first of the Wednesday Cotillions for this season will take place at Delmonico's this evening. There will be a double cotillion, led at the one end by Dr. George Bolling Lee, with Miss Elise Castleman, and at the other by Dr. George Huston Bell, who will have Miss Lucille V. Bacon as his partner.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott of Philadelphia will give a theatre party on Dec. 12 for Miss Constance Lippincott. is to be followed by a supper at the Bellevue.

***

Miss Marie B. Harmon, daughter of Frank Denham Harmon, and Guernsey Curran are to be married at 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 11, in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Miss Harmon is a sister of Miss Harriett Harmon and a daughter of Mr. Harmon's first wife.

***

Lady Bache Cunard has returned to England after a short stay in this country. She was in deep mourning for her step-father, Mr. Tichenor, who died while she was on the ship coming over.

***

Miss Van Wart, who arrived on Saturday from Europe, will remain in New York this Winter. She is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

Miss Twombly returned yesterday from Shelburne Farms, where she had been visiting Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb.

***

Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, who has been abroad this Summer, will return this week. She will sail from Cherbourg to-morrow.

***

M. Oumiroff took the place made vacant by the indisposition of M. Gilibert yesterday at the first Musical Morning in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Suzanne Adams and Leo Stern were the other artists. Isidore Luckstone was at the piano. Mme. Sembrich will sing on Monday next. Among those present were Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Jay Gould, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. John H. Davis, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Miss Mary Callender, Miss Constance Livermore, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. William Woodward, Jr., Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Charles G. Whittier, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. William Walter Phelps, Miss Annie Leary, Miss Clementina Furniss, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Miss Margaret L. Winslow, Miss Helen Parish, Miss Caroline A. Drayton, Miss Sophie E. Langdon, Miss Margaret S. Remsen, Miss Edith Hall, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. T. J. Wysong, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mrs. William T. Bull, Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Hammond, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hollister gave a dinner last evening to the bridesmaids and maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Louise Hollister and Richard E. Forrest to-morrow. Among their guests were Miss Alice de Solcoyria, Miss Virginia Forrest, Miss Francis Stotesbury, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Anita Dominick, Miss Sally Barnes, and Miss Josephine Atterbury.

***

A luncheon was given yesterday by Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence to her bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony on Thursday, when she is to be married to Heth Lorton. Among her guests were Miss Katherine Post Newbold, Miss Anna Lawrence Herrick, Miss Carola Lawrence Churchill, Miss Mary Josephine Rowland, Miss Katherine Dilworth Wisner, and Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones. The table was decorated in pink and white, and heart-shaped pins were presented to the guests.

***

Mrs. Charles E. Cadwalader of Philadelphia will introduce Dr. Cadwalader's grandniece, Miss Rousseau, at a tea on New Year's Day. Miss Rousseau's home is in Quebec. She is a niece of William Brooke Rawle. Her mother was a daughter of the late William Henry Rawle.

***

Miss Frances Rawle Pemberton, whose marriage to Frank Cadwalader Dade will take place next week Wednesday, in Christ Church Chapel, Philadelphia, will have no bridesmaids. Mrs. Alfred Thornton Baker will probably be her sister's matron of honor. The Rev. C. L. Baker of Princeton, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Nisbett, rector of the chapel, will officiate.

***

Mrs. John Struthers of Philadelphia gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Armitage Struthers.

***

Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and the Misses Ambrose of 575 Lexington Avenue will be "at home" on Wednesday afternoons and evenings in December and January.

***

The marriage of Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, and Reynolds Hitt, is to be, as stated in these columns on Tuesday last, just before Christmas, and the following reception is to be at the Metropolitan Club. The date selected is Tuesday, Dec. 23.

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The invitations are out for the cotillion to be given by Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark of 46 East Fifty-third Street for their daughters, Misses Catharine M. and Elizabeth W. Clark, at Todworth's on Monday evening, Dec. 29. Cards are to be issued soon for two days at home, on Tuesdays, Jan. 6 and 13.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 1.—Louis S. Bruguière of New York has rented the Deerham cottage in Bellevue Avenue, for the Winter season. Mr. Bruguière is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews.

Mrs. R. L. Armit of New York has rented the Warren cottage, in Gibbs Avenue, for the Winter.

Miss Gibert of New York is the guest of Miss Foster, who will remain at her cottage, in Leroy Avenue, until after Christmas.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived this evening from Tuxedo, and went directly to Oakland Farm, in Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman and Mrs. Clermont L. Best closed their cottages today and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr have decided to take a cottage here for next Summer. They cannot secure the Pratt cottage, Arleigh, which they have occupied for two seasons.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—M. Cambon, the retiring Ambassador from France, entertained at a farewell dinner this evening at the embassy, on Rhode Island Avenue, the guests being the members of his staff, with Mme. de Margerie, wife of the First Secretary, and Mme. Vignal, wife of the united staffs of the two embassies.

The German Ambassador, Herr von Holleben, entertained at breakfast to-day in honor of M. Cambon, the guests being the united staffs of the two Embassies.

Word was received to-day of the appointment to the German Embassy in this city of Lieut. Commander von Schaefer, Royal Navy, now in Berlin, to succeed Lieut. Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, recently promoted and stationed at Kiel, Germany. Lieut. Commander von Schaefer is young and a bachelor.

Señor Don Christofero Causesaco, the newly appointed Second Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, has arrived at his post.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will go to New York next week to assist at the débutante tea of her cousin, Miss Christine Roosevelt, on Dec. 10. Miss Christine Roosevelt is well known in the younger set of Washington, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt and niece of Senator John Kean, at whose Washington home she was a frequent holiday visitor.

The members of the Society of Spanish-American War Nurses, who opened their convention in this city to-day, were entertained at a large reception to-night by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, their first President, and the wife of President W. F. McGee, the scientist. Assisting the hostess in welcoming the company were Dr. and Mrs. Sternberg, the ex-Surgeon General of the Army, and Dr. Laura A. C. Hughes of Boston, Mrs. Francis A. Wilson and Miss Walton of New York City.

The company included, in addition to the eighty nurses now visiting Washington, the Surgeon General of the army and Mrs. O'Reilly, the Surgeon General of the navy and Mrs. Rixey, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee, Gen. Breckinridge, Major and Mrs. Goodloe, and many members of the army and navy circles.

Miss Gwendoline Ffoulke, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Ffoulke, was presented to society this afternoon at a tea at her parents' home on Massachusetts Avenue.

Miss Eleanor Ffoulke of Philadelphia, aunt of the débutante, received the guests in the absence of Mrs. Ffoulke, who is with her invalid son in California. Mrs. Livingston Mason and Miss Laura Bell poured tea. Mr. Ffoulke and daughters are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Chapman Smith, all of Philadelphia.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something that is really good in a small dictionary. There are any number of little dictionaries on the market; they can be bought for from 10 cents up, and as a rule they are not worth the paper on which they are printed. In cloth covers this really good dictionary will cost 50 cents, and in leather $1 and $1.25. The little volumes are a trifle more than three inches long, some two inches wide, and half an inch thick. They are printed on India paper, and one in English contains 600 pages. That means 25,000 words, with a few tables and odds and ends of information of different kinds. There are dictionaries in other languages, and those may be purchased simply or in sets. A plain little leather-bound set in a case containing, in addition to the English, the French-English and German-English dictionaries, will cost $3. The books belong to the E, F, G series, as when they were first brought out there were only the English, French, and German. Now Spanish and Italian have been added. A well-known Chicago woman has ordered several sets of these dictionaries for Christmas gifts. Hers are in four-volume sets, the French, German, Italian, and Spanish, and in place of the leather she is having tiny wooden cases made for them.

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Attractive silver scarf pins for men come in medallion form, with different designs in relief upon them. Some are dog's heads, some horse's, there are Indians, and men's figures, the golf player and the football player.

***

The crook on a man's umbrella is a horse's head in dark wood, and with a bridle in silver.

***

A pretty gray squirrel shoulder cape, presumably for an elderly woman, is made up with ruffles of gray silk, and the cape and long ends are trimmed around with innumerable sable tails.

***

A pretty hat of ermine is trimmed with long black ostrich plumes.

***

A long-haired, but satin-finished, felt hat is trimmed with a sable boa, with head and tail.

***

For the small boy a natty head covering is a Scotch cap of black Persian lamb, with a head at the front, this holding in place a gray quill which stands almost erect.

***

Nothing is prettier for the children for common wear than corduroy "Tams," these of the coarse-ribbed corduroy. They come in gray, old rose, white, all colors.

***

In mourning millinery there is a material which looks like point d'esprit use for hats and bonnets, but it is really a fine net dotted all over with tiny dull jet beads. A very smart bonnet of this material is trimmed with sprays of black roses, with leaves and buds.

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Another mourning bonnet is made of close folds of plain chiffon, and that is trimmed with black foliage. Black grapes are to be found on mourning hats.

***

One pretty little made turban is of black fur felt, the felt draped, and in the centre of the hat are black rose leaves and buds.

***

Here is a charming little white chiffon waist. The lower part of the bodice is of the chiffon, full, but in lines which seem simple after the many plaited chiffon waists which are seen. The upper part of the bodice is finished with points around the decoltage, for it is an evening bodice, these points formed of a leaf pattern of fine white lace and outlined with numerous little lace stars, which also outline the decoltage. The points are further trimmed with loops of white satin ribbon. Two of the points, which are of good size, cross the front, and one forms the upper part of each sleeve. There are three ribbon straps across the shoulders of the gown supporting it, and the sleeve begins low down on the arm, on a line with the decoltage, leaving the arm exposed above. Below the lace, ribbon-edged point on the sleeve, there is another larger, deeper point of the white chiffon, edged with the lace stars, which falls to the elbow.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

LEATHER GOODS

This year's Holiday display contains the prettiest novelties yet seen in The Big Store. The variety is infinite, and the articles themselves are singularly appropriate as Christmas gifts.

BE SURE TO SEE THEM.

THE CURTAIN HAS RISEN

On the Greatest of All Metropolitan Christmas Stocks

THE Siegel Cooper Store is ready for the most enthusiastic Holiday business in its wonderfully progressive history.

At no time before have we shown such vast and fine representations of seasonable merchandise. As is widely known, The Big Store has been the leader in New York from the day of its inception. It has set a pace among retailers unknown before its advent. We make no excuse for that fact; neither do we regret it. That others try incessantly to imitate us is a fact recognized by many, and very generally commented upon by the trade.

Another point:—Everything in the Siegel Cooper Store is precisely as represented.

The public is a keen and unbiased judge of that fact. Some of the stores bombastically assert that theirs is largest; that their stocks are best. Inspection, however, speedily establishes the falsity and absurdity of such claims.

We never attempt to insult the intelligence of the public by any misstatement of fact, and we believe that our great success is due to a stanch adherence to the truth.

Space is too limited to permit more than passing reference to the comprehensiveness of the Christmas stocks and the beauty and arrangement of the 75 stores under this roof. Money is expended in unlimited sums to obtain the best and most representative merchandise. Nothing is ever left undone to make the store still more attractive and comfortable.

We give you the same courteous attention whether you purchase or not. The store is yours to roam about in and inspect with perfect freedom.

At this early period, when the Christmas stocks are in the very flower of completeness, you will be able to obtain a graphic and convincing idea of the correctness of our representations.

As Christmas Day draws nearer there is naturally a lessening of stocks appropriate to the season. Those who shop now, especially in the mornings, will find it greatly to their advantage for many reasons. They avoid the surging crowds that usually put off their shopping until the eleventh hour. You not only shop with more comfort now, but you are assured quicker deliveries.

We aim in every particular to give the best service, but to take care of our great holiday business we must naturally employ an army of extra salespeople who are more or less strange to their new surroundings, and we will regard it as a favor if you will promptly call our attention to any shortcomings, so that we may quickly adjust them.

Bring the children with you when you come. The visit will delight them and afford you much enjoyment also.

Reliable Watches For Men and Women.

Ready; yes, and with best and most comprehensive collection of Gold, Silver, Enamel, and Gun Metal Watches to be found anywhere. Two specials:

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES; a variety of popular colors; garnet, blue, green and turquoise, with pin to match; in fine leatherette case, 4.50

MEN'S SOLID SILVER 12 OR 16 SIZE OPEN-FACE WATCHES; plain, engraved or engine-turned; new thin model; fitted with a 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, 9.00

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Fancy Linens.

DOYLIES, SCARFS, SQUARES, SHAMS, Renaissance Doylies, in Endless Variety of Patterns.
⅓ to ½ off Regular Prices.

15c. DOYLIES; each, 9
29c. and 35c. DOYLIES; each, 19
50c. and 60c. DOYLIES; each, 29

SHAMS, White Ruffled Lawn Shams, with wide embroidered insertion and applique designs in centre; 75c. quality; each, 39

STAMPED CUSHION TOPS WITH PLAIN BACKS. Colored Duck and Tickings, with fancy colored tinted designs to embroider; endless assortment of patterns, sample cushions showing just what colored silks are used; tops and backs; 25c., 29c. and 47

PLAIN LINEN STAMPED FOR EMBROIDERING DOYLIES, CENTRE-PIECES, SCARFS AND TRAY CLOTHS IN MANY PRETTY DESIGNS.

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Men's Toilet Sets!

Excellent Christmas Gifts.

Here you can choose from a most select assortment and know safely that you are saving on each purchase.

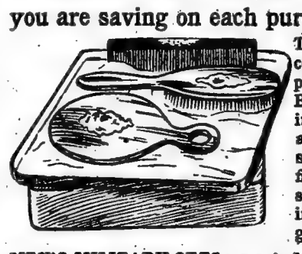

TOILET SETS, consisting of 3 pieces—Comb, Brush and Mirror, in fancy case; antique, ivory, shell or ebonoid finish; sterling silver mountings in French gray, 3.50

MEN'S MILITARY SETS; 1 pair Military Brushes, Mirror and Comb in fancy case; in antique ivory or shell; finest sterling silver mountings, in gray finish, 5.50

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Dinner Ware and Bric-a-Brac.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, soup tureen and 3 platters, very richly decorated; regularly at $12.50; special, 9.00

DINNER SETS, finest French Limoges china, 100 pieces, very richly decorated; large size platters and soup tureen, all handles gold stippled; regularly at $23.00; special, 16.50

DINNER SETS, French Limoges china, 100 pieces, very large platters, soup tureen, etc., complete service, 4 rich decorations, all pieces, platters and plates handsomely stippled with coin gold; regularly at $33.00; special, 23.50

BRIC-A-BRAC.

CENTRE-PIECES, FANCY VASES, FRENCH, GERMAN and ITALIAN WARES, regularly at $6.00 and $8.00; your choice, 5.00

Very fancy VASES, JUGS and CABINET PIECES, FRENCH and GERMAN GOODS, richly decorated, regularly at $4.00 to $5.00; special, 3.00

VASES, fancy shapes, a great variety of colors and decorations, regularly at $1.25; special, 95

(Basement.)

Demonstrations in Toy Land.

TOYLAND whirs and revolves in an era of prosperity. The people and wonders of this magic realm are extraordinarily busy. One marvels at the incredible amount of ingenuity shown.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS ARE AMONG THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURES EVER SHOWN IN A TOY STORE. They enrapture the young folks and intensely interest the grown people. Possibly one of the most remarkable features of the Siegel Cooper Toy Store is the Third Rail Inclined Electric Railway. Other demonstrations are as follows:

SO-EZY SEWING MACHINE, for making doll clothes and every purpose of a hand sewing machine; needle threads itself and any size silk or thread can be used; makes chain stitch; clever machine for embroidery, 1.00
See the demonstration.

SOMERSAULTUS; little tumblers of assorted colors; racing down an incline of three plaforms; very clever, 25
See the demonstration.

VICTOR BUBBLER and LUNG DEVELOPER; wood; cannot get out of order; jolly fun for bubble parties, 10
See the demonstration

WIZARD TOP; nickel-plated; spins on tight or slack wire, in vest pocket or plate gyrating in contrary directions; at the same time always retaining its equilibrium, 25
See the demonstration.

WHIRL-A-MOBILE; a wire coil attached to a 2-foot rod on a pedestal with a hanging "auto" that races down the incline with doll, 25
See the demonstration.

TOY BLOCKS, the only detachable block, any article made from them can be as freely used as if glued, but easily taken apart; and gives endless pleasure to old and young.
See the demonstration.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S SET, will make a DOLL BED, TABLE, DOLL SWING, EASEL and various other things. See the demonstration. 25

LITTLE FARMER SET, will make Farm Wagons, Sleighs, Seeder, Wheel Rake, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, etc. See the demonstration. 45

RAILROAD SET, will make Freight, Stock, Coal or Flat Cars, Baggage Trucks, Merry-Go-Rounds, etc., 85
See the demonstration.

"OWL" COMBINATION BOARD: won't warp or split; 75 games; some of the games are Crokinole, Mill Game, Backgammon, Fox and Geese, Go-Bang, Solitaire, Ten Pins, Rotation Pool, Auto-Race, etc.; improved revolving stand, 1.95
See the demonstration.

HILL CLIMBER; 1902 model; is the greatest friction power toy made; with three hard pushes sufficient momentum will be given for the toy to travel several hundred feet; practically non-breakable; an indoor or outdoor toy; 5 styles:

ENGINE AND TENDER, 1.00
TROLLEY CAR, 1.00
AUTO-HANSOM, 1.00
AUTOMOBILE WITH CHAUFFEUR, 50
PASSENGER CAR, 50

AIR SHIP; can be attached to any chandelier and will float circular fashion around the room to the amazement of all beholders, 35
See the demonstration.

"SIMPLEX" TYPEWRITER, with new style roller feed and roller bed; carriage swings up to show writing; takes note-size paper and envelopes; guaranteed for two years,
5.00, 3.00 and 1.00
See the demonstration.

AFRICAN DODGER; has a rubber ball on string attached to spring with negro head in canvas frame; each time ball strikes head a bell rings; very amusing, 50
See the demonstration.

BAGATELLE. This well-known game needs very little comment, except that we are selling the very best styles with all the newest improvements, etc. Prices range from $4.50 down to 38
See the demonstration.

STEAM TOYS, run by compressed air. The idea of running steam toys by compressed air was to test each and every toy before selling same. More pressure necessary to run steam toys with dry air; and if we sell a steam toy, it is warranted perfect.

RICHTER'S STONE BUILDING BLOCKS need no recommendation, as they have an international reputation as the most instructive toys known.
See the demonstration.

(Third Floor, East.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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ENGINEER BOND'S PLAN.

It will be time enough to consider Gov. ODELL'S canal policy when he shall have accepted or declined responsibility for the plan of canal improvement worked out by State Engineer BOND. It may as well be said at once, however, that the embodiment of this plan in a legislative bill would insure the defeat of the measure. The waterway favored by the State Engineer would leave the line of the present Erie Canal just west of the City of Rome, and pass through Oneida Lake and along the line of the Oswego Canal to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, thence 112 miles west by the deep water of the lake to Olcott, and would join the present Erie Canal again two miles west of Lockport. This would leave important cities like Syracuse and Rochester, and many smaller places, such as Clyde, Lyons, Palmyra, Brockport, Albion, Medina, and Middleport, off the line of the canal, and in a position to derive no benefit from its traffic. The adoption of this route would fill Buffalo with alarm, lest the canal cargoes pass her by entirely, and use the Welland Canal. The Assemblymen and Senators from all the canal counties west of Oneida County, and including Erie, would almost certainly vote against a plan of canal improvement so manifestly opposed to their local interests. It will be difficult to get a majority of the Legislature to sanction a bill submitting any plan of canal improvement to the people of the State. It is not at all certain that the votes of a majority of the people can be had for the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal. But a project which at the very outset encountered the opposition of one-half the counties through which the present Erie Canal passes would be quite hopeless. Friends of canal improvement in this city would view with the greatest alarm the adoption by the Governor and the Legislature of the Oswego-Ontario plan.

This route was examined and reported upon favorably by the United States Deep Waterways Commission. But that was a plan for a ship canal, involving also a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

It would be idle to consider the technical objections to the adoption of Engineer BOND'S plan. We should never come to the point where they need be discussed. The situation is remarkably like that created at Washington when Senator HANNA successfully advocated the substitution of the Panama route, where it is quite doubtful whether we shall ever be able to build a canal, for the Nicaragua Canal, where the work of construction might now be going on, had that route been chosen. It is a bit too early to raise the question whether plans have been made for the Hannaization of the Erie Canal improvement.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND "US."

Months ago we urged upon the State Department the propriety of preparing a primer of the Monroe doctrine for the use of the Chancelleries and also incidentally but very particularly of the newspaper offices of Continental Europe. To the best of our recollection we excepted from the implied criticism the British newspapers, as not needing the instruction. The exception seems to be invalidated by one of the British newspapers, and not the least intelligent of them, The London Daily News. Considering the status of the quarrel between certain British and German creditors and the debtor Republic of Venezuela that journal suggests that the creditors should not bother with Venezuela, but should look for a solvent indorser and find it in the United States. Specifically, that the United States should be held answerable for the international behavior of all countries within their "sphere of influence."

This suggestion betrays a misapprehension to a degree almost heart-breaking, and certainly mind-weakening. The doctrine of "spheres of influence" is almost a century later than the Monroe doctrine, and is moreover not at all well defined for international purposes. The statement of the poet that

The greater world may near the less
And draw her through his weltering shade

will not do as a definition upon which to found diplomatic statements and remonstrances. Even if it would, it has nothing to do with our relations to the republics to the south of us. We have never assumed over them any of the rights of a suzerain, never pretended that they were within our "sphere of influence," whatever that may be. We have simply and consistently said that they were sovereign States, and that sovereign States, the independence of which we had "on just principles and on great consideration" acknowledged, could not be regarded by us as fields for conquest or colonization, or for the extension of the political system of Europe. That is plain and simple. Decidedly we do not mean that these republics shall be at liberty to cheat their creditors. Even less do we mean that we "stand for" everything they may choose to do. When we acknowledged their independence we acknowledged their sovereignty, and left other nations which might have grievances against them to seek the redress of those grievances in the customary international manner, with the single exception that they were not to be considered as fields for European conquest and colonization, and that no misbehavior of theirs whatever could be construed into a pretext to extend to this hemisphere the theories of government assumed by the Holy Alliance.

One of the earliest copies of that primer should be sent to The London Daily News. And yet there are limits. If one of the republics to the south of us should convert itself into a nest of pirates and enemies of the human race it is plain that, Monroe doctrine or no Monroe doctrine, we could not, in the face of the civilized world, "stand for" that condition of things. That condition of things, as we have already pointed out, is imminent in Haiti. It does not seem to be so impossible in Venezuela. There is evidently liable to come a time with any one of the small powers whose independence we have on just principles and on great consideration acknowledged when we may have to answer the demand of some European Power that we shall either reduce it to order and decency or let the aggrieved Power perform that function on its own account. The Monroe doctrine does not mean that the United States can occupy the attitude of the dog in the manger, an attitude at once undignified and assailable.

CONTROLLER GROUT AND LEGISLATION.

The address delivered by Controller GROUT before the Manufacturers' Association in Brooklyn has been printed in full, and it is a document which all citizens desiring to understand the very important and very complicated financial methods of the city should read with care. It is admirably clear, simple, candid, and logical, and whether the reader agrees or not with all its conclusions—we differ radically, for instance, as to full value assessment—he cannot but be impressed with the general breadth and intelligence with which the subject is treated.

In the course of the address Mr. GROUT outlined several measures which it is his intention to urge on the Legislature for the purpose of correcting mistaken and injurious practices now imposed by law. One of these relates to the borrowing between January and October the money needed for the expense of the city until at the later date the taxes are collected. This requirement costs the city at least a million and a quarter of dollars each year. It also forces the city, as a large borrower, to accept 2 per cent. on its deposits when it could otherwise get 3 per cent. or 3½ per cent. The plan of the Controller is to have the amount of the taxes fixed on the first of January, the opening of the fiscal year, to become a lien on the property only on Oct. 1, as at present, but allowing a rebate at the rate of 3 per cent. on advance payments made between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. This, it is hoped, will avoid the necessity of borrowing some $75,000,000 each year, and it will be accompanied by some minor changes which will add to the convenience of both the taxpayers and the city.

A still more important reform which we have already discussed contemplates the relief of the city from the present onerous and needless burden of contributions to the sinking fund far beyond what the legitimate requirements of that fund demand. The following is Mr. GROUT'S statement of the actual situation:

> Our general fund for the reduction of direct taxation gets only about $1,000,000 of the city's revenue. Such revenues consist of all rents for docks, wharfs, ferries, markets, and real estate; all water rates, all franchise fees, all license fees and fees for street vaults, and all proceeds of the sale of disused property, real and personal. They go into the sinking fund, heaping it up beyond the dream of an Alexandre Dumas, beyond the wealth of a Monte Cristo, and so far beyond the indebtedness of the fund that this year more than four times the normal requirement was paid in, and at the end there will be a surplus of over $300,000,000, the magnificent legacy of this generation of taxpayers to the generation of 1928. That we will seek relief from the legislation which causes this situation is already known to you, for the simple, yet effective plan, automatic in its working, suggested by my deputy, Mr. STEVENSON, has been made public and approved almost unanimously by the press, and by the lawyers, financiers, and distinguished citizens who have expressed opinion upon it. The general effect of this plan, if it is permitted us by the Legislature, will be, first, to increase the general fund for the relief of taxation by the yearly earnings of the city, but afterward, and I deem this a most important consideration, to increase vastly these earnings and revenues.

This latter consideration is, perhaps, not so urgent as the former, but it is of serious consequence. The men responsible for expenditure may have before them an investment which, if its returns could be used for the reduction of taxation, would be immediately approved, but they may well hesitate when the returns are to be paid uselessly into the sinking fund, while the expenditure is met out of increased taxation. It is to the last degree desirable that the administration shall be encouraged and not deterred from improvements which not only pay for themselves, but reduce the burden of other needful spending.

Another proposition which Mr. GROUT will submit to the Legislature is for a change in the system of assessments for local improvements, the cost of which is advanced by the city and collected from property adjudged to be benefited. At present the work is done and after about two years the cost is collected in a single payment. By this method much embarrassment is caused to property holders, while the city has out on loan an average of some $20,000,000 of its credit. The proposed change is to assess the whole cost in advance, to be collected in five annual installments, and the work to be begun only when the city has two installments in the Treasury. There are obvious advantages in this general plan, and it deserves careful consideration.

TO IMPROVE THE CITY.

A very important conference was, or at all events should be, that held the other day under the auspices of the Municipal Art Society. There were represented at it the Merchants' Association, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Manufacturers' Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Architectural League, the National Sculpture Society, the National Society of Mural Painters, and the Municipal Art Society.

This is an enumeration of all, or most, of the interests in municipal improvement, so far as that improvement may demand reconstruction or modification of what exists. It is also very fairly divided between the organizations which urge reconstruction on practical grounds and those which urge it on aesthetic grounds. An official memorandum of the proceedings sets forth that "the discussion settled one thing; namely, that before any scheme for beautifying Greater New York can be successfully carried out, the structural and transportation changes should first be determined." That is evidently a very pregnant proposition.

The plain fact is that New York is "up against" the consequences of having intrusted its laying out a hundred years ago to certain worthy and chuckle-headed citizens who had not the slightest notion of laying out a city, and who had never seen a city. To mitigate the evils which their street system imposed has ever since been the task of the improvers of New York. The accelerated motion which commercial expansion has taken on within the last few years has brought those ancient men into an aggravated disrepute. But the task of mitigating the effect of their blunders is still the main task of municipal improvement, or of municipal embellishment. Without doubt the conference is quite right. Utility and beauty must, in this case, go hand in hand. It follows like a corollary that no single and detached project of public improvement, like those which the brains of ingenious and public-spirited citizens fairly spawn, should be considered by itself. Every one should be referred to a larger scheme, not yet in being.

How to get this larger scheme in being is the real municipal problem. If the Mayor should appoint a commission to consider and report a plan of municipal improvement, having reference primarily to Manhattan, but incidentally to all the boroughs, we have no doubt that such a commission, always provided it were properly made up, would be able to report a general scheme, in which all the deserving projects of detail would find their places. If the Mayor can manage to get for New York as good a commission as the late Senator MCMILLAN got for Washington, the work would be more than half done. We should have a plan in which all the defects entailed by their ignorance and inexperience upon the ignorant and inexperienced Commissioners of 1807 would be corrected so far as they were still corrigible, and in which the enormous number and variety of new municipal needs that could not have been foreseen by those primitive experimenters should also be supplied. Meanwhile this conference of societies has decidedly "cleared the air."

JUDGES BARTLETT AND WOODWARD.

The bar of Kings County last week adopted resolutions earnestly recommending that Judge BARTLETT and Judge WOODWARD be continued by further designation upon the bench of the Appellate Division of the Second Department. The Bar Association of Westchester County yesterday adopted resolutions of like purport. They refer to the importance of securing and retaining for the appellate courts the highest judicial ability, and express the appreciation of the bar for the learning and fidelity of Justices BARTLETT and WOODWARD.

These resolutions have very properly been sent to the Governor, with whom the power of designation rests. Disquieting rumors have been heard of a possible designation to the appellate court in the Second Department much less acceptable than that of Judge BARTLETT and Judge WOODWARD. The opinion of the bar in this matter is expert opinion. It represents the views of that class in the community whose chief business is with the court. It is to be hoped that the action of the Governor will show either that these recommendations were not needed or that they have been heeded.

A SATISFACTORY WAGES PLAN.

A large manufacturing concern in Pennsylvania has devised a plan which, while avoiding any conflict with the union to which about half its working force belongs, protects itself against any disposition on the part of its labor to restrict output. When a man is taken into its employ he is graded according to his assumed qualifications and the kind of work he is fitted for, and is promised a basis rate of wages which is the union scale for that kind of labor. The union rules forbid work on the piece price plan, but permit a man to become a contractor if it shall seem to his advantage. Between the contract and the piece-price system there is a distinction without a difference, but by assuming that a difference exists disputes are avoided and everybody is satisfied. The contract price represents what the concern is willing to pay for work by the unit, and the industrious workman who is skillful and faithful has no difficulty, according to his capacity, in earning his basis and from 15 to 30 per cent. in addition, without injuring himself or working overtime. If, after a reasonable trial, it is found that a man does not earn under his contract an amount equivalent to his basis rate, he is discharged. This does not offer a ground for objection on the part of the union, since a man who falls in efficiency below its own average cannot expect union protection in "holding his job."

The system works extremely well. It stimulates individual ambition, and effectually discourages any lagging by those inclined to be indolent. It does not increase the piece cost of product. The man who earns 25 or 30 per cent. above his basis is really the most profitable workman. Fixed charges are divided into a larger output, the productiveness of the machines is increased, and for these and other reasons which will occur to the employer without explanation the larger the weekly pay roll the more profitable the operations of the shop. The men upon whom the concern depends are well satisfied, and while some are members of the union, as many are not, for the reason that they do not need to be to protect their interests. When employers are wise enough to see that it is an economy to increase wages if output is increased per man and per machine, the reasons for affiliation with the unions will be fewer and less convincing than they are now considered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our suggestion that tall buildings should be made as nearly smoke-proof as they are fire-proof was commended as "very opportune" in the letter from Mr. R. P. MILLER of the Bureau of Buildings published on this page yesterday. He said, however, that the subject was one to which the bureau's officials long ago gave their attention, and that in not a few instances they had advised changes in plans submitted to them for approval in order that the danger of suffocation might be minimized. But if recognition of the need for such precautions is no new thing, why has it not been made a matter of public discussion, and why furthermore, have not the proper steps been taken to give the bureau something more than a right to advise? In most cases, as Mr. MILLER admitted, the plans for new buildings, when submitted, have reached a stage when alterations are either impossible or impracticable, and the construction permit is issued despite the knowledge that the future tenants of the building, while safe from the direct action of fire, may yet easily be the victims of its gaseous products, simply because the architects have not yet been compelled to solve a problem that presents few difficulties and none insuperable. To a lay mind that from personal experience had arrived unassisted at realization of a grave defect in our building methods it seems decidedly strange to hear from an expert: "Oh, we know all about that, but we have never taken the trouble to do anything except give a little good advice when circumstances were such as to make its acceptance likely." We are all duly grateful to the law for saving us from being burned to death, but why its indifference to the probability that we may be smothered? Of course, it would cost something to confine smoke to the room or floor on which it originated, but then it costs money to make building slow-burning or fire-proof. The argument for coercion is not less adequate in the one case than in the other.

—As so often happens when people are rash enough to identify their own desires or causes with those of Providence, and to see in any success they may obtain or any misfortunes they may avoid the direct consequences of divine favor, Gen. DE WET unconsciously involves himself in some very queer logic by explaining the failure of the British to capture him as he does. As events turned out, it is evident enough to most of us that it would have been profitable to the Boers as a whole if Gen. DE WET had been captured early in the war. The ablest of their leaders, his absence from the field would materially have shortened the hopeless struggle, and vast would have been the saving of lives and property on both sides. While the thought of the British losses probably gives the General no unendurable pain, yet, talking as sensibly as he does about loyalty to his new fellow-citizens, he can hardly rejoice in those losses, and certainly he mourns the present condition of the Boers. And many a Boer would be alive to-day, and many a Boer farm unravaged, if the General had not been "preserved"—if he had met the fate, say, of Gen. CRONJE another leader of great ability, but in who favor there was no special interposition. Of course, Gen. DE WET would not say and does not think, that he was Divinely protected from death and capture in order that he might make a reputation as a soldier, but that, except for a lot of utterly useless killing and destroying, was about all that resulted from his opportunity to keep up the fight so long. Only by proving that the Boers secured better terms by extending the war as they did than they could have obtained by an earlier surrender, can the General lend consistency and reason to his curious theory of his own experiences, and, while that contention would not be easy to contradict, it is no less difficult to demonstrate its accuracy. At any rate, the argument on the question would be practically endless, and meanwhile the queerness of the General's position would force itself upon all whose ideas as to the government of the world are less anthropomorphic than his own. If he would only content himself with declaring that duty, as he saw it, demanded fighting, and he did the best he could, the rest of us, including the British, would have nothing to say except that his best was extremely good.

—A Kentucky clergyman declares that football is worse than prize fighting, because more men have been killed on the football field in this single season than have died as a result of injuries received in the prize ring in all the years since such fighting began in this country. Another clergyman, out in Chicago, says that the spectators who thrill with joyful excitement as they watch the gridiron battles are little less bloodthirsty than the wicked Romans who crowded the gladiatorial shows, and with their cruel thumbs signaled death for the vanquished. That football has come to be a disquietingly strenuous game is beyond question, and yet these criticisms of it are obviously absurd, for they ignore the very essential element of motive. The injury of the players is not an object, but an incident, of football. Railroads are not condemned because they have in the past exacted a dreadful tribute of human lives, and even with the better methods of to-day continue to claim in every twenty-four hours more victims than fell in many a world-famous battle. Our subway, too, has already resulted in not a few deaths, and, though we mourn them, the work goes steadily on, with no protests from Louisville or Chicago. As for the spectators at football, not one in a hundred ever saw a player killed or even seriously injured, and not one in a thousand is ever likely to do so. A vast majority of the hurts received are trivial, and the onlookers are hardly to be blamed if they suffer from them as little as do the boys upon whom they are inflicted. The question whether the game as played is a profitable one is certainly debatable, but it ought to be debated reasonably, and the fact that it is commended by multitudes of people whom it is grotesque to describe as bloodthirsty should have its effect on the judgment of those whom its casualties disturb, particularly when they are clergymen whose only knowledge of the sport is derived from the reading of statistics, collected from all over the country, of deaths and injuries from it. There are no balancing figures to show the other side—its development of strength, courage, and character.

—It is most comforting to see that for the past few days—since last Friday's lively wind storm, to be definite—the atmosphere of the city has been much as it was before the coal strike began. Black smoke is still rising from a good many chimneys, but the quantity is no longer too great for the breezes to dissipate, and again from tall buildings with a western outlook the almost forgotten shores of Jersey can be studied in detail by those whom they interest. Some folks have returned to the use of hard coal, others have learned how to use soft coal without making public nuisances of themselves, and the Board of Health is scowling at the others in a way to alarm and reform. Taken all in all, the situation is distinctly hopeful. The dark days are almost over, and the time when one can see far, breathe easily, and keep clean are in sight. It has been a gloomy, nightmareish season, and quite long enough.

THE PRESIDENT AND DR. CRUM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I noticed the heading of your leading editorial this morning, "The Charleston Collectorship," it was with a feeling of pleasurable anticipation that I settled down to the luxury of seeing the manly, liberal, and just stand taken by the President in this matter cordially commended by your paper, which is generally taken up with articles filled to the brim with justice. It was on that account that I received something not unlike an electric shock when I read your condemnation of his policy. No right-minded official would ever appoint a man to public office simply as a favor to the recipient, or would appoint a colored man to office partly to gradually diminish race prejudice, as you suggest, nor would he appoint a colored man simply because it might tend to elevate the colored race.

If Mr. Roosevelt had given that as one of his reasons for appointing Dr. Crum it would have been little short of criminal, as it would be nothing short of making the whites the scapegoats of the colored race. The above appointment is a plain act of justice and duty to white and black alike. The whole question seems to be this: Can Mr. Roosevelt, conscientiously believing a certain citizen to be better fitted to perform the functions of a certain public office than any other man, appoint another man to serve the people, whom he believes is not as well fitted to the office, simply because the one man's complexion is darker than the other?

Are not the citizens of this country entitled to the best public servants, even if some bigots try to throw in the way of good government their narrow-minded, before-the-war prejudices? Mr. Roosevelt is simply carrying out the American principles for which he has always stood, from the time he so ably filled the position in this city of Police Commissioner, the principle of political positions based purely on merit, and let creed, religion, and color be darned, and he will be backed up by every man who has the welfare of this country at heart. L. H. GOODKIND.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

The Attitude of Nicaragua.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not the following language be applicable, mutatis mutandis, to the present stand taken by Colombia on the Panama Canal treaty question? I copy it from a letter of Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, to Señor Adan Cárdenas, Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, to Washington. The date is Feb. 16, 1877. Referring to the counter-draft of the treaty for the building of a canal submitted by Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. Fish says of Nicaragua:

"She will profit more than all other nations by the construction of the canal, and yet I am forced to think that her counter-draft of the treaty is unconsciously framed upon the theory that the world desires a transit through her territory and must make all exacted submission to obtain it. It is hoped that sooner or later this policy on her part will be changed." L. C.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

For Down-Town Shoppers.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Why does not some enterprising dry goods store in the shopping district establish a branch down town, where business women, who have very little time for purchasing even necessities, can save time and strength by their patronage? I would suggest a store where sample goods and all sorts of notions dear to the feminine heart are carried. As it is now, it is impossible to buy even a needle and thread below Wanamaker's. There are many "gents'" furnishing stores, why not a woman's? A SUFFERER.

New York, Nov. 26, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Busy Man's Annoyance.

There is nothing quite so provoking to a busy man as to have some idler come along and arouse his curiosity.—Atchison Globe.

Artistic Improvement.

Hicks—That picture of D'Auber's that you bought at the exhibition looks better in your study than it did there, somehow.

Wicks—Yes. I have hung it the other side up.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

The Title.

"How in the world did Si Slocum get the title of Hon.?" asked the stranger.

"Wall," said the village philosopher, "we ain't exactly sure whether the Hon. means 'ornery' or not, but I guess it fits him."—Baltimore Herald.

The Ruin Water Worked.

"I don't see why Shoddyman is kicking so about the way the firemen deluged his factory with water. They got the fire out all right before it did much damage."

"Yes, but the water ruined his stock."

"What does he manufacture?"

"Umbrellas." — Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PAYING HONEST DEBTS.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

Bright side? Bless your heart, there's nothing in the universe without;
Massive bars of sunshine's bullion, poorly hidden, lie about;
Every day we are ignoring opportunities to smile,
And we frown and weep and worry over petty things the while.
In our fruitless fight for fortune what's the use to fume and fret
While it's still such worlds of pleasure paying off an honest debt?

Week by week we see the surplus we had planned for disappear,
And we're sure the same conditions must continue year by year;
Then Despair comes 'round and taunts us with a fiendish, mocking grin,
And life's battle seems to offer little chance for us to win.
Laugh it off and tell Surrender: "Not quite ready for you yet;
For there's lots of joy in living—great old fun to pay a debt!"

'Tis no hollow hope I'm holding out, O brother mine, in song—
Since my own life learned the secret I've been singing, loud and long;
Every paltry dime expended to dispel an honest need
Is a raw recruit enlisted in the fight against King Greed;
Smile a benediction on it—speed it not, with eyelids wet,
For there is no purer pleasure than to pay an honest debt.

CITIZENS' UNION MEETING

Gov. Odell's Praise of Mayor Low Warmly Indorsed.

City Committeemen Think It Will Strengthen Their Demand for Mr. Low's Renomination.

The Citizens' Union held its annual meeting last evening for the reorganization of the City Committee. Under the constitution of the Union the City Committee is made to consist of ninety members, one from each Assembly district in the greater city, and thirty who are elected at large. The district members are selected by the various districts and the others, who are known as members at large, are elected by the members sent from the districts. The meeting last night was for the purpose of choosing the thirty members at large. The following were chosen:

MANHATTAN.

R. Fulton Cutting,	Arthur F. Cosby,
E. R. L. Gould,	Seth Spragus Terry,
Everett P. Wheeler,	Dr. Matthew Beattie,
John DeWitt Warner,	J. N. Francolini,
Calvin Tompkins,	James J. Carroll,
Gustav Schwab,	R. W. G. Welling,
Adolphe Openhym,	Charles Tatham,
Isaac N. Seligman,	John Ford.

BROOKLYN.

Hiram R. Steele,	Henry A. Goulden,
Howard McWilliams,	Frank L. Babbott,
Dennis W. Sullivan,	Ester Aitken,
Henry Hents,	Raymond Ingersoll,
A. H. Eastmond,	

BRONX.

Fielding Marshall, James Thompson.

QUEENS.

William S. Cogswell, Walter G. Scott.

RICHMOND.

Arthur M. Harris.

C. H. Strong acted as Temporary Chairman of the meeting in the absence of R. Fulton Cutting, who did not put in an appearance until after the meeting had adjourned. Mr. Cutting later presided at a meeting of the Executive Committee. The full City Committee will meet on Dec. 15 for the election of officers. It is conceded that R. Fulton Cutting will again be elected President and Thomas Fulton Secretary.

The speech made by Gov. Odell at the Republican Club was generally discussed, and the Governor's praise of Mayor Low for living up to his non-partisan pledges was warmly indorsed. It was said that the Governor's indorsement of Mr. Low's non-partisanship would greatly strengthen the demand which it is said the union is certain to make for the Mayor's renomination by the Fusion forces.

It was the view of a number of the members spoken to on the subject that after what the Governor had said in commendation of Mayor Low's effort to live up to his ante-election promises of non-partisanship, the Republicans could not afford to refuse Mayor Low a renomination, unless they were ready to declare that they were in favor of a partisan administration of city affairs. This they hardly thought the Republicans would care to do.

Members of the Union are in doubt as to the position which the Greater New York Democracy will take in the next municipal campaign, but there is a prevalent impression that Mr. Sheehan's organization will be with Tammany. But even if it should show a disposition to join in another Fusion movement, the Union, it is said, would be opposed to its getting anything like the liberal recognition which it received in the last city campaign.

SENATOR ELSBERG REPLIES.

He Makes a Retort to F. S. Gibbs's Comment on Gov. Odell's Criticism of City Republicans.

Senator Elsberg replied yesterday to the strictures passed upon him and other Republicans in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District by Fred S. Gibbs. Among other things, Senator Elsberg said:

"If Mr. Gibbs is anxious for particulars I will just specify one or two. The Republican enrollment in the Ninth Assembly District on the registration days of 1901—which does not include the special enrollment in the Spring of this year—was 2,458. Yet there were only 2,409 votes cast for Gov. Odell in that district at the last election. When this showing is considered in connection with Mr. Gibbs's published statement last Winter or Spring, that he would bet $1,000 that Gov. Odell would be defeated if renominated, and with his statement just before election that he [Mr. Gibbs] had won 'a pot of money' betting on Odell in 1900, but that this year he was not betting, others may care to draw inferences. I shall not do so, but confine myself to the facts of the vote in his Assembly district.

"Now, take my own district, the Twenty-ninth. Our Republican enrollment on the registration days of 1901 was 3,548. We cast 5,013 votes for Odell. Now, about that comparison? The Twenty-ninth district was the banner district for Odell and the whole Republican ticket. It gave him the largest majority of any district in the county—and that was due entirely to the loyal and unremitting work of our organization, which fights for the party on election day and not merely to control primaries and delegates.

"It is true that I ran ahead of my ticket in my Senate district, and I am somewhat proud of that fact. I ran ahead not only in my own Assembly district, the Twenty-ninth, but in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Assembly Districts as well. And I feel justly, if modestly, proud that my friends and neighbors who know me support me. That has usually been regarded as a somewhat praiseworthy record in politics. I want to say, however, that in my opinion Mr. Gibbs's antagonism to me—and his well-known attempts by trickery to defeat my renomination—aided me greatly in getting the vote I received.

"I have no fight against Mr. Gibbs personally, but I consider his influence in the county organization, which he dominates and controls, as thoroughly pernicious."

William Brookfield and ex-Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield said yesterday that they thought the criticism of the Republican county organization made by Gov. Odell at the Republican Club banquet was fully justified.

ELECTION WITHOUT RESULT.

No Choice for Mayor of Portland, Me.—Special Vote in Two Weeks Necessary.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—There was no choice for Mayor in the municipal election to-day, Mayor F. E. Boothby, Republican, lacking 171 votes of the majority necessary for re-election, although having a plurality of 246 over D. H. Ingraham, the Democratic candidate, and the last Democratic Mayor of the city ten years ago. There was no choice for ward officers in two wards. Five wards were carried by the Republicans and two by the Democrats.

According to law a special election will occur in two weeks, and if the voters then fail to elect, the Mayor and officers of two wards will be elected by the City Government.

The Minority's Choice for Senator.

On the authority of James Shevlin it was stated in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, yesterday that John B. Stanchfield of Elmira had been selected to be the Democratic candidate for United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. Platt. Ex-Senator Hill and Hugh McLaughlin, it was said, had agreed upon Mr. Stanchfield. Mr. Shevlin also said that Senator Thomas F. Grady of Manhattan would be the leader of the Democratic minority in the State Senate, and George M. Palmer of Schoharie the minority Assembly leader.

Tammany Society Initiates.

The Society of Tammany of the Columbian Order held a regular meeting at the Wigwam on Fourteenth Street last evening. Grand Sachem O'Gorman presided, and there was a large attendance. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, was among those present. There were seventy-two candidates for initiation. Among those initiated were three Tammany district leaders, James J. Frawley, Louis J. Haffen, and Thomas F. Foley. Senator-elect Russell and Frank Croker were also initiated.

A DEFENSE OF MORMONISM.

President Smith Denies That the Church Sanctions Polygamy.—But Instances of Plural Marriages Exist—His Explanation of This.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 1.—In an interview to-day with the correspondent of The Associated Press, President Joseph Smith of the Mormon Church defined the present position of the Church with respect to polygamy, also the ecclesiastical position of Apostle Reed Smoot, whose candidacy for the United States Senate has resulted in an active campaign against him by the Ministerial Alliance.

"The Church does not desire to enter the controversy over this question," said President Smith, "but it is anxious that its own people, as well as the people of the country, should understand its position."

"Does the Mormon Church solemnize or permit plural marriages?" President Smith was asked.

"Certainly not," he replied. "The Church does not perform, or sanction, or authorize marriage in any form that is contrary to the laws of the land. The assertion that prominent Mormons practice polygamy is evidently made to mislead the public. Polygamy under the law is the marrying of a husband or wife while the legal husband or wife is living and undivorced. There is no such offense committed by sanction of the Mormon Church. But when the prohibition of polygamy was proclaimed by the President of the Mormon Church there were many persons who had contracted plural marriages, and that relation has been continued in many instances because the men in that position determined not to abandon their families, but to care for and provide for them and educate and cherish their children.

"This is erroneously constructed as practicing polygamy, and creates the impression that polygamous marriages are still permitted in and by the Church.

"It was ascertained by a careful census in 1890, when President Woodruff issued his manifesto against further polygamous marriages, that there were 2,451 such families belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in the United States. In May, 1892, a complete and thorough inquiry showed that the original number in 1890 had been reduced 63 per cent., leaving then only 897, the great majority of whom were of advanced age, and many of them have since departed from this life. It is evident that with no additions to this total but a rapid and continual decrease, the number of polygamist families will soon be reduced to zero."

President Smith was asked to define the position of Mr. Smoot in the church, his position as an apostle having been compared to that of a Cardinal or Archbishop in other churches.

"The two positions are not parallel," President Smith said. "An apostle of seventy or elder or Bishop in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is usually engaged in some secular vocation or laboring in some capacity for his daily bread. He is ordained to the office he holds in the priesthood so that he may act in that calling when required. He gives his services gratuitously to the church. There are instances, of course, when a man's whole time is taken up with some church duty that he receives remuneration therefor, but as a rule men holding positions in the priesthood are engaged in secular callings and are men of affairs.

"Reed Smoot is a banker, the manager of the largest manufacturing institution in this State, and is interested greatly in mining operations and other temporal pursuits. He is recognized as a capable and enterprising citizen, and his position in the Church need not interfere in any way with his services to the State or the Nation in any political office to which he may be elected. It is not true that he has been put forward by the Church as a candidate for public office, but he has the same right that any other American citizen enjoys to accept any office to which his fellow-citizens may elect him to occupy.

"Mormon Church officials have served in Congress for years and no objection has been offered on that account. Every Mormon official has been one holding the priesthood and that has never interfered with his official duties. The objection in the present case is without substantial reason or foundation."

VICTOR HERBERT SUES AGAIN.

This Action Is Brought Against Editor Blumberg Individually.

Victor Herbert has started another suit for $50,000 damages as a result of the criticism published about him in a musical publication of which Mark A. Blumenberg is editor in chief. In the first suit, which was tried recently, the defendant was the musical publication company, and the verdict was $1,000 for Mr. Herbert. The new suit is instituted against Mr. Blumenberg personally.

Gilbert Ray Hawes, the defendant's lawyer, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Leventritt yesterday to ask that certain portions of the complaint be stricken out on the ground that they were irrelevant, redundant, and scandalous. He argued, first, that it was irrelevant to charge to Mr. Blumenberg's account certain alleged offenses formerly claimed to have been perpetrated by the corporation that published the musical magazine. In the last paragraph of the complaint appeared a charge of attempted blackmail, with the insinuation that the editor had tried to force the composer into line after the latter had withdrawn an advertisement from the magazine. To this paragraph Mr. Hawes made objection on the ground that it was scandalous to charge blackmail in a complaint of libel.

The Justice took the papers and reserved his decision. In the former suit Mr. Blumenberg admitted that he wrote the criticism in question. In it he said that Mr. Herbert had never written a single original strain, but had been a plagiarist from start to finish.

HARVARD HONORS AWARDED.

Winners of the Hemenway and R. C. Winthrop Fellowships and the Ames Prize Announced.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Hemenway fellowship at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, has been awarded to George Byron Gordon, B. S., and the Robert C. Winthrop scholarship to Howard Barrett Wilson, '03, of Cambridge.

The law faculty has awarded the Ames prize to Prof. John Henry Migmore, '83, for many years a professor in the Northwestern University Law School and Dean of that institution. The prize was established in 1808 by Julian W. Mack, and consists of $400 and a medal. The award is made for the best law book or legal essay written in the English language and published within a stated time. Prof. Migmore receives the honor for his "Greenleaf on Evidence."

APPELLATE DIVISION TERMS.

Westchester Bar Indorses Justices Willard Bartlett and Woodward.

The Westchester County Bar Association, at a meeting held at White Plains yesterday, unanimously adopted these resolutions:

Whereas, The terms for which the Hon. Willard Bartlett and the Hon. John Woodward were designated to sit as members of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial Department will expire on Dec. 31, 1902;

And whereas, The said honorable Justices have rendered faithful and distinguished service to the people as members of said court;

And whereas, It is of high importance that the best judicial ability be secured and retained for our Appellate Courts, and that Judges of demonstrated ability and proved fidelity be continued in office;

Resolved, That the Westchester County Bar Association recommends and requests that the said honorable Justices be designated for a further full term of service in said Appellate Division.

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of this State.

Mr. Swift Gives $10,000 to Churches.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Gustavus F. Swift has subscribed $10,000 to a fund which is to be used in paying the debts of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Chicago. The gift made by Mr. Swift was announced by the Rev. A. D. Treveler at the weekly meeting of Methodist ministers to-day.

MANSFIELD AS BRUTUS

A Performance of Great Strength and Beauty in Sir Alma Tadema's Splendid Setting.

Its Originality the Result of Interpeting the Patriot in the Roman Rather Than in the Elizabethan Spirit.

For two acts and a half last night at the Herald Square Theatre Mr. Richard Mansfield's highly renowned production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" proved pleasing to the eye and intellectually interesting. At the end of the third act the Marc Antony of Mr. Arthur Forrest, aided by a well-drilled crowd that punctured his famous oration with interpolated ejaculations, roused a burst of enthusiasm that was possibly more fervid than judicious. In the fourth act Mr. Mansfield, who hitherto had been highly imaginative and impressive in passages that offered no considerable opportunity, rose to great altitudes, not only of originality in his conception of the famous quarrel with Cassius, but of masterhood in his execution of it.

There is much in Mr. Mansfield's art to be spoken of dubiously or with dispraise; but those who last night heard his richly vibrant voice and saw his flexible and powerful mimique were confirmed in their belief that the English-speaking stage of today holds only one or at most two actors—Sir Henry Irving and Mr. Forbes Robertson—who are his equals, and none who in temperamental vigor is his superior.

What first surprised and charmed the eye in Mr. Mansfield's Brutus was its youthful dignity. How just and how gently simple he looked! How much the patrician whose family was coeval with the great imperial republic! Then, little by little one grasped the mental atmosphere of the man—a noble idealism verging upon self-absorption, a spirit so unsuspecting as to become the facile tool of Cassius, yet too intelligent to be quite deceived; invincible belief in the righteousness of his own ideas, mingled with the inbred courtesy and consideration of the gentleman. All sound actors have denoted this. Mr. Mansfield made of it a garment, a very cloud of imagination, that enveloped every word, every action.

As one of the throng that gathered about Caesar at the Lupercal; as the nobleman in his own house conferring with the conspirators or reasoning gently with Portia; as the master spirit in the hour of the death of Caesar; as the spokesman of the conspirators before the populace in the forum—what smoldering fires of passion and of high resolve!

It was in the famous quarrel with Cassius on the eve of the battle of Philippi that the full measure of Mr. Mansfield's conception was revealed. As usually conceived, and, indeed, as the passage is written, Brutus here throws off his habitual reserve and flares into a thorough Elizabethan fit of anger. When it is all over he says of himself:

> O Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb
> That carries anger as a flint bears fire,
> Who, much enforced, shows a hasty spark
> And straight is cold again.

Cassius stamped and raged; but Mr. Mansfield retained throughout the stoic elevation of spirit, the Roman self-command. Yet he was everywhere instinct with suppressed volcanic fire, that gave color and fervor to the deep resonant tones of his voice and majestic force to his almost motionless bearing. Throughout the evening Brutus was interesting enough and powerful enough to dominate the stage; but this was the one moment of commanding greatness.

The innovation of omitting the bodily appearance of Caesar's ghost was not thoroughly justified. In the first place, the lack of the ghost came as a shock which was not extenuated by a flood of green-blue light from a calcium burner. The voice speaking in the wings was also not fortunate in its effect. One thought of the actor who was speaking rather than of the ghost of Caesar. Mr. Mansfield, however, did what was possible by his acting to redeem what must be regarded as an error of scholarship and of management.

Perhaps the best performance of the evening, next to that of Mr. Mansfield, was the Cassius of Mr. Joseph Haworth, which, though fashioned in somewhat exaggerated rhetoric of the older school of acting, was soundly conceived and effectively rendered.

As Marc Antony Mr. Arthur Forrest was liberally applauded for his delivery of the world-famous oration, and was twice called before the curtain.

The costumes and scenery which were originally designed for Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who produced the play on the vast stage of her Majesty's Theatre, London, were very beautiful, and archeologically correct in most details. But the stage at the Herald Square is too small to permit of presenting the whole in its true proportions. There was considerable crowding of architecture and jumbling of properties.

With the scenery Mr. Mansfield imported many of Mr. Tree's ideas as to the stage management. Least successful of these is the idea of making the mob the protagonist in the scene of the funeral oration. As Mr. Tree played Antony he was frequently enough interrupted in all conscience, but Mr. Forrest's elocution was cut into bits. The public, however, both in London and in New oYrk applauded vociferously.

N. C. GOODWIN REAPPEARS.

With Maxine Elliott in "The Altar of Friendship" at the Knickerbocker.

N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, after two years' absence from the New York stage, reappeared last night in "The Altar of Friendship" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Their reception was enthusiastic. The play, from the pen of Madeline Lucette Ryley, is a comedy-drama that moves and is of sustaining interest. The parts in which Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott appear are well suited to them.

The audience pronounced Mr. Goodwin a pleasing success as Richard Arbuthnot, an author. There was opportunity for him as a comedian, and opportunity, too, in several good situations, for more serious work. He did not disappoint in either. Miss Elliott was Sally Sartoris, whose fond father, a prosperous American, wanted her to marry a man with a title. Arbuthnot and the Sartorises meet frequently in the author's apartments in a London inn. They had known each other for many years.

There is a typewriter in Arbuthnot's writing room, Mary Pinner, cause of all the trouble and misunderstandings. The author introduces to her a friend, Arnold Winnifrith, and there is a scandal which becomes known to Arbuthnot an hour after Winnifrith had married Florence, the author's sister. A letter Winnifrith had written to the typewriter on Arbuthnot's stationery leads the girl's father to accuse the author. To shield his sister's husband, Arbuthnot does not refute the charge.

Meantime, half seriously, half jocularly, Arbuthnot had been searching for a titled eligible for Miss Sartoris. In jest one day Arbuthnot tells Miss Sartoris's father that they—she and Arbuthnot—are engaged. She carries out the jest, but their betrothal becomes the talk of society. He proposes in real earnest, and she does not reject his suit.

Then the charge against Arbuthnot becomes known, and the author does not tell the facts, but urges Winnifrith to set him right in the eyes of Miss Sartoris, who has heard of it. Winnifrith declines to do so, and the complications grow.

There are several strong situations, and on one or two occasions there is a near approach to the melodramatic. Much in "The Alter of Friendship" is in the lighter vein, however, and the work of Miss Elliott in those scenes is very good. She has lost none of her beauty since she last appeared here, and is none the less winsome.

The support of Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott is good, and the settings unpretentious, but in good taste. There was a large audience last night, and many curtain calls.

IN OTHER HOUSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Ninety and Nine."
AMERICAN—"A Lady of Quality."
BIJOU—"The Mocking Bird."
BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CIRCLE—"Aristocracy."
CRITERION—"Iris."
DALY'S—"A Country Girl."
DEWEY—Bon Ton Burlesquers.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"Imprudence."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Old Limerick Town."
GARDEN—"The Cardinal."
GARRICK—"The Stubborness of Geraldine."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman of France."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"The Wilderness."
HERALD SQUARE—"Julius Caesar."
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—"The Kiss."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Altar of Friendship."
MANHATTAN THEATRE—"Mary of Magdala."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Audrey."
METROPOLIS—"Arizona."
MRS. OSBORN'S—"Fad and Folly."
MURRAY HILL—"Kathleen Mavourneen."
NEW YORK—"Sally in Our Alley."
PRINCESS—"The Night of the Party."
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, Vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Aunt Jack"; Fifty-eighth Street, "The Queen of Chinatown"; in Harlem, "The Last Appeal."
SAVOY—"A Country Mouse."
STAR—"Le Voyage en Suisse."
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Bostock's.
THIRD AVENUE—"Searchlights of a Great City."
VICTORIA—"The Eternal City."
WALLACK'S—"The Crisis."
WEBER & FIELDS—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE—"Winchester."

"Sultan of Sulu" in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The "Sultan of Sulu," George Ade's satirical musical comedy, was produced here to-night, and was well received. Apparently the audience appreciated most those features of the play which illustrated Mr. Ade's skill as a satirical writer. The music and the situations did not make much of an impression.

Eleanora Duse's Gift.

Mme. Eleonora Duse has sent $200 to the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, accompanying the gift with words of appreciation for the work the society is doing in caring for the immigrants of Italian nationality arriving at the Port of New York.

MAYOR LOW AT THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

He Tells What Robert Burns Could Not Have Written Had He Been This City's Mayor.

Members of St. Andrew's Society and their guests, 500 strong, gathered last night at Delmonico's to recall the days of "Auld Lang Syne" and the memories and traditions of "Bonnie Scotland." The occasion was the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary banquet of the society. W. Butler Duncan, President of the society, was toastmaster. On his right was seated Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General, and on his left sat Mayor Low.

Among others at the President's table were Edmund Clarence Stedman, President of the New England Society; George G. De Witt, President of the Holland Society; Stuyvesant Fish, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Robert H. Turie, President of St. George's Society, and Julien T. Davies, President of St. David's Society. Native tunes on the bag pipe were played by a "Pipe Major" in native garb.

President Duncan, after welcoming the guests, paid a glowing tribute to Andrew Carnegie, his predecessor as President. Mr. Carnegie made a gift of $100,000 to the society.

"I should be derelict in my duty," he said, "did I not refer to my predecessor, to whose munificence this society is indebted for adding so largely to the capital fund at its disposition. I might almost paraphrase the saying 'Another Daniel come to judgment' by saying 'Another Andrew come to Saintship,' for certainly if to do good tends in that direction, then our friend Andrew Carnegie ought, by this society at least, to be canonized."

After the customary toasts to the President of the United States and King Edward had been proposed, Mr. Duncan introduced as the first speaker of the evening the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, who responded to the toast, "The Land o' Cakes," and said, among other things:

"I do not mean to say that every Scotchman is an angel who is preparing to ship his wings and float away to other spheres, although many of his competitors in the battle of life might wish that he would do so. He can foozle as well as anybody else in the game of life.

"This reminds me of a story of the Scotchman who was playing golf at Van Cortlandt Park. Every time he foozled he would ejaculate to his caddy: 'Croton! Croton!'

"'Why do ye always cry, "Croton!" when ye foozle?' asked the caddy.

"'Because, my laddie,' the Scotchman replied, 'Croton is the biggest dam I ken hereabouts.'"

Mayor Low was enthusiastically greeted as he arose to respond to the toast, "The City of New York." He commenced by saying he desired to pay a tribute to the Scotch haggis.

"It was the best haggis I ever ate," said the Mayor, "and, may add, the first haggis I ever ate, and, the Lord helping me, I hope it will be the last.

"I think it was a good thing that Robert Burns was not the Mayor of New York, for he could never have written the lines, 'O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursels as others see us.'"

W. Gordon McCabe, Charles Matthewson, and Ralph M. Stuart-Wortley also spoke.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION DINNER.

"Princeton Night" Celebrated in Honor of the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, the Moderator.

Nearly five hundred members of the Presbyterian Union sat down to the annual dinner of the organization in the Hotel Savoy last evening. It was "Princeton Night," and the exercises were arranged with a view to honoring Princeton University. That was because the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, Moderator of the General Assembly, is a Princeton man.

Dr. Van Dyke was absent, however, on account of the illness of his wife. Robert C. Ogden presided, and the speakers were President Woodrow Wilson of the university, President Francis L. Patton of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Dr. St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn. Among those seated at the guest table were John Wanamaker, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, the Rev. Dr. William C. Hall, the Rev. Daniel Russell, Jr., Moderator of the New York Presbytery; the Rev. Dr. S. Alexander, Alexander P. Ketchum, Warner Van Norden, J. J. McCook, William N. Crane, and James Yereance.

President Wilson said that he did not know that a union of churches could be expected in the immediate future, but that a spirit of live and let live was coming, and that he saw the prospect of admitting, to the heathen at least, that we all worshipped the same God; that we were really all Christians, and not angry at one another; but that it was a spiritual amusement for us to split hairs. He said he thought that the university should give a free rein to inquiry in a reverent spirit.

Dr. Patton said that evangelical Christianity was the issue of the day; that the pendulum had swung far toward the metaphysical side, and that it would return toward the human or natural side of the various questions of theology.

DR. MILBURN'S RESIGNATION.

Blind Chaplain Gives Ill-Health as Reason for Leaving Senate.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Dec. 1.—Ill-health was the reason given for his resignation as Chaplain of the United States Senate by the Rev. William Henry Milburn in an interview at his temporary residence in this city to-day.

Dr. Milburn said he decided two months ago to withdraw from the service, which he entered in 1845. He determined on this course when he discovered his failing health would prevent his returning to [illegible] inter. In speaking of his services at Washington as Chaplain Mr. Milburn said:

"I believe I can rightfully be called the 'grandfather of Congress.' Senators Sherman of Ohio and Morrill of Vermont, both of whom entered Congress ten years after I became chaplain, honored me with the title of 'father of Congress,' so I certainly must be a grandfather."

Dr. Milburn is now nearly eighty years of age. He intends to remain in Santa Barbara until next Summer, when he will return to Washington if his condition will permit.

A NEW TANNHAEUSER

First Appearance of Mr. Emil Gerhaeuser at the Metropolitan.

An Addition to the Company Disappointing in Singing and Acting.

"Tannhäuser" has not of recent years had a very prominent place in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House, nor is it likely to this year if the standard of last evening is the one to prevail. Its performance then at the beginning of the second week of the season served to introduce another of the new singers provided by Mr. Grau for the German side of the repertory—Mr. Emil Gerhäuser, who comes to this country as one of the most prominent of the tenors of his native land, high in favor at a number of the greater opera houses there, and with the stamp of Baireuth approval, gained by several seasons. He is a young man, presumably in the plenitude of his powers.

It is to be feared, however, from his showing of them last evening, that he never will stand as high in the esteem of this public as he does in Germany. His Tannhäuser is in no way an inspiring performance, either in action or in voice. His processes are deliberate, studied, and without spontaneity; his poses and gestures are artificial, and the whole effect of his performance is without the promptings of warmth or enthusiasm. Mr. Gerhäuser seems to have been the possessor once of a fine voice, but it has suffered like so many others from vicious method until it now is lacking in fine and resonant quality and the power of expression. He did not appear last night to have it under command, and he sang frequently off the pitch. His declamation is of the laborious sort cultivated now by singers of German speech, short, abrupt, and explosive. Of singing in the true sense he did little.

The part that good singing should hold in the proper interpretation of Wagner's works has been so thoroughly revealed to this public in recent years that it is impossible at this day for the sort that Mr. Gerhauser offers to be accepted with much patience. In "Tannhauser," especially, there is much of flowing melody that cannot be represented by the interjaculated phrasing of which he makes so much use. Altogether, his presentation of the rôle was one to arouse regretful memories of previous seasons at the Metropolitan—even of the untunefulness and bad vocalism of Mr. Van Dyck, which was accompanied by so potent and significant a realization of the dramatic possibilities that lie in it.

With such a representation of the hero's part in the opera, it could scarcely be expected that the performance on the whole should rise to a very high level of excellency; yet much was done by some of the other participants in it to put it there. Chief of these was Ame. Gadski, whose art seems to grow in ripeness and the attributes of beauty. She was the Elizabeth, as she has been many times before, but, as it seemed, with rarely so fine and gracious a spirit, or with a more beautifully wrought conception. She sang in admirable voice. She gave the air at the beginning of the second act with singular felicitous effect; the words "Dich, theure Halle," she really addressed to the hall itself, and not to those who were listening to her beyond the footlights.

Miss Maryll was the Venus; she has not made this impersonation familiar to the Metropolitan audiences, though she has sung it before to the patrons of the Saturday night performances. It is one, however, by no means unworthy of the more ambitious ones of the subscription nights. Her voice is not at all times of the most agreeable quality, but she put passion into it. Mr. Van Rooy's Wolfram is a familiar figure, but he has sung it more agreeably than he did last evening, when he fell oftener into the way of forcing and injuring the quality of his tone than has been noted in previous years in his singing. Mr. Blass imparted much meaning to the minor part of the Landgrave Heinrich I., and Mme. Schumann-Heink, as the young shepherd, presenting a most youthful and truly pastoral appearance, sang the music with something more than the simplicity that belongs to it.

The Paris version of the Venusberg scene of the first act was used, following inappropriately after the older version of the overture with its full close, instead of the uninterrupted transition from the "siren" music without the return of the pilgrims' chorus. The dances in this scene were sadly lacking in the intoxicating, whirling madness and the picturesque features that Wagner has prescribed for them; and, indeed, the music was rather tamely varied by the orchestra under Mr. Hertz's direction. There were many excellent points, however, in his conducting, which was in other portions full of life and of finely wrought phrasing.

CATTLE UNDER SUPERVISION.

Massachusetts Cattle Bureau of Agriculture Board Begins Inspection and Passes Order to Check Disease.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The cattle bureau of the State Board of Agriculture began today a systematic inspection of the cattle reported as having the foot and mouth disease, the prevalence of which in New England has caused an embargo on traffic in cattle, sheep, and hogs.

In their tour of inspection the cattle bureau representatives found fifty cases in Littleton and Westford, in Middlesex County, and eighty cases in Attleborough, in Bristol County. Reports of infection were received from herds in Stow, Danvers, Bridgewater, and East Bridgewater.

The Executive Council, at a meeting this afternoon, considered an order to make it possible for the bureau to control inaction sales of cattle and the transportation of cattle along the highways of the State.

The order of the Council, as finally adopted, says that "foot and mouth disease exists to an alarming extent among cattle, sheep, and swine in some sections of this State," and that

"All neat cattle, sheep, and swine upon infected premises are to remain in quarantine until such time as the chief of the Cattle Bureau decides that it is proper to release them, and no neat cattle, sheep, or swine are to be brought upon or removed from such premises without his permission upon any pretext whatever."

The order further states that no auctions or public sales of animals shall be held in localities deemed to be infected by the chief of the bureau without his permission. When the disease is considered to be increasing it is forbidden to move the animals from one locality to another.

Members of the bureau look upon the order of the Canadian Government forbidding steamships from Boston to load cattle at Canadian ports as unnecessary, as there is no sign of the disease in the West, from which section cattle would come to be loaded on steamers for Europe.

Steamship men here are greatly discouraged because of the order. The order has upset plans to have Boston ships call at either Halifax, N. S., or St. John, N. B., for live stock, and to-day there was a rapid exchange of telegrams with a view to having the order modified.

C. P. Jameson of the Dominion Line, who had completed arrangements to send two steamships, the Englishman and the Merlon, to Halifax for cattle, believes that those vessels will have to go direct from Boston to England without live stock.

The vessels could load at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport News, or any of the Southern ports, but the cost of sending them to any of those points, Mr. Jameson says, would make cattle carrying unprofitable for vessels which have to take on part of their cargoes at Boston. Halifax is on the route to England, and the Dominion Line figures that very little would be lost by going there.

George Bray, agent of the Leyland Line, said to-day that the steamer Armenian of his company would go from Boston to Great Britain without cattle. The Cunard and Wilson-Furniss Lines are at a standstill. The steamship Corean of the Allan Line, which was to have taken live stock from Boston, will sail to-morrow for England without any. The British Consul at this port has cabled to London, asking for information about England's embargo on New England cattle.

WILL OF MORRIS PRAGER.

Morris Prager, the wealthy diamond merchant who died clasping the hands of his two old friends, Martin Herman and Abraham Seligsberg, in the Hotel Netherland last Friday, bequeathes legacies of $1,000 each to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and the Mount Sinai Hospital. The estate is estimated to be worth more than $300,000. Various relatives of Mr. Prager, including his sisters, nephews, and nieces, grandnephews and grandnieces, get $100,000 distributed among them. The remainder, about $200,000, goes to a nephew, Abram J. Prager.

The will was filed for probate late yesterday afternoon by Morris J. Hirsch, attorney for Abram J. Prager, executor under the will.

DEATH OF T. HENRY FRENCH.

Dramatic Agent and Publisher of Plays Stricken with Paralysis in Delmonico's.

Thomas Henry French, dramatic agent and publisher of plays, died in his suite in Delmonico's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 7:35 o'clock last night from paralysis. He had been ill thirteen days. Mr. French was fifty-four years old.

With Mr. French at the time of his death were Thomas R. Edwards, for thirty years his business manager; J. F. Stephens, his secretary; Dr. J. H. Emerson, his physician; a few personal friends, and the entire staff of the office of the publishing business at 24 West Twenty-second Street.

Mr. French was for years associated with his father in publishing plays of all kinds, chiefly in the old yellow-covered style. He carried on the business after his father's death. He was manager of Madison Square Garden when it was opened, and later of the Grand Opera House. He built the Broadway and American Theatres. He produced the plays "White Lies," "Silver King," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and organized and managed the Lillian Russell Opera Company. He was the representative of the Theatre Royal, in Drury Lane, London. He also was responsible for the production of many other plays, including "The Price of Peace," "Beauty and the Beast," and "When Hearts Are Trumps."

Mr. French was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Manhattan Club, the New York Club, and the Lambs Club. He was a widower. Mr. French lived at Delmonico's for twenty years.

The funeral, the arrangements for which are not completed, will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, where Mr. French was a pewholder.

RAPHAEL BOVE DEAD.

Italian Banker, Said to be a Millionaire, Came to New York a Day Laborer.

All of Mulberry Bend was in mourning last night when it became known that Raphael Bove, the Italian banker, was dead. Surrounded by weeping men and women, and even little children, the body lay in an expensive casket on the second floor of the big double tenement 81 and 83 Mulberry Street, where he had lived with his family for the last half dozen years.

Mr. Bove was born in 1846 in Naples. He worked on the Suez Canal construction before coming to the United States in 1871. His small earnings were lost on the passage to America, when the ship went down off Sandy Hook.

He was rescued by a packet ship, landed at Philadelphia, and soon came to New York, where he obtained work as a day laborer. Out of his earnings he saved enough to start a café at Maloney's Alley, 41 Mulberry Street, after two years' work. Then he invested in Mulberry Bend property, and finally started a banking house

TASK OF CLEANING CITY

Dr. Woodbury Says Thoughtless Public Swells Difficulties.

Nuisance of Waste Paper and Fruit Peelings—Cost of Flushing with Sea Water.

"Keeping New York Streets Clean" was the topic discussed last night by Commissioner Woodbury of the Department of Street Cleaning before the League for Political Education, at Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street.

"A bad text," remarked Dr. Woodbury, "to discuss before this body. Politics was dropped out of the fourteenth story of the Park Row Building last January, and has not been found there since. There is no politics in the department; the work could not be done if there were."

Commissioner Woodbury then explained the dangers from bacilli in the dust which was set in motion most where there is the most traffic. He detailed the extra precautions taken to separate garbage from ashes, the latter being used for land filling. While it formerly had cost the city from 15 to 25 cents a load for carting these ashes away the city was now receiving from 5 to 12 cents a load for them, and by the end of the year 63½ acres of land, worth $10,000 an acre to the city, would have been provided.

"In Summer," continued Dr. Woodbury, "more attention is paid to the tenement districts, but now that people have returned from their Summer homes, men from the tenement districts have to be used in the residential sections. We must first remove the refuse that is noxious to the public health, but we are trying to get a service that will enable us to handle all the waste from the department stores, office buildings, and factories.

"We made our first steam trial at the incinerator at Forty-seventh Street to-day and it was very successful. That kind of rubbish now being burned used to be taken out to sea, but by a process in use I can sell it at $6 a ton. So you can see what has been thrown into the sea. All the waste ought to have a source of revenue to the city, and if there is no political interference that time will come just as sure as God made little apples. I know this from the arrangements I have made. The men in the department are too busy now to sit on the curb and smoke and the foremen and assistants have no time to loiter in saloons. All are working to attain one end—clean streets."

A physician asked if it would not be an easy matter to flush all the streets with sea water.

"Easy enough," replied Dr. Woodbury. "That is simply a question of finance. It would cost about $5,000,000 to install the necessary plant and $800,000 a year to run it."

"Have you not found recently a desire on the part of many to co-operate with you?" another queried.

"The only co-operation," the Commissioner answered, "has come from those on whom we have placed a heavy hand. The throwing of newspapers in the streets is a great nuisance, and does not seem to abate. Thoughtless persons also litter the streets with fruit refuse. People should eat at home. I saw a man to-day eating a banana, and he threw the skin into the gutter. I said to him:

"'Why don't you eat at home? Why do you eat in the street?'

"'Because I want to,' he replied.

"'Pick up that skin,' I said, and he inquired, 'Why?'

"'Because I want you to, and if you don't it will cost you $5.'

"He picked it up and put it in his pocket. Hogs and horses and other beasts eat in the streets, but why should a man walk the public thoroughfares pushing a banana into his face?"

The audience adopted a resolution offering to aid in keeping the streets clean to the best of their ability.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

American Can Company Team Won Two Games in Commercial League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Commercial Bowling League last night the American Can Company bowlers won two games, defeating the Rogers, Peet & Co. and the Frederick Butterfield teams. The scores follow:

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Frederick Butterfield & Co.—Aichorn, 116; Corbett, 158; Cohen, 164; Esterbrook, 178; Lankenau, 135. Total, 751.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 161; Angel, 169; Brooks, 176; Coghlan, 134; Benton, 138. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—Frederick Butterfield & Co.—Aichorn, 142; Corbett, 124; Cohen, 153; Esterbrook, 189; Lankenau, 148. Total, 767.

American Can Company—West, 191; Badeau, 177; Starr, 194; Henriques, 182; Pattenden, 158. Total, 902.

THIRD GAME.—American Can Company—West, 192; Badeau, 149; Starr, 171; Henriques, 168; Pattenden, 149. Total, 829.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—O'Brien, 166; Angel, 164; Brooks, 173; Coghlan, 153; Benton, 157. Total, 813.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 200; F. Gerdes, 187; Dumas, 137; Meier, 184; Lehrbach, 215. Total, 923.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 223; Hahnenfeldt, 172; Deady, 149; Buchholz, 200; Kessler, 181. Total, 925.

SECOND GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 211; F. Gerdes, 230; Dumas, 225; Meier, 190; Lehrbach, 183. Total, 1,039.

Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 177; McLean, 182; Church, 221; F. Haviland, 174; C. Haviland, 163. Total, 917.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 225; McLean, 206; Church, 187; F. Haviland, 208; C. Haviland, 203. Total, 929.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 171; Hahnenfeldt, 203; Deady, 192; Buchholz, 172; Kessler, 185. Total, 923.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 185; E. Whitman, 120; Gay, 125; A. Whitman, 177; Hendricks, 178. Total, 785.

Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 132; Travers, 137; Pearson, 164; Shaw, 146; Tail, 119. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 136; Travis, 136; Pearson, 136; Shaw, 146; Tail, 138. Total, 692.

Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 146; Gautier, 126; Green, 174; Kleemeyer, 158; Fernald, 159. Total, 763.

THIRD GAME.—Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 141; Gaurier, 121; Green, 138; Kleemeyer, 127; Fernald, 168. Total, 695.

T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 150; E. Whitman, 129; Gay, 112; A. Whitman, 168; Hendricks, 184. Total, 743.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—J. F. Price Council—Boynton, 189; Lang, 178; Lorenz, 142; Woolley, 150; Forman, 206. Total, 865.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 155; Schmitt, 174; Blue, 159; Herbert, 139; Fernbach, 159. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 187; Schmitt, 208; Blue, 136; Herbert, 170; Fernbach, 135. Total, 836.

Brevoort Council—Gunther, 157; Jacobs, 166; Campbell, 123; Boyd, 116; Nostrand, 179. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.—Brevoort Council—Gunther, 142; Jacob, 104; Campbell, 132; Boyd, 160; Nostrand, 165. Total, 786.

J. F. Price Council—Boynton, 161; Lang, 152; Lorenz, 174; Woolley, 163; Forman, 163. Total, 813.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Gannon, 126; Donohue, 76; Beach, 136; Felt, 166; Rock, 152. Total, 656.

John Simmons Company, Team No. 2—Keenan, 153; Fitzgerald, 142; Barenklau, 130; Chadwin, 139; Presby, 178. Total, 742.

SECOND GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Gannon, 157; Donohue, 110; Beach, 133; Felt, 150; Rock, 135. Total, 685.

Salesmen—Wilson, 162; Fielder, 140; Schulte, 157; Stein, 118; Diedrich, 195. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 193; Fielder, 112; Schulte, 161; Stein, 111; Diedrich, 206. Total, 783.

John Simmons Company, Team No. 2—Keenan, 141; Fitzgerald, 106; Barenklau, 145; Chadwin, 157; Presby, 178. Total, 727.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—McNamara, 140; Ford, 143; Welch, 197; Hennessey, 151; Huberth, 141. Total, 763.

New York Council—Hartigan, 95; Buckley, 132; Ward, 113; Thompson, 107; Hyland, 137. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Hartigan, 122; Buckley, 127; Ward, 107; Thompson, 143; Hyland, 130. Total, 629.

Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 131; Finley, 147; Rooney, 132; Greene, 152; Murphy, 147. Total, 689.

THIRD GAME.—Lacordaire Council—McShane, 147; Finley, 115; Rooney, 153; Greene, 113; Murphy, 116. Total, 646.

Regina Coeli Council—McNamara, 130; Ford, 148; Welch, 130; Hennessey, 148; Huberth, 170. Total, 726.

A score of 297 was rolled on the alleys at Twenty-third Street and Seventh Avenue last night by Frank J. Campbell, who made eleven strikes and seven pins on the last ball.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GASNER BROTHERS.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an execution against Gasner Brothers, manufacturers of suspenders at 93 Monroe Street, for $425, in favor of Baruch Litkowsky, and removed the stock from the place.

HENRY L. BOUGHTON.—Henry L. Boughton, interior decorator, of 431 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to W. H. Walters. He has been in business for ten years, and a few years ago he claimed to have a capital of $25,000. At his office it was said that no figures could be given for some time as to the liabilities and assets, and that the assignment was attributed to losses in business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GLICKMAN & MILLER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Glickman & Miller, manufacturing confectioners at 309 and 311 Broome Street, show liabilities of $4,538 and nominal assets of $3,855, consisting of accounts, $2,855, and proceeds of sale of stock, $1,000.

MAX LOOKSTEIN.—Max Lookstein, manufacturer of cigars and cigarettes at 207 and 209 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $3,724, and assets $1,652, consisting of stock, $991 and accounts, $661. He has been in business since 1888, and in March last he claimed to have a capital of $14,000.

M. GOLDBERG & Co.—Schedules in bankruptcy of M. Goldberg & Co., manufacturers of leather belts at 59 Walker Street, show liabilities $17,060 and nominal assets $9,891, consisting of stock $2,500, machinery $6,500, accounts $766, and cash $35. They also have a suit for $10,000 damages against the Hecla Iron Works.

NATHAN ROTHSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Nathan Rothstein, manufacturer of braids at 114 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities $13,084 and assets $2,982, consisting of stock $1,700, machines $587, and accounts $695. He owes three of his daughters, Vera, Helena, and Anna, $2,000 each for wages since 1894. Among the creditors are G. Hirsch's Sons, $1,400, secured; Charles Damsky, $1,100, and A. T. Skerry & Co., $1,182.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to eleven bankrupts, among whom were Lewis Stroka, builder, of 19 Abingdon Square, whose liabilities were $205,735; Germano Fioravanti, mason and builder, of 425 Pleasant Avenue, liabilities $73,280; John Frick, formerly a plumber, of 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, liabilities $83,346; Frederick J. Ahles of 431 East Fifty-first Street, formerly President of the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company, liabilities $25,988; Catherine Nolan, dealer in dry goods, of 1,802 Third Avenue, liabilities $8,539, and Peter Harper, grocer, at 2,545 Eighth Avenue, liabilities $6,207.

JULES R. GIMBERNAT'S JEWELRY.

Fifth Avenue Dealer Gets an Attachment for Three Rings and a Pin.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin received two attachments yesterday, aggregating $1,805, against Jules R. Gimbernat, formerly of 46 West Forty-eighth Street, but stopping now at Lakewood, N. J., for the season, in favor of Robert Acker, a jeweler of 362 Fifth Avenue, for three diamond rings and a scarf pin which were sold to him between Aug. 1 and Oct. 6 last.

Mr. Acker alleged that he learned that the representations made were untrue. Mr. Gimbernat represented, it was alleged, that he was the beneficiary of a trust fund of $128,700 under his father's will which had not been pledged. Mr. Acker ascertained, he said, that a large part of it had been pledged.

Mr. Gimbernat has a monthly income of $900 from the trust fund, and the attachment was served on the Mercantile Trust Company the holder of the fund. Mr. Acker was informed that Mr. Gimbernat had pawned the jewelry and that to redeem it would cost $780.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLISON, Eugene—F. Letellier..... $1,478
BRESLIN, Kate—City of New York, costs. 127
BURNSTEIN, Nathan—J. Talcott..... 2,997
BRIDEWELL, Carrie—Paul B. Pugh & Co. 230
BECK, Louis—New York Building Loan and Banking Company..... 101
BALDERMANN, Emil—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 68
BANKS, Charles R.—E. A. Willard..... 6,988
BEURMAN, Mary F.—H. O'Brien..... 136
BERLIN, Zak K.—L. Malkiel..... 89
BOLEN, John J.—F. Gass..... 113
THE CRITERION CLUB and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner..... 1,796
BARRY, James T.—I. C. Shuniann..... 299
CORBIN, Frank L.—J. H. Fay..... 1,033
COLES, Stephen L.—P. C. Ackerman..... 167
COHEN, May—M. Zimmerman Company. 223
CHABAROWSKY, Benjamin—Corn Exchange Bank..... 222
CLARKE, Margaret C.—W. Crawford..... 146
CAMPBELL, Henry J., and James S. Warden—C. J. Post..... 376
DEXTER, Olive M.—Press Publishing Company, costs..... 122
DUSEE, Joseph L.—F. Farrell, costs..... 118
DELLS, Walter R.—H. A. De Long..... 5,072
DOSCHER, John—H. Behrman and another..... 462
FISK, Clinton B.—L. C. Brown..... 50
FRIEDLANDER, Adolph—J. Cohen and another, P. M. and M. P. M..... 177
FREEDMAN, Robert S.—J. C. Robinson, costs..... 105
FOOTE, Harry, Peter Zoeller, and Martha Foote—R. B. Ellison and another..... 452
FORRESTENBACK, Frank, Jr.—M. Buchsbaum..... 103
GOLDSTEIN, Max—M. G. Scott, costs.... 100
GREENBERG, Nettie—M. Gitelson..... 134
GUTFREUND, Sigmond, Arnold, and Hugo—H. Bassermann..... 1,136
HORWITZ, Samuel—W. G. Russell..... 22
HEIDGERD, Deidrich W.—J. Seeman and another..... 257
HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C. — W. S. Easter..... 175
HURST, George B.—H. J. Vogel and another..... 103
HARBISON, Thomas H.—S. W. Thorp and another, costs..... 109
JONES, Marguerita H.—S. Hass and another..... 703
LEVY, Emanuel—R. Gair..... 154
LEVENTHAL, Hyman—C. J. Smith and another..... 259
LEVY, Jacob—Wachusett Shirt Company. 80
MALCOLM, William H.—E. D. Smith.... 21
MEYER, Charles—A. Meyer, costs..... 70
MURPHY, Margaret—Board of Education of New York City, costs..... 74
MALLARD, Sallie M., administratrix—G. F. McCoy..... 69
MITCHELL, Eliza J.—G. Schreiner, costs. 141
MAAS, Elise—New York Staats Zeitung, costs..... 21
MORGAN, Arthur J.—J. McCormick..... 94
MARTIN, Walter—New York Telephone Company..... 101
McNIECE, Thomas—J. Leonard..... 203
NEILY, Bessie F.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company..... 92
QUAST, Herman F.—City of New York, costs..... 123
RUBIN, Louis—H. Hirschmann and another..... 213
RAFFELTO, Adelaide—Seide Fur Company..... 490
RIDLEWITZ, Morris—B. Levy and another, costs..... 86
RAINEY, Samuels—York Street Flax Spinning Company, Limited, costs..... 48
STEED, Stephen—H. Steinhart..... 45
SPIEGEL, Tillie—A. C. Barclay and another..... 171
STRINGFIELD, Annie M.—W. D. Edmonds..... 89
SHAUGHNESSY, John J.—Charles V. Fornes and another, costs..... 108
SPIES, John J.—E. H. Van Ingen..... 86
STYLES, Adelaide B.—P. Whitehead, trustee..... 1,856
STOKES, William T. B.—Carter, Rice & Co..... 168
SMITH, Thomas E.—S. Lewis..... 1,748
TARR, Joseph G.—W. T. Harkness..... 295
THOMPSON, Samuel A.—A. Cohen and another..... 117
TEBBETTS, John S.—New York Staats Zeitung..... 21
WHITMORE, Benjamin T.—H. L. Higletts and another..... 112
WILSON, William W.—E. Perez and another..... 67
WHITE, Nathaniel H.—A. C. Arnold..... 298
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Frankel..... 175
THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—E. A. Tiemann and another..... 1,291
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—A. Storrs, costs..... 111
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—J. Meiers, by guardian..... 1,500
NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE Company—C. Hutt..... 207
CUBAN LAND AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY—A. B. Burrill..... 913
JOHN DOSCHER COMPANY—H. Behrman and another..... 767
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. A. Fremont, administratrix 34,937

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

3:05 A. M.—522 West Fifty-third Street; Rosie Lowe; damage, $25.

8:15 A. M.—222 Broome Street; Jeroshow Brothers; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—15 Cannon Street; Meyer Bissier; damage trifling.

1:03 P. M.—28 Centre Street; Binn Brothers; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—153 West Forty-fourth Street; Dr. Edward Davis; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—639 East Fourteenth Street; Hyman Price; damage, $5.

7:20 P. M.—30 Rose Street; Grey Electric Company; damage, $1,000.

7:25 P. M.—121 Attorney Street; O. Wentz; damage, $100.

7:43 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive; Rankin & Purden; damage, $50.

In cases where the human organism is subject to that wasting away or premature aging

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

has no equal as a remedy. It is an effective restorative of natural functions.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

E. J. Anderson has been appointed Special Agent of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company and the Howe Fire and Marine Insurance Company of California for Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, with headquarters at Kansas City.

The commission on fraternal insurance which was named at the last annual convention of the National Association of State Insurance Commissioners will meet in Boston to-day for the purpose of drafting a bill for the National supervision of fraternal insurance concerns with a view to the introduction of the measure in Congress.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of October, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $554,342, and were divided as follows:

Federal and State	$37,793
Municipal	25,626
Transportation companies	2,407
Building, savings, and loan associations	15,500
Insurance companies	5,832
Benevolent associations	7,154
Banks	72,374
Court trusts	307
Commercial corporations and firms	354,486
Miscellaneous	32,863

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieuts. A. St. C. Smith, A. T. Graham, and C. R. Miller are commissioned (junior grade) from July 1.

Lieut. N. Mansfield is commissioned from June 18.

Lieut. Commander H. Phelps is commissioned from June 8.

Commander H. Morrell is commissioned from Nov. 7.

Paymaster J. W. Morse is commissioned from Nov. 22.

Pay Inspector R. T. M. Ball is commissioned from Nov. 22.

Passed Assistant Paymaster P. Sackett is commissioned from Nov. 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

Arrivals.—Iowa, at Port of Spain; Hist, at San Juan; Dolphin, at Lambert Point; Nero, at Colombo; Newark, at Tompkinsville; Scorpion, Detroit, and Panther, at San Juan.

Sailings.—Hartford, from Algiers for Piraeus; Osceola, from San Juan for Culebra; Boston, from Santa Barbara for San Diego; Caesar, from Port Said for Colombo; Wasp, from Key West for San Juan; Mayflower, from Washington for Culebra.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge W. K. Townsend, New Haven; William L. Elkins, Philadelphia; Delancey Kane, Newport; William M. Greene, Cincinnati; ex-Senator C. F. Manderson, Nebraska; R. F. Lockum, St. Louis; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; W. B. Thomas, Boston; ex-Congressman Frank G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis.

GRAND—Col. G. M. Hallstead, Scranton; Capt. A. A. Maybach, United States Army; Capt. F. G. Mauldin, United States Army; Capt. G. H. Torney, United States Army; Capt. Cecil Stewart, United States Army; Major W. Stephenson, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. Gocher, Hartford; ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; the Rev. J. K. Cooke, Hempstead, L. I.; the Rev. M. J. Buckley, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; Dr. Pierrepont Davis, Hartford; P. Lorillard, Newport.

SAVOY—The Rev. W. H. Roberts, Philadelphia; President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University; Dr. Francis Patten, Princeton.

NETHERLAND—Count A. Bremner, London.

GRAND UNION—Bishop Garrett, Texas; W. L. Parkhurst, Canandaigua.

FIFTH AVENUE—Amelia E. Barr, Cornwall-on-Hudson; J. T. McCaddon, London.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Ward Jackson, London; George W. Davenport, Boston; C. Oliver Iselin, New Rochelle; Mrs. P. Lorillard, Tuxedo.

VICTORIA—Frank B. Conger, Washington.

NAVARRE—Capt. Charles C. Smith, United States Army.

HERALD SQUARE—Col. J. Y. F. Blake, Pretoria; Gen. B. J. Viljoen, Transvaal; W. Malan, Pretoria; Col. A. F. Trunkett, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. H. Corey, overalls; R. B. Freeman, overalls; St. Denis Hotel.

Fraley, Jacob & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Fraley, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenfeld Notion Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Blum, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binhamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets; H. W. Prytherick, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics and muslin underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; C. H. Nagle, hosiery and underwear; S. Vandervoort, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, clothing; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Block, William H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear, and clothing; 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; L. Seligman, shoes and rubbers; Hotel Marlborough.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; Holland House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Miss Feely, fancy goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel; E. E. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. M. Whaley, domestics and linens; Hotel Cadillac.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics and linings; Hotel Navarre.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Sauter, ladies' and infants' wear; E. Klein, dress goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; T. Flynn, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Schramm, Schmelg & Co., Burlington, Iowa; T. Schinzel, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Everett House.

Cleveland Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowle, flannels; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss Silverman, millinery; 351 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Wilbur, T. A., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; T. S. Wilbur, notions and jewelry; Hoffman House.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:05	Sun sets	4:34
Moon sets	6:58		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:51	Gov. Isl'd	9:18
H. Gate	11:14		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:19	Gov. Isl'd	9:40
H. Gate	11:36		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Celtic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Fort au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tintoretto, Argentine	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Leeward and Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	.....
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	.....
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Caracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Scotland via Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closss are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 32, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 32 and up to Dec. 36, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 36, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 36 and up to Dec. 313, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 314, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 323, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 327, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 2.

El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 27.
Finance, Colon, Nov. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 1.
Mesaba, London, Nov. 20.
Moltke, Hamburg, Nov. 22.
Sardegna, Naples, Nov. 19.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Nov. 22.
Zulia, Curacao, Nov. 24.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

Cassell, Bremen, Nov. 22.
Denbyshire, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dragonwald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 2.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 30.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
Oscar II., Copenhagen, Nov. 19.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 26.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Hiligien, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 3.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Lord Antrim, Swansea, Nov. 21.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 4.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk,

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Supreme Court of the United States:

248—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward A. Moseley.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

281—The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States, use of Lewis E. Smoot.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

45—The Northern Central Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Maryland—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

82—Miltenberger Lawler et al., petitioners, vs. William F. Stone, collector, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree of United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with a direction to carry its judgment into effect. Opinion by Justice White.

86—John H. Evans, as receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew J. Nellis.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Third question certified, answered in the negative. Opinion by Justice White.

340—The Cherokee Nation et al., appellants, vs. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

320—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Cecil Brown, administrator, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice White.

39—The Security Trust Company, as administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. The Black River National Bank of Lowville.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgments of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to enter judgment in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

42—The Security Trust Company, as administrator, &c., vs. William H. Dent, as receiver, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgments of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to said Circuit Court with directions to enter judgment in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

90—Anton Mencke, petitioner, vs. a cargo of Java sugar, ex-ship Benlarig, J. N. Jarvie et al., claimants.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York affirmed, with interest thereon from the time of its entry, and cause remanded to said District Court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

331—Henry B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appellants, vs. Jesse Brown et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

332—Henry B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioners of the District of Columbia, appellants, vs. Eugene Byrnes et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

303—Simeon I. Grin, appellant, vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

289—Edward H. Reed, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of Colorado.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

147—Edward H. Reed, appellant, vs. Robert J. Jones, Sheriff, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice Brewer.

86—The Home for Incurables, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of New York.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

57—Metcalf Brothers & Co., petitioners, vs. Benjamin Barker, Jr., Trustee, &c.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—First question answered in the negative and the third question answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

78—Dever Pickens, appellant, vs. Susan C. Dent Roy et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

64—Helen C. Raub et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Helen C. Carpenter et al.—In error to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

297—Andrew J. Aikens, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin, and 298—Albert Huegin, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin.—Motion to advance granted.

382—John A. Humbird et al., appellants, vs. Waldo A. Avery et al.—Motions for leave to the United States to intervene and that the whole record and cause be required to be sent up, granted, the certified record presented with the motion to stand as a return to this order.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term, (Oct. 19, 1903,) after the case already set down for that day.

423—Isabella F. Blackstone, individually and as executrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Nathan F. Miller, Controller, &c.—Motion to require plaintiff in error to give a new bond denied.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 5 next, after the case already set down for that day.

492—James L. Hyatt, as Chief of Police of the City of Albany, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York, on the relation of Charles E. Cockran.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Jan. 5 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

508—Christopher C. Crabb et al., petitioners, vs. John Jay Harvey Williams.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the Seventh Circuit denied.

50—Alice R. Moshenvelt et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The District of Columbia.—Petition for rehearing granted and cause restored to the docket.

96—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Mandate granted on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

108—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Passed to be restored to the call, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

460—Mart H. Royston, Trustee, et al., petitioners, vs. Robert Weis, and 401—Lawrence & Co. et al., petitioners, vs. Albert Weis.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted for the petitioners and for the respondents.

495—American Surety Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Henry W. Ballman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for the petitioner and for the respondents.

601—Lanyon Zinc Company et al., petitioners, vs. Horace P. Brown et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for the petitioners and for the respondents.

338—Ernest Wilkinson, petitioner, vs. William Dunlop Gregory, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted for the petitioner and for the respondent.

109—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. Alphonsine McGrew, Executrix, &c.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for defendant in error.

440—American Colortype Company, appellant, vs. The Continental Colortype Company.—Advanced to be submitted under the thirty-second rule on motion for the appellant.

372—Harry B. Smith, Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Indiana, ex rel. Martha Lewis et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

488—The Underground Railroad of the City of New York et al., appellants, vs. The City of New York et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellants.

374—George F. Hardin, appellant, vs. John S. Hart et al.—Submitted by counsel.—Motion to dismiss submitted in opposition thereto.

110—William K. Vanderbilt et al., Trustees, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c.—In error to the Surrogate's Court of New York County, State of New York.—Dismissed per stipulation and mandate granted.

250—The Republic of Colombia, appellant, vs. The Canca Company et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

438—Ferdinand Siegel et al., appellants, vs. Solomon L. Swarts, Trustee, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

107—Paul C. Weber, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Regan, Commissioner, &c.—Submitted for the plaintiffs in error and for the defendant in error.

106—The Diamond Match Company, appellant, vs. The Village of Ontonagon et al.—Argued for the appellant and submitted for the appellees.

97—The Union Steamboat Company, petitioner, vs. The Erie and Western Transportation Company et al.—Argument commenced for the petitioner and continued for the respondent and for intervenors.

Call for Tuesday: 97, 98, 95, 101, 102, (and 103 and 104,) 105, 106, 111, 113, and 114.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. General calendar:

98—Palmer vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
114—Kraus vs. Grant.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
109—Coleman vs. same.
116—Schlessinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

35—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
41—Cleveland & Linseed Oil Co. vs. Buchanan.
128—D. L. & W. R. R. vs. Devore.
45—Carter vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
113—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
114—Lewis vs. Trowbridge.
43—Hartford & N. Y. Transp. Co. vs. Plymer.
10—Hellriesen vs. steam tug Ferguson.
11—Interstate Dredging Co. vs. SS. Langford
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Admiralty calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Court of Appeals Calendar for Tuesday: 278, 320, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Dec. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

9—Brown vs. City of New York.
14—Russell vs. Hilton.
15—Sheedy vs. Kohl.
16—Nichols vs. Park.
17—Finkelstein vs. Huner.
19—Benedict vs. Pell.
20—Cullen vs. Shipway.
21—Pollion vs. Pollioln.
22—Rapid Safety Filter Co. vs. Hayden Mfg. Co.
23—Hall vs. Irwin.
24—City of New York vs. Reessing.
25—Knowles vs. Penn. Steel Co.
26—Fasy vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
27—Jones vs. Hand.
28—Braner vs. Ocean Steam Nav. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J., Clarke and Greenbaum, JJ.—Calendar for December Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Lttigated motions.

1—Plummer, vs. International Power Co.
2—In re Carroll.
3—Long vs. City of New York.
4—Suyvesant R. E. Co. vs. Armstrong.
5—Am. Linseed Co. vs. Kraus.
6—Kernochan vs. Lorillard.
7—Fawis vs. Union Ry. Co.
8—Barney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—O'Rourke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Mulcahy vs. same.
11—Essmann vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Romano vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
14—Tarrant & Co. vs. Palatine Ins. Co.
15—In re Dwaretzky.
16—Betts vs. Betts.
17—Silberstein vs. James.
18—Abrahamowitz vs. Goldman.
19—In re Kehnkuhl.
20—Weisel vs. Weisel.
21—In re Timpson' Place
22—Fuhr vs. Cronin.
23—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Coles.
24—In re C. E. Sheppard Co.
25—De Lancey vs. Van Cortlandt.
26—In re Clay Av.
27—Kate vs. Hlvac.
28—Kuehne vs. Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn.
29—In re Simons.
30—Brown vs. Brown.
31—In re Elaine.
32—In re Vogel.
33—Mueller vs. Issacs.
34—Buckbee vs. same.
35—Coleman vs. Smith.
36—Kerwin vs. Campbell.
37—Conway vs. Conway.
38—Brooks vs. Warner.
39—Panoallas vs. Payet.
40—Goldberg vs. London
41—Handley vs. Epstein
42—Wagner vs. G. F. Hall Co.
43—Michell vs. G. F. Balmer Contracting Co.
44—N. Y. Bldg. Loan Banking Co. vs. Bultman.
45—Same vs. Edwards.
46—In re Moore.
47—Brown vs. Adler.
48—Scott vs. Am. Ry. Elec. Light Co.
49—In re Bear.
50—Kehoe vs. Fiske.
51—In re Millinery Bldg. & Loan Assn.
52—Welch vs. Kingsley.
53—Boone vs. Goodheart
54—Whirtley vs. Cooper.
55—Sanderson vs. Zinke.
55½—Same vs. same.
56—Weaver vs. Weaver.
57—Smith vs. Smith.
58—Peterson vs. Peterson.
59—Cahn vs. Heymann.
60—McQuillan vs. Hart.
61—People, &c., vs. Morris.
62—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Pustan.
63—City of New York vs. Manix.
64—Hopkins vs. Feist.
65—Lilienthal vs. same.
66—In re Standard Frame, &c., Co.
67—In re Dworetsky.
68—Hirsch vs. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

126—In re Public Place at Tremont. Av.
1915—In re Ryer Av.
717—In re E. 170th St.
2064—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2005—Same vs. same.
1712—In re W. 172d St.
1140—In re E. 183d St.
1483—In re E. 188th St.
2070—Consumers' Park Brew. Co. vs. Wells.
2071—Radway Co. vs. same.
2072—Murray vs. Levin.
2073—Kenny vs. True.
2074—Warren vs. Straton.
2075—Weil vs. Vandenhove.
2076—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

Preferred causes.

1801—Beers vs. Fellner.
1906—N. Y. Building L. Banking Co. vs. Altieri.
1358—Hodkinson vs. Frank.

General calendar.

1139—Sulinski vs. Goldberg.
753—Ryan vs. Faber.
1112—Scott vs. Douglas.
1027—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
1052—Binninger vs. No. Am. Trust Co.
860—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.
1164—Cataldo vs. Cataldo.
1963—Deering vs. Schreyer.
1108—Foster vs. American Dist. Tel. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Calendar, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Iselin for the People. No day calendar

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8505—Powers vs. Powers
8099—Ziegel vs. Kraft.
4113—Voight vs. Voight.
8348—Hall vs. Pierce.
77305½—Stockey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
7731½—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.
8119—Grenny vs. Wilkinson.
8322—Field vs. Surplus.
7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
7355—Brittain vs. Corn.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
6850—Automatic Button Co. vs. Partridge.
8552—Lewis vs. Tuomey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

1461—Riverside Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6286—Lyon vs. Bache.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1491—McDonald vs. Naughton.
1502—Whalen vs. Stone.
1536—White vs. Welch.
1544—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1599—Flakowitz vs. Leef.
1621—Taggart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1643—Smith vs. same.
1744—Oppenauer vs. Faucett Ventilated Fireproof Co.
8062½—Reubert vs. Gruenberg.
6432—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1017—Friend vs. same.
1165—McGowan vs. Juillard.
7795½—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry.
2715—Lobsenz vs. same.
7491—Cullinan vs. Ferrando, same.
7494—Same vs. Meenan.
7497—Same vs. Kuch.
7498—Same vs. Stein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Duffy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned to Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Co.
605—Sittlinger vs. Weil.
6934—Geraty vs. City of New York.
1303—Weil vs. Consol. Gas Co.
670—Stemmler vs. City of New York.
8388—Crispino vs. Terry & Tench Con. Co.
900—Loewenberger vs. Frank.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald
1008—McKelvey vs. City of New York.
4592—Brauer vs. same.
1436—Walter vs. same.
1435—Tolliffer vs. same.
1509—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1082—Calvey vs. Stevenson.
1725—Gillan vs. Bedell.
8336—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1388—Brown vs. Cohn.
8355—Weaver vs. Weaver.
7019—Caluwaert vs. Delafore.
7956—People, &c., vs. Ullman.
830—Leviness vs. Walker.
1042—Ulanoff vs. Cohen.
1340—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
4039—Geary vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Cashin.
2—Harris Ablowich.
3—George F. Gilman.
4—Lena Harlan.
5—Peter De Loughry.
6—Collis P. Huntington.
7—Joseph Seidenberg.
8—Samuel J. Lynch.
9—John D. Smith.
10—Christian Glinn.
11—Alexander Ruff.
12—Benjamin F. Hawes.
13—Bertha Wassermann
14—Elbert Knudson.
15—Ingvar Thanlow.
16—Frederick Grote.
17—Joseph H. Waas.
18—Benjamin C. McCabe.
19—John S. Kenyon.
20—Getta Scholle.
21—Richard M. Hoe.
22—Joseph Seidenberg.
23—Abel Rogers.
24—William B. Roe.
25—Edward Sherlock.
26—Joseph G. Farrell.
27—John Mullane.
28—Charles Hannemeyer.
29—Thomas Brophy.
30—Henry F. Wright.
31—Fannie Prout, formerly Moretzsky.
32—George Horstmann.
33—Charles Schafer.
34—Bernard Fuhrman.
35—George W. Thain.
36—James E. Poole.
37—Miles Swanson.
38—Eugene J. L. Roussel.
39—George Bartholomew
40—Philip Stein.
41—Matilda B. Brown.
42—William Meyer.
43—E. Estelle Bunce.
44—William Gibson.
45—Ellen Gill.
46—Lillian Macauley.
47—Eva Friend.
48—Henrietta A. Webb.
49—Robert Dunlop.
50—William L. Vandervoort.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ellen Nevins.
Adam Eberle.
Andrew C. Ferris.
Theodore T. Nixon.
Mary T. Van Bensselaer
Herman M. Fischer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1813—Caroline E. Crossman-Riley; 1822—Hannah Roche. 1867—Louisa Meyer.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1182—Underhill vs. Conron.
1674—McNeil vs. Met. St. Ry.
1639—Wilkinson vs. same.
1685—Goldberg vs. Frank.
3361—Sern vs. Gaffen.
953—Tantillo vs. Fulton
1636—Scott vs. Met. St. Ry.
1685—Olsen vs. same.
2249—Gorl vs. Healey.
976—Solomon vs. Klinger.
882—Augustin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1163—Crompton vs. same
1520—Gaynor vs. McLain
1284—Cohen vs. Williamson.
1166—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1592—Solomon vs. Morrisey.
1296—Scott vs. Met. St. Ry.
1781—Hartman vs. Davis
1079—McCormack vs. Met. St. Ry.
1664—Curry vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1719—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
1730—Levene vs. Lessler.
1741—Bailey vs. Schneider.
1745—Barron vs. Duryea
1752—Heyner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1755—Sosnisky vs. same.
1757—Koehler vs. Pickett.
1758—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Posner.
1759—Koehler vs. Pickett.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
17131/2—Barelka vs. Hlas Linda Corp.
1884—Gollick vs. Jackson.
1693—Nayer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1497—Barry vs. Grace N. Hyde.
1760—Tantillo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1382—Margolies vs. Ind. Order Ahawah Israel
771—Eckstein vs. Roffis.
1559—Levy vs. Klune.
1560—Hugh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1562—Spielman vs. Rombicek.
1263—Sieburg vs. Ph. Semmer Glass Co.
12—Scarmezzino Mazzuco.
13—Tessio Gershung.
14—Herman Gerke.
15—John Murray, Albert Wehrli.
16—David Green.
17—Emanuel Goldberg.
18—Charles Zuli.
19—Vincent Dyezewski.
20—Abraham Scherr.
21—Frank DiAngelis.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2102.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—John B. Burguin.
2—Joseph Cassidy.
3—Henry Neuhoff.
4—Samuel Wade, Joseph Drayne.
5—Joseph E. Fanning.
6—Antonio Vignall.
7—Andrew Bajnard.
8—Harry Rappaport.
9—John P. Carroll.
10—Alfred Bradley.
11—Timothy D. Sullivan
12—Edith Brown.
13—William Moriarty. Pleadings.
1—John Mann, John O'Brien, John Meyer.
2—Tony Amerusia.
3—George Dane.
4—Harry Berkstein.
5—Harry Hall, James A. O'Connor.
6—Henry Meyer.
7—David Wertheimer.
8—Frankie Hawes.
9—Jennie Roberts, Bernard Riegan.
10—Mortimer Gill, Antonio Acrora.
11—Martin Ryan.
12—John Bradley.
13—Joseph Bauer.
14—Herbert E. Foster.
15—Alice Hurwitz.
16—Charles A. Connolly, Winfield May.
17—William Lyons.
18—George W. Banks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney General Coleman for the People.

1—Joseph D. Hackett.
2—Julius M. Hanser.
3—Fedele Reina.
4—Frederick D. Johnson.
5—Samuel Goldman.
6—John O'Connor.
7—Harry Aaronson.
8—John Doe, otherwise called Martin Laird
9—Joseph White.
10—Chauncey W. Walker.
11—Michael B. Crowley.
12—Oscar A. Daly.
13—Harris Friedman.
14—Robert Wade.
15—Golda Friedman.

To fix a day for trial.

1—John Mitthauer.
2—Alexander Walter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Leopold Gluck.
2—Charles Nau.
3—Vito Falco, George Nicholas.
4—Edward Pratt.
5—John Pfenninger.
6—Louis Novotni.
7—Louis Cohen.
8—Michele Lo Donato.
9—Robert Dugan.
10—Ernest Lucia.
11—Samuel Gaconick.
12—Scarmezzino Mazzuco.
13—Tessio Gershung.
14—Herman Gerke.
15—John Murray, Albert Wehrli.
16—David Green.
17—Emanuel Goldberg.
18—Charles Zuli.
19—Vincent Dyezewski.
20—Abraham Scherr.
21—Frank DiAngelis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Samuel Maerson.
2—Samuel Sandler, Joseph Horowitz.
3—James Clery.
4—Dominick Valnotti.
5—Konrad Beutel.
6—Peter Clark.
7—Samuel Harris, Charles Ross.
8—Thomas Welsh.
9—Michael Dugan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Harry Fischel vs. Hyman D. Baker et al.—John Welsh. Charles R. Shaw vs. William J. Meagher—Isham Henderson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Tiffany vs. Tiffany—S. L. H. Ward. In re McDonald; in re Ely—W. W. Ladd. National Conduit and Cable Company vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company—Cephas Brainerd.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Haffey vs. Lynch—William Rumsey.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maran, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Hourihan, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Court opens at 10.

1268—Mackenzie vs. Met. St. R. R. R.
5362—Murray vs. same.
5363, 5364—George vs. same.
3677—Morrisey vs. Brown.
1277—Plumb vs. Met. St. R. R.
3238—Ryan vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
9388—Schlottherer vs. B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry
3942—Pratt vs. H. H. R. R.
5408—Levey vs. Met. St. R. R.
5495—Mazudsky vs. same.
5411—Mirsky vs. B. H. R. R.
4735—Rhatigan vs. same
2010—Le Blanche vs. City of New York.
5413—McMahon vs. B. H. R. R.
5414—Rausweller vs. Watson.
5419—Lyons vs. B. H. R. R.
5426—Dittman vs. Edison Electric Co.
5172—Keck vs. B. H. R. R.
1844—Alsberge vs. City of New York.

A. M. Day calendar.

2042—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
5446—Finnan vs. Abraham.
5448—Klorfein vs. B. H. R. R.
5449—Menger vs. same.
5450—O'Hanlon vs. Met. St. R. R.
5451—Gaines vs. B. H. R. R.
5453—Quick vs. Goodman.
5454—Schwartzman vs. B. H. R. R.
5456—Oliver vs. Macrery
5457—Haag vs. Bauland Co.
5461—Farrell vs. McDowell.
5462—Waddy vs. Met. St. R. R.
5463—Harff vs. B. H. R. R.
5464—Collins vs. same.
5407—Ewald vs. same.
5468—Culbard vs. same.
5469—Hermans vs. same
5470—Durkin vs. same.
5473—De Liberty vs. Met. St. R. R.
5475—Fenton vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5105—Sexton vs. B. H. R. R.
4681—King vs. Brookfield.
4548—Lee vs. Senn et al.
4786—Kelly vs. Badeau.
5207—Benjamin vs. Edison Electric Co.
8824—Henn vs. Henn.
4549—Koerner vs. Schaper.
5161—Ryan vs. Met. St. R. R.
3333—Conway vs. Manhattan R. R.
1489—Quinn vs. Catholic Benevolent Legion.
7397—Euler vs. Postel.
9709—Loebel vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
8054—Scrimgeour vs. James.
9392—Livesey vs. Jones.
3733—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
5294, 5295—Hickey vs. same.
4573—Foley vs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co.
3896—Wagner vs. Zimmerman.
2852, 2853, 2854—Cirilla vs. Scharman & Sons

Highest number reached in regular call, 5497.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1782—Thompson vs. Mut. Loan Assn.
1785—Kramer vs. Weinberger.
1597—Newbray vs. Levy
1739—Enners vs. Enners
1702—Raphael vs. Raphael.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.
1794—Dwyer vs. Harley.
1795—Bromell vs. Zimmerman.
1797—Walker vs. Loader
1799—Village of Nyack vs. Reeve.
1800—Village of Grand View vs. same.
1801—Village of Upper Nyack vs. same.
1802—Village of South Nyack vs. same.
1803—Gaines & Co. vs. Brady.
1804—Cullen vs. Friberg
1805—Connolly vs. Connolly.
4269—Kernoghan vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
8197—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.
3210—Haldenwang vs. B. H. R. R.
3630—Hudoff vs. same.
3023—Bartman vs. Taylor.
3024—Dalton vs. Martin.
3124—Edwards vs. Howley et al.
5476—Powers vs. B'klyn Rapid Transit Co.
5477—Tully vs. same.
5478—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
5480—Regan vs. same.
5481—Ward vs. Butler.
5484—Law vs. B. H. R. R.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5489—Rosenson vs. Rosen.
5490—O'Loughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
5491, 5492—Moak vs. Coney Isl. & B. R. R.
5496—Hathway vs. B. H. R. R.
5497—Almen vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
5498—Bossert vs. Seldner.
5499—Bossert vs. Seldner.
1807—English vs. English.
1808—De Marrais vs. De Marrais.
1809—Cadmus vs. Bertsch.
1810—McQuillan vs. Curran.
1811—Yerby vs. Parks.
1812—Mushkin vs. Cong. Sfard Ansche.
1813—Belanowsky vs. Livingston.
1814—Godfrey vs. Weinberg.
1815—Haughey vs. Smith.
1816—Appel vs. Appel.
1817—Graf vs. Graf.
1819—Goldman vs. Goldman.
1820—Murphy vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Nixon. Same vs. Vesala.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Morrison. Same vs. Meinerle. Same vs. Goldstein.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day on the call.

1576—Clency vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1577—Same vs. same.
1595—Turband vs. same.
1575—Corrigan, administrator, vs. same.
1229—Dunn vs. same.
1219—Carroll vs. same.
1495—Franklin vs. same
1210—Truble vs. same.
1271—Fleming vs. General Chemical Co.
1272—Fogarty vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Ready calendar for December.

26—Reynolds vs. Davenport.
25½—Place vs. Rogers.
27—Berry vs. Man. Ry. Co.
29—House vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
30—Haslehurst vs. Bahrenburg.
32—Sidebotham vs. Yonkers El. Light Co.
34—Sylvestria vs. Hudson River Stone Supply Co.
36—Smith vs. Tompkins.
37—Mallen vs. same.
38—McCormack vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

54—Wright vs. Fiske.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Voss vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
57—Gorham vs. National Wall Paper Co.
57½—Chambers vs. Webster.
58—Shanklin vs. Brown.
59—Wilkerson vs. Village of White Plains.
60—Smith vs. same.
61—Seymour vs. same.
62—Holland vs. same.
63—Emanuel vs. same.
67½—Chambers vs. Mutual Reserve.
71—Murphy vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
72—Venuti vs. N. Y. & Conn. Traction Co.
74—Downing vs. Topping.
75—Wellstood vs. T. W. & M. R. R. Co.
76—Goldsmith vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
77—Easton vs. Seacord.
78—Beresford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
79—Hinshelwood vs. Cockroft.
79½—Chambers vs. Seymour.
81—Bristol vs. Valentine
83—Koppell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Citizens' Bank vs. Cowles.
86—Farrell vs. Westchester El. Ry. Co.
87—Herbert Land Co. vs. Murray.
89—Bertram vs. Beetson
90—Walker v

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 1	670,880
To date this year	173,269,217
Corresponding date last year	249,744,978

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 1	$2,052,500
To date this year	$832,702,250
Corresponding date last year	$927,146,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@5½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Smelting	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Sugar	2	pf.	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1
B'klyn R. T.	3¼	Nat. Lead	⅞
Canadian Pacific	1¼	N. Y. Central	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	½	Norf. & West.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. Un. Tract.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	People's Gas	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Reading	1⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Corn Products	½	Rep. Steel	¾
Corn Prod. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	1	Rock Island pf.	1⅛
Del., L. & W.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Erie	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅛	Southern Pacific	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	2	Southern Railway	½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	4¼	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	3	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅞
Hock. Valley pf.	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Union B. & P. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Kan. & Mich.	3	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1½
Kan. City South.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Met. Sec. Co.	2	Wabash pf.	⅝
Met. Street Ry.	1½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

A. Chalmers	½	Detroit South. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Int. Power	5
Am. Ice	⅝	Man. Beach	½
Am. Linseed	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Am. Woolen	1¼	Ontario Mining	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int., M. & M. l. g.	4	Gand. R. & T. 6s	1
Leh. Val. Term. 5s	1⅛	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

Bond Declined.

West. Un. Ref. & R. E. 4½s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Notwithstanding a generally lower range of prices sent over here at the opening from London, the local stock market opened yesterday firm, and, despite heaviness in a few issues, soon developed distinct strength, which was well maintained up to the close of the business session. Prices advanced quite generally through the list—and this in the face of continued aggressive operations for the short account, this being especially noticeable in St. Paul, which was "raided" several times and was kept under persistent pressure all day.

The St. Paul issue is so generally accounted the standard stock of the Exchange and its movement has invariably so great influence upon the rest of the list—for the saying is "as goes St. Paul so goes the market"—that it was in no sense of the word surprising, rather it was expected, that it should be vigorously hammered in order that thereby other stocks might be depressed. It is a matter, therefore, of congratulation to the believers in the market and of significance that the other stocks not only did not yield, but that in St. Paul itself vigorous resistance to the decline was offered.

The general buying was by close market observers declared to be of a most substantial nature, as indeed would appear from the 5 point rise each in Lackawanna and in Great Northern preferred; the 4-point gain in Metropolitan, the 3½-point advance in Brooklyn, and gains of from 1 to 3 points each in such representative issues as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Hocking Valley, Amalgamated Copper, American Sugar, and Canadian Pacific.

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Several reasons were offered for the market improvement and the excellent character of the buying. One was the comparative ease with which the December disbursements were made, call money yesterday at no time rising above 5½ per cent.; the growing belief that the President's annual message to Congress will be favorable rather than unfavorable, particularly in its reference to the tariff and the trusts; the hope of helpful and necessary financial legislation at the coming session of Congress, and the conviction that banking interests have lately been heavy buyers of stocks which the public had been forced to sacrifice.

THE DRIVE AGAINST ST. PAUL.

The most sensational feature of the market during the day was St. Paul, whose advances and declines were so pronounced and sudden, and altogether unexplained by any news developments, that the Street was quite at a loss to explain or understand them.

In the early trading three houses doing business for Western interests offered, practically at one and the same time, 20,000 shares of the stock, breaking the price over 2 points. When this "drive" was at an end the stock rallied to its original high figure, only again to be attacked, some 10,000 shares being offered in a few minutes. Under this the price again fell, though not to the previous low price, and later recovered, closing for but a fractional net loss on dealings in 48,000 shares—practically one-third of the entire stock understood to be available for speculative purposes.

In explanation of the selling the Street heard numerous stories. One was that the early sales represented liquidation by an important Western interest; another told of Standard Oil selling, while a third had several professionals tumbling out their long holdings.

From a trustworthy source it is learned that the selling was really a deliberate and concerted effort on the part of certain operators to break the price and incidentally to depress the entire market. There was no selling either by the Western interests referred to or by the Standard Oil following, all of it coming from these operators, who, short of the market, are endeavoring to cover as best they can.

In this connection it is pointed out that had the stock been long stock, it would scarcely have been sacrificed by simultaneous offerings of 20,000 shares by three houses—all originating from the same source.

A report that perhaps some of the selling was of treasury stock in advance of the new stock issue was denied by Roswell Miller, Chairman of the board, who said:

"Such talk is absurd. There has not been a share of Treasury stock sold. That is not the St. Paul policy."

During the day the October statement of earnings of the company was made public, showing an increase in gross of $293,000 and in net of $204,300.

COPPER'S ADVANCE.

It is a noteworthy fact that, in spite of the continued bearish talk on the copper trade situation by Amalgamated interests, Copper Trust stock continues to advance, and on buying credited to the very interests who talk most bearishly. Yesterday the issue rose 2 points, the greater part of the gain being maintained, on dealings in 21,000 shares.

During the day the New York Metal Exchange's estimates of copper exports in November were published. These give a total of 7,520 tons, as against 11,904 tons in October, 12,554 in September, and 6,307 in November of 1901. This month's exports are the lowest of the year.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

Now that the Manhattan "deal"—or so much of it as the financial district has been made acquainted with—is out of the way, the Street is turning its attention to the other local railways and discussing their worth and probable future. Hence it was that yesterday Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit came in for the lion's share of attention on the Exchange, the latter being the market leader in point of activity (total dealings in it exceeding 76,000 shares,) while the former was fourth in point of activity, with a total to its credit of 41,000. What is more, this activity was not at the expense of values, as lately has been the market story, but was on quotations rising measurably higher as the day progressed, final figures showing a net gain for Brooklyn of 3¼ and for Metropolitan of 4½.

There was absolutely no news in respect to either issue, but of gossip there was much. This practically all resolved itself into the proposition that in a very short while it will be disclosed that the two properties will be consolidated, and that in some way or other either the Interborough Company or New York Central or Pennsylvania (or perhaps all three) will be found interested in the consolidated company.

It may be said, however, that there seems to be no basis for these reports. What apparently is the real explanation for the Metropolitan rise is the belief that as a guaranteed 7 per cent. issue, already in receipt of the guaranteed dividend, it is worth fully as much as Manhattan, while in Brooklyn there is recognition of the great possibilities and increasing earnings of the system.

In addition there has been in each case a large short interest, and part of this undoubtedly was forced in yesterday.

Manhattan was again relatively quiet, being dealt in only to the extent of 21,000 shares, the close showing a fractional net loss.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Keene brokers and banking interests identified with the properties were declared to be the largest buyers of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific.

The reports that the President's message will insist upon reciprocity with Cuba, as well as the gossip that the beet sugar and cane sugar men have finally come together were ascribed as the reasons for the advance in Sugar Trust stock. Sugar trade interests were reported to be the largest buyers.

The sharp advances in the Hocking Valley shares were accompanied by reports that control of the system is to pass to Pennsylvania.

The Gates people were understood to be the largest buyers of Norfolk, Chesapeake, and New York Central. The talk of an increased dividend on Central is not credited in well-informed quarters.

SENTIMENT IN THE ROOM.

It is a fact that in the last few days sentiment on the Board has undergone a complete change. Whereas for the past two months traders almost to a man have been bearish, yesterday they were bullish, and what is more, declared they were in the market, as the expression is, not "for a turn," but for a "long pull" on the up side, allowing always for natural reactions and recessions.

The rapid recovery of the market after Saturday's bad bank statement and the fact then clearly evident that there was little stock for sale did much, it is said, to bring about this change.

In much as many of these traders can individually "swing" lines of several thousand shares and, in addition, have many followers, this change of front is much more consequential than the average outsider would believe.

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Some exceptionally favorable railway earnings statements were put out yesterday, and helped to improve further the already more cheerful sentiment. The most conspicuous of these—all for the month of October—were: St. Paul, gross increase, $293,000; net increase, $204,300; Louisville & Nashville, gross increase, $381,260; net, $193,760; and Canadian Pacific, gross increase, $544,900, and net, $149,000.

GATES INTERESTS AS BUYERS.

Not the least significant development in the market during the day was the appearance as buyers, for the first time in some weeks, of the so-called Gates interests. These people were active in such shares as Norfolk, Chesapeake, New York Central, Rock Island, Illinois Central, and Hocking Valley, on the buying side, and in St. Paul on the selling side.

It could not be said whether the buying represented short covering or was for the long account. One theory was that the selling of St. Paul stock was for the purpose of weakening the rest of the list to permit of cheaper purchases.

The important feature of the matter, in the opinion of the Street, was that, for whatever account the buying, it indicated the belief of the Westerners that the market had finally changed.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's dealings in this market yesterday did not total more than 20,000 shares, about equally divided between purchases and sales. Private cables were to the effect that present sentiment in London in respect to Americans is much mixed, some operators holding to the view that prices are low enough to buy, while others continue pessimistic.

This, it may be noted, is a change for the better, inasmuch as last week sentiment abroad was almost wholly hopeless.

TRUST COMPANY BALANCES.

The most interesting development in the monetary situation yesterday consisted in private offers from some of the smaller trust companies to large depositors to pay them 4 per cent. on all deposits which would be permitted to remain during the current month. The purpose of the offer, according to the explanation of one in a position to know, is to prevent the contemplated withdrawal of large deposits for reinvestment and to thereby enable the trust companies to make a good showing at the end of the year. As a rule trust companies offer about 3½ per cent. for time deposits, and the offer of 4 per cent. for a monthly balance is an unusual proceeding.

Time money yesterday was quoted at 6 per cent., with nominal transactions. Call money demand was quiet, with loans at from 5¼ to 5½ per cent. There were no disturbing factors apparent in the money market yesterday, sterling exchange being in less demand and quoted at 4.8725. There were shipments of $250,000 to New Orleans.

NOVEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Nov. 29, 1902, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $958,097,281, which is a decrease for the month of $410,440.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$914,541,240
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,235,810
Debt bearing no interest	396,875,819
Total	$1,312,672,869

This total does not include $869,236,569 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund	$150,000,000
Trust funds	869,236,569
General fund	145,458,830
In National bank depositaries	148,911,318
Total	$1,313,606,717

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $959,031,129, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $354,575,588.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of November, 1902, the total receipts were $43,509,001, and the disbursements $43,040,257, leaving a surplus for the month of $538,744. Last year the surplus for November was $5,517,860. The November receipts are given as follows:

Customs, $22,489,286; increase as compared with November, 1901, of $3,000,000.

Internal revenue, $18,847,880; decrease, $4,202,145.

Miscellaneous, $2,262,134; decrease, $877,500.

The statement shows an increase of $1,800,000 in the expenditures on account of the War Department and an increase of $159,000 on account of the navy.

Pensions show a falling off of $326,000.

The monthly coinage statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows the total circulation of National banknotes outstanding at the close of business Nov. 29 to have been $384,854,514, an increase for the year of $25,133,803 and an increase for the month of $4,378,180.

The circulation based on United States bonds was $341,100,411, an increase for the month of $5,317,222.

The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was $43,754,103, an increase for the year of $10,245,578 and a decrease for the month of $939,042.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $343,018,020, and to secure public deposits $152,084,570.

The report of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during November shows a total of $5,246,950, as follows: Gold, $2,675,000; silver, $2,399,000; minor coins, $172,950.

CONSOLIDATED BOARD TRADING.

The Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange will continue to trade in stocks on a ten-share basis and make daily deliveries as it has done in the past. The Board of Managers has shelved indefinitely the proposition to make weekly deliveries and to make fifty shares the unit of trading.

A month or two ago the managers decided to make fifty shares the basis of transactions on the Exchange. They passed a resolution to this effect, but a storm of opposition followed, and the resolution was rescinded till further notice. President Wagar of the Exchange said yesterday that the managers were now convinced that the members were generally opposed to the change, and they would let the whole matter drop.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Berlin cables stating that a combination of several electric concerns has been effected for the purpose of underbidding American competition.

Reports from Reading, Penn., that plans are under way for the organization of the Maiden Creek Cement Company, with a capital of $1,600,000.

A New York syndicate said to be making arrangements to take control of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company.

Statement that the Mallory, Clyde, Old Dominion, and other coastwise steamship lines report enormous business which taxes their capacity.

Stockholders' meeting of the North American Savings Bank of Pittsburg to vote on doubling the capital stock, to be held Dec. 4, instead of Dec. 29, as first arranged.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of the Southern Railway Company's extended voting trust certificates for common and preferred stocks.

According to London cables the absorption of the Nickel Corporation by the International Nickel Corporation, an American concern, has been practically completed.

American Screw Company of Fitchburg said to have absorbed the property of the Boston Screw Company, and will move the plants to Providence, R. I.

Reserve of outside banks $2,216,125 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,677,200 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4½@3½ per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5¼ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $139,889,246; balances, $6,331,087; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $34,083.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅝@4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@4.84⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅜ and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅜@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was a keen demand for money yesterday owing to consols requirements. Almost the whole of the very large sum due to the Bank of England was renewed. The discount market was quiet, with a rather easier tendency.

It is understood that the Austrian demand for gold is satisfied and that Paris will not want much more.

On the Stock Exchange business was on a very small scale, the public not being disposed to operate. The tone, on the whole, was steady, except in Grand Trunks, South Africans, and Spanish.

Home rails show an advance on the balance, but business was quiet.

American rails were at first flat on local speculative sales, but the renewal of New York buying caused a material recovery, leaving only a few stocks with quotations below the closing prices on Saturday.

Silver rose to 22⅝d. per ounce. The market was steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The feature of the money market to-day was the International Mercantile Marine Company's payment for its purchases of steamship lines. Discounts were firm.

It is anticipated that the respite in the contemplated advance in the Bank rate will not be maintained long, as it is believed that the Bank of England Directors were much divided at their meeting last Thursday as to the advisability of a change. The feeling prevails that a 5 per cent. rate will be declared next Thursday, and that if such action be not taken on that date it will almost inevitably occur at the meeting of the Directors on the following Thursday.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet to-day, the expectation of a rise in the Bank rate having a deterrent influence. Consols and home rails were easier. Americans opened depressed and almost stagnant while waiting for New York's lead, particular interest being taken in the effect of President Roosevelt's message to Congress. They improved later and closed firm. Grand Trunks suffered, owing to the bad October statement. Kafirs were offered, prices reacted, and the market became inanimate.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 92¾, ex interest; consols, for the account, 92⅝, ex interest; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84⅞; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 102; Canadian Pacific, 131⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 26½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180¾; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 40¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅜; Erie, 34⅝; Erie first preferred, 66⅝; Erie second preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 132; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 73; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30; Pennsylvania, 80¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 31¼; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64⅝; Union Pacific, 102½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 37¼; United States Steel preferred, 85⅝; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 44.

Bar silver uncertain at 22⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.37; Lisbon, 25.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Prices were weak on the Bourse to-day owing to fears of difficulties as a result of the settlement. Rentes closed with a better tone, on account of easy contangoes. Turks were firm. Other foreigns were easy. Industrials were irregular. At the close heaviness ruled.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 25c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Banks and locals were well maintained. Internationals were somewhat harder, especially Chinese. Canadian Pacifics were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Clearing House rate to-day was 5 per cent. New York funds par; call loans, 5½@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $19,380,176; balances, $1,629,213. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a loss in the reserve excess of $708,572. The New York reserve made a gain of $724,428. Loans were contracted $241,000 and deposits fell off $771,000. In the stock market a quiet and somewhat halting start was soon followed by an active demand for United States Mining, which quickly carried the price up to 22—a lift of nearly 2 points from Saturday's closing and the highest figure that it has touched in many weeks. Late in the day, on profit taking, it worked off a fraction from that figure. A prominent Milk Street house was the heaviest buyer, and the orders are said to have come from excellent sources. Amalgamated stock, on the strength of rumors of a trade agreement, lifted to 58½, although it subsequently eased off slightly. At the same time Calumet and Hecla, on continued steady selling of small lots, broke 10 points more, to 430, thereby touching the lowest figure this year. The other coppers were traded in, but without special feature. A quiet but bullish feeling predominated in the general list, and the close was quiet, but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420.	Atchison	83⅝	83	83⅝
3.	Atchison pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
40.	Boston Elevated	154½	154½	154½
50.	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
110.	C. J. R. & S. Y.	157	154	157
5.	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
12.	Fitchburg pf.	142¾	142¾	142¾
2.	Fitchburg ex div.	141¾	141¾	141¾
365.	Massachusetts Electric	35½	35½	35½
50.	Mexican Central	22½	22½	22½
239.	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	224	224
345.	Pere Marquette	83	82	83
25.	Pere Marquette pf.	83½	83½	83½
5.	Quincy	195	195	195
92.	Union Pacific	100⅝	99¼	100⅝
11.	Union Pacific pf.	91⅝	90	91⅝
22.	West End	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝

TELEPHONES.

428.	American	161	160	161

MISCELLANEOUS.

10.	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	79	79	79
6.	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	22½	22½	22½
5,722.	American Sugar	122¼	120⅞	121⅜
92.	American Sugar pf.	118½	117⅝	118⅝
50.	American Woolen pf.	76⅝	76¼	76⅝
600.	Dominion Iron & Steel	55	54½	55
25.	General Electric	179½	179½	179½
50.	Internat. Buttonhole	3	3	3
703.	Massachusetts Gas.	40	39	39¼
688.	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84½	85
23.	Pullman	227	227	227
400.	Swift Puck. & Prov.	125	125	125
435.	United Fruit	110	109½	110
200.	United Shoe Machine	49¾	49¾	49¾
16.	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
320.	United States Steel	36¾	36½	36¾
132.	United States Steel pf.	84	83¾	83¾

MINING.

120.	Adventure	14	14	14
50.	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
1,615.	Amalgamated	58¼	56⅝	57⅜
100.	Arcadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
100.	Bingham	27	27	27
250.	Bonanza	70c	70c	70c
150.	British Columbia	6	6	6
60.	Calumet & Hecla	440	430	430
200.	Centennial	16¾	16¼	16¼
500.	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,745.	Copper Range	57¾	56½	57
475.	Daly West	37	34	37
20.	Elm River	2	2	2
50.	Guanajuato	3½	3¼	3½
19.	Mass (assessment pd.)	14	13½	13½
150.	Mohawk	38	37¼	37¾
100.	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
250.	Osceola	50	50	50
100.	Rhode Island	2	2	2
100.	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
132.	Tamarack	144	144	144
100.	Tecumseh	60c	50c	56c
20.	Trinity	9	9	9
7,950.	United States	22	20½	21¾
1,070.	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	13¾	14⅝
350.	Utah	22¾	22½	22⅝
50.	Victoria	5 1-16	5 1-16	5 1-16
620.	Winona	3⅞	3½	3½
115.	Wolverine	59	58	59
50.	Wyandotte	1	1	1

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Local trading continued listless to-day. Reading common provided nearly one-half the day's business. A tone of uncertainty pervaded the entire market, and at the close net gains and losses were very evenly divided. Few stocks varied more than small fractions, the prominent exceptions being J. B. Stetson warrants, which advanced 6 points; Lehigh Navigation, which was up ½, and Lehigh Navigation allotments, which rose 2 points. North Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Steel preferred were each 1 per cent. lower. Total sales, 20,480 shares and $59,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5.	American Railways	53¼	53¼	53¼
25.	American Cement	8¾	8¾	8¾
100.	Bell Telephone	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
75.	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
175.	Cons. Lake Superior	22¼	22	22
25.	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	70	70	70
30.	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69	69	69
30.	Danville Bessemer	¼	¼	¼
3,500.	Diamond Steel common	1⅛	1	1 3-16
905.	Diamond Steel pf.	3⅝	3¼	3 5-16
200.	Easton Con. Electric	20½	20½	20½
140.	Elec. Co. of America	9⅜	9¼	9 5-16
50.	Estonville Passenger	48	48	48
25.	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¼	24	24¼
8.	John B. Stetson Co. war.	55	55	55
483.	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	33¾	33¾
5.	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
138.	Lehigh Nav. allots.	19	17	19
4.	North. Penn. R. R.	108	108	108
187.	Pennsylvania R. R.	78¾	78½	78⅝
48.	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	99	99	99
20.	Philadelphia Traction	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
1,086.	Philadelphia Electric	8 15-16	8⅝	8⅞
240.	Philadelphia Co.	47½	47¼	47¼
355.	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	16¾	16⅝	16¾
9,510.	Reading	30⅞	29 15-16	30 13-16
100.	Southern R. R.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
50.	Tidewater Steel Co.	5¼	5¼	5¼
475.	United Gas Imp.	110½	110⅛	110½
1,283.	Union Traction	47	46¾	47
1,200.	United States Steel	36⅞	36½	36½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The market to-day was again flat and featureless. Money remains too light for active trading. The scarcity of funds, together with the uncertainties relative to New York during the ensuing month, have put buyers completely out of the inclination to purchase freely. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 699 shares of stock and $41,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
156.	Nashville Ry. com.	2¾	2¾	2¾
25.	Norf. Ry. & Light com.	13	13	13
28.	Knoxville Traction	27	27	27
50.	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	152	152	152
150.	Ala. Coal & Iron com.	36	36	36
40.	Drovers' & Mech. Bank.	300	300	300
250.	Mech. Bank	31¾	31¾	31¾

BONDS.

$5,000.	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101½
1,000.	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83½	83½	83½
3,000.	United Rys. & Elec. in.	66¼	66¼	66¼
7,000.	Ana. & Potomac Ry. 5s.	99	99	99
1,000.	Knoxville Traction 5s.	101	101	101
3,000.	Cotton Duck incomes.	38	38	38
1,000.	Un. El. Lt. & Pow. 4½s	84½	84½	84½
3,000.	Balt. & C. & E. M. 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼
6,000.	Con. Gas 5s.	114	114	114
1,000.	Col. & Green. 1st.	118	118	118
1,000.	Nor. Cent. 1904 6s.	105½	105½	105½
1,000.	North Balt. 5s.	119½	119½	119½
4,000.	Nor. & Car. 5s.	120	120	120
1,000.	Petersburg 5s, Class A.	118	118	118

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22⅜d per ounce and in New York at 48⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@40c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alice sold at .25, 200 Best and Belcher at .70, 1,500 Isabella at .30@.29, 100 Mexican at .63, 2,000 Mollie Gibson at .06½, 300 Ophir at 1.00, 500 Potosi at .20, and 200 Portland at 1.95.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nearly all the movements of any importance in the outside market yesterday were on the side of advances. A few stocks showed considerable activity, but for the most part the improvement was not accompanied by transactions proportionate to the net gains recorded. In some cases the advances were due to energetic bidding by traders, but in others the betterment in quotations appeared to be the result of legitimate buying in a market where the offerings were relatively small. The interest displayed in the market extended to a larger number of issues than had recently been prominent, indicating a broadening of the public's participation in outside trading. Among the copper stocks were several which showed more or less activity, but this group did not lead the market as it had on many days recently, the places of greatest prominence being taken yesterday by Northern Securities, Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke, and Consolidated Refrigerating, all of which were strong.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, which early in the day sold as low as 104½, showed well-maintained strength and rose steadily till the close of the market. By 3 o'clock the stock had sold up to 107⅝, which showed a net gain of three points. Trading in the stock was carried on for ten or fifteen minutes after the regular closing hour, and in this after-hour trading, the price was rushed up a point and a half more to 109, reacting to 108½. This sharp upward movement in the stock seemed to be the result principally of a well-directed movement on the part of traders, who discovered that the market was practically bare of selling orders. The advance from 106 to the extreme price of 109 was brought about by the purchase of a few hundred shares of stock.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE, which for several days had been prominent because of its strength, jumped up three points more from 36 to 39. All the trading in the bonds was at 71, the price quoted being for the bonds ex the coupons paid yesterday, 2½ per cent. in cash and 2½ per cent. in scrip. There was no trading in the scrip, but 90 was bid for it.

***

DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC.—It is announced that there has been deposited under the agreement of reorganization more than two-thirds of both the bonds and the stock of the Denver Gas and Electric Company. The time for the deposit of these securities expired yesterday, but was extended by the committee up to Dec. 15.

***

CONSOLIDATED REFRIGERATING advanced from 6 to 6⅞ on the purchase of several thousand shares of stock, being a larger amount than this stock has supplied to any one day's trading in a long time. The price reacted at the close, but nevertheless ended the day with a substantial net gain.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70.	American Can	10	9⅞	9¾
100.	American Can pf.	44	44	44
10.	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23½	23½	23½
220.	Bay State Gas	1⅝	*1¼	1⅝
2,000.	Champion Oil	⅝	9-16	⅝
400.	California Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,850.	Consol. Refrigerating	6⅞	6	6⅞
100.	Compressed Air	1¾	1¾	1¾
50.	Distillers Securities	27½	27½	27½
100.	Dominion Securities	14	14	14
100.	Dominion Securities dep	13¼	13¼	13¼
80.	Electric Lead Reduction	4	4	4
10.	Electro-Gas	105	105	105
1,900.	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	9-16	9-16
3,900.	Greene Consol. Copper	26	25⅝	26
200.	Hackensack Meadows	3¼	3¼	3¼
100.	Inter. R. Tr. 40% pd.	116	116	110
1,000.	Keystone Mining	½	½	½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 1, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net. Change.
20¾	20½	2,004	Allis-Chalmers Co.	20½	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
82¾	82½	370	Allis-Chalmers Co pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	
57⅜	58	22,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	56½	58¼	56½	57¾	+1¼
34⅛	34⅜	300	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
90½	91	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	
46¾	47½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
98	99	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98	98	— ⅜
49	50½	150	*Am. Grass Twine.	49½	49½	49½	49½	
10	10¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
10¼	10⅜	200	*Am. Ice Co.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
37¾	38¼	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	— ⅜
15	17	125	*Am. Linseed Co.	15	15	15	15	— ½
27⅜	28¼	700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28¼	28⅝	28	28¼	
91¼	91½	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91⅛	91½	91¼	91¼	— ½
39	40	3,860	*Am. S. & R. Co.	38¾	40¾	38¾	40¼	+1¾
91	92	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	
125	128	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	130	130	130	130	
122	122¼	23,820	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120¾	122¼	120¾	122	+2
117½	118½	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118⅛	118⅝	118	118	
10	14	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	12	12	12	12	—1¼
83½	83⅝	18,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82½	83¾	82½	83½	+ ¼
98⅝	98¾	1,346	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	99	98¾	98⅞	+ ⅜
100	100⅛	16,950	Baltimore & Ohio.	98½	100¼	98½	100	+1½
93½	95	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	
67⅛	67¼	77,575	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	67½	64	67⅛	+3¼
128⅜	129½	12,400	Canadian Pacific	128	129½	127⅞	129⅜	+1¼
46¾	47	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46	47	46	46⅞	+1⅛
33	34	900	Chicago & Alton	33½	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
70	71¼	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	70½	71	70½	71	— ½
25¾	26	900	Chicago Great West.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26	
37	37⅜	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37	37	37	37	+ ½
175⅞	176	50,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	176	176⅞	174⅜	175⅞	— ½
32⅜	33	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	+ ½
14⅝	15	600	Chicago Union Trac.	14½	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
86½	87½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	89	89	86½	86½	—2
29¼	29⅜	800	Colorado & Southern.	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69¼	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	69½	69¼	68⅝	69	+1
42½	43½	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅞	2,500	Del. & H. C. Co.	21¼	22	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅝
213	214	1,700	Consolidated Gas	213	214¾	213	213½	+ ½
29	29¼	500	Corn Products	29	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ½
81¾	81⅞	1,500	Corn Products pf.	81	81¾	81	81⅞	+1
161	162	400	Delaware & Hudson.	161½	162	161½	162	+1
249	251	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	245	249½	245	249½	+5
40	40¼	700	Denver & R. G.	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
89½	90	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅜	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	400	Detroit Southern	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
34	35	400	Detroit Southern pf.	34½	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	9,600	Erie	33¾	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ¾
65	65¼	2,500	Erie 1st pf.	64⅜	65¼	64¾	65	+ ⅛
46	46½	200	Erie 2d pf.	46	46½	46	46½	+1⅛
60½	61	2,100	Evans. & T. H.	59	61¼	59	60½	+2
90	93	400	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	91½	90	91¼	+1¼
177	179	200	General Electric	173½	179	173½	179	
183½	190	500	Great North. pf.	180½	189½	180½	188½	+2⅝
101⅜	102	14,300	Hocking Valley	96	101⅝	96	101⅝	+4⅜
93½	96	1,950	Hocking Valley pf.	93½	95¾	93½	95¾	+ ⅜
145	145½	2,400	Illinois Central	144½	145⅞	144½	145¼	+ ⅜
17⅛	18	100	Internat. Paper	18	18	18	18	+ ⅜
71½	72	100	Internat. Paper pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅜
48	53	100	*Internat. Power Co.	50	50	50	50	—5
85	100	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	90	90	90	90	
39	40	240	Iowa Central	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68½	100	Iowa Central pf.	68	68	68	68	+1¾
47¾	48¼	1,700	Kanawha & Michigan.	45¼	48	45¼	48	+3
32⅜	33	1,800	Kansas City South.	32	32¾	32	32½	+ ½
55½	55⅝	700	Kansas City South. pf.	55¼	55⅞	55½	55⅜	+ ½
30	36	300	Keokuk & D. M.	35½	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ⅛
128¾	129⅞	14,450	Louisville & Nashville.	128	130⅜	128	129⅞	+1⅜
9	12	100	Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	— ⅞
156	156½	21,950	Manhattan Elevated.	156¼	157⅛	156	156⅛	
125⅜	125½	7,100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	123½	125⅜	123	125	+2
144¼	144⅝	42,970	*Met. Street Railway.	141⅜	144⅝	141	144⅝	+4½
22⅜	23	200	Mexican Central	22	23	22	23	+2
107½	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	107	108	107	108	+2
74½	75	1,235	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74¼	75	74¼	74½	— ½
124½	125	1,050	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	126	124¾	124⅝	+ ¾
26¾	26⅞	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
57	58	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
107½	107⅝	20,250	Missouri Pacific	106⅜	107⅝	106⅜	107½	+ ⅛
102½	103	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102¾	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	—1⅝
45	46	785	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45¼	46	45¼	46	+1
102¾	103	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102¾	103	102¾	103	+ ¼
27⅞	28	1,400	*Nat. Lead Co.	27½	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
16	16¼	50	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
153⅜	155½	5,700	New York Central	154¼	156	154	155⅜	+1½
224	226	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	224	224	224	+ ⅝
30	30½	5,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29½	30⅜	29¼	30	+ ¼
71¼	71½	10,125	Norfolk & Western.	70½	71⅝	70½	71½	+ ¾
91	94	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	
6	7	100	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	—1⅛
39	40	100	Pacific Mail	39	40	40	40	+2
157⅜	157⅝	11,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	156¼	157⅝	156½	157⅝	+1
102½	102¾	6,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	100⅝	102¾	100⅝	102¼	+1¼
81¾	83	200	Père Marquette	82¾	82½	82½	82½	
60¼	61	1,200	Pressed Steel Car.	60	61	60	60½	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	35	35⅜	35	35¼	+ ¼
61¾	61⅞	44,100	Reading	60⅛	62	60⅛	61⅞	+1⅝
76	77	300	Reading 2d pf.	76	77	76	77	+1⅞
20¼	20⅜	2,340	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
77¼	77½	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
43⅜	44	53,100	Rock Island	43¼	44¼	43¼	43⅝	
83	84	4,300	Rock Island pf.	81½	83¾	81½	83½	+1⅞
22	22½	730	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21½	22	21½	22	+ ½
64⅝	65	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ½
73½	73⅝	500	St. L. & San Fran.	72⅞	73¾	72⅞	73⅜	+ ½
71¼	71½	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ½
27½	28	100	St. Louis Southw.	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
63	64	440	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	— ⅝
63⅜	63¾	25,700	Southern Pacific	62⅜	63⅝	62⅜	63¾	+1¼
32¾	32⅞	7,000	South. Ry., Ext.	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ½
92½	93	700	South. Ry. pf. *Ext.	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
57¼	57⅜	800	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	57½	57⅝	57½	57½	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅜	2,000	Texas & Pacific	41⅜	42⅜	41½	42⅜	+ ⅝
20¼	20½	1,200	Tol., St. L. & West.	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
47⅜	47½	1,700	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	48	47	47½	+ ¾
77	80	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
100⅞	101	29,500	Union Pacific	99½	101	99½	101	+1¼
92	92¼	1,500	Union Pacific pf.	91	92	91	91¾	+1½
13⅞	14½	1,100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
53¼	54½	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	52½	54	52½	54	+1½
12¾	12⅞	1,760	*U. S. Leather.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
88¾	89	230	*U. S. Leather pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+ ½
		200	*U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	26	26	26	26	—1⅞
36⅝	36¾	13,260	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
83¼	83½	18,600	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	84	83¼	83½	
23	23½	1,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	23¼	23⅜	23	23¼	+ ⅛
68	69	500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68¾	69½	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
62⅜	62¾	2,035	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61¾	62½	61½	62½	+1
29¼	29⅝	1,000	Wabash	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
44	44½	900	Wabash pf.	43½	44¼	43½	43⅝	+ ⅝
87¾	88¼	1,200	Western Union Tel.	88	88¾	88	88	
23½	24	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	24	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
52½	53½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52½	53	52½	52½	— ½
33	34	570	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32½	33	32½	33	
25¼	26	700	Wisconsin Central	25	25⅞	25	25½	+ ½
50½	51	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅜
Sales.....		670,880	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,930	Amal. Copper	56⅝	58⅝	56½	57⅝
30	Am. Smelting	40¾	40¾	39⅝	39⅝
11,330	Am. Sugar	120⅜	122¾	120⅜	121⅝
8,520	A., T. & S. F.	82½	83⅞	82½	83⅝
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
3,490	Balt. & Ohio.	98⅝	100¼	98⅝	99¾
28,020	B'klyn R. T.	64½	67½	64½	67⅜
270	Canadian Pac.	128	129	128	129
580	Ches. & Ohio.	46	47⅛	46	46⅞
140	Chi. Gt. West.	25¾	27¼	25¾	26⅝
16,400	C., M. & St. P.	170⅛	177	170⅛	176½
10	Chi. Union Trac.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	Colorado Fuel.	86¾	86¾	86½	86½
20	Col. Southern.	29½	29½	29½	29½
300	Col. & Hock. C.	21⅝	22	21⅝	22
6,150	Erie	33¾	34½	33¾	34½
40	Illinois Central.	145¾	145¾	145¾	145⅝
2,310	Louis. & Nash.	128½	130½	129	129⅞
7,130	Manhattan	156½	157¼	155⅝	156½
2,380	Met. Street.	142¼	144⅞	141¼	144⅛
10	Mexican Central.	23	23	23	23
40	M., K. & T.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
9,210	M., Pacific.	106¾	107⅞	106⅝	107¼
30	National Lead.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
380	N. Y. Central.	155	156	154¾	156
310	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	30¼	29½	30½
940	Norf. & West.	71⅛	71⅝	71	71¼
430	Pennsylvania.	156½	157⅜	156½	157¼
500	People's Gas.	101⅜	103	101⅜	102⅞
14,780	Reading	60	61⅞	60	61½
110	Republic Steel.	20	20¼	19¾	20
1,240	Rock Island.	43¾	44¾	43⅜	43⅝
8,500	Southern Pac.	62⅝	63⅝	62½	63⅝
500	Southern Ry.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅞
270	Texas & Pacific.	42	42½	41¾	42⅝
12,460	Union Pacific.	99⅞	100¾	99¾	100⅝
290	U. S. Leather.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝
7,060	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
280	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	84	83¾	83⅝
220	Wabash.	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29⅝
170	Wabash pf.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44⅛
10	Western Union.	88	88	88	88
20	Wis. Cent. pf.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¼
153,990					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Green Bay deb.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
3d week Nov.	$236,304	$249,085	$263,487
From July 1.	4,861,130	4,465,717	4,074,329
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Nov.	64,314	59,591	45,667
From Jan. 1.	2,459,745	2,417,883	1,755,593
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for October—			
Gross earnings	97,227	87,553	77,644
Op. expenses	44,130	37,611	38,337
Net earnings	53,147	49,942	39,307
Other income	7,837	2,941	
Total income	60,984	52,883	
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	327,986	288,233	234,781
Op. expenses	175,801	156,932	127,914
Net earnings	152,395	131,301	104,867
Other income	25,632	11,434	
Total income	177,997	142,735	
CANADIAN PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings	4,127,402	3,582,403	2,774,826
Op. expenses	2,811,267	2,115,363	1,696,852
Net earnings	1,016,135	1,467,040	1,078,174
Ratio op. exp.	60.8%	59.0%	61.1%
Gross, 4 months	14,579,088	12,816,433	10,547,471
Op. expenses	9,014,187	7,595,104	6,471,747
Net, 4 months	5,565,501	5,221,269	4,075,724
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for October—			
Gross earnings	4,884,701	4,521,267	4,278,838
Op. expenses	2,755,697	2,706,026	2,584,855
Net earnings	2,019,003	1,815,241	1,693,983
Ratio op. exp.	58.0%	59.8%	60.4%
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	16,885,303	16,217,856	14,822,316
Op. expenses	10,418,172	10,211,150	9,373,084
Net earnings	6,467,211	6,006,706	5,449,232
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	822,287	706,297	720,791
Op. expenses	576,701	452,472	460,064
Net earnings	245,586	253,825	260,727
Charges	150,387	152,500	160,325
Surplus	95,199	101,316	100,402
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,044,697	2,694,926	2,609,546
Op. expenses	2,075,388	1,776,892	1,674,639
Net earnings	969,311	828,034	934,907
Charges	603,148	610,039	644,302
Surplus	366,163	217,995	290,605

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for October—			
Gross earnings	105,174	105,792	84,315
Exp. and taxes	93,838	79,150	66,727
Net earnings	11,336	26,612	17,588
Total income	11,936	27,191	18,154
Deficit	3,247	*15,744	7,419
Gross, 4 months	*207,068	363,502	305,745
Exp. and taxes	306,489	231,584	246,077
Deficit	9,421	131,918	59,088
Deficit	7,076	*84,122	61,955
Total deficit	61,756	*39,808	19,313

*Surplus. †Net. ‡Increase.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—			
Gross earnings	3,156,572	2,775,304	2,552,864
Op. expenses	2,033,089	1,845,589	1,538,708
Net earnings	1,123,483	929,715	1,014,156
Ratio op. exp.	64.4%	66.5%	60.3%
Gross, 4 months	11,525,828	9,968,715	9,013,111
Op. expenses	7,834,621	6,998,088	5,727,470
Net, 4 months	3,691,207	3,000,663	3,285,641

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for October—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	87,888	57,154	734
Op. expenses	26,963	32,108	*5,145
Net earnings	30,925	25,046	5,879
Other income	1,201	287	914
Total income	32,126	25,333	6,793
Fixed charges	19,033	18,082	951
Surplus	13,093	7,251	5,842
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	211,322	198,155	13,167
Op. expenses	102,276	110,995	*8,719
Net earnings	109,046	87,160	21,886
Other income	4,809	3,104	1,696
Total income	113,846	90,246	23,582
Fixed charges	77,805	73,110	4,695
Surplus	36,041	17,154	18,887

*Decrease.

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for October—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	130,916	148,331	130,650
Op. expenses	73,016	80,480	80,242
Net earnings	57,900	67,851	50,408
Taxes	7,137	7,016	
Balance	50,169	60,835	
Interest on bonds	11,667	8,750	
Surplus	38,502	52,085	41,658
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	416,593	472,702	402,594
Op. expenses	274,042	254,772	290,278
Net earnings	142,551	217,930	103,316

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	281,712	258,898	233,249
Exp. and taxes	223,925	190,864	162,978
Net earnings	57,787	68,034	70,271
Total inc.	58,238	68,429	70,404
Fixed charges	38,719	39,826	33,734
Surplus	19,519	28,603	36,760
Gross, 4 months	1,078,936	1,023,010	880,355
Exp. and taxes	857,268	749,102	636,098
Net earnings	221,668	273,908	244,257
Total income	224,514	275,409	244,693
Surplus	68,014	115,833	109,409

UNION PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings	4,965,950	4,797,259	4,542,367
Exp. and taxes	2,480,647	2,316,441	2,342,440
Surplus	2,485,303	2,480,818	2,199,927
Ratio op. exp.	50.0%	51.5%	51.6%
Gross, 4 months	18,123,262	17,110,367	16,081,479
Exp. and taxes	9,170,150	8,754,678	8,785,887
Surplus, 4 months	8,953,103	8,355,683	7,295,592

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Clark Brothers Company, Belmont, (sawmill machinery;) capital, $250,000. Directors—W. P. Clark, C. E. Clark, and J. S. Reid, Belmont.

Littlefolks Pattern Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. C. Hallam and G. M. Hallam, New York; W. V. Ramsey, Flemington.

American Institute of Investors Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. F. Salisbury, E. H. Dietzer, and W. E. Wekler, Buffalo.

Otsego Light, Heat and Power Company, Oneonta, (gas and electricity;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Edward C. White and Herbert T. Jennings, Mount Vernon; Charles V. D. Peek, New York.

Chadokin Land Company, Jamestown; capital, $54,000. Directors—C. M. Dow, A. N. Broadhead, and S. B. Broadhead, Jamestown.

Remsen Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $500,000. Directors—D. A. Sullivan, W. D. Everitt, and J. T. Ashley, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Cadillac Oil Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—H. N. Smith, S. Bloomfield, and C. V. Childs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The pressure has fallen generally and decidedly except in the South Atlantic and North Pacific States, with rising temperatures, which range from 3 to 10 degrees above the seasonal average. The principal depression overlies Eastern Colorado and there is a second with future developments as yet uncertain off the Texas coast, for which advisory warnings have been issued.

There have been rains in the South and rains and snows in North Dakota, Montana, and the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be rain to-morrow in the Southern States, continuing Wednesday in the South Atlantic and probably extending through the North Atlantic States. There will be snow to-morrow in the Northwest and the Central Rocky Mountain region, rain or snow to-morrow night or Wednesday in the Middle Slope, and snow Wednesday in the northern upper lake region and Northern New England. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Wednesday.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Northwest and extreme Central Western and colder Wednesday in the slope region, the Central Valleys and the Gulf States.

On the New England Coast, winds will be fresh south to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, variable; on the South Atlantic Coast, northeasterly, slowly increasing; on the Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk easterly to southeasterly; on the upper lakes, fresh westerly to northerly, and on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk westerly.

Steamships departing for European ports tomorrow will have fresh winds, mostly westerly, and fair weather.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for Nevada and flood warnings for the Northern rivers of South Carolina.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day, rain or snow at night or to-morrow in north portion; fair in south; fresh winds on the coast, mostly southwest.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair today; to-morrow threatening, probably rain; variable winds.

Eastern New York, fair in South, rain or snow in north portion Tuesday; to-morrow cloudy, probably rain in west and extreme south portions; fresh south to west winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, fair in north, rain in south portion today, to-morrow, rain; variable winds, becoming northeast and fresh.

North Carolina, rain to-day and probably tomorrow; north to east winds, slowly increasing.

South Carolina, rain to-day and probably to-morrow; east winds, slowly increasing.

North Dakota, snow and colder to-day. To-morrow, fair.

South Dakota, snow or rain and colder to-day. To-morrow, fair.

West Virginia, fair to-day; warmer in east portion. To-morrow, fair.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day. To-morrow, partly cloudy, probably rain or snow on the lake; fresh to brisk south to west winds.

Minnesota, partly cloudy to-day; probably snow and colder in west portion. To-morrow, fair, except snow near Lake Superior; colder in southeast portion; variable winds becoming north and fresh.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; probably rain or snow to-morrow along the lakes; fresh to brisk south to west winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; south to west winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	29	34	36
6 A. M.	29	32	36
9 A. M.	29	33	38
12 M.	30	41	43
4 P. M.	46	40	44
6 P. M.	44	38	42
9 P. M.	43	36	39
12 P. M.	42	30	39

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	36¼
Corresponding date 1901	42
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The thermometer registered 32 degrees, the minimum, at 8 A. M., and 36 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 42 degrees at 1 P. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.70¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62
Oats, No. 2	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 3-16
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, Q. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	10.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@74½c; No. 3, 69@73c; No. 2 red, 75¼@76½c; No. 2 corn, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 oats, 20¼c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 rye, 48@51c; good feeding barley, 34@38c; fair to choice malting, 55@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $16.62½@$16.75; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.47½@$10.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.73@$9; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.12½@$9.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; clover, contract grade, $10.90.

COTTON.—Prices on the first call were unchanged to 2 points lower, and immediately following the call they were a few points lower

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Hotels Planned On and Near Long Acre Square.

Broadway and Forty-third Street Corner Under Negotiation — Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Negotiations are now in progress looking to the improvement of one of the most important plots facing Long Acre Square—the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, opposite the site of the proposed new building of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This property has frontages of 104 feet on Broadway and 160 feet on Forty-third Street, and is owned by Mrs. Mary A. Fitzgerald of Litchfield, Conn. Her agents and attorneys in this city said yesterday that they had not heard of the closing of any deal affecting the parcel. It was learned, however, on good authority that Abraham M. Eisenberg has secured an option to lease the corner for a term of sixty-three years. The proposed improvement, it is said, will be in the shape of a fifteen-story hotel.

Thomas L. Reynolds has bought from the Phoenix Realty Company and resold to a corporation now in process of organization the plot at 234, 236, and 238 West Forty-second Street, 66.8 by 100. A hotel, plans for which are now in preparation, will probably be erected upon the site by the new owners.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Philip Goerlitz, for improvement, three lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 550 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

John B. McDonald has sold a parcel of about ten acres fronting on Westchester Creek, just south of Unionport, part of a larger tract, which he acquired about a year ago. The purchasers, the Lozier Motor Company, will use the property for manufacturing purposes.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Trowbridge estate the northeast corner of West and Tenth Streets, a plot 45 by 90 and irregular, upon which a business building will be erected by the purchaser.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William C. Strange the four-story dwelling 304 West Eighty-eighth Street, 21 by 100.8.

It is reported that Isaac C. Withington has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 43 West Fifty-second Street, 17 by 100.5.

Charles T. Barney has sold the three-story brick stable 152 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Morris S. Herman has sold the plot, 75 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 420 feet west of Fifth Avenue, to a Mr. Roth for improvement with a six-story apartment house.

The property 165 and 167 West Houston Street, 46 by 76, has been sold to the Italian Benevolent Society by John Sogliasso.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Max Marx to Reinhauer & Barth, for about $83,000, the two five-story triple flats, on plot 50 by 110, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Harriet Barker the three-story brick-and-stone dwelling 25 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

T. W. Shotwell has bought from Mary McNally 36 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a frame dwelling on lot 25 by 90.11.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold for Charles I. Weinstein the seven-story building 121 and 123 Avenue C, 38.9 by 83; also, for Jacob Israelson, the northwest corner of First Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story building, on plot 50.3 by 60.6.

Leopold Kaufman has bought the five-story tenement 17 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100.

Isaac K. Cohn & Co. report that they negotiated the recent sale of 40 East Forty-seventh Street for William S. Wyckoff to Louis W. Morrison. The price was $75,000.

The southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, 125 by 100, sold recently by the Hobart estate, was transferred yesterday to Mary F. Betts.

The Plaza Hotel property was conveyed yesterday by the New York Life Insurance Company to the Plaza Realty Company for a nominal consideration, the latter corporation giving back a purchase-money mortgage to the amount of $2,500,000, due Jan. 1, 1913, and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

All realty companies have received a circular inviting them to join in the plan for creating a market for their securities at the Real Estate Board of Brokers.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.:

No. 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 316.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the defendants, M. J. Oliver and others $6,600

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 157 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William J. Todd..... 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, partition sale, James M. Varnum, referee, 130 Broadway, east side, 40.2 feet north of Cedar Street, 26 by 100 by 29.9 by 100, fire-story iron-front building; also, 477 and 479 Broadway, west side, 106.6 feet south of Broome Street, running through to Mercer Street, 52.7 by 200.5 by 52.7 by 200.5, fire-story building on 477, ten-story building on 479; also,

Duane Street, southeast corner of Rose Street, 120.3 by 25.6 and irregular, ten-story brick building; also,

91 Park Place, northeast corner of Washington Street, 81.8 by 31.4 by 75.10 by 59.11, five-story brick building; also,

171 to 185 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twelfth Street, 181.6 by 74 and irregular, eight four-story brick buildings; 109 to 113 West Twelfth Street, north side, 74 feet west of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 88.2 by 103.3, three three-story brick dwellings; also,

105 to 123 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, 77 by 103.3, five three-story buildings; 103 to 114 West Twelfth Street, south side, 77 feet west of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, four three-story brick dwellings; also,

Nos. 189 and 191 Sixth Avenue and 103 and 105 West Thirteenth Street, being the northwest corner, 51.10 by 105 and irregular, five-story building; also,

No. 104 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling; also,

Nos. 110 to 124 West Eleventh Street, south side, 36 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 243.1 by 279.7 by 122.3 by 199.7, seven four-story brick dwellings; also,

No. 216 to 218 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twentieth Street, 116.7 by 167.4 by 111.5 by 103.9, six-story building, also,

Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Avenue, and Twelfth Street, the block, 212.6 by 263.10 by 156.2, three and four-story dwellings and stables; also,

Nos. 20 to 40 Seventh Avenue, west side, the block front between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, 200.6 by 100, three-story brick dwellings; also,

Nos. 61 and 63 Seventh Avenue and 153 to 157 West Fourteenth Street, being the northeast corner, 48.4 by 125 by 103.3 and irregular, four-story brick buildings, with dwellings adjoining on the street; also,

Nos. 222 to 228 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 125, six-story factory; also,

No. 75 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifteenth Street, 23.7 by 57.4 by 66.5, two-story building; also,

No. 14 Washington Square North, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, 47.3 by 226.8 and irregular, three-and-one-half-story dwelling, with stables at the rear; also

No. 8 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Clinton Place, 25 by 125, four-story brownstone front dwelling; also

Nos. 1,627 to 1,633 Second Avenue and 240 East Eighty-sixth Street, being the southwest corner, 102.2 by 100, four and four-story brick flats, with four-story dwelling adjoining on the street; also

No. 1,660 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, 23.8 by 100, four-story brownstone-front flat; also

Nos. 529 to 539 Second Avenue and 240 to 253 East Eighty-sixth Street, being the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, 201.5 by 125 and irregular, six four-story flats, with three three-story dwellings adjoining on Eighty-sixth Street; also

Nos. 305 to 323 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 165 by 100.8; ten three-story dwellings; also

313 to 323 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.8, six three-story brick dwellings; also,

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, 100.8 by 100, vacant; also,

1,340 to 1,350 Lexington Avenue and 121 to 123 East Eighty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 100.8 by 81, seven three-story brick dwellings; also,

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninetieth Street, 100.8 by 120, vacant; also,

204 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; also,

48 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 440 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; also,

59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 430.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 51 Bedford Street, west side, 50 feet north of Leroy Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $29,868.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry Schmitt, referee, 2,236 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 23 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,436.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Creston Avenue, west side, 444.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,136.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a four-story brick factory, 50 by 90.11; Schimasi Brothers of 48 Broad Street, owners; H. C. Carroll of 571 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 137 to 141 West Ninety-ninth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Riverside Stable Company, owner; C. Maurer of 803 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 394 Broadway, to six-story brick lofts, with stores; J. W. Southack estate of 64 Wall Street, owner; W. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 1.

ALLEN ST, e s, 140 ft s of Grand St, 20x88x19.9xbk; Edward Ridley & Sons to Edward A. Ridley ..... Nom.

ALLEN ST, 56, e s, 160 ft s of Grand St, 20x87.11; Edward A. Ridley and another to Edward A. Ridley, B. & S..... Nom.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft s of Grand St, runs w 87.6 x 25x w 87.6 to Eldridge St x s 25 x e 87.6x s 25x e 87.6x n 75; Edward Ridley & Sons to Edward A. Ridley, B. & S. Nom.

AVENUE A, 103 and 105, w s, 45.7 ft s of 7th St, 45.4x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Rosie German, (mtg $83,000) other considerations and..... $100

AVENUE C, 82, s s, 48.6 ft s of 6th St, 27x92.8, Sigmund Slodkus to Adolf Friedman, (mtg $23,000,) other considerations and..... 100

AVENUE D, w s, 25 ft s of 6th St, 25x89; Joseph Hellbrun to David B. Cohen, (mtg $9,000,) other considerations and... 100

AVENUE D, n w corner of 7th St, 53x100, Unionport; Charles Kappes to Emma Korb and others..... 850

BROADWAY, s e corner of 44th St, 20.2x65.6x25.10x59.11; Louise Livingston to Henry Schwarzwalder..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 144th St, 49.11x85, Sebastian Fischer to Henry W. Boettger, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 55.4 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 44.6x31.6x42.10x31.11; Vincent W. Waytiesk, referee, to Rachel H. Knox..

CLINTON ST, 240 and 242, e s, 100.10 ft n of Cherry St, 40.4x71.10x39.11x72; Max Wolper to Louis Rosenberg and another, (mtg $40,000)..... 58,500

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 300 ft n of Riving-ton St, 25x10; Clementine Merzbach to Arthur R. Parsons, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

GLEBE AVE, n e corner Grace Ave, 100 x25; Edward Bergen to Adolph Bell, (mtg $2,000)..... Nominal

GRAND ST, 319, s s, 21.6x70; Edward Ridley & Sons to Edward A. Ridley..... Nom.

GRAND ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; William H. Redfield to George T. Ridgley, (mtg $50,000,) and all liens. 1

GRAND ST, 444 to 462, Ridge St, 20, begins Grand St, n e corner of Ridge St, 93.6x100; Abraham Stern to Max Gold and another, (mtg $75,000)..... Nom.

GRAND ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 21x 70; Edward Ridley & Sons to Edward A. Ridley, B. & S..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 165, s s, 125.9 ft e of Congress St, 21x70.10; Tilly Kehlenbeck to Riccardo R. Bertelli, (mtg $9,000)..... 14,100

HOUSTON ST, 167, s s, 110.9 ft e of Congress St, 21x70.10x23x76.3; Davies Richard to Riccardo R. Bertelli, (mtg $10,000) 14,500

HOUSTON ST, 276 East, 20x100.6; Alexis Levitsky to Maurice Levitsky, all title to ½ part, (mtg $17,000) 1

ITTNER PLACE, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 90x102; Adolph Friedman to Maurice J. Kraus, all liens..... 1

JEROME AV, s s, 75.8 ft e of Minerva Place, runs s 135.8x s e 42.8x n e 109x n 135.8 to avenue x w 75 to beginning; Noah C. Rogers to Frank H. Coleman ..... Nom.

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of Dawson St, runs s w 100x n w 28x n e 97.3 to s s of avenue x e 9.11 to angle in avenue x s e 27.4 to beginning; Frederick McCarthy to Elmer H. Ernst and another, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 65, w s, 50.11 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Sadie Price to Mary Stavenhagen, (mtg $23,500)..... 34,000

LENOX AV, 118th St, 101, n w corner of 118th St, 33.10x97; Hamilton Bank to Henrietta C. S. Dodd, (B. & S., (mtg $50,000) 64,000

LOT 162, map section 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Maggie T. Clancy ..... Nominal

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Mary Els to Simon Hoffman, (mtg $10,000,) other considerations and..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,778, w s, 50.11 ft s of 117th St, 25x90; Frederick Levy to George A. Germann, (mtg $20,000,) other considerations and..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,775, e s, 75.11 ft s of 117th St, 25x91, Harriet A. Reinig and others to Charlotte A. Mount and others, (mtg $20,000)..... 28,500

MADISON AVE, e s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x92; N. Park Collin to Clara Loeb, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and. 100

MADISON AV, 1,131, e s, 82.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x75; Otto E. Dryfoos to William Ziegler..... Omitted

MARION AV, s e corner of 195th St, 50 x80; 235th St, n e corner of Verio Av, 135x100x88.10x110.2; Bronx Investment Company to Frank H. Coleman..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, w s, 204.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Frederick C. Albrecht to James D. Taylor, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, w s, 70 ft s of Grand St, 29.4x87.6, Edward A. Ridley and another to Edward A. Ridley, B. & S..... Nom.

PARCEL in East Chester, containing 21 acres; William H. Taylor to Fanchon E. Taylor, (R S $5)..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 51.4x100; Virginia D. H. Furman, executrix, to Emma B. Morrow, (mtgs $43,500)... 65,500

PARK AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 82d St, 51.4x100; Virginia D. H. Furman and others to Emma B. Morrow, (mtg $43,500)..... Nom.

PLEASANT AV, 207, w s, 25.7x ft s of 116th St, 25x89; George Krampert to Agnesa Martino, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 175th St, 119x90; Sarah L. Weigand to Agnes Traiber ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 153, s s, 56 ft e of Suffolk St, 19x52x18.9x52; Bertha Swartz to Morris Kempe, (mtgs $10,500)..... 15,000

ROAD leading from West Chester to East-chester, s e s, Lot 5, map of S. L. Haight, 2nd, 168.2 on n e s x 205.5 on s w s; Charlotte A. Rowcroft to Frederick F. Rowcroft and others, all liens.. Nom.

RYER AV, e s, 357.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x99.3x50x98.11; James D. Taylor to Frederick C. Albrecht..... Nom.

SCARBOROUGH ST, 30 and 30½, e s, 25.1 ft n of Monroe St, 27x95.2; Rosa Saberski to Rachel Shapiro, (mtg $19,000,) other considerations and..... 100

STANTON ST, s w corner of Willett St, 25x75; John B. Smith to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $9,000,) other considerations and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 158th St, 88.2x100; Max Marx to Willis H. Young and others, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 126th St, 99.10x150, Alice C. Sawyer, executrix and trustee, to Martha Hensle, (mtg $10,000) 65,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169, w s, 86.8 ft s of 190th St, 18.8x140.2x27x123.7; Eliza M. Holland to Sarah Fridman, B. & S., all liens..... Nom.

UNION AV, 1,143, w s, 89.7 ft s of Home St, 16.10x100; Joseph Timble to Florence M. Hulbert, all liens..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 175.1 ft s of 171st St, 25x154.9x25x175; Metropolitan Savings Bank to William Jeynes..... 15,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 340.7 ft n of 178th St, 36.8x100; Richard Warren to Michael Fell..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, old line, w s, 367.11 ft n of 178th St, 18.4x100; Michael Fell to Margaret Blake, (mtge $6,400)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 25x156.2x25x157.10; Metropolitan Savings Bank to William Jeynes..... 15,000

WILLIS AV, 215, w s, 50 ft s of 137th St, 25x81.6; Rose Rouse to Hermann Apmann and others, (mtg $11,500)..... 1,500

1ST AV, s s, 374.4 ft e of 4th St, 25x90, Wakefield-Filomena Pinelli to Liberato Gianfrancesco and wife..... 600

1ST AV, 190, e s, 25x100; Friedrich Weber to August Goetz, (mtg $15,000)..... 24,500

1ST ST, s s, 20.8x100.8x25.3x100.4; Frank Boskey to Max Wachsman, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

2D AV, 2,227, n w corner of 114th St, 23.11x80; Catherine Stevens to Samuel Grodzinsky, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,990, e s, 75.11 ft n of 102d St, 25x100; Julius Marco to Elias Gussaroff, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 22 ft s of 105th St, runs w 50x s 3.9x w 50x s 23.2x e 100x n 26.11; Lyon Mans to Fanny Gruen, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, n w s, 77.6 ft n of 13th St, 25.9x 112.6; Samuel Kohn to Sidonia Weiss, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

2D AV, n w corner of 51st St, 20.5x80; Jacob C. Harris and others to Moses Adler, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

2D AV, n w s, 77.6 ft n of 13th St, 25.9x 112.6; Max Eisenberg to Sidonia Weiss, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 140th St, 47.7x 100x45.5x100; Nathan Wise to Max Marx, (mtg $23,000) 100

3D AV, 1,718, w s, 75.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Herman Kahrs to Heinrich Michaelis, (mtg $17,000)..... 24,400

4TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Macdougal St, 32.6x109; Jacob Baum and another to John Katzman; (mtgs $45,500,) other considerations and..... 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x 110; William H. Young and others to Max Marx, (mtgs $67,500,) other considerations and 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 133d St, 49.11x 110; Max Marx to Leopold Barth and others, (mtgs $67,500,) other considerations and 100

5TH AV PLAZA, n w corner of 58th St, runs n 200.10 to 59th St x w 250 x s 100.5 x e 125 x s 100.5 to 58th St x e 125 to beginning; New York Life Insurance Company to Plaza Realty Company, other considerations and..... 100

5TH AV, 1,307 and 1,309, e s, 50x100; Gottlob Klein to Israel Hoffman, (mtg $30,000) 100

6TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 125.3x 100.2x121.9x100; Walter S. Hobart to Hobart Estate Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

6TH AV, s w corner of 47th St, 125.3x 100.2x131.9x100; Hobart Estate Company to Mary F. Betts, other considerations and 100

6TH AV, s e s, 25x100, Lot 86, map of S. Jones; Cordelia E. Yoelin, administratrix and trustee, to Louise Gucker..... 26,100

9TH AVE, s e corner of 51st St, 25.5x100; Anna Singer to Jacob Wenner..... 35,000

11TH ST, 314 and 316 East, 38.8x94.10; John Katzman to Jacob Baum and another, (mtgs $40,000)..... Nom.

15TH ST, 348 and 350, s s, 71 ft w of 1st Av, 62x103.3; Hyman Adelstein and another to David Israel, (mtgs $80,000)..... 112,500

17TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; 18th St, s s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Laurent H. Allien and others, executors and trustees, to J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company..... 92,000

29TH ST, n e s, 250 ft w of 10th Ave, 25 x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Chandler P. Rogers..... Nominal

31ST ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; William F. Havemeyer to Earl G. Pier..... Nom.

31ST ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; Earl G. Pier to Moritz Bauer, (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.

31ST ST, n s, 116.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; Moritz Bauer to Randolph Guggenheimer, (mtg $48,000)..... Nom.

35TH ST, s s, 42 ft w of 4th Av, 21x72.6; Mary T. Stone and others to Asa B. Davis 50,000

37TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Fanny Bruckner to William T. Young, (mtg $7,000,) other considerations and 100

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Anna M. Rehermann, executrix, to Florence A. Acker, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

42D ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x 98.9; Phenix Realty Corporation to Thomas L. Reynolds, (mtg $185,000)..... Nom.

45TH ST, 212, s s, 171.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.4; Elizabeth Brockmann, to Frederick Brockmann..... Nom.

47TH ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of 6th Av, runs s 100.5x w 0.3x n to beginning; Harvey J. Lefler to Bronx Investment Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.

47TH ST, s s, 174.9 ft w of 6th Av, runs w 19x s 100.5x e 18.9x n 1.8x e 0.2x n 98.9; Harvey J. Lefler to Bronx Investment Company, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

47TH ST, 124 and 126, s s, 475 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100.5; Henry Anderson to Ezra R. Champion, B. & S..... Nom.

49TH ST, 248, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 100.5; Anton Meyers to John Conlan, (mtgs $13,500,) other considerations and. 100

59TH ST, 421 West, 16.8x100.5; Frederick J. Foster and another to Frances J. Treadwell 100

57TH ST, 27 East, 18x100.5; E. Holloway Coe to Selina A. C. Bailey, (mtg $38,000) 1

57TH ST, 126, s s, 330 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Franklin T. Gunther to William T. Rainey, (mtg $3,000,) other considerations and 100

63D ST, 153, n s, 236 ft w of 3d Av, 16x 100.5; Mary E. Carroll and others to David H. Taylor, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

73D ST, s s, 195.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.7x102.2; John H. Armstrong to Nicholas Espenscheid, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

83D ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Charles Helborn to Maria Ruff, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

87TH ST, 42 West, 22x100.8; 88th Marx to Nathan Wise, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

89TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Therese D. Browning to New York Telephone Company, other considerations and 100

91ST ST, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 100x 100.8; Frederic W Rhinelander to William F. Cunningham and others..... 17,000

92D ST, 54, s s, 297.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; William H. Winsgate to Emanuel Hellner and another, (mtg $17,000)..... Nominal

92D ST, 78 and 80, s s, 21 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x67.7; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., and others, executors and trustees, to Margaret J. Kerwin, (mtgs $24,000)..... 36,000

93D ST, 37, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Rachel Axelrod to Frank X. Joeger, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

99TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Emma Weber to Christian Abele, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

99TH ST, 53, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William H. Heddendorf to George F. Krumm, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

102D ST, 15, n s, 237.6 ft w of Central Park West, 18.6x100.11; William Yule to George Gerlach, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; John Everett to James R. Roosevelt, Jr., (mtg $4,500)..... 1

110TH ST, s s, 157 ft w of Park Av, 14.6 x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and others to John A. Rutherford, (mtg $3,700,) other considerations and..... 100

111TH ST, 229 East, 25x1½ block; Abraham Siegel to Giuseppe Derrico and others, (mtg $6,000) 14,300

115TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Louis Lese and others to Hanna Sinnan, (mtg $36,000,) other considerations and 100

116TH ST, 6, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Arthur R. Parsons to Clementine Merzbach, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

115TH ST, 156, s s, 378 ft w of 3d Av, 17 x100.11; Leo S. Bing to Lena Simon, quitclaim..... Nom.

118TH ST, 54 West, 25x100.11; Bertha Meyer to Adolph Scheibel, (mtg $21,500). 1

118TH ST, 58, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Maria Silverberg to Asher Davis. 23,800

121ST ST, 213 West, 25x100.11; Frank A. Shaw to Charles A. James, (mtg $22,000) 100

124TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.11; Eliza M. Lucy to Emil Bachman, (mtg $13,000)..... 13,000

134TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; Randolph Guggenheimer to Philip Goerlitz, (mtg $5,500)..... 10,000

136TH ST, 404, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; William B. Brownell to Provident Realty Company, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

138TH ST, 119, n s, 412 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Julia Fleischmann to Mary Els, (mtgs $20,000) other consideration and.. 100

138TH ST, n s, 453 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 99.11; Augus T. Ruff and another to Lena Boll, (mtg $17,000)..... 2,000

140TH ST, 267, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Caroline Bloch to Charles Wynne, (mtgs $19,000)..... Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 228x 100; William O'Gorman to Stephen J. Egan ..... Nom.

143D ST, 229 to 235, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Edwin A. Bradley and another to John Harper..... Nom.

149TH ST, 678, s s, 82 ft e of Bergen Av, runs s 50.9x s w 25.9x s e 42x n 99.6 to st s w 27.6 Albert Rothermel; Leonhard Theurer, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Ave, 24.9x80; Arthur Falk, referee, to Angelo Mannello 9,000

162D ST, s s, 132.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 40x52.4; Richard P. Messiter and others, executors and trustees, to Nellie T. Norton and others..... 6,250

186TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 80x100; John C. Barr to Frank H. Coleman, (mtgs $29,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,463; Charles Rosenberg to Thomas Murray, 15 years..... $480

CARMINE ST, 70; Pauline Goldstein, executrix, to John Bonito, 5 years..... 1,100

COLUMBUS AV, 922; Frank Bitz to Henry Kulze, 6½ years..... 780

MADISON ST, 231 and 233; Marie Harris to Jacob Feshkin, 2 years..... 5,960

WILLETT ST, 67; Annie Appelbaum to Sarah Shipper and others, 5 years..... 2,300

6TH ST, 644 and 646; Abraham Siegel to Marcusz Roth and another, 5 years..... 6,750

27TH ST, 159 East; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, to Charles Kaltmeyer, 3 8-12 years..$630, 660

27TH ST, 161 East; Henry H. Jackson and others, executors and trustees, to Charles Kaltmeyer, 3½ years and 15 days..... 720

28TH ST, n e s, 25x98.9; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Patrick Mullen, 21 years. 375

28TH ST, 440 West, Mary Mallon to Matthew Mulqueen, 5 years..... 744

54TH ST, 204 West; Rosalie Schoenberg to Louisa Stevens, 2 years..... 1,500

43D ST, 314 West; Mary C. Pease to Conrad Heede, 5 years..... 1,200

72D ST, 418 East; Sophie Lieberman to Josef Rabas, 5 years..... 408

118TH ST, 6 East; Arthur R. Parsons to Joseph Kleinfeld and others, 5 years..... 2,600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Moses, to John E. Simons and another; 2d Av, s w corner of 51st St, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years..... $5,000

ALBRECHT, Frederick C., to Egbert Winkler, Jr., trustee; Ryer Av, e s, 357.4 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year..... 1,500

AFMANN, Hermann, and another to Rose Rouse; Willis Av, 215, prior mtg $11,500, due April 28, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

BAGNUOLA, Nicola, to Hudson P. Rose, Washington St, e s, Lot 223, map of Hudson P. Rose, Section 4, St. Raymond Park, 5 years 350

BAUM, JACOB, and another, to Adolf Maudel; 11th St, 314 and 316 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BERTELLI, Riccardo R., to Richard Davies; Houston St, 167 West, 2 years.. 10,000

BETTS, Mary F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, s w corner of 47th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 105,000

BETTS, Mary F., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 6th Av, s w corner of 47th St, prior mtg $165,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

BOLL, Lena, to Louise M. Giegerich; 138th St, n s, 490 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 3,000

CARR, John H., to Thomas G. Field, trustee; Broadway, e s, 70.6-ft n of 8th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 115,000

CHAMPION, Ezra R., to Realty Mortgage Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 80,000

CHAMPION, Ezra R., to Realty Mortgage Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtg $80,000, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent 23,500

CHAMPION, Ezra R., to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtgs $112,500, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 22,500

CHAMPION, Ezra R., to the Mutual Mortgage Company; 47th St, 124 and 126 West, prior mtgs $135,000, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 15,000

CHENOWETH, Catherine R., to Title Insurance Company; 59th St, 41 East, 3 years..... 32,500

CHENOWETH, Catharine R., and another to Louis C. Wedgefuth; 59th St, 41 East, prior mtg $32,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

CLANCY, Maggie T., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 162, map of Section 2 of St. Raymond Park, 5 years..... 823

COLEMAN, Frank H., to Bronx Investment Company; Marion Av, s e corner of 196th St, 3 years..... 4,000

COLEMAN, Frank H., to John C. Barr; 186th St, 68 to 694 East; also Marion Av, s e corner of 195th St; also Verio Av, n e corner of 235th St; also Jerome Av, s s, 75.7 ft e of Minerva Place, prior mtgs —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

COLEMAN, Frank H., to John C. Barr; 186th St, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, prior mtgs —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

COLEMAN, Frank H., to John C. Barr; Jerome Av, s s, 75.7 ft e of Minerva Place, 3 years..... 3,900

COLEMAN, Frank H., to John C. Barr; Jerome Av, s s, 75.7 ft e of Minerva Place, prior mtg $3,900, 3 years..... 000

COLEMAN, Frank H., to John C. Barr; Verio Av, n e corner of 235th St, prior mtg $3,900, 3 years..... 000

COLEMAN, Frank H., to John C. Barr; Verio Av, n e corner of 235th St, 3 years 3,900

CONLAN, John, to Anton Meyers; 49th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, (mtgs $15,000,) 3 years..... 3,500

CUNNINGHAM, William F., and another to Frederic W. Rhinelander; 91st St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 15,000

DAVIS, Asher, to Maria Silverberg; 118th St, 3 West, 5 years 20,000

DAVIS, Asa B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55th St, s s, 42 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

DAVIS, Asa B., to Edward T. McLaughlin, Jr.; 35th St, s s, 42 ft w of 4th Av, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 5,000

DERRICO, GIUSEPPE, et al, to Abraham Siegel; 11th St, 229 East, 5 years, 6 per cent., gold..... 6,000

EGAN, Stephen J., to Michael Coleman, trustee; 141st St, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, due June 1, 1903..... 22,300

ELLIOTT, William, and another to Rachel Salke; 110th St, 122 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 650

ELS, Mary, to Julia Fleischman; 138th St, 119 West, prior mtg $20,000, due April 30, 1904..... 1,000

FELL, Michael, to Richard Warren; Washington Av, w s, 88.4 ft s of 179th St, 2 mtgs, due Nov. 12, 1907, 4½ per cent., each 6,000

FELL, Michael, to Richard Warren; Washington Av, w s, 88.4 ft s of 179th St, 2 mtgs, due May 12, 1903, 6 per cent. each 400

FEENEY, Bessie, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 246, block G, amended map of H

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St,, 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves. and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge, Entrance on 150th St.

Handsome new apartments,
opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water, Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS—

3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath, $24 to $25.
4 rooms and bath, $20 to $21 | 8 rooms and 2 baths, $42.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Antoinette

43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave, and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.

One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments.

from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.

HERTER REALTY CO.,

Two Most Desirable Apartments

A.—

ONLY ONE LEFT. | Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms.

Inland floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent.

THE VAN NYDECK,
64 East 90th St.

A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 115TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

The Norma Apartments,

71-77 East 82d Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS.

136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.

One door north of 125d St.; one light apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $65 and $70.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Riverside Drive, Near 85th St., No. 127.—Nine rooms, bath; sunny; elevator; telephone; also eight rooms.

Attractive apartments, 53 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FIVE-ROOM LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE FLATS, steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,

91st St. and Lexington Av.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.

100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.

EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.

Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.

Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75. Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The apartments are connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.

One Block from Union Square, N.Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX FRIEDMAN and JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Friedman and Joseph Friedman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Max Friedman and Joseph Friedman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
December 2, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE ORIENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against LOUIS AARON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourteenth day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the defendants in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Division Street, distant sixty feet easterly from the easterly line of Ridge Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of said Division Street twenty-two feet seven inches; thence northwardly on a line parallel to Ridge Street fifty-seven feet, to a point thirty-nine feet from the southerly side of Grand Street; thence westwardly on a line parallel with said southerly line on Grand Street twenty feet; thence southerly on a line parallel to Ridge Street sixty-seven feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The said lot being the fourth lot from Ridge Street, and being in depth fifty-seven feet on one side, sixty-seven feet on the other, and twenty feet in width in rear, and twenty-two feet seven inches in front, more or less. The said premises being known as the street No. 264 Division Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 17, 1902.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

BIENENFELD & AVRUTIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 122 Bowery, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

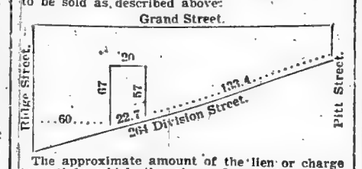

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,050.00, with interest thereon from November 14th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355.62, with interest from November 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one-half of $263.58. Said premises to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars at five per cent. interest.

The interest to be sold in said property is a one-half interest.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1902.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee
n18-2aw3wT&F&d11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM M. O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against ROSE O'CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 11th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, viz.:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City and County of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet one and three-quarter inches; thence southeasterly to a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet east from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and fifty-one feet and three inches north from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue fifty-one feet three inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-second Street one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GOLDBACHER & ACKERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

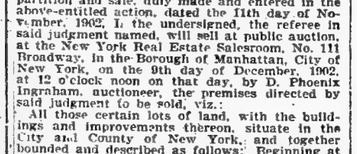

West 52d St. (Nos. 541 to 551.)

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out, of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $10,000 and interest.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1902.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
n18-2aw3wTu&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and, 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

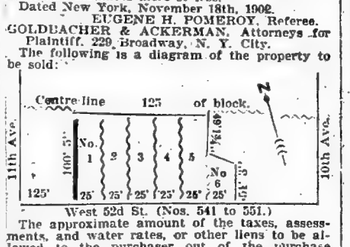

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
n25-2aw3wTu&F&d17

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

For Sale.

Charles A. Keene

180 Broadway

Watches Repaired. Established 1881.

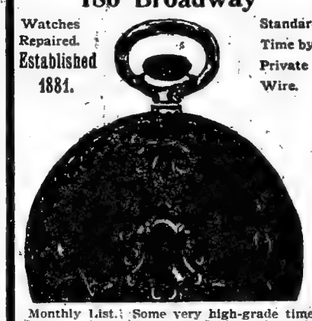

Standard Time by Private Wire.

Monthly List. Some very high-grade timepieces to be sold for much less than the real value. No two alike.

$800	18-k. Gold Jurgensen	$275
$25	14-k. Royal Gold Waltham	$15
$100	Heavy Gold Howard & Co.	$75
$5	American, Warranted 5 years	$3
$110	14-k. Gold "Keene" Make	$60
$700	Tiffany & Co. Split Second	$300
$15	14-k. Gold "Premier" Waltham	$9
$40	Diamond Set Lady Waltham	$25
$375	Jacot Doctors 18-k. Gold	$150
$400	18-k. Gold Lange	$175
$35	Smallest Lady's Size Gold	$20
$150	Carved Chatelaine Jewelled Case "Gold"	$90
$500	Minute Repeater 18-k Gold Reber	$250
$100	Heavy Gold Waltham, 60 dwts.	$30
$110	Riverside Waltham Gold	$55
$20	Lady's 14-k. Gold Riger Small	$10
$125	Lady's Size, 4 diamonds in case	$50
$350	18-k. Gold Hunting Jurgensen	$150
$75	Lady's Carved Gold Waltham	$35
$27	Small Enamelled and Gold	$15
$20	Gold Trimmed Gun Metal	$10
$450	18-k. Gold Self-Winding	$185
$150	Ruby Jewelled Heavy Gold	$90
$25	14-k. Gold Essex Gentleman's	$12
$6	Lady's Size Stem Wind	$3

Diamonds, &c.

Some very rare Gems in this sale; which, under ordinary circumstances, could not be bought for less than double these prices.

$1000	20th Century Diamond Ring	$750
$20	Heart Locket, One Diamond	$9
$110	Tiffany Diamond Ring	$60
$80	Diamond Collar Button	$15
$100	Diamond and Pearl Brooch	$50
$28	Lady's Diamond Ring	$15
$200	Diamond Ear Studs	$110
$6000	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	$3800
$140	Cluster Diamond Ring	$60
$2000	Pearl and Diamond Ear Jewels	$1000
$125	Heavy Man's Diamond Ring	$75
$600	Diamond Lorgnette Chain	$450
$125	Diamond Horseshoe Scarf Pin	$75
$25	Diamond Slide Chain	$10
$30	Set 3 Diamond Studs	$15
$45	Tiffany Diamond Ring	$15
$220	Princess Diamond Ring	$125
$400	Large Cluster Diamonds & Opal	$225
$700	Diamond Heart "Platinum"	$450
$550	Big Diamond Ring	$300
$900	Blue Diamond	$500
$25	Diamond Sleeve Links	$70
$40	Opal and Diamond Ring	$25
$45	Solitaire Diamond Pendant	$25
$120	Varin Diamond Ring	$75

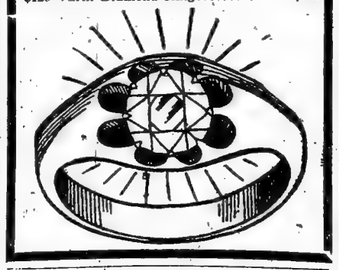

Largest Stock of Records in the World.
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA,
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.

Pay $1.00 weekly and own machine; delivered after first payment; new machines, $50 cash; all makes, second-hand, now in stock; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50c. up. A-ONE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 36 Warren and 4 Dover Sts., Manhattan; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 63 Atlantic St., Jersey City. Telephone 6085 Cortlandt.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Flinn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,

Broadway and 39th Street.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,

Will Sell Tuesday and Wednesday,

Dec. 2d & 3d, 1902, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

Antique and Modern Furniture, in part, 40 choice Old Mahogany Pieces in Bureaus, Dressing, Sewing, Consul, Card, and Extension Tables, Cheval and Colonial Mirrors, Odd Chairs, &c.

SHEFFIELD PLATE,

Empire bedroom suite, complete, in excellent condition.

Also 100 colored prints by W. S. Vanderbilt, Allen.

Contents of residence, consisting of English Brass Beds and Bedding, Bird's Eye Maple and Mission Carved Oak Bedroom Suites, Reception, library, and dining room furnishings. Draperies, Turkish Rugs, and Bric-a-Brac. Also

Collection of about 60 Oil Paintings

by good artists and of merit.

This sale is worthy the attention of people of refinement and judges of Antique and High-class Art effects.

Also, by order of whom it may concern, pair of large red silk plush curtains, suitable for stage purpose, containing 500 yards.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today at 10 o'clock, at Number 205 Bond Street, Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST. }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE,

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY. We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Billiards.

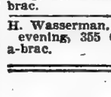

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

For Sale.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds and Jewelry at wholesale prices; genuine bargains; diamonds reset while you wait. S. KOHN, 37 Maiden Lane, 4th floor.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 6,984 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, repaired, or exchanged; all kinds of machines on hand. 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

The Greatest Holiday Sale of Pianos in America.

Wilson Pianos $155.

Harmony Pianos $175

Including Stool and Cover.

$1 a Week

Pianos Delivered on First Payment of $1

Better than most pianos offered by other dealers at from $300 to $400. Built by experts; masterpieces of piano construction. Full, rich and resonant in tone; the very best materials used in their construction. They are fully guaranteed for five and ten years. Highly finished in beautiful figured walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels handsomely carved in new Empire style; all the newest improvements.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very

Liberal Terms of $1 a Week

On cash sales, we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only

$7 Per Month.

Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash, or $190 on installments, only

$5 Per Month.

No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.

Open Evenings

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HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

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PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (celebrated maker)	$135
Upright (concert used)	190
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright (taken in trade)	$80
Upright (used one year)	155
003 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright (good condition)	$100
Square (good maker)	30
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright (used by artists)	$225
Upright (former price $550)	275

$5 TO $8 MONTHLY.

ESTABLISHED 1871

JACOB DOLL

MANUFACTURER OF
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PIANOS

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS

92 5th Ave. NEAR 14TH ST.

Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Kranich & Bach

The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs; Colonial cases.

See us! You can positively save money. 3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $550; was $750.

Brooklyn Warerooms,
313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.

DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS

When you can buy a slightly used upright made by the following high-grade manufacturers: STEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRANICH & BACH, AND OTHERS.

FROM $75.00 AND UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without your wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos. Rents, $3 up.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.

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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used Pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

50 Pianos—all makes—$25 upward; easy payments. Open evenings. Repelow, 297 3d Av., near 23d St.

$75 Weber, excellent condition; Rosewood upright, $90; Chickering, great bargain; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$90 mahogany upright; slightly used; all improvements; small upright, $45; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$280 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase; Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

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Hotel Somerset,

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NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.

High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.

Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.

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WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
REASONABLE RATES.

THE BINGHAM,

B. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 3 West 33d St.

12th St., 38 West.—Large room, well heated and nicely furnished, near bath; table board; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

44th St., 221 West, near Broadway.—Large, sunny room; superior board; references; table board.

70th St., 319 West.—Nice large room with good board for two or three, very reasonable; new, well-kept house; parlor dining room.

70th St., 30 West.—Large single room; two closets; refined surroundings; excellent table and service; reference.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience; also sunny single room; good board; references.

123d, 127 East.—Nice, large room, second floor, for two; hot and cold water; breakfast optional.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

A gentleman and wife can have attractive sunny room in well-appointed private house near 34th St. and 5th Av.; only people wishing and able to pay for homelike and first-class surroundings need answer; references required. Address Dr. Z. H., Box 80, 1,364 Broadway.

Gramercy Park, 39.—Suites of rooms overlooking Park; also single room, with board.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms, board, for two, one year, in well-appointed house near 5th Av.; first-class service; for advance $1,200. K 186 Times Office.

Country Board.

Good board and rooms; moderate prices; large house and grounds; near station and river; commutation, $5.10 month; no children taken. Miss V. M. Newton, 284 Riverdale Av., Ludlow Station, N. Y.

Lake Champlain, "The Poplars," Chimney Point, Vermont; beautiful scenery; healthful comfort; excellent table; delightful place for invalids; moderate terms.

Furnished Rooms.

14th St., 340 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred.

18th St., 11 West.—Desirable, well-heated, running water; suitable two, three gentlemen; permanent; reasonable.

21st St., 48 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for bachelors, with use of gymnasium; also parlor for physician.

22d, 45 East.—Large and small rooms; also entire second floor; would divide; large closets; reference.

47th St., 155 West.—Desirable parlor floor for light business; other rooms; southern exposure; very reasonable.

48th St., 146 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished suite or single room; bath adjoining; privats family.

55th St., 247 West.—Choice, newly furnished rooms; large, small; hot, cold running water; well-heated house.

58th St., 357 West.—One, two, or three connecting rooms; steam heated; bath; reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

70th St., 235 West.—Splendid room, beautifully furnished; private residence; newly decorated; every comfort and convenience; select location; convenient to "L" and surface cars; near Broadway.

132d St., 135 West.—Large room, suitable for two; running water and closet; $3; private house.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,133 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 1,854, Near 115th St.—Large front room; also hallroom; parlors, suitable for doctor, dentist.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

139th Year.
34-36 E. 51st St.

Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

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110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

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ITALIAN is what physicians and lawyers begin to learn. It is a business getter. We teach them at their offices or at ours. Reasonable terms. DANTE CLUB, 362 5TH AVE.

A resident tutor wanted for boy thirteen years old, at Orange, N. J.; must be college graduate, experienced, and give exclusive time. Address, with full particulars, stating salary required, Harrison, O Box 116 Times.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations. SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE. Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 80th Street, Central Park, New York City.

Wanted—A male teacher of elementary mathematics in a technical school. Apply by letter, giving qualifications in full, to Instruction Committee, 36 Stuyvesant St., New York.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.

136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,

Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.

Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.

Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1, 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 40th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Business Opportunities.

ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WITH HIGHEST REPUTATION AND $100,000 DESIRED BY MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE WITH ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN GOOD STANDING AND SOLID CONDITION. PRINCIPALS ONLY ADDRESS PROGRESSIVE, BOX 108 TIMES OFFICE.

MONEY QUICKLY FURNISHED For legitimate enterprises through our Bank and Trust Company connections, or established business bought outright; stocks and bonds guaranteed and underwritten. Call Suite E, 11th floor. BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 220 Broadway.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

WANTED—Capital to increase a growing and prosperous manufacturing business in the South; well established; active or silent interest. Address THE KEYSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Are you looking for a good boarding house? I have a suite of

CRITICISM OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Reform Association Says Its Administration Is Inefficient.

Reviews in a Letter to the Mayor the Work of the Commission and Says It Is Expensive.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, in a letter to Mayor Low yesterday, criticises the Municipal Civil Service Commission for alleged dilatory, expensive, and inefficient administration of its affairs. It declares that the cost of examinations per capita is 135 per cent. more than in the Federal service, and 42½ per cent. larger than in this city prior to the consolidation in 1897. The letter says in part:

This association has frequently called your attention to the methods of the Municipal Civil Service Commission appointed by you. On the 1st of November that commission completed ten months of official tenure. We feel it due to the cause for which this association has labored to say, in this public manner, that, if the knowledge of and belief in the principles of civil service reform and their efficiency in promoting good government, when applied by competent administrators, rested upon no surer foundation than that afforded by the conduct of the present local commission, no satisfactory answer could be made to the open and avowed enemies of civil service reform as a practical and effective means of bettering the public service.

Whether regard be had to the character or the cost of the work, the inefficiency of the commission is marked. The cost of the Federal service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, for each person examined, was $2.72. During 1897, the last year before consolidation, the cost per person examined in New York and Brooklyn was $4.74. Under the present New York city commission the cost has been $6.76. Of course, the corresponding cost was even greater under the administration of its immediate predecessor.

This increased expense could not be a matter of hostile criticism, if there were a corresponding, or even a measurable, increase in the efficiency of the administration as compared with the Federal civil service or the civil service of New York in 1897. The very opposite is the fact.

The inefficiency of the Civil Service Commission has seriously embarrassed the other departments of the city's public service and obstructed the conduct of public business. Needed assistants could not be appointed from eligible lists, if there were no eligible lists, and the commission appealed to the State Legislature for an extension of time to mark its examination papers. A statute to accomplish this purpose was passed April 3, to go into effect immediately. The slowness of the commission in meeting the current and pressing needs of the public service for competent officials also gave ground for many urgent demands by heads of departments for authority to make appointments without waiting for the tardy results of its cumbrous machinery.

This is one reason why so many positions of the same character have been inconsistently classified as exempt from all examination and as properly subject to competitive examination by this commission, and why the number of positions in the local public service that are filled without prior competitive examination is so disproportionately large as compared with the Federal service in Washington.

This association has repeatedly called attention to the injury to the public business and the grave harm to the cause of civil service reform caused by the dilatory, expensive, and inefficient methods of the present City Civil Service Commission in the matter of examinations and furnishing eligible lists. Nor is one explanation for this phase of the inefficiency of the local administration of the civil service law far to seek. A civil service commission needs as part of its administrative equipment a sufficient force of salaried competent examiners performing their work at the office of the commission under the constant direction and stimulus of a responsible chief.

The present commission has preferred, while including salaried examiners in its staff, to place large reliance on "per session" examiners. These examiners are paid $10 per session, and do their work at the times and places which suit the convenience of the examiners themselves. The delays and various abuses inherent in such a system of examining papers, are obvious. "Per session" examiners were paid from January to May inclusive, $9,290, and salaried examiners during the same period were paid $8,854.20. One such examiner was paid, for instance, during June and July $910 for 91 "sessions"—another during the same months was paid $750—a "session" being seven hours work, to be paid for according to the statement made by the examiner himself.

The commission's machinery of administration has, however, not only been expensive, slow, and clumsy, but it has been so unsatisfactory that the commission itself has shown its own lack of confidence in it. The commission has invited a flood of appeals from the markings of its examiners, and to bring about the relaxing or non-enforcement for the benefit of the appellant of the established rules of the commission. Between Feb. 10 and Nov. 1, the commission entertained more than 1,250 apeals of this sort and granted more than 700.

The committee says many appeals have been granted on the most frivolous pretexts, rendering the rerating not only an abuse in itself, but an injustice to all who are not rerated. Continuing, the report asserts:

The commission has not only shown lack of confidence in its own methods, but it has largely lost the confidence of the public, and especially of those willing to seek positions in the public service through open competitive methods. To preserve public confidence in the fairness and impartiality of civil service examinations, and in the rating of the candidates at such examinations, it is fundamental that the identity of the candidate should not be known to the person charged with the responsibility of passing upon his work. After the identity of the candidate has been disclosed many of the vicious influences, which characterizes the "spoils system" in determining appointments, at once find opportunity for exercise.

It is not surprising that the present commission should have failed to do much of the important, though, we think, not too difficult, constructive work which had been expected. For example, there is even yet no proper "record of efficiency" in any of the departments of the City Government save those already established in the Police and Fire Departments before this commission went into office. Yet such a record should be a most important element in passing upon the fitness of an applicant for promotion. Neither has the commission instituted any proper system of promotions in the public service through competitive examinations, though the State Constitution requires one. The bulk of promotions in the city's public service outside of the Police and Fire Departments, since May, have been made through the thoroughly discredited system of non-competitive "pass" examinations, conducted by the officer having the power of promotion.

Our watchful interest in, and close observation of, civil service law administration enabled us both to realize and to appreciate at their true worth the difficulties that confronted the present Municipal Civil Service Commission when it entered upon its duties. Although, no doubt, they were great, we think that too much stress has been laid upon the difficulties of the situation and too little upon its great opportunities. This commission had larger powers than any of its predecessors and it had a more numerous membership, thus making possible subdivision of labor and the systematizing of effort. It was clothed with ample authority to investigate the condition of the public service in any and every department of the City Government, to expose abuses and devise proper remedies. We do not think the commission has adequately met its opportunities. We are far from impugning the commission's good intentions. But intentions, however, good, are not a satisfactory substitute for good administration.

To write this letter has been a painful duty. Its purpose is to express some of the reasons calling for a prompt and great improvement in the efficiency of the local administration of the civil service law, and to make clear alike to the friends and the foes of the cause of civil service reform that the failures of the present commission are simply administrative failures, and are not due to any unsoundness in the merit principle when properly and efficiently applied by competent administrators.

After receiving the letter, the Mayor said he would not have time to read it until to-day, when he might have something to say.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said, after his attention had been directed to the letter:

"No copy was sent me, nor did I know anything about it, although I was with Mr. Elliot H. Goodman, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, as late as 11 o'clock to-day. The letter is addressed to the Mayor, and it is for him to answer it.

"I suppose the figures given are correct. The examinations, in my opinion, have cost too much, and we have been fighting to secure reductions. This system of per diem examiners has been very costly, but it was the old plan from which we began to break away last Spring. An examination of the budget will show that, while $46,000 was appropriated for per diem examiners in 1902, only $7,000 is asked for in 1903. We have now obtained fifteen regular examiners, an ample corps, whose salaries range from $1,200 to $4,200 per annum. It is possible that the Mayor will refer the matter to the commission, which will have a meeting on Wednesday afternoon."

Open Cars on Brooklyn Elevated.

Announcement was made yesterday by General Manager Smith of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that the company had ordered 200 new open cars to be run on the elevated railroad lines in Brooklyn beginning next Spring. Mr. Smith said that the cars would be larger than those used on the Third Avenue Elevated Road in Manhattan. The company expects that these cars will make Summer travel on the local elevated roads more popular.

NEW MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS.

Twenty-five Crisp $1,000 Gold Certificates Called For at the Sub-Treasury Yesterday.

That the month of Christmas joys—and troubles—is here again became evident yesterday to the teller of the United States Sub-Treasury by an application for twenty-five crisp, new $1,000 bills to be used as Christmas presents by a wealthy financier whose name was not given. The bills—all of them yellow-backed gold certificates—were counted off a package of 500 new ones which is kept in a special box in the safe.

Every year about this time there comes a heavy demand for new bills of all denominations, for new gold coins and new "small change," wherewith to give the time-honored tulletide backsheesh to the janitor, the postman, the office boy, the elevator man, and the other links in the seemingly endless chain of subsidized servants, acquaintances and friends whom it would be suicidal to forget.

This year the demand is starting in unusually early, the application yesterday for new $1,000 bills having been the first.

A $1,000 bill may seem a good-sized present, but there are many millionaires who make such presents to their trusted clerks or confidential employes, as, for instance, J. Pierpont Morgan, although it was said definitely yesterday that he was not the man who took out the first lot of the high-priced certificates.

INTERFERED WITH WITNESS.

Man Arrested in Brooklyn Court House for Alleged Intimidation in Favor of Saloon Swindlers.

When the day's session in the trial of David Morrison, charged with swindling Otto Ransweiler of Palmyra, N. J., out of $500 through the alleged sale of a saloon at 640 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, ended in Part II. of the County Court, Brooklyn, at noon yesterday, a disturbance was caused by the arrest of James McDonough on a charge of attempting to intimidate a witness. Court officers, counsel, courtroom hangers on, and the District Attorney became involved in the trouble. McDonough was seen to speak to one of the Commonwealth's witnesses, and County Detective Irwin caused his arrest.

District Attorney Clarke said afterward: "The witnesses for the people have been constantly interfered with. One of my witnesses has reported that repeated attempts have been made to intimidate him by members of the 'Saloon and Stable Gang,' who are carrying on a campaign of swindling countrymen by the sale of property which does not exist or which they do not own."

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Faculty Changes Made and Gifts Acknowledged by the University Board.

The Trustees of Columbia University held their December meeting yesterday afternoon. The resignation of Dr. James Harvey Hyslop, Professor of Logic and Ethics, was received and accepted. The poor condition of Prof. Hyslop's health compelled the step. The resignation will go into effect July 1, 1903, and until that time Prof. Hyslop will be granted leave of absence. President Butler announced to the board the death of Prof. Ogden Nicholas Rood of the Department of Physics, and read a minute of appreciation for Prof. Rood's devotion to the university and his scientific services.

Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of the Department of Psychology of Teachers College, was assigned to a seat in the Faculty of Philosophy of the university. Dr. A. S. Chittenden was appointed assistant in pathology at the College of Physicians, to succeed Dr. Cyrus W. Field, resigned.

A vote of thanks was tendered to F. Augustus Schermerhorn for a gift of apparatus to the Department of Mineralogy.

It was announced that a very interesting volume has been recently purchased for the library. It is a work containing the elements of philosophy by Dr. Samuel Johnson, the first President of King's College. The book is entitled "Noetica and Ethica," and was printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1762. It was at one time used as a text book in King's College.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—The Harvard Law Review, in its November number, comments on the free-dom-of-speech clause in the Constitution of this State, which Herr Most claimed gave him the right to publish his article advocating the wholesale murder of Government officers. The Constitution provides that "every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." Herr Most contended that Section 675 of the Penal Code, providing for the punishment of any one who endangers the public peace, so far as it applied to his case, was unconstitutional. The Court of Appeals, however, decided against him. Taken literally, says The Review, the words of the Constitution could bear the interpretation desired by the defendant, the logical but absurd result of which would be that the Legislature could not forbid the use of any sort of written language, no matter how pernicious. Similar Constitutional provisions have been held not infringed by the following enactments: Forbidding the publication of accounts or advertisements of lotteries; public speaking on Boston Common without a license, and the use of profane language. It has been held, however, that an ordinance declaring a certain newspaper to be a public nuisance, and making it a misdemeanor to sell a copy, was unconstitutional. And so with an order to State officers not to participate in politics or to make public speeches. Nominally, at the time our Contsitutional history was being being made, the English press was as free as it is to-day, and the uniform declaration of English Judges was that every man was free to publish anything he chose without previous license, being liable merely for the abuse of this freedom. In practice, however, the facts were to the contrary. There were reported in Howell's State Trials alone fifty-three cases of criminal libel and "seditious words" during the eighteenth century. Of these twenty-nine were heard between 1783 and 1794. "This trend of affairs in England," says The Review, "Americans must have seen with concern, and it seems a fair conclusion, therefore, that our forbears meant by the Constitutional guarantees to preserve freedom of public discussion, and not merely freedom from censorship. * * * Read in the light of the intention of the Constitutional legislators, the subsequent decisions show that these provisions—found in so many of our Constitutions—mean only that a man may freely speak and write what he chooses, so long as he does not thereby disturb private rights, the public peace, or attempt to subvert the Government."

* * *

ACTIONS AGAINST TOWNS.—A claim which Ellery Colby and others had against the Town of Day, Saratoga County, founded on a contract with the Town Board for the construction of abutments for a bridge, was confessedly invalid. The Legislature, after the claim had been rejected, passed an act legalizing the contract. The Colbys had already brought suit against the town, and in a supplemental pleading set up the act. They did not, however, after the passage of the legalizing act, put in a new claim. A judgment in favor of the Colbys has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, the court holding that an action will not lie against a town to recover on a claim arising upon contract. The plaintiffs contended that having presented their claim to the Town Board they were entitled, upon its refusal to audit the same, to maintain the action. "It might well be answered," says Justice Smith for the Appellate tribunal, "that the claim upon which recovery has now been had was never presented to the Town Board for audit. But a complete answer to the respondents' contention lies in the fact that the rejection or ignoring of a claim is insufficient to give the court jurisdiction of an action thereupon. If a claim of which the Town Board only has jurisdiction has been by it ignored, the remedy is made by mandamus to compel it to audit the same; if the claim has been rejected, the remedy is by certiorari to review its action. In neither case is an action authorized by reason of the act of the board."

OCEAN TRAGEDY ON LINER

Seaman Swept from Deck of the Storm-Buffeted St. Louis.

Baggage Damaged, and Fire on Board—Deputy Consul General Bowen on the Killing of Mrs. Gore.

Not in the seven years that she has been traversing the Atlantic has the American liner St. Louis, in yesterday from Southampton, experienced such a rough time as she did on the homeward passage that ended yesterday morning. Great seas enveloped her time and again and broke with terrific force over her sides. Winds that came from all points of the compass beat her ahead and astern, one seaman was washed overboard and lost, and, last of all, a fire occurred on the way over. All united to make the trip one that Capt. Passow, his officers and men, and the passengers will not soon forget. Eight days, eleven hours, and forty-nine minutes were required to make the passage.

The St. Louis sailed from Southampton Nov. 20, and was due at her North River pier about noon last Saturday. The liner touched at Cherbourg, the lights of which were still visible when the storms that she was to encounter in such rapid succession began to spring up in her path. Tossing and pitching, the great vessel fought her way through the turbulent seas, and Capt. Passow was beginning to believe that he would reach home on time, despite the angry weather.

The skipper for once had read the signs wrong, however, and on the morning of Nov. 24 the ship ran into a fierce gale. From that time on the storms—or, rather, the storm, for they came in such rapid succession that it was impossible to tell one from the other—raged with unabating fury, the winds blowing with the force of hurricanes and the seas that crashed over the vessel being of such monstrous size as to make it almost impossible for the officers to hold their places on the bridge. The storm doors were placed in position, and during all this time hardly a passenger dared even look out of a door, much less venture on deck.

On Nov. 29, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, came a terrific hailstorm, and for half an hour pieces of ice as big as hen's eggs rained in an incessant shower on the decks.

Wednesday, when the storm was at its height, Capt. Passow, fearing that lifeboat No. 13 might be smashed, ordered three seamen to make it more secure. The boat was on the starboard quarter, and the men to whose lot fell the task of performing the perilous work, crept along under the shelter of the deckhouse to where the imperiled boat was. They had been working only two or three minutes when a big wave curled over the ship. When it receded the boat had been badly smashed, and the one tragedy of the voyage had taken place. One of the three sailors—a Norwegian youth named Wallur—had been caught by the wave and carried away.

"Man overboard" was immediately signaled, and the great liner came to a stop. The seas were too high, and the strength of the wind too great, however, to make the rescue possible. Wallur never rose again, and after a short delay the ship once more got under way and started for home. The storm continued until the American coast was almost in sight, and then it abated.

Sunday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, the fire occurred. It was in the woodwork around the first funnel, and was soon put out.

When the liner arrived at her dock yesterday morning and the baggage was hauled ashore, the last of the St. Louis's misfortunes came to light. It was discovered that the big waves had got into the hold, with the result that many trunks and bags became saturated with the brine and their contents badly damaged. Among those whose luggage was affected were the Countess d'Ier of Paris, Mrs. Walter L. Russell, and, it is said, many others.

Among the passengers on the liner was J. Allison Bowen, the Deputy Consul General of the United States at Paris. Mr. Bowen has been away ten years, and comes home owing to ill-health. His residence is in Chicago. In answer to a question concerning the shooting of Mrs. Gore in Paris, Mr. Bowen said:

"Personally, I know nothing about the affair, but the impression created was that the shooting of Mrs. Gore was a deliberate murder. I never met either Mrs. Gore or the Russian."

"Did the prominence of the Russian and the fact that France and Russia are allies have anything to do with hushing up the affair?" Mr. Bowen was asked.

"Of course I cannot say that," he answered.

Gen. Ben I. Viljoen, the Boer General, who comes here to lecture and also to see about the publishing of the book he has written concerning the war in South Africa, was another passenger. Gen. Viljoen will remain in the United States about four months. He was asked if he agreed with Gen. De Wet, who had said in his book on the war that the fact that many of the Boers went over to the British had a great deal to do with ending the war. He replied that he thought it had, and added that the action of those Boers was treachery of the worst kind.

Mrs. Charles C. Gruppé, wife of the American artist of that name, resident in Holland, and Mrs. H. Sues Artz, widow of the Dutch painter, were also passengers on the St. Louis. They bring over twenty-seven marine paintings by Mesdag, the Dutch painter, which will be exhibited in St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities. They then will be brought to New York and exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

TUNNEL ACCIDENT SUIT.

Claim of $250,000 as Damages for the Death of William Leys in the Park Avenue Wreck.

After a trial that lasted all day, the jury in the suit of Mrs. Jennie M. Leys for $250,000 against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was ordered by Justice Dugro last night to return a sealed verdict. Mrs. Leys demanded damages on account of the death of her husband, William Leys, who was killed in the Park Avenue tunnel wreck of a New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad train last Winter. He was General Manager and Superintendent of the dry goods store of B. Altman & Co., at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and it was brought out that his last yearly income had been $29,642.04.

Austen G. Fox, who represented the railroad, announced that the company admitted its liability and that he wished only to bring up the question of amount. He and the opposing counsel, he said, had been unable to agree on a settlement. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, objected to leaving out testimony on the accident, saying that he desired to try the case from the start.

In summing up, Mr. Fox said that a verdict for a "considerable amount" would be found for the plaintiff, "of course." He aded: "A verdict of six figures, probably." After the summing up the belief was expressed that the jury would give Mrs. Leys as much as $100,000.

It was testified that Mr. Leys was fifty-one years old and healthy when he died. Mrs. Leys said that since her husband's death his father and mother had died in Scotland, each being more than eighty-five years old. Tables of statistics, designed to show Mr. Leys's chances of long life, were introduced, and ex-Justice Cohen asked the jury to take into consideration the fact that the dead man's income had increased yearly for a long time, and that there was every prospect for enormous further increases if he had lived. In addition to the regular salary that he drew from the dry goods house, he received percentages of sales, and the commissions had increased from $25,000 to nearly $30,000 in twelve months.

Mr. Leys left four children, two of them grown men, one a fourteen-year-old boy, and the youngest a ten-year-old girl. It was brought out that the older sons had never worked, except for short and irregular intervals, and that fact caused Mr. Fox to dwell on the advantage that would be derived by the young men if they were placed in a position that would necessitate their earning their own livelihood. Mr. Cohen responded that whether the sons worked or not, they were entitled to enjoy their father's fortune and to recover losses due to his death.

Mrs. Leys testified that her husband spent $11,000 on the running expenses of their home in New Rochelle, and sent about $5,000 a year to their second son, who ran his father's farm in Virginia. During Mr. Fox's cross-examination Mrs. Leys began to weep, and the lawyer hastened to apologize for hurting her feelings.

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TUNNEL FRANCHISE DELAY

Pennsylvania Proposition Not Out of Committee.

Alderman Diemer of Brooklyn as Chairman of the Railroad Committee Insists on Labor Clause and No Perpetuity Clause.

Once again has the Pennsylvania Railroad franchise been delayed. It had been generally understood that the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen would meet yesterday and prepare a report to be submitted to-day. Several members of the committee said that they could not find the Chairman of the committee, and the Chairman himself, John Diemer, entertained his customers as usual in his saloon at 36 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn, and declared that no call for a meeting had been issued.

Mr. Diemer did notify City Clerk Scully yesterday that a meeting of the committee would be held on Wednesday at 2 P. M. This probably puts the matter over for another week. There was some comment in City Hall over the manner of calling the meeting for Wednesday. Shortly before 3 o'clock Alderman Diemer called up the City Clerk's office and ordered notices for a meeting of the Railroad Committee to be held Dec. 3 at 2 P. M.

"Shall I issue notices for a public hearing?" was asked.

"No," replied Alderman Diemer. "Just send the usual notices of a committee meeting."

"Do you want the object of the meeting stated?" was asked.

"No," was the reply.

There can be no action taken on the franchise at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day, unless a majority of the members in the Fusion ranks decide to rush the franchise through.

John Diemer is a Republican. He was reported to have had a conference yesterday with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, but Mr. Diemer denied this. He said he had not seen Mr. Woodruff in ten months. Mr. Diemer is opposed to the proposed franchise, and he had this to say yesterday upon the subject:

"I think the franchise should be altered in two respects. The perpetuity clause should be abrogated, and an eight-hour labor clause should be inserted. My district is a district of laboring men, and it is for that reason that I am insisting upon these points."

"What have you to say with reference to the Pennsylvania's raising the wages of its men 10 per cent.?" it was asked.

"I do not understand that that makes the Pennsylvania's laborers any better off than those of any railroad. Previous to that raise, as I understand the matter, the Pennsylvania's wages were less than those of the other important roads. I take no stock in the theory that the Pennsylvania Railroad can be depended upon to treat its laborers better than anybody else."

"But the Pennsylvania Railroad has made it known that it would not consent to the modifications you desire. What will happen if the railroad company persists in its determination?" was asked.

"Well, if the railroad company will not give in as to these points, I think the franchise will be defeated."

Alderman Goodman, Republican, has declared in favor of the franchise, and Alderman Lundy, Fusion member from the Sheepshead Bay district, voted for the original Pennsylvania franchise before the amendments which have been of benefit to the city were introduced. Alderman Peck, Fusion, is for the tunnel grant.

Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader of the board, and Aldermen Wafer and Diemer of Brooklyn are expected to sign a minority report opposing the grant. The other two members of the committee are Aldermen Downing and Klett. Alderman Downing is the Republican member who has repeatedly stated in discussion that he would take his orders from Col. Dady, his district leader. Alderman Klett has not so far taken a position on the tunnel grant. Alderman Owens, Tammany, has declared in favor of the tunnel.

In the morning Alderman McCall, Samuel Prince, and Alderman Owen had a conference at Tammany Hall. Later they talked with Leader Charles F. Murphy. After this talk, Mr. Murphy made the following public statement—his first public utterance on this subject:

"My hands are off this entire tunnel matter. I have not looked into the subject, and I am not issuing any orders to anybody. Every Alderman must decide for himself what he will do. I have no idea what the Board of Aldermen will do."

Alderman Walkley said that had the franchise question been submitted to the Board of Aldermen ten days ago it would have been passed, but that if it should go to a vote now, there would be a large vote against the proposition. Alderman Sullivan and Doull were as strong as ever yesterday in their opposition to the franchise.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, who opposed the granting of the franchise as originally drafted, said yesterday that he would express no opinion on the subject until it came before the Board of Aldermen.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen had this to say:

"In my opinion, all this talk about boodle and a hold-up is doing a great deal of harm. I believe that every Alderman who is opposing or favoring this grant is doing so for conscientious reasons, and that they have no ulterior motives whatever. I believe the franchise will be granted, after some delay. This delay, however, should not be misconstrued. It is not a 'hold-up.' I have received 2,200 petitions favoring the grant and only six against it. That shows pretty well the state of public sentiment. I believe this sentiment will prevail in time."

Mayor Low received yesterday a set of resolutions passed by the North Side Board of Trade in favor of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise.

W. H. THEOBALD RESIGNS.

Special Treasury Agent Allowed to Leave the Department This Way.

William H. Theobald, the Special Agent of the Treasury, who was dismissed last week from the Department, and later the dismissal withdrawn on condition that he resign, tendered his resignation yesterday morning. Mr. Theobald was closeted with Collector Stranahan for half an hour in the latter's office at the Custom House, after which Mr. Theobald emerged and announced that he had resigned. He said that he left the service like a gentleman. His relations with Mr. Stranahan and Secretary Shaw, he said, were pleasant. Mr. Stranahan was seen later and said that his talk with Mr. Theobald had been quite pleasant, and that Mr. Theobald had resigned of his own accord, and had not asked to be reinstated.

Mr. Stranahan said that he had sent a telegram to Secretary Shaw about the Theobald resignation, and said that if it was made public it would be by the autnorities of the department in Washington. Mr. Stranahan added that he believed that it was a wise move for Theobald to separate himself from the department owing to the impression he had created.

THE CITY COLLEGE'S HEAD.

Prof. Compton to Act as President Pro Tempore.

As a result of the decision of the Faculty of the City College, Prof. Alfred G. Compton was yesterday formally installed President pro. tem. of the College of the City of New York. Prof. Compton is an old alumnus of the college, having been a student in the first graduating class in 1857. Since that time he has filled various positions on the teaching corps of the college, as Professor of Applied Mathematics and Physics, the latter department of which he is now the head.

Prof. Robert Ogden Doremus, the Government expert and Professor of Chemistry at the City College, has decided to withdraw his resignation and remain at the college two years more, though without remuneration. His son, Assistant Professor Charles A. Doremus, will probably succeed him as full professor.

CANAL FRIENDS MEET.

Route of the 1,000-Ton Barge Channel Discussed.

The Canal Association of Greater New York met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Produce Exchange for the purpose of considering the canal bill, which has been drawn by Major Symons, the Government Engineer, who has charge of the works at Buffalo, and Abel E. Blackmar, the attorney for the association. The bill provides for a 1,000-ton barge canal along the Erie route.

There was a full attendance of association members at the meeting, which was an executive session. At its conclusion it was stated that a draft of the bill was submitted, but that the action upon it was in no sense definite, and took on the nature of a general discussion. The route recommended is said to be that by way of the Mohawk, Oneida, and Seneca Rivers, and to differ only in minor details from that recommended by the Advisory Committee appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

It was stated that the association members would try to arrange a conference with Gov. Odell at once and ascertain his wishes regarding the route.

La Champagne and the Lahn Sighted.

The French liner La Champagne, which was due Sunday, was sighted off Fire Island early last night. She will land her passengers this morning. The North German Lloyd liner Lahn, from Naples, also was sighted last night, and will be at her dock about the same time as La Champagne.

ANNUAL PARISH ELECTIONS.

At the annual parish election of St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, yesterday, the following-named officers were elected: James H. Falconer, Warden; Albert A. Barnes, Robert H. Lockwood, and William A. Jones, vestrymen.

At the election of the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue, near [illegible] Street, the following-named were elected: J. L. Riker, warden; G. Hayworth, W. G. Langdon, J. A. [illegible]

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125 Mixed Qualities and Sizes, $7.75.

Commencing *Tuesday, Dec. 2nd.*

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Pays to think.

Think of our Overcoats, at $20 & $25. Put them alongside built-to-order kind at $40 & $50. Then think. Meanwhile we'll select your Suit for the money you'll save.

Think of Dress Suits, $30 & $38. Compare them with made-to-measure kind at $65 & $75. Dinner Coats, $17 & $23.

Sack Suits of confined patterns. Astonishing what $20 & $25 will do here.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Three thousand dozen,—Gowns, chemises, drawers, and corset covers.
Made of fine materials,—various models, tastefully trimmed,—excellent cut and finish.

Gowns and Chemises. 75c. to 3.50.

Drawers and Corsets Covers. 50c. to 1.95.

Petticoats. 95c. to 3.75.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Broadcloth and cheviot suits. Various models and colors. 25.00 and 42.50.

Walking and Shopping Suits made of Cheviots and Scotch mixtures. Blouse or Norfolk Coats. Various colors. 15.00, 18.50 and 25.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Trimmed Millinery.

Sale of Imported and Original Models. 15.00. Formerly 25.00 to 45.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Black Dress Goods. 2d Floor.

Dress lengths of black serge, cashmere, mohair, zibeline, Venetian cloth, cheviot, voile and grenadine. These are fine quality materials. 2.50 to 10.00 per pattern. Short lengths for waists at one-half usual prices.

Twenty-third Street.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS IN NEW SHAPES.

Materials selected with great care. Garments designed by and made under our personal supervision.

Above the ordinary in appearance; brimful of Style. Will give the Wearer satisfaction.

Men's Overcoats.....$15 to $60
" Suits.....$15 to $32

Underwear, Shirts, Hats and Shoes, IN ALL OUR GREAT STORES.

Smith, Gray & CO.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

Colored Dress Goods.

Dress lengths,—Homespuns, mixed Cheviots, Venetian and Covert Cloths,—arranged in boxes, for convenience to purchase for holiday gifts. 3.00 3.50 4.00 and 5.00 per pattern.

2000 dress length of cotton fabrics,—percales, dimities, ginghams and madras. 1.25 to 3.50 per pattern.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

On Tuesday, December 2d. Silk waist-patterns,—various weaves,—novelty stripes, checks, plaids and Persian designs. White and colors. 2.25, 3.00 and 3.75 per pattern. Value 3.50 to 7.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Leather Goods.

Leather veil cases, handkerchief cases,—Glove cases,—photograph boxes, and jewel boxes fitted with drawer. 1.00 each.

Real seal shaving pads, mounted with sterling silver. 50c. each.

Twenty-third Street.

STYLISH FURNITURE

Great Holiday Sale!

Our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT affords a most complete range for selection in Odd Chairs and Pieces in Mahogany and Gold; Ladies' Writing Desks, Dressing Tables and Cheval Glasses; Dainty Chairs and Rockers for the Boudoir; Curio, Bric-a-Brac and Music Cabinets in Mahogany and Gilt; Mahogany and Teakwood Tabourets and Pedestals, together with the Latest Novelties in MISSION FURNITURE. Also Brass and Iron Beds, Lace Curtains, Sofa Pillows, etc., in great variety.

All at Prices Far Below Elsewhere for High-Class Goods.

Special For This Week, Morris Chairs!

A heavy Clawfoot Quartered Oak or Mahogany finish Morris Chair, with Velour Cushions, complete, at $7.50. Worth $12.50.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT HOLIDAY SALE of INDIA and DOMESTIC RUGS, in Carpet Sizes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; colder at night; east to south gales.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,508. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

"LILY WHITES" WILL FIGHT

Senator Pritchard Comes Out Against the Administration.

Negro Domination in the South Would Mean Disaster to the Republican Party, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The fight between the Administration and the reorganizers of the Republican Party in the South, the so-called "Lily Whites," is fairly on. Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, the leader of the movement, to-night made a statement which removes all doubt about his position. It indicates unmistakably that Mr. Pritchard will go on with his fight. The only doubt in the matter has been about the attitude of North Carolina. The administration is said to have had Senator Pritchard in mind for a Federal Judgeship, and it has been questioned whether North Carolina would not accept this peace offering and drop the agitation. Mr. Pritchard has rejected this bait, if it was offered.

In the course of his statement Senator Pritchard says:

"When our party met in convention at Greensborough it declared in its platform that, inasmuch as the recent Constitutional amendments which restricted suffrage in so far as the colored voter is concerned had been adopted, it was no longer a political question, and that it could not be considered as a political issue in the future if the Democrats would abide by the pledges which they made in the campaign of 1900, which were to the effect that if the Constitutional amendment should be adopted, all men would be permitted to exercise the right of intellectual freedom in dealing with political questions.

"There has been no disposition on the part of the Republican Party in North Carolina to prevent the colored man from participating as a delegate in any convention to which he may be elected by those who are duly qualified voters; the Republicans in North Carolina simply refused to adopt any policy which has a tendency to create strife and contention among our people as a whole. Every wise colored man knows that anything approaching negro domination in the South would result in disaster for the Republican Party and lasting injury to the colored race.

"There is a disposition on the part of the progressive people of North Carolina to break away from the Democratic Party, and thousands of them did so at the last election, but the movement is not well under way yet, and, while we have made gains that are marvelous, at the same time, if we adhere to the policy adopted at Greensborough Convention for a sufficient length of time to convince the people that Republican rule will mean just and fair government for all, then North Carolina will be as reliably Republican as Pennsylvania or Ohio. In other words, if we can only fix the status of the Republican Party of North Carolina as being analagous to that of Pennsylvania or Ohio—that is to say, that the natural leadership of the party, the intelligence and character of the party, will control its affairs—then there will be no question about our State giving her Electoral vote to President Roosevelt in 1904.

"Out of a white vote of 304,000, only 198,000 white votes were cast at the last election, which leaves 105,000 white people who did not vote, and the question naturally arises as to what course this class of people will pursue in the future. It is reasonable to assume that all these who have been disfranchised on account of the non-payment of poll tax will vote the Republican ticket at the next election.

"The remainder of those who failed to vote at the last election constitute a very important element in our State. This class is made up of farmers, merchants, laborers, and business men who are unalterably opposed to the Democratic machine, but who were not thoroughly satisfied at the last election that the success of the Republican Party would not mean negro domination. By the next election there will be no question about the fact that the policy adopted at the Greensborough Convention, which is really the policy of fair and equal treatment to all men with regard purely to their merits as men, will become the permanent policy of the Republican Party in the State and the result will be that this class of people will take a stand in opposition to the Democracy. The Democrats lost 51,000 white votes in the State at the last election, and these losses were sustained in almost every county in the State, and this, too, in spite of the fact that they made the most aggressive campaign that has been made in North Carolina since the war."

$250,000 FOR A RAILROAD.

Foreclosure Sale of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York to the Ontario and Western.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad was sold at foreclosure sale in this village to-day to satisfy a judgment of $319,736 in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York. The only qualified bidder was R. D. Rickard of New York, Purchasing Committee for the bondholders and Treasurer of the Ontario and Western Railroad. Referee Frank Lybolt knocked down the property to him for $250,000.

The Ontario and Western Railroad Company has been obtaining stock in this line for some time, but now that it has acquired absolute control through this sale, it will no doubt develop the road, which traverses a flourishing Summer boarding section. The road will be consolidated with the Ellenville and Kingston Railroad, and will shorten the distance between this village and Albany by twenty-six miles.

BURGLARS AT HOOSICK FALLS.

Bank Building Entered, but Vault Foiled Robbers' Efforts.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 2.—After stealing robes and blankets from several barns this morning, burglars broke in the front door of the First National Bank here, but failed to gain entrance to the bank vault.

They next broke into the Post Office, using blankets to muffle their movements. They blew open the Post Office safe and secured about $200 in stamps and less than $30 in cash. They then stole a handcar and escaped.

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No Valuable Time Wasted.
The business man may use the Pennsylvania Special as an office. Stock reports and stenographers on board. Only twenty hours from Wall Street to the markets of Chicago.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Thousands suffer from a short, hacking Cough who might be cured by Piso's Cure.—Adv.

THOMAS B. REED ILL.

Ex-Speaker Prostrated by Sudden Attack of Gastritis in Washington—Condition Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed had a sudden and quite severe attack of gastritis this evening. He was prostrated for a time, but Dr. Gardner, who was called in, succeeded in relieving his patient.

The sudden illness of the ex-Speaker caused considerable alarm to his friends, but at a late hour Mr. Reed was getting on much better than had been feared earlier in the evening. At 10:45 o'clock Dr. Gardner made the following statement:

"Mr. Reed had an attack of acute gastritis this evening about 6 o'clock, and is resting very quietly now."

The doctor said that he would not call to see his patient again during the night unless summoned, and that he did not expect this to happen, as Mr. Reed was improving.

MURDER WAS PREMEDITATED.

Actor Johnstone, Who Shot Actress in Philadelphia, Had Planned the Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Developments to-day in the murder of Kate Hassett of Keith's Bijou Theatre stock company, who was shot and killed last night by Barry Johnstone, an actor, formerly with Richard Mansfield's company, indicate that the crime was premeditated.

The police learned to-day that shortly before Miss Hassett had left her boarding house for the theatre last night Johnstone forced an entrance into her apartments. He carried a coil of rope, which he attached to the post of the actress's bed. The police believe it was the murderer's intention to await the return of Miss Hassett and shoot her in her room, hoping to make his escape through a window by means of the rope.

His presence in the room was discovered by other boarders. They assert that the actor was greatly excited and that he had torn to shreds all of the woman's clothing which he found in the room. Fearing that he meant to harm the actress, the boarders intercepted her at the door of the house and related what had taken place. As Miss Hassett turned to seek other quarters for the night Johnstone, it is said, rushed from the house and joined her. They had not proceeded far before he shot her and then turned the weapon upon himself.

The following letter addressed to Robert H. Johnstone at Syracuse, N. Y., was found in Johnstone's clothing:

"Dear Bob: Enclosed I send you a check on the Excelsior Savings Bank for the sum of $290. I want mother and yourself to have all my effects, clothes, trunks, &c. Bury me inexpensively, wherever seems most fit. God bless all, and be good and true to all the world, as I have tried to be. Your brother."

The letter was dated Dec. 1, and was written on a letterhead of the Clarendon Hotel, New York.

Friends of the dead woman say Johnstone had been persecuting her for at least a week, and that she frequently expressed the fear that evil might befall her.

The acquaintance of Miss Hassett and Johnston dates back a year, when both were members of Mme. Mojeska's company. Miss Hassett in private life was Mrs. Minna Beckwith. Her husband resides in Chicago, and is in the employ of a road machine manufacturing house. The best of relations existed between the two.

Johnstone, who after he had shot the woman, attempted sucide, is to-night in a critical condition.

RAILROAD MEN DISSATISFIED.

Employes of Western Lines Demanding Higher Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—That the general movement of Western railroad employes for an advance is rapidly approaching a crisis is indicated by the presence of a number of committees of the various brotherhoods in Chicago. The adjustment committees of the engineers and firemen on the Northwestern, the engineers of the Rock Island, the engineers and firemen on the St. Paul, and National officials of the trainmen and conductors are in consultation here to-night. Negotiations with the railway officials are expected soon.

On these results hangs the fate of a proposed convention of the five brotherhoods, to be called to form a general federation of railway employs which will have jurisdiction over the entire country. Then, if the companies are willing to give satisfactory advances the convention may not be held. Unfavorable replies will cause the convention representing 100,000 men to be called in St. Louis Jan. 5.

OPPOSITION TO CANAL.

Resolution Before Seamen at Milwaukee Declares Against Either the Panama or the Nicaragua Route.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—A. Furuseth of San Francisco, the veteran labor leader, to-day introduced in the National Convention of Seamen a resolution protesting against either a Nicaraguan or a Panama canal. It was the same resolution which he recently brought before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, at New Orleans, where it was defeated. There seems to be almost a unanimous feeling in favor of the resolution.

The resolution states that "the building of such a canal involves the obtaining of sovereignty over and the defense of territory through which such canal is to be constructed, and such condition must make for the conquest and annexation to the United States of all territory lying between the Rio Grande and the canal in order to keep communications open. We are unalterably opposed to encroachment on the independence of any of the Latin-American States, feeling that it must lead to war, bloodshed, and hatred, and through which the workers must be the chief sufferers."

MORE OIL IN ILLINOIS.

Third Strike in One Township—Natural Gas, Coal, and a Buried Forest.

Special to The New York Times.

STERLING, Ill., Dec. 2.—The third oil discovery in Genesee Township, Whiteside County, was made yesterday. Strikes were accidentally made several weeks ago while drilling for water. The latest discovery was made twelve miles north of Sterling on the David Slick farm. Oil spouted from a hillside, and later it turned to gas. The gas was ignited and flamed high into the air.

Oil pockets have been discovered in various parts of Genesee Township, as well as coal. A forest has been discovered buried seven feet under the surface of the earth.

Question of Licensing Hunters in Maine

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 2.—New York and Boston sportsmen who visit the Maine woods are watching with personal interest the fight that is going on in Maine over the project to have a State law passed requiring the licensing of hunters. A bitter discussion is going to be carried on before the Legislature regarding the license question. Leading sportsmen are divided in sentiment, many holding that the revenue derived will make possible an extra force of Wardens. The Maine Sportsmen's Fish and Game Association is to have a meeting here in a few days for discussion of the subject.

Eleven Points in the Evidence.
Fast trains that make time; smooth and level tracks; charming scenery; luxurious sleeping cars; excellent dining cars; barber shop and bath; stock reports and daily and weekly papers; ladies' maids and stenographers; buffet and library cars; courteous and attentive employes, and centrally located stations—are a few of the reasons for the marvelous passenger traffic of the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

JEROME AND PIPER SAY GAMBLERS WERE TIPPED

District Attorney Believes Moral Effect of Raids Is Great.

Rich Visitors Play at Their Peril—Declares Police Force in Worse Condition Than Ever Before.

Notwithstanding the spectacular character of the raids on the luxurious gambling palaces of Frank Farrell and Richard A. Canfield on Monday night, the net result was found to be of more of a moral than a material character. The evidence obtained by the raids was inconsequential, and it was said that the prisoners held in court very likely will escape prosecution. It is possible that even the gambling paraphernalia confiscated by the police may be returned to its owners.

But, in the opinion of District Attorney Jerome, the moral effect of the three raids will be very great. The raid upon Lou Ludlam's place is considered as important, even though the reputation of the establishment was not nearly so great as that of Canfield's or Farrell's. All three of those places had been considered absolutely immune from police interference.

Canfield himself, who, according to Pat Sheedy, is the only man in America entitled to the reputation of a real gambler, left this city yesterday morning. He had arrived from Newport, R. I., only a few hours before his place at 5 East Forty-fourth Street was raided on Monday night.

At Farrell's place, 33 West Thirty-third Street, a policeman remained on guard until late in the afternoon. E. W. Burbridge, who says the house is his private residence, went in and out and manifested his anger and disgust to the acquaintances he encountered on the street. Late in the afternoon District Attorney Jerome, Capt. Walsh, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel F. O'Reilly went to the establishment and opened a safe which had remained in the policeman's custody. The safe contained nothing, however, except a few gambling appliances and a blank check book. No evidence as to the real proprietorship of the establishment was obtained.

District Attorney Jerome and his corps of assistants remained longer at Ludlam's place, at 145 West Fortieth Street, than at any of the other establishments. There they forced open a safe and had searched the house from the cellar to the roof. Mr. Jerome himself wielded the sledge hammer with which the safe was assailed. The principal contents were found to be a quantity of men's jewelry—such as might have been hypothecated in the place. There were also about half a dozen packs of cards.

None of the raiders appeared at their offices until about 11 o'clock in the morning. District Attorney Jerome was asked his opinion of the results of the raids. He said:

"I am eminently pleased at what has been accomplished. We have established two very important facts by them. The first is that these places are not so exclusive after all, for my detective, Joseph Jacobs, by paying $10 to a Tenderloin tout, was able to effect entrance to both Canfield's and Farrell's. These two establishments have touts rambling about the Tenderloin just like the cheaper places, and we see that they look after the man with a few dollars to lose just as they do after those with many.

"The second important fact is the proving that these places are not immune. For years Canfield's place has had a sort of halo attached to it, because of the general feeling that no evidence against it could be secured. Men of wealth and social standing went there believing that they were absolutely safe. We have demonstrated that any one going to even Canfield's or Farrell's does so now at his peril. This is likely to have a most powerful effect."

The District Attorney said he left Canfield's private papers alone because his search warrant called only for gambling paraphernalia. Mr. Jerome expressed the idea that the places had undoubtedly been "tipped off," though he would make no direct accusations against any tipsters.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A TIP.

"Possibly my having gone away last week had served as a sort of warning," said the District Attorney. "These people may have thought I was not really away at all, but was up to something. I took every precaution possible to prevent a tip going out. Capt. Lantry was not notified because I thought it best to take as few people as possible into my confidence. My action meant no reflection upon Capt. Lantry."

Mr. Jerome said that he did not arrest Canfield, because he had no evidence against him. Neither would the "King of Gamblers" be called before the Grand Jury, for the reason that if he should testify against himself all prosecution of him would be prevented. Detective Jacobs had been unable to obtain any evidence against Canfield. His playing was with Bucklin, whom he described as the "dealer."

"The efforts of Detective Jacobs," continued Mr. Jerome, "show perfectly well that a detective can get into a gambling house if he goes about it in the proper way. It all shows that a detective force that is worth a cent could get evidence against these places if it really wanted to. A detective bureau is under just as great obligations to seek out cases of gambling as of burglary. Both are felonies, and detectives have the right to choose the kinds of crimes they will operate against."

"Does this mean that you are not an admirer of Capt. Titus?" was asked.

"By no means," said the District Attorney. "I have nothing against Titus, but if a man from Washington State, unfamiliar with this city, who has never done any detective work, can jump in all alone and get the amount of evidence Jacobs has accumulated, the detective force of this city should be able to do something. In six weeks we have secured conclusive evidence against four of the most exclusive gambling houses in New York."

The attention of the District Attorney was called to a statement he was quoted as having made some months ago to the effect that he would give $5,000 to get a man into Canfield's place. He said he did not think he had put it that way. What he meant was that he thought it would probably cost $5,000 to get a man in there; but that it had been done for less than $100 had removed many of his illusions concerning this famous American Monte Carlo.

"Will these raids affect gambling houses in the future?" the District Attorney was asked.

"I don't know. They will probably die hard."

"Do you think you have the gambling situation in hand now better than at any time before?"

"I have nothing to do with controlling the gambling situation. It is up to the police."

"Well, do you think the police are in better control than ever before?"

"No, I think they are in a very much worse condition than ever before."

Some question was raised yesterday as to the legality of smashing open the windows of Canfield's place before first demanding peaceable admission. Mr. Jerome said that he thought the law was that admission should be demanded first, though the police were often morally justified in smashing things, and it was not very likely that any complainant against them would appear.

Mr. Jerome expressed astonishment at the elegance of the Farrell establishment. The report had been generaly circulated that the equipment of the house was cheap and gaudy. The District Attorney said that the first thing to attract attention was the magnificent staircase leading to the second floor. It is chiefly of Italian marble, colored, with hand carved hardwood trimmings, and cost not less than $25,000. In one room is a hardwood door of Spanish handiwork. It was a door of a private apartment in a Castilian palace, and bears a date of the sixteenth century. It is said to have cost not less than $20,000.

JUST STOPPED GAMBLING.

According to Detective Jacobs, gambling had been actually in progress in both the Farrell and Ludlam places on the evening of the raids. The District Attorney was asked yesterday if there had been any gambling in Canfield's place on Monday night.

"Not within two hours of the time we reached there," he said with a smile.

Canfield himself volunteered the information on Monday night that there had been no gambling in his place for months. John Delahunty, Canfield's attorney, who was on hand when the raiders arrived, said yesterday that the Canfield raid was such a blunder on the part of the police as to amount almost to a crime.

"In addition to the raid being fruitless of desired results," said Mr. Delahunty, "it was illegal. Entrance should have been effected to the house through a door, and not a window. Mr. Canfield would have been perfectly justified in shooting at the men who invaded his home through a window. No one applied for admission to the front door. There was no knock, no ringing of the bell. At the time the door was smashed there was a servant within four feet of the door."

"Does Mr. Canfield expect to take action against the raiders?" it was inquired.

"Well, I do not know about that as yet. Under the code we are entitled to recover three times the value of the property destroyed."

Mr. Delahunty said that it was not true that the place had been "tipped off," or that Jacobs had ever been in the place. The lawyer laughed at the suggestion that the Western detective had ever been there.

Deputy Commissioner Piper, when he arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, said that he believed the raids had been tipped off. "I do not think," he said, "that the places expected such an attack as they received, but they merely anticipated a police inspection. I think the raid was a great success, especially on Canfield's. We have to get some paraphernalia, and we got it."

Yesterday was a day of reckoning in the police courts for the various raids of the night before. David B. Bucklin of Canfield's place and Samuel G. Smith and a Mr. McGibney, said to be Robert Farrell, a brother of Frank Farrell, were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions before Justice Wyatt, sitting in chambers as a committing Magistrate. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Forbes J. Hennessy represented Bucklin, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel F. O'Reilly represented the men from Farrell's. Justice Wyatt held Smith and Bucklin in $1,000 bail each for examination at 2 o'clock Wednesday. McGibney was discharged for lack of evidence.

The six prisoners arrested in the raids on Mulberry Street Monday night were arraigned before Justice Holbrook, in the Court of Special Sessions, and the cases were adjourned for examination on Saturday.

Bernhardt Smith, proprietor of the Ontario Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and six women and two men who had been found in his place, were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo, but they were discharged. The Chinaman, Dan Fing, arrested in the other Harlem raid, was held in $500 bail.

INSPECTOR GRANT ACCUSED.

With Capt. Stephenson Must Face Charges Growing Out of District Attorney Jerome's Raids.

Following the Monday night raids in the precinct of Capt. John T. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Station, District Attorney Jerome yesterday filed charges with Police Commissioner Partridge, not only against Capt. Stephenson himself, but also against Inspector Donald Grant, in command of the Second Inspection District. That action by the District Attorney is said to be only the forerunner of an extensive movement against delinquent police officials.

The charges against Stephenson and Grant are for neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses, failure to make proper reports of their existence to Police Headquarters, the making of false reports, conduct unbecoming an officer and detrimental to the public welfare, and disobedience of orders.

Assistant District Attorney George Wilson Morgan, who has been busy preparing police charges for the last two or three weeks, said last night:

"Capt. Stephenson and Inspector Grant are brothers-in-law. About the middle of last August, when Inspector Grant succeeded Inspector Brooks in the Second District, Senior Inspector Cortright called both these officials before him. He informed them that the precinct of Capt. Stephenson was full of disorderly houses and joints where liquor was being sold without a license. Capt. Stephenson vehemently denied that any such places existed within his precinct. Inspector Cortright then gave him the addresses of a great number of the joints, telling him to close them at once. After a while reports were received from both the Captain and the Inspector in which they said that they had failed to find any evidence of wrongdoing at the places mentioned.

"Inspector Cortright sent some of his own men into the precinct of Capt. Stephenson, and they had no difficulty in finding the evidence they sought. Inspector Cortright reported this to this office, and we sent our own men to co-operate with the men of Inspector Cortright. On this evidence we made the raids last night, and there is a vast amount of evidence on which we have not as yet acted at all."

Capt. Stephenson has been known in the department as "Peaches" ever since it was brought out during the Lexow investigation that he had accepted four baskets of that fruit from Martin N. Edwards, a produce dealer of 153 Duane Street, for permitting him to violate the ordinance against blocking the sidewalk in front of his premises. On Dec. 12, 1894, Stephenson was convicted of this offense and sentenced to three years in State Prison and a fine of $1,000. Later he got a reversal from the higher courts and was reinstated as a police official.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY FUND.

The Sum of $200,000 Raised for the Institution by Methodists.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—In connection with the twentieth century thank offering in the Methodist Church, Boston University has been the recipient of a substantial gift.

Dean Buell of the Theological School, who, with Prof. Barker of the same institution, has been foremost in raising the money to aid the university, spoke of the gift as follows:

"As representing Boston, and in part New England's share in this movement, some friends of Boston University began a quiet canvass, principally among the Methodists of Boston and vicinity, to secure a larger endowment for the university. The late Alden Speare pledged $20,000, on condition that $200,000 should be raised before Dec. 1, 1902. On Nov. 30 the Trustees of the university came to the rescue, so that the whole $200,000 was secured just in the nick of time. The Trustees' contribution to the new endowment fund aggregated more than $50,000, the rest of the money coming from outside friends of the university."

Gen. di Cesnola in the Rogers Case.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Counsel in the suit over the will of Jacob S. Rogers, which was renewed before Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day, announced that a mutual agreement had been reached, whereby Gen. di Cesnola, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, would be produced in court for examination. An order was signed, however, permitting the examination of Miss Catherine E. Mathews of New York, whom Charles H. Stewart, representing Mrs. Virginia Heinisch of Irvington, the contesting heir, claims will be an important witness.

The Latest Stock News
Is placed on the Pennsylvania Special when the markets close each day. Stenographer on train. Only twenty hours to Chicago.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal because of its accuracy and completeness, the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co., for 20 years.—Adv.

Royal Blue Line tours to Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4th. All expenses, including rail and hotel for three days, only $12 from New York. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices.—Adv.

WIDOW'S RECORD VERDICT

Mrs. Leys Recovers $100,000 from the New York Central.

Husband a Victim of the Tunnel Wreck —The Amount of Damages Awarded Is Unprecedented.

Mrs. Jennie Leys, widow of the Superintendent of Altman's dry goods store, received from a Supreme Court jury yesterday a verdict of $100,000 on account of the death of her husband in the Park Avenue tunnel wreck last January. She sued the New York Central Railroad for $250,000. The amount she gets under the verdict is the largest sum ever awarded in any country in a suit for damages because of death. The $100,000 carries interest from the date of the tunnel wreck, and to that is added $2,000 for counsel fees. The company will have to pay altogether about $109,000.

Ex-Justice William N. Cohen and Messrs. Kendall were the lawyers for Mrs. Leys. Mr. Kendall said yesterday that the only other verdict that compared with this one was that rendered by an English jury in favor of the heirs of a Dr. Phillips, who was killed in an accident and whose family got £14,000. Not long ago a Western jury in this country gave the victim of severe injuries $75,000, and often victims appearing in the British courts have received large damages for their own hurts, but it is unprecedented for the heirs of a dead man to get so much.

Mrs. Leys, in making her complaint, declared that her husband had been making more than $29,000 a year, his last annual income having been $500 in excess of that sum. She calculated that he would have been worth $500,000 if he had lived to the age he should have attained according to the statistical tables. Austen G. Fox, counsel for the railroad company, said at the outset of the trial that the company admitted its liability and that the question was simply one of amount. He argued, however, that Mr. Leys had been "a great spender," and that experience showed that the family would never have acquired as much as $250,000, even though the father had lived to the age of eighty.

Besides the widow, Mr. Leys left four children. The two grown sons, it was shown at the trial, never did much work, and that fact was dwelt on by Mr. Fox, who said they ought to be placed in such a position that they would have to earn a livelihood. The third son is fourteen years old, and at school. The youngest child is a little girl.

Up to the present time the Park Avenue tunnel disaster has resulted in verdicts aggregating more than $400,000 against the New York Central Railroad. Among the amounts awarded were $60,000 to Henry G. Dimon, $40,000 to E. C. Hilsdale, $38,500 to Winifred Stutz, $20,000 to Oscar Meyrowitz, $18,500 to Peter Murphy, and lesser sums to Minnie Rice, William E. Howard, Mrs. William E. Howard, Mabel Newman, Sadie Scott, Arthur Whiteley, A. E. Mills, Frank Crosby, and Dr. Arthur Dudley. In addition to the above, there have been several settlements out of court. At the start of Mrs. Leys's suit Mr. Fox announced that he and the lawyers for the plaintiff had tried in vain to agree on a settlement.

PREFERS OFFICE TO HUSBAND.

Woman in the Post Office Department Will Get Divorce Rather Than Lose Her Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—One married woman holding a clerkship in the Post Office Department has concluded to get along without a husband and keep her clerkship.

She had a $1,400 place, and her husband had one worth $1,800. She appeared this morning in the office of her chief, and made a formal announcement that she and her husband had decided to get a divorce.

"We talked it all over," she said, "and agreed this was the only thing we could do and both be satisfied. He has always spent his salary, and I have spent mine. We usually got along very well in this way. But if we are to lose either salary it would be mine, and he would not want to spend any less than he has been spending, and I would have nothing except what I could beg from him. Therefore we think it is wiser to separate.

"We have not been very congenial of late, and there would have been a separation before long, anyway. It cannot now be said that I have any one to support me, and I am entirely dependent on my own exertions to support myself."

The Postmaster General in a recent order forbidding man and wife to both hold clerkships has not only produced this result, but it has stopped several intended weddings. It is said that there has been secret marriage in the department.

POPE FEARS PROTESTANTISM.

Publishes a Brief Bitterly Complaining of Freedom Permitted in Rome for Propagation of Heresy.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The Pope has published a brief appointing a commission composed of Cardinals Cretoni, Cassetta, Respighi, Martinelli, and Vives y Tuto to direct the work of the association which His Holiness formed three years ago for the preservation of the faith against the Protestant propaganda.

In his brief, the Pope bitterly complains of the freedom permitted in Rome to the propagation of heresy as a great danger to the Catholic Church, but the brief is regarded as most inopportune, even by ecclesiastics.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTIONS.

Big Vote Polled and Strength of Socialists the Features—Republican Successes.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Two features stood out prominently in the results of the municipal elections in thirteen of the thirty-three Massachusetts cities to-day, and they are the tremendous vote polled and the strength of the Socialist Party. The Republicans were invariably successful with their Mayoralty candidates, except in Brockton. Here the Socialists regained the city which they lost to the Republicans last year, but the party lost another great stronghold, Haverhill, by the margin of 14 votes.

The Democrats, although losing the Mayor to the Republicans, won out in Pittsfield, where by a tie they will control the City Government and through it the municipal offices.

The thirteen cities rolled up a total vote of 73,746. Of this total the Socialists polled 10,500 votes, or over 14 per cent. The Republicans polled a vote of 28,930, and the Democrats 20,549.

Bold Robbery of a Montana Bank.

BILLINGS, Mont., Dec. 2.—The bank at Bridger, in Carbon County, was entered by three masked men to-day, and Cashier Trumbo was relieved of $2,000. Immediately after the robbery the men left on horseback for the Crow Reservation. A pursuing party has been organized. The scene of the robbery is in the vicinity of the famous Hole-in-the-Wall country, for years the hiding place of thieves and desperadoes.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Have a heart to heart talk with your physician about Dewar's Scotch Whiskey.—Adv.

ORDER FOR AUTHOR'S ARREST.

David Belasco Brings Suit Against Onoto Watanna, Who Charges That He Appropriated Her Ideas.

Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for David Belasco, obtained from Justice Fitzgerald yesterday an order for the arrest of Mrs. Bertrand Babcock (Onoto Watanna) in connection with a libel suit for $20,000 damages. She is accused of having charged Mr. Belasco, through various newspaper publications on Monday morning last, with having deliberately appropriated ideas, characters, and incidents from her two stories, "A Japanese Nightingale" and "The Wooing of Wistaria," in connection with "The Darling of the Gods," David Belasco's new Japanese drama, written in conjunction with John Luther Long, in which Blanche Bates and company will appear for the first time in New York at the Belasco Theatre to-night.

The defendant announced a few days ago that she intended to apply for an injunction restraining Mr. Belasco and Mr. Long from producing their play, called "The Darling of the Gods." She sold the dramatic rights of "The Japanese Nightingale" to Klaw & Erlanger. It was her claim that Mr. Belasco took the ideas, while he was in possession of the dramatized version of the book, she having submitted the manuscript to him with a view of selling him the rights. After he had kept the manuscript for months, she said, he returned it to her, but she discovered, so she claimed that he had made use of it for the piece he wrote later. In a communication sent out last night Mr. Belasco said:

My purpose in causing the arrest of Mrs. Babcock (Onoto Watana) is to stop once and for all the groundless persecution to which I am subjected whenever I dare to present a new play. That my productions are thorns in the sides of several managers I am perfectly aware, but through Mrs. Babcock, who will now have to give an account of her claims against me in court, I hope to reach the instigators of this attack against my integrity as a manager and a man. I have never met Mrs. Babcock in my life, nor have I read either of her books, for one of which Klaw & Erlanger have announced that they have purchased the dramatic rights.

The first I ever heard of Mrs. Babcock was about two months ago, at which time my play had neither been put in rehearsal nor read to any one who could possibly have told her of its plot, characters, or incidents. At that time she informed a prominent journalist and newspaper writer that the firm of Klaw & Erlanger was very anxious to have her bring a suit against me for plagiarism. I laughed at the whole matter, for, knowing that "The Darling of the Gods" was entirely original with Mr. John Luther Long and myself, I could not conceive of any person being foolish enough to make such a charge. But it was the last shot in my enemies' locker. From the day I started work on this production I have been harassed in every direction. I am almost as anxious to get this case into court and settled once for all as I am to have the "Du Barry" controversy clinched. All I claim is the right of any citizen to pursue my business ventures unmolested.

The whole affair from start to finish is a conspiracy to throw a nasty stur on my name as a playwright and manager on the eve of a new production, in which I have invested a great deal of money, and with the courts to help me I intend to unmask a few of the real culprits. Furthermore, I find now that Mrs. Babcock's story, "The Wooing of Wistaria," was not published until last September. Our play was finished early in June. By causing the arrest of this woman I hope, in addition to justifying myself, to establish a precedent whereby other playwrights, when they happen to be successful, may be able to take drastic means to protect themselves against similar persecutions.

Marc Klaw said in regard to Mr. Belasco's statement: "I don't quite understand why he draws Klaw & Erlanger into this matter. He is in trouble with Mrs. Babcock about 'The Wooing of Wistaria,' a novel which it appears she offered him before she came to us with 'A Japanese Nightingale.' She does not claim that he stole the story of this at all, and therefore we are not concerned. However, since we are drawn in, we will defend ourselves.

"I am willing to place $1,000 as a wager that Belasco never carries this matter to a final issue. As regards his suing of Mrs. Babcock, I think she is well prepared to give him all he wants."

NO OPPOSITION TO CANNON.

Messrs. Payne and Dalzell Withdraw from the Speakership Fight—Littlefield Likely to Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The path of Mr. Cannon of Illinois to the next Speakership was formally cleared of all obstacles to-day when Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania withdrew in his favor. Mr. Dalzell has really been the only candidate in opposition to Mr. Cannon, the candidacy of Mr. Payne and Mr. Littlefield being recognized as hopeless from the start.

Mr. Littlefield has not yet formally withdrawn, but it is expected that he will recognize the inevitable and withdraw very shortly, although some time ago he declared his intention to remain in the fight until December, 1903.

The Republicans of the New York delegation caucused early in the day, and by a unanimous vote decided to indorse Mr. Cannon for Speaker. The caucus was held in the room of the Ways and Means Committee, of which Mr. Payne is Chairman. After the result was announced Mr. Cannon was brought in and was greeted with tumultuous cheers. He acknowledged the greeting of the delegation in a brief and graceful speech.

Representative Dalzell withdrew from the contest, and Representative Cannon was indorsed by the Pennsylvania delegation in the House at a dinner given by Senator Penrose to-night at the New Willard Hotel, at which were present Senator Quay and the members and members-elect from Pennsylvania in the House. Representative Olmsted offered a resolution indorsing Mr. Dalzell's candidacy. Complimentary remarks to Mr. Dalzell were made by Senator Quay and others, after which the motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Dalzell expressed his appreciation of the honor the delegation had conferred on him and then announced his withdrawal in favor of Mr. Cannon, whose indorsement by the delegation followed.

NO CHANCE FOR ADDICKS.

Representative Ball of Delaware Says He Will Never Be United States Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Among the President's callers to-day was Representative Ball of Delaware, who called to discuss the selection of a United States Marshal for the State. Mr. Ball was asked on coming from the President's office if there was any prospect that the State Legislature would at the approaching session succeed in avoiding a deadlock and select a United States Senator. His prompt reply was: "Mr. Addicks will never be a Senator from Delaware by the vote of the Legislature that is to meet in that State next month. Whether a Senator or two Senators will be elected will be determined later. I cannot say whether the Democrats and regular Republicans will join forces in the Legislature and elect two Senators. That is talked about a great deal. But I do believe that they will do what ever is best to forever give a back seat to Addicks. No one wants to get an idea that there is any relaxation of the fight on Addicks in my State. Really the fight is just beginning and will continue until he is no longer a factor in politics in Delaware. Nothing can call this fight off."

Ohio Eight-Hour Law Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of the City of Cleveland vs. Clement Brothers, in which it declared the contested eight-hour labor law unconstitutional. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court by the city. It had let sewer contracts to Clement Brothers and stipulated that the eight-hour law should be respected under penalty of $10 for each violation. The city attempted to hold out $300 in fines in settling with the contractors. The latter sued and secured judgment in the lower court. The city contested the decision. The court follows a decision previously made.

To Grand Rapids Direct.
Through car by the New York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 4:00 P. M. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Adv.

CULLOM ANTI-TRUST BILL

It Prohibits Inter-State Commerce in Trust-Made Goods.

Claim Has Been Made That It Represents Administration Views—Insiders Say This Is Unfounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The legislative feature of the day in the Senate was Senator Cullom's Anti-Trust bill, which had been expected and for which the claim has been widely advertised that it would represent the President's ideas of the method of controlling trusts. The fundamental idea of the bill is to bar the transportation of trust-made products from one State to another. The penalty for violations of the law is fixed at a fine of from $500 to $5,000. The bill authorizes the Attorney General or any District Attorney to make application to the Federal Judges for the summoning of persons before them to answer questions as to material violations of the anti-trust law in advance of the trial of a case, and requires the Judges to issue orders for the appearance of such persons upon this application. In such cases witnesses are to be protected against prosecution, but they are to be deprived of the right to refuse to answer because of self-crimination.

Annual reports are required to be made by all persons, firms, or corporations engaging in

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Congress Has the Power, He Says, to Regulate Trusts.

FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION

Recommendation that Readjustment Be Effected by That Means—Labor and Capital —Reciprocity with Cuba —The Isthmian Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The second annual message of President Roosevelt was sent to Congress to-day. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede; but the tide will advance. This Nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this Government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small, indeed, when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion, let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

The Regulation of Trusts.

In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an inter-State business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property, but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by State action. It must therefore be achieved by National action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a well-doer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

The Powers of Congress.

No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of inter-State business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of Government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate inter-State commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the Constitution. The Congress has Constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon National commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of Congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect inter-State trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the Constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The Congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance, and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Revision of the Tariff.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective-tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff, and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably, these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting National needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the performance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage worker, like the well-being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage worker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to freden our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the Congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the Congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting its fiscal economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Financial Legislation.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present Congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the House.

Labor and Capital.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union—not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty, and generous ideals. Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employe alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to National welfare, than sectional, race, or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this Nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace, or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the Constitutional powers of the National Government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the Nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially, all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the Senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an inter-State business, and with this end in view the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

Reciprocity with Cuba.

I hope soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous Nation, itself the greatest and most successful Republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the great Republic of the North, should make all our sister nations of the American Continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

The convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the Senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of war between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible, arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible, or necessarily desirable, to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last Summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The Isthmian Canal.

The Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The Attorney General reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama Canal Company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century; a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of Administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all Administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially, and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the Fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State, asking whether permission would be granted by the President to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the Congress was shortly to convene, and the Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the Congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the Congress had first an opportunity to act. The Congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the Congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the President for access to and use of soundings taken by the U. S. S. Nero, for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a trans-Pacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject, it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions were formulated, upon which the President was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the Congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the Congress in his Annual Message of December, 1875, and the instance occuring in 1870 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing, in the meantime, to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all-American line between our Pacific Coast and the Chinese Empire, by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, is thus provided for, and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the Congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

In the Philippines.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own Governments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all, the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important, and beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very numerous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

Needs of the Army.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the Nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary circumstances to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of manoeuvring our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such manoeuvres it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the Secretary of War last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the House, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the Secretary of War to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

Problems of the Navy.

For the first time in our history naval manoeuvres on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the Admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory, and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies, which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guarantee of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world; they are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the Naval School at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned, has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the Lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate let up in this strain. It must continue for some time longer, until more officers are graduated from Annapolis, and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the Lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

On Foreign Relations.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self-complacency or vanity, or short-sightedness, in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the Post Office Department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the Postal Service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,318,067.

Rural free-delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage; it has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the Congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in Post Office receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free-delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free-delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free-delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the Department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

Policy of Irrigation.

It is to be hoped that the Congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the Congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far West. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of National irrigation has been adopted, the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public-land States.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures generally, on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our National reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our National good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the National irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law, and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching extinction of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the West which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the West depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a Nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognise the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother,

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the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from one hundred and sixty acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the Government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the Congress, and if the Congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

Affairs of Alaska.

I especially urge upon the Congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a Nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession—in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stockgrowing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provision for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. It would be well if a Congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political, and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with the white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and above all among the young, Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work, and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English, and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the Government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of Governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the Republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants especially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semi-arid West. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the Southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the North many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the East it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the Nation, and for preserving at the National capital not only records of the vanishing races of men but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the National Government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the Government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The Government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the Congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the Nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employers' liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employes, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the Senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the Government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the Congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of Government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the Government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the Government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the Congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans, and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the Nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the Nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the Congress with this communication.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December, 1902.

THE MESSAGE ABROAD.

London Times Says It Is the Same, Almost Word for Word, as That of Last Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times, commenting upon President Roosevelt's message to Congress, says it is identical in all substantial points with the message of a year ago. In policy, tone, aspiration, and form of argument the two messages are so similar, says The Times editor, that it would be almost impossible for the critic to extract a semblance of difference from the mere alterations of phraseology.

"President Roosevelt thinks," says The Times, "that in certain circumstances the Constitution ought to be amended, and in the abstract he is perfectly right, but it is more than doubtful whether the evils that he has in view can be removed by legislation. In this country we have made efforts in this direction, and in America as well as here the principal of enforcing publicity has been applied in the case of banks. It is, however, very difficult to protect the people against themselves, and, at the bottom, that is the problem before us."

The paper points out that the President wants every fiscal arrangement to be revised from a purely business standpoint, the interests of sections and communities being alike carefully consulted.

"It is a counsel of perfection," remarks The Times editor, "and an ideal to be kept in view, but one hardly to be realized in this imperfect world."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Some of the London morning papers regard President Roosevelt's message as disappointing, inasmuch as, according to their view, "he adopts a cautious and conservative policy rather than a revolutionary one in dealing with the trust question and the tariff." On the whole, however, while carefully examining the message in detail, there is not a strong disposition on the part of the press to strongly criticise it.

The general impression is that President Roosevelt has been influenced by the warning echoes of the last elections, and that he "seeks to attract rather than attempts to compel the support of Congress."

A leading paper says: "The message is more remarkable for the lofty idealism of its language than for any boldness in its specific recommendations."

The President's enunciation of the foreign policy of the United States and his advocacy of a strong navy meet with warm appreciation, and the message generally is welcomed as a tranquillizing one by proving that no organic change of policy is intended.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Most of the morning papers here give considerable space to President Roosevelt's message, of which a two-column cable summary is published. The few journals that comment on the message pronounce it an original and highly interesting document, inspired by ardent patriotism, and manifesting great courage on the part of its author, especially in his treatment of the trust question. These papers approve his enunciations regarding the foreign policy of the United States and the Monroe doctrine.

The Figaro dwells admiringly on the fact that the message has nothing of the commonplace, which is a customary feature of communications from European sovereigns to their Parliaments.

MANUFACTURER A BURGLAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The police tonight divulged the identity of a mysterious prisoner who has been under surveillance at a hospital since last Tuesday night, when he was arrested by Policeman Carroll after a desperate encounter. The man gave his name as Charles Westcott, but admitted it was an alias. After diligent investigation the Detective Department learned that "Westcott" is in reality George Dickinson, a notorious burglar, who has served time in prison in Charleston, S. C.; Trenton, N. J.; Boston, Mass., and this city. Dickinson is also junior member of the firm of Weyl & Dickinson of this city, manufacturers of novelties in shirts and waists. The partnership, however, has existed only about two months.

Late last Tuesday night Policeman Carroll observed Dickinson acting suspiciously on the piazza of a West Philadelphia residence. Dickinson said he had escorted a young woman home. This did not satisfy Carroll, who attempted to arrest Dickinson. The latter struck the officer in the face and ran. Carroll fired five shots after the fleeing man, and Dickinson, returning, grappled with his pursuer.

During the encounter the burglar secured possession of Carroll's revolver, and shot the policeman in the foot. Both men are powerful, and for more than an hour they struggled to gain the mastery. Carroll finally bore his opponent to the ground just as assistance arrived. Then he fainted from loss of blood and exhaustion. Both men have since been in a hospital.

Detectives have found Dickinson's room and recovered from the apartments $2,500 worth of silverware, jewelry, and bric-a-brac. Seventeen persons whose homes have recently been robbed have identified portions of this booty as their property. A dress-suit case belonging to Dickinson was filled with mutilated silverware, and contained, in addition, two jeweler's crucibles and scores of skeleton keys.

CHILD WEAKNESS.

You can worry for months about your weak child and not succeed in doing it a fraction of the good that comes from little daily doses of Scott's Emulsion.

The cure of child weakness is not the matter of a day but of steady common-sense treatment.

Children like Scott's Emulsion and thrive on it.

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"Good for Bad Teeth, Not Bad for Good Teeth."

TOOTH POWDER

A Revelation in Price and Quantity

BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

RECEPTION OF MESSAGE

The President's Recommendations Heard with Close Attention.

But Little Demonstration of Approval—The Tariff Commission Idea Criticised by Republican Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President sent his message to Congress to-day. One hour was consumed in the House and an hour and fifteen minutes in the Senate by the reading of the document. In both instances the closest attention was paid to the President's recommendations, especially to those portions relating to the regulation of trusts, the tariff, and the Isthmian canal, but there were no demonstrations of approval until the reading was concluded, when, in the House, the Republican members indulged in a generous outburst of applause. In the Senate, however, the Republicans received the message in silence.

The usual comment was heard on the document to-day. All the Republican members called it "able and statesmanlike" and all the Democrats made criticisms. These comments mean nothing, for even Republicans who intend to fight the Presidential recommendations are usually quoted as favoring it on the day when the message is read, and opposition members always find it necessary to say the usual things in criticism.

In the batch of interviews attributed to Republicans there were only two which had any significance or departed at all from the beaten track. These came from Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio and Col. Hepburn of Iowa, two of the leading Republicans in the House.

"It will be a very popular message," declared Col. Hepburn. "His views on labor, the tariff, and the trusts will be very satisfactory. I approve all save his tariff commission suggestion. I believe no good can result from it. We tried that twenty years ago and gave it up as a bad job."

Gen. Grosvenor said: "I am in accord with the President on the tariff question, except that I have no faith in the commission he recommends. I agree to all that he has said on the trusts, although there is nothing new in it."

That the views of these two veterans about the tariff commission idea are those of many other Republicans is known, although none was willing to say so. A delicately veiled allusion to the same subject was made by Mr. Butler, (Rep., Penn.,) who said: "The message is all right. I am particularly pleased with his reference to the tariff, because it means no revision."

What is said by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee and Mr. Cowherd of Missouri fairly represents the views expressed by Democrats. Said Mr. Richardson: "The message is entirely in keeping with the speeches the President made on both his Eastern and Western trips, in which he studiously avoided suggesting any remedy on the evils of trusts and tariffs."

"I am glad to see," said Mr. Cowherd, "that the President has come to the conclusion that we need something more than publicity regarding trusts. I think he has weakened some on the necessity of the Constitutional method. I regret to see that his utterances in the message do not favor tariff revision to the extent that he expressed himself in his Logansport speech."

MAY BUILD CONNECTICUT ROAD.

New York and Port Chester Line May Construct Ridgefield Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 2.—It is stated that the Ridgefield and Port Chester Railroad is to be built in connection with the New York and Port Chester Railroad.

Thirty-one years ago the Connecticut Legislature granted a charter to the Ridgefield corporation, and after the charter had been extended for ten years work was started. Some $250,000 was expended on this line. Just why the road was never finished has never been made public.

The organization has been kept up, however, and at every session of the Connecticut Legislature a bill would be presented for the continuation of the charter. Hiram K. Scott of Ridgefield is President. R. J. Walsh of Greenwich is Secretary and Treasurer.

At the session of the Legislature in January the usual bill for the renewal of the charter of the Ridgefield and Port Chester Railroad will be presented, it is said, but the bill will not be allowed to pass without discussion, it is said. The capitalists who are behind the Port Chester and New York Railroad, work on which, it is said, will begin next Spring, are said to be desirous that the line to Ridgefield shall be built, and through their attorneys will urge on the Connecticut lawmakers that a condition be made in the extension that unless the line is built the present company forfeit its charter.

STATUS OF SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

An Organized Effort Will Probably Be Made to Have House Pass on the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is apparent that an organized effort is being made to get action this session by the House on the Ship Subsidy bill which is now in the hands of the House Committee on Merchant Marine.

The bill came over from the Senate last March, but there has never been strenuous effort on the part of the friends of the measure to spur the committee to vote on the question of a favorable report. The friends of the bill have been afraid to do so, as they were not only apprehensive as to the matter of having votes enough, but they have not been anxious to have the bills which have been introduced opposing and the amendentory measures get an airing.

It is said that the attitude of Speaker Henderson toward the bill is now more favorable than it was last session owing to his determination to retire to private life. Mr. Grosvenor, the Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, will call a meeting of that committee soon. He hopes for a favorable report.

A member of the committee who is identified with the group of Western members opposed to the Subsidy bill in the form in which it has been proposed thus far declared to-day that the Frye bill could never pass the House. Committee members who were opposed to the bill last session are still unchanged in their opposition, and claim that they have enough support to defeat the bill or to go amend it that its friends will not care to have it become a law.

VIRGINIA CASE DROPPED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Capt. John S. Wise's attempt to inaugurate an inquiry into the suppression of the negro votes by way of the Virginia Constitution has ended in failure. There will be no fight against Carter Glass of Virginia, elected to succeed the late Congressman Peter J. Otey. Elections Committee No. 1 to-day decided by a unanimous vote to report adversely the resolution yesterday introduced by its Chairman, Mr. Tayler, of Ohio, directing the committee to investigate the election. This leaves a free field for Mr. Crumpacker if he wishes to prosecute his more drastic measure, which it is understood he does.

When Mr. Tayler came to look into the matter he became convinced that it was unwise to press the measure. The reason given was that if Glass was illegally elected so were all the Virginia men elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, except Col. Slemp, the only Republican in the delegation. The exclusion of Glass would invalidate the titles of all the other Virginians, or at least it would prejudge the merits of the Virginia election for the Fifty-eighth Congress. Therefore, Mr. Tayler reasoned, it was properly a matter for the next Congress to decide rather than for the Fifty-seventh.

Gen. Alger Sworn In as Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger, appointed by Gov. Bliss to succeed the late James McMillan in the Senate, was sworn in as a member of that body when it convened to-day. Mrs. Alger, the Senator's sons, and a number of friends who came on with him from Detroit to witness his advent in the Senate, were in the gallery to observe the proceedings. Senator Burrows presented Gen. Alger's credentials, and, taking his arm, accompanied him to the space in front of the bar, where President Frye administered the oath. His seat, which is on the extreme right of the Democratic side, and formerly was occupied by Senator Depew, was hidden with huge bunches of roses and chrysanthemums. Gen. Alger seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, and laughed and told good stories for an hour after the adjournment.

Col. Hasbrouck Now Brigadier General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck of the artillery was to-day promoted to the grade of Brigadier General to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Hood. It is understood that Col. Hasbrouck has been advanced that he may be retired immediately, thus affording the President another opportunity to promote one of the veteran Colonels who are near the retiring age. Col. Hasbrouck will reach the age of sixty-four in October, 1903.

Salt Trust Receivership.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States District Court, has reserved decision in the petition of the creditors of the National Salt Company for the removal of that company from the Bankruptcy Court, and also for the discharge of the receivers that had been appointed for the concern last month.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) has introduced a bill amending the Philippine civil government law so as to admit Philippine goods into the United States at one-fourth the tariff rate imposed by the Dingley law.

Senator Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) has introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution so as to make a State of the District of Columbia to the extent of allowing it representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

A bill has been introduced by Representative Lovering (Rep., Mass.,) appropriating $40,000 to mark the first landing of the Pilgrims on New England's shores.

Representative Maynard of Virginia has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 for the acquirement, of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for fortification purposes.

Speaker Henderson yesterday announced the following committee appointments: Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Ways and Means; Mr. Palmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Judiciary; Mr. Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) Director of the Columbian Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Consulting Trustee of the Reform School of the District of Columbia.

The agreement has been reached to make Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, the Chairman of that committee, in place of Mr. Ray, who has resigned his seat to go on the Federal bench.

Fancy Waistcoats

There is a knack of cutting a fancy Waistcoat that most makers have yet to learn. It isn't an easy matter to overcome the wrinkling, go-awry nature of the soft fancy fabrics. Our designer does it most cleverly; it's a matter of method in both cut and tailoring. That's why our Waistcoats fit so snug, and serve their purpose so admirably.

White Pique Vests, in corded or fancy weaves.....$1.50 to $4.00
White Duck Vests, plain or fancy.....$2.50 to $5.00
White Mercerized Double-breasted Vests.....$5.00
Single or Double Breasted Evening Vests, in Piques, Ducks, Mercerized or Silk.....$2.50 to $6.50
Tattersall Flannel Vests, single or double breasted.....$4.00 to $9.50
Dark Fancy Single-Breasted Vests.....$3.25 to $7.50

At Reduced Prices:

Fancy Waistcoats, single or double breasted, of the richest fabrics in plain colors or neat designs and stripes. Sizes are more or less incomplete, for this reason—

$3.00 instead of $4.00 and $5.00.
$5.00 instead of $7.50, $8.00 and $9.00.

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Winter Underwear.

Merino, Silk, Silk and Wool and All Wool,
Balbriggan and Linen Mesh Underwear,
Swiss Ribbed Underwear,
Hand-Knit Shetland Spencers.

Hosiery.

Women's and Children's
Fancy and Plain Cashmere and Merino Hose,
Men's Fancy Embroidered Half Hose,
Cotton, Merino, Cashmere and Silk Hose.

Golf Hose.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Semi-ready

When a man buys a suit from the cloth in the piece, he puts his money into a lottery.

When he buys "Semi-ready" clothes at the "try-on-stage," he knows *in advance* just what each style and cloth and color effect looks like upon him.

This fore-knowledge is practical insurance against disappointment and misfit expression. $18 to $75.

"Semi-ready" is finished-to-order by expert tailors. Delivered, when required.

You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
McCREERY'S OLD STAND

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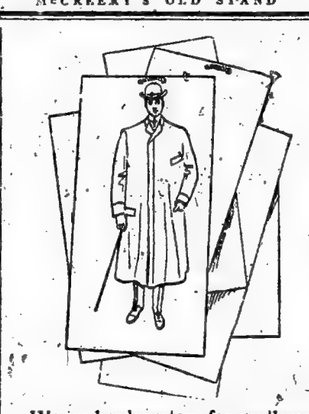

We are headquarters for gentlemen's wardrobes. Isn't it ridiculous to go to a department store for custom clothing? We have seen some of the so called custom work and it shames the name giver. Our custom clothing is right in every detail. We use no materials that we cannot stand by.

We offer this week special inducement in high grade imported Fancy Worsteds, Mixtures and Cheviots, suit to order $20.00. Also special line of Fancy Trouserings $5.00.

Overcoats of Meltons, Velours, Kerseys and Fancy Mixtures, satin lined throughout, to order $20.00. There is no risk trading with us; it's money back for the asking.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

Five hundred Men's Suits, marked down from $12.96, $14.96, $17.96 and $18.74 to $9.96

Broken lines are always the signals here for heroic, drastic price reductions. We never harbor depleted lots. They are really encumbrances to any business that has a robust, vigorous movement. Our latest wind-up of unsold balances is represented by about five hundred men's Suits—including many that are made of black and blue unfinished worsteds and fancy cheviots. Naturally, the quickest sellers—the best—get into these price-cut offerings. 2d Floor, rear.

Young Men's $12.00 Overcoats at $8.98.

Black and Oxford roughish weaves, wide shoulders, loose and long, bodies lined with extra heavy serge or Italian cloth; sleeves with satin. Just one hundred of them—that's the only regret—$8.98.

Women's Suits. 2d Fl., B'way.

These Suits are from a maker who had nervously occupied the uneasy seat during all the past days of unseasonable weather. Hope, long deferred, was entirely abandoned the last week of November. December dawned clear and cold. We had just received the goods. Could price-revisions have been more opportune? High-class materials; high-class workmanship; high-class styles.

Made of blue and black cheviots, double-breasted collarless blouse model, finished with smart peplum, trimmed with side-plaits, stitched taffeta and braid, lined with satin and interlined; gored skirt, with inverted, flared plaits, over taffeta silk petticoat, would be good value at $32.50; our price..... $24.96

Made of black velutina, double-breasted blouse, finished with box plaits, trimmed with fancy braid, and prettily piped with burnt orange velvet, full puff sleeves, lined with satin and interlined, gored flare skirt over silk drop, very stylish Suits that would be good value at $50; we'll sell them at..... $34.74

Women's Skirts, made of canvas white flakes on black ground, side plaits, trimmed with self straps, braid and ornaments, percaline drop, $7.48.

Silks and Velvets.

The goods quoted to-day stand for the truest economy. The weaves are new. Not an antique in the lot. The same may be said of the styles. Do not jump at the conclusion that they are flimsy, thready qualities simply because the prices seem impossible. We admit they are low enough to make you incredulous. But come see them. You'll be surprised—because we understate their values. No harm to lean on the side of conservatism when advertising such trade curios.

Washable Corded Silks, solid colors, including white and black and a large variety of designs in dainty combinations. Sold regularly at 50c. the yard, Special at 37c Basement.

Fancy Silk and Moire Velours, full line of street and evening shades, including white, cream and black; sold regularly at 85c. a yard, Special at 49c Basement.

Black Taffetas, 19 inches wide, heavy, rustling quality; we know how durable they are and recommend them to all who require a Silk for service; sold regularly at 65c. a yard, Special at 47c Basement.

Black Taffetaline, 36 inches wide, bright and extra lustrous, one of the most excellent of all medium-priced fabrics for lining; sold regularly at 75c. a yard, Special at 49c Basement.

Black and White Pekin Striped Velvets, the quantity is rather meagre; sold regularly at 85c. a yard, Special at 39c 1st Floor, 35th St.

All-silk Panne Velvets, black and twenty of the most desirable tints; sold regularly at $1.50 a yard, Special at 69c 1st Floor, 35th St.

Underwear.

We are royally ready with Underwear. A huge, generous, imposing stock, collected throughout Europe and America from mills of world-wide reputation. The goods are here for every need—light, medium, heavy—cotton, merino, wool, silk—and there is not an iota of exaggeration in the statement that we can save you a third of your Underwear money.

Women's Imported Swiss Wool Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, 89c.

Women's White and Natural Merino Vests, long and short sleeves; pants to match, 94c.

Women's White and Natural Wool Vests, long and short sleeves; pants to match, $1.09.

Women's Imported Swiss Wool Vests, high neck, short sleeves, $1.49; long sleeves, $1.59.

Women's Black Merino Equestrian Tights, knee and ankle length, 98c.

Women's Black Merino Open Equestrian Tights, knee and ankle length, $1.19.

Women's Black Wool Open and Closed Equestrian Tights, knee and ankle length, $1.44.

Women's Black Wool Open and Closed Equestrian Tights, full fashioned; knee length, $1.49; ankle length, $1.59.

Women's Combination Suits, perfect fitting, elastic at shoulders and adjustable across the bust, large and comfortable around the hips.

White Cotton Fleece, high neck, long sleeves, 49c.

White Merino, high neck, long sleeves, 98c.

White Merino, light winter-weight, high neck, long sleeves, $1.29.

White and Natural, heavy-weight, high neck, long sleeves; $1.69.

White and Natural Winter-weight Wool, high neck, long sleeves, $1.98. 2d Floor, Centre.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts, finished with ribbed bottoms; Drawers to match, with double gusset and taped seams, 98c.

Men's Blue and Salmon Mercerized Ribbed Shirts; Drawers to match, finished with double gussets and taped seams, $1.44.

Men's Mercerized Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, plain colored grounds with neat hair-line stripes, $1.59.

Men's Ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers, finished with double gussets; plain colored grounds with hair-line stripes, $1.94.

Men's Natural, Pink and White Silk-and-Worsted Shirts and Drawers, full-fashioned and regular made, all sizes up to 44, $3.49.

Men's Blue and Salmon Pure Spun Silk Shirts and Drawers, neatly finished, all sizes up to 46, $3.74. 1st Floor, 34th St.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Readers Wanted

Newspaper bills for our daily store news are big. These bills are incurred for the mere purpose of attracting readers. To accomplish this is a task of great magnitude. Newspaper columns are overloaded with dreary dead level advertising of goods at retail. If newspapers edited advertising carefully much would be thrown out as too stupid to print.

Knowing this, our policy is to put such news before you each day as will command your interest. In the whole range of English writing nothing so much demands a good literary style as advertising. And yet many a literary artist would fail in the attempt as did Charles Lamb when he tried to write advertisements for the London lottery.

It is no mean task to produce advertising that will be read upon its merits—advertising which *must be* read because interesting. Nevertheless *that* is just what our writers are trying hard to do every day.

Humanity in Bric-a-Brac

Men, women and children contribute thousands of subjects to the vast collection of Bric-a-Brac in the Basement Art Room. It is somewhat overfull of beauty now—but big stocks mark the Wanamaker merchandise policy.

If you have time and taste, it will pay you to study this collection of human figures. History, biography, mythology, common life in many lands, artistic fancy are all laid under contribution—a veritable miniature Museum of Art.

Marbles from Florence—Castilena and Carrara. They are all worthy of respect and admiration. And it does not cheapen the beautiful if prices *are* low. Among them are a few novel pieces in which hair and garments are colored while the flesh parts are represented by the pure white. No matter, if you do not admire—they are well worth the seeing. Canova's Cupid and Psyche keeps company with Hermes, Daphne, the Three Graces and various dancing girls. One hundred and twenty-five distinct subjects with prices ranging from $5.50 to $200. At the latter price some exquisite single figures of Girls with flowers, among them the Flower of Italy. Many of these pieces are signed.

Mingling in the congregation are numerous figures in bronze—varied and interesting as the marbles. French bronzes: The Farewell—the parting of a shepherd pair, $95—has a deeply sentimental touch. Humor appeals to you in the Fisher Boy, $30. Small portrait busts present Goethe, Wagner, Beethoven, Shakespeare—great souls still with us in spirit because of their immortal works. The French Bronze prices range from $7.50 to $95; and the Real Bronze from $4.50 to $250.

With a free hand the Art Nouveau deals in Teplitz pottery. Robes and waves played upon by imaginary winds surround strange dream-life figures with an extravagance of art expression. They are quite unlike any real figures ever seen in the worlds of matter or spirit, and yet their very strangeness is their charm. $2.25 to $25. In strong contrast is the chaste severity of beauty that appears in the French Bisque Figures, $20 to $80.

In the small cabinets, crowded almost as sardines in boxes, are shown scores, yes hundreds, of small figures. Only by study can you know them—the study will repay you. $1 to $20.

But this is not a catalogue. Just a note of introduction and invitation. Accept it, and you'll say "Thanks." If this leads to business, we'll echo—"Thanks awfully."

Smyrna Rugs and Carpets

Some of the best of this year's patterns in Smyrna Rugs and Carpets are to be discontinued. It's the eternal quest after change and newness. And there's an after-clasp to this announcement—new prices on all these patterns now in our stock—several thousand in all.

All first quality, all perfect, all now sharply reduced. Housekeepers and Christmas givers—take notice!

These sizes and prices:

Rugs

18x36 in., 90c, from $1.15.
21x45 in., $1.30, from $1.65.
26x54 in., $1.85, from $2.25.
30x60 in., $2.35, from $3.
36x72 in., $3.35, from $4.25.
48x84 in., $5.50, from $7.
30x36 in., $1.50, from $1.85.
36x40 in., $2, from $2.50.
48x54 in., $3.25, from $4.50.
6x9 ft., $11.50, from $13.50.
7½x10½ ft., $17, from $22.
9x12 ft., $23.50, from $28.50.
10½x13½ ft., $36, from $46.

Hall Strips

2½x9 ft., $4.75, from $6.
2¼x12 ft., $6.50, from $8.
3x12 ft., $7.50, from $9.50.
3x15 ft., $9, from $11.50

Third floor

"Wanamaker Special" Clothing for Boys

When in doubt—buy a "Wanamaker Special" Suit or Overcoat for your boy—whichever he happens to need. It contains about all we've learned about making clothing for boys. For each garment so labeled contains the limit of durability, comfort and style. Two of the Winter lines:

At $5—"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suit in blue and fancy cheviots; trousers with double lined seat and knees; sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $5—"Wanamaker Special" Reefers of Oxford gray and blue frieze; red flannel-lined; sizes 4 to 14 years.

Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses, sizes 6 to 13 years; worth 75c, at 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Thousands of Christmas Dolls and Toys

There's a potential Merry Christmas, in this superb Holiday Toy Store, for half the children in New York. In every feature, it is bigger and better than any similar display heretofore attempted.

To begin with, it covers more floor area than before—more than any other single toy store in the city. It is more easily accessible—from Broadway, from Eighth street, from Ninth street, and through the Subway from the Main Store. Then the gathering of Dolls, and everything that dollies could hope, in their innermost sawdust hearts, to possess, and the wonderful collection of Toys, is vastly broader than ever before

Among the Dolls, the "Baby Blanche" at a dollar, is easily queen. She was so assiduously courted last year, that she was but a memory long before Christmas came around.

This year it's different. She is here in large quantities—sufficient for almost every demand.

Bring the children to see the display. It will help *you* to get into the holiday spirit more easily than any other way.

For Boys

Horse and Wagon—Milk Wagons, Ice Wagons, Coal Wagons, Butcher Wagons, Trucks, Loaded Trucks, Hay Wagons, also Saddle Horses, from 50c to $16.50.
Pianos, 50c to $20.
Drums, 25c to $3.
Toy Trunks, 75c to $6.
Soldier Suits, 25c to $7.
Dress Suit Cases, $1.25 to $7.
Swords, 25c to $1.
Guns, 25c to $2.
Fire Engines, $1 to $3.
Hose Carts, $1 to $5.
Hook and Ladders, $1 to $5.
Patrol Wagons, $1.
Coal Carts, 50c and $1.
Ice Wagons, 50c, $1, $2.
Trucks, $1.
Cabs, 50c.
Railroad Trains, 25c to $2.75.
Magic Lanterns, $1 to $24.
Ten Pins, 10c to $1.
Floor and Table Croquet Sets, 25c to $1.50.
Shooting Galleries, $1 to $5.
Toy Wash Sets, 25c to $1.25.
Magnetic Toys, 10c to $2 a set.
Trumpets, 3c to 75c.
Trick Boxes, 25c to $4.
Lead Soldiers, 25c to $2.75 a set.
White Enameled Furniture—Chairs, Settees, Bedsteads, Bureaus, China Closets, Wardrobes, etc.
Express Wagons from 50c to $10.
Police Patrol Wagons, Fire Patrol Wagons, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Sleds and Sleighs.
Mechanical Toys—Automobiles, Boats, Railroads, complete with tracks, tunnels and stations.
Tool Chests and Tool Cabinets, complete with tools, from 50c to $50.

For Girls

The *Baby Blanche* Dolls—Full jointed body, sleeping eyes, fine wig—
14½ in., 75c. 23 in., $1.50. 27½ in., $3.
21½ in., $1. 24½ in., $2. 30 in., $4.

Baby Lillian Dolls—better quality than foregoing—
11¾ in., $1. 17¾ in., $2.25. 25½ in., $4.
13 in., $1.25. 21 in., $2.75. 29 in., $5.50.
15 in., $1.50. 22½ in., $3.50. 35 in., $7.50.

Dolls' Houses from 50c to $42.
Stores, 35c to $24.
Kitchens, 50c to $35.
Warehouses, $2 to $8.50.
Stables, 25c to $12.
Dolls' Furniture, 10c to $2.25.
China Tea Sets, decorated, 25c to $4.
Enameled Tea Sets, 50c to $3.50.
Enameled Dinner Sets, $2.25 to $7.
Pressed Glass Table Set, 25c to $1.50.
Enameled Kitchen Outfits, 25c to $1 set.
China Toilet Sets, 25c to $3.
Enameled Toilet Sets, $2 to $5.
Small Kitchens, complete with outfits, 25c to 85c.
Tin Kitchen Sets, 25c.
Tin Stoves and Ranges, 25c and 50c.
Toy Coffee Mills, 10c and 25c.
Peerless Toy Ice Cream Freezers, $1.

Annex.

Candies and Favors---
Proper Holiday Sorts

Candy is a Christmas *sine qua non*. Without it, the feast becomes a failure. Recognizing this fact, the question is to get candies that are pure, wholesome and good, as well as delicious. The answer is, of course, Wanamaker's. And if you're economically inclined, on your candy-hunt, it's Wanamaker's again—for nowhere else are such delicious, pure, fresh candies obtainable at similarly low prices. Our factories, clean and sweet, turn these dainties out by the ton to keep pace with the Christmas demand. Not ahead of it, for then the candies might be stale. They regulate their output so as to ensure a daily fresh supply.

We've spent much thought on Christmas Favors and Table Decorations, too. Just as at Thanksgiving, the yellow of the corn and the pumpkin suggested the prevailing color-scheme, so, at Christmas, the red of the holly sets the tone. And all the favors mentioned here are in this cheerful glowing color.

CANDIES

Parisian Almonds, 80c lb.
Salted Almonds, 80c lb.
Chocolate Wafers, 80c lb.
Glace Nuts, 80c lb.
Perfume Drops, 80c lb.
Assorted Fruit, 60c lb.
Best Chocolates and Bonbons, 60c lb.
Scotch Kisses, 60c lb.
Assorted Almonds, 60c lb.
Assorted Gum-drops, 50c lb.
Jelly Gum-drops, 50c lb.
French Caramels, 50c lb.
Chestnuts and Acorns, 50c lb.
Small Table Candies, 50c lb.
English Wafer Lozenges, 40c lb.
Old-fashioned Bonbons, 40c lb.
Nut Candies, 30c lb.
Mixed Bonbons and Chocolates, 30c lb.
Clear Candies, 25c lb.
Buttercups 25c lb.
Glace Fruit, boxes of 5 lbs., $1.50.
Best Glace Fruit, 2 lbs., in basket, $1.25.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Honey Nougats, Molasses Chips and Peppermints; regularly 40c, now 30c lb.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows and Nougat, and Mixed Chocolates; regularly 30c, now 20c lb.
Chocolates and Bonbons, 4½ lbs., $1.25.

CENTER-PIECES

Baskets of Holly, $5 each.
Santa Claus, $5 each.
Wreath Boxes, $3 each.
Jack Horner Pies, with holly, 12 strips, $5.50.

FAVORS

Ice Cases, with holly, 35c.
Sleds, hand-painted, with holly, 25c each.
Santa Claus Ice Cases, 25c each.
Baskets, with holly, 25c.
Roses, for ice cream or bonbons, 25c each.
Red Satin Hearts, 25c each.
Red Chocolate Cups, 20c each.
Red Ping-Pong Cases, 20c each.
Red Roses with snapping mottoes, 20c each.
Holly and Mistletoe Mottoes, $1 dozen.
Red Lace Mats, 20c and 25c dozen.

CANDIES in Quantity—As usual, we make very low prices on Candies in 25-pound lots and upwards for Sunday-school festivals and the like. Prices of wholesome, delicious Candies are 14c, 16c, 18c and 20c a pound. For every 25 pounds purchased, we furnish free 50 attractive half-pound boxes.

Basement.

Gold and Precious Stones

Watches, too—a glittering holiday display in our Jewelry Store of the things pre-eminently meet for Christmas giving. The Gold Watches—some specially made for us abroad, others the product of best American makers—are doubly to be relied upon. The makers back up our guarantee. The Gold Jewelry is admirable for its beauty and variety of design; the diamonds are as trustworthy as they are clear—and yet there's an all-pervading ground tone of reasonableness in pricing that can only happen when even diamonds and gold are treated as ordinary merchandise, and priced accordingly, instead of on an entirely fictitious basis.

Some hints of this fine but fairly priced Jewelry:

Diamonds

Women's Single-stone Diamond Rings, $15 to $310
Women's Two-stone Diamond Rings, $60 to $250
Women's Three-stone Diamond Rings, $115 to $260
Women's Rings in combinations of diamonds and rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, opals and turquoise, $25 to $375
Men's Single-stone Diamond Rings, $40 to $250
Men's Fancy Combination Rings, $65 to $135
Diamond Brooches, $37 to $400
Diamond Scarf-pins, $16 to $75

Watches

The Jules Monard Watch for men, $100, $125 and $130
The Wanamaker Special Watch for men, $50
Men's 14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $31.50 to $112
Men's Gold-filled Watches, $12.50 to $20
Men's Gun Metal Watches, $3.50 to $8.50
Men's Nickel Watches, $1.75 to $5.50
Women's 14-k. Gold Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $16 to $46.50
Women's 14-k. Gold Enameled Chatelaine Watches, $20 to $152
Women's Gold-filled Effameled Watches, $5.50 and $6.50
Women's Gun Metal Watches, $5 to $10.25

Gold Jewelry

Gold Brooches, $2.50 to $125
Gold Scarf-pins, $1 to $83.75
Gold Link Buttons, $3.50 to $29.50
Gold Bracelets, $4.25 to $27
Gold Lockets, $4.50 to $37.50
Gold Buckle Fobs, $5.75 to $13.50.
Fobs, with seals, $12 to $40
Gold Thimbles, $2.75 to $9.50
Gold Studs, $2.25 to $4.75 a set.

Jewelry Store, Tenth street.

Rich Black Silk-and-Wool Fabrics
At Half Price and Less

One of the most celebrated makers of fine black dress fabrics in England instructed his agent here to close out his surplus stock on hand of high-class black Silk-and-wool Dress Fabrics.

Naturally, the offer was made first to Wanamaker's and we took it up. Result—the finest black silk-and-wool fabrics made, on sale today,

At $1.50 a Yard, for $3.50 to $5 Qualities

averaging one-third of the price these luxurious dress goods were imported to sell for.

There are Silk-and-wool Matelasse in various patterns, Silk-figured Voiles, Zephyrs and Poplins, and Silk-and-wool Crepe Cords and Stripes. In short, just the materials from which some of the most elegant of the Winter's costumes are being made. What better Christmas gift than a dress pattern of one of these rich fabrics?

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Embroidered Linens

An attractive group of Embroidered Doilies, Centerpieces, Scarfs and Table Covers has come to us a *full third under-price*. We sell the pretty pieces of fancy work the same way.

Some of them are embroidered, others tinted and embroidered in various floral designs. The low prices range as follows:

Doilies, 50c, $1.25, $1.50, $2, up to $5.
Centerpieces, $3.50, $4.50, $5, $8 and $10.
Table Covers, $15.
Scarfs, $10 and $14.

Tenth street.

Girls' Suits Reduced

We've been doing a little stock-clearing among our Girls' Suits, with the result that an alluring little group of them is ready today at some sharp reductions.

The suits are in 14 and 16-year sizes, are tailor-made, in cloth, cheviot, and camel's-hair; mostly in blouse effects, trimmed in various effective ways. Also a few corduroy suits in Norfolk styles. And the price is

$17.50, for $22.50 to $28 Suits

Second Floor, Ninth street.

Stetson Hats
In Holiday Styles.

The holiday or late Winter blocks in the Stetson Hats are notable for their good style—models that will meet the fancy of every well-dressed man. Varied enough to satisfy all tastes, and all in *good* taste. Of course, as to quality and workmanship, the Stetson Hats need no apologist. More New York men are learning their good points every day. Details:

Derby Hats

The Portland—Flat-set brim, bell crown, $3.50.
The Regent—Flat-set brim, full crown; flexible and featherweight, $3.50 and $5.
The Tropic—Self-conforming, as comfortable as a soft hat; in various widths of brim and heights of crown; $3.50 and $5.

Soft Hats

The Richmond—Round open curl; in various widths of brim and heights of crown; in black, pearl and nutria; for young men, $3.50.
Our new silk hat, "The Edward," $6 and $7.50.
Opera Hats, at $6 and $7.50.
Tuxedo Soft Hats, silk lined to edge, $3.50.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Sack Suits Of Black Cheviot

They form a sort of golden mean between a strictly dress suit and a strictly business suit. They're eminently fitted for business wear, and may be made to take the place of cutaway or frock. Vary the effect, if you choose, with striped trousers.

We plume ourselves on our splendid line of these Black Cheviot Suits. Examples follow:

At $8.50—Excellent suits of black all-wool cheviot, silk sewed.
At $10 and $12—Suits of all-wool black rough-faced cheviot; hand-padded collars and hand-made buttonholes. You'd hardly expect hand-made suits at this price, but you get them here.
At $15—Suits from the best-wearing cheviot made. We never have had one of these suits returned for poor wear—a good record.
At $5—Striped Worsted Trousers, in the quality that has made a name for itself. Say $6.50 elsewhere for like quality.

Other Striped Trousers at $6.50, $7 and $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Opportunities Among
Women's Suits

A restless air pervades the collection of Women's Tailored and Walking Suits. The ranks are beginning to break here and there, and the suits that remain after a tremendous Fall business seem to want to join the great majority that have found wearers.

Throughout the stock, from the most modest American gown to the stunning imported production, there are opportunities for price saving galore—that many a woman would profit by, if she but knew. Here's a case by way of illustration:

At $10, worth $14.50 to $20

A group of most attractive Tailor-made and Shirt-waist Suits—the tailored suits of cheviot, tweed and homespun, in blouse, fly-front, Eton, and single and double-breasted styles; some of which are in walking lengths.

The shirt-waist suits are in the popular plain or dotted velveteens, also moire silk and serge, prettily made and trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Coats
Sharply Under-Price

Never before has our stock of Children's Winter Coats and Bonnets been so varied as this season. In addition to the assortment at regular low prices there are today these most interesting offerings of warm out-door garments, under-price, for the little ones:

At $2, worth $3.50—Children's colored Cloth Coats, with deep circular or sailor collar, trimmed with fancy braid; three styles. Sizes 2 to 5 years.
At $5, worth $6.50—Children's colored Cloth Coats, in Russian blouse style, with gilt buttons or silk braid; patent leather belts; others with sailor or circular collar, trimmed with moire, velvet or beaver fur; four styles. Sizes 2 to 5 years.
At $2, worth $3.50—Short Coats of white Bedford cord, with single or double cape, trimmed with lace or satin ribbon and braid. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
At $5, worth $6.50—Short white Coats of all-wool Bedford cord and serge; four styles, trimmed with embroidery, satin ribbon and animal heads. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
At $5, worth $6.50—Infants' Long Cloaks, in a number of pretty styles.

The showing of Babies' Caps and Bonnets, to match long and short coats, in white and colors, is equally broad. Prices range from 25c to $5. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Holiday Cut Glass

The sparkle and glitter of cut glass among the Christmas presents is bound to be appreciated by the woman with a pretty home. Wanamaker Cut Glass has always been distinguished for its beauty and richness, at prices characteristically below regular market values. This season, the news is more than normally interesting; for we have obtained, in addition to our splendidly varied regular stock, many beautiful pieces of Cut Glass *at about half their full values;* just in time to tell the thousands of gift-hunters about them. Details follow:

Bowls, 8 in., richly cut, $3.50 and $4.50; regularly $5 and $7.
Bowls, in many rich cuttings, $5 to $30.
Nappies, 8 in., richly cut, $3.25, regularly $5; 9 in., $4.50, regularly $7.
Celery Trays, richly cut, $3; regularly $5.
Nappies, in many rich cuttings, $3.50 to $12.
Bonbon Dishes, handled and unhandled, 5 in., $1.50, worth $2.50; 6 in., $1.75, worth $3.
Caraffes, richly cut, $4; worth $6.50.
Water Jugs, $6.50, $9, $12, up to $25.
Claret Jugs, $15 and $25.
Decanters, unhandled, $2, $3, $6.50, up to $30; handled, $5.25, $7, $8, up to $40.
Punch Bowls, on foot, $35, $40, $50, $60, up to $100; without foot, $25, $30, up to $50.
Flower Vases; an immense variety in shapes, sizes and cuttings, from $1.50 to $50.

Basement.

Pianos

All New York understands the greatness of our Piano business. It is the most complete piano business ever organized in this country—or any other.

With the approach of the Christmas holidays the importance of our piano business grows apace. Instruments of all good qualities are here, beginning with the unmatched Chickerings and ranging to the lowest price at which a respectable piano can be sold. The largest and most varied collection of pianos ever assembled in any piano store anywhere is here.

Our pianos are all sold at cash prices, but this does not necessarily mean cash payments. Upon approved credit you can pay a small sum at purchase, and can have generous time for different payments with interest at four per cent. This method is straight and protects the credit purchaser from discriminating extortion.

We also control the Angelus Piano-Player. Recent improvements place the Angelus beyond competition or rivalry in the field of self-playing piano attachments.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

What a Single Christmas Dollar Will Do

A single one of your Christmas dollars enables you to give a present worth from $30 to $100—the rest to be paid in modest sums from month to month in 1903.

Our *Library Club* offers this opportunity. It is an association for the purchase of important and valuable sets of books (some of them in very fine bindings, some in less pretentious dress) at much less than publishers' regular prices. This saving is effected by buying very large editions at correspondingly low figures, and we pass the benefit on to Club members. Any of the sets will be sent complete as soon as you join the Club and pay the first dollar.

Full information at the *Library Club* counter, or by mail, if you specify which of the sets you wish particulars of.

Promptness will be necessary, however, as we have on hand but a limited supply of several of the sets (eleven of the Bulwer and thirteen of the Balzac, for example), and no more can be obtained until after Christmas.

Some of the *Library Club* offerings:

George Eliot's Complete Works, Westminster Subscription Edition, 18 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Macaulay's Complete Works, Whitehall Subscription Edition, 20 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.
Ruskin's Complete Works, Artists' Subscription Edition, 26 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
Scott's Waverley Novels, Autograph Subscription Edition, 25 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
Balzac's Works, Saintsbury Subscription Edition, 40 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.
The Depew Library of Oratory, 15 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Bulwer's Complete Works, International Subscription Edition, 24 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
The New Natural History, 6 or 12 volumes, Subscription Edition (a great book for nature lovers and children). Payments, $1 down and either $2 or $3 a month.
Famous Composers and Their Music, 16 volumes, Subscription Edition, (the finest collection of songs, instrumental music and musical writings in existence). Payments, $1 down and $2 or $3 a month.
Ridpath's History of the World, 9 or 17 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2, $2.50 or $3 a month.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

Books for the Bookish

Distinctive, uncommon books—first or rare editions, or editions that are particularly elaborate in letter-press and illustration. Suitably garbed in sumptuous bindings that are masterpieces from England's artist bookbinders. You've heard of Riviere, Morell, Zaehnsdorf—these are splendid specimens of their work, done according to our own liking.

We will gladly send a catalogue of the collection, if you are interested in such books, either for yourself or for some of your book-loving friends. But of many there's just a single copy—its very rarity indicates that—and so it's best not to delay. A few examples follow:

Letters and Works of Lady Mary Montague. London, 1837. 3 vols., full calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $20.
Shakespeare's Works. Edited by Valpy. with 170 outline illustrations. 15 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $75.
The Ingoldsby Legends. London, 1855. 3 vols., full polished calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $25.
Wraxall's Memoirs. Historical and Posthumous, 1772 to 1784. London, 1884. Bound by Orrock. 4 vols., half calf. $30.
The Works of Oliver Goldsmith. London, 1854. 4 vols., half morocco, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $16.
Samuel Richardson's Novels. 20 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $47.50.
Thackeray's Works. Illustrated. London, 1869. 24 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $95.
Scott's Waverley Novels. Centenary Edition. Imprint, 1871. 25 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $60.
Bulwer-Lytton Novels and Miscellaneous Works. Knebworth Edition. London, 1873. 37 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $95.
Lord Byron's Works. With Life by Thomas Moore. London, 1832. 17 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $40.
British Essayists. With prefaces, historical and biographical. London, 1823. 38 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $90.
The Percy Anecdotes. London, 1823. 20 vols., half calf, bound by Zaehnsdorf. $48.
The Works of Voltaire (in English.) London, 1761. Half calf antique. 35 vols. $70.
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. With portraits. London, 1841. Half calf. 12 vols. $40.
Prescott's Works. London, 1896. 12 vols., half calf, bound by Orrock. $40.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fancy Linens Low-priced

Hard to imagine how such neatly scalloped and open-worked pieces of linen can be priced at such wee little figures as these. But it's so, nevertheless.

They're made of snow-white German linen, with one or two rows of open-work inside the scalloped edge, or plain centers.

Pretty enough for any dinner-table, at these little prices:

Doilies, 6 in. round, 7c; 9 in., 11c; 12 in., 15c each; 9 in. square, 15c; 12 in., 20c each.
Centerpieces, 18 in. round, 25c; 24 in., 50c each; 18 in. square, 30c; 24 in., 65c each.
Table Squares, 30 in. square, 75c and 85c each.
Table Covers, 36 in. square, $1.25 each.
Table Scarfs, 20x43 in., 75c and 85c; 20x54 in., 85c and $1; 20x72 in., $1 and $1.25.
Tray Covers, oval, 8x15 in., 18c; 10x15 in., 30c; 11x14 in., 35c; 14x20 in., 50c; oblong, 16x24 in., 25c; 18x27 in., 50c; 20x30 in., 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Weber Pianos

UNQUESTIONED IN QUALITY

UNEQUALED IN TONE

Catalogue Mailed Free on Request

The Weber Piano Co.
108 Fifth Avenue, New York

"At 2:30 This Afternoon."

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

TO-DAY at 2:30. TO-MORROW at 2:30.

CONTINUING FRIDAY AND SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.,

Unrestricted Public Sale of the

Vitall Benguiat COLLECTION.

Magnificent Textiles

Sumptuous Curtains.

Flemish and Other Tapestries, Rich Velours and Brocades, Renaissance and Other Embroideries. Interesting Old English Needlework Pictures, Old Laces, Ecclesiastical Vestments and Hangings. SILVER SANCTUARY LAMPS. Mostly specimens of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries. Also in quantities to suit private parties and the trade,

Superb Fabrics,

Reproductions of Rare Antique Stuffs, Suitable for Wall Coverings and Window Draperies.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Overcoats.

The most popular of this season's handsome overcoats is the plain long sack, with full, loose back, draped from the shoulders—they are here in all lengths, although 44-inch is the length in more active demand. Made of extra quality all wool Meltons, Cheviots and Black Thibets, Black and Oxford Frieze, excellent cut, hand tailored,

$15.

Full stocks — Complete lines — Overcoats in all the finer grades,

$8 to $35.

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue

IRON-OX TABLETS

are the formula of a leading physician, constantly used in his daily practice, compounded with the utmost care and skill from the finest ingredients.

AN INVALUABLE NERVE TONIC

A cure for Indigestion and Constipation; a blood maker and purifier; a corrective of sluggish liver and derangements of the kidneys.

Fifty Tablets for 25 Cents

THE NEW YORK TIMES is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, the publishers, the bankers and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

EXPLOSIVES IN THE CITY

Municipal Commission's Rules and Regulations.

Models of Two Magazines Constructed in the Yard of Fire Headquarters Criticised by Contractors.

Three score contractors and manufacturers of explosives went yesterday to Fire Headquarters to attend a public hearing of the Municipal Explosives Commission on the subject of rules and regulations governing the transportation, storage, use, sale, &c., of high explosives for blasting and other purposes in the City of New York. The session was chiefly interesting because of the promulgation of the regulations as formulated and tentatively adopted by the commission. The majority of those who came were members of the Contractors' Protective Association. Those not members of it were in entire sympathy with its interests. Members of the commission present were W. J. Charlton, Gen. G. O. Eaton, J. A. Haskell, and Dr. C. F. McKenna. President Sturgis was absent on business connected with the case of Chief Croker.

At the outset of the proceedings it became evident that many of the rules would be opposed and debated by the contractors and that not enough copies of them had been distributed to enable all to present their views. It was finally decided, after several objections had been made to the terms of the regulations in regard to licenses, that the hearing take place at 2 P. M. Dec. 10. In the meantime more copies of the rules will be made, access to them in the Bureau of Combustibles will be given, and the Contractors' Protective Association will consider them at a special meeting which will be held at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The rules, which cover every question which can arise in regard to explosives, are issued under the caption: "the term explosives where used shall be understood to mean powder and dynamite used as a propelling charge for excavating purposes or for manufacture of fireworks." To facilitate an understanding of the rules in regard to the storage of high explosives Commissioner Sturgis had had built in the yard of Fire Headquarters two model magazines of the first and second class types, to contain respectively 100 pounds or over of dynamite or 100 pounds or less of the explosive. They differed only in size, that of the first class being larger than the other. The proposed rule in regard to the construction of first-class magazines is:

Must be covered on the outside with fire-proof material and be lined with wood and heated if necessary with a hot water heater only, the source of heat of which shall be separate and distinct from the magazine and located at least ten feet therefrom. Such magazine shall consist of two compartments, in one of which shall be the radiator. The other compartment shall be arranged with shelves or drawers for the reception of explosives and not be capable of being entered, and shall be lighted from the outside only. The heating compartment shall be separated from the storage compartment and be incapable of being entered, but all so arranged that no access shall be had to the shelves or drawers from the heating compartment.

These models provoked much criticism. The chief comment was that their cost would be too great a tax to make contracts profitable. Some thought them no safer than the "magazines" now in vogue; others that an element of danger was in the radiators, and a contractor said that the doors were so heavy that if slammed they would create a concussion that might result in disaster.

The rules provide for licenses, bonds of indemnity—$5,000 for each delivery wagon and $25,000 for the right to use in one day explosives in excess of 300 pounds—certificates of fitness irrespective of licenses, and penalties in addition to those imposed by law.

The regulations in regard to the transportation of explosives are many and comprehensive. They prohibit wholly the transportation of other than the United States Pharmacopoeia nitro-glycerine solution through the city, or guncotton not saturated with water in excess of 10 pounds. The rules for wagons for transportation are stringent. Not more than 1,000 pounds of explosives are to be carried in one wagon. Exploders or other combustible material, except safety fuse in sealed packages, must not be carried with explosives. All wagons for this purpose must bear "Powder Wagon" in letters six inches high on sides and back. All wagons and packages of explosives must be marked so that responsibility may be directly traced.

Other rules in regard to magazines are that all nails shall be countersunk and no metal shall be exposed. They shall be painted bright red and designated with "Magazine! Danger!" in white letters six inches high on a black ground. In all magazines must be posted information of the most complete character as to its class, license, and contents, the treatment of explosives in case of frost, and of caps and detonators.

Other rules are in regard to blasting and the sale and storage of explosives, and there is a chapter on "precautions", in regard to the exposure of high explosives to cold, heat, and moisture.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Earnings for October of the Erie, Reading, Norfolk and Western, and Southern Companies.

Several important railroad companies yesterday published statements of October earnings. The Erie Railroad, one of the prominent anthracite coal roads, shows its first increase in earnings since the beginning of the coal strike. Its statement shows an increase of $59,904.28 in net earnings, which is within $1,000 of the gross earnings. The statement is as follows:

	—Month of October— 1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$3,818,152.06	$3,757,161.84
Working expenses	2,639,674.81	2,638,678.87
Net earnings	$1,178,477.25	$1,118,482.97

The Reading Company, of which George F. Baer is President, still shows decreases, as follows:

	—Month of October— 1902.	1901.
Railway Company— Receipts	$2,244,542.34	$2,845,253.98
Expenses, including renewals, &c.	1,531,219.34	1,668,220.56
Net earnings	$716,323.00	$1,177,033.42
Coal and Iron Company— Receipts	$516,096.22	$3,165,133.35
Expenses	678,660.27	2,712,118.85
Net earnings	*$161,664.05	$453,014.50
Reading Company— Net income	109,951.79	84,918.32
Net earnings of all companies	$661,610.74	$1,714,966.24
Proportion of annual fixed charges and taxes of all companies, (estimated)	901,000.00	870,082.02
Surplus	*$239,389.26	$835,884.22

*Deficit.

The Norfolk and Western, a soft coal road, for the month of October shows an increase in gross earnings of $112,569, but a decrease in net earnings of $42,436, because of a very heavy increase in expenses.

Similarly, the Southern Railway shows a decrease in net earnings for October of $28,561, in spite of an increase in gross earnings of $288,277.

ROCK ISLAND EXPANDING.

Reported That It Has Obtained Control of the Colorado and Eastern.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The policy of expansion is pursued steadily by the present management of the Rock Island Railway system.

Another acquisition is said to have been made by this company. It is reported that it has obtained control of the Colorado and Eastern Railroad, which has a right of way from Scranton, Col., to Denver, and that plans had been made to secure, through this road, trackage rights into the Union Station at Denver.

W. B. Warren, assistant to President W. B. Leeds of the Rock Island, is now in Denver, and his visit there is believed to have some connection with the new deal. The fact that application has just been made by the Colorado and Eastern for an extension of the franchise is a circumstance said to be closely related with Mr. Warren's trip.

If the application is favorably acted upon the Rock Island is said to have other plans in view which will give the road direct trackage rights into the Denver Union Depot, terminal yards, and a right of way which will permit the company to operate its lines into Denver by the construction of tracks from Limon Junction to Scranton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES W. HARLE.—Sheriff O'Brien received an execution yesterday against James W. Harle of 66 Beaver Street, for $11,283 in favor of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., stock brokers, for balance due on stock transactions on Oct. 27.

Out of Town.

WILLIAM CHARLES BERNARDI AND ADAM WEILAND.—William Charles Bernardi and Adam Weiland of Pittsburg filed their petitions in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, at Pittsburg, yesterday. The petition sets forth that they were formerly in parnership as owners of a department store under the name of W. C. Bernardi & Co. That the partnership has been dissolved, but that there are a large number of partnership debts, which have never been paid. In the schedules filed the partnership debts are placed at $77,188, with no partnership assets. There are about 200 partnership creditors to whom sums ranging from $10 to $17,686 are due.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS GLASSMAN.—Louis Glassman, butcher, of 23 Essex Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,023 and nominal assets of $342 in outstanding accounts which he could not collect.

AARON PERLUS.—Aaron Perlus, residing at 2,008 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,289 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898 at Coney Island as a baker. His books were burned in the big fire there in 1898.

PLOWDEN STEVENS.—Plowden Stevens, residing at 2,126 Washington Avenue, and employed by the Ogden Lumber Company at Forty-seventh Street and North River, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,496 and no assets. The debts were contracted prior to July 21, 1888, in the planing mill business. He made an assignment on July 21, 1888, at Forty-eighth Street and North River.

HENRY L. BOUGHTON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Henry L. Boughton, interior decorator, at 431 Fifth Avenue, by Samuel Tobias, a creditor for $757, for labor and materials furnished between July 1 and Nov. 28. It was alleged that Mr. Boughton committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 1, and that his creditors are less than twelve in number.

LAPIN & GOLDMAN.—Schedules of Lapin & Goldman, manufacturers of umbrellas at 62 White Street, show liabilities $39,565, of which $3,150 are secured, and nominal assets $15,866, consisting of stock $5,000, machinery $2,000, accounts $8,700, and cash in bank, $166. Among the creditors are I. Blumberg, $3,000; Oscar B. Abbott, $5,000; Fleitman & Co., $2,295; S. Hirsch & Co., $1,350, secured; Alexander J. Bimberg, $900, secured, and the Consolidated Gas Company, $1,030.

KUPER & LAPIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Kuper & Lapin, manufacturers of velveteen bindings, at 28 East Fourth Street, show liabilities of $44,108, of which $7,107 are secured, and nominal assets of $37,045, consisting of stock, $2,000; machinery at cost, $20,000; accounts, $14,995, and cash in bank, $50. Among the creditors are S. Hirsch & Co., $4,997, secured by accounts; Alex. J. Bimberg, $3,000, secured by accounts; Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, $3,811; Fleitman & Co., $3,265; William Iselin & Co., $3,103; J. Menke, $3,039, and the Citizens' Bank, $1,000.

MRS. THERESE NEIMAN.—Mrs. Therese Neiman of 360 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $145,630, of which $123,300 are secured, $1,289 unsecured, and $21,047 accommodation paper for M. Neiman's Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at 401 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Her assets consist of real estate, $130,000, mortgaged for $98,000, and two life insurance policies, $10,000, assigned to creditors as security. She is the mother of Max and George Neiman, doing business as Neiman's Sons, and made an assignment on Nov. 10. The real estate consists of the factory property 401 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, valued at $85,000, mortgaged for $58,000, held by the Martha Codington estate, $45,000, and L. J. Binsse, $18,000, and 428 Amsterdam Avenue, valued at $45,000, mortgaged for $40,000, of which $35,000 is held by St. Luke's Hospital.

Cloak and Suit Receiver.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Leo Frank receiver for the partnership property of Louis Hirsch and Richard Stein, doing business as the West End Ladies' Cloak and Suit Company at 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Hirsch against M. Stein for a dissolution of the partnership on account of dissensions between them. The assets are estimated at $6,000 to $8,000; liabilities not given. Mr. Stein started the business in the Spring of 1900 and Mr. Hirsch became a partner in March, 1902. Mr. Hirsch is ill and unable to give attention to the business.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Arthur E.—George T. Finn Company	151
ALLEN, James E.—J. E. Nichols and another	158
ADAM, Jacob—E. H. Lord	129
ALDHOUS, Frederick—L. A. Baldwin	3,560
BIBER, Sigmound—M. Epstein	320
BUSTIN, Esther—E. Mosbach and another, costs	74
BELL, Harry V. C.—E. J. Walton	703
BINDRIM, George F. and Nicholas, individually and as executors—T. Berg	70
CAREY, Lawrence J.—F. Welch	332
CORN, Pesach—H. C. Johnson and another, trustee, costs, $80 and possession or property, or	1,000
COSSEWAS, Miltiades—E. Wolf and another	118
CUNNINGHAM, Joseph H., assignee—Diebold Safe and Lock Company, costs	13
CLARK, W. Irving, and Carolina L. Iselin, executors—S. B. Ogden and another	237
DODGE, Daniel A.—J. F. Egan	168
DUKE, George—D. Defilippi	146
DOYLE, Libbie—M. T. Phillips, administrator	225
DODGE, Daniel A.—J. F. Egan	168
EMDIN, Dora E.—B. Schulich	270
FITCHMAN, Eidney—Armour Packing Company	30
FORSELL, John W.—J. Goldstein	123
FISHER, Annie, and Michael F. McGory—People of the State of New York	1,000
FREED, David—National Broadway Bank	134
GINSBERG, Aaron, and Herman Safer—I. Axelrod	351
GARDNER, Max—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
HERMAN, Henry—American Agricultural Chemical Company	171
HORTON, Dudley R.—C. W. H. Elting	32
HULSLAN, Frederick—A. Pastine	155
HASBERG, Estelle—C. Rosenthal and another	1,449
HODGES, Arthur A.—F. Schumacher and another	365
HARLE, James W.—T. J. Taylor and another	11,283
HOROWITZ, Isaac—H. D. Newman	40
IRWIN, C. J.—Tidewater Loan and Trust Company	00
JOHNSON, John S.—W. A. Leggett and another	207
JACOBS, William—L. Novich	42
KIRSCHENBAUM, Moses — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	76
KEOUGH, Hugh J., administrator—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	152
LORBECK, Charles—American Agricultural Chemical Company	177
LYNCH, Philip—L. Littlefield	168
LAMB, George A.—F. S. Huck	2,114
MINGEY, Lawrence P.—E. Johnson, costs	114
MESSITER, Samuel S.—George C. Flint Company	212
MONSKY, Morris—Acker, Merrall & Condit	173
METZGER, Felix—H. Heydt	1,054
McCAFFERTY, Charles J.—F. C. Whiting	561
NEYER, Anna M.—M. Bontlier	50
O'BRIEN, John J.—John Bell Company	442
O'BRIEN, John J.—J. J. Bell	335
PROCTOR, James A.—W. S. Easter	125
POOKE, Mildred—F. Settig and another	25
PRICE, Frank—A. F. Fisher	243
POLLOCK, David—Structural Supply Company	178
PRODGERS, Jane—W. H. Hussey & Son	415
PAGE, Allen H.—John Bell Company	417
PINKHAM, Mary L.—J. G. Gessford	116
QUINLAN, William J., and Joseph Walker—R. P. Wern	472
RENWICK, Joseph B.C.—E. Thornall	26
RENDLE, Arthur E.—T. J. D. Smith and another	132
RIERINGER, John—H. M. Tostevin	191
ACME STOKER COMPANY—Reeves Engine Company	101
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Gorman	282
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Levey	1,270
STOCKERT, Max—George A. Fuller Company	205
SCHNASS, Charles—J. Taylor	50
TUCKER, William G.—J. P. Strom	99
TURK, Robert L.—F. S. Gannon, Jr.	23
THE MAYOR, &c.—F. Thilemann, Jr., and another	3,822
INTERURBAN STREET RAILROAD Company—L. Koenig	215
WISHER, Daniel W.—People's Co-Operative Building and Loan Association	591
WHITE, James H.—G. W. Files	809
WACHTEL, Sigmund, and Charles A. Dumn—F. Wittenberg	76
VALLEE, Richard C.—Rochester Optical and Camera Company	103
WALLACE, Ruth A.—I. Edelmuth, costs	89
WENDT, Frederick—G. F. Moore	51
WELLS, FARGO & CO.—A. J. Barrett	26
WESTCHESTER TRACTION COMPANY —National Bank of New England	5,060
WASHBURN, Henry L.—J. H. Shaffer	806
ZEICHNER, Louis—H. Abegg and another	46

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio: S. H. Halle, hats: Hotel Normandie.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.: C. F. Veeder, dry goods: 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.: F. S. Adams, ribbons: 450 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Labonte, L. F., Manchester, N. H.: dry goods; Hotel Albert.

The Finest Opera Glasses

The lowest prices for reliable kinds, and the greatest variety of beautiful mountings.

Equally true of LORGNETTES, FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, THERMOMETERS and BAROMETERS.

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125 W. 42d St., B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; G. Folman, dry goods; E. Krien, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Dickieson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Nathan, M., & Brothers, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, notions; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; I. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Marks, ribbons; L. H. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Fahy, Schontz Dry Goods Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Barney, H. S., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, carpets; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Coyle & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hengerer, William, Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamline, laces and handkerchiefs; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods, notions, hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Meyer, Wise & Kochen, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Wise, furnishing goods; 112 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lissner, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Vendome.

Auerbach, J., Washington, D. C.; furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lewin, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. W. Schaski, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Quackenbush, C. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

Bell Bros., Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va.; millinery, Herald Square Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, domestics, and wash goods; Miss L. Moulton, laces; Miss H. Lord, ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Pitts, Kimball Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gamble, Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allin, cloaks and suits; 486 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Congressman J. K. Stewart, Amsterdam, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Marquis de Pinar del Rio, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. A. A. Pope, Boston; the Rev. John Cornell, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

VICTORIA—State Senator George E. Greene, Binghamton.

MANHATTAN—W. Rogers Morgan, Newport; Dr. Ivan Amidon, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—Major Thomas N. Wood, United States Marines; ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; Capt. Hodgson, Plattsburg.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

ALBEMARLE—Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, United States Navy; Dr. Townsley T. Fremon, Honolulu; Dr. E. Kaempf, Berlin.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The warehouse and office building of the Lucent Oil Company, of which William F. Young is President, at Second and Arch Streets, was badly damaged by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $75,000, partly covered by insurance.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Dec. 2.—The plant of the Brookville Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss, $100,000, with insurance of $52,000. Three carloads of candy, two carloads of canned goods, and $40,000 worth of glucose and sugar were destroyed.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The disturbances that were central last night over Eastern Colorado and off the Texas coast united during the night into a single storm of great intensity. It moved rapidly north-northeastward, and is central to-night near the middle of the Illinois-Indiana State line, with a barometer reading of 29.16 inches.

Except from the north upper lake region eastward, the storm has been attended by general, and in many places heavy rains from the Mississippi Valley Eastward, and some snow over its northwestern limits, the snow line to-night extending well through the State of Iowa. The usual warnings of dangerous winds were issued well in advance of the storm, beginning with the Gulf Coast last night and ending with the New England coast at 4 P. M. to-day. The storm is closely followed from the northwestward by a marked high area, accompanied by a cold wave, which to-night extends through North Dakota. The temperatures, however, have fallen sharply to the southward to New Mexico, the mid-slope, and the Missouri Valley. In the districts west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, with somewhat lower temperatures.

The storm will continue its northeastward movement to-morrow, attended by rain in the Atlantic States generally, and rain turning to snow in the lower lake regions. There will also be snow in the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the middle slope. In the South Atlantic and south portion of the Middle Atlantic States rain will be followed by clearing weather. In the Southwest, extreme West, and Northwest the weather will be fair. It will be much colder to-morrow from the slope region eastward to the Alleghanies, and also in the East Gulf States. It will be colder Thursday in the Atlantic States, and not so cold in the Northwest and the slope region.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have high east winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport, and on the great lakes, and cold wave warnings from Wisconsin, and Western Upper Michigan westward through the Dakotas, except at Duluth, and also in Northeast Iowa and at Chicago.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day, high east winds; to-morrow, fair, colder except rain or snow in Eastern Maine.

Eastern New York, rain to-day; east to south gales on the coast, colder at night; to-morrow, fair, colder.

Virginia, District of Columbia, and Maryland, rain to-day, probably followed by clearing, colder at night; to-morrow fair, colder, brisk to high southeast winds, shifting to west.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain to-day; high east to south winds; colder at night. To-morrow, fair and colder.

South Carolina, fair to-day, except rain on the coast. To-morrow, fair, colder; brisk west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day, probably turning to snow in north portion; colder. To-morrow, fair, except probably snow flurries in west portion; high east winds, shifting to north.

South Dakota, fair to-day; colder in east portion. To-morrow, fair; not so cold.

Western New York, rain to-day, probably turning to snow by night. To-morrow, colder and cloudy, with snow flurries along the lakes; high east winds, shifting to north.

Minnesota, snow and much colder to-day; cold wave in west portion, and at night in southeast portion; north gales. To-morrow, rain; not so cold in west portion.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, colder at night; east to south gales.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	43	36	38
6 A. M.	42	37	38
9 A. M.	41	37	42
12 M	48	44	46
3 P. M.	53	49	48
6 P. M.	52	50	50
9 P. M.	52	49	49
12 P. M.	51	48	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44⅞
Weather Bureau	43½
Corresponding date 1901	47¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and 49 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 50 degrees at 5:40 P. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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Interesting Lectures on "Picturesque and Industrial Niagara Falls," illustrated with moving pictures and stereopticon views, will be given in our Lecture Hall, on the Sixth Floor, every day from 2 to 3 P. M.

Our Christmas Windows

Showing "Scenes from the Nativity" should be seen by grown-ups as well as the younger generation. For the little ones there is a special window showing Santa Claus in all his pristine glory. These window displays were executed and designed by one of the foremost scenic artists in New York.

On the third floor is "Fairyland." Every child in the vicinity will want to see it. The scenes show a little boy and girl who have braved the cold of Christmas Eve to look for Santa Claus. Instead they see all the well known characters of fairy story and song pass before their wondering eyes.

A Matinee Concert, by the Women's String Orchestra, Mme. Julie Rive-King, pianist, will be held in our Concert Hall, on the fourth floor, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

Holiday Suggestions in Cut Glass, Decorative China, Bric-a-Brac, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Cut Glass.

500 Deep Cut Ice Cream Saucers, worth $2.00 each, at $1.25
600 Deep Cut Olive and Almond Trays, with handles, $1.25
300 Deep Cut Water Bottles, fancy cutting $1.50
300 Wine Decanters, deep cut, with handles $2.50
500 Deep Cut Glass Bowls, new cutting $3.00
100 dozen Deep Cut Glass Tumblers, per dozen $6.75

Clocks.

300 fancy Clocks, gold finished, worth $2.00, at $1.25
300 fine fancy Clocks, rich, gold finished, warranted perfect timekeepers $3.50
Collection of fancy Marbles, Iron Clocks, fancy Dial, Cathedral gong, strikes every half hour: perfect timekeeper, $5.00
Fine French Regulators, with finest French movement; gilt and crystal cases, gong strikes, perfect timekeepers $22.50
Fine French Clock Sets, fitted with French Movements; gong strikes; worth $40.00 set, marked $27.50
Fine French Clock Sets, with Candelabra, rich gold and onyx, worth $50.00 set, at $32.00

Austrian Vases.

We have just received a collection of fine Austrian Vases, richly decorated with flowers, figures and gold; they will be sold for about the absolute cost:—Five sizes, prices are respectively, 29, 55, 75, $1.25 and $1.95

Dinner and Tea Sets.

We have just received 100 fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, of 100 pieces, richly decorated in six effects, with three large meat dishes, soup tureen and large dinner plates; fully worth $24.00, are marked, set $14.50
65 more Theo. Haviland fine Limoges decorated China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; set $21.50
Maddock's celebrated Porcelain Dinner Sets, richly decorated, in a special design, 112 pieces, with soup tureen and large meat dishes; worth $20.00, set $13.50
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, richly decorated in a special decoration, 100 pieces, with gold; our leader, set $9.50
Tea Sets, 56 pieces, all fine thin China, very richly decorated in flower and gold; worth $10.00, set $6.50

Decorated Table China.

Plates, fancy decorations .25
Thin China Cups and Saucers, richly decorated .25
Thin Decorated China Cake Plates; each .50
Celery Trays, richly decorated, each .60
Milk Jars, richly decorated in new effects with gold .60
Decorated China Cracker Jars .75
Salad Bowls, highly decorated with flowers and gold, $1.25
Syrup Jugs, richly decorated on thin China, $1.25
Bath Room Sets, soap box, brush vase and mug; richly decorated; set $1.35
Pudding Dishes, richly decorated in colors and gold; each $2.00

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

Women's Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes.

Lace, scalloped and embroidered Handkerchiefs; one in box, 39 and 50
Scalloped and lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, two in box, 50, 75 and 98
Lace, scalloped and hemstitched-embroidered Handkerchiefs, three in box, 79 and $1.65
Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, six in box, 75, 85, $1.45
Lace and embroidered Handkerchiefs, four in box, 59 and $1.00
Fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, prettily arranged, in elaborate, imported Fans; 6 to each fan, $1.45 and $1.85

Men's Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes.

All linen initial Handkerchiefs, 6 in box, 75, 98, $1.15, $1.45, $2.25, $2.90
All-linen plain Handkerchiefs, 6 in box, 79, 98, $1.45
All-linen Printed Border Handkerchiefs, 6 in box, 85 and $1.45

Holiday Waist and Dress Patterns.

First Floor.

Silk and cotton materials for waists; put up in neat boxes; very suitable for gifts; colors $2.00
All white $2.50
Flannels for waists with handsome embroidered fronts; in neat boxes; all colors, each $3.50 and $5.00
Gingham Dress Patterns; in 10 yard lengths; at, each, $1.00
Fine Percale Dress Patterns; in light and dark effects; put up in 10 yard lengths; at, each $1.20
Printed Flannelette Dress Patterns; in 10 yard lengths; at, each $1.50

Woollen Dress Fabrics For the Holidays.

First Floor.

Extra special offering of high class Imported Wool and Silk-and-wool Dress Fabrics, embracing a wide range of Paris Embroidered Robes of most artistic design; imported individual Robes of Zibeline, roughly tufted, illuminated effects, yet soft and silky to the touch; also Robes of finest French Mixed Yarn Combinations; new and select; no two alike; Dress Patterns, Skirt and Waist Lengths of plain and novelty mixtures and black, at attractive prices.

Elegant Paris Box Embroidered Robes, at $22.50, $25.00, $29.00 and $35.00.
Individual Robes of Newest French Fabrics, $8.75, $12.50, $17.50 and $25.00.
Dress Patterns, $2.95, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $4.95, $5.50 and $6.00.

Renaissance Linens, Centre Pieces, &c., At Very Reduced Prices.

First Floor.

All lace, round or square Centre Pieces; value up to $1.00, at 68
All lace Centre Pieces; value up to $3.00, at $2.00
All lace Centre Pieces; value up to $3.00, at $2.00
Scarfs, all lace effects; 2 yards long; values up to $5.00, at $3.95

Knit Underwear for Men and Women.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S heavy weight fine quality Swiss ribbed Vests, comprising broken lines; cotton vests in white, ecru, pink and black; also lighter weights in white and "Oneita" combination Suits not quite perfect. In many instances the price asked is less than manufacturing cost; fully worth from 85c. to $1.50, at 55c.

WOMEN'S high grade Swiss Vests and Tights; wool, merino and silk-and-wool; in white and colors; comprising small lots of various kinds; mostly high neck, long sleeves, besides some "Oneita" heavy weight merino combination Suits; in natural and white; the actual worth ranges from $1.50 to $2.50 a garment; splendid values at $1.10.

$4.00 Men's Underwear, $1.95.

First Floor.

Small lot of Men's colored pure silk and cashmere fine imported Shirts and Drawers; medium winter weight, mauve and blue, in medium sizes only; a beautiful lustrous quality of goods; actually worth $4.00 a garment, to close at $1.95.

Women's Velvet and Cloth Coats.

Third Floor.

Even balmy days cannot make us forget that we're in the midst of bleak December, so we're just in time with a special offering of women's serviceable and dressy Coats. The weather has thus far been your friend—helped you to wait for this opportunity. But you can't afford to wait longer, and even if you could it would avail you nothing, for end of the season sales will not bring forward better values.

Women's Velvet Coats, loose fitting back with inverted plait, high, rolling storm collar, wide revers, bell sleeves with turned-over cuffs, entire coat elaborately trimmed with silk braid, lined with an excellent quality of gray satin $39.75
Women's fine quality Velvet Coats, with high storm collar and wide revers; finished with satin piping; stitched satin belt, fastened down front with fancy metal buttons, lined with fine quality of silk serge $20.00
Women's Velour Coats; tight-fitting back, fly fronts, high storm collar and wide revers;

BIG TOTAL FOR TROTTERS

"Old Glory" Sale, to End To-day, Will Realize Nearly $400,000.

J. H. SHULTS BOUGHT STARS

New York Breeder Secured Two of the Highest-Priced Horses of Yesterday's Offering.

The offering of one of the star consignments of the "Old Glory" sale of light harness horses in Madison Square Garden yesterday helped out the average of the sale, but, in spite of that, the bargain hunters and speculating dealers still had things very much their own way. The really important offering of the eighth day was by the Glenmoore Farm of Glenmoore, N. J., thirty-two horses from that establishment, including a number of promising young stock representing the successful sire of speed, Baron Dillon, being catalogued. The attendance again was large, the seats on the south side of the hall being filled throughout the day and evening, and women making a considerable proportion of the spectators. In fact, women have been more constant in their attendance and have been on hand in larger numbers than at any previous sale of trotting bred horses ever held in the city, and on some few occasions have figured as buyers.

The European and Canadian horsemen also have been in evidence constantly, but their purchases this season have been limited to breeding stock, and few of the more desirable horses are destined to leave the United States, the home breeders and turfmen almost invariably having outbid the visitors for the best animals. In the progress of the big offering, there have been only occasional stars of the light harness turf to swell the total and increase the average of prices, but the sale has been an uncommonly successful one, and the aggregate value of the horses sold will compare favorably with the best of the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales in former years. The auction has been kept close to the schedule planned in the catalogue, and when the sale is concluded to-day, the gross receipts will be not much less than $400,000.

The actual largest prices of the offering were $6,000 paid by Scott Hudson for the champion three-year-old trotter Gail Hamilton, and $4,600 paid by Matt Dwyer for the yearling trotting filly Pleasant Thought, by Prodigal Ecstacy, by Baron Wilkes, the latter thus being the most valuable yearling of the season. Pleasant Thought, in addition to being the star yearling, promises to shed new glory on the breeding theory of the late Marcus Daly, for she is representative of the Bitter Root Stud, and on what she has showed in trials, is expected to make a sensational race mare.

For the 102 horses sold yesterday $24,525 was realized, an average of $240 a head. The largest price of the day was $1,400 paid by the wealthy New York breeder, J. H. Shults, owner of the noted Shultshurst Stock Farm and training ground, for the Bitter Root bred yearling trotter Silk Card, a bay colt by Prodigal-Red Silk, by Baron Wilkes, and thus bred on the same lines as Pleasant Thought. Mr. Shults also paid the third best price of the day, $1,000, for the three-year-old trotting bred filly, likewise a product of the Bitter Root Farm, Carpet, by Prodigal-Annie Wilkes, by Wilton.

The second best figure of the day was $1,200, paid by E. B. Rice for the two-year-old trotting gelding Baron Marsh, (2:15,) by Delmarch-Inez Wilkes, by Baron Wilkes. Other sales that caused comment among the horsemen were those of The Cashier, pacer, two years old, by Red Lake, to J. K. Wilson for $800, and the trotting team Prince (2:28¼) and Princess (2:27½) to W. Pearce of Sharpsville, Penn., for $400.

W. C. WHITNEY BID IN HORSES.

Leased English Racers Added Permanently to His Establishment at Newmarket.

NEWMARKET, England, Dec. 2.—At the blood-stock sales here to-day W. C. Whitney's Ballantrae and Spectrum were both bought in for $21,875 and $18,750 respectively. Frank Gardner's Dakota III. was sold for $9,375.

Both Ballantrae and Spectrum are horses of English breeding that were leased by Mr. Whitney in England to strengthen his American stable in England at a time when the accidents of training and the fortunes of racing had greatly reduced the Whitney establishment under Trainer John Huggins's care.

The arrangement was justified by the running of the horses, Ballantrae proving one of the most important winners for the Whitney colors in the Fall. The expiration of the term of the lease then permitted Mr. Whitney to secure absolute possession of the animals. It is Mr. Whitney's purpose to keep up a representative American stable in England, but Ballantrae and Spectrum probably will be kept in training for another season before being retired for breeding purposes.

It is not likely that Mr. Whitney will buy other English horses for racing in 1903, as his stable has been reinforced by the addition of a number of coming two-year-olds of American breeding, and a few coming three-year-olds that will carry his colors in 1903. Mr. Whitney also retains his lease on the Derby winner, Volodyanski, which horse the owner, Lady Meux, is not disposed to sell.

For the future, however, it is Mr. Whitney's purpose to confine his racing abroad to running American horses, and these chiefly of his own breeding. He will deviate from that plan only when necessary to test young English stock that he may buy for breeding purposes.

TROTTING CASES HEARD.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association convened at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon with six of the seven members present, as follows: President P. P. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.; Vice President George W. Archer, Rochester, N. Y.; U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John H. Shults, New York City; John C. Welty, Canton, Ohio, and Secretary W. H. Gochar, Hartford, Conn. The absent member was ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut.

Other prominent horsemen present were: W. H. and W. A. Simmss and Thomas Stewart of Dayton, Ohio, Theodore Armstrong of Alliance, Ohio, A. C. Pennock of Glenville, Ohio, and W. H. Hitchings, Secretary of the Saugus track, Boston, Mass. There are 135 cases of infractions of the rules to come before the board, and it is expected that the greater part of the week will be required to dispose of them.

Testimony in a number of minor cases was first heard and then the Elderone case was taken up. It proved to be one of the most remarkable and sensational cases which have ever come before the board, and its discussion was continued through the evening session.

Elderone is owned by W. H. and W. A. Simms of Dayton, Ohio, and was driven by Thomas Stewart of the same city. Stewart was suspended for the remainder of the season for the manner in which he drove the horse at Cleveland, it being alleged that after winning two heats he laid up the third. After he was set down by the judges and another driver put up, the horse's hopples were cut so that they broke in a subsequent heat.

Stewart admitted having pulled the horse, but said he had received instructions to do so from W. A. Simms. He denied having cut the hopples, but admitted that he had left the judges' stand and gone to the stable during the interval between the heats, but claimed it was only to change his clothes, though he had been directed by the judges to remain in the stand. He also admitted that he knew the hopples had been cut before the heat was run, and had not notified the judges of the fact. He declared that W. A. Simms, one of the owners of the horse, had not only ordered the hopples cut, but had directed that the tires be punctured and the axle nuts of the sulky tightened in addition.

Stewart's charges were denied by the owners of the horse, the elder Simms, who is a banker in Dayton, declaring that the case was one of blackmail. He swore that Stewart had made many statements regarding him that were absolutely untrue and declared that Stewart had demanded money from him, and added that Stewart had begun a suit for damages for $10,000 against him, and that Stewart's lawyer wanted to compromise the case. The case will be resumed to-day.

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ORGAN

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

Hockey Team Will Play in Pittsburg During the Holidays—Good Outlook for Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Capt. L. B. Purnell of the university hockey team today issued a general call for candidates. The freshmen have been practicing for several weeks. Daily practice in team work, goal shooting, and blocking will be held and every effort made to put a fast team on the ice for the games to be played in Pittsburg during the Christmas holidays. The poor facilities for ice practice in Princeton are compelling the management to make special arrangements for practice games at the St. Nicholas Rink, New York City, and several games have been arranged. The training table will start Dec. 10. The team leaves for Pittsburg on Dec. 25.

At a meeting of the University Athletic Association Andrew Hazelhurst, Jr., of Chicago was elected assistant manager of the hockey team. Hazelhurst is a junior, and has been prominent in both hockey and tennis.

A general call for candidates for the university basket ball team was also issued by Capt. Wrightson. The freshmen have been working for two years, and their squad was yesterday reduced by eight men. Of last year's team, Wrightson, Carter, McCoy, and Seely are in college, and W. W. Roper, last year's Captain, has returned to aid in the coaching.

MANHASSET YACHTSMEN MEET.

At the annual meeting of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan last evening, the following officers were elected: Commodore—Alphonse H. Alker; Vice Commodore—Charles W. Lee; Rear Commodore—H. W. White; Secretary—E. M. McLellan; Treasurer—Guy W. Buxton; Measurer—Charles W. Mower; Trustees—James R. Thomson and Hazen L. Hoyt. The Treasurer's report shows the club to be in a flourishing condition. The Secretary's report showed a total membership of 257, with a fleet of 154 vessels, 60 per cent. of the members being yacht owners. The report of the Race Committee showed that the club had given three open races during the past season, with large entry lists.

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted increasing the initiation fee to $50 and the annual dues to $30, and providing for membership of army and navy officers without the right to vote or to hold office. An amendment to the constitution was also proposed establishing a junior class of members under thirty years of age with dues at $15. The proposition excited much debate, and was finally laid over for a future meeting.

The Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, which will be raced for next season under the auspices of the club by thirty-foot class sloops, was on exhibition. Among those present were Commodore A. H. Alker, Vice Commodore Charles W. Lee, Rear Commodore H. W. White, Secretary E. M. McLellan, Treasurer G. W. Buxton; Measurer Charles W. Mower, George A. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club; A. Bryan Alley, Secretary of the Larchmont Yacht Club; George B. Wilson, H. S. Fairchild, W. A. Kissam, C. A. Harriman, Hazen L. Hoyt, James R. Thomson, F. K. Thayer, Anson B. Cole, George A. Corry, Edwin Ayres, Fred A. Hill, George A. Thayer, ex-Commodore Stephen W. Roach, John H. Barnard; E. C. De Kay, Henry L. Maxwell, Henry C. Ward, Charles M. Gould, and Commodore Woodward of the Springfield Yacht Club. About seventy-five members sat down to the annual dinner after the business meeting.

Commodore Alker said that of the $35,000 worth of bonds issued for the building for the new clubhouse $7,000 worth were left. He begged the members to dispose of these bonds before leaving. Charles A. Bigelow, the actor, rose and presented a check for $1,500. George B. Wilson of Philadelphia, owner of the steam yacht Anita, gave a check for $1,000 worth of bonds. Other members gave checks, and within fifteen minutes the sum required was raised.

LOCAL BASEBALL DOUBTS.

No official information regarding the reported signing of Delehanty, Orth, and Townsend by the New York Baseball Club could be obtained yesterday. President John T. Brush is in the West, but is expected here on Friday. Manager McGraw will be back to-morrow, and in the absence of these two officials, Secretary F. K. Knowles says that he has no knowledge of what McGraw may have accomplished. The general impression among local enthusiasts is that Delehanty has signed with McGraw, and that he affixed his signature to a New York Club contract during the closing meeting of the racing season at Aqueduct three weeks ago.

When McGraw returns to this city tomorrow he may take the public into his confidence regarding his success in signing additional players to those whom he named several weeks ago. For months past McGraw has been continually on the lookout for first-class players. Mr. Brush announced, when he purchased a controlling interest in the local organization, that he would spare neither money nor energy in securing a penant-winning team for this city, and the signing of such a useful batter and outfielder as Delehanty would indicate that he is going to make good all he has promised.

The officials of the Washington American League Club are reported to be in Detroit or some other Western city, and it is said that they will invoke the aid of the courts to prevent Delehanty or the other players mentioned from playing on the New York team. Legal complications may arise if, as it is rumored, Delehanty had signed with another club prior to his making arrangements with the New York organization, and there may be a repetition of the Lajoie trouble of last season. The local management, however, must have been fully acquainted with all the facts in the case, bearing on the validity of the contracts, so that the services of the player or players were assured for New York.

New Team of French Cyclists Arrives.

France has sent another team to enter the six-day bicycle race, which begins in Madison Square Garden next Sunday night, making in all three teams who will wear the red, white, and blue bars. The latest pair to arrive are Constant Mercier and Constant Marjonette, and they have joined the other foreign riders at Manhattan Beach. Marjonette is one of the best road riders in Europe, and Mercier has won a number of long-distance handicap races from scratch.

Yesterday Gougoltz and his team mate, Carl Kaser, the French-German team, worked out fifty miles on the track at Manhattan Beach, going at a 1:26 clip throughout. Both were paced by motors, and at no time did they show any signs of exhaustion. Doerflinger, Heller, Darragon, and Brund also did some good work. The foreigners are rapidly getting into racing condition. Of the American teams, Floyd McFarland and Otto Maya, Newkirk and Jacobson, Bald and Elkes, Keegan and Fenn, and Butler and Turville are all doing excellent work.

Deficit for Columbia Oaramen.

Columbia's annual rowing report was made public yesterday, showing that the 'Varsity and freshman crews last year cost $9,018. The main items of expenditure were: Salary of coach, $2,500; quarters at Poughkeepsie, $1,389.71; repairs to launch, $868; accounts payable from preceding year, $754.55; eight-oared racing shell, $600; repairs and supplies for shells, $595.25; attendants' wages, $682; Yale freshman race, $133.78, and traveling expenses, $128.45. The principal sources of income were: Graduate subscriptions, $2,775; unndergraduate subscriptions, $3,136.50; crews in payment at quarters, $332, and Yale freshman race, $75.04, leaving a deficit of over $2,500. The rowing budget for this year will amount to nearly $13,000.

Indians Elect Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 2.—James Johnson, who has been the quarter back of the Carlisle Indian football team for the past three years, was to-day elected on first ballot by the members of the eleven as Captain to succeed Capt. Williams, retiring. Johnson received his football training entirely under Coach Glen S. Warner here. He weighs 140, is twenty-four years old, and is 5 feet 4 inches in height. He is a Stockbridge Indian, born in Wisconsin. His schooling has been received at Indian schools and at Carlisle. Johnson will ultimately pursue a full college course with a professional career in view. The Carlisle team's Western trip will be decided upon within a week.

Four Teams to Fence for Prizes.

The first competition of the fencing season will be held next Saturday at the rooms of the Fencers' Club, in the Windsor Arcade Building. The competition will be for the three-weapon cup, when teams of three men will fence, one man on each team fencing with foils, one with dueling swords, and one with sabres. The winning team will receive the new gold and bronze club medals designed by the President, J. C. Beckwith, and the custody of the silver cup for one year, which must be won three times to become the property of any club. It has been won once by the New York Athletic Club and twice by the Fencers' Club. The latter will enter its victorious team of last year, composed of Fitzhugh Townsend, foils; Charles Tatham, dueling swords, and Van Zo Post, sabres. The other competing clubs will be the New York Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association, and New York Turn Verein. The next event will be for teams of three men with foils for the Fencers' Club Cup and medals, on Jan. 3.

Biggest Yacht Built in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 2.—There will be launched at the Nilson Yacht Building Company's works here next Saturday afternoon the largest private yacht ever built in Baltimore. She will probably be named the Constant, and is being built for Richard P. Hart, a millionaire cattle dealer, now residing in New York. On completion the yacht is to go to the West Indies for the Winter. Next Summer is to be spent in cruising in Northern waters and next Winter in a cruise of the Amazon River in South America. The vessel is 126 feet long, 20 feet beam on the comparatively light draught of 7 feet. She will be propelled by an engine of 250 horse power.

Mr. Hart formerly owned the Natka, a sixty-eight-foot yawl. The Natka is now owned by Mr. Thomas of Philadelphia. While in Mr. Hart's possession the Natka made a trip from New York, by way of the great lakes, to the Mississippi, to New Orleans, and to New York. She made the run from New Orleans to New York in the fast time of eleven days.

Larchmont Yacht Regatta Dates.

The unusually early date fixed by Sir Thomas Lipton and the officials of the New York Yacht Club for the sailing of the international races has necessitated a change in the dates of many of the local yachting events. The Larchmont Yacht Club has announced that their Spring regatta will be held on Saturday, June 13. Their annual regatta will be sailed as usual on July 4, which, in addition, will be the first day of the Larchmont race week. The Fall regatta, the races on Labor Day, and the race for the Larchmont Schooner Cup will probably occur on the customary dates, as the international races will doubtless be completed before the first of September.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Colonial Council Wins Two Games in New York Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night the Colonial Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Americus Council and the Morningside Council teams. The scores follow:

New York Royal Arcanum League, Klumpp's Harlem Circle alleys.

SECTION I.

First Game—Americus Council—Le Beau, 120; Oesterkop, 132; A. Boettjer, 136; Johansmeyer, 171; C. Boettjer, 143. Total, 702.

Colonial Council—Schulte, 155; Zubrod, 157; Davis, 156; Wanderer, 127; Darrell, 195. Total, 790.

Second Game—Americus Council—Le Beau, 172; Oesterkop, 157; A. Boettjer, 174; Johansmeyer, 214; C. Boettjer, 123. Total, 840.

Morningside Council—Duncan, 152; Cooke, 113; Chandler, 149; Horton, 136; Dohn, 188. Total, 738.

Third Game—Morningside Council—Duncan, 180; Cooke, 156; Chandler, 157; Horton, 140; Dohn, 181. Total, 783.

Colonial Council—Schulte, 127; Zubrod, 216; Davis, 171; Wanderer, 147; Darrell, 170. Total, 831.

SECTION II.

FIRST GAME.—Progress Council—Barley, 145; Philips, 101; Schwartz, 121; Wolff, 104; Work, 150. Total—621.

Irving Council—Jacobs, 114; Cantor, 152; Blumenstock, 100; Schran, 72. Total, 448.

SECOND GAME.—Irving Council—Jacobs, 150; Cantor, 123; Blumenstock, 93; Schran, 84. Total—400.

United States Council—Lowder, 127; Wyeth, 131; Lair, 147; Dickman, 181; Carstens, 168. Total—754.

THIRD GAME.—Progress Council—Barley, 185; Philip, 107; Schwartz, 100; Wolff, 154; Work, 111. Total—657.

United States Council—Lowder, 161; Wyeth, 109; Lair, 180; Dickman, 192; Carstens, 169. Total—811.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Smart, 106; Anderson, 147; Zeigler, 116; Schwerdtfeger, 113; Bangs, 147. Total—629.

A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 146; Wright, 126; Jacques, 140; Herr, 104; Roberts, 165. Total—681.

SECOND GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Smart, 131; Anderson, 152; Zeigler, 165; Schwerdtfeger, 169; Bangs, 127. Total—684.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 166; Stow, 137; Hackley, 144; Morand, 157; Woods, 179. Total—783.

THIRD GAME.—Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 153; Stow, 98; Hackley, 95; Morand, 167; Woods, 187. Total—700.

A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 142; Wright, 107; Jacques, 135; Herr, 122; Roberts, 176. Total—882.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 138; Holm, 176; Wenzel, 139; Zollinger, 209; Holden, 197. Total, 861.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 225; Potts, 173; Williamson, 149; Smith, 204; Mische, 108. Total, 932.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 191; Holm, 211; Wenzel, 175; Zollinger, 146; Holden, 205. Total, 928.

Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 179; Drew, 183; Odell, 208; S. Galloway, 202; Westberg, 154. Total, 926.

THIRD GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 176; Drew, 144; Odell, 179; S. Galloway, 180; Westberg, 173. Total, 849.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 188; Potts, 140; Williamson, 182; Smith, 152; Mische, 193. Total, 855.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

First Game—Western National Bank—Stout, 117; Keller, 152; Murphy, 127; Hoffman, 149; Stoddard, 202. Total, 747.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Whitney, 127; Moore, 168; Hopper, 141; McNicol, 130; Stokes, 159. Total, 725.

Second Game—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Whitney, 183; Moore, 167; Hopper, 173; McNicol, 166; Stokes, 174. Total, 853.

Second National Bank—Poor, 163; Vail, 115; Meredith, 138 Robinson, 114; Shotwell, 187. Total, 717.

Third Game—Second National Bank—Poor, 108; Vail, 143; Meredith, 136; Robinson, 113; Shotwell, 159. Total, 659.

Western National Bank—Stout, 132; Keller, 131; Murphy, 146; Hoffman, 154; Stoddard, 165. Total, 728.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 166; Elcock, 181; Heatherton, 146; W. Riggs, 172; Walters, 163. Total—830.

Crane & Co.—Good, 159; Hermann, 158; Marx, 169; McCreery, 144; Grimshaw, 170. Total—799.

SECOND GAME.—Crane & Co.—Good, 200; Hermann, 124; Marx, 151; McCreery, 140; Grimshaw, 155. Total—779.

Colwell Lead Company—Thomas, 96; Morgan, 188; Bond, 155; Knapp, 111; Gilbert, 103. Total—903.

THIRD GAME.—Colwell Lead Company—Thomas, 82; Morgan, 100; Bond, 172; De Leon, 109; Gilbert, 80. Total—543.

Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 150; Elcock, 173; Heatherton, 133; W. Riggs, 183; Walters, 128. Total—764.

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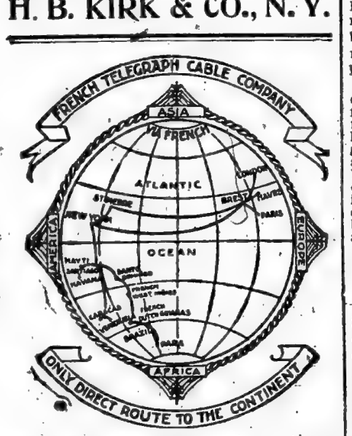

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WOMEN'S RIVAL SOCIETIES

Both in the Field to War Against Crowding of Cars.

Oldest Organization Is Not Jealous, but Thinks It Might Have Been Consulted by the New One.

The Women's Health Protective Association met yesterday to discuss with the Metropolitan Railroad Company men the question of what can be done to relieve the crowding in the cars. The Health Protective women were present and discussed the subject, thrashing it through and through from every standpoint, but the railroad men had nothing to say, for they were not there. That was because they did not receive Mrs. Trautman's letter of invitation in time.

"You see, I didn't mail it until yesterday morning," said Mrs. Trautman, "and I am sure they did not have time to make arrangements to come or to send a reply, because they are always so courteous."

But that did not prevent an interesting meeting, for every woman present repeated what she had said at the previous meeting, and those who had not been present said much the same things in a little different way. There was one entirely new matter which was not in order in the discussion, but caused considerable comment. A new organization has been started to take up the matter of crowded street cars, and it was whispered that it was this new antagonist which held the attention of the railroad men during the afternoon.

The new woman's wrongs club is the Street Car Passengers' Rights Association. Its founder is Mrs. St. John Gaffney, and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage is the President. Its object is remedial legislation. It has not asked the permission of the Health Protective Association.

"There is not a bit of antagonism," said Mrs. Trautman, the Health Protective President, "but it does seem, seeing we are both working for the same object, as if they might have said something about it. If Mrs. Richard Henry Savage or any other Mrs. had come to me about it I should have been very glad to talk it over. The more workers we have the better, but if we have two organizations working for the same object by different methods the public will become confused, and we shan't accomplish anything."

Mrs. A. M. Palmer brought up the matter of the street car rights ladies.

"I should like to know about this new organization," said Mrs. Palmer, "to take the information back to my club"—the Rainy Daisies. "I have been away on account of illness, and I have not known what was going on, and now I see this new club working against crowded cars, and I must tell my club so we shall know where we stand. Of course, I am a member of the Health Protective Association, and I stand for it first, last, and all the time. I suppose they didn't want me in the new club anyway, for I haven't been asked."

Then Mrs. Trautman gave at some length the history of an officious man who had come to her and suggested legislative work for the club, but, knowing the hard work, snubs, and expense involved in such effort, she declined to accept the advice. Unabashed, the same officious man called upon Mrs. Gaffney, who was more amenable, and the Car Passengers' Rights Association was the result. And then the Health Protective Association dismissed the subject and proceeded to the serious business of the meeting.

A part of this consisted in the reading of letters to Miss Theresa Barkalow. Miss Barkalow's stand against paying car fare in a crowded car has called forth considerable masculine admiration.

The letter of a Montreal man, which began "Dear Miss," much to the association's amusement, informed Miss Barkalow that the Health Protective ladies were doing a noble work, and that if all the women in the city would take a stand on a certain day and refuse to pay car fares without seats they would be sure to get what they wanted.

Another man, A. L. Hills, a hotel proprietor of Stamford, Conn., wishes Miss Barkalow's and the association's assistance in forming an organization of 100,000 street car men, who are to pay 25 cents a week each, bringing in returns of $25,000 a week, with which the stock of one of the street railroads is to be purchased, and all will have their rights, including the employes, with whom the writer sympathizes, having been a conductor for four weeks himself. The founder, he gives it to be understood, is to be Treasurer of the organization, and to serve for the first year without pay. Another letter was from a bona fide conductor, Morris Eisenberg, No. 3,164.

Miss Barkalow says she has not ridden in crowded cars once since the last meeting.

The result of the meeting was a vote to appoint a committee of nine to fifteen women to draw up resolutions to present to the Board of Aldermen asking that the railroad companies put on more cars between the so-called rush hours, and that standing in the open cars be prohibited.

HUNTINGTON ESTATE CASE.

Surrogate Thomas Hears Lawyer Morshead's Motion for an Inventory.

Surrogate Thomas heard arguments yesterday on the question of whether an inventory of the estate of Collis P. Huntington ought to be filed in consequence of a suit instituted by a London lawyer named Walter Morshead, recently made a citizen of this country, to recover from the executors of the estate about $123,000,000, which, he claimed, was wrongfully diverted from the old stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company by Mr. Huntington.

Maxwell Evarts, lawyer for the executors, advanced the arguments that it had not been proved that Morshead was a creditor of the estate, and that the action ought o be dismissed because of the statute of limitations. R. F. Cutting, representing Morshead, said that the statute of limitations did not apply to the case, because, although the alleged diversion of moneys took place long ago, the knowledge of that fact did not come to light until 1894. The Surrogate gave the petitioner until Friday to file briefs.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER INJURED.

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company Director Burned While Fighting Fire.

Albert B. Chandler, ex-President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and at present the Chairman of the Board of Directors of that corporation, was painfully burned about the face early yesterday morning while trying to put out a fire in his residence, 389 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

A boy who saw smoke coming from the cellar of the Chandler house aroused the family. Mr. Chandler found that the heat from the furnace had set fire to lumber left by workmen. He attempted to extinguish the flames while a neighbor turned in an alarm. The firemen found that the blaze had spread to the floor above the cellar. The fire was finally put out after it had caused several thousand dollars' damage. Mr. Chandler's burns were dressed by a physician and he was able yesterday after noon to go to his office in Manhattan.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The list of entertainments for to-day is large and varied. There are receptions for débutantes, at-homes, dinners, and, in the evening, the opera. Miss Roosevelt will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Miss Gertrude Greene will also be introduced at a tea to be given for her by Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene. A drag hunt at Westchester, followed by a hunt tea at the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, is scheduled, and there will also be the wedding at St. Bartholomew's of Miss Hollister and Mr. Forrest.

***

Mrs. Edward Leverich of 30 East Sixtieth Street will give a dance at Sherry's on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, for her niece, Miss Mary A. Schuchardt, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt. Mrs. Schuchardt was Miss Tessie Minor of Natchez, Miss. Miss Schuchardt is a distant cousin of Miss Kathleen Neilson.

***

John Turner Atterbury of Southampton has sent out invitations to a dance to be given for his two daughters, the Misses Atterbury, at Sherry's, on Dec. 20. Mrs. Seth Barton French is to give a reception for the Misses Atterbury on Dec. 13 at her residence.

***

The reception that Mrs. M. Dwight Collier will give to-morrow afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Georgette Townsend Adee Collier, will be held from 3 to 6 o'clock. The Misses Gertrude Pell, Adelaide Barclay, Elsie Waterbury, and Juliet Adee will assist in receiving. A dinner will follow for the girls who will receive, after which Mr. and Mrs. Collier will take their young guests to see "The Country Girl."

Mrs. Collier also has cards out for two dinners for her débutante daugher. One will be given on Saturday next, and the guests will be young married folk. The second is to take place on Thursday next, and the guests will go to the Assembly ball.

***

Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell will return to town next week for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are to give a large ball on Dec. 30 at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, for Mrs. Van Rensselaer's daughter, Miss Mae Fell.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick will also give a ball during the season for their débutante daughter, Miss Mildred Dick, and for Miss Caroline Tatham Welsh.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have taken apartments at the Touraine, on Thirty-ninth Street, for the season.

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The first of the fortnightly dances took place last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. There were two favor figures. Frederick Woodruff led the dancing with Miss Underwood.

***

The first of the Neighborhood Cotillions will take place next Tuesday evening at Dodworth's, in East Forty-ninth Stret, and Herbert Lawton Coffin will lead. The women who are to receive will be the patronesses. They are:

Mrs. Francis M. Scott,	Mrs. Walter Cook,
Mrs. Randolph Hurry,	Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones,
Mrs. William M. Ivins,	
Mrs. Carrington Royce,	Mrs. William R. Barr.
Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones,	

These dances, which were mentioned several weeks ago in this column, are intended to be as much like private affairs as possible, and the membership has accordingly been limited to about 100. There are to be five of them, and they will be held on Tuesday evenings, Dec. 9 and 30, Jan. 20, Feb. 10, and April 14. These are not small dances only, but are distinctly early, as the dancing will begin at 9 o'clock and terminate soon after 11, and a buffet collation is to be served at 11:30 o'clock. They are to be closed promptly at 1 o'clock.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee gave a largely attended reception yesterday afternoon, at which their elder daughter, Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, made her début. Following the reception there was a dinner for the young women who assisted in receiving, and to which an equal number of young men were asked. After the dinner there was informal dancing. Mrs. Weatherbee, Miss Weatherbee, and the latter's friends received the guests in the large salon at the left of the entrance hall. The débutante was dressed in white satin crêpe de chine, tucked, trimmed with vertical insertions of lace, and narrow strips of white velvet ribbon. Mrs. Weatherbee was in lavender peau de cygne, trimmed with white lace embroidered in gold and having touches of gold in the passementerie. Her ornaments were pearls and diamonds. The young women who assisted in receiving were:

Olive Schley,	Eloise Postley,
Marie Constable,	Edith Downey,
Edith Slayback,	Florence Kelley,
Mabel Hyde,	Helen Read,
Lillian Carpenter,	Elsie Ladd,
Louise Morrill,	Edith Talcott.
Katharine Schley,	

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The first of the junior cotillions, among the most notable of the subscription dances, took place at Sherry's last night in the large ballroom. The guests were received by Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, and Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge. The cotillion, which was started about 10 o'clock, was led, as it was last year, by Alexander Hadden, who had Miss Muriel Delano Robbins, the daughter of Mrs. Price Collier, as his partner. There was only one favor figure, and in that gilded watering pots with bunches of flowers tied to the handles were given to the girls and very pretty Indian pipes were presented to their partners. After the cotillion supper was served. Many of the débutantes of this year were among the dancers, and these included:

Miss Constance Pratt,	Miss Eleanor Crosby,
Miss Georgette Collier,	The Misses Lyman,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,	Miss Marie Montant,
Miss Gertrude Pell,	Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,
Miss Juliet Adee,	Miss Jessie Sherman,
Miss Edith Kane,	Miss Peters,
Miss Christine Roosevelt,	Miss Waddington.
Miss Gertrude Greene,	

The dates for two coming juniors are Jan. 6 and Feb. 3, respectively. The patronesses for the junior cotillions of this season are:

Mrs. James L. Barclay,	Mrs. Herbert Parsons,
Mrs. William Baylis,	Mrs. Samuel T. Peters,
Mrs. William B. Boulton,	Mrs. Henry W. Poor,
Mrs. Louis C. Clark,	Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt,
Mrs. M. Dwight Collier,	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mrs. Ernest Crosby,	Mrs. William Robinson,
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge,	Mrs. William Rockefeller,
Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards,	Mrs. Hilbourne L. Roosevelt,
Mrs. Alfred Ely,	Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Mrs. James T. Gardiner,	Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick,
Mrs. Robert D. Graham,	Mrs. Gardiner Sherman,
Mrs. Francis V. Greene,	Mrs. Charles Steele,
Mrs. Anson W. Hard,	Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge,
Mrs. J. Henry Harper,	Mrs. W. Bayard Tuckerman,
Mrs. John Hone,	Mrs. Charles M. Tweed,
Mrs. Grenville Kane,	Mrs. George Waddington,
Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon,	Mrs. James M. Waterbury,
Mrs. Hart Lyman,	Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill,
Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris,	Mrs. H. Duncan Wood.
Mrs. Berkeley Moslyn,	
Mrs. Auguste P. Montant,	
Mrs. David B. Ogden,	
Mrs. H. F. Osborn,	

Mr. Hadden will lead not only at the second of these dances, but at the first Cinderella. Dinners were given before last night's dance by Mrs. H. W. Poor, Mrs. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. A. G. Sedgwick, Mrs. H. B. Barnes, and Mrs. H. F. Osborn.

***

The first of the Wednesday cotillions of this season was danced last night at Delmonico's. Owing to the large attendance it was a double cotillion. Several new figures were introduced, and many silk flags were used in them. The following patronesses received:

Mrs. Oliver L. Jones,	Mrs. John W. Boothby,
Mrs. John B. Lawrence,	Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens,
Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler,	Mrs. John C. Calhoun,
	Mrs. Thomas R. Price.
Mrs. Samuel Spencer,	

The cotillion was led by Dr. George Bolling Lee, dancing with Miss Elise Castlemann of Kentucky, and Dr. George Huston Bell, dancing with Miss Lucille V. Bacon. The next cotillion takes place at Delmonico's on Wednesday, Jan. 7.

***

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her suite of rooms at the Hotel Netherlands. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay, Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown, Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde, Mrs. William L. Sexton, and Mrs. Herbert M. Hyde. After the reception a dinner was given in honor of those who had assisted in receiving.

***

Mrs. Charles Henry Adams, Miss Agnes Crittenden Adams, and Miss Judith Crittenden Adams will give a large reception on Saturday at their residence, 16 East Sixty-seventh Street, in honor of Miss Judith Adams, one of the Winter's débutantes.

GOV. ODELL'S CRITICISMS.

Ex-Senator Krum Says the Strictures Were Just and Timely.

Ex-State Senator Hobart Krum of Scoharie, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Taxation in the last Senate, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening that Gov. Odell's recent criticism of the local Republican organization was both just and timely. He added: "What is needed in New York is one of the up-State Republican leaders to show the local leaders how the organization ought to be run and see that it was run as it ought to be."

Senator Krum said he did not know who was slated for the Chairmanship which he had in the Senate last year, but he presumed Senator Lewis of Rochester would stand a good show of being named, he having been the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment for several years.

CASE OF AGED MRS. HUGHES

Jury Finds Her Incompetent to Manage Her Affairs.

Valuable Property Said to Have Been Sold for a Trifling Sum—Hints of Further Developments.

While a Sheriff's jury was examining witnesses yesterday in the case of Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, the aged and incompetent widow of David M. Hughes of this city, it was brought out that the old woman had been an intimate friend of the late King Humbert of Italy, of Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker, just dead, and of Garibaldi. Mrs. Hughes, accompanied by the commission of experts appointed to decide whether she was insane or not, appeared before the jury, which came to the conclusion that, although not insane, she was incompetent to manage her own affairs.

It came to light several weeks ago that Mrs. Hughes had been shut up in a Riverdale sanitarium at the instigation of a lawyer named Niles, who hailed from Washington, D. C., where the old woman had lived since her husband's death, in 1884. When the law firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman applied to Justice Hall, an order for the prisoner's release was issued, and the appointment of the commission followed. The Commissioners were James M. Gifford, lawyer, and Drs. Waldo and Trautmann. At yesterday's hearing Mr. Blandy appeared for Mrs. Hughes, while Niles was represented by W. M. K. Olcott. Mr. Blandy also represented the Grassi brothers, relatives of David M. Hughes and legatees under his will, who made the claim that Niles had secured control over the widow by questionable methods.

When Mrs. Hughes was called to the stand she said she thought she was about 100 years old. Asked how long she had been a widow, she replied that it must have been forty years. She remembered the name of her husband, but hesitated when giving it. As they plied her with questions, she cried pitifully:

"I didn't think I was to have so much trouble down here, or I wouldn't have come."

In answer to queries about her property she said she had three houses in New York, but the lawyers brought out the fact that she had none. It was testified that she had $46,000 in Washington banks and that her home in that city was very elegant, being filled with art objects and curios, some of them the gifts of the famous men she had known. She was asked where she had been in the morning, before coming to the Court House.

"Where have I been, Annie?" she inquired, turning toward the trained nurse who had come down town with her.

Annie shook her head, and then Mrs. Hughes cried:

"If you don't know these things, why don't you go away and let somebody come here who does know them?"

A little later there was a question about bank deposits. Mrs. Hughes asked "Annie" how much money was in the banks. When "Annie" replied that she did not know, the old woman said: "Well, go out, and send me some one who knows all about it." When they asked her where she had been staying before she came to the Park Avenue Hotel a few weeks ago, she replied: "In a horrible, high-up home, where they kept me for a whole year." She did not know whose home it was, although the lawyers tried to make her say it was Dr. Kellogg's sanitarium, in Riverdale. Nor could she tell who had sent her there.

Drs. Lombard and Steel, insanity experts, testified that they had examined Mrs. Hughes last week and found that she was not exactly insane. They attributed her mental state to old age.

Joseph J. Darlington, who acted as her lawyer in Washington once upon a time, said he knew she was worth about $400,000, and that her income on that sum amounted to about 4 per cent. He described her home as one of the most elegant in the capital city, and told how she had been a friend of the Italian King, Herr Krupp, and Garibaldi. In her house she had had priceless treasures, but recently some one had caused many of them to be auctioned off, and the sale had resulted in the disposal of thousands of dollars' worth of property for $362.

Mr. Blandy announced that for the present he would not "mention names" in connection with the wrongs perpetrated on the helpless old woman, but he intimated that something would be forthcoming to place the blame and the punishment.

ENGLISH VISITOR HONORED.

Sir Albert K. Rollitt the Guest at Dinner Given by A. B. Hepburn.

A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, gave a dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Club to Sir Albert K. Rollitt of London, at which were present the following additional guests:

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken,	Joseph B. Bishop,
Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman,	Thomas P. Fowler,
Prof. William M. Sloane,	Leslie W. Russell,
Prof. Franklin H. Giddings,	John W. Simpson,
Prof. Frank J. Goodnow,	John I. Waterbury,
Horace White,	William Salomon,
St. Clair McKelway,	W. A. Nash,
Charles R. Miller,	Samuel G. Bayne,
	George Gray Ward,
	Rudulph Ellis,
	Joseph F. Johnson,
	John A. Sleicher.

IN THE SHOPS.

And still everyone is buying bonbon boxes, and still the new ones are coming in. There are small black leather covered books, as they look to be, which are bonbon boxes, and they are so natural and so nearly the size of a prayerbook that they might be carried to church and no one would know the differnce.

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One of the most interesting of the brand new things in the way of candy boxes is one of those rocking blotters, one of the largest sizes, with a genuine wood top and handle, a light colored wood, the lower part covered with blotting paper like the real article, and the only apparent difference is that there is a little drawer at one side that can be pulled out and filled with candy. The blotter is serviceable and can be used like any other. It costs 25 cents.

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Another useful thing is a standard calendar. This is a regular calendar with the days of the week and month regulated by little screws and the back is the box. This costs 50 cents.

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Other quaint things are dolls' washboards, and there are attractive sets of paper furniture with enough of all kinds to furnish a doll's house. Some of these are made in imitation of light wood with painting upon them, and others a little more expensive are in darker colors and represent a better quality of furniture. There are desks of all kinds, wardrobes, and pianos with the name of a well-known piano maker upon them. Pretty little washstands have little china washbowls upon them.

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Boxes of Camembert cheese are the size and look like the genuine article, and there are chunks of cheese which are natural enough, but have not quite as genuine an appearance.

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Nothing is mort attractive than small caseroles of the German fireproof ware, brown, white lined, and there are dishes of various sizes in this for bonbons.

***

Small articles which look like the Swedish wood painted are steins, different sizes, 20 cents and 35 cents apiece.

The Restaurant
In the Basement.
Choice Foods
IN SEASON.
Music.
Polite, Prompt Service.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18th & 19th STS.

The Lunch Room
On the Fourth Floor.
A Good Place
FOR BUSY SHOPPERS
To Partake of a Light Dainty Lunch.
MODERATE PRICES.

First Showing of 1903 Carpets.

Spring Patterns and Colorings Here in Abundance.

Once more The Big Store anticipates all others by many weeks. Think of it! To-day you can see in our Carpet Department a splendid representation of the 1903 Patterns fresh from the manufactories.

Beautiful is an inadequate description of their qualities. But though they are shown in this city for the first time, and though manufacturers have advanced prices on all grades, we will show our new line now at prices much lower than later on.

SAVONNERIE CARPETS.
SAVONNERIE CARPETS. Heaviest pile carpet made; beautiful, dainty colorings; suitable for the most elaborate parlors; borders to match; made to sell at $1.75; special, 1.10

WILTON VELVET CARPETS.
WILTON VELVET CARPETS. The heaviest and most durable carpet made for wear, complete assortment of new designs and colorings, borders, hall and stair patterns to match, made to sell at $1.50, special, 1.00

AXMINSTER CARPETS.
AXMINSTER CARPETS. Smith's heaviest and best quality; immense assortment of the very newest designs and colorings to choose from; $1.35 quality; special 95

WOOL VELVET CARPETS.
WOOL VELVET CARPETS, very deep pile, handsome new effects and color combination, all bought for 1903 trade; parlor, hall and stair patterns, made to sell at $1.10; special 85

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
TAPESTRY CARPETS. Best 10-wire quality; brand new designs and colorings; endless variety to select from; with and without borders; hall and stair patterns; made to sell at 85c.; special, 65

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
TAPESTRY CARPETS. Extra quality; very heavy; all wool surface; 1903 designs and colorings; borders to match, hall and stair effects; made to sell at 70c.; special, 50
(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

New Rugs.

Handsome New Weaves.

From our immense holiday stock we have selected certain rugs which for beauty, convenience and durability are such as will prove generally popular. They are very appropriate to the present season, when every one is aiming to improve the appointments of his home. We have marked them at prices which will make them much sought after.

SMYRNA RUGS.
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—The Big Store special all wool 9x12 Smyrna Rug grows more popular each day. Another fresh lot of medallion, Oriental and two-toned effects just received; every rug is perfect; one size only, 9x12. 11.50
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—An extraordinary value; the vast quantities purchased of this one size heaviest quality all wool Smyrna rugs enables us to sell them phenomenally low; our patrons derive the benefit; sold regularly everywhere as well as by us for $28.50; our special price for this all wool 9x12 heaviest grade Smyrna rug. 19.50
OTHER SMYRNA RUGS in best makes; newest designs and colorings, in following sizes:—

7.6x10.6	6x9	4x7	36x72	30x60	26x54	21x48
16.50	11.00	5.50	3.25	2.25	1.65	1.25

AXMINSTER RUGS.
AXMINSTER RUGS: Bigelow, Lowell's and S. Sanford & Sons' latest productions; exquisite designs and colorings to suit any room in the house; extra heavy quality; rich high pile:

9x12	8.3x10.6	6x9	36x72	27x63
22.50	19.50	15.00	2.95	1.95

FRENCH WILTON RUGS.
FRENCH WILTON RUGS, superior quality, handsome designs and colorings, many are exact copies of Oriental carpets, renowned for their excellent wearing qualities; our line is the largest and most complete in the city; following sizes:—

9x12	8.3x10.6	4.6x7.6
50.00	40.00	17.50

ODD SIZES.
Our Rug Store is headquarters for odd sizes in Wilton and Smyrna Rugs. We carry them in stock and can be delivered at once as follows: 5x8, 6x6, 6x10.6, 9x9, 9x10.6, 8.3x13.6, 9x13.6, 9x14.6, 10.6x12, 10.6x13, 12x12, 12.9x14.6, 12x15.
(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Upholsteries.

Some Exceptional Values.

With the advent of Christmas comes the desire to have the home look its prettiest and most comfortable. The following suggestions will help you admirably and incidentally save you money:

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, a rich array of original patterns, in striking new color conceptions; all are artistically fringed, and not a cover in the offering should sell for less than $4.50, choice at, each, 2.30

260 ODD TAPESTRY PORTIERES, comprising the sample line of one of the most prominent manufacturers. The newest effects in art weaves of all descriptions are embraced. Velour and lace applique bordered effects predominate. For a quick clearance we have divided the lot into two prices. Choice, each, $2.95 and 4.85

When bought regularly by the pair these goods would sell for double and triple the prices asked.

OPAQUE SHADES, EACH, 17
Choice of 8 colorings mounted on good rollers, size 36x72 inches.

HANGING LAMPS, EACH, 79
Made from wrought iron, with colored glass sides, ornamented with fancy scroll work, complete with lamp and burner.

VELOUR TABLE COVERS, extra fine, heavy quality, in soft tones of reds and greens; beautifully embossed in artistic designs, handsomely fringed:

4-4 size,	8-4 size,	10-4 size,	12-4 size,
1.80	7.90	9.75	11.50

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Row after row of the most entertaining and instructive books—dressed in their prettiest holiday guise. They seem to invite the youthful reader to peruse their contents. And besides, they are by such widely appreciated American Authors as Optic, Kellogg and De Mille—just the authors that American boys and girls love most to read.

Bound in cloth with gold and colors. New and attractive cover design. Illustrated.
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Our Price..... 45c

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B. O. W. C., THE, James De Mille.
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JUST HIS LUCK, Oliver Optic.
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PARLOR CABINETS, handsome design, 30 inches wide, finely carved and covered with the best French gold leaf, regular price $96.00, special, 67.50
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ROCKER, quartered oak, finely finished, saddle-shaped seat, back supported with heavy panels

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THE PRESIDENT ON THE TRUSTS.

The gist of the President's recommendations about the trusts is that a case be made up for the Supreme Court. That is what this part of the message comes to, and all that it comes to, when its meaning is distilled out of the phrases of caution and conservatism that he has made the vehicle of its communication to the public. He believes that monopolies, unjust discriminations destructive of competition, "fraudulent overcapitalization," and other evils of trust organization and practice "which injuriously affect interState trade" can be prevented under the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States. Therefore he earnestly commends this subject to the consideration of Congress "with the view to the passage of a law, reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment." We do not know that anybody has made a sounder or wiser suggestion. What else can be suggested? The Sherman anti-trust law fails. We must have something in its place, something "reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations." But how far can Congress go in the exercise of the power to regulate inter-State commerce? The President does not know; the Attorney General does not know. The only way to come to sure knowledge is to draw a bill, enact it, make a case by attempting to enforce its provisions, and then pass the whole matter up to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

It is the opinion of the President that trust evils may be cured by a law relating to inter-State commerce "through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, and the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein." This must mean, we think, regulations operating upon trust merchandise in transit, upon the common carriers who are the "instrumentalities" of that commerce, and upon persons engaged in the commerce. This is safely within the decision in the Sugar Trust case, which exempted the refiners from the operation of the Sherman act, since, although they had a monopoly of 98 per cent. of sugar production, they were not engaged in "commerce." We like better the language of Attorney General KNOX's Pittsburg speech, in which he declared that it seemed reasonable to say that if Congress may utterly destroy a combination, as the Addyston Pipe Combination was destroyed, under the Sherman act, by prohibiting the transportation of its product, "it can in the exercise of the same power deny to a combination whose life it cannot reach the privilege of engaging in inter-State commerce, except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. Such a regulation would operate directly upon commerce, and only indirectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production."

What the President has to say about trusts will not disturb business. The most hardened trust maker will admit that he could not have said less. The professional trust breaker will find it hard to point out how he could have said more. The attitude of the President toward corporations, toward great combinations, even, is in no sense hostile. He fights their sins, not them. Indeed, the exordium of his message is one grand paean of property, the American man's song of triumph and gladness that he has driven out the wild beasts and red Indians, that he has tilled the soil, dug from the earth its treasures, used his arm and brain with such skill, and has so powerfully smitten and goes on smiting the rock of our National resources, that fortune has smiled upon him abundantly, and that every man who will work and who knows how to save may have a chicken in the pot on Sunday. This is miles away from an attack on the rights of those who have prospered. It is withal very proper talk for a President's message in good times. The Czar of Russia or the German Emperor may talk to their people about religion or about letters and art. We do not like our Presidents to talk much on these subjects, for if they do we begin to think that they have a canting mind. It is the President's belief that, broadly speaking, the function of the Government is to give us an opportunity to do business and get on and be happy. He is right about that.

THE CANAL.

The sudden disappearance of Señor CONCHA, late Minister of Colombia, from the field of diplomacy at Washington gives point and meaning to the words of the President's message concerning the isthmian canal which they would not otherwise possess. So long as Minister CONCHA was supposed to represent the views of his Government it was futile to talk about our intention to build "at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama." By changing her representative at our capital Colombia intimates pretty plainly that she is willing to make a treaty which will make a canal possible.

The President also intimates pretty plainly, by using the words "if possible," that he has clearly in view the Nicaraguan alternative. What Mr. ROOSEVELT has to say about the commercial advantages of the canal for the country whose territory it shall traverse may be studied with advantage and possible enlightenment by the people of the republics of the isthmus.

LET THE TARIFF ALONE.

That part of President ROOSEVELT'S message which relates to the tariff might be called the confessions of a sensitive mind not in unity with itself. The President does dimly see that there are bad spots in the tariff. His native integrity prompts him to suggest correctives, but his native loyalty to party triumphs, and he dismisses the subject by suggesting the "barren ideality" of a tariff commission.

If we took him at his word, however, he would fare badly as a good Republican. He would have the tariff question divorced wholly from politics, and "then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the Congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules, as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions." What would the Dingley tariff look like after it had been subjected to a scientific examination by cold-blooded and impartial experts? A bill drawn strictly in harmony with a commission report based on such an examination would evoke frightened protests from ex-President GROVER CLEVELAND, Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, and the President of the New England Free Trade League. It would provide free trade far beyond the dreams of ROGER Q. MILLS and the lamented WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Further, when Senator HOAR, Senator FRYE, SERENO E. PAYNE, and other Republican lights of protection confidently announce that nothing will be done about the tariff this Winter, we may erase the President's tariff commission from the list of actualities. The President apparently believes that protection is necessary to put "American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad." This has a solemn sound, but it might well provoke even serious persons to bursts of hilarity, since it reaches the public on the same day with the announcement that two eminent Frenchmen have joined a propaganda to "organize a United States of Europe as a means of enabling the Old World to resist the industrial competition of America." The President says and no doubt believes that we have come to the leadership of the international industrial world. Neither he nor any other protectionist can demonstrate that we still need to have obstacles put in the path of those we have distanced in the race, or that the solid structure of our prosperity rests upon such an outrageous basis as the Dingley tariff. The protection which the ocean freight charge on foreign goods gives us is unrepealable. The protection we derive from the superior efficiency of the American workman offsets the difference between labor cost here and abroad. The "advantages" in favor of foreign products which the President speaks of are mythical.

Perhaps we ought not to take too seriously the President's words in respect to duties on imports. He has not been a lifelong student of that question, as was his predecessor, and he has by no means reached those ripe and liberal conclusions which forced themselves upon the mind of WILLIAM MCKINLEY in the last years of his life. For instance, the President dismisses altogether tariff reduction as a remedy for trust evils. He declares that this remedy would be "wholly ineffective." That must mean that it would be ineffective as to every trust. But the Salt Trust, with a duty averaging something like 50 per cent., has in recent years raised its prices 100 per cent. The Plate Glass Trust, with duties ranging from 50 per cent. to nearly 150 per cent., has more than doubled its prices in the last four years. The tariff on hides adds to the cost of every American boot and shoe. And the Paper Trust has the aid of the Dingley law for the depredations which it practices upon the virtuous and struggling press of the country. An intelligent Martian who had no knowledge of the Dingley law save that which he might gain by reading the President's message, would suppose that it was a moderate statute imposing fines all the way from 15 to 25 per cent. upon importers of foreign merchandise. He would never suspect the existence of sinful rates running up to 200 and 300 per cent. We have some little doubt whether the President himself knows about them.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It is not surprising that the passages of the message of the President which relate to capital and labor should be in a sense academic. Legislation with reference to the subject cannot at present come within the province of the Federal Government, and, if it could, the President has no distinct project to submit. It is chiefly the fact that Mr. ROOSEVELT has so lately been engaged in an important plan to bring about a peaceful and voluntary settlement of a gigantic quarrel, having serious effects throughout the Nation, which gives pertinency to his discussion of the matter at all. It will be noted that he does not mention this enterprise of his, or even ask for the appropriation which will, no doubt, be passed to meet the expense of it. It was, indeed, an extra-official action on his part, and, though it derived great interest from his position as the Executive of the Nation, he neither exercised nor claimed any official authority in connection with it. The action was essentially personal, and that makes exceedingly interesting his statement of the " in which he thinks that all relations between capital and labor should be treated.

It is an excellent spirit. Practically he exhorts all parties to the mutual relation to respect each other's rights, to deal kindly with each other, and above all to try patiently, carefully, and constantly to understand each other. Any one who chooses so to do can dismiss this advice as mere "preaching," or as a counsel of perfection. But it is a dull man, or a selfish one, who does not see that it is really sound advice, capable of application by all who have the good sense and the good faith to try honestly to apply it. Naturally, what the Congress of the United States can do toward effecting the spread of the spirit which the President expresses is not much. Yet what has already been done is by no means ineffective. The establishment of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its administration by its present able and clear-headed Chief have been of great service in enabling those who wished to do so to inform themselves fully and accurately. Such knowledge is the basis of a better understanding of the work before us. The work of the bureau is in direct line with the views laid down by the President.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Upon the general subject of the National defense the President has been so exhaustively delivering his views all over the country that the remarks in his message on that topic will not be novel to anybody who reads the newspapers. But the very fact that the remarks are not new makes in favor of their being true. When the President says that the Monroe doctrine amounts to nothing except by our ability to maintain it, he is on perfectly sure ground, all the surer because it has already been traversed and tested by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and by their respective subordinates. The President has evidently read with attention and intelligence, not only the reports of the two Secretaries, but the investigations and conclusions of such of their respective subordinates as Lieut. ROY STONE, Gen. CROZIER, and Col. LARNED, not to speak of his own naval and military experience, which goes near to qualifying him as an expert witness.

Perhaps the most perplexing question, in the department of National defense, is the question of the personnel of the navy. In the natural course of things a big navy is needed only, or at least mainly, as the protection of a big mercantile marine. This we do not possess, and the President and ourselves are very wide apart as to the proper means by which to get it. We had it half a century ago when the American merchant marine was as trustworthy a nursery for the American Navy as the British mercantile marine was for the British Navy, and as the British mercantile marine has ever since continued to be. There was, to be sure, a time, and not a brief time, in which the normal attractiveness of the British Navy to the British seaman did not suffice, and during which the "press gang" operated to harry and affright the British coasts. If a naval press gang should now search the Atlantic ports of these United States it would find difficulty in gathering enough persons proof even against seasickness, to say nothing of more recondite naval qualifications, to man the navy of the United States as authorized by Congress. As to officers the remedy is in our own hands. That is, it is within the scope and power of legislation. But as to "jackies" it does not appear that there is any remedy, except to make the naval service more attractive to the class whom the President describes as "sailormen" than it is now.

With the army there is no such trouble. The army has always, even when it was urgent to fill it to its maximum, been able to pick and choose among the volunteers who offered themselves as recruits. It is quite true that the best men who might otherwise be induced to join it are deterred by learning that, when they join it, they abdicate a certain and important part of their personal liberty beyond the part which they voluntarily abdicate in submitting to military discipline. The anti-canteen law must be a great discouragement to officers seeking the best material.

As to the General Staff bill and the Militia bill, the President's recommendations are such as he simply could not help making. They were enforced upon him by the recommendations of those who obviously and necessarily knew more about the matter. But they are excellent recommendations, all the same. In fact, all the recommendations the President has made about the army and the navy are such as Congress can reject only upon its responsibility and at its proper peril.

THE CURRENCY.

Although President ROOSEVELT suggests no definite measure of legislation in regard to the currency—and there would probably be little hope of passing one should he urge it never so strongly—it is gratifying to find him giving his emphatic approval to the principles on which the currency system should gradually be modified.

He advocates, first, "an element of elasticity in our monetary system" in order to "prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business." Second, he holds that "the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries" should be placed upon the banks, "the natural servants of commerce." Third, he suggests that all future legislation should be with a view of encouraging the provision of this kind of currency by the banks, and also with a view of "making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard."

These are brief and simple statements of doctrine and of policy, but they are comprehensive, and if Congress really can be persuaded to keep them in mind in future legislation, all of the serious disadvantages of our monetary system could gradually be removed. It is not within the power of Congress to pass laws that will wholly avert financial stringency or commercial depression. But it is quite within its power and its duty to take away the arbitrary conditions which tend to aggravate stringency and increase the injury from depression. A perfectly safe banking currency that will be truly elastic—that is, will contract and expand substantially in response to the less or greater demands of legitimate business—is entirely feasible. It exists in other countries; it existed in some of our States, under State banking; all the security and all the machinery for it are at hand in our National banking system, and it can be obtained without sacrificing the uniform value or the complete soundness of our banking currency.

In addition to this it is of course entirely feasible to insure the convertibility which the President wisely advocates. That is an indispensable requirement, and the present time of ample prosperity, both of the Treasury and the people, is the time to bring it about.

OUR COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

With one part of the President's message everybody who reads it must sympathize. Everybody, that is to say, except that dwindling band of anti-imperialists who are so worthy of the designation of "Little Americans." Those persons recall the designation of the "Little Englanders" of his time by CHARLES READE, "people who want to make John Bull over again into John Calf." When those noble and heroic souls observed day before yesterday that a Filipino had been blinded and tortured and turned loose among his people, how must their magnanimous spirits have been wrung by the discovery that this particular outrage upon a Filipino had been committed, not by the United States Army, but by the ladrones whom the United States Army and the Philippine constabulary have combined to suppress.

The part of the President's message to which we refer is the part which refers to our "insular administration," to our part, that is, in the administration of the affairs of those islands of which the affairs have been, so far as the general sense of the American people is concerned, "thrust upon us."

Upon the whole, as the President claims, we have discharged that responsibility unexpectedly and extremely well. The present President does not claim, as he has no right to claim, any personal participation in the glory of that triumph. It is, in fact, to the credit of his lamented predecessor. President MCKINLEY was in most respects an American politician, with the political standards and the political requirements of his party so deeply impressed upon him that a good many Americans, not by any means anti-imperialists, really shuddered at the thought of what he might do with our new and unexpected possessions. As a matter of fact, he did wonderfully well. He officered the enlarged army solely upon some proof or presumption of merit in the candidates, and he did the same thing with reference to the civil government of the Philippines and of Porto Rico. We did, in fact, in our new insular possessions, follow the advice of our poetical British adviser to "send forth the best we breed." Our best, we now perceive, is as good as anybody's best. We have had able and honest and intelligent Americans administering our new possessions, both on the civil and on the military side. None of this is directly to the credit of the present President. What is to his credit is that he has followed the excellent line of his predecessor. But it remains true that the boast of the message is accomplished, and that we have improvised a colonial administration which is equal to the traditional colonial administration of any other nation. We have done more than that. Without taking any particular pattern or exemplar, we have applied our own political traditions, so far as they were applicable. We have declared that the natives and inhabitants of our colonial possessions should be admitted, at the earliest possible moment, to the largest possible participation in the government of their own countries. That is a novelty in colonial administration. The results of its application thus far seem to indicate that it is a most useful novelty.

NUGGETS.

He Was There.

There's this to be said for Gen. Christian De Wet's war book. Its author is in the quorum pars magna fui class.—Boston Herald.

They Had the Fun.

Dicer—They tell me Fred has been playing the races.

Knickleby—He thought he was, but it turned out that the fellows at the races were working Fred.—Boston Transcript.

Men Vary.

Daughter—I don't want to marry just yet. I'd rather stay at school.

Mother—You must remember, dear, men do not wish clever wives.

Daughter—But all men are not like papa.—Chicago News.

IMPROVEMENT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Each wave that breaks and disappears
Makes some new change upon the shore;
For every hopeful word the world
Has something that was not before.

The sun has never shone in vain,
Each fair wind blows good cheer somewhere;
For every happy smile the world
Whirls on its way with less of care.

MR. WILLARD IN "THE CARDINAL"

A Graceful and Rhetorical Melodrama in Prosaic Verse.

Mr. Willard's Part Is Well Adapted to His Powers, and His Supporting Company Is Excellent.

It was lately remarked in a meeting of London theatrical men that the influence of Dumas fils and of Ibsen came just in time to blight the native drama, when it was about to burst into flower. If memory serves, it was Mr. Louis N. Parker who said this; and in any case the remark is aptly descriptive of the play by Mr. Parker with which Mr. E. S. Willard made his welcome reappearance at the Garden Theatre last night.

"The Cardinal" is natively English—of the period prior to Dumas fils and Ibsen—in that it is melodrama and not drama. It is written in a poetical prose—or is it not rather a prosaic verse?—of the style much affected by the noble army of diluters of Shakespeare, (shades of Sheridan Knowles!) who have been chiefly responsible through the centuries for keeping life out of the English drama, and the drama out of English life.

Moreover—and this is the characteristic that chiefly reminds one of the late saying at the Playgoers' Club—it is everywhere about to burst into the full flower of poetic drama. In all conscience it must be added that it everywhere, or almost everywhere, fails to burst into the full flower of poetic drama; but this does not prevent it from being a good, clean, interesting play of its kind and from affording Mr. Willard a very serviceable vehicle.

The main situation of the play, and the one that has given it a certain notoriety, under the wing of the greater sensation caused by bringing the Pope on the stage in "The Eternal City," is the fact that the plot hinges upon a scene in which a murderer's confession is made on the stage, the Cardinal granting the divine absolution.

It may be said once for all that the scene is in itself simple and unsensational, at the same time that it is dramatically very moving. Mr. Parker is to be commended for the spirit of reverence in which the lines are written, and Mr. Willard for the dignity and elevation of mood in which he renders them.

The dramatic appeal of this situation comes from the fact that the murderer and the Cardinal's brother are rivals for the hand of the same girl, and that, the murderer being absent on a warlike expedition, all circumstantial evidence points to the brother as the author of the crime. His priestly oath never to divulge the secrets of the confessional prevents the Cardinal from exposing the real criminal. With the boy's affianced bride on one hand and their mother on the other, the Cardinal sees his brother arrested and condemned to death. This situation, which is dramatically conceived and vigorously presented, occupies the first two acts.

The third act is built around the situation that arises when the murderer returns. At first the Cardinal, working upon his superstitions, frames a plan by which the brother is to be exonerated without implicating the real author of the crime. Then it transpires that the heroine is in love with the brother and the murderer demands her hand as the price of his release. The Cardinal draws himself into an attitude reminiscent of Edwin Booth as he used to launch the curse of Rome in "Richelieu," and calls down on the villain the justice of God.

In the last act the Cardinal, driven to his wits' end, simulates madness, in the manner of Lucius Junius Brutus and Hamlet, and stationing the Chief Magistrate of Rome in the cloister of his garden, craftily, under the guise of his madness, draws the murderer into a confession of his guilt, which ends in his arrest and presumably in his execution, while the curtain falls on a pretty tableau of the brother and his sweetheart being married by the triumphant Cardinal. This is all theatrically effective enough, in the native English manner; but perverted souls that are accustomed to look at life and art in the light of those delightful Absen and Dumas fils will perhaps wonder just where the ethical distinction comes in between betraying the secrets of the confessional and trapping the confessor into betraying them.

In spite of its rather obvious and not too fresh theatric situations, and of its question begging casuistry, "The Cardinal" is much more than mere melodrama. Its period is the early sixteenth century, and with something very like literary skill Mr. Parker pictures to us the Rome of the Renaissance, with its tumultuous, barbaric passions, and its scarcely less barbaric delight in the treasures of antique beauty dug up from the ruins of Forum and Capitol. It is the very age that is typified by that murderous genius in goldsmithy and sculpture, Benvenuto Cellini.

On his lighter side the Cardinal is a collector of statues and gems; and in a passage of no little suggestion he bargains, in behalf of his brother, with a rich merchant, also a lover of antiques, for the hand of his daughter—the price being a recently exhumed statue of Ariadne. He spends his leisure translating Virgil into the vernacular, and when all other means fail he opens the tome and reads a text at random for spiritual guidance just as the superstition-hating Puritans used to do with their superstitious reverence for the Bible.

It is all so nearly in the spirit of poetry that one wonders why it is not really so. It is all so nearly in the spirit of drama that at the climaxes of the "situations" one wonders how it is possible to smile, even while he cannot resist the primitive and unreasonable thrill. The sad truth seems to be that in spite of his theatric and literary cleverness Mr. Parker here, as in earlier plays of the kind, lacks the two magics of the dramatic poet—the authentic fire that smoulders in the heart and the authentic fire that blazes in rhythmic words. His lack is here, to be sure, less appreciable than heretofore. Who knows that he will not one day rout the Philistines with a real, sure enough, native English drama!

The play affords a pleasant vehicle for Mr. Willard's familiar powers. He is everywhere dignified, benignant, charming. His voice, though lacking in range, in depth of passion, and in temperamental color, is commanding, and, on the whole, effective. If he is at times unduly unctuous, why so is the play; if he tends unduly toward declamation, why so do the lines he speaks. The salient fact is that he expresses a noble and serenely human temperament in a way to bring real joy to the hearts of all good people.

Especial praise is due to his company, which is far above the average of what one is accustomed to. In the character sketch of "The Merchant Connoisseur" Mr. H. Barfoot is rich and mellow in an uncommon degree. The villain of Mr. Bassett Roe and the Chief Magistrate of Mr. J. J. Bartlett are artistically distinct and uncommonly virile. As the heroine Miss Maud Fealy is capable and attractive. And so on through the cast. The costumes are those of a pack of cards, that of the villain being especially like the knave of hearts.

"DER KUSS," AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

A Comedy of Kisses and of Mistaken Identities.

The title of the play (from the Hungarian of Ludwig Deczi) which was produced last night at the Irving Place Theatre was "Der Kuss," (The Kiss.) But not long after the first curtain had gone up the conviction grew on the looker-on that the title was entirely insufficient. It was not a question of one kiss, it was an epidemic of kisses, a kissing-bee, not to say a kissing-bug, that swept over the stage. The kisses all grew out of the sincere belief of a twenty-year-old King in the absolute virtuousness of his Court and his consequent desire to see the whole country elevated to the same degree of virtue.

So this young King (the playwright made him ruler of Navarre) passed a law punishing all those who kissed with exile or worse. The King's half-brother was thus exiled, but he returned incognito, resolved upon showing his younger relation the folly of his ideas. He induces the King to pretend that he is departing on a journey to Aragon. Of course, his Majesty returns disguised, and not only becomes an eye witness of the osculatory prowess of the virtuous advisers of his Court, but is himself tempted to violate his own law. His fair young Queen, mistaking him for a wandering Moor in search of a woman's love, who, as she believes, is trying to tempt her, brings him to his senses, and the complications which the playwright has evolved are brought to a happy ending.

This theme is worked out on the style of Calderon's comedies, but with the style of the dramatic scenario and perhaps with the style of the clothes worn by the actors, this resemblance ceases. There is little that is witty in the dialogue, which, by the way, is in verse, mostly blank verse with a few occasional bad rhymes. There is no great beauty of language to compensate for the dullness of the action. There are at great intervals a few pretty speeches, and now and then there is an attempt at a play on words, the latter generally of the paradox variety.

The action moves laboriously, the complications are very complicated, and the situations employed are so old that even Methusalem would have considered them ancient. The cases of mistaken identity, on which the play hinges to a large extent, were so palpably impossible that even the friendly audience laughed at them, not because of them. These faults were not at all relieved by the utter lack of characterization of the various persons of the play, the actors representing merely wooden puppets moved on strings by the author, so that they came and went and came again whenever it suited his purpose and with no attempt to provide even the flimsiest excuses for those intermittent appearances and disappearances.

The actors of the Irving Place Theatre did their best with this material, and they succeeded in pleasing the audience. The women were easily best, Hedwig von Ostermann as a peasant girl, Camilla Dalberg as the Queen, and Bertha Rocco as the daughter of the Chancellor, getting all there was to be got out of their lines with considerable skill. The part of the King's half-brother was filled acceptably by Richard Schlaghammer, while Matthias Claudius as a peasant was sufficiently boorish. Max Hanseler as a hypocritic friar contributed a clever bit of acting. John Fristed as the King was lacking in enunciation and declamation.

The costumes and settings were quite sumptuous. If, however, an attempt is to be made to heighten the poetic illusion of a Summernight by the now familiar swinging electric light bulbs, why, it may be asked, did the stage manager omit the "singing of the nightingales in every bush," of which the lines make special mention while they say nothing of the lightning bugs?

BENEFIT FOR GEORGIA CAYVAN.

Actress, Ill in a Sanitarium, Has Reached the End of Her Resources.

It has just become known that Georgia Cayvan, the actress, for many years the leading woman of the Lyceum Theatre, who is now in a sanitarium at Flushing, has come to the end of her resources, and Messrs. Al. Hayman, Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Frank McKee, Frank Sanger, Charles Burnham, and Daniel Frohman have decided to organize a benefit, to take place at the Knickerbocker Theatre the second Tuesday in January. The arrangements for the benefit and its details are in the hands of Daniel Frohman.

There is no woman in the theatrical profession who has aided various charities with her labors more than has Miss Cayvan. She has appeared at every benefit given in behalf of the Actors' Fund in this city during the twelve or thirteen years prior to her present illness. Al. Hayman, Charles Frohman, Daniel Frohman, Maude Adams, and Klaw & Erlanger have already contributed $200 each for a seat, and E. H. Sothern has telegraphed $100 for a gallery seat and proferred his services at the benefit.

MAJOR GLENN AGAIN ACCUSED.

Second Trial Ordered for Alleged Cruelty—Charged with Shooting Filipino Guides.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—Orders have been received from Washington directing that Major Edward F. Glenn, of the Fifth Infantry, shall be put on trial a second time for alleged cruelty commited during the Samar campaign. Major Glenn is charged with having ordered the execution of several native guides for misleading the American column sent against the enemy's stronghold. Major Glenn himself reported the incident, which has been the subject of an extensive inquiry for several months. Major Gen. Chaffee ordered two investigations to be made by Inspectors General Colmore and Major Watts, who made inquiries. Gen. Chaffee forwarded their reports to Secretary Root before he relinquished his command, without making any recommendation. Secretary Root now orders Gen. Davis to formulate the charges against Major Glenn and convene a court-martial. Major Glenn is now commanding a post at Bayambang, District of Pangasinan, Luzon, and he was to-day ordered to hold himself in readiness to appear here for trial. It is expected that the trial will reopen the entire question of the Samar campaign and consume some time. It is said that Major Glenn will inform the court that he desires Major Gen. Chaffee and Brigadier Gen. Jacob Smith to be called as witnesses, but it is possible that their depositions will be taken instead.

Major Glenn was tried by court-martial at Manila last May for administering the "water cure" to natives during the Samar campaign, and was found guilty and sentenced to one month's suspension of duty and a fine of $50. President Roosevelt approved the findings of the court. Major Glenn returned to duty in September.

NO CHOICE TO SUCCEED DADY.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee and other party leaders held a long conference over a candidate to succeed Col. Dady as Elections Commissioner yesterday afternoon, but were unable to agree upon a man. When the General Committee met last night to reorganize for the ensuing year a resolution referring the selection to a committee composed of the members of the Executive Committee and the Chairman of the General Committee was adopted without debate.

At the meeting of the General Committee Alexander Robb was re-elected Chairman and John Drescher Treasurer. John R. Smith was elected Vice President; John E. Smith Secretary, James F. Roche Assistant Secretary, and Michael Wheeler Sergeant at Arms.

The generally dull and drowsy meeting was enlivened at one stage by a new and young delegate from the Sixth District, who startled the committee by arising suddenly and demanding of the Chairman that he ask the delegates present who were members of the Board of Aldermen to get up and explain themselves as to the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. There was a roar of laughter at this, and the new delegate sat down embarrassed.

MORE OPPOSITION TO MORRIS.

There is a new development in the contest for supremacy in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District between Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the County Committee, and Alexander T. Mason, the leader of the district. Mr. Morris is now the President of the district Republican club. The Nominating Committee of the club was appointed by him. At a recent meeting the Nominating Committee brought in a list of nominations for officers of the club during the coming year. Their ticket was headed by Newbold Morris for President. All of the nominations, it is said, were made with a view of destroying the Mason-Elsberg-Lauterbach influence in the organization.

The latters' friends have decided to put up a fight. They will nominate an opposition ticket, headed by ex-Assemblyman Bainbridge Colby for President. The club election will take place on Dec. 17, the day before the date upon which the County Committee meets for reorganization, and the result of the election, it is said, will show the standing which Mr. Morris has with the members of the Republican organization in his own district.

PROGRESS WITH CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is commissioned to arrange a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, had another conference to-day with Secretary of State Zaldo and Secretary of Finance Montes, who were appointed a commission by President Palma to meet the General. Gen. Bliss afterward said:

"We expect to conclude the conferences next Thursday. Everything is proceeding in a very satisfactory way from my standpoint."

It is generally understood that the Cuban Commissioners have accepted all the propositions which Gen. Bliss has advanced thus far on behalf of the United States.

Brooklyn Pastor's Philadelphia Call.

The Rev. Milton F. Negus, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lee Avenue and Keap Street, Brooklyn, has received a call to the pastorate of the Temple Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Mr. Negus, who has been pastor of the Brooklyn church for six years, is considering the Philadelphia call.

MR. WETZLER'S CONCERT

Brahms's Fourth Symphony Well Performed.

The "Freischuetz" Overture and M. Pugno in Schumann's Concerto Complete the Short Programme.

Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler has learned wisdom from the experiences of his first concert a fortnight ago, when the length of his programme came near carrying the end of it over into the next day. Whatever were the circumstances that led him to put such a superabundance of good things into a single evening's performance, the results were of a sort to give pause to the most resolute and the most ambitious of young conductors. So Mr. Wetzler's friends and supporters and well-wishers were not surprised, and it may easily be imagined were pleased, to be informed that the second concert, which he gave last evening in Carnegie Hall, was to be cut at least a third in its extent, and was to be brought to a compass more in accord with the taste of present-day music lovers, who like their music in concentrated form.

Mr. Wetzler's ambition aims at nothing short of the highest—at music that tests the powers of the conductor and orchestra alike in the most exacting way. He played last evening Brahms's fourth symphony in E minor and Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz." The latter has been, ever since Wagner delivered himself of his elaborate views as to the essence of it and its proper interpretation, a sort of touchstone to conductors for their understanding of the modern romantic spirit and of the dramatic effect gained by elaboration and contrast and the seeking after the significance of each voice.

Mr. Wetzler's ambitions lie in this direction, and of the overture he gave a reading in which these things were all highly wrought out, though not always so adroitly that they seemed spontaneous. Wagner's essay has set many conductors of the present day into devious and ambuous paths, and has been the cause of much straining and exaggeration as bad in their effects as the sleek indifference of the "classical" school of his time that he was combating.

In the symphony Mr. Wetzler achieved a greater unity and balance, and his performance was instinct with the profound and serious beauty, the strong, passionate energy that belong to it, and that only a real understanding of it can show forth. There were the evidences of thought and careful study in its deeper meaning that were skillfully and confidently brought out in the performance.

There were eloquence and an enthusiasm that sometimes got the better of discretion, as in the splendid set of variations on a ground bass—the passacaglia—that forms the last movement, and where the wealth of ideas pressing for utterance led Mr. Wetzler to let loose his forces to a too continuous sonority. But the passion and fire of Brahms, when he is passionate and fiery, are so often kept cautiously dampened by conductors that an error of judgment in the opposite direction is one that pleads for extenuation.

The working up of the first movement to its climax, the adjustment and balance of the thematic development, were finely accomplished; and the joyous spirit of the third movement was reproduced with a sympathetic impulsiveness. These are matters that make a more effective appeal to Mr. Wetzler's temperament than the poetic and haunting beauty of the slow movement.

Mr. Pugno was the solo performer of the evening; he played Schumann's pianoforte concerto. There were many beauties of detail in his performance and a bewildering brilliancy in the last movement, which he took at a tremendous pace, yet he disappointed lovers of Schumann and of his concerto, the most poetic work of the kind in the whole literature of the instrument. He did not let us feel all this supreme quality in his playing—least of all in the exquisite andantino; in the somewhat feverish and erratic spirit that pervaded the whole performance some of the fragrance had been dissipated.

It was especially a disappointment after his peculiarly sympathetic treatment of Schumann's music at his last recital, that he should not have got closer to the heart of this work. But the superb dash with which he turned the last movement into the bravura piece that it is not made its inevitable appeal, and he was recalled with an enthusiasm that would not be quieted until he had sat down again to the piano and played the first of Schumann's "Fantasiestücke," called "Des Abends," with an irresistible charm.

"LA BOHEME" POSTPONED.

Mr. Gilibert's Cold Causes Substitution of "La Traviata"—No "Mikado" at Opera House.

Mr. Gilibert, the baritone, reported to Maurice Grau yesterday that he had a cold and could not sing in "La Bohème" to-night. Consequently Mr. Grau had to postpone the opera and find out then just what one he could put in its place. He learned that all of his singers who usually are seen in "La Traviata" were at present without colds, and accordingly he decided to produce that opera to-night. Unless something happens, it will be given with Mmes. Sembrich, Van Cauteren, and Bauermeister, and Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti, Bars, Dufriche, Vanni, and Bégué in the leading rôles.

That difficulty disposed of, Mr. Grau was shocked by learning of a report that he was going to lighten his labors as an impresario by a production of "The Mikado." The report even had it that he had designated certain persons of his company for its rôles. When he had contradicted that rumor he announced that Mme. Louise Homer positively will sing on Friday in the part of Madalena, in "Rigoletto." Little Miss Homer now is seven weeks old, and her mother is in excellent health.

FRANCIS ROGERS'S RECITAL.

Few of the vocal recitals offered so far in the musical season have given greater pleasure than that of Mr. Francis Rogers, which took place yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Rogers is a young baritone of this city whose voice is oftenest heard publicly in the quartet "song cycles." That he is capable of much better things, however, he made evident yesterday. His programme—which of itself showed him to be an explorer of some of the most delightful and less-known regions of song literature, and not a follower of the beaten track—was interesting and varied. There were songs from the older operatic writers Rameau, Cesti, and Sacchini; some of the less-known songs of Franz and Brahms; more familiar ones of Schubert, Rubinstein, and Strauss; a group by the modern Frenchmen Saint-Saëns and Reynaldo Hahn, three of Prof. Stanford's arrangements of Irish airs, and some modern songs in English.

Mr. Rogers sings with intelligence, a positive musical feeling, and fine taste. His voice is of good quality, though not of the greatest range, and he has some difficulty with some of his highest tones. He does not command a great range of color or emotional expressiveness, but he does not fail to touch the true significance of all that he sings, whatever be its emotional content. It is a pleasure to hear singing that is so manly and strong, so unaffected, and so finished in style and delivery. There was a large audience, who listened with many manifestations of pleasure.

Helen Phelps's Mother Stricken.

Mrs. Mary Phelps, 74 years old, who lives with her daughter, Helen W. Phelps, the artist, at 26 West Fifty-seventh Street, while out strolling last night was stricken with apoplexy in front of 115 West Fifty-seventh Street, almost within sight of her home. An ambulance was called from the Flower Hospital and Mrs. Phelps was taken to the hospital, where she was said to be in a critical condition.

Steamship's Record Cotton Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The steamship City of Memphis, which arrived from Savannah this morning, brought on her maiden trip the largest single cargo of cotton ever landed at a New England port, more than 10,000 square bales, destined for mills in Lawrence, Lowell, and other points along the lines of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The City of Memphis, commanded by Capt. Savage, was built this year at the Roach Shipyard, Chester, Penn.

TO ANNEX MARS AND MAKE MEALS ON AIR

Suggestions Made at a Convention of Universal Reformers.

Thought Cure for Cold Feet Recommended by Advocate of Moto-Mentalism to Naturopothists and Others.

"To interpret Nature, to untangle Truth, to unfold Humanity" a convention of "advanced thinkers" was held last night at Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eighth Street. The hall was crowded with those prepared to put on a common basis all "the health, progress, and reform movements of the United States." It was explained that the object was a harmonious combination of "naturalism, realism, and idealism," the formation of the most gigantic and far-reaching trust in the world—one to include all the virtues in addition to "human rights, freedom, and development."

Edward Earle Puriton, the disciple of naturopathy, or the return to nature, was the first speaker and Chairman of the meeting. He said in part:

"Our purpose is to regenerate the world, not to evangelize, heal, or teach. We have outgrown the childish clinging to theology or materialism. We want regeneration, and not the drugs which are the tears of the bleeding plants. Ultimately we shall become very far away from fear, sickness, dread, and death. Sin is ignorance, error, misconception; vice, shortsightedness, envy, ambition disappointed; hate, love inverted; disease, health disregarded, and hell, heaven undeveloped. We believe that the body is literally the temple of the spirit. We believe that man should eat the simplest foods and wear the loosest clothes.

"To untangle truth, I refer largely to the reform movements, that we may get the best out of each. There are scores of specialists all over the country, but the man with the whole truth is not one of them. What we want is the dazzling effulgence of the unfiltered sunlight. There are too many hawkers of colored glass. Some day—maybe 1,000,000,000 years from now—men like you and I will claim superiority to the planets, outshine the sun and the infinitely larger planets that are even now waiting to welcome us. There are thousands of potential Messiahs on earth who have come here with messages they do not deliver because they are in the wrong environment. They have been crushed. The difference between you and Morgan is that he found his lifework. The day will come when we shall laugh at microbes and death. When we have united the reforms of the city, the country, and the nations, we may annex Mars. We want schools of discovery, the glory of the soul-marriage, the education of children, and protection against pseudo-healers."

Charles A. Montgomery of the Vegetarian Society followed. He asserted that vegetarianism is the basic reform, that the advanced thinker of to-day was called the crank of yesterday, and that it would be perhaps the oxygenarism of ten years hence. Vegetarianism, he said, meant temperance, anti-vaccination, anti-vivisection, cremation, anti-war, and universal peace.

Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson spoke of the mental control of physical conditions, and L. Leubuscher spoke on "Motomentalism," which he characterized as "movement and mental cures of chronic diseases, rhythmatic health, due to profound respiration, mental suggestion, elimination and assimilation."

"If, when you have cold feet," said Mr. Leubuscher, "you direct your mental attention to your feet, the blood goes there, and if you wiggle them at the same time, the movement of the vital energy is hastened to them. There you have the movement and the mental cure."

The audience had been thinking so profoundly in following the speakers that they were in danger of "sleeping legs" or perhaps "cold feet," so they were invited by the Chairman to "stand up and stretch." That they did with real heartiness, like persons who had been awakened from a sound sleep.

When the audience again was seated George Propheter, who at one time is said to have fasted fifty-one days for the benefit of science and his digestion, made an address in which he told his hearers that nature looks on disease as being as natural as health. Methuselah held the record for longevity, and if man would study the growth of plants he might live to be even older.

After several other speakers had given their views Dr. John T. Rich, ninety-two years old, hale and hearty, broad-shouldered, and active, startled the hearers by saying:

"Let's throw out the ideal and get down to the practical. That is, before you put food in your stomach stop and think whether you can digest it. Let us have some ideals, but we should remember our stomachs. I hope I have given you one ideal, and that is, take care of your stomachs."

GERMAN TARIFF MUDDLE.

Parliamentary Situation Said to be Becoming Daily More Critical.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times's correspondent at Berlin says the Parliamentary situation is daily becoming more critical and that it is not only on the Left that a very serious view is being taken regarding the issues at stake. Some of the speakers in the Reichstag to-day referred to the ominous date of the anniversary of Napoleon's coup d'état. Among the members of the Right similar forebodings appear to prevail.

The complaint of the reactionary Kroecherin regarding the number of absentee members of the majority is identical with the indictment brought by the Left against the Right.

The United Social Democrats and Moderate Radicals are protesting against the frequent divisions, necessitating the presence of the 199 majority that is trying to force through the tariff scheme without giving an opportunity for debate on the second reading. It is becoming plainer that the majority and the Government have recklessly entered upon a trial of strength and are afraid to compromise themselves by retreating from an absurd position.

MAKING PEACE IN MOROCCO.

Likely That the Sultan Will Grant Terms to the Berber Chiefs.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times's correspondent, telegraphing from the camp of the Sultan of Morocco near Mekinez, says that the Berber chiefs have taken refuge in a sanctuary near Mekinez. The correspondent says that peace negotiations are likely to be successful. The Sultan's army will remain among the Berbers until the terms of the peace treaty are carried out, when the Court will return and winter at Mekinez.

The terms which the Moorish Government will accept include a heavy fine in money, a large number of hostages, and payment of several years' arrears in taxes. The entire district is deserted, the enemy having taken refuge with the women and flocks in the mountain districts, where attack during Winter weather is very difficult.

CAPT. MARSHALL'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times's critic, commenting upon Capt. Marshall's play, "The Unforeseen," produced to-night at the Haymarket Theatre, says: "We could almost wish that the play was all episodes, for the playwright is best as a comic writer. His plays are not grown but are pieced together. His people have dramatically no characters. One person is frank, another timorous, a third stupid, but none possess the individuality whereon their surroundings act and which reacts on their lives. Things are always happening which were too manifestly introduced because they were wanted later for a surprise or a situation.

"The plot turns on the plight of a gentleman who, after seeing a lady under circumstances fatal to her good name, marries her, not knowing it. The lady is really innocent, and all comes right in the end, but the process is laboriously artificial and reminds us of Elia's Chinaman, who burned down his house to roast a pig.

"Evelyn Millard did very well as the virtuous lady in distress, and Allen Ainsworth is a gentlemanly as well as a rather oddly behaved Captain. Dorothea Baird plays prettily, but the main pleasure is derived from the comic episodes wherein Eric Lewis, Marie Linden, and A. Matthews are the most amusing."

FOR A NEW IRISH PARTY.

Radical Resolutions Passed at a Nationalist Meeting in Ballyfin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times's Dublin correspondent says that at a meeting of Irish Nationalists at Ballyfin, Queens County, a resolution was passed repudiating the Irish Party because of its betrayal of Roman Catholic interests and general ineptitude.

Continuing, the resolutions suggested the formation of an Irish party independent of bossism, Liberalism, and Toryism and devoted to Catholic interests.

Grand Duke Vladimir in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that President Loubet has received officially the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir, who, afterward paid a visit to Mme. Loubet. Subsequently the French President visited the Duke and Duchess.

READY FOR NAVAL WAR GAME.

Admiral Sumner, the "Enemy," Has a Plan of Attack Which He Believes Is Certain of Success.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP IOWA, PORT-OF-SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Dec. 2.—In spite of the superiority of Admiral Higginson's squadron over that of Admiral Sumner, the latter is confident that he will be able to seize without disaster during the coming naval war game a port to form a base of operations against Cuba and the American coast. As a result of the conferences between Admirals Sumner and Crowninshield and the commanding officers of the vessels under their command, most of whom have taken part in the Naval War College war games with the Caribbean Sea as the scene of operations, a plan has been adopted which, it is asserted by those who know, is practically certain of success.

The problem presented requires Admiral Sumner to fortify a port with mines and guns, to do which he is allowed six hours. Should Admiral Higginson appear with a superior force before the expiration of that time Admiral Sumner will be considered to be defeated. To determine the strength of the opposing squadrons the department has given a battleship the value of twenty points; a heavily protected cruiser eight points, a smaller protected cruiser five points, a gunboat three points, and a torpedo boat or tender one point each. It is estimated that Admiral Higginson has 126 points and Admiral Sumner 66 points. If the estimate is correct it is claimed it would be folly for Admiral Higginson to divide his battleship squadron, numbering 80 points, and that they must act together so that on hearing of the arrival of Admiral Sumner's squadron they can hasten to attack it. Some officers believe Admiral Higginson will separate his battleships into two divisions and form a division of fast cruisers which will hold the balance of power and re-enforce the battleships.

It is believed here that Admiral Higginson has arranged with the United States Consuls and Weather Observers in the West Indies to report the appearance of Admiral Sumner's vessels, and has made telephonic and telegraphic arrangements in Porto Rico so that if a port of that island is attacked he will be immediately advised.

The distance from Trinidad to the nearest base is 570 miles in a straight line and 700 miles by the outside course. Leaving Trinidad on Friday morning Admiral Sumner cannot possibly reach his destination before Sunday morning, and he may proceed slowly and arrive Monday, or even later. All lights will be out at night except a red lamp aft to serve as a guide for the vessel following. It is permissible to hoist neutral colors in order to deceive the scouts of Admiral Higginson's squadron. Admiral Sumner is allowed to drop his slow ships, though he sacrifices points by so doing, and as his squadron is inferior to that of Admiral Higginson, Admiral Sumner will possibly prefer to hold his vessels together so long as possible and be prepared to detach them on any attempt being made to entice them away on Admiral Higginson's scouts sighting him.

The squadron is constantly engaged in target practice, in order to make a record off Culebra Island.

The Iowa will have finished coaling to-morrow and then the squadron will be ready to sail.

VENEZUELA'S WAR DEBTS.

Owes Germany About $2,000,000, Which May Be Paid in Installments.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The published statement that Germany's claims against Venezuela amount to $15,000,000 is, the correspondent of The Associated Press is officially informed, incorrect. While the German Government is not yet ready to publish the details of its demands, persons who have seen the papers say the total is about $2,000,000.

President Castro represents to Germany that Venezuela has little credit abroad; that the country is just emerging from a civil war, during which planting and industry were partially ruined, and that, therefore, no matter how much Venezuela may desire to satisfy immediately the claims against her, it is obviously impossible. Hence an agreement on the subject must provide for deferred payments. The seizure of the Custom Houses, by depriving the Government of an important means to administer the country, would add to the internal distress and disorder.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 2.—The German cruisers Vineta and Falke have arrived at La Guayra from Curacao.

THE CITY USING SOFT COAL.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity ordered an investigation yesterday of charges that, while the Department of Health is enforcing the soft coal ordinance against private citizens, the ordinance is being flagrantly violated at five pumping stations in the Borough of Queens. Numerous complaints have been received by Deputy Commissioner Roullier of the Borough of Queens, and a complaint in writing has been sent to the office of Commissioner Monroe, in the Park Row Building.

Deputy Commissioner Roullier admitted that soft coal is being burned at all these stations. He said that the contract for the coal had been awarded in the Spring, but the size of coal required was scarce, and the contractor could not supply it. The appropriation was so nearly exhausted that it was hardly likely they would be able to pay an enhanced price for anthracite.

"We had a good deal of soft coal," he continued, "and are using it. We are technically violating the law, but the pumping stations are isolated so the smoke nuisance is not very great. If we stopped pumping, a good part of Brooklyn would be without water."

President Lederle of the Department of Health has decided to start an independent investigation.

NEW SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Explained by Prof. Reeve to Mechanical Engineers' Society.

All Numbers to be Handled Duodecimally—Effect of the Change on Currency.

A new system of weights and measures, somewhat similar to the duodecimal system proposed several years ago and almost forgotten, and having many advantages, its author declares, over the metric system now before Congress, was suggested by Sidney A. Reeve, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the Worcester, Mass., Polytechnic Institute, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last night. The meeting, the first of the forty-sixth annual session of the society, was held in the rooms of the organization at 12 West Thirty-first Street.

"Think in dozens!" is the keynote of Prof. Reeve's suggestion. All numbers in the system he believes he has almost perfected are to be handled duodecimally. The mechanical engineers who were his auditors could understand his plan perfectly, and they discussed it volubly. But to the layman it appears somewhat intricate. In order that the public might understand the proposed change, Prof. Reeve gave this explanation of it:

"It consists of taking as a standard the English yard, which is the standard of length of all English-speaking peoples, and treating that exactly as the metre is treated in the metric system, except that the divisions are on the duodecimal system to suit the duodecimal numbers, instead of the decimal system to suit the decimal numbers. This results in small units of length which are exactly equal to those now in use in the machine shops; also in a unit of volume corresponding to the metre which is practically equal to the existing pint. This new pint, which is a cube measuring three inches on each edge, when filled with distilled water weighs within 2½ per cent. of the present standard pound.

"In further instance, the standard yard multiplied by '1000.' (which is the duodecimal expression for 1728 decimal) very closely equals the statute mile. In short, the new system of units, which is as 'beautifully corelated' as are the measures of the metric system by means of one and cubers, present no appreciable alteration from existing standards."

Speaking of the effect the change would have on money, Prof. Reeve said that if the arithmetical notation and the standard of weights and measures unite in becoming purely duodecimal in character the monetary system is bound to follow. This proposition, he declared, would not be so revolutionary as would appear at first sight. The standard of value, the dollar, and all its unit representations would remain unchanged.

"All bills of five dollars or higher denominations would naturally be called in and their equivalent issued in denominations of three, six, dozen, gross dollars, &c. But this process could be as gradual as desired. Under duodecimal notation five and ten dollar bills would be inconvenient, but they would be usable.

"As to coins," continued Prof. Reeve, "the half dollar and quarter dollar would remain unchanged. The dime, nickel, and the cent would have to be retired. In their place would be issued fractional currency under the following plan:

1 dollar = 10 bits. (one dozen bits of 8 1-3 cents value each.)
1 bit = 10 groats.
1 groat = 10 grets, (for purposes where the mill is now used.)
The probable coins would be:
Silver half-dollar, (= 50 cents,) = 6 bits = 60 groats.
Silver quarter, (= 25 cents,) = 3 bits = 30 groats.
Silver bit, (= 8 1-3 cents,) = 1 bit = 10 groats.
Nickel half-bit, (= 4 1-6 cents,) = 6 groats.
Copper quarter-bit piece, (= 2 1-12 cents,) = 3 groats.
Copper groat, (= 0.7083 cents.)

"Change for a quarter," explained Prof. Reeve, "could ordinarily be had in a single convenient denomination—that is, in three silver bits, whereas now it requires two denominations, dimes and nickels, to make it. The practical objections to relying upon nickels alone for changing quarters are obvious. The progress of business toward finer margins and lower prices is steadily making the cent too large for many retail transactions. The smaller value of the groat harmonizes with this need."

The duodecimal system, as proposed by Prof. Reeve, necessitates the introduction of two new numbers. They are inserted by him between the 9 and the 10. The first is a peculiar-looking combination of the figure 1 and the 0, and is called the dek; the second is like an inverted 3, and is called an eln. Thus when our decimal 10 is reached it signifies a dozen. Prof. Reeve has compiled some interesting new names for his dodecimal numbers, such as "dozone" (thirteen), "dozen" (five dozen,) "twodz-nine," (two dozen and nine,) &c. This, of course, brings in the use of the dek and eln, and he has "dedz," (dek dozen,) &c.

FOR A GENERAL STAFF.

Bill Drawn Up by the War Department Introduced in Both House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day introduced a bill creating a general staff corps of the United States Army. It provides that the staff be composed of officers detailed from the army at large, under such rules as the President may prescribe.

The proposed duties of the staff are to prepare plans for the National defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report on all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparedness for military operations; to render professional aid to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating action of all the different officers in carrying out their orders.

It is proposed that the general staff corps consist of one chief of staff of the army, with the rank and pay of a Lieutenant General; one Major General, and one Brigadier General, to be detailed by the President from officers at large not below the grade of Brigadier General; four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, and twleve Majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the army at large, and twenty Captains, mounted. Details shall be for four years. The bill provides, further, that the chief of staff, under the direction of the President and the Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the several administrative staff and supply departments, and shall be a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

Provision is made for the gradual reduction and final abolishment of the Inspector General's Department as a separate organization. The measure was introduced in the Senate by Senator Proctor. The bill was drawn by the War Department.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nomination of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Long List Submitted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President sent a large number of nominations to the Senate to-day. Among them was that of Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The nominations also included other appointments to the Federal bench, United States Attorneys and Marshals, diplomatic appointments in which were included those of Robert S. McCormick, Illinois, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia; Bellamy Storer, Ohio, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; Charlemagne Tower, Pennsylvania, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany; a number of Ministers and Consuls, appointments to various departmental posts, and a long list of Postmasters.

Nothing tones up the system after overwork and worry like DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a sure strength-giver.—Adv.

DEATH OF SALEM H. WALES.

Long Identified with New York's Interests and Father-in-Law of Secretary of War Root.

Salem Howe Wales, who had been for more than half a century identified with various important interests in New York, both public and private, died at his residence, 25 East Fifty-fifth Street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy received one week previous. With him when death came were his wife, his son, Edward H., and his daughter Mrs. Elihu Root, and her husband, the Secretary of War, and the attending physician, Dr. F. K. Hollister. On Feb. 12, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Wales celebrated their golden wedding at their home, and both were then still in excellent health.

Mr. Wales was born at Wales, Hampden County, Mass., Oct. 4, 1825. He descended from Puritan ancestry, his parents emigrating to Boston, from Yorkshire, England, crossing the ocean with Richard Mather in 1635. He attended the public schools of his native town, and the High School of Southbridge, Mass.

In 1846 he came to New York. For two years he was employed as a clerk in the importing house of John Falconer & Co. He then purchased on his own personal credit an interest in The Scientific American, and formed a partnership with O. D. Munn in the publication of that journal, which was then in its infancy. For twenty-three years he was its managing editor.

Mr. Wales was appointed Commissioner for the State of New York to the Paris Exposition by Gov. Horatio Seymour in 1855. He was an active member of the Executive Committee of the Christian Commission, organized to give aid and comfort to the Union soldiers during the civil war. Ir 1867 he again visited Europe.

Mr. Wales was an active opponent of the "Tweed ring," and with the incoming reform administration of Mayor Havemeyer he was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks, and was chosen as its President. He was nominated for Mayor of New York in 1874 on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. In 1874 Acting Mayor Vance appointed Mr. Wales one of the Commissioners of Docks, and he was elected President of the board. He was again appointed Commissioner of Parks in 1879, and served for five years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872, and was a Presidential Elector for the Grant and Wilson ticket. He also was a delegate to the National Convention in 1876.

Mr. Wales was instrumental to a great extent in founding and putting upon a successful basis the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and the Hahnemann Hospital, and was President for several years of both institutions. He was one of the charter members of the Union League Club, and held the office of Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee for many years. He was one of the Commissioners of the Supreme Court appointed to determine the damage done to property along the line of the New York elevated railroads. He was also one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for many years a Trustee.

In his later years Mr. Wales was a Director of the National Bank of North America, the Southampton Bank, and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and was identified with many other financial and commercial enterprises. He also was Vice President of the New East River Bridge Commission.

Mrs. B. F. Messler Dies Suddenly.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Benjamin F. Messler of this city died suddenly while eating luncheon at the Keystone Hotel, at Gloversville, N. Y. Until about a year ago she and her husband resided at 275 Fifth Avenue. They gave up their residence here when Mr. Messler became manager for a coupon company, and since then they have been traveling through New York and neighboring States, where Mr. Messler had been establishing agencies for the company. He is now in Syracuse. Mrs. Messler was thirty-five years old.

NEW HEAD OF BELLEVUE.

Dr. William Madon, Now at the St. Lawrence Hospital, Will Fill the Vacancy Here.

Dr. William Madon, Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane at Ogdensburg, N. Y., was at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and inspected the buildings. Then it was announced that he had been offered the position of Superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals by the Board of Trustees, that he had accepted the post, and would enter upon his new duties on Jan. 1, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. George Taylor Stewart.

Dr. Madon was graduated from the Bellevue Medical College in 1881, and entered the service of the State in 1887, being appointed assistant physician at the Utica State Hospital for the Insane. In October, 1895, when the Willard State Hospital was in need of reorganization, Dr. Madon was appointed Medical Superintendent. A year later he was asked by the managers of the St. Lawrence State Hospital to accept the superintendency of that institution, to succeed Dr. Wise, who had become President of the State Commission on Lunacy.

In addition to his executive duties at Bellevue Dr. Madon will act as consulting physician at the pavilion for the insane connected with the hospital.

LIEUT. VANDERBILT'S PROMOTION.

Second Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., appeared before the Brigade Examining Board last night for examination for the position of First Lieutenant of Company D, to which he was recently elected, and passed the board with flying colors.

The Examining Board was composed of Lieut. Col. H. Wells, Seventy-first Regiment; Major Robert Edwards, Eighth Regiment; Major T. C. Buek, Twelfth Regiment, and Assistant Surgeon C. Stevenson, Eighth Regiment.

This board is known to be very rigid in its examinations, and Lieut. Vanderbilt was not spared. He was first asked a number of questions in civil service, which included the geography of New York. When it came to questions as to how he would get troops to important points of the State in the quickest time in case of emergency the Lieutenant answered the questions as rapidly as they could be asked. In the military examination Lieut. Vanderbilt told how he would form the company if placed in command of it, and explained his own position and that of other officers under different conditions. He also answered questions as to marching movements in close and extended order.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

House Committee Will Confer on the Pending Bill with Bureau Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce will take up the bill providing for the creation of the Department of Commerce Thursday. On that day the committee from the executive departments will meet with the House committee and determine what bureaus should be included in the new department.

Usually the Senate has the work of perfecting important legislation, which the House often passes in an ill-considered way. This time the conditions are reversed. The Senate passed at the last session a bill creating the Department of Commerce, and included in it a large number of bureaus from the Treasury, Interior, and Agricultural Departments. It is now "up to" the House to go over the bill carefully and make it as perfect as possible.

Letter Carrier Larkin Dead.

David Larkin, the letter carrier, who charged that he had been severely beaten by a policeman, died in Bellevue Hospital at 10 o'clock last night from erysipelas. Larkin was unable to identify the policeman, who, he alleged, beat him. Erysipelas resulted from improper and uncleanly dressing of the wound. Larkin's wife and brother were at his bedside when he died.

Legacy to Dr. Morgan's Church.

Announcement was made at the meeting yesterday of the Archdeaconry of New York, that the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is rector, had received a legacy of $40,000, which will be added to its endowment fund.

Holiday Book Number.

The 1902 Holiday Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, to appear next Saturday, Dec. 6, in enlarged form, will be fully up to the high standard already set. It will contain complete and carefully classified lists of Autumn and Holiday Books, from data supplied by the book publishers of the country. THE NEW YORK TIMES prints more announcements from book publishers than any other newspaper in America.—Adv.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Hungerford Pollen.

News was received here yesterday of the death in England on Monday of John Hungerford Pollen, formerly Proctor of Oxford University. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Pollen was connected with the South Kensington Museum for many years, and was the author of leading works on gold and silversmiths' work, wood carving, and furniture. He was one of the last survivors of the Oxford movement toward Catholicism in the English Church, as a result of which he became a Roman Catholic.

Alexander John Alexander.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—Alexander John Alexander, son of Robert Alexander and nephew of Sir William Alexander of England, died suddenly this morning of heart disease at his home at Woodburn Spring Station, Woodford County. He had many relatives in both Chicago and Louisville, Ky., where he was a heavy property holder. He owned the famous Woodburn Farm of more than 2,000 acres, one of the most celebrated in Kentucky, and which was the home of Maud S., the great trotting mare.

Mr. Alexander was known throughout the United States as horse breeder and owner of thoroughbreds and trotters. He was of Scotch and English descent and was connected with eminent families in both countries.

Father John Buffi.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 2.—Father John Buffi, a Roman Catholic missionary sent out three years ago from Italy as a missionary to the Italians in the United States, and having headquarters in Providence, R. I., died here to-day in Borgess Hospital from consumption. He went West some time ago in an endeavor to benefit his health. On his return he was unable to proceed further east than this city. Before coming to the United States Father Buffi was a teacher in the college at Rome.

Obituary Notes.

SCHUYLER LYON FISHER, a graduate of Cornell, class of 1899, and coxswain of the 'Varsity crew of that year, is dead at Cañon City, Col., from consumption.

The Rev. Dr. ISAAC T. TICHENOR, Secretary Emeritus of the Home Mission Society of the Southern Baptist Church, died at Atlanta yesterday at an advanced age.

G. M. FERGUSON, one of the best-known architects in the South, died yesterday at Mobile, Ala., aged sixty-two years. He drew the plans for the buildings at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885.

WILLIAM ALLAN WILDE, founder of the text book publishing house of W. A. Wilde Company of Boston, died at Malden, Mass., of paralysis yesterday. He was born in Acton, Mass., seventy-five years ago last July, was a school teacher in early life, and in 1868 formed the W. A. Wilde Publishing House. He went to the Legislature as a Representative in 1887-88, and was Chairman of the State Prison Commission from 1889 to 1894.

Sudden Death of Malcolm MacDonald.

Malcolm MacDonald, seventy years old, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the law offices of Walter S. Logan, on the eleventh floor of 27 William Street. Mr. MacDonald was a mining stock broker, with offices at 20 Broad Stret. Coroner Jackson gave a permit for the removal of the body to Mr. MacDonald's late residence, 121 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Mr. MacDonald leaves a widow and four children.

EX-JUDGE EARL DEAD.

He Passes Away at Herkimer from a Paralytic Stroke—His Notable Career.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals Robert Earl died at his home in Herkimer at 5:30 this morning. He was stricken with paralysis on the evening of Nov. 22 and never rallied.

Robert Earl was born Sept. 10, 1824, in Herkimer, this State. His father was of English descent, his mother of German. His preparation for college was acquired at the Herkimer Academy, and his later education was at Union College, Schenectady, where he was graduated in 1845, having entered the junior class in 1843. He also was graduated from Columbia, receiving the degree of LL. D.

After graduating he was for two years Principal of the Herkimer Academy, but, choosing the profession of the law, he entered the office of Charles Gray of Herkimer as a student, and was admitted to the bar Jan. 1, 1848, beginning at once the practice of his profession. In the following Spring he commenced the editing and publishing of The Herkimer Democrat, and he continued this work for several years. In the practice of law he was associated as partner with his brother, the firm name being S. & R. Earl. He was a Supervisor of Herkimer County in 1840 and 1860. Judge Earl was also County Judge and Surrogate of Herkimer for a term of four years commencing Jan. 1, 1856.

He was first elected Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1869, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1870, served as Chief Justice of that court. Then by the new Constitution he became Commissioner of Appeals for three years, and by a subsequent amendment his term of service was extended to five years, to July 1, 1875.

In November of 1875 he was appointed by Gov. Tilden as Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Grover. He held office under that appointment until Jan. 1, 1877. In the preceding year he had been elected Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and he held office by re-election until Jan. 1, 1805. Though a Democrat, he received the nomination from both parties at the time of his last election.

With Mrs. Earl he founded the Herkimer Free Library in that year, and gave to it property valued at $30,000. He was also a founder of the Herkimer Historical Society, and was its President for many years.

Mrs. Earl died four years ago, and there are no children. Judge Earl was for a long time Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals, and attorneys all over the State considered him one of the greatest jurists of the last half century.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Charles Andrews of this city said, when informed of the death of Judge Robert Earl:

"Judge Earl was a man not only of unusual ability and great learning, but one of the purest and best men in all relations of life. His death is a distinct loss to the bench and bar of this State."

CHURCH ELECTIONS.

ST. GEORGE'S.—Warden—John Pierpont Morgan. Vestrymen—R. Fulton Cutting, William Foulke, and William Jay Schieffelin.

CHRIST.—Wardens—W. Bayard Cutting and Richard M. Roe. Vestrymen—Lucius K. Wimerding, Robert K. Dana, William H. Burr, Amidee Spadone, Alexander C. Morgan, Joseph W. Harriman, Charles L. Hadley, and Lea McI. Luquer.

HOLY TRINITY.—Warden—Leander H. Crall. Vestrymen—Edward Townsend, Alexander Wilson, William R. Beal, and Henry P. Carrington.

ASCENSION.—Warden—Henry E. Howland. Vestrymen—August Belmont, Edward R. Biddle, Charles D. Fuller, and William C. Sheldon.

The approaching holidays offer a suitable opportunity for enriching the family sideboard with the best examples of modern workmanship in sterling silver and in silver and gold plate.

Tea sets and tea kettles.
After-dinner coffee services.
Entree dishes and salvers,

and the various other articles of table-ware in great variety and at a wide range of prices.

THE MERIDEN CO.
International Silver Co., Successors
Fifth Avenue and 26th Street

JOKE ON THE PRESIDENT.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill Pokes Fun at Him for Failing to Shoot Bears.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Among those who delivered addresses of welcome at the assembling here to-day of the first International Sanitary Conference of American Republics was Assistant Secretary of State Hill. In the course of his remarks Dr. Hill pointed out that disease is an enemy that threatens to destroy us, and that man has exterminated the grosser and visible enemies.

"Bears, for instance," he added, "have been so completely exterminated that the President of the United States on a recent hunting trip was unable to find any of them, and was obliged to return to the White House without a shot."

CORNER IN RICE PREVENTED.

Price of the Commodity Broken in the Philippines by the Action of the Government.

MANILA, Dec. 2.—The price of rice has been broken and the native operators have insured the supply of this foodstuff at reasonable rates. The Philippine Commission, when a rice famine was threatened at the beginning of November, appropriated $2,000,000 Mexican and purchased upward of 20,000 tons of rice in India and on the Asiatic coast, to be sold to the sufferers at a cash price which it was thought would cover just the cost.

The plans of the commission were concealed in order to prevent possible combinations on the part of operators with the view of raising prices. Its action broke the prices. The Government may lose money on its purchases, but it is satisfied in having provided for the sale of rice to the people at a low figure.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 2.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date. D'th Nov.
ANGELONE, Filomena, 26 Cherry St.	1	30
ALLEN, Cara L., 225 W. 40th St.	35	30
ASH, Beatrice, 119 W. 134th St.	1	30
*BAER, Louis, 209 E. 114th St.	19	1
*BARNETT, Sarah, 24 Forsyth St.	71	2
*BARRY, Patrick, 452 St. Nicholas Av.	65	1
*BELLOWS, Ellen J., 243 E. 28th St.	48	1
BERNZOTT, John J., 377 Bleecker.	40	28
*BROETSCH, Peter, 47 Scholes St., Brooklyn.	66	1
BOLLE, Herman O., 74 Christopher.	39	30
*BOVE, Raffaelo, 83 Mulberry St.	57	1
*BYRNES, Catherine, 135 W. 106th St.	70	2
CAMPBELL, John, 183 W. Houston.	42	25
*CANAVAN, Jennie, 318 W. 44th St.	6	1
*CERU, Ismail, 178 W. Houston St.	17	1
*CLARK, Margaret H., 12 Jay St.	26	1
*COHEN, Jennie, 32 Jones St.	63	1
COLLIGAN, Agnes, 786 9th Av.	14	30
*CORBETT, Gertrude, 238 W. 114th.	30	2
COWAN, Henry, 47 W. 117th St.	68	2
DE GUISKE, Nora, 98 Park Av.	1	30
*DEVISON, Charles H., 2 W. 88th St.	81	2
DORDAN, Mary, 420 W. 44th St.	53	20
DOUGHERTY, Thomas J., 2,102 Amsterdam Av.	17	30
DUFF, Maurice, 329 Spring St.	28	28
*DUNN, Alexander C., 651 E. 13th St.	33	1
DWYER, Rosie, 157 Chrystie St.	40	28
FARRELL, Mary, Sturtevant House.	40	27
FRANK, Bertha., 20 E. 97th St.	69	30
FRENCH, John H., 230 W. 99th St.	55	29
*GAFFNEY, Rosanica, 351 E. 51st St.	46	1
GALLAGHER, Elizabeth, 529 W. 39th	65	30
GORDON, Martin, 334 W. 49th St.	44	29
*GRAHAM, Thomas H., Jr., 1,012 Stebbins Av.	28	1
GREGO, Joseph, Post Graduate Hos.	51	26
*GROPNER, Benjamin A., 58 E. 78th.	24	1
GROSS, Charles, 1,500 Brook Av.	6	2
GUERIN, John, 353 E. 18th St.	38	30
HARING, Lois A., 165 W. 97th St.	58	30
*HARMON, T. L., Mt. Morris Hotel.	37	1
HAWDEN, Charles E., 32 W. 21st St.	73	2
*HENRY, Bernard, Little Sisters of the Poor.	62	1
HERBERT, William, 209 E. 83d St.	60	30
HOFFMAN, Hyman, 54 W. 118th St.	33	29
*HOLCOMB, F., 641 W. 42d St.	22	1
HOUBER, Mary, 31 E. 12th St.	72	30
*JENNINGS, Bert, 207 E. 14th St.	38	1
JOHNSON, Herman, 512 6th Av.	38	30
*KEATING, James, 341 W. 49th St.	26	1
KELLY, Hannah A., 143 W. 120th St.	80	29
*KUMPF, Gerhardt, 251 E. 49th St.	59	1
*LASSE, Sierich, 180 E. Broadway.	56	1
LYON, Margaret, 544 W. 29th St.	45	27
MACKENZIE, George, 201 Chambers.	71	29
*MALONE, John, 455 W. 28th St.	35	1
McCOLLUM, Annie, 538 W. 55th St.	1	30
*McELVANEY, Cornelius, 338 E. 45th.	1	1
McMANUS, Catharine, 431 W. 49th St.	21	29
*MERTEN

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the illness of Mr. Gilibert the management is reluctantly compelled to change the opera to-night from "La Boheme" to "La Traviata."
To-night at 8.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren, De Marchi, Scotti, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri Evg., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Louise Homer; Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 6, at 2.—OTELLO. Eames, Homer; Alvarez, Bispham. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8:30.—2nd Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Eames, Gadski, Bridewell; Messrs. Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 8, at 8.—AIDA. Eames, Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Edouard De Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryll; Alvarez, Edouard De Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

GABRILOWITSCH DALY'S THEATRE THURSDAY AT 3. PIANO RECITAL.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. —THIRD MONTH— of— The Merry Musical Play, **A COUNTRY GIRL**
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2. AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

HERALD SQR. THEA. B'way & 35th St. Tel. 703-38 Evgs. at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
In Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy, **JULIUS CÆSAR**
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY." Beginning Dec. 15, "HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées To-day & Sat. 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 22.

GARDEN THEATRE—SPECIAL.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.
SOTHERN AS HAMLET.
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 5 at 2 P. M. Sat. Dec. 6 at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist ..... MAUD MAC CARTHY ..... Violin
Programme: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven. Concerto for Violin, Mendelssohn. Symphonic Poem, "Faststaenge," Liszt. Andantino in B flat for Violin, Saint-Saens. Symphony No. 2, E flat, (first time), Weingartner.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS for seven afternoons and seven evening concerts also on sale.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
—Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c. TO $1.50. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE **SILVER SLIPPER,** by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturdays, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in H. H. Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY.**
Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 Mat. Sat. at 2.
TO-NIGHT DAVID BELASCO in presents **The Darling of the Gods**
BLANCHE BATES

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— **TWIRLY-WHIRLY,** and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
3D MONTH. A melodramatic sensation.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y. **MABELLE GILMAN** IN **The Mocking Bird**
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
3rd & 4 More Weeks. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Jas. K. **HACKETT** IN **THE CRISIS**

THE **DEWEY** MATINEE TO-DAY. **BON TON BURLESQUERS.**
E. 14TH. "A Daffy Shop," "Oriental Dancers."

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. **"FAD AND FOLLY"** Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS **OLCOTT** Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

CIRCLE Theatre—B'way & 60th St. Mat. To-day, 2:30. Evgs. 25 & 50c. Mats. 25c. Entire House. Herbert Stock Co. Presents Bijou Fernandez in **ARISTOCRACY**

Harlem Opera House Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. **EMPIRE THEATRE CO** In "The Wilderness"

GRAND Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. **Kyrle Bellew**

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. **BEST SHOW IN TOWN.** 20—GREAT ACTS—30 **PRICES 25c. and 50c.**

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 50c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. **A Lady of Quality**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every evening Doczi's Comedy, "Der Kuss." Sat. at 10 A. M., (half prices,) "Minna von Barnhelm."

H&S Hartig & Seaman's W. 125th St. RUSSELL BROS. J. K. Emmet & Co., Etc. Mat. To-Day.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

WEST END THEATRE 125 St., blk. W. of 8th Av. MAT. TO-DAY. 25c. 50c. MARGARET MAY in "WINCHESTER."

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.

STAR Lexington Av. & 107St. Mat. To-day, 25c. Evgs. 8:15. —THE HANLONS. Le Voyage En Suisse.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Bay View Realty Company, Bayside; capital, $30,000. Directors—H. S. McKnight and I. T. McKnight, Bayside, and J. S. McKnight, Albany.

Palmer Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—L. R. Palmer and G. C. Comstock, New York, and R. H. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson.

American Dry Battery Company, New York; capital $2,000. Directors—J. R. Colburn, L. A. Merrill, and F. J. Byrne, New York.

Imboden Coke Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. P. Perin and W. L. Webb, New York, and V. S. C. Paine, Big Stone Gap, Va.

Imboden Coal Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. P. Perin and W. L. Webb, New York, and V. S. C. Paine, Big Stone Gap, Va.

Beauty Isle Land Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. I. D. Loof, Brooklyn; E. D. Cundell, Staten Island, and J. H. Keenan, Philadelphia.

Ridgewood Shirt Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,200. Directors—Max Wattel and Samuel Cohen, Brooklyn, and S. J. Sugarman, New York.

Knickerbocker Advertising Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Bill, Henry Lewis, and Frank Ryall, New York.

George O. Townsend Company, New York, (printing business;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. O. Townsend, Brooklyn; I. W. Howard, Cornwall, and G. L. Brooks, Belleville, N. J.

American Stock and Grain Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. T. Hilts, E. J. Naylor, and J. S. Oliver, New York.

New York Store Equipment Company; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. B. Willard, Brooklyn; W. V. Ramsey, Flemington, N. J., and C. S. Bart, Roselle, N. J.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Blue Exchange Stamp Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Moses J. Weierman, Max Danglowitz, and Aaron Gries.

The Newark Stair Rod Manufacturing Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Charles W. Englemeier, Jacob A. Coles, and John C. Keefe.

The Passaic Transportation Company; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—W. T. Cartel, Jr., Frederick A. Lehlbach, and Mr. Pitney.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 2.—These charters were secured at Dover this afternoon:

Holland Brush Company of New York, to manufacture hair brushes; capital, $150,000.

Larkin Delivery (incorporated of Wilmington, to distribute goods; capital, $12,500.

United States Arsenic Mines of Pittsburg, to develop mineral lands; capital, $500,000.

Sabine Land and Development Company of Wilmington, to establish an oil company; capital, $25,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Aetna Indemnity Company, held in Hartford yesterday, Judge E. H. Gary was elected a Director to fill the vacancy due to the death of Gen. W. H. Bulkeley.

The Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, at its annual meeting in Louisville, chose these officers for the year: President—A. H. McAtee, London and Lancashire and Orient; Vice President—V. B. Roberts, Springfield; Executive Committee—H. F. Moss, National; A. G. Dugan, Hartford; C. N. Benjamin, Pennsylvania; K. L. Smith, Hamburg-Bremen; M. B. Russell, Insurance Company of North America; C. Frizzel, Niagara, and W. P. Fishback, Royal.

The Buffalo German Insurance Company, according to an announcement made in local fire insurance circles, has decided to withdraw from the State of Iowa.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brewing com	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Brewing pf	47½	47½	47½
550	Crucible Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
322	Crucible Steel pf	85½	84¾	84¾
100	Fire Proofing	25¾	25¾	25¾
108	Fire Proofing pf	37½	37	37¾
100	Hidalgo Mining	6	6	6
100	Manufacturers' Lt. & Ht.	92¼	92¼	92¼
60	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼
150	Pittsburg Coal	29	29	29
188	Pittsburg Coal pf	88¼	87⅞	88⅛
131	Pittsburg Plate Glass	135	135	135
18	Pittsburg S. Car	60	59	60
220	Union Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	River Coal pf	40	40	40
10	Standard Underg. Cable	210	210	210
45	U. S. Steel pf	84	84	84
3	Westinghouse Air Brake	174½	174½	174½
170	Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	102¼	101½	101⅞
175	Westinghouse Glass	51½	51½	51½
220	Federal National Bank	140	143½	144
10	G. A. S. & T	170	170	170
40	Real Estate Trust	286	285	285
$5,000	River Coal 2ds	112	112	112

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

5:45 A. M.—142 West Nineteenth Street; John McCann; damage, $100.

8:15 A. M.—2,295 Eighth Avenue; Henry Barnheuer; damage, $10.

9:25 A. M.—95 Orchard Street; Jacob Lasser; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—519-525 West Street; Gansevoort Storage; damage, $1,000.

1:30 P. M.—654 Tenth Avenue; Michael Lucoeli; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—129 East Thirtieth Street; Mrs. Eagle; damage, $100.

3:15 P. M.—328 East Seventy-sixth Street; Peter Hart; damage, $5.

5:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue; Olympic Theatre; damage, $200.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.67
Oats, No. 2	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.55
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 3-16
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	10.85
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75½@76c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 74½@75¼c; No. 2 corn, 54⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 55@55¼c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 3 white, 31@32c; No. 2 rye, 48¼@50½c; good feeding barley, 34@38c; fair to choice malting, 45@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.19@$1.20; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $16.70@$16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.40@$10.45; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.87½@$9; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; clover, contract grade, $10.90.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton were such as to indicate well sustained public interest in the staple. The market opened steady at a uniform rise of 2 points and further advanced 8@10 points on the more active positions, with the

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. **IMPRUDENCE**

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Every Evening, 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:15. **THE E. S. WILLARD, CARDINAL.** Thursday Matinée, Dec. 4. DAVID GARRICK.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. near B'way. MATS. TO-DAY & SATURDAY. MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. **THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.** By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. MATS. TO-DAY & SATURDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. **A COUNTRY MOUSE.** Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée only. MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. LAST 4 NIGHTS AT S. LAST SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 **VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."** NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A. M. **JULIA MARLOWE** in THE CAVALIER.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. **AUDREY** By Mary Johnston.
"A monstrous pretty play ••• writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

improvement chiefly due to bad weather reports, public and private, from the cotton belt, showing large rain areas, which were regarded as detrimental to the quality of the top crop, as well as shortening the quantity, following the late severe and general frosts. The market was further assisted by the message of the President, which, agreeable to forecasts, suggested no particular change in the Administration's policy respecting questions having more strictly a business bearing. The local market for spot cotton advanced 5 points; the nearer positions on the future list continued to attract the attention of spot buyers with some evidence of a large remaining special interest in January, which renewed careful attention to that particular position. The market was finally steady at a net rise of 7@11 points. Total sales were estimated at 200,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.27	8.37	8.27	8.35@8.36
January	8.26	8.36	8.26	8.35@8.36
February	8.17	8.25	8.17	8.24@8.24
March	8.20	8.29	8.20	8.26@8.27
April	8.19	8.19	8.19	8.25@8.27
May	8.21	8.30	8.21	8.28@8.29
June				8.29@8.30
July	8.22	8.32	8.22	8.30@8.31
August	8.05	8.08	8.05	8.12@8.14

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, 75,000; American, 68,000; mid-upland, $4.46; futures opened quiet, 2 points decline; closed very steady, net unchanged to ½ point higher. December, 4.46; December-January, 4.44@4.45; January-February, February-March, March-April, and April-May, 4.44; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 4.44@4.45. Manchester, yarns quiet; cloths, a fair business doing.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bulls fared better in the wheat market and after rather an exciting time in the afternoon, found last prices ⅝@¾c net higher. A direct result of an oversold condition after several days of decline and bear aggressiveness resulting from large sales on the part of a prominent Chicago house, the advance was quick and sharp, being accelerated by heavy clearances, a fair export business, and a bullish statement of world's stocks. Practically all of the strength appeared after midday. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83⅝c, and No. 2 red, New York, 77¼c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 78⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 68½c, nominal; December, 68½c, bid; May, 74½c, bid; No. 2 hard, 70c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 46c, bid; December, 46c; May, 39⅝@39¾c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 31½c; December, 31⅝c, bid; May, 31⅝@31¾c; No. 2 white, 34½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—Wheat higher; close: No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 72@74½c; May, 75¾@76c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 65½c; sample, 41@62c. Corn, May, 43¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 2.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70c; December, 71½c; May, 74⅝c; macaroni, No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 66c. Oats, December, 31c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—Wheat, December, 71¾c; May, 74c; on track: No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.35@$2.90; red dog, $2.20@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.20@$3.35, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.21@$1.25. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79 9-16	80¼	79⅝	80¼
May	78 13-16	79⅝	78 13-16	79⅝
Corn—				
December	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59¾
January	53⅜	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜
March	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
May	47⅞	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜
July	47½	47½	47½	47½
Oats—				
December				37½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅛	72¾	71⅞	72½
May	75	76	74¾	75⅝
July	73½	73⅞	72⅞	72⅝
Corn—				
December	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	55¼
May	43	43½	42⅞	43⅝
July	42	42⅝	41 15-16	42⅜
Oats—				
December	31½	31½	30 15-16	31¼
May	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.42½	$9.47½	$9.37½	$9.47½
May	8.75	8.80	8.72½	8.80
Ribs—				
January	8.07½	8.15	8.07½	8.15
May	7.90	8.00	7.87½	8.00
Pork—				
January	15.77½	15.85	15.67½	15.82½
May	14.90	15.02½	14.85	14.02½

RECEIPTS.—PORK — Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18.50@$19; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF —Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $16@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS —$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12½c, 10 lb, 11c; 12 lb, 10¾c; 14 lb, 10½c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 11¾@12c. TALLOW—City, 5¾@6c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$10.85; city lard, $10.20@$10.40; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.10; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 12c; city lard stearine, 11¾c.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Supreme Court of the United States:

113—The San José Land and Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the San José Ranch Company.—Submitted for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error.

97—The Union Steamboat Company, petitioner, vs. the Erie and Western Transportation Company et al.—Argument concluded for the petitioner.

98—William F. Botsford et al., appellants, vs. Patrick Shea.—Argued for the appellants and for the appellee.

95—The American Ice Company et al., appellants, vs. the Eastern Trust and Banking Company.—Argued for the appellants and for the appellee.

101—The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Borough of New Hope.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 101, 102, (and 103 and 104,) 105, 106, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. General calendar.
114—Kraus vs. Grant.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.
43—Hartford & N. Y. Transp. Co. vs. Plymer.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
113—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
114—Lewis vs. Trowbridge.
106—Coleman vs. same.
116—Schlessinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
121—Lovett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Helliesen vs. steam tug Ferguson.
11—Interstate Dredging Co. vs. SS. Langford.
30—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Nor. P. R. R. Co.
40—Parson vs. the Jonn S. Parsons.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Vought, appellant, vs. The Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

In re application of Mayor, &c., Jerome Avenue, Hawes, appellant, vs. Hynes.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Newland, appellant, vs. Lederle, Commissioner of Board of Health; in re application of Mayor, Fordham Road, &c., Jacobson, appellant, vs. Smith et al.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Stanley Committee, appellant, vs. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Orvis, appellant, vs. Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company; Second National Bank of Cortland, appellant, vs. Cole and another, executors; Carpenter vs. Bouton et al.; Richardson, appellant, vs. Rhines et al.; Schwaman vs. Truax and another, appellants; Louis vs. The Connecticut Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Murphy, appellant, vs. The Supreme Council, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, without cost of appeal, but with $10 cost of motion.

Holcomb vs. Harris, executor, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Holly, administrator, vs. Gibbons, executor, and another, appellants.—Motion for substitution granted.

Calendar for Wednesday: 323, 324, 325, 326, 327.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
28—Braner vs. Ocean Steam Nav. Co.
14—Russell vs. Hilton.
21—Poillon vs. Poillon.
26—Fasy vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
29—Spier vs. Hyde.
33—Hendricks vs. Hendricks.
34—Ryan vs. City of N. Y.
35—In re Woolley.
36—Gabay vs. Doane.
37—Hall vs. Gilman.
38—White vs. Collins Bldg., &c., Co.
39—Hall vs. Gilman.
40—Valentine vs. Healey.
41—Rothschild vs. Roux.
42—Roux vs. Rothschild.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J., Clarke and Greenbaum, JJ.—Motion.
61—Friese vs. Hoefler.—Appeals from orders of the City Court.
2—Stafer vs. Swartwout vs. Deimel vs. Brewers, &c., Agency.—Appeal from judgment of the City Court.
1—Scott vs. Green.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.
76—Darow vs. Wagner.
78—Kraus vs. Crow.
86—Meyers vs. Anderson Co.
87—Langer vs. Philips.
90—Brendon vs. Traders, &c., Ins. Co.
93—Galewski vs. Reilly.
98—Berkowitz vs. Jakobowitz.
108—Elson vs. Goldberger.
109—Stromberg vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions:
1—Plummer vs. International Power Co.
2—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
3—Durham vs. Durham.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Lewi vs. Lewi.
6—Rivers vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Callahan vs. same.
8—Curtis vs. same.
9—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Brady vs. same.
11—Froehlich vs. Union Railway Co.
12—Bloom vs. Baker.
13—Johns vs. Boehmer.
14—Davidow vs. Davidow.
15—Tarrant & Co. vs. Imperial Jas. Co.
16—Wagner vs. Banks.
17—Schneiderwiad vs. Richardson.
18—In re Simon.
19—People, &c., vs. Wagner.
20—Du Bary & Co. vs. Gillig.
21—Baum vs. Goldenkranz.
22—City of New York vs. Kranz.
23—Am. Penny Express Co. vs. De Deau.
23½—Same vs. same.
24—Thurber vs. Connell.
25—In re Decker.
26—Sholl vs. Biennenstock.
27—In re E. 182d St.
28—Young vs. Koerber.
29—In re Bernhard.
30—Garsia vs. Garsia.
31—Williams vs. Hill.
32—Brooks vs. Warner.
33—Mastrobuono vs. Acconcia.
34—Sheaf vs. Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.
35—Levine vs. American Woolen Co.
36—Greenwald vs. Morgan.
37—People, &c., vs. Bissert.
38—In re East Side Cooperative Bldg. & Loan Assn.
39—People, &c., vs. Kaestner.
40—Same vs. Leach.
41—Same vs. Ulrich.
42—Flaherty vs. McWilliams.
43—Geraty vs. Felbel.
44—Felix vs. Devlin.
45—Eldlitz vs. Heist.
46—Roberge vs. Bonner.
47—Cohen vs. Cohen.
48—Schwartzbarth vs. Waubum Co.
49—Waters vs. Conklin.
50—Same vs. same.
51—Scheinberg vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
52—Eriksen vs. Eriksen.
53—In re Timpson Place.
54—Mayer vs. Foster.
55—Boone vs. Goldheart.
56—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Nat. B'way Bank.
57—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Jennings.
58—In re Clay Av.
59—Longley vs. Longley.
60—People, &c., vs. Morris.
61—Isaacsen vs. Doyle.
62—Berlinger vs. Neppel
63—In re Sistare.
64—Rosebault vs. Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
2077—Roche vs. Coogan.
2078—Hunt vs. Hunt.
2079—Sistare vs. Davison.
Preferred causes.
1008—Hyde vs. Kimball.
1906—N. Y. Building L. Banking Co. vs. Altieri.
General calendar.
1139—Sulinski vs. Goldberg.
753—Ryan vs. Faber.
1112—Scott vs. Douglas.
1027—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
1052—Binninger vs. No. Am. Trust Co.
1164—Cataldo vs. Cataldo.
1108—Foster vs. American Dist. Tel. Co.
1972—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
885—Kirmiss vs. Kroder.
307—Sauer vs. City of New York.
314—Lebas vs. Cohen.
845—Menhinick vs. Alexander.
920—Detroit vs. Detroit.
626—McCallum vs. Ludwig.
1131—Belcher vs. Hornickel.
1078—McGuire vs. Hall.
1079—Same vs. same.
837—Leary vs. Corvin.
1069—Kelly vs. Beandel.
524—Aaronson vs. Sire.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
1053—Schuiman vs. Levy.
448—Gledden vs. Black.
440—Same vs. same.
758—Pittsburg Amusement Co. vs. Ferguson.
870—Vassar vs. McCready.
757—Balzer vs. Balzer.
1106—N. Y. Ind. Poultry Co. vs. Fleischauer.
1075—Bly vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
Undefended Divorces.
1058—Cuthbert vs. Cuthbert.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Iselin for the People. No day calendar

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
8093—Zlegler vs. Kraft.
4113—Voight vs. Voight.
8348—Hall vs. Pierce.
7730½—Rockey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
7731½—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.
8119—Grenny vs. Wilkinson.
8322—Field vs. Surplea.
7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
7355—Brittain vs. Corn.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
5582—Brady vs. Tuomey.
4838—Paddock & Fowler Co. vs. Bartling.
6704—Nunan vs. Livingston.
6189—Keene vs. Mayer.
6295—Lotz vs. O'Shaughnessy.
5914—Harris vs. Ludwig.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.
1461—Riverside Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
002—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1491—McDonald vs. Naughton.
1548—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1806½—Reubert vs. Gruenberg.
1165—McGowan vs. Juillard.
7791½—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry.
2715—Lobsenz vs. same.
7491—Cullinan vs. Ferrando.
7497—Same vs. Kuch.
7498—Same vs. Stein.
8201—Same vs. Kemble.
8211—Same vs. Sullivan.
7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7526—People, &c., vs. Fitzsim

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:06	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...7:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...0:26	Gov. Isl'd...9:50	H. Gate...11:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...0:54	Gov. Isl'd...10:11	H. Gate...12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona		
Celtic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

British Empire, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Scotland via Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nord, Denmark via Copenhagen	1:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panhandle, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Fortuno Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Belgium via Antwerp		10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. and mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 16 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed.) Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai must be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 3.

Cassell, Bremen, Nov. 22.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Denbyshire, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 27.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 2.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 30.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 1.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
Moltke, Hamburg, Nov. 22.
Sardegna, Naples, Nov. 19.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 26.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Nov. 22.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 2.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Hinglen, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 3.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
Lord Antrim, Swansea, Nov. 21.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 4.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 5.
La Lorraine, Havre, Nov. 29.
Lord Lansdowne, Swansea, Nov. 22.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, Nov. 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 29.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
Manitou, London, Nov. 27.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

Arrived.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Ward, Leghorn Nov. 7 and Naples 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Dalldorf, Hamburg Nov. 16 and Shields 18th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

SS Delinance, Ford, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Nov. 20 and Moville 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Skjoldt, Copenhagen, &c., Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Peters, Amsterdam Nov. 18, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Valencia, (Ger.,) Gronmeyer, Kingston, &c., Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:5 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to M. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Thoprich, Shields Nov. 16, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 P. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Lowe, London Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:28 P. M.

SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Finance, Sutherith, Colon Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 2, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, raining.

Sailed.

SS Florida, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Nord America, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Matteawan, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS El Siglo, for Galveston.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Gallia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles via Naples.
SS Tauric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Winter Resorts.

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Tampa Bay Hotel
Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel
Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, Shell Roads for wheeling, Automobiling, Pretty drives, splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting, and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club-Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, out-of-door Concerts in beautiful gardens.
A Resort for Young People *A Winter Home for Families*
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Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens. Open in January
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PINEY WOODS HOTEL
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB. GOLF LINKS. QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING. BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 3.

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SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.
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This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.
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Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, First-class and Best appointed Family Hotel. Terms moderate. J. VOEHR.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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By S. S. "Moltke."
We have chartered the magnificent new twin-screw 12,000 ton steamship "Moltke" from the Hamburg-American Line for a
Grand 70-Day Cruise
to the ORIENT and BIBLE LANDS, sails Feb. 4, 1903. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered.
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The bookings for the S. S. Moltke have been unprecedentedly large, the ship being now practically filled. We have therefore arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a select limited party to accompany the ORIENTAL CRUISE of the S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA, sailing Feb. 3rd, 1903, at special inclusive rates.
77 Days—$400
and up, including shore excursions, etc., as specially arranged for our MOLTKE CRUISE.
Descriptive programmes free on request.
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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis...Dec. 3, 10 AM | St. Paul...Dec. 17, 10 AM
Phila...Dec. 10, 10 AM | St. Louis...Dec. 24, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland...Dec. 6, 10 AM | Vaderland...Dec. 20, 10 AM
Finland...Dec. 13, 10 AM | Kroonland...Dec. 27, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 3, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM | Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 P.M
Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M. | Saxonia, Jan. 3, 8 AM
Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM | Umbria, Jan. 10, 1 P.M
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
Citta di Napoli, Dec. 16 | Citta di Milano, Dec. 30
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Dec. 18, Jan. 8, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70.
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OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

HAYS, CATHARINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Mary Hays, the Woodlawn Cemetery, Louisa R. Hays Winsor, Benjamin J. Hays, Gilbert F. Hays, Thomas D. Hays, Drucilla H. Watson, Mary Mason Hartwell, Florence H. Mason, Catharine Hays Mason, Jennie L. Post, Margaret Post Benjamin, Mary E. Hays Myers, Baptist Home Society, Emma M. Stelle, Clifford Drake, Emma L. Palmer, and William B. Post, and to all persons interested in the estate of CATHARINE HAYS, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Simeon J. Drake and Jacob Hays, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FOLEY & ROWELL, Attorneys for Executors, 206 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
oc29-1aw6w

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Where to go.
IN { JANUARY / FEBRUARY / & MARCH
To the **WEST INDIES**
Including all Principal Islands as well as Nassau and Bermuda.
Cruises by Palatial Twin Screw Steamers, lasting 22 to 28 days.
Cost from $125 upward.
To the **ORIENT** 18 days in Syria, Palestine & Egypt
Cruise by S. S. Aug. Victoria
Duration 77 Days. Cost $350 up.
Also Grand Cruises to the Black Sea, the Crimea, and the Caucasus —to Norway, Sweden, Russia, Denmark etc.
High Class. No overcrowding.
A POSTAL BRINGS A BOOKLET.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM | Kaiser...Feb. 24, 10 AM
Kaiser...Jan. 6, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Mar. 10, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 2 PM | Kaiser, Mar. 24, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn...Dec. 6, 10 AM | *Trave...Feb. 14, 10 AM
*Trave...Jan. 7, 11 AM | †Neckar...Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn...Jan. 31, 10 AM | *Lahn...Mar. 14, 9 AM
*Calls at Algiers. †Gibraltar, Naples, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. Dec. 15, Jan. 22, & Feb. 19.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsylv..Dec. 6, 9:30 AM | Patricia..Dec. 20, 9:30 AM
Moltke...Dec. 11, 9 AM | Bluecher..Dec. 27, 4 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia..Dec. 6, 2 PM | Phoenicia..Jan. 20, 2 PM
Palatia..Jan. 12, 2 PM | Palatia..Mar. 2, 2 PM
S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise
From N. Y., March 12, 1903.
FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

ORIENT CRUISE $400 AND UP
by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, (10,000 tons, Dec. 7, 65 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included; visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc. Absolutely no overcrowding; only the main dining room to be used.
West Indies Cruise, Jan. 14, $125 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM | Cymric...Dec. 24, Noon
Teutonic...Dec. 10, Noon | Celtic...Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
Oceanic...Dec. 17, 7 AM | Teutonic...Jan. 7, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Smoking Cars.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—7:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, PNos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
11-30-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. c12.25, d12.45, e7.00, n8.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., S
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM	*6.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.35 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 950, 323, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 83 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10	A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:17 P. M.
3:15	A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15; Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54	A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30	A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45	A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30	A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30	A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Scuttand 7:55 P. M.
12:50	P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00	P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 26½ via M. C.
2:45	P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30	P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35	P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00	P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30	P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00	P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 Hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35	P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30	P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00	P. M.—†BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15	P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL, LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20	P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 6:50, Indianapolis 10:10
9:30	P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30	P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensbur

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks advance and react.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 2	704,963
To date this year	173,974,180
Corresponding date last year	250,455,200

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 2	$2,188,500
To date this year	$834,800,750
Corresponding date last year	$930,256,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@7½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf	1½	Int. North. pf	1
Am. Smelting pf	1	Int. Pump	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1	Iowa Central pf	1
Col. Fuel & I	1½	Minn. & St. L	½
Con. Tobacco pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L	1
Dul., S. S. & A	½	Pressed S. Car pf	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Pullman Co	10
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Amal. Copper	⅜	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	1½	N. Y. Central	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	pf.	2½
B'klyn R. T.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Norf. & West	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	People's Gas	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Reading	1⅞
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Reading 2d pf	1
Consol. Gas	¾	Rock Island	¾
Corn Products	½	Rock Island pf	1½
Corn Prod. pf	⅝	Rub. Goods pf	½
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Del. So. pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 1st pf	½	St. L. S. W.	1
Erie 2d pf	½	Southern Pacific	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Hock. Valley	2⅝	South. Ry. pf	1
Hock. Valley pf	2⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Int. Silver	2	Union Pacific	1½
Kan. & Mich	1	Va.-Car. Chem	1½
Lake Erie & W	½	Wabash	¾
Manhattan	⅝	Westinghouse 1st pf.	2
Met. Sec. Co	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf	½
Met. Street Ry	2½	Wis. Central pf	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Col. South. 1st	1	Wabash 1st	1½
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1		

There were no advances.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

An advance in call money rates to as high as 7½ per cent., an altogether unusual shipment of gold to Buenos Ayres, to the amount of $500,000, and some irresponsible reports from Washington to the effect that anti-trust legislation will certainly be pressed at the coming session of Congress—these were the bases for the onslaught upon values made by the bears in the stock market yesterday afternoon, following a morning session of decided strength. As a result of this drive prices fell off on an average of several points from the high for the day, with an exceptional decline of over 5 points in Manhattan.

Such declines as these were, however, were in no sense of the word consequential and gave opportunity to substantial interests to purchase cheap stocks—an opportunity that they were not slow to take advantage of in view of the general developments of the day that go to make for permanent value; that are, in other words, more than temporary in their effect. These developments were wholly favorable, whether reference be had to the President's message, to the Manhattan and Atlantic Coast Line dividend increases, to the many excellent statements of railway earnings, or to the general money market situation. Apropos of this last, it may be said that yesterday's high call rate was more or less natural, and is not likely to be lasting, because of the fact that during the day the payment for the new Illinois Central stock issue, involving some $15,000,000, had to be made. The wonder is, under the circumstances, that rates did not go even higher.

Notwithstanding the late reaction, sentiment on the whole continues hopeful and bullish—this especially so in influential banking circles where heretofore ultra-conservatism has ruled.

MANHATTAN DIVIDEND ADVANCE

The expected happened in Wall Street yesterday when the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company met and increased the dividend on the stock from 4 to 6 per cent. by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., as compared with payments of 1 per cent. each quarter since 1896. From 1891 to that time 6 per cent. per annum had been paid.

This action, however, had been clearly foreshadowed and in the Street created no surprise, inasmuch as under the terms of the Interborough lease Manhattan shareholders are for the next three years entitled to all earnings of the property not exceeding 7 per cent.

The intimation is that three months hence the dividend will be increased to the full rate allowed.

Following the declaration a drive was made against the stock, forcing it down over 5 points, from 156½ to 151, with the closing price the lowest for the day. All told, approximately 60,000 shares of the stock were traded in.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The selling of St. Paul and Union Pacific was on the reports from Omaha that there "is said to be a grave possibility" that the traffic agreement recently entered into between the companies may be called off even before the date fixed for it to go into effect. If this is so none of the officials of either of the companies here knows anything about it. On the contrary, the report is denied explicitly, it being declared that the new service will certainly go into effect Jan. 10.

The declines in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan can hardly be said to have been in sympathy with the decline in Manhattan, inasmuch as both Brooklyn and Metropolitan had begun to go down before the Manhattan decline set in. What, apparently, was the case was that the heavy profit taking in evidence in the stocks all Monday afternoon and yesterday morning put upon the market more stock than it could conveniently carry. In addition, there seems to be absolutely no foundation for the many consolidation rumors afloat, and this no doubt led to a good deal of speculative selling.

The Western interests who were buyers on the day previous turned sellers yesterday, much to the discomfiture of those people who endeavored to follow them. It was their selling that was most responsible for the declines in New York Central, Chesapeake, Baltimore and Ohio, and Illinois Central.

The selling of Sugar was apparently by disappointed holders who had hoped or had been led to expect that the dividend to be declared during the day would be at an advanced rate. Only the regular dividend, however, was declared.

Denials that either the Vanderbilts or Pennsylvania interests were purchasers of Hocking Valley shares were directly responsible for the drop in those issues.

LOUISVILLE'S ADVANCE.

The decided strength and activity of Louisville and Nashville in the early trading was ascribed largely to the operations of the Gates interests, who are outspokenly bullish on the stock. It is a fact that on the recent decline influential banking interests were large buyers of the issue, with the not unnatural result that the floating supply of stock has been very considerably reduced. This makes a campaign for the rise all the easier to wage successfully.

Despite "semi-official" statements to the contrary, there is a growing belief in the Street that the dividend on the stock is to be increased to 6 per cent.

The increase announced yesterday in the semi-annual dividend on Atlantic Coast Line—the control of Louisville being lodged with that system—had helpful effect.

A WELL-DISTRIBUTED TIP.

One of the best-distributed "tips" of the day was that on New York Central, concerning which practically every office in the Street had information before the market opening that the stock was slated for a big advance because of a forthcoming increased dividend, &c. As a result of the demand for the stock growing out of this gratuitously offered information the issue opened up nearly a point, rose a point further, and then broke sharply over 3 points.

From usually well-informed sources it is learned that there is little or no probability of any dividend increase at this time, it being pointed out that the company has very extensive improvements to make, and that it will need all its surplus to carry through these improvements and some proposed extensions.

ROOM TRADERS AS BUYERS.

As an illustration of the power of the average room trader in the market at the present time it is worth noting that yesterday one operator on the floor took 8,000 shares of one stock for his personal account, to say nothing of smaller lots of other stocks; another took 7,000 shares of a different stock—a prominent railroad issue—while many others took each from 3,000 to 5,000 share lots.

Ten years ago, or even five, these traders would have been considered as doing a daring thing did they take 1,000 shares each. But times—and fortunes—have changed since those days.

Exports of Copper.

In Tuesday's issue there appeared on this page a statement to the effect that the copper exports for the month of November amounted to 7,520 tons. This is a mistake, as, according to the New York Metal Exchange report, the exports last month were 10,520 tons. The imports during November amounted to about 7,000 tons.

NOVEMBER FAILURES.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures in the United States during November 1,000 in number and $9,276,716 in amount of defaulted liabilities, compared with 974 failures a year ago for $9,070,446. There were 213 manufacturing failures for $3,391,060, against 216 last year involving $3,507,695; 746 in trading lines for $5,029,843, compared with 707 in 1901 for $4,836,275, and in other commercial lines, not properly included in either of the two chief classes, there were 41 defaults with liabilities of $855,813, compared with 51 a year ago for $726,476. Banking and other strictly financial insolvencies were only four in number and $157,369 in amount, while in November, 1901, there were two failures for $450,000.

Liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in November are compared below with last year:

MANUFACTURES.

	Liabilities. 1902.	1901.
Iron, foundries, &c.	$260,072	$31,500
Machinery and tools	148,481	162,819
Woolens, carpets, &c.	89,600	12,000
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	175,000	2,500
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	346,641	556,160
Clothing and millinery	554,402	508,557
Hats, gloves, and furs	81,091	39,072
Chemicals, paints, &c.	13,000	
Printing and engraving	93,224	227,756
Milling and bakers	30,072	28,407
Leather, shoes, and harness	256,356	140,400
Liquors and tobacco	144,172	75,080
Glass, earthenware, brick	300,198	33,610
All other	948,851	1,057,834
Total manufacturing	$3,391,060	$3,507,695

TRADERS.

General stores	$716,376	$837,124
Groceries, meats, and fish	412,922	620,344
Hotels and restaurants	675,535	538,477
Liquors and tobacco	648,581	401,957
Clothing and furnishing	548,501	537,622
Dry goods and carpets	498,821	559,433
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	261,422	224,237
Furniture and crockery	71,766	78,903
Hardware, stoves, and tools	382,458	148,947
Drugs and paints	144,506	76,636
Jewelry and clocks	81,462	40,409
Books and papers	10,826	37,009
Hats, furs, and gloves	28,000	3,000
All other	548,663	771,577
Total trading	$5,029,843	$4,836,275
Brokers and transporters	855,813	726,476
Total commercial	$9,276,716	$9,070,446

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Detroit dispatches, the bondholders of the Michigan Telephone Company have secured an injunction restraining the company from disposing of its property.

Enid, Santiago and Pacific Railroad chartered at Guthrie, Oklahoma, with a capital of $30,000,000.

Dispatches from Kansas City, Mo., stating that the Court of Appeals has decided that an illegal combination exists among the brewers of that city.

Improvements projected by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, it is said, will cost about $6,000,000, and another assessment is expected on the stock.

Statement that the Labelle Iron Company of Wheeling, West Va., has decided to increase its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000, to make further improvements at its mills

Toledo, Fort Wayne and Southwestern Railroad organized at Toledo to build a steam road from that city to Indianapolis via Fort Wayne.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of the Commercial Trust Company receipts for Asphalt Company of America 5 per cent. bonds.

Lackawanna Steel Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and the Union Steel Company, it is stated, will probably enter the list of producers of steel rails next year.

Negotiations said to be pending for the acquisition of the Maryland Telephone Company by the same syndicate, which recently purchased the stock of the United Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore.

Meeting of traffic managers of roads comprising the Western freight associations to be held in Chicago to-day for the purpose of arranging advances in various commodity rates in Western territory.

Capital of the Union National Bank of Pittsburg increased from $250,000 to $500,000.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches, the production of gold in the Cripple Creek district for November was 60,450 tons of ore of $1,946,250 gross value, making the production for eleven months of 1902 in excess of $22,000,000.

Decrease of $4,982,113 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,206,755 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@7½ per cent., closing at 6½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. An additional commission was charged where the amounts needed were large.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,292,793; balances, $14,690,468; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $205,999.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—3@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was much more abundant yesterday in the London market and that a large amount was repaid to the Bank. The discount market was easier. The Stock Exchange was quiet and the tone was cheerful. As a rule prices advanced. Foreigners were especialy strong on Continental support. South Africans had recovered from Monday's depression. Home rails were firm, with an advance on balances. American rails were again supported from New York and quotations finished not far below the highest point touched. Silver was rather weak in tone and business was on a much smaller scale.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—With the Consol settlement satisfactorily ended money to-day tended to easier rates. Discounts were fairly steady.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were almost idle, though business had a fairly good tendency. Consols improved. Americans opened quiet and mostly a fraction below parity. They subsequently hardened and closed strong, following New York's lead. Most of the Parisian favorites were dull, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the Paris market. Rio Tintos were in better demand. Copper becoming firm at 50 11-16 on general buying orders, especially for American account.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 9-16; Consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 85⅜; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Canadian Pacific, 132⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅞; Chicago Great Western, 26½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181; De Beers deferred, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 35¼; Erie first preferred, 66⅜; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 133½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 73⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 30⅜; Pennsylvania, 81; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 31⅜; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 65½; Union Pacific, 106⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94⅜; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86¼; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 45.

Bar silver closed weak at 22½d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 13-16@3¾ per cent.

The sum of £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 5d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 36; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firmer. Rentes were offered and were generally quiet. Toward the close Rio Tintos rose considerably in response to the tone of copper. The majority of the industrials were firm. De Beers and Kafirs were in demand and harder.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day, owing to more encouraging New York and London advices, but the transactions were small. Chinese were harder on account of the improvement in the price of silver. Mines were firmer and found ready sales. Coal and bank shares were well maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 32,680,000 marks, treasury notes decreased 680,000 marks, other securities increased 51,260,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 29,860,000 marks.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Closing.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—The Catton Exchange here will be closed on December 25, 26 and 27, and January 1.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The market to-day was dull and heavy, failing to respond to the early strength in New York, but declining when that market weakened. Philadelphia Rapid Transit led the movement, breaking nearly a point, on rumors of an early assessment. No call will be made, however, before next Spring, as this payment will not be required before July, 1903. This comes from an official source. Allegheny Valley preferred receded 2 points, Consolidated Lake Superior preferred 1, and Pennsylvania Salt I. Lehigh Navigation advanced 1 per cent., to 70, but it was exceptional. Total sales were 20,011 shares and $74,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allegheny V. R. R. pf.	31	31	31
45	Am. Railways Co.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
552	Cambria Steel	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
20	Catawissa 2d pf.	20	20	20
200	Con. Coal Pennsylvania	22½	22	22
158	Con. Lake Superior pf.	70	69	69
200	Diamond Steel pf.	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
1,034	Elec. Company of Am.	9⅝	9½	9⅝
25	Int. Smokeless Powder	11	11	11
127	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¼	24	24¼
670	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34½	34	34
457	Lehigh Navigation	70	69	70
1,625	Marsden	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
526	Penn. R. R.	79¼ 78 7-16	78 7-16	78 7-16
100	Penn. Salt Co.	111	111	111
71	Philadelphia Traction	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2,035	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8½	8½
1,015	Philadelphia Co	47⅝	47½	47½
59	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49½	49½
4,225	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	16⅝	15¾	16
11,541	Reading	31 1-16	30 1-16	30 1-16
15	Rochester Pass. pf.	100	100	100
500	Southern R. R.	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
100	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
180	United Gas Imp.	111	110½	111
55	United Power Co.	50½	50½	50½
527	Union Traction	47	47	47
2,859	U. S. Steel	37	36⅝	36⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—No business was reported in New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Swift's stock resumed its place as the centre of attraction on the local Exchange again to-day. Its advances were sharp, but frequently were followed by erratic setbacks. The action of the issue would indicate a short interest, but it is known that people close to the Swifts are buying. Other stocks were dull. Biscuit preferred was a trifle easy, but Box Board preferred gained a point. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	10	10	10
100	C. C. & C. & D.	69	69	69
50	City Chicago Ry.	212	212	212
59	Chicago Edison	175½	175	175
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	68	68	68
100	Chicago T. & T.	120	120	120
21	Diamond Match	138	137¾	138
10	Lake St. Elevated	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10	Met. Elevated	37	37	37
1,852	Swift & Co.	133½	127½	131
395	National Biscuit	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝
117	National Biscuit pf.	103	102⅝	102¾
345	Un. Box Board pf.	53	52½	53

TO WIND UP FRANKLIN BANK.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court handed down an order yesterday directing Charles R. Shaw, as receiver of the defunct Franklin National Bank, to sell certain securities remaining in the hands of the receiver at public auction, together with the former fixtures of the bank. The receiver filed with the Court an affidavit setting forth the fact that he had realized on all the claims due the bank that were collected, and that he was now in a position to wind up its affairs, and asked permission to sell at public auction certain notes and judgments held by the bank and which he considered uncollectable. The notes and judgments are all small, none of them exceeding $1,000, and the major portion for sums under $100.

The Franklin National Bank passed into the hands of a receiver in 1900, the failure being due, it was claimed at the time, to a large amount in uncollectable loans made upon worthless security.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Clearing House rate to-day was 5 per cent. New York funds, 5@10@12½c discount; call loans, 5½@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $27,296,565; balances, $2,420,674. United States Mining was the leader of the stock market, advancing to 22¾. Copper Range sold at one time as high as 57¾, but finished at 56. Calumet, under additional small offerings, broke 10 points more, to 420, its lowest point since 1897, and showed very little rallying power. The gossip concerning this stock is becoming even more interesting than ever, particularly as the conviction is developing that the recent decline in the same has been engineered for a definite purpose. Dominion Steel was in increased demand and somewhat stronger, advancing to 56½, and then easing off to 56, while Swift Packing, on the growing belief that the merger arrangement is only temporarily deferred, advanced 8 points, to 134, only, however, to finish at 131½. An active demand for Sugar on its steady advance was also a feature of the general market. Closing came irregular and generally weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,810	Atchison	84½	82⅝	83⅛
225	Atchison pf.	99	98⅜	98⅜
11	Boston & Albany	258½	258½	258½
36	Boston Elevated	154½	154½	154½
35	Boston Subway	73½	73½	73½
65	Boston & Maine	192	191	192
40	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	157½	158
149	Fitchburg pf.	142⅝	142	142
150	Massachusetts Electric	36	36	36
100	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96½	96½	96½
15	Missouri Pacific	108⅛	108½	108½
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225
229	Pere Marquette	82	82	82
2	Pere Marquette pf.	84	84	84
425	Union Pacific	101⅞	100	100

TELEPHONES.

663	American	161¾	160½	161¾
117	American Sub.	109½	107½	100
150	Mexican	2	2	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	70	70	70
6,479	American Sugar	123⅝	120⅝	120¾
102	American Sugar pf.	118½	118½	118½
120	American Woolen pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1,286	Dominion Iron & Steel	56½	55⅝	56
6	General Electric	178½	178½	178½
50	Georgia Electric	41	41	41
1,964	Massachusetts Gas	40¼	39	40
495	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84⅝	84⅝
5	Seaside Electric pf.	104	104	104
1,281	Swift Pack. & Prov.	134	127	131½
306	United Fruit	110½	110	110
311	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
20	U. S. Rubber pf.	52¼	52½	52½
462	United States Steel	37	36½	36½
220	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅞	83½	83½
2	Westinghouse pf.	102	102	102

MINING.

539	Adventure	15	14	14½
2,719	Amalgamated	59	56⅞	56⅞
115	Anaconda	22	21⅞	22
50	Arcadian	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Bingham	27	27	27
100	Bonanza	65c	65c	65c
76	Calumet & Hecla	430	420	420
600	Centennial	16½	16¼	16½
50	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Cont. Zinc	16	16	16
1,590	Copper Range	57⅜	55¼	56
230	Daly West	38	37	38
500	Dominion Coal	129	129	129
5	Dominion Coal pf.	117½	117½	117½
350	Guanajuato	3½	3	3½
200	Mayflower	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16	Michigan	7	7	7
75	Mohawk	38	38	38
100	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
310	Old Colony	1	1	1
168	Osceola	50	50	50
230	Parrot	23	22½	23
50	Quincy	105	103	105
200	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
150	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
20	Shannon	8½	8½	8½
33	Tamarack	144	144	144
250	Trimountain	93	92	93
144	Trinity	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	United Copper	30½	30	30½
16,443	United States	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝
1,000	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	14¼	14¼
200	Utah	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
50	Winona	3½	3½	3½
10	Wolverine	50	50	50
100	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—The spell of a long slumber on the part of the market remains unbroken as was attested by to-day's dull and rapid trading. The unrelieved tightness of the money situation continues to be the leading deterring influence. While December disbursements are providing some traders with the means of purchase, they are not of sufficient amount to make any impression on the general market. For that reason buying is very slow, thus permitting several good issues to shade off as the result of neglect. The interest conditions remain perfectly sound. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete stock transactions for the day amounted to 1,074 shares of stock and $80,100 worth of bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	45	45	45
10	Consolidated Gas	70½	70½	70½
178	United Rys. & Elec.	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
10	Fidelity & Deposit	165	165	165
72	Union	72	72	72
10	Drov. & Mech. Bank	300	300	300
12	Western Bank	40	40	40

BONDS.

$6,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83⅝	83½	83⅝
12,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	111½	111	111½
29,000	United Ry. & El. Inc.	66¼	65⅛	66
10,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s	99	99	99
3,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	114	114	114
2,000	City Pass. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
10,000	Md. Telephone 5s	85	85	85
100	Va. Midland 1st	106	106	106
1,000	Va. Midland 2d	114	114	114

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.01	.01
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.13	.12
Best & Belcher	.75	.85
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.15	1.15
Challenge Con.	.12	.11
Chollar	.10	.11
Confidence	.68	.66
Con. California & Virginia	1.15	1.10
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.17	.19
Hale & Norcross	.22	.22
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.50	.59
Occidental Con.	.16	.16
Ophir	1.00	.98
Overman	.21	.22
Potosi	.17	.18
Savage	.13	.13
Sag Belcher	.05	.04
Sierra Nevada	.21	.20
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.24	.24
Utah Consolidated	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.13	.14
Silver bars	48¼	48⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	Par.	.02

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7¼	8½	7¾	8½
Alamo	3⅜	4⅜	3¾	4
American Consolidated		2	1½	2
Anaconda	1	19¼	17½	19½
Blue Bell	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝
C., K. & N.	10½	10⅝	10½	11
C. C. Consolidated	6	6½	6¼	6½
Coriolanus	3¾	4	3½	4
C., C. & M.	2⅛	2⅜	2¼	2½
Dante	2¼	3½	2¼	3
Doctor Jackpot	9⅛	9½	9	10
Elkton	33½	34	34	35½
El Paso	65½	66	65	67
Fannie Rawlings	4	4¾	4	6
Findlay	9⅛	9½	9	9½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
Golden Cycle	59½	62⅝	59½	63
Golden Fleece	8	10	8	10
Gold Bond	3¼	4	3½	3⅝
Gold, Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	4⅜	5	4½	5⅜
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	30	30½	30	32½
Jackpot	9	12	9	11
Keystone	3¼	4	3⅝	4
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3	4	2	4½
Little Bessie	4¼	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	4½	5⅜	4½	5½
Mary Cashen	4	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	5	8	5	8
New Haven	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Pinacle	1¼	4	1¼	4
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	185	190	180½	190
Rose Maud	2¼	3	2½	3
Rose Nicol	1½	2¼	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2	2¼	2	2¼
Vindicator	100	101	98	102½
Work	6½	7	6	7

New Paterson Bank's Officers.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Directors of the German American Bank, just organized, last night elected officers as follows: President, E. R. Weiss; First Vice President, Julius Schwab; Second Vice President, Isaac A. Hall, and Secretary and Treasurer, Robert H. Fordyce. The bank is expected to open Jan. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During most of the day the trading in outside stocks yesterday was accompanied by a steady advance in prices, but during the last hour there were sharp recessions in a number of stocks. This was due to the declines which occurred on the board partly as a result of the advance in call money rates. Among the securities which assumed more or less prominence were several which of late have been very inconspicuous. Northern Securities was the most active stock of the day and showed one of the largest adv

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
19	20	800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	20½	20½	20	20	− ½
57	57¼	28,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	58	59	56¾	57	− ¾
34⅞	34½	1,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34⅞	34½	34¼	− ⅜
90	90¾	600	Am. ar & F. Co. pf.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90⅜	...
10	10¾	100	*Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	10	...
48¼	49½	150	*Am. Grass Twine	49½	49½	48½	48½	...
10¼	10¾	400	*Am. Ice Co.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	...
38	38¾	350	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38	38	38	38	...
28	28½	400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28¼	28¼	28	28¼	...
90½	91½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
5½	6	200	*Am. Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	− ⅛
23	25	800	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1½
38⅝	40	1,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	40½	40⅝	40	40	− ¼
91¼	91⅞	710	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91¾	92	91¾	92	+1
65	70¼	100	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	70	70	70	70	...
120⅝	120⅞	22,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122¼	123½	120½	120⅜	−1¼
117½	118¼	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118	118⅝	118	118¼	+ ⅛
88	90	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	88	88	87¾	87⅞	− ¼
83	83¼	48,225	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83¾	84⅜	82¾	83	− ⅛
98½	98⅝	3,450	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98¾	99⅜	98¼	98⅜	− ⅛
98⅞	99	25,650	Baltimore & Ohio.	100½	100⅝	98⅞	98⅞	−1⅛
93¼	94½	14	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	93	93	93	...
64⅜	64¾	42,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅜	67⅝	64½	64⅝	−2½
81	83	200	Canada Southern	82½	82½	81	81	...
127⅜	128¼	8,700	Canadian Pacific	129¼	129⅞	127⅝	127⅞	−1⅝
46½	47	15,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	47	48¼	46½	46½	− ⅜
33	33½	2,500	Chicago & Alton	33½	34⅜	33	33	− ¾
25⅜	25¾	300	Chicago Great West.	26	26⅜	25¾	25¾	− ¼
37¼	37⅜	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	37	38	37	38	+1
173⅜	173¾	46,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	174½	178⅛	173¾	173⅝	− ⅛
17½	17⅝	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
32½	33	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	− ⅛
14	14¾	600	Chicago Union Trac.	14¾	15	14½	14½	− ½
96	97	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	97	98¼	96½	96½	− ⅞
86	87	1,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	87	88½	87	88	+1½
29	29½	500	Colorado & Southern	29½	29½	29	29¼	− ⅜
68	69	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ⅛
42¼	43	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅛
20½	21	500	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	− ⅜
213	214	650	Consolidated Gas	214½	214½	213	213	− ½
116¾	118¼	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	118¼	118¼	117	117	+ ½
28¾	29	1,216	Corn Products	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	− ½
80¾	81	320	Corn Products pf.	81¾	81¾	81	81	− ⅝
159½	162⅝	400	Delaware & Hudson.	162¼	162¼	161½	161½	− ½
248½	250½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	249½	249½	249½	249½	...
39½	40	450	Denver & R. G.	40¾	40⅝	40	40	...
80¾	90¼	1,365	Denver & R. G. pf.	81¾	90¼	80¾	80¾	...
16½	16⅞	100	Detroit Southern	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	...
35	36	300	Detroit Southern pf.	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
4⅜	5⅛	800	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
16½	17½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
25	28	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25½	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	9,700	Erie	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞	− ⅛
64⅛	64½	900	Erie 1st pf.	65¼	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	− ⅛
43½	46	1,400	Erie 2d pf.	46½	46½	46	46	− ½
59¼	60	3,200	Evans. & T. H.	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
90	91	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	−1¼
189	199	2,000	Great Northern pf.	188½	189½	188½	189½	+1
98¾	99	4,800	Hocking Valley	102	102	98½	99	−2⅜
92	93	1,600	Hocking Valley pf.	96	96⅜	93	93	−2⅜
143¼	143¾	3,700	Illinois Central	145½	146½	143¾	145	− ¾
17½	18	300	Internat. Paper	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
50	53	200	*Internat. Power Co.	49	50⅜	49	50⅜	+ ⅜
7	20	100	*International Silver.	15	15	15	15	−2
48¼	49	220	Internat. Steam Pump.	48½	48½	48½	48½	+1½
39¼	40	1,600	Iowa Central	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40	+ ¼
68	69	400	Iowa Central pf.	68½	69¼	68½	69	+1
79¼	79½	700	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79¼	79¾	79¼	79½	+ ¼
46	47	500	Kanawha & Michigan.	48	48	47	47	−1
32⅜	32½	500	Kansas City South.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32⅜	− ⅛
55	55¼	300	Kansas City South. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ¼
36	36	100	Keokuk & D. M.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	...
52	53	600	Lake Erie & West.	52¼	52⅝	52⅜	52½	−2
130	130¼	38,150	Louisville & Nashville.	130¾	133¼	130	130⅞	+ ¼
150⅝	151	55,950	Manhattan Elevated.	156⅜	156½	151	151	−5½
123	124	2,000	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	125⅜	125⅜	124½	124⅝	− ⅞
141½	141⅞	16,550	*Met. Street Railway.	144¾	145¼	141½	141⅞	−2½
23	23⅜	300	Mexican Central	23	23	23	23	...
107½	109	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	108	108½	108	108½	+ ½
74½	75	1,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75¼	75¾	74¼	74¼	− ¼
124	125	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	125	125	+ ¼
26	26¼	410	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼	...
57	57½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57¾	57¾	57¼	57½	− ⅜
106¾	107	21,800	Missouri Pacific	108	108½	106½	106⅝	− ⅜
103	104½	600	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105	105	103	103	+ ⅜
27	27½	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	27¾	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
16	16⅝	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
34½	35¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1
164	166	500	*New York Air Brake.	164	165	164	165	...
154¼	154½	18,300	New York Central	156¼	157¼	154	154½	−1⅛
42	43	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	44	44¼	44	44¼	+1
82	85	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	−2½
224	227	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224½	224½	224½	224½	+ ½
29½	29⅝	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29⅞	30	29½	29½	+ ½
70⅜	70⅞	7,220	Norfolk & Western.	71⅝	72	71	71	− ½
68	72	74	Pacific Coast	77	77	77	77	...
39	40	200	Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39	39	−1
157½	157¼	32,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	157¾	158¾	156⅜	157¼	− ⅜
101⅜	101½	2,500	People's Gas, Chicago.	102½	103	101¼	101⅜	−1⅜
60	60½	1,500	Pressed Steel Car.	60½	60½	60	60⅛	...
92	92½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91¾	92½	91¾	92¼	−⅛
228	232	150	Pullman Company	230	230	230	230	+10
34½	35	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	35¼	35¼	34½	34½	− ¾
60	60¼	31,300	Reading	61¾	62¼	60	60	−1⅝
85⅜	86¼	100	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	...
74½	76	200	Reading 2d pf.	75¾	76	75¾	76	−1
19½	20	3,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20½	21	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅜
77¼	78	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77¼	78⅛	77¼	77¼	− ¼
42⅞	43	35,950	Rock Island	44	44⅜	42¾	43	− ¾
82¼	82½	3,160	Rock Island pf.	83¾	84½	82¼	82¼	−1½
22	22½	470	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	22	22	22	22	...
70	72½	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	−1
15¼	16	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	16	16	16	16	...
64½	65	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	65	64¾	64¾	− ⅛
73	73⅛	500	St. L. & San Fran.	73⅜	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	− ⅜
81	83	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81	81	81	81	−1
70¼	71½	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71⅜	71½	70¼	70⅝	− ½
26½	27½	600	St. Louis Southw.	27½	27½	27	27	−1
62¼	63	640	St. Louis Southw. pf.	64	64	63¾	63¾	− ¼
62¾	63	28,400	Southern Pacific	63⅝	64⅜	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅜
32⅛	32¼	12,700	Southern Railway. Ext.	32⅞	33⅜	32⅛	32⅛	− ⅛
92¼	92⅜	400	Southern Ry. pf., Ext.	92½	92⅝	92¼	92¼	− ⅛
56⅝	57	1,600	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	57¾	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	− ⅜
41½	42	3,700	Texas & Pacific	42¼	45	41½	42	− ⅜
29⅝	29½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
46¼	47	300	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	47	46½	46½	− ¾
13	14	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	14	14	14	14	...
52	54	250	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	54	54	54	54	...
99⅜	99⅞	32,500	Union Pacific	101½	101⅞	99⅝	99⅞	−1⅛
91	91½	1,300	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¾	91½	91½	− ⅞
62	63	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ¼
12¾	12¾	1,740	*U. S. Leather.	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
88½	89⅝	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	89	89	89	89	...
52½	53¼	25	U. S. Rubber pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	...
36½	36⅝	11,800	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	37⅛	36¼	36¼	− ⅛
83½	83⅝	9,500	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅝	84½	83½	83⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	24	6,500	U. S. Realty & Con.	23⅝	23⅝	22	22	− ⅛
68¼	69	700	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68½	69½	68⅜	68⅜	...
61	62	2,250	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62⅜	62⅝	61	61	−1½
28⅞	29¼	600	Wabash	30	30	29	29	− ¾
43½	43¾	1,700	Wabash pf.	44	44⅜	43⅜	43⅜	...
87⅝	88¼	1,900	Western Union Tel.	88½	88½	87⅞	87⅞	− ⅛
205	208	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	206	206	206	206	−2
23¾	24	200	Wheelng & Lake Erie.	24¾	24¾	24	24	+ ½
32	32½	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	33½	33½	32½	32½	− ½
25	25¾	1,700	Wisconsin Central	25½	26	25¼	25¼	− ¾
50	50½	1,300	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51⅝	50¼	50¼	− ⅝

Sales..... 704,963 *Unlisted.

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Gr. Bay deb. B.	24½	24½	24½	24½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Amalg. Copper	59	59⅝	57	57
90	Am. Car & Fdy.	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½
40	Am. Locomotive.	28½	28½	28	28
20	Am. Smelting	40	40	40	40
15,380	Am. Sugar	122¼	123⅝	120⅝	120⅝
14,210	A., T. & S. F.	84½	85¼	82⅞	82⅞
150	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾
3,160	Balt. & Ohio	100¼	100⅞	98⅞	98⅞
16,990	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67⅜	67⅝	64½	64½
890	Can. Pacific	129⅝	129⅞	128¼	128¼
2,250	Ches. & Ohio	47¼	48¾	46½	46½
30	Chi. & Alton	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
260	Chi. Gt. West.	26	26⅛	25⅝	26
25,870	C., M. & St. P.	176⅜	178½	175	175½
50	Col. Fuel & I.	87	88⅜	87	87
30	Detroit South.	17¼	17¼	17	17
8,090	Erie	34⅜	34⅝	33¾	33⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	65¼	65⅝	65	65
150	Hocking Valley.	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼
50	Illinois Central.	145⅜	145⅜	145¼	145⅜
13,000	Louis. & Nash.	130¼	133⅛	129⅞	130¼
15,290	Manhattan	156⅜	156⅜	151¼	151⅛
1,380	Metro. St. Ry.	144¾	145	141¾	141¾
30	Mo., K. & T.	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅛
11,870	Missouri Pacific.	107⅜	108⅝	106⅝	106⅝
20	N. R. R. of Mex.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
830	N. Y. Central.	156¾	157⅜	154	154
120	N. Y., O. & W.	30¾	30¾	29⅝	29⅝
700	Norfolk & West.	72	72⅜	70⅝	70⅝
20	Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
460	Pennsylvania	158	158⅜	157	157
670	People's Gas.	102⅜	102⅜	101¼	101¼
16,320	Reading	61¾	62⅜	60¼	60⅜
90	Republic Steel	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
990	Rock Island.	44¼	44⅜	42¾	43
10	St. L. & S.F. 2d pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
13,890	Southern Pacific.	63⅞	64⅜	62⅝	62⅝
7,950	Southern Ry.	33	33⅜	32	32¼
1,120	Tenn. Coal & I.	57¾	58⅛	57	57
310	Texas Pacific.	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
12,120	Union Pacific.	101¼	101⅝	99⅜	99⅝
200	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
5,000	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	37⅜	36¼	36½
860	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅞	84⅜	83½	83⅝
720	Wabash	30	30⅜	29	29
280	Wabash pf.	44¼	44¼	43½	43½
120	Western Union.	88	88	88	88
80	Wisconsin Cent.	26	26	25⅝	25¾

206,700

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Gr. Bay deb. B.	24½	24½	24½	24½

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

The first engagement of gold for export during the present high market for sterling exchange was announced yesterday, when $500,000 was taken at the Sub-Treasury for shipment to South America. The gold, which is in coin, will be shipped by to-morrow's steamer to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, for crop moving purposes. The transaction is an effort on the part of London to make the United States supply some of the gold which Argentina needs, thereby relieving the situation in London.

Sterling exchange was quoted at 4.87.20 to 4.87.30 in this city yesterday, and as gold is high in London and in Paris, the purchase of gold was made in London, and the London seller, taking advantage of the sterling exchange situation, bought here, this being a paying transaction, although, it is said, gold shipments to Europe just now are hardly probable because there would be no profit as yet in sending gold that way.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following statement of crop conditions for November:

The month was marked by exceptionally mild temperatures in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, with excessively heavy rains on the North Pacific Coast, and from the Lower Missouri Valley to the West Gulf Coast, and more than the average amount over a large portion of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States.

The reports generally show that Winter wheat was in very promising condition at the close of the month. With ample moisture and exceptionally mild temperatures throughout the month the crop made rapid advancement, and too rank growth is very generally reported from the central valleys, Oklahoma and Texas. In the early sown the Hessian fly has appeared extensively, but this pest has not affected the late sown, which constitutes much the greater part of the total acreage. In Texas some fields of the early sown are from 12 to 18 inches high, and are liable to injury from cold.

On the North Pacific Coast the weather has been very unfavorable for seeding.

DECLINE IN GOLD PRICES.

Falling Off Viewed with Satisfaction in London as Militating Against Rise in Bank Rate.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The decline in the price of gold during the last few days has been viewed with considerable satisfaction in financial circles, as it indicates a slackening in the demand from various quarters of the world, militating against the likelihood of gold exports or a rise in the bank rate.

The demands for gold for the Continent have notably lessened and the Bank of England is expected to take advantage of the situation to strengthen its gold reserves in preparation for the increased demand for money generally expected at the year end. Cheaper gold here is also said to lessen the prospect of gold being drawn to London from the United States.

Dividend on British Consols.

The National City Bank of New York has given notice that it will pay, as agent of the British Government, the regular annual interest payment of 2¾ per cent. on the consolidated stocks of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, represented by certificates, payable Jan. 5, to holders of record on Dec. 1. This is the provision for payment of British securities held in this market.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and material required for the construction of receiving basins on the north and south sides of Sixty-sixth Street, adjoining the wall of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; on the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Convent Avenue; on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, and alteration and improvement to receiving basins on the northeast and southeast corners of Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see CITY RECORD.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the cleaning and painting of the Riverside Drive Viaduct, on Twelfth Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see CITY RECORD.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,109.39
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Atwood Violett & Co.
40 Exchange Place, New York.
Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE and COTTON MERCHANTS'.
Buy and Sell CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY at the NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Also NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGES.
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
49 Wall Street, New York City.

Elgin, Joliet & East. Ry.
First Mtge. 5% Bonds, due 1941.
Road paying four per cent. dividends.
Chicago's "Outer Belt Line."

North Pac. Terminal 1st 6s.
St. P. Gas Light Con. Ext. 6s.
DEALT IN BY
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

E. D. Murphy,
Inactive Securities.
51 Wall St., N. Y.
American School Furniture Co. Bonds,
American Transportation Co. Bonds,
Newburgh, Dutchess & Conn. R.R. B'ds,
So. Missouri & Arkansas R. R. Bonds.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND $144,302.70 of the SIX AND FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS of 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest, until January 1st, 1903, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 4,782, for 4 shares of stock of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, issued to S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and dated the 10th day of February, 1870, the same having been lost or destroyed.
(Signed) S. WEIR MITCHELL.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3D,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
$1,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. 7 p. c. Inc. Regstd. Bond, 3d Mtge., July, 1912.
$3,400 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Consold., 1907.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$200 United States 5 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1904.
1 sh. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
1 sh. Western National Bank.
3 1-3 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
1 sh. Chemical Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Standard Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
30 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Cent. Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
16 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
40 shs. Ontario Silver Mining Co.
5 shs. Bank of America.
7 shs. Bank of North America.
14 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
800 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$3,000 Desha Lumber & Planting Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. of 1919.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Illinois.
$3,000 Potosi & Rio Verde R. R. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bds.
$3,000 Compania Metalurgica Mexicana 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
100 shs. Compania Metalurgica Mexicana Pfd.
170 shs. N. Y., Susq. & Western Coal Co. Pfd.
1,000 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co.
$1,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Ins. Bds., 1919.
200 shs. People's Telephone Co.
400 shs. Hibernia Consolidated Mining Co.
52½ shs. Star of the West Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R.
400 shs. Central Arizona Mining Co.
500 shs. N. Y. Maple Shade Oil Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Imperial Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jocelyn Mining Co.
10 shs. Central Town Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Penn. & Ohio R. R. common.
400 shs. N. Y., Penn. & Ohio R. R. common.
700 shs. N. Y., Penn. & Ohio R. R. pfd.
$1,000 Lackawanna & Susq. Coal & Iron Co. 7 p. c. Bds., due 1902.
15 shs. International R'way Impt. Co. Scrip.
7,166 shs. Magnolia Oil Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
475 shs. Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.
$500 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Extended 4 p. c. Debt. Certf., 1905.
18 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
5 shs. First Natl. Bank N. Y.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.
7 shs. Central National Bank.
$8,000 Weed Building Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1904.
20 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
10

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of 60 Cedar Street—Rhinelander Estate Auction—Good Variety of Minor Transactions.

Charles A. Gould has sold 60 Cedar Street, a five-story building, on a lot 19.0 by 78. Definite information as to who has acquired the parcel could not be had yesterday, although the report that the Mutual Life Insurance Company is the buyer was very generally credited. If this shall prove to be the fact, the purchase will give that company control of the south side of Cedar Street from No. 52 to No. 64, with the exception of No. 58. George R. Read & Co., who have been the tenants of 60 Cedar Street, have sold the unexpired term of their lease, and will move about May 1 to the ground floor of 60 Liberty Street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce Building. No. 60 Cedar Stret is the property which was bought at auction in February, 1899, by Flake & Dowling, for $66,500, and resold by them within an hour at a profit of $4,500 to Herbert A. Shefman, acting as broker for Mr. Gould. It is said that Mr. Gould now sells for $150,000, which is at a rate not far from $100 per square foot.

The property 116 to 122 West Forty-second Street, 50 by 98.9, was conveyed yesterday by William C. Adams to Edwin W. Coggeshall and another. Mr. Coggeshall, who is President of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, said last evening that the transfer had no connection with the affairs of that corporation. Beyond this he declined to talk about the transaction.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Miss Mary H. Hazleton the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 East Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5. The buyer will erect a modern residence on the lot.

A. R. Allen has sold to Charles H. White, for about $45,000, the dwelling 282 West End Avenue, near Seventy-third Street.

It is reported that the three-story dwelling 118 East Thirty-eighth Street, 14 by 98.9, has been sold to F. K. Trowbridge, owner of the adjoining house, No. 116, and the abutting parcel, 115 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Young & Gahren have sold for Mrs. Cornelius C. Flagg to Hellner & Wolf the four-story dwelling 22 West Eighty-fifth Street, 19 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Isaac Schlichter the five-story American-basement dwelling 55 East Forty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5.

The same broker has also sold for Herman J. Levy the three-story dwelling 230 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Moore estate to Lowenfeld & Prager 421 to 425 West Broadway, old buildings, on a plot 75 by 100.

William Oppenheim is reported to have sold 309 and 311 East Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story flats, on a plot 50 by 98.9.

Pocher & Co. have sold for Mrs. Maria B. Roos to a client the four-story dwelling 136 East Seventy-first Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mrs. Virginia Danziger, as executrix, to Lowenfeld & Prager 83 Avenue B, northeast corner of Sixth Street, a four-story brick building, on a lot 20 by 93.

Brokers Jennis & Goldstein have sold for J. Cohn the six-story building 162 East Ninetieth Street; also, for Sarah Stein to J. Cohn the six-story factory 126 Lewis Street.

Reports that Albert J. Adams had sold 110 to 114 West Thirty-third Street, running through to 117 to 123 West Thirty-seventh Street, were authoritatively denied yesterday.

The property on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 300 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 100.11, purchased several months ago by Jacob H. Schiff as a site for the new building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, was conveyed yesterday to that institution by Mr. Schiff.

At a meeting of the Real Estate Board of Brokers yesterday afternoon John H. Hallock, J. Clarence Davies, and Joel S. Deselding were elected Governors for a term of three years.

Dean Alvord, owner of Prospect Park South, reports the following sales: To Robert H. Wilson, a plot 65 by 100 on the west side of Rugby Road, for $5,500; to Thaddeus S. Lewis, a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Argyle Road, for $4,500; to William H. Ammerman, Jr., a plot on the west side of Westminster Road, for $13,000; to Jacob H. Shaffer, the plot, 60 by 100, adjoining his residence, on the east side of Marlborough Road, for $4,800; to Mrs. Mary A. Smith, the Colonial residence 177 Rugby Road, on a plot 60 by 100, for $18,000; to William J. Harrison, an additional frontage of 15 feet on Rugby Road, adjoining the residence bought by him last Spring. Mrs. Mary D. Ellison is erecting a handsome residence of English design, at a cost of $14,000, on the east side of Rugby Road, on a plot adjoining the residence of Col. Alexander S. Bacon. New houses will also be erected by Dean Alvord for Messrs. Lewis and Ammerman upon the sites which they have just purchased.

The Auction Room.

The holdings of the Rhinelander estate were sold at auction yesterday under partition proceedings for a total of $3,404,800. There was practically no outside competition, as it had been generally understood that the sale was to be simply a means of effecting a transfer of the estate's property to a corporation known as the Rhinelander Real Estate Company, shares in which will be held by the Rhinelander heirs in proportion to their various interests. The total amount realized, furthermore, is far below the actual value of the holdings, nearly all of the properties being struck down at what appear to have been purely arbitrary figures. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer John N. Golding.

Prices for the separate parcels in the Rhinelander offering, together with complete details of yesterday's other auction dealings, will be found below:

By John N. Golding.
Partition Sale.

130 Broadway, east side, 40.2 feet north of Cedar Street, 26 by 100 by 29.9 by 100, five-story iron-front building.....$300,800
477 and 479 Broadway, west side, 106.6 feet south of Broome Street, running through to Mercer Street, 52.7 by 200.5 by 52.7 by 200.5, five-story building on 477, ten-story building on 479.....275,000
Duane Street, southeast corner of Rose Street, 130.8 by 85.6 and irregular, ten-story brick building.....240,000
91 Park Place, northeast corner of Washington Street, 81.8 by 31.4 by 75.10 by 30.11, five-story brick building.....90,000
171 to 183 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twelfth Street, 191.6 by 74 and irregular, eight four-story brick buildings.....160,000
109 to 113 West Twelfth Street, north side, 74 feet west of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 88.2 by 103.3, three three-story brick dwellings.....75,000
161 to 169 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, 77 by 103.3, five three-story buildings.....125,000
108 to 114 West Twelfth Street, south side, 77 feet west of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, four three-story brick dwellings.....75,000
189 and 191 Sixth Avenue, and 103 and 105 West Thirteenth Street, being the northwest corner, 51.10 by 105 and irregular, five-story building.....120,000
104 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling.....16,200
110 to 124 West Eleventh Street, south side, 50 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 248.1 by 150.7 by 123.3 by 199.7, seven four-story brick dwellings.....96,000
210 to 218 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twentieth Street, 116.7 by 107.4 by 111.5 by 164.9, six-story building.....480,000
Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Avenue, and Twelfth Street, the block, 212.6 by 263.10 by 156.2, three and four story dwellings and stables.....125,000
20 to 40 Seventh Avenue, west side, the block front between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, 206.6 by 100, three-story brick dwelling.....225,000
61 and 63 Seventh Avenue and 153 to 157 West Fourteenth Street, being the northeast corner, 48.4 by 125 by 103.3 and irregular, four-story brick dwellings, with dwellings adjoining on the street.....92,000
222 to 228 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 125, six-story factory.....75,000
78 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifteenth Street, 33.7 by 57.4 by 66.6, two-story building.....25,000
14 Washington Square North, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, 47.3 by 226.8 and irregular, three-and-one-half-story dwelling, with stables at the rear.....240,000
8 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Clinton Place, 25 by 125, four-story brownstone front dwelling.....40,000
1,627 to 1,633 Second Avenue and 240 East Eighty-sixth Street, being the southwest corner, 16.2.2 by 100, four four-story brick flats, with four-story dwelling adjoining on the street.....80,000
1,660 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, 23.8 by 100, four-story brownstone front flat.....16,800
1,659 to 1,679 Second Avenue and 240 to 250 East Eighty-sixth Street, being the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, 201.5 by 125 and irregular, six four-story flats with three three-story dwellings adjoining on Eighty-sixth Street.....160,000
305 to 323 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 165 by 100.8, ten three-story dwellings.....72,000
317 to 327 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.8, six three-story brick dwellings.....32,000
Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, 100.8 by 100, vacant.....80,000
1,340 to 1,350 Lexington Avenue and 121 to 123 East Eighty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 100.8 by 81, seven three-story brick dwellings.....65,000
Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninetieth Street, 100.8, by 120, vacant..85,000
304 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling.....8,100
48 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 440 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling.....11,600
50 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling.....9,100

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

51 Bedford Street, west side, 50 feet north of Leroy Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee.....20,000
2,286 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Henry G. De Mell...28,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Creston Avenue, west side, 444.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. H. Edgar.....2,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Prospect Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three lots, each 25 by 87.6; Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 287 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank Hendrick, referee, 2,238 Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,933.

By James L. Wells, dower and partition sale, Madison Street, east side, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 99.11 by 120, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $90,226.

By Solomon De Walltaargs, foreclosure sale, Marcus Schnitzer, referee, Giles Place, west side, 50 feet south of Common Place, 175, by 130.4 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,498.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 419 East One Hundred and First Street, for a two-story brick workshop, 17 by 40; J. Hunt of 416 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; L. Schwartz of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 200 and 202 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, 47.6 by 87; Kotzen & Livingston of 52 Broadway, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 156 Stanton Street, southwest corner of Pitt Street, for a six-story brick storage building, 50 by 96; C. R. Saul of 155 Columbus Avenue, owner; F. Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 120 East Seventieth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20 by 92.8; A. C. Train of 28 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; W. S. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 141 and 143 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6 by 74.10; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame shop; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, west side, 100 feet south of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 83 by 25; estate of J. G. Johnson, owner; Ahnemann & Younkhers, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, to a five-story brick flat, with stores; H. Huber, owner; W. H. Dorn, architect; cost, $125.

No. 572 Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; C. M. Weber, owner; W. Kurtzer of Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $500.

No. 66 Pine Street, to four-story brick offices; D. W. Bishop estate, Lenox, Mass., owner; R. K. Mosley of 2 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 202 Grand Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with shop; G. Majori, owner; F. Musty of 912 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 134 to 138 and 146 and 148 West Thirty-ninth Street, to two one and two story brick storage buildings; J. G. Wendel of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollweded of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

Third Avenue, east side, 276 feet north of Rose Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 48; Leopold Bernider of 2,060 Third Avenue, owner; Julius Stindler of 3,300 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Grote Avenue, south side, 6 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 70; Michael Roos, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,800.

Rider Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame factory, 40 by 80; Chesley & Hertsch of 287 Rider Avenue, owners; Bronx Architectural Company, architects; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, near Clinton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 22; Mrs. Margaret Mull, premises, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Real Estate Deal in Brooklyn.

The property at the corner of Fulton and Lawrence Streets, Brooklyn, owned by James B. Healy, was yesterday afternoon sold to a syndicate of Manhattan capitalists through the McNulty & Fitzgerald Company. The purchase price given out was $225,000. The property, which includes a number of small store buildings, has a frontage on Fulton Street of 100 feet and a depth of 100 feet on Lawrence Street. It was reported some weeks ago that a theatre was to be built on the site.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1902.

ALLEN ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 25x73.8; Louise Schreyvogel and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another (mtg $11,000).....36,500
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 90th St, 27.2x85; Richard Deeves to Henry C. Meidenstein, (mtg $23,000).....Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, 442, w s, 27.2 ft n of 81st St, 25x100; Elizabeth A. Werner and another to John Albert, (mtg $25,000)..Nom.
ANTHONY AV, 1,859, e s, 236 ft n of 174th St, 80x100; William B. Schorer to Anna C. Heil, (mtgs $10,500).....Nom.
AUDUBON AV, w s, 107.9 ft n of 190th St, 92.3x—x97.10x100; Audubon Av, w s, 200 ft n of 190th St, 200x100; City Real Estate Company to Moses N. Strauss, U. & S., other considerations and.....100
AVENUE D, s e s, 40 ft s w of 6th St, 57 x72; Aaron Goodman and another to Jacob Margovitz, (mtg $23,000).....Nom.
BARRETTO ST, w s, 68.1 ft n of Home St, 25x75x26.3x83; William Reubel to William Eastberg.....Nom.
BECK ST, e s, 250 ft n of 150th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Lydia H. Sturtevant, (mtg $6,000).....10,000
CATHARINE ST, 17, e s, 73.4 ft n of Henry St, 27.1x110.4x27x107; Clarence R. Conger to Morris Shidlovsky.....26,000
CORTLANDT ST, 31, 24.8x124.6 w s x 21.9x123 e s, ¾ part; Greenwich St, w s, 25 ft n of Watts St, 25x80, 1-3 part; Benton Realty Company to Susanna F. Benton.....Nom.
CORTLANDT ST, 31, 24.8x124.6 w s x 21.9x123 e s, ¾ part; Greenwich St, w s, 25 ft n of Watts St, 25x80, 1-3 part; Benton Realty Company to Cleaveland F. Benton.....Nom.
CORTLANDT ST, 31, 24.8x124.6 w s x 21.9x123, e s, ¼ part; Greenwich St, w s, 25 ft n of Watts St, 25x80, 1-3 part; Benton Realty Company to Louisa Benton.....Nom.
GEORGINA AV, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Albert Schubert to Robert W. Reimer.....3,800
DIVISION ST, 53 and 55, s s, 25x83; Samuel Levin to Leon Hirsch, (mtgs $10,000,) other considerations and.....100
GRACE AV, e s, being Lot 77, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Ferdinando Marino, (mtg $2,000).....Nom.
GRAND ST, 423, and Attorney St, 17, 17½, and 19, s w corner Attorney St, 20x100; Meyer Frank to Samuel Levin, (mtg $58,000) other considerations and..100
GRAND ST, 381 and 381½, s s, 25x100; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Samuel H. Stone, ½ part, (mtg $22,500).....Nom.
HENRY ST, 200 and 202, s e corner of Gouverneur St, 42.4x73.10x42x74; Samuel Borowsky to Esther Riedler, (mtgs $54,000,) other considerations and.....100
HESTER ST, 197 and 199, n s, 100 ft e of Baxter St, 19.6x100; Jacob Baum and another to Frank Pitelli and another, (mtg $60,000,) other considerations and..100
LOT 19, map of Cohen-Happ property, No. 275; Leo Schlesinger to Mary J. Brown.....Nom.
LOT 39, map of 107 nos. Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Ferdinando Marino..Nom.
LOT 121, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Adolph Pawel to Mark Kelly, B. & S..100
MADISON AV, 1,129, e s, 62.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x75; Fannie J. Dryfoog to William Ziegler.....Nom.
MADISON AV, 1,583, e s, 50.8 ft s of 107th St, 25x81; Charles Garfiel to Morris Freundlich, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and.....100
MEADOW PT, and 1,859, e s, 175.2 ft w of Jackson St, 50.1x93.7x49.11x—; Max Gold and another to Sarah Klein, (mtgs $29,250,) other considerations and.100
PROSPECT AV, s s, being Lots 50 and 51, and n ½ of Lot 49, map of Westchester Terrace, 62.6x128; Mary McManus to Margaret C. Boyle, (mtg $100.48).....Nom.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, n e corner of 79th St, 17.4x66.10x17.2x69.8; Robert F. Hubbard to Edgar Lehman, other considerations and.....100
ROBBINS AV, w s, at line between Lots 166 and 167, on map of Wilton, &c., runs s w along avenue, 25x n w 127.1 to lands of Morrisania Branch Railroad x n e 25.9x n e 133.4, being part of Lot 166 on said map; George W. Asley to John Dowds.....2,400
SPRING ST, 281, n s, 79.8 ft w of Macdougal St, 19.9x113.8x19.2x113.6; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to the Butterick Publishing Company.....Nom.
STEBBINS AV, e s, 761.4 ft n of Freeman St, 25x110x25x108.8; Mary A. Costello to Emily Vion, (mtg $3,500).....4,700
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 173, w s, 32.3 ft s of 119th St, 22.9x107x19.5x95.1; George J. McFadden to John C. Maximos, other considerations and.....100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 809, w s, 78 ft s of 151st St, 20.6x116.5x23x111.5; William N. Kops to Frank M. Brennan, (mtg $25,000,).....42,750
TERRACE POINT, n s, Lots 574, 575, and 576, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 75x—; Caroline A. Boss, executors, to John C. Bremen and wife...3,000
VALENTINE AV, 2,112, e s, 269.10 ft n of 180th St, 23.1x101.4x24.9x98.2; Ella T. Mayer to Helen M. Frere, (mtg $4,500).....6,500
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 25x150.2x25x157.10; Washington Av, e s, 175.4 ft s of 171st St, 25x154.9x25x156.2; William Jeynes to Henry Breunich, trustee, (mtgs $22,000).Nom.
WATER ST, 644, n s, 25x30; Peter D. Murray to James J. O'Neil, (mtg $2,000,) other considerations and.....100
WEBSTER AV, w s, 375.4 ft n of 170th St, 25x180; Mary C. McDonald to Elizabeth Wright.....Nom.
WEST END AV, 936 and 938, Broadway, 2,749 and 2,751, beginning West End Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 106th St, runs e 120x s —x w 150x n 50.5; William H. Picken to Edmund Dwight, Jr., (mtgs $135,000,) other considerations and.....100
WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x81.6; August K. Rasche to Andrew Davey, (mtgs $15,500,) other considerations and.....100
1ST AV, n w s, 102.6 ft s w from s e s of Eighth Bridge St, 102.6 x 50x n w 70 to s e s of street x n e 56x s e 49 to beginning; Mary M. R. Morton to Frederick Grasmuck.....Nom.
1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 106th St, 25x84; Daniel Farrell to Simon Epstein, (mtg $18,000).....Nom.
2D ST, s s, 76.6 ft w of Avenue C, 20.6x64.7x20.6x63; Sigmund Friedman to Morris Kronovet, (mtg $7,000).....Nom.
3D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 51st St, 25x100; Robert C. Morris, referee, to Excelsior Savings Bank.....31,500
3D AV, 442 and 444, w s, 49.4 ft s of 31st St, 49.4x100; William H. Newschafer to Julius B. Fox, other considerations and..100
3D ST, s s, 138.2 ft w of Avenue D, 22.6 x75; Samuel Greenfeld to Myer Frankel, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.
3D ST, 314, n s, 160.9 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7x100; Morris Solomon to Sander Frankel, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and.....100
4TH ST, 166, w s, 70 ft n of Cornelia St, 20.3x47.11x20x51.10; John J. Moriarty to Leo M. Lehman, B. and S., (mtgs $12,000).....Nom.
5TH ST, 739, n s, 220 ft w of Avenue D, 23x97; Rachel Shapiro to Cilly Friedman, (mtgs $26,300).....31,000
6TH ST, 720 and 722, s s, 237.6 ft e of Avenue C, 50x80; William J. Zuckerman and another to Morris Klinkoustein, (mtgs $56,100).....Nom.
8TH AV, 2,192, e s, 25.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x80; Lazard Kahn to Samuel Samuels, (mtg $14,000,) other considerations and.....100
8TH ST, s s, 308.4 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Jacob Bier to Morris J. Beck, (mtg, $10,350).....Nom.
9TH ST, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Samuel Greenfeld to Julius Weinstein, (mtg $11,000).....Nom.
9TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Avenue C, 18x92.3; Isaac Fine to Julius Weinstein....Nom.
10TH AV, 778, e s, 25.2 ft s of 53d St, 25x75; Jacob Levy to Samuel Levin, ½ part, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.
11TH ST, 264, s s, 100 ft w of 4th St, 25x95; Jessie B. Berdan to Harry B. Berdan, (mtg $1,500).....Nom.
11TH ST, 229, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Giovanni Capozolo to Nono Capozolo, 1-6 part, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.
15TH ST, 222, s s, 298.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x86.6; Lawrence G. Taylor to Solomon Auerbach and another.....Nom.
15TH ST, 222, s s, 298.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x86.6; Lawrence G. Taylor to Solomon Auerbach and another.....Nom.
15TH ST, 222, s s, 298.1 ft w of 7th Av, 24.9x86.6; Thomas C. Taylor, executor, to Solomon Auerbach and another.....14,600
15TH ST, s s, 25x69.6x28.4x56.1; 15th St, s s, 148 ft e of 4th Av, runs e 25x s 82.8x s w 13.3x n w 25x n 69.6; 15th St, s s, 173 ft s e of 4th Av, 25x75.7x 25.7x82.5; 4th Av, e s, 1 ft s from n s of Lot 4, runs e 68.11x — 26.2x s w 12.5x w 83.9 to avenue x — 24 to beginning; Lawrence A. Dodsworth to Blanche D. Chadwick, ¼ part and all title.....Nom.
15TH ST, s s, 25x69.6x28.4x56.1; 15th St, s s, 148 ft e of 4th Av, runs e 25x s 82.8x s w 13.3x n w 25x n 69.6; 15th St, s s, 173 ft s e of 4th Av, 25x75.7x 25.7x82.5; 4th Av, e s, 1 ft s from n s of Lot 4, runs e 68.11x — 26.2x s w 12.5x w 83.9 to avenue x — 24 to beginning; Blanche D. Chadwick to Lawrence A. Dodsworth, all title and ¼ part.....100
15TH ST, s s, 25x69.6x28.4x56.1; 15th St, s s, 148 ft e of 4th Av, runs e 25x s 82.8x s w 13.3x n w 25x n 69.6; 15th St, s s, 173 ft s e of 4th Av, 25x75.7x 25.7x82.5; 4th Av, e s, 1 ft s from n s of Lot 4, runs e 68.11x — 26.2x s w 12.5x w 83.9 to avenue x — 24 to beginning; Blanche D. Chadwick to Lawrence A. Dodsworth, all title and ¼ part.....100
24TH ST, n s, 297.9 ft e of 9th Av, 26.1x 98.9x26.3x98.9; Thomas Watson and others, executors, to William E. Good, (mtgs $25,000).....31,100
25TH ST, s w s, 123 ft s e of 6th Av, 27.6x98.9; Charles Main et al. to Elizabeth B. Grannis, other considerations and.100
29TH ST, 217, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 23x 98.9; Minnie L. Maher to B. Randolph Robinson, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations and.....100
32D ST, 236, s e, 224 ft w of 1st Av, 16x98.9; Margaret Gallagher to Patrick J. Byrnes, (mtg $4,500).....Nom.
32D ST, n s, 180.1 ft e of 10th Av, runs e 19.11x n 49x w 12.9x n 51.7x w 7.8x s 45.6x e 5x s 53.3; Mary E. Ryan and others, heirs, to John A. Maloney, administrator.....Nom.
39TH ST, 58, n s, 255.8 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x98.9; Benjamin B. Davenport to James Brickhead and another, (mtg $50,000).....Nom.
40TH ST, 210, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 22x 98.9; William Lane to Anton Meyers, (mtg 8,000,) other consideration and.....100
42D ST, 11 &to 122, s s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; William C. Adams to Edwin W. Coggeshall and another, other considerations and.....100
49TH ST, 70 and 72, s s, 90 ft e of 6th Av, 41.3x100.5x40.3x100.5; Judson S. Todd to State Realty and Mortgage Company, (mortgages $58,000,) other considerations and.....100
54TH ST, 20, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Sterling Realty Company to Granite Realty Company, (mtg $60,000,) other considerations and.....100
56TH ST, 424, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x90.5x25.4x72.7; Cornelia A. Bleecker to Emma S. Bleecker, ¼ part and all title.....Nom.
56TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Cheston Simmons to Jessie F. Simmons, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.
63D ST, 114, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Agnes Dowling to Margaret Reith, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.
76TH ST, 401, n s, 70 ft e of 1st Av, 30 x102.2; Louisa Fink to Louise Eberhart, (mtg $11,000,) other considerations and..100
76TH ST, 216, e s, 203.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; City Real Estate Company to Wealthy H. Lewis, other consideration and.....100
98TH ST, 65, n s, 250 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Miriam G. Thorn, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.
98TH ST, 67, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.11; 98th St, 67, n s, 275 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Miriam G. Thorn, (mtgs $41,000).....Nom.
98TH ST, 149, n s, 310.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 33.2 x n w 22.3 x n 65.6 x s e 42 x s 63.6 x s w 22.1 x s 33.2 to street x w 27; Jonas Weil and another to Mary E. Cunningham, (mtgs $24,000).Nom.
104TH ST, 256, s s, 67 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; Michael W. Rayens to John P. Everett, (mtgs $14,000).....Nom.
106TH ST, 397, n s, 139 ft w of West End Av, 22x100.11; Edmund Dwight, Jr., to William H. Aiken, (mtg $32,500).....100
112TH ST, 206, s s, 116.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Edgar Lehman to Robert F. Hubbard, other considerations and..100
114TH ST, 23, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Pauline Abeles to Emily Lowy, (mtg $21,000).....Nom.
115TH ST, 7 and 9, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Emma Loeffler to Louis Podlasky, (mtg $36,000).....100
116TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100; Grace Worster and others to George W. Conland, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.
118TH ST, 39, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Fortunato D'Onofrio, (mtg $23,000).....Nom.
123D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 75x 460.11; Jacob H. Schiff to Jewish Theological Seminary of America.....Nom.
123D ST, 323, n s, 236 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; Fortunato D'Onofrio to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $6,500).....Nom.
128TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 24x 99.11; August Ruff and others to Kate Danth and others, (mtgs $20,000).....25,200
142D ST, n s, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; Charlotte E. H. Fountain to Marie A. Roose, (mtg $7,000).....Nom.
143D ST, 172, ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; John Harter to John Wendt and another, (mtg $60,000).....Nom.
155TH ST, 613, n s, 125 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Christian Muhl to Eugene A. Busher, (mtg $11,500,) other considerations and.....100
160TH ST, 685, or Findlay St, n s, 125 ft w/of Elton Av, 25x100; Eugene J. Busher to Christian Muhl, (mtg $3,500,) other considerations and.....100
HESTER ST, 197 and 199, n s, 100 ft e of Baxter St, 19.6x100; Jacob Baum and another to Frank Pitelli and another, (mtg $60,000,) other considerations and..100
LOT 19, map of Cohen-Happ property, No. 275; Leo Schlesinger to Mary J. Brown.....Nom.
LOT 39, map of 107 nos. Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Ferdinando Marino..Nom.
LOT 121, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Adolph Pawel to Mark Kelly, B. & S..100
MADISON AV, 1,129, e s, 62.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x75; Fannie J. Dryfoog to William Ziegler.....Nom.
MADISON AV, 1,583, e s, 50.8 ft s of 107th St, 25x81; Charles Garfiel to Morris Freundlich, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and.....100
MEADOW PT, and 1,859, e s, 175.2 ft w of Jackson St, 50.1x93.7x49.11x—; Max Gold and another to Sarah Klein, (mtgs $29,250,) other considerations and.100
PROSPECT AV, s s, being Lots 50 and 51, and n ½ of Lot 49, map of Westchester Terrace, 62.6x128; Mary McManus to Margaret C. Boyle, (mtg $100.48).....Nom.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, n e corner of 79th St, 17.4x66.10x17.2x69.8; Robert F. Hubbard to Edgar Lehman, other considerations and.....100
ROBBINS AV, w s, at line between Lots 166 and 167, on map of Wilton, &c., runs s w along avenue, 25x n w 127.1 to lands of Morrisania Branch Railroad x n e 25.9x n e 133.4, being part of Lot 166 on said map; George W. Asley to John Dowds.....2,400
SPRING ST, 281, n s, 79.8 ft w of Macdougal St, 19.9x113.8x19.2x113.6; the rector, &c., of Trinity Church to the Butterick Publishing Company.....Nom.

Recorded Leases.

EAST BROADWAY, 224; Emanuel Rauntreim to Abraham Newman, 5¼ years....1,200
HESTER ST, 197; Jacob Baum and another to Nathan Ressler, 5 years.....180
HOUSTON ST, 55 East; Charles Brennan to Domenico Vigliotta, 3 years....465
MOTT ST, 234; Filomena Gerardi to Antonio De Vincenty and another, 3 years.2,280
WEST, 5; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Bowling Green Warehousing Company, 4½ years.....$1,416.....1,500
WEST ST, 4; Washington St, 6; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Bowling Green Warehousing Company, 4½ years.....$2,835.....3,000
2D AV, 2,101; Sebastian Benenati to Maria G. Parrella, 2 7-12 years.....1,860
8TH AV, 635; Charles Kelley and another to Benjamin Busch, 5 years.....1,700
9TH AV, 137; Herman Abeling and others to Dominick Larkin, 5 years.....900
50TH, ST, 200 and 202, s w corner of 7th Av; Theodore W. Myers to Joseph Garneau, 5 years.....$11,500 and 12,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALBERT, John, to Elizabeth A. Werner; Amsterdam Av, 442, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years.....7,250
AUERBACH, Solomon, to Henry Gucker and others, trustees; 15th St, 222 West, 5 years.....11,000
BAUM, Jacob, and another to International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association; Hester St, 197 and 199, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....60,000
BERGDORF, Herman, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 125, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....70,000
BLEECKER, Emma S., to S. Stanwood Menken; 56th St, 424 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....2,400
CHADWICK, Julia H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 82.6 ft n of 34th St, prior mortgage —, 1 year, 4 per cent.....5,000
CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Clara A. Terwilliger; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 180th St; also Bathgate Av, e s, 46.9 ft n of 180th St, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....2,000
CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert H. Hardy; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 180th St; also Bathgate Av, e s, 46.9 ft n of 180th St, 2 mortgages, demand, 6 per cent., each, gold.....1,000
CUNNINGHAM, Mary B., to Jonas Weil and another; 98th St, 149 West, 7½ years, 6 per cent.....7,500
DAUTH, Kate, and another to August Ruff and another; 138th St, n s, 464 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,000
DAVEY, Andrew, to August K. Rasche; Willis Av, w s, 25 ft s of 138th St, due, 1, 1903.....3,500
DE SABLA, Marguerite de J., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 23d St, 69 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....25,000
D'ONOFRIO, Fortunato, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 118th St, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg ——, 1 year, 6 per cent.....800
DOWDS, John, to George J.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves. and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge, Entrance on 150th St.

Handsome new apartments,
opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water, Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS:

3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath, $24 to $25.
4 rooms and bath, $20 to $21 | 8 rooms and 2 baths, $42.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Antoinette

43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave, and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments.

from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.

HERTER REALTY CO.,

Two Most Desirable Apartments

A.—

ONLY ONE LEFT. | Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms.

Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent.

"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.

A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 6 Apartments Left.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 533b Harlem. Open day or evening for inspection.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

Bachelor Suites

From 1 to 3 rooms and bath; also suitable for studios.

54 East 59th St.

The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.

Herter Reality Co.,
43 East 58th St.,
or your own broker.

THE HENRY JAMES

501 W. 113th St., N. W., corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 Rooms, Bath, Servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,400.

5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

The Norma Apartments,

71-77 East 82d Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS.

136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.

One door north of 125d St.; one light apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 50th St. and 64 Cedar St.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $65 and $70.
PAUL F. PUGH, OWNER.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.

Two and three large rooms and bath. Southern exposure; $480 to $720.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FIVE-ROOM LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE FLATS, steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 259 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$35 a month only; six large, light corner rooms and bath; southern exposure; steam-heated; hot water. The Brewster, 1 West 115th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2 Family Houses. 11 rooms, 2 Baths Near Schools, Churches, elevator Whewell, 686 Tremont Ave.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Philadelphia Houses to Let—Furnished.

Handsome 13-room house in Philadelphia suburb; every convenience; $900 year, or will rent for Winter. S. S. Scott, 335 Market St., Philadelphia.

Legal Notices.

TO MY CREDITORS.—On Dec. 6, 1902, I will sell my grocery store at 152 Forsyth St., New York City, to Jacob Melzer. Present bills to Wm. Herrmann, Notary Public, 158 Suffolk St., City. PHILIP KLACKNER.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,

91st St. and Lexington Av.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.

100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.

EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.

Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 2 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.

Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75. Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The apartments are connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH GLUECKMAN and CHARLES H. GROSS, alleged bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named Adolph Glueckman and Charles H. Gross, alleged bankrupts herein, consisting of suits, overcoats, cloth, &c., and fixtures, is offered for sale by La Roy S. Gove, receiver of the said alleged bankrupts.

The stock of suits, overcoats, cloth, fixtures, &c., may be inspected at the former place of business of Glueckman & Gross, Nos. 729 and 731 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on December 3d and 4th, 1902, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., and bids may be submitted for the said stock and fixtures to La Roy S. Gove, receiver, at his office, No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December, 1902, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction at Nos. 729 and 731 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Official Auctioneer, on the 8th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

LA ROY S. GOVE,
Receiver of Glueckman & Gross, 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Frank Grossbart, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of sewing machines, safe, fixtures, &c., are offered for sale by Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., receiver. The said goods may be inspected on the premises, 206 Wooster Street, Manhattan, on Wednesday, December 3d, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Thursday, December 4th, until 10 A. M. Sealed bids will be received by the aforesaid receiver prior to December 4th at the office of Charles Firestone, Attorney for Receiver, at 302 Broadway, and will be opened at 206 Wooster Street by him or the receiver at 10 A. M. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said goods will be sold at public auction on the said premises on December 4th at 10:30 A. M. by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy. Marshall S. Hagar, Receiver. Charles Firestone, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, Manhattan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that all the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, sets of commercial ratings, bound and unbound books, copyrights, City of New, printing type, etc., and all right, title, and interest in any and all property of the said company, wherever situated, will be sold by the Receiver, George H. Gilman, at public auction at 271 Broadway and 45 Rose Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 4th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock, such sale to be subject to the approval of the court.

Dated City of New York, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1902.
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, City of New York.

NO. 5,347.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL B. NELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel B. Nelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 1st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 2d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN J. MIHLHEISER, MOSES MIHLHEISER, and WILLIAM I. MIHLHEISER, individually and as members of the firm of Benjamin J. Mihlheiser & Sons, bankrupts. No. 5,386.

To the creditors of Benjamin J. Mihlheiser, Moses Mihlseiser, and William I. Mihlheiser, individually and as members of the firm of Benjamin J. Mihlheiser & Sons of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Benjamin J. Mihlheiser, Moses Mihlheiser, and William I. Mihlheiser, individually and as members of the firm of Benjamin J. Mihlheiser & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 2d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Sarah Bornstein, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Friday, December 5th, 1902, at 12 M., at 85 Hester Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, oilcloth, bed, chairs, and everything used in the furniture line. Order of Benjamin Barker, Receiver. David Steckler, Attorney for Receiver, 220 Broadway.

For Sale.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
6d Ave. & 59th St.

The Greatest Holiday
Sale of Pianos
in America.

Wilson
Pianos
$155.
Harmony
Pianos $175

Including Stool and Cover.

$1 a Week

Pianos Delivered on
First Payment of $1

Better than most pianos offered by other dealers at from $300 to $400. Built by experts; masterpieces of piano construction. Full, rich and resonant in tone: the very best materials used in their construction. They are fully guaranteed for five and ten years. Highly finished in beautiful figured walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels handsomely carved in new Empire style; all the newest improvements.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very

Liberal Terms of $1 a Week

On cash sales, we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

$1 A WEEK $1 BUYS ANY $20 EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Others from $10 to 50.

Largest Stock of Records in the World. Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store, 92 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

WEDDING RINGS
14K $4 | 18K $6 | 22K $8
Engraved Free.
KEENE 80 Broadway, New York.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, safes, desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second-hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds and Jewelry at wholesale prices; genuine bargains; diamonds reset while you wait. S. KOHN, 37 Maiden Lane, 4th floor.

Typewriters rented, repaired, or exchanged; all kinds of machines on hand. 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Armor.—A handsome panoply of twenty-three pieces for sale cheap. Barter, 332 4th Av.

A number of English sporting prints for sale cheap. Barter, 332 4th Av., near 25th St.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES HUYLER ELLISON, plaintiff, against EGBERT B. ELLISON, Kate M. Ellison, George S. Huyler, Emma L. Huyler, Abraham L. Huyler, Mary Huyler, Grace C. Ellison, Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou and Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou, Abraham L. Huyler, and Charles McDermott, as executors under the last will and testament of JAMES S. HUYLER, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York September 12th, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the defendant, Charles McDermott:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 2d day of December, 1902, the original complaint having been filed in said office in said county on the 19th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-1aw7wW.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, jr., plaintiffs, against FEDERICO ALVARADO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Federico Alvarado, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County, of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

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Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos. Rents, $3 up.

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The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little cash for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
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OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

Christmas Piano Bargains!—Weber, $75; Barmore, $90; Waters, $95; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, $55; Gilbert, $115; many others. Biddie's, 6 West 125th, near 5th Av.

50 Pianos—all makes—$25 upward; easy payments. Open evenings. Repelow, 297 3d Av., near 23d St.

$90 mahogany upright; slightly used; all improvements; small upright, $45; Steinway, bargain. Biddie's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase, 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Billiards.

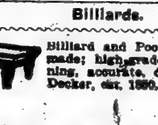

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M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

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125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
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84 BROADWAY,
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On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

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Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 71 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al, defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, on the westerly side of Washington Square West, formerly Macdougal Street, formerly known as Number 39 Washington Square West, and now known as Number 38 Washington Square West, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Square West, distant twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington Square West and Fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches, to the easterly side of a lot of land fronting on Fourth Street, and lately belonging to Ayres P. Merrill; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, again parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches to the westerly side of Washington Square West; thence southerly along the westerly side of Washington Square West twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.
HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 38 Washington Square West:

4th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,640.47, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $277.83, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $614 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.
d3-2aw7wW&s24j4.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

WANTED—Capital to increase a growing and prosperous manufacturing business in the South; well established; active or silent interest. Address THE KEYSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Are you looking for a good boarding house? I have a suite of two rooms, with board for two; one year, for advance. K 184 Times Office.

Business advertisements printed around lead pencils; never thrown away! Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

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$600 buys old real estate and coal business; good collection list. Jones, 3 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

12th St., 44 West.—Large desirable room; running water; superior board; references.

16th St., 130-172 East.—Small and large rooms to let, with board; desirable location.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

44th St., 221 West. Near Broadway.—Large sunny room; unexpectedly vacated; superior board; references; table board.

50th St., 26 West.—Large, cheerful, well-furnished rooms, with board; references.

55th St., 251 West.—Newly furnished room; running water; well heated; table guests accommodated; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience; also sunny single room; good board; references.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st St.—Two second-floor sunny rooms; reasonable rates accommodations considered; choice board; American.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms, board, for two, one year, in well-appointed house near 5th Av.; first-class service; for advances $1,200. K 186 Times Office.

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Good board and rooms; moderate prices; large house and grounds; near station and river; commutation, $5.10 month; no children taken. Miss V. M. Newton, 284 Riverdale Av., Ludlow Station, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.

8th Av., 148.—Nicely furnished parlor, suitable for two; gas, bath, heat, conveniences. Fleming.

15th St., 353 West.—Large, comfortable room, well heated; all conveniences; near L station; private American family.

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25th St., 124 East.—Comfortably furnished parlors; also large and small rooms; board optional.

47th St., 155 West.—Desirable parlor floor for light business; other rooms; southern exposure; very reasonable.

48th St., 146 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished suite or single room; bath adjoining; private family.

52d St., 231 West.—Homelike, comfortable rooms; running water; block all private houses; convenient all cars; breakfast.

55th St., 247 West.—Choice, newly furnished rooms; large, small; hot, cold running water; well-heated house.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

58th St., 357 West.—One, two, or three connecting rooms; steam heated; bath; reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

70th St., 235 West.—Splendid room, beautifully furnished; private residence; newly decorated; every comfort and convenience; select location; convenient to "L" and surface cars; near Broadway.

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ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

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136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

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Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.

Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1. 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
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Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

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SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES,
28 Cooper Square, 422 8th Av., opposite 5th St., and near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full

CANTOR AND TAMMANY ALDERMEN IN A TILT

Borough President's Permit to Erie Railroad Attacked.

Corporation Counsel Rives Held That a Franchise Was Involved and Alderman Sullivan Moved a Condemnatory Resolution.

President Cantor and the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen had a tilt at yesterday's session over the granting of permission to the Erie Railroad Company by the Borough President of the right to lay fifty feet of railroad tracks. Corporation Counsel Rives declared that such a grant was beyond the power of the Borough President to grant. There was a sharp discussion between the Tammany members and President Cantor, who have during the past year been very friendly on municipal matters.

The first sign of the trouble was when a communication was read from Corporation Counsel Rives to City Clerk Scully referring to the resolution introduced in the Board to allow the Erie Railroad to lay tracks across Thirteenth Avenue from the westerly side of Twenty-eighth Street to the easterly side of Twenty-seventh Street to connect the piers and freight depots of the railroad.

Corporation Counsel Rives ruled that it came under the sections of the Charter covering the granting of franchises. Then Alderman Sullivan introduced a resolution declaring that the laying of the tracks without complying with the sections of the Charter was a violation of law, and a request was made to Corporation Counsel to institute proceedings which will have for its object the stopping of the use of the street by the Erie Railroad Company until a franchise is granted, and directing the Police Commissioner to prohibit the laying of such tracks until the Charter provisions have been complied with. Alderman Sullivan said in moving the adoption of the resolution:

"In laying these tracks on Thirteenth Avenue the company seems to have overlooked the little detail that they should have the permission of this board. They went ahead with their work without any authority, and the job is now completed. I say right here that if the railroads think they can usurp the powers of the board of Aldermen they should be taught a lesson. They must be taught that if they want the use of the streets they must come to us for permission. Any request made to us by a railroad company which is reasonable will be granted."

There was laughter, and the Republican members jeered the Tammany side.

President Fornes then said:

"Mr. Cantor granted the Erie Railroad the right to use the streets, thinking he had the power to do so. Mr. Cantor did not think that the laying of this short track was a franchise, but was a mere removal of tracks from one street to another."

Alderman Sullivan said:

"Mr. Cantor is not the whole Board of Aldermen. He can't give railroad companies permission to take our streets. He can't usurp the whole powers of this board. The Committee on Streets and Highways has this matter under consideration." It was shown that these tracks across Thirteenth Avenue endanger the lives of pedestrians, and until such time as the railroad company could lay their tracks so as not to endanger the lives of the people it was the intention to hold it up. President Cantor had no right to issue such a grant, and I wish he was here so that I could say it to his face."

Alderman Sullivan's resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

After the vote was announced Alderman Dowling said that the members evidently misunderstood the situation. He said the permit was for the transfer of fifty feet of tracks from one street to another.

President Cantor then entered the Aldermanic Chamber. He said:

"In granting the permission to the Erie Railroad Company I have carefully safeguarded the interests of the city. I granted a temporary permission to lay the tracks with the understanding that, unless the permission of the Board of Aldermen was not obtained within six months, the tracks would have to come up. I exacted from the the company a bond of $5,000 for the fulfillment of their promise. I understood I had a right to grant the permit. The question has not been decided that the tracks are in the nature of a franchise. It seems to me to be merely a question of repairs."

"Now that the Corporation Counsel shows it to be a franchise, I hope you will revoke the permit," said Alderman Sullivan.

President Cantor hesitated and finally said:

"I have not read the opinion."

"The Erie Railroad has bought the whole block of property between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, and they want a terminus in New York," said Alderman Sullivan. "Mr. Cantor knows what a valuable privilege this will be to them. They want to build their tracks and have been building their tracks across the street to connect with their railroad."

President Cantor then said sarcastically: "I am not as familiar with the affairs of the Erie Railroad as Mr. Sullivan." The Republican members laughed loudly.

"Would President Cantor give the Pennsylvania Railroad a permit to build the tunnel?" asked Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader. President Cantor did not reply.

The resolution giving the Erie Railroad the right to lay tracks was considered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Oct. 14, 1902. At that time a favorable report was made on the application by the Committee on Streets and Highways. The matter was referred back to the committee without instructions, and since that date the company found another way to lay the tracks through the permit obtained from President Cantor.

ROUGH TRIP OF TWO LINERS.

Two Seamen on the Champagne and a Passenger on the Oscar Hurt During a Gale.

Like the Cunarder Campania, which arrived Sunday, and the American liner St. Louis, which arrived on Monday, the French liner La Champagne, in yesterday from Havre, had one of the roughest passages on record. Her smokestacks and upper works were covered with salt when she docked, but the liner suffered no serious injury.

Two seamen were hurt during a gale. One man had his leg crushed by being thrown against a railing, and another was thrown down a companion way, cutting his head.

The Scandinavian line steamship Oscar, which arrived yesterday from Copenhagen and Christiansand, also reports heavy northwesterly gales and high head seas. One of the 665 steerage passengers was severely injured by being dashed against a rail.

DR. NELSON NOW ARCHDEACON.

Ex-Soldier and Secretary to Bishop Potter Chosen to Succeed Dr. Tiffany.

At the annual meeting of the Archdeaconry of New York, held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday, the Rev. Dr. George Francis Nelson was elected Archdeacon, as successor to the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany, who resigned on account of ill-health. Bishop Potter made the nomination of Dr. Nelson, who, he declared, admirably met all the requirements for the office. There was no opposing candidate.

Dr. Nelson when in his junior year at Yale gave up his collegiate course to enter the Union Army in the war of the rebellion. He served through the war and attained the rank of First Lieutenant. At the close of the war he joined the regular army, and was secretary to Gen. Philip Sheridan. He subsequently decided to give up a military career, and went to Philadelphia, where he studied for holy orders. In 1870 he came to this city as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Potter, now Bishop, who was then rector of Grace Church. Under the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the present rector, Dr. Nelson was vicar of Grace Chapel. He also was appointed Registrar of the diocese and secretary to Bishop Potter. In 1886 he was chosen as Assistant Secretary to the House of Bishops, and he still retains that office, as well as his Registrarship and secretaryship to the Bishop.

Five years ago Dr. Nelson was elected Superintendent of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, but then gave up his vicarship of Grace Chapel. About a year ago he resigned his office as Superintendent and became the minister in charge of San Salvatore Church, in Broome Street.

LEONARD F. ROOS'S WILL.

His Wife's Share of the Property Only What the Law Allows—Remainder Goes to Relatives.

The will of Leonard Frederick Roos, the art connoisseur who died last Thursday evening at his home, 146 East Forty-seventh Street, was filed for probate yesterday at the office of the Surrogate by Louis J. Somerville, who was Mr. Roos's attorney.

The property of Mr. Roos by the will is divided among Mr. Roos's brothers and sisters, Marie Brutschin, Rosalie Burkhardt, Jacob Roos, Susan Roos, and Berta Dick, all of whom are residents of Zurich, Switzerland.

Regarding his wife, whom he barred from the house for a month prior to his death, Mr. Roos said in the will:

It is my express intention that my wife, Marie B. Roos, shall not take any of my personal estate, and that she shall take only that share of my real estate in which she would be entitled according to law, I having always provided for her amply during all her life and she having at the present time sufficient means of her own.

The actual value of the estate is not known, but Attorney Somerville said that he felt certain that it would not exceed $50,000.

Miss Ellen Long, the woman who lived with the Rooses, and whom Mrs. Roos's attorneys accuse of being the cause of the estrangement of the aged husband and wife, is not mentioned in the will, but she was one of the witnesses. Attorney Somerville was the other.

Immediately after the death of Mr. Roos Attorney Somerville said that his client had drawn his will in August last, soon after he had been attacked by unknown parties on the street at night, and when he had the fear that there was a conspiracy to get his property. This will, Mr. Somerville said, then was re-executed on Nov. 5, but there had been no change whatever in the provisions. Why the re-execution had been made Mr. Somerville declined to state. "You see, there may be a contest," he said, "and we do not want to give up any of our ammunition."

The citation is made returnable before the Surrogate on Jan. 27.

EPISCOPAL MISSION SERVICES.

New Methods, Comity and Co-operation Urged by Clergymen.

Advent missionary services continued in Protestant Episcopal churches in different parts of the city. At the noonday service in old Trinity Church the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren spoke in favor of new methods in religion. The Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires spoke at St. Paul's Chapel, drawing a lesson from the civil war, when he told of men who were unable to go to the front and hired substitutes. Christians of the present day, he said, who could not go to the mission field themselves should hire substitutes.

"Comity and Co-operation" was the subject of the conference at Grace Church in the evening, when the speakers were Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. An understanding among the missionary boards of the Christian Churches was, according to Dr. Greer, an important need, as under present conditions missionaries are apt to conflict in certain districts, while in other fields the people are left uncared for.

In St. Thomas's Church the subject last evening was "The Finances of Missions." Figures were supplied by the Rev. N. S. Thomas of Philadelphia to show that this year has been a phenomenally successful mission year, and W. R. Butler of Mauch Chunk, Penn., lay member of the Board of Missions, also spoke.

Bishop Hall of Vermont and the Rev. W. W. Powers of Brazil spoke in the evening at St. Andrew's Church. He said it must be admitted that the Christian Church is divided, and then said that denominational feeling is so strong in Manila that there the Episcopalian is known as the "Five Cent Church." He hoped, however, he said, that the generally bad conditions prevailing in the Philippines would improve under Bishop Brent, the new prelate.

LET HER HUSBAND GO FREE.

Blinded Wife Swore That She Received Her Injuries in an Accidental Fall.

"You are indeed a noble woman, and I discharge your husband," said Magistrate Higginbotham yesterday in the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, to Mrs. Sarah Leddy, who last September caused the arrest of her husband, Michael Leddy of North Sixth Street, on the charge that he had beaten and kicked her so badly that she became totally blind. The attack was alleged to have taken place on Sept. 20. Leddy, it was alleged, took offense at his wife scolding him for compelling his twelve-year-old daughter to drink whisky.

Mrs. Leddy was taken to the hospital, where she lingered between life and death for several weeks. Meanwhile Leddy had been arrested, and the Children's Society charged him with endangering the morals of his children. The three children were placed in St. Joseph's Convent and the Leddy home was broken up. After Mrs. Leddy, who will always remain blind, recovered, she declared that she would never prosecute her husband. The case was adjourned in court from time to time and set down for final hearing yesterday.

Leddy, who had been out on bail, led his blind wife into court. When Mrs. Leddy was sworn she said that on the day in question when she received her injuries she ate something which did not agree with her. She accidentally fell, she said, and knocked her face and eyes against the sharp edges of a big tin kettle, and thus she came to her injuries.

The woman denied that her husband had attacked her, and when she was asked if it was not a fact that she had told the police her husband had inflicted the injuries she replied that she did not think she had.

Leddy's lawyer, Luke O'Reilly, asked for his discharge, and in granting it the Magistrate told Mrs. Leddy that she was indeed a noble woman. Leddy led his wife out of court. His sister was in the party, and the three immediately came to Manhattan, where they now live.

TWO INJURED BY RUNAWAY.

Young Woman and a Man Run Over at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway.

A delivery horse of Arnold, Constable & Co. was left unhitched at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, and ran away toward Broadway. At the corner of Sixth Avenue it knocked down and injured Nellie Keegan, nineteen years old, of Eighty-seventh Street, near West End Avenue. Then it dashed across Broadway, and at the northeast corner ran up on the pavement. It broke the $500 plate-glass window in the tobacco shop of Charles Schlesinger, and before it left the sidewalk ran over Henry Ward, a Brooklyn real estate dealer.

Before the horse was brought to a standstill it dashed against a wagon belonging to Owen McDonald, a florist, at 611 Madison Avenue. The driver, P. McDonald, with an assortment of potted plants, fell in the street. When the runaway had been captured its driver, John Doyle, was arrested. Miss Keegan was taken home in an ambulance and Mr. Ward was taken to the New York Hospital. He is severely injured.

JEWISH TEACHER DEAD.

Adolf Benjamin, Instructor of East Side Children, Suddenly Stricken.

Adolf Benjamin, fifty-five years old, the Principal of the Jewish Free Sewing and Religious School, which meets after public school hours in the hall at 120 Columbia Street, died suddenly from heart disease at his home, 223 East Fiftieth Street, last evening.

Mr. Benjamin had spent the last twenty years in work among the Jews on the east side. His school was attended by several hundreds girls of the neighborhood in which it was situated, and some came from the more distant parts of the east side to attend. On various occasions during the year, exhibitions were given, which were attended by the patrons of the school.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

THE TUNNEL FRANCHISE

Pennsylvania Grant Before Aldermanic Committee To-day.

William F. King Does Not Believe New York Central Interests Could Defeat the Improvement.

The Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was not considered at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday. A meeting of the Railroad Committee has been called by Chairman Diemer for 2 o'clock this afternoon. Whether there would be a quorum at the meeting was discussed yesterday at the City Hall. When seen by a reporter, Alderman Diemer denied that he was in the saloon business. He said:

"I have no interest in the Brooklyn saloon now. I transferred all my rights to my brothers, and they own the place. I won't and can't say whether a majority of the Railroad Committee will sign a report favoring the Pennsylvania tunnel."

There were many politicians around the City Hall who declared that it would be difficult to get five of the nine signatures of the members of the Railroad Committee to a favorable report. Chairman Diemer has declared against the grant. Alderman Wafer of Brooklyn refused to say how he would vote. Alderman Dowing of Manhattan was also non-committal. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, has declared against the tunnel grant on the conditions set down in the franchise. Aldermen Goodman and Peck, Republicans, and Alderman Owens, Tammany, are the only members of the committee who have declared themselves favorable to the franchise.

A delegation from the Wholesale Paper Trades' Association was at the session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, doing work among the members to get votes for the tunnel. Treasurer Thomas Barrett said after the meeting:

"Our association, which includes all the wholesale paper and stationery houses in the city, favor this tunnel. Some of our members have talked with many of the Aldermen to-day and to President Fornes, and from what we have been able to gather we fear that the franchise cannot pass. Very few Aldermen would commit themselves, but there were many who said emphatically that they would vote against it. The situation is not so hopeless as it seems, because we can, no doubt, get relief from the Legislature."

In speaking about the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, President William F. King of the Merchants' Association said yesterday:

"While there are a number of rumors to the effect that the New York Central Railroad is behind the attack against the franchise, I personally do not place any credence whatever in them, for, knowing how intent the commercial interests are upon securing this improvement, it would be very foolish for that road, or, for that matter, any other corporation, to oppose the grant. No matter whether the New York Central is opposed to the franchise or not, it certainly will be acted on favorably, and the improvement commenced as soon as possible.

"Even if the New York Central were behind those who are seeking to kill the franchise, the accomplishment of the improvement cannot be thus defeated. Some have said that if the Board of Aldermen can be induced to act adversely, in case the commercial interests of this city appeal to the Legislature, the New York Central can defeat the granting of the franchise by that body. They have pointed out that in the past the New York Central has been successful in preventing the improvement of the Erie Canal. While such conditions may have existed at one time, another state of affairs holds good now. If the matter comes before the Legislature, neither the New York Central, nor any other body, can permanently block the necessary legislation. Of that I am certain.

"If it becomes necessary, we shall secure the co-operation of all the commercial organizations of New York, including the Rapid Transit Commission, in creating the necessary sentiment throughout the State to induce the passage of the proper grant by the Legislature. A little patience on the part of the press and justice to the Board of Aldermen as a whole is in order now. It will be time to denounce the board when it officially refuses to grant the franchise which will provide this much-needed improvement."

MANHATTAN ROAD MEETING.

Stockholders to Pass Upon Plan to Increase the Capital Stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company has been called for Jan. 16 next, when a proposition will be submitted to increase the capital stock of the company from $48,000,000 to $60,000,000. Of the increase, $7,200,000 stock will be issuable as soon as authorized, and the remaining $4,800,000 stock will be issued at some future time, not, however, prior to Jan. 1, 1906.

The company announces that the purpose of the increase is to provide the additional funds needed to complete the contemplated improvements in the structure, equipment, and property of the Manhattan Railway, including the cost of substitution of motive power, new plant, and equipment, additional yard facilities, purchase of real estate and interests therein connected with the right of way of the company and other necessary requirements in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railways of the company, properly chargeable to capital account.

A separate meeting to ratify the lease to the Interborough Company will be called for a later date.

FIRE IN OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Slight Blaze Pours Smoke Into the Adjoining Mount Morris Hotel.

A slight fire, which did about $500 damage to scenery, was discovered at 5:30 o'clock last night in one of the dressing rooms of the Olympic Theatre, One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue.

The theatre occupies half of a six-story building, and the other half is occupied by the Mount Morris Hotel. About 200 persons were in the hotel at the time of the fire, but there was no panic. Only a thin partition separates the theatre from the hotel, and much smoke passed through. The patrons had all been notified and went to the corridor. A burlesque company which is at the Olympic gave the performance as usual.

IMPORTED SILK DETAINED.

Weight of Goods Brought for H. Mendelssohn & Co. the Subject of Inquiry.

Customs officials here have discovered what they believe to be further irregularities in connection with the importation of Japanese silks. In an entry of M. Mendelson & Co., silk importers of 23 Greene Street, it was discovered that the weights as registered in the Appraiser's office were greater than those described in the invoice.

When the matter was reported to Collector Stranahan, he, after communicating with the Secretary of the Treasury, put the case in the hands of United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett. Gen. Burnett, in turn, has held several conferences on the case with W. Wickham Smith, who has charge of the prosecution in the case against Rosenthal & Co., who are charged with irregularities in the importation of Japanese silks. No action has yet been taken by the United States authorities.

"The discrepancy in weight is trivial compared with that in the Rosenthal case," said Mr. Smith last night, "my impression being that it is not more than 5 per cent. The silk is now in a warehouse as bonded warehouse goods. Technically it is not a seizure. The United States District Attorney and I have conferred several times in the matter, but no definite course of action has been decided upon."

A peculiar feature of the affair is that one of the firm of H. Mendelson & Co. is Godfrey Bloch, upon whose allegations the case against Rosenthal & Co. was reopened. Bloch at that time was an employe of the Rosenthal firm, and the firm of which he is now a member was established after the expiration by limitation of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Fried.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.—A case showing what a curious state of affairs may sometimes arise from the conflict of laws was lately decided in England. A testator domiciled there bequeathed money to the next of kin of a certain person residing in Germany. The next of kin according to the German law was this person's niece, according to the English law his step-sister. It was held that the will must be interpreted by the law of England. The result, therefore, was that the members of a German family domiciled in Germany were determined by English law. The rule is that a will of personal property is to be interpreted according to the law of the testator's domicile at the time of his death. Hence the technical legal term "next of kin" had to be given the meaning accorded it by English law.

***

ACTION TO ESTABLISH DOWER.—William B. Nichols and his wife, Georgiana, were married in 1857. In 1872 Mr. Nichols contracted in writing with James E. Coburn to purchase the premises, 16 Seventy-fourth Street. Instead, however, of taking title in his own name, Mr. Nichols had the conveyance made out to his brother, John J. Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols were divorced in 1876, at the instance of the latter, by the Connecticut courts. Ten years later actual title to the property was taken by Mr. Nichols, and in 1901, less than a year before his death, he conveyed through a third person, to William G. Park, who had notice of the fact. An appeal taken by Mr. Parks from a judgment overruling his demurrer to the complaint in an action brought by Mrs. Nichols to establish dower in the property, was argued yesterday in the Appellate Division. The appellant's counsel, Harold Swain, contended that Mr. Nichols was not seized of the premises during the life of the marriage, and consequently no dower right attached. He cited the case of Phelps vs. Phelps, (143 N. Y., 197,) where a husband, with intent to defraud a wife of her dower rights, took title in the name of a dummy. Judge Gray of the Court of Appeals there held that to entitle the wife to dower, the husband must be seized, either in fact or in law, of a present freehold in the premises as well as of an estate of inheritance. The respondent's counsel, Alexander Thain, distinguished Mrs. Nichols's case from that of Phelps vs. Phelps. He pointed out the fact that Mr. Nichols always had possession of the property, while the husband in the Phelps case did not. One of the exceptions referred to by Judge Gray was where the husband had a seizin such as would entitle him to possession, and such a seizin Mr. Nichols had under his agreement in writing with Mr. Coburn for the purchase of the place. The Appellate Court reserved its decision.

To find a needle in a hay-stack, is a hard job. Take something easy—you won't have to strain your eyes.

Stylish Long and Medium Overcoats that fit and hang without a fault, $20 & $25 and up to $40.

Stylish Business Suits, $18 & $20 and up to $24.

Hats, $2 & $3. Money you save can go in up-to-date furnishings.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

When there is frequent "hawking" of mucus, hoarseness, a hacking cough, or corresponding symptoms, more serious pulmonary troubles are to be apprehended. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will remove such obstructions and effect a permanent cure.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

Persian, India and Turkish Carpets,—suitable for drawing room,—library or dining room,—and Silky Persian stripes for halls.

One-third usual prices.

350 Carabagh, Daghestan Shirvan, Mousoul, and Kazak-Rugs.

8.50, 12.75, 18.50 and 35.00.

Value 10.00 to 45.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Infants' Outfitting Dep't.

2nd Floor.

The remaining stock of Hats, Bonnets and Coats.

Sizes 2 to 4 years.

Considerably below former prices.

Fine Cloth Coats; this season's models. Odd sizes.

4.50 to 8.50.

Value 7.50 to 15.00.

Twenty-third Street.

If you stick to the standby blue or black cheviot suit—$18 to $30.

If like Mark Twain's trousers your cheviot trousers are getting too short because worn too long.

You'll be glad to know it's good form, as well as good sense, to help out the dark suit by varying it with striped worsted trousers—$5 to $12.

In overcoats, everything that's good form is here; $16 to $60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

OVERCOAT

Manufacturer in Distress.

WE PURCHASE THE STOCK.

This new and up-to-date Overcoat, made from Irish Frieze and English Melton, full satin lined, the wonder of the age, for $25.00. This Sale,

$10.00

50 Inches Long.

The Harris Store

235 Broadway, Opp. P. O.

Horner's Furniture

Represents in a higher degree than any other collection the latest thoughts and creations in the furniture-making and upholstering arts.

It comprises an unequalled assortment from medium to finest grades, so that all desires can be satisfied both as to quality and cost. Hundreds of useful and beautiful articles specially adapted for Christmas Gifts.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Grand Demonstration in Aid of

HIBERNIAN INSTITUTE,

at 116th St. and 5th Av., CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday Eve., Dec. 7th, 1902, at 7:30.

His Grace, Most Rev. JOHN M. FARLEY, D. D., will preside.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

The Christmas Store, Because—

Bloomingdales' is an all-year-round store—serving your needs at all times, with greater values always than the greatest elsewhere—

Bloomingdales' is literally a treasure-trove of holiday gifts. From every civilized country on earth has come a quota of good things which comprise this wonderful holiday merchandise array.

Bloomingdales' is a comfortable store, where everything that brains could evolve or money accomplish has been done to make your shopping comfortable and a physical pleasure—

Bloomingdales' is a convenient store. Every street car line either runs directly to or transfers to Bloomingdales'. Every place of interest, of business or of amusement, every steamboat landing or railroad station is easily reached from Bloomingdales'.

Kimono Coats $12.75

47 inches long; made of fine quality melton, black and oxford. Newest style collarless shape; strapped around neck with wide stitched band, inlaid on front with velvet. All seams and edges strapped with inch and a half wide kersey bands; heavily stitched wide turn-back cuffs; coat lined throughout with best satin; finished with oxidized buttons; loose fitting backs. Sizes 32 to 44.

Dressing Sacques 50c

We purchased about 100 dozen of these warm and comfortable eiderdown dressing sacques at a bargain figure. They are excellently made throughout, of fine quality eiderdown; in all the most desirable colors, such as red, light blue, pink and gray, with dainty ribbons at the neck. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled.

Women's Skirts 49c

Warm, serviceable underskirts, made of good quality outing flannel, in dainty patterns; prettily trimmed with silk embroidered scallop.

Near Seal Coats, $25

Elegantly made and finished throughout; lined with heavy satin; latest shapes and styles. It would take an expert to distinguish them from genuine Alaska seal. Thousands of these have been sold as high as $45 and $50.

Sterling Silver

Sterling Silver Pin Trays, elegantly embossed, 98c
Sterling Silver Baby Bracelets, 19c
Sterling Silver Nethersole Bracelets, 49c., 69c. and 98c
Sterling Silver Mounted Writing Sets, with seal, paper cutter and eraser, 39c
Toilet Sets, consisting of sterling silver mounted button hook and shoe horn, 89c
Sterling Silver Mounted Clothes Brushes, $2.19
Sterling Silver Mounted Hat Brushes, 85c
Child's Sterling Silver Cup, with gold lining, $1.69
Sterling Silver Mounted Mirrors, $2.95
Toilet Sets, consisting of Sterling Silver Mounted Comb and Brush in fancy lined boxes, $1.95

Dinner Sets, $16.98

Fine Limoges china; pretty shapes and dainty decorations; 100 pieces, including soup tureen.

Dinner Sets, $6.98

American porcelain; open stock patterns; with dainty underglaze decorations; 100 pieces, with soup tureen.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Silk Waists $7.49

One of the newest and prettiest styles of the season. Made of excellent quality louisine, with wide tailor stitched pleats, back, front and sleeves; piped with self colors; or white; with shoulder straps on front. Collars and cuffs effectively trimmed with lace medallions. Most exceptional value at this price.

Men's Robes $4.98

Beautiful eiderdown robes, comfortably and liberally made—the entire front, collar and cuffs bound with satin to match color of robe. The eiderdown is of the best quality—These robes are worth $5.98.

Children's Skirts 25c

These warm and well made little underskirts are of good quality outing flannel, in pretty stripes, with deep umbrella ruffle; sizes 4 to 14 years.

Women's Watches $3.95

Beautiful enamelled watches in all the dainty delicate shades of green, garnet, etc.; chatelaine to match; watches which are worth $10.

Juvenile Books

The Boo Boo Book—By Gertrude Smith. Published at 75c. Special, 54c
Kids of Many Colors—By Boyle and Morgan. Published at $1.50. Special, 88c
Wonderful Wizard of Oz—By Frank Baum. Published at $1.25. Special, 95c
Bubble Jingles—By Stuart Travers, Published at $1.25. Special, 88c
Denslow's Mother Goose—Edited and illustrated by W. W. Denslow. Published at $1.50, 95c
Father Goose—By Frank Baum. Published at $1.25, 88c
The Princess Kahisto—Published at $2.00. By W. Dana Orcutt, 75c
McClure's Children's Annual, 1903—Published at $1.50, $1.08
Odds and Edds and Old Friends, 98c
The Tale of Pierrot and His Cat—Published at $1.25, 88c

Grocery Specials

Java and Mocha (genuine Mandheling and Arabian Mocha), exquisite flavor, lb., 34c and 40c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite flavor; extra fine quality, bean or ground, per lb., 19c
One stick best Chiccory given away with every purchase of coffee.
Rice, splendid, 5-lb packages, 25c
Rice, fancy, 2-lb. pkgs., 15c and 18c
Fine Sago, best, 1-lb. packages, 3c
Pearl Tapioca, best, 1-lb. pkgs., 3c
Olives, Baby, bot., 6c
Olives, Queen, quart jars, 25c, 40c, 70c
French Sardines, full ¼ cans, 10c
Boneless French Sardines, large cans, 23c and 30c
Dill Pickles, 1 gallon pails, 45c
Mince Meat, full quart jars, 36c, 47c
One-half gallon jars, 70c and 84c
Imported Lebkuchen, just arrived, full assortment, lowest prices.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Why don't you go to California this winter?

It isn't far away—less than three days from Chicago if you take the

Golden State Limited

via the El Paso-Rock Island route.

Newest, finest, and most luxuriously equipped train across the continent.

Everything to make you comfortable—electric lights; electric fans; compartment and standard sleepers; dining, observation and library cars.

Rock Island System

Lowest altitudes, easiest grades, and most southerly course across the continent.

Tickets, berths and full information at this office.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Eddy Refrigerators.

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKIE."

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West 41st Street, New York, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

A sure sign of dress shirt satisfaction—our brand in the shirt—"Cluett" or "Monarch."

Your dealer has 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; fresh to brisk west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,509. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE HOUSE REJECTS PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTION

A Free Coal Measure Offered Meets Unhappy Fate.

Members Not Disposed to Treat Seriously Mr. Roosevelt's Recommendation—Bill Compensating Arbitration Commission Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Yesterday the President's message was read, and in it was a clause suggesting that anthracite coal be placed on the free list. To-day the first legislation in line with that suggestion was offered. It was presented by Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Cannon of Illinois objected to its consideration.

Mr. Gaines offered his anthracite coal measure as an amendment to the bill paying expenses and compensation to the coal strike commission, which was debated and passed to-day. Chairman Grosvenor ruled that amendments were not in order, and Mr. Gaines asked for unanimous consent that his amendment be considered.

Objection was instantly made by Mr. Cannon, and that settled the fate of the amendment. While Mr. Gaines could not have expected a Republican House to pass a measure in line with the President's message which was drawn by a Democrat, there was a good deal of half-humorous and half-speculative comment on the affair, and wonder as to whether the event did not foreshadow the fate of a good many of the President's recommendations.

The Anthracite Commission bill was passed without division, but it gave an opportunity for a line-up of the Republicans and Democrats. A good many of the Democrats seemed disposed to stick to their old policy of opposing anything that emanated from a Republican source, and many speeches were made by Democrats opposing the bill on one ground or another, chiefly that the creation of the commission was unconstitutional or that it created a precedent for placing too much power in the hands of the President.

A notable exception was the speech of Mr. Underwood of Alabama, who will be one of the leading candidates for minority leader when the Fifty-eighth Congress meets, and who would be a promising candidate for Speaker if the Democrats should elect a House. He is the parliamentary "whip" of the Democrats, and discharges many of the functions of the floor leader.

Mr. Underwood made a strong speech in favor of passing the bill, in the course of which he paid a tribute to President Roosevelt for settling the strike. He declared that, Democrat though he was, he did not wish to withhold his praise from a Republican President who had performed a great public service, and that Mr. Roosevelt deserved credit for using his endeavors to break up a condition which seriously threatened the welfare of many States of the Union and becoming intolerable.

He got a hearty round of applause from the Republicans when his short but earnest speech ended. It was noticeable that, while Democrats spoke against the bill, none was among those ranked as leading men on the minority side. Mr. McDermott of New Jersey, however, made a decidedly interesting speech, calling attention to the fact that the commission had no power to thoroughly investigate the strike, and arguing that if it were to be considered seriously it should have power given it to make a complete investigation and report its findings to Congress.

One feature of the debate was an amendment offered by Mr. Griffith of Indiana, providing for the payment of John Mitchell's expenses. He said that Mitchell had done important work in bringing the strike to an end. Mr. Cannon called this a "Cheap John proposition," and said that Mr. Mitchell would not indorse it. He praised Mr. Mitchell highly. The amendment was voted down.

SHIP SUBSIDY SHELVED.

Practically Decided Not to Attempt to Report the Bill—Little Chance for Favorable Action Even During Next Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It has been practically decided not to attempt to report the Ship Subsidy bill to the House. The subject, together with the bill passed by the Senate at the last session, is before the Committee on Merchant Marine, a majority of which is opposed to reporting it. Of the eleven Republican members three were against the bill last Winter, and all efforts made to get any of them to change have been unsuccessful. Friends of the measure to-day consulted Messrs. Minor, Stevens, and Jones, the Republicans who stood against the bill last year, with a view of learning whether any of them could be persuaded to vote for the bill at this time, and were informed that all of them were as determined as ever in their opposition. In addition to the three gentlemen named, it is understood that two other Republican members will vote against reporting the bill if pressed at this time, so that it is reasonably certain ship subsidy will not get before the House in any form this session.

It is said that the advocates of the bill are especially desirous of securing action this Winter for the reason that they are apprehensive there will be but little chance of success in the next Congress. Mr. Cannon, who will be Speaker one year from now, is understood to be against any form of subsidy, and as he will have the appointing of the committees it is feared he would so constitute the Committee on Merchant Marine that no subsidy bill would come from it.

The three Republicans now on the committee who are opposed to subsidy were elected to the next Congress, and unless they should request to be taken off, are reasonably certain to be members of the committee next year. Of the remaining Republicans two will retire from Congress at the termination of this session, thus affording the next Speaker opportunity to fill their places with members who will not be friendly to subsidy.

Brooklyn Post Office "Lookout" Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has called the attention of Congress to the fact that for the proper protection of mail matter in certain cities it is essential that lookout facilities be provided. Among the cities mentioned is Brooklyn. It is estimated that it will take an appropriation of $2,700 to place lookouts in the Brooklyn office.

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It Waits for No Man.
The Pennsylvania Special runs to Chicago in twenty hours every day in the year. It saves time.—Adv.

'Tis Better to be Brief Than Tedious.
Dewar's Scotch, friend, for your stomach's sake.—Adv.

SOUTHERN NEGROES WANT TO GO TO WEST AFRICA.

Large Number of Cotton Growers Would Be Glad, Under Favorable Conditions, to Engage in Farming There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—At a meeting yesterday of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, says The Times, Sir Alfred L. Jones, the President of the Chamber, read a letter from Asa Thompson of Gainesville, Ga., in reference to the West African cotton-growing experiments.

Mr. Thompson stated that a large number of colored cotton growers of the Southern States would be glad, under favorable conditions, to engage in farming in West Africa. He suggested that free transportation by British steamships and railroads be provided for them.

Sir Alfred Jones on Nov. 20 gave a dinner at the Constitutional Club, London, in honor of Sir George Denton, Governor of the Gambia, who sailed for Bathurst on the following day.

Sir Alfred, who presided, proposed the health of the Governor, and Sir George Denton, in replying, referred to some remarks by the Chairman as to the extended growth of cotton in the British dominions. At Lagos, where he was for many years, 4,000 acres of cotton had, he said, been planted this year, and he only hoped that it would realize such a price as would induce the natives to continue its cultivation. In Gambia they had only a small territory, but what there was he considered to be well suited to the growth of cotton. The native cotton produced in the past was of very good quality, and they had there the great advantage of an easy mode of transport. When he first knew Lagos the revenue was only £30,000 and of Gambia £14,000 to £16,000, whereas for the past year it was nearly £250,000 in the case of Lagos and between £45,000 and £50,000 for Gambia.

The development of the West coast of Africa, said Sir George, was largely due to the enterprise of Sir Alfred Jones.

GOLD STANDARD FOR MEXICO.

Visit of American Banker to Capital of the Republic Starts Rumors of Currency Change.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3.—George D. Cooke, a banker of Chicago and New York, who is here, has had several audiences with high officials of the Government. It is reported that he has stated to the Government the opinions of great New York bankers on the advisability of putting Mexico on a gold basis.

It is also stated that he promised the aid of the American bankers in helping the Government adopt a gold standard. There is much interest in the object of his visit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—A special to The Transcript from City of Mexico says a decree just issued by the Government directs Customs Collectors to calculate import duties as follows:

First—Deduct 50 per cent. from the present duty, which is of course in Mexican money, then multiply the remainder by the rate of exchange, which will not, however, be the current rate of the day, but the rate that prevails on any one day from the 1st to the 25th of the preceding month, but in no case to be below 220. The rate selected will be communicated to the Collectors by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is a new departure, and so far as collecting revenue on imports is concerned it is a recognition of a gold standard. The decree goes into effect Jan. 1 next.

The premium on New York exchange to-day ranges around 168 and 169. There is little business done. Most of the merchants regard silver as having a small chance of permanent recovery.

Every drop of a cent in the value of silver means a heavy loss to the railways and other large corporations.

JULIAN RALPH SERIOUSLY ILL.

Attacked with Hemorrhage of the Stomach at St. Louis—The Third Seizure of the Kind.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Julian Ralph, the war correspondent and author, is seriously ill at the Southern Hotel, here, from hemorrhage of the stomach. It is the third attack of the kind he has suffered, and results from overexertion while representing The London Daily Mail during the Boer war.

When the hemorrhage occured late last night Mr. Ralph was chatting with a friend at the hotel after returning from a dinner at the St. Louis Club in honor of his appointment as manager of the Eastern Bureau, at New York, of the Worlds Fair. He refused to have medical assistance last night, but finally consented to-day that Dr. Behrens should be called in. The physician found his patient in a state of stupor, from which he has not been roused to-night.

Dr. Behrens says another attack of this kind would probably prove fatal, and that Mr. Ralph must remain very quiet for at least two weeks.

THE GORDON CUMMINGS VISIT.

Sir William and Wife to be Guests at Wappinger Falls Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3.—Sir William and Lady Gordon Cumming expect to visit the little mill town of Wappingers Falls, a few miles from this city, before starting on a tour of this country and Canada. They will be given a grand reception.

Lady Gordon Cumming is one of the three daughters of the founder of the Dutchess Print Works at Wappingers Falls. Several thousand hands are employed at the works, and on its prosperity the existence of the town depends. Lady Gordon Cumming shares the income from this big mill and others at Garnerville and Cohoes with her sisters, one of whom married a French Count and the other an Italian nobleman.

Sir William and Lady Gordon Cumming after their arrival at the Falls will be entertained at the home of the Superintendent of the print works and will be conveyed to and from the train by a carriage drawn by four white horses.

Standard Oil Company's Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Standard Oil Company to-day purchased the entire holdings of the Licking Valley Oil and Gas Company, paying therefor $500,000. Several days ago the Standard purchased the holdings of the Guffey & Galley Company for $850,000. This sale includes two tanks of oil, one containing 56,000 barrels, the other with a capacity of about 37,000 barrels. The Guffey & Galley Company purchased the Mount Sterling Oil and Gas Company's holding for $55,000 several months ago. The sales include a large number of fine producing wells, and gives the Standard Company control of the Ragland field. A pipe line will be constructed to Ragland.

Football Man to Keep Order in School.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3.—After having some trouble to preserve order in the grammar school, the Stroudsburg School Board have engaged Stewart F. Shiffer, the once famous right half-back of Dickinson College football team.

The Train of the Century
is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore, "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE UNREPORTED

Aldermanic Railroad Committee to Meet Again Monday.

Vice President McInnes Is Growing Pessimistic Over Its Chances—Col. Dady Becomes Active—Alderman McCall's Position.

The Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was considered at a meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen held yesterday afternoon. No action was taken, and the Aldermen said after the executive session that no test vote had been taken, but that the nine members of the committeen talked in a general way about the matter and adjourned to meet again on next Monday in time to make some report at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday.

Alderman Diemer was at the City Hall promptly at 2 o'clock, the hour for which the meeting was called. Rumors of all kinds were circulated about the matter. At a late hour yesterday several Aldermen who have been enthusiastic in their advocacy of the tunnel franchise and optimistic of its passage in the Board of Aldermen became pessimistic. Vice President James McInnes said:

"Two days ago I felt certain that we would be able to muster enough votes to pass the franchise. There has been very strong opposition shown of late, and it begins to look as if the franchise would be defeated. I have been for the tunnel franchise from the first, because I consider that it will greatly benefit the City of New York. It will open up a new field for workingmen in Queens County, where they can establish homes and will be, to some extent at least, a solution of the tenement problem in Manhattan. Among the elements which are now working for the defeat of the tunnel are the property owners, who protest that they have not been treated properly by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the purchase of property. Then there are representatives of organized labor, and in the third place there are many Aldermen who think that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should give the city greater remuneration for the tunnel franchise."

John T. McCall, the Tammany leader of the Board of Aldermen, said yesterday:

"I will insist upon the insertion of the eight-hour clause in the contract before I will vote for the franchise. Perhaps I will waive the prevailing rate of wages clause and other conditions which we have been insisting on, but for the eight-hour clause I will stick out to the last."

The question as to what will happen at the meeting next Tuesday is being discussed by the Aldermen who want to see the franchise passed. President Fornes favors delay, as the vote is likely to be very close, and he hopes that enough wavering members will see that public sentiment is for the tunnel and change their votes. A plan was discussed yesterday to relieve the Railroad Committee of the consideration of the matter and force a vote at the next meeting. If this is done the Tammany members claim the franchise will surely be defeated.

At the present time there are four members of the Railroad Committee who have declared themselves opposed to the tunnel franchise. They are Aldermen Diemer, Lundy, Wafer, and McCall. Three members have declared that they would vote in committee to approve the franchise. They are Aldermen Goodman, Peck, and Owens. The two other members of the committee, Aldermen Dowing and Klett, are still "on the fence." Alderman Klett said after the talk yesterday that he had not made up his mind how he would vote on the matter. He said that there would have to be more discussion of the merits of the franchise before he could decide whether the grant would be in the interest of the city or entirely in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Col. Michael J. Dady began yesterday to take an active interest in the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. Col. Dady has been seeking contracts of all kinds in Havana and in other parts of the United States. His interest has developed because Alderman Dowing of Brooklyn, elected from his district, is on the Railroad Committee. Col. Dady was at the City Hall yesterday, and before and after the committee meeting was active among the Aldermen. He declined to say whether he was working for or against the franchise.

Chairman Diemer of the Railroad Committee said after the meeting:

"The discussion to-day did not show on which side several of the members stood. We took no vote, and it was decided to defer action until Monday next, and then take a vote on the main question and make a report to the board."

If the majority of the Railroad Committee oppose the franchise, Aldermen Goodman, Peck, and Owens will have a minority report ready to be presented.

KILLED BY MOLTEN METAL.

Two Men Meet Death at South Sharon, Penn., Steel Plant, Others Badly Injured.

SHARON, Penn., Dec. 3.—Two men are dead, two are not expected to recover, and one other is in a serious condition, as the result of one of the worst accidents in the history of the South Sharon Works of the Union Steel Company.

Among the injured is James Lloyd, Superintendent of the open hearth department. He was badly burned, but physicians state that he will recover.

Shortly before noon one of the ponderous ladles conveying forty tons of molten steel was started on its way along the traveling crane over the open hearth furnaces. When just over the head of the workmen standing below, who were awaiting disposition of the metal, it was seen to tilt violently, then it emptied a portion of the contents directly upon the heads of the men at work below. One of those upon whom the metal fell died instantly, the other lingered until this evening.

SECRETARY'S SHORTAGE $15,000.

Millville Building Association Says R. L. Howell Misappropriated That Amount.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Auditing Committee of the Millville Building and Loan Association, which has been investigating the accounts of R. L. Howell, the Secretary, completed its labors to-day. The committee announced that during fifteen years Howell has misappropriated $15,000.

The committee at once requested the Prosecuting Attorney of the county to cause the arrest of Howell, and that official to-night sent detectives to New York, where Howell is known to be at present. It is believed he will be locked up to-morrow.

Purchase Labor Literature Library.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The most complete collection of reference works on social and labor questions in the country has been purchased by the John Crerar Library. Four thousand volumes dealing with trades unionism and social problems, and 4,000 pamphlets treating on the same subjects have been purchased from Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin. The purchase marks an innovation in the reference department of libraries, as the labor movement has now reached such proportions that there is a large demand for labor literature.

Beerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

TO ABOLISH FRENCH TITLES.

Proposal in Chamber of Deputies Referred to a Committee as an Urgent Measure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A proposal for the abolition of titles of nobility, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Fournier.

The proposal has been referred, as an urgent measure, to the Grand Committee on Law.

The correspondent says that titles were abolished in France in February, 1848, and revived by Napoleon III. in January, 1852.

STATE UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

Bishop Doane Expected to Succeed the Late A. J. Upson as Chancellor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The annual meeting of the Regents of the University will be held at the Capitol to-morrow. The principal business coming before the meeting will be the election of Chancellor to succeed the late Anson J. Upson. It is conceded that the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane of this city will be elected as the successor to Dr. Upson, thus promoting the Vice Chancellor to the chancellorship.

There is some opposition to the election of Bishop Doane, arising out of the feeling that the head of no church should be placed at the head of the education institutions of the State, but this, it is believed, will not have much weight.

The main fight, it is believed, will come over the selection of Vice Chancellor in the event of Bishop Doane being made Chancellor. Whitelaw Reid is one of the most pronounced candidates for the office. It is thought that Bishop Doane will not long retain the office of Regent, simply desiring the honor that such a selection would give him, and for that reason Mr. Reid is looking ahead for the Chancellorship. Other names mentioned in connection with the Vice Chancellorship are those of Chauncey M. Depew, St. Clair McKelway, and Thomas A. Hendrick.

NEW TRIAL FOR POWERS.

Prisoner Was Sentenced to Prison for Life for Murder of Goebel in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Appellate Court to-day awarded a new trial to Caleb Powers, who was convicted in the Goebel murder conspiracy and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The opinion by Judge O'Rear, granting Powers a new trial, is based mainly upon the refusal of Judge Cantrill to vacate the bench on affidavits by the defense charging the Court with being prejudiced against the defendant. The three Democratic judges dissented.

ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Henry Nicolaus, St. Louis Millionaire, Set Free by Instruction of Trial Judge.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Henry Nicolaus, the millionaire brewer and Director in the Suburban Street Railway Company, who was on trial to-day on the charge of bribery in connection with the passage of the Suburban bill in the City Council, was acquitted early this evening by instruction from Judge Ryan, who sustained the demurrer of the defense to the State's case and ordered a verdict of acquittal.

After the State had rested its case the attorneys for the defense declared that the State had failed to show knowledge or intent by the witnesses who had taken the stand for the State. Circuit Attorney Folk, in arguing against the demurrer, contended that Nicolaus would not have signed notes for $135,000 without knowing to what use the money thus obtained was to be put.

ORANGE POLICE NOT PAID.

Salaries Tied Up by Dispute as to Who Is Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 3.—The police of Orange were not paid to-day, although this is pay day, and it is a little indefinite just when they will get their salary in consequence of the controversy over the case of Chief of Police William McChesney, who recently resigned and then withdrew his resignation. Acting under instructions from the Police Committee, City Clerk Dugan has not made out a voucher for the salary of the Chief and Mayor Stetson says he will not sign any other warrants for the police force until the Chief's voucher is presented.

Mayor Stetson will not recognize the signature of Capt. Leary on the police pay roll, saying that as the Chief's leave of absence has expired and he has returned to duty he (McChesney) is the only proper person to make the signature. Those who favor Leary say his signature is regular and insist the Chief has no right to act.

Some of the Democrats are endeavoring to caucus with a view to settling the matter, but other Democrats refuse to go into the caucus. On Jan. 1 the Republicans will have a majority in the Common Council, and with that event fades the hope of the Democrats to appoint a Democratic Chief of Police.

ALL HOTELS IN TOWN CLOSED.

Walton Proprietors' Action Because of Illegal Liquor Selling Prosecutions.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Proprietors of Walton's three hotels, the Central, the Walton, and the Riverside, closed their doors yesterday to the traveling public until April 1, 1903.

Walton, with a population of over 3,000, is entirely without hotel facilities. The action of the hotel proprietors is taken because of prosecutions begun against them for the illegal sale of liquor. A five-hundred-dollar forfeit has been posted and a contract signed by the hotel men not to open until April.

Son Fights Will Executed in Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The United States Circuit Court was asked to-day to interpret the probate laws of France in regard to the will of Mrs. Anna M. Benedict, who died in Paris in February, 1890. The will has been in ligitation almost continuously since her death. Frank T. Palmer, complainant in the present case, objected to the admission of the will in the Probate Court several years ago, and he afterward took the case to the Appellate Court. He lost in both courts. Now he objects that the will which was executed in Paris was not properly witnessed. Mr. Palmer was a son of Mrs. Benedict by her first marriage.

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 3.—In a collision on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at Sunbright, Tenn., this morning about 5 o'clock the fast passenger train from Cincinnati to Chattanooga was derailed and five coaches burned.

Two trainmen were killed, a negro tramp fatally injured, and eight men seriously injured. No passengers were injured.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

Drink "Black and White" Scotch
once and you always will—you will see why.—Adv.

ILLNESS OF THOMAS B. REED

Ex-Speaker Is Suffering from Catarrhal Appendicitis.

At Present the Symptoms Are Said Not to be Alarming, but the Disease Is Treacherous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Thomas B. Reed is ill with catarrhal appendicitis. On Monday Mr. Reed was ailing and called at Dr. F. A. Gardiner's office complaining of gastric distress. On Tuesday his physician compelled him to remain in bed and made a diagnosis of appendicitis.

A trained nurse was called in, and Dr. Bishop, Dr. Gardiner's assistant, remained with Mr. Reed Tuesday night. He was restless and strongly objected to remaining in bed, but the rise in temperature and associated local symptoms made it imperative that he should be kept in bed.

At present the symptoms are not alarming, but those familiar with the disease know that it is extremely treacherous, and tragic phases may present themselves at any hour, and this is true of any case of appendicitis. A patient suffering from a simple catarrhal variety of appendicitis today may have by progression suppurative, perforative, or gangrenous appendicitis tomorrow.

Dr. Thomas L. MacDonald was called in as consulting surgeon by Dr. Gardiner early this morning. Surgeons naturally favor speedy operation, generally as soon as a diagnosis is made, but Mr. Reed's fever and tenderness were said this morning to be less than during the preceding day, and it was hoped that the attack was subsidiary. This is especially desirable, as Mr. Reed would not be a good subject for operation. However, it is said adipose tissue would not stay the hand of the surgeon if surgical measures became necessary.

During the day Mr. Reed's condition was much improved and the improvement continued to-night.

Drs. Gardiner and McDonald, after a visit to-night to ex-Speaker Reed, issued the following bulletin as giving Mr. Reed's condition at 10 P. M.:

"Temperature, 101. Pulse, 80. Retains nourishment. Is much more comfortable in every way."

Mrs. Reed and Miss Reed, wife and daughter of the ex-Speaker, arrived here this evening from New York.

Dr. Gardiner to-night reiterated the statement made by him during the day that all such cases as that of Mr. Reed's are to be regarded as serious, but added that he could not say he saw any immediate danger to be apprehended. The age of Mr. Reed, who, while not an old man, is yet fairly well along in years, together with the fact that he was not in good condition physically at the time he was suddenly taken sick, is understood to be the worst features of his case.

An operation will be recommended to Mr. Reed only in the event that there shall be a change for the worse, and one that in the opinion of his physicians will make an operation absolutely necessary. There is encouragement for the hope that the disease may yield to medical treatment.

COLLISION ON THE ELEVATED.

Steam and Electric Trains Crash at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street —No One Hurt.

Steam and electricity met in collision on the west side elevated railroad at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street at 8:20 o'clock last evening, and the old power came off victorious. Nobody was hurt, but there was a prodigious smashing of wood and glass and a rain of debris on the asphalt pavement beneath the structure. When things finally settled down the locomotive, No. 226, which had done all the damage, was standing on the rails with hardly a scratch, while the electric train was partly derailed. One of its cars had been hurled against the east station at that point, carrying away fifteen feet of the planking.

The electric train of five cars had discharged its passengers and was backing down on to the middle track over the switch just below the station. Three of the cars had gone across and the fourth had nearly reached safety when the steam train came along. It struck the car on the crossing, tossed it over to the middle track, ripping out the switch as it did so. The engine then pushed on and against Motor Car 1,007, which was backing the train, and threw that over so that it leaned dangerously.

There was a panic among the few passengers on the steam train. Roundsman Housman and Policeman Ryan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station were just below, and with the aid of railroad employes soon restored order. They helped the passengers to alight from the stalled train, and guided them to the station past the deadly third rail. Policemen were stationed below to keep pedestrians away from the east sidewalk, over which a portion of the electric car hung threateningly. All traffic was switched back from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street while the tracks were being cleared, and in the meantime passengers for the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad proceeded to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminus by the surface cars. At midnight the road was still blocked, and shuttle trains were being used.

RAID ON SCHEDULE TIME.

Patient Crowd Awaits Police in Front of Alleged Gambling House—Jacobs's Tip Fails.

Word reached the Tenderloin yesterday afternoon from several sources that District Attorney Jerome had ordered a raid at 10 o'clock at night on the alleged gambling house of "Big Frank" Feltman, at 109 West Thirty-first Street, an unpretentious establishment, just off Sixth Avenue. Consequently, at the hour named, there was a patient crowd before the door, waiting for the raiders, who arrived on time.

They were in command of Assistant District Attorney Sandford and were piloted by Detective Jacobs in disguise. Those who knew him best failed to recognize him, for he had a black suit, patent leather shoes, and a big black mustache plastered on his lip.

Inspector Brooks and Capt. Walsh also were with the party, and their knock was answered with alacrity. The tailor shop of S. Hyman is on the ground floor, the rooms where the alleged gambling took place being upon the floor above. Sleeping rooms, storerooms, and an empty attic were other features of the house. A wooden passageway, convenient for hurried exit, was found extending to the roof of an adjoining carpenter shop.

Within on the parlor floor sat Boardman Carnes talking with a colored man. Jacobs identified them as the dealer and doorman, respectively, on the occasion of his last visit when, he said, roulette and faro were in progress. The only gambling paraphernalia discovered consisted of two decks of cards, neither one complete. The county detectives and the police who helped them found not even a poker chip, though they were in the house a long time and ripped up every board that sounded hollow, and even went across the causeway and tore up sections of the carpenter's roof for something contraband.

Meanwhile the crowd without had swelled to great proportions, at least 1,000 men being jammed before the house. The white man who was found said he was an actor out of work, living there because it was cheap. He was questioned closely, and the upshot was that he was released, as was his companion.

The warrant on which the raid was conducted was issued by Justice Wyatt, in the Court of Special Sessions, on the representations of Jacobs, who said that he had gambled there as recently as last Saturday.

Tuxedo Sunday Special, Erie R. R.
every Sunday, leaves 22d St. 8:55 A. M., Chambers St. 9 A. M.; returning leaves Tuxedo 5:32 P. M.—Adv.

CHINA'S TRADE PARALYZED

Depreciation in Value of Silver Causing a Crisis—Fight on Indemnity Likely.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—While Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, was at Shanghai, says The Times's correspondent in that city, he had an interview with a prominent foreign official, and intimated to him that China had decided to repudiate payment of the indemnity in gold and to limit her liability to 450,000,000 Haikwan taels.

The correspondent says that the continued depreciation in the value of silver is likely to produce a serious financial crisis. The import trade is practically at a standstill, and there is no prospect of an immediate increase in exports.

The native officials, while recognizing the gravity of the situation, show no signs of endeavoring to meet it, says the correspondent. Their energies are concentrated on making the indemnity an excuse for the spoliation of the merchants.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says the depreciation in silver and the collapse of Eastern exchange have paralyzed trade. The situation is worse than in 1892. The Government salaries are paid in sterling at the rate of 3s. to the dollar, and the revenue is collected in silver.

The hotels have adopted a sterling tariff, and the prices of most edibles have been advanced. The position of salaried employes is so serious that the employers are either paying in sterling or increasing the amounts of the salaries.

The Times, in its City article to-day, says silver bars fell 7-16d. per ounce yesterday to 21 13-16d. per ounce.

There was considerable pressure to sell for American operators' acount.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The renewed fall in the price of silver is attributed to Eastern telegrams announcing the weakness of prices and to American selling.

CUBAN TREATY NEGOTIATED?

LONDON, Dec. 4.—According to The Times's correspondent at Havana, the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba will be signed to-morrow, (Friday.)

The United States, says the correspondent, will reduce the duties on Cuban imports by 20 per cent., while the Cuban duties on American products will be reduced from 20 to 30 per cent.

BERNARD N. BAKER'S GIFTS.

To Distribute Nearly $500,000 Among Former Employes in Atlantic Transport Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3.—As a reward for faithful services Bernard N. Baker, ex-President of the Atlantic Transport Company, now a part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, will distribute nearly half a million dollars among his former employes.

Mr. Baker described to-night the method of the distribution which will affect about 300 persons in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis. To each person who was in the employ of the Atlantic Transport Company one year or more, and who will remain after Jan. 1 in the employ of the International Company, he will give $1,000 of the stock of the new company; to those employes of the Atlantic Company who will lose their positions on that date he will give $2,000 of the stock. To a very few old employes of the company, such as heads of departments, local agents, &c., he will give $2,000 of the stock of the new company and a certain sum of money.

Mr. Baker would not give an estimate of the value of the stock of the new company, but said it would be computed at a "fair valuation."

Mr. Baker is a Director of the new international company.

STORM RAGING IN TEXAS.

Rain, Snow, and Sleet Over Almost Entire State Damage Late Cotton Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 3.—A storm of keen intensity has prevailed over all of Texas except the Southern portion to-day. Rain, snow, sleet, and freezing have been the alternate conditions. Much damage has undoubtedly been done to the late cotton, and more is looked for to-night in the sugar region near the Gulf Coast. Cattle are suffering severely in the Pan Handle and other range districts.

The mercury is below the freezing point at Dallas, and railroad schedules are badly disarranged.

VICTIM OF ASSAULT DIES.

Prisoner in the Tombs Since Oct. 26. May Face Homicide Charge.

Peter B. Bennett, twenty-six years old, died at his home, 1,258 Third Avenue, last night as the result of injuries he received on the night of Oct. 26, when he was assaulted at Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

At the time of the assault John Tierney, nineteen years old, of 217 West Sixteenth Street, was arrested and locked up, charged with the assault. He was held in the Jefferson Market Court, and is at the present time a prisoner in the Tombs pending developments in the case. The report of the case to the Coroner's office will now place a charge of homicide against Tierney.

Say Fitzgerald Was Assassinated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—According to the New Orleans correspondent of a newspaper here, a letter has been received by J. A. Snyder from Henri Barthels in Guatemala City, a member of a firm in which Dr. Godfrey Hunter is supposed to be interested, stating that at the coroner's inquest held on the body of William A. Fitzgerald, who was shot and killed last Friday week by Godfrey Hunter, Jr., the physicians decided that the shots were fired from behind, and that Fitzgerald came to his death by assassination.

Kentucky Mail Robbery Losses.

DANVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—Revenue stamps to the value of $39,000, ranging in denomination from $1 to $1,000, are missing from the Internal Revenue Office of the Eighth District. This discovery was made by the officials investigating the recent mail-pouch robbery. Besides these, stamps, checks, drafts, and registered letters, aggregating many thousands more, are missing, the exact amount of which probably will never be ascertained.

Electric Car Kills Johnstown (N. Y.) Man

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—George A. Stewart, Jr., 27 years of age, a prominent young business man of Johnstown and a member of the firm of George A. Stewart & Son, a brother-in-law of Mayor Ireland of that city, was struck and instantly killed by an electric car late to-night.

Breakfast in Chicago.
Leave New York after luncheon on the Pennsylvania Special. Palatial accommodations en route.—Adv.

WILL COERCE VENEZUELA

Great Britain and Germany Begin Punitive Measures.

To Have Strong Squadrons in Venezuelan Waters To-day—Nothing Known Officially of Settlement Plan.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Great Britain and Germany, according to official statements made here yesterday, have commenced punitive measures against Venezuela.

German war vessels, it is stated, are already on the scene of contemplated action, and Great Britain by to-day should have a squadron there capable of coping with any resistance that Venezuela might offer.

Meanwhile it is learned that no definite answer has yet been received from Washington by the financiers here who wish to bring about a pacific settlement. An important communication one way or the other is expected from Washington to-day. If the United States is willing to give its moral support to the request that time be allowed to Venezuela to fulfill the suggested bargain, the plans thereof will at once be submitted to the British Foreign Office. If Washington refuses to suggest to the European powers that time be allowed to Venezuela it is probable that the financial house now interested will drop the plan altogether. In the latter alternative the Venezuelan delegation here is likely to submit the settlement plan to the British and German Governments, with an application for time to admit of entering into negotiations with other financial interests.

The Venezuelan delegates maintain that their status has been seriously affected by the adoption of the aggressive measures announced yesterday, but they declare that it would be obviously bad policy, in spite of the critical position of their country, to make any suggestion to Europe until the attitude of the United States, both as a joint creditor and as a largely interested political power, has been ascertained.

There is authority for the statement that Venezuela offers the payment on a unified loan of over $3,000,000 interest yearly, guaranteed by the customs, with the establishment of a European bank at Caracas to superintend the collection. The whole plan is on a basis similar to that on which Brazil satisfied its European creditors. If such a method is now followed, the Venezuelan delegation maintains, all claims can eventually be met, whereas it alleges, that the temporary seizure of the customs would so disturb the commerce of the country as practically to render it impossible to satisfy the European bondholders, and that it would bring with it the danger of another revolution.

All these details are still unknown to the powers which have ordered their warships to Venezuela. In spite of the announcement of joint action by Great Britain and Germany, Downing Street exhibits not a little perplexity over the Berlin dispatch of Dec. 1 announcing that President Castro had handed to the German Minister at Caracas a written acceptance of part of Germany's claims sufficiently comprehensive to delay the presentation of a joint ultimatum by Germany and Great Britain, if not rendering it together unnecessary, and also stating that it was understood that Great Britain's demands would be satisfied. Not the slightest official information to this effect has reached London.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 3.—The British second-class cruiser Retribution sailed for Venezuela yesterday, and the second-class cruiser Charybdis, the sloop-of-war Alert, and the torpedo boat destroyer Quail followed to-day.

The second-class cruiser Tribune and the first-class cruiser Ariadne are under orders to proceed to the same destination.

DEATHS IN SHIP EXPLOSION.

Twelve Men Missing After Accident on the Progreso at Wharf Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—While the steamship Progreso was lying at the wharf of the Fulton Iron Works at Harbor View this morning an explosion occurred. As a result twelve men are missing. A score were more or less seriously injured, and property valued at $200,000 was destroyed. The disaster occurred at 9:45 o'clock, while forty

LILY WHITES DETERMINED

To Force the President's Hand Regarding Negro Patronage.

Senator Pritchard About to Demand That Colored Postmaster at Wilson, N, C., Be Supplanted by a White Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The issue between the Administration and the "Lily Whites" in the South is soon to be brought to a focus, and Senator Pritchard's statement of yesterday clears the way. Mr. Pritchard is about to demand, in the name of the white people of North Carolina, that a white successor be appointed to S. H. Vick, the negro Postmaster at Wilson, N. C.

The white people of Wilson insist that they should have a white Postmaster, and Senator Pritchard has espoused their cause. When he makes his demand it will make the issue as clear-cut as possible, for there are no charges against Vick, and he is acknowledged to be an efficient Postmaster. The only pretend for a change is that the people of Wilson, in view of the peculiar racial conditions existing in their neighborhood, think that the leading Federal official of their community, a man with whom they are daily brought in business communication, should be a white man.

The President will thus have to either appoint a white man to succeed Vick or else "turn down" Senator Prichard, the party leader in the State, and the only Republican Senator South of the Virginia line. There is little doubt what course he will take, for his letter on the Crum case makes it inevitable that he should refuse Mr. Pritchard's request. When he does so there will be a distinct issue between the President and his party in the South.

The negroes do not vote in the States where the "Lily White" movement exists, having been disfranchised by Democratic Constitutions. The Republican Party, therefore, consists almost entirely of white men. In refusing Senator Pritchard's request, the President will place himself in opposition, not to a faction of his party, but to the whole party in those States.

The negroes of North Carolina have obtained information of Senator Phitchard's intention, and George H. White, the last negro who served as a Congressman, is telegraphing all over the State marshalling the negro forces to come to Washington and fight against the removal of Vick.

THE CRUMPACKER MEASURE.

Report That Alleged "Bloody Shirt" Resolution Will Be Reported Favorably by Rules Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It is reported that the Republican members of the Committee on Rules have informally decided to report favorably the celebrated Crumpacker resolution and to have a day set for its consideration. There has not as yet been any meeting of the committee.

The Crumpacker resolution provides for a committee of thirteen to investigate the reported denial of the right of suffrage to negroes in the South and was earnestly urged at the last session, but was side tracked because of the fear that it would unfavorably affect the Congressional elections in the border States. The Democrats call it a "bloody shirt" resolution.

Confirmation of the report could not be obtained to-night, but leading Republican Congressmen believe it to be true. Mr. Crumpacker has been very confident of action on the resolution early in the session. The Republican members of the Committee on Rules are Speaker Henderson, Mr. Dalzell, and Gen. Grosvenor. The Democratic members know nothing of the matter.

HOPE FOR CONSULAR REFORM.

Lodge Amendment Practically Sure of Passage in the Senate—The Measure Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The amendment which Senator Lodge proposes to offer to the Consular and Diplomatic bill when it comes from the House, and which is intended to reorganize the Consular system, will in all probability pass the Senate. Mr. Lodge has had assurance of strong support for the measure, which leads him to believe its passage a foregone conclusion.

The bill provides for a system of promotion in the Consular Service from grade to grade on a self-operative plan. Consul General are divided into four classes. In the first there are two and the salary is fixed at $10,000 a year; in the second eight, with $8,000 a year; in the third, thirteen, at $6,000 a year. Thirty-seven Consuls are provided for at $5,000 a year; thirty-five at $4,000, sixty at $3,000, forty at $2,500, thirty at $2,000, and fifty at $1,800 a year.

The singular thing about the amendment is that Mr. Lodge and those of his colleagues who have had to do with framing and considering the amendment admit that it is unconstitutional. It takes from the President the absolute power to appoint to the Consular Service without let or hindrance save the consent of the Senate.

Nevertheless, the bill will go through the Senate on the understanding that it has the President's approval, and will go into effect under sufferance. If ever any part of it should be questioned in court it would no doubt be pronounced unconstitutional, but the safeguard against any such discomfiture is that only some offended appointee would thus question the law, and he would lose everything by opposing the President who appoints. The House will reject the Senate amendment, and there will be a stubborn fight over it in conference, where Mr. Lodge hopes to carry it through.

FOR A PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

Bills Introduced in Congress Make the Gold Dollar the Unit of Value.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Philappines, to-day introduced a bill for the regulation of the currency of the Philippine Islands. The bill provides that the currency of the United States shall be legal tender in the islands, and makes the gold dollar the unit of value, but it authorizes the coinage of a silver peso of 416 grains, which is to be paid in sums of less than 100 pesos when demanded.

The peso is also to be received for all dues to the islands unless specific legal provision is made to the contrary. The Philippine Government is authorized to take such measures as it considers necessary to maintain the parity of the peso with the currency of the United States at the rate of two pesos for one dollar. Authority is also given for the issuance of certificates on the peso.

The Mexican and Spanish pesos are to go out of existence by the first of December, 1903, meanwhile their value is to be fixed by proclamation by the Governor of the Philippines. Representative Cooper introduced a similar bill in the House.

THE CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran of Colombia Give Promise of an Early Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Negotiations between Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran, representing the Colombian Government, for a canal treaty, were resumed to-day, and there is promise of a treaty before Christmas.

After Dr. Herran's departure, Secretary Hay consulted, in order, Senators Spooner and Hanna in pursuance of his policy of keeping Congress fully informed of what he is doing in the canal negotiations, and, as far as possible, making sure in advance of its approval of the treaty that he expects to submit.

It is understood that the Secretary will confer further on this subject with other Senators and with leading Representatives, and meanwhile Dr. Herran will wait until the Secretary has made sure of his ground and summoned him to the State Department before continuing the negotiations.

Minister Hart, at Bogota, has cabled the State Department that a decree has been published calling a Congressional election for the middle of next March. Another decree issued extends pardons to all political prisoners and allowing the return of exiles.

The expectation here was that the Congress which will probably act on any canal treaty that may be drawn would meet about Jan. 1.

PANAMA, Colombia, Dec. 3.—The news that Minister Concha has been relieved of his appointment has raised hopes here that the Panama Canal negotiations will take a more favorable turn. It is reported that more ample instructions will be cabled from Bogota.

TO SEEK MORE PENSIONERS.

Resolution in Congress Looking to Paying All Who Served Ninety Days in Civil War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A joint resolution providing for a commission to investigate the pension laws was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Scott of West Virginia.

The resolution provides that the commission shall consist of two Senators and three members of the House. It is given authority to make inquiry into the advisability of a provision for pensions to all persons who served in the civil war for ninety days or more.

AS TO SECOND-CLASS MAILS.

District Court of Appeals Says Only Congress Can Make Changes in Classifications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Practically the whole policy of the Post Office Department, in its recent classification reforms, is involved in three decisions rendered to-day by the District Court of Appeals. In two of the cases the decisions are against the Post Office Department and in the other the Government is sustained. All three cases will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, pending whose final action the classification reform policy under which many publications have been excluded from the second class privileges probably will remain in suspension.

The two cases decided adversely to the Government are those of the National Railway Publication Company and the Railway List Company. The department is upheld in the case of the Chicago Business College. The lower court is sustained in each of the three cases.

The court's opinion in the railway publications cases holds that Congress has not committed to the Postmaster General or any one else the determination of what should be carried in the mails as second class or third class matter, that power being reserved exclusively to Congress, which makes the classification. The court says that it may be that the classification is not as definte as it might be, and that the privilege is grossly abused, but Congress itself, the court says, made the classification, and it is not competent for the Postmaster General to add anything to the statute or to take anything from it.

A number of similar cases are pending in the lower court and probably now will be pressed in view of the decision in the railway publication cases. In the Chicago Business College case the court holds that the publication involved is an advertising medium for the business of its publisher, setting forth the advantages of certain methods of instruction. It is held that this college is not an "institution of learning" such as Congres contemplated admitting to the second class rate.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Convention with France May Be Ratified Soon—Unfavorable Report as to Jamaica—Fate of Other Agreements.

Special to The New York Times,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to resume consideration of the reciprocity treaties which were authorized under the Dingley Tariff act in 1897. These treaties were negotiated during 1899 by Mr. John A. Kasson, the special Commissioner Plenipotentiary appointed by President McKinley for that duty.

The committee will first take up the French treaty, as that presents fewer features that are objected to in this country than any other. But two industries essentially have made any strenuous protest against this treaty, and these are represented by the New England knit goods and the cheap jewelry manufacturers. The California wine producers were opposed to it at first, but have withdrawn from that position in view of the growing use of their wines in France to blend with French wines. The committee has reported the French treaty favorably, and Senator Cullom, the Chairman of the committee, will urge consideration by the Senate if possible before the holidays. The prospect is good for the ratification of the treaty.

The reciprocity treaty with Barbados, Turcs, and Caicos Islands and British Guiana have also been reported favorably, but have lain so long before the Senate that they have been wholly forgotten.

The treaty with Jamaica was reported unfavorably. It was found that the Government of the island had made a horizontal raise of their tariff rates in order to be prepared to trade off to advantage with us and there was strong opposition from the California fruit interests against its ratification. The treaties with Argentina and Bermuda have lapsed by the expiration of the time in which they were to be concluded and neither country took any steps to secure a renewal of the agreement. Neither would be given consideration, as the Western wool men practically killed the agreement with Argentina and the Eastern truck growers objected to the arrangement with Bermuda. The treaties with Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, and Ecuador were withdrawn by the Governments of those countries.

BILL TO ADMIT OKLAHOMA.

Senate Substitute Provides for Its Reception as a State, Including Indian Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a substitute for the House Omnibus Statehood bill.

The substitute provides for the admission of one new State to comprise the territory now included in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the new State to take the name of Oklahoma. The bill as reported makes no reference whatever to New Mexico or Arizona.

The vote on reporting the bill was 6 to 5, the affirmative being Republicans and the negative are Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Quay. Under the order of the Senate the bill will be taken up for consideration on Thursday next, and will be continued as the unfinished business until disposed of, unless by a majority vote it shall be laid aside.

There is certain to be a protracted debate on the bill, and the contest between those who want the House bill passed, which admits Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and those who favor the substitute is likely to be very exciting. Efforts have been made to solidify the Republicans on the substitute, but these have failed. Mr. Quay feeling confident that a sufficient number of his party associates can be induced to vote for the House bill to insure its passage. Friends of the three-State bill in the House declare that even if the Senate should pass the substitute it would not succeed in the lower branch, and mainly for the reason that there was an understanding in that body by which the three Territories were to stand or fall together. The House, therefore, if that understanding should be adhered to, would not consent to admit Oklahoma and leave the other two Territories in the wilderness. Rather than do that, say advocates of the admission of the three Territories, all shall be left out.

It is understood that the opponents of the House bill discussed the matter with the President with a view of ascertaining how he felt with regard to the admission of the three Territories under one bill, and strongly urged that action should be confined at this time to Oklahoma. The President, it is said, declared that if a bill should be sent to him for the admission of the three Territories he would approve it.

The effect of the passage of such a bill on partisan politics would not influence his action. Moreover, he had considerable sentiment in regard to Arizona and New Mexico, from which a large number of the men who served with him in Cuba came.

PROTECTING THE BLUEJACKET.

Secretary Moody Says He Shall Not Work Too Hard on Culebra Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Moody has taken note of press reports coming from Culebra Island to the effect that the sailors of that part of the North Atlantic Squadron which is to defend Culebra Island are suffering from extra work imposed upon them in digging a canal to circulate sea water through a stagnant pond on the island. These reports were to the effect that the sailors were much distressed by heavy work, and considerable sickness is reported. He has sent the following dispatch to Admiral Higginson:

"Avoid using enlisted men for canal work if conditions unsanitary. If native assistance is available and necessary to employ it, report estimated expenses. Regard private owners' rights in such work."

SEALED IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Little Treasure Box of Autographs, &c., Imbedded in the Masonry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Last evening without the least ceremony a pretty function occurred in the main corridor of the White House. A copy of the message sent to Congress yesterday by the President, autographs of the Roosevelt children, specimens of United States coins, and the chisel with which the mason did the work were sealed in a marble casket, which then was deposited in a bed of cement beneath the floor of the main hallway. Covering the little treasure box was placed a marble slab bearing the inscription "1792-1902" in an ellipse of stars, one for each State of the Union.

The idea of making the deposit originated with the workmen employed on the interior finishings of the White House. While it had the approval of the President, he was not present at the sealing of the box.

London Dock Bill in the Balance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—On Friday the London Dock bill will be taken up in the House. The majority of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce has made a favorable report on it, but there is a minority report in the negative, signed by Col. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. Sherman of New York. Col. Hepburn is Chairman of the committee. The friends of the bill are not overconfident and assert that a powerful lobby is at work against it.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Powers of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to repeal the law providing for the sale of timber and stone lands, the desert land law, and the commutation provisions of the homestead law.

Senator Hale yesterday introduced a bill fixing the age for admission to the Naval Academy between seventeen and twenty years. The present limit is fifteen to twenty-one years.

Senator Morgan of Alabama yesterday presented a bill to the Senate authorizing the Spanish Claims Commission to take cognizance of claims growing out of injuries caused by the destruction of the battleship Maine in the Harbor of Havana.

The Senate yesterday considered the Immigration bill, but did not dispose of it.

JULES HURET'S LECTURE.

He Tells the Alliance Francaise His Conclusions After Interviewing Capitalists and Socialists.

Jules Huret, the journalist who is visiting this country for the Paris Figaro, lectured yesterday on "The Social Question in Europe," before the members of the Alliance Francaise. Mr. Huret had written some widely read books on this subject, and in the course of his lecture recalled how he had gone to work to obtain his material and the many interviews he had had on social questions with the great European capitalists and financiers, and the different heads of the socialist parties. He visited for this purpose Germany, Italy, Russia, England, and Austria.

Among the men he saw were Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, Mr. Pérrère, Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Baron Hanseman, the President of the Berlin Bank of Discounts, Prince Leichtenstein, Mgr. Ireland, Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, the Rev. Stoecker, Chaplain of the German Court, and the socialists of several countries, Guesde and Jaurès of France, Bebel of Germany, John Burns of England, and the anarchist Malatesta. Mr. Huret discussed with them the whole philosophy of the social question, nor was his inquiry limited to that. He visited such industrial centres as Manchester, Creuzot and Essen.

He went to Russia to study the particular conditions arising from communal property.

The conclusion he has come to is, that apart from a very small number of working men, the laboring classes in Europe are practically ignorant of true socialistic notions, and that everywhere in Europe the socialist parties consist of men who are merely opposed to the actual state of things. The international sympathies, moreover, between socialists, he considers, are in a great measure superficial; the patriotic sense, at least, is much keener in every country. On the question being put to two of the leading socialists of France and Germany as to what their attitude would be in case of war, they did not hesitate to say that they would certainly take arms against each other.

ACETYLENE GAS EXPLOSION.

Two Plumbers Injured While Repairing a Generator—Walls of an Extension Shattered.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Two plumbers, while repairing a gas machine, were injured by an explosion of acetylene gas at 201 Market Street to-day. The force of the explosion shattered the walls and roof of the building in which it was located, and it was necessary for the firemen to put out the fire.

The machine was in the rear of the store kept by Hugo Munzer, a retail liquor dealer. He erected a brick building recently, and had an extension put on in which he kept a generator of gas with which he lighted his store and the halls of the house. The appliance got out of order, and John J. Gaughan and Edward Crowley were sent to repair it. They were warned about taking a light into the room. The room was quite dark, however, and one of the men struck a light. Instantly there was a loud explosion, followed shortly by fainter detonations, and the men were hurled to the floor.

The Fire Department was called out, and the firemen succeeded in putting out the fire which the explosion caused, and were preparing to depart when there was a report louder than any of the others. Parts of the walls and roof were blown out and flames started up again. The injured men, who had been cut about the face and hands by the flying glass, were gotten out of the building.

Freight Rates Advance on Iron.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Iron Committee of the Central Freight Association has arranged for an advance of 10 per cent. in the rates on iron and iron products. This change is to become effective at once. It has been the custom heretofore to place iron and iron products at fifth and sixth class rates during the Summer, and when the season of navigation closes to advance them to fourth and fifth class rates. The 10 per cent. advance in the rates at this time will give a commodity tariff below the regular fourth and fifth class rates—a Winter rate less than has been given for a number of years.

No Blame for Boiler Explosion.

The Coroner's jury, which had been inquiring into the cause of the explosion at Pumping Station No. 2, near North Beach, Queens Borough on Sunday, Nov. 9, when the fireman and engineer of the station were killed, returned a verdict last night that they were unable to place the blame. They said they think the city authorities should be censured for allowing boilers in the condition of the one that exploded to remain in use, but they did not think the boiler inspectors were to blame for the explosion.

ENGINEERS DIVIDED OVER METRIC SYSTEM

Congressman Southard Cross-Examined as to its Advisability.

Two Editors of an Industrial Magazine Oppose Each Other in Sharp Debate Before the American Society.

All afternoon yesterday and until late last night the members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in their annual meeting at the Sturtevant House, argued for and against a revision of the standard of weights and measures in use in the United States. The debates were spirited and at times somewhat acrimonious. Congressman James H. Southard of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, was put through an inquisition by the engineers, some of whom undertook to controvert his statements with relation to the proposed metric system and question his ability to judge as to its advisability.

Another feature of the discussion was the arraignment on opposing sides of the question of the two editors of The American Machinist, the New York industrial magazine, who contradicted each other and drew arguments for their respective positions from the same authorities.

A single suggestion was made for the solution of the problem just before adjournment last night. It was by James Christie of Pencoyd, Penn., who advised that a committee of twelve persons be appointed from members of three engineers' societies and the New York Board of Trade to investigate all standards, their interrelation, and respective points of value, and recommend a single one that might be universally satisfactory. No action was taken on this matter.

The report of the committee of the society on its investigation of the Metric System bill now pending in Congress, which provides that that system be adopted by the Government in 1904 and become legal in 1907, was not handed in last night because of the lateness of the hour. It will be presented to-day. The American society is the only Society of Engineers that has expressed opposition to the bill, and from the attitude of members who participated in the debates yesterday it is evident that their antagonism has not diminished greatly. An effort will be made to commit the society either for or against the measure.

The editors who furnished the interesting tilt were F. A. Halsey and F. J. Miller. Mr. Halsey presented a long paper and a vast array of exhibits, declaring against the metric system, and Mr. Miller replied at length to the large collection of arguments his office mate had given. Laughter was caused when Mr. Miller quoted from letters he had received from a prominent German engineer, to whom he had written when he learned that Mr. Halsey was in communication with him. Both Mr. Halsey and Mr. Miller had found arguments in statements from the same man given at the same time. Mr. Miller said after the meeting that he and Mr. Halsey had argued the question hour after hour and that neither had been able to convert the other.

In the countries where the metric system has been legal and compulsory for many years, said Mr. Halsey, it has not been generally adopted. The reports of their industries, he said, show a hopeless conglomeration of standards of weights and measures, the people clinging tenaciously to the systems they had known before there was an effort to supplant them. Regarding the metric system itself, Mr. Halsey denied the advantages that have been claimed for it, and declared the whole matter to be a bagatelle. He said that it was not true that the adoption of it was necessary in the interests of foreign trade. He likened the proposition to throw away the present standards and adopt new ones to cutting down the trees in Central Park and setting out saplings, but said that the old standards could not be cut down. He attacked the House of Representatives' Committee on Weights and Measures as unexpert, and said that the committee should not frame a report on the bill.

"These people may legislate till doomsday," he declared; "they may make infinite confusion, endless turmoil, limitless sacrifice, but move the English inch?—the Archimedian lever is still unknown."

Many communications were read expressing views of members of the society and prominent manufacturers on the metric system. No manufacturer declared himself to be in favor of it.

Prof. S. W. Stratton of Washington, Director of the Bureau of Standards, spoke in favor of the metric system, saying that the bill had been misunderstood; that the change would be gradual and would necessitate no extra expense, and would be of incalculable value and benefit ultimately. He said, however, that even if it were adopted, it is probable that remnants of the English standards would be found in many parts of the country fifty years hence.

After Congressman Southard's speech, in which he told why the committee favored the bill, he was closely questioned by the engineers, and was unable to answer a number of the questions, which they said were of prime importance. The engineers, by their questioning, showed that they objected not so much to the proposal of the Government to try the metric system as to the provision making it the legal system in 1907.

"Attorney General Knox," said Mr. Southard, "has ruled that the passing of the bill would not forcefully prohibit the use of the English standard. There is no penalty prescribed, and there will be no compulsion."

"But if the metric system were adopted by the Government," said a member, "the manufacturer of goods for the Government would have to use the metric system, would he not?"

"He could build his goods on the English standard equivalents of the metric measurements," said the Congressman.

"But that cannot be done with the accuracy necessary in building machinery," said the member.

"I have been told that it can be done," said Mr. Southard.

"If you had ever worked in a shop, you would know better," retorted the member.

"We know how close you engineers are to the body politic," said Mr. Southard, somewhat hotly, "we know what an important part you have in the industrial world. But you are not the whole thing." Then he added, laughingly: "There are others."

F. J. Miller, after answering many of Mr. Halsey's arguments, charged that the committee appointed by the society to investigate the metric system was one-sided and was unable and without intention to present an impartial report of their inquiry.

A letter from Prof. Lytle of the office of the Board of Regents of the New York State University was read, in which he said that a new and simpler standard of weights and measures was desirable, because the present complicated one taxes the memory of children too much. This observation evoked hearty laughter.

At a business session in the morning James M. Dodge, President of the Belt Link Engineering Company and the Dodge Coal Storage Company of Philadelphia, was elected President of the society.

PLAN TO END RATE WAR.

Western Passenger Association Members Agree to Withdrawal of Reduced Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The passenger traffic managers and general passenger agents of the Chicago and St. Paul lines took action to-day which they think will end the rate demoralization that has existed at the Twin Cities for some time.

A resolution was adopted that the reduced rates should be withdrawn as soon as possible, and that, with the exception of the Wisconsin Central, none of the roads shall sell tickets via Chicago from the Twin Cities to certain territory in Texas, Oklahoma, and the Southwest. The exception in favor of the Wisconsin Central was made because that road cannot reach the territory named except via direct lines either via St. Louis or Kansas City.

A stormy debate preceded the action and it became apparent that a collapse of the Western Passenger Association would be the result of a disagreement. Two of the Chicago-St. Paul lines had threatened to withdraw if the trouble was not adjusted.

Quick New Jersey Justice.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 3.—It was just 10 o'clock this morning when Morris G. Muller assaulted an aged man at Dislogue's shipyard. At 10:20 Muller had a hearing at the City Hall, a mile away, and was under sentence to serve twenty days.

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WORK OF MISSIONARIES

Three Clergymen Address a Large Audience in Carnegie Hall.

Dr. McConnell Says Missions Are Needed Here—Japan as a Notable Nation—Many Meetings Conducted.

A great audience filled Carnegie Hall last evening at the mass meeting in aid of the Episcopal missions. "The Light of the World" was the general subject of the meeting, and three clergymen, an American, an Englishman, and one from Kyoto, spoke. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, formerly of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, was assigned to speak on "The World's Need," the Lord Bishop of Thetford, England, was to respond to "The Light of the World," and the Right Rev. S. C. Partridge, Bishop of Kyoto was to tell "What Missions Have Done." Bishop Potter presided.

Dr. McConnell spoke of the few who are following the cult of Buddha in this country by referring to them as "those who follow in a Pickwickian sense the cult of Buddhism." Bishop Potter smiled at the characterization, and the Lord Bishop of Thetford seemed to appreciate the comment. "The greatest missions," Dr. McConnell said, "are those of the parishes right in this city. The Church has no other reason for existence except in missions. People may think from this statement that missionaries must be sent to the South Sea, or to some other far-away place, but the greatest missionary place is right here.

"In pagan worlds God has, by one way or another, opened the door of paganism, and we now must stand for the first time intelligently acquainted with the world of heathenism. Is there any peril threatening the people of the world who are apart from Christ? We touch here the mainspring of missionary motive. I do not know whether pagans will be damned or not. I will qualify that by saying that I do not think they will. I do not think God will punish those who have committed sin innocently. At home and abroad Christians are needed today—Christians first, last, and all the time—and when we have in every house a man who has been made over by Christ we will not have the increasing frequency of divorce."

The Lord Bishop of Thetford said that the visible proof that Christ was the "Light of the World" was the fact that every progressive nation to-day was a Christian nation. The one notable exception to that, he said, was Japan. He would not be surprised, he added, to see Japan Christianized, not because Christianity was a form of Western civilization, but because it was the foundation of the civilization the Japanese desired.

The speaker, as an illustration of what foreign missionaries could do, told about an island discovered in the Pacific by Charles Darwin, who described its inhabitants as the lowest form of men he had seen anywhere. Immediately missionaries from England went out there to enlighten them. Ten years later Darwin visited the island again, and he was so pleased with the progress the natives had made that from then to the day of his death he sent every year a liberal contribution to the missionary fund.

Bishop Partridge of Kioto said the Church's missions in the East were systematically managed, under one head, and organized on a definite plan, managed by a committee at home. "If you do not have that definitely established system," he said, "you surely will find men atempting to seize it in some other way. It is only a question whether you will have the power properly controlled or will have arbitrary power, which is sure to be assumed by some one who becomes a natural leader in the mission-field."

The missionary proceedings earlier in the day consisted of the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, a sermon by Bishop Tuttle in Trinity Church, and one by Bishop Hall in St. Paul's Chapel at noon, and a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in the Y. M. C. A. hall, 312 West Fifty-seventh Street at 2 P. M., with the forty-third annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society in the Church Mission House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

LOYAL LEGION MEETING.

Mystery as to Disposal of Gen. Sickles's Application for Membership—Gen. Molineux's Reception.

The New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion held its regular meeting and dinner last night at Delmonico's. Five hundred members attended.

According to the general understanding, the commandery was to act on the application of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for membership, and a strong opposition had developed. The friends of the General had rallied to his support, and it was expected that last night's would be the liveliest session since the occasion six years ago when one former officer of the army made a remark which reflected upon the veracity of another member of the Legion.

The commandery held a secret meeting just before dinner, at which several new members were elected. It was generally denied that the application of Gen. Sickles was acted on.

When asked if the application had been withdrawn, the members referred all questioners to Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the United States District Attorney and the Commandant of the New York Commandery. Gen. Burnett said the Secretary would furnish a list of the new members, but asked to be excused from discussing the Sickles incident. It was understood, however, that the application was withdrawn on account of the strong opposition.

Among the members present was Gen. E. L. Molineux, who was given a hearty reception as he entered the room. Among the guests of the commandery were ex-Gov. Black, ex-District Attorney Olcott, Bartow S. Weeks, and George Gordon Battle, all of whom played an important part in the acquittal of Roland B. Molineux. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made an address on "Incidents of the Orient."

Col. Partridge at Headquarters.

Commissioner Partridge, who has been confined to his home in Brooklyn with a cold, appeared at his desk at Police Headquarters yesterday. He appeared to be very ill and said that he had come only because of the urgeht need of signing certain official papers. He remained but a few minutes and left for home, refusing to see reporters.

Sons of the Revolution Election.

At the annual meeting of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, held last evening at Delmonico's, the following officers were elected: President—Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice President—Alexander Ramsay Thompson; Secretary—Morris Patterson Ferris; Treasurer—Arthur Melvin Hatch; Register—Henry Phelps Johnston; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

MEN'S WINTER SUITS AND OVERCOATS

The pen pictures below drawn from our garments show the style and grace of our clothing—superior in every way to the ordinary sort—yet as low in price.

Men's Winter Overcoats, $15. The long, loose great coat, hanging in folds from broad shoulders, and the medium length overcoat, of blue and black Kersey, Oxford and black frieze, Oxford, moulle and melton—$15.

Men's Paddocks and Surtouts, $20. Cut with broad shoulders, long, narrow collars—fitting closely to the waist—with long, full skirts—$20.

Men's Winter Overcoats, (Silk Lined.) $25. Medium length overcoats, handsomely tailored, made of fine Oxford and black melton, Oxford kersey and velour—lined with a heavy silk of fine quality—$25.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests, $20. Soft rich black Thibet frock coats and vests, broad shouldered, long graceful lapels, full bell skirts, silk faced to buttonholes, $20. Other frock coats and vests $15 to $32.

Men's Tuxedo Suits, $20. Of unfinished black worsted, coats with long, graceful silk shawl collars, broad shoulders, waistcoats double breasted. Tuxedo coat separate, $12.50. Entire suit, coat, waistcoat and trousers, $20.

Men's Dress Suits, $25. Full dress suits, made of imported whipcord. Coat faced with silk to the buttonholes, broad shoulders, long, narrow collars and lapels. Entire suit, $25

Holiday Presents Men Are Happy to Receive.

Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes, Umbrellas, Dress Shirts, Neckwear, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Slippers, Hosiery, Suspenders, etc., etc. Here you'll find them in vast assortments.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 P. M.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10.30 P. M.

Guard Chains

Attention is directed to our jewelled guard chains, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Opals, Turquoises, Amethysts, Corals, Topaz, Garnets and Zircons.

Gold guard chains $10.00 to $55.00. Pearl chains $18.50 to $375.00. Diamond chains $100.00 to $1,500.00. Opal chains $20.00 to $125.00. Turquoise chains $18.50 to $125.00. Amethyst chains $18.00 to $250.00. Coral chains $30.00 to $100.00. Topaz chains $18.50 to $50.00.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELLERS,
56 West 23d Street.

HOW OSBORNE TOOK REVENGE.

"Ten Thousand Curses of Jettatura" Invoked on Those Concerned in Litigation Over His Wife.

Justice Josiah T. Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday denied a motion to set aside a summons in an action brought by Alfred Cooley, as committee of the person and estate of Mrs. Penelope D. Osborne, against Victor M. Osborne. The defendant is the husband of Mrs. Osborne. She is a paranoiac, and is in the care of the plaintiff, who was appointed to be in charge of her on June 21, 1901, by the Supreme Court. Her estate is said to be worth $120,000.

The present action is brought to recover $80,000 belonging to Mrs. Osborne, and which is alleged to be held by her husband.

In his affidavit attached to the motion papers Osborne says that he intends to ask to have the appointment of Cooley as committee for his wife set aside. He declares that both he and his wife were shocked and surprised when Cooley's appointment was announced. He intended that he himself should be appointed merely to restrict his wife's expenditure of money at times when her malady became pronounced.

This letter was introduced to show that Osborne was incapable of exercising care for his wife or her property:

St. George Hotel, June 1, 1902.

S. V. Lowell.

Sir.—Yesterday you took it upon yourself to grossly insult me without the slightest provocation. If you were living in a community of gentlemen, instead of gutter snipes like yourself, I would certainly call you out and try to fill your carcass with lead; but as that pleasure will be denied me, I still have another pleasant little method of disposing of my enemies.

Now I invoke on your head 10,000 curses of Jettatura; on you and yours. I shall try to send the three principal scoundrels in Mrs. Osborne's case to keep you company in hell.

Yours sincerely, V. M. OSBORNE.

Justice Marean suggested that Mrs. Cornelia A. Cary, a cousin of Mrs. Osborne, be added to her committee.

SWINDLER OBLIGED A BAKER.

Posed as a Salesman, but Consented to Act as Collector.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 3.—Andrew Horther, a baker of this place, regrets the payment yesterday of $112 to a stranger who said he was a salesman for Austin, Nichols & Co. of New York. Mr. Horther is a regular customer of the firm, and he not only gave the stranger a good-sized order, but offered to pay a balance due, and the caller took the money.

Mrs. Horther, on learning of the transaction, telephoned to Austin, Nichols & Co. To her dismay, she learned that no such man as was described by her had been authorized to collect for the firm.

Justice-Elect Amend Dined.

The twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of St. Francis Xavier was held at the Catholic Club last night. The dinner was one of congratulation to Supreme Court Justice-elect Edward B. Amend, an alumnus of the college and the Treasurer of the Alumni Association. Archbishop Farley attended and others present were Morgan J. O'Brien, Mgr. Edwards, the Rev. Henry A. Brann, the Rev. Charles H. Colton, George A. Gillespie, the Rev. James N. Connolly, and Dr. D. E. McSweeney.

Lumbago Back Ache. Sore Muscles

Medical Lake Plasters are their permanent cure. Best strengthening plaster ever made. 25c. each, at druggists.

Indian Head Brand—only genuine.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, 150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

When Your Wife's Digestion seems Beyond Repair

Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Distress after Eating, Excess of Mucus, General Debility,

get MAN-A-CEA

the Wonderful Manganese Water,

and your troubles will be ended. Druggists, Grocers. Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Send for Booklet.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

COAL TOO HIGH, USE

For Sale or Applied by ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton St., New York, also Hamilton Ave. and 14th St., Brooklyn. TELEPHONES IN BOTH BOROUGHS. Roebuck's Window Ventilators for Offices and Sellings.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS

THEY EXCLUDE COLD

Sentenced for Murdering a Soldier.

SALEM, N. J., Dec. 3.—John Ryan, who was indicted for the murder of Cornelius Weddle, an artilleryman from Fort Mott in this city on Sept. 20, this afternoon was sentenced to twenty years in State prison. The trial began this morning, and when the case for the State closed Ryan entered a plea of non vult.

GERMANY NO LONGER OPPOSES THE POWERS

Attitude of Resistance to Macedonian Reform Dropped.

Credit for the Pressure on Turkey Now Given to the Kaiser and Russia, Austria Being Ignored.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The German Foreign Office, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, appears suddenly to have resolved to drop its attitude of vigorous resistance to the modest and practical proposals of Russia and Austria-Hungary in regard to administrative reforms in Macedonia. This attitude of resistance on the part of Germany has been maintained for about six months. Now it has been discovered that reforms are desirable and even essential.

It would seem, remarks the correspondent, as though the German Foreign Office realized that its opposition was about to be ignored by the two powers, that "the train was really going to start without Germany." Whereupon the public had an opportunity of witnessing a piece of journalistic jugglery.

The inspired press, which had hitherto been giving vent to a chorus of disapproval, warning, and even veiled menace in regard to Austro-Russian diplomacy, suddenly discovered, says the correspondent, that the friendly pressure brought to bear on the Porte was exclusively the work of Russia and of the Sultan's good friend, Emperor William.

The correspondent goes on to say that the National Zeitung's account of the proposals submitted to the Sultan by the Russian and German Ambassadors makes no mention whatever of Germany's ally or of the fact that Vienna and St. Petersburg have been pressing the very same reforms on the Porte for six months, in face of the most strenuous German opposition.

MAY BE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Kaiser Would Like Prince Henry of Pless to Have the Washington Post When Dr. von Holleben Retires.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—In the event of Dr. von Holleben's retirement from the post of Ambassador at Washington, which is considered possible within a year, Emperor William's choice for his successor is Prince Henry XV. of Pless. The Prince returned from the United States, where he attended the dedication of the new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce, with a keen desire to obtain the appointment at Washington when a vacancy occurs. His desire was conveyed to the Emperor, who approved of it.

His Majesty attaches considerable importance to the social side of the embassy at Washington, and considers that the wealthy Prince and Princess of Pless are specially fitted to dispense German hospitality at that capital. The Pless family is powerful, and the matter will not be allowed to rest.

Prince Henry of Pless only left the diplomatic service because of ex-Chancellor von Caprivi's ruling that any one in it marrying a foreigner must resign his post.

Chancellor von Bülow's candidate for the Washington post is Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the Minister to China.

Another possibility is Baron Speck von Sternburg, Consul General at Calcutta, who is not unfavorably regarded at the Foreign Office, though he is liable to attack from some quarters, as he is supposed to be an unusually warm friend of the United States. Baron von Sternburg's friends affirm that President Roosevelt, six months ago, expressed a preference for the Baron as successor to Dr. von Holleben when the latter is retired. Some such expression from the President appears to have been conveyed to the German Government.

Prince John Henry XV. of Pless married in 1891 Miss Mary Theresa Olivia Cornwallis West, one of the daughters of Col. Cornwallis West. Her mother was a noted English beauty. The younger sister of Princess Henry, Miss Sheila Cornwallis West, married the Duke of Westminster.

Prince Henry of Pless was formerly Secretary to the German Embasy in London.

MR. CARNEGIE COMING HOME.

Sailed for New York Yesterday—Dedication of Library Building He Gave to Washington Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie left London this morning for Liverpool, where they embarked on the White Star liner Oceanic, which sailed today for New York.

Mr. Carnegie, who showed traces of his recent illness, was accompanied by a physician.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—On account of the recent illness of Mr. Carnegie the dedication of the Washington Public Library Building, which he presented to the National capital, has been postponed from Dec. 16 to Jan. 7. Mr. Carnegie will deliver the principal address at the ceremony.

President Roosevelt to-day accepted an invitation, extended by the Commissioners of the new library, to attend the ceremony. Members of the Cabinet and of both branches of Congress will also be present.

PREMIER SAGASTA RESIGNS.

Tells King Alfonso His Decision Is Irrevocable—Says the Opposition Has Treated Him Badly.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Premier Sagasta has resigned. He had an audience of King Alfonso this morning, at which he presented his resignation, and intimated that the step was irrevocable.

Señor Sagasta informed the King that the Opposition had treated him with distrust and discourtesy, which he did not deserve.

His Majesty will not decide on the course he will pursue until to-morrow.

The difficulties confronting Señor Sagasta are so great that it is expected that he will speedily retire from the leadership of the Liberal Party, which would result in splitting up the Liberals into three separate sections. It is understood that differences in the Ministry regarding the situation in Catalonia had much to do with the Cabinet crisis.

Demonstrations and disturbances continue to take place at Barcelona and the university there has been closed.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER IN PARIS.

United States Envoys Sojourning There Meet at the American Embassy.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The recent transfers in the United States Diplomatic Service have made Paris a centre for those officials who are exchanging posts, and this circumstance gave occasion for a notable diplomatic gathering to-night at a dinner given at the United States Embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Porter. The guests included:

Foreign Minister Delcassé and Mme. Delcassé.
The Italian Ambassador, Count Tornielli.
The German Ambassador, Prince von Radolin.
The new French Ambassador to the United States and Mme. Jusserand.
Charlemagne Tower, the new United States Ambassador to Germany.
Robert S. McCormick, the new United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
Baron d'Estournelles.
M. Mollard, Director of the Department of the Protocol.
The Japanese Minister to Russia and Mme. Kurino.

Other persons prominent in diplomatic and social life were also present. The illness of the Russian Ambassador prevented his attendance. Although the affair was entirely social, it afforded an opportunity for an interchange of views between the various Ambassadors concerning the posts in which they have common interests.

The spacious apartments of the Embassy in the Rue de Villejust were beautifully decorated with a profusion of flowers.

BALFOUR'S BILL ADOPTED.

Commons Finally Passes the Education Measure—Is Now in the House of Lords, Where Little Opposition Is Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Education bill was finally passed by the House of Commons yesterday by 246 votes to 123.

After the debate was ended Premier Balfour appealed to the public spirit of all classes to do their best to insure the working of the bill, than which, he said, no better alternative measure had been proposed. The House then adopted the third reading of the measure.

The bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords, where, in the presence of only three peers, it was formally read for the first time.

The committee stage of the Education bill was finished in the House of Commons on the night of Nov. 20. The measure was contested to the end by the opposition, but the application of the "guillotine," as the new closure process is called, effectually prevented the debates from taking up more of the time of the House than the Government desired.

In regard to this "guillotine" process The London Times said the day after the committee stage of the bill was finished:

"Nobody believes that any really mischievous curtailment of debate has been the result of the resolution which Mr. Balfour got the House of Commons to pass last week. It is of imperative necessity that the Government should be able to make its will prevail in Parliament. They are bound to show that the Opposition, when they are in a minority, are not entitled to defeat, by a process of smothering, measures which the great majority of the members of the House of Commons desire to see passed into law.

"The Opposition appears to have wasted a good deal of time in debating points on which the facts might have been very easily ascertained before the question was raised. Mr. Corrie Grant, for instance, attacked Mr. Talbot, who represents the University of Oxford, without taking the trouble to ascertain that the person he arraigned was not the member for Oxford, but his brother."

The bill was passed in the committee stage by 212 votes to 83. It will be seen that the Opposition was somewhat stronger when the measure was passed to its third reading.

It is believed that there will be little organized opposition to the bill in the House of Lords, notwithstanding the fact that there is considerable objection on the part of some of the Conservative Peers to a concession made by the Government in regard to the management of schools.

The success of the measure is regarded as a great personal triumph for Premier Balfour, the Opposition having at one time been confident that the bill could be defeated or that its withdrawal could be forced.

Venezuela Bond Deal.

Regarding the reports of a Venezualan loan, it was stated at the office of J. & W. Seligman yesterday that there had never been any intention to get the United States to guarantee either principal or interest of any Venezuelan securities, and no efforts to secure such a guarantee had been made. It was stated that the firm had been requested to act for certain European interests, but that so far no results had been accomplished.

STRIKE COMMISSION RESUMES.

Hearing of Miners' Side Taken Up Again—More Rumors of an Outside Settlement.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 3.—The anthracite coal companies and their employes having failed to come to an agreement during the Thanksgiving recess of the Strike Commission, the hearing of the miners' side of the case was continued to-day as heretofore, and, unless something is done by the lawyers on both sides to curtail matters, its proceedings will surely run into next year.

With the reassembling of the commission to-day, however, there was a revival of the talk of a settlement "out of court." Nothing definite has been done, and neither side has approached the other so far as can be learned regarding further negotiations, but, as one prominent attorney expressed it, "There is something in the air." The lawyers on both sides have heard the rumor, and profess they know nothing about it, "but would not be surprised if something in the way of an agreement is reached before the hearings are concluded."

To-day's proceedings were of a more or less desultory character. Six witnesses were on the stand during the two sessions. They were President Mitchell, two photographers, two practical miners, and the wife of a German miner. Mr. Mitchell was on the stand for a short time only, and was called to show that a 20 per cent. increase in wages did not mean a corresponding increase in the price per ton of coal. The photographers produced photographs of the homes of mine workers. The two miners testified with reference to wages paid and working conditions, and the woman, whose husband is employed in the mines, told a general story of poverty.

The Commissioners at times were seemingly impatient at the way the proceedings dragged. While they had a half dozen witnesses before they did not learn much more than they already knew. On their trip through the coal fields they saw houses whose general appearance was worse than those pictured to-day, and they also received much information along the lines presented to-day from the men in the mines which they visited.

They are anxious for the documentary evidence, such as wage statements and other data bearing on wages and conditions. This was strongly evidenced to-day when they eagerly seized upon the due bills handed up by the Hungarian witness. Every member of the commission examined these and had questions to ask about them. One of the Commissioners said to-day it was principally a question of wages, and they wanted these facts as quickly as they could get them.

In this connection there was considerable discussion between attorneys for all sides and the commission regarding the documentary evidence. Both parties to the controversy had agreed to try to agree as far as possible on a summary of the great mass of figures that the hundreds of accountants for the different companies are computing, but the task is such a stupendous one, taking in as it does about 145,000 men and boys, that neither side is yet ready to go into that feature of the investigation.

The commission has decided to give all companies who have not yet become a party to the arbitration commission until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to file their answer to President Mitchell's original statement of the miners' case.

HARD COAL ON THE ELEVATED.

Pressure of the Health Department Said to be the Reason for Again Abandoning Soft Coal.

The Department of Health has again brought pressure to bear on the Manhattan Railway Company, which has been burning soft coal since the strike of the anthracite miners ended, with the result that the company will again begin to use hard coal on Monday. Numerous complaints have been received by the Health Board from time to time of the effect of the soft coal smoke of the elevated engines on the West Side lines, which are not so much above the street level as the smoke stacks of ordinary steam plants. In cloudy weather in the down-town districts the smoke has been drifting to the streets to the discomfort of pedestrians, and oculists had many cases of persons unlucky enough to get cinders in their eyes from the soft coal smoke.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stelle, who has charge of the prosecutions for the Health Department said that nearly all the persons who had been ordered to stop using soft coal had obeyed the orders. The orders were returnable yesterday, and gave the parties five days in which to stop using soft coal.

It was stated yesterday at the office of Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that new bids for anthracite for the five pumping stations in the Borough of Queens, which are now burning soft coal, have been issued to be opened on Dec. 12. A representative of the Department said, "whether or not any bids have been sent in I do not know. We will not know until the time comes for opening the bids. The appropriation was not very large, and a great deal has been exhausted."

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UNEQUALED IN TONE

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108 Fifth Avenue, New York

NEW MOVE IN MANCHURIA

Russia to Establish Customs Posts in the Province.

They Will Nominally Be Under the Imperial Maritime Service, but Actually Independent of It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times's correspondent at Peking says Russia proposes a new departure by the establishment of a customs service in Manchuria.

Hitherto goods have entered Manchuria duty free from Dalny, Port Arthur, and Siberia, though goods going from Manchuria to Siberia have had to pay heavy Russian duties. Now, says the correspondent, the Russians intend to establish customs posts on the eastern frontier and on the frontier of the Port Arthur territory, where duties will be collected according to the Chinese tariff. The duties will be paid over to China.

The correspondent says that Russian officials and ex-officials of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service have been appointed to administer the new establishments. Though these will nominally be under the Imperial Maritime Customs it is obvious that the intention is their entire removal from the control or interference of the Inspectorate General.

Germany, adds the correspondent, will, it is expected, follow the same procedure in Kiao-Chow. It seems probable that the administration of the Chinese customs on the various frontiers will before long be controlled by the respective neighboring powers.

PARIS FIGARO FINED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that The Figaro has been fined 300f. for publishing, before the trial, the indictment against the artist Syndon.

FOUR BITTEN BY NEWARK DOG.

Supposed Rabid Animal Pursued by Shouting Crowd and Killed by a Policeman.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—In the lower part of the city to-day a big red setter dog bit three men, a boy, a horse, and another dog. David Stillwell, Jr., at 82 Union Street, is the boy who was bitten. The men were Christopher Donovan of 71 Liberty Street, William Wilson of 257 Elm Street, and John Somerdyke of 97 Houston Street.

The dog, which was owned by Frederick Brady of 304 Lafayette Street, had been accustomed to follow Brady's wagon, which is driven by David Stillwell.

To-day the dog showed signs of ugliness, and bit the driver's son. It ran away, but afterward returned, apparently in a good temper. The lad's wound had been cauterized, and the animal was allowed to follow the wagon as usual. Soon the dog bit Wilson, who was passing along the street. Down the street the dog then dashed, with Stillwell and several others in pursuit. Donovan was the next to be bitten, and the swelling crowd was shouting "Mad dog!" On Ferry Street Somerdyke was nipped, and the horse and the other dog were attacked immediately afterward. At Ferry and Polk Streets Policeman Kellett shot and killed the supposed rabid animal. Meanwhile the bitten persons have all had their wounds cauterized.

MAN, GIRL, AND COW BITTEN.

Dog, Supposed to be Rabid, Attacks Persons Near Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 3.—A man, a little girl, and a cow are the victims of a dog that is thought to have developed rabies at the farm of James F. Pierson, between here and Mendham, last night. The dog got into an empty stall in Mr. Pierson's barn, and when the cows were driven into the barn the animal attacked one, biting it four times. Charles J. White also was attacked and bitten on the thumb. The animal finally ran into a cellar, where it was shot.

It was learned that the dog, a big Newfoundland, previously had bitten the little daughter of John Franks, who lives near the Pierson farm. Mrs. Franks was wheeling an infant in a carriage along the road and her little daughter was walking by her side, when the dog sprang over the baby carriage and bit the girl on the arm. Mrs. Franks succeeded in driving the brute away. White went to New York to-day to consult a physician there. An examination will be made of the dog's brain.

A BRITISH NAVAL REFORM.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—It is stated that the Admiralty is meditating an important reform which will consist of making a certain number of promotions from the rank of Captain to that of Admiral by selection instead of, as hitherto, by seniority alone.

This would give a better chance to young men of capacity.

LONDON CALL TO DR. GUNSAULUS?

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The choice of a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker at the City Temple appears to lie between the Rev. R. J. Campbell of Brighton and the Rev. Dr. Frank Wakeley Gunsaulus of Chicago.

Said He Wanted to Kill King Alfonso.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—A man named Perez Pulgar has been arrested at Orense. He carried a poniard, and said he was an Argentine Anarchist, who had come to Spain to murder the King, but had been unable to procure means to travel to Madrid. He is believed to be insane.

Nursing Mothers

And persons recovering from fever will gain greatly in strength and vigor by taking Malt-Nutrine—the Food Drink. Prepared only by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A.—Adv.

The PIANOLA

A practical gift to the owner of a piano

THE PIANOLA was built to be of service to the untaught music lover and to the skilled musician.

To so simplify piano playing that any one, no matter how far removed from music their previous lives had been, might play and enjoy the piano.

That the PIANOLA successfully performs this mission thousands upon thousands of hitherto unmusical people can and do testify.

At the same time, making the piano easy to play is not the greatest feature of the Pianola. This alone would be of little value. The fact that the Pianola method of playing is just as artistic as the hand method, that the same freedom for individual taste in expression is allowed, gives to the method its real importance.

Without its ability to perfectly reproduce the most skilful and artistic performances of the human hand, in every shade of feeling as well as execution, the Pianola would be nothing but a machine. With this ability, which is attested to by practically every living pianist of note in the world, the Pianola becomes the most practical method of piano-playing ever produced—the most valuable invention ever given to the world of music.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments.

Instruments selected now will be reserved for Holiday delivery.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Avenue, near 34th Street.

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Children's Muslin Underwear.

Our supremacy as specialists in Children's Muslin Wear was never shown to better advantage than in this season's unequalled presentations of styles and prices.

We cover the entire field, beginning with the least expensive, and ranging up to the choicest and most elaborately finished garments. Reliable quality, correct sizes and superior work, are noticeable in every grade from lowest to highest. In other words this is unquestionably

The best place in the world to buy Children's Muslin Underwear.

60-62 West 23d Street.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

The Vassar Corset.

Made of the finest materials—wrought entirely by hand—filled with pure whalebone—fitting figure of any proportion.

Fitted in less time, at less expense and, as a rule, far more satisfactorily, than corsets made to order.

Ranging in price from $2.75 to $20.

Broadway and 21st St.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD CHANGE.

Admiral Barker Said to be Selected for a European Station.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night it was said that Rear Admiral Barker, the commandant of the yard, had been slated to take command of a European station. This was occasioned by an inquiry as to the reason for a dispatch received from San Francisco which said that Rear Admiral Rogers was to take charge of the Brooklyn yard.

The statement is entirely unofficial, but is said to have been a matter of gossip among the officers of the yard for some time.

Against Chicago Open Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Chicago Board of Trade commenced a fight against the open Board of Trade in this city to-day by cutting off its quotations and removing all tickers from the rooms of the open Board of Trade. All open board members doing business in Chicago also were deprived of the quotations. It is the intention to keep the quotations from the open board hereafter.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Were on Their Way for Corn to Fatten the Christmas Duck.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Joseph and Frank Fowler, aged five and thirteen, respectively, were killed instantly this afternoon by an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Morrisville, Penn., across the river from this place.

They left their home to buy some corn with which to feed ducks that were being fattened by their parents for a Christmas dinner. They were struck while crossing the tracks.

Actor-Murderer Johnstone Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Barry Johnstone, the actor who murdered Kate Hassett, a member of the Keith Theatre Stock Company, Monday night, and then shot himself, is dying to-night at the Hahnemann Hospital. The physicians have given up hope of saving his life.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

A Complete Jewelry Store.

Don't you wish to buy Watches, Diamonds and everything else in the way of Jewelry, where qualities are absolutely reliable and where prices are famously low?

No matter how much—or little—you may care to spend, isn't *wise* money-saving the important consideration? We think it is the controlling thought with nine persons out ten. Our appeal is to them.

Remember, every article is exactly as it is said to be. No jeweller in the world can offer greater safety.

Don't regard a sale final until you are thoroughly convinced that we've given you better value for what you spent than any other store. Submit your purchase to a disinterested expert. If his judgment fails to accord with our statement, feel free to come back and discuss the matter frankly. It would be an injustice to us if you did otherwise. We want your loyal patronage—and it can only come through the confidence and good-will following the knowledge that our performances sustain our promises.

It is none the less a complete Jewelry store because it is plumped in the centre of Dry Goods.

One helps the other. It is the co-operation of aggregation that thins the prices.

Diamond Rings—the changing lights are aglow in one, two, three and five stones, mounted in plain or fancy settings, suitable for men and women, $5.09 to $494.24.

Rings having opal or turquoise centres, surrounded with chips or brilliant white cut stones; the variety is extra large, $9.94 to $249.24

Diamond Links, solid gold, plain or antique finish, set with single stones, or fancy patterns wrought in diamonds, over a hundred styles to choose from, $5.69 to $64.94

Men's and Women's Lockets, Roman and antique finish, round, oval or heart-shaped, set with single stone or fancy designs, two hundred styles. $9.89 to $88.67

Brooch, fiery opal weighing 2 7-32 carats, surrounded by twenty-two fine white diamonds, weighing 2 1-32 carats; would cost you $250.00 elsewhere; our price, $194.24

Magnificent Fancy Brooch, large diamond and sixty-four small ones, aggregate weight, 3¾ 1-32; would cost you $350.00 elsewhere; our price, $289.24.

Fancy Scroll Brooch, set with seven brilliants, weighing 1 1-16 carats; would cost you $100.00 elsewhere; our price, $83.94.

Three hundred Gold Brooches, some are plain, others enamelled, and others are set with whole or half pearls—all the newest designs, $9.89 to $99.24

Diamond Earrings, screw or drop styles, $7.49 to $449.47.

Diamond Scarf Pins, myriad designs, $5.09 to $115.94.

Diamond Studs, $6.49 to $159.94

Women's Watches—enamelled silver, gun metal, gold, some set with pearls, others with diamonds—$1.99 to $102.49.

Women's Enamelled Watches, red, green, light and dark blue, safe time measurers, $3.74.

Women's Art Nouveau Watches, with Chatelaine Pins, stem winders and setters, large number of designs; would cost you $12.50 elsewhere; our price, $9.89.

Majolica Novelties.

Majolica comes in prettier forms than ever—the brilliantly glazed finish, picturesque decorations and rare blending of colors make it the choice of many people. All who admire such goods should see these:—

Asparagus Tray, with drainer, $2.47.
Asparagus Tray, with drainer and saucier; may also be used for serving strawberries, $4.47.
Radish Trays and Salt Cups, $1.63.

Bohemian Novelty Glass.

Chrysanthemum Vases, new designs in crystal and colors, 23c. to $4.97. The shapes—much too odd and quaint for types to interpret. The colorings—gold and iridescent tints in blended harmonies that you've never seen before.

Punch Cups, per dozen, $2.93.
Whiskey Tumblers, per dozen, $1.97.
Cream Saucers, per dozen, $2.97.
Table Tumblers, per dozen, $2.81.
Finger Bowls, per dozen, $3.47.
Punch Sets, covered Bowl, twelve glasses, ladle and tray, $4.97 to $29.66.
Cider and Ale Sets, one tankard and six glasses on tray, $2.97 to $3.97.

Cordial Liqueur and Wine Sets—great values, at 97c., $1.33, $1.87 and up. Basement.

Sterling Silver Table Ware. 1st Floor, B'way.

Our display—and the prices—should be of interest to all who will buy Sterling Silver Table Ware. Plain and richly embossed effects—exquisitely handchased.

It is not a haphazard guess when we tell you that, grade for grade, our prices average a quarter less than our closest competitor.

Bon Bon Dishes, $2.34 to $9.34.
Bread Trays, $15.99 to $40.63.
Sugars and Creamers, $12.49 to $25.18.
Coffee Sets, $30.94 to $52.42.
Salad Bowls, $13.34 to $73.34.
Tea Sets, five pieces, $74.66 to $299.73.

Sterling Silver Articles for Christmas Presents.

Full weight, warranted qualities; new, artistic patterns.

The varieties are very large—probably unequalled in any other store.

And the prices—they are really phenomenal. You'll scarcely understand how such goods can be made for so little.

The outspread is beautiful and brilliant—a strong bid for your Holiday trade. 1st Floor, Broadway.

Hair Brushes from $1.48 to $12.49.
Military Hair Brushes from 99c. to $6.98.
Clothes Brushes from $1.48 to $6.67.
Hat Brushes from 79c. to $4.34.
Bonnet Brushes from 79c. to $3.34.
Velvet Brushes from $1.19 to $3.97.
Tooth Brushes from 29c. to $2.23.
Nail Brushes from 29c. to $2.23.
Infants' Brushes from 99c. to $3.34.
Mirrors, with long handle, $3.19 to $14.96.
Mirrors, ring handle, from $2.89 to $17.96.
Puff Boxes from 74c. to $5.34.
Salve Boxes from 24c. to $3.34.
Tooth Powder Bottles from 29c. to $2.36.
Talcum Powder Bottles from 39c. to $2.78.
Tooth and Nail Brush Bottles from 29c. to $3.09.
Cologne Bottles from 74c to $19.98.
Mucilage Bottles from 39c. to $3.13.
Ink Stands from 39c. to $7.96.
Blotters from 29c. to $1.98.

Paper Cutters from 29c. to $1.83.
Paper Files from $1.34 to $2.67.
Seals from 29c. to $1.83.
Ink Erasers from 29c. to $1.49.
Shoe Buttoners from 29c. to $3.34.
Shoe Horns from 29c. to $3.34.
Nail Files from 29c. to $1.83.
Cuticle Knives from 29c. to $2.97.
Pin and Pen Trays from $2.67 to $8.71.
Nail Buffers from 39c. to $3.34.
Manicure Scissors from 59c. to $2.67.
Embroidery Scissors from 59c. to $1.99.
Tweezers from 29c. to $1.98.
Toilet Sets, in cases, $6.24 to $19.96.
Manicure Sets, in cases, $1.49 to $25.67.
Military Brush Sets, in cases, from $2.69 to $11.96.
Infants' Brush Sets, in cases, from 99c. to $14.96.
Stationery Sets, in cases, from $1.49 to $14.98.
Photograph Frames, mounted on velvet, from $2.97 to $15.96.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Great Christmas Book Is Opened

PRINTED in bold-face type that young and old can read. Glowing with pictures of realistic art that touch with deepest sympathy the senses of youth and age.

The book of Christmas happiness is written here in toys and baubles, in books and jewels, in art-things and wear-things, in things for home and office, things of sense and sentiment. A book as comprehensive as the Century Dictionary, with a story as world-broad as Ridpath—telling stories as dramatic as Kipling ever penned; suggesting, too, the power to tell another Christmas message for you, to open wider the door of some heart, to deepen friendship, create happiness and good will—to play a worthy part in dramas yet to come.

Look at a bit of lace—a shawl, if you will. Perhaps the finger poetry of years worked upon it, dreamed out its design, as fingers followed with the stitches. Its price may have brought the dowry of the peasant bride who made it. This Christmas may find it a prized gift to another bride or bride-to-be. A generation, two generations later, it will still be telling its marvelous story to children and grandchildren.

Sentiment? Yes—the Christmas book is full of it. This is the month we all live for sentiment, or as much as we can snatch from the busy work-aday hours of holiday preparation.

Come and read the great Wanamaker Christmas Book—for mere pleasure, if you will; for inspiration; for helpful suggestion.

We've traveled the world around, and gathered a magnificent harvest—to the end that you may have choice things, beautiful things, worthy things to make this Christmas joyous to those for whom you live.

Library Editions Of Standard Works

THE Wanamaker Series of Illustrated Library Editions of the works of standard authors, are remarkable for their excellence and their very low price. To accomplish the latter, we have had them published especially for us, and do not hesitate to say that they are by far the most attractive sets ever offered at their prices.

They are 12mos, well printed on good paper, with illustrations of merit; and are bound in handsome silk cloth, with gilt tops, or in half calf, with gilt tops.

As desirable additions to one's own library, or as most appropriate Christmas gifts, they constitute an extremely valuable series:

Thomas Carlyle. 10 vols., $7.50; half calf, $11.50.
Charles Dickens. 15 vols., $10; half calf, $16.50.
Alexandre Dumas. Romances. 15 vols., $10.50; half calf, $17.50.
George Eliot. 8 vols., $5; half calf, $8.50.
Green's History of the English People. 4 vols., $2.75; half calf, $4.50.
M. Guizot's History of France. Translated by Robert B. Black, M. A. 8 vols., $6; half calf, $9.50.
Victor Hugo. 10 vols., $7.50; half calf, $11.50.
Washington Irving. 8 vols., $5; half calf, $9.
Plutarch's Lives. The translation called "Dryden's," edited by A. H. Clough. 5 vols., $3.50; half calf, $6.
John Ruskin. 18 vols., $9; half calf, $16.50.
Stones of Venice. 3 vols., $2.25; half calf, $3.75.
Modern Painters. 5 vols., $3.50; half calf, $6.
Sir Walter Scott. 12 vols., $8.50; half calf, $13.50.
William Makepeace Thackeray. 10 vols., $7.50; half calf, $11.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Store News

Telephone Service We have the largest contract in the retail trade of this city with the New York Telephone Company. This has compelled the exclusive use of numerous trunk lines of wire. Nevertheless, we have been frequently informed by our correspondents that the call for our number very often brings back an answer "busy." The telephone company states that their tally indicates very often some hundreds of unanswered calls for our number per hour. The alleged cause is insufficient service. To mend this state of affairs we have added eight trunk lines to our previous service, and this should be ample for everybody.

Our telephone address is now John Wanamaker, 6900—18th Street.

It is a curious fact that some correspondents never fail to get a prompt response, while for others our wires are always "busy."

Information as to individual experience will be welcome.

"Leisure Hours In Town" Some older people recall the books of the *Country Parson* (Dr. Boyd), and among them the title above quoted. It filled to a degree the role of the Spectator in the "Outlook."

History repeats itself. The Rambler at Wanamaker's is much interested to notice the number of Country Parsons and others that find frequent enjoyment for leisure hours in town in wandering about the "great store." Indeed, the daily audience of distinguished people that are attracted by the human interest of the place is quite remarkable. If so many, why not more?

Mason & Hamlin The store 135 Fifth Avenue, so long occupied for the sale of the Pianos and Organs made by the Mason & Hamlin Company, has been closed, and the stock transferred to our store at Broadway and Tenth street.

Mason & Hamlin organs are historic, their pianos unique. The latter find the favor of eyes, ears and fingers of many pianists of international reputation. In tone quality the Mason & Hamlin pianos have an individuality that is distinct and not shared by any other. Musicians and music-lovers should become familiar with them as valuable musical knowledge.

Women's Suits

MORE *special* news from our busy Costume Store. Together with the superb variety which makes Wanamaker's Wanamaker's, go the good news items, no less characteristic of this store.

Today's particular interest follows these

Tailor-made Suits at $20, *worth up to* $35.

Smart and fashionable suits of mixed cloths, cheviots and other cloths; made in blouse and fly-front styles; some prettily trimmed, and all silk-lined throughout.

A fine group to choose from at $20 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs

By the Thousands

BETTER said—by the hundred thousand. Wherever you go—in the basement, or on the first or second floor, you're apt to come face to face with a display you'll find it hard to get away from. There's space enough to let everybody buy handkerchiefs comfortably, expeditiously, satisfactorily.

From all over the world—Ireland, Switzerland, France, Japan—pretty Handkerchiefs have come flocking for this holiday showing. And we've bettered our previous best—in assortment, in designs, in qualities, in prices.

Some special holiday offerings:

At $1 for box of Six—Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, of sheer linen, with elaborate double floral wreath. Worth 25c each.

At 25c each—Women's scalloped border handkerchiefs, of sheer Irish linen; embroidered in Switzerland. Worth 50c each.

At 50c each—Women's Handkerchiefs, in very fine $1 qualities, with 2 or 3 rows of Mechlin and Valenciennes lace insertion and embroidery. In pretty boxes, if desired.

At $1 to $3—Women's hand-made Handkerchiefs, in extremely dainty designs of embroidered centers and lace trimming. Each prettily boxed. Broadway.

Fine Black Dress Goods

Less Than Half Price!

A SUPERB collection of Black *Silk-and-wool* Dress Fabrics, from the foremost manufacturer of black goods in England. And, not only are the goods from the best manufacturer, but they are the finest and richest products of his looms—selling regularly for $3.50, $4, $4.50 and $5 a yard, though we present them today

At $1.50 a Yard!

Simply because the manufacturer instructed his American agents to close out the surplus stock of fine goods at once.

The lot comprises about thirty handsome designs of silk-and-wool fabrics, in Matelasse, silk-figured Voiles, Crepe Stripes, Paris Cords, Novelty Stripes, Bedford Cords, Crepe Striped Voiles, Silk-figured Poplins, Figured Sharkskin and Silk Soutache Embroidered Venetian Cloth.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Silk Waists

BECAUSE the Silk Waist is a practical garment, have you cut it out of the category of possible Christmas presents? Don't—a well-chosen waist makes an excellent holiday gift. It certainly doesn't lack in beauty—witness scores of these charming examples—even though it is merely intended to wear!

And choosing such a waist, apart from the judgment required in picking out a suitable style, is easy—merely a matter of knowing the bust-measure.

And such a superb collection to choose from! Waists in plain colors, in checks, plaids, rich changeable effects. And then the handsome waists in light colors, for dress wear—some covered with Chantilly, Point Venise or chiffon—and including in their designs, the newest and most attractive style ideas from home and abroad. Between the price-extremes—$5 and $25—there's plenty of room to choose.

Here are three moderately-priced groups that have proved very popular. Each waist is put up in an attractive box, if desired:

Waists at $5

Of Peau de cygne, Liberty satin moire or taffeta, in plain colors, black or changeable tints. Plaited, hemstitched and trimmed in a variety of attractive styles.

Waists at $6.50

Of Louisine or taffeta; in plain or changeable shades, black or black-and-white checks. Many handsome effects in plaiting, faggoting, box-plaits, lace medallions and piping.

Waists at $7.50

Of Louisine, peau de cygne, or taffeta, in plain colors, black or shot effects. Fronts of fine plaits and hemstitching, or stitched plaits with piping; others with stitched box-plaits; plaited or French backs.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Separate Dress Skirts

SOME of the smartest Dress Skirts in our stock are concerned in this mention today. But they are odd groups that we wish to clean out quickly.

Made of camel's-hair, fancy imported cheviots, and a few of zibeline; stylish in shape; some trimmed; some silk-lined, others unlined. Regular prices ranged up to $40—choose today for $20 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Jackets

YOU'VE read, or you've missed, some stirring news about garments for girls, in these columns recently. But the news is not all told, nor the bargains all missed—more are here, ready today; and better news has rarely been told than this—

Girls' $12.50 *to* $20 *Jackets at* $10.

Tight-fitting, double-breasted, fly-front styles—made of covert, cheviot and kersey, black and tan. Sizes for 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dainty Fans

PRETTY contraptions of gauze, spangles, and lace, that will flutter merrily at dances, theatres and Winter festivities generally. There's a considerable variety of charming new designs in the showing, and many's the appropriate gift that will be chosen from them.

A word of prices:

White gauze Fans, painted, bone sticks, 50c, 75c, $1.
Gauze Fans, with lace and bone sticks; more elaborately decorated, at $1.50, $2, $4 to $10.
Small white painted Fans, with Dresden figures, at $4.50 and $8.50.
Pearl stick spangled Fans at $6.50.
Small black Fans with steel spangles, $1, $1.75, $4 and $6; somewhat larger size, 75c to $25, for Fans with shell sticks.
Gauze Fans with Duchesse lace edge and pretty decorations, $9, $12, $14.50 and $16. Broadway.

Men's Surtout Overcoats

THIS is the favored overcoat this season with smart dressers—particularly young men. We have a superb stock. The cut, the swing, will defy most critical observers to say they are not custom made. Ask particularly to see those of black and Oxford mixtures, at $20 and $25. You'll probably be surprised at their character.

Sizes 32 to 38 chest measure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Suits

Some New Ones

JUST about now you'll be glad to see some distinctly new goods, fresh ideas in the way of fabrics—large plaids, broken checks, narrow stripes in brown and gray effects—in fancy cheviots.

The man who wants something "a little different" will appreciate the present showing.

Single or Double-breasted Sack Coats—made in the best manner known to ready-made.

Prices, $15, $18 and $20 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Certain $3 Shoes For Men

MANY men have the mistaken notion that they can't get much in the way of Shoes for less than a five-dollar bill. There's a splendid object-lesson for such men in a particular type of Shoes that we're selling for

Three Dollars

They are one of our famous "Wanamaker-Wear-Well" series, and can't be equaled outside of our stores for less than $5. They're heavy-weather shoes *par excellence*, made of black grain calfskin, Blucher cut, laced, with double oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched. Soles and uppers are treated to resist water. In fact, these Shoes are almost amphibious by nature, for all the effect a rainy day has upon them.

You can't save $2 in an easier, nor more satisfactory manner.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

Silk Suspenders

A FORTUNATE transaction this for those who wish to add the gift of a pair of Silk Web Suspenders to their Christmas remembrance.

These suspenders are made of excellent Ottoman silk webbing, as serviceable as it is handsome. Colors are two shades of blue, scarlet, maroon, purple and old rose; leather ends; heavy plated gilt buckles and trimmings; glove-button cast-offs.

Regular dollar quality, at 50c.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Underwear for Men

HEAVY garments for the man that feels the cold; light ones for him who goes about unmindful of the mercury; medium weights for the man who believes in the fair average of a theoretically temperate zone.

Every man to his taste—and underwear for all tastes. But alike in several particulars—excellence in quality, make and fit, and moderation in price. Instances:

At $1 each—Medium-weight French balbriggan Shirts; Drawers to match, in short or regular length inseams. Heavy-weight natural-colored merino or light brown fleece-lined Shirts or Drawers.
At $1.50 each—Shirts and Drawers of mumedi-weight silver gray merino.
Heavier weight blue merino or heavy-weight natural-colored merino; full-fashioned and regular ma de.
At $1.75 each—Heavy-weight English balbriggan Shirts and Drawers.
At $2 each—Shirts and Drawers of English medium-weight balbriggan, or American-made blue-ribbed merino; also heavy-weight pure natural wool.
American-made white merino Shirt size 34, and Drawers, size 28, $2.05; advance 15c on each larger size.
At $2.25 each—Extra heavy natural n ool Shirts or Drawers.
At $2.50 each—English all-wool Shirts or Drawers, guaranteed unshrinkable, medium weight; also heavy-weight natural-colored merino.
American-made heavy-weight blue-ribbed merino Shirts or Drawers.
At $3.50 each—Guaranteed unshrinkable English silver-gray wool Shirts or Drawers; fashioned and regular made; medium weight.
At $4 each—French natural all-wool Shirts or Drawers—the latter in short or regular length inseam; guaranteed to be absolutely unshrinkable.

Broadway.

Boys' Suits

At Special Prices

THERE'S a savor of extremely welcome economy about such offerings as these of Boys' Winter Suits. The higher figures show former very moderate prices:

BOYS' $5 NORFOLK SUITS at $3.75

Norfolk Jacket Suits of fancy cheviot; sizes 7 to 16 years.

BOYS' $5 THREE-PIECE SUITS at $3.75

Suits of jacket, vest and trousers, of handsome fancy cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years.

BOYS' 75c KNEE TROUSERS at 50c

All-wool Trousers of corduroy or fancy cheviot; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dinner Sets

ONE of the most important features of our China Store is the great subdivison of Dinner Sets. We keep on hand the largest and most varied assortment imaginable; and compared, set by set, with equal qualities elsewhere, they will be found marked at prices unmatched for lowness.

This is the case with the sets described below—in decorations and designs all new, many opened only yesterday, that would grace any dinner-table:

At $10, worth $16—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; in two makes and four decorations; flower and border decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $15, worth $20—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt.
At $20, worth $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; full flower decoration and all handles gilt.
At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets, in two makes and nine decorations; border decorations and all handles gilt; 100 and 101 pieces.
At $30, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets, in 113 pieces; five decorations.
At $40, worth $60—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; beautifully decorated; all pieces gilt.
At $47.50, worth $65—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, 113 pieces; full flower decoration and all pieces gilt.
At $50, worth $70—Limoges china Dinner Sets, 117 pieces; border decoration and all pieces gilt.
At $70, worth $90—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, in a pretty white and gold border decoration; 115 pieces.
Also a handsome line of Dinner Sets at $75, $85, $105, $110, $120, $135, $150, up to $245.

Basement.

Holiday Clocks

FROM the dainty little gilt clock for the writing desk or boudoir to the tall affair that stands sentry on the stairs—they are all here, silent or silvery-voiced, but all ready to tick merrily away, for the rest of their natural life, for yourself or your friend. For—of course, the holiday suggestion's strong in this clock showing.

Some of the numerous attractive kinds:

Gilt Desk and Boudoir Clocks, 1-day American movements, $1.25 to $6; 8-day, $2.75 to $10.50.
Traveling Clocks, in leather cases, French movements, $5 to $40.
Gilt and Crystal Regulators, American movements, $15.75 to $45; French movements, $16 to $75.
Gilt Clock Sets, 3 pieces; French movements, $38 to $60; American movements, $27 to $75.
Mantel Chime Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, American movements, $20 to $33.
Weathered Oak Clocks, for dining-room, hall and library, $26.50 to $57.75.
Hall Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $80 to $350.
Office Clocks, $2.75 to $20.50. Basement.

Water Colors

By American Artists

PEOPLE of artistic tastes will be interested in seeing our collection of water-colors by American artists. It includes a number of carefully selected pictures of distinct merit and much charm. In fact, the variety of subjects offers a much larger field to choose from, for those who wish to purchase gifts that have a permanent artistic value, than any we have presented hitherto.

Names of some of the artists contributing, together with some titles and prices of pictures, follow—bald facts that merely furnish surface indications:

Hugo Fisher—Sheep	$50
W. Livingston Anderson—Landscape	$65
T. Herdle—Dutch Garden	$52.50
George T. Schultz—Landscapes	$60 and $90
T. T. English—Landscapes	$30, $50 and $100
Carl Weber—Landscapes	$90
Van Wedge—Landscape	$45
George Howell Gray—Marine	$75
R. L. Johnston—Sheep	$100
Arthur Feudel—Landscapes	$57.50 and $85
Neil Mitchell—Marine	$62.50
S. Mulholland—Marine	$67.50

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

The Language Phone Method

Demonstration Closes Next Week

IT IS a teacher that never tires, never varies. Its accuracy cannot be questioned. You can learn to speak and understand in a marvelously short time

French, German or Spanish.

If you are interested in these languages, if you are planning to travel abroad, or if you are contemplating taking a position where a knowledge of foreign languages will be valued, you should see and know what the Language Phone will do.

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SECRETARY SHAW ON NATION'S FINANCES

Recommends that Silver Be Made Redeemable in Gold.

Appropriations Asked for the Suppression of Anarchistic Societies.

Investment of American Capital in Foreign Ships—Additional Circulation Necessary for Constantly Increasing Business—Strength of the Treasury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was sent to the House of Representatives yesterday in compliance with law, is a valuable business document, in which the financial operations of the Government for the year ending with June last are fully set forth, and recommendations made for legislation in regard to the currency, coinage, banking, and several other less important matters connected with the general administration of the Treasury Department. While the first sections of the report are valuable and interesting as concise expositions of the transactions of the Government in the fiscal and other divisions of the Treasury, business and financial circles will be especially interested in what the Secretary says about the inadequacy of existing laws to properly meet the increased demand of the country for an improved currency system, and for legislation calculated to relieve the Treasury from the imperative demand made upon it in such emergencies as were presented last month.

The report opens with the usual exhibition of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, and with estimates for the current and next fiscal years. The total receipts for the year 1902 were $684,326,280, which may be tabulated for easy reference and comparison. Omitting details as to miscellaneous receipts, the three principal sources of revenue were as follows:

Customs	$254,444,708
Internal revenue	271,880,122
Postal Service	121,848,047
Miscellaneous	36,153,403
Total	$684,326,280

The expenditures for the year were $593,038,904, and are thus classified:

Civil	$111,067,171
Military	112,272,216
Naval	67,803,128
Indians	10,649,585
Pensions	138,488,560
Interest	29,168,045
Postal Service	124,250,199
Total	$593,038,904
Surplus	91,287,376

The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund aggregate $70,240,660.

It is estimated that the total revenues for the current year will be, including postal receipts, $694,020,630. Deducting the postal receipts, estimated at $132,020,630, the total revenue anticipated is $562,000,000. To Dec. 1 the receipts, exclusive of the Postal Service, were, in round numbers, $242,000,000, which is equal to an average of $48,000,000 for the past five months. The Secretary estimates that from the two great revenue and from the miscellaneous sources the receipts for the ensuing seven months will be $320,000,000, which is equal to a monthly average of $46,000,000. Excluding the postal receipts, it is estimated the expenditures will be $519,000,000, which would give a surplus of $43,000,000 in July, 1903.

For the year ending with June 30, 1904, the estimated receipts are placed at $729,767,664, and the expenditures at $677,956,776, which would give a surplus of $51,810,887. These figures include the postal receipts and expenditures, both being estimated at $144,767,664.

STRENGTH OF THE TREASURY.

Referring to the gold holdings and available cash balance, the Secretary quotes largely from the report of the Treasurer, which has already been published. Including the gold reserve, the available balance on June 30 was $362,187,361, the largest in the history of the department. After allowing for subsidiary silver, silver bullion, and minor coin not available for large payments, there remained in the Treasury vaults Nov. 1 a fund of over $56,000,000, which is slightly in excess of what is deemed a fair working balance. Nearly half of the net available cash balance, over and above the reserve of $150,000,000, was in gold and gold certificates, which amounted to $163,801,290, and increased by Nov. 1 to $113,542,933, a sum far exceeding the outstanding liabilities.

CURRENCY VOLUME AND VARIETY.

In reference to the various forms of money held by the Treasury and the changes they underwent during the year, the Secretary says:

"The unparalleled volume of gold certificates outstanding is the result of the freedom with which they can be issued in consequence of the natural flow of gold from many sources into the Treasury. They are issued against deposits of coin, and are paid out for gold bullion and the obligations of the Government. On June 27 they for the first time exceeded in volume the United States notes. The increase in the fiscal year was $57,594,400, which was followed by another of $16,699,000 in the next three months, bringing the total up to $363,311,089. The Treasury derives gold from several sources. Substantially, the whole receipts from customs are in gold or the representative certificates. The total acquired through the Custom Houses during the year is placed at over $215,000,000.

During the year ended Sept. 30, 1901, there was an addition of $75,956,845 to the paper currency of $20 and under, while only $9,794,500 was added to the higher denominations. Inclusive of gold coin, the smaller denominations constituted over 80 per cent. of the whole stock of money. In the next twelve months the increase of the smaller denominations was $71,283,129, and of the higher only $4,745,750, raising the percentage of the former to over 83. The demands of the people for notes of small denominations have surprised the closest students of the currency. In 1890 there were 37,065,880 pieces of Government paper issued, of the average value of $6.61. In 1902 the issue was 116,697,874 and the average value $4. The facilities for production, so far as the Treasurer's office is concerned, now seem to be sufficient for present requirements.

"The parity of all kinds of money has been maintained. No silver certificates are issued of higher denomination than $5, and no United States certificates of any denomination other than $10, while gold certificates alone are issued in the higher forms. This promotes simplicity in the currency."

THE MINT AND SUBSIDIARY SILVER.

Under the caption "The Mint Service," the Secretary says of the Philadelphia Mint, after stating the number and value of gold and other coins minted during the year at all points:

"The new Mint edifice at Philadelphia was occupied in October, 1901, and with its equipment now constitutes probably the most modern and complete coinage establishment in the world. Its ultimate capacity when fully equipped will be much beyond what is at present required. The total appropriation made for equipment was $440,185, of which $349,720.84 had been expended up to July 1, 1902."

It is pointed out that the stock of subsidiary silver is now limited by law to $100,000,000, which has been reached. The amount held Oct. 1, 1902, was $8,082,371. This was distributed among ten offices, and a considerable amount is uncurrent. It is apparent that the ability of the Treasury to meet demands for subsidiary coins is very limited. The Secretary recommends that the limit upon the stock of subsidiary coins be removed; that the requirement for the monthly coinage of 1,500,000 silver dollars be repealed, and that the entire stock of silver bullion now held be converted into subsidiary silver coins. This bullion would coin $38,000,000 in that class of coins, or $35,500,000 in standard silver dollars.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1902, the number of National banks was increased by 470, with total capital of $31,130,000, of which 302, with capital of $7,905,000, were of the smaller class, and 168, with capital of $23,225,000, of the larger. The net increase, however, was but 399.

The authorized capital stock of National banks in existence on Oct. 31, 1901, was $663,224,195, and on Oct. 31, 1902, $713,435,695, an increase during the year of $50,211,500.

ISTHMIAN CANAL BONDS.

Attention is directed to the fact that the bonds authorized at the last session of Congress, to the amount of $130,000,000, bearing 2 per cent. per annum, the proceeds to be used in building the Isthmian Canal, would be subject to a tax of 1 per cent. if used by banks as security for circulation. The consols of 1930, when so used by the banks, pay one-half of 1 per cent. As it was evidently the desire of Congress that the best possible terms should be obtained for this loan by the Secretary, it is recommended that the act of last session be so amended as to place the canal bonds on the same footing as the consols of 1930 in this particular.

PROGRESS IN SHIPBUILDING.

American shipping was greater in volume June 30, 1902, than ever before in our history. New vessels of the year have been of superior types, including the largest transatlantic steamer ever built in the United States, the fastest steamer for Asiatic trade yet built in any country, and the largest steamer ever launched into the waters of the Pacific. The total tonnage completed was a trifle less than in 1901, but the shipbuilding in progress during the year, in the value of materials and amount of wages, has never been equaled in this country. If the rate of progress during the past few years could be maintained, the United States would in time become a competitor with Germany for the second place as a shipbuilding nation. The outlook for the current fiscal year is not, however, so promising.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHISTS.

Under the head of "Secret Service" the Secretary makes the following recommendations:

"There is a large field for effective work among the disaffected classes—that is to say, those who advocate the use of force in the destruction of Governments and who preach assassination and anarchy. No provision exists for the investigation of the secret organizations which are maintained in all centres of industrial activity and whose existence is a constant menace to the lives of the highest officers of this and other Governments. The Secret Service Division is well organized for the prosecution of the necessary investigations, but lacks the means and authority to carry them out. The matter is commended to the attention of Congress."

AMERICAN OWNERSHIP OF SHIPS.

In regard to the investment in foreign-built steamships by American capitalists the report says:

"For several years American capital in increasing amounts has been invested in ocean steamers under foreign flags. Recently this movement has taken form in the organization of an American steamship company, which in the tonnage, average speed, and size of its steamers equals any two combined of the world's great steamship companies. Yet only an insignificant proportion of this company's tonnage—about one-eighth—is under the American flag. The tendency noted and the organization of this company show conclusively that abundant American capital is disposed to engage in commercial enterprises on the sea and that, under existing conditions, the ready outlet for it is afforded by resort to foreign flags. American capital prefers investment under foreign flags because it costs more to build ocean steamers in the United States than abroad, and, once built, it costs more to operate steamers under the American than under foreign flags. Only steamers built in the United States are entitled by law to fly our colors. If foreign-built steamers were admitted to American registry the handicap of higher wages for crews shipped in American ports would remain."

EXCHANGEABILITY OF MONEY.

The Secretary makes an elaborate argument for the exchangeability of every form of Government money, including silver coins. After reciting the several coinage acts, and that providing for the redemption in coin of greenbacks, the report says:

"In 1893 a very serious financial panic arose, which threatened every commercial and industrial institution in the land. The possibility of Government notes being redeemed in coin worth less than 25.8 grains of gold was the prime factor which led to the hoarding of gold. There was no occasion to fear that greenbacks and Treasury notes would not be redeemed in coin, for this had been expressly provided, but there was occasion to fear that they might be redeemed in unprotected silver worth 54 cents in gold.

"March 14, 1900, the Congress, recognizing that the parity of the demand obligations of the Government could not long be maintained when redeemable in anything other than standard coin, expressly provided for the redemption of greenbacks and Treasury notes in gold. No provision has yet been made for the redemption of silver or its exchange for gold. There are now outstanding, in round figures, 350,000,000 coined silver dollars, of material worth not 54 cents each, as in 1893, but less than 40 54 cents each, and there is no express provision of law to protect the holder should public revenues again fall below current expenses and gold cease to flow into the Treasury.

UNPROTECTED FIAT.

"National banknotes are secured by a special deposit of Government bonds, the principal and interest of most of which are payable in gold, but the notes themselves are payable in 'lawful money,' which includes irredeemable silver dollars more than 60 per cent. fiat. In 1893 there were outstanding, roundly, $346,000,000 in United States notes, and $147,000,000 in Treasury notes, all redeemable in coin, and the cheapest coin in which these notes could have been redeemed was worth 54 cents in gold. There was also $180,000,000 National banknotes, payable in 'lawful money,' and, therefore, liable to be discharged in silver worth 54 cents. There was also outstanding 420,000,000 silver dollars worth the same. There was, therefore, approximately in the aggregate, $500,000,000 of unprotected fiat in these three forms of money. Since that time United States notes and Treasury notes have been made redeemable by law in gold, but the present National bank issue of $300,000,000 is payable 'in lawful money,' which includes silver, worth not 54 cents, but 39 cents, and there are now outstanding 350,000,000 silver dollars worth 39 cents each in gold. The aggregate unprotected fiat at this time is, therefore, $565,000,000, or $65,000,000 more than in 1893.

DANGER IN EXISTING LAW.

"I believe the Treasury would be in less danger with an express provision for the exchangeability of gold and silver than under existing laws. At the present time the Treasury furnishes all the gold needed, whatever the purpose for which it is demanded, and certainly no more would be required for commerce, and not as much for hoarding, should all doubt as to the status of silver be removed. On the contrary, if all forms of money were made the equivalent of gold, then all occasion for hoarding one coin more than another would vanish, and the danger of the Treasury would be diminished instead of being increased. The ability of this Government to fulfill its promises has never been questioned, but doubts arising from unexpressed policies have caused more than one crisis.

ADVANTAGE OF EXCHANGEABILITY.

"Should it be deemed wise to provide for the exchangeability of gold and silver, then National banknotes might be made payable in gold. In this way there would be shifted to the banks the greater burden of furnishing gold for domestic use and for export, and this, in the event of an unfavorable balance of trade, might prove of great advantage to the Government. It would be manifestly unjust, as well as illogical, to require banks to redeem their notes in gold so long as legal tender silver remains irredeemable and unexchangeable.

"There can be no valid reason, legal, economic, or equitable, why the Government should not redeem in gold all its own obligations, whether they be represented in paper, 100 per cent. fiat, or in silver, 60 per cent. fiat. When the Government expressly guarantees its own issue, no objection can appropriately be urged against requiring banks to pay their notes in gold. On the contrary, I see many advantages to be gained, especially with respect to our foreign commerce, by making every obligation between the Government and the people, and between individuals, payable in money every dollar of which shall be the equivalent of 25.8 grains of standard gold, and on which a demand for this equivalent can be directly or indirectly predicted."

BANKING SYSTEM IMPERFECT.

In the paragraphs devoted to banking it is pointed out that recent events enforce the conclusion that our banking system is imperfect. The efforts of the Treasury to counteract the contraction of currency are stated, and it is shown that by the several methods adopted for relief $26,000,000 was added to the volume of bank circulation. The reasons for a tendency toward contraction are thus stated:

"Government bonds are scarce, and those outstanding are held in large part by trust estates, savings banks and insurance companies, and are not available for circulation. The bonds that are on the market are held at prices which render their use as security for circulation unprofitable whenever the rate of interest approximates 6 per cent. The frequent purchase and retirement of bonds renders the amount available for circulation gradually less, while a rapidly growing population, additional banking facilities and expanding trade suggest the need of an ever increasing circulation. I, therefore, believe the time has arrived when it will be necessary to adopt one of two policies; either the Government debt must be perpetuated as a basis for National bank circulation, and additional bonds issued as occasion may require, or some other system must be provided."

ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION NECESSARY.

It is declared that additional circulation will be necessary to properly conduct the constantly increasing business of the country. "Outstanding Government bonds," says the report, "are inadequate to secure it even if their market value would justify their use by the banks. It is even doubtful if National bank currency based on Government bonds can be made advantageous to banks. A lower tax on circulation would be counteracted very promptly by a corresponding advance in the price of bonds, and the profit would accrue to the present bondholder.

"I see no objection to the issuance of circulation based upon general credits, if properly safeguarded. Neither do I believe it necessary to make currency thus issued a first lien upon assets. A very small tax upon circulation would be sufficient to cover any possible loss.

"The lowest tax suggested by any one would far exceed any possible loss, and the Government could assume responsibility to the people and still realize a profit. When thus guaranteed and primarily redeemed by the Government at the expense of the bank of issue, currency based on general assets would be acceptable and as secure as the present national bank notes based on specific assets.

"I doubt, however, the wisdom of making provision for the issuance of credit currency to the limit of the bank's capital. Not that I would fear unfortunate results, but in all financial legislation the greatest caution must be exercised lest the currency be suddenly and unduly inflated. A gradual increase in circulation is well nigh imperative, but a sudden and unnecessary increase would be most unfortunate. Several other safeguards will naturally suggest themselves and need not be considered in this report."

BRANCH BANKS.

On the matter of establishing branch banks the Secretary says he is not prepared at this time to make an affirmative recommendation. "Recent events," he says, "confirm a previous opinion that the peculiar conditions of this country would not be conserved by such a policy. Greater economy in management may be conceded. It may be conceded also that the system works well in some countries, but no other country has such diversified and widely separated interests as this. In order that the parent bank shall be able to serve widely separated communities it must first understand the needs of these communities, and neither experience nor observation justifies the conclusion that such intimacy is likely to exist. I think a far better course, for the present, at least, would be to provide an elastic currency, available in every banking community and sufficient for the needs of that locality. This, I think, can be accomplished either in the way I have intimated or by several other methods."

THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The report concludes with a brief discussion of the public deposits and methods for returning to business channels revenues that are held by the Treasury. This can be done only by the purchase of bonds and the deposit with the banks of current internal revenue and miscellaneous receipts. The latter method is tardy in bringing relief in case of monetary stringency. The purchase of bonds invites a contraction of bank circulation for the purpose of disposing of the bonds pledged for its security at the advanced price which usually prevails whenever the Government becomes a purchaser.

"Thus the object sought to be attained," says the report, is counteracted. If authority were granted to make deposits without security after special examination and at such rates of interest as the Secretary of the Treasury might determine, quite an element of elasticity would be provided whenever a surplus of revenues existed. By advancing or lowering the rate of interest an equilibrium could be maintained throughout the country, and the interest charge would more than cover any loss.

"But if it should be deemed unwise to permit the loaning of public funds without specific security it certainly would be well to authorize deposits direct from the Treasury, and, as now, upon satisfactory security. If such authority had existed during the last few months the something more than $20,000,000 which was paid to the owners of Government bonds would have been deposited in a large number of reserve cities throughout the country, and the relief afforded would have been equally permanent and more widely appreciated."

SHAW AND SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Merchants' Association's Correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Merchants' Association of New York has made public an extended correspondence which it has had with Secretary of the Treasury Shaw on the general subject of ship subsidies. The correspondence was inspired at the outset by the utterances of Secretary Shaw at Detroit Oct. 18. The correspondence apparently arrives at the conclusion that both the Merchants' Association and Secretary Shaw are agreed on the general proposition of a ship subsidy measure which will help American shipping exclusively, but are unable to agree on an interpretation of Mr. Shaw's remarks in Detroit.

The first letter of the Merchants' Association, under date of Oct. 20, notes the belief of the Merchants' Association that Secretary Shaw, as he stated his position in his Detroit speech, was not opposed to the Ship Subsidy bill as it passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, and objects to features of that bill as giving aid to foreign-built shipping as well as to that exclusively American. Secretary Shaw replied that his remarks at Detroit were nonpartisan as regards the kind of a measure through which relief should be sought. The answer of the Merchants' Association noted further objections to the Ship Subsidy bill of the Fifty-sixth Congress and called the attention of the Secretary to its opinion that the extent of American trade with South America or South Africa is not at all affected by the transportation facilities under our flag. In reply to his suggestion that the United States cannot successfully invade these markets in foreign bottoms. To this letter Secretary Shaw replies:

"Probably two-thirds of the discussions in this world are among people who practically agree, except in forms of expression. Not until the friends of additional financial legislation agree among themselves will there be any further legislation on the subject, and I suppose that the same rule applies with reference to the friends of a ship subsidy."

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT ONAGRICULTURE

Strong Plea for an Appalachian Forest Reserve.

Tobacco Growing in Connecticut and Tea Growing in South Carolina Successful—Need of Cotton Industry—Foreign Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In his annual report made public to-day, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture gives some interesting figures illustrative of the magnitude of the agricultural industry in the United States. The latest statistics available on the subject show that the fixed capital of agriculture in this country is about twenty billions of dollars, or four times that invested in manufactures. There are about 5,000,000 farms, comprising 415,000,000 acres of improved land. Forty million people, or more than one-half the total population of the country, reside on farms. The produce of American agriculture aggregates annually over five billions of dollars. The most valuable crop is Indian corn, hay and forage, cotton, wheat, and oats following in the order named. The animals slaughtered in the United States annually have a value of nearly one billion dollars. The products of the dairy are worth nearly half a billion annually, and the returns from poultry and eggs approximate $300,000,000.

The Secretary makes an earnest plea for the establishment of an Appalachian Forest Reserve. He says that the soils washed down from the mountain slopes are rendering annually less navigable the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers. This result is directly attributable to the deforestation of the slopes. The Secretary states that the rate of land erosion on these slopes from which the forest cover has been removed is as great now in a single year as during ten centuries when covered with primeval forests.

NEED OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

One of the greatest needs in improving the cotton industry in the United States has been to secure a long staple upland variety of good quality and productiveness. Several varieties of the ideal type have been produced, and the past year's experiments show conclusively that these varieties can be made permanent. Egypt and South Africa are waking up to their possibilities in cotton production, and the United States, the Secretary says, must develop and grow better and more productive varieties than will be grown by its competitors.

Under the inspection service of the Bureau of Animal Industry, ante-mortem inspections for the year aggregated nearly 60,000,000, at a cost of a fraction of over one cent each. The number of post-mortem inspections was nearly 39,000,000. Altogether the value of exports of animals for the year amounted to $244,733,062.

Experimental exports of dairy products have been made to Japan, China, Cuba, and Porto Rico. The obstacles to the rapid increase of this trade are principally inadequate transportation facilities and climatic conditions. Results, however, encourage the further cultivation of the markets of Japan.

The Secretary urges the necessity of a thorough and more systematic study of the foreign markets, so that the American farmer and fruit grower may make shipments intelligently.

In view of the vital importance of the investigations of grasses and forage crops to American agriculture, the Secretary recommends that Congress give the President authority to secure for the experimental needs of the department such tracts of public range as may be necessary for the purpose.

The tea farm at Pinehurst, S. C., has proved such a success that the department has decided to establish a similar farm in Texas if suitable land and co-operation can be secured.

The Congressional distribution of seeds last year was the largest in the history of the department. The work of introducing foreign seeds is being pushed, with good results in many instances. Particular improvement has been made in the rice-growing regions of Texas and Louisiana, largely through the efforts of the department in introducing new forms. As a result rice production in this country now about equals the demand. The Jordan almond is another successful introduction of the year.

The soil survey has been greatly extended, and the division of soil management started in the course of the year gives promise of highly important results. An assistant has been furnished to the War Department to organize a soil survey for the Philippines.

TOBACCO EXPERIMENTS.

The commercial success of the shade-grown Sumatra tobacco in the Connecticut Valley has now been fully assured. At the present time the department is advising and instructing thirty-eight growers in Connecticut and Massachusetts, cultivating 645 acres of shade tobacco. Experiments are now being made in the growing of tobacco in Pennsylvania, New York, and Wisconsin. The tobacco situation in Texas and Ohio has been thoroughly studied with a view to the production of a desirable type of filler tobacco equal to the imported Cuban leaf, and it is believed that by careful methods of cultivation, fermentation, and assorting this can be done. In fact, the report states, leaf has been actually grown that cannot be distinguished, when properly fermented, from the imported Cuban leaf.

The increase in prairie dogs as a natural result of the destruction of their enemies, the coyotes and larger hawks, called for a special investigation during the year.

Permits were issued during the year for the importation of about 50,000 birds, mostly song birds.

The Secretary urges that the number of workers in the experiment stations be increased so as to permit of proper specialization.

Statistics of attendance at land grant colleges show over 42,000 students enrolled. This is an increase of over 7 per cent.

In regard to Farmers' Institutes, the Secretary states that these are now held in forty-four States and Territories, including Hawaii. Over 2,300 institutes were held last year, the funds contributed by the different States and Territories to this work amounted to nearly $200,000, and 7,000 persons attended these institutes. The Secretary points out that while the persons actually engaged in agricultural pursuits number about 10,000,000, the total number of persons reached by the institutes and the agricultural colleges is not much over 7 per cent. of that number, while the publications of the stations reach about 500,000 farmers. He includes, therefore, the great need of a wider dissemination among farmers of the results of agricultural study and research.

The department is conducting important investigations aimed to assist in the solving of the irrigation problem. Through the courtesy of the officials in Egypt the representative of the department was enabled to become fully acquainted with the administration of laws governing the use of the Nile.

STUDY OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

With regard to the study of foreign markets, the Secretary has this to say:

"The investigations of the Division of Foreign Markets show exceptional activity on the part of our competitors in the agricultural export trade, especially Australia, Canada, and Argentina. Our own agricultural exports for the fiscal year 1902 amounted to $860,000,000. This, next to the exceptional record for 1901, is the highest ever reported. The falling off from 1901 was mainly corn and cotton. The decline in these two products aggregated $89,000,000.

"Special interest has been aroused in our commerce in forestry products. Of these the United States exported last year $50,000,000 worth, Europe being the principal foreign market, and the United Kingdom the largest purchaser. Our commerce with Hawaii in so far as agricultural products are concerned, shows a slight falling off, but a considerable increase with Porto Rico and the Philippines."

The department has begun the work on an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It will be the most complete ever made by the department.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of providing a new building for the Agricultural Department, the present building being entirely inadequate.

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Mme. JULIE RIVE-KING, ... Pianist

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Miss MATHILDA DRESSLER, Violoncellist; Miss HELEN MARIE BURR, Harpist, Miss GRACE UPINGTON, Accompanist

PROGRAMME

1 a Sarabunde ..... Bach
1 b Polacca, Op. 8 ..... Beethoven
1 c Marsch ..... Karlowiecz
2. Violoncello Solo, "Tarantella" ..... Popper
Miss Dressler.
3 Tarantelle-Venezia & Napoli ..... F. Lisst
Mme. Julie Rive-King.
4 a Quintette from "Meistersinger" .. Wagner
4 b Maerchen (Little Legend) ..... Komzak
5 Harp Solo, "Mazurka" ..... Schuecker
Miss Buhr.
6 a Polonaise ..... Herbert
6 b Fruehling (Springtime) ..... Heuser
7 a Alceste de Gluck-C. Saint-Saens ... William Mason
7 b March Militaire ... F. Schubert—C. Tausig
Mme. Julie Rive-King.
8 a The Harpist's Evening Song ..... Kienze
8 b Napolitana ..... Lachmund
Knabe piano used.

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BOB, SON OF BATTLE, by Olliphant 85
DANNY, a new dog story, by Olliphant $1.08

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SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE, by Mrs. Browning.
OLD CHRISTMAS, by Washington Irving.
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Special Sale of Couches.

Fifth Floor.

These Couches are samples, there is only one of a kind and no duplicates can be had at these prices:—

$15.00 Couch, covered in velour, plain seat, heavy fringe, at $11.75
$18.00 Couch, solid oak frame, covered in high grade velour, 6 rows deep tufting, at $14.00
$18.50 Couch, solid oak frame, highly polished, covered in Belgium velour, deep tufted seat and head, at $14.25
$24.50 Couch, solid oak frame, claw foot, highly polished, covered in best quality velour, 7 rows deep tufting $18.00
$25.00 Couch, extra large size, double roll head, covered in best quality velour, finished with heavy fringe $19.50
$28.00 Couch, solid oak frame, handsomely carved, covered in figured velour, deep tufted seat and arms $21.75
$29.00 Couch, carved oak frame, covered in striped velour, 7 rows deep tufting $22.75
$29.75 Couch, heavy claw feet, covered in extra quality velour, very handsome $23.50
$35.00 Couch, heavy carved oak frame, covered in extra quality velour, 7 rows deep tufting $26.50
$37.50 Couch, oak frame, handsomely carved, covered in Empire velour $28.00
$38.50 Couch, with heavy carved feet, covered in figured mohair plush $30.00
$39.00 Couch, heavy claw feet, covered in Verona velour, plain seat and head $31.75
$40.00 Couch, covered in high grade tapestry, plain seat and head, finished with heavy fringe $32.00
$44.00 Couch, covered in heavy tapestry, tufted seat and head, heavy fringe $33.75
$40.00 Couch, extra large size, covered in striped velour, 7 rows deep tufting $34.50
$40.00 Couch, solid oak frame, covered in Verona velour $30.75

A Sale of Lace Curtains and Upholstery Fabrics.

Fourth Floor.

Dentelle Arabe Lace Curtains, an exceedingly popular and serviceable window draping; pair .. $6.85 and $8.75
Real hand-made Cluny Lace Curtains, stylish insertions and edgings; pair ..... $6.85 and $8.45
Irish Point Lace Curtains, dainty effective designs, pair $3.85
Irish Point Lace Curtains well covered centres, effective borders; pair $5.50
Nottingham Lace Curtains, fac-similes in design of the highest grade laces; pair 98 and $1.85
Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains, Renaissance edgings and insertions; pair $2.25
Bobbinet Bed Sets, richly trimmed with Renaissance centre-pieces, edgings and insertions; set .. $8.50
Stores Bonne Femme Silk Centres, finest grade of Renaissance trimmings; value $42.50, per window $27.50

Blankets and Quilts.

First Floor, Rear.

The excellent values that are offered to-day in White Wool Blankets and Bed Spreads mean considerable money saving to the economical housekeeper. Every pair is perfect and of the reliable kind that we have handled for years.

Wool Blankets, single bed size, pair $2.95, $4.50, $6.50
Wool Blankets double bed size, pair $2.95, $4.95, $7.50
Wool Blankets, extra large sizes, pair $4.95, $6.95, $8.25

White Bed Spreads.

Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, centre and allover patterns, each ..... $2.25 and $2.65
Honeycomb and crochet Spreads for double beds; Marseilles patterns, very special value; each .... 85c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50

Comforters.

Winter weight large size Comforters .. $1.95 and $2.25
Lamb's wool full size Comforters, each $2.95
Fine Down Comforters for full size beds, with silk tops and plain silk borders, each $8.50

Timely Hints of Wrappers and Sacques.

Second Floor.

Striped Flannelette Sacques, with striped borders of same material 55
Short Kimonos of fine quality striped flannelette, yoke back and front and border of plain flannelette 95
Figured Flannelette Sacques, with fitted back, large sailor collar, pinked ruffle of same material $1.35
Flannelette Sacques, assorted patterns, in figures and stripes, fitted back and loose front, large sailor collar with ruffle of same material 95
Persian Flannelette Kimonos, with large flowing sleeves, border of satin ribbon facing $1.65
Persian Flannelette Kimonos, yoke back and front, with border of plain cashmere down front and around sleeve $2.25
Striped German Flannel long Kimonos, yoke back and front, in all shades $2.45
Long Striped Domet Flannel Kimonos, with large sailor collar and full sleeve, extra wide skirt, assorted shades $1.95
Striped German Flannel Negligees, with fitted back, trimmed down front with border of plain colored cashmere, large sailor collar and full sleeve; also edged with cashmere, finished with black and white braid $3.95

Jewelry and Silverware

For Holiday Giving.

First Floor.

Gold, silver and jewelled ornaments are ever favorite Christmas messengers. We have especially gathered for the Holiday season a collection of trinkets of permanent, artistic value—things for personal adornment, destined to become constant reminders of the absent friend; also every new and approved idea worked out in the silversmith's art for the ornamentation of the 20th Century home.

Jewelry.

Genuine Gun Metal Cigarette Cases, straight and curved; jewelled springs $3.75
Genuine Gun Metal Match Safes, straight and curved; jewelled springs $1.25
Women's and Misses' solid gold Rings, plain and fancy settings $2.00
Solid Gold Cuff Buttons, Roman and polished, plain and fancy designs $1.50
Solid Gold Brooches, Roman finish, with jewelled centres; choice designs $1.75
Jewelled Chignon Combs, all new shapes, at ... $1.00

Quadruple-plated Ware.

Tea Set, 4 pieces, quadruple-plated and highly polished; excellent design $9.75
Coffee Set, 3 pieces, quadruple-plated, highly polished, with beaded border, at $7.50
Bread Trays, quadruple-plated, satin engraved, highly polished and butler finished in several desirable patterns $1.95
Nut Bowl, quadruple-plated, beautifully pierced, $4.95

Toilet Articles.

Sterling silver, handsome flower design Mirror, long handle $5.75
Hair Brush, flower design, large size $2.75
Cloth Brush, fine Bristles, to match $2.25
Puff Jar, cut glass, sterling top $1.50
Small and large sterling mounted Combs 65
Bonnet Brushes, sterling silver 95
Sterling silver Salve Jars, 40, 50 and 75

Oriental Rugs At Lowered Prices.

Fifth Floor.

$5.50 fine grade Turkish Mats, in beautiful designs and colorings $2.95
100 pieces selected small Persian Rugs, very good value at $5.75
Small Tebriz, Kermanshah, Senneh and Khorassan Rugs, unusual value at $12.75
Three lots of Antique Moussul and heavy Persian Rugs, special at $16.50
Antique Ferreghan, Serebend and Kurd Rugs, excellent value $24.50
Fifty $35.00 and $40.00 Kirman Prayer Rugs; most have the mosque design peculiar to this class of Rugs, and are very desirable; special at $28.50
$185.00 best grade East India Rugs, in new designs and colorings, suitable for all rooms; average size about 9x12 feet, at $148.00

The Housefurnishing Store.

Basement.

Imported willow oval Clothes Baskets 30
Imported willow extra strong Clothes Baskets 55
Closely woven whole willow oval Clothes Baskets 88
Heavy large rattan top and bottom Clothes Baskets $1.90
Round covered Clothes Hampers 90
Square wood bottom, covered Clothes Hampers $1.45
Imported fancy Clothes Hampers, assorted shapes and sizes, value up to $5.00, at $3.50
Kitchen Sponges, strong texture 10
Window Sponges, unbleached 35
Fine Florida Carriage Sponges 95
High grade IX. charcoal plate oval Stove Boilers, Nos. 7 and 8, at $1.00
High grade IXX. charcoal plate oval Range Boilers, No. 1, at $1.15
Extra quality IXXX. charcoal plate oval Range Boilers, extra heavy, copper bottom, Nos. 7 and 8, at $1.25
Water Pails, tightly seamed; 10 quart, 12; 12 quart, 18; 14 quart 20
Heavy Standard Pails, best quality; 10 quart, 20; 12 quart, 23; 14 quart 29
Heavy Gauge Galvanized Iron Garbage Cans, tight seams, strongly fastened handle, sanitary fitting cover, at 40
French Dressed Carriage Chamois 75, 95, $1.50

The Art Department.

Second Floor.

We invite your attention to our excellent assortment of Trimmed Pin Cushions. They are the latest and most effective designs, vary in sizes from 5x5 to 5x36 inches, and the prices range in accordance, from ..... 59c to $12.50

Silk Scarfs, with bolting cloth ends, hand painted $3.75
White Silk Scarfs, painted with pink roses $5.95
China Silk Scarfs, with drawn work ends; painted in rose and violet designs $2.75
White Silk Scarfs, painted with bunches of roses $6.25
Handsome Moria Satin Scarfs, painted ends; trimmed with four inch silk fringe $21.00

We have some special holiday goods in our Art Novelty and Burnt Wood Departments which are well worth your careful consideration.

In Our Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

Lovers of Good Things to Eat and Drink are fast making our Food Store their headquarters for purchasing table supplies. We see to it that there shall not be an unsatisfactory article of food in this entire department.

We think the Simpson Crawford Co.'s Food Store overtops all others in beauty of surroundings, hygienic equipment, refined service and in

You can drink it "neat." Requires no "softening."

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

The purest and most wholesome distilled spirits in the world.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30. AT 2.30.

Continuing Friday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Unrestricted Public Sale of the
Vitall Benguiat COLLECTION
Magnificent Textiles, Sumptuous Curtains.
Flemish and Other Tapestries,
Rich Velours and Brocades, Renaissance and Other Embroideries,
Interesting Old English Needlework Pictures,
Old Laces, Ecclesiastical Vestments and Hangings.
SILVER SANCTUARY LAMPS.
Mostly specimens of the 16th, 17th and and 18th Centuries.
Also in quantities to suit private parties and the trade.
Superb Fabrics,
Reproductions of Rare Antique Stuffs, Suitable for Wall Coverings and Window Draperies.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq., South.

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CAREY & SIDES
LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS
If you tumble to our rock bottom prices you'll not get hurt. If you'll investigate our system of credits you'll surely trade with us.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35 and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Watches and Chains. Write for terms.
Open Saturdays until 10:30. Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
80=82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

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UNION MADE. **7-20-4** 10c. CIGAR.
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Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern Appliances used.
MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants.
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FOR BEST QUALITY
Absolutely Pure, Imported and Domestic
Wines and Liquors
Try L. J. CALLANAN, 41 & 43 Vesey St., City.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

WASTE OF CITY'S WATER

Horace E. Deming Says There Is Danger of Famine.

City Club Gets a Portrait of Dorman B. Eaton—A. R. Conkling on Young College Men in Tammany Hall.

At the regular meeting of the City Club last night, Horace E. Deming, Chairman of the committee on the city's water supply, declared that the waste of the water in the city was of the most startling nature.

"Nearly all that was stated to be true," he declared, "when the Ramapo contract was endeavored to be forced upon us, is face to face before us. If matters go on as they are going on now, I predict that within a year or two the residents of this city will encounter a water shortage and in two or three years there will be a water famine with all its resultant horrors. We are now wasting from one-half to two-thirds of all the water that comes to this city. We believe that as citizens and taxpayers we ought to attend to the water system much better than we have done during the past twenty years. If we adopt new methods we will find that the water that comes to this city now will be enough to accommodate a population one-quarter larger than we have now.

"What is needed at present are competent officials who will inspect thoroughly every Croton pipe connection in the streets and every system of house plumbing. In this way the underground leakage can be prevented, and it is a material leakage. All that this city needs to do is to have good meters and competent inspectors who will see that there is no waste of Croton water. We must have an honest, competent, thoroughgoing and virile administration, and then there will be no water shortage. If the charter is so wrong that this cannot be done, then the Legislature will do so."

After Mr. Deming had finished a picture of Mr. Eaton was presented to the club by J. Noble Hayes on behalf of the other members. After paying a tribute to Mr. Eaton, Richard Watson Gilder, referring to the picture, said:

"Before long this club gallery will be as famous as the Westminster Abbey."

Ex-Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, who followed Mr. Gilder, spoke at some length on the public services of Mr. Eaton. He hinted at the hold-up of the franchise of the proposed Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, and fairly shouted:

"These Aldermen are a disgrace to our country—so are most of the Mayors—outside of New England."

"The younger men from colleges from New England," Mr. Conklin said, "graduate and come here and foolishly join Tammany Hall that they may get along. It is a great pity to see men from New England colleges coming to New York and associating with men at the top of Tammany Hall in order that they might get at the head of their professions."

Wheeler H. Peckham, the next speaker, said: "We must teach the people that the idea that 'spoils belong to political victors' is a thing of the past."

WATER SUPPLY REPORT.

Commissioner Monroe Ascribes Heavy Increase in Consumption to New Apartments and Other Structures.

Robert Grier Monroe, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity submitted yesterday his quarterly report of his department to Mayor Low. The report covers the period ended Sept. 30. The rainfall in the Croton and Bronx Watersheds for the above period shows for the quarter in the Boyds Corner Reservoir a rainfall of 12.75; in the Middle Branch Reservoir, 14.28; Croton Dam, 12.30; Kensico Reservoir, 11.69 inches.

To furnish the required daily supply through the old and the new aqueducts for distribution in the city, the natural flow of the Croton River at the Croton Dam had to be supplemented by draughts on the reserve supply in storage reservoirs, totaling 17,820,000,000 gallons, or an average per day of 193,695,000 gallons. Continuing, the report says that there was no flow of water over the Croton Dam, and at the close of the quarter the reserve supply in the reservoirs was 23,000,000,000 gallons, a little over 54 per cent. of their aggregate capacity.

The report shows that the pipe line through Hunt's Point to and under the East River, to supply the institutions of the Department of Health on Riker's Island, has been completed to the water front and the laying of the pipe under water is in progress. The two contracts for additional distributing mains in twelve streets in the Borough of the Bronx and three streets in the Borough of Manhattan were completed, and two water main contracts were made, and in connection therewith fifty-two new stopcocks and thirty-six new fire hydrants were placed.

The report of the Chief Engineer shows a heavy increase in the consumption of water in comparison with last year, and during the quarter as follows: Average for the third quarter of 1902, 293,000,000; average for the third quarter of 1901, 285,332,000, which shows an increase of 7,668,000 gallons. This increase in this short space of time is ascribed by the Chief Engineer to the large number of apartment houses, flat houses, private dwellings, and manufacturing establishments that have been erected.

Commissioner Monroe, continuing, says that the increase in the water consumption shows how dangerously near the city is to the extreme limit of the capacity of its present watersheds, and how urgent is the necessity of securing additional sources of supply.

An item of interest in the report refers to the coal purchases by the department during the recent strike in the coal fields. According to Commissioner Monroe "there were purchased from May 23 to the close of the past quarter, Sept. 30, 18,129½ tons of semi-bituminous coal, and 1,133 9-10 tons of anthracite coal, at a total cost of $87,-055.39. If the coal had been furnished under the contracts made at the beginning of the year, allowing for delivery and use of hard coal in place of the compulsory use of soft coal, the cost would have been $79,-054.62, a difference of $7,990.87, or 10 1-10 per cent.

THE SHUT-IN SOCIETY'S FETE.

Exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria in Aid of Invalids.

The Shut-In Society, the object of which is to relieve the bedridden or those unable to leave their homes, will begin its fête at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. The fête also will be intended as the celebration of the silver anniversary of the society, and will be continued in the evening and to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, President of the society, will be in charge of the affair, and she will be assisted by the Advisory Board, consisting of Miss M. H. Hadley, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. C. T. Buxton, editor of the society's magazine, The Open Window, and Mrs. F. Trowbridge. One of the principal features of the fête will be the exhibition of the work done by those who are shut in by permanent physical disability. There will also be a utility table, a café klatsch, a fancy table, and a book table.

Louis Heidenheimer Exonerated.

The complaint for grand larceny made against Louis Heidenheimer, President of the Louis Heidenheimer Company of 35 Stone Street, which led to his arrest a few days ago, was dismissed on Tuesday by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court. The charge, which involved a note transaction with the Bechtel Brewing Company, the complainants, was discoveed to be founded upon a mistake and the application for the dismissal was made by the lawyers on both sides.

Mrs. Valentine Gets Her Divorce.

A verdict in favor of Mrs. Grace I. Valentine in her divorce suit against her husband, Charles C. Valentine, was rendered yesterday morning by the Supreme Court jury which had listened to the trial for several days. Mrs. Valentine named one Grace Stowell as corespondent, and it was brought out on the trial that Mr. Valentine and the young woman were found together in a certain house, the wife acting as detective to collect her evidence for the suit. Miss Stowell and Valentine appeared on the witness stand and denied all the accusations, saying that the broker's visit was a harmless one.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

No Cards of Admittance Required.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE FAIR.

E. H. Harriman on New York's Proper Place at the Middle West Exposition.

The New York State Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis during a period of six months beginning May 1, 1904, met yesterday afternoon at 120 Broadway. Edward H. Harriman, President of the commission, presided. Among those present were Gov. Odell, Commissioners Louis Stern and Lewis Nixon of Manhattan; Edward Lyman Bill of New Rochelle, William Berri of Brooklyn, Cyrus E. Jones of Jamestown, John C. Woodbury of Rochester, Frank S. Magraw of Buffalo, John K. Stewart of Amsterdam, James H. Callanan of Schenectady, John Young of Geneseo, and Mrs. Harriet T. Mack of Buffalo. Charles A. Ball, ex-Clerk of the State Senate, was made Secretary to the commission.

In the matter of the State Building the commission discussed the style of architecture best adapted to the requirements and consistent with the dignity of the Empire State at the Exposition. From an architectural standpoint the new Chamber of Commerce Building commended itself as a model. It was finally decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stern, Nixon, Stewart, and Callanan, who will report as to the requirements of the building, the size, style, and cost.

Mr. Harriman said: "The commission is desirous of having the great State of New York represented at the Louisiana Purchase Fair with the dignity that belongs to her in the great Union of States. This event is one of marked importance, as it commemorates the acquisition of a vast territory through the wise statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson which more than doubled the area of the United States. Today it is divided into no less than twelve States and three Territories. This bloodless acquisition of a great empire, populated by the people of the older States, is a matter of congratulation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"The agricultural 'West' is the friendly customer of the industrial East. The vast productive acres that to-day are made rich with harvest that supply breadstuffs to the world's markets, and 100 years ago were the untilled acres of the Louisiana Purchase, are, in military terms, the East's 'base of supplies.' The men who have turned the wilderness into the garden, who have added hundreds of thousands of millions to the wealth of the Nation, come from New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. It is more than proper, therefore, that the great industrial States on the Atlantic seaboard should be represented by participation with a dignity and magnitude commensurate to their importance."

JUSTICE MAREAN ACCUSED.

Cited to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Adjudged in Contempt for Ignoring Writ.

The order directing Justice Josiah T. Marean of the Supreme Court of Kings County to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court comes up before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, on Monday next.

The order was obtained by John Palmieri from Justice Dickey. It followed a writ of certiorari which Justice Marean ignored, and which had been granted by Justice Cochran. Justice Marean, it is said, either tore up or threw the writ away, certainly, as Lawyer Palmieri avers, paying no attention to it.

The proceedings against Justice Marean grew out of a case in which Palmieri appeared for the defendant before Justice Marean in Brooklyn in June last. Justice Marean adjudged Palmieri guilty of contempt of court, and he subsequently was fined $50. Carr & Grout, the latter a brother of Controller Grout, will appear for the Justice. Palmieri said yesterday that if he failed before Justice Maddox he proposed to carry the case higher.

BLOCKED CARS FILL BRIDGE.

Wagon Caught at the Brooklyn End Halted Traffic Forty Minutes in Rush Hours.

The trolley cars on the bridge were blocked during forty minutes of the rush hours last evening, owing to an accident on the south roadway. A heavily-loaded single-horse wagon of the White Express Company, going east on the Brooklyn land span, had a wheel caught in the "slip-joint" of the railway track. A car close behind struck the end of the wagon with sufficient force to wedge the wheel tighter in the groove, and the blockade was on.

The accident happened about 6:30 o'clock, and fifteen minutes after the cars stopped on the south roadway they were blocked all the way around the loop and on the north roadway nearly to a point opposite where the wagon was stuck fast.

Sergt. Hayes of the Bridge Squad, with thirty-five men, hurried to the Manhattan end, and although the block lasted for forty minutes and an enormous crowd was clamoring at the bridge entrance for the cars to start, it was kept very orderly and there was no unusual crush.

When the crowd had extended out to the first stairway from Park Row, Sergt. Hayes ordered five policemen to keep an open passageway for those who desired to go on the cable cars.

The wagon was finally freed with crowbars, and apparently was uninjured. But thousands of Brooklynites ate cold dinners last night because of it.

McKenna Guilty of Manslaughter.

John J. McKenna, an ex-policeman, who shot and killed George Rank during a barroom row at West Farms in August, 1899, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the first degree before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. McKenna was adjudged insane by a Commission in Luancy shortly after the commission of his crime, and in December, 1899, was sent to the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. In November, 1901, he was sent back to this city as of sound mind, and on June 13, this year, was placed on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, with the result that the jury disagreed.

58,932 agate lines

of real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES during November, 1902, a gain over the corresponding period of last year of 28,295 agate lines; second morning newspaper gained 11,247 agate lines, third morning newspaper gained 11,231 agate lines, fourth morning newspaper gained 3,714 agate lines, fifth morning newspaper loss of 547 agate lines, sixth morning newspaper loss of 2,368 agate lines, seventh morning newspaper loss of 6,050 agate lines. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best newspaper of New York City for the publication of real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements.—Adv.

SAYS HUSBAND TOOK FORTUNE.

Mrs. Betts, Seeking Divorce, Produces Letter Giving Four Reasons Why She Should Divide.

Eben M. Betts, an insurance man with an office at 1 Madison Avenue, is the defendant in a suit for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Louise Betts. He is sixty-four years old, and she is two years his junior. They were married only a year and a quarter ago. According to the plaintiff, she gave her husband $25,000 in cash and jewels worth $2,000 within thirty days after the wedding ceremony. With the exception of a Summer home she owned in New Jersey, the money and jewelry were all the property she possessed.

Mr. Betts denies the allegations about the property and other things. One of the letters to be produced on the trial was received by Mrs. Betts just a few days before the marriage. It was signed with the initials "E. M. B." and was as follows:

"New York, Aug. 6, 1901.

"My Beloved: The one altogether and forever lovely! It is raining and the morning is cold. Clouds have been lowering since daylight; a cold east wind comes in at the window, and the rain beats against it, but there are no clouds about my heart and no east wind to chill its warmth and love. The last words of my beloved have driven away every cloud, and all is sunshine. Bob White is calling; the Oriole and the Robin are bursting their throats in song, and the tranquil words of my beloved, that heaven sends in the raindrops, seem like the serenade of an angel.

"'My intended husband!' How glad I should be and how proud I should be were I really your husband and could have you wholly to myself! Of course you are willing, or you would not have used the lovely words. I can see but one thing in the way of our becoming husband and wife, and that is our financial inequality. That you can remove, if you will do so, as trust you may, and divide your possessions, whether they be large or small. We can become husband and wife as soon as you wish, and the sooner the better. Such a division is reasonable:

"First—It is customary, when a woman has means and the 'intended husband' has not, usually for the woman or her family to make a settlement on the poor fellow. You know that is of daily occurrence, and since it is so common, it must be based on good reason and sense.

"Second—Such a division adds dignity to the relationship; where there is financial inequality there is always lack of dignity. One party is under humiliation and feels it, and the treatment he receives from the other keeps the humiliation pot boiling. No inequality of mental endowment or mental achievement, no inequality of any kind makes such large contributions to humiliation as the financial inequality. It surely is not a harbinger of peace, and I can hardly see how a self-respecting man can enter a relation where a premium is offered for his humiliation.

"Third—A division prevents friction. It is hardly possible for one to have means and the other not, without there being friction, and friction is an enemy of concord and joy. How can one enter even a very desirable relationship when there is so sure promise that the relationship is to be marred by the invasion of trouble?

"Fourth—Such a division is evidence of confidence and love. Little love means little trust, but a great love brings in a great confidence, sweetens the trials of life, and works a union that has the smile of heaven."

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Betts is to come up before long in the Supreme Court. The lawyers for Mrs. Betts intend, if they can do so, to discover what Mr. Betts has been doing with the money that they say was evidence of "confidence and love." Mr. Betts, for his part, asserts that all his actions have been strictly honorable.

NO ORDER FOR "LOTUS BUDS."

Commissioner Williams Without Instruction Concerning Cuban Children.

When Commissioner of Immigration Williams returned from Washington yesterday he was shown a dispatch from that city which said that on account of the favorable report made of the Tingley institution at Point Loma by Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent, the eleven "Lotus Buds" now being held at Ellis Island for deportation would be released and allowed to proceed to the school.

"I have no information of that character," he replied after reading it.

Mr. Williams would not say when the new hearing, ordered by the Treasury Department for the admission of new evidence, would take place. He went to Washington again last night to attend the meeting of immigration officials who are in conference over the new immigration bill, which passed the House at the last session of Congress, and which will come up this session before the Senate.

NOT A WOMAN'S FIGHT.

Mrs. Savage Denies Lack of Harmony in Car Reform Agitation.

Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, the President of the Car Passengers' Rights Society, yesterday denied that there was a feud between the Women's Health Protective Association and her society.

"The Passengers' Society," said Mrs. Savage, "extends a cordial hand to any other organization whose purposes are toward car reform, and I refuse to believe that any hostility against us exists. It is true that our modus operandi lie in different directions, but that does not imply necessarily that this carefully prepared car reform agitation has been plunged into a woman's fight. If any women expect special invitations to join the Passengers' Society, they are unreasonable. Charter memberships are $2, and every one interested in the question of car reform by legislation is requested to join."

BISSERT BONDSMAN LET OUT.

Justice Leventritt Holds that Grocer's Bail Had Been Superceded.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has vacated the judgment taken by District Attorney Jerome against J. H. Iden, who acted as bondsman for ex-Wardman George Bissert, once convicted by a criminal jury. Iden is a grocer and lives at 100 East Fourth Street. He gave surety of $2,500 for Bissert's appearance in court.

After Bissert was tried and convicted, two new bondsmen qualified while an appeal was being taken. A second trial was ordered. Bissert failed to appear, and Recorder Goff ordered the forfeiture of both of the new bondsmen's sureties, aggregating $5,000, and of Iden's $2,500. Justice Leventritt holds that Iden cannot be held responsible, as his surety of $2,500 was superseded by the $5,000 guaranteed by the two succeeding bondsmen.

Died Before Trial of Damage Suit.

Alfred Pritchard of Whitestone, who not long ago instituted a suit for $5,000 damages in the Supreme Court against Laurence Collins, a contractor, also of Whitestone, for injuries which he alleged he sustained while working for Mr. Collins, died yesterday at his home. Dr. E. C. Cornwell of the Williamsburg Hospital makes affidavit that Pritchard's illness was the result of an accident.

Free Mail Delivery in Queens Borough.

Postmaster George Ripporger of Long Island City announced yesterday that on Jan. 1 free delivery of mail would be begun in the Second Ward of Queens. Deliveries are to be made from the offices of Elmhurst, Woodside, Corona, and Winfield. The offices, instead of clearing through the Post Office Department at Washington, will, after the first of the year, do business through the Long Island City Post Office, being rated as branch Post Offices.

Party to Watch Pacific Cable Started.

C. H. Mackay, President, and George G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company W. H. Baker and E. C. Bradley, Vice Presidents of the Postal Telegraph Company, started yesterday afternoon for San Francisco to see the beginning of the laying of the new Pacific cable to connect this country with the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

100 HARDWOOD CLOTHES PINS, 8c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TRIUMPH BRAND ROLLED OATS.

A Package, **6c**

No better Oats than these are to be found anywhere, and we want you to know this by a trial. For this sale we make this particularly low price.

A Package, **6c**

Only Three Packages Sold to Each Customer.

Peas, Tomatoes, Corn.
A Genuine Bargain.
A Can Early June Peas,
A Can Fancy Packed Corn,
A Can Standard Tomatoes,
All Three For **25c**

California Fruits.
All Heavy Syrup. Special For This Sale.
A Can East View Peaches,
A Can East View Pears,
A Can East View Plums,
All Three For **43c**

Alpha Pudding, quickly prepared, all varieties; a package	5c	**New Dates**, best quality, full pound package	7c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, a dainty breakfast cereal; a package	10c	**Seeded Raisins**, choice coast packed; 1-lb package	11c
New Peas, Safe Brand Early June; a can	8c	**Olives**, Fancy Queen, fine quality; 10-oz. bottle	15c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very rich; a jar	19c	**Olives**, Fancy Queen, stuffed; 8-oz. bottle	17c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, loose; a pound	10c	**Tomato Catsup**, Peerless Brand; pint bottle	15c
Salmon, Hatchery Brand, fancy, Red Alaska; a can	13c	**Cider or White Wine Vinegar**, quart bottle	7c
Mustard Sardines, Gold Label Brand, our best; a can	11c	**Domestic Oil**, good quality; quart bottle	15c
Pearl Tapioca, none better; a package	7c	**Vanilla or Lemon Extract**, Eagle Brand; a bottle	5c
		Maple Syrup, pint bottle	15c

Oranges,
Very Fine Florida.
Medium size, a dozen 25c
Large size, a dozen 29c

Apples,
Fine Baldwin or Greening.
A Basket 15c

Essie Brand CORN.
The finest Maine packing, sweet and tender. Every can we guarantee.
A Can 10c

Peninsula Beauty Tomatoes.
All large, solid, red ripe Tomatoes, Maryland packed. Full size can.
A Can 8c

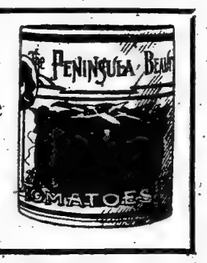

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND,
35c.
COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java;
A POUND,
25c.

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS
CEYLON TEA.

Like quality sold elsewhere for 60c. and 70c. a pound.
Absolute purity guaranteed.
Pound Package, **50c**
½-Pound Package, **25c**

Prunes
Fancy Santa Clara, choice, meaty fruit, large size,
3 POUNDS FOR
25c.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cloak Department.

An extensive line of Long, Short and Medium Length Outer Garments, in Peau de Soie, Taffeta Silk, Zibeline and light weight Broadcloths. Also White Broadcloth Garments in a wondrous variety of exclusive styles at moderate prices.

Monte Carlo Coats	$15.00, $20.00, $25.00
Taffeta Silk Coats	$18.00, $27.50, $35.00
Velour Coats, short and ¾ length	$35.00, $48.00, $55.00
White Coats (exclusive styles)	$35.00, $48.00, $65.00

These outergarments are made in our own workrooms and sold here exclusively.

Broadway and 21st St.

We've made shirts for fifty years and know how to make them fit and to look as if they did fit. "Cluett" and "Monarch" brands.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER
PROMPTLY CURES
ASTHMA
Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression
Suffocation, Neuralgia
E. FOUGERA & CO. New York
AND ALL DRUGGISTS

Americana.—Old prints. Wm. H. Smith, Jr., 125 West 22d St., N. Y. City. Catalogues Mailed. Libraries Purchased.

There is a library in the observation car of the **Golden State Limited**

It is a regular station of the Booklovers' Library and contains about fifty volumes — fiction, travel, philosophy. The best known magazines and illustrated weeklies are also on file in both library and observation cars.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily for California via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and a beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free.

Rock Island System

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF TRADE'S PLEA

Aldermen Asked to Approve Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise.

Action on Export Tariff Commission Not Favored—Right of Privacy Discussed —Committee on Explosives.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its meeting yesterday decided to ask the Board of Aldermen to approve speedily the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. Oscar S. Straus presided, and there was an unusually large attendance. The resolutions in favor of the approval of the tunnel franchise, offered by William McCarroll, and adopted unanimously, were:

Whereas, The Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad has made application to the city for a franchise granting it the right of extension of its lines by tunnel to and with a terminal in the city, with extension to connect with the Long Island Railroad; and

Whereas, This improvement would be of immense benefit to the city as well as to the railroad company; and

Whereas, The interests of the city have been amply protected in the franchise which has been drawn up covering this proposal as to damages to and remuneration for property affected, as to rental that shall be paid the city, as to renewal of lease in periods of years, and sum to be paid for the franchise, and in all other respects possible; therefore be it

Resolved, That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation urge upon the Board of Aldermen, in whose hands the franchise now is, immediate and favorable action, that the undertaking of this great enterprise may not be delayed or defeated, and it is the sense of this board that it would be a public misfortune if the insertion of stipulations as to the hours and rates of wages or similar extraneous matters, especially when of doubtful legality, should be allowed to longer stand in the way of approval of the proposed franchise.

Resolved, That this board expresses its appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the city by the Rapid Transit Commission in this matter.

An amendment to strike out the words "as well as to the railroad company" in the second paragraph was not seconded.

John M. Peters was elected a member of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Wiley. Morris S. Wise, G. Waldo Smith, John M. Peters, and James Talcott were chosen to represent the board at the meeting of the National Board of Trade in Washington on Jan. 13 next. The President will appoint a fifth member in place of William McCarroll, who will attend as a delegate from another body.

G. Waldo Smith of the Executive Committee presented a report, which was adopted, that the board should take no action relative to the creation of a permanent non-partisan expert commission to recommend to Congress, from time to time, what changes, if any, in the tariff are desirable.

The board pronounced in favor of a building of imposing character for a new Post Office and disagreed with the views of Postmaster Van Cott that the structure should have not more than two stories.

Morris S. Wise spoke at some length on the right of privacy, and it was determined to ask the Legislature to adopt the following amendment to the Penal Code:

A person who knowingly "uses for commercial purposes or purposes of trade, the name or portrait of any living person without the written consent of such person first obtained," is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Court of Appeals recently decided that no right of privacy exists enforceable in law or in equity.

G. Waldo Smith intimated that at some future time the board might also favor legislation to prevent the photographing of innocent persons arrested under a misapprehension.

In a series of resolutions, offered by John M. Peters, it was declared that the recent action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting a resolution relative to the storage and handling of combustibles, was unnecessary, and a committee was appointed to take the subject under consideration and cooperate with the Municipal Explosives Commission in the preparation of equitable and just regulations for the storage and handling of combustibles within the city limits. On the Committee are Dr. Wm. J. Schieffelin, S. V. V. Huntington, William Hamman, William S. Gray, A. B. Rogers, F. C. Travers, C. H. Goldberg, F. E. Green and E. H. Sayre.

Ludwig Nissen spoke in favor of divesting the Committee on Rules in the Senate and Assembly of their powers in legislation at the close of each session. He declared that no body should delegate such extraordinary powers to a committee, as it was calculated to encourage and foster legislative jobbery and corruption. He introduced resolutions that embraced his views. They were opposed by Daniel McKeever, G. Waldo Smith, J. M. Peters and others. The subject was referred with power to the Committees on City Affairs and Legislation.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Forrest—Hollister.

The wedding of Richard E. Forrest of Philadelphia and Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hollister, took place at noon yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. R. L. Bridges of Islip, L. I., officiated. The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a trained robe of white panne velvet, trimmed with point applique that had sleeves and yoke of point lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms and a cluster of the same flowers was fastened in the bodice. Her bouquet was lilies of the valley and white orchids. She wore pearls and diamonds, the gifts of her father and the bridegroom. Miss Josephine Atterbury was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Frances Stotesbury and Virginia E. Forrest and the Misses Alice de Goicouria, Anita Dominick, Evelyn Parsons, and Sallie Barnes of New York. They were gowned in pale gray crêpe de chine, trimmed with white lace and silver paillettes, and their gray tulle picture hats were trimmed with white ostrich plumes. They carried pink roses. Henry H. Hollister, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were Herbert M. Forrest, Clement Wood, John Evans, James Magee, Buell Hollister, Clement B. Wood, George Chappell, Guy Wellman, and Edward N. Potter. The church was decorated in green and white. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the house of the bride's parent, at 19 West Forty-ninth Street. The music at the church was remarkably fine, consisting of the organ, harp, violin, and 'cello. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest, after their bridal trip, will live at 1,713 Locust Street, Philadelphia. Among the guests invited were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Henry Sloane,
Miss Jessie Sloane,
Mrs. Moulton Forrest,
Mrs. Effingham Maynard,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pease,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease,
Mr. and Mrs. Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Duval,
Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis,
Mrs. William Barclay Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Peters,
Mrs. F. W. Stevens,
Mrs. G. Zabriskie,
Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard,
Mr. and Mrs. George Dodge,
Miss Kountze,
Miss Natalie Henderson,
Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay.

Lomasney—Arms.

Miss Fanny Arms, second daughter of Warner Arms of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street, was married last evening to Leonard Joseph Lomasney of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Father P. A. Beecher, Professor in St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, N. Y. The bride was given away by her father, and her sister, Miss Helen Arms, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids, all of whom were dressed in pink, were Miss Agnes Sheehan of Utica, N. Y., and the Misses Louise Arms, Nell Graham, Alice Graham, Helen Koues, and Agnes Sheehan of New York City. The best man was E. W. Hardin of Nashville, Tenn., and the ushers were Whitney Warner of Cleveland, Ohio, and Messrs. W. R. Shueston, Myron Arms, B. M. Hovey, and Frank A. Moore of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Lomasney left last night for a wedding trip of several weeks, and upon their return they will live at Larchmont.

Huber—Robinson.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Buckingham-Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Robinson, to Prof. Emile Andrew Huber of this city took place last evening in All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. Only relatives and intimate friends were invited to the ceremony, but a large reception was given afterward in the residence of the bride's parents, at 151 West Ninety-seventh Street. The Rev. Ernest Mellington, curate of All Angels', performed the ceremony. Dr. John Huber, the bridegroom's brother, was best man. There were no ushers, and the bride was unattended. She wore white velvet, trimmed with rare old family lace, and she carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Tew—Ward.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An Anglo-American wedding in which society was much interested took place to-day, when Miss Alice Constance Ward, daughter of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward of Boston, Mass., was married to Capt. Cyril Blackburn Tew of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

Reginald Ward gave away his sister, who wore a white satin gown trimmed with pearl and silver embroidery. Capt. Tew was accompanied by a number of the officers of his regiment, while a group of Sergeants in uniform stood in the church porch as a guard of honor.

An elaborate reception was given by Mr. Ward at the Hyde Park Hotel after the ceremony. There were nearly 1,000 invited guests. Among those who accepted invitations were:

The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle.
Cardinal Vaughan.
The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore.
The Earl and Countess of Orford.
The Earl and Countess of Listowel.
The Earl and Countess of Romney.
The Dowager Countess Howe.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol.
The Earl of Munster.
Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton.
Lord Edmund Talbot.
Lord and Lady Marcus Beresford.
Lady Doneraile.
Lady Henry Gordon-Lennox.
Lady Abinger.
Sir Thomas Lipton.
Capt. Percy Scott.
Lieut. Gen. Moncrieff.
Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haigh.
Mrs. Ronalds.
Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon.
Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard.
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meyer.

Stewart—Small.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Dec. 3.—The wedding of Redmond Connyghan Stewart of Baltimore and Miss Katerine Latimer Small, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Latimer Small of York, occurred here at 6:30 o'clock this evening in St. John's Episcopal Church.

The guests from Baltimore and other Southern points arrived here on special cars. The Rev. Houssin Eccleston, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Baltimore, performed the marriage ceremony, and was assisted by the Rev. Charles James Wood, rector of St. John's Church. The bride's sister, Miss Cassandra Small, was maid of honor. The bridegroom had for his attendant his brother, Lurman Stewart of Baltimore.

Lancaster—Erb.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Miss Florence May Erb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Erb of this city, was married to J. Edward Lancaster, Jr., of Bloomfield tonight at the home of the bride's parents, 207 Garside Street, the Rev. Dr. C. S. Woodruff officiating. The attendants were Miss Lillian E. Erb of this city, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Elsie Ann MacMillan of New York, as bridesmaids. Miss Edna Elizabeth Johnson of Bloomfield was the ring-bearer, and Halstead Lancaster, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Thomas Gurnee of New York and Peter Moora of Montclair.

Camfield—Hyde.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Miss Harriet M. Hyde, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Hyde, was united in marriage to Capt. William H. Camfield of the First Regiment, N. G., N. J., in the family residence, at 22 Nelsen Place, at 8 o'clock this evening, the Rev. James McKeever officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Ida Cosgrove as maid of honor and Miss Bertie Hyde, her younger sister, as bridesmaid. The best man was J. Foster Hankinson of Corona, L. I., and the ushers were Oscar Rundzieher, Louis Fairlamb, and Maurice Trusdell of this city, and Harry Hyde of New York City.

Weissman—Blumenstiel.

Miss Jeannette Blumenstiel, daughter of Alexander Blumenstiel, was married yesterday to Jesse M. Weissman, the ceremony, and the dinner and dance following, taking place at Sherry's. The best man was Emanuel Blumenstiel and the bridesmaids were the Misses Effie Hirsch and Cora Blumenstiel. The guests numbered 250, and included Judge and Mrs. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carroll, Judge and Mrs. Blanchard, Judge and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bars, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, Frederick Uhlman, and Simon Uhlman.

Townsend—Mulford.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 3.—Miss Margaret May Mulford, daughter of Mrs. Margaret A. Mulford, and William Raymond Townsend, both of this city, were married at the home of the bride's mother in East Fifth Street this evening. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Snodgrass, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. The bridegroom is chief auditor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York.

Creighton—Coon.

Miss Julia Coon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Coon, was married to John Barber Creighton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Creighton of Malone, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at 148 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Dewey of the Church of the Pilgrims. The bride was attired in white silk mull and duchesse lace, and she carried bride roses. The only attendants were the matron of honor, Mrs. J. H. Coon, Jr., and the bridegroom's best man, H. H. Creighton of Albany.

Levy—Saks.

In the Waldorf-Astoria last evening the wedding of Miss Edna Jane Saks, eldest daughter of Andrew Saks, to Leonard C. Levy, son of Lazarus Levy, was celebrated. Three hundred guests witnessed the ceremony and enjoyed the supper and dance that followed.

NASSAU COUNTY BUDGET.

Allowances for Expenditures and State Tax Adopted by Supervisors.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 3.—The Nassau County budget for the ensuing year as adopted by the Nassau County Board of Supervisors is as follows:

State tax	$3,554.35	
Justices of the Supreme Court, &c.	4,780.13	
		$8,334.48
COUNTY EXPENSES.		
Salaries	$42,000.00	
Loans and interest due banks on notes	105,742.52	
County share of Queens Co. funding bonds, due July 1, 1903	3,157.14	
Share Queens Co. bond due Dec. 27, 1902	2,104.75	
One year's interest at 4% on Nassau Co. share of Queens Co. debt, $970,869.01	30,835.76	
Interest on Nassau Co. building bonds	8,750.00	
County bills audited	18,360.89	
Maintaining county roads	10,000.00	
Court fund	10,000.00	
Superintendent of county poor	4,000.00	
Contingent expenses	5,000.00	
		247,951.06
Total		$256,951.54

Paterson Strikers Acquitted.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—The jury in the case of the six men who were charged with rioting during the recent dyers' helpers' strike in this city this afternoon brought in a verdict of not guilty, after having been out about an hour. The prisoners were discharged by Judge Scott.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

It Is the Policy of This Piano Store to Sell Only the Pianos of Recognized Makers. Not Pianos That Masquerade Under a Stencil Name.

Do you fully realize what this means to those who are desirous of owning a Piano?

SIEGEL COOPER CO. NEW YORK

PIANOS

MAKE SUPERB

Christmas Presents

WHAT is more acceptable as a Christmas gift than a beautiful piano? What affords more genuine pleasure? What adds more decoratively to the home? The dollars you invest in a good piano really yield big dividends in the substantial form of solid satisfaction and entertainment. A piano exercises an educational and refining influence. It encourages culture; it advances the artistic temperament.

For the Christmastide We Are Showing a Magnificent Line of Pianos, Which Includes

Such Famous and Time-Tried Makes as the

BOARDMAN & GRAY, HENRY & S. G. LINDEMAN, KINGSBURY, M'PHAIL, CABLE, BAUS & CO., LESTER, STROHBER.

There is a superb and complete selection of each of these makes. Moreover, we have the Pianos in the store ready to deliver. No need for you to wait.

Prices Range Upward from $185.00

Pianos Sold Upon the Easy-Payment Plan.

We can suit any pocketbook in the matter of price. Every Piano is fully guaranteed as to tone, workmanship and satisfaction. We aim to sell you an instrument that will cause you to enthusiastically sing its praises.

WE DO NOT REQUIRE THE ENTIRE AMOUNT TO BE PAID AT ONCE. Many people are deterred from buying by not having the ready cash. By our system of easy payments you pay a certain sum down, and then little amounts every month. This system gives you the use of the Piano while paying for it.

We also call particular attention to the

20th Century Piano Player, "The Playano."

Also on the Easy-Payment Plan.

It embodies all that is most advanced in the scientific construction of mechanical piano performers. It makes it possible for the veriest tyro in music, or even a child of tender years, without any previous musical knowledge whatever, to perform the most intricate compositions. The fingers of the "The Playano" press the piano keys with a pliant and resilient touch, such as is not equalled by any other piano-playing device, and which bears a close resemblance to the touch of the human fingers. The result is a delicacy of expression at once remarkable and delightful.

(Fifth Floor.)

The Library Club Plan

Makes it easy for any one to purchase

The Booklovers' Shakespeare and Ellis' History of Our Country.

The Easy-Payment Plan is as follows:

To Obtain the Booklovers' Shakespeare.

You pay the Club Fee of $1.00. After that you pay $2.00 monthly, and the paying for the set averages you less than daily carfare. The books thus cost you each day but a trifle for ten months.

To Obtain Ellis' History of Our Country.

YOU PAY ONLY $1.00 to become a member of the Library Club. After that you pay $2.00 each month for nine months. The average COST IS ABOUT 7c. A DAY. Think of it! For $19.00 you obtain what it would cost you $300 to acquire in college.

The Booklovers' Shakespeare is the completest and most satisfactory edition of Shakespeare ever published—40 beautiful handy volumes and over 7,000 pages. The second work is the most comprehensive and readable History of America ever written—magnificently bound in 8 large volumes, 2,340 beautifully printed pages, and 2,000 elegant illustrations. Both are yours if you join the Siegel Cooper Library Club.

Cut Out This Coupon and Mail To-day.

To the Siegel Cooper Co., 6th Ave., N.Y.
Please send me, free of cost, full particulars and free specimen pages, with colored plates, of the Booklovers' Shakespeare.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

Cut Out This Coupon and Mail To-day.

To the Siegel Cooper Co., 6th Ave., N. Y.
Please send me, free of cost, full particulars and free specimen pages, with colored plates, of Ellis' History.
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

(Book Store, Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Gloves.

Newest and best styles for Men, Women and Children for all occasions are shown in broadest variety.

If you want a REAL Glace Kid Glove with the newest Paris point embroidery, a glove that you can depend upon, we recommend

The "Defiance."

None better. They will be fitted to your hand; per pair, 1.00. Complete assortments of standard makes at prices which distinguish this Glove Store from all others.

If you select Gloves now for the Christmastide and are uninformed about the size, we will gladly exchange them for you for the Holidays.

(Main Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

Holiday Slippers.

Thousands of Pairs for Men, Women and Children. Saving in Price Is a Notable Factor.

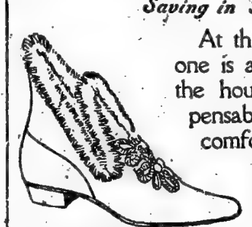

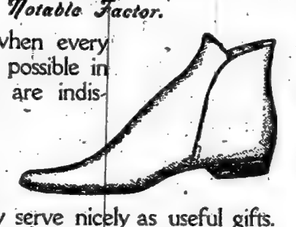

At this season, when every one is as much as possible in the house, slippers are indispensable to home comfort. Then, again, for the same reason, they serve nicely as useful gifts. Our assortments are the very broadest and the prices range from 25c. up to $4.00.

At 39—MEN'S SLIPPERS of tan and black leather; also some velvets, with chenille embroidery.

At 98—MEN'S SLIPPERS of kid and calf; tan and black; Opera, Everet and Harvard styles; most of these were made to sell at $1.50.

At 1.50—MEN'S SLIPPERS of kid, calf and goat-skin; tan, black and red; all the new shapes, including Romeos, in tan and black.

At 2.00—MEN'S SLIPPERS; all the newest designs, including the Faust style, like illustration; and all the prettiest leathers; made to sell at $3.50 and upward.

At 3.00—MEN'S SLIPPERS of chamois leather, with burnt designs on the fronts; one of the prettiest among these is holly in colors, the green leaf and red berry burnt on the slippers.

At 35—WOMEN'S SLIPPERS of all felt; all sizes.

At 98—WOMEN'S SLIPPERS of leather and felt, in almost endless variety. The most popular because they are the most useful are just now Felt Juliettes. We have these in red, brown and black; either plain or with ornament; all sizes of each style.

At 1.45—WOMEN'S JULIETTES and COLONIALS of Persian Velvets and the new Velvets, with gold and silver decorations. These are the prettiest slippers ever made for housewear.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infants' and Children's Warm Slippers; cutest, neatest little shoes ever made. Some are JULIETTES with fur binding; all sizes from number 1 for Babies up to Women's. The COLONIALS with buckles run from number 5 for Infants; the prices are as follows:

At 39c—Slippers, for Infants from 1 to 5.
At 69c—Slippers, for Children from 5 to 8.
At 85c—Slippers, for Children from 8½ to 11.

In connection with this sale of Slippers, don't forget that there are still good lots of Sample Shoes for Men and Women at 1.95

(Men's Store, Main Floor, East.) (Women's & Children's Store, 2d Floor, East.)

VANDERBILT ALLEN FREED

Commodore's Great-Grandson Released After Six Years' Restraint.

His Counsel Makes No Charges, but Declares Him Sane and Victim of a Grievous Error.

W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, the artist, and great-grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, was released yesterday from the private sanitarium of Dr. F. D. Ruland, in Westport, Conn., where he had been confined for six years, and he will remain a free man during the next six or eight weeks at least. The commission that was appointed to inquire into his condition then will determine the question of his further restraint, but will, it is expected, order his permanent release.

Mr. Allen came to New York yesterday morning, accompanied by Dr. Ruland and two representatives of the office of Clarence Lexow. Mr. Allen went at once to Mr. Lexow's office, at 43 Cedar Street, and was with his counsel for some time. He left there in company with a friend, with whom he will remain for several weeks.

"Of course, I am glad to be at liberty," said Mr. Allen, "after being unlawfully locked up all these years. I am going to put my affairs in order and return to work painting and drawing. Further than that I do not care to speak."

Mr. Lexow, his counsel, said:

"I acquit his relatives of everything except perhaps the making of a grievous error. No commitment was ever issued. He was committed merely on the certificate of two doctors, who saw him for but a few moments, and said he had homicidal tendency; and yet, never once during his six years' incarceration did he give the slightest evidence of such a tendency.

"I have had doctors examine him, and they say he is perfectly sane. If he is insane, they say, then 75 per cent. of all the persons in New York are insane. Is it a hallucination when a man wants to pay his debts, when he talks of persecution by creditors who continually harass him? Of course, his debts worried him, but it was natural that they should.

"There will be no disclosures or developments in the present proceedings to indicate that Mr. Allen's imprisonment was the result of a plot or conspiracy. I charge his relatives with no ulterior purpose, but I do assert that he has been the victim of a grievous and outrageous mistake."

Yale Will Get the Lines Bequest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—There will be no protest of the will of Augustus E. Lines of this city, who left $50,000 to Yale University and as much more to various charitable institutions of this city, it was stated to-night by Henry Kimberly, the brother of Mr. Lines's widow. Augustus Lines died Nov. 6 last, leaving an estate of about $200,000, of which the life use of the interest on $210,000 was reserved for the widow. On her death Yale was to receive $50,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The débutantes have it all their own way these days. Yesterday the entertainments were many in number, and to-day more are on the list. There is an avalanche of cards for days and teas and afternoon receptions, and the monotony is varied by a few dinners and dances. There will be one wedding of interest, that of Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence to Heth Lorton in Trinity Chapel. The largest débutante reception is to be that given by Mrs. Dwight Collier for her daughter, Miss Georgette Collier.

***

The engagement has been announced of Woodbury Babcock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, (Miss Anna M. Woodward,) of 21 West Forty-ninth Street, and Miss Grace Chauncey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey, (Miss Caroline Raymond,) of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Babcock and his fiancée are members of the Meadow Brook Hunt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are at the Waldorf for a few days. Mr. Mackay will leave this week for San Francisco and Mrs. Mackay will then return to Roslyn.

***

Mrs. Robert Ainsworth Leeson had a reception given for her in Boston yesterday afternoon by her aunt, Mrs. Elliott W. Pratt, at 310 Beacon Street. Mrs. Leeson was Miss Mildred Carruth Dix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Dix of 822 Madison Avenue, and her marriage to Mr. Leeson was celebrated in April last in All Souls' Church. Mr. and Mrs. Leeson live at 200 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

***

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox have gone home. They sailed yesterday on board the Celtic. They have been here since early Autumn, and have had many entertainments given them. On the same ship were booked Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Pedelford, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Grinnell, H. G. Livingston, Sidney Paget, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tremenheere, Sir Albert K. Rollit, Mrs. A. Marjoribanks, and Mrs. Carle Johnstone.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have been giving a series of house parties at Tranquility. They have also been in town for several days, stopping at the old Stuyvesant mansion on Stuyvesant Square.

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Among the house parties to be given this week-end are to be one by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at Westbury, L. I., and one by Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley at Hempstead, L. I. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have a house party at Lakewood, as have Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross at their new house at Newfoundland, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Cross had a large house party of young people on Sunday last. At Chatsworth there is to be a dance on Saturday evening.

Miss Mary Livingston Willard has returned from abroad, and she is at her apartment in the Knickerbocker for the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Flinsch have taken a house at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street for the Winter. Mrs. Flinsch was Miss de Neufville of Germany and a first cousin of Mrs. Langdon Schroeder and Miss Mary de Neufville. Mr. and Mrs. Flinsch were married this Autumn, and this is Mrs. Flinsch's first visit to this country.

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Frederick S. Woodruff will lead at the first of the Friday cotillions in the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday.

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Douglas Grant, who has started for a trip around the world via London, will be at the durbar in India in January.

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Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt (Miss Kean) gave a large reception yesterday afternoon in the Roosevelt town house, at 804 Fifth Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Christine Kean Roosevelt. The débutante wore a gown of white satin crêpe de chine, lace trimmed, and Mrs. Roosevelt was in ecru crêpe de chine, trimmed with ecru lace. The young women who assisted Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter in receiving were Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, Miss Jean Reid, and Miss Margaret Dix. Miss Alice Roosevelt was not at the reception, but she is coming on to the dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt for the débutante on Tuesday evening next.

***

Another large coming-out reception was that given by Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene to introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude Greene. Mrs. Greene and her daughter received alone, but a number of young girls poured tea. Miss Greene was gowned in white embroidered chiffon, and Mrs. Greene wore a moire frock in opalescent pink and blue, trimmed with pearls and lace. Among those who poured tea were the Misses Gertrude Pell, Marie Montant, Georgette Collier, Josephine Crosby, Evelyn Gore King Emily Coster, Edith Kane, Alice de Goicouria, and Alice L. Day, the latter a cousin of the débutante.

***

Miss Marie Wallen Struthers made her bow yesterday afternoon at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. James Struthers, at her home, 47 East Forty-fourth Street. The Misses Edith Cushing, Harriett Russell, Laura Wallen, and Mrs. Harry Taylor, a sister of Miss Struthers, received with the débutante and Mrs. Struthers. Mrs. Struthers was in black and white lace, and Miss Struthers wore a white crêpe de chine, with insertions and appliques of lace. Mrs. Struthers will give a second reception on Wednesday next.

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Mrs. Whittier and Miss Louise McAllister aranged a large card party, which was held yesterday afterpoon at Sherry's in the banqueting hall. There were a dozen hostesses. Each had a table, and as the game was seven-handed euchre, each hostess invited six guests. Some handsome prizes in silver, crystal, &c., were won, and after the game tea was served. Among the hostesses were, besides Mrs. Whittier and Miss McAllister, Mrs. H. Wysong, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. Pollock, and Mrs. Frederic Pearson. Among the guests were Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Schenck and Miss Schenck, Mrs. Kip, Mrs. McCreery, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. Coster, Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Miss Harriman, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, and Miss Julia Wells.

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The reception which was to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Adams of 16 East Sixty-seventh Street for their daughter, Miss Judith Adams, on Saturday next, has been canceled owing to Mr. Adams's serious illness.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a clock for the military man. The frame is formed by stacked guns, and between these hangs the drum which is the clock. The frame is of brass, the guns, surmounted by a flag, are of the same material.

***

One can get whole suburbs of Queen Anne—much abused term—houses in the toy shops. They are really charming establishments, with real lace curtains at the windows, no furniture on the inside, to be sure, for, of course, each purchaser will wish to select his or her own furniture. These houses have little piazzas, bay windows, fancy roofs, towers, and everything else one can desire in a modern mansion, and they can be had from $1 up. The whole front of each house opens to give admission to the house within, and it contains rooms in number according to the size of the house. A small house has only two stories, with one room to a story, but a large house has enough rooms to accommodate a large family and servants.

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Churches do not run so large as houses for the doll people, and this may be a commentary upon the times or only upon the style of the church entrance. Unlike the houses, the church opens at the top. The belfry can be taken off and the roof lifted. The doll parishioners go in through the top. There is one great charm to the church. There is a real bell in the belfry that can be pulled with a rope. Church, bell and all, costs only 50 cents.

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But the most delightful thing in the way of doll houses, or possibly they may be called play houses, is the furniture that is big enough for a small child or a large doll to use, and it is of enameled wood. It is of some delicate color, and in the prettiest set it has little water scenes in blue painted upon it. There are numerous pieces of furniture, chairs, tables, dressers, and a number of pieces which have to be seen to be appreciated. The important piece of this house establishment is the outside of it. It is in the form of a screen of several folds of wood, tall enough to reach to the shoulder of the average person, enameled and decorated with the blue water scenes on the inside. It can be put up anywhere that a house is needed, and as nice a little room as can be imagined is ready and furnished. The set costs $80. There is another set, with decorations in red, that costs only $50.

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But more expensive than this is a French maid, who, with her soldier sweetheart, is sitting upon what is apparently a park bench. The faces and hands of the dolls are works of art, almost human in design and expression, and both are dressed correctly. The maid holds in her hands a stocking, with real little knitting needles, with which she is knitting, and the soldier carries a rose which he presents to his lady love. It is a mechanical toy. It costs $125.

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A new game has a small set of ninepins on a small stand. Over it is an arched rod from which is suspended a ball. The ball is swung to knock down the small pins.

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Birds' nests come from Germany, the land of ingenuity. They are made of twigs, fastened together with wires, and are used for different purposes. Work baskets are made of them, and the small ones are filled in for pin cushions. They vary in sizes from very large ones to others the size of a small bird's nest.

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Here is a Mexican sombrero in a rough heavy felt, with a band of gold embroidery around it and another binding the rim. It costs $15.

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THE TREASURY.

Secretary SHAW's report shows that for the fiscal year ended June 30 last the receipts of the Government from all sources were $684,326,280, of which $254,444,708 were from duties on imports. For the current fiscal year, ending June 30 next, the estimated revenues of the Government are $694,020,630, of which $300,000,000 is customs revenue. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904 the estimated revenues are $729,767,664, of which $315,000,000 are from customs. The surplus for the last fiscal year was $91,287,375. The estimated surplus for the current fiscal year is $43,000,000; and for the fiscal year 1904 it is $51,810,887.

It will be observed that the Secretary expects a continuous increase in customs receipts. The current year will show an increase of $46,000,000 over last year, and next year $15,000,000 more will be added. It is to be noted, too, that next year's surplus will show an estimated increase of $8,000,000 over this year.

The surplus is not needed, while the money that it draws into the Treasury has to be got out by trick and device of one kind and another, to prevent a money stringency. Nevertheless, the President and the chief men of his party agree that there is no occasion to meddle with the tariff. A considerable part of the customs receipts is derived from the duties on the raw materials of our manufactures. The first ten months of the current year show imports of $365,000,000 in value of raw materials. Every dollar of duty charged upon these imports increases the manufacturer's cost of production, and to that extent handicaps him in his efforts to sell goods in foreign markets; while, of course, it increases the cost of manufactured products to the domestic consumer. But as often as it seems imperatively necessary to reduce the Federal revenues the party in power attacks the internal revenue taxes, which are not burdensome and not obstructive to business.

Secretary SHAW demonstrates very clearly the need of currency legislation to amend our present stupidly contrived and harmful laws. The business of the country is extraordinarily active, yet the astounding fact appears that during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, National bank circulation diminished nearly $6,000,000. It was only after the close of the fiscal year that the Treasury offered extraordinary inducements to take out National bank circulation, with the result that, taking the twelve months together, circulation has increased a little over $20,000,000. The Secretary explains the reason for the tendency toward contraction, which is understood by every student of our currency system. Government bonds are no longer a sufficient or satisfactory basis for note circulation, and difficulties and embarrassments arising from their use tend to increase. A substitute must be provided by law, and the Secretary recommends the issuance of notes based upon general credits, properly safeguarded. In such a system, of course, the obstacles to the prompt retirement of notes which it would not be profitable for the banks to keep outstanding would be removed. Elasticity is the quality sought—a quality which would enable the banks readily to increase or diminish the volume of their note issue in response to the demands of business.

A POINT FOR CANADA.

The foreign telegrams announce that Dr. ASSER, the Dutch jurist who arbitrated the claims of American sealers for damages by Russia's seizures, has awarded them in excess of $100,000. To the individuals concerned the money was the thing. To Americans at large the point of interest is the principle involved. Dr. ASSER says:

> The arbitrator considers that the argument of the defendant in claiming that warships should be permitted beyond territorial waters to chase a vessel whose crew has been guilty of unlawful fishing in these waters or on territory of the State is not in conformity with lawful principles. The reason is that the jurisdiction of the State extends only to the limits of its territorial waters unless this rule has been abrogated by special treaty.

Thus disappears the last shred of Russia's ancient claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the North Pacific, which it once contended was mare clausum.

We commend this point to our Canadian friends, for there is in it more of interest to them than meets the eye at first glance. It will be recalled that Canadian spokesmen urge the unreasonableness and hardship of excluding their continental hinterland from access to tidewater as indicating that such exclusion was not and could not have been in the minds or intention of those who used language which makes any other interpretation difficult. We readily admit the inconvenience to Canada of not having such a port of access to the Klondike as she would like. We readily admit also that England, Russia, and the United States might have arranged their affairs differently if they had had the Klondike in mind when the Alaska panhandle was delimited, unfortunately not by metes and bounds, nor by any natural boundary certainly known, but in descriptive language now under dispute.

To this argument from the nature of things we oppose the statement of fact—recalled to mind by the above decision—that what seems to Canada so unreasonable was in truth the very thing intended. By the treaty of 1825 limits were set to two things—to Russia's pretensions to maritime jurisdiction and England's claim to approach the sea over the continent. In the words of GEORGE CANNING's instructions to the British negotiator, STRATFORD CANNING:

> It remains only in recapitulation to remind you of the origin and principles of this whole negotiation. It is not on our part essentially a negotiation about limits. It is a demand of the repeal of an offensive and unjustifiable arrogation of exclusive jurisdiction over an ocean of unmeasured extent, but a demand qualified and mitigated in its manner, in order that its justice may be acknowledged and satisfied without soreness or humiliation on the part of Russia. We negotiate about territory to cover remonstrance upon principle.

In these later days Canada forgets these things. The Alaskan frontier dispute is regarded as wholly a territorial dispute, and much logic and heat are wasted over whether the line should be drawn a mile or two more or less from tidewater. In the minds of the negotiators single miles, or even leagues, meant little in those vast regions. They were dealing largely in scores and hundreds of miles. England did not grudge a few miles of unvalued land to open an ocean. To quote CANNING again: "We must not on any account admit the Russian territory to extend at any point to the Rocky Mountains." In the mind of the Russian negotiator (M. DE POLETICA) the corresponding idea was thus expressed, "a barrier at which would be stopped once for all the encroachments of the English agents of the Hudson Bay Company," provided only this barrier should not extend "at any point to the Rocky Mountains." These passages indicate clearly enough abundant geographical misinformation on both sides at that time. But they also indicate a clear meeting of minds that England should not encroach to the sea, and that Russia should not encroach indefinitely inland. Thus was reached the agreement that the line should be drawn along the windings of the coast ten leagues from the ocean. It will be necessary for Canada to explain this when it contends that the line shall be pushed out to the ocean side of the islands, or even dropped down across the inlets of the sea, instead of following their windings to their head. The American understanding is the same now as always. It is Canada's views which have altered since the Klondike was discovered.

THE LAKE ONTARIO CANAL ROUTE

Canal men, merchants, and friends of the Erie Canal improvement, who have most attentively studied the problem, and are best acquainted with its elements, are in substantial agreement as to Engineer BOND's plan for diverting the Erie Canal by the Oneida River to Lake Ontario, using the waters of the lake for 112 miles and returning to the present Erie Canal west of Lockport. They condemn it.

A sub-committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York reported in September, after a careful examination of this route, that it "would not be available and practical for the most efficient, the uninterrupted, and most economical conduct of the transportation business by water from the great lakes to the Hudson River." They presented these objections to the plan:

1. A canalboat capable of navigating Lake Ontario would need to be much heavier and of a different type from boats used in the canal only. Such boats would cost 50 per cent. more, materially increasing the interest charge on the vessel.

2. Boats for lake navigation would necessarily have less cargo capacity, diminishing by probably more than 20 per cent. the boat owner's profits on each cargo.

3. The expense of maintenance and the running expenses would be higher.

4. If fleets of three barges, propelled by a steamer also carrying cargo, were used—and this is the most economical method—steamers for lake use would necessarily be of much greater power and would involve greater expense.

5. It is doubtful if tows of laden canal barges would be able to leave the ports of Olcott and Oswego regularly during the Fall and Spring months, when storms are frequent.

6. Additional insurance during the stormy season would be another factor of expense.

7. The towns and cities lying between Lockport and Syracuse would be deprived of the benefits of an enlarged waterway.

8. The opening of another water route from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario would give rise to the apprehension that Western products would find their outlet to the seaboard through the St. Lawrence River.

For these reasons the sub-committee reported, and the Canal Association adopted the report, that the Oneida-Seneca route, not the Lake Ontario route, should be followed when the canal is improved.

Shipbuilders and canal men express grave doubts whether it would be practicable to carry on the business of water transportation by vessels constructed for both lake and canal navigation. If the Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad should survey and draw plans for a railway line, along which locomotives and trains would proceed in part over the rails of the ordinary roadbed, and in part through open fields, without ties or rails, the officers of the road would undoubtedly seek out some insane asylum, having a comfortably padded cell, to which they would cause their Chief Engineer to be committed. This is about what Engineer BOND proposes for the Erie Canal improvement. But it is not yet certain what purposes are entertained at Albany in respect to canal improvement. If the view is entertained there that the project ought to be killed altogether, Engineer BOND's plan is intelligible. It would effectually accomplish that purpose.

WATER WASTE IN NEW YORK.

The comments of the Citizens' Union in its review of the first year's work of the reform administration include mention of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity in language so guarded as to suggest that the results of reorganization are still so far indeterminate as to leave it still a matter of doubt whether in this detail the city is to be congratulated on the changes due to the success of the Fusion movement. If necessary, we could supplement the meagre array of creditable incidents in the work of this department, but the sum is not yet great enough to warrant much enthusiasm of commendation. It will be judged not by its enterprise in securing appropriations for great and costly extensions of our water supply, but by what it is able to accomplish in reducing the enormous preventable waste now charged to consumption.

In his valuable and interesting letter on the water supply of New York in THE TIMES of Sunday, Mr. B. S. CHURCH, whose name is identified with the history of the Croton system and whose reputation in the field of hydraulic engineering is international, puts the case very clearly, as follows:

> The new aqueduct is now giving its maximum delivery, which, together with the small Bronx supply, amounts to 295,000,000 per diem. The only margin the city possesses is the 80,000,000 gallons daily from the old aqueduct when it is again put into service. In other words, the emergency is right on the city, and the old-time story is repeating itself. The only efficacious method of meeting this problem is the utilization of waste, and along with legislation for a new supply, money should be appropriated for the work and appliances of converting preventable waste into legitimate use. This utilization of water now constantly wasted can be so developed that it will keep pace with increase of population, doubling the existing supply in effect, and giving time to develop in detail and construction appurtenances for a new supply; it will also give that supply greater longevity when secured.
>
> The present water draught of New York is equivalent to about 120 gallons per head of population per day. Of the population of New York it is safe to assume as a statistical proposition that at least one-third do not use an average of two gallons per day. The immense tenement population is not well provided with toilet accommodations, and very little water goes a great way when it has to be brought in buckets from a tap common to all tenants. This would account for a use of 2,388,620 gallons per day. If for another third of the population we allow 20 gallons, we are within the probabilities, and have accounted for 23,886,240 gallons per day more. If the remaining third is accredited with the capacity to use an average of 30 gallons, we have accounted for 35,829,360 gallons more. This would give for the entire 3,582,930 population of New York a daily use of 62,104,220 gallons. In this there is no provision for waste, and the estimate of use is liberal. A number of householders for whom this inquiry had interest put their plumbing in order and metered their dwellings. In bath, toilet, laundry, and kitchen their households used water without economy, and to all appearance wastefully, but in no instance during a test of three months in the season of maximum bathing was the consumption for all purposes found to average as much as twenty-five gallons per head of family. These tests were made under conditions much more favorable to the liberal, and even reckless, use of water than are found in the average New York dwelling. In view of these facts, an allowance for legitimate use of, say, 65,000,000 gallons per day for the private and domestic uses of all New York should fully cover them. If we double this total to cover public use, fire extinguishment, commercial use, shipping, &c., we have a total somewhat less than one-half of what is now charged to consumption in Manhattan and the Bronx.
>
> This is a subject concerning which the average citizen cherishes illusions and shuts his eyes to the truth. At the last annual meeting of the British Association of Water Works Engineers, the President, Mr. FREDERICK GRIFFITHS of Leicester, showed that the consumption of that city by good management had been gradually reduced to 20 gallons per head for all purposes, "without curtailing in any way the legitimate use of water to any inhabitant." Sheffield, a great manufacturing city, finds 21 gallons per head sufficient for all uses, municipal, industrial, commercial, and domestic. Hull has reduced its consumption from 48 to 28 gallons per head, and is still reducing it without inconvenience to the people. Dublin requires 38 gallons, having reduced it some 43 per cent. since 1893. London manages very well with a consumption only about one-third of ours per capita.
>
> To save one-half the present daily draught of water in New York, not only without inconvenience to the consumer but with positive and immediate advantage to the householder in increased pressure and more ample supply for emergency purposes, is perfectly possible. The present administration of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity will fail in its most important public duty if it does not impress this elementary fact so clearly upon the public attention that the obstacles to water reform in New York will be brushed aside by the force of public opinion. To spend millions to increase the supply that the present waste may continue unchecked would be a criminal misuse of the public money.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A simple way to prevent such "scandals" as have resulted from the army-navy football game would be to forbid amateur athletes to play for "the gate receipts." That is what the college boys do now, in a way and to a degree, and, though it is considered a terrible thing for one of them to take money in his schoolboy days in payment for the display of his skill or strength, yet the organization of which he forms a part can collect enormous sums from the sale of tickets, and the only murmurs of complaint that arise come from people whose opinions do not count. The individual student, however, cannot traffic in tickets without creating talk of scandal, and his conduct gets investigation by the university authorities. The difference between selling two tickets to a football match and disposing of several thousands of them is not obvious—at least, it seems to be a difference of quantity rather than of quality. The excuse for the larger business, of course, is that the profits all go for the general good—that no personal profit is made, and that therefore the professional element does not enter. This argument is not without weight, but as long as men, young or old, buy admission tickets to college games they will continue to sell those tickets if the price obtainable is attractive to them, and it will be much easier to punish them for it than to convince them that the punishment is just. If there were no gate receipts, college athletics and sports would not be carried to the extremes which alone render them objectionable, even to those who like them least. When money enters, the amateur approaches the professional, and any movement in that direction is regrettable.

—Certainly explicit is the statement of the Mormon President that his Church does not now perform, or authorize, or sanction, marriage in any form that is contrary to the laws of the land. The "Gentile" population of Utah has often, and as explicitly asserted the contrary, and there the case stands, a clearly raised issue of ascertainable and demonstrable facts. President SMITH admits, however, that no inconsiderable number of Mormons are maintaining the polygamous relations into which they entered before circumstances over which they had no control gave them the respect for "the laws of the land" they now profess. To defend the Mormons who continue in the old way, the President of the Church says that the alternative is the cruel abandonment of the superfluous families—an old argument and not particularly convincing, since there is nothing to prevent the too patriarchal saints from dividing their real and personal property as they choose. The plan they follow opens wide doors to deception, and they know it perfectly well.

—So much sentiment has accumulated around the "Christmas tree," and the vast majority of people are so accustomed to regard it as a form of virtue to make a young conifer the central feature of their annual interchange of gifts, that it is almost as hopeless as it is ungracious to attack the pretty custom. Still, appreciation of the value of trees is no longer confined to a few derided "cranks," and it is at least safe to hint that the pleasure derived every Chistmas from the brilliantly lighted and generously laden pyramids of green, while large in amount and in itself better than innocent, is secured at a cost so large that there is little exaggeration in calling it dreadful. To be sure, Christmas trees of ordinary size can be bought for small sums of money, and even the big ones require no terrifying expenditure, but that is simply because there is as yet no general realization that a tree which has escaped the innumerable dangers of infancy and reached a stature and strength sufficient to make its attainment of maturity a matter of something like probability, has become of a worth not easily to be measured in dollars and cents. If this worth were better known, Christmas trees would be rated at prohibitive prices, and there wou'd not be every December a frightful slaughter of arboreal innocents. If the little spruces, firs, and hemlocks that will come to this city alone this month to shine for an evening and then be thrown into corners to wither miserably, were allowed to live, they would in the years to come cover many a mile of rocky hillside with forest and give no end of joys, both economic and aesthetic, to the next generation. The gatherers of the Christmas tree crop cut down the very trees that ought to be spared, and they do much toward preventing their successors from having any trees at all to cut down—or to walk among and admire if their tastes happen to run that way. Seedling evergreens are not easy to raise, as will be conclusively proved to anybody who tries to buy a few hundred of them from the nurserymen, and it is a folly close to wickedness to destroy by wholesale the rather scanty supply that nature is kind enough to provide when the conditions are not made too difficult.

—We are kindly told by The Boston Advertiser that in crediting the German Emperor with "courage" when commenting upon his participation in the Krupp funeral, we made an unfortunate choice among the available terms of eulogy. Possibly, but our neighbor's argument to prove that we were mistaken does not convince us. "Courage," it says with a seriousness worthy of President ROOSEVELT himself when passionately proclaiming the rightness of right or the wrongness of wrong, "courage is shown by facing danger of some kind." Having laid this extremely firm foundation for its argument, The Advertiser proceeds to erect upon it a very shaky superstructure. "There was no danger of any kind which Kaiser WILLIAM faced on that occasion. He knew that almost the entire German people were proud of the glory and the power which had come to the Fatherland through the epoch-making achievements of three generations of the Krupp family, in making German guns, the most powerful in the world, and in bringing the military chiefs of a score of nations to Essen in ardent quest of that far-famed ordnance. The Kaiser knew that even if some portions of the German press might be disposed to dissent from his acts and words of eulogy, not a single newspaper would dare so much as to hint at criticism of his Majesty. Finally, he knew that his kindly condescension and fiery championship would win almost universal plaudits for his generous motives, however little it might convince men that his opinions were correct." Yes, very shaky indeed is all that. The Kaiser has been criticised for what he did, and fiercely, by more than one German paper, and that he consciously expected the praise he has received can be maintained only by those who have studied his character to little purpose. And he did deliberately face a real danger—a danger which it will be well, perhaps, to let The Advertiser discover for itself. All more sophisticated observers saw it instantly, and admired the Emperor for ignoring it as courageously as he did.

—There was a great gathering of Anti-Imperialists in Boston this week, the New England Anti-Imperialist League having summoned all its clans to partake of luncheon and hear from Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL the result of the organization's continuous performance during the years which have elapsed since its members had to secede from the Union. The summons had been loud, and it brought the whole flock, some 150 persons. We read that "a large majority of those present were women"—a fact which suggests nothing except the exclamation, "Bless 'em!" When it came time for the ex-Governor and ex-Secretary and ex-Senator and ex-Many-other-things, including, for all we know, ex-American, to give the assembled 150 the information which we don't at all blame them for desiring vehemently, he rose and, according to the report of his speech at hand, he "congratulated the league on the fact that in four years it had been able to establish the terms 'Imperialist' and 'Anti-Imperialist' as having a definite meaning." That's surely a great achievement, and we hope never again to hear that the opponents of both manifest and manifested destiny have been wasting their precious time. They haven't! they haven't! They have established the meaning of two words, and can in consequence confidently expect the admiration and gratitude of posterity.

WANTS DEMOCRATS OUT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the speech made by Gov. Odell wherein he warns the local leaders, and I do not think that was necessary, because the Governor knows right well the reason for the slump in the Republican ticket. Let him help Mayor Low to modify the civil service rules and put the people in office that the people voted for in electing Mayor Low. If the Governor refuses to approve of any modification of the civil service which Mayor Low contemplates, we will lose a great many votes next year.

The people did not vote last election day to return to power Tammany Hall. They voted to remind Mayor Low he must get out the Tammany men, whom the people want out, and put the good, honest Republicans in who elected him. Gov. Odell refers to the Democrats who were elected on the ticket with Mr. Low trying to cripple or condemn Mayor Low's administration. That is to be expected of such Tammany Hall kickers like Cantor. He would do so much if elected. Yes, we are so well pleased over the new street signs—nit. I hope this will teach the Republicans a lesson, to keep away from bad company.

Another thing, New York County did not have one man on the State ticket nor had Kings County. That accounts for the great vote in Kings for Coler. John Clinton Gray is a New York County man, and he is a good record, but it appears the up-State people do not care to have New York County men on the State ticket with them. The Republicans indorsed Morgan J. O'Brien for Judge last year, I believe. Let the Governor and the Mayor get to work and throw out the people who vote against good government. Modify the civil service rules, and get them out, then you will get the vote. These people do not vote the ticket, and yet they are kept in office and position and really paid a salary to vote against us, which they do every time.

ELECTION DISTRICT CAPTAIN.
New York, Nov. 30, 1902.

PROSPERITY AND NATIONAL DEBT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have heard and read so much of prosperity in the United States during the past year or two, with reports of heavy balances in the Treasury at Washington, that we have expected to note some effect of that prosperity upon our National debt, but without result. Not many years ago, when prosperity was not a common topic for popular laudation, and commercial interests, trusts, &c., were not "booming," the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, reported so many millions of debt reduction, and comment was rather quiet thereupon. Now we do not observe any apparent expectation in that line of economic management at Washington.

It may be that the occasional "interposition" of our chief financial officer in Wall Street, whether authorized or not, for the relief of the speculative muddles that are gotten up there, is on occasion an opportunity to apply some of the surplus in such a fashion that it amounts to a virtual reduction of the Government's obligation to the people. If this be so, we should like to know it, and you may be in a position to inform us. We should be glad to be set right in regard to this prosperity business, and to know that it has a material residuum that affects the American people advantageously, for most of us plain people hereabouts have latterly found our business and investment risks greater, our net income smaller, and family expenses larger. Please to set us right, Sir. H. S. D.

Jersey City, Dec. 1, 1902.

TRADES UNION INCORPORATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seventeen years ago an old-time labor friend of mine wrote me the following, and as many of your correspondents have brought up the matter in your columns I am thinking that he had far-seeing powers:

"The incorporation of trades unions by the State, giving them a practical monopoly and control over their various handicrafts similar to that granted to the medical profession, is a matter for deep consideration. When the capitalists shall be driven to the wall they will undoubtedly propose such a remedy to the trades unions. But such a piece of class legislation, although acquiesced in with regard to the Esculaplans, would be frowned down upon by the masses, and could never be enforced unless the State took charge of all industries."

Thus the whole question of the incorporation of trades unions is not a new one, and is the first place it was not originated by the trades unionists themselves, nor by their friends. It was originated by those who hoped to gain something themselves or by those who are ignorant of the workings of the system which they wish to foist upon us, for its results would be that the unions would be involved in endless litigation. Oh, no; the trades unions will not be caught in any such net as this. They have been wide-awake, and that question has been analyzed and discussed in the dim and misty past for all it was worth.

WILLIAM S. WAUDBY.
Scranton, Nov. 30, 1902.

ALDERMEN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company operates more than 10,000 miles of railway. It transports inter-State, transcontinental, and international traffic. The company wishes to connect its lines upon Long Island with its continental system by tunnels under the North and East Rivers and the Borough of Manhattan. It is beyond all question for the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the metropolis that this physical connection should be constructed as well as that of the producers, consumers, wage earners, and taxpayers of Greater New York and Long Island. The construction of these tunnels, connections, and facilities for handling the traffic will call for the expenditure of $60,000,000, chiefly for unskilled labor, of which we always have a surplus.

The National and State Legislatures concerned have granted the company the right to build these tunnels, and the State Railway Commission of this State has approved of the same. The Board of Aldermen of this city has insisted upon injecting into the charter an obligation compelling the railway to adopt eight hours as a day's work for its wage earners. Will you permit me to ask the following questions?

Is it one of the functions of the Board of Aldermen of a municipality, great or small, to originate and enact legislation controlling inter-State, transcontinental, or international commerce?

Are any members of the Board of Aldermen condescending to play to the galleries?

Are any of them playing stumbling block in the interest of a rural railway corporation seeking the traffic of Long Island?

With hesitation I ask the question. Are any members of the board so degraded as to seek a personal financial consideration for serving the taxpayers of this city other than their salaries from the Pennsylvania Railway Company?

Does any member of the board imagine that by preventing the expenditure by a private corporation of $60,000,000, chiefly for unskilled labor, he will secure the support of honest wage earners when he seeks a re-election?

Is there a member of the board so blind, so ignorant, that he cannot see it to be for the best interests of the producers, consumers, and taxpayers of this metropolis that these charters be granted without delay?

If there is one so stupid, should he not be confined in some asylum for those afflicted with congestion or softening of the brain or paresis?

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

WOULD HAVE NEW YORK MORE SERIOUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES, "Controlling the Metropolitan," is a cheap jest at the expense of the ladies who are trying to ameliorate the disgraceful conditions of travel in this city. It is a pity that these ladies have to contend not only with the selfish indifference of the general public, due to the fact that most New Yorkers have very little refinement, but also a flippant attitude on the part of the press, only two newspapers in this city giving active support to the movement.

I am not acquainted with any of the members of the Ladies' Health Protective Association, but it seems to me that they represent the refined minority and should receive every encouragement from a newspaper that is supposed to be published for refined and thoughtful people. It seems to be impossible for the typical New Yorker to be absolutely serious or conscientious about anything, especially anything that concerns the convenience and safety of the public or the improvement of this, the most backward city in many respects on the American Continent. Those Americans who are serious and conscientious are not typical New Yorkers by any means. The space in THE TIMES given to this article had been better devoted to commending the efforts of these ladies and supporting their reasonable demands. But it is such an easy thing to write for the unthinking majority!

LONDONER.

COMMERCIAL AND ARMY EMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it would be of interest to your readers to know whether your correspondent, Thomas G. Sayre of Newburg, was ever connected with an establishment that employed its help twenty-four hours every day and seven days a week, and posted sentries with loaded muskets at every entrance in order to prevent such help from getting an occasional glass of beer. And whether his establishment provided all the meals for its help, which meals consisted chiefly of salt pork, beans, and black, unsweetened coffee.

If not, I think all your fair-minded readers will agree with me that his comparing a commercial institution to the United States Army is unfair, to put it mildly. Besides such experience as Mr. Sayre lays claim to, I also have served under Uncle Sam during the Spanish-American trouble, and, would space permit, could tell many reasons why I am unqualifiedly for the Army canteen as it existed at that time, and, as I hope, it will soon again.

S. G. B.,
Ex-Corporal Twenty-second U. S. V.
New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

Against the Army Canteen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an appreciative reader of THE TIMES I regret your advocacy of the army canteen. To restore it would be a backward step, and one from which we could not soon recover. May your influence be on the right side of this important measure.

EDEN CREIGHTON.
Newburg, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1902.

FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a visitor in a children's ward in one of the large hospitals in this town, and have seen many pitiable cases. The children, while there, are most tenderly cared for, but as soon as they are able they are sent back to their often miserable homes, where the quarters are close, the air bad, and the food worse.

Their parents often work all day, leaving their children to the tender mercies of neighbors or let them take the best care they can of themselves; others have no parents, or perhaps they may be people of bad character.

Is it a wonder that the old diseases return with redoubled force, and the child goes back to the hospital in a worse condition than before?

If only a home could be provided for them where they could reap the benefit of the time spent in the hospital, perhaps they might eventually become entirely well. As it is, the cure is merely temporary. I have spoken to one of the head nurses in this city, and she strongly approves of a convalescent home where the children of the poor could be looked after and receive proper food and better attention than the ignorant or careless treatment of their own homes afford them.

I have a case in mind of a little boy who has often been an inmate of one of the hospitals. Last spring he was much better, went to the country for a few weeks during the hottest weather, and gained eleven pounds, but on being sent to his own home rapidly lost ground, and is again in the hospital, where I saw him last week. He was lying wrapped in bandages on his little bed, and felt too ill to speak. His mother is dead, and his father and he live in a place that, the nurse told me, was like a cellar. Cannot something be done to remedy this sad state of affairs?

CONSTANT READER.
New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I. The United States Government withdrew from Cuba without first securing the latter's trade—one of the richest in the world.

II. Cuba then anxiously faced an appalling crisis, passed through it without collapse, and is now (as a Government) jubilant, confident as to the future, but loftily indifferent to United States aid.

III. This indifference is due to three causes:

(a) The advancing price of sugar—three and three-quarters (3¾) reals, (45¾ cents,) the arroba (25 pounds) now being paid (for 96 degree polarization) and four reals (50 cents) or more, expected for the new crop, which will approximate one million tons.

(b) European influences.

(c) Cuba's awakening sense of her own power and individuality.

IV. If she now receives from the United States a concession of 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. she will be benefited—will rejoice—but will become still more independent of United States influence or control—still more an object of embarrassment and irritation—while turning further to Europe.

V. If the United States would cease offering reciprocity to Cuba, but pass Senator Elkins's resolution inviting Cuba to become a State, (not a Territory,) the planters, foreign merchants, and working classes of Cuba would accept, would force Cuban politicians and their followers to do likewise, while Europe would be forever excluded from the island, which would speedily become filled with American investors and settlers.

B. D. WASHBURN.
Havana, Cuba, Nov. 26, 1902.

COMPOUND DILEMMA ANCIENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the account published in your issue of this morning under the heading "A Double Case of Heads I Win," &c., is true, history certainly repeats itself.

The compound dilemma set forth by your correspondent is a very old one, and forms one of a series of problems usually given to students of logic. It first came to my notice when studying that science under the late M. Stuart Phelps at Yale, in the Autumn of 1875, and as nearly as I can recall it was as follows: Protagoras agreed to teach Enathles the art of pleading for a certain sum, one-half to be paid down and the other half when Enathles had won his first case. After the course of instruction was finished, Enathles decided not to engage in practice, whereon his teacher demanded payment of the fee, and threatened suit, enforcing his claim with the dilemma: "If I win the suit, you owe me the money by the finding of the court, and if you win the suit, you owe me by the terms of our contract."

Enathles replied: "If I win the suit I owe you nothing by the finding of the court, and if you win the suit, I owe you nothing according to our contract." Suit was brought and resulted in a verdict for the defendant, who still refused to pay, and repudiated his agreement, taking shelter under the court's decision in his favor. In this particular he seems to have had innumerable imitators. The fact that the pupil won the case would indicate that the tuition in pleading had been thorough. Procedure, however, was another matter, and perhaps Protagoras may have thought it advisable to keep something "up his sleeve," togas being well adapted for the purpose. At any rate, he played the "joker" and won out, as he obtained a new trial on the ground of additional evidence, and was able to show the honorable court that his pupil had won a case, and that final payment was due according to the contract.

This interesting study in antiquity points more morals than that honesty is the best policy; it illustrates the futility of trying to "teach one's grandmother to suck eggs," and also that it is generally more advisable for a man to retain a lawyer than to try his own case.

L.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1902.

A PARADOX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES, in a letter under the heading, "Heads I Win; Tails You Lose," the writer relates a conversation he overheard about two young lawyers. The one, "Roe," loses at cards to "Doe" $50. They make an agreement the money will not be payable until Roe will win his first lawsuit. "Now," the story goes on, "suppose Doe should get tired of waiting for Roe to pay him on account of Roe's ill-luck in the courts and decide to sue Roe." Doe would reason thus: "I shall sue Roe, and if I win the judgment of the court will insure my getting the $50, and if I lose Roe will have won his first lawsuit and must pay as agreed."

To the intelligent reader of THE TIMES the humor of this narrative lies in the absurdity of the proposition that a lawyer will sue and obtain from a court of justice a judgment for a debt which is not yet due and payable because he is tired of waiting until it is due, or that a lawyer will try to collect a gambling debt in a lawsuit which is not recognized in a court of justice.

But this hypothetical case is to be found in a sound and correct form in one of Maimonidus's works as an illustration of erroneous deductions as result of false reasoning. The case is given thus:

A man makes a contract with a lawyer whereby his son is to study law under him and will be prepared by him for the bar to practice law; the father to pay the lawyer for his tuition 500 piasters, but not, however, before the son will be competent to win his first lawsuit. After a time the lawyer sent the bill for the 500 piasters to the fathers, saying that the son was competent to win his first lawsuit, and he entitled to his money. The father demurred, demanding proof before paying. The lawyer brought suit, the son defended, the father won, the court deciding the lawyer must prove the capability of the son before being entitled to payment. "Now," interposed the lawyer, "if the son won this his first case for the father, I am entitled to the payment," but replied the father, "if so, then my son lost this his first lawsuit, and you are not in it." In this way the lawyer and the son are chasing round in a circle, winning and losing alternately.

S. BLACK.
New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

'ARF AN' 'ARF AND HAF AND HAF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I did not happen to read the letter of Mr. William Alpin about "half-and-half," I gained all the information concerning it from the letters in reply to it in your issue of Sunday last. Mr. Alpin—or, rather, as we are now speaking of the place where the letter "H" is used only where it shouldn't be, Mr. Halpin—might just as well assert that molasses is unknown in America because he could not get any when he asked for a "pound of treacle."

I notice that most of the writers of last Sunday's batch of letters assert that 'arf-an'-'arf is obtainable all through England. I differ from them. 'Arf-an'-'arf is to be had in London only, and there it is a mixture of ale and porter; but in the "Shires" it is "haf-an'-haf," (as a rule the "h" is not misused outside of cockney land—London,) and the combination is all ale—half old and half new. Your correspondent H. E. Simon says that "half-and-half" is sometimes "half ale and half ginger ale." He is mistaken. Half ale and half ginger ale is known as "shandygaff."

When Mr. Alpin goes again to London he may be more successful in obtaining the refreshing beverage if he asks for "mother-in-law"—there is not so much difference between mother-in-laws the world over but what any bartender—or, for the matter of that, any barmaid—will understand him.

GEORGE H. BETTS.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1902.

Suggests Through Trains to Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

For the relief of the congestion of the New York terminus of the bridge during the rush hours of the day why could not a connection be made between the Sixth Avenue and Third Avenue elevated whereby trains might be run directly across the bridge, letting passengers living in Brooklyn off at the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge and having special cars or trains on both of the lines marked Brooklyn, so that people living in Brooklyn and working on the line of the said roads could use the same?

F. HARRIS.
Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Too Smart.

"What makes you ask people to sit down when they come to see you, auntie? There isn't any other way they can sit, is there?"

"Well, child, when you come to see me I'll make you sit up."—Washington Times.

Anatomical Freak.

"He certainly has a remarkable head on his shoulders."

"I hadn't noticed it."

"Hadn't noticed what?"

"That he hasn't any neck."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Feminine Financier.

Grocer—Well, little girl, what can I do for you this morning?

Little Girl—Mother sent me to get change for a dollar and said to tell you she would give you the dollar to-morrow.—Chicago News.

Date Conditionally Fixed.

Wantanno—What was the date of the promulgation of Ben Jonson's play, "The Silent Woman"?

Duzno—While I cannot fix the date with exactness, yet from the title I feel perfectly safe in judging it was before the days of realism on the stage.—Baltimore American.

SOME MODERN INSTANCES.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

When the Summertime is over and the leaves have quit the trees,
Then a melancholy hits you as you listen to the breeze,
For the goose-flesh then is present and you find it is no joke
When the frost is on the windows and your overcoat's in soak.

And 'tis then your Summer wages you regretfully recall,
And the fun you had in blowing them is not a comforting at all
When you shiver, blue and chilly, and you know you're dead, flat broke,
And the frost is on the windows and your overcoat's in soak.

Where are now the days of swelter and the nights so full of heat?
Where the underwear all gauzy and the Panama so neat?
Where are now the socks of openwork?—alas, it is no joke!
When the frost is on the windows and your overcoat's in soak.

You remember now with sorrow how you squandered all your dough,
When you have to dig up money for more coal each day, or so,
And your heart is filled with sadness and your woe is hard to cloak
When the frost is on the windows and your overcoat's in soak.

Oh, there's nothing half so mournful as the wintry Wintertime,
When the ice gets on your whiskers and your hair is white with rime,
When your pockets they are empty and your breath pours out like smoke,
And the frost is on the windows and your overcoat's in soak.

Ah, 'tis then you wish you wandered on a far-off Southern isle,
Where the costume most in fashion is a palm leaf and a smile,
Where they have no pesky pockets, so they never can go broke,
Where no frost is on the windows and no overcoat's in soak.

DU BARRY THE SECOND

Belasco's "The Darling of the Gods" Is Made on the Formula of His Late Success.

Miss Blanche Bates Has a Du Barry Part and Plays It in the Du Barry Manner.

"The Darling of the Gods," by David Belasco and John Luther Long, which was disclosed last night at the Belasco Theatre with Miss Blanche Bates in the title rôle, is cast in the same mold as "Du Barry," and is not unlikely to have a similar though perhaps less extended success. It is a series of really splendid tableaus, with long waits between them, of gorgeous costumes and gayly diversified crowds, of acrobats and tumblers, of choruses of Geisha girls from Geisha Street, and all the rest; and in the interstices of these many engrossing things, there is a story of love and suffering, compounded of strenuous emotions and Sardoudling situations that are, alas! false not only to human nature but also to their not very lofty model. Amid all this, Miss Blanche Bates, admirable actress that she is, is reduced to the hard and unmodulated emotions, the raucous and strenuous histrionism of Mrs. Leslie Carter. It would be an inappreciative and ungrateful multitude that would not mob the box office.

All due credit to a lavish management! It is true that stage scenes, however gorgeous, never rise to the altitude of high art, but they give a very real delight to the vast multitudes who considerately forbear to wear out the steps of the Metropolitan Art Museum with their sole leather; and even the most chastened soul heed not scruple to be interested and pleased with the picture pageants Mr. Belasco has afforded. There are ten tableaux, and each in its way is a triumph of richly artistic light and movement and color.

In the first act the great state hall during "the feast of a thousand welcomes," throngs with quaint Japanese crowds and quainter Japanese ceremonies, while over and beyond it all is a view of a distant hillside glowing with the rich, subdued colors of a thousand shaded lanterns. The air is laden with Oriental perfumes, and a stupor of the incense of joss hangs upon the senses. The crowds prattle pretty flowery phrases, they kneel and beat the floor with their foreheads, they sing delicate falsetto songs very much like those one may hear at the Chinese Theatre in Doyers Street, and at intervals one hears the quaint fantastic music of Biwa, Samisen, and Koto, of Tsudzumi and Fuye. Not even a Burton Holmes lecture could so reveal the very heart of the Land of Cherry Blossoms.

In the second act one sees a crowd of soldiers, ambushed for the hero at the Kanzashi Forks in the blue black of starlight. "What a joke on Mr. Belasco," some one remarked with a cynical gibe at the ways of the melodramatist, "if after all the villain should not come by way of this most poetically realized night scene!" But the gibe returned to plague its inventor. The Hero did not come, and the curtain rang down on a tale that was no further unfolded (a Simian simile, to be sure) than when it rang up. Is it not the height of theatrical generosity to give so splendid a scene for nothing?

The great scene of the play—theatrically, if not spectacularly—was in the old sword room—the cabinet of the Minister of War. Here was solid architecture, and the idol of the Japanese War God, who had more heads than a militia regiment and two sword arms for each head. There were donjon cells beneath trap doors, and at least two torture chambers—all of which were kept busy with the horrors of Sardoudling. But why continue? It was all as rich and gorgeous as barbaric taste could make it, and to those who relish such things was the amplest quid for the quo of the price of an orchestra stall.

The Darling of the Gods, Yo-San, (Miss Bates), is the daughter of a Japanese Prince, who has had a sort of a convent education in the sanctuary of the Mikado. The hero, Kara, (Mr. Robert T. Haines) is the leader of a band of ten Samurai, who in the fear of the Emperor's sword edict kept their two swords and lived as outlaws. Kara is hunted down by the Minister of War, and takes refuge behind the shoji of Yo-San's sanctuary, even as a certain other hero in distress took to Du Barry's bed; and his pursuers, who dog his tracks even to her doorstep, are equally blind in the way they are thrown off his track. One of their own number, who was just on the trail, had been easily killed before the rest came up and rammed into the mud on the banks of the river. The sleuths of the War Minister were made to believe that it was he who had left the footsteps of blood, and that he had been murdered for violating the maiden's sanctuary.

So Kara lived with Yo-San until his wounds had healed. She was an advanced young lady, upon whose conventual ignorance had been grafted certain Occidental ideas of love, as expounded in a red-covered book from that great village called America, which seems to have borne some relationship to Mr. Pinero's "suburb of the universe." The exponents of these ideas of love were what she called hey-issing and hugeing. For forty days these lovers remained in the shoji, and passed their time, so far as one could judge from the sample, in ky-issing and hugeing. This procedure, was regarded as extremely incorrect, and though the sleuths of the War Minister failed to find Kara, that worthy swordsman was ferreted out by Yo-San's maiden aunt, who scented a scandal. So Kara was captured and Yo-San lost her social standing.

The next scene is in the War Minister's chamber of horrors. Among many deeds of dreadful note the War Minister promises to release Kara on condition that Yo-San will become his wanton. If he had remembered how the sound of this word had wrought upon the nerves of the far from virtuous Du Barry he never would have suggested it, for Yo-San immediately mounted to ignorance. She spurned his base proposal, so he had to fall back upon a second trick out of Sardou, and the knowledge made her tell him where the other nine Samurai were by torturing Kara. The fifth act shows in two scenes of really poetical beauty how the two-sword men were surprised and slain and how Yo-San ended her life.

It appears that there are twenty-seven heavens in Japan; but Yo San, who had told a long series of taraddiddles to protect her lover, and who had ended by betraying his comrades, was consigned for a thousand years to the Japanese hells, which appear to be almost equally numerous. At the end of a thousand years (about A. D. 3,000) she is revealed on the picturesque mountain of Sheide, by the brink of the River of Souls, where may also be seen processions of purgatorial spirits, whose manner of locomotion suggests the horrible thought that even at that remote period the cake walk will not be obsolete. Or is it that in Japan the artistic it is fittingly visited upon the denizens of the many hells? However this be, the last picture of all reveals Yo San and Kara reunited above the clouds in the first of the twenty-seven heavens. "The Daughter of the Gods" is a tragedy; but it has a celestially happy ending.

Mr. Belasco and Mr. Long have evidently tried hard to equal Du Barry in the piling up of hysterical and horrible sensations, but it cannot be said that they have succeeded. The notes of emotion are as forced and as harsh throughout; they are expressed in the highest lights and in the deepest shadows; lacking all the delicacy and modulation of normal human feeling; the favorite mode of utterance is by the repeated and slightly varied ejaculation of monosyllables, somewhat after this fashion: "Kill Kara? Kill Kara! Kill Kara?! Kill Kara?!" But it did not really strike home; there was only a simulacrum in the audience of the wild enthusiasm that greeted the earlier Belasco play. Yet there is no doubt that the performance as a whole is highly interesting and that it will continue for many months to amuse crowded houses. It would be uncritical not to point out the gap that divides it from anything of real dramatic novelty or interest, but it would be equally wrong to fail to pay a high tribute to its beauty and lavishness. It is really about the most beautiful we have ever seen.

Miss Bates's personality is as strong and beautiful as ever, but her art, which is capable of so many moods of natural gayety and emotional feeling, is cramped by the childishness of the situations in which she moves; all her rich modulations of expression have been hammered into the flat and sounding brass of the Belasco manner. Mr. Haines is almost equally attractive and equally strong in his potentialities, but he is equally hampered.

The material in the supporting company is of a very high order of merit, and in the subordinate parts there is a greater chance for real acting. As the War Minister Mr. George Arliss, once of Mrs. Campbell's company, acted a melodramatic part with sinister restraint—an admirable performance. Among many capable actors who had little to do were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcott as Yo-San's father and aunt, Mr. J. Harry Berwind as a fisherman who is tortured to death, Mr. Harrison Armstrong as Yo-San's mute servant, and Mr. Maurice Pike as a "gnarled back" dwarf hunchback.

"LA TRAVIATA" REPEATED.

A Change of Bill at the Opera Made Necessary by Illness.

The New York climate has seemed to New Yorkers in its most genial mood so far this Autumn; but it has already begun its insidious attacks upon the opera singers, which are the despair of Mr. Grau during the season. It was responsible for the first change of bill made at the opera house; "La Traviata" had to be substituted for Puccini's "La Bohème," which was announced for last evening, because of the severe cold taken last Saturday by M. Gilibert, who has the important part of Schaunard in Paccini's opera. The performance of "La Traviata" was the same in every detail as that given on Saturday, except for the very unimportant part of the doctor, which Mr. Gilibert took then, and which was allotted to Mr. Dufriche last evening.

Mme. Sembrich was again in superb voice and spirits, and sang brilliantly. The audience was one of the smallest that has attended any of the regular subscription performances this season. A comparatively limited amount of the early Verdi satisfies this public in these days, even when the music is vivified and dignified so far as it may be by the art of Mme. Sembrich. More early Verdi, to be sure, is coming; but the prediction may be ventured that any one opera of the list will be potent to attract and hold public interest for only a very few performances.

HALL CAINE'S NEW PLAY.

Departing for England, He Announces a Contract with N. C. Goodwin—Sir Albert K. Rollitt Sails.

Before Hall Caine sailed for England yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic he denied the report that differences he and Miss Viola Allen may have had in regard to what sort of a Roma she should portray in "The Eternal City" had affected their friendship.

Mr. Caine said that while here he had made two new contracts, one with N. C. Goodwin for a play which will be made from a story which the novelist has written but never published, and the other with Liebler & Co., who will produce "The Manxman," with James O'Neil in the part first played here by Wilson Barrett.

Mr. Caine is at work also on a new novel to be published here by the Appletons. He will go direct to the Isle of Man.

Another passenger on the Celtic was Sir Albert K. Rollitt, M. P., who came here early last month as the head of the British delegation to the Chamber of Commerce celebration. Since then Sir Albert has made a tour of the principal Canadian cities, and has visited Washington.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

An occurrence during the performance of "Julius Caesar" Monday night at the Herald Square a little after the falling of the curtain, became known yesterday. It was the scene in which Caesar is murdered. Mr. Mansfield, as Brutus, had drawn himself up, knife in hand, and cried to those about him: "Fly not—stand still! Ambition's debt is paid!" Just at that moment an awkward stage hand stumbled against and knocked over a heavy calcium gas tank, creating a terrific noise. For a moment certain persons in the audience wondered what Mr. Mansfield would do with the knife. They remarked that he started visibly, hesitated, but he did not go behind the scenes to learn who the offender was until the fall of the curtain.

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Eleanora Duse has received word from Gabriel d'Annunzio, the author of the plays she is now presenting in America, that he has practically completed a new work, "Sigismondo," taken from the same source as the Wagner opera of that name. He is already beginning to prepare for its production at Rome, where Madame Duse and her company will appear in it. The play is said to be on an even larger scale than his "Francesca da Rimini." Madame Duse will leave America in January, make a short playing trip to Berlin, and possibly Paris and then go to Rome to begin rehearsals for the new play.

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Henry Miller has returned to New York with his company, with which he has been playing "Heartsease."

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C. B. Dillingham is the latest person to lease the theatre which the Sire Brothers are to build at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. Before leaving town yesterday for the preliminary road tour with Julia Marlowe in "The Cavalier," he said that he had only discussed the matter as a possibility. Before doing anything definite he will await the building of the theatre.

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The suit won by the Metropolitan Opera House regarding the right to permit standing room has led the theatre managers to begin again the sale of admissions. The Fire Commissioner, however, it is stated, will continue to press proceedings against the theatres, and take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

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Plans are under consideration by many persons prominent in theatricals to build a sanitarium for consumptive actors and actresses, to be located in Colorado or Arizona.

THE ONOTO WATANNA CASE.

Mrs. Babcock Surrenders—Mr. Belasco Accepts Mr. Klaw's Offer.

Mrs. Bertrand W. Babcock, whose nom de plume is Onoto Watanna, surrendered herself at the Sheriff's office, yesterday as a result of the order of arrest issued against her at the instance of David Belasco, who brought suit for libel against her after she said he had appropriated her ideas in a play. Two Deputy Sheriffs had been unable to find Mrs. Babcock. She gave bail at once.

David Belasco, in a communication, said last night that he would accept the offer of Marc Klaw of Klaw & Erlanger to wager $1,000 that he (Mr. Belasco) would never bring this suit to a final issue. He added that if he won the wager he would devote the money to charity.

MR. OUMIROFF'S RECITAL.

Mr. Bogea Oumiroff, a Bohemian baritone, who has not long been in this country, gave his first song recital in America yesterday afternoon that had some interesting and unusual features. He essayed to make good his title to traverse the whole literature of song, from the old Italian and French masters down through the classical and modern German lied, and ended with a group of songs "in various languages"—Russian, represented by Tschaikowsky's "Nur wer die Sehn Sucht kennt" in the Russian tongue, several in English and French, and others by the Bohemian composers Zdenko Fibich, Karel Bendl, and Dvorak in Bohemian. It was in these last that Mr. Oumiroff made his greatest success, singing them with the spirit that is native to them, the folk-song spirit of brooding sadness and poignant emotional intensity. There was much color and picturesqueness in his interpretation of these songs by his fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Oumiroff made an excellent beginning with Caldara's "Come Raggio di Sol," while he sang with a fine cantabile style, and the grave, passionless feeling in which it was written; and in the air by Monsigny, "Adieu, chère Louise." When he reached the great masters of the German song his limitations suddenly became evident. The "Erlkönig" as he presented it was in miniature painting almost pretty in its mild representation of the terror and the stroke of doom that are in it; and in the "Nussbaum," the "Frühlingsnacht," by Schumann, and Brahms's "Minnelied," he reached nothing deeper than a gentle sentimentality. It was all polished and finished, generally well expressed and well enunciated, but it simply was not in the least the thing he was attempting to do. There was little of strong and manly feeling, of warming emotion in his singing of these songs that are nothing without them.

It is said that Mr. Oumiroff has been highly successful in the drawing rooms of Newport and Bar Harbor. The talent of a salon artist was chiefly what marked his performance of the greatest songs he attempted yesterday.

Mr. Oumiroff's voice is not of the greatest beauty in itself, having a certain roughness of quality, but it is a well-schooled voice, and he sings with finish and generally excellent enunciation. He puts variety and grace and a nice feeling for values into his singing, and so long as he sticks to lesser things much of what he does is charming. He was heard by a fair-sized audience yesterday, who were disposed to find it all so, and he was much applauded. At the end, after recalls, he sat down to the piano and accompanied himself in one of the Slavonic folk songs that he sings so characteristically.

NO CHORUS GIRLS' STRIKE.

Theatrical Trouble at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse Averted Amicably.

The threatened strike of the chorus at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse regarding a point of theatrical etiquette was amicably arranged yesterday, and "Fad and Folly" went its usual way last night at the little house around the corner from Fifth Avenue.

When Mrs. Osborn reorganized "Tommy Rot" to "Fad and Folly" she did as much for her chorus, thinking thereby to obtain success of trouble. But the new members rapidly acquired the habits of the old, and on payday Tuesday night, after the performance, worked their twenty-five selves into a passion about the non-payment of three days' salary, during which the playhouse was closed. They said they needed the money to pay board bills.

The stage manager was first told of the trouble, and after a stormy scene, during which the chorus girls resigned several times, Mrs. Osborn was called for. She refused, however, to talk with the lowest members of her company, but sent word she would listen to any complaints the following morning. She learned yesterday from numerous managers that a company is never paid when a theatre is closed, and accordingly refused to grant the demands of the chorus, but said that if any one chose to leave, the door was open. Four took advantage of the opportunity, and the others, when told by Mrs. Osborn that her chorus was the best paid and best treated in the city, meekly demanded pardon.

Boston Theatre Changes Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Rich, Harris, and Charles Frohman will have control of the Park Theatre after Dec. 15, for Corse Payton, who has had the management of the theatre since the opening of the present season, has given up his lease, and his stock company will give the last performance there on Saturday, Dec. 13. The Park Theatre will open under this management on Dec. 22, Charles Frohman presenting "Everyman" with the entire organization that presented this quaint morality play of the fifteenth century in this city. The original lease of the property was for five years to Corse Payton, who is now at Mount Clemens, Mich., undergoing treatment for rheumatism, and the negotiations have been conducted in his name by his resident manager, David J. Ramage.

Will Try to Prevent Mascagni Concert.

Pietro Mascagni is announced to give a concert at the Herald Square Theatre Sunday night, but Mittenthal Brothers, his former managers, declared yesterday that he would be arrested or in some way prevented from appearing. They declare that they are still his managers by their original contract, and that he has no right to play without their consent.

French Play Presented by Yale Men.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—The French Club of Yale University, composed of undergraduate students, to-night enacted publicly the three act comedy by Eugene Labiche, entitled, "Les Vivacities du Capitaine Tic." The comedy was played in College Street Hall. The audience of several hundred, including many professors and students, received the piece enthusiastically.

THE LELONG COLLECTION.

A cable dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES recently announced that the art collection of the late Mme. Lelong of Paris was to be sold at auction. From M. Durand-Ruel THE NEW YORK TIMES has now received a copy of the first part of the catalogue, and it appears that the earlier reports in regard to the Lelong sale underestimated, if anything, its importance.

The sale will probably be the most notable of its kind since the dispersal of the Spitzer collection. That a collection of such remarkable character as that possessed by Mme. Lelong should have been in existence for years, and have been practically unknown to the general foreign artloving public, is altogether surprising. One is prepared to make discoveries in regard to collections by specialists—to find that some unknown person has acquired a splendid lot of Japanese lacquers or Italian majolica, for instance—but it is astonishing to learn that a collection which embraces all classes of art objects and various periods of art history, and which contains numerous specimens of the first importance, has been almost overlooked by art writers.

The sale begins on Monday next. The catalogue is produced in the best French manner—that is to say, in the best style possible, and the many illustrations are beautiful examples of photogravure. To attempt to give details of even the small portion of the collection it describes would be impossible. The catalogue gives illustrations of one piece after another which make a collector's mouth water—pictures by Clouet, Bronzino, and early German and Flemish masters, Renaissance jewelry, ivories, metal work, Della Robbia ware, wood carvings, tapestries. The textiles appear, if any distinction is to be made between the various classes of objects, to be the chief treasures of the collection. There are some early specimens which are superior to anything that has come into the market recently. There are also many wood carvings, but these, more than the tapestries, metal work, and paintings, appeal to a smaller public.

One magnificent high relief by Giovanni della Robbia is the finest specimen of Della Robbia ware that collectors have had a chance to acquire for a long time. The subject is Adam and Eve. Of course the photogravure gives no idea of the color, but it shows that, in design at least, the bas relief is a masterpiece among the works of the famous Florentine family.

Mme. Lelong left a very large sum in cash besides the art collection. She was the widow of a well-known musician, and her will directs that the proceeds of the sale of the collection, as well as the money she left, be given to the Society of Musicians

Boston Girl Weds a British Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 3.—In St. John's Memorial Church here this afternoon took place the wedding of Miss Mary Emma Pope, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pope, and Cecil John Somerset Wreford Paddon, eldest son of Samuel Wreford Paddon of Portman Square, London, England. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Borncamp. The bride was attended by Miss Beatrice Elizabeth Pope, her sister, as maid of honor, and MissHarriet Lounsbury Boynton and Miss Clara Hammond, both of Cambridge, as bridesmaids. George M. Pope, a brother of the bride, servd as best man.

The bridegroom served with distinction with the British forces in South Africa for a number of years. During the Mashonaland and Matabele campaigns and during the Boer war he was repeatedly commended for service.

Perfect Artificial Rubies.

PARIS, Nov 11.—The manufacture of artificial rubies which in appearance are as good as the natural stones is now an accomplished fact. A demonstration of this achievement was given to the members of the Académie des Sciences yesterday afternoon.

Some years ago artificial rubies were placed on the market, but a microscopical examination revealed the fact that the crystals were imperfect. The rubies manufactured by M. Verneuil, however, are of a superb red color and of a purity and sparkle equal to the genuine article. The cost of producing them is not a heavy one, so that there is every reason to anticipate that the new discovery will lead to a sensible diminution in the price of the formerly precious stones.

The rubies are obtained by a new process, in which the blowpipe plays an important part, and the stones are both beautiful and of a goodly size. The specimen shown at the meeting of the academy was much admired by the savants.—London Mail.

HE DID NOT KNOW COLER

Ex-Senator Krum Calls Mr. Coler "Mr. Fuller."

GOV. ODELL MEETS HIS RIVAL

Mayor Low and the Governor Hold a Long Conference on Legislation—A Chief of Police Said to Have Been Considered.

Gov. Odell and his defeated rival, Bird S. Coler, met last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the first time since the election. Their meeting was preceded by an amusing circumstance. Mr. Coler dined at the Fifth Avenue with a friend, and when he emerged from the café he was introduced by his friend to ex-Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie.

"Why, howde do, Mr. Fuller," said Senatory Krum, who did not catch the name, "I'm glad to meet you."

"I met you a number of times in Albany, Senator," said Mr. Coler, ignoring the fact that Senator Krum had miscalled his name.

"Oh, yes," responded the Senator; "I remember you very well."

"And I met you up in Schoharie County," said Mr. Coler. "I used to swim in the streams in Schoharie County."

"Oh, yes," said the Senator, "I recall you, Mr. Fuller, from the time you were no bigger than that"—indicating about three feet with his outstretched arm.

"But my name isn't Fuller, it's Coler, and I had an idea I ran for Governor a short time ago," said Mr. Coler with a slight show of annoyance.

Senator Krum showed signs of embarrassment, but in an instant he replied: "Oh, I believe you did; I believe you did."

It was at this juncture that the Governor came into the corridor. Mr. Coler, sighting him, at once went up to him and said:

"How do you do, Governor; I am glad to meet you."

"How do you do, Mr. Coler; I am pleased to meet you," responded the Governor.

There was a moment of silence, as if neither knew just what to say next, and then Mr. Coler said:

"Well, you did us."

"I believe we did," said the Governor with a smile.

"If I had had as much experience as you have had in politics, I believe I would have won. You must admit that I did very well for a new man?"

"Yes, I think you did very well—for a new man," said the Governor, with a humorous emphasis on the new man.

"Well, I'm glad to have met you," said Mr. Coler, and with that he walked away.

Gov. Odell came to town yesterday afternoon. Last night he attended a dinner given by Whitelaw Reid at his residence. This afternoon he will be the principal speaker at the celebration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of Washington's farewell to his troops in the historic room at Fraunce's Tavern at Pearl and Broad Streets. The exercises will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Other addresses are expected from Andrew H. Green, Mayor Low, Morris K. Jesup, and St. Clair McKelway. Admission will be by card only, owing to the limited space.

Gov. Odell met Mayor Low yesterday afternoon down town by appointment. They had a long conference. Neither the Governor nor the Mayor would say what was talked about between them, but it was understood that their conference was about legislation which the city administration is likely to seek at Albany this Winter. The Corporation Counsel, under the direction of the Mayor, it is said, is preparing several charter amendments. It is said that one of the amendments asked will be a provision for the appointment of a Chief of Police. It is understood that Mayor Low and Commissioner Partridge have agreed that if the Commissioner had a trusted officer under his command who could relieve him of the executive work of the department, he would be able to make much better headway in the work of police reform.

It is also understood that the possible defeat of the Pennsylvania Franchise bill in the Board of Aldermen was discussed, and that the Mayor sounded the Governor upon the chances of having a similar bill put through the Legislature in the event that occasion for such action should arise. Gov. Odell was not aware of his meeting with Mayor Low. "I cannot discuss what passed between the Mayor and myself," he said.

"You have seen that National Committeeman Gibbs, in connection with your speech at the Republican Club criticising the work of the county organization, calls for specifications?"

"Yes, but I do not care to talk about that or any conceivable subject at the present time."

When he reached the Fifth Avenue, after his talk with the Mayor, Gov. Odell had a conference in State Headquarters with Speaker S. Fred Nixon and State Engineer Bond. It is understood that the Speaker talked with the Governor about his committee appointments and that Mr. Bond had something to say to him about his plan of canal improvement, which provides for the use of what is known as the lake route. When he left State Headquarters, Mr. Nixon said he would not give out any information about his committee appointments until he was ready to announce the full list, which would not be until the meeting of the Legislature.

The Governor will return to Albany tomorrow evening. He said that he had not yet begun to write his message, and was working over in his mind a lot of things which he expected to incorporate in it.

SOME DEFECTIVE VOTES CAST.

More Blank Ballots for Court of Appeals Judge Than for Governor in New York County.

Some freaks of the franchise and interesting statistics of its improper or futile exercise are found in the statement of the Board of Canvassers for the County of New York, the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The entire valid vote of the county on the State ticket should be taken from that of the State Engineer and Surveyor, 318,552, rather than the total vote for Governor, which was 318,445. The registration for the county was 337,537, so that, on the basis of the vote for State Engineer and Surveyor, the vote fell 18,985 short of the registration, or 5.6 per cent. The total registration of 1901 in the county was 351,371, and the vote 333,093, a falling off of 18,278, and in 1900 the figures were: Registration, 368,275; vote, 348,720, a falling off of 19,555.

The ignorant, improper, or futile exercise of the franchise is illustrated in various items of the statement, and the total of such waste or diversion of intent on the part of voters is as it has always been, a subject of serious consideration, especially when the closeness of the last election is taken into account. Of blank, defective, and void ballots in this county there were 3,782 for the office of Governor. Had they all been valid and cast for Gov. Odell they would have increased his plurality in the State 30 per cent. Had they been cast for Mr. Coler and had the waste vote in the rest of the State been cast properly for the same candidate, the Governor-elect would be the nominee of the Democratic Party. It is safe to say that this "scrap heap" of the franchise would have throughout the State represented more votes than Gov. Odell's plurality.

It is a singular fact that in the county vote for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, a total of 318,451, there were more blank ballots than in the case of any other office. The figures are: Governor—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., 106,131; Bird S. Coler, 192,735; blank, 1,388; Attorney General—Henry B. Coman, 105,421; John Cuneen, 192,693; blank, 2,269; Associate Judge—W. E. Werner, 90,411; John Clinton Gray, 198,234; blank, 2,369.

In the eleven Congressional districts the ballots of 6,534 voters went for naught as blank, defective, protested, or void.

Murphy at the Democratic Club.

The Democratic Club will give a reception this evening in honor of Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall. There will be a banquet and some impromptu speechmaking. The banquet will be participated in by the members of the club and the leaders of the Tammany organization. About 2,000 invitations have been issued to the reception which follows the banquet. No up-State leaders have been invited.

Greater New York Democracy Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy will meet this afternoon at the headquarters of the organization on Broadway. The work done by the organization in the recent campaign and plans for the future will be discussed. Borough President Cantor is expected to make an address, in which he will have a few things to say about the manner in which David Bennett Hill managed the Democratic State campaign.

WILSON FAMILY TROUBLES.

Long Island Farmer Sought to Dispossess His Wife's Relatives and Was Sued for Divorce.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 3.—The Wilson family troubles are attracting attention again. William Wilson arrived here yesterday looking for an officer to go to Commack and dispossess members of his family.

About three months ago he married a widow, who had a married daughter in Chicago, and moved recently to Commack. He thought it would be agreeable for his wife to have her daughter and son-in-law come and live with them, and they were sent for. Wilson alleges now that the son-in-law, Mann, started to run things, and, as he owns the farm, he objected. When Mann cut down trees Wilson ordered his wife's relatives out, but they refused to go.

When Wilson arrived here he went to Deputy Sheriff Hauger and wanted him to hurry to Commack, but the Deputy Sheriff consulted Justice Partridge. After the case had been explained to the Justice he said: "Oh, yes, I know the Wilsons. I am counsel for Mrs. Wilson, and have a summons and complaint here for you to serve upon Mr. Wilson in an action brought by his wife for divorce."

Wilson was waiting outside the Justice's office. "The jig's up," he remarked when Hauger served the papers in the divorce suit. "Only three months married, and now sued for divorce. That beats all." In her complaint, Mrs. Wilson alleged that her husband had threatened her life.

Wilson, after the service of the papers, was more determined than ever to have the Manns evicted from his house, so the Deputy Sheriff drove to Commack and served notice on Mr. Mann to vacate within twenty-four hours. Mann promised to go.

The Wilsons came recently from Buffalo. Mr. Wilson is said to be well-to-do. Mann says he will sue his father-in-law for slandering Mrs. Mann.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. H. H. Beadle.

Col. Harry H. Beadle died suddenly yesterday in his home, at 320 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was seventy-four years old and was born in Wallingford, Conn. For a long time he had been a clerk in the office of the Water Register. He was a member of the South Congregational Church and for nearly thirty years he served as organist and also as clerk. In 1861 what was known as the Carroll Guard was organized in the church. It became Company F of the Thirteenth Regiment. Mr. Beadle was the Second Lieutenant. He served with the company in the civil war. He became a Captain and was brevetted Colonel. He was President of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association and was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

William Few Chrystie.

WILLIAM FEW CHRYSTIE died yesterday in his home in Hastings-on-Hudson, at the age of eighty years. He was born in the place, and he spent a large part of his life on the family estate. He was elected to several local offices, among them the Presidency of the village, but he never engaged actively in business. He was known in this city socially, and as a patron of art and letters. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the Ardsley Casino, and of the Union and Reform Clubs in this city. A widow, two sons and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Curtis, Professor of Philosophy in Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC N. GLAUBER, President of the Glauber Brass Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, died yesterday, aged thirty-eight years.

CHARLES T. HILLS, one of the most prominent lumbermen of Michigan and manager of the firm of Ryerson, Hills & Co., died at Muskegon, Mich., yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

Mrs. ELIZA MANAHAN, a cousin of Secretary Stanton, died yesterday at Beloit, Wis., aged 87. Mrs. Manahan was the only surviving daughter of a Revolutionary officer in Illinois or Wisconsin.

Col. HEZEKIAH BOWEN died at his country home, north of Medina, Tuesday night, aged eighty-one. Col. Bowen was prominent in the Grand Army circles, and for many years was one of the managers of the New York State Fair Association.

Mrs. FRANCES H. COUTTS, one of the oldest residents of Perth Amboy, N. J., died there yesterday. She was born Dec. 23, 1820, and she had lived in Perth Amboy since she was eight years of age. Her husband, George M. Coutts, died in 1866. Her oldest son is George H. Coutts, of New York. For a number of years she had been the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church of Perth Amboy, which she joined in 1835.

DEATH OF COUNT BELCREDI.

He Was Premier of Austria at the Time of the War with Prussia.

VIENNA, Dec. 3.—Count Richard Belcredi, who was Premier of Austria at the time of the Austro-Prussian War, died at Gmunden this morning.

Count Belcredi was born on Feb. 12, 1823. He came from an ancient and noble family. In 1861 he was appointed to a post of considerable political importance in Silesia, and a year later he became Governor of the province. He continued in political favor, and eventually became Premier.

He held the Premiership from July, 1865, to February, 1867, during which time the country went to war with Prussia. In the Autumn of 1881 he was appointed President of the Court of Administrative Justice.

Ex-Lord Mayor Green Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Sir Frank Green, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1900-1901, is dead.

Sir Frank Green was born at Maidstone in 1835. He was the founder and senior partner of the firm of Frank Green & Co., paper merchants. Public life did not attract him until 1878, when he represented the Vintry Ward in the Court of Common Council. In 1884 he was Chairman of the Committee on Bridge House Estates, and in 1891 he became an Alderman. He was at one time Chief Commoner and Chairman of the Commission of Sewers. In 1897-8 he was Sheriff. In 1900 he was elected Lord Mayor, and the following year he was created a Baronet.

In 1869 Sir Frank married the eldest daughter of Joseph Haydn, author of the Dictionary of Dates.

Sudden Death of George Lindsay.

George Lindsay, who, with his brothers, half a century ago established the type foundry that is owned by Burr Dauchy at 77 Fulton Street, fell dead there yesterday morning. He was the manager of the place, having taken the position when his firm was dissolved in 1881 and the business sold to the present proprietor. On entering the foundry he remarked that he had dropped some papers in the hall, and he stepped back through the doorway. As he did not return, his nephew, Robert Lindsay, stepped out to see what had become of him, and found his body on the floor. He was seventy-three years of age and born in Scotland. His home was at 462 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. A widow and four children survive him.

Grandson of President Tyler Dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3.—James Rochelle Tyler, a grandson of President Tyler, died to-day at the Confederate Soldiers' Home here, aged sixty-four years. He came to the home from Southampton County in 1895. He was a Lieutenant in the First Battalion of Virginia Infantry, better known as the "Irish Battalion," during the war between the States. He had two sisters living in Southampton County. He never married.

Mr. Morgan at Funeral in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—J. Pierpont Morgan came here on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, in order to attend the funeral of James B. Markoe, the well-known clubman and banker, who was killed in a runaway accident. Mr. Morgan's special train made the ninety-mile run in 73 minutes. After the funeral exercises, Mr. Morgan left on the same train, which left Broad Street Station about 4 o'clock.

Gen. Wager Swayne Ill.

Gen. Wager Swayne is confined to his bed with a severe cold in his apartments in the Hotel Renaissance, 2 West Forty-third Street. His physician, Dr. A. H. Smith, said last night that Gen. Swayne was not necessarily seriously ill, but that he had a very severe cold, was confined to his bed, and that he probably would be unable to leave either his bed or apartments for some days.

Mexico to Pay Pious Fund Award.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury Limantour has asked Congress to authorize the payment of $1,420,682 Mexican currency to the United States together with $43,050 interest thereon in accordance with the award of The Hague arbitration in the matter of the Pious Fund. Secretary Limantour informs Congress that the expenses incurred in the proceedings, amounting to about $73,000, has already been paid, as required by the national honor and decorum.

$50,000 Donation to Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, O., Dec. 3.—President King, of Oberlin College to-day announced a donation of $50,000 to the College. He said that there were conditions, but the College would surely get the money. The name of the donor was withheld.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 3.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Dec.
AGATO, Maria, 12 Lewis St.	2	1
BASMAN, Merdche L., 62 Av. B.	1	2
BENEDICT, Anne S., 113 W. 84th St.	32	1
BURKE, Catherine, 225 E. 28th St.	57	1
BRAISTED, Emma A., 219 W. 15th St.	56	2
BERKHEIMER, H. D., 12 State St.	42	1
*BROWN, A. C., 199 Washington St.	53	29
BERKOWITZ, Gera, 207 4th St.	5	2
BUEK, Mary, 43 W. 60th St.	1	2
*BUCKLEY, Michael, 190 Park Row.	36	30
BAUER, Katherine, Greenpoint, L. I.	59	2
COYNE, Bernard, 301 E. 70th St.	4	1
COLE, Kitty, 426 W. 37th St.	34	2
*CARTER, Henry, 41 Bowery.	48	27
*CHEEFARI, C., 106 Mulberry St.	23	28
CLANCY, Joseph, 526 W. 53d St.	42	1
CILENTO, Maria, 334 Lafayette St.	42	1
CHEVALIER, Louisa, 411 E. 24th St.	63	2
CARROLL, Alice M., 2,124 8th Av.	10	2
CHAMBERLAIN, A. W., 246 W. 128th	63	2
DOYLE, Thos., 1,412 Amsterdam Av.	20	2
DE CARLO, Vincenzo, 374 E. 114th.	1	2
*DWYER, Alice, 115 W. 16th St.	40	29
DOWNING, Mary A., 330 E. 77th St.	94	1
*DUPERTIUS, Marie, 443 W. 21st St.	26	30
DIMINO, Antonio, 162 Mott St.	1	3
DE MURO, Vincenzina, 163 Leonard.	2	3
EICHELE, William, 341 W. 43d St.	31	2
EICHLER, Helen, 158 E. 127th St.	1	2
FRENCH, T. H., Delmonico's Hotel.	53	1
*FRANKENSTEIN, L., 205 E. 82d St.	48	30
FRAME, Marie M., 115 E. 70th St.	63	1
FOLEY, Mary, 303 39th St.	29	1
GRUMMET, Beckie, 158 Ridge St.	1	3
*GEORGE, Frederick, 223 W. 66th St.	85	30
GRAEF, Tillie, 1,332 3d Av.	30	2
*GIL

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 70-38. Evgs. at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT. MASCAGNI SOLOISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA. POP. CONCERT—100 PEOPLE—POP. PRICES.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,462 Madison. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN
"THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."
Beginning Dec. 15, "HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 22.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, December 5th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, December 6th, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
Miss Maud MacCarthy
VIOLIN.
Her first appearance in New York this season.
PROGRAMME:
OVERTURE, "CORIOLANUS," op. 62.....Beethoven
CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN, E minor.....Mendelssohn
Symphonia Poem, No. 7, "FESTKLANGE".....Liszt
Andantino in B flat for violin.....Saint-Saëns
SYMPHONY, NO. 2, E flat, op. 29.....
(first time).....Weingartner
Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall and Dimson's, Seats, 25c. and $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS for seven afternoons and seven evening concerts also on sale. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., Dec. 5, and S.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Louise Homer; Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec 6, at 2.—OTELLO. Eames, Homer; Alvarez, Bispham, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 6, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Andres, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke, Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8:30.—Second Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Bridewell; Messrs. Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 8, at 8.—AIDA. Eames, Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Edouard De Reszke, Muhlmann, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8.—Revival of LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryll; Alvarez, Edouard de Reszke, Journet, Conductor, Plon.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert, Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

GABRILOWITSCH DALY'S THEATRE TO-DAY AT 3. PIANO RECITAL.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. THIRD MONTH of The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.
AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

GARDEN THEATRE—SPECIAL.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.
SOTHERN AS HAMLET.
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Dec. 11, FRANZ KNEISEL
SAT. Aft., Dec. 13, ANTON VAN ROOY
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
—Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.—
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturdays 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI. | THE ETERNAL CITY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 10, at 3.
RAOUL PUGNO
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN.
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-night at 8:15.
THE MANNES STRING QUARTET.
David Mannes, Ludwig Marum, Leo Schulz, Jacob Altschuler.
Tickets, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

BIJOU MABELLE GILMAN
Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y. IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY,
and Burlesque, HUMMING-BIRD AND ONIONS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. A Lady of Quality
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

GRAND—Kyrle Bellew Next Week, DAN DALY.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 2d—GREAT ACTS—8d. PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Discussion.—American Institute, 19 W. 44th St., to-night, Thursday; subject—"Experimenting." Opened by Mr. Stetson, President. Admission free.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every evening Doczi's Comedy, "Der Kuss." Sat. at 10 A. M., (half-prices,) "Minna von Barnhelm."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107 St., Matinée Sat. The Hanlons—Le Voyage en Suisse. Next Week—The Ragged Hero.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.

WEST END THEATRE MARGARET MAY—WINCHESTER | Next Week, THE 4 COHANS.

3rd Ave. Mat. To-day. "Searchlights of a Great City," Next Week—"A Montana Outlaw."

FEUD OVER SHIFTY HOUSE

Decade of Litigation Due to a Flat That Moved Itself.

Suit Ended in Jersey City After Judges, Principals, and Witnesses Had Died.

An ejectment suit that has occupied the attention of the Hudson County courts in Jersey City for ten years was ended yesterday in the Circuit Court, before Judge Henry M. Nevius. The suit was originally brought by John G. Smith against Paul Haller, but the complainant and defendant have since died. Supreme Court Justice Manning M. Knapp and Job H. Lippincott, who at various times took cognizance of the case, also are dead, as are several of the witnesses.

The complication began when Paul Haller built a four-story brick flat on Montgomery near Colgate Street. After it was completed, John G. Smith, the adjoining owner, alleged that Haller's house encroached twelve inches on his lot. The property in question was made by filling in a tract of meadows and swamp, and the filling having settled, it is asserted that Haller's house now encroaches fourteen inches on Smith's lot at the front and thirteen inches at the rear.

The house was built in 1876, but it was not until 1892 that Smith brought suit. The case was heard by Justice Knapp. The jury gave a verdict for Smith, but this was set aside on the ground of newly discovered evidence. No further action was brought until 1898. Justice Lippincott was then on the bench, and he advised Smith and Haller to settle the matter out of court. He said he was satisfied that an erroneous survey was at the bottom of the trouble and that the lines of all the lots from Colgate to Merseles Street had been shifted.

The parties to the action could not agree on any basis of settlement, and a jury found for the defendant, but that verdict was set aside as not being warranted by the evidence.

Justice Lippincott at that time decreed that in case any of the witnesses died before the case again came to trial, their testimony should be read from the record. His suggestion seemed to have been prophetic, for shortly after Haller died, then Smith, and next the Justice himself.

Then Smith's children brought suit against Jane Haller, the widow of Paul, to whom he had bequeathed all his property. The case was entered on the Supreme Court calendar, but after remaining there for more than a year without reaching trial, it was transferred to the Circuit Court calendar and was finally called for trial on Monday. Then it was found that two of the witnesses were dead.

In accordance with the direction of Justice Lippincott their testimony was read. After hearing the testimony of several surveyors who have made new surveys of the property, based upon the maps of the original street lines, the jury found that the Haller building encroached on the Smith lot six inches in front and twelve inches at the rear.

The amount of damage which Mrs. Haller must pay in lieu of moving the building must now be determined by a Sheriff's jury unless the litigants settle upon the amount between themselves, as Justice Lippincott advised.

MILITARY ATHLETES' BIG MEET.

Entry List Gives Good Promise for Seventh Regiment Games.

From all promises the forty-second athletic and military games of the Seventh Regiment, to be held in the Seventh Regiment Armory Saturday night, will be one of the most important indoor meets of the Winter. Seventeen athletic events for the Nesbitt Cup and four military events for the Lydecker Trophy are on the programme and each has been well filled. The total entry list numbers 800. The full regimental band will be in attendance during and after the games. The contestants in the 93-yard sprint include A. H. Kent, Company G, and Wash Delgado, Company G, on the scratch mark; G. C. Bladsworth, Company A, 1 yard, and W. A. Hughes, Company E, 3½ yards. In the 220 yards both Delgado and Victor Andrews, Company G, are on scratch, with C. F. Fechtman, Company B, at 9 yards and W. F. Thoman, Company C, at 10 yards. Austin Allen, Company G, and S. K. Thomas, Company E, are on the mark of honor in the 220-yard hurdle, the limit man in this event receiving 14 yards.

The one-mile run has Paul Doell, Company E, scratch, with C. P. Loeser at 15 yards and W. S. French at 70 yards. The scratch man in both bicycle races is R. K. McLea. Carl Sanford, Company D, receives 40 yards and L. L. Martin, Company G, 50 yards in the mile event, while S. Sanford, Company B, and C. H. Covell, Company F, are allotted 76 yards in the two miles. In the 880-yard handicap the back mark men are H. J. Moore, Company D, scratch; F. W. Doll, Company E, 5 yards, and W. A. Hughes, Company E, and A. D. Cree, Company D, each 15 yards. In the field events the champion shot putter, Richard Sheldon, Company C, is the only scratch man and concedes marks up to 14 feet. The high jump has twelve entries, with Paul Doll, Company E, scratch, and S. K. Thomas, Company E, 1 inch. Sam Thomas is scratch man in the pole vault.

"KID" CARTER DEFEATS MAHER

Knock-Out Blow in Second Round Decided Bout in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—"Kid" Carter of Brooklyn, by a "knockout" blow, tonight defeated Peter Maher of this city in the second round of what was scheduled to be a six-round bout at the Penn Art Athletic Club. The finishing blow was delivered two seconds before the round should have ended.

Carter at the start began to rush Maher. A lively exchange of blows, during which Carter reached Maher's face several time, the local man responding with body blows, was followed by a clinch. Carter continually played for his opponent's jaw. In the second round there was considerable wrestling. Maher floored Carter once, and was himself knocked down three times. His last fall was due to a right cross on the jaw from which he was unable to recover.

DOG SHOW FOR ORANGE.

New Jersey Kennel Association Elects Officers for the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the New Jersey Kennel Association here yesterday it was decided to hold the next annual bench show of that association in Orange. The failure to find a suitable place for the annual exhibit in this city brought about the decision on the part of the association to hold no show here this season. The show will be held in the Orange Armory on Feb. 17, 18, 19, and 20. Charles G. Hopton was selected as manager of the exhibit, and Dr. Henry Vander Roest was elected veterinarian.

The association elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President—Joseph M. Byrne; Secretary—C. G. Hopton; Assistant Secretary—Vinton Breese; Financial Secretary—Joseph McDonough; Treasurer—Albert Archibald; Show Committee—W. G. Kugler, H. W. Gould, Michael Goggerty, Albert Archibald, Joseph McDonough, and E. L. Jones; Directors—William M. Brown, Chairman, Cyrus A. Briggs, W. G. Kugler, H. W. Gould, D. M. Shannon, Isaac Denman, Charles H. Babbitt, J. M. McDonough, Dr. Vander Roest, E. L. Jones, C. G. Hopton, and Albert Archibald.

YALE-PRINCETON TRACK GAMES.

Dual Athletic Meet Arranged to be Held in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 3.—It was announced to-night by Capt. J. B. Thomas of the Yale Track Athletic Association, that a dual track meet has been arranged between Yale and the Princeton track team. The meet will be held in this city on May 9 next. The track meet between Harvard and Yale will be held in Cambridge on May 23, and the intercollegiate track meet at Berkeley Oval on May 30. The track meet with Princeton is an innovation which is welcomed by the students and graduates of Yale.

The Yale Freshman Baseball Association to-night elected officers as follows: President—Andrew Parker of Washington, D. C.; Vice President—John Gilbert George (1904) of Watertown, N. Y., and Secretary—Foster H. Rockwell of Portland, Oregon. Candidates for the nine will be called out in February.

WEEKES BEST PUNTER.

Columbia's ex-Captain of Football Team Won the Annual Contest.

Columbia's annual punting contest was held yesterday on South Field on a muddy gridiron. Harold Weekes made his last appearance in a Columbia football competition and managed to win the contest with an average of 40 4-5 yards for his five punts. Directly afterward Weekes, in practice, kicked 54 yards. R. M. Schoonmaker, the freshman end, kicked surprisingly well, and finished second with an average of 38 3-5 yards, and W. C. Duell came next with an average of 37 4-5 yards. The competition was for a cup presented by the football association, to be punted for annually.

The summaries of yesterday's competition:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Avge.
H. H. Weekes	44	43½	37	37½	42	40 4-5
R. M. Schoonmaker	37	42	40½	35½	38	38 3-5
W. C. Duell	39½	39½	37	36	37½	37 4-5
T. J. Thorpe	38	30½	38	34½	30	36 3-5
F. V. Goodman	39	35	33	37	30½	34 4-5
J. Walz	35½	35	33½	38	32	34 4-5
V. Ala M. Earle	30½	37½	32	27	32½	31 4-5
F. H. Duden	25½	29	25	22	30	26 2-5
D. H. Browne		30	24	17	24	25
E. N. Dollin	26	20	25	27	24	22 3-5
R. S. Stangland	37	40½	20	..	..	..

OLD GLORY HORSE-SALE ENDS.

A Total of $365,065 Realized for 935 Head in Nine Days.

The "Old Glory" horse sale in Madison Square Garden came to a close last night after having been in progress nine days, in the course of which time 935 horses were sold for a total of $365,065, an average of $391. The attendance on the last day was large, but the bidding was slow, and the prices averaged smaller than earlier in the offering. In the three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, eighty-three horses were disposed of for $17,460, an average of $213 for the windup.

The best price of the day was $1,050, paid by W. C. F. Jones of New York, for the seven-year-old trotter Magaloa, by Advertiser—Manette by Nutwood, half-brother to the one time champion Anon (2:07¾). After the regular sale, the Fasig-Tipton Company sold a number of consignments not catalogued, the prices for these horses being small.

Handicap Pool Tournament.

By a victory over Cadley in the handicap pool tournament in progress at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, Gordon, with a record of four games won and one lost, took a decided lead in the competition. Cadley was caught at a disadvantage for this occasion, however, as he had just returned from a business trip, and had no time for practice. In addition to the pool tournament, "Joe" Capron, the Canadian billiard champion, gave an interesting exhibition of fancy shots. Capron will sail for France to-day and will play in Paris for several months of the Winter. Yesterday's scores in the pool tournament follow:

Gordon, (80.)—10 7 9 10 3 7 14 9 4 7. Total, 80.
Cadley, (75.)—5 8 5 4 10 8 1 6 11 5. Total, 63.
High runs—Gordon, 13; Cadley, 8.

The game to-night will be played between Robinson (100) and Lawson (60.)

Orange School Basket Ball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Dec. 3.—The Orange High School Athletic Association has announced the following basketball schedule for the coming season: Jan. 2, Passaic High School at Orange; 14, Bloomfield High School at Orange; 23, Passaic High School at Passaic; Feb. 11, South Orange High School at Orange; 13, Bloomfield High School at Bloomfield; 20, Paterson High School at Orange; March 6, South Orange High School at South Orange. All the home games will be played in the armory of Battery A, Field Artillery, N. G. N. J., in Clinton Street, East Orange.

New Kansas City Race Course.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—The announcement has been made here that Ed Corrigan, the Chicago horseman, and a number of local capitalists, have decided to organize a company with a capital of $250,000 to construct a mile race track in Kansas City. Already an option on grounds in the southeastern portion of the city has been secured. Mr. Corrigan to-day said: "We will have one race meeting next Fall and after that two meetings each season. Some of the best horses in the country will be brought here."

Value of Memphis Stakes Increased.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—Secretary McFarlan of the new Memphis Jockey Club last night announced the following increases to added money stakes for the meeting at Montgomery Park, to be held March 30 to April 22, 1903, inclusive: Montgomery Handicap, from $2,000 to $2,500; Memphis Stakes and Cotton Steeplechase Handicap, each from $1,000 to $1,500; Tennessee Oaks, from $1,500 to $2,000.

Columbia Teams Play Basket Ball.

Columbia's Varsity basket ball team yesterday defeated the college team in a practice game in the Columbia gymnasium by a score of 22—12.

TROTTING CASES DECIDED

By Board of Review of National Trotting Association.

ELDERONE CASE DISMISSED

Charges Brought by Driver Stewart Not Corroborated — Admissions of Witnesses to be Investigated.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association continued in session at the Muray Hill Hotel yesterday, and a number of decisions were rendered after the close of the executive session in the evening. The most important of these was in regard to the Elderone case, regarding which the following statement was made:

"The evidence of Thomas E. Stewart and Samuel Maugher, self-confessed perpetrators of the most obnoxious frauds against W. A. Simms and W. H. Simms, is not sufficiently corroborated, and the cases against the said W. A. and W. H. Simms are dismissed without prejudice. The Secretary is ordered to further investigate the admissions made by the witnesses in these cases and bring them before the board when corroborating evidence can be secured. As to the case against the horse Elderone, its temporary reinstatement by the Columbus judges is made permanent."

The following were temporarily reinstated until the next meeting of the board: O. D. Westcott, Milford, N. Y.; James Healy, Millford Mills, Penn.; S. H. Beers, Kregsville, Penn.; Fred J. Cameron, alias B. F. Cameron, Cambridge, Mass.; Frank R. Hayden, South Natick, Mass.; P. C. Pender, Johnstown, Penn. and M. Olivette, Elmira, N. Y. A. Gloddy of Lowell, Mass., was reinstated.

In the case of Vernon Miller of Oneida Castle, N. Y., and the pacing chestnut mare Garnet, which it was claimed was formerly Topsy S., 2:09½, it was decided that the evidence did not establish Garnet and Topsy S. as one and the same, and the case was filed away without prejudice and the Secretary instructed to continue the search for Topsy S.

E. M. Denault and the pacing chestnut mare Fleetfoot, 2:10¾, alias Albina D., were expelled for starting out of class under a wrong name at Woonsocket, R. I., last Summer.

In the case of "Con Withers," 2:12¼, alias "George Clemens" and Dr. Palmer, New York; George H. Clemens, New York; Clem Atkins, Liberty, N. Y., or Middletown, N. Y., horse and men were expelled. In this case there were also charges against Charles A. Pennock, Goshen, N. Y., and J. E. Hinkle, Reading, Penn., and their cases were continued for further evidence.

The case of C. H. Nelson against Charles Knowles, Hartland, Me., and "Lady Onaway," formerly "Dolly H.," 2:25¼, charged with racing out of class under a wrong name, resulted in Knowles and the mare being expelled.

The following are horses whose identifications were not established, and the winnings in their cases were ordered redistributed: "Buckwheat," started in Quebec; "Guy W.," started in New Martinsville, West Va.; "Masterlade," started in Nashua, N. H., and Woonsocket, R. I.; "Pinenut," started in Bellaire, Md., and "Snowflake," started in Stafford Springs, Conn.

In the case of R. M. Macy and the horse "Re-elect," which was driven in races in Readville, Mass., and Syracuse, N. Y., by "Gus" Macy, while R. M. Macy, the owner, who entered him, was suspended, it appears that R. M. Macy is the twelve-year-old son of "Gus" Macy, and the acts and omissions accredited to him on the turf were, in fact, the acts and omissions of his father. The case was continued to give "Gus" Macy an opportunity to further explain his business relations with his son.

In the case of Fred S. Fisher, White Plains, N. Y., for the removal of the expulsion of himself and the horse "Colonel Delmar," the penalties imposed by the judges on Fisher and the horse for refusing to allow any other driver to take his horse when ordered to turn him over were modified to a fine of $250, in view of the fact that the judges now believe Fisher was driving his horse the best he could, and that he had a just sense of wrong when he lost his temper, and violated the rules by defying the judges and refusing to obey them.

The application of G. D. Rinker, Indianapolis, Ind., for the removal of the expulsion imposed on him by order of the board Dec. 12, 1900, was denied, as was also the application of G. B. McClelland Wellever, Rockland, Penn., for removal of suspension.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Sweet Alice was the only winning favorite here to-day. Weather fine, track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Tom Maybin, 104 pounds, (H. Booker,) 5 to 1, won; Tancred, 108, (Helgerson,) 6 to 5, second; Mathilde, 103, (Fuller,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Doc Wood, Cronte, Nimble Nag, Lord Touchwood, Arvensis, Immortelle, Mount Hope, and Ticollette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Peter Duryea, 105 pounds, (Hoar,) 30 to 1, won; Nabocklish, 105, (Gannon,) 7 to 5, second; Azua, 102, (Schulie,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:20 4-5. Georgia Gardner, Sandflea, Hi Kollar, Judge Magee, Star Gazer, Piquancy, Alvin W., and Ladylike also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Sweet Alice, 101 pounds, (Gannon,) 6 to 5, won; Pride of Galore, 106, (H. Rice,) 11 to 2, second; Hand Spinner, 110, (W. O'Connor,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:19 4-5. Rankin, Latuka, Pirate, and Orpheum also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and seventy yards. Jessie Jarboe, 95 pounds, (Haack,) 7 to 2, won; Kilogram, 108, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1, second; Rolling River, 110, (Buchanan,) 6 to 10, third. Time—1:54. The Widow also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Scorpio, 107 pounds, (Gannon,) 40 to 1, won; Ordnung, 107, (O'Connor,) 2 to 5, second; Optional, 104, (Helgerson,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Lord Pepper, Nobleman, Honolulu, Jerrie Hunt, and Farmer Jim also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Pierce, 104 pounds, (Cogswell,) 12 to 1, won; Atheola, 96, (H. Michaels,) 30 to 1, second; Marcos, 105, (Fuller,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:50 4-5. Lady Minas, Trocadero, Hucena, and Chickadee also ran.

To-day's New Orleans Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Shrine, Hedge, Puredale, 105 pounds each; Warcry, Robert G. Lansing, Pathos, 106 each; Shoo Fly, 112; Brookston, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Nannie J., Sarner, 101 pounds each; Optimo, 103; Tom Kingsley, 105; Kiss Quick, Henry of Franstamar, Sue Johnson, 106 each; Scotch Plaid, 108; Brandy Smash, 113.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Chanterelle, Optional, 95 pounds each; Parnasus, 98; Boundlee, 100; Moabino, Kabule, Moroni, 101 each; Shut Up, Ben Frost, John Potter, 103 each; Russellton, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Dr. Scharff, 100 pounds; Travers, 104; Jack Demund, 109; Death, 114; The Lady, 119.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; five furlongs. Flora Levy, 93 pounds; Vestia, 93; St. Vitus, Mathilde, 98 each; Anzeiger, Arvensis, Agnes Mack, Solver, 101 each; Watkins Overton, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Senja, 90 pounds; Mary Moore, Sein, Joe Collins, 97 each; Ceylon, Saragamp, Right Bower, Flaneur, 102 each; Swordsman, 105; Flop, Prince Blazes, 107 each; Ecome, 112.

Races at Ingleside Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The Ingleside track to-day was very fast and the weather was clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Breton, 102 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 1, won; Amasa, 102, (no jockey or odds,) second; Sterling Towers, 99, (no jockey or odds,) third. Time—1:14¾. Arthur Ray, Lona Fisherman, Tioleta, Tiberia, I. O. U., Lexington Pirate, and Jim Bromwell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Eva G., 91 pounds, (Reed,) 10 to 1, won; Hesper, 108, (J. Daly,) 25 to 1, second; Matin Bell, 98, (C. Kelly,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Harry Thatcher, Mr. Rose, Windward, Halmetta, Tizona, Learoyd, Rimrock, Duke of York, and Canejo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Golden Light, 107 pounds, (Ransch,) 6 to 5, won; Matt Hogan, 102, (Burns,) 3½ to 1, second; Doreen, 104, (Troxler,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Velma Clark, Florinel II., Golden Cottage, and The Miller also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Irene Lindsey, 109 pounds, (Coburn,) 2 to 1, won; Huachuca, 109, (Ransch,) 4 to 1, second; Meehanus, 102, (Bullman,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Wolhurst, Sly, Jim Hale, Stuyve, and Vohicer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards; handicap. Corrigan, 114 pounds, (Ransch,) 8 to 5, won; Flush of Gold, 107, (Troxler,) 3 to 1, second; Autolight, 113, (McCue,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Lode Star also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; two-year-olds; purse. Gaviota, 112 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, won; Gold Van, 111, (Donnelly,) 3 to 1, second; Gold Bell, 111, (Burns,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:22. Jockey Club and Nervator also ran.

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Newburg Wheelmen Bowlers Win Match from Goshen Team in Three Straight Games.

Rival bowling teams from Newburg and Goshen, N. Y., respectively, met in a match game at Thum's White Elephant Alleys last night, and the Newburg bowlers won three straight games. The scores follow:

NEWBURG WHEELMEN.	1st.	2d.	3d.	GOSHEN.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Name.				Name.			
Sterling	166	135	161	Howell	176	166	173
Drew	181	153	171	Altman	178	114	124
Odell	158	166	154	Drake	116	126	150
Galloway	203	142	189	Parker	181	157	145
Westberg	193	226	174	Goodals	150	152	127
Total	901	842	849	Total	801	715	728

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.	1st.	2d.	3d.	FIDELITY AND CASUALTY.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Name.				Name.			
Baldwin	139	160	174	Massey	170	143	191
Sisserson	156	137	146	Smock	172	167	178
Nowell	141	175	162	Ferres	170	180	205
Cadiz	175	159	213	Bracken	198	159	155
Thompson	169	170	173	Varran	151	167	167
Total	780	821	868	Total	879	816	876

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co.—Carberry, 137; Weller, 119; Lynch, 164; Currie, 185; Lee, 133. Total, 738.
Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 146; Savage, 153; Havens, 99; Shaw, 138; Farrell, 136. Total, 672.
SECOND GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 120; Savage, 145; Havens, 100; Shaw, 142; Farrell, 136. Total, 643.
Dominick & Dominick—Burdette, 145; Waters, 156; Moore, 161; Rixon, 213; Aiken, 130. Total, 805.
THIRD GAME.—Dominick & Dominick—Burdette, 182; Waters, 117; Moore, 114; Rixon, 171; Aiken, 145. Total, 729.
Clark, Dodge & Co.—Carberry, 133; Weller, 186; Lynch, 156; Currie, 164; Lee, 114. Total, 753.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Stern Brothers & Co.—Amann, 138; Mack, 126; Falk, 128; Koenig, 106; Ullman, 168. Total, 666.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerisch, 151; Hayes, 163; Turlington, 141; Shapef, 147; Hackett, 108. Total, 760.
SECOND GAME.—Stern Brothers & Co.—Amann, 115; Mack, 112; Falk, 133; Koenig, 147; Ullman, 211. Total, 748.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 181; Britton, 140; Dornberg, 168; Gerdts, 214; Tutthill, 168. Total, 880.
THIRD GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 149; Britton, 168; Dornberg, 166; Gerdts, 181; Tutthill, 127. Total, 791.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerisch, 162; Hayes, 151; Turlington, 176; Shaper, 157; Hackett, 173. Total, 819.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Klumpp's Harlem Circle Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council—Mitchell, 187; Brewer, 111; Hunt, 140; Lawrence, 131; Barnes, 157. Total, 726.
Empire City Council—Lodge, 175; Wenzel, 166; Quirk, 215; Sullivan, 172; Gross, 180. Total, 908.
SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Council—Mitchell, 162; Brewer, 148; Hunt, 138; Lawrence, 191; Barnes, 178. Total, 817.
Harlem Council—Manheim, 138; Taylor, 108; Brown, 100; Coles, 134; Clingen, 125. Total, 693.
THIRD GAME.—Harlem Council—Manheim, 148; Taylor, 133; Brown, 134; Coles, 153; Clingen, 156. Total, 724.
Empire City Council—Lodge, 170; Wenzel, 181; Quirk, 182; Sullivan, 155; Gross, 198. Total, 886.

SECTION 2.
FIRST GAME.—Ogden Council—Murray, 168; Frech, 153; Mauger, 157; Castalgnetti, 154; Garafalo, 113. Total, 745.
Hercules Council—Mahoney, 113; Draksdorf, 103; Pfannenschmidt, 131; Logan, 93; Reddy, 136. Total, 566.
SECOND GAME.—Hercules Council—Mahoney, 156; Draksdorf, 142; Pfannenschmidt, 128; Logan, 92; Reddy, 162. Total, 680.
Boulevard Council—Meyers, 207; Graves, 125; Freer, 140; Harris, 142; Fisk, 154. Total, 768.
THIRD GAME.—Boulevard Council—Meyers, 210; Graves, 115; Freer, 140; Harris, 112; Fisk, 129. Total, 712.
Ogden Council—Murray, 124; Frech, 146; Mauger, 152; Castalgnetti, 147; Garafalo, 166. Total, 735.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hagar, 168; Fuller, 171; Chalmers, 158; Pearce, 171; Van Tassell, 136. Total, 804.
Gramercy Council—Borman, 158; Andrews, 168; Rudd, 143; Eck, 162; Boden, 173. Total, 805.
SECOND GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hagar, 175; Fuller, 169; Chalmers, 158; Pearce, 101; Van Tassell, 151. Total, 814.
Berkeley Council—Meht, 188; Reynolds, 163; Kirk, 156; Whitbeck, 145; Egelhoft, 181. Total, 827.
THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Council—Meht, 143; Reynolds, 212; Kirk, 165; Whitbeck, 154; Egelhoft, 154. Total, 828.
Gramercy Council—Borman, 164; Andrews, 158; Rudd, 167; Eck, 181; Boden, 225. Total, 885.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—The Metal Worker—Chew, 131; Jimerson, 176; Durkin, 138; Barnett, 169; Deasey, 159. Total—773.
F. Adee & Co.—Low, 92; McKenny, 96; Shay, 74; Brinkman, 104; Kolzer, 133. Total—559.
SECOND GAME.—F. Adee & Co.—Low, 122; McKenny, 93; Flathe, 122; Brinkman, 95; Kolzer, 137. Total—569.
Lalance & Grosjean—Stevenson, 163; Charmont, 147; Verinder, 97; Thomson, 156; Freeman, 167. Total—728.
THIRD GAME.—Lalance & Grosjean—Stevenson, 135; Charmont, 109; Verinder, 153; Thomson, 147; Freeman, 163. Total—707.
The Metal Worker—Chew, 120; Jimerson, 150; Durkin, 121; Barnett, 141; Deasey, 167. Total—699.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.
FI

SIX-DAY CYCLE RACE ENTRIES.

Managers of Contest Will Restrict Competition to Teams of Proved Merit.

So many entries for the international championship six-day bicycle race have been received at the office of Kennedy and Powers, the promoters of the race, that, were all accepted, no less than fifty teams would face the starter in Madison Square Garden next Sunday night. To make the contest a strictly championship race, it has been decided to accept the entries of only those riders who have competed in six-day races in the past, and those whose records warrant the belief that they will go through the struggle and make an interesting and exciting contest. This will tend to keep out the poorer riders and leave a clear track for the fast men.

With this purpose in view, the managers have decided to close the entry list, and also have excepted the entry of the two foreign riders, Constant Mercier and Constant Marjonette, who were entered on Tuesday. The latter did not show well enough in his trials at Manhattan Beach to satisfy Trainer Richards that he would hold his own with the other men. His team mate has not ridden in years.

In place of this team it was decided to accept the entry of J. Frank Galvin of Hartford and the New England amateur champion, E. F. Root, who will make his début as a professional in this race. Root finished second to Marcus L. Hurley in the amateur championship this year, being beaten by only one point. Root will ride his last race as an amateur in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night. The professional sprints and the twenty-mile motor-paced race between "Jimmy" Michael and Harry Elkes, the American champion, make up an uncommonly interesting programme. Entries for the Saturday night races close to-day with P. T. Powers.

HANDICAP VALUES RAISED.

Brooklyn and Suburban Races Each to Have $10,000 in Added Money.

The announcement of the conditions for the renewal of the two most important handicaps of the American turf for horses three years old and upward, the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, was made yesterday. In each race a change is made to the end of increasing the value of the stakes, the Brooklyn Jockey Club announcing $10,000 added money for the Brooklyn Handicap and the Coney Island Jockey Club announcing a similar sum added to the Suburban.

With this sum added, it is estimated that each handicap will have a gross value of $17,500, or nearly double the former values. Since 1895 both Brooklyn and Suburban have been stakes of guaranteed value, the greatest worth of each under that plan having been $10,000. The change to added money will be welcomed by horse owners, as dissatisfaction with guaranteed stakes have been increasing steadily for the past four or five years. Aside from the increased value due to the added money plan the conditions of the handicaps are much as they have been since the races were established. Entries to both handicaps will close on Monday, Jan. 5, 1903, and the weights will be announced early in February.

Old Linden Race Track Sold.

The old Linden race track, near Elizabeth, N. J., containing 113 acres, was sold by auction yesterday at the office of Frederick C. Wolbert, 47 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to R. M. Van Keuren for $75 an acre, terms cash.

The Linden race track was constructed and opened for racing in 1889 by L. O. Appleby and others associated in an organization known as the New Jersey Blood Horse Association. The plant was a costly one and one of the most perfectly equipped in the East at the time, but the career of Linden Park as a race course was short because of the opposition to racing in New Jersey, which grew rapidly at that period. Meetings were held in 1889 and 1890, and then the track was closed by law. It was reopened for a short meeting in 1893, and then again was closed by the law, and all efforts to reopen it failed. The buildings long ago fell into practical ruin.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edward T. Winston, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Gordon Institute, Georgia.

First Lieut. Abraham C. Loeb, Fourteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Ninth Infantry, Company C, and will join that company.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Major Charles R. Tyler, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Daniel G. Berry, Twenty-second Infantry, Company K; Capt. Harold Hammond, Nineteenth Infantry, Company L; Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, Tenth Infantry, Company K; Capt. George E. Kumpe, Twenty-eighth Infantry; First Lieut. Leonard P. Bailey, First Infantry; First Lieut. G. R. D. MacGregor, Fifth Infantry, Company A; First Lieut. Milo C. Corey, Thirtieth Infantry, Company E, and First Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, Eleventh Infantry, Major Tyler and Capt. Ingram will join the regiments to which assigned.

Transfers in the Second Infantry: Capt. Francis J. Kernan, from Company K to Company G; Capt. William M. Wright, from Company I to Company A; Capt. Harry H. Bandholtz, from Company H to Company K; Capt. Preston Brown, from Company G to Company I; Capt. John G. Workizer, from Company A to Company H.

First Lieut. Archibald I. Harrison, Twenty-first Infantry, will join his company at Fort Snelling.

Navy.

Commander C. W. Bartlett is ordered to duty in charge of the Second Lighthouse District.

Lieut. Commander W. Bertholf is ordered to the Ranger.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Arrivals—Arkansas, at Hampton Roads; New Orleans, at Hongkong.

Sailings—General Alava, from Cavite for Nagasaki; Panther, from San Juan for Hampton Roads; Montgomery, from San Juan for Culebra.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Supreme Court of the United States:

115—Harriet M. Zane, petitioner, vs. the County of Hamilton, Ill.—Death of petitioner suggested and appearance of Ferdinand F. Favor, administrator of Harriet M. Zane, deceased, as petitioner herein, filed and entered on motion for the petitioner.

114—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. George R. L. White, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

101—The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Borough of New Hope.—Argument continued for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

102 and 103—The Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. the Montana Ore Purchasing Company et al., and 104—The Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper and Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. the Chile Gold Mining Company et al.—Argued for the plaintiff in error and appellant and for the defendant in error and appellees.

105—Charles F. Gale, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Chase National Bank.—Resignation of Charles E. Gale and appearance of George G. Rankin, his successor in office, as plaintiff in error herein, filed and entered on motion for plaintiff in error.

106—George G. Rankin, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Chase National Bank.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Thursday: 105, 106, 111, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, and 122.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

30—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. R. R. Co.	40—Parson vs. the Jonn S. Parsons.
45—Carter vs. Pennsylvania R. R.	46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.
113—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.	47—Rainey vs. Potter.
114—Lewis vs. Trowbridge.	48—In re Bernhard.
	49—In re Crary.
	50—Travers vs. SS. Slingsby.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 45, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. General calendar.

114—Kraus vs. Grant.	126—Meerlander vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
45—Atkinson vs. Whitman.	127—Weimer Machine Wks. Co. vs. Steele.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	128—Aultman & Taylor Machine Co. vs. Wm. Ebling Brew. Co.
109—Coleman vs. Steam Co.	
125—Sherry vs. N. Y.	

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 327, 328, 329, 331, and 332.

The court adjourned to-night until Friday out of respect to the late Judge Robert Earl, who died yesterday at his home at Herkimer. The court will attend the funeral at Herkimer to-morrow.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Dec. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

37—Hall vs. Gilman.	42—Roux vs. Rothschild.
38—White vs. Collins Bldg., &c., Co.	18—Herb vs. Met. Hospital & Dispensary.
39—Hall vs. Gilman.	44—Young vs. Eames.
40—Valentine vs. Healey.	48—Sandles vs. Levenson.
14—Russell vs. Hilton.	49—Wilson vs. Campbell
26—Fasy vs. Internat. Nav. Co.	50—Ransom vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
29—Spier vs. Hyde.	52—Herbst vs. Wanamaker.
41—Rothschild vs. Roux.	

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hall vs. Hoeninghaus.	26—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Rosenthal.
2—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.	27—Commlossy vs. Commlossy.
3—In re D. K. Martin Roofing, &c., Co.	28—Acunto vs. Acunto.
4—Hollins vs. Hohmann.	29—Katz vs. Katz.
5—In re Riverside Park	30—Same vs. same.
6—Eshner vs. Eshner.	31—Fry vs. Fry.
7—Anzelewitz vs. Anzelewitz.	32—Petersen vs. Petersen.
8—In re Metaphysical Pub. Co.	33—Greenwald vs. Morgan.
9—Cullinan vs. D'Ambrosio.	34—Henderson vs. Ferlus.
10—Same vs. Trager.	35—Greenwood vs. Greenwood.
11—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	36—Secs vs. Schuyler.
12—Schwatzke vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.	37—In re Hegeman.
13—Buchbinder vs. same.	38—Massey vs. Alvarado
14—Wissman vs. same.	39—Wendell vs. Walker.
15—Romano vs. same.	40—Weymann vs. Weymann.
16—Tuck vs. Sigua Iron Co.	41—In re B'klyn Wharf, &c., Co.
17—Gleises vs. Benjamin.	42—Mastrobuono vs. Acconcia.
18—Landauer vs. Mut. Life Life Ins. Co.	43—Pritchard vs. Edison Co.
19—Dorsen vs. Partridge	44—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Griffiths.
20—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.	45—Samuelson vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
21—Smith vs. Smith.	46—Merc. Nat. Bank vs. Internat. Registry Co.
22—Fuller vs. Fuller.	47—Egan vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
23—Rosenbault vs. Hall.	
24—Tuck vs. Sigua Iron Co.	
25—Hinds vs. Fishkill, &c., Gas Co.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1495—In re Sullivan St.	626—McCallum vs.
1896—In re Plimpton Av. Improvs.	Ludwig.
94—Watkins vs. Wetterer.	1131—Blechner vs. Hornickel.
123—Schweisshelm vs. Theopel.	1078—McGuire vs. Hall.
General calendar.	837—Leary vs. Corvin.
429—Foskett & Bishop Co. vs. Frazier.	1069—Kelly vs. Beandel.
1139—Sulinski vs. Goldberg.	924—Aronson vs. Sire.
1112—Scott vs. Douglas.	1224—Guan vs. Keep.
1027—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.	1053—Schulman vs. Levy.
1052—Binninger vs. No. Am. Trust Co.	448—Gledden vs. Black.
1572—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.	449—Same vs. same.
307—Sauer vs. City of New York.	758—Pittsburg Amusement Co. vs. Ferguson.
920—Detroit vs. Detroit.	870—Vassar vs. McCready.
	1106—N. Y. Ind. Poultry Co. vs. Fleischauer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Tobin, Alexander McEnerney.	2—William H. Youngs. 3—Thomas J. Sharkey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8348—Hall vs. Pierce.	8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
7730½—Rockey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.	6480½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7731½—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.	4047—Schall vs. Craig.
8119—Grenny vs. Wilkinson.	7469—Darber vs. Parber.
8322—Field vs. Surples.	6360—Burns vs. City of New York.
7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.	7567—Aspegren vs. Dinkelspiel.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.	8846—Weaver vs. Weaver.
7355—Brittain vs. Corn.	5060—Randall vs. Shields.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.	6049—Campbell vs. Murphy.
5532—Brady vs. Tuomey.	7760—McLean vs. Waterman.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.	7024—Stiger vs. Sayre.
8344—Cornell vs. Crawford.	8572—Haaren & Meinken vs. Schrader.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.	8656—Herbert vs. Jacobs
7985—Kinnaird vs. City of N. Y.	8054—7th Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
8091—Caragher vs. Sturgis.	8762—Foster vs. Abbe Engineering Co.
8070—Mali vs. Adler.	8795—East vs. Schuyler Hotel Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	4039—Gentry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1491—McDonald vs. Naughton.	5268—McIlvaine vs. same.
1806½—Iteubert vs. Gruenberg.	7075—Mayor, &c., vs. West Side Fire-proof Stabling Co.
1165—McGowan vs. Juillard.	7089—City of New York vs. Person.
779½—O'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry.	7091—Mayor, &c., vs. Ward.
2715—Lobsenz vs. same.	7100—Same vs. Tucker.
7491—Cullinan vs. Ferrando.	7115—Same vs. N. Y. Newspaper Syndicate
7497—Same vs. Kuch.	7127—Same vs. Larne.
7498—Same vs. Stein.	7136—Same vs. Rokohl.
8201—Same vs. Kemble.	7140—Same vs. Gardner.
8211—Same vs. Sullivan.	7225—Same vs. Teplitz.
7231—Engelsdorf vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. R.	7238—Same vs. Coe.
7526—People, &c., vs. Fitzsimmons.	7485—Same vs. Boston Consol. Mining.
8162—McQuade vs. Met. St. Ry.	1228—Bornkamp vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
6002—Labarbiere vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con. Co.	1558—Polyckompolias vs. Vassarutes.
1008—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	770—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Nat. N'way Bank
7956—People, &c., vs. Ullman.	4671—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
1042—Ulanoff vs. Coheh.	742½—Johnson vs. Bauer.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	618½—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.	1162—Haak vs. Hirsch.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.	Met. St. Ry. Co.
2410—Gallagher vs.	

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Duro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned to Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

686—Walter vs. Hangen.	1338—Brown vs. Cohn.
668—Ettlinger vs. Weil.	1391—Miller vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
6034—Geraty vs. City of New York.	1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1303—Weil vs. Consol. Gas Co.	5870—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
676—Stemmler vs. City of New York.	1327—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
8288—Crispino vs. Terry & Tench Con. Co.	776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
909—Loewenberger vs Frank.	1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald	1047—Berstein vs. City of New York.
1008—McKelvey vs. City of New York.	1742—Schidlowo vs. McCafferty.
4592—Brauer vs. same.	1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1454—Peiffer vs. same.	1435—Dauphin vs. same.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.	1396—O'Brien vs. same.
1682—Calvey vs. Stevenson.	914—Sakowitz vs. Un. Ry.
1729—Gillan vs. Bedell.	927—Lanahan vs. Hodgskin.
8336—Murphy vs. City of New York.	

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Auguste Forster.	Phebe A. Henderson.
Eliza A. Partridge.	Samuel H. Edgar.
Charles Valley.	Elijah M. Fisher.
Joseph Visconti.	Solomon Stone.
Mary A. James.	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1827—Mary Ann Wilson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1685—Olsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1166—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
2249—Gori vs. Healey.	1592—Solomon vs. Morrisey.
976—Solomon vs. Klinger.	1296—Scott vs. Met. St. Ry.
882—Augustin vs. Met. St. Ry.	1781—Hartman vs. Davis
1163—Crompton vs. same	1079—McCormack vs. Met. St. Ry.
1284—Cohen vs. Williamson.	1533—Levin vs. Thalmessinger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1752—Heyner vs. Met. St. Ry.	1633—Nayer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1757—Koehler vs. Pickett.	1407—Barry vs. Grace N. Hyde.
1758—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Posner.	1760—Tantillo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1759—Koehler vs. Pickett.	1220—Owens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.	1951—Cuccio vs. Kessler.
1884—Gollick vs. Jackson.	1421—Samilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
	3403—Greenberg vs. same
	1723—Gregg vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hagcall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

568—Byers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1983—Duffy vs. same.
1123—Locicero vs. same.	1986—Grand vs. Patterson.
1968—Syska vs. same.	1988—Carey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1970—Schimmer vs. Goldman.	334—Horwitz vs. same.
1978—Egan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1820—Weiss vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
1391—White vs. Bradley.	1824—Reiser vs. Brown.
1134—Pearlman vs. Silverstein.	1838—Goldenberg vs. Kurzrok.
1008—D. O. Haynes & Co. vs. McLean.	1999—O'Shea vs. Platt.
1296—Levenson vs. Jungbertischen.	2000—Kitching vs. Van Note.
1151—Silberberg vs. Atlantic Trust Co.	2002—Smith vs. Carroll.
1979—Thompson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2003—Loebenstein vs. Hulbert.
1980—Strom vs. same.	2004—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1981—Pollock vs. Cohen.	2006—O'Leary vs. same.
1982—Kerwin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2007—Spero vs. Webb.
	2013—Underwood vs. Sweeney.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4507—Seitz vs. Cuff.	4764—Gathman vs. Gauss.
4576—Greenstein vs. Berliner.	3814—Orentley vs. Sugarman.
3158—Ward vs. Bay State Hotel Co.	

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1325—Doelger vs. Freund.	2103—Bornstein vs. Pfeiffer.
1466—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry.	2104—Schimmer vs. Phillips.
1933—Cherloce vs. Weiner.	2105—Lydman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1556—Ward vs. Barron.	2106—Margin vs. same.
1560—Hugh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2107—Schoch vs. Weser.
1566—Gropp vs. Bohland	2108—Same vs. same.
1313—Steiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2109—Peter Robinson, Limited, vs. Hurst.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg	2110—Sonneborn vs. Steinman.
1263—Sieburg vs. Ph. Semmer Glass Co.	2111—William McShane Co. vs. Marx.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.	2112—Towson vs. Hilton
1356—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2113—Latham vs. Richardson.
1361—Albaum vs. Mut. Steam Laundry Co.	2114—Williams vs. Hardy.
453—Abelman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.	2115—Matthews vs. Dunphy.
1476—Hankinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2116—Doctor vs. Muller.
1049—Jackson vs. Ryan.	2117—Hecht vs. Union Railway Co.
844—Nead vs. Purdy.	2118—Mashol vs. same.
4867¼—Korwasky vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	2119—Westlake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
	2120—Gottlieb vs. Cowperthwait.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2120.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sandford for the People.

1—Peter Zanner.	12—William Lyons.
2—Andrew Bernard.	13—Martin Ryan.
3—Alfred Bradley.	14—Major A. Hicks, alias Alexander Hicks.
4—Antonio Vognali.	Pleadings.
5—William Holland, John Reisinger, Charles G. Love.	1—Daniel C. Moynihan.
6—Peter Clark.	2—William Rothstein.
7—John Main, John O'Brien, John Meyer.	3—William Brannigan, Joseph Kiernan.
8—Harry Hall, James A. O'Connor.	4—Solomon Newman.
9—Tony Ambrusia.	5—Wilhelm Schwarz.
10—George W. Banks.	6—Michael Freund, Patrick Kane.
11—Harry Bernstein.	7—Charles Aissenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Fedele Merina.	7—Samuel Goldman.
2—Richard Stephano.	8—John Morga.
3—Minnie Hawkins.	9—Joseph Peppi.
4—William Lee, James Ricé.	10—Samuel Harris.
5—Morris Silverman.	11—Robert Wade.
6—Max Kalfus.	To fix a day for trial.
	1—Frank Pfeffer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the people.

1—Charles Neil.	12—Tessie Terchung.
2—John Pfeuninger.	13—Jennie Roberts, Bernard Bleigan.
3—Leopold Glück.	14—Emanuel Goldberg.
4—Louis Piqui.	15—Scarmezzino Mazzuco.
5—Charles Coords.	15—Jonas Enghoefer.
6—Herman Gierki.	17—Frederick P. Treft.
7—Samuel Zaconick.	To fix a day for trial.
8—Charles Palidino.	1—William Leonard.
9—Vincent Dyezeloski.	
10—Thomas J. Sherlock.	
11—Theodore Reubenstein.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Michael Duggan.	2—William Coyne.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Standard Frame and Sash Company—Ferdinand Levy.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—F. P. Bhumgara Company vs. James Rosedale—Frank A. Butler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Hanan vs. Hanan—David McClure. Jackson vs. Ginsberg—John E. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Cullinan vs. Porges—Arthur Johns. In re Carroll—Frederic E. Perham. In re Millinery Building and Loan Association—Wilbur Larremore. In re Blair—Edward Browne, United States Life Insurance Company vs. Coles—Benjamin Tuska. In re Standard Frame and Sash Company—Abraham R. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III, Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4312—Gustafson vs. Young.	5461—Farrell vs. McDowell.
3842—Pratt vs. B. H. R. R.	5462—Waddy vs. Met. St. R. R.
5413—McMahon vs. same	5463—Harff vs. B. H. R. R.
5414—Rausweiler vs. Watson.	5464—Collins vs. same.
5426—Dittman vs. Edison Electric Co.	5497—Ewald vs. same.
5172—Keck vs. B. H. R. R.	5498—Culbard vs. same.
2942—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.	5468—Herrmann vs. same
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.	5473—De Liberty vs. Met. St. R. R.
5446—Finnan vs. Abraham.	5475—Fenton vs. B. H. R. R.
5449—Menger vs. B. H. R. R.	5305—Sexton vs. same.
5450—O'Hanlon vs. Met. St. R. R.	4681—King vs. Brookfield.
5451—Gaines vs. B. H. R. R.	4548—Lee vs. Senn et al.
5453—Quick vs. Goodman.	4786—Kelly vs. Badeau.
5454—Schwartzmar vs. B. H. R. R.	5297—Benjamin vs. Edison Electric Co.
5456—Oliver vs. Macrery	4549—Koerner vs. Schaper.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

7397—Euler vs. Postel.	5484—Law vs. B. H. R. R.
9709—Loebel vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.	5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.
8054½—Scrimgeour vs. James.	5489—Rosenson vs. Rosen.
9302—Livesey vs. Jones.	5490—O'Loughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
3735—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.	5491, 5492—Moak vs. Coney Isl. & B. R. R.
5294, 5295—Hickey vs. same.	5496—Conway vs. B. H. R. R.
4573—Foley vs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	5497—Almen vs. Coney Island & B. R. R.
5896—Wagner vs. Zimmerman.	3047—Abel vs. Met. St. R. R.
2852, 2853, 2854—Cerilla vs. Scharman & Sons	3666—Bayes vs. B. H. R. R.
4269—Kernoghan vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.	4846—Wheeler vs. Manhattan R. R.
8107—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.	9469—Weisenberger vs. Reisenberger.
3210—Haldenwang vs. B. H. R. R.	5210—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
3630—Hudoff vs. same.	5498—Varley vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
3023—Bartman vs. Taylor.	5501—Fulfina vs. B. H. R. R.
3626—Dalton vs. Martin.	5502—Armstrong vs. same.
3124—Edwards vs. Howley et al.	5503—Cassidy vs. same.
5476—Powers vs. B'klyn Rapid Transit Co.	5505—Jager vs. same.
5477—Fully vs. same.	5507—Dolan vs. same.
5478—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.	

Highest number reached in regular call, 5507.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1739—Enners vs. Enners	1841—Wallace vs. same.
1797—Walker vs. Loader	1842—Sauer vs. same.
1809—Cadmus vs. Bertsch.	1843—Same vs. same.
646—Smyth vs. McKenna.	1844—Tredwell vs. same.
1791½—Butler vs. Dowling.	1845—Lynch vs. same.
1833—Hall vs. Dempsey.	1846—Smith vs. same.
1836—Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. vs. Van Keuren.	1847—Guthy vs. same.
1838—B'klyn Trust Co. vs. Sheldon.	1848—Hartmann vs. same.
1705—Bond vs. Overton.	1849—Bougards vs. same
1742—Noll vs. Reich.	1850—Schaefer vs. same.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.	1851—Volckening vs. same.
1814—Godfrey vs. Weinberg.	1852—Eckler vs. same.
1839—Ammerall vs. Brooklyn Union El. R. R. et al.	1853—McKenna vs. same
1840—Webster vs. same.	1854—Greve vs. same.
	1855—Silsbee vs. same.
	1856—Storthoff vs. same.
	1857—Ammerall vs. same.
	1858—Rehm vs. same.
	1859—Ammerall vs. same.
	1860—Same vs. same.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Standard Frame and Sash Company—Ferdinand Levy.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—F. P. Bhumgara Company vs. James Rosedale—Frank A. Butler.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Hanan vs. Hanan—David McClure. Jackson vs. Ginsberg—John E. Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Cullinan vs. Porges—Arthur Johns. In re Carroll—Frederic E. Perham. In re Millinery Building and Loan Association—Wilbur Larremore. In re Blair—Edward Browne, United States Life Insurance Company vs. Coles—Benjamin Tuska. In re Standard Frame and Sash Company—Abraham R. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III, Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4312—Gustafson vs. Young.	5461—Farrell vs. McDowell.
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5413—McMahon vs. same	5463—Harff vs. B. H. R. R.
5414—Rausweiler vs. Watson.	5464—Collins vs. same.
5426—Dittman vs. Edison Electric Co.	5497—Ewald vs. same.
5172—Keck vs. B. H. R. R.	5498—Culbard vs. same.
2942—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.	5468—Herrmann vs. same
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.	5473

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 3	460,484
To date this year	174,434,664
Corresponding date last year	251,187,456

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 3	$1,731,600
To date this year	$836,622,350
Corresponding date last year	$933,084,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Bicycle pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Air Brake	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Corn Products	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Ft. W. & D. C.	2	Wis. Central	⅝
Hocking Valley	2	Wis. Central pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis Chalmers	2	Gen. Electric	1
Allis Chal. pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	⅝	Illinois Central	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Kan. City, So. pf.	2½
Am. Smelting	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Manhattan	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	2	Met. Sec. Co.	⅝
Butterick Co.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Chi. B. & W. pf., B	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Nat. R. R. of M.	⅝
Col. Southern	½	New Cent. Coal	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Pacific Mail	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Cast Iron P.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	⅝		
Evans. & T. H.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Union Gas 5s	1	Wabash 1st	1
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st 6s	1½	Wab., St. L., K. C. & Nor., St. Chas.	
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	1	Bfg. 6s	1
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. G. L. & C. 1st	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	3½	People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Such dealings as there were in yesterday's stock market—the total falling short of the 500,000-share market—were almost wholly the result of operations by the professionals in whose hands the market apparently has been left for the time being. Inasmuch as this element is decidedly uncertain of its position and much mixed in its sentiment it is not in the least surprising that price movements were highly irregular, the market being alternately weak and strong.

Generally it may be said that at the close of the day the range of prices was slightly lower than that ruling at the close of business on the day previous. This, however, is not unnatural, in view of the continued high rates for money, the call figure at one time touching 7 per cent., and practically all outstanding loans being marked up to 6 per cent.; of another gold export engagement to South America, making in all $1,000,000 to be sent there; and of the continued drain on the local institutions by the Sub-Treasury. In fact, the money developments were the overshadowing influence in the market, and were almost wholly responsible for such newly developed pessimism as appeared.

On the decline yesterday, as on the breaks in previous days, buying by substantial interests appeared, first steadying the market and later rallying it. When the situation clears it will probably be found that the "big men" have the stocks and the smaller fry are either out of them or short of them.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Notwithstanding the official denials of any break in the relations between Union Pacific and St. Paul, the story of a rupture was received yesterday afternoon, coincident with some active selling of both issues—practically all of it for the short account. As on previous days little long stock was dislodged, good support appearing in St. Paul below 175, and in Union Pacific below par. On the highest authority, coming both from St. Paul and Union Pacific officials, it can be insisted that there is no truth in the report of a break in relation, the report being characterized as one put out for stock-jobbing purposes. The new Union Pacific-St. Paul service will, it is declared emphatically, go into service on Jan. 10 next. The local railway shares were kept under pressure all day, Manhattan noticeably so. That issue broke over two points from its high figure to below 150, though later rallying somewhat. The Street is asking what has become of the brokers who, declaring themselves to be acting for outsiders, said they were willing to take all the stock offered at 156.

The bear party in the Street seems for the moment to be giving particular attention to Reading, which yesterday was rather aggressively sold. The professionals are making much of the President's recommendation to remove the duty on anthracite coal, setting this up as a big bear card. Coal men themselves say the recommendation will not affect them or their sales one iota.

In the industrial list Colorado Fuel, though very inactive, sold off two points; Sugar Trust stock was given good support because of the ten-point advance in the price of refined sugars and on the insistence of the report that the beet and cane sugar men have come together; while syndicate buying on a scale was reported in the Steel stocks.

The selling of such shares as New York Central and Illinois Central seemed to be designed for effect on the general market.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Had it not been for the overshadowing influence of the money market conditions, undoubtedly the Street would have given more attention to the wholly favorable developments in the cotton and grain markets—developments that promise to go far to help toward ultimate and lasting money market improvement.

There was, for instance, the favorable Government cotton crop report, showing an estimated crop nearly 500,000 bales greater than had in many quarters been expected. This unexpected increase represents a money value of $20,000,000; while, in addition, the larger estimate resulted in forcing cotton prices down to a level that must prove attractive to the foreign buyer. Inasmuch as there is "in the vernacular, "Nothing that makes exchange so much as cotton," the influence of this on the foreign exchange market is likely to be important.

Then, too, coincident with this drop in cotton both wheat and corn prices declined in the grain markets, and it looks as if prices there might tend still lower, thus helping export business in these lines also.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

Opinion on the floor continues to be that the heaviest buying of Copper Trust stock around the present level is by the Standard Oil interests, who, however, declare that there is no change in the situation. This, nevertheless, is not in keeping with the rumors on the Street telling of a probable early settlement of the dispute with the Heinze interests. Yesterday the stock was one of the strongest issues on the list, advancing when the general market advanced and declining little when the market was heaviest.

A MORGAN RUMOR.

Shortly preceding the afternoon decline a report was circulated on the floor that J. P. Morgan was bearish—was, indeed, preparing a bearish interview to be printed over night. Of course there was not a word of truth in the report.

The report served its purpose, however, in bringing about some hasty selling by timid people, especially as immediately following the circulation of the report a number of the Morgan stocks declined sharply this being noticeably true of the Readings. The principal selling producing these declines came from the bears.

COST OF LIVING.

Dun's Index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was $100.449 on Dec. 1, compared with $99.579 a month previous and $101.78 a year ago. A moderate rise during the month of November was to be expected. Although in this vicinity it was the mildest November on record, yet there has been more or less evidence of the approach of Winter, and a failing temperature means reduced production of eggs, milk, and other staple articles of large consumption. It is extremely gratifying, however, says Dun's, to find that the general level of prices is actually lower than on Dec. 1, 1901, especially as to breadstuffs.

In the following table the index number is given for the latest date, and earlier dates are given for comparison:

	Dec. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902.	Dec. 1, 1901.
Breadstuffs	$17.490	$17.564	$19.528
Meats	9.935	10.020	9.259
Dairy and garden	14.636	13.408	13.075
Other food	8.918	8.908	9.085
Clothing	15.781	15.785	15.331
Metals	17.178	17.389	15.722
Miscellaneous	16.537	16.551	16.782
Total	$100.449	$99.579	$101.378

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will say to-day:

On the whole, business has quieted down considerably and the general tendency is rather downward. In some branches this finds expression chiefly in the lessening of premiums for prompt delivery, this being notably the case with foundry irons and with structural material.

Consumption generally falls off in the Winter, and this year may not prove an exception. It is certain that some work contemplated has been held back because buyers find the cost too high. In the present condition of the money markets financing of new projects is not as readily accomplished. The true test of the effect of high prices in checking consumption in some important departments will only come as we get further into the next year. It is only then that the mass of consumers will have to confront the situation, since a large part of the material, like foundry iron, which has thus far been melted stands in much less than the prevailing rates.

In many branches of the finished iron trade the action of the United States Steel Corporation in steadily resisting any advance, like in rails, structural material, and plates, has kept values within bounds. In others, as in wire, sheets, tin plate, and tubes, the readjustments during the past few months have put prices on a fairer level.

Up to a certain point the high cost and scarcity of raw materials are restricting the production of finished materials on the part of outside mills who must depend upon the open market for pig iron and steel. Under the circumstances, a largeer proportion of the work placed goes to the large concerns who control their own raw materials.

The advances in freight rates are adding to the the cost to the consumers.

It is felt in the iron trade that prices of domestic pig iron must be gradually brought back to the point where importations are cut off, but the fact must be taken into account that any cessation of buying from here will cause weakening abroad and thus establish a new price level. Already this has developed in the case of Middlesborough No. 3 foundry, which can be laid down now at $18 cash ex ship, duty paid, as compared with the maximum of $19 to $19.25 some time since. Foreign iron not alone virtually controls the tidewater market, but is reaching far into the interior.

Only moderate quantities of foreign steel billets have been sold lately, chiefly because the rolling mills cannot afford to pay the prices current and convert the steel at a profit into finished goods at the present lower range.

Some further good orders have been placed in the East and West for structural material, and Chicago notes a fairly large order for plates. The Western outside makers of bars have been discussing the question of a consolidation and have nearly succeeded in effecting it. Competition in the sheet trade continues quite active.

GOLD FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

In addition to the engagement of $500,000 in gold for export to Buenos Ayres, which was made on Tuesday, $500,000 more for same destination was engaged yesterday, so that the total amount which the steamer Tintoretto will take out to-day will be $1,000,000.

Half of that amount is engaged by George O. Gordon, agent of the London and River Plate Bank, and the other half was taken by Goldmann, Sachs & Co.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$1,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company 7 per cent. income bond, registered, secured by third mortgage, 125.

$3,400 United States 4 per cent. registered consols of 1907, 108½.

$200 United States 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due 1904, 103½.

1 share Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100, 245.

5 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

5 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 490.

1 share Western National Bank, $100, 615.

3½ shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 500.

1 share Chemical National Bank, $100, 4,327.

5 shares Standard Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

1,000 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 247½.

30 shares American Smelting and Refining Company preferred, $100 each, 90¾.

10 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each, 217½.

16 shares Consolidated Gas Company of New York, $100 each, 212½.

40 shares Ontario Silver Mining Company, $100 each, 6¾.

5 shares Bank of America, $100 each, 555.

7 shares Bank of North America, $100 each, 220.

14 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 343.

800 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 247¾.

170 shares New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal Company preferred, $50 each, $475 lot.

1,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Company, $2 each, $52 lot.

$1,000 Comstock Tunnel Company first mortgage 4 per cent. income bonds, due September, 1919, $560 each, $51 lot.

240 shares People's Telephone Company, $50 each; 400 shares Hibernia Consolidated Mining Company; 512 shares Star of the West Silver Mining Company, $100 each; 400 shares Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, $25 each; 400 shares Central Arizona Mining Company, $100 each; 500 shares New York, Maple Shade Oil Company, $10 each; 200 shares Consolidated Imperial Mining Company of San Francisco, $100 each; 5,000 shares Jocelyn Mining Company of Colorado, $10 each; 10 shares Central Town Company, $100 each; 100 shares New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company common, non-voting beneficiary certificates, $50 each; 400 shares New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company common, non-voting beneficiary certificates, $50 each; 700 shares New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company preferred, non-voting beneficiary certificates, $50 each; $1,000 Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company 7 per cent. bond, due June, 1892; 15 shares International Railway Improvement Company scrip dividend certificate; 7,166 shares Magnolia Oil Company of New York, $10 each, $180 lot.

$500 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad extended 4 per cent. debenture certificate, due May, 1905, interest May and November, 99⅜.

18 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 385.

5 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company preferred, $100 each; 5 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company common, $100 each, 87.

$2,146.52 demand note of Henry Fitzgerald, dated Jan. 2, 1901, at 6 per cent. interest, with policy of insurance of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, on life of Henry Fitzgerald for $5,000, No. 203,001, $100.

7 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 182½.

4 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 185.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 92½.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company common, $100 each, 20.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 300.

65 shares Title Insurance Company of New York, $100 each, 155.

10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 340.

30 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 176.

10 shares Broadway Trust Company, $100 each, 153½.

2 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 385.

100 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 294½.

20 shares Southern Railway common, $100 each, 31⅝.

10 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 283¼.

50 shares Texas and Pacific Coal Company, $100 each, 70.

80 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 180-180½.

100 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 196.

900 shares Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, (guaranteed 5 per cent. by Western Union Telegraph Company,) $25 each, 95.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with two tickets,) $50 each, 130.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Extra dividends declared by the Commercial Cable Company, Maryland Coal Company, and Boston and Albany Railroad, as well as the regular payments.

Cables from Glasgow announcing the leading Scotch and English tubemakers have formed a combine.

Iron Committee of the Central Freight Association said to have determined on an advance of 10 per cent. in the rates on iron and iron products, to become effective at once.

Reports from the South that four cotton mills in Marlborough County, S. C., have entered into a combination to be known as the Marlborough Mills, which will operate 45,000 spindles.

Dispatches from Sharon, Penn., stating that the Union Steel Company has decided to develop 3,200 acres of coking coal land in the Connellsville district and build several hundred more coke ovens.

According to Detroit dispatches an agreement has been signed by seventeen of the leading malleable iron concerns in the United States for a consolidation with a capitalization of from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Increase from $100,000 to $2,500,000 in the capital stock of the East Chicago Company, a real estate and land company of East Chicago.

Youngstown, Ohio, dispatches stating that announcement is made there that the plans of the United States Steel Corporation include the erection of four new blast furnaces in the Youngstown district.

Statement from Washington that work will soon be begun toward the erection of the three-million-dollar electric power plant, at Great Falls, on the Potomac River, which is to supply the City of Washington with light and heat and power for its car lines and industries.

Application made by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to the New York Stock Exchange to list Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad $4,055,900 6 per cent. preferred stock trust certificates and $6,622,100 10 per cent. common stock trust certificates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $282,125,328; balances, $11,630,659; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $381,774.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables $4.87⅝; commercial bills $4.82⅝@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—15c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was again abundant yesterday, and a considerable sum was repaid to the Bank of England. The discount market was a shade easier.

The Austrian demand for gold has ceased and the French demand is almost at an end, so the probability of a rise in the Bank of England's rate to-day is not great.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the volume of business was small. The tone was steady in the morning and dull toward the close. As a rule prices finished a little lower than on Tuesday.

Home rails were steady.

American rails were flat, owing to fears of another unfavorable bank statement inducing rather heavy selling.

South Africans were dull after some show of strength.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Notwithstanding the repayment of a large amount due to th Bank of England rates for money were easier to-day and supplies were more abundant owing to the release of the money paid out by the International Mercantile Marine Company and to Government disbursements.

Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly satisfactory, though occasionally hesitating and quiet. Consols were firmer. Americans opened weak and mostly below parity. The movements were irregular and trifling, and business closed quiet. Kafirs were fairly supported. Foreigns were firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 9-16; consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 85; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 101½; Canadian Pacific, 131½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 26½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180¼; DeBeers deferred, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 40½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 34⅝; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 134; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30½; Pennsylvania, 80½; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 31; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38¼; Southern Railway, 33¼; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64¼; Union Pacific, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 37⅛; United States Steel preferred, 85⅝; Wabash, 29¾; Wabash preferred, 44¾. Bar silver quiet at 21 13-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 13-16@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.55; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Prices opened animated and firm on the Bourse to-day, and Rentes, Rio Tintos, and Spanish 4s were purchased. Later the market became quieter, and there was a slight reaction, which was intensified toward the close by the report of compulsory liquidation in the Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos sections. Thomson-Houston receded on unsatisfactory rumors regarding the dividend. At the close the market was gegerally heavy. Foreigns were weaker. Rentes were firm on investment purchases. Industrials were easy. Kafirs were firm, but closed weak.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 55 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally firm and business was quiet and hesitating. Home funds were maintained. Mines were firm, partly on account of the cold weather. Canadian Pacific was easier on New York advices. Private discount rates hardened in view of year-end requirements.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

Application for Listing.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to list securities of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, which it controls, as follows: $4,055,900 6 per cent. preferred trust certificates, and $6,622,100 10 per cent. common stock trust certificates.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The Clearing House rate to-day was 5 per cent.; New York funds, 15 cents discount; call loans, 5½@6 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $25,437,766; balances, $1,614,955. The stock market was rather slow and narrow, and closed generally weak. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
840	Atchison	83¼	82⅝	82⅞
25	Atchison pf.	98½	98½	98½
16	Boston & Albany	259	258½	258½
2	Boston Elevated	154½	154½	154½
105	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
1	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125	125	125
2	Connecticut River	280	280	280
150	Massachusetts Electric	36	36	36
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	96½	96½	96½
251	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	224	224
10	Pere Marquette	84	83½	83½
11	Pere Marquette pf.	84	83½	83½
60	Union Pacific	100	99⅞	100
16	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92
14	West End	94¼	94¼	94¼

TELEPHONES.

143	American	161¾	161¼	161¼
260	American sub.	100½	100	100½
175	Mexican	2	2	2
3	Western pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	American Ag. Chem.	21½	21½	21½
15	American Ag. Chem. pf.	79	79	79
5,790	American Sugar	121¾	120¾	120¾
91	American Sugar pf.	118½	118	118½
250	American Woolen	14	13½	14
75	American Woolen pf.	76½	76⅜	76½
1,595	Dom. Iron & Steel	55⅝	54¼	54⅝
1	Edison	367½	281½	281½
10	Georgia Electric pf.	81	81	81
1,155	Massachusetts Gas	40	38½	38⅝
871	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84½	84⅜
728	Swift Pack. & Prov.	133	130	130
340	United Fruit	110⅜	109½	109⅝
125	United Shoe Machine	51	49½	50
5	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
200	United States Leather	12½	12½	12½
629	United States Steel	36⅜	36	36
141	United States Steel pf.	83¾	83⅜	83¾

MINING.

10	Adventure	14	14	14
2,815	Amalgamated	57⅜	56⅜	57⅛
100	Anaconda	22	22	22
300	Arnold	.50	.50	.50
50	Bingham	26½	26½	26½
150	Bonanza	.65	.65	.65
49	Calumet & Hecla	420	420	420
25	Continental Zinc	16½	16½	16½
665	Copper Range	57	56	56¼
220	Daly-West	39	37¼	38
100	Dominion Coal	127⅜	127½	127½
100	Elm River	2	2	2
265	Gunanajuato	3 1-16	3	3
25	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½
45	Mass	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15	Mohawk	38¼	38	38¼
25	Montreal & Boston	3	3	3
20	Old Dominion	15½	15	15
2	Osceola	50½	50	50
75	Parrot	22½	22⅜	22⅜
10	Quincy	105	103	105
150	Phoenix	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Rhode Island	2	2	2
100	Santa Fé	1¾	1⅜	1¾
7	Tamarack	145	144	145
1	Tecumseh	.50	.50	.50
25	Trimountain	92	92	92
100	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾
1,035	United States	22¼	21⅜	21⅞
130	United States Coal & Oil	14⅜	14¼	14¼
205	Utah	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
59	Winona	3 1-16	3	3
9	Wolverine	59	58	59

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Local trading came to a standstill to-day. Only 19,896 shares and $43,100 bonds were dealt in, Reading common contributing 13,350 shares. The tone was heavy, most stocks declining small fractions. Cramp's was down 2½ points, but it was the only local issue to show any appreciable loss. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Cement	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
321	Cambria Steel	27	26⅞	27
110	Cons. Lake Superior	22	21⅞	22
500	Diamond Steel pf.	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
30	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Erie	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
8	Finance Co. pf.	106	106	106
25	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250	250	250
47	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24¼	24¼	24¼
425	Lehigh Valley	34	33¾	33¾
26	Lehigh Navigation	70	69⅞	69⅞
10	Little Schuylkill R. R.	61	61	61
25	Mercantile Trust Co.	21	21	21
305	Pennsylvania R. R.	78¼	78¼	78¼
20	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97¾	97¾
455	Philadelphia Electric	8⅝	8 11-16	8 11-16
1,236	Philadelphia Co.	47¼	47	47
90	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	16	15¾	15¾
13,350	Reading	30⅜	29⅝	29⅞
400	Southern Railway	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞
13	United Cos. of N. J.	281½	281½	281½
180	Union Traction	47	46⅞	47
1,200	U. S. Steel	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
103	Warwick Steel	5½	5	5
70	William Cramp	60	60	60

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The President's message played no part in to-day's results. Eyes here were directed on Wall Street and the condition of the local money supply. There was nothing to occasion uneasiness, however; otherwise there would have been more liberal offerings. The local attitude toward the message was passive or indifferent, though the advocacy of improvement in the currency system did evoke approbation. This market, however, continues to be held in check by the tightness of money, which even the December disbursements have not relieved as yet. Opinion seems to point to more activity and better prices when the drift of money turns hitherward. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,110 shares of stock and $46,600 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Coast Line	204½	204½	204½
100	United El. Lt. & P. pf.	38	38	38
900	United Rys. & Electric	13	13	13
10	Bank of Baltimore	125	125	125

BONDS.

$6,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101½	101⅝	101½
29,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	66¼	66	66¼
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	40¼	40¼	40¼
3,000	Con. Gas 4s	114	114	114
3,600	Va. Midland 4th	112	112	112

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at par; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were flat. Swift's made advances early, but closed 2 points down. Box Board was firm early, but its gains were lost. Pneumatic Tool lost 2 points. Other changes were insignificant. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	10	9⅞	10
50	American Can pf.	43½	43½	43½
216	Amer. Shipbuilding pf.	103	102	103
200	Chicago Pneu. Tool	68½	68	66
12	Diamond Match	138	138	138
185	Met. Elevated pf.	85	85	85
133	National Biscuit	46	45½	45½
190	National Biscuit pf.	102½	102½	102½
40	National Carbon pf.	99	99	99
10	North Chicago	103	103	103
79	South Side Elevated	109½	109	109
744	Swift & Co.	133	129	129
310	United Box Board	54½	53¼	53½
1	West Chicago	88	88	88

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allegheny Valley pf.	30	30	30
140	Brewing	30¾	30½	30¾
130	Brewing pf.	48	47¾	48
150	Citizens' Traction	69	69	69
280	Crucible Steel	19	19	19
35	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84⅞	85
350	Fire-proofing	25	25	25
54	Fire-proofing pf.	37¼	37½	37¼
1,025	Pittsburg Coal	20	20	20
155	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88¼	88	88
130	Pittsburg Plate Glass	135	135	135
40	Pleasant Val. Traction	26½	26½	26½
50	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
120	United States Steel	36½	36¼	36½
220	United States Steel pf.	84	83½	84
5	Westing. Air Brake	174	174	174
20	Westing. Elec. 1st	102	102	102
325	Window Glass	51½	51¼	51½
60	American Trust	148	148	148
11	Com. National Bank	108	108	108
120	Federal Nat. Bank	146	144	146
20	Ger.-Am. S. & T.	170	170	170
20	Real-Estate Trust	285	285	285
$3,000	Brewing 6s	113	113	113

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Gutte & Frank of San Francisco have been appointed general agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii.

The Kentucky Distillers' Association has undertaken to consider a proposition to form a mutual fire insurance company with a view to obtaining lower rates of insurance on distilleries and their products.

The Insurance Press says that the Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company of St. Paul, Minn., has been incorporated and has $450,000 of the $750,000 in applications necessary to begin business. John W. Lux is President.

The Indiana Insurance Company, which recently reinsured parts of its business in the American Insurance Company of New Jersey and the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, has reinsured its risks in nine Indiana towns, including Terre Haute and Evansville, in the Grman Insurance Company of Indiana. It is probable that the Indiana Insurance Company will decide to cancel its remaining outstanding risks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in the outside market yesterday was confined to a very few stocks, and the improvement which had occurred in the market on Tuesday was followed by a selling movement which brought about reactions in most of the active issues. A few gains were recorded, but they were far outnumbered by the stocks which showed at least fractional declines. The uncertainty which characterized the general market had its influence on outside trading and deterred traders from assuming much responsibility in either direction. The higher class securities which a few weeks ago were in considerable demand are now relatively hard to sell, the investment as well as the speculative demand for stocks having been very much reduced by the course of the market during recent weeks.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, which attracted so much attention two or three days ago by its rather spectacular advance from 104½ to 109 in one day, yesterday declined slowly but steadily, receding at the close to 107⅛. The stock was active compared with the rest of the market, but nevertheless showed a much smaller total than on Tuesday.

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BUFFALO GAS.—The annual report of the Buffalo Gas Company published in the Street yesterday showed the net earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 to have been $339,137. The interest on the company's bonded debt for the year was $200,250, leaving a net profit of $48,887. During the previous year the surplus earnings after the payment of interest amounted to $13,689. During the last three years there has been considerable improvement in the company's affairs, as indicated by the net earnings of this year as compared with a deficit of $1,857 in 1900.

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NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY bonds sold at 77⅞, the lowest price at which they have yet sold. Of late there has been a steady decline in these bonds, due apparently to selling orders from other cities where the bonds are held.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred sold for the first time, but the trading was limited to a single transaction in two shares, which sold at 75. There was practically no change in the market for any of the company's securities.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Elevated	1	1	1
200	Am. Writing Paper	5⅝	5½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
...	...	250	Allis-Chalmers Co.	19	19	18	18	−2
81½	82½	133	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	−⅝
57⅜	57¼	15,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	57¼	57⅝	56⅜	57⅜	+⅞
1	1¼	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
6	8	150	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	6	6	6	6	+⅞
34	34½	250	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34½	34	34	−¼
90	90½	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90¾	90⅞	90	90	−¾
45¾	46¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	46¼	46¼	46	46	−15/16
10	10¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
10⅜	10⅝	100	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
37¾	38	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38⅛	38⅛	37¾	37¾	−¼
15	16	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	16	16	16	16	+1
27½	27⅝	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27¾	27⅞	27½	27½	−⅜
91⅛	91½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
5⅜	5¾	123	*Am. Malting Co.	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	−⅛
38½	39½	2,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	39¼	39¾	38¾	39	−1
91	92	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91	91½	−½
120	130	400	*Am. Snuff Co.	130	130	130	130	...
120½	120¾	22,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120½	121¾	119⅞	120¾	...
118	119	460	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118¼	118¾	118⅛	118⅛	−⅛
87	90	600	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	88	88	87½	87½	−¼
66	68	200	Ann Arbor pf.	67	67	67	67	−2
82⅝	82¾	30,408	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅞	83¼	82¼	82¾	−¼
98½	98¾	1,228	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝	...
99	99⅜	7,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	98⅝	99⅝	98¼	99⅛	+¼
93	95	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
65⅜	65½	35,070	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅜	65⅞	64½	65⅜	+¾
...	...	100	*Butterick Co.	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¼	−¾
127⅜	128	5,850	Canadian Pacific	128½	128½	127¾	128	+½
46⅝	47	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46½	47¼	46½	46¾	+⅛
33¾	34½	129	Chicago & Alton	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
25¼	25½	600	Chicago Great West.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25½	−¼
36⅜	37¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	−1¼
175¾	175½	30,650	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	175¾	176¼	174½	175⅜	−⅞
222	224	100	Chicago & Northw.	223	223	223	223	+½
32	33	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	...
14	14½	100	Chicago Union Trac.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	−⅛
96	98	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	96	96	96	96	−½
86	90½	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	86¾	86¾	85¾	86½	−1½
28¾	29	1,000	Colorado & Southern	28	28¾	28	28¾	−⅛
67½	68½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	−½
42¼	43¼	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42¼	−¼
212	243	900	Consolidated Gas	213	213	212	212	−1
28¾	29	300	Corn Products	29	29½	29	29¼	+½
81¼	81½	500	Corn Products pf.	81	81½	81	81	...
160½	161½	1,500	Delaware & Hudson.	160½	160½	159	160½	−1
246	249	100	Del., Lack. & West.	249	249	249	249	−½
39¼	39¾	300	Denver & R. G.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	−¾
16¾	16⅞	100	Detroit Southern	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
34⅝	35	100	Detroit Southern pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
5	5⅛	100	Distilling of Am., ctfs.	5	5	5	5	...
25¼	26	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25	25	25	25	−1
33½	33¾	10,700	Erie	33⅜	34	33½	33½	−⅜
64½	64½	400	Erie 1st pf.	64⅝	64½	64⅛	64¼	+⅞
45¼	45½	300	Erie 2d pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼	−⅜
60	61	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	60½	60½	60½	60½	−½
88	91	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
62¼	62⅞	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+2⅛
176	178	200	General Electric	178	178	178	178	−1
98¼	99	2,600	Hocking Valley	98⅝	99½	97½	98¼	−¾
95	95½	300	Hocking Valley pf.	94⅜	95	94	95	+2
143⅜	144¼	3,100	Illinois Central	145	145¼	143½	144	−1
17½	18	100	Internat. Paper	17½	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
48	50	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	−⅛
39¼	39¾	200	Iowa Central	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	−⅛
68	69	4,800	Iowa Central pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	−⅛
78⅞	79	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	−⅜
46	47	150	Kanawha & Michigan.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	−¼
51	55⅜	1,000	Kansas City South. pf.	56	56	54⅜	55½	−⅛
32	36	100	Keokuk & D. M.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	−¼
120¼	120½	20,600	Louisville & Nashville.	130	131¾	120¼	120¾	−⅝
150	150½	39,540	Manhattan Elevated.	153⅞	153⅞	150½	150½	−⅝
122½	123¾	500	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	123⅛	123½	122½	123½	−⅝
140¾	141	5,600	*Met. Street Railway.	142½	142½	140¼	141¼	−⅝
22¾	23¼	1,500	Mexican Central	22⅝	23	22¾	22¾	−¼
108	109	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	108	108¼	108	108½	...
75	75½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75	75¼	75	75	+⅝
25⅛	25⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾	−⅛
106⅝	106½	15,400	Missouri Pacific	107	107¼	106⅛	106½	−⅞
103	104	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	...
102½	103	75	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
16	16⅜	300	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	16¼	16⅜	16	16	−⅝
43	50	200	New Central Coal.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	−¾
165	167	200	New York Air Brake.	165½	165½	165½	165½	+1½
154	154½	9,800	New York Central	154½	155	153¼	154⅛	−⅞
81	84	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	82	82	82	−½
225	227	150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224½	224½	224½	224½	...
20¼	20¼	3,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20¾	20	20¼	−¼
70⅞	71	5,010	Norfolk & Western.	70⅝	71¼	70½	71	...
38	38¼	400	Pacific Mail	38	39½	38½	38½	−½
156⅝	157	14,510	Pennsylvania R. R.	156⅜	157⅛	156⅜	157	−⅛
101	101¼	2,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	101	−⅜
59½	60	20	Pressed Steel Car.	59	60½	60½	60½	...
92	93	50	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	93	...
34½	35	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	34½	34½	34½	34½	−¼
59¾	59⅞	33,000	Reading	60¼	61	59½	59⅜	−¼
86	86½	300	Reading 1st pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	−¼
75	78	400	Reading 2d pf.	76	78¼	75	75	−1
20	20½	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20	+⅛
76¾	78	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77	77	77	77	...
42¾	42¾	6,100	Rock Island	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	−⅜
82⅜	82⅝	1,042	Rock Island pf.	83	83	82½	82⅜	+⅜
21¾	22½	600	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21¾	22	21¾	22	...
68¼	71	125	*R. G. Mg. Co. pf., x d.	69	69	69	69	−¼
64	65	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	+¼
72½	73	200	St. L. & San Fran.	73	73	73	73	−⅛
80	83	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	+2
70¼	71	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71	71	71	71	+¾
62	63	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+¼
59	60	100	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	59	59	59	59	−2
62⅜	63	27,100	Southern Pacific	62⅜	63½	62¼	63	+⅞
32½	32¾	8,600	Southern Ry., Ext.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	+⅛
92⅜	92½	725	Southern Ry. pf., Ext.	92⅜	92⅜	92	92¼	+⅛
91	...	100	So. Ry., M. & O., ctfs.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+¼
5	5⅜	500	Stand. Rope & Twine.	5	5	5	5	−⅛
56¾	57¾	500	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	57	57	57	57	−¾
41¾	41¾	2,450	Texas & Pacific	42	42	41¾	41¾	−⅛
29¼	30	600	Tol., St. L. & West.	29	29½	29	29¼	−⅛
46¼	46½	900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46	46¾	46	46¼	−⅛
99½	99¾	23,000	Union Pacific	99½	100	98⅝	99⅜	−⅛
91⅜	92¼	1,600	Union Pacific pf.	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	92	+⅞
13¾	13⅞	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13¾	13⅞	13½	13⅝	−⅛
12⅞	12½	400	*U. S. Leather	12⅞	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
88⅜	90	10	*U. S. Leather pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	...
16	17	50	U. S. Rubber	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
51	52	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	52¼	52¼	51	51	−3
36½	36⅝	8,353	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅜	+⅛
83¼	83⅝	4,838	U. S. Steel pf.	83½	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜	+⅛
23¼	23½	657	U. S. Realty & Con.	23	23⅝	21	23⅜	+⅝
68¼	69	200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
62	62¼	1,600	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61⅞	63	61⅞	62	+1
...	...	100	*Vulcan Detinning.	30	30	30	30	...
29	29¼	300	Wabash	29½	29½	29	29	...
43⅝	43¾	1,300	Wabash pf.	43¼	43½	43	43½	−⅛
87½	87¾	425	Western Union Tel.	88	88⅛	87¾	87¾	−⅛
23½	24	300	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	−⅜
52¾	53	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	−¼
25¾	26	1,000	Wisconsin Central.	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+⅛
50	52	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	50	50¾	50	50¾	+½

Sales.....460,484 | *Unlisted.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.05
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.14	.13
Best & Belcher	.70	.75
Bullion	.01	.04
Caledonia	1.20	1.15
Challenge Con.	.15	.12
Chollar	.10	.10
Confidence	.65	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.09
Gould & Curry	.16	.17
Hale & Norcross	.23	.22
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.58	.50
Occidental Con.	.15	.16
Ophir	1.05	1.00
Overman	.22	.21
Potosi	.17	.17
Savage	.14	.13
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.23	.21
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.20	.24
Utah Con.	.04	.03
Yellow Jacket	.14	.13
Silver bars	48¼	48¼
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02½	Par.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	8½	7½	8½
Alamo	3¾	4	3⅞	4⅛
American Cons.	1	2	1	2
Anaconda	17	18¼	17	19¼
Blue Bell	4½	4⅝	4	4⅝
C., K. & N.	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
C., C. Cons.	5⅝	5⅞	6	6½
Coriolanus	3½	4	3¾	4
C., C. & M.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
Dante	2¾	3	2¾	3⅛
Doctor Jackpot	8⅞	9	9¼	9½
Elkton	32½	34½	33⅛	34
El Paso	65¼	65¾	65½	66
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	4⅞
Findlay	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
Gold Dollar Con.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59½	62⅜
Golden Fleece	9	10	9	10
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	2½	2⅝	2½	3
Gould	4¼	4⅝	4⅜	5
Gold Exploration	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Isabella	30¼	31	30	30½
Jackpot	9	10	9	12
Keystone	3¼	4	3¼	4
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3	3⅜	3	4
Little Bessie	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	4½	5⅞
Mary Cashen	4	4⅝	4	5
Moon Anchor	5	8	5	8
New Haven	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Pharmacist	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¾
Pinnacle	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	185	192	185	190
Rose Maud	2½	3	2½	3
Rose Nicol	1½	2½	1½	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1⅛	2⅜	1⅛	2⅜
Vindicator	100	105	100	101
Work	6½	6⅝	6½	7

Another State Depository.

The Eastern Trust Company of New York was appointed one of the depositories of State funds by the State Banking Department yesterday. This company is already a city depository, and also a depository for margin accounts of the Cotton, Produce, and Coffee Exchanges.

New Equitable Life Director.

At a meeting of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, was elected a Director.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7.07	Sun sets...4.34	Moon sets...8.47

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10.00	Gov. Isl'd...10.20	H. Gate...12.16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10.31	Gov. Isl'd...10.45	H. Gate...12.41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Brazil	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

British Empire, Antwerp		
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Scotland via Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull		
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark via Copenhagen	1:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa		2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rijndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbadoes		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30) for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 6 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch, per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchants for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 4; Shanghai, Nov. 8; Yokohama, Nov. 15, and Honolulu, Nov. 25, reached San Francisco per steamer Doric and were dispatched east Dec. 2. Due here Sunday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 4.

Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 2.
Cassell, Bremen, Nov. 22.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dembyshire, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 29.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Hilgien, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 3.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Nov. 22.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 26.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
Lord Antrim, Swansea, Nov. 21.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 4.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 5.
La Lorraine, Havre, Nov. 29.
Lord Lansdowne, Swansea, Nov. 22.
Monterey, Progreso, Nov. 29.
Niagara, Tampico, Nov. 28.
Philadelphia, Liverpool, Nov. 29.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 29.

SUNDAY, DEC. 7.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 2.
Manitou, London, Nov. 27.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 29.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Nov. 28.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 29.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

SS Comal, Woodward, Mobile Nov. 24 and Brunswick Nov. 30, with merchandise and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored off Scotland Lightship at 1:16 A. M., Dec. 4.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:08 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Georgetown, Thorsen, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 1, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company; vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Company.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Roberts, Antwerp, Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Philadelphia, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Clenfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Clenfuegos, &c., Nov. 11, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:28 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Tubb, London, Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS El Cid, Baker, Galveston, Nov. 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston, Nov. 26, via Key West, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Iroquois, Staples, Jacksonville, Nov. 30, via Charleston, Dec. 1, with mdse, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Arkadia, Foss, Tampico, Nov. 24, with ore to the American Smelting and Refining Company; vessel to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg, Nov. 22, Boulogne and Southampton, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Montano, Genoa, Nov. 17, and Naples, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Saturnina, (Span.,) Luzarraga, Cardenas, Nov. 26, with mdse. to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Amazonenss, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Astraea, (Russ.,) for Kingston.
SS Olga, (Aust.,) for Tampa.
SS St. Louis, for Southampton.
SS Jumna, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay, East London, &c.
SS Fladria, (Ger.,) for Port au Prince.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Ansgar, (Nor.,) for Sydney, N. S. W.
SS Uller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS New Orleans, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Capac, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 8 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:17 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Capt. Buts, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York for Barbados and Demerara, arr. at St. Thomas yesterday.

SS Lothian, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Isla de Panay, (Span.,) Capt. Mir, from Manila for New York, sld. from Singapore Nov. 30.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Capt. Ehrerkeen, for New York, sld. from St. Croix yesterday.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Beeswing, (Br.,) Cap

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of East Eighty-eighth Street Lots—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for William M. Benjamin to Derrick Lane the plot of three lots on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.8. Mr. Benjamin bought this property about a month ago from the City Real Property Investing Company.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for E. Purdy the three-story dwelling 153 East Sixty-third Street, 16 by 100.5.

Bullowa & Bullowa, as attorneys, have purchased for a client the two five-story tenements with stores 2,099 and 2,101 Second Avenue, 50 by 100. The price is reported at about $45,000.

John N. Golding negotiated the sale of 60 Cedar Street for Charles A. Gould. A new building will be erected on the lot, although definite information as to the identity of the purchaser of the property is still withheld.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Townshend 221 West One Hundred and ninth Street two frame buildings on lot 25 by 100.11.

Bernard Freund has bought from Walter R. Benjamin the five-story double flat 302 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 26 by 100.11.

Lewis Jones, as executor of the estate of Hyman Israel, has sold 55 and 57 Forsyth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold the four-story front and three-story rear buildings 98 Columbia Street, on lots 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 170 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, old building, on lot 25 by 100.11; also, 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, a frame building, on lot 25 by 102.2. The same operators have sold to Adelstein & Avrutine the northwest corner of Delancey and Allen Streets, 25 by 75.8; also, to John Katzman, 224 and 226 East Eleventh Street, two dwellings, on plot 43 by 95.

William Stonebridge has sold for Leila H. B. Kissam the two buildings 2,406 and 2,408 Hoffman Street, near One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 118.

The southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 54.5 by 60, was conveyed yesterday by Theresa Salomon to E. Francis Roquet for a nominal consideration over a mortgage for $30,000.

A lease recorded yesterday, covering the site of Klaw & Erlanger's new Liberty Theatre at 234 West Forty-second Street, running through to 231 to 239 West Forty-first Street, shows an annual rental of $8,000. The lease is for a term of thirty years.

James Knott has leased, through Phinney & Corsa, the new eight-story apartment hotel, to be known as the Earle, at 105 Waverley Place, adjoining the corner of Washington Square. The lease covers a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $35,000. Mr. Knott is also the proprietor of Judson and Holley apartment hotels on Washington Square and of the Hotel Irving at 26 Gramercy Park.

A public hearing in the matter of the proposed station of the underground road at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street will be held at 2:15 P. M. to-day at the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission, 320 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 287 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100; public auction sale, to H. B. Wegelman.....$16,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

2,238 Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. G. Sarles.....16,000

By James L. Wells.

Madison Street, east side, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100; dower and partition sale, to Henry Wauer.....780

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 99.11 by 125, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Hyman-Sonn and others.....$2,880

By Solomon De Walltearss.

Giles Place, west side, 50 feet south of Cannon Place, 175 by 136.6 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, J. R. Platt and others.....5,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, public auction sale, 20 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 137.8 feet west of Madison Avenue, 15.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 146 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 28 by 100.5 by 23 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. C. Percy, referee, 121 to 125 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 86.8 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 98.9, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $212,651.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 323 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 325.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, 149 Lincoln Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, two-story frame dwelling, with extension.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, Walton Avenue, west side, 288.11 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running through to Gerard Avenue, 110.6 by 200 and irregular, vacant; Walton Avenue, southeast side, 288.11 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.10 by 29.11 by 14.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,727.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, Lots 46, 47, 96, 97, and 99, on the map of the Downing estate, at Van Nest, being on the west side of Bronxdale Avenue, near Morris Park Avenue, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $4,236.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, Lots 23 to 27, on the map of property belonging to William Ogden Giles, being on east side of Giles Place, near Sedgwick Avenue, 125 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,492.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 311 to 317 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick stable; J. B. Haggin of 587 Fifth Avenue, owner; Copeland & Dole of 57 Exchange Place, architects; cost, $3,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Crescent Avenue, to four two-story frame dwellings; Margaret Stonebridge, Garrisons, N. Y., owner; William Guggolz of 2,285 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

BROOK AV., 1,520, e s, 25.2x100.11x25x100.11; Caroline Lindenborn to Solomon Lindenborn, (mtg $9,000).....$100

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 78, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; John Diehl to John Norz, quitclaim and release courtesy.....1

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 78, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; Daniel Diehl, by guardian, to John Norz, (mtg $2,000).....

CHRYSTIE ST, 9 and 11, and 19 and 19½ Bayard St, 50x84; Lexington Av, n s, 20.5 ft n of 61st St, 20x95; Jennie L. Granbery and others to William T. Gilbert and another, in trust.....1

DAWSON ST, 1,091, n w s, 16.8x67.10x16.9x66.7; Frederick McCarthy to Amelia Nimphius, (mtg $2,500).....1

DEY ST, 48, n s, 18.11x78; Franklin L. Gunther and another, trustees, to Emanuel Einstein.....27,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, corner of Middletown Road, runs s e 800.4 to Country Club Road x n 362.6x n 391.8 to s s of Middletown Road x n e 179.5x n e 935x n e 92x n e 130.1x n e 222.6, containing 5 355-1000 acres; Kate A. Waterbury to A. M. Huntington.....17,500

FRANKLIN ST, 9 and 11, s w s, 42.6x100.1x40.8x100.1; Deborah Herrman to Charles H. Simmons, (mtg $50,000)....Omitted

GRAND ST, 403, s s, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Yetta Gutman, (mtg $30,000).....1

HENRY ST, 91, n s, 25x100; Israel Tamases and another to Samuel Gross and another, (mtg $10,250).....42,750

JACKSON ST, 5, w s, 20x100; Herman Brandstein to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000).....1

LOT 376, map of Elizabeth R. B. Bing, City Island; Annie C. King and others to John C. Bremen, R. & S.....1

LOTS 34 and 35, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to James Dolan.....1

LOTS 83 and 89, map of Neill estate; Bernard Bradley to Joseph Diamond.....1,900

MELROSE AV, e s, 40 ft s of 163d St, 20 x74.3x20x74.8; Meta Wilkens to Catharine Nerz, (mtg $7,000).....Exch.

ORCHARD ST, 132, e s, 25.1x87.6; Louis Gordon and others to Simon Seiden and another, (mtg $25,000).....36,000

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 101x80; Louis Lese to Edward Muller, quitclaim, all liens.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 173, w s, 22.9x107x19.5x95.1; John C. Maximos to Mitchell A. C. Levy.....1

VARICK ST, 99 and 71, s w corner of Vestry St, 46.6x68.9x irregular; Charles H. Simmon to Deborah Herrman, (mtg $52,000).....1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 100 to Alden Pl, x110x100x100; Webster Av, e s, at s s of proposed street, 50x75; Alden Pl, s s, 75 ft e of Webster Av, runs s 58.6x w 9x s 22.6x e 51x n 81.5x w 42; Jacob A. Zimmermann to Columbian Realty Company, all liens.....1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 287 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x100; Elizabeth Callard to John B. Callard, (mtg $10,000).....1

2D AV, w s, 40 ft n of 118th St, 40x80; Wolf Gutman to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $23,500).....1

2D AV, 95, w s, 21.9x105x irregular; Adolph Pohl to Isidor Ganz, (mtg $20,000).....100

2D AV, 2,130, e s, 25.2x95; Thomas W. Jones, executor, to Salvatore Stagani, (mtg $10,000).....11,500

2D AV, 2,130, e s, 25.2x95; Salvatore Stajano to Rosa Benenati, (mtg $10,000).....1

3D AV, 442 and 444, w s, 49.4 ft s of 31st St, 49.4x100; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $30,000).....

3D ST, n s, Lot 219, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Elizabeth Brush and others to William E. Diller.....1

4TH ST, 106 West, 20.3x47.11x20x51.10; Leo M. Lehman to Max Marx, (mtg $10,000).....1

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 134th St, 24.11x75; Alfred E. Ommen, referee, to Elizabeth L. Mooney and others.....15,100

5TH AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25.9x85; George A. Wright to Owen Trainor, (mtg $36,500).....1

5TH ST, s s, 210.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x96; Julius I. Livingston to Hyman Harris, (mtg $26,500).....100

6TH ST, 245 East, 25.5x99.10; Joseph Wolf and another to Clara Josephsohn, (mtg $28,000).....100

7TH AV, 475 to 479, s e corner of 36th St, 54.5x90; Theresa Salomon to E. Francois Fouquet, (mtg $30,000).....100

29TH ST, 250 and 252 East, 40x98.9; Abner T. Bowen to Ninfa G. Capace, (mtg $30,500).....4,000

30TH ST, 10 West, 100x98.9; City Real Estate Company to Evelyn I. Hudnut and another, B. & S.....1

31ST ST, 325 East, 20x98.9; Mary A. McNally to John F. Leo, (mtg $7,000).....1

31ST ST, n s, 290 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; Mary A. McNally to John F. Leo, (mtg $5,500).....1

31ST ST, 335 East, 20x98.9; Mary A. McNally to John F. Leo, (mtg $7,000).....1

36TH ST, 108 and 110 West, 40x98.9; Archibald Rogers to Sterling Realty Company.....100

43D ST, n s, 330 ftw of 7th Av, 20x100.4; George Nicholas to Samuel Green.....100

59TH ST, 241 East, 17x100.5; John C. Barr to William H. Owens, Jr., and another, B. & S.....1

59TH ST, 241 East, 17x100.5; Bertram H. Borden, trustee, to William H. Owen, Jr., and another, B. and S.....9,500

59TH ST, 241 East, 17x100.5; William H. Owens, Jr., and others to John C. Barr, B. & S.....1

64TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x100.5; Rosa Altman to Moses Harlan, 1-6 part, B. & S.....1

78TH ST, 204 West, 35x102.2; Annie S. Patten to Ernestine A. Bonface, life estate, all liens.....1

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; James W. Hyde, referee, to Susan M. Tuthill.....15,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Susan M. Tuthill to Abraham Nevins and another.....100

91ST ST, 27 East, 25.6x100.8; William H. Kelly, Jr., to Daniel Gaffney, B. & S.....1

91ST ST, 27 East, 25.6x100.8; William H. Kelly, individually and as trustee, to Daniel Gaffney, B. & S.....1

91ST ST, 27 East, 25.6x100.8; Daniel Gaffney to Louis B. Hasbrouck, as trustee.....1

93D ST, 54 West, 20.8x100.8; Samuel Kempner to Conrad R. Gross and another, (mtg $25,000).....100

97TH ST, 150 West, 16.6x100.11; Fannie H. Harding to E. Henry Konrath, (mtg $13,000).....1

110TH ST, 304 and 306 East, 50x100x irregular; Michele Palladine to Agnesa Aulets, ½ part, all liens.....3,500

113TH ST, 11 and 13 East, 50x100.11; the Bradley & Currier Company to Hanie Friedman, (mtg $32,000).....

118TH ST, s s, 159 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Helen Pettigrew to David Pettigrew, all liens, (U. S. $3).....1

118TH ST, 28 West, 25x100.11; Annie Solomon and another to Bessie Subin, (mtg $21,000).....100

124TH ST, 332 East, 18x100.11; Isidor Wasservogel, referee, to Mary J. Oliver.....6,600

127TH ST, 217 East, 17.7x99.11; Theron A. Bennett and another to Edward L. Connolly, (mtg $4,000).....1

133D ST, s s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Markus Pollak to Alphons Schrednitz.....1

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 75x99.11; Augustine R. McMahon to Chelsea Realty Company.....8,000

138TH ST, 127 West, 25x99.11; Julia Frieschmann to Samuel L. Kahn, (mtg $20,000).....100

141ST ST, 842 East, 27x8x95x irregular; Clara A. Haferkorn to Heinrich Heyd, (mtg $14,000).....100

142D ST, 741 East, 25x100; Laurence Davis and another to Marie Gurau, (mtg $8,500).....

142D ST, 504 West, 16x90; Payson Merrill to William H. Owen, Jr., and another, Ca. G.....1

142D ST, 541 East, 25x100; John Mais to Karl Hahelitz, (mtg $11,000,) rerecorded.1

161ST ST, n s, 212.10 ft e of Forest Av, 28.6x47.6; Marie Gurau to Lawrence Davis and another, (mtg $2,000).....1

170TH ST, s s, 99.11 ft w of Vyse Av, 43.11x59.5x42.1x61; Charles Bjorkegren to Pasquale Mascio and wife, (mtg $2,250).....1

Assignments of Mortgages.

FREEDMAN, Bessie N., to Myron S. Marx.....$5,000

HAND, Augustus C., administrator, to Josephine K. Jones and others, executors and trustees.....7,508

KASS, Abraham L., to Louis Jaffer.....1,000

KITTENPLAN, Morris, to Bessie Kittenplan.....1

MARCH, Clement, individually and as executor, to J. Frederic Kernochan.....27,000

MARQUARD, Isabella M., executrix, to Victoria Duffey.....2,500

MARX, Myron S., to Isaac Cohen.....5,032

MITCHELL, Edward, and another, executors, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees.....20,000

OLIVER, Mary J., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 118th St, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, two mtgs, 1 year, each.....4,500

PAGE, J. Seaver, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 56th St, n s, 195 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....25,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, and another to Bank for Savings; Park Av, s e corner of 86th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

RUDDEN, Thomas, to Edward J. Donlin; Charlton St, 21 and 25, 3 years.....35,000

RUESS, Josephine, to George Ehret; 7th St, 126, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year.....5,250

SCHLESINGER, Henry W., to Joseph Larchau; Cannon St, 127, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years.....3,000

SCHREDNITZ, Alphons, to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; 133d St, s s, 170 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years.....9,000

SEIDEN, Simon, and another, to Louis Gordon and others; Orchard St, e s, 175.4 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

SLOANE, William J., and another to Charles Hofferberth; 318 to 322 East 65th St, 20 years.....30,000

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Thomas F. Campbell and others; Ogden Av, e s, 391.9 ft s of 162d St, runs e 216.10 to w s of Woody Crest Av x n 5.2 to n s of Macomb's Dam Park x w 218.6 to O Av x n 14.7, 3 years.....2,500

STERLING REALTY COMPANY to Archibald Rogers; 38th St, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....75,000

SUBIN, Bessie, to Annie Solomon and another; 118th St, 28 West, installments, 6 per cent.....2,500

SULLIVAN, Daniel F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, n s, 235 ft w of Grand Av to Aqueduct Av, 3 years.....2,000

UHL, Frederick A., to William Euler; 6th Av, 225 and 227, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....1,400

WEBER, Joseph R., to East River Savings Institution; 87th St, 554 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....4,000

WHITEMAN, Abram V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144 Chambers St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....5,000

Recorded Leases.

JACKSON ST, 5; Herman Brandstein to Max Greenberg, 3 years.....$2,450

SEFFORN ST, 112; Charles Weissberg to Moses Zucker, 3 years.....3,400

UNION SQUARE, 12; William Mylins to J. David, 3 11-12 years from June 1, 1901.....1,080

57TH ST, 137; Henry Korn to Leon Michael & Co., 5 years.....1,800

7TH AV, 2,448; Anna Andres to Rudolph Wagner, 4 years.....780

41ST ST, 231 to 239 West; 42d St, 234 West, W. Irving Clark and another, executors, to the Klaw & Erlanger Amusement Company, 30 years.....8,000

137TH ST, 200 West; August Oppenheimer to Ignatz Schwartz, 1 year.....780

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BENENATI, Rosa, to Carmela C. Priore, widow; 2d Av, 2,130, 3 years, 6 per cent.$1,000

BRAGDON, Millie C., and another to George S. Carter; Broadway, or Bloomingdale Road, s w corner of 20th St, 2-3 part and all title, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

BRAND, Leopold, to Real Estate Mortgage Company of New Jersey; Sheriff St, 93, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

CAPACE, Minfa G., and another to Abner T. Bowen; 250 and 252 East 29th St, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent.....10,500

CASSIDY, Louis G., to Hans H. Schramm; 4th Av, s w corner of 117th St, 1-9 part, due Feb. 18, 1903, 6 per cent.....135

CHRYSTIE, William F., to Sarah A. Baker and others, trustees; Grand St, n e corner of Elm St, new line, 1 year, 4 per cent.....20,000

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Bernard Bradley; Lots 83 and 89, map of Neill estate, 1 year.....900

DILLINGHAM, Charles B., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, s s, 533.4 ft w of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold.....17,500

DOOLEY, Mary, to David McClure; 3d Av, s w s, and e s of Bathgate Av, due June 2, 1903.....2,000

DUGGAN, Ann, to Mary Matthies; Bathgate Av, e s, 126 ft s of former s s of King's Bridge Road, (mtg $1,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent.....

EBBETS, William E., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 18th St, s s, Lots 56 and 57, map of S. Bond, 1-6 part, and all title, 1 year, 6 per cent.....500

FISCHER, Magdalena, to Lorenz Gansz; Webster Av, 1,714 to 1,718, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

FOUQUET, E. Francoise, to the Title Insurance Company; 7th Av, s e corner of 36th St, 2 years.....70,000

FOUQUET, E. Francoise, to Theresa Salomon; 7th Av, s e corner of 36th St, prior mortgage $70,000, 3 years.....10,000

FRANK, Caroline, widow, to Donald Mackay; 75th St, 190 East, 3 years.....11,000

FRIEDMAN, Hanie, to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; 113th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent, each.....5,000

GANZ, Isidore, to Adolph Pohl and another; 2d Av, w s, 73.3 ft s of 6th St, due Nov. 25, 1907, 6 per cent.....6,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 43d St, 223 West, 3 years.....29,000

GROSS, Conrad R., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 93d St, 54 West, 3 years, 4 per cent.....17,000

GUTTMAN, Yetta, to Jonas Weil and another; Grand St, 403, prior mtg $39,000, installments, 6 per cent.....17,500

HALL, Charles W., to Edward B. Wire; Park Av, n w corner of 130th St, prior mtg $150,000, due May 26, 1903, 6 per cent.....22,250

HARRIS, Hyman, to Julius I. Livingston; 5th St, s s, 210.6 ft e of Avenue C, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....8,500

JOSEPHSON, Clara, to Joseph Wolf and another; 6th St, n s, 125.11 ft w of 2d Av, (mtg $28,000,) installments, 6 per cent.....7,700

KAHN, Samuel C., to Julia Fleischmann; 138th St, 121 West, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years.....3,000

KAMPFNER, Augusta, to Frank S. Bond; Inwood Av, n w s, being parts of Lot 558, map of Inwood, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each.....1,000

LAWRENCE, Grace M., to New York Savings Bank; 230 West 48th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....9,000

LIPMAN, Max, and others to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue B, 46 and 48, 5 years, 4½ per cent..50,000

LYNCH, Georgie C., to Victoria Duffy; Naegle Av, centre line, 330 ft s w of Ellwood St; also Broadway or King's Bridge Road, e s, being Plot 98, map of Fort George property, 5 years.....8,500

MARCIO, Pasquale, and wife to Charles Bjorkegren; 179th St, s s, 99.11 ft w of Vyse Av, 2 years, 6 per cent.....600

McDONALD, John, to Harry H. Harris; 37th St, n s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

McGEE, James, to Joseph E. Berger; 43d St, n s, 362.6 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years...1,000

MULLER, Edward, to Josephine Stein, guardian; 1,664 and 1,666 Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....38,000

MULLER, Edward, to Josephine Stein, guardian; 1,668 and 1,670 Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....38,000

MULLER, Edward, to Henry Keil; 1,668 and 1,670 Park Av, prior mtg $38,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Susan M. Tuthill; 91st St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....20,000

OLIVER, Mary J., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 118th St, s s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, two mtgs, 1 year, each.....4,500

PAGE, J. Seaver, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 56th St, n s, 195 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4 per cent...25,000

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, and another to Bank for Savings; Park Av, s e corner of 86th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

RUDDEN, Thomas, to Edward J. Donlin; Charlton St, 21 and 25, 3 years.....35,000

RUESS, Josephine, to George Ehret; 7th St, 126, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year.....5,250

SCHLESINGER, Henry W., to Joseph Larchau; Cannon St, 127, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years.....3,000

SCHREDNITZ, Alphons, to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; 133d St, s s, 170 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years.....9,000

SEIDEN, Simon, and another, to Louis Gordon and others; Orchard St, e s, 175.4 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

SLOANE, William J., and another to Charles Hofferberth; 318 to 322 East 65th St, 20 years.....30,000

SMITH, E. Osborne, to Thomas F. Campbell and others; Ogden Av, e s, 391.9 ft s of 162d St, runs e 216.10 to w s of Woody Crest Av x n 5.2 to n s of Macomb's Dam Park x w 218.6 to O Av x n 14.7, 3 years.....2,500

STERLING REALTY COMPANY to Archibald Rogers; 38th St, s s, 120 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....75,000

SUBIN, Bessie, to Annie Solomon and another; 118th St, 28 West, installments, 6 per cent.....2,500

SULLIVAN, Daniel F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 163d St, n s, 235 ft w of Grand Av to Aqueduct Av, 3 years.....2,000

UHL, Frederick A., to William Euler; 6th Av, 225 and 227, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent.....1,400

WEBER, Joseph R., to East River Savings Institution; 87th St, 554 East, 1 year, 4 per cent.....4,000

WHITEMAN, Abram V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144 Chambers St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV AND 99TH ST, s w corner, 100.11x120; Charles Hillemeier against Hoffman & Ellender, owners and contractors.....$3,000

MAPLE AV, e s, 200 ft s of Randall St, 25x100; Eaton & Anderson against N. De Vitta, owner; O. M. Dalcia, contractor.....

13TH ST, 637 East; Sam Wasserman against Jacob Bloom, owner; Sonat Salvinsky, contractor.....35

30TH ST, 3 West; Otis Elevator Company against Charles Joseph, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor.....660

30TH ST, 3 West; New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Charles Joseph, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor.....863

30TH ST, 3 West; Metlic Construction Company against Charles Joseph, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor.....285

66TH ST AND COLUMBUS AV, n e corner, 25x100; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against John D. Baker, owner; H. L. Boughton, contractor.....490

90TH ST, 162 East; Barnet Berman against Jacob Cohen, owner; Frank M. Brennan, contractor.....30

91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; Harris H. Weis against T. Collins Moone & Co., owners and contractors.....681

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 54 and 56; Pietro Grassi against Philip Horowitz and another, March 13, 1902.....$686

MADISON AV, 341; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against the Cooke Heating and Power Company and another, Nov. 8, 1902.....50

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 59 ft w of St. Ann's Av, —x—; Adam Hapfel against Edward Miehling and another, June 13, 1900, by bond.....300

9TH ST, 612 East; Clifford Cornice and Skylight Company against Emil Elias and another, Aug. 3, 1902.....71

13TH ST, 158 West; Emanuel Hallonbeck against Thomas Kelly and another, April 15, 1902.....75

42D ST AND LEXINGTON AV, n e corner, 51.3x100.5; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Henry Gundlach and another, Nov. 19, 1902.....363

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, 42, and 8 and 10 Morris St, and 130 Bank St; Elizabeth De Lancey against Augustus Van Cortlandt, individually and as administrator, and another, (amended partition;) attorney, W. D. Edmonds.

JEROME AV, e s, 106.3 ft s of Burnside Av, 50 x100; Vernon G. Bruce against Asher L. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Van Slyck.

SEDGEWICK AV, 1,749 and 1,751; Eliza A. Schrader against Frederick Rudolph and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis & Foster.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,382; Albert C. Hencken against John Engler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.

TAYLOR ST, s s, 148 ft w of Madison Av, 16x92.3x16x92.5; Excelsior Savings Bank in the City of New York against Malachi Kelly and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

VIRGINIA ST, w s, Lots 47 and 48, map of lands of John B. Haskin and Abraham B. Tappen, Fordham; Harlem Savings Bank against Mary J. Marshall and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Maplesden.

87H ST, 53 West; Marie A. Kessler against Francis Hesselin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. V. Mayforth.

45TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 18.8x100x18.9x100.5; Germania Life Insurance Company against Leroy E. Mosher and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

99TH ST, 61 East; Ruth A. Bruce-Brown, testamentary, against Samuel Ginsberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

103D ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11; Harriet D. Potter and another against John W. Pollack and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

134TH ST, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Company against Sophia Michael and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

170TH ST and 3d Av, s e corner, 320x80x irregular; Harlem Savings Bank against Caroline Zeltner and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. Mapelsden.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LAWRENCE M. D. MCGUIRE.—Schedules in the assignment of Lawrence M. D. McGuire, hatter at 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, show liabilities of $13,210, nominal assets of $6,891, and actual assets of $6,081. Among the creditors are Mary A. McGuire, $7,270, and Thomas McGuire, $1,000, and it is said in the schedules that these claims may probably be waived.

WALTER K GRIFFIN.—A judgment of $39,018 was entered yesterday against Walter K. Griffin of 22 William Street, in favor of Michael Hazel, as executor of the estate of Mary Hazel. It was said that Mr. Griffin on April 21, 1896, guaranteed payment of a second mortgage made by John Pettit, who disappeared five years ago, to Mrs. Hazel, on the property then known as the Carlton House, corner of William and Frankfort Streets. The property has since been sold under foreclosure of the first mortgage, resulting in a deficiency of $40,000.

LENIGAN.—Lenigan, a corporation conducting a tailoring establishment at 16 West Twenty-ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to William F. Quigley. Two attachments obtained against the corporation ten days ago for $12,528, under which Deputy Sheriff Cronin levied on the stock of woolens, were withdrawn at the Sheriff's office yesterday. The concern was incorporated on Feb. 11 last under West Virginia laws, with a capital stock of $25,000, John F. Lenigan being the President, and it has a branch store in Pittsburg, Penn. Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the assignee, said that the assignment was due to a disagreement between the stockholders and an attachment, and that it is expected that the affairs will be adjusted soon. The liabilities are about $15,000, of which $10,000 is for borrowed money and $5,000 for merchandise. The stock and fixtures are valued at $5,000, and the outstanding accounts at $6,000. The goods levied upon by the Sheriff have been returned to the store, and Mr. Lenigan will be there pending an adjustment of the corporation's affairs.

STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMPANY.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Ferdinand Levy temporary receiver of the assets of the Standard Frame and Sash Company of 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on the application of Directors James C. Austin, Robert M. Gignoux and W. A. Gracey, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Abraham R. Lawrence has been appointed referee and the return day is March 10, 1903. The company has been pressed by creditors, three suits have been commenced against it, it has no funds to complete contracts on hand, and the Sheriff is in charge of the factory. The liabilities are $6,861, and there are also contingent liabilities of $5,500 on undertakings. The nominal assets are $13,040, consisting of contracts, $6,865, some of which are partly completed; machinery, $3,675, and a claim of $2,500 against Ira D. Dutton and R. E. T. Rowe, formerly President and Treasurer of the company for a few months. James C. Austin became President in September last. The company was incorporated on March 14, last with a capital stock of $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS WEISS.—Julius Weiss, a physician at 329 West Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,445, and no assets. The liabilities are on account of indorsing four notes of Abraham Weiss.

MIHLHEISER & SONS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Mihlheiser & Sons, manufacturers of waists at 119 Spring Street, show liabilities, $3,871, and nominal assets, $1,093, consisting of machinery, $600; stock, $140; accounts, $255; cash on deposit, $55, and check, $13.

JACOB HARDENBERGH.—Jacob Hardenbergh, a traveling salesman of 329 West Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,493, and nominal assets, $361, in outstanding accounts. The debts were contracted at Saugerties, N. Y., in 1899, and are principally for groceries.

Attachment Against Knitting Mills.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment for $2,218 against the Keystone Knitting Mills Company, hosiery, of Norristown, Penn., in favor of James D'Olier, for goods sold to it by William D'Olier & Co. of this city between Oct. 14 and Nov. 10. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, and was served on several commission merchants here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALSHWANGER, Hyman—M. Abramowitz and another.....$132

BOEHMER, Ferdinand, Jr.—J. A. Deering.....1,714

BOARLAND, William P. and Agnes S.—P. E. Bush.....3,842

CLOSE, Martha—R. B. Ellison and another.....238

COHN, Adolph—L. Goldberg.....40

COSTELLO, Owen—M. Feigel and another.....107

COSSENAS, Miltiades—E. Britner.....80

DELANEY, Hila—S. H. Jackson and another, trustees.....179

DE ALBERT, Virginia, and Fannie Kind—J. S. Ehrich.....82

ENDELMAN, Abraham, Harry Tiger, and Davis Cooper—A. H. Skillian, trustee, costs.....150

ENGFER, Maria and John—A. Scheick.....689

FRANK, Abraham—Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York.....5,925

FLEIG, John, Jr.—S. Oppenheimer and another.....120

FLECK, Frederick—F. D. Homan and another.....448

FOWLER, Thomas L.—M. B. Wilcox and another.....105

FOX, Henry E.—Mead & Bates Heating Company.....40

FISKE, Edwin W.—New Netherlands Publishing Company.....414

GRIFFIN, Joseph T.—F. C. Baker.....275

GINSBERG, Samuel—B. Sel and another.....290

GINSBERG, Samuel—R. Ellender.....82

GROETSCH, Andrew—P. Stromberg.....73

GRIFFIN, Walter K.—M. Hazel, executor.30,018

GREENHOOT, Emanuel—L. Goldberg.....479

GUISBERG, Hyman and Mary—M. Abramowitz and another.....46

HALL, Emma J.—Standard Underground Cable Company.....226

HILL, Henry—J. Shewan and another, costs.....109

JACKSON, Samuel—T. M. James and another.....18

KIRSCHER, Conrad—Jay C. Wimple Company.....212

KNOBLOCH, August—David Stevenson Brewing Company.....270

KEHOE, William J.—G. Zinke.....270

KLETT, John C.—A. Bataille and another.....591

KNAPP, John C.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs.....71

LOMAX, William J.—H. Hinsman.....448

LAMB, George A.—I. Stern and another.315

MYRTLE, Ar

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

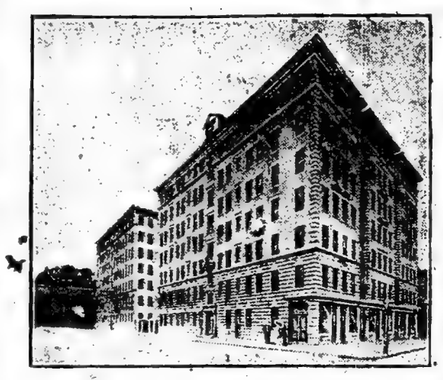

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves. and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge. Entrance on 150th St.

Handsome new apartments,
opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water, Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS:

3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath, $24 to $25.
4 rooms and bath, $20 to $21 | 8 rooms and 2 baths, $42.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Antoinette
43 to 55 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments.
from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.

Two Most Desirable Apartments
A.—
ONLY ONE LEFT. Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent.
"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 6 Apartments Left.
6 & 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3,329 Harlem.
Open day or evening for inspection.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE HENRY JAMES
501 W. 113th St., N. W., corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 Rooms, Bath. Servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,400.	5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROUEN.
2,799 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St. Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 115th St.

A Desirable Apartment
EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON ON 57TH AV., NEAR 11TH ST. APPLY TO
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 West 27th St., Corner 5th Av.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE,
Pamphlet on application.

2,067 7th Av.—One door north of 123d St.; one light apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to Horace S. Ely & Co., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $65 and $70.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

To Let Unfurnished—Very desirable 8-room apartment; all large, light rooms, redecorated; choice location; steam heat; hall service; janitor; very reasonable rent to immediate tenant until October next. 32 West 94th St.; apply to janitor.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.
and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent $1,200.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE ARGYLE, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $25 up.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—On the west side, in the Eighties, a fully furnished apartment for the Winter months for a family of adults. Edwin Barry Wilcox, 324 St. James Building, 26th St. and Broadway.

Bachelor Apartments.

141-145 West Fourth St., Near Washington Square.—Four rooms, with bath; references required.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

318-322 WEST 51ST ST.
A fine flat, 5 rooms and bath, suitable for doctor; rent $35. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

$35 a month only; six large, light corner rooms and bath; southern exposure; steam-heated; hot water. The Brewster, 1 West 115th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

2 Family houses. 11 rooms, 2 Baths
Near Schools, Churches, elevator
Whewell, 686 Tremont Ave.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A 3-story and basement house in the 70s, between Broadway and West End Av.; low rental. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD. QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent: from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 35 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

Factory, 35,000 feet; east side, rent $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. WM. KLEEMAN & CO., 139 Avenue D.

Entire modern building or part; 13,000 feet floor space; suitable manufacturing; elevator, heat, power; moderate rental. Apply on premises, 264 Spring St., near Hudson.

A splendid single store and basement, inside stairway, for select business; adjoining our office. Inquire Duff & Conger, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

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FIRST LOFT—594 BROADWAY,
48x200; steam heat; 4 elevators; all improvements; fireproof. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $18.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

First loft to let, 72 Beekman St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK MARCUS and LEON LEVY, doing business as MARCUS & LEVY, Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of men's, boys', and children's clothing, woolens, woolen piece goods, linings, buttons, safe, sewing machines, fixtures, &c., now in the premises of the said bankrupts, No. 47 Great Jones Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on December 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1902, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by James J. McEvilly, at the office of the receiver, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to December 9th, 1902, at 10 A. M. That the same will be opened at the office of the said receiver on said 9th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least Ten (10) per cent. of the amount of bids.

If the receiver rejects all bids the said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Marcus and Levy, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, December 3d, 1902.
JAMES J. McEVILLY, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that all the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, sets of commercial ratings, bound and unbound books, copyrights, stock, paper, printing type, etc., and all right, title, and interest in any and all property of the said company, wherever situated, will be sold by the Receiver, George H. Gilman, at public auction at 271 Broadway and 45 Rose Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 4th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock, such sale to be subject to the approval of the court.

Dated City of New York, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1902.
GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, City of New York.

NO. 5,389.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Rose of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Rose was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 3d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, December 4th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 271 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of elaborate furniture, office furniture, typewriters, safes, sets of commercial ratings, bound and unbound books, copyrights, &c., and all right, title, and interest in any and all property wherever situated. At 1 P. M., at 45 Rose Street, 60,000 lbs. printing type, stock paper, 2,500 galleys, &c., in one and more lots. Order of GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver.
JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK GROSSBART, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 208 Wooster St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of sewing machines, safe, fixtures, &c. Order of MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Receiver.
CHAS. FIRESTONE, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, Manhattan.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Notice of intention to render account.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, that the undersigned, the temporary receiver and the permanent receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will render a full, accurate, and final account of all its proceedings as such temporary receiver and as such permanent receiver, on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1902, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, as Temporary Receiver and as Permanent Receiver, 59 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver and Permanent Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n13-law6wTh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term to be held in Part I, thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name and assume the name of Acme Coal Company.

Dated November 10th, 1902.
ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY,
By O. A. BALDWIN, President.

Surrogate Notices.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902.
GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 61 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902.
THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 61 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

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EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-law6mTh

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MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.
JOHN T. NORTON,
Executor.
MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 90 State Street, Albany, New York.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Philbin, Heekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.
LESTER J. SAUL, Executor.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for the Executor, 111 Broadway, New York City. no1-law6moTh

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O'BRIEN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Frank Harvey Field, 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York the 23d day of July, 1902. CATHERINE C. O'BRIEN, Administratrix. FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. Remington, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1903.
MARIA H. REMINGTON, Executrix.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

RITZ, FRIEDRICH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Friedrich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1903.
Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902.
ALBERT GOETTMANN,
Executor.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Executor, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y.

SWARTZ, LAWRENCE.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE SWARTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Philbin, Heekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1902. LESTER J. SAUL, Executor.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for the Executor, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH BERNSTEIN, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Friday, December 5th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 85 Hester Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of oilcloth, beds, chairs, and everything used in the furniture line. Order of
BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
DAVID STECKLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
The Greatest Holiday
Sale of Pianos
in America.

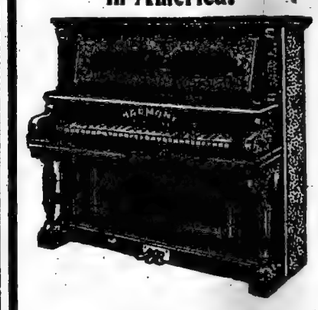

Wilson
Pianos
$155.
Harmony
Pianos $175
Including Stool and Cover.
$1 a Week
Pianos Delivered on
First Payment of $5
Better than most pianos offered by other dealers at from $300 to $400. Built by experts; masterpieces of piano construction. Full, rich and resonant in tone; the very best materials used in their construction. They are fully guaranteed for five and ten years. Highly finished in beautiful figured walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels handsomely carved in new Empire style; all the newest improvements.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very
Liberal Terms of $1 a Week
On cash sales, we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

For Sale.

$1 A WEEK $1
BUYS ANY
$20 EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Others from $10 to $50.
Largest Stock of Records in the World.
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

FREE
THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

WEDDING RINGS
14K $4 | 18K $6 | 22K $8
Engraved Free. KEENE 80 Broadway, New York.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
MORGAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Flinn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Surrogate Notices.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the 10th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at the office of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, N. Y., the 13th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, Jr., JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. BARTINE, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. n13-law6mTh

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Pianos and Organs.

WATERS
PIANOS
A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅞ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for
$225
cash, or $250 on installments, only
$7 Per Month.
Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,
$170
cash, or $190 on installments, only
$5 Per Month.
No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.
Open Evenings
until January 1st.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

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JACOB DOLL
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT
PIANOS
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS
92 5th Ave. NEAR 14TH ST.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Kranich & Bach
The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new design; Colonial cases.
Send for catalogue. You can positively save money.
3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $550; was $750.
Brooklyn Warerooms,
313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
When you can buy a slightly used upright made by the following high-grade manufacturers: STEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRANICH & BACH, AND OTHERS.
FROM $75.00 AND UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

Bargains.—$210 Knabe upright, $6 monthly until paid; $55 Steinway, $3 monthly until paid. Pianos Rented, $3 Monthly.
GOETZ & CO., 87 Court St., Brooklyn.
Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos. Rents, $3 up.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano, any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

Christmas Piano Bargains!—Weber, $75; Barmore, $90; Waters, $95; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, $55; Gilbert, $115; many others. Biddle's, 6 West 125th, near 5th Av.

$90 mahogany upright; slightly used; all improvements; small upright, $45; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.
High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.
Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.
Book, plans, and terms sent on application. M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
Telephone, 4,006—38th.

THE BINGHAM,
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
REASONABLE RATES.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished suite, suitable for two or couple; all conveniences; southern exposure; $6.50 each; excellent table.

16th St., 130-132 East.—Small and large rooms to let, with board; desirable location.

16th St., 134 East.—Two single rooms, with board; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

44th St., 221 West. Near Broadway.—Large sunny room; unexpectedly vacated; superior board; references; table board.

48th Street, 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Large, cheerful, well-furnished rooms, with board; references.

55th St., 251 West.—Newly furnished room; running water; well heated; table guests accommodated; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience; also sunny single room; good board; references.

129th St., 100 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

Lexington Av., 962. Near 70th St.—Large, sunny room; running water; excellent table.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Good board and rooms; moderate prices; large house and grounds; near station and river; commutation, $5.10 month; no children taken. Miss V. M. Newton, 234 Riverdale Av., Ludlow Station, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.

21st St., 48 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for bachelors, with use of gymnasium; also parlor for physician.

24th St., 437 West.—Large parlor, running hot water; housekeeping rooms; private family; near 23d St. station.

52d St., 231 West.—Homelike, comfortable rooms; running water; block all private houses; convenient all cars; breakfast.

58th St., 357 West.—One, two, or three connecting rooms; steam heated; bath; reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

65th St., 5 West.—Nicely furnished room; heated; running water; bath; $3; breakfast optional; gentleman; reference, Turner.

70th St., 235 West.—Splendid room, beautifully furnished; private residence; newly decorated; every comfort and convenience; select location; convenient to "L" and surface cars; near Broadway.

71st St., 151 East.—Very nice large heated front room, hot and cold running water, bath; in owner's private house.

85TH ST., 123 WEST.
TO LET TO GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; HEAT, GAS, AND COMFORTABLE.

142d St., 547 East.—Furnished room; gentleman; private house; all improvements, with or without board; references.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Instruction.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical
308 W. 59th St. Education.
Open. Circulars.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS,
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
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"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

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REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.
136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.
T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d

GAMBLERS MAY STRIKE AT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Canfield Retains ex-Justice Fursman, and Wants Damages.

Farrell-Burbridge Interests Seek to Enlist ex-Gov. Black in Raid Controversy—Jacobs's Affidavit.

It has been determined by Richard A. Canfield and the owner of the establishment at 33 West Thirty-third Street—commonly regarded as Frank Farrell's gambling house—that those responsible for the raids of Monday night shall be called to a strict account. It is possible that a heavy damage suit may be brought, in which District Attorney Jerome, Inspector Brooks, Deputy Commissioner Piper, and Special Sessions Justice Wyatt will be named as defendants.

The most important action looking toward such procedure as this was the retention yesterday by John Delahunty, acting for Mr. Canfield, of ex-Supreme Court Justice Fursman to act as counsel for the proprietor of the famous gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street. Judge Fursman is retained technically to defend D. W. Bucklin, who was arrested at Canfield's when the raid was made, but the ex-Justice will also advise Canfield as to what further action he should take.

"Mr. Canfield has given me the authority," said Mr. Delahunty yesterday, at his office, 220 Broadway, "to go ahead and bring any action, civil or criminal, that I think best. He has placed no limit upon the expenditure that shall be made, but he tells me to do anything whatsoever that I think wise. I have retained Judge Fursman, and as soon as I have had opportunity to consult with him we will decide upon our plan of procedure."

Daniel O'Reilly, who represents Samuel G. Smith, arrested on Monday night at the Farrell place, was even more outspoken in his prophecies that action against the raiders would be taken. It is understood that the Farrell and Burbridge interests have approached the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge with a view to retaining them to prosecute the suit they propose bringing.

LAW FIRM NON-COMMITTAL.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who defended Roland B. Molineux successfully, is the senior member of this firm. He was in the city yesterday, but would not talk for publication. His partner, ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, said in answer to a question:

"We have not been retained."

Asked if his firm had been asked to act in the matter, Mr. Olcott replied:

"I decline to answer."

Mr. O'Reilly said he understood that Mr. Black would be asked to act in the case, though he did not believe any action would be brought until the cases of Bucklin and Smith had been disposed of. If any action is brought Burbridge and Canfield will bring their suits at the same time.

According to Mr. O'Reilly, suits may be brought not only for the amount of the actual damage done, but for the damage done to the two "residences" as affecting their value as real estate.

"These raids," said Mr. O'Reilly, "have brought these places into notoriety, and this notoriety will always attach to them. The houses have been ruined for all time. If they were placed upon the market their real value could not be obtained, for they would always be pointed out as gambling places. If then this notoriety is brought to attach to places without sufficient evidence, somebody will have to suffer. I think very heavy damages will lie in this case.

"Mr. Jerome, as the director of the raids, will have to become responsible for what he has done, and the other officers will also be liable. If it is discovered that Justice Wyatt issued his warrants upon insufficient evidence, he, too, would become liable. Now the evidence of this man Jacobs is utterly unreliable, and such evidence, uncorroborated, should not suffice to warrant the breaking open of private residences. Jacobs has not yet identified any one while under oath, and you will find that he will not identify any one on the witness stand."

There has been a large amount of discussion as to just what the detective Jacobs actually did. District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that Jacobs got into Canfield's not once, but several times, and that he accomplished it through a Tenderloin "tout." He refused to say whether he had any evidence to corroborate that of the detective. Jacob's own deposition before Justice Wyatt, upon the basis of which solely the warrants for Canfield's were issued, was obtained yesterday, and is as follows:

JACOB'S AFFIDAVIT.

Joseph Jacobs, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I am forty years of age; I reside at No. 150 East Twenty-first Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and my occupation is that of clerk employed by the Citizens' Union.

I am familiar with gambling games, especially with the two games known as faro and roulette, respectively, each of which is a gambling or banking game. All the facts and events hereinafter set forth occurred, and all the places hereinafter mentioned were and are in the State of New York and in the County of New York.

On Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1902, I entered the premises known as No. 5 East Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan. I found that there and then said premises were being used and occupied for gambling, and that there was then and there maintained a common gambling house in which was then and there all the paraphernalia, apparatus, and devices commonly used in such houses, to wit: A large quantity of certain articles known as chips, cards, articles known as roulette wheels, roulette lay-outs, roulette tables, faro deal-boxes, faro lay-outs, chip racks, case keepers, faro tables, and other articles employed in gambling or banking games; and there were there and then divers persons to deponent unknown who were playing in the gambling and banking games which were then and there being carried on.

Deponent then and there played a certain gambling and banking game called roulette, wherein winning or losing on the part of the player depends upon chance alone, to wit: Upon a little ivory ball falling into numbered and colored pockets in a rotating wheel, and money was then and there dependent upon the result of said game, as deponent did from time to time then and there bet and wager various sums of money of upward of the value and amount of $1 upon and in playing said game of roulette.

In playing said game then and there a certain person, whose real name is to deponent unknown, but whom deponent can identify, and whom deponent herein describes as Richard Roe, acted as gamekeeper to wit: Had charge of the roulette wheel—did cause the same to rotate, spun the ivory ball, called out winning numbers and colors, took the money when the player lost his bet, and paid the player when he won. The betting was done by means of certain round, flat articles known as chips, which the player purchased at the house and which represented certain sums of money.

This affidavit was called to the attention yesterday of Mr. Delahunty. He said that he had obtained evidence which would be indisputable in a court that not only was Jacobs himself not in Canfield's on Nov. 25, but that on that evening there was no gambling of any kind in progress in any part of the Canfield premises. Mr. Delahunty said he would not give the names of his witnesses, but they were men who were in the house on the evening named.

MUST KNOW CANFIELD.

"Furthermore," continued the lawyer, "I do not believe that even Mr. Jerome himself actually believes Jacobs got into that house. No Tenderloin tout who should be paid $10 or $10,000 could get into that house. Nobody could get in there unless Canfield knew him or unless he knew very well the persons who brought him there.

"The fact is, that a man has come forward willing to make this affidavit, and Mr. Jerome, who has been trying for months to get a man into Canfield's at any expense, is not willing to look a gift horse in the mouth. The District Attorney says anybody can get into Canfield's, and yet he has been unable to get anybody in there after months of effort."

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that nothing would please him more than for the gambling fraternity to bring the actions suggested. If they did so, they would be compelled to appear as owners of the establishments raided, and that would please him very much. He said that he did not know whether or not admission had been demanded when the raiders sought to get into the Farrell and Canfield establishments. He said he did not think the evidence of a doorkeeper to a gambling house would be worth very much anyway in regard to such a matter.

The gambling paraphernalia which had been captured in the various raids was all taken to Police Headquarters yesterday. Its value was estimated at $10,000. Receipts for this property were given to the owners when the raids were made. If it cannot be shown that the persons arrested owned or intended to use this paraphernalia, it must be returned to the owners. Formal notice has been served upon the District Attorney and the police that they will be held responsible for any damage to this paraphernalia.

SPOTTED DOG IN A DIVORCE.

Charge that Fireman, Fleeing from Apartment, Forgot the Engine House Pet.

At the divorce trial of Louis Voight against Elizabeth Voight yesterday it was testified that the fireman named by the husband as corespondent used his knowledge of fire-escapes to good advantage in getting out of the way when the angry husband was hot on his heels. The fireman's name was Daniel Haggerty. The witness who told of his actions was Rose Connelly, a young woman who used to live with the Voights in their apartment, and whom Mrs Voight names as corespondent in a countersuit against her husband.

"Mr. Haggerty lived in the flat underneath us," said Miss Connelly. "He used to come up often to see Mrs. Voight. One night he brought with him a spotted dog. The dog was the pride of the neighboring fire house, from which it ran after the engines. While Haggerty and the dog were in the flat there came a great knocking on the door. The knocks were those of Mr. Voight.

"As fast as he could, Haggerty got ready to vanish. He looked about and saw the rear fire escape, which was covered over with boards. After tearing up these boards, he climbed down to his own apartment. But he forgot the dog. Mr. Voight saw it, and asked why it was there. Mrs. Voight said it had come in to play with the children, but her husband looked at the fire escape and saw that the boards were torn up."

Another witness corroborated Miss Connelly, and the daughter of the flat-house landlord said she knew the fireman had visited Mrs. Voight frequently, and that Mrs. Voight had spoken of him as her brother.

W. E. Morris, lawyer for Mrs. Voight, testified that he thought the whole suit of the husband a conspiracy that had originated because of Miss Connelly. Mrs. Voight testified that she never met Haggerty until after the date named in the complaint.

TUNNEL COMPANY CHARTERED.

Concern Incorporated at Albany Will Construct the Subway Under the East River.

The New York Tunnel Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday with a capital of $250,000. The New York Directors are Herbert S. Brown, Shirly Onderdonk, Harold Nathan, and Clarence S. Brown.

John D. MacLennan of Cleveland is also named as Director.

This company will have, according to Consulting Engineer William Barclay Parsons, the work of constructing a tunnel under the East River from Battery Park to Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

This tunnel is the second section of the three the contracts for which have been let by the Belmont Company, now constructing the rapid-transit subway. The first section extends from Ann Street to Battery Park, and the third from Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, to Atlantic Avenue, Flatbush.

Mr. Parsons gave it as his opinion that the cost of constructing the second section would approximate from $4,500,000 to $5,000,000. The contract was let to Andrew Onderdonk. He is the partner of John B. McDonald in the Jerome Park Reservoir project and has a Government contract to dredge a portion of the entrance to New York Harbor.

MOYNIHAN UNDER INDICTMENT.

Ex-Police Captain Accused of Bribery—Charges Against Grant and Stephenson Filed.

Ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan, who was in command of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station up to Sept. 16, when he was dismissed from the police force, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of bribery. He will be arraigned this morning before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions.

The ex-Captain was arrested in his residence, at Morris Heights, early in the morning of Nov. 9 on a warrant charging him with having accepted bribes for allowing restort keepers to ply their trade in "Little Italy" while he was in command of the precinct. Information furnished by ex-Warriman Monroe Rosenfeld led to Moynihan's arrest. It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that he would probably be placed on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court during the present month.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan filed preliminary charges at Police Headquarters in the cases of Inspector Grant and Capt. Stephenson yesterday. This step was taken to prevent them from sending in applications for retirement.

DOG DISPUTE MAY BE FATAL.

Restaurant Proprietor Martin Held to Await the Result of Weilder's Injuries.

Leo Martin, the proprietor of a restaurant at Twenty-first Street and Broadway, was arrested shortly after 6 o'clock last night by Policemen Tracy and Feldman of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a charge of assaulting Henry Weilder, an employe of Charles Scribner's Sons, living at 192 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station pending the result of Weilder's injuries.

Weilder, it is claimed, went to Martin's restaurant and became involved in a dispute with Martin over the ownership of a pug dog, in the course of which, it is alleged, Martin struck him on the jaw. Weilder fell to the sidewalk and was picked up unconscious, suffering from concussion of the brain. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that his life was in danger. Martin says he struck the blow in self defense.

TRACK LAYERS STOPPED.

Acting on the resolution that was passed by the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday, the police of the West Twentieth Street Station took steps yesterday to prevent the Erie Railroad Company from laying tracks on Thirteenth Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets.

Men working under Superintendent John J. Sheridan of the Naughton Company started to lay the tracks in Thirteenth Avenue, near the south side of Twenty-seventh Street, and Policeman O'Connor told them to stop. Sheridan showed a permit that had been signed by Borough President Cantor and also one from the Dock Department. The policeman referred to the resolution of the board, but the superintendent ordered his men to proceed. Then O'Connor placed Sheridan under arrest.

After remaining in a cell until 8 o'clock last evening, Sheridan was released on bail that was furnished by Bernard Naughton, Secretary of the Naughton Company.

SHIP LINE TO ORIENT READY.

The organization of the American and Oriental Steamship Line has been completed, and Howard Houlder of London, who came over here recently to arrange the final details, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. The new line will maintain a service between this port and Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, and the first steamship, the Hero, will be dispatched next Wednesday.

Houlder, Middleton & Co., Houlder Brothers, the Federal Steam Navigation Company, and Bucknall Brothers, all of London, and Andrew Weir & Co. of Glasgow are behind the enterprise. The New York agents, Howard Houlder, Rowat & Co., have an office at 11 Broadway.

BUFFALO BILL SHOW SAILS.

On the American liner St. Louis, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, were 200 members of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, including all the cowboys and Indians. The show will make a long tour of Europe, and will cover in five years the same territory visited by the Barnum and Bailey organization, which returned recently. The remainder of the Wild West Show will follow later.

W. J. Flynn of the United States Secret Service, who will testify in London against a number of counterfeiters recently captured there, also sailed on the St. Louis.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW ATTACKED BY HINSDALE

Special Sessions Justice Upheld by His Associates.

Present Statute and Its Administration Tend to Thwart Good and Honest Government—The Black Measure Preferred.

In reply to a letter inviting him to become a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, Justice Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions last night addressed a communication to Everett V. Abbot, Chairman of the Committee on Membership of that organization, in which he declined the invitation and stated his reasons for doing so.

As the letter, while signed by Justice Hinsdale alone, has the indorsement of all the other Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, it becomes the first instance in which a public body has gone on record in the matter of the present administration of the civil service laws. Justice Hinsdale is unsparing in his criticism, and says that both the civil service law and the administration of it in the community are impracticable and of a tendency to thwart and defeat every honest effort to give a good and honest administration to a department in this city. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

"I am constrained to decline becoming a member of your association. I have long been in favor of a proper civil service administration. It can be made of the greatest service to the appointing power in every department of government if framed and administered with the sole regard to the fitness of the appointees, and with due regard to the requirements of the appointing powers.

"As I understand by your letter and from the general reputation of your association, you are believed to be indorsers and backers of the general scheme under which the civil service law is now administered. You will excuse me if I say plainly and frankly that from an experience of several years, I am forced to the conclusion that it is a great detriment to the proper administration of the departments of this city.

"The laws and regulations seemed to be framed upon the theory that the appointing power is either incompetent or dishonest in matters pertaining to the appointment of subordinates, and so the law has practically taken away from the appointing power almost all power of selection of appointees. The proposition that all virtue and integrity in the matter of appointments is vested in the Civil Service Commission, and has gone out of the hands of departments, is a proposition that I challenge as false. There may be cases, and there probably have been cases, where heads of departments have not shown the greatest political integrity in making appointments, but, taking men and human nature as it is, I believe the heads of all departments desire to organize their departments with efficient and capable men."

Justice Hinsdale says the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions have for years past been embarrassed and thwarted to an intolerable degree in their efforts to effect an efficient organization of that court by the workings of the civil service law. As an instance he mentions an experience they had when the recently organized Children's Court was legislated into existence.

"The Legislature in its 'wisdom,'" says Justice Hinsdale, "passed what is known as 'the Children's Court act,' and named the Clerk of the Court in that act, thus fastening upon us by legislative enactment a clerk without experience and one, in our judgment, incompetent, to fill the place. He had ability to draw his salary, which he did for eight months without rendering any service to the court or to the city. Under such circumstances it was absolutely necessary for us to procure at least a competent Deputy Clerk. We took great pains to select such a man, and he entered upon the duties on the 1st day of August.

"We were advised by the Commission and we understood that such Deputy Clerk could and would be placed upon the exempt list. Subsequently the Board of Civil Service Commissioners refused to place this gentleman on the exempt list in the first instance, but finally on Oct. 24 the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of that court, with the consent of the State Civil Service Commissioners, were placed in the exempt class. After thus correcting their error of the preceding August, they still refused to certify to the salary of the Deputy Clerk, and required the Justices of this court after Oct. 24 to reappoint the Deputy Clerk, so that he might go upon the list regularly and receive his pay from the Controller, although the Deputy Clerk has been working faithfully since Aug. 1 and doing his duty to the entire satisfaction of this court. As I am advised, he has not received his salary since he was appointed, and has been obliged to borrow money to pay his expenses, and will probably have to litigate with the city to get pay for such services.

"As I said at the outset, your association is not responsible for the administration of the law, but it is understood to stand as sponsor for many of the bad provisions of the law and the rules as they now stand. The law and the administration of it is impracticable, and tends to thwart and defeat every honest effort to give a good administration to a department in this city. It seems to represent the theories and fads of men who have very inadequate appreciation of the requirements of a department in order to make such department.

"In my experience the most practical and common sense law was the one known as the 'Black civil service law,' which provided for the examination and rating of candidates by the commission, but which, as I recall it, required the whole list of eligible candidates in any class to be sent to the appointing power who would examine them again and make a selection of the one best suited to the requirements of his department. Gov. Black was credited with having said that he signed the law for the purpose of taking the 'starch' out of the civil service law. At the present time 'starch' should be taken out of the law so that heads of departments can have a little something to say touching whom they employ.

"If it is objected that the so-called Black law gave to the heads of departments the opportunity to appoint incompetents and favorites out of the long list sent him, the answer is that the Civil Service Commission should be more stringent in their examination and send in only good and competent men. Whatever faults there may have been pertaining to the administration of that law they were infinitely less than those pertaining to the present system of laws as administered at the present time in this city.

"For the reasons stated I cannot consent to become responsible with what little influence I may possess for the existing system. I am not opposed to the civil service law. I would regard it as a deplorable step backward to abolish the same and go back to the condition that existed before such laws were enacted. What I do contend for is that heads of departments know better the kind of employes they want than does the Civil Service Commission. They are just as competent and just as honest as Civil Service Commissioners as a general rule. Under the Black law there was sufficient restraint upon the appointing power if the Civil Service Commissioners performed their duty, and at the same time there was about the right amount of flexibility in the law to give the appointing power a chance to organize his department for efficiency and in harmony with the views of the head of the department."

THE CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

Municipal Commission to Reply to the Reform Association's Criticisms.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission at its meeting yesterday afternoon decided to reply, in a letter to the Mayor, to the strictures of the Civil Service Reform Association on the policy and methods of the commission. All of the Commissioners, with the exception of William N. Dykman, were present. The letter of Secretary Goodwin of the Civil Service Reform Association was received and after discussion, in which it is said some acrimonious remarks were made, it was referred to a subcommittee of three, to be appointed by President Willis L. Ogden. This committee will be named to-day, and its answer is expected to be in the hands of the Mayor before Saturday.

Col. Ogden last evening declined to make public the names of the probable members of the committee, but his manner indicated that the reply would be somewhat warm.

It was decided to give a public hearing at 2 o'clock to-morrow to investigate the matter of the employment of helpers to janitors in the public schools. These men are selected and paid by the janitors, and the question has been raised whether or no these helpers shall be selected from the eligible lists after a competitive examination.

OPPOSE PROMOTER'S CLAIM.

Counsel for International Power Company and J.H. Hoadley Deny That $1,000,000 Is Due J. F. Plummer.

A member of the law firm of Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, counsel for the International Power Company, and Joseph H. Hoadley, appeared before Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court yesterday to ask that he vacate an order of attachment granted in a suit brought against the company and its President, Mr. Hoadley, by John F. Plummer, who charged that he never received $1,000,000 promised to him for aiding in organizing the American Locomotive Company, a corporation that had its origin in the International Power.

It was said by the defendants that it had not been proved that the International Power Company was a foreign corporation, that Mr. Hoadley never made any such contract as the one mentioned by Mr. Plummer, and that he had not had the right to make such a bargain on behalf of the company. If the attachment was upheld, said the lawyer, then Mr. Plummer ought to give a bond of at least $100,000.

John R. Dos Passos, Plummer's counsel, said that the International Power Company was one of those corporations never known in Wall Street until recently, and commonly designated as "formation companies." The Northern Securities Company, he said, was of the same character, without capital or property of any kind, simply organized to promote some other concern and then handle the new formation's stock. Mr. Hoadley, said Mr. Dos Passos, had ample authority to make the promise of $1,000,000 to Mr. Plummer.

Justice Leventritt said that the certificate of incorporation attached to the papers in the case settled the question of whether the defendant was a foreign corporation. The only matter left to be determined, he added, was whether the complaint set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Should he decide such were the case, he would have to fix the amount of the bond, which, he thought, ought to be about $25,000.

GATEMAN'S SEVENTH ACCIDENT.

Has Lost His Feet and Had Arms, Skull, and Ribs Fractured.

James Hogan, a gateman employed by the Long Island Railroad Company, is in the Jamaica Hospital suffering from a fracture of the right arm, sustained while on duty. It is the seventh time in twenty years that Hogan has been injured while on duty, and last night in the hospital he said he would be on duty inside of a month and ready for his eighth accident. Hogan was a sound man when he entered the employ of the road, but is badly crippled now. It is said that in each of the seven accidents he has had, there has not been one occasion where he was at fault.

In the long series of accidents Hogan has lost both feet, and now walks about, when other accidents do not keep him in bed, on artificial feet. One leg is off at the knee and the other at the ankle. He has had his scalp laid open and his skull fractured. His left arm was broken and some of his ribs broken since he has been railroading. He takes his accidents now as a matter of course, and laughs at them.

His latest injury occurred while he was stationed at the Canal Street crossing in Jamaica, and had lowered the gates to allow a train to pass. As the gates reached the position they should be in when a train passes, a runaway horse dashed into them. The impact saved the horse from being hit by the train, but the gate was broken, and the releasing of the weight caused one of the cranks to spring back. It caught Hogan in the arm, breaking it between the elbow and the wrist.

LEGAL NOTES.

PLEADING THE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR DOCTRINE.—Justice Scott yesterday gave a decision striking out certain words in John B. McDonald's defense to the action brought against him by the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company to recover for damages caused by the explosion of dynamite in the subway in January last. The complaint, after alleging that Mr. McDonald was the contractor for the underground railroad, stated that he "caused large excavations to be made in and around the highway on Park Avenue, adjacent to the premises of the plaintiff, and caused rocks and other material to be removed from said highway by means of high explosives." Mr. McDonald, in answer to this, neither specifically admitted nor denied that he caused the excavation to be made and the rocks to be removed, but alleged that he made a sub-contract for that work with Ira A. Shaler, who performed it as an independent contractor. "This," said Justice Scott, "is in effect an admission that the defendant caused the work to be done, because, being the principal contractor, it was he who caused the work to be done, whether he did it by his own workmen or by means of a sub-contract." Justice Scott points out that Mr. McDonald's allegation is neither a specific nor a general denial of the assertion that he caused the work to be done. It was rather a qualified admission amplified by a statement as to how he so caused the work to be done. "In the form in which it is pleaded," continued Justice Scott, "it has no place in the answer. All that the complaint says is that the defendant McDonald caused the excavation to be made and the rocks to be removed. Either he did or he did not. If he did, it is irrelevant by what means he so caused the work to be done." Justice Scott adds that if the defendants wants to invoke the independent contractor doctrine as a defense he must do so in some other way.

REAL PARTIES IN INTEREST.—A complicated state of affairs arising out of the sale of municipal bonds has come to light in the case of the City of Ironwood against the firm of Coffin & Stanton and others. It appeared that in 1893 certain officers of the city sold bonds of the par value of $150,000 to Coffin & Stanton for $25,000 cash and the promise of further payments. No further payments were, however, made, and the city brought suit, first tendering the amount it had received. Coffin & Stanton, in their answer, denied that they had any of the bonds. The fact was that the instruments had all been sold or hypothecated. Soon afterward Coffin & Stanton failed. The Federal Court of Michigan, in 1895, declared the bonds to be invalid and to have been illegally issued. Two years later the receiver of Coffin & Stanton was added as a party to the suit against the defunct firm. In his answer he invoked the aid of the decision declaring the bonds invalid, and set up a counter claim for the $25,000 paid by the firm for the bonds. A motion by the present holders of the bonds that they be allowed to intervene in the action as parties in interest has been denied by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court. The application was based upon the general proposition that the right to recover what was paid for the invalid bonds passed with the bonds themselves to the persons to whom Coffin & Stanton sold or pledged them. The receiver, it was argued, stands merely in the position of trustee for the bondholders. If the position taken by the bondholders be admitted to be correct, said Justice Scott, the conclusion to be drawn seems fatally illogical. For if the right to recover what was paid for the bonds by Coffin & Stanton passed out of their hands when the bonds did, then there was no such right in the firm when the receiver was appointed. Whatever may be the receiver's right to recover upon his counter-claim, it is not a right as the representative of the bondholders to whom the bonds had passed before his appointment. "The right of the bondholders to recover the consideration paid never passed to him, but remained always in them and remains in them to-day, unless by some circumstance not arising out of or affected by this litigation it has been lost. The applicants cannot, therefore, succeed on the ground that they are the real parties interested in the receiver's judgment."

Doctors Say

when your system is run down and your vitality exhausted, you need a tonic. Your bloor needs enriching, your nerves a rest.

For more than a century physicians have prescribed

Bass' Ale.

The good digestion, restful sleep and perfect health enjoyed by thousands of Americans are directly due to this famous tonic.

Ask YOUR doctor about

Bass' Pale Ale.

SEEK TO DETERMINE ORIGIN OF RED MEN

Jochelson Expedition Back from Siberian Trip.

Many Points of Resemblance Between the North American Indians and Asiatic Tribes.

The return of the Jochelson Siberian party, sent out two years ago by Morris K. Jesup, President of the American Museum of Natural History, with a collection of specimens illustrative of the racial traits and characteristics of the Northern Siberian natives, completes the task undertaken in 1897 by Mr. Jesup of collecting data whereby a racial comparison might be made of the North American Indian and the native of the northwestern part of Asia, whence it has been popularly supposed the American aborigine came.

There now remains a work hardly less in magnitude than that which has been brought to a close by the return of Mr. Jochelson and his party, and which may consume years. That is the comparison itself upon which scientific conclusions may be based. It is in charge of Prof. Franz Boas of the American Museum of Natural History, and will be started at once.

At the present time, Prof. Boas says, it is certain that the customs, traditions, manners, and fundamental religious beliefs of the Siberian natives, among whom Mr. Jochelson has spent the past two years, so closely resemble those of the North American Indian of the North Pacific slope as to warrant a conclusion that the same "culture," as it is termed, exists in both peoples. It is interesting to note that the strength of its impress decreases to a marked degree as one goes in a southeasterly direction from the point of nearest approach between America and Asia.

But this "culture," while an important feature of the investigation, does not have any bearing as a matter of scientific proof upon the more important question whether the North American and the North Siberian native are of the same origin. That may only be obtained by a comparison of the data collected, which is of the most varied nature. It consists most notably of the measurements of 10,000 North American Indians, which will be compared in their various dimensions with the measurements of some 1,500 Siberian natives, obtained by Mr. Jochelson and his party on their recent trip. In connection with those measurements will be considered a comparison of bones and fossils collected in the two countries, as denoting race characteristics in earlier stages than can be shown from the comparison of measurements taken now. And, finally, the matter of a similar "culture" will be considered by way of contributory evidence.

Mr. Jochelson and his assistant, Mr. Bogoras, covered approximately 15,000 miles on their recent trip, traveling for the greater part of the time on sledges, and living on the same fare as did the natives. They brought back 15,000 specimens of various kinds, which are now awaiting shipment to the American Museum of Natural History. Both gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. Mr. Jochelson had known Siberia as a land of compulsory residence in less happy days. Indeed, it was during his exile that he first became attracted to the study of the fauna of the great waste country, and to its natives, living, as it seemed, aimlessly, the prey to almost every natural scourge except heat, and yet in such destitution or such ignorance that nothing could be done to better their condition.

Mr. Jochelson and Mr. Bogoras, are both members of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences and of the St. Petersburg Geographical Society. Mr. Jochelson has lived among the natives in the Yatoutsk and Amur territories for a large part of the time during nine years of work.

HOMESICK STURGEON DEAD.

Three-Hundred-Pound Specimen at the Aquarium Developed Tuberculosis in Captivity.

Death has again visited the Aquarium, and this time the victim is the huge sturgeon. The great fish—she was 8 feet 9 inches long and weighed when in good health nearly 300 pounds—succumbed to tuberculosis. She had been ill a long time, and so far as is known had not touched food in months.

The sturgeon was one of the finest specimens ever on exhibition in this city, and was acquired by the Aquarium June 3, 1901, from a fisherman of Bay Side, L. I., who netted her a short time prior to that date. For months she swam round and round her tank, always going to the right, and never, so far as visitors could judge, stopped to rest. Of course, there is no way of telling, but Mr. Spencer thinks that homesickness had a great deal to do with the fish's death. She always seemed to be hunting for a companion.

Several months ago the fish showed signs of illness, and all the books on fish diseases were consulted in the hope of diagnosing her case. She rapidly lost in weight, and Mr. Spencer and his assistants believed that the great sturgeon had consumption, a theory that proved true when the autopsy was performed last week.

Sturgeons are known to be restless in captivity, and there is no record of a fish of that species ever having been in confinement that did not suffer from apparent homesickness.

The sturgeon that has just died, according to Mr. De Nyse, had both nostalgia and insomnia in the worst form, and hence, when she developed tuberculosis, her life rapidly ebbed away.

The ravages of disease had so weakened her that at the time of her death her great spine looked as if it were about to burst through the skin, so thin and lean had the once big and healthy fish become.

It was sent up to the Museum of Natural History, where it will be stuffed and mounted. A four-foot sturgeon is now in the pool formerly occupied by the dead fish. The new sturgeon seems to be just as homesick and restless as his predecessor.

THE TOWERS OF BRIDGE NO. 3.

Commissioner Lindenthal Does Not Expect Their Completion Before 1904.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday said that the towers of Bridge No. 3, which is to span the East River near the bridge now in use, would not be completed until probably the early part of 1904.

Work on the towers of this bridge, Mr. Lindenthal said, began over on the Brooklyn side, and it has taken a year and a half to complete the Brooklyn tower's foundation. The advertisement for bids for the Manhattan tower has appeared in The City Record, but as it has taken about a year and a half to erect the foundations for the Brooklyn tower, it will, according to the Commissioner, take as long to erect the foundatons for the tower on the Manhattan side of the river. It is the opinion of Mr. Lindenthal that the contract for the letting of the work for the erection of both towers should have been awarded simultaneously, so that both towers could then have been erected at the same time, and at a uniform cost.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women. 3.50 per pair.

It is said that a graceful carriage, lithe and easy motion in walking, perfect poise of the body at all times depends very largely on the construction of the shoes.

Sorosis shoes are made in accordance with scientific principles and rules. They insure grace and ease of movement whether in dancing, walking or any kind of exercise. For mid-winter when light slippers and stout boots are worn Sorosis Models Supply all needs.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

No coat like a jaunty double-breasted sack to make you look like money in the bank.

Unless you're stout.

Sack suits with double-breasted coats, $18 to $27; with single-breasted coats that the stoutest man can wear, $16 to $38.

Mixtures and heavy-weight blue and black cheviots.

It's to be a winter of overcoat comfort—big loose garments for sensible men; $16 to $60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Santa Claus says:—

"First rate time to come and choose men's and boys' Xmas boxes."

Lots of new notions in

House Coats, Dress Suit Cases, Dress Shields, Gloves, Neckties, Suspenders, Slippers, Bath Robes, Cravenette Coats, Mufflers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas.

Don't let Xmas crowd out clothing thoughts.

Right style overcoats, $12 to $40.

Right style Suits, $12 to $28.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

3 GREAT ITEMS TO-DAY AT $1.

$1—GLOVES, Gent's heavy cape, self stitched spear back, large pearl buttons, worth a half more.

$1—SHIRTS, Fancy but neat patterns in Custom finished Men's Shirts, stiff bosomed, hand ironed, All sizes at $1. Worth $1.50 and $2.

$1—SCARVES, Royal Armure Silk—Large English Squares and the new French flowing end four-in-hands. Unusual value and very choice handsome patterns, $1. You can't match 'em elsewhere under $1.50 to $2.

Smith, Gray & CO.

BROADWAY AT. 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave & Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Exhilarates—does not intoxicate.
Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' House Gowns.

3rd Floor.

Accordion pleated, albatross negligee robes—trimmed with lace and ribbon. 15.50 and 20.00

Cashmere House Gowns—numerous models, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Japanese, quilted lounging robes. 12.50 and 15.50

Eiderdown robes—new models. 3.75, 4.75 and 5.75

Blanket Robes. 2.25

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Photo Frames.

Imported "Teakwood" Frames, tinted in Art shades, with applied bronze ornament. Cabinet size. 1.00 each.

Oval, carte de visite, gilt frames, 75c. each.

Gilt, locket frames. 50c. each.

Twenty-third Street.

See America First

Particulars: Great Southwest and California. Titanic chasms, petrified forests, sky-high peaks, prehistoric ruins, Pueblo Indians, giant redwoods and old missions. Europe afterwards. Travel on the CALIFORNIA LIMITED. Ask for illustrated books.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y. 377 Broadway, New York.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

Shirts, made of fine quality, imported Madras, English striped Batiste, French Percale and Satin Broche Colored or white grounds, —with pink, blue or tan stripes and small figures, —and an extensive range of black and white designs.

Stiff bosoms,—cuffs attached. 2.00 each. Value 3.00.

Twenty-third Street.

$10,793 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the 12 months ending December 31, 1901. THE NEW YORK TIMES has become a preferred medium for the publication of Want Advertisements.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; brisk to high north winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,510. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

QUAY ADMITS URGING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Senator's Scheme to Further the Statehood Bill.

Wanted Political Enemies to Triumph Temporarily in Arizona so as to Hold Votes in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The leading sensation to-day in connection with the Statehood contest was the publication of the fact that Senator Quay had written a letter last Summer advising the Statehood leaders of Arizona to see to it that that Territory went Democratic in the recent National elections if they wanted the Senate to pass the Statehood bill.

It was charged at the last session that the Pennsylvania Senator's motive in making such a strenuous fight for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as well as Oklahoma, was that his colleague, Senator Penrose, has a brother in Arizona who is at the head of a big gold mining property, and that his old political lieutenant, W. H. Andrews, is managing in New Mexico a lumber company and building 116 miles of railroad in connection with that investment.

Senator Quay, when asked as to the existence of the letter in question, replied that there certainly was such a letter written by him, and that if any one wanted to print it he had no objections. He wrote it, he said, to one of the members of the Arizona Statehood Committee, and he meant every word of it.

In the letter he told the committeeman in question that the Territory must go Democratic, and they must pile up as large a vote as they possibly could if they wanted to hold the Democratic votes in the Senate. The Senator said that it was foolish to expect that the Democratic Senators would vote for a bill to admit three Territories which were thoroughly Republican, and he had given his friend in Arizona the best advice he could. A Republican member of the Statehood Committee had begged him to withdraw the letter, and he had refused to do so. Mr. Quay said he should stand by the letter, for there was nothing in it that was more or less true now than when it was written.

Senator Quay said that he could not predict what the course of the opposition might be in regard to the consideration of the bill, nor whether there would be a prolonged debate or not.

"So far as I am concerned," said the Senator, "I do not want any debate. All I want is a vote, and that cannot come any too soon to suit me. We are ready any time."

The friends of the Statehood bill say that there has not been a single defection from their strength. They declare they have a majority of six. An effort to sound the President and learn if he would veto the Statehood bill if it should be passed resulted in a declaration from him that he would not veto the bill. He has from the first taken a lively interest in the measure, because many of his famous regiment of Rough Riders came from New Mexico.

Several leading Republican Senators yesterday and to-day went to Senator Quay and asked him to consent to take into caucus the question whether the three Territories should be admitted, and decide the matter there. The Pennsylvania Senator replied that he had no objection if the Republican majority in the Senate wanted to agree in caucus to stultify itself and go back on the pledges of the party in its last National platform, declaring that the three Territories should be admitted. There is no likelihood that there will be a caucus on the bill.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Beveridge had read resolutions of the convention composed of delegates from Oklahoma and Indian Territory favoring the admission of both Territories as one State, and opposing the House Omnibus bill.

SUSPICIOUS ST. LOUIS DEATHS.

Six Persons, Relatives, Nearly All Insured, Pass Away in Eleven Months.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Deputy Coroner Boogher, in an official statement made to-day, declared that the result of the inquest held over the body of Mrs. Karl Smith, whose death was the sixth occurring during the last eleven months of persons nearly related, revealed the fact that all of the dead, except a baby, had been insured.

Nearly all of the six persons died suddenly. The fact that they were insured, and that they all exhibited similar symptoms, caused the inquest to be held.

STATE REGENTS' ELECTION.

Bishop Doane Chosen Chancellor and Whitelaw Reid Vice Chancellor.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—At the meeting of the State Board of Regents to-day the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, was elected Chancellor, to succeed the late Anson Judd Upson, and Regent Whitelaw Reid was elevated to the position of Vice Chancellor, to succeed Bishop Doane.

DEATH TAKES EX-SAILOR AT LAST.

After Trying Suicide Thrice, He Succumbs to Consumption.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 4.—Frank Kinsler, who made three attempts on his life after he had been discharged from the United States Navy because he had contracted consumption, died of the disease to-day.

After his discharge Kinsler received a pension of $30 a month. He became despondent over his critical condition, however, and on Nov. 22 he took chloroform with the intention of ending his life. Prompt medical attention saved him, but on the same day he secured a razor and inflicted wounds in his throat and on his wrist. The doctors again came to the rescue, and as the wounds were slight, Kinsler was able to be about the next day. He promptly purchased a revolver and sent two bullets into his head. Since then there had been watchers constantly at his bedside.

Railway Mail Clerk Found Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Orson Lottridge of Edmeston, this county, a mail clerk on the Ontario and Western Railroad, was found unconscious from apoplexy at his desk in the mail car when the train reached New Berlin to-day. He died soon afterward.

New Trolley Line from Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The McLean Avenue trolley cars, after years of delay, are now running. The service began to-day with trips every twenty minutes. The cars start from the foot of Main Street and run through South Broadway and McLean Avenue to Fordham, in the Bronx, where connections are made with other lines and the elevated road. The running time is fifty minutes.

ANGRY AT AUTOMOBILIST.

Observers of an Accident Desired to Assail a Man Who Refused to Help an Injured Driver.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 4.—The owner of a big red automobile came near being mobbed by a crowd of indignant citizens in Main Avenue, Clifton, near Passaic, last night. The machine was running fast when it struck a wagon and knocked out Levi Jacobs of Paterson. The machine stopped and men who saw the accident called the automobilist to account.

They demanded that he summon help and carry Jacobs, who was unconscious, to a nearby hotel. That he refused to do. He would not promise to send word to a physician, but rode away, with a mob of citizens running after him.

Jacobs was carried in a stone wagon to the hospital, where it was said that he had been injured seriously. It was said that the automobilist is a manufacturer of the machines.

$20,000,000 STOCK INCREASE.

President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Seeks Proxies to Vote on the Proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western has issued a circular to stockholders requesting them to send him their proxies for the special meeting to be held in this city on Feb. 18, 1903, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the common stock from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. In his circular President Stickney says:

"As explained in the annual report of 1901 and the annual letter of Feb. 10, 1902, addressed to and approved by the holders of the debenture and preferred A stocks at the London meeting of March 5, 1902, the company has arranged with the proprietors of the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad Company to extend its lines to Omaha and Sioux City and to purchase and improve certain branch lines belonging to this company, together making a system of about 503 miles, connecting with the main lines of the Chicago Great Western at Oelwein, Iowa, and at Hayfield, Minn."

The action of the Chicago Great Western in making such an increase of stock is criticised by some railroad officials. They say the road is now overcapitalized as compared with other Western systems.

CATTLE MEN TO BE HEARD.

To Testify Before Omaha Grand Jury Regarding Alleged Illegal Fences on Government Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 4.—Cattlemen from all over the State, representing large and small interests, spurred by the charges of Special Agent Mosby of the Land Office, are now in the city for the purpose of telling the Grand Jury what they know of illegal fences on the Government's property.

Several soldiers' widows are also present to detail the way their entries were made. The large cattle owners plead that the tearing down of fences will defeat its very object because, they say, it will work a greater injury to the small than to the large cattlemen.

"The big cattle combinations," said Charles Frenzer, the representative of one of them, to-day, "have enough men and horses to control their herds even with the fences down, or else the hiring of extra help does not work such a great hardship, but with the fences down the herds of the smaller men would be hopelessly lost."

In regard to the question of entries of soldiers' widows, it is claimed that, according to the law, the widow has a perfect right to lease land.

"It would defeat the object of the act," said Mr. Frenzer, "if the widows were required to live on their claims. If that were the case, only those wealthy enough to support 160 acres could take claims."

BOARD OF TRADE RIGHTS.

According to Illinois Judge Bucket Shops Cannot Issue Chicago Exchange's Market Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The property rights of the Board of Trade in their market quotations, carrying the right to prevent bucket shops from issuing them, was still more firmly established to-day by the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield.

The Court enjoined forty bucket shop keepers in the Southern District of Illinois from "obtaining, receiving, selling, or distributing the market quotations of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, and from aiding, abetting, or assisting others in the taking or distributing said quotations, and the defendants are ordered to plead or answer herein by Jan. 1, 1903."

The injunction was granted on the bill of Western Union and Cleveland Telegraph Companies, filed early this year, to which bill the bucket shops demurred, the demurrer being overruled.

The first defendant named on the list, R. V. Cleage of Springfield, is a brother of Thomas Cleage of St. Louis, who is conducting a "blind pool" in December corn with large operations in the St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City markets. Of the others nearly a dozen are correspondents of the Central Stock Exchange, formerly of Chicago, which has been sending out the quotations from Hammond, Ind., since it was enjoined from using them here.

EMPLOYES AS STOCKHOLDERS.

Republic Iron and Steel Company May Soon Put Plan in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—James Nutt of the Bureau of Labor and Noah Kent of the Republic Iron and Steel Company have been authorized to project a change in the organization of the company by which all employes will become shareholders or will be permitted to become stockholders in that company.

The officials called at the offices of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to-day for that purpose. There are about 25,000 men employed by the Republic Company. An effort will be made to have the plan put in operation early in the year.

Blown to Atoms in a Cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Horace E. Keilig, aged forty-five years, Superintendent of the Germantown Crematory Company, was blown to atoms to-day by an explosion of dynamite. The dynamite was used for blasting purposes in the cemetery attached to the crematory, and Keilig was carrying twelve sticks of the explosives into a toolhouse when he stumbled and dropped his bundle. An explosion followed, and Keilig was blown to pieces.

A. H. Bourne Fined for Speeding Auto.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 4.—Arthur K. Bourne of New York, who was arrested on Sunday last, accused of having run his automobile faster than eight miles an hour in the village streets, was tried to-day before Justice J. B. Cooper, who fined him $40.

The Connecting Line
between the East and West is the New York Central, with its eight trains a day to Chicago, five to St. Louis and Cincinnati, fourteen to Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, nine to Toronto.—Adv.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured coughs for 40 years. It is still on the market.—Adv.

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REPUBLICAN FACTION FIGHT PATCHED UP

Dual Direction of Senator Platt and Gov. Odell.

Robert C. Morris to be Re-elected Chairman and to Carry Out Plans Jointly Agreed Upon.

Peace has been patched up in the Republican County organization, which hereafter will be under the dual direction of Senator Thomas C. Platt and Gov. Odell, with Robert C. Morris as executive officer to carry out the plans which Senator Platt and Gov. Odell may agree upon as best calculated to promote party success.

This arrangement was said last night by party leaders to be the result of the conferences which Gov. Odell held in this city yesterday with members of both factions in the organization. Gov. Odell had a long conference yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Chairman Morris of the New York County organization, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, leader of the Kings County organization. Later he conferred with Edward Lauterbach and Senator Elsberg, and during the day he also saw National Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs, William Brookfield, Col. Gruber, Gherardi Davis, Senator Marshall, and James March.

It was admitted last night on all sides that Mr. Morris would be re-elected Chairman of the County Committee to succeed himself at the meeting for the reorganization of the committee to be held on Dec. 18. There were vigorous protests against this decision on the part of those who do not approve of Mr. Morris's conduct of affairs, but they were unavailing. It is understood that the members of the County Committee from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will oppose the re-election of Mr. Morris when the County Committee meets, but at the same time it is said that they have been partially reconciled to the inevitable by the assurances which they have received from the Goverhor that hereafter he will, in conjunction with Senator Platt, exercise a supervision over the work of the committee.

The friends of Senator Platt, it is said, signified their approval of the Governor's intention to take an active interest in the affairs of the county organization, believing that the Senator and the Governor would be able to act in complete harmony.

Gov. Odell is said to have reiterated his assurances of his loyalty and friendship for Senator Platt and to have made the declaration that all efforts to make trouble between them would bring no fruit, their friendship being established on too solid a basis. He is said to have resented the insinuations which have been recently made that his interference in the conduce of the local organization was prompted by a desire on his part to wrest the organization from Senator Platt. His only purpose, he is reported to have said, was to build up the organization so as to insure a continuance of party success, and in doing this he expected to act in complete harmony with the Senator.

One of the prominent Platt men with whom the Governor conferred yesterday, in discussing the conclusions reached, said:

"The Republican county organization henceforth will carry out whatever suggestions Senator Platt and Gov. Odell agree upon. It is understood that before they formulate any plans they will send for the prominent leaders in the organization representing all shades of opinion and give them a hearing. But their joint decision will be binding. Whatever they say should be done will be done. And that is as it should be, for they will be responsible for success or failure."

"But suppose the Senator and the Governor should not agree upon questions of policy?"

"No trouble is anticipated from that source. There is too good an understanding between them, but I suppose that if any question should arise on which they were not of the same opinion no suggestion would be offered by either, and the organization would be free to do as the members saw fit."

From the information which he has received from the district leaders, Gov. Odell is now revolving in his mind several plans which he believes will inure to the efficiency of the county organization. During the next few weeks he will talk over these plans with Senator Platt, and if the Senator indorses the plans they will be put into execution soon after the committee is reorganized in December.

In connection with the legislative committee appointments it was said yesterday that there was a probability that John Hill Morgan of Kings County would be made the Chairman of the Committee on Cities. Mr. Morgan has served several terms in the Assembly, and last year was the Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. Until Mr. Morgan's name was mentioned yesterday for the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee, it was understood that this place would go to Jean Burnett of Ontario.

CANTOR REPLIES TO ODELL.

Denies That Fusionists Used Offices to Aid Democrats—Attacks Hill's Leadership.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy met last night at the headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District organization on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. Chairman William Hepburn Russell presided. The meeting was called for the purpose of reviewing the work of the organization in the recent campaign. The feature of the meeting was an address by Borough President Cantor, in which he undertook to reply to the speech made by Gov. Odell at the Republican Club, and in which he also took occasion to express his opinion about the quality of State leadership down by David Bennett Hill. Mr. Cantor's answer to the Governor's criticisms was in the main as follows:

"Gov. Odell, at the Republican Club the other night, charged that the slump in the Republican vote of this city was due largely to the political activity and vexatious enforcement of the ordinances by two Democratic city officials. I shall not discuss the wisdom of the Republican Executive of this State in only criticising Democratic members of this administration. It certainly would justify a general party attack on both sides, and such a condition of things would naturally prevent any coalition, such as that which redeemed the city in the Fall of last year. The Governor was wrong in his facts.

"In the first place, he acquitted his own administration of any responsibility for the big Democratic majority in the city, notwithstanding the fact that public sentiment here had been aroused against his partisan interference with the public institutions and Judiciary of the State, and for other reasons which need not be referred to.

"As to the Incumbrance Bureau, the records show that the number of complaints received and removals made during the month of October was less than other months. It was another department of the City Government that was honestly and industriously engaged in enforcing the ordinances against incumbrances in addition to my own. If the Governor intended to mean that I used the power of my office to help the Democratic Party in the last campaign, he makes a very serious blunder and a statement which is not borne out by the facts. I sincerely trust that I have had sufficient experience in public life at least to understand the responsibilities resting upon me as a member of the Fusion administration not to use the power intrusted to me by citizens, irrespective of party, in order to help along party success.

"I firmly believe that all the ante-election promises made by Mayor Low, as well as other members of this administration, have been faithfully kept, and I am not aware of any department or bureau official who used his office for the purpose of aiding either the Democratic or Republican Party during the last campaign."

Referring to the conduct of the Democratic campaign by Mr. Hill, Mr. Cantor had this to say:

"This State was lost to the Democratic Party by reason of bad party management and a refusal to nominate the one man whom everybody believed at the time would be elected, and that that would have been the result if his nomination had been made, the subsequent returns clearly indicate.

"Democrats and independent citizens throughout the State urged upon the party leader the nomination of Chief Justice Parker, and they fully expected that the convention would be left free to make its own choice. His nomination would have created great enthusiasm, not only through the State, but throughout the country, and in my judgment his election as Governor would have been followed by his nomination for the Presidency, and, I firmly believe, his election.

"The conditions were ripe for the introduction into the politics of the country of a safe and conservative citizen, as a striking contrast to the extraordinary strenuosity of President Roosevelt. Thus was lost to the Democratic Party the opportunity of presenting to the next National Convention the Democratic Governor of this State as our candidate."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cantor's speech, John C. Sheehan offered a set of resolutions which were adopted, and which, after making the claim that 20,000 votes had been cast under the emblem of the rooster at the recent State election, declared that the organization would "continue to bitterly fight any individual or set of individuals in Tammany Hall," in an effort to destroy the influence of Tammany Hall and the policies which control it, "until at least the Democratic Party shall have reformed itself from within by destroying the corrupt and baneful influences of bossism and dishonest administration so far as it concerns municipal affairs."

SHAMROCK III. IN PERIL.

Fire in Dumbarten Shipyard Threatened New Cup Challenger—Yacht's Parts All Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The new yacht Shamrock III., in course of construction by Sir Thomas Lipton as the challenger for the America's Cup in the international race of 1903, had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire, which caused much damage in Denny's shipbuilding yards at Dumbarton to-night. The new racing yacht, now well advanced in construction, was saved from injury by hard work, though dangers threatened her persistently for several hours.

Through the greater part of the time that the fire was in progress red hot cinders were blown from burning structures to the roof and sides of the shed in which the Shamrock III. is being built. The fire was fiercest in the fitters' shop. The wind blew direct from that building to the Shamrock's shed, which is only thirty yards distant, for an hour.

A special force of men had hard work to guard the challenger from harm. Eventually the fitters' shop was gutted. The fire then was controlled.

All the important parts of Shamrock III. were saved, although the construction of the yacht will be delayed for some time. Shipbuilder Denny said he feared at one time that there was not the slightest hope of saving the challenger. The fire was of accidental origin. The damage done to the yards is estimated at $100,000. Another serious result of the fire is that about 700 workmen will lose their employment for an indefinite period of time.

The news of the fire when conveyed to Sir Thomas Lipton, caused the challenger for the America's Cup much concern. "She has certainly begun with bad luck early," he said, referring to the new yacht. "Shamrock II. started with a bath and finished with a fine bath when she dropped her mast and sails in the Solent. She, too, had a fire, in which her sails were all burned. Of course I am thankful that the new challenger has escaped, but I fear that the damage done to the shipyard may seriously retard the work on her. If her models, which were not in the shed, are destroyed, it will be a very serious matter. I shall go to Dumbarton to-morrow to see for myself how things stand."

MISS LIVINGSTON INJURED.

Thrown While Riding in Hunt of the Meadow Brook Club—Her Shoulder Dislocated.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 4.—Miss Maud Livingston, a sister of Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson of this place, while riding with the Meadow Brook Hunt Club this afternoon, near Westbury, was thrown over a fence and landed in a lane, dislocating her right shoulder.

At the time of the accident Miss Livingston was riding W. L. Kernochan's horse St. Bridget. They had proceeded as far as Frank Griswold's place, and were about to take a high fence into a lane, when the horse on which Miss Livingston was riding stumbled. Mr. Kernochan placed the injured woman in his trap and drove her to her sister's home in Hempstead, where Dr. John Mann was summoned. He said her shoulder was dislocated and that she was otherwise injured and bruised, and probably internally injured.

F. Ambrose Clark had a slight fall just previous to Miss Livingston's as they were taking the fourth fence. He was able to mount again, however, and continued with the party.

Mrs. Kernochan was the only other woman who rode to-day. After the accident to Miss Livingston the entire party returned to the clubhouse.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Prominent New Haven Man Suffering from Pistol Shot Wound.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Francis G. Beach, a prominent resident of New Haven, was taken to the New Haven Hospital to-night, suffering from a pistol shot wound supposed to have been self-inflicted this afternoon.

Mr. Beach recently sustained an exceedingly severe attack of the grip and had partially recovered. Within a few days, however, he had suffered great pain in the head and left his office this morning to consult a physician. During a fit of temporary aberration this afternoon, caused by excruciating pain, Mr. Beach, it is supposed, shot himself in the groin with a revolver.

At the hospital to-night it was stated that the man's condition was serious.

Mr. Beach was a Postmaster at New Haven under ex-President Cleveland, and he was a Captain of Connecticut Volunteers in the late war with Spain. He is one of the best known Yale men in New Haven.

Royal Flush Mining Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—The consolidated Royal Flush and Virginia Mining Company, capital $1,250,000, was incorporated here to-day to acquire the Royal Flush, Virginia, and Virginia No. 1 Mines, in the Elk City mining region. The incorporators are D. W. Mahoney, W. H. Carroll, John J. Bowers, J. V. Morisse, J. A. Parker, Passaic City; A. F. McBride, H. H. Schoonmaker, R. D. Buckley, G. H. Van Houten, A. B. Jeffrey of Paterson.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

A Prince in His Palace
has no more luxurious surroundings than the traveler for California aboard the Golden State Limited. Rock Island Route, 401 Broadway.—Adv.

Twenty—20—Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special offers rapid service to Chicago. Leaves New York every day.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N.Y.—Adv.

EX-SPEAKER REED'S CONDITION VERY GRAVE

Has Well Developed Uremia, and at Times Is Unconscious.

Appendicitis Feature of Case Entirely Eliminated—Philadelphia Specialist Summoned to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The condition of ex-Speaker Reed to-night is regarded by his physicians as critical. He is now suffering from well-developed uremia, the result of a pre-existing inflammation of the kidneys. The outlook is very grave. The appendicitis feature is entirely eliminated from the case so far as being a factor in the production of any symptom is concerned. The following bulletin was made public to-night:

At 10 P. M. Mr. Reed's condition is as follows: Temperature, 100 2-5; pulse, 88; respiration, 34. Mr. Reed suffered from some degree of uremic coma during the afternoon, but his mind is again clear this evening. His appendical symptoms are rapidly subsiding and his appendicitis is not an important factor in his present condition.

W. C. GOODNOW, M. D.
F. A. GARDNER, M. D.
T. L. MacDONALD, M. D.

Prof. William C. Goodnow is a distinguished specialist of Philadelphia. He was summoned by telephone this afternoon, and arrived to-night. Dr. MacDonald, the attendant surgeon, anticipating that heroic measures would be necessary to rally the patient, prepared a saline solution, but there was so marked an improvement in Mr. Reed's condition that this treatment was not considered necessary. The object of the proposed treatment was to increase blood pressure, produce perspiration, and dilute the poisons that might be retained by impaired kidney elimination.

The examination made this morning by the physicians satisfied them that the appendicitis was abating as indicated by freedom from pain, nausea, and vomiting, and diminished muscular rigidity and tenderness. Mr. Reed's temperature was 100, pulse 80, respiration 36.

At the examination to-night, made by Prof. Goodnow, Dr. MacDonald, and Dr. Gardner, the improvement which set in early in the evening was found to have progressed to a degree that afforded much encouragement. At a late hour Mr. Reed was fully conscious, and was resting comfortably. While the doctors are encouraged by the improvement they find in Mr. Reed's condition as extremely critical.

For about thirty-six hours Mr. Reed was unable to lie otherwise than on his back, but this morning he was able to turn and lie on the right side, indicating that the distress from the appendicitis had abated. The rapidity of the respirations and slight cough made it very important that his position should be varied, as remaining continually on the back encourages hypostatic congestion of the lungs.

Mrs. Reed and her daughter, Miss Kittie, arrived in Washington last evening from New York, and are constantly at Mr. Reed's bedside. They have received numerous telegraphic messages of sympathy from personal friends, acquaintances, and admirers of the statesman. All mail is being detained at the hotel office and is sent to the Reed apartments only when a member of the family requests it.

Intimate friends of the ex-Speaker trace the cause of his illness back to last Saturday evening, when he attended the Mark Twain dinner in New York City. He is said to have remained up with friends until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. At 6 o'clock the same morning he arose and took a train for Philadelphia. While there he took a Turkish bath and left that city on Sunday evening for Washington. When he arrived here he noted a painful sensation in the abdomen, but on Monday morning attended to several matters before the United States Supreme Court and visited friends in the Capitol.

MODERN TOWN COMPLETE SPRINGS UP IN A NIGHT.

Eagle City in the Morning Has a Bank, Daily Paper, a Hotel, and Seven Saloons.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE CITY, Oklahoma, Dec. 4.—Eagle City last night was cornfields and raw prairie. This morning it was a town of 2,000 inhabitants, with a complete municipal organization, a bank in operation, a daily newspaper established, a fairly good hotel, four restaurants, seven saloons, at least a score of mercantile establishments, and no end of gambling houses.

The residence section as yet boasts few structures other than canvas tents, but all the business enterprises are housed in substantial frame structures, many of which lack nothing except paint of being completed. The lot drawing began at daylight. Each boomer paid in $25, which entitled him to a twenty-five-foot business lot or a fifty-foot residence lot, the selection to be by lottery. As soon as the choice sites were drawn the bidding for them became lively, and several sales were made before 9 o'clock at from $500 to $1,000 each.

It was on these lots that the merchants who were already on the ground with "knockdown" buildings and stocks of goods established themselves before nightfall. Only a third of the lots were disposed of to-day, and the drawing will continue until all are gone. It looks now as if Eagle City will have 4,000 residents by the end of the week. It is to be a division point on the San Francisco line.

SCULPTURE AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

J. Q. A. Ward and D. C. French to Design Heroic Statues and Augustus St. Gaudens a Symbolic Group.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—J. Q. A. Ward and Daniel C. French have accepted commissions to design the two most important heroic statues for the World's Fair.

Mr. Ward will do the figure of "Jefferson Accepting the Instrument of Transfer of the Louisiana Territory." Mr. French will design the companion statue of "Napoleon in the Act of Signing the Transfer of His American Empire."

These figures will stand in the grand court, near the cascade gardens. That of Napoleon will be stationed immediately in front of the main entrance to the Electricity Building, and that of Jefferson in a similar position in front of the Education Building.

A magnificent group of symbolic statuary is to be the work of Augustus St. Gaudens. It probably will be "The Triumph of Missouri," a large piece closing the northern end of the Grand Court.

J. S. Sargent Coming to America.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—It was announced to-night that John S. Sargent, R. A., would come to the United States this month and would probably bring with him his decorations for the Boston Public Library in order to supervise the placing of them.

Payne Whitney's Purchase.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 4.—It is reported here that Payne Whitney, son of William C. Whitney, and son-in-law of John Hay, has purchased a tract of forty-odd acres of land adjoining the property owned by A. H. Paget, his brother-in-law, and that he will erect there a country home. The property is within easy driving distance of his father's place at Wheatly Hill and the properties of Clarence Mackay and W. K. Vanderbilt.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

"Good Drink Drives Out Bad thoughts." Try a wee nipple of Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

INJUNCTION GRANTED MILITIAMAN POTTER.

Painters' Union of Schenectady Commanded to Reinstate Him.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 4.—In special term of Supreme Court at Albany this afternoon, Justice Wesley O. Howard granted an injunction restraining the Painters' Union, No. 20, of this city, from in any way treating William Potter as not a member of the union.

The summons is made returnable in twenty days, and the injunction was obtained by Yates & Grupe, attorneys for Potter. Potter is the man who was expelled from the Union because he is a member of the militia, and as such served as a private during the Hudson Valley strike.

The complaint, which is a lengthy document, quotes clauses from the Constitution to the effect that any member against whom charges have been preferred shall be given a trial, being furnished with a copy of the charges.

Potter's complaint states that he has been refused a copy of the accusation, and was never given a trial, hence the expulsion is null and void. On this ground, and on the ground that the disqualifying of militiamen, special policemen, or Deputy Sheriffs is contravention of public policy, the injunction was applied for.

The complaint states also that this clause was not in the constitution when he joined the union or the National Guard, but was inserted in a revision made in December, 1901, and that he never saw a copy of the revised constitution, nor was he aware that he had violated any of the rules of the Painters' Union.

He claims damages to the amoutn of $2 a day since his discharge by his employers, that being the result of his expulsion, and also to the amount of $500 for other damages.

The complaint states that as the union has no funds and the members are without means remedy at law is inadequate. The injunction, which is only a preliminary one, accordingly orders that he be restored to membership pending trial by the courts.

Included in the complaint is a letter written by Potter to every master painter in Schenectady asking employment, and requesting that if work cannot be given him, the reason be stated.

Every master painter replied, refusing him work, all stating that they could not employ non-union men. Several expressed sympathy, saying that they would employ him if they could, and one man said frankly that it was a humiliating admission for him to make that he has nothing to say about the management of his business. Another said that he was in need of men, but could not employ Potter.

INDIAN A LEGISLATOR.

The Hon. Bear Tracks Is a Republican Member of the South Dakota House of Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Dec. 4.—Bear Tracks will represent Fall River County in the South Dakota House of Representatives, having been elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of 58 over his Fusion opponent, Capt. William P. Phillips.

Bear Tracks is the legislator's Indian name, and he belongs to the Ogallah tribe of the Sioux Nation. Ellis T. Pierce is his white man's name, and he promises to be the most interesting character at Pierre, the capital of South Dakota, this Winter. At the present time he is a barber in Hot Springs, but in his varied life of fifty-eight years he has followed many lines of business.

The most exciting period of his life, he says, was from 1870 to 1882, when he was a prospector and miner in and near Deadwood, when the placer mining in the hills was at its height. During those years he made and lost several fortunes, when it was as easy to do one as the other.

He has played poker with Wild Bill and was one of the posse that pursued that picturesque character's murderer. He has drunk with Calamity Jane, of whom he speaks as "Jennie," and as the Sheriff of Custer County he organized the posse that pursued and finally captured "Lame Johnny," the notorious bandit and stage robber of the Black Hills.

OLD TWINS HALE AND HEARTY.

Joel and Jonas Hungerford Are Eighty-six and a Half Years of Age.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 4.—Joel and Jonas Hungerford of Watertown, who are next to the oldest twins living in New England, and perhaps the United States, were eighty-six and a half years old yesterday and to-day. Joel having been born June 3 and Jonas June 4, 1816. Both are farmers, hale and hearty, and their neighbors often are puzzled to tell which is which, they look so much alike. Many persons called on the aged twins yesterday and to-day, and extended congratulations.

Dr. H. Hungerford Drake, who was one of the callers, took occasion to tell of the twins' first visit to New York. After repeated urging Joel consented to accompany Jonas to the metropolis to see the sights. They went via New Haven, and took a Sound steamboat. The vessel had not been out long before Joel missed Jonas, and started to search for him. Going up the companionway from the freight deck he perceived his brother, as he supposed, approaching by another way.

"Well, Jonas," he declared, "I've been looking for you a long time."

He then stepped forward on the landing to grasp his brother's arm, and was astonished to rap his fingers against a large mirror. Joel was so mortified that he did not relate the incident to his relatives till months afterward.

BOSTON LANDMARK TO GO.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Another famous landmark of Boston is soon to disappear in the modernization process that is going on within the city. The Park Street Church, known throughout the country as "Brimstone Corner," from the fervor of its pastors and revival services, has been sold for $1,250,000 to a syndicate represented by Meredith & Grew, and is to be replaced with a skyscraper office building.

With the money acquired by the sale the church will buy a lot in the Back Bay district where so many other congregations have removed, and erect a handsome new church. The location overlooks the historic Boston Common on one side and the famous "Old Granary" burying ground on the other.

To Take Company's Coke Output.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—P. Snyder & Co. of the Shenango Iron Company has contracted to take the entire output of the Dawson Coke Company next year. The minimum amount to be delivered during the year must not fall below 350,000 tons. It is stated that the coke is sold at $3 a ton free on board cars at ovens. Considerable uneasiness is manifested by coke shippers that an advance is to be made in coke freight rates from the Connellsville region Jan. 1 of about 10 per cent.

Midshipman Football Player Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 4.—Midshipman Reginald T. Carpenter of Portsmouth, N. H., left guard on the Naval Academy football team, is dangerously ill with typhoid fever, and his sister, Mrs. Shipley of Washington, his nearest living relative, has been summoned and is here. It was stated that the outcome of the illness could not be told with any certainty for several days.

The Pennsylvania Special
Is the twenty-hour train to Chicago. Stock reports, stenographer, and ladies' maid, special attractions.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal. Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

NEW YORK CENTRAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS

To Depress Tracks So That Streets Can Cross Them.

All Grade Crossings Eliminated—Electric Trains—Station to be Enlarged—Connection with Subway Lines.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company yesterday presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment new plans for the improvement of terminal facilities in this city which it is believed will be acceptable to the authorities and satisfactory to the public.

The proposed scheme was submitted by Ira A. Place of the legal department of the corporation, and the details were given to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter by W. J. Wilgus, Chief Engineer of the railroad company, as follows:

"The plans contemplate lowering the entire terminal from Fifty-seventh Street to the concourse in the station, so as to permit the carrying overhead of the city streets from Forty-fifth to Fifty-fifth Street, both inclusive. They also provide for excavating under the surface of the present Park Avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-seventh Street, thus permitting the construction of three additional tracks on each side of the existing four tracks, making ten tracks in all. The depression of the entire terminal will permit the utilization of the surfaces under Park Avenue without widening the open cut, and will dispense with the necessity of moving back Park Avenue to the west.

"It should be understood, too, that the plans presented, so far as details are concerned, are tentative, but the general idea or the idea generally expressed is to increase the size of the main waiting room so as to extend it across the entire width of the terminal, from Vanderbilt Avenue to Depew Place, making it at least one of the finest, if not the finest, waiting room in the world. Its length will be doubled.

"It is proposed to widen the concourse, doubling it, nearly, in width. Then we intend to construct elevated driveways in the main trainshed, one on each side connecting with the new Forty-fifth Street viaduct, with a plaza over the tracks immediately north of the Concourse, and connected therewith by stairways about eight feet in height. The plaza will not only accommodate vehicles to and from the station, but baggage wagons as well, and also furnish a commodious carriage stand.

INCOMING BAGGAGE ROOM.

"The incoming baggage room will be over the tracks and on a level with the elevated driveway, so that Depew Place will be freed from its present congestion of baggage wagons. This general arrangement will also relieve Forty-second Street from vehicular congestion, and also, in a large part, will do away with the congestion of pedestrian traffic in the neighborhood of the station. Baggage will be handled from trains to the baggage rooms and vice versa by overhead conveyers at the north and south ends of the trainshed.

"The depression of the tracks in the trainsh

the vicinity of King's Bridge, including King's Bridge Road, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlear Street, Tibbet Avenue, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The best method, and probably the only feasable one, of eliminating the grade crossings at Morris Heights, Fordham Heights, and High Bridge is by carrying the streets over the railroad tracks by means of bridges with suitable approaches.

Two methods of eliminating the grade crossings at King's Bridge, which includes the seven crossings above named, are possible:

First.—The streets may be carried over the railroad on the present line. The objection to this is that the necessary change of grade of streets may result in great damage to abutting property, and such change of grade of streets is very strenuously opposed by the property holders.

Second.—These grade crossings may be eliminated pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 516 of the Laws of 1901. The plan which has been proposed under this act is that of changing the line of the railroad from a point at or near King's Bridge to a new line which will follow the course of the Harlem Ship Canal. The obvious advantage of this plan to the railroad company is in the straightening of its line, and the obvious disadvantage is the necessity of having two bridges, one of which will be a drawbridge, and will require an act of Congress.

The act of the Legislature, in substance, provides that the city shall bear the expense of the new right of way, or rather, the difference between the cost of the new right of way and the value of such parts of the present right of way as shall be abandoned, and that the railroad company shall pay the cost of construction and all other cost incident to the change in this line. The advantages to the city and to the locality of this plan are great and decided, both with respect to the physical conditions and cost.

If the method of depressing the entire terminal yard and its approaches to such an extent as may be necessary to carry existing streets over the tracks by means of viaducts or bridges shall be adopted, it will be necessary for the railroad company to obtain the right to use certain portions of Park Avenue and of the intersecting streets beneath the surface. The plan of widening Park Avenue, and of widening the existing cut from Forty-ninth Street to Fifty-seventh street, and of closing certain portions of Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Streets could then be abandoned.

Mayor Low, who presided at the meeting of the board, called on Lawyer Place, who said that the company recognized that the city's welfare was the railroad company's welfare. The railroad company could not prosper unless the municipality did, and the former wanted to meet the situation in the same fair spirit in which the railroad had always been met by the municipal authorities. Mr. Place, after referring to Controller Grout's criticism that the city had expended more than $6,000,000 for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, said the expenditure had been authorized by law, was in the interest of the city, and that the latter had been benefited more than the railroad. In conclusion, Mr. Place said:

"We are one of the largest property owners in your city, we are one of the largest taxpayers and one of the largest employers of labor. That is the spirit in which we approach you and the spirit in which we expect to be received."

Mr. Place then read the railroad company's offer amid great silence, although protesting associations, headed by counsel, were present.

BOARD ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS.

When Mr. Place concluded Mayor Low offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, provoking cheers from the audience:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the improvements now under consideration at or about the Grand Central Station should be planned and carried out in the way most worthy of the city.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this board, every street from and including Forty-ninth Street to Fifty-fifth Street, if it is found to be both practicable and desirable in the general interest and in the interest of the traveling public to do so, should be carried across the railroad yard and tracks at a grade available for vehicle traffic, and that any additional tracks to be laid in Park Avenue should be laid under the surface of the avenue as it now exists; and that wherever possible, the open cut in Park Avenue should be closed over.

Resolved, That it be referred to a committee to consist of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Borough of Manhattan, and the President of the Borough of the Bronx, to consider and report, on or before Dec. 12, 1902, the best practicable plan for the treatment of both railroad tracks and streets, and of adjusting their various questions relating to grade crossings pending between the city and the railroad.

Some members of the delegations wanted to be heard, but the Mayor, the hour being late, suggested that any persons with suggestions or objections to offer present them in writing.

Cornelius O'Reilly got up to protest against the city bearing any part of the cost of the changes contemplated, but Controller Grout interrupted him:

"Don't trouble about that," Mr. Grout said; "we'll scan that part of the plan very carefully."

The announcement of Mr. Grout received a lot of applause, and the Controller went on, addressing Mr. Place: "Now, I want to object to you posing as a philanthropist and trying to show that your railroad is being operated merely for the good of the city. I don't want you to appear any better than you are. I should like you to explain your occupation of Forty-sixth Street to Lexington Avenue without any authority in law, merely upon the permit of former Commissioner Keating. I shall be glad to learn in what degree the City of New York benefits by that magnanimous action of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad."

"We believe," replied Mr. Place, "that Mr. Keating had the power to give us that authority. If we are occupying any ground in the city illegally you have the power to oust us."

Mr. Place promised, at Mr. Grout's request, to file with the Controller proofs of the legality of the railroad's occupation of all the land it occupied within the city Limits.

In discussing the matter Mayor Low said:

"I think the right thing has been struck. The plans may be improved in some details, but in the main they seem to me all right."

President A. E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Board said he was delighted to hear there was a prospect of securing the long-desired connection between the subway and the Central Railroad tracks.

"The New York Central Company has approached the matter in a proper spirit," said President Orr, "and there is no doubt that the result desired will be reached."

Controller Grout said he was not prepared to discuss the question of the bargain proposed between the city and the railroad company, but he was very favorably impressed with the plans submitted.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer to the Board of Estimate, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the plans and said that from an engineering standpoint they covered the requirements of city and railroad entirely.

Richard J. Donovan, counsel for several interested property holders, said he would be present at the meeting on Saturday of next week to present objections to some of the propositions submitted by the railroad company.

GOV. ODELL AND THE PENNSYLVANIA'S FRANCHISE.

Gov. Odell, by inference, made it plain yesterday that no direct legislation with regard to the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was likely to be passed at Albany this Winter. When the Governor was asked whether a bill giving the Pennsylvania Company the right to construct the tunnel would be passed by the Legislature he said:

"There is a Constitutional prohibition against the Legislature granting to any company the right to lay down tracks within a municipality. That is a right which is reserved to the city authorities. It was because of this Constitutional inhibition that I vetoed the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill two years ago. That was a bill which provided for the laying of tracks along West Street."

"You have been quoted as saying that you would veto a measure granting the Pennsylvania Company the franchise it seeks in the event such a measure came before you."

"I said no such thing. It is not reasonable to suppose that I would declare what my action would be on a measure before such a measure was even in existence. But in view of the Constitutional provision to which I have referred, this proposition seems to be quite similar to a question as to whether if your grandmother was a man she would wear trousers."

"But, suppose a bill were introduced into the Legislature which provided that the power now vested in the Board of Aldermen to grant such a franchise as that which the Pennsylvania Company asks should be vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment?"

"That is another matter and one which I do not care to discuss."

At the regular meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday a letter written to the board by Alderman Parsons was read, in which was the question whether or not the board would see that abutting property owners should be compensated for losses due to possible surface openings during the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel across the city. Mr. Parsons's district is in the East Side.

It was explained by President Orr that there would be no surface openings in building the tunnel on that side of town, except for the shafts, which would be sunk on private property bought by the railroad. At the suggestion of Controller Grout, however, it was decided that the Commission would put itself on record as intending to protect private rights in the matter of such possible street openings as the railroad company might decide to make in the future.

TAMMANY HONORS ITS NEW LEADER

Over 2,000 Persons Greet Mr. Murphy at Democratic Club.

Messrs. Carroll and Sexton the Only Two Leaders Absent—Much Enthusiasm Displayed.

Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall, stood last evening near the large mantelpiece in the red room of the Democratic Club in the identical place where for several years the faithful followers of Richard Croker gathered almost nightly to pay homage and seek positions and power. It was the first time that the new leader of Tammany Hall had allowed himself to be connected with the Fifth Avenue Club except as a passive member.

There were many marked contrasts between the régime of Richard Croker before his abdication, and that of the present leader. True, the faces of the old Tammany leaders were to be seen, but there were many new faces, and men who represented elements of Democratic strength who never would make a visit to the Democratic Club during the reign of Richard Croker.

The clubhouse was crowded with more than 2,000 persons, and Leader Murphy said it was the first time in his life that he found it necessary to shake the hands of so many people. Mr. Murphy soon after taking control of the Wigwam said that he would never make his headquarters amid the pomp and luxury of the Democratic Club, but would satisfy himself with the little back room of the Wigwam in which John Kelly and other Tammany leaders had done their work.

In order to conform as far as possible to the unostentatious ideas of the east side political leader some fittings which made the Democratic Club conspicuous were removed. The large tiger head and skin were put away, expensive marble statues were hid from view, and the highly colored decorations were almost cloaked by a profusion of roses and entwined leaves.

From the political standpoint the reception tendered to Mr. Murphy by the club was noteworthy. The affair was arranged to honor the new Tammany leader for the victory he won in the Borough of Manhattan at the last election. It was decided to make the affair purely local and informal. No invitations were sent to politicians outside of Greater New York, and it was claimed that this action was taken to prevent David B. Hill from attending in his capacity of State leader. Another innovation was that during the reception no speeches were made.

ONLY TWO LEADERS ABSENT.

Every Tammany leader with the exception of John F. Carroll and ex-Police Commissioner Sexton was on hand to shake hands with Mr. Murphy. Other district leaders who have in the past voted with the Carroll forces and against the ideas of the now dominant men in the party councils were graciously received by the new leader of the Wigwam.

There were delegations from all the Democratic organizations in the five boroughs. Large numbers of members of the Manhattan Club, which has been a rival organization since the feud was started by Richard Croker when he grasped the reins of power in Tammany after the Sheehan regime, took occasion to attend. President Dowling of the Tilden Club and many members of the Greater New York Democracy were also present.

Congressman "Tim" Sullivan was one of the early callers. He did not see Leader Murphy, for the reception had not yet begun. All the Sullivan leaders, including "Florrie" Sullivan and "Tom" Foley, were present.

As Congressman Sullivan was leaving the clubhouse he was asked why he did not stay to the reception. He said:

"I just came up from the Bowery and I have not my shoes shined. I guess I'll go away."

Bird S. Coler was present and was heartily greeted by the Tammany leaders. One of the largest delegations came from Brooklyn. James Shevlin represented the Brooklyn organization, and while the handshaking was going on, stood on the right hand of the Tammany leader.

One of the Tammany leaders said after the reception:

"This meeting of Leader Murphy with the Democrats of the Greater New York is the opening of the Mayoralty campaign next year. Leader Murphy was surrounded by many representative men, and now that he has the solid support of nearly every district leader it can be definitely stated that he is firmly in the saddle and will conduct affairs during the next campaign."

"Of course, it would have been better had John F. Carroll come forward and by shaking hands with Leader Murphy shown that there could be no break from that quarter during the next campaign. The presence of every one of the Carroll leaders, with the exception of Sexton, demonstrates that all opposition to the new leader has disappeared."

Shortly after 8:30 the members of the Sub-Reception Committee, with the guest of the evening among them, descended to the main floor of the club, where it was arranged that the reception should take place. They took their place in the large reception room immediately on the right of the doorway and extended in a line along the wall, with Mr. Murphy in the centre. Grouped about the Tammany leader were the members of the Sub-Reception Committee, as follows:

Cord Meyer, acting as Chairman in place of John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, Mr. Fox being absent on account of illness in his family; James Shevlin of Brooklyn, representing Hugh McLaughlin; ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea of Brooklyn, Judge Frank E. O'Reilly of Brooklyn, ex-Congressman E. H. Driggs, Senator George W. Plunkett, Congressman Sulzer, ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, Judge Dugro, William Pitt Mitchell, Senator Darling, Andrew Freedman, and Eugene L. Bushe.

MR. MURPHY PLEASED.

The reception quickly took on a more or less informal aspect. Everybody seemed to know everybody else, and the rooms were filled with the buzz of conversation. From the very start it was apparent that the reception was going to be a great success in numbers and enthusiasm, and Mr. Murphy in his calm and quiet way seemed to be pleased at the tribute to him.

The great majority of those who met him during the first hour were personally acquainted with him, and one by one they went up at once and shook his hand and uttered a few words of congratulation. Each of them Mr. Murphy looked squarely in the eye while he returned the cordial grasp of the hand and expressed his thanks with a faint smile on his placid face. Strangers who did not know him got friends to present them, and to these he was especially gracious and cordial. It was more than once remarked that he seemed to be more at ease than any other man in the crowd.

The sub-reception committee at times broke up into little groups when there was a break in the line of those wishing to meet Mr. Murphy, and an informal friendly discussion took place among its members, Mr. Murphy joining in. Then as soon as a fresh batch of arrivals came into the room the members of the sub-reception committee fell back into line and faced the crowd standing in the centre of the room.

This crowd of club members and their friends, who were watching the proceedings from curiosity, fell back a few feet, leaving a lane through which those who were to meet Mr. Murphy passed. In the adjoining room many stopped to look at the big portrait of Richard Croker, which, like all the other pictures and the gas fixtures, was ornamented with evergreens.

When Mrs. Croker's two sons came into the room many strangers to the club expressed a desire to look at them, and they were kept busy talking to old friends of their father and answering questions about themselves.

Lewis Nixon, who became the leader of Tammany Hall by appointment from Richard Croker, arrived hastily, and was cordially received. He only remained a few minutes, and, after shaking hands with Leader Murphy, hurried from the club.

Ex-Superintendent Thomas Byrnes was pointed out to hundreds of people. The old police official shook hands and chatted for a few minutes with James Shevlin and Mr. Murphy.

Meanwhile the "supper" was going on in the large room in the rear of the main floor, where it was served from a buffet. Souvenirs of the occasion were distributed among the guests in the form of a modest menu card tied with red, white and blue ribbons, and bearing on the front cover a portrait of Mr. Murphy and a picture of Tammany Hall. It also gave the names of the members of the Reception Committee.

It was frequently remarked while the reception was in progress that the Democratic Club in its entire history had never witnessed so large a gathering in its own home, the next largest meeting there to that of last night having been the one at which David B. Hill spoke at the opening of the late campaign.

WM. VOGEL & SON

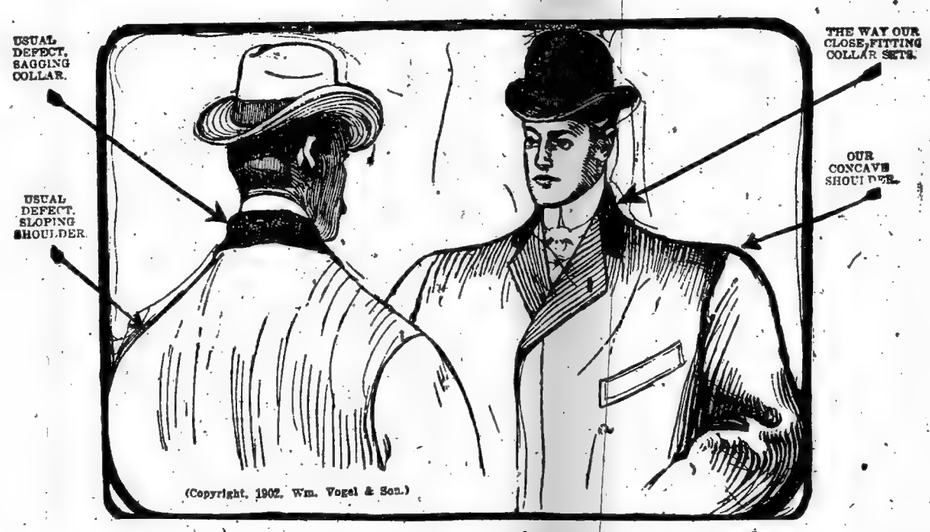

Recognition from Every Quarter for Our New "Concave" Shoulder.

Nothing has been done in tailoring in fifty years that has met with such a wide and instant success as our new "Concave" Shoulder. Recognition comes from every quarter—every one says the same thing—a marvellous improvement!

The "Concave" Shoulder is a shoulder made in a new way—a way that eliminates the superfluous wadding—a wider, broader, more perfect fitting shoulder, a shoulder that has a character and style that will stay as long as there's a coat. And this feature, together with our "close-fitting" collar, which insures the perfect fit and set of a garment about the neck, we are putting into every Suit and Overcoat from $12.50 up to $50.00.

Some SUITS & OVERCOATS at $15

Medium length Overcoat, single breasted, made of a fine quality of Oxford Melton, satin shoulder lining, cut full—$15.

Medium length Overcoats, single breasted, of a fine black and blue Kersey, with satin shoulder lining, cut very full—$15.

Extra long 50-inch Overcoats, single breasted, of a very fine grade of Oxford Frieze, draped very full and loose—$15.

Sack Suits, in single and the new 3-button double breasted styles, of black Thibets—$15.

Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits, single and double breasted—$15.

Single and double-breasted Sack Suits, of fine Cassimeres—the newest effects in stripes and checks—$15.

Sack Suits of smooth-finished Worsteds, single breasted—$15.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway, Houston St.

LEYH'S DEATH UNSOLVED

Office Boy in Poisoned Beer Case Disappears.

He Escapes the Police After Two Days' Surveillance—Coroner Williams Investigating the Mystery.

Mystery which surrounds the death of George L. Leyh, the wealthy trussmaker who died Tuesday at his home, 73 Broadway, Williamsburg, after taking a drink of poisoned beer, was complicated yesterday by the disappearance of Robert Westphal, the fourteen-year-old office boy, who was the only person in Leyh's presence when he drank the liquid. The boy had been under quiet surveillance ever since Leyh's death, and Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station believed he could arrest him at any time he wanted to, but the lad gave the police the slip at Mr. Leyh's house through his superior knowledge of the premises.

Westphal went to the house yesterday morning, although his presence was not required. At noon he told Miss Isabelle Leyh, the daughter of the dead man, that he was going to get something to eat. Just at that moment several policemen in uniform came to the house, and one of them rang the doorbell. The policemen did not know that the Leyh property ran entirely through the block to South Sixth Street, and it is believed that the boy, becoming frightened at the sight of the uniforms, ran through a back alley in the rear thoroughfare. He was seen hurrying toward Wythe Avenue, and there all track was lost of him. The police had been watching the house from the Broadway side especially to prevent this very thing, and they maintained their vigil for several hours after Westphal had gone, and only learned of his departure when the detectives came during the afternoon with orders to take him into custody. Then they searched the house from cellar to roof and set a watch on the home of the boy's mother in Stockholm Street, but up to a late hour he had not appeared there. The boy left Leyh's in such a hurry that he left his overcoat lying on a chair.

Capt. Short was very much discomfited by the turn affairs had taken and repeated the story told him by Miss Leyh, which had caused him to order a watch kept upon Westphal's movements. Miss Leyh, the Captain said, had told him that at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning the boy had come up stairs and told her that her father was ill. She sent Westphal then, according to the story, to a drug store at Wythe Avenue and South Eighth Street to telephone for a doctor, but the boy returned, saying that the drug clerk had said that it would be impossible to get a physician at that hour, as they were all out on their professional calls. She said that she then telephoned to her brother-in-law, a physician in Greenpoint, and he responded in fifteen minutes. Hurrying back to her father, she found him dying; but still conscious. Leyh told her, according to Capt. Short, that he had quarreled with the boy and that Westphal had resented an epithet which he had applied to him. Soon after he had sent the lad down for the bottle of beer.

Coroner Philip Williams yesterday questioned young Westphal at length, but got from him almost the same story that he told immediately after Leyh's death. He stuck to his statements that he did not bring up the bottle of beer to Leyh, but that the latter went for it himself, while he, Westphal, was attending the store. There was plenty of poison in the store, for Leyh formerly dealt in photographic supplies, and, though he had given up this branch of his business, sealed bottles of deadly salts and liquids still remained in his stock, according to the Coroner. The bottle from which Mr. Leyh is alleged to have taken his last drink rests on the desk at the Bedford Avenue Station. At the bottom can easily be discerned a crystal sediment.

Leyh was heavily insured in three large companies, the last policy having been taken out in 1895. He was considered to be very wealthy and owned much real estate in the Williamsburg district.

Coroner Williams questioned Miss Leyh again yesterday as to what Westphal had told her, and said afterward that she had said that the boy had told her from the start that he had not brought the beer to Leyh. That neither of her father's had got along smoothly with the boy is not exactly denied, though Leyh was said to be eccentric and irritable, while the boy occasionally shirked his work, which brought forth the wrath of his employer toward him.

Funeral services were held at the Leyh home last night. There was a very large attendance and a number of policemen in plain clothes were among the mourners.

CANADA'S RAILWAY BOOM.

Lines Preparing for Extensions to Meet Freight Demands in Wheat and Mining Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4.—J. F. Stevens, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway, said to-day that he was in ignorance of J. J. Hill's intentions regarding entering the Canadian wheat belt. Personally, however, he believed there was room for several lines there. That country in a few years would be producing a billion bushels. Up to date the Great Northern has carried out more than 100,000,000 bushels. Mr. Stevens also said that his company was having built at New London, Conn., two steam vessels for the Pacific trade. They would register 2,800 tons and develop 1,200 horse power.

J. N. Greenshields, K. C. Solicitor for the Canadian Northern, said to-day that there was no desire on the part of that company for absorption by the Grand Trunk Pacific. Nor did they fear the competition of the Great Northern, for there was room for half a dozen railways. Legislation will be introduced at the next session of the British Columbia Legislature, to extend the Canadian Northern from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, a distance of 1,400 miles. Mr. Greenshields took a trip along the border from Moose Jaw, and found all along the line that hundreds of settlers were coming over from Dakota and the neighboring States. Land that was worth $2.50 an acre a few months ago, has now gone up to $15 and $18.

The Canadian Pacific has deposited with the Provincial Secretary at Toronto and the Minister of Railways at Ottawa plans for a portion of the company's line from Kleinburg, near Toronto, to Sudbury. Up to the present the Canadian Pacific has been using the Grand Trunk track from Toronto to North Bay. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the development of the Sudbury region have rendered an independent road necessary. The new line will be about 200 miles in length and extend along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay, tapping the pulp region of Ontario and the nickel and other mining districts of Sudbury, as well as a fertile region along the lake.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Central Freight Association Will Advance Charges on Brick and Clay Products.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Representatives of the Central Freight Association meet next Monday at Columbus, O., to arrange an advance on freight rates on brick and clay products, similar to the advance on iron and steel that go into effect Jan. 1.

The pig iron rate from Mahoning Valley points to Pittsburg will be raised from 75 to 85 cents a ton, and the billet rate for the same haul will be raised from 85 to 95 cents a ton.

The new Pittsburg-Chicago rate on pig iron, now $2.50, will be $2.70 a gross ton, and the billet rate will be advanced from $2.70 to $3 per ton. The Pittsburg-Milwaukee rate on iron and steel will be 18½ cents the hundred pounds and the Buffalo-Milwaukee rate 10½ cents.

Pittsburg steel manufacturers are preparing to fight the railroads by advancing terminal charges where they own their own switching yards and terminals.

A GROSS EARNINGS BILL.

Resubmitted Measure Before Minnesota Legislature Will Strike at Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Resubmission of the gross earnings bill will be one of the principal issues before the coming session of the Legislature. The bill which will make its appearance soon after the opening of the session will be different from the one submitted to the people at the last election, though the mileage basis will be retained. The change in the bill, however, will be for providing more revenue.

Disclosures made by the Public Examiner since the extra session have shown that the railroad companies have many items of income on which they pay no taxes at all. It is reported that examinations of the books for the past six years show $1,000,000 in taxes that the State might have collected had all these items been listed as gross earnings.

To reach the items in the future the bill will provide that the gross earnings corporations shall pay the tax on all income, whether derived from operation or other sources. With this provision it is believed that a 4 per cent. law, even under the mile age basis, will add a clean $500,000 to the State's annual revenue.

The railroad interests, it is believed, will fight the resubmission.

Out To-morrow.

The Holiday Number of The New York Times Saturday Review, with new features and 40 pages. Order in advance from your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

STOLE A TON OF COAL

Driver Pleaded Poverty, Illness, and Enforced Idleness.

The Fuel Had Been Destined for Dr. Morgan Dix—Magistrate Crane Adjourned the Case to Investigate the Man's Story.

Deep poverty because of idleness inforced by the long strike was the excuse made by David J. Flynn, twenty-nine years old, of 581 First Avenue, when charged before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday with stealing a ton of coal, which he should have delivered at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, at 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, adjoining Trinity Chapel. Flynn is employed as a driver by H. L. Herbert & Co., and their Superintendent, William A. S. Downs, was on hand to press the charge.

The prisoner said that his old mother was sick with rheumatism at his home; that his wife was also ill, and that he had a two-year-old baby girl to support as well, and that he had been unable to buy coal enough to keep the house warm.

"I admit I stole the coal," he said, "but, Judge, I've had a hard time of it this Winter. When I work regular I can only make $11 a week, and on account of the strike I've only had two or three days' work a week. When I drive a team I make $1.83 a day, and when a single horse only $1.50. My wife and mother had to have heat. I've worked for this company for two years, and this is the first time I've ever done anything wrong."

"This is a terrible blow to us," put in a respectable-looking man, who said he was the prisoner's brother-in-law. "I'm willing, Judge, to pay for all the coal he took."

The Magistrate was visibly impressed, but Mr. Downs was unmoved.

"It's unnecessary for you to say that," said the Magistrate to the last speaker. "Cases of this kind appeal to me. I want to help this poor man if his statement is true."

Mr. Downs consented to an adjournment until this morning, and in the meantime Flynn's story will be thoroughly investigated. He was held in $300 bail.

The testimony showed that he had left the yards with three tons of coal to be delivered to an many houses. He went first to the Trinity rectory, where he backed up his wagon and had the servant sign a receipt at the door. Then instead of discharging his cargo he climbed up on his seat and drove away, as he said, to his tenement home.

Mr. Downs said in court that he did not believe Flynn took the coal to his own home at all, also that he suspected him of having stolen several other tons in like manner. He said that the man had started out with another three-ton load Tuesday afternoon which he could easily have delivered in three hours, but he was away six. This coal, too, he believed, had never reached its proper destination.

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH TESTED.

Experiments With the Silk Fabric Conducted in the Ninth Regiment Armory.

A test was made last evening in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, in Fourteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, of the Zeglelr bullet-proof cloth, a fabric made for the purpose of resisting revolver bullets fired at close range. The test was conducted by Capt. Winterroth, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Ninth Regiment, and there were present as inspecting officers Col. William F. Morris of the Ninth, Lieut. Col. Japha, Major Walton, Surgeon Major Hubbard, and Capt. Ford of the Ninth, and Capt. Gowan of the Tenth United States Infantry.

The tests were made in the drill hall of the Armory, a piece of the Zeglelr fabric, four ply and of silk, being hung in front of a dry goods box as a target. At five yards a 22-calibre smokeless bullet embedded itself in the cloth, making practically no mark on the reverse side. At five and seven yards, 32 calibre, black and smokeless powder bullets made a slight indentation in the front of the cloth and hardly any in the back. Black and smokeless powder cartridge bullets from a 38-calibre Smith & Wesson military revolver, striking the cloth, rebounded, when fired at five yards, several feet from the target, and the same condition maintained with black and smokeless powder from 44 and 45 calibre weapons.

As a final test of the four-ply revolver fabric, a 38 calibre special target revolver, which will drive a bullet through ten inches of pine plank, was fired at seven yards, and its bullet embedded itself in the cloth without penetrating, but raising a lump a quarter of an inch high on the back side.

The Zeglelr fabric is the invention of the Rev. Casimir Zeglelr, a Polish Catholic priest of Chicago, and has been subjected to tests in Chicago and other cities of this country and in Europe. It is a weave of pure silk, and has been made up in various thicknesses, calculated to withstand anything from a 22 calibre revolver bullet to the bullet of a Krag rifle, which ordinarily kills at a range of two miles.

Gift Handkerchiefs for Women

are here in the fulness of their possibilities. Handkerchiefs of linen and lace that exhaust the needleworker's art in their beauty; that exhibit infinite patience and cleverness in their creation. The prices are not at all indicative of it. We have the simple and less pretentious kind, also

Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, six in a fancy box, $1.50.
Hand Spun Linen Handkerchiefs, with tape borders, 38c, to $1.75 each.
Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, with initial, 50c, to $3.00 per half dozen.
Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, six in a box, $1.25.
Linen Handkerchiefs, with borders in delicate tints, and embroidered, 25c. to $8.00 each.
Real Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.00 to $12.00 each.
Real Point Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.00 to $50.00 each.
Rose Point Lace Handkerchiefs, $3.25 to $50.00 each.

Special attention is given to embroidering initials, monograms or crests to order.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

What Appeals To You?

Rich Wares, Things Unique,
Unlimited Assortments, Endless Varieties,
Shopping Comfort, Accurate Service,
Or Lowest Prices?

Certainly, some one or all appeals to everybody whoever has any shopping to do.

The sum total of them all is found at Bloomingdales', so why shouldn't this be the best store in New York in which to do your Christmas shopping?

Near Seal Coats, $22.50
The smartest garments of the season, elegantly made and finished throughout. Lined with heavy, durable satin. It would take an expert to distinguish these coats from genuine Alaska seal garments. Thousands have sold from $45 to $50.

Dinner Sets, $9.50
American porcelain; pretty shapes and decorations; 101 pieces, with soup tureen and teapot.

Golf Gloves, 25c
Women's and children's fine imported all wool knitted golf gloves; colors, gray, cardinal, black and white.

Pedestals and Pots, 10c
Small decorative pedestals and pots, appropriate for souvenirs or for table decoration; worth 15c.

Crepe Kimonos, $1.98
Made of excellent quality crepe; effectively trimmed with Persian satin ribbon down the front and around the sleeves, making them very attractive and becoming. The back is shirred at yoke; the sleeves are the long, graceful, flowing sort. Colors, blue, black, white and cardinal; regular price $3.

Music Cabinet $4.50
In polished oak or mahogany finish; 39 inches high; 12 inches wide; well worth $6.

Grocery Specials.

Mixed Tea or Oolong, sold elsewhere at 50c., this sale, per lb.,	24c
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, our 62c. kind, per lb.,	49c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite fl vor: extra fine quality, bean or ground, per lb.,	19c
New Dill Pickles, per gallon pail,	45c
Tomatoes, very fine, big can,	9c
Stringless Beans, per can,	10c, 13c, 14c, 16c, 18c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans,	16c, 20c, 28c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans,	21c
California Apricots, big cans,	14c, 18c, 25c
French Olive Oil, finest imported, our 75c. bottle, 65c.; our 40c. bottle,	35c
Mince Meat, full quart jars,	36c, 47c
One-half gallon jars,	70c. and 84c
Plum Pudding, highest grade, 1-lb. cans, 18c.; 2 lbs., 34c.; 3 lbs.,	49c
Imported Lebkuchen, just arrived, full assortment, lowest prices.	
New Prunelles, per lb.,	15c
New Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, very fine, cheaper than apples: per lb.,	10c

Wines and Liquors.

Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles,	39c
Schenley Rye Whiskey, absolutely pure, old and rich, this grade sold elsewhere at $1.25, this sale, full quarts,	75c
Declaration Rye, our $1.25 bot.,	98c
Chateau La Tour (Claret), bottled at Chateau, big $2.00 bottles.	$1.25
California Catawba, Muscatel or Angelica, per ½ gal.,	44c, 60c, 90c
Cognac, a $1.50 bottle French brandy,	95c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Silk Umbrellas, $1.95
All pure silk; with case and tassel; 26 and 28-inch sizes for men and women. They roll tightly; are smart, strong and durable. The women's have handles of beautiful pearl and sterling and ivory and sterling. The men's are shown in a splendid variety of selected box, fir, horn and ivory handles ornamented with sterling silver. These umbrellas sell regularly at $2.50 and $3.

Women's Kid Gloves 59c
In one and two clasp German lamb skin; colors, tan, beaver, red, mode, gray, black and white; guaranteed to fit perfectly; worth $1.

China Tea Sets, $5.98
Dainty thin Carlsbad china; with pretty floral decorations; gold lined; 56 pieces.

Morris Chair, $6.48
In golden oak or mahogany finish; heavily built; front nicely embossed; back adjusts to four positions; cushions are covered in Belgium velours and are reversible; all hair filled; actual value $9.

Gilt Chair $2.48
Elegant design; in leaf gilt (not bronze); has satin damask seat; regular price $3.75

Oak Desk $7.50
Finely constructed; has roomy desk interior; three deep drawers; actual value $10.

India Seat $1.50
In a variety of finishes; large size; handsome designs; well worth $3.50.

Book Sets 55c
Five volume book sets, handsomely bound in cloth and gold; printed on good paper, from new, clear type.

Rosa Nouchette Carey.
Aunt Diana, Merle's Crusade,
Esther, Averill,
Our Bessie.

Bertha M. Clay.
Dora Thorne, Duke's Secret,
Shadow of a Sin, Wife in Name Only.
Thorns and Orange Blossoms.

J. Fenimore Cooper.
Leather Stocking Tales—
The Pathfinder, The Deerslayer,
The Prairie, The Pioneers,
The Last of the Mohicans.
Sea Tales—
The Pilot, The Red Rover,
Water Witch, Wing and Wing,
The Two Admirals.

Thomas Babington Macaulay.
History of England, 5 vols.

Oliver Optic.
All Aboard, The Boat Club,
Now or Never, Poor and Proud,
Try Again.

G. A. Henty.
By Right of Conquest, True to the Old Flag,
Under Drake's Flag, With Lee in Virginia,
With Wolfe in Canada.

Victor Hugo.
By Order of the King, History of a Crime,
Hunchback of Notre Dame Ninety-three,
Toilers of the Sea.

Rudyard Kipling.
In Black and White, Light That Failed, The,
Phantom Rickshaw, Soldiers Three,
Plain Tales of the Hills.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
Evangeline, Golden Legend,
Hiawatha, Hyperion,
Poetical Works.

Edna Lyall.
Donovan, Hardy Norseman,
In the Golden Days, We Two,
Won by Waiting.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

KEEP CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Two hundred mothers, leading their children, went to the public school building this morning to see that their youngsters were admitted.

The mothers and children could not produce certificates showing that the pupils had been vaccinated, and the police, who were on guard at the schoolhouse doors, would not let the children in.

For a time there was much excitement. The mothers made no demonstration beyond giving the police their opinions on the order against the children, but led their little ones home again.

FOURTEEN PERISH IN CHICAGO HOTEL FIRE

Exits Cut Off, Guests Are Suffocated or Killed in Jumping.

Fire Escape Falls and Dashes Three to Death—Disaster at the Lincoln, an Alleged Fire Trap.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Fourteen persons among the scores crowded into the Lincoln Hotel, at 176 Madison Street, met death by fire just before 6 o'clock this morning. Some perished in their rooms, some chanced all in jumping, and lost, while others were found in the hallways, where they had expired with their fingers dug into the cracks of the floor. All of the bodies were recovered, as the hotel was not destroyed. The identified dead were:

BOSWELL, B. F., Chicago.
COREY, F. W., Bucyrus, Ohio.
COTOX, C. P., St. Louis.
COON, A. B., Marengo, Ill.
EWING, F. L., Marietta, Ohio.
GRAVES, GEORGE B., Chicago.
HARDY, M. M., Janesville, Wis.
LONEER, EDWARD, Milwaukee.
LOWE, WARD, Sechlersville, Wis.
SLOCUM, T. V., Waconda, Ill.
WOODS, H. K., Lebanon, Ind.
YOCUM, SAMUEL L., Davenport, Iowa.
YOCUM, I. C., Davenport, Iowa.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 5 feet 8 inches, 45 years old; thin brown hair and mustache.

The building was a fire trap of the worst kind, according to Col. Traeger and Fire Chief Musham. There were only two exits—a narrow stairway leading down the four floors of the building and an uncompleted fire escape in the rear.

The fire started on the second floor, presumably from a lighted cigar dropped on the carpet. Patrons occupying upper rooms in the front part of the hotel, aroused by the screams of a woman, were able to escape down the stairway, while about thirty persons reached safety by means of the fire escape. To add to the horror, however, that gave way while others were on it, and three men were dashed to death on the pavement of the alley below.

For those still in the rear rooms there was then no escape save by jumping. The stairway was in flames and the fire escape gone. Horror-stricken men appeared at the windows and cried frantically for help. Firemen cried back to them to wait until nets or mattresses could be brought, and those who did in most cases escaped with slight injuries. But some, crazed with fright, jumped to the pavement and were either killed or badly hurt.

With great difficulty the fire, although comparatively a small one, was subdued, but it was some time before rescuers could penetrate the dense bank of smoke which filled the place. The dead or unconscious were found lying stretched on the floors or in some cases on their beds. Some had attempted to slip on a garment before making for the street, but had been overcome.

Every store and the hotels in the vicinity were filled with men and women who had escaped with only their night gowns.

An investigation will be made by the authorities. A fire wall around the freight elevator and other precautionary alterations had been ordered some time ago, but the changes had been neglected.

Of those injured it was necessary to take only three to the hospital. Others, suffering from slight cuts and bruises, or from the inhalation of smoke, were cared for at neighboring drug stores, and departed without their names being reported to the police.

BOY'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Companions Haze Him by Distending His Body With Compressed Air—Five Arrests Made.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Harry Ruit, a thirteen-year-old lad employed as a riveter's helper at the American Locomotive Works in South Paterson, met a horrible death early this morning, as the result of a prank played upon him by some youthful companions. These, five in number, are now held without bail on a charge of homicide.

The lad, who was a new employe, was hazed, or, as the young fellows about the shops call it, "initiated." Air was forced into his body by means of a compressed-air tube until he swelled to a point that, with his screams of agony, alarmed the practical jokers, who finally summoned the police and an ambulance. The victim was taken to the hospital, where he lingered for a couple of hours, and, regaining consciousness before death came, made an ante-mortem statement.

The police have arrested Harry Dorn, Robert Rose, Daniel Christie, Leonard Vandersluys, and William Heintjes, none of whom is over twenty, and the youngest only fourteen. All except the Dorn boy disclaim any participation in the prank which caused the lad's death.

When the boys were brought into the Recorder's court this morning Ruit's father rushed at Dorn, knocked him down, and attempted to further attack him, but was restrained by the court attendants. Dorn's mother was present, and became hysterical.

The autopsy on the body of young Ruit was held this evening by County Physician Andrew McBride, and Dr. J. C. McCoy. They found that death resulted from ruptures of the intestines and inflation of the organs due to the enormous pressure they were subjected to. The County Physician ordered Coroner Mortimer Blauvelt to hold an inquest.

TWO BROKERS ARRESTED.

F. B. Hesse and W. H. Jewell Locked Up in the Ludlow Street Jail—Unsatisfied Executions.

Fernando B. Hesse, a broker of the Consolidated Exchange, with offices at 44 Broad Street, and Walter H. Jewell, broker, of the same address, were arrested on Wednesday night by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on two executions. They were locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail. The judgments upon which they were arrested were secured by David H. Lamman and Walter C. Gardner.

Gardner's judgment was for $13,134 for alleged wrongful conversion of personal property that belonged to him, and was obtained on Sept. 19 last in the Supreme Court. As an execution against property was returned unsatisfied, Justice Scott issued an order for arrest and imprisonment until the judgment should be paid.

Lamman's judgment was secured in the First District Municipal Court of Brooklyn, before Judge John Walsh, on March 11 last, for $377. The ground on which the suit was brought did not appear in the papers. Justice Freedman issued an order for arrest on Oct. 20.

"THE" ALLEN'S RAIDED AGAIN.

Magistrate Reprimands the Police and Discharges Their Prisoners.

Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station raided the West Side Club, at 80 Sixth Avenue, reputed to be run as a poolroom by "The" Allen, yesterday afternoon. Capt. Chapman, with his squad of policemen, found about 250 men in the place when he got there, but he found no evidence of gambling. Soon the policemen became aware that most of the habitués were in the room again. The policemen then made a demand to enter, but were laughed at. They then entered the room with the aid of a long ladder and arrested Richard H. Lang, twenty-seven years old, of 408 Manhattan Avenue, and William H. Staples, the colored porter of the establishment.

Magistrate Cornell promptly discharged Lang and Staples and told the policemen that they had no right to make the arrests inasmuch as they had seen no evidence of gambling or other illegal proceedings. He also said that they had no right in the rooms.

Before visiting "The" Allen's place Capt. Chapman went to the John Brown Republican Club at 151 West Fourth Street, where he found a big crowd of men. He told all of the men that they would have to get out and most of them went, but he found no evidence that bets were being laid on the races or that other gambling was going on.

NEW HEAD FOR LEHIGH VALLEY.

E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Erie Board, Chosen to Succeed Alfred Walter.

E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, was elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday, succeeding Alfred Walter, whose resignation took effect on Monday. The election was held at a special meeting of the Directors in Philadelphia, and the announcement made at the offices of the company in this city, where it was stated that Mr. Thomas had also been elected President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

Mr. Thomas said that the Lehigh Valley Railroad would be operated independently as heretofore, and would in no manner be connected with the operations of the Erie Railroad or any other trunk line.

He said that while maintaining friendly and cordial relations with all of them, the property would have to be worked on its merits.

The election of Mr. Thomas was regarded as a foregone conclusion in railroad and financial circles. As to whether Mr. Thomas would retain the Chairmanship of the Board of the Erie Railroad, persons who claim to be familiar with the state of affairs on the Erie Railroad expressed the belief that Mr. Thomas would resign the Chairmanship at no distant time.

Mr. Thomas is about sixty years old. Previous to 1885 he was for several years general manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway. From 1885 to 1888 he was Second Vice President and General Manager of the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific Roads. From 1888 to 1890 he was Second Vice President of the New York, Lake Erie and Western, being then promoted to the First Vice Presidency of the same road, a position he held until 1894. At the same time he held similar positions with the Chicago and Erie. In 1894 he was elected President of the former road, and when it went into the hands of receivers he was appointed a receiver. After the reorganization he became President of its successor, the Erie Railroad. He resigned this place a little over a year ago, and was elected Chairman of its Board of Directors.

SUBWAY STATION HEARING.

Property Owners Plead for One at One Hundred and Fourth Street Before the Rapid Transit Board.

About 100 property owners from the upper west side attended yesterday's hearing before the Rapid Transit Commission on the subject of the board's action in rescinding its plan to have a subway station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West. After listening to various speeches, the Commissioners postponed their decision, but not until Controller Grout had announced his intention of casting his vote in favor of the station.

Samuel Green, the real estate operator, whose letter to Mayor Low caused the latter to propose a public hearing, was one of the speakers.

"I bought my two lots," he said, "simply because of the board's action, and their later decision to abolish the station has done me much harm. Property owners ought to be able to feel some amount of dependence on this body. We private property owners cannot manipulate stocks, to our own gain like the Subway Construction Company. When you cause the values of our little properties to be depreciated, you hurt us beyond recall."

Controller Grout interposed a question as to whether Mr. Green knew of other purchasers who had bought property by reason of the rescinded station plan.

"I do, Sir," answered Mr. Green. "There are many of them."

Several property owners present corroborated this assertion.

President Niles of the Bronx Taxpayers' Association appeared to oppose the station, saying that it would cause a delay in time of trains between the Bronx and lower Manhattan. He added that the prime object of the subway, as he saw it, was to afford rapid transit to "the outlying districts of the city."

"How," asked Controller Grout, "did you get the idea that the outlying districts were especially interested?"

"That's the way we see it," answered Mr. Niles, and the upper west siders greeted him with derisive laughter.

Col. Goulden, another Bronx resident, supported Mr. Niles.

John B. McDonald, contractor of the subway, said he had always opposed the station, which would cost about $170,000. The Controller wanted to know why it was that the first plan to have the station was approved "at the request of the contracting company." Mr. McDonald replied that, while he had not wanted the station, both Mr. Belmont and General Manager Bryan had favored it, and they had "downed" him.

It was explained that the station would not cost the city anything, but would be done as extra work by the contractor, who would pay interest on the money required, and would finally pay into the sinking fund enough to extinguish the bonds issued for the purpose.

LEHIGH VALLEY DINING CARS.

Coaches Finished in Mahogany and Provided With a la Carte Service.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will place in service this month two new dining cars to supplement its present dining car system. The new cars are products of the Pullman shops at Chicago, being constructed from plans supplied by the railroad company.

The two cars will be fitted with wide vestibules and the interior will be finished in Cuban mahogany, with finely figured veneer panels. The ceiling, full "Empire," will be decorated in gold leaf. The chairs will be of mahogany upholstered in leather. The dining room will seat thirty people. The service will be a la carte, and as these cars are placed in trains for long runs, there need be no hurry on the part of diners to finish their meal, owing to limited time. This is considered an important feature by the road's passenger agent.

The cars will be heated by steam, lighted by gas and electricity, and in Summer cooled by electric fans.

Metropolitan Street Railway Board.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway which was held yesterday the following Directors were elected: H. H. Vreeland, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, D. B. Hasbrouck, H. A. Robinson, William Fahnestock, DeC. Moorehead, and R. W. Meade. The only new member of the board is William Fahnestock.

Indiana Company Formed.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Indiana Company, capital $1,000,000, with $500,000 paid in, filed papers of incorporation here to-day to construct railways and electric light plants in Indiana. The incorporators are Thomas Dolan, Randall Morgan, Franklin H. MacMorris, Clinton N. Latourette, and George H. Martin. Most of these incorporators are Philadelphians.

Chicago Northwestern Pamphlet.

The passenger department of the Chicago and North-Western Railway has issued a pamphlet relating to California and the way to get there. The pamphlet contains many full-page half tones and a map of the State of California.

MAN STABBED IN BRAWL DIES.

Brooklyn Saloon Keeper Held on Charge of Homicide.

William Stock, thirty-eight years old, of 429 Marion Street, Brooklyn, who was stabbed in a brawl on Bushwick Avenue, that borough, early on Tuesday morning, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital. Charles Burke, forty-two years old, keeper of a saloon at 1,337 Bushwick Avenue, whom Stock accused in an ante-mortem statement as the man who stabbed him, was yesterday held without bail for examination in the Gates Avenue Police Court on a charge of homicide.

Burke stoutly declares that he did not assault Stock, but instead acted the part of a Good Samaritan by assisting him to the office of Dr. E. A. Fries, at 1,301 Bushwick Avenue.

Murderer Again Sentenced to Death.

George W. Taylor, colored, who shot and killed his aunt, Minnie Taylor, in Jersey City on Dec. 10, 1901, was yesterday resentenced by Judge John A. Blair to be hanged, the execution being set for Jan. 6, 1903.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant.
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

NEW MOVE AGAINST CROKER

Sturgis Seeks Vacation of Stay of Execution of Dismissal.

Motion to be Made by the Corporation Counsel's Office—Grounds on Which It Is Made.

Another phase of the situation created by the dismissal of Chief of Department Edward F. Croker by Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis and his continuance in active duty as head of the uniformed force of the Fire Department from 8 A. M., Dec. 2, when he would have been succeeded by Deputy Chief of Department Charles D. Purroy as Acting Chief, by a stay of execution of sentence granted with a writ of certiorari by Supreme Court Justice Fitzgerald, was presented yesterday. John J. Delany, counsel for Chief Croker, was notified by Corporation Counsel Rives that next Tuesday the Law Department would move, before Justice Leventritt, in Part I., Special Term of the Supreme Court, the vacation of so much of Justice Fitzgerald's order of last Saturday as grants a stay of execution of sentence.

The grounds for the motion, as set forth in the moving papers, are: 1. That the court had no power to issue a writ of stay; 2. That if it had such power, it was improperly exercised; 3. That the stay should be vacated for cogent and legal reasons.

The papers set forth that Chief Croker in his petition on which the writs of certiorari and stay were granted made affidavit that unless a stay were granted his removal would result in disorganization and friction among the members of the force. The opposing affidavits set forth that no such result would ensue. Mr. Sturgis presents such a contention, and this is fortified by an affidavit from William L. Findley, who for many years was attorney for the Fire Department. He states that when Chiefs Bates, Shay, and Bonner were retired no such conditions resulted. Mr. Findley also swears that in no one instance was such a stay granted before, and that if a necessity of stay arose in the case of Chief Croker it arose in every case.

Arthur F. Cosby, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who represented the city at the trial of the Chief, makes affidavit that during the proceedings Commissioner Sturgis was fair, unbiased, and unprejudiced. Mr. Sturgis makes a like statement. A. T. Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Law Department, swears that in no one instance has a stay been granted in certiorari proceedings to review the action of a Commissioner sitting in a quasi-judicial capacity.

Commissioner Sturgis also says that the men of the department will lose respect for him if they discover that he is unable to enforce his orders punishing members of the department for insubordination and infraction of rules and other violations of discipline and lose their confidence in the Chief who has been discredited by being convicted of incompetency and dismissed the department, and thus the efficiency of the department will be impaired.

Mr. Sturgis also declared that Croker's removal will be a relief to the men from the system of terror which prevailed in the department for the past three years, and that it became a matter of common knowledge to the men in the department that unless they joined the Chief's association, the "Boxers," a man might as well get out of the department, and by Croker's removal his influence will cease, and an era of peace, the Commissioner declares, will result that will greatly improve the discipline of the members of the department.

MICE IN A WOMAN'S HAT.

Commotion in a Newark Trolley Car When the Headgear Was Torn Off—Woman Frightened.

NEWARK, Dec. 4.—Sergeant Brown of the Fourth Police Precinct was the only male passenger in a Clinton Avenue trolley car this morning when the twelve women in it were frightened by mice that one of their number brought in unconsciously. At Bergen Street the woman who caused the commotion boarded the car. She took a seat near Brown in the middle of the car.

A few minutes after she entered the Sergeant noticed that she was acting in a peculiar manner. Her hat did not seem to fit, and she shifted it and twisted it until suddenly she tore it nervously from her head, and threw it to the floor of the car and screamed. When the other women in the car looked at the hat they screamed too. Nestled in the lining of the headgear were three little mice, squeaking in terror, while the women jumped up on the seats.

The Sergeant saw that several of the women were in terror and in danger of going into hysterics, and, fearing that some of them might try to leap from the car, he ordered the conductor to hold the door closed. Then he killed the mice and offered the woman her hat. She refused to put it on, and carried it at arm's length until she alighted from the car a few blocks further on. She said that the mice must have made the nest in the lining of the hat while it was in a closet.

CASE UNDER RECENT JURY ACT.

Justice Leventritt Prevented by the Court of Appeals from Attacking the Law's Unconstitutionality.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, in a decision involving the status of an ex-Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, says that he would have decided that the recent jury act was unconstitutional but for the fact that he had to be bound by a majority of the Court of Appeals, which decided the act constitutional.

The case before Justice Leventritt was that of ex-Deputy Commissioner of Jurors Frederick P. Simpson, who served under Special Commissioner Henry Winthrop Gray, and who claimed that he continued to serve under Commissioner Welde after Mr. Gray had been deposed. He sued Mr. Welde, alleging that he had worked in the new office with the latter's consent. A jury found that if he had ever done any work in the new office he had not done it with the approval or at the request of Mr. Welde. It was to pass on the findings of the jury that Justice Leventritt took the papers in the case.

The act to which the Supreme Court Justice refers in his decision is the one that caused ex-Justice Thomas Allison to be made Commissioner of Jurors in place of Mr. Welde. When the Court of Appeals decided the act to be legal the decision was a divided one. Justice Leventritt sustains the findings of the jury against Simpson and decides for the defendant, which is the city.

BIG REDUCTION SALE!

We're Overstocked.

We must unload our very fine stock of men's

High Class Clothing.

COME

To-Day or To-Morrow

and secure the very best and newest kinds of merchandise. Never have you had such a chance to secure such wonderful bargains. Look the goods over, see the

Reduced Prices.

A GLANCE WILL PROVE THE TRUTH OF OUR STATEMENT.

$12.50 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to . . $7.50
15.00 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to . . 10.35
18.00 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to . . 13.85
22.00 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to . . 14.85
30.00 Overcoats Reduced to 19.25

Every garment absolutely this season's make—perfectly tailored and high grade materials.

Combination Rain Coats and Cravenettes at About ⅓ Off.

$2.50 Fancy Vests Reduced to . . $1.29

TROUSERS.

Perfect Fitting. | Best Materials.
$4.00 Grades Reduced to..... $2.85 | $5.00 Grades Reduced to $3.50
6.00 Grades Reduced to..... 3.90 | 7.00 Grades Reduced to 4.90

HOLZ CLOTHING CO
311 BROADWAY,
Near Thomas St., Centre of Block.

LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY COMPANY

Winter Clearing Sale

Friday, December 5 . . Saturday, December 6

Imported Millinery
and
Smart Adaptations of Our Own

ALSO

Furs, Coats, Waists, and Parisian Novelties.

The high character of our work and individuality of style make these sales a factor. Following the custom of this house never to carry over any stock, everything will be disposed of regardless of cost. An early inspection is advisable.

306 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Streets.

B & K TRADE MARK

SIGNED CLOTHING.

Every garment we make bears our label.
That label is as good as a signature.
That signature is a guarantee.
We stand back of it as manufacturers as well as retailers.
Suits and Overcoats, $12 to $40.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (NEARLY OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.
Open Saturday till 10 P. M.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS $35, $50, $65, $75 to $150. Collars, $40, $60, to $125. Muffliers, florentines, victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM WINDOW.

Mining Engineer's Wife Taken to Bellevue for Examination—Accused of Attempted Suicide.

Mrs. Anna Haight, thirty-five years, wife of James Haight, mining engineer, and formerly of Pittsburg, last evening leaped from a second-story window of the Von Hoffman apartment house, 29 West Twenty-sixth Street, into the street. The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station declare that the woman was laboring under a temporary aberration of the mind. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner, on a charge of attempted suicide and placed in the insane pavilion for examination.

In the leap Mrs. Haight received a fracture of the right leg, several severe scalp wounds, and a number of bad bruises to the body. Her outer skirt was caught as she jumped from the window sill and torn loose, thus breaking somewhat the force of her fall. At the hospital last night it was said that, while her injuries are serious, they are not necessarily fatal.

Mrs. Haight has for some time had a suite of rooms and taken her meals in a boarding house at 314 West Twenty-third Street.

On Tuesday morning last she left her rooms and went to the Von Hoffman apartment house to visit Mrs. Margaret Todd, who owns the house. Mrs. Todd was out of the city at the time Mrs. Haight reached her apartments, and has not yet returned.

In the meantime, when Mrs. Haight appeared, she was met by a Mrs. Payne, who says she is a housekeeper for Mrs. Todd, and who entertained Mrs. Haight in the apartments of Mrs. Todd. Mrs. Haight declared that she had found she was no longer wanted at her boarding house. Yesterday Mrs. Payne had her visitor began to act queerly, so she sent for a physician, but before he arrived Mrs. Haight suddenly ran to a window partially open, screaming at the top of her voice:

"Let me out of here! Let me out!" and leaped into the street.

Miss Van Vleck, at 314 West Twenty-third Street, denied absolutely that Mrs. Haight was not longer wanted at the boarding house. She said that Mrs. Haight was the best boarder she had. Mr. Haight, she said, came to town about every three weeks, but is at present somewhere in the coal-mining region of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dupont of 310 West Twenty-third Street, who said he had been Mrs. Haight's family physician for several years, declared that during that time he had never had occasion to treat her for any mental troubles whatsoever.

SILVERSMITHS' STRIKE ENDED.

Surrender to Employers in New York and Return to Work on the Ten-Hour Basis.

The strike of the silversmiths and finishers for the nine-hour workday ended yesterday throughout Greater New York in the unconditional surrender of the strikers. About 600 applied to be taken back to work at the factories of Graff, Washbourne & Dunn, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue; Thomas G. Bronson, in Bethune Street, and the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

The firms picked out the men they required, and the others are to be taken back as they are needed. The men returned to work on the ten-hour basis that they struck against. The strike of the chasers for the nine-hour demand is still on, but most of them have obtained work with employing brass workers, and only twenty-five chasers are out.

It was believed yesterday that the 1,700 silversmiths, polishers, and others on strike at Tiffany & Co.'s factory, in Forest Hill, N. J., will return to work on Monday. The firm decided that it would not yield to the nine-hour demand.

When the strike of the silversmiths was ordered the Mauser Manufacturing Company, the Lansfeld Manufacturing Company, and some smaller concerns granted the demand. The Whiting Manufacturing Company refused the demand at first, but compromised with its men a few days later.

It was said yesterday that the firms that granted the nine-hour workday will return to the ten-hour basis. The strike crippled the holiday trade out of town to some extent.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to ☛ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

$1.00 Saxony Wool Flannel at 79c.

Imported Saxony Flannels—every thread warranted pure wool—sixty styles of stripes—light, medium and dark colorings—ideal for waists—sold elsewhere at $1.00 a yard; our price 79c. — First Fl, Rear.

Millinery Clearance Sale.
Paris Pattern Hats.
Original Cost $35.00 to $50.00.
Choice Now $19.96 and $22.96.
Our Own Beautiful Adaptations.
Reduced from $9.46 to $6.46.
Reduced from $13.96 to $8.96.
Reduced from $17.96 to $11.96.
Reduced from $19.96 to $14.96.
Second Floor Center.

Men's Clothing Reduced
2D FLOOR, REAR.

Broken lines give alert buyers exceptional chances for money-saving. No one but an experienced stock-man knows the disadvantages arising from the accumulation of depleted lots. They impede—obstruct—business. Among them may be a Suit you particularly like. It pleases your fancy perfectly. But your size is missing. That's disappointing. Your time and the salesman's exertions have been wasted. Another choice must be made. You find a second selection more difficult to make than ever. Can you wonder that the practical Clothier abhors left-overs? We are very strict—very vigilant—in keeping clear of odds-and-ends. There is only one sure way to do it successfully. As soon as they materialize in sufficient quantities to justify a "special sale" we push them to the fore at cut prices.

Men's $12.96 Suits, Men's $14.96 Suits, Men's $17.96 Suits — choice $9.96
Men's $18.74 Suits, Men's $19.96 Suits, Men's $22.96 Suits — choice $14.96

All the best fabrics are represented. The tailoring? It is beyond reproach. Examine critically. You'll learn why the products of the leading American craftsmen have become the world's models. They exemplify solid strength and concentrated perfection in all the details of finish.

One thought concerning prices. Originally they were lower than others charge for like qualities—easily a quarter lower. That reminder may convey a suggestion of the economy the reduced rates stand for.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests.

Regulation Prince Alberts—newest styles—fastest sellers. Made of unfinished worsteds and Thibets—the collars, lapels and button-holes are hand finished. Some are lined throughout with pure silk; others are merely faced with silk and lined with strong mohair serge. We sold them at $16.96 and $19.96 until the sizes got rattled; choice now at $14.96

Fine Overcoats Subjected to the Same Violent Treatment.

These residuums aggregate nearly two hundred garments. They are the handsomest Ready-made Overcoats the finest Ready-made market affords. Tailors will have to take another forward step before their art can create richer or more elegant specimens. Only one drawback—the size range is incomplete—hence the pruning knife has been active

$34.96 Overcoats at
$39.96 Overcoats at
$42.96 Overcoats at — $29.96

The offerings include conventional styles—45 inches long, also surtouts and paletots—made of imported imperials, worsteds and Vicunas, lined throughout with heavy silk. They are superior to much of the custom work that will cost you very much more than our original prices were.

Young Men's Suits Reduced to . . . $7.49
Made of fancy cheviots, single- and three-button double-breasted styles, worth up to $12.50.

Young Men's Coats Reduced to . . $8.98
Made of black and Oxford rough cheviots and friezes, wide shoulders and full backs, worth up to $13.50.

Men's Fall Hats.

Quotations are not very convincing unless you examine the goods. May we hope that you will visit the store and indulge in personal inspection? Our statements will be more than sustained.

Derbies and Alpines—all the popular blocks.

The quality others sell $1.88 at $2.50; our price . . $1.
The quality others sell $2.49 at $3.50; our price . . $2.
The quality others sell $3.49 at $5.00; our price . . $3.
Fine Ribbed Silk Hats, $5.34 and $6.96. — 2d Floor, Rear.

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Lisle Thread-and-Cotton Half Hose, vertical stripes and neat embroidered figures on black grounds, 44c.

Men's Lisle Thread Half Hose, plain and fancy self-colored ribs, vertical stripes and embroidered figures on black grounds, 69c.
Men's French Lisle Thread Half Hose, neat embroidered designs or side clocks on black grounds, and
Silk Jacquard, vertical stripes on black grounds, and
Embroidered figures on mottled grounds, $1.24.
Men's French Silk Half Hose, hand embroidered figures on black grounds; sold elsewhere at $4.00; our price, $2.98.
1st Floor, 34th St.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

King Christmas And His Proper Domain

ENTHRONED in the Rotunda, surrounded by his loyal attendants, the children, sits Santa Claus as King of Christmas. At his feet sits "Little Bo-Peep" telling her trouble to "Little Boy Blue." Nearby are "The Fiddlers Three," "Babes in the Wood" and "Puss in Boots."

It is a beautiful picture; and the characters are all the dear friends of children.

There is ever so much more in the Christmas allegory, for older heads to study out.

But the throne-room is not the only fascinating part of the domain of the well-loved King of Christmas—every floor, every section of the Christmas Wanamaker's is devoted to its liege—Santa Claus—and his domain extends from Broadway to Fourth avenue, from Tenth street to Eighth.

Ramble through it, study it, criticise it, if you will, enjoy it as much as you can; and tell us if King Christmas could find elsewhere so worthy a place in which to establish his Yuletide court.

Men's Winter Overcoats

WE'RE justified in the pride we take in our showing of Overcoats for men. Public approval, as demonstrated by the season's splendid selling, has told us that men think as well of Wanamaker Clothing as we do ourselves.

Here are two styles of Overcoats in particular, that we believe to be unmatched anywhere at their prices:

At $15—Overcoats of black all-wool cheviot; satin shoulders and sleeve-linings; black diagonal body lining, the kind that is hard to wear out. Broad shoulders and loose backs. Decidedly stylish and serviceable garments.

At $25—Overcoats of very fine Oxford cheviots, half-inch lap seams; lined with extra quality of silk Merveilleux. Really luxurious coats at a popular price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

THERE'S never a thread of cotton in the Fabric of any boys' clothing we sell—every piece of cloth is pure wool, through and through. And every garment is sewed with silk thread.

Keep these two facts in mind, and you'll marvel more and more at the low prices of Boys' Clothing at Wanamaker's.

These three items, for instance:

Boys' School Suits of fancy mixed cheviots, with double-breasted jacket and trousers; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Worth $5; now at $3.

Frieze Reefers in blue and Oxford shades; sizes for 4 to 14 years—warm, serviceable garments. At $5.

Frieze Top-Coats; long, warm, well made and good-looking; sizes for 7 to 16 years. At $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dainty White Petticoats

THESE charming Petticoats of muslin and cambric are new in every sense of the word. They have not only just been taken from the boxes in which they came to us, but in their design, in the patterns of lace and embroidery that have been used in making them, they are refreshingly recent.

Ribbons add a dainty touch to many; and the influence of Paris ideas is marked. These Petticoats have been specially gathered for the holiday season. Prices go up to $30. Some details:

At $2.75—Of cambric; five styles; with point de Paris or Valenciennes laces and insertion and embroidery; embroidery flounces finished with small ruffles, plain or with hemstitched plaits.

At $3.25—Of cambric; two styles; with double ruffle of lawn trimmed with point de Paris lace; or umbrella flounce trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

At $3.75—Of cambric; three styles; flared flounce of lawn with point de Paris insertion or hemstitching, or deep flounce trimmed with pretty patterns of embroidery, with plaits above.

At $4.25—Of cambric; deep umbrella flounce of lawn trimmed with openwork and cluster plaits above.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Work Boxes

PRETTY enough to cast a glamour over the prosaic process of sewing. They are of wood, or leatherette, with the various sewing requisites attractively displayed inside. Some are lined with satin. Priced as follows:

Work Boxes, of wood, 50c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.35, $1.50, $1.85, $3, $6, $6.75, $9.25, $14.

Work Boxes, in leatherette, 50c, 85c, $1.

Leather-covered Work Baskets, lined with satin, $6, $7.50, $9, $12.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Men's Bath Robes

THE practical and inexpensive kinds are here; presenting variety, comfort and goodness unequaled elsewhere at the prices. But the finer kinds, the handsome, more luxurious sorts, are being looked for now that holiday gifts are in mind; and more than ever, in these choice robes, is Wanamaker's pre-eminent.

We search all over Europe for fine Robes, buying lavishly. Then we make robes in our own factory of specially woven materials.

Today our showing is unmatched anywhere.

Terry or Turkish toweling robes from $3 to $20, all from Paris.

Soft French woolen robes, made especially to order in Paris, $12.

Silk robes, the most luxurious we have ever seen—none like them leave Paris except for us. Very reasonably priced at $25 and $27.50.

Blanket robes that we make ourselves—the blankets come from the best mills, the shaping and finish surpass any we have ever seen.

Plain grays, $3.75, $5 and $8.
Neat Stripes, $6.50.
Jacquards, $10.
English flannels, $7.50, $10.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

For the Man Who Smokes

PERHAPS it's wrong to encourage him, but you'll probably do so in one way or another at Christmas-time. Whether he smokes a pipe, a cigar or a cigarette, you'll find in this collection about everything he needs to make his devotions to My Lady Nicotine comfortable, easy and pleasant. A hint or two:

Briar Wood Pipes; natural and walnut finish; clear and cloudy amber stems; in cases. From $1 to $4.50.

Briar Wood Pipes; bull-dog style; natural and walnut finish, with clear or cloudy amber stems; in cases. From $2 to $4.50.

Briar Wood Pipes; natural and walnut finished; gold or silver-trimmed; clear or cloudy amber stems. From $2.50 to $4.25.

Meerschaum Pipes; with clear or cloudy amber stems; in cases. From $1.75 to $4.

Meerschaum Pipes; clear or cloudy amber stems; gold or silver-mounted; in cases. From $4.50 to $9.

Meerschaum Pipes; clear or cloudy amber stems; gold or silver-trimmed; fancy and carved. From $4.25 to $18.

Cigar Tubes; real amber, clear or cloudy; fancy shapes; plain and gold and silver-mounted; each one in case. From $1.15 to $4.50.

Cigarette Tubes; real amber, clear or cloudy; fancy shapes; plain and gold or silver-mounted; each one in case. From $1.25 to $4.50.

Long-stemmed Indian-head Pipes. From 35c to $1.75.

Pipe Racks; burnt wood; fancy shapes; large assortment. From $1 to $3.50.

Rubber Tobacco Pouches. From 18c to 60c.

Leather Cigar Cases. From 65c to $4.75.

Leather Cigarette Cases. From 65c to $3.75.

Porcelain Tobacco Jars; fancy shapes. From 25c to $1.

Ash Receivers; fancy shapes. 25c and 50c.

Humidors; oak or mahogany, highly polished; plain or silver-trimmed; aluminum lined. From $3.50 to $25.

Annex, 770 Broadway.

Women's Desks

THE greatest preparation ever made for any holiday season in Women's House Desks has been made this year by the Furniture Store. The assortment comprises all the very newest sorts, as well as Empire, Louis XV., Colonial and other styles peculiar to certain periods. Mission style desks are in vogue and much used.

We show the desks in mahogany, bird's-eye maple, golden oak, curly birch, weathered oak, and in styles that are richly carved or elaborately inlaid with rare woods or metals. The total number of styles is in excess of two hundred; priced, in mahogany, up to $150, in oak, to $135.

A word of some medium-priced sorts:

At $6.50—Golden oak Desk; quartered oak drop lid; straight-front outside drawers; seven compartments and one drawer inside; French legs; polished finish.

At $7—Imitation mahogany Desk; drop lid, shaped legs, long outside drawer; eight compartments inside; highly polished and well finished.

At $8—Quartered golden oak Desk; French shaped legs, drop lid, long outside drawer; moulded edges; nine compartments and one drawer inside; highly polished.

At $10—Quartered golden oak Desk; French legs, drop lid, outside drawer; moulded edges; nine compartments and one drawer inside.

At $12—Bird's-eye maple Desk; outside drawer with moulded front; carved drop lid, twelve compartments and two drawers inside; French legs; highly polished.

At $12—Mahogany veneered Desk; drop lid, inlaid with fancy marquetry; outside drawer, seven compartments and one drawer inside, French legs; highly polished.

At $13.75—Mahogany Desk, large size; drop lid, with inlaid fancy marquetry and inlaid lines; one long drawer, French shaped legs; highly polished.

At $16—Mahogany Desk in Colonial style; long outside drawer with wooden knobs; straight tapered legs, moulded edges, drop lid; six compartments and three drawers inside.

Some of the other Desks are priced as follows:

In Oak, at $7.50, $9, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, $43, $48, up to $135.

In Mahogany, at $15, $16, $18, $25, $27, $30, $32, $33, $35, $40, $42, $45, $47, $60, up to $150.

Fourth floor.

Articles in Embroidered Canvas

ALL sorts of Christmassy-looking bits of fancy-work, with a practical trend.

They're made of canvas, embroidered in a variety of pretty designs and colors. There are glove and handkerchief cases at $2 and $1.50 respectively; lined with satin and trimmed with cord or ribbon; and these:

Table Mats, $1. Laundry Bags, $1.75.
Table Covers, $2.50 and $2.75.
Scarfs, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.50.

Tenth street.

French All-wool Bedford Cords, 50c

THE new idea in Bedford Cords is to have the fabrics soft and pliable, to fall in graceful folds, while producing the rich effect for which Bedford Cords are so much admired.

These are exactly what we offer today at

FIFTY CENTS A YARD

though the goods should bring just a half more.

The color assortment is the very best—these colorings—

Navy Blues, Royal Blues, Light Gray, Green, Reseda, Golden Brown, Cadet Blue, at 50c a yard, instead of 75c. Tenth street.

Women's Velveteen Street Suits

NOTHING is richer or more satisfying for street wear with furs than a stylishly made suit of black velveteen.

We have a group of particularly handsome Tailor-made Suits of *fast black* velveteen, made with stylish blouse or Norfolk jackets, and correctly hanging skirts. Entire suit silk-lined throughout.

Price, $30. Second floor, Broadway.

Walking Suits For Women

THE SUIT that just clears the ground has reached a popularity this season never known before to walking suits. The dignified and comfortable length had much to do with its success, but the handsome new styles in which these suits are now made has done more to make women desire them.

Here are three attractive items:

At $25—Walking Suits of corduroy velvet, with Norfolk jackets with patch pockets, and plaited flaring skirts.

At $32—Norfolk Suits of corduroy velvet, with full sleeves; cuffs and collar of taffeta; seven-gore strapped skirts.

At $27.50, worth $36—Handsome Walking Suits of tailoring materials; blouse jackets and well-finished skirts.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Dress Skirts

PRICE-REDUCTIONS hit an attractive group of Separate Skirts for Girls today. They are Walking and Dress Skirts, of Cheviot, in Oxford mixture, many blue and black; and are made and trimmed in the best of the season's styles. Lengths are 36 to 40 in.

Their stock-mates sold at $7.50 to $10—these laggards are priced today at

Five Dollars Each

Second floor, Ninth street

Hand-Embroidered Bed Linens

THE artistic bedroom is most tastefully beautified by the use of these dainty cushions, designed for dressing the bed in daytime.

We have the Cushion Covers, made of linen, in various fancy shapes, hemstitched, ruffled, and hand-embroidered.

Square Covers are 22 and 24 inches square; oblong shapes are 24 x 18 inches; and there are heart shapes in proportion.

They are decorated with French, German and Irish hand-embroidery.

Prices, $1 to $25 each. Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Stockings For Women

EVEN such practical, every-day articles of personal wear as Stockings seem to become imbued with the holiday spirit just about now. Perhaps it's because they know that thousands of pairs of them will find themselves "among those presents" on Christmas—and much appreciated at that. There isn't much difficulty in finding the right sort for gift-purposes among this collection. 12½c to $50 offers considerable leeway. Some intermediates:

At 25c a pair—Of fast black cotton; medium or heavy weight; all-black, black with unbleached feet or soles. Black lisle thread, plain or Richelieu ribbed. Black ribbed cashmere. Fast black cotton, colored silk side-clocks.

At 50c a pair—Extra fine fast black cotton stockings—two weights; in all black, or black with unbleached feet or soles. Fine gage fast black lisle thread, plain, with openwork ankles or allover openwork.

At $1 a pair—Of medium or heavy-weight black spun silk. Black cotton or lisle thread, with ankles neatly embroidered with silk. Black lisle thread, allover openwork.

At $1.50 a pair—Black pure silk stockings; plain, all-silk; or with fast black cotton soles; also black Richelieu ribbed. Broadway.

Sterling Silver Tableware

CHRISTMAS shares with wedding days the honor of placing silverware in the home. Nothing adds more to the satisfaction of the ambitious housekeeper than to see her collection of sterling silver increase in quantity and beauty. Here are superb holiday offerings:

Sterling Silver Tableware

Bonbon Dishes, $3 to $12. Compotes, $25 to $36.
Fruit Dishes, $13.50 to $75. Bread Trays, $15 to $36.
Gravy Boats and Trays, $14.50 to $30.
Butter Dishes, $5 to $33.25. Tea Sets $85 to $175.
Candlesticks, $5.50 to $16.25.
Candelabra, $32.75 to $79.
Water Pitchers, $30 to $62.50.
Coffee Sets, $38.75 to $67.50.
Sugars and Creams, $9.50 to $23.
Individual Butter Plates, $18.75 to $30 dozen.
Loving Cups, $12.50 to $125.

Cut Glass

Sterling Silver Mounted

Fruit Bowls, $15 to $22.50. Vases, $12 to $22.50.
Decanters, $7 to $30. Syrup Pitchers, $7 to $10.50.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, $2.25 to $11.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Cut Glass

Some Remarkably Low Prices

PEOPLE have grown accustomed to buying the finest quality of Cut Glass in the most sparkling and brilliant designs, at the Wanamaker Store, at a third below ruling prices. It's an old, but ever attractive story.

But we've outdone even that, in many of the surprisingly low-priced articles quoted below. They are unusual, even for us. It will be scarcely necessary to urge gift-buyers to take prompt advantage of their opportunity:

Bowls, 8 in., richly cut, $3.50 and $4.50; regularly $5 and $7.
Bowls, in many rich cuttings, $5 to $30.
Nappies, 8 in., richly cut, $3.25, regularly $5; 9 in., $4.50, regularly $7.
Nappies, in many rich cuttings, $3.50 to $12.
Bonbon Dishes, with or without handles, 5 in., $1.50, worth $2.50; 6 in., $1.75, worth $3.
Carafes, richly cut, $4, worth $6.50.
Water Jugs, $6.50, $9, $12, up to $25.
Claret Jugs, $15 and $25.
Decanters, without handles, $2, $3, $6.50, up to $30; with handles, $5.25, $7, $8, up to $40.
Punch Bowls, on foot, $35, $40, $50, $60, up to $100; without foot, $25, $30, up to $50.
Flower Vases; an immense variety in shapes, sizes and cuttings, from $1.50 to $50. Basement.

Decorated Plates

THE holiday showing of Fancy China Plates is ready. Probably a finer, larger, more complete display of plates was never seen. The best French and English potteries are broadly represented; and the decorations comprise the newest and richest effects ever produced.

More than a thousand dozens of these beautiful plates are here today.

This hint of the variety:

90 kinds of Bread-and-Butter Plates at $3 to $17.50 a dozen.
105 kinds of Fruit Plates at $3 to $25 a dozen.
151 kinds of Dessert Plates at $3 to $144 a dozen.
162 kinds of Dinner Plates at $3 to $270 a dozen.
45 kinds of Soup Plates at $3 to $24 a dozen.
15 kinds of Terrapin Plates at $9 to $12.50 a dozen.
Basement.

Chafing Dishes

AMERICANS, as a nation, are ardent devotees of the Chafing Dish. And how many a jolly evening, or supper party, would fail of its success, if it were not for the festive blue flame under the genial blazer with its savory contents!

We have the wherewithal in this collection of nickel-plated Chafing Dishes, to furnish a focal point of interest for many a merry gathering.

And—by way of suggestion—a chafing dish is considered rather a good Christmas gift. $2.35 to $23—according to elaborateness.

Basement.

Flannelette Drawers

THEY are a new and distinct improvement on the Canton Flannel Drawers; that they are bound to replace; in that they are softer and more comfortable, will wear splendidly, and are neatly made in a variety of styles. Some of them:

At 35c—White; finished with ruffle; plain hem with plaits above.

At 50c—White; trimmed with embroidery scalloped edge or torchon lace.

At 75c—White; finished with ruffle and trimmed with torchon lace. Second floor, Tenth street.

Gift Slippers

THE first Christmas you ever remember, you'll probably recall the Slippers your mother or sister gave to father—or vice versa. And it always will be so, while the Christmas thought means giving comfort and pleasure to the recipient. Slippers have a place that nothing else can fill on Christmas day.

Here are suggestions:

Men's Red Kid Traveling Slippers, made to pack flat for a grip or the pocket; good-looking for parlor, too; $2.

Men's Tan Ooze-leather Bootees; short boots; odd and comfortable; $6.

Men's Sole-leather Molded Slippers—a novelty and durable, too; $1.

Women's Negligee Slippers, of pearl-colored horse-hide, lined and trimmed with pink, black, blue and orange ribbons, $1.75.

Women's Moccasin Slippers of genuine moose-hide, in natural tan color; trimmed with otter fur; heavy, soft and comfortable; $2.

Women's Kidskin Romeo style Slippers, with thick fur and warm felt binding; medium toes and heels; $2.

Women's Crocheted Slippers, in many pretty colors; with best lamb's-fleece soles; for less than you can make them; $1.

Lots of pretty Shoes and Slippers for the children, too.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

There's an attractive blending of the holiday with the workaday in these economically-priced offerings in the Under-Price Store today:

Men's Hats, $1.50

For $2.50 and $3 Qualities

An end-of-the-season purchase from a leading hat maker, at a low figure, is responsible for this opportune offering of Men's Derby and Soft Hats. At the end of the manufacturing season, of course; for these are just the styles that men will wear all Winter. Derbies in black, soft hats in pearl; all regular $2.50 to $3 qualities, at

$1.50 Each.

Filled Candy Boxes, 25c

We have put a temptingly low price on a group of pretty candy boxes, of just the kinds that you'll want to hang on the Christmas tree. They are filled with delicious chocolate wafers; and ordinarily are priced at 40c. Today, these at 25c each.

Wash-boards, Kodaks, Trunks, Satchels, Hat-boxes, Dog-Kennels and Fancy Boxes.

Women's Gloves, 65c

A dollar to a dollar-and-a-half is what these gloves are regularly worth. Hundreds of pairs of the same qualities were recently sold in our Basement Store at 85c; and were marvelously low priced at that.

Today we group several lots at a price that will make them go out with a rush—65c a pair.

The gloves are stylish glace walking gloves, two-clasp in Winter street shades; and a good supply of black. All sizes.

Men's Furnishings

Here are chances for economically-minded men to do a little economizing with beneficial results to their pocket-book and their wardrobe:

SHIRTS, 35c; 3 for $1

About 70 dozens—a round-up of odd lots. Some have stiff bosoms, others are negligee shirts; in light and dark colorings. $1 was the former price of some; others were specially priced at 50c, though worth more. Now all sizes, though not in each style, at 35c each—three for $1.

25c NECKWEAR, 12½c

Half price on about 1,800 String Ties in light and dark colored silks; every tie in the lot worth a quarter. Now 12½c each.

Children's Garments

UNDER-PRICED

Little prices, that will prove most attractive, rule on these neatly-made, warm garments for children:

75c. NIGHTGOWNS at 50c.

Of Scotch flannelette; double yoke with collar; extra wide skirt; assorted stripes; sizes 2 to 14 years.

75c KIMONOS and DRESSING SACQUES, 50c

Of flannelette and daisy cloth; plain colors with pinked edge; or assorted stripes with plain borders; sizes 2 to 14 years.

BABIES' 45c DRESSES, 25c

Of flannelette; yoke with box plaits; trimmed with braid; sizes 1 to 4 years.

95c NIGHT DRAWERS, 50c

Of extra heavy Canton flannel; with feet; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edges; sizes 12 and 14 years only.

Women's Garments

First comes a group of

$1 Shirt-Waists at 50c

They are of striped cotton cheviot, black-and-white checked flannelette, or black sateen; with plaited or full fronts, French or plaited backs—a most attractive group at half prices.

Then, some

Flannelette Petticoats at 20c

In neat light stripes; well-made, and very closely priced.

Hosiery at Little Prices

Good, seasonable kinds of Hosiery, at very moderate prices, for men, women and children:

Men's Socks at 18c; 3 pairs for 50c

Of black cotton, fine gage, with double soles, toes and high-spliced heels.

Women's Stockings at 12½c a pair

Of fast black cotton; sizes 8½, 9 and 9½; full in size, width and length; elastic; made with double soles and high-spliced heels.

Children's Stockings at 12½c a pair

Of fast black cotton; two styles of ribs, suitable for boys or girls, aged from 4 to 17 years; knees, heels and toes doubly strong; elastic and durable.

Flannel and Flannelette

At Very Low Prices

Cold weather demands all sorts of warm garments—wrappers, house-gowns, petticoats, dressing sacques, pajamas and many more.

These are just the materials to make them from—excellent in quality, very sharply under-price. It's the part of wisdom to supply your needs from these offerings:

65c PRINTED FLANNELS at 28c a Yard

All-wool, in white polka dots on grounds of royal blue, navy blue, cardinal, garnet, heliotrope and black. Priced at less than half regular values, because the seller needed the money quickly. Regular 65c flannel at 28c a yard.

12½c PRINTED FLANNELETTES at 7c a Yard

Plenty of these pretty Printed Cotton Flannelettes that look so like the higher-priced French kinds. Attractive Dresden figures and figured stripes printed on navy blue, black and brown grounds, that won't show wear easily. 12½c flannelette at 7c a yard.

Toilet Soap and Perfume, 20c

Extremely attractive holiday boxes containing two cakes of delicately perfumed Rose Toilet Soap and a bottle of Extract of White Rose, fully worth 30c a box, today 20c a box.

Handkerchiefs at Half

Our buyer struck Belfast in the nick of time, to get these handkerchiefs from the manufacturer just when he wanted to get rid of them in a hurry. They have just arrived—4000 dozens. Five half-price lots:

At 75c dozen, instead of $1.50

Women's all-linen plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; in ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems.

At 10c, instead of 20c

Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in sheer and regular weights of 1800 linen.

At 12½c, instead of 25c

Women's fine hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with revers; sheer, soft-finished linen.

At 12½c, instead of 25c

Women's drawn hemstitched pure linen Handkerchiefs; ½-inch hems.

At 12½c, instead of 25c

Men's plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs; ¼ and ½-inch hems.

Gem Safety Razors, 85c

No man who shaves with a "Gem" Safety Razor can be induced to go back to the straight-bladed kind. Many a man who nicks his features habitually, would become a firm adherent of the "Gem" if he gave it a trial.

Here's his chance. We offer today a quantity of the regular $1.25 Gem Safety Razors, complete in tin box,

for 85c Each

Attractive News of Corsets

More of the interesting price-news of Corsets that never fails to command attention. That's easily explainable, too—the Corsets are in splendid models, and very low priced:

At 50c, worth $1.25—Corsets of good make; low bust; long over abdomen; dip hips; bias cut; straight-front; well boned; double side steels; in white and drab; sizes 18 to 30 in.

At $1.50—Warner's Rust-proof Corsets; low bust; extra long over hip and abdomen; in white and drab, 21 to 30 in.; black, 22 to 36 in.

At $3.50, reduced from $10 and $13.50—Lillian Corsets of genuine white whalebone; medium low bust; long over hips and abdomen; bias cut; straight-front. Good models for slight and stout figures. Not all sizes in the lot.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NAVAL WAR STARTS TO-DAY

"Enemy's" Squadron Due to be Sighted by Defenders' Scouts.

Admiral Sumner Leaves Port of Spain, and Admiral Higginson Concentrates His Forces at Culebra.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 4.—The harbor here, which for days has been filled with warships taking in coal, is to-day deserted. Capt. Dunlap, the commandant of the station, says he still has 13,000 tons of coal, more than sufficient for his needs. The United States tug Leyden alone remains here to take the United States mail to-morrow.

All the warships of the home squadron are assembled at Culebra in readiness to defend the island. The plan of defense, of course, has not been divulged. The working out of the problem begins to-morrow morning, when Admiral Higginson with his fleet will leave Culebra. The battleships and cruisers will be concentrated while the scouts will diverge and cover the passages and points where it may be possible to discover the "enemy." Admiral Coghlan remains at the base and will search for the white fleet approaching from the Gulf of Paria.

Major Robert Howze will leave here to-morrow to represent the army at the maneuvres.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Dec. 4.—The United States Consul has been authoritatively informed through agents of the departure this morning of the "enemy's" squadron under Rear Admiral Sumner. Its destination is uncertain, but is believed to be Porto Rico or Culebra. The ships passed through Boca Grande, going slowly. There is no satisfactory indication as to the course the squadron will pursue.

All the warships had a low freeboard, which is evidence that they are well filled with coal and ammunition. A collier carrying 2,500 tons of coal discharged its entire cargo into the various vessels, which also received provisions and ammunition from a supply ship. The "enemy" is prepared to make a dash to seize a base and hold it, and confidence prevails on board the ships in their success.

It is often the case that the course of the warships is followed by boxes and other refuse thrown overboard. Therefore Admiral Sumner has directed that such débris be put in condition to sink immediately when thrown into the sea, or that it be burned.

New code signals for use day and night have been arranged in order to prevent their being read by Admiral Higginson's scouts.

Though his squadron is stronger than the one commanded by Admiral Cervera, Admiral Sumner declared that the problem before him is more difficult than that of the Spaniards, as the later were able to choose ports in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico and Culebra. Moreover, the Spaniards moved from the Cape Verde Islands, while Admiral Sumner's command is closer and is limited in regard to time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Navy Department has made public the conditions of the naval search problem on which the combined European, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic fleets are to begin work to-morrow in the West Indies. The details of the squadron organization already have been made public, and the announcement to-day concerns the rules which are to govern in this mimic warfare. These rules are as follows:

The White Fleet includes vessels of commands of Rear Admirals Sumner and Crowninshield, combined under the former. The Blue Fleet includes vessels under Rear Admiral Higginson.

In the afternoon of Dec. 5 the Blue Fleet learns that one of its scouts sighted the White Fleet Dec. 2 in latitude 15 degrees N., longitude 45 minutes W., a position about 900 miles to the eastward of Barbados.

The White Fleet represents an advanced detachment of an enemy whose object is to secure a base in the Porto Rican waters between and including Mayaguez on the west and Great Harbor, Culebra, on the east; also to mine the main ship channel of the port seized before 6 P. M. Dec. 10, at which time the problem ends.

(a) If it enters the port selected and has worked one hour in laying mines before the arrival of a Blue force 50 per cent. greater than its own, it wins.

(b) If it enters the port and completes the mining of the channel before the arrival of a Blue force double its own, it wins.

White loses if intercepted by a superior Blue force at sea or in less than one hour after it enters the port.

The Blue force to win must (a) with a superior force meet the White fleet at sea or within one hour after it has anchored in the port selected. (b) If the White force has been at anchor more than one hour but not long enough to plant all its mines, the Blue force must be 50 per cent. greater than the White.

PROSPERITY IN PORTO RICO.

Interview With the Postmaster of San Juan—People Proud to be American Citizens.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—W. K. Landis, who is Postmaster at San Juan, Porto Rico, is here on a visit to his brother, Representative Landis of Indiana. Mr. Landis reports that San Juan is prosperous and contented. There has not been a great influx of Americans into the city, but in the suburbs there has been a marked increase in the American colony, due to the large number of people who have gone from the orange groves of Florida. One American company has gone in with $100,000 capital for the purpose of developing orange lands. Trees will begin to bear in three years.

"One difficulty now," said Mr. Landis, "is the question of shipment. The plantations thus far have been developed by individual enterprise without any co-operation. When the trees begin to bear in quantities a line of fruit steamers will be necessary, and to make it profitable there must be fruit enough at one time to make a full cargo. This is hard to figure upon at first, and there may be a little loss and some confusion for a time. I have no doubt this will work out all right."

Referring to a recently published statement to the effect that the uniforms sent to the rural guards in the Philippines were proving too small in consequence of the abundance and excellence of the army ration, Mr. Landis gave an interesting illustration of the effect of the army ration on the Porto Rican soldiers. He said:

"The Porto Rican Battalion, composed of men of over twenty-one, thoroughly matured, was selected after a thorough physical examination. The height of the men was taken in their stocking feet, and carefully recorded. A physical examination made six months later by the same system of measurement showed that the men had increased in height an average of a quarter of an inch. Perhaps the drill had something to do with making them erect and firm, but in any event it was a remarkable result of army methods.

"And, speaking of the army, I do not think the United States ever advanced a cause as well as it did by bringing the Porto Rico regiment to the capital at the time of the inauguration. The members of that regiment have been instructors ever since. They never tire of telling of American greatness, great buildings, fast trains, big men, (physically,) and the many sights they saw. It is the ambition of every Porto Rican some day to come to the United States, and the people's pride in their American citizenship is unbounded. The members of that regiment are looking forward to the next inauguration in the hope that they may be sent again. I believe it would be a good investment to bring a regiment or two from the Philippines at the next inauguration."

JUSTICE HOLMES CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Oliver Wendell Holmes to-day was confirmed by the Senate to succeed the late Justice Gray as a member of the bench of the United States Supreme Court. There was no opposition, and the nomination was not discussed.

Immediately after the Senate had gone into executive session, Senator Hoar, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, made a favorable report on Mr. Holmes's nomination. The Senate took the case up forthwith, accomplishing the act of confirmation as quickly as it was possible to do so.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Robert M. McWade, Pennsylvania, (now Consul,) to be Consul General at Canton, China.

Martin A. Knapp, New York, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, (reappointment.)

George W. Ellis, Kansas, Secretary of the Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

William Bardel, New York, Consul at Bamberg, Bavaria.

CUBAN TREATY'S CHANCES.

The President Receives Assurances of Support.

WASHINGTON Dec. 4.—While many Senators were, and still are, opposed to the direct legislation by Congress on the subject of Cuban reciprocity, some of them, at least, and perhaps a majority among them, of Republicans, will vote to ratify a reasonable reciprocity treaty.

Senator Elkins of West Virginia, who led the anti-Cuban reciprocity forces in the Senate during the last session of Congress, had an extended interview with the President to-day, during which they discussed Cuban reciprocity. He informed Mr. Roosevelt that he would support a Cuban reciprocity treaty. He expressed the belief that such a treaty would be ratified by the Senate soon after its presentation. Such a solution of the commercial obligations of the United States to Cuba would be entirely satisfactory to Senator Elkins and to many of his Senatorial colleagues who opposed the enactment of direct legislation, because they feared such action would open up a tariff controversy, which, in the view of strong advocates of the protection system, might prove embarrassing, if not dangerous, to the Republicans.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, has received assurances from other Senators who last Spring opposed reciprocity legislation that they will support by voice and vote a Cuban reciprocity treaty.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The reciprocity negotiations between Gen. Tasker Bliss and the Cuban Secretaries, Zaldo and Montes, is practically at a standstill owing to the latter desiring to await the outcome of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives which provides for the appointment of a committee to draw up a bill defining the limits of the concessions which the Cuban Government can offer foreign countries in negotiating reciprocity treaties. A committee of the House began studying the question to-day.

It is known that Secretaries Zaldo and Montes have reached a satisfactory agreement with Gen. Bliss, and that practically all that is left to be done is the signing of the agreement, but they do not wish to assume any responsibility, especially since the recent Cabinet crisis and in view of the apparent determination on the part of the Nationalist Party to oppose the Government. The Nationalists claim control of the House and the bill referred to is a Nationalist measure.

In a discussion in the Senate to-day on the subject, Señor Sanguily said an agreement signed by President Palma and Secretaries Zaldo and Montes would not be binding, and that the matter must be brought before both houses. Congress, he said, should be informed regarding the particulars of the proposed treaty in order to intelligently discuss the changes in the tariff.

REPORT ON CUBAN CHILDREN.

Immigration Commissioner Indorses the School at Point Loma, Cal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Commissioner General Sargent of the Immigration Bureau has filed with Secretary Shaw his report on the question of admitting to the United States the eleven Cuban children who are now being detained at New York pending the settlement of the question of the financial responsibility and general character of the theosophist institution known as the Universal Brotherhood School at Point Loma, Cal., to which the children were en route when stopped at New York.

The report, which is based upon the personal inspection of Mr. Sargent, is an unqualified indorsement of the school, both as to its financial standing and general character. It will not be made public, however, until next Saturday, when Secretary Shaw will give a hearing to the parties interested.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S SALARY.

Havana Paper Says He Draws More Than Did Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—La Lucha says President Palma is drawing a larger salary than the former Spanish Captain General or Gen. Wood.

It states that according to the budget President Palma received $25,000 allowance for salary, $25,000 for secret urgent expenses, $7,500 for servants, and $8,044 for sundry expenses relating to furniture and his stable.

The Spanish Captain General, says the paper, received a total of $43,000 and Gen. Wood $17,000.

RESULT OF NO CANTEEN.

Paymaster General Finds a Large Increase in Fines and Forfeiture for Breaches of Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Gen. Bates, Paymaster General of the army, has sent a communication to Adjt. Gen. Corbin in regard to the army canteen question, in which he says:

"The claim of the War Department in recommending the restoration of the canteen to the army that during the operations of the canteen law the discipline of the army was superior, desertions much less, and that there were fewer fines and forfeitures by courts-martial on account of breaches of military discipline resulting from the use of intoxicants by men in the service appears to be fully borne out by the records of the Paymaster General's office.

"These records show that the Paymaster of the army collected from 75,000 enlisted men (regulars) during the last year in which the canteen was in force, on account of the Soldiers' Home dues, fines, and forfeitures, $462,698, while during the fiscal year 1902, since the abolishment of the canteen, there was collected by Paymasters from about 70,000 enlisted men (regulars) on the same account $632,125.

"The fact therefore appears undisputable by the figures cited that the fines and forfeitures imposed upon and collected from the enlisted men of the army were vastly increased during the year subsequent to the abolishment of the canteen, which increase cannot be well attributed to any other cause than the effects of an uncontrolled liquor traffic in connection with military posts, which traffic appears seriously to affect the discipline and morals of the army."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William E. Horton will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation.

Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, United States Cavalry, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Michie.

Major Edward Davis, Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department.

Major Edward Davis, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Manila for duty.

The order directing First Lieut. David B. Mulliken, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines, is suspended. Lieut. Mulliken will report to the Commanding Officer at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for observation and treatment by the Surgeon at that post.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves is relieved from duty at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Transfers: Major Arthur Williams from the Twenty-sixth Infantry to the Third Infantry; Major George R. Cecil from the Third Infantry to the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

The resignation of Cadet Louis F. Schultze, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. William Kelly, Jr., to Ninth Cavalry. Troop D: First Lieut. Gordon Johnston to Fifteenth Cavalry, Troop L: First Lieut. William A. Austin to Fourth Cavalry, Troop D.

Navy.

Rear Admiral S. M. Symonds is retired from Dec. 1.

Commander E. D. Taussig is ordered to Pensacola for duty as Captain of the yard.

Commander G. L. Dyer is ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing Jan. 3.

Commander R. H. Galt is ordered home with three months' sick leave.

Lieut. C. R. Miller is ordered to the Pensacola.

Lieut. R. O. Bitler is ordered to Newport News, Va., as inspector of Ordnance.

Lieut. I. C. Wettengel is ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander H. S. Knapp is ordered to the Naval War College.

Assistant Paymaster A. H. Cathcart has three months' sick leave.

Ensign C. R. Kear is ordered to the Eagle.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Arrivals—Osceola at San Juan, Scorpion at San Juan, Helena, Vicksburg, Saturn, and Kentucky at Hongkong.

Sailings—Scorpion and Detroit for Culebra; Iowa, Illinois, Albany, Chicago, Nashville, San Francisco, Eagle, and Atlanta to sea; Hannibal for Baltimore; Arethusa for Culebra; Arkansas for Barren Island trial course.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE

Special Attention Paid Mosquitos at Washington Meeting.

Resolutions Bearing on the Subject of Infection Adopted—How Hookworms Affect the "Poor Whites" of the South.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, which has been in session here since Tuesday, came to an end to-night. Santiago de Chile was selected as the next place of meeting, which will occur March 15, 1904.

The mosquito came in for a good share of attention during the closing session, and several resolutions bearing on the subject of infection were adopted.

One of these, offered by Arthur R. Reynolds of Chicago, urged the different Governments to study in their respective territories the geographical distribution of the mosquito in order that it may have practical application in subsequent conventions.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Guiteras of Cuba, is of broader scope, and, within a measure, makes the statement that the insect is the one factor in the communication of the disease. This resolution declares as follows:

That measures of prophylaxis against yellow fever shall be based upon the fact that up to the present time the bite of certain mosquitos is the only proven natural means of the propagation of yellow fever; that the Governments represented in this conference approve the measures employed in Havana for the prevention of the spread of the disease "on land," for the isolation of cases, and the fumigation of buildings, it being understood that said measures are based upon the principles enunciated in the first part of this resolution; that the prevention of the importation of the disease by vessels wherein persons actually infected are found must conform to the methods employed on land, yet there are questions concerning the importation of infected mosquitos that require further study before any decided modification of the quarantine laws can be recommended.

It provides that the subject of bringing the quarantine laws to conform with the new doctrine of mosquito infection shall be referred to the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics for a report at the next meeting.

The following preamble and resolution offer by Dr. Reynolds were adopted:

Whereas, Bubonic plague and other diseases are spread by rats, mice, and other lower animals which, to a great extent find sustenance in animal and vegetable kitchen waste and commonly called garbage; therefore be it

Resolved, That all organic waste or garbage should be kept separtely on the premises, unmixed with anything else, until it can be removed and destroyed.

A resolution by Dr. Reynolds recited that typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera are caused by swallowing food or drink contaminated by the discharges of previous cases, and declared that if all the discharges of every existing case of typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera were instantly disinfected such diseases would cease to be a menace to the world.

A long resolution pertaining to the work of the International Sanitary Bureau, whose permanent headquarters are to be at Washington, was adopted by the conference. It makes it the duty of the bureau to urge all the parties represented in the conference to promptly and regularly transmit to the bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories; to furnish the bureau every opportunity and aid for thorough, careful, and scientific study and investigation of outbreaks of pestilential diseases occurring in the territories of the republics; requires the bureau to lend its aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the republics, in order that diseases may be eliminated and commerce facilitated; and also to encourage, and aid or enforce in all proper ways the sanitation of seaports, including the sanitary improvements of harbors, sewerage, drainage of the soil, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, and the destruction of mosquitos and other vermin.

The recommendation is made that a fund of $5,000 be collected by the Bureau of American Republics to carry out the above provisions.

CHARLES H. BUTLER APPOINTED.

New York Lawyer Is Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charles Henry Butler, a lawyer of New York City, to-day was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He succeeds Bancroft Davis, who resigned last Saturday.

The new official has practiced law in New York for several years and is considered an authority on international law.

Charles Henry Butler was born in this city June 18, 1850. He is a son of the late William Allen Butler and grandson of Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. Mr. Butler was one of the incorporators and for years Secretary of the Lawyers' Club in this city, and is also a member of the American Bar Association. He was legal expert for the Anglo-American Joint High Commission of 1898 and 1899. Among his published works are "Intervention the Proper Course," "Our Treaty with Spain," and "The Treaty-Making Power of the United States." He is the ninth reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S GIFT.

Mr. Roosevelt Receives a Naval Annual from the French Executive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Lieut. De Faramond, naval attaché of the French embassy, to-day presented to the President, on behalf of President Loubet of France, and as a personal gift from him, a copy of the "Annual of the French Navy."

The book is a handsome specimen of French workmanship. It is bound in kid, embellished in blue and gold. The pages are of silk, and the work bears an autograph presentation from President Loubet to President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt expressed his appreciation of the gift, and extended through Lieut. De Faramond his thanks and continued good wishes to President Loubet.

FOR THE MILITIA BILL.

Senate Committee to Report House Reorganization Measure Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day decided to report favorably the House bill for the reorganization of the militia. Secretary Root appeared before the committee in support of the measure. He said the bill was not perfect, but it would be better to pass it now and remedy any imperfections later. It was a new departure in many ways, and nothing but an absolute trial would demonstrate what features were impracticable and should be changed. The Secretary said everybody recognized that the military laws were obsolete, and that a change was necessary.

Early action on the bill has been urged by the War Department, and also by representatives of the military organizations of the country, and there will be an effort to obtain action by the Senate before the adjournment for the holidays, in order to permit the various State Legislatures which will meet in January, to take cognizance of the changes in conditions which are proposed by the bill.

LOSING FLESH.

Are you losing flesh? If so, better consult your doctor at once. He will tell you the cause. We can provide the remedy, which is Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

A young woman in Batavia writes us she had lost twenty-five pounds in three months, and her lungs were seriously affected. She took three bottles of Scott's Emulsion and gained fifteen pounds, and was able to resume her work.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND coats elegantly finished, lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

The Meriden Company International Silver Co Successors Silversmiths

Salvers in Sheffield designs, oblong, square, oval and round, from six to 26 inches; also

Fish platters, Fruit dishes, Bread trays, Bon-bon dishes, Cake dishes, Olive dishes,

and many others for serving or for individual use.

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, tiger and leopard rugs, coachmen's outfits, caps and gloves, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

Secretary Root Decides That Service at West Point Shall Not Count in Non-Graduates' Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Root decided to-day that in promotion of enlisted men to be second lieutenants, candidates for examination must have passed two full years of service in the ranks, and that to count a term of cadetship at West Point, where the men had been dropped for deficiency, would be to put a premium on failure.

Under existing law, all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in excess of the number of the next graduating class of the Military Academy are given to enlisted men who have been found qualified after examination, and following that class to civilians. In consequence of the numerical increase in the army, many young men desirous of adopting army life have enlisted in the hope of being able to win promotion. Officers much prefer the commissioning of men from the ranks, especially of the class recently enlisted, to young men selected from civil life mainly through political and social influences.

Recently young men who were deficient cadets at the Military Academy and who subsequently enlisted have asserted that in computing the two years of service required, service at the Military Academy should be computed. That is to say, a man found deficient as a cadet after eighteen months of service could enlist in the army and at the end of six months claim the right to be examined as an enlisted man for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. Secretary Root has denied that claim.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The disturbance noted Wednesday night as overlying Mississippi has moved northeastward to the North Carolina mountains with greatly increased intensity, and as a rule rain again has fallen over the Southern States, and has extended into the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States. The disturbance in the extreme Northwest has moved southeastward, with diminished intensity and little precipitation. It is closely followed by rapidly rising pressure with below zero temperatures in the Canadian Northwest. In addition to this precipitation rain and snow continued in New England and locally in the lake region. There was also rain over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperatures have fallen generally over the eastern half of the country and risen to the westward. They are, however, below the seasonal average over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except along the immediate Atlantic Coast. In the Gulf States the departures range from 12 to 21 degrees.

The south storm in conjunction with a high area now over Lake Superior will cause snow Friday over the northeastern districts, probably heavy in New England, interior New York, Northwestern New Jersey, and Northeastern Pennsylvania. There will also be rain or snow in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States, while in the south States the weather will clear. There will be also snow in the lake region, the central valleys, the Northwest, and extreme Central West.

On Saturday generally fair weather is indicated except along the windward shores of the great lakes, where snow flurries are probable. It will be much colder in the South Atlantic States Friday and colder Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States. To the westward temperature conditions will be dominated by the high area now over the Canadian Northwest causing a decided fall in the slope region and not much change at present from the prevailing low temperatures in the Central Valley.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk to high from the northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast high and shifting, becoming west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast fresh west to north; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk north except light over south portion, and on the lower lakes brisk to high north.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Cedar Keys to Punta Rassa and on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport and on the lower lakes. Advisory warnings for strong northerly winds have been distributed over the south portion of the upper lakes and at Key West and Havana. Heavy snow warnings have been issued for interior New York, Northeast Pennsylvania, Northwest New Jersey, and Western New England, and flood warnings for the rivers of North and South Carolina, Lower Red River, and the Willamette River.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, snow or rain in south portion to-day, probably snow in interior; snow in north portion, except fair in Eastern Maine. Saturday, fair and cold, except snow in Maine; brisk to high northeast winds on the coast Friday.

District of Columbia and Maryland, rain to-day, possibly turning to snow; Saturday fair, colder, brisk to high north winds.

Virginia, rain to-day, possibly turning to snow in north and west portions, brisk to high north winds; Saturday fair, colder in northeast portion.

Delaware, rain to-day, high north winds; Saturday fair, colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow in south, snow probably heavy in north portion to-day, brisk to high north winds; Saturday fair, colder.

Eastern New York, rain or snow on coast, snow in interior to-day, probably heavy, brisk to high north winds; Saturday fair, colder in west and extreme south portions.

North Carolina, fair to-day, except rain in extreme east portion; high, shifting winds, becoming west. Saturday, fair and cold.

South Carolina, fair, colder to-day; brisk to high west to northwest winds. Saturday, fair and cold.

New Jersey, rain on the coast, snow or rain in interior to-day, possibly heavy in northwest portion; brisk to high north winds. Saturday fair, colder.

Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow in south, snow in north portion to-day; brisk to high north winds. Saturday, snow flurries.

North Dakota and South Dakota, snow and colder to-day. Saturday fair.

West Virginia, snow or rain and colder to-day, Saturday fair.

Minnesota, Snow to-day, colder in west portion; Saturday fair; winds becoming north and fresh to brisk.

Western New York, snow to-day, probably heavy; brisk to high north winds; Saturday fair, except snow along Lake Erie.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow, brisk to high north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	26	44	46
6 A. M.	21	42	41
9 A. M.	21	40	44
12 M.	24	42	50
3 P. M.	25	42	48
6 P. M.	23	43	45
9 P. M.	20	43	43
12 P. M.	19	39	39

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45⅛
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1901	23
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The United States weather observer here received the following from Washington last night: "Observer, New York: Northeast storm warnings, 9 P. M., Baltimore, Delaware Breakwater, Reedy Island, Port Morris, Cape May, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Sandy Hook, and New York. Storm of decided character centred over the extreme Western North Carolina, moving northeast. High northeast winds beginning early Friday morning, with rain.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

Another Day of Extraordinary Offerings.

Many of them have no parallel in the whole range of merchandising. Each is its own logical argument of superiority, each represents facts so strong and certain as to be incontrovertible, and as a whole they stand for an army of values broader in its scope and more commanding in its influence and power than the most ambitious merchandising movement heretofore attempted in the Greater City. Such merchandising must naturally increase the prestige of the Simpson Crawford Co. Store—place it even higher in your favor and stamp it firmer than ever as New York's most progressive Retail Establishment.

$35.00 Premo Camera, $18.00.
Second Floor.
The Long Focus Premo Camera has found great favor for work of every nature. As its name indicates, it possesses an extra long bellows. Regular lenses may be used with it for ordinary purposes, while for specially long focus work very long focus lenses are regularly adopted. The regular price of this Camera is $35.00; our special price while they last, $18.00.

Dressed and Undressed Dolls, 69c.
Third Floor.
500 Dressed Dolls; light or dark hair, blue or brown moving eyes; dressed in all pretty colors; regular price $1.25 to $1.75; special for Friday, 69c.
Beautiful 17 inch Doll; brown eyes, light and dark hair, undressed, double jointed; special for Friday, 69c.

Silk Taffeta Waists, $3.75 and $5.85.
Second Floor.
3 styles of Taffeta Silk Waists; one with entire front of hemstitching and tucks; a second with vest effect, the third with tailored tucks; your choice for to-day only, $3.75.
Black Silk Taffeta Waists, with mercerized dots, buttoned, side effect, tailor stitched plaits; special for Friday only, $5.85.

$1.50 Black Taffeta Silk, $1.10.
Rotunda.
Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide; an elegant dress quality, guaranteed for wear; worth $1.50 yard, for Friday only, $1.10.
Colored Taffetas, complete assortment in all shades; extraordinary value at, yard, 58c.

Colored Velveteens, 65c.
First Floor.
Colored Velveteens, all colors, 24 inches wide; good value at 65c. yard.
Colored Corduroys, 27 inches wide; worth $1.00 yard, at 65c. yard.

$20.00 Diamond Rings, $11.00
First Floor.
Diamond Rings, in plain or fancy settings, good size stones, fully worth $20.00, for Friday only at $11.00.

$10.00 Men's Gold Filled Watches, $6.75.
First Floor.
Men's gold filled Watches, open face, thin model case, fitted with full jewelled movement; guaranteed for 20 years; regular $10.00 timepiece, $6.75.

50c. Cut Glass Peppers and Salts, 25c.
First Floor.
Cut Glass Peppers and Salts, of pleasing design, with heavy sterling silver tops; never sold for less than 50c., special on Friday, 25c.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $3.85 Pair.
Fourth Floor.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, in neat, attractive designs; splendid value, at, pair, $3.85.

Excellent Values in Cotton Sheets.
First Floor.
Ready-to-use Cotton Sheets, for double beds, made of the well-known Atlantic sheeting, 90x93 inches, 60c.; 90x99 inches, 65c.; 90x108 inches, 70c.

Glossed Silk Lining, 11c
Best quality Fast Black Percaline Lining, 36 inches wide, extremely bright lustre, a strong favorite for linings; special for to-day, 11c. yard.

Three Glove Specials.
First Floor.
Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves, embroidered, black, white and colors; an exceptionally fine Lambskin Glove; perfect fitting; 88c. a pair.
Women's 8-button length Suede Gloves; tans, mode and brown; sell regularly at $1.00, for 55c. a pair.
Special clearing lot of Misses' and Boys' Glace Gloves, tans and browns, all imported goods, guaranteed; sell regularly at $1.00, for 75c. a pair.

Friday Specials In the Liquor Store.
Sixth Floor.
Hennessey Imported Cognac, case of 12 bottles $11.00; bottle, $1.00.
Hunter Baltimore Rye. 76c. bottle.
Port, Sherry, Angelica or Muscatel Wine, gallon, $1.00, jug free.
Old Crow Whiskey, gallon, $2.50; bottle, 60c.

Women's $37.50
Electric Seal Coats, $29.75.
Third Floor.
Women's 22 inch Electric Seal Coats, high rolling storm collar, wide revers, bell sleeves, correctly shaped and finely made; lined with Skinner's, warranted satin; regular price $37.50, for to-day only, $29.75.

$19.75 Blue Lynx
Cluster Scarfs, $17.50.
Third Floor.
Handsome fluffy Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, with six blue lynx tails; regular price $19.75, for to-day only, $17.50.

Real Crochet
Collar and Cuff Sets, $1.75.
First Floor.
12 dozen White Real Crochet Collar and Cuff Sets; very special price for to-day only, $1.75 set.

$10.50 to $15.00
Hemstitched Dinner Sets, $10.00.
First Floor.
About 50 fine hemstitched Dinner Sets, of various sizes, and odd lots of various designs and makes; sold by us all season at $10.50, $12.00 and $15.00; all to-day for $10.00 set.

$3.95 Wool Blankets, $3.50.
First Floor.
Woollen Blankets for either single or double beds; regular price $3.95 pair, for to-day only, $3.50.

$25.00 Cheviot
Tailor-made Suits, $19.75.
Third Floor.
Women's Tailor-made Suits, of Zibeline, Cheviot, Venetian or Canvas Weave Cloth, in black, blue, brown and Oxford, Eton or fly-front jackets, taffeta lined; 7 and 9 gored skirt, inverted plait or habit back over drop of excellent quality taffeta or mercerized lining; regular price $25.00, for to-day only, $19.75.

Men's $1.00
Fancy Shirts, 35c.
First Floor.
Odds and ends of men's fancy percale Shirts, open front and back, detached cuffs, stiff bosoms, large sizes only, 15½ to 17 inch; regular selling price $1.00 each, for to-day only, 35c.

Men's $1.00 to $1.50
Neckwear, 50c.
First Floor.
Men's high class, large, pure silk folded Scarfs, suitable for four-in-hand or puff shape; broken lines of $1.00 and $1.50 grades; to clear, for to-day only, 50c.

$1.00 Silk Suspenders, 50c.
First Floor.
Men's heavy weight pure silk elastic web Suspenders, leather ends, one of the best makes, strong and durable; the usual $1.00 quality, in tans and navy only; for to-day, 50c.

Men's $1.00 Underwear, 59c.
First Floor.
Men's heavy Winter weight colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, all self-finished, pearl buttons, ribbed bottoms, reinforced drawers; actual worth $1.00, for to-day only, 59c.

High Grade Ball Bearing
Sewing Machines, $12.50.
Fourth Floor.
High grade ball bearing Sewing Machines, noiseless, self-threading shuttle, automatic tension, swell front and all the latest improvements, polished oak woodwork, three drawers; guaranteed for five years; a splendid machine for $12.50.
The same Machine, with drop head, giving the appearance of a table when closed, for $14.25.

$1.00 Remarque Proof Etchings, 75c.
Fourth Floor.
Remarque Proof Etchings of landscapes, framed with mats in 2 inch gilt frame, art corners, 19x29 inches; regular price $1.00, for to-day only, 75c.
Colored French Fac-similes, close frames, 1½ black, very dainty; art dealers would charge you $1.00; our price for to-day only, 30c.

$2.95 and $3.75
Boys' Suits, $2.75.
Second Floor.
25 styles of Sailors, Norfolk and double-breasted Suits, of very best cheviot and pure wool; also serges and cassimeres; sizes 3 to 16 years; former prices $2.95 and $3.75, now $2.75.

Boys' $5.00 Suits, $3.95.
Second Floor.
50 styles Norfolk and double-breasted all-wool Suits; sizes 3 to 16 years; our regular selling price $5.00, special at $3.95.

Women's 85c. Underwear, 45c.
Second Floor.
750 Women's high grade Swiss ribbed heavy cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves, very elastic, in white, ecru, pink, blue and black; actual value 85c., for to-day only, 45c.

Children's
45c. to 75c. Underwear, 25c.
Second Floor.
Odds and ends and broken lines of Children's heavy weight, two-thirds wool, camel's hair Vests and Pants; actual value 45c. to 75c., for to-day only 25c.

Women's
$1.00 Silk Hosiery, 65c.
First Floor.
Just 225 pairs of women's fast black pure spun silk Hose, high spliced heels and toes, sheer quality, bright and lustrous; regular price $1 pair, for to-day only 65c.

Children's
25c. Wool Hose, 12½c.
First Floor.
Boys' and Girls' heavy weight all-wool ribbed Stockings, warm and durable, double knees, heels and toes, 6 to 9-inch sizes; actual value 25c., for to-day only 12½c.

Men's 35c. Half Hose, 25c.
First Floor.
Men's heavy weight black and natural wool, warm, serviceable Half Hose; good value 35c. pair, for to-day only 25c.

Men's 1.00
Domet Pajamas, 75c.
First Floor.
Men's heavy Domet flannel Pajamas, good variety of fancy stripes, military cut, pearl buttons or loops; actual value $1 suit; for to-day only, at 75c.

In the Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.
MAIL ORDERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

SUGAR—H. & E. Refined Granulated, 7 lbs. 31
BUTTER—Meadow Brook, sweet, fresh made Elgin Creamery; 5 lb. stone crock 1.45
HAMS—Armour's or Swift's Regular Sugar Cured Hams; lb. 14
BACON—Armour's Banquet Bacon, lean strips; lb 15
FLOUR—Simpson, Crawford & Co. Fancy XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour; ¼ bbl sacks 55
SWEET POTATOES—Genuine Old Virginia Sweets, full pk. measure 20
LEMONS—Choice Californias or Messinas, doz. 12
ORANGES—Bright, sweet, juicy Floridas, good size; doz. 18
TOMATOES—Delaware Tomatoes; large, cold packed cans; each 9
CORN—Fame Brand Cream Sugar Corn, doz., 1.25; can 11
RICE—Choice Carolina Rice; 4 lbs. 25
COCOANUT—Schepp's Shredded or Desiccated Cocoanut; 2 lbs. 25
ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR—Franklin Mills Co.'s Fine Flour of the Entire Wheat; 5 lb. pkg. 18
TAPIOCA—Pearl Tapioca; 5 lbs. 18
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TWO REGIMENTS BALK

Twelfth and Thirteenth Not to Appear at Tournament.

Cols. Dyer and Austen Hold that Guardsmen Should Not Take Part in Affairs Unauthorized by the State.

Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment, and Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment, formally announced to Col. Charles H. Luscomb yesterday their decisions that their regiments should not appear nor compete in the tournament of the Military Athletic League, to be held in the Madison Square Garden. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the First Brigade practically indorsed the action of the Colonels. Col. Dyer said yesterday:

"It is true that I have decided that my regiment shall not appear in the military displays. The League is not so constituted as to make it entirely proper that troops in the active service of the State should take part in the Garden displays."

Col. Austen said that he had written to Col. Luscomb explaining that the Thirteenth could not longer be represented either by delegates or details of troops in the League.

"I am strongly of the opinion," he said, "that the State National Guard should not take part in any affairs not authorized by the State. It involves the removal of uniforms without authority or order. I regard this in the same light as the National Guard Association, to which for many years we have not sent a delegation."

The Thirteenth is the largest regiment in the State, and the Twelfth is practically tied with the Seventh in membership. The Seventh has never taken part in the tournaments at the Garden. Gen. Smith said:

"Commanding officers of regiments are right in refusing to let their regiments or any portion of them participate in reviews or other military ceremonies of any kind, when by so doing they are to be commanded by those not authorized by law to exercise command over the troops of the State."

Gen. Smith refused to say what action if any he would take. Col. Luscomb is not in the service, and the movement is presumed to be directed against him. He has commanded detachments from the Guardsmen, and officers have made complaints on the ground that he is on the supernumerary list. Gen. Smith is heartily in favor of the tournaments, but believes in keeping within the strict letter of the Code.

The Military Athletic League, which has given on the largest scale in the United States joint military and athletic tournaments, has been in existence six years. Its exhibitions being among the most popular of the attractions at the Madison Square Garden. Regulars from the Army and Navy have participated at the various tournaments, and it has been customary to have some one in high authority to be the presiding figure and reviewer of the parades each night. President Roosevelt, Gen. Miles, and Secretary Root are among those who have officiated in the past.

The object of the League is to raise money for the promotion of athletics in the Army, Navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia. Athletic apparatus and outfits are sent to the army posts and cash payments sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Marine Barracks, West Point, and Annapolis, and to the fund for the widows of Gen. Guy Henry and Sergt. Douglass.

Col. Luscomb said that he had received the communications of Cols. Dyer and Austen. He said that he could not understand their positions, but declined to discuss the matter other than to say that the tournament would be held as it had been in the past. He said that the interest of the regulars was greater than ever, and that three training ships would be in the harbor at the time of the tournament, insuring a large presence of blue jackets. One of the officers of the League described the action as inconsiderate and unwise. He said that there had been no opposition when Col. Luscomb was working hard for the success of the League in the first years, and that neither Col. Luscomb nor any of the other officers had received a cent for their services and the time that they had to take from their businesses. Major Gen. Roe declined to make any statement in regard to the trouble.

MRS. PARTRIDGE'S WILL.

Contest Made by Grandnephews on Grounds of Undue Influence and Fraud.

Charles Henry Sabine and George Partridge Sabine, two grand-nephews of Mrs. Eliza Ann Partridge, who died in September, have started a contest over her will. Their lawyer, William P. Burr of 35 Nassau Street, filed the objections to the will yesterday. They claim that their grandaunt, who bequeathed the bulk of her property to John Partridge Jepson and Charles Edward Jepson, nephews, was led to make the will, if she ever made it at all, by reason of undue influence and fraud. It is charged, however, that the paper presented for probate was not her will, and that the signature purporting to be hers was that of some one else.

Mrs. Partridge's life was romantic. When young she wished to marry her cousin, Henry Hall Ward, but her family would not allow her to do so. Not long after the love affair had been broken off he died, leaving to her his handsomely furnished house at 23 Bond Street. She took possession of the place, with its beautiful furniture and bric-a-brac, but it was never opened. It was kept just as Mr. Hall had left it when he died, more than thirty years ago, and Mrs. Partridge spent those thirty years as a recluse in her home at 38 West Thirty-seventh Street.

It was discovered after her death that the unopened house had been left, along with most of her property, to the two nephews. She had remembered her servants, however, leaving $2,000 to her chambermaid, Mary Walsh; $1,000 to her cook, Julia Walsh; $1,000 to her laundress, Mary Hennessey, and $500 to her waiter, John Campion. To the woman who had been caretaker of the Bond Street house, Mrs. E. A. Smith, was bequeathed $100.

The testatrix's wearing apparel and jewelry were left to Mrs. Mary Jepson, wife of John P. Jepson, and to Miss Ellen Jepson, his daughter. To John P. Jepson Mrs. Partridge gave her household furniture, books, pictures, silver, and wines. The residuary estate—which, according to the contestants' lawyer, aggregates nearly $300,000—was to go to John P. and Charles Edward Jepson equally. Mrs. Partridge was eighty-seven years old when she died. The will was signed in 1899, when she was eighty-four.

A LAW THAT JUDGES DEPLORE.

System Fixing Fee for Counsel Assigned in Capital Cases Leads to Corruption, Judge Foster Says.

Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions, in a decision handed down yesterday, denounced certain corrupt practices which have their origin in the present system of assigning counsel in capital cases at a fixed compensation of $500. The statute, fixing the power to allow compensation in the court, Judge Foster declares, is a recent innovation, and the passage of the law, he says, is to be deplored.

The decision was on a motion to allow counsel fees to a lawyer who defended Marco di Medici, who was tried last month and acquitted on a charge of murder in the first degree. The accused, Judge Foster says, appeared before him last June and entered a plea of not guilty. At that time he was represented by counsel. Later he went before another Judge and asked that counsel be assigned to defend him, which was done. Judge Foster declares there was no occasion for this.

He says that not infrequently, where men charged with capital offenses have expressed preference for some particular counsel, it has been found that they have done so at the instigation of keepers in the Tombs or the runners for certain lawyers who ply their trade about the Criminal Courts, and that the attorneys have not infrequently agreed to divide the fee they received from the State with those intermediaries, and in some cases with the accused himself.

Judge Foster said yesterday that there might be a meeting of the Judges in the near future at which the matter would be brought up for consideration, and that possibly the Legislature might be asked to repeal or amend the statute under which these assignments at present are made.

FRAUNCES TAVERN PARK

Hope Held Out by President Cantor to Promoters of the Plan.

Patriotic Anniversary Observed by Women's Auxiliary of Historic Preservation Society—Gov. Odell Present.

The scene in the vicinity of the historic old Fraunces Tavern in lower Broad Street yesterday afternoon presented a curious study in contrasts. Since the days when the famous old taproom was the resort of Gen. Washington and his men—the aristocratic rendezvous of the aristocracy of brains and valor—things have changed considerably with this historic place. Down stairs on the street floor of the hostelry yesterday a good many rather dilapidated descendants of Teutonic forefathers quaffed large schooners of lager beer, while in the historic "long room" on the floor above were gathered something over 250 men and women, most of whom descended from the men who helped to make the Republic.

It was the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers, which took place in the "long room" of Fraunces Tavern. But while the celebration of the anniversary was one of the reasons for the gathering, the main reason was to help along the cause of those who have been laboring for three years or more to prevail upon the city to secure as a public park the site of this famous Revolutionary landmark, in order that the structure may be preserved.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Gov. Odell made an address, as also did Borough President Cantor. There were also present among the guests Deputy Controller Phillips, ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Park Commissioner Willcox, Andrew H. Green, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and Judge W. W. Goodrich of the Appellate Court. Some of the most prominent ladies present were:

Mrs. B. B. Odell,
Mrs. M. Fay Peirce,
Mrs. William Brookfield,
Miss Vanderpoel,
Mrs. Robert Hoe,
Mrs. S. V. White,
Mrs. Charles R. Flint,
Mrs. F. H. Bosworth,
Mrs. Robert Abbe,
Mrs. Henry F. Dimock,
Mrs. Levi P. Morton,
Mrs. Henry Villard,
Mrs. William Rhinelander,
Mrs. Colgate Hoyt,
Mrs. Archibald Alexander,
Mrs. Anna T. E. Kirtland,
Mrs. Edward Emerson Waters,
Mrs. Virgil P. Humason,
Mrs. James E. Pope,
Mrs. Leon Marie,
Mrs. James A. Blanchard,
Mrs. Emil L. Boas,
Mrs. John C. Marin,
Mrs. Frank C. Loveland,
Mrs. Orange Ferriss,
Mrs. James Pedersen,
Mrs. J. W. Henning,
Mrs. R. H. Greene,
Miss E. L. Koues,
Mrs. George S. Bixby,
Mrs. John S. Sutphen, Jr.,
Mrs. C. V. Cross,
Miss Adeline Sutphen.

Mrs. William Brookfield, the Chairman of the meeting, rapidly sketched the history of the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary to impress the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the value of the place as a site for Patriots' Park, and announced that the matter had progressed so far that on Friday afternoon next at the City Hall the Mayor would give a hearing to the proposition, which information was received with cheers.

Mrs. Brookfield then introduced Andrew H. Green, who after a brief patriotic address introduced Gov. Odell. The Governor said that since "the late unpleasantness" he had had little time to spare from his official duties, and therefore apologized for reading a short manuscript. The address was purely of a patriotic character, in eulogy of Washington and recalling scenes that had taken place in the room in which the assemblage was gathered.

President Cantor said that the chances for securing the entire block for a public park were of the brightest, and he was hailed as a hero at once.

After this Judge Goodrich made a patriotic historical address, and Deputy Controller Phillips also said a few words, mentioning the fact that although he, the Deputy Controller, was only thirty-four years old, his grandfather had voted George Washington for President.

After the speeches a flashlight photograph was taken of the gathering, and then all those assembled had tea.

STRUGGLE IN THE SURF.

Policeman Followed a Man Into the Ocean at Far Rockaway After a Burglary in a Hotel.

Peter Wolf and Frederick Gimble, who is known also as Fritz Meyer, were arraigned before Magistrate Healy at Far Rockaway yesterday on a charge of having stolen about $1,000 worth of jewelry from the Central Hotel at Seaside Avenue and the Boulevard. Wolf was held under $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and Grimble was committed for further examination.

William Meissner, the proprietor of the hotel, and his family were at dinner on Wednesday evening when the barking of a dog attracted their attention, and Miss Louisa Meissner went up stairs to see if anything was wrong. The appearances were that her bedroom had been ransacked by thieves. As she was about to enter another room two men ran out and escaped.

Patrolman Kennedy, while patrolling the beach after the robbery, noticed a dark form under the iron pier, and as he approached the figure retreated into the water. Kennedy followed into the surf and was soon engaged in a struggle with a man. He lost his club and revolver in the fight and honors were about even until other policemen heard his shouts, went to his assistance, and hauled the man out of the water.

The man, Wolf, said he lived at 37 Bowery, Manhattan. A part of the stolen jewelry was found on him. Gimble was captured at Norton's Bridge, Edgemere, with the rest of the jewelry in his possession.

FIVE DINERS ARRESTED.

Two Detectives in a Restaurant Accused the Men of Being Pickpockets, but They Were Released.

In a table d'hôte restaurant conducted by Herman Hoetzer, at 41 West Nineteenth Street, Detectives Duggan and Kinsler placed five of the diners under arrest last evening and took them to Police Headquarters. The detectives had been dining there and the five men had been at an adjoining table. The men are accused of being pickpockets, who have been operating on the Thirty-fourth Street and Twenty-third Street crosstown cars.

The men became indignant and protested their innocence, and the proprietor and the waiters said that they knew them and that they were honest. The detectives insisted on taking the men prisoners, and they took their seats in a patrol wagon that was summoned. In Police Headquarters the men were released. They described themselves as James Higgins and John Solder, barbers, of 138 West Sixteenth Street; Frank Solder, a molder, of the same address; Frank Bond, a barber, of 76 Seventh Avenue, and John Tracey, a law student, of the Belvedere Hotel.

Mrs. Betts Allowed Alimony.

Justice Leventritt has granted $15 a week alimony to Mrs. Louise Betts during the pendency of her divorce suit against Eben M. Betts, an aged insurance broker, of 1 Madison Avenue. Counsel fees of $75 were also allowed to her. One of the papers submitted by her along with her complaint was a letter in which "E. M. B." asked that she divide all her property with him, since a man ought not to wed a woman who was financially his superior. As a result of this letter and similar arguments that followed it, says Mrs. Betts, she gave up to Mr. Betts, whom she married only a year ago, about $27,000 worth of cash and jewelry, retaining for herself only a house she owned in New Jersey.

Goes West to Become "a New Man."

J. Wallace Black of Baldwin and Jefferson Acvenues, Jersey City, left home on Monday. On Tuesday his wife received a letter from him saying he was going to the West, where he "hoped to make a man of himself." He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Merchants' Protective Association, and the other officers say that his accounts are all right. David Black, his father, and in whose grocery the son was employed, says that "club life" is to blame for the departure of his son, who could not stand the strain of card playing and drinking indulged in.

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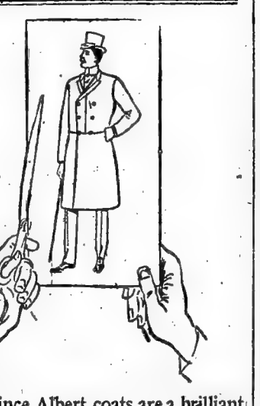

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COAL FAMINE'S EFFECTS.

Busy Foundries Forced to Lay Off Men —Anthracite Plentiful in New Jersey.

The difficulty of procuring anthracite has resulted in a number of foundries in Brooklyn laying off men, though work is so plentiful that if enough coal could be procured the demand for men would be greater than the supply. School Commissioner William A. Perrine, business agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, which takes in twelve local unions, said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that more men were likely to be laid off temporarily unless the situation improved.

"The difficulty with the iron foundries," he said, "is that they are constructed so as to get the best results, and are built for certain sizes of coal. No other kind of coal will produce the same results, and the fact that enough cannot be procured will have a bad effect."

It was learned yesterday that while coal is doled out in small quantities to favored customers in the Greater New York, sometimes at a premium, people can buy plenty at Elizabeth, N. J., at $6.50 a ton, and can get several tons at a time. Several other towns along the route of the coal roads are similarly favored. In some places along the coal roads numbers of cars filled with anthracite are sidetracked.

BARK ALICE REED WRECKED.

She Went to Pieces on the Bar Off Napeague, L. I.—Crew Saved.

The bark Alice Reed, which for the past thirty years has ridden out gales, hurricanes, and cyclones between New England and the West Indies, grounded on the bar off Napeague, L. I., at midnight Wednesday, and, pounded by a heavy sea, went to pieces.

The Napeague and Amagansett live-saving crews sent out boats in response to the distress signals and one succeeded in getting a line to the bark, but before it could be made fast she went to pieces. Three of the crew of ten were picked up by the lifeboats and the others managed to swim ashore.

The vessel was commanded by Capt. A. J. Huntley, and was bound from Turk's Island for Boston with a cargo of salt. She was of 802 tons net register and her agents here were Yates & Potterfield, 18 Broadway.

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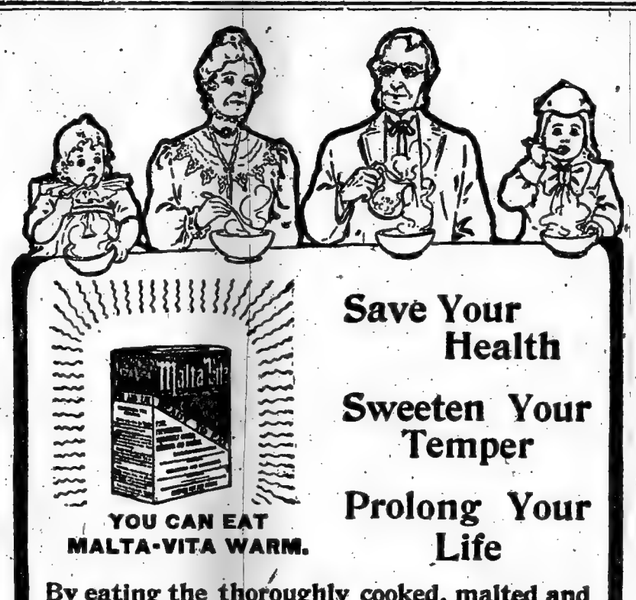

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Thirty Years for Murderer Oliveria.

Dominico Oliveria, who pleaded non vult to an indictment charging him with the murder of Francesco Brogna during a quarrel over a game of cards in West Hoboken on April 8, was sentenced by Judge Blair in Jersey City yesterday to thirty years at hard labor in State prison, this being the extreme penalty.

Judge Werner Going Abroad.

William E. Werner of Rochester, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, accompanied by Mrs. Werner, will sail on the Holland Line Steamship Ryndam for Europe on Saturday.

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DRESS SHIRTS, cuffs attached, 98c worth 1.50

Printed Madras 98c; worth 1.50

Full dress vests, 1.98; worth 3.00

Fancy vests, 1.49; worth 2.50

Gloves
Heavy Grey Swedes 98c; worth 1.50
Cape (Hand Sewn) 1.50

Underwear
Heavy ribbed balbriggan 98c; worth 1.50
Stuttgardt, light weight 1.49; worth 2.50

Hats—No Middlemen's Profits
Derbys—Three Grades, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

Why pay $3 to $4 elsewhere?

Flattish brims are to be "the" style.

Opera Hats (silk ribbed), 4.80.

Another Shoe Bargain
Monarch Pats at $2.35.
They are Sold Everywhere at 3.50.
Custom Shoes in stock, 4.98 pair.
They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank and beach made.
Why pay 10.00 elsewhere.

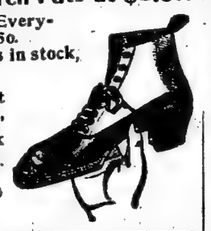

PERSIAN LAMBS, BROADTAIL PERsian, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed) jackets and coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

It is not talk
or boast, or guess, for

Hunter Whiskey

Makes its own Success

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 93 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

BLACK BEAR HANDSOME, SILKY AND durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

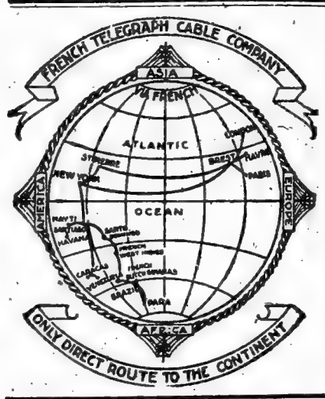

SILVERED LYNX MUFFS AND BOAS, fashionable and beautiful, $85 to $175 per set. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful, boas extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $60. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 [illegible]

GABRILOWITSCH'S REGITAL

The Young Russian Pianist's Performance at Daly's Theatre.

His Growth in Maturity and Breadth —A Programme of Solo Pieces.

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch since his return to America after an absence of a year has shown a considerable growth in his art, a broader outlook, a mellower and maturer style. This has been the testimony of his playing so far in New York in concerted music, and it was confirmed yesterday afternoon by his recital at Daly's Theatre, the first he has given here upon his present visit to America. At his appearance two years ago he seemed a youth of poetic and introspective temperament, somewhat too much disposed to an analytic method, to dissecting and laying bare the structure of the music that he played. His style seemed, as it were, prematurely ripened: we miss the impulsiveness and turbulence of youth in the self-contained and reflective manner of the young man.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch does not seem to be in the way of justifying any of the fears for his future that these qualities may have suggested. He is developing a freer and broader style, and he is showing the strong and vigorous promptings of a truly musical nature, that are filling his playing with life and emotional power. He is still pre-eminently devoted to the lyric vein; he sees everything through the roseate atmosphere of romance. He does not sweep us off our feet with any irresistible eloquence; he never presents the rugged and uncompromising side of anything. He is more than ever a worker in tonal color, and his effects are always of a many hued, glowing delicacy. He is not less an analyst, and he elaborates down to the minutest detail, but he manages more and more to put before us a plastic and beautifully modeled whole and a broader conception of the music he undertakes to interpret.

In the two most important works on his programme yesterday Mr. Gabrilowitsch gave as complete a summary of his aims and ideals as could well be put into two compositions. These were Brahms's variations on a theme of Handel's, and Beethoven's sonata in E flat, Opus 31, No. 3. The variations he played in a fashion quite his own, full of contrasts and of poetic feeling.

It was full of charm, but it could not be called a broad or an imposing performance, except as to the fugue at the end, which was delivered with real power, clear in the exposition of its free contrapuntal structure, and consistently wrought to a superb climax. So with Beethoven's sonata, one of the master's most spontaneous works, full of humor and unconstrained gayety—qualities that Mr. Gabrilowitsch impressed on every measure of the music.

Chopin's B minor scherzo he played with fire and passionate intensity such as he does not always reach. In Henselt's study, "Si Oiseau j'Etais," which has long been one of the favorite display pieces of pianists, there was not quite the aerial lightness that the piece needs; it has been played here with much more intangible filminess of texture. A group of pieces by Mr. Gabrilowitsch's fellow-Russian musicians formed the last portion of the programme, and as it seems usually to fall out in these days, they were of the slenderest value musically, the most interesting, indeed, being a "Caprice-Burlesque" of his own, marked Op. 2. It showed, if nothing more, a keen feeling for effects of a sort that justified the title. The Russian composers, even the greatest of them, generally turn out to be writers of salon music when they betake themselves to writing for the piano alone. Brilliant in its technical display, but scarcely above this level, is Balakireff's amplification after Liszt's manner, of a melody, "L'Alouette," by Glinka; so, too, is the waltz from Rubinstein's collection of dances, "Le Bal," and without the brilliancy, Arensky's "sketch" entitled "Près de la Mer."

THE MANNES QUARTET.

An Unfamiliar Composition by Tanelew Performed.

There ought to be encouragement in New York for the cultivation of string quartet playing by local musicians and a welcome for every sincere attempt in this most recondite and difficult of all forms of musical art. Few of such attempts in this city have of late years met with enduring success for various reasons which will present tnemselves to every one familiar with the local conditions. For this reason, and for their courage, at least the efforts of the quartet organized by Mr. David Mannes, with Messrs. Ludwig Marum, Jacob Altschüler, and Leo Schulz, should be appreciated.

The results, however, go to show that something more than courage, good musicianship and good players are needed to achieve the highest excellence in chamber music, chief of which are long-continued practice together and the influence of authority and experience in this kind of music. This quartet gave its first concert this season in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. It offered first upon its programme an unfamiliar work in the shape of Tanéiew's quartet in B flat minor, opus 4.

The composer is one of the younger Russian school, so many of whom have set out to dazzle the contemporary world of music with their daring unconventionalities and their predilection for exploiting the rich mine of native folk music in their compositions. Except for the achievements of Tschaikowsky—whom they have disavowed as rightfully belonging to their brotherhood and of one or two others of less commanding stature, the world is still waiting for something from them to justify eager anticipations. One by one they have turned out to be more or less brilliant amateurs, who have made their effects by eccentricities rather than by the gift of substantial powers. Tanéiew himself, however, is not to be reckoned as such, for his training and position as a professor of theory give assurance that his music will be modeled after accepted forms.

The quartet played last evening was so modeled. It contained nothing revolutionary—unless, indeed, it be so to write in five movements instead of four. The contents of his work have nothing to raise any doubts or put any questions. There is even very little to stamp it as Russian in the sources of its inspiration—if there can be really a question of inspiration involved. It is substantial music making, well written for the four instruments, but with very little to stir the blood or increase the pulse of the listeners.

The programme also included Bach's noble sonata for violin and piano, No. 3, in E major, and the fifth quartet in Beethoven's first set of six, Op. 18. Mrs. Mannes assisted her husband in the Bach sonata, and made an excellent impression through her artistic performance. The quartet played best in Tanéiew's composition, to which it had plainly devoted the major part of its time and effort. There is much to be commended in the good ensemble, but there was also something to be blamed in this, and still more in the Beethoven quartet, for faulty intonation.

WILLARD AS GARRICK.

A Graceful and Finished Performance at the Garden Theatre.

In pursuance of his admirable idea of reviving successful plays of the past for the midweek matinée, Mr. E. S. Willard yesterday afternoon presented the celebrated old piece which T. W. Robertson, using materials which he found in the French play "Sullivan," constructed about the figure of David Garrick. The spacious auditorium was filled, and the audience received the piece with spontaneous and well-marked pleasure.

Mr. Willard's performance had the grace and the finish of high art. It is a complex and difficult task to make a stage impersonation of Garrick conform to the Garrick of biography—the most natural man in the world when on the stage and the stagiest man in the world when off it. When Mr. Willard's Garrick is in converse with the shoppy people of Simon Ingot's dinner company his manner has a subtle difference, a conscious poise, a sub-conscious rhythm in action that bespeak not only the gentleman, but the gentleman of the footlights. When, in his pretended drunkenness, he is thundering out the fine speeches of his Shakespearean repertory he accomplishes the difficult task of making one believe for the moment that he is the great English tragedian, and over it all there is a depth and mellowness of feeling, a richness and harmony in the utterance that we are pleased to believe belongs exclusively to the elder school of actors.

Judged by modern standards, Robertson's play belongs to the voluminous literature of the fairy tale. In our candid if uncouth phrase Ada Ingot's passion would be called a mere matinée crush. Yet the whole force of the theatric situation falls to the ground unless we take it as grandly serious. As for Garrick's passion for the girl he has seen only once, and then across the footlights, we have no word expressive enough to describe its unreality. And then the situations—always judging by modern standards—how they creak with the rust of discarded antiquity! Yet it is more prudent to look at the play in the light of its own conventions, fantastic as they are, for by so doing one may receive many a pleasant impression of genial human nature. Old-fashioned as it is, it somehow gripped and swayed the audience yesterday in a way few modern plays are capable of doing.

The play was preceded by a curtain raiser called "A Silent Woman," the authorship of which was not stated. Next Thursday Mr. Willard will revive Barrie's delightful comedy "The Professor's Love Story."

JULIA MARLOWE'S NEW PLAY.

"The Cavalier," Dramatization of George W. Cable's Novel, Produced in New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—"The Cavalier," the dramatization by Paul Kesler of George W. Cable's romance of that name, was presented here by Julia Marlowe and company to-night for the first time. The play was well received and Miss Marlowe was repeatedly called to the curtain by an enthusiastic house.

"The Cavalier" is a war drama in three acts, following Mr. Cable's story very closely. It deals with the fortunes of Charlotte Durand, a Confederate patriot, who marries Capt. Oliver, supposing him to be a Confederate officer, while in reality he is a Yankee spy. Mr. Cable was present during the performance and received much applause.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Liebler & Co. yesterday completed arrangements with Maurice Grau by which Madame Duse will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House for two weeks, beginning Jan. 5, alternating with the Grau company. She is to give seven performances in all, six of which are to be divided between "Magda" and "Francesca da Rimini," and one of which, a final matinée, will consist of acts taken from the plays in which she has achieved some of her greatest successes. For the first six performances, theatre prices will prevail. Madame Duse's present managers also signed contracts with her yesterday by which she agrees to return next year for a fifteen-week tour in America.

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Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre, received notice yesterday that he has been appointed by the Board of Overseers a member of the Committee on Germanic Languages and Literatures of Harvard College for the year 1903.

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The next burlesque which Weber & Fields will offer at their music hall, will be on "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," the play now running at the Garrick. Fay templeton will imitate Miss Mannering.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The most important dance of this evening is that of the First Friday Cotillions in the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Frederick S. Woodruff will lead. Several dinners are to precede it, and among the hostesses will be Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Thomas Satterthwaite, and Mrs. Arthur H. Masten. Several teas are to be given this afternoon.

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The wedding of Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and R. Hall McCormick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago and New York, is to be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, who returned on Monday from Tuxedo to their Gramercy Park residence, have cards out for two dinners for their daughter, Miss Edith Poor. The dates are Wednesday, Dec. 10, and Thursday, Dec. 18. They will also give a dance for Miss Poor some time in January.

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The dance which Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give in their town house to introduce their daughter, Miss Jean Reid, will probably be given on Thursday, Jan. 8. Miss Reid has received with a number of the débutantes at their coming out receptions.

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Mrs. M. Dwight Collier gave a large reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Georgette Townsend Adee Collier. Mrs. Collier and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Miss Juliet Adee, a cousin of the débutante; Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell; Miss Adelaide Barclay, and Miss Elsie Waterbury. The Austrian band played during the afternoon. Mrs. Collier was gowned in light gray peau de sole, trimmed with Venetian lace, and she wore pearls. Miss Collier wore a beautiful white frock. The reception was followed by a dinner for the young women who received and an equal number of young men, and after the dinner Mrs. Collier took her guests to see "The Country Girl." The young men asked to the dinner and the play included Gouverneur Morris, Insley Blair, Andrew Sage, George Adee, and Mr. Brook. Mrs. Collier will give a dinner for her daughter to-morrow evening and another on Thursday next, and from the latter the guests will go to the Assembly.

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Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill introduced her daughter, Miss Isabelle McComb Wetherill, at a tea given in her home on Gramercy Park. Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Frances Ellis, Miss Anne Camac Nicoll, Miss Annette Whipple, and Miss Grace Sedgewick assisted in receiving. A small dinner followed the reception, after which Mrs. Wetherill chaperoned the party to the play, "The Altar of Friendship." Miss Wetherill is a niece of Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Prescott Hall Britter, and J. Clinch Smith.

***

Miss Katrina Suse, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich E. Suse, made her bow at the first of the Thursday receptions in December that Mrs. Suse is giving for her at her home, 567 Park Avenue. Miss Suse is a granddniece of Peter Marié, her grandmother, on her mother's side, having been Mr. Marié's sister, who was Miss Leontine Marié, a famous beauty and belle of her day. Miss Mary Schuchardt, who is to make her début soon, and Miss Leontine Marié assisted Mrs. Suse and her daughter in receiving. A small dinner followed the reception.

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Mrs. William M. Ivins (Miss Emma Yard) gave yesterday the first of her December receptions, at which she is introducing her daughter, Miss Katharine Ivins. The others will take place on Thursdays during the month.

***

Mrs. Talbot Olyphant asked informally a number of the members of the First Friday Cotillions to meet in her city home yesterday afternoon, so that those who have just joined might meet the older members before the first dance, which is scheduled for this evening in the Waldorf-Astoria. Those assisting Mrs. Olyphant and her daughters in receiving were the Misses Harriet Delafield, Charlotte Prime, Amy Olyphant, and Matilde Leverich. A large number of the men, besides the young women of the class, attended the reception.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hart Lyman, 74 East Fifty-fourth Street, gave the first of a series of Thursday receptions for their daughters, the Misses Katherine and Marion Lyman, who are débutantes this year.

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Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have returned to town from their place in Long Island, and opened their residence on Fifty-seventh Street.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Bonner, youngest daughter of George T. Bonner of Gramercy Park, to the Rev. Alexis Stein, assistant rector of St. George's Church. The wedding is to be in St. George's on Jan. 12.

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To-morrow is to be another field day for débutantes. There are to be six receptions or afternoons, at each of which a débutante will be presented. Mrs. Auguste P. Montant will bring out her daughters, Miss Marie Montant; Mrs. Davis Johnson, 60 East Forty-ninth Street, will have a tea for Miss Madeleine Johnson; Mrs. Edward J. Hancy will introduce Miss Jean Hancy; Mrs. Edward H. Landon, 42 East Sixty-sixth Street, will have a tea for Miss Lucy Landon, and Mrs. William K. Prentice, 9 West Sixteenth Street, a tea to introduce Miss Arietta Prentice.

***

The one dance of to-morrow evening is to be in the suburbs at the Chatsworth Club. There is to be a meet of the Westchester Hunt in the afternoon, with a tea afterward in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story. The usual hunt will take place at Meadow Brook.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 4.—Louis L. Lorillard is here for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Cabot, who have taken apartments here for the Winter, have gone to Boston.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has rejoined his wife at Oakland Farm.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, has purchased the J. Smith Bryce cottage and will move it to his recently purchased land on Rhode Island Avenue and will make his home in Newport. The land occupied by the Bryce cottage was purchased some time ago by E. Rollins Morse, who, when the house is removed, will improve the estate, adding it to his already extensive grounds on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan and the Misses Morgan are in New York, where they will remain several weeks.

William Cutting has given $200 to the police relief fund.

Mrs. William R. Hunter gave a luncheon to-day, and Miss Foster gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Gibert, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have closed their cottage and gone to New York.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson will soon go to New York to remain the greater part of the Winter.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Although the regular public receptions by the women of the Cabinet will not be resumed until the first Wednesday of January, a number of these hostesses were at home to visitors this afternoon. Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, receiving for the first time in eighteen months.

Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, and Miss Wilson were also "at home." The visitors were chiefly the wives of Senators and Representatives.

Miss Wilson entertained at luncheon today in honor of the Princess Paragia Sausa and the Marquise de Talleyrand, who are the guests of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. To meet the two were Mme. De Margerie, wife of the Secretary of the French Embassy; Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mrs. T. A. Bingham, Mrs. M. E. Olmsted, and the Countess Marguerite Cassini.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page entertained at a tea to-day, at which she introduced her youngest daughter, Miss Florence Field, who has recently returned from a protracted absence abroad. Assisting in the reception were Miss Edith Blair and Miss Eleanor McCormick of Chicago, Miss Annie McCauley, Miss Bloomer, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Jean Loring, and Miss Elsie Seymour of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh entertained this evening at a dinner and musicale in honor of their guests, the Princess Paragia Sausa and the Marquise de Talleyrand. The company included the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor Des Planches, the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Moody, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Senator Hale, Senator Hanna, Senator Kean, Miss Kean, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

Some fifty additional guests were invited for 10 o'clock, when Miss Munchhoff gave a programme of eight numbers. Among the later guests were Miss Alice Roosevelt, Senator Cockrell, the Misses Cockrell, the Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. De Margerie, Mr. Boenfor, Mr. Riaño, Mme. Perez, the Secretary of Agriculture, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Col. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mr. Wauters

Mrs. Depew entertained informally at luncheon to-day the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister, and the latter's sister, Miss Clayton, daughter of the Ambassador to Mexico, Powell Clayton.

IN THE SHOPS.

Little traveling clocks, with the fronts enameled in colors—solid colors—one clock in blue, one in green, one in red, for instance, have velvet cases in colors to match.

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For 50 cents there is to be found in the cheap jewelry, which is so well made now and so useful, cuff buttons for men, some in gun metal—the imitation—others with one gold button and one of the black metal, and others with both buttons of golden copper.

***

Ivory is coming more and more into general use. In some things it is comparatively inexpensive and in others costly. So-called poker chips, which are used in many other games, cost $30 a hundred in ivory.

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Ivory elephants are expensive or not, according to size, and are to be found ranging in price from $1.50 to $50.

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Ivory jack straws make good holiday gifts and they will cost only $1 a set.

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Clothes and hat brushes in plain ivory are not expensive, ranging from $2 and $3 up, but with Chinese or Japanese carving they are three or four times that.

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Hand mirrors are higher priced, ranging from $13 to $60 in the plain ivory. Carved mirrors will cost less than the highest priced plain mirrors, ranging from $27 to $40.

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Hair brushes cost from $8 up and plain shoe horns can be found as low as $1.75; in carved ivory from $3 up, and inlaid with pearl $3.50 and $4.50. Combs with carved backs cost from $6 to $12; plain, $5 to $12.

***

Nail polishers are $5, $6, and $7, and button hooks, files, and cuticle knives cost from 75 cents to $1.50 and $2. There is nothing in the line of toilet articles that cannot be found in ivory. Puff boxes come in many different styles and with ivory-topped puffs.

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Among the most charming things for the dressing table are the jewel boxes in ivory, and the least expensive of these in carved ivory are $12; they range in price from that up to $60. There are smaller boxes of different kinds at low prices, from $1 up.

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The marvelous crystal balls come in the tiniest sizes, no larger than marbles, for 50 cents each, and from that range up in size and also in price, the highest price being $500.

***

For the woman with Oriental tastes it is possible to have one Oriental perfume. Take sandalwood, for instance. One can have sandalwood soap, sandalwood smelling salts, sandalwood toilet water, sandalwood sachet, oil of sandalwood in tubes, $1 a dozen; sandalwood toilet powder, and sandalwood perfume. The use of sandalwood boxes can be carried to any extent. There is the sandalwood fan, one's dearest friend can be pictured in a Japanese frame, and sandalwood is made up into toilet articles.

***

Genuine sea shells are to be found in lamp shades nowadays, and the pearl and opalescent tints that are brought out are charming. They will cost not less than $10 each.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special Bargains For To-day.

H-O
The regular 15c. package, 10c
(Fourth Floor.)

All Wool Tricots.
200 pieces of ALL-WOOL TRICOTS; black and all desirable colors; special, per yard, 18
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Black Taffeta.
100 pieces of 36 inch (one yard wide) black Dress Taffeta; regular $1.00 kind; at per yard, 68
(Main Floor, Front.)

Golden Santos Coffee.
Fresh roasted, fine drinking quality, 2 lbs. for 25
(Fourth Floor.)

Women's Watches.
WOMEN'S ENAMELED CHATELAINE WATCHES; a variety of popular colors, Ruby, Turquoise, Garnet, &c.; pin to match; fitted with a fine jewelled Swiss movement, regularly sold at 5.75, 3.25
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Flannelettes.
This season's printing; fine grade printed Flannelettes; beautiful fabrics for waists, kimonos, wrappers, and house gowns; until now 10c. Special, per yard; 5
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Tomatoes.
Jersey Duke Brand; red ripe, meaty, solid cold pack TOMATOES, 7c. 2 lb. can.
Limit, 24 cans to a customer.
(Fourth Floor.)

Sterling Teaspoons.
STERLING SILVER TEASPOONS, set of 6 fancy patterns, 2.25
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Bed Spreads.
Heavy Crochet White Spreads; Marseilles patterns; full size; $1.49 quality, each 89
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Plated Tea Sets.
QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SETS. Consisting of 4 pieces; highly polished or Butler finish; regular price $5.50. 3.50
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Moire.
Elegant quality MOIRE, in shades of navy, cadet, rose gray, brown, cardinal and light blue; regular 50c. quality; per yard, 19
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Suspenders.
MEN'S ELASTIC SUSPENDERS; strong and well made, 25c. grade, 12½
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Velocipedes.
Steel Wire wheels; adjustable leather seat and bicycle handle bars, 75
(Third Floor, East.)

Pictures.
FRAMED PICTURES; choice of ebony or gilt frames; pretty subjects; 9x13 inches; with mats, 15
(Third Floor, Front.)

Towels.
ABSORBENT KITCHEN TOWELS; ready made; heavy round thread; hemmed; striped border; 12½c. grade, each, 7
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Hobby Horses.
SHOOFLY HOBBY HORSE, fully painted and dappled; full size, 29
(Third Floor, East.)

Metallophones.
Made of 8 steel bars, white enamelled, fancy decorated; regular 25c. kind. Complete in a box, 10
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Children's Hats.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED FELT HATS; made to sell at 50c.; special to-day at 12
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Guitar Zither
Number 2½, 41 strings, 5 chords complete with instructor, regular price, $3.95 special, 1.95
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Dolls.
Stout kid body, cork stuffed, pretty bisque face, moving eyes, full sewed wig, shoes and stockings, 13 inches long, 29
(Third Floor, East.)

Whiteley Exerciser.
Whiteley Exerciser, "A Complete Gymnasium in Itself," Style O; listed at $2.00; special price to-day, 95
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Men's Shirts.
Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, good shirting muslin; reinforced back and front; split neckband; two to a customer; sizes 14 to 16, 25
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Comforters.
FULL SIZE COMFORTERS, fancy stitched, with figured sateen top and plain backs, filled with pure carded cotton; regularly $1.39 each; at 89
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Night Gowns.
Women's Night Gowns, flannelette, pink and blue stripes; two styles; some with rolling collar, others with hemstitched ruffles; 69c. qualities, 39
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Cigars.
TEN CENT HAVANA SECONDS, box of 50, 1.75
FLORODORA CIGARS, box of 100, 1.95
CREMO, CUBANOLA or G. W. CHILDS, box of 50, 1.45
(Main Floor, East 18th St.)

Roller Skates.
ROLLER SKATES, the adjustable and extension kind that will fit any boy's or girl's shoe; have nickel trimmings and black wheels; usually sold at 45c. per pair, to-day, 25
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Foot Balls.
FOOT BALLS, regulation size, double sewed, canvas lined; made of pebble grain leather; complete with guaranteed pure gum bladder; usually sold for 75c. 45
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Games.
Fish Pond Game, 25
Louisa Game 20
Wedding Bells Game, 29
Yale-Princeton Game, 10
Messenger Boy Game, 39
Trip to Paris Game, 45
(Third Floor, East.)

Men's Watches.
MEN'S 12 SIZE OPEN-FACE WATCHES, new thin model; plain polished case, warranted for 20 years; fitted with a 7 jewel Elgin or Waltham movement, regularly sold at $12.50, 9.50
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Drug Dept.
BORINE; regular price, 25c.; special, 9
COKE DANDRUFF CURE; regular price $1.00; special, 47
ABBEY'S SALT; regular price 25c.; special, 10
(Main Floor, 18th St.)

Perfumery.
Bradley's Wildwood Violet; one bottle in a fancy box. Regular price 25c.; special to-day, 10
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Homespuns.
54-inch ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN; in the desirable grey, tan, brown and Oxford mixtures; regular 65c. quality, per yd., 29
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Long Cloth.
Fine quality nainsook finished Long Cloth, 36-inch, fine fabric for underwear; 10c. grade, yard, 5
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Knit Skirts.
WOMEN'S KNIT SKIRTS, blue and red, with striped border and fitted yoke; 59c qualities, 39
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Hats.
Women's Felt Hats; would be regarded as extraordinary value at 95c.; special to-day at 40
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Slippers.
WOMEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS, with felt soles; made to sell at 50c.; all sizes, 19
(Second Floor, East.)

Wrappers.
Wrappers, Flannelette and Percale, in very attractive patterns; the skirts are cut extra full, with a deep flounce, and waists prettily trimmed with fancy washable braid; regular price $1.50, 75
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Liquor Dept.
GUINNESS' GENUINE DUBLIN STOUT, bottled by McMullen & Co., per dozen, 1.45
JAS. E. PEPPER WHISKEY, per bottle, 59
Not more than 2 dozen Stout nor more than 4 bottles Whiskey to a customer.
(Fourth Floor.)

Umbrellas.
26 and 28 inch sizes; steel rods; paragon frames; plain and twilled English Gloria, Union Taffeta Silk and Serge coverings; handles inlaid novelty posts with silver caps and swedges; polished horn, Dresden and Congo—made to sell at $1.00 and $1.75, 65
(Main Floor, Front.)

Petticoats.
WOMEN'S PETTICOATS; fine quality Sateen; umbrella stripe; accordion pleated flounce; ruffle finish; manufactured to sell at $1.25, 69
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Wrist Bags.
WALRUS or SEAL WRIST BAGS; with Suede lining; inside pocket; long chain; gilt gun metal or nickel frame; long chains; made to sell at $1.00 and $1.25, 75
(Main Floor, Front.)

Gloves.
WOMEN'S 2-CLASP GLACE GLOVES; all desirable shades; sizes from 5 3-4 to 7; better than regular 85c. grades, 50
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Belts.
TAILORED POSTILLION BELTS; with tabs on the back; all sizes, 15
(Main Floor, Front.)

Rubbers.
WOMEN'S RUBBER OVERSHOES, all sizes, made to sell at 50c. 19
(Second Floor, East.)

Leggins.
CHILDREN'S WOOL JERSEY LEGGINS, buttoned up to the knee; sizes 2 to 10; regular price, 69c.; to-day only, 19
(Second Floor, East.)

Chatelaine Bags.
STEEL BEADED BAGS; gray Suede back. Suede lined; inside pocket, fancy engraved; metal frames, chain and chatelaine, made to sell at $1.00, 65
(Main Floor, Front.)

Notions.
BLACK DARNING COTTON, Tiger Brand, a dozen cards, 6
PIN CUBES, large size, 2
SPOOL SILK—a good brand; 50 yd. spools; black or colored; a dozen, 15
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Sheet Music.
In the Good Old Summer Time.
The Belle of Avenue A. (Blanche Ring's.)
Under the Bamboo Tree.
Lazarre, waltzes.
Alagazam, by Abe Holzmann.
Just Next Door.
An Afternoon Tea. Intermezzo.
Special To-Day. 7
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

COERCING VENEZUELA.

It is not questionable, on the one hand, that the same international remedies lie against the Latin-American republics in this hemisphere which lie against any other sovereign States, nor, on the other, that the application of these remedies against these republics is of a peculiar difficulty and delicacy, on account of our enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, three-quarters of a century ago, when we were, comparatively, "a feeble folk," and on account of our reiteration and expansion of the doctrine since, when we have grown to be the most powerful and prevailing people on the face of the earth, and when it is certain that nobody is going to defy us, no sane person or nation, without counting the cost of the defiance.

There is a "row on" between Great Britain and Germany on the one hand, and Venezuela on the other. The two great Powers complain that the little Power, or "impuissance," has not been keeping its contracts with their "nationals." That is extremely likely. On the other hand, Venezuela, or the Venezuelans, maintain that the contracts it, or they, are called upon to keep, under penalties, were not fair, but were oppressive contracts. That also is highly probable, considering the nature of Britons, Germans, Venezuelans, and men. But it does not behoove a sovereign State to plead the baby act, and the Venezuelan contention is very eminently that Venezuela is a sovereign State. If Venezuelans, or Venezuela, has made an improvident bargain, being of full age, in the one case, and of full sovereignty in the other, there is no international reason why they, or it, should not be held to the literal performance of the same. A man or nation which wants money very much is not upon the same footing in the money market as a man, or nation, which wants it only in moderation. According to the needs of the debtor are the exactions of the creditor. And justly so. "Good interest," according to the great Duke of WELLINGTON, "means bad security." A debtor who has an established reputation for not paying his debts is at an established disadvantage in the money market. He has to pay for his reputation. He has to cover, not only the natural risk involved in his project, whatever it may be, that needs financing, but the moral risk that he will not apply the avails of his loan to the prosecution of his avowed project, but will divert them to the satisfaction of his immediate personal necessities. That is the risk which Venezuela, or the immediate Venezuelan debtors, had to confront when it or they promised larger returns from a loan than an intelligent and honest business concern would have had to pay. They had to pay for the moral risk involved in their own bad character. They had also to pay, or to promise, in order to meet another risk. That was the risk, indeed the certainty, that the Government of the creditor would not, on account of the Monroe Doctrine, be allowed to use the customary method of a large international judgment creditor against a small international judgment debtor, that is to say, to overrun his country by "conquest and colonization," to take charge, and to put the creditor's own receiver in charge of the debtor's national affairs, to administer them for the benefit of the creditor. No wonder the Venezuelans had to pay high, or to promise to pay high, on penalty of not getting the money.

If the Venezuelans, or their Government, fondly imagined that the United States would stand by them in an effort to cheat their creditors, they were woefully deceived. We are not that kind of sponsor. We naturally think better of our own fraudulent debtors than we do of those of other countries. And yet the United States most emphatically refused, at the Presidential election of 1896, and again at the Presidential election of 1900, to encourage even its own born "nationals" to cheat their creditors. Why should we show more consideration to these Central or South Americans, "of doubtful origin," as the delightful Spanish private said in his letter of thanks to Gen. SHAFTER for having been whipped out of Cuba in so gentlemanlike a manner, than we show to native Populists in whom a chronic desire to cheat their creditors occasionally becomes acute?

And yet there is still another consideration, and it is of the most immediate importance. We do not, Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine, "stand for" fraudulent debtors, any more than we stand for nests of pirates or highwaymen. It becomes us to let fraudulent debtors and pirates and highwaymen alike know that they have nothing to expect from us. More than one of the "little convulsive republics" is in the condition of a fraudulent debtor, and Haiti, at least, has come too near to the international status of a pirate or highwayman, or other enemy of the human race. It behooves us to let everybody know, and particularly to let the offender know, that any derogation from the accepted standard of international standard of national sovereignty and national responsibility must be looked out for by us, since we will not permit anybody else to look out for it. If housecleaning becomes absolutely necessary, for any so-called nationality under the aegis of the Monroe Doctrine, we really must let the sluttish housekeeper know that, if he positively will not clean his house himself, we must clean it lest a worse thing happen, immediately to him, ultimately to us. And, correlatively, we must let any aggrieved foreign "puissance" that has grievances against any one of these our wards, over whom our guardianship is necessary to our own security, know that there are limits to their aggressiveness and to our forbearance. We have been letting them know it, in a manner, for eighty years. We should dislike extremely to have to notify them of it more nearly. But when two great European Powers go to making a "moral naval demonstration" at the south end of the Caribbean, such as they have occasionally been making at the east end of the Mediterranean, our attention to their proceedings is compelled. Venezuela has, perhaps, like the lamb in Aesop, been soiling the international waters. But it does not follow that that international lamb, however muddy, is liable to be devoured on that account, even by two of the strongest wolves. It follows, rather, that the lamb is not liable to devoration, when his "big brother" is looking on. The fact that needs to be borne in mind, at the Chancelleries of both wolves, is that the United States is paying particular attention to the retributive proceedings.

A TIMELY DEATH.

It seems that the Shipping bill which the devoted Mr. FRYE piloted with great difficulty, but with success, through the Senate last session has gone the road to dusty death in the pigeon holes of the House committee. Its demise was foreshadowed by the conspicuous absence of all mention of it in the message of the President. And now its opponents in the committee are found to be more determined than ever not to let it get into the House, though there is no reason to suppose that it would survive the action of that body. Its prospects in the next Congress are even less promising, and there is practically no hope for it.

And yet it is only fair to say that the Ship Subsidy bill is not a worse specimen of the protectionist principle than most of the provisions of the present tariff, and its operation would be more open, its effect more easily calculated. It proposes to pay men to go into and to conduct a business in which they say they cannot make money. That is what any protective tax is for. In the case of the shipping men, as in the other cases, it is not easy to say whether they are telling the truth or not. The facts, as far as they are known, would indicate that they could make money if they went about it in the right way. Perhaps they deceive themselves, and think that they could not. But it is to be said for them that the help they ask is a fixed sum, and that after they got it they would have no excuse for collecting it a second and a third time, as many of the protected industries do. The trouble with their scheme is that it is too clear. It would be a good thing if the others could be reduced to the same form. If the people really understood them they would make short work of them.

THE CENTRAL'S TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In its letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment relative to restoring Park Avenue to the public use and making other necessary improvements in its New York terminal, the Central Railroad management says, with the worthy pride born of conscious rectitude and the impulse of noble self-sacrifice:

> With the desire to treat all these matters not only in a fair, but in a liberal, spirit, and if possible to show to the city and its citizens that it is willing to meet any reasonable demand, provided it is not called upon to make changes that will be seriously detrimental to its terminal property, or to incur an expense which would not be justifiable in the proper management of the property, the company submits the following propositions.

This is interesting. The New York Central does well to emphasize its public spirit and enterprise for the reason that they might otherwise escape popular recognition. Curiously, the impression has gained ground that this railroad is something of an incubus upon local improvement, and that it manages to keep on the average about twenty-five years behind the "state of the art" of which its practice should be an exponent. It has been censured and even presented by successive Grand Juries for its somewhat conspicuous apparent lack of willingness not only to meet reasonable demands, but to do that which its own interests suggest as necessary for its own protection. Damages to the amount of some $400,000 for lives sacrificed in the needless and easily preventable accident in its smoke-obstructed tunnel are a reminder that the indefinite postponement of improvements demanded by the growth of traffic is not always, if ever, profitable. It is not to be expected, however, that the gentlemen constituting the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad will take this view of the matter; but for many reasons it would be in better taste, and altogether better policy, if they would not make proclamation of their eagerness to serve the public and draw the line only where the interests of their property were jeopardized.

The average citizen will have difficulty in resisting the conclusion that in all matters affecting the public interest the New York Central Railroad has been treated with a degree of consideration which it has failed to deserve and conspicuously failed to appreciate. It is the most perfect example of corporate "vis inertiae" of which there is record. It moves in response to irresistible pressure, but only as far as the pressure pushes it. To defeat the public will and to protect itself against the operation of forces tending in the direction of progress, it has availed itself of expedients wholly subversive of public and business morality. This is not the language of fulsome compliment, but such language is not called for. It would appear to devolve upon his Honor, the Mayor, to express himself with unaccustomed emphasis regarding some of the propositions of the company's letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. That he will consider it his duty to do so is scarcely probable.

A VOLUNTEER OPINION.

We do not see why Gov. ODELL thought it necessary to come out against the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel franchise just at this moment. The Legislature is not in session. His talk cannot be called a "message." He is manifestly not speaking as a lawyer and we do not know that his opinion as Governor has been asked either by the city or by the railroad.

Of course, nobody has suggested that the Legislature would grant the franchise in defiance of the Constitution and the charter, but many thousand persons are convinced that the charter should be amended, "right away," in such a manner as to take from the Board of Aldermen powers of control over great public undertakings which they are not morally or mentally capable of deciding for the public good.

If the unsolicited opinion of Gov. ODELL has any influence, it must be to confirm the Aldermen in their obstinate resistance to the public will. Unquestionably the vast majority of the people of New York easily perceive the benefits which the Thirty-fourth Street tunnel would confer upon the community, and earnestly desire that it be constructed. A few Aldermen, through a stupid or corrupt misuse of the powers conferred upon them by the unwisdom of the charter makers, stand opposed to the whole city. Gov. ODELL, for some reason not disclosed, has chosen to range himself on the side of these obstructing Aldermen. At least his words will give them aid and comfort.

CHANGE.

There is one of the relatively minor suggestions as to the currency in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which is so practical and of so much importance to the business community that we trust the Senate will this session pay attention to it.

Secretary SHAW points out that the amount of subsidiary silver coinage allowed by law is practically exhausted. There can be issued only $8,000,000 more under the terms of the present statute. The demand for this kind of coinage has grown within the last twenty years at a constantly accelerated rate, and the growth within the last five years has been much more rapid than before. What ought to be done is to remove the limit of coinage entirely and to allow the Treasury to meet the demand as it arises, first by the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury and then by the recoinage of the standard silver dollars, of which there is a supply substantially inexhaustible. There can be no possible risk in this, for the coins, under the law, are redeemable on demand when presented, and the moment there was an excessive issue they would return to the Treasury. On the other hand, it is plain that when the Government undertakes to supply the demand for change on terms exceedingly profitable to itself, and forbids the creation of any other form of currency to perform the work of such coins, it is bound in honor to make the supply adequate.

The only objection that has been made to the plan we have outlined is that it disposes of some of the silver dollars, which a certain number of Senators have got into the habit of regarding as in some way sacred. If the plan were altered so that the Treasury, instead of coining these dollars into subsidiary coins, would be obliged to buy more bullion, it would doubtless be accepted. The amendment would be ridiculous, and it ought not to be considered.

THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

So far as can be determined from the debates in the House of Commons and the discussion in the press, the Education bill which has just gone to the Lords, and had its first reading before three noble members of that illustrious legislative body, is a thoroughly English measure. That is to say, it is an illogical, rather obscure mass of compromises as to which neither its friends nor its opponents are satisfied, and the exact operation of which it is quite impossible to predict. Indeed, it is freely said on the Government side that the clause finally adopted which had reference to the degree of influence of the representatives of the Church in the administration of the schools is one that not even its author can clearly explain, and which is open to several different constructions.

Of course it will be said that this is not the highest form of legislative intelligence. But it has the practical merit that it leaves a good deal of latitude to the officials who have the actual application of the system, and they will be very different from English high officials generally if they do not manage to feel their way toward a policy that will be fairly in accordance with the opinions and desires of those in interest. We think that it is generally conceded that the bill does two things of great importance. It largely increases the funds available for the expense of secondary schooling, and it brings this schooling under more effective superintendence and guidance by educational authority than has ever been the case. The amount of "favor" shown to the Established Church is a matter of hot dispute, but it is pretty plain that the plan mooted for a while in the Summer for the refusal of Nonconformists to pay their taxes has not taken a very firm hold on that large and generally prosperous body, and it is probable that the effect of the bill as an "issue" for the Liberals has not answered expectations. Mr. BALFOUR'S prestige, on the contrary, has decidedly been advanced by the strong and skilful manner in which he has conducted the bill to its present stage.

WATER WASTE.

As bearing upon a subject discussed at some length in our issue of yesterday, we learn with satisfaction that the commission appointed by the Mayor, consisting of Messrs. FREEMAN, BURR, and HERRING, to consider and report upon the water supply of New York, will first investigate and report upon the existing waste and the possible and practicable means of preventing it. The attitude of Commissioner MONROE is, very properly, one of inquiry. That he appreciates the value of the service he would render the public in materially reducing the present volume of the water unaccounted for and improperly charged to consumption, is evidence of greater fitness for the responsible position he occupies than his predecessors for many administrations have shown.

The three Commissioners named are men of eminent qualifications, and, under the instructions given to them, they will undoubtedly make a conscientious and thorough study of the subject of waste and leakage. The best advice we can give them is to have the courage of their own convictions, and not to nullify the value of their work by committing themselves to the conclusion that what has been found perfectly possible in other cities is impossible in New York. Public opinion must be created in favor of water economy by every means by which it can be effected. The people opposed to such measures will find the objections for themselves, and it would greatly strengthen the opposition to enforced curtailment of waste to have the reasons why such reform is difficult of accomplishment set out for them in detail by the Mayor's commission. Let us have the facts first, the possibilities next, and the qualifications last. The ultimate economy will not be attained, it may be, but we shall come the nearer to it if we assume that it is possible to approximate it in practice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—With over eight years in which to decide upon a method or means of celebrating the tercentenary of Capt. HENRY HUDSON'S voyage up the river which everybody except New Yorkers calls by his name, we ought to think up something at once novel and appropriate. Novelty will not be far to seek, with all forms of the fair or exposition barred, but, as for appropriateness, that will be more difficult to attain, since there was nothing about the Half Moon's trip up the Hudson particularly different from many other ventures of the time, and the connection between it and what has since happened in this region is not exactly obvious. Still, the date is worth marking, if only to emphasize the length of New York's history, and several good suggestions in the way of landscape architecture have already been made. They include, fortunately, none involving the disturbance of metropolitan habits and comfort. Work will be done and money spent in one place, with results to be inspected, not hastily, by multitudes of half-fare tourists, collected in a few weeks or months from all over the world, but at leisure by our ever-coming stream of well-distributed visitors. That is what New York wants, not a fair of any sort whatever. Other cities like fairs—and they are thoroughly welcome to them. Our tastes do not run that way, and our geography is such that a fair, instead of congesting a single section of the city, would render all our means of transit, not now or ever likely to be more than adequate for the regular traffic, a daily torture to almost every one of us. There is not much public interest in HENRY HUDSON, and the little would turn to animosity if his achievement were made the excuse for inflicting a great exposition upon New York. We like to attend expositions elsewhere, and have always contributed generously and effectively to their success, but we are more than willing to forego their dubious advantages in favor of our neighbors, and to escape at once their glories and their inconveniences.

—It will be interesting to see whether the American surgeons are as prompt and voluble in criticising and denouncing the failure to operate immediately in the case of ex-Speaker REED as they were when resort to the knife was delayed in the case of King EDWARD. When the latter was attacked by the fashionable malady of these days, we were told that the conservatism—or was it the timidity?—of the British surgeons had robbed the King of many chances for life that would be given as a matter of course to any pauper patient in any American hospital, and not only were we informed by numberless high authorities on this side of the water that the treatment of appendicitis in the two countries was very different, but it was revealed not less frankly that the difference was all in the favor of our own practitioners. Somewhat to the surprise of those among us who accepted these assurances as a form of Gospel truth, the King, though he had been so cruelly deprived of so many chances, made a rapid and complete recovery, and the operation, though so long delayed, was a success in the popular as well as in the professional sense. And now, at the National capital, with much surgical skill close at hand and all we have within easy call, what looks to the lay eye extremely like the British policy of delay until operation is obviously necessary has been adopted in the case of a man who, while not a King, has in his day exercised a power greater than that of more than a few Kings, and is still a figure of more than national eminence. Of course, we have no knowledge that the two cases are enough alike to render the similarity of treatment significant, but then, the American surgeons, what time they were so free with their comments upon the benightedness of their British brethren, had only a few morsels of vague information as to the symptoms of King EDWARD, and if they were justified in leaping to conclusions, why may not we do the same thing? At any rate, the situation is curious, and its developments will be keenly watched for this reason, as well as because of the very general respect and regard for Mr. REED.

—To any decently patriotic American citizen who wants to test his ability to keep his temper and control his tongue when under very great temptation to lose the one and to give the other freedom to do its worst we warmly commend perusal of a certain sentence in an article on "The Anti-Imperialist Faith," contributed by Mr. ERVING WINSLOW to the current issue of The North American Review. The sentence reads:

> The evidence is now pretty clear that the disaster to the Maine was caused by an internal explosion—confirming the circumstantial proof gathered at the time and corroborated by the refusal of the United States authorities to allow an impartial investigation of the incident.

Little disposed as we are to sympathize with the sorrows of members of the anti-imperialistic group, we cannot but believe that a large majority of them will read those words with honest anger and disgust, and we cannot but pity them for the humiliation they must feel over so shameful an utterance by a man whose name is closely linked with theirs. Many of the anti-imperialists have gone far, but none of them ever went before as far as this. Mr. WINSLOW'S statement is as insolent as it is mendacious, and it is only by keeping carefully in mind what an utterly insignificant object he personally is that his calumny can be studied with any approach to composure or characterized in language moderate enough to be fit to print. Remembering what and who he is, however, fury turns into a sorry kind of amusement, and it is possible to transmute rage into derisive laughter. His "evidence is now pretty clear," is it! What evidence? Was it supplied to him by the Filipino ladrones with whom he and his like are probably in active correspondence, now that there are no public enemies of a status more nearly respectable from whom to secure corrections of our National records? We know of nobody else likely to have supplied any later information about the destruction of the Maine than that to be found in the report of the board of American officers who examined the wreck. Mr. ERVING WINSLOW is certainly "the limit," and if his latest production does not turn the stomachs of those who have been unwise and rash enough hitherto to let him speak for them, if they do not vehemently and instantly "fire" him out of the precious league which few besides himself could disgrace, such rags and remnants of respect as they have managed to preserve will have to be taken from them.

—As argument against the incorporation of labor unions, a correspondent of ours whose letter we published yesterday ingenuously declared that the unions, if incorporated, "would be involved in endless litigation." Would they, indeed! The confession is as unwise as it is dangerous. Other organizations of men do not find that the responsibility that comes with incorporation involves them in endless litigation. Suits are occasionally brought against them, to be sure, but the suits always end in a court decision, and then, with the right and the wrong of the question at issue duly settled, the other corporations go on about their business. They seem to find the right to sue a sufficient compensation for the liability to be sued, and the assumption that the labor unions would not be content with that compensation is little less than an admission that the litigation in which they would be involved would always or usually go against them. Now, no friends of the unions ought to admit that, for corporations which do not violate contracts or the laws of the land have no slightest need to fear litigation. Any intimation that the courts are or would be used as a means of oppression comes with extremely bad grace from the men whose voice is controlling in making the courts and choosing the Judges.

DR. CONCHA AND THE CANAL TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been following with interest the different phases of the Panama Canal treaty. It has always seemed to me that one of the first things the State Department should have done was to refuse to accept Dr. Concha as Minister and to notify Colombia that he was persona non grata. My reasons for this are, first, that Dr. Concha belongs to a clique (to be found in all Spanish-American countries) which I will call Yankeephobists; secondly, because in 1898, during the war with Spain, he was one of those who most virulently attacked the United States and her people in a sheet published in Bogota by Messrs. Calderon and Roldan. It appears to me that the State Department was very slack in this matter, either through the Secretary himself or the negligence of Minister Hart, Consul General Jacob Sleeper, Jr., or Consul General McNally, his successor, all of whom were cognizant of the scurrilous abuse of the United States published at that time. It is not too late even now to give him his passport.

Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva, his predecessor, was one of the Colombians who, through the press, defended the United States. As it stands now, it would be advisable to force Dr. Concha to continue his vacation and allow Dr. Herran, an estimable gentleman, to direct the canal negotiations.

AN AMERICAN WHO WAS IN BOGOTA IN 1898.
New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Hereditary Courage.

"There is a man who never knew such a thing as fear."

"Ah, had a military training, I suppose?"

"No, his nerve is inherited. His father and his grandfather were both janitors."—Syracuse Herald.

His Simple Plan.

"And you say he got rich selling meal tickets, ten for a dollar? How was such a thing possible?"

"Oh, very simple. Nobody ever went back after the second meal."—Baltimore American.

Gifted Conversationalist.

"She has wonderful conversational powers," said Miss Cayenne.

"But she doesn't talk a great deal."

"No. I never knew any one who showed such discretion in the selection of things to be left unsaid."—Washington Star.

The Soothing Touch of Time.

"If," I inquired—for I was ever curious—"if history be fiction agreed upon, how in the world is the agreement ever reached?"

"Quite naturally, of course," replied the investigator, "by the demise of the contemporary non-participants."—Judge.

INDESTRUCTIBLE.

From The Washington Star.

The holiday turkey, how splendid it seemed
When first 'mid the gravy it sparkled and steamed!
We sighed with regret when we thought that at last
That bird must be only a thing of the past.
But still it puts in its appearance anew.
This morning as hash and to-night as a stew.
Each meal we expect it, and never in vain,
They are warming it over and over again.

And other things linger to stifle our mirth
And stoutly outlive their original worth.
These thoughts on the tariff again we review:
These cures for monopoly—not at all new;
The quaint little saying, the story, the jest;
The ponderous talk which no mind can digest—
They're better than nothing, so wherefore complain
When they're warming them over and over again?

BANKING AND CURRENCY CHANGES SUGGESTED

The Chamber of Commerce Adopts Its Committee Report.

Circulation, Credit Currency, Silver Dollars, and Public Deposits Dealt With—Controller Grout's Plan Approved by Close Vote.

Upon the recommendation of its Committee on Finance and Currency, of which two ex-Secretaries of the Treasury are members, the Chamber of Commerce yesterday indorsed a series of proposed amendments to the banking and currency laws of the United States which are to be presented by the committee in person to President Roosevelt. Other commercial bodies are to be asked to lend their cooperation.

The proposed alterations follow, in general, the recommendations of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in his recent report. Jacob H. Schiff of the committee made it very plain that in one respect, however, he strongly differed from the Secretary, namely, in the recommendation that public moneys should be deposited in National banks upon the basis merely of a determination on the part of the Government that the banks were sound.

There was a vigorous discussion of the proposal of Controller Grout to divert a portion of the Sinking Fund money to "General Fund bonds." In opposing the proposal, Robert B. Roosevelt announced to the chamber that Tammany Hall would return to power after next year's election, and that measures having to do with the city's finances should be viewed with regard to what Tammany, as well as what the fusion administration might do. John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, also expressed very grave doubts of the legality of the Controller's plan.

Mr. Roosevelt moved a resolution that the recommendations of the committee be laid upon the table until the next meeting. But Mr. Seward urged the Chamber not to take any step which might be construed as a "slap in the face of the present city administration." The resolutions of the committee were adopted by a close vote.

Alfred Mosely, who recently brought a delegation of English workingmen to this country, was introduced to the Chamber. He expressed the view that he had found trusts to be the "greatest blessing this country enjoyed." Alexander E. Orr was elected an honorary member of the Chamber, upon motion of Charles Stewart Smith.

THE CURRENCY REPORT.

The scheme for revising the currency laws was brought forward in accordance with a resolution introduced by Jacob H. Schiff at the previous meeting instructing the Committee on Finance and Currency to report "such feasible measures as would tend to provide against a money situation such as we have had recently to deal with."

The committee comprises John Harsen Rhoades, George G. Williams, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles S. Fairchild, Lyman J. Gage, Henry W. Cannon, and August Belmont. Mr. Belmont refused to sign the report. Mr. Rhoades read the recommendations.

The first suggestion was that the "effectiveness and elasticity of the present circulation of the National banks could be improved to a considerable extent if the banks were permitted to retire their circulation at will, without being limited to a total retirement of only $3,000,000 in any one month of the year."

The committee urged that the margin of profit in National bank circulation was at present very small, and that every proper inducement should be offered to the banks to take out such circulation. "The fact," continued the committee, "that, when taken out, such circulation can only be retired by a long and tedious process, deters many institutions from taking it out at all."

It was recommended that supplementary to the present banknote circulation such a credit currency should be created as would "flow with trade and commerce in its upward and downward tendencies." On this subject the report continued:

> Such a supplementary circulation should bear proper relation to the capital of the respective issuing banks; it should, moreover, rest upon the commercial and industrial credits which, of necessity, need continually to be made to aid in the creation, development, and liquidation of trade, and it should be secured in the most perfect manner, so that its redemption can at no time be called into the slightest doubt.

The subject of maintaining the parity of gold and silver dollars interchangeably, which later drew forth the most discussion from the members of the Chamber, was dealt with by the committee in these recommendations:

> Your committee further urges that proper laws be promptly enacted to render the gold standard inviolate, and, to that end, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to maintain at all times on a parity with gold the legal-tender silver dollars remaining outstanding, and that he be directed to exchange gold for legal-tender silver dollars when presented to the Treasury.
>
> That the coinage of 1,500,000 of silver dollars per month, now required by law, should cease. That the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin.

MONEY STRINGENCY REMEDY.

In order to avoid such another financial stringency as the recent one, it was suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury should have his powers extended very promptly as to the making of deposits of public moneys. The committee expressed the opinion that the time had arrived when the moneys received from customs duties should be handled just as freely as those derived from internal revenue collections. Continuing, the report said:

> It appears to your committee that, in view of the action already taken by the Secretary of the Treasury during recent severe stress of money conditions, the existing statute, the language of which appears ambiguous, and under which it is not entirely clear to what extent the Secretary of the Treasury may use discretion in accepting other security than United States bonds for deposits of public moneys, should be amended so as to expressly authorize the acceptance of State and municipal bonds within certain limitations as security for public deposits, and your committee further suggests that, in order to make the funds of the Government, which, after all, are the funds of the people, available to a larger degree than is now the case for the needs of commerce and industry of the country, instead of withdrawing these funds from the channels of trade, the law be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit, in his discretion, any public funds in the National banks against such security as the law may authorize, except the gold reserve, held for the redemption of legal tender notes and such working balance which he shall deem it advisable to maintain.
>
> If this be done, and the Secretary of the Treasury be under an amended statute directed to act upon public funds deposited in the National banks, except where such funds are secured by the deposit of United States bonds, interest at a rate not less than 2 per cent. per annum, the effect would be that at times of monetary pressure, such as we have frequently and very recently passed through, the entire money supply in the country, inclusive of the public funds, could be made available. It is a well-established fact that in times of great prosperity and activity Government revenues, both from internal and from customs dues, increase considerably, and, in consequence, the withdrawal and locking up into the Treasury of large cash supplies take place at the very time when the money in the country is most needed for its business.
>
> On the other hand, if the depository banks are called upon to pay interest on the public funds they obtain on deposit, this will result in the return of these funds to the Treasury when no longer required, and when these funds, therefore, can no longer be used by the banks to advantage. Thus a constant flow, moving with the needs of the money market from and into the Treasury, will be established, which will go far to remedy, if not to make impossible, such conditions as have recently and frequently heretofore existed, and under which interest has advanced to abnormal rates to the serious detriment of the legitimate trade of the country.

The committee expressed the view that while the "proposition so often and sometimes persistently made" that a special "emergency currency" should be provided might possibly have a legitimate place in a properly safeguarded system of credit currency, standing by itself it would, when availed of, only "increase the distrust and difficulties, to allay which, ostensibly, would be its purpose."

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The report concluded as follows:

> We must come right down to the proposition that the only thing which can be done to make our financial system safe and sound and solid, is to get down to one legal tender, and that is gold, and then to bank upon a currency circulation enlarged beyond the present authorized issues of the National banks, and based upon the credit of the legitimate trade of the country, and rigidly safeguarded under the law. This is the only true solution of the problem of currency that we can see; we believe this can be made perfectly safe; we believe it will prove of immense advantage to the country, and we believe it to be in the interest of the whole people that it should be established.
>
> We need an enlarged circulation which, while perfectly secure, will have sufficient elasticity to meet the constant and varied demand made upon it under all conditions, and we need a banking system such as will secure to all points of the country a rate of interest equable and just, which will rise and fall automatically with the varying demands of trade and commerce. Until this is accomplished, as accomplished it must be, if we are to permanently assure and increase our prosperity and commercial supremacy, the measures herein pointed out will, in the opinion of your committee, tend to make money conditions more elastic, and, to some extent, at least, counteract such conditions in the money market as we have recently had to deal with.

In submitting his report to the Chamber, Mr. Rhoades said that the "conditions now existing are unbearable, and the continued and permanent prosperity of the country demands prompt action on the part of Congress." He said that while for the past few years this country had been enjoying unexampled prosperity, and that while she stood ready to do her full share in the commerce of the world, she was "entangled in the meshes of currency laws which forbid the element of credit to enter into their operations."

Jacob H. Schiff called attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury united in these recommendations in his latest annual report, except that he urged that public moneys should be deposited with National banks when the Secretary became satisfied that the banks were safe.

"That is a very dangerous recommendation," said Mr. Schiff. "It would be most perilous to allow the executive department of the Government to deposit money wherever it pleased. The country suffered for decades for the very reason that the Bank of the United States had this power. If such power as this were given to the executive branch of the Government it would inevitably, sooner or later, be used for political ends."

Francis C. Moore, President of the Continental Insurance Company, opposed the feature of the report relating to the interchangeability of gold and silver dollars. He said it would be worse than the "endless chain" of the greenbacks, which caused such trouble in Mr. Cleveland's administration. He said there was no need for such a law, as no one was disturbed now about the standing of the silver dollar or the silver certificate. He also argued that such interchangeability would increase greatly the premium on successful counterfeiting.

MR. FAIRCHILD ON REDEMPTION.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, in reply to Mr. Moore, said that he had had as much trouble officially in maintaining the value of the silver dollar as any other Secretary. He said that all that enabled him to maintain this value in the years immediately following 1885 was the fact that the revenues of the Government afforded a surplus revenue of $100,000,000 in gold.

"We have found by experience," continued Mr. Fairchild, "that the Government must redeem these dollars. It does so now, practically. It accepts these dollars in payment for Government dues, and it requires a creditor to accept them in liquidation of debt. This amounts to a redemption, but it is a cumbersome, unscientific way of doing it. The adoption of the proposed resolution puts the United States in the position of saying, 'We are prepared now to do directly what we know we must do indirectly.'" [Applause.]

The resolutions of the committee, as read by Mr. Rhoades, were adopted unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Moore's vote in the negative.

Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws, introduced a resolution urging upon Congress the passage of a plan for reciprocal tariff relations with Cuba. This was adopted. Mr. Schwab also introduced a resolution providing that the United States Senate should be petitioned to pass the pending reciprocal treaty with France. James Talcott raised a dissenting voice against this proposal. He said that the proposed treaty would be an imposition upon laboring men, and that the treaty was "in its details an abomination." The resolution was passed with but few objecting votes.

BIG GUN AT SANDY HOOK.

Landed Safely on Two Cars and Taken to the Proving Ground.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company's squadron arrived here safely at 8:25 A. M. with the sixteen-inch gun which is on its way to the proving ground. The gun was carried on the Captain Tom, about half its weight being supported in the slings of the derrick Monarch, which was lashed alongside.

At high water the derrick swung the gun over two cars, and, with the falling tide, at 1 P. M., laid it safely on the chocks. The cars were then hauled to the proving ground. The first test to which the new gun is to be subjected is the powder test.

MEDAL FOR PROF. HILPRECHT.

The Philadelphia Scientist Gets It for His Excavations at Nippur.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the eminent archaeologist, was to-night presented by the University of Pennsylvania with a diploma awarding to him the Lucy Wharton Drexel Medal for his excavations at Nippur and his publications on the subject.

The fund for the medals was established last month by Lucy Wharton Drexel, who donated to the University the sum of $2,000, the income of which is to be expended for medals to be awarded once a year for the best archaeological excavator or for the best publication based on archaeological excavations by an English-speaking scholar named by those already possessing it.

JEWISH WOMEN'S ELECTION.

Officers Chosen at the National Council's Convention in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—At the business session of the convention of the National Council of Jewish Women, held to-day, officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

President—Mrs. Hannah Solomon, Illinois; First Vice President—Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg, Pennsylvania; Second Vice President—Mrs. Moses Goldenberg, Maryland; Recording Secretary—Miss Gertrude Berg, Pennsylvania; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Sadie American, New York; Treasurer—Mrs. J. B. Judah, Kentucky; Auditor—Mrs. Ben Lowenstein, Ohio; Directors—Mrs. M. Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Schwab, Ohio; Mrs. Eli Strouse, Baltimore; Mrs. Max Schloss, California; Mrs. S. Pisco, Denver, and Mrs. J. Hecht, Boston.

PRESIDENT DENIES A PARDON.

Refuses Application of Convicted Ex-Bank President of Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President has denied the application for pardon made on behalf of J. M. McKnight, who was convicted of embezzling the funds of the German National Bank of Louisville, Ky., while its President.

McKnight was convicted under two counts of the indictment, one charging him with embezzling $3,736 of the funds of the bank and the other alleging that he embezzled $2,000 of the bank's funds in order to bribe two of the city Aldermen of Louisville for political purposes. The President has indorsed the application as follows:

"Denied; this seems an absolutely clear case of guilt, with no excuse whatever for pardon."

Saw the Newly-Discovered Comet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The United States Naval Observatory reports that W. W. Dinwiddie, one of its staff, last night observed the comet discovered by Giacobini at Nice Tuesday. The observation was made here at mean time, 12 hours 32 minutes, right ascension 7 hours 17 minutes 25 seconds, southern declination 1 degree 50 minutes. The comet is very nearly on a straight line, joining Procyon and Sirius, and is about one-third of the distance from Procyon to Sirius. The comet is moving northwest.

Steel Trust Case Agreement.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—An agreement was reached to-day by counsel in the case of J. Aspinwall Hodge against the United States Steel Corporation to submit their case to the Court of Errors and Appeals on brief instead of making an oral argument. Counsel on the case are given ten days in which to submit the brief, copies of which are to be sent to several members of the court.

NO DELAY FOR VENEZUELA

Great Britain and Germany to Proceed With Joint Action.

CASTRO'S OFFER INADEQUATE

Not Acceptable to the German Government—British Cruiser Indefatigable Reaches La Guayra.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The note presented by President Castro of Venezuela to the German Minister at Caracas a week ago is not satisfactory to the German Government. It is deemed inadequate and as being probably designed to gain further time. The partial acceptance of the German demands was coupled with conditions that are unacceptable.

The exchange of views with the British Foreign Office has resulted in a decision to proceed with the joint action. An ultimatum will almost certainly be presented in a few days. The phrasing of the note is the subject of present correspondence between the two Governments, whose action will not await the arrival in the West Indies of the cruisers Amazona, Niobe, and Ariadne, as Germany has an ample force already there. The departure of these cruisers has been indefinitely postponed.

A seemingly inspired article in The Cologne Gazette to-day says that in spite of Germany's patience with Venezuela, all hope has been abandoned in Berlin of a peaceful settlement, and that Venezuela has treated Germany in a manner almost insulting, because she published official communications without Germany's consent, coupled with improper comments.

CARACAS, Dec. 4.—The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived to-day at La Guayra. Three more British warships are expected.

DEATH OF MINISTER BUCK.

Envoy to Japan Expires While at a Duck Shoot Near Tokio.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 4.—Alfred E. Buck, the United States Minister to Japan, died this morning while at an imperial duck shoot in the suburbs of Tokio.

One report of Col. Buck's death is that it resulted from apoplexy. Another report says it was due to heart disease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Japanese Minister called at the State Department in haste to-day to communicate to Secretary Hay a cablegram he had received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokio stating that while Minister Buck was on a hunting trip this morning he was taken suddenly ill and expired.

At the close of the official day a cablegram was received at the State Department from John M. Ferguson, the Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio, saying that it was his painful duty to announce the death of Minister Buck, but making no explanation of the cause of death.

It is expected that the body of the Minister, who was a veteran of the civil war, will be brought to Washington for burial at Arlington, where the Minister selected a burial site for himself when he was in the United States about two years ago. Mrs. Buck, it is understood, is in Tokio, and the State Department will address a message of condolence to her.

Huntington Wilson, the Secretary of Legation at Tokio, will be designated as Chargé d'Affaires.

Alfred E. Buck was born in Foxcroft, Maine, in 1832. He was educated with a view to the legal profession, but selected pedagogy instead, and eventually became Principal of Lewiston High School in his native State. Later he was made Superintendent of Schools in Lewiston. While he held that post the civil war began; he enlisted as a volunteer in 1861, and when mustered out in 1865 was Colonel of his regiment.

Instead of again taking up his residence in New England, Col. Buck removed to Alabama, and was elected to the Forty-first Congress, which had to do with the "reconstruction" of the Southern States. Afterward he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he became a leading lawyer. He was one of the few strong Republicans who were not made to feel that their political convictions were objectionable to the populace. He took an active part in politics, and became known as one of the leading representatives of his party in the South. He was appointed clerk of the United States District Court and later United States Marshal for the Atlanta District. In the campaign of 1868 he was a Presidential Elector. In five Republican Conventions he was a delegate. His influence with colored voters was great.

On April 5, 1897, President McKinley nominated Col. Buck as Minister to Japan, and he had held that post ever since. In 1864 he married Miss Ellen B. Baker, daughter of Judge Baker of Hallowell, Me.

MARSEILLES STRIKE STILL ON.

Proposition Made by the Ship Owners Not Accepted—Navy Sailors Manning Liners.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 4.—No change in the strike situation took place to-day. This evening the syndicate of ship owners made a proposition to the strikers which, it is stated, was in the nature of a compromise. The strikers' committee declared to-night that the proposition was not acceptable, as it refuses the majority of the strikers' demands.

A meeting of strikers was held this evening, at which an address was adopted appealing to all the Captains, engineers, and sailors at all the ports of France to make common cause with the strike movement here by ordering a general cessation of work.

The Government has organized a temporary steamship service with Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis by furnishing sailors from the navy for the regular steamships.

When the steamer Rhone was on the point of sailing for Bona, Algeria, at noon to-day the crew suddenly deserted, in spite of the prayers of the 250 passengers. The latter refused to disembark and the vessel sailed late in the afternoon, manned by naval sailors.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN EGYPT.

Learned What Was Going on During the Voyage by Means of Wireless Telegraphy.

PORT SAID, Dec. 4.—The British cruiser Good Hope, having on board Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, bound for South Africa, arrived here to-day. Mr. Chamberlain landed and went to Cairo.

Messages by wireless telegraphy were delivered to Mr. Chamberlain at various points on the journey. On passing Gibraltar he learned of the joint British-German action in regard to Venezuela, and he seemed gratified at the news.

Mr. Chamberlain displayed keen interest in the working of the vessel, and on one occasion put on an engineer's working suit and descended into the engine room and stoke holes.

Being a new vessel, the Good Hope experienced some difficulties with her machinery and twice the engines had to be stopped for repairs, resulting in a delay of twenty-four hours.

"WILD WEST" BUFFALOES BARRED

Cannot Land in England Because of the Foot and Mouth Epidemic.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—President of the Board of Agriculture Hanbury has decided, owing to the existence of the foot and mouth disease, that he will be unable to permit the landing in England of a herd of buffaloes belonging to the Wild West Show, which opens in London Dec. 26.

Justice Mayer on the Hinsdale Letter.

Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, and now presiding in the Children's Court, declared yesterday that he did not agree with all the statements contained in Justice Hinsdale's letter in regard to the alleged shortcomings of the Civil Service Reform Association.

OPPOSITION TO GERMAN TARIFF

Woolcombers and Spinners Say It May Ruin the Wool Industry—Mass Meetings of Protest in Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Association of German Woolcombers and Spinners, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, has addressed a protest to the Reichstag against the adoption of the Tariff bill en bloc. It points out that the adoption of the wool tariffs as altered by the Tariff Committee will possibly involve in ruin the whole German woolen industry.

The correspondent says that mass meetings were held by the Social Democrats throughout Berlin last evening to protest against the violence done to the sole Parliamentary representatives of the city by the majority in the Reichstag. The halls were crowded to the doors with thousands of orderly working men.

KING LEOPOLD GRATEFUL.

Message on His Recent Escape—The Attempt on His Life Was Not the Result of a Plot.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following message from King Leopold in regard to the Anarchist Rubino's attempt upon his life has appeared in the Belgian Official Gazette, and is quoted by the Brussels correspondent of The Times:

"The King is profoundly touched by the marks of attachment to our institutions emanating from all parts of the country and by the numerous tokens of sympathy from abroad on the occasion of the danger he incurred on Nov. 15.

"The sentiments expressed have evoked in his Majesty a feeling of profound gratitude, and he offers the most sincere thanks to all who so kindly gave utterance to them."

The Times's correspondent says that M. Nagels, the Procureur du Roi, who has returned to Brussels from London, dispels the notion of a concerted plot. He says that Rubino was employed by the Italian Consulate in London to report the doings of Anarchists. He betrayed both the Anarchists and his employers, and wished to regain the confidence of his colleagues by a single-handed exploit.

THE ITALIAN REFORM BILLS.

Divorce Measure Meets with Disaster—Bill to Aid Southern Agriculturists Favorably Reported.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Italian Government's Divorce and Affiliation bill has met with disaster at an early stage of its career, says the Rome correspondent of The Times. Five out of the nine preliminary committees have declared against the measure. The verdict is not necessarily final, but the bill will probably share the fate of previous divorce bills in spite of the fact that it occupied a prominent place in the Government programme and the King's speech.

The correspondent says that better fortune has attended the more important Government measure for the relief of taxation, which is intended to alleviate the condition of the Southern agriculturists. The same committees have given a majority in its favor of seven, eight voting for and one against it.

NORDAU ON THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In the Revue Bleu to-day, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, Frédéric Lolice will publish the opinions of various foreign journalists on the French press.

Max Nordau says that Germans admire the individual talents abounding in French journalists and agree in acknowledging that the great Paris papers excel in literary qualities. They much appreciate, also, the style of reporting, which is more picturesque, more acute in observation, and more artistic in taste than that of the English and American papers.

M. Nordau says, however, that the opinions of the French papers would have more weight if people were always sure of their sincerity.

NO REAL REFORM IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A scheme for reforms in Macedonia published in Wednesday's newspapers, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, merely repeats the existing regulations, which are ignored in practice, and contains no feature likely to inspire popular confidence or hope.

TRADE AT ODESSA ACTIVE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Odessa has been free from the plague for over three weeks, says The Times's correspondent in that city. Black Sea trade is resuming its normal course, vessels of all sizes being hurried up to load vast quantities of miscellaneous cargo accumulated in consequence of the quarantine. The passenger traffic inward is exceptionally large.

THE HOTEL MEN'S MEETING.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—At the meeting of Summer resort hotel keepers and the proprietors of other hotels to be held in Syracuse on Dec. 16, it is the intention that an association be formed for the purpose of securing an amendment to the law which provides for local option in towns. The measure will provide that hotels in towns that have voted absolute prohibition under the Local Option act may sell liquor, and that in the future no such question shall be put to a vote of the people.

At the meeting a bill will be drafted for introduction at the coming session of the Legislature. There are many large hotels in the Adirondacks that are supported by Summer visitors, and it is claimed by the hotel men that these places should be exempted from the local option law governing the towns in which the hotels are located.

It is said that Assemblyman Graeff of Essex County is in favor of giving licenses to these hotels and believes that the law should be amended.

Sale of The Morning Telegraph.

In accordance with the orders of United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe, Receiver Masten will to-day prepare an order, which the Judge will sign, authorizing him as receiver to sell The Morning and Sunday Telegraph for $100,000. Receiver Masten said the offer had been made through Lawyer W. H. Page, Jr., and that Mr. Page had not even informed him who his principals were. A certified check for $20,000 accompanied the offer.

THE CHARTREUSE MONKS

Big Petition to the French Parliament on Their Behalf.

97,000 Inhabitants of the District Near the Monastery Ask That It Be Authorized.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Ninety-seven thousand inhabitants of the Grande Chartreuse district, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, have signed a petition to Parliament asking for authorization for the monastery.

The Grenoble Municipality has joined in this demonstration.

It was recently announced that the monks of La Grande Chartreuse had purchased a splendid estate in Austria, and that the right to manufacture their famous liqueur had been granted to one of their number, who would become secularized for the purpose. It now appears, however, that the monks still retain some hope of being allowed to remain in France. It is said that the French Government, if it consents to grant authorization to the brotherhood, will insist that the manufacture of Chartreuse be stopped.

La Grande Chartreuse is in the Department of Isère, about fourteen miles north of Grenoble, at a height of 4,268 feet above the level of the sea. The settlement was founded in the year 1084, and the first monastery on the present site was built in 1137. That the monks are anxious to retain their ancient and beautiful domain is as natural as that the villagers should desire them to stay. No new estate, however large and picturesque, could be compensation for the loss of the fifteenth-century church and the many other memorials of the past contained in the monastery and grounds.

Every observer of the work of the monks has borne witness to their benevolence and the good they have accomplished in the surrounding country. In the villages near by churches, schools, hospitals, and other institutions have been erected and maintained at their expense.

Since the Revolutionary confiscation of 1793 the domain of Chartreuse has belonged to the State, and the monks, who were permitted to return to the monastery in 1816, have been paying a nominal rent for the use of the buildings and the right of pasturage. They no longer have any property in the neighboring forests, although the fact that forests exist there is in great part due to the labors of their predecessors.

MINERS ACCUSE OPERATORS.

Say Agreement to Reinstate Men Has Been Violated—Rumors of a Settlement.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 4.—At the session of the Anthracite Strike Commission to-day the representatives of the mine workers continued to call witnesses, mostly practical miners, who told their story of conditions as they exist in the Hazleton, or Middle, coal fields.

The miners tried to show by these witnesses that the Coxe and other companies had violated the agreement entered into by both sides when the commission was appointed, that the strikers should return to work and be given their old places back where they had not already been filled. Some of the witnesses called testified that they were not given back their old places, and maintained that men prominent in the union in the various localities during the strike were discriminated against.

The commission has decided to invite the Mine Inspectors to appear before them, because the miners assert that the workmen fear to inform the Mine Inspectors of dangerous or unhealthy places in the mines, because the Inspectors are usually accompanied by some representative of the company, who may cause the man's dismissal. That is a new point before the commission.

Rumors of possible negotiations looking toward a settlement outside the commission continue to be heard. Lawyers admit they have heard such rumors, but say they know nothing about a possible settlement. Whatever is done will be first decided in New York, where those in authority to act are located. Several attorneys, among them W. W. Ross of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, have returned to the metropolis. Whether or not it is in connection with peace negotiations cannot be learned here. The opinion still prevails here, and rather strongly, too, that the operators and the miners will agree on most points before the commission ends its hearings.

EDISON ON WITNESS STAND.

The Inventor Baffles Lawyers and Observers That the Law Business Is a Curious Business.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, was called yesterday as a witness before Commissioner Shields, sitting as a master in an action brought by the New York Phonographic Company against the National Phonographic Company, the latter being one of the Edison companies, claiming to hold all the selling rights for phonographs made under the inventor's patents.

Mr. Edison was called by the plaintiff, who hoped to find out through him, the details of the contracts made since his invention of the phonograph. From 11 to 1 o'clock and all the afternoon session the lawyer questioned the inventor but gained practically nothing. Once, when the lawyer had tried to get the inventor to answer a direct question, he turned to Mr. Edison's counsel and said he proposed, like Gen. Grant, to keep on that line "if it took all Summer."

Mr. Edison, who is very deaf, turned to his lawyer, and with a twinkle in his eye observed:

"Curious business, this law business, isn't it?"

"I have found it is, Mr. Edison," replied his counselor.

At the commencement of his examination the lawyer for the plaintiff produced a number of copies of patents from Washington, and asked the inventor to examine them.

"I decline to do so," said he, "because I do not know that they are true copies. If that is a matter of official record, certified copies should be secured."

"You invented the phonograph?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"I believe so, Sir."

Upon being asked if he didn't own about 11,000 shares in the Edison Phonograph Company the inventor scratched his head, and finally said, with a laugh, that the lawyer would have to ask his bookkeeper, as he did not remember. The examination will go on on Monday.

NEW SOCIAL REGISTER.

The Centre of Society's Population is at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

According to The Social Register for 1903, which appears this week, the centre of population of the residences referred to is at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. In 1900 it was at Fiftieth Street; in 1880 at Thirty-fourth Street; in 1866 at Fourteenth Street. This year for the first time the preponderance of the west side has given away, and there are 3,220 residences on the east side of Fifth Avenue to 3,208 on the west side.

There are 516 families abroad. During the year there have been 580 marriages, as against 498 for the preceding year, and 244 men have died as against 235 the year before, and 104 women, as against 134 for the preceding year. Since the Summer issue 594 families have returned from abroad and 317 have sailed to foreign shores.

The publishing association has added the registers to St. Louis and Buffalo to its issues. The Register contains the names of prominent families, whether residing in town, in the country, or at foreign addresses, grouped together under the one address, with the maiden and Christian names of the married women and the names of the daughters and sons, in the order of their ages. Underneath are placed the juniors, girls from twelve to seventeen and boys from fourteen to twenty.

All of the clubs and societies to which the members of a family belong are represented by designating initials, and the university and graduating class of the men also appear. With each address is the accessible telephone number.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Lorton—Lawrence.

The wedding of Heth Lorton, formerly of Virginia, and Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel by the Rev. Dr. William E. Vibbart, the rector. The bride was in white satin and point lace, and she wore a point lace veil. She carried a flat bouquet of valley lilies and an ivory-bound prayer book. The bridesmaids were gowned in pink crystaline, and they wore pink hats, relieved by black. They were the Misses Katharine Post Newbold, Anna Lawrence Herrick, Carola Lawrence Churchill, Mary Josephine Rowland, Katharine Dilworth Wisner, and Rosalie Gardiner Jones. Dr. George Bolling Lee, a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was Mr. Lorton's best man and the ushers were Richard Francis Goldsborough, Sydney Leighton Smith, Dr. George Huston Bell, Joseph F. Simmons, Arthur Skelton Wily, Col. W. O. Skelton of Virginia, Dr. Harwood Huntington, and Julien Jacquelin Mason. The church was decorated with white flowers and palms. A small reception was given after the ceremony in the residence of the bride's parents. The couple will reside at the Buckingham Hotel when they return to the city. "At home" cards have been issued by them for Mondays in January.

Among those invited to the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Barclay,
Mr. and Mrs. George G. Battle,
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boothby,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary,
Mrs. Jefferson Davis,
Clarence Goadby,
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Harrison,
Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones,
Miss Louise Jones,
Philip L. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Lewis,
Miss Heloise Beekman,
Miss Adele Gardiner,
Miss Alice W. Howland,
Col. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun,
Edward S. Lawrence,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miss Mabel Simmons,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff,
Miss Mary Wagstaff,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer,
Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman,
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell,
Mrs. William Howland Pell,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd,
Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt S. van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Walker, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young,
Miss Rosina Boardman,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Lucc,
Emlen N. Lawrence,
Mr. and Mrs. Lansdale Boardman,
Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler,
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise,
William de Peyster,
Miss Mary Van Rensselaer Ferris,
Loyal Farragut,
Miss Adelaide Jackson,
Miss Louise Jackson,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Lawrence,
Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor,
Miss Anna D. Bolling,
Mrs. W. H. F. Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bolling,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Banister,
Gen. and Mrs. T. L. Logan,
Blair Bolling,
Mr. and Mrs. William Madison,
Mrs. Ellen Wise Mayo,
Mr. and Mrs. Caskie Cabell,
Mrs. Robert Carter,
Ethelbert Fairfax,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Carter Scott,
Capt. and Mrs. Stockton Roth,
Mrs. William Lyons,
Miss Pickett Heth,
Miss Mary Lyons,
Miss Virginia C. Heth
Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhu h Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. John Cropper,
Miss Nannie Heth,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.

Snyder—Tilton.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Miss Agnes Ellen Tilton, daughter of Justice Edgar Tilton, was married at noon to-day in the home of her parents, to Louis Irving Snyder. The ceremony was performed by the bride's brother, the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr., of the Second Collegiate Church, New York. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Ruleson Mansfield as maid of honor, and the best man was E. W. Wallin of Scarsdale, N. Y. The best man and the ushers, Edwin L. Garvin of Flatbush, Lawrence W. Whitney of Brooklyn, Dr. Chester K. S. Whitney of New York, and Charles I. Allen of Sloatsburg, N. Y., are members of the bridegroom's college fraternity, the Psi Upsilon. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder expect to make their home in Suffern.

Carmalt—Kidd.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Miss Alice Kidd, daughter of Mrs. Howard Kidd, and Dr. Churchill Carmalt of New York City were married to-day at Wilderkill, the home of the bride's mother, Tivoli-on-Hudson. A large party of guests came up from New York and many friends and relatives from other places were present.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. The bride wore a gown of panne satin over taffeta trimmed with pearls and chiffon, and a white lace veil. Miss Annie Lansing, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The best man was James Carmack of New York. The bride was given away by her uncle, William Kidd of Saratoga. The newly married couple will make their home in New York.

Smith—Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 4.—A fashionable wedding took place in the First Baptist Church here this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Ralph Ormsby Smith, son of David D. Smith, was the bridegroom and the bride was Miss Bertha Lawrence Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Potter. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. J. Skennington, pastor of the church.

Miss Elsie Potter and Miss Margaret R. Maynard were bridesmaids, and Simon De R. Maynard was best man. The ushers were Charles Frederick Wheaton of Yonkers, Raymond B. Potter of Grand View, William S. Baldwin and Frederick V. Green of Nyack.

Slidell—Burford.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Miss Louise Burford and William Johnson Slidell of New York were married at noon to-day at the bride's home here in the presence of a company of relatives and intimate friends. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford officiated.

The bride wore a lace and chiffon gown embroidered in pearls and built on a foundation of white taffeta. Her ornaments were pearls, a necklace the gift of the bridegroom, and a beautiful pendant from his sister, the Duchesse Gavotti Verospi of Paris, formerly Miss Ellen Slidell of Princeton, N. J.

Henry Elliott Waggaman was best man. The couple will live in New York.

Stone—Bonesteel.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 4.—First Lieut. Charles Bertody Stone of the Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stone of San Francisco, Cal., was married here to-day to Miss Katherine Bonesteel, daughter of Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, at Plattsburg Barracks. Miss Mary Bonesteel, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Philip Stone Baker of San Francisco, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony the bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword. The wedding was a quiet one owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Major C. H. Bonesteel.

ADVENT MISSION SERVICES.

Advent mission services continued yesterday in various Protestant Episcopal churches throughout the city. The Lord Bishop of Tretford, England, addressed the afternoon conference at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Training of Missionaries." He declared that in England there was a growing dearth of men fitted for the ministry. He declared that selfishness was a prominent trait among schoolboys and college students, whose parents, in planning their futures, were too apt to ignore the ministry as the most sacred profession of all.

Bishop Burgess of Long Island, at the noon day service in St. Paul's Chapel, deplored the luxury and elegance of modern churches and church gymnasiums and swimming pools, from which the mission fund is the first to suffer. Endowed churches, though not feeling the expense of such modern features, he declared to be "like endowed people, settling down to an apathetic enjoyment of comfort."

The Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., a brother of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, with the Rev. Elwood E. Worcester and the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the rector at St. Michael's Church, in Amsterdam Avenue, discussed the topic, "The Relation of Christianity to Ethnic Religions," in the evening. Work among the negroes of the South was the special subject at St. George's Church last evening.

President Butler's Wife Ill.

Mrs. Butler, the wife of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, is seriously ill in the family residence, at 119 East Thirtieth Street. She has been under the care of a physician for several days, and Dr. Butler said last evening that she "was very much run down and suffering from nervous prostration." He added that she appeared to have improved last evening.

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

A Guide to Current Literature and Literary News.

Features of the Annual "Holiday Number" of The New York Times Saturday Review.

The annual "holiday number" of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published to-morrow morning. The principal object of this special number is to place before those many thousands of readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES and its Saturday Review who believe that books make the most suitable and longest valued holiday presents, such descriptive and explanatory lists of the best new books in the market as will enable them to make their purchases quickly and with the soundest judgment.

But the special number accomplishes much more than this. It opens to the mind of every reader the entire world of books, the world of books printed in the English language, that is to say, for the limits of that world to-day are so broad, and its productiveness is so rich, that space can be found only occasionally for the consideration of books printed in Paris, Berlin, Leipsic, Vienna, and Rome, and literary news directly from those foreign centres of enlightenment. From time to time, however, letters from those cities, conveying authentic information of current literature, add to the interest of the contents of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW which concerns itself, first of all, with the books written and published in this country, and, secondly, with the output of books in England, for books of worth written and published there sooner or later are sure to find a market here.

The special "holiday number" to-morrow will be found not to be restricted to its special features, though they, including the two lists of fifty new books each, and a carefully prepared and readable summary of a large number of recent books for children, fill many columns.

By way of introducing these noteworthy articles, and the subject of English Christmas literature in general, there will be a most interesting essay on "Christmas Books," treating of the English literary revival of the Christmas festival, which was actually begun early in the last century by Sir Walter Scott and Washington Irving, and continued by Charles Dickens and others. Probably very few persons know how the Christmas festival, discountenanced by the Puritans in their ascendency, had been disregarded in England between the era of the Restoration and the beginning of the nineteenth century. In all the minute detail of Boswell's "Life of Johnson," for example, there is no mention of Christmas merrymaking. The essay in question is eloquent and suggestive, and will be read with much interest.

The big bookstores of the Borough of Manhattan are scenes of great activity these days and nights, when people who rarely buy books in any other season are crowding them. The holiday book trade has its humorous as well as its serious side, and both will be appropriately treated.

Apart from these distinctive and "occasional" features, there will be even more than the customary number of critical reviews of new books. The Rev. John White Chadwick will write in appreciation of Mr. Saintsbury's "History of Criticism," the second volume of which has just appeared. Russell Sturgis will review Austin Dobson's "Hogarth." Some recent noteworthy books of verse will be reviewed. An Oriental scholar will contribute an informing article on Swami Abhedananda's erudite work entitled "How to Be a Yogi." Important new volumes on "The Diamond Mines of South Africa," "Newgate and the Old Bailey," and "The Animals of North America" will be the subjects of other articles.

Popular "Farmer" Dunn's excellent new book on "The Weather," the most popular of all subjects, will have its practical attention. Some dozens of new novels, biographies, and books of travel will be considered. The news of books in New York, Boston, and London will have ample space. In short, the reader will be conducted into the world of books and made acquainted with all the important doings therein at the present moment. There will be news articles on sales of rare books here and abroad, and exhibitions of fine book bindings.

The growth of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW as an impartial guide to current literature is continuous and gratifying. It will be amply attested to-morrow by the many columns of publishers' announcements, which seek the journal with the largest and best circulation. It is needless to point out to the intending purchaser of books that these announcements themselves are interesting reading.

The wide influence of this publication receives abundant proof in the almost numberless letters received weekly from readers all over the world. One of the most significant of these is the following received yesterday from Mr. John Cotton Dana:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may be interested to know how well THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is read as evidenced by the very kind note you gave Miss Hunt's little list of books ten days ago. As a result of that notice we have received 140 demands for the list by mail, and about 90 of these were from people not connected with libraries.

J. C. DANA

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., Dec. 2, 1902.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS FUND.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Asks for Contributions to Brighten Many Poor Homes.

Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers' Prisoners' League appeals for funds to bring Christmas cheer to the many who would be without it if it were not for public contributions. She says that in the past her appeals through the press have met with a generous response. It is the purpose of the league, instead of giving a monster Christmas dinner, to help the needy by giving them Christmas in their own homes. Personal visits are made to the families to be helped, and it is found out how many children there are, their ages and sizes. Mrs. Booth says:

"We try to give a serviceable outfit for each child and provide turkey and groceries for the Christmas dinner. Fuel is also given, for the turkey would seem a mockery where the stove is cold and the pocket empty. Scores of stockings are filled, and many a little one who has believed that Santa Claus existed only for the children of the rich and fortunate wakes to find that the wonderful reindeer stopped at its home. In many instances we go to the families of men who are in prison and try to make the loss of the innocent sufferers a little easier to bear.

"Gifts of money, toys, clothing, or groceries will be most welcome. As we do not send our workers out to beg for aid, our only means of catching the attention of the public is through the newspapers. Those who are glad to help should address their letters to me at 38 Cooper Square, New York City."

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION MEETS.

Dr. Johnston Talks of the Value of the Baptist Congress as a Safety Valve.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union was held at the Savoy Hotel last night. At a business meeting which preceded the banquet, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—D. L. Wing.
First Vice President—M. J. Ennis.
Second Vice President—E. H. Conklin.
Secretary—C. W. Houghton.
Treasurer—D. C. Ling.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, who presided at the banquet, spoke on "The Baptist Congress," and said in part:

"The Baptist Congress is the only place that a man can express his thoughts. It acts like a safety valve where we can let off our superfluous steam, and discuss our thoughts and sometimes the 'dis' left off. We all go there with our 'isms,' and we talk them over and it is a kind of a laboratory in which we test things. A creed that will not bear discussion is not a strong enough creed to please me, and it is not strong enough to base our hopes on. If it is true, it will stand investigation; if it is not, God knows we want to get rid of it. The sooner we learn that the happier we will be."

PUBLIC EDUCATION DISCUSSED.

President Butler of Columbia Asks School Teachers to Preserve the Individualities of Pupils.

The seventh annual meeting of the Public Education Association was held in the Assembly Hall of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, the President of the association, presided and delivered an address, in which she showed the association was in a good condition.

The principal address was by President Butler of Columbia, whose subject was "Public Education." He said that public education was a great public problem, especially in New York, Chicago, Boston, and other large cities. He praised the law that made the appointment of teachers depend on merit, and prevented their removal except for good and sufficient cause. He discussed the value of a properly regulated public school system to a municipality, praising the system in vogue in this city, and concluded with a plea for the teachers to make a desperate attempt to preserve the individualities of the children intrusted to their care.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Dow.

Charles H. Dow, who had been for many years editor in chief of The Wall Street Journal, and was one of the founders of the Wall Street news agency of Dow, Jones & Co., died on Wednesday in his home, at 161 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, after a short illness that followed an attack of nervous prostration. He was born in Connecticut fifty-one years ago, the son of a farmer. He took up newspaper work first with The Springfield Republican, then with The Providence Press and Star, and later with The Providence Journal. Late in the seventies he investigated several mining regions for his paper. He came to this city in 1880 and reported mining stocks for one of the daily newspapers. After a while he began to write financial articles and editorials for The Mail and Express. In 1882, with Edward D. Jones and Charles M. Bergstresser, he founded the news agency. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HENRY WELSH died on Wednesday in Yonkers. He was a Traveling Passenger Agent for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

JAMES H. ALDRICH, ex-cashier of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company, was found dead in his room at Kansas City yesterday. He had been ill for a long time and had died from a hemorrhage of the lungs.

MRS. ELLEN ORBESON, widow of John Harris, who was at one time United States Consul at Venice, died at Florence, Italy, yesterday. Mrs. Orbeson was a distinguished Confederate nurse. She was eighty-six years of age.

The Rev. ABIAL W. SIBLEY, one of the oldest and most prominent ministers of the Christian Advent Society, is dead at Boston of apoplexy. He was sixty-nine years of age. Elder Sibley was General Secretary of the Mission Society and Publication Secretary from 1866 to 1891.

NOBLE P. COWLES died yesterday at his home, in Catskill, N. Y., aged eighty-four years. At one time he was a leading merchant of Catskill, and had also been Postmaster at Windham, the same county. He served two terms as State Loan Commissioner.

FRANKLIN BABCOCK NOYES, formerly prominent in New England railroad circles as Secretary, general ticket agent, and paymaster of the old New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, died yesterday of apoplexy at Stonington, Conn., aged seventy-one years. He was State Auditor of Connecticut during the term of George E. Lounsbury as Governor.

ALONZO B. CARR was found dead in bed yesterday morning in his residence, at 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, the Bronx. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Mott Haven district. Although seventy-three years of age, he had remained hale and hearty, taking bicycle rides almost daily. He was a member of the firm of Demorest & Carr and took active interest in the recent political campaign.

WILLIAM H. PURDY, ex-Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Chicago, is dead there. Mr. Purdy went to Chicago from Baltimore in 1857 and for many years he was engaged in railroad service as assistant superintendent of machinery of the Illinois Central Railroad. Retiring from railroad service, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, serving in that capacity under the administrations of the elder Carter H. Harrison and De Witt C. Cregier.

WILLIAM HENRY WELSH, the Traveling Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad Company, died yesterday in his home at Tuckahoe, Westchester County. He had been ill for some time with a tumor of the brain. He was born in Detroit in 1844. When seventeen years of age he joined the Union Army as a drummer boy. He served throughout the campaign of the Wilderness, and he was at Richmond and Appomatox. Afterward he served under Gen. Custer, and he was with him in his last campaign. He entered the employ of the New York Central seventeen years ago. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

MARSHALL—WALLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1902, at Chicago, Virginia Alexander, daughter of the late James B. and Lucy A. Waller, to Fielding Lewis Marshall of New York City.

DIED.

BARTON.—John Cox Barton, in his 82d year. Funsral services at his late residence, 1,408 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Friday, the 5th inst., at 8 P. M.

BENJAMIN.—Funeral services of the late Adolph Benjamin, who died suddenly on Tuesday, will take place at the residence of his sister, Mrs. B. L. Geishewitz, to-day at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Monroe St. Interment in the Portuguese burial ground.

BILLINGS.—Dec. 4, suddenly, Mrs. Addie S., wife of Edward K. Billings.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—In Boston, Dec. 4, Martha Howard Thurston, widow of the late Charles M. Carter of Boston.
Funeral services at her late residence, 226 Commonwealth Av., Saturday, Dec. 6, at 10:30 A. M. Burial at Lancaster, Mass. Friends kindly asked not to send flowers.

CHRYSTIE.—At his late residence, Hastings-on-Hudson, Dec. 3, William Few Chrystie, in the eighteenth year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the house, Friday, Dec. 5, on the arrival of the 9:30 train from New York City. Interment private.

DOW.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, Charles H. Dow, aged 51 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 161 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 6, at 4 P. M. Interment at Providence, R. I. Please om

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 760-38 Evgs. at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

In Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR

Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT MASCAGNI SOLOISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA. POP. CONCERT—100 PEOPLE—POP. PRICES.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,462 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

LAST TWO WEEKS OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY." Beginning Dec. 15, "HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 22.

CARNEGIE HALL

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

1902...Sixty-first Season...1903

WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor

FRIDAY, December 5th, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY, December 6th, at 8:15 P. M.

SOLOIST:

Miss Maud MacCarthy

VIOLIN.

Her first appearance in New York this season.

PROGRAMME:

OVERTURE, "CORIOLANUS," op. 62.Beethoven
CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN, E minor, Mendelssohn
Symphonic Poem, No. 7, "FESTKLANGE"...Liszt
Andantino in B flat for violin.....Saint-Saens
SYMPHONY, NO. 2, E flat, op. 20, (first time).....Weingartner

Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS for seven afternoons and seven evening concerts also on sale. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.

THURS. Eve., Dec. 11, FRANZ KNEISEL

SAT. Aft., Dec. 13, ANTON VAN ROOY

Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

To-night, Dec. 5, 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Louise Homer; Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Aft., Dec 6, at 2.—OTELLO. Eames, Homer; Alvarez, Bispham. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Eve., Dec. 6, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.

Sun. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:30.—Second Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Bridewell; Messrs. Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Eve., Dec. 8, at 8.—AIDA. Eames, Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Edouard de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8.—LE PROPHETE (Revival.) Schumann-Heink, Maryll; Alvarez, Edouard de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.

Fri. Eve., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. THIRD MONTH of The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.

AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MRS. FISKE in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama. MARY of MAGDALA

SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-MORROW.

John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER,

by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturdays 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 3D MONTH. A melodramatic sensation. THE NINETY AND NINE

Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY, and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. Only 4 More Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

CIRCLE Thea. B'way & 60. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Evgs. 25 & 50c. Mats. 25c. Entire House. Herbert Stock Co. Presents Bijou Fernandez in ARISTOCRACY

Refined Vaudeville Concert Sunday Night.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

BIJOU MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird

Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y.

Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

Irving Place Theatre.—Evgs. at 8:20. To-night & Sat. Eve., last time, "Der Kuss." Sat. at 10 A. M. (half price.) "Minna von Barnhelm." Sat. at 2:15. Mat., "Der Damenkrieg" & "Der Termentte."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.

BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

BELASCO THEATRE B'w'y, 42d St. Ev. 8 Mat. Sat. at 2.

DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. A Lady of Quality TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "FAD AND FOLLY"

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation, King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

Harlem Op. House EMPIRE THEA. CO. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. "The Wilderness." Next Week—Martin Harvey in "The Only Way."

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th St. Mat. To-m'w. RUSSELL BROS. J. K. Emmet & Co., Etc

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND—Kyrle Bellew Next Week, DAN DALY.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.

WEST END THEATRE Next Week, THE 4 COHANS. MARGARET MAY—WINCHESTER

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107 St. Matinée Sat. The Hanlons—Le Voyage en Suisse. Next Week—The Ragged Hero.

TROTTING SCANDAL AIRED

Remarkable Charges Made Before Trotting Board of Review.

PROMINENT OFFICIAL ACCUSED

A United States District Attorney Said to Have Arranged Fraudulent Race —To Proceed Against Him.

The greater part of the two sessions of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel, yesterday was taken up with the investigation of the case of the association against W. R. Cox of Nashua, N. H., and William O'Neill of Lexington, Mass., who were charged with being implicated in the fixing of a race at the Nashua (N. H.) Fair last July. The case was the most remarkable which has yet come before the board at this meeting, it being openly charged by the accused horsemen that not only the owners and drivers of the four horses entered in the race, but the judges and certain of the officials of the Fair Association were also cognizant of the fraud. In consequence of these charges and the corroborative nature of the evidence, the board, in its executive session in the evening, decided to continue the case against the two accused horsemen until the next meeting, suspended the owners and drivers of the other two horses for a year, and in addition the Secretary was directed to prepare an action against C. J. Hamblett, Vice President of the Nashua Fair Association, United States District Attorney, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, who was accused by several of the witnesses.

Four horses were driven in the race in question: Lexington, owned and driven by William O'Neill of Lexington, Mass.; Reid Patchen, owned and driven by W. R. Cox of Nashua, N. H.; Gambet, owned by Thomas Lutton of Rockville, Conn., and driven by J. Bowdoin of Hartford, Conn., and Belle Mine, owned by Henry Levy of New Haven, Conn., and driven by C. H. Cook of New Haven. Gambet was the favorite, and won the first two heats, but the race finally was won by Lexington. An investigation was held, and the drivers of Gambet and of Belle Mine were fined and suspended for pulling their horses. They endeavored to obtain reinstatement, but failed, and complaint was then made against the owners and drivers of the other two horses, and the case was taken up by the Board of Review.

At the hearing of the case yesterday Thomas Lutton of Rockville, Conn., the owner of Gambet, admitted that he knew his horse would not win, and also that there had been an arrangement to "split" the winnings, finally declaring that "the judges knew as much about the race being fixed as the others." John H. Shults then asked the witness: "Do you mean to say that the judges, drivers, and owners all understood one another regarding the deal?" "Yes," was the answer.

Lutton also said that whatever he did in connection with the race was through friendship for Vice President Hamblett of the Fair Association, although it was brought out on cross-examination that he had not met Mr. Hamblett prior to the racing meet at Nashua.

Driver Bedoine, who was behind Gambet in the race, said that the race in question was fixed, and admitted that he was a party to it. He said that the four drivers in the race had agreed to divide the purses, and that he took instruction regarding the driving of Gambet from Mr. Hamblett.

C. H. Cook, the driver of Belle Mine, owned by Henry Levy of New Haven, also admitted that the purse was to be divided into four parts and that he knew he was helping to rob the public. He said that he had put up the money for the race and that Mr. Levy had put up none. He had not driven since the race in question. Cook said that he did not object to the fine imposed as the result of the race, but he had been suspended and wanted to be reinstated. Cook also brought Hamblett's name into the case. He said: "I saw Mr. Hamblett, who said to me: 'I've got you into this fix and will get you out of it.'" The witness understood, he said, that Hamblett could "fix" matters.

Henry Levy of New Haven, Conn., the owner of Belle Mine, testified regarding the race and swore that Hamblett had told him he could "fix" the judges.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—Shoo Fly and Prince Blazes were the winning favorites and after his race the latter was run up to $1,100 and bought in by his owners, Durnell & Herz. Sarner was claimed out of the second race by Mrs. C. E. Durnell for $700. On account of her temper, the stewards have ordered the refusal of further entries of the mare Nannie J. Weather clear and cool, track muddy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Shoo Fly, 112 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, won; Pure Dale, 105, (Hoar,) 12 to 1, second; War Cry, 108, (Otis,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Brookston, Pathos, Hodge, and Robert G. Lansing also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Brandy Smash, 112 pounds, (Landry,) 9 to 1, won; Sarner, 101, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 108, (Buchanan,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:31 2-5. Kiss Quick, Optimo, Henry of Franstamar, Sue Johnson, Tom Kingsley, and Natalie J. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 95 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, won; Moroni, 101, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, second; Russellton, 105, (Prince,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:23 3-5. Ben Frost, Boundlee, John Potter, Chanterelle, Shut Up, Parnasus, and Kahyle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. The Lady, 115 pounds, (Buchanan,) 13 to 5, won; Jack Demund, 109, (Hoar,) 6 to 5, second; Travers, 104, (Haack,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Dr. Scharff and Dean also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Mathilde, 98 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 8 to 1, won; Agnes Mack, 101, (Fuller,) 4 to 5, second; St. Vitus, 98, (Scully,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Flora Levy, Solver, and Anzeiger also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and seventy yards. Prince Blazes, 107 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1 to 3, won; Flaneur, 102, (D. Gilman,) 12 to 1, second; Flop, 104, (Helgerson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—2:00 3-5. Bean, Ceylon, Mary Moore, Ecome, Joe Collins, and Saragamp also ran.

English Mare for W. C. Whitney.

NEWMARKET, England, Dec. 4.—At the sale of thoroughbred horses here to-day Trainer John Huggins, in behalf of his employer, W. C. Whitney, bought Lady Frivoles for $15,435.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. IMPRUDENCE

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. LAST 2 NIGHTS AT 8. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2 VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS." NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE. JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. near B'way. MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. MARY MANNERING Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. First Matinée To-morrow, 2:15. MR. N. C. MISS MAXINE GOODWIN — ELLIOTT In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. E. S. WILLARD, Evenings, 8:15. THE CARDINAL. Mat. Saturday. Thurs. Mat., Dec. 11. "The Professor's Love Story."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. AUDREY By Mary Johnston.

"A monstrous pretty play * * * writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

HANDBALL EXPERTS' MATCH.

Champion Egan Conceded Ten Aces Each Game and Beat Patrick Corby.

A handicap handball match of uncommon interest was played in the Jersey City handball court yesterday afternoon, when Champion "Mike" Egan conceded ten aces in each game to the Brooklyn expert, "Pat" Corby, and won four of a series of seven games. The match originally was made best three in five, but the series was extended by mutual consent, to give a better trial of the competitors' skill. Both players were in excellent form, and with his handicap advantage, Corby kept Egan busy and the issue in doubt for six games.

In the first game Egan by fast work easily overcame Corby's handicap, and then in a close contest won by 21 to 19. Corby showed at his best in the second, and tied the score by beating the champion, 21 to 10. Egan rallied then, and winning three of the next four games took the match, but for the benefit of the spectators the seventh game was played and went to Corby. For Sunday Egan has made two interesting matches, one against D. Bruder and James Flaherty and the other against the New York expert, P. J. Conway. The scores of yesterday's match follows:

M. Egan	21	10	21	21	13	21	14
P. Corby	19	21	11	14	21	15	21

CYCLING RIVALS TO MEET.

Bald, Kramer, and Lawson Will Ride Out Disputed Claims in Ten-Mile Lap Race.

The ten-mile lap race, to be held in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night, in the racing preliminary to the championship six-day event for teams, gives every promise of making one of the most remarkable struggles of the year in cycling contests. The chief interest attaches to the event because in it Frank Kramer, the National circuit champion; "Eddie" Bald, who defeated Ellegard, the world's champion, in Paris, and the fast Swede, Iver Lawson, will settle the question of merit after having failed to come to an agreement on the offer of Managers Kennedy and Powers of a special race for the trio.

As all will start on even terms, it will prove even a greater event than a match race, as the other fast men in the race can be counted on to cut out a hot pace from the crack of the pistol, and force the champions to do their best. Gougoltz, Kaser, and several of the foreign riders also will compete in the ten-mile race. E. R. Root, the New England amateur champion, who is to ride as team mate with Frank Galvin in the six-day race, will make his professional début in this event.

The twenty-mile motor-paced race between the Welch champion "Jimmy" Michael, and Harry Elkes, the American champion, on Saturday night promises to prove one of the greatest paced races ever witnessed. Both riders have the latest equipped French motors, so there will be little or no advantage on either side. Another feature of the meet, and one which will be an attraction during the six-day race, will be a triple cycling act by Dan Canary, the well-known trick rider. It is said to be the most hazardous act ever attempted. Mounted on a wheel he rides up a steep circular incline to a cycle "whirl," where he performs many difficult feats, after which he rides out over the top of the "whirl" to a platform, and coasts down a steep incline to the floor.

Most of the American riders entered in the six-day race will arrive in town to-day and go to Vailsburg, where they will do light work to keep them in condition. Over eighty entries have been received for the amateur race to-morrow night, including all the star trophy chasers.

AMATEURS IN HARD TRAINING.

Athletes of Local Clubs Preparing for Greater New York Irish A. C. Games.

The big meet of amateur athletes, announced by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, to be held in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 27, is responsible for remarkable activity in all the local clubs. Men are training for the games in unprecedented numbers, and, while all contests will be restricted to amateurs, the preparations being made are as rigorous as would be exacted of professionals.

The relay race, for teams of four men, each man to run a mile, will be the chief attraction. In this event the several New York teams engaged are inspired by hopes of beating the crack team from Philadelphia. The distance men go out on a run across country or do several miles around the track, while the sprinters and jumpers content themselves with indoor exercise. Those of the cross-country team who are not interested in making the relay team are conditioning themselves for the three-mile scratch race, which will be one of the features of the night. The 60-yard special, as in past years, also promises to be one of the spectacular features of the evening, and it is the opinion of the best judges that the record of 6 2-5 seconds for this distance, held conjointly by Duffy, Eaton, and Delgado, will go this time.

Great interest also is being taken in the interscholastic race this year. This is a championship affair, which was held for the first time last year by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The Knickerbockers had ten entries then, but more than that number have signified their intention of starting in the race on Dec. 27. The New York Athletic Club will make a strong effort to win the inter-city one-mile team relay race. Alec Grant, Newton, McGirr, and Smith, no doubt, will comprise the New York team. Entries will close on Dec. 22 with James E. Sullivan, 16-18 Park Place.

Columbia's Basket Ball Schedule.

Columbia's basket ball schedule was made public yesterday by Manager William F. Allen, '05, Law. It shows a total of twenty-six games to be played and is the best schedule Columbia has ever had. Fourteen college teams will be played, including Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Rensselaer, Polytechnic Institute, Williston, Lafayette, Lehigh, Brown, and Williams. A four days' trip will be taken at Christmas and a five days' trip through New England in March. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell will be the only teams to be played in the Columbia gymnasium. The first seven games will be with outside teams in preparation for the important college contests. The schedule follows:

Dec. 5, Peekskill Military Company at Peekskill; 6, Company F, Norwalk, at Norwalk; 11, National Athletic Club at Brooklyn; 13, Silent Five at Dr. Savage's gymnasium, New York; 18, Atlantic Athletic Association at Rockaway; 22, Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association at New York; 26, 27, 29, and 30, Christmas trip.

Jan. 9, Fourth Separate Company at Yonkers; 10, Jefferson Medical College at Baltimore; 13, Princeton at New York; 17, Cornell at Ithaca; 23, Yale at New York.

Feb. 7, Harvard at Cambridge; 10, Yale at New Haven; 13, Harvard at New York; 18, Princeton at Princeton; 20, Lafayette at Easton; 21, Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

March 4, Brown at Providence; 5, Williston at East Hampton; 6, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy; 7, Williams at Williamstown; 13, Cornell at New York.

Robinson Wins in Pool Match.

Robinson and Lawson were the contestants last night in the handicap pool tournament now in progress at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The former won handily in 102 to 28. Robinson had the limit of 100 points to make to 60 for Lawson. Robinson played a fast game from the start, making high scores in every frame after the first, and his high run was 19. The scores:

Robinson—8, 14, 15, 13, 13, 11, 11, 11, 6. Total, 102. Scratches, 2. High run, 19.

Lawson—7, 1, 0, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4. Total, 28. Scratches, 3. High run, 8.

The players to-night will be Irving, (100,) and Cowenhoven, (90.)

Soldier Athletes Off to Buffalo.

The relay race team of the Twenty-second Regiment, composed of P. J. Walsh, W. S. Edwards, P. Sayles, and Chester Peabody, and W. F. McLaughlin as substitute, will leave to-night for Buffalo with their trainer, E. J. Hjertberg, to run at the games of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in Buffalo Saturday night. The team of the Seventy-fourth Regiment is to receive twenty-five yards handicap in a race of 880 yards, but the New York athletes, who are in fine condition after having trained carefully for the race, are confident that they can overcome the handicap and win. A number of the members of the Twenty-second Regiment also have arranged to make the trip to Buffalo.

Your Experience won't be any different from that of the thousands who have found Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar a safe, reliable cure for colds or coughs. Of course, it is best to take it early. Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

FOOTBALL TEAM LEAVES

Poly Prep Boys Go to Chicago to Play Hyde Park.

FOR SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Conquerors of Brooklyn High School Will Play the Western Champions To-morrow Afternoon.

At Marshall Field, Chicago, to-morrow afternoon, an interesting football game for interscholastic honors will be decided between youthful players from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School and the Hyde Park High School of Chicago. The Brooklyn team, with six substitutes in charge of Prof. Charles P. Dudley and Coach Aubut, accompanied by several alumni and students of the "Poly Prep," left yesterday for Chicago over the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

The players occupied a special car. This is the first time on record that such an aggregation of young players have undertaken so long a journey, and it will probably establish a precedent for an annuel contest between Eastern and Western schoolboy elevens.

The President of the Faculty, Dr. John H. Lane, in speaking of the Brooklyn players yesterday said: "This team is simply going as a representative Eastern eleven, and not as a champion eleven. We wish that understood distinctly, and the Western people understand it in that light. They guaranteed expenses and a dinner to the Polytechnic team at Chicago after the game, and our boys have developed so cleverly since the season opened that they expect to give a good account of themselves, even though beaten, which we sincerely hope will not be their fate."

The Brooklyn team will probably line up as follows: Left end, Hughes; left tackle, McInery; left guard, Crane; centre, Kennedy; right guard, Leighton; right tackle, Thayer; right end, Lane; quarter back, Shea; left half back, Warner; right half back, Montague; full back, Mulvihill.

The Hyde Park High School team has had one of the most successful seasons in its history. The championship of the Cook County High School League was won with ease after the Hyde Parkers had scored 231 points on their opponents in four games. Early in the football season the schoolboys met the University of Chicago team and were defeated by a score of 6 to 5. Failure to kick a goal prevented a tie game. Against the University of Wisconsin the Chicago school team made a good showing, and held them to 24 to 5.

The Chicago High School team line-up will probably be: Left end, H. McKillip; left tackle, Knorr; left guard, McCauley; centre, Becker; right guard, Harger; right tackle, Hammond; right end, W. McKillip; quarter back, Eckersall; left half back, Renson; right half back, Wolfe, and full back, Hammond.

The Brooklyn team's average weight is about 154 pounds, and that of the Western about 155 pounds.

De Witt Is Princeton's Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—John R. Dewitt, 1904, the big guard who did such good work for the Princeton football team, this evening was elected unanimously to the Captaincy for next year. DeWitt lives in Rieglesville, Penn., and is twenty-one years of age. He has played on the University eleven for the past two years at tackle and guard respectively. In his freshman year he was prevented from playing by an injure hand. He also is the holder of the collegiate hammer-throw record. Capt. Davis of this season's team, was re-elected unanimously on the first ballot, but resigned.

Fordham's New Football Captain.

Thomas J. Plunkett, who played right end on the Fordham College football eleven during the past season, was yesterday unanimously elected Captain for 1903 to succeed Joseph A. Fogarty, retiring.

Plunkett is a member of the junior class. He weighs 175 pounds, is twenty-two years old, and 5 feet 10½ inches in height.

Columbia's New Football Directors.

Harold H. Weekes, Captain of this year's Columbia football team, and J. B. Wolff, end on the 1900 eleven, have been appointed graduate Directors of the Columbia University Football Association for 1903.

OIN LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Colfax Council Bowlers Win Two Games in New York Royal Arcanum League.

In the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum bowling league last night the Colfax Council bowlers won two games, defeating the New York Council and the Metropolitan Council teams, the latter by a single pin after a tie. The scores follow:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Klumpp's Harlem Circle Alleys.

SECTION I.

FIRST GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 145; May, 128; Young, 144; Snover, 160; Krominga, 159. Total, 736.

Metropolitan Council—Smith, 127; Miles, 174; Murphy, 179; Roeschiau, 160; G. Coleman, 117. Total, 757.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Kitchelt, 161; May, 163; Young, 126; Snover, 138; Krominga, 209. Total, 797.

Colfax Council—Meier, 144; McMillan, 136; Sanford, 151; Schroeder, 229; Sherwood, 159. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.—Colfax Council—Meier, 182; McMillan, 154; Sanford, 156; Schroeder, 157; Sherwood, 190. Total, 839.

Eleventh frame, 81.

Metropolitan Council—Smith, 198; Miles, 179; Murphy, 156; Roeschiau, 157; Coleman, 149. Total, 839.

Eleventh frame, 80.

SECTION II.

FIRST GAME.—Spokanicar Council—Porter, 122; Keppler, 151; Van Loan, 180; Marum, 98; Stewart, 132. Total, 683.

Constitution Council—Levy, 102; Wiedman, 81; Newman, 109; Kruger, 58; Obright, 111. Total, 461.

SECOND GAME.—Constitution Council—Levy, 93; Wiedeman, 77; Newman, 153; Kruger, 108; Obright, 151. Total, 587.

Audubon Council—Bingham, 125; Barry, 155; Sweet, 158; Van Riper, 124; Bogardus, 132. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Council—Higman, 146; Barry, 143; Sweet, 148; Van Riper, 146; Bogardus, 176. Total, 759.

Sapokanicar Council—Porter, 137; Keppler, 152; Van Loan, 144; Marum, 155; Stewart, 168. Total, 756.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Council—Divivan, 146; Ochs, 131; Wyant, 138; Hummell, 201; Pitcher, 196. Total, 834.

Midwood Council—Crowell, 160; Voges, 174; Eckersley, 157; Becker, 173; Heingardner, 159. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.—Midwood Council—Crowell, 172; Voges, 144; Eckerson, 137; Becker, 117; Heingardner, 156. Total, 726.

Amphion Council—Horst, 173; Cheshire, 140; Thomas, 134; Grote, 156; Bauer, 143. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.—Amphion Council—Horst, 138; Cheshire, 141; Thomas, 165; Grote, 119; Bauer, 147. Total, 730.

Welcome Council—Divivan, 162; Ochs, 139; Wyant, 177; Hummell, 152; Pitcher, 190. Total, 820.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Nolan, 129; Hermann, 101; Kensington, 113; Blackmar, 159; Grady, 149. Total, 656.

H. W. Poore & Co.—Egan, 144; Sayre, 136; Loder, 152; Frank, 188; Carr, 167. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Nolan, 129; Hermann, 118; Kensington, 203; Blackmar, 157; Grady, 177. Total, 775.

Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 174; Greene, 165; Moeser, 147; Brown, 119; Farnell, 157. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.—Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 134; Greene, 140; Moeser, 110; Brown, 118; Farnell, 154. Total, 686.

H. W. Poore & Co.—Egan, 187; Sayre, 117; Loder, 133; Frank, 144; Carr, 161. Total, 602.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartz and Arps's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metcalfe Brothers & Co.—Beck, 146; Davies, 148; Volkman, 157; Rickerby, 139; Wilbert, 203. Total, 793.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Taylor, 154; Koch, 159; Swain, 173; Dietz, 158; Matthews, 194. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.—Metcalfe Brothers & Co.—Beck, 113; Davies, 173; Volkman, 153; Rickerby, 120; Wilbert, 180. Total, 739.

Victor & Achelis—Schmied, 168; Mertz, 147; Berg, 145; Rohrs, 135; Buek, 206. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.—Victor & Achelis—Schmied, 152; Mertz, 188; Berg, 161; Rohrs, 194; Buek, 225. Total, 920.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Taylor, 184; Koch, 179; Swain, 120; Dietz, 128; Matthews, 208. Total, 819.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Almirante Council—Halpin, 147; W. Welcke, 132; McIntyre, 186; E. Welcke, 85; Cotter, 132. Total, 680.

Castilian Council—Smith, 124; Lynch, 178; F. Patterson, 146; Feeney, 165; Fox, 132. Total, 743.

SECOND GAME.—Almirante Council—Halpin, 116; W. Welcke, 152; McIntyre, 104; E. Welcke, 138; Cotter, 127. Total, 637.

Genoa Council—McGrath, 161; Morrissey, 125; Keefe, 132; Hannigan, 159; Maleady, 126. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.—Genoa Council—McGrath, 152; Morrissey, 148; Keefe, 100; Hannigan, 171; Maleady, 157. Total, 728.

Castilian Council—Smith, 169; Lynch, 104; F. Patterson, 170; Feeney, 193; Fox, 170. Total, 806.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Edward F. Keating—Ogg, 117; Carroll, 99; Phillips, 125. Total, 341.

F. N. Dubois & Co., (Apex)—Hagenauer, 134; Fawcett, 129; Renner, 119; Ketcham, 168; Haff, 146. Total, 696.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the New York Bowling Association has appointed a committee of one hundred to arrange for a celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday and golden wedding anniversary of the veteran Brooklyn bowler, Thomas Curtis, Secretary of the Long Island Bowling League on Jan. 3. The committee, which is representative of all the leading bowling associations of the city, is as follows:

Charles H. Ebbets, Chairman; Dr. H. Timm, Jacob Leuly, W. B. Fisher, H. M. Medicus, Frederick Diedrick, C. C. Johanameyer, W. J. Granger, T. C. Carruthers, R. Felton, E. G. Behrman, W. H. Healy, R. S. Bannister, W. B. Sellers, H. S. Jewell, W. Dinsmore, F. F. Ferris, R. S. Blake, Dr. T. L. Wells, W. H. Davol, Sherman Hoyt, F. H. Davol, George D. Weber, F. W. Carruthers, W. Brand, H. C. Mott, Dr. W. A. Siemel, F. O. Rhoades, T. E. Quinn, Dr. W. A. Griffiths, J. Harvey Waite, J. L. Martin, J. B. Corrigan, C. D. Hoxie, W. A. Lee, G. P. Kaiser, A. M. Hill, W. F. Wild, Edward Pye, A. Harneberg, Edward Sheffield, George Horton, W. T. Gratton, Michael Furst, J. C. Mowbray, E. Bibbs, C. E. Saddington, H. Walker, James L. Cleary, J. L. Robb, L. F. Schulte, A. Yeager, L. F. Wooster, W. J. Boers, J. Giddings, J. Eaton, John Folk, R. F. Brown, E. F. Waterbury, Dr. F. Morris, Dr. O. E. Houghton, Granville Harman, R. F. Mullins, George T. Stebbins, J. A. Stoner, Dr. E. D. Page, Dr. D. Myerle, James De Nyse, E. D. B. Walton, W. Higgins, J. Esquerol, John J. Clingen, Frank Clute, Herman Buck, Joseph Wingenfeld, W. M. Smith; Dr. R. F. Walmsley, Dr. W. F. Pomeroy, James Miller, Charles Graf, W. H. Rogers, Herman Cadieu, John Lott, Nate Harrison, E. De Comps, Fred Coulon, John Garlock, W. Cordes, Herman Ehler, Charles Quadt, Joseph Thum, Herman Kalsdorf, Charles K. Starr, Joseph Thumann, P. Schwartje, W. Amann, Clarence E. Green, A. Seyd, Fred Kile, Ernest Bertram, John Boemermann, John D. Muller, John Haller, George J. Haller, A. Bantle, J. B. Quinche.

COLUMBIA YACHT TROUBLES.

Several changes in the Columbia Yacht Club were proposed at a gathering of more than one hundred of its members at Healy's, Sixty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, last evening. The speeches after the "beefsteak dinner" developed the fact that there has been considerable dissension in the club for several months and that a recent effort to bring about certain reforms was frustrated. A large number of members present at the dinner signed a petition asking for the call of a special meeting to consider changes in the constitution and by-laws, and this will be presented to the Commodore, Walthur Luttgen. The club's house is at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street.

Since the building of its house there two years ago many members have been added, most of them of the younger class of sportsmen. According to the statements made last night, the constitution of the club vests the management of its affairs in certain officers and committees, and provides for the selection of these in such a way as to make them practically permanent and irremovable. The desire for the infusion of new blood in the club caused certain members recently to petition for a special meeting to consider proposed changes, but it was said this meeting was not called.

Several speeches were made, and the members demonstratively expressed their loyalty to the club. Commodore Walthur Luttgen was given a rousing reception. After he had departed, it was stated that there was no opposition to the Commodore, who has held that office for six years, but rather to a clique that has surrounded him and dominated almost every action to such an extent that many of the younger and more active members remained away from the clubhouse.

The gist of the proposed changes, which included provisions for rotation in office and a better plan for the election of new members, was read and more persons than required by the constitution signed a petition for the calling of a meeting to consider them and other amendments.

The evening was spent with considerable festivity, music by an orchestra, songs, and stories.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE

$3.50 SHOES THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

OUR PHILADELPHIA

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Supreme Court of the United States. The Chief Justice announced the following order:

Ordered that the letter of resignation of the reporter of this court, Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, and the response of the court thereto be entered upon the minutes of the court. And it is further ordered that Mr. Charles Henry Butler be and he is hereby appointed reporter of this court in place of Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, resigned, and he is charged with the duty of reporting the decisions of the present term of the court from its commencement.

Mr. Butler, being present in court, the oath of office was administered to him by the clerk.

80—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal, and John Francis et al., petitioners, vs. The United States. —Reassigned for reargument Dec. 15 on motion for the appellant.

105—George C. Rankin, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Chase National Bank.—Argument continued for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error, and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

106—Cornelius K. G. Billings et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The People of the State of Illinois. —Argued for the plaintiffs, and submitted for the defendants.

111—William Samuel Bigby, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Call for Friday: 111, 113, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

113—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
114—Lewis vs. Trowbridge.
48—In re Bernhard.
50—Travers vs. SS. Slingsby.
51—In re The Alaska.
52—Sutcliffe vs. Seligman.
53—In re Lewensohn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J. Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. General calendar.

114—Kraus vs. Grant.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
126—Meerlander vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
128—Aultman & Taylor Machine Co. vs. Wm. Ebing Brew. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Universal Talking Mach. Co. vs. Am. Graph. Co.
2—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas, &c., Co.
3—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Lumber Co.
4—Kessler vs. Best.
5—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
6—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Freiloehr.
7—Page vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8—Westinghouse, Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
9—Carlos vs. Armour & Co.
10—Billings vs. Pierce.
11—Dee Forest Wireless Tel. Co. vs. Marconi, &c., Co.
12—Badische Anilin Fabrik vs. Chemische Fabrik.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Same vs. Cases noticed.
15—Armat Moving Picture Co. vs. Edison Mfg. Co.
16—Ammon-Stiven Mining Co. vs. Great Northern, &c., Co.
17—Standard Distilling, &c., Co. vs. Woolsey
18—In re Lackner.
19—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Am. Law Book Co.
20—Morehead vs. Striker
22—Frank vs. Geiger.
23—Same vs. Jones.
24—Am. Sewage Disposal Co. vs. Town of Liberty.
25—Phelps vs. Netherlands, &c., Co.
26—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Mach. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Dec. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Bosche.
2—Same vs. Wittenberg.
3—Grant vs. Mayor, &c.
4—Cohen vs. Cantor.
5—Smith vs. Silvers.
6—Smith vs. Bryan.
7—Schule Mfg. Co. vs. Schule.
8—King vs. Demarest.
9—Stupman vs. Bell.
10—Koehler vs. Brady.
11—Kennedy vs. G. C. Flint Co.
12—Natkins vs. Wetterer
13—Treadwell vs. Mead Mfg. Co.
14—Preservaline Mfg. Co. vs. Selling.
15—Steinson vs. Board of Education.
16—Harrison vs. Smith.
17—In re Larner.
18—Mitchell vs. Williams.

Non-enumerated motions.

2—In re E. 238th St.
7—Dempsey vs. Gazzam.
8—In re Lord, dec'd.
9—In re Granz.
10—Levenson vs. Wells.
11—Frounfelker vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
12—Fiske vs. Parke.
15—Cohen vs. Steele.
16—Same vs. same.
18—Consol. Gas. Co. vs. Feltner.
19—Stiasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co. vs. Dunn.
21—Moorhead vs. Am. Surety Co.
22—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fuller vs. Fuller.
2—Olcott vs. Olcott.
3—Mason vs. United Press of Illinois.
4—Marshall vs. N. S. Trust Co.
5—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
6—Greenbaum vs. Richards.
7—Braun vs. aPrtridge.
8—Caterson vs. Mayor, &c.
9—Hills vs. same.
10—Flanagan vs. same.
11—Fowler vs. same.
12—Flynn vs. same.
13—Murray vs. same.
14—Hill vs. same.
15—Malloh vs. same.
16—Bridge vs. same.
17—Dallon vs. same.
18—Smith vs. Starkey.
19—Cohn vs. Lewis.
20—Munsell vs. Hogel.
21—In re Davidson Steam Pump Co.
22—Burgess vs. Merchants' Express Co.
23—In re Sheldon.
24—Cornett vs. Cornett.
25—Barney vs. City of New York.
26—Landauer vs. Mut. Res. Life Ins. Co.
27—Browne vs. Adler.
28—Am. Linseed Co. vs. Kraus.
29—Buechbee vs. Isnacs.
30—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Stanton.
31—In re Ittner Place.
32—In re Exterior St.
33—Radoff vs. Radoff.
34—Bennett vs. Bennett.
35—Campbell vs. Campbell.
36—In re Bodine.
37—In re Elsmere Place.
38—Grosz vs. Cohen.
39—Hirschbach vs. Ketchum.
40—Johns vs. Boehmer.
41—Nau vs. Hearn.
42—Farrar vs. Kane.
43—De Bary & Co. vs. Gillig.
44—Geraty vs. Felbel.
45—Davidow vs. Davidow.
46—People, &c., vs. Mann.
47—Longeley vs. Longeley.
48—Moroney vs. Burns.
49—Davings vs. Barrett.
50—Condon vs. Power.
51—Dorace vs. Partridge
52—Germann vs. Lohr.
53—In re W. 230th St.
54—Sidney vs. Ogden.
55—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
56—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
57—Goldstein vs. same.
58—Nelson vs. Abingdon Storage W. H. Co.
59—Rosenstein vs. Am. Toy, &c., Works.
60—Samuelson vs. Burns.
61—In re W. 230th St.
62—Societe Culinaire, &c., vs. Waldron.
63—Sholl vs. Blennenstock.
64—Fox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1923—In re Melrose Av. Viaduct.
1924—In re Mt. Hope Pl.
1765—In re E. 226th St.
1358—In re E. 178th St.
774—In re Walton Av.
1390½—In re Fordham Road.
98—In re Public Pl., (East 149th St.)
1908—In re 161st St. and Madison Av.
1124—In re E. 161st St.
2054—Commercial Cable Co. vs. Feltner
2077—Roche vs. Cougan.
2079—Sistare vs. Davison.
2080—Weymann vs. Weymann.
2081—Woerz vs. Woerz.
2082—Greenwood vs. Greenwood.
2083—In re 18th, 19th, and 20th Sts., E. R.
2084—Tewksbury vs. Tewksbury.
2085—Chernoff vs. Chernoff.
2086—Horn vs. Fried.
2087—McDonald vs. McDonald.
2088—Garsia vs. Garsia. Demurrer.
119—Daniels vs. Rogers Preferred cause.
1871—Armstrong Cork Co. General calendar.
429—Foskett & Bishop Co. vs. Frazier.
1052—Binninger vs. No. Am. Trust Co.
1572—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
307—Sauer vs. City of New York.
920—Detroit vs. Detroit.
626—McCallum vs. Ludwig.
887—Leary vs. Corvin.
934—Aaronson vs. Sire.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
1053—Schulman vs. Levey.
448—Gledden vs. Block.
449—Same vs. same.
758—Pittsburg Amusement Co. vs. Ferguson.
870—Vassar vs. McCready.
1106—N. Y. Ind. Poultry Co. vs. Fleischauer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Tobin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 7780—McLean vs. Waterman.
7730½—Rockey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
7731—Seame vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.
8119—Grenny vs. Wilkinson.
8322—Field vs. Surples.
7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
7335—Brittain vs. Corn.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
6582—Brady vs. Tuomey.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
8344—Cornell vs. Crawford.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
7985—Kinnaird vs. City of N. Y.
6480½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Darber vs. Farber.
6049—Campbell vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7491—Cullinan vs. Ferrando.
7497—Same vs. Kuch.
7498—Same vs. Stein.
8201—Same vs. Kemble.
8211—Same vs. Sullivan.
7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7520—People, &c., vs. Fitzsimmons.
8162—McQuade vs. Met. St. Ry.
9002—Labarbiera vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con. Co.
1608—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7956—People, &c., vs. Ullman.
1042—Ulanoff vs. Cohen.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
4039—Geary vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. same.
7091—City of New York, &c., vs. Ward.
7100—Same vs. Tucker.
7127—Same vs. Larne.
7140—Same vs. Gardner.
7235—Same vs. Toplitz.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Duro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned to Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bianchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., and XII., for trial.

968—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
6954—Moriarty vs. City of New York.
1303—Weil vs. Consol. Gas Co.
676—Stemmler vs. City of New York.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald
1008—McKelvey vs. City of New York.
4592—Brauer vs. same.
4353—Peiffer vs. same.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1082—Calvey vs. Stevenson.
1728—Gillan vs. Bedell.
8336—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1383—Brown vs. Cohn.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
5570—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1527—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned to Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Paul Rohrich.
2—Michael Kennedy.
3—Johanna B. Widmayer.
4—Lorenzo Fiami.
5—James H. Giles.
6—Domenico Panarello.
7—Lena Harlam.
8—Marie V. Smith.
9—Winfield S. Brennan
10—William H. Alfring.
11—Olive E. Merritt.
12—James Smith.
13—Jos. Ritter.
14—Isaias Meyer.
15—Zelie V. Howe.
16—George F. Cornell.
17—Stephen J. Mangan.
18—Mulford Martin.
19—George Gutroff.
20—Anna M. Barton.
21—Andrew J. Mackay.
22—Heinrich Peterson.
23—Friederick Jenner.
24—Florence L. Archer.
25—Mary Theiss.
26—George Theiss.
27—Duncan Squires.
28—James Newman.
29—Abraham Levy.
30—Mary A. Farrell.
31—George Bartholomew.
33—John D. Smith.
34—Agnes D. Watson.
35—Carl L. A. Stephani.
36—Katharine Cleary.
37—Eleanor M. Henderson.
38—Louis Becker.
39—Simon Sterne.
40—Hamilton Ewen.
41—William H. Alfring.
42—William J. Haddock.
43—Lewis M. Rutherford
44—Johanna Lichtenstein.
45—Napoleon Le Brun.
46—John G. Lane.
47—Matilda B. Brown.
48—William Meyer.
49—James Rogers.
50—Herman Isaac.
51—John Moench.
52—John W. Burnton.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary L. Frenche.
John Ward.
Caroline L. Denison.
Rubert Boehm.
Katherine Seitz.
John A. Kellner.

At 11 A. M.

Andrew C. Ferris.

At 2 P. M.

Jane Backer.
Mourae Loewenstein.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1827—Mary Ann Wilson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1284—Cohen vs. Williamson.
1296—Scott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1781—Hartman vs. Davis.
1070—McCormack vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1260—Donohue vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1643—Hauser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1258—Smith vs. same.
1676—Judkin vs. same.
1652—Moller vs. Caan.
1095—O'Connell vs. Saulspaugh.
826—Illoway vs. Everard.
827—Same vs. Jas. Everard's Breweries.
1135—Clear vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4833½—Schultz vs. Stuber.
2279—Geverty vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1757—Koehler vs. Pickett.
1758—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Posner.
8759—Koehler vs. Pickett.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1884—Gollick vs. Jackson.
1693—Nayer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1497—Barry vs. Grace N. Hyde.
1760—Tantillo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1220—Owens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1951—Cuccio vs. Kessler.
1421—Samilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2493—Greenberg vs. same
1723—Gregg vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1908—Syska vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1080—Strom vs. same.
1824—Reiser vs. Browne.
1836—Goldenburg vs. Kurzrok.
1242—Schuman vs. Salinsky.
1300—Hart vs. Malcomson.
1888—Yankus vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
931—Chisina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2014—Battetsky vs. Ginsberg.
2048—Einholm vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2020—Lefreira vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2021—Ciriffi vs. same.
2022—Borger vs. Union Ry. Co.
2023—Reilly vs. same.
2024—Brennan vs. same.
2025—Borger vs. same.
2027—Jones vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2028—Silvergold vs. Stein.
2029—Scott vs. Nepel.
2032—Lewin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2033—Lenhard vs. same.
2034—Adelstein vs. same
1505—Tobias vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1943—Atwater vs. Oxford Copper Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4597—Seitz vs. Cuff.
4576—Greenstein vs. Berliner.
871—Loftus vs. Hashim
3214—Schmit vs. Schutz
4801—Goodman vs. Epstein.
4802—Same vs. same.
2979—Summerfield vs. Prentiss.
4743—Higgin Screen Co. vs. Seger.
4814—First Nat. Bank of Salem vs. Lambrie.
4800—Lane vs. Lookstein
4669—Kohner vs. Bank for Savings.

Equity and non-jury case.

422—Fried vs. Strauss.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2125—Doelger vs. Freund.
1556—Ward vs. Barron.
1515—Steiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg
1263—Sieburg vs. Phillips.
Semmer Glass Co.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1356—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1361—Ajbaum vs. Mut. Steam Laundry Co.
1476—Henrikinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
453—Abelman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2121—N. Y. & B'klyn Brew. Co. vs. Stimmel.
2122—Baronsky vs. Goldman.
2124—Gorges vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2125—Chinery vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2140.

2126—Dustberg vs. same.
2127—Schneider vs. same.
2128—Holmes vs. Angus.
2129—Fishman vs. Hilliard.
2130—Palladino vs. Capollace.
2131—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Paske.
2132—Heppes vs. McSorley.
2133—Pocher vs. Radley.
2134—Moshkowitz vs. O'Connell.
2135—Niles Tool Works Co. vs. Aldrich.
2136—Maher vs. Toomey
2137—Maryland Cement Co. vs. Weeks.
2138—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.
2140—Mystery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Charles W. Edwards
2—Peter Metalgin.
3—Charles Smith.
4—William Becker.
5—Charles Brienze.
6—Thomas O'Brien. Thomas Murphy, George Mack.
7—David Franklin.
8—Vito Sale.
9—Julius Jeisik.
10—Lillie Jenkins.
11—Charles A. Connolly, Winfield May.
12—Herbert E. Foster.
13—Frank J. Johnston.
14—Giovanni Dana.
15—Gertrude Freund.
16—Annie Murray.
17—George W. Banks.
18—Andrew Barnard.
19—Harry Hall.

Pleadings.

1—Charles Scott, alias Charles Whitney, alias Mick Wetherly, alias Henry Morse.
2—James Ferris.
3—Herman Bernhard.
4—Alexander Watson.
5—Samuel Cohen.
6—Frank Leslie.
7—Annie Foster.
8—Herman Branze, alias Herman Brindze, alias Herman James.
9—Ellen Weatherspoon.
10—Harry Hendricks.
11—Arthur H. Woodburn.
12—Patrick Keegean.
13—Michael Leona.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney General Coleman for the People.

1—John Francis Maher or John Maher.
2—Martha Portlock.
3—William Murphy.
4—Frank Kelly.
5—Joseph Marino.
6—Thomas D. Griffin.
7—Harry Hyman, Meyer Levine.
8—John Walker.
9—Arthur Morris, Charles Snediker.
10—Josephine Evans.
11—Michael Lindie.
12—Jacob Miller.
13—William J. Redmond.
14—James W. Hazlett.
15—Joseph White.
16—Robert Wade.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Alexander S. Hall.
2—Frank Spanish.
3—John Wall.
4—Andrew Clark.
5—John De Freis.
6—Nathan Roth.
7—Edward Crowe.
8—Adolph Bensinger, Bruce Forrester.
10—Julian Viques.
11—Peter Gillespie.
12—George Stanton, Charles Haven.
13—Chrisfian A. Landgraf.
14—Joseph Collins, John Crowley, Harry Williams.
15—William R. Rose.
16—James McGuire.
17—John J. Waters.
18—James McDonald.
19—Edward Jackson, James Martin, James Brady.
20—William Kelly, James Clark.
21—Nicholas Braun. John Fay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Samuel Sandler. Joseph Horowitz.
2—Giuseppe Tapoli.
3—Vitto Tafalo.
4—George Nicholas, Bradley H. Sandborn.
5—Bernhard Silverman, Samuel Greenberg.
6—David Green.
7—Jennie Roberts, Bernhard Bielgman.
8—Charles Paladino.
9—Charles Coords.
10—Vincent Dyezewsky.
11—Theodore Rubenstein
12—Scarmezzulo Mezzuco.
13—Samuel Zaconick.
14—Tessie Gershung.
15—Charles Neu.
16—Andrew Campiglio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—James Cleary.
2—William Coyne.
3—Michael Duggan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—George Denny vs. Louis C. Schleip—Moses S. Levine. Mutual Milk and Cream Company vs. Josie M. Fuller—Moses S. Levine.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Fitch vs. Rieger—Arthur D. Truax. Steele vs. Stern—Joseph P. McDonough. Bovie vs. Simpson—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Bernhard—Maunsell B. Field.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Weekes vs. Golden—C. F. Bacon.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddox, J.—Part II.—Keogh, J.—Part III.—Smith, J.—Part IV.—Houghton, J.—Part V.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. Short cause calendar.

8035—Selig vs. Legion of Honor.
8942—Hollander vs. Lapidus.
8916—N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co. vs. Hefferman.
9611—Bossert vs. Henshaw.
8145—McGoldrick vs. Gallagher.
7377—Volkommer vs. Mulhauser.
9508—Roberts, Jr., vs. Schaf.
7639—Gillen Brothers vs. Savarese.
9226—Kane vs. City of New York.
9374—Humphreys vs. Manneck.
9705—Krausche vs. Bacon.
9459—Lubetkin vs. Allinson.
9532—Nichols vs. Morris Co.
9742—Gibbins vs. Luhrs.
9450—Heiberger vs. Suydam.
9451—Same vs. McNamee.
9827—Reynolds vs. Stimmel.
8867—Robertson vs. City of New York. Regular calendar.
3172—Keck vs. B. H. R. R.
2042—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.
5449—Menger vs. B. H. R. R.
5450—O'Hanlon vs. Met. St. R. R.
5453—Quick vs. Goodman.
5454—Schwartzman vs. B. H. R. R.
5456—Oliver vs. Macrery
5457—Haag vs. Bauland Co.
5462—Waddy vs. Met. St. R. R.
5464—Collins vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
5467—Ewald vs. same.
5468—Cuibard vs. same.
5469—Hermans vs. same
5476—Fenton vs. same.
5105—Sexton vs. same.
4548—Lee vs. Senn et al.
4786—Kelly vs. Badeau.
5297—Benjamin vs. Edison Electric Co.
4549—Koerner vs. Schaeper.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5507.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Branch. No day calendar. Arrangements at 10 A. M. Naturalization of citizens at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Crane, J.—Criminal Branch—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Morrison.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Friday, Dec. 5th.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1578—Cory vs. Daimler Mfg. Co.
1576—Clancy vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1577—Same vs. same.
1505—Turband vs. same.
1575—Corrigan vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day on the cal.

1398—Sommoyle vs. Manhat. Ry. Co.
1565—Speer vs. same.
1349—Pelligrini vs. Jay, as receiver.
1572—McCormick vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1177—Brown vs. Weir.
1233—Romer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1560—Rosenblum vs. same.
1322—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1204—Lynch vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1536—Hillery vs. same.
1191—Sullivan vs. same.
63—Morrell, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1319—David vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Ready calendar Dec. 5.

27—Berry vs. Man. Ry. Co.
27½—Talbot vs. Baum.
29—House vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
34—Sylvestria vs. Hudson River Stone Supply Co.
36—Smith vs. Tompkins et al.
39½—New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co. vs. Talcott.
53—Hogan vs. Butler.
54—Wright vs. Fiske.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Voss vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
57—Gorham vs. National Wall Paper Co.
57½—Chambers vs. Webster.
58—Shanklin vs. Brown.
59—Wilkerson et al vs. Village of White Plains.
67½—Chambers vs. Mutual Reserve.
72—Venuta vs. N. Y. & Conn. Traction Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days on the call.

75—Wellstood vs. T. W. P. & M. Ry. Co.
78—Beresford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
79—Hinshelwood vs. Valentine.
79½—Chambers vs. Seymour.
81—Bristol vs. Valentine
83—Koppell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Citizens' State Bank vs. Cowles.
86—Farrell vs. Westchester El. Ry. Co.
87—The Herbert Land Co. vs. Murray.
119—Roberts vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
90—Walker vs. Coswell.
93—Knight vs. Collins.
94—Egner vs. New Netherland Realty Co.
96—Hirshkind vs. Sheehan.
97—Reynolds vs. Emerick.
98—Schrehan vs. Casey.
99—Fulton vs. Setzer.
100—McIver vs. Alexander Smith & Sons.
101—Riddell vs. Manilla Brew. Co.
102—Same vs. same.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL SINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Israel Singer of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Israel Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, December 4th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLF WEISS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,045.

Notice is hereby given that Adolf Weiss, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 10, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 15, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 4, 1902.

NO. 5,208.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—WALLACE A. WHITE, (White & Stevenson,) bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Wallace A. White, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 28th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 4th, 1902.

Winter Resorts.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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By S. S. "Moltke."

We have chartered the magnificent new twin-screw 12,000 ton steamship "Moltke" from the Hamburg-American Line for a

Grand 70-Day Cruise

to the ORIENT and BIBLE LANDS, sails Feb. 4, 1903. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered.

PARTY BY

S. S. "Auguste Victoria"

The bookings for the S. S. Moltke have been unprecedentedly large, the ship being now practically filled. We have therefore arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a select limited party to accompany the ORIENTAL CRUISE of the S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA, sailing Feb. 3rd, 1903, at special inclusive rates.

77 Days—$400

and up, including shore excursions, etc., as specially arranged for our MOLTKE CRUISE.

Descriptive programmes free on request.

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Weekly sailing by steamers of

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23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS $125.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX LIGHT, bankrupt. No. 5,283.

To the creditors of Max Light of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of October, 1902, the said Max Light was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 4th, 1902.

NO. 5,204.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankrupt

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 4	378,614
To date this year	174,813,278
Corresponding date last year	251,837,514

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 4	$1,364,000
To date this year	887,986,350
Corresponding date last year	937,625,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	5½	Pacific Mail	3½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. City	3½	Rubber Goods	3½
N. Y. Air Brake	4½	U. S. C. I. Pipe	5½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Manhattan	2½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Met. Sec. Co.	2
Am. Hide & L.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Linseed	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Steel Fdy. pf.	3	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3
Amalgamated Copper	1½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Atl. Top. & S. F.	¾	Reading	¾
Am. T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Rock Island	¾
Brklyn R. T.	¾	Rock Island pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. M. & St. P.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Southern Pacific	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	1½	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	4	United Rys. Invest.	½
Det. United Ry.	½	U. S. Realty	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	3½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Illinois Central	¾	Wabash	¾
Int. Power	1½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	1	5s, 1909	1½
Chi. & N. W. deb.	1	Minn. & St. L. 1st 7s	3½

Bonds Declined.

Atl. & Dan. 1st	1	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1
Mo., K. & T. ext.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
5s	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's total Stock Exchange transactions fell below 400,000 shares. This reflects the speculative indisposition of professional traders as well as the public. Few changes of consequence took place in quotations. Here and there a few stocks went up or went down as much as a whole point; but the market as a whole stood almost still. Indeed, up to almost the last hour of business, many ordinarily conspicuous stocks had not made an opening quotation.

As far as news developments were concerned, nothing disclosed during the day was construable as naturally influential—nothing new in tendency, at least. Money rates and exchange rates staid steadily around the figures that have ruled all the week, while railway earnings reports were of the same character that have long been prevailing—increases of substantial size in large majority. And business reports from all over the country maintain their favorable nature. Reasons for selling securities "short" are hard to find. Yet such selling is the selling that predominates. Commission house transactions have become insignificant; while their customers do not buy, they have ceased to be liquidators. Except for the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange, Wall Street seems to have drifted into a mere waiting time.

A commercial element which sooner or later will have Wall Street reflection appears in the accumulating disclosures of a bad foreign crop situation. Reports hitherto have forecast foreign harvests bigger than the average and have represented, virtually, that demands upon America would be much less than some months ago was anticipated. Now, in course of slow confession, come along daily announcements of shrinkage in practically every foreign quarter—these revised reports coming from the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, with more and more largeness and explicitness. It is not to be by courtesy at all, but for necessity, that foreign purchases of American crops will be made. And in the view of conservative authorities international exchange rates must soon make consequent favorable showing.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Because of the fact that St. Paul is considered to be the market leader it was singled out as a special object for professional attack, and led in the afternoon decline. On the floor it was said that neither the buying nor the selling had any significance except that which attaches to purely professional operations. One broker declared that nearly all the transactions in this and other stocks among traders were about as important in determining ultimate values as the "swapping of jackknives" among boys.

The gossips had it that the Gates interests had succeeded in marketing a fairly considerable line of Louisville and Nashville above 130, on the recent rise, and were continuing to put out as much more as the market could stand. This is not in accord with the testimony of these interests themselves, who say they are doing nothing in Louisville one way or the other.

A clique of well-known traders were the largest sellers of the new Rock Island shares, while brokers credited with acting for insiders were understood to be the buyers. During the day the regular quarterly dividend was declared on the old Rock Island stock. One report had it that the dividend declaration was on the new preferred stock, but this was a mistake.

The declines in the Gould stocks, such as Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, and Texas Pacific, were by the professionals declared to signify that the Gould interests have again shifted their market position and are now rampantly bearish. This may or may not be so, but what selling of the Gould stocks there was yesterday did not come from Gould brokers, but was almost wholly for professional account.

So limited was the market in some cases that prices broke sharply for very lack of a buyer. This was the case in Lackawanna, which fell four points on a single 100-share transaction, in Great Northern preferred, whose loss was 3½ points on 100 shares. Similarly, on 100-share lots each, American Grass Twine lost 1½ points, and Nickel Plate 3. Colorado Fuel's loss of 1½ points was on the transfer of 800 shares. The competitive buying in that issue seems to be at an end.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

There was no special feature to the trading in the local railway shares, though there seemed to be steady liquidation in both Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The former appears to be settling down to what, under present money market conditions and considering that as yet the shareholders are not in receipt of the full 7 per cent. dividend, may be considered its investment value. It looks, indeed, as if in short order there will be little more activity in that issue than in Third Avenue.

A wager was made on the floor of the Exchange yesterday that before the end of the present year Metropolitan will cross Manhattan. It will be recalled that some months ago the betting was all the other way.

PESSIMISTIC PREDICTIONS.

Three months ago, before the present money stringency set in, all Wall Street—bankers as well as brokers—declared that there was no possibility of any money squeeze, and that the situation could easily and safely be tided over.

Since that time a money squeeze has come and severe stock market liquidation has been forced.

Now the same bankers and brokers are insisting that before the present situation can be relieved or remedied rates are bound to work measurably higher—in some days perhaps to figures almost prohibitive.

Hence the feeling of hopelessness and despair held in professional circles in respect to the immediate future—this as a result of predictions and utterances by the same people who could not have been further wrong in their calculations three months ago.

ONLY PROFESSIONALS ACTIVE.

Notwithstanding the fact that at the close of business yesterday net changes were for the most part on the declining side, the heaviness of the market was more apparent than real. The truth is that practically all of the day's operations were the result of professional operations, and were without any real market significance. There was no genuine pressure to sell, while on the other hand there was no great desire to buy—that is, by any one other than the traders who bought and sold to one another.

The market, in short, may fairly be described as one sagging of its own weight, with the important interests doing little or nothing.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

The dullness and listlessness of yesterday's market can best be judged when it is stated that the total transacted fell below the 400,000 share mark, with only twelve stocks being dealt in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each.

This inactivity was viewed in different ways in different parts of the Street. Commission and brokerage houses deplored it, saying that they were losing money every day, office expenses running on in spite of the absence of customers. Bankers, on the other hand, said that the dullness was the best thing possible—good not alone for the market but for the money situation, inasmuch as it would enable the banks to strengthen their position over the turn of the year.

A DISCOUNTING PROCESS.

The action of the market yesterday was declared to indicate that the professionals, who are now in control of the market and who have again turned bearish, were discounting what every one declares will be a very bad bank statement next Saturday.

The continued gains by the Sub-Treasury from the banks, the shipment of gold to South America, and the currency shipments to the interior during the week have proved a serious drain upon the resources of the local institutions, and the prophets in the Street say that they do not see how an unfavorable bank statement can be avoided. Hence the discounting process in evidence yesterday.

PIG IRON OUTLOOK GOOD.

Discussing the situation in the iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"A quiet pig iron market is reported from all parts of the country. Most buyers made contracts for their requirements for the first half of the year during the months of August and September. The October and November trade was devoted mainly to filling in against delinquent deliveries on existing contracts. The business remaining to be done is that of certain large consumers who preferred to take chances on next year's market, and also the minor business that is coming up all the time to cover new work taken by consumers.

"Furnaces have been under an indescribable strain for months past, due to lack of transportation and raw materials coincident with unusual pressure from buyers. Leading companies are months behind contract deliveries, and there are but few that are weeks behind. If new demand were to be suspended entirely until Feb. 1, few makers would be more than even with deliveries and nearly all would have two-thirds to three-fourths of full product booked thereafter until July or August. The most careful inquiry fails to disclose any falling off in consumption worthy of note.

"On a quiet market there is always pressure for orders from a few small sellers. This is sufficient already to take off the premiums that have been paid for some weeks past for spot iron. Regular market values, however, are not affected. Furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania are now shipping quite freely, and when they have partly caught up with long delinquent orders they may decide to dispute the sway of English and German iron along the Eastern seaboard.

"The outlook in every line of manufacture consuming pig is reported as exceedingly good."

NOVEMBER BANK CLEARINGS.

Discussing November bank clearings, Bradstreet's notes that they were of full volume, considering that this naturally short month was broken into by two holidays. It is further to be noted that the aggregate for the month is in excess of the same period last year, despite the dullness in speculation of all kinds, and the fact that many leading cities show smaller totals than a year ago. The entire increase is practically accounted for by New York and Philadelphia in the East and the Far Western group of cities. Such important cities as Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Baltimore showed decreases, though most of them slight, and three groups of cities, those of New England, the Northwest, and the Southwest, reported smaller aggregates than a year ago.

Owing to the moderate gain in November, the eleven months' total this year does not quite equal that of last year, and any gain shown must occur in December. The probabilities favor an aggregate for the calendar year, however, fully equal to if not slightly in excess of the record-breaking total of 1902.

Following will be found the summary of November and the eleven months' bank clearings, as reported to Bradstreet's:

NOVEMBER.

	1902.	1901.	Inc.
New England	$862,687,758	$671,513,949	*1.3
Middle	7,269,388,929	7,070,971,871	2.8
Western	1,355,144,216	318,175,235	5.4
Northwestern	912,625,025	912,461,922	8.0
Southwestern	320,916,621	305,397,554	*1.2
Southern	296,451,822	278,243,893	6.4
Far Western	295,330,652	205,528,666	14.6
Totals U. S.	$10,032,244,423	$9,792,293,030	2.4
Outside N. Y.	3,492,976,782	3,424,164,871	1.9
Canada	203,892,633	163,188,409	24.9

ELEVEN MONTHS.

New England	$7,210,036,718	$7,459,520,124	*3.3
Middle	78,251,469,588	80,733,125,808	*3.2
Western	3,615,813,737	3,266,396,027	10.6
Northwestern	8,743,886,611	8,835,901,021	10.2
Southwestern	3,357,054,316	3,314,281,989	9.7
Southern	2,888,572,503	2,674,111,461	8.0
Far Western	2,306,809,393	1,959,413,318	17.7
Totals U. S.	$107,653,772,866	108,242,758,748	*.5
Outside N. Y.	37,491,622,451	35,130,546,743	6.7
Canada	2,143,536,951	1,694,440,211	26.5

*Decrease.

LEAD MERGER PERFECTED.

The previously reported merger of the lead manufacturing concerns in the United States, which has been forming for three months past, is now practically completed. The few details which remain to be settled will be completed by the end of this week, and on Thursday, Dec. 11, the Directors of the National Lead Company, under which name the various concerns will be combined, will meet to formally put the plan into effect.

The National Lead Company will increase its capital stock from $15,000,000 preferred and $15,000,000 common to $15,000,000 preferred and $30,000,000 common. Besides $20,000,000 in bonds will be issued. When the merger is completed the National Lead Company will control practically all the manufactures of lead in this country, including those of lead pipe, sheet lead, white lead, and shot.

TO BUILD A NEW BANKING HOUSE.

The firm of Farson, Leach & Co. will erect a banking house solely for their own occupancy at 60 Cedar Street. This property was conveyed yesterday by Charles A. Gould to A. B. Leach for a nominal consideration. It is understood that the actual price was in the neighborhood of $150,000.

Farson, Leach & Co. are at present the tenants of the ground floor offices in the German-American Building at the corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. The purchase of the Cedar Street site was negotiated through Broker John N. Golding.

New European Monetary Convention.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies ratified to-day an additional monetary convention between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, authorizing each country to issue additional silver coins to the value of $2,500,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reports from Baltimore that work will begin next week on the tidewater construction of the Western Maryland.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the International Bleaching and Refining Company, capital $1,000,000, to deal in and manufacture sugar.

Application made by the Racquette Lake Railroad to the State Railroad Commission to be allowed to cease operations from Jan. 1 to May 1.

According to Pittsburg dispatches another effort is to be made to combine the principal nut and bolt companies in the United States.

Charter applied for by the Atlanta Terminal Company of Georgia, capital $500,000, which proposes to operate a short line of railroad connecting with all the lines entering Atlanta and to afford convenient facilities for the use of a union station.

Dispatches from Knoxville (Tenn.) stating that the Knoxville Iron Company has abandoned its plant at Harriman, and will remove the machinery to Knoxville, where the company is building works to cost $500,000.

Lawrence and Lowell Street Railroad Company organized at Lawrence, Mass., with a capital of $200,000.

Chicago dispatches stating that the management of the Southern Pacific purposes to give a great deal of attention to the development of tobacco industry in Texas.

Statement that the first sugar from sugar beets grown in Canada has been turned out by the Ontario Sugar Company at the company's plant in Berlin, Ontario.

Advices from Muncie, Ind., that the American Window Glass Company's plant there has been shut down indefinitely, and its workmen will be transferred to concerns owned by the company in other cities.

United States Cast Iron Pipe Company stated to have just completed the largest contract for cast iron pipe ever executed in this country, having finished the delivery of eighteen miles of four-foot water mains for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Declaration of the first dividend on American Snuff Company's common stock and by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway on its Chicago and Eastern Illinois common and preferred stock trust certificates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@7 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $272,177,924; balances, $11,503,451; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $416,982.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½@4.83¾; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39¼@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—16 2-3@20c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was easy yesterday morning, and another large sum was repaid to the Bank of England. Toward the close cash was rather less abundant.

The discount market was at first decidedly easy, but afterward less so owing to the withdrawal of a considerable number of sovereigns from the Bank of England. Further shipments of gold to South America are not unlikely.

On the Stock Exchange business was on a small scale, but the general tone was cheerful, especially in foreigns.

Chinese bonds and other stocks affected by the price of silver were flat.

Mining shares were steady.

American rails were dull and inactive throughout.

The price of silver was 21⅞d. per ounce. There was a rather better inquiry.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Money was comparatively easy in the market to-day. Discounts were unsteady, chiefly owing to the improvement of the rates of Continental exchanges.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were mostly steady, but business was inactive, and it is anticipated that it will continue so until the year-turn. Consols were dull at first, but recovered. Americans were idly steady at about parity. They rallied slightly and closed quiet and irregular. Kafirs were erratic. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 9-16; consols for account, 92⅞; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 85; Atchison, preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 101½; Canadian Pacific, 131¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅜; Erie, 34⅝; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville and Nashville, 132¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¼; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 73; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 30; Pennsylvania, 80½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 30⅞; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64⅝; Union Pacific, 102½; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 85⅝; Wabash, 20⅝; Wabash preferred, 44⅜.

Bar silver steady at 21⅞d. per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 35.35; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day owing to the satisfactory settlement, and at the close were very firm. Internationals advanced. Rentes were firm. Spanish 4s were in active demand, and rose subsequently. Spanish rails were favored. Suez Canal shares and French rails were purchased. Industrials and Rio Tintos advanced. Kafirs closed firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Business was quiet and prices, home funds excepted, were firm on the Boerse to-day. Canadian Pacific advanced on New York advices. Toward the close locals improved owing to the fact that there is no change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £1,016,000, circulation increased £281,000, bullion decreased £735,346, other securities decreased £1,000,000, other deposits decreased £187,000, public deposits decreased £1,822,000, notes reserve decreased £1,021,000, and Government securities were unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 42.34 per cent., as compared with 42.65 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 53,000,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 71,400,000f, gold in hand decreased 2,825,000f, bills discounted decreased 179,675,000f, and silver in hand increased 775,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—There is an inclination to mark up call money, and many banks are now quoting 5½ per cent. as the best figure at which they will make loans. The demand for time money is relatively light, and rates are mostly nominal. Sterling exchange is quiet and showing a slightly easier tone. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3@20c discount; call loans, 5½@6 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $24,062,068; balances, $1,760,343. Slow and soft was to-day's stock market. Calumet made a four-point rally to 424 on small transactions, but there were no developments with reference to the much-talked-about copper trade agreement. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
211	Atchison	83½	82¼	82½
21	Atchison pf	99	98⅝	98⅝
25	Boston & Albany	259	259	258
3	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
10	Boston & Maine	192½	192½	192½
481	Mass. Electric	36	35½	36
17	Mass. Electric pf	96½	96½	98½
15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225
69	Old Colony	209¼	209	209
50	Pere Marquette	82	82	82
110	Pere Marquette pf	83½	83	83½
3	Union Pacific	101	99¾	101
105	Union Pacific pf	92	91⅜	91⅝
11	West End	94¼	94¼	94¼

TELEPHONES.

234	American	161	160	160½
68	American Sub.	109	108⅜	108⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	79	79	79
10	Am. Pneu. Service	5¾	5¾	5¾
3,182	American Sugar	121½	120⅛	120⅛
160	American Sugar pf	118½	118½	118½
140	American Woolen pf	76½	76⅝	76⅝
185	Dom. Iron & Steel	55	54¼	54¼
3	General Electric	179	179	179
15	Houston Elec. pf	93	93	93
251	Mass. Gas	33	33½	33½
529	Mass. Gas pf	85	84⅝	84⅝
200	Merrim'k Mfg. Co. rights	50c.	50c.	50c.
60	Swift Packing & Prov.	129½	128	128
578	United Fruit	110	109	109
115	United Shoe Machine	40½	40	40
20	Un. Shoe Machine pf	31	31	31
10	U. S. Rubber pf	52	51	51
388	U. S. Steel	36⅞	36	36⅝
110	U. S. Steel pf	85⅜	85	85

MINING.

40	Adventure	14	14	14
250	Allouez	2½	2¼	2 5-16
3,215	Amalgamated	58½	56⅜	56⅝
5	Arcadian	4¼	4½	4¼
30	Atlantic	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15	Bingham	26½	26	26½
15	Cal. & Hecla	424	420	420
6	Centennial	16½	16½	16½
36	Central Oil	6½	6¼	6½
50	Cons. Mercury	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
790	Copper Range	57¼	56	57
305	Daly West	37½	36	36
1,460	Guanajuato	3¼	3	3
115	Mass.	14	14	14
10	Mayflower	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Montreal & Boston	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Old Dominion	16¼	16	16
150	Osceola	50½	50	50
10	Parrot	22	22	22
20	Quincy	104	103	103
50	Rhode Island	2	2	2
20	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
18	Tamarack	144	144	144
12	Trinity	9	9	9
345	United States	21⅞	21½	21½
170	U. S. Coal & Oil	14¼	14	14
425	Utah	22⅝	22½	22½
100	Washington	25c.	25c.	25c.
25	Winona	3	3	3
25	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—There was a further shrinkage in the volume of local trading to-day, sales aggregating only 17,068 shares and $55,500 bonds. Prices were irregular, a few stocks advancing, others declining, but net changes were fractional, the only exception being Huntington and Broad Top preferred, which was off 5½ points on the statement that some of the new branches the Pennsylvania contemplates building will divert traffic from the Broad Top.

Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
174	American Railways	52½	52	52
100	American Cement	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 9-16
6	Bell Telephone	72	72	72
281	Cambria Steel	27	26⅝	26⅞
966	Con. Lake Superior	22	21½	21½
57	Con. Lake Superior pf	69¼	69½	69½
100	Diamond Steel pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
32	Electric Co. of Am.	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
32	Finance Co. pf	106	106	106
20	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	52	52	52
55	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24	24	24
2	John B. Stetson Co. pf	150	150	150
755	Lehigh Valley	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
35	Lehigh Navigation	69½	69½	69½
163	Pennsylvania R. R.	78¾	78½	78½
55	Pennsylvania Salt Co.	111	111	111
20	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97¾	97⅝
2,780	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
605	Philadelphia Co.	47	47	47
20	Philadelphia Co. pf	49½	49½	49½
100	Railways Co. gen	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
9,300	Reading	30 3-16	29 9-16	29 9-16
20	Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½
45	Reading 2d pf	37½	37½	37½
100	Susquehanna Steel	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
30	United Gas Imp. Co.	111½	111¼	111¼
1,200	U. S. Steel	36⅝	36¼	36¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—New York exchange to-day was quoted 10@20 cents premium. Time and call loans 6 per cent. A decline of 6 points in the stock of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, caused by the sale of only 90 shares, was the feature of the trading on the local Exchange to-day. The decline to 162 was due to an absence of any demand, together with the feeling of uncertainty over franchise legislation that has been at work to depress prices of Union Traction and its tributary lines. Swift fell off again on light selling. Other issues were very dull and inclined downward. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	10	9⅞	10
62	American Can pf	46⅞	43½	43½
15	Canal & Dock	69	69	69
56	Chicago City Ry.	212	212	212
5	Chicago Edison	176	176	176
120	Chicago Pneu. Tool	67	65½	65½
61	Diamond Match	138	137½	138
200	Lake St. Elevated	9	8⅞	8⅞
178	National Biscuit	46	45⅝	45⅝
205	National Biscuit pf	102⅞	102½	102½
125	National Carbon pf	99	97	98
96	North Chicago	165	162	162
100	South Side Elevated	109	109	109
602	Swift & Co.	129	127	127½
10	United Box Board	9¾	9¾	9¾
125	United Box Board pf	53⅞	53	53

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 4.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Brewing	30½	30½	30½
50	Brewing pf	47¾	47¾	47½
3	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85
355	Fireproofing	25⅝	25	25
10	Fireproofing pf	37½	37½	37½
50	Monon. Light & Heat	92	92	92
16	Monon. Water	38	38	38
32	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¼	49	49¼
50	P. F. & L.	34½	34½	34½
825	Pittsburg Coal	29	29	29
255	Pittsburg Coal pf	88	87½	87½
33	River Coal pf	40½	40½	40½
30	U. S. Steel	36⅞	36¼	36⅞
82	U. S. Steel pf	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
255	Window Glass	51¼	50½	51
10	Window Glass pf	89	89	89
10	American Trust	147½	147½	147½
5	Com. Real Estate & T.	235	235	235
45	Federal National Bank	150	149½	149½
30	Real Estate Trust	284	284	284
10	W., S. & D. B.	114	114	114

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The growing strength of United Railways incomes in the face of a dull market was the chief and about the only feature of to-day's trading. The semi-annual interest was paid on these on last Monday, and the good earnings of the company were expected to work out a complete recovery of this interest, carrying the bonds close to 70 before the first of February. The general sentiment shows signs of a little more cheerfulness owing to the near approach of the time when the money market should ease. Holders show little or no inclination to make concessions. Investors desirous of buying have to measure up to the demands of holders. That is what is maintaining the local tone so well. Money on call was normally at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 585 shares of stock and $40,200 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway pf	44	44	44
50	Atlantic Coast Line	148	148	148
100	Consolidation Coal	84	84	84
300	United Rys. & Elec.	13	13	13
25	Colonial	31	31	31
10	Drovers' & Mechanics'	300	300	300

BONDS.

$8,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con.	111¼	111¼	111¼
19,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	66½	66¼	66¼
7,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	Cotton Duck Inc.	37	37	37
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	49½	49½	49½
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	114	114	114
200	Va. Mid. 4th	113	113	113
1,000	Va. Ry. & Den. 5s	97	97	97

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	.01
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.16	.14
Best & Belcher	.80	.79
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.20	1.20
Challenge Con.	.15	.15
Chollar	.09	.10
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.09
Gould & Curry	.14	.16
Hale & Norcross	.21	.23
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.55	.58
Occidental Con.	.16	.15
Ophir	1.05	1.05
Overman	.21	.22
Potosi	.16	.17
Savage	.12	.14
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.29	.28
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.30	.29
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.15	.14
Silver bars	47⅝	47½
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 4.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7¼	8½	7½	8½
Alamo	3⅞	4	3¾	4
American Cons	2	2	1	2
Anaconda	16⅜	18	17	18½
Blue Bell	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
C. K. & N.	10⅜	10½	10	10⅜
C. C. Cons.	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Coriolanus	3	3½	4	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 4, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
56⅝	56¾	19,410	*Amal. Copper Co.	57½	58⅜	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅝
⅞	1	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1	1	1	1	— ¼
6	6¼	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	6	6	6	6	...
34¼	34½	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
89½	90½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	— ¼
45¼	46½	120	Am. Cotton Oil.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
48½	50	120	*Am. Grass Twine.	48	48	48	48	— 1½
9½	9¾	700	Am. Hide & Leather.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
37½	38	154	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
14	16	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	15	15	15	15	— 1
27¼	27⅜	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
90⅜	91	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	— ⅝
5½	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
38¾	39¼	1,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	39¼	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	— ¼
90	90⅝	1,210	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	— 1
	129½	10	*Am. Snuff Co.	130½	130½	130½	130½	...
65	70	100	Am. Steel Found. pf.	67	67	67	67	— 3
120	120¼	10,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	121⅛	121⅝	120	120⅛	— ⅝
118½	119	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118⅛	118¼	118⅛	118⅛	...
86	88	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	87	87	87	87	— ½
82⅞	82¼	19,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅞	83¼	82	82⅛	— ⅛
98¼	98½	1,650	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
98⅜	98⅝	6,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98¾	— ⅛
64⅜	64½	30,870	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65⅜	66¼	64¼	64½	— ⅛
127¼	127¾	4,900	Canadian Pacific.	128¼	128¾	127⅝	127¾	— ¼
127⅜	128	400	*Can. Pac. c., 4th in. pd.	128¼	128½	128⅛	128⅜	— ⅜
46	46½	2,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46⅞	47¼	46	46	— ⅜
33	33½	200	Chicago & Alton	33½	33½	33	33	— ⅛
70¼	71¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	71	71	71	71	...
25½	25⅞	2,200	Chicago Great West.	25¾	26	25½	25½	...
36½	37	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37½	37¼	36¼	36½	— ¼
174	174½	27,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	175¼	176¼	174	174	— 1⅝
221	223	500	Chicago & Northw.	223	223	222	222	— 1
32	32½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32	32	32	32	— ½
95¼	97	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	95½	95½	— ½
85	86	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	86	86	84½	85	— 1½
28½	29	200	Colorado & Southern.	29	29	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
68	68½	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	...
42¼	43	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	20	600	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	20¾	20¾	19¼	19⅞	— 1⅛
211	211½	900	Consolidated Gas	212	212	211½	211½	— ½
116½	117	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ⅛
80½	81½	200	*Corn Products pf.	80¾	80¾	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅝
248	248	100	Del., Lack. & West.	245	245	245	245	— 4
39¼	39½	300	Denver & R. G.	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
89¼	89¾	150	Denver & R. G. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	...
16½	17	100	Detroit Southern	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
84½	86	250	Detroit United Ry.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
35	36	100	*Dist. of Am. pf., cfs.	36	36	36	36	+1½
24¼	25½	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
33⅜	33½	4,400	Erie	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
64¼	64½	700	Erie 1st pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	45¼	2,200	Erie 2d pf.	45¼	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
60½	62	2,250	Evans. & T. H.	61	62¾	61	61½	+1
90	92	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
66	66½	925	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	63	66	63	66	+3½
178	179	300	General Electric	178	178	178	178	...
185½	188½	400	Great Northern pf.	186	186	186	186	— 3½
97½	98	1,200	Hocking Valley	99	99	97½	98	— ¼
94½	95	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	95	95	...
143¾	143¾	1,400	Illinois Central	144	144	143⅛	143¾	— ⅞
72¼	72¾	100	Internat. Paper pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
40	50	100	*Internat. Power Co.	49	49	49	49	— 1½
78	78½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅜
32	36	200	Keokuk & D. M.	35½	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
128¼	128½	12,400	Louisville & Nashville.	129¼	130⅜	128¼	128¾	— 1⅛
148	148⅜	38,200	Manhattan Elevated	150½	151	148⅜	148⅜	— 2⅛
100	110	100	Maryland Coal pf.	100	100	100	100	...
121	121¼	200	*Met., Secs., 1st in. pd.	121	121½	121	121¼	— 2
140¼	140⅞	4,100	*Met. Street Railway.	140¾	142	140¼	140⅝	— 1⅛
225	228¼	900	Mexican Central	227½	231¼	223⅜	223⅜	— ⅞
107½	109	700	Minn. & St. Louis.	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼	— ¼
74½	75½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	26¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
56¼	57½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56½	56¾	56½	56½	— ⅜
103⅞	106	13,600	Missouri Pacific	106½	107	103⅝	105⅞	— ⅝
103	105	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	...
26⅝	27	100	*National Lead Co.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
164	167	200	*New York Air Brake.	165½	166	163½	166	+ ⅛
153½	153¾	14,200	New York Central.	154½	155⅛	153½	153¾	— ⅞
41¼	43	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	41½	41½	41½	41½	— 3
225	228	12	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224½	224½	224½	224½	...
20¼	20⅝	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	71	3,435	Norfolk & Western.	71	71⅜	70⅜	70⅞	+ ½
38½	39¼	300	Pacific Mail	39	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅛
156⅜	156½	22,900	Pennsylvania R. R.	157¼	157¾	156¼	156⅜	— ⅝
100⅝	101	600	People's Gas, Chicago.	101⅜	101⅝	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
93¼	95	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	94	94	94	94	...
59½	59¾	1,100	Pressed Steel Car.	60¼	60⅝	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅝
227	233	100	Pullman Company	230	230	230	230	...
34	35	300	*Ry. Steel Spring.	35	35	35	35	+ ½
88	89	100	*Ry. Steel Sprign pf.	89	89	89	89	...
59	59¼	33,500	Reading	60	60½	59	59	— ⅝
19½	19⅝	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
77¾	78	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1
41⅞	42⅜	8,000	Rock Island	43	43⅜	41⅞	42	— ⅝
81½	82	3,000	Rock Island pf.	82⅞	82⅞	81½	81½	— 1⅛
22¼	22½	525	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22	22¾	22	22¾	+ ⅜
64	64½	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	65	64	64	— 1
26¾	27	300	St. Louis Southw.	27	27	26⅜	26¾	— ⅛
61½	62½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62¼	62¼	62	62	— ⅛
58	59	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	58	58¼	58	58¼	— ⅛
62⅛	62¾	13,600	Southern Pacific	62⅞	63½	62⅛	62¼	— ⅝
31½	32	5,900	Southern Railway, Ext.	32¼	32½	31⅞	32	— ¼
92	92¾	210	Southern Ry. pf., Ext.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	...
56¼	56⅞	300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	57	57	56½	56¾	— ⅛
41½	41½	1,900	Texas & Pacific	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
29¼	29½	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
46	47	25	Tol., St. L. & West pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	...
79	80	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
13	13¾	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
52	53	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	53	53	52	52	— 2
99¼	99⅝	22,700	Union Pacific	99⅞	100⅛	99¼	99¼	— ¼
91½	92	1,500	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	91½	91½	— ½
20	20½	100	United Rys. Invest.	22	22	22	22	...
62	64	50	United Rys. Invest. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
12⅜	12¼	2,450	*U. S. Leather.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
89	89½	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	89	89	89	89	...
36	36¼	7,000	U. S. Steel.	36⅞	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
83¼	83⅝	2,038	U. S. Steel pf.	83½	83½	83¼	83⅜	...
23	23¼	500	U. S. Realty & Con.	23⅜	23½	23	23	— ⅝
68¼	69	300	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	— ½
61¼	61¾	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62	62	61½	61½	— ½
29	30	400	Vulcan Detinning	29¾	30	29¾	30	...
28⅝	28¾	500	Wabash.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
43	43⅞	900	Wabash pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
87⅝	87¾	1,000	Western Union Tel.	88	88	87¾	87¾	...
25¼	25½	800	Wisconsin Central.	25½	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
50½	51	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	...
Sales.		378,614	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,420	Amalg. Copper.	57½	58⅜	56⅝	56⅝
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
60	Am. Locomotive.	27½	27½	27½	27½
30	Am. Locom. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
20	Am. Smelting.	39½	39½	39¼	39¼
10,500	Am. Sugar.	121⅛	121½	120	120⅛
8,550	At., T. & S. F.	82⅞	83⅛	82	82⅜
130	At., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
1,110	Balt. & Ohio.	99¼	99¼	98⅝	98⅝
10,620	Brook. Rap. Tr.	65⅞	66¼	64⅜	64½
190	Can. Pacific.	128½	128½	127½	127½
440	Ches. & Ohio.	47	47⅛	46¾	46⅝
10	Chi. & Alton.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼
100	Chi. Gt. West.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
29,070	Chi., M. & St. P.	176¼	176¾	174¾	174¾
30	Col. Fuel & I.	86¾	86¾	85¼	85¾
60	Colorado South.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
30	Col. & H. Coal.	20¼	20¼	20	20
10	Detroit South.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
4,430	Erie.	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞
30	Illinois Central.	144	144	143⅝	143⅝
2,490	Louis. & Nash.	129⅝	130½	128¼	128¼
12,370	Manhattan.	150⅜	151¼	148	148⅞
130	Metrop. Street.	141⅜	141⅜	140¼	140¾
10	Mexican Central.	23	23	23	23
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	25	25	25	25
10	M., K. & T. pf.	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
10,380	Missouri Pacific.	106⅝	107	105½	105⅞
250	N. Y. Central.	154½	155¼	154	154⅜
140	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¼
200	Norfolk & West.	71	71	70⅝	70⅝
1,160	Pennsylvania.	157⅜	157⅝	156½	156⅝
80	People's Gas.	101⅝	101⅝	100¾	100¾
17,250	Reading.	60	60¼	59	59
100	Republic Steel.	20	20	20	20
20	Repub. Steel pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
580	Rock Island.	43	43⅛	41⅞	42
8,140	Southern Pacific.	63⅛	63⅝	62¼	62⅜
270	Southern Ry.	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32
100	Tenn. Coal & I.	57	57	56¾	56¾
300	Texas Pacific.	41¾	42	41¼	41¼
15,720	Union Pacific.	100	100¼	99	99
270	U. S. Leather.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
11,580	U. S. Steel.	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
180	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅝	83⅞	83½	83½
110	Wabash.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
90	Wabash pf.	44¼	44¾	43	43
10	Western Union.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
90	Wisconsin Cent.	25½	25½	25½	25½
158,020					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Wabash deb. B.	76	76	76	76

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$204,453,487
Gold	115,153,392
Silver	6,549,946
United States notes	3,080,332
Treasury notes of 1890	162,053
National banknotes	13,182,570
Total receipts this day	2,025,194
Total receipts this month	7,637,463
Total receipts this year	249,179,534
Total expenditures this day	1,970,000
Total expenditures this month	6,715,000
Total exp-enditures this year	234,081,927
Deposits in National banks	140,175,513
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	728,755
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	806,931
From customs	1,080,170
Miscellaneous	39,092

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$378,057,569
Silver dollars	467,918,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,022,199
Silver bullion of 1890	23,333,801
Total	$870,931,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$378,057,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,910,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,956,000
Total	$870,931,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,803,492
Gold certificates	31,349,900
Silver coin and bullion	2,435,383
Silver certificates	4,114,263
United States notes	3,080,332
Other assets	20,349,289
Total in Treasury	145,132,401
Deposits in National banks	140,175,313
Total	$294,307,775
Current liabilities	89,854,287
Available cash balance	$204,453,487

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Nov.	$52,190	$51,212	$46,918
Month	180,582	158,661	146,097
From July 1	775,357	779,961	710,727
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,428
4th week Nov.	1,152,000	1,048,000	781,000
Month	3,898,000	3,506,000	2,667,000
From July 1	18,466,286	16,322,433	13,214,471
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,151	1,145	1,145
4th week Nov.	120,636	117,024	101,390
Month	522,200	493,569	425,415
From July 1	2,625,213	2,377,987	2,078,416
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,300	2,393	2,311
4th week Nov.	428,100	447,700	...
Month	1,478,200	1,450,700	1,359,200
From July 1	7,703,800	7,591,800	7,102,600
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Nov.	8,090	8,302	8,720
Month	32,324	27,346	...
From July 1	176,093	148,190	151,593
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
4th week Nov.	42,566	39,661	36,051
Month	133,839	118,753	...
From July 1	742,875	651,174	619,127
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
4th week Nov.	131,813	126,517	...
Month	476,176	469,920	...
From July 1	2,559,508	2,312,125	...
NATIONAL OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
4th week Nov.	231,577	190,525	179,091
Month	798,948	604,159	565,542
From July 1	4,515,850	3,422,138	...
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	393
4th week Nov.	73,863	73,205	64,482
Month	249,698	234,564	212,386
From July 1	1,311,369	1,252,164	1,090,266
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	384,140	521,701	282,022
Exp. and taxes	347,394	352,075	223,240
Net earnings	36,755	169,626	58,782
Gross, 4 months	1,480,270	2,127,516	1,639,877
Exp. and taxes	1,313,776	1,432,418	1,115,620
Net, 4 months	166,894	695,092	524,237

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63
Oats, No. 2	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.35
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	08½
Lard, prime	11.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74c; No. 3, 68@72½c; No. 2 red, 75¼c; No. 2 corn, 54¼c; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 oats, 31@31¼c; No. 3 white, 31½@34c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 45@58c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.10; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.65@$10.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.75@$9; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.87½@$9; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; clover, contract grade, $10.35.

COTTON.—The market started firm at an advance of 3 to 5 points. Subsequent business increased the improvement to 7@9 points. The advance was largely due to the covering of short contracts, although there was a moderate amount of investment buying. The market was finally steady at a net rise of 1 to 3 points, the advance having been reduced by realizing in the afternoon. Total sales of futures were estimated at 100,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.50 for middling upland and 8.75 for middling Gulf. Sales, 7,416 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 7 15-16c; sales, 3,480 bales; Mobile steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 500 bales; Savannah quiet and steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 1,5 bales; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil; Norfolk steady, 1-16c lower, at 8⅛c; sales, 777 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, nil; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; sales, 507 bales; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; sales, 216 bales; Galveston quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8⅛c; sales, 200 bales; Memphis quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 1,800 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.30	8.32	8.30	8.27@8.28
January	8.29	8.33	8.28	8.28@8.29
February	8.19	8.22	8.18	8.18@8.18
March	8.22	8.26	8.20	8.19@8.20
April	...	...	...	8.19@8.21
May	8.23	8.27	8.21	8.21@8.22
June	8.21	8.26	8.21	8.21@8.22
July	8.21	8.28	8.22	8.22@8.23
August	8.07	8.12	8.10	8.08@8.09

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Spot in fair demand; prices, 46d points lower; American middling fair, 5.08; good middling, 4.60; middling, 4.48; low middling, 4.36; good ordinary, 4.24; ordinary, 4.12. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 8,800 bales American. Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 22,900 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.45; December and January, 4 43@4 44; January and February, 4.43; February and March, 4.44; March and April, 4.43; April and May, 4.43@4.44; May and June, 4.43@4.44; June and July, 4.43@4.44; July and August, 4.43@4.44.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Events in the market were most favorable from a bull standpoint, and closing prices showed ⅝@⅝c advance for the session, with the strength carried out on the late curb. May wheat closing at 79⅝@79¾c at 3 o'clock. From the start offerings were rather light. The seaboard movement, aggregated 1,069,000 bushels of wheat and flour, indicating a large total for the week. It developed in the afternoon that intimations of actual export business had been a little premature, but there was nevertheless plenty of evidence that a lot of orders were in the market close to prevailing figures. The sales reported were 10,000 bushels here for Portugal and nine loads at outports. The interior movement was lighter than usual, northwest receipts amounting to only 724 cars. December advanced from ⅛c premium over May to ½c premium and closed relatively stronger than other option on the list. Quotations of cash wheat free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83⅞c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 82⅝c, and No. 2 red New York, 77⅛c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 79¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash nominal; December, 68⅝c; May, 74⅜@74½c; No. 2 hard, 67@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45⅞c; December, 40c; May, 39⅜c; Oats—No. 2 cash, 32c bid; December, 31⅝c bid; May, 31⅞c bid; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 4.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c; December, 71⅜c; May, 74½c; macaroni No. 1, 61⅝c; No. 2, 59⅜c. Oats—December, 31c; May, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c; May, 75⅝@75⅞c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—No. 2, 64½c; sample, 36@58c. Corn—May, 43¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Wheat—December, 72⅜c; May, 74½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.05@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90, Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $22@$23. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@$2.35 spot and to arrive. Rye flour, fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy $3.45@$3.55. Corn meal, kiln dried, $3.20@$3.35 as to brand. Bag meal, fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.21@$1.23. Feed, Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks to arrive 200 pounds, $17.25@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22 in 200-pound sacks. City feed, $17.50@$18. Linseed oil cake, $26.50. Corn oil cake, $24.25. Hominy chop, $20.50@$21. Oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79⅜	80¼	79 15-16	80⅛
May	79 5-16	79¾	79¼	79⅝
Corn—				
December	60¾	60¾	60⅝	60¾
January	54	54	54	54
May	48 5-16	48 9-16	48 5-16	48½
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	37¾
May	...	...	...	37¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73⅛	73⅜	72⅝	73⅛
May	75½	76	75 5-16	75⅝
July	73½	73⅞	73¼	73⅝
Corn—				
December	54¾	55⅜	54⅜	54⅞
May	43¼	43½	43⅛	43¼
July	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛
Oats—				
December	30⅞	31¼	30½	30¼
May	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32½
Lard—				
January	$9.67½	$9.80	$9.67½	$9.80
May	8.92½	9.02½	8.92½	9.02½
Ribs—				
January	8.27½	8.37½	8.27½	8.37½
May	8.10	8.25	8.10	8.25
Pork—				
January	16.00	16.35	16.00	16.35
May	15.20	16.40	15.20	15.40

COFFEE.—The market, after opening steady at unchanged prices, was dull during the early session, then developed a slightly improved tone, and, while at no time active, closed steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, and total sales of 43,750 bags. The spot market was quiet and about steady on the basis of 5½c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
January	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55@4.60
February	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.60@4.65
March	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
April	...	...	...	4.80@4.85
May	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
June	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00@5.05
July	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
August	...

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Corner Sold by Estate of ex-Mayor Strong—Other Dealings.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for the estate of the late ex-Mayor William L. Strong the three three-story dwellings at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 99.11 by 72, and, for F. Mason North, the adjoining house, 1,961 Madison Avenue, 19.6 by 89. These properties combined form a plot having frontages of 119.5 feet on the avenue and 72.8 feet on the street. The buyer, whose name is withheld for the present, will probably erect an apartment house on the site.

Post & Reese have sold for Henry Meyers to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 135 East Seventy-first Street, 17 by 102.2.

August Heckscher, President of the New Jersey Zinc Company, is the buyer of the dwelling 10 East Fifty-second Street, sold recently by Perez M. Stewart.

Yesterday's transfers show that A. B. Leach of the banking firm of Farson, Leach & Co. is the buyer of 60 Cedar Street. The purchasers will erect a building for their own occupancy on the lot.

An action to compel the specific performance of contract has been begun by R. M. Haan against Sarah E. Fox, as executrix, affecting the parcel on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.5. This property abuts upon the new Hotel St. Regis, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, of which Mr. Haan is the lessee.

Henry Corn has filed plans, through Architect Robert Maynicke, for the eleven-story loft building which he will erect at 11 to 19 West Nineteenth Street, running through to Twentieth Street, on plot 125 by 184. The estimated cost of the structure is $775,000.

George R. Read has sold to Max Lichtenstein the four-story dwelling 24 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 15.8 by 100.11. This house was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

Porter & Co. have sold for Sarah M. Le Count the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16 by 99.11; also, for Ella H. Remington, the similar house 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

James J. Etchingham has sold for John H. Wittpenn the five-story brick and stone tenement 439 West Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

John Finck has sold for I. M. Berinstein to Philip Heller the two five-story flats 68 and 70 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Jacob Rosenbaum has sold for Charles Garfield to Leopold Yesky the five-story flat 1,414 Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The same broker has also sold 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Stret for n Mr. Silverberg.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold to the Floy estate the four-story brownstone-front flat 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 18 by 100.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has bought the four-story dwelling 405 West Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

James Bailey has sold for Duncan Edwards the five-story flat 33 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

James Pierson is the buyer of the dwelling 43 West Fifty-second Street, sold recently by Isaac C. Withington.

Jacob Levy has bought 190 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Twelfth Street, a four-story building on a lot 20.7 by 100; also, 325 and 327 East Twenty-first Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9. The latter parcel has been resold to Parnass & Lernstein for improvement.

Samuel S. Styles is reported to have sold the five-story building 402 West Twenty-third Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the four-story building at the southeast corner of Fulton and Greenwich Street, 34.6 by 86.6, has been sold by Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff.

Kramer & Lefkowitz report that they have sold to Frank Hillman and another, for about $138,000, the three six-story tenements 206, 208, and 210 Stanton Street, on a plot 75 by 100; also, to the same buyers, for improvement, 125 and 127 East Fourth Street, a plot 50 by 96.2, and 61 and 63 Columbia Street, a plot 50 by 100. Frank Hillman and another have sold the tenements 120 Monroe Street and 118 and 120 Cannon Street, for about $125,000.

The Henry Wolf Company has sold to Charles Gilfrich the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Trinity Avenue, a five-story building, on a plot 37 by 100.

Tuchi & Co. report that they have leased, for a term of five years, the tenements 584 Third Avenue, 70 Carmine Street, and 2,050 First Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Duff & Brown have negotiated the following leases: For E. H. Peck to E. C. Keyes, 457 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street for E. M. Kimball to the Rev. Father McMann, 464 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; for Josephine D. N. Carrington to H. E. Sales, 459 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, furnished, and for John E. Kevill to T. J. Hills, the ground floor of the building 1,333 Amsterdam Avenue.

S. Cowen has sold the four-story double flat 1,761 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street for $15,000; also the house and stable 937 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street for $5,500.

Charles Hibson has sold through Katz & Co., for Mrs. Catherine Reilly, two lots with old buildings, 524 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94, and 537 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 103.3 to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

121 to 125 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 86.8 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 98.9, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, S. E. Kilner and others, trustees.....$260,000

By Vincent. A. Ryan.

323 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 225.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to Thomas and Joseph Barry 13,050

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

140 Lincoln Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, two-story frame dwelling, with extension; partition sale, to Leopold Hutter 7,350

Lots 46, 47, 96, 97, and 99, on the map of the Downing estate, at Van Nest, being on the west side of Bronxdale Avenue, near Morris Park Avenue, each 25 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. A. Purdy..... 2,500

North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to H. F. Singhi..... 2,071

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 1,980 Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24 10 by 86, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,149.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 175 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,533.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 961 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 67.10, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,851.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 535 to 541 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 100 by 100, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $40,686.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John H. Thompson, Jr., referee, 253 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 92 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 30 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,403; subject to other mortgages for $38,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, 69 to 75 East Ninety-eighth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 69,—$4,889; on 71, $4,445; on 73, $4,445; on 75 $7,110.

By McVicar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, Walton Avenue, northwest side, 288.11 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running through to Gerard Avenue, 100.6 by 500 and irregular, vacant; Walton Avenue, southeast side, 288.11 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.10 by 20.11 by 14.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,727.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 11 to 19 West Nineteenth Street, for eleven-story brick lofts with store, 125 by 184; H. Corn of 667 Madison Avenue, owner; R. Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $775,000.

Nos. 473 and 475 East Houston Street, for a six-story brick tenement with stores, 40 by 62; N. Feldman and H. Weis of 140 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, owners; G. F. Pelham of 500 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, fifty-five feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 73.9 and 67.3 by 87.11; Park Construction Company of 4 Warren Street, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $200,000.

West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street, northeast corner, for a three-story brick dwelling; W. Lutgen, Linden, N. J., owner; W. B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Canal Place, west side, 403 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 108; Harry W. Bell of 2,582 Park Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Park Avenue, east side, 403 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 108; Harry W. Bell of 2,582 Park Avenue, owner; Moore & Lansiedel, architects; cost, $500.

Canal Place, west side, 328 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 100; Harry W. Bell of 2,582 Park Avenue, owner; Moore & Lansiedel, architects; cost, $500.

Morris Avenue, northwest corner of old North Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 47; Rosalie Dohm, Buckhout Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Hull Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, rear, for a two-and-a-half-story frame shop, 40 by 14; Peter Kiernan, Hull Avenue and Two Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; William Kenny of 1,336 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

Forty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, northeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Gerard Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 25; Mrs. K. Durkin, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Sheridan Avenue, owner; William Kenny of 1,336 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

BROADWAY, s e s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, runs s e 147.11 x s 25 x s e 150 to the n w s of Vermilye Av x s w 75 x n w 298.6 to Broadway x n e 50; William P. Slocovich to Margaret A. Rowan, (mtg $11,000)..... $100

EROOME ST, 26, n s, 25x75; Philip Goldstein to Yetta Goldstein, ½ part, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

CAULDWELL AV, 197, w s, 18x100; Minnie K. Weber to Simon Adelson, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

CEDAR ST, 99, and part of 68, 19.11x77; Charles A. Arnold to A. E. Leach..... 1

EAGLE AV, n w corner of 161st St, 25x100; Julius Figlinolo to Levia Figlinolo, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

HENRY ST, 236, s s, 23.2x100x23.4x100; Daniel Levinsky to Isaac Raphael, all liens..... 1

HILLSIDE ST, s e s, at n e s of Plot 145, map of 128 acres of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, runs s e 312.6 to the n w s of 11th Av, x n e 152.9 x n w 209.9 to the street x s w 168; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company to Arthur W. Saunders..... 100

HUDSON ST, 427 and 429, w s, 37x80; Mary K. Newcomb, executrix, to Maria Higgins..... 18,000

LOT 983, portion of Hunt estate; Roger A. Ahern to Samuel Steinmetz, all liens..... 1

LOTS 10 to 14, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Manhattan Musical Supply Company to Susan E. Pollard, all liens..... 1

LOTS 4 and 5, map of part of Hyatt farm; John N. Falkinburg to John Kuhn..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.10x95; Julius Schlag to Tillie Taussig, (mtg $25,000, R $9)..... 100

MORRIS ST, n s, 47.5 ft e of Bathgate Av, old line, runs s 2.9 to n s of Tremont Av x e 37.6x n 2.8 to Morris St x w 37.6; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees and administrators, to Morris Walker, quitclaim..... 318

MORTON ST, 31, n s, 30x20; Robert B. Upham to Thomas Farley, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 125.6 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.10; Adolph Haug and others, individually and as executors, to Max Mesner..... 25,750

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 126.1 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28x80.11x25.8x80; Dennis Cahill to Ellen Kirby..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 7 and 9, w s, 50x100; John W. Fleck to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 7 and 9, w s, 50x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another (mtg $56,000)..... 1

1ST AV, 2,331, w s, 25.5x100; Maria L. Warner to Elizabeth W. Smith, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

2D AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 51.1x100; Annie Moss, executrix, to Lazarus Levy, (mtg $27,000)..... 25,500

2D AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, 51.1x100; Lazarus Levy to Samuel Dao, (mtg $31,500.) B. and S..... 1

5TH AV, 1,331, e s, 25.3x100; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

3D ST, s e, 40 ft e of 1st Av, 20x50; William P. Sheridan to Jennie Sheridan.... 1

4TH ST, s s, 209.6 ft w of Macdougal St, 32.6x109; Edward Aaron to Barnet Train, all liens..... 1

8TH ST, 376 and 378 East, 39.7x97.6; Falk Rhonheimer to Aaron Goodman and another..... 1

26TH ST, 304 East, 25x98.9; Jacob Frankenthaler to Morris Asch, ½ part, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

30TH ST, s s, 391 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Theodore E. Hadley to Edward S. Robinson, B. & S..... 1

33TH ST, s s, 391 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Annie P. Angell to Edward S. Robinson. 1

39TH ST, n s, 141.3 ft e of 3d Av, 16.3x98.9; Sarah J. Shaw, executrix, to Sarah J. Shaw and others..... 10,003

47TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Robert Bunting and another, executors, to Eva M. Castaing, (mtg $2,500)..... 5,000

47TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Eva M. Castaing to M. L. Sendering, B. & S..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 40x100.5; Eugene Kelly and another to James W. Henning, (mtg $75,000)..... 1

52TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Mary A. Smith to Bendet Isaacs, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

88TH ST, 148 West, 18x100.8; William P. Sheridan to Jennie Sheridan, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

98TH ST, 24 West, 18x100.11; Thomas Farley to Bertha Bernauer, (mtg $11,500)..... 1

99TH ST, 8 West, 25x100,11; Bradley & Currier Company to L. L. Bishop, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

101ST ST, 131 East, 20x100.11; Max Marx to Frieda Benjamin, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 342.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.5x100.11; Sarah Rubenstein to Henry Doniger, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

109TH ST, 86 East, 17.6x80.10x irregular; Michael Silverman to Emilie Fahs, (mtg $10,000)..... 125

113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; Henry Doniger to Sarah Rubenstein, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100; George W. Copland to Jeanne M. Copland, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

118TH ST, 5 West, 27.3x100.11; the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Louis Lese and another, (mtg $19,000)... 1

120TH ST, 308 West, 25x100.11; Helena Rexer to Anna and Frank Schwarz, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 16.8x100.11; Jola Lindheim to Minnie Lindheim, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Mount Morris Av, 16.8x100.11; Minnie Lindheim to Adele Bischoff, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Hudson Hoagland to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association 1

138TH ST, 114 and 116 West, 52x99.11; Arnold Pfenning to Hermann G. Unger, (mtg $44,000)..... 1

149TH ST, 540 West, 16.8x99.11; Mary A. Goodspeed and another to Elizabeth L. Murray, (mtg $9,000)..... 900

152D ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x116.6x50x116.4; William Walker, heir and devisee, to Mary Walker, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

157TH ST, n s, part of Lot 94, map of Fairmount, 50x145.3x50x144.6 Lillian G. Buttikofer to Joseph P. Smith..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,628 and 1,630; Samuel Rouse to Nathan Slatopolsky, 3½ years..... $3,200

BROOK AV, 142, s e corner of 135th St; Elizabeth Dwyer to Edward H. Alcott, 5 years 6 months..... $540, 780

MADISON AV, n w corner of 110th St; Claus Ohlhaver to Patrick E. McKenna, 4 years 5 months..... 1,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 69; German Odd Fellows Hall Association to Henry R. Caplan, 10 years..... 3,600

WEST CHESTER AV, n e corner of 156th St, 63x80; Henry Dattmyer and another to George J. Axt, 10 8-12 years from Dec. 1, 1902..... $1,500 to $3,000

3D AV, 62; Adolph Katzman to Max Hahn, 5 years..... 1,800

5TH AV, n e corner of 117th St; George J. Wright to Edgar O. Duplessis, 5½ years..... $1,500, 1,800

7TH AV, 721, n e corner of 48th St; Edward B. Corey to James Churchill, 5 years..... 4,500

8TH AV, 2352, s e corner of 126th St; Michael Kern to Charles A. Zimmerman, 3½ years..... 1,000

6TH ST, 601 and 601½; executors of Harris Rosenthal to Adolph Greenbaum, 4 years..... 950

25TH ST, 54 West; August H. Felix to J. Gaspar Lanz, 5 years..... 2,800

117TH ST, 244 East; Jacob Stahl, Jr., to Giovanni Cava, 5 years..... $780, 940

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSON, Simon, to Minnie K. Weber; Caulwell Av, 997, prior mortgage $5,000, due Feb. 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... $700

ALBANO, Lucia, to William G. Wood and another, trustees; 76th St, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 7,000

BENJAMIN, Frieda, to Max Marx; 101st St, 131 East, prior mtg $10,000, due Oct. 1, 1904..... 3,000

BERNAUER, Bertha, to Richard Dane; 98th St, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,200

BISHOP, Leonard L., to Bradley & Currier Company; 99th St, 8 West, installments..... 2,000

CLARK, Vincent A., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington St, s e corner of Duane St, ½ part and all title, 5 years, 6 per cent... 10,000

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Avenue D, 20 and 22, n e corner of 3d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FURTH, Emma, to the German Savings Bank; 114th St, 43 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

GOERLITZ, Philip, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 47th St, 409 and 411 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, 1 year..... 22,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GRANT, Allie W., to John J. Mooney; Convent Av, w s, 79.11 ft n of 143d St, 3 years..... 2,500

HENDEL, August C., to Catharine Gerhards; Avenue A, w s, 25.1 ft s of 80th St, due Jan. 1, 1905..... 2,000

HIGGINS, Maria, and another to Charles P. Buckley, trustee; Hudson St, 427 and 429, 1 year..... 13,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John W. Fleck; Sheriff St, 7, due May 1, 1903..... 5,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John W. Fleck; Sheriff St, 9, due May 1, 1903..... 5,500

KEARNS, Bernard T., to Title Insurance Company; West Broadway, n e corner of Worth St, 33, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

LEVY, Lazarus, to Annie Moss, executrix; 24 Av, e s, 102.2 ft s of 74th St, prior mtg $27,000, 4 years, 6 per cent... 4,500

LUDWIG, Bernhard J., to Franklin Savings Bank; 80th St, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to Dallett Fuguet; 135th St, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 7,000

MARINO, Ferdinando, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 39, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park, 5 years..... 500

MARINO, Ferdinando, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 77, map of St. Raymond Park, prior mtg $2,000, due May 1, 1903, —— per cent..... 200

MCCORT, Annie A., to Empire City Savings Bank; Prospect Av, s e corner of 181st St, 1 year..... 3,000

MCNAIR, William H., to Title Insurance Company; Mott St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

MCNAIR, William H., to Chelsea Realty Company; Mott St, 28, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

MESNER, Max, to Title Insurance Company; Orchard St, e s, 125.6 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years..... 19,000

MESNER, Max, to Morris Kahn and another; Orchard St, e s, 125.6 ft n of Rivington St, prior mtg $19,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,750

MESSINGER, Maria G., to Charles C. Gignopx and another, trustees; 75th St, s s, 145 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

MEYERS, Nellie V., to Victoria Realty Company; Beach Av, n e corner of Kelly St, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PIRK, Bertha, to Lena E. Roth, as agent for whom they indorsed came back "no good," and they had to assign. The liabilities are $6,000 and the assets are nearly as much, consisting of a small plant and claims against parties for whom they indorsed. They used the style of the Franklin Printing House.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISIDORE MOLL.—Isidore Moll, a real estate broker of 134 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $6,340, and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1896 in the cigar business.

WILLIAM W. GRAHAM.—William W. Graham, a salesman at 330 West Thirty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $16,198, and nominal assets, $3,677, in claims of no value. Of his liabilities, $6,245 were contracted eight years ago as a partner in the firm of Kurtz & Graham, dealers in furniture, at 17 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Graham made an assignment in 1894.

JOSEPH JACOBS.—Joseph Jacobs, a clerk at 24 Lafayette Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $35,287, and no assets. He was formerly in the clothing business at 594 Broadway, and he made an assignment on April 25, 1898. Among the creditors are the German Exchange Bank, $4,011; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $2,518; Oelbermann, Dannenbaum & Co., $2,338, and Collins, Downing & Co., $1,349. He owes the city $673 for personal taxes.

HAYMAN & LIPSITCH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Hayman & Lipsitch, manufacturers of clothing at 36 Walker Street, show liabilities to the amount of $10,034, and nominal assets to the amount of $9,103. The assets consist of stock, $3,000; merchandise taken on replevins, $2,885; accounts, $2,402; fixtures, $250; claims, $639, and cash in bank, $17. Mr. Hayman has individual assets of $1,240, and Mr. Lipsitch has individual assets of $1,042, both in outstanding accounts.

MALVIN & BRANDENBURG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Malvin & Brandenburg, composed of Louis Malvin and Max Brandenburg, manufacturers of furs at 17 West Houston Street, by the following-named creditors: Eisenbach Brothers & Co., $746; Joseph Steiner & Brothers, $695, and G. Gaudig & Blum, $1,191. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they have transferred money to various creditors in the past four months and have removed merchandise. They began business on Feb. 1 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Frank H., and Mary A. Stevens —A. McKenny..... $355

ARDLEIGH, Hugh — Siegel-Cooper Company..... 300

AUS, Charles A.—J. Koster and another.. 93

ARNOW, Richard N.—E. Mann..... 47

BRISTOL, Benjamin F.—H. R. Palmer..... 101

BRIKER, Max—N. Pearlstein..... 84

BABEL, John S.—Columbia Wine and Liquor Company..... 28

BERNNER, Raymond L.—F. J. Shiels..... 300

BLAIR, William—C. Bonyuge..... 29

BLAIR, William—C. O. Maas..... 150

BANDLE, Jacob—L. Israel..... 242

BERTIN, Paul and Leontine—Lincoln National Bank..... 1,791

BEINENSTOCK, Joseph—E. P. Shall and another..... 1,753

EARTRAM, Edward W.—Ivins, Dietz & Metzger) Company..... 1,021

BROWN, Joseph—J. Levin..... 12

BESSELIEVRE, Abigail—A. Ely and another, 8ts bedroom, rooms for maid, Tiled bath, porcelain Laundry tubs and sink. Near L. station, 24 minutes to Manhattan.

DODD & BANTA,
706 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

$5,750.—TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT. FLATBUSH.

On one of the oldest and best streets in the town, where we have the grandest shade trees, some of them over 100 years old; street asphalted; simply an ideal location.

Two and a half story brick dwellings, just been finished; the price is exceedingly low for all that one gets here; best of workmanship; finest arrangement of rooms; hardwood trim; every modern improvement; nothing lacking.

Within a stone's throw of Flatbush Av.
JOHN REIS, 803 FLATBUSH AV.

$500 CASH — FLATBUSH — EASY TERMS

will buy 219 East 12th St., (Westminster Road.) elegant detached house, just newly decorated; finest section of Flatbush, ½ block from Prospect Park South, Smith St. trolley, on plot 50x100; 10 rooms and bath; modern plumbing; parquet floors. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser. Exceptional chance to secure a magnificent home at an unusually low price. Open Sundays; keys at 223. Further particulars of William H. Reynold, owner, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON 43D ST., BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND The Fourth Avenue Parkway,

2-story, basement, 2-family brownstone houses, 20 feet front; 25-minute transit; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 hatrack, 1 console glass, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, grills and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

FLATBUSH.—VERY FINE, NEW DETACHED HOUSE; BUILT FOR $8,000 FOR MERCHANT WHO FAILED IN BUSINESS; MUST SELL; price, $7,250; LARGE GROUNDS; NEAR OCEAN AV. HANDSOME HOUSE; BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR; LAVISHLY DECORATED; 10 ROOMS and BATH; ELEGANT LOCATION; 3 MINUTES TO "L" STATION; 25 TO PARK ROW. TERMS: $500 CASH AND $45 MONTHLY PAYS ALL, or $300 CASH NOW, NO MORE UNTIL MAY 1ST. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

THE FINEST

2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses, artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

Bargain.—Price, $7,000; $2,000 cash; all rented, $880 year; 3-story double brick flat; fine avenue, Brooklyn. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 58th St., Brooklyn.

$3,800 will purchase two-family brick house, Brooklyn; good location; terms easy. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 58th St., Brooklyn.

Desirable investment property in Manhattan and Brooklyn for sale or exchange. H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St., New York.

Real Estate.

To loan on bond and mortgage, sums from $3,000 to $500,000, at low rate of interest.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 77.7 ft s of 177th St, 108x150.6; Conforti & Lanzelto against the Church of St. Joseph of Tremont, Bronx, owner; John Maher & Son, contractors..... $550

BROADWAY and 112th St, n e corner, 100x100.11; George E. Hawkins against George E. Wilson, owner and contractor 600

LENOX AV, and 110TH ST, s e corner, 85x100.11; David Shuldiner Glass Company against Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,188

MAPLE AV, e s, 200 ft s of Randall St, 25x100; Watson H. Bowne against Matteo De Vitta, owner; Angelo M. De Niscia, contractor..... 100

VANDAM ST, 507, Woodworking Company against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor..... 2,000

WESTCHESTER AV, and WALES AV, s e corner, 89.5x112.7; C. A. Sabin against Guiseppe F. Randé and Salvator Coniglio, owners and contractors.. 898

WEST END AV and 80th St, s w corner, 100x100; George E. Hawkins against Thomas Frazier, owner; Arthur C. Hyde, contractor..... 195

1ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Maple Av, 25x100; Bronx; Watson H. Bowne against Angelo M. De Niscia, owner and contractor..... 524

30TH ST, 3 West; Charles W. Hoffman Company against Charles Joseph, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor..... 72

31ST ST, 12 to 16 West; James J. Duffy against John Fleischman, owner; George F. Balmer Contracting Company, contractors..... 418

31ST ST, 12 to 16 East; James J. Duffy against John Fleischman, owner; George F. Balmer Contracting Company, contractor..... 328

38TH ST, 336 to 342 East; Herman F. Lippe and Brother against Rachel Jacoby, owner and contractor..... 1,400

58TH ST and 6TH AV, n e corner, 100x100.5; David Shuldiner Glass Company against Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 3,273

90TH ST, 46 West; George Liesum against Ludolph H. Abraham, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor..... 65

92D ST, 23 East; George Liesum against Adelaide Steinhardt, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor..... 115

92D ST, 23 East; Catok & Beiler against A. M. Steinhardt, owner; H. L. Boughton, contractor..... 244

99TH ST, and MADISON AV, s e corner, 120x100.11; Empire City Woodworking Company against Meyer Hoffman and Hyman Ellender, owners and contractors..... 3,191

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100; Watson & Pittinger against Peter Imperiale, owner and contractor..... 2,279

119TH ST and Lenox Av, s e corner, 85x100.11; Olsen & Co. against Mela Realty Company owner and contractor..... 45

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 79.6 ft s of 177th St, 108x130.4; Salvatore Conforti and another against Peter Farrell and another, Nov. 24, 1902..... 550

5TH AV and 60th St, s e corner, 50x200x irregular; Hull, Grippen & Co. against Warner Van Norden and another, Nov. 20, 1902, by bond..... 403

Lis Pendens.

EAST BROADWAY, 179; City of New York against Hancher Kempner, (violation of building laws;) Attorney, G. L. Rives.

MADISON AV, 774; Isidore Jackson and another against Glifford C. Goodwin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Stern.

WEST END AV and 105th St, s e corner, 20.9x90; Mary Phillips against Robert S. Streep and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Dougherty, Olcott & Tenney.

3D ST, 345, 347, 353, and 355 East, two actions; Mayer Malbin and another against Lena Michelson and another, (two actions to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorney, D. W. Rockmore.

54TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Rudolph M. Haan against Sarah E. Fox, executrix; (specific performance;) attorney, M. A. Oppenheim.

Hudson River Water Power Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Hudson River Water Power Company will on Dec. 23 consider the proposition to increase its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, December 9, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Manufacturing Property,
CONSISTING OF
5-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and large plot of land,
Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 237 & 239 West 28th Street.

All machinery, elevator, and electric wiring will be sold with the property.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. interest.

For maps, terms, etc., apply to Henry F. Miller, Esq., Attorney for owners, 44 Pine Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SNAP HOOK AND EYE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment from Brooklyn against the Snap Hook and Eye Company of America of 25 Broad Street, for $3,500 in favor of Pierre M. Brown. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on May 2 last.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—The National Mercantile Agency of 271 Broadway was sold out at auction yesterday by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, by order of the receiver, George H. Gilman. The office furnishings brought $1,453, the printing plant at 45 Rose Street brought $6,000, the purchaser being Charles H. Barrett, Treasurer of the Builders' Supply Company of Philadelphia. The sale was subject to confirmation by Judge Adams of the United States District Court.

ADAMS & STEVENS.—Harrie A. Stevens and Frank H. Adams, doing business as Adams & Stevens, printers, at 28 Elm Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry H. Browne. The business was started four years ago and they did composition work for the trade. Mr. Brown said that the assignment was due to indorsement for others. A check given by a party for whom they indorsed came back "no good," and they had to assign. The liabilities are $6,000 and the assets are nearly as much, consisting of a small plant and claims against parties for whom they indorsed. They used the style of the Franklin Printing House.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THERE ARE NOT MANY

Modern American Basement houses in the Fifth Avenue section that can be bought for less than $80,000.

We offer one in the 50's near Madison Avenue—20 feet wide, with every modern convenience, at less than $72,500.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 654—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

GENUINE BARGAIN.

17 foot four story House, with three story extension; full depth; good street; excellent near; in the seventies, near Park Av.; price to quick purchaser, under $30,000.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone, 546—38

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street (where it intersects the Bowery), running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AITERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

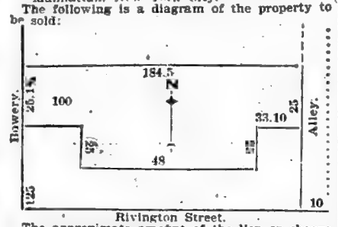

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,350.00, with interest from the 15th day of May, 1902, together with taxes and water rents paid by plaintiffs under said judgment amounting to $1,597.21, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are taxes for the year 1902 amounting to the sum of $545.62, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3d, 1900, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. MARIAN BIRD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the said City of New York and lying in Section 4, Block 1,209, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West or Eighth Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence southerly parallel with said Central Park West, and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eight and a half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence northerly again parallel with said Central Park West and part of the way through said party wall one hundred feet eight and a half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the said southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances contained in a deed made by John C. Hamilton to Schuyler Hamilton, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,271, of Conveyances, Page 93, February 8th, 1874, so far as the same may now be in force.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 22 W. 96th Street:

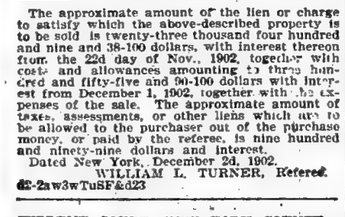

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine and 38-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of Nov., 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-five and 90-100 dollars with interest from December 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is one-half of $283.56. Said premises to be sold subject to a prior mortgage of twelve thousand dollars at five per cent. interest.

The interest to be sold in said property is a one-half interest.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1902.

CHAS. S. GUGGENHEIMER, Referee.

n18-2aw3wTuSF&d23

Billiards.

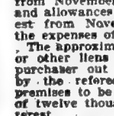

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—WILLIAM M. O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against ROSE O'CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 11th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, viz.:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City and County of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet one and three-quarter inches; thence southeasterly to a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet east from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and fifty-one feet and three inches north from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue fifty-one feet three inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-second Street one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

GOLDBACHER & ACKERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

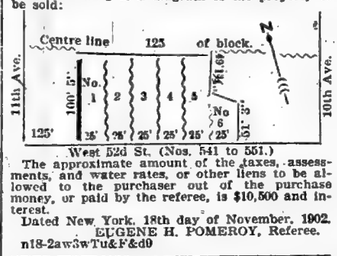

West 52d St. (Nos. 541 to 551.)

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $10,500 and interest.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1902.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

n18-2aw3wTu&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE F. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

59th Street.

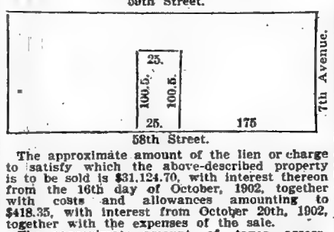

58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

n25-2aw3wTu&F&d17

SUPREME COURT of the STATE of NEW YORK. County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, and of an order duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, nineteen feet; thence westerly, on a line parallel with Eighth Street, seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Aaron Adamis and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, page 405; subject to a covenant against nuisances affecting said property, set forth in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 349 of conveyances, page 604.

Dated New York, Nov. 25th, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C:

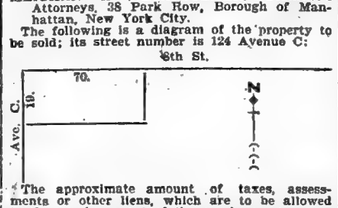

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the refere, is two hundred sixty dollars, with interest.

Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

n25-2aw3wT&F&d16

Surrogate Notices.

MILES, CHARLES EDWARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANK C. MILES, one of the heirs and next of kin of CHARLES EDWARD MILES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry P. Miles of Algona, Iowa, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Edward Miles, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 19th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d5-1aw6wF.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEON FLOURET, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Saturday, Dec. 6, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 23 West 32d St., N. Y. City, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, tables, chairs, sideboards, linen, liquors, etc., and the right, title and interest in the lease of above premises. Order of

E. G. BENEDICT, Receiver.

E. J. LUDVIGH, Atty. for Receiver, 320 B'way.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Dec. 5th, 1902, 12 M., at 85 Hester Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of oilcloth, beds, chairs, and everything used in the furniture line. Order of

BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.

DAVID STECKLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

For Sale.

Open Saturday Evening (this week) Until 10 O'clock.

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

WEDDING RINGS
14K $4 18K $6 22K $8
Engraved Free. KEENE 180 Broadway, New York.

Open Saturday Evening (this week) Until 10 o'Clock.

Largest Stock of Records in the World. Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA—Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST. Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter, Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Loans.

CASH IN ANY AMOUNT advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates. John Mulholland, FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 1257TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE, On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God free and independent.—To WILLIAM H. NORTH, Ida Adams, Ella L. North, Carrie Haviland, Alice Vanderpoel, Laura Moore, Maud Nesbit, Susan Nesbit, and Sheridan Shook Nesbit, the heirs and next of kin of EDWARD NORTH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward North, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executor, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n28-1aw6w-F

BROWN, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR. ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-1aw6mF

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM E. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors. jy15-1aw6mF.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

The Greatest Holiday Sale of Pianos in America.

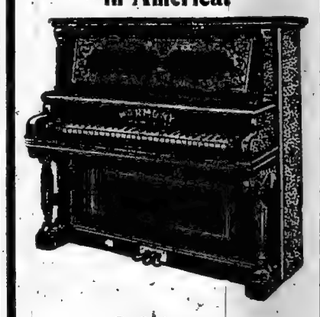

Wilson Pianos $155.

Harmony Pianos $175

Including Stool and Cover.

$1 a Week

Pianos Delivered on First Payment of $5

Better than most pianos offered by other dealers at from $300 to $400. Built by experts; masterpieces of piano construction. Full, rich and resonant in tone; the very best materials used in their construction. They are fully guaranteed for five and ten years. Highly finished in beautiful figured walnut, mahogany and oak; double veneered; panels handsomely carved in new Empire style; all the newest improvements.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very

Liberal Terms of $1 a Week

On cash sales, we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

Instruction.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY. 136 AND 138 WEST 23D. ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av. Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St. Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1, 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 East 49th Street. Classes and Private Lessons. The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held at Part I. thereof at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1902.—Present Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' LEAGUE.—Order.

On reading and filing the petition of R. W. Firth and F. H. Winthrop, a majority of the Directors of the above-named The Photographers' League, a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 17th and 18th days of September, 1902, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that due notice of this application has been given to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and after hearing Robert G. Perry, attorney for the petitioners, in support of said petition, and the Attorney General appearing in opposition thereto:

Now, on motion of Robert G. Perry, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation, The Photographers' League, show cause before Cornelius F. Collins, Esq., an attorney and counselor at law, at his office, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of December, 1902, at 2 o'clock P. M., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and the said corporation, The Photographers' League, should not be dissolved; and it is further

Ordered, That the said referee proceed in accordance with the law and practice of this Court and that he report thereon with all convenient speed; and it is further

That this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein to show cause, in The New York Law Journal and The New York Times, the said newspapers being published in the City of New York, where the principal office of said corporation is located.

Enter L. A. G., J. S. C.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Petitioners, 256-257, Broadway, New York City.

This order was entered nunc pro tunc in the place of the order to show cause entered and filed herein on the 22nd day of September, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Newmark Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Wolf Company."

Dated New York, November 14th, 1902.

THE NEWMARK COMPANY, By DAVID W. LEVY, President.

Surrogate Notices.

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM G. ECCLES, Executor.—William M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash or $250 on installments, only

$7 Per Month.

Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash or $190 on installments, only

$5 Per Month.

No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.

Open Evenings until January 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St. HARLEM BRANCH: 254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO. 138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1871

JACOB DOLL MANUFACTURER OF GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS

92 5th Ave. NEAR 14TH ST.

Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Kranich & Bach

The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs; Colonial cases.

Sale now! You can positively save money. Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $550; was $750.

Brooklyn Warerooms, 313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

What is home without a Piano?"—Wise. DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS when you can buy a slightly used upright made the following high-grade manufacturers: WEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRANICH & BACH, AND OTHERS, FROM $75.00 AND UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

Bargains.—$210 Knabe upright, $6 monthly unpaid; $55 Steinway, $3 monthly until paid. Pianos Rented, $3 Monthly.

OETZ & CO., 87 Court St., Brooklyn. Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

AMES & HOLMSTROM 22 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos, rents, $3 up.

PEASE PIANOS. 28 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave. The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 34th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

NATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS 569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano, any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

NOTICE. Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 71 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

Christmas Piano Bargains!—Weber, $75; Barmore, $80; Waters, $85; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, $55; Gilbert, $115; many others; Biddle's, 6 West 125th, near 5th Av.

$90 mahogany upright; slightly used; all improvements; small upright, $45; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 36 East 14th Street.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE CHELSEA, WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK. EUROPEAN PLAN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, REASONABLE RATES.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished suite, suitable for two or couple; all conveniences; southern exposure; $6.50 each; excellent table.

16th St., 130-132 East.—Small and large rooms to let, with board; desirable location.

16th St., 134 East.—Two single rooms, with board; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

44th St., 221 West, Near Broadway.—Large sunny room; unexpectedly vacated; superior board; references; table board.

48th Street, 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

50th St., 26 West.—Large, cheerful, well-furnished rooms, with board; references.

55th St., 251 West.—Newly furnished room; running water; well heated; table guests accommodated; moderate.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience; also sunny single room; good board; references.

120th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

145th St., 418 West.—Handsomely furnished room to rent, with or without board.

Lexington Av., 902, Near 70th St.—Large, sunny room; running water; excellent table.

Private family will take few boarders; handsome house; moderate terms; superior board. 2,125 5th Av., (130th St.)

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Good board and rooms; moderate prices; large house and grounds; near station and river; commutation, $5.10 month; no children taken. Miss V. M. Newton, 284 Riverdale Av., Ludlow Station, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms.

15th St., 16 West.—Furnished rooms; third floor; reference.

21st St., 48 West, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for bachelors, with use of gymnasium; also parlor for physician.

24th St., 437 West.—Large parlor, running hot water; housekeeping rooms; private family; near 23d St. station.

52d St., 231 West.—Homelike, comfortable rooms; running water; block all private houses; convenient all cars; breakfast.

53th St., 251 West.—Newly furnished parlor, running water; suitable doctor or dentist; well heated; board optional.

58th St., 357 West.—One, two, or three connecting rooms; steam heated; bath; reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

65th St., 5 West.—Nicely furnished room; heated; running water; bath; $3; breakfast optional; gentleman; reference. Turner.

70th St., 235 West.—Elegant suite or single room, newly decorated, beautifully furnished; every convenience; select location; private residence; convenient "L" and surface lines.

94th St., 48 West.—Unusually handsome parlor and room for gentleman in high-class apartment; third floor.

95TH ST., 123 WEST. TO LET TO GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; HEAT, GAS, AND COMFORTABLE.

111th St., 123 West.—Clean, newly furnished warm rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

126th St., 120 West.—Small, nicely furnished room to let; private family; references exchanged.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books of every description bought for highest cash prices. Calls free. Send postal. Open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Graphophone horn and 40 records; will exchange for Edison Home or $14. Kloth, 1,834 Lexington Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.—EMILE LAZIL, plaintiff, against MARY H. S. DENSLOW, Clara H. Denslow, Evangeline Denslow, Irving Denslow, Henry C. Denslow, Melissa Waxham, Olive A. Parsons, Melissa Waxham, and Frederick Forcht, as administratrix and administrator, respectively, with the will annexed, "William" Major, "Thomas" F. McAllister, "George" Gale, "James" Shepard, and "Samuel" Perry, (the given name of the five last-mentioned being fictitious, the true given name of each of the five being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants. —Second amended summons in action for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's

JEROME DENOUNCES THE DETECTIVE BUREAU

Calls Broadway a Parade Ground for Thieves and Crooks.

Big Crusade Against Police Officials Begun — Charges Against Capt. Haughey, Who Cannot Retire on a Pension.

It was learned yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Morgan has finished the preparation of charges against Capt. William R. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and that these charges will be filed with Commissioner Partridge at Police Headquarters, probably to-day. Capt. Haughey is charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses in "Little Italy" while in command of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last Spring.

As in the case of ex-Capt. Moynihan, who was indicted by the Grand Jury last Wednesday on a bribery charge, the information which constitutes the basis of the charges against Capt. Haughey was furnished by Monroe Rosenfeld, a former wardman of both Police Captains. The affidavits in Capt. Haughey's case, it is understood, were sworn out by Antonio Laporti and Frank Pagliano, the Italians who appeared as the principal witnesses against ex-Capt. Moynihan.

Rumors that Capt. Haughey was in trouble had been in circulation for several days, and it was largely on the strength of these rumors that the Captain a few days ago sent in his application for retirement on a pension to Police Commissioner Partridge. The latter consulted Corporation Counsel Rives in the matter, and yesterday received an opinion in which it was stated that Capt. Haughey could not legally be retired except without a pension.

On the authority of a person who stands very close to District Attorney Jerome it can be stated that the action against Capt. Moynihan and the charges preferred against Capts. Haughey and Stephenson and Inspector Grant are only the first step in a crusade on a large scale against police officials considered to be delinquent in their duty. Mr. Jerome, said this informant, has set his hand resolutely to the task of weeding out the bad material from the Police Department, and he has the fullest co-operation of Police Commissioner Partridge in the work.

For some time there have been rumors that District Attorney Jerome contemplated taking action against Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau. After the sensational raids in the Tenderloin several weeks ago, it became known that Capt. Titus, before the raids were made, had been ordered to send his men into the district with a view to investigating the gambling situation there, and that these men had reported that several of the houses which were successfully raided were not doing business. Mr. Jerome at that time made some caustic comment on the inefficiency of the Detective Bureau. In his talk to the reporters yesterday he launched into a scathing arraignment of the work and methods of Capt. Titus's men.

"The Detective Bureau is wonderfully inefficient," said Mr. Jerome. "There has been no marked enterprise shown there for the last five years. While Inspector Byrnes was in charge the men could do things, and some of them could do things now if there were proper organization and discipline in the department. But the trouble is that the bulk of the men prefer to stand around and pose and enjoy the comforts of their positions, and that there is nobody to restrain them. The detectives like to loaf about the hotel lobbies under the pretense that they are getting 'tips' on crooks. Broadway is a parade ground for thieves and crooks, but instead of going after these the detectives prefer to be loafing around, pretending that they are getting valuable information for future work. The bureau is rotten and has been for a long time."

"Do you intend to prefer charges which will lead to the removal of Capt. Titus?" the District Attorney was asked.

"That is a question which has reference to the future and one which, therefore, I am not disposed to answer," was the reply.

"What would you suggest as a remedy for these conditions?"

"Well, I think there is a remedy in sight. Further than that I cannot discuss the subject."

"Don't—you think that, indirectly at least, the conditions you have discussed are attributable to the man at the head of the Police Department?"

"We have had many Police Commissioners," was the reply, "but somehow the conditions have always been very much the same. The police never seemed to be able to go after the gamblers as they should, for instance, and while the blotters at the station houses have been full of addresses of suspicious places, these have remained from year to year all the same. I will say this, that I have the hearty co-operation of Police Commissioner Partridge and that we are working all the time to mend these conditions."

Ex-Capt. Moynihan was arraigned yesterday before Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions to plead to his indictment. Through his counsel, Terence J. McManus, he asked to be allowed to enter a plea of not guilty, with leave to withdraw. This was denied, but a delay was granted him until Monday to plead.

Moynihan will probably be placed on trial as early as the present term in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, and it was learned yesterday that District Attorney Jerome himself will take charge of the prosecution.

Police Commissioner Partridge was asked yesterday at Police Headquarters if he expected charges against any officers besides those against whom charges have already been filed.

In reply he smiled, and after some hesitation remarked: "I shall not discuss that subject at this time."

PROF. MARTIN ON JOAN OF ARC.

First Lecture of Free Course Under the Auspices of the Education Board and Alliance Francaise.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris, who is visiting this country as first lecturer of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, lectured last night on Joan of Arc, at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square. This was the first lecture of the free course being given under the auspices of the Board of Education in co-operation with the Federation of the Alliance Française. The lecture was very largely attended.

Prof. Martin spoke of Joan of Arc as the saint of the Middle Ages in France. He said, in part:

"The life of Joan of Arc, which was a life of absolute sacrifice to her country, is the dearest, as it is the noblest, incident in the history of that period of faith in God and King. Joan of Arc was born in a little village, at Domrémy, constantly traversed by bands of armed men, some in the service of the King of France, and some in the service of his enemies. Her family was devoted to the King. They talked in her presence of his grievous misfortunes, and she made them the theme of her thoughts, pondering them beside a fountain which in that region was looked upon as the sanctuary of mysterious fairies, till, one day, voices became audible to her, commanding her to rise up and march to the relief of the King of France.

"The enterprise was considered by her kin as utterly mad. But she went forth none the less, and, after many crosses and troublous experiences she arrived at the Court, and by the magic of a will which displayed itself with gentleness, though at times not without scorn, she succeeded in reviving the Prince's courage. She was victorious over the English and caused the King to be crowned at Reims, where all his ancestors had been crowned before him.

"But, after the glory, the reverses came. Joan of Arc, ill-supported, failed to relieve Paris, then besieged by the English. She fell into their hands, was tried and was condemned as heretical and diabolical, to be burned at the stake in the town of Rouen. She wept then, over the time when she was but a country girl, quietly spinning wool at her mother's side, but she died a heroic death, and her last word was a profession of faith.

"Joan of Arc is to this day, and shall be forever, the symbol of a girl of courage and faith and noble thoughts. She was a great-hearted woman and a patriot."

The next lecture of the present series will be delivered on Wednesday next at the Board of Education Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The subject will be "The Renaissance in France."

WORKMEN AND WAGES.

Plan to Wipe Out Labor Unions Explained to Mechanical Engineers' Society.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers hopes to have further investigation of systems of weights and measures before the bill providing for the adoption of the metric system is passed by Congress. At the meeting yesterday at the Sturtevant House a motion was passed instructing the President to appoint several representatives of the society to confer with representatives of the American Society for the Advancement of Science and the New York Chamber of Commerce with a view to conducting this inquiry.

A paper was presented by Frank Richards of this city on "Gift Propositions for Paying Workmen."

"Daily wages," he said, "and the same wage for each offer nothing at all to induce one man to do more than another. In spite of all efforts at equalization, there is always an appreciable and often a very great difference in the quality or quantity of work done by different men; and if they are all paid alike, then either some are not paid enough or some are paid too much, and pay by the day would never seem to be fair and just to all. The system survives, we may believe, chiefly because nothing better and generally applicable has been devised."

In the discussion following Mr. Richards's paper, W. S. Rogers of Keene, N. H., said:

"The plan by which labor unions can be wiped out of existence and the laborers made the best workers ever is to give every employe a share in the business. If only $10 or $20 worth of stock. Then the poorest worker has an interest in the welfare of the company, and the labor unions can come around with all the bands in the country and they will not go out on strike."

Smoke consumers were the subject of a brief discussion. Gustavus Henning of New York told of the success of consumers in Vienna, and E. P. Bates of Syracuse of their use in St. Louis. Both said that half of the problem was solved by careful, systematic firing of furnaces, and at the same time the cost of running the furnaces greatly reduced.

SUES FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Mr. Brewster Says He Was Injured to the Extent of $10,000 by Expulsion from the Old Guard.

Henry H. Brewster, who was expelled from the Old Guard Association last month, has obtained from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court an alternative writ of mandamus against Major S. Ellis Briggs, head of the organization. The Major must either reinstate the complainant or show cause why the expulsion was allowed. Other members of the Old Guard, although their names are not given specifically, are co-defendants with Major Briggs.

In an affidavit submitted to the Justice, Mr. Brewster states that the Old Guard Association was organized on April 26, 1866, and that its objects were to afford pecuniary assistance to needy members of the guard and to promote social fellowship. He says he became a member some time ago, and, after having paid his dues periodically, he finally became a life member last January, paying $250 as a fee. In November, he says, he was expelled summarily and without notice. Briggs gave no cause for his expulsion, he claims. He has been harmed to the extent of $10,000 he declares, inasmuch as the organization is one commanding considerable social prestige and carrying much weight in the life of this city.

According to Mr. Brewster's lawyer, the trouble between the complainant and Major Briggs arose over a twenty-dollar-a-plate dinner given by the Old Guard. Mr. Brewster, having partaken of the dinner, was approached by the Major with a request for the price of a ticket.

"I paid that $20 once," he responded, "and I won't pay again."

"You never paid it," cried the Major.

Then Mr. Brewster, who still declares that he paid the $20, grew very angry, and preferred formal charges against the Major, accusing him of mismanagement. The charges were filed in the proper place, according to Mr. Brewster, but before there was a trial he received a notice stating that he had been expelled as a result of charges made against him by the Major. He says that the Major charged him with insubordination, as he afterward learned.

GEN. CHAFFEE REVIEWS.

Presentation of Medals and Entertainment in the Twelfth Regiment Armory—5,000 Spectators.

Gen. A. R. Chaffee, who returned recently from the Philippines, reviewed the Twelfth Regiment in the armory last evening. Five thousand persons observed the review. Archbishop Farley, Gen. Roe, and ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island were present. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Second Lieutenant of Company G, was not present. It was said that he is ill.

Col. George R. Dyer, before the review, entertained at dinner Archbishop Farley, Gen. Chaffee and his aides, Capt. F. DeW. Ramsey, Capt. J. R. Lindsay, and Lieut. R. P. Harper, Gen. Roe, Adrian Iselin, and his father.

There was a parade presentation of colors, with drills, and the presentation of gold medals to the members of the team which won the State prize at Creedmoor last Summer. Gen. Chaffee presented the medals. After the review the march that preceded the dancing was led by Gen. Chaffee and Miss Olin, who is engaged to be married to Capt. Benkard of Company G.

Gen. Chaffee and the members of his staff were entertained at dinner by the officers of the regiment. The General's health was proposed by Col. Dyer, and the General was cheered. He responded by saying that he hoped the regular army and the National Guard would work hand in hand for the improvement of the general military service, and he declared the army always ready to aid the Guard.

MANY IMMIGRANTS DETAINED.

Rigid Inspection Compelled 570 of 2,900 Landed to Remain on Ellis Island for Examination.

Of 2,900 immigrants landed yesterday at Ellis Island by the Red Star Line steamship Zeeland, the Hamburg-American liner Moltke, and the Italian steamship Sardegna, 570 were detained by the immigration authorities for further examination.

In proportion to the number of immigrants received, the number detained is the largest on record. Liability to become a public charge is the reason for which most of them were held, and unless they can satisfy the authorities that they have sufficient means of support they will not be allowed to land.

Sixty-two immigrants were deported yesterday, which is the largest number for a single day since June. The large number of detentions is attributed to more rigid inspection.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMITTING FOR CONTEMPT.—A summary order of commitment for contempt will not be issued against a lawyer who has collected and failed to account for moneys belonging to his client, when it is shown that the attorney is in destitute circumstances. Such an order would be futile, Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday held. Two years ago this month, the lawyer in question, as attorney for an executor of an estate, was ordered by the Court to pay over to his client a large sum of money which he had collected. As he never complied with the order, the motion to punish for contempt was made. While, said Justice Scott, the proceeding is a proper one to compel the repayment by an attorney of moneys collected for a client, still the Court is not bound to make a summary commitment. "As was said in Cochran vs. Ingersoll, (13 Hun, 368,) 'the Court is not called upon to vindicate either its dignity or its process, but simply to assist a suitor in the collection of his claim, and there is a solid and obvious distinction between contempt, strictly such, and those offenses which go by that name, but which are punished as contempt only for the purpose of enforcing some civil remedy.' The respondent shows by his affidavit that he is absolutely destitute of the means to pay the sum demanded. His inability is not questioned, and there is no suggestion that he has parted with any property, or in any other way disabled himself from paying with the purpose and intent of avoiding compliance with the order. Under these circumstances it would be futile to issue a warrant of commitment."

QUESTION OF TITLE.—In answering the complaint in an action brought by Allen McNabb against Catherine Whissel to recover the purchase price of a carload of lumber, the defendant alleged that the seller of the lumber, plaintiff's assignor, had no title when the sale was made, and that the buyer had surrendered the property to the real owner. The seller of the lumber had purchased from the Eastern Lumber Company. The defendant claimed that this purchase had been made on credit induced by false representations. It appeared, however, on the trial, that the sale by the lumber company was for cash, but for some unexplained reason the money was not paid when the lumber was delivered. On an appeal to the Third Appellate Division from a judgment for plaintiff, the defendant contended that the payment of the cash at the time of the delivery was waived, because of the alleged false representation, and, therefore, the waiver became ineffectual to pass title without payment of the money. This contention, the Appellate Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Parker C. Williams, cannot be sustained, because there was no proof made upon the trial that the waiver was so induced. This defense was not alleged in the answer, and was not litigated upon the trial. It did not appear how the delivery of the lumber without the payment of the purchase price happened to be made. The President of the lumber company, who made the sale, testified that by selling the lumber he relied upon the false representations, but he did not testify that he relied upon those representations in consenting to the delivery of the lumber without the payment of the purchase price. Indeed, he did not say whether he did consent at all. The sale was for cash, and the lumber company had the right to insist upon such payment as a condition of delivering the lumber. The lumber was, however, delivered without such payment being made. The defendant might have shown that the taking of the lumber was without the consent of the lumber company, or that such consent, if given, and waiver of cash payment made, was induced by the fraudulent representations. Proof was not made of either of these facts, and, in the absence of such proof, no defense was made out, whether alleged in the answer or not.

Oriental Rugs

FOR

Christmas Gifts

Our regular collection of Rugs is many times larger and more valuable than any other. The addition of thousands of rugs, withdrawn from our stocks in bond specially for the holiday season, assures such advantage as can only be had in

Largest Rug House in the World

FRITZ & LA RUE,

NEW YORK STORE, 894-896 Broadway near 20th St.
PHILADELPHIA STORE, 1218-1220 Chestnut St.

We're often asked—what's the best all-round overcoat?

Frankly, not the skirted paddock—yet nothing's so sporty for evening; nor the belted tourist—which has no equal for knockabout wear.

It's only the regular cut overcoat of dark material, medium length or long, that can properly do every sort of overcoat service.

So though we've handsome paddocks, $40 to $50; lots of plaided tourists, $25 to $35; we've vastly more of the regular sorts, $16 to $60.

Some hundreds of young men's sack suits have settled down—some several dollars down; 32 to 34 inch chest; now $12 to $22.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Extra length Overcoats, both in the loose sack and Skirted Paddocks in Black and Oxford are the style.

We have good long full ones at $15, $18, $20.

The Paddocks and other stylish ones from $25, to the extreme of luxury and elegance, at $60.

Whether low or high in price, there's a charm of appearance that will please you.

In all our Great Stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COATS, TRIMMED with various furs, in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' hand-embroidered Initial handkerchiefs, sheer or heavy weight linen.

1.50
per box of half-dozen.

Men's hand-embroidered Initial handkerchiefs,—heavy weave,—pure linen.

1.50
per box of half-dozen.

Plain linen handkerchiefs, various width hems.

12 1-2c. each.

Complete stock of fine embroidered, and lace trimmed handkerchiefs.

50c. to 5.00 each.

Twenty-Third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Cravenette, Rain Coats. Various models. Tan, olive and oxford grey.

18.50

Velour, Blouse Coats, with postillion back. Lined with grey satin.

19.00

Velour Coats, with Persian Lamb Collar and Revers.

35.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Sable Fox Stole, lined with satin.

22.50

Boas.

Mink, 8.50 and 10.50
Alaska Sable, 7.50 " 14.50
Sable Fox, finished with natural brush and paws.
7.50, 10.50 and 12.50.

Muffs.

Sable Fox, 7.50 and 12.00
Mink, 12.00 " 15.00
Alaska Sable, 5.50 " 11.50

Persian Lamb Coat, with fitted back and loose front.

85.00.

Fine Seal Coat,—London dye,—fitted back, loose front.

225.00

Misses' and Children's Fur Sets.

Twenty-third Street.

MINK MUFFS $15 $25, $40, $50; EXTRA large, very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes. NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

RIPAN'S TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

Sale of

Men's Underwear.

Natural or White Merino

Shirts and Drawers, medium weight; Shirts finished with ribbed bottoms; Drawers with extra gusset,

95c. each,
value $1.35.

Natural Merino

Shirts and Drawers, winter weight; Shirts with ribbed bottoms; Drawers with extra gusset, long or short legs,

95c. each,
value $1.35.

Full Fashioned

Natural Shirts, winter weight, with ribbed bottoms; Drawers long or short legs,

$1.45 each,
value $1.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Sale of

All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch Frames For Women;

handles of pearl, ivory and natural wood, solid silver trimmings, gun metal and solid silver caps,

$2.95,
value $4.00.

28-inch Frames For Men;

fine natural wood handles, solid silver trimmings,

$2.95,
value $4.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS $40, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices. NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Ave.

Here's a chance to pull Father Time's forelock!

Old man Winter likely to arrive any moment.

Get ready Young Man!

To-day! Special sale of 225 Young Men's Overcoats
(31 to 35 chest measure)
smart up-to-date Oxford mixtures, blacks and some blues. Long and medium lengths.
Reduced to $9.75.
Were $14, $16, $18 & $20.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

A CARD.

I have manufactured too many furs for the mild weather during the past few weeks. I want to reduce stock, and to effect sales will sell at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods. Remember, I only deal in reliable furs which give satisfaction.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near Broadway.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE
TEA IN PERFECTION
Try L. J. CALLANAN'S 41-Blends
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY AS USUAL BARGAIN DAY

Facts for To-day.

COME EARLY.

All Specialties on Sale at 9 A. M.

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN DOLLS

Undressed Handwerck Dolls—22 inch—combable wigs, movable eyes, showing teeth—value 1.25 ..... .75
Dressed and Undressed Dolls—jointed and kid body—bisque heads—long curls—over 50 styles ..... .49
Doll's Outfit of fine Dress, Petticoat and Drawers—value 1.49 ..... .98

TOYS AND GAMES

Drums, Hook and Ladder, Fire Engines, Trains, Banks, etc.—value .75 ..... .49
Games—Horseless Carriages, Fish Ponds, College Boat Races, Basket Ball, Nellie Bly, India and many others—value .49 ..... .25

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS BOOKS

Board and Paper Cover—over 25 Titles—some with colored illustrations—usually 15 cents ..... .10
Another lot—usually .19 ..... .15

DECORATIVE GOODS

Fig'd Silk Lambrequins—full length—value 2.25 ..... 1.69
Liberty Satin Lambrequins—usually 4.49 ..... 3.49
Satin Sofa Pillows—were 1.98 ..... 1.69
Silk Triangular Head Rests—gold and floss emb'd—value .69 ..... .49

BURNT LEATHER NOVELTIES

Purses, Needle, Card and Comb cases—value 25 cents ..... .19
Indian Photo Frames—fringed ..... .49
Shaving Pads—were .39 ..... .29
Whisk Broom Holders ..... .39

BURNT WOOD NOVELTIES

Photograph Frames—value .98 ..... .69
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes—silk lined—value 1.59 ..... 1.25
Collar and Cuff Boxes 1.39
Panels—college flag decorations 1.39

IN CUTLERY DEPT.

Pearl and Stag handle Pocket Knives—2 blades—value .19 ..... .15
Pearl and Genuine Stag handle Pocket Knives—3 and 4 blades—value 1.25 ..... .79
Dinner Knives and Forks—Set of six each—value .98 ..... .49
Stag handle Carver and Fork—9 inch Cimeter blade—value 1.29 98

LEATHER GOODS

Genuine Walrus Wrist Bags—nickel, gilt and gun metal trim—value 1.69 ..... 1.25
Genuine Seal Chatelaine Bags—mounted frames—value $2 ..... 1.25
Combination Pocket Books—Walrus leather—Sterling corners—value .98 ..... .69

HOLIDAY ALBUMS

Celluloid—Plush back—hold 40 photos—value $2.50 ..... 1.98
Celluloid—plush back—64 photos—value 3.40 ..... 2.98
Finer Albums to 8.98.

TOILET ARTICLES

Fancy Decorated Powder Boxes ..... .24
Fancy Decorated Powder Shakers 39
Oakley's Perfume in fancy boxes ..... .19
2-qt. Rapid Flow Fountain Syringe ..... .39

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

All Linen Initial—½ doz. in box 1.50
Silk Intial—value .30 ..... .25
Silk Mufflers—Black, Cream and Colors—value 1.25 ..... .98

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

Linen Initial—value .15 ..... .10
Emb'd—½ doz. in box—value .98 ..... .75
Emb'd—½ doz. in box 1.50
Also
Children's—3 in a box—value .19 ..... .15

IN LACE DEPARTMENT

Lace Handkerchiefs—Oriental, Val., Imitation Point and other Laces—value .98 ..... .69
Renaissance Scarfs—20x54—value 2.98 ..... 1.98
Renaissance Squares—20x20—value 1.98 ..... 1.49

FRIDAY REDUCTIONS IN OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

Solid Gold Spectacles—were 2.98 and 3.98 ..... 1.75 2.25
Solid Gold Rimless Spectacles—were 2.98 ..... 1.98
Solid Gold Rimless Eyeglasses—were 2.98 ..... 1.29
Gold Filled Rimless Eyeglasses—were 1.40 ..... .98
Aluminum Rimless Eyeglasses—were .98 ..... .59
All with best quality crystal lenses.

EXTRA JEWELRY SPECIALS

Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets ..... .50
Rolled Plate Brooches—jeweled or enamelled—value .98 ..... .74
Rolled Plate Lorgnette Chains—solid gold slides—value 1.98 ..... 1.49
Men's Gold Filled Cuff Links ..... .98

Christmas Cards and Calendars
Have comfortable space on Third Floor.
One Cent to $2.00.

COMFORTABLES AND SPREADS

Fig'd Silkoline Crib Comfortables Plain ..... 42 | Ruffled ..... .49
Full size Sateen Comfortables—d'ble border—pure cotton filled—value 2.49 ..... 1.89
Full size Crochet Spreads—hem'd and fringed—value 1.98 ..... 1.49
Full size White Marseilles Spreads—Elaborate designs—value 3.69 ..... 2.98

CAMBRIC COVERED PILLOWS

Silk Floss filled.
20 inch ..... 28 | 24 inch ..... .49
22 inch ..... 37 | 26 inch ..... .59

IN LINEN DEPARTMENT

All Linen Lunch Sets—Fringed—size 8x10 and 8x12—worth 1.98 ..... 1.49
All Linen Dinner Sets—Hemstitch and Openwork—8-10 cloth—dozen 19 inch napkins, usually $10.00 ..... 8.69
Broche Linen Towels—Knot fringe, fancy borders—42 inch—worth .69 ..... .49

ROGERS SILVERWARE

Teaspoons—½ doz.—value .69 ..... .49
Table Spoons and Forks—½ doz. ..... .98
Dinner Knives—½ doz.—value 1.19 ..... .79
Also
Silver Plated Nut Sets—Silk lined box—value .50 ..... .25

LACE CURTAINS

White Irish Points—3½ yds. long—novelty borders—value $4.00 ..... 2.98
Point de Paris and Irish Point—on best Bobinet—2 and 3 pair lots—value $10 to $11 pair 7.98

TABLE COVERS

Two toned Tapestry—fringed—silk finish—1½ yds. sq.—value 1.39 ..... .98
2 yds. sq.—value 2.29 ..... 1.49
Gobelin Tapestry—2 yds. square—deep tassel fringe—medallion centre—rich border—value 5.98 ..... 3.98

IN RUG DEPARTMENT

White Sheepskin Rugs—36x72 inch—value 3.50 ..... 1.98
Reversible Art Rugs—9x12 ft.—Moorish, Persian and other Oriental designs—value 12.98 ..... 9.98

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CAPES

Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—Black and colors—with and without capes—satin lined—value $15 ..... 11.98
Short Kersey Jackets—double breast—stitched strap seams—value $10 ..... 5.98
Velour Monte Carlo Coats—plain or with silk braid trim—value $22 ..... 17.98
Velour Blouse Jackets—Postilion back—Pouch sleeve—value $20 ..... 15.98
Fine Near Seal Coats—perfectly matched skins—high collar, facing and revers—Skinner's lining—all sizes—value $38.98 ..... 29.98
Golf Capes—Black and colors—double-face cloth—with and without straps 5.98
Fine Kersey Capes—high flaring collar—tailor stitched—lined and unlined 4.98

LADIES' WAISTS

Striped Cheviot Waists—value $1.24 ..... .79
Twill Flannel—Military and Gibson styles—value $2.69 ..... 1.98
Brilliantine Waists—plain Black and Polka Dots—value $2.98 ..... 1.98
French Flannel—Tailor stitched—pleats or pin-tucked yoke—value $3.98 ..... 2.98
Taffeta and Peau de Soie Silks—colors and black—fancy styles—value $3.98 ..... 3.49

LADIES' RAIN CLOAKS

Two styles—with and without capes or velvet collars—value $5.00 ..... 3.98

IN MISSES' DEPT.

$8.98 Three-quarter Coats 4.98
$3.98 Girls' Cashmere Dresses 2.98
$3.98 Misses' Mackintoshes 2.98
$2.98 Misses' Mackintoshes 1.98

BOYS' CLOTHING

$5.00 Russian Overcoats—2½ to 8 ..... 3.98
$7.00 Oxford Frieze Overcoats 5.00
$4.00 Long Overcoats 2.98
$5.00 Long Overcoats 3.98
$4.98 Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 ..... 2.98
25c. Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses ..... .15
49c. Flannel Waists and Blouses ..... .29
69c. Laundered Shirts ..... .39
$4.98 Sailor Suits 2.98
$5.00 3 pc. Suits—9 to 16 yrs 2.98
Our Special Double Breast Suits—Navy Rough Cheviot 4.00
$3.00 Youths' Trousers—14 to 20 yrs. 1.98
75c. Knee Pants—4 to 13 yrs ..... .39
69c. Angora Tams ..... .49
39c. Knit Wool Toques ..... .25
98c. All Wool Sweaters ..... .69

FUR SCARFS

Brook Mink—6 fox tails—usually 2.98 ..... 1.69
Genuine Alaska Sable Scarfs 3.98
Sable Fox—2 yards long—brush tail and paws 9.98
Chinchilla—blue fox tails 14.98
Muffs to match—3.98 to 12.98.
Also
Children's Fancy Fur Sets ..... .98
Misses' Krimmer and Beaver Sets. 6.98

UMBRELLAS

26-inch Taffeta Silk Umbrellas—silver trim—value 2.49 ..... 1.98
26-inch English Cloth—fancy handles—usually $1.00 ..... .79

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Silk Suspenders—kid ends ..... .49
Domet Pajamas—value 1.25 ..... .98
Berlin Office Coats—d'ble breast 2.98
Heavy Cape Skin Gloves—English Red—value 1.39 ..... .98

LADIES' NECKWEAR

Fine Emb'y Venise Lace Top Collars; value 50 cents ..... .25
Taffeta Silk Stock with Jabot; value 1.25 ..... .98
75 ct. Silk and Lace Collars ..... .49
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—long jabot ends—ruche trim'd—value 2.98 ..... 1.98

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Fine Nainsook and Cambric Gowns—trim'gs of Point de Paris, Maltese and Italian laces—slightly soiled—were $4.00 ..... 1.98
Cambric and Muslin Drawers—hemstitch lawn ruffle ..... .27
Corset Covers—15 styles—value .65 ..... .49
Flannelette Gowns—value .79 ..... .59
Flannelette Skirts—value .49 ..... .35
Canton Flannel Drawers—value .45 ..... .35
Jersey Rib Corset Covers—plain or fleece lined—value .69 ..... .49

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS

A manufacturer's entire stock—fancy styles—with elaborately trimmed flounces—
98 cents ..... instead of 1.69
1.49 ..... instead of 2.49
1.98 ..... instead of 3.29
2.69 ..... instead of 3.98
3.69 ..... instead of 4.98
5.98 ..... instead of 7.98

SILKS AND VELVETS.

Fancy Fig'd Silks and Satins, Light shades—value .49 ..... .29
Fancy Striped Taffetas—value .89 ..... .59
27 inch Black Taffetas—value .79 ..... .59
Wash Taffetas—f'cy colors—value .50 .39
Black Corded Taffetas—value .65 ..... .49
Black Peau de Soies—value .75 ..... .59
Lining Taffetas—Black and Colors ..... .29
Black Cloaking Velvets—27 inch 1.50
98-cent Silk Velvets—all colors ..... .79

DRESS GOODS

38-inch Serges—all wool ..... .34
54-inch Scotch Mixtures—value .69 ..... .49
38-inch Silk and Wool Plaids—also 46-inch Zibeline—value .65 ..... .49
44-inch Imported Henriettas ..... .59
54-inch Snow Flakes—value .98 ..... .59
52-inch All-Wool Venetians ..... .89
50-inch All-Wool Black Cheviots ..... .59
46-inch All-Wool Mistrals ..... .79
38-inch Granite Suitings ..... .25

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Friday Holiday Specialties
Silk Mulls—linen and primrose shade only—make pretty evening and dolls' dresses—were .29 and .35 ..... .11
No mail orders.
32-inch Madras Cheviots—best colors and styles—value .19 ..... 12½
New Fancy Outing Flannels—dark checks and stripes—value 8½ 5
Fancy Cashmere Flannelettes—best styles—elsewhere 10 cents 6¼

WHITE GOODS FOR TO-DAY

42-inch Organdies—value .15 ..... 8¼
Hearn "Goodwear" Long Cloth 1.49
Nainsook—10 yards in box ..... .98
Fig'd Mercerized Madras—value .35 .. .21

From now until Christmas
MUSIC EVERY DAY
by
Tipaldi's Mandolin and Harp Orchestra
and
Waldman's Royal Hungarian Band.
In restaurant—12 to 2 p. m.
On main and other floors—10:30 until 6 p. m.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,511. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 190 —SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

TAKE UP ANTI-TRUST BILL

Favorable Report on Littlefield "Publicity" Measure.

Judiciary Committee Appoints an Anti-Trust Sub-Committee to Consider All Bills and Draft a Complete Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first move in the anti-trust campaign was made to-day, when the Committee on Judiciary met and took up the question. The central figure of the occasion was Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who made his first appearance as Chairman of a sub-committee to which had been referred the Littlefield "Publicity" bill. He reported the bill favorably from the sub-committee, which had made certain amendments.

The bill as amended provides that every corporation, joint stock company, or similar organization engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce and every such corporation which shall be hereafter organized shall file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission on or before Sept. 1 each year a return stating among other things its name, date of organization, when and where organized, the statues under which organized, and, if consolidated, the names of the constituent companies and the same information concerning them. If the concerns have been reorganized the original corporation or corporations are to be stated, with information concerning them.

It also is provided that there shall be stated the amount of authorized capital stock, shares into which divided, par value, whether common or preferred, and distinction between each; amount issued and outstanding, amount paid in; how much, if any, paid in cash, and how much, if any, in property, and, if paid in property, a description and cash market value of the property at the time it was received in payment. The indebtedness, its nature and for what purpose incurred, is to be given, also a statement of the assets at their present market value, giving the elements upon which the market value is based.

It also is required that total earnings be disclosed, and also income, operating expenses, interest, taxes, permanent improvements, net earnings, dividends declared, with rate and date, during the year preceding the first of the preceding July; salary of officials, and wages of employes.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICIALS.

It is provided, further, that the Treasurer or other officers of a concern affected by the bill, having the requisite knowledge, shall answer on oath all inquiries that may be made in writing under the direction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission relative to its financial condition or its capital stock. Such answer is not to be used as evidence against the person making it, except in prosecutions under the proposed act.

A tax of 1 per cent. per annum is imposed on so much of the capital stock outstanding as is not fully paid in cash, or other property at its full cash market value, and provision is made for collecting the tax.

Any concern contemplated in this bill failing to make the return as required under this bill and any concern failing to pay a tax imposed is to be restrained on the suit of the United States from engaging in inter-State or foreign commerce. It is made the duty of the Attorney General, at the request of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to enforce the provisions of the proposed act, and suit may be brought in any district court of the United States at the election of the Attorney General where an offending concern has a place of business.

Provision is made that the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall prepare and publish a statement showing a list of corporations and disclosing their condition. The bill does not apply to any concern the amount of capital stock of which does not exceed $500,000.

EMBODIES PRESIDENT'S IDEAS.

This bill is the same one which Mr. Littlefield introduced last year, and it embodies the President's ideas about publicity as the remedy for trusts. This year it has been amended so as to require inter-State corporations to make their reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, instead of to the Secretary of the Treasury.

After Mr. Littlefield had made his report there was a good deal of informal discussion. It was evident that a good many anti-trust bills are going to be introduced, and the Republican members are anxious that when the Administration bill comes out of their committee it shall be as perfect as possible. It was generally agreed that the "publicity" question was only one phase of the subject; that the other bills might deal with other phases. To avoid complications by having more than one trust bill pending, it was decided to appoint an anti-trust sub-committee, to which all bills should be referred that dealt with the subject. In this category is included the Littlefield bill. The sub-committee is to formulate a single bill, which shall embody all the legislation desired, and shall stand as the Judiciary Committee measure.

The sub-committee was at once appointed, and Mr. Littlefield was made Chairman of it. He at once called a meeting of the sub-committee for to-morrow morning. The Republican members of the sub-committee are Mr. Littlefield, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, and Mr. Powers of Massachusetts. The Democrats are Mr. De Armond of Missouri and Mr. Clayton of Alabama.

LITTLEFIELD'S NEW ROLES.

Thus Mr. Littlefield appeared in two roles novel to him—first, as a member of the committee reporting a trust bill which could get favorable consideration; second, as head of the committee which is to draft a recognized Administration and party measure. Last year Mr. Littlefield's bill was relentlessly pigeonholed. All his endeavors to get favorable consideration for it were futile. Mr. Littlefield has been a sort of "insurgent" almost ever since he entered Congress three years ago. He has at last succeeded in making an impression on the party managers, and now finds himself in the position of a Republican authority on the trust question. How far he represents the President is not known, but in his "publicity" bill he unquestionably attempts to enact the President's views into law. This bill was introduced last year after the President had recommended "publicity" legislation in his message, but at the last session there was less interest in the trust question than there is now.

It is understood that Mr. Littlefield intends to get the work of his sub-committee done as rapidly as possible, and that no time will be lost. The session is only three months long, and the holidays and the delay in getting down to business will cut off a large part of December from available time for business. Mr. Littlefield is a hustler, and the general expectation is that his report will be before the full committee in record time.

When Chairman Jenkins of the committee was asked what might be expected in the way of anti-trust legislation he said: "That is impossible to say. The committee, as will be seen, has lost no time in taking up the subject. It was deemed decidedly the best way to handle the matter to have whatever legislation there is all in one bill. Some of the members of the committee believe that other measures than publicity are necessary, and if that is the case the committee deemed it advisable to have the whole question in hand in one bill, and the preliminary work on that bill can be done better by a sub-committee, and then be taken up by the full committee."

THE FRENCH SUGAR BILL.

Adopted by the Chamber of Deputies—Bounties Last Year Amounted to 100,000,000f.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—With the adoption of the French Sugar Duty bill, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, the excise duty will be reduced from 60f. to 25f. per hundred kilos.

The correspondent says that M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, thinks that in four or five years the increased consumption of sugar will cover the loss of 50,000,000f. in revenue, but some people fancy that the refiners will pocket a large share of the reduction, and that the consumption will not appreciably increase. Unless, however, the consumption does increase the output must be reduced from 1,100,000 to 400,000 tons.

The State, says the correspondent, will in any case be relieved of the bounties, which in 1897 amounted to 52,000,000f. and last year to 100,000,000f.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted to-night by 537 votes to 14 the new sugar bill, of which the principal provision reduces the tax on refined sugar to 25f. per 220 pounds as a compensation for the abolition of the sugar bounties under the Brussels Convention. The House refused to take into consideration a proposal calling on the Government to establish a State monopoly of sugar refining.

The Brussels Sugar Convention was ratified on a show of hands.

SAFEGUARDS CAPITAL IN ITALY.

Municipalization of Public Services Bill Amended in Committee.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that the expropriation clause of the Municipalization of Public Services bill, as amended in committee, proves that Signor Giolitti (Minister of the Interior) has a genuine desire to redeem his promise to protect capital, whether foreign or Italian, invested in existing enterprises.

It is provided that no business or enterprise shall be expropriated before the expiration of one-third of the period of the original concession, such time not to be less than ten years. There is also a rather complicated system of valuation for safeguarding the interests of shareholders and concessionaires, and appeal is allowed from the Board of Arbitration to a further board to be nominated by the President of the Court of Appeal.

SENATOR PLATT'S VIEWS.

He Favors the Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise and Thinks the Liquor Tax Is High Enough.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who returned from Washington yesterday, declared himself in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tunnel franchise. "The tunnel will be a great public benefit," he said, "and, if the Board of Aldermen will not do its duty in the matter, I am in favor of having the Legislature vest the necessary power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Speaking of other affairs, he said:

"Gov. Odell has never been opposed to the re-election of Robert C. Morris as President of the Republican County Committee. I am to meet Gov. Odell in Washington next Wednesday, and we will probably discuss possible legislation at Albany. I know nothing of any proposition to increase the liquor tax from $800 to $1,000 in this county. It seems to me the present rate is high enough. I have no idea that any attempt will be made to pass a State constabulary bill. In my opinion, Senator Horace White of Syracuse will be Chairman of the Committee on Cities."

With regard to probable action in Washington, the Senator remarked:

"It is my candid opinion that nothing will be done at this session for revising the tariff. Business is good everywhere, and tariff legislation would only disturb it. Neither do I think there will be any ship subsidy legislation."

The Senator had many callers, including Senator White of Onondaga and President Morris of the County Committee.

TROOPS SLAY RUSSIAN RIOTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Daily Express says that in the recent riots at Rostoff the troops fired on the workmen, killing twenty of them.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Lord Mayor of Belfast announced to-day that the Earl of Dudley had informed him that King Edward would probably pay a visit to Ireland next year.

This intimation, coming through the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is regarded as practically an official announcement of his Majesty's decision.

Fire in McVeagh Residence, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Franklin McVeagh's residence was damaged $10,000 by fire early to-day. Two maid servants jumped from a second-story window, sustaining serious injuries, and several others, nearly suffocated, were rescued by firemen. Only a small portion of the residence was burned. Mr. McVeagh and family were uninjured. As overheated furnace was the cause of the fire.

Russell Sage Wins Minnesota Suit.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 5.—In a decision to-day the Supreme Court decided in favor of Russell Sage in the suit of George C. Glover to wrest a quarter section of land in Swift County from the New York financier. The land came into Mr. Sage's possession as assignee of the land grant of the Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company in Minnesota more than fifteen years ago.

German Warships at Willemstad.

CARACAS, Dec. 5.—The German cruisers Gazelle and Panther and the German training ship Stosch have arrived at Willemstad, Curaçao.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal. Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Tuxedo Sunday Special, Erie R. R. every Sunday, leaves 23d St. 8:55 A. M., Chambers St. 9 A. M.; returning leaves Tuxedo 5:32 P. M.—Adv.

BURGLAR WAS AFTER MRS. MOROSINI'S JEWELS

Her Screams Put the Nocturnal Intruder to Flight.

He Met Mr. Morosini as He Ran, but Knocked Him Aside with a Blow in the Face.

During the Horse Show Mrs. Mary Washington Bond Morosini, wife of Attilio P. Morosini and daughter-in-law of Giovanni P. Morosini, the millionaire banker, attracted a good deal of attention by her lavish display of gems. An enterprising burglar on Thursday evening made a determined but unsuccessful effort to secure possession of the brilliants that the society reporters had described.

The intruder entered the home of the Morosinis, at 36 Rich Avenue, Mount Vernon, without any trouble whatever, and got as far as Mrs. Morosini's bedroom, where the young matron keeps her gems, but Mrs. Morosini and her mother, Mrs. Bond, who was sleeping with her, were awakened, and when they both began to scream the burglar withdrew. He encountered Mr. Morosini on his way out, and in passing dealt that gentleman a blow on the face that sent him spinning around among the furniture and bric-à-brac of the hall.

The Morosinis had moved to Mount Vernon from New York only two months ago, and, as Mrs. Morosini herself stated last night to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, had scarcely got settled in the new house.

"Myself and mother retired shortly after 9 o'clock," said Mrs. Morosini, "both sleeping in my room, which is on the second floor and adjoining a small reception room. Across the hallway on the same floor my husband slept. We had only been in bed about an hour when I heard some one moving in the room adjoining mine, and a moment later I could discern by the light of a small nursery lamp the form of a man standing in my room. The man was short and thick set and clean shaven. I screamed and so did my mother, whereupon the burglar, thinking, no doubt, that my mother was Mr. Morosini, ran around toward her. She sat up in bed and put out her arms to repulse him, and he turned and ran out of the room. I followed, and just as the burglar reached the hall my husband came out of the room.

"The two men met face to face, but the burglar didn't stop. He struck my husband a heavy blow under the eye, badly bruising him, and continued along the hall to the back stairs and out through the kitchen window.

"Myself and mother kept on screaming, but before we could arouse the neighborhood the man had disappeared. He did not take anything, although he could have helped himself to the silverware in the dining room on his way up stairs or have taken some valuable curios out of the parlor. All of which shows that he wanted my jewels, and, furthermore, that he knew pretty well where they were kept."

The Mount Vernon police are seeking the burglar, who they say had no trouble whatever in getting into the Morosini house. The kitchen window was found unfastened, but there were no evidences of the window having been opened from the outside. The Morosinis believe that the intruder secreted himself in the house during the day. The police have an entirely different theory, but they are waiting to make absolutely sure of their suspicions before proceeding further with it.

WOMAN MAIL CARRIERS.

Twenty-five in Rural Delivery Service—Mr. Payne Opposed to Their Employment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It has recently been brought to the attention of Postmaster General Payne that about twenty-five women are holding positions as carriers in the rural free-delivery service, and a call has been made upon Superintendent Machen of that branch for information about them. An investigation will be made to learn whether they are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner. It appears the appointments were made without knowledge of the sex of the appointees.

Mr. Payne is said to be opposed to the appointment of women to such service.

TRAMP AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Man Indiana Woman Greeted with Revolver Was Once Her Husband's Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Ind., Dec. 5.—A tramp entered Col. Calvert's home near Needmore last night by crawling through the window. Col. Calvert was away, but Mrs. Calvert confronted the man with a revolver. She saw he was ill and in need of food and gave him his supper. On questioning him she learned that he had gone to the bad in Cleveland where the Calverts once lived.

The man said his name was Richard Johnson.

"Did you ever hear of the Calverts in Cleveland?" Mrs. Calvert asked.

"Well, I should say so," the man answered. "Years ago I knew them well. My sister and a young woman who married Col. Calvert went to school together. We lived across the street from the Calverts and Col. Calvert and I used to fish together."

The two talked for a long time, when the man Mrs. Calvert had greeted with a revolver convinced her that he was once a friend and neighbor of the Calverts.

The visitor spent the night at the Calvert home, and when Col. Calvert returned next morning the tramp rushed to him, recognizing him at first sight. Johnson will spend the Winter at the Calvert farm.

BOSTON CONTRACTORS FAIL.

F. G. Coburn & Co. Have Several Large Massachusetts Contracts.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Serious delay to municipal and Government work is likely to occur by the failure here to-day of the contracting firm of F. G. Coburn & Co., one of the largest firms of its kind in the East.

The liabilities are estimated at $150,000, one-half of which is due to the Central National Bank and the rest to seventy-one other creditors, mostly business houses of Boston and vicinity. The assets are estimated at about $62,000.

The company is building two hospitals for the City of Boston, a school house for the City of Cambridge, and two great shops at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the United States Government. Efforts are being made to have the creditors of the company take charge of the work of completing these contracts.

The failure is attributed to the closing of the Central National Bank, which tied up Mr. Coburn's affairs.

Contractor Mahnke of Chicago Fails.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Louis H. Mahnke, a contractor, formerly of the firm of Neill & Mahnke, confessed insolvency in the United States District Court to-day. He asked to be relieved of liabilities amounting to $322 515, distributed among a hundred or more creditors. Parts of the debts were secured by trust deeds.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

Save Four Hours.
The Pennsylvania Railroad offers fast service to Chicago. The Pennsylvania Special leaves West 33rd St. at 1:55 P. M. daily.—Adv.

MR. REED HOLDING HIS OWN.

The Improvement Continues, Although His Condition Is Still Critical.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The improvement in the condition of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, noted in the physicians' bulletin this morning, continued during the day, although they say it is still critical. To-night after their visit to the patent, which lasted for more than an hour, they issued the following bulletin:

10:30 P. M.—At the present time Mr. Reed is resting comfortably. Owing to unavoidable excitement this afternoon, there was slight elevation of temperature. This has subsided, and his temperature is now normal, 98 6-10; respiration, 36; pulse, 88. Retains nourishment, mind clear, and appendical symptoms continually abating.

F. A. GARDNER,
S. L. MacDONALD.

The physicians say that Mr. Reed's recovery, at best, will be slow. For precautionary reasons they have on hand a quantity of saline solution and a tank of oxygen, but the use of neither has been resorted to. The oxygen may be used to-night if this is found necessary, said Dr. Gardner before leaving the Arlington Hotel.

Its purpose, he said, was to oxidize the blood so as to eliminate the poison which may have developed as a result of the uraemic disorders. Dr. Bishop, Dr. Gardner's assistant, will remain in charge of the patient during the night. Application of the oxygen, the physicians declare, does not necessarily indicate a dangerous condition.

DR. MORGAN DIX ILL.

The Clergyman Had a Chill, and Coal Had to be Obtained After He Lost a Ton.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, is ill with a cold, and is obliged to remain abed because a driver stole the ton of coal that he had ordered for his home. He had complained against David Flynn, who took the coal to his own home, his wife and children being in need of it.

When he returned to his home at 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, on Thursday, it was very cold, and he could not prevent himself from having a chill. Coal had to be secured at any price, and a dealer was found who could supply some. Dr. Dix was somewhat better last night.

LEYH ASKED FOR POISON.

The Trussmaker Took a Handful of Sal Ammoniac—Suicide Theory Was Based on His Inquiry.

The body of George F. Leyh, the trussmaker, who died after drinking poisoned beer in his store, at 73 Broadway, Williamsburg, on Tuesday last, was buried yesterday morning. All of the members of the family except the daughter, Isabelle, attended the funeral from the rooms over the store. It was said that Isabelle had become ill. Mrs. Bossett, a friend, speaking for the family, said that the suicide theory was not believed.

James A. Baltzer, a dealer in electrical supplies near Leyh's store, said yesterday that on last Tuesday morning Leyh came into his store and got a handful of sal ammoniac. Baltzer was putting the sal ammoniac in four-ounce packages when Leyh entered the store.

"Is this stuff poisonous?" Leyh asked.

When told that it was, Leyh asked for some and received a handful. The suicide theory was based on Leyh's inquiry. A chemist said that even a large dose of sal ammoniac in water would not produce death.

Inspector Druhan questioned Miss Isabelle Leyh yesterday about the death of her father. Afterward he said that the case remained at a standstill. A detective was said to be responsible for the story that he believes he knows who poisoned the beer and that one or two persons are incriminated, but he would not repeat it when questioned.

Robert Westphal, the office boy, who had been watched for two days, was questioned in the Bedford Avenue Police Station yesterday morning. He said that Leyh drank a bottle of beer at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and took some whisky a short time afterward. Before he drank the beer, which is supposed to have killed him, Leyh drank some red wine.

Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station made another survey of the room in the rear of the store, where Leyh was first stricken ill. In the sink he noted a white substance which resembled the sediment found in the bottom of the beer bottle. With a knife he scraped the substance together, collecting about an ounce of it, and sent it to the Coroner with the beer.

Leyh was of a melancholy turn of mind, Westphal said, and would often sit down and weep, especially when he had been drinking. He mourned greatly the death of his wife about three years ago. The boy said that his employer was very irritable at times and called him harsh names, but that he did not mind him, as he knew him to be "cranky."

Many poisons were found on the shelves of Leyh's shop yesterday by Capt. Short. They were for sale as photographic supplies. One bottle contained cyanide of mercury and another corrosive sublimate. They were sealed and dust covered, indicating that they had not been handled for some time. Leyh usually got two cases of beer each week. The last lot was taken to his store on the Friday previous to the day of his death. The beer was kept in a closet under the stairway that leads to the cellar. According to the office boy's story, the closet was never kept closed.

The report of the analysis of the beer is expected by the Coroner to-day.

LABOR OFFICER ARRESTED.

President of State Federation Charged with Assault at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Martin F. Murphy, President of the State Federation of Labor, was arrested to-day on a charge of assault, first degree. He was arraigned this afternoon, pleaded not guilty, and was released on $1,000 bail.

According to the police, Murphy visited the Snow Steam Pump Works this morning and ordered a strike of the molders, but a number refused to quit work. Foreman Seip remonstrated with Murphy, and attempted to force him out of the shop. Murphy drew a revolver and fired five shots, none of which took effect. Murphy denies firing any shots, but says he heard several revolver shots. He says he was jumped on by several men and beaten and kicked. He has a large scalp wound.

INJUNCTION AGAINST WAITERS.

The Decision Affects Every Trades Union Man in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—Judge Ford, of the Common Pleas Court, to-day granted a perpetual injunction against the Waiters' Union and the United Trades Council, restraining its members from picketing or distributing handbills to would-be customers at the restaurant of John Mulholland, on Superior Street.

The injunction is sweeping in nature and practically affects every union man in the city. Mulholland refused to employ union waiters, and the latter began a boycott against him by passing cards to prospective customers, declaring Mulholland to be unfair to union labor.

Condition of Julian Ralph Improved.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The condition of Julian Ralph, who suffered a hemorrhage Tuesday evening at the Southern Hotel, continues to improve. Dr. Behrens hopes to have his patient up by Monday and ready to return to New York on Wednesday. Numerous telegrams of inquiry from all parts of the country have been received since the announcement of Mr. Ralph's illness.

To Chicago in 20 Hours
via the Pennsylvania Special. Leaves New York every day in the year. Accommodations without a peer.—Adv.

Ask for "Black and White" Scotch and know what a real Scotch high ball is.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS BACK NEGRO

Indorse Postmaster Vick of Wilson, N. C., Who Seeks Reappointment.

Senator Pritchard Leads the "Lily White" Opposition—His Candidate a Bartender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The test fight over the "Lily White" issue has begun. As already stated, it is in the case of Samuel H. Vick, the negro Postmaster at Wilson, N. C., whom Senator Pritchard desires to have replaced by a white Republican. President Roosevelt is to decide whether he will uphold Senator Pritchard and the Republican organization in North Carolina or allow the colored Postmaster to retain his place.

To-morrow Mr. Vick and his backers, headed by ex-Congressman George H. White, the colored Republican leader, are to see the President. There is every reason to believe that they have prepared two unpleasant surprises for Senator Pritchard. In the first place, Mr. Vick has letters from a large number of the leading citizens of the State, all Democrats. These letters do not recommend his reappointment, but every one of them certifies to his integrity, capacity, and worth. Some of them are couched in enthusiastic language, and all of them are unreserved and positive. One of them is from a man whose father owned Mr. Vick's parents before the war, and who has known the Postmaster all his life. He points to Vick as an example of the best that there is in the colored race.

These Democrats, of course, could not be expected to recommend the appointment of a negro Republican for office, and have not been asked to do so. But Mr. Vick and Mr. White are thoroughly satisfied, for they reason that, according to the principles laid down in Mr. Roosevelt's letter on the Crum case, proof of integrity and ability is al that Vick needs to secure reappointment.

The other unpleasant surprise that Mr. Vick has for Mr. Pritchard is the discovery that Mr. Pritchard's candidate is a bartender. Mr. Pritchard did not know this when he entered the fight, and it is understood that he does not know it yet. He may not learn of it until to-morrow, but he is sure to hear of it when he confronts the President with a demand that his man be appointed in Mr. Vick's place. The colored men think the President will hardly hesitate in choosing between a white bartender and an efficient colored postmaster whose efficiency is certified to by scores of leading business men not of his party or of his race. He has only one indorsement from a colored man. He could have had plenty, but preferred to test his case on what the white men said of him.

Mr. Pritchard has telegraphed to leading white Republicans of North Carolina today, and some of them are expected here to-morrow. There is some belief that Mr. Pritchard's bartender will be dropped in a hurry, and some other candidate substituted in order that the issue between the white and colored Republicans may be tried on its merits. There is hardly time for this, however, if the battle is to be fought to-morrow, as is now intended by both sides.

WEIGHTED BY MONEY SLOOP'S CAPTAIN DROWNED.

Edward Porter Had $300 in Silver in His Pockets When Knocked Overboard.

A peculiar case of drowning, in which the victim was carried down to his death in the icy waters of Jamaica Bay by the weight of money in his pockets, was reported yesterday from Canarsie, Brooklyn. The man who thus met death was Capt. Edward Porter, twenty-eight years old, who lived in Stillwell's Lane, Canarsie.

Capt. Porter was the owner of the sloop Christian. A few days ago he took his sloop to Communipaw, N. J., where he loaded her with coal, returning with the cargo to Canarsie. He disposed of the coal at a good figure, and with his mate, Herman Schnarrs, started to return to Communipaw for another cargo of coal. As the sloop was beating through Rockaway Inlet in heavy weather Capt. Porter was knocked overboard by the boom of the mainsail. He had $300 in silver coins in bags in his pockets, money paid him for his coal.

Although a strong swimmer, the weight of the silver dragged the Captain down, and he was drowned before Schnarrs could cut loose the small boat from the sloop and go to his assistance.

Capt. Porter was engaged to be married to a young woman of Canarsie, and their wedding was to have taken place on Christmas Day.

MUSICIANS NEED MONEY.

Worcester (Mass.) Festival Management Is Threatened with Insolvency.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—The annual Worcester music festival, an institution of National repute among American musicians, faces this year the terrors of insolvency. It appears that for a number of years the expenses of the festival have averaged over $18,000, while the average income was $12,000. This has reduced the reserve fund until the present available assets are but $1,162.

The managers are making an appeal to the general public for subscriptions to guarantee a festival for this year.

POLICEMAN SHOT A GIRL.

She Was Going About Kingston, Dressed as a Man, Frightening People.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Eva Henderson, nineteen years old, was shot in the leg last night by a policeman while she was trying to escape arrest. She was dressed in men's clothes.

The policeman was detailed to watch for a mysterious woman in black or man who had been terrifying women and children at night by prowling around houses and trying door knobs and windows. The policeman arrested Miss Henderson, who said she had been having fun frightening neighbors.

The girl broke away from her captor twice, and the second time he shot, the bullet striking her in the leg.

Student's Death Reveals Hardship Tale.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Charles Henry Presho of Ulysses, Penn., a senior in Cornell University, died to-day at the Cornell Infirmary of peritonitis, after an operation which was deemed necessary as a last resort. His death revealed a tale of hardships endured to obtain funds to come to Cornell. He earned the money by going into the backwoods and lumber camps of Potter County, studying nights to obtain his preliminary education, and at the same time supporting his mother.

Girl Accidentally Shot at Church Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Edna Vantine, aged twelve, while attending the St. Andrew's Church fair at Fishkill Landing last night, was accidentally shot. A young woman in a shooting gallery in the adjoining room was about to shoot at a target, when the gun was discharged. The bullet went through a door, lodging in Miss Vantine's arm.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHT GONE.

Belief That the Vessel Broke Her Moorings and Drifted Away in the Storm.

The marine observer at Fire Island reported last night that he was unable to see the Fire Island light vessel, the station of which is about ten miles south of that point.

It is presumed that the light vessel broke her moorings and went adrift during the gale yesterday afternoon.

JERSEY CENTRAL TRAIN WRECK.

Two Freights in Collision and Wreck on Fire Near Raceland.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 6.—All traffic on the main line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey is blocked by a head-on collision between two freight trains, which occurred at Raceland, about eight miles from here, at 11:30 o'clock last night.

The wreck caught fire, and is now (12:15 A. M.) burning fiercely. The Westfield Fire Department is fighting the flames. It is not yet known here whether any one has been killed or injured.

ONE SHOT IN LABOR RIOT.

Iron Workers and Bridgemen's Union Follows Nominations for Officers with a Fight.

One man was seriously wounded and a score of others were badly bruised and beaten, in a riot that followed a meeting of the Ironworkers and Bridgemen's Union at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, last night. During the fight, which was engaged in by more than 200 men, many shots were fired, and one of the members, Albert Connolly, of 512 Tenth Avenue, was wounded in the side. The fight is said to have started over an argument between several members over a nomination for President.

One of the prisoners, James Hayes of 874 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, was badly cut about the face, head and hands. When searched he had four cartridges in his pocket, but no revolver. Policeman Bollman said he saw Hayes with a revolver in his hand. He was charged with disorderly conduct, as were the others, who said they were Barney Peterson of 201 East Ninety-ninth Street, August Sendstrom of 374 West Forty-first Street, Henry Westfield of Astoria, L. I., and Patrick Corrigan of 440 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Early this morning a Coroner was summoned to the Flower Hospital to take an ante-mortem statement from Connolly.

MR. GORMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Col. Baughman of Baltimore Says That the Senator Is the Logical Democratic Candidate.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with his first lieutenant in matters political, Col. L. Victor Baughman, and State Treasurer Murray Vandiver, who is Chairman of the Maryland Democratic State Committee.

Col. Baughman said last night, Mr. Vandiver approving his remarks:

"I think that, as matters stand to-day, Senator Gorman is the logical candidate of the Democratic Party for President in 1904. My theory is that the great business interests of the country must have absolute confidence in the nominee of any party. To be successful, capital and labor must go hand in hand, and there is no man to-day representing the two great parties who can command more earnest support from capital and labor than Arthur P. Gorman.

"The American people have too much at stake to intrust their affairs to an erratic representative, and therefore the well-balanced, conservative mind will necessarily command the earnest consideration of both the business and the great laboring element of the people. With regard to Mr. Gorman I do not believe the people need ever expect him to descend to the tricks of a demagogues. The great mass of people who labor do not respect such individuals, and capital and the varied industries that furnish labor want no dealings with them. The prosperity of the business world and the men who work demand that the demagogue should always be discounted. It has been my pleasure to represent Senator Gorman in the National Committee and at National Conventions, and by his extensive acquaintance he is regarded as a great factor in the Democratic Party of the Nation."

Many influential Democrats of the city and State called on Senator Gorman yesterday. He and his friends will return to Baltimore to-day.

JAPAN WANTS A GLASS PLANT.

The Government Offers a Subsidy for Modern Works Like Those in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 5.—The Government of Japan offers a subsidy of half a million yen for more than four years for the location there of a modern glass plant like those in America. A bill to carry out this plan will be submitted to a forthcoming session of the Diet.

A plan to establish glass works on a large scale has been undertaken by Baron Shibusawa, who has just returned from a trip to America and Europe. The plant will be built at Osaka, with a capital of a million yen. The projectors do not expect the concern will pay dividends for four years. Japan has small glass works, but their product is coarse and unsatisfactory.

Comparing countries visited on his recent trip, Baron Shibusawa expressed the opinion that industries in the United States are somewhat overcapitalized and inflated. He found England ultra-conservative, with old-time methods prevailing which prevent that country from meeting aggressive competition. Germany he considers a golden mean, where conditions of industry are normal and on a stable basis.

BIG IRON SHIPMENTS.

Ore from Stock Piles of Lake Erie Ports Being Sent to Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The shipping of iron ore to the furnaces of the Pittsburg district from the stock piles of the Lake Erie ports has begun. This is one of the signs of the closing of lake navigation. At Conneaut Harbor three large steam shovels have just been put to work upon the stock piles.

The stock piles represent the ore that is unloaded during the busy season upon the docks of the lower lake ports instead of being put directly into cars. It is said that there is one-fourth more ore on the stock piles at Canneaut at the beginning of this Winter than there was at this time last year.

This does not indicate any drop off in the amount shipped by rail during the season, for more ore has been hauled by rail this year than ever before. It indicates solely the great increase in the movement of ore in 1902.

St. Louis Boodle Brewer Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—After two days of trial, Charles Denny, the wealthy brewer and Director in the Suburban Street Railway Company, formerly a member of the House of Delegates, charged with perjury in connection with the Suburban bill boodle deal, was found guilty early this evening and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary.

You save a day practically by taking the New York Central's "20th Century Limited" between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

Hotel Rudolf, Atlantic City, N. J.
Reopens December 13th. American and European plans.—Adv.

"One Piece of Good Advice Is Better than a bag full."—Drink Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

WRECKS AND DEATH ON STORM-LASHED HUDSON

Furious Wind and Waves Sink Barges and Drown Rivermen.

Rescue of Two Captains Floating on Cabin Top—Craft Cast High Ashore on Railroad Tracks.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Twenty barges and canalboats line the shores of the Hudson from Hastings to Dobbs Ferry. Two men have been drowned, two are missing, two are in the Dobbs Ferry hospital, while one man has gone to New York in a condition that should render him a fit subject for hospital treatment.

The wind swept down the Hudson Valley this morning with fearful force. Rivermen who have grown gray on the Hudson declare that another such storm has not hit the river in thirty years. Tugs breasting the storm on the way up the river had their pilot houses buried in the waves.

The Tarrytown-Nyack Ferry was almost wholly crippled. At Ardsley waves broke upon the shores in such force that they threatened to wash away the ballast of the railroad tracks, but it was below Dobbs Ferry the hurricane spent its full force. The waves dashed over the tracks of the Central, and at times the spray flew high over the tops of the cars of the passing trains.

About 9 o'clock a long tow, bound for Albany, passed this city, the tug in charge making bad weather, but while the wind held dead ahead all went well. When Irvington was passed, and the wind came on a slant from the west, the trouble began. For almost an hour the tug remained stationary, although her engines were driving at full speed. Then the tow line broke, and the tug, freed of her barges, managed to make a dock. The barges soon parted company, and, driven by the wind, began to float down the river.

The last three of the tow, loaded with Georgia pine, were owned and captained by three brothers, William, Edward, and Watt Terrell. They broke loose from the rest of the tow and from each other. Edward's boat soon sank, and he was drowned, while William and Watt looked on helplessly. The cabin of the sinking craft was torn loose by the waves, and later proved the salvation of the other brothers. Five minutes after Edward's boat sank William's did likewise, but just before this boat went down William leaped into the water and reached the floating cabin. A few minutes later Watt's boat broke in two, and he floated down stream on some of the released lumber. Coming alongside the cabin top, he transferred himself to it.

William became unconscious from cold and exposure, and his brother held him on the roof. Thus they floated past Hastings.

There, tied to the lee of the pier, was the tug Hastings, Capt. James Ebsley. Although it seemed suicidal for the little tug to go out, Capt. Ebsley decided to attempt the rescue and gave his men their choice of going out or going ashore. All went out. It was a long, hard fight with the wind and waves, but the cabin was finally reached. Ebsley climbed out on to the top and lifted the unconscious and semi-unconscious brothers to the rail of his boat. It took an hour to make a dock, and then the Hastings made for Dobbs Ferry of the National Conduit Company. Doctors were called and cared for the men. Watt is still unconscious and delirious at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital and William is in little better condition.

Of the other barges which were in the tow one more besides those of the Terrell brothers did not reach the shore, and the Captains of the other boats say they saw him go down. The man on the missing barge doubtless was lost. Another barge came ashore wrecked and broken and with no person on it, and that is taken to mean that the Captain perished. The names of the two missing men are not known to the Captains of the other boats.

A little below Hastings the tow parted, and while the tug went down the river with a couple of barges, the remainder scattered, and eventually came ashore. One of them brought up against the dock at Harriman's, floating on her side with most of her cargo of brick overboard and the Captain clinging to the upper side. He was brought safely ashore.

A large barge loaded with coal was tied up to the Greystone dock. The coal was destined to Greystone, the residence of Samuel Untermyer. The barge was driven down the river a mile and a half and then sank. An Italian swam ashore from her, and on reaching

from Nassau, has not been heard from and fears are entertained that she foundered in the gale.

In a collision between a derelict freight barge and the schooner Melville Phillips during the storm the Phillips's forerigging was carried away.

MANY BARGES SINK IN STORM.

Difficulties Encountered by Shipping in Rivers and Bay—The Teutonic's Rough Trip.

The strong gale lashed the harbor into a foam yesterday, delayed ferryboats, sank barges, and caused many vessels to drag their anchors. Most of the steamboats belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford fleet reached this city on time, but the Dean Richmond of the People's Line to Albany docked half an hour late. The White Star liner Teutonic, a day and a half late, reached her pier in the height of the storm, after what her officers described as the roughest trip she had ever made.

When the steamship Afton, from China and Japan, reached Quarantine yesterday, it was with great difficulty that she was boarded by the Health Officer. The Afton had two anchors out, but dragged both. She finally managed to hold ground off Quarantine wharf, but narrowly escaped from being driven ashore. The Clyde line steamship Seminole, which arrived early in the morning, did not come up the bay until the afternoon.

A coal barge which had been anchored off Liberty Island lost her anchor hold and drifted four miles until it caught again off Tompkinsville. Another coal barge moored to the old Clifton dock parted her lines and drifted upon the beach. The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company reported the sinking of half a dozen barges along the North River front, and two at Staten Island. Most of them were loaded with coal.

The barge W. H. Doran, laden with 300 tons of coal for the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was swamped at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. M. & J. Tracy, owners of the barge, said that they valued the coal at $3,500 and that it was uninsured.

Owing to the unusually low water, caused by the high wind driving out the falling tide, some of the Brooklyn ferryboats would not carry trucks for a short time yesterday morning. The unusual depression rendered it almost impossible for the horses to pull their loads from the ferryboat up to the pier. All the ferry schedules were delayed, and on the Staten Island line the boats were running under forty and fifty minutes' headway, instead of the usual twenty minutes. The Middleton, which is one of the old boats, found that she could make scarcely any headway whatever in the teeth of the storm, and at 11 o'clock she was taken off the route.

Railroad traffic was not seriously interfered with. Trains arriving at the Grand Central Station early yesterday were from three to fifteen minutes late on account of a disarrangement to the block signals caused by sleet. At 10 o'clock, however, a big force of section men had cleared away all obstructions, and after that all arrivals were on schedule time. Pennsylvania, Erie, and Jersey Central trains were reported as making schedule time. A Lackawanna train, however, was stalled half an hour on the Hackensack Meadows.

The Erie ferry at Jersey City was flooded, and the passengers were obliged to pass through the trainshed to reach the ferryhouse. The Central Stockyards, at the foot of Sixth Street, were flooded to such an extent that the butchers were obliged to quit work.

SAVED A CREW OF TEN.

The Sprague Took Men from the Waterlogged Schooner Pettigrew.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Capt. Harper of the three-masted schooner Charles H. Sprague, which entered the Port Chester Harbor to-day, reports rescuing ten men from a water-logged vessel. The rescued seamen were landed here.

He said that on Nov. 13, when he was off Cape Hatteras, he sighted the schooner R. F. Pettigrew in danger of sinking. He took off the crew with great difficulty, as the sea was running heavily. The Pettigrew was heavily loaded and bound from Savannah, Ga., to Portland, Me. She was burned soon afterward by a passing steamship, as she was a menace to navigation.

STORM CAUSED TRAIN WRECKS.

Two Collisions, in One of Which the Buffalo Express Was Damaged, Near Ossining.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The blinding storm to-day caused an accident on the Hudson River Railroad. Buffalo Day Express No. 7 ran into derailed cars about a mile north of this place, and wrecked its engine. As the engine plunged through the freight cars the tender was overturned. The engineer of the express was cut about the face, but was not seriously hurt; John Williams, a freight fireman, was caught between the tender and locomotive, and was injured about the legs.

There is a switching place where the accident occurred, and a way train was backing down to the main track when an extra freight, going south, crashed into the rear of it, the engineer being unable to see the danger in the blinding storm. A part of the way train was thrown across the north-bound track, and the Buffalo express ran into it. Traffic was delayed several hours.

MAN BLOWN FROM A TRAIN.

Thomas Tobin Had Started for Freehold to Stand Trial for Assault—Would Have Been Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Thomas Tobin of Fair Haven was killed this morning by being blown from a train near Middletown, between Red Bank and Matawan. He was on his way to Freehold, where he was to have been tried on a charge of assault on Mrs. John Colemorgan. His wife and mother and his lawyer were on the train.

When the case was called in court Tobin's wife did not know that he had been killed. A change of train was made at Matawan, and it was thought that Tobin decided to escape rather than face trial. The Grand Jury that indicted Tobin passed a resolution that favored him. In court this morning the indictment was nolle prossed. The wife and mother returned home, wondering what had become of the husband and son.

Tobin's body was found beside the track, but was not identified until late this afternoon. The wind blew a gale here this morning, and passengers had been warned not to go on the platform. Tobin was about twenty-five years of age.

Snow-Blinded Girl Was Drowned.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Blinded by the driving snow, Bessie Hickson, aged fourteen years, walked into Rondout Creek to-day, while returning home with her little brother from the grocery store, and was drowned.

BOY COASTER KILLED.

Sled Dashed Into a Lamp Post, Fracturing the Lad's Skull.

The first coasting accident of the season resulted in the death of a schoolboy, Joseph Seibert, fourteen years old, of 2,668 Eighth Avenue.

He and John Vogel, twelve years old, of 2,664 Eighth Avenue, were coasting down the steep hill at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Hamilton Terrace yesterday, when the sled ran into a lamppost, fracturing Seibert's skull and badly bruising Vogel's body. They were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where Seibert died.

BITTER COLD IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Bitter cold weather continues to prevail throughout the United Kingdom.

Gales and heavy seas interfere with the Channel traffic, and there have been many minor shipping casualties. The fall of snow is general in the kingdom, including the Channel Islands, which is almost unprecedented. Londoners expect skating to-morrow.

Similar conditions exist on the Continent. Telegrams from all parts of Europe record severe weather and snow, the temperature being several degrees below freezing point.

The Dutch canals are frozen over. The Harbor of Copenhagen is packed with ice, and many ships are ice-bound. Heavy falls of snow are being experienced in the Alps, and some Swiss villages are isloated. The bora (the dry wind which sweeps across the Adriatic from the Julian Alps) is blowing with great violence. Trains are delayed in Austria, and the streets of Vienna are dangerous for pedestrians.

SNOW AND HURRICANE USHER IN REAL WINTER

Storm Temporarily Affects Traffic of the Metropolis.

High Wind and Slippery Pavements Responsible for Accidents—Telegraph and Telephone Wires Tangled.

The various storms of rain, hail, and sleet, the advent of which from different points of the compass had been heralded by dispatches from the weather headquarters at Washington and by warnings from the local bureau, met here yesterday morning. With the aid of a drop in the temperature and a little hurricane which came along at the same time, the elements resolved themselves into a swirling snowstorm which ushered in appropriately the long and hard Winter predicted by rabbits, squirrels, and salaried weather prophets.

When sleepers were wakened early in the morning by the rattling of their bedroom window panes they looked out to find that the city had put on its Winter overcoat. And when later they set out for their places of business they learned that the snowy whirlwind had tied up the elevated roads, blocked the surface lines, broken up the schedule of the ferryboats, stalled the Brooklyn Bridge trains and trolleys, and had done serious damage to the telegraph and telephone wires.

The storm, severe as it was, did not last long, for, beginning in earnest shortly after midnight, it reached its height at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and except for an aftermath of slushy streets and slippery pavements it was all over when the sun came through the clouds at noon. The fall of snow was not very heavy, but the velocity of the wind was great, maintaining an average of forty-eight miles an hour during the morning and attaining a speed of fifty-four miles an hour just before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After that both wind and temperature fell, and the first day of real Winter closed with a brilliant crimson sunset.

Local Weather Forecaster Emery said that a storm of almost the same proportions had occurred on Dec. 3 and 4 last year.

"This is a storm from the South," he said. "It was central in Georgia yesterday, and is now raging along the Middle Atlantic Coast. South of Washington there is rain, north of Washington to Southern New York there is snow and rain, and in Pennsylvania, Interior New York, and Southern New England there is snow. To-morrow will be cold and partly cloudy."

The following bulletin was sent yesterday from Washington to the Weather Bureau here:

Hurricane warnings are ordered displayed from New Haven to Boston. Notify all interests affected.

Besides trying its hand against the resources of transportation corporations and against poor people who own not even coal, the snowstorm had lots of fun with lots of things and people. Detached but vigorous portions of the storm concealed themselves about the corners of the tall buildings, like the Empire, the American Surety, and the Manhattan Life on Broadway, near Wall Street, and there was trouble with the hats of those who dared to walk past the open space made by Trinity Churchyard. The hats didn't merely blow off and wait to be picked up, but rose high in the air, descending to temporary rest among the gravestones.

A dozen or more observing newsboys, after making a mental chart of the wind currents thereabout, stationed themselves in various parts of the churchyard and returned lost hats, for a consideration. A crowd of several hundred gathered at the noon hour to watch the antics of the hats until two extra policemen had to be summoned to keep the sidewalks clear.

Down-town hats were not the only ones that couldn't stay where they belonged. An observer with a classifying turn of mind, who stood for fifteen minutes yesterday at the corner of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, remarked last night that he had counted eighteen distinct styles of head-gear careering along Twenty-third Street. Another man lost his derby at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge. Propelled along the south roadway by a forty-mile gale, it soon lost its owner, who, according to a telephone message from Brooklyn a half hour later, was sighted off Montague Street, heading up Fulton Street.

The clocks were in trouble, too. A dozen or more along Broadway succumbed to the exposure and refused to tell the time. Even the big clock on Trinity, or at least the one that looks north, was so affected yesterday morning that it dropped its gilded minute hand. The big hour hand apparently didn't notice the loss, for at last reports it was still doing business.

The storm caused many minor accidents, for which the high wind was chiefly responsible. The most remarkable accident, perhaps, was that which befell Fritz Adler, an expressman whose home is in Jersey City. He was driving down Broadway, and was astonished that his hat did not blow off when he was going past Trinity Church. Just as he reached Rector Street, however, a violent gust caught him squarely, and blew him off his high seat into the body of the wagon. The tumble rendered him unconscious, but he was revived later by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital and went home.

Slippery sidewalks also caused trouble. Eugene Rey of 402 East Thirty-seventh Street fell in front of 173 East Eighty-fourth Street, fractured his right kneecap, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Policeman George Hattelmaker of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, while trying doors on his post early yesterday morning slipped down the basement stairway at 426 Columbus Avenue and broke his left leg. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. To the same hospital went Mc-McInerney, an iceman, who fell and cut himself with his tongs. Julius Goldstein, who was repairing a fence on Grand Street, had to go to Gouverneur Hospital because the fence blew over on him, and John Johnsen of 492 Seventh Avenue fell and broke his left leg, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, and was taken to the New York Hospital.

The wind had a free hand up in the Bronx. It stove in the rear of a tenement house in course of erection in East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and blew in a sheet of plate glass in the Municipal Building at Tremont. There was a five-inch bulge in the rear wall of a house which V. Bonagur is building in Home Street. He was trying to straighten it out yesterday, when a series of gusts of wind helped him so effectively that the bulge was one inch the other way. Then the Building Department stepped in, shored the rear wall, and plastered up the sign "Unsafe."

Western Union officials said yesterday that the storm, while it had not greatly damaged their lines, had interfered considerably with the service by causing the sleet-laden wires to swing. Communication with Washington was somewhat impeded during the forenoon, but the worst conditions prevailed between this city and New Haven.

The gale in Jersey blew down eleven telegraph poles on the West Hackensack Bridge on the Deleware, Lackawanna and Western line. The fast Western mail train was caught in the mesh of wires and the windows on one side were broken. One of the women passengers was cut by the flying glass. The train was delayed three hours.

The local telephone service was crippled to some extent and communication with the Bronx was cut off for two hours. At noon, however, the damaged wires had been repaired.

ELECTRIC TRAINS TIED UP.

Ice Insulates the Elevated Lines' Third Rails, and Passengers Suffer Delay.

One of the greatest hardships of the short-lived blizzard was caused by the tying up of the elevated railroad system. The much-vaunted new third rails of the electric equipment proved utterly helpless in the face of the sleet and snow, and during the morning hours elevated traffic was in large measure at a standstill.

The venerable and much-abused little steam locomotive proved a trusty friend in the storm, and the only line which suffered but little from the turmoil of the elements was the Ninth Avenue line, on which the electrical equipment has not yet been fully installed. The Sixth Avenue line suffered to just the extent that the electric trains are now running on that route.

But the east side lines, running on Second and Third Avenues, were the greatest sufferers. That part of the road above the Harlem River and extending to Fordham was completely tied up for several hours in the morning. The stations were packed with passengers, many of whom had to wait for hours for a train.

On the Third Avenue division nearly all the switches became clogged and the tracks were covered with a thick covering of ice. Trains would sometimes go a little ways and then come to a sudden stop, because of the insulation to which the ice had subjected the third rail.

Alfred Skitt, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, was asked to explain the trouble into which the newly installed electric equipment had got on its very first experience with a storm. He would make this statement alone:

"There has been an unavoidable delay in delivery of the devices which are to be fitted to each motor car for keeping the contact rail clear of sleet. The apparatus is now arriving in quantity, and will no doubt be installed before another storm in sufficient numbers to prevent delays."

No definite statement would be given as to exactly when these "devices" would be in place. The "device" in question is a little scraper, which is intended to go ahead of the contact slab and clean the track of sleet. No protection is to be afforded to the third rail itself, and the brush to be used is described as very similar to that used by the Brooklyn electric elevated trains.

There was abundant complaint yesterday also because of the inadequate heating in the Manhattan stations. The cold weather brought the fact home to nearly every passenger, and especially such as had to wait very long for the delayed trains. One of the officials of the road was asked about this, and he replied:

"It is true that we are not supplying coal to the station waiting rooms. The reason is that we can't get it. We can't even get coal enough to run our engines. We are at present using a mixture of soft coal and anthracite, and we find it difficult to obtain even enough of that."

In Brooklyn, as in Manhattan, the trains drawn by locomotives were operated with no difficulty, but trouble was experienced with the motor cars, particularly on the Fifth Avenue line, because of the coating of ice which formed on the "third rail." Two blockades occurred on the bridge before 10 o'clock in the morning. The stiff wind so twisted the trolley wires on the north roadway that the trolley poles of the cars repeatedly jerked from the wires.

BROOKLYN'S NICE COZY CARS.

Cold Storage System of Heating Is a Success—Not One Passenger's Feet Amputated for Frost Bite.

The cold-storage system of car heating employed with such pronounced benefit to the local undertaking interests last year by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was again put in use yesterday. On the curb in the afternoon they were quoting Brooklyn cemetery stock at 39½ points higher than at the close of the market on Thursday. The officials of the railroad, to show that the system of car heating was again proving successful, pointed with pride last night to the fact that the ambulance surgeons had reported that they had not found in the case of a single passenger whom they had been called upon to attend during the day that the circulation of his blood had entirely ceased.

In the case of one passenger, the surgeons reported, he was taken from a Myrtle Avenue car and carried into a beer saloon, where cracked ice was closely packed around his body. The intense heat from the ice, as compared with the temperature in the car, started his heart action again and restored him to consciousness. It was suggested by the surgeons, on the strength of this case, that patrons of the road, when leaving home for business in the morning, take along with them chunks of ice to suck traveling down on the cars.

Although all the cars in operation yesterday on the lines of the Rapid Transit Company were so thoroughly heated that not a single passenger had to be carted off to a hospital to have his feet amputated for frost bites, there were, as usual, some patrons of the company who were not entirely satisfied with its system for warming the cars.

A delegation of these "chronic kickers" visited the office of the company in Montague Street late yesterday afternoon. They were from Flatbush and the indignation in their eyes was rapidly melting the icicles dangling from their whiskers. The delegation wished to see President Greatsinger, but he was not there, and they were passed cheerfully along to another official.

"We came here," explained the spokesman of the visitors, "to protest against the lack of heat in your cars. The four of us here made a close study of the matter to-day and we have found that the temperature inside your cars is from six to nine degrees lower than that outside. We would suggest, then, that you operate none but open cars that the passengers might thus, while riding to and from their business, enjoy the comparative warmth which obtains out of doors. I have hunted the Pole with Peary, prospected for gold in the ice-bound wilds of the Yukon, and I have had cold feet in a poker game, but all these have become as mere circumstances after a ride in your cars these blithe December days.

"We have looked carefully into this thing to-day, and we are agreed that there are two things which can be done to save your passengers from freezing to death in their seats. One of them is to issue stopover tickets every few blocks. The passengers can then get out and while standing in the street waiting for the next car warm up a bit. The other suggestion is that you employ a corps of rapid talkers to ride on the cars and discourse to the passengers on what the company is doing and planning to do for the general improvement of the service on its lines. This sort of hot air will heat the cars up in short order."

The official, pained and sorrowing that there were some who did not appreciate the company's strenuous and persistent efforts to make trolley traveling the chief joy of life in Brooklyn, promised with moist eyes to lay the suggestions before the President.

FEW SLEIGHS WERE OUT.

All the Road Houses Which Offer Magnums of Champagne Had Early Arrivals.

With the faint covering of snow on the surface yesterday, the customary sleighing enthusiasts got out their cutters and made as fast a race as the conditions would allow to the various clubhouses and roadhouses where magnums of champagne are annually offered as a prize for the first appearance of the season in a sleigh. The rules in all these cases specify, however, that the fortunate first arrivals must find sleighing good enough on the following day to win the magnum, so unless the claimants can repeat to-day their successes of yesterday, the award will go over until another snowfall.

The first man to reach Gabe Case's McGowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park was M. J. Munnheimer, a well-known Speedway driver. He was soon followed by Mrs. F. Wolff and J. Edward Jertrell. The first arrival in a sleigh at Huber's roadhouse was Angelino Satirano, and Thomas Johnson of King's Bridge was the earliest to appear at Durand's, at the upper end of the Speedway. There was no sleighing on the Speedway as the snow was too slushy to permit comfortable running. In some sections of the Bronx, however, there were somewhat better conditions.

W. H. Owens, or "Wally" Owens, known locally as a wheelman and automobilist, captured the magnum of wine at Bader's road house on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, as the first to appear with a horse and cutter. Andrew Mowbray was the second man to arrive with a sleigh at Bader's and won a hamper. John McGuiness captured the champagne prize at Minden's, further down the road.

WRONGLY MARKED BALLOTS.

More Than 2,000 Votes for "William A. Keener" Were Invalid.

The vote for Justices of the Supreme Court, First Division, in certain respects, according to the statement of the Board of Canvassers for the County of New York, was replete with eccentricities and illustrations of how no inconsiderable part of the franchise is exercised improperly or futilely. In the case of one of the Republican candidates, William Albert Keener, he is certified as having received under this name 109,063 votes against 124,806 for Albert Steckler, and 105,127 for Ernest Hall. But in the "scattering" category, "William A. Keener" is credited with 2,006 votes. These were without doubt meant for William Albert Keener, but not counted for him. They were probably cast by Greater New York Democracy constituents, and by some are regarded as a correct gauge of the total vote of that party, Nov. 4, 1902.

SENSELESS IN A LAUNCH.

ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 5.—Capt. Charles Rose and Chester Howell were overcome this afternoon while crossing Great South Bay by the fumes from the gasoline used to drive their launch.

The cabin in which they were was tightly closed owing to the cold and storm, Howell became unconscious, and Capt. Rose almost so, but he managed to drop one of the windows and revived soon. His companion remained insensible for half an hour after reaching the dock.

For a Hibernian Institute.

Everything is in readiness for the demonstration at Carnegie Hall Sunday night to raise funds for the $250,000 institute which the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will erect at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Bourke Cockran, who was to have sailed for Europe Saturday, has postponed his trip that he may address the assemblage. Archbishop Farley will preside, and the appeal will be made by William McAdoo, ex-Secretary of the Navy. John D. Crimmins is the Treasurer of the fund.

Ex-Alderman Fleck's Wife Sues.

Mrs. Mabel V. Fleck, wife of ex-Alderman Frederick F. Fleck, is suing for a separation. In an affidavit accompanying her request for alimony she says that he sold recently the Manhattan Music Hall, in the Bowery, and the Empire Garden, also a Bowery resort. He spends $20 a week for cabs, she says, and has owned steam launches and valuable pieces of real estate. Mr. Fleck denies all the charges, which include "extreme cruelty."

Joseph Short Critically Ill.

Joseph Short, who for twenty-six years has been the chief clerk of the Department of Charities in Brooklyn, is dangerously ill with cirrhosis of the liver at his home, 399 Kosciusko Street. He was reported last night to be in a critical condition. Mr. Short is over seventy years old.

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BRENTANO'S, Union Square.

THRONGS AT COAL DEPOTS

Thousands of Tenement Dwellers Seek Warmth by the Pailful.

Retail Dealers Unable to Supply Customers, and an Advance of $2 a Ton Is Made.

The effect of the real scarcity of coal in this city, notwithstanding the promises of dealers and operators that there would be plenty once mining was resumed, was accentuated by the cold snap yesterday. Dealers were in receipt of all sorts of messages asking why coal ordered several weeks ago had not been delivered. They declared their inability to supply one-fourth of the demand.

The biggest crowd that yet has gathered at the depot of H. Barbers' Sons yard, 377 Water Street, where coal is sold by the pail at 10 cents a pail, was there yesterday morning, and relays of purchasers arrived until 9 o'clock in the evening. By an arrangement of the operators it first had been decided that the sale of anthracite by the pail at this and other depots should continue while the strike lasted. It has now been decided by the dealers to continue this sale all Winter.

From 1,000 to 3,000 persons usually are supplied daily at the Water Street depot. Yesterday 5,000 were supplied. A long line of tenement dwellers was waiting when the depot opened at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, and the line was kept up until the depot closed. Women and children were most numerous, but there were a few men. The coal was carried away in sacks in most cases, but tin vessels, baby carriages, baskets, and boy's wagons were used. In some of the other depots the coal was sold at 12 cents a pail.

J. Parker Simmons, Superintendent of Supplies for the Board of Education, said late yesterday afternoon that there was no further need to fear that the Brooklyn schools would have to close for want of coal. He has been buying coal in the open market from time to time for the Brooklyn schools, and yesterday he said he had obtained enough to last two months.

"It so happened," he said, "that the department in Manhattan made the contracts for coal before the coal strike. In Brooklyn bids were not advertised for until May, and the prices asked were so high that all bids were rejected. Since then we have been buying in the open market. The Borough of Queens has also a supply for two months."

Coal was advanced in price $2 a ton by some of the dealers yesterday who had any to sell. Their excuse was that it was "emergency" coal, bought from speculators, who took advantage of the cold wave to raise the price.

Orange Hospital Short of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—At the Orange Memorial Hospital this morning the supply of coal was only enough to last until to-morrow. The hospital authorities were unable to purchase any, and accordingly an appeal was made to house holders who have a supply. In response some coal has been sent the hospital, which now has enough to last until Sunday. Several patients are in the institution.

CRANE DAMAGES EXCESSIVE.

Appellate Division Says Unless Magistrate Accepts $25,000 for Libel New Trial Will Be Ordered.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision partly affirming an order of a trial court denying a new trial and awarding Magistrate Leroy B. Crane $40,000 damages from James Gordon Bennett for three libelous stories published in Mr. Bennett's newspaper. The opinion, which was written by Justice Patterson, and in which Justices O'Brien and Hatch concur, and Justices Ingraham and Laughlin dissent, however, states:

"Notwithstanding the character of these libels, which were so gross as to entitle the plaintiff to exemplary damages, we cannot escape the conclusion that the amount awarded by the jury was altogether excessive, and that even as punishment that amount transcends all reasonableness and propriety.

"We think the jury must have been influenced by passion or prejudice in rendering this enormous verdict, and we are of the opinion that a new trial should be granted, unless the plaintiff stipulates to reduce the recovery to the sum of $25,000.

"The order denying the motion for a new trial and the judgment must be reversed, with costs, unless the plaintiff stipulates as above suggested. If that stipulation is given, the judgment and order will be affirmed, without costs to either party."

Magistrate Crane while not committing himself to a definite statement until he had conferred with counsel, said that he had no reason to doubt but that the $25,000 verdict would be accepted.

"I do not care for the money," he said. "I would have been about as well satisfied had the original verdict been reduced to ten cents. All I want is vindication."

Two Deaths on the Laurentian.

The Allan State Line steamship Laurentian, which arrived yesterday from Scotland, and anchored outside the bar on account of the storm, reports two deaths during the voyage. John Ferguson, fifty years old, a native of Paisley, died on Nov. 26 of acute meningitis, and was buried at sea. Mrs. Martha Robinson, who lived in Toronto, Canada, died on Tuesday of cerebral hemorrhage. Her body was brought to port.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

MOUNTED POLICEMEN'S TRIP

Thirteen Rough Riders of the Force Spend a Day at West Point.

Capt. Piper and Inspector Cross Take Them to See the Cavalrymen Ride and the Cadets Trained.

Thirteen strong, the rough riders of the Police Department visited West Point yesterday for instruction in the art of horsemanship. Eleven of the visitors have lived so long in the saddle that, like sailors ashore, they have a gait peculiarly their own. Under orders of Capt. Alexander R. Piper, Second Deputy Police Commissioner, Inspector Adam A. Cross of the Borough of the Bronx was in command.

The regulars of the cavalry service who attend to the wants of the horses at the institution were a little in doubt as to the assumed confidence of the Inspector that he knew all about horses which object to men riding with their toes turned out, as the spurs are thus driven into their ribs—a proceeding which the animals resent by fractiousness and sometimes by ugly displays of temper. The soldiers saw the Inspector walk across the tan bark to the stables, and they noticed that his tracks were those of a man who places his feet down with the experience of authority, off horseback, the toes at angles of some degrees to the left and the right.

The same was true of Capt. James Donovan of the Thirty-seventh Precinct, and in a more marked degree, but none of the men of the regular cavalry and none of the cadets could imagine him riding anything smaller than an elephant. They "sized up" the other members of the visiting party. They saw that their trail was that of men whose knees have long held them safe on horses; that their toes did not turn out in walking, and that they left almost the Indian trail where, if there is any angle at all, it is very slightly suggestive of toes trying to meet.

It is true that Inspector Cross did mount a horse in the stables, but it is equally true that the horse was held at the head by two attendants, and that it was a very docile animal. A Corporal of the regular cavalry had saddled it while carefully explaining his art. He had also put on a bridle, showing how this could be done so that what he called the "tusks" of the animal would not come in contact with the steel bit; that the jaw strap would not bother him, and that he would be as comfortable as his master could make him and at the same time have him under command.

The Inspector, in preparing to mount, being a man of weight, asked if the girth were not a little loose. The Corporal tightened it, but stated that it was the custom of the cavalry not make the girth absolutely tight until the horse had been used for a time, when he could endure the closer corset with greater comfort. The Corporal was very gentle with the horse, acting as if he were in love with it. With the girth satisfactory to him, the Inspector showed how the policemen hold their reins, the curb lines out and the snaffle in.

"Isn't that the way we do it?" asked the Inspector.

"Yes, Mr. Inspector," replied several of the men in chorus. Those who did not answer were evidently intent on examining the animal's fetlocks.

Whether the Inspector was right or wrong was not settled, as the Corporal has had years of discipline and does not talk much, and later it proved that the Inspector might be either right or wrong, as Capt. George W. Sands, in drilling the cadets, sometimes held his reins in one way and sometimes in another. The same was true of Capt. John B. MacDonald.

ARMY OFFICERS CRITICISED.

As one of the Police Sergeants who had served some years in the United States Army put it:

"The handling of the reins is vitally important, and there are two ways—directing your horse by the curb or the snaffle. It seems to me, however, that the officers and the cadets do pretty nearly as they please in this. I am not criticising the officer, but a second ago he had his hands filled with the reins tangled like an Italian boy who had grabbed a handful of macaroni to run off with it. A second later the tangle was gone. I don't know just how he did that, but I don't believe it a good example for the boys."

Though the officers in command and instructing the Cadets rode like Centaurs the fact that now and then they let their heels down a little lower than their toes came in for sharp criticism. Outside of these points of adverse comment, the mounted policemen of New York had nothing but praise for the manner of teaching the Cadets to ride. Later they said that they were sorry they had made any criticism, as they had remembered how hard work it was to be always in perfect form, especially when training a lot of youngsters.

The eventful day for the patrolmen was ushered in with a good deal of excitement and some little confusion. Sergt. William C. Egan, drillmaster, and in charge of the horses in the Police Department, who has a record for stopping more runaways while he was on duty with the Central Park squad than any other man, arrived at the West Forty-second Street Ferry of the West Shore Railway about half an hour ahead of the time for the ferry to leave for the 8:35 train. At his heels was Sergt. Gerald B. Hillyer of the Seventy-third Precinct, wearing high rubber boots. He is in charge of the equipment of the horses in the Borough of Brooklyn, has served five years in the regular cavalry, and has a record for many daring rescues in Prospect Park. They were hardly seated when eight others joined them. They came in long before the appointed hour.

First to arrive was James Donovan, the corpulent Captain of the Thirty-seventh Precinct. Then Sergt. Max Steinbruck of the Thirty-third Precinct, as daring and skillful a horseman as there is on the force, strode in. If the others had been there to answer to a roll-call and somebody else had given their records for them—for they are modest men—it would have been:

Sergt. James McGlynn, Fortieth Precinct, many rescues while on the Central Park Squad, now stopping runaways at High Bridge.

Sergt. John W. Wilson, Forty-first Precinct, many rescues in Central Park, and Sergeant in the old Park Department.

Roundsman John M. Hefferon, Twenty-seventh Precinct, brave and competent at his work in Central Park.

James Frawley, Thirty-fourth Precinct, splendid record of ten years at High Bridge.

John T. Smith, Thirty-eighth Precinct, long record of rescues while on the old Centra. Park Squad.

William Cullen, Seventy-third Precinct, fifteen years service in the United States Cavalry, many records of bravery in Prospect Park.

Henry W. Hatten, Seventy-second Precinct, the equal of the others in horsemanship and with many credit marks for bravery.

The men were talking about the methods of stopping runaway horses, and had come to the conclusion that as ugly a job as any was to get the best of a runaway pony attached to one of the little box carts. You could not reach him from your high horse, and the only way was to ride ahead, dismount, and tackle him in football fashion.

Some one noticed that it was almost time for the boat to start. Capt. Piper had not arrived. Inspector Cross was absent. There was consternation, and Capt. Donovan was about to lead the men aboard the waiting ferry when the Inspector came dashing up to the ferry house in a truck. He found the cars stalled by the storm and ordered the truckman to drive him in all haste to the ferry. He paid him liberally for his trouble. On the other side of the river the policemen found Capt. Piper awaiting them. He had arrived by the Franklin Street ferry.

AT WEST POINT.

The journey to West Point was uneventful. The visitors were driven directly to the Riding Academy, where they watched the cadets at work until the hour for dinner. It was then that they distinguished themselves not only by their hearty appetites, but by their bravery in crossing the parade ground while buffeted by an incipient blizzard. The snow was so thick and the wind so high that they had to hold on to one another by the long skirts of their coats, like men climbing the Matterhorn, tied together.

The chain was broken when the journey was half finished. A delivery wagon was on the way to the hotel. The driver's hat blew off. Sergt. Egan thought that perhaps the man might turn back and that maybe he was bringing the ice cream for the dinner. The Sergeant, who has chased thousands of runaways and stopped more than any man on the force, bounded to the rescue of the hat. He caught it, but his impetus was such that he could not stop and plunged with it into a snowbank. His feet went up in the air and his head deep into the snow. It took the full force to rescue him and the hat.

After dinner Capt. Piper showed the men through the buildings. As the majority were of Irish descent, they took especial interest in the flags captured from Great Britain during the Revolution. Later they went again to the Riding Academy, where they saw the new cadets being taught the art of sticking to horses unadorned with saddles and prone to kick and plunge. They could not help applauding the pluck of the young men, who, thrown again and again, would go back to their work with the determination to conquer.

Well satisfied with their day, the policemen took the 4:18 train for home. Capt. Piper expressed himself as confident that benefit to the force would result from the visit. The men were enthusiastic and busily discussed what might be done for the mounted force. Inspector Cross was even more pleased than the Captain. He said that the ideas gathered would be imparted to the other mounted men, so that they might vie with one another in horsemanship. Weather permitting, he said, the mounted men would give an exhibition at Van Cortlandt Park within a month.

He and Capt. Piper were of the opinion that there were many men in the mounted force who should be on foot, being guilty of such glaring errors as holding the reins in both hands. They favor the establishment of schools where promising young men will have to go through the West Point form of training.

When the train pulled into the station at Weehawken the policemen lined up on the platform and Capt. Donovan, in behalf of the party, thanked the Commissioner for the trip and for his hospitality. He said that they had experienced a day of very real pleasure, and they believed of very great profit.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' ELECTION.

Women Opposed to Their Sex Using the Ballot Choose Officers—Work of the Organization.

The annual meeting of the Standing Committee of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue. The following officers and Executive Committee were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Lyman Abbott; First Vice President—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. William Putnam, Mrs. Philip Schuyler Van Patten, Mrs. William J. Wallace, Mrs. George Parkhurst; Treasurer—Mrs. George Waddington; Secretary—Mrs. George Phillips, 165 West Eighty-second Street.

The Executive Committee is as follows:

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Chairman.	Mrs. George White Field,
Mrs. Francis S. Bangs,	Mrs. S. H. Hanford,
Miss Elizabeth V. Cockcroft,	Mrs. Rossiter Johnson,
Mrs. Charles H. Dennison,	Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones,
Mrs. Howard Duffield,	Mrs. Otto Kiliani,
	Mrs. Joseph S. Rylance,
	Mrs. Munroe Smith,
	Mrs. Emil Knichling.

The Executive Committee submitted a report reviewing the work which had been accomplished by the association and showing that the sentiment of antagonism toward the granting of suffrage to women was steadily gaining strength among the women themselves.

The New York Legislature passed the Kelsey bill, which gave to women taxpayers outside of towns and cities the right to vote on questions of appropriations at special elections. Returns from elections in which women had the privilege of voting showed that but a small minority of those entitled to the privilege availed themselves of it.

Many women in the Western States have been brought in touch with the arguments and methods of the association. The requests for pamphlets and information to be used in debate have been numerous from all parts of the country. Concerning the future of the movement in antagonism to woman suffrage the report says:

Those who carefully study the phases of woman suffrage see that the result in States where women have the franchise is futile, and that the educational work of the committees opposed to woman suffrage has checked the progress which might have come through man's mistaken chivalry or woman's misunderstanding of equal rights with unequal privileges. It is believed that men will not be induced to grant the suffrage to women so long as a representative and strong body declare the reasons why women themselves do not desire the burden. To this end then, and in order to secure the attention of the legislators and voters to this fact, our position of insistent protest must be maintained.

YALE STUDENTS LOCKED UP.

One Says He's President Roosevelt's Cousin—Fought with an Italian Dancing Master.

Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, who says he is related to the President, and Charles Powers, both 23 years old, and Yale students, and Prof. Carlos Alberto Levi, an Italian dancing master, of 21 East Twenty-fourth Street, were locked in the West Thirtieth Street Station at 1:30 o'clock this morning for fighting in the street at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street.

The students, with about a dozen others, came down from New Haven to stay over till Monday. They dined last night in a Broadway restaurant and lingered long with their wine. As they went away Scovel or Powers appropriated a napkin, which he saturated and rolled into a ball. As they reached the street the professor passed in evening dress.

"Soak him!" cried one of the youths, and the man's glossy silk hat was knocked off with the wet napkin. He resented it, and was soon engaged in a fierce fight with Scovel and Powers, which ended when Policeman Frost arrested all three. "I am Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, cousin of the President of these United States!" shouted Scovel as he was led before the Sergeant.

But he was locked in a cell, as were his companions.

DAVID MORRISON CONVICTED.

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Larceny in the Second Degree, but Recommends Mercy.

David Morrison, accused of having defrauded Otto Ranseweiler of Palmyra, N. J., was convicted in the Kings County Court at 12:25 o'clock this morning by a jury which had listened to the trial of his case for over a week.

It was charged that Morrison belonged to a gang of swindlers who have made a practice of defrauding people by selling them bogus saloons, butchers' shops, and horses. It was notable chiefly for the fact that Morrison was defended by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Stephen C. Baldwin, and other attorneys of repute. The District Attorney's office made a very strong effort to gain a conviction, and on several occasions the Assistant District Attorney declared his witnesses were being tampered with. The verdict was: "Guilty of larceny in the second degree, with a strong recommendation to mercy." The mother and three sisters of the prisoner remained in the courtroom through the trial and broke into hysterical weeping when the conviction was announced.

ACTRESS FAINTS IN THE STREET

William Claggett, an Actor, Had Been Rejected by Miss Carlotta Neilson, Who Feared Harm.

After having been refused her hand in marriage several times, William Claggett of 17 East Twenty-sixth Street, an actor, formerly with Mrs. Le Moyne in "Among Those Present," informed Miss Carlotta Neilson, an actress, also formerly of the same company, as they came out of the Holland House at midnight, that she must decide in his favor within the next twenty-four hours.

The woman fainted. She explained later that she had in mind the murder of an actress by Barry Johnstone in Philadelphia recently. Policeman Bock thought the girl's companion had assaulted her, and arrested him. In the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, Miss Neilson said that she had fallen in a faint, expressed fears as to her personal safety, but declined to press a charge.

Claggett assured Capt. Walsh that he "wouldn't harm the lady for the world." He was released. The actress was accompanied to her home at 52 West Twenty-fifth Street by a rival.

Collector Doane Dead.

NOGALES, Arizona, Dec. 5.—Frank L. Doane, Collector of United States Customs at the port here, died yesterday of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Doane was a son of ex-Congressman Doane of Ohio.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Acme Gas Company; authorized capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Burton W. Gibson, Thomas G. Barnes, Stephen Callaghan, and Joseph Holden, of New York City, and Nathan F. Griffin of Newark.

FIRE CRIPPLES TELEPHONES

Wires of the John Street Exchange Nearly All Destroyed.

Slight Damage to the Building—Origin of the Fire a Mystery, Though Due, Probably, to Electric Current.

Fire of somewhat mysterious origin, although it is believed to have been due to some stray high-tension electric current, crippled the service of the John Street telephone exchange for many hours yesterday. It was quickly extinguished by the office employes, but it was said to have destroyed 90 per cent. of the wires running over the switchboards in that office.

There was no explosion and the fire was devoid of other especially exciting or spectacular accompaniment. It was just a smoulder in the heart of the vast network of wires interwoven so that none but experts could trace them over the back of the switchboard.

The territory of the John Street exchange is that part of Manhattan between the East River, Nassau Street, Chambers Street, and Maiden Lane. There are in this territory about 5,000 telephones. These include those of many of the newspapers, which were greatly inconvenienced.

As soon as the extent of the damage was realized the company hurried its best experts to the place, and one by one the wires were restored to usefulness.

Only one theory for the fire was advanced, and that was that some wire carrying a power current had been blown down by the storm and fallen or sagged against a telephone line running to the John Street switchboards.

DARING DAYLIGHT BURGLARS.

Pillage a Flat During Occupants' Absence, and Feast Before Withdrawing with Their Booty.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station tried hard yesterday to get a hint of the sleight-of-hand method by which burglars in broad daylight practically stripped the flat of W. C. Carpenter, at 35 West Ninety-eighth Street on Thursday. It may be merely a coincidence that Detective Sergeant James Valelly lives in the adjoining house. On the other hand it may have been intended as an object lesson, for a satisfying glimpse which Mrs. Edward A. Kling, living in 33 West Ninety-eighth Street, got of the "look-out" places him in a class of thieves likely to play such fancy tricks. "He was well-dressed, wore kid gloves, and stood opposite the looted flat during the entire afternoon," is her description of him.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had occasion to leave their home early on Thursday morning, and they left a comfortably furnished flat. When they returned in the evening—to put in the words of Mr. Carpenter—"the radiators were still left." That is not fully accurate, for the larger pieces of furniture were also there. A conservative estimate of the stolen goods, clothing and all, puts it at about $1,000.

How the thing was done—how the bundles with jewelry, rugs, clothing, even fancy pillows, were carted to the street and from the second floor, where the flat is located—is the interesting feature of the robbery. It is as great a mystery to James Yule, the janitor's son, who is twenty years old, and who was about the building all day, as it is to the detectives. Apparently, having time enough, the burglars paused to dine, and ate the roasted chicken and drank some milk still in the cupboard from the day before. They locked the door behind them.

There is a dumbwaiter in the house, and one theory is that the thieves used it to get the stolen goods down to the hallway in the cellar.

WOMAN'S FIGHT WITH BURGLAR.

Dr. Caroline H. Marsh of New Brunswick Grapples with, Then Shoots at Intruder.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5.—At 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Caroline H. Marsh of 79 Livingston Street, was awakened by a noise in her room, and she saw the figure of a man moving about. She reached under her pillow for her revolver, then sprang out of bed and grabbed the burglar.

Dr. Marsh is a muscular young woman, and she told the police that in her struggle with the intruder several articles of furniture were overturned. Finally, seeing that he could not overpower her, the man struck her savagely in the face and then darted from the room. Miss Marsh followed, firing at him as she ran down stairs. She says she believes she wounded him, as there were blood marks near the door leading to the street.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING A CHURCH

Five Boys Arrested Charged with Taking Property Worth $50 from a Safe in the Vestry.

Detection followed the robbery of the safe in the vestry room of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, which took place Tuesday night, and as a result the following boys, ranging in age from seven to eighteen years, were arrested yesterday: Joseph Ryan, 765 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; Albert Webber, 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; Charles Smith, 867 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; Christian Bigler, 763 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Edward Webber, 765 St. Ann's Avenue. Bicycle Policemen England and Goos of the Morrisania Station captured the lads. The Gerry society took charge of all except Edward Webber, who, being over eighteen years of age, was locked up in the station.

The robbery was discovered by the Rev. Father Murphy at 10 o'clock on the night it was committed. Two pairs of opera glasses, $4.20, and other articles, all valued at $50, were taken. The glasses were pawned for $10 at a pawnshop on Third Avenue. The description of the lads pawning them led first to the arrest of Smith, who confessed and implicated the others. Ryan and Smith were formerly altar boys at the church.

MOUNT VERNON'S FINANCES.

Taxpayers Decide to Urge Continuation of the Investigation—City May Be Near Bankruptcy.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 5.—At a conference of forty of the largest taxpayers in the city, presided over by Judge F. A. Bennett, it was decided to urge continuance of the investigation into the city's financial affairs which has been in progress for several months, and which apparently will not be completed for months to come. The investigation is costing the city about $3,000 a month.

Charles H. Wilson and David S. Wood advocated advising the Aldermen to call off the investigation. Their main argument was that it was money thrown away, as there seemed to be little hope of ever recovering any money if any had been wrongfully spent. A. A. Lismar, H. B. Falke, and Aldermen Hayer and Moxen advocated continuing. It was pointed out that the city would never know where it stood until the investigation was complete, that the indications were the city was close to bankruptcy.

Greek Bishop for Missionary Diocese.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Bishop Serliphim of the Greek Orthodox Church is expected to arrive in New York on La Lorraine on Saturday, and will take up his residence here on Yonkers Avenue. He comes as the representative of Constantinople to establish a missionary diocese composed of the churches in New York, New Jersey, and near by who are not satisfied with affiliation with the Russian branch of the Church.

Lumber Man Said to be Embezzler.

Alfred Spellmire, 28 years old, who says he is a lumber dealer, and lives at 410 West Twenty-second Street, was arrested there last night by Detectives Gray and Kelly of the Central Office, and locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of embezzlement. Spellmire was arrested at the request of Chief Police Downey of Detroit.

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HIGHER LIVE STOCK RATES.

Railroads Will Raise Them to 18½ Cents a 100 Pounds from Points West of Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A proposition was submitted to the Western roads to-day by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to advance live stock rates from the Missouri River to Chicago from 12 cents 100 pounds to 18½ cents. All the roads, it is reported, have signified their willingness to accept this rate as far as it applies to shipments west of Kansas City, but they decline to make a less rate than 23½ cents from Kansas City proper to Chicago. The Santa Fé, however, will apply the eighteen-and-one-half-cent rates not only on shipments from points west of Kansas City, but from that point.

Last August, when the Chicago Great Western made its contract with Kansas City packers and reduced the packing-house product rate from 23½ to 18½ cents, the Atchison reduced the live-stock rate both from Kansas City and from points west thereof to 12 cents per 100 pounds. The other lines did not meet the twelve-cent rate from Kansas City, but did apply it from territory west of Kansas City. This discrimination caused the recent hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in this city, which case the commission has now under advisement.

The traffic officials of the Western roads have been in session here for the last three days for the purpose of arranging for the advance in commodity rates which had been reduced during the Summer by certain roads filing individual tariffs with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to escape prosecution for cutting rates secretly. In some instances the advance will amount to over 100 per cent.

RULES AGAINST BIG FOUR.

Arbitrator's Decision in the Differential Rate Dispute with the Nickel Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Passenger Traffic Manager Eustis of the Burlington Railway system, who was chosen recently arbitrator to decide the dispute over differential rates between Cleveland and Chicago, has ruled against the Big Four and sustained the opposition of the Baltimore and Ohio and Nickel Plate roads. The Big Four had maintained a differential rate on Western business out of Cleveland.

General Passenger Agent Horner of the Nickel Plate argued that the differential privilege had been accorded to his road on Cleveland-Chicago business, and as the Big Four was not a party to that agreement it had no right to interfere if those rates were used on business going beyond Chicago.

The Big Four held that on rates to competitive territory west it had the right to meet all competition.

NIAGARA TRANSFER COMPANY.

Incorporation of Buffalo Concern Gives Rise to Several Railroad Rumors.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—The incorporation in this State of the Niagara Transfer Company of Buffalo to construct a steam road between Tonawanda and Buffalo, and the application filed at Ottawa by the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company for an extension of time in which to complete its works, taken in connection with the fact that Canadian engineers have been making a survey of the land on the Canadian side of the Niagara River opposite the north end of Grand Island have given rise to many rumors.

It is stated that a Western road will seek entrance to Buffalo through the Province of Ontario; that a new bridge will be built across the Niagara River at Tonawanda, and that the Niagara Transfer Railway will be the connecting link with an Eastern road.

A special from Tonawanda says: "The Niagara Transfer Railway will connect with a road which the Northern Pacific contemplates building across Grand Island to Tonawanda."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PENSIONS.

President Harriman Inaugurates a System to Benefit Old Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—President Harriman of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has inaugurated a system for pensioning employes who have grown old in the service of the company, and a circular has been issued outlining the plan.

The plan is similar to the system of the Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, and the Chicago and Northwestern Roads. Employes who have attained the age of seventy years, and who have been in the service twenty years or more, are to receive pensions on the basis of 1 per cent. per annum of the average salary received for ten years previous to pensioning for each year of service.

An employe whose pay has averaged $1,000 a year for ten years prior to retirement, and who had been in the service of the company for thirty years, would receive a pension equal to 30 per cent. of $1,000, or $300 a year.

Between the ages of sixty-one and seventy years employes incapacitated for further work may be retired by a pension board, provided they shall have been in the service twenty years or more.

The employes make no contributions to the fund, and are at liberty to engage in other business after being pensioned.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton's Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Jan. 1 the $1,800,000 7 per cent. bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad mature. These bonds will be paid off by the company, and holders will be offered new first mortgage refunding 4 per cent. bonds. The basis of exchange, however, has as yet not been announced. It is also contemplated to retire at an early date the $3,162,000 Indiana, Decatur and Western 5s, which are redeemable at 110 on eight weeks' notice. Both of these issues will be paid off from the proceeds of the sale of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western first mortgage and refunding fifty-year gold 4 per cent. bonds, which are guaranteed principal and interest by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. The authorized issue of the new bonds is $8,200,000, and will be upon the retirement of the underlying bonds a first mortgage on the consolidated property from Hamilton, Ohio, to Springfield, Ill., and Sidell, Ill., to Olney, Ill.

Read by over 100,000 families every week

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Five Minute Sermon by Paulist Fathers
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Price 5 Cents

ALL NEWSDEALERS

The Catholic News, 5 Barclay St., New York.

Wiping a Mountain from the Map

Here is a stirring story of adventure in Alaska, in the *December* number of

OUTING

the out-of-door magazine. Another feature of this number is Jesse Lynch Williams' description of life at Saratoga, America's sporting rendezvous.

Eight wonderful color pictures make the December OUTING the handsomest of the season's magazines. Ask your newsdealer. 25 cents.

HERBERT WHYTE of OUTING has the most complete bureau of sporting information in the world. Free to OUTING subscribers. See the Magazine.

Controller of the San Francisco Road.

C. W. Hillard, formerly Treasurer of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, has been appointed Controller of the St. Louis and San Francisco, with offices in New York. This is a new position which has just been created.

PNEUMONIA PATIENT'S WALK.

Thinly Clad, a Man Is Found Three Miles from His Home.

While in a delirium last night Henry Miller, a mechanic, forty-two years old, walked from his home, 2,011 Fulton Avenue, The Bronx, to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, a distance of three miles, dressed in a light Summer shirt, trousers, and a pair of carpet slippers. He was found by a policeman, who had him removed to the Lincoln Hospital. He was said at the hospital to be in a dying condition.

Miller lives with his wife and two daughters. He has been ill for several days with pneumonia, and last night his temperature became very high and he was in delirium. A doctor, who had been attending him, was summoned and worked over Miller for some time. Mrs. Miller and her daughters were down stairs when the doctor left the house. When they returned to Miller's room he had disappeared.

FOUR TAKEN IN A RAID.

House Not Far from the Home of Capt. Titus.

Detectives Ebert and Butler of the West Twentieth Street Station raided an alleged gambling house at 304 Twenty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, last night and secured four prisoners and a small amount of money.

The house is within a stone's throw of the home of Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau. The room raided by the detectives was in the second story, rear. The alleged proprietor said he was George D. Vlus. Capt. Cottrell said that he ordered the raid because he had received several complaints from women who said that their husbands lost their money there.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BLOOM.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 5.—Reports received in this city from various points in the county are to the effect that many acres of strawberry plants in favorably located districts are in full bloom, owing to the warm weather which prevailed in November. The universal blossoming of buds this season of the year has never before been known by the oldest fruit growers of this district.

Many growers fear that the buds now in blossom will not produce fruit in Spring and that future crops of berries will be light, while other growers are of the opinion that the buds will mature during the proper season and will produce fruit as under ordinary circumstances.

John Dillon Out of the Hospital.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—John Dillon, the Irish leader, left Mercy Hospital to-night and returned to his hotel, his physicians declaring him out of danger. It is probable that he will start for New ork to-morrow to meet Mrs. Dillon, who is now on the ocean coming to join him.

P. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to ☞ **Broadway at Sixth Ave.** | **34th to 35th St.**

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

Books.

Thanks to the publishers for tying competitors "hand and foot," even if they do offer balm to the tied ones **by refusing to sell us.** We particularly enjoy the opportunity of being able to have this illustration made with merchandise on which the "difference of quality" expedient cannot be utilized as an excuse for higher prices.

The Trust Has the Pledge of All Other Dealers Not to Sell the Following Popular Books for Less Than $1.08.

Our Price **98c** Our Price

Gabriel Tolliver—C. Harris.
The Splendid Idle Forties—Atherton.
Love and the Soul Hunters—Hobbes.
The Spenders—Wilson.
The Loom of Life—Gross.
Temporal Power—M. Corelli.
Richard Gordon—Alexander Black.
Hope Loring—L. Bell.
Donovan Pasha—Gilbert Parker.
The Two Vanrevels—B. Tarkington.
The Shadow of the Rope—Hornung.
The Vultures—Merriman.
A Girl Who Wrote—Alan Dale.
A Song of a Single Note—A. Barr.
The Mississippi Bubble—Hough.
The Leopard's Spots—Dixon.
Whom the Gods Destroyed—Daskam.
Paul Kelver—Jerome K. Jerome.
The Red House—Nesbit.
Winslow Plain—Greene.
The Fortunes of Oliver Horn—H. Smith.
A Speckled Bird—A. Evans.
The Long Straight Road—Horton.
Blue Flower—Van Dyke.
Captain Macklin—R. H. Davis.
The Banner of Blue—Crockett.
Wolfville Nights—Lewis.
The Climax—Pidgin.
Fuel of Fire—Thorneycroft.
Istar of Babylon—Potter.
Moths and Rust—Cholmondeley.
Lizette—Marshall.
Miss Petticoats—Tilton.
The Double-barreled Detective Story—Mark Twain.

The Cromptons—Mary J. Holmes, sold elsewhere at 75c; our price 68c.
Glengarry School Days—R. Connor, sold elsewhere at 90c; our price 84c.
New France and New England, sold elsewhere at $1.75; our price $1.49.
Border Fights and Fighters—Brady, sold elsewhere at $1.30; our price $1.17.
Hound of the Baskervilles—Doyle, sold elsewhere at 90c; our price 79c.

However, Books do not convey a just notion of the economy of the Macy prices in general, as compared to other stores. On other lines—the ones more difficult for inexperienced people to judge of qualities—the price differences in our favor are much greater. Sometimes we are half less than competition. Call it a quarter and you strike a fair average.

1st Floor, Rear.

FOUNDED 1824

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF STERLING SILVER

Are always appropriate and of permanent value and the large assortment manufactured by us is replete with original and attractive designs.

The name REED & BARTON stamped on an article of silverware is a guarantee of superiority in quality, workmanship and design.

REED & BARTON

SILVERSMITHS

41 Union Square. 6 Maiden Lane.

OUR GOODS SOLD BY LEADING JEWELERS EVERYWHERE.

Our Introductory Offer to Make Our Regular

$50.00 Overcoat for Men at $36.00

to Order, with Silk Lining,

expires to-day. On and after Monday the price will again be fifty dollars. We do not know of another tailor who can make one as good at that price. We have made a generous concession to prove it. Your choice of fine imported coatings in shades of Oxford, Cambridge, or black. Best silk Merveilleux or satin du Chine lining throughout.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

John Fell O'Brien, Auctioneer,

2 WEST 28TH STREET.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE ALFRED RAY ESTATE, Sold by Order of Thos. E. Leeds, Esq., Ex. (Edw. J. McGanney, Esq., Att'y.)

CONCLUSION TO-DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 6TH,

COMMENCING AT 2:30 P. M.

500 and odd lots of the finest household and personal effects sold by order of above and others. Including Furniture, Rugs, and Jewelry from such firms as Tiffany, Jacques, Marcus, Theo. B. Starr and others.

Especial mention is made of a diamond lace pin (among the other diamond and pearl jewelry,) the stones of which weigh over 15 carats and are of an incomparable quality. The value of the whole number of lots is not far from Thirty thousand dollars.

NEW YORK ART GALLERIES,
2 W. 28th St., Cor. 5th Ave.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Notes

YESTERDAY was a delightful shopping day. Bad weather—yes, outdoors; but probably the most comfortable store day that will be found before Christmas. Hundreds of knowing women have learned to pick bad weather for a most pleasant day for Christmas shopping.

The *Annex* is a wonderful place. How the children love it! Nowhere else can such variety of Toys be found; and nowhere in New York city—in this broad land, in fact, is there such broad space devoted to displaying Toys. It makes selection ever so much more comfortable and satisfying..

But there is ever so much more in the Annex—

Automobiles, for instance—the greatest of all Christmas gifts. *Golf Goods*, and other *Sporting Goods*. *Musical Instruments*, banjos, guitars, violins, mandolins and the like, *Smokers' Articles*, *Ping-Pong*, and *Table Tennis*.

Universal delight is expressed by all who view the Christmas decorations. Those who know, tell us that never was such a beautiful picture presented before in store decorations.

French Jewelry

THIS artistic group of jewelry offers most inviting choice to the gift-seeker. Here is not only beauty, but newness, originality of design, exclusiveness—more merits than you'll find in the next dozen Christmas suggestions you think of.

Broad variety to select from

Brooches, $1 to $18. Hat Pins, $1.25 to $10.50.
Pearl Collars, $1.50 to $7.50.
Pearl Neck Chains, $1.25 to $5.50.
Pearl Fan Chains, $1.25 to $3.75.
Gun-metal Lorgnette Chains, set with crystal, $1.25 to $4.75
Gold-plated Lorgnette Chains, set with crystals, turquoise and amethysts, $1 to $10.
Coral Neck Chains, $1 to $4.
Coral Lorgnette Chains, $2.75 to $33.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Umbrellas And Canes

UMBRELLAS are highly important in Christmas preparations. Everybody likes to possess several fine umbrellas, though they might hesitate at the seeming extravagance if buying for their own use.

Christmas bridges the difficulty.

We prepare for this occasion in the most elaborate way. We gather unique and artistic handles from foreign countries; and never have we had a larger, broader, more unusual variety than we present today. Among the varieties are—

Whangee Woods from China.
Carved Ivory from Japan.
Tortoise shell from Italy. Gun-metal from Germany.
Art Nouveau styles from France.
Bogwood from Ireland. Tula silver from Russia.
Solid gold and Wedgwood from England.
Wood inlaid with silver from Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Carved Ivory, silver and pearl, plain and trimmed; buckhorn, royal copper and natural wood, from America.
The silk coverings come from Switzerland, France and England.
There are many styles of Silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles, from $2.50, $2.90, $3.50, $3.90, $5, $6, $7 and $10; others anywhere up to $40, for the finest umbrella for men; and up to $30, for women.
The Martin Umbrellas, from London, are here, too—$10.75 and $11.75.
Swagger Sticks, Walking Sticks and Crops: a splendid variety from Paris and Vienna, have tips of inlaid wood, and you will find many exclusive ideas among them. $1 to $25.
All Umbrellas and Canes at $2 and over, marked with initial free of charge—monograms, 25c extra.
Broadway.

Oriental Rugs

Of Holiday Tendencies

WE have an unusually beautiful gathering of Turkish and Persian Silk Rugs, that possess more than an ordinary share of suitability as holiday gifts. They are superb specimens of textile hand-work, in soft, dainty shades of pinks and old rose, ivory and light blue, and rich, dark red.

They range in size from 2 x 3 ft. to 13 x 20 ft., in price from $50 to $4,500.

The intermediate sizes, about 4 x 6 ft., moderately priced at $90, $110, $135, up to $500, suggest themselves particularly as appropriate and intrinsically valuable Christmas remembrances.

Third floor.

White Goods

SOME interesting offerings of White Goods, many of them in seasonable Winter weights, are worth noting today:

Fleece-lined cheviots, in pretty patterns; formerly 35c, now 25c a yard.
Fine patterns of heavy-weight cheviots that were 25c, now 19c a yard.
Newly imported Jacquards, in brilliant finish; beautiful floral patterns; a 40c quality at 25c a yard.
India Linon; worth 6c a yard; sold only in 12 and 24 yard lengths, at 3c a yard.
Fine India Linon; 36 in. wide; 15c quality; now 10c a yard, in 12 and 24-yard lengths only.
Prettily boxed Shirt-Waist Lengths of 2½ to 3 yards, at 60c, 75c, $1, up to $2.50.
Broadway.

New Percale Shirts For a Dollar

MEN of good taste in dress will be greatly interested in this brand new showing of printed percale shirts of our standard dollar quality—which means other people's $1.50 kind.

They are in 14 handsome new patterns in the favorite black-and-white.

They were cut over our full, accurately-sized, comfortable patterns, and made up in the best possible manner by the man who makes our famous dollar white shirts. The laundry work is perfect. All sizes—one pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. A hundred dozens here today—but they won't tarry long.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Sale of Men's Suits

THIS is a clean-up of small lots of our own regular stock of fancy cheviot Sack Suits. The combined group makes quite satisfying selection, and includes all sizes in one style or another—the stout men are also well provided for.

Former prices ranged up to $15. Today choose for **$9.50 a Suit.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Man's Best Friend—

The Winter Overcoat

PERHAPS you've been wearing a Fall top-coat, or a raincoat until now. Now you want a good, honest, heavy Winter overcoat; and you want it today.

We're good and ready, with the best and best-looking kinds at fairest prices:

At $12—Overcoats of Oxford cheviot; black satin shoulders, satin sleeve-linings, striped body-lining; serviceable and dressy.
At $15—Overcoats of Oxford and black cheviot; satin shoulders and black diagonal body-lining; also serge-lined; broad shoulders, loose backs; 44, 46 and 48 in. long. The best value in New York City.
At $18—Overcoats of heavy Oxford and black frieze; raw-edge seams; black satin shoulder and sleeve lining, black diagonal body-lining; good $22 value.
At $25 and $30—Silk-lined Overcoats of Oxford and black smooth-face cheviots, 44 in. long; very stylish and dressy.
Some beautiful Overcoats, silk-lined and hand made, at $35, $38, $40, $45 and $50.
At $55—The genuine imported Sedan Montagnac, in black only; piped with pure silk velvet; heavy silk serge lining. The custom tailor delights in making up these goods on account of their soft, luxurious feel. Ask your tailor his price, and then look at ours.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Important News of Boys' Clothing

THE need for warm Winter clothing for the boys seems a good deal more immediate today than it did several days ago—doesn't it?

With the demand comes the supply, and in a very gratifying way, as these splendid clothing bargains indicate;

$5 to $7.50 SAILOR SUITS at $3.50

A fortunate chance brought these handsome Sailor Suits of serge and cheviot your way. Three hundred suits for boys of 3 to 12; regular $5 to $7.50 values—today $3.50 a suit.

$4.50 to $10 Reefers at $3.75

All sizes from 3 to 15 years in one style or another. It's a round-up of small lots of frieze and chinchilla Reefers, with velvet or high storm collars—real $4.50 to $10 values at $3.75.

$1.25 KNEE TROUSERS at 75c

Two hundred pairs of all-wool mixed cheviots; sizes 5 to 16 years—way below their value.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Upholsteries

Worth Telling About

UPHOLSTERIES—a broad, inclusive term. In this instance it includes Lace Curtains, Portieres, and a good many sorts of Oriental Furnishings—all marked in a manner that will prove especially alluring to those who are planning new household decorations for the holidays.

The goods are all fresh and new this season, and are very sharply reduced, as following details clearly illustrate:

WHITE IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS

At $4.25, $5, $6.25, $7.25, and $8.50 pair
Worth $5.75, $7, $8.25, $9.75 and $11.50 pair

BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS

At $8.25 $12.50, $13.50, $21, $26 and $34.
Worth $11, $16.75, $17.75, $28, $34.50 and $45.

PORTIERES

Mercerized Armure and Repp Portieres, with corded edges, in desirable colors, taken from our present season's stock; newly priced at $13.50 a pair; from $18.
Mercerized Armure and Repp Portieres, with narrow borders of tapestry, appliqued, in desirable colors; now priced at $4.50 a pair; from $5.25 to $7.50.
Handsome Portieres, made in our own workrooms, of fine armures, tapestries and damasks; silk trimmings made specially to match colors in materials:

At $17, $18, $19, $21.75, to $40.50 pair.
Worth $23, $22, $28, $32.50, to $54 pair.

ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS

Antique Embroidered India Phulkaries, $3, from $4.50.
Antique Sindh Odhneys and Skirts, used for drapery, at $10 to $18; worth $15 to $30.
Damascus Cross-stripe Curtains, in good variety, at $3 a pair; from $5.
Oriental Embroidered Pillows, filled with good down, at $3 each.
India Print covered Pillows, floss filling, at $1 each.
Hand-carved Walnut Tabourettes, at $5.50, $7.25 and $8.50 each.

Third floor.

Furs

THE snow has come—fur-time is here past peradventure. But it is always fur-time, in Winter, to women who love the luxurious beauty and becomingness of furs. Now necessity adds its demand to desire. And the furs are here—some at unusually little cost, too.

For instance:

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, plain black satin lining, at $75.
Plain Electric Seal Coats, plain brown satin lining, at $29.
Extra long Choice Double Sable Fox Boas, with large Brush tails, at $25.
Dark Mink Double Cluster Scarfs, trimmed with tails, at $25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handsome Costumes Sharply Reduced

BY sorting out from our Costume stock the ones and twos that have resulted from vigorous selling in certain styles, we have gathered a most attractive group that bears today a new price to prompt a rapid clearing out.

The Suits are of black and brown velveteen—the much-favored, rich fabric of the season—and other attractive materials. All are made with prettily trimmed waists and stylish skirts—a number all silk-lined throughout, others with unlined skirts.

Former Prices Were $37.50 to $58
Today's New Price is $27.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Neckwear

PRESENT styles run along two separate lines—the "tailor-made" shapes and the "twice-around" effects. They are indicated, of course, for wear with tailored gowns, and silk waists or dressier frocks, respectively.

Our collection of both sorts is wonderfully attractive. Good judgment in selecting the stock, ample quantities, comfortable selling space, make the vast majority of requirements of women of taste easy to satisfy. Some style-hints:

Tailor-made Stocks, plain, severe effects, with stitching in matching or contrasting colors. $1 to $2.75 each.
Fancy Stocks, with bows, plain stitched or embroidered, bishop tabs. 50c to $2.25 each.
Crepe de Chine twice-around effects, hemstitched, plaited or embroidered, with or without turnover collars. 50c to $3.75 each.
Japanese Silk Twice-around Ties, plaited and hemstitched. 50c each.
A distinctly new style is of Louisine silk, with deep turnover collar embroidered in Persian and fancy colors, with short ends, forming bow in back. $2 to $3 each.

Broadway.

Gloves at a Dollar

WE'RE distinctly proud of our collection of Dollar Gloves for Men and Women.

There's more glove-goodness in each pair than you'd have dreamed possible a little while ago—it's the result of constant pegging away at bettering qualities.

Here's some news about the kinds you're apt to wear from now on—or to give to some one else to wear. We put the gloves in pretty holiday boxes, if you so wish. Some of the dollar sorts:

For Women

Heavy Silk-lined Suede Gloves; with one large clasp; in mode, beaver and two shades of gray. Tenth street.

For Men

P. X. M. Cape Gloves; one-clasp; in tans.
Pique Glace; one-clasp; in tan.
Mocha Gloves; one-clasp; in gray.
Glace Gloves; fleece-lined; one-clasp. Broadway and
Mocha Gloves; fleece-lined; one-clasp. Ninth street.

$1.25 to $2 Black Dress Goods 75c to $1 a Yard

WE'VE rather taken advantage of the eagerness of certain importers of black dress goods to close out their excess stock of this season's styles, and this most interesting offering is the result. The fabrics in question come from the foremost English and French makers, and consist of lustrous, attractive weaves in Paquin Serges, Canvas Cheviots, Figured Mohair Pierolas, Figured Mohairs and Figured Crepe Mohairs.

We have grouped them thus:

At 75c yd., worth $1.25 to $1.75

English Figured Mohair Pierolas.
English Figured Crepe Mohairs.
English Figured Mohairs.

At $1 yd., worth $1.50 to $2

French Paquin Serge, 50 inches wide.
French Canvas Cheviot, 44 inches wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Knitted Petticoats

THESE warm, snug, sensible garments are just made for such days as yesterday, and for Winter out-door wear in general.

They are plain colors or stripes; or plain body with contrasting border; all finished with crocheted edge; and are priced at 75c to $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

That One Particular Present

Have You Decided Yet?

SUPPOSE you make it a ten-or-twenty-or-forty-volume set of luxurious books in a fine library binding, and *part with but one of your Christmas dollars*—paying the rest in little monthly sums during next year.

George Eliot's Complete Works, Westminster Subscription Edition, 18 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Macaulay's Complete Works, Whitehall Subscription Edition, 20 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.
Ruskin's Complete Works, Artists' Subscription Edition, 26 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
Scott's Waverley Novels, Autograph Subscription Edition, 25 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
Balzac's Works, Saintsbury Subscription Edition, 40 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.
The Depew Library of Oratory, 15 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Bulwer's Complete Works, International Subscription Edition, 24 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
The New Natural History, 6 or 12 volumes. Subscription Edition (a great book for nature lovers and children). Payments, $1 down and either $2 or $3 a month.
Famous Composers and Their Music, 16 volumes, Subscription Edition (the finest collection of songs, instrumental music and musical writings in existence). Payments, $1 down and $2 or $3 a month.
Ridpath's History of the World, 9 or 17 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2, $2.50 or $3 a month.

Prices on these Club editions rule about one-half what they are sold for elsewhere. And they're all subscription sets—suitable for the libraries of people of means.

Of course, you *can* pay all cash if you like and save a very little. But it may interest you to know that we have on our club lists more than 60,000 well-to-do people who preferred to have the use of their books while the book-fund was accumulating, sooner than wait for their sets till they could conveniently pay in a lump for them.

Toques and Tam O'Shanters

For Little People

THE Toques are just the kind of headgear the children like to pull snugly down over their ears when it's cold and the snow flies. Some of them are of warm knitted wool, others, in gay Roman stripes, are of silk, warmly lined with jersey cloth. And the Tam O'Shanters, too—how jaunty, bright and good-looking they are. You can get the Toques into the Christmas stocking—the Tam O'Shanters will have to be pinned on to the outside!

Camel's-hair Tam O'Shanters, in plain white, red, blue, brown, black and mixtures, 50c and $1.
Camel's-hair Toques, in plain colors and mixtures, 50c.
Woolen Toques, in red, white and navy blue mixtures, 50c to $1.25.
Silk Toques, jersey-lined, in a variety of Roman stripes and plain colors, at $1.25; delicate shades, $1.50.
Baby Toques of worsted, in assorted colors and many mixtures, 35c and 50c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Winter Coats

For Girls

A REAL business-like snow storm is better than much language, when it comes to pointing out shortcomings in one's Winter wardrobe. Many a mother realizes perhaps today—what she didn't before yesterday's snow—how inadequate her little girl's outdoor wraps were.

Well—here's easy relief. Reefers, three-quarter and full-length coats are displayed in a generous assortment of the styles both mother and daughter will admire. Ages 6 to 14 years; prices, $4 to $60.

Concrete cases:

At $4—Double-breasted Box Reefers, of navy blue cheviot; velvet collar.
At $5—Double-breasted regulation Box Reefers, of kersey and cheviot; chevron on sleeve, military buttons.
At $10—Double-breasted regulation Reefers, of best quality chinchilla; velvet collar, military buttons, chevron on sleeve.
At $17.50, worth $25—Handsome Full-length Coats of zibeline, in black, navy blue and brown; pointed velvet cape collar, trimmed with heavy ecru lace; bishop sleeves.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Cups And Saucers

THE effectively decorated sorts, that so many people are fond of giving as holiday, birthday or engagement presents. The best qualities and designs are included in the very extensive showing—among them, French, English and Dresden china. They are sold either singly or by the dozen.

Here's a bird's-eye view of the variety:

97 styles of Tea Cups and Saucers, $4.80 to $33 dozen.
67 styles of After-dinner Coffee Cups, $6 to $24 dozen.
18 styles of Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $6 to $27.50 dozen.
44 styles of Coffee Cups and Saucers, $8 to $36 dozen.
75 styles of Uncovered Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $4.80 to $30 dozen.
12 styles of Covered Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $7.20 to $27 dozen.
22 styles of Mustache Cups and Saucers, 50c to $2 each.

Basement.

Hand-Embroidered Table Linens

FINGER-BOWL and plate doilies, round or square center-pieces, tea-cloths, tray-cloths, sideboard and bureau scarfs, of excellent Irish linen, hand-embroidered in choice, new designs; some hemstitched, others with scalloped edges.

They offer fine selection for those who wish to give practical as well as artistic holiday presents.

Prices range from 30c for a tray-cloth, 5x12 inches, up to $15 for a 54-inch tea-cloth.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

Regina Music Boxes

Only one dollar to pay before Christmas!

TOYS, candy, music for Christmas Day. But don't forget the *music*.

It will make the day twice as jolly, and make the whole house lively with the real spirit of Christmas.

Don't depend on the piano—a *Regina Music Box* is the great musician that never tires of playing for the children; though it entertains all ages alike.

The *Regina Music Box Club* makes it possible to select any box between $30 and $80, and only pay a single dollar out of your Christmas money.

The best part of Christmas is the easiest of all to secure. Come and see the boxes, or write for full information.

Regina Music Room, Annex.

Morris Chairs

THE very name connotes comfor after-dinner naps, pleasant moments spent with a novel or magazine, and the like—but sometimes the Morris chair of commerce is a delusion and a snare.

Not so here—we eliminate all unworthy sorts; and though the frames may be priced at low figures, they are none the less well-built and substantial. Sixty styles are ready, from the plain heavy "Mission" to the elaborately carved sorts. Woods are oak or mahogany, in dull or polished finish. Weathered oak chairs, in "Mission" style, with big Spanish leather cushions, are popular. Prices of Morris chairs are for frames only; the cushions are priced separately to permit of perfect freedom in making combinations of frames and cushions:

At $3.75—Golden oak Morris Chair frame; square legs with claw feet; broad arms, turned spindles under arms, circular back ratchets; veneered wood seat.
At $4—Golden oak Morris Chair frame; broad quartered oak arms, shaped legs with claw feet, broad seat frame; turned spindles under arms, circular back ratchets; wood seat.
At $4.50—Quartered golden oak Morris Chair frame; shaped legs, broad arms, turned spindles; spring seat.
At $5.50—Weathered oak Morris Chair frame; shaped arms, broad flat legs with claw feet; spring seat, circular back ratchets. This frame also in imitation mahogany.
At $5.50—Weathered oak Morris Chair frame, in Mission style; plain flat arms, broad legs, wide seat frame, spring seat. This frame also in imitation mahogany.
At $10—Quartered golden oak Morris Chair frame; square legs, slightly tapered; broad heavy arms, sixteen spindles under each arm; circular back ratchets, spring seat. The best frame in America for the money.

Cushions for Morris Chairs are shown in a variety of coverings, in plain, striped or figured velours, corduroys, tapestry, leather, etc.; priced at $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $7, $7.50, $8, up to $23.

And this specially-priced item—

$18 Morris Chairs at $12

A few quartered golden oak upholstered frame Morris Chairs; hinged backs, adjustable; shaped arms, claw-foot legs, spring seat; seat and back upholstered and covered with figured tapestry; highly polished frames of finest construction.

Fourth floor.

Christmas Candies

A DRUM and a box of candy can make Christmas for a boy; a doll and a box of candy might make Christmas for a girl; but skip the candy and you've cut out the Christmas, give what you will.

We've made greater preparations than ever this year. Superb variety of the best and purest candies made—all at fairest prices:

Mixed Bonbons and Chocolates, 50c lb.
Best Chocolates and Bonbons, 60c lb.
Parisian Almonds, 80c lb.
Salted Almonds, 80c lb. Chocolate Wafers, 80c lb.
Glace Nuts, 80c lb. Perfume Drops, 80c lb.
Assorted Fruit, 60c lb.
Scotch Kisses, 60c lb. Assorted Almonds, 60c. lb.
Assorted Gum-drops, 50c lb.
Jelly Gum-drops, 50c lb. French Caramels, 50c lb.
Chestnuts and Acorns, 50c lb.
Small Table Candies, 50c lb.
English Wafer Lozenges, 40c lb.
Old-fashioned Bonbons, 40c lb.
Nut Candies, 30c lb.
Clear Candies, 25c lb. Buttercups, 25c lb.
Glace Fruit, boxes of 5 lbs., $1.50.
Best Glace Fruit, 2 lbs., in basket, $1.25.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Honey Nougats, Molasses Chips and Peppermints; regularly 40c, now 30c lb.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows and Nougat, and Mixed Chocolates; at 20c lb
Chocolates and Bonbons, 4½ lbs., $1.25.

Candies in Quantities

As usual, we make very low prices on Candies in 25-pound lots and upward, for Sunday-school festivals, and the like. Prices of wholesome, delicious Candies are 14c, 16c, 18c and 20c a pound. For every 25 pounds purchased, we furnish free 50 attractive half-pound boxes.

Basement.

Skates

AFTER the first snow-fall, ice, and consequently skating, seem to be things of the immediate future. Then there's Christmas, too, and the heart of many a small boy or girl to gladden with a pair of skates.

Whether you're young or old, the ring of the glittering blades on the ice is apt to exert a powerful fascination that won't lose its hold—if you've ever come under its spell.

All of which is merely prefatory to the simple statement that our stock of ice skates is ready, and that prices are adjusted in a most equitable manner. Figures:

Men's and Boys' all-clamp Club Skates, plain steel, 60c nickel-plated, 95c, $1.50, $2.50, $3.25.
Women's and Girls' Skates, plain steel, 63c, 90c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.10, $4, $4.25.
Hockey Skates, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4.
Racing Skates, $2, $3, $3.75.
Rink Skates, half and all-clamp, $4.50.
Skate Straps, 5c, 10c and 12½c each.
Skate Sharpeners, 15c. Skate Bags, 25c and 50c.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TOBIN SHOUTS IN COURT

Outbreak of the Man Who Is on Trial for Tenderloin Murder.

The Prisoner to be Examined by Physicians as to His Sanity—Disturbance Caused Adjournment.

The examination of talesmen in the case of Thomas Tobin, a bartender, who is on trial in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on a charge of murder in the first degree, was interrupted yesterday afternoon after nine seats in the jury box had been filled. The cause of the interruption was an outbreak by Tobin while Abraham Levy, his counsel, was examining a talesman.

Tobin is accused of having killed James B. Craft of Glen Cove, L. I., in the Empire Café, a Tenderloin resort, one night in the latter part of September. After the murder Craft's head was chopped off and thrown into a furnace. The plea of the defense is insanity, and it has been brought out durin the proceedings that Tobin had been confined for four years in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Lawyer Levy was referring to that confinement when the outbreak occurred. At the mention of Matteawan, Tobin, who had appeared to be in a mood of dull indifference, arose from his seat.

"This thing has got to stop right now," he shouted at the top of his voice, accompanying his words with sweeping gestures. "I have been hounded by Norah, that unfaithful woman, in and out of State prison and in and out of the asylum these seven years. I've walked from Buffalo, and I lost 476 pounds, and still that woman hounds me. I want it stopped now, do you hear? My name is John Tobin. Why are you putting the names of my father and my mother in a megaphone? I can hear their voices now. They are good people, and I do not want you to put their names in the megaphone. That woman is driving me crazy. She sold me to the police for $50."

That and much more he shouted in a rambling way before the court assistants succeeded in quieting him. Then he was removed from the courtroom. A quarter of an hour later he was brought back. He had not been in his seat more than five minutes before he hurled invective at his lawyers. Three court attendants dragged him from the courtroom while he was struggling and screaming. The trial was adjourned until Monday.

Justice Davy appointed Drs. Carlos F. Macdonald and Charles E. Dana to examine the prisoner in the Tombs as to his sanity and report to the Court. Assistant District Attorney Clark declared his belief that the man was feigning insanity. Tobin's lawyers said that the prisoner has had similar outbreaks while in the Tombs.

A few days ago in the Tombs Tobin tried to strangle Henry J. King, who was convicted on a charge of murderous attack on two Sisters of Charity in the New York Foundling Asylum. Tobin accused King of having attacked the Catholic Church.

FIGHT FOR WOMAN'S WEALTH.

"Adopted Granddaughters" and Trustee Dispute Over the Bed of Helpless Centenarian.

Three young women, "adopted granddaughters" of Mrs. Sarah N. Waters of 451 West Twenty-first Street, are fighting in the courts to get possession of the property of the aged woman, who is said to have reached her one hundredth birthday, and who is now helplessly ill at her home. The defendant in the suit is William G. Conklin, Secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank, who has a deed Mrs. Waters gave him. He says she transferred her property to him with the understanding that he would return it when she asked for it. The suit, he says, was brought against him unexpectedly, before he had heard that he was accused of not acting properly.

Mrs. Waters's estate is said to be worth $200,000. She has lived in the West Twenty-first Street house for forty years. Dr. James A. Campbell, her old-time friend, is interested in obtaining what he says are the rights of the young women, the daughters of a Mrs. Mullen, whom Mrs. Waters adopted many years ago.

Mrs. Waters has been married three times, but she has no children of her own. She took Mrs. Mullen from the Home for the Friendless forty years ago. The lawyers who represent the adopted daughter's daughters assert that the old woman was not in her right mind when she gave the deed to Mr. Conklin.

It was in August that the deed was executed, and it was signed by an X mark, not with Mrs. Waters's name. The affidavits in the case state that after Mr. Conklin had refused to comply with a demand to surrender the property, he and those opposed to him made repeated visits to the house, and that there were controversies over the bed of the aged woman, each side trying to obtain from her some intelligible word to settle the quarrel. Meanwhile well-known alienists, summoned by Dr. Campbell, have decided that she is entirely incapable of transacting any business. A referee will take testimony in the case and report to the Supreme Court.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER'S PLEA.

Treasurer of Stone Cutters' Association Denies Violation of Law, as Union Is Not Incorporated.

Lawrence Murphy, Treasurer of the Stonecutters' Association of the City of New York, now in the Tombs charged with having embezzled the funds of the society, through his counsel, James Nugent, obtained from Justice Fitzgerald yesterday a writ of habeas corpus directing his production in court on Monday next.

A writ of certiorari, directing Magistrate Crane's commitment to be brought up and reviewed, was also obtained by Mr. Nugent. In his petition he made the assertion that Murphy had not violated the provisions of any criminal statute of the State of New York, for the reason that the Stonecutters' Association was an unincorporated association, of which Murphy was a member.

"The Stonecutters' Association," the petition sets forth, "being an unincorporated society, differs from a corporation or chartered society in that the members of an unincorporated association or society have a vested joint interest in the assets of the association or society, and the possession of one is the possession of all; and if the relator holds this $10,000 he holds it as Trustee of the said unincorporated society or association, and cannot be deprived of its possession except through a court of equity."

TO CROSS HARLEM BRIDGES.

No Trolley Company Will Secure Exclusive Rights, the Mayor Says—Question of Compensation.

The Board of Estimate discussed yesterday the question of compensation to be paid for the right which may be granted to surface railroads to cross Macomb's Dam Bridge and other bridges which span the Harlem River. Two companies are competing and Mayor Low and Controller Grout made statements at the meeting that no company would be given exclusive rights. Everett P. Wheeler, who appeared for the Interborough Company, said that he did not seek any exclusive franchise.

The matter of compensation was then discussed.

William H. Page, Jr., appearing for the Union Railway Company, said his corporation was willing to pay a pro rata charge on earnings, the amount to be more than $2,500 a year.

Everett P. Wheeler did not assent to this plan, and said that the charge adopted by the city in allowing the trolley cars to cross the Brooklyn Bridge would be satisfactory. Mr. Wheeler said that the amount his company was willing to pay for crossing bridges amounts to $5,000 a year. The Interborough Company wants the rights on Macomb's Dam Bridge, the Willis Avenue Bridge, the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street Viaduct, and the East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street Bridge over the Bronx.

The report of Engineer McLean of the Department of Finance made a report recommending that compensation of $132,600 be charged for the rights on the bridges. Engineer McLean based his estimates on the fact that the city built the bridges and that it should receive compensation enough to pay all interest charges on cost of construction and wear and tear on the structures.

The Board of Estimate, after the discussion, met in executive session and talked over the matter. It was said that a basis of compensation to be paid by the Interborough Railroad Company and the Union Railway Company had been settled, but the city officials would not make the terms public.

PARK AVENUE VIADUCT CASE.

Provisions of Act Authorizing Assessments for Elevating Tracks May Be Unconstitutional.

Justice Ingraham, for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an appeal by property owners from an order appointing Commissioners of Assessment in the Park Avenue viaduct matter, intimated very strongly that the provisions of the act authorizing assessments on specific property to pay in part for the elevation of the New York Central tracks were unconstitutional.

"There is nothing in the act," said Justice Ingraham, "to show that this improvement was designed for the benefit of the public, the city at large, or the owners of abutting property; and it is not clear that the Legislature has authority to provide that an expense incurred for the benefit of these railroad companies, in order to enable them to comply with the law of the United States, which requires them to elevate their bridge across the Harlem River, can be imposed upon specific property under the guise of an assessment."

This objection, though, added the Justice, can only be taken when an assessment is imposed upon some specific property, and no such assessment has as yet been levied.

FIREPROOF WOOD IN BUILDINGS

Appellate Division Ruling in Taxpayer's Suit Against Building Superintendent Stewart.

The Appellate Division, in an opinion handed down yesterday, decided that in suits brought by taxpayers to compel the Superintendent of Buildings to comply with Section 105 of the Building Code, to put on fire-proof wood where prescribed, the owners in cases of buildings already constructed must be parties to the suits before property is injured or destroyed.

In the Supreme Court, before Justice Hall, Charles L. Cooke brought suit against Superintendent Stewart and applied for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel him to comply with the section of the code in respect to the St. Regis Hotel, the Hanover National Bank Building, and the Lord's Court Building. It was agreed that violations had been allowed in these buildings. Justice Hall denied the writ, on the understanding that an appeal would be taken and the case decided in the Appellate Division. The same action is taken in the Appellate Division, no opinion in law being given, the fact that the owners were not in the case being sufficient. The opinion says, in part:

"The buildings referred to either were or had been substantially completed, and to have compelled the Superintendent of Buildings to do what the relator asked would work a material injury to, if not a substantial destruction of, the buildings themselves. It would certainly destroy property to a greater or less extent, and property cannot be destroyed, so far as I am aware, under any recognized rule o law, unless its owner has first been heard upon that subject. Here the owners were not made parties to the proceedings. They are entitled to their day in court."

COMMISSIONER STURGIS UPHELD.

Had Power to Dismiss Foreman Rice, Appellate Court Decides.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis's action in removing Thomas F. Rice from his position as foreman in the Fire Department for unexplained absence without leave for five days was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. When Rice was dismissed no written charges had been preferred against him, nor had he been given an opportunity to put in a defense.

Commissioner Sturgis said that at the end of the relator's unexplained absence he deemed that Rice had intended to resign, and therefore dropped his name from the roll. This action of the Commissioner was based on that section of the charter which says that an unexplained absence of a fireman for five days shall be deemed and be held to be a resignation.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXING FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—A foreign corporation, whose principal place of business is in the State where it was organized, which is authorized to do business in this State, and maintains an office in this city and keeps cash and money here merely to pay dividends, is not liable for taxation on its personal property under our statutes. The fact, said Justice McLaughlin, of the Appellate Division yesterday, in the case of the Dives-Pelican Mining Company, that such a corporation has an office here, and is authorized to do business, does not make it "doing business." The office which it had here was used simply for the purpose of enabling the directors to meet in it and declare dividends upon its preferred stock, and the cash on hand and money in bank was for the purpose of paying such dividends when declared. This is all the business it did in the State of New York, and this clearly did not bring it within the statute making it liable to taxation. A judgment of the Supreme Court upholding the Tax Commissioners in taxing the mining company's property in this State, is, therefore, reversed.

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CLERKS TO COMMISSIONERS OF ASSESSMENT.—The Appellate Division yesterday decided, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the Commissioners appointed to acquire title to the land necessary for the Manhattan approach to the Blackwell's Island Bridge, known as Bridge No. 4, had no power to appoint Alfred M. Downes as their clerk. Mr. Downes, who was private secretary to Mayor Van Wyck, will by this decision lose salary of $500 for the months of May and June, 1902. The Commissioners sought to justify their action by appointing Mr. Downes as a clerk by claiming that the provision of the Consolidation act directing the Corporation Counsel to furnish clerks to Commissioners of estimate and assessment had been repealed by implication by Section 1,447 of the Greater New York charter.

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STANDING OF DETECTIVE SERGEANTS.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, refused to pass on the law pertaining to the standing of detectives, telephone and telegraph Sergeants in the Police Department, claiming the facts in the case presented are not decided. The case was that of William P. Knowles, a taxpayer, against Bernard F. Conklin, formerly a telegraph Sergeant; Commissioner Partridge et al. The order affirmed an order of the Supreme Court denying a motion for an injunction pending suit in an action brought by Knowles to restrain the Police Commissioner and the Civil Service Commission from paying Conklin his full salary as a police Sergeant. The case is practically a test case, and affects all the appointees of Ex-Commissioner Murphy who were reduced by Commissioner Partridge. Conklin secured a peremptory writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court compelling his payment as a police Sergeant. Knowles then made his motion, which the lower court denied. The opinion in part states: "It has been sought on the appeal from this order to have this court pass upon several very important questions—namely, those relating to the constitutionality of chapter 730 of the Laws of 1901, the effect of the final judgment unappealed from in the mandamus proceeding, upon the plaintiff's right to maintain this action, his right to maintain it at all as a taxpayer, and whether an action other than in the nature of a quo warrant will lie. It is evident upon a perusal of this record that these questions should not be disposed of upon affidavits presented upon a motion for an injunction pendente lite, especially in a case in which the public interest is gravely concerned."

James Wood Dead; Friends Sought.

The White Star Line received advices from Liverpool yesterday to the effect that a third-class passenger named James Wood, sailing on the Majestic from New York Nov. 26, died from heart disease in Liverpool on Dec. 4, and that the agents there have no means of reaching any of the dead man's relatives.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

PLANS FOR TWO PUBLICATIONS.

Col. Harvey's Ideas Concerning the Recently Acquired Metropolitan Magazine and The Daily Telegraph.

W. H. Paige, attorney for the assignee of The Daily Telegraph, which has been sold, together with The Metropolitan Magazine, for $100,000, yesterday gave out the following statement in regard to the sale:

"It was announsed yesterday that the purchaser of The Metropolitan Magazine and The Daily Telegraph from the receiver of the two properties for $100,000 was Col. George Harvey, President of Harper & Brothers and the proprietor of The North American Review. When asked to define his plans Mr. Harvey said:

"'In purchasing The Metropolitan I bought simply a name. I have had it mind for some time that there has developed in this country a field for a popular magazine whose chief mission should be to tell about New York. This has become the most wonderful city in the world, and the people throughout the country, no less than those who reside in the city itself, feel the keenest interest in the manifold phases of this urban life. This interest will increase as the city continues to grow. Whether it is now sufficiently strong to justify the hope of making a success of a magazine designed to occupy this field can be demonstrated, of course, only by a test. Personally, I am so firmly convinced of the soundness of the idea that I am going to make the experiment. The name Metropolitan exactly fits the purpose; hence the purchase.

"'The editor of the new Metropolitan will be John Kendrick Bangs, whose recognized literary capacity is admirably supplemented by his intimate knowledge of everything that goes to make life in New York bright and pleasing. The great growth of the Harper periodicals in the last two years has demonstrated conclusively that the people are quite willing to pay good prices for good things; so the price of the new magazine will probably be raised to 25 cents. I bought The Morning Telegraph primarily because I could not get the one without the other. There seems, moreover, to be a belief in the minds of those best qualified to judge that, in view of the great impetus that has been given to racing by Mr. Belmont and Mr. Whitney, to polo by Mr. Gould, and to other forms of recreations by various persons, there is real need of a clean, wholesome paper, such as they have in England, devoted to the best interests of sport, the opera, and the drama. That, in a general way, is the kind of paper The Telegraph, whether under its present or a new name, will endeavor to be. Further than this I have made no specific plans.'"

WHY ALASKA GAVE THANKS.

The Proclamation Issued by John G. Brady, the Governor of the Territory.

The following Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by John G. Brady, the Governor of Alaska:

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

District of Alaska, Executive Office.

Our country has enjoyed a year of wonderful prosperity. Those who plow and till the earth have gathered abundant harvests; those who fashion, form, and adapt the materials of the earth to our varied wants and uses, in factories, shops, and studios, have been constantly employed. The sailor and railer on ship and car have transported the good things of earth from clime to clime, and we have had pleasure in great variety; when our neighbors were suddenly overwhelmed by the bursting of Mont Pelée our hearts were melted and there was an instant response in sympathy and materials to those who were stricken and crying for help. We rejoice that the President was saved from death at Pittsfield. Although so far removed, we have been deeply interested in the strike of the coal miners of the East and are thankful that there is a fair prospect of a just and amicable settlement of differences.

We here in Alaska can be grateful. Two steamships, the Portland and the Jeanie, were in great peril in the ice drift, but they escaped and their passengers were landed in safety, and although many thousands of people have been coming and going from our shores during the season, there nas been little injury or loss of life. The prospector and miner have stronger hopes than ever. The fisherman sees the results of his labors in great stores of food in cases and barrels ready for the world's markets.

Though we have not many husbandmen, those who have had faith to sow have had the pleasure of reaping. We know that in the near future many will be added to the number of these. We shall rejoice when many thousands come here to make their homes and share these blessings with us.

In accordance with our inherited custom and the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, John G. Brady, Governor of the District of Alaska, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1902, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to God for past blessings and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a district and a Nation.

On the day designated let us assemble at our respective places of worship, and, with grateful praise and thanksgiving, confess our responsibility to God, the Creator of all, and forget not to share our plenty with the poor, to comfort the sick, cheer the unfortunate, and manifest charity toward all.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the District of Alaska, at Sitka, this Sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

JOHN G. BRADY.

By the Governor.
WILLIAM L. DISTIN,
Secretary of the District.

McNUTT FIGHTS EXTRADITION.

Alleged Gold Mine Swindler Obtains a Hearing on Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

William H. McNutt, Secretary of the Idaho Central Gold Mining Company, was brought before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. He had been locked up in Police Headquarters because of charges preferred by Willard T. Block, a Chicago lawyer, who asserted that McNutt was the accomplice of men who swindled him out of $13,000 early this year, persuading him to buy worthless stock of the gold company on the promise that McNutt was to take it off his hands at a high figure.

Mr. Block obtained extradition papers calling for the appearance of the prisoner in Chicago, but the writ of habeas corpus acts as a temporary stay. Justice Fitzgerald, after hearing several witnesses testify that McNutt had not been in Chicago for two years, said that he would reserve his decision.

Cotton Broker Stricken in His Office.

Frank G. Speck, a cotton broker, of 111 Pearl Street, who lives in Hackensack, N. J., became ill in his office yesterday, and he had to be sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that he had been stricken by apoplexy. He is forty-eight years of age.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

More About "Pickwick Clothing."

(Take Escalator to Second Floor.)

The average man knows little about Clothing. Of course he knows the good fitting garment from the ordinary and poor fitting one when he sees it. But how about the workmanship and finish? Men in the Clothing business tell us we're foolish to sell such fine Clothing as the "Pickwick," that only two or three houses in New York can sell such good goods. It's not so. We've proven it by the great Clothing business that has centred here.

WE CARE TO BE KNOWN FOR THE SELLING OF GOOD CLOTHING—Therefore we've secured exclusive control of the "Pickwick" System, recognized as the most highly developed and only perfect method of twentieth century garment building. No other clothing compares to its fitting and shape-retaining quality—for no other Clothing so carefully drapes the well-shaped figure or so correctly overcomes every irregularity of build in the corpulent, thin, tall, short, large or small types

"PICKWICK" CLOTHING FITS THE MAN OF REGULAR PROPORTIONS in a way only equaled by a few exclusive tailors, while the man of irregular proportions must wipe away his last prejudice against ready-to-wear garments—for to him its fitting possibilities are a revelation and boon because science in "Pickwick" Clothing avoids the annoying alterations and make-overs necessary in all other Clothing.

THESE REMARKABLE CLOTHING QUALITIES are only because of the superior brain and hand-skill that go straight into the slightest detail of "Pickwick" garment making, and that's why the appreciation accorded the "Pickwick" System tells us that people care for something else than walking around in garments possessing a sign of cheapness, and that they invite not the saving of one dollar in money at a sacrifice of ten dollars in fit, style and finish. While it's superior to all other makes, yet "Pickwick" Clothing is no costlier.

"Pickwick" Suits and Overcoats $15.00 to $50.00.

Men's Furnishings.

First Floor.

Holiday Neckwear.

Men's high-class novelty Silk Scarfs, the largest and most complete line ever shown on the avenue. The class of goods offered in this line is away ahead of anything ever attempted, except by the most exclusive haberdashers. Scarfs for all occasions, in accordance with the prevailing fashions only; also exclusive designs of rich, heavy silks in the piece for making Scarfs to order.

From 50c. to $4.00 Each.

Our 50c. line is selected with the same care as the best grades; designs rich and aristocratic; shapes correct.

Always on hand, all the newest ideas in Keiser-Barathea Cravats.....$1.00

Holiday Suspenders

50c. to $6.00 Pair.

A very large and well selected stock of fancy Holiday Suspenders, Silk Webs, Silver and Gold Buckles; also Gun Metal Inlaid Buckles; Suspenders mounted to order. Prices on these goods in individual fancy boxes range from 50c. to $6.00

Dress Suit Protectors and Mufflers.

Dress Suit Protectors, made of the highest grades of Black Silks only; with or without linings; also mufflers in a large profusion of fancy designs of high grade imported materials, as well as the more moderate qualities of white or black; prices range from.....$1.00 to $6.00

Half Hose.

Specially Selected for Family Presents

For this purpose we have prepared a very desirable assortment of imported cotton, lisle and silk hose; fancy and embroidered; and also everything required in the plain blacks; prices range from.....25c. to $4.00

Shirts, Night Shirts and Pajamas.

Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts are always suitable gifts for the men of the family.

Our stock is complete with the correct things in dress and fancy laundered Shirts at.....$1 to $2.50

Night Shirts range in price from 50c. for the Cottons to $6.00 each for the fancy silk ones. Pajamas from the $1.00 suit of Domet to the fancy or plain white pure silks at prices..$5.00 to $12.00

Children's Coats At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Second Floor.

Of course baby must not be forgotten in the Christmas giving. What could be more sensible and appropriate than a new coat? Our present offerings are most opportune and will no doubt be availed of eagerly.

Children's Cloth Coats, in three very pretty styles; beautiful shades of tan, gobelin and navy; made with box back, large collars; some trimmed with braid and fur; others with braid and pearl buttons; for ages 2 to 5 years; values up to $3.95, special at . $1.95

Our better grades of Children's Coats in beautiful shades of tan, gray, white, brown, gobelin and navy, some are handsomely trimmed, at

One Third Off Regular Prices,

which range from $15.00 to $55.00; some French models among the lot—not all sizes in every style. Sizes range from 6 months to 5 years.

$6.00 "Judic" Corsets $2.95.

Second Floor.

We to-day offer a special lot of "Judic" Corsets for medium and stout figures, in white, gray, pink, black and blue, in broken sizes, actual value $6.00, at . . $2.95

Book Store News.

Second Floor.

THE AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN BOOK, large 8 vo.; illustrated in black and white and colors; price.....33c

YANKEE DOODLE GANDER, text and illustrations in colors; a regular $1.50 book; our price.....81c

NAPOLEON'S MILITARY CAREER, by Gibbs; fully illustrated and bound in half leather; regular at $1.00; our special at.....55c

BLENNERHASSETT, by Chas. F. Pidgen; regular $1.50 edition; special at.....75c

DRIVES AND PUTS, by Walter Camp; illustrated; price.....49c

WARWICK OF THE KNOBS, by John Uri Lloyd, $1.50; our price.....75c

THE CRISIS, by Winston Churchill; our price.....85c

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM of social, educational, legal, and commercial forms; our price.....$1.05

VENICE OF TO-DAY, by Hopkinson Smith; issued at $25.00; our special price.$5.00

De Luxe Edition, bound in morocco, price.....$9.00

Our Second great Offering in Books is the limited edition of the

Standard American Encyclopaedia.

This great reference work was compiled and edited during 1899 and issued as a subscription edition in ten royal volumes, cloth binding, at $23.50. The entire edition was subscribed for with the exception of seven hundred sets, which we bought at a very low figure. We have a limited quantity left. We now offer them as follows:

10 volumes, cloth binding, at.....$10.00

10 volumes, in luxurious half morocco, at.....$5.00

We will store these sets and deliver on any day you name.

Slippers for Men, Women and Children.

Second Floor.

We've a line of Holiday Slippers for both Oldsters and Youngsters that's away ahead of anything has ever before gathered. So if Slippers are down on your gift list 'twould be well to check beside it the firm name of Simpson Crawford Company.

For Men:

Black or Tan Vici Kid Slippers.....$1.50

Black or Tan Vici Kid Slippers, Everett cut.....$2.00

Black or Tan Russian or Black Seal Slippers, fine quality.....$3.45

For Women:

White Kid, three-strap Melba Standard, Louis XV. Heels.....$2.50

White Satin, one strap, Louis XV. Heels.....$3.50

The Colonial, Du Barry or Beaded Kid, three-strap, plain or patent leather Slippers; from.....$2.00 to $5.00

For Misses and Children:

Patent Leather, one-strap, sizes 5 to 8, $1.00; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.25; sizes 11 to 2, $1.50; sizes 2 to 5, $1.75.

Five-strap Kid Sandal Boots, sizes 5 to 8.....$1.50

Sizes 8½ to 10, $1.75; sizes 11 to 2.....$2.00

Our Men's Ess-Cee-Ess Shoes, $3.50,

Second Floor.

Win the confidence of every wearer. They are undoubtedly the best $3.50 Shoes shown to-day by any merchant or maker.

Made in the Popular Upper Leathers,

with genuine Flintstone Oak Soles, in all the smart shapes. All sizes and widths.

Girls' High Grade Outer Garments At Exactly Half Price.

Third Floor.

We inaugurate to-day, in our Misses' Cloak Department, a sale of Girls' high grade coats, at Exactly Half Regular Prices.

They comprise exclusive models in the newest colorings, in white, pastel, reseda, scarlet, pearl gray and black. There is only one garment of a kind, but all sizes from 6 to 14 years are included. They come in Silks, Velvets, Velours, Breitschwanz, Bengalines, Imported Kerseys, Broadcloths and Silk Reps.

Our Girls' $80.00 Coats for $40.00

Our Girls' $70.00 Coats for $35.00

Our Girls' $60.00 Coats for $30.00

Our Girls' $55.00 Coats for $27.50

Our Girls' $50.00 Coats for $25.00

Our Girls' $44.00 Coats for $22.00

Our Girls' $40.00 Coats for $20.00

Our Girls' $36.00 Coats for $18.00

$11.25 Film Camera, $7.75.

Second Floor.

The No. 3 Folding "Weno" Camera takes a 3¼x4¼ Daylight Loading Film. This camera is manufactured by the Blair Camera Co., of Rochester, N. Y. It is thoroughly guaranteed in every respect, is fitted with the Bausch & Lomb Rapid Rectilinear Lens and Pneumatic Release Automatic Shutter, Iris Diaphragm, and brilliant reversible finder. It is a strictly high grade film Camera, never sold for less than $11.25; our price is.....$7.75

A Cycle style Plate Camera, fitted with a carrying case and one double plate holder; takes a 4x5 picture, and is up-to-date in every respect; well worth $8.00; our price.....$4.95

Kodak Developing Machines, a wonderful device that does away with the dark room: $2.00, $6.00, and $7.50

Eastman Kodaks, in every style, from.. 80c. to $28.00

We make a specialty of developing, printing, and enlarging. We develop a six exposure film, all sizes, for 10c., a twelve exposure film, all sizes, for.....15c.

A trial and we will convince you that our work is the best.

Sporting Goods.

Second Floor.

We have a complete holiday assortment of all kinds of Sporting Goods at very low prices. To emphasize this statement we make the following offerings:

500 full-size Rugby Footballs, all guaranteed, at.....69

500 double end Striking Bags, just the thing for young boys, at.....59

Boxing Gloves: all ate of best workmanship, and stuffed with curled hair, at.. .98, $1.25, $1.49

Air Rifles, heavy curled springs; guaranteed, at.....75

Ping-Pong Sets, (Registered Trade Mark No. 38,854,) complete, from .50 to $7.00

Bailetto Pool and Billiard Tables; excellent games for home amusement, complete with cues, balls, bottles, and pins, at.....$27.50

Pool Tables, slate bottom.....$9.75

Ping-Pong Tables; 5x9; regular $15.00 kind, at.....$9.00

Striking Bag Frames, adjustable for 8 inches; complete with bag.....$7.25

Peck & Snyder Ice Skates; every style and size, at prices below the regular.

ELEPHANT TERRORIZES CONEY ISLAND POLICE.

Big Animal Tries to Enter the Station House When Its Intoxicated Keeper Is Arrested.

Coney Islanders were badly scared yesterday by Topsy, the elephant, whose home is at Luna Park, to which she was committed when she became too vicious for exhibition purposes in a circus several years ago. It was all the fault of Frederick Ault, known as "Whitey," who has been the animal's keeper for over a decade, and is the only person who can handle Topsy.

At noon Ault, who was inebriated, left Luna Park, which is owned by Thompson & Dundy, astride the animal's neck. They went lumbering along Surf Avenue, the motion causing the mahout to become more dizzy. A crowd gathered and fell in behind. At every corner its numbers were augmented. After traversing nearly half a mile the animal suddenly stopped and Ault slid off. He began prodding the elephant's trunk in a savage manner. Policeman Conlin arrested him, whereupon Ault said he would turn the elephant loose upon the crowd. Drawing his revolver, the policeman ordered him to walk on ahead, and threatened to shoot him if he set the animal upon the people.

Arrived at the police station, on West Eighth Street, Ault refused to tie the elephant, which, mounting the five broad granite steps leading into the station, tried to enter. Topsy became wedged in the door, however, and set up a terrific trumpeting. The crowd scattered in terror, while the policemen in the station house were not less alarmed, and some of them sought refuge up stairs and in the cells.

Sergt. Levis begged Ault to drive the animal back, and this the keeper finally did. Then for fifteen minutes he kept the policemen busy obeying his orders to drive the crowd away and fetch dainties for Topsy. They could do nothing with the man and were afraid to lock him up on account of the elephant. Finally, Frederick Thompson, one of the proprietors of Luna Park, appeared on the scene, and he induced Ault, with the permission of the police, to take the animal back to the park, where, it appears, Topsy is sometimes employed to haul heavy articles about the pleasure grounds. Mr. Thompson also gave bail for Ault's appearance in court this morning to answer a charge of disorderly conduct.

A few weeks ago the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted Ault for wounding the elephant near the eye with a pitchfork.

FOR PATRICK'S NEW TRIAL.

Argument Begun on Allegations of Newly Discovered Evidence in the Rice Murder Case.

Before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday the argument was begun on a motion to show cause why Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer who was convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, should not be granted a new trial on the ground of evidence discovered since the conviction.

John C. Tomlinson, Patrick's lawyer, referred, in an affidavit, to the immunity of Charles F. Jones, the valet, who was the principal witness for the State, declared that the autopsy had revealed no unusual or suspicious cause of the death of Mr. Rice, and alleged that new evidence showed a close connection between the prosecution of Patrick and certain persons interested in the estate of the millionaire.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan declared that the motion had not been made in good faith and began to examine the witnesses on whose affidavits the motion had been based. Mr. Garvan said that the proceeding was for the purpose of getting a lot of irrelevant material before the Court of Appeals that will consider the case in March.

Charles T. Adams, a lawyer, testified that Mr. Rice had expressed in 1898 and 1900 the desire that his body be cremated. Mr. Adams is a brother-in-law of Mr. Tomlinson.

Robert M. Moore, Patrick's lawyer at the trial, declined to answer many of the questions, pleading professional privileges. The case is to be continued this morning.

POLICEMAN A BANKRUPT.

Edward J. Hammer's Debts for Borrowed Money and Other Things.

Edward J. Hammer, a policeman of the Oak Street Station, who lives at 519 East Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $1,394, and no assets. The debts were contracted this year for borrowed money, jewelry, clothing, shoes, furniture, groceries, &c.

There are twenty-six creditors in the schedules, among them being Henrietta Eckard of Rye, $686, judgment for borrowed money; John J. McGrane, 187 Broadway, $129, judgment for jewelry; Eagle Diamond Watch Company, 14 Maiden Lane, $83, judgment for jewelry; Arthur J. Kahn, 37 Maiden Lane, $71, judgment for jewelry; Frank Solomon, 1,235 Third Avenue, $67, judgment for clothing; A. Schlesinger & Son, 38 East Houston Street, $13, for clothing; Sampson Weinhandler, $40, services as referee in the Kahn case.

He owes $829 for borrowed money from eleven creditors; for refreshments, $9; rent, $6; cutlery, $6; shoes, $6; furniture, $41; gents' furnishing goods, $6; groceries and provisions, $22. Three of his creditors, Mrs. Eckard, Mr. McGrane, and Mr. Solomon, were pressing him for payment of their claims, and the bankrupt obtained an order from Judge Adams of the United States District Court restraining them for twelve months from proceeding any further with their claims.

$10,000 FOR AN EYE.

Jury Gave a Verdict to F. H. Dittman, Who Had Been Injured by a Belt.

A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Marean, yesterday, gave a verdict for $10,000 damages to Frederick H. Dittman, who had sued the Edison Electric Illuminating Company because of the loss of one of his eyes.

In the company's power house on East Eightieth Street, Manhattan, in February, 1901, a belt of a dynamo snapped and part of it struck Dittman in the right eye, destroying the sight. Alleging that the belt was rotten and unsafe, he sued for $25,000 damages.

Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses

Select these things from the finest display in the city, offered at the most moderate prices.

Get the little booklet on Holiday Things at the Meyrowitz stores.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., B'way & 6th Av.
653 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 701-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.

MR. RICHARD

MANSFIELD

In Shakespeare's Glorious Tragedy,

JULIUS CÆSAR

Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

TO-MORROW NIGHT. **MASCAGNI** SOLOISTS, ORCHESTRA.
Pop. Prices—Seats on Sale—Pop. Prices.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 242 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & To-day, 2:30.

LAST 10 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY." Beginning Dec. 15, "HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & To-day. Evgs., 8:15.

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.

CARNEGIE HALL

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.

1902...Sixty-first Season...1903

WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor

SATURDAY, December 6th, at 8:15 P. M.

SOLOIST:

Miss Maud MacCarthy

VIOLIN.

Her first appearance in New York this season.

PROGRAMME:

OVERTURE, "CORIOLANUS," op. 62.Beethoven
CONCERTO FOR VIOLIN, E minor, Mendelssohn
Symphonic Poem, No. 7, "FESTKLANGE".....Liszt
Andantino in B flat for violin.....Salat-Saens
SYMPHONY, NO. 2, E flat, op. 29,
(first time) .....Weingartner

Tickets can be had at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $16. SUPPLEMENTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS for seven afternoons and seven evening concerts also on sale. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**

This Afternoon, at 2.—OTELLO. Eames, Homer; Alvarez, Bispham. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8:30.—Second Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Bridewell; Messrs. Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 8, at 8.—AIDA. Eames, Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Edouard de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8.—LE PROPHETE (Revival.) Schumann-Heink, Marsili; Alvarez, Edouard de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
THIRD MONTH
of
The Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.

CARNEGIE HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.

THURS. Evg., Dec. 11, FRANZ KNEISEL
SAT. Aft., Dec. 13, ANTON VAN ROOY

Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Matinée TO-DAY at 2.

MRS. FISKE

in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,

MARY of MAGDALA

SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE

SILVER SLIPPER,

by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15.

VIOLA ALLEN

as ROMA, in Hall Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY.**

Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
3D MONTH. A melodramatic sensation.

THE NINETY AND NINE

Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— **TWIRLY-WHIRLY,**
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. **MABELLE GILMAN** IN **The Mocking Bird**
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

BELASCO THEATRE B'w'y, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**

DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. **BON TON BURLESQUERS.**
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Only 3 More Weeks. Mats. To-day & Wed.
JAS. K. **HACKETT** IN **CRISIS**

CIRCLE Thes. B'way & 60. Mat. To-day, 2:30. Evgs. 25 & 50c. Mats. 25c. Entire House.
Herbert Stock Co.
Presents Bijou Fernandez in **ARISTOCRACY**
Refined Vaudeville Concert To-morrow Night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | A Lady of Quality
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 14th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. **"FAD AND FOLLY"**
Mats. T'd'y & Thurs. 2:30

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-day at 10 A. M., "Minna von Barnhelm."
To-day at 2:15, "Der Damenkrieg" & "Teremtette." To-night, last time "DER KUSS."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

FOOTBALL TEAM DINED

Yale Club Entertains Gridiron Champions of the Year.

At the Reception "Mike" Murphy Said the "Yale Spirit" Won the Victories in Athletic Sports.

The college football champions of 1902, composing the conquering Yale eleven and including the substitutes who figured in the great intercollegiate games of the season just ended, were entertained last night by the Yale Club at a dinner in the Yale Clubhouse, 30 West Forty-fourth Street, given in honor of the team and the victory over the Harvard eleven at New Haven in the last great game of the season for the championship of the year.

The guests numbered twenty-one football players, all members of the first college team of the season, except Goss and Bowman, and about all the substitutes who had any part in the great contests of the Fall being present, while a list of the hosts would include about the entire roll of the Yale Club.

The dinner was informal to the extent that there were no set speeches. The football players came on from New Haven in the afternoon and were welcomed on their arrival at the clubhouse by a volunteer committee of members of the club, which included a number of famous football players who wore the blue in former years.

The dinner was followed by an adjournment to the club library, where a reception was held by the gridiron heroes of 1902, and the trainers and managers of the team, "Mike" Murphy, "Joe" Swan, Allan Fox, and J. Miller. President Bannard presided, and introduced the speakers, who responded to the call of the gathering, the first of these being C. B. Chadwick, the Captain of the victorious team, and the hero of more sensational plays in the course of the season than any other member of the eleven.

Capt. Chadwick's address was short, and was devoted mainly to recognition and praise of the individual work of the men of his team. He was followed by Walter Camp, Julian Curtiss, George Adee, and ex-Judge Henry Howland, each speaking briefly on the football record of Yale and the triumphs won on the football field by the wearers of the Blue.

A call which would not be denied then was made for "Mike" Murphy, who in response spoke of the "Yale spirit," which he declared was in a great measure responsible for the victories won in football and in other branches of athletic sport. President Bannard then called on the members of the football team for speeches and these related incidents and personal experiences of the period of training and play.

Among those present were Howard K. Knapp, Frank Butterworth, G. T. Adee, Ford Huntington, H. H. George, Archibel Green, C. H. Sheerrill, G. D. Phelps, H. S. Brooks, F. A. Stokes, Percy Rockefeller, George Stillman, Philip Stillman, W. K. Parker, George Chappell, William P. Eno, Alexander Cameron, Jr., Philip Kunzig, Cameron Waterman, Henry Holt, Walter Carter, S. B. Camp, and Dr. John S. Hartwell.

For the true connoisseur who drinks to please the palate.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

A gentle and wholesome stimulant from which there is no reaction.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Franchise Fight.

The Pennsylvania tunnel franchise matter will be considered by the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Monday in order to make a report to the board at the Tuesday meeting. It was said yesterday that two reports would be made and the fight for and against the tunnel would be carried on in open meeting. Several of the Tammany leaders yesterday said that pressure had been brought to bear on the Republican Aldermen from Brooklyn and that the chances of favorable action on the franchise were improving.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The storm central Thursday evening in the Carolinas has moved rapidly northeastward attended by winds of hurricane force off the South Atlantic and South New England coasts. Its centre to-night is probably several hundred miles southeast of Nova Scotia. Pressure is rising rapidly in the rear of the storm and the weather has cleared, except in Eastern Maine and in the mountain districts of Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York.

Outside of the storm's path fair weather has prevailed, except in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, where light snow has fallen, and on the North Pacific Coast, where rain has continued.

It is colder in Atlantic Coast districts, especially in New England, where the temperatures to-night are 10 to 20 degrees below the freezing point. It is also colder in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest, a temperature of 18 degrees below zero being reported from North Dakota. It is warmer in the Southwest and over the east portion of the plains region.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Saturday for districts except the lake region, where snow flurries are probable. The weather Sunday will be fair in Eastern districts. In the West and the interior valleys the cloudiness will increase, and there will be snow or rain in the Missouri Valley, and locally on the east slope.

It will be colder Saturday in the Upper and Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and slowly rising temperatures will prevail Sunday in the eastern and northwestern districts. The winds along the New England coast will continue brisk northwest Saturday, diminishing Sunday. Along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts and on the Great Lakes fresh northwest to west winds will become variable. On the Gulf coast light north to east winds will prevail.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk northwest winds, diminishing, and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair to-day; Sunday, fair, except snow in north portion; diminishing northwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day and Sunday, except snow in north portion. Slowly rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair to-day and Sunday; slowly rising temperatures; diminishing northwest winds.

North Carolina, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and Sunday; light northwest winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Sunday.

Western Pennsylvania, snow flurries to-day; Sunday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western New York, snow and warmer to-day; Sunday, fair, colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

Minnesota, fair in west, snow and colder in east portion to-day; Sunday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

North and South Dakota, fair to-day and Sunday, except snow Sunday in west portion.

South Carolina, fair and continued cold to-day; Sunday, increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature; light northwest winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	19	34	36
6 A. M.	19	35	36
9 A. M.	19	33	34
12 M.	24	29	31
3 P. M.	26	30	33
6 P. M.	24	28	33
9 P. M.	20	23	26
12 P. M.	18	20	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 286 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....31⅝
Weather Bureau 29
Corresponding date 1901.....22
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....37

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 34 degrees and 8 P. M. 25 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent. and 3 P. M. 62 per cent. The maximum temperature was 38 degrees at midnight and the minimum 20 degrees at 10:24 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—A fire last night in Newport, twelve miles below here, destroyed the general store of State Oyster Commissioner Riley and an unoccupied hotel. Loss, $25,000.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Fire early this morning destroyed the general store of State Oyster Commissioner E. L. Riley at Newport, twelve miles below this place, and for a time endangered other buildings. The loss is placed at $8,000.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Mead Building here, a five-story brick structure, was destroyed by fire last night. It was occupied by the Wortham Brothers & Co. department store and the Rockford Business College. The loss is $275,000; insurance, $250,000.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—The five-story brick manufacturing building occupied jointly by Likly & Rockett, trunk manufacturers, and Bardons & Oliver, lathe turret manufacturers, was destroyed by fire at midnight. The loss is probably $100,000, with no accurate estimate of insurance.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Fire in the six-story building 45 Exchange Street this morning entailed a loss of $25,000. The building is owned by The Union and Advertiser, which formerly occupied it. At the time of the fire the upper floors were used by the Eberwein and Conolly Bindery Companies. The Livingston Hotel, two doors away, was filled with smoke, and a slight panic followed among the 125 guests.

STILLWATER, Minn., Dec. 5.—Fire, which broke out under the stage in the Grand Opera House at 3 o'clock this morning caused a loss of $175,000. The Opera House Block, owned by a local syndicate, was totally destroyed, with a loss of $75,000; insurance, $21,000. Other losses were: J. C. Nolen, grocer, $15,000; Holcombe Block, $10,000; Disch Block, $10,000; Zeigler Block, clothing, $40,000; C. Kirk, shoes, stock of $12,000 badly damaged. There were also a number of smaller losses.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Boards of officers are appointed to meet Jan. 5 for the mental and physical examination of such candidates from civil life for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army as may be authorized to appear before them. The boards will meet at Governor's Island, Fort Monroe, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Logan, Fort Adams, San Juan, Columbus Barracks, the Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Sam Houston.

The retiring board convened at San Francisco, April 18, is dissolved and a new retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco. Detail: Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General; Lieut. Col. George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Capt. Ralph H. Vandeman, Twenty-first Infantry, recorder.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, Ninth Cavalry, will report to this board for examination.

Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Sheridan for duty.

Capt. Willis O. Clark, Twelfth Infantry, will report to the President of the examining board convened at Fort Slocum for physical re-examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Quartermaster, and Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, Twelfth Cavalry, will make not to exceed three visits per week, until June 30, to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, on business in connection with construction of buildings.

Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Navy.

Pay Inspector R. T. M. Ball is ordered to the New York, Jan. 10, for duty as fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Station.

Assistant Paymaster H. A. Wise, Jr., is ordered to the Alliance, Dec. 31.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison is ordered to the Puget Sound Yard.

Capt. F. Hanford is ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth is ordered home.

Lieut. Commander A. G. Winterhalter is ordered to the El Cano.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Dunn is ordered to the Vicksburg.

Commander E. S. Prime is ordered to Olongapo Station.

Commander U. R. Harris is ordered to command the Wilmington.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Asserson is ordered to the Wilmington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Arrivals—Leyden at San Juan, Boston at San Diego, Ranger at Mare Island.

Sailings—Osceola from San Juan for Culebra, Nero from Colombo for Manila, Marcellus from Norfolk for Baltimore, Buffalo from Norfolk for Tompkinsville.

Rear Admiral Rodgers hauled down his flag on the New York yesterday.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart has been ordered in commission at the New York Yard.

Hospitable British Mayor.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool (Councillor and Mrs. W. Watson Rutherford) will be at home to the citizens of Liverpool at the Town Hall on Monday, the 17th; Tuesday, the 18th; Wednesday, the 19th, and Thursday, the 20th, from 3 to 5 o'clock each day. No cards of invitation will be sent out or required to be presented, but citizens are requested to bring their visiting cards with the address thereon, showing the ward of the city to which they respectively belong. With respect to strangers or others not in the burgess roll who may desire to attend any of these receptions, such visitors are requested to write on the back of their own visiting cards the name of one of the City Councillors or Justices of the Peace of the city to whom they may be known. These receptions are intended for those citizens, their wives, and grown-up members of their families who will find it more convenient to attend in the afternoon, but as regards those whose daily avocations are of such a nature as to preclude their coming to the Town Hall in the afternoon it is the intention of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress to hold a series of evening receptions, for which arrangements will be made later.

As respects citizens whose places of business are in the city, but who reside outside, the reference to the ward to be written on the back of the visiting card will be the ward in which such place of business is situated. W. WATSON RUTHERFORD, Lord Mayor. The Town Hall, Liverpool, 12th November, 1902.—Advertisement in The Liverpool Courier.

Senator Proctor's Gift to Employes.

Senator Proctor, owner of the Vermont Marble Company of Proctor, Vt., has completed plans for the erection of a handsome marble building, 50 by 80 feet, which he will commit to the Young Men's Christian Association to operate for the benefit of his 1,200 employes at Proctor and vicinity. This is the first association building to be erected by a manufacturing corporation in New England for the benefit of its men. The Proctor building will be a handsome structure of rough marble, and will contain in the basement two bowling alleys, billiard rooms, smoking room, lockeds for gymnasium, and baths. On the main floor will be a reading room, parlor, game room, Secretary's office, gymnasium, &c. The second floor rooms will be for entertainments and educational classes, debates, discussions of problems of marble workers, &c. The fees are expected to pay from one-half to two-thirds of the expenses of the organization. Men without respect to their religious belief will be eligible for membership.—Troy Times.

The Rush to South Africa.

Capt. J. B. B. Farley of London, who has recently returned from two years' of service with the British forces in South Africa, is at the Hotel Barton, and will remain in Washington for several weeks. He is accompanied by his father, Lieut. Col. Farley of Quebec. "South Africa seems to be a country of gold and cattle, and at present the cattle industry is in a very unsatisfactory condition," said Capt. Farley. "The country cannot recover from the effects of the war for several years. The Boers confined their efforts chiefly to cattle raising, and most of the cattle were killed during the war. At present everybody seems to be rushing for the gold fields. Johannesburg is one of the busiest cities in the world. People are rushing there from all corners of the globe, and prices have increased with the crowds. It is impossible to get decent accommodations there for less than $15 a day. Many people are unable to gain admission to the city now. So many gold-seekers came there without money that regulations are now in force which prevent people from landing who cannot show that they have money or have work offered them which will prevent them from becoming public charges.—Washington Post.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. **IMPRUDENCE**

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
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NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE. JULIA MARLOWE | THE CAVALIER.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. near B'way.
MATS. TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
MARY MANNERING | Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
MATS. TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. First Matinée To-day, 2:15.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
E. S. WILLARD.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE CARDINAL.
Thurs. Mat., Dec. 11, "The Professor's Love Story."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
"A monstrous pretty play * * * writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Harlem Op. House | EMPIRE THEATRE CO. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. "The Wilderness." Next Week—Martin Harvey in "The Only Way."

GRAND — Last Mat. To-day. Kyrle Bellew | Next Week. DAN DALY.

WEST END THEATRE. "WINCHESTER." Mat. To-day. Nxt Wk.—4 Cohans.
To-morrow Night Big Vaudeville Concert.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Evgs., 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY. "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107 St. Mat. To-day. The Hanlons—Le Voyage en Suisse. Next Week—The Ragged Haro.

3rd Ave. Mat. To-day. "Searchlights of a Great City." Next Week—"A Montana Outlaw."

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Data of Ethics.
Descent of Man.
Emerson's Essays.
First Principles.
French Revolution.
First Violin, The.
Henry Esmond.
Hypatia.
Ivanhoe.
Jane Eyre.
John Halifax.
Kenilworth.
Knickerbocker History of New York.
Last Days of Pompeii.
The Last of the Mohicans.
Life of Christ.
Lorna Doone.
Lamplighter.
Little Minister, The.
Mill on the Floss.
Other Worlds Than Ours.
Old Curiosity Shop.
Origin of Species.
Pickwick Papers.
Romola.
Sketch Book.
Scottish Chiefs.
Three Musketeers.
Thelma.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tom Brown at Rugby.
Tale of Two Cities.
Tom Burke of Ours.
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Views Afoot.
Virginians, The.
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41-43 VESEY ST., CITY.

TEACHER HIS OWN LAWYER

Sues Storage Firm for Damaging Furniture and Reputation.

Recently Recovered $30,000 from the City, but Then He Had Attorneys, Who Sued Him.

Loud raps for order punctuated the remarks of a litigant who appeared as his own counsel before Justice Leventritt yesterday. The lawyers in the room seemed unable to restrain their mirth, and finally the Justice, after administering sharp advice, told the would-be attorney to go out into the corridor if he wanted to argue with his opponent about a settlement.

The litigant was George Steinson, ex-school teacher. Several years ago he was "turned down" by the educational authorities of the city. He brought suit to recover a big sum, and at last, after various courts had passed on the matter, he got a verdict for nearly $30,000 through the law firm of Townsend & McIlvaine. Then his lawyers sued him, asserting that he would not pay them for recovering the virdct. In that suit he started acting as his own lawyer, and since then he has continued to do so. His defense in the action brought by the law firm was that Mr. Townsend had died, and that Mr. McIlvaine had no right to collect, the deceased partner having been the one employed to sue the city originally.

Recently Steinson brought suit against the Abingdon Storage Company, Catherine M. Ryan, the Abingdon Storage Warehouse, and John C. Kluber to recover $10,000, charging that he had deposited his furniture in the warehouse, and that it had been damaged while there. The furniture originally, he said, was worth $5,200. The damage to it and a subsequent damaging of his reputation made him confident that he ought to get at least $10,000.

The complaint he served on the defendants' lawyer, Robert Goeller, met with criticism from that lawyer, and it was to demand a more explicit and proper complaint that Mr. Goeller appeared before Justice Leventritt.

According to the complaint, Steinson lived until last July at 210 West Fourth Street. Then he decided to move up to 2,105 Washington Avenue. He arranged to store his belongings at the Abingdon Storage Warehouse at a cost of $5 a month.

"How was your reputation hurt?" was asked.

"Well," replied Steinson, "when I moved up to my new house in Washington Avenue the company would not give up the furniture to me, and it was a terrible injury to my good name for the people of the neighborhood to see me, a man without any furniture, moving into a new house."

The Justice asked Mr. Steinson: "Do you sue for non-delivery or injury or what?"

"Everything," answered Steinson. "This application to have my complaint changed is just a device of the defendants. I think I have good cause for the suit."

"Yes, I think you have," said Justice Leventritt, "but you have confounded several grounds, either one of which would have been sufficient."

Steinson, in referring to a court order issued at an earlier stage of the case, declared that he had never seen the original of the order, but only a copy. Mr. Goeller explained that the court had allowed the order to be served by publication.

"But," cried Steinson, "I have a right to disobey any order I don't see. Besides, the copy you sent me was not like the original."

There was more argument, after which Steinson said:

"Why, Mr. Justice, if they get this order to make me change my complaint, they will not be satisfied; they will go straightway and trump up something else against me."

Mr. Goeller told the court that the difference between the plaintiff and the defendants really amounted to only $10. That Steinson denied indignantly, and a lot of talk between him and Goeller followed.

"If you want to adjust your differences go out into the corridor," said the Justice, adding that he would take the papers and consider whether the motion for a new complaint ought to be granted.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY'S AID.

Mgr. Mooney Likely to be Appointed Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Archbishop John M. Farley, asked yesterday concerning the appointment of an auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese of New York, said that Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese and rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, seemed to be the choice of those whose duty it was to recommend to the Pope a priest for the position. He himself, he said, had had nothing to do with this selection. In the event of his appointment, Mgr. Mooney will retain the rectorship of his present church, it is understood.

The pallium which Archbishop Farley will wear on the occasion of his consecration is being made at the convent of nuns at St. Agnes's Church, in Rome. It is of white material made from the wool of a lamb selected on Easter Sunday, and which was shorn on the day of the Feast of St. Agnes.

TABLET FOR DR. EATON.

Unveiled in the Church of the Divine Paternity, of Which He Was the Pastor.

Services in honor of the Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Eaton were conducted last evening in the Church of the Divine Paernity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, during the course of which a large bronze tablet in the wall under the west window was unveiled and dedicated. The tablet bore the following inscription:

To the glory of God
And in loving memory
of
CHARLES HENRY EATON, D. D.,
The beloved pastor of this church for twenty-one years and until his death.
Born August 15, 1852—Died April 14, 1902.
It was through his untiring zeal and hopeful patience that these buildings were erected.
They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever.

The congregation, which almost filled the large building, stood as Rev. Charles F Patterson pulled aside the purple covering that had hidden the tablet, and joined in singing, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams delivered the memorial address, and told of his long intimacy with Dr. Eaton, whose work during the twenty-one years of his pastorate, he said, had done so much to advance the cause of the church in this city. He described Dr. Eaton as essentially an executive and a master of detail, whose development after coming to New York had surprised those who doubted his capacity to carry on the work of his predecessor.

The Rev. Robert Collyer spoke for the Unitarian Church, testifying to the loss it had sustained by the death of Dr. Eaton, whose influence, he said, extended beyond the limits of his own denomination.

He was followed by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Atwood, speaking for the Universalist Church, and Prof. George Gunton and the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, all of whom testified to the conspicuous success of Dr. Eaton in his pastorate.

TWO BISHOPS' ADDRESSES.

Continuation of the Advent Missionary Services—Souls That Need Saving—Selfless Love.

Another mass meeting in the series of Advent Missionary services of the Episcopal Church was held in Carnegie Hall last evening. The body of the hall was well filled, and on the platform were many clergymen, including Bishop Capers of South Carolina, Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia, Coadjutor Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church.

Bishop Gailor of Tennessee spoke on "Missions, the Life of Christianity." One wooden chapel among the heathen, or one simple stalwart soul preaching the Gospel in the wilderness, counted for more, he said, than all the luxurious devotions once a week of the richest parishes in the richest cities of the richest countries.

The Right Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Thetford, England, spoke on "The Sure Success of Missions." He said he was afraid church people had allowed selfishness, "never so ugly as when creeping up and strangling Christian life," to enter into the Church, and that they were thinking more of the salvation of their own souls than the souls of others. "Let your own souls alone," he said, "and go and take care of some one else's soul."

He said that he had been impressed during his visit here by the numberless agencies for doing good here in New York, and the enthusiasm with which they were carried on, but what was needed, he said, was more individual ventures in faith.

The third address was by Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, whose theme was "The Love of Christ Restraineth Me." He spoke of the selfless love which Christ showed in His life.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there will be many débutante receptions. The Westchester Hunt will have a tea in the country residence of Mrs. Marion Story, and there will be a dance this evening at Chatsworth. The débutante receptions are six in number. Mrs. Charles Adams has recalled the cards for the one which she was to give, as Mr. Adams is very ill.

⁂

Receptions are to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Auguste Montant of 39 West Twenty-first Street, to introduce Miss Marie Montant; by Mrs. E. H. Landon of 42 East Sixty-sixth Street, to introduce Miss Lucy Landon; by Mrs. E. H. Haney of 50 West Fifty-eighth Street, to introduce Miss Jean Haney, and by Mrs. W. K. Prentiss of 9 West Sixteenth Street, to introduce Miss Anetta Prentis.

⁂

The dinner of the St. Nicholas Club is to be at Delmonico's this evening. There are to be several house parties in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley have one at Hempstead and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are entertaining at Staatsburg. There will be the usual week-end party at Newfoundland, N. J.

⁂

Among those booked for Italy on the Lahn were Mrs. P. La Montagne, Fritz Otto, Miss Edith Howells, W. W. Finlay of Washington, Miss Isabel Finlay of Pass Christian, Miss.; Mrs. L. E. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jenks, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dominick.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter arrived yesterday on board the Teutonic. They will remain in America this Winter.

⁂

At the cotillion to be given at Dodworth's on Dec. 29 for the Misses Catharine M. and Elizabeth W. Clark, and at which the latter is to make her bow, Frederick S. Woodruff will lead and will dance with the débutante. Mr. Woodruff will also lead the Fortnightly dance on Dec. 30.

⁂

The dates of the meetings of the Amusement Club, of which Mrs. Franklin B. Lord, Mrs. Douglas Campbell, and Mrs. W. Wilson Drake are the patronesses and the Misses Amy Hawxhurst Mills, Jane E. Gillet, and Charlotte M. Gillet are the committee, are Wednesday evenings, Dec. 17 and 31; Jan. 14 and 28, and Feb. 11, and in Easter week. The meetings are held in the houses of the members, and theatre parties, dances, &c., followed by suppers, usually form the entertainments.

⁂

The initial dance of the First Friday Cotillions took place last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria and was largely attended. The dancing was in the Astor Gallery, and a supper was served in the adjoining rooms. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. The cotillion was led by Frederick S. Woodruff, who danced with Miss Blanche Underwood. There were two favor figures. The favors were dainty teacups and silver bobbins for the girls, and leather cigar boxes and photograph frames for the men. Several of this year's débutantes have been admitted to this class. Among them are the Misses Gertrude Green, Lucy Landon, Constance Pratt, Florence Howes, Arietta Prentice, Dorothy Roosevelt, Virginia Verplanck, Annette Whipple, Emily Foster, and Katharine Grinnell. Other members of the class are the Misses Dorothy Edwards, Marion Armstrong, Hester Hone, Helen White Stevens, Eleanor R. Morris, Sophie Langdon, Alice Ripley, Amy Olyphant, Mary C. Lefferts, Virginia Osborn, Anita L. Peabody, Helen R. Sturgis, the Misses Delafield, the Misses de Peyster, Adeline Havemeyer, and others. Among the young members are Schuyler Schleffelin, J. Montgomery Strong, Floyd du Bois, Gano Dunn, Rufus Graves, Charles A. Dana, Oscar E. Stevens, and the Misses Annabella, Marie V., Anne M., and Helen Olyphant.

⁂

A reception is to be given this evening by the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain, which is composed of many of the well-known French residents of New York, in honor of M. J. Paul Dupuy, the editor of the Petit Parisien, in College Hall, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street. An elaborate musical programme is to be rendered. Among the artists who will sing are M. F. Archambault and Mme. L. Pagani Littlefield. Edward Varnier will play the violin.

⁂

Ray Miller returned on Friday from Europe, and he will be in New York for the season. Mr. Miller has been abroad, as is his custom, since early Spring.

⁂

The Duc de Chaulnes sails for France this afternoon on the Champagne. On the same ship are Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France, and Mrs. Charles Lee.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained at dinner this evening the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Princess Suasa of Rome, and the Marquise de Talleyrand of Paris, with their hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh; the First Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, the Minister from the Netherlands, Mr. Hansen of the Russian Embassy, and Count Gherardesca of the Italian Embassy.

Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, entertained at luncheon to-day at her new home, on H Street. The company included Mrs. W. S. Cameron, the sister of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Quarles of Wisconsin, Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Secretary to the President; Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Stanley Mathews, Mrs. T. A. Bingham, Mrs. Robert J. Wynne, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Moore, and Miss Louise Jones.

The Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood. Those present included Col. and Mrs. T. A. Bingham, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Van Derventer, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour.

Senator Cockress and Miss Cockrell entertained at luncheon to-day at the Capitol in compliment to the Princess Suasa and her sister, who return to New York to-morrow and sail for Europe next week. To meet these ladies were Speaker and Mrs Henderson and Senator and Mrs. Depew.

THIEVES LOOT A SHOW WINDOW

Smash Glass of a Fifth Avenue Furrier's Store During the Night.

Furs held to be worth $1,000, the property of W. W. Hart, furrier of 365 Fifth Avenue, near the Waldorf-Astoria, were stolen from his establishment late Thursday night or early yesterday morning, through the smashing of a side window, which afforded the thieves easy access to practically everything contained in the show window. The stolen goods included two sets of black bear furs, a mink cape, and several other articles of like nature, besides a pair of decorated elephant's feet and eight silver thermometers mounted upon fur bases. Three medals were also stolen. An elderdown rug was in the window, but, being nailed down, it was not taken.

Detectives Gregg and Baxter were detailed upon the case. Investigation brought out the fact that Policeman Wickman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on post at this point, discovered the broken window before daylight. Not knowing that anything had been stolen he concluded that the wind or falling ice had smashed it, and, securing some boards nailed them in front of the aperture.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave 37th 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

BLACK TO FIGHT JEROME

Ex-Governor Retained in the Frank Farrell Interests.

Will Join Forces with ex-Justice Fursman; Canfield's Counsel—Jacobs Accused of Perjury.

It was announced yesterday by the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, of which ex-Gov. Frank S. Black is senior member, that they had accepted a retainer from the owners of the property at 33 West Thirty-third Street—commonly regarded as Frank Farrell's gambling house—and that action would be taken against those responsible for the raid on those premises on last Monday night.

Mr. Black is to consult with ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman, who has been retained by Richard A. Canfield, and the two will agree as to the various actions which shall be brought. The first step is the defense of Samuel G. Smith and David W. Bucklin, arrested in the two establishments at the time of the raids. Later the two lawyers will apply to a Magistrate to order the arrest of Joseph Jacobs, the detective upon whose affidavits the raids were made, on a charge of perjury.

Ex-Gov. Black's firm was approached on this subject the day after the raids were made. Since then a thorough investigation has been made by them as to the facts in the case. They say they have ascertained definitely that Jacobs was not in Farrell's place on the night of Nov. 26, when he alleged he saw gambling going on. They say it can be established definitely also that there was no gambling going on there at that particular time.

Mr. Black left the city yesterday to remain over Sunday at his home in Troy, N. Y. District Attorney Jerome left the city at the same time for Lakeville, Conn. Before leaving, ex-Gov. Black asked his partner, ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, to give out the following statement, explanatory of the firm's position in this case:

"After carefully examining the facts relating to Mr. Jerome's raid on 33 West Thirty-third Street the other night, this firm has accepted a retainer from the owners of that property, and Mr. Black will have charge of the case. Our interest in it is aroused by the belief that Jacobs, the sleuth, committed perjury when he made affidavit that he had been in the premises and gambled there prior to the night of the raid, and that the search warrant obtained upon his affidavit was therefore void and an instrument of injustice. We also believe that the proceedings of Mr. Jerome and the police officials under this alleged search warrant were illegal and improper.

"Nobody in this office has any sympathy with the crime of gambling, but neither does any one here, from Mr. Black down, have any sympathy with the procuring even of good results by the use of obviously false evidence or by the illegal execution of a warrant. As has been well said: 'Vindication of the law by illegal methods only degrades the law.'

"Perjury is a pretty dangerous crime against the peace and safety of the community, and it ought to be punished even though a gambler should have to be the complainant. And a man's house is his castle, and he has constitutional rights in it. If it be alleged that he is hiding crime there, a search warrant may be issued to discover the crime, but it may not be used to excuse any other violation of his rights of property than that which it expressly warrants.

"Even in the old days of oppression a man used to be commanded to 'open in the name of the law' before his house was battered down about his ears. If a good District Attorney can misuse legal process against bad people, we may some time reach a time when a bad District Attorney will misuse process against good people."

IN THE SHOPS.

With a visit from the first infant blizzard of the season it is time to think of soapstones. A nice one with a wire handle for carrying, at the top, will cost only 20 cents. Larger ones will cost a trifle more, but the twenty-cent size is large enough for all ordinary purposes.

⁂

Convenient things for the sick room or where articles light and easy to handle are desirable are the papier mache basins and pitchers. They do not break easily, even with an ordinary fall. They come in pretty shades of pink and blue, and are often used in the nursery.

⁂

Hearth brushes, brass mounted, make useful and attractive gifts for the woman who has brass fire irons.

⁂

Among the most attractive pieces in the furniture of mission style are the big black oak chests, which may be used for many purposes. Some of them are lined with cedar for a regular storage chest. They can be kept in a sleeping or living room, and give an extra seat.

⁂

Big cedar closets as well as chests can be bought, and are useful for keeping furs and other valuable articles of wearing apparel at any season of the year.

⁂

Pepper mills for the epicure who believes in having only freshly ground pepper come in china, wood, nickel, and silver.

⁂

There are several kinds of wood of which rolling pins are made, as well as glass and porcelain. Cake rolling pins are grooved.

⁂

Every housekeeper who gets her supplies in large quantities—flour or sugar by the barrel or half barrel—should remember that there are barrel covers to be found in the kitchen supply shops which cost but little.

⁂

Racks for holding saucepans and other kitchen utensils make for economy of space.

⁂

German silver table furniture for the kitchen is serviceable and economical. Teaspoons, tablespoons, and forks are to be found in the metal. This German silver is good for use on picnics.

⁂

There are olive corers for the establishment where whole olives are used for decorations.

⁂

For the young housekeeper who wishes to begin life with a full stock of conveniences, a tool chest is a good investment. These come filled with supplies particularly intended for household use and in different sizes, at household supply shops.

⁂

There are special molds for baking Vienna bread, the long loaves pointed at each end. For making twist loaves there are also molds.

⁂

Mills are to be found for grinding almonds used in cooking, frosting, confections, and sweetmeats of different kinds.

⁂

Pie plates come in fire-proof earthen and in white enameled ware, both deep and shallow.

⁂

For the woman who finds it difficult to drop the oil in mixing her mayonnaise dressing there are regular oil-droppers to be had which make the process a sufficiently slow one to insure a good dressing.

⁂

Special scissors come for trimming lamps.

⁂

Covered pitchers are for use in the nursery.

⁂

From England are brought all sorts and kinds of baths. A London foot bath is boot-shaped and the leg bath is boot-shaped, but higher.

Sunday Schools supplied with pure, delicious HOLIDAY CANDIES in any quantities desired.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18th & 19th STS.

ACCOUNTS OPENED with persons of recognized responsibility.

Women's Waists.

We are constantly writing new chapters about new styles. The representations are like a kaleidoscopic panorama, presenting ever-changing new views of cleverly designed waists.
Interest to-day will centre largely around these:
THE NEW CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, with rows of silk fagoting between narrow box plaits, at 5.00
THE NEW PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, covered with side plaits and trimmed with fine Dresden buttons, at 5.00
THE NEW PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, in black and beautiful evening shades; three grand styles, at 3.90
THE NEW PEAU DE CYGNE WAISTS, with entire rounded yoke of open-work fagoting and bodice and sleeves tucked, at 7.90
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Coats.

One of the largest garment makers in the metropolis is taxed to the utmost to keep up with the demand
FOR OUR FAMOUS
$10.00 JACKET.
This is indisputably the greatest Jacket value any store has ever brought to your attention. The kersey is of a smooth, fine grade. The lining is of the wear-well quality, while the style possesses all those points essential to correct dress, as is shown by the accompanying illustration. In black or castor.
(Second Floor, Front.)

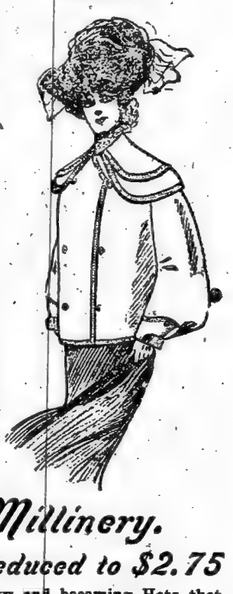

Fancy Handkerchiefs.
Dainty, Crisp and White as the Riven Snow.
It is these very qualities that make a neat box of handkerchiefs so acceptable a gift. We have selected a number of lots, of the finest quality, put up in boxes, especially for Xmastide purchasers; and we have made the prices such that they will surely attract every one.
CHILDREN'S ALL-LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy ¼ doz. boxes; per box, 25
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FINE IMPORTED ALL-LINEN H. S. INITIALLED HANDKERCHIEFS; in fancy boxes, ½ dozen each box; per box, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00.
MEN'S JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, with beautiful initial, 25c., 39c., 50c., 75c. and 98c.
WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED AND LACE EDGE HANDKERCHIEFS; in fancy ½ doz. boxes, 6 assorted designs in each box; done up specially for The Big Store; the very newest designs; per box, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and upward.
WOMEN'S LACE TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, in single or ½ doz. lots, in fancy boxes, at each, 9c., 12½c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 35c., 50c., $1.00 and upward.
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.; 2d Floor, Centre.)

Stylish Millinery.
$5.00 Hats Reduced to $2.75
Several hundred very pretty and becoming Hats that shone jubilantly in a $5.00 assembly earlier. To create an unusually lively demand to-day, and to acquire needed room for the display of Hats that are now in the workroom, we have reduced each price to 2.75
(Millinery Salon, 2d Floor.)

Men's Bath Robes.
This is a very special Holiday occasion, and will speedily find many new owners for these really luxurious garments.
PRICE, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN MADE A PARTICULAR ATTRACTION. Details follow:
MEN'S EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES, with heavy cord and tassel; made to sell at $4.00; at 2.95
MEN'S HEAVY CAMEL'S HAIR, double-faced EIDERDOWN or CALIFORNIA BLANKET ROBES; finest qualities and beautiful patterns, silk trimmed or plain, made to sell up to $15.00; at 9.75
MEN'S HEAVY BLANKET ROBES, cut full sizes, big variety of colors; made to sell at $4.50; at 3.25
MEN'S FANCY BLANKET or EIDERDOWN ROBES; very choice patterns; made to sell up to $9.00; at 5.75
(Main Floor, East 18th St.)

Sterling and Plated Silverware.
Vast Stocks—the result of many months of careful buying. Hundreds of beautiful new designs, many exclusive. Wares appropriate for every purpose, in quantity and variety, such as will immediately impress you.
QUADRUPLE-PLATED WARE.
QUADRUPLE-PLATED CANDELABRA; extra large size; new patterns in gray finish: 5 light, 10.50; 3 " 7.50; 1 " 3.50
QUADRUPLE-PLATED BREAD TRAY; L'Art Nouveau patterns; French gray finish, 2.25

QUADRUPLE-PLATED BABY CUPS; highly polished or satin engraved, 75
ROGERS 1847 TABLE SET; 24 pieces, 6 dinner knives, 6 forks, 6 tablespoons, 6 teaspoons, choice of 5 fancy patterns; in leatherette case, 9.50
ROGERS QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET; consisting of 5 pieces; highly polished; large size, 25.00

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SET; consisting of 4 pieces; polished or gray finish new patterns, 7.75
QUADRUPLE-PLATED SOUP TUREEN highly polished or French gray finish; 2 quart size, 4.25

STERLING SILVER BABY CUPS; heavily embossed; polished or gray finish; gold lined, 2.75

QUADRUPLE-PLATED BAKING DISH, porcelain lined, in bright or gray finish, 2.50
STERLING WARE.

STERLING SILVER NAPKIN RINGS; large size; gray finish, 98
SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS; heavy sterling silver tops; 1 pair in box, 50
STERLING SILVER BONBON DISHES; lily pattern; French gray finish, 2.50
STERLING SILVER TABLE SET, consisting of 6 dinner knives, 6 forks, 6 tablespoons, 6 teaspoons; in oak chest, 45.75
STERLING SILVER MANICURE SET; consisting of 10 pieces; American Beauty pattern, in fancy case, 16.00
STERLING SILVER MANICURE SET; consisting of 5 pieces; flower design; French gray finish; in fancy case, 7.50
STERLING SILVER MILITARY SET; consisting of 1 pair of military brushes, cloth brush and comb; highly polished; in fancy case, 6.50
STERLING SILVER TOILET SET; hair brush and comb; large size; in French gray or bright finish; in fancy case, 4.95
DESK AND MANICURE SETS, 4 and 5 pieces, sterling silver handles, 1.75
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES in gray finish:
Nail Files, Shoe Horns, Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Curling irons, tweezers, corn knives, pumice stones, seals, paper cutters and ink erasers, choice, 25
3-PIECE CARVING SET, fine quality steel, stag handles, 3.50
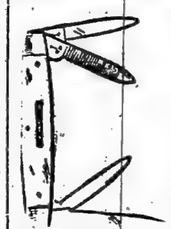
3-PIECE CARVING SET, fine quality steel, antique ivory handles, sterling silver ferrules, 5.25
POCKET KNIVES 2, 3, and 4 blades, with handles of stag, pearl or ivory, 50
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Children's Day in Toyland.
To-day Will Find Lively Throngs of the Youngsters Trooping to the Big Store.
Dolls! Such bewildering displays of Dolls. Thousands of them. All kinds. Nowhere else are there so many beautiful Dolls. And then the toys! Things that crawl, run, fly, swim and do all sorts of other extraordinary feats. You must see them to realize what a wonderful Toyland it is. The children must see them to enjoy all their enchantments.

DOLLS—"SANTA" JOINTED DOLL, full jointed body, handsomely finished, pretty bisque head, moving eyes, long flowing curls.
14-inch size, 75
18-inch size, 1.25
21-inch size, 2.00
JOINTED DOLL, 16 inches long, shoes and stockings, bisque head, moving eyes, 65
DOLLS of kid, jointed hip, shoes and stockings, bisque hands, handsome bisque head, moving eyes, long curls, 19 inches long, 1.00
KID DOLLS as above, 13-inch size, 50
RAG DOLLS, printed face, with clothes that can be taken off, 14 inches long, 75
DRESSED DOLLS, 14 inches long, nicely dressed, with hats to match, bisque head, moving eyes, 50
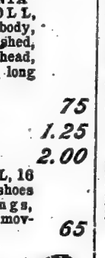
DRESSED DOLLS, 19 inches long, large bisque head, moving glass eyes, open mouth, showing pearly teeth, long flowing curls, shoes and stockings, and thoroughly dressed in up-to-date styles, with pretty hats and bonnets to match, 2.25

OUR DOLL HOSPITAL IS OPEN AND WE REPAIR ANY DOLL WITHIN 24 HOURS.
ICE WAGON, 16 in. long, 50
Coal Wagon, 15 in. long, 95

DELIVERY WAGON, 16 inches long, 1.10
EXPRESS WAGON, 16 inches long, 50
TRUCK, 16 inches long, 80
TOY RANGE, handsomely polished and nickel-plated, complete with extension shelves and utensils, size, 10x9x5, 65
REVOLVING CHIMES, with horse, 19
TOY WRINGERS, rubber rolls, etc., just like the large ones, 25
IRON FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Malleable Iron, Painted.
FIRE ENGINE, 2 horses and 1 man, 16 inches long, 50
HOOK AND LADDER, 2 horses, 2 men, 21 inches long, 50

CHAUTAUQUA BLACKBOARD and desk combination, 48 inches high, 23 inches wide; blackboard and writing table, 17 x20 inches, fine linen revolving chart, 95
SLATE BLACKBOARD, easel 59 inches, frame 27x39 inches, folding leg and hard wood, 3.00
SHOO-FLY ROCKER, 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, painted and dappled, bent rocker, hair tail and upholstered seat, 65

MAGIC LANTERN, brass body, 6x5x3 ins., lamp, 12 slides, etc., 1.85
SLIDES to fit all styles of lanterns.
STEAM ENGINE 9" ins. high, on wood platform, has steam whistle, 1.25
MODELS for steam toys, 25 kinds, 25
DOLL SWING, fancy design, large size, made of steel wire, bronzed, 50
BABY JUMPER AND ROCKING CHAIR COMBINED, made by Glasscock Bros., of Muncie, Ind., with black enamel trimmings, 3.75
CHILD'S ROCKER, with arms, is 26 inches high, 12 inch seat, upholstered, finished in oak, 75
ROULETTE WHEELS, 7 inches in diameter, made of rosewood, with ivory ball, 1.25
RACE COURSES, 8 1-2x8 1-2 inches, 4 horses, with strong spring attachment, 1.50
COMBINATION POOL AND BILLIARD TABLE, size 3x6 feet, complete with balls, cues, bridge, triangle; etc., 28.35

VELOCIPEDES—Steel Wire Wheels, Adjustable seat, front wheel 20 inches, 1.75
Same as above with rubber tires, 3.35
HAPPY HOOLIGANS of plaster paris, 10
DOLL HAMMOCKS, red, white and blue; woven, 15
GAMES.
REVERSI, 12
ROBBER KITTEN, 25
PARCHEESI, 49
HALMA, 75
IRENA, similar to Halma, 10
COLLEGE BOAT RACE, 29
GAMES, such as On Guard, Mother Goose, Golf, Wide Awake, Errand Boy, etc., special, 9
CLOTH GAMES, Donkey Party, Cinderella, Helen's Naughty Baby, Lone Fisherman, Dude, Elephant and Tandem Party, 18
SKIN COVERED HORSE, leather saddle and reins, on 8-inch platform, with iron wheels, 85
WOOL ANIMALS, large size, with rollers and chimes, 25
MILK WAGON, with one horse, plush covered, on platform, with wheels, 50
WORSTED RATTLES, special, 25
TIN KITCHENS upwards from 18
PATROL WAGONS. The seats, side-rails, and dashers are all detachable, have elastic gear, improved spokes, wheels turn under the body, painted in blue or red and decorated in gold; body 36x16 inches, wheels 15x21 inches, 8.50

CABLE CHRISTMAS CANDLES, assorted colors, in boxes of 16, 24, 36, 48, 7
(Third Floor, East.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES,

With 40-Page Review of Books and Art.

A QUESTION OF ETIQUETTE.

When a District Attorney wishes to make an evening call upon a great gambler, should he seek ingress by the door or by the window? This is a question of profound interest to the students of the usages of good society.

There is a strong party which insists that District Attorney JEROME was guilty of unpardonable rudeness the other night. They hold that he should have rung the bell, and, handing his card to the answering lackey, should have said: "Take that to Mr. CANFIELD and tell him that I wish to come in and pull his place." The stern moralists, on the other hand, declare that getting into a gambling house with an axe or a battering ram is as good a way as any. Play is in their view a vice so abominable that any method of suppressing it justifies itself.

Other lookers-on have reached the conclusion that the suppression of gambling was not the District Attorney's primary purpose. CANFIELD and FARRELL have long been supposed to carry on their business above and beyond the reach of the law. The little places were pulled often and with impunity. But who would dare to intrude upon the games in CANFIELD'S or FARRELL'S? Mr. JEROME has shown that he dare do just that thing. The consequence is that the little gamblers and the middling-sized gamblers now realize that "pull" is invalid, and no man is safe. We do not know that it is contrary to public policy that they should feel that way.

Secondly, it may be supposed that the District Attorney wished to give a lesson to the police of New York as to the extent of their powers and of their delinquencies. They would never have "pulled" CANFIELD and FARRELL. He did it over their heads. The police force and its officers now know that whatever assurances of immunity they may give to powerful gamblers they cannot keep the pact so long as this terrible District Attorney is in office. We do not know that it is contrary to public policy that the police force should feel that way.

As to the question whether the District Attorney's entry into these places was lawful, he having neglected the polite formality of an antecedent request to be permitted to come in, doubting minds may find some solace in the reflection that perhaps the District Attorney knows some law himself. If CANFIELD and FARRELL think they have cause of action, why don't they proceed against him?

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON FINANCE.

It is a notable thing when the Chamber of Commerce adopts with but a single negative vote recommendations so definite and in a way so radical as those adopted on Thursday with reference to National finance. It is almost a truism in a representative Government that the laws regulating business must reflect the general opinion. It is very much to be wished that they reflect the opinion of the best informed and the wisest, but this can only be brought about when the natural leaders in such matters agree among themselves and take the trouble to convince the majority of the soundness of their views. This the Chamber of Commerce has, on the whole, done pretty faithfully, but not always with the clearness and force of their action at the latest meeting.

We regard as most wise and needed the declaration of the Chamber as to the full establishment of the gold standard by making every dollar coined or issued by the Government exchangeable at the will of the holder with a dollar in gold. This declaration happily follows directly on the very able and definite report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the same effect, and the two cannot but have much weight with the intelligent members of Congress. The position of the Chamber is incontestably strong. It is that we should do directly and by specific provision what we are bound legally and in honor to do, but have only indirectly provided for. It is now the duty of the Government, and specifically of the Secretary of the Treasury, to maintain the parity with gold of all forms of currency. To maintain this parity in the case of the legal-tender notes and the Treasury notes the law enacts that they can be exchanged for gold on presentation. But in the case of the silver dollars no such exact requirement exists. The Government takes them in payment of dues, and it will not, as a matter of present policy, pay them out to any one who does not wish them. But they are by law a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, private or public, except the interest on bonds of the United States. Every dollar of the National bank issues might in law be redeemed in them. It is true, and it is a blessed thing that it is, that no such use will be made of them while the policy of the Treasury remains as it is. That is only a reason why that policy should be embodied in statute and every dollar made equal to gold not merely in practice, but by the strict terms of law.

Equally wise and needed is the declaration as to a truly elastic bank currency, and this is intimately connected with the policy of a sound Government currency, for if the bank issues are at once adequate, sound and readily adjusted to the actual needs of business, the strain of maintaining the relations of the Government to the finances of the Nation will greatly be relieved. There is unfortunately a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the true meaning of an elastic currency. It is too often taken to mean a currency that will expand only. If it is truly elastic it will shrink as readily, as surely and as completely in harmony with the legitimate needs of business as it will expand. And the provision for its shrinking when it ought to is even more important than the provision for expansion. It is one of the inconveniences, to call it by no harsher name, of the present bank currency that it cannot readily be contracted. The law fixes the amount at an arbitrary point, which has no relation to business requirements whatever. The repeal of that law is urged by the Chamber, and it is the least that can decently be done. Proper as such a change will be, it is not of much consequence in comparison with what ought to be done to make the bank currency a safe, flexible, and adequate currency.

Ultimately this currency will, we are persuaded, be based on the assets of the banks, with safety secured by a first lien to the holder and by a sufficient redemption fund provided by taxation, which would not need to be at all burdensome. But one requirement of such issues has not, as we think, received as much attention as it demands, that is, the provision against unduly inflated issues. The usual precaution suggested in this direction is a graduated tax, increasing with the amount of currency issued above a very moderate minimum. This would be effective in a crude way, but it is obviously arbitrary and not strictly automatic, as it should be. The principle of a far better plan was embodied in the Suffolk bank system which attained practically perfect success in the New England States before the civil war. Under that system no bank paid out over its counter the notes of another bank, and those which were received were returned to the issuing banks through a Clearing House in Boston. There would be some difficulty in applying this principle over a very large area, but it would not be insuperable with the aid of Clearing House districts of convenient size. In any event it is plain that the principle is a sound one, and it ought in some form to be adapted to any plan of asset currency to make it entirely satisfactory.

What the Chamber has to say in regard to the disposition of the money needlessly piled up in the Treasury, the fruit of extravagant taxation, is sound and practical. It is a simple matter enough if the Congress can be got to look at it as it really is and not through a mist of prejudice as to the banks. The business of the Treasury should undoubtedly be done through the banks, and it would be easy to devise a safe and convenient way of doing it if there were a real disposition. Discussion like that of Thursday in the Chamber will help, though we fear slowly, to accomplish this change.

THE TUNNEL IMPROVEMENT.

From the point of view of the City and of its householders that solution of the Fourth Avenue tunnel problem would be best which should depress the yard and tracks all the way from the Grand Central Station to about Ninetieth Street, and completely close Park Avenue over them, so that the surface of that thoroughfare would be wholly open to use and travel, like Fifth Avenue. It is evident that this plan would demand an impracticable grade in rising from the tunnel level at Ninetieth Street to the level of the steel viaduct and the Harlem Bridge. If, instead of opening the Harlem River Canal, that unpleasant stream had been filled up twenty years ago, we might now rescue the whole of Park Avenue for residences, business, and the pleasures of the people. The raising of the Harlem bridges of course fixes the level to which the tunnel improvement must be adjusted.

The plan submitted by the New York Central management offers, not the restoration of Park Avenue or any part of it, but the re-establishment of all the highways across its tunnel from Forty-fifth to Fifty-fifth Street. That is something gained for the City; it is a good deal, even. Real estate in that part of the City will naturally rise in value, not merely because the sundered streets will be once more joined, but because the dreadful nuisance of coal-burning locomotives will be abolished when electric motors haul the trains. In consideration of this gain to the City, which it is asserted involves a co[illegible]tive loss and inconvenience to the railroad, the management of the New York Central respectfully submits that the railroad company "in justice and fairness should not be called upon to stand the entire expense incurred by such a change, which would benefit the city and property holders only."

It seems to us that the City may with propriety make reply that the benefit resulting from restoring to it the use of these streets has been unconscionably long deferred. For the benefit and advantage of the railroad, it was allowed to construct the tunnel and cut. Deeming the work to be one also of great public utility, the City consented to pay one-half the expense. It would do nothing of the kind to-day, but that was nearly thirty years ago. It is to be noted that the Pennsylvania Railroad does not ask the City to pay any part of the cost of its Thirty-fourth Street tunnel. Inasmuch as the City and its people have for thirty years been deprived of the use of the streets cut in two by the New York Central tunnel, it is certainly not unfair to say that they have already made a pretty heavy contribution to the cost of the railroad's terminal facilities. They now get back what they should have had long ago, what they never would have surrendered, indeed, had they been as wise thirty years ago as they are to-day. It is not merely the use and enjoyment of the streets, but the manifest and great diminution in the assessable value of property on those streets that must be taken into account. The City has lost many thousand dollars on the occasion of every tax levy for thirty years. In short, having paid several millions as its share of the cost of building the tunnel, and having lost many millions more through diminished tax valuations, the City is in a good position to say to the railroad that justice and fairness do not require it to make a further contribution.

Let us all be glad, nevertheless, that the management of this railroad has at length made to the City a proposition which is worth talking about. The plan has very great merit indeed. It is creditable to the officers of the railroad that they have thought it out and laid it before the City authorities. It will be considered with the candor and fairness of open minds. Just treatment the railroad will get—probably much more. It is a pleasure to note that the railroad management has come to a stage of enlightenment which permits it to see the advantages of a connection with the underground rapid transit system. The proposed enlargement of the Grand Central Station, the baggage arrangements, and the elevated driveways which are a part thereof, bespeak an unwonted breadth of mind, a new conception of what is demanded of a great railroad having a great terminal in a great city.

THE BLOCKADE ON THE ELEVATED.

Throughout yesterday morning and well into the afternoon the Manhattan elevated railroad was crippled. In the early morning rush hours the whole service "went to pieces" with locomotor ataxia, and it was after midday before normal running on schedule time was established. Part of this was due to the sleet storm which coated the third rail with ice. Part of it, notably the failure of the Ninth Avenue system, which is operated wholly by locomotives, was due to bad management. It proverbially takes very little to demoralize the express service, and very much less of a storm than that of Thursday night and the following morning would have accomplished that. For the stalling of the electric trains a good deal of allowance should be made. It was the first experience of the kind which the management had encountered, and a particularly bad storm at that. The volume of snow precipitation was not great, but it was of the kind which clings and readily converts itself into ice. Had it begun after 7 A. M. it would probably have given no trouble, as the brushes with which the electric cars are equipped would doubtless have kept the track clear. The ice accumulated during the night when there was very little traffic of any kind, and yesterday morning, when the management woke up and began to "get busy," the trouble was too serious to be successfully grappled with. An ideal management would have had a weather sentry on duty somewhere, with instructions to keep the responsible heads of the system advised as to the facts, and an effort would have been made to clear the third rail before the morning rush began. It being the first storm of the Winter it is fair to assume that it was not anticipated. Now that it is over, with no irreparable public misfortune, the question of greatest interest is whether it is likely to occur again, and whenever similar storms occur.

Sleet on the third rail, interposing a high resistance between it and the shoe, is always and everywhere a cause of more or less serious embarrassment in the management of this class of electrical equipment in Winter. It has never been wholly overcome, and if more or less trouble is experienced from this cause in the Winter running of the elevated roads it is no more than has been expected. In designing its equipment it is but fair to say that the technical staff of the Manhattan Railroad Company has done all that the present state of the art permits to minimize the trouble from this cause. The electric installation is still new, and in some respects still incomplete. From details published in The Street Railway Journal of Dec. 6 instant it appears that every motor car is equipped with four steel snow brushes and there are four motor cars in each six-car train. Each brush is operated by means of an air cylinder, and by air compressed for the operation of the brakes it may be pressed down upon the rail with considerable power. The brushes move together and are controlled by the motorman. Sixteen steel brushes thus actuated make it reasonably certain that during the daytime and until the evening rush is past it will need an exceptional storm to so coat the third rail that the shoes will not take the current from it. Their failure yesterday morning was due to the fact that the ice had opportunity to accumulate at the time when there was [illegible] no traffic. If the Superintendent decides to put the brushes at work he can do so at once-all along the line by wiring instructions to every station. In addition there are ten equipments of oil and brine spraying apparatus for each of the four lines of the system. A spraying machine consists of a tank containing either oil or brine, which may be atomized by air pressure and delivered on the head of the contact rail. The object sought by these devices is to supplement the work of the brushes in preventing sleet from building on the rail. Probably these spray equipments were not ready for use yesterday morning on short notice.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that the technical management has done what it could to anticipate the Winter sleet storms, but did not begin quite soon enough, and that the operating management lacked the enterprise to meet emergency conditions for which it was not quite ready. The latter would do well to remember, however, that once in a way is enough, and not wait until the next storm comes to find out the limitations of its preparedness to meet it. The public have no use for good excuses in a matter of such vital consequence as the breakdown of a system which has become a necessary dependence of more than 600,000 people a day. Amateur management and the kind of experience gained in operating a line of horse cars would not seem to be just what the Manhattan system needs most, with a new electrical equipment and Winter upon us.

FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

It is very gratifying to observe that the ladies who originally conceived the scheme of converting the site of Fraunces's Tavern, near the south end of this island, from private to public ownership and custody, have not wearied in well-doing. They have been urging their case upon the President of Manhattan Borough and have secured Mr. CANTOR'S warm and intelligent interest. They are about to urge it upon the Mayor, and we hope they will secure his. Any manifestation of local patriotism in this "roaring town" deserves encouragement, even if the object of it be not very practicable or very rational. But the object of this movement is very rational, and we believe it to be quite practicable. Fraunces's Tavern, the hostelry in which WASHINGTON bade farewell to his Generals after their work was done, is one of the most interesting places historically, not only in New York, but upon the whole Atlantic Coast. And it has the advantage that the room in which this great farewell occurred is so nearly now as it was then that very little restoration is needed.

But it is to be hoped that the promoters of this excellent and pious project will not imperil the success of it by asking for too much. We can see no sense in the demand for reserving the whole block, upon one corner of which Fraunces's Tavern stood, for a public park. The public needs for a public park in that neighborhood are sufficiently served by Coenties Slip Park. We have heretofore suggested that the practical thing to do is to acquire the site of the historic tavern for the city, to restore the building, for which purpose the materials are understood to be ample, and to keep it as a tavern by letting it to a tavern keeper. The site is very available for this purpose, as available as that of "Crosby Hall" in London, which many Americans have visited, and where the old house of HENRY VIII.'s time has been restored by the enterprise of an intelligent individual tavern keeper. The keeper of Fraunces's Tavern would be a tenant of the city. That need not prevent him from paying the city a rent which would reasonably compensate it for acquiring and restoring the old historic place. There is in that quarter a highly remunerative demand for "lunches," just as there is in the corresponding quarter of London which comprises "Crosby Hall." Moreover, if the tavern keeper to whom the city let Fraunces's Tavern knew his business, he would make his place the place of meeting and dining of all the historic and patriotic societies which now dine elsewhere. We beseech the excellent ladies in question to moderate their demands to the restoration of "Fraunces's," with possibly a reservation of a narrow strip of "Old World garden" on not more than two sides of the historic hostelry.

NUGGETS.

The Rejected One.

"Let me see," remarks the ignorant personage, "rime means frost, doesn't it?"

"Mine usually does," replied the unsuccessful poet, absent-mindedly.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Assurance Pays.

Sitphen—Dr. Skillings gets $5 for every consultation. That's what comes to a man who thoroughly learns his profession.

Wilfer—And Dr. Kwacker gets $10. That's what comes of cultivating a sublime cheek.—Boston Transcript.

A Little Anxious.

"How fur off is Chris'mus now, Suh?"

"Oh, it'll soon be here. Why do you ask about it so often?"

"Well, Suh, I all time wonderin' ef you'll be sober enough, w'en hit come, ter know dat I'm still yo' fr'end!—Atlanta Constitution.

The Unharmed Hero.

He (home from the Philippines)—It seems to me, May, you're not very glad to see me back.

She—Oh, yes, I am; but if you had only gotten yourself shot or something I would have been so proud of you.—Philadelphia Press.

"I'M IN A HOLE."

"I'm in a hole," Jones sadly said;
"My luck is bad, my hope in done."
And wearily he bowed his head
Like one forlorn and all undone.

"I'm in a hole," Jones proudly said,
And raised his putter to the sky;
Just then 'twas golfing in his head
That made his spirits run so high.

And so it is that when a man,
About a hole begins to sputter,
First ascertain how he got in,
By [illegible] of his putter.

[illegible] GRUBER.

RUSSIAN PATRIOTS SUFFER

Members of the Inquiry Committee Persecuted.

Punished for Demanding Reforms; Though the Czar Himself Ordered the Appointment of Committee.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the local committees which were appointed to inquire into the condition of agriculture, and which have been voicing the widespread discontent with political and economic conditions in Russia, are now being made to suffer.

Prince Dolgorouhoff, says the correspondent has been punished for his action in connection with the Sudzha Committee, of which he was the Chairman. He has been deprived of his official position, placed under police supervision for five years, and been forbidden to take part in public affairs for the same period.

Prince Dolgorouhoff's fellow-citizens at Sudzha have replied by giving the freedom of the city to him and by entertaining him at a banquet.

Dr. Martinoff has been exiled to Archangel after solitary confinement in St. Petersburg on account of the report he presented to the Voronezh Committee.

In this case the reform party has taken revenge by circulating broadcast copies of the report made by Dr. Martinoff, in which he warned the public that the committees' task was impossible; that their composition was unsatisfactory and not representative, and that the members had not received the elementary guarantees of inviolability necessary for the free and unbiased discussion of general political questions.

Dr. Martinoff added that the Government should be asked to hand over the task of inquiry to a legally constituted body representing all classes, with rights of free speech and personal inviolability.

It is understood that the persecution of the members of the committees which were appointed at the personal instance of the Czar to discuss and report on methods by which the condition of the Russian peasants might be improved and their discontent lessened, is the work of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehve, who is regarded as one of the most reactionary of all the Russian statesmen, and whose strenuous efforts to prevent the committees' discussing general political questions failed.

The leading Liberal paper of Russia, the Russkiya Viedomosti, said on Oct. 10:

"The majority of the committees have come to the conclusion that they cannot refrain from indicating with the most absolute sincerity and the greatest earnestness the general causes which retard the development of agriculture. The general and fundamental measures necessary for the improvement of the present state of things have been discussed in most of the committees, and it has been laid down that the object in view cannot be attained by any technical agricultural improvements or by any special branches of agriculture. More than this, there is being manifested a consensus of opinion that such special measures will be of little or no utility until the main causes of the existing demoralization have been removed. According to the majority of the committees no improvement is possible in agriculture or in the economic condition of the agricultural population until these fundamental evils are remedied. These evils consist partly in the ignorance of the peasants and their anomalous position before the law, and partly in evils of an economic nature, the scarcity of land, the unjust distribution of taxation, and the excessive tendency of our fiscal system to protect industry at the expense of agriculture."

A dispatch sent from St. Petersburg on Nov. 23 said that a tremendous effect had been produced by the unanimous demand by the committees for constitutional reforms and political liberty. Several members of the Voronezh Committee and of the Committee of Tula had been arrested by order of M. de Plehve for demanding a national Congress and advocating the remission of the peasant land payments.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH SHIP.

Three American Sailors Kill the Second Officer and Wound the Captain—Leave the Vessel on a Raft.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—The British ship Leicester Castle, Capt. Peattie, from San Francisco July 26, arrived here to-day. Her commander reports that on Sept. 2 three American seamen mutinied, and Capt. Peattie and Second Officer Nixon were shot, the latter mortally, after an encounter with the mutineers, who left the ship on a raft in midocean.

Capt. Peattie gives the names of the mutineers as W. A. Hobbs, Ernest Sears, and James Turner. They were all shipped at San Francisco. Hobbs was the actual murderer of Mr. Nixon, whom he shot through the heart while Nixon was attempting to rescue the Captain.

The Captain was shot twice, but has quite recovered.

The chief officer discovered that the three men had mutinied, and mustered the rest of the crew on the poop, intending to await daylight and then attempt to capture the mutineers, but the latter escaped in the interim. In the darkness they got a few planks and coops, formed a raft, and launched it from the ship, which was then about 300 miles north of Pitcairn Island. The Captain searched for the raft the next day, but it was not sighted, and it was surmised that it went to pieces. The mutineers took a week's provisions with them.

The Captain is unable to account for the mutiny. He supposes it was the intention of the mutineers to murder the officers and the men who refused to join them and to take the ship to Pitcairn Island.

It is said that Hobbs came from Illinois, Sears from Idaho, and Turner from Portland, Ore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The Leicester Castle left here for Cork with 22,431 centals of wheat, valued at $83,300. Capt. Peattie has been coming to this coast for years.

Nothing can be ascertained here regarding the antecedents of the mutineers.

Pitcairn Island is a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, situated in about latitude 25 south and longitude 130 west. It was the scene of the foundation in 1790 of the remarkable colony composed of mutineers from the British warship Bounty.

MINISTER BUCK'S DEATH.

Caused by Paralysis of the Heart and Was Instantaneous.

YOKOHOMA, Dec. 5.—Paralysis of the heart caused the death of United States Minister Alfred E. Buck yesterday.

The end was tragically sudden. Col. Buck was the guest of the Emperor at a duck hunt on the Shinhama preserves. A bird had been netted and the Minister, with a jocular remark, started to reset the net. Suddeny he fell, and, without a word or groan, expired instantaneously. He had suffered from a weak heart for some time.

Mrs. Buck was not with the party.

Minister Buck was held in high esteem in Japan, and the flags on Government buildings have been placed at half mast. The funeral will be next Monday.

Secretary Ferguson is in charge of the Legation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A few details of the death of Minister Buck are furnished in the following cablegram received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Ferguson, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio:

"Minister Buck's death was caused by paralysis of the heart. It occurred on an imperial hunting preserve near Tokio. The funeral takes place here on the 8th, and full official honors will be extended by the Japanese Government, as in the case of Minister Swift. The widow probably will leave Yokohoma on the 24th with the body for burial at Arlington. I respectfully recommend that the Military Attaché be granted authority, by telegraph, to accompany the remains to Washington and to return as soon as possible to his post."

No action has been taken in regard to this request.

THE KAISER BITTERLY DENOUNCES SOCIALISTS.

Says the Workingmen Should Have Nothing to Do with Them—Declares That They Have Tried to Create Class Hatred.

BRESLAU, Dec. 5.—Emperor William, addressing a deputation of workingmen to-day, made a bitter anti-Socialist speech, declaring it was a lie to say that the workmen had to rely on the Socialist Party for the improvement of their position. The Socialists, he added, had terrorized and trod the workingmen under foot, and as men of honor the workmen must have no more to do with them.

The presence of the workmen, the Emperor maintained, showed that they had not disappointed him in the expectation he expressed at Essen, and had helped to keep free from reproach the memory of his friend, Herr Krupp. The working classes were always the object of deep interest and solicitude to him, and therefore he was justified in addressing a word of warning to the workmen. For years they had let themselves be kept by agitators and Socialists under the delusion that they must be[illegible] to that party if they wished to better their position. That was a great lie and a serious mistake. These agitators had tried to stir up the workingmen against their employers, against other classes and against the throne and altar, and at the same time they had most unscrupulously exploited, terrorized, and enslaved the workmen in order to strengthen their own power, not for the promotion of the welfare of the workingmen, but in order to sow hatred between the classes and disseminate cowardly slanders, from which nothing, not even the grandest quality, the honor of German manhood, remained immune. With such people the working class, as honor-loving men, should have nothing more to do.

Emperor William concluded by asking the deputation to send a comrade from their midst, a simple, unpretending man from the workshop, into the National Parliment. Such a man, he said, would be gladly welcomed as a representative of the German working class. The representatives of other classes would willingly work together with such representatives, however many they might be.

A GERMAN-CZECH TRUCE.

It Is Hoped That the Efforts to Patch Up the Race Dispute in Austria May Have Some Result.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In spite of the great obstacles to a definitive understanding between the Germans and Czechs in regard to the language question in Bohemia, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, there is reason to hope that the persevering efforts of the Cabinet will not have been quite in vain.

The correspondent says a truce would suffice to avert the danger apprehended from Germany in connection with the commercial treaties, and would place the economic relations of the dual monarchy on a stable basis for another ten years.

NEW GERMAN TARIFF PLAN.

Motion Aimed at This Country Introduced in the Reichstag—The Tariff Bill Compromise.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim, Count von Kanitz, and Baron von Kardorff, together with sixty-four Conservative, National Liberal, and Anti-Semitic members of the Reichstag, introduced to-day a resolution directly aimed at the United States.

The resolution asks Chancellor von Bülow, before renewing the commercial treaties, to serve notice on any country not giving German goods fair reciprocal treatment that the existing most-favored-nation privileges will be discontinued in its case when the general commercial treaties are renewed.

Liberal critics point out that if this leads to a tariff war Germany will be worsted, since the United States is able to get the manufactured goods which Germany is now supplying from England and France, whereas Germany must have American raw materials.

The Reichstag to-day adjourned till Tuesday, Monday being a Catholic holiday.

The reason why the Government came to terms with the majority parties in the Reichstag on the Tariff bill was that it learned that Russia was going to denounce the commercial treaty before the year's end, hence the necessity for getting the Tariff bill passed as quickly as possible, in order to have a basis on which to negotiate a new treaty. The Government is also extremely anxious to get the treaty ratified by the present Reichstag, and so remove the tariff and treaty questions from the realm of practical politics before the general election next June. Indications point to an intention on the part of the Government to bring up some military question, like the appropriation for the improvement of the artillery, on which the election fight will be made.

KAISER AS A BAND CONDUCTOR.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Emperor William led the band of the Cuirassier Regiment at Neudeck, near Breslau, on Tuesday night, handling the baton with quite a professional air.

The incident took place after a great banquet, at which the band played. His Majesty, together with Prince Henckel von Donnersmark, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, and Major Gen. von Moltke, passed in front of the musicians.

The Emperor asked the band to play an old cavalry march, composed in 1402 and called "Stoerdebeker," which Gen. von Moltke, one of the finest amateur musicians in Germany, resurrected and rewrote as a musical curiosity. Thereupon his Majesty took the baton and conducted several old Hanoverian marches. He afterward handed the baton to Gen. von Moltke, who directed several of his own compositions.

The next day Emperor William visited the band while it was at practice, remained for an hour, and again conducted various numbers.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

The President, It Is Said, Will Appoint John Barrett to Succeed the Late Alfred E. Buck.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When the President comes to take up the question of the succession to the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Buck at Tokio it is understood that he will name John Barrett of Oregon, at present Commissioner General of the St. Louis Exposition to Asia and Australasia, to be Minister.

Mr. Barrett is now somewhere in the neighborhood of the Straits Settlements. He has been working to secure a good Asiatic representation at the St. Louis Exposition, and his efforts have been attended with success, for he has induced both China and Japan to embark upon large Governmental exhibits when they had decided not to be represented in that way.

He is now bound for Australia, where it is his hope to change the mind of the Premiers in Australia and New Zealand and cause them to reconsider their purpose to allow the exposition to go on without exhibits from their colonies.

HONDURAN REVOLT THREATENED.

PANAMA, Dec. 5.—A revolutionary movement is threatened in Honduras.

It seems that President Sierra has been induced to refuse to turn over the Presidential power to Señor Bonilla, who was elected President in October. It is believed that the Honduras Congress will try to declare the last elections illegal, and Señor Bonilla's numerous partisans threaten to protect their leader's rights by force if necessary.

Juan Angel Arias, the defeated Presidential candidate, has been appointed Minister of State.

FRENCH BISHOPS PUNISHED

Salaries of Three Prominent Prelates Suspended.

The Result of the Recent Manifesto to Parliament in Regard to the Law of Associations.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—At a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée Palace to-day Premier Combes announced that he had suspended the salaries of the Archbishop of Besançon and the Bishops of Orléans and Sées, in connection with the action of the greater part of the French Episcopate in signing the recent manifesto for presentation to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

The matter was submitted by the Government to the Council of State, which decided that the signatories committed an abuse of authority. The Archbishop of Besançon and the Bishops of Orléans and Sées were selected for punishment because they were especially active in securing signatures to the manifesto.

This makes seven Archbishops and Bishops whose salaries have been suppressed for acts connected with the measures against the religious congregations.

In the first week of October a collective letter was addressed by the French Archbishops and Bishops to the Senators and Deputies. The letter stated that "the whole of liberal France, without distinction of party or creed, is in an expectant and anxious attitude" concerning the decisions to be taken by Parliament in the question of the 500 authorizations demanded for opening conventual schools. The Bishops said that the decisions "will have great influence in calming or still more exciting the country, according as they are favorable or unfavorable to the cause of liberty. They will exercise upon the future of France an influence that will, perhaps, be decisive, and legislators will rarely have had to face before their contemporaries and posterity so formidable a responsibility. * * * Evidently the religious orders do not belong essentially to the ecclesiastical hierarchy, but, sprung from the evangelical councils organized by the Church itself for its own purposes, they are one of the legitimate forms of its life and normal expansion. It would therefore be vain to expect the Bishops and the secular clergy to separate in present circumstances their cause from that of the monks, which is the cause of the Church itself."

Seventy-two prelates signed the document, and it was claimed by the French Government that in doing so they exceeded their rights as regulated by a number of decisions by the Conseil d'Etat (Council of State) in interpretation of the organic articles supplementing the Concordat. According to the Council of State, the act of signing and publishing a collective petition is illegal, as being the result of concerted action.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times, in the course of a dispatch dated Oct. 21, said:

"It is probable that if the Bishops were all summoned before the Conseil d'Etat they would be convicted of an abuse of privilege. But the Government does not seem disposed to formulate its charge of abuse against all who signed this document; it will probably content itself with obtaining the condemnation of the author of the petition and his go-between, thinking this enough to make the Episcopate more prudent and less talkative in the future."

AFRIKANDER BOND INTRIGUE.

Agents Working in the Transvaal in Order to Secure a Footing for the Organization There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—With reference to recent changes in the Afrikander Bond the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says they should deceive none but those who wish to be deceived.

The correspondent says that agents of the Bond have for some time been working in the Transvaal, and it is believed that they have reported to the leaders of the organization that certain nominal changes would make possible a footing in what has hitherto been regarded as the enemy's stronghold. These agents have seen an undercurrent of disloyalty, not against the Crown, but against the constituted authority, which might be utilized to their own ends. Certain members of a prominent coterie have been making overtures resembling the course adopted in Cape Town.

The movement is very small, says the correspondent, but the machinations are of a kind which should not be ignored.

THE BRITISH CATTLE EMBARGO.

Will Be Removed When American Agriculture Department Thinks Foot and Mouth Epidemic Ended.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Board of Agriculture has intimated its willingness to remove the embargo on cattle arriving from New England ports whenever the United States Department of Agriculture considers that the outbreak is suppressed. The board issued to-night an order enabling the landing of cattle under certain restrictions from the steamship Irishman, which has arrived at Liverpool from Boston; the steamers Kansas and Victorian, due to-day at Liverpool from Boston, and the steamer Cambrian, due at London from Boston.

Meantime, the importers here say that the quarantine has little effect on the American meat supply, since the bulk comes from the West, and it is merely a question of shipping the cattle by way of New York instead of Boston.

Regarding the general question of opening English ports to Canadian and Argentine live cattle, there is not the slightest likelihood of the admission of Argentine cattle until the Board of Agriculture is satisfied that the foot and mouth disease has not only been stamped out in the Argentine Republic and until that country establishes an effectual quarantine against the surrounding infected territory, of which there is no immediate prospect.

The importers say that the opening of British ports to Canadian live cattle is not only improbable, but would not favorably affect the English meat supply, because it is cheaper to sell Canadian range steers in the United States and ship them dressed to England than to import them alive here to be fattened for the market.

LORDS PASS EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The House of Lords last evening passed the second reading of the Education bill by 147 votes to 37.

Mr. Choate Starts for Egypt.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—United States Ambassador Choate, accompanied by his wife and daughter and his secretary, William Woodward, started to-night for a holiday in Egypt. They will travel by way of Brindisi, Athens, and Constantinople, and thence up the Nile.

St. Petersburg Workmen to Meet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.—As a result of a petition to the Governor of St. Petersburg, a first meeting of workmen to discuss the betterment of their position will be held on Sunday with the sanction of the authorities. The Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehve, yesterday received a deputation of the men, who thanked him for giving his sanction to such meetings. The Minister in reply promised the workmen his support.

Queen Wilhelmina Not Coming Here.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 5.—The papers here allude to the probability of Queen Wilhelmina and her consort, Prince Henry, making a European tour next Summer. There is no question, however, of their going to the Dutch East Indies or to the United States, which for many reasons appears to be impracticable.

PROMOTES PENSION CLERKS

Thirty Employes of the Bureau Advanced by Commissioner Ware.

Selections Made Through the Civil Service System Inaugurated by the Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Pension Commissioner Ware yesterday announced thirty promotions, made under the system which he inaugurated soon after he got into office and has been perfecting ever since. Mr. Ware appointed a civil service board of his own, consisting of three Chiefs of Bureaus. He directed that three clerks be picked out for each place, from which three he would make his selections. He ordered that "the quiet man who attends to his duty" should be found and recommended for promotion, and that his committee should pay no attention to political pull. He also ordered that the amount of sick leave taken by the clerks should be taken into consideration, and also the clerk's reputation for paying his debts.

Later on the Commissioner evolved another scheme, even more sensational. Having occasion to promote a clerk, he posted a bulletin in the Pension Bureau recounting the reasons why the clerk should be promoted. One reason was that he "had steered no statesman up against the Commissioner." Another, that he had "not told the Commissioner about his pedigree and distinguished relatives." Another, that he had never told the Commissioner how capable he was and how much he deserved promotion, and another that he had only taken fourteen days' leave in four years and not a day's sick leave in eight years. There were several other reasons.

A storm of criticism and ridicule greeted the Commissioner, and the clerk in question came in for a good deal of it. Undeterred, the Commissioner went on with his promotions, kept his committee at work, and continued to post bulletins. Those of the clerks who felt themselves aimed at in the Commissioner's bulletins growled and ridiculed him, but the Commissioner believes that he has convinced them all that they might as well give in.

"I haven't had a statesman plead with me for an increase in anybody's salary for more than a month," he said to-day. "The clerks no longer watch the clock to see whether 4 o'clock is as slow in coming as it really seems. There are not in all the world 1,500 persons employed under one roof with such a small percentage failing to pay its debts."

In speaking of the methods by which the promotions had been arrived at, Mr. Ware said:

"Each chief of division has a system of grading which has been devised. The points covered are industry, accuracy, punctuality, habits, attendance, commercial honor. Each of these points is graded perfect at 10. A clerk who receives a total of 60 has nothing whatever against his promotion. For each promotion contemplated three candidates are submitted. I then request the committee to determine from the record of the three highest which has the best, and after this recommendation is received I pass final judgment."

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT BILL.

The House Committee Inquires Into the Merits of the Senate Measure of Last Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House Committee to-day began an inquiry into the merits of the Senate bill to create a Department of Commerce and Labor, which was passed by the latter body last Winter. The matter of deciding on what divisions of the Treasury and Interior Departments should be transferred delayed action.

Assistant Secretary Ryan of the Interior Department to-day appeared before the committee, and, while agreeing that the Census Office should go to the new departments, as it deals with manufacturing and industrial affairs, objected to the proposed transfer of the Patent Office.

The House Committee is favorable to the bill, and anxious to have affirmative action in the House. There may be some amendments made to the Senate bill by the committee, but it is not thought the changes will be material.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Bill Passed to Adjudicate the $350,000 Claim of Certain Importers of Steel Blooms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House devoted to-day to bills on the private calendar. The most important bill passed was one to adjudicate in the Court of Claims the claims of certain importers of steel blooms who between 1870 and 1882 paid customs duties equivalent to 45 per cent. ad valorem, when it is claimed the correct rate should have been 30 per cent. About $350,000 is involved.

A bill to pay Smithmeyer & Pelz, architects of the Congressional Library, $50,000 additional compensation was defeated.

A bill was passed authorizing the following persons to accept presents and decorations from foreign Governments:

Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N.; Doctors Eugene Wasdin and H. D. Geddings, U. S. M. H. S.; Henry E. Alford, W. A. Taylor, H. Wiley, M. A. Carleton, and John I. Shulte of the Department of Agriculture; John A. Okerman of the Mississippi River Commission; Casper S. Crowninshield, United States Commercial Agent; Miss Anna Tolman Smith, and Lieut. Col. F. H. Phipps.

NAVAL WAR GAME.

American Consul Warns the Government That the "Enemy's" Squadron Has Left Port of Spain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Reproducing real war conditions in connection with the naval manoeuvres now in progress in the Caribbean Sea, United States Consul Smith at Port of Spain to-day cabled the State Department an account of the movements of the "enemy's" squadron, which is supposed to be a foreign fleet attempting to approach the United States by way of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Consul says that the squadron left Port of Spain yesterday, going through the Boca Grande, and steered eastward with all the ships well supplied and coaled. The commander of the fleet casually inquired before leaving as to the health conditions at Bermuda, which the Consul suspects is a crafty device to mislead him as to the real destination of the squadron.

The State Department will inform the Navy Department of the Consul's advice and the latter will notify Rear Admiral Higginson

FUEL OIL EXPERIMENT.

Better Results, Pound for Pound, Attained Than with Coal, but Cost Is Higher.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been making an experiment with oil as fuel, and a report was sent to Secretary Shaw to-day of the results. The test ran for ten hours, and was for the purpose of producing steam for operating machinery. Spray boilers of approved type were employed, and the efficiency of the oil was fully secured, it is thought.

The report shows that a pound of oil evaporated 13.8 pounds of water, while one pound of coal evaporated 11 pounds of water. This is about the average of the results attained by the Naval Bureau of Engineering in the elaborate tests that have been in progress for several months. At the Bureau of Engraving, however, it was found that the crude oil used cost 50 per cent. more than coal at the ordinary prices for bituminous in ante-strike days. It cost $10.40 to produce the same amount of steam that with coal cost $7.76. The bureau paid a dollar a barrel for oil and $4 a ton for coal. This is a higher price for coal than the average of the contracts by the bureau last year, which was about $3 per ton.

To Increase the Navy Personnel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day instructed the Sub-Committee on Organization, Rank, and Pay to formulate a provision to increase the personnel of the line officers, naval cadets, and Marine Corps.

THE STATEHOOD FIGHT.

Senator Beveridge Preparing His Report on the Bill, Which Comes Up Next Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Beveridge is preparing an exhaustive report on the Statehood bill to present to the Senate before next Wednesday, when it will be taken up as unfinished business and considered until voted on unless Senator Quay is sidetracked by Senator Hale and the other parliamentarians of the Senate who are opposed to admitting the three Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma.

As to Arizona and New Mexico, it will be urged by the committee who visited the Territories that in parts of both the native American citizen sometimes feels that he is in a foreign country. Spanish is spoken, and in some places public business is conducted in Spanish. The sub-committee that went out there recently found Justices of the Peace that tried cases in court in Spanish and spoke no English.

There is little disposition to make capital against the Statehood bill on account of the cry that Senator Quay is working for his friends. It is true that the Pennsylvania Senator admits that he is trying to help his friends, but he remarks that if every man who is for the bill because it would help somebody should vote against it on that account the spectacle would be one that should be saved up for the judgment day.

REGIMENTS TO COME HOME.

Fifteen in the Philippines to be Replaced by Equal Number in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The War Department to-day issued an order providing for the exchange of fifteen Philippine regiments with the same number of troops in the United States.

The home troops will relieve the troops in the Philippines, the first ones leaving San Francisco Feb. 1, next. These troops, now serving in the United States, are ordered to the Philippines:

CAVALRY.

The Thirteenth, now at Fort Meads, South Dakota, and Fort Keogh, Montana.
The Twelfth, at Fort Clarke and Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
The Fourteenth, at Fort Grant, Arizona; Fort Duquesne, Utah; Fort Huachucha, Arizona; Fort Logan, Colorado, and Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

COAST ARTILLERY.

The Tenth Company, now at Fort Getty, South Carolina.
Thirty-eighth, at Fort Caswell, North Carolina.
Eighty-fifth, at Fort Wadsworth, New York.
One Hundred and Eighth, at Fort William, Maine.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Ninth Company, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Seventeenth, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Eighteenth, at the Presidio, San Francisco.

INFANTRY.

Fourteenth Regiment, now at Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, Michigan, and Fort Porter, New York.
The Eighteenth, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming; Fort Logan, Colorado, and Whipple Barracks, Arizona.
The Twenty-third, at Plattsburg, New York.
The Fourth, at Fort Sam Houston, Fort Brown, Fort Wingate, Fort McIntosh, and Eagle Pass, all in Texas.
The Seventeenth Regiment, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Wright and Fort Lawton, Washington.

The troops to come home from the Philippines and the order of their disposition in the United States are as follows:

CAVALRY.

Sixth Regiment, to the Department of Dakota.
First Regiment, Department of Texas.
Fifth Regiment, Department of Colorado.

ARTILLERY.

Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, and Thirty-sixth Companies Coast Artillery, and the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fifth Batteries of Field Artillery, to be assigned to stations on arrival at San Francisco.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment, headquarters and two battalions to be selected by the regimental commander, to the Department of the Lakes; the remaining battalion to the Department of the East.
Second Regiment, Department of Colorado.
Fifth Regiment, Department of the East.
Twenty-sixth Regiment, Department of Texas.

The Tenth Regiment will go to the Department of the Columbia.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Colombian Congress Cannot Ratify One Before June 1, 1903, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—If Minister Hart, at Bogota, is correctly informed, no treaty providing for the construction of the Panama Canal can be ratified by the Colombian Congress before about June 1 next. He has reported that the Congressional elections have been called for the middle of next March, and Colombians here say that a period of at least sixty days is required to assembly a newly elected Congress, and then some time must elapse before it is in working order.

Secretary Hay therefore has decided to allow the treaty to be ratified in Washington first, presuming that he will succeed in negotiating one, unless the Senate interposes an objection, which is not anticipated. It is expected that early next week Dr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé here, will be given all the powers necessary for him to sign a treaty.

CUBAN TREATY'S DANGER.

Improbable, It Is Said in Washington, That Cuban House Will Accept Convention as Drafted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The unexpected turn in the Cuban treaty negotiations at Havana have greatly surprised the officials here, who had every reason to believe from Minister Squier's reports that the treaty was practically an accomplished fact.

Now that it is to be thrown into the House of Representatives at Havana with a Nationalist majority supposed to be hostile to the establishment of closer relations with the United States, it is feared that the treaty is lost, for if not rejected outright it is almost certain to be amended so as to make it unacceptable to the United States.

FRUIT ALIVE WITH BACTERIA.

Twelve Millions on Half Pound of Cherries, Says German Scientist.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Twelve million bacteria inhabit the skins of a half pound of cherries, according to Dr. Ehrlich, a German scientist, who has made extensive experiments in regard to the infection of fruit with bacteria. Currants come next with 11,000,000 to every half pound, and grapes next with 8,000,000.

An account of these experiments has been transmitted to the State Department by United States Consular Clerk Murphy at Frankfort. Dr. Ehrlich urges that all fruit be cleaned, by either peeling or washing before it is eaten.

APPOINTED FEDERAL JUDGE.

A. B. Anderson of Crawfordsville, Ind., Succeeds Judge Baker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President has decided to appoint A. B. Anderson of Crawfordsville, Ind., United States District Judge to succeed John Baker, who recently resigned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—Albert Barnes Anderson is forty-five years old. He was born at Zionsville, Ind., and was reared there, his father, Dr. Anderson, being a prominent banker. He studied at Wabash College, and was graduated with the honors of his class in 1879. Mr. Anderson was Prosecuting Attorney for seven years. He has been identified with many notable legal cases in Indiana.

Bill Aimed at Yellow Journals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—A bill introduced to-day by Representative Jenkins, by request, makes newspapers or other periodicals unmailable which contain any pictures of suicides or details relating to suicides beyond a simple statement of death by suicide, and imposing a penalty.

Heber R. Bishop Very Low.

The condition of Heber R. Bishop late last night was about the same as earlier in the evening. He was then very low.

"RIGOLETTO" AT THE OPERA

Another Outworn Italian Work by Verdi Revived.

Mme. Sembrich as the Heroine Not in Her Best Voice—The New Tenor Appears.

Another of the outworn operas of the Italian list was taken down from the shelf and dusted off last evening, when "Rigoletto" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House. It rested in oblivion last year; two years ago it was revived for the appearance of Mme. Melba in the heroine's part, but it has chiefly been reserved at the Opera House for the patrons of the Saturday night popular performances. These now expect better things; and the revival last evening was, of course, principally for the purpose of furnishing a vehicle for Mme. Sembrich's singing. Her art, it must be confessed, is not often put to more ignoble uses than in the utterly conventional earlier works of Verdi that have been brought forward for her benefit. It gives brilliancy and, to a certain extent, vitality to their music, but it is a case of galvanizing inert matter, and the result is a purely factitious semblance of life. The production also served to introduce Mr. Grau's new Italian tenor, Mr. Carlo Dani, and gave an opportunity for Mr. Scotti to appear in the part of Rigoletto, in which he is an unfamiliar figure to the operagoers of New York.

Mme. Sembrich was not in her best voice, however, and sang with something less than the brilliancy and tonal beauty to which her admirers are accustomed. But she put all her dramatic vitality and energy into her impersonation of the luckless heroine, and did all that could be done to make it seem a figure of living reality. It is not, after all, much, for there is a hopeless artificiality in this as in the rest of the work that even sincerity such as hers cannot overcome.

The new tenor appeared last evening to offer no greater reward to Mr. Grau's search for tenors this year than either of the others that he has so far brought before his public here. Mr. Dani is, in fact, a much lesser man and artist than the German acquisitions, and it may safely be said will cut no considerable figure in future performances of the season. He is a singer of the utterly conventional Italian type, which this public has long since outgrown, with a minute voice that can fill the house only in outbursts of high tone, upon which, like the others of his kind, he sets much store. But with all this he found it necessary to sing "La Donna è Mobile" a half tone lower than the key in which it is written, in B instead of in C. Mr. Scotti gave a finely tragic impersonation of Rigoletto, but he, too, sang with less than his accustomed excellence, and was more than once out of tune in the first act. Mme. Homer was the Maddalena and M. Journet the Sparafucile. The audience was one of the smaller ones of the season.

E. H. Sothern Buys a Welsh Estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—According to a cablegram received here to-day, E. H. Sothern, who is filling an engagement at Power's Theatre, is to have a country estate in Wales, on the west slope of Mount Snowden, the highest mountain in the United Kingdom. The estate embraces 2,000 acres and a chalet and hotel, where Mr. Sothern has spent his vacations for several years. The price paid was £15,000.

The Georgia Cayvan Benefit.

Daniel Frohman announces that in addition to the contributions of the theatrical managers and stars, already mentioned for the Georgia Cayvan benefit, he has received contributions of $100 each from Jacob Litt and Frank Sanger, and $50 from Mrs. Dr. W. T. Bull. On account of the magnitude of the performance, it has been decided to give the benefit at the Broadway Theatre instead of the Knickerbocker.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FIRE.

Prof. Baldwin and Students Extinguish Blaze in Dickinson Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Prof. J. Mark Baldwin's class in psychology was abruptly broken up this morning by the discovery of a fire in the entry of Dickinson Hall, the academic recitation building. The entire south side of the entry was ablaze, and it was only after strenuous efforts on the part of Dr. Baldwin and the students, who formed a bucket brigade, that the fire was extinguished. The damage to the building was slight. It is supposed the fire was caused by a lighted cigarette dropped in the hallway.

GOOD ROADS COMMITTEE.

Suggestions for Next Year's Work Given to Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The standing committee of the Good Roads Organization in the State met here to-day to discuss their report to the full body, which meets here Jan. 20 and 21. The members called on Gov. Odell while here and gave him some statistics for his message.

The committee told Gov. Odell that one year ago the various counties voted to appropriate $700,000 for good roads. This year they had voted to give $1,391,913, an increase of nearly 100 per cent., which shows that the farmers are beginning to appreciate the work. Three hundred and fifty-five miles of good roads have been provided since the Higbee-Armstrong bill passed in 1898, but if the State will meet the counties this year with their half of the money asked for 338 miles will be built in a short time.

Under the law the State and the county each contribute one-half toward construction, and the proposition made to-day is that the State shall appropriate $1,391,913, which, with the county appropriations, will make a total of $2,780,000. Gov. Odell gave the committee no definite answer.

FOR SING SING IMPROVEMENT.

Prisons Commission Will Ask Appropriation of About $150,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The State Prisons Commission will ask the Legislature to authorize an appropriation of about $150,000 for improving the cell building of Sing Sing Prison and making an extension thereto.

The commission will recommend to the Legislature that the lower tier of cells be removed, so as to provide air space between the cell block and the ground; that the remaining cells be enlarged at the proportion of two new cells to three old ones, and that an addition be constructed with accommodations for about 500 prisoners.

The commission will state that the necessity for improving Sing Sing is urgent, as that prison is supplied with criminals coming from the First and Second Judicial Districts, where half the people of the State live. For the other half of the population there are two prisons, Clinton and Auburn.

COUNTRY'S BIGGEST TANNERY.

Hamburg-Cordovan Works Add to Their Newark Plant.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—The property on Sussex Avenue formerly used by Atha & Hughes as an oilcloth manufactory, but more recently absorbed by the Standard Table Oilcloth Company, has been transferred to the Hamburg-Cordovan Leather Works. The manufacture of oilcloth is to be stopped on or before Feb. 1, and the plant will be added to that of the Hamburg-Cordovan concern, making the latter, it is said, the largest tannery and leather factory in this country, if not in the world.

According to the former officers of Atha & Hughes, the reason for the closing by the trust of the oilcloth business here was the high cost of manufacture compared with the cost in the other plants, added to the cost of freight. Most of the men have been sent to the other plants.

The paroxysms of Whooping Cough are at once relieved by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if this medicine is continued, it almost invariably effects a cure.—Adv.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

No Cards of Admittance Required.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

EYE AND EAR SURGERY.

Dr. Knapp, In His Lecture, Tells of Persons Who Are Letter, but Not Word Blind.

Dr. Herman Knapp, in the Hosack Hall of the New York Academy of Medicine, last night delivered a discourse on the structure of the eye and ear to show the importance those branches of surgery and also of the purposed enlargement of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, under the auspices of the Trustees of which the lecture was held.

The doctor said that in English speaking persons an individual might be letter blind, yet not word blind—a fact due, he explained, to the wide disrelation between English spelling and English pronunciation. The word was stored in our brain pigeon hole, the letter in another, and so one pigeon hole might be empty, while the other was full.

In other instances old persons lost their native tongue, yet retained Greek, showing that the record of the two was preserved in different positions of the brain. The part held by English had decayed, while the other held by Greek remained in healthy condition.

So was explained also the fact that persons deaf to tones of music yet not tone blind could read and enjoy musical scores, the actual playing of which meant nothing to them. Dr. Knapp mentioned the little known fact that the ordinary glasses made of an upper and lower lens, one for distant views and one for reading, was an invention of Benjamin Franklin, and added that this style of glasses was still a novelty in Europe.

The lecturer also spoke of the effect of tobacco and alcohol upon the eye and the ease with which the effect could be diagnosed, though, as both the poisons were slow ones, it required a long time to produce the effect, which was that not of mere use, but excessive use. Usually the disease due to nicotine was observed in the eyes of people who began to smoke early in life.

BATOPILAS MINING CO. SUED.

Bondholder Secures an Attachment for Funds in an Express Company's Possession.

An attachment against property of the Batopilas Mining Company of Mexico was granted by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on the application of John C. F. Randolph, a stockholder in the company. It is alleged by the plaintiff that property belonging to the company is about to be removed from the State for the purpose of defrauding creditors. There are funds belonging to the company now in possession of the Wells-Fargo Company. It is these funds that the plaintiff wants attached.

The plaintiff seeks to recover the value of eight first mortgage bonds and interest amounting to $4,830. They matured in December last, but payment was refused at the office of the Colonial Trust Company, the trustee for the bondholders, which referred all the bondholders to the Wells-Fargo Company. It is alleged that while the mines are shown, according to the last report, to have produced $13,000,000 worth of silver, neither dividend nor interest has been paid.

In November the company's officers declared that an extension of the life of the bonds for five years had been agreed to by the bondholders. The plaintiff says that this statement was untrue so far as he was concerned. He further declared that the affairs of the company had been very badly managed for the last fifteen years.

JANITORS AND HELPERS.

An Effort to Place the Assistants Under Civil Service Rules—Schools Without Matrons.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission had a hearing yesterday to determine why the helpers of the janitors of public schools should not be put under civil service rules. The janitors receive from $3,000 to $6,000 a year, and they are supposed to select and pay their assistants. The Civil Service Reform Association, the Public Education Association, and many individuals have protested against abuses that have grown up under the system. About fifty persons attended the hearing.

Miss S. Fairchild of the Public Education Association said that investigations showed that 70 per cent. of the schools for girls were without matrons, although the janitors are supposed to provide them. In other schools daughters of janitors were supposed to fill the positions, but they were employed generally with household cares, she said.

H. M. Devoe, Supervisor of Janitors, said that where janitors were supposed to provide day and night forces of helpers they often hired only a single shift.

"BOARDWALK MAYOR" DYING.

Schoolmate of Atlantic City's Eccentric Character Came to His Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—"Prof." Horatio Girardus Walters, known to thousands of visitors here as "the Mayor of the boardwalk," is dying. Last Tuesday night he was found exhausted from exposure. He said he had no friends or relations.

Miss Mary Shellman, a wealthy woman of Westminster, Md., however, had sent word to the dying man that she would see that he did not want in the future. Miss Shellman was a schoolmate of the eccentric "Mayor," whom the residents of Atlantic City and its visitors have regarded in the light of a harmless lunatic.

WIDOW GETS $6,500 DAMAGES.

Sued for Loss of Husband, Decapitated in the St. Paul Building.

Mrs. Julia Diehl, widow and administratrix of George Diehl, got a verdict for $6,500 yesterday in the Supreme Court as a result of a suit she instituted against Andrew J. Robinson, the contractor who put up the St. Paul Building for Henry Havemeyer.

Diehl, who was an ironworker, employed by a sub-contractor, lost his life while at work on the building. An elevator, operated by Robinson's men, came down and cut off his head as he was driving rivets. On the first trial there was a verdict of $12,000 for Mrs. Diehl. This last trial followed a reversal of the first one by the Court of Appeals.

Verdict of $10,000 for Widow.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Ida Frank received a verdict of $10,000 this afternoon against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the death of her husband, who was killed on the railroad on Feb. 15 last.

Barge Captain Buckley Drowned.

John Buckley forty-seven years old, of Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, Captain of the barge Lowndes, owned by the Robins Reef Light [illegible], was drowned off [illegible] was being towed by the tugboat Oscar G. Murray. Capt. Buckley lost his life by trying to step from one boat to the other. He leaves a wife and five children. The body was not recovered.

MINE WORKERS TESTIFY.

Charge the Operators with Blacklisting Strikers Who Were Active in Union Affairs.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 5.—The lawyers for the mine workers continued to call witnesses to-day before the Strike Commission to testify to the alleged blacklisting methods pursued by several coal companies in refusing to reemploy strikers who took a more or less prominent part in the affairs of the mine workers' union during the recent suspension. All of them said they had been employed before the strike, but were refused their old places after the strike was ended. In most cases, according to the testimony, no satisfactory reason was given. Two blind men, who were also otherwise badly injured by underground explosions, were presented as living evidence of the dangers of the mines.

Nothing could be learned here to-day with reference to the reported efforts at a settlement outside the commission. The attorneys for either side professed to know nothing about any contemplated move in that direction. Wayne MacVeagh, who is representing the Erie Railroad coal properties, was the only attorney in a position to know who would talk about the matter. He left here accompanied by Commissioner Parker at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon over the Lackawanna Railroad for New York.

Mr. MacVeagh, before leaving, said that a majority of the operators thought it better to adjourn all efforts to reach by amicable conferences a basis for the award of the commission until both sides had presented all the testimony they wished to offer. Whether the efforts to reach such a basis will be then resumed can only be decided after the testimony is closed. Mr. MacVeagh added that he personally thought, in view of the extracrdinary conditions existing in the anthracite region, that this was a mistaken attitude for the operators to assume, as he feared each day's testimony would tend to increase the bitterness of feeling.

The departure of Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Parker for New York gave rise to a rumor that the distinguished attorney was going there to consult with the operators on the settlement scheme, but when he was seen just before he left the city, he said he did not know whom he would see there. He denied all knowledge of any efforts being made by the large coal companies to absorb the independent concerns. Individual operators who were approached on the subject also said they knew nothing of such a move.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry S. Cutler.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Dec. 5.—Dr. Henry S. Cutler, composer and musical conductor, credited with introducing vested male choirs in this country, died here to-day at his Summer home. Dr. Cutler was formerly organist and choirmaster of Trinity Episcopal Church, in New York City.

When the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. visited this country in 1860, Dr. Cutler conceived the advisability of having a vested choir in Trinity Church similar to those in the English churches, because the Prince of Wales had decided to attend the service there. The idea was at once taken up in this country and became general.

Dr. Cutler's setting to the hymn "The Son of God Goes Forth to War" is perhaps the best known of his compositions.

Dr. Timothy Field Allen.

Dr. Timothy Field Allen died just before midnight last night in his home at 3 East Forty-eighth Street. He had a stroke of apoplexy fourteen months ago, and he had been ill for the past four months. He was born in Westminster, Vt., on April 24, 1837, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1858. He received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. D. from Amherst College, M. D. from the University of the State of New York, 1865, and Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1865. He had been Professor of Materia Medica and Dean in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, President of the Board of Trustees of the college, surgeon in and President of the New York Opthalmic Hospital, and a Fellow of the Academy of Science. He wrote many works on medicine and botany.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Mary Hollingsworth Morris Davis, widow of Henry Winter Davis, the Maryland statesman, died yesterday in Baltimore from ailments incident to old age.

Mrs. W. L. Croll, a native of Chicago, best known in musical circles by her maiden name, Alice Maude Whatacre, died in London yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Croll had long been residents of London.

John B. White, once prominent throughout the State as a land and stock speculator died last night at Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Death was caused by Bright's disease. He was eighty-seven years of ago.

Charles T. Messenger, President of the Messenger Hardwood Lumber Company, died yesterday at the Evanston (Ill.) Hospital, as the result of injuries sutained last Friday in a runaway accident.

Charles Hubbs, ex-Assemblyman for Montgomery County, this State, died at his home, in Rural Grove, yesterday, aged eighty-five years. He was Supervisor of the town of Root for many terms and a Justice of the Peace for forty years.

Harry Haskell, a pioneer lawyer of Central Illinois, died at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday, aged eighty-four years. He practiced at one time with Adlai E. Stevenson and also with other noted men. He was one of the founders of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington.

John Meyenborg, a Brooklyn lawyer, prominently identified with many German societies in that borough, died at his home, 468 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Bremen sixty-two years ago. He was at one time Supervisor at large for Kings County and President of the Brooklyn Saengerbund in 1899. A widow and four children survive him.

William E. Remy died yesterday at his home, in Gera, on the Elster River, Reuss, Germany. He was the senior partner of Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, wholesale dry goods merchants, at 22 and 24 White Street, this city. He came to the United States in 1873 and lived here until twelve years ago. He was fifty-one years of age. A widow and two children survive him.

Charity Appeals from Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $40 for a man, wife, and two children, the man ill in a hospital and the woman ill at home. The bureau also appeals for $50 to aid a woman with three children, the woman having been injured by a brutal husband, who has been arrested and is on trial.

The bureau renews its appeal for $40 for a man, wife, and six children, the man [illegible] for work, and $50 for a man, [illegible] children, the man ill in a

B. Altman & Co.

This day, Saturday, December 6th:

MEN'S SILK SCARFS,
Four-in-Hands, Imperials, Knots, Puffs, and English Squares, 65c. each.

MEN'S SMOKING JACKETS, $4.75 each.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Norfolk Suits, sizes 8 to 15 years, $5.00
Double-breasted Suits (with extra pants). Sizes 9 to 15 years. 4.00
Top Coats, of Oxford Frieze; sizes 6 to 16 years. 4.50

FURS.

Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye), trimmed with contrasting furs, $145.00
Alaska Sable Muffs, $6.75 and 8.50
Sable Fox Muffs, 7.50 " 10.50
Squirrel Muffs, 13.50
Chinchilla Muffs, 14.50
Alaska Sable Stoles, 7.75
Sable Fox Stoles, 10.50
Squirrel Stoles, 19.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

MARRIED.

CORMALT—KIDD.—At Wilderkill, Tivoli, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 4, 1902, by the Bishop of New York, Dr. Churchill Cormalt and Alice daughter of the late Howard Kidd.

FOSTER—LINTON.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Penn., Margaret Maude Linton to George Herbert Foster.

HORTON—LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, at Trinity Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Mary Newbold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, to Heth Lorton of Richmond, Va.

VAN SICLEN—DANIEL.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, 1902, at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry Mesier, Miss Fannie Hoyt Daniel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Daniel, to Mr. Richard Van Siclen of Jamaica, L. I.

DIED.

BILLINGS.—Suddenly, Dec. 4, Adeline S., wife of Edward K. Billings.
Funeral service at her late residence, 413 West 147th St., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.
Boston papers please copy.

BRIGHTMAN.—At New Canaan, Conn., on the 5th inst., Catherine E., widow of Henry A. Brightman.
Funeral private. Interment Newport, R. I.

CARTER.—In Boston, Dec. 4, Martha Howard Thurston, widow of the late Charles M. Carter of Boston.
Funeral services at her late residence, 226 Commonwealth Av., Saturday, Dec. 6, at 10:30 A. M. Burial at Lancaster, Mass. Friends kindly asked not to send flowers.

GOULD.—On Friday, Dec. 5, at her home, in Chatham, N. J., Mrs. Eliza P. Gould, beloved wife of John Gould, in the 71st year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence Sunday afternoon on arrival of Lackawanna train leaving New York at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Flatsburg, N. Y. papers please copy.

LITTELL.—Suddenly, at Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 5, 1902, Cornelia D. Littell, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 55 Beach Street, Stapleton, on Monday, Dec. 8th, at 1 P. M.

NIEWENHOUS.—Dec. 3, Gertrude B. M. Niewenhous, beloved daughter of Siebrand and Elizabeth Niewenhous, aged 15 years 11 months.
Funeral Saturday at 9:30 A. M. from her late residence, 18 East 126th St.; thence to All Saints' Church, 129th St. Madison Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered.

REMY.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at Gera, Germany, on Dec. 5, William E. Remy.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Dec.
ANTES, Nicholas, 508 W. 36th St...	35	3
BERARDI, Domenico, 54 James St...	54	3
BEER, Paul, 244 E. 93th St.....	43	4
BOLAND, Henry, 492 3d Av.....	50	1
BILLING, Adeline, 413 W. 147th St.	48	4
BENJAMIN, Adolph, 223 E. 50th St..	60	2
BUCKLEY, Denis, 44 E. 133d St....	48	3
BURKE, Catharine, 318 Monroe St...	39	3
BRADY, John F., 118 E. 112th St..	40	3
BENNETT, Peter P., 1,258 3d Av...	27	3
BODER, Broger, 705 9th Av.....	37	4
BALDWIN, Arthur J. W., 533 W. 124th St.....	18	2
BARKER, Emily S., 1 Ridge Place..	36	5
COMPARATO, Vincenza, 440 W. 10th.	1	5
COHEN, Minnie, 529 E. 12th St.....	1	4
CASSON, John, 215 E. 95th St.....	1	4
CURTIN, Mary, 2,503 8th Av.....	74	3
CAMPBELL, Gertrude, 623 W. 46th..	1	3
CONNELLY, Margaret, 626 E. 12th St.	32	3
CRONAN, Mary, 308 W. 114th St....	75	4
CAPUTI, Ferdinand, 141 Sullivan St.	76	4
CERNY, Barbara, 59 Avenue B.....	75	4
DOYLE, Delia, 351 E. 18th St.....	56	4
DONOHUE, Kate, 456 W. 28th St..	22	4
FRIERS, Margaret J., 350 W. 16th St.	19	3
FURLONG, Grace E., 42 Main St., Astoria.....	1	3
FINN, Edward L., 942 Amsterdam Av.....	2	4
GASCOGNE, Elise, 70 7th Av.....	71	3
GUERINO, Giuseppe, 117 W. Houston.	1	4
GEARM, Antoinette, 409 W. 145th St.	28	4
GILES, Calvin, 208 E. 104th St.....	42	4
HARRIS, Robert, 212 Lewis St.....	52	4
HOHER, Lena, 304 2d St.....	1	4
HARLEY, William G., Mills Hotel No. 1.....	47	4
HAUG, Bertha, 88 E. 114th St.....	46	3
HESLIN, Bridget, 225 W. 68th St....	65	4
HOMANN, William, 161 E. 77th St..	28	4
HOLDEN, Mariano, 201 E. 118th St.	70	4
JAEGER, Barbara, 6 6th Av.....	70	4
KLEIN, Henry W., 1,562 Avenue A.	1	4
LINEMAN, Ignats, 416 W. B'way..	1	4
LUKOIS, Joseph, 34 Greenwich St..	22	3
LAMBO, Francesco, 553 W. 32d St..	54	3
LEZER, Margarin, 247 E. 124th St.	77	3
MINAK, Hirsch, 167 Eldridge St...	72	4
MURRAY, Michael, 235 E. 69th St....	34	3
MONAHAN, Patrick, 445 W. 54th St.	56	3
McIVERS, William J., 7 E. 114th St.	41	3
McGRADE, Michal J., 448 E. 58th St.	1	4
McKENNA, Loretta, 72 E. 118th St..	10	4
NUNZIATO, S

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "Elijah's Startling Message to Ahab," in course on "Prophet of Fire."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Wonderful Love of the Saviour"; 7:45, "Making a Life." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning topic, "The Suffering Servant of Jehova"; evening, the Second Commandment, subject, "Morality and Heredity." Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor, 11 A. M., "God's Sorrow." 7:45 P. M., "An Inerrant Detective."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor.
5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 73th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., will preach on "Living and Dying Nations"; music, "Rock of Ages," Buck; Festival, "Te Deum," Buck; 8 P. M., "The Radiant Morn," Woodward; "Rejoice in the Lord," Elvey.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.; Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; holy communion and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.
Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; preacher, the Right Rev. S. C. Partridge, D. D., Bishop of Kyoto, Japan. 8 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, the rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; Dedication Festival. First solemn evensong with procession, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Ave. and 10th Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M. Address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith. Offertory: "The Heavens Declare." Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by rector, "Great Books."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., holy communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the rector.
4 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector
Services—
8 and 10 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Holy Communion,
Preacher, the Rector.....11 oclock.
Children's Service.....3 P. M.
Choral Litany. Preacher,
Rev. Dr. Rushton.....8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 27E RUE EST.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. AND 122d St., Rev. H. Nichols, Rector.—Services, with holy communion, at 11; preacher, Bishop Garrett; Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan will preach in the evening.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 A. M.; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preach in the morning; Dr. Greer will speak in the afternoon.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. and 2d Av.—Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island will preach at 11 A. M. The full chorus will sing "Elijah" at 8 P. M., sermon by the rector.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., "Life of David."

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Jewish Religion as Law Governing Life."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Jos. Silverman on "A Natural Solution of the Jewish Question." All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "New York City's Monte Carlo—Jerome's Raid on the Gamblers' Inferno."

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, followed by service of Holy Communion. Subject of sermon: "MORAL DISEASE AND ITS CURE."
8 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?"
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Anniversary Sunday, Bishop Fowler, 10:45.
Members' conference, 4. Dr. Bagnell, 7:45.
Attractive meetings every night: Dr. Mars's illustrated lecture on, Florence, Tuesday; all seats free. Anniversary concert to-night; Dr. Dufft, Madam Fenis, and others.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 41st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Avenue.
DR. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, PASTOR.
11 A. M.—Dr. Wilson will preach on "Does God Care?" 8 P. M., sacred cantata, "God Thou Art Great," by Spohr. Dr. Wilson will deliver an address on "Immortal Hymn Writers and Their Hymns."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor.
11 A. M.—"HONEST DOUBT."
8 P. M.—"THE COMING MAN'S WORLD."
A Forecast of Future Social Conditions on this Planet.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45—"God's Right in Human Souls." Bible Children's hour, Dec. 12, 3:30. Public invited.
Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanagh to preside.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 18TH STREET, Bet. 1st and 2d avenues.—Services 10:30, 7:45. Evening subject: "Hell." DR. GEO. E. STROBRIDGE, pastor.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS:
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
AT 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion at 4:30; evening subject, "A Hidden and Intrumpeted Life," first in a course on "Humble Lives That Count"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian), 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D.,
will preach, 11, subject: "A Great Leader." 8, evangelistic services. Gospel Hymns will be used.

The Christmas Number

of THE EVENING POST will be printed to-day. Among the many timely and interesting articles which it will contain will be found the following:

Christmas Customs and Their Significance

Christmas in a Crater

A story of Christmas in Virginia, by Julia R. Tutwiler, entitled

On Approval

And a Christmas Fantasy entitled

Earth's Dearest Guest

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH

The Evening Post

Order from your newsdealer.

3 cents Price Daily and Saturday **3 cents**

Religious Notices.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AVE. & 55TH STREET.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D.D., Pastor.
On Sunday, Dec. 7th, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "Home Missions."
ADDRESS BY MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER, Assistant Secretary, Board of Home Missions. Afternoon topic: "A Typical Apostolic Sermon."
The Home Sunday-school meets at 9:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D.D., at 7:30 P. M., will deliver his sixth lecture on the "Best Ten Chapters in the Bible."
Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion; 8 P. M., praise service, "Songs in the Night."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening; communion service, 4 P. M.; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "Noblesse Oblige."
4:30 P. M., choral service. Sermon, "The Eloquent Life."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "Judged by What We Have Done"; evening subject: studies from life, "The First Civic Reformer." Preparatory service Friday evening at 8.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Ave.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. In the afternoon of to-morrow the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., rector, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Communion service at 11 A. M.
Vesper service, 4:30 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Revelation of the Mystery."
Evening, "The Crusade of Youth."
The celebration of the Lord's Supper will occur at the close of the morning sermon.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Unseen Providence in Life."
Evening, "The Redeeming Power of a Wonderful Friendship."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH.
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBE, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "Deliverance from Evil."
Evening, "A Good Man's Shadow."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Evening subject, Balaam's Prayer, "Let Me Die the Death of the Righteous." Christian Endeavor meeting 7:15 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach second sermon on "Life's Forward Look." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sunday school at Parish House, 10 A. M. Mr. Slicer's study class after morning service.

At Lenox Av. Unitarian Church, cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The New Social Gospel." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject: "The Shadow on the Dial"; Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PAternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning subject, "The Gospel for an Age of Indifference"; evening, "Feed My Sheep." Choir will render Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches: "Converted Catholics in the Protestant Churches."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Pastor's Bible Class 10:15. Church service, with sermon by the Pastor, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Miraculous Conception of Our Lord:—Is It Credible?"

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE,
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.
Sunday night subject:
"Men Who Think They Know Its All."
And a Few Things They Do Not Know.
Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-145 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs. Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK.
HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., (downstairs,) Sunday, 11:15, "Marriage and Divorce." Prologue. "Will Socialism Win?"

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St.
Sunday, at 11 A. M., "Intolerance."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, December 7th, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject—"The Crowning Grace of the Moral Life." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.; Sunday at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Astral World," by Edwd. Herrmann. Visitors welcome.

23D STREET Y. M. C. A.
PARK SISTERS' CORNET QUARTETTE
will furnish the music.
DR. C. L. MEAD
of the First M. E. Church, Hoboken, N. J., will speak. Sunday, Dec. 7th, 1902, 3:45 P. M.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY, SWAMI ABHEDAnanda of India, Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15, free. "Necessity of Symbols."

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING Thursdays, 10:30, 2d Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St.—Leader, Dec. 11, Mrs. Charles Ballou, Superintendent, Jerry McCauley Cremorne Mission.

Death of Man Who Saw Lincoln Shot.

OWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—B. W. Loring, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, died to-day at his home. He witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln, and was one of the first to reach the stricken man and help carry him to the house where he died.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 14.

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SUBJECT—The Boy Samuel.—First Samuel, iii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth. First Samuel, iii., 9.

Samson—Samuel—Saul. These three men appear in the history of Israel at about the same time. Some authorities say that Samson and Samuel were born the same year. (Townsend's Old Testament.) And Saul's birth could not have been much later, for when—according to the record (ix., 14-27)—he and Samuel first met, he was old enough to be made a King and to lead an army, (x., 1.) Samson and Samuel, however, appear never to have met, probably because the fields of their influence were far separated from each other, the one being at Zorah, in the southwestern part of the country, and the other at Ramah, near its centre.

All three were public men, but they were very different men, and each one met the conditions of the time in a very different manner from the others. For God used the characteristics of each—as He always does of all men—for the accomplishment of His purposes, and not for theirs. With their appearance in the history, the children of Israel passed from a confederacy of tribes in which the chief man was the High Priest or a Judge—into an established kingdom in which the chief man was the King—from a theocracy to a democracy.

To accomplish this transition, the presence of the enemies of God and of His people must, in some way be felt to be an unbearable burden—and the people themselves must in some way be awakened and unified. Samson's part in this work was physical, Samuel's spiritual, and Saul's political. But of all the human instruments used to influence and direct this transition, the most potent, and the most lasting, was that of Samuel, and it is to him alone that our attention is now directed. Dean Stanley justly says of him, "In this crisis of the chosen people—second only in importance to the Exodus—there appeared a leader, second only to Moses," a comparison fully justified by the prophet Jeremiah, (xv., 1.)

The influence of Gideon, whose history we recently considered, was felt for nearly fifty years after his death. During that time Abimelech, Tola, and Jair were the Judges. Then the people again fell away from God, and for eighteen years they were oppressed by the combined forces of the Philistines and Ammonites. But when "they cried unto the Lord," they were again delivered, and under Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon enjoyed prosperity for thirty-one years. Then, "the children of Israel did evil again in the sight of the Lord; and the Lord delivered them into the hands of the Philistines forty years," (Judges, xiii., 1.) This oppression, however, does not seem to have awakened at any time in all these years any general repentance, as the former oppressions had done. It was only because of the fidelity and prayers of individuals—of Manoah and his wife, in the one case, and of Elkanan and his wife in another—that Samson, Samuel, and eventually Saul, were raised up to deliver Israel.

AGGRESSIVE PHILISTINES.

This oppression by the Philistines was of a very different character from that of the Midianites and Amalekites in the days of Gideon, for they were a very different class of people. Instead of being by habit a nation of marauders, living in tents and moving from place to place as they were attracted by pasturage or plunder, they were a settled, but warlike people, living in walled cities. As a body they engaged in manufacturing, commerce, and agriculture. They were active, enterprising, and aggressive, determined to succeed, but not overscrupulous as to the means of their success. This was such a marked characteristic of them that it has become a proverb to say of one who has become the victim of utterly unprincipled persons, "He has fallen into the hands of the Philistines." If they were defeated at any time, they soon recovered from the defeat, and again became aggressive. Thus, although small in their beginning, eventually their supremacy in all the country along the coast of the Mediterranean north of Egypt became so great that the land itself was called "the Land of Palestine"—that is, the land of the Philistines.

All of this country belonged to Israel by the promise of God to Abraham. But the Philistines had never been driven out of it, and now they did not stand merely on the defensive, but they began to assert their own supremacy. They do not, however, appear to have robbed the Israelites as the Midianites had done. But wherever they obtained the mastery they burdened them with taxes, and they suppressed their industries, (xiii., 19-22.) Thus the Israelites were weakened and the Philistines strengthened. But the Israelites do not appear to have suffered from hunger or from cruelty to any unbearable extent. Hence there was no general cry to God for deliverance—no thought of sin—and no repentance. This was the condition of affairs when Samson and Samuel were born.

For the children of Israel, it was thus rather a civil than a physical condition, a time when they suffered from the loss of control in their political affairs rather than in their substance. Translated into the language of a modern, moral, and spiritual condition, it does not so much represent a time when infidelity toward God and open profligacy among men prevail—although these are never absent in such a time—as it represents a time when the people are under the influence of unprincipled and self-seeking men, and everything is made insecure by selfish and partisan legislation. There have been many such times in modern history—times when corrupt men have ruled in both the Church and the State—men who were merely civil or ecclesiastical, partisan politicians—who cared for nothing but the aggrandizement of themselves and their party.

Generally such men must be met by power rather than by persuasion. They are put down, if at all, by other men equally strong, if not stronger, in mental and physical resources, and quite as unscrupulous in using them. These deliverers may or may not profess to be guided by high moral and religious motives. This is not essential. The public—for at least a time, whatever may be their professions—reaps a benefit from their presence and power. Thus Israel profited by the work of Samson.

But when such men as the Philistines rule there is always a remarkable fascination about them. Under them material success becomes very important and attractive. Personal power, worldly advancement, increase of wealth, pride of position, and a thousand like things absorb the general attention. There is no time or thought for anything else. Young people are particularly influenced by such surroundings. Religious duties are not necessarily neglected in such times. They may even be more scrupulously observed. But they become formal and dead. Materialism prevails, and everything is valued in proportion to the material advantage it yields, and religious devotion is often an important stepping stone to this advantage. It therefore is apt to become very pronounced, and the time may seem to be one of great religious fervor. This was the condition of affairs in the time of our Lord and His Apostles. It was also the condition at the time of "The Reformation" under Luther. So it was in the days of Samuel.

TABERNACLE IN SHILOH.

The Tabernacle was still pitched in Shiloh and was the bond of civil and religious unity among the people. A "city" had grown up around it, (iv., 13.) It was still held in very great respect, and three times every year the people gathered to it as commanded by Moses, (Deut., xvi., 16.) But to most of them, corrupted by the surrounding influences, it had no real spiritual significance. The earnest and truly devout, like the parents of Samson and Samuel were very few.

The high priest was Eli. He "was very old," (ii., 22,) "ninety and eight years old," (iv., 15,) so that "his eyes had begun to wax dim, that he could not see," (iii., 2. R. V.) He was both high priest at the Tabernacle and a Judge among the people. He was not, however, descended from "the house of Eleazar, the eldest son of Aaron, in which the succession ought to have continued. There had been a transfer to the house of the younger and comparatively obscure Ithamar, which had struck such deep root that it continued in spite of the agitations of the period, till its final overthrow in the reign of Solomon, (I. Kings ii., 27.) The transfer had been made since the appearance of Phinehas, who is the last high priest we can trace," (Dean Stanley.) When and why this transfer from the house Eleazar to that of Ithamar took place is not known. The sons of Eli, who exercised the priest's office, were as unprincipled and self-seeking as any of the Philistines about them, and used their high office for their personal gain rather than to the glory of God. Yet they continued to minister in the Tabernacle, and the people accepted their ministrations.

This condition in Eli's household reveals a very natural result of the times in which he lived. His sons—Hophni and Phinehas—are said to have been "sons of Belial—they knew not the Lord," (ii., 12.) For such times are very apt to produce just such sons—sons who find parental and all other authority very irksome. They were known to be openly corrupt and vicious. Yet they were continued in their office, as God has often since then allowed men of similar character to remain in office. For their office was hereditary, and there does not appear to have been any power in the High Priest to take it from them. By their birth they were appointed to it by God Himself, and could be removed only by His act and when He thought best. But long before Samuel was commissioned to communicate God's judgment concerning them to their father, "there came a man of God unto Eli," and declared their doom. "In one day," he said, "they shall die, both of them," (ii., 27-36.)

Many read this sentence against the sons, as the declaration of personal punishment to be visited upon Eli himself, "for the iniquity which he knew, because his sons did bring a curse upon themselves, and he restrained them not." (Verse 13, R. V.) Doubtless it was a terrible thing for him to hear this doom pronounced—to look forward to such an end for those over whom he had watched for so many years with intense affection—and to know that it was the just judgment of his righteous God. David passed through just such an experience when he cried so lamentably, "O my son Absolom! My son, my son Absolom! Would God I had died for thee, O Absolom, my son, my son!" (Second Samuel, xviii., 33.) Many another father has done it since then.

But this doom of the sons was the punishment of the sons and not of their father. He suffered undoubtedly when he heard it, and more when it came to pass, but it was the suffering of sorrow and not of penalty. By the laws of heredity the effect of a father's sins may be, and often are, grievously felt by his sons, and so God does visit "the iniquity of the fathers upon the children." (Ex. xx., 5.) The effect of the sons' sins likewise often becomes a great and dreadful load of sorrow to their fathers. But the Word of God declares emphatically: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die. The son shall not bear of the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son." (Ezek. xviii., 20.)

ELI AND HIS SONS.

Eli may indeed have been—as many have said—too weak and indulgent toward his sons. But the sons of weak and indulgent parents do not necessarily turn out to be corrupt and vicious. Neither do the sons of wise and watchful parents always turn out to be righteous. Even the sons of Samuel were not much, if any, better than the sons of Eli. (viii., 3.) Yet he was not punished on that account in any other way than was Eli. Besides, there is no sure evidence that Eli was weak and overindulgent. On the contrary, he would never have been exalted to the position of Judge if he had not been a man of more than ordinary force of character, and accustomed to controlling men and enforcing obedience.

In regard to his treatment of his sons, it is simply said that when he knew the iniquity of his sons "he restrained them not." (Verse 13.) But the full record shows clearly—as in many a case since then—that it was not because he did not try, but because they would not be restrained. When he admonished them—and he may have done it many times, and with most earnest words, and with all parental authority—it is distinctly written: "Notwithstanding, they hearkened not unto the voice of their father, because the Lord would slay them." (ii., 25.) He evidently held them personally responsible for their misdeeds. So He has done ever since, as the sad end of many a willful, headstrong, rebellious son has testified.

In this state of affairs in the nation and at the Tabernacle Samuel appears in the history. His very name declares that he was born of prayer, (i., 20,) and the song of his mother at his birth (ii., 1-10) was a song of praise, equaled only by "The Magnificat" of Mary when she sang of Jesus. (Luke, i., 46-55.) Having "asked him of the Lord," Hannah, his mother, faithfully "lent him to the Lord." "As long as he liveth," she said, "he shall be lent to the Lord." (i., 28.) So from his very birth, like Samson, he was consecrated to be a perpetual Nazarite. (i., 11.)

When his mother "had weaned him," he was taken to the Tabernacle, and with a profusion of offerings was solemnly dedicated to his life work and left with the High Priest, Eli, (i., 24-25.) He was then probably twelve years old, for the word translated "weaned" literally means "to complete, to ripen," (Young,) and—at least in after days—at twelve years a boy was considered as "of age," and then entered upon his personal responsibilities to the law. So it was at that age our Lord "went up to Jerusalem," and began to be about His Father's business, (Luke, ii., 42-49.)

As Samuel performed his duties in the Tabernacle, God called him and revealed to him the fearful doom that was to come upon the house of Eli and upon the nation. It was to be the penalty of sin. At this early age its dreadful nature was impressed upon him. It was so terrible that he did not dare at first to tell of its penalty even to Eli, for the Lord had said, "Behold, I will do a thing in Israel at which both the ears of every one that heareth it shall tingle." (Verse 11.) But when Eli pressed him, he told it, and Eli—accepting the just judgment of God in the spirit of Job, (i., 21,) humbly bowed his head in resignation and said, "It is the Lord; let Him do as seemeth Him good." (Verse 18.

Thus the great work of Samuel was to awaken the people to a right sense of sin, and of their need of God's presence and grace. For this purpose he was himself awakened when but a youth. How he fulfilled it as a man will come before us hereafter.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What three men were prominent in Israel about the same time, and what important work did they have to accomplish?

What was the history of Israel from the time of Gideon to that of Samuel?

How and why did the oppression by the Philistines differ from that of the Midianites and Amalekites, and what does it signify to us?

What are the general characteristics of such times, in a secular and religious sense?

What is said of the Tabernacle—of Eli—and of his household?

What doom had been pronounced upon Eli's sons before the time of Samuel, and what is said of it?

What is said of Eli's relation to his sons, and to their punishment?

What does Samuel's name declare—when did he probably enter upon his service, and what was his special work?

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, furs, and infants' wear; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Harris, I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Harris, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, cloths and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, J. H., Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Rosenfeld, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, boys' clothing, cloaks, and suits; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, silks; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Ross-Huntress Company, Rutland, Vt.; W. C. Smith, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; St. George Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Sheperd Company, Providence, R. I.; W. H. Symons, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Wayne MacVeagh, Bryn Mawr; Lieut. C. B. Stone, United States Army; F. H. Prince, Boston; A. G. Blair, Dominion Cabinet Minister, Ottawa.

HOLLAND—R. Hermite, Secretary of the French Legation, Washington.

GRAND—Major Charles J. Crane, United States Army; Major Eugene L. Swift, United States Army, retired.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor E. Watkins, Chattanooga; Capt. Franc Leosco, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—J. W. Willis, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—P. Bogen, San Salvador; F. M. Ross, Pittsburg.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Supreme Court of the United States:

111—William S. Bigby vs. the United States.—Argument concluded.

115—Ferdinand F. Favor, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. the County of Hamilton, Ill.—Argued for petitioner and submitted for respondent.

116—Henry Williams et al., Trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General.—Expiration of term of office of Hosea M. Knowlton as Attorney General of Massachusetts suggested and appearance of Herbert Parker, his successor, as defendant in error, filed and entered.

116—Henry Williams et al., Trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. Herbert Parker, Attorney General.—Argued.

Call for Monday: 10, (and 13, 26, 29, 30, and 31,) 17, (and 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22,) 28, 32, (and 33,) 49, (and 51,) 41, 7, 216, 61.

STATE COURTS.

County of [illegible]

[illegible] calendar for Monday, Dec. 8: New Criminal Calendar—11, 319. Old Calendar—297, 317, 333, 334, 335.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Dec. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Mary A. Delmore.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Almira G. Fisk and another, as administrators, appellants, vs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

The People, &c., respondents, vs. John M. Swasey, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered.—Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

James R. Phillips, appellant, vs. Martha B. Phillips, as executrix, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Benjamin P. Benjamin, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant

TROTTING CASES DECIDED

By Board of Review of National Trotting Association.

ANOTHER SESSION TO-DAY

Amount of Testimony in Sensational Cases Causes Lengthening of Meeting—Night Session Probable.

In consequence of the amount of time spent on the sensational cases of Wednesday and yesterday, the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, in session at the Murray Hill Hotel, failed to clear its docket yesterday, as originally expected, and in consequence will sit to-day, prolonging its session into the evening if necessary, as the out-of-town members do not wish to remain in the city over Sunday. The board was in executive session most of the day yesterday, and in the evening the following decisions were announced:

On an appeal from the decisions of the judges at St. Blairsville, Ohio, in regard to the trotter Sleepy Prince, it appeared that in the first heat the driver ran into the bank and broke a wheel of the sulky. The judges said that it was an unavoidable accident and later Sleepy Prince won the race. The decision of the board was that Sleepy Prince, not having been interfered with, finished behind the flag and was distanced in the first heat.

The case of the b. g. Lyman, started by Dane & Burke of Rowley, Mass., at Newburyport, Mass., on July 4 last, was the first one of its kind ever considered by the board. The entry failed to state at which gait the horse would perform, which should have been done. He started as a trotter, but after the third heat he paced without protest. The decision was that the horse, having elected to compete as a trotter, should not have been permitted to remain in the race at a different gait and was not competent to win therein at a pace.

In the case of Austin Kail of Fife, Ohio, vs. the Jefferson Agricultural Society, on an appeal from a decision of the judges given in a free-for-all pace, Sept. 25 last, it appeared that Texas Queen won the first two heats. In the third heat the driver of Bessie Williamson was thrown out of the sulky and the mare paced out and won the heat. The judges allowed it. Texas Queen then won the next heat. The decision was that the mare Bessie Williamson, coming in on the third heat without the weight required by the rules, did not win the heat, which heat and the race should then have gone to Texas Queen, and the money should have been distributed accordingly.

In the case of C. S. Lyon of Louisville, Ky., against the Hudson River Driving Park of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on an appeal from a decision of the judges on Aug. 5 last, it was decided that the decision of the judges should be sustained.

In the case of D. H. Nichols of Parkville, N. Y., vs. the Newburg Driving Park Association of Newburg, N. Y., on an appeal from a decision of the judges in a 2:13 pace, Aug. 26 last, it was shown that Leo S. fell. There were claims of foul, and in the meantime the horse was gotten up and led under the wire. The judges distanced the horse, and the decision was sustained.

Applications for removal of suspension were granted as follows: J. D. Coe of Clearfield, Penn., and b. m. Alice W.; Thomas Blanchard of Farmer, Mass., and ch. g. Light Star and b. g. Steve Holt; A. G. Stevens of North Dana, Mass., and b. m. Juno; J. A. Dean of Catskill, N. Y., and b. s. Casco.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Jack Demund was the only beaten favorite to-day. In the last race Nobleman stumbled and fell, breaking his leg and had to be killed. There was a general mix-up in the handicap, and Haack, on Jessie Jarboe, was suspended for two weeks for rough riding. The mare was disqualified and second place was given to Jack Demund. Kilogram was caught in the jam and fell, but escaped serious injury. Weather clear and cool; track heavy.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile. Potheen, 111 pounds, (Hoar.) 7 to 5, won; Judge Magee, 115, (J. Conley,) 16 to 5, second; Lady Midas, 103, (Hoffter,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:34. Swordsman, Mary Moore, Omelia, Ecome, and Maid of Enid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Bedlam, 107 pounds, (B. Rice,) 13 to 5, won; Suburban Queen, 100, (Hoffter,) 5 to 1, second; Pageant, 95, (Scully,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:22 2-5. Ray Omen, Showman, Piquancy, Oronte, Ace of Spades, and Lemerine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. John Peters, 107 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 5, won; Travers, 102, (Haack,) 6 to 1, second; Light Hunt, 102, (Miller,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:19 1-5. Doeskin, Moderator, If You Dare, Mpathna, and Guatama also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Rolling Boer, 108, (Buchanan,) 9 to 2, won; Jessie Jarboe, 104, (Haack,) 9 to 2, finished second, but was disqualified; Jack Demund, 109, (Hoar,) 11 to 10, second. Time—1:49 1-5. Kilogram fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Atheola, 89—pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 5, won; Compass, 98, (W. Hicks,) 11 to 5, second; Pierce J., 101, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:58 1-5. Georgia Gardner, Pat Garrett, Vesuvia, and Hattie Davis also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ordnung, 105, (O'Connor,) 1 to 4, won; Aurie E., 97, (Robbins,) 11 to 1, second; Stratton II., 105, (T. Hooker,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:35 4-5. Cologne II., Flora Levy, and Graden also ran. Nobleman fell.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Anzeiger, 97 pounds; Kiowasa, Mount Hope, and Pure Dale, 99 each; Agnes Mack, Florentine, Dockwood, and Cruiskeen, 102 each; Vineland, 103; Tom Maybin, 104; Tancred, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Lord Pepper, 105 pounds; Latson, John Potter, Macon, Deponan, Ben Frost, and Irving Mayor, 107 each; Nabocklish, Moroni, and Guatama, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Della Ostrand, Fiancur, Cherries, and Ruby Ray, 100 pounds each; Little Buck Horner and Jerry Hunt, 102; Peat, Flop, Allenes, and Brown Vail, 105; Four Leaf C., 107; Peter Duryea, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Palmetto Sweepstakes, $2,000 added; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Uranium, 106 pounds; Oronte, 106, and Lord Melbourne, 110, coupled as S. S. Bender's entry; Tom Maybin, 107; Henry of Navarre, Daniel and Prince of Endurance, 118 each; Sweet Alice, 120.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; for all ages; five furlongs. Glennevis, 93 pounds; Pride of Galore, 94; Marie Bell, 110; Valesquose, 111; Scorpio, 115; Brandy Smash and Hermoso, 118 each; The Lady and Hi Kollar, 119 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Lou Woods, 93 pounds; Optimo, 93; Potheen, 97; Erne, 100; Marcos, 101; Ceylon, 103; Prince Blazes and Barrack, 109 each.

RICH PRIZES FOR ATHLETES.

Gold and Silver Awards for Winners at Madison Square Garden Games.

Among athletes generally and Irish athletes in particular unusual interest is being manifested in the forthcoming indoor carnival of sports which the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has arranged for at Madison Square Garden, Dec. 27. A long and varied programme has been carefully prepared by the Athletic Committee of this association, and no expense has been spared in order to make the meeting a memorable one in the annals of amateur athletics. Entries are pouring in daily for the several events, and the lists will not close until Dec. 22, at the office of James E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place.

Following is a list of the contests to be decided: Fifty-yard novice, 880-yard run, handicap; 60-yard run, handicap; interscholastic team relay race for the championship of America; 600-yard run, handicap; special 60-yards, 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 3-mile run, scratch; running, hop, step, and a jump, and running high jump.

There has been such a great demand for seats that in order to give an opportunity to those desirous of purchasing the best points of vantage, President P. J. Conway has arranged for the sale by auction, of the arena boxes and seats in the lower tiers in the Garden. The date of the auction has not been decided upon as yet, but it will take place during the Christmas holidays.

In the matter of prizes the Irish Athletic Association has decided to eclipse anything in the nature of awards given during this or any previous year to successful athletes. There will be three prizes in each event, and in the interscholastic team race there will be five sets of special prizes for the members of the teams finishing in first, second, third, fourth, and fifth places. The first prize in every event will be a gold chain fob, consisting of the official die medal of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, set with a diamond, and the second and third prizes will be of the same design, made of silver.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ATHLETICS

Kindgen, Protested as a Professional, Will Not Compete To-night.

Every effort has been made by the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association to score an athletic as well as a social success in the management of the indoor athletic contests which will be decided this evening in the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue. Over 800 entries have been received for the several events, and among the contestants will be the leading amateurs in the metropolitan district. In addition to the programme of athletics there will be a band concert rendered by the Seventh Regiment Band under the direction of Bandmaster Humphreys.

At a meeting of the Athletic Committee held last night the question of the eligibility of W. J. Kindgen to compete in the shot-putting event and the half-mile run was brought up by Corp. H. S. Lyons, Company C, and it was decided that Kindgen would not be allowed to compete. There was a disquieting rumor yesterday that the amateur standing of the other competitors would suffer on account of Kindgen's taking part in the games, on account of his having played on a Philadelphia professional football team during the present season. Kindgen played guard on the Columbia University eleven last year, and at that time the player's amateur standing caused a good deal of friction between the Columbia and Yale athletic managers. There was no attempt at denying the fact that Kindgen was a professional last night, and his entry was said to have been made unwittingly. It was further ascertained that Kindgen could not be present as he will be playing in a professional football game in Philadelphia this afternoon.

There are twenty-one events on to-night's programme and the officials, most of whom are members of the regimental staff, are determined upon making a record for punctuality and executive ability in starting and deciding the games without any unnecessary and vexatious delays.

LONG ATHLETIC AGREEMENT.

Syracuse Wants, but Columbia Does Not, a Five-Year Arrangement.

Syracuse University has invited Columbia to joint with it in a five years' agreement for participation in track athletics, baseball, football, and rowing. The proposition was submitted to Clinton G. Abbott, manager of the Columbia football team. No action has yet been taken by the Columbia authorities, but it is understood that the sentiment is against an acceptance of the offer.

While none but the most friendly relations exist between the two universities, it is felt that it would be inadvisable for Columbia to enter into so long an agreement, especially in view of the several hundred miles that separate the two universities.

Syracuse has twice played Columbia at football, having won last year by 11—6, and having had a tie score of 6—6 this season. The two colleges have twice met at baseball, with one victory for each nine. They competed in a dual track meet in last May, which Columbia won, 58½ to 49½. There will, however, be no dual track competition between them this season. At rowing in the Poughkeepsie races Columbia has always finished far ahead of Syracuse.

INDOOR CYCLING TO START.

Michael and Elkes Will Meet in Twenty-Mile Race To-night.

Everything is in readiness for the start of the big international championship six-day team race which begins in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. Most of the riders, who have been training on the out-of-town tracks, have arrived in the city with their retinue of trainers, and will do light work either on the Vailsburg or Manhattan Beach tracks to-day to keep themselves in condition. All the men are in the best possible shape, and the coming race promises to be the greatest of its kind ever held.

The management has very wisely made an amendment in the conditions of the race which will insure the appearance on the track throughout the week of the best riders. In races of this kind there are many possibilities of a rider losing his team mate through accident or some other cause, and this after having ridden nearly the entire week. Under the new conditions, if a rider should lose his partner he will be permitted to double up with any rider who has lost his team mate. In combining remnants of two teams the lower scores of each team will be counted, and should they be tied with the leaders in the race, the reconstructed team will be penalized one lap. No rider, however, who has been out of the race longer than four hours will be allowed to team up with another man.

To-night, most of the riders entered in the six-day race will compete in the preliminary meet to be held in the Garden. Eddie Bald, Iver Lawson, Champion Frank Kramer, Floyd McFarland, Own Kimbic, E. C. Root, the New England amateur champion, who makes his professional debut to-night; Jed Newkirk, Nat Butler, Schrieber, Jacobson, Keegan, Moran, and others will start in the ten-mile lap race for professionals. There also will be a five-mile innovation race for amateurs. The feature of the programme will be the twenty-mile motor-paced race between the world's two great pace-paced riders, Jimmy Michael, the Welsh midget, and Harry Elkes, the American champion. The success of these two riders over the European champions this Summer in Paris, and the victory of each over the other, should make their race to-night doubly interesting.

DELEHANTY WILL PLAY HERE.

President Brush Arrived Last Night with the Signed Contract.

The much-disputed question as to whether "Ed" Delehanty had signed a contract with the New York Baseball Club was definitely settled last night in the affirmative. President John T. Brush, who recently acquired a controlling interest in the local organization, arrived from a Western trip with two signed contracts in his pocket. One of these bore the signature of Edward J. Delehanty, and the other that of Charles Babb, who played third base last season on the Indianapolis team. These were the only players signed by Mr. Brush during his absence from this city, so that the denials of Orth and Townsend, the Washington Club pitchers, as to their having signed with New York dispose of the rumor that they were to play here next year.

Dates for Princeton's Gymnasts.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Dec. 5.—Quite an extensive schedule has been arranged for the university gymnastic team this Winter. A new departure from the general schedules is the presence of the University of Pennsylvania and Rutgers College on the list. No joint exhibition has been held with the former since 1897. Capt. Wallower will choose a team of fifteen men from the large squad of candidates which is now practicing.

The schedule is as follows:

Feb. 7—University of Pennsylvania in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia; 11, Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville; 13, quadrangular exhibition meet between Yale, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton at University Heights, New York City; 21 or 23, Washington's Birthday exhibition in the university gymnasium; 27, Yale at New Haven.

March 7—Newark Academy at Newark, N. J.; 14, Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J.; 21, open; 27, intercollegiate meet at University Heights, New York City.

June 9—Exhibition in Brokaw tank building, Princeton.

Amateur Pool Tournament.

Fourteen games have to be decided before the winner of the amateur pool handicap tournament, at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, can be announced. At present there are only five of the contestants who have a chance to win, and of these three are scratch men. These are Robinson, Peppard, and Irving. The other two are Lewis (65) and Gordon (50.) Irving leads with four games won out of five played. Robinson won four and lost two, and each of the other three has won three and lost one game. Last night Irving, by splendid all-around work, defeated Kowenhoven by a net score of 100 to 49 points.

Irving—4 14 12 9 11 5 11 9 9 14 6. Total, 102; scratches, 2; net score, 100.

Kowenhoven—10 1 4 6 4 10 4 6 6 2 1. Total, 54; scratches, 5; net score, 49.

High runs—Irving, 13; Kowenhoven, 10.

The tournament will be resumed next Monday evening, when Lewis (85) and Cadley (75) will be the contestants.

SCHOOLBOY ELEVENS READY.

Polytechnic Lads Will Meet the Hyde Park Football Team To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Everything is in readiness for the Eastern and Western Junior football game to-morrow on Marshall Field. The Polytechnic Preparatory School, with its substitutes and coach, arrived here late to-night. The Hyde Park team indulged in some light practice to-day, and Coach A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago virtually determined upon the line-up. As the playing form of the Brooklyn school lads was settled before leaving New York, the rival teams are slated to meet in the following order:

Poly Prep., B'klyn.	Position.	Hyde Park, Chicago.
Hughes	Left end	H. McKillip
McInery	Left tackle	Knorr
Crane	Left guard	McCauley
Kennedy	Centre	Recker
Leighton	Right guard	Hauger
Thayer	Right tackle	H. Hammond
Lane	Right end	W. McKillip
Shea	Quarter back	Eckersal
Warner	Left half back	Ransom
Montague	Right half back	Wolfe
Mulvihill	Full back	T. Hammond

The average weight of the Chicago lads is about 150 pounds, while the Brooklyn boys average 154 pounds.

The Hyde Park boys were given a little light signal practice to-day, and Coach Yost of the University of Michigan gave Full Back Hammond a few points on kicks. The game will be called to-morrow at 1:30 o'clock, and the interest in this novel meeting of schoolboy elevens is shown by the advance sale of over 3,000 tickets. One of the finest football games between school teams is looked for. The Hyde Park eleven is the favorite, for although the Brooklyn boys have a slight advantage in weight, it is confidently believed that the local delegation will more than make up for this in speed and snappy play, in which they have shown great ability this season.

Stagg has taught the Chicago lads two or three new plays, which will serve to strengthen their method of offensive play. The Hammond and McKillip brothers are famous ground gainers, and they are in prime condition for the match.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Times Bowlers Win Two Games in Newspaper Tournament.

Three games were rolled in the Morning Newspaper Bowling League tournament on McLaughlin's alleys, Washington Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. THE TIMES's five defeated The Press and The Journal teams and The Journal defeated The Press. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.—Press—Weisert, 150; Hoffman, 138; Friend, 208; Wiley, 134; Juppe, 212. Total, 842.

Times—Kennedy, 207; Pierce, 157; Blaisdell, 185; Boyle, 201; Burr, 170. Total, 921.

SECOND GAME.—Press—Weisert, 170; Hoffman, 131; Friend, 134; Wiley, 127; Juppe, 157. Total, 719.

Journal—Fitzpatrick, 151; Benson, 151; Hughes, 155; Newman, 184; Demarest, 166. Total, 907.

THIRD GAME.—Times—Kennedy, 145; Pierce, 152; Blaisdell, 176; Boyle, 166; Burr, 160. Total, 799.

Journal—Fitzpatrick, 157; Benson, 136; Hughes, 117; Newman, 131; Demarest, 168. Total, 709.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hanover National Bank—W. Nelson, 151; Bell, 179; Langton, 123; Tarbox, 145; Wright, 171. Total, 769.

American Exchange National Bank—Frazee, 112; Alloth, 202; Lee, 202; Lindsey, 146; Ferdon, 150. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover National Bank—W. Nelson, 125; Bell, 166; Langton, 164; Tarbox, 173; Wright, 156. Total, 784.

Corn Exchange Bank, Union Square Branch—Odell, 140; Gerdts, 148; Rodriguez, 103; Mitchill, 163; Gillespie, 163. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.—Corn Exchange Bank, Union Square Branch—Odell, 131; Gerdts, 131; Rodriguez, 174; Mitchell, 140; Gillespie, 151. Total, 727.

American Exchange National Bank—Frazee, 182; Alroth, 156; Lee, 138; Lindsey, 119; Ferdon, 133. Total, 728.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Cornell, 138; McGoldrick, 119; Cain, 160; Campbell, 153; Sackett, 165. Total, 735.

Moore & Schley—Klein, 139; Mott, 113; Pearce, 147; Walworth, 139; Chittenden, 155. Total, 693.

SECOND GAME.—Moore & Schley—Mulligan, 172; Klein, 134; Pearce, 130; Walworth, 125; Chittenden, 132. Total, 693.

Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Judge, 134; Haslam, 90; Boland, 143; Dyett, 125; Scannell, 153. Total, 651.

THIRD GAME.—Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Judge, 133; Haslam, 65; Boland, 165; Dyett, 99; Scannell, 122. Total, 584.

Charles Head & Co.—Cornell, 167; McGoldrick, 139; Cain, 113; Campbell, 147; Sackett, 122. Total, 688.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 180; Holm, 135; Wenzel, 199; Joraschek, 182; Holden, 210. Total, 932.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 189; Clauss, 170; Henriques, 168; Nowak, 184; Richter, 131. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.—Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 169; Clauss, 169; Henriques, 158; Nowak, 207; Richter, 123. Total, 826.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 161; Koster, 171; Rothermel, 190; Timm, 167; Amann, 184. Total, 873.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 204; Koster, 189; Rothermel, 180; Timm, 188; Amann, 203. Total, 964.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 246; Holm, 179; Wenzel, 186; Joraschek, 193; Holden, 180. Total, 995.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 176; Emory, 143; Brierton, 132; Morgan, 115; Cook, 236. Total, 802.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 197; Runge, 185; Becker, 114; Clayton, 134; Rue, 187. Total, 817.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 118; Emory, 170; Brierton, 182; Morgan, 161; Cook, 155. Total, 826.

F. N. Dubois & Co. (Diamond)—Kelly, 140; Coleman, 141; Spellman, 96; Spellman, 120; McGroarty, 111. Total, 608.

THIRD GAME.—F. N. Dubois & Co. (Diamond)—Kelly, 113; Coleman, 146; Spellman, 107; Spellman, 146; McGroarty, 164. Total, 675.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 153; Runge, 131; Becker, 138; Clayton, 125; Rue, 213. Total, 760.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 159; F. Wannemacher, 199; H. Wannemacher, 179; Schaefer, 171; Albert, 162. Total, 870.

De Long Council—Blake, 162; Van Tassell, 163; Schreiber, 167; Landsmann, 180; Haff, 138. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 161; Van Tassell, 198; Schreiber, 180; Landsmann, 170; Haff, 169. Total, 898.

Brehwick Council—Linz, 178; Ridderhoff, 159; Meyer, 193; Meht, 190; Baker, 160. Total, 880.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 169; Ridderhoff, 195; Meyer, 170; Meht, 178; Baker, 138. Total, 850.

Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 129; F. Wannemacher, 146; H. Wannemacher, 187; Schaefer, 187; Albert, 173. Total, 822.

Football Men at Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—H. R. Reiter, Princeton's half back, and Ames, 1903, full back, will speak at the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York next Sunday afternoon. The meeting will be addressed by several football stars, among them being Capt. Chadwick of the Yale team, McCracken of Pennsylvania, and a representative of Harvard not yet announced.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'Clock Thursday Night to 12 o'Clock Friday Night.

1:50 A. M.—320 and 331 Ninth Avenue. Adolph Schunkel, occupant. Damage $400.

2:40 A. M.—46 Oak Street. Owned and occupied by Louis Clark. Damage to building $500. Horwitz & Singer, who occupied the first floor as a dry goods store, $1,000 damage.

4:05 A. M.—228 East Twenty-ninth Street. Joseph Spitalers, fruit dealer. Damage to building, $300.

5:20 A. M.—710 East Sixth Street, Barnett Shoen, occupant as butcher shop. Damage, $50.

8 A. M.—1,472 Amsterdam Avenue. Occupant, Samuel Fankin. Damage, $10.

10:45 A. M.—1,420 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Owner, Samuel Bergheimer. Damage, $100.

12:31 P. M.—314 East Sixty-second Street, William Kappmeier. Damage, $25.

2:50 P. M.—12 Baxter Street; H. Cohen; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—20 Ludlow Street; Ray Winisky; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—221 East Eighty-second Street; Dr. Weight; damage trifling.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM MANTEL.—Abraham Mantel, of 284 Stanton Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities to the amount of $779, and no assets.

JOHN HARCSAR.—John Harcsar, a tailor of 290 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities to the amount of $1,801 and no assets. He paid his lawyer $25.

FREDERICK H. GAYLORD.—Frederick H. Gaylord, a salesman of 103 West Seventy-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $5,649, and no assets. The debts were contracted up the State in 1887 and 1898.

FREDERICK LEWIS.—Frederick Lewis of 84 West Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $60,487, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1883 as a partner in the firm of Lewis Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers, and are principally on accommodation paper given to F. Meyer & Co. and J. S. Cohen & Co. The firm of Lewis Brothers assigned on Oct. 25, 1883, and the assets realized were $71,008.

MALVIN & BRANDENBURG.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver of the assets of Malvin & Brandenburg, manufacturers of furs at 17 West Houston Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday, on the application of Eisenbach Brothers & Co., creditors for $700. It was said that they have been disposing of their stock below cost, and that the petitioner has been compelled to hire a detective to watch their place of business to prevent the stock from being stolen or disposed of by the bankrupts. The value of the property left on the place is estimated at $4,000. The firm has offered to compromise with their creditors at fifteen cents on the dollar.

Judgments Against Geo. Alfred Lamb.

George Alfred Lamb, lawyer, of 135 Broadway, who is the attorney for Peter Power in the Northern Securities Company case, confessed judgment yesterday for $1,661 in favor of Henry C. White for the amount now due on a demand note dated Oct. 31 last, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Cronin. The Sheriff has also received an execution against Mr. Lamb for $1,351 in favor of James McCreery & Co., and Mr. Lamb said he would pay them after Christmas.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 185 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week and 237, 224, 220, and 237 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 60, New England, 28, Southern 42, Western 36, North-Western, 8, Pacific 10, and Territories 1. Canada had 18, against 16 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against R. H. Beach.

Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment for $5,601 against Ralph H. Beach of 44 Broad Street in favor of J. R. Williston & Co. on a note dated May 20, payable six months after date. It was granted on the ground that he resides at East Orange and was served on a bank and an electrical company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. A. KENNARD & CO.—H. J. Bigelow and another	$128
ACTON, Grace—S. Rubin	443
BISCHOFF, Henry, estate of—A. Von Graberg and another, executors, costs	510
BISCHOFF, Henry, estate of, (interest of Harry A. E. J. Von Frankenberg)—H. A. E. J. Von Frankenberg	800
BISCHOFF, Henry, estate of, (interest of Ernest W. Bischoff)—R. Benedict, guardian	150
BISCHOFF, Henry, estate of, (interest of Franklin J. Bischoff)—L. C. Roegener, guardian	150
BISCHOFF, Henry, estate of, (interest of Sadie C. Bischoff)—L. F. Russell, guardian	150
BILLETT, Charles, Jr.—City of New York	570
BELL, Herbert—Stanley & Patterson	119
BARTH, John C.—M. J. Wards	210
CAMPBELL, James—J. Hogan	84
COYLE, Felix A.—I. Ritter	401
CULLEN, Julia M.—M. Moriarty	1,875
DENN, Henry—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
DURYEA, Franklin P., and Ellis G. Potter, Jr.—Bowman	848
DISS, Hannah—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	500
ELLIS, George V.—L. O. Koven and another	51
FOSTER, George—J. C. Varian, executor	19
GERAGHTY, Mary E.—S. E. J. Squires	2,363
GRAHAM, James—Albert Krumenaker, incorporated, costs	80
GREACEN, Robert A.—Mutual Bank	6,964
GODWARD, William H.—G. W. Garnar and another	732
HITCHINGS, George—Kauffel & Esser Company	38
HARDE, Albertine—W. M. Hoes and another	567
HADDOCK, John W.—H. Haddock, costs	139
HIRSCH, Adolph—J. S. Rolffes	85
HITCHINGS, George—Oxford Company	70
INSURANCE PRESS—J. D. Gould; costs	320
INSURANCE PRESS—Montauk Fire Detecting Wire Company and another, costs	113
KINGSLEY, Henry E.—J. A. McCafferty	114
KAYDOUH, Michael D.—H. Batjer and another	125
KAHN, Leopold—Consolidated Car-Heating Company	470
LAMB, George A.—H. C. White	1,661
LARKIN, Frank J., John A., and Catherine—Fruit Auction Company	197
LINEHAN, John L.—K. M. Golden	162
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Riverside Stable Company	1,112
MARTIN, George W.—E. McVickar	810
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Curry	206
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Heyner	378
MORGAN, Mae—P. Banner	545
NATHANSON, Jacob—S. Taylor	367
O'CONNOR, Mary—M. Meyer	90
PICKETT, John F.—H. Koehler & Co	849
PICKETT, John F.—H. Koehler & Co	420
POWER, Andrew F.—E. C. Frouk	1,449
ROBERTS, John B.—Hay Foundry and Iron Works	5,324
ROSENBLUM, Max—J. A. McCafferty	108
ROSENBAUM, Louisa—D. Rosenbaum	12
STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMPANY—C. Lawrence	203
SEIFF, Morris—R. Silverman	525
SCHOLER, Adolf—R. Rosenbaum	73
SOCIETA CIVILTA E LAVORS—J. Palmieri	84
SPRINZ, Leon—S. Spingarn and another	290
STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMPANY—Wrightsville Hardware Company	33
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Smith	3,312
THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Luke A. Burke, and the National Surety Company—F. B. Small, trustee	1,223
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Rogers, costs	74
TILLOTSON, James K.—Gillin Printing Company	4,075
VEITER, Michael—J. Davis, executor	201
VOGEL, Leo—J. T. Rolffer	37
WEISS, Morris—S. Silverman, costs	185
WEISS, Morris—S. I. Abrahamsen, individually, &c., costs	274
WILKINS, Dorothea—S. Kessler	139
WILSON, Ethelbert—Acker, Merrall & Condit	161
WITTE, Andrew—C. L. Hoffman and another	100

Legal Notices.

NOLEN & SHUTE.—In the matter of the continued use of the firm name of Nolen & Shute.

Whereas, the co-partnership composed of John Nolen and John C. Shute, and heretofore existing and conducting its business under the firm name of Nolen & Shute, has been dissolved by the death of John Nolen, but the business is to be continued under the firm name of Nolen & Shute by the subscriber, John C. Shute, who was a partner in the said firm, and is also the surviving partner of the said firm; and

Whereas, the said co-partnership was a co-partnership within this State, and had conducted business therein for over five years;

Now, therefore, I, John C. Shute, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, that the full name and address of the person who is now and will be hereafter dealing under the firm name of Nolen & Shute is as follows:

John C. Shute, 96½ Hicks St., Brooklyn Borough, New York City, and the place of business of said firm is to be New York City.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. C. SHUTE. [Seal.]

Witness, FRANK H. REUMAN.

State of New York, County of New York:

On the twenty-first day of November, 1902, before me personally came John C. Shute, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and who acknowledged that he executed the same.

FRANK H. REUMAN, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

SOPHRONIA H. NEVIN VS. ALEXANDER B. NEVIN.—In the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 of Philadelphia County of March Term, 1902, No. 169.—In divorce.

To Alexander B. Nevin, the above-named respondent:

Dear Sir: Please take notice that the Court of Common Pleas No. 5, for the County of Philadelphia, has appointed me Master to take testimony in the suit of your wife, Sophronia H. Nevin, for divorce on the ground of willful and malicious desertion, to the above term and number, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of my appointment at my office, 1,102 Betz Building, Broad Street and South Penn Square, Philadelphia, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., at which time and place you may appear with your witnesses should you so desire.

GEORGE McCURDY, Master, 1,102 Betz Building, Philadelphia.

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Land and water sports. Golf, Tennis, Driving, Automobiling, Canoeing, Sailing, Fishing, etc., unexcelled, in this wonderfully beautiful land. Through cars on fast trains direct to hotel.
OPEN IN JANUARY.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.
3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 11 to 2.

BELLEAIR, FLORIDA
Through Pullman Service
On Fast Coast Trains to
THE NEW RESORT
Hotel Belleview
Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating.
Finest Golf Links in the South. Two grass courts.
Open in January
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 2.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
Through Pullman service on fastest trains to
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB, GOLF LINKS, QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 3.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 5	373,901
To date this year	175,187,179
Corresponding date last year	252,589,948

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 5	$1,649,500
To date this year	$839,635,850
Corresponding date last year	$941,763,520

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf	3½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Sugar	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Rock Island pf.	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Gt. Northern pf	2	Vulcan Detinning	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Bicycle pf	1½	Met. Sec. Co.	3
Am. Grass Twine	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Steel Fdy. pf	2	Nat. Lead pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi. & Alton pf	¾	North American	5
Chi. Gt. West	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	⅞
Del. & Hudson	2½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Dist. of Am. pf	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
General Electric	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf	¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Iowa Central	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	U. S. Express	1
Kan. City South	⅝	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf	1	Wis. Central pf	½
Louis. & Nash	1⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

East. Tenn. reor. lien 2½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	2
Ferr. of Ga. 3d pf.	1	Peo. & East. inc.	2
inc.	1	Un. Pac. 4s, reg.	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market of yesterday was scarcely worthy of the name. Total dealings dwindled to still lower figures than the day previous, approximating barely 350,000 shares, and these were largely the result of the professional operators who for the moment are in control of the market. With the exception of a few issues—St. Paul conspicuous of these—price movements were of no consequence and within very narrow limits. In St. Paul there seemed to be selling for both the long and the short account, but whether for the purpose of adversely affecting sentiment elsewhere or in order to shake out weak holders cannot be said. The exceptional activity of the issue, however, and its heaviness go far to convince the Street that its surmise of some weeks ago is right that there is, in the vernacular, "some game on" whose nature and purpose are yet to be disclosed. It may be said, however, that it is not a particularly edifying thing—this making of the standard stock of the Exchange a speculative football.

The Street gave more or less consideration during the day to the money market situation, and more particularly to the probable showing to be made by to-day's bank statement. This, it is conceded, is to be unfavorable. On the other hand no attention was paid to favorable developments, notably the turn in the tide of corn exports, this week's shipments being the largest in thirteen months; and some further excellent statements of railway earnings, in which such gains were reported for October as New York Central, $590,000; Missouri Pacific, $218,000; Southern Railway, $165,900, and, for October, Atlantic Coast Line, $335,000 gross and $188,000 net.

The corn export movement is, of course, a very significant development and will have important bearing on the money situation.

Holders of stocks need not concern themselves over any declines that appeared in yesterday's market. There was little real selling of stock at any time during the day.

ST. PAUL'S DECLINE.

Practically the only active stock on the list yesterday that was actually heavy was St. Paul, which sold off nearly two points from the highest on dealings involving 41,000 shares—making it the most active stock on the list.

In explanation of the decline some people offered the theory that inasmuch as the stock is a high-priced issue and the market leader, it is sold short either because it looks attractive as a short sale or because of its influence on the rest of the list.

There is ground, however, for the statement that yesterday Standard Oil interests were sellers, though what the reason or purpose is not clear. Certainly the decline for once at least had little effect on the general market, though it afforded several leading banking and life insurance interests opportunity to pick up some cheap St. Paul stock.

This Standard Oil selling serves to explain how so much St. Paul has lately come upon the market.

BICYCLE STOCK AT 50C.

One of the interesting developments of the day was a decline in the prices of American Bicycle shares to the lowest figures on record. The common sold down to ½. (50 cents.) while the preferred dropped 1½ points to 4½. When it is borne in mind that a commission of one-eighth must be paid in purchasing stock, the purchaser of the common shares at ½ would actually find its value to him reduced to ⅜, or 37½ cents a share. The par value is $100.

The selling was due to the report that under the reorganization plan, which it was stated yesterday has been practically completed, both the common and preferred stockholders are to be assessed $9 per share, as there are about $27,000,000 of stock outstanding, this assessment will furnish about $2,500,000 of new cash. For the amount of the assessments there will probably be issued preferred stock bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividends.

The old share capital, it is said, will be reduced by cutting the old preferred stock in half and the old common stock is to be reduced 75 per cent.; that is, there will be issued about $4,600,000 new non-cumulative preferred stock to replace the old preferred stock of $9,200,000. The old $9,500,000 5 per cent. debenture bonds will, it is stated, be exchanged for a like amount of new 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

North American was easily the most sensational feature of the day, at one time selling down to 110, as compared with the last recorded closing price of 129, then up to 118, and closing at 115. The selling was said to represent the forced closing out of a weak account.

Sugar Trust stock, selling ex dividend, at one time nearly recovered its dividend, and was one of the few issues to close the day at a net gain. There was no news on the stock, but according to Willett & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal "the week has further demonstrated the extreme strength of the sugar situation throughout the world."

The purchases of Copper Trust stock were again ascribed to insiders. Whoever the buyers, they were sufficiently strong and persistent to hold the stock conspicuously steady throughout the day.

Western interests were reported to be the sellers of Louisville and Nashville and Baltimore and Ohio.

Philadelphia houses bought Pennsylvania and Reading.

GOOD INVESTMENT DEMAND.

As an evidence of the steady absorption of stocks by investors, a large New York and Philadelphia house, with extensive wire connections, reports that in little more than five weeks it has bought for its investment customers, and paid for outright, 25,000 shares of stock—this, of course, altogether apart from speculative purchases.

Another house reports purchases of 20,000 shares for a like purpose; indeed, similar reports come from all the leading banking and brokerage houses.

It is this steady buying—taking securities entirely out of the Street—that leads to the belief that when the market turns it will go up with a rush, and perhaps higher than ever, because of the greater scarcity of the floating supply of stock.

TO-DAY'S BANK STATEMENT.

It is the general opinion in Wall Street that the bank statement to-day will make one of the most unfavorable exhibits seen in some time. The known movements of money indicate that during the week the banks have lost nearly $7,000,000, while in some quarters it is said there is every probability that loans will again be increased, just as they unexpectedly were last week.

In view of the absence of any demand for money for stock market purposes—indeed, with the slow liquidation in the market many houses have been able to reduce their loans—some people in Wall Street are curious to find explanation for last week's increase, (the greater part of it by one bank,) and will be more curious should a further increase appear to-day. Information in the matter, however, is not forthcoming.

THE MARKET'S NARROWNESS.

Had it not been for the dealings in St. Paul, Atchison, Union Pacific, Manhattan, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading, Copper, and Sugar the market would scarcely have been worthy the name. The tape of times stood still for several minutes at a time, failing to record a single transaction, while it was only in a few issues that other than professional operations appeared.

One estimate is that seven-eighths of the entire business for the day (total transactions were little more than 350,000 shares) originated within the four walls of the Stock Exchange.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency during the present week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $6,928,200.

The banks received from the interior $3,356,200 and shipped to the interior $4,230,400, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $800,000 to San Francisco, $450,000 to New Orleans, and $100,000 to Chicago. The loss to the interior was $874,200.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $981,000, of which $931,000 was on New York Assay Office checks and $500,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks lost $1,000,000 gold coin exported to Argentina.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,414,000 and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $24,449,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $6,033,000.

The total loss to the interior, to the Sub-Treasury, and by gold exports was $7,909,200; deducting the gain of $981,000 from new gold the net loss was $6,928,200.

The feature this week was the large loss on Sub-Treasury transactions. Collections of customs at this port alone were $3,765,859 for the week ended Thursday, and the payments into the Sub-Treasury included collections of customs at some other ports and collections of internal revenue in many districts transferred through drafts upon the New York banks. Such collections are always heavy during the first two weeks of December on account of the holiday trade.

The export of $1,000,000 gold to Argentina was not unusual at this season. Last year there was a shipment of $1,000,000 to the same country in the second week of December.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sounds the keynote in its declaration that "next to the expectations already partly realized, that an enormous holiday business will be done, the most notable feature is the practical unanimity of opinion that a large Spring trade is in prospect, ground for this being furnished by the unprecedented volume of such business already booked."

Summing the situation up generally Bradstreet's says:

Seasonable Winter weather, hitherto conspicuously lacking, has come very much into evidence this week, with the result of expanding retail trade in Winter goods, rubbers, and wearing apparel generally. Killing frosts have about put a period to the marvelous Fall season of 1902, and in the South the cotton crop may be said to be made, so far as further growth is concerned. All the usual seasonable changes have about come to pass. Dairy products and produce generally are higher, lake navigation is about over, iron ore shipments have ended, after the greatest movement on record, and the wheat crop has gone into Winter quarters, with a fair covering of snow in northern latitudes, and with a very generally satisfactory condition ruling throughout much of the admittedly very large acreage. Hessian fly damage to some of the early sown and too rank growth in the Southwest are the only complaints heard of. Thrashing is about completed in the Northwest, and farmers display more willingness to part with their products. Cold weather from now out is needed to insure the large movement of corn expected, as the result of active export and home demand.

The efforts of the railroads to break the freight blockade have been partially successful, and the situation, here at least, is mitigated, though not entirely relieved, with the result that fuel supplies are larger and industry surer of lack of interruption than for some time past.

The feature in foreign trade is the turn in the tide of corn exports, which have at last begun to expand after fifteen months of scarcity, high prices, and trifling shipments.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Confidence that the Nation will "continue in a period of unbounded prosperity" is strengthened by President Roosevelt's wise recommendations. There is none of the uncertainty in business circles that frequently accompanies the opening of a session of Congress, as there is no prospect of deleterious legislation, but much hope that a new currency law will assure immunity from money market disturbances heretofore of such frequent occurence and so menacing to legitimate trade. Industrial and commercial interests will be greatly benefited if Congress heeds the President's terse warning that "insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible."

Aside from the interruption to retail trade in Winter goods at many points by unseasonable weather, business activity continues in excess of previous years, and it is probable that all the postponed trade will be made up now that low temperatures has become general. While the warmest November on record at the East affected sales of clothing, it helped to restore the fuel equilibrium. Notwithstanding a much smaller volume of speculation, bank exchanges at this city for the week were 2.2 per cent. larger than in the same week last year, evidencing a large gain in payments on regular business, and compared with 1899 the increase was 34.1 per cent., while at other leading cities there were gains of 7 and 16.1 per cent., respectively. Traffic congestion testifies to the amount of freight offered to the railways, and the remarkable gain in transportation is shown by November earnings 7.3 per cent. larger than last year and 17.2 per cent. in excess of 1900. Manufacturing plants are well engaged, and an evidence of the successful season is found in much larger Fall River dividends.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's are to the effect that Halifax reports more seasonable weather for trade in staples, and country produce is moving freely, except as to apples, of which the crop is short. With navigation closed, trade is quiet at Quebec, and bad roads in rural sections militate against sales and collections. Wholesale trade at Montreal has been more quiet because of the approaching holiday season and stocktaking, but the tone is strong. The last steamship of the season sailed on Monday.

Toronto reports chief activity in holiday goods, as unfavorable weather checked the demand for heavy fabrics. Groceries and hardware are fairly active. Conditions continue favorable at Hamilton, stimulated by more seasonable weather. Boots and shoes benefit especially. The holiday trade promises well. Winnipeg reports brisk trade in all lines and payments improving.

"Analysis of Railroad Reports."

There has just been published a new book on railroad finances entitled "Analysis of Railroad Reports." It is by H. C. G. Barnaby of 46 Wall Street, and contains statistics about 68 railroads gathered from 130 annual reports, which have been rearranged on a uniform basis. The book contains separate tables of statistics on physical condition, assets and liabilities, income, expenses, equipment, and traffic.

New Stock Exchange Members.

The Western banking house of William P. Bonbright & Co. has just purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. It is understood that the price paid was slightly under $80,000. The main Western office of the house it at Colorado Springs, Col., and it has offices in New York and London. W. E. Frenaye will be its representative on the floor of the Exchange.

Cotton Exchange Won't Close.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday voted on the proposition to close the Exchange on the Friday and Saturday after Christmas. The vote stood 80 yeas to 55 nays, and the proposition was lost, a two-thirds vote for closing being necessary. The members seemed to think that it was too busy a time to take a vacation. The proposition may come up again as the holidays approach and trade becomes slack.

Call to State Banks.

The State Superintendent of Banks has issued a call for a report of the condition of State banks at the close of business, Dec. 4.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that four of the largest cotton factories of Northern Mexico have consolidated under the name of the Industrial Company of the North.

Stockholders of the Hudson River Power Company to meet in Saratoga Dec. 23 to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

According to New Orleans dispatches, a syndicate has purchased in that vicinity 350,000 acres of cypress land, and will incorporate the Louisiana Cypress Lumber Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and establish the largest lumber plant in the South.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Fidelity Title and Trust Company there has arranged to double its capital stock, to $2,000,000.

Stockholders of all the banks in Queens County, except the Queens County Bank of Long Island City, to vote Dec. 15 on consolidating as the Bank of Long Island, capital $500,000.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the Directors of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of that city have authorized the issuing of $833,000 of the new increase of $5,000,000 of stock recently voted upon.

American Finance and Audit Company formed at Pittsburg, with $1,000,000 capital, to underwrite large corporations.

Capital stock of the Mahoney-Blue Lead Copper Mining Company of South Dakota increase from $750,000 to $3,000,000.

Representatives of the Central Freight Association to meet next Monday at Columbus, Ohio, to arrange an advance on freight rates on brick and clay products, similar to the advance on iron and steel that goes into effect Jan. 1.

Decrease of $23,866 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $130,901, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $224,116,904; balances, $9,704,866; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $532,946.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 13-16 and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was in fair demand yesterday. Part of the sum due to the Bank of England was renewed.

The discount market was firm.

On the Stock Exchange business was almost at a standstill. The tone was dull and in most departments prices finished lower, especially home rails.

South Africans were steady, closing higher in some cases.

American rails were dull. There was very limited business. Prices opened below parity and continued weak until the close, fears of a bad New York bank statement checking speculation.

Foreigns were steady, apart from the continued weakness in Chinese.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day, but rates were harder. Discounts were firmer.

On the Stock Exchange business was dull and uninteresting, the uncertainty as to the Bank of England's rate of discount checking business. Consols were weak. Home rails were flat. Americans reacted and were stagnant, on account of fears of money pressure in New York. They closed quiet. Rio Tintos improved.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 92 7-16; consols, for the account, 92 11-16; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 100½; Canadian Pacific, 131¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¼; Chicago Great Western, 26¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178½; De Beers deferred, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 40; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅝; Erie, 34; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 131; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 72⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 28⅝; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 30¼; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 63½; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 93¼; United States Steel, 36¾; United States Steel preferred, 85½; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 44.

Bar silver steady at 22 1-16d per ounce. Money, 3@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.50; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady, with business inactive. Later they weakened, but subsequently recovered. Spanish 4s attracted much attention owing to hopes that Señor Silvela would assume the Spanish Premiership, and firmness ruled to the close. Foreigns were supported. Industrials were unsettled. Rio Tintos were firm, in sympathy with copper. Kafirs were more active and firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day, particularly mines, weakened on New York advices. Home Funds were maintained. Chinese were easier. Canadian Pacific declined.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The sharp break in Atlantic Coast Line on small sales was the feature of to-day's trading. The sales were small, and represented purchases at higher figures. The holders unloaded, on the theory that there is no likelihood of getting out at much better figures, hence the desire to get out at the best attainable prices. The gloomy view as to Atlantic Coast Line was ascribed by some to the improbability of increasing the dividend on the Louisville and Nashville. There was some activity in United Railways common, the purchases being by brokers representing interests close to insiders. No special news is current other than the claim that the management is increasing its earning efficiency. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,215 shares of stock and $34,400 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Atlantic Coast Line	145	142¾	142¾
1,502	United Rys. & Elec.	13¾	13	13¼
9	Mechanics' Bank	32	32	32
40	Drov. & Mechan. Bank	300	300	300

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
15,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68¼	68¼	68⅜
16,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	96	95	95
1,000	Anacos. & Poto. Ry. 5s	99	99	99
400	Va. Mid. 4th	113	113	113

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The local monetary situation is, as compared with conditions in New York, quite comfortable. The banks are fairly well supplied with money and are ready to take care of their customers, but are not inclined to do much in the outside market. Call money is loaning mostly at 5½ per cent., and the minimum on time money, excepting in special cases, is 6 per cent. Sterling exchange remains steady, with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House exchanges, $22,490,144; balances, $1,468,688. The stock market was extremely dull to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Atchison	82¼	81⅝	82¼
5	Atchison pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
6	Boston & Lowell	238	238	238
3	Chi. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
7	Fitchburg pf.	142¾	142	142
545	Massachusetts Electric	36	35¾	35¾
68	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97	96½	97
5	Old Colony	209¼	209¼	209¼
420	Union Pacific	99⅛	99	99⅛

TELEPHONES.

436	American	160	159¾	159¾
310	Mexican	2⅛	2	2⅛
5	New England	136	136	136

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agri. Chemical	21¾	21¾	21¾
20	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	79	79	79
125	Am. Pneumatic Service	7	6	7
100	Am. Sugar	120	120	120
3,870	Am. Sugar, ex div.	119¾	117¾	119⅜
8	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118½	118½
155	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76⅜	76½
2,015	Dominion Iron & Steel	54⅜	53	54⅜
20	General Electric	177½	176½	177½
13	Massachusetts Gas	33½	33⅛	33½
10	Massachusetts Gas pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾
40	Merrimac Mfg. Co., ctfs.	50c	50c	50c
16	Pullman	230	230	230
15	Reece Buttonhole	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
105	Swift Packing & Prov.	127	126	127
380	United Fruit	109	108½	109
1	United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
32	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	30⅝	30⅝
25	U. S. Rubber pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
675	United States Steel	36¼	36	36
295	United States Steel pf.	83⅝	82¾	83⅝

MINING.

120	Allouez	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,245	Amalgamated	57	56⅝	57
100	American Zinc	7	7	7
155	Atlantic	7⅜	7	7
27	Bingham	26½	26	26½
100	Bonanza	62½c	62½c	62½c
7	Calumet & Hecla	420	420	420
30	Central Oil	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
350	Copper Range	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
286	Consolidated Mercur	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
165	Daly West	36	36	36
150	Dominion Coal	128	127	128
175	Franklin	8½	8½	8½
200	Guanajuato	3	3	3
50	Isle Royale	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	Mass	14	14	14
30	Mohawk	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
100	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Old Colony	1	1	1
30	Quincy	103	101	101
3	Rhode Island	2	2	2
75	Santa Fé	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
123	Tamarack	142	142	142
30	Tecumseh	50c	50c	50c
358	United States	21⅜	21¼	21¼
10	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Utah	22¼	22	22
160	Victoria	5	5	5

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.82	.80
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.40	1.20
Challenge Con	.16	.15
Chollar	.11	.09
Confidence	.70	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	.14
Hale & Norcross	.21	.21
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.58	.55
Occidental Con	.18	.16
Ophir	1.10	1.05
Overman	.21	.21
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.12	.12
Sag Belcher	.06	.05
Sierra Nevada	.31	.29
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.31	.30
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.17	.15
Silver Bars	.47⅝	.47⅝
Mexican Dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	8	7¼	8½
Alamo	3¾	4	3⅞	4
American Cons	2	3	2	3
Amanda	16¾	17⅜	16⅜	18
Blue Bell	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
C., K. & N.	10½	10⅝	10⅝	10½
C. C. Cons	5⅜	5½	5¼	5⅜
Coriolanus	3⅛	3½	3	3½
C., C. & M.	2¾	2¾	2	2¼
Dante	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
Dr. Jackpot	8½	9	8	10
Elkton	31¼	32½	33	34
El Paso	64½	65	64½	65½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8¾	9½	8	9⅜
Gold Dollar Cons	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Golden Cycle	59½	60	58½	60
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	3 1-5	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	2⅝
Gould	5	6	5	5
Gold Exploration	2	3	2	3
Isabella	32½	33	31½	31⅞
Jackpot	9	11	9	11
Keystone	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	4
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	2	3½	2	3½
Little Bessie	1⅛	4⅜	1½	4⅜
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	5	8	5	8
New Haven	2¼	3⅜	2	3⅜
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4½	4¾
Pinnacle	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Pointer	1¼	2	1½	2
Portland	186	190	185	190
Rose Maud	2¾	3	2	3
Rose Nicol	1⅛	2½	1⅜	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Vindicator	98	104	100	104
Work	5	7¼	6¼	7½

C., K. & N. declares 1 cent dividend.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 47⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¼@39½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .81, 300 Chrysolite at .04, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.02, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .12, 1,000 Leadville at .03, 300 Mexican at .53, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, and 300 Union Consolidated at .30.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of November showed increases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$71,560
Chicago Great Western	31,107
Kanawha and Michigan	6,306
Missouri Pacific	93,000
Central Branch	3,000
Southern Railway	2,339
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	14,842
Total increase, 7 roads	$222,154
Increase previously reported	192,888
Total increase, 17 roads	$415,042

***

The following showed decreases:

Detroit Southern	$3,954
Iowa Central	12,050
Minneapolis and St. Louis	17,032
Texas and Pacific	80,898
Total decrease, 4 roads	$114,834
Decrease previously reported	19,806
Total decrease, 6 roads	$134,640
Net increase, 23 roads	$280,402

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Enthusiasm was at a low ebb in the outside market yesterday, and it was only in a few stocks that there was any activity at all. Several of the copper stocks which had been relatively quiet for some days were again taken in hand and advanced on active trading. In other parts of the list also there was some improvement, but these advances were to a considerable extent offset by the declines which occurred elsewhere. This irregularity was a natural sequence of the course of the market during the last few days, and was nothing more than could be expected in view of the further declines which occurred in many listed stocks.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON COPPER was actively dealt in on what appeared to be inside orders, and was advanced fractionally, closing for the day with a net gain of three-eighths of a point. Owing to the dullness which prevailed in most parts of the market, the activity in Montreal and Boston attracted considerable attention on the part of traders. Among the other Copper shares the most prominent was Greene Consolidated, which advanced from 25 to 25⅞.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold off during the morning, but later was in better demand, with the result that the quotation advanced 1¼ points. The stock closed at 106½, the best price of the day.

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AMERICAN BARREL AND PACKAGE, which was first quoted on Thursday, sold from 62 up to 63 on transactions involving about 1,500 shares.

***

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT, to which much attention has recently been given, sold down to 110, and was offered there at the close.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	9⅝	9¾	9⅝
105	American Can pf.	44½	43⅝	44½
10	American Chicle pf.	94	94	94
1,400	Am. Bbl. & Pack.	82	82	83
32	Am. Light & Traction	36½	36½	36½
322	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5¼	5½
5,600	Bay State Gas	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
100	British Columbia Cop.	6	6	6
380	Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	240½	244½
500	Champion Oil	11-16	⅝	11-16
600	Con. Refrigerator	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Distillers' Securities	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Electric Vehicle	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	½	½
8,320	Greene Con. Copper	25⅞	25	25⅞
450	Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	108½	110	109
	Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	105	110	110
	Inter. Mercantile Mar.	15	30	15
	Inter. Mercan. Mar. pf.	..	75	..
	Inter. Mer. Mar. subs.	..	103	..
10	International Salt	10	11½	10
	Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	5⅝	6¼	5½
	National Enameling pf.	86	89	86
	New England Trans. pf.	3-16	5-16	⅛
	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	162	164	162
	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	45	42
	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	80	76
	North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	4	4	4
	Otis Elevator	38¼	40	38

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 5, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	18	300	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	18	18	—
81½	81½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅝
56½	56⅝	14,850	*Amal. Copper Co.	57	57⅝	56¼	56⅝	—
⅞	⅞	1,200	Am. Bicycle Co.	⅞	⅞	½	½	— ½
4⅝	4½	1,200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
34¼	34½	300	Am. Car & F. Co.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ¼
89	90	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	— ¼
48	50	225	*Am. Grass Twine.	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ½
10⅛	10⅜	300	*American Ice Co.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	28	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
91¼	92	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ¾
38½	39¼	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
90	90¾	600	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅜	90¼	90⅛	90¼	— ¼
15	18	57	Am. Steel Found.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—
60	65	200	Am. Steel Found. pf.	67	67	65	65	— 2
118	119⅛	17,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co., x d.	118½	119⅝	117¼	119	+ ⅝
116	117	148	*Am. S. R. Co. pf., x d.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅞
140	145	15	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	145	145	145	145	—
85¼	86¼	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	87	87	87	87	—
82	82¼	15,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅛	82½	81¾	82	— ⅛
98¼	98½	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
98¼	98⅝	11,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	98¼	98⅝	97⅝	98¼	— ½
91	94½	10	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
64⅝	64½	17,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64¼	64⅝	63	64½	—
50	52	300	*Butterick Co.	48	50	48	50	— ¼
127⅜	127½	5,700	Canadian Pacific	127½	127¾	127	127½	— ¼
45⅜	46¼	3,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¾	46	45½	45⅞	— ⅞
33⅜	33½	300	Chicago & Alton	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
70	71	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼	— ¾
24⅞	25¼	1,500	Chicago Great West.	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	— ½
172⅜	172⅞	41,820	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	174⅛	174⅞	172½	172⅝	— 1⅜
190	191	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
16¾	17⅜	40	Chi. Term. Trans.	16½	16½	16½	16½	—
14	14¼	400	Chicago Union Trac.	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ¼
98½	97½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1
85¼	86	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	85	86¼	84½	86	+1
28⅞	29	200	Colorado & Southern.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	— ⅜
67¼	68	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	...
42¼	43	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
211	211¼	1,400	Consolidated Gas	211½	211½	210½	211⅛	— ⅜
116½	118	500	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ⅞
80½	82	104	Corn Products pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	...
158¼	159	1,000	Delaware & Hudson.	158	159	157	158¼	— 2¼
39⅝	39⅝	250	Denver & R. G.	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39½	— ⅛
89½	89¾	210	Denver & R. G. pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
...	...	100	Detroit Southern.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
...	...	100	Detroit Southern pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅝
4¾	5	1,000	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
35½	37	1,000	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	35	35½	35	35½	— ½
16¾	17	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16½	16½	16½	16½	1
24½	25	210	*Dul., S. S., & At. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
33⅜	33⅝	9,700	Erie	33⅜	33⅝	32⅝	35½	+ ⅛
64⅝	64⅝	700	Erie 1st pf.	64¼	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	— ⅛
44½	44¾	1,050	Erie 2d pf.	45	45	44	44¾	— ⅜
64	67	515	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	67	67½	67	67	+1
176	176¾	712	General Electric	177	177	176	176½	— 1½
187½	188	200	Great Northern pf.	188	188	188	188	+2
97½	98¼	900	Hocking Valley	97½	98¼	97½	98	—
142¾	143	1,500	Illinois Central	143	143	142½	143	— ⅛
71½	72	200	International Paper pf.	72½	72½	72	72	— ⅝
48	50	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	48	48	48	48	— ½
39	39½	200	Iowa Central	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
78¼	78¾	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78¼	78	78	— ⅛
31½	32	300	Kansas City South.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
54¼	54¾	800	Kansas City South. pf.	54¾	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
126¼	127	12,700	Louisville & Nashville.	126¾	127¾	125¾	126⅝	— 1⅝
147⅜	147⅝	21,000	Manhattan Elevated.	148¼	149	147⅜	147⅜	— ⅛
121½	122	200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	121	121	121	121	— ⅛
139¾	140	2,000	*Met. Street Railway.	140	140	139½	139¾	— ⅛
22¼	22⅜	700	Mexican Central	22¼	22¼	22¼	22½	— ⅛
108	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
74¼	75	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
123	124	600	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	122⅝	123	— 2
25	25¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
56	58	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56	56½	56	56½	— ⅛
100	100¼	9,700	Missouri Pacific	103⅝	100½	103¼	106⅛	+ ⅞
90	93	100	*National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	— 1¼
153⅞	154	9,050	New York Central.	153⅝	154¼	153¼	154⅛	+ ⅝
42	42¼	1,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	41	42	40¾	42	+ ⅛
224	227	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225	225	— ⅛
19	20¼	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅛	20⅝	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
70½	70¾	4,125	Norfolk & Western.	70⅞	71	70⅝	70¾	— ⅛
91	92	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	92	92	92	92	...
115	115	1,130	North American	115	118	110	115	— 5
152⅜	156½	21,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	153½	156½	153⅝	156½	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	500	People's Gas, Chicago.	101	101	100¾	101	+ ⅛
50	60	400	Pressed Steel Car.	59	59	59	50	— ⅛
91⅝	93	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	59	28,800	Reading.	59	59¼	58½	58⅞	— ⅛
83	86	200	Reading 1st pf.	85⅛	85⅜	84½	84½	— 1¼
74	75½	100	Reading 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ¼
195⅝	198	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	194½	196	194½	197⅝	— ⅛
77½	78	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77½	78	77½	78	...
41¾	41¾	6,100	Rock Island.	41¾	41⅞	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
81¼	81⅞	200	Rock Island pf.	81	82¼	81	82¼	+ ¾
22½	22¾	300	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	22½	22¾	22½	22½	— ½
71¼	71¾	1,000	St. Louis & San Fran.	72	72	71	71½	— 1½
70¼	70¾	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	70⅝	69½	70¼	— ¼
26½	28	100	St. Louis Southw.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
61¼	62	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	— ¼
58	59	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
62¾	62¼	17,200	Southern Pacific	62¼	62⅝	61¾	62⅜	+ ⅛
32	32¼	2,600	Southern Railway.	31⅞	32	31⅝	32	...
92	92¼	600	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	92	92¼	92	92¼	...
56	56⅝	500	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	56½	56½	56	56½	— ¼
41	41⅜	1,000	Texas Pacific.	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
28½	28⅝	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	— ½
78	80	10	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	...
99⅛	99¾	27,800	Union Pacific	99¼	100	98⅝	99¼	—
91¾	92	2,100	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	92	91	92	+ ½
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
127	128	100	United States Express.	129	129	129	129	— 1
12¼	12⅜	700	*U. S. Leather.	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
50½	52⅜	170	U. S. Rubber pf.	51	51	51	51	...
36½	36¾	12,230	U. S. Steel.	36¾	36½	36	36¼	+ ⅛
83⅝	83¼	9,200	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅛	83⅞	82¾	83½	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅜	700	U. S. Realty & Con.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅜
68¼	68½	1,460	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼	...
61¾	62¼	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61	61⅜	61	61¾	+ ¼
30	31	500	*Vulcan Detinning.	29¾	31	29¾	31	+1
78	80	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80	80	80	80	— 1
28¼	28¾	900	Wabash.	28½	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
43½	43¾	700	Wabash. pf.	43¼	43⅜	42¾	43	— ¼
87⅞	88	500	Western Union Tel.	87¾	87¾	87⅝	87¾	— ⅛
32½	33	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	33	33	32¾	32⅝	+ ¼
25¼	26	700	Wisconsin Central.	25	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
50⅜	51	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	50	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅛
Sales.		373,901	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,900	Amal. Copper	56⅞	57	56¼	56⅝
10	Am. Car & F. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89	89⅞
18,800	Am. Sugar	118⅝	119⅜	117⅝	118⅝
6,570	Am. T. & S. F.	82⅝	82⅝	81¾	82¼
20	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
1,460	Balt. & Ohio.	98⅜	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛
3,100	Brook. Rap. Tr.	64⅛	65	64	64⅛
400	Canadian Pac.	127⅜	127⅝	127	127⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio.	46	46	45⅞	46
280	Chic. Gt. West.	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
20,800	C., M. & St. P.	174⅛	174¼	172⅝	172⅞
10	Col. Fuel & I.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
2,500	Erie.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜
40	Ill. Central.	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞
1,180	Louis. & Nash.	128¼	127	127	127⅞
7,500	Manhattan.	148	149	147½	147⅝
30	Met. Street.	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
10	Mexican Central.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	Mo. Kan. & Tex.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
5,500	Mo. Pacific.	103⅝	106	103¼	106
70	N. Y. Central.	153⅛	153⅞	153⅛	153½
420	N. Y., O. & W.	29¼	29¼	28⅝	29
150	Norf. & West.	70¾	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
20	North American.	111½	111½	111½	111½
740	Pennsylvania.	156⅛	156⅞	156	156½
11,060	Reading.	59¼	59¼	58½	59
30	Rep. Steel.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
10	Rep. Steel pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
390	Rock Island.	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
20	St. L. & S. W.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
7,820	Southern Pac.	62¼	62⅝	61¾	62⅜
120	Southern Ry.	31¾	32	31¾	31⅞
10	Southern Ry. pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
110	Tenn. C. & I.	56	56⅜	56	56⅜
250	Texas Pacific.	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
13,660	Union Pac.	99¼	100	98⅝	99¼
10	Union Pac. pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
240	U. S. Leather.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
2,540	U. S. Steel.	36⅛	36⅜	36	36⅜
340	U. S. Steel pf.	83	83	82⅝	83
10	Wabash.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
190	Wabash. pf.	43¼	43¼	42¾	43
20	West. Union.	87½	87½	87½	87½
110,700					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
4th week Nov.	$419,120	$347,560	$354,758
Month	1,368,473	1,357,237	1,253,706
From July 1	6,084,682	7,226,428	6,629,893
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week Nov.	222,072	191,965	160,549
Month	665,057	639,103	543,748
From July 1	3,325,629	3,364,108	2,977,896
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
4th week Nov.	29,806	33,799	31,553
Month	107,624	106,895	103,218
From July 1	576,024	539,184	480,552
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	538	510	510
4th week Nov.	51,002	67,053	60,929
Month	197,638	217,954	178,391
From July 1	1,042,398	1,065,014	956,046
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
4th week Nov.	33,690	27,554	26,484
Month	114,154	88,277	78,318
From July 1	402,870	441,251	368,516
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,928
4th week Nov.	1,204,000	1,201,000	957,000
Month	3,438,000	3,220,000	2,831,000
From Jan. 1	33,024,726	32,410,501	28,075,780
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Nov.	30,000	30,000	31,000
Month	105,000	94,000	92,000
From Jan. 1	981,217	1,234,904	1,230,311
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
4th week Nov.	$82,772	$100,794	81,535
Month	305,434	316,232	273,259
From July 1	1,023,198	1,567,455	1,3319804
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
Month November.	772,333	683,731	592,560
From July 1	3,797,062	3,298,802	3,185,436
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Month November.	6,427,977	5,837,016	5,704,612
From July 1	32,702,996	32,174,508	34,464,322
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,021	6,735
4th week Nov.	993,657	991,118	948,491
Month	3,464,412	3,298,454	3,053,598
From July 1	17,740,813	15,965,184	14,942,306
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
4th week Nov.	354,089	425,587	406,382
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Nov.	80,672	65,830	57,803
Month	278,077	215,120	205,385
From Jan. 1	2,548,974	2,402,138	1,819,827
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for October—			
Gross earnings	1,755,673	1,420,489	702,804
Exp. and taxes	1,066,957	920,936	401,502
Net earnings	686,716	499,553	301,352
Gross, 4 months	5,869,178	4,909,065	2,355,096
Exp. and taxes	3,984,704	3,552,321	1,482,350
Net, 4 months	1,884,474	1,356,774	902,737

DUL., SO. SHORE & ATLANTIC for October—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	259,206	231,160	28,046
Op. expenses	160,406	162,053	*1,647
Net earnings	98,800	69,107	29,693
Other income	626	398	228
Total income	99,426	69,505	29,921
Interest on bonds, taxes, (estimated)	79,642	78,642	1,000
Surplus	19,784	†9,137	28,921
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	1,031,483	971,746	59,737
Op. expenses	604,867	589,981	15,184
Net earnings	426,616	382,063	44,553
Other income	2,363	1,902	461
Total income	428,979	383,965	45,014
Interest on bonds, taxes, (estimated)	319,067	314,567	5,500
Surplus	109,013	69,399	40,514

*Decrease. †Deficit.

INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND IOWA for October—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	144,788	147,030	108,943
Exp. and taxes	95,965	106,754	66,205
Net earnings	48,823	40,336	42,648
Surplus	30,090	23,295	21,884
Gross, 4 months	542,922	562,796	400,502
Exp. and taxes	393,604	365,722	248,841
Net, 4 months	147,318	177,074	151,351
Surplus, 4 mos.	75,985	100,157	66,718

MINERAL RANGE RAILROAD for October—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	48,140	57,668	9,528
Op. expenses	38,084	41,975	3,891
Net earnings	10,056	15,693	5,637
Other income	189	73	*116
Total income	10,245	15,766	5,521
Int. on bonds, taxes, (est'd)	8,196	7,272	*924
Surplus	2,049	8,484	6,435
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	185,668	212,441	26,793
Op. expenses	152,285	162,286	10,001
Net earnings	33,383	50,154	16,771
Other income	598	226	*372
Total income	33,981	50,380	16,399
Int. on bonds, taxes, (est'd)	32,786	31,617	*1,169
Surplus	1,195	18,763	17,568

*Increase.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for October—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,160,879	1,062,197	974,383
Exp. and taxes	812,757	634,063	770,602
Net earnings	348,122	398,134	203,781
Gross, 4 months	4,133,117	3,772,235	3,436,119
Exp. and taxes	2,988,027	3,493,005	2,827,637
Net, 4 months	1,145,090	1,279,235	608,482

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$304,251,610
Gold	116,101,025
Silver	6,643,259
United States notes	3,331,230
Treasury notes of 1890	100,876
National banknotes	13,230,640
Total receipts this day	1,459,923
Total receipts this month	9,180,329
Total receipts this year	250,862,478
Total expenditures this day	1,380,000
Total expenditures this month	8,095,000
Total expenditures this year	235,461,237
Deposits in National banks	148,718,431
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	687,122
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	760,875
Customs	660,925
Miscellaneous	61,178

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$378,997,569
Silver dollars	468,017,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,685,199
Silver bullion of 1890	23,253,891
Total	$871,933,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$378,977,569
Silver certificates outstanding	468,017,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,939,000
Total	$871,933,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$32,422,035
Gold certificates	33,679,890
Silver coin and bullion	2,242,281
Silver certificates	4,400,978
United States notes	3,231,230
Other assets	20,341,988
Total in Treasury	$146,318,404
Deposits in National banks	148,718,431
Total	$295,036,836
Current liabilities	90,785,225
Available cash balance	$204,251,610

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:08	Sun sets...4:38	Moon sets...9:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:17	Gov. Isl'd...11:37	H. Gate...1:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Comal, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Scotland via Glasgow	2:30 P. M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark via Copenhagen	1:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zeeland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbadoes	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	.....	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Mails for Bermuda, by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Turks Island, Haiti, Jamaica, Curacao, Venezuela, Dutch Guiana, and Trinidad, by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Santo Domingo, by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue and 58th Street Apartment House Changes Hands—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

The Clarence apartment house, at the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, has been sold to Leslie R. Palmer, President of the Knickerbocker Mortgage and Realty Company. The property has frontages of 100 feet on Sixth Avenue and about 70 feet on Fifty-eighth Street. The consideration in the present deal is reported at $230,000.

Warren & Skillin have sold to a client the four-story American basement dwellings 536 and 538 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Peck estate to a client of Alvan W. Perry the four-story dwelling 128 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Delancey T. Smith has sold for the Morgan estate the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 55 West Sixty-second Street, 20 by 55 by 100.5.

The erection of a new building on the old Hotel Martin site, at University Place and Ninth Street, will be deferred for at least another year, the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor having given the present lessees of the property, Raymond & Orteig, an extension of their lease for that length of time.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought 634 Hudson Street, old buildings on lot 25 by 118.6; also, 442 and 444 Third Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, old buildings on plot 49.4 by 100.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold the four-story dwelling 458 West Twenty-second Street, 21.6 by 100.

H. R. Cammann & Co. have sold for Ida M. Everson to the Trinity Church Corporation the four-story brick building (29) Washington Street, 25 by 90.

The Reconstruction Company has sold the two four-story flats 119 and 121 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

August C. Wuesterling and Ferdinand Kramer have sold for Ellen E. Dineen to Peter P. Acritelli the five-story tenement 238 Elizabeth Street.

John Sinnott is reported to have sold the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25.5 by 100.

John Peters has sold for Nicholas M. and Mary E. Daly to Jacob Weinstein, for improvement, the plot 50 by 103.9, at 508 and 510 East Thirteenth Street, now covered by four-story front and rear tenements.

Manheim & Manheim have bought for Abraham M. Levy from Schneidler & Bachrach the five-story front and rear tenements 158 and 160 Orchard Street, on plot 50 by 87.6.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Weil & Mayer the seven-story loft building 181 Ludlow Street, 24.4 by 87.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Daniel S. McElroy 415 East Twelfth Street, a four-story brick tenement with store, on lot 24.4 by 92.3 by 20.9 by 102.3.

George D. Sherman has bought from Francis X. O'Connor the two three-story dwellings 252 and 254 West Fifty-fourth Street, on plot 40 by 100.5.

S. A. Klein has sold for Joseph A. Tripp to a Mr. Marx 58 Gouverneur Street, front and rear brick buildings, on plot 25 by 100.

Ferdinand Forsch has bought the plot, 149 by 25, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 31.3 feet west of King's Bridge Road, adjoining property which he already owned. The plot just sold is part of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum tract which was recently acquired by a syndicate.

Knelland, Ireland & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of 53 West Thirty-ninth Street for Benjamin B. Davenport. The sale of 222 West Fifteenth Street by Thomas C. Taylor to Henry Auerbach was negotiated by Charles E. Durossa.

The Racquet and Tennis Club has taken over the property 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.5, at the rear of its clubhouse, 27 West Forty-third Street. These parcels were acquired some time ago by Richard H. Williams, a member of the club, for about $69,280, in the club's interest, and an addition to the clubhouse is to be built upon them.

Jefferson M. Levy has transferred the dwelling on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 74.11 feet south of Thirty-third Street, 24.7 by 100, to Aaron Wolff, who has conveyed to Mr. Levy the property 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Alterations to the building 78 and 80 Broad Street, the new home of the Maritime Association, will cost $80,000, according to plans filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect F. Freeman.

A. Arns has sold for Sol. Moses, three lots, 75 by 150, on the southerly side of Post Avenue, 100 feet east of Academy Street.

Post & Reese report the following leases: 58 East Seventy-eighth Street, for Mrs. Kenneth Frazier to a Mr. de Rham; 38 West Eleventh Street, for Julien T. Davies, Jr., to a Mrs. Lynch; 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, for Gen. Di Cesnola to a Mr. Drayton; 123 East Fifty-fifth Street, for Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., to a Mr. Carson; 122 East Seventy-eighth Street, for Mrs. Susan Cahill to Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott; 59 East Thirty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Frederic Potts to a Mr. McCann.

The firm of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. has been organized and has succeeded to the business of the late William M. Ryan. The members of the firm are John L. Parish, who has been for several years real estate editor of The Commercial Advertiser; Harris B. Fisher of Frederick Southack & Co.'s office; Luis W. Mooney, and William M. Lawrence, both of whom were associated with Mr. Ryan in business for a considerable period prior to his death. The new concern will engage in a general real estate brokerage and auction business with Mr. Parish as the firm's auctioneer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1,080 Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.10 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, C. Kimball and another, as trustees.....$17,000

175 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, as trustee.....22,500

681 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 67.10, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Ernest Ehrmann and another, as trustees.....29,675

By Herbert A. Sherman.

253 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 92 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 26 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. H. Toncey.....50,962

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

69 to 75 East Ninety-eighth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and others.....97,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fifth Avenue, through to Seventeenth Street; for eleven-story brick offices, with stores, 75 by 184; J. G. Lyons Building and Operating Company of 4 East Forty-second Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; (substituted plans;) cost, $325,000.

Spencer Place, east side, 325 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick stable, 35 by 90; Walter W. Taylor of Lyon Mason Road, owner; Frederick Mores of 597 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $14,000.

Jackson Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for five brick stores and dwellings, 19 by 87.5, 19.8 by 87.5, and 20 by 87.6; Thomas J. Quinn of 1,124 Jackson Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 78 and 80 Broad Street, to five-story brick offices; Maritime Association, of the Port of New York, 8 Beaver Street, owner; F. Freeman of 132 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,128 Broadway, to five-story brick offices; F. D. Darling estate, Fifth Avenue Hotel, owner; C. A. Reis, of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 329 to 335 Stanton Street, to four two-story brick tenements with stores; E. Gelbwacks of 36 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fifty-second Street, north side, 115 feet east of Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. H. Robinson of 285 Elizabeth Street, owner; W. Wimbers of 15 East Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Poe Place, west side, 122 feet north of Coles Lane, to a two-story frame shop, 28 by 22; George W. Tompkins, Decatur Avenue, near Coles Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 5.

ACADEMY ST, s e corner of Vermilye Av, 200x100; Louise S. Studt and others to William J. McClelland..... Nom.

ALLEN ST, 53, w s, 25x87.6; Simon Cohen to Banned Friend, (mtg $18,000 and part of $3,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 27.2 ft s of 84th St, 25x79; Louise Jaeger, executor and trustee, to Anna Jaeger, (mtg $15,000).....$21,000

AVENUE A, w s, 27.2 ft s of 84th St, 25x79; Louise Jaeger to Anna Jaeger, release dower, quitclaim..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,561, w s, 26 ft n of 82d St, 25.5x80.5; Anna Jaeger to Louise Jaeger, executrix and trustee, release dower and quitclaim..... Nom.

BARKER AV, e s, 266.8 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25.4x125; Jeannette W. Ryer and another to Abbie L. Wille, all liens. Nom.

BERGEN AV, s e s, 192.10 ft s w of Grove St, 17.1x131 to Old Mill Brook x 18.10x 123.1; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Walter J. Schmidt and others... 5,000

BERGEN AV, s e s, 167.8 ft s w of Grove St, 17.5x96.1x17.10x90.2; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Walter J. Schmidt 5,000

BERGEN AV, s e s, 125.1 ft s w of Grove St, 17x101.11x18x96.1; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Mamie A. Hottenroth 5,000

BERGEN AV, s e s, 142.2 ft s w of Grove St, 16.10x107.8x17.10x101.11; Charles Betzig, executor, and others, to Emma Betzig 5,000

BERGEN AV, s e s, 159 ft s w of Grove St, 16.10x115.4x18.7x107.8; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Rosalia D. Diehl 5,000

BERGEN AV, s e s, 175.11 ft s w of Grove St, 16.11x123.1x18.7x115.4; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Wilhelmina Betzig 5,000

BROOME ST, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Max Gold and others to Wolf Sigel, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 140 ft 2½ in s of 135th St, 25x100; George Liginger to George F. Liginger, ½ part, B. & S..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, 567, w s, 576.10 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x90; Michael J. Donohue and others to Hermann G. Eilers, (mtg $6,500) 12,000

FREEMAN ST, n s, 100 ft w of Chisholm St, runs n 120.6 x n w 17.8 x s w 24.2 x s 127.11 to the street x e 24.7; Nellie A. Lavelle to Richard F. Junker, (mtg $5,000,) other considerations and 100

GOERCK ST, 32, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Rosa Wirth and others, heirs, to Jonas Weil and others, (mtg $23,000). Nom.

GORE or parcel in rear of 67 and 69 Broad St and 36 and 38 Beaver St, beginning at n e corner of land conveyed to Brown, dated Aug. 30, 1845, runs n w or n —x n —x e 0.10x s —; Helen L. Anthon to City Real Property Investing Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

GORE or parcel in rear of 67 and 69 Broad St and 36 and 38 Beaver St, beginning at n e corner of land conveyed to Brown, dated Aug. 30, 1845, runs n w or n —x n —x e 0.10x s —; Walter J. Schmidt and others to Walter J. Schmidt and others... Nom.

GORE or parcel in rear of 67 and 69 Broad St and 36 and 38 Beaver St, beginning at n e corner of land conveyed to Brown, dated Aug. 30, 1845, runs n w or n —x n —x e 0.10x s —; Alfred S. Post and others to City Real Property Investing Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

GORE or parcel in rear of 67 and 69 Broad St and 36 and 38 Beaver St, beginning at n e corner of land conveyed to Brown, dated Aug. 30, 1845, runs n w or n —x n —x e 0.10x s —; Lina B. P. Webster to City Real Property Investing Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

GORE or parcel in rear of 67 and 69 Broad St and 36 and 38 Beaver St, beginning at n e corner of land conveyed to Brown, dated Aug. 30, 1845, runs n w or n —x n —x e 0.10x s —; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, and others, to City Real Property Investing Company, all title..... 40

GRAND ST, 203 and 203½, Mott St, 145 to 149, beginning at s w corner of Grand and Mott Sts, 50.11x80x50; Alexander Van Rensselaer, individually and as trustee, and others, to Barnett Levy, (mtg $30,000)..... 80,000

GREEN LANE, or Av, e s, 158 ft s of 5th St, 36.2x107.5x36.2x106.5; S. Morrill Banner, referee, to Sarah E. J. Squires 1,400

BERGEN AV, s e s, 85 ft s w of Grove St, 22.8x50.2x24.6x82.6; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Charles C. Schmidt 6,500

LENOX AV, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11 x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Frederick Ayer, (mtgs $192,500)..... 10,000

LOTS 1, 2, 67, and 68, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, property of party of the first part; Addison P. Rose to William Swan and another..... Nom.

LOTS 3, 4, 5, and 68 to 72, map of 160 lots, property of M. Morgenthau; William M. Sporborg to Jules S. Ehrich, (mtgs $5,750)..... Nom.

LUDLOW, 18, s e corner of Rivington St, 25x87.6x24.11x87.6; Joseph Polstein to Harris J. Packtman and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 20,000

MILL BROOK, w s, at n s of land of Henry Schmidt, runs s to n s of Mill Brook x e 4x n 134.3x w 5; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees and administrators, to John H. Schmidt and others, quitclaim 350

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 123d St, 100.11x100; George L. Felt to Henry E. Stevens, Jr., all liens, other considerations..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, 18, n s, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, 30x93.3x28x104.8; New York Investment and Improvement Company to James F. Taylor..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, 18, e s, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, 30x93.3x28x104.3; James F. Taylor to Leonard Bronner, (mtg $30,000) 100

RIVERSIDE AV, s e corner of 127th St, runs e 186 x s 150.2 x w 100 x n 50 x w 86 x n 100.2; Trinity Realty Company to the Metropolitan Improvement Company, B. & S..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x120.4x50x112.2; Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, to Loretto S. Lett..... 4,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 140.11 ft s of 123d St, runs e 115 x n 50x w — to avenue x s to beginning; Leo S. Bing to the Realty Company of New York..... Nom.

TERRACE PLACE, s corner of William St, runs w or s w 56.6x s or s e 130 to Courtlandt Av or e 50x n 112.7; Charles Betzig, executor, and others to Morrisania Realty Company 3,000

VYSE AV, w s, 191.4 ft n of Home St, 75x100; Morris Leonard to Charles H. Klenle, R. & S.; (mtg $6,500)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON, 628, e s, 25 ft s of Farrow St, 25.2x90; Ida M. Ryerson to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church, B. & S., (mtg $10,000)..... 13,500

3D AV, 1,255, e s, 44 ft n of 72d St, 32.8x 71.8; Benjamin Aufses to Samuel Aufses, ½ part, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, 2,970, s e corner of 153d St, 26.3x 186.8x48.9x152.5; Charles Betzig, executor, and others, to Morrisania Realty Company 42,500

5TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 33d St, 24.7x100; Jefferson M. Levy to Aaron Wolff, Jr., (mtg —)..... 198,000

11TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 103.3; John Kircher to John Horn and others, all liens..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x62.3x26.9x103.3; Daniel S. McElroy to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

16TH ST, 354, e s, 25x53.1 n w s x23.10x 50.10 e s; Catharine Dierkes to Mary C. Dierkes, and others, quitclaim..... 2,450

30TH ST, 106, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 20 x98.9; James B. Townsend to Catharine C. Hall, (mtg $21,000)..... 32,825

37TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x98.9; Samuel Warwick to Edward T. Thompson, B. & S..... Nom.

38TH ST, 7, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Aaron Wolff, Jr., to Jefferson M. Levy, (mtg —)..... 81,000

41TH ST, 26 and 28, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Richard H. Williams to the Racquet and Tennis Club, (mtgs $70,000)..... 69,281

83D ST, s s, 148 ft w of East End Av, 25x102.2; Louise Jaeger, executrix and trustee, to Anna Jaeger, 2-3 part, all title 17,000

83D ST, s s, 301 ft e of Park Av, 28.11x 102; Libbie Fleig to Reuben Fleig, (mtg $32,500)..... Nom.

85TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sarah Michaelis to Charles Kling, quitclaim..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Frank E. Gillies and another, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 131, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Frieda Benjamin to Morris Benjamin, (mtgs $13,000)..... Nom.

108TH ST, 120, s s, 229.6 ft e of Park Av, 25.5x100.11; Elias Kempner to William T. Keogh Amusement Company ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Joseph Morris to Morris Collender, (mtgs $16,000)..... Nom.

113TH ST, 66, s s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.10; Morris Collender to Annie Lemen, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

121ST ST, 320, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Harlin J. Woodard to Jacob A. Rauch, (mtg $22,000,) other considerations and 100

125TH ST, 10 to 14, s s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Adelaide L. Butler to James M. Horton, (mtg $31,000)..... Nom.

126TH ST, 556, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 25x99.11; Jehiel W. Clute to Frederick S. Justice, (mtg $18,000)..... 26,000

138TH ST, s s, 68 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 16x92; 18th St, 325, n s, 68 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 16x92; Thomas Berkeley to William H. Scott, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

165TH ST, 688, s s, 155.11 ft e of Brook Av, 25x116; 165th St, 488, s s, 180.11 ft e of Brook Av, 25x116; Henry Necarsulmer to Isabelle Rodriguez, B. & S., (mtg $1,600)..... Nom.

176TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of the line between Lots 64 and 65, map of Fairmount, 50x145.3x50x144.6, being part of Lot 64; Joseph F. Smith to Lina MacInnes, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

SPRING ST, 256; Varick St, 134; Ellen O'Grady to Max R. Schnabel, 5 years.. $2,100

STANTON ST, 118; Gische Fischer to Morris Weiseck, 5 years, $900 and..... 960

WILLIAM ST, 267 and 269; Frederick Geissel to Edward Nauss, 5 years..... 888

3D AV, 75; Sarah A. Cooper and others to George Doeiger, 5 years $2,200 and.. 2,400

5TH AV, 307; J. Grafton Minot and others to Adolphe H. Benoit, 16 years, $13,000 and..... 35,000

29TH ST, 101 and 103; Joseph Fleischmann to John F. Harrold, from completion of building to Oct. 1, 1911..... 12,000

31ST ST, 142 West; John A. Weser to Wendel Maschino and another, 7 years, 1,380

61ST ST, 26 West; Alexander List and another to Anna L. Alston, 5 years, $6,500 and 7,000

109TH ST, 319 East; Teresa Tuozzo to Francesco Ella, 3 years..... 288

115TH ST, 340 East; Francesco Tipaldi to Ferdinando Cefola, 5 years..... 1,284

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

BETZIG, Emma, to Harlem Savings Bank; Bergen Av, s e s, 142.2 ft s w of Grove St, to c. l. old mill brook, 1 year. $2,500

BETZIG, Wilhelmina, to Harlem Savings Bank; Bergen Av, s e s, 175.11 ft s w of Grove St, to c. l. old mill brook, 1 year..... 2,500

BOHATY, John, to John Wadvornik; Avenue A, e s, 25.2 ft n of 72d St, 3 years, 6½ per cent..... 3,000

BRANDT, Hinrich, to Diedrich Sander; 63d St, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, leasehold, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 500

BUHLER, Louis, to John Haffen and another; Beaumont Av, n w corner of 183d St, due May 13, 1904..... 2,000

CARPENTER, Benjamin F., to Kate M. Clover; 8th Av, e s, 25.1 ft s of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,800

DANAHAR, John J., to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 36th St, 343 and 345 West, demand, 6 per cent.. 30,000

DIEHL, Rosalia D., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bergen Av, s e s, 159 ft s w of Grove St, to c. l. old mill brook, 1 year. 2,500

DIERKES, Hannah E., and others to Jacob Lamour and another, administrators; 354 West 16th St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

EILERS, Hermann G., to Michael J. Donohue; 567 Eagle Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FRIEDLAND, Koppel, to Meyer H. Friedman; 624 St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $32,250, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 3,925

GILLIES, Frank E., and another to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 100th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,250

HOTTENROTH, Mamie A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bergen Av, s e s, 125.1 ft s w of Grove St to old Mill Brook, 1 year..... 2,500

ISAACS, Reuben, to William H. Wheeler; Bleecker St, s e corner of Wooster St, 3 years..... 30,000

JUNKER, Richard F., to Nellie A. Lavelle; Freeman St, n s, 100 ft w of Chisholm St, 2 years..... ₰1,300

JUSTICE, Frederick S., to Sarah H. Wentworth; 126th St, 536 West, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LAVELLE, Catherine A., to Lucy G. Barnard; Jackson Av, e s, 250.9 ft n of 166th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEMEN, Annie, to Morris Collender; 113th St, 66 East, prior mtg — installments, 6 per cent..... 1,300

LETT, Loretto S., to Charlotte H. Heck; Southern Boulevard, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 3,500

LEVY, Benjamin, to Alexander Van Rensselaer, individually and trustee; Grand St, 203 and 203½, s w corner of Mott St, 145 to 149, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 40,000

McCLELLAND, William J., to Title Insurance Company; Vernilyea Av, s e corner of Academy St, 3 years..... 6,000

MIEHLING, Edward, to the United States Life Insurance Company; Westchester Av, 784 to 790, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

MILLIN, Rose, to Mary O'Beirne; 41st St, 136 and 138 East, leasehold, demand 1,240

PACKTMAN Harris J., and another, to Joseph Polstein and another; Ludlow St, 117, due Jan. 2, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,500

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another, to Joseph Polstein and another; Ludlow St, 117, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

PATCHELL, William, to Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; 126th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

REALTY COMPANY of New York to Leo S. Bing; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 149.11 ft s of 133d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 26,500

REALTY COMPANY of New York to Leo S. Bing; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 149.11 ft of 133d St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 46,000

RODRIGUEZ, Isabella, to Christian C. Haug and others, executors; 165th St, 688 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

RODRIGUEZ, Isabella, to William R. Rose; 165th St, 688 and 688 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SCHMIDT, Charles C., to Elizabeth Rippel; Bergen Av, s e s, 85 ft s w of Grove St to centre line of old Mill Brook, 1 year 3,500

SCHMIDT, Walter J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Bergen Av, s e s, 107.8 ft s w of Grove St to old Mill Brook, 1 year..... 2,500

SCHMIDT, Walter J., and others to Harlem Savings Bank; Bergen Av, s e s, 192.10 ft s w of Grove St to old Mill Brook, 1 year 2,500

SHEILS, Thomas, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; Market St, s w corner of East Broadway, 22 feet 6 per cent..... 55,000

SIGEL, Wolf, to Max Gold and another; Broome St, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,750

TAYLOR, James F., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Morningside Av, 18, s e Dec. 22, 1904, 4½ per cent. 30,000

TROWBRIDGE, Charlotte F., to Katharine H. Auerbach, administratrix; 169th St, n e s at w s Lyman Place, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,600

VAN OPSTAL, Andrew, to Title Insurance Company; Madison St, s s, 75 ft w of Grand St, to Monroe St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

WARWICK, Samuel, and another to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; 37th St, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av; also 32d St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 19,000

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Excelsior Savings Bank; 108th St, 120 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 8,500

WILLIAM T. KEOGH AMUSEMENT Company to Elias Kempner; 108th St, 120 East, prior mtg $8,500, installments. 2,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 2 assignments $37,000

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, and another to Louis Lese 3,875

DEMOREST, Annie L., to Osman F. Kimlock, 3 assignments 1

DEMOREST, Annie L., to May L. Kimlock 1

DEMOREST, Annie L., to George B. Fales 1

FEUCHTWANGER, Abraham H., to Thomas S. Ollive, Commissioner..... 8,400

KLEIN, Max J., and others to Louis Lese 2,500

LAUE, William, to American Mortgage Company 8,587

LIVINGSTON, William H., to George B. Livingston, all title 7,500

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mary E. Finlay 4,500

VALENTINE, George F., to Mary B. Dortic 9,000

WOLFF, Aaron, Jr., to Jefferson M. Levy. 32,000

WOOLF, Eugene T., to Egbert Winkler, Sr. 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 176; Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company against the Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor; Robert T. Lyons, contractor..... $120

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Bartholdt St, 50x100; Emmerich Bellard against Joseph Snow, owner and contractor 436

1ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Maple Av, 25x125; Fred A. Buser against Angelo M. Di Niscia, owner and contractor; Vitantonio Buccino, owner 256

1ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Maple Av, 25x 100, Bronx; Walter J. Scott against Angelo De Niscia, owner and contractor.

2D AV, 126; Hyman Resnikoff against John Hanstadt, owner; Jacob Rosenkoff and another, contractors..... 34

2D ST, 341 and 343 East; Bernard Lipman against Weiss & Feldman, owners and contractors; Isidore Lord, contractor... 400

6TH AV, 1,036; Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company against the Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor; Robert T. Lyons, contractor..... 350

38TH ST, 141 West; Joseph P. Mulholland against John D. Wendel, owner; W. A. Macdonald, contractor 320

65TH ST, 156 West; John H. Barry against Eva R. Anderson, owner; C. E. Anderson, contractor 86

92D ST, 23 East; James O'Brien against A. M. Steinhardt, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor 282

111TH ST, 245 East; Bernard Lipman & Kronenberg against Peter Imperiale, owner and contractor; Max J. Katz, contractor 210

117TH ST, 146 West; Richard E. Thibaut against George W. Steele, owner and contractor 174

117TH ST, 360 to 366 West; Peter Corley against Bernard Rosenstock, owner; Bruno C. Rothenburg, contractor..... 37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAP. 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME AND GOERCK STS, n e corner, 25x75; Max Gold and Max Lipman with Wolf Sigel..... 11,000

WASHINGTON AND DUANE STS, s e corner, —; Empire Guarantee and Trust Company with Vincent A. Clark and another 10,000

36TH ST, 343 and 345 West; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with John J. Danahar 30,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAP. 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON AV, AND 99TH ST, s w corner, 100.11x120; Cogka Heating and Power Company on Hoffman & Ellender to Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company ....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CAULDWELL AV, 851 to 855; William Lynch against D. S. Rosenfeldt and another, Oct. 30, 1902..... 50

FORSYTH ST, 44; Isaac Shulman against Lazarus Levy and another, Dec. 21, 1901..... 1,000

GRACE AV, e s, 25 ft s of Rose Place, 25x 100, Bronx; Charles C. Koenig against Gedian Pare and another, Oct. 20, 1902. 96

5TH AV, or St, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x100, Bronx; G. Gertune against the Archdeaconry of New York and another, Oct. 27, 1902..... 9

5TH AV, or St, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x100, Bronx; V. Dambrosio against the Archdeaconry of New York and another, Oct. 27, 1902..... 23

5TH AV, or St, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x100, Bronx; P. Leoni against the Archdeaconry of New York and another, Oct. 27, 1902..... 7

5TH AV, or St, n s, 325 ft w of White Plains Road, 75x100, Bronx; M. Ferri against the Afchdeaconry of New York and another, Oct. 27, 1902..... 13

8TH AV, 941; Giovanni De Marco against Anthony W. Miller and another, June 27, 1902, by bond..... 269

10TH ST, 135 and 137 West, and 6 and 8 Charles St; Michael Reilly and another against Samuel M. Freedman and another, Nov. 5, 1902, by bond.... 893

51ST ST, 25 West; Louis H. Wenzel Company against Mrs. W. H. Beadleston and another, Sept. 22, 1902..... 1,392

115TH ST, 2 West; Mike Rubin against Birnheimer & Schmidt and another, Sept. 26, 1902..... 18

115TH ST, 2 West; Mike Rubin against Birnheimer & Schmidt and another, Sept. 26, 1902..... 37

136TH ST, n s, whole front between Amsterdam Av and Boulevard; John W. Moore against Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society and another, July 9, 1902, cancelled..... 1,270

183D ST, 1,038 to 1,048 East; David Salzberg against Joseph Leitner and another, July 25, 1902, cancelled..... 80

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 195; Florence N. Harris, executrix, against Marks Levin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

BOND ST, n s, 295.6 ft e of Broadway, runs w 16.9x n 100.1x e 8.8x s e along proposed line of extension of Elm St to beginning; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Jr., against Henry B. Sire and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. N. Morgan & Son.

MALDEN LANE, 164; City of New York against George P. Witmore, (violation of building laws;) Attorney, L. L. Rives.

PRINCE ST, 90; City of New York against the Singer Manufacturing Company and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

4TH ST, s s, 100.10 ft w of Lewis St, 15x85.9x irregular; Bertha Simon against Louis Aaron and another, (action to recover;) attorney, R. Nathan.

60TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Francis H. Ross against Patrick T. Canavan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Neier & McKennell.

88TH ST, 117 East; Lydia H. Hexamer, executrix, against Annie Hagan and another, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner.

93D ST, 175 and 177 West, two actions; the St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor, against Simon Feist and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. Thornton.

119TH ST, s s, 143 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Albert Mamlock against Louisa W. Knecht, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner.

131ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Francis C. Huntington, trustee, &c., against John A. Picken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. M. Rhinelander.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, December 9, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE
OF THE
Choice and Valuable Manufacturing Property,
CONSISTING OF
5-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and large plot of land,
Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 237 & 239 West 28th Street.

All machinery, elevator, and electric wiring will be sold with the property.
70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. interest.
For maps, terms, etc., apply to Henry F. Miller, Esq., Attorney for owners, 44 Pine Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THERE ARE NOT MANY
Modern American Basement houses in the Fifth Avenue section that can be bought for less than $80,000.
We offer one in the 50's near Madison Avenue—20 feet wide, with every modern convenience, at less than $72,500.
Further particulars,
L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

TO INVESTORS
An unusual opportunity to secure at a Bargain one of the best corners on Columbus Avenue in the Seventies; all rented, paying handsome income. Particulars at
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Ave., N. Y.

I CAN SELL YOU
THE BEST BUILT AND
FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE,
ONE OF THE BEST
PAYING AND SAFEST
INVESTMENTS IN THE CITY,
FREE AND CLEAR PROPERTY
CONSIDERED IN PART PAYMENT.
GARDINER STEWART, 2,712 Broadway, CORNER 104TH. TELEPHONE 507—RIVER.

An American basement house, below 59th St., near 5th Av., over twenty feet wide, modern and in fine order; possession May 1, 1903; price, $105,000.
Another American basement, full size, same locality, at a bargain. W. E. & F. B. Taylor, 661 5th Av.

$3,000 cash buys beautiful 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling, with extension, Lexington Av., near 70th St.; handsomely decorated; hardwood trim, tiled bath, mirrors, &c.; $1,500 recently spent on improvements; bargain for quick buyer. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St. Telephone, 1026—79th St.

A Bargain.—5-story store property, Lenox Av., $25,000; rent, $2,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $26,000; rent, $3,000; 5-story double flat, West 138th St., $27,500; rent, $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th St.

EAST 122D

Referees' Notices.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Edwin A. McAlpin, George L. McAlpin, David H. McAlpin, Jr., and Charles W. McAlpin, as executors under the last will and testament of David H. McAlpin, deceased, plaintiffs, against German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Ella V. von E. Wendel, Russell Sage and Margaret O. Sage, sued as Margaret Slocum Sage, his wife, and John Henry Hammond, as receiver of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue and the southerly side of Sixty-third Street; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and thence easterly along the said centre line of the block one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-third Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 3d, 1902.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

TYLER, PRATT, HUBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located. It is West Sixty-third Street, being six vacant lots, and specifying the number of feet to the nearest cross street, viz.: 250 feet east of West End Avenue:

West 63d Street.

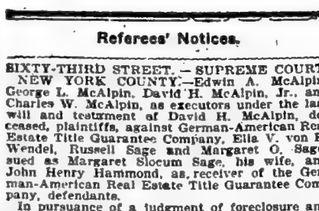

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $50,413.23, with interest on $50,070.23 from October 8th, 1902, and interest on $343.00 from October 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens on said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,151.79.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

TYLER, PRATT, HUBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December tenth, 1902, at the same place and hour.

Dated November 26th, 1902.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

n20-2aw2wW&S

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SIMON ADLER and another, plaintiffs, against HARRIS GOLDBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said Eleventh Street and the easterly side of Avenue B, and running thence southerly parallel with said Avenue B ninety-four (94) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line and parallel with said Eleventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Avenue B and part of the way through a party wall ninety-four (94) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the southerly side of said Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as 610 East Eleventh Street.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.

LEOPOLD LEO, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 610 East Eleventh Street.

11th Street.

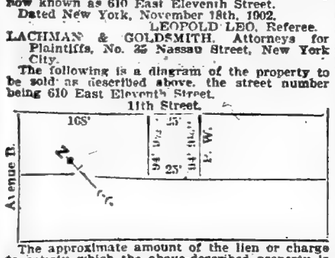

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,529.00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1902, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $310.78, with interest from the 18th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens on said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $355.37.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $20,000, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 29th day of June, 1902, now a lien on the said premises, and subject also to a covenant against nuisances contained in the deed recorded in Liber 373 of Conveyances, Page 194, in so far as the said covenant may affect the premises.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.

LEOPOLD LEO, Referee.

n19-2aw3w-W&S-d10

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK, COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, on the westerly side of Washington Square West, formerly Macdougal Street, formerly known as Number 39 Washington Square West, and now known as Number 38 Washington Square West, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Square West, distant twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington Square West and Fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches, to the easterly side of a lot of land fronting on Fourth Street, and lately belonging to Ayres P. Merrill; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, again parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches to the westerly side of Washington Square West; thence southerly along the westerly side of Washington Square West twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 38 Washington Square West:

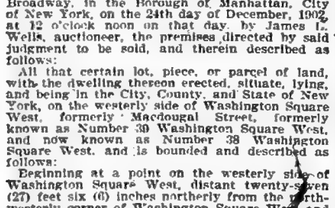

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,640.47, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $277.85, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $614 and interest.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.

d3-2aw3wW&S&d24

Surrogate Notices.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Most Luxurious in the World.

800 Rooms—Situated in the Fashionable Residential Centre, Facing Central Park West, 72d St., New York.

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Charming suites with private entrance; single rooms with baths; also

MAGNIFICENT STATE SUITES

THE MAJESTIC RESTAURANT

Most famous in the city. Orchestral Concerts during dinner; also in Pompeian Room during Opera and Theatre Supper; Elegant appointments for private receptions and dinners.

Electric Surface Cars to the Theatres and Shopping District pass the Hotel; also the 6th and 9th Ave. Elevated Stations are within one block.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner. $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers
Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.)	Specialties Alc. Tdh $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.
Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Stretti's Orch
Cafe Boulevard.	2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.
Hotel Roland	59th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.
Mouquin's	28TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE. The new Cafe is now open.
Burns'	World Renowned Rest.- 45 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra
Healy's	Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.
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"THE CIRCLE." 58th St. and 8th Av.	Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Reisenweber's MUSIC.
Scherz	Harlem Casino. 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh. 75c. Strauss Vienna Orchestra
Broadway Central	3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner. 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

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Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK MARCUS and LEON LEVY, doing business as MARCUS & LEVY, Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of men's, boys', and children's clothing, woolens, woolen piece goods, linings, buttons, safe, sewing machines, fixtures, &c., now in the premises of the said bankrupts, No. 47 Great Jones Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupts.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on December 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1902, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by James J. McEvilly, at the office of the receiver, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to December 9th, 1902, at 10 A. M. That the same will be opened at the office of the said receiver on said 9th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least Ten (10) per cent. of the amount of bids.

If the receiver rejects all bids the said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Marcus and Levy, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, December 3d, 1902.

JAMES J. McEVILLY, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

NO. 5,368.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTONIO D'AMBROSIO, Bankrupt.—In forma pauperis.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Antonio D'Ambrosio of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Antonio D'Ambrosio was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 5th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—J. ENSIGN FULLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that J. Ensign Fuller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 25th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 15th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York December 5th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY HARRIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 1st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 15th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York December 5th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS I. PERLOWITZ, bankrupt. No. 5,337.

Notice is hereby given that Morris I. Perlowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 3d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 4th, 1902.

NO. 5,420.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR NASH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isidor Nash of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Isidor Nash was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 5th, 1902.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
REASONABLE RATES.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and Ella Meres, his wife; May Perry, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and fifteen (215) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 597 Prospect Avenue.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Ave.

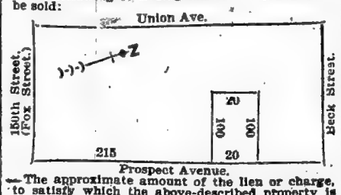

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.—Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

n19-2aw3wW&S&d11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and ELLA MERES, his wife, HELEN W. DE RONDE, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty-five (255) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 601 Prospect Avenue.

Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

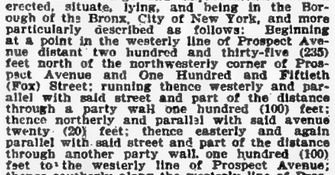

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,248.78-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80-100, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.

Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

no19-2aw3wW&S&d11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and ELLA MERES, his wife, HELEN W. DE RONDE, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty-five (255) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 601 Prospect Avenue.

Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

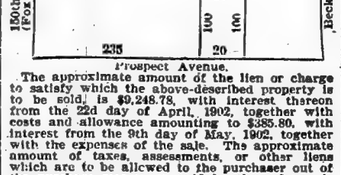

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,248.78-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80-100, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.

Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

no19-2aw3wW&S&d11

Pianos and Organs.

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59th St. & 3d Ave.

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Sale of Pianos
in America.

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Including Stool and Cover.

$1 a Week
Pianos Delivered on
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We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very

Liberal Terms of $1 a Week

On cash sales, we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

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Ladies and gentlemen thoroughly instructed in elocution, gesture, expression, oratory, and recitation; special attention given to strengthening the speaking voice, and the improvement of conversational speech; classes, meeting Tuesday and Friday evenings, now forming for Fall term; tuition, $5 for 10 lessons; also private evening instruction; circulars. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

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Madison Square, New York; 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
200 branches in the leading cities of the world.
Lessons gratuitously transferred to any of them.
Four Medals Paris Exposition, 1900.
Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson.
Trial lessons free. New terms begin now.

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We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

REGENTS
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Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. DeDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

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Conversational method, individual instruction; trial lesson free.

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Musical instruments for band, orchestra; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

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136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1, 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

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Sewing machines for sale; cutting tables, &c.; complete waist plant, in good order. Atlas Skirt Co., 37 East 18th St.

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$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only

$7 Per Month.

Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash, or $190 on installments, only

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Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

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The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs; Colonial cases.
See us! You can positively save money.
3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $350; was $750.

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313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.
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19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Knabe pianos. Rents, $3 up.

Bargains.—$210 Knabe upright, $6 monthly until paid; $55 Steinway, $3 monthly until paid. Pianos Rented, $3 Monthly.

GOETZ & CO., 87 Court St., Brooklyn.
Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
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SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

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Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

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The invisible piano player; plays any piano, any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

Christmas Piano Bargains!—Weber, $75; Barmore, $90; Waters, $35; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, $55; Gilbert, $115; many others, Biddle's, 6 West 125th, near 5th Av.

100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

$90 mahogany upright; slightly used; all improvements; small upright, $45; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

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1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

8th Av., 188.—Nicely furnished second-floor rooms; excellent accommodations; bath, every convenience, with board. Rogers.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished suite, suitable for two or couple; all conveniences; southern exposure; $6.50 each; excellent table.

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58th St., 357 West.—One, two or three connecting rooms; steam heated; bath; reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

65th St., 5 West.—Nicely furnished room; heated; running water; bath; $3; breakfast optional; gentleman; reference. Turner.

70th St., 235 West.—Elegant suite or single room, newly decorated, beautifully furnished; every convenience; select location; private residence; convenient "L" and surface lines.

82d St., 128 West.—Handsomely furnished steam-heated rooms; each room private bath; physician's office; telephone.

95TH ST., 123 WEST.
TO LET TO GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; HEAT, GAS, AND COMFORTABLE.

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Out To-day

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R. HOE & CO.

New York, November 28th, 1902.

The Commercial Advertiser, New York City.

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96,000 ten or twelve page papers per hour.
72,000 fourteen or sixteen page papers per hour.
48,000 twenty or twenty-four page papers per hour.

All delivered folded, pasted, and counted.

Please accept our sincere congratulations upon the large increase in your circulation, making necessary these additional press facilities.

With best wishes for your continued success, we remain,

Very truly yours,
R. HOE & CO.

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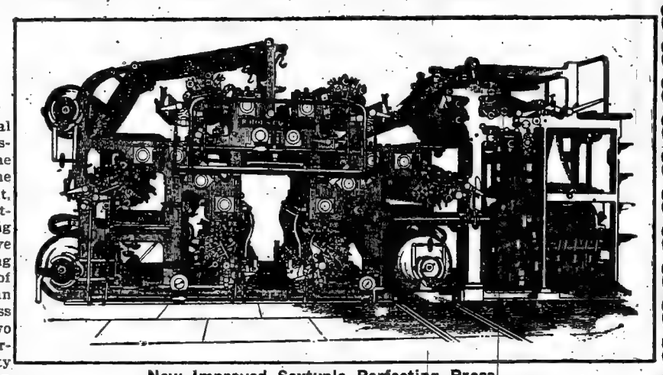

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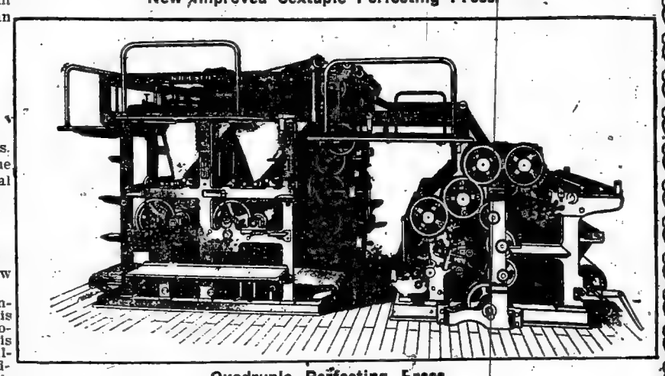

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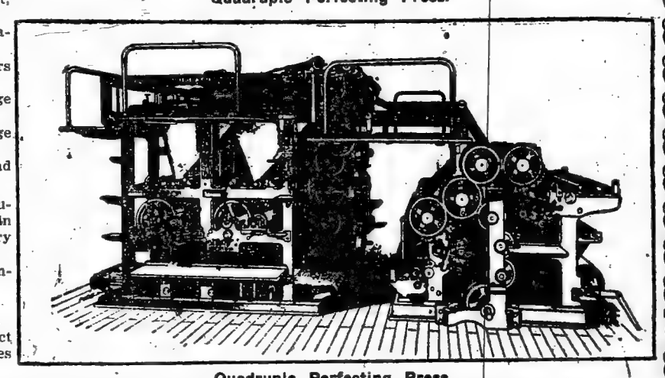

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The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

It is said that a graceful carriage, lithe and easy motion in walking, perfect poise of the body at all times depends very largely on the construction of the shoes.

Sorosis shoes

insure grace and ease of movement whether in dancing, walking or any kind of exercise.
For mid-winter when light slippers and stout boots are worn

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Supply all needs.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Have you seen that young man's new Derby with flattish brim, $4; the English silk hat, $8.

The guaranteed waterproof shoe, $5; and good looking patent leathers, $3.50 and $5.

Not to forget well-fitting underwear of every good material.

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Everything man or boy wears.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
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We fill orders by mail.

Warmth vs. Winter.

Warm Overcoats.
All of them popular lengths, some richly silk-lined, $12 to $40.

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Varied shades and mixtures, solid shades, $12 to $28.

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Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stylish, Long, New Shaped Overcoats, $15.

Less profit than if $16, of course, but—

The extremes and yet sensible begins at $25; in them are Black and Oxford Paddocks and the Long, Loose Sack Overcoats, from $25 to $60.

There are luxurious silk lined ones, beautiful Garments, perfect fitting, with handsome Broad Shoulders, in Meltons, Vicunas and Montagnacs.

Every shape—Long, Short and Stouts.

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Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

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POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Exhilarates—does not intoxicate.
Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
FRANK G. FULLERTON & CO., Proprietors, 9

James McCreery & Co.

Millinery.

Chi ion Hats,—pale colors for e ening dress,—or black.

2.25.

Value, $3.50.

La e Hats.
Imported Flowers.
Ga nitures.
Hair Ornaments.

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James McCreery & Co.

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No folk Suits, made of fancy ixed cheviot. Jackets lined with black taffetas silk.

22.50.

Ti ht fitting or Norfolk ackets—various materials and colors.

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M ntagnac Coats,—with ouble cape, roll collar, tole front, full sleeves, 45 aches long.

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In isible plaid or fancy ixed cheviot, military oats, with full cape. Roll ollar and cuffs edged with titched velvet.
Si es 6 to 14 years.

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C ildren's full length boucle loth coats,—finished with ape, hood and belt.
Si es 12 to 14 years.

10.50.

C ildren's one and two piece resses, various materials and models, finished with ilk braid or cloth.

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C ildren's blouse suits,—made of blue, brown or red mixed cloths.

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It Is Real Cozy

That is what ladies say of the California Limited. Secluded compartments, ample dressing rooms and observation parlor, all daintily furnished. Perfect dining car meals. Chicago to California in less than three days. Ask for illustrated books.

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Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

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HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

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BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS—6 to 15 yrs.
Oxford and Brown Melton—deep vertical pocket—turn-up cuffs—velvet collar.....2.98
Heavy Oxford Twill; also Double-Breasted Oxfords.....3.98
Finer Overcoats to $15.00.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOATS
Frieze—Russian style—fancy emblem on sleeve.....3.98
Novelties in different styles of fabrics and colors.....5.98
Still Finer to $14.50.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS
Fine Felt Alpines, Derbies, Creased Hats and Panama shapes; also the new "3 in 1" (can be made into three shapes).....1.00
All kinds of Peak Caps, Toques and Tams—all colors—value .75.....49

BOYS' LAUNDERED SHIRTS
Percale and Madras Negligee—two separate collars and pair cuffs—also stiff bosom—value .69.....49
Well known "Star" Shirts—stiff bosom—select styles—12 to 14 inch neckband—value $1.25..69

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Double Breast—All wool Navy Cheviots and Thibets, also medium and light Gray, Brown and Tan—Real value $8.00 and $8.50.... 5.98
We make a specialty of these Suits and know they have no equal at the price.
Special values also in Finer Young Men's Suits to $15.00.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
Always new assortments.
Navy and Fancy Cheviot—value .69. .39
Pure finish Corduroy—value .69..... .39
Extra fine Worsteds, etc.—value .98. .59
Bloomer Pants—value $1.49..... .98
Finer to $1.49; worth $2.00.

FINE SAILOR SUITS—3 to 10 yrs.
Three great offerings—
All of fine Serges—best styles—
$4.98 Suits..... 2.98
$5.98 Suits..... 3.98
$6.98 Suits..... 4.98

BOYS' ALL WOOL SWEATERS
Leading colors in all kinds of stripes, also plain, with stripe finish—
Elsewhere .98..... .69
Elsewhere $1.50..... .98

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Special Offering of Children's $4.98 Walking Coats at.....2.98
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They should go like gold dollars at Sixty Cents.

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Dolls and Games—THIRD FLOOR.

Enough of these for a whole city full of children .... Christmas buying has started in earnest—fortunate they who can do their choosing now before the throngs of later days.

DRESSED DOLLS
The smaller are in boxes—all are completely dressed from hats to shoes—the larger have removable clothes, and the dolls themselves are the very best grade.
Dressed Dolls—20 styles..... .25
Dressed Dolls—25 styles..... .49
Dressed Dolls—30 styles..... .69 to .98
Dressed Baby Dolls..... .98 to 4.98
Fancy Dressed—extra quality.....1.98
Beautifully Dressed Dolls—in up-to-date child fashion..2.25 to 6.98
Still larger, up to life size, to $29.98.

IRON AND OTHER TOYS
Mechanical Trains, with tracks, switches or elevated roads; also Mechanical Toys, including Balky Mules, Automobiles, Boats, Ferris Wheels or Merry-Go-Rounds..... .25 to 2.98
Iron Hook and Ladders, Fire Engines, Hose Reels, Trucks, Trains, etc..... .49
Larger Iron Toys—Police Patrol, Fire Engines, Hook and Ladders..... .98
Still Larger Iron Toys to $2.98.
Iron Stoves for little cooks... .98 to 1.98
The Daisy Air Rifle—worth $1.00..... .74
Other Rifles..... .98 to 1.98
Magic Lanterns, with slides and all attachments..... .49 to 4.49
Skin or Plush Horses..... .25 to 3.98
Extra large Plush or Skin Horses—reins attached—special..... .98
Toy Pianos..... .49 to 5.98
Tool Chests..... .98 to 2.98
Special lot of Tool Chests containing saw, chisel, mallet, rule, plane, hammer—complete set..... .98
Large assortment of drums.. .49 to 1.98
Children's Tea Sets..... .25 to 1.98
Full line of Banks..... .25 to .98
Printing Presses..... .98 to 5.98

UNDRESSED DOLLS
The best French and German makes—including the famous Cinderella and Handwerck.
12 and 14 inch Dolls—pretty faces—curly hair—fixed or closing eyes—jointed kid bodies—nothing to equal them at the price..... .25
Kid and jointed body Dolls—sizes up to 18 inch—all fresh, perfect and beautiful..... .49
Others up to 21 inch..... .69
Our famous "Daisy Bell" Dolls—22 inch Handwerck—lovely faces—long curls—the best and finest in New York for the price..... .98
Large Handwerck Dolls—large, full combable wigs.....1.69 and 2.39
Large French Dolls..... 2.98
Handwerck and Cinderella—life size—handsomer than elsewhere at $7.00. 4.98
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GAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
American Battles, Snap, Bear, Hunters, Tiddledywinks, Bombardment, and 20 others..... .10
Fish Pond, Red Riding Hood, Man in the Moon, Robber Kitten, San Juan Puzzles, Steamship, Fire Engine, and others..... .17
College Boat Race, Vassar Boat Race, Pretty Village, Nellie Bly, Soldiers on Parade, and others—value .49..... .25
Gypsy Fortune Game, Across the Sea, Ring Toss, Lotto, Home Tennis, Puzzle Blocks, etc.—value .75..... .49
Larger Games.....67 to .98.

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American and German Artillery and Cavalry.....25 to 3.49

Jewelry for the Holidays

A great variety of the latest novelties, all so attractively priced that the most economical as well as the generous spender can save money on purchases.

Children's Sterling Silver Bracelets—Nethersole and Chain..... .49
Fancy Brooches and Sterling Silver Box Chains..... .74
Solid Gold Brooches..... 1.98
Ladies' and Men's Silver and Gold plate Cuff Links..... .98
Ladies' Gold-filled Pearl, Turquoise, Teakwood and Jet Lorgnette Chains. .98
Sterling Silver Hat Pins..... .49
Rope Neck Chains—gold-filled..... .98
Round and Heart Charms..... .98
Fancy Charms—jewel set..... 1.98
Solid Gold Cuff Links..... 1.98
Ladies' Silver Chatelaine Watches... 2.49
Boys' Nickel Watches—warranted movement..... 2.49

Muffs, Scarfs and Stoles.

Fine qualities at quick selling prices.
No fancy profits.

Long Black Lynx Scarfs—collar shape—four tails.....32.49
Muffs to match.....$29.98.
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Muffs to match.....$10.98.
Long Sable Fox Scarfs—full brush tails.....15.98
Muffs to match.....$12.98.
Fine Long Squirrel Scarfs.....10.98
Round Muffs to match.....$10.98.
Flat Muffs to match.....$24.96.
Chinchilla Scarfs—blue fox tails.....10.98
Muffs to match.....$14.98.
Isabella Fox Scarfs—full tails.....14.98
Muffs to match.....$12.98.
Dark Sable Scarfs—2 yds.—full brush tails..... 7.98
Muffs to match.....$4.98
Medium length Scarfs—all the fashionable furs.....1.69 to 14.98
Muffs to match.....$1.98 to $12.98.

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN
Grey Krimmer Scarfs—6 fox tails.... 3.98
Muffs to match.....$4.98.
Alaska Sable Scarfs—6 tails..... 5.98
Muffs to match.....$5.98.
Children's White Lamb Sets..... 1.69
Children's White Lamb Sets—full Angora fringe and Otter heads..... 1.98

Liberty Silk Ruffled Capes—
[illegible] and White—

MILLINERY—Half Price

Great reductions throughout department....Everything reduced.

$3.98 Velvet Hat Shapes.....1.98
$2.98 Miroir Velvet Shapes.....1.69
$5.00 and $8.00 Trimmed Hats.....2.98
$10.00 Trimmed Hats.....5.00
69 ct. Children's School Hats..... .29
98 ct. Ladies' Ready-to-Wears..... .69
$2.48 Ladies' Ready-to-Wears.....1.69
$4.00 Rich French Curl Plumes.....2.69
$6.00 Rich Plumes—broad flues.....3.98

Special Sale of Ladies' Heavy Kid Gloves

Full pique sewn—one strand emb'y—2 large patent clasps—best shades of Tan, English red, Brown and Mode, also White—all sizes up to 7¼—a regular dollar glove.. .79
The above are heavy, yet soft and pliable, not a stiff, cumbersome glove.

Christmas Books

Our stock of popular books for Children contains among others:

Foxy Grandpa—new edition..... .49
Palmer Cox's Juvenile;
Christmas Morning;
Boys' and Girls' Home Journal;
Arabian Nights:
Board Covers..... .21
Books in one syllable—
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Chatterbox—1902 edition—Board and Cloth Bound.
Also full line of Pencil Boxes, Crayons, Compasses, School Bags, Paint Boxes, Drawing Books, Scrap Books and Pictures, Stamp, Autograph and Postal Card Albums.

From now until Christmas
MUSIC EVERY DAY
By
Tipaldi's Mandolin and Harp Orchestra
and
Waldman's Royal Hungarian Band.
[illegible] 12 to 2 P. M.

DEC 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902. ✠ 40 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TIME was when a leisurely reviewer of books for the daily press could group together in one article of reasonable length all the important holiday books for any one season, giving each of them intelligible if not extended notice; and serving amply to inform the reader of the quality and variety of such books in the market. But that time has gone. To-day THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW gives up a large part of its space to holiday books, both those expressly designed for the holiday trade and those which, having been written and published to suit no such purpose, are nevertheless, because of their various merit and popularity, in large demand in this particular holiday season. That the "holiday books," using the classification in its broadest meaning, as thus explained, are not all or nearly all enumerated in our present lists goes without saying. But with these lists and the titles named in the article on "Children's Books" to guide him, the intending purchaser of books for presents will be well equipped for his round of the book stores. Next Saturday, for his further guidance, we shall print a special article on certain gift books of unusual interest and the conclusion of the account of the year's "juveniles."

In presenting this holiday book number, it is fitting to direct attention to some of the holiday numbers of contemporary publications devoted, like this, to books and literature. The Christmas number of The Critic has for a cover design a reproduction of a pastel by Everett Shinn, a view of urban housetops on a gust, Winter day, when a mantle of snow softens ugly outlines and lends picturesqueness to unsightly objects. The pictures illustrating an account of the painter Giovanni Segantini, an article on Rodin, the French sculptor, an essay on the late Aubrey Beardsley, and a descriptive paper on lithographic art in Germany are uncommonly interesting and well executed. Similarly, both The Bookman and The Bookbuyer have issued pictorial holiday numbers of extraordinary artistic merit.

A book by "Farmer" Dunn, the valued friend of the newsgatherer, the oracle of the agriculturist, the guide of the mariner, was bound to attract more than an ordinary share of attention even in the hour of a great rush of books of all sorts from many presses. We give early and ample notice to-day, both as a matter of news and because of the unique value of the book, to E. B. Dunn's volume of interesting information, entitled "The Weather and Practical Methods of Forcasting It."

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons instead of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., are the American publishers of Gen. Christian De Wet's book about the Boer. Of all the books thus far inspired by the latest phase of the British conquest of South Africa De Wet's has excited the most interest. He is not unprejudiced, of course, and his statements on disputed points are unlikely to be accepted without question. But his book is vigorous and direct, his views are stated plainly, he puts things in a new light.

Mr. W. L. Alden, in his comments on English literary doings last week, described a certain new book, somewhat reluctantly it seemed, as one which, having been picked up, could not be put down until it was finished. Mr. Alden seemed to be humorously debating with himself, as he wrote, whether or not that phrase, or something like it, had not already been used too often by reviewers to be of further service. It was Agnes Repplier who declared, ten years or so ago, that the novel of character she could always take up but the novel of incident she could never put down. Probably that particular form of literary praise, in all its developments, has now seen its best days. The latest use of it we note in an advertisement attributing it to the Hon. John Hay in reference to a volume entitled "Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum."

One of our readers expresses to us his opinion that our correction of the misprint "flowing air" in certain editions of "Great Expectations" may be inaccurate. He suggests another correction than "flowing hair," but he is so clearly wrong that it would not be worth while to note his objection except by way of comment on the tendency of some inquiring minds to reject the perfectly obvious whenever that is possible. Dickens, or rather Philip Pirrip, called Pip, describes Jaggers's housekeeper as having "flowing hair." Then he says that years afterward he made "a dreadful likeness of that woman by causing a face that had no other natural resemblance to it than it derived from flowing hair to peer behind a bowl of flaming spirits in a dark room." The "it" belonging to "hair," in this sentence was grouped in several subsequent editions of the novel "flowing air."

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The Literary Revival of the English Christmas, and What It Has Accomplished in English Literature.

NOBODY of the present generation, or generations, can remember when the holiday season was not the holiday season. In point of fact, the present interest in Christmas is a revival, just about a century old. Christmas, as the general holiday it is now, had pretty much faded out of the consciousness of English-speaking mankind during the seventeenth and particularly during the eighteenth century. Before the seventeenth the festival had been as popular and observed in England as on the Continent. Curious to see how much attention was paid to it in Elizabethan and early Jacobean times, Bacon, for example, in his "History of Henry the Seventh," while exasperatingly omitting so many things that the modern student wishes he had included, hardly ever omits to set forth in the annals of each recurring year just where it was that "the King kept his Christmas." "Kept," observe, not "spent," thus clearly indicating that the season was, in the fifteenth century, and in "Merrie England," what in the Roman Catholic calendar is known as a "holiday of obligation." It was not peculiar that, during the Commonwealth, Christmas should have suffered from the austerity of Puritanism the same active neglect, amounting to obloquy and condemnation, that befell all other "masses." The French revolutionists of a century and a half later were not more ferocious in forcing conformity to what they understood to be reason than the English Puritans to what they understood to be revelation. The spirit of the Puritans in England was well enough illustrated by the action of the Puritans in America, not only in proscribing any merrymaking or public observance, but in prohibiting the making and consumption of "minced pies" at the Christmas season, as a mark of superstition. In fact, the decoration of churches or houses with Christmas greens was sedition under the Commonwealth.

What is curious is, not that the observance of Christmas should have gone out with the Commonwealth, but that it should not have come in again with the Restoration. As a matter of fact, it did not. The Protestants of the Continent kept the institution of Christmas alive while the Anglicans were suffering it to die out. It is to the Hollanders who settled Manhattan that we owe the institutions of Santa Claus and the stocking, as we owe to later German immigrations the barbarism of "Kriss Kringle" and the institution of the Christmas tree. These Dutch and German traditions have reached England, it is true, either by direct importation or by the circuitous importation by way of the United States. But they are not indigenous there. And England has had to relearn the Christmas traditions which for a century and more she forgot. It is very curious. We have seen what value and importance a pre-Puritan historian attached to the English Christmas. Now, in the book which is so complete a mirror of English life and manners in the eighteenth century that all others put together are not to be compared with it—of course we mean Boswell's "Johnson"—it happens that there is no allusion to Christmas at all. At least there is no reference to it in Mr. Birbeck Hill's exhaustive and minute index, which occupies a goodly volume by itself. Boswell tells us all about Johnson's way of celebrating his Good Friday, "with sugarless tea and butterless buns," and of his mode of celebrating his Easter, also. But of his Christmases we hear no word. It would be unreasonable to ask for a more conclusive proof that Christmas, as a social institution, had fallen in the British Islands into a condition of almost complete desuetude.

In fact, the revival was literary, and was connected with the general antiquarian interest, and with the general revival of mediævalism, which cannot be mentioned without connecting with it the name of Walter Scott. Scott's earliest express contribution to the revival of Christmas was the introduction to the sixth canto of "Marmion." "Marmion" was published in 1808, so that, assuming that it began the Christmas revival, that revival is less than a century old. The introduction, a poetical letter to a friend at whose house Scott had been spending some Christmas festivities, distinctly claims the festival as one of the social institutions worth [illegible]

...ing its observances to the Druids and the Danes;

England was merry England, when old Christmas brought his sports and pastimes. From Christopher Bracebel "the richest ale:

Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft could cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year.
Still linger, in our Northern clime,
Some remnants of the good old time;
And still, within our valleys here,
We hold the kindred title dear.

Washington Irving followed up in prose this poetical invocation of the old British Christmas. But the "Sketch Book," which elicited such warm words from Scott, and "Bracebridge Hall," which contains the account of the revival of the old British Christmas, were not published for a full decade and more after "Marmion." And, in Irving's account of a British Christmas, there is entirely evident the effort to restore old customs on account of their intrinsic beauty and significance, rather than to describe what might be witnessed at ordinary English country seats. Christmas at Bracebridge Hall has distinctly an antiquarian, almost an archæological, flavor.

But the reaction in favor of Christmas had begun. It found, of course, its most powerful continuator in Dickens. Dickens's Christmas stories have been cynically described as "maudlin sermons." Perhaps that was only another way of saying that they did reflect the spirit of the season. "Peace on earth; good will to men," might have been the motto of every one of them, and been made to cover a great deal of sham political economy and unsound "sociology." Never mind. The best among them were among the best productions of that wonderfully facile and wonderfully sympathetic pen. And the success of them operated to induce all his competitors and contemporaries to write them also. As Dickens never wrote anything much better than his Christmas books, so Thackeray never wrote anything much worse than his. Was "The Rose and the Ring" a Christmas book? If so, it deserves to be ranked as a shining and delightful exception to the rule. It was "The Kickleburys on the Rhine" of which the review, in The London Times, evoked the great man's essay on "Thunder and Small Beer." The essay is very clever and admirable. As Juvenal has ably observed, anger tends to the improvement of style. It is immensely more valuable as a contribution to English letters than the Christmas book in defense of which it was evoked. In fact, The Times reviewer, long since forgotten, except for the fun that Thackeray had with him, was in the right about the demerits of his subject, even if he did have the misfortune "to write English for all the world as if it were Latin," and to denominate as opuscules Latin," and to "denominate as opuscules" what he should simply have called little books.

It was, we may suppose, "The Christmas Spirit" which made Thackeray resent a criticism, not more acerb than just, upon his literary performance calculated for the glad season. We do not know but some of our readers may take exception to some of our notices upon the present spawn of Christmas books, upon the ground that those notices are too genial to be critical. It may be so. But the evident fact is that holiday buyers, actuated by the genial influences of the season, are themselves in a highly uncritical mood. They are simply asking themselves, "Would not James" or "Would not Jane" like that book, of which the cover is certainly attractive? Whatever James and Jane might think about that book in particular, it is certain that the publishers, being men of business and knowing what they are about, have aimed a great many books at James and Jane in general, and have willingly and hopefully committed many books to "the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times."

IN THE BOOK STORES.

This is the rush season in the book stores; the only time they are uncomfortably crowded. There are few indications of the change in the appearance of the stores themselves, except the Christmas cards and calendars in the windows and festooning walls, columns, and ceiling. But the treasures displayed on the counters and in the cases seem to grow in esteem yearly with the buyers of holiday gifts.

There are thousands of well-to-do persons in New York, liberal purchasers of books, who rarely visit the big book shops with which they trade. They order their books by mail, keeping in touch with the news of the book world and the publishers' announcements. In many cases selections of the new publications which the dealers think will suit their tastes are sent to them on approval. But at this season these thousands swell the throng of country visitors and occasional buyers of books shopping for Christmas presents. When one is buying books for gifts he must see them before he buys. The outside of the book then frequently counts for as much as its contents.

The annual article on "Books the Best Gifts," without which no daily or weekly newspaper of any literary pretensions would have been complete at the approach of Christmas, has long since gone out of fashion. But its text is truer to-day than ever, for never before were the stocks of booksellers so large and so richly varied, never before was the supply of good books at all prices so plentiful. It is perfectly true that some of the éditions de luxe of the present hour are very expensive, but it is equally true that handsome, well-printed copies of master works, on good paper, tastefully bound, were never before to be obtained so cheaply.

No need, however, to dwell on the treasures of the book shops to the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, for nobody has better means than they have of knowing what they book market affords.

The holiday trade in the book stores is not without its humorous side. "Lots of people who never read any book but a paper novel turn up here at this time to get gifts for 'literary friends,' as they usually call them," said a Twenty-third Street bookman. "When they see what beautiful things there are in books they often plunge much deeper than they meant to do—and such queer books as they pick out! A tall parsonage who had Kentucky written all over him sent his fourteen-year-old niece in a Philadelphia preparatory school a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar copy of Green's 'History of the English People' which had been extra-illustrated from the original four into eight large volumes with full levant binding. She sort of shies at history just now; but maybe she'll like this,' the big man said as he made the purchase.

"There was a Tammany contractor who came in about the same time and sent to his old parents in County Kerry four enormous volumes of Irish castles in three-fourths levant of a bright green color. Then a prosperous-looking young man walked in another day arm-in-arm with a young woman. He walked up to me and asked, in a lordly way, for our very best edition of Shakespeare in small volumes. I brought him a very fine set in exquisite leather bindings, richly extra illustrated. The two glanced over it slightly. 'Is that right, Julia?' he asked. 'Yes, Willie,' she replied. 'Send it to my hotel,' he commanded, and then thought to ask how much?

"'Seven hundred and eighty-five dollars,' I replied. The prosperous-looking youth turned a pasty green as he glanced at Miss Julia out of the corner of his eye. He bought a twenty-dollar set instead—and got out of the store in a hurry.

"Once a woman came in and demanded a book 'about so long and so wide, bound in green,' showing the dimensions by spreading her hands. Not one idea did she have of the author, title, or subject. A copy she had seen had been bought here, and she hinted pretty plainly that I did not know my business because I could not give her the book without further ado. In the tremendous rush of the Christmas buying I forgot her—and for an hour and a half she searched up one table and down another, forcing her way through the crush until at the last table, just as she was about to leave, she pounced on the book she wanted. It happened that a copy bound in green lay on top of the pile, but there were six or eight other colors used in binding that particular book.

"Sometimes a woman will ask for a book in a binding she imagines she has seen, and it is almost impossible to convince her of her mistake. But the worst of all are the people who have read the review of an advance copy and really think they tell the truth when they insist that they've held the volume in their own hands. Or they'll come in for a book and ask for it under some reviewer's title without knowing the actual title or the author's name. This very morning I spent half an hour searching catalogues for 'Hidden Persia' before it occurred to me that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW had so headed its article on Landor's 'Across Coveted Lands.'

"Then we on the inside learn a lot of the tastes and wants of our regular customers, and when one of them comes in here to buy a present for another we can often give some valuable advice. Mrs. Robinson may be especially interested in Americana, and is, perhaps, longing for a valuable specimen I've shown her—only she can't afford it because of the many presents she must buy. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Robinson's intimate friend, may be in a little later and want a gift for Mrs. Robinson. Nothing easier than to drop a hint—and Mrs. Robinson gets the book for a Christmas present—and everybody is pleased."

Capt. John Smith.*

Two apt quotations find places on Mr. E. P. Roberts's title page to "The Adventures of Captain John Smith." We credit Mark Twain with the first one. "Truth is stranger than fiction, for fiction is obliged to stick to probability, and truth ain't." The other is Thackerayan. "Oh, dear me, child!" said Lady Maria, "what a pity it is that he should have the horrid name of Mr. Smith!" Mr. Roberts is familiar with all the "ifs" and "buts" which belong to the story of Capt. John Smith, and so the writer of this book intended for young readers by no means vouches for the Captain's truthfulness. The English boy is probably not as well versed as is the American one in the story of Pocahontas.

Somehow, we have been taught not to believe all that the Captain wrote. Let us then consider the adventures as legendary; then the telling of them makes delightful reading. There are the pictures of Capt. Smith when he vanquished those bloody Turks, Gravaloo, Bonny-Mulgro, and many others. No Turbashaw had the least chance when the Englishman was in the lists. Take it as you may, Smith was the typical gentleman adventurer of the time of Queen Bess, when the drawing of the long bow was quite common. Mr. Roberts's style and method are of the best and adapted to young people who like to read of the doughty deeds of the past. The well-executed prints, copies of pictures of the past, add to the interest of the work.

*THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH. Captain of Two Hundred and Fifty Horse and Sometime President of Virginia. By E. P. Roberts. Cloth, decorated cover. With seventeen illustrations and three maps. Pp. 307. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Two Lists of Fifty Books Each, Suitable for the Holiday Trade.

BELOW will be found two lists of books suitable for holiday gifts, published in accordance with the regular custom of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

These lists include books issued since Jan. 1 of this year, and are chosen mainly for their value as gift or holiday books. It has been impossible to include in these lists all books equally fitted for such purposes, but those which are included have been selected with an eye to typographical effect as well as contents. The lists have been divided into two classes, one giving titles, size, &c., of the books, the other giving critical reviews. There have been a number of new editions of old favorites included, they being especially adapted for the purpose of gifts.

HISTORY.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. With maps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Net $1.25.

The great ambition of Prof. John Fiske up to the time of his death has been the completion of his chain of histories of this country from the discovery of America to the adoption of the Constitution. Fortunately Mr. Fiske was able to finish this monumental work before he died. The final volume, "New France and New England," which forms the only remaining link needed to complete the history, exhibits the great qualities of mind and rare graces of style which characterized all his work, and presents in broad, philosophic manner the causes and events which marked the victory on this continent of British civilization over the French. The story is full of dramatic incidents, brightened by the figures of many notable characters. The volume is uniform in style with earlier historical works.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ESSAYS. By John Fiske, author of "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," "The Destiny of Man," &c. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

A notable recent addition to American historical literature is a set of two volumes by the late John Fiske. Volume I., entitled "Scenes and Characters in American History," embodies a formulative influence in the development of the United States from the Revolution until the outbreak of the civil war. It describes the fall of the Federalist Party, the origin of the Whigs, and the growth of National sentiment. It is practically a history of this period as portrayed in the personality, strength, and weakness of states-men of the time. Volume II., entitled "In Favorite Fields," shows Mr. Fiske's many-sided genius. It includes the best examples he has left of his careful, scholarly, purely literary style; of the depth and profundity of his methods of historical research; of the powerful critical analysis shown in his "American Political Ideas," while others are in his best humorous, reminiscent style.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University. In 5 vols. Illustrated. Library binding, gilt tops. New York: Harper & Brothers. $17.50 net per set.

In spite of the comparatively short history of the American people, measured by European and Asiatic standards, it is said that more has been written about it than about the history of any other people. Yet it is a remarkable fact that there is not a single complete narrative history of the United States in existence to-day. The new "History of the American People," by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, is the first to supply this want. President Wilson devoted the best years of an active life to the preparation of this work, which carries the story from the earliest times to the accession of Theodore Roosevelt. It is printed from new types, issued in 1902, on specially made paper. In order to secure the best artistic results every process of illustration is used, half tone, line drawings, woodcuts, and foremost artists were employed. Remote historical archives and long-forgotten Government records were searched for material, yet the final presentation is in an easy, flowing style which clothes hard facts with a romantic atmosphere.

ANNALS OF OLD MANHATTAN—1609-1664. By Julia M. Colton. Illustrated with maps and half-tones. 8vo. New York: Brentano's. $2 net.

Discoveries continue to be made from time to time in old libraries and dust-covered chests of ancient documents throwing new light upon the early history of Manhattan Island. Some of the first books published, and to which later historians have been in the habit of resorting, show, when critically examined, that the work was more or less carelessly done, and in this respect it has been necessary to go "back of the returns" to get exact and authentic data. Julia M. Colton, in her volume, "Annals of Old Manhattan," describing the conditions of the settlement from 1609 to 1664, embodies much that is new as the result of painstaking work in unearthing original material. The book is illustrated with some interesting pictures of the earliest buildings erected on the island and with queer old maps.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Sydney George Fisher. With 24 illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.

With the passage of years not only does interest at home and abroad in the thrilling story of the American Revolution continue unimpaired, but it actually increases, and the unearthing of all corroborative throwing light upon the contest attracts an additional reason for the writing of new books upon the subject. Only the other day there came to light in Pennsylvania the first translation, passed by the Continental Congress, and shortly before that the accidental purchase of an autograph in a Paris bookshop brought to light a commission for a Revolutionary privateer that cleared up a century-old mystery. The story of the days of 1776, with a description of how the great war of the Revolution was fought, has now been told by Sydney George Fisher, who treats the subject in the same candid fashion that characterized his "True Biographies." He makes the chief figures in the great struggle stand out like men of flesh and blood and presents original theories for the outcome of the fight that are at variance with many accepted convictions.

THE HUDSON RIVER, FROM OCEAN TO SOURCE. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon, author of "Chronicles of Tarrytown," &c. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

No river in the New World is so rich in legends and historic associations as the beautiful Hudson. From its sources to where it passes the Palisades and empties itself into New York Harbor, it is crowded with reminders of the early explorers, of the Indian wars, of the struggle of the Colonies, and of the quaint, peaceful village existence along its banks in the early days of the Republic. Before the explorers came the river figured to a great extent in the legendary history of the Indian tribes of the East. Then came the Colonial period, with the settlement of Fort Orange and New Amsterdam, and after that the Revolution, in which the Hudson played so important a part that the British War Office regarded its control as a matter of the first importance. Its banks are rich with Revolutionary memories. Later, Washington Irving invested its frowning hills with imaginative interest, and it is known all over the world as the scene of Rip Van Winkle's adventures. The history of the river and its legendary and picturesque features have now been described by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, whose work is illustrated with many old prints and new views of its most beautiful parts.

BIOGRAPHY.

FAMOUS FAMILIES OF NEW YORK. By Margherita Arlina Hamm. Two vols. Royal 8vo. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In some respects the history of this city is the history of some of its leading families, which have been resident on Manhattan Island from almost the earliest days of its settlement. The list of these old families is a curious mixture of names of various origins. Numerically the Dutch names come first, closely followed by English, but with a considerable admixture of French, Scotch, Irish, and German names. The work of Margherita Arlina Hamm, in two volumes, gives historical and biographical sketches of old New York families, revised under the directions of their present representatives and illustrated with numerous portraits. The families presented comprise the following: Astor, Beeckman, Barclay, Brevoort, Clinton, Cruger, Cornell, De Lancey, Duer, Delafield, De Peyster, Duane, Fish, Gardiner, Hamilton, Hoffman, Jay, Kip, King, Livingston, Lewis, Lawrence, Morris, Osgood, Potter, Roosevelt, Rapalje, Renwick, Rutgers, Remsen, Schuyler, Stuyvesant, Smith, Schermerhorn, Tappen, Van Rensselaer, Vanderbilt, Van Cortlandt, Van Sicien, Van Buren, Van Cott, and Wendell.

MY LIFE IN MANY STATES AND IN FOREIGN LANDS. Written in the Mills Hotel, in my seventy-fourth year. By George Francis Train. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

In his quiet room in the Mills Hotel, Mr. George Francis Train has found the time to dictate an autobiography. This eccentric personage has not been heard of much of late. What he had to say was heard principally by the little children who used to assemble around him in the public parks. "In My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," Citizen Train, as at one time he called himself, has given a brief story, telling of his beginning and his ending. If ever there was a strenuous life, it was Mr. Train who was the embodiment of it. He seems to have been endowed with almost superhuman energy. It was his self-imposed mission to try to speed the machinery of the world. He played the part of a human dynamo. Early in life he organized new methods of spanning continents. He had a way of getting himself, nolens volens, apparently, into the strangest political messes—witness his French Commune business. The volume is, then, a sketch of Mr. Train's life, and written at tip-top haste, as it seems the work was all accomplished in thirty-five hours. Restless America, ever pushing, brimful of life, has for prototype George Francis Train, and everybody will be glad to know how he accomplished so much.

LUCA AND ANDREA DELLA ROBBIA AND THEIR SUCCESSORS. By Maud Cruttwell. With over 150 illustrations in photogravure and half-tone. Square quarto. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $8 net.

If this book were to find any explanation for existence other than its artistic excellence, it would be in the fact that of all the artists of the Renaissance not one has suffered more for the want of discriminating appreciation than Luca Della Robbia, and the present volume aims to extricate his completed works and studies from the charming yet inferior work of Andrea, of Giovanni, and of their less conspicuous successors. The book opens with well-writ-

(Continued on Page 552.)

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(Continued from Page 850.)

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ALEXANDRE DUMAS, (PERE.) HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By Arthur F. Davidson. Illustrated. 8vo. With decorated cloth cover. Pp., 428. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.75 net.

This is a life of the wonderful author of "The Count of Monte Cristo," which will appeal to the most imaginative of his readers. It presents the Dumas as he is revealed in his romances—chevalier, prodigal, nabob—all of him is there, and the narrative is so well told and with so much power of visualization that it reads like a romance in itself and rivals the most extraordinary flights of the master in its extravagance and charm. And while it may become the duty of the judicious critic to question the authenticity of some of the material which Mr. Davidson employs and the way in which he employs it, all lovers of the great French story teller will readily proclaim that if all is not true as set down; it ought to be so in the eternal fitness of things. The book sparkles with anecdotes and with those reminiscences so dear to the genuine and unabashed hero-worshipper. Apparently every source of information has been ransacked and made to deliver up its most characteristic tributes. The reader is introduced into the Dumas circle, made acquainted with his domestic affairs, attends him like a shadow upon the field, of love, honor, or military adventure, upon his wild tours about Europe, or as he languidly glides along in his yacht upon the bosom of the Mediterranean. Then we have Dumas at work, sweating his brain as he turned out those wondrous tales, and finally the Dumas of those last, sad days when the creator of the treasure of "Monte Cristo" gave up in ruin and despair the attempt to keep pace in reality with his hero. At the close the author gives a satisfactory explanation of the real Dumas's books and those which have been proved to be the work of collaboration.

CONSTABLE AND HIS INFLUENCE ON LANDSCAPE PAINTING. By C. J. Holmes. Folio. With more than seventy photogravure plates. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Edition de luxe, limited to ten copies, for America, on Japanese vellum, with an extra set of illustrations, $125 net; edition limited to 100 copies, $35 net.

This elaborately fashioned folio volume attempts, through the reproductions of the best examples of Constable's work, and by a more or less critical analysis of his work, to show what his endeavor accomplished for landscape painting. While no pains have been spared to give an accurate and impartial account of Constable's life and character, the main portion of the book has been devoted, first, to tracing briefly the rise of naturalism in landscapes up to the time of Constable's youth; then to studying very carefully the influences under which the painter developed his own personal genius, and to examining thoroughly the true character of his achievement; and, lastly, to considering the variations and extensions of Constable's practice, which have had such a wide influence upon the landscape painters of to-day. In so far as art may be written about in a scientific manner, the author of "Constable and His Influence on Landscape Painting" has given scientific treatment to his work. But the technicalities once analyzed, he writes of his subject with all the impressionism that is necessary in order to awaken in the reader's mind a sympathetic impression of a work of art. And just as the influence of artists like Claude, Ruisdael, Girtin, and Reynolds is shown upon Constable, so in turn Mr. Holmes, in later chapters, shows the influence of Constable's art on British and Continental landscapists. The work is thoroughly technical, although of course its pictures will appeal to all lovers of art. It will be a valuable acquisition to the library of any connoisseur or serious critic.

WILLIAM MORRIS: POET, CRAFTSMAN, SOCIALIST. By Elizabeth Luther Cary, author of "The Rossettis," "Robert Browning," "Tennyson," &c. 8vo. Fully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Those who are familiar with Miss Cary's previous volumes on "Browning." "The Rossettis," and "Tennyson," know just what to expect from the pen of this gifted young writer. She has emphasized the essential unity of purpose underlying the numerous and diverse pursuits in which Morris was engaged, and has sought to distinguish the peculiar and enduring qualities by which his genius was marked. The various stages of his Socialistic sentiments are pursued, but after all we come back to him in our thoughts always as the poet and the artist.

The workmanship of the book, externally, is pleasing. There are some excellent photogravures, the type is large and clear, and as one of the gift books for the coming holiday season, it ought to take high rank.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

VENICE. By Grant Allen. 2 vols. Pages 347 per volume. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3 per set.

One of the most delightful masters of English was Grant Allen, whose works, while not perhaps familiar to the general public in these days, are held in high esteem by many scholars, possessing, as they do, many qualities of permanence. His volumes on Paris and Florence attracted wide attention at the time of their publication, and were extensively read in Europe, where he was hailed by some critics as the foremost English literary man of his time. They had nothing of the guide-book aspect, but were thoughtful and interesting contributions to the histories of those cities, in which authentic information was presented in a pleasing form. Uniform in style with these books is the volume "Venice," by Grant Allen, in which the same method of treatment which won such popularity for his "Paris" and "Florence" is employed to describe the beautiful city in the Adriatic.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COLORADO RIVER. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

With natural features which ought to make it one of the wonders of the world, it is strange how little is known about the Colorado River, even in this country, whose inhabitants should take a particular interest in it. A giant torrent, which for more than 1,000 miles of its course runs at the bottom of a stupendous cañon, is no mean curiosity. Discovered by Alarcon in 1540, it defied for centuries a full exploration, and even to-day in some of its parts is a source of mystery and speculation. Its romance as well as its history have now been written by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, the book being published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Dellenbaugh was a member of the United States Colorado River expedition of 1871-2, which for the first time gave to the world a detailed account of the unknown river. The volume is illustrated by photographs taken on the expedition, by new maps, and by drawings made by the author and by others.

THE LAND OF THE LATINS. By Ashton Rollins Willard. With Eleven Illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40.

Additional interest has been given to Mr. Willard's book on Italy by the decoration of that author with the Cross of the Crown of Italy. Such a distinction seems to show that his work is considered sympathetic from an authoritative Italian point of view. "The Land of the Latins" is a series of light yet minute sketches of such topics as "The Vatican," "Palazzo Ruspoli," "The Races," "Country Houses," "Royal Homes," "The Theatres," "The Studios," "The Bookshops," "On the Heights," and "By the Sea." It is in no sense a mere tourist's book, but the observations of an intelligent foreigner long resident in the country, who ever maintains, however, his foreign point of view, if not his foreign prejudices. The chapter on the Vatican is conspicuous for a graphic pen-picture of the Holy Father at mass; in "Country Houses" Mr. Willard gives a series of glimpses of the Italian rural gentleman or of the Roman aristocracy, who, for certain periods of the year, "live on their estates"; in the chapter "Royal Homes," we have an intimate view of the way the members of the House of Savoy pass their time, while in the succeeding chapters on theatres, studios, and bookshops, the reader learns of the achievements of Italian histrionic and plastic arts of to-day, and of what literary and social Italy is talking and reading. Concerning Italian writers, Mr. Willard says: "In the matter of attaining personal celebrity among their own people, they suffer from the circumstance that Italy has no literary capital where they can all congregate and stimulate each other by the personal rivalries and animosities—or by their personal attachments and mutual adoration."

THE MEDITERRANEAN: ITS STORIED CITIES AND VENERABLE RUINS. By T. G. Bonney, E. A. R. Ball, H. D. Traill, Grant Allen, Arthur Griffiths, and Robert Brown. 12mo. Pp. 368. Illustrated With Photogravures. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.

This volume has been written by six good travelers, and represents a memorial of their experiences. The authors tell about the Pillars of Hercules, of Algiers, Malaga, Barcelona, Marseilles, Nice, the Riviera, Genoa, the Tuscan Coast, Venice, Alexandria, Malta, Sicily, and Naples. The description of Shelley's last moments in Casa Magna, a Jesuit seminary, once his residence on the Tuscan coast, is full of poetry. The author says:

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The illustrations of the book are especially interesting. They are photogravures reproduced from the pictures taken by the authors in unusual places and under very favorable conditions; there is an excellent view of Capri presented from the bay; also one of the Piazzetta of St. Mark. The work is of importance to the army of tourists who go abroad year by year to study the

(Continued on Page 854.)

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HOLIDAY BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 602.)

lands which beset modern civilization; and it will be also satisfactory, to the student or reader for pleasure, for there is an index of the facts dwelt upon in the volumes.

LONDON. Described by Great Writers and Travellers. Edited by Esther Singleton, author of "Paris," &c. Profusely illustrated. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

Miss Singleton's book on "London" may be thoroughly appreciated by the fireside traveler, while the actual tourist will find much of the guidebook's tiresome and uninspiring nomenclature rendered suggestive and almost entertaining by its perusal. Of course, she had a vast amount of material from which to make selections, and many readers may notice with regret some notable omissions; but it should be remembered that, had other selections been made, other readers would have noticed just as conspicuous omissions. On the whole, we think that the author has drawn her material from a fairly conspicuous, if not always notable, array of writers, for among them are such names as Dickens, Gautier, De Amicis, Sir Walter Besant, and G. W. Steevens. The charm and picturesqueness that are hidden beneath the smoky canopy of London are fully revealed by those who are keenly alive to artistic impressions. In addition to descriptions of the physical aspects of the streets, the parks, the river, the old churches, the squares, the clubs, the theatres, the famous monuments, the traits and characteristics of the inhabitants, the more striking phases of mercantile life and commerce, and the manners and customs of the Londoner, it includes a bird's-eye view of the history of London, from the date of the conquest by Julius Caesar to the present day.

POETRY AND ART.

OLD ENGLISH MASTERS. Engraved by Timothy Cole. With Historical Notes by John C. Van Dyke and Comments by the Engraver. Folio. Pp. 216. New York: The Century Company. $8.

The engravings of Mr. Cole scarcely require an introduction to lovers of the craft in America. For many years he has been at work on a series of wood engravings after the old masters. The Italians, Dutchmen, and Flemings have all been faithfully and exquisitely reproduced already by him, and now in this, his third volume in the series, he has turned his attention to the old English school of which Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, and others were the brilliant exponents. The present volume contains some forty-eight examples of not only the best work of the older painters of Great Britain, but also the best work in reproduction that Mr. Cole has yet accomplished. In each and every case Mr. Cole has worked with the original picture before him. But, as Mr. John C. Van Dyke says in his preface, "Linear truth or tonal truth is not the only aim of wood engraving. The engraver is an individuality, not a machine, and if he have the artistic sense he may be a translator. * * * A way of looking at things and a method of working may bring the life and spirit of the original before one with great vividness."

Accompanying each illustration are interesting comments on the pictures themselves by Mr. Cole, also some suggestions are given of the lives of the individual painters as well as the circumstances which inspired their pictures. Taken as a whole, the book is one that will readily find its place in the library of any lover of the art of painting, for it is rich not only in its number of reproductions, but in its excellent and discriminating choice of them.

BARBIZON DAYS. MILLET, ROUSSEAU, COROT, BARYE. By Charles Sprague Smith. Square 8vo. Decorative cloth, gilt top. With about 46 illustrations of the Forest of Fontainebleau and Reproductions of Examples of the Artists. New York: A. Wessels Company. $2 net.

What the English Channel and the Irish Sea furnished to Turner, the Forest of Fontainebleau furnished to a group of painters, the leaders of whom were Millet, Rousseau, Corot, and Barye. This volume by Mr. Smith, which is illustrated with reproductions of characteristic examples of these artists, was written in the Forest of Fontainebleau itself, thus maintaining the closer relation between the life and surroundings of each artist and his most distinctive creative work. Corot has written:

There are four things for a painter—form, which he gets through drawing; color, which results from truth to values; sentiment, which is born of the received impression; and finally, the execution, the rendering of the whole. As to myself, I think I have sentiment; that is, a little poetry in the soul which leads me to see or to complete what I see in a certain way. But I have not always color, and I possess only imperfect elements of the power to draw.

It was the same with those other artists who set up their easels in the Forest of Fontainebleau, for, whatever may have been the technical excellencies of each, they all vied with each other in expressing that sentiment inspired by the beauty of atmosphere and foliage, and executed with all the simplicity and sobriety of the later Dutch school. Mr. Smith's volume, written in delightful style and pictured in a pleasing way, is likely to be of permanent value both to the artist and the layman.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS. Described by Great Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton, author of "A Guide to the Opera," &c. With 48 Full-Page Illustrations. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

The art book offered this year by Esther Singleton is similar in scheme to her books on "Romantic Castles and Palaces" and "Paris." She has selected a series of famous paintings, some of which are reproduced in the book in their home, the others done to the great art writers her descriptions of them. Like her former work, "Great Pictures" the volume will be found indispensable to any one who wishes to study more intimately the masterpieces of art, and outside of its pertinent guidebook interest, it can scarcely be other than a liberal education for those persons who are not already familiar with the paintings she has selected, and with the literary tributes which accompany them.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

STORIES OF AUTHORS' LOVES. By Clara E. Laughlin. With Thirty-five photogravure and duogravure reproductions of portraits and views. Two volumes. Pp. 548. Philadelphia, Penn.: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

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CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE. By Mary Adams. With Illustrations by Granville Smith. One volume. Pp. 377. New York: The Century Company.

To further discuss this much-talked-of book would be like adding fuel to fire, for the more one says the more heated becomes the argument. There are those who declare that Marna was a much-abused and mistreated woman, and still others who take a keen delight in Dana's unpleasant course of conduct, who say "the woman drove him," and who shake their heads and seek protection against the class of which she is a representative. True, it must be admitted that she was much addicted to letter writing. The calm, cool critic feels that both were at fault to great extent—the girl who married the man because, forsooth, he was persistent and good looking; the man who, having plucked a hothouse flower where he thought to gather in a daisy, threw it lightly aside because he never understood its rarity. There is much of tragedy in the life of Marna. It was a question of temperaments wholly, and she could no more change the character of her mind than could Dana be a man instead of a weakling. The book is one to keep the attention and interest keen and alive throughout. Written in the form of a diary, one sometimes stops to wonder if, after all, the pages of some life history have not been ruthlessly torn out and exposed to the vulgar gaze, for the world is full of Marnas, and, alas, of Danas, too.

WANTED: A CHAPERON. By Paul Leicester Ford. With Illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. Decorations by Margaret Armstrong. 8vo. Pp. 110. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Here is a book that is pretty to look at, interesting to read, attractively illustrated, and which ought to make an excellent Christmas gift. No girl will read the story without becoming infatuated with the hero, and secretly wishing that such a simple and yet unusual mistake as that of which Lydia was the victim might fall to her own lot. She started out to attend a state dinner at the house of a friend, and through that most natural confusion of numbers—was it on the east or the west side?—landed at the home of an eligible bachelor, temporarily disabled by a sprained ankle and further handicapped by a drunken domestic. The situation was dramatic, but Lydia being a young lady from the country, and guileless and modest as the proverbial primrose, conquered opposition, (for the hero was not inclined to accept her hospitably at first,) and surmounted difficulties with the ease with which such things are done only in stories. The tale is charming, though, and well worth the reading, as is anything written by the late lamented Mr. Ford.

CASTLE CRANEYCROW. By George Barr McCutcheon. 12mo. Pp. 391. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

For a rattling tale of true love and adventure we commend the reader to "Castle Craneycrow." There is a young American, who, in the halcyon days of his youth, used to play games with a little girl. They were parted, and the little girl's mother took her abroad with a view to startling Europe with her beauty and charms—which deed she accomplishes, at the same time engaging her daughter to a wicked Prince. Then comes the young American, a stalwart specimen of the product of the States. He is tired of New York, and takes to the Continent. He hears of his old playmate, and goes to see her. The flame of childish love is fanned into the man's passion. In spite of the Prince this broad-shouldered American decides to take the lady himself. Then begins the excitement of the chase. The Prince, as is to be expected, has a clouded past, and, as is to be expected, the young American knows of it. Attempts at assassinations, thieves in the night, and abductions are all part of the day's work in this thrilling story. It is very exciting and very interesting, but the Prince is finally ignominiously beaten, and everything turns out all right and the story ends.

THE THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S. A Novel. By Reginald Wright Kauffman. 12mo. Pp. vii.-336. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In this volume, which is the most pretentious effort Mr. Kauffman has yet put forth, the author seeks to point a moral as well as adorn a tale, in both of which ambitions he has admirably succeeded. Taking as the motif of his story the rehabilitation of the criminal, he has evolved therefrom a strong dramatic tale. His hero, having been condemned for embezzlement and having served his term of ten years in prison, feels that he has paid his debt and squared his account. But the world thinks differently. Once a criminal always a criminal is the attitude of the people, and John Haig's many and unsuccessful attempts at eking out an honest living are forcefully set forth. Mr. Kauffman, as is inevitable in a story of this kind, leaves the reader to draw his own conclusions as to the end of the struggle; whether he went down with the tide after his heroic struggle, or finally swam to shore. Yet we think few readers will form any really tragic finale for this very human and intensely interesting story.

THE TWO VANREVELS. By Booth Tarkington. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 351. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

"The Two Vanrevels" is a story of true love, which ought to be quite sufficient for the ordinary reader to know about any book. When one adds to this that it is a nice, good, wholesome sort of story with a quaint flavor of old-fashioned sweetness pervading it, the desire on the part of the novel reader ought to be to read the book at once. To tell the details of the plot would be to do an injustice to the author as well as the reader. The time of the story is when young men had time to be in love, before it became the fashion for us all to go bustling through life; there is a good hero and a wicked villain, a sound of the war bugle, and a great deal of love. It is a story that may not convince, but it is sure to please.

CAPTAIN MACKLIN. His Memoirs. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. Pp. xii.-328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Although Mr. Davis has always been a graceful writer, we think he has never before come so near the high-water mark as in his latest venture, "Captain Macklin." It is a bright, breezy story of the career and manifold adventures of one Royal Macklin, soldier of fortune and sometime breaker of hearts. Mr. Davis is never bet-

ter than when he is describing some spirited encounter, some daring escapade or hair-breadth escape, and there is plenty of opportunity for his talent in the present story. Royal Macklin is a young West Point cadet, who is expelled from the Academy because of the offense of attending a dance against orders. Filled with mortification and indignation the young man starts out for Tegucigalpa to enlist under General Laguerre in the cause of liberty. The rest is told in Mr. Davis's inimitable breezy manner. There are tenderer passages than those of battle in the story, and sometimes the voice of love is heard above even the martial beat of drums. It is a tale to interest and amuse every reader who once looks into its fascinating pages.

THE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR. Edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Pp. 336. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

This story will probably produce such a satisfactory illusion upon the reader's fancy that many may be able to accept its authenticity without question. Possibly it is at least "founded on fact." The tale is related through two sets of correspondents, the heroine writing to her father, whom she addressed as "Dear Shiny-headed Angel," and the hero composing his epistles for the edification of his friend, Lord Lane. It deals with the adventures of a beautiful American girl, who, with an aunt, is attempting to do the Continent on an automobile picked up in London. Somewhere between Gisors and Meru they come to grief, and are rescued from their predicament by a well-bred young Englishman, Jack Winston. Jack introduces himself to the young lady as a chauffeur out of a job, and is engaged by her to drive the machine. The story of their acquaintance, which, of course, gradually develops into love, is told, as has been said, by letters written home. In the meantime the author manages to work in some good descriptions of scenery together with traveler's notes, which are quite likely to be of use to other tourists similarly preoccupied, for, as the girl says at the very beginning to the false chauffeur: "Even if this car's capable of racing, which I guess it isn't, I don't want to race. I just want to glide; I want to see everything; to drink in impressions every instant." And so they "glide" and "drink in impressions"—through Provence, Italy, Spain, and Corsica. The style of the book is lively without being flippant, and the dialogue as reproduced in the letters is sufficiently suggestive to keep the curiosity well up to the scratch.

CECILIA: A STORY OF MODERN ROME. By F. Marion Crawford. 8vo. Pp. 522. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The scene of Mr. Crawford's latest romance, which deals somewhat with telepathy, the transmigration of souls, and with a great friendship between man and man, is laid in modern Roman unofficial society. In the present volume the setting is in no wise necessary to the story itself, except to furnish it with that atmosphere in which the supernatural may struggle with reality before the well-arranged perspective of a historical background made up of the Temple of Pallas in the Forum of ancient Rome. The idea upon which the theme is evidently based recalls du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," although it is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Crawford's treatment of the half-real meetings of a man and a woman in their dreams is very different from that of the author of "Trilby." The plot itself concerns a young woman in whom the author has evidently attempted to produce the Hellenic perfection of intellect and beauty; a man who loves her in the usual, commonplace sort of way, and his friend, a commonplace sort of man, who loves her in a most extraordinary sort of way, on the assumption that they had been lovers in ancient Rome—she as an exiled Vestal Virgin and he as a Roman convert to Christianity. When they meet, in the book, in the salotto of a modern Roman matron, she recognizes him at once, while that very night he dreams of the circumstances of their supposed former existence, and the next morning they meet unexpectedly at the ruined Temple of Pallas, each evidently being drawn hither by some curious dominating force. There are several characters in the book, together with an artful auxiliary plot.

DOROTHY SOUTH: A LOVE STORY OF VIRGINIA JUST BEFORE THE WAR. By George Cary Eggleston. Six illustrations. Illustrated cover, gilt top. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "Dorothy South" is precisely fitted for a young girl's reading. It gives the picture of Virginia life just before the war. It has no ugliness in it, moral or physical. It is entirely free from slang. The story is full of incident, but never spasmodic. The main topic has to do with the growth and formation of a beautiful female character, and the struggles of a young man in his contest between what is good and what is bad. The old South is brought before the reader in its most picturesque light. Mr. Eggleston's literary style is of the best. He is masterly in the choice of his words, and by the skillful use of them can be at his pleasure pathetic and dramatic. The make-up of the book is excellent.

FRANCESKA. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

France and the reign of Louis XV.! It had its bad and its good side. Molly Elliot Seawell takes the French Court when it was in its happier mood. In this romance you have glimpses of Voltaire and the Marchal Saxe. Mme. Pâris is the name of the heroine, and Mistress was formerly Mary best. The story shows a just comprehension of a period one of the most important in the history of France.

A DAUGHTER OF THE SNOWS. By Jack London. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. Decorated Cloth. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

You may be quite familiar with social conditions in London, Paris, or New York, but how do they manage things in Dawson? Mr. Jack London, in "A Daughter of the Snows," will give you the fullest information. There never was a more unconventional heroine than Frona Welse. The young woman's father is the great man in the new country, and he may be said to rule it. He may create a famine if he so wills it, Frona is often put in what might be called ticklish situations. She is, however, as brave as she is honest. It is her luck to come across a really good fellow, Vance Corliss. His mission is to put Frona straight, for he has certain fixed ideas of his own, and with no liking for the unconventional. The romance is an original one, and written by one who certainly understands what are conditions in our most Northern settlements. What a novel sensation it must have been to see a handsome girl, going at full speed on her sledge, with the dogs at a mad gallop, and to hear the driver's musical cry of "Mush-on."

AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE. By Richard Le Gallienne. Illustrated by Elisabeth Shippen Green. Royal 8vo. Printed in two colors, leather back, decorated sides, uncut edges, gilt top. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.40.

"An Old Country House" is an idyl, the story of a wife and a husband who said that, when they were married, they would pass the remainder of their lives amid the fields and the woods. Happy, indeed, are they whose dreams become realities. With exceeding delicacy Mr. Le Gallienne describes this double existence. Cannot there be a love story, and of the tenderest kind, with such a heroine? The entire situation is fraught with pleasant situations. Mutual love and respect grow, as it were, with such surroundings. "An Old Country House" is a singularly attractive story. The illustrations are charming. It is precisely the kind of book to be welcomed during the coming holiday season.

THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated. Pp. 552. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's "Oliver Horn" is the story of a lad who begins his artistic career in New York. Most happily does the author describe the father and mother of the lad. Mrs. Horn has her pride and cannot understand the calling of the artist, and so Oliver is condemned to the study of the law. But the declining fortunes of the Horns (they are Southerners) require some active measures, so Oliver leaves his home and hurries to New York. The lad breaks away from old traditions. The struggles of the young artist are wonderfully well told. The literary merits of the story are marked. Oliver Horn excites human sympathies. When you read the book you seem to want to become acquainted with all the personages in it. There is, too, an impression, and it is that the author may have been giving a leaf here and there taken from his own personal experiences.

EAGLE BLOOD. By James Creelman. Six illustrations. Brown silk cloth, decorated cover, size 5¼ by 7¾. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Much originality is shown by Mr. James Creelman in his romance "Eagle Blood." The action of the story is divided between England and America. How far did Hugh fall under the influence of Miss Grush? She worked out her hypnotic business by means of a crystal globe. The author's style is strong and his descriptive powers are good. The interest in "Eagle Blood" is well sustained, and then the heroine is a singularly attractive one.

PAUL KELVER. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo, cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The praises of Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Paul Kelver" have been universal. It shows sustained power. Although he can be merry, there is in the story an abundance of serious thought, but then when Mr. Jerome imparts a useful lesson he never is dull or prosy. Romances where the personages are literary or artistic are in some measure tiresome, or they are not appreciated by a general public, but this is not the case in the romance under notice. The story is full of human interest, and the telling of it of the cleverest. It is the hopefulness of "Paul Kelver" which acts on the weary as a real tonic. The incidents introduced are varied. Journalism may present its particular features, but Paul tries the stage, and what happens to him as a dramatist seems to be taken from what were actual happenings. It is one of those rare books to be read more than once.

THE AMERICAN DIARY OF A JAPANESE GIRL. By Miss Morning Glory. Illustrated in color and in black and white by Geojiro Yeto. Decorated cover. 10 by 7 inches. Pp. 261. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Never was there a more touching word than "Sayonara," and that is in Japanese "good bye." That is what Miss Morning Glory repeats when she leaves her home, Tokio, to pay a visit to the "Merican" country. Morning Glory has a fair acquaintance with English, and is familiar with our leading authors, and so in her diary she gives many quotations. Her experiences in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York are nicely presented. Not satisfied with her own charms, she sometimes envies the peculiar allurements of the "Merican women. Why has she no ringlets? She wearies herself with the curling irons. She comes to the conclusion that, if the American girls have animation, the Japanese have sweetness. She goes to a variety show and tries the high kick, and collapses in the attempt. Do you want to know how to cook rice? Then read how Morning Glory did it. The volume is so perfectly ingenuous and unconventional that it affords novel sensations. Did the sweet child of nature marry the "Merican man? That must be left to the reader to discover. The pictures are true to Japanese art inspirations.

A SEA TURN AND OTHER MATTERS. By Thomas Bailey Aldrich. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 1-168. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

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(Continued from Page 857.)

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AT THE ninth annual banquet of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club, Nov. 15, Augustine Birrell was elected President for the ensuing year. Sir Henry Craik, the retiring President, delivered a noteworthy address on the influence of Scott, from which the following significant passages are extracted:

THE BALLADS: This is the centenary of the publication of "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." Let those who know this wonderful prolegomena decry the power of Scott to use racy, fluent, picturesque prose, but think of what he did for these forgotten, nameless balladmongers. To use his own words, he found them walking with free step and with unconstrained will upon the wilds of Parnassus, and he made them ours. We had other laborers in the field—the good work done by our friend Allan Ramsay, the episcopal labors of Percy, the captious, fractious accuracy of Ritson, who made an enemy of every fellow-laborer in the field except Scott, whose spirit was too ample for such feeble squabbles. All did their work. One tuned their wild notes to his milder lyre, another gathered their treasures, a third accurately measured their sources. But what did they all compared with the work of Scott? He caught the note that came resonant from out the past. He awaked the echoes of their romance; he made real the dreamland of their pathos and their passion. He made them live and breathe for us. Had he no other record standing to his name than that of antiquarian, as no antiquarian ever was before or since, Scott would still command our reverent, our humble admiration. He did more. He made our history a very proverb for its pathos, and its dramatic interest, and it is my firm belief that he rescued a side of the national genius in Scotland that but for him might well a century ago have perished and been forgotten.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW: In the year 1802 The Edinburgh Review appeared. As Scotsmen we gladly share the triumphs of that notable periodical. We join in the jubilations with which this centenary has been received. We greet it on the completion of what is a long, and on the whole a creditable, career. May we also, gentlemen, congratulate it that in the year 1902 it does not repeat precisely the echoes of its earlier days—that it does not find in the adulation of its country's foes its favorite theme, and that it has forgotten something that made its pages irksome to Scott, when they were dominated largely by the ebullitions of that turbulent lawyer who flitted for a time like a storm petrel on the waves of politics, rested for a short space in the ease and dignity of the woolsack, and then subsided in the soporific languor of the benches of the House of Lords, fitfully rejuvenescent with the outbursts of a turbulent and angry temper. But, gentlemen, far be it from me to make this combination of centenaries a ground for reviving the ashes of forgotten political controversies. I seek rather to point to the contrast in spirit between Scott and those who started The Edinburgh Review. How did these advocates of reform greet the first rising of a new genius? Compare them with Scott. Scott revered Wordsworth and Coleridge, and he greeted the rival genius of Byron with a lavish generosity. The Edinburgh Review found that Wordsworth "would never do." The contrast between the two is typified in that memorable scene which we have recounted, which occurred upon the Mound, when Scott, in a passionate emotion which his manly constraint seldom showed, burst out upon the light-hearted banter of Jeffrey by saying, "Bit by bit you will destroy one thing after another until all that has made Scotland Scotland will be no more." That was the outward symptom of what entered into Scott's very being. Listen to his words, spoken in no unfriendly spirit and with no paltry jealousy—for which Scott's genius had no room—these words spoken of Jeffrey. "I believe," he says in a letter to Joanna Baillie, "that he wants that taste for poetry which is essential to its real enjoyment and necessary to criticise it with justice. He is learned with the most learned in all its canon and its laws. He knows to a nicety its proper modulation. He is a good interpreter of the sentiments it conveys, but he is without that enthusiastic feeling that, like sunset upon the landscape, throws light upon every beauty and palliates, if it cannot hide, every defect." These were the words of sober justice and truth, and they are valuable more for what they tell us of Scott than for what they criticise in Jeffrey. They tell us what was Scott's chiefest quality, that permeated all his work and moved and stirred his being to its inmost fibres—that poetic feeling which was predominantly his. Remember that Scotland at that time stood, I firmly believe it, at the parting of two ways—a nation ready to take her place among the great nations of the earth, moving forward with a new prosperity, eager for reform, strenuous against abuses. Was it to do the task laid before it any the better because it was forgetful of the past, or because it did not nourish its energies on reverence for that past? Scott's answer was distinctly "No," and it was an answer for which we Scotsmen at the present day owe him eternal gratitude.

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"Topseys and Turveys," by Peter Newell, (Century Company,) is one of the jolliest books of the season for the babies, or for any one, for that matter. It is worth exactly twice as much as any other book on the list, for it can be read through one way to find the Topseys, and then, turned upside down, and the pictures are reversed, to show brand-new scenes, with new text, and there are the Turveys.

"The Jackdaw of Rheims," by Thomas Ingoldsby, and illustrated by Ernest Maurice Jessop, (Eyre & Spottiswoode, $2,) is a work of art. It is bound in boards, paper-covered, in antique style, and tied with a tape. The illustrations are in black and white, only here and there a little touch of scarlet, and there is illuminated text, after the style of old missals.

"Tin Tan Tales," by Gradia Kenyon and R. Tachauer, Jr., (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50) introduces as delightful a family as ever lived inside two bright red covers. Its members are the pots and pans and other residents of the kitchen who are out, dressed in gay colors, to make trouble for every one about them. No one would doubt it upon once seeing the grim expression on the face of Peter, the egg-beater, at work. There is a rhythm to the words which makes them sing, and the real notes for the music of the "Tin Tan" band are given. The book is printed in Bavaria.

"Pictures of Paint-Box Town," by Douglas Zabriskie Doty (E. P. Dutton & Co.) tell a number of stories in black and white, pictures which the children are to color for themselves. That there may be no misreading, the stories are a second time told in rhyme, one after each picture, and very good stories they are, too.

"The Animals at the Fair," by Edward Blaisdell (R. H. Russell) tells a story in colored pictures and rhyme of a lively holiday of the animals. Carolyn Wells, the well-known writer of verse for children, has collaborated with E. Mars and M. H. Squire in "Children of Our Town." There are delightfully natural scenes of children's out-door life, the coloring in soft tones is charming, and Miss Wells's verses are as pleasing as usual.

Everyone will be glad to welcome "The Golliwogg's Air-Ship," by Florence K. Upton, with verses by Bertha Upton, (Longmans, Green & Co.) The Golliwogg are old friends amusing themselves in a new way.

Benjamin F. Cobb and Ella S. Brison have respectively furnished the rhymes and illustrations of the "Yankee Mother Goose," (Jamieson, Higgins Company.) The illustrations are clever and the rhymes have a certain up-to-date smartness.

All the babies will have the nightmare who are introduced to the monsters of "The Bogey Book," written by E. S., and "pictured" by R. J. S., (Eyre & Spottiswoode, London.) Christ, spelling seems to mean?

That old friend, the "Chatterbox," (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, 60 cents,) is out for 1902. "The Hardy Gurdy," by Laura E. Richards, (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, 75 cents,) is a book of delightful rhymes which sing themselves, and many of them are set to music as well. The illustrations by J. J. Mora are excellent.

More rhymes and colored pictures are to be seen in "Six and Twenty Boys and Girls," (Scribners, $1.25.) "Animal Life in Rhymes and Jingles," by Elizabeth May, (The Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio, $1.25,) is a child's natural history with pictures in black and white. There are well drawn illustrations of animals at play with crude coloring in "Games and Gambles," pictures by Harry B. Neilson and verses by John Brymer, (Scribners, $2.)

In collections of short stories and poems there is "The Outlook Story Book for Little People" (Outlook Co., $1.20,) a large volume bound in red and containing some fifty little tales and verses illustrated with drawings and photographs. There are many nature stories, pictures of flowers and animals, all bright and well written.

"The Book of Nature Myths," by Florence Holbrook, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 65 cents,) is almost a fairy story. There are wonderful histories in it telling why the peacock has a hundred eyes in his tail, why the serpent sheds his skin, why the white hares have black ears, why the woodpecker's head is red, and any number more of secrets the children will like to learn, with pictures in black and white. And if all the stories of the wood and field creatures have not been told in this book they are sure to be found in "Red Folk and Wild Folk," illustrated by Edward Willard Deming, (Stokes, $1.00.) There are black and white illustrations as well as full page colored ones, bright pictures of Indians and the wild animals they know so well. The stories tell how the coyote brought the Indians fire in the days long past, how a mother bear saved a little red baby, and any number of strange tales just as interesting.

One gets to fairy books by degrees, and the last step is by the way of the moon in such a delightful book with such delightful pictures, in more colors than most people see in the rainbow, the "Moon Children," by Laura Dayton Fessenden and R. J. Campbell, (Jamieson, Higgins Co., Chicago.) Patsy is the real hero of the story, a poor little street boy sick in a public hospital. But to him in the night come the fairy children, and such wonderful things they do that it fills the whole book, and Patsy does not wake until the very end.

For really genuine fairy stories the very first on the list is "Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales," (Dana Estes & Co., Boston.) The pictures, and hosts of them, all in black and white and on almost every page, are by J. J. Mora. Delightful pictures they are, with the sweetest of princesses, the smallest of fairies, the ugliest of witches, and if the eyes of the tinder-box dogs are not as big as windmills and round towers, why it is because they could not have gone into the book if they had been. An English book comes next, "The Reign of King Oberon," (Dent, London, $2,) said to be "The True Annals of Fairyland." These are stories of "The Magic Bottle," "Princess Rosette," "Thumbeline," and any number of others, and if they are not equal to the Andersen tales they will make a good sequel.

Katharine Pyle has an interesting book which she has written and illustrated, "In the Green Forest," (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.) It is a history of the adventures of Redcap, a good little fairy so small that he sleeps when he is at home in a walnut shell bed. In company with an elf, Nightshade, he starts out to learn magic of the Sun Queen. Every one knows Katharine Pyle's pictures, and this is a pretty little story, for the machinations of the naughty elf are brought to naught and Redcap marries Bluebell and they live happy ever after, as good fairies and children should.

Smaller but with delightful pictures and story is "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," by Samuel McChord Crothers, illustrated by Olive M. Long, (Houghton, Mifflin, $1.) Miss Muffet has a party to which all the fairy story and other interesting book people come, and, of course, it is all extremely interesting. "Prince Silver Wings," by Edith Ogden Harrison, illustrated by Lucy Fitch Perkins, (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago,) is a book of short fairy tales, full page colored pictures in the most exquisitely delicate tones.

Every child will be delighted to learn something of "The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus." Of course such a story must be fascinating. It is written by L. Frank Baum and pictured by Mary Cowles Clark, (Bowen-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.) It will not be telling too much of it to say that Santa Claus began life as a little human baby, but adopted by a wood nymph was endowed with immortality,

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and he eventually became the best friend of the children.

"Andy's Adventures on Noah's Ark," by Douglas Zabriskie Doty, with all the queer Noah's Ark people pictured by Louis M. Glackens, (J. M. Taylor & Co.,) is the history of a lonely little boy's wonderful night adventures. With a rag doll, Captain Jinks, he takes a ride through the air on a hobby horse, shrinks to toy town size, passing through the clouds, and in Noah's Ark runs into a nice floating island, just the kind little boys love to eat, all yellow and white and flavored with lemon. There are more wonderful adventures in the story of "The Gift of the Magic Staff," by Fannie E. Ostrander, illustrated by Will Driggins, (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.) Paul is the boy who, because he is a nice sort of a boy who does the best he can under any circumstances, is given the magic staff by the Little Green Man, cuts steps in the fog, climbs up to visit the cloudland fairies, and does many other unusual things.

"Noll and the Fairies" is a big story of a little boy in a little book. It is written by Hervey White, (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago,) and there is very much more in it about Noll than the fairies. Noll is a boy who begins life in the book as a tiny brown baby born at the end of a rainbow, which is said to be very lucky, and the fairies and the gnomes had a great deal to say about him and his future life. Every now and then they go to his assistance while he is growing from a littlest baby into a little bigger baby and then a little man, but the grown people never knew this, so the fairies really do not count, and Noll is quite a nice enough boy to read about without them.

"Coquo and the King's Children," by Cornelia Baker, with full page colored illustrations by Lucy Fitch Perkins, (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago,) is a tale of a dear little Prince and Princess and the King's jester. The three go off in search of adventures and discover a wonderful little three-inch Princess, a queer Mr. Jinglebangs, who is a great story teller, and finally reach home again and are forgiven for running away, for no one could remain angry with such a delightful trio as the pictures show Coquo and the children to be.

"Alick's Adventures," by G. R., (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25,) is another wonder story, and a small boy sees queer animals and people, and enjoys experiences never known before on sea or land.

A second book this year by Katharine Pyle, "Where the Wind Blows," (R. H. Russell,) is a genuine book of fairy stories. There are ten of these retold from tales of as many nations. The book is a large and handsome one, everything that it should be typographically, and its character permits illustrations strong in design and coloring. They are the work of Bertha Corson Day.

There is little new out in the way of rhymes for the children. One of the most attractive is a book of songs, "Songs and Scissors," the words by Lora L. Holmes, and music by Jessie L. Gaynor, the free-hand paper-cutting by Ethel Elaine Barr, (Clayton F. Summy Company, Chicago.) The silhouette illustrations in solid black are effective, and here is one of the two verses in "The Cucumber Dolly" song:

I love you, you cucumber dolly,
Although your complexion is green,
Though your queer little nose is so crooked,
And you haven't a hair to be seen.

Abbie Farwell Brown has a charming little book of rhymes for the children, "A Pocketful of Posies," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.) It has five charming illustrations by Fanny Y. Cory.

"Rollicking Rhymes for Youngsters" (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1) is by Amos R. Wells. There verses will please the children and so, very likely, will the illustrations by L. J. Bridgeman, which are made brighter than artistic by the addition of red to the black and white.

Richard Le Gallienne has a big book of little rhymes and large-sized illustrations, "Mr. Sun and Mrs. Moon," (R. H. Russell.) The paper and typographical work are excellent.

Guy Wetmore Carryl writes an interesting book of rhymes, "Grim Tales Made Gay," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50,) travesties upon such classics as "Cinderella," "Little Red Ridinghood," and the Grimm stories. The many text and full-page illustrations are by Albert Levering. Children will find something to interest them in the book, but it is for the grown-ups that these rhymes are written.

"The Pete and Polly Stories," (McClurg, Chicago,) by Carolyn Wells, and illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory, take a small boy and girl through twenty-five chapters of a Carolyn Wells wonderland, which is delightfully pictured.

"The Adventures of Admiral Frog," (Russell,) by John W. Harrington, is another wonder story of many chapters, with all sorts of water creatures pictured by Willard Bertram Price. One of these shows how "Admiral Frog enjoys a fish ball" which is quite different from the ordinary Boston affair: not a cooked, brown, culinary dainty at all, but a dance beneath the green sea waves.

The Book-Lover.

That well-established periodical, The Book-Lover, must not be confused with the new Book-Lover's Magazine. The holiday number of The Book-Lover is quite up to the mark pictorially and contains interesting articles on "Literary Treasures of Our National Library," "Book Plates," "English Lyrics," and "Limited Editions."

Dogs in the Far North.

Mr. Jack London, in his romances having to do with life in the extreme North, gives us some slight idea of the dogs which draw his heroines over the snowy distances. A good many of us who love the dog have long wanted to know the precise kind of canine on whom the voyager depended when undertaking long journeys through the white wilderness. That demand Dr. Egerton R. Young fills in the most thorough manner.* At last you know what sort of a dog is the Huskie. Then, too, it is pleasant to find that the author is a true friend of the dog, and has been on intimate terms with him. Dr. Young went out in 1868 as a missionary to the Cree and other Indian tribes, and his work lay from Winnipeg to the far Northwest. For not less than thirty years he endured the hardships of travel through vast sections of the most inhospitable of lands. Then his opportunity of studying the Indian and the dog were of the best. The author writes: "Amidst the blizzards of the arctic frosts, often exposed to hardships and privations that no other creature than man himself could stand, there the dog thrives and endures with his master's triumphs. For years, with great dogs, I toiled, and often with them in great perils."

Dr. Young tells what are the great faults of the Eskimo dog. The normal condition of all creatures in the very far North being that of starvation, the regular Huskie is a born thief. It is never safe to put any food within his reach. "This weakness for appropriation, with my dogs of this breed, to put it thus mildly, was the cause of many rows and conflicts with them. It was the ultimate reason why, after some Winters' experience and efforts for their reformation, I at length banished them from my kennels, as far as possible, and filled up my trains with St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, or a mixture of breeds in which these predominated." The Huskie never is kept for mere pleasure or pastime. When of a pure breed he is fine looking. He is compactly built, alert-looking ears, and has a foxlike muzzle. His legs are straight and his feet tough. He carries a fine and bushy tail. His eyes are of the brightest. He varies as to color. He may be snow white or as black as ink. A common color is a mouse gray. He will weigh from 60 to 130 pounds. Strange to say, the lightweight dogs are the equals in drawing power to the bigger animals. If only Dr. Young could have cured the Eskimo dog of stealing he would have loved him.

Steal they always would and did. Anything eatable, they could not pass by. I have known them to leave their supper of whitefish to go and tear smoked moose-skin moccasins down from the clothes-line and greedily devour them. An old leather shirt was considered a dainty morsel, and at times there seemed to be more than even poetic justice in the fact that, if they could find the whip of a cruel driver, they speedily devoured the lash, even if it were ten feet long, and only made of braided buckskin and loaded with shot.

If, during the short Summer, a sheep or a pig could be found, the Eskimo dogs invariably killed and devoured it. Dr. Young had given him by his Canadian friends a St. Bernard and a Newfoundland. These dogs he found invaluable. They were easily trained to draw the sledge. Both were shining examples of canine affection and fidelity. They guarded their master's property as if it were their own. The St. Bernard died from overwork during a blizzard. There were cunning dogs among the Huskies. Caesar was a lusty dog, and no matter how hard was the work, he seemed to be growing fatter and fatter. There was some suspicion that Caesar was a rascal, as far as pulling his burden was concerned. Then Dr. Young arranged a trace, an old one, and sowed up a broken part with rotten pack thread. After a heavy day's work Caesar's traces were examined. The rotten pack thread was intact. Caesar had pretended to pull. Then the dog was given a sound thrashing, and his master found that he was cured.

During the Summer the dogs took care of themselves, catching their own fish and feeding on them. When hard at work during the Winter they are given two whitefish per diem. On this they thrive. The hard work tells on the existence of the animals. In four years a dog's limit of life is about ended. The distemper seems to be the cause of most of the deaths among the dogs. The feet of the dogs are often frozen, and the nails of their feet are broken. They seem to suffer a great deal. Then shoes made of woven warm woolen cloth, called duffle, are put on the feet of the dogs. The intelligent animals understand so well the comfort these shoes afford them that a dog would "deliberately throw himself on his back and putting up his feet, eloquently, even if mutely, thus plead for warm shoes."

The Indians, what were they as the first missionaries found them? Hardly better or kinder than were their dogs. "But the dog bells on the collars of the dogs of the missionaries have rung in a brighter and a better day in place of those old dark times which are almost gone."

*MY DOGS IN THE NORTHLAND. By Egerton R. Young. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 285. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

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A good deal of the present writing is in controversion of Arnold's depreciation of English criticism, relatively to that of France. We have here, says Mr. Saintsbury, "a fond thing vainly invented." English criticism, though rather late, and for a long time rather intermittent, and from time to time deriving fresh impulses from other countries, was never once content with slavish imitation, and, with the possible exception of Sainte-Beuve, England has had, we are assured, as great critics as any other country, and more of them into the bargain. "In everything but mere superficial consistency, Dryden is a head and shoulders above Boileau as a critic; Coleridge a head and shoulders above the Schlegels, whom he followed. Long before Sainte-Beuve, Hazlitt had shown a genius for real criticism as distinguished from barren formula-making, which no critic has surpassed." (It is evident from this and many similar passages that Coleridge and Hazlitt are to loom large in Mr. Saintsbury's next volume and to dispute the laurels of Lessings and Goethe.) And Mr. Arnold himself, with less range, equity, and sureness than Sainte-Beuve, has a finer literary taste and touch."

As for the general superiority of French criticism to English," the unerring voice of actual history will tell us that it never existed at all except perhaps for a generation before 1600 and a generation before 1660, the latter being the period that called forth but misled Mr. Arnold's admiration." During the whole "neo-classic" period from Boileau to La Harpe, from Dryden to Johnson, the critics of France and England worshipped the same idols, but the French critics not so wisely or so well as those of the other country, whose cast-iron rules were softened and bent to rational uses in the flame of Chaucer's genius and Shakespeare's, and Milton's. Pleading for themselves, these are the inexpensive facts. Nearly one-half of Mr. Saintsbury's present volume is devoted to the statement and illustration of this doctrine of England's critical equality with France. Matthew Arnold is dead, but M. Brunetière is very much alive, and Mr. Saintsbury probably does not expect that he will permit the depreciation of his wonderful Boileau, whose fame he has resuscitated at so much expense of his own breath, to go unpunished. No more does he expect to be a passive object of discipline. He has no fear of those who come up against him, though for those dunces "who hate jokes and literary allusions" and would have all writing brought down to the level of their own stupidity and ignorance, he can only pray, "God help them!"

The vice of Mr. Saintsbury's method here as in the former volume is that it deals almost exclusively with the theory of criticism and the literature of that theory; only subordinately, and, as it were accidentally, with the criticism as a living body of thought. As often as he leaves the formulas for some concrete illustration the interest of his matter is enhanced. One of the best examples is that furnished by Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," in the treatment of which we escape from barren theory into a field abounding in the sturdy growths of individual opinion smacking of the good English soil. "It is the writer's predilection for theoretic criticism which accounts for the meagre outcome of his chapter on Erasmus which, like Ben Adhem's name, leads all the rest. Erasmus was nothing if not critical, and that powerfully and effectively, but, because he wrote comparatively little on the theory of poetry or rhetoric, he is for Mr. Saintsbury "a short horse, soon curried." A chapter on the "Early Italian Critics" takes us to Vida for the fountain head of the neo-classic stream, and to his exaltation of Virgil as the one absolutely perfect among poets. Scaliger, to whom we come in the next chapter, would have carried this exaltation further had it been possible. "He did not explicitly enjoin the Three Unities, but he did more than any other man had done to encourage that unfortunate notion of 'verisimilitude' from which much more than from Aristotle they were deduced." But Scaliger's solid merits are not overlooked. At least we know where to look for him. He has no such indeterminate aspect as some others. Mr. Saintsbury's enthusiasm for what he really likes is delightful always, and we have this note in his account of Castelvetro, who had the wit to see that Homer was a much greater poet than Virgil. Much more to Mr. Saintsbury than this negation is Castelvetro's expression of that doctrine which is more central to Mr. Saintsbury's view than any other. "What do beginning, middle, and end matter in a poem provided it delights?" Mr. Saintsbury's enthusiasm rises to a higher pitch, to the highest that he anywhere reaches in this volume, when he comes shortly to Patrizi, who was "in matters literary 200 years before his time." What commends him is his departure from Plutarch's insistence that "modesty" is essential to the poet, whence the inference that he must steer clear of history and actuality. "All the materials comprised in art, science, or study," said Patrizi, "can be suitable subjects for poetry and poems provided that they be poetically treated." There is a man for Mr. Saintsbury's heart of hearts.

Chapter IV. brings us to such familiar names as Du Bary and Ronsard and Montaigne. Concerning the first of these we have the glove thrown down to Brunetière in good ringing style. Of Ronsard, we are told that more attention to his vocabulary would have saved the French language "from the drab, smug, insignificance of its eighteenth century garb, and almost have done for France what Spenser and Shakespeare did for England." The judgment on Montaigne is less favorable than we might expect for one whose thoughts played about things in such a fresh and daring manner. His, we are told, was "a rather conventional and arbitrary admiration of the further past, a contempt or rather good-natured underestimation of the nearer, and fair, if vague, hopes for the future."

An Elizabethan chapter has lively dealing with Roger Ascham, whose distaste for the romantic culminated in his opinion of Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" as "nothing but open manslaughter and bold bawdry." Sidney's "Defense of Poetry" left no standing room for Spenser and Shakespeare, but "had his mistakes been thrice what they are, the tone and temper of his tractate would make us forgive them thrice over." Bacon's "If it is not good stay too long at the theatre," together with his depreciation of poetry as "but a character of style," is plainly meant to cover his Shakespearean tracks. Ben Jonson found doubly interesting, as betterin Ascham and others in their adaptation classical formulae to English needs and adumbrating the departure from the formulae by Dryden and Dr. Johnson.

The pages on Boileau in the chapter "The Crystalizing of Neo-Classicism" a probably those which gave Mr. Saintsbu the most pleasure in writing. They are eloquent depreciation of Boileau, wi scant deference for the flattering opini of Brunetière. He had, it seems, "t specially ugly trick of insulting a man a stealing from him at the same time," a this fault was not merely incidental, b significant of his general lack of originalit It is impossible for us to follow Mr. Saint bury into the details of this depreciati or into those of the quite opposite trea ment of Dryden. Yet Boileau's service w not unlike Dryden's in the help it furnish to those walking a predestined way. tread it with more firmness and confiden than they might otherwise have done. I did not, however, like Dryden, have e capes and safety valves for the spirit th was too mighty for the narrower cha nels of poetic style, and he had none Dryden's catholicity and enthusiasm.

These judgments are confirmed in t strong chapter, "Dryden and His Contemporaries." Of Dryden's "Preface to t Fables," we read that "it winds up, as t 'Essay on Dramatic Poesy' had pra tically begun, a volume of critical writi which, if not for pure, for applied, mixe and sweetened criticism, deserves to be p on the shelf—no capacious one—reserv for the best criticism in the world." M Saintsbury does not apologize for the lar space he assigns to English criticism. I need not. For nine out of ten of his rea ers this English part, especially the chapt on Dryden and "From Addison to Joh son," will be the best wool of his she Perhaps Thomas Rymer, Macaula "worst critic that ever lived," g more than his due share of attention, barrying him is great fun for Mr. Sain bury, in which all except the kindest hea will share. In him the classic crase, horror of the romantic, reached its culm

*A HISTORY OF CRITICISM AND LITERARY TASTE IN EUROPE FROM THE EARLIEST TEXTS TO THE PRESENT DAY. By George Saintsbury, M. A., Oxon.; Hon. LL. D., Aberd. Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. In three volumes. Vol. II. From the Renaissance to the Decline of Eighteenth Century Orthodoxy. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-503. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. 1902. $4.50 net.

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NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun's Account of a Trip Around the World.*

IN HER preface the author of this sprightly volume explains that she has had no experience in writing, but from an altruistic desire to open a window to "shut ins" has done her best to describe the varied life of the foreign lands she has visited in the course of her journey from London to Moscow. Many a traveler has dilated Othellowise upon these lands, but it cannot be said that Mrs. Colquhoun's account is without novelty. Some readers may even find themselves amused by her somewhat intimate account of her own and her husband's personal peculiarities, and there is certain to be a considerable public to appreciate the attention she has devoted to the question of food. For its gastronomic interest her account of the 1 o'clock luncheon served in Batavia—the celebrated meal of the Dutch East Indies—is worth quoting. This extraordinary meal goes by the name of "rice table."

Rice is the foundation. One takes a good big pile on a deep plate; then follow dishes innumerable. Boiled and roast fowl, of which one selects a joint, cuts off the meat on a small plate, and deposits it on the apex of the mound of rice; fish cooked in various ways, curried meat and vegetables, a kind of forcemeat, eggs poached and curried, various sorts of pickles, the usual array of 'sambals'—dried fish, chilies, and other hot condiments; these are the most usual and invariable dishes at rice table, and are all taken on the same plate, cut up, mixed with the rice, and eaten with a spoon. In the hotels I never saw less than ten dishes offered, and on more than one occasion I counted twenty. Truth compels me to add that I seldom saw a Dutchman help himself to all the tough steak, salad, and fried potatoes, cakes, and coffee.

It is interesting to find that the Philippines to an uncommercial and unpolitical traveler like Mrs. Colquhoun presented a most unattractive aspect. At Manila she suffered from heat, unclean surroundings, bad food, and worse service. Her statements are too sweeping, however, to be accepted without reservation except where her personal comfort was directly involved. She records one quaint incident of a place whither the figure of a saint from one of the churches was brought in honor of the Americans, rudely dressed to represent the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Spikes of gilded paper were round its head, and one absurd wooden arm was raised holding a baton. This figure was regarded with the deepest admiration by all, and had been brought eleven miles over rough roads in order to decorate the town visited by our party.

It is something of a triumph to write in a casual way about Japan without repeating what has been said ad nauseum by multitudinous visitors, and we do not remember that the Japanese factories have come to any extent into the ordinary books of description. They are very pleasantly depicted in the present book, leaving an impression upon the reader not unlike that produced by the accounts of William Morris's factories on the banks of the little Wandle River. A factory in which work is carried on in the primitive way is described as follows:

There is a lattice work where the shop window ought to be, and this front room is usually a sort of office where a polite youth squats on the matting beside a charcoal brazier and paints in a rice-paper book or takes tea from a minute cup and a tiny teapot. The passage is of wood, but the floor of this office is raised and is of spotless matting, and we rub our shoes well before we dare step on it. The Japanese leave clogs or sandals in the passage. The polite youth slides back a portion of the wall, which is composed of white wooden squares filled in with whiter paper. We step into a garden—quite a tiny place, but so divided by little hedges, artificial lakelets full of goldfish and spanned by tiny stone bridges, miniature groups of trees, and other devices of the Japanese gardener that it seems quite large. The different sheds which make up the factory are scattered round this garden, and sliding back another white paper wall we step into one and see five men, seated on the ground, shaping cups on the potter's wheel just as they do in Staffordshire. Instead, however, of the hand and treadle worked by a girl who dances forever on a springboard, a bamboo rod attached to a guiding wooden disk is worked by a woman and sets the potter's wheel in motion. Just behind, a blue-clad maiden, with a white handkerchief tied over her glossy black hair and throwing into relief her rosy cheeks, is fitting on the handles with dainty deliberation. In another shed are a couple of clean wooden tubs, with white wooden dippers, and these contain the glaze, which is being applied with brushes by two or three men and women sitting by. They baste out a little glaze into another spotless vessel and, then apply it daintily. Close to them is a shed where three tiny ovens are packed with china, and kept burning with wood of a selected quality which seems to burn with a bright, clear flame, and makes no smoke or dirt. The workers are clad in the most useful and picturesque working dress in the world. The women in a loose tunic of dark blue, folded over at the bosom and fastened with a cord round the waist, a short striped skirt, and leggins also of blue, like feet have on instead of white twilled stockings with the big toe separate to allow for the fastening of the straw sandals or wooden clogs worn in the street. On the head is the white handkerchief already described. The men wear light blue cotton breeches, leggins of dark blue, and white or loose blue tunics, with sleeves; over this they put a blue cotton coat, often decorated with white Chinese characters, and made short and full with wide sleeves.

Mrs. Colquhoun has provided her book with sketches and colored illustrations which have much the happy-hued quality of her writing. They are certainly very beautiful, but have a quiet individuality that is frequently diverting.

A Study of Japan.

Miss Hartshorne's book on Japan vividly reproduces the country and people, and has the power of making us see and enjoy. From the inevitable "jinrikisha" ride, to the visits to shrines and temples, and the flower festivals, and to the full, fragrant, and artistic life of the people—it is all to be found in freshness and charm in these pages. The book is also a delight to the eye, just as a Japanese artist might have wished it. The fifty illustrations are excellent. They reinforce the text, conveying a deeper impression of the beautiful scenes of a country so lovely that it seems a feminine aspect of nature.

Miss Hartshorne says that her problem in writing for Western people, the unfortunate who could not see Japan with their own eyes, was "How shall I make them understand?" She has made them understand thoroughly. She has just the necessary lightness of touch that does not bear too heavily upon the flower, and Japan is, after all, if in a very rare and exquisite way, open and profuse for the delight of all the senses.

The chapter on Kamakura, the old capital of the Shoguns, with its great sitting Buddha, (the Daibutsu,) and amid whose half-deserted streets Kipling says one "may hear the soul of all the East about him," will be interesting to those readers who fancy that Yokohama, Tokio, and Nagasaki are all of Japan. It will also awaken an interest in those other delightful regions—Hakone, deep set in its mountains, and holding as its best prize the finest view of Fuji San; Lake Biwa, the wonderful island of Matsushima, the shrines of Ikegami, Oji, of the red maples, the Tokaido, (Eastern sea road,) the Appian Way of Japan, and Nikko, of which the natives have a proverb:

"Do not say kekko (splendid)
Till you've seen Nikko."

These constitute the Japan of the Japanese, and it is here that Miss Hartshorne delights to lead us.

The author has a good word to say of Japanese cooking, and even commends "raw fish, carp or tai, fresh from the water, and cut in thin, pinky slices, more crisp and delicate than any little-necks or blue-points, and so digestible that Tokio surgeons give it to patients for the first solid food after an illness."

Of Tokio, of course, much is said; but the author is not pleased with its crowded and squalid appearance. She echoes the disappointed cry of La Farge, who calls it "this big, dreary city of innumerable little houses," and of the other traveler who declared he rode hard for three days and found no city, only suburbs. Indeed, the Japanese themselves despair of Tokio. They can redeem only a small portion of it now and then, as a conflagration sweeps away the ugly, squat dwellings; and so these fires are popularly known as "Edo no hana"—the flower of Yedo, (using the old name that was abandoned in 1868 for Tokio, "Eastern Residence."

Of the interesting ceremonial, Cha-no-yu, Miss Hartshorne writes:

"The ceremonial observance—the cha-no-yu—was not brought to Japan till much later, about the middle of the thirteenth century, when a set of utensils were sent over from China; and at first it was a semi-religious pastime of the cloistered priests. Later this tea service fell into the hands of the first Ashikaga Shogun, Takauji, he who was so disloyal to the Emperor Go-Daigo; and from that time it became a favorite excuse for displays of extravagance, till reformed and laid under the most stringent rules of simplicity by the great masters of Hideyoshi's time.

"The real object is no more the making and drinking of tea than the drill of a body of soldiers or the exercises of a gymnasium are an end in themselves. The true secret of cha-no-yu is that it is meant to be an exercise, a means of discipline and training for the body, indeed, outwardly, but most of all for the mind, which must be absolutely withdrawn from all worldly cares and excitements and tuned to a perfect serenity. 'Not upon utensils or external environment, but upon the minds of the participants, depends the success of the ceremony,' says Prof. Takashima, and he quotes from Rikyu: 'It is ridiculous to make ado about costly utensils when all that is required in cha-no-yu is a kettle.'

"Stripped of all non-essentials, the requirements of a cha-no-yu meeting are these:

"A small room, perfectly clean and retired from all disturbance; one picture or autograph verse, one flower.

"A clean, fresh fire.

"Kettle, teapot, tenjar, cups, bamboo dipper and whisk. (Ceremonial tea is not only of very choice quality, but it must be ground to a fine powder; it mixes with the water, and the host whips it to a pale green froth.)

"Finally, a select party of friends, all prepared to withdraw their minds from care and excitement, and centre them on moral and esthetic ideas."

*TWO ON THEIRS TRAVELS. By Mrs. Colquhoun. With eight colored plates, sixteen full-page, and numerous text illustrations by the authoress. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1902.

*JAPAN AND ITS PEOPLE. By [illegible] C. Hartshorne. [illegible] Co.

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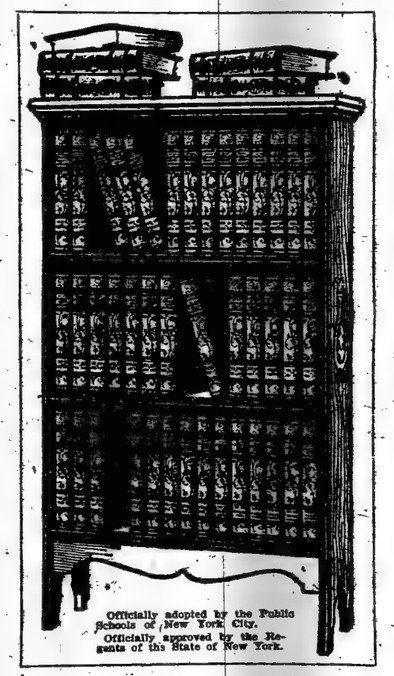

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I.—BALLADS AND SONGS.

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In the brave days when ballads were made, [he says,] the rustic peoples were not mute as they are to-day; nor sad, as they have become in so many parts of England. They sang and they danced by instinct and as an expression of social feeling. Originally the ballads were not only sung, but they gave measure to the dance; they grew from mouth to mouth in the very act of dancing; individual dancers adding verse to verse, and the frequent refrain coming in as a kind of chorus. Modern poets have in several instances written ballads of striking picturesqueness and power, but as unlike the ballad of popular origin as the world of to-day is unlike the world in which "Chevy Chase" was first sung.

Rossetti's "Sister Helen" is a notable example of this failure on the part of the modern poet to attain the effect so essential to true ballad poetry. Nevertheless we have only very recently lost a people from among us whose songs might be called an embryonic or elementary form of balladry—the plantation negro of the ruder days of slavery.

Mr. Briscoe's collection of Tudor and Stuart love songs has every merit of an anthology—taste, completeness within its range, accuracy, and moderation. Nothing has been admitted that does not worthily represent its author, and while it would be interesting to know the reason of certain omissions—for example, the lovely anonymous, "When slumber first unclouds my brain"—the general result of the editor's efforts is beyond cavil. He gives us in convenient shape, with names and dates clearly arranged, a chronological selection from the light, delicate, and charming poetry of the Tudor and Stuart reigns. Where there are different readings, as in the case of Sir Robert Aytoun's "To His Forsaken Mistress," the best one is given. The introduction furnishes a brief, concise, and extremely well written account of the origin and rise of the love poetry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The poems are a hundred and thirteen in number, and represent seventy-one writers from the time of Henry the Eighth down to the early Georges. The type is good, the page well proportioned, the paper handsome, and the frontispiece and ornamental border by James Allan Duncan are quite as good as some and much better than others of those that lend distinction to the products of the Kelmscott Press.

II.—BARRETT WENDELL'S PLAYS.

When Victorian playwrights go back to the methods of the Elizabethans it is to be expected that they will find some difficulty in expanding their style to suit those spacious times. Prof. Wendell's experiments, notwithstanding the fact that they lack the freedom and variety of such Elizabethan prototypes as show equal grasp of character and vitality of conception, are extremely interesting. It will be remembered that Mr. Squeers of Dotheboys Hall favored the method of having his pupils clean a window as soon as they knew how to spell the word, and the method is better than its advocate. A scholar whose mind is soaked in the literature of the early English drama must have a more or less plodding intelligence if the temptation does not come to him likewise to do the thing he is studying—to re-create old material and resuscitate the human creatures buried in history. In his introduction Prof. Wendell gives a vivid account of the way in which these three dramas took form. "Rosamond," the second in order in the present volume, was the first to be written and was merely a swift translation of the story of Fair Rosamond as it stands in the old versions of Percy's "Reliques," made at a young girl's request. A comparison of the drama with the ballad shows that Prof. Wendell did not hesitate to use Shakespearean license in embroidering the fabric provided for him by the old balladmaker, turning Queen Eleanor into something the same kind of an introspective royal fury as Browning's Queen of "In a Balcony."

The next essay, "Raleigh in Guiana," was a more serious effort. It came into being about the time that the Venezuelan question was fresh in the public interest, and Raleigh's conviction that if England were to prosper the career of Spain must be checked touched with Prof. Wendell a sympathetic chord. The impulse resulting in the writing of a play with Raleigh for its leading character was given by an amusing incident. "Certain disputes about a work of art at that time exciting local interest," says Prof. Wendell, "had led some friends, in the warmth of discussion, to inform me that I was temperamentally inartistic. Stirred by this intimate frankness, I found myself eager to express as well as I could sentiments which had long been gathering about my thoughts concerning the character, the fate, and the historical significance of Sir Walter Raleigh." Therefore from Raleigh's own works and from the authoritative "Lives" he gleaned his facts and made from them some such free version as he had made of the Rosamond ballad. Upon its completion this little drama was performed first at the small club where the dispute that had provoked it into being had arisen, and later at Sanders Theatre, Harvard College, where it fitted very comfortably into surroundings provided for the production, "with approach to archæological accuracy" of a play by Ben Jonson.

In bringing together historical facts and embodying in the various characters the forces to which Raleigh succumbed, Prof. Wendell found himself sharing the experience of true creative minds; his personages ceased to be puppets in his hands, but spoke and acted for themselves. "To me, then," he confesses frankly, "this essay in chronicle-history became no longer ingenious, but vital. Whether it can seem so to others they must judge." Vitality is certainly its quality, and its author has done well to maintain a swift directness of movement and diction without risking much adornment of the fundamental ideas. These brief, vigorous outlines leave, however, little room for subtle character drawing, and the figure of Raleigh as it stands is hardly a satisfying portrait. The indomitable and far-seeing patriotism that made him subjugate parental feeling, old friendship, and personal freedom to the chance of buying England's fame from its reluctant King is the dominating element in any final scheme of his checkered life, but the comprehensive mind and temperament that made possible his comprehensive experience as "courtier, gentleman, student, soldier, sailor, adventurer, courtier, favorite, and spoilsman, colonizer, fighter, landlord, agriculturist," and the rest are not suggested. The Spaniard, on the other hand, is drawn with much delicacy, and gives the hint of much behind the outer show of his words.

It is not, however, fair to treat this dramatic fragment as a complete drama. It is rather a single scene showing a single phase of a very complex life and character, and as such it is forcible and worthy of respect.

The third drama, a Christmas masque, is the outcome of collaboration between Prof. Wendell and Mr. Winthrop Ames, the latter deciding the plot and the former filling it out with the dialogue, which is spirited and rapid.

All that Prof. Wendell writes betrays not only his familiarity with Elizabethan drama, but a personal sympathy with its spirit. If his experiments are continued, on a larger scale, they will undoubtedly result in the kind of work for which there is always room. E. L. C.

*A BOOK OF OLD ENGLISH BALLADS. With an Accompaniment of Decorative Drawings by George Wharton Edwards and an Introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

*TUDOR AND STUART LOVE SONGS. Selected and edited by J. Potter Briscoe, F. R. S. L. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

*RALEIGH IN GUIANA, ROSAMOND, AND A CHRISTMAS MASQUE. By Barrett Wendell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902.

Hope Loring.*

If one were permitted the expression of a deep conviction without danger of being accused of facetiousness, he would say unreservedly that "Hope Loring" was hopeless. If the inanity of the story and its manner of telling were the only points to be criticised it might well be allowed to return to the vacuity from which it sprang, but, written as it apparently is, to appeal to that large class of readers known as "school girls," it is calculated to do a good deal of unintentional harm, for it is full of an unmistakable air of snobbery and false principles.

Hope, we are solemnly assured, is a model of perfection. Her parents, wealthy Southern aristocrats, move from New Orleans to New York, leaving the little girl in the care of a fashionable boarding school, where the girls, although they are flowers of Southern gentility, deport themselves with marvelously bad manners. Hope, who is the gem of the collection, and whom Miss Bell seems unconsciously to hold up as an example, impersonates a mad dog and playfully gnaws the calves of a young visiting doctor. This, the author insinuates, was immensely original and clever—but one is permitted the privilege of disagreeing with Miss Bell.

The refinement in the Loring home may be questioned when the family openly discuss the chances of its daughters to "catch" various eligible young men of their acquaintance and the questionability of the morals and manners of the young Stuart hoydens scarcely needs comment. The incident of the jewess, Rebecca, is too silly to view seriously, nevertheless one doubts if she has been much improved by losing some of her objectionable traits and acquiring those of her Gentile friends.

If she has a strong enough sense of the ridiculous the book will furnish some moments of hilarity, but as a serious piece of work it merits no consideration only so far as the damage it is likely to do immature minds.

*HOPE LORING. By Lillian Bell. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 328. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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"A WOMAN VENTURES."

Another Novel of Newspaper Life by David Graham Phillips.*

IN "A Woman Ventures," Mr. David Graham Phillips, who will be remembered as the "John Graham" who wrote that rather unusual novel, "The Great God Success," presents another newspaper story, but this time with a woman instead of a man as its central figure, and with the evident intention of making a study of the knotty questions involved in the matter of a woman earning her own living on a really equal footing with her fellow-men. The woman who "ventures" under the guidance of Mr. Phillips's pen is a Washington belle, who is thrown upon her own resources at the height of her social career, and, by dint of brains, good sense, and perhaps most of all, good looks, becomes a successful reporter on a New York newspaper.

Mr. Phillips evinced a good working knowledge of human nature in his former book, as well as a somewhat cynical temper toward woman, and these two qualities, if anything now heightened and polished, suffice to render interesting his study of the mental and moral development of a woman of gentle breeding in an atmosphere preeminently masculine and businesslike, where each worker stood on his own merits, and where as a usual thing women "venturers" were treated to scant ceremony and few favors.

As in his former book, the author shows his readers a thoroughly unconventional corner of society, where both major and minor characters pursue the uneven tenor of their ways, hampered by slight regard for the opinions of Mrs. Grundy; yet most of them, fortunately, seem to possess a sufficient degree of self-respect to confine themselves for the most part to indulgence in latitude of views rather than of action. So prone are all the persons whom Mr. Phillips has placed upon his mimic stage to wander off into all kinds of forbidden bypaths that one wonders whether his title refers to financial or moral ventures, and why he confined its application to a single woman when it would have fitted them all without exception. There is hardly one character in the book who seems to possess the apparatus necessary for steering a good, honest, straight course in life, and the worst of it is that Mr. Phillips is or pretends to be quite unaware of the very bad moral fibre he has put into even the best of them. Of course nobody requires that books shall deal entirely with admirable characters, or condemns those in which all varieties of moral turpitude are held up for inspection, if only the author does not make the mistake of glossing over their shortcomings and assuming there is nothing radically wrong about people who offend the every-day wholesome instincts of humanity.

This mistake Mr. Phillips seems to make, and the atmosphere of his book is correspondingly obnoxious, but that is not to deny that he has succeeded in telling an entertaining story and one that holds the reader's attention from the first page to the last, for he possesses a lively style, and, though distinctly lacking in taste, has observed human nature with shrewd eyes and understands some of its phases. It seems a pity that a man who possesses so many of the requisites of a good novelist, including a fine, vigorous command of language, an abundance of ideas, and skill in the delineation of character, should be without that one indispensable instinct which would have enabled him to get the value of things in their proper perspective and prevented him from persistently holding up for admiration people whose manners, as well as morals, are of a decidedly shady color.

Mr. Phillips creates, for the general reader, probably, the impression of knowing the ways of newspaper offices, but for the sake of dramatic contrast he has drawn much upon his imagination, especially for his types of the successful woman reporter. These include the frowsy variety, the eminently mannish and sensible variety, and the beautiful, feminine, appealing variety, and one of the latter is Mr. Phillips's heroine. As has been said, she begins her career as a belle in Washington, in what the author declares is "the gayest and freest society in America," but in consequence of her father's death and the loss of the family income she and her mother are condemned to take up their residence in a dull little New England village, where, says Mr. Phillips, "to talk as she had been used to talking and to hearing others talk would have produced scandal or stupefaction; to act as she and her friends acted in Washington would have set the preachers to preaching against her." In these terribly depressing circumstances Miss Emily Bromfield pined visibly, for she saw no release from the horrors of Stoughton unless she could marry or earn her living elsewhere. There was no one to marry, and, as far as she knew, she was ignorant of anything for which any one would pay. But a millionaire appears—"a good deal of a fool and dissipated, but in a prudent, businesslike way," and in the words of one of her friends, "it was Emily's chance for a resurrection."

That was her first venture, but it did not turn out a success, for the millionaire begged off when he found it too hard to live up to her, and she was left with the other alternative—work. By that time she was desperate enough to try it, and so, in the third or fourth chapter, she is found domiciled in a New York boarding house and rapidly becoming a star reporter on The New York Democrat.

Just what her success in this field depended upon, Mr. Phillips does not divulge, except to remark that she had read and experienced and thought beyond the ordinary for girls of her age and breeding, and that "her father's caustic contempt for shallow culture, for ignorance thinly disguised by good manners, had been his one strong influence upon her." But one certainly gains the idea from the course of subsequent events that Miss Bromfield's rise in The Democrat office was mostly the result of her beautiful face, her red-gold hair, and the effect of the eternal feminine upon even the crusty denizens of newspaper offices. Managing editor, city editor, reporters, all fell in love with her in quick succession, and did, each his best, to push her on to fame. All of these men she made use of, as far as possible, on the same principle that she had made use of the millionaire, or as the drowning man will grasp any straw that floats into his neighborhood. She never missed an opportunity either toward fame or toward that easier refuge—marriage; and it is right here that the innate vulgarity of Mr. Phillips's heroine shows itself. It is never fair to either author or reader, however, to tell the plot of a novel, and therefore nothing further will be done in that direction.

One thing is certain, and that is that Mr. Phillips does not believe that any woman earns her own living from pure love of work, or even for the success it may bring, but does believe that she only does it as a makeshift until she has an opportunity to enter upon the one occupation that has been hers from the beginning of time. This may be true, but his estimate of the spirit in which she pursues her destiny is, to say the least, unpleasant, and most people would dislike to believe that women in the business world or any other walk of life are modeled on the plan of the few who are depicted in "A Woman Ventures." If only Mr. David Graham Phillips were not willing to seem fond of vulgar people he might in time write a novel worth praising warmly.

*"A WOMAN VENTURES." By David Graham Phillips. With frontispiece by William James Hurlbut. Pp. vi.-331. 8vo, cloth. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.50.

An Impressionistic Story.*

Miss Woods has written her book, "Edges," after the manner of the impressionists—in spots. One might almost call it a collection of little literary scraps rather loosely strung together. Her heroine is distinctly posterish, with her hair "like a sullen blood-stain wine-red at the edges," and her gray-green eyes. Naturally this remarkable young woman is gifted with a rare intelligence, which understands and delights in Walt Whitman and revels in Schopenhauer; add to this a spirit of coquetry that would do credit to a French ballet dancer, and resist Miss Eleanor Lloyd Allen if you dare! She is beautiful and dresses artistically in gray-green to match her eyes, or white with blue stripes to set off her hair, and says intensely clever things and does some extraordinary ones.

Among other of her escapades she invades the home of a man who is a thing of three parts, namely, "a dreamer, a painter, and a recluse." A solitary hut it was, built near the sounding sea, and we are made to understand that Miss Allen, who is also an artist, has come all the way from New York or some other remote part of the country purely to make the hermit's acquaintance. Her methods are unique, for she steals into the good man's kitchen, washes his saucepan and borrows his Whitman and Schopenhauer to take out to read on the sand, where, as one might expect so extraordinary a young woman to conduct herself—she falls fast asleep. The fairy prince in the guise of the hermit comes along and awakens her, but instead of being confused or frightened this very self-possessed young lady converses brilliantly and somewhat flippantly with him, and finally leaves him with this startlingly interesting piece of information as something to dream on: "You like me, of course, any one could see that; but do hold fast to your own identity, because if you don't its all off with my liking you."

Of course her analysis of the hermit's state of feelings was true—only not nearly strong enough. The bright days they spend together on the sand, the tea she makes, and the storm she goes out in just to come to his house one evening, while being highly improper, are not bad reading. She cannot possibly get home in that dreadful wind, so is compelled to bunk in his studio, and one winks at the absence of a chaperon.

It is only when she leaves that she begins to grow tiresome, for she does write very long letters—and without the glitter of her gray-green eyes to hypnotize one, she is apt to be dull. The hermit apparently does not think so, though, for he follows her eventually to Paris, and after that it is all up with his being a hermit any more. The book is picturesque, and one can see from the text itself, without even looking at the rather graceful illustrations, that Miss Woods is artistically inclined. But, though it is sketchy and rather bright in parts, it makes the reader feel, after all, that it is rather too smart. There is not the slightest bit of human feeling in the book, and a great deal of forced cleverness.

*"EDGES." By Alice Woods. With illustrations by author. Printed on tinted, deckle-edged paper. 12mo. Pp., 207. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

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*"INCALAND. A Story of Adventure in the Interior of Peru and the Closing Chapter of the War with Chile. By Claude H. Wetmore. Illustrated. Pp. 309. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.50.

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Here is a sample taken haphazard at only one session of Old Bailey, ending 24 September, 1801.

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Think of the time when, by a refinement of cruelty, women were bound to the stake and burned to death! Here is the fate of a woman, Catherine Hayes, who committed murder in the year 1726. From the documents of the time Mr. Gordon thus describes her execution:

She was fastened to the stake and a rope drawn around her neck by the executioner to strangle her, which he pulled as tight as he could; but the flames beginning to reach his hands he was obliged to let it go, and she was seen in the middle of the fire, pushing the fagots from her, and crying in such a terrible manner that those who were present remembered the expressions made use of by her many years after. Oct. 27, 1779. At seven o'clock this morning four convicts were taken from Newgate to Tyburn to die; three were hanged, but one, Isabella Cordon, who had coined some shillings and sixpences, was fastened to a stake, the fagots about it lighted, and her body consumed to ashes. She cried bitterly, and declared that the last part she had to undergo afflicted her beyond all other considerations.

Old Bailey takes its name from the Ballium, an external wall of defense. As to Newgate, that was really a gate, erected either in the time of Henry I. or of King Stephen. Might it not be said that not the Anglo-Saxon race alone, but all others cast something like a halo of glory around and about great criminals? There is Cartouche in France, and this prime rascal will never be forgotten. The names of Spanish thieves of three centuries ago are still kept alive. Jack Sheppard, Claude Duval, Jonathan Wilde, and Mrs. Brownrigg always stand to the front in the criminal gallery. The achievements of the James brothers, the horrible murders committed by the "Bad Men" of the Far West, find their villainous deeds lengthily described in the current magazines. Causes célebré always come to the front, and we compare the horrors of to-day with those of the past. The causes for crime are always the same. Newgate has had within its walls offenders of all classes, held for various villainies. Here is an example of the ancient "confidence man."

Crime of that day was very similar to that of our own. Here is a story of "rooks" and "pigeons" in 1376. "Nicholas Preston, tailor, and John Outlawe, were attached to make answer to John atte Hille, and William, his brother, in a plea of deceit and falsehood; for, that the same John Outlawe, at divers times, between the Feast of Our Lord's Nativity and the first Sunday in Lent, then next ensuing, came to the said John atte Hille and William, and asked if they wished to gain some money at tables, or at chequers, commonly called 'quek'; to which they said 'Yes'; whereupon the said John Outlawe said that they must follow him, and he would shew them the place, and a man there, from whom they could easily win; and, further, said that he would be partner with them, to win or lose.

Five hundred years ago there were bad men in London, who slandered notable citizens, and we do precisely the same thing in 1902.

In 1364 one John de Hakford was brought before the Mayor for bringing a false charge of conspiracy against the chief men of the city. He was found guilty, and his sentence was that "the said John shall remaine in prison for a whole year and a day. * * * And the said John, within such year, shall, four times, have the punishment of the pillory, that is to say, one day in each quarter of the year * * * and in this manner: The said John shall come out of Neugate without hood or girdle, barefoot and unshod, with a whetstone hung by a chain from his neck, and lying on his breast, it being marked with the words, 'A false liar'; and there shall be a pair of trumpets trumpeting before him on his way to the pillory; and there the cause of his punishment shall be solemnly proclaimed. And the said John shall remain on the pillory for three hours of the day, and from thence shall be taken back from Neugate in the same manner, there to remaine until his punishment shall be completed."

Claude Duval always has been a rascal whose actions have been tempered with the paint brush of romance. He is the highwayman who supposedly having robbed a coach freighted with nice ladies, invited some of them to dance with him, and one of the fair dames in patches footed a measure with the robber on the greensward. When he was hanged in 1670 verses in his honor were distributed, and here is a specimen of them:

Because I was a Frenchman born,
Some Persons treated me with scorn;
But, being of a daring Soule,
Although my Deeds was something foul,
My gaudy Plumes I did desplay;
But now my Pride is laid aside.
Well a day, Well a day.

He was hanged on 21st January, at the early age of twenty-seven, and the following is a contemporary account of his obsequies:

"After he had hang'd a convenient time, he was cut down, and, by persons well dress'd carried into a Mourning Coach, and so conveyed to the Tangier Tavern, in St. Giles, where he lay in State all that night, the Room hung with black cloath, the Hearse covered with Scutcheons, eight wax tapers burning, as many tall gentlemen with long black Cloaks attending. He was buried with many Flambeaux, and a numerous train of Mourners, most whereof were of the beautiful Sex. He lies in the middle Ile in Covent Garden Church, under a plain white marble stone, whereon are curiously ingrav'd the Du Valls Arms."

Highwaymen in the time of Charles, took sides, but whether they did not rifle both Cavaliers and Roundheads in the most impartial manner is not mentioned.

A curious inmate of Neugate was Mary Frith, more commonly known by the name of Moll Cutpurse, one of whose peculiarities was her wearing man's apparel. She was a pickpocket, a receiver of stolen goods, and everything that was bad; but she was heart and soul devoted to the cause of the King, and hated a Roundhead like poison. She was great friends with the Cavalier highwayman, Capt. John Hind, and her sojourn in Neugate was owing to her being mixed up in the robbery of Fairfax on Hounslow Heath, when he had two horses killed and was himself wounded. For this she was arrested and sent to Neugate; but, someohw, soon managed to get free.

In the worst possible taste, persons who have had to do with crime are asked today to exhibit themselves on the stage. This pernicious custom dates from far back. A very bad woman was Mary Carlton, alias Kirton, alias Blacke, who was condemned for felony in 1670. She pretended that she was a Princess. There was no question but that she was a swindler of the first degree, and it was likely that she had committed murder. She was acquitted through a miscarriage of justice.

She appeared for a short time upon the Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens, and once performed in a Play, after her own Name, the German Princess; there was a great Confluence of People to behold her, yet she did not perform as well as was expected; but there was great Applauses bestow'd upon her; Some of her Friends advised her to set up a Coffee House, at which Employment she might have done well enough, and which trade her husband Carleton was, afterwards, necessitated to take up; but she had other "fish to fry, she had a running Brain, and the whole City of London was too little for her to act in. But it was her fate to do some more notable Actions, such as would bring her again to the Old Bailey."

In 1708 an account of Newgate was written, and the Press Yard was described "as a place so called from a Press there, used for the pressing of such obstinate Criminals as will not plead to their indictments. * * * * Further particulars of the methods of punishment for those who would not speak are thus presented:

He shall be sent back to the Prison whence he came, and laid in some low, dark House, where he shall lie naked on the Earth, without any Litter, Rushes, or other Clothing, and without any Raiment about him, save barely sufficient for decency, and he shall lie upon his Back with his Head covered, and his Feet, and one Arm shall be drawn to one Quarter of the House, with a Cord, and the other Arm to another Quarter; and, in the same Manner, let it be done with his Legs; and let there be laid upon his Body Iron and Stone, as much as he can bear, or more; and the next Day following he shall have three Morsels of Barley Bread, without Drink, and the second Day, he shall have Drink three times, as much at each Time as he can drink of the Water next unto the Prison, except it be running Water, without any Bread: And this shall be his Diet till he die.

Mr. Gordon tells of the noble work carried out by those true philanthropists, John Howard and Elizabeth Fry. It ought not to be forgotten that George Cruikshank, in his peculiar manner, did much to show how wicked and unnecessarily cruel were the punishments of his day. There was an old saying, and it was: "The worst use you can put a man to is to hang him." Public feeling in regard to criminals who commit murder is slowly veering in opposition to capital punishment. Only forty years ago a public execution in London "became a disgrace." * * * "They were simply carnivals for all the rascaldom and scum of London; they answered no good purpose; people fought, drank, blasphemed, and picked pockets under the shadow of the gibbet; the death of a human being was turned into an orgie, or a sight for morbid curiosity, as in the case of George Selwyn. The whole story of a famous prison is well told by Mr. Gordon. The illustrations, many taken from the pictures of the past, add to the interest of the volume.

*THE OLD BAILEY AND NEWGATE. By Charles Gordon. Decorated cover, 9 by 6 inches. Pp. 362. With many illustrations. New York: James Pott & Co. $5.

Hoboken.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

In answer to an article by Mr. David C. Preyer in the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, I would say that Hoboken was named after a tribe of Indians called the "Hobucks." This comes down to us in many an old legend. Any history of New York will give this legend. WILLIAM REMINGTON.

Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 28, 1902.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, DEC. 6, 1902.—40 PAGES.

THE BOOK OF THE WEEK.

Presumably Gen. Christian Rudolf De Wet's book is "the book of the week," one that arrests attention in spite of the absorbing literary topic of the hour, holiday books, to a consideration of which, from various points of view, this number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is largely devoted. "Three Years' War" comes to hand entirely too late for critical examination this week, but that sort of examination is always just as well deferred in relation to a historical document so important as this.

Christian De Wet's testimony as to the cause of the Boer war and the conduct of that war on both sides will not be unheeded by future historians. He begins his narrative with the incidents of September, 1899, and he carries it forward in plain language, without wasting words, and without deviating from its main course for the sake of arguing this point or that. His point of view is always that of a soldier who, from first to last, believed himself wholly in the right. He is a simple-minded man of religious convictions. The disasters which befell the Boer arms on successive anniversaries of Majuba day puzzle him. The worst blow to the Boer cause fell the 27th of last February, when the Boer republics should have been celebrating their coming of age—their twenty-first anniversary. "Why?" he asks. "We had sinned—but not against England!"

A glance through the new book impresses one with the idea that it is as fair and candid as the chronicle of an inevitably biassed historian could be; and it is also, what few of the other books on the Boer war have been, thoroughly readable—a story of important events simply and well told.

A MEMORABLE BANQUET.

The banquet in the Hotel Cecil, London, Nov. 21, at which many of the foremost men of Great Britain assembled by invitation "to meet the editors of and contributors to the Supplement to the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica" was memorable alike in its object and the eminence, political, social, or professional, of most of the diners. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the editor of the Supplement, was the host and presided, while among his guests were the Prime Minister and nearly all the Cabinet, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Wolseley, the Bishop of Ripon, the Dean of Westminster, Canon Ainger, leaders of the British bench and bar, the army and navy, the learned professions, and journalism.

The staff of The London Times was represented, properly, considering the relation of that great journal to the object of the banquet, by its chief editor, Mr. Buckle, and his principal assistants, Mr. J. B. Capper, Mr. J. R. Thursfield, Mr. Wynnard Hooper, and others, and also by the manager, Mr. Moberly Bell, Mr. John Walter, and Mr. Godfrey Walter.

Nearly all shades of thought and feeling in British politics were represented, and the august Speaker of the House of Commons was called upon to propose a sort of omnibus toast jointly to his Majesty's Government and his Majesty's Opposition, to which Mr. Balfour and Prof. James Bryce both responded cheerfully and adroitly, but with a keen sense of the novelty and paradoxical quality of the "sentiment."

But these were not the most notable speeches of the evening. These were made by Lord Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock; by the Chairman, and Mr. Edmund Gosse. Science was Avebury's topic, and he dwelt forcibly on the fact that in spite of the giant strides of enlightenment in the last century "what we know is as yet an infinitesimal fraction as compared with what we do not know." There is not a single plant or animal or substance of which man yet knows all the properties. As the circle of light expands the explorer becomes more and more conscious of the comparatively narrow limits of his knowledge.

Mr. Gosse, responding for literature, complained humorously that the editor of the Supplement had given too little space to that vast subject. He had "grudged to Pater and Patmore what he had lavished on palaeontology and ping-pong." But Mr. Gosse said that, in looking after the claims of literature for the Supplement he had secured the help of the most eminent biographer and the most brilliant poet now in England—Sir Leslie Stephen and Mr. Swinburne—and together they had done their best not as prophets but as historians. Mr. Gosse went on to say:

> The question is incessantly being put, Is this a time of intellectual prosperity or destitution? That is a question which the most careful observer could not trust himself to answer off-hand. The most perspicacious people in past times have made the grossest blunders when they judged their own age. Let us remember the insensibility of Montaigne to the merits of all his contemporaries. Europe was full of great men in that day; Montaigne looked around and could not find a single one. In the next age, and in our own country, Ben Jonson took occasion of the very moment when Shakespeare was producing his masterpieces to lament the total decay of poetry in England. We cannot see the trees for the wood behind them, but we ought to be confident that the trees are growing all the time. Was it not Cassius who said:
>
> "When went there by an age, since the great flood,
> But it was fam'd with more than with one man?"

And the production of successive editions of an encyclopaedia should make us particularly careful not to doubt the potential greatness of the living. This Supplement contains a very large number of important critical biographies, which every one would now blame us if we had omitted, not one of which the editors of the ninth edition would have dreamed of including.

Sir Donald Wallace announced that the last volume, the eleventh, of the Supplement, will be an Index to the entire Encyclopaedia, 35 volumes, and will contain 600,000 references. It will be published in February, thus completing the new work in fourteen months. The publication of the twenty-four volumes of the Ninth Edition extended over fourteen years.

Fine Bindings at Bonaventure's.

The eleventh annual exhibition of fine book bindings began at Bonaventure's on Dec. 1, and will continue until the 8th. As usual, the showing of French bindings was particularly strong. Pomey was represented by a beautiful (modern) book of hours in chiseled leather, upon which a griffin and a dolphin appeared as supporters on either side of a sacred tree, all being in rather high relief. The edges of the book were gauffered. Joly Fils sent a reproduction of a Padeloup binding in olive green levant morocco, the sides of which were ornamented with repeated inlays of green and red morocco. There was also a good representation of English bindings. There was not as full a collection of American binders as one might wish. Stikeman was honored by having his binding of the Rubaiyat reproduced in the catalogue. This was in bright green levant morocco, with an Oriental design as a centrepiece, into which the cup and the vine entered as decorative details. Another binding by Stikeman was Dobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," in dark green levant morocco, with Tudor roses, and their leaves tooled in gold as decorations. Ralph Randolph Adams had a number of his Viennese inlays in the exhibition. Dobson's "At the Sign of the Lyre" was particularly interesting with its inlaid caravansary, trees, flowers, roadway, sky, and clouds.

The work of Miss Marguerite Lahey of Brooklyn appeared in the exhibition for the first time. It was exceedingly promising, as seen upon her binding of "Isabella; or, the Pot of Basil," (John Keats.) It was in dark green levant morocco, which was inlaid with a leaf motif, around which there was a sprinkling of gold hearts of various sizes. The work of Miss MacCollough of this city was also seen for the first time. Her binding was of the "Book of Common Prayer" in suede leather. The decorations were inlays of green morocco, with a conventional design.

Other attractive numbers in the present exhibition were some embroidered bindings of the sixteenth century, one of which was made for Queen Elizabeth, fine examples of silver bindings, some bindings with painted edges, a first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," bound by Canape, which contained a miniature of Adam and Eve in the garden, eating the fatal apple, from an old missal; a book of hours bound in silver, with panels of Limoges enamels; examples of the work of Derome, Eve, Roger-Payne, Grolier, Le Gascon, and Walther, as well as many first editions magnificently bound by modern binders.

Fine Thackeray Sale in London.

Saturday, Dec. 20, Messrs. Sotheby will sell in London an interesting collection which includes a number of important relics, drawings, and autograph letters of W. M. Thackeray. The latter are only thirty in all, but they are certain to attract more attention than many recent sales with thirty times that number of lots.

These Thackeray items were formerly the property of the late Miss Kate Perry and her sister, Mrs. Elliot, (née Jane Perry,) the intimate friends of the novelist. At their death they passed into the possession of the present owner. First in importance is Lot 94 in the catalogue, which is Kate Perry's album, containing letters, drawings, &c., by Thackeray. The album commences with the well-known poem, "The Pen and the Album," three pages, octavo, in Thackeray's autograph, signed "W. M. T." The poem begins with the familiar lines:

"I am Miss Catherine's book (the album speaks);
I've lain among your tomes these many weeks,"

and ends with the oft-quoted stanza:

"Nor pass the words as idle phrases by;
Strange! I never writ a flattery,
Nor sign'd the page that register'd a lie."

An American collector gave £75 July 2, 1901, for the original manuscript of Thackeray's "Round About the Christmas Tree" from the "Roundabout Papers." What would he not give for "Miss Catherine's Album," a far greater treasure, which contains, in addition to "The Pen and the Album," many original drawings by Thackeray, one of them a full-length portrait of himself, with the following in his autograph: "Plaignes mot Mademoiselle elles est partie," also several of his letters, one a very curious production written in minute characters, forming the word "J. O. B.," signed by initials, "W. M. T."

Lot 90 is a charming friendly letter, four pages, octavo, written to the two sisters while Thackeray was on a lecturing tour, and dated Station Hotel, Hull, Dec. 2, 1856. It begins in rhyme:

"Well, I thought as sure as sure could be,
Should find a letter from kind J. E.
Pray, why dosen't she write to me?
I'd like to know, and if not she,
Where's her sister, Miss K. P.?
One or other is surely free
To send a line to 'double you tea.'
What is the reason? I have often said,
Are Kate or Jane both ill in bed?
Is that little shivering greyhound dead?
Or has anything possibly happened to Fred?
Or have they taken a friend instead
Of that old fellow they've often fed
(Along with Venables, Clem, and Sped.)
With a broken nose and a snowy head?
Tell me, how shall the riddle be read?"

The drawings by Thackeray include sketches in pencil, sepia, pen and ink, and water colors. Lot 68 is a sepia drawing of the three Miss Perrys (Kate, Jane, and Helen;) there are several drawings of Kate Perry. Lot 73 is a water-color portrait of a lady (probably Mrs. Brookfield) and two children; Lot 77 is a pencil drawing of Mrs. Brookfield. Three autograph verses, beginning, "I am Miss Perry's faithful Phil," were sent with a small gold brooch, enameled in colors, with the head of Kate Perry's skye terrier. Lot 92 is no less a relic than Thackeray's gold spectacles, with green glasses, given to Kate Perry, by Thackeray, inclosed in an envelope, with her name on it in his autograph. Lot 82 is the Lord's Prayer, written by Thackeray on a small piece of paper the size of a three-penny piece. Major W. H. Lambert of Philadelphia possesses a sheet of Thackeray's notepaper, on which the novelist also wrote the Lord's Prayer in the same manner, below which are two lines from Punch, written finely by Mark Lemon, together with several microscopic figures and horses drawn by John Leech.

This country already possesses an astonishing wealth of Thackeray manuscripts and drawings, and it will not be surprising if the best items in the coming Perry sale will also come here.

Early American Engravings.

The interest now taken by collectors in early American engravings was interestingly shown at the recent Whitmore sale in Boston, which brought into the market, among other treasures in this department, a remarkable collection of mezzotints by Peter Pelham, the first artist and engraver in America, who came to Boston in 1726 and died there in 1751.

A chronological list, with prices, of the rarest Whitmore items is as follows:

1701. Engraved portrait of Increase Mather, engraved by Thomas Emmes, (frontispiece of Increase Mather's "Blessed Hope, and the Glorious Appearing of the Great God, Our Saviour, Jesus Christ," Boston, 1701; the Whitmore copy was complete.) $125.

1727. Mezzotint portrait of Cotton Mather, by Peter Pelham; fine impression of this rare portrait, according to Smith, "so far as known the first mezzotinto engraving executed in America." $65. (The portrait of Increase Mather is, however, without doubt the earliest.)

1735. Mezzotint portrait of Benjamin Colman, by Pelham, $110.

1743. Mezzotint portrait of William Cooper, by Pelham, fine impression, $100.

1743. Copperplate view of Boston, by William Price, (a time and weather stained copy, but one of a very few extant examples,) $135.

1750. Mezzotint portrait of Thomas Prince, pastor of the Old South Church, by Pelham, fine copy, $90.

1750. Mezzotint portrait of Timothy Cutler, by Pelham, $87.50.

1751. Mezzotint portrait of Thomas Hollis, by Pelham, $105.

1751. Mezzotint portrait of John Moorhead, by Pelham, $60.

1753. Mezzotint portrait of William Welsteed, painted and engraved by John Singleton Copley, stepson of Pelham, and undoubtedly executed under the direction of the stepfather. (Copley was then only sixteen,) cut close, but very rare, $210.

1755. Copperplate engraving of the battle at Lake George, 1755, drawn by Samuel Blodget, engraved and printed in Boston by Thomas Johnston, (somewhat imperfect along top margin and lower corner, but extremely rare,) $155.

1768. Mezzotint portrait of Jonathan Mayhew, painted and engraved by Richard Jennings, printed by Nat. Hurd, (without doubt executed in Boston before the Revolution,) $130.

1768. View by Paul Revere of part of the town of Boston and British ships-of-war landing troops, 1768, engraved, printed, and sold by Revere, (an impression from the original copperplate after alteration,) $100.

1774. Copperplate view of the town of Boston, with several ships-of-war in the harbor, engraved by Paul Revere for the first number of The Royal American Magazine, $85.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The "book of the week," naturally, is Gen. De Wet's long-awaited "Three Years' War," which is reviewed at great length in all the newspapers.

Mrs. De La Rey, wife of another Boer General, is publishing through the house of T. Fisher Unwin, "A W——n's Wanderings and Trials." It is a narrative of personal experiences during the Boer War, purely feminine, unaffected and devoid of literary pretensions.

***

President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," published here by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of Albemarle Street, grows in favor as the work becomes known.

***

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, well known in the English colony of Venice, and more widely by his published works on Venetian subjects, such as "This Bible of St. Mark," is writing a book dealing with the Roman Catholic Church in Italy from the point of view of the Church's influence on the Italian individual and national character and life. Morgan Scott will soon publish it.

***

W. H. Mallock's "Religion as a Credible Doctrine" is selling well in England. It is generally severely criticised, as it suits neither the believers nor the unbelievers. Father Maher, the Jesuit priest, will probably reply in The Fortnightly Review, he having been personally attacked in the book. Many others of equal standing have expressed their desire for a chance to reply.

***

"The Roadmender," by Michael Fairless, a little volume of collected essays which appeared in The Pilot, is now in its sixth edition. The author's name has been kept secret. Mr. Duckworth, the publisher, applied to the editor of The Pilot, requesting communication with the author. He was referred to a correspondent who turned out to be the literary executor of a dead woman who wrote the essays.

***

William Aldis Wright is engaged on his edition of Milton's Poems with brief critical notes. The fine edition of Edward FitzGerald's Works he has been editing has all been taken up in advance of publication.

***

Sir Harry Johnston, the official explorer of Uganda, is just finishing a book on "English Mammals." It will appear, with drawings by the author, as the next volume of The Woburn Library, of which the Duke of Bedford is the editor.

***

The first volume of the Cambridge Modern History has been very successful. The volumes planned by the late Lord Acton will not appear in regular sequence. The next published will be the seventh, devoted entirely to the United States of America. After it will come the volume on "The Reformation," and then one on "The French Revolution."

***

The ill health of J. H. Shorthouse, author of "John Inglesant," is again causing anxiety.

E. B.

The Burrows Catalogue.

The "Best Book" catalogue of the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland is well known and universally liked. The original catalogue published several years ago was in the style of Sonnenschein's "Best Books" in the matter of arrangement, critical notes, and index. There have been annual holiday supplements of a similar character, of which the third is now at hand. The principal items are: Giftbooks, which are, of course, placed first; fiction, literature, juveniles; then, curiously enough, religion, fourteen pages, and Bibles, ten pages.

The index covers authors, titles, and subjects; sixty-six pages, double column, title a line, give an absolutely complete record of the contents.

Le Gallienne's "Hafiz."

Richard Le Gallienne announces that he will publish on his own account, early in 1903, a rendering in verse of odes from "The Divan of Hafiz," which, as in the case of his paraphrase of Omar Khayyam, he has made from literal prose versions of the poet, supplemented by his own fancy. Three of the odes are to be published shortly in The Fortnightly Review. The issue will be limited to 366 copies on small paper, in octavo size, at $15 net each, and 35 copies on large paper, in small folio size, at $25 net each.

"One of Cleopatra's Nights."

Lafcadio Hearn writes from Tokio to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW denying the printed statement that he is publishing in England his translation of Théophile Gautier's "One of Cleopatra's Nights." Mr. Hearn says: "I do not know anything about the matter. As for "One of Cleopatra's Nights"—a book for which no contract or payment was ever made—(one of the literary "sins of my youth")—I suppose that anybody can reprint it, unrevised, without legal risks. But I did not know that there existed any English publisher stupid enough to do so."

1902

OLD PROVENCE.

Richard Watson Gilder's Impression of Thomas A. Janvier's "Christmas Kalends."*

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MAY I have the privilege of a word with your readers in the Christmas time about a book which has gone so quietly into the rushing Christmas throng that many may overlook it who, if their attention were drawn to it, would enjoy it most?

It seems to me that the author of "The Christmas Kalends of Provence" has added to our literature a worthy companion to one of its chief ornaments, Washington Irving's "Bracebridge Hall." In other words, the principal paper in Mr. Janvier's new book, like that masterpiece of Irving, preserves the spirit of a season and of a people in a style not only delightfully genial, but unusually informed by a sense of beauty.

It is not often that a book brought out with obvious timeliness in the Christmas season, and with very decided Christmas professions, may be hailed not only as altogether appropriate, but as containing Christmas chronicles quite novel (so far as book form is concerned) to the English language. The essay which gives title to Mr. Janvier's latest volume is unique; doubtless nothing on the subject as full as this and from original sources can be found in either English, French, or Provençal. The author writes, indeed, from an exhaustive acquaintance with the literary records, and from knowledge acquired by long residence in the very heart of Provence, along with personal friendship with the entire fraternity of modern Provençal poets and chroniclers.

In Mr. Janvier's former volume, "An Embassy to Provence," he tells the story of his first approach to that domain of romance, and how he came to fall under its irresistible spell. Since then he has at different times resided in various Provençal towns, each one of which has contributed its share to the making out of a thorough American an equally convinced "Félibre." It is an open secret that the modest scholar to whom the present volume is by initials happily dedicated, is, along with its author, among the handful of Americans who are proud to wear the honors of that brotherhood of the "Félibrige," distinguished by its eminent leaders, Mistral, Félix Gras, Aubanel, and the rest.

It is not strange that this book, reflecting as it does a picturesque landscape and the life of an attractive people, should have a very special interest for those who have known the fascination of either the old or the new literature of Provence, and of its intensely dramatic history. But it seems to me that the book has even greater importance, namely, in the beauty of its writing. It is as literature, pure and simple, that it deserves a special welcome in this day of disproportion in the awards of a too easily pleased public.

I would like to call the attention of those who relish the tang of good writing to the finish and charm of the author's description of the old Provençal Château de Viélmur, (which plays the part of Bracebridge Hall itself in Irving's memorable sketch,) and of Mr. Janvier's account of the Christmas doings there and thereabout—the making of the manger, the lighting of the yule log, the Great Supper, and the living rendering of the adoration of the shepherds.

In describing the noëls, or Christmas ballads, the author speaks of the simple way in which the poets give a Provençal home background to their Bible narratives, in the naïve manner of the old Italian painters.

"It is," he says, "to Provençal shepherds that the Herald Angel appears; it is Provençeaux who compose the bregado, the pilgrim company, that starts for Bethlehem; and Bethlehem is a village always within easy walking distance, here in Provence. Yet it is not wholly simplicity that has brought about this shifting of the scene of the Nativity from the hill country of Judea to the hill country of Southeastern France. The hills and the look of the two lands have much in common; and most impressively will their common character be felt by one who walks here by night beneath the stars.

"Here, as in the Holy Land, winding ways pass out from olive orchards, and on across dry reaches of upland broken by outcropping rocks and scattered trees and bushes and sparsely thatched with short, dry grass. Through the silence will come now and then the tinkle of sheepbells. Sometimes a flock will be seen, dimly in the starlight, feeding beside the road; and watching, from an overlooking standpoint on a rock or little up-swelling hilltop, will be its shepherd; a tall muffled figure showing black against the loom of the sky. And it is all touched, in the star-haze of those sombre solitudes, with the poetic realism of unreality; while its deeper meaning is aroused by the stone crosses, telling of Calvary, which are found at every parting of the ways. Told to simple dwellers in such a land, the Bible story was neither vague nor remote. They knew its setting because their own surroundings were the same. They practiced the shepherd customs; the ass was their own beast of burden; the tending of vines and figtrees and olive orchards was a part of their daily lives. And so, naturally, the older noël writers, without any thought of anachronism, and the modern writers, by poetic instinct, made complete their translation of the story of the Nativity into their vernacular by transferring its scene to their own land."

If there were space it would be pleasant to quote other passages as poetic as this—but the reader should come upon them, after all, in their proper setting.

No room has been left to speak, as I should wish, of the other chapters of the book—"A Feast Day on the Rhone," and, especially, "The Comédie Française at Orange." The latter adequately describes a remarkable performance in the old Roman theatre at Orange—a performance now fixed as annual; and one which is, by right, more and more attracting pilgrims—as pilgrims are attracted to Baireuth and Oberammergau.

The lovers of Provence have a pleasing handbook in Prof. Justin H. Smith's "The Troubadour at Home," and now another American writer has, to our good fortune, put on record these scholarly and engaging chapters, authentically expressing the color and the spirit of that true poet's land of Dance and Provencal song and sunburnt mirth.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

*"THE CHRISTMAS KALENDS OF PROVENCE." Written and illustrated by Thomas A. Janvier. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Historical Sale in Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, Nov. 26, G. V. Henkels sold in Philadelphia a collection of original and contemporary manuscripts of the laws of Pennsylvania and papers relating to the legal practice of the Colony from 1682 to 1774. The sale also included a number of scarce works on American history, early Pennsylvania newspapers, Franklin and other imprints, journals of the Continental and First Congresses, &c. The highest price was $270, given by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for Lot No. 2, the original manuscript of "The Great Law; or, the Body of Laws of ye Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto Belonging," written on seventy-two folio pages.

Other items of importance brought the following prices:

Lot 1.—Original printed broadside, issued by Charles II., informing the inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania to yield obedience to William Penn, to whom he had given the province, $55.

Lot 5.—Penn's commission making Thomas Lloyd Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, dated Hammersmith, 11th of 2d mo., 1689, signature torn off, but the commission entirely in the autograph of William Penn, $100.

Lot 6.—Lloyd's "Seasonable Advertisement to the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania."—Philadelphia, 4th of 4th mo., 1689, autograph document signed, two pages folio, $200.

Lot 7.—Official contemporary copy of the minutes of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia from Oct. 26 to Nov. 7, 1696, in the handwriting of Patrick Robinson, Secretary, $120.

Lot 8.—Official contemporary copy of minutes of Provincial Council, Sept. 24 to 27, 1698, in Robinson's autograph, doubtless made for Gov. William Markham's use, $110.

Lot 9.—Official contemporary copy of minutes of Provincial Council, May 10 to 18, 1699, in Robinson's autograph, $150.

Lot 10.—Gov. Markham's autograph copy of the law respecting attachments, 1699, signed, $100.

Lot 11.—Autograph letter signed of Gov. Markham, written to Philip Pemberton, dated Philadelphia, July 4, 1698, $100. (This and the preceding lots went to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

Lot 173.—Journals of Congress from Sept. 5, 1774, to Nov. 3, 1788, thirteen volumes, original boards, uncut, Philadelphia, 1777-1788, $33.60.

Lot 396.—Autograph letter signed of John Dickinson, Philadelphia, July 27, 1783, written to Congress in reference to the mutiny of the army, at which time they surrounded Congress, demanding their pay and dismissal under threats of violence, $21.

Lot 432.—Franklin's "Poor Richard Improved for 1748," printed by Franklin, $32. Lot 433.—"Poor Richard for 1749," printed by Franklin & Hall, $35. Lot 434.—"Poor Richard for 1750," printed by Franklin & Hall, $30. (All perfect and in fairly good condition.)

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FROM READERS.

Robinson Crusoe.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In "The Life of William Dampier," the great buccaneer of 1684 and thereabouts, is the following: "It may be remembered that when Capt. Watling and his company escaped from Juan Fernandez, three years before, they left a Mosquito Indian on the island, who was out hunting goats when the alarm came. This Mosquito man, named William, was the first and true Robinson Crusoe, the original hermit of this romantic solitude. Immediately on approaching the island, Dampier and a few friends of William's old friends, together with a Mosquito named Robin, put off for the shore, where they soon perceived William standing ready to give him welcome. From the heights he had seen the ships on the preceding day, and knowing them to be English vessels by the way they were worked, he had killed three goats and dressed them with cabbage of the cabbage tree to have a feast ready on the arrival of the ships. How great was his delight, as the boats neared the shore, when Robin leaped to the land, and, running up to him, fell flat on his face at his feet. William raised up his countryman, embraced him, and in turn prostrated himself at Robin's feet, who lifted him up, and they renewed their embraces."

"We stood with pleasure," says Dampier, "to behold the suppressed tenderness and solemnity of their interview, which was exceedingly affecting on both sides, and when these ceremonies of civility were over, we, who had stood gazing at them, also drew near, each of us in turn embracing William, who was overjoyed to see so many of his old friends come hither, as he thought, purposely to fetch him."

W. A. PATTERSON.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

Marna and Morphine.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a somewhat extended review of "The Confessions of a Wife" your critic assumes and asserts that Dana's illness, the morphine disease—disease, not "habit"—was caused by Marna's nagging, and so driving him to that drug.

It is a "far cry" from the fact as regards the genesis of that disorder in most cases to the reason given by this reviewer. Morphinism, in a great majority of patients, is due to physical causes—not mental. In an experience of more than thirty years given to its study and treatment, compassing the history of many hundred cases, not a half-score could be traced to a psychic cause. Pain of body, not of mind, such as nagging might make, is the great genetic factor; indeed, on an earlier page of this clever story is a clear index of Dana's drift along this line, for it is said that to ease pain he was given to taking laudanum—the active part of which is morphine.

That is the story, trite but true, that obtains most often in these cases. Need, physical need, for the drug, which, growing by what it feeds on, becomes in time a power so marked that it prostrates the will, palsies all strong resolve, and proves such a dominant force that I make bold to say the man does not live who, under certain conditions, can stand against the power of morphine.

And so history repeated itself. Dana went down; not from Marna's "wearing," but because a painful illness made him an easy mark for the fell effect of a drug potent for evil as well as good.

Dana's recovery should have been complete; but in Marna's last entry—Sept. 22—he is "faint * * * suffering," and so in danger of relapse. The world is so skeptical as to release from the bondage of morphine that the "moral" of this part of the "tale" would have been stronger had he fully come—as do many, under proper care—"into a freedom like life made new."

Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1902. J. B. M.

Marna and Barbara.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Nov. 25 Mr. E. S. Martin says: "If Marna Trent and Barbara [in "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife"] are not sisters a lot of signs fail." Heretofore I have unconsciously taken Mr. Martin as a guide regarding women, but I regret that I cannot follow him here. If Marna and Barbara are sisters, they belong to the types that have only a bowing acquaintance with each other. Both are in love with their husbands, but how differently! Marna is subjective and morbid, Barbara is objective and wholesome. Barbara would darn her husband's stocking, while Marna would pin notes into the holes. Marna belongs to the type which is interesting before marriage because original, and a bore afterward. Barbara is of the type that develops. Poor Dana! Lucky Evan! I know very little about women, I will confess, but give me Barbara every time! Mr. Martin may have her "sister."

HENRY FOWLER WILLIAMS.

New York, Nov. 26, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In to-day's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS E. S. Martin calls attention to a similarity between "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "The Confessions of a Wife," or, rather, between the characters of Marna and Barbara. I am once more forcibly impressed with variance in opinions. I was utterly astonished at the suggestion of a likeness in the two characters. I have read "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" no less than four times, and it is always near me when I am reading other things, that I may pick it up and read snatches of it, for I love the book dearly, and to me Barbara is ideal. On my way through "The Confessions of a Wife" I was continually regretting that I had begun it. As a matter of principle I read the book through, but it was a task, and for Marna Trent I had no love. I did think that Kate Douglas Riggs wrote "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." For me there was overwhelming proof in the whole general style. I might add that Mrs. Riggs has assured me that she did not create Barbara. Oh, that I might find out who did! To speak with her would satisfy my wildest dreams, unless E. S. Martin is correct, and she did write "The Confessions of a Wife." In that case my love would grow quickly cold.

L. C.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am sure that "The Confessions of a Wife" was written by Elizabeth S. Phelps. Any one that knows her other books must be sure of it. The same quotations and phrases are through them all. I have counted twenty-seven, and find new ones each time I take one of her books. She quotes her own poems in it three times. There is no author so beautiful, sympathetic, and interesting to me as herself.

PORTLAND.

Portland, Me., Dec. 1, 1902.

"The Virginian."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I want to give nearly as he wrote it an opinion of "The Virginian," written by a young man familiar with life as it is in Wyoming, in the Sierras, and on the great plains of the Southwest. I had written him in unmeasured praise of a book that has given me more satisfaction than any novel I have read in a long time. This from his answer: "I like 'The Virginian,' but he would surely have known that the one-horse trail and the two riders was that of Trampas and Shorty. He had followed their trail before. When Wister begs his reader to use his head in reasoning out a questionable hypothesis, it comes as near an affront as anything I ever met in literature; it is caddish. The teller of the story, the tenderfoot, is neither fish nor fowl. He could not have staid there so long and been so green as he was by spells. The story covers six years, according to my reckoning; but Molly Stark covers only two or three, and she is in from first to last almost. I don't like her. Had she been drawn in detail as she was outlined he never could have married her. 'She was no good,' as they say in Wyoming. She unnerved the Virginian so before that last encounter that Trampas surely would have winged him only Trampas was drunk. Trampas is drawn too black; he must have had some good traits to hold Steve and Shorty the way he did. The setting for 'The Virginian' is too conspicuous, as are the wires of the puppets of the story. Molly Stark was not made of the same stuff as her grandmother."

The rest was glowing praise—particularly was this Southwestern boy impressed by the hanging at the cottonwood grove, the culmination of the book's marvelous power. Emily, of course, was recognised as a unique contribution to new personalities in literature. I for one was glad to know how "The Virginian" impressed a son of the plains, a college-bred Eastern boy.

JANE MARSH PARKER.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 2, 1902.

Mme. Jumel.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Old Knickerbocker," in your issue of to-day strikes a chord responsive in his animadversions of Mrs. Atherton's uncensed attack upon the character of Mme. Jumel. In the midst of her unstinted adoration of Hamilton, the question arises quite naturally, Why should the would-be seducer of Mme. Jumel or Mrs. St. Croix escape (even at the hands of one so blinded to the faults of her hero) from his proper share of responsibility? All this contention is of course worse than idle, and bears upon its exterior the clearest evidence of purposes not deserving encouragement. The sensational is, we well know, the order of the times in which we move. Yet the line should be drawn between the moral and the reverse of the picture.

The conclusion long since arrived at, (without the aid of Mrs. Atherton,) and as yet the standard of judgment as between the worshippers of Hamilton's genius and those opposing the pretensions of the proclaimers of his immaculate character, places Washington's Secretary of the Treasury within the line of human weaknesses, and a possible victim to his own indiscretions.

No new and startling information upon this score appears attainable, and in behalf of common decency the matter should be permitted to rest in its present abiding place.

J. D. H.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

Miss MacGowan's Success.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One or two critics, in writing of "The Last Word," with otherwise kindly commendation, have pointed out that it takes much too rosy a view of the prospect opening before a young woman who "goes to New York to succeed in journalism." These gentlemen evidently fear that such a tract as "The Last Word" will flood the Eastern market with feminine journalistic incompetence.

Now, I had not the slightest intention of writing a handbook of the "Success" variety; in "The Last Word" I was simply doing what all fictionists must do—taking such facts as I had for years been stowing away in my mental storehouse and welding them together with absolutely fictional elements. I have had letters from enthusiastic friends who deprecated this attitude of which I speak on the part of reviewers, with the contention that there was but one Carrington West, and she was bound to succeed wherever she went. This is putting it strongly, and yet it seems to me that a young woman who felt herself being led astray by my rosy picture of Carrington West's success in New York might well stop and ask herself whether she had served the apprenticeship that my heroine did, and whether she was going to New York laden with fresh and therefore desirable material which my heroine carried to the metropolis.

I have proved in my own person that a young woman so situated could make the success which Carrington West did—and more. I went to New York twelve years ago without the secured position which my heroine had. I walked into the office of a syndicate, where I had been advised to apply by one of my Texas editors, who

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had spoken a word for me to the editor. My work was accepted as promptly as though I had been indeed engaged to come to them from Texas. I was given the exact assignment that Carrington West is given in the story, and in exactly Carrington's editor's words, and I saw no reason to provide my heroine with heartaches and failures which I did not myself encounter. The words of hearty praise accorded Carrington by her editor, which have been mildly deplored as misleading by not unkindly reviewers in high places, are exactly those with which my editor (at one time Edward S. Van Zile and at another Irving Bacheller, then at the head of the Bacheller & Johnson syndicate) cheered and encouraged me. I have made her, of course, an ideal creature, a woman whose beauty and personal charm carried her far—that is romance, and this was a love story I was writing—but for the mere practical facts in the case, I will assert that twelve years ago, or now, the New York market is open for something fresh, something breezy, something original—something which it has not already had. Unless a young woman is very sure that she possesses this, she would much better be very certain about reserving sufficient funds to buy her return ticket; but if she does, there is nothing to hinder her from going to New York to succeed in journalism.

ALICE MacGOWAN.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1902.

Jack London's "Local Color."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of Mr. Alden's very just remarks on the work of the writer calling himself Jack London, it seems to me only fair to the reading public that an announcement should be made of the true character of that writer's work from the standpoint of truth to local color. I have seen many reviews of his stories about the native inhabitants of the Yukon and Alaskan regions. Whatever the view as to the merits of his work from a literary standpoint, all the reviewers concur in praising it as a true picture of aboriginal and pioneer life in the Far Northwest. This, of course, is due to pure ignorance both of the region and aboriginal sociology. As a Yukon pioneer of the sixties and one who has not only spent some years in intimate association with the different native tribes, but has also studied them ethnologically, I should like to express an opinion on this point.

There is absolutely no local color or verisimilitude in Mr. London's stories. His alleged Indians are not only absolutely unlike the Yukon Indians, but they are unlike any Indians whatsoever. The cigar dealers' wooden Indians on the Bowery are less unlike real aborigines than the preposterous creatures in Mr. London's fictions. In his work a few characteristics which lie on the surface and belong to the widely different native races, such as the Tlinkit and the Finneh, are mingled in a ridiculous hotchpotch, and ascribed to a fictitious people with the mental characteristics of a London music-hall singer or writer of "penny dreadfuls." Even in the illustrations the Tlinkit canoe of the coast is depicted on the waters of the upper Yukon, where nothing but the birch canoe is known. From the standpoint of local color Mr. London's work is preposterous and impossible. The Yukon people are men and women, and their lives have both romance and tragedy, but Mr. London has not found the key to either.

WILLIAM H. DALL.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

The King's Stratagem.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Those of us who wait avidly for each of Stanley Weyman's books, whether they be connected romances or short stories, are not hard to please. Anything from the master's hand suffices. But there should be no sailing under false colors. Some one has blundered—or worse—in attempting to foist the stirring story of the exchange of Greance for Lusigny, as noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Nov. 22, on us as a new tale.

Under the title of "The King's Stratagem" the story is the first of a collection of Mr. Weyman's writings bearing the date of 1895. The tale is all you paint it save the "new." Few close readers of Weyman will be deceived, however, and others will find a "rattling" good story. Still, it is odd that the slip should occur.

In the little volume referred to as containing the story under this title of "The King's Stratagem" are several others thoroughly deserving the name of gems, although in an entirely different vein. They show, as does "The New Rector," that Mr. Weyman is equally at home when treating of modern people and places. One of them, "The Body Birds of Court," is as exquisite a bit as one is apt to find in a month of Sundays.

S. W. MERRIHEW.

New York, Nov. 30, 1902.

Hervey's Poem.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A friend kindly called my attention to an article in yours of Nov. 22, which in a busy week I had not noticed, entitled "A Poem by Hervey." The assertion that T. K. Hervey was the author of the poem, "I Know Thou Hast Gone to the Home of Thy Rest," appeared about forty years ago in The Boston Transcript. It came to the knowledge of the youngest daughter of Mr. Timothy Reed, and she at once took a journey to the home of her childhood and asked the help of the well-known Ames Otis, who occupied the Bank house, who had been a friend and neighbor, and who knew all the circumstances. With a lantern in hand he led the way to the attic, where were stacks of material for the family and local histories he compiled.

They found the file they sought, and the issue in which the poem first appeared. Mrs. Reed passed away on the 3d of July, 1831, and the poem was found in The Barnstable Journal of July 28. The lines were also well remembered and authenticated by surviving friends and relatives.

Thus fortified she wrote an article of 500 words or more to the editor of The Transcript, which was promptly inserted with the heading "A Correction." She stated that "in the only collection of Hervey's poems ever made," meaning perhaps at that time, or in America, (which was edited by his wife and published by the well-known firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields in 1866,) the lines in question are not to be found.

They have, however, appeared in at least one paper over Hervey's signature, "by whom added is not known," and again with a different heading, and some slight transpositions and alterations, in a volume of poems entitled "Memory and Hope," edited by a lady who does not give her name, and published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields in 1851. She concludes with the following extract from the eulogy pronounced after Mr. Reed's decease:

"The impression, I think, which his life has left upon us is that of a man of substantial character. This was the result of a harmonious development of all the faculties. No one quality of character in him was cultivated at the expense of another. Serious without being austere, cheerful without levity, playful without being frivolous, religious without a superstitious frowning upon innocent pleasures, his life exhibited a remarkable approximation to that balance of character so seldom seen among men."

Was such a man one to live a life among his friends and neighbors for twenty-four years, receiving credit to which he was not entitled?

If Hervey wrote this so much admired poem would not his wife gladly have included it in her volume? When her collection appeared in 1866 the poem had been floating around thirty-five years; but, as probably a truth-loving woman, she dared not do it.

This assertion was yet put forth in a number of The Book Buyer several years ago, but was promptly corrected in the next number. ELIZA DICKERMAN REED.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1902.

Slang from the German.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Preyer has furnished us with a very ingenious but facetious derivation of Hoboken from the German. It is certain that in this city the English and German languages undergo a sort of "chemical reaction" upon each other, much to the detriment of the latter. In thousands of families children are brought up to speak both languages, and the results are certain confusion of words similar in sound, but not in meaning. Take the word "fresh," used everywhere in the sense of presumptuous, insolent, bold, presuming, impertinent, &c. This is simply the German word "frech," as near as the average American can pronounce it. We may consider it as a totally different word from "fresh" in its correct English sense, cognate with German "frisch."

The word "nit," very popular a few years ago and still heard, is obviously nothing but Jew-German. It started on the Bowery in 1893. Bowery denizens were impressed by the peculiar force of this word, frequently coming at the end of the sentence, and it struck them as exquisitely mirthful to make a statement that appears to be affirmative, but winds up with a snappy negative—"nit!"

How does "out of sight" happen to be heard occasionally, even now, in the sense of excellent, remarkable, first-class, tip-top, splendid, &c.! This also started on the Bowery one year before "nit," and is an absurd perversion of the German "ausgezeichnet." It was at first pronounced "outer-sightnet" and then became "out of sight."

These expressions gained currency all over the country, thanks to the vaudeville people and comic specialty artists. In the case of "out of sight" the sheer idiocy of the expression in its new sense helped to make it popular. There is no doubt that "kid" in the slang sense of child, although not from the German "kind," (pronounced to rhyme with mint, dint, &c.,) owes its popularity largely to the influence of the German word. WOLNOMYSLICIEL.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

Sewing of Magazines.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of "Confessions of a Wife," does any one recall some poems by the same author which appeared in the November (1901,) Century Magazine?

Now that the magazines are announcing their various attractions for 1903 I wish they could be brought to realize that one of the most attractive announcements would be that their pages would be sewed instead of wired. It would seem that the four-dollar ones at least could afford to do this. O. A. WILLIAMSON.

Altamont, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1902.

Life on a Plantation.*

There is something particularly charming about Josephine Hamilton Nicholls's "Bayou Triste," especially to those readers who are familiar with the old-time Southern darky. Alas! the type about which Miss Nicholls writes is fast becoming extinct, and the Southern darky of to-day stands almost as bare of romance as does his Northern brother. True, now and then he is still to be found in the South in the person of some old, bent and grizzled-haired negro—a relic of past delight, in all his pristine glory—shiftless, lying, lazy; yet possessed of such joyful irresponsibility withal, that one would not have him changed for worlds.

All these natural characteristics of the negro Miss Nicholls has touched lovingly upon in her story. A brother and a sister, the derelicts of a once haughty Southern family, live quietly, trying to make both ends meet, on an old Louisiana plantation. The time is after the war, but the negroes have not yet left their former master and mistress. The author has not glorified these black children, nor has she tried to reform them. They come before us, in the story, with all their glaring faults; but one loves them in spite of all, and their quaint philosophy and the weird superstitions they give vent to must especially appeal to the heart of every Southerner.

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"Those which furnish good meat are slaughtered for food or are pursued from pure love of the chase; those which furnish valuable skins are killed by the trappers as a means of livelihood; fierce beasts are everywhere shot on sight, while a relentless war is being perpetually carried on against the great army of rats, mice, and other despoilers of crops."

After dwelling on the structure, classification of the mammals, then the appearance, the particular traits of the animals inhabiting our continent, and more particularly the northern portion, are described. We are all inclined to think that we are well informed as to animal life, but there are ever so many things about which we know nothing. A great many matters, as told by Mr. Witmer Stone and Mr. William Everett Cram, will strike the reader as novel. Take the opossum as the typical marsupial.

Birth takes place when they are extremely small, very much earlier than in the higher mammals, and they are immediately placed in a peculiar pouch situated on the belly of the female, where, attached to the nipples, they continue their development until able to shift for themselves. Even then they return to the pouch for shelter for a considerable period after they can run about.

It is absolutely true that the opossum feigns death as a last resort from danger.

Nature most effectually assists the opossum in making the ruse successful, as anyone who has ever seen one tried is bound to admit, for the long, lean dull white jaws and black withered ears and skinny tail bear in themselves the very semblance of death. And when the opossum plays 'possum' he invariably draws back the gums from his glittering white teeth until he looks as if he had been dead a month; especially as his fur has all the time the faded, colorless look and lopse wind-blown texture of hair that has been exposed to wind and weather for an entire season.

The moose certainly has the appearance of some prehistoric creature and somewhat out of place to-day. "His massive scoop-shaped antlers and monstrous muzzle, in fact his whole great ungainly carcass, looks as if he might well belong to some of those forgotten creatures whose bones are found in the river-drift, or dug up from beneath the clay strata, buried in some long past interglacial period. He is singularly gaited. He shuffles and ambles, spreading out his hind feet in order to straddle the front ones without stepping on them, his hoofs clacking noisily as he goes." Caribou belong to the reindeer family, and have migrated to the south. In the arctic, where there are no trees, there was no use for a jumping reindeer. The caribou by inheritence ought not to be a good jumper. Mr. W. M. J. Long writes: "Caribou are naturally poor jumpers. Beside a deer who often goes out of his way to jump a fallen tree just for the fun of it, they have no show whatsoever.

Describing the American Prong-Horn, there is an action of the animal which is really astonishing. Mr. Seton-Thompson was the first, we think, to note it. This is what he wrote:

Some years ago, when riding across the upland prairie of the Yellowstone, I noticed certain white specks in the distance. They showed and disappeared several times, and then began moving southward. Then in another direction, I discovered other white specks which also seemed to flash and disappear. A glass showed them to be antelopes, but it did not wholly explain the flashing or the moving which intimately united the two bands. I made note of the fact, but found no explanation until the opportunity came to study the antelopes in the Washington Zoo. * * * Subsequent investigation showed the presence of a musk gland in the centre of the rump and a mass of muscle connected with it and with the bases of white hairs. * * * This completed the explanation of the whole matter. As soon as the antelope sees some strange or thrilling object this muscle acts, and the rump patch is changed in a flash to a great double disk or twin chrysanthemum of white that shines afar like a patch of snow. I know now that the changing flashes in the Yellowstone upland were made by the antelopes' heliograph while the two bands signalled each other; and the smaller band, on getting the musky message "Friend" laid aside all precaution and fearlessly joined their relatives.

Just as interesting as are the traits of the larger creatures, so are those of the rats and mice.

Immigration and emigration have proved as popular among them as with members of the human race, and every ship that crosses the Atlantic bears, among other things, its humble cargo of mice from one shore to the other, so that some of those who are now nibbling at our pantry or the bindings of our books may very possibly have spent the first part of the season in England or on the Continent, and rest as possibly will be there next year. Mice were originally natives of Southern Asia. From there they have accompanied man in his wanderings to all parts of the world, traveling as he has traveled, in ox teams and on the backs of donkeys, by steamship and railway; taking up their quarters wherever he does, first in log cabins with thatched roofs, and finally, in some instances, on the nineteenth floor of a steel building, where generation after generation may live and die in turn without having so much as touched foot to the earth. Strangely enough the race seems to be proof against the changes wrought upon most animals by differences of environment. Specimens from the opposite sides of the globe, or from widely separated latitudes, are said to be practically indistinguishable, as if at last the species had hit upon a style of form and coloring perfectly suited to all the conditions of life.

This volume, from which extracts innumerable might be taken, we should consider as of prime importance, and adapted to all kinds of readers. The illustrations are striking for their truthfulness, the major part of them having been taken from life.

*AMERICAN ANIMALS. Popular Guide to the Mammals of North America North of Mexico, with intimate Biographies of the More Familiar Animals. By Wilmer Stone and William Everett Cram. Cloth, decorated cover. 10x8 inches. Fully illustrated, some in color. Pp. 318. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

Verbal Errors and Eccentricities.

We find a lesson on the use of "would" and "should" and some other interesting observations on the use of words in The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph:

"An admirer once wrote to the poet Lowell, concluding his letter thus: 'I would be much obliged for your autograph.' In replying the poet is said to have written: 'Pray do not say hereafter "I would be obliged"; if you would be obliged, and be done with it; say "I should be obliged," and oblige yours truly, James Russell Lowell.' Another critic might then have stepped in to tell Mr. Lowell that he was quite right as to 'should' instead of 'would,' but that he also fell into a pitfall for the unwary when he said 'be done with it' instead of 'have done with it.' He is a rare and extremely watchful writer who does not sin at least occasionally, though perhaps mildly, against the accepted standards of English.

"This subject of errors in English calls to mind a recent statement of Thomas Wentworth Higginson in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS that the use of 'gotten' instead of 'got' for the perfect participle of 'get' is a Southern custom which has been making its way in the North since the civil war. He says that formerly he never heard it in the North and his attention was first called to it in the South. Taking up Mr. Higginson's statement, Harper's Weekly has this to say:

"Though we should doubt the entire exactness of his observation, we agree with him that it is a form which even the sweet voices of Southern women cannot render pleasing. When it reaches the ear through the noses of their Northern sisters it is of an insufferableness which even its prevalence in lady-journalism cannot atone for. Probably it has always been in use wherever English is spoken, surviving in a merited obscurity under the frown of polite learning, but not leading a life of final outlawry.

"It is true that 'gotten' is very common in the South, and that it survives with many whose speech is otherwise altogether correct. It is a perfectly natural form of the past participle, and its origin is probably both ancient and respectable, but it has long been tabooed by good writers and careful speakers. To these 'had gotten' is almost as offensive as 'had wrote.'"

Myron B. Benton.

The death on Monday, Nov. 24, of Myron B. Benton, at his artistic residence, Troutbeck, in the village of Leedsville, (Amenia Township,) Dutchess County, N. Y., removes a unique personality—a gentleman of the rarest quality, a modest author, who wrote poetry and prose that some authors of resounding fame could not equal. He was beloved by all who ever met him; a friend and helper of humanity, and interested in all that concerned it, as well as a half maker of the idyllic landscape about him which he did so much to preserve and heighten. He wrote no volume, but he left material for at least one or two. His contributions, which came out at rare intervals, were given to Mr. M. D. Conway's Dial, The Boston Commonwealth, The Independent, The Radical, and a few periodicals besides that offer space for ideas that are more permanent than transient.

His poem of "The Mowers" will be found in Bryant's Anthology, and two other poems from his pen in Burroughs's recently published "Poems of Nature." To The Atlantic Monthly he contributed a few years ago a remarkable article on Coleridge and the Lake District, and there are not a dozen men in America who know as much about Coleridge as he did. An autograph letter of Coleridge's, of much length and of great value, is one of the obolcest treasures among the books and autographs that he had spent a lifetime to collect.

Thoreau's last letter, dictated to his sister Sophia, and which is printed last in his "Letters to Various Persons," was written to Mr. Benton, who had read every sentence that Thoreau wrote. This genial author's reticence and modesty withheld him from notoriety, but his rare mind and personality gave him a group of friends whose attachment was more than noisy fame. Among those who knew and loved him—and are themselves known—were John Burroughs, Moncure D. Conway, R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, and Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen. Charles E. Benton, author of "As Seen from the Ranks," is his brother. J. B.

The Muscovite Genius.

W. L. Courtney, in writing of Merejkowski and Tolstoi, in The London Telegraph, says: "Despite the most conscientious efforts, the ordinary Occidental intelligence finds it extremely difficult to comprehend the limits and nature of the Muscovite genius. We vaguely accept Pushkin as a considerable author. We can understand Turgenlev, mainly because he was not representative of Russia, but the product, rather, of European civilization. Tolstoi is a more difficult task. Dostoievski is frankly impossible. We talk superficially about Gorky, while as to Merejkowski himself, in two novels, 'The Death of the Gods,' and 'The Forerunner,' we are only conscious of something vague and unknown and mythical, which may have a meaning for other ears and other intelligences than our own."

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THE VEDANTA.

Hindu Philosophy Explained in a New Book by Swami Abhedananda.*

VEDANTA philosophy is expounded in a little book by Swami Abhedananda on the principles of the Yoga, as applied to the Vedanta. For Christians interested in foreign missions this book is of moment, as showing the method of reasoning which they must be prepared to meet if they are to influence the educated Hindu. To the Orientalist and the philosopher, also, the book is not without interest. Of the six orthodox systems of Indian philosophy, the most interesting is the Vedanta. Its origin is of uncertain date, like so much else in India, although it may have been formulated between the second and eighth centuries of our era. The keynote of all its teaching is advaita, "nonduality"—that is, absolute unity of the universe and God. The Hindu mind, however, is one of the utmost catholicity, and to furnish the practical method of securing the knowledge of advaita, which is kept from man by "ignorance" (avidya) arising from the "delusion" (maya) of the phenomenal world, recourse was had to an older system called Yoga. The term yoga, with which our English word yoke is ultimately cognate, is used especially of the concentration of the mind in meditation. Yet a third element entered into the philosophy before it assumed its present form. In the twelfth century the philosopher Ramanuja introduced from the popular faith the doctrine of bhakti, or love of God, which is ultimately derived from Buddhism. The universal Indian doctrine of karma, or works affecting successive incarnations, and of transmigration were, of course, accepted by the Vedanta-yoga philosophy.

It will be seen by this consideration of the system that Swami Abhedananda preaches no mushroom creed, and no Eurasian hybrid "theosophy." He aims, he tells us, to give us a compendious account of yoga, summarizing the four books of his predecessor in this country, the late Swami Vivekananda: Clearly and admirably he performs his task. His introduction discusses the meaning of religion. He presents the same problem which confronted the sages of ancient India, as overburdened with the most elaborate ritual the world has ever seen, they meditated in the forests, and gave to mankind the beauty of the Upanishads. Learning does not save—only the knowledge tat tvam asi, "that (the Infinite) art thou," and soham, "I am He," can keep from weary rounds of birth and death and bring "release" (moksha.) The Swami then turns to the question: "What is yoga?" Here he rightly lays stress on the value of concentration for the cultivation of latent powers physical and spiritual. He also declares that a teacher is necessary. Here is one of the interesting points which bind the Vedanta of India with the mystic Sufi doctrines of Persia, for the guru, or spiritual guide, in India corresponds closely to the pir, or sage, of Persia, mentioned repeatedly by Hafiz and other mystics. Next we have the five varieties of yoga in the order Hatha, Raja, Karma, Bhakti, and Juana. The Hatha yoga, "violent meditation," aims at the complete control of the body and also of the nerves. The health and latent powers are developed according to this system, and there is a deal of hocus-pocus solemnly outlined by the Swami which ought to excite the risibilities of any but a Vedantist. The chapter is of value, however, as showing the distinctively Oriental mixture of puerility with sublimity. Raja yoga, "royal meditation," is the intellectual counterpart of the physical Hatha. This power of mental self-control is gained by eight steps, which lead up to autchypnotism with the self-suggestion of the identity of the ego with the Infinite. The Swami makes a ludicrously false statement, however, when he says (Pages 84-5) that Pythagoras, Plotinus, Proclus, Gnostic, and Christian mystics, and modern Roman Catholic monks and nuns speak in praise of Raja yoga! The third division, Karma yoga, or "work meditation," is that form of the philosophy which is best adapted "for those who believe in no creed, who are not devotional, and who do not care to worship or pray to a personal God." (Page 84.) It is a commonplace of Hindu philosophy that the karma of any one incarnation is the product of the acts of all preceding incarnations, and as modified in this life will condition incarnations yet to come. The aim of Karma yoga is the performance of acts for their own sake and with no regard to their results which might bring profit in any way to the agent. Bhakti yoga, "love meditation," is in some respects the most interesting, as it is the most human of all. It is the symbolisation of God as the Beloved, and the realisation that the human lover and the divine beloved are in reality the One and the All. This is the form which has penetrated Persia, and it is an analogous, though unconnected, development which gave rise to the early Christian interpretation of the Song of Songs. The fifth and last division is Jnana yoga, or "knowledge meditation." This is purely intellectual, and it reaches its culmination in the perfect realisation of non-duality or advaita. To the Western mind the teaching of the Vedanta is not flawless, beautiful as it is in many ways. This the present reviewer has stated more fully elsewhere in these columns (NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW July 12, 1902, Page 477.) The section on the "Science of Breathing" is a mere amplification of the section on Hatha yoga. The most striking feature of the whole book, to the casual reader, is the last twenty-six pages, "Was Christ a Yogi!" Here one inevitably thinks of Mozoomdar's "Oriental Christ," and the comparison is not in favor of the Swami. This section of the book is unfair and inaccurate. The attempt to prove Christ a Yogi is based upon a presentation of a specious theory. It is true that Christ was all a perfect yogi should be, for He was all perfection. Such statements as Christ's "I and My Father are one" are but superficially equivalent to the doctrine of advaita. Nowhere in the New Testament is there aught in tone or spirit which is Vedantic. Christ never teaches that all mankind are one with God, (the strongest passage in favor of the Swami, John xvii., 21-24, being intensely individualistic; He stands unique in the Bible for his claim, and there is no proof, hardly even room for reasonable conjecture, that He, even during those eighteen mysterious years, came under any non-Jewish influence. And finally the Swami is, or should be, too well informed in Oriental scholarship to quote the "Song Celestial," and "The Gospel of Buddha" to prove an exploded theory of the dependence of Christianity on the religions of India. In form the little book is excellent, and its English style is good, the only error noted being "the divers phenomena," (Page 107,) which may be due to the printer.

LOUIS H. GRAY.

*HOW TO BE A YOGI. By Swami Abhedananda. 8vo, Cloth, Pp. 158. New York: Vedanta Society.

The Anglican Episcopate and the American Colonies.*

This elaborate monograph constitutes Vol. IX. of "Harvard Historical Studies," which are published from the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund. In its original form it was accepted as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard University. It was also awarded the Toppan Prize in 1899. Here are sufficient commendations, which the book justifies. There is evidence of careful research on every page, and the results of Mr. Cross's investigation are presented in a clear if not too engaging manner. It must not be supposed that we have here a discussion which has no interest except for good Episcopalians. There has been much contention, supported by some strong authorities, that the bias of this question of the Anglican Colonial Episcopate was a powerful one as acting upon the struggle for the independence of the colonies. This contention has not been free from ecclesiastical preconception on one side or the other. Mr. Cross can, we think, be trusted to bring out the facts and to express their meanings. The interest of his book for the general reader depends a good deal on the way in which he has done these things. For the historical student it does not by any means exhaust the interest and value of his book.

In an opening chapter we have an account of the beginnings of Episcopal control over the colonies, which had two striking features, the establishment of the Church of England in Virginia and the fixing of the precedent that the diocesan control of the English plantations in America should be vested in the Bishop of London. The hand of Laud was heavy upon these beginnings. They reflected his resolve to make the English Church co-extensive with English political government in England's colonial possessions. The civil wars and the Commonwealth made havoc with Laud's plans. It was the policy and work of Bishop Compton (1675-1714) to restore some of the waste places. The authority of the Bishop of London was restored, individual enterprise looking toward church extension was fostered, and the society was formed which did more than any other to lay the foundation of the present Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. This society was the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Compton's successors, Robinson and Gibson, carried on his work in sympathy with his purely religious spirit, but with Bishop Sherlock (1748-1761) there was a decided change and a rigorous attempt to establish an American Episcopate. A chapter is given to the minor attempts which prepared the way for this major one, and several chapters to the controversies which followed this, in which the infusion of political animus was of first-rate importance. Mr. Cross has less pleasure in exhibiting the acrid and venomous character of these controversies than some of his ecclesiastical predecessors in the investigation of his field. There is no confusion of the different aspects which the struggle took on in the different colonies. There is little stress upon the amusing incidents attending the institution of an American Bishopric after the Revolutionary War.

In a concluding chapter the case is summed up for and against those who have argued that the attempt to impose Bishops on the colonies had an important effect in bringing about the independence of the colonies. The first President Adams declared this effect to be a fact as certain as any in the history of North America. Despite this important testimony, Mr. Cross considers the documents conclusive of a different interpretation, namely, that "the strained relations which heralded the approach of the War of Independence strengthened the opposition to Episcopacy rather than that religious differences were a prime moving cause of political alienation." His book leads throughout to this conclusion, but not to it, we think, as to one foregone; simply to it as the outcome of his investigations. Appendices containing nearly 200 pages of illustrative documents are confirmatory of the main contention of the book.

*THE ANGLICAN EPISCOPATE AND THE AMERICAN COLONIES. By Arthur Lyon Cross, Ph. D. 8vo, Cloth, Pp. 414. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

A New History of the Development of the Diamond Fields.*

NOW that Cecil Rhodes is dead and his holdings scattered, some of the secrets of the great diamond monopoly he created are beginning to come out. It is generally asserted that there are now within easy reach enough diamonds, if mined and sold, utterly to demoralize the diamond market throughout the world and render the silence to which such a high value is now attached worth little more than so many pieces of glass. Gardner F. Williams, general manager of the De Beers mines, in his book on "The Diamond Mines of South Africa," declares that the market for this peculiar product is an extremely limited one. Diamonds are practically worthless for any commercial purpose and an artificial value is attached to them simply because they are pretty and rare. The time came a few years ago, as a result of competition among the South African diamond mines, when the stones fell in value to almost the cost of production. The prospect was that there would be a still further drop which would bring them below other precious stones.

It was in this contingency that Cecil Rhodes and "Barney" Barnato effected the consolidation of the diamond mines, forming what was in some respects the first "trust," their principal object being to get rich by restricting the output and preventing a fall of values from which the diamond market might never recover. In this, both Rhodes and Barnato succeeded, and as soon as they secured control of the five South African diamond mines they put two of them out of business.

These two great producers, the Dutoitspan and Bultfontein, which alone, it is asserted, are capable of supplying the world's demand for diamonds indefinitely, have been permanently closed since the consolidation, just as furnaces and factories are closed to-day in this country by the most up-to-date trust following similar methods. One thing is certain, that there will be no marked increase in the price of diamonds, which are now selling at as high a figure, perhaps, as they will ever reach, so that, reading between the lines in Mr. Williams's book, it is hard to see where those people who buy diamonds for a rise are going to get their profit. The reader is led to infer not only that the two great diamond mines now permanently closed have an apparently inexhaustible supply, but that the output from the De Beers and Kimberley mines is restricted and that should the company wish to do so it might double or treble the quantity of diamonds which it is now putting on the market of the world.

The company is resolved, he says, not to let the price of diamonds in the rough fall below 20, or at least 18, shillings per carat, and as the demand is quite steady, it can keep it there by restricting the output at any time. On the other hand, it is apparently impossible for the De Beers Company to raise the market price much above what it now is, as it has enormous fixed charges to pay and must have a great and constant revenue from the sale of its gems, a falling off in which would cut into its profits.

Meanwhile there is one element in the problem which threatens the monopoly of the De Beers Company, and to which naturally its manager devotes scant attention. That is the possibility of a sudden great production of diamonds from some new source, either as the result of scientific discoveries or of the finding of great new mines whose existence is not now suspected. Sir William Crookes has already manufactured small diamonds before the eyes of his audience, and says that the possibility of making large artificial diamonds owing to facilities afforded by the enormously high temperatures which are obtainable in recent years by electricity, is now a matter of the near future. De Beers officials profess not to be disturbed by the possibility of making large artificial diamonds, which, if turned out from a laboratory would make their $85,000,000 of stock values hardly worth more than so much old paper. At the same time they are not so confident in the matter of other big diamond mines being found.

Mr. Williams says the natural geologic conditions in which diamonds occur are all known, no matter where they exist, and have been prospected without producing a mine. But how about new geologic conditions? He admits that the diamondiferous blue clay in which the vast bulk of the South African diamonds has been found, was at the time of its discovery a complete revelation to the diamond experts, who maintained that diamonds could only be found on the surface of the earth or in such geologic forms as occur in Brazil, which have no resemblance to this famous blue clay. The celebrated South African mines owned by the De Beers Company, which lie in proximity to each other, were discovered by accident, and the world's experts were confounded year after year as the digging showed that, instead of the diamonds diminishing in number, they were really increasing the further down the work was carried. Nowhere else in the world had diamonds been found under such peculiar conditions. Finally, as the result of the persistent working of their ways for deeply down, the whole subsoil of the embankment has been changed, and it is now accepted truth that the place where the monds are most likely to be found is in the crater of an extinct volcano. For such, it is agreed, are the five mines of the De Beers Company, lying in a group about Kimberley, namely, the De Beers, Kimberley, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, and Jagersfontein. The surrounding country is level veldt, which at one time was evidently the bottom of a lake or sea.

The five extinct craters lie a few feet below the surface of this veldt, with nothing to indicate their existence beyond a slight elevation of the ground into an ordinary kopje. These extinct craters or pipes from the underground regions penetrate layers of rock and gravel, and their sides are well defined. They are small in diameter, neither increasing nor decreasing as the excavation has been pushed, and they extend to unknown depths. Up to the present they have been examined to a depth of something over 1,400 feet, with no indication of a diminution of the supply of diamonds. The hard blue clay in which the diamonds are found in these extinct craters is supposed to have been a kind of soft mud squeezed up to the surface just before the subsidence of the volcanic action. When it was stated, by the way, that Mont Pelée was throwing out mud, there was an instant desire at Kimberley to examine it for precious stones. In the early days of the Kimberley mines the diamonds were found in small numbers in the "yellow ground" which had come to be accepted as their only abiding place in South Africa. When the bottom of the "yellow ground" had been reached, at a depth of from fifty to sixty feet below the surface, it was supposed that diamond digging in the craters had come to an end. But the hard underlying rock was cut by accident and it was found, to the delight of the miners, that this also was diamond-bearing. It was a breccia composite, essentially like the "yellow ground" above, but much more compact and hard, and of a prevailing bluish slate color. This was the famous "blue ground."

The consolidation effected by Rhodes and Barnato was a physical if it was not an economic necessity. When the mines were discovered the mining law was that a man could not own more than one claim of 30 by 30 feet, except in the case of a discoverer of a mine, who was allowed two extra claims. When these mines were discovered there was an immediate rush, and within a few days all of the ground had been "staked off" in little plots 30 by 30 feet. In the crater of the Kimberley mine alone there were nearly 100 such claims. Then commenced the work of digging out the clay and gravel by these numerous independent proprietors, each following a plan of his own. Some worked harder than others. As a consequence, as the mine got deeper, it began to look like a patchwork quilt, consisting of a lot of little squares of different depths. There was a great waste of labor, duplication of work, and confusion, and the miners underbid each other in getting rid of their product, bringing down the price. Finally claims began to fall on each other, and then the sides of the mine to tumble in. The claims around the edges of the excavation were the first to be covered up by the falling in of the sides of the crater, the workable area getting smaller and smaller as the hole got deeper. The same thing occurred in all the mines. It was finally evident that the "open mining" which had been followed for years must be abandoned, and the work attacked in some systematic manner by engineers representing all the claim owners. But the latter were unable to agree among themselves. The law restricting the number of claims an individual could own was abolished, and then commenced the work of consolidation. This led to the celebrated fight between Rhodes and Barnato, each of whom was trying to dominate the situation. Barnato, whose real name was Barnett Isaacs, was a Spitalfields Jew, who had come out to the diggings as a "kopje walloper" in the early seventies and commenced trading there with sixty boxes of cigars, ultimately becoming a dealer in claims, diamond buyer, and proprietor. He acquired practical control of the Kimberley mine, as Rhodes did of the De Beers mine. Rhodes saw that nothing could save the diamond industry but to bring the whole management under one head.

When he invaded the Kimberley mine and commenced to bid for properties there outside of Barnato's control the stock went up by leaps and bounds far in advance of its value, and a battle royal was on that attracted the whole of South Africa. Finally, in July, 1889, Barnato came to terms and sold out to Rhodes at an enormous profit, becoming an important factor in the De Beers Consolidated, as the new company was called. The Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, and Jagersfontein mines were subsequently compelled to come into the combine by methods which Mr. Williams reveals. He also discloses the inside story of the famous Rhodes-Barnato fight, now that both parties to it are dead. Another interesting revelation made by Mr. Williams is as to the methods whereby the small territory in which the diamond mines lie, was brought into the British Empire. He expresses grave doubt as to whether it did not really belong to the Orange Free State, whose claim to it he says only failed because of weak presentation at the court of arbitration. The Free State, however, could never have governed the hordes of unruly adventurers who gathered at the diggings. This was shown by the first diamond camp in South Africa, which was

*THE DIAMOND MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA. Some Account of Their Rise and Development. By Gardner F. Williams, M. A., General Manager of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited. Illustrated. Pp. 682. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.

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on the Klip River, within the territory of the Transvaal Republic. There were surface washings, but the diamonds found were of the highest quality. The moment the Transvaal attempted to exercise authority over the 30,000 diggers in the camp, the latter issued a sort of declaration of independence and set up a paper republic, which, however, only lasted so long as the soil "panned out."

The first diamond had been found in South Africa in the Spring of 1867 by a little boy on the banks of the Orange and Vaal. He was playing with the pretty pebble in the sunlight, and his mother took it to a neighbor, Schalk van Niekerk. The latter offered to buy it, but the good vrou said: "You can keep it if you like." Van Niekerk showed it to John O'Reilly, who undertook to see if it could be sold. O'Reilly showed it to Lorenzo Boyes, who found it would scratch glass and said he thought it was a diamond. From Colesberg Boyes sent it in an open envelope through the mails to Dr. W. G. Atherstone, a noted mineralogist living at Grahamstown. He asserted positively that it was a diamond worth $2,500, but he was laughed at. Van Niekerk immediately bought it from the boy finder for 500 sheep, 10 oxen, and a horse, and sold it for £56,000 to Lilielfeld Brothers of Hopetown, who in turn sold it to Earl Dudley for $125,000. The story that the first diamond had been found in the plaster of a house is declared a mistake by Mr. Williams, who, however, says that when the rush to the diggings commenced a party of men saw bright sparkles on the wall of a homestead, and actually found that its plaster was made out of diamonds. These South African diamonds have smooth sides and a natural sparkle, and were long known to the negroes and Boers as "blink klippe," or sparkling stone. On the Vaal and Orange Rivers the first discovery of diamonds, as a result of the systematic washing of the soil by miners, was made in January, 1870, and an immediate rush commenced from all parts of the earth. The placer mining continued until the following Autumn, when a fifty-carat diamond was found on the Jagersfontein farm, and soon after that the discoveries at neighboring Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, De Beers, and Kimberley were made.

Religion of a Mature Mind.*

Prof George Albert Coe, in his book on "The Religion of a Mature Mind," sets himself the task of meeting as a Christian philosopher the "thought movements" of the time, the essential justice of which he regards as already established. These movements are presented as follows:

The demand that the scientific method be employed in the study of religions as well as other facts; the application of the theory of evolution to the whole of man's nature; belief in the immanence of God in nature and in man; the employment of literary and historical methods in the study of the Scriptures; the social interpretations of the teachings of Jesus; the increasing emphasis upon love as the supreme quality of the divine character; finally, the recognition of likeness to Jesus, irrespective of dogmatic affinities, as the adequate and only test of Christian discipleship.

These are important and adequate conceptions, and in their final establishment the Christian life will have undergone substantial changes, which Prof. Coe thinks are on the way. An inevitable reconstruction of the Christian life consequent upon present-day movements shows already certain changes therein: "First, the Christian life is being simplified; second, its ideals are being socialized; third, its motives are being intensified." Being thus pruned, Christianity will become more fruitful and more aggressive, and there will be less disposition to regard it in its contact with modern thought as being always on the defensive.

From such considerations and in view of such results the title of the book seems happily chosen, and, judged from within the lines of Scriptural authority, it may be regarded as a liberal and able treatise. Even from outside these lines, though it presents in parts a very different aspect, it may still be seen to contribute toward the reconciliation of opposing forces. In this aspect some things are assumed for which to many earnest minds the evidence is not sufficient.

Prof. Coe addresses himself manfully to the problem of God, but some readers may wish for a definition on which he does not venture, and may think that Jesus's idea of God, which to our author is "the best interpreter of life we have as yet discovered," leaves still something to be wished; for the Fatherhood of God is, to some, hard to adjust to human experience, and to human experience the appeal must in the end be made. The hope of immortality, we take it, must also have its spring and source in the human soul. Prayer is akin to those, and in its place is treated in a candid, if ingenious, manner. Of these subjects Prof. Coe says all that his work seems to call for, and in a way which induces sober and earnest thought.

This is distinctly a book for the time, and will be appreciated alike by the man who hesitates at inspiration and the man who does not; and it will, we doubt not, win its way to a place among books that are read. The style is excellent, flowing, clear, and free from effort, giving the impression of something in reserve. At times it approaches an eloquence which sits well on the theme. The tone, though scholarly, is friendly and companionable, and where it may not convince it leaves the mind in a healthy state and open to conviction.

*THE RELIGION OF A MATURE MIND. By George Albert Coe. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 360. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Mr. Mowbray's Two Books.*

Real genteel comedy is there in "Tangled Up in Beulah Land," the author furnishing the musical accompaniment, as it were, to his play for, while the personages skip on and off the stage, it is Polly who twitters, executing sweet melodies, or "plunkety-plunks" on her banjo, or whistles, while she dances fandangos. It is such a happy tangle, and purposely made so. There is a father of fifty, blessed with a son just of age, and they are bosom friends and call themselves "comrades." Charlie worries his papa, because of the receipt by the young fellow of certain letters, addressed in a feminine hand, which must be written, so the father thinks, by a variety actress, and there is no doubt that such is their origin. Think of Charlie, with such a high social standing, becoming so entangled! The father listens to the advice of his cynical sister and a philosophical doctor, and a plan is concocted that will draw away Charlie from the snare. Papa is to pretend that he has some idea of marrying old Mrs. Coldcream, a scheming widow. Charlie is apparently in despair. What! Is his comrade to bring home into their select family circle a cold-blooded stepmother? Then he arranges that with his father they shall pay a visit to their old friend, the doctor, who lives in the wilds of Pennsylvania. There the father is to forget the charms of Mrs. Coldcream, and Charlie, according to his sire's plan, will drop the variety young person. You appreciate at once how foxy is the entire business. At the doctor's house are two young ladies—Io and Polly. Io is superb, but not Greek. She takes the name from the first syllable of Iowa, where she came from. Your attention becomes centred on Polly. She is the liveliest of young women. She is always bubbling over, invariably full of fun. Does she not make a fool of Charlie's sage father? Is he not the "chump" in the story? Why don't you see that Polly was the variety actress, but as honest as the day?

Everything in nature adores Polly, even the cows in the lush meadows come and moo to the girl. So enchanting is this Circe that the man of fifty comes perilously near making a fool of himself. She really is fond of the father of her lover, for does she not induce the old one to pick her up, and so that her stockings shall not even be dampened, he takes her in his arms and so wades that shallow stream, called the Swirl? Mr. Mowbray is subtle, and dexterous, and highly original. Of course Polly and Charlie were the masters of the entire situation. They befooled all the rest of the outfit. The author follows the bent of his own humor. Certainly there are no fixed laws for the construction of a love story. It is by no means necessary to make it tragical. The story is a jolly one, and pantomimic in method.

"A Journey to Nature," published by Mr. Mowbray last year, appears now in a new edition. One might fancy that the Polly story found its germ there. All of a sudden a man deep in the turmoil of Wall Street is called upon to halt. The fact is, that he tumbles over while at his work. Says the doctor to him: "Stop at once, or I will not insure your life for a day." Was it heart failure? Then the broker or banker or speculator, (which is it?) hurries to the country. He takes with him his little boy Charlie, and Charlie adopts a mongrel dog "Iliah." The sudden change brings back health and vigor to the former harried man. It only happens once that he has a relapse, and that has been brought about by too great indulgence in black coffee. "Play," cries the medicus. At first it is hard work, but after a while the Wall Street man does disport himself. Think of an episode like this—when the blasé man eats baked potato for the first time. Mr. Mowbray's descriptions of nature are of marked beauty. Then he knows how to philosophize, and is never tiresome. His reading has been of the widest and he is particularly lucid in his discussions of the leading theories of to-day. Rustic life finds its keenest observer in our author. Both the books due to Mr. Mowbray are literary surprises. As to the typography of "A Journey to Nature," it is of the very best.

*TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND. By J. P. Mowbray. Cloth, Decorated cover, 12mo, $1.50. A JOURNEY TO NATURE. By J. P. Mowbray. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50. Fully illustrated. Fifth Edition. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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Even more than the cowboy the trapper—that heroic figure in American exploration—is a fading figure dimly realised by his successors. He belongs to a bygone time in the West, although the Hudson's Bay Company still flourishes and remnants of the American fur trade are to be found here and there. He came between the discoverer and the scientific explorer, as witness the meeting of Lewis and Clark with trappers in the untrodden wilds. To show the type-character of the Western trapper and to sketch in a series of pictures the checkered life of this adventurer of the wilderness has been the aim of A. C. Laut.

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*THE VANISHED TRAPPER. By A. C. Laut. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 300. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

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"THE WEATHER."

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ONE of the curiosities of literature is the fact that the subject to which the human race devotes the greatest part of its conversation—the weather—has been neglected in the writing of books. You might think that people would want to read about the subject that engrosses so large a part of their attention, but hitherto the inquirer at libraries, when he asked for a book about the weather, has been met either with looks of respectful astonishment or has had only the most meagre lay-out of books provided for his enlightenment. And this, too, in a country which furnishes more remarkable varieties of weather than almost any other.

Now, however, this want has been supplied by Mr. E. B. Dunn, long and familiarly known to New Yorkers as "Farmer" Dunn, who, when forecast official in charge of the United States Weather Bureau in this city, supplied the town with so much reliable information in advance as to what they might expect in wind and rain, heat and cold. With this work as a handbook and a simple supply of instruments costing only a comparatively small sum of money, there is apparently no reason why every man should not become his own weather prophet, thereby finding a new and amusing subject of daily interest and saving money and trouble by knowing in advance the contingencies he might expect. For there is no doubt that an immense waste of money and effort is going on as the result of people not giving due thought to such subjects as climate, with its effects on individual idiosyncrasies and on commercial products in transit, while millions are wasted annually by neglecting the warnings that nature throws out in advance, and which scientific meteorology knows how to interpret. This latter science has made slower progress than anything else that is new in the realm of knowledge, for the reason that the bulk of humanity are still under the influence of the grandmother's tales that have come down from remotest times, which regard weather changes as something supernatural and place animal intelligence higher than human intelligence. Thus, for instance, "Farmer" Dunn cites a few of the rule-of-thumb maxims which no array of scientific figures has been able to dislodge from the minds of the bulk of humanity. Here are some:

"Cats rub their ears when it is likely to rain."
"If swine be restless and grunt loudly, there will be much wind."
"Apples falling in quantities from the trees is an indication of a mild winter."
"Magpies flying in flocks and uttering harsh cries foretell windy weather."
"When wasps build their nests close to the ground look out for a mild Winter."
"Rain before 7, shine before 11."
"When wild geese fly south, expect cold weather; when they fly north, expect warm weather."
"If the wish-bone of the goose be dark ne or black, look out for a cold Winter."
"Geese rubbing down and dressing their feathers is a good sign of fair weather."
"If geese keep away from the water, look out for a good old-fashioned storm."
"Roosters clap their wings in an unusual manner before rain and hens rub in the dust and seem very uneasy."
"If the full moon rises red, expect wind."
"The number of stars in a halo is the number of days before rain."

The old weather prophets also dropped into poetry in order to better inculcate their rubbish in illiterate minds. Here is a specimen:

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright
Winter will take another flight.
If Candlemas Day be dark and drear,
Winter is gone for all that year."

The remarkable thing about these antique maxims is that, while they might have some application in the place where they originated, they are accepted as Gospel in other countries having entirely different atmospheric and climatic conditions. The farmers' weather maxims from Yorkshire are whispered in the homesteads of California, Argentina, and Australia with just as much reverence as if they were made to fit all climates. Meteorology, on the other hand, is an exact science whose keynote is that observations must be made on the spot with accurate instruments and that each locality has its own climate. Upon the written records of previous years more or less accurate predictions can be made of what may be expected in the future, the degree of accuracy in the forecasts increasing as the work is prolonged. These local observations should be supplemented by co-ordination with the work of observers in other localities, so that great atmospheric changes which are not local anywhere may be known in advance. This co-ordinate work, which has been brought to a high state of development by the United States Weather Bureau, enormously increases the value of the forecasts. By their means cyclones and tornadoes are "spotted" where they originate and their course followed from State to State, and waves of heat and cold, which follow well-known lines, are figured out in advance with remarkable accuracy. One of the disadvantages of New York is that half of its "surrounding territory" is in the Atlantic Ocean, so that it cannot get warnings from stations in this region and is liable to be taken by surprise. Fortunately, however, most of the storms, heat waves, and blizzards originate in the West or South, and their coming is known here in advance. Individuals ought to keep watch on the weather by other means than corns, headaches, and "a look at the sky."

Almost every person is differently affected by climatic conditions, which change every day. One man suffers from dampness, and instead of waiting for physical warnings of its approach, he should have an instrument to warn him many hours earlier. Another who is depressed by electricity in the air might, if he had the proper instrument, be "tipped off" about its coming. A third, who dreads heat or cold, could guard against being taken by surprise by learning a little amateur meteorology. Much more important perhaps is the bearing of the subject on perishable goods in transit. Mr. Dunn tells in detail how goods of various kinds are affected by atmospheric changes and the conditions under which they should be shipped. His book likewise gives in compact form instructions for the reading of the few instruments that are needed to fit up an amateur weather bureau, and which may be easily mastered. The mass of statistical and other information in Mr. Dunn's book would indicate that he has been many years studying the subject and collecting his material. He describes the atmosphere, the instruments, the significance of air pressure, the meaning of temperatures, various winds, evaporation and humidity, condensation and precipitation, optical and electrical phenomena of the atmosphere, atmospheric disturbances, local storms, weather maps, climate, and how to foretell changes. His chapter on climate is particularly full and interesting, containing a great mass of material that will be interesting and useful to the invalid and to those who propose to change from one place to another for the benefit of their health.

Mr. Dunn some years ago was stated to be dying from consumption, and he went to Colorado, being employed there in the Weather Bureau. He testifies not only to the effects of climate on himself, having been completely cured by one year's residence in Colorado, but adds much useful information about the effects of other climates on tuberculosis patients and those suffering from nervous complaints. As a guide to all who aspire to study weather and climate scientifically, the book will be distinctly useful.

*"THE WEATHER AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF FORECASTING IT. By E. B. Dunn, (Farmer Dunn,) ex-Forecast Official in charge of the United States Weather Bureau; New York. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.00.

Nonsense Rhymes.*

We venture to predict that few anthologies will be more warmly welcomed than this of nonsense verse, notwithstanding the compiler's opinion that nonsense is not very widely appreciated. While the fortune of a jest does lie in the ear of the hearer, it lies also in the quality of the jest, and not even the confession of "the editor of a leading literary review" that he had never read "Alice in Wonderland" convinces us that good nonsense will not quickly find its public and meet with its reward. Among the different kinds of nonsense which she cleverly analyzes, Miss Wells prefers as "by far the most meritorious and most interesting" that which "embodies an absurd or ridiculous idea, and treats it with elaborate seriousness." The great masters in this art she recognizes as Edward Lear and Lewis Carroll, the one an accomplished artist, the other a mathematician of high standing. Of Carroll she gives the following sympathetic account:

Like Lear, he never spoiled his quaint fancies by overexaggerating their quaintness or their fancifulness, and his ridiculous plots are as carefully conceived, constructed, and elaborated as though they embodied the soundest facts. No funny detail is ever allowed to become too funny, and it is in this judicious economy of extravagance that his genius is shown. As he remarks in one of his own poems:

Then, fourthly, there are epithets
That suit with any word—
As well as Harvey's Reading Sauce
With fish, or flesh, or bird.

Such epithets, like pepper,
Give zest to what you write;
And if you strew them sparely,
They whet the appetite;
But if you lay them on too thick,
You spoil the matter quite.

It is pleasant to find Oliver Herford's nonsense holding its own with that of the earlier experts, and to realize that Gelett Burgess at his best does not suffer from comparison with Calverly and Gilbert. Even under the penalty of being denied a sense of humor, we confess that we cannot see what Stevenson is doing dans cette galère, and Tennyson's "Minnie and Winnie" seems to us equally out of the running. It is in the collection of Limericks that the compiler has shown the most aptitude for her task. From the mass of material that must have confronted her she has admitted only such admirable examples as this:

There was an old man who said "Hush!
I perceive a young bird in this bush!"
When they said, "Is it small?"
He replied, "Not at all;
It is four times as big as the bush."

Or this, which amuses not only because of its absurdity, but because it subtly caricatures a type of mind absurd in itself:

There was a young maid who said, "Why
Can't I look in my ear with my eye?
If I give my mind to it
I'm sure I can do it.
You never can tell till you try."

In the preface we are told that the Limerick which has recently sprung into new vogue dates as far back as the reign of William IV., and a very modern one is quoted as being current in a public school in 1834. If Miss Wells had intended her anthology to be completely representative she would probably have included a variety of the school or college "yells," as they belong to the purest essence of nonsense.

*"A NONSENSE ANTHOLOGY. Collected by Carolyn Wells. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902.

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"'Ne sutor ultra crepidam.'"

Yes.

F. C. WILLIAMS, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Can you inform me where I will find some account of the organization, purpose, and experiences of the Knights of the Golden Circle? Information is especially desired regarding their work in Missouri—about St. Louis—during the first two years of the civil war.

An interesting account of this once popular organization is given on Pages 418-420 of Albert C. Stevens's "Cyclopedia of Fraternities," New York and Paterson, 1899.

J. E. JONES, Orange, N. J.: "Rosa Bonheur was recently spoken of in Harper's Magazine as having been influenced in her career by the 'Godolphin' of Eugene Sue. I have read 'Godolphin,' by Lytton, and should be glad to know if Sue wrote any novel of that name. I can find no information on the subject."

"Arabian Godolphin" forms the first part (twelve chapters) of Sue's romance, "Deleytar," Paris, 1846. The last part is called "Kardiki."

"R. C. A.," 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City: "Can you please mention the name of book or books giving in full mention or notices of all holidays, high-days, festivals, feasts, &c.; in short, all days the year round that are celebrated for various reasons, including National, and all other days, including those mentioned?"

See W. S. Walsh's "Curiosities of Popular Customs," (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, $3.50.)

DOROTHY DOANE ALLEN, Cromwell, Conn.: "Will you please publish a list of the works of G. Bernard Shaw, the English satirist?"

The following is a list of Shaw's works that are easily obtainable, (some of his earlier books being out of print:) "Cashel Byron's Profession," (H. S. Stone & Co. revised edition, $1.50,) "An Unsocial Socialist," (Brentano's, $1.25,) "Love Among the Artists," (Stone & Co., $1.25,) "On Going to Church," (Roycroft Press, $1,) "The Perfect Wagnerite," (Stone & Co., $1.25,) "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," (Tucker Publishing Company, 25 cents,) "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," (Stone & Co., two volumes, $2.50,) and "Three Plays for Puritans," (Stone & Co., $1.50.)

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The standard work is E. S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy," (D. Appleton & Co., new edition, three volumes, each, $3.00.)

PHOEBE MARKS, 460 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "Who wrote 'The Arsenal at Springfield'?"

Longfellow.

W. R. MINER, Woodmont, Conn.: "Can you tell me through your columns where I have seen a notice of the new edition of Wooley's Journal of New York, or some similar title? My recollection is of a series of this character, though I may be wrong. If a series, what are the other volumes?"

Wolley's "Journal" is No. 2 of a series of "Americana Reprints," issued by the Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The series also includes Denton's "Brief Description of New York," Miller's "Description of New York," Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New York," and Alsop's "Character of the Province of Maryland."

"READER," Rondout, N. Y.: "What is the value of a complete file of THE NEW YORK TIMES Illustrated Magazine Supplement?"

We have no record of the auction sale of a complete file, and its value, therefore, is difficult to determine.

L. S. FABER, 35 Fairview Avenue, Orange, N. J.: "Can you inform me through 'Queries' whether 'Ten Thousand a Year,' by Samuel Warren, was founded upon facts, and, if so, where I can obtain a key of the principal characters—Mr. Titmouse, Mr. Gammon, Mr. Aubrey, Mr. Quirk, &c.?"

We do not think that it is definitely known whether or not "Ten Thousand a Year" was founded upon fact. The following key of its characters is taken from various sources, principally from the English "Notes and Queries": Mr. Quicksilver, Lord Brougham; Mr. Subtle, Sir James Scarlett; the Attorney General, Lord Lyndhurst; Mr. Crystal, Sir C. Cresswell; Mr. Quirk, Alderman Harmer of Harmer, Flower & Steel; Mr. Tresayle, John Bell, Q. C.; Lord Widdrington, Lord Tenderden; Mr. Justice Grayley, Sir John Bailey; Dr. Diabolus Gander, Dr. Dionysius Lardner; Mr. Vivid, M. P., Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Bullfinch, M. P., Lord John Russell.

N. H. KENNEDY, New York City: "If you have space will you kindly print a poem of Browning's that is called 'Unanswered Yet' also Bliss Carman's 'Coronation Ode,' or tell me where I may find them."

Carman's "Ode on the Coronation of King Edward" is published at $1 by L. C. Page & Co., Boston. The other poem referred to is rightly called "Some Time, Somewhere," and was written by Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of an American Methodist minister, its first appearance in print being in The Christian Standard, May, 1880. Some years later the author, who had become Mrs. Burroughs of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., heard her poem repeated before an immense audience at a religious gathering at Ocean Grove. The poem was printed under "Queries," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Aug. 30, 1890.

"D. M. S.," New York City: Where may the following quotation be found, and who is the author:

"'Man is immortal 'till He work is done.'"

It occurs as the last line of a sonnet in a volume of poems entitled "Miltonidus," by Dr. James Williams, London, 1802. Dr. Williams wrote to "Notes and Queries" Dec. 1, 1855: "I flatter myself it is original, though it may have been suggested by unconscious imitation of something else." The

States,") Patrick Hamilton's "Resources of Arizona," (third edition was 1884,) Hinton's "Handbook of Arizona," J. R. Browne's "Apache Country," Mowry's "Geography and Resources of Arizona," S. W. Cozzens's "The Marvelous Country; or, Three Years in Arizona and New Mexico," (Lee & Shepard; Boston, $2,) &c. With the exception of the latter, these books, however, all seem to be out of print. They can be seen in any large public library, together with fugitive pamphlet publications on the subject. See also Miss Harriet Monroe's article on "Arizona" in The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 89, 1902.

"EDITH A.," 73 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Who wrote 'The Wonderful Story of Fus-Bus, the Fly, and Mother Grabem, the Spider,' Philadelphia, 1867?"

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. This was his first book.

H. H. KITCHELL, New York City: "Can you tell me if Mr. Mansfield's 'Beau Brummell' is dramatized from a book? If so, what is the title of the book, and if not, can you name any books in which Beau Brummell appears as a character?"

Clyde Fitch's play, "Beau Brummell," produced by Richard Mansfield, was largely original, though some of its leading incidents were taken from the life of George Bryan Brummell, called "Beau Brummell." See Jesse's "Life of George Brummell," 1844, new edition, 1885; Raikes's "Journal," 1854; Fitzgerald's "Life of George IV.," 1881; Gronow's "Reminiscences and Anecdotes," Barbey d'Aurevilly's "Dandyism of Brummell," (English version, 1906,) Whibley's "Pageantry of Life," &c. Bulwer Lytton's "Pelham" was probably suggested by Brummell's career, and the character of Trebeck in Lister's forgotten novel of "Granby," 1826, is said to be a portrait of this notable dandy.

"L. W.," Tremont, New York City: "Where can I obtain a copy of 'Peter Parley's Universal History'? I would also like to know the address of Baring-Gould, as in turning over some old papers I have found some manuscripts I should like to send him."

The "Universal History" of S. G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") can be had from the American Book Company for $1.12. The Rev. S. Baring-Gould's address is Lew Trenchard House, N. Devon, England.

A. J. McCONNICO, Valden, Miss.: "Kindly print a brief sketch of the essayist, Peter Bayne."

Dr. Peter Bayne, born at Fodderty, Rossshire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830, died in Scotland, Oct. 10, 1896. He was an indefatigable author, editor, and journalist; edited at one time The Literary World, and wrote the "Life and Letters of Hugh Miller," &c. The only one of his works that seems to be in print here is "The Free Church of Scotland," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.)

J. H. DEWEY, 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, New York City: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS 'M. F.,' Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y., recently asked concerning 'The Way, the Truth, and the Life.' It is now published in this city at the above address."

"M. A. T. E.," Long Island City: "Can you give me any information concerning a book entitled 'The Jibbenainosay,' (or a character bearing that title who principally figures in a work of somewhat similar title,) mentioned by Mark Twain in his 'Life on the Mississippi'? Also, if possible, when first published and by whom?"

This is one of the characters in Louisa H. Medina's once popular play, "Nick of the Woods," first played at the Bowery Theatre May 6, 1839, and doubtless to be had from the T. Henry French play publishing house. The late Joseph Proctor, (1816-97,) at one time one of the best-known and most popular actors in America, acted in this play nearly 2,000 times.

CHARLES F. RIDEAL, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Your correspondents, Mr. Alpin and others, apparently have not had much personal experience with London cabmen, or they would know the beverage under its proper name. It is composed of half bitter and half mild ale, and is in considerable demand by these men, who vernacularly pronounce it 'Alf and 'Alf.' Another drink which they favor is 'dog's nose,' composed of half a pint of porter and a ha'porth (a cent's worth) of gin. This is a favorite tipple of theirs in the Winter season. They have a number of other drinks quite as curious and even more intoxicating, but I hesitate to name them lest your readers may imagine I am unduly familiar with such things. My late friend, Mr. George Augustus Sala, would have reveled in a topic of this kind. This without any reflection upon his sobriety."

NEAL HARPER, New York City: "I have the sixth edition of Congreve's 'Works,' in three volumes, printed in the year 1733. Will you kindly inform me what it is worth?"

Only the first collected edition or Baskerville's handsome edition of 1761 have any value.

FRANK C. BROWN, New York City: "Kindly tell me where, and for how much, I can procure the sermons of the late Rev. T. De Witt Talmage."

His "Sermons," in four volumes, can be had from Funk & Wagnalls, Lafayette Place, $2 a volume.

Appeals to Readers.

Miss JOSEPHINE HOPKINS, Gutchill, N. Y.: "I am anxious to secure a copy of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant's novel 'Zaidee,' first published in London in 1856."

Mrs. JOHN G. WILLIAMSON, 710 West Ninety-first Street, New York City: "I wish to find two books by the Rev. Dr. E. Harbaugh, entitled 'The Heavenly Recognition' and 'The Saints' Rest.' They are out of print, I believe."

H. WYMAN, 140 West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the following lines, quoted from memory and perhaps not correctly?

"'For heart his kind he neither made nor seized,
But sat an equal guest at every board.
No beggar ever felt him condescend
Or patron presume;
For still himself he bore,
At manhood's stately level,
And where he met a stranger
There he left a friend.'"

KATE B. GRAVES, 206 Liberty Street, Plainfield, N. J.: "Can any one tell me who wrote the following lines?

"'Sleep sweet within this quiet room, a friend
when'er thou art,
And let no mournful yesterdays disturb thy peaceful heart;
Nor let to-morrow mar thy rest with dreams of coming ill,
Thy Father is thy companion, Friend, He love surrounds thee still.'"

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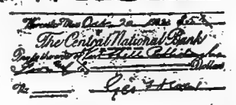

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A

GREAT WAR ROMANCE

RUPERT HUGHES'S striking novel, "THE WHIRLWIND," is being talked about.

The Boston *Journal* says it recalls the "best of the Red Badge of Courage." The Boston *Transcript* declares that "the depiction of the life of the hero is nobly done," and adds, "It seems as if all the Muses have proffered their aid in making it a notable story and its hero a noteworthy character." The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls it "a novel of exceptional quality," and refers to Mr. Hughes as "a young writer who is likely to rival our best reporter of war."

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BOSTON IDEAS.

On Plagiarism—Some New Books Published in Boston—Other Literary Gossip.

THOSE who cry "Plagiarism!" whensoever they detect a chance resemblance will hardly be able to refrain if they read Mr. A. E. W. Mason's "The Four Feathers," and remember Miss Maud Howard Peterson's "The Potter and the Clay." In both a young officer voluntarily retires from the service on the approach of a call to action; in both his cowardice is known to a brother officer, who loves a girl very dear to the recreant and is anxious to conceal his infamy from his brave old father, and there are certain other resemblances upon which a malicious person might seize. On the other hand, the conduct of the personage in Miss Peterson's book is dictated by cowardice; Mr. Mason's hero acts from the fear of turning cowardly in the moment of danger, and afterward deliberately goes into the worst perils that North Africa can give him in the terrible years of Wady Halfa Omdurman and Khartoum, and The London Spectator raises the very interesting question as to the possibility, after years of domination by physical fear, of suddenly exorcising the evil spirit. There is a West Point riding school story which runs exactly parallel to Harry Feversham's. Its chief character, the son of a General officer, was a model cadet except in one detail, the very one essential to the fulfillment of his desire to follow in his father's career, he was physically afraid to ride. Mentally and morally he was all that could be desired; he could swing himself into the saddle, but his fear was manifest at the very first call, "Trot," and his horse knew it as soon as his comrades or his instructor. There seemed to be no remedy, and his withdrawal from the academy was imminent when the instructor laid the case before a visitor, a French officer and a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war. He listened, nodded gravely, and said: "Give me command of the class! I cure him." He went on with the drill, and just as the unfortunate was ready to leave his charger in his accustomed parabolic way, ordered him into the centre of the ring and bade him dismount. "Kneel down!" he commanded next, and while the astonished youth knelt his comrades were put through all manner of voltes and demi-voltes at full speed about him, and made to charge up and down, and left and right of the school at a pounding trot. There was no actual danger; a drilled horse does not step upon a man, much less trample down a kneeling man, but the boy was not in a position to remember that, and when his horse was restored to him he bounded into the saddle as into a haven of safety, and he was graduated as one of the best riders of his class. His nerves had been steeled to something worse than the saddle could offer. So Feversham had found the scorn of his comrades and of his mistress worse than the fear of earning it.

***

From the riding school to Mr. Francis, Mr. Ware's "Our Devoted Friend, the Horse," is not very far, for he has some sharp things to say to the large class of Americans who expect to be taught to ride in twenty lessons, and know everything about a horse by instinct. In this town the second set of ten lessons is regarded as an extravagance, and after five the pupil thinks that her master would take her out for a road lesson if he knew how to advertise his school, but Mr. Ware is accustomed to New York lavishness. His insistence upon the inability of the horse to entertain more than one idea at a time, and upon his entire lack of faithfulness and other pretty attributes, will shock not a few sentimental persons, but his disbelief in the animal's nobility does not weaken his conviction of man's duty in the way of every species of kindness and care, even to the duty of studying and educating his property. The book is profusely illustrated with unpretentious but clear pictures, and is bound in pink, although its author's chief concern is the family horse and the roadster. Its strong point is its common sense.

***

The only flaw that search can detect in Dr. Lawrence's brief biography, "Roger Wolcott," is that its group of fine portraits does not include one representing him at that dramatic moment when he conquered the City of New York. It was at the dedication of the Grant Tomb, a ceremony which he attended with the First Corps of Cadets, from Colonial days the bodyguard of the Governor. Says Dr. Lawrence:

As he and his staff swept up the avenue and broke from the rolling cloud of dust into the sight of the people the flash of his white hair, the flush of his face, and the brilliancy of the whole man moved the multitude, and there burst forth a shout. * * * For to the people he seemed to represent the beauty and glory of the knighthood of America.

Throughout the book the Bishop shows genuine and hearty pride in the aspect of his subject, quite justifiable when one remembers that it was no mere chance, but the result of generations of training and of achievement, for this was one of Dr. Holmes's "white pine" Yankees.

***

It is perhaps premature to think of next year's books, but one which will be noteworthy is a volume of papers which Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard is preparing in the leisure that he can command since he resigned his chair in the Catholic University. It will be composed partly of South Sea reminiscences; partly of stories of that time when the Pacific Coast began to produce the literature which has now become so noteworthy. Two papers will be devoted to Stevenson, and an unpublished poem of his written to Mr. Stoddard, and an unpublished poem by Bret Harte taken from Mr. Stoddard's album will add to the distinction which his own pen gives to all his work.

***

This book will be published by the Lothrop Company, which is kept busy in answering demands for "The Spenders," Chicago, in particular, ordering it by the thousand, and for "Dorothy South." Two more widely different books could hardly be found among the clean novels of the year, and by way of still further diversifying its list the company has accepted a Christian Science novel.

***

There is some curiosity as to Miss Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days," for quite as firm as the Bostonian's belief that those born in Boston do not need to be born again is his faith that those not born in Boston know nothing about it. The huge mass of reminiscences, memoirs, and letters published within the last twenty years is a rich mine of material, but to shape it into a fair presentation of Boston thought since the early transcendental days is a task that no native has yet undertaken. Col. Higginson, Mr. Trowbridge, and Dr. Hale might succeed in it. Probably Mrs. Cheney's memoirs will be full and accurate as to all the phases which she chooses to present, but Mrs. Cheney is a Massachusetts woman.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are publishing Miss Mary Knight Potter's "Art in the Vatican," with forty illustrations, besides plans, and this volume includes more than the casual traveler could learn of the Papal palace in Willis's day. Miss Potter's novel, "Councils of Croesus," appears simultaneously with her serious work. It is the New York volume of the Commonwealth Series, and half of its illustrations and photographs are of buildings in the City of New York; the other half includes a view in Central Park and pictures of the personages of the story not so good looking as Miss Potter describes them. The New York volume is better than any of the others in the series, except Miss Martha Baker Dunn's "Lias's Wife," the Maine volume.

***

A new illustrated edition of "Out of the Heart," the volume of love poems selected by Mr. and Mrs. John White Chadwick, is another of this firm's recent issues. The frontispiece is a miniature in colors, the other plates are half-tones after good pictures by various hands.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 5, 1902.

Influence of "The Review."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

You may be interested to know how well THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURAY REVIEW is read as evidenced by the very kind note you gave Miss Hunt's little list of books ten days ago. As a result of that notice we have received 140 demands for the list by mail, and about 90 of these were from people not connected with libraries.

J. C. DANA.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J., Dec. 2.

German Literature.

Prof. Robinson's introduction of about twenty-five pages is an interesting summary view of his general subject. The whole book in its arrangement and tone suggests Demogeot's excellent history of French literature, a textbook which illustrates the superiority of the best French school books to our own. One may guess that Prof. Robinson's volume is somewhat more ambitious in its objects than Demogeot's. The author nowhere indicates a design to furnish students of the work with volumes of illustrated examples, and recommends that those in search of examples go to Kurschner's Deutsche Nationalliteratur.

Such quotations as Prof. Robinson gives us are embodied in his text, often as integral parts of it. He has taken pains in the case of quotations from early writers to furnish modern German in his footnotes. The divisions of German literature here indicated are the familiar old High German, Middle High German, Early New High German, Eighteenth Century and Nineteenth Century. Prof. Robinson's treatment of the Old High German period has a peculiar interest for the student of English literature. In discussing the Early New High German period he pronounces Luther's translation of the Bible "the greatest German book produced within a period extending over at least three centuries."

The great eighteenth century period Prof. Robinson treats with enthusiasm; he dwells lovingly upon the work of Goethe, Schiller, and their contemporaries, and here finds space for many quotations. When he comes to treat German romanticism, his quotations seem to fill his pages with the aroma of the period, but so sweet and penetrating is that aroma that even the illustrative examples of a German grammar can never quite escape it.

Prof. Robinson's admiration of earlier periods does not blind him to the virtues of contemporary German writers. His discussion of Wagner as a man of letters is full and interesting, and his brief account of Hauptmann is sympathetic. Nietzsche receives nearly four pages.

Brief histories of popular literature are apt to be dull, and useful, if at all, as work of reference. Prof. Robinson's book, however, is one that may be read consecutively with enjoyment; one, indeed, that is likely to interest even the reader who does not understand German. It ought also to arouse the enthusiasm of the student. Of course few beginners can profitably read a summary history of any literature, because such a history can be truly profitable only to him who has already become pretty widely acquainted with the masters of the language. It would be a blessing if more of our own textbooks on literature could have some of the excellent qualities that distinguish this volume.

*A HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By John G. Robinson, lecturer in the University of Strassburg. Pp. xxviii.-635. 8vo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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RUMBOLD'S MEMOIRS.

Passages from the Interesting Recollections of a British Diplomatist.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, lately British Ambassador at Vienna, has just published in London "A Diplomatist's Recollections." The latest date touched upon is 1873. Sir Horace was born in Calcutta, brought up in Paris and the South of France. In his young manhood he studied law in London, boarding with a surgeon in Chelsea.

From the fusty straw of the Putney or Hammersmith omnibus I passed into dazzling halls of light, to dance and flirt with young ladies who would, indeed, have turned up their delicate noses could they but have guessed whence I emerged. It were bootless to put down the names of those by whom I deemed myself enslaved. Nevertheless, I may say that the daughters of the two severest and most awe-inspiring matrons of their generation, Lady Londonderry and Lady Clanricarde, were among my habitual partners.

Here is one of his remembrances of Louis Napoleon in London before the coup d'état:

The Prince had one day placed his box at Covent Garden at the disposal of a great lady of his acquaintance, who, in her turn, had asked one of her friends, another great lady, to accompany her. The Prince himself occupied a stall, but in the course of the evening entered the box to pay his respects to his guest. On seeing him the other lady, with gratuitous and inconceivable rudeness, observed quite audibly that if she could have foreseen such an intrusion she would not have come. After a short stay the impassive visitor withdrew. When the coup d'état had made the Prince the master of France the lady in question was one of the first English of note who asked to be presented to him at the Elysée. As she approached he came forward to meet her with the smile peculiar to him, and before even the Ambassador could mention her name, said: "Je suis heureux, miladi, de voir que vous ne me gardez pas rancune."

When he returned to Paris he was a member of a famous club, the exclusive Cercle de l'Union. Here he met the Marquis of Hertford, a notable figure in the Paris of that hour.

He was the strangest mixture of munificence and parsimony. He lived simply, and was never known to entertain a single creature. He would give thousands for a picture or a work of art, and his charities and acts of private kindness were on a very ample scale. But he kept no carriage, and it was said of him that he never used the then "coupés de remise" at 2 francs an hour, remaining faithful to the ancient, musty "fiacres a 30 sous." * * * The club's standing nuisances were ancient Gen. Fagel, who had been Dutch Minister in Paris for nearly forty years, and who used coolly to take out his teeth at dessert and wash them in the glass by his side; and old Lockwood, the father of Lady Napier and Ettrick, who had an equally pleasant habit of spitting into his silk pocket handkerchief and drying it at the fire in the morning room.

His first impression of the Prince Consort:

A certain stiffness, not to say hauteur, in his manner, a somewhat brusque way of putting his questions, jarred upon me more than, no doubt, they ought to have done, and I could trace in him little of that genial address which has made his son the most popular of Princes. This was, I feel assured, entirely due to a constitutional shyness from which, according to those who knew him best, he never could quite free himself. At any rate, it effectually chilled me, who was afflicted with the same ailment—so well described by the French as "mauvaise honte."

At Athens, too, Sir Horace met at dinner the original Maid of Athens immortalized by Byron. He describes her as "a stoutish old lady, very badly dressed, and of a distinctly Levantine type," and again as a "poor old creature, with no trace left of even ordinary good looks." Sir Horace was a great admirer of Lord Palmerston:

Of the undoubted success of Lord Palmerston's policy I will only say that it was due to his absolute faith in and regard for the greatness of our nation. Like the admirable sportsman he was, he always ran the good horse England straight, and with a perfect reliance on its mettle and powers * * * The Diplomatic Service never had a better friend. His unswerving faithfulness to those whom he employed is proverbial; its good effects on the service are perhaps less widely understood. Under him a man who had acted rashly or unwisely might be disapproved, but was never openly disavowed—never had the heart taken out of him * * * Ministers, as a rule, shrink from questions in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston knew how to face them boldly.

Sir Horace Rumbold has certain things to say of the Alabama award and the Trent affair, which will excite some discussion when his book is published here.

Tennyson and Browning.

Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., addressing a London Workingmen's Club on Victorian literature, thus expressed his opinion of the comparative merit of Tennyson and Browning: "The two great poets were Alfred Tennyson and Robert Browning. The first named would always stand at the head of the literature of the Victorian period. It was difficult to overrate the enormous influence for good that his splendid intellect and true and clear conscience exercised over this country. There was no poet in the whole course of our history whose works were more likely to live as a complete whole than he, and there was not a line which his friends would wish to see blotted out. Robert Browning was a poet of strange inequality and of extraordinary and fantastic methods in his composition. However much one could enjoy some of his works, one could only hope that two-thirds of them would be as promptly as possible forgotten—not, however, from any moral objection to what he wrote. He was the Carlyle of poetry. By his lives of Schiller and Stirling, Carlyle showed that he could write beautiful and pure English, but that he should de-

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Christmas Weeklies.

Two of the first weekly periodicals to make their appearance in holiday dress are Harper's and Collier's. The former spreads itself over a hundred pages in illustrations and reading matter. For the current number the usual editorial paragraph section has been dropped, and its place is taken up by what is probably the most conspicuous collection of short stories and color illustrations which has ever appeared in a weekly magazine. Besides the pictures which illustrate stories by Mark Twain, Josephine Dodge Daskam, Hamlin Garland, Van Tassel Sutphen, Kathryn Jarboe, Elizabeth G. Jordan, Albert Bigelow Paine, and others, are paintings in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green, George Gibbs, C. J. Post, P. L. Hoyt; there is also a series of black-and-white drawings, without text, by half a dozen other well-known artists. Poems are contributed by Howells, Bangs, Guy Wetmore Carryl, and Louise Morgan Sill. The Christmas number of Collier's is quite as distinctive in a smaller way. It opens with an ingenious story by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated in color by W. T. Smedley and Edward Penfield. The cover design is by Leyindecker. The artist Gibson presents pen drawings as illustrations to a social skit by the inimitable F. P. Dunne, and Lieut. Robert E. Peary presents an illustrated paper on "Christmas in the Great Polar Night." Mr. Gibson also has a double-page cartoon, entitled "The Parting Wall." Among the artists in color work are W. T. Aylward and F. A. Carter.

Henry Harland.

Mr. Henry Harland, whose stories, "The Cardinal's Snuff-box" and "The Lady Paramount," have delighted the English-speaking world, arrived in the city last Monday after a very stormy passage on La Champagne. Mr. Harland is an American, and his literary apprenticeship was served in New York, where he studied the inexhaustible Jewish problems and presented his view of them in some very strong fiction published under the pseudonym of Sidney Luska. It was then that he produced "The Yoke of Thorah," "As It Was Written," &c. To Mr. Harland's early good fortune he came under the influence of one or two able littérateurs who have since earned fame as the greatest living American men of letters, and who advised his visiting Europe and England with a view to studying the artistic and literary movements then going on in the Old World. It is said that, with a small grip in his hand—his entire baggage—Mr. Harland boarded a liner, and, so potent has been the syren song of the Eastern World, that there he has remained ever since, traveling from one lovely and historic spot to another, drinking in the refreshing beauties, and from time to time greeting his less fortunate toilers in the land of his birth with the tales of his imagination. Mr. Harland finds a very wide and cordial welcome here.

Philanthropy in the Nineteenth Century.

The second volume in the American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century Series, edited by Herbert S. Brown, comes from the Macmillan Company this week. It is a work entitled, "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," by Joseph Lee, Vice President of the Massachusetts Civic League. This is a short account of how philanthropy toward the close of the nineteenth century has turned away from its absorption in mere palliative effort and undertaken to deal with some obvious causes of social defect. It tells how the home is being made attractive and safer from disease by enforced sanitary precautions, by greater access of sunlight and air; how workshops in some instances have been centres of cheerfulness and health; how the children of the cities are being given the chance to play and to live under favorable conditions; how, through vacation schools, kindergartens, &c., they are being led into a life richer in content and meaning; how thrift has been developed and directed toward affording opportunity for the broadening of home life. In short, it is an account of how philanthropy has begun to fight social want and distress by pointing out and affording the way to some measure of social wealth and welfare. As in the other volumes of the series, there will be a marginal analysis and a full index.

A New Columbus Book.

"Christopher Columbus," by John Boyd Thacher, is on the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons for publication early in 1903. The work is in three volumes of about 000 pages each. It will contain about 300 illustrations, including reproductions in fac simile, in half-tone, and in line. It is an attempt to furnish the reader with information based upon such material as Mr. Thacher has been able to obtain of the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries, and which is at present available either in manuscript or print, together with a record of Columbus himself; also the information that has been brought to light through the most recent investigations concerning Christopher Columbus and his discoveries. Fragments of everything published at the time of Columbus's discoveries that concerned these discoveries will be reproduced in fac simile in the forthcoming work. The personal appearance of Columbus is also described, and there are reproductions of every important portrait, together with a biographical note on every known picture. An important chapter is devoted to the handwriting of Columbus, and every known example of his script is reproduced in fac simile with a transliteration and a translation.

The Decoration of Houses.

In her book on "Houses and Their Decoration," which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out early in the new year, Miss Lillie Hamilton French devotes a special chapter to every room of a house, many important details being dwelt upon; for example, the framing and hanging of pictures, the color and distribution of lights, the proper arrangement of dressing tables, sideboards, desks, &c. Special attention is paid to the arrangement of different interiors, to the proper decoration of the window and the fireplace, and to questions of color. Color schemes to be used on the walls and in the choice of textiles and hangings are given. Diagrams are given indicating various positions for furniture in a room; the aim is to show how libraries and parlors, being exactly alike, as they are in modern apartments and in old-fashioned houses, may be made to have a character of their own. Not only are plans suggested for rooms in houses, but attention is paid to apartments. There will be over 100 illustrations by Katharine C. Budd, with numerous photographs, and the text will be supplemented by numerous drawings and diagrams.

Mainly Personal.

Florence Merriam Bailey's "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," which appears this week, is designed as a companion volume to Mr. Chapman's "Handbook of Eastern Birds." Mrs. Bailey, who already has four books on birds to her credit, is the daughter of Clinton L. Merriam of the United States Biological Survey. She entered Smith College with the class of 1886. After studying birds in the field in New York, Utah, Arizona, and California, she gave "bird talks" in New England, Illinois, and Washington, D. C., her present home. In 1899 she married Vernon Bailey, of the United States Biological Survey, who has assisted her in the preparation of her latest book.

*** William Lawrence, whose "Life of Roger Wolcott" has just appeared, is also the biographer of Amos A. Lawrence and the author of "Visions and Service." He was born in Boston in 1850, and was graduated at Harvard in 1871, received the degree of D. D. from that university in 1893. He went through the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, and was made rector of Grace Church, Lawrence, in 1876. In 1892 he was ordained Bishop of Massachusetts. He was a life-long friend of Gov. Wolcott, having known him intimately for over forty years.

*** Thomas C. Dawson has just furnished G. P. Putnam's Sons with the manuscript of a two-volume work which will form a conspicuous addition to the Story of the Nation Series. It will be entitled "The States of South America," a subject which Mr. Dawson, both in his official capacity and from his commercial experience, is well able to treat of. The first volume, which is just going to press for publication early in the Spring, will cover Brasil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

*** A. Basil Libbock, a well-known Oxford man, recently shipped on board a four-masted "windjammer" at San Francisco and made the voyage around Cape Horn to Liverpool. As he is an English gentleman, and kept his camera busy, he doubtless took note of many things which would escape the notice of the common sailor. The result of his voyage will appear next week from E. P. Dutton & Co. in a book called "'Round the Horn Before the Mast."

*** Alfred Ollivant's "Danny," just published in book form by Doubleday, Page & Co., and reviewed here last week, is not the same "Danny" which recently appeared as a serial in a magazine. The book version is longer, and contains additional material which the author thinks represents the best part of the book. It is a dog story in a different vein from the author's "Bob, Son of Battle," which, by the way, has just been issued in a new illustrated edition.

*** It is a common belief that Huckleberry Finn is Mark Twain himself. But Mr. Clemens says that this idea is wrong, and that his original in his books is Tom Sawyer, not Huck Finn.

*** One of the stories in Lafcadio Hearn's new book, "Kotto," published by The Macmillan Company, was recently read to members of the Japan Society in London. Mr. Hearn has been called the one man of the British race who understands the subtlety of Japanese nature. The story is called "A Woman's Tragedy."

*** Miss Louise Forsslund, in her "Ship of Dreams," tells about the quaint Long Island seafaring people. One old man, who was a particular friend of hers, told her many sea yarns, which she wrote down, afterward showing him the work, which she requested him to correct. This he did. When the book was published Miss Forsslund gave him a copy and said: "Captain, here is the book you helped to write." "Well," the old man replied, as he straightened up, "my light was dim an' my glasses wa'nt of the best, or I could a improved on it."

*** President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, in his article on "The Needs of American Public Education" in the current number of The World's Work, shows how he would construct a school system, with "elective" courses for children over nine years old, including modern languages and many subjects offered in

High Schools. President Eliot suggests that "business agents" would do as much as School "Boards" do now and save the amount of their salary; he justifies increased expenditure for better buildings, equipment, and teachers by results, and believes that a pension system for old teachers would be a paying investment.

*** In an article on W. J. Ghent's book, "Our Benevolent Feudalism," Prof. Goldwin Smith says that the author "cannot be contradicted when he asserts that the multi-millionaire in a wealth-worshipping age has everything pretty much in his power—Legislatures, judiciaries, churches, universities, and perhaps, worst of all, the press. * * * What is behind the press is about the most serious question of the day."

*** Will Carleton, the author of "Songs of Two Centuries," just issued by Harper & Brothers, being asked what he thought of the popularity of poetry, replied that in his opinion the conventional poetry would always be liked by a limited class, but that dialect verse, being fresher and more human, would exceed it in general favor. He spoke with much admiration of Kipling's poetry. Mr. Carleton thought that the poetic spirit of the age has largely gone into fiction, and cited "Ben Hur," some of Dickens's books, and "Lorna Doone" as good examples of the poetic in fiction.

*** Frank W. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now First Vice President of the National City Bank of New York City, believes that our present prosperity will not last. He offers "A Conservative Word of Warning" in the current World's Work.

*** Hamlin Garland has arrived in New York, where he will remain for the Winter. He is at work on a series of short stories for Harper's Weekly. These deal with the American Indian in his human and domestic aspect. The first story appears in the Christmas number of the periodical under the title of "The New Medicine-House."

*** Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The Leopard's Spots," is said to have a son who inherits his father's cleverness. The other day the boy asked Mr. Dixon for a goat, to which the father replied: "That is one combination that I positively refuse to have on this farm—you and a goat." Mr. Dixon went away to lecture, and on his return his son said to him, "Papa, why have you given up preaching and given all your time to lecturing?" "I am after the almighty dollar," said Mr. Dixon. And the boy answered, "Yes, more after the dollar than the Almighty."

*** Onoto Watanna, in her Japanese story, "The Wooing of Wistaria," makes Commodore Perry fall in love with the Lady Wistaria, but his arrival in Japan affects her fate. Perry was born in Newport, R. I., in 1794, and he commanded the expedition to Japan from 1852 to 1854. A monument has been erected to him at Kurihama, Japan. There are known to be at least two survivors of this famous expedition, David Davis and John Canavan, both living in New York.

*** Whether people go to church as much as they used to or not, publishers say that the approach of Christmas is just as evident in their business as it ever was by the demand for books of religious tone. A good example of books in which the Christmas spirit prevails is Lew Wallace's "The First Christmas," the story of the meeting of the wise men and the birth of Christ. The volume is published by Harper & Brothers.

*** Rudyard Kipling's poem, "Pan in Vermont," which is being published in The Christmas Annual of Country Life in America," is a verse of the old-time Kipling sort, being reminiscent of his American country home. He deifies the seedsman who brings the phlox and hollyhocks to every citizen from Keene to Lake Champlain.

*** Major S. H. M. Byers, author of "Sherman's March to the Sea," contributes to the current issue of Harper's Magazine a poem entitled "The Crowing of the Cock." Major Byers wrote his famous poem of Sherman's campaign while he was a prisoner of the Confederates at Columbia, S. C. He had previously escaped from the Macon stockade disguised in a Confederate uniform. After the writing of the poem he escaped again, rejoined Sherman's army, and for a time served on the General's staff. The verses were a short time ago incorporated by the author in a long epic entitled "The March to the Sea." Major Byers is now living in Des Moines, Iowa.

England as Milton Saw It.*

Milton was born in London in 1608. The opening chapters of "Milton's England," by Lucia Ames Mead, are instinct with the life and personality of the poet. At first the reader feels a keen interest in tracing the young poet's unfolding career. We see him now in Bread Street, in St. Bride's Churchyard, in Aldersgate Street, in the Barbican, Charing Cross, Whitehall, Jewin Street in the days of his blindness and the birth of "Paradise Lost," but when the author descends to the level of a mere seventeenth century guide book, with Milton as the chief figure in the show, the paths of literature are deserted for the commonplace and the mediocre.

The supposition comes in too often that Milton, or Milton and his father, might have attended this big man's funeral, heard this man preach, or stood wonderstruck before this and that specimen of architectural completeness.

There is quite enough in the old England of the seventeenth century directly associated with the great Puritan poet to awaken keen and enthusiastic interest. It is worthy of note that the very name of the street on which Milton was born, and those in the near neighborhood to the booths that once surrounded the Cheap indicate the nature of the products once sold there, or the trades carried on. To the north we find Wood, Milk, Iron, Honey, Poultry; to the south such streets as Bread, Soap, Candles, Fish, Money-changing. On Friday Street fish, the food for fast days, was sold.

Saxon and Danish London have passed away utterly. Of Norman London the great White Tower, the crypt of Bow Church, from whose round arches it got its name; the crypt of St. John's Priory outside the city, part of St. Bartholomew's the Great, and part of St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, remain. Milton in his young manhood, without a doubt, took delight in the English Norman and English Gothic churches, visible on every side in that old London life. For one-fourth, at least, of the area of the city was in one way and another connected with the Church, and a very large proportion of the population also.

The Gothic towers and steeples of the convent churches rose clean and pure against the soft blue of the London sky, then unfouled by coal soot. Their lofty walls were picturesque with English ivy and rose blooms, and at every hour bells pealed a constant reminder to the citizens of prayer and service.

When we recall the veritable army of many ranks, from Bishop to humble artisan and servitor, that composed a cathedral body, no wonder that the Puritan Milton could see its dangers and drain upon the State, fairly sapping its lifeblood. That he grew to distrust it and seek its overthrow, together with a fiercly tyrannical monarchy, another cause of stagnation and impoverishment in the kingdom, is no cause of wonder. Cromwell's appreciation of the blind poet and friendship for him honor the great commoner, and that Milton reflected in himself the qualities that made Cromwell great reveals the sterling fibre of the poet's soul. It took England a long time to do justice to these two. Dr. William Everett sums up his estimates of the Protector in these words: "Bigots may defame him, tyrants may insult him, but when the hosts of God arise for their great review and the champions of liberty bear their scars, there shall stand in the foremost rank, shining as the brightness of the firmament, the majestic son of Cambridge, the avenger and Protector, Oliver Cromwell."

With the author we go to Jewin Street, where blind Milton with his two motherless daughters wrestled for years with the problems of "Paradise Lost." But we need not approach too near the poet's home, or our ideals of the serene and beautiful life so great a poet and genius ought to lend may be rudely shattered. The girls did not love their father overmuch, and the task of transcribing the great thoughts of the poet grew distinctly distasteful to them. But the seven years task was ended at last, and sold for some 20 pounds.

Every reader of Milton will delight to ramble through these reminders of ancient London and commune by proxy with the noble and heroic spirits whose genius and lifework helped to mold the character of that splendid Anglo-Saxon civilization whose glory has streamed out to the ends of the earth.

British Cathedrals.*

While some American tourists in England may, like the man from Chicago recently noted, object to the number of cathedrals there, and look with suspicion upon the evidences of their antiquity, the fact remains that these structures command more and more attention on this side of the ocean, not alone from architects who desire to study their proportions, but from people of culture who are interested in the stories they tell of a glorious past. The history of the cathedrals, with a critical analysis of their architectural features and a description of such things about them as will prove of interest to the visitor, has now been compiled in a compact volume with numerous well-executed drawings, showing characteristic "bits," interiors and exteriors, and ground plans.

Forty-six cathedrals, including those of Scotland and Wales, have been studied by the author, F. H. Ditchfield, who includes at the close of each history of a cathedral a record of the principal building dates and dimensions, and also a brief account of the chief places and churches of interest in its immediate neighborhood.

An Irish Trip.*

The nearest European land to America—Ireland—is the one, it is said, which Americans know least about, being in so much of a hurry to get to London and Paris when going over that they pass it by, and in such a hurry to get back to New York when returning that they postpone their visit to the Green Isle to the indefinite future, and in the majority of cases never make it. Now, however, American tourists are finding out the unique attractions of Irish scenery and visiting the country in larger numbers than ever before.

Mr. S. G. Bayne in his book "On An Irish Jaunting Car Through Donegal and Connemara," says that on looking back on his extensive tour the highest expectations were all fulfilled, and he has nothing but pleasant memories of it. He traveled over 350 miles on jaunting cars, making use of twenty-three of them, and traversed the Counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Clare, and used some ten different boats and steamers.

He was greeted everywhere in a kindly manner. The scenery on the coasts, he says, is among the finest in the world, and he found many opportunities for using his camera to advantage.

*"THE CATHEDRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By P. H. Ditchfield M. A. F. S. A. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Rector of Barkham. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

*"MILTON'S ENGLAND." By Lucia Ames Mead. Illustrated. 8°, xii. 296. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25 net.

*"ON AN IRISH JAUNTING CAR THROUGH DONEGAL AND CONNEMARA." By S. G. Bayne. [illegible]

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THE publication of the Darwin letters announced by D. Appleton & Co. will be postponed until after the holidays. The letters will ultimately appear in two volumes of 300 pages each, edited by Francis Darwin. Darwin's "Life and Letters" appeared several years ago, but a considerable mass of other correspondence has been brought to light, and, as everything Darwin wrote bore the impress of a sincere and gentle spirit, it is expected that the forthcoming work will have a certain popular interest as well as its undoubted value to specialists. Postponement is also announced of Sidney Whitman's "Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck."

***

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing this week "Aspects of the Jewish Question," with an ethnological map, by a Quarterly Reviewer; "East of Paris," being sketches in the Gâtinais, Bourbonnais, Nivernais, and Champagne, by Miss Betham-Edwards, author of "France of To-day," with charming colored illustrations from the crayon of Henry E. Detmold; "The King's Garden, or Life of the World to Come," an exhaustive practico-religious compilation in prose and verse by W. M. L. Jay; "A Naturalist in Indian Seas, or Four Years with the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship Investigator," by A. Alcock of the Indian Medical Service. This volume is elaborately illustrated with scientific studies made by the author, and reveals a most fascinating world of vegetable and animal life in the depths of the Far Eastern seas.

***

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week a new and cheaper edition in one volume, with many new illustrations, of F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis"; a new edition of Charles Major's "The Bears of Blue River"; in the American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century Series, "Constructive and Preventive Philanthropy," by Joseph Lee, Vice President of the Massachusetts Civic League; "The Satire of Seneca on the Apotheosis of Claudius," by Allan P. Ball and "Studies in the Cartesian Philosophy," by Norman Smith, M. A.

***

The Christmas number of Harper's Weekly will contain 100 pages, of which 16 will be pictures printed in color, and will represent Christmas in many phases. The editorial comment will be omitted in this special number, the space being filled by fifteen short stories by W. D. Howells, Mark Twain, John Kendrick Bangs, Josephine Dodge Daskam, Elizabeth G. Jordan, Roy Rolfe Gilson, Morgan Robertson, Van Tassel Sutphen, Charles Battell Loomis, and other notable writers.

***

An Italian translation of Prof. Ely's "Monopolies and Trusts," published in this country by The Macmillan Company, has just been issued in Turin under the title, "Biblioteca Dell' Economista," edited by Prof. Pasquale Jannaccone. The work has been translated by Dr. Paolo Conte, and includes a new introduction by the author, further explaining his ideas of the significance of monopoly price as class price. The English version is now in its fifth thousand.

***

A new edition of "The Ingoldsby Legends, or Mirth and Marvels," by Thomas Ingoldsby, Esquire, is being published by John Lane. The volume is uniform in size with "Gulliver's Travels." It contains over 100 illustrations, which are, together with the title page and cover design, the work of Herbert Cole.

***

The current issue of The Woman's Home Companion contains an article by Stuart Culin, Curator of the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, in which is described the strange origin of familiar toys. Mr. Culin also tells of the origin of the Christmas tree. He says that the history of the tree goes back several thousand years to an ancient Chinese custom.

***

"An Old Country House," the new romance by Richard Le Gallienne, just published by Harper & Brothers, will shortly be brought out in London in the Breviary Series issued by Grant Richards.

***

"Essays: Historical and Literary," by John Fiske, which is being published by The Macmillan Company in two volumes, contains about twenty essays and lectures, some of the papers dealing with scientific or philosophical questions. The essay on John Milton is purely literary. Another is a discussion of folk-lore, which has for its text the Russian legend of "Marya Morevna." But the historical essays, thirteen in number, beginning with "Old and New Ways of Treating History," make up most of the volumes.

***

The International Studio for this month will contain an article celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Thomas Girtin, known to art students as the father of English water-color painting. There will be a complete and fully illustrated article on Girtin's work. The number continues the discussion of the art of John Lavery, "the cosmopolitan painter." There is also an illustrated article on "Designs for Book Plates."

***

The Macmillan Company will shortly bring out in the Citizens' Library, edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely, a work by Elwood Mead, the chief of irrigation investigations in the Department of Agriculture. The book will deal with the question of the monopoly of the water supplies by private persons in the great dry regions of the West, which has aroused the people of Washington, California, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana to the seriousness of their situation. Irrigation bills providing for the public control of streams are to be introduced into the Legislatures of these States this Winter.

***

The popular books for the week ending Nov. 27, as reported by the circulating department of the New York Public Library, are Caine's "The Eternal City," Adams's "Confessions of a Wife," Rives's "Hearts Courageous," Barbour's "Behind the Lines," Chamber's "Outdoorland," Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Beard's "What a Girl Can Make and Do,"

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the publication to-day of "The American Laws of Bridge," as adopted November, 1902, authorized edition.

***

An important work on "Germany," by Wolf von Schierbrand, is being published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Schierbrand shows what competition with Germany as a world power means. He states the case of Germany fully. The author discusses the Government, the people, the politics, the Kaiser, and his family. He was expelled from Germany because, it is thought, he knew too intimately of what he wrote.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week Gen. Christiaan Rudolf de Wet's long-expected book on the "Three Years' War," "Across Coveted Lands; Or, A Journey from Flushing to Calcutta, Overland," by A. H. Savage Landor; a new illustrated edition of John Kimberly Mumford's "Oriental Rugs," and "Memories of Vailima," the book of recollections by Robert Louis Stevenson's step-children, Mrs. Isobel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne. These reminiscences will contain illustrations from photographs in the possession of the authors, one of them showing Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Sr., Mrs. Stevenson, Jr., and King Kalakau. There is also an unpublished poem by Stevenson in the volume.

***

"Red-Head," by John Uri Lloyd, author of "Stringtown on the Pike," &c., will be published early the coming year by Dod Mead & Co. The story is a true picture of the feud as it still exists in Kentucky. It may be remembered that Red-Head is a character in the author's "Stringtown on the Pike," but the story is new, although it touches upon the characters in the former book. The forthcoming volume will be illustrated and decorated by Reginald Birch.

***

"Literary Landmarks of Oxford," by Laurence Hutton, is in active preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons for publication before the holidays. This is said to be a worthy companion to Mr. Hutton's interesting books which have made the "Literary Landmarks" title a recognized voucher, like Augustus Hare's "Walks." Mr. Hutton arranges alphabetically the literary associations that crowd the rooms of Oxford colleges, so that a visitor would have no trouble in finding anything. The volume is illustrated by Herbert Railton.

***

"The Bending of the Twig," by Walter Russell, author of "The Sea Children," will be issued at the end of this year by Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Russell is well known as a painter of children's portraits. His book will be composed of a number of sketches, each covering a special phase of child life from the child's point of view. There will be over 100 illustrations in the book, more than 60 of these being full page.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish this week "The Hudson River from Ocean to Source," by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, with over 100 illustrations; "The Romance of the Colorado River," an account of its first discovery and of explorations from 1540 until the present time, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh; "The Papal Monarchy," by Dr. William Barry; "The Life and Times of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford."

***

"Bookbinders and Their Crafts," by Miss S. T. Prideaux, will be published before the holidays by Charles Scribner's Sons. Miss Prideaux discusses English, Scottish, French, and Italian bindings, early stamped bindings, pattern making, Roger Payne, and reviews Thonian's "Les Relieurs Français." The edition of the work is limited to 500 numbered copies, each being illustrated with designs by the author and others.

***

"The German Revolution of 1849," by Charles W. Dahlinger, is in preparation for publication in January by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Dahlinger has received the facts from his father, and he gives a clear and spirited account of the final struggle in Baden for the maintenance of Germany's first national representative Government.

***

"In the Palaces of the Sultan," by Anna Bowman Dodd, author of "Cathedral Days," is to be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. in about two months. Mrs. Dodd was the guest of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to Paris, during the latter's visit to the Sultan. She, together with the General and Mrs. Porter, was received by the Sultan at his Court, dined with him, and was personally conducted through his private domain, consisting of miles of palaces and parks. Mrs. Dodd has described this visit in her forthcoming book, and has, in addition, touched on Turkish political life and Constantinople.

***

"Mediaeval India Under Mohammedan Rule," by Stanley Lane-Poole, is on the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons for publication early in the new year. The author tells how, when the Moslem tide was checked in the West, it turned upon India, and for 600 years the Hindus were ruled by Mohammedan Kings.

***

Wilhelm Lübke's "Outlines of the History of Art," translated from the last German editions, edited, revised, and enlarged, by Russell Sturgis, will be published after the holidays by Dodd, Mead & Co. The volume has always been the standard on the subject. Many new illustrations have been added to the forthcoming edition.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the postponement of publication of "St. Augustine and His Age," by Joseph McCabe, author of "Peter Abélard," and Dr. Minot J. Savage's "Results of Psychical Research," the work on "Spiritism or Telepathy?"

***

Vol. VI. of the "Writings of James Monroe" will shortly come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will contain the famous Monroe message and the documents relating to it. The entire set, which will be complete in seven volumes, is edited by S. M. Hamilton of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State. The volumes are uniform with "The Writings of Jefferson," "Washington," "Madison," &c.

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Their Rarity and Rise in Value—The Highest Auction Prices Paid for a Century.

I.

AN American collector who recently paid £300 for the first edition of "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608, an anonymous pseudo-Shakespearean play, was scoffed at by certain bibliographical writers who cannot understand the present appreciation of rare examples of the early English drama. The other native collector who paid in February, 1901, the large sum of £620 for Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus," 1611, was criticised by the same all-wise authorities who referred to it as "a fantastic price." Yet this first edition of the "Merry Devil" equals in rarity many of the Shakespeare quarto plays, only three copies being known—the £300 example, Capell's, at Trinity College, and Frederick Perkins's, which brought only £14 in 1889. The "Titus Andronicus" of 1611 is less rare, the British Museum, Bodleian, Capell, Locker, Huth, and Perkins examples being also known; but none of these favorably compares with the £620 copy, which is fine and large, with several uncut leaves. The 1594 edition of the play, which probably once existed, has entirely disappeared; the earliest extant edition, that of 1600, is represented by two copies, in the Bridgewater and Edinburgh University collections. The two latter will unquestionably never occur for sale, a remark that applies to most of the extant copies of the 1611 edition. The sum of £620 is not "a fantastic price," therefore, nor is the £300 "Merry Devil" a costly book. The careless bibliographical writers may think differently, but the unanswerable reply to their criticism is: "Where are other purchasable copies?"

These prices well illustrate the present valuation of early English plays. I have prepared two lists which exhibit the great rarity and enormous appreciation in the auction room of the most important plays written and printed before the Restoration. Several authors are sparingly represented—Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and others; Shirley and several of his contemporaries are omitted, but this is because of the absence in recent sales of really fine copies of their dramas.

The first list herewith given comprises plays by Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Jonson, Lyly, Middleton, Peele, and others, together with several dramas whose authorship is still unknown.

1. Beaumont and Fletcher's "Scornful Lady," 1616, first edition, (McKee sale, 1901, half roan, stains on two leaves,) $170.

2. Beaumont and Fletcher's "Phylaster," 1620, first edition, (Sotheby's, February, 1901, unbound copy, in fine condition,) £46 10s.

3. "Caesar and Pompey; or, Caesar's Revenge," (anonymous,) no date, printed by G. Eld for John Wright; there is another edition printed "for Nathaniel Fosbrooke and John Wright," dated 1607, (McKee sale, 1901, half red morocco, slight defect in margin of last leaf repaired,) $220.

4. Chapman's "Blind Beggar of Alexandria," 1598, first edition, (McKee sale, 1901, brown morocco, fine copy,) $370.

Note: This first edition of the earliest extant play of the greatest of the later Elizabethans is of superlative rarity. Only five copies are recorded—the British Museum, Bodleian, Dyce, Locker, and McKee examples. The latter is the same copy that brought £1 1s. at the Heber sale in 1834, and £8 15s. at the Frederick Perkins sale in 1889.

5. Chapman's "Gentleman Usher," 1606, first edition, (McKee sale, 1901, maroon levant morocco, by Riviere, fine copy,) $190.

6. Chapman's "Widow's Tears," 1612, first edition, (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound copy, sold with Chapman's "May Day," 1611, first edition, but the latter having a defective and mended title page,) £82 10s.

7. Daniel's "Order and Solemnity of the Creation of Prince Henry, Whereunto Is Annexed the Royal Maske, (Tethys's Festival,") 1610, first edition, (Lefferts sale, 1902, the splendid Fuller Russell copy, crimson morocco, by Clarke and Bedford,) $305.

Note: "The Royal Maske," which was included in the above, is an extraordinarily rare item. The price recorded is the highest, but it is far below the real value of this work—the most uncommon of Samuel Daniel's productions.

8. Dekker's "Satiro-Mastix; or, The Untrussing of the Humorous Poet," 1602, first edition, (Davis sale, 1900, brown morocco extra,) £95.

9. "Every Woman in Her Humor," 1609, first edition, anonymous; once attributed to Ben Jonson, (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound,) £84.

10. Phineas Fletcher's Sicelides," 1631, first edition, (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound, fine copy,) £36 10s.

11. Greene's "Orlando Furioso," 1599, second edition, (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound,) £39.

Note: The only copy of the first edition, 1594, which has been sold in recent years was Perkins's, which brought only £2 6s in 1880.

12. "Histrio-Mastix: or, The Player Whipt," 1610; first edition, (McKee sale, 1901, half morocco, fine copy, formerly Jolley's, $155.

Note: Fleary attributes this rare anonymous play to John Marston.

13. "How the Father of Heaven Beateth Death," no date, printed by John Scot, (Daniel sale, 1864, in splendid condition, brown morocco extra, the Cuddecott copy,) £74 11s.

Note: The above is believed to be a unique copy of this curious relic of the early English drama. The earliest edition, printed by Tyrson, exist in imperfect copies.

14. Jonson's "Every Man Out of His Humor," 1600, the edition printed "for Nicholas Linge." (McKee sale, 1901, crimson morocco, by Lortic, title page remargined,) $200.

15. Jonson's "Fountain of Self-Love: or, Cynthia's Revels," 1601, first edition, (Ives sale, 1891, green morocco by Bedford,) $155.

16. Jonson's "Sejanus," 1605, first edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, large paper copy, in the original vellum wrapper, presented by Jonson to his "perfect friend Francis Crane,") $168.

Note: Ives's copy sold for $125 in 1891, but all the Jonsons in the collection, with many such rarities, would bring to-day a very high price.

17. "King Darius," 1565, an early enterlude of great rarity, (Daniel sale, 1864, red morocco, fine copy, with rough leaves; once the Roxburghe copy, now in the Huth collection,) £75 12s.

18. Lyly's "Woman in the Moon," 1597, first edition, but written before 1584, (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound copy, title page slightly soiled, but described as fine and perfect,) £120.

Note.—This seldom-seen drama is represented to-day by less than six copies. Grieswold's fine example, in dark blue morocco extra, which brought only $25 in 1876, was resold for $300 at the third McKee sale, 1901.

19. Middleton's "Trick to Catch the Old One," 1608, (Hibbert sale, 1892, red morocco extra, margins of last leaf mended, containing the title pages of the two editions of 1608,) £50 10s.

20. Middleton's "Honorable Entertainments Composed for the Service of the Noble City," 1621, (Sotheby's, March, 1888, fine copy, said to be unique,) £70.

21. Middleton's "Game at Chess," with the verse argument and the words "Printed 1625," the rarest of the four editions, (Lefferts sale, 1902, brown levant morocco, by Riviere,) $190.

22. Middleton's "Your Fine Gallants," no date, 1607? (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound,) £100.

23. Milton's "Maske Presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, (Comus,") 1637, first edition, (Makellar sale, 1890, morocco extra, by Zaehnsdorf,) £150.

This has long been one of the rarest of Milton's productions, and has steadily appreciated in value. Daniel's copy, in green morocco extra, sold in 1864 for £26, and was resold at the Cranford sale in 1876 for £49 10s., and in the Dew-Smith sale in 1878 for £250. The Way copy, in calf, sold in 1891 for £68, and was resold in a Matthews binding for $425 at the Ives sale in 1891. Only three copies have been publicly sold in twenty years—Ives's, 1891, $425; Huth's, 1894, £125, and Makellar's, 1890, £150. The Daniel copy has passed through the hands of five collectors in half a century; the Ives copy has a similar history—an eloquent illustration of the rarity of "Comus."

24. Norton and Sackville's "Gorboduc," no date, but about 1570, published over the name of "Ferrex & Porrex," (Edwards sale, 1903, bound, with twelve other black-letter tracts, by Norton, now in an American collection,) £126.

Note.—The first edition, 1565, printed in an unauthorized way, is of extraordinary rarity. There was a third edition in 1590, also very rare.

25. Peele's "Battle of Alcazar," 1594, first edition, (McKee sale, 1901, brown levant morocco, by Riviere,) $200.

Note.—The above is one of two copies publicly sold in twenty-five years. The second brought £19 at the Gaisford sale in 1890, $90 at the Ives sale in 1891, and $106 at the Adee sale in 1895.

26. Porter's "Two Angry Women of Abington," 1599, printed "for Joseph Hunt and William Ferbrand," one of two editions of that year, (McKee sale, 1901, blue levant morocco, probably by Bedford, a few margins repaired,) $240.

27. Preston's "Cambises," no date, but about 1570, the edition printed "by Edward Allde," (McKee sale, 1901, crimson levant morocco, by Bedford, Gen. Hawkins's fine copy, which sold for only $40 in 1887,) $250.

28. Sharpham's "Cupid's Whirligig," 1607, first edition, (Fountaine sale, 1902, unbound,) £51.

29. "Salmon and Perseda," (anonymous,) first edition, 1599, (McKee sale, 1901, calf extra, by Riviere,) $190.

30. Still's "Gammer Gurton's Needle," 1575, first edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, morocco, Bindley's copy, which sold for £19 5s. in 1819; bought for Henry Huth at the Daniel sale,) £64.

Note.—Copies of this drama—the second earliest English comedy (the first being Udall's "Ralph Roister Doister," about 1566, now existing in the imperfect copy at Eton College)—are in the British Museum, Bodleian, Dyce, Huth, and Locker collections in England. Mr. Lefferts's copy, in russia, formerly in Jolley's library, was priced by Dodd, Mead & Co. in March, 1902, at $1,500.

31. Wager's "New Interlude," 1556, first edition, (Adee sale, crimson levant morocco, by Bedford, fine copy,) $270.

Note.—This copy, apparently unique, is now owned by Mr. William A. White of Brooklyn. The British Museum has two copies (one imperfect) of the second edition, 1567.

32. "A Warning for Fair Women," first edition, (anonymous,) 1360, (Daniel sale, 1864, calf, now in the Huth collection,) £56.

Note.—McKee's copy in russia, which brought $240 in 1901, is the only other copy sold in many years.

33. Woode's "Conflict of Conscience," 1581, first edition, (McKee sale, 1901, blue levant morocco, by Riviere, title page backed,) $290.

R. F. RODEN.

Barrie and Anatole France.

W. L. Courtney in The London Daily Telegraph.

Many years ago, before he took to politics and thought that the great problem of the age was decentralization and the encouragement of provincial, as contrasted with Parisian, life, M. Anatole France, one of the greatest of contemporary French authors, wrote "Le Crime de M. Sylvestre Bonnard" and "Le Livre de mon Ami." There are no books which form an apter parallel to Mr. J. M. Barrie's latest production, "The Little White Bird." For in both the French and the English works there are much the same qualities—a deliberate return to the impressions of childhood, an interpretative skill in sketching children's character, the charm of perfect simplicity, an agreeable and exceedingly delicate sense of humor. It would be difficult to decide to which of the two to award the palm—unless one took the external, and perhaps arbitrary, test of artistic completeness. There the Frenchman excels. His composition, his arrangement of parts, his sense of form are as clear and concise as Mr. Barrie's manipulation is diffuse and sprawling. The various sections of "The Little White Bird" are absolutely heterogeneous in kind. The middle portion seems to belong to quite another piece of work, and to be stuck in, not because it fits with the rest, but because, at some time or other, the author was engaged with stories for children.

No one but Barrie could have written the book; no one would think of quarreling with him because he has written it in this shifting, go-as-you-please, random fashion. Hardly a single reader, perhaps, could wish it shortened by a single chapter, and there can be no question that over the whole of it rests a soothing atmosphere of persuasive charm. But when a French author does this kind of thing, he does it cheerily—as, for instance, George Sand's "La Petite Fadette." He does not make his book too long for his theme; he does not meander and ramble and forget his way, only finding it after many chapters of wicked waste; he is Alexandre Dumas, not then, by the by, the dullest author in the

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THE lesson of immortality, they say, is to make the most of the future that one really believes in, and I think the immortality most worthy of ambition is that which is the outcome of the future which grew with the finest romance before our mental vision; but after that period, I believe it is the recollections of the past which becomes enveloped with the most poetic haze. The pleasures of hope then begin to fade, but the joys of memory commence to increase. During the former time, when our blood was leaping vigorously in our veins, the spectacle of the broad earth, the sky, the sea, stretched its mystic panorama before our young eyes, offering a field of enticing adventure to whatever was heroic in our nature; to be sure to meet with a sad disenchantment when the goal was reached! But when the half-century mark has been well rounded, we gradually leave the excitements of the field, the open air, and the contemplation of the glories of the visible universe, for the substantial comforts of a cosy fireside, and gazing into the glowing embers in an open grate, seek our romance by recalling the scenes and faces that are no more!

It is, perhaps, in the month of falling leaves and sombre clouds that memory asserts its strongest sway. We are under the dominion of subtle influences which come with the gold of the withering leaf and the pensive twilight of Autumn skies. Do not think that memory is without its ideals, for it is one of its finest qualities that it can take the most commonplace scenes and incidents of our youth and gild them with a romantic halo which we did not suspect belonged to them at the time of their first passage across our consciousness. The steeple of an old church viewed through its magic lens becomes touched with a celestial ray, and even an old pump or garden gate is enveloped with a tender glow! In fact, whatever rises before our mind's eye in the magic mirror of memory is sure to have passed from the realm of the actual into that of the ideal. It is quite a different romance to be sure, to that of the flush of our youth, but perhaps even more tender and spiritual.

Sitting this bleak November day before a glowing fire, I find my thoughts wandering backward a full half century to a rather blissful period of my life. Through the potent spell of memory I find myself again a young fellow just turned twenty-one in the pleasant City of Richmond, Va., ten years before it was swept by the fire and sword of a cruel war. Yes, that was indeed a blissful period of my life, for probably no more refined and genial society could be found anywhere in the United States than in that sunny city of the South. It was not only the young fellows of my own age whose frank manners and brave natures I found so agreeable, but there was a still finer charm in the society of the few young ladies to whom I had the good fortune to be introduced. There was a sweet modesty and soft femininity of manner combined with a dulcet tone of voice which was quite captivating to a young fellow with a good deal more sentiment than worldly wisdom in his head and heart. There was one very pleasant family in whose home I was a frequent visitor, and I suppose the reason I was there so often was because its eldest member was a young lady whose beauty and brightness held me in a delightful thrall! She was, I believe, one year younger than I, but oh! how many years wiser! If she had not been as amiable as she was wise, she never would have overlooked my gawky manners, my stammering tongue, and boyish ignorance, an ignorance of everything in this world but the narrow curriculum of the academy from which I had just emerged with no great honor. She helped me graciously over the paving stones of Virginia genteel life, and led me gently into wider fields of literature and art, and even philosophy than I had ever dreamed of in my school days.

My native land was far away across the broad Atlantic, but if I had been a member of one of the first and oldest families of Virginia she could not have received me with a sweeter cordiality. Among her favorite books of which she delighted to talk were the novels of William Makepeace Thackeray, and before I had known her long she lent me "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and "Henry Esmond," which had just been published. I hardly shared her enthusiasm for the great novelist, and we had many an argument on the subject, for I considered his writings too cynical in their tone and his criticism of polite society more witty than true. I had not sufficient knowledge of the ways of the world to know how faithfully he had photographed the brilliant but selfish and shallow world of Mayfair.

Human life as it then presented itself to my young eyes was certainly fairer and sweeter and truer in every way than this witty writer had unfolded it in his fascinating pages. Surely, I thought, the most of men were braver and more truthful, and the run of women more simple-hearted, affectionate, and sincere. But the wise young lady with whom I had the argument held firmly to her views touching the essential truth of Mr. Thackeray's photographs, in

So when the great literary lecturer announced his coming to the capital of old Virginia, my friend, Colonel Allegre, the ardent admirer of Addison, Goldsmith, Sheridan and Thackeray, was especially delighted to write an invitation to me, of course to come around the river to John Roberts' for the occasion. I replied: If I would have selected the delightful choice of the hospitality of Beauty Hall, and the genial Colonel, and the charming Mrs. Allegre, and the fascinating Miss Allegre, and the other fascinating Miss Allegre, and the other fascinating Miss Allegre, and the other

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writings—tells a story, and then adds that it suggested such and such a trait in one of his characters. * * * He said he regretted not having illustrated the Newcomes himself. Whitwell said the conception of the Colonel's face and figure was fine. 'Oh, yes,' he said, 'but I gave it Doyle. I drew the Colonel for him.' He laughed at the idea of future fame. He said he could not understand why any should care for fame after they were dead." In June, 1861, talking to Elwin about "The Adventures of Philip," then appearing in The Cornhill, Thackeray remarked, "I shall go to Greenwich and write a bit of Philip." "Write Philip at a tavern at Greenwich!" exclaimed Elwin. "Yes, I cannot write comfortably in my own room. I do most of my composition at hotels, or at a club. There is an excitement in public places which sets my brain working." On the same day Thackeray observed to Elwin: "I have told my tale in the novel department. I can repeat old things in a pleasant way, but I have nothing fresh to say." He died in the following December.

Mr. Alden on Short Stories.

Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Mr. W. L. Alden has a theory of his own about the relative unpopularity of collections of short stories as compared with novels. It is a rational one, too, whether is is the right and the only one or not. In substance, he says that a man will read a novel because he becomes interested in the development of the story so that the progress of the narrative lures him on from page to page. But when he sits down to a volume of short stories and has read one, every beginning of another compels him to make acquaintance with a new set of characters and a new plot.

* * * * * * *

And as a matter of fact, the publishers generally say that, whatever the reason, volumes of short stories are what an insurance man would call a bad risk. They doubtless know the popular taste well enough to have their judgment as to the fact respected.

It is equally true that there are people who do like collections of short stories, even if they are not by Kipling, who must probably be taken as the chief modern exemplar of success in this form of composition. Here and there are women who delight in having such volumes lying at hand to be taken up at any moment when they have but a short time to read. There are also a few who will from choice and with unabated interest read through a volume of this kind as soon as they get it, and go back to it at intervals afterward, just as they might dip into a favorite novel. The question remains whether Mr. Alden and the publishers cover the whole case. It can hardly be disputed that that idea about interest being sustained and weariness avoided through the presence of a developing plot has something in it. The question which remains is whether the short stories taken all together are as good in their kind as the novels, class for class. There is also the question whether people generally prefer detailed analysis and a leisurely advance by way of many details or a short, sharp presentation of the essential parts of the story or the study; whether they wish a painting in detail or a pen and ink sketch. There is some ground to think that most people are more pleased by the painting, and if they are, analogy would suggest that they would prefer the novel to the short story. But the fundamental reason is still to seek. Perhaps it has something to do with the relative ease of appreciating what is best in each.

Gosse on Andre Chenier.

Writing of the French poet, André Chénier, in The London Chronicle, Edmund Gosse says: "He has no direct analogy with any one English writer, but it may be said that if a very great poet endowed with something of the richness of Keats, something of the harmonious subtlety of Coleridge, and something of the polished incisiveness of Landor had happened to make his appearance here in the last days of Dr. Johnson, he might have offered us something like a parallel to Chénier. But to comprahend him we must not look forward, even to Lamartine and Vigny, who sometimes so curiously resemble him, but back to Racine and Malherbe, and, further, still, to the ancient sources of all Latin literature.

"The name of the French Theocritus was first given to Chénier in 1862 by Chateaubriand, who, moreover, deserves great credit for having so early seen the masterly character of the unknown poet's genius."

A Clergyman and His Horse.

The Rev. Charles Josiah Adams of St. Luke's Rectory, Rossville, Staten Island, is a believer in that muscular Christianity presented in "Tom Brown's Schooldays," and is of that type of clergyman that commands respect in new and unruly civilizations through his sympathy with the popular exhibitions. In "How Baldy Won the County Seat" he writes a rattling story of adventure in the West of thirty years ago, a West that no longer exists.

The story tells of a young clergyman and his horse. The familiar and intimate knowledge of "the frontier" displayed in this book is the result of seventeen of the best men who made that West picturesque and terrible, such men as the original Buffalo Bill and Jesse James, "rough men," says the author in his preface, "but whiter than many whom I have also known who have fairly panted in their eagerness to paint them black."

Where Blackmore Dwelt.

Everybody who has made the pleasant journey by coach, omnibus, or carry-all from historic Richmond in Surrey to Hampton Court knows the quaint village of Teddington, one of the prettiest places in the London suburbs. R. D. Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," dwelt there, and Lucy Derby Fuller thus describes the village and the novelist's home in the December Scribner's:

Teddington, on the edge of Middlesex, lies close to Bushy Park. It is the type of a small English village. Tiny houses nestle in rose-vines and fuchsias; and in their midst the old ivy-grown church, with a memorial tablet to Peg Woffington, who is buried there.

Box and wall flowers, and many English posies, fit for old-fashioned nosegays, filled the little gardens, and penetrating gently everywhere came the sweet song of birds and the cooing of doves.

Apart from the village stood Mr. Blackmore's gray-stone house, surrounded by rose-gardens and strawberry beds, and shut in by high walls, on whose sunny exposures were trained peaches, pears, and nectarines.

The novelist and market gardener himself, with pruning knife in hand, was hard at work among his pear trees as we approached. No welcome could have been more cordial: America had been kind to his writings, and "Lorna Doone" had brought him many friends from across the seas.

Trained to the law, Mr. Blackmore had abandoned his London practice in the courts for the joys of country life, and of fruit and flower raising for Covent Garden Market. Time spared from these pursuits he gave to novel writing, but his gardens were his first interests. He kindled with genuine love and enthusiasm for his chosen avocation, as he showed us a great magnolia tree trained against the face of his friendly mansion, which at his bidding had become a vine, winding and twisting about the many windows. "It is a great satisfaction to subject a tree to your will, and to see it thrive in its new obedience," he said.

Before wonderful bushes, full of white roses, he paused, and, with a touch of scorn in his voice, told us that white roses were out of fashion in London: and that he had received word that no more were wanted.

Life After Death.

Robert J. Thompson has compiled and publishes for himself, in Chicago, a book of 368 pages called "The Proof of Life After Death." This is described as "an assembly and collation of letters and expressions from eminent scientists and thinkers of the world, giving the strongest and best reasons known to the world to-day, as substantial evidence of the continued existence of the soul after death." The matter is arranged under the several heads of science, psychical research, philosophy, and spiritualism, with a special contribution on "Immortality from New Standpoints."

Mr. Thompson explains that a personal bereavement led him to the train of thought which resulted in the making of this book. He addressed a circular letter to eminent men in many lands asking each for an expression of opinion on the subject of immortality. Their answers to the request appear in the book. In his introduction Mr. Thompson says:

If it were not for the fact that among the conservative, the materialist class of scientists, the theory is accepted that thought is a product or function of the pasty gray matter of the brain, it might well be said that philosophy had already definitely proved the immortality of the soul. This scientific doctrine that thought is a function of the brain seems, however, to be rapidly falling into the limbo of mistaken deductions, especially so in the face of the introduction into our universities and colleges of the study of experimental psychology and the more or less approved demonstrations furnished by the Psychic Research Society that certain marked phases of thought and intelligence exist independent of any brain whatever.

Among the contributors are Prof. A. Brunot of the Sorbonne, Sir William Crookes, Dr. A. Eulenberg of Berlin, Camille Flammarion, Dr. Cesare Lombroso, Andrew Lang, and Profs. Elmer Gates, Henry S. Hertzog, Nathaniel Butler, William James, Newcomb, N. S. Shaler, and many others.

"Women's Heroes."

In an article on "Women's Heroes," in the December Atlantic, Ellen Duval says:

"Women have been accused of writing with one eye on the paper and the other on some individual. But if this be true, that individual is seldom flesh and blood reality, and still seldomer some Frankenstein of experimental horror. It is rather a lovely evocation of the fancy, a being enskyed and sainted. For it is a psychological truth that while personal preference and experience widely differ, yet there is, among women's heroes, a curious typical likeness. So that whether women be married or single, bond or free; whether their experience of life be large or limited; whether they be of great talents or none; whether they aim to depict men as they are or men as they would like men to be—this much general resemblance among women's heroes holds good."

The American Quarterly.

The American Quarterly for January-March, 1903, will absorb, or, as the editors prefer to express it, "supplant," Post-Lux. It will aim to develop that magazine's field of interest and will also have a mechanical department. Charlotte Porter

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HOGARTH.

Russell Sturgis Reviews Austin Dobson's New Book on the English Artist.*

THIS book is in two respects a fifth volume of that series which began with the Gainsborough of four years ago. We have reviewed in these columns that one and the other three volumes of this series, the Reynolds, the Raeburn, and the Turner, all by the same author as the Gainsborough; and now we have a book on Hogarth which in size and appearance and in the way in which it is richly illustrated with plates certainly belongs to this very remarkable sequence. It is true that the critical touch of Sir Walter Armstrong is no longer visible in the body of the work, but a chapter on "Hogarth's Workmanship," ending with Page 15, is by that very eminent and trustworthy writer. As for the rest of the work, it is very nearly such a memoir mingled with comment and criticism of a not presumptuous, not assuming, not would-be authoritative kind—the work of an extremely intelligent and careful man who is not primarily a student of fine art. Mr. Austin Dobson is known as the author of commentaries and monographs on Hogarth already published, namely a part of the comment and analysis contained in the book of 1873, two quarto volumes, a hand-book forming part of a long series of similar hand-books, which was also expanded into a larger and more pretentious volume, and a long and careful notice in the Dictionary of National Biography. The exact relations between the text of the one hundred and twenty folio pages now under consideration, and the text of those previous works, it is not important to make out. If one owns or has access to one of the smaller volumes he will not be eager to possess this magnificent work, except for the sake of the plates. The text he will assume to be of nearly equivalent value and of similar character to that of the already very carefully and completely matured works which have been enumerated. And yet there is a misstatement in that assertion, for certainly no one of the other books, Dobson on Hogarth, can pretend to have such a bibliography as this, one relating to all the books and pamphlets ever published concerning Hogarth, nor can any of them show such a catalogue of paintings by or attributed to Hogarth as this one. As for the catalogue of prints, that work has been done often before; it is not to be doubted that in this latest one the final result of many men's work has been carefully and judiciously brought together. But it is the list of pictures and the bibliography which any student of the art of the eighteenth century might be most eager to possess.

It is true, however, that one who seeks to possess this book will do so chiefly for the sake of the illustrations, and therefore let it be stated what the illustrations are. A statement in the preface is to the effect that they have been drawn as far as possible from paintings, and not from the prints which are so much more familiar. And in this there lies hidden the great reason for possessing this noble, great book. The original pictures and drawings reproduced are in the National Gallery, in the Sloane Museum, in the National Gallery of Ireland, at Windsor Castle, in the printroom of the British Museum, and in five or six private collections. There are fifty-three such reproductions of engravings; only twenty-three have been given, and these are mostly of Hogarth's own handiwork, and the list includes some of the prints from his own etchings. Only three engravings by others than Hogarth appear. One each by Nalter, Phillips, and Sullivan. The illustrations, then, are nearly all in the form of full-page plates, very carefully made photographic reproductions, giving with remarkable accuracy the effect of the original work, so far as familiarity with the work enables this present writer to state. There are, however, some few which serve as headpieces to chapters. Thus the introduction is headed by that painting which stirred up so much excitement at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 and informed so many people that there was a great painter of the name of Hogarth, whose works generally were to be found only in England, a few in the National Gallery in London, and the rest in out-of-the-way places of storage or in private houses, where but few travelers go. This one picture, "The Lady's Last Stake," reproduced on Page 3, is not in Hogarth's most powerful note; but it is painted in a simple and manly way, and is in admirable preservation—not a bad test of technical excellence when it is applied to an oil painting 150 years old; painted, moreover, with the minuteness which has been used in the present case. The well-known print, "A Modern Midnight Conversation," is reproduced in a headpiece to the bibliography. Another, "The Stage Coach," heads the Catalogue of Paintings. Still another, the satirical and almost mystical print, hard enough to understand, and it may be said not to be understood in its entirety nowadays, heads the Catalogue of Prints. Among the full-page plates there are a few printed in colors, or in tints—two unused designs for "Industry and Idleness," and five sketches for the different plates of that series, and two fac similes of the original drawing, now in the possession of Mr. Fairfax Murray, for the well-known composition, "Beer Street" and "Gin Lane." They are reversed from the prints: or rather the prints have been reversed from them—the engraving on copper following, of course, the lines of these drawings. There are changes and improvements in the finished work over these early studies and those in the obvious and natural direction of greater largeness and smoothness of position, but the red chalk studies are in each case the completed picture in every essential, and one would be glad to know whether they are actually the first studies that were made. A study in nearly full color is from what is here called "A Conversation Piece," or a study for one; that is to say, a group of ladies and gentlemen with two children all arranged very much in the fashion in which a modern photographer arranges his figures for a family group.

Description seems to be more important than critical comment in dealing with a book whose nature is so easy to understand as this. Here are associated two admirers, sincere and critical admirers of Hogarth, one of them a lifelong student of him and his milieu, who has written about the literary and artistic side of the eighteenth century, and Hogarth himself, at intervals, for the last twenty years; the other the most accomplished of living English critics, saying nothing about fine art which is not based upon profound conviction in his own mind, a scholar in art rather than an artist, but a scholar so well versed, so patient, so thoughtful, and so competent to weigh the evidence of either side that we have found his great and serious treatises almost faultless in the way which the author has chosen for them. They are expositions of an artist's methods and of his purpose—rather of his purpose than of his methods, as becomes one who would explain eighteenth century painters and a great nineteenth century landscapist to posterity. But in the present instance his work is limited to an analysis of the artistic value, as contrasted with the mere story telling of Hogarth's design. He has tried to explain why Hogarth, whose secret was kept as well as Shakespeare's, so that none of his contemporaries suspected him, is known to us now as a great composer and as a colorist and technician high in the second rank. The writer of the introduction has had but twelve pages; he had to say much about Hogarth's greatness as a designer and an executant, and he has devoted himself with entire sincerity and without affectation to the carrying of that exposition to its end.

"It may startle the reader if I say that Hogarth was potentially a great sculptor as well as a great painter. * * * I suggest, however, that before you laugh at my notion you should * * * imagine any one of the groups mentioned in the last paragraph to realize his claim. It would be unclassical, no doubt, * * * but nevertheless it would be sculpture. It would have the combined play of line and surface; the breadth, coherence, and reciprocal support of light and shade, the concentration of idea and inward tendency of thought and action which are sculpturesque."

It seems well to take such a bold statement as that to show the fashion in which the student Armstrong has grappled with the artist of pure race. Hogarth, and there follows, after a few sentences on another subject, a comparison with Jan Steen which is thoughtfully managed and convincing, and again, a comparison of Hogarth's methods with those of Frans Hals. It is true that Hogarth sought to impart moral lessons in telling through a series of pictured chapters the tragedy of a young woman, the tragedy of a young man, the tragedy of a young couple, but it is also true that these tragedies were translated into graphic art—"into pictorial dramas," in a way that is possible only to the pictorial creator. "As the ideas occurred to him they took aesthetic form, color, relief," and that series of statements, which are taken with but little alteration from the introduction, are made in the spirit of all this author's writing on fine art, the most careful writing of the time for this much-needed and until now unrecorded matter of the explanation to the outside world that knows nothing of graphic art, as to what graphic art is, and how its achievements are produced.

As for Mr. Dobson's work, it is largely an account of the separate works of Hogarth, an explanatory examination of the design of each in its twofold significance. Very sagaciously the author has begun his work by the two-page preface in which he sets forth, and in a way explains, the complete change of opinion which has taken place in regard to Hogarth's work, a change of opinion from that of his contemporaries who for the most part refused to take him seriously as a painter while admiring his satirical prints, to that of the art students of the last quarter of the nineteenth century who are as one in their admiration for his noble, serious, brilliant, and permanent work in oil. Then follows the memoir, the history of Hogarth's life and work, in which are incrusted the separate studies named.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

*WILLIAM HOGARTH. By Austin Dobson. With an introduction on Hogarth's workmanship by Sir Walter Armstrong, Director of the National Galley, Ireland, with plates in photogravure and fac simile. London: William Heinemann. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

A Frenchman in England.*

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*THE ADVENTURES OF M. D'HARICOT. By J. Storer Clouston. Illustrated. Pp. 370. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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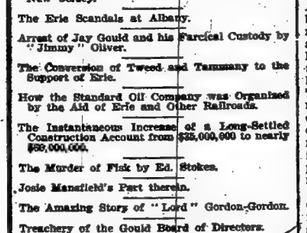

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Gorky and D'Annunzio.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was much pleased with Mr. Alden's caustic arraignment of Gorky and D'Annunzio in your last number. I was surprised, however, to come across a concession on Mr. Alden's part, which virtually takes the sting out of his frank censure of a school of literature, whose vogue has no excusable justification in the plea that it is after all the product of genius. Mr. Alden says: "Gorky sees no distinction between what is good and what is bad, or rather he does not recognise such a thing as good. He shows us the lowest depths of human nature, and says to us: 'This is all there is of life.' How is it possible that his books can do any good to any one? They can brutalize the reader, but they never awaken in him one elevating thought or spur him to a single noble impulse. Of course it may be said that the object of a novel is not to elevate the reader; that it is, or should be, a work of art, and that preaching is no part of the novelist's business. This is perfectly true."

If this be perfectly true, Mr. Alden's indictment of Gorky's or D'Annunzio's immorality or unmorality has no rational ground. Mr. Alden's admission that art has no relation to a moral purport is rather inconsistent with the assumption in his own previous interrogation: "How is it possible that his [Gorky's] books can do any good to any one?"

Clearly Mr. Alden does appreciate a novel, or art work, in some measure by its moral effect upon the reader. When then he drops into the banality—so frequent among literary critics nowadays—of "art for art's sake," for this is the implication of his concession, he seems to be taking refuge against the charge of narrowness or squeamishness under the flimsy skirts of a canting maxim which has done not a little to make the literature of degeneracy possible.

The same vicious principle finds currency in the notion that an author is only true to life when he portrays the debased side of human nature. Under the ambiguous vastness of the term "life" anything and everything is held to be representable in a novelist's work. The obscenities of D'Annunzio and the brutalities of Gorky are amply sheltered under this broad aegis. The fallacy lies in the idea that every human fact or deed is life. But this is far from being true. There are many actualities in human existence which are utterly false. Murder, theft, adultery are indeed facts, but they are processes of destruction, conducing in no way to the upbuilding of life, but to its loathsome opposite. Man does not live, but dies by these. The debauchee who surrenders himself to dissipation is vulgarly said to be "seeing life," whereas in fact he is seeing death. Art has no business with these destructive factors for their own sake, as the school of degeneracy would have us believe. To make them the sufficient object of art work is to be untrue to life. Man does not live for murder, theft, and adultery, facts though they be in his existence, but by no means the truth of it. The proper purpose of all art expression is to depict what Aristotle has called "to beltion," the higher life, and the vices or immoralities of human existence are of service to art only in so far as they bring out the triumph of the constructive processes in which virtue consists over the factors of destruction, wherein lies the way of death. The object of all the great art work of the world has been to elevate mankind. In literature the great poets and the great novelists have always had a distinct moral purpose in view. They have ever been great preachers, not but at least by the indirect inculcation of virtue, wherein lies the strength and development of true living. Gorky and D'Annunzio are only censurable on the ground that their work is not true to the higher thing. Mr. Alden's admission that a novel need have no moral purport is to concede everything the school of degeneracy pleads in its own extenuation. To grant this much is to surrender art to the pig-sty and to the cesspool.

CONDE BENOIST PALLEN.
New Rochelle, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1902.

A Rug Woven in Silver Thread.

A remarkable feature of the new edition of J. H. Mumford's "Oriental Rugs," just issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, is the reproduction of a rug owned by the late Henry J. Marquand. The carpet was woven in the fifteenth century, and was given by the Shah of Persia to the Sultan of Turkey. This is a fact, as it is shown by Mr. Marquand's record that the rug had been found among the effects of the Sultan Abdul Aziz after his death. The feature of the rug is that the inscriptions throughout its border, as well as arabesques in the medallions of the design, are woven in silver thread. The carpet is a companion piece for that owned by the Prince Alexis Lobanow Rostowsky, which was shown in the Vienna Museum's exhibition in 1900. The Rostowsky rug was supposed to be without parallel in the world, but this carpet, the most highly valued among the textile treasures of Mr. Marquand, contains positive internal evidence that it was made upon the same loom, and in the same period. It is thought that it was probably made for the same purpose as the one owned by Prince Lobanow, which also passed into the possession of its present owner directly from the sераglio in Constantinople. There are other color plates in the new edition of the book, many of them reproductions of the masterpieces of the Persian looms.

Dr. Hillis's Book.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

No periodical that comes to my table gives book reviews that are at once so readable and so discriminating as yours. The review of Dr. Hillis's new book, "The Quest of Happiness," in last Saturday's issue, is in the main just; but when one undertakes to criticise literary style he ought not to perpetrate on us such a mixture of figures as is found in the following passage taken from that article:

"This book is pitched in a key requiring many falsetto passages. It attempts to invest the subject with a relatedness quite disproportionate to its plat and scope, and gives the impression of serving as a peg on which to hang what the writer may have skimmed of things that float on the surface of numberless books."

Here are at least three divers figures in about twice as many lines. The meaning is clear, but the manner of telling it is shocking.

FRANK M. GOODCHILD.
New York, Dec. 3, 1902.

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DEC

1902

Nov. 12-15 Sotheby, Wilkinson & ... sold in London a collection of rare, valuable printed books and illuminated manuscripts, including a number of early printed German, Italian, and French books with woodcuts. The 632 lots realised a total of £3,521 14s. The principal prices were:

Lot 38—King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, manuscript on vellum of the fifteenth century, beautifully written and illuminated, purple morocco extra, by Niel-Thedrée, £50.

Lot 61—Manuscript on vellum of the Biblia Pauperum, containing 236 designs in pen and ink outline, with legends chiefly in German, (said to be the sixth known manuscript of the Biblia Pauperum,) £60.

Lot 230—Hulsius's Voyages, Parts I.-XXIII., (lacking a map in Part X. and two or three slightly defective, but described as a very fair copy of this important collection,) Parts I.-VII. in one volume, pigskin; Parts VIII.-XXII. in modern green morocco; Part XXIII. in vellum, Frankfurt, 1606-32, £116.

Lot 487—Ptolemy, "Geographicae Enar-

...in 1525, with the celebrated mappemonde with America of Laurentius Frisius, 1522, contemporary pigskin, £44.

Lot 543—Speculum Humanae Salvationis, manuscript on paper, dated 1477, written in Latin and German Gothic letters, with 127 remarkable painted subjects connected with the Bible, an interesting manuscript, £93.

Lot 578—Theuerdank, the extremely rare original edition of this celebrated book, so remarkable for its woodcuts, a fair copy, £63.

The library of the Rev. Walter A. Errington, with other properties, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby Nov. 17. The most valuable item was a copy of the third folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, the 1664 issue, which was purchased for £307 by Pickering & Chatto. One leaf was slightly cut into in the fore edge, and the bottom corners of the last four leaves were mended and deficient of a few letters. Otherwise it was a fair copy, measuring 12⅞ by 8¼ inches, bound in Russia extra.

A number of rare examples of the early Continental presses came under the ham-

...the first Polish Bible, printed in Cracow in 1561, sold for £17 5s. It was a fair copy of a very rare book. Lot 59, the first edition of the Socinian Bible, secretly printed in the Polish language, sold for £10 15s.

A Novel of Incident.

"The Last Buccaneer" is a good, stirring tale of its familiar kind, a tale of all but impossible adventure and hairbreadth escapes on the high seas and in remote lands. Its hardy buccaneers and men of the black flag are as much like human beings as others of their sort in fiction. Its old hulks that can scarcely weather a storm, yet, under the worst possible nautical mismanagement, carry the important characters of the book from the Bristol Channel to South America and back again, have performed the same miraculous service, made almost the same voyages, in countless other tales of the sea.

There is a clearly told story in "The Last

*THE LAST BUCCANEER; or, The Trustees of Mrs. A. By L. Cope Cornford. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company.

...expects, yet the element of ... preciably preserved from the first chapter to the last. The hero is an unimaginative young man, Brandon Pomfrett, who ships as supercargo on a privateer, sent out, primarily, to recover a specified buried treasure, but incidentally to get all the loot it safely can. The steadfastness of purpose which distinguishes this hero is admirable. It even holds in check his love for the wonderfully energetic and protean heroine, a grandchild of the historic privateer, Morgan.

Ancient Peruvian Art.

"Ancient Peruvian Art," a work in fifteen parts, by A. Baessler, containing reproductions and descriptions of the most important objects of the Baessler collection, which Mr. Baessler recently presented to the Berlin Museum of Ethnology, will be issued in this country by Dodd, Mead & Co. There will be only fifty copies of the work. The first part will be published in May, and the succeeding ones will follow rapidly after each other, so as to complete the work about the end of next year. There will be 165 plates, 48 of which are reproduced in colors, to illustrate the work.

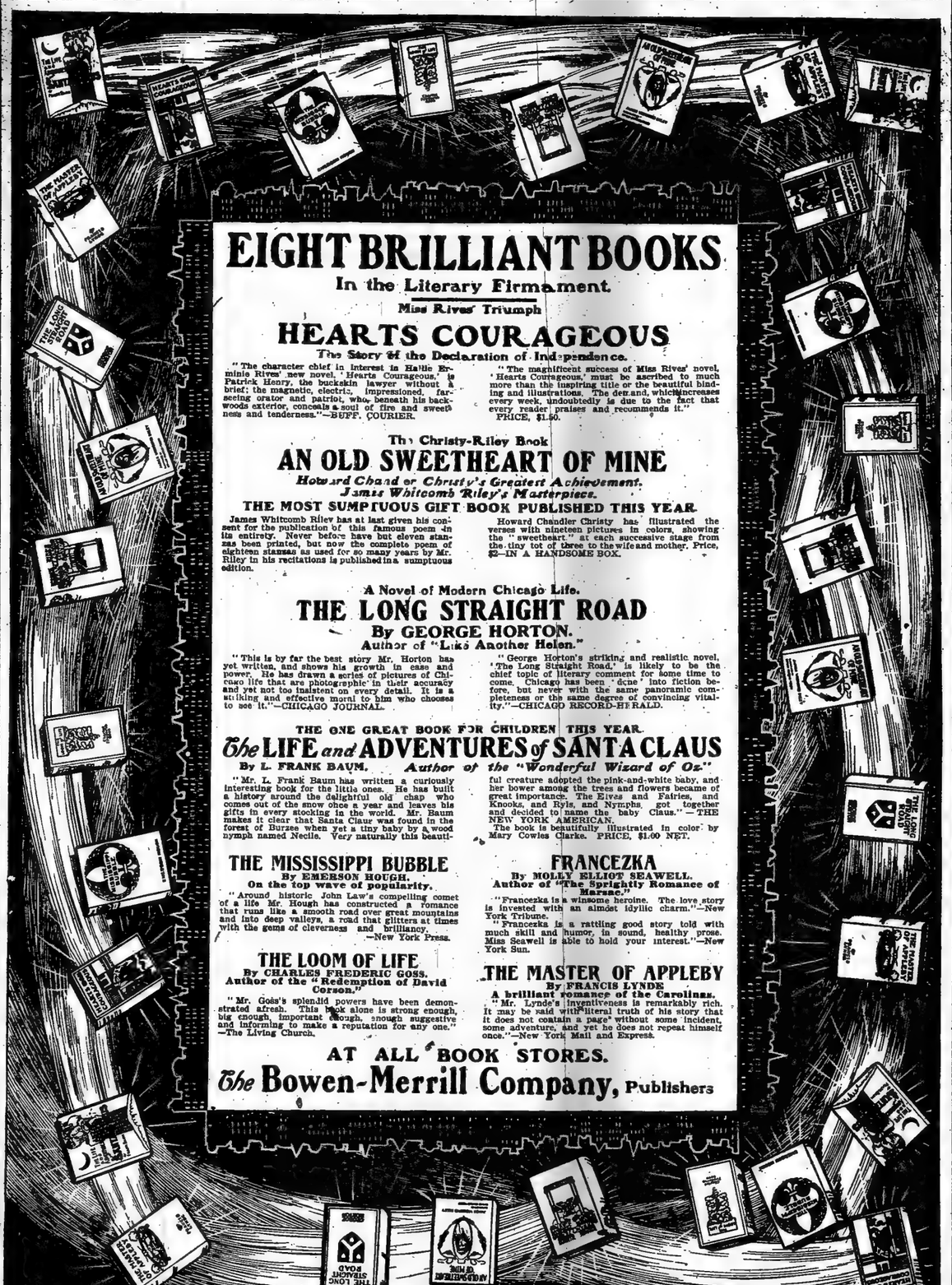

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; winds variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,511. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1902.—34 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TENDERLOIN PRISONER LOADED WITH JEWELS

Charge of Intoxication Changed to That of "Suspicious Person."

CAPT. WALSH FEARS ROBBERY

The Man Was Found Off Madison Square in a Helpless Condition—Says He Was Employed by Aikin, Lambert & Co.

When Policeman John Hessian of the West Thirtieth Street Station found a man hanging in a helpless condition over the railing of the Manhattan Club, at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, he little dreamed that within an hour a small fortune would be found in the man's clothes. The man was young and poorly dressed, and was so helpless that Hessian called a patrol wagon and had him taken to the station house. In searching the man's pockets an hour later jewelry and money estimated to be worth $10,000 was found, to the amazement of everybody in the station house, and particularly Hessian. Bills, gold coins, diamonds set in rings, stick pins, bracelets, uncut diamonds, and so forth were found.

The man said he was Harry G. Marsh, Jr., twenty-five years old, a bookkeeper employed by Aikin, Lambert & Co., jewelers at 19 Maiden Lane, who, he said, allowed him to take goods out to sell. Several commutation tickets were found in the man's pockets made out by the New York Central Road from Woodlawn, Westchester County, to New York, but none of them had been used.

When Hessian arraigned the man before Sergt. Fitzgerald he could not stand up. He was carried into the rear room by Hessian and Doorman Anthony.

"Search him and lock him up," ordered the Sergeant.

Marsh was seated on a chair, and Hessian started to slap his pockets to see if he had a knife.

"There is something hard in this pocket," remarked Hessian as he slapped the side pocket of the overcoat.

He put his hand in and drew out three pocketbooks. Upon opening them the policeman nearly fell to the floor from surprise. Each one contained an amount of bills and gold coins. Hessian called to Roundsman Shattuck, and the three men started on a search with zeal. But the surprises were yet to come. Eight pocketbooks in all were found, and each contained money. Then the pockets were filled with little chamois bags, and the bags contained diamonds and jewelry of all kinds.

As each policeman got a handful of money or jewelry he would carry it out and lay it on top of the desk in the drill room. It took them thirty minutes to itemize the stuff found in Marsh's pockets and here is the list given out by the police:

Money—$41.86 in silver, nickels, and pennies, $105 in gold, and $425 in bills, making a total of $571.86 in cash.

JEWELRY.

12 gold watch chains.
5 gold watch cases.
8 gold trimmed leather pocketbooks.
3 gold lead pencils.
— plain gold rings.
10 gold rings set with diamonds.
4 gold stickpins, plain settings.
4 gold stickpins set with diamonds.
4 gold-handled penknives.
3 silver-handled penknives.
4 uncut diamonds, 1½ carats each.
3 gold watches.
Several small trinkets.

As soon as the money and jewelry had been carefully itemized, the charge of intoxication which had been made against Marsh was changed to "suspicious person." Sergt. Fitzgerald said he did this in order to have the man held in court until it could be ascertained who he was and how he came by the jewelry.

"I think," said Sergt. Fitzgerald, "that this man is what he says he is, a Maiden Lane jeweler. He probably started for home and then went into Madison Square Garden to see the bicycle races. In the meantime he had taken several drinks and they proved too much for him. But then that is only my theory."

When Capt. Walsh returned to the station house shortly after midnight and learned of the finding of the jewelry on Marsh he sent for the man. Marsh was taken to the Captain's room, but was too stupefied to talk.

An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and Dr. Lee, who responded, worked over Marsh and soon had him in a condition to talk. The man told Capt. Walsh that he lived on Ninth Street, William's Bridge, and repeated his statement that he was employed by Aikin, Lambert & Co. He would not say how he came into possession of the jewelry, except that it had been intrusted to him.

When asked by Capt. Walsh how much he had with him when arrested, Marsh is said to have told the Captain that he had $150 and three or four chains. When that statement was made to him Capt. Walsh said to the reporters:

"I think this case is very suspicious for this man cannot account for what he had with him. There may have been a big robbery."

Capt. Walsh then sent for Policeman Shumaker and sent him to 327 West Twenty-third Street, where Mr. Aikin, the senior member of the firm lives. The policeman was told by a niece that Mr. Aikin was in Poughkeepsie and that Mr. Lambert was in Boston. She said that there was another member of the firm, Samuel B. Mann, who resides at 78 West Ninety-fourth Street. A detective was sent to Mr. Mann's house.

Mr. Mann, Treasurer of Aikin, Lambert & Co., said at his home early this morning that Marsh is employed by the firm as a bookkeeper, but that he should not have had such an amount of jewelry with him.

Mr. Mann declared that there must be something wrong, and that he would go to the station house at once.

GIRLS LOOK TO TACOMA.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 6.—Some joker has been circulating a report in Eastern States that Tacoma is short on girls, and that five hundred prospective brides from the East are wanted here at once.

Papers in Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio have been printing items to this effect with the report that the Mayor and Postmaster of Tacoma are receiving a deluge of letters from maidens who either wish to come West or to give their sisters a chance.

A girl of Troy, N. Y., declares in a letter to Postmaster Cromwell that Troy is just as "long" on girls as Tacoma seems to be "short." She says that 500 or more of them would be willing to come to Tacoma and other coast points and settle down as the wives of good workmen. Great collar factories of Troy employ thousands of girls, with the result that that city contains hundreds more of young women than men, it is said.

A girl of Detroit writes that many Detroit girls would also come West.

COPPER CONCERNS' BAD YEAR.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—A comparison of the Lake Superior copper mining companies, owned principally in Boston, discloses a sad dividend record for the past year. In 1901 five Lake Superior companies, not including Calumet and Hecla, paid dividends amounting to nearly $3,000,000. This year there were only two companies on the dividend list, besides Calumet and Hecla, with disbursements amounting to $940,000.

Calumet and Hecla paid this year $2,500,000, or $2,000,000 less than in 1901. Out of the thirty-odd Lake Superior copper mining companies whose stocks are listed in Boston, only three are able to make dividend payments.

Tamarack, which last year paid $20 per share, this year paid nothing. Likewise with Osceola, which paid $6 in 1901. This year's total for these properties was $3,440,000, against a dividend of $12,318,000 in 1899, a decline of nearly two-thirds. Not since 1895 have the disbursements been so small.

A Fence Lasts Three Years, a Dog lasts three fences, a horse three dogs, and a man three horses. Meanwhile there's Dewar's Scotch! —Adv.

Southern Pines and Pinehurst, N. C. The Seaboard Air Line Railway, in addition to regular Pullman Service on double daily schedules, operates Special Sleeper Washington to Pinehurst Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and effective Dec. 15th. Buffet Parlor Car, Washington to Southern Pines, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. N. Y. Office, 1,183 Broadway, corner 29th Street.—Adv.

WILL FIGHT POTTER CASE.

Schenectady Trades Unionists Retain ex-Senator Hill.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—According to an official of Local No. 62, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, ex-Gov. David B. Hill is to be retained by that organization in its endeavor to maintain its stand with regard to the case of William Potter, whose expulsion followed his refusal to retire from the National Guard of the State when ordered to do so by his union.

The union held a meeting last evening, and the injunction obtained by Potter, a copy of which had been served on Frank C. Sheffer, the President of the union, yesterday afternoon, was discussed. It was decided to raise the sum of $1,000 among the members of the union to fight the case on the part of the organization. An appeal will be issued to the members of the other trades unions of this city to conduct the case, and it is expected by the union that by these means several thousand dollars can be secured for the union's defense.

The officials of the Trades Assembly when seen to-day declined to discuss the probable action of that body with regard to the defense of the Painters' Union, but it is learned that the cabinet of that body is practically a unit in favor of united action on the part of the local unions for the fight to make the expulsion of Potter permanent.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association was held this morning and the Potter incident was discussed. The report was made that the matter had been taken up and that it was progressing favorably.

To-day, Douglass H. Pratt, the Recording Secretary, was seen and asked if a card had been issued to Potter, pursuant to the injunction.

"No, Sir," he replied, "it has not, and it will not be issued, either. He will never get a card in this union, and no Judge in the land can compel us to give him one."

He said that the local union would have the support of the national body in its fight, and that all the funds needed would be furnished.

FOR A GIANT ICE TRUST.

Efforts to Consolidate American Ice Company with Hammond Company of Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Efforts are being made to consolidate the Hammond Ice Company of Baltimore with the American Ice Company, or trust, although officials of the former deny it. J. Edward Carter and H. L. Horton of New York, the latter a member of the banking firm of H. L. Horton & Co., have held conferences with the Baltimore parties the last two days.

Mr. Carter was asked if he was interested in the reported absorption of the Hammond Ice Company by the American Ice Company. He replied:

"I have no knowledge of any scheme of any absorption. However, there have been for several months negotiations pending looking to the formation of a large company which intends to take over the ice business of the United States. Whether these papers will be filed in the immediate future is something that I cannot fully acquaint you with, but presumably certain negotiations relative to this proposition will be closed within the next thirty days."

Further than this Mr. Carter would not say. It was, however, ascertained from other sources that a new company had practically been formed, which will be rather in the nature of a holding corporation and which proposes to take over the output of the American Ice Company. The papers, it is well understood, have already been prepared, and it is said that this new company will probably have a capitalization of $20,000,000. Mr. Carter declined to make any statement as to the details, significantly, however, he added: "There is ample capital behind the proposed deal."

New York parties mentioned in connection with the proposed deal are H. L. Horton & Co., J. H. Davis & Co., Strong, Sturgis & Co., who are connected with J. Pierpont Morgan; Charles W. Morse, ex-President of the American Ice Company, and Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis of New York City.

The Hammond Company has developed a very large independent business, and officials of the company will not admit the reports of consolidation.

AMERICAN BREWERY ABROAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Word has been sent to the Commercial Museum by the U. S. Consul at Ghent, Belgium, to the effect that an American firm is putting up a large brewery in that city with a view to competing with the natives for the control of trade there.

Ghent, a city of less than 200,000 people, has more than 100 breweries. As explained by the Consul, the principal object of the starters of the brewery is to furnish Belgium a first class lager beer, absolutely pure.

Everything needed for the American plant, now nearing completion, was taken from this country, with the exception of some copper vessels. Nine glass enameled steel tanks, each weighing 5,400 pounds empty and capable of holding 3,445 gallons, were made here. It is proposed to allow no beer to come into contact with the atmosphere during fermentation, sterilized air, under perfect regulation, only to be admitted.

J. B. DUKE GIVES A LIBRARY.

Special to The New York Times.

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 6.—Trinity College, at this place, through the gift of James B. Duke of New York, expects to accumulate one of the finest reference libraries in the South. Mr. Duke has given to the college a new and handsome library building, which includes a fire-proof vault for the storing of extremely rare volumes. He has also contributed $10,000 to the fund for purchasing books. Among the many documents, and magazines placed in the vault is a complete set of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the period of the civil war.

Mr. Duke, in addition to his other gifts, presented a fund for the establishment of four chairs, the subjects being German, Romance Languages, Political Economy, and Applied Mathematics. John Christian Ransmeier has been appointed Professor of German, George L. Hamilton Professor of Romance Languages, William H. Glasson Professor of Political Economy, and L. C. Nicholson Professor of Applied Mathematics. A new dormitory, the gift of Benjamin N. Duke, has been completed.

Fifteen Below Zero in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The cold wave dipped to 15 degrees below zero here this morning, and with yesterday's precipitation of ten inches of snow, furnishes full-fledged Winter conditions. The snow is almost as deep as it was at any time last Winter. Sleighs have superseded wheeled vehicles. Small lakes and streams have become ice-locked.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago, in addition to the 20-hour train and three slower trains daily, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and the West."—Adv.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure." Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

SCARED MRS. E. N. TAILER

Strange Man Jumped Into Her Carriage and Sat Beside Her.

Then Took Sole Possession of the Vehicle Till a Policeman Pulled Him Out and Arrested Him.

Mrs. E. N. Tailer, the mother of T. Suffern Tailer, the well-known whip, and mother-in-law of Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney for this district, had a startling experience last evening while nearing her home at 11 Washington Square North, after a drive in her private closed carriage.

Just north of Eighth Street on Fifth Avenue Charles Brutton, the coachman, found it necessary to rein in the horses to prevent a collision with two Eighth Street electric cars which were crossing the avenue, one bound east and the other west.

The coachman noticed a rather well-dressed man standing in the street. The man was a trifle unsteady on his feet and was waving a cane and brandishing his left arm in the air. Just as Mrs. Tailer's carriage stopped, the man walked up to it, opened the door and sprang in, flopping down in the seat beside her.

Mrs. Tailer was much startled and uttered an exclamation of fright as she thought entered her mind that she might have a thief to contend with, as she wore jewelry of considerable value. She opened the carriage door opposite the one the stranger had entered, and jumped out, at the same time telling Brutton to get down and look after the intruder.

The horses had been so disturbed by the commotion in the carriage, however, that Brutton could not leave his seat, and in his dilemma he called for help to Private Detective Duggan, who was standing in front of the Hotel Brevoort-Lafayette, at the northeast corner of Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Duggan hastened to the side of the carriage, and, looking in, saw the stranger, who had endeavored to make himself comfortable after Mrs. Tailer had stepped out, and was sprawling on the cushions. He appeared to be very happy, and told both Mrs. Tailer and the detective to go away and not to bother him. When Mrs. Tailer told him to "get out" he replied:

"Go away now, and don't bother me. I want this cabman to take me home."

Requests proved of no avail with the man, who did not appear to realize that he was appropriating a private vehicle, and Patrolman Mendelsohn of the Mercer Street Station was called to deal with the situation. This he did by pulling the man out and making him a prisoner.

At the station the prisoner said he was Charles Jackson, twenty-five years old, a lawyer of Newark, N. J. He was under the impression that he was in Newark. He was locked up and will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning on the charge of intoxication. Neither Mrs. Tailer nor Brutton would make any complaint.

PANIC AT A BRONX FIRE.

Many Acts of Heroism in a Smoke-Filled Flat House.

Fire spread through the cellar under the big five-story flat house at 661 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, corner of Willis Avenue, last night, burning the cellars under four stores. The tenants were panic-stricken, and fled to the streets and roof. Some were forgotten, and had to be rescued; several were overcome by the smoke, two policemen were unconscious from smoke. About $1,000 damage was done.

The cause of the fire is not known. Smoke began to pour up through the flooring under the saloon of Albert Ruege on the corner, the barber shop of Ernest Baumann, the tailor's shop of Morris Moscowitz, and the grocery of J. S. Hynes. Henry Frankenstein of 674 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street was sitting in a barber's chair with his face lathered when smoke and flames burst through the floor and he ran out. The lather partly froze as he ran to his home, and he had to melt it off.

Roundsman Doherty of the Alexander Avenue Station sent in an alarm. The tenants rushed into the hall, all with light clothing, some women grabbing their few valuables, and all crying or shouting. About fifty children were weeping and begging to be taken out. The smoke was very dense in a few minutes, and the light was very dim. Those on the two lower floors fled to the street, but those on the upper floors ran to the roof and went down through the next house to the street.

Mrs. Emma Hinler, forty years old, living on the third floor, was groping her way to the roof when she heard the shrieks of a child. She went into the rooms of Mrs. Doyle, on the fourth floor, where she found the elder Mrs. Doyle, eighty years old, weeping in a chair too frightened to move, and her grandchild, Annie Doyle, two years of age, crying on the floor. The lights had gone out by this time from broken pipes, and the dense smoke was stifling. Mrs. Hinler took the child up in her arms, and seized Mrs. Doyle by the hand. Mrs. Hinler groped her way through the smoky hall to the stairway, and then to the fifth floor and to the roof, where they landed safely.

Fireman Lewis of Patrol 6 heard a woman had been left on the top floor, and he groped his way to the top. He found Annie Bissenger, thirty-three years old, half conscious on the floor. He carried her to the roof, where she became hysterical and refused to go further, but Lewis got her to the next roof. She then refused to budge, and she remained shivering on the roof for half an hour, when she got to her room again.

Ruege, the saloon keeper, was one of a thousand persons watching the fire from the front until he suddenly asked where his father John was. Henry Stadler, a plumber of 617 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, said he had not seen him, and then dashed into the smoky house. John Ruege, a veteran of the civil war, has only one leg, and is very stout, so he has hard work taking care of himself with a crutch. He had left his crutch in the next room and could not get it, and was unable to move when the fire started. Stadler found the old man, got his cruitch, and then aided him to hobble to the stairs and out. The saloon keeper hugged Stadler and took his father away.

May Moore, a young woman living on the third floor, was partly overcome by the smoke, and was found in a hallway by another young woman, who aided her to get to the roof and the next house. She was taken care of by friends in a neighboring house.

Policemen Slattery and Sullivan, at work on the first floor, were overcome by the smoke as they were helping the tenants out, and they had to be carried to the street. They were soon revived.

Isaac Levy of 308 Alexander Avenue owns the house. He is critically ill from Bright's disease, and his wife stood looking at the fire. She almost wept as she said: "I'm afraid this will end it with him."

In returning from the fire Engine 41 scared a team of horses attached to a truck at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue. The team ran away, going down Willis Avenue to Bergen Avenue, and suddenly turning into One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, where Peter McNamara of 2,612 Third Avenue, who was sitting with the driver, was hurled to the pavement. His skull was fractured, and he was removed to the Lebanon Hospital.

LIME PLANTS MERGER PLAN.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 6.—Plans are being perfected for the formation of a big combination of New England lime plants. The new merger is backed by New York capitalists, and it is stated that the corporation will be capitalized at $10,000,000.

The company will absorb practically all the lime companies independent of the present lime trust, and it is reported that several of the companies in this syndicate will be taken over by the big corporation. It is the purpose to control the lime output in New England.

Sunset Limited—Daily—California. Lv. N. Y. 4:25 P. M., via P. R. R., Southern Rwy., A. & W. P., W. of A. L. & N. Special Sunset Limited Annex Car; Dining, Drawing Room and Stateroom, Sleeping, and Observation Car. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

CHANGED HIS MIND AT THE GATE

Inventor Peter Spies Was to Have Sought Reconciliation with His Wife at the Hour of Noon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—It was noon by the village clock when Peter Spies, finishing his drink, banged the heavy mug down on the little table in the bar of the Railroad House, on Railroad Street, and, turning to Christopher Ream, the tavernkeeper, said:

"At noon, you know, Chris, my wife is to give me her final decision. I have told her I would call for it at that time, and I must be off."

"Luck to ye," shouted Ream, as Spies buttoned his overcoat and walked out.

Spies turned into Oak Street and walked slowly up the hill. In front of No. 61, the home of his wife, into which he is seeking readmission, he stopped and stood thoughtfully for a minute or two. Then he continued his walk up the hill to the railroad station and went back to New York.

Since Friday of last week Spies has been calling almost daily, asking his wife to take him back into his home and her affections. She has steadfastly refused to do so, and on Thursday he told her he would call at noon to-day for the last time, if she did not accept him then.

Mrs. Spies, a good-looking German woman and mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living, says her husband, after eighteen years of marriage, has not been true to her. Spies, who is about forty years old, is an electrician and an inventor. Eighteen months ago he went to England to sell a patent arc light he had perfected. He remained there so long, Mrs. Spies said yesterday, that Paul Miller, an old friend of the family, went to England to try and persuade him to return to his wife and children. Spies promised to do so. "I'll take a fast steamer," Mrs. Spies said her husband told Miller, "and will get to New York before you do."

So Miller came back third-class. Spies was not at home then, nor did he come, and a month later, on Oct. 11, the wife, leaving Miller in charge of the house and children, except the baby, sailed to join him. She said she did not find things there to her liking, and tried to induce her husband to return with her. Instead, she said, he disappeared, and she returned to New York. Being without her husband's support, and with Winter in front of her, she planned to take in a few boarders.

To Paul Miller, the friend who had aided her, she gave a suit of her husband's clothes, she having brought his trunks back from Liverpool with her. Miller became one of several boarders. Then a week ago yesterday Spies appeared, and finding the boarder there with his clothes on accused him of larceny, but Miller was discharged when arraigned in court. From that time Spies has tried to persuade his wife that he desired to return, that he loved her still.

"I told him," said Mrs. Spies, "that he might have a room of his own in the house if he would provide for the children. But he would not room by himself, and I knew he did not love me, in fact, that he loved another, and so would not consent. He came day after day, but I told him I would not take him back. Then he said he would come for my answer to-day at noon.

"Yes, I was here. I had told him it would be no use, but just the same I did not go out of the house from 10:30 until 2, and he didn't come. My little boy said he saw his papa standing at the gate, but he didn't come in.

"What would I have told him? Just what I told him before. I want him to provide for the children. He ought to put $10,000 of the $75,000 he got for his invention in the bank for them, so they could have an education. I am going to keep boarders, and Frederick, my oldest boy, who is sixteen years old, is going to work in a bakery Monday. I guess we'll get along all right.

"Yes, I do love him yet."

Mrs. Spies says she does not care for a separation, but just wants her husband to provide for the children.

WORK OF RACING AUTOMOBILE

Chicago Policeman Probably Fatally Hurt, Two Horses Killed, and Two Drivers in Peril.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—As a result of the reckless running of a racing automobile in Michigan Avenue yesterday by an unidentified chauffeur, a park policeman was probably fatally injured, two horses were killed, and the lives of Calvin M. Favorite, and D. J. Simpson, of the Armour Company, were placed in jeopardy.

Mounted Policeman Joseph Wall saw the automobile running rapidly along the Boulevard, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed after the machine. As he followed it, a horse driven by Mr. Simpson, who was accompanied by Mr. Favorite, frightened by the automobile, shied in front of the policeman's horse. The force of the collision threw Wall thirty feet to the pavement immediately in front of the residence of John M. Gates. A shaft of the buggy penetrated the breast of the horse ridden by the policeman, and Mr. Simpson's horse suffered from a broken leg. Both animals had to be killed. The chauffeur escaped.

Wall was unconscious when picked up, and was found to have a fractured skull, several broken ribs and other serious bruises. He was taken to a hospital.

BATTLE WITH OCEAN STORM.

Bark Marguerite Mitchell Foundered and One of Her Crew Lost—Others Rescued by Chance.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The British bark Marguerite Mitchell, Capt. J. Williamson, was lost in midocean on Nov. 22, and after twenty-four hours' terrible experience the crew of twelve men were rescued by the North German Lloyd steamer Koln, which arrived at this port to-day. The steward was drowned.

The bark sailed from Cardiff, Brazil, Nov. 17, and from the outset the old vessel encountered rough weather and tremendous seas. On Nov. 20 several leaks sprang, and day and night all hands were kept at the pumps until on Saturday, the 22d, the crew became so exhausted that they told the Captain they could work no longer.

Several of them had fallen in a heap at the pumps. As the ship rolled helplessly in the engulfing seas attempts were made to launch the boats. No sooner had two men got into one boat than it was swept away from the ship. Mate Treleven in another boat, with a party of five, started to rescue them. They could make no headway, and as they tried to return their boat was upset at the bark's side. All scrambled on deck again, realizing it was useless to attempt to keep a small boat afloat. Singularly the two men they had given up for lost were swept back toward the vessel in their boat. During the night the sea became calmer, and at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, when the bark had begun to settle and the despairing sailors were about to try the boats again, a signal rocket was seen by the German steamer's lookout, and an hour later they were safe. Several of the men had limbs broken, and all are still suffering from exposure.

DEFENDS GODFREY HUNTER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—In a letter received yesterday from James Bailey, Secretary of the United States Legation in Guatemala, by W. A. Hunter of this city, son of Minister Godfrey Hunter, the statement is made that Godfrey Hunter, Jr., who shot William Fitzgerald in Guatemala several weeks ago, fired the shots in self-defense, after his face had been slapped.

Mr. Bailey states further that Fitzgerald snapped a pistol in Hunter's face, precipitating the tragedy. The letter declares that Fitzgerald attacked Hunter while the latter was sitting quietly in the Plaza, not anticipating any danger or trouble. The letter is dated Nov. 21.

Pinehurst, N. C., Sleeping Car Line, Via Southern Rwy.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

RIOT IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Deputies in General Melee in Front of the Tribune.

Discussion of Humbert Scandal Ends with Two Disorderly Members Being Ejected by the Military—Bloody Noses Galore.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies was the scene of violent disturbance this afternoon, during which a general mêlée occurred in the space in front of the tribune, requiring the summoning of the Military Commandant of the Palais Bourbon with a platoon of colonial infantry, who forcibly elected two disorderly members who declined to retire after an order for their temporary expulsion had been voted.

The affair was the outcome of much feeling, which has been aroused lately between the Government supporters and the minority. The Government had desired to close Parliament to-day for the holiday recess, and this was resisted by the minority on the ground that the Chamber should remain in session to discuss the budget.

The feeling was intensified when the Revisionist Deputy, Gauthier, made a savage attack on the Government for its laxity in prosecuting parties connected with the Humbert scandal. Even worse than this scandal, he declared, was the state of anarchy existing within the courts, within the police, and within the Government. He called on Minister of Justice Vallé for an explanation of the affair, and the Minister made an emphatic rejoinder, declaring that the scandals of the republic were far less numerous than those of the empire, which still lived in memory. He closed with the assertion that Frederick Humbert had been a Boulangist Deputy.

This immediately threw the Chamber into violent tumult, the members of the Right shouting indignant denials. Amid the din Deputy Coutant, Socialist, exclaimed that Minister Vallé's statement was a lie and was known to be a falsification of facts.

President Bourgeois sought to restore order, but in vain. The Minister of Justice, who had taken the tribune, was unable to proceed against the tumult, and, quitting the tribune, resumed his place on the Ministerial bench.

The group of Ministers now became the centre of an angry demonstration. M. Syveton, a Nationalist member, made his way toward the Ministers and addressed them with angry imprecations. The friends of the Ministers and members of the Left precipitated themselves into the space before the tribune toward M. Syveton and the latter was soon seconded by scores of Deputies from the Right. The two angry elements surged back and forth, exchanging blows with clenched fists, and for several minutes this scene of riotous confusion continued.

Premier Combes at last separated himself from his Ministerial colleagues and mounted the tribune in hopes that he would be able to read a decree of the Government suspending the session, but Deputy Coutant already held the tribune and refused to vacate it. The Premier appealed to President Bourgeois, who ordered M. Coutant to descend, but the latter again refused and M. Combes withdrew, and four guards were summoned to conduct M. Coutant from the tribune.

In the meantime the disorderly scenes on the floor continued, many members of the Chamber seeking to gain the tribune. Finding it impossible to restore order, President Bourgeois declared a recess.

After a recess of fifteen minutes the session was resumed, and the President of the Chamber called on MM. Syveton and Coutant to apologize for their conduct. M. Coutant made the first response, declaring that he withdrew not a word of what he had said, and the disorder again broke out, but was quickly quelled. President Bourgeois then asked the Chamber to act, and an order of censure was adopted with temporary expulsion, all the members of the Left and a portion of the Centre party voting for the order.

As Deputy Coutant remained in his place, the usual formalities of expulsion by force were adopted, and Col. de Teisseyre, Commandant of the Military at the Palais Bourbon, with a platoon of colonial infantry, was summoned. The soldiers marched into the Chamber and Deputy Coutant was escorted out amid derisive cries from the Government supporters and the cheers of his friends.

M. Syveton also declined to make a retraction, declaring that Minister Valle was the aggressor and stating that he had sent his seconds to the Minister. President Bourgeois thereupon referred the Deputy's case to the Chamber, which voted censure, with temporary expulsion, and the President requested M. Syveton to withdraw. This the latter refused to do, whereupon M. Bourgeois once more suspended the session temporarily while the military contingent again marched into the Chamber and escorted Deputy Syveton out amid cheers and groans.

Order was now fairly re-established, and the Minister of Justice mounted the tribune to finish his interrupted speech, in which he defended the Government's course in the Humbert case, declaring that everything possible for the Government to do in the matter had been done.

Following this the Chamber by a decisive majority of 336 votes to 136 adopted an order of the day expressing confidence in the Government. The decree closing the session for the recess was then read.

The seconds of MM. Syveton and Valle will make final arrangements for a meeting of their principals on Monday.

The Humbert-Crawford affair is perhaps the most gigantic swindle on record in criminal annals. For the ingenuity in its conception and the boldness displayed in its consummation it beggars even the most astounding inventions brought forth in fiction.

It is the story of a bogus heritage, litigation over which kept the French courts busy for over a quarter of a century, which from the vastness of the amount involved and the social prominence of those interested, was kept prominently before the people of two continents all those years.

The history of the great hoax had its beginning some time between 1878 and 1883, when Mme. Humbert, the daughter of a then merchant of Toulouse, and the daughter-in-law of M. Humbert, who at one time was Minister of Justice, offered for probate in the Paris courts the will of "William Henry Crawford, and American Millionaire," who, according to her story, had died possessed of 100,000,000 francs, making her the sole legatee. Shortly afterward two men, her accomplices, representing themselves to be nephews of the millionaire, offered another will of the same date as the first one, in which it was stipulated that the Crawford fortune was to be divided into three equal shares between Mme. Humbert and themselves.

Not long after these documents had been filed Mme. Humbert produced another document purporting to be an instrument making her the trustee of the estate and providing that all the securities constituting the assets should be kept in a large safe in her palace at 65 Avenue de la Grande Arme, until the litigation had been closed.

In this manner the swindle was started on its long career. On the strength of her title to the enormous estate Mme. Humbert succeeded in borrowing not less than 60,000,000f., on which she contrived to live in regal style until last May, when some of the creditors obtained an order from the courts for the opening of the safe where the Crawford securities were supposed to be sequestered.

It was then found that the safe was empty, and by this time it is known that the two nephew contestants of the will, who had remained phantomlike in the background all these years, were in common with the millionaire testator creations of Mme. Humbert. When this discovery was made the bold adventuress and her accomplices had sought safety in flight.

California—Florida—Mexico. The Raymond & Whitcomb Company of 25 Union Square are now sending out their cars and special trains, which run through from New York to California points without change, and offer superior accommodations to those requiring a strictly first-class arrangement for reaching California. Other trains will leave New York in January and February, which make a complete round of travel through old Mexico, visiting, with their "hotel on wheels" places most interesting, that are otherwise inaccessible. They have superior facilities for tours to Florida, Europe, Round the World, Cuba, Porto Rico, Oriental Lands, and sell railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Circulars will be mailed to those interested.—Adv.

PROF. LORENZ IN WASHINGTON.

Vienna Surgeon Makes Further Demonstrations Before Local Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz, the great Austrian surgeon, yesterday gave in the presence of 300 Washington physicians and surgeons a demonstration of his method of surgery without a knife and without blood letting. He had several patients, one of whom was a girl of six with a dislocated hip and the other a boy of ten with club feet.

The case of the boy was severe, and had been regarded as a peculiarly aggravated case. The girl's case, which was the first one treated, was one in which the left leg was at least an inch shorter than its fellow.

It took Prof. Lorenz just two minutes and five seconds to put her left into the correct position. The bone, erroneously located by nature, slipped into its proper place amid applause from the audience of surgeons.

The boy's case was one of double club feet. It did not take the Austrian professor long to restore the feet to their natural position by manipulation of the muscles, after which the feet were put in plaster casts. "The child," said Prof. Lorenz, "after two or three days can be put on its feet and permitted to walk and run. It is this walking and running that makes the cure perfect. The child roots the bones into place and, as I said, completes the cure."

This afternoon Prof. Lorenz went to Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Hundreds of students of the Maryland University, with other medical men, crowded the campus of the oldest school of medicine in Baltimore and cheered Dr. Lorenz this afternoon as he passed into the amphitheatre, crowded with the leading surgeons and physicians of Baltimore, to give the public clinic for their benefit. The case was similar to that of the Armour child, with this complication, that the little patient had been previously operated on for congenital hip dislocation by the bloody method, but without success.

Dr. Lorenz said that lessened the chance of recovery, but after the operation he said he believed the patient would be permanently cured. Her leg will have to be incased in a plaster cast for eleven months. Only three patients had been selected of the thousand offered. None were entirely to Dr. Lorenz's liking for a public demonstration, as two had been operated upon by the bloody method and one was too old. He selected little Ethel Goldman, seven years of age, of Roanoke, Va., as the best case, and as he performed the operation he explained the method. The operation required about fifty minutes, about half the time being consumed with explanations.

As he turned to leave the hall, Dr. Lorenz stopped to speak to little Bessie Robinson, on whom he had declined to operate because she was too old. He patted the child's head and caressed her, and then bending his head to hers, said:

"You shall be well, my dear; you shall be well."

Bessie threw her arms about his neck and kissed his cheek.

Dr. Lorenz advised that she be treated to massage, and said if he had her in Vienna he could cure her. She may be sent to the great surgeon next Spring.

MAYOR SENTENCED TO JAIL.

With Eleven Aldermen, Denver's Executive Disobeyed Injunction Forbidding Passage of an Ordinance.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—Mayor R. R. Wright, Jr., and eleven Aldermen were sentenced this afternoon by Judge Mullins of the District Court to serve four months in jail for contempt of court in disregarding the injunction issued by Judge Mullins to restrain the enactment of an ordinance granting a franchise to the Denver City Tramway Company in the form in which it was presented.

The eleven Aldermen who voted for the ordinance in the face of the injunction are W. B. Tebbetts, President of the board; John D. Ross, Andrew Horna, P. B. Russell, John Conlon, William Gahan, James Parish, George W. Weick, F. A. Bailey, D. S. Gray, and Pinkney Wallick. Mayor Wright signed the ordinance, though that act was specifically forbidden by the court. The Mayor and Aldermen will appeal from Judge Mullins's decision on legal points involved in the case, and remain at liberty under bonds.

In his opinion Judge Mullins said:

"I believe that public officials cannot violate their trusts with impunity, and that there is certainly lodged somewhere in the law of this land the power that will stay them, if there is reasonable ground to believe that they are acting through corrupt and improper motives, and that will punish them if they insist in their wrongdoing.

"It is urged that there is no remedy for these evils save that of public opinion and redress at the ballot box. Those are means that afford but slim consolation to the community when their common property has been inadequately disposed of."

The ordinance which was passed over Judge Mullins's injunction grants the Denver City Tramway Company a franchise to run for twenty years, and permits the collection of a five-cent fare on all the street car lines of the city for that period. Efforts were made by a minority of the Board of Aldermen to correct these features of the bill, but the majority refused to permit any changes to be made.

THE LETTER CAME TOO LATE.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—If a letter posted in Great Britain and addressed to Rochester ten years ago had arrived at its destination when due John Blackmore might have been alive to-day. The letter was received by Clerk Rudolph of the Surrogate's Court in the morning's mail and was signed by John Blackmore of Woolwick, England. It was written on Jan. 24, 1892. The English postmark is nearly defaced, and does not tell when the missive was posted.

The United States postmarks are fresh, showing its arrival in New York on Dec. 5, and Rochester, Dec. 6. John Blackmore, the writer, tells how he was employed at hard work in the Woolwich arsenal, and was without means and inquires about his uncle's will.

The uncle died in this city eleven years ago leaving money to Blackmore, who has since died through poverty and hard labor due to his failure to receive the legacy.

FOURTEEN CAUGHT IN A RAID.

Capt. Cottrell of the West Twentieth Street Station, with his detectives, Foley, Ebert, Collins, and Kehoe, and District Attorney Jerome's county detectives, Hammond, Silverman, and several others, raided an alleged gambling house, including the two places 304 West Fifteenth Street and 35 Eighth Avenue, last night. Fourteen prisoners were taken.

Cottrell, Foley, and Ebert entered the Fifteenth Street house, and the others the Eighth Avenue place, which is a billiard parlor run by Henry Dynan. Capt. Cottrell says a number of men were playing poker on a table over which was a sign "Keep your mouth shut." Fifteen dollars and

a large amount of legislation which he favored or opposed, and not the least of the achievements credited to him was the responsibility for the defeat of the free silver coinage bill in 1890, and of other silver legislation attempted three years later.

Mr. Reed's parents were Congregationalists, and he is said to have entertained, all during his boyhood, the idea of entering the ministry. After taking the course in the public school at Portland, he entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1860, when he was twenty-one years old. He was from childhood an omniverous reader, but was not closely attentive to his studies while in college, and failed to get one of the sixteen honors awarded in the junior year. However, his commencement oration on "The Fear of Death" won him first prize.

The Reed family was not wealthy, and Thomas Brackett found it necessary to teach school to make enough money to pay his college expenses. After finishing college, he continued as a schoolmaster, and when he could spare the time, read law in the office of the law firm of Howard & Strout, in Portland. In April, 1864, he entered the United States Navy, and until Nov. 4, 1865, he was Acting Paymaster. After his honorable discharge, he took steerage passage around the Horn to try his fortunes in the West. He went to San José, Cal.; where he was admitted to the bar. A year later he returned to Portland, Me., and began the practice of law.

In 1868 Mr. Reed was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Maine, and served during the session of 1868-9. In 1870 he was elected State Senator, and then was elected Attorney General of the State. From 1874 to 1877 he acted as City Solicitor for Portland, and in the latter year was sent to Congress from the First District. All of his renominations were unanimous, and the only severe fight he had to make was in 1880, when the Greenback craze swept over the State and defeated the Republican State ticket.

In the Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Reed served on the Committee on Territories, on the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and the select committee on alleged frauds in the Presidential election. He was placed on the Judiciary Committee in the Forty-sixth Congress, and in the Forty-seventh was made Chairman of that Committee. In the Forty-seventh session, too, he served on the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and was a member of the Committee on Rules. He remained on the latter committee until he resigned, through five consecutive Congresses, and then as Chairman ex officio. He was a member of the Ways and Means Committee in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses.

On the floor of the House he early acquired a reputation as a keen, subtle debater. He was not considered a great orator, and was said to be without the oratorical temperament. But he was markedly clear in his statements, keen and searching in analysis, powerful in his arguments, and, his peculiar activity of mind enabled him to keep abreast with the shifting currents of debate. His readiness in meeting attacks from unexpected sources; his great memory, that enabled him to summon in an instant all that he had read, heard, or seen on a subject; his quick and pointed repartee, caused him to be pointed out in these respects as without a superior—indeed, by some as without an equal.

POWER AS SPEAKER.

In the Speaker's chair he was a power that had been unknown before. He was strong as an executive officer, rapid and accurate in his judgment, and a close reader of human nature. He made dilatory tactics and motions in the transaction of the business of the House unfashionable. He organized and carried out a revolution in parliamentary procedure. Expediency and always the dominance of the will of the people, expressed by the majority, were his fundamental rules.

Mr. Reed was the first Speaker of the House who dared to count a quorum when a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum failed to respond to their names, though actually present. It was the custom of the Democrats when they wished to delay the business of the House to desert their seats and gather in the cloakrooms, thus leaving the House without the number of members required by the Constitution for the transaction of business. Mr. Reed was able to see into the cloakrooms from the Speaker's chair, and all those members who were assembled in the cloakrooms or who were standing in the members' lobby of the House and refused to respond to their names when called were counted. This action of the Speaker led to some of the most exciting scenes that were ever witnessed in the Chamber of the House of Representatives in all its history. The Speaker was denounced as a tyrant, and his conduct declared to be nothing short of revolutionary. Mr. Reed bore the lingual assaults that were made on him with equanimity and continued to count quorums whenever necessary.

No innovation in parliamentary procedure was ever so quickly and so completely justified after such violent antagonism as that of which Mr. Reed was the sponsor. In the very next Congress the Democrats, having a majority of the members, elected Mr. Crisp of Georgia Speaker, and Mr. Crisp found it necessary, in order that the Democratic majority might do business, to follow the course which his Republican predecessor had pursued in the previous Congress, and which he himself had denounced as minority leader.

Mr. Reed maintained a clean record, and his daily life was as open as his record was clean. Several times he was mentioned as an advisable candidate for the Presidential nomination, but not until 1896 was he "boomed." He became an active candidate, and worked hard to obtain the nomination.

His defeat by the nomination of William McKinley was bitterly disappointing to him, but he entered vigorously into the campaign for his successful rival. He toured ten of the Eastern and Central States, speaking day after day, and just before election made his notable trip across the continent to California and spent the last two days stumping in that State. The Republican managers declared that it was his efforts that saved California to Mr. McKinley.

Mr. Reed entered and left public life a poor man. He had no income while in Congress save his salary and small receipts from the law firm in Portland in which he retained membership. About 1897 what money he had saved was lost in speculations which were made at the instance of a friend.

For more than a year Mr. Reed considered seriously the matter of retiring from public life, and on April 22, 1899, he tendered his resignation to the Governor of Maine, to take effect on Sept. 4. It is understood that he was offered $50,000 a year for the use of his name by several firms, and that he accepted the offer of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum. He became affiliated with that firm immediately after leaving Washington, and moved his family to this city. He had been identified with much important litigation.

Mr. Reed's personal appearance was striking. He was a tall man of ponderous build and lumbering gait. His large frame and cherubic countenance afforded an opportunity to cartoonists that they were quick to seize. His head was large and bald on top. The fringe of hair left to him was sparse and of a light color. He was pronounced a genuine Yankee in everything except personal appearance. By many he was classed as a humorist, by others as a wit, but his quickness of retort and his cutting sarcasm was the characteristic features of his conversation and address. His voice was not well constituted for public speaking, it being marked by a nasal twang which was not always pleasant to hear.

HIS WITTICISMS.

While in the House Mr. Reed came in contact with some of the best speakers and debaters in his time, but in a tilt he invariably vanquished them. Both what he said and his manner of saying it were irresistibly laughable. His witticisms were widely printed and retold and many of them have been long-lived.

Perhaps the best remembered of these was a metaphor he used on the occasion of a lively tilt with Representative Davis of North Carolina in 1880. Davis had made an earnest speech on the resolution with reference to the Electoral count. Reed made a witty and convincing reply, although he was frequently interrupted by members of the opposition. Finally Finley of Ohio persisted in asking him a question. After ignoring him for a time, he turned and in a few words disposed of the question so completely that the questioner was greatly discomfitted, adding:

"Now, having embalmed that fly in the liquid amber of my discourse, I wish to proceed," which he was permitted to do with loud laughter on both sides of the House.

Asked at one time if he thought his party would at some future day run him for the Presidency, Mr. Reed said:

"They might do worse, and I think they will."

"A statesman is a politician who is dead," is one of the most famous of Mr. Reed's epigrams.

Mr. Reed was a regular contributor to periodical literature, beginning when he was practicing law at Portland. After an extended trip to Alaska, there appeared in The North American Review an article from his pen entitled, "Our Outlying Provinces." He wrote many articles on political questions and National issues, notably the tariff. His reforms in the House were foreshadowed in magazine articles he wrote, and were explained by him after they were effected.

HIS LIFE IN THIS CITY.

As an after-dinner speaker he was very popular, and a great fund of good stories came from him. Since his residence in this city he had been of the same peculiarly happy disposition that characterized him outside of the House chamber at Washington, and his chance meeting on the streets, in hallways or elevators, in restaurants or courtrooms, of his old acquaintances gave excuse for many pleasantries that were afterward related with relish. The last dinner he attended in New York was that given at the Metropolitan Club last week to Mark Twain in honor of the humorist's sixty-seventh birthday. Twain and Reed had always been especially cordial toward each other, and it is said that each of them had told more stories about the other than about any other person in the world. On the occasion of the Twain dinner Reed told a series of remarkably funny stories on Twain, and Twain, when he got his chance, returned in kind and with equal happiness. Mr. Reed was in a jolly mood and talked with Twain and other notable persons in attendance for some time after the speeches had ended.

Mr. Reed's widow, who was Mrs. Susan P. Jones, daughter of the Rev. S. H. Merrill, Chaplain of the First Maine Cavalry, and a daughter, Kittie, survive him.

MR. REED'S TARIFF VIEWS.

Extracts from a Recently Published Article Written by the ex-Speaker.

Following are extracts from the most recent expression of Thomas B. Reed's views in an article on the tariff written for The North American Review of this month:

"For instance, we are all afraid of monopolies. We fear that somebody by some new scheme will squeeze us permanently, and yet that has never happened. But, you will say, what can prevent these great aggregations of capital from charging what they like? The answer is that what prevents them from charging an unfair price is the well-founded fear that they will thereby risk and lose the vast sums already piled up. In other words, the same state of the world, the same general wealth which enabled one big pile of capital to get together will enable a larger pile to get together and, by means of more modern machinery, to destroy the attempted monopoly. When one set of capitalists of great renown a year or two ago attempted to take control of Pacific business the undertaking was not so vast as to prevent those whose means were up to that time but little known from meeting them and making at least a drawn battle. * * *

"But cannot we stop this stock watering? Must we not do it? Well, the value of stock is very much a matter of opinion. It will be noticed that the stock of one of our greatest companies can be bought for less than $40. The par value is $100. In the judgment of the world there is 60 per cent. water, and in the market the water is squeezed out. Could a Legislature do it more effectually? As that same stock sold at 55, there was a time when there was only 45 per cent. of water. Is it proposed in the new Constitutional amendment to specify how often the test for water is to be applied? Are the stockholders to be assessed daily for the variations of each day, or are the Directors to be indicted daily? Shall officers of the Government determine the value, or the public in open market?

"There is a piece of wisdom as old as the world which is worthy of all consideration. Let us not be in haste about great matters. When you don't know what to do, don't do it. If the proposition is to press an oak back into an acorn, it had better be carefully considered. * * *

"We have a tariff carefully drawn, which has served us well. That tariff is only five years old. It has brought us away up on the hillside of success. It has no connection with great corporations, except what it has with small corporations and individuals. No attack by repealing the Dingley act can hurt one without hurting all. Any disturbance of that kind would disturb trade in ways with which we are all too familiar.

"A tariff bill at any time is not and cannot be the creature of one mind. It means the result of a contest by all interests and all minds. Hence, whenever any man thinks of a tariff he would make he always thinks of a tariff bill which will never be enacted.

"There was once a President of the United States of great power and influence. For four years he had no Congress behind him, and he dreamed of such a tariff-reform law as would suit him. By-and-bye he had a Congress of his own party, and he started in to make such a law as would please both gods and men. There are those who remember the dismal looks of the members of the House when they yielded to the Senate, and the averted looks of the President as he let the bill pass by unsigned and friendless. To those men it became apparent, as it should be to the whole world, that the tariff enacted is always different from the act in your mind. Is the Republican Party ready to open the box, knowing that, once it is opened, only hope is left behind?"

NEW ENGLAND COAL FAMINE.

Poor Supplied with Fuel, but Rich Unable to Secure Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The reports regarding the effect of the cold wave upon New Englanders are more reassuring than was expected in view of the scarcity of coal. The poor appear to have been taken care of.

Reports from Boston and from a number of other cities in this State show that, while the poor are supplied with fuel, the people who can afford to buy coal are unable to secure any. The charitable institutions and the Police Department had plenty of wood on hand, and a fair amount of coal, and the needy were cared for. The scarcity of coal amounts, however, to a famine.

In Fall River anthracite coal is quoted at $11 a ton for the best grade, with little on hand, and $9 a ton for the second grade, with a fair supply. Soft coal is to be had in any quantity.

In New Bedford the limit is a quarter of a ton per customer, and the rate is $10.

In Lowell people who buy coal by the basket are comfortably supplied. There are people who would now be glad to pay $12 for coal to keep their water pipes from freezing up in their houses.

Soft coal retails at $8 to $9 a ton, and hard wood at $10 a cord.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA HOME.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Chicago Orchestra is to have a home of its own. The John H. Whittemore property, 105 feet front by 171 feet deep, 165 to 168 Michigan Avenue, just south of the Pullman Building, has been purchased for $450,000 by D. H. Burnham, Arthur Orr, George E. Adams, W. T. Carrington, Frank O. Lowden, William L. Brown, A. A. Sprague, J. J. Glessner, Harold F. McCormick and Bryan Lathrop, acting for the Chicago Orchestra.

These men will appeal to public-spirited citizens to provide sufficient money to cover the cost of this ground and of a suitable building for the use of the orchestra. It is proposed to have an auditorium capable of seating 2,500 persons.

AIKEN'S WINTER COTTAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Dec. 6.—William C. Whitney, with a large party of guests, is expected here just prior to Christmas for the Winter season. The addition of Mr. Whitney's East Street cottage is being rushed to completion. This work is mostly done by Northern workmen.

Nothing is known positively of Mr. Whitney's intentions as to building a fine race course here. Both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Belmont have Winter quarters for their racers here, and the cream of their stables have been brought to this place.

Among others who have fine Winter stables here are Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and John Sanford, the millionaire turfman of Saratoga.

New Book on Advertising.

"Successful Advertising, How to Accomplish It," is the title and purpose of a book of 400 pages, by J. Angus MacDonald, which will be issued this week by the Lincoln Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

M. Knoedler & Co.
invite attention to their carefully selected collection of
Paintings of Various Schools, Water Colors, Etchings, and Engravings.
355 FIFTH AVE., COR. 34TH ST., N. Y.
London, 15 Old Bond St.
Paris, 2 Rue Gluck.

MR. PLATT TO LINE UP REPUBLICAN ALDERMEN

Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise May Get Party Vote.

The Senator Thinks Tammany Is Playing for Patronage — Chairman Diemer of the Railroad Committee Talks.

The Republicans in the Board of Aldermen are to be lined up on the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise bill. This was the decision reached yesterday as a result of conferences which Senator Platt held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, National Committeeman Gibbs, Postmaster Van Cott, and a number of the district leaders.

Senator Platt told the leaders with whom he conferred that the Republican Party could not afford to be charged with the responsibility for the defeat of a measure of such vast importance to the city, and advanced the opinion that, in the interest of the party, the Republicans in the board should be given to understand that party loyalty demanded that they stand together in favor of the bill. The local leaders agreed with the Senator's view and told him that they would do all in their power to bring about a solid Republican vote for the measure.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said after his conference with Senator Platt that, when the time came for a vote on the franchise bill, he felt confident that the votes of the fourteen Aldermen from Brooklyn, including that of Chairman Diemer of the Railroad Committee, would be cast in favor of the measure.

The chance of a favorable report being signed by a majority of the members of the Railroad Committee in favor of the Pennsylvania franchise greatly improved yesterday. One member of the Railroad Committee made a public announcement that he had become convinced that the franchise should be passed by the Board of Aldermen. All yesterday there was much work done by political leaders for and against the franchise. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, declared that he would take no part in the matter.

On the question as to whether a favorable report would be made by the Railroad Committee on the franchise, the following shows the stand at a late hour last evening.

FOR THE FRANCHISE.
Alderman Goodman.
Alderman Peck.
Alderman Owens.
Alderman Lundy.

AGAINST THE FRANCHISE.
Alderman Diemer, Chairman.
Alderman McCall.
Alderman Wafer.

IN DOUBT.
Alderman Downing.
Alderman Klett.

The member of the Railroad Committee who came out for the tunnel yesterday was Alderman Lundy of Sheepshead Bay District. Alderman Lundy, when asked about the way he would vote said:

"I am inclined to vote for the franchise now that all the arguments have been made. I am convinced that the tunnel will be a great benefit to the city."

An alleged poll was made yesterday of the members of the Board of Aldermen. Twenty members were open in their declarations that they would oppose the franchise on the terms as set down in the present grant. Nearly all of these were Tammany Aldermen. Several Republican members, including Alderman Armitage Matthews, stated yesterday that they would oppose the franchise even if Senator Platt tried to make the vote on the matter a test of party loyalty. Alderman Matthews represents the district of which Col. Gruber is the leader.

It is understood from information received in Republican circles yesterday that the secret of the Democratic opposition to the bill has been a question of patronage rather than boodle. It is said that Leader Murphy, Congressman Sullivan, and other of the prominent men in Tammany Hall saw in the bill the Pennsylvania Company a good opportunity to strengthen the Tammany organization with the people. What they wanted, it is said, was a promise from the Pennsylvania Company that if Democratic support were pledged for the bill a promise would be given that when the work was undertaken requests from the Tammany leaders for the employment of men would be honored by the Pennsylvania Company. The construction of the tunnel will necessitate the employment of thousands of men. As it is the intention of the Pennsylvania Company to commence work immediately upon the granting of the requisite authority, it would be a big thing for Tammany Hall, so it was argued, if the organization were to be able to afford employment to the thousands of men who are constantly looking to the organization to help them secure work. The opportunity of finding employment for its idle army just about the time that the municipal campaign commenced, it is said, would render more probable Tammany success.

The Republican leaders do not believe that the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen understand the game which Tammany has been playing, and they are of the opinion that as soon as they are enlightened they will give no further help to the Democratic organization in the consummation of its alleged plan.

If the franchise should be defeated by a party vote, the Republican Aldermen all standing together in favor of the bill, the Legislature, it is said, will pass without delay a bill to vest the power to grant the franchise to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This plan of action, it is believed, will greatly strengthen the Republican organization with the people, and will be conducive to Republican success in the next municipal campaign.

The statements printed in several newspapers that political pressure had been brought to bear by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on Chairman John Diemer of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen to favor the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was specifically denied yesterday by Alderman Diemer. The status of the tunnel franchise was outlined by Chairman Diemer to a New York Times reporter as follows:

"I have not changed my mind about the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, and the story about Lieut. Gov. Woodruff seeing me and asking me to favor the grant is absurd. I have not seen Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for more than a year. My stand on the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise is in accordance with the wishes of the people who elected me a member of the Board of Aldermen. I don't care whether the railroad officials like the stand I have taken or not. They are a very wealthy corporation, and from statements made on the floor of the Board of Aldermen we learn that they made a profit of $30,000,000 last year.

"If that is a fact, then this company should be willing to pay the men who are to build the tunnel into New York fair wages. A statement was made that laborers in Pennsylvania along some of their lines receive 70 cents a day. The people of New York City ought to stand solid against the importation into the City of New York of the pauper labor of Pennsylvania to build the tunnel. That is my stand. If this rich corporation wants the tunnel, let them agree to pay on the work the same rate of wages to laborers as New York City pays, which is $2 a day of eight hours' work.

"The people of my district are laboring men. I have gone about to try and find out what they desired for the simple reason that my idea of the duties of a member of the board is to go back to the people who put him in office and find out what they want when an important matter like the Pennsylvania franchise is being considered. I have done this, and I intend to stand firmly on the ground I have taken."

"Do you think that the other members of the committee feel the same as you do on this matter?" was asked.

"I understand that there may be five or six votes in the committee against the Pennsylvania franchise. As Chairman of the Railroad Committee, I have made no effort to find out how the members are going to vote. They can vote as they please. I have heard that efforts have been made to have Alderman Downing favor the franchise, but it seems to me that he will not change his views. Alderman Lundy is a wealthy man, and when he makes up his mind on any matter he is not likely to change it because railroad officials want his vote to put through a plan which will mean millions for them. Several other members of the committee I have seen in the newspapers have declared against the franchise unless the eight-hour and the prevailing rate of wages clauses are agreed to.

"I do not see how a majority of the members of the committee can favor the franchise."

When asked as to the ultimate result of the franchise contest he said:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a very rich corporation. They have millions of revenue, and when they come to the City of New York to ask for a franchise I think it is no more than right that the Aldermen should insist, in the first place, that no laborers from other States be brought here to hinder us to keep our workingmen out of jobs. In the second place the railroad company should agree to pay $2 a day to laborers. Then, if the eight-hour-day agreement is made, I would be inclined to think that the franchise would be unanimously accepted by the Board of Aldermen. I have at no time stated how I intended to vote either in the committee report or in meeting, but the amendments stated would lead me to concede to the Pennsylvania Company the perpetuity clause as laid down in the franchise.

Alderman Diemer laughed when the talk of "boodle" being used to pass the tunnel franchise was broached. He said:

"I have all the money I want. I am not in business, and my work is to look out for the interests of the people of my district. All this talk of bribery is the sheerest nonsense, and is not worthy of discussion."

Of the nine members of the Railroad Committee three have declared publicly in favor of the franchise. They are Aldermen Goodman, Peck, and Owens. The first two named are Republicans and the last named is a Tammany member.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen took measures yesterday to prevent certain members absenting themselves from the meeting on Tuesday next at which some action will be taken on the Pennsylvania franchise. The following notice was sent to every member of the Board:

Dea Sir: President Fornes directs me to urge upon the members of the board the importance of their being present at the meeting on Tuesday next, the 9th inst. The Committee on Railroads will, in all probability, report its findings in the matter of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise at that meeting, and a full attendance of the members of the board is urgently requested in order that this very important subject may receive the most careful consideration. Yours truly, P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

KAISER INVITED TO ST. LOUIS.

Request Sent Direct, and It Is Believed Crown Prince Will Come—War Vessels for Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Twenty war vessels of light draught will be present in St. Louis Harbor April 30, 1903, when the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair take place.

It will be the largest fleet in point of numbers assembled in inland waters since the civil war, and by far more powerful than all the fighting craft of those days combined. Gunboats, torpedo boats, and torpedo boat destroyers will make up the fleet, which will have a high naval officer in command. One or more revenue cutters may be added to the number.

This feature of dedicatory exercises was announced to-day, after full conference with the Washington authorities. The further announcement was made that President Roosevelt has definitely promised to be present on that occasion.

After the ceremonies here and after several days' stay, during which the naval officers will be elaborately entertained, the lighter draught boats will proceed to Chicago through the drainage canal.

Formal invitation to Emperor William of Germany to visit the World's Fair or send the Crown Prince was extended to-day by President Francis.

The site of the German Building has been dedicated, and Dr. Lewald, the Imperial Commissioner, and various officials of the exposition have made speeches touching on the close relation of Germany and America. Dr. Lewald also spoke of the high personal esteem in which the Kaiser and President Roosevelt hold each other.

When Mr. Francis replied he asked the German Commissioner to convey to the Kaiser the invitation of the fair company and the city to visit St. Louis in 1904, or, if that should be impossible, to send the Crown Prince as his personal representative. This Dr. Lewald promised to do.

This is the first direct invitation to the Kaiser, though the matter has been considered for several months, both in Washington and Berlin. The fact that it had been so long considered is regarded as indicating that President Francis knew beforehand that the invitation would be accepted.

Ambassador Cambon Sails.

Jules Cambon, the retiring French Ambassador, sailed yesterday on the French liner La Champagne. He said that the only object of his visit here was to bid good-bye to the many friends he had in this country. He expects to be at his new post in Madrid at the beginning of the new year, and January, he thought, would also see M. Jusserand, the new French Ambassador, established in Washington.

Bride 17, Bridegroom 67.

NEWBURG, Dec. 6.—Joseph Smith, aged sixty-seven, and Miss Jennie Komarmich, aged seventeen, have just been married at Fishkill Landing by the Rev. John J. McGrath, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The couple will reside at Chelsea, Mass.

TO PROSECUTE RYDZEWSKI.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Journal Francais says that Jean de Rydzewski will be prosecuted on a charge of homicide through imprudence for causing the death of Mrs. Ellen Gore.

Bonaventure's Galleries.
ARTISTIC HOLIDAY GIFTS.
High-Class Paintings.
Unique Art Objects.
Ladies' Desks and "Poudreuses."
Fine Clocks.
Antique Fans and Watches.
Artistically Framed Subjects.
Court Beauties in Imported Bronze Frames.
Books in Fine Bindings.
First Editions of English and American Authors.
Court Memoirs, Extra Illustrated.
E. F. Bonaventure,
6 West 33d Street, (Opposite the Waldorf.)

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, Automobile and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Coachmen's Outfits. 41st St. Annex. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Pompadours & Wavy Knots

Specially designed to meet the most advanced ideas of good taste and correct style, the contour of the wearer's face being specially considered. They are always a ready finishing touch to the completion of the coiffure.
GRAY HAIR for Elderly Ladies—made up into Wigs, Half Wigs, Waves and Bangs of finest materials and workmanship. Any shade matched, from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.
WIGS for Ladies. TOUPEES for Gentlemen.
Hair Dressing Hair Coloring, Shampooing, Manicuring & Scalp Treatment.
L. SHAW 54 West 14th St., near 6th Avenue.
LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD.

ERMINE MUFFS $35, $50, $75, $125; Imperial Stoles and Scarfs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

CONTEST FOR $205,000

Will of G. M. Van Nort, Once Public Works Commissioner, Disputed.

Declarations That the Woman Who Got His Property Was Not His Wife—Many Persons Interested.

Between the Supreme Court in this city and the Surrogate's office of Rockland County a legal fight is being waged back and forth by claimants to the fortune that was accumulated by the late George M. Van Nort, who was Commissioner of Public Works here just after the Tweed régime. The unraveling of a mysterious woman's life history, the sudden reappearance of a long-lost daughter, the tale of a vanished adopted son, a catalogue of repeated marriages, a story of travel, adventure, happiness, and sorrow—these are the elements in the tangle the courts are trying to solve.

In the possession of the Public Administrator is a fortune of $205,000 that was left by Mr. Van Nort to a woman describing herself as Mrs. Susan H. P. Van Nort, who had the ex-Commissioner's will probated after he died, in 1895, at the age of sixty-five years. She died more than two years ago, aged seventy. The contest over the property was started a few months ago by Charles F. Van Nort and Benjamin F. Ostrander, relatives of the ex-Commissioner. They declared that Susan H. P. Van Nort was never the wife of Mr. Van Nort, and that his real wife, who had been separated from him, did not know of his death or will until months had elapsed.

The other party to the controversy is Mrs. Isabella Keegan Duffy, daughter and only heir of Mrs. Susan Van Nort. The contestants, in furtherance of their claim, have sent an emissary to all the countries of Europe to trace the history of the mother and daughter. The result has been the information that Mrs. Duffy was born in Paris when her mother was only fifteen years of age, and that the mother, before she ever met Mr. Van Nort, had been married to two well-to-do Americans, had traveled over the world, had adopted a son and lost him, and had found her daughter in Liverpool, after having abandoned her many years previously.

Charles F. Van Nort, the principal contestant, lives in Scranton, Penn., and his associate and relative, Mr. Ostrander, is known as one of the most skilful pilots on the waters of New York. Mrs. Duffy, the daughter of Mrs. Susan Van Nort, lives with her husband and children on a fifty-acre farm at Tyringham, Mass. The referee, appointed to take testimony in the contest in New York County, was Thomas A. Foley, and he has decided in favor of the daughter. His decision is based on the validity of the will that was probated in Rockland County. If the Surrogate there allows the probate to be revoked the fight is to be begun over again.

Mrs. Susan H. P. Van Nort, when she died, on July 26, 1900, was a beautiful woman, according to the testimony taken by the referee. Witnesses have testified that, although seventy years old, she was wonderfully well preserved, with an education that embraced a familiarity with half a dozen foreign languages, some knowledges of the law, and a large share of "common sense." She lived in Nyack, with Mr. Van Nort, up to the time of his death, in March, 1895, and after that, when she came to an apartment at 254 Madison Avenue, this city, she entered a class of the New York Law School under the name of Mrs. Van Nort.

Previous to the time he met the woman referred to, Mr. Van Nort and Miss Emma Irene Beemer of San Francisco had been married. They had come eastward in 1886, and in that year he had formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Susan Roberts in Saratoga. The meeting was followed by a separation agreement with his wife, who sued Mrs. Roberts for alienating her husband's affections. The suit was never brought to trial and it was supposed to have been settled out of court.

The report of Referee Foley shows that Mrs. Susan Van Nort was born in Wexford, Ireland, her maiden name being Hyland. The facts about her life were discovered by William H. Willis, a lawyer, who was deputed to follow her career in Ireland, England, France, and the rest of the Continent.

When Miss Hyland was hardly more than a girl she was employed by a wealthy family to travel about Europe as a sort of companion to the children. After the birth of the child, who is now Mrs. Duffy, the mother, again seeking employment, went traveling with a rich family as a governess.

Soon after arriving in this country, she went to Saratoga. There she met a man named Roberts and was married to him. He was a mill owner up the State, and a great saw killed him in his mill one day while he was overseeing some work. That was in 1855, after he and his wife had lived together for five years.

One year passed and Mrs. Roberts became Mrs. William Joseph Niles, the wedding being solemnized in Rome, N. Y. For a while they lived in harmony, spending part of their time in New York and part on a Maryland plantation near the City of Washington. Finally they moved to that city, Mr. Niles securing a Government position. All the time Mrs. Niles was making periodic trips to Europe, and there seemed to be no want of money in the family. In 1870, just after returning from one of her trips, she went to Michigan and secured a divorce from Mr. Niles on the ground that he would not support her. Thirteen years later, the records show, he died in Washington, never having married again.

While she was Niles's wife, the woman adopted a baby and chistened it Charles Ferro Niles. Search as they would, the contestants' lawyers have been unable to find a trace of that adopted son, who, if he still is alive, is about thirty-eight years of age.

After getting her divorce, Mrs. Niles resumed the name of Mrs. Roberts, spent most of her time in London and Paris, came back to America occasionally, collected curios, studied art, spent money, and maybe kept a quiet eye on the daughter she had left so many years before. Returning from one of her European voyages in 1880, she happened to meet Commissioner George M. Van Nort.

It was either just before or soon after meeting Van Nort that she made herself known to her daughter in Liverpool. If she had known of the daughter's whereabouts all the time, she had made no effort to help the latter, who was very poor and had married a man named Andrew Keegan. However that may be, mother and daughter met at last, and it was testified before Referee Foley that the daughter asked:

"Are you really my mother?"

And Mrs. Van Nort replied:

"Yes, my dear child, I am. I am your mother, and I ask your forgiveness for leaving you as I did."

After their interview the mother assisted Mrs. Keegan with generous gifts of money. Then Keegan died, and Isabella married Mr. Duffy in Liverpool. Nine years ago Mrs. Van Nort bought the fifty-acre farm in Massachusetts and gave it to the daughter and son-in-law, previously sending them the money for their trip across the Atlantic. Three years ago, during Dewey week, Mrs. Duffy came to the city to pay her mother a visit. That was four years after Mr. Van Nort's death. The visit lasted two weeks, and Mrs. Duffy staid during that period in the apartment at 254 Madison Avenue, where her mother then lived.

Mrs. Duffy is not the only relative surviving her mother. The latter's sister, Marv Dovle, has been found in Ireland. Emma D. and Thomas Hyland, a niece and nephew, are living in Liverpool, and James Hyland, another nephew, is thought to be alive, though the lawyers have been unable to locate him. The foreign relatives are represented in the legal fight by the law firm of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs. Frank W. Arnold has appeared in behalf of the Public Administrator.

The contestants have not been idle while the referee was deciding against them. They have instituted proceedings in Rockland County to set aside the probate of Mr. Van Nort's will. If they succeed in that, all of the premises upon which the referee's finding was based will have been nullified.

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FURS
This Is the Fur Headquarters for Holiday Fur Buying.
Made So by 46 Years of Conscientious Fur Selling and Right Prices.
Our biggest and greatest Holiday Sale of Furs is now under full headway. It is by far the greatest ever attempted, both in volume and value. It is not a sale of odds and ends, but a sale of the freshest and most desirable furs ever offered.
If you have Fur buying in mind it will pay you handsomely to come hundreds of miles to secure any one of the thousands of extraordinary values included in this great sale.

Sealskin Coats, XXX quality, $125
Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality, $175
Sealskin Coats, XXXXX quality, $200
Sealskin Coats, EX EX quality, $225
Persian Lamb Coats, XX quality, $75
Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, $100
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, $125
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXXX quality, $150
Persian Lamb Coats, EX EX quality, $175
Persian Lamb Coats, Also Blouse models, trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of handsome dark Eastern mink worked (in 5 ripes), Baum Marten or chinchilla; special, $125
Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets. Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine close thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.
XXX quality, $25
XXXX quality, $30
XXXXX quality, $35
EX EX Selected, $45

MUFFS.
Dark Eastern Mink Muffs, $16
Mink Muffs, $11
Mink Muffs, $9
Persian Lamb Muffs, $10
Chinchilla Muffs, $15
Sealskin Muffs, large size, $15
Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs, $7
Black Lynx Muffs, $18
Brown Fox Muffs, $10
Electric Seal (Cony) Muffs, $3

Long Double Brown Fox Stoles, long fur and glossy, 3 yards long, shaped at neck, special, $25
Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles.
XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $10
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $12
Mink Stoles.
XX quality, $5 | XXX quality, $8
XXXX quality, $12 | XXXXX quality, $15
Brown Fox Stoles,
XX quality, $10 | XXX quality, $12
XXXX quality, $15
Alaska Sable (skunk) Boas, full 60 inches long, regular value $30; special, $20
Long Mink Boas, shaped at neck, trimmed with natural mink tails, regular value $45; special, $32
Black Lynx Stoles, special, $25
Baum Marten Stoles, special, $35
Isabella Fox Stoles, special, $13.50
One Lot of Special Odd Fur Collars, for Misses and Ladies some in this lot are worth from $10 to $15; special, $5

Misses' and Children's Furs.
Children's Fur Sets, from $3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from $5 to $15
Near Seal Muffs, $2.25
Nutria Beaver Muffs, $4.50
Krimmer Muffs, $5
Beaver Muffs, $7

Fur Overcoats.
Special Lot of Men's Fur Lined Overcoats Lined with Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wild Cat; regular value $90; special, $50

Fur Caps and Gloves.
Sealskin Gloves, $3 to $16
Sealskin Caps, $5 to $18
Electric Seal (Cony) Caps, $2.50 to $5
Coachmen's Capes, $9 to $75
Men's Mufflers, $4 to $16
Baby Carriage Robes, $4.50 to $12

Tiger, Beaver, Bear, Leopard, Mink and Dog Robes for Driving or Sleighing, 33 1-3 per cent. lower than elsewhere.
W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av.
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,
Furriers and Importers.
SEALSKIN, PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL JACKETS AND Long Carriage Coats.
STOLES, SCARFS and PELERINES,
in Russian Sable, Silver and Black Fox, Baummarten, Chinchilla and Ermine.
EVENING COATS,
in White Cloth and all the New Pastel Shades, trimmed with Sable, Mink and Imperial Ermine.
37 UNION SQUARE WEST.

CALIFORNIA
YOUR WINTER PARADISE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Sunset Limited
Dining, Observation, Compartment Cars.
ALSO
PACIFIC COAST EXPRESS
TWO DAILY TRAINS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers
FULL INFORMATION AT
349 Broadway and 1 Battery Place.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL LINED CAPES, fashionable worn; large assortment, $50 to $125. C. C. SHAYNE, Man

Sozodont

TOOTH POWDER

in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.

Something New! 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

PEOPLE CLAMOR FOR COAL

Would-be Purchasers Pay High for Small Quantities.

Actual Famine in New Rochelle, Where the Price of Wood Has Doubled.

The scarcity of domestic anthracite in the Greater New York and its vicinity was as severely felt as ever yesterday, and the coal dealers were kept busy trying to get customers who usually buy ten tons at a time to accept half-ton lots. Of the 50,000 odd tons of anthracite which now come to tidewater here daily; it is alleged by the dealers and operators, 18,000 tons are shipped to Boston and other New England towns.

About 51,000 tons came to New York on an average every day last week. Of this the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad brought 11,000 tons; the Delaware and Hudson and the Erie, 10,500; the Jersey Central, 10,000; the Lehigh Valley, 8,000; the Reading, 4,000; the Ontario and Western, 4,800, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 3,000. Under normal conditions the supply arriving in New York at present would nearly equal the demand, but with empty cellars everywhere the demand is far above the normal. In case the supply were to be shut off for one day for any reason New York would have no supply, as there is not enough coal from day to day, the dealers say, to create any reserve.

Some of the operators were inclined to view the situation more favorably. Among them was Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

"I think the city could run a week before there was an actual coal famine. It is true that coal is scarce, but it has not reached the famine limit."

It would be hard to convince the crowds of would-be customers who thronged the offices of the dealers that a coal famine does not exist now. Some of them were willing to take a quarter of a ton at a time, and tried several dealers in the hope of getting coal delivered at once. The price generally quoted was $7.50 a ton, but people who paid $9 a ton or so had a better chance of getting it.

A resident of New Rochelle, who was seen said that a coal famine actually exists there. Wealthy people are paying double prices for wood and burning it because they cannot get coal. The same conditions existed in the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton sections of Brooklyn. Wood was bought yesterday in lieu of coal at $6 a load, which is one-fourth of a cord, and a load of wood lasts less than half the time a ton of coal would do. Some people in South Brooklyn managed within the last week to get single tons of coal at $7.50 a ton, and one man who secured two tons paid $10 a ton. Most of the people, however, can get no coal at all.

Wayne MacVeagh, who appeared as counsel for the Pennsylvania and Hillside Coal Companies at the hearings of the anthracite strike commission, came to this city on Friday, and called yesterday morning at the office of J. Pierpont Morgan. He said when he came out that he would leave for Washington, but would not state the object of his visit to Mr. Morgan. He saw no coal operators in Mr. Morgan's office.

He said just before he left the city that he was not here on any business connected with the commission. He did not think he would appear before it again unless something came up affecting the interests of the companies he represents. He also said that his trip to Washington was not in order to see President Roosevelt regarding the miners or the commission.

"Our work in connection with efforts to settle the dispute is ended," he added.

It is thought that Mr. MacVeagh has not entirely abandoned the idea of a settlement out of court.

STRIKE COMMISSION HEARING.

Priest Resumes Testimony at Scranton —Miner Tells of "Company Store" Alleged Methods.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 6.—The Rev. J. J. Curran of Wilkesbarre, who was on the stand yesterday when the Coal Strike Commission adjourned, resumed the witness stand when the commission began its session at 10 o'clock to-day.

Father Curran was examined by Harry Reynolds, one of the lawyers for the independent operators, who cross-examined him regarding conditions in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre. Mr. Reynolds asked the clergyman regarding the comparative intelligence of the children of the miners. Father Curran said they compared favorably with other children.

"If a so-called 'scab' takes the place of a man who is trying to get his rights, that so-called 'scab' is doing wrong and an injustice to the people in his community," said Father Curran. He admitted that most of the violence committed resulted from attempts of mine owners to resume work.

A twelve-year-old breaker boy employed in the Markle mines at Jeddo was then called to the stand. The boy said he had one year's schooling, and that his father was killed in the mines. He worked six weeks before the strike and has been working since the suspension ended. He produced due bills showing that he earned 4 cents an hour. He received no money, however, because there was an old debt against his father. He was working to pay this off and also the rent on his mother's house. His mother, he said, had to keep boarders, nine persons living in a four-room house.

James Gallagher, who was employed in the Markle mines, said that he had received money once in seventeen years and nine months. He explained this by saying that he nevre got enough money for himself, that the company's store got it all.

Mr. Gallagher said he was evicted from his house and that he was refused his position by the company. He said prices at the company store were from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than at other stores. He had made as high as $70 a month, but this was eaten up in paying his debts with the company. When he was clear of debt the company gave him a bad place to work until he was again in debt.

The arbitration plan of the Markles was taken up in the examination and Mr. Gallagher said that the arbitration greement was attached to the lease for his house and he did not know he was signing such an agreement when he put his name to the lease.

SCHENECTADY'S COAL FAMINE.

None of the Fuel to be Bought and Poor Suffering.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A coal famine of unthought-of proportions has struck this city, and to-day there was not a pound of coal to be bought here.

There is considerable suffering among the poor. At noon to-day, there was a long line of persons in front of many of the coal offices, begging that their orders be taken.

The thermometer was down to zero this morning, and if the cold snap continues, the results will be serious. No one has a large supply on hand.

HOSPITAL CORNERSTONE LAID.

New Buildings in Plainfield Are to Cost $125,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 6.—Mayor Olin L. Jenkins laid the cornerstone of the new Muhlenberg Hospital in this city this afternoon. The city officials, pastors of the twenty-eight local churches, members of the Board of Trade, and representatives of charitable associations witnessed the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Erskine M. Rodman, rector emeritus of Grace Episcopal Church, and one of the founders of the institution about thirty years ago, delivered the oration. The Rev. Charles L. Goodrich, pastor of the Congregational Church, delivered the invocation, and the Rev. Andrew M. Egan, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the benediction.

The stone was laid at the corner of the Wright Memorial Operating Pavilion, which is the gift of J. Howard Wright of New York, in memory of two grandsons. The new buildings are to cost $125,000. Some of the Governors are prominent New York commuters, among them being Charles J. Fisk, William L. Saunders, Charles E. Brooks, William Kinney, and Ernest R. Ackerman.

Saks & Company

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Cloth Jackets.

Value $10.00. At $6.75
Value $13.25. At $9.25

Cloth Monte Carlo Coats

In black or tan; two models.
Value $22.00. At $15.75

Women's Coats.

Several styles in Peau de Soie silk, velour or cloth; various lengths.
Value $38.00 to $45.00. At $27.00

Tailor Made Suits.

In Oxford, Zibeline or Mannish Mixtures, with blouse or coat effect, silk lined.
Value $32.00. At $19.50

Walking Suits.

In Mannish Mixtures, with Norfolk coat effect.
Value $21.00. At $14.50

Dress Skirts.

In Plaids, Zibelines or black Cheviot, in various styles.
Value $8.00. At $5.90

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Millinery.

Simply but tastefully trimmed Hats designed for general wear.
Values $1.75 to $7.50.
At 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and $1.75

Handkerchiefs for Women.

Just as dainty or as serviceable as you may want them, from the sturdy linen to lace as dainty as a spider's web.

Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, six in a fancy box, $1.50. Handsome Linen Handkerchiefs, with tape borders, 38c. to $1.75 each. Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, with initial, 50c. to $3.00 per half dozen. Linen Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, six in a box, $1.25. Linen Handkerchiefs, with borders in delicate tints, and embroidered, 25c. to $8.00 each. Real Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.00 to $12.00 each. Real Point Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.00 to $50.00 each. Rose Point Lace Handkerchiefs, $3.25 to $50.00 each. Special attention is given to embroidering initials, monograms or crests to order.

Women's Hosiery.

Fast Black Ingrain Cotton Hose with unbleached split feet, high spliced heels, double soles.
Per pair, 25c

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

High Grade House Coats for Men,

Reversible cloth, in Oxford blue, maroon, green or brown. The reverse sides are in plaids, with which the collar and cuffs are also trimmed; the edges, pockets and cuffs are bound with cloth and heavy silk cord; silk frogs and cord medallions. All sizes.
Value $7.00. At $4.75

Other Jackets and Coats in plain and fancy cloths, at $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $9.50 and $12.00.

Velvet Jackets at $9.00, $10.50, $12.75, $16.50 and $21.00.

Tricot Jackets, quilted satin front, $5.75; quilted satin lining throughout, $7.75.

Furnishings for Men.

Suspenders, elastic, non-elastic or silk; kid ends, glove cast-off. Per pair, 50c.

Suspenders of silk, in black, white, colors or fancy designs, at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Suspenders, sterling silver mounted, with buckles designed for monograms, in black, white or sky blue, from $1.50 to $6.50 per pair.

All suspenders put up in individual holiday boxes.

Men's Mufflers in black or white silk. From $1.50 to $8.00.

Men's fine quality pure linen Handkerchiefs, full size, ⅛, ¼, ½ and 1 inch hem. From $2.75 to $11.50 per dozen.

Men's Handkerchiefs, pure linen, hand embroidered initial. From $2.75 to $11.50 per dozen.

Men's Handkerchiefs, of silk or linen, in a generous variety of novelty patterns. From 75c to $1.50 each. Jacquard designs in self-figured effects, $1.00 each.

Men's Handkerchiefs of pure silk, various width hems, with or without embroidered initials, from $5.50 to $11.50 per dozen.

We have the most complete and replete collection of Scarfs for Men of the richest silks in every conceivable design and style that good taste sanctions, a number of which are exclusive, from 50c to $4.00 each.

Herald Square, **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

In the United States and Its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Watches.

Men's and Boys' Watches, guaranteed movement, in gun metal or nickel cases, At $1.95

Men's and Boys' Watches, gun metal or silver cases, guaranteed American or Swiss movement. At $3.95

Men's and Boys' Silver Watches, open face, American Waltham movement. At $9.00

Men's gold filled Watches, open face, the new style thin case, guaranteed for twenty years' wear. Waltham movement. At $14.50

Men's solid gold Watches, size 16, heavy open-face cases, guaranteed full nickel-plated movement, containing fifteen jewels. At $19.75

Men's solid gold Watches, hunting case, size 16, heavy durable cases, guaranteed full nickel-plated Swiss movement, containing fifteen jewels. At $24.50

Women's Chatelaine Watches, in gun metal or silver cases, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $2.50

Women's and Misses' Chatelaine Watches, in sterling silver cases, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $3.95

Women's solid gold Chatelaine Watches, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $9.75

Women's gold filled Watches, warranted to wear for twenty years, American movement, fully guaranteed. At $11.50

Women's solid gold Hunting Case Watches, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $14.50

Chains and Fobs.

Vest Chains, sterling silver, gun metal or heavy gold plate. From 95c to $6.50

Men's Watch Chains, solid gold, From $6.50 to $25.00

Fob Chains of heavy silk, gold plate or sterling silver seals and fancy buckles; plain or set with stones. From $1.25 to $3.50

Men's Fob Chains, heavy silk ribbon, solid gold mountings and seals, set with sardonyx or bloodstones. From $4.95 to $10.50

Lorgnette Chains of rugged Coral. At 45c

Lorgnette or Opera Chains, black wood balls and bogwood beads, in plain and fancy designs, From 95c. to $3.95

Opera Chains of fine white, cream, pink or black, Roman or Parisian Pearls, From $1.95 to $8.95

Lorgnette Chains, heavy gold plate, cable, link or rope design; plain or stone settings. From $1.95 to $7.50

Neck Chains of solid gold, link, cable or rope designs. From $2.00 to $5.75

Lorgnette Chains of fine Pink Coral Beads, From $2.50 to $15.00

Lorgnette or Opera Chains of gun metal, with Pearl, Coral, Turquoise, Opal or Chrysoprase settings. From $2.95 to $15.00

Lorgnette Opera Chains of solid gold, link or rope design. At $5.50 and $7.75

Lorgnette Chains of 14-karat gold, set with matrix or baroque pearls, amethysts or sapphires. From $38.00 to $86.00

Finger Rings.

Men's and Boys' solid gold Seal or Signet Rings, handsomely carved designs in mermaids, horses, serpents or flowers. From $2.50 to $30.00

Men's Gold Rings, in plain and chased settings, with bloodstone or carbuncle. At $5.75 and $8.50

Boys' Ring, of 14-karat gold, serpent design, with diamonds or rubies set in eyes. At $21.00

Women's and Misses' Rings of solid gold set with single or cluster of Roman or Persian pearls, in shades of white, pink or black. At $2.50 to $8.50

Women's and Misses' Rings, set with diamond and opals or pearls. At $7.50

Women's and Misses' Rings, with four diamonds and three opals, turquoise or rubies, in Tiffany setting; also six diamonds with turquoise centre. At $15.00

Misses' and Children's Diamond Rings. Single stone settings of solid gold, Tiffany design. At $5.00

Solitaire Diamond Rings, 14 karat solid gold, Belcher setting. At $21.00, $23.00, $27.00 and $43.00

Solitaire Diamond Rings, 14 karat solid gold, Tiffany setting. At $21.00, $25.00, $32.00, $35.00 and $49.00

Scarf, Hat and Stick Pins,

Scarf and Stick Pins, Solid Gold, set with Roman, Parisian or Baroque Pearls. From 95c. to $3.50

Scarf Pins, Solid gold settings, in fancy designs of horseshoe, crescent, insects, knots, hearts, and so forth; set with pearl, emerald or ruby doublet. At $1.50

Scarf Pins, Imported hand-cut crystal 14-karat gold settings, At $9.50

Dog's Head Scarf Pins, solid gold, with diamond eyes and mouth. From $7.50 to $9.50

Scarf Pins, solid 14-karat gold, in tasteful designs, platinum finish, set with diamonds. At $25.00 and $75.00

Scarf, Hat and Stick Pins.

Cuff Pins of solid gold, plain or fancy gold settings, also enamel designs. From 75c. to $6.50

Belt Pins of 14-karat gold, wish-bone, horseshoe and other fancy designs. From $6.90 to $9.50

Hat pins of royal copper and sterling silver. At 95c

Hat Pins of sterling silver or old gold; enamelled, stone set or baroque pearl settings, artistic designs. From $1.25 to $7.50

Hat Pins of solid gold, plain, chased or filigree designs; also enamel. $3.95 and up

Hat Pins of solid gold, set with amethyst, opal, turquoise, matrix or baroque pearls. From $6.75 to $17.00

Brooches and Pendants.

Brooches of sterling silver, finished in rose or green gold, in transparent enamel designs, studded with baroque pearls, turquoise, carbuncles, chrysoprase, coral and so forth. From $1.00 to $12.50

Brooches of gilded sterling silver or heavy gold plate, in horseshoe, clover leaf, hearts, star, sunburst, insects or bird designs. Also corsage pieces of spray design, handsomely studded and set with Parisian rhinestones. From $1.00 to $35.00

Solid gold Brooches in crescents, Fleur de Lys, double hearts, wishbones, horseshoes or knots, set with pearls, turquoise, emeralds or opals. At $2.95

Solid gold Brooches, ivy leaf, crescent, dragon, sunburst and so forth, set with olivines, pearls, opals or turquoise. At $5.95

Brooches or Pendants of solid gold, set with diamonds or pearls. From $25.00 to $95.00

La Vallieres of solid gold, set with baroque pearls or rhinestones. From $3.25 to $12.50

La Vallieres or Pendants in rich enamel effects, such as medallions with mirror backs, carved figures in enamel and rose gold, or sterling silver, in new and artistic designs. From $5.00 to $15.00

Necklaces and Lockets.

Necklaces of selected Pink Coral Beads with coral ball, snap catch. At $2.00

Collars of Pearls, three to ten strands of beads, gold plate or sterling silver ornaments, studded with fine Parisian rhinestones or turquoise, with or without pendants of baroque pearls or rhinestones. From $2.95 to $25.00

Lockets, plain or fancy. From $6.75 to $22.50

Lockets of solid gold, plain finish, round or heart shape. From $11.50 to $46.50

Bracelets and Cuff Links.

Link Bracelets, in sterling silver or heavy gold plate, with strong lock and key, in plain, chased or engraved design. From $1.00 to $5.00

Bracelets of solid gold, in plain or jewelled designs. From $11.50 to $47.50

Link Cuff Buttons of royal copper, finished and ornamented with sterling silver. From 45c. to $1.50

Link Cuff Buttons, solid gold, in various designs, including scrolls, heads and so forth. At $2.50

Link Cuff Buttons, solid gold, beaded patterns with diamond centre. At $6.75

Link Cuff Buttons, solid gold, set with diamond and two rubies. At $9.00

Link Cuff Buttons of solid gold, in new designs, plain, chased or set with diamonds. From $13.50 to $60.90

Earrings.

Roman or Parisian Pearl Earrings, solid gold settings. At $2.95

Screw Earrings, solid gold, Opal centre. Rhinestone settings. At $2.75

Screw Earrings of solid gold with large Roman Pearl centre, set around with Rhinestones. At $3.50

Screw Earrings, Diamond and Emerald, in 14-karat gold settings, At $19.50

Gold, Silver and Gun Metal Novelties.

Cigar Cutters of solid gold, plain or chased designs, with or without jewel settings. From $7.25 to $24.00

Pocket Knife, plain or jewelled, gold handled. From $9.00 to $31.50

Cigarette Cases of gun metal, with sterling silver or copper mountings, plain or stone setting. From $4.45 to $15.00

Match Safes of sterling silver, gun metal or copper, in plain, chased, engraved or etched designs. From $1.95 to $8.75

Gold, Silver and Gun Metal Novelties.

Miniature Cases of sterling silver for two pictures. At $10.50 and $13.50

Pocketbooks of Sterling Silver, outside cover of silver, lined with leather. From $10.00 to $13.50

Purses of sterling or German silver, in French gray finish. From $1.00 to $2.50

Comb, Brush and Nail Sets, sterling silver mounted, in new designs. From $10.50 to $25.00

Glass Flasks with sterling silver deposit and overlaid work; plain, engraved or chased. From $5.50 to $12.50

Dresden Jewel Cases, handsomely decorated, finished with gold-plated tops and set with miniatures. From $2.75 to $9.50

Back or Side Combs of Real Tortoise or Italian Shell or Amber; plain, hand carved, stone set or silver mountings. From $1.95 to $7.50

Cutlery.

Pen Knives with four well tempered blades, gun metal handle. At $1.00

Pen Knives with two, three or four blades, of finely tempered steel; shadow or tip pearl, stag or buffalo horn handles. At $1.25

Pen Knives, two or four blades, chased sterling silver handles, in French gray effects. At $3.25

Manicure Sets in an almost endless variety. From $2.50 upward.

Desk Sets with finest steel shears and paper cutter in neat case. $1.75

Folding Scissors of warranted steel in leatherette case. At 48c

Razors of all standard makes, including Rogers, Wostenholm, Krusins and Griffon; blades fully guaranteed. From $1.00 upward.

Razor Sets of two, four and seven Razors, in all silk lined cases. From $3.00 upward.

Star Safety Razors. At $1.10
Safety Razor Sets in handsome morocco cases. From $1.75 upward.

Leather Goods.

Wrist Bags of white kid with gift-mountings. At $1.85 and $2.00

Wrist Bags of walrus leather, in gray, tan or black. At $2.00

Wrist Bags in walrus leather, mounted with gilt silver and oxidized frame and chain, set with coral, turquoise, chrysoprase or other fancy stones, silk lined. At $5.00

Wrist Bags, hornback alligator leather. At $8.50

Nitsuki Bags, with sterling or Japanese bronze mountings. At $12.50

Hand Bags of all fancy leathers, in the new square shape, with chain or handle. From $5.50 to $6.75

Jewel Cases in real seal leather, chamois lined. At $3.50

Pocketbooks, Card Cases, Wallets, Purses, Bill Books and Letter Cases, in various styles of leather and mounting. From 45c. to $5.00

Japanese leather Purses with ivory Nitsuki charms, in various styles. At $7.75

Cigar or Cigarette Cases, plain or sterling silver mounted, of pigskin, alligator, seal or morocco leather, From $1.00 to $6.50

Military Brushes in fancy leather cases, of seal, walrus, alligator or pigskin. From $2.50 to $5.00

Jewel Boxes of leather, in all sizes and styles, including those with trays and compartments. From $1.50 to $15.00

Glove or Handkerchief Boxes in imported or domestic leathers, sterling mounted or plain, Per set, $3.75 and upward.

Writing Folios and Lap Tablets, in a generous variety of styles and leathers, including morocco, red grain, seal, walrus, alligator and fancy embrossed. From $2.95 to $10.00

Fitted Bags of calfskin, walrus or alligator leather, with all necessary fittings, in ebony and nickel. At $12.50

Dolls.

Dolls, 14 inches long, full jointed, moving eyes or 14-inch kid body. At 25c.

Fancy dressed, Rag, Indian or Clown Dolls. At 25c.

Dolls, with or without moving eyes, fancy dressed. At 50c.

Dolls, 16 inches long, bisque head, fancy dressed. Value 75c. At 58c.

Dolls, 18 inches long, bisque head, sewed wig, moving eyes. At $1.00

Dolls, 22 or 23 inches long, kid or jointed body, with shoes and stockings, sewed wig. At $1.00

Saks & Company

We will place on sale MONDAY at one-half and one-third less than regular prices

Ruffs, Boas and Muffs.

Ruffs or Boas of Chiffon, Mousseline or Taffeta, in black or white. Regular prices $12.00 to $25.00.
Now at $8.00 and $16.75

Boas and Muffs to match, of Chiffon, in black, white, pink or blue. Regular prices $50.00 to $70.00.
Now at $33.50 and $46.50 per set

ALSO

Imported Chiffon Capes.

Chiffon Capes in yellow and white. Regular price $65.00. At $32.50

Chiffon Cape in pink, fur stole collar. Regular price $35.00. Now at $17.50

Shirred Chiffon Cape, in pink or light blue, ribbon trimmed; Muff to match. Regular price $50.00 per set. Now at $25.00 per set.

We will place on sale MONDAY at SPECIAL PRICES

Sable Fox Boas and Muffs

to match, double, with paws and brushes.

Boas { Value $14.00. At $10.50; Value $18.00. At $12.50
Muffs { Value $11.50. At $8.00; Value $15.00. At $10.00

Squirrel Stoles and Muffs

Squirrel Lined to match.

Stoles { Value $16.50. At $11.00; Value $25.00. At $19.50
Muffs { Value $18.00. At $12.50; Value $28.00. At $22.50

Black Bear Boas and Muffs

to match. Three yards long.

Boas { Value $21.00. At $17.50; Value $27.00. At $22.00; Value $35.00. At $29.00
Muffs { Value $19.00. At $14.50; Value $25.00. At $19.00; Value $31.00. At $25.00

Alaska Sable Scarfs & Muffs

to match. Fifty-five inches long.

Scarfs—Value $18.00. At $13.50
Muffs—Value $9.75. At $7.25

Nearseal Scarfs and Muffs

to match. Sixty inches long.

Scarfs—Value $7.25. At $5.25
Muffs—Value $4.75. At $3.25

The Sporting Goods Shop

Has a most generous variety of Cameras, Pipes and Smokers' Articles, Poker Sets, Novelty Playing Cards, Guns and Gun Cabinets, Games of every description, Pool, Billiard and Card Tables, Ice and Roller Skates, Golf Sets, Automobile Apparel, Boys' Rifles, Bicycles, Sweaters, Exercisers and so forth, at prices that will compare most favorably with those anywhere.

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Ribbons.

Shower Bows, made of satin taffeta, crepe de chine or fancy ribbon, in white, pink, blue, nile, red, violet or black, each containing 20 yards of ribbon. At 98c. each

Crushed Roses for the hair, with yellow centres; all colors. At 38c. each

Rosette Hair Bows, made of a variety of different ribbons. At 19c. each

Sachet Bags, Necessary Bags, Work Bags, Baskets, Pin Screens, Coat Hangers and a variety of other pretty novelties, made and trimmed with ribbon. From 25c to $7.00 each.

Waists for Women.

Waists of flannel, neatly tucked, some trimmed with braid, in red, royal, light blue or black. At 98c

Waists of Flannel, front of fine cluster tucking, stock collar, black buttons. At $1.25

Waists of Flannel, tailor-stitched plaits, cordings of black velvet, finished with the new large buttons, in tan, cardinal, black, blue or rose. At $1.50

A large variety of Waists for small Women and Misses, in silk, mohair or flannel. From $1.95 to $7.50

Waists of Peau de Soie, Louisine, Taffeta and Peau de Cygne, in various styles and colors, including black. At $4.95

Golf Vests.

Golf Vests in all the newest weaves, double breasted, with or without sleeves. In Red and Black, White and Black, Black and White, Golf Red and Green. Special at $3.75

TUSKS OF EXTINCT MAMMOTH.

Huge Pair Found Imbedded in Alaskan Glacier on Their Way to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 6.—The largest pair of ivory tusks ever found in the frozen North have arrived in Seattle on the little steamboat Corwin from Keewalk, a mining camp 300 miles northwest of Nome, well within the Arctic circle. The relics of a mammoth species long extinct were secovered from glacial beds in which they had lain for ages by M. F. Moran, Postmaster of Keewalk, and are now on their way eastward to the Smithsonian Institution.

The tusks are twelve feet from end to end. One weighs 168 and the other 172 pounds. Both are in excellent state of preservation, the ivory being perfectly sound and of fine quality.

Moran went to Nome in the gold rush of 1900 and moved on to Keewalk, where he established a trading post. An Eskimo first told him of a huge tusk, hundreds of times as big as that of the familiar walrus, which was projecting from a glacier 100 miles or more to the interior. Moran was interested and fitted out an expedition, which, guided by the Eskimo, reached the location after long journeying through the frozen wilds. After several days' hard work at thawing they loosened the tusk and brought it in.

Moran was convinced that the mate of the big tusk was not far from the same place. Next year he sent another expedition, which, unfortunately, ran short of provisions and returned empty-handed. Last Summer he again took up the search and was rewarded by the discovery of a tip of the other ivory projecting from the surface not fifty feet from where the first had been found. Two weeks of patient work, which involved turning the course of a small stream and an excavation to twelve feet below the ground, and the prize was removed intact.

Fail to Attach Mascagni Receipts.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 6.—Alleged creditors of Mascagni again failed to attach the receipts of the concert given by the composer and his company here last night. Later the composer sent a message to the Italian Ambassador at Washington and Minister Prunetti at Rome, complaining of the difficulties put in his way and asking for protection.

EARTHQUAKES IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 6.—Since Nov. 7, when an earthquake shook up Southern Utah and as far north as Salt Lake, there have been daily shocks felt in the extreme southeastern portion of the State.

According to advices received from Pine Valley, a hamlet in the mountains of Washington County, not a day has passed since that date that at least one earthquake shock has not been felt, and serious alarm is being felt for the safety of the place.

At Pinto the shocks have been so severe that the public school has been abandoned for several days. About fifteen miles south are five or six old craters, and the continuance of the earthquake shocks has strengthened the belief that there has been a fresh outbreak of volcanic activity in the mountains of that region.

Teacher Charged with Counterfeiting.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 6.—N. G. McCarter, a Sevier County school teacher, was bound over to the Federal Grand Jury yesterday to answer to a charge of counterfeiting. His arrest resulted from a letter written to Charles W. Harper of Columbus, Ohio, in which it is charged he offered to divide the profits if Harper would make the plates. Harper forwarded the letter to Washington and the arrest followed.

Dean Shaw Goes to Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Charles B. Gilbert, Superintendent of Public Schools, resigned. Edward P. Shaw, Dean of the School of Pedagogy, University of New York, was elected to fill the vacancy.

TOPICS WHICH ARE INTERESTING LONDON

President Roosevelt's Message Something of a Disappointment—Fight Against the Education Bill Perhaps Not Ended—Archbishop of Canterbury Much Better—The "Continental Sunday" in the British Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—President Roosevelt's message was awaited here with much expectant interest, but frankness compels me to say that it was received with something like disappointment. So much has been said and written of the President's determination to take strong action with reference to the trusts that the actual terms of the message appear extremely mild and unexciting.

Probably the sporting instinct of Anglo-Saxons, who are never so happy as when they are watching a contest, had something to do with their desire to see Mr. Roosevelt in the part of St. George versus the Dragon. The best opinion here, however, is that the President has shown himself a tactful politician, who by vague promises is able to do something to meet the demands of a section of the community, while not pledging himself to any drastic or even definite course of action. It is considered that as long as the President remains a convinced protectionist the trusts will look with equanimity on his projects of reform, since the trusts, in the last resort, rest on the tariff, and any Government which seriously intends to grapple with the trusts must be prepared to deal with the tariff.

Whatever criticism is passed on the message itself, the press is unanimous in praising the lofty spirit in which it is conceived and in congratulating Americans on possessing as their first citizen a man so great and so high minded.

SECRETARY SHAW'S REPORT.

The report of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, with its remarkable account of National prosperity, evokes congratulations from the British press, which contrast strikingly with the alarm and jealousy exhibited on the Continent. The Continental Governments, loaded with deficits, say it is America's wealth which is Europe's danger, whereas all enlightened people here, while recognizing the necessity for emulating America's energy and enterprise, view her splendid achievements not only without fear or envy, but with genuine satisfaction, believing that her wealth will not be employed for aggression.

The feeling would be very different if England's nearer neighbors, with their bellicose dispositions, enjoyed similar prosperity.

The Education bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons on Wednesday, the Government majority being 123. It is now being debated in the House of Lords, where it was read a second time yesterday.

When Premier Balfour had recourse to the closure to expedite the passage of the bill through the Commons public interest in the Parliamentary proceeding immediately dropped.

The Ministerialists say that the agitation against the bill is artificial, while the Oppostion leaders mantain that the country entertains a deep-rooted dislike of the measure. Time alone can prove which is right, but in my judgment, based on personal inquiry and observation, the Church will ultimately rue the day when it succeeded in obtaining from the Government what Mr. Bryce described as "a fresh deed of establishment." I believe Mr. Bryce was right when he said that the passing of the bill would not be the end, but the beginning of the struggle.

DR. TEMPLE'S PECULIARITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who made a speech supporting the bill in the House of Lords, was overcome by exhaustion at its conclusion, but his condition gives no cause for serious alarm. He is a man of great vitality; his black hair is hardly streaked with gray, while his face, gnarled and seamed like the bark of an oak tree, gives the impression that he is like Gladstone, and will make a hard fight for life before yielding it up. Still, his eyesight is very bad, he suffers from great weakness in the legs, and he is just eighty-one years old. These are facts which speak for themselves and require no comment. The Archbishop has many peculiarities. His accent is very broad and provinical, and his manners are rough and ungenial to the point of rudeness, but he is a man of fine character, warm-hearted, and capable of great gentleness when really touched. His energy and appetitie for work are astonishing. He recently told a friend of mine that the great difficulty he had to contend with was that there were only twenty-four hours in the day.

He is a good Archbishop, despite his defects, because he endeavors to administer justly. He himself tells the following story of the days when he was Head Master of Rugby:

A boy who thought he had been wrongfully punished wrote home to his father to explain, saying that if he could get the matter laid before Dr. Temple it would be all right, because "Temple's a beast, but a just beast." That, the Archbishop always ends by saying, is the highest compliment he had ever received.

WINTRY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The latest report to-day is that the Archbishop is decidedly better. The present climatic conditions will probably hasten his recovery. Wintry weather prevails throughout the United Kingdom, reminding people of the near approach of Christmas, which, though not observed in Scotland, continues undiminished in its popularity as the English national festival par excellene.

This is the season when John Bull prepares to unbutton his pockets and bestow his bounty, with characteristic liberality, on all and sundry. There are innumerable charities to be supported, countless Christmas boxes to be bestowed, and an infinity of friendly gifts to be presented. In a week or so the boys and girls will be home from school; the merry round of festivities will begin; balls, parties, and theatres will be the order of the day.

The London tradesmen are already prepared for this season of peace and good-will. Their shops have never been more enticing, Christmas gifts of every conceivable description being displayed to allure the passer-by and coax him into spendthrift prodigality.

Certainly London is attractive just now, with a peculiar charm which overcomes all the little drawbacks due to smoke and fog. The parks have a Winter beauty of their own, and so has the Embankment, with its leafless trees, its gardens bright with evergreens, and its long rows of stately buildings. On the Thames seagulls, driven inland by the stress of weather, circle about the bridges, uttering their shrill note as they swoop down on the food thrown to them by good-natured loiterers. Yes, London has its picturesque side in Winter, especially if the Winter is severe.

The question now agitating youthful minds is whether the frost will continue long enough for skating. It is only at rare intervals that we get what is called a "good old-fashioned English Winter," when skating can be indulged in out of doors. This disability of the English people, however, has been removed, for the wealthy, by the establishment of luxurious skating clubs, where the sport is enjoyed on sheets of artificial ice.

These clubs, which are growing in number in London, are particularly frequented by fashionable people on Sundays, and afford another indication that the Continental Sunday, once held in abhorrence here, is fast becoming an English institution.

Vainly do preachers and moralists denounce the desecration of the Sabbath; vainly does the Lord's Day Observance Society protest against Sunday labor. The English, at least those who reside in the West End of London, no longer take their pleasures sadly. Golf, motoring, skating, bridge, concerts, receptions, and dinner parties have been substituted by a large section of the fashionable world for churchgoing and the religious observances of the staid Victorian period.

The change is more noticeable than ever this season, wherefore I record it as an interesting modern development of English manners and character.

THE GRIP INVADES LONDON

Hundreds Flee to India, France, and Channel Islands.

Estimated That 500,000 Persons Are Idle in the United Kingdom — Free Fights Among Those Seeking Work.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The grip is unusually severe this Winter and has already been felt throughout England, with the result that all who can do so are leaving town. Hundreds of people are on their way to India to attend the Delhi Durbar, and thousands are flocking to the south of France and the Chanel Islands.

Christmas house parties are being organized at all the big country places, where the frost is rapidly spoiling the hunting and driving the "guns" indoors to less strenuous recreations, such as bridge whist and amateur theatricals. In East London the Winter is having a very different effect. Thousands of unemployed persons daily congregate at the dockyard gates, literally fighting for a chance to do a day's work. Unskilled laborers are there in strong force, and the police find it necessary to protect the foremen who distribute the work tickets each morning.

That portion of the fashionable world which can afford Christmas gifts is watching the purchases of the members of the royal family in order to follow suit. King Edward's gifts this year run largely to pen and pencil holders, cigarette cases, and delicate enamel work set with a new variety of soft-tinted, semi-transparent stones heretofore unknown in the realm of jewelry.

Queen Alexandra is also partial to enamel work. This year she is giving many photographs in artistic enameled frames, whereas the late Queen Victoria usually favored silver for the same purpose. Queen Alexandra's well-known fondness for pearls leads her to distribute many of them among her more intimate friends at the Christmas season.

The King of Portugal made himself decidedly popular during his stay in England, besides proving himself one of the best shots in Europe, a keen motorist, a clever painter, and a good musician. During his visit to Blenheim Palace he treated the house party there to a number of French love songs and Portuguese ballads.

It is long since the London theatres and restaurants have experienced as profitable a season as the present. The West End is ablaze with light nightly all the amusement places are crowded, and theatre supper parties keep the fashionable hotels and restaurants busy until long after midnight.

In the meantime it is estimated that 500,000 persons are idle in the United Kingdom, and the Board of Trade returns show the largest percentage for ten years past of unskilled persons out of work, while the proportion of skilled men without employment is constantly growing. The Woolwich Arsenal authorities have discharged 2,000 mechanics since the Winter set in, and are preparing to let out 4,000 more. To the army of people out of work must be added 56,000 members of the army reserve, who have been released from service with the colors. The worst distress, naturally, is visible in the East End. A number of the newspapers have started subscription columns and daily print harrowing stories of half-clad school children, many of whom are without any food except scanty luncheons furnished by sympathetic teachers.

A number of the London Suburban Councils are starting public works in order to employ a small proportion of the idle persons. The Canning Town suburb, where the distress is keenest, has appropriated $50,000 for relief work. The London County Council will meet Dec. 9 to consider the proposition for calling a conference of municipal bodies throughout the country to discuss what can be done toward establishing a permanent system for relieving the unemployed.

Coincident with the general distress and idleness, the Shipbuilders' Federation is quietly preparing for a test of strength with the labor unions that may precipitate a general strike equal to the great engineers' strike of a few years ago. The shipbuilders, who have suffered for years from the restriction of the output countenanced by the unions, have decided that it is necessary to introduce radical reforms in the way of labor-saving machinery. This means a reduction in the price of piecework, on which almost all the yards are running. The builders say that if the men accept the introduction of machine tools, most of which are of American origin, and agree to run the yards at their full capacity, it will enable them, not only to make more wages, but will largely increase the output of the yards. Even the most optimistic builders have small hope that the reform will be accomplished without a stiff fight. They believe, however, that the time is ripe for the experiment, since the new machines in many cases can be run by unskilled laborers. So if the unions elect to strike, there is a good chance of replacing the union workmen from the army of persons now clamoring for employment.

WHISTLER'S VITRIOLIC PEN.

The Painter Flays the Art Critic of a London Paper in Characteristic Style.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In the exhibition of portraits now open at the New Gallery in Regent Street is a picture entitled "The Little Cardinal," by James McNeill Whistler. It is one of the best pieces of painting the famous master has ever done—the portrait of a child with a brillian red cap. The critics have been able to pick no flaw in it, but, having nothing worse to say, one or two of them have declared that it is not a new work, and that it has been frequently seen before.

To the art critic of The Standard the public owes a great debt—not because of his criticism of the exhibition, for that was no better and no worse than the ordinary run of London art reviews, but because his statement that he had seen "The Little Cardinal" before brought out one of the most delightful letters which Whistler ever wrote. And this is saying a good deal. That the letter is of the usual vitriolic character goes without saying. "Jimmy," in the exercise of the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies," is always deliberately insulting.

It is said that the first thing a London paper does when it receives one of Mr. Whistler's are "Letters to the Editor" is to consult its solicitor. Presumably the usual precaution was taken in this case—or, perhaps, the Art Critic said he didn't mind. The letter is headed "Une Derniere Incarnation." Let it speak for itself:

"Sir: If there be any wit or intention in your expert's complaint that he had seen "the small Whistler" in the New Gallery before, it is in the conveyed insinuation that the work is an old one, and has been continually thrust upon him in the many shows he, in watchful duty, frequents—in short, that he recognizes the picture as a species of exhibition hack, and, no longer able to tolerate such fraud, sternly exposes it * * * a child in a red cap, 'The Little Cardinal,' which we do not see for the first time. * * * No! nor, indeed, for the second; nor, as who should say, for the twentieth.

"Now, as a matter of mere fact, 'The Little Cardinal' is, in her absolute childhood and complete inexperience of these very sharp gentlemen, only yesterday returning from the Paris Salon, where, in brilliant company, she received her baptism. And this is the first gallery in the island in which she makes her appearance, and the busy and correct one has hitherto never set eyes on her! For to frankly say that it was his privilege to be presented to her in her cradle the other day, at the Champ de Mars, was certainly not the intention of this upright and unhesitating Master Podsnap—and surely Podsnap it is, with his convinced emphasis and angry innuendo. Oh, but Podsnap is beautiful! Make me your compliments, Sir, on having found him, and I will congratulate you on your all-important paper being the first to record it. Podsnap General, Podsnap Financier, Podsnap Statesman we know, but it is my joy to have perceived our old friend in his last incarnation, and I nearly felt the apple of Newton thump upon my head in the delightful abruptness of discovery.

"Podsnap then, Podsnap in crimson tie of The Schools, 'The Red Badge of Culture,' but Podsnap still, pervades the Press, and, in another paper this morning, a brother, determined that foreign trick is being played upon the family, appeals to his memory, and his memory does not serve him better than do his eyes! And so he commits perfidious little Podsnap paragraphs, and hints at a funny sort of unfairness in the reappearance of a painting he has placed in former galleries, and from a parochial point of view Podsnap indignantly holds that this is "not the game—not cricket!" and that a picture, once seen, should never be looked at again.

"Which is sometimes monstrous true.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. MCNEIL WHISTLER."

TO DIVIDE UP MOROCCO.

French-Spanish Secret Treaty Said to be in Existence.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Recent events in Morocco have fully confirmed the information which I forwarded to THE NEW YORK TIMES that risings are being prepared there which must ultimately lead to the intervention of France and perhaps Spain. And in this connection the rumors of a secret treaty between France and Spain, with a view to combined action in Morocco, are becoming more and more persistent. Jean Hess, the well-known explorer and expert on colonial matters, who has just returned from Morocco, has communicated some particulars to me which represent the situation in a singularly startling light. To the existence of this alleged Franco-Spanish treaty M. Hess attributes the extraordinary favor now being shown to market.

Spanish exteriors in the Paris financial

The terms of the division of Morocco between France and Spain are, M. Hess says, as follows: Spain to have the portion of Morocco comprised between the left bank of the Moulouia and the southern coast of the Sabou Basin; the rest to belong to France. The Spaniards wanted the Triffa Plain and the greater portion of that splendid shore line of the Kiss, where a Frenchman, M. Say, is establishing a port, and it needed the intervention of a very eminent colonial authority in the French Parliament to secure the frontier of the Moulouia for France. This same personage, who, with the rest of the colonial party, was deeply displeased with the Siamese treaty, had to be mollified by the assurance on M. Delcassé's part that Morocco would soon be joined to Algeria, and that Spain would consent to this junction to Orania of the right bank of the Moulouia.

M. Hess predicts that the settlement of the Newfoundland question with Great Britain and the abandonment of the traditional French policy in Egypt will result from this great deal for the possession of Morocco, as to the success of which M. Delcassé is said to feel assured.

Having just arrived from Morocco, M. Hess declares, in further support of the foregoing statements, that he has positive and personal knowledge that the Spaniards are instigating among the tribes of the Riff a constant agitation against the Sultan, and supply them with arms. On the other hand, the exploitation of agricultural products is forbidden by the Melilla, and in this way the Berber population is prevented from settling down to peaceable occupations. M. Hess was refused by his own Government authorization to purchase cereals on the Kiss shore and embark them at Port Say for Algeria and abroad.

In conclusion M. Hess expresses the opinion that, commercially speaking, the position of France with respect to Morocco is all that can be desired, and that the pacific conquest of the markets of Morocco by France is perfectly feasible. The true policy, he says, would be to break with the Franco-Spanish agreement, and to work on the development of economic relations between Morocco and Algeria. R. S.

Hurry Orders for Italian Cruisers.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Rome received here says that two station cruisers have been ordered to be put into commission for immediate active service. It is believed the ships are going to Venezuela.

Mrs. Forbes Coming to America.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sails from here to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Mrs. Archibald Forbes.

PHILISTINISM IN LONDON

Accepted Design for Vauxhall Bridge Declared Hideous.

Sir W. B. Richmond Says the Structure Will Be a Disgrace to the City—Other Experts Agree with Him.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Sir William B. Richmond, R. A., whatever one may think of his work in St. Paul's Cathedral, must be regarded as a man competent to speak of what is artistic and what is not, and therefore his declaration that the bridge which is to be built across the Thames at Vauxhall will be a monstrosity, and absolutely unworthy of the British capital, deserves some weight.

Sir William, in the following letter to The Times, expresses his opinion of the design for the bridge, which has been accepted by the County Council:

"The report of proceedings of the Bridges Committee of the County Council contains the following paragraph: 'We have hung up the design of the bridge which, in our opinion, the Council would do well to adopt as being satisfactory in appearance and not unworthy of the position it occupies.'

"This is the opinion, for what it is worth, of, no doubt, a sincere and estimable body of men.

"I went to see the design, and I was horrified. It is hideous in the first place, unmeaning in the second, and will be, if erected over our river, a crying disgrace to the taste of the County Council.

"It is a sham! It is an imitation of stone construction; it is ornamented with Gothic design of the very worst description; it has a parapet so feeble that its design—perhaps a blessing—will not be visible sixty yards away.

"All I ask is that the public, that section of it which knows and cares, will go to the council chamber of the County Council to see and deliberate and by a big effort prevent the erection of such an outrage to 'fitness' and 'good taste.'

"If the County Council as a body has no taste for art or 'fitness,' why is there not appointed to guide them a committee, say, of the President of the Royal Academy, the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the President of the Royal Society of Engineers, and two or three well-known men of taste?

"This bridge, if erected, will be a public avowal of what is perhaps the case, that our municipal rulers care little, if anything, about the dignity of our great river.

"To see old London Bridge, foreigners used to come from all parts, to learn and to applaud; they will only come to see the new 'sham' Vauxhall Bridge to gibe and ridicule it and its erectors.

"I leave for others the pleasure of pulling this contemplated abortion to pieces, and I hope it will be treated as it deserves—discarded absolutely!"

The letter was printed three days ago. Yesterday, nevertheless, the County Council met and passed the report of the Bridges Committee, only nine members voting against it. It is not likely, however, that the matter will be allowed to end here. Other experts besides Sir William have declared the accepted design a wretched one. Beresford Pite of the Royal College of Art, for instance, says that "some would-be Gothic architectural forms of great vulgarity and stupid want of meaning" have been applied to the design, and adds that all people of intelligence and taste will protest against the plan if it is carried out.

Why it is that London always seems to fail in obtaining really artistic public works is one of those mysteries that have never been solved. Foreigners say it is the result of the inartistic nature of the British people, but that is an explanation that does not explain nowadays, however true it might have been at one time. All over the country beautiful, dignified, and fitting work is being done for private persons; in provincial cities public buildings of architectural excellence are being erected. Only London seems to remain hopelessly Philistine.

A SIDE LIGHT ON THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

M. Reinach's Second Volume of His Elaborate History of the Conspiracy Deals with Esterhazy.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The second volume of Joseph Reinach's "Histoire de l'Affaire Dreyfus" has just appeared here. It is mainly devoted to Esterhazy, and, consequently, throws a bright light upon the relations of the traitor with Col. von Schwarzkoppen, the German Military Attaché in Paris in 1894-7. The details of Esterhazy's final interview with his patron were obtained from Schwarzkoppen himself, who, it will be recalled, was prevented from testifying before the court-martial that tried Dreyfus at Rennes.

According to the account of the interview printed in M. Reinach's book, Esterhazy called on Schwarzkoppen and begged him to inform Mme. Dreyfus that her husband was really guilty. This the German officer declined to do. Esterhazy suddenly drew a revolver and, advancing toward Schwarzkoppen, declared that he would kill him and himself afterward. Then, "Schwarzkoppen, who was very quiet, went to the bell. This calmed Esterhazy, and some big gulps of brandy for which he had asked brought him back to reason. The conversation continued in a quieter tone. He had threatened, and now he implored. 'I would have covered you,' said Schwarzkoppen, a Prussian soldier, with a dash of the sentimental Swabian, 'if the other had not been over there.' Esterhazy then confided to him that he might perhaps get out of the scrape in another way. Showing the anonymous letter which had been forwarded to him through Gribelin, he said that he was about to have an interview with officers sent to him by the staff. And as it was impossible for him to open his mouth without lying, he expressed a vague fear that this might be a trap. He was perhaps going to be caught and locked up. If he had not been drawn into a snare he would return in the evening."

Toward the close of his book Mr. Reinach attempts a curious defense of Col. du Paty de Clam. He exonerates him from all part in the invention of the veiled lady in the affair of the two false telegrams, and in that of the "document libérateur." Esterhazy he considers as a man of superior intellect and "very spirituel," while utterly devoid of every moral sense. The forgeries made for his defense he describes as "too absurd," but they were credited, and even, as M. Reinach maintains, were believed in the Rennes court-martial.

New Minister from Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 6.—Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, at present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to the United States from Ecuador. He will probably leave here next week for Washington. The successor of Señor Moreno as Foreign Secretary has not yet been appointed.

SOCIETY NEWS FROM PARIS

Doings of the United States Diplomats Who Have Been Sojourning in the French Capital—Ambassador Porter's Dinner Party—Exodus to the South Begins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Robert McCormick, recently appointed United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is spending a few days here prior to presenting letters of recall to the Austrian Emperor at Vienna.

Mrs. McCormick has sailed from New York to rejoin her husband, when they will proceed to St. Petersburg, where they will occupy the house of Mr. McCormick's predecessor, Charlemagne Tower, now Ambassador to Germany.

The latter has left the Hotel Bristol with Mrs. Tower for Lausanne, where they will spend a few days before proceeding to Berlin. Mr. Tower speaks in enthusiastic terms of the country which he has just left and predicts a great future for it.

The Ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Tower, went to Yalta, after leaving St. Petersburg on Nov. 13, to present letters of recall to the Czar at the imperial castle at Livadia, where they remained as guests for three days. The Czar and Czarina presented to Mr. and Mrs. Tower their photographs, bearing the imperial signatures.

On Wednesday Gen. and Mrs. Porter gave a dinner in the Embassy in the Rue de Villejust. Among their guests were the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mme. Delcassé, the Italian and German Ambassadors, the new French Ambassador to the United States and Mme. Jusserand, Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Robert McCormick, M. Mollard, Director of the Protocol; the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg and Mme. Kurino, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mr. and Mrs. de Reiset, Mrs. and Miss Meude, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Porter, Mr. Berwind, and Mr. Dannat.

Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wurtz entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower at Ritz's.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and her family have returned from Claridge's Hotel, London, and are at the Elysée Palace Hotel, where Mrs. Vanderbilt proposes to make a prolonged stay. She is living very quietly, entertaining only a few intimate friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ames Wart have returned from Hungary and have taken a house in the Rue Blanche for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Mitchell, who were to sail to-day on the St. Paul for New York, intending to spend Christmas in San Francisco, have postponed their trip indefinitely owing to the sudden indisposition of Mrs. Mitchell.

M. E. Fischhoff, the well-known sportsman, has left here for America, but will be back at Nice by Jan. 15.

Mrs. George C. Colburn leaves on Dec. 10 for Southern France to spend the Winter.

Melville C. Day of New York has left here for Egypt to spend the Winter, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Mainzer of New York.

Mrs. Scott Grant gave a dinner last Sunday at her residence in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne in honor of the Infanta Eulalie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde of Plainfield, N. J., have arrived at Pau.

W. P. Stimmel has returned to his villa in the Avenue des Fleurs at Nice.

Lee McComb has taken the Villa Adrianne at Cannes for the season.

Mrs. Anna McComb of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., is at the Villa St. Etienne at Cannes.

Daniel S. Lamont of New York has arrived at the Grand Hotel du Lauvre et la Paix at Marseilles.

Dining this week at Ritz's have been Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge, with W. P. Burden, Miss Rhodes, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dodge as guests; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Singer, Miss Fannie Reed, and Sidney Kent Singer.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH WEDDING.

Many Americans Present at the Marriage of Mlle. Gros and T. E. Honey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A number of Americans were present at the wedding on Tuesday at St. Joseph's Church in the Avenue Hoche of Mlle Alix Gros and Tom Ellis Honey, a stockbroker of London.

The bride's family is well known in San Francisco, and her sister recently married Stephane Lausanna de Blowitz, son of the well-known journalist and editor of a Paris paper.

At the reception following the ceremony were Mrs. Gowdy, wife of the United States Consul General, and Miss Goudy; Major Bentley Mott, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy; Mrs. William Hazard Field, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Powers Lord.

The couple left for Nice to spend the honeymoon.

CLASS HATRED IN BELGIUM

Attacks of Socialist Paper on Royal Family Foster It.

Libelous Campaign Undertaken by Le Peuple Will Be Made Subject of Legislation by Parliament.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—The principal immediate results of Rubino's attempt upon King Leopold will be to enhance the sovereign's popularity, which lately—and more especially since the King refused to meet Princess Stephanie at Spa—has been on the wane, and to cast discredit upon the Belgian Socialistic Party. For the Socialist leaders by their Anarchistic and revolutionary language, held alike in their official organ, Le Peuple and in Parliament, have, in the public mind, come to be viewed as Anarchists themselves.

It is certainly a fact that the scurrilous attacks upon the King and the royal family, published almost daily in Le Peuple, are in a great measure responsible for the bitter class hatred which now prevails in Belgium. The Conservative papers here agree that the moral guilt of Rubino's attempt rests upon the Socialist leaders. In order to put a stop to the libelous campaign undertaken by Le Peuple a bill will be shortly submitted to Parliament by the Ministry making attacks of this description against the sovereign punishable by imprisonment.

Since the reform laws of 1894 brought what Gambetta called "les nouvelles couches" into the arena of Belgian politics, the royal family has more than ever been brought before the public by that "fierce light which beats upon a throne."

Mr. Vandewelde, the Socialist leader, hardly ever makes a speech in the House of Representatives without some attack upon the King or his relatives.

Lately the anti-royalist campaign of the Socialists has taken the form of an attack upon the King's brother, the Count of Flanders. This was considered an extremely dexterous move on their part, for this attack was directed against the yearly allowance paid the Count of Flanders, a fertile subject for Belgian subjects to dwell upon. In this matter, moreover, the Socialists knew that they might count upon the support of certain Liberals, who have always been known to oppose, more or less, the Count of Flanders's yearly allowance of 200,000f. During the course of the debates which took place on this subject, full opportunity was given to the Socialists to air their Collectivist doctrines.

"The Socialist State," said Mr. Vandewelde on this occasion, "can only be established by the destruction of the class system, of which the King and royal family are the incarnation."

There is, however, another more potent reason for the vigorous onslaught of the Socialists against the Count of Flanders, besides the question of the Prince's allowance, which is in itself an unimportant one. The King's brother has what may be called an inner Court of his own in Brussels, where his palace is the scene of the most exclusive and aristocratic social events given in the capital. No one who is not "to the manner born" is invited to the Flanders palace, where the receptions given are considered infinitely more select than those of the King.

So democratic, indeed, is Leopold II. that almost any Belgian known to be reputable can receive an invitation to the annual Court balls. This has contributed in the past to make King Leopold very popular. The difference in this respect in the character and methods of the King and his brother has resulted in a state of public opinion which in a mild way may be compared to popular feeling in England toward the end of Charles II.'s reign, when the people anticipated with dread the day when the Duke of York would succeed to the throne. Should the Count of Flanders outlive the King he would, in the natural order of things, fill the vacancy on the throne, unless he chose to relinquish his rights in favor of his son, Prince Albert. This is a solution which would be received with much satisfaction in the country.

In the meantime, all rumors of his abdication notwithstanding, King Leopold is devoting his energies more than ever to the welfare of his country, whether it be at home, in the Congo, or in China. Recently it will be remembered the King presented, by deed of gift, the royal castles of Laeken and Terqueren to the nation. The value of this gift will shortly be greatly enhanced, owing to the fact that the Château de Laeken is about to be enlarged to twice its present size. Two new wings in the form of a quadrant are to be added to the present structure; when completed in this manner the castle will be one of the finest royal residences on the Continent.

Château life is now in full swing throughout Belgium, the shooting season being at its height. Country house life plays a far more important place in the social existence of the Belgian upper classes than is the case in France, for instance. Notwithstanding Belgium's democratic institutions, the landed aristocracy are still a great power in Flanders, almost as much so, in fact, as in England and Austria. This may to a certain extent be explained by the fact that social life in Belgium is not centred in Brussels, the capital, to the same extent as is the case in France. Many Belgian noble families live on their estates the greater part of the year, and thus retain their old-time influence in the rural districts.

Several notable shooting house parties have been given during the past fortnight by Prince and Princess de Chimay, at the Château de Chimay; by Baron de Mevius at the Château de Snarlee; by Baron de Wolff de Moarsel at the Château de Trivieres, and by Baron de Viron at the Château de Dilbeek.

Among the "guns" with Baron de Mevius were the Comte de Grünne, Marquis d'Assche, Vicomte Joly, Baron de Montpelier, Comte Joseph de Pret, Comte Jacques de Liedekerke, Vicomte de Spoelberch, Baron de Vriere, and M. Octave de la Roche.

The recent sensational reports concerning an eventual partition of the Congo Free State between Germany and England have provoked little more than a smile here. Similar reports, which originated in the German press, have from time to time been circulated during the past decade, but have never rested on any solid basis. As a matter of fact, the future of the Free State has never been so full of brilliant promises as at the present moment. One question, however, perplexes Belgian diplomats, and that is the definite political status of the Free State.

Under its present Constitution the State is practically an absolute monarchy ruled by Leopold II. There is no constitution to limit the King's power as a sovereign of the Congo. In virtue of the convention of July 3, 1890, Belgium had the right to annex the Free State in 1900, but failed to take advantage of this right. Until now, no legal steps have been taken to regulate the question of the Free State's eventual sovereignty, for, although King Leopold has the right to bequeath the Congo to his successor on the Belgian throne, this successor must, before accepting the gift, be authorized to do so by Parliament. Now, it is well within the range of possibility that Parliament may refuse to give its sanction.

King Leopold it is stated, now proposes to have this important matter placed before his death, so that by no possibility the Congo Free State may be lost to Belgium as a colony. B. C. de W.

To Arbitrate the Sala Claims.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Dec. 6.—The Dominican Government has informed Minister Powell that it has named the Bolivian Minister at Washington as its representative on the Arbitration Board in the case of the Sala claims, amounting to $65,000, and has given Mr. Powell a release for the protested drafts, as the Minister demanded.

Politically, all is quiet here.

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It is asserted that Beerbohm Tree has shelved the revival of "Richard II." for the production of a dramatized version of Tolstoi's "Resurrection." It is also seriously suggested that Mr. Tree may "boldly announce that his new production is designed for grown-up people only."

Regret is expressed that theatrical managers should find it necessary to lay the lowest passions of mankind under contribution to provide material for their plays.

"Dick" Ganthony scored a success this week at the Fulham Theatre with "The Prophecy." The author of "A Message from Mars" has given us a distinctly original and dramatic play, with only five characters. The story has many powerful situations, while in the dialogue Mr. Ganthony reveals imaginative and poetic gifts.

Capt. Marshall's new light comedy at the Haymarket, "The Unforeseen," is not without faults, but possesses great merits. It is interesting, entertaining, and touching.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The American arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week included:

Frank W. Sprague.
Edwin Easton.
S. B. Frost.
H. R. Clarkson.
Miss Gibson.
Mr. and Mrs G. W. Hoadly.
J. J. O'Connell.
George E. Beers.
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Williams.
C. P. Case.

Among the arrivals at Claridge's Hotel from the United States this week were the following:

George Monroe.
C. Dryce.
Mr. and Mrs. Nordica Dome.
Mr. and Mrs Percy Chubb.
Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt.
Mrs. McCreery.
H. E. Hooker.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH "ASSOCIATIONS" IN FRANCE.

Protestant Societies "Controlled from Abroad" Amenable to the Law.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The American and British colonies here have been thrown into a state of excitement through the report that the associations law will be made to operate against Protestant congregations in France under English and American control. Of course, such congregations come under the letter of the law as being the "associations controlled from abroad."

Already the Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes has issued directions to the British chaplains now on the Riviera to present themselves at the Prefecture and supply documentary evidence as to their official status.

The societies most concerned are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Colonial and Continental Church Society. The latter society supports twenty-one chaplains, sixteen of whom are permanent. Papers of authorization by these societies to their English agents would be invalid, and it is proposed to establish similar societies in France composed of Evangelical Frenchmen, who would be able to issue the necessary authorization. The buildings now held by the English societies could then be conveyed to the French societies, the two bodies working in co-operation.

The Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society thinks this to be the only course to save the situation. He says: "If we were not to comply with the demands of the authorities our men would be promptly expelled. I think it is quite likely that expulsion will be enforced in one or two cases of men who are in the habit of religious freelances."

IMPORTING ENGLISH CATTLE.

Unprecedented Number of American Buyers Securing Thoroughbred Stock.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The past few months have found in the United Kingdom an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high-class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The prices paid range from $2,100 to over $6,250 per head.

Scores of high-priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the past Summer and Fall. Among the buyers now here is C. E. Marvin of Lexington, Ky., who will take back twenty-five thoroughbreds in May and July; M. A. Judy of Williamsport, Ind., is shipping two Aberdeen Angus bulls, J. S. Goodwin of Chicago has purchased a number of Angus breeders, and the Armours' agent is sending one hundred Herefords to the United States. A number of purchases have also been made of tiny Dexter and Kerry cattle, in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England, under the patronage of Lady Lansdowne and other titled fanciers.

The ruling of Mr. Salmon, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, allowing the importation of Jersey and Guernsey cattle into the United States without the tuberculin tests, is expected to greatly stimulate purchases in those islands.

The Agricultural Department's agents during the past ten years have inspected over 20,000 head of cattle in Jersey and Guernsey, and have not found a single case of tuberculosis. On the other hand, England and Scotland are badly infected, and breeders here on that account apprehend the early adoption of more stringent quarantine measures by the United States.

England's Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The November statement of the Board of Trade shows a decrease of £1,146,500 in imports and an increase of £1,074,000 in exports.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS

Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim's Motion Aimed Not Only at This Country, but at All States Which Do Not Grant Full Reciprocity to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Baron Heyl zu Hernnsheim, a member of the Reichstag from Worms, who, with others of the Right, introduced a motion asking the Reichstag to pass a resolution requesting the Imperial Chancellor, when negotiating commercial treaties, not to dissolve the most-favored-nation relations with those countries which grant to Germany full reciprocity, was seen by your correspondent in the Reichstag yesterday. He said that his motion was aimed not only at the United States, but also at Austria, Argentina, and all other countries which, while enjoying favored nation treatment, do not grant Germany full reciprocity.

Baron Heyl declared that the existing tariff relations with the United States were untenable. American goods, he said, entered Germany under a low tariff, while the United States exacted duties as high as 40 per cent. This, he said, enabled American manufacturers to sell trust-made "schundwaare" (cheap, trashy goods) in Germany at low prices.

The Baron, who, it should be stated, is father of the anti-trust bill introduced in the House, also declared that the message of President Roosevelt to Congress, as far as its references to trusts and tariff reform were concerned, was disappointing. Its guarded tone was apparently due to the results of the election. The President was confronted with a high protection Senate, and, after all, Americans were all business.

The Tageblatt, commenting on the motion of Baron Heyl, says it does not believe that its present form pleases the Chancellor. It says Baron Heyl's motion was clearly meant to be a weapon against the United States. On the other hand, says the paper, it is safe to say that in the future Germany will grant favored nation privileges only in return for tariff schedules advantageous to the German export trade.

In connection with the present tariff situation I learn that Germany was not particularly sorry that Congress rejected Mr. Kasson's reciprocity treaties, as it will give Germany a free hand in the adoption of her own Tariff bill.

I am also informed on high authority that Russia will notify Germany of her intention to abrogate her present commercial treaty, and that Germany will do the same with Austria and Italy.

A HANDBOOK ON CONSUMPTION.

To Be Written by Prof. Koch and Dr. Hillier—Will Give Advice to the Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Dr. Hillier, the English tuberculosis authority, came here with the British delegation of workmen to study German institutions.

Dr. Hillier says that Prof. Koch has agreed to collaborate with him in compiling a handbook on the steps necessary to exterminate tuberculosis. The book will be written in a style comprehensible to the general public, and will be revised in every line by Dr. Koch.

The latter agrees that the possibility of infection from milk is unimportant as compared with the danger of transmission by contact with consumptives.

MR. WHITE LEAVES BERLIN.

Departs with Wife for Italy—Entire Diplomatic Corps Bids Farewell.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The entire Diplomatic Corps bade farewell to Mr. White, the retiring Ambassador, and Mrs. White last night at the railroad station, when they started for Italy.

The French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors were the only ones in town, but the other embassies were represented by the Chargés d'Affaires. The Foreign Office and several of the other Ministries were also represented. The party, numbering about a hundred persons in evening dress, suffered severely from the zero weather during the long wait on the platform.

AMERICAN COAL EXPORTS.

A Belgian Writer Says His Country and Germany Have Nothing to Fear from Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—In a semi-monthly Berlin paper called the Grossbetreib, George de Leener, an instructor at the Brussels Institute of Sociology, who recently, at the expense of the Belgian Government, visited America, has written a series of articles on American competition.

M. de Leener reviews the conditions governing the exportation of American coal, and comes to the conclusion that, while exportation to Europe is possible, Belgium has nothing to fear from America. The same, he says, is true of Germany, which is protected by her extended system of canals, enabling consumers to obtain coal from the Rhenish Westphalian producers.

American anthracite competition, says M. de Leener, only comes into question in the Mediterranean, but English coal is to be most feared in that direction.

The author also believes that Europeans are protected against American competition because the price of coal in the United States is high. Ocean freights are now low, but M. de Leneer says that when business in America becomes less flourishing the price of coal will fall, but ocean freights will go up.

GERMAN-AMERICANS' AFFAIRS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—In a final interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, the retiring United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, promised liberal treatment of the affairs of German-Americans. The statement is regarded as an important one, as the larger part of the business of the United States Embassy here is in regard to the affairs of persons who were formerly German subjects.

Biting Cold Throughout Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The lowest temperature reported is eight degrees Fahrenheit below in East Prussia, and Koenigsberg harbor is covered with about eight inches of ice. Navigation of the Rhine is closed through ice, and the tributaries of that river are carrying immense ice-floes.

BERLIN THEATRICAL NOTES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Coquelin, the younger, who has been hunting with Emperor William in Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck's forests in Silesia, is arranging to bring a company to Berlin in January to play at one of the royal playhouses.

The Royal Theatre will celebrate on Monday the semi-centenary of the production of Freytag's "Journalisten," reproducing precisely the costumes of 1852.

De Pachmann, during an interval of a concert yesterday evening, referring to the remarks about his facial expression and gestures, said he could not render pieces without fully entering their spirit, and that his features only portrayed his inward sensibilities. If this was disagreeable to the audience he must ask to be excused.

The Berlin critics, who are usually cold, are superlatively appreciative of De Pachmann's playing, especially of Chopin's music.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

COAL STRATA UNDER ANTWERP.—Recent soundings in La Campine, a district in the Province of Antwerp, have confirmed the belief in the existence of coal strata extending over an area of about 150 square miles. A motion from the Socialists, shortly to come before the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, is that the new coalfields cannot, as Crown lands, be alienated, and that the prospective industry should become the property of the State, which should refuse to grant any form of concession or abandon its rights to private enterprise.

It is thought unlikely that this effort on the part of the Collectivists to introduce one of their most cherished plans will meet with success. The Moderate press points out that the coal lies deeper than in most other districts in Belgium, and, taking an average of the different holdings in the Mons-Charleroi coalfields and the capital employed, about $100,000,000 would have to be sunk before the field could be made profitable.

The view is held that the Government has the right to keep a certain portion for railways and public works, but it is thought that the suggestion of State competition against private enterprise in the ordinary channels of trade is too bold an innovation to find favor except with the extreme party.

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OUTLOOK FOR FRENCH FINANCES.—The French Budget for 1903 is still puzzling politicians. The work of the committee is hampered by the marked hostility to two productive reforms—that affecting home-made distilleries and the abolition or reduction of the privileges in the tobacco department now held in certain frontier districts.

Even in the Ministry M. Rouvier has to contend with adversaries to these measures. Next year's budget reaches a total in round numbers of three-and-a-half milliards, and as at present arranged will show the comparatively trifling surplus of 500,000f. The Minister of Finance has to face a diminution of resources caused by new and inevitable expenditure, combined with a firmly expressed resolve of the Chamber not to have recourse to a loan or to increase taxation. In the budget of 1902 Treasury bonds worth 62,000,000f. were issued. Then there is the deficit caused by the lowering of the sugar bounties from 63f. to 25f., which will alone constitute a loss of 40,000,000f. The Minister has had to find 207,000,000f. by expedients. About 95,000,000f. is provided by the conversion, by the suppression of redeemable bonds, the Chinese indemnity, and the abolition of certain annuities. The other 112,000,000f. is the product of the two reforms mentioned above, to which are added an increase in the tax upon life annuities and the issue of sexennial bonds to guarantee the interest to railway companies.

It is, therefore, easy to see that M. Rouvier, notwithstanding his prodigious financial dexterity, will be at his wits' end if his two leading reforms are thrown out by a hostile majority.

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ELECTRIC TRAMWAY SCHEME IN ST. PETERSBURG.—The City Council of St. Petersburg, at its sitting the other day, passed a resolution which, in the present critical position of that elective corporation, will be of interest to those who are following the conflict between the advocates of self-government and those of bureaucratic rule.

About a year ago an American financier applied for a concession to build a network of electric tramways in the Russian capital. But the scheme was rejected by the Tramway Commission, to whom it was submitted for consideration, and the special commission, which consisted of three members of the City Council, which was instituted by the Central Government, decided to have nothing to do with the project. The matter seemed settled forever, but to the surprise of every one it was discovered in July that the authors of the project, ignoring the decision of the City Council, had appealed to the Central Government to grant the concession; this caused great indignation.

The Tramway Committee presented a report to the Council, in which it showed how the failure of its efforts to improve the tramway service had been due to the interference of the Prefect on whose protest projected reforms had been vetoed by the Ministry of the Interior. The Council has passed the following resolution: "That a petition should be sent to the Government requesting that the City Council should be asked for its opinion on the scheme before the matter was decided, that is, before the committee of the Ministry of the Interior drew up its report."

A small committee was appointed to draw up this petition, and a vote of thanks was passed to the Tramway Committee for its action in the matter.

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THE JAMAICA SUGAR INDUSTRY.—A communication has been received at Downing Street from Kingston, in which it is stated that considerable progress has been made in the allocation of the imperial grant of £10,000 in aid of the sugar industry in Jamaica. The sugar planters thought that this amount was too small for the purpose, but the local Government made it known that out of the grant it would make advances to enable cultivation to be maintained on sugar rates, which would otherwise be discontinued in consequence of the proprietors or managers not being able to obtain advances for cultivation from the agencies that have until now accommodated them in this respect. Satisfactory security for repayment was required, and only two applications which fulfilled the conditions were received in the stated time.

The applications covered £7,000 of the imperial grant, and the Government could not do otherwise than accept them for the full amount, so that now it is making the necessary advances to the various estates. Later on other planters seemed to realize the situation and sent in applications for a share of the grant. Altogether applications have been received on behalf of 12 estates for advances aggregating £17,900, or £7,900 in excess of the imperial grant. In some of the cases repayment of the whole advance is promised after the next crop has been completed; in others repayment in three yearly installments has been accepted.

The Government desires to meet the necessities of all these estates, and is obtaining the consent of the Legislative Council to grant advances to the amount of the excess of the island treasury. Without this assistance from the Government the estates would have been abandoned, it is said, and great distress in the districts concerned would have been the result.

APPEAL BY MAURUS JOKAI.

He Bids Hungarians Not Forget the Debt of Gratitude They Owe to the Crown—Eulogy of Francis Joseph.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—A patriotic appeal almost Oriental in its exuberance of language has come from the pen of the aged Hungarian novelist Maurus Jokai, and is published in the Magyar Nemzet. It is entitled "The King and the Nation," and was inspired by the recent attacks upon the dynasty in the Hungarian Parliament occasioned by the bill for the increase of the Emperor's civil list by 4,000,000, to which Hungary would contribute one-half. Dr. Jokai writes:

"I read with sorrow, day by day, speeches in Parliament and articles in the Opposition press in which not only is the Government made the target of unsparing attacks, but the King himself. I respect the sincere words of courageous men, but biting irony against the Crown I cannot approve. You seek to lay hands on the authority of a King the like of whom, as regards loyalty to the Constitution and love for our people, Hungary never has known before. Do you not see him standing on the ruins of Szegedin and vowing that the town would rise again more beautiful than before? And so it has arisen. Do you not see the King, during a long constitutional reign, aid Hungary to grow into a strong and free country? Fate never visited a ruler with heavier hand than our Lord and King, Francis Joseph.

"He suffered with sublime resignation, and said: 'I will bear the burden of rule as long as my strength will allow it.' Do you not see the King by his wise rule preserving peace for us, the life-giving sun of our happiness? Do you not remember the great sorrow which filled the nation, as well as our monarch's heart, when a cruel fate took the guardian angel of our country [the late Empress Elizabeth] from us, whom we raised to be our patron saint, so that she might pray before God's throne for the Hungarian nation? How can she pray above when you insult her royal husband here below? I beseech you, in the holy name of our country, to cease this unholy conduct; and do not again sow discord among our people. I have a right to speak to you thus, because, with you and your fathers, I have faithfully shared in all the conflicts, suffering, and woes of the nation.

"What do we desire, what do we expect from our King? We desire his love for us to be as great as ours for him; and such a love he got an inheritance from the sainted protectress of Hungary. Let the King come to his Hungarian residence. Let him appear among his children. Every living man in this country will be his bodyguard; and whoever dares to offend him with a single word shall be an outcast from the nation. I have now spoken to you, my dear countrymen, in opposition. I am deeply convinced that, if you listen to the voice of your hearts, you will see that I am addressing a just request to you. Do not forget what Déak said, for it remains true forever that we may risk everything else, but not our country."

PHENOMENA IN AUSTRALIA.

Extraordinary Red Dust Storm Accompanied by Falling Fireballs—Samoa Volcano Active.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A great deal of interest has been created in scientific circles here by the dispatches from Australia telling of an extraordinary red dust storm that broke over Melbourne on Nov. 12, and which afterward became general over New South Wales.

One phenomenon in connection with the storm was the falling of fireballs, which set fire to several buildings in Melbourne. At midday on Nov. 12 the city was in darkness, people traversing the streets with lanterns. The superstitious thought that the end of the world was about to come, and scenes of panic are described in some of the dispatches.

At the same time comes the news that the Savaii volcano in Samoa is in a violent state of eruption, and that the villages in the neighborhood are covered with ashes to a depth of two inches. Sir Norman Lockyer, the astronomer, in an interview printed in The Daily Mail, stated that fireballs were constantly seen at the time of the recent eruptions in the West Indies, so that it is possible that the phenomena in Australia may have been connected with the volcanic activity in Samoa.

The fireballs are generally described as globular lightning. There are records of much damage having been caused by them. In 1809 the Warren Hastings, a British warship, was struck on the masts by three fireballs in quick succession. In 1881 an electric ball entered a wooden dwelling in a village of Auvergne. It exploded and set fire to the house, with the result that a child was burned to death.

"RESURRECTION" AS A DRAMA.

Adaptation of Tolstoi's Work Not a Success with the Paris Public.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The adaptation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection" is not a success in spite of the good opinion of the critics. It is the old story of the essential difference between the methods of the novelist and those of the dramatist. "Resurrection" in Tolstoi's hands was a magnificent preachment, relieved by occasional flashes of narrative of the impressionist sort, and composed by a great master who is at the same time a great man. On the stage the plot lacks dramatic sequence, and it has no dramatic finality.

Some of the separate scenes, such as the one in the jury room where Prince Nekludoff attempts to prevent the condemnation of Maslova, and the final scene where the resurrection of the convicted girl from the depths of her ignomy is accomplished, produced a strong effect upon the audience. The combined efforts, however, of the Tolstoisants and the Ibsenians of this lively city cannot prevail over the ultimate verdict of the public. The piece is to be withdrawn, I hear, in a few days.

The author of the adaptation, Henri Bataille, is a scholar of wealth and leisure who has identified himself with the Ibsenian cause, having translated more than one of the Norwegian master's plays, and he was the organizer, in a financial sense, of the Théatre de l'Oeuvre. Every chance of succeeding was given to his adaptation of "Resurrection" by a generous management. The part of Prince Nekludoff was admirably played by M. Dumeny and that of Maslova by Mlle. Berthe Bady. The scenery was very carefully carried out.

R. S.

JOAN OF ARC'S CANONIZATION.

Bishop Touchet Says Stories of Vatican Opposition Are False.

ORLEANS, France, Dec. 6.—Mgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, the champion in France of the memory of Joan of Arc, "the Maid of Orleans," and the special advocate of her canonization, expresses strong indignation at certain statements going through the press of America to the effect that the Vatican has decided against the project of the canonization, and spoken disparagingly of the deeds of the heroine, and even of her moral character.

Such statements, the Bishop says, are utterly false. Not only has there been no word uttered by the Vatican authorities detracting in the smallest degree from the traditional merit and glory of Joan, but the cause of her canonisation is progressing most encouragingly, and is at the present moment in more promising condition than it was at any previous time.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME.

Naples the Key to the Problem of Reorganization—Prof. Nitti's Theory of Revival—Faith in the Pope's Longevity—The City Has Another Wolf.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 27.—There has been no particularly significant event in politics since I last wrote. Now that the programmes of the various political parties are down in black and white they prove less interesting to the people than they did when their terms were unannounced. There can be no question, however, that Baron Sonnino's popular exposition of the programme of the Opposition, which I have already had occasion to cite in these letters, has caused the Government to change its tactics. The Divorce bill, which was to have been the chef d'oeuvre of the Zanardelli-Giolitti administration, will be allowed to take a natural undemonstrative way, while the full strength of the Government will be concentrated upon questions of political and social economy.

This seems to be a wise course, not so much from the fact that the Church has succeeded in organizing a formidable anti-divorce party, as because the idea of political and social reform is the one popular topic of discussion in the press and at the clubs—political, social, and industrial. One of the most ardent supporters of the Divorce bill wrote to me the other day that perhaps after all "there is no reason to push the measure until the bulk of the nation appears anxious for it." This may be taken as an indication of the policy of the Government on the question. But let the Cabinet once succeed in carrying through a policy for industrial relief, and the Divorce bill will again appear at the head of Signor Zanardelli's slate.

Following the lead of Baron Sonnino, a veritable campaign of education has been begun by university Professors in the interest of the South. It is a curious aspect and proves as nothing else can that the finest and most intelligent Italian minds are not in politics. The discourses of these educators are sure to have a wholesome effect, for, while usually delivered from a non-partisan point of view, they suggest problems which would enhance the real usefulness of any party to take seriously to heart.

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Prof. Nitti on Naples.

It is a fact not generally realized, even in Italy, that the greater part of Italian politics is determined in the University of Naples, whose 6,000 students actually dictate to all Southern Italy. While the students of Oxford and Harvard spend their spare time in athletics or in social or literary pursuits, the students of Naples occupy theirs in political propaganda in the worst form, apparently taking their model from the local Camorra.

In dealing with this subject the other day Prof. Nitti, who is a member of the Council for the Risorgimento of Naples, said that it was useless to attempt to elevate the moral tone of the university until the industrial problem had been solved. And he continued:

"There is only one way to do this. Naples must be made an industrial city. For this she possesses all the natural conditions. The one great drawback is over-population. Then, too, there is no space on which to erect great manufactories, except in the neighboring communes, where electoral interests prevent any transformation whatever. But the municipal zone of Naples must be enlarged. I am of the opinion that if the State were to grant 50,000,000 lire Naples could soon be transformed into a great commercial centre to the benefit of the people and the satisfaction of foreigners, who would then see only well-being, where now they see only poverty and immorality."

According to Prof. Nitti, therefore, Naples is the key to the social, political, and industrial reorganization problem of the country. It is a big subject and its phases are many and intricate, but the more one thinks of it the more practical appear the views of this educator. But would the industrial, prosperous centres of the north support a Government which desired to adopt the professor's plan? Most certainly not. The development of Genoa has been too dearly purchased for her to countenance a possible rival on the western coast.

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Extra Territoriality of the Vatican.

Negotiations are on between the Law Department of the Government and that of the Vatican to decide on what terms, if any, the Vatican may acquire the State Mint, which adjoins Papal property. To the lay eye it is not perceptible why the Vatican should desire to acquire this property; and for this reason it has been said by the popular press that the Church authorities wished to gain possession of the building in order to put an end to a scandal which was every day evident in the neighborhood. Notwithstanding the fact that the Swiss Guards of the Pope and the soldiers of the King are supposed to be sworn enemies, it has been discovered that the guards at the Vatican and those stationed at the mint partake of luncheon together and smoke pipes of peace in the shade of the walls.

Joking aside, however, the Vatican desires the building for a new printing office, and the Government would probably not be loath to let it go at a nominal figure provided the question of its extra-territoriality did not raise such an important issue. It is held that if the Pope's entire jurisdiction did not extend to newly acquired property the Pontifical dignity would be injured. On the other hand, State lawyers are of the opinion, with the precedent once established for the acquirement of territory outside the Vatican, the latter, could it produce the means, might some day be able to extend its temporal jurisdiction in such as way as to menace the National Government.

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News of the Vatican.

On coming from the Pope the other day, Dr. Mazzoni was interrogated as to the state of his patient's health, and he replied: "I do not say that he is the strongest man in the world, but there is certainly no one who is more free from ills. There is absolutely nothing the matter with him. I let him do exactly as he likes."

Everybody, in fact, is talking about the marvelous health of the Holy Father, and this circumstance has apparently given rise to more than the usual number of current anecdotes concerning him. Most of these stories place in the Holy Father's mouth words of curious import as to his longevity. Sometimes they are gently ironical or humorous. The other day a nun is said to have informed him that she was praying that he might live a hundred years. Whereupon he made answer: "Oh, my daughter, why place limits to a work of Providence?"

The faith that Leo XIII. is for long in this world amounts to a conviction here. Preparations are already making for the "giubileo pontificale," which will take place on March 3 next, on which day Gioacchino Pecci will have completed a quarter of a century of the Pontificate. The occasion will be signalized in the basilica of the Vatican by a solemn "Te Deum" of thankfulness, and by a demonstration throughout the city, in which all the Catholic associations will take part.

Moreover, the Vatican is preparing for another jubilee, beginning a year from the 19th of next month, which will mark the half century of the Holy Father's Cardinalate. Thus it is now the firm belief of Catholics here that Leo XIII. will live to celebrate all possible jubilees as priest, Bishop, Cardinal, and Pope, a circumstance without a parallel.

Although it is estimated that this year's pilgrims will not number more than 30,000, as against 80,000 during the Holy Year, the financial results will be proportionately greater, because at the Pope's wish few gifts have been given, money being more acceptable. In the Holy Year the Pope received 10,000,000 lire in personal contributions from pilgrims. This year the amount will probably not fall much behind this sum. The audiences in which every pilgrim brings his offering in a closed white envelope, are among the most characteristic. Spanish pilgrims are the most generous and enthusiastic. On one occasion, so great was the rush to get at the Holy Father and present their envelopes to him that they almost upset the Sedia Gestatoria, which was shaking ominously when the Swiss Guards forced back the enthusiasts.

It is a very curious circumstance that Irish pilgrimages, which are always notable for their generous offerings, never receive a single line of mention in any of the papers published under the auspices of the Vatican.

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The celebrated novelist, Antonio Fogazzaro, who is to d'Annunzio as a Carrara spring is to a Neapolitan sewer, is engaged on a new story, which will complete his trilogy of "The Three Periods," the first two parts of which were "Piccolo Mondo antico" and "Piccolo Mondo moderno."

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A note from Florence announces the arrival there of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, who, with his bride, has taken up his residence in the villa Boutourlin. There is a good deal of mystery concerning his flight from Russia particularly as it is announced that he will make Florence his permanent home. About a month ago he appeared suddenly in Leghorn with a lady and vainly tried to be married at the Orthodox Greek Church there. Finally the Archimandrite of the Santa Trinità of Florence consented to perform the ceremony. The bride is the divorced wife of a Russian Colonel and the daughter of the Russian Court Chamberlain.

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Il Secolo of Milan, in speaking of the failure of Pinero's "Iris" at the Manzoni Theatre in that city, states that the trouble lies with a bad translation and worse acting. In Milan, Florence, and Rome Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been invariably successful.

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Rome is supposed never to be without its symbol, the wolf. Until lately a pair of wolves led an idyllic life among the historic associations of the Capitol. They were fed like Princes and gazed at with awe by all the small children. Later the happy family was made more complete by the arrival of two cubs, which were straightway christened Romulus and Remus. One day they fought and Romulus killed Remus, whereupon it was declared that history was repeating itself. At length forced inaction and overfeeding began to tell on the survivors. They pined away and died. For two months Rome was without its symbol in flesh and blood—a circumstance said to be unprecedented in its history—but now a small wolf has been placed in the garden at the Capitol. It has been suggested to give him a mate. This, however, is seriously opposed by the authorities on the ground that thereby the crime of Romulus might be indefinitely perpetuated.

These Romans take their legends very seriously.

THE OBSERVER.

FOREIGN ECHOES.

France is to have a new postage stamp, which will probably be issued at the beginning of the year. The design is the one of the woman sower ("La Semeuse") of Roty, which already appears on the smaller coins in currency. M. Roty has presented the design to the Post Office, which is equivalent to a donation of 50,000f., seeing that this amount is realized by the first sales of a new issue to philatelists, and the artist has allowed his scruples to be overcome, which prevented him from designing a stamp when he had acted as the member of a committee charged with selecting the vignette. Not to be outdone in generosity, M. Mouchon, who created the old stamp, is going to engrave the new. Its color, will be changed to a deeper red. The agricultural press, in commenting on the design says that it would be laughed at. "It represents a woman sowing seed against the wind! Such a process may appear correct to a painter, but in agriculture the thing is an absurdity."

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La Patrie of Paris publishes a long letter from M. Déroulède, the exiled Nationalist, dated from Madrid, and addressed to M. Galli, a Nationalist Municipal Councillor. The writer says that, having been present at several sittings of the Spanish Parliament, he is all the more convinced that the Parliamentary régime is essentially "the régime of the inexecution of promises and of the outbidding of lies." For him the aristocracy has but one aim in view, the triumph of personal interest over the general interest. Therefore, he contends, "it is certain that all which will diminish the collective omnipotence and responsibility of political assemblies, all that will limit their rôle to the just function of counsellors and controllers of the executive power, will be the veritable liberation for the peoples and the best safeguard of their interests and rights."

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It is now definitely arranged that Berlin shall have its underground electric railway. It will cost 56,000,000 marks, which sum will be raised by a special loan. The line will belong to the municipality, and will be eleven kilometers long, with fifteen stations, including the termini. It will run from the north to the south of the German capital under the most busy thoroughfares. The trains, consisting of seven carriages, will run every three minutes. The tunnels throughout will be lined with concrete. The work is expected to be begun next Summer, to be completed in six years.

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A Parisian announces the completion of an invention which he asserts to be a great improvement on the ordinary type-writing machine. It is called the "stenodactyle," and prints on the phonetic system, producing syllables instead of a single letter. It has two sets of keys, one worked by each hand, both sets being struck at the same time. Each key is numbered and each number corresponds to a letter, so that the syllable is produced by pressing simultaneously the keys which form it.

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Mr. Hosshard, the well-known Swiss archaeologist, has discovered a beautiful Druidical altar entirely made of marble, in the village of Choex, Canton of Valais, Switzerland. The altar, facing toward the east, is at the extremity of a large underground amphitheatre, where the crowd collected to view the human sacrifices. In the centre is a huge stone statue of the god Thor, and around this statue are four others, also in stone, representing minor divinities. The amphitheatre is surrounded by chambers cut into the solid rocks, where the prisoners of war were confined prior to sacrifice.

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Certain measures adopted recently in France by the Ministers of the Interior and Justice point to an approaching era of disciplinary reform in quarters where it is much needed. M. Lemercier, one of the Magistrates charged with the Humbert affair, has been superseded for having been wanting in his duty. M. Cochefert, Chief of the Detective Department, has been transferred to a higher post. M. Cochefert, also, has been drawn into the Humbert vortex. Among the special events in his career were the arrest of Arton and that of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.

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The Dresden police have been making inquiry among the droschke coachmen as to their knowledge of foreign languages. Dresden is largely frequented by strangers, and it has been discovered that a number of coachmen are more or less accomplished linguists. The police, therefore, have issued a notice that coachmen speaking English may wear a badge on the left arm bearing the English and American flags, those speaking French, the tricolor, and so on. The object of this regulation is that foreigners who arrive at Dresden unacquainted with German may not be altogether at sea.

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In Paris the Société des Pompes Funèbres, which is controlled by the municipality, has the monopoly of conducting all funerals and other undertaking business. One of its privileges is to "increase the pomp" of a funeral. Acting upon this the company has brought an action against the manager of the Théatre des Variétés, claiming 20f. damages on account of the fact that that gentleman had supplied a stretcher from his property to convey a wreath sent by the Variétés artists to the funeral of the well-known critic, Henry Fouquier. The court decided in favor of the company, but the manager of the theatre has given notice of appeal.

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The imitation smokes, known as chocolate cigars, so much prized by children, are subjected at present to some strange litigation in France. The cigars are made of cocoa husks and brown paper, and can be ignited. At Aix recently the State brought an action against the manufacturers by virtue of the laws forbidding imitations of tobacco, which is a Government monopoly. The manufacturers defended themselves and gained their point, the Aix court holding that these were made only to amuse the children. But the State was not satisfied with the opinion, and brought the matter before the Court of Cassation, which reversed the decision of the Aix Judges and has sent the affair to another tribunal.

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The results of the recent experiments to test the temperature of the highest altitudes have just been made public by the university authorities of Berne, Switzerland. It appears that the paper balloon burst after reaching a moderate height, while the india rubber one passed an altitude of 36,000 feet, but at this height the instrument used to gauge the altitude stopped working. The temperature at the time of the start was 1 degree Centigrade, and it rose to 9 degrees in the first 980 metres; from 980 metres to 3,300 metres the temperature descended to 6 degrees Centigrade; when the balloon traversed 4,000 metres the cold became intense, and at a height of 11,500 metres the thermometer registered 58 degrees. Above 13,000 metres the thermometer was frozen.

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The growth of alcoholism in France is said to be traceable to the Franco-Prussian War. It has attained such proportions that M. Combes, the Premier, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Academy of Medicine, inviting him to draw up a list of the essences employed in the composition of "drinks," the poisonous character of which constitutes a danger to the population. According to the nature of the report, the Premier is determined to present a bill to Parliament. But it is feared that the opposition to the expected reform will be insurmountable, for the manufacturers of "liqueurs apéritives" have formed unions and have plenty of money at their command.

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The largest Kursaal in Switzerland will be at Grindelwald, the work of construction having already been begun. It will hold 2,000 persons. A plot of ground, forming a part of the site, and formerly used as a bear pit, was the scene of a dramatic episode some years ago. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, when seventeen years of age, paid Switzerland a visit, stopping at the Hôtel d'Ours, at Grindelwald, next to which was the pit. At that time the pit contained a young bear to which the Queen took a great fancy, going out every day to feed it. On one occasion, however, when her Majesty entered the pit, the animal attacked her, but she escaped with some scratches, the marks of which she still has.

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The Paris municipal returns for the week ending Nov. 21 show that the number of deaths registered was 826, as compared with 787 during the week previous and with the average of 856. There were 24 deaths from violence, including eleven suicides. The number of marriages celebrated in Paris was 463, and 1,005 children were born, 513 being boys and 492 girls.

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In most Parisian apartment houses it is the practice to turn out the light on the staircase at 10 P. M., but it would appear that there is no law on the subject and that it is done either by order of the owner or on the initiative of the concierge. M. Coston, the Police Commissary for the Epinettes quarter, is bringing the matter before the law courts in order to settle the point settled once and for all. He points out that owing to the nature of his work he is very often obliged to return home much after 10 o'clock, and he insists upon having a light on the stairs until midnight. But the owner and the janitor do not think as does the Commissary, and the matter will be decided by the courts.

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Throughout the German empire, as also in most of its constituent States, the Catholic population is increasing at a greater ratio than that of the Protestant population. The census of Dec. 1, 1900, shows a total Protestant increase of 4,204,294 against 2,653,001 Catholics. As a consequence the Protestant population now represents only 62.50 per cent. of the total, having been 62.77 per cent. in 1890, and the Catholic 36.06 per cent., having been 35.76 in 1890. This growth has been most pronounced in Prussia. The Cologne Gazette attributes the growth to immigration from the Catholic countries, Austria, Italy, and of Russian Poles, the latter being probably for the

GERMANY'S SCHEME TO CONTROL TURKEY

The Establishment of a Gigantic Trust Is Alleged.

Under It Nearly All the Turkish Railways Will, It Is Asserted, Be Operated—Control of Quays Secured.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—If a communication sent from Constantinople to the Deutsche Zeitung is true, Germany holds the commercial interests of the Turkish Empire in the hollow of her hand as completely as though she had spent millions in conquering the country by the sword.

This remarkable letter, which to-day is the chief topic of conversation in Continental diplomatic circles, can hardly have escaped a summarization in your cable dispatches, although an appreciation of its true import demands an examination of its details.

According to the Zeitung correspondent, Herr Gwinner, Director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin has been féted, decorated by the Sultan, and has, in a series of conferences at the Yildiz Kiosk, managed to discover a source of revenue as the required guarantee for the Bagdad Railway, negotiating at the same time an agreement for the amalgamation of nearly all existing Turkish railways, together with acquisition of all the quays; in short, it is the formation of a big trust, under German control.

The Anatolian road was already under the control of the Deutsche Bank, while the Oriental Railways, while actually in the hands of the bank, have been under the nominal control of an Austrian corporation. Of the 100,000 shares which form the capital of the Oriental Railways, 88,000 are owned by the Oriental Railways Bank, at Zürich, and in this bank the Deutsche Bank in Berlin is the principal shareholder. The Zürich Bank, however, also owns 39,000 shares—the majority—in the Salonica-Monastir Railway, and it is proposed, indeed, to merge this line together with the two systems already mentioned, in the trust. Finally, the control of the line from Constantinople Junction to Salonica is also dependent on the Oriental Railway Company, and, as the latter is dependent on the bank in Zürich, which, again, is controlled by the Deutsche Bank, nothing seems to stand in the way of the Deutsche Bank—or, at least, the syndicate to which it belongs—getting hold of every existing railway line in Turkey, including the Bagdad Railway, a section of which it is contemplated to begin at once. The surplus earnings on a section of the Anatolian Railway would set free the revenue which now serves as a guarantee for it, so that this revenue could serve as a guarantee for the first section of the Bagdad line, the expected surplus from other sections of the Anatolian line serving as a guarantee for a further extension of the Bagdad line.

As to the quays, that of Haidar Pasha is already the property of the Anatolian Railways Company, which built the artificial harbor which was opened on Tuesday. To this same railway company—that is, practically, to the German syndicate—the Sultan, according to the correspondent of The Deutsche Zeitung, means to lease the quays of Constantinople, now owned by a French company. The 41,000,000f. necessary for the purchase would naturally be placed at his Majesty's disposal by the Deutsche Bank and nobody else. The correspondent adds:

"Once in possession of both quays the German trust would be able so to fix quay dues and other imposts, and to make regulations, as to exclude competition from any side. In possession of all the railways in existence, and, most probably, with the Sultan's promise to grant the necessary concessions for new junction lines, the German trust would hold the trade of Turkey in the hollow of its hands; and Germany would have conquered Turkey, for all commercial purposes, without greater effort than the platonic friendship shown by the Kaiser for the Sultan."

DRAMATIC CRITIC MULCTED.

Berlin Writer's Comparison of Actress with a Hippopotamus Cost $25.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—A court has awarded Fraulein Grete Meyer of the Lessing Theatre $25 damages from Herr Strecker, a critic, who described her movements on the stage as being "as graceful as a hippopotamus." The Judge affirmed that the characterization of the actress as a hippopotamus was calculated to lower her in public esteem, adding that theatrical criticism must observe the tone usual with educated people. The defendant justified himself by quoting equally objectionable criticisms made by other Berlin reviewers, but which the actors allowed to pass without question.

ITALY AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Commissioners Confident of Securing Government Exhibit.

ROME, Dec. 6.—Messrs. Cridler, Ives, and Kohlsaat are meeting with much encouragement in their work of enlisting the official participation of Italy in the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Cridler will have an audience of King Victor Emmanuel, and meetings have been arranged with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Industry, and of the Treasury. Foreign Minister Prinetti is showing keen interest in the steps being taken by the American Commissioners.

GERMAN CRUISERS REMAIN.

Report That the Amazona, Ariadne, and Niobe Were Off for Venezuela Denied.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Admiralty Secretary, von Tirpitz, has voluntarily informed a member of the United States Embassy that the German cruisers Amazona, Ariadne, and Niobe are positively not going to the West Indies, and semi-official statements in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven papers have explained that the cruisers are not going across the Atlantic because the naval law of 1900 requires that six small cruisers shall remain attached to the First Squadron of battleships.

Therefore these three cannot be sent on foreign service until the completion of several cruisers which are now building.

All the newspapers are specially interested in the naval news and are urging the Government to build more cruisers for service abroad.

BITTER POVERTY IN RUSSIA.

Tales of Misery and Destitution Come from Many Interior Cities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—Lack of employment is causing unprecedented distress in the interior of Russia. In Saratoff, as a fair example of the prevailing conditions, workmen eagerly accept about 17 cents per day, hosts of beggars literally invade the shops and houses, and the streets are filled with sick and starving people. Similar pitiful details come from other interior cities.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The bitterly cold weather which prevails throughout Germany has caused various municipalities to vote contributions in aid of the unemployed. Dresden has just voted $25,000 for this purpose.

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"PUBLICITY."

The bill which Mr. LITTLEFIELD is to take up in his sub-committee on anti-trust legislation is practically the bill he introduced last session, with some amendments and extensions. It is understood to have the approval in a general way of the President, and certainly embodies the ideas Mr. ROOSEVELT has endeavored to present in his numerous public utterances. In part, but not wholly, the bill agrees with Mr. Attorney General KNOX'S elaborate presentation of his views last Summer.

The professed aim of the bill is to secure such publicity for the character and operations of corporations suspected of being "trusts," as will abate, abolish, or prevent the evils of which they are accused. We are compelled to admit that it does not seem to us adapted to that end. One difficulty it shares with all measures that have so far been suggested in Administration circles. The evils at which it is aimed are vaguely indicated and vaguely understood. Naturally the means of attacking them are also left vague. So far as we can see, the only thing the bill of Mr. LITTLEFIELD seeks to accomplish is to prevent what is known as watering the stock and securities of corporations. For this purpose the Inter-State Commerce Commission is clothed with power to require detailed statements of and to investigate the nominal amount of capital, the amount paid in in money, and the amount paid in in property, the actual market value of which must be ascertained at the time of its taking. Then a tax of 1 per cent. per annum is to be levied on all the stock and securities above these amounts. That, in substance, is all there is to the bill.

There are several comments on this plan that will occur to any one familiar with the operation of corporations. One is that it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain the facts. Another is that the plan omits all consideration of anything but money or property having a market value as an element in capitalization, whereas frequently services, such as those of an inventor, or a manager, may have a large value and aid in producing profits. And the third and most important is that if you knew to the last drop of water there was in a corporation and could squeeze it out by taxation, you would not necessarily reduce the chief mischief which the "trust" is capable of doing. That is to say, you would not reduce the monopoly it may have secured and its ability to oppress rivals or consumers.

The two sources of this power for mischief which are entirely within the control of the public authorities are the taxes on competition imposed by the tariff and the secret rates of transportation given by corporations which are or ought to be within the regulation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. These are not touched by Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S bill and are not even recognized. If the bill were enacted and enforced with all possible energy and with more success than is at all likely; the most unfair and injurious of the practices of the trusts would continue exactly as they are now. There is nothing in the bill that would curb monopoly, nothing that would stimulate competition, nothing that would promote foreign trade, nothing that would in the least protect domestic consumers or industries. If this be in reality the plan of the President, as it clearly is that of his supposed champion in the Judiciary of the House, then he is fighting a man of straw and carefully leaving the real enemy of the public in perfect safety to carry on the pernicious activity of which the public justly complain.

PROMOTION.

Commissioner WARE of the Pension Bureau seems pretty well to have solved one problem of administration which has bothered many an older head in Washington than his.

He has devised a mode of selection for promotion that secures satisfactory candidates on the one hand, and on the other has put an end to the many forms of pressure which it is the custom to bring to bear in such cases. Although the Commissioner has taken occasion to embellish his notices in regard to this matter with the picturesqueness characteristic of his published writing, and has thus added to the gayety of his office, the system itself is simple and businesslike. He causes a record to be kept for each clerk in "industry, accuracy, punctuality, habits, attendance, and commercial honor." For each of these the record is made up on a scale of 10, and a clerk who has a total of 60 is eligible for promotion. These records are examined by a committee of three Chiefs of Bureaus, and three names are selected from those standing highest for each vacancy. Among these the Commissioner decides. The plan is in entire harmony with the requirements of the Civil Service rules, and is, in fact, almost exactly the same as that worked out twenty years ago in the office of the Naval Officer in the Custom House in this city by Mr. SILAS W. BURT, and in part embodied in the rules.

The need for a plan of this sort in Washington is much greater since the efficient enforcement of the rules relating to appointments, because the latter have pretty well done away with the political pull in getting a place, and the politicians naturally concentrate their efforts on promotions and on increase of pay. Mr. WARE'S system effectually stops this game so long as the system is faithfully applied. There is no possible reason why it should not be applied to every considerable office in the service, either National, State, or city.

ORGANIZATION FOR EMPLOYERS.

The fact that the National Association of Manufacturers is emphasizing in its current publications the need of organization among manufacturers to deal with organized labor on a plane of something like equality may be regarded as significant of a growing recognition of the fact that in no other way can the so-called labor movement be restrained from unreasonable excesses and made a means of benefit to its members without wrong and outrage to those of the wage-earning condition who, for reasons of their own, prefer to be independent. Unopposed by strong and harmonious organizations among employers, we must depend upon the good judgment and moderation of the labor leaders to hold them back from using their power not only oppressively as against those who oppose their demands or incur their disapproval, but destructively to the unions in whose supposed interest excesses are committed. How little this can really be depended upon the history of strikes and their attendant evils during the past few years has shown.

Organized labor has been led to believe that organization among employers is impossible. There has been much in experience to warrant this conviction. Capital is proverbially timid, and its representatives in positions of executive responsibility have ever shown an unwholesome eagerness to seize a temporary advantage offered by the labor troubles of a competitor. Willing to profit by any benefits gained for them by concerns which have put their business at stake to defend a principle, it has rarely happened that those not forced into conflict by the action of their own employés have given those who have fought their battles more than an intangible quality of moral sympathy. Skilled men who have left one employment because of a strike on insufficient grounds have been eagerly sought by competing concerns, and when the issue was at last decided the company or firm which had resisted unreasonable demands found its customers captured by those who held aloof, its territory invaded by competing goods, and its best men absorbed into other employment. It is not surprising under such conditions that comparatively few employers of labor have had the courage or the disposition to oppose even the most unreasonable aggressions of organized labor. Victory was scarcely less costly or disastrous than defeat. The sacrifices involved in an effort to emancipate a plant from union control are, as the rule, deemed wholly disproportionate to the resulting benefits. Thus non-union labor has been left at the mercy of the unions, to the serious disadvantage of employers, and this is why, at a time when the demand for artisans in all parts of the United States is greater than the supply, employers, with but few exceptions, must refuse to employ non-union men or shut down their works.

But the tendency toward organization in all branches of the productive and distributive industries is becoming more pronounced daily. The advantages of the merger have been so clearly exemplified in many important trades that the individual manufacturer is beginning to wonder if any measure of temporary prosperity will so strengthen him that he can meet the competition of combinations in the lean years which he may foresee without prophetic powers. The objections to organization are fewer and less weighty than they used to appear, and its advantages more conspicuous. The great consolidations are having very little trouble with labor. The defeat of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in the first decisive battle between organized labor and organized capital transferred the storm centre of labor agitation to the industries in which controlling consolidations are deemed presently impossible. From this employers are learning that union is strength and isolation weakness. By insistence not only upon the right to fix hours of labor and rates of wages, but to restrict production by gradually lowering the unit of efficiency of men and machines, organized labor is forcing manufacturers together for mutual protection.

The account of the organization, purposes, and work of the National Founders' Association, printed on another page of this issue, shows what practical advantages may result to both employers and wage earners from the equilibrium established when both are organized and both approach the consideration of questions of mutual interest in the broad-minded way which is possible only when each is able to regard questions at issue from the point of view of the other.

The policy of organized employers should be to show that organized labor does not need to make war upon capital to secure all the advantage which it is entitled to claim. The isolated employer is powerless to establish this as a principle, but an organization of employers representing an industry may do it very easily and to the permanent advantage of all in interest.

THE UNHAPPY CZAR.

The news we get from Russia sheds new light upon the condition of anarchy and lawlessness which, in our time, a nominal autocracy really produces and represents. The Czar himself, conscious of wishing ill to no man, has apparently endeavored to discover why and how it is that so many of his subjects bear ill-will to him. There are a considerable number of them who are ready, and who always have been ready, and even anxious, to put him to death. And these are by no means necessarily the worst men in Russia. Some of them, such is the horrible condition of the country, may be among the best. Neither do they necessarily hate him personally whom they are yet desirous to slay. Some of them regard him merely as an obstruction to the progress of the country toward civilization and freedom. This he undoubtedly, by virtue of his office, is. If he could bring himself to abdicate, his life would probably be as safe from violence as that of any man in Russia.

He cannot, apparently, bring himself to abdicate. But he can bring himself, and he has brought himself, to make various efforts for the amelioration of the condition of mankind in general and of his own subjects in particular. He desires to remove all grievances, and has taken order to that effect, both by promoting The Hague Conference, of which he was indeed "the only begetter," and by constituting committees, quite in the manner of the English "Royal Commissions," to inquire into the grievances of the Russians whose grievances are to themselves so great and important that they seek his life. His international proposition has come to very little. The only nations that have taken advantage of the establishment of his tribunal are two American republics. This does not make it look as if the European nations were not going to learn war any more, which appeared to be the amiable notion of the ruler who maintains by far the largest standing army in the world. In domestic affairs his initiative has been even less fruitful. The members of his "Royal Commissions" who have reported states of fact and sentiment the reporting of which was disagreeable to his bureaucrats have been severely punished for obeying the orders of the Czar, their nominal master, and neglecting the wishes of the bureaucrats, their real masters and the real Government of Russia.

It would be a comic situation if it were not so pathetic, of a pathos big with tragic possibilities. It is hard to see how the Czar, as a self-respecting human being, can fail to take steps for the protection of the unfortunate men who relied upon his protection in telling the truth about the matters concerning which they were instructed to report. It is shown to all the Russias that a theoretical despot has really very little influence with his own administration, as Mr. LINCOLN put it, not even enough, in this case, to protect the persons who have obeyed his orders in the spirit and to the letter. The Russian Nihilists of the less educated kind will stand astonished at this revelation that their nominal ruler is not their real ruler, even to the extent of securing immunity from persecution to those who obey his orders. The better educated Nihilists must have known that already.

One would expect the action of the bureaucracy in nullifying the imperial orders to have an effect which the bureaucracy can scarcely have contemplated. That is, to instigate the removal, by dynamite or otherwise, of the bureaucrats instead of the benevolent and impotent "autocrat." Some promising beginnings in that direction have been made already, and this disclosure will stimulate other like attempts. In a Government which was so long ago described as "absolutism tempered by assassination" it is well that potential assassins should be informed who are really the absolutists. The Czar himself is left by these disclosures a pitiable, not an unamiable, least of all an odious, object. What with the inevitably growing enlightenment of Russia and the inevitable effects of that enlightenment, the situation recalls CARLYLE'S comment on the proclamation of the Duke of BRUNSWICK and the other leaders of the Allies against the French Revolution of their intention to invade France and put down the Revolution, "as some consolation to Mankind"—"How if Mankind rose up and said for itself what was the thing that would console it?"

THE NEW DIPLOMACY.

Even sober Americans may be pardoned some dizziness at the adoption of American ideas in the most unlikely quarters. Who, for instance, could have expected from Germany an echo to American comments, apropos of Sir MICHAEL HERBERT'S appointment as the British Ambassador, as to modern functions of diplomats and diplomacy?

It will be recalled that Sir MICHAEL was welcomed most cordially personally and as a competent English man of political business, but it was regretted—without prejudice or reproach either to Sir MICHAEL or to those who sent him—that England had not seen good to send somebody more like American Ambassadors to England. We remember saying that in American esteem diplomats are commissioned nowadays to peoples, as well as to Governments, and that their usefulness bears some proportion and relation to the judgment and ability with which they interpret the peoples who send them to the peoples who receive them. And we remember that the idea was something of a shock and a trial to our good British friends.

But now comes a Berlin telegram informing us that the Kaiser is keeping this point in mind in selecting the next representative here of his august Majesty. We are told in an authoritative telegram:

> His Majesty attaches considerable importance to the social side of the embassy at Washington, and considers that the wealthy Prince and Princess of PLESS are specially fitted to dispense German hospitality at that capital.

We wish further to thank Sir EDMUND MONSON for lending the support of his name and position to views so like our own. Sir EDMUND is qualified to boast as one putting off his armor after a good fight. At the British Chamber of Commerce banquet in Paris on Tuesday night he said, as we are told by the telegraph:

> When he was a neophyte he believed that personal intrigue, personal influence, and possibly personal unscrupulousness were potent factors in directing a country's diplomacy, but things have changed and the days of secret diplomacy have gone. The real direction of a country's foreign diplomacy is no longer in the hands of a few individuals.

One of the chief functions of the diplomatist of the past was to collect information, but he has been superseded by professional journalists, whose accuracy and dispatch have become so trustworthy and enterprising that diplomatists cannot attempt to cope with them on their own ground. The correspondents have further invaded the diplomatists' field by sending enlightened comments on news. Indeed, the serious change in diplomacy is largely due to the representatives of the great newspapers.

Sir EDMUND owes little to the newspapers, but they are indebted to him for a very pretty compliment which has its serious side. The time has gone by when things can be done in a corner unawares. Under the old diplomacy Russia would have had Manchuria digested before it was generally known that it was swallowed. The telegraph divides with the new diplomacy the credit of enforcing frankness and good faith in international dealings.

RAILROADS AND "PACIFICATION."

Capt. JOHN MCAULEY PALMER, United States Army, inherits an honored name. It was only six years ago that we had the pleasure we cannot exactly say of advocating the election, but of congratulating the country upon the candidacy of his grandfather to be President of the United States. The present wearer of the name has signalized it by a very interesting and suggestive article in the current number of The North American Review on "Railroad Building as a Mode of Warfare." It is an excellent example of the kind of studies to which the intellectually ambitious young officers of the army are increasingly giving themselves, in view of the novel military problems imposed upon us by our assumption of the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands.

"The history of civilization is the history of roads." There is no denying that old saying. Capt. PALMER does not quote it, perhaps because his article proceeds from the technical military point of view, and for the most part adheres to that point of view. He goes back to JULIUS CAESAR and Roman times and Roman roads in Britain, when the conquerors of the island, who were actuated by purely military considerations, and did not in the least trouble themselves about either the "consent of the governed" or the "largest possible participation of the natives" in the Government, did nevertheless push their military roads, strictly upon military principles, to the feet of the Welsh hills in one direction and to the feet of the Scottish Highlands in another, by roads which are to this day traceable by their remains. As Capt. PALMER insists, the Romans found their military account in these monumental constructions. They found that, with these roads, they could hold the country with so much fewer troops, and hold it so much more securely, needing only to guard the road and send supplies cheaply over it, that, purely on grounds of military expense and military administration, the cost of road building was not worth counting in comparison with its benefits.

The modern instance of this ancient military policy Capt. PALMER is not slow to apply. He gives diagrams of an island, not, in its configuration, the Island of Luzon, but presenting the same conditions. The invader originally holds but a short strip of coast line, where he can be supplied by the sea. Our topographer shows successively the effect of building a railroad along this strip of coast; then of continuing this coast line around the whole island, finally of bridging the island with a transverse road through the valleys, connecting opposite points on the coast, and marks, with each additional construction, the enormous addition to the power of military control which it enables. Capt. PALMER says strikingly that the cost of maintaining a regiment of infantry for a year would maintain and pay interest on 300 miles of narrow-gauge railroad, and that a General advancing into a wilderness would without doubt rather have the "railroad leading to his destination" than an additional regiment.

As we have intimated, Capt. PALMER'S paper confines itself pretty strictly to military considerations. He does, indeed, point out that a strictly military railroad, say, in Luzon, would from the first have some passenger and freight receipts which would diminish its operating expenses. The Roman Generals in Britain had not that additional inducement for road building, and yet found that it "paid" to build the best roads they knew how. Our case for military roads is so much the stronger, since the natives derived no benefit in Britain from the Roman roads. It is still strongest, also, because, during these twenty centuries, quite another notion has come in, and that is "the consent of the governed," in fact if not in form. The Romans never had any notion of holding Britain by another agency than that of the sword. We have a very distinct notion of making our Government more advantageous to the Filipinos than any they have ever known. That is to say, when you add the argument of "civilization" to the argument of "pacification," in the military sense, the case for railroads is greatly strengthened. We shall be mistaken if Capt. PALMER'S paper does not attract the attention and the appreciation of the War Department.

AMERICAN CORSETS.

The United States Consul at Nottingham communicates to the State Department information that the United States corset carries all before it, and that no European fabric of the kind approaches it in grace of outline or selling qualities. Even France, from of old deeming herself to be supreme and unapproachable in all such dainty creations, is prostrate before it, discerning in it a standard of symmetry and art beyond not only all her achievements in the past, but any which she may hope to attain in the future.

This is more important news than it may appear to the light-minded observer and to whomsoever maketh a gibe at what may appear the triviality of the pretty inclosing cage which gives limitation and definition to the most gracious details of feminine architecture. It signals one of the highest triumphs of the American artificer, though he has scored such a great number of them. Singly the article may not be so grandiose and momentous as a ship of war, such as we make and sell abroad in increasing numbers. The locomotive which we distribute among all the nations from Arctic to Antarctic, to scream across their steppes and through their mountain gorges, its torn and flying plume black with the under rolling thunders on which it rides, is outwardly a more imposing creation. But for the corset it is to be said that it is a noun as well as an object of multitude—of increasing and more generously embracing multitude—and that, regarded from the commercial point of view, the only one which the Consular agent had in mind, what it lacks in breadth of anatomy and expansiveness of individual structure it makes up in the swelling multiplicity of its numbers. Complete command of the corset trade alone would rain Danae's golden shower on any nation possessing it, swaying the tides of commerce near and far as throned Luna in heaven sways those of the ocean, her change of aspects, if we only knew, standing each time, it is quite likely, merely for a change of corsets. The Consular agent at Nottingham has met the duty imposed on him by the schedule of his official instructions in a becoming manner, not holding up the article and crowing too loudly about it, nor insisting that the words "made in America" shall be embroidered all over its rigid volutions, but accepting its recognized primacy with dignity and taking due but modest note of all the international consequences to flow therefrom.

From EVE, the mother bird of Paradise, her brood, ever renewed, unwasting as the procession of the days, and, like them, each wearing for a brief hour the crown of morning with its rose, it is to be said that while all of them, of all generations, lands, and colors, have striven to keep her unwritten institutes, the chiefest among them being to look handsome and put on only what is becoming, not anything like a majority of them have ever known what the corset was. The Hebrew bondwoman of PHARAOH, who in dread of the decree against the firstborn of all the land of Egypt, cradled her own amid the sheltering protecting reeds of the Nile, could not have had the most rudimentary notion of such an article—nor even POTIPHAR'S wife, though we may surmise that her costume included all the latest improvements and newest fashions; nor CLEOPATRA, sitting on her crimson scarf outrolled, bejeweled like VALILA and robed in ineffable textures and embroideries. They, with their tirewomen, knew a good deal about decorative feminine accessories and toilet mysteries, but there is no evidence and no probability that any of them knew anything about the corset. It was an object which would have been as enigmatical to them as the former hooped skirt of commerce, now mainly a tradition and surviving most acutely in the memory of the casual goats which in some hour of swelling and undaunted ambition may have tried to eat up a cast-off sample. The corset did not dominate the lady world of antiquity; the far renowned brides of ancient song seemed to work their tolerably effective coquetries without it; ATHESTRIS, her feet shod with adder skin, weaving her spells of joy and pain "from Shushan toward Echatane"; and Sheba's Queen flinging her radiance on the glow of SOLOMON'S Court like another morn risen on midnoon, or HAGAR in the desert, or DEBORAH chanting her prophetic song, or JEPHTHA'S daughter, with her maidens on the midnight mountains, chanting her note of doom—it is not at all to be surmised that these high, heroic, and queenly and tender maiden bosoms were thus invested or anything like it. The article belongs to later periods in the world's story. What was done without it before its discovery and application is a question which affords a spacious field for conjecture, but holds out no encouraging promise of solution.

According to modern ideas, the spectacle of a world from which it should be suddenly and entirely withdrawn is one from which the imagination recoils, and on which there is, indeed, no occasion for it to dwell. The institution is rooted as deeply as that of the hairpin and as firmly beyond extirpation. Civilization, having found out and adopted it, will never surrender it while any trophy of its achievement remains. There is a sentimental and artistic view of the matter to be taken as well as the commercial one which the Consular agent felt it his duty chiefly to enlarge upon. But attention to any and all of them will not flag while such a generous space in periodical literature is allotted to illustration of the graceful objects in all their refined and attractive details, showing long ago that the American corset ought to be ahead of all others, as it is now officially declared to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our recent assertion that gate receipts were at the bottom of most of the trouble and scandals connected with college athletics, and that the latter, if there were no gate receipts, "would not be carried to the extremes which alone render them objectionable, even to those who like them least," has moved one of our readers to inquire how this is so, and also to ask, "How could college athletics be run without gate charges?" Taking the second question first, we hasten to answer that they couldn't—couldn't, that is, be maintained on any such scale as at present, for the expenditures of the various teams and crews certainly could not be met out of the regular athletic association dues, even in the colleges where rich men's sons are most numerous. But college sports of the kind very distinctly remembered by some of us who still expect a year or two of life were so maintained, and though those sports did not then hold a particularly high place among the acknowledged reasons why boys went to this or that college, they were, nevertheless, of very considerable interest, were the subjects of at least enough discussion, and brought quite as much fame as was good for them to those who successfully participated in the contests. Few playing fields were inclosed with fences in those days, gate receipts were unknown, and even a rough construction the reverse of "grand," from which spectators of especial distinction could watch the games, was a rarity, at least among the minor colleges. As a rule, whoever would stood about the lines—and broke through them in moments of excitement—while the college boys contended with each other from the pure love of battle and glory. The athletic associations were usually in debt, but the resulting difficulties were good training for the managers, which is much more than can be said of the careless handling, under the new system, of immense sums of easily acquired money. This year the Harvard athletes cleared $8,000 out of receipts amounting to $100,000. That was good business, but it was business, and nothing else, and especially it was not amateur sport in the sense many of us would like to give to that term. The difference between college and professional sport, nowadays, is, or is fast becoming, little more than this—in the case of the professionals the profits go to individuals, and in the case of the colleges they go toward providing more games out of which to make more profits.

—Not quite so much attention as it deserves, perhaps, has been given to the settlement, through the friendly offices of the British Government, of the boundary dispute which so long threatened to involve the republics of Chile and Argentina in a war that would have been enormously expensive to themselves and have seriously interfered with a not unimportant fraction of the world's commerce. The decision of Great Britain seems to have been satisfactory to the two republics, though there is, of course, the amount of petty complaining to be expected after every arbitration of this character, and, by enabling Chile and Argentina to avoid, in a manner at once equitable, amicable, and honorable, what looked like the necessity to fight for the possession of some territory of dubious value, the British Government has rendered a service the benefits of which extend far beyond the nations directly involved. Observers of South American affairs are now waiting with some impatience for the construction of the Trans-Andean Railway between Chile and Argentina. The Chileans have the name of being the Yankees of their continent, and in many respects they deserve the title, but some see on the eastern side of the Cordilleras a progressive spirit, especially as regards railroad building, which Chile might well imitate. For many years there has been talk of connecting the ports of Valparaiso, on the Pacific, and Buenos Ayres, on the River Plate, by a direct rail line. From time to time both countries have attempted to interest private capital in the enterprise. The efforts of the Argentines were at last so well directed that today the rails on the Atlantic side are laid and the road is in operation to the Chilean frontier. Chile, however, is still undecided as to the manner in which the work is to be done on her side of the Andes. Meanwhile, the traffic that would be attracted by a three-day transcontinental railroad—the first in South America proper—follows the longer routes, and both countries lose the material benefits that would naturally result from the construction of the railroad, to say nothing of the ties other than commercial that it would establish between these neighboring republics. The reasons for Chile's inaction are not apparent, but the fact remains that the railroad is not completed through her failure to carry forward the western section.

—Commenting on the surprise recently expressed in many quarters that a man whose achievements in the industrial field have been so great as those of Mr. JOHN FRITZ could have escaped public notice so long, The Electrical World and Engineer calls attention to the fact that Mr. FRITZ ceased to be really obscure years and years ago. An American who has received the highest honors in his art that Europe can give, cannot, it remarks, be said to have been overlooked, and here at home he has not been unknown to those who had any particular interest in his work. "Perhaps," adds the writer of the article, "the arts and sciences have suffered more from the undue sensational attention given to some of their practitioners by the public than from any neglect of genuinely deserving discoverers and inventors. We imagine and hope that after all the best result that will attend the foundation of the Frits medal will be gained in bringing together for other common objects and purposes the great engineering societies of the country, enabling them to wield for good all the enormous influence of which they are capable." The suggestion that, while some men get more fame than they deserve, few get less, is doubtless true. There are exceptions to all rules, but on the whole substantial justice is done by the world for the people who do things for it, and because it is sometimes absurdly kind is no justification for extending unasked commiseration to those who have never made any effort to secure the notice of the multitude. Such notice is far from always enjoyed by its recipients, and it often interferes seriously with the performance of their chosen tasks.

GENERAL NOTES.

There have been nineteen deaths from gas asphyxiation in San Francisco since Oct. 1. The Coroner has ascertained that most of them were accidental, and he says that the fault lies mainly at the door of the gas companies, who reduce the pressure late in the evening when many persons have retired leaving the gas partially turned on.

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New Hampshire's Board of Bank Commissioners say in their annual report that there is need of more banks than now exist in their State.

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A seat in the Baltimore Stock Exchange was sold a few days ago for $7,000. Seats have been sold there previously for as much as $10,500.

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The people of Illinois at the late election, Nov. 4, expressed their approval of the proposition to elect United States Senators by popular vote. Their decision is of no avail unless followed by an amendment to the Federal Constitution to that end.

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Maryland's two bronze statues for Statuary Hall in the National Capitol have been received in Washington. They were cast in France at the order of the Legislature of that State, and the subjects are Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and United States Senator John Hanson.

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United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania has intimated that he has no desire to be the Republican candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, as Senator Matthew S. Quay is understood to have suggested. His present term in the Senate expires March 4 next.

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A placard reading, "Will not return until Dec. 3," placed upon the door of a residence in West Philadelphia, was so informing to burglars that when the family did return at the date fixed they found the house ransacked and silverware, jewelry, and much clothing missing. The police were notified, but the thieves had left no hints on their part.

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By direction of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, the contractor for transporting the mails between the postoffice, postal stations, and railroad stations in Chicago has been told that he must retain the guards on the mail wagons under penalty of being deprived of his privilege and compelled to pay someone else to do the work temporarily. Recent robberies of mail wagons have caused the orders.

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Treasurer Dwight Parker of the Wisconsin Republican State Committee reports that the Committee spent $16,307.38 in the recent Gubernatorial campaign. The contributions came from 368 persons who gave sums ranging from $1 to $1,000. Only two persons gave the largest amount, these being, as stated, Senator John C. Spooner and Isaac Stephenson. Postmaster General Henry C. Payne and Congressman Joseph W. Babcock are credited with giving $500 each.

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The Commissioners having in charge the erection of a memorial monument to the late President William McKinley in Buffalo say that the work will surely be begun before April 11, 1903, thus making available the appropriation made by the State Legislature with that restriction. "Not only will the letter and spirit of the law be complied with," says Chairman E. H. Butler, "but it is the aim of the Commission to secure the grandest effect possible."

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The mark the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Louis Agassiz, President of Radcliffe College, friends of the institution are raising a fund for the erection of a Radcliffe Students' House as a tribute to her and a permanent and most useful memorial of their admiration and affection. Members of Mrs. Agassiz's family gave $50,000 for the purpose, with the understanding that her other friends should contribute at least as much more. The response has been prompt and generous. Contributions, in small sums and large, have reached $68,465.27, which, added to the gift from Mrs. Agassiz's family, makes a total birthday present of $116,465.27. It is expected that the building will be called Elizabeth Cary Agassiz Hall. Thus far the committee has had to work very quietly, lest Mrs. Agassiz should learn of the pleasant surprise in store for her. Now that the project has been made public, it is expected that the contributions will be greatly augmented.

NUGGETS.

Fiendish Delight.

She—Don't you always feel annoyed when those pesky railroad windows won't open?

He—Not always—I saw the President of the road the other morning trying in vain to open one.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Appreciation.

The Author (after the first performance)—Well, what do you think of my play?

Feminine Friend—It was just lovely! Who designed the heavenly dresses?—Brooklyn Life.

Its Disposal.

Mr. Torque—How much did you pay for that opera cloak?

Mrs. Torque—Twenty-five dollars, dear.

"That price for a cloak is a sin and a shame."

"Well, the sin will rest on my own shoulders."—Baltimore Herald.

No Suiting Tenants.

Tenant—Do you know, my suite is awfully cold? There ought to be some way for you to give us more heat.

Janitor—Queer how differently different tenants look at things! The last family in your flat complained because it was so hot.

Tenant—And when was that, pray?

Janitor—They occupied the rooms through July and August.—Boston Transcript.

THE MAN WHO HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

As a citizen who suffers, saddest tribute I would pay
To the man with jaw elastic who has not a thing to say.
For he says it night and morning every day throughout the year,
And his talker's oscillation makes the journey dreary here.
He will seize you by the collar, and he'll back you 'gainst the wall,
While his words go patter, patter, like the raindrops' ceaseless fall.
It is chatter, chatter, chatter,
In a changeless monotone;
Merely patter, patter, patter,
Quite regardless of your moan;
And he leaves you anguish-stricken, who at first were blithe and gay,
Does the man with jaw elastic, who has not a thing to say.

Tell me not perpetual motion is a fantasy, a dream,
Never meant for man's attainment in the universal scheme;
Tell me not that rest's inertia is a needful state below,
For I've met the jaw elastic, and I guess I ought to know.
I, like you, have oft been cornered in some calm, secluded spot,
And his endless dribble, dribble, I have nevermore forgot.
It is dribble, dribble, dribble,
Mindless words you can't recall;
Merely mobble, nibble, nibble,
And he takes you, bait and all;
And he leaves you—when you make him—filled with wonder and dismay,
Does the man with jaw elastic who has not a thing to say.

Gentle woman—ye who suffer from the tireless clatter law,
Bear me witness that I praise her, but she also has a jaw;
And she has a tongue—God bless her!—which is also restless, quite,
Say, at three o'clock of mornings or at twelve o'clock at night;
And her tireless tweedle, tweedle, in a high soprano tone,
While we fellows all must love her, bears an anguish of its own.
It is tweedle, tweedle, tweedle;
So the ceaseless torrents roll,
Like a needle, needle, needle,
Sewing stitches in your soul.
So I pay my broken tribute in my humble, heartfelt way
To the folk with jaw elastic who have not a thing to say.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

It is perhaps ungracious to say that the record of last week's festivities has been a chronicle of small beer and skittles. There has been only one kind of entertainment to recount, and that has been the bringing out of the débutanté. It is true that there have been slight variations, and here it was a reception, and here a tea, and there a dance, but the object was the same. There have been more débutantes than last year, and all are very pretty girls. One advantage of the débutante entertainment is that it brings back to society many very attractive women of whom one has not heard for years. They married and they preferred the quiet domesticity of their firesides to going to entertainments. But now, as the French say, "they have a girl to marry," a rather cruel way of putting it, and not perhaps exactly their purpose, but in bringing out daughters they rejoin the gay throng in which years before they were prominent figures and they revisit the scenes of former triumphs. Society has changed greatly in fifteen or twenty years, there being so many notables now that have known New York only for a short period, and were living in other cities a few years ago, with perhaps nat the faintest idea that they would be personages in fashionable life here. Quite a number of representative old New York families have brought out their daughters during the past fortnight. There are other entertainments to come which recall other days. At the Assembly on Thursday all of the débutantes will meet and be presented to the most exclusive set represented by four matrons whose positions are typical: Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Charles A. Post.

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Every year there is some chatter about the Assembly as to whether it will be a permanent institution. About three years ago there was some talk about doing away with it, which action would be a pity, indeed. The very wise determination to hold one instead of two has given it new life. The first Assembly was always the ball; and the second, coming at the close of the season, was likely to be looked upon as more or less of a bore. In the present state of society there has been no reason for it, while the one entertainment is a necessity. There is very little to add as to the details of the next Thursday's ball. The floral decorations will be very elaborate, as usual. The four patronesses will receive in the ante-room adjoining the great ballroom, and it is to be screened off from the larger apartment by means of flowers, vines, and tapestries, so as to resemble a separate room. The Assembly really begins at about 11:30 o'clock. There is general dancing for about an hour. Supper is announced at midnight, and it lasts until after 1 o'clock, when the cotillion is danced. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will be the leader, and if it is decided to ask a second man to make it double Harry S. Lehr will be the person chosen. There is one favor figure. There are to be two bands of music, and Lander, as of old, will play for the dancing. It has been suggested that there be a room for cards for the chaperones, but reservations are acted slowly upon by the ladies who direct the Assembly. The ball will be over by 3 o'clock.

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Beginning with the musical morning of Mr. Bagby, at which Mme. Sembrich will sing, there are to be several small dances and receptions and other entertainments. On Tuesday there are to be two afternoon receptions for débutantes. Mrs. Gardiner Sherman will introduce Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman at a reception in the Metropolitan Club Annex, and Mrs. James L. Barclay will give a tea and reception for her stepdaughter, Miss Adelaide Barclay. Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt will give a dinner dance at Sherry's on the same evening.

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On Wednesday Mrs. Seth Barton French will give a reception for the Misses Atterbury. On Thursday many dinners are to be given previous to the Assembly, and the guests will go to the ball afterward. One of the largest of these is to be given by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix for their second daughter. On Friday Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien will bring out her daughter at a dance at Sherry's. On Saturday evening the first meeting of the Saturday Dancing Class is to be at Delmonico's. The cotillion is to be danced before supper. On Saturday afternoon there will be another series of débutante receptions. Mrs. Ernest Crosby, 665 Fifth Avenue, will introduce Miss Crosby, Mrs. Artemus H. Holmes will introduce Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes, and Mrs. William Bayliss will introduce Miss Adelaide Bayliss. Besides these receptions on Saturday, Mrs. Hilberne Roosevelt will bring Miss Dorothy Roosevelt out n Friday afternoon at a receptin, and Mrs. John Winthrop Almy and the Misses Almy will be at home that afternoon.

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The débutante reception of this Winter differs much front the old manner of entertaining and bringing out a young woman in society ten years ago. It has developed into what those who indulge in slang would term "a continuous performance." There is the reception proper, with a number of débutantes to assist the one in whose honor it is given. Then men are asked for the dinner to follow, and after the dinner the whole party either goes to the play or other guests are invited and there is a home entertainment. The theatricals on Thursday evening in Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt's house was a case in point. It was a very agreeable innovation. Then follow a dance, informal in character, and a supper. Mrs. Collier took her guests to the play. The innovation varies the monotony of the reception, which is likely to be perfunctory, and some new attraction must be billed to get people to come. It is just like the theatre.

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The snowstorm of Friday will bring in many who have lingered in the country. It will also put a stop to the drag hunts for awhile. There have been many accidents at Meadow Brook, but not one of them was so serious as represented. W. Scott Cameron was hurt considerably, and Miss Maude Livingston had a very severe fall on Thursday. Miss Livingston has taken up hunting this year con amore, and, with Mrs. Kernochan and Mrs. Barger, has been seen often in the saddle. F. Ambrose Clark, who married Miss Florence Stokes, the sister of Mrs. Albert Bostwick, has been one of the new-comers at the Meadow Brook Hunt. He and Mrs. Clark have been a great deal in the saddle. Mr. Clark is a stepson of Bishop Potter. He is the one son of Mrs. Potter who has devoted his life to hunting and driving and riding and sports in the open.

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The Westchester Hunt meeting late yesterday had a tea at Mrs. Marion Story's. Hunt breakfasts have been given this season at Mrs. Dickerman's, at Mrs. Edward Potter's, and by the Master of the Hunt, Louis Fitzgerald. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor Park gave a hunt ball, and the season has been one of the most successful on record. Last week the hunt finished at Ophir Hall, and Miss Jean Reid was one of the young women in the saddle. The day was perfect, and the sight, as the hounds gathered in front of the great mansion, which resembles a baronial hall, made an extremely affective picture.

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The Sunday house parties are numerous. The snow has brought joy to the hearts of those who go up to Newfoundland, N. J., where James Cross has built a splendid mansion, one of the largest country houses in the vicinity of New York. Here each Sunday house parties are held, and the members thereof are of the younger set. The débutantes and the young women who are in what is known as the Newport set are among those who pass many Sundays during the season at Newfoundland. The Valley Hunt, on the Harlem Road, is another place where sports are continued through the Winter. Chatsworth, of course, is in its glory, and there was a dance there last evening, and there will be a large party down there for Christmas.

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The season proper will not last much over Jantiary. Plans are being made for European trips. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will sail early in February, and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will also be in Europe before the Spring. Yatching in the Mediterraneon and a season on the Riviera will be in order. Mrs. Astor leaves in February, and Col. John Jacob Astor is having a new yacht built for cruising. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mrs. Duncan Elliott will be abroad shortly after Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will also go in the Spring or before the close of Winter.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Hedden Worthington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Worthington, (Miss Julia A. Hedden,) and Justin Walker, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Brisben Walker of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Mrs. Worthington lived for several years at 29 Fifth Avenue, but for the past two years she has been at her country place, Rossiter, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, when not abroad. Miss Worthington made her début last Winter at a large reception given for her at Sherry's by her mother.

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Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, and R. Hall McCormick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick of Chicago and New York, are to be married, as announced on Friday in this column, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, in St. Bartholomew's Church.

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The important wedding of the week is that of Miss Julia Olin, daughter of Stephen Olin, and J. Philip Benkard, a son of the late James Benkard, on Thursday, in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue. The Misses Alice Olin, Anna Dodge, Rosamond Street, and Fannie Iselin are to be the bridesmaids, and Col. George R. Dyer, who married Miss Grace Scott, and Monson Morris, James G. H. Lee, Harry Benkard, Ernest Iselin, and Count Henry de Portes are to be the other attendants.

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The marriage of Miss Marie Burr Harmon, younger daughter of Frank Denham Harmon by his first wife, and Guernsey Curran, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Curran, are to be married at 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, in St. Thomas's Church. The reception is to be at Delmonico's. Miss Harmon's education was completed in France. She was introduced at a reception in January last. She is a niece of William F. Havemeyer, and with her sister, Miss Harriett B. Harmon, and Mrs. E. W. Richardson, she lives at 54 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Curran was graduated in June last from Princeton. He is a member of the Princeton and New York Athletic Clubs.

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John T. Atterbury will give a dance at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, for his daughters, the Misses Atterbury, and for whom Mrs. S. Barton French will give a reception on Wednesday.

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The first dance of the Cotillion of Eighty is to be at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan gave a largely attended reception on Tuesday afternoon to the patronesses and members of the cotillion.

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Mrs. Gardner Sherman and Miss Jessie Gordon Sherman, who are at the Buckingham Hotel for the Winter, will give a reception on Tuesday in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club.

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The Saturday Evening Dances, under the charge of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, will have their first meeting at the end of the week at Delmonico's. Several dinners will precede it.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster have taken the house 14 East Sixty-sixth Street for the Winter, and they are occupying it now. Mrs. de Peyster has cards out for a dinner on Monday, Dec. 22.

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Mrs. M. Dwight Collier gave a dinner last evening for Miss Georgette Collier, who made her bow on Wednesday. The guests were young married people, and were Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beadlestoin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Creighton Webb, and Arthur Sturges. Another dinner for Miss Collier is to be given on Thursday of the coming week, and from it the guests will go to the Assembly ball.

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Mrs. Auguste Montant introduced her daughter, Miss Marie Montant, at a reception yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Montant, who wore a black lace frock, and the débutante, who wore a white cloth costume, with insertions of white lace, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Christine Roosevelt, Ruth Ashmore, Effie Waddington, Josephine Crosby, Alice du Vivier, Gertrude Green, and Gertrude Pell. Mrs. Montant has invitations out for two dinners for Miss Montant. One will precede the Park dance of Jan. 5 and the other the Junior Cotillion of Jan. 6. The girls invited are débutantes.

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Miss Lucy Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon, was introduced at a reception given by her mother in her house in Sixty-sixth Street yesterday. Miss Constance Pratt and Miss Florence Howes, cousins of the débutante, and débutantes themselves, and Miss Lora Page assisted in receiving. Miss Landon was frocked in white liberty satin and lace, and Mrs. Landon was in black and white, and wore pearls.

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Miss Nannie Camac Nicoll, daughter of Dr. Henry Denton Nicoll and Mrs. Nicoll, made her bow yesterday at a tea that was followed by a dinner. The Misses Cornelia Le Roy, Isabella Wetherill, Carola de Peyster of Washington, Anita Boulton, Edith Morton, Mrs. William Mayo Dudley, a sister of the débutante, and Mrs. Leonard Nicoll were also in the receiving party. Miss Nicoll was in white. A dinner for the receiving party followed the reception, and the young men asked to it were Noel Carpenter, George Christian, Charles A. Dana, Barent Lefferts, William J. Rodgers, Oswald Jackson, Wistar Kendall, W. Mayo Dudley, H. Stuyvesant Dudley, and Albert Hopkins of Williamstown, Mass.

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Mrs. Edward H. Hancy of 51 East Fifty-second Street was another hostess at a débutante tea yesterday, when she introduced her daughter, Miss Jean Hancy. The young women who assisted Mrs. Hancy and Miss Hancy in receiving were the Misses Marie Louise Gibson, Edith Kane, Dorothy Roosevelt, Elizabeth Masten, Eleanor Munroe, and Kate Richardson. Miss Hancy wore an embroidered white mousseline de soie frock and Mrs. Hancy was in gray silk embroidered.

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Mrs. Davis Johnson also introduced her daughter, Miss Madeleine Johnson, at a tea in her residence, at 60 East Forty-ninth Street. The Misses Rosalie Campbell, Katharine and Marion Lyman, Louise Scribner, Natalie Morrison, and Helen Harbeck received with them. Mrs. Johnson was in gray crêpe de chine, and Miss Johnson wore a white chiffon and lace gown.

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Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin have cards out for a dinner to be given on Monday evening, Dec. 15. They will give a number of dinners during the season.

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Mrs. Eben Erlght will give a theatre party, followed by a supper, on Monday evening, Dec. 22, for Miss Gertrude Pell, daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell, who is to make her début at a ball on Dec. 17.

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Staten Island has been unusually gay. The first assembly last week was largely attended, and on Wednesday there was the first of the dances organized by Frederick W. Corse, C. Allen Blyth, Jr., and W. Templeton Johnson, at the Hotel Castleton.

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With the exception of the subscription dances at McAlpin Hall and the promised Bachelors' Ball in Christmas week, Morristown has nothing to offer in the way of gayety. The season is over, and the dances and dinners at the Country Club will not be resumed until Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy are in New York at the Grosvenor, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Theaud have engaged apartments at the same hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine have also come to town for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will be at their country seat at Madison during the Christmas holidays, but they have opened their house in the city for the Winter.

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A concert is to be given in the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday next by the Misses Kieckhoefer, with the assistance of David Bispham of the Grau Opera Company. The Misses Kieckhoefer have been playing for Miss Leary for some years at nearly all of her musicales. Among the patronesses are Miss Leary, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Frederick Bell, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. Mr. Bispham will give for the first time in this country Mozart's "Per Questa bella Mane," with accompaniment of piano and violoncello, besides which he will be heard in a variety of selections. Heathe Gregory has the concert under his direction.

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The Daisy Fields Guild will hold a sale on Saturday afternoon next in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children at Englewood, N. J. The principal attraction of the afternoon will be "Grapho," and a specialty will be home-made cakes and candy. The members of the Guild include Mrs. Frank Anthony, Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, Mrs. Nathaniel Foote, Mrs. Carl Loreintzen, Mrs. Heth Lorton, Mrs. Tjornburn Reid, Miss McCullough, Miss Salisbury, Miss Elsie Powell, Miss Rogers, Miss Rusch, Miss Isham, Miss Louise Holly, Miss Lillian Williams, Miss Louise Leggett, Miss Marvin, Miss Herrick, and Miss Van Kleck.

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There will be a sale for the benefit of the House of the Holy Comforter, a home for incurable women, on Monday and Tuesday in the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the managers are Mrs. Henry Munroe, Miss Kneeland, and Mrs. Berryman.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are due in New York within the fortnight. They have been in Paris, after a stay of several days with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Bleinheim Castle.

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There is some consternation as to the limits which the Chambres des Deputés may take in regard to titles in France. Technically there are not any, but the old aristocracy, as well as those of Napoleonic creation, have always used their titles, and the Faubourg, although a bit decayed, is still potent in Paris. The Chambre may be able to abolish titles altogether, in which case the Castellanes, for instance, would be plain Mr. and Mrs., or, rather, Monsieur and Madame. The Duc de Chaulnes, the most conspicuous of the French nobility, who has been visiting here this Autumn, returned to France on the Champagne, a bit alarmed at the possibility of a decree. There are some fifty women who are now holding French titles. During the last year one of the daughters of Mrs. Van Duseh Reed of Albany married into the Faubourg, and Miss Bell and the Count d'Aramon had a largely attended wedding in the early Autumn.

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Among those booked on the Campania, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, were Elmer E. Abercrombie, Stone Atherton, Sir Vincent Kenneth Barrington, Francis H. Leggett, J. D. Maitland, A. Maxwell Tod, Sir Henry Wilkinson, and Muir Wright.

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The Princess Poggia Suasa will sail for Europe early in January. Her sister, the Marquise Talleyrand Perigord, will remain in this country all Winter, dividing her time between New York and Chatsworth.

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Among entertainments not already announced are a musicale to be given by Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop, 46 West Forty-seventh Street, on Dec. 16; two receptions by Miss Kinney, 19 West Fifty-fourth Street, Dec. 10 and 17; a reception on Saturday next by Mrs. John Herman Eden to introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Eden, 16 West Forty-sixth Street, and a reception by Mrs. Townsend Howes of Stamford, a sister of Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, at the Buckingham Hotel, to introduce her daughter, Miss Florence Howes, Dec. 20.

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Among the entertainments in the week was a musicale given by Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, in her residence on Fifth Avenue. Among Mrs. Untermeyer's guests were General and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. William Perry, Count Victor de Visone. Prince von Hohenlohe and Prince del Drazo.

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The old time New Year reception will be revived this year in Philadelphia. Mr and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will give a recention on New Year's Day in that city. They will have assisting them Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cassatt, Miss Ellen Drexel, Paul and Miss Mag Drexel Fell.

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Sir Wilfred and Lady Laurier and Henri Laurier are at the Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs of Virginia. They will remain until after Christmas.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer Johnson (Mrs. Grace Baldwin Ruggles) have returned from their bridal trip, and they are occupying their apartments at 170 West Fifty-ninth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge T. Gerry and Mrs. David King are at the Muenschinger King cottage.

Robert Sedgwick returned to New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have returned to New York for a week's stay.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In addition to the state functions at the White House beginning with the Cabinet dinner Thursday, Dec. 11, and terminating with the army and navy reception Feb. 12, Mrs. Roosevelt has arranged for a series of evening musicales to be given each Friday in January.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw entertained a dinner company last evening composed entirely of old friends from Iowa now residents of Washington, the occasion being in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the host and hostess. The company this evening only learned the significance of the date when they were invited to drink the health of their hosts from a massive silver loving cup inscribed with the dates Dec. 6, 1877 and 1902, and the initials of the bride and bridegroom of a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. George F. Huff, wife of Representative-elect Huff of Pennsylvania, entertained at a tea at the Washington home of the family, 1,315 Sixteenth Street, in honor of her only daughter, Miss Carolyne Huff, one of the most attractive of the season's buds. Mrs. Huff in white poplin and Miss Huff in French mousseline and lace received in the large music room.

Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell, youngest daughter of Senator Cockrell, made her début yesterday afternoon at a large tea at her father's residence on R Street, Miss Cockrell, her elder sister, being the hostess of the occasion. In the tea room were Mrs. Depew, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mrs. John Foster. Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Miss Wilson, Miss Foraker, Miss Anita B. Poor, Miss Marion Gallaudet, Miss Harriet Southerland, and Miss Diane Morgan Hill assisted.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Burton—Brooks.

Miss Marie D. Brooks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brooks of Santiago, Cuba, was married to John Howes Burton of this city in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. The brother of the bridegroom, Frank V. Burton, was the best man. There were present at the ceremony only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom, including the parents of the bride and her brother, Ernest Brooks; J. H. Burton, the bridegroom's father, and the bridegroom's brothers, Frank V. Burton, Robert L. Burton, and their families, and Cyrus Clark. The wedding party after the ceremony breakfasted at 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clinton.

Many quiet sufferers from headache, heartache, and sour stomach, can find sure relief in DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

"LOTUS BUDS" ADMITTED

Treasury Department Decides in Favor of Cuban Children.

Will Be Permitted to Join Mrs. Tingley at the Point Loma School, California.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The eleven Cuban children who have been detained at New York during several weeks by the immigration authorities were ordered released to-day by the Treasury Department and they will immediately proceed to Point Loma, the Universal Brotherhood School, in California.

The decision was reached after a hearing at the department to-day, at which counsel for the Children's Society of New York and persons interested in the school were heard. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it developed the fact that the school is not considered objectionable in any way.

F. R. Kellogg of Kellogg & Beckwith, who are Mrs. Tingley's counsel in the "Lotus Buds" case, said last night that he regarded the outcome of the hearing as a complete vindication of Mrs. Tingley and the Universal Brotherhood institution at Point Loma.

"That is the first vindication," he said, "and the next vindication will be at the conclusion of Mrs. Tingley's libel suit for $50,000. The case comes up on Dec. 16, and I leave for California on Monday night.

"As regards the hostile attitude of the Children's Society," he continued, "I believe the society has been misled by enemies of Mrs. Tingley. After the split in the Theosophical Society, some time ago, and after Mrs. Tingley had been made leader of the Universal Brotherhood, several members of the opposing faction became her determined enemies, among them were, some of the witnesses upon whose evidence the society chiefly relied.

"The report of Commissioner General Sargent was altogether favorable; in fact, I was surprised to find such warm commendation in an official document. He said yesterday that the Point Loma School was one of the most remarkable institutions in the United States, and that he had never seen children apparently so well cared for mentally and physically as those at Point Loma."

A. G. Spalding, who has championed the cause of the Point Loma institution since the arrival here of the Cuban children, went to Ellis Island yesterday afternoon to arrange for the release of the children and their transportation to California. He thought that it would take until to-morrow or Tuesday to complete plans. Speaking of the deportation order made by the Ellis Island Board of Special Inquiry, Mr. Spalding said:

"The question as to whether these children would become public charges on any State in the Union was answered by many men who were financially responsible in every way. The action of those who have been prosecuting this case has amazed me, and I feel quite sure they will now admit that they have been misinformed. Instead of prosecuting along lines required in a case of this character, they switched entirely and heaped abuse and vilification upon Katherine Tingley, a woman who was 3,000 miles away from the scene of action.

"Now, as to the position of the Raja Yoga School. It has undergone a rigid examination and received the unqualified indorsement by the United States Government through Commissioner General Sargent in person, also by the State of California through a special commission appointed for that purpose by Gov. Gage, also by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Santiago de Cuba, through Mayor Barcadi of that city, who is now at Point Loma, and by the San Diego Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"I know the Raja Yoga School and know the good work it is doing, and I feel that my course in this matter in coming to the defense of this school and these eleven Cuban children has been approved by this decision of Secretary Shaw.

"Dr. Van Pelt and the eleven Cuban children will probably leave here Monday evening, going direct through to San Diego."

PLEASANT DAYS IN LAKEWOOD.

Boating, Coaching, and Croquet Among Outdoor Diversions—Golf Match Begun Years Ago Ended at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 6.—Boating on Lake Carasaljo, coaching, golf, croquet, and cycling are some of the diversions that keep Lakewood's many visitors out of doors these pleasant days. The hotels and cottages are deserted during the day, except at meal time, when the health and recreation seekers throng in, aglow with the exhilaration of exercise, and demand almost everything on the menu for their voracious appetites. The development of an appetite is the first indication of the beneficent effect of the pine air.

The volunteer fire department of the village, to which many of the millionaire residents belong, was called out this week to extinguish a blaze in the cottage of Mrs. Robert F. Westcott in Fifth Street, a short distance from the entrance to Georgian Court. Mr. George J. Gould is a member of the department, but he was kept indoors by a cold, and was unable to respond to the fire. He was fined $1 for being absent. The damage to the cottage amounted to $1,000.

Mrs. M. Ward of New York entertained Mrs. John Moller and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton at luncheon at the Epernay on Tuesday.

John G. Batterson of New York, who has been a regular visitor to Lakewood for many seasons, has moved into the Childs cottage on the Lake Drive.

The last three holes of an eighteen-hole golf match which was begun on Wimbledon lyinks in Surrey, England, fifteen years ago, were played on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club this week. Arthur J. Billins and Elliot Norcross were the players. They were playing a two-some on the Wimbledon links one afternoon in the Fall of 1887 and had got around to the fifteenth hole when a rainstorm prevented further play. Mr. Billins was one up on his opponent. It was agreed that the match should be played out on the following day. Something happened to prevent this and neither saw the other after that until last Monday, when they met in the dining room of the Lakewood Hotel. They sat at adjoining tables. The recognition was mutual and there was a warm greeting between them.

"Remember that last two-some we played at Wimbledon" asked Mr. Billins.

"Just what I was going to ask you," replied Mr. Norcross. "We'll have to play the remaining three holes to-morrow."

They were at it early the next morning. The first hole was a tie, and Mr. Norcross won the next very handily. This evened the score. Mr. Norcross played in bad luck on the last hole, and lost it by a club; and Mr. Billins was the winner of what is probably the longest game of golf ever played. The victory was celebrated with a dinner given in one of the private dining rooms of the Lakewood Hotel that evening.

Commissioner Abraham Stern of the Board of Education of New York, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel with Justice Newburger, made a score on the Lakewood Golf Club's links this week which raises him from the duffers' class into the top notch division. He went around in 77, which is but one stroke higher than Travis's card in the qualifying rounds last week.

Coaching parties have enlivened another wise dull week for the society people here. Two parties made the trip to Chatsworth this week. Mr. and Mrs. Hallet Allsop Borrowe, Jordan L. Rollins, and Miss Coyne of New York made up one party, and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Ivison and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young of New York made up another coach load. They returned to Deal from Chatsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are to entertain on a very extensive scale during the holidays. They will have a big house party at Georgian Court next week. The grounds at Georgian Court have recently been improved by terraces, marble fountains, and statuary, at a cost of $250,000. The estate is one of the show places to which every visitor to Lakewood makes a pilgrimage before he or she has been here a day.

Isaac N. Seligman of New York returned from Washington yesterday and joined his wife, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel with Miss Margaret Seligman and Jefferson Seligman.

A picture lecture on "The Life of Christ" will be delievered in the Knights of Pythias Hall next Friday evening by the Rev. William J. Ennis, S. J., of St. Ignatius College of New York. The lecture is for the benefit of the Church of St. Mary of the Lake. Miss Callaghan, a member of the choir of the Church of the Holy Rosary of New York, will sing. The Rev. Father Woodland of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, will preach at the Church of St. Mary of the Lake Sunday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau of Saranac are staying at the Laurel House.

Horsemen are discovering that Lakewood is an ideal place to winter horses. The roads in and around Lakewood are as perfect as roadmaking science can make them. There are no trolley cars within a radius of twenty miles and automobiles are not encouraged. The Lake Drive is closed to motor vehicles absolutely. An added attraction for horsemen is the new speedway which has been cut through the heart of the pines, a short distance west of the village. The course is a mile straight away and it is sheltered on both sides by pine forests. Among the well-known horsemen who have brought some of their fast horses are Fred. Gerken of New York, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel; Samuel Sheldon of Delhi, N. Y., who has a number of coach horses at the Laurel in the Pines stable; Jesse Wineburgh of New York, and W. H. Busteed.

W. Hall Apgar, Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, is staying at Oak Court. Other well-known people at this hotel are the Rev. J. Strother Jones of Trenton and George W. Mitchell of Larchmont.

Col. and Mrs. W. N. Coler of Brooklyn are enjoying a two-weeks' visit here. They are staying at the Laurel in the Pines. At this hotel are also Mr. and Mrs. Guy Henry Withaus, Eugene Littauer, Elisha T. Dyer, and J. Eberhard Faber of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Murray of Larchmont have taken apartments at the Laurel House for the Winter.

A fair for the benefit of the Ocean County branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at Lynx Hall, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch, next Friday.

Barnard Sophomores' Dance.

The sophomore class of Barnard College has decided to hold a class dance on Dec. 19, in the Brinckerhoff Theatre. The affair is to be quite an innovation, as the two lower classes have not been allowed to hold formal functions heretofore. The members of the committee are the Misses Florence I. Nye, Evelyn M. Goldsmith, Catherine F. Goodyear, Alice Van W. Smith, Florence Meyer, Helen M. Cooley, Blanche H. Pillinger, and Emily J. Hutchinson.

GRIDIRON CLUB'S DINNER.

Two Disappointed Bears from Mississippi Seek the President in the Banquet Hall.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At the December dinner of the Gridiron Club, in the Arlington Hotel to-night, the Washington correspondents who compose the organization made use of recent events and prospective happenings for their burlesques. The menu souvenir was a book of rules of the House, with many cartoons showing the stringent manner in which Mr. Cannon will govern that body. It was accompanied by a gavel, making every man his own Speaker.

A "seeing Washington car" was introduced, and a member of the club gave a lecture on the principal points of the city. This brought in a series of pictures, the White House, Capitol, Treasury, and other public buildings and "sights" being shown. The lecture was replete with hits upon guests and public affairs. An old-fashioned meeting at the "corner grocery" was held, and recent and future events discussed. Another feature was the nomination of all the possibilities for Speaker of the House, their prominent characteristics being pointed out. A "stand-patters" party was organized, and after several politicians had been nominated and rejected, W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railway, was unanimously elected President.

One of the best hits of the evening came late, when two bears appeared. One was a real bear, and the other was impersonated by a member of the club. He announced that they were from Mississippi, and were looking for the President. They had tried to find him in the cane brakes a few weeks ago, but failing, had come to Washington in search of him. After partaking of refreshments they departed, as was said, for the White House. Among the guests present were:

Secretary Moody,	Gen. Alfred E. Bates,
Postmaster General Payne,	Gen. John F. Weston,
Secretary Wilson,	Gen. Leonard Wood,
Senator Allison,	Commissioner E. F. Ware,
Senator Alger,	Scott C. Bone,
Senator Hanna,	John W. Wilkens,
Senator Kean,	Charles C. Glover,
Senator Lodge,	J. H. Maddy,
Senator Scott,	Joseph H. Manley,
Speaker Henderson,	Paul Morton,
Representative Cannon,	George R. Sheldon,
Representative Dalzell,	J. Henry Small,
Gen. H. C. Corbin,	W. A. Turk,
Gen. S. M. B. Young,	Thomas F. Walsh.

STEAMSHIP SAXON BURNS.

Loss to Philadelphia and Boston Company's Vessel at Philadelphia About $50,000—Fireman Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—One fireman was drowned and three others were taken to a hospital overcome by smoke as the result of the fire which broke out on the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company's steamship Saxon early this morning. The steamship lies in twenty-five feet of water at the foot of Pine Street, burned to the water's edge.

The dead fireman is William Seville, who went into the hold of the vessel to fight the flames. Before he could reach the deck of the Saxon the vessel gave a lurch and Seville was caught in the rush of water and drowned.

The fire was not extinguished until 9 o'clock this morning. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss on the Saxon is about $50,000. She came in yesterday afternoon and had discharged nearly all of her cargo.

The Saxon was on the regular line between Philadelphia, Providence, and Fall River. She was built in 1882 and had a net tonnage of 938, and a gross tonnage of 1,203. She was 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 18½ feet deep.

The Saxon was owned by the Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company, with headquarters in Boston.

John Dillon En Route to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Fully restored to his normal state of health, but still a trifle weak from his illness, John Dillon, the Irish leader, left Chicago for New York on the 5:30 Lake Shore express this afternoon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Henry G. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Advices received here announce that Mrs. Henry G. Davis, wife of the ex-Senator from West Virginia and mother-in-law of Senator Elkins, died at "Graceland," her Summer home at Elkins, W. Va., to-day.

Mrs. Fanny D. B. Chase.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Dec. 6.—Mrs. Fanny D. B. Chase, wife of Simon B. Chase, is dead at her home at Hallstead. She was prominent in temperance and missionary circles. She was the first National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and an ex-State President of the organization. She was a National lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and author of a number of books on religion and temperance.

Obituary Notes.

DR. LEVI J. HIXON, for the last eighteen years a resident of La Salle, died Friday night as the result of an overdose of cocaine.

RICHARD LAVERY, a retired New York merchant, died in his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1830, and he came to New York in 1849. He started in the linen business in Grand Street with his brother Robert in 1851, and he continued in it until 1886.

AUGUSTUS GLOVER COOK died in his home, at 103 Washington Avenue, Newark, N. J., on Friday. He was born in this city seventy-two years ago, and for forty-two years he was in the printing business. Twenty-five years ago he went to Newark to make his home there. He was a charter member of the Olympic Club of this city.

THOMAS JONES, a well-known lawyer of Kansas City, was found dead in bed there yesterday. The Coroner decided that he died from natural causes. He was Vice President of the World's Christian Endeavor Association, and was ex-President of the Missouri Association. He had brothers in New York City and Utica, N. Y.

ALFRED R. TOLAND died of apoplexy yesterday in his hotel in Asbury Park, N. J. He was born in Glenwood, N. J., on Aug. 22, 1841, and he moved to Asbury Park thirty years later. He served throughout the civil war. The Lake View House that he owned was the first hotel erected in Asbury Park. From 1867 until 1882 he was Postmaster there.

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C. W. Kraushaar
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260 FIFTH AVENUE.
Between 28th and 29th Streets.

MRS. ALICE F. PALMER DIES.

Ex-President of Wellesley College and ex-Dean of University of Chicago Passes Away at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-Dean of the women's department at the University of Chicago, and well known in educational circles throughout the country, died suddenly in Paris today, according to a cablegram received here by A. A. Sprague, whose niece was traveling with Mrs. Palmer.

Mrs. Palmer and her husband, Prof. Palmer of Harvard, were on a tour of the Continent.

Mrs. Palmer was born in Colesville, Broome County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1855, and was the daughter of James W. and Elizabeth Higley Freeman. She was the eldest of four children. Her childhood was passed in the village of Windsor-on-the-Susquehanna. When the University of Michigan became a co-educational institution Miss Freeman was one of the first to enter its doors. She was graduated with honor in 1876. Geneva Lake, Wis., was the scene of her first pedagogic labors. She also held the position of preceptress in the preparatory school in East Saginaw, an adjunct to the University of Michigan. Ever in her junior year at college she acted in the capacity of instruct

PATRICK'S LAWYER CHARGES PROSECUTION

Use of Improper Methods to Get Conviction Alleged.

Frederick B. House, as Jones's Counsel, Refuses to Answer Assistant District Attorney Garvan's Questions.

When the argument on a motion to grant a new trial in the case of Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer convicted of having murdered William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff, John C. Tomlinson, counsel for Patrick, launched into a scathing arraignment of the District Attorney's office, bringing accusations of improper methods employed to secure the conviction of his client.

Mr. Tomlinson, in an affidavit attached to the motion, sets forth as his principal ground for making it that the case against Patrick had been built up to fit certain circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Rice, and that Charles F. Jones, the old millionaire's valet, who was the principal witness for the prosecution, had been promised immunity to tell a story on the stand which, under the circumstances, was open to question.

Yesterday Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who represents the District Attorney's office at the proceedings, had called Frederick B. House, Jones's lawyer, as a witness, for the purpose of proving by him that the valet, when held in the Tombs as an accomplice of Patrick, had told Mr. House the same story as he later told on the stand. It was in an argument as to the propriety of allowing Mr. House to testify that Mr. Tomlinson made the accusations.

Mr. House took the stand and admitted an interview with Jones in the Tombs, at which he said Patrick was present.

"Did Jones on that occasion," Mr. Garvan asked, "tell you the same story that he told to Justice Jerome and to his Honor and the jury at the Patrick trial?"

Mr. House pleaded his professional privilege and declined to answer the question. Recorder Goff asked Mr. Garvan what he had to say to that, and Mr. Garvan replied:

"Jones or the witness stand discharged his counsel from all responsibility, and under the circumstances we think we have the right to show by him now the falsity of the statement of counsel that the District Attorney's office induced Jones to invent a story for the purpose of railroading Patrick to the electric chair."

Mr. House replied that there was no law permitting a counsel to betray the confidence of a living client, and that nothing would persuade him to do so. The Recorder ruled with him, but Mr. Garvan insisted that it would be only proper for Mr. House to waive the privileges. At this point Recorder Goff signified his willingness to hear Mr. Tomlinson. The latter said no man had any right to waive the privileges of another man, and then diverted from his subject to say that the District Attorney's office had made an illegal bargain with Jones.

"I am going to use strong language," he said, "but I use it with full knowledge of its import as an attorney and an officer of this court. I say that the treatment of Jones was an absolute violation of the statute and the fundamental principle of our law. The action of the District Attorney was most improper and a gross fraud on this court.

"The District Attorney advised the Grand Jury not to indict Jones. Now, the Grand Jury is supposed to hold the throttle of criminal justice. Of course, I don't know what kind of law is practiced in camera in the District Attorney's office, but I know that it was illegal to advise the Grand Jury not to indict Jones, and that it was an action tending to show that the public prosecutor's knowledge of public duty is exceedingly slight."

Mr. Tomlinson quoted a decision by Chief Justice Ryan of Wisconsin, in which he says that a promise of immunity by a public prosecutor is a fraud upon the courts, and that the public prosecutor who makes it is unworthy of his office. In this connection he argued that the treatment of Jones was without justification in law.

Mr. Tomlinson next referred to the removal of Jones from the House of Detention to a private boarding house on the west side as an illegal act, and one for which he said there was no need.

Recorder Goff said he would make no ruling in the case of Mr. House until all the affidavits from both sides had been submitted to him, when he would be in a position better to judge as to the propriety and relevancy of Mr. House's testimony. An adjournment was then taken until Tuesday.

MYSTERY OF MR. LEYH'S DEATH

Report That His Will Was Altered Disputed—Story of Incendiary Fires.

Though the police were active yesterday in trying to solve the mystery which hangs over the death of George F. Leyh, the aged trussmaker of 73 Broadway, Williamsburg, there were no new developments reached in the case. It remains, according to the police and the Coroner, just as much of a mystery as at any time since his death.

The story that the last will of Leyh was altered recently, in order to allow a son to share in it, was disputed yesterday. At the bank where it rests in a safe-deposit vault, in Williamsbrug, it was said that it had not been disturbed in years. There are, altogether, four daughters and two sons, but it is said they are all remembered in the will, and if the dead man, as was his disposition at times, cut them off, he readily forgave them and readjusted all the trouble he had with the different members of his family.

A woman who answers the door to all callers at the house, and who gives two different names, and tells contradictory stories, asserted that there had been two fires in the store of which Leyh was the proprietor during the past few months, and that they were of incendiary origin. One, she said, had occurred in the cellar, and another in the rear room of the store on the window sill.

The family refuse to be seen, but from what could be learned they scout the idea of suicide. Miss Isabella Leyh, the daughter, who practically took charge of her father's business during the last few years, is said to have partly recovered from the prostration due to her father's death and to be visiting relatives.

What the poison was which was in the beer bottle from which Leyh drank, will probably not be known till to-morrow. Coroner Williams said yesterday that he expected a report from the chemist by that time on the contents of the beer bottle and the substance which remained at the bottom of the liquor.

The boy Westphal is practically free from suspicion, though he is still under surveillance. Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station still inclines to the theory of suicide, though he is making a thorough investigation of the case.

PRINCETON Y. M. C. A. DAY!

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Philadelphian Society Observed.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Philadelphian Society, the university branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary this morning in Murray Hall. Cleveland H. Dodge, '79, the Chairman of the sub-committee on student work of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, presided at the meeting. The order of exercises was as follows:

Invocation—Prof. Henry Van Dyke.

Address of welcome—John E. Steen, 1903, President of the local society here.

"The Beginning of the Student Movement"—Luther D. Wishard, '77, the first traveling Secretary of the movement.

"The Achievements of the Student Movement"—John R. Mott, executive Secretary of the movement.

"The Significance of the Student Movement to the Church"—President Patton of Princeton Theological Seminary.

"The Significance of the Student Movement to the Nation"—President Wilson of the University.

Benediction—Prof. M. W. Jacobus of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

A luncheon was given this afternoon at the Princeton Inn for the visiting delegates. Short addresses were made by W. D. Murray of the State Executive Committee, George Irving, General Secretary of the McGill University Young men's Christian Association; Hugh M. McIlhaney of the University of Virginia, A. A. Ward of Yale, G. E. Huggins of Harvard, and Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

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Among all the Fur offerings of the present season that of the John Ruszits Fur Company is pre-eminent in extraordinary features.

Furs from which the highest class retailers throughout the United States select the garments intended for their most valued patrons.

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Furs in rich variety unknown to ordinary fur selling. The company's entire wholesale stock displayed for the benefit of individual purchasers.

COATS, JACKETS, BOAS, STOLES, MUFFS, MEN'S FUR LINED COATS, CAPS AND GLOVES, AUTOMOBILE AND CARRIAGE COATS, RUGS, ROBES AND MOUNTED SKINS; A COMPLETE LINE OF CHILDREN'S FURS.

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DR. WESTON AVOIDS TRIAL

Board of Coroners Served with a Writ of Prohibition.

Coroner Scholer Drew Up the Charges Which Include Disrespectful Remarks and Absence from Inquests.

By securing a writ of prohibition from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, Coroners' Physician Albert T. Weston yesterday prevented the Board of Coroners from trying him on charges which he claims have been preferred in a thinly disguised effort to oust him from office.

The Coroners who generally act in unison upon questions of importance had convened as a tribunal to try Dr. Weston, and were only waiting for the arrival of Coroner Jackson in order to go on. Some of them were wondering why Dr. Weston had not shown up.

While they were thus waiting a man who introduced himself as H. De Forest Baldwin, and said he was Dr. Weston's attorney, entered the room and laid a paper on the table in front of Coroner Goldenkranz, who presided.

"All right," said Coroner Goldenkranz, "we will attend to this directly, after we have disposed of the case of Dr. Weston."

"I think you had better attend to it right away," said Mr. Baldwin. "This is a writ prohibiting you to proceed against my client by order of the court."

"Well, in that case," said Coroner Goldenkranz with a sigh, "I suppose there is nothing for us to do but obey."

The other members of the board seemed somewhat stunned when the purport of the paper dawned upon them. At that moment Coroner Jackson, the missing member, through whose absence proceedings had been delayed, entered the room.

"You are half an hour late, Sir," said Coroner Scholer, severely.

"Well, I know, but what about that?" said Coroner Jackson, blandly.

"What of it? What of it?" said Coroner Scholer, excitedly. "Don't you know that we would have had this proceeding finished with if you had been here, long before this paper could have been served upon us?"

Coroner Jackson showed becoming remorse when the situation had been thus explained to him, but said he could not help it, as he had been delayed up town.

The charges against Dr. Weston were preferred by Coroner Scholer and were outlined in a letter addressed to Dr. Weston the day before he was to be put on trial. The letter is as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Coroners held Dec. 1, 1902, it was unanimously resolved that you show cause at a subsequent meeting, which will take place Saturday, Dec. 6, 1902, at 11 o'clock A. M., why you should not be removed from office for the following reasons:

(1) That by law and in accordance with a decision given by the Hon. Samuel Greenbaum your term of office expired Dec. 31, 1901, and that you never have been reappointed to the office of Coroner's Physician.

(2) A—For conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in the office.

First—On Oct. 13, 1902, you made disrespectful remarks of Coroner Scholer's handling of a case.

Nov. 17, when questioned by Coroner Scholer why you did not appear on time at an inquest as requested, you answered in open court, "Damn it, I can't be all over."

B—For disobedience of orders.

First—Absent from inquisitions when requested to appear by Coroner Scholer on all occasions with very few exceptions.

Second—Oct. 21 you failed to appear at an inquest set for 10 A. M., when requested to do so by Coroner Goldenkranz.

Third—Nov. 16, countermanded a written order of Coroner Goldenkranz regarding the removal of a body from St. Vincent's Hospital.

According to Dr. Weston, the Coroners wanted to oust him when they took office, declaring that his term expired with that of the old board. He claims that the board is acting without authority in his case, as he, though attached to the Coroners' office of the Borough of Manhattan, can only be removed by the Board of Coroners of the entire city.

BROOKLYN DEBUTANTE'S DEATH

Miss Edith Hunter Platt Expires from Heart Disease After a Reception in Her Honor.

After having spent an afternoon in the entertainment of her friends at a reception given in her honor at her home Miss Edith Hunter Platt, a Brooklyn debutante, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Miss Platt was nineteen years old and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cuthbert Platt of 127 St. Mark's Avenue.

For some time she had suffered with heart trouble, but her ailment had not been viewed as alarming. At the reception she seemed to be in the best of spirits and to enjoy the occasion greatly. She persuaded a girl friend to remain overnight. They occupied the same room. Miss Platt complained to her friend that she was afraid she had overdone the entertaining and that she had been too much excited. She said that her heart pained her. The pain passed off, however, and she fell asleep.

Miss Platt's friend on awakening spoke to her, but received no answer and was horrified to find that she was dead. Miss Platt's parents were summoned and they sent for the family physician, Dr. J. Meade Callender of 174 Remsen Street. He said that the young girl had died from heart trouble that had been rendered acute by the excitement attending the reception.

Mr. Platt is Treasurer of the Postal Telegraph Company. His family has been conspicuous in the social affairs of Brooklyn, and his daughter was a great favorite with the younger set.

Y. M. C. A. Committee Dinner.

The annual dinner of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday evening, Dec. 15. Among the special guests of the evening are Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, United States Army; Gen. W. H. Carter, United States Army; Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad; Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, Washington, D. C., and Major J. F. French, United States Army. The committee having in charge arrangements for the affair consists of Thomas E. Stillman, James G. Cannon, Charles P. Cox, Frederic B. Frost and William Sloane.

FEATHER STORE AFLAME

Fifty Work Girls Frightened, but All Escaped.

Traffic at Broadway and Bond Street Blocked Awhile—One Woman Found in a Faint.

A fire that started in the basement of Joseph Schnapman's ostrich feather and artificial flower establishment at 4 Bond Street at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, frightened about fifty girls who had been putting finishing touches to flowers, stopped the Broadway cars for awhile, and damaged about $30,000 worth of flowers and feathers. Mrs. Schnapman, the proprietor's wife, fainted in the office in the rear, and she was found only when Albert Lehman, of the firm of Lehman Brothers, at 10 Bond Street, went into the building to see if all persons had escaped.

The fire was discovered by one of the fifty girls who were in the basement. She saw a tongue of flame shoot up from a pile of boxes of braids. She was prompt in giving alarm, and her companions were equally prompt in getting out of the building, nearly all leaving their wraps behind. About ten of them, when they thought of their belongings, decided to go back to get them. As the smoke was then quite dense, they were in much greater danger than they had been at the start of the fire, and it was at this time that several men, among them David H. Wilson, employed in the Schnapman store; Roundsman Henry of the Mercer Street Station, and Mr. Lehman, entered the smoke-filled store to help the venturesome girls out again. Mr. Lehman was obliged to carry Mrs. Schnapman to the sidewalk, where she was revived.

By the time that the first firemen arrived, preceded by Deputy Chief Ahern, the appearance of the fire was threatening, and a second alarm was turned in. The homegoing Broadway crowds paused to witness the burning of the building, and they hampered considerably the firemen in their work. The fire engines and lengths of hose on Broadway, near Bond Street stopped the Broadway cars that were filled with passengers, and it was nearly an hour before the tracks were cleared for them to move again. It happened also that the surface cars on other lines, including those of the Madison Avenue Line, were blocked for short periods.

The firemen had the flames extinguished in about an hour and a half. Above Schnapman's store, the building being a four-story structure, there are several fur and hat establishments, to which the smoke caused by the burning feathers and flowers penetrated. The damage to the building is estimated at about $1,000.

REV. M. F. NEGUS RESIGNS.

Williamsburg Pastor Has Accepted a Call to the Temple Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

The Rev. Milton F. Negus, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Keap Street and Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, has resigned after a pastorate of five years, and on the first Sunday in January he will assume the pastorate of the Temple Baptist Church in Philadelphia. After a prayer meeting in his church on Friday evening he announced his determination to resign. It was a great surprise to his congregation, the belief having been that he would decline the call to Philadelphia.

Mr. Negus, in his letter of resignation, intimated why he accepted a new field of work. The First Baptist Church is located in what is known as the lower section of Williamsburg, and during the last few years the population has decreased greatly by people, on account of the new Williamsburg bridge, moving to the outlying section of the borough. Concerning that, the Rev. Mr. Negus in his letter of resignation, said:

"We are all aware of the serious problem which confronts the churches of this section of the city. It is the downtown problem, and we have felt it most seriously in our own church life. In addition to the natural drain upon our membership by death and removals out of the city, we have had in the past five years more than 200 of our members move out of this section to other parts of our own city to make their homes. While many of them retained their membership with us, their absence from our immediate field makes it difficult for them to be present and identified with our church work, and this has had its corresponding effect upon all our activities."

The resignation of Mr. Negus may result in a consolidation of the First Baptist Church with the Central Baptist Church, at Marcy Avenue and South Fifth Street, of which the Rev. Frederick Tavler is the pastor. In that case, it is believed that the consolidated society might purchase the property of the First Reformed Church at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street.

MONITOR FLORIDA READY.

Builders' Trial of the Coast Defender to be Made.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 6.—In the Crescent Shipyards in Elizabethport today preparations were going forward for the builders' trial trip of the monitor Florida, which will be made to-morrow or Monday. The coast defender will leave the yard at 9 o'clock and will pass the Battery at a little after 10 o'clock on her way up the Hudson River.

The vessel is 265 feet over all, has a depth of 15 feet and 50 feet beam. She has two vertical triple-expansion engines, driving twin screws, steam being applied by four boilers. Her speed will be 12 knots. The vessel's armament will be: Main battery, two twelve-inch guns located forward in a double-balanced turret, and four four-inch rapid-fire guns, three six-pound rapid-fire guns, six one-pound rapid-fire guns, and two Colt guns.

The crew will consist of 171 officers and men. The vessel is believed to be practically unsinkable, having thirty water-tight subdivisions and a belt of steel around her entire hull, varying from twelve to fifteen inches in thickness.

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The collection now being displayed in the following departments offers many suggestions for practical and artistic

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR.—Feather Boa with Muff to match; Novelty Chiffon and Lace Boa and Muff Sets, Chiffon or Lace Collars or Yokes, Stocks, Fichus, Scarfs, Ties and Jabots; Hand embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets.

SILVERWARE.—Toilet Ware and Desk Fittings in novel and exclusive effects, Smokers' Articles, also Vases, Jewel Cases, Boudoir Mirrors, Photo Frames and Toilet Articles, made of Copper mounted with Sterling Silver.

STATIONERY.—Fancy Holiday Cabinets, Novelties in Imported Stationery, Calendars, Desk Requisites of Vienna Brass, Plain Leather, and Leather Sterling Silver trimmed; Engagement Pads, Desk Blotters, Scales, Paper Cutters, Pocket Pencils, Gold and Silver mounted Fountain Pens.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.—Fine Neckwear, Silk Mufflers, Smoking Jackets, House Gowns and Robes de Chambre; Silver Mounted Suspenders, Silk Pajamas, Night Robes, etc.

TOILET ARTICLES.—Extracts, Toilet Waters, Cologne, Face Powders, Soaps, etc., in fancy holiday boxes; Toilet Sets of Ivory and Ebony, Triplicate Mirrors, Standing Mirrors, Pump Atomizers, Jewel and Puff Boxes, Shaving Mugs, Manicure Sets, Military Brushes, etc.

JEWELRY.—Chatelaine and Wrist Bags of Sterling Silver, Copper and Gun metal; Lace Fans with Pearl and Tortoise Shell mountings; Opera Bags and Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, Miniatures and Cameo Brooches; Signet Rings, Pearl Pendants, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Tortoise Shell Combs, Hat Pins, etc.

LEATHERGOODS.—Travelling Bags (for Men and Women) of Horn Alligator, Lizard and Morocco, fitted with toilet articles in Sterling Silver, Ivory and Ebony, ranging in prices from $15.50 to $175.00 each.

Also Wrist Bags with solid gold mountings, ranging in prices from $65.00 to $175.00 each.

Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes, Riding Crops, Etc.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.
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Moderate Priced Furs
For Holiday Gifts.

Persian Lamb Coats
From whole skins, Leipsic dyed, to order, 175.00

Mink Scarfs
Newest Flat Shapes, 8 tails, 20.00
Muffs to match, 15.00

Black Lynx Scarfs and Muffs to match, 50.00

Squirrel Coats
From dark Siberian Skins, new models, 100.00

Chinchilla Scarfs, 40.00
Generous width and length,
Scarfs and Muffs, set, 50.00

Sable Sets,
Long, with Scarfs and Muffs, 40.00

The Famous Siede Riding Habit, to order, 65.00.

SPECIAL NOTE—The Model Reception Gowns and Tailored Gowns, created by famous Parisian designers and copied for many beautiful costumes during the season, are now offered at HALF PRICE

ALCOTT & WEEKES,

7 and 9 East 20th St.,
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

End of Season Sale.

It is the custom of this house never to carry over goods from one season to another. Hence the opportunity for bargains during the sale period. Our Fall sale, which began on Monday last, will continue, and still offers exceptional values in Gowns, Wraps, Suits, Coats (long or short) for evening and afternoon wear, Silk Petticoats, Millinery, Fancy Neckwear, &c.

EARLE SUIT FOR SEPARATION.

The Husband Wants to Live in Town and the Wife in the Country.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—An order signed by Supreme Court Justice Marean in Brooklyn was filed in the County Clerk's office here to-day, appointing Charles T. Volts referee in the proceedings for a separation brought by Charles Earle, a New York merchant, against his wife, Helen Hicks Earle. Mr. Earle bases his suit on a charge of abandonment. His wife has brought a counter suit, in which she alleges cruel and inhuman conduct and non-support. She asks $1,500 counsel fee and $50 a week alimony pending a decision of the case.

Mrs. Earle is the daughter of John D. Hicks of New York. Mrs. Earle says that her husband is worth upward of $80,000 and that he brings the charge of abandonment because she went to live at Old Westbury, L. I., while he insisted upon living in New York. She says that her physician advised her to live in the country, because of the condition of her health, and that her father built her a house at Old Westbury. Her home there had always been open to her husband, but he preferred to reside in the city.

Suicide Goodwin Left a Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Another fact was discovered to-day which tended to prove that Howard T. Goodwin's suicide in the office of his employers, J. G. Cassell & Co., last Wednesday night was not caused by financial difficulties. The inventory will was found, together with other documents, in a vault in the Girard Trust Company's building. The testament showed that Mr. Goodwin was possessed of quite a large fortune and that his property was all in good order. The will was made in March of this year. Mrs. Goodwin was named as executrix.

WILL OF PARAN STEVENS.

Lawyers Discuss Last Testament of the Well-Known Hotel Man.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—The will of Paran Stevens, once a hotel man of distinction in Boston, New York, and Newport, and whose widow for many years was a conspicuous figure in New York and Parisian society, was discussed in the Supreme Court to-day, prominent attorneys from New York having asked that a construction upon its text be placed.

The fourth clause of the will, relating to certain real estate in Newport, is the one chosen for interpretation, and the persons interested are Mrs. John L. Melcher, New York; Mrs. Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, Alfred Willis and Andrew J. M. Duncan, London; John M. Sterling, New York; the New York Security and Trust Company, and the Union Trust Company of New York, and several minors.

Col. Sheffield Phelps Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, Dec. 6.—Col. Sheffield Phelps, who came to Aiken several weeks ago, is lying dangerously ill at his cottage here. His brother, Capt. John J. Phelps, is at his bedside as well as his sister, Baroness Van Rotenburg, who has taken a cottage for the Winter.

B. Altman & Co.

FINE LACE DRAPERIES, BED SETS; TABLE COVERS, SCREENS, Etc.

Lace Window Draperies, $35.00 and upward,
Lace Bed Sets, . . . $39.00 and upward,
being Exceedingly Low Prices.

also

Silk Broche Tapestry Table Covers, originally $7.50 to $28.00, at . . . $6.00 to 22.50
Imported Moquette Couch Covers in rich Persian colors, 60 inches wide; originally $10.50 and $16.50 at $7.50 and 12.50
Japanese Hand Carved Screens, inlaid with pearl and bone; originally $95.00 to $145.00, at . . . $68.50 to 95.00

FINE ORIENTAL RUGS.

An Attractive collection of the best known weaves, containing rare examples in rich colors and artistic designs.

Also PERSIAN SILK RUGS and MATS in delicate colors, very appropriate for Wall Hangings, Stands or Table Covers, all at Moderate Prices.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Waist, Dress and Skirt lengths of Colored and Black Silks, including Novelties, Crepes, Foulards, Moires, Taffetas and Peau de Soie, at reduced prices.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

On Monday and Tuesday, December 8th and 9th, a large variety of Dress Fabrics will be offered in DRESS LENGTHS, at prices reduced to

$3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 to 10.00 per length.

WRAPS and COATS. Long Garments, Paletots, and Matinee Coats, in evening and street shades. Tailor Coats of Tan Coverts and Black cloths.

For Monday, December 8th:

Black Velour Blouses, ... $22.50
Black Cloth Paletots, ... $32.00
Black Peau de Soie Long Garments, . . $36.00

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

(Second Floor.)

A collection of Evening Gowns is shown, of Ninon, Chiffonette and Crepe de Chine, in exclusive styles.

DECIDED REDUCTIONS have been made in the prices of remaining HIGH-COST GOWNS, which together with a number of STREET DRESSES of various materials, will be offered on MONDAY, DECEMBER 8th, at the following low prices:

$19.50, $28.00, $35.00

DECORATIVE ART LINENS. Reproductions of rare laces in Reception Cloths, Social Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, Doylies, Dresser Scarfs, etc., comprising Filet Italien, Venetian Point, Nid d'Abeille, Point Lorraine, Cluny and other laces.

For Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 8th and 9th:

Eighteen Hundred pieces of Hand-made Cluny and Renaissance Centre Pieces, Dresser Scarfs and Doylies, at

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND coats elegantly finished, lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

Bishop Potter on the Coal Strike.

Bishop Potter will speak on "Lessons from the Coal Strike" in the parish house of Grace Chapel, 415 East Thirteenth Street, on Wednesday evening next. The address is for men only and admission is free. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Men's Social Club of Grace Chapel, an organization that has many union men as members.

French Fine Art for St. Louis.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Senate to-day, after an uneventful session, adjourned for the holiday recess. Before adjourning the bill providing for the participation by France in the exhibit of the Department of Fine Arts at the St. Louis Exposition was passed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—N. H. Smith, Louisville; Crawford Livingston, St. Paul; Miss [illegible]

HOLLAND—F. Farnum, Bergen; M. E. [illegible]

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, tiger and leopard rugs, coachmen's clothing, caps and gloves, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

GRAND—Capt. W. H. Craikshank, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. T. Simmons, U. S. N.

GILSEY—Alfonso Pezant, Havana; A. W. Buchanan, Los Angeles, Cal.

VICTORIA—George A. Kerr, Pittsburg; H. M. Crawford, Cincinnati.

SAVOY—Judge H. L. Stover, Amsterdam.

NETHERLAND—D. J. Anderson, Cleveland; Theodore Workum, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Judge John Clinton Gray; John Walker, Edinburgh; L. del Monte, Havana.

MURRAY HILL—J. C. Davidson, Glasgow.

CAMBRIDGE—W. E. Stauffer, New Orleans; William J. Peacock, London; B. M. Hackett, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—Governor-elect A. Chamberlain, Connecticut; R. C. Rogers, Baltimore.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Pellan, Toronto; Graham Grimsby, Salisbury, Md.; C. C. Colvill, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE—Perrin Rockwell, Salem, Mass.; C. F. Bliss, Montreal.

ASTOR—[illegible]

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Presents.

A large assortment of Toys at low prices.

Dressed Dolls, 17 in., fine bisque head, best quality jointed body, $2.50

Baby Doll, made of stockinette, life like in appearance; 16 in., $3.75; 19 in., $4.50

Worsted Dogs, hand-made, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Table Tennis Sets, $1.00 up to $4.00

Ping Pong Sets, $3.00, $4.50 imported,

Mechanical Trains running on tracks, $1.00 up to $6.75

Untearable Linen Picture Books, 18c. up to $2.00

Birthday Books, cloth bound, in padded morocco, $1.00 & $1.75

Children's and Misses' All Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with fancy border, 10c., 12c. & 15c

Children's All Linen Handkerchiefs, neat borders, hemstitched, with colored initials; ½ doz. in fancy boxes, 80c

Misses' Neckwear. Lawn turn-over collars with neat embroidery, 25c. & 39c

Misses' Crepe de Chine Stocks of various colors, with silk embroidered collar, 95c. & $1.25

Children's Umbrellas of fast black gloria, with neat natural handles; 22-inch, 65c.; 24-inch, 75c

Children's Umbrellas of best quality gloria, paragon frame with pretty Dresden handles; 20 and 22-inch, $1.25; 24-inch, $1.35

Boys' Flannelette Night Gowns, in stripes of pink and blue; 4 to 10 yrs., 75c

Youths' Pajamas of fancy flannelette; warm and comfortable; sizes 10 to 16 yrs., $1.00

Boys' Pajamettes of fancy Scotch flannel, military collar, with loops and buttons; 2 to 8 yrs., $1.35

Children's Bath Robes of daisy cloth, in solid colors, pink, light blue and cardinal; sizes 2 to 10 yrs., $1.90

Boys' Bath Robes of gray blanket, with pink and blue border; 4 to 8 yrs., $2.75; 10 to 16 yrs., $3.25

Boys' Leather Suit Cases, with brass lock and catches; 12-inch, $3.50; 14-inch, $3.75; 16-inch, $4.00

Boys' Sole Leather Suit Cases of fine quality and hand finished; 13 and 14-inch, $5.25

Infants' Eiderdown Wrappers, $1.65

Baby Weighing Scales, $5.00

Eiderdown Coats, 1, 2 and 3 yrs., $4.75

Infants' Long Cloaks of cashmere, $2.85

Infants' Nainsook Long Slips, with hemstitched yoke, 55c

Infants' Nainsook Long Slips, tucked yoke with ruffle edged with lace, 98c

Infants' Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke with insertion and tucks, 79c

Infants' Worsted Afghans, colors:—white, pink, blue, $1.65

Infants' Outing Flannel Sacques, 69c

School Stockings, double knees and soles; sizes 6 to 10, 25c. pair

Youths' Plain and Fancy Sox, cotton and wool, 35c. to 75c. pair

Wool Golf and Bicycle Hose, with and without feet, $1.25 & $1.35 pair

Stockings to match shoes and dresses.

Complete lines of Cotton and Wool Hose, plain and ribbed, 25c. to $1.50 pair

Wool and Merino Underwear, in all the desirable makes.

Wool Gloves for boys and girls 6 to 12 yrs., 25c. pair

Wool Double Mittens; 3 to 10 yrs., 25c. pair

Boys' Fancy Mixed Scotch Wool Gloves; all sizes, 50c. & 75c. pair

Boys' Buckskin Gloves, lined and unlined, (waterproof,) 50c. pair

Children's Lined Kid Mittens, 95c. & $1.00 pair

Boys' & Girls' Lined Kid Gloves, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.65 pair

Infants' Wool Mittens, 19c., 25c. & 33c. pair

Boys' Buckskin Driving Gloves, with gauntlets, $1.50 pair

Complete lines of Kid Gloves for street and evening wear.

Misses' Silk Skirts, all desirable colors, 18 to 38-inch, $4.50 to $6.75

Misses' Shirt Waists, fine albatross, fancy colors, buttoned back; sizes 30, 32, 34, $3.35

60-62 West 23d St.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASHionable lengths, muff to match, complete set, $60, $65. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 104 St., near 6th Av.

CIVIC FEDERATION LEADERS COMING HERE

Senator Hanna to Preside at Industrial Department Sessions.

Secretary Easley Talks of the Organization's Purposes and Work—Outline of the Programme.

The first arrivals of representatives from outside of New York of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, which begins to-morrow at 203 Broadway, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, are expected to-day. Senator Hanna, who will preside at the meetings, will arrive this evening, and will go to the Waldorf-Astoria. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will also, it is expected, arrive here to-night, and John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, who is a member of the Executive Committee of thirty-six, will try to be here some time to-morrow, and will remain here for the three days of the session. About fifty well-known manufacturers throughout the country will attend the meeting, but not as representatives of the Federation, besides ex-President Grover Cleveland, and other prominent persons who are on the committee of thirty-six.

The proceedings will begin to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Senator Hanna, as Chairman, will introduce Mayor Low, who will make the opening address, in which the industrial events of the past year will be touched on. He will be followed by Charles Francis Adams of Harvard University, who will speak on arbitration and conciliation, compulsory or voluntary, and the limitations of conciliation. A debate will then take place, in which the question of whether compulsory arbitration is possible will be considered. The labor unions say here that the experiment of compulsory arbitration as tried in New Zealand for a number of years would not be successful in America. On Monday night there will be an executive session of the Committee of Thirty-six at the house of Oscar S. Straus, 5 West Seventy-sixth Street, at which the regular business of the Federation will be transacted.

Tuesday will be taken up principally at the open session with the questions of restrictions of output and hours of labor. The coal strike will also be discussed. Joint agreements will be the subject for Wednesday. It will be introduced by the reading of a paper on that topic by Frederick T. Towne, President of the National Foundrymen's Association, and the subject then to be discussed will be the question of incorporation of unions, in order that they can be made legally responsible for violation of agreements to be considered.

The Eight-Hour bill, which is to come up for final hearing before the United States Senate soon, and which is opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers, will probably be the subject of a hot discussion before the meeting ends. The bill has been pushed by the labor unions for years, and Gompers, Mitchell, and all other labor leaders to attend the meeting are in favor of it.

Secretary Ralph M. Easley said yesterday, in the course of an interview, that a good deal of confusion has existed as to the aims and objects of the National Civic Federation, and that the public at first was inclined to look upon its work from a sentimental standpoint and overlooked its practical purpose.

"That there should be some confusion about it," he continued, "is not at all surprising, considering the persistent talk about the organization as an 'arbitration committee,' 'peace board,' 'millennium harbinger,' and so forth. It is simply an executive committee of a department, consisting of some three hundred members, whose object is not merely to attempt to prevent or settle strikes, but as far as possible to get back to their causes and apply a remedy.

"It never was intended that this Executive Committee should arbitrate anything. If so, it would have been organized on a somewhat different basis. The declaration of principles has only one reference to arbitration—namely, where all means of conciliation fail and both sides wish to avail themselves of the good offices of individual members of the committee—something not often likely to happen. There is a sub-committee of nine on conciliation and mediation, but it is not expected to act as an arbitration committee.

"The anthracite strike emphasized the fact that conciliation as well as arbitration has its limitations. It was a gain, however, to have had the Presidents of the anthracite coal roads and the President and District Presidents of the United Mine Workers brought together in frank conference, twice with the committee at its rooms and the third time at the office of the President of the Reading Railroad."

Mr. Easley said that the plan of securing a shorter workday through voluntary agreements by trades was one to which the Industrial Committee had given considerable attention. Investigation showed that a great many large employers would not oppose such a scheme.

MRS. NELLY S. GORE'S WILL.

Disposition of the Property of the Woman Who Was Killed in a Singer's Room in Paris.

S. Mallet-Provost, a lawyer of this city, filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday the will of Mrs. Nelly S. Gore, whose mysterious death in the apartments of a Paris singer has caused so much talk recently. The will was executed on Dec. 11, 1901, and Mr. Mallet-Provost was named as executor.

Mrs. Gore left all her jewelry, clothing, and books to her aunt, Mrs. Hester A. Dickenson of Alameda, Cal. The remainder of her estate she bequeathed in trust to the executor, with instructions that he sell her property in Mexico and give the income of the proceeds to Mrs. Dickenson and her husband during their lives. Upon their deaths, it was stipulated, the property was to be divided among Mrs. Gore's three brothers, Leslie, Charles, and Edward B. Stogdill.

The petition filed by the lawyer set forth that the testatrix had no real property in New York State, and that the value of her personal property did not exceed $1,000.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL DAY.

Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Institution Celebrated.

The Presbyterian Hospital celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of prayer and music, with addresses by the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. George E. Post, for many years connected with the hospital in Beyrout, Syria, but now upon a visit to this country. John S. Kennedy, the President was in the chair.

Dr. Johnston's address dealt largely with the work of the hospital and its value as a point of contact between the rich and the poor, the helpers and the helped. Dr. Post, who is the son of one of the first visiting physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital, and who now has a son among the house-surgeons, spoke from his thirty years' experience of the work of a physician in the East and especially the opportunities which the door open to physicians gave to those who desired also to spread the Christian faith. Of the hospital Dr. Post said that it was "the heart and lungs of Christianity, which changed the blue blood of orthodoxy to the warm red blood of a practical Christian activity."

CONVALESCENT HOME FAIR.

The Institution's Work Among Discharged Hospital Patients.

The annual fair of the New York Home for Convalescents, which is at 433 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening in the parlors of the Hotel Buckingham. The work which is done at the home is the nursing of persons who have been ill and who have been discharged from hospitals as cured back to their full strength and vigor again.

The work is carried on entirely by voluntary contributions and is one of the most practical and creditable charities in the city. It is managed by a number of philanthropic society women, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel being the President of the home. The fair will have the usual attractions of fancy work tables, a doll table, and the like, and also a number of novelties.

BEAUTIFICATION OF THE CITY.

Suggestions Submitted at Second Conference of Organizations Invited to Consider the Question.

The second conference of the organizations invited to consider the question of the replanning and beautification of the city was held at the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday. There were present William F. King of the Merchants' Association, in the chair; William McCarroll, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York; J. J. P. Cross, ex-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; William Laurel Harris, Vice President of the Architectural League; Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia University; Charles R. Lamb, Vice President of the National Sculpture Society; John De Witt Warner, President of the Municipal Art Society.

Among the important suggestions submitted and placed on file were:

The freight terminal at Communipau.
The tunnel connecting the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads.
The rearrangement and depression of the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Forty-second Street.
The union station in the Bronx.
The belt line around the city for freight and passenger traffic.
The question of bridges and the planning of suitable bridge approaches.
The rearrangement of the elevated system at Battery Park.
The rearrangement of City Hall Park.
The rearrangement of the northern end of Union Square so as to secure a combined public station and a forum.
The possible rearrangement of Thirty-fourth Street.
The rearrangement of the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue.
The treatment of the southern end of Riverside Drive.
The treatment of the railroad tracks and waterfront west of Riverside Drive.
The placing of suitable aisles of safety throughout the city.
The proper treatment and placing of monuments.
The question of small parks and the rearrangement of the park system; and for the Borough of Brooklyn the creation of two grand avenues, one the extension of Flatbush Avenue to the Bridge terminal, the other a new avenue from the Plaza, Prospect Park, through to the north, connecting with Broadway at Flushing Avenue.
A recommendation for the housing of the various city departments in monumental and important municipal structures, to be situated where they can be seen; for instance, at the intersection of avenues or facing small parks; and a recommendation for the rational decoration and embellishment of such buildings by sculpture, mural painting, &c., the question of such decoration to be considered at the inception of the building by experts, such work to be considered as an integral part of the building, the decoration to be National in character and so far as possible to represent the art and history of our country.

These and other suggestions, after discussion, were referred to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, to be compiled and presented for consideration at the next conference.

NEW ARMORY WANTED.

Eighth Regiment Would Go to the Bronx, Leaving Squadron A All of the Present Structure.

Major Oliver B. Bridgman of Squadron A and Col. James M. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment have made application to the Board of Armory Commissioners for new and enlarged quarters, and the subject will come before the Commissioners for decision at the latters' meeting to-morrow. The Eighth Regiment has for some time been anxious to secure a larger armory, and application has been made for a site in the Borough of the Bronx. There is no armory there now, and the increasing population across the Harlem River has led to a feeling in many quarters outside of the regiment itself that an armory should be established there in the near future.

The Eighth Regiment Armory occupies the block between Park and Madison Avenues, Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets. Three-fourths of it is used by the regiment and the other quarter is occupied by Squadron A. Larger quarters are needed by both, and the squadron members particularly have been clamoring for better accommodations for several years. Major Bridgman in his application has asked for the entire Eighth Regiment Armory, provided the latter's request for a new building in the Bronx is granted. The room occupied by the squadron is the same that it had about twelve years ago, when there was only one troop there, and it was known as Troop A. Now there are three troops, with a membership of over 250, and they still have the same quarters that the original single troop with about 90 members had.

The stables in the basement of the armory will accommodate 130 horses. Every available space is filled, and Major Bridgman has repeatedly called attention to the fact that stable facilities should be sufficient to keep a horse for every man in the squadron. Several of the members now keep their horses in private stables. The squadron portion of the armory building is on the Madison Avenue side. The tanbark drill ring is only large enough to give exercise to a limited number of horses at a time, and this fact seriously curtails the efficiency of the drills.

The Armory Commissioners consist of Mayor Low, Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen; James A. Wells, President of the Department of Taxes; Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, and Brig. Gen. James McLeer.

SNOW BID ACCEPTED.

Compensation in Manhattan to be by the Cubic Yard, Instead of the Load.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury yesterday afternoon accepted the bid of 25 cents per cubic yard, made by William Bradley, for the removal of snow in the Borough of Manhattan during the present Winter. While the Commissioner accepts the bid, it will have to receive the formal ratification of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which the Commissioner says will be granted at once.

Commissioner Woodbury was highly elated over his arrangement with Bradley, who is one of the sub-contractors engaged in the rapid transit subway construction work. Mr Woodbury declared that the twenty-five-cent per cubic yard bid of Bradley's would mean a saving to the city of about $45,000 a year, "and," added the Commissioner, "I fully expect that I will get a lower bid next year. When Col. Waring was Commissioner he paid, under the old load system, 56 cents a load, and it gradually kept coming down, until last year it was a little over 39 cents per load."

"Can this present system of removing snow by the cubic yard be extended to the other boroughs?" the Commissioner was asked.

"No, it cannot at present," replied Mr. Woodbury, who reached over and opened a very large book containing a survey of every street in the Borough of Manhattan, showing the number of square feet in every block. "We prepared this survey during the present year," said the Commissioner, "and it enables me to award the contract for the removal of snow in this borough by the cubic yard method, instead of so much per load, and, furthermore, under this bid the contractor will have to remove the snow with his own force of men and wagons, which will enable my force of men and carts to devote their attention to the removal of garbage and ashes from the tenement house and residential districts, and they will not be used to aid the contractor except in an emergency."

Continuing, Commissioner Woodbury said the department would take the report of the Weather Bureau as to the inches of snowfall, and in this way compute the number of cubic yards of snow the contractor will have to remove. In a way this is to the advantage of the contractor, for if the weather is partial to the contractor by reason of a thaw or rain after a snowfall, the task of removal would be comparatively light, whereas, on the other hand, if after a snowfall it should be followed by a frost the task of the contractor would be difficult.

French Litterateurs Entertained.

Jules Huret of the Paris Figaro and François Monod, the holder of the international fellowship recently established at Columbia, were entertained last night by the French Society of Columbia. Addresses were made by Prof. Adolphe Cohn and M. Monod on "The Spirit of Amalgamation in French Universities." The meeting was enlivened by the singing of French songs by the student members of the society. The society will present a French play during the Winter. Molière's "L'Avare" will probably be selected for presentation.

A Christmas Thought

THE KNABE

The personification of Piano perfection

WM. KNABE & CO.

154 FIFTH AVENUE. Corner 20th Street

MORE TROUBLE FOR ODELL

His Recent City Speech Aroused Italian Republicans.

Resolutions of Censure Headed Off at the James E. March Club After an Irish-Italian Colloquy.

Gov. Odell's speech at the Republican Club Saturday night a week ago has stirred up more kinds of trouble than the Governor yet knows about. The Governor has heard during the past few days of the resentment felt by some of the Republican district leaders over his criticism of their work in the campaign, but it will be news to him that he narrowly escaped being publicly censured in indignantly worded resolutions by the James E. March Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District for the story he told to illustrate his view of the quality of Republican leadership in New York County. This was the story:

"There were two very good friends, Irishmen, and they were in charge of a gang of Italians working on a construction train. With the car loaded, the foreman waved the signal for the car to go ahead to a place on the embankment where filling was to be done. The train started, but bumped into a rock and came to a standstill.

"'Mike,' cried the foreman to his friend, 'send me a half dozen of your Dagoes to throw this rock down the embankment and out of the road.'

"Mike did as he was told, but the Italians could not remove the rock. Then the foreman called on his friend and the two, using the proper leverage, soon sent the rock rolling down the hill.

"'And to think,' said the foreman, mopping his brow and indicating the Italians, 'and to think, Mike, they make Popes av the loikes of thim?'

"So when I study some of the returns from New York," continued the Governor, "I am constrained to say—to think that they make leaders of some of them."

A large percentage of the James E. March Republican Club is made up of Italians. There is also a fair representation of Irish in the club. When the club met a few nights ago the Governor's speech was at once brought up and the Italians showed that they did not relish the comparison which had been made between them and the Irish.

"I think we oughta to passa de resolutions telling his Excellenza what we tinka of his statement that two Irish is as much as sixa of de Italians," said one indignant Italian.

"Naw, don't do that," said an Irishman. "Bring him down to this club and show him the living evidence that he is wrong. An Irishman has about as much show here as he has in Italy by being Pope."

"Yes, and you reada what he say about a de Italians and de Pope?" exclaimed the Italian. "He was speaka about de Italians who could not mova the rock and he say, 'and they maka the Pope of them. Was not that an insulta to the Italians?"

"Well, if you ask me," said the Irishman, "I think it was one on the Pope."

"Well, is it not the samea thing—the Pope, is not he an Italian?"

"Ave course he isn't. Does the Pope owe allegiance to the King of Italy? Not on your life he don't. He is the sole ruler of the Vatican Gardens and he has his own soldiers, most of them Irish, and if you were to commit a murder and escape out of Rome into the Pope's dominions, not King Victor Emmanuel himself could take you, unless the Pope instructed the Papal Guards to give you up."

"Well, but he was an Italian, he was borna in Italy."

"Sure, it's small matter where a man is born; it's what his feelings is that counts. And when it comes to feelings I think Leo XIII. is as much of an Irishman as you'll find anywhere."

But the Italians were not to be mollified by such defense as the Governor's Irish friend made for him. They were convinced that the Governor had cast a reflection upon their race by his story and they were bent upon the passage of resolutions expressing their feelings on the subject. The resolutions were all drawn up, when Leader March, who had been detained, made his appearance, and as soon as he heard what was going on he put a halt upon the proceedings. He said he agreed with some of his Irish friends that the Governor had merely told the story for the humor he saw in it and not with the slightest intention of conveying any offense to the Italians, many of whom were his loyal supporters in the last campaign.

As a further suggestion in the interest of peace, the Irish members of the club suggested that the Governor be invited to visit the club and tell the story at the expense of the Irish.

CLUBHOUSE FOR REPUBLICANS.

Richmond County Committee Buys the Telsair Property at St. George—Democrats Outwitted.

The Richmond County Republican Committee has secured possession of a piece of property where the Democratic County Committee proposed to establish a club. The property is the Telsair house, in Stuyvesant Place, St. George, Staten Island. It belonged formerly to the late Jacob R. Telsair, a marine adjuster. It was built at a cost of about $40,000.

During the recent campaign the Democratic County Committee opened headquarters in the Telsair mansion, leasing the property until April 30 next. It was the intention of the Democratic committee to organize a county Democratic club and to renew the lease on the mansion. Two days after the election the Telsair property was sold at auction, and it was believed generally that the purchaser was Nicholas Muller, the Democratic leader. It was learned afterward that the property was bought by a New York insurance company.

The members of the Democratic committee were chagrined by learning yesterday that the Republicans had bought the place from the company, and that they purpose to make it the home of a Republican club that is to be organized.

Robert W. Nelson, the newly elected Chairman of the Republican committee, is supposed to have been the prime mover in securing the property for his organization. It is said that $16,000 was the purchase price.

Offer to Prof. Gary N. Calkins.

Prof. Gary N. Calkins of the department of psychology of Columbia University has been invited to take the position of consulting biologist of the New York State Pathological Laboratory. The invitation was extended by Dr. Harvey R. Gaylord, the Director of the laboratory, and by Drs. Park, Mann, and Cary, who constitute the Advisory Committee. Prof. Calkins is familiar with the work required of him, and will probably accept the position.

Sir R. S. Ball and W. H. Young Honored.

Sir Robert S. Ball, the well-known astronomer of Cambridge University, England, who made a tour of this country last year, and W. H. Young, M. A., also of Cambridge University, have been honored by election to the American Mathematical Society for distinguished services to the study of astronomy.

If there is a new shape, we cut it; if there is a new cloth pattern we have it.—W. C. Loftus & Co., Tailors.

$15.

If this chill winter had arrived on time, we wouldn't make this offer, but the long mild season has left us so largely overstocked that we must adopt decisive methods. Therefore, we announce these heavy reductions to take effect at once:

All of our woolens for Suits and overcoats, bought to sell at $20 and $25, are reduced to our famous price, $15.

Every thread of every piece is wool—we guarantee it.

Every garment is made to an individual measure and made to fit; you need not take it if it doesn't.

Why sink your personality in "ready-mades" when you can have clothes of character and individuality made in good taste and style, at less cost?

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Tailors to Men,

TWO STORES: 1191 Broadway, near 28th Street. 150 Nassau St., near B'klyn Bridge.

FIRE IN PARK ARSENAL.

Quick Action by the Police Before the Firemen Arrived.

But for the prompt actions of the Park policemen the Arsenal in Central Park would probably have been destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was about 8:45 o'clock when the fire, which was in the locker room of the Twenty-seventh Police Precinct, was discovered by Doorman Byrne. Sergt. Corbett, who was on duty, promptly sent in an alarm and ordered the police, who, to the number of fifteen, were about to go on post, to try and put out the fire before the arrival of the firemen.

The police responded with enthusiasm, and when the firemen arrived, about five minutes later, had succeeded in preventing the flames from making any considerable headway. The firemen on their arrival got a line of hose to the locker room and another to the boiler room underneath the police quarters, and soon had the fire under control. In order to completely extinguish it, however, they had to cut through the floor and dislodge a great deal of furniture in the locker room and in the offices of the Park Department on the floor above. The damage was estimated at about $1,000. The fire started in the boiler room.

The lion house is directly in the rear of the locker room of the police station, and it was rumored that a great commotion had been created in that structure, owing to the great volume of smoke that penetrated into the building. This turned out to be an error, as the smoke could not get into the lion house, unless a hole was cut in the wall through which it might enter. The animals, it was said, did not know that there had been a fire until informed of the fact by their keepers at the luncheon hour.

THE NEW ATLANTIC LINERS.

Missouri and Maine Nearly Ready for Launching Despite Thanksgiving Day Fire.

The new Atlantic Transport liners Missouri and Maine, which are to be the first vessels of that fleet to fly the American flag, will not enter the transportation trade as soon as expected. The Missouri was to have been launched on Thanksgiving Day, and preparations had been made by the Maryland Steel Company of Sparrows Point, Md., her builders, and the owners to make the occasion a gala affair. The Maine was to have been launched a few weeks later.

All the plans were upset, however, by the fire that occurred in the shipbuilding yards a few weeks previous to Thanksgiving Day, and which destroyed the scaffolding around the Missouri and badly damaged the ship. The damage is being repaired as fast as possible, and it is thought that the launching will take place in a few weeks.

The new vessels when completed will be among the largest on the Atlantic, being 600 feet long, 65 feet wide, and drawing 44 feet of water. They will have a speed of about fourteen knots, and accommodations for 250 first-class passengers. They will have huge refrigerating plants with a storage capacity of 35,000 quarters of fresh meat, and a cargo capacity of 20,000 tons. They will be the largest vessels afloat flying the American flag.

"77"

A COMMON COLD

is taken by the skin becoming colder than is natural. The instant a chilly sensation is felt the mischief is done; but it can always be rectified so that no appreciable ill results will follow, by the immediate use of Dr. Humphreys' "77" restoring the checked circulation, starting the blood coursing through the veins and "breaking up" the Cold. This may be hastened by taking some form of gentle exercise or work, and continuing it until a perspiration is induced, manifested by a slight moisture on the forehead. 25 cents, all druggists.

COLDS

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125 th Street West.

Your Xmas Headquarters.

The Holiday Trade is the supreme test of a store. We are grandly ready for the biggest business we've ever known. Stocks are simply tremendous. They have to be. Three-quarters of a million people now look to this store for their Holiday Purchases. Not one shallbe disappointed. Whether it be Dolls, Toys, Games, etc., or the more substantial Gift things, you will surely be suited here—and our uptown prices make downtown shopping an extravagance. Selections made now will be delivered when desired.

Toys, Dolls, Games, Etc.

The Children's Wonderland is on the fourth floor—never before such a bewildering variety—never before such money-saving opportunities.

Special Inducements to Sunday Schools and Fairs.

Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Fans.

These Specials for Monday and Tuesday:

LADIES' SOLID GOLD WATCHES, engraved or engine turned case, value $15.00 . . . . . 8.95

BOYS' NICKEL WATCHES, seven-jeweled movement, value $4.00 . 2.25

LADIES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, set with five emeralds, rubies or turquoises, value $2.50 . . . . . 1.50

SOLID GOLD CUFF LINKS, a large variety of designs, in rose or Roman finish, value $2.75 . . . . . 1.50

SOLID GOLD SCARF PINS, with pearls and turquoises, reg. $1.50 . . . . 69c

SOLID SILVER LINK BRACELETS, value $1.50 . . . . . 79c

SEWING SETS, consisting of sterling silver handled scissors, thimble and emery, value $1.25 . . . . . 85c

OPERA GLASSES, in rose or white pearl, a big assortment—

11 ligne, value $6.00 . . . . . 3.93

13 ligne, value $6.50 . . . . . 4.39

15 ligne, value $7.00 . . . . . 4.65

FANS of white gauze, painted and spangled lace trimmed, with carved ivory sticks, value $1.75 . . . . . 95c

Ladies' Coats and Jackets.

Deep Price Cuts for Monday and Tuesday.

VELOUR BLOUSES, finest quality, handsomely trimmed, lined with white all-silk satin, value 43.75 . . . . . 23.75

LADIES' COATS, of imported all-wool Coverts, Cheviots or Kerseys, three-quarter length, box or loose back, lined with best all-silk satin, colors tan, Oxford and black, value 32.75 . . . . . 19.95

LADIES' JACKETS, of all-wool Montagnac or Kersey, snug or semi-fitting, 22 or 32 inches long, lined with Skinner's satin, colors black or tan, value 16.50 . . . . . 8.75

Fine Furs.

Big Reductions for Monday and Tuesday.

FINE BLACK BEAR SETS, 3 yd. boa and extra size muff, formerly 85.00 . . . . . 69.50

FINE BLACK BEAR SETS, 3 yd. boa and full size muff, formerly 58.50 . . . . . 46.50

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, full size, formerly 24.00 . . . . . 19.75

FINE MINK MUFFS, four stripe, full size, formerly 15.00 . . . . 11.85

NATURAL MINK SCARFS, 50 inches long with six full fox tails and paws, formerly 24.50 . . . . . 19.50

ALASKA SABLE SHAPED SCARFS, 63 inches long, four full tails, formerly 16.50 . . . . . 13.50

ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, full size, formerly 9.50 . . . . . 6.98

SABLE FOX MUFFS, full size, formerly 9.75 . . . . . 7.85

Fur Garments remodelled or repaired at moderate prices.

Brass Beds, Morris Chairs.

BRASS BEDS, 2-inch continuous bent posts, heavy husks, or 2-inch straight posts, cast ball joints and goose necks, reg. $57.50 . . . . . 46.25

BRASS BEDS, 1½-inch straight posts, heavy husks, cast ball joints or scroll tubing; regular $48.25 . . . . . 37.75

MORRIS CHAIRS, solid mahogany frames, richly polished, carved arms and claw feet, velour or tapestry hair-filled cushions, regular $16.00 . . . . . 12.65

BRASS BEDS, newest design, 1½-inch bent or straight posts, scroll tubing and heavy husks, reg. $36.50 . . 28.75

MORRIS CHAIRS, golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, handsomely carved arms, rubbed finish velour, hair-filled cushions, regular $12.00 . . . . . 8.98

MORRIS CHAIRS, golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, broad sweep arms, spring seats, hair filled cushions, covered with velour, regular $10.00 . . . . . 7.65

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues

Knickerbocker Auction Rooms

8 West 28th St. C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

An Art Event of Unusual Importance.

THE VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS

by foremost masters, formed by the late

GENERAL CHARLES M. REED,

of Erie, Pa., will be placed on exhibition in the Winter Garden of

DELMONICO'S,

on Tuesday, December 9, also 10, 11 and 12, Day and Evening. Prior to Absolute Sale in the Grand Ball Room, Friday Evening December 12th, at 8:30 o'clock.

Among the artists of prominence are important examples by

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN,
JOSEPH JANSEN,
VICTOR GILBERT,
CASAÑOVA Y ESTORACH,
THEO. GIRARD,
HUGUET MERLE,
M. TEN KATE,
B. C. KOEK KOEK,
F. WILLEMS,
THEO. WEBER,
LADIS AS BAKALOWITZ,
EMILE VAN MARCKE.
JAN MONCHABLON,
B. J. BLOMMERS,
CAMILLE DELPY,
P. SEIGNAC,
C. CORBINEAU,
JACOB VAN STRIJ,
P. GROLLERON,
E. MUNIER,
FRITZ THAULOW,

including the two master works by Adolphe Schreyer. Two noted examples by Meyer Von Bremen and others of renown.

Sale by order of T. A. Lamb and C. M. Warner, Executors of Estate of Harriet W. Reed.

Illustrated catalogues of the Reed collection mailed upon receipt of price, 25c.

The Entire Furnishings of the Reed Mansion, comprising the extremely rare Antique and Modern Furniture, Objets d'Art, Sculpture, Tapestries, Rugs, Silver, Ceramics, Steinway Grand Piano, Library, Textiles, Curios, Hall Clocks, Wall Coverings, Embroideries, Articles of Virtu, Adornment and Utility. WILL BE ON EXHIBITION WITHIN OUR GALLERIES Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, December 6, 8 and 9, prior to absolute sale Wednesday, Dec. 10, and afternoons following at 2 o'clock.

Steck PIANO

If you want absolute perfection to safeguard your valuables, you naturally go to a recognized, trustworthy Safe Deposit Co.—not to an auction room. Isn't it good sense to pursue equal caution when you decide to lock up your good money in a piano? You and your children and your children's children can always depend on a STECK piano, as is proved by half a century of high reputation for "The Old Reliable."

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, manties, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.

Note.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 5th Av.

GEN. CHAFFEE ON THE ARMY

At St. Nicholas Society Dinner He Praises the Nation's Soldiers.

Says They Are Always Conscious of Their Obligations as Citizens—Admiral Barker Speaks of the Navy.

More than 300 guests sat down last evening to the anniversary dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's, and they listened not only to the first important speech made by Gen. Chaffee since his return from the Philippines, but witnessed numerous quaint and curious ceremonies, some of which were performed last evening for the first time.

The weather vane from the old Dutch Stadt Haus, which stood near Fraunces's Tavern, in New Amsterdam days, was carried into the dining hall with great ceremony by a negro wearing knee breeches and white stockings and rigged out as to his arms and body in orange and black, the Dutch colors. Other negroes to the number of over a dozen appeared wearing a similar dress and officiated about the dining tables.

On either end of the dais where the guests of the evening sat was a large windmill, the arms of which were made to revolve by electricity, and in the centre sat President Stuyvesant Fish in a three-cornered hat. Long church warden pipes were handed about among the guests and the negroes distributed tobacco said to have come from Holland, while the souvenir trays were in the shape of a chocolate boat, and a silver paper cutter was given to every one of the diners. The Dutch flag was prominent in the dining hall, and many of the guests called for "schnapps," and were served with a mysterious powerful drink.

Everything was very Dutch about the dining hall, some of the early speakers lauding Boer victories in South Africa as something to be proud of, and finally the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, in responding to a toast, claimed about everything "in sight" for the Dutch, saying that the Puritan settlers of New England were only descendants of Dutchmen, who had settled in England.

The guests of the evening included:

Dr. James H. Canfield.
Gen. Chaffee.
The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.
Rear Admiral Barker.
John R. Planton, Consul General of the Netherlands.
F. K. Pendleton of the Society of the Cincinnati.
W. Butler Duncan, representing the St. Andrew's Society.
E. C. Stedman, representing the New England Society.
Judge James A. O'Gorman, representing the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.
Robert H. Turle of the St. George's Society.
Thomas L. James of the St. David's Society.
Robert B. Roosevelt of the Holland Society.
F. J. de Peyster of the Society of Colonial Wars.
Lieut. E. W. Eberle, aide to Rear Admiral Barker.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S SPEECH.

Gen. Chaffee was called to respond to the toast of the United States Army, and there was loud applause as he arose to speak. He said:

"I am satisfied that the gentlemen of the St. Nicholas Society consider our army to be a popular and essential part of our free Government. I am glad that they think as they appear to do in this matter, because a National army to succeed must have public confidence and opinion behind it. In all places where I have seen our soldiers employed they have seemed to me to be conscious always of their obligations and duties as citizens and to be fully alive to the value to themselves of the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

"I think the splendid, irresistible behavior of our soldiers to be largely due to the fact that they have always felt that they drew force and inspiration not only from every man, but as well from every woman of the Nation, and to their conviction that their military conduct if they would have it tend to their honor and reward must be grateful and acceptable to the people of the country.

"To an army the most desirable thing always is victory. This is the function of the military force, and when war has been undertaken it has been the first thing thought of by the nation, whose obligation it is to strengthen war, not only with men and treasure, but also with expressions of confidence toward our soldiers. 'For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?'

"Wherever our army has been employed it has been in the cause of the country. It has defended and preserved the union of States and defended its boundaries. It has never forgotten that the American people have always preferred peace to war. In the Philippines the army, having completed the work of putting down insurrection, has now become the coadjutor there of the civil power. Throughout its service in those islands its soldiers in general have kept well in mind their obligations and duties as citizens of the United States and their responsibilities to its laws and opinion.

"The army has been given to us for our own defense. It is the collective power, the pith and marrow of the Nation, drawing force from every man. It would be sacrificing their own interests if the people failed to be concerned about its future. I feel that I can promise for the army that it will always obey with alacrity all lawful orders and uphold the authority limited and defined in the Constitution."

Gen. Chaffee was frequently interrupted by applause in the course of his address, and there were loud cheers when he sat down.

ADMIRAL BARKER ON THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Barker, who followed him, was listened to with interest as he spoke in response to the toast of the United States Navy. He said among other things that recently in this country, and particularly during the late coal strike, he had heard expressions of opinion to the effect that army and navy officers might, as a matter of coursé, be assumed to be in favor of war because it tended to their own promotion. He said this opinion was prevalent among many Americans, but there were loud cries of "No" from among the diners. Rear Admiral Barker then went on to say that such an opinion, if it existed, was wholly without justification, and that the opinion among navy officers, so far as he knew them, was decidedly in favor of a peace secured through a strong naval establishment.

"The officers of the navy do not want war," said he, "but they do believe in having a sufficiently strong navy to preserve existing opportunities, to uphold the honor of the flag, should it be insulted, to protect American interests on the high seas, and in distant foreign ports, and to make the United States respected abroad, as the just man armed is always respected."

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, in speaking of the early Dutch settlers in America, said that more than 100,000 Dutchmen had settled in England and come out to this country, and that subsequent historians had almost invariably rated them as Englishmen. They were in fact Dutchmen, said he. He went further, and claimed that the leaders of New England Puritan thought had imbibed Dutch sentiment and Dutch ideas before coming to this country, many of them through a long residence in Holland. Among such were Roger Williams, who had been a minister in Holland for fourteen years, and was able to preach in Dutch when he came to this country. Gov. Dudley of Massachusetts, said the speaker, had also "learned his trade in Holland."

A great many of the New England family names, said Dr. McConnell, which were everywhere recognized to-day as Yankee names of English origin, were in fact Dutch names imported into this country through England and wholly Boer in origin. These names could not be found in England, and were regarded there as "foreign" names, while recognized here as English names, the fact being that they originated in the Netherlands. He instanced Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt as modern examples of what Dutch blood and ancestry could accomplish, molding, as he said, a new school of political thought in this country.

Among the other speakers were Dr. James H. Canfield, John R. Planton, Consul General of the Netherlands, and G. L. Rives.

The diners sat at small separate tables in the large dining hall and included:

Joseph S. Auerbach,	Amos F. Eno,
Theodore M. Banta,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
James W. Beekman,	Austin G. Fox,
George Blagden, Jr.,	Albert Gallatin,
John I. Brooks,	Norton Goddard,
Edward W. Brown,	F. A. Haight,
Charles S. Bull,	William F. Havemeyer,
Henry D. Cooper,	H. P. Havens,
Charles W. Dayton,	Thomas R. Hall,
C. M. Depew, Jr.,	John Hone,
Louis F. Doyle,	Arthur Ingraham,
M. R. Duval,	Charles Isham,
S. Nicholson Kane,	Clarence Storm,
W. J. K. Kenny,	Arthur B. Sullivan,
Edward King,	Arthur T. Sullivan,
Charles Moran,	Walter L. Suydam,
J. Seaver Page,	Edward H. Swan, Jr.,
Howland Pell,	Henry C. Swords,
J. V. L. Pruyn,	Edward N. Taller,
Joel Rathbone,	T. Suffern Taller,
J. Harsen Rhoades,	Richmond Talbot.
W. J. Riker,	Rear Admiral Tryon,
H. H. Rogers, Jr.,	Guy Van Amringe,
E. V. W. Rossiter,	Dr. John Van der Poel,
Walter Rutherford,	Cortlandt Van Rensselaer,
H. W. Sackett,	
Col. G. S. Schermerhorn,	T. C. Van Santvoord,
W. B. Seaman,	John R. Van Wormer,
Rufus G. Shirley,	F. C. Wagner,
William L. Skidmore,	Edward L. Wemple,
John H. Starin,	Arthur S. Wiley,
F. J. Stimson,	George T. Wilson,
Charles H. Stout,	Charles T. Terry.

The diners, as they left the hall, were armed with the long-stemmed pipes which were given among the souvenirs, and many of them broke the stems before they got to the street.

LILLIPUTIAN FLORIST'S SHOP.

Is Situated on Fifth Avenue and Its Owners Are Young Society Folk.

The "Rosemary Rosemaries," spelled in golden script on the little window of a florist's shop about 16 by 21 feet at 509 Fifth Avenue is attracting considerable attention among society folk. They know that several of the younger members of their set are interested in the enterprise to the extent that thy own stock in it, for the Rosemary Rosemaries has the dignity of a stock company.

The store may be of the Lilliputian order, but the conservatories and hot houses are on a large scale. They are at Glenn Brook, Conn. Incidentally, the chief stockholders and those most interested in the company with the little store are students at Yale or of the alumni of that institution of learning, where the violet is worshipped as the most beautiful of all the flowers.

The store does not confine itself to that dainty blossom alone, for the tiger lily is to be sold there and the crimson carnation. Any college or university man who loves some peculiar flower because it is the floral emblem of his Alma Mater can buy that flower at the Rosemary Rosemaries. Tiger lilies are not in season, and so the Princeton men must be content with the yellow chrysanthemum, but the men of Harvard find an abundance of roses, crimson as their standard, and the other blossoms brilliantly red.

B. Q. Meyer is the President of the corporation, and among the others who hold stock and a deeper interest than the monetary one are Ogden Reid, son of Whitelaw Reid, and Harry Havemeyer, heir to a large part of the Havemeyer estate—both Yale men. Still others in the enterprise are R. Percy Schenck, Joseph W. Seidenberg, Horace Gould, Miss Ashley, the actress, and people prominent in the world of society.

The ideas leading to the founding of the corporation were that it would give the young men who are to have, if they choose, a wide influence in the world of business, a business knowledge of the working of corporations, though on a small scale; that it would add to their love of the beautiful, as well as the practical, and that it would be profitable because experience had proved that society people hate to despoil their conservatories to decorate their tables and homes.

The little store is not yet complete, but it has a salesman and a cashier, and the place is open for business. The electric lights are not yet fitted, and the mirrors that are to line the walls are still to be placed. The mirrors, it is felt, are necessary to give the idea of a greater size, and particularly that they may multiply the glories of the blossoms which are to crowd the little store. Such decoration as there is promises that the place will be one of the aesthetic wonders of Manhattan.

The walls are of a dull green. The frieze is a novelty, involving paintings of processions of barnyard fowls, evidently hurriedly found for the flower beds. The window of the store is filled with the tiniest potted flowers, and ferns so delicate that they look like lace work.

CHILD DIES IN A TRUNK.

Boy and Girl Climbed in to Rest and the Former Was Suffocated.

ANCHORAGE, Ky., Dec. 6.—As the result of an attempt to go to sleep in a trunk, John Allen, Jr., the six-year-old son of John Allen, a resident of this place, is dead, and his eight-year-old sister is in a serious condition.

The children, according to the girl's story, were playing in the attic of their home, when the boy proposed that they get into the trunk and rest. After they had done so the boy pulled the lid down and they were unable to open it again. Their cries for help were not heard, and when their mother found them about an hour later the boy was dead and the girl was unconscious. The parents are at a loss to understand why the children could not raise the lid, as it had neither lock nor clasp.

MASTER BREWERS' DINNER.

The Master Brewers of Greater New York held their annual dinner and dance last night at Terrace Garden, and 1,400 persons sat down to the tables. During the dinner there was a vaudeville performance of twelve numbers, and the guests frequently sang a song composed for the occasion by Adolph Suesskind.

Eight hundred pounds of short-loin steaks, 800 pounds of lamb chops, and 60 sextels of beer were consumed during the dinner. It took twenty chefs to prepare the feast and 150 waiters to serve it. The beer was of a special brew for the occasion, and was said to have been some of the finest beer ever brewed in New York. Each of the guests, the women as well as the men, wore a white apron similar to that worn by the brewer while at work.

The grand march for the ball which followed the dinner was led by John Bauer, President of the association, and Mrs. Bauer.

St. Joseph's Alumnae Euchre Party.

As a souvenir of the progressive euchre which is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 7 by the members of St. Joseph's Alumnae, Flushing, the tally card will be ornamented with a picture of the new St. Joseph's Academy, at Brentwood, and besides the Captains and Prize Committee, the names of all the members of the alumnae will be affixed.

Strike at Vanderbilt House Over.

The general strike of the building trades ordered several weeks ago at the residence of George W. Vanderbilt, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, on behalf of the Amalgamated Painters' Society against painters who will not be employed for two months, was called off yesterday. The men who were on strike became restive, and there was a good deal of protest against remaining out while the painters, on whose behalf and against whom they were on strike, were in all probability all working somewhere.

Dr. Biggs's Lecture on Consumption.

The second lecture of a course which has been arranged by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society will be delivered by Dr. Hermann M. Biggs in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-morrow evening. Dr. Biggs's subject will be "Causation and Prevention of Consumption." There is no charge for admission.

Lectures for Columbia's Students.

In Columbia University on Wednesday evening Dr. Lyman Abbott will speak before the Graduate Club on "Industrial Problems;" "The Battle With the Slums" is the topic of an address by Jacob A. Riis before the Phillips Brooks Guild on Friday afternoon. Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the United States Navy, will speak on Friday afternoon before the Engineering Society on "Arctic Experiences," relating incidents of his northern trips on the Thetis, Tigris, and Jeannette. Prof. F. G. Edgeworth of Oxford University will lecture at Columbia on Dec. 16 on the "Contribution of Statistics to Political Economy."

Benefit for Home for Incurables.

The House of the Holy Comforter, which has for its object the providing of a free home for incurable Protestant women and children, will hold a fair at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to-morrow and Tuesday in the Astor Gallery. The proceeds of the sale of the exhibits will be devoted to the securing of a new ward for children in the institution. The present quarters at 151 Second Avenue have been found inadequate and the society, of which Cornelia R. Barnes is Secretary, is using the [illegible] for furthering the [illegible] organization. At the [illegible] sale of imported [illegible] hours of 11 A. [illegible]

TRAIN WRECK KILLS SIX

Canadian Pacific Express Rolls Down an Embankment.

Accident Occurs Seventy Miles from Halifax—Many Injured Passengers Suffer for Hours in Cold.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—Six persons were killed in a wreck on the Inter-Colonial, the Canadian Government railway, at noon to-day near Belmont Station, seventy miles from Halifax. The Canadian Pacific express for Montreal rolled down an embankment, completely wrecking the locomotive, the postal, express, and baggage cars and several passenger cars.

The train left Halifax at 8:45 o'clock for Montreal, connecting at McAdam Junction with the Maine Central Road for Bangor and Boston. Many of the passengers were destined for points in the United States. The accident was caused by the pilot becoming loose and falling in front of the engine, which was thrown from the rails. The train plowed ahead for fifty feet and then turned over and rolled down an embankment.

The engine was completely wrecked, and the cars next in the make-up of the train were telescoped by those in the rear. Trider, the engineer, was killed at his post, the only member of the train crew to lose his life. Four passengers were killed, and one fatally injured. The colonist car ran under the baggage car, and the top was cut off the full length down to the windows. The baggagemaster, postal clerk, and express agents were among the injured, besides a brakeman and a number of passengers. The list of the dead and injured follows:

THE DEAD.

TRIDER, SAMUEL, engineer, of Truro, Nova Scotia.
McDONALD, W. B., merchant, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.
UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN, who boarded the train at Bedford.
THREE MEN, whose bodies are badly mutilated.

THE INJURED.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM, of Black Rock, Newfoundland; will die.
BROWN, R. H., express messenger.
EDWARDS, W. K., brakeman.
CAMPBELL, J., brakeman.
NORTON, P. J., express agent.
DEVOE, FRANK, express agent of Newcastle, New Brunswick.
COTTHAM, C., dining car conductor; all seriously.
TAYLOR, SAMUEL, commercial traveler, Sackville, New Brunswick; cut and bruised.
VICKARS, WILLIAM, commercial traveler; not seriously hurt.
CAVANAGH, JAMES, passenger; injuries unknown.
PIPPELL, J. P., postal clerk, of St. John.
BELYEA, A. S., of St. John.

Harry Campbell, the fireman, was hurled through the window of the cab and was picked up in an adjoining field practically unhurt.

Among the passengers injured were three men from Sydney, C. B., for Boston. Everybody in the second-class car was either killed or injured. To add to the suffering of the injured, the weather was bitterly cold, and it was hours before help arrived.

Trider was the oldest engineer on the road, having taken the first through train over the Inter-Colonial from Truro to Amherst thirty years ago. He had been injured several times in wrecks on the road.

Though the wrecked train belonged to the Canadian Pacific, it was in charge of an Inter-Colonial crew. The Canadian Pacific's lines terminate at St. John, N. B., and the Inter-Colonial takes charge there and hauls the trains daily to Halifax and back. At St. John a Canadian Pacific Railroad crew takes charge again and runs the train through to Montreal.

PERE MARQUETTE DEAL.

Lake Erie and Detroit River Road Also Acquired by the Syndicate.

The Pere Marquette syndicate which recently acquired control of the Pere Marquette Railroad system, has also acquired the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad, which the Pere Marquette will formally take over during the coming week. The property will be immediately developed as a trunk line between Lake Michigan points, including Chicago and Buffalo. Its earnings, it is said by the new owners, justify the expectation that it will, beginning with Jan. 1, become a dividend payer on its common stock.

The management of the property will undergo radical change. This may, however, be to some extent delayed until the annual election in May, as resignations naturally cannot be forced. It is understood, however, that Messrs. Prince, Thayer, Cox, and Ryan will remain in the reorganized board.

Details regarding the acquisition by the Pere Marquette syndicate of the control of the Pere Marquette Railroad were made public yesterday. The syndicate has purchased, through the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, 72,717 shares of stock and 20,000 shares through private negotiation, making its total acquisition yesterday 92,717 shares. Members of the syndicate are depositing 28,000 shares with the syndicate, giving it a majority of all the outstanding stock and the control of the property.

Of the present Directors, only four are interested in the syndicate, viz.: Messrs. Nathaniel Thayer and F. H. Prince of Boston, and Thomas F. Ryan and Mark T. Cox of this city.

NEW RAILWAY CONNECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 6.—The New York and Berkshire Railway Company has secured or petitioned for locations in six towns in Berkshire County, Mass., to the western boundry of Hampden County, and will build an electric line from Great Barrington, Mass., to Copake, N. Y., a distance of 13½ miles, and connect with the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad.

The proposed road will shorten the distance to the metropolis ten miles from all points in Berkshire County. Railroad facilities will be afforded to nine towns now without any, and this will be the shortest line from Hudson, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, and Newburg to Springfield and Boston.

ABANDONS THE ALTON BRIDGE.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The Burlington management has decided to completely abandon the use of the Alton Bridge across the Mississippi on Jan. 1. The contract under which the Burlington was operating its freight and passenger trains over the Alton Bridge terminated by notice Nov. 1, 1902, but pending consideration of rates and terms of a new contract, the old agreement was by mutual consent carried along until Dec. 31.

The new conditions submitted by the bridge company involved a guarantee upon the part of the Burlington of such a large amount of additional business, as well as increased expenses for operating its passenger trains, that the Burlington management has concluded that the burden is more than it is willing to clear.

As affecting train service, the abandonment of the Alton Bridge means that the Burlington Road will take off its eight daily suburban trains between St. Louis and Alton and intermediate points.

DETECTIVE CALLED BACK.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 6.—A detective was ordered to-day by Prosecutor Fithian to go to New York to arrest R. L. Howell, ex-secretary of the wrecked Millville Building Association. While he was preparing to board the next train the orders were cancelled. The reason for the sudden turn in affairs was not made public.

It was reported to-night that the Cumberland Trust Company, which was proposed as assignee, has declined the appointment. Some of the Directors, it is said, are opposed to accepting the trust, and a meeting of the Directors has been called for Monday.

Senator Depew's Plea for M. L. Knapp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Depew to-day expressed to the President his wish that Martin L. Knapp be renominated as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. [illegible] no opposition to the re-[illegible]nderstood, and there is [illegible]r. Knapp will serve an-

Furniture for the Living Room

wherein the sense of absolute comfort and simplicity of design are given deep thought, gathers fine expression in our showing of the long Chesterfield Sofas, the Fireplace Chairs, the Study Tables of good proportions, and Bookcases. The feature in this work is the using of solid mahogany without veneering, or of oak under the subdued tone of our Cathedral brown finish.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

APOLLO

Master Piano Player.

The APOLLO Plays Eighty-two notes of any piano and gives to every home possessing a piano its own Paderewski.

A Christmas gift of which any one may well feel proud. Plays 82 notes of the piano, or 17 more notes than any other piano player, and 82 notes better than any other piano player. SEE and examine all the piano players before you come here, and if the Apollo is not found by you superior in every way to any other self-player now on the market we will make you a present of a PIANOLA at $125. Special inducements will be made with those that purchase Apollos before December 20th.
Send for booklet No. 1.

The APOLLO Company,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)
ANDERSON & CO., 470 FULTON ST., B'KLYN.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
A choice and large stock of
CHINA & GLASS
consigned us from Louisville, Ky., consisting of
Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Plates, Cups and Saucers, Vases, Candelabras, &c., in Cauldron, Wedgwood, Dresden, Berlin, Sevres, Royal Worcester, &c.,
TO BE SOLD
Tuesday & Wednesday Afternoons, Dec. 9 & 10, at 2:30 P. M.
AND ON
Thursday & Friday Afternoons, Dec. 11 & 12, at 2 P. M
FURNITURE
of the periods of Louis XV. and XVI., Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, Sheffield plated ware, English colored prints, solid silver, Andirons, Spanish Leather Screens and Bronzes, &c.,
Also
for account of a former purchaser,
Mr. O'KEEFE,
A SMALL LOT OF FURNITURE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A depression that was central Saturday morning over the Texas Panhandle has failed to develop any strength, and the dominant feature of the weather map to-night is a marked high pressure area over the Northwest accompanied by a severe cold wave with temperature ranging from zero to twenty degrees below. Temperatures are also low in the East and South, except in the West Gulf States, ranging from two to thirty degrees below the seasonal average.

There have been snows in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys, and rain in the Pacific Coast States, except Southern California. There were also light rains in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The Northwest high area will move southeastward during Sunday, causing a decided cold wave in the Middle Slope and Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys, extending Sunday night into the west upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley, the north portion of the south slope, and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

It will be warmer Sunday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and colder Monday and Monday night east of the Mississippi River, except along the immediate Atlantic Coast. It will also be colder Monday in the Southwest.

There will be snows Sunday in the lake region, continuing Monday on the windward shores; rain or snow in the Ohio Valley, and showers in the Gulf States. On Monday rain is probable in the South Atlantic States, and snow in the Northeast and Central Rocky Mountain region with slowly rising temperature.

On the New England coast the winds will be light and variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light east; on the South Atlantic Coast light northeast; on the East Gulf Coast light east, becoming variable; on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh south, shifting to north Sunday night; on the upper lakes light to fresh west, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk south to west.

Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have variable winds and fair, cold weather.

Cold wave warnings are displayed in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Eastern Minnesota, Western Upper Michigan, Wyoming, Eastern Colorado, Western Montana. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast at Eureka.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Virginia, fair to-day; warmer in interior. Monday, fair; colder by night; light east winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day. Monday, fair, colder by night; light east winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day, with rising temperatures. Monday, fair, colder by night; variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy and warmer to-day, probably snow in north portion. Monday, fair; colder by night; variable winds.

Eastern New York, cloudy to-day, probably snow in interior, warmer; Monday, fair, colder by night; variable winds.

New England, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, except stationary temperature in Maine; probably snow in west portion and at night in east portion; Monday, fair, except snow in Eastern Maine; variable winds.

North Carolina, fair, warmer to-day; Monday, fair, colder at night; light east winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain; light east winds.

South Dakota, fair, much colder to-day, with a cold wave Monday; fair except snow and warmer in extreme west portion.

North Dakota, fair, continued cold to-day, colder in east portion; Monday fair in east, probably snow in west portion with rising temperature.

West Virginia, rain or snow to-day; Monday fair, colder.

Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow in south, snow in north portion to-day; Monday fair, colder; fresh to brisk west winds.

Western New York, snow and warmer in east, rain or snow in west portion to-day; Monday fair, colder, except snow flurries along the lakes; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

Minnesota, fair, decidedly colder to-day, with a cold wave; Monday fair, with slowly rising temperature in northwest portion.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cloudy, winds variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	16	21	23
6 A. M.	15	20	22
9 A. M.	18	22	27
12 M.	28	35	30
4 P. M.	27	31	33
6 P. M.	26	30	32
9 P. M.	21	29	30
12 P. M.	20	27	29

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	25
Corresponding date 1901	34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	[illegible]

The temperature at 8 P. M. was 31 degrees and the humidity 82 per cent., at 8 P. M. the temperature was 29 degrees and the humidity 55 per cent. The maximum temperature was 30 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 20 degrees at 6 A. M.

American Universities Association.

At the invitation of Columbia University, the fourth annual conference of the Association of American Universities is to be held here on Dec. 29, 30, and 31, 1902. The Alumni Council of Columbia University proposes to receive the delegates in attendance and entertain them at dinner on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 30, at Sherry's. Columbia takes the initiative simply because the conference is to meet at the university. The dinner, however, is not to be in any sense a Columbia dinner, but a university dinner, open to the alumni of all the universities, fourteen in number, that are members of the association.

Adams Dry Goods Co.
6TH AVE., 21ST & 22D STS., N. Y.

Christmas Boxes of Fine Groceries!

Here is a chance to make some one happy at little cost. We have prepared $5.00 Christmas Boxes that contain at the very lowest calculation $5.00 worth of high-grade Groceries. These Christmas Boxes you can order now and they will be held and shipped (freight prepaid) any date you designate to any railroad station in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

Christmas Box No. 1. A Fine Essential Variety! $5
Held until you say and shipped free as per above.
¼ sack Pillsbury FLOUR.
1 lb. mixed Java and Mocha COFFEE, best.
1 lb. TEA.
5 lbs. granulated SUGAR.
2 cans best Maine CORN.
1 can SUCCOTASH.
3 cans TOMATOES (Cedar)
3 cans Edgemere SWEET PEAS.
1 can PEACHES, Oak Brand.
1 can PEARS, Oak Brand.
1 can Oak CHERRIES.
1 bottle OLIVES, Queen.
1 pint Floral CATSUP.
1 lb. best seeded RAISINS.
1 lb. best clean CURRANTS.
1 lb. Cluster RAISINS.
1 lb. CITRON.
1 lb. Orange and Lemon PEEL, mixed.
1 lb. mixed NUTS.
1 lb. WALNUTS.
1 lb. paper shell ALMONDS
1 Pk'ge Champagne WAFERS.

Christmas Box No. 2. A Fine, Substantial Assortment! $5
Held until you say and shipped free as per above.
1 Bag Pillsbury FLOUR.
10 lbs. YELLOW MEAL.
10 lbs. OATMEAL.
10 lbs. HOMINY.
10 lbs. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
5 lbs. PEA BEANS.
3 lbs. Santos COFFEE.
1 lb. 50c. Mixed TEA.
3 Cans Carnation Condensed MILK.
5 lbs. Granulated SUGAR.
5 lbs. RICE.
5 lbs. PRUNES.
3 lbs. APRICOTS.
3 lbs. PEACHES.
2 lbs. Mixed NUTS.
5 lb. Bag SALT.
4 Pkgs. UNEEDA BISCUIT

Christmas Box No. 3. Finest Delicacies Are Here! $5
Held until you say and shipped free as above.
2 lbs. MIXED NUTS.
1 lb. TABLE RAISINS.
1 bottle OLIVES, QUEEN.
1 bottle PITTED OLIVES.
1 bottle LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
1 bot. C. & B. PICKLES, pt.
1 bot. YACHT CLUB SALAD DRESSING.
1 bot. MARASCHINO CHERRIES.
5 lbs. jar STRAWBERRY PRESERVES.
5 lbs. jar MINCE MEAT, prepared.
1 PINEAPPLE CHEESE.
2 lbs. can PLUM PUDD'G.
1 can PLUM PUDDING SAUCE.
1 Glass jar RASPBERRY JELLY.
1 Gl. jar CURRANT JEL.
1 Gl. jar QUINCE JEL.
1 box STUFFED DATES
1 lb. FARD DATES.
1 Orange BROMANG'N.
1 RASPBERRY BROMANGELON.
1 jar KELLER'S MARMALADE.
1 bottle BAR LE DUC.

Other Grocery Values for Holiday Shoppers!

Flour—Pillsbury's best XXXX. We are selling the Old Wheat Pillsbury; it's better than the Regular; 1-8 bbl., 60c.; per bbl. 4.80
Granulated Sugar—(With your grocery order.)—5 lbs. in cloth bag, 21c.; 5 lbs. Light Brown Sugar, 19c.; 5 lbs. Cut Loaf Sugar. 25c
Hams—Finest selected Little Pig Hams, 9 to 12 lbs. each, lb. 13c
Coffee—Our very best 30c. JAVA and MOCHA COFFEE—and it is the best possible—Ground, Bean, or Pulverized, lb. 25c
Tea—Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, the 75c. quality, 30c. lb.; 5 lbs. in caddy. 2.40

A FEW MATCHLESS VALUES IN CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. DON'T OVERLOOK THEM!

PEAS, Floral, sifted Early June, 10c. can; doz. 1.10
PEAS, sweet variety, Edgemere, 2-lb. can, 12c.; doz. 1.35
STRINGLESS BEANS, Eclipse, 7c. can; doz. 75c
EXTRA TOMATOES, Maurice River, 3-lb. cans, 11c.; doz. 1.25
ASPARAGUS, Oak brand, 2½-lb. can, 25c.; doz. 2.95
PEACHES, Oak brand, very best quality, 2½-lb. can, 21c.; doz. 2.45
PEARS, Oak brand, very best heavy syrup, 2½-lb. can, 21c.; doz. 2.45
CHERRIES, Oak brand, large white, 2½-lb. can, 25c.; doz. 2.90
GAGE OR EGG PLUMS, Oak brand, 2½-lb. can, 17c.; doz. 1.95
SLICED OR GRATED PINEAPPLE, ex. heavy syrup, 2-lb. can, 19c.; doz. 2.25

CEREAL NEEDS, BREAKFAST FOODS AND OTHER GROCERY NECESSARIES AT DEEPLY CUT PRICES!

UNCLE JERRY OR AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR, 3 pkgs. 25c
FORCE, MALTA VITA, GRAPE NUTS OR SHREDDED WHEAT, pkg. 10c
5 pounds WHITE SOUTHERN HOMINY, 12c
5 pounds YELLOW CORNMEAL. 12c
5 pounds ROLLED OATS. 18c
NEW WHITE PEA BEANS, 5 pounds, 25c
NEW LIMA BEANS, best domestic, 3 lbs. 21c
SNIDER'S CATSUP, pints. 15c
L. & P. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, ½ pints. 18c
EDGEMERE CATSUP, pint bottle. 10c
MAPLE, HUYLER'S OR BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, pound cake. 28c
MAPLE, HUYLER'S OR BAKER'S COCOA, ½-lb. can. 20c
SMALL NORWAY MACKEREL, 5-lb. kit. 80c
EXTRA SHORE MACKEREL, heads and tails off. 1.75
SARDINES (Aug. and Chas. Chancerell,) extra choicest, selected, in genuine French pure Olive Oil:
The EXQUISITE, for broiling. 37c
doz. 4.35
PEERLESS, 33c.; doz. 4.10
SELECTED, 25c.; doz. 2.90
PREFERRED, 25c.; doz. 2.90
SUPERIOR, 15c.; doz. 1.70

Velvo Cream is an ideal Skin food that makes the skin as soft as velvet, and imparts a healthful glow and peachlike bloom. It is a newly discovered and perfect skin food—of a thoroughly absorbent character, that replaces the wasted tissues of the cuticle by supplying it with the nutrition that nature craves and requires in the process of rejuvenation. In cleansing, clearing and beautifying the complexion it is unapproachable in eradicating wrinkles and removing the causes that bring them on, as well as in smoothing and softening the hardest and roughest skin; it is the ideal preparation; price, per jar, only 25c

EVERETT PIANO

A DISTINCT ART PRODUCT

REASONS WHY IT POSSESSES A TONE OF SUPREME BEAUTY.

No really great work of art can be hoped for without creative genius of a high order and an intelligent devotion to an ideal. These factors are at work in the Everett Piano manufactory, which has been called "A veritable school of art with every man an artist." Result: the EVERETT PIANO—a profound achievement in the realm of piano tone.

You are cordially invited to inspect the various styles of Grands and Uprights,

WAREROOMS, 141, 143 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
Near Southeast Corner of 21st St.

We desire to call your attention to our extensive line of the famous

C/B a la Spirite Corsets

This is the make unanimously endorsed by the Dressmakers' Association of America, as the one most satisfactory for the Woman of Fashion, by reason of its many varieties of shapes and excellence of fit and workmanship.

They are made in straight front, Sylph Hip, and French Hip models in appropriate styles for Slim, Medium and Stout Figures.

We further endorse this verdict by saying that we can give each and every figure a perfect fit at from $1.00 to $4.50 per pair.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Dr. Meyer Lectures Before State Commission at Ward's Island.

Important conferences under the direction of the State Commission in Lunacy have been held during the present week in the Pathological Institute on Ward's Island, controlled by the commission.

The newly chosen Director of the institute, Dr. Adolf Meyer, has delivered a series of lectures upon the scientific treatment of the insane which have been attended by all the Superintendents of the State hospitals and other interested scientists.

President Peterson of the commission has united with Director Meyer in urging that still greater attention be paid to the acute insane admitted to the State hospitals.

The New China & Glass Shop.
A. GELLER & CO.,
6 & 8 West 22d St.,
Near Fifth Ave.

We might say that our stores were unexpectedly opened the other day—for our original plans contemplated an opening in the early Spring. But unusual rapidity in the work on our building, in conjunction with the energy of our foreign connections, enabled us to open our doors in time for you to take advantage of our low prices in making your

Holiday Purch

LINER'S EXCITING VOYAGE

Seaman Swept from the Laurentian Rescued by Boatswain Gray.

Another Sailor Tossed About and Hurt by Waves—Two Passengers Died, One Buried at Sea.

The luckiest man on the Allan State Line steamship Laurentian, which arrived yesterday after a stormy voyage from Glasgow, was William Rye, of Chicago, able seaman. He is one of the few American sailors serving under the British flag, and on Nov. 20, seven days out, he was taking in the starboard forward light, when a tremendous wave came over the port bow and dropped him into the ocean.

The Quartermaster, who saw the occurrence from the bridge, threw over a life buoy which Rye managed to reach. With the aid of glasses, the officers kept the man in sight, although he had dropped far astern. The big steamship reduced speed and steamed around to leeward of the floating man, who could be seen only at intervals as he was tossed about by the mountainous waves. The gale finally drifted him over near the liner, and then Robert Gray, the boatswain, was lowered down over the ship's side. He carried a rope, which after some difficulty he managed to fasten under Rye's arms. All hands then hauled away and both men were pulled up on deck. Rye fainted as soon as he was taken out of the water, and it was some time before he could be revived.

Another sailor, Henry Mason, was knocked from rail to rail during a nor'wester, and when he had made the width of the deck in that way, a boarding sea tumbled him down the forward companionway and broke his collarbone.

Two deaths marked the eventful voyage. John Ferguson, a native of Paisley, fifty years old, died on Nov. 26 of acute meningitis and was buried at sea. Martha Robertson, fifty years old, whose home was in Toronto, Canada, died on Tuesday of cerebral hemorrhage. Her body was brought to port. Both were second cabin passengers.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

British potters are congratulating themselves because, out of all the samples which were sent to Washington from the leading factories of the world in order that President Roosevelt might select a pattern for the new service for the White House, it was the production of an English firm which was chosen. The service being made by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons will consist of 1,296 pieces, and will be delivered in Washington next month. The order is one of the largest which the firm ever received.

A custom introduced recently is to be followed. Instead of being stamped in the centre of the plates, &c., the seal of the United States will be placed on the rims. The centre of the plates will be white without any decoration. The reason for this innovation is that, if in the centre of the plates, the seal is liable to be worn away. Collectors of china all know how often beautiful ware, such as the Lowestoft porcelain, with its coats-of-arms in the centre of the plates and saucers, has been spoiled by the action of heat.

***

Some of the London papers, in referring to Mr. Roosevelt's order to the Wedgwoods, have recalled the fact that the house which Whitelaw Reid, the United States Special Envoy to the coronation of King Edward, rented in London was Brook House, Park Lane, the residence of Lord Tweedmouth. The latter is one of the most enthusiastic collectors of Wedgwood ware in the world, and his London house is full of exquisite specimens of it. It is thought that Mr. Reid may have been impressed with its beauty, and that the President's choice may have followed a conversation with him.

It is suggested also that perhaps Mr. Roosevelt may have recalled what Gladstone said of Josiah Wedgwood:

"For that truth of art, which he [Wedgwood] saw so clearly, and which lies at the root of excellence, was one of which England, his country, has not usually had a perception at all corresponding in strength and fullness with her other rare endowments. She has taken a lead among the nations of Europe for the cheapness of her manufactures; not so for their beauty. And if the day shall ever come when she shall be as eminent in true taste as she now is in economy of production, my belief is that the result will probably be due to no single man in so great a degree as to Wedgwood."

***

The most famous piece of work which the Wedgwoods ever produced was the reproduction of the Portland Vase. The Duke of Portland and Josiah Wedgwood competed for the vase when it was sold at auction, and needless to say, the Duke's purse proved the longer. However, he lent the vase to Wedgwood, who made a number of copies of it. These copies now bring enormous prices whenever they appear in the market, and most New Yorkers will remember the sensation which was caused a few years ago when it was learned that a couple of them had accidentally been included in a consignment sent to a department store and had been sold for $2.50 apiece.

***

An exhibition of recent water colors by Walter Launt Palmer, N. A., is to be opened at the Noé Art Galleries, (formerly Avery's,) in Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, to-morrow, and is to be kept open until the end of the month. Judging from some half-tone reproductions in the catalogue the exhibition will be quite interesting.

***

According to the press notices of the fifteenth Secession Exhibition in Vienna, the artists showing works have been carrying eccentricity to absurd limits. Unintelligible landscapes, ugly portraits, repellent faces, even of children, pictures of deformities—these are some of the favorite idiosyncrasies of the Secessionists. The sculpture shown, however, is said to include some charming works.

***

John S. Sargent, R. A., is to revisit his native land soon. It is expected that he will leave England about the middle of January. On his trip across he will be accompanied by Paul Helleu, the well-known etcher. It is announced that Mr. Sargent will paint a portrait of President Roosevelt, and that he will go to Washington for that purpose immediately after arriving in America. It is understood also that he will visit Boston.

***

Prof. Röchling, the German battle painter, has completed the picture, "Germans to the Front," ordered by Emperor William for the royal palace in Berlin in memory of an incident in the course of the expedition under the British Admiral Seymour for the relief of the legations at Peking. In the centre of the picture the Germans are represented as advancing to the attack, cheered by the British, at whose head stand Admiral Seymour and his staff.

***

A series of designs, submitted for competition for the emblem of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, including those to which prizes have been awarded, is to be placed on view soon at the National Arts Club.

***

Of course, theoretically every collector should know all that is to be known in regard to the class of objects he buys, but in practice this is not always possible. Particularly is it difficult for the constantly increasing number of lovers of the arts of Japan to know just what the designs on lacquer ware, pottery, metal work, and textiles mean. The mythology of Japan is of such a complicated character that even a specialist is often at sea, while the ordinary collector is usually almost ignorant, in regard to it.

***

Messrs. Alexander F. Otto and Theodore S. Holbrook have written a book called "Mythological Japan," which should go far to aid such collectors. It is declared that the work "interprets * * * the principal symbolisms identified with Japanese art," and apparently the field is well covered. Pictures by Japanese artists of the best known mythological characters are given in the volume, and beside them are descriptions of what the figures represent. Maxwell Sommerville, Professor of Glyptology at the University of Pennsylvania, contributes a preface.

***

Of all the objects that it is possible to collect it is probable that engravings offer the best and most certain return, in a financial sense. Collectors are fond of declaring that monetary considerations do not sway them, but, after all, it is foolish to sink a large amount of capital in something that is absolutely unproductive, and if one knows that one's expenditure is sensible as well as agreeable "hurts nothing," as the French say.

Nothing has been more remarkable in recent sales abroad than the high prices which even ordinary impressions of rare engravings have brought. At a recent sale of engravings and mezzotints in London the following were some of the amounts realized:

"Lady Charles Spencer," after Reynolds, by Dickinson, 195 guineas; "Lady Anne Lambton and Family," after Hoppner, by Young, in colors, 165 guineas; "A Visit to the Child at Nurse" and "A Visit to the Boarding School," after G. Morland, by W. Ward, in colors, 125 guineas; "Lady Elizabeth Foster," after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, in colors, 88 guineas; "Mrs. Bunbury," after Reynolds, by Watson, first published state, 100 guineas; "Mrs. Bunbury and Child," by the same, 92 guineas; "Mrs. Bunbury," and "Mrs. Gwynn," after Hoppner, by J. Young, 150 guineas; "Lady Langham," after Hoppner, by C. Wilkin, in colors, 86 guineas; "The Spinster," by T. Cheesman, after Romney, proof before letters, 96 guineas; "Elizabeth, Duchess of Argyle," after C. Read, by R. Lowry, first state, 89 guineas; "The Deserter," (set of four,) after G. Morland, by G. Keating, in colors, 92 guineas, and "Lady Rushout and Daughter," after A. Kauffmann, by T. Burke, proof before letters, 74 guineas.

In a recently printed article on print collecting the writer said:

"There are hundreds * * * in blissful ignorance that they possess on the walls of their country houses, or stored away in old portfolios in their attics, treasures many times more valuable than the speculative investments which they study nervously after breakfast in a City article. Taking the very lowest point of view, and regarding collecting as a mere monetary speculation, there is no better investment in the market than old engravings of the right sort, since values have for years been steadily rising at the rate of perhaps over 10 per cent. per annum. The Blyth sale last year was a case in point; this collection had been made by the late Mr. Blyth, advised by one of the best of the London dealers, during some fifteen years before his death, at a cost of about £7,000, and if my memory is not at fault it realized something like £27,000 at public auction. No great collection of the best sort has since come under the hammer; had such fate befallen the magnificent collection of the late Lord Cheylesmore, all previous records would undoubtedly have been far surpassed."

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The annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists is to be opened in the Fine Arts Building on March 28. The Hanging Committee is made up of William A. Coffin, William Thorne, and H. Bolton Jones and the Committee on Selection consists of Herbert Adams, John W. Alexander, George R. Barse, Jr., Edwin H. Blashfield, William M. Chase, Walter Clark, Kenyon Cox, Charles C. Curran, Henry G. Dearth, Ben Foster, Frank Fowler, Daniel C. French, Birge Harrison, Samuel Isham, Francis C. Jones, William Sergeant Kendall, Frederick W. Kost, John La Farge, Louis Loeb, George W. Maynard, Francis D. Millet, Leonard Ochtman, Henry Prellwitz, William T. Smedley, Dwight W. Tryon, Douglas Volk, and Irving R. Wiles.

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James C. Hyde has begun the publication of Hyde's Weekly Art News, the object of which is to "supply plain statements of fact for the guidance of art editors and collectors concerning artists, art exhibitions, and sales of art objects." It is to be mailed every week to the art editor of every important newspaper in this country and Canada and to the leading art collectors. In trite, but appropriate, phrase, Mr. Hyde's idea seems to "fill a long-felt want."

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Some years ago the Paris Municipal Council instituted an annual prize for the most artistically designed house front constructed in the city in the course of the year. Now, at the suggestion of M. Detaille, the artist, it has opened a competition for artistic signboards. At the Hôtel de Ville the other day more than 200 designs were placed on view. Many of the best-known French artists have taken part in the competition. M. Detaille sent a little piece of work that is more of a picture than a signboard, though it shows how artistically a subject may be treated. There are some of M. Willette's trophies—that for the Chat Noir, that for l'Ane Rouge, "A la Pensé," destined for the provinces; "Au Blanc et au Noir," a Bonapartist symbol for the Maison l'Empereur; "Au Mur," for Sevin's Library, and "A l'Image de Notre Dame," representing a virgin and child, which resembles a page from a Gothic manuscript. The sculptor Derré contributes "Fleurs et Plumes." Among the other artists whose designs have been submitted are Gérôme, Weber, and Boulle.

CLERK MIXED THE PLAINTIFFS.

Complaint Against a Street Car Company Had to be Amended.

Gustavus A. Rogers, a lawyer, appeared before Justice Leventritt yesterday to ask that permission be given him to amend a complaint he drew up for a man who wished to sue the Dry Dock, East Battery, and Broadway Railroad Company for damages due to injuries received by being thrown off a car. It was explained to the court that the lawyer's clerk had got this plaintiff mixed up with another who intended to bring a similar suit. The complaint stated that the man had several ribs broken in the car accident, but as a matter of fact he only suffered from shock, whereas the other complainant was the one who had the ribs broken.

"I told my managing clerk to fix up the complaints in the two cases," said Mr. Rogers. "He confused the plaintiff in this one, Isaac Scheinberg, with the other plaintiff."

Mr. Scheinberg, according to his counsel, was suffering from acute lobar pneumonia as a result of shock sustained in the accident. Justice Leventritt gave permission that the complaint be amended, and the railroad company's lawyer made no objection. By a strange coincidence, explained Mr. Rogers, the same doctor attended both plaintiffs, and the certificates got mixed before they reached the hands of the managing clerk.

SUIT ON A CONTRACT.

Damages Claimed by an Amusement Company That Proposed to Erect a Theatre in Pittsburg.

Within the next ten days or two weeks the suit of the Pittsburg Amusement Company against Walter Ferguson, banker of this city, is to come up in the Supreme Court, and it is said that several Pittsburg millionaires, who are interested either in the theatrical venture or in Mr. Ferguson's side of the fight, will be called to the witness stand. Damages of $50,000 are demanded from the banker on the ground that he broke a contract with Louis M. Erick, a wealthy citizen of Buffalo, who organized the amusement company.

It is stated in the complaint that Mr. Ferguson, whose bank is at 18 Wall Street, and who lives at 818 Madison Avenue, owned a choice piece of real estate in the fashionable district of Pittsburg. Mr. Erick, when he decided to build a theatre in that city, liked the plot, which was in Sixth Street. He claims that he secured from Mr. Ferguson an option on the property, promising to tell the latter within six months after August, 1900, whether he would take a ninety-nine-year lease at $15,000 a year rental or buy the land outright for $320,000.

Before the time of the option had expired, Mr. Erick declares, he learned that the Pittsburg Trust Company, in which Andrew Carnegie and Henry C. Frick are among those interested, wanted the piece of ground for a skyscraper, and so the trust company made Ferguson an offer greater than the one made by the organizers of the amusement concern. The offer, Mr. Erick says, was accepted by the New York banker, and the property was turned over to the trust company. Meanwhile the theatre builders had employed an architect and incurred other expenses, aggregating about $4,500.

The theatre that was to have been built by the Erick company was to be named the Empire, and the plan was to fit it up for the fashionable clientele of Pittsburg. Reynolds & Carpenter and Clarence Burleigh of Pittsburg, are the lawyers representing the amusement company in the suit, and those appearing for the banker are Carpenter & Clark, and Willis McCook.

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LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO HAVE DETENTION REVIEWED.—After Joseph Albert had been admitted to bail by Magistrate Pool to answer a charge of grand larceny before the Court of Special Sessions, his counsel, on the allegation that Albert was restrained of his liberty, secured a writ of certiorari for a review of the case. On a hearing before the Supreme Court Albert was ordered discharged from custody. The Appellate Division, on an appeal by the people, holds that as Albert was actually discharged from custody when his bail bond was given, he was not restrained of his liberty, and was not entitled to either a writ of certiorari or a writ of habeas corpus. The imprisonment or restraint in his liberty, said Justice Ingraham, for the court, within the meaning of the Code, was an actual physical restraint by which the liberty of the individual is in some way interfered with. "A person cannot be said to be restrained in his liberty when he can do what and go where he pleases. The mere fact that his bail has authority to surrender him to custody at any time is not a restraint of his liberty. That a person is liable to an arrest or imprisonment in the absence of any actual restraint does not authorize either a writ of habeas corpus or a writ of certiorari to determine whether ro not he is subject to be imprisoned in the future. If the relator should be surrendered by his bail, and thus be actually in custody, he would be entitled to have the cause of his detention reviewed, but until there is an actual restraint of his liberty, he is not entitled to either of these writs."

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RIGHT OF SALARIED CLERK TO FEES AS COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—The Appellate Division has held that a salaried clerk in the Bureau of Highways who has himself appointed a Commissioner of Deeds and takes affidavits of accounts of the work of Inspectors in the Department of Public Works is not entitled to extra compensation from the city. The decision was rendered in reversing a judgment for plaintiff in the case of Benjamin P. Benjamin against the City of New York. It appeared that the plaintiff never even dreamed of being compensated for taking the affidavits in question until the Court of Appeals gave its opinion in the case of Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c., (163 N. Y. 16.) It was there held that the office of notary public being not incompatible with the subordinate position of a messenger or librarian in the District Attorney's office, a person holding those two positions might recover the statutory fees which a notary was entitled to for taking affidavits, notwithstanding he received a salary as librarian or messenger, unless he had waived his right thereto, either expressly or impliedly. It was also held that the burden of proof to establish a defense that such services were rendered voluntarily and gratuitously was on the defendant. In the Merzbach case it appeared that the notary notified the District Attorney of the outset that she expected to be compensated for the extra services. "In the case at bar," said Justice Patterson for the court, "it is evident that the plaintiff contemplated and intended that his services as a Commissioner of Deeds in taking affidavits should be in accordance with the custom of the bureau in which he was employed, and he sought an appointment as Commissioner of Deeds in order that he might perform that service properly as other clerks in that bureau did. There is nothing in this case to show that taking the affidavits of the Inspectors was to be done at the expense of the city. On the contrary, the plaintiff's own evidence establishes that it was the Inspectors themselves, the affiants, who paid for the affidavits."

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GOOD-WILL OF A BUSINESS PART OF A DECEDENT'S ASSETS.—The suit brought by Mrs. Almira G. Fisk, widow of Henry G. Fisk, who, when he died, was the last surviving partner of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, the glovemakers, to test the right of a son of one of Mr. Fisk's partners, and others, to engage in business under the firm name, was again before the Appellate Division on Friday, on an appeal from a judgment dismissing the complaint. On a former appeal from an order denying Mrs. Fisk's motion for a preliminary injunction, the Appellate Court affirmed Justice Scott's decision that "where all the partners entitled to use the firm name die or retire, and none of them had made any assignment or appointment of it, the right to use dies with the last survivor and does not pass to his personal representatives." It is now held that while the right to use the old firm name did not descend and become a part of the estate of the last surviving partner, the property and good-will of the business did so descend. The court therefore holds that any contemplated action of the defendants in appropriating the old firm name and advertising that they were to replace the old partnership of Fisk, Clark & Flagg tended illegally to injure the value of the good-will, and should be enjoined as an injury to a property right. "The good-will of a partnership," said Justice O'Brien, for the court, "includes, among other things, the trade name to the extent that the purchaser may stand as the successor of the former firm. * * * If the right to state that one has succeeded to the property and business of the firm has been rendered valuable, then it is as much a property right to be sold by the administrators as the goods which a merchant has in his store when he dies. And strangers who endeavor to illegally appropriate such a valuable right should be prevented from so doing by a court of equity. Nor does it make any difference whether the stealth of such a property right is done under the guise of a partnership or through a corporation. Neither should be allowed, without compensating the representative of the deceased partner, to appropriate a valuable part of the good-will."

COURT HOUSE'S SLIPPERY STEPS.

Many Persons Hurt by Falling and Much Indignation Aroused.

There has been much indignation among lawyers, detained jurymen, and Supreme Court Justices because of the dangerous condition of the long flight of steps leading from the second floor of the County Court House down into Chambers Street. After 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the only way to get out of the building is by these steps, the other doors being locked up. The steps were coated over yesterday and the day before with an almost unbroken layer of ice. Several persons reported injuries, and Clerk Riley of the Appellate Term had his arm so badly strained that he will not be able to use it for days.

On each side of the steps is a massive parapet, and the street lights on the block are so arranged that they cast the shadow of these parapets across the steps, causing those who come out of the building late in the day to do so in darkness. Several old men who happened to do jury duty the night before last were seen making their way down backward on all fours. It was dangerous to walk down with one's feet as the only supports.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway.—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—Bishop Fowler, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. Robert Bagdell, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
TRINITY, 118th St., East of Second Av.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, 11; the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Milton Mc. Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—Secretary John Willis Baer, 11; the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, 11; the Rev. William W. Coe, 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PILGRIMS, 8th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Ernest Mentzendorf; 11 and 8.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8; vespers, 4:30.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Right Rev. Dr. S. C. Partridge, Bishop of Kioto, Japan, 11; the Rev. George Alexander Strong, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY TRINITY, Lenox Av. and 122d St.—Bishop Garrett, 11; the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 10, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 11 and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, 11; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Right Rev. Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, 11; the Rev. Dr. Batten, 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 3 and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 5th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St., (Downstairs.)—Henry Frank; 11:15.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Evangelist E. E. Franke; 8.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av.—11.
NEW JEBUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 19th St. and 8th Av.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
Y. M. C. A., 23 East 23d St.—
C. L. West at Ethical

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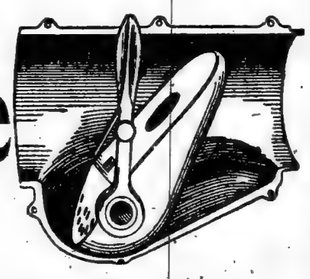

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DISEASED CATTLE KILLED.

Encouraging Reports in Massachusetts Regarding the Foot and Mouth Disease.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Dr. Austin Peters, Chief of the State Cattle Bureau, expresses much encouragement at reports coming in from agents which indicate that some of the foot and mouth disease cases reported have proved false alarms. Suspected herds in Sterling, Boylston, and West Boylston, it is learned, are not diseased. An agent has found three herds infected in Quincy, but of five herds reported in Braintree, only one was found to be infected. A suspected herd has been reported in Randolph, but it has not been examined yet.

Regarding the progress of the warfare against the disease, Dr. Salmon said to-day that the decision to slaughter cattle in order to eradicate the foot and mouth disease is the most important step that has been taken so far.

SALEM, N. H., Dec. 6.—Sixteen cows belonging to Edward Townsend were slaughtered to-day by order of the United States authorities because they were afflicted with or had been exposed to foot and mouth disease. These are the first cattle killed in the present epidemic, and this was the only infected herd known. Several hogs which had been exposed to the contagion also were slaughtered.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 6.—Notice of a quarantine on cattle by the State was issued by the State Board of Cattle Commissioners to-day. Owners of cattle, sheep, and swine and other ruminants in the State are requested to notify the State authorities by telegraph or telephone of any suspected cases of foot and mouth disease.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—The Live Stock Commission to-day issued the following statement regarding the Governor's recent quarantine proclamation, explaining that cattle from Pennsylvania are not excluded from Illinois:

"The States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are quarantined against on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease in those States. Cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine are admitted into Illinois from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York, and also the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, provided such animals are accompanied by certificates stating that said animals have not, within thirty days, been within the border of the four first named quarantined States, and that said animals are free from disease and exposure thereto."

*Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 6.—State Cattle Commissioner H. O. Averill to-day discredited the report that nine cases of foot and mouth disease had been discovered at Goshen, in Litchfield County. "I am not taking any chances, however," he added, "but [illegible] to quarantine the herd. As far as I know there is not a case of the disease in the State."

There is danger of transmitting the disease in clothing, according to the commissioner, and he has issued a warning to veterinarians that in making examinations of suspected cattle they should wear rubber boots and waterproof coats so that they can be readily cleaned.

SAILORS NEAR STARVATION.

Shipwrecked Crew of the Norwegian Bark Ruth at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—The British steamship Darlington, Capt. Work, arrived to-day, having on board Capt. Rasmussen and ten men of the Norwegian bark Ruth, rescued in latitude 26 north and longitude 45 west.

The bark Ruth was bound for Greenock and Demerara. She was dismantled and wrecked by a storm during the latter part of October. For thirty-nine days she drifted a helpless derelict with the crew aboard. The provisions ran low, and the men were on the verge of starvation when the Darlington sighted them and took them off.

Capt. Rasmussen says several steamships and sailing vessels passed him during his peril, but that none before the Darlington paid any attention to his signals of distress.

SCHOONER S. M. BIRD WRECKED.

Seven Men Taken Off at Eaton's Neck, After the Storm Abated.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 6.—The three-masted schooner S. M. Bird, of New York, Captain F. P. Paterson, struck on a reef and sank off Eaton's Neck during the storm yesterday. The life-saving crew got out its apparatus and made three attempts to shoot a line across the vessel, but all were unsuccessful. On account of the high sea it was impossible to launch the life boat and put out to the assistance of the crew.

After the storm had abated the life boat was launched and the shipwrecked sailors, seven in number, were brought ashore. The men were almost exhausted when brought to land. The schooner was of 800 tons burden. She was bound from Boston to Norfolk, Va., with a cargo of 500 tons of paper.

Schooner Ashore Near Fire Island.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 6.—The schooner Emma M. Robinson, Capt. Brown, from Jersey City for Patchogue, coal laden, dragged her anchor yesterday and grounded on the shoals in Great South Bay near Fire Island. It is said that a part of the cargo will have to be removed before she can be floated. The sloop yacht Ella sank at her moorings off the new Fire Island Hotel to-day. She can be raised.

Sloop Edith Wrecked.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 6.—The sloop Edith went ashore off here yesterday. Her mainmast and topmast are reported broken and her hull damaged. The crew escaped. The vessel is of fifty tons burden.

Fur Dept.
2nd Floor.

Exceptional Values
offered in
Muffs & Boas,
suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Price for Sets,
$23.50 to $75,
value $30.00 to $100.00.

Special for
Monday, Dec. 8th.
Mink Scarfs,
$9.50.
Mink Muffs,
$14.00.
Persian Lamb Coats,
$125.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CITY REPUBLICAN GOSSIP

William Brookfield to Revive Direct Nominations Bill.

Some of the District Leaders Talk of Declaring for a Straight Party Ticket in Next Year's Election.

William Brookfield said yesterday that at the coming session of the Legislature he would have reintroduced his bill for direct nominations by the people. This bill was before the Legislature at the last session, but died in committee. Mr. Brookfield thinks that the passage of this bill would do away with all friction in the Republican organization in New York County and would strengthen the organization with the people.

Assemblyman Bedell, who at the last session of the Legislature was the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and who is slated for the same assignment at the coming session, was at Republican State headquarters yesterday and stated that he expected to introduce in the Legislature this Winter a bill which would take off the tax now imposed upon trotting associations. The existing law taxes both running and trotting associations, and the money derived from this source goes to the support of county fairs. Inasmuch as the chief attraction at nearly all of these county fairs is trotting races, Mr. Bedell thinks that it is unjust to tax trotting races which are held independent of fairs to contribute to the premiums of trotting races held at fairs.

Some of the local Republican politicians, who are still smarting under the criticism made by Gov. Odell upon the work of the County Republican organization, and who are especially indignant because he absolved Mayor Low's administration from blame for the Republican slump, are talking of having introduced in some of the district clubs resolutions declaring for a straight out Republican ticket in the next municipal election. It was bad enough, they say, for the organization to be deprived of patronage after having contributed so largely to the support of the Fusion cause, but if, in addition to that deprivation, they are to be held up by the Governor as being responsible for the party's poor showing at the recent election, they might as well, they say, stand out for straight out party nominations.

Luther Little, Secretary of the State Republican Committee, left yesterday on a two weeks' trip to Bermuda.

FIFTH AVENUE WAS SLIPPERY.

Many Horses Fell and Many Had Narrow Escapes from a Tumble.

There was unusually fine skating on Fifth Avenue yesterday. The chief performers were horses. There seemed nothing in the art of fancy skating which they could not do. "The figure eight" did not seem difficult to them, and waltzing was not infrequent. Many of the horses did the two-step. All, however, were not so skillful. The best they could do was "the spread eagle." This necessitated somebody sitting on their heads, while others unfastened their harness, making it possible for them to again with grave difficulty get upon their feet, be reharnessed, and rejoin the Fifth Avenue equine quadrilles, lanciers, polkas, and highland flings.

As horses do not talk, there was no way of gathering their impressions of the wild revelry, where sedate and seasoned animals, which have no more fear of an automobile than of a wind-driven piece of paper on the highway, after trying to show their skill at skating, suddenly sat upon their haunches or pretended that they were football rushers close to the goal line and slid along on their sides for at least five yards and a "first down."

"The bicycle face" was revived. It was distinctly noticeable with the persons in the vehicles, who with the skating horses swerved and swayed right and left down Fifth Avenue.

Many of the persons, either because they were afraid, or, to their credit, were merciful, left their carriages, directed their drivers to go slowly and carefully back to their stables, and walked to their destinations, or used the public conveyances.

At Forty-second Street, where the subway work adds to the danger of the crowded corner, the policemen stationed there violated a city ordinance in that, as often as they could get away from their posts, they scattered sand by the shovelful on the asphalt and slippery planking above the excavations. This sand was taken from the materials of the contractors for the building of the Astor-Lenox-Tilden Foundation Library.

The crossing at Thirty-fourth Street was even worse, for there was no sand to be found there, and the horses had to slide and slip up and down the hill.

The Street Cleaning Department worked hard to clear the street of the snow and ice, but was not able to cart away much of the piled-up rubbish of Friday's storm. The result was that a vehicle now and then unavoidably crowded into the piled-up snow carried more or less to spread on the asphalt, and the road was covered with a treacherous, slimy paste. There were several collisions and many horses suffered heavy falls.

Lord & Taylor
Invite attention to a large variety of
Smoking Jackets, House Coats and Tuxedos.

Double-Faced Cloth Smoking Jackets,
$4.25, $5.00, $6.00, $7.75 each.

Imported Black Silk Velvet House Coats,
lined throughout with twilled silk,
$18.50.

Imported Velveteen Tuxedo Combination Jackets and Dinner Coats,
made with silk collar and lining,
$18.50.

Also Large Stock of Blanket Bath Robes,
$4.25, $5.50, $7.50, $8.25 each.

English House Gowns,
$11.50, $15.00, $18.50, $21.75.

Broadway and 20th Street.

Novelties in Vienna Goods.

Ink Wells, Smoking Sets, Blotters, Reading Glasses, Etc., at popular prices.

French Gilt Clocks, $1.75 to $14.95.
"L'art Nouveau" Candle Sticks, $2.95.
Sterling Silver Mirrors, $4.95 to $15.95.
Sterling Silver Hair Brushes, $2.25 to $8.25.
Sterling Silver Puff Boxes, $2 to $16.95.
Cut Glass Perfume Bottles, with cupid stopper in sterling silver, $2.75.
Sterling Silver Manicure Set in case, $4.95.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and 20th Street.

HAAS BROS.,
West 31st Street.

Winter Clearing Sale
Monday, Dec. 8. Tuesday, Dec. 9. Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Exclusive Imported Gowns
FOR ALL OCCASIONS.
Fancy Waists, Tailor Made Costumes, Long Coats, &c.

Imported Millinery.
Also IMPORTED RUFFS with MUFFS to match.

25-27-29 West 31st Street.

$1,300 LEVY ON $100,000.

Suit for Savings Bank Deposit Has Been Fought for More Than Two Years.

After having fought in the courts for more than two years over a savings bank deposit, which she said her mother gave her, Mrs. Elizabeth Ranney of the Castle Square opera company caused her lawyers and a Deputy Sheriff to serve upon the City National Bank yesterday a notice of levy upon the $100,000 deposit held in that institution by the Bowery Savings Bank. The action was taken by the lawyers, Fromme Brothers, under a judgment for $1,300 obtained by Mrs. Ranney against the savings bank. Mrs. Ranney is the wife of Frank Ranney, a stage manager.

The actress's mother was Mrs. Henrietta Joseph, who died several years ago and left deposits in several savings banks. According to Mrs. Ranney, her mother told her that she might have $500 that was in the Bowery depository. The bank would not give up the money, and she brought suit. The suit was appealed more than once, the bank fighting every step. It is said that the two parties of the controversy over the $500 have spent $3,500 in the litigation. The judgment obtained recently ($1,300) was meant to represent the original $500 with interest and costs.

After the lawyers and Deputy Sheriff had served their notice, there was a consultation with the officials of the City National, and it was arranged that the levy should be abandoned pending further court proceedings.

Credit No person regularly employed need be without the comforts of good clothing, merchant tailoring or ready made. Ladies' garments, furs, watches, diamonds, etc. Convenient small part payments. Prices as low as for spot cash. L. Steenberg, P. O. Box 39, Madison Sq.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COATS, TRIMMED with various furs, in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

BLAKELY HALL'S AFFAIRS.

On the motion of one of the defendants, an action was transferred yesterday from the Supreme Court to the United States Circuit Court, wherein Charles J. Roseboult is plaintiff and Blakely Hall, M. Wheaton, the Russell Paper Company, and "John Doe" are defendants. The plaintiff sued to restrain the defendants from selling 508 shares of The Daily Telegraph Company, alleged to be the property of Blakely Hall, and to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the property of Hall. The principal act which the plaintiff sought to prevent was the sale of The Morning and Sunday Telegraph and The Metropolitan Magazine.

Mr. Roseboult, in July, 1901, got a judgment against Blakely Hall for $7,521, which remained unsatisfied. He declares that in 1901 Hall transferred to Wheaton and the Russell Paper Company, to be held in trust, 508 shares of The Daily Telegraph stock, and that the defendants are about to sell and dispose of Hall's interests without notice to him. The complaint was signed on Nov. 28 last.

Judge Lacombe signed an order on Friday, directing the receiver of The Daily Telegraph Company, Arthur H. Maston, to sell the three publications to Col. George Harvey, who had bid $100,000 in cash for the property. That amount will allow to the creditors about 50 cents on the dollar, leaving nothing for the stockholders.

Every year, Bronchitis, under the mistaken name of Consumption, sweeps thousands of people to a premature grave. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT nearly always cures this form of disease. Adv.

Stern Brothers

Fur Departments
To-morrow, the remainder of their
French Model Garments
of Broadtail, Chinchilla, Ermine and Persian Lamb
at Greatly Reduced Prices

Also another purchase of
PERSIAN LAMB COATS LEIPZIG DYE, at $85.00
WITH BAUM MARTEN OR CHINCHILLA COLLAR AND REVERES, " $129.00

	Boas	Muffs
ALASKA SABLE,	$5.75, 11.00	$6.50, 8.25
MINK,	$7.50, 12.50	$11.50, 14.50
SQUIRREL,	$15.95, 21.50	$12.75, 18.50

Children's Sets

ICELAND LAMB,	98c	NUTRIA OR KRIMMER,	$4.75
THIBET,	$2.50	SQUIRREL,	$10.00

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
Cloak Departments
A large collection of useful and seasonable garments, such as

TAILORED CLOTH COATS of Kerseys and Cheviots, Silk lined. $10.00, 12.75
VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, collar cuffs and belt of stitched silk, linings of black or white satin, $17.25, 19.50
RUSSIAN PLAITED COATS of Vicuna Cloth, satin lined, $18.50
RAIN COATS. Semi-fitted or plaited back with belt, $12.75, 17.95

In addition Large Reductions have been made in
Imported and Domestic Street, Carriage and Evening Wraps
including some of the most desirable garments they have shown this year

Closing Out Sale, On Second Floor
Women's Trimmed Hats
Imported and of Their Own Production, suitable for all occasions, $8.50 & 15.00

Cloths & Dress Goods
A special purchase of
4,200 Yds. Broadcloths,
52 in. wide, in light and dark gray, tan, castor, brown, reseda, myrtle, garnet, old rose, hussar, royal and navy blue, also black, at 73c
Value $1.25 yd.
Also largely augmented lines of
Dress Patterns For Holiday Presents
all wool fabrics in plain colors, fancy mixtures and black,
at $2.75, 2.95, 3.15, 3.45, 3.75 upwards

To-morrow, an Importation of
6,500 Yards
French Printed Flannels
This season's designs and colorings suitable for shirt waists, house gowns and children's dresses, at 29c
Regular price 65c yd

EXCEPTIONAL REDUCTIONS
For Misses & Girls

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, in a variety of mixed cheviots and tweeds, with Norfolk or Blouse Jackets, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $22.95 to 27.50 $19.75
GIRLS' DRESSES of fine novelty mixtures and plain serges, Guimpe, High-Neck and Russian styles, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $8.75 to 12.90 $6.95
GIRLS' LONG RUSSIAN COATS, in a variety of styles, of Blue, Red & Brown Cheviots, Zibelines and Kerseys, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $12.95 to 16.75 $10.90
GIRLS' LONG VELVETEEN COATS, superior quality, heavy satin lined, 6 to 12 yrs., Heretofore 23.50 to 27.50 $19.00

REMARKABLE VALUES IN PRACTICAL
Holiday Presents For Men

Men's House Coats	Plain colors, reverse side forming stylish check collar and cuffs, Value $5.00	$3.60
	Fine Quality Kerseys, in Oxford Gray, Brown & Green, trimmed with cloth & silk cord. Value $7.95	$5.75
	Fine Tricot Cloth, in maroon, navy & brown, quilted satin collar, cuffs & lining, Value $8.75	$6.95
	Entirely new effects in Imported Novelty Velveteens, lined throughout with silk, Value $20.00	$15.95
Bath & Lounging Robes	Imported Austrian Blanket Robes, in rich color effects, Value $8.50	$4.95
	New designs in finest quality California Blankets, satin bound edges, collars & neck facings, Value 17.50	$13.75

Art Objects & Bric-a-Brac
Appropriate for Holiday Gifts
BRONZE & MARBLE BUSTS & STATUES,
CLOCK SETS, RICHLY DECORATED PORCELAINS,
CURIO CABINETS, FANCY TABLES, LAMPS, ETC.
Special Values, To-morrow, on Third Floor
Artistic Electroliers, with silk shades, $9.75, 17.50, 24.50
200 Royal Bonn Vases, $1.68, 2.95, 3.95
Formerly $2.65, 4.50, 5.25.

West Twenty-third Street

DISCHARGE OF SKYLARKERS.

One of the Young Men Gave the Name of F. Roosevelt Scovel.

Charles A. Levi, a dancing master, of 21 East Twenty-fourth Street, and two young men who described themselves as Frederick Roosevelt Scovel and Charles Parvers, Yale students, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of disorderly conduct. They were arrested at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street on Friday evening after a fight that followed skylarking. Magistrate Cornell discharged the prisoners.

M. Roosevelt Schuyler of 99 Pearl Street said yesterday that he was the representative in this city of Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, and that he had received a letter from Mr. Scovel, who is in Washington. He said that the young man who gave Mr. Scovel's name ought to be re-arrested and punished.

THE OLD RELIABLE
DRY AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE OF
John Daniell Sons & Sons
Established Nearly Half a Century Ago on This Spot,
Are Now Ready for the Holiday Trade of 1902.

By the addition of their new building, containing 45,000 square feet, each department has been enlarged and improvements made to facilitate the selling of goods (which our patrons will be quick to realize), enabling them to transact the rush business of this Christmas season with safety, prompt service and delivery.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.
On Monday, December 8, we will offer for sale the most beautiful collection of Goods
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY IN THE CITY,
embracing everything useful and ornamental, in the most attractive staple and fancy articles ever exhibited by us.
Solid Gold and Silver Jewelry, Sterling Silverware.

Exclusive Novelties in Fine Fancy Articles.
Lamps, Vases, Clocks, Tabourettes, Cutlery and Silverware, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac, Albums & Photo Frames, Inkstands and Portfolios, Sterling Silver Toilet Articles, Jewel Cases & Dressing Cases, Pocket Books & Card Cases, Sterling Silver and Beaded Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pipes & Cigarette Holders, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Mufflers, Hair Brushes and Mirrors, Perfumes and Soaps, Dolls and Games, Manicure Sets.
SATCHELS AND DRESS SUIT CASES, JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS.

Great Reductions in Cloak and Suit Dept.
Jackets, Black Kersey, double breasted, satin lined, handsomely tailored; value $16.00, for this sale . . . $12.75
Also a limited number of odd sizes and incomplete lines, all new goods; reduced from $14.00 to . . . $10.00
Walking Suits, various colors and styles; value $22.50 and $25.00; reduced to . . . $16.00 and $17.00

Furs and Fur Novelties.
Sable Neck Scarfs, $3.50, $3.95, $4.75, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, $9.75, $10.50, $13.75 and up.
Brown Fox Scarfs, . . . $14.75, $16.75, $20.00
Mink Scarfs, from . . . $7.50, $9.50, $12.75 and up.
Large lot of Squirrel Scarfs at reduced prices.
Muffs to Match all Scarfs.
A splendid assortment of Children's Furs.

Handkerchiefs as Christmas Gifts.
The Largest Importation We Ever Received.
25,000 Dozen, for Men, Women and Children.
Men's all linen, hemstitched . . . . 10c. to 85c. each
Women's all linen, hemstitched . . . . 5c. to 48c. each
Women's emb'd and lace trimmed, all linen . 12½c. to $4.50 each
Men's and Women's Initial H'd'k'fs, all linen . . 12½c. to 50c. each
Children's Initial Handkerchiefs; box of 3 . . 24c. and 39c. per box

Picture and Framing Dept.
500 Framed Pictures of the popular Queen of Holland; size 9x11; 1-inch Dutch oak frames; worth 50c., on sale at . . . 29c. each
Orders for picture framing should be placed at once for Xmas delivery.
Calendars, from . . . 3c. to $3.00 each
Beautiful Christmas Cards by the thousands . . 1c. to 50c. each

Customers making several purchases will save time and worry by using a SHOPPING CARD; all purchases can then be packed together.
Prompt execution of orders and inquiries by mail.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.
Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.
Dress Patterns
All Wool Black and Colored
DRESS STUFFS, CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,
in great ASSORTMENT.
From $3.50 up;
also dress lengths of
Cotton Wash Fabrics.

Zibeline Tailor Made Suits,
Black, Navy, Oxford,
Satin lined Coats—Skirts with Silk drop,
$28.00.

Black Cloth Paletots,
satin lined,
$42.00.

Short Tailored Jackets,
Black Kersey and fine Cheviot,
$15.00.

Broadway & 19th Street.

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERSIAN, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed) jackets and coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS $40, $60 $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.
Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Justice Holmes Reaches Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Justice Holmes the new member of the United States Supreme Court, arrived in the city to-day. He will take the oath of office at the in coming of the court on Monday and will then take his seat with the other members. A number of cases involving Constitutional questions requiring the attention of the full bench have been set for Monday and the days immediately following.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
December 7, 1902.

"LILY WHITES'" SET-BACK

Negroes Take Quick Advantage in Wilson (N. C.) Postmaster Fight.

Senator Pritchard Disconcerted by News That His Candidate for Office Is a Bartender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first day's battle between the negro Republicans and the "Lily Whites" leaves the latter at a disadvantage. The discovery that his candidate for Postmaster in the test case which has been prepared for President Roosevelt was a bartender disconcerted Senator Pritchard. On the other hand, the negroes saw the President, pressed their advantage, and are confident of victory.

Mr. Pritchard did not learn until this morning that his white Republican candidate for Postmaster of Wilson, N. C., was in the liquor business. The present incumbent, Samuel H. Vick, a negro, had that piece of news in reserve when he arrived here yesterday. Mr. Pritchard's telegrams to North Carolina Republicans had brought some of them to town, including J. P. Sharp, the Republican leader in the county where Wilson is situated. This morning Mr. Pritchard, astounded by the bartender revelation, sought Mr. Sharp and found that that gentleman was unable either to refute or confirm the story. Accordingly the Senator sent Mr. Sharp posthaste back to North Carolina to conduct an investigation.

If Mr. Sharp finds that A. B. Boykin, the white candidate, is a bartender, he is to report the fact to Mr. Pritchard, and also to send the name of a new and unexceptionable candidate. The Senator has not by any means given up the fight. He is decidedly at a disadvantage in view of the discovery, and even if he repairs the error, he is likely to suffer somewhat in the estimation of the President for not knowing better. Nevertheless, he is confident and determined. He expects to get a candidate who cannot be objected to and present that candidate's claims as a white man.

"What Pritchard ought to have done," said a Southern Democrat, who sympathizes somewhat with the Senator's fight, "was to name the very best man he could for Postmaster of Wilson, because the fight for that place is the test. He ought to have gone to one of his personal friends and induced that friend to be the candidate. He ought to have said: 'No matter what the personal sacrifice, you owe it to the Republican Party in North Carolina to seek this office. It may make the most tremendous difference in the long run to the Republicans in the South.' Apparently instead of doing this, he took a candidate of whom he knew nothing on the recommendation of some other man. It is unfortunate, for it complicates the issue."

While the white Republican camp was thus demoralized the negroes were pressing their advantage. Mr. Vick went to the White House, accompanied by ex-Representative George H. White and other negroes. They had to wait three hours to see the President, because several Republican Congressmen came in while they were there. But when they did see him they lost no time in presenting their case. Mr. Vick produced a great number of letters from white men and Democrats, praising his efficiency, ability, and personal character. The President was obviously impressed.

"These are the sort of certificates I want," he said with emphasis, after reading them carefully.

He talked with Mr. Vick and seemed pleased with the Postmaster. Southern Democrats say that Vick is an unusual negro, a man who represents the best development of the race, and that it is folly to place in opposition to him a white man against whom anything can be urged. They say that if Mr. Pritchard is to win at all he must get a white man of at least as high a type as Vick to stand against him. With this advantage gained, the negroes are now awaiting Mr. Pritchard's next move. It probably will not be made until Mr. Sharp's return.

TO BE ADDICKS OR NO ONE.

Gasman Sees the President and Tells His Plans Concerning Delaware's Senatorships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—J. Edward Addicks had a conference with the President to-day. The last time the two men met was shortly before the President announced the reappointment to the United States District Attorneyship of Delaware of Mr. Addicks's friend Byrne, who had resigned to run for Congress against Representative Ball, the regular Republican candidate.

"I did not ask the President to take any sides in the question," said Mr. Addicks, when he left the President's room. "We have the majority of the votes and want only fair play. We have beaten the Democrats sufficiently and now we only want to beat the 'Bolters' in our own party. There will be an election for two Senators in Delaware next January. Two Senators will be elected—two Republicans."

Mr. Addicks was asked whether he would be one of the Senators, and replied, "There won't be any election unless I am one."

PUBLICITY FOR CORPORATIONS.

House Sub-Committee on Judiciary Decides on One Leading Feature of Anti-Trust Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the several bills relating to trusts, had a meeting to-day and made satisfactory progress. One feature, which is likely to be the leading one of the bill, was agreed on, namely, that provision shall be made requiring corporations that are amenable to the Inter-State Commerce act to make reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, showing capitalization, amount of capital paid in, earnings, &c.

The purpose of that provision is to insure publicity and to enable the general public to have reliable information with regard to the financial strength of the concern and the methods of conducting business. There is a difference of opinion among members of the committee as to whether Congress has authority to go as far in the direction of correcting the alleged evils of trusts as has been proposed. Those members incline to the opinion that Congress has gone about as far as it legally can go in the enactment of the Sherman law, and that in order to apply the necessary corrective a Constitutional amendment will be required.

The sub-committee, however, believes Congress has ample authority to enact more stringent legislation. There will be no friction in the full committee when the bill is reported, as there is a tacit understanding that a bill shall go to the House which may be fully discussed. The sub-committee will meet again on Tuesday, when the authors of the several anti-trust bills introduced at this session will be afforded an opportunity to explain their respective measures.

NEW MINISTER TO JAPAN.

The President Decides Upon John Barrett, ex-Envoy to Siam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There were a number of disappointed statesmen at the White House to-day. Announcement of the death of Minister Buck in Japan drew to the President's audience chamber several Senators and Representatives who had friends and constituents ready to serve the country in the land of the Mikado. These gentlemen had read the report that the President was disposed to appoint John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, and who is now in the Orient, to the vacant place, but the report was not fully credited.

Senators Perkins and Bard of California and Senator Burrows of Michigan were among those who presented eligible candidates. The President announced before the hour for throwing open the office doors that he had decided upon the appointment of John Barrett.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Invite attention to large and carefully selected assortments of articles suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

in Laces, Handkerchiefs, Leather Goods, Stationery, China, Glass and Sterling Silver Articles, Gloves, Furs, Umbrellas, Men's Furnishings, Dress Patterns, Silk and Flannel Waists, Silk Petticoats, Aprons, Rugs, &c., &c., all new goods at

VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

SILVERED LYNX MUFFS AND BOAS fashionable and beautiful, $35 to $175 per set. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

ARMY MEN AS CONSTABLES.

Favorable Report on Bill Putting Officers in Charge of Philippine Policemen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Luke E. Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines, appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs to-day and supplemented his argument of yesterday in favor of the bill providing for the detail of army officers as Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, with the statement that Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young favored the bill. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, also spoke in favor of it.

The committee decided to report the bill favorably without amendment. The bill provides that army officers may be detailed for service as Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, the officer serving as Chief to have the rank and pay of Brigadier General, and those serving as Assistant Chiefs to have the rank and pay of Colonel, the difference in pay between these higher grades and the grades from which they are detailed to be paid out of the Philippine Treasury.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILL.

No Debate on $139,847,000 Appropriation—Vote on London Dock Charge Bill To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House to-day passed the Pension Appropriation bill, carrying $139,847,000, without a word of debate. It devoted the remainder of the day to the passage of bills on the calendar. To prevent the passage of a bill to prohibit the military bands from engaging in competition with private bands W. A. Smith of Michigan made the point of no quorum, and the House thereupon adjourned. It was agreed that the London Dock Charge bill should be considered and voted upon on Monday.

The following bills were passed: To incorporate the Society of Military Surgeons, to increase the maximum period in which live stock can be confined in cars without unloading from twenty-eight to forty hours, to increase the size of homesteads in Alaska from 80 to 320 acres, to incorporate the General Educational Board, defining what shall constitute and providing for assessments on oil mining claims, and fixing the punishment for the larceny of horses, cattle, and other live stock in the Indian Territory.

Congress's Holiday Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Payne, leader of the majority, to-day introduced a resolution in the House for a holiday adjournment from Dec. 20 to Jan. 5.

CUBA AND "FAVORED NATION."

Gen. Bliss's Plan to Enable the New Republic to Grant United States Preferential Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is learned that the document which Gen. Bliss and the two Cuban Commissioners are expected to sign in Havana next Monday is really a protocol, giving the outlines of a reciprocity treaty which will be acceptable to the Governments of the United States and Cuba. That will come to Washington, and here Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada will frame and sign a formal treaty giving effect to the projects contained in the protocol.

Gen. Bliss has hit upon a plan whereby the United States can be given a preferential rate in the proposed treaty without encountering the objection that this would be in violation of the favored-nation clauses in Cuba's treaties with other powers yet to be made, by having the treaty he has just framed rest upon the existing rates of duty, as to imports from the United States, and then having the Cuban Congress pass another tariff act raising duties from 10 to 80 per cent. on imports from countries other than the United States.

OPENING OF ST. LOUIS FAIR.

President Roosevelt Arranging His Schedule So as to be Present at the Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Ex-Senators Carter of Montana and Thurston of Nebraska of the Government Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition discussed with the President to-day the preliminary arrangements for the opening of the exposition, April 30 next.

It is the desire of the President to so arranee his plans as to enable him to participate in the opening ceremonies. He expects, about that time, to make an extensive tour of the West and Northwest, and it is his present purpose to time that trip so that he may be in St. Louis when the exposition is opened formally. That, too, is in line with the desires of the exposition officials, who have been urging the President, very strongly, to be present on that occasion.

ARRANGING PANAMA TREATY.

Negotiations with Colombia Said to be in Excellent Shape.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Dr. Herran, the Columbian Chargé, called at the State Department to-day to discuss the proposed canal treaty with Secretary Hay.

The negotiations are said to be in excellent shape, with the only open issues relating to the exact amount of annuity to be paid, and the amount of the capital payments. It is hoped that a treaty will be signed next week.

Resigns from Embassy to Rome.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Richard C. Parsons of Cleveland, Ohio, who for five years has been Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, to-day called upon the President and tendered his resignation from the diplomatic service. He leaves the service because of business interests in this country which demand his attention.

Horner's Furniture.

EVER-WELCOME GIFTS.

There can be no more serviceable Gift, nor one that will prove a more constant reminder, of the giver, than any one of the following lines, all of which are marked at specially attractive prices for the Holiday season:

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres.

Complete lines of VERNIS-MARTIN FURNITURE.

Eight-Day Chime Clocks
by Elliott of London and notable American makers.

Genuine worth at moderate outlay awaits the buyer at every turn, combined with largest choice in each and every line.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

BLACK BEAR HANDSOME, SILKY AND durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

NO DANGER OF MORO WAR.

Gen. Davis Reports on the Expedition of Capt. Pershing—May Raise Spanish Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The War Department has received the following cable dispatch from Gen. Davis, commanding the Department of the Philippines, dated yesterday at Manila:

Capt. John J. Pershing has crossed lake with boats borrowed from the Moros. Visited Iligan, returning by the same route. Met with friendly reception everywhere. Present passive policy of armed strength, executed by wise commanders, should make further fighting unnecessary. No danger of Moro war. Reports as to their strength greatly overstated. Capt. Pershing located Spanish gunboats; will investigate raising.

TO PROBE FREIGHT RAISE.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Summons Railroad Officials to Appear in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The increases in freight rates soon to be applied on the roads running from the Mississippi River and points beyond to the East and South will be investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has fixed Dec. 16 as the date for a hearing to be held at the offices of the commission in this city. The commission has issued an order requiring the attendance at that time of the chief traffic officials, or other representatives qualified to give information, of the following roads:

Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, Erie Railroad Company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, Wabash Railroad Company, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Southern Railway Company, Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.

Following a similar action by the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad has filed with the commission the required advance notice of an increase of 5 cents to be imposed on dressed meats shipped from Chicago to New York, making the rate 45 cents a hundred pounds, and abolishing the export rate of 25 cents on provisions, making a flat rate of 30 cents on provisions.

The commission also has received official notice that the proportional on wheat and flour from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and other lower Missouri River points, which rates apply on business from points beyond, has been advanced 2 cents to Chicago. The local rates from these points to Chicago have not been increased on wheat and flour, but on other grain and grain products an increase of 1 cent a hundred pounds is to be applied.

From Ohio River points, such as Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, and Cairo, to Charleston, Atlanta, Brunswick, and the South Atlantic Coast generally the increase is to be 4 cents on grain and flour, when shipped in sacks, and 7 cents a barrel or 3½ cents per hundred pounds when shipped in barrels. These rates, which are to be applied on the Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, and Southern Railroads, carry corresponding increases from Ohio River points to Nashville.

FILIPINOS LOVE GOV. TAFT.

Secretary Fergusson's Report on Conditions in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Arthur Fergusson, Secretary of the Philippine Commission, called at the State and War Departments to-day to talk with the officials regarding conditions in the Philippines as they existed when he left Manila.

According to Mr. Fergusson, Gov. Taft is beloved by the Filipinos, who have come to look upon him as their best friend, and for his part, he has become so absorbed in his work of bringing the people into line with American ideals that he is willing to spend the remainder of his days in the islands. Mr. Fergusson adds that the Governor has completely recovered his health.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

West 21st and West 22nd Streets.

FINE CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN PRESENT STORE

SUSTAINS ITS MAGNIFICENT REPUTATION.

Proud of the prominence we have attained as the One Store in New York City in which every article is suitable for a Gift

Determined to do for Bronzes, Statuary, Bric-a-Brac and Pictures what we have already done for Fine China and Rich Cut Glass,

And by the same wonderfully successful popularizing rule of

"ONE-FOURTH LESS THAN ELSEWHERE,"

We respectfully announce our complete readiness for the Holiday trade in a greater, grander and more beautiful display of Artistic China, Artistic Cut Glass and Art Goods generally, than was ever before attempted in our history. Description is palpably impossible; but why should we try to describe what it is so easy for the public to *See?*

For your own sake, Come Early—Early in the week—Early in the day. The most convenient entrance from carriages is on 21st street, just east of Sixth avenue.

Note a few articles assembled for your inspection.

BOHEMIAN GLASS LEMONADE, PUNCH, CORDIAL AND WINE SETS. A very attractive and large assortment of these Bohemian glass sets, with German mottoes, figures, etc., just received. A few prices mentioned for your information:

Lemonade or punch sets, as illustrated above, with German mottoes, richly decorated, 12 glasses, bowl and ladle $8.50

Same, with handled mirror tray $11.75

GLASS STEINS. An interesting and really unique collection of glass steins, with nickel covers. Characteristic German design and mottoes, specially priced at

$2.10, $2.50 and $3.50 each.

CORDIAL SETS.

Cordial sets, with engraved German design and mottoes, six glasses, one tray and one decanter, set complete $2.00

Wine sets, consisting of six glasses, one decanter and one tray, complete $4.25

DINNER WARE DEPARTMENT. Those interested in dinner ware, either for own use or presentation purposes, will find here by far the largest and most interesting stock of dinner ware patterns in the United States, both in the inexpensive sets and the rich English patterns of Minton, Cauldon, Wedgwood, etc. We make a specialty of open stock sets (that is, those from which you can select any number of pieces you wish).

CUT GLASS SET.

This rich, handsome cut glass set, consisting of

12 Goblets, 12 Clarets,
12 Wines,
12 Saucer Champagnes, 12 Cordials,

special for this Christmas season, complete $50.00

CUT GLASS TANKARD JUGS. Special for the Holiday season is an offering of several hundred handsomely cut glass jugs, at the following prices, which are about one-half the real value:

$4.00, $5.00, $7.50 and $9.75

CUT GLASS COCKTAIL SET. The last time we advertised cut glass cocktail sets you bought every one we had in stock. We have succeeded in replenishing and adding several new styles of cuttings. The one illustrated herewith is the "Renaissance," a very desirable and handsome set. Specially priced, complete with handled mirror tray $25.00

COCKTAIL SETS IN RICH GOLD AND PLAIN ETCHED PATTERNS. An important collection of cocktail sets in rich gold and plain etched patterns are ready for your inspection. Sets consisting of one quart decanter, one pint decanter, one cherry jar, one mixing glass, one bitter bottle, with sterling silver squirt, and six glasses priced as follows:

Engraved pattern $9.75

Cut star pattern 15.25

Gold patterns ..... $21.00, $25.25 & $31.00

16 inch handled mirror trays, suitable for the above set, ranging in price from $3.90 upward.

You can anticipate your Christmas wants at this time and have goods held for delivery as desired.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS.

NEAR SIXTH AVE.

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful boas extra long, $65, $75, $100 medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25 Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

MINK MUFFS $15, $25, $40, $50; EXTRA large, very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes.

Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

PHILIPPINES SILVER STANDARD.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Brewster Cameron, ex-resident of Philadelphia, who has been residing at Manila for several years has come to Washington accredited by the Chamber of Commerce of Manila for conference with the committees of Congress in relation to legislation to correct the financial and commercial distress that prevails. The Manila commercial men desire correction of the act of last session by which silver was made the standard.

Those who were largely responsible for this substitution of silver for gold, it is said, recognize that a blunder was made and a bill was introduced in the Senate a few days ago to correct it. All the financial distress now prevalent in the Philippines is attributed to the establishment of a monetary standard that fluctuates with the rise and fall in the price of silver and with the abundance of that commodity a legal tender.

Mr. Cameron will also urge legislation that will permit the admission of Chinese.

Candidates for Appraisers-Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Candidates are numerous for the vacancy on the Board of General Appraisers, made by the death of George C. Tichenor. There is a candidate from nearly every State, and one of them is ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana, who was nominated for the board by President McKinley. He was defeated because the Democratic Senators insisted that if appointed he must be appointed as a Republican. Mr. Bynam was a gold Democrat in 1896, and afterward according to the Democratic Senators, has supported every candidate and policy of the Republican Party. For this they insisted that he must not be appointed as a Democrat.

SENECA INDIANS IN A ROW.

The Trouble Is Over Recent Biennial Election on Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Seneca Nation of Indians is mixed up in a row over the recent biennial election held on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations. At the time it was announced that there was a big contest on between two factions, the People's Party, or anti-Hoag faction, and the Hoag, or Republican ticket.

The election was carried on on both reservations, but the regular Inspector on the Cattaraugus Reservation refused to act, and the polls were not opened until 3 P. M., when other Inspectors were sworn in.

The clerk of the Seneca Nation claims that the Inspectors neglected to file with him a certificate showing the number of votes cast. The Inspectors claim that the certificate was mailed to the clerk of the Nation on the morning of the 5th of November.

The Inspectors refuse to make another certificate, and the National Board of Canvassers cannot make a canvass of the vote on the two reservations and announce the result. The old officers are to hold office until successors are elected.

Issue of Martha Washington Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Post Office Department to-day began to issue the stamps bearing the Martha Washington portrait. These stamps will replace the present eight-cent stamps. It is estimated that about 25,000,000 of them will be distributed to the Post Offices of the country within a year.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Useful Gifts Are Best

AND HERE

The Useful is not subordinated to the Fanciful.

While Holiday Goods are here a-plenty,
Dolls, Games and other Christmas specialties—

NOWHERE CAN YOU FIND

Such assortments of the Sensible and Useful,

NOWHERE

Do better with your money.

Handkerchiefs are A1 Gifts

Thousands are here for the Christmas buyer, variety so great that there is no question of finding just what you want.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

Sheer linen—Initial and Wreath—narrow hem—box of six—worth 1.25 .. .75

Fine linen—Initial, with and without wreath—narrow hemstitch ..... .25

Extra fine Linen—Initial ..... .39

A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs—Emb'd scallops or Hemstitch—with and without lace—
.12½ each—six in fancy box ..... .75
.25 each—six in fancy box 1.50
Finest French Handkerchiefs to $1.98 each.

Sheer Emb'd Mourning Handkerchiefs ..... .25 to 1.25

Linen Hemstitch ... .12½ .. .17 .. to .39

Emb'd Silk Handkerchiefs—white or with col'd emb'y .. .12½ to 1.49

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Unlaundered linen—Hemstitch—
All linen—medium and narrow, H S—with Initial ..... .12½
large, medium or small Initial—each .25—6 in box 1.50

Extra fine Linen—handsome letter .. .49

White Hemstitch—all linen ..... .10 .. .12½ .. .17 .. .25 to .69

Fine Linen H'dkfs—old fashioned—cord or tape borders ..... .12½ .. .17 .. .25 to .39

Extra large ..... .25 and .33

Hemstitch Silk H'dk'fs—22 inch—each ..... .25 to 1.39
24 inch—each ..... .39 to 1.39
With Initials—large and small— .25 to .79

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
White and Col'd H. S., with and without Initials, also Embroidered Scallop or Hemstitch Linen and emb'd Silk, 5 to .49
In boxes—3 to 6 Hdkfs ..... .15 to .49

SILK MUFFLERS.
White, Black and Colored—Stripes, Dots, Plaids and Plain—All Sizes, including extra large, .49 to 4.49

"To give is a noble thing."

Dolls—Dressed and Undressed

Best French and German Make, including the famous beauty dolls, Cinderella and Handwerck.

12 and 14 inch Dolls—pretty faces—curly hair—fixed or closing eyes—jointed kid bodies—nothing to equal them at the price ..... .25

Kid and Jointed body Dolls—sizes up to 18 inch—all fresh, perfect and beautiful ..... .49
Others up to 21 inch ..... .69

Our famous "Daisy Bell" Dolls—22 inch Handwerck—jointed—lovely faces—closing eyes—long curls—the best and finest in New York for the price ..... .98

Large Handwerck Dolls—large, full comable wigs ..... 1.69 and 2.39
Large French Dolls 2.98

Handwerck and Cinderella life size Dolls—
handsomer than elsewhere at $7.00 ... 4.98
handsomer than elsewhere at $13.98 .. 7.98
Dressed Dolls—20 styles ..... .25
Dressed Dolls—25 styles ..... .49
Dressed Dolls—30 styles ..... .69 to .98
Dressed Baby Dolls ..... .98 to 4.98
Fancy Dressed—extra quality 1.98

Beautifully Dressed Dolls—in up-to-date child fashion ... 2.25 to 6.98
Still larger, up to life size, to $29.98.

CLOTHES FOR DOLLS.
Outfits—complete ..... .49 to 4.98
Hats ... .49 to 2.98 Wigs ... .69 to 1.69

Straw Crown Hats—fluted rims—value .98 ..... .69
Dress, Skirt and Drawers—set ..... .98
Long Baby Dresses—elsewhere 1.50 ... .98

Toys and Games—10 cents to 4.49.
Picture Books—3 cents to .98.

Dress Goods

More good values here than you can find in any other two stores combined.

All Wool Basket Cloth—Tan, Brown, Grey, Cadet, Garnet, Green and Navy—look like 50c. goods ..... .29

All Wool Albatross—
38 inch—best shades ..... .39
40 inch—extra quality ..... .49
46 inch—still finer ..... .69

Snowflakes and Knickerbockers—
54 inch—Blue and Black ..... .69
54 inch—Six colorings ..... .59
54 inch—Black and Grey ..... .49
Finer to 1.79.

Silk and Wool Plaids—
38 inch, also 45 inch Zibeline Plaids—newest colors ..... .49

Christmas Cards and Calendars
Have large space on Third Floor.
One Cent to $2.00.

Flannels

Not strictly a Holiday stock, but there are quantities sold for presents, and who would not appreciate a skirt length, or enough for a pretty waist.

SILK EMB'D SKIRTING FLANNELS
All Wool, Silk and Wool, Finette, and Cotton Mixed—cut out scallop and hemstitched—emb'y from 1-16 of an inch to 5 inches wide ..... .33 to 3.49

SPECIALS.

Silk emb'd Flannels—white and colors—self or contrasting embroidery—elsewhere .79 and .89 ..... .59

All over emb'd Flannels, Silk emb'd in Blue, Pink and White; for Babies' Sacques, Coats, Vestings and Trimmings—very elaborate and handsome—yard 5.98
(In Boxes or put up to order.)

Imported Lambskin Cloth—Plain and Fig'd—for children's Coats, Opera Capes or Coats, etc 3.49

Best Crepon Elderdowns—yd wide ..... .69

Plain and Fancy Elderdowns—value .29 ..... .19

All Wool Persian and Fancy striped ..... .39

Fine Table Linens

A gift for a housekeeper. Nothing better.

Table Sets ..... 1.49 to 15.98
Lunch Cloths ..... .49 to 2.98
Scarfs ..... .19 to 5.98

While of Towels, Doylies, Napkins, Table Damasks, and other Household Articles, we offer assortments to meet every need.

SPECIALLY GOOD VALUES ARE:

All Linen Napkins—12 inch—Hemstitched—value 2.29 dozen 1.80

All Linen Satin Double Damasks—superb patterns—68 inch ..... .89
20 inch Napkins to match—dozen 1.98
24 inch Napkins to match—Dozen 2.98

Applique Doylies—9 inch ..... .19

Applique Doylies—12 inch—value .39 ... .25

All Linen Fancy Damask Towels—H. S. and Knot fg'e—two rows open work—44 inches long—value .59 .. .39

All Linen Damask Towels—open work border—60 inches long—hand knot fringe—value 1.39 ..... .98

"The hand that gives gathers."

Gift Suggestions in Blankets, Comfortables, etc.

A fine Blanket is a gift that need not knock long for admittance—our stock offers all qualities, 98 cents to 18.98.

ALSO, IN THIS SECTION:

Full size Comfortables—Best French Sateen cov'd—corded centre piece—fancy borders, down-filled 7.98

Silk and Sateen Cov'd Comfortables—rich satin border all round 8.98

All Silk Comfortables—down filled—rich satin border ..... 11.69 to 19.00
Satin and French Sateen Comfortables—lamb's wool filled—fancy borders and centre pieces quilted and tufted, 3.49 to 20.00.

Full size White Marseilles Quilts—satin finish—assorted patterns—with and without hand knot fringe 2.49

Extra heavy English White Marseilles—Full size ..... 3.49 .. 3.98 .. 4.69

White Mercerized Crochet—something new—Look like silk ..... 1.98 .. 2.49 .. 3.98 .. 4.49

White Crochet—Marseilles designs—hemmed or fringed ..... .69 to 1.98

SLUMBER ROBES.
Heavy Italian Silk Slumber Robes—reversible—Allover and border effects—Elsewhere 5.98 ..... 3.98

Italian Silk Slumber Robes—Stripes and Plain colors 1.69

Great Value in Sateens

1,000 pieces extra fine Sateens—in full color assortments for linings, dropskirts, draperies, bed set linings and other purposes—Silk lustre—value 21 cents ..... .12½

Dwight Anchor Muslins

Everybody knows its goodness.

We'll sell the yard wide—usually Nine cents 5¾

No Mail Orders.

Ladies' Waists

A stock that can supply every need for morning, afternoon or evening wear—prices that speak for themselves.

Fancy Stripe—Tailor-made—worth $1.25 ..... .79

Black Sateen—full tucked ..... .98

Flannel—large velvet buttons 1.98

Twill Flannel—silk pipings 1.49

French Flannel—velvet pipings 1.98

Metallic dot Brilliantine—Black and Colored 1.98

Mercerized Check Cheviots 2.49

Metallic Dot Brilliantines 2.98

Black Sicilienne—full tucked 2.98

Tailor Cloth—12 styles 2.98

Fancy Imported Scotch Flannel 3.98

All-Wool French Cords 3.98

Henrietta and Albatross 3.98

Fancy Satin and Prunella Stripes 3.98

All-Wool Crepe Canvas 3.98

Metallic Dot Velvet 2.98

Plain Velvet—cut out yoke 2.98

Plain Velvet—extra stitching 3.98

Black Velvet—silk trim'd 5.98

Plaid Velvet—worth 7.50 ..... 5.00

Peau de Sole—Silk and colors 2.98

Black Taffeta—large metal Buttons .. 2.98

Colored Taffeta silk—tucks or cords. 2.98

Taffeta and Peau de Cygne—10 styles 3.98

Silk Waists—street and fancy shades—White and Black—15 styles 5.00

Rich Peau de Cygne—lace medallions. 6.98

Elaborate Monte Carlo styles 9.98

White and Light Blue Crepe de Chine lace or faggoting in fancy effect 9.98

Plaid Panne Velvet—cut steel buttons—value $15.00 ..... 11.98

Irish Crochet Lace—over silk 13.98

Odd Lots of Window Shades

Some of our best styles are included—Lace and insertion trimmed or Tinsel Border—also other styles of which there are too few to mention—Regular prices 49 to 69 cts.

Clearing Price ..... .29

Notions and Stamped Goods

are ready for Christmas with:

Needle cases and Work Boxes .. 10 to .98
Fancy Tape Measures ..... .24 to .49
Needle Emeries ..... 6 to .15
Fancy Frilled Silk Garter Elastic, yd ..... .19 to .49
Fancy Hose Supporters—corset attachment ..... .19 to 1.25
Garter Buckles—pair ..... 5 to .60
Stamped Cushion Tops—with back—Holly, Violet, Poppy and Rose designs .34
Washable Emb'y Silks—doz. skeins .... .30
Stamped Linen Scarfs ..... .24 to 1.49
Stamped Linen Squares ..... .19 to 2.98
Bibs and Doylies ..... 4 to .34
Fancy Skeins ..... .19 to .98

THE SECOND PHILHARMONIC

A New Symphony by Weingartner Played.

Liszt's Symphonic Poem "Festklaenge" —Miss McCarthy's Violin Playing.

The Philharmonic Society, at its second concert last evening and at the so-called public rehearsal that preceded it on Friday afternoon, brought forward an interesting new symphony by Felix Weingartner as the chief number of its programme. The concert began with Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, and included also Liszt's symphonic poem, "Festklänge." Miss Maud McCarthy was the soloist, a young violinist, who appeared here some years ago as a child performer, but who has since studied her art in Europe. She is said to be an Australian by birth, and to have enjoyed the favor and support of her countrywoman, Mme. Melba. It would seem that there must have been some such powerful influence to account for Miss McCarthy's appearance upon the platform with the Philharmonic Society; her accomplishment as an artist never brought it about, for she is not at all in the class of performers to whom the Philharmonic audiences are accustomed to listen. She shows good schooling, a fairly well-developed technique, a certain amount of musical feeling—just as a great many other young ladies in this city show. But her performance of Mendelssohn's concerto was perfectly ineffective from beginning to end. Her tone, while sweet, is very small, and there were passages in the concerto that were quite inaudible. There were other passages that were simply slurred and blurred. She played also the andantino from Saint-Saëns's third concerto in an amiable but equally unimportant manner.

The "Coriolan" overture was given a well-balanced and finished performance, somewhat restrained, however, in points where the powers of the Philharmonic might have produced their profoundest effects—in the mighty potency of the opening chords, and the vehemence of the first theme. The symphonic poem of Liszt's, the seventh of his twelve, was hardly worth the trouble of resurrecting. Its ideas are commonplace, and are beaten out, according to his usual custom, to an extreme thinness. There is a certain festal gayety in them, and brilliancy in the orchestral garb that is given them, but it is music purely for outward effect. There is a great pother raised about the sad and unjustifiable neglect of conductors toward these works of Liszt's—a neglect which he felt bitterly during his life and that has continued in large measure ever since. The public is represented as perennially sorrowing over the deprivation thus imposed upon it. "Les Préludes" is the only one that it is really allowed by these stern guardians of artistic morals to listen to, and even for that it must resort more and more to concerts of the Sunday night order. The real reasons for the "neglect" of Liszt's symphonic poems are not hard to discover upon the occasional revivals of the less dreary ones, such as we had yesterday and are to have again this week, when the Boston Symphony will play the "Tasso." It is to be found in their utter insincerity as music, their poverty of ideas, and the vain strivings they embody of a very great man in a field where he was not great.

The symphony by Felix Weingartner aroused more than the interest commonly felt in a new work, because of the position and artistic aims of its composer. He is one of the most prominent of the younger "virtuoso" conductors of Germany, a radical in his methods and views as a conductor, a composer of music-dramas of the modern type—and yet, as a symphonist, an adherent of the classic forms. This second symphony exemplifies all these characteristics. Its four movements are modeled after the established symmetry, and the composer has affixed no word or title to it to give a hint as to any programme or exterior poetic idea that it is intended to interpret. It is absolute music. Herr Weingartner is none the less a modern, even in his symphonic writing. He has used the largest sonorities of the highly developed modern orchestra with skill and effectiveness. In the texture of his music he has adopted a style that Schumann first exploited to add to the unity and cohesion of the four-fold symphonic structure, and that some of his successors, notably Brahms and Dvorak, have also employed, what is known as "community of theme," or the introduction in later movements of melodic material used in earlier ones; in this instance, in the final rondo, of themes from the first and second movements. The most striking of these is a horn call used as a sort of motto—also a Schumannesque device—throughout the first movement, and that plays an important part in its structure.

The slow introduction is somewhat laboriously built up from a fragment of the first theme of the first movement, and leads directly into that movement. This first theme, as it appears in its entirety, is chivalrous and impulsive in its character; the second is of extreme simplicity and of a certain pastoral feeling. This out-of-door feeling is carried through the whole work in the lifting melody that forms the most striking thematic material of the second allegro movement and the breezy freshness that pervades the last. The slow movement is a series of variations erected upon a sustained and almost severely simple theme that is presented at first with almost the aspect of a chorale. The effects are largely instrumental, as the composer has not departed very far in any of the variations from the original outlines of the melody. He has not, in fact, gone far enough to avoid the tedium of sameness.

With all the skill that has been devoted to the working out of this material—and there are much skill and learning and unerring knowledge of effect displayed in it—with all the resources of brilliant instrumental combinations that the composer has employed, the general effect of this symphony is of a certain monotony. The listener is frequently beguiled, but chiefly by details, and for a time. The themes have an individual melodious quality, but in the course of their elaboration their distinction somehow evaporates. The symphony as a whole has many extremely interesting and alluring traits; it is the product of a fertile ingenuity and a many-sided dexterity; but it lacks sustained power, and we miss in it the poignant thrust of genius.

It offers a considerable problem for the orchestra that undertakes to play it, and it must regretfully be set down that while there were vigor and a propulsive energy in the performance of it last night, there was little precision.

"OTELLO" AT THE OPERA.

Another Fine Performance of This Work—Mr. Bispham as Iago.

The superb performance of Verdi's "Otello," with which the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was opened week before last, was repeated there at the matinée yesterday afternoon. It differed from the previous representation in that Mr. Bispham took the part of Iago instead of Mr. Scotti, to whom it fell before. It was his first performance of it in New York, and it was an interesting addition to his repertory. Mr. Bispham's impersonation is in many ways highly intelligent, as is everything he does on the stage; and it is the product of study and careful thought.

It presents a cooler and more calculating villainy than Mr. Scotti's, the craft is of a lower and more obvious order, the human type less potent. It is less picturesque, from the nature of its conception, and cuts a considerably less convincing figure on the stage, but in its own way it is a carefully modelled and consistent interpretation. It is, however, too carefully modelled, and exposes too much of the mechanism by which the effects are realized. Too many of the motions, inflections, and gestures show the calculation that fits them into their places; and it has an impression of artificiality.

Mr. Alvarez's magnificent impersonation of Otello seems more profoundly stirring at each hearing. Its power is elemental; its attributes of nobility, racking passion and ravaging despair, are set forth with a continually increasing potency of expression from beginning to end, and with a tempestuous sweep that is all compelling. For all the faults that are in it, his singing of the music is on an almost equal plane of tragic intensity, and it is a performance that deserves to stand with some of the great memories of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mme. Eames's Desdemona is beautiful to the eye and the ear alike. It lacks, as it always has lacked, warmth and emotion. Of the other performers there is little to be added to what has been said already. Mme. Homer was the Emilia and Mr. Bars the Cassio. Mr. Mancinelli conducted, and put much dramatic significance into his reading of the score. The setting of the stage in "Otello" is handsome, and the scene in the second act, showing the homage to Desdemona in the garden, strikingly well managed, with the chorus and the accompaniment of mandolins. It is altogether one of the most remarkable productions that the Metropolitan presents.

In the evening there was a performance of "Lohengrin" in the series of popular performances that attracted the largest audience of the season so far. The house was filled almost to suffocation. The cast differed from that of the first performance in that Mr. Muhlmann appeared as Telramund and Mr. Dufriche took his part as the Herald. In other respects it was the same, and the performance offered no new features of importance.

Mr. Anthes, as Lohengrin, embodied the same uninspired idea of that part as he did before—an idea without distinction or elevation. He sang with an abundant vocal power, but without charm, and at times out of tune. Mme. Gadski's Elsa was a somewhat better performance than she gave the other evening, and was a beautiful and finished piece of acting. Mr. de Reszke's impersonation of the King also showed an improvement in voice and in phrasing, which has been so bad in some of the singing he has done recently.

BISPHAM SEEKS A DIVORCE.

Papers in the Suit Filed by the Baritone in London—Robert Newton Shaw Involved.

David S. Bispham, the baritone, who yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House sang Iago in Verdi's "Otello," has in London sued his wife, who was Caroline Russell, daughter of the late Gen. Charles S. Russell, United States Army, whom he married in 1885, for absolute divorce, naming as co-respondent one Robert Newton Shaw. Mr. Bispham admitted the divorce litigation last evening in his dressing room at the Opera House.

"I filed the papers in the suit," he said, "two months ago when I was in London. I regard the announcement of my action as premature and deeply regret it because in the first place it cannot be tried until next Spring, and also because such publicity will not help my interests. All I hope is that news of this miserable business will not get to my little daughter, who is thirteen years old and is in school at Philadelphia. I wanted her to have a merry Christmas. Very naturally I will not name my London lawyers or give an inkling of what the papers in the case set forth. Robert Newton Shaw is the co-respondent. I will not talk of him. Let him say what he likes. I have nothing to say of or in reply to him. I have not the remotest idea of how the news of the suit became public."

A Robert Newton Shaw of Newport and 75 East Fifty-fourth Street, who has desk room in the real estate office of E. S. Willard & Co. at 44 Pine Street, was not found yesterday. He was said to have gone out of town, but was quoted as having said that the divorce proceedings were a surprise to him; that he did not know the Bisphams and had never met Mrs. Bispham and that he had not been in England for four or five years. This Mr. Shaw has a flat on the second floor of 75 East Fifty-fourth Street, into which he moved last October, when Mr. Bispham filed his papers in the divorce suit. He had lived at 20 Washington Square North, where he was regarded as a man of means. The Social Register for 1903 makes him reside in East Fifty-fourth Street with his wife, who was Charlotte I. Goddard Danielson, and the Misses Helen Kent and Amy Hobart Shaw. It was stated at the house last night that Mr. Shaw lived in the flat with a sister, and that Mrs. Shaw was "in the country." Mrs. Shaw is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

The news of the divorce suit did not greatly surprise Mr. Bispham's friends, because it had for some time been inferred that his marital relations were strained. Mrs. Bispham was a Philadelphia belle, and she is in England with a son and daughter. The Bispham home is Fretherue Lodge, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, England, but he is at present stopping at the Royalton, in West Forty-fourth Street.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

"Le Prophete" and "La Tosca" to be Revived—Mme. Eames in a New Part.

A number of interesting features will mark the third week of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. On Wednesday Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète" will be given for the first time in three years, with Mme. Schumann-Heink in the part of Fidès and Mr. Alvarez in that of John of Leyden. On Friday evening Puccini's "La Tosca" will be given with Mme. Eames, who will be heard for the first time as Floria Tosca. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Anthes will sing in "Tannhäuser," and Mme. Louise Homer will take the part of Venus that she was to take last week had she not been prevented by illness. Herewith are the bills for the week:

MONDAY EVENING,
"AIDA,"
(In Italian.)

Aida	Mme. Emma Eames
Amneris	Mme. Louise Homer
Una Sacerdotessa	Miss Maryll
Radames	Mr. De Marchi
Ancnasro	Mr. Scotti
Re	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Il Re	Mr. Journet
Un Messaggiero	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
"LE PROPHETE,"
(In French.)

Fidès	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Berta	Miss Maryll
Jean de Leyde	Mr. Alvarez
Zacharie	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Oberthal	Mr. Journet
Jonas	Mr. Jacques Bars
Mathisen	Mr. Declery

Conductor, Mr. Flon.

FRIDAY EVENING,
"TOSCA,"
(In Italian.)

Floria Tosca	Mme. Emma Eames
Un Pastore	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Mario Cavaradossi	Md. De Marchi
Il Barone Scarpia	Mr. Scotti
Cesare Angelotti	Mr. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano	Mr. Gilibert
Spoletta	Mr. Bars
Scairrone	Mr. Bégué
Un Carceriere	Mr. Cernusco

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
"TANNHAUSER,"
(In German.)

Elisabeth	Mme. Gadski
Ein Hirt	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Venus	Mme. Louise Homer
Tannhauser	Mr. Anthes
Wolfram	Mr. Bispham
Herman	Mr. Blass
Walther	Mr. Jacques Bars
Heinrich	Mr. Reiss
Biterolf	Mr. Muhlmann
Reinmar	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY EVENING,
"LA TRAVIATA,"
(In Italian.)

Violetta	Mme. Sembrich
Flora Bervoise	Mme. Van Cauteren
Annina	Miss Bauermeister
Alfredo	Mr. Dani
Giorgio Germont	Mr. Campanari
Gastone	Mr. Vanni
Barone Duphol	Mr. Dufriche
Marchese D'Obigny	Mr. Bégué
Dottore Grenvil	Mr. Gilibert

Conductor, Mr. Flon.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Its Hundredth Concert in New York to be Given Here This Week.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will revisit New York this week and give its usual concerts on Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. The Boston Orchestra has now reached the period when its historical statistics become interesting, and the management points out that the concert on Thursday will be the one hundredth given by the organization in New York. The first was given at Steinway Hall, with Mr. Gericke as conductor and Mr. Kneisel as soloist on Feb. 14, 1887. Mr. Kneisel will again be the soloist on Thursday evening, when he will play Bach's A minor concerto for violin. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Van Rooy will be the soloist, and will sing Beethoven's song, "An die Hoffnung," with orchestral accompaniment, and the final scene from "Die Walkure." The programmes will be these:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Overture to "The Betrothed of the Tsar" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Concerto for violin and orchestra in A minor, No. 1 ..... Joh. Seb. Bach
Mr. Kneisel.
Symphonic Poem, No. 2, "Tasso" ..... Liszt
Symphony No. 3, in E flat major, "Eroica," Op. 55 ..... Beethoven

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Symphony No. 2, in C major, Op. 61 ..... Schumann
Song with orchestra, "An die Hoffnung," Op. 94 ..... Beethoven
Mr. Van Rooy.
Symphonic variations on an Original Theme, Op. 78 ..... Dvorak
"Wotan's Farewell" and "Fire Charm" from "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner
Mr. Van Rooy.

PUGNO'S SECOND RECITAL.

Raoul Pugno will give his second piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, in which he will play the following list of pieces:

Gigue, B flat major	Bach
Gavotte Variée, G major	Handel
Sonatina, A major	Scarlatti
Sonate, Op. 31, D minor	Beethoven
I. Impromptu, A flat major	Chopin
II. Impromptu, F sharp major	
Impromptu posthume, C sharp major	
I. Ballade, G minor	
Berceuse	
Polonaise, Op. 22, E flat major	
Scherzo, B flat minor	Chopin
Rondeau brilliant, E flat major	Weber
La Fileuse	Mendelssohn
Capriccio, Op. 16	
La Chasse	
Eleventh Rhapsodie	Lisst

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The orchestral numbers to be presented at the first of the series of People's Symphony Concerts at Cooper Union Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, will be the overture to "The Magic Flute" by Mozart, a Hadyn symphony, Tschaikowsky's "Danse Russe," and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries," each of which will be preceded by explanatory remarks by Mr. William J. Henderson. Miss Sally Frothingham Akers will be heard in an aria from the "Messiah" and a group of songs, and Mr. Max Bendix is to play the first movement of the Beethoven concerto for violin.

Y. M. C. A. Lectures on Tuberculosis.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is co-operating with the Charity Organization Society in its crusade against the spread of consumption. Lectures upon the general subject of prevention of tuberculosis are being delivered on Wednesday evenings during the present month at the association's rooms, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. On Wednesday night next Dr. Egbert Le Fevre will speak on "Predisposing Causes."

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these intruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

The 20th century man does not get his clothes in a department store or wear hand me down clothing, but lands at ARNHEIM'S TAILORING Establishment, Broadway and Ninth Street, where he can get an Overcoat made to order at $20.00. A suit of fine Worsted Cheviot in neat stripes and check effects $20.00. Imported Thibet for coat and vest with English Trousering $23.00.

Special line of English Trousering $6.00. No risk dealing with us; clothes to suit or money back.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS $20, $25, $30; boas, $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful, but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

Hazelton PIANO

Hazelton Bros. have chosen the Apollo Company from among fifty or more representative New York firms as the one most to be depended upon in giving the Hazelton Piano the attention and dignified representation that its high reputation deserves. The Hazelton Piano is one of the high-grade instruments whose fame to the present generation seems to have existed always. To the discriminating piano buyer the name of Hazelton means the most approved type of piano known to modern piano users. It means a piano into the construction of which enters everything that goes to the making of a thoroughly trustworthy piano. It's a piano that reflects great credit not only upon the American piano industry, but on those who are entrusted to introduce it into the American home. With a half century of success behind the Hazelton, the citizens of New York State, at least the Manhattan corner of it, will, we are sure, give it a hearty welcome.

The APOLLO Company.
101 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)
ANDERSON & CO., 470 FULTON ST., B'KLYN.

Saturday afternoon Mr. Van Rooy will be the soloist, and will sing Beethoven's song, "An die Hoffnung," with orchestral accompaniment, and the final scene from "Die Walkure." The programmes will be these:

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Berceuse
Polonaise, Op. 22, E flat major
..... Chopin
Scherzo, B flat minor ..... Chopin
Rondeau brilliant, E flat major ..... Weber
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Capriccio, Op. 16
La Chasse
..... Mendelssohn
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AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM S. SHUBERT, MANAGER. Evenings, at 8. Saturday Matinee, at 2. Carriages, 11:15.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY JULIUS CAESAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston Engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17

CASINO B'way & 39th St. TELEPHONE 6726—38. SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, PROPRIETORS.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman's
31ST BIG WEEK,
A THE MUSICAL HIT!
CHINESE BEST SHOW ON EARTH!
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Best with Biggest show the Business on B'way.

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT.
250th PERFORMANCE DEC. 23d.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. TEL. 2482—MAD. SAM S. SHUBERT, MANAGER.
Sam S. & Lee Shubert & C. E. Evans, LESSEES.
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES,
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and His English Company in
THE [illegible]IGHT OF THE PARYT.
Under the direction of Messrs. Sam S. & Lee Shubert & D. V. Arthur.
Last Mes. Thursday & Saturday.
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R[illegible] IN[illegible]TIAL P[illegible]SENTATION C[illegible] THE S[illegible]ERB R[illegible]MANTIC C[illegible]MEDY.
INCESS HEIDELBERG
Adapted by Aubrey Boucicault from the German of Forster-Meyer,
"Alt Heidelberg"
Now running in its second year in Berlin. Presented with an all-star cast, including Aubrey Boucicault and Minnie Dupree, Theodore Roberts, Robert Lorraine, Morton Selten, Max Freeman, Frederic Tyler, Norman Conniers, and others. Seats on sale now.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
POPULAR PRICES—25c. to $1. LAST WEEK.
Original Cast. "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
TO-NIGHT—RICE'S SUNDAY "POP."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Beginning Tuesday Eve., Dec. 16th,
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY
in the great Civil War Opera
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.
350 PEOPLE. SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

HUBER'S MUSEUM
LALOO,
THE WONDERFUL DOUBLE MARVEL.
TWO LIVING HUMAN BEINGS MERGED INTO ONE. A most amazing and agreeable exhibit that does not offend. They are one, yet are two, with 4 arms, 4 legs, 4 feet, 4 hands, this marvelous dual phenomenon. Prince Luke's Russian Cossacks, Fat Lady, Human Billiard Ball, Olga Snake Charmer, Midget Policeman.
THEATRE J. B. Burke & Co. in "Hawkshaw, the Detective," Ada Jones, Fanny Reaves, Mack & Wilson, Roberts & Richardson, 20 others.
CONCERTS SUNDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props & Mgrs.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS
A MARVELOUS MELODRAMA.
THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EVER SEEN IN THE CITY.
Frank McKee's Stupendous Production,
The Ninety and Nine.
By Ramsay Morris.
SEE THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE SCENE.
PRICES 25, 50 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8:10.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager.
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
Mary of Magdala
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Special Matinees Christmas and New Year's.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS
of the Merry Musical Comedy
A COUNTRY GIRL.
*** Owing to other contracts, the four months' engagement of the company at this theatre must end on Dec. 27; but (as in the case of "San Toy") arrangements have been made for a return of the opera early in the Spring.
MON., DEC. 29—KLAW & ERLANGER'S great production
THE BILLIONAIRE, with JEROME SYKES.

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d St. Eve. at 8. Only Mats. Satys.
Curtain rises evgs. at 8 sharp, positively.
DAVID BELASCO presents
BLANCHE BATES
— IN —
The Darling OF THE Gods
A Drama of Japan in 5 Acts.
By DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

NEW STAR CONCERT
Lexington Av. and 107th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c.
TO-NIGHT A RAGGED HERO.
BIG SUNDAY 25, 35, 50c
The Mortons, Bonnie Thornton, Dolan & Lenharr and others.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev'gs, 8:15. 5TH WEEK
Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
OF THE TRIUMPH OF
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
HOLIDAY SEATS NOW READY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY, DEC. 9TH, AT 3 P. M.
1st Piano Recital PAOLO GALLICO
Seats $1.50 & $1.00 at Ditson's.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town. Joe. Maxwell & Co. John Ford, J. H. Cullen, Ford & Cantwell, Frank O'Brien, Carmen Sisters, and 8 other Big Acts. 25c 50c

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque, Humming Birds and Onions.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
MAT. DAILY, 25c
(Except Mon.) SLAVES OF RUSSIA.
Next week, A Remarkable Case.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Monday and Friday Ev'gs. at Pop. Prices. Lessing's "EMILIA GALOTTI" Tues., Wed., Sat. Mat. and Evening. G. V. MOSER'S Comedy, in 4 Acts, "DER BUREAUKRAT."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH WEEK.
Seats for Xmas and New Year's ready.
"A pronounced success."—Herald.
"A Broadway success of more than ordinary tastiness."—World.
"An unequivocal success."—Tribune.
"Without any question whatever the most richly and deliciously enjoyable of the season."—Times.
"A fascinating entertainment."—Journal.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
in H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
"Popular success."—Ev'g Post.
"Superior to 'When We Were Twenty-One.'"—Mail and Express.
"A big success."—Ev'g Sun.
"A vacation to go hear it."—Telegram.
"Unqualified success."—Ev'g Journal.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Matinees at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2nd Month.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Mary Mannering
In an Original Modern Play, Entitled
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
BY CLYDE FITCH
MANAGEMENT OF FRANK McKEE.
"Miss Mannering is the same sweet, interesting actress as of old—arch, piquant, ingenuous, demure, merry, and sweet."—Tribune.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2nd Week.
Engagement of
MR. E. S.
WILLARD
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
The Romantic Play in 4 acts, entitled
The Cardinal
by L. N. Parker, author of "Rosemary."
Special Matinee Thursday, 2:15.
J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Professor's Love Story.
MR. WILLARD as PROFESSOR GOODWILLIE.
Matinee Dec. 18th—DAVID GARRICK.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
To-morrow (Monday) Evening
Reappearance of
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 3 WEEKS
of Miss Barrymore's appearance in New York this season.
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Ethel Barrymore
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A Country Mouse.
PRECEDED BY a study in one act, entitled
CARROTS
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"A double-barreled success."—Evg. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
MONDAY, DEC. 29TH,
Charles Frohman announces
CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
First Play—
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES,
with
CLARA BLOODGOOD.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., n'r B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3rd WEEK.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
Dramatized by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington.
"A wondrous pretty play . . . Writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
Seats on sale for Xmas and New Year's.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'WAY & 38TH ST.
AL. HAYM[illegible] Evening[illegible] 2nd We[illegible] EXTRA
[illegible]N & CO.....PROPS. at 8:25; Saturday Matinee 2:15.
Seats selling 4 weeks in advance.
MATINEES Christmas and New Year's
Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Miss Max'n[illegible] Elliott.
"If you Elliott will[illegible]e dull, Mr. Goodwin and Miss [illegible]panish the blues."—Herald.
THE [illegible]LTAR OF FRIENDSHIP.
Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One [illegible]ock east of Grand Central Depot.
5th YE[illegible]R Henry Donnel Stock C[illegible]
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c.
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
MR. [illegible]RESTON CLARKE AS
HAMLET
Week of Dec. 15th [illegible]HE STREETS OF NEW YORK Ralph Stuart as "Badger."

KEITH'S
14TH ST. E. F. A[illegible] Contin[illegible] BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV. SE[illegible].....General Manager
[illegible]n. Perf...12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
MARY NORMAN, Society Caricaturist.
T[illegible] CUS[illegible] [illegible]HOW'S TRAINED CATS. [illegible]AN, HOLCOMB & CURTIS, 3 YOSCARYS. JOHN KERNELL.
Lillian [illegible]stern, Paloma [illegible]uartette, Hal Mer[illegible]rt, Zarnes[illegible]o, } Leona Thurber, Picks, Howard & Linder, Tom Almond, Cherry & Bates.
250 ACT[illegible] PRICES[illegible] BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

VISIT [illegible]OCTOR'S TO-DAY. 25, 50c Reser[illegible] 23d St[illegible] TO-NIGHT. Res. 75c. [illegible]d Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.[illegible] 5th Av[illegible] Continuous Vaudeville. LOOP THE LOOP, the Bicycling Sensation. Fisher & Carroll, Keogh & Ballard. 25 Star Acts.
[illegible]AINTS & SINNERS, William [illegible]ramwell, Minnie Seligman. All [illegible]avorite Stock Great Vaudeville. Press [illegible]dridge.
58th S[illegible] [illegible]UNCLE TOM'S CABIN[illegible] Miss Crawford. As Lee Willard. All Favorites in the Big Stock. Vaudeville Features.
125th [illegible]HESTS CALVIN JOSLIN, Adelaide Keim, Ned Howard Fowler. Permanent Stock Favorites. Big Vaudeville acts.
[illegible]K COMPANIES IN NEW YORK

MRS[illegible] OSBORN'S PLAY HOUSE.
—44th St., near 5th Ave.—
BLANCH[illegible] RING "FAD AND FOLLY" HARRY CONOR
Evgs[illegible]t 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.

Sacred [illegible]oncert This Afternoon and Evening.
[illegible]RTIC & [illegible]AMON'S [illegible]TINEE -DAY
NEXT WEEK. Hyde's Comedians. 4 Mortons, Picolo's Midgets, Nichols Sisters, Trovollo, Hall and Staley, Mattie Keene & Co. Boyce & Wilson, Ozav & Delmo, Tom Hearn, &c.

CLEF CLUB
Herbert Stock Co. Presents.
BIJOU FERNANDEZ in
JANE
PRICES: Ev'gs 25c., 50c. Mats. 25c. Entire House. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

THE [illegible]ERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
C[illegible]nférence Française
donnée [illegible]ar le Professeur Pierre Valmigere, [illegible]ur en droit de la faculté de Paris, a l'[illegible] WALDORF-ASTORIA, (East Room,) [illegible]ndredi, 12 Décembre, à 4 heures.
SUJET: [illegible]E DUALISME DE L'ESPRIT FRANCAIS.
Admissi[illegible] gratuite. Billets personnels obtenus a l'école.

14th Street Theatre, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
L[illegible]ST 6 N[illegible]GHTS. FAREWELL WEEK.
MR. [illegible]HAUNCEY In his best play,
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town
Next [illegible]eek Joe Welch in The Peddler.

METR[illegible]POLIS Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
142d St[illegible] & 3d Av. ANDREW MACK.
TO-NI[illegible]HT 25 & CONC[illegible]RT 50c JOHN L. SULLIVAN Other Stars.

WES[illegible] END THEATRE 125th St., Block W. of 8th Av.
M. R. BIMBERG.....Manager
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT John Kernell Beaumont & Belmont and 10 Other Star Acts.
THIS WEEK
THE 4 COHANS in THE GOVERNOR'S SON.
Week Dec. 15—HUMAN HEARTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Mat. Wednesday, 50c to $1.50
7TH TREMENDOUS WEEK.
50TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE SILVER SLIPPER
BY THE AUTHORS OF FLORODORA
AS GREAT A SUCCESS AS "FLORODORA."
Seats selling for Christmas and New Year's Matinees.
Sam Bernard, CYRIL SCOTT, Mai De Villiers, JOSIE SADLER.
Have You Seen the Champagne Dance?
SNITZ EDWARDS, HARRY BURCHER, DAISY GREEN, MACKENZIE GORDON, HELEN ROYTON, SUSAN DRAKE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

Harlem Opera House.
One week, beginning to-morrow evening.
—Only Matinée Saturday.—
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present the Distinguished Young Romantic Actor
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In his great role of "Sydney Carton," in
"THE ONLY WAY"
A Dramatic Version

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

An Armored Motor Car for Coast Defense Brought Out in England—Devices to Prevent the Dust Nuisance—A Motor Lawn Mower.

The utility of the automobile for military transport has been amply demonstrated by actual trial in both England and Germany, and now military authorities are giving serious attention to the practicability of the motor vehicle for actual offensive and defensive work. Such vehicles would be of greatest service in Great Britain, where there are few points on the entire coast of the island which are far removed from good, or sufficiently good, roads upon which the car could move with celerity to beat back the foe. It would also prove of great use in keeping open lines of communication, for hauling guns into position, or for searchlight operations. In the case of street riots the appearance of a moving fort, furnished with machine guns capable of mowing down men by the score, would have a most salutary effect.

The latest and most practical invention in this line is the Simms motor war car, which was recently given a trial at the Crystal Palace, and made a very favorable impression. It was built by the well-known gun-making firm of Vickers, Son & Maxim, Limited, and in appearance bears a strong resemblance to the hull of an iron-clad man-of-war. The car is completely encircled by an armor of 6mm. Vickers steel, which is quite impervious to small arms and projectiles. It is curved outward and flattened longitudinally, but is provided with a ram fore and aft, set at an angle of 45 degrees. The length over all is twenty-five feet, the beam eight feet, and the height of the top of the skirt ten feet from the ground, so that the sides are unscalable, and a ladder must be used to get in or out of it. The bottom edge of the armor is eighteen inches below the level of the frame of the vehicle. It was fixed originally to the tubular frame, but it having been found that the road vibration shook the rivets loose, the armor was hung on the semi-elliptical springs, which themselves are mounted on steel trestles braced and stayed to the main frame. The swinging action thus afforded the armored shell has been found to increase its impenetrability. Distant lengths are provided to prevent excessive lateral movement. In the ends, provision is made for the storage of ammunition, and, if necessary, the road wheels can be protected by curtains of chain mail.

The rectangular frame of the vehicle is constructed of heavy U section channel steel and is constructed to support a maximum load of twelve tons. It is 17 feet long by 6 feet 2 inches wide over all.

The motor, which is a sixteen horse power four-cylindered engine, fitted with magneto ignition and timing gear, and the speed gear, are carried on a special frame, mounted longitudinally on the car frame. This special motor frame is formed of Mannesman steel tubes, and strongly attached to the main frame by brackets and stays. The cylinders are each of 90mm. bore, and the engine has a stroke of 130mm. is governed by a centrifugal governor taking effect on the exhaust valves, and has compression of 60 pounds per square inch. It will run with either gasoline or heavy oil. The cooling of the engine is obtained by means of what is now well known as the Cannstatt cooler, with an including fan rotated by gearing off the engine shaft. The engine and gear are set below in the centre of the car, which is decked nearly all over some 2 feet 6 inches below the top edge of the armor shell.

The change speed gear, which is of the usual type, affords four definite speeds, viz., one and a half, three, five, and nine miles per hour with the engine running at 750 revolutions per minute. With the exception that there is one lever to each pair of speeds and a reversing lever, the war car is driven and steered by wheel and worm steering, just as an ordinary road car, and with similar ease. The transmission of the drive from the gear is by countershaft and chains to road wheels in the ordinary way.

A simple brake power is supplied. A pedal actuated brake clutch takes effect on the first gear wheel shaft, a hand wheel operates two powerful band brakes on the hubs of the driving wheels, and when these are applied the further rotation of the wheel applies two most effective tire brakes on the driving wheels. It is claimed that when traveling on the top speed the car can be brought to rest within eight yards.

The main frame is carried on semi-elliptical springs at the rear, the frame and springs outside the driving wheels, and by spiral springs on the steering axle, which are contained in horn plates. The wheels have wooden spokes and felloes built upon cast steel naves and steel tires. The tires of the driving wheels are provided with crossplates, and those of the steering wheels with annular rims of less width than the tread to afford easy steering on hard ground. The driving wheels are four feet in diameter and six inches in width and the steering wheels three feet in diameter and three and one-half inches in width. Although not demonstrated on the afternoon of the trials, owing to the soft nature of the Crystal Palace road surfaces, it is claimed that this war car will climb a gradient of one in seven and a half with a full load.

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Hartford, Conn., has adopted the automobile for all classes of city service, possessing a motor police patrol wagon, a motor ambulance, and a motor fire engine. The patrol wagon has been in use just one year, and it is now said that the cost of operation of the vehicle during the past year is just equal to the cost of shoeing one of the horses formerly used in the same service.

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One of the greatest annoyances of automobiling is the cloud of dust which rises and envelops the vehicle and its occupants when driven at speed. So disagreeable is this dust nuisance that a number of devices designed to prevent it have been invented, some of which have proved quite successful. A local automobilist has devised an arrangement which is successful in repressing much of the nuisance, though it does not do away with it entirely. It consists of a broad strip of canvas stretched between two iron rods, which project horizontally from the rear of the vehicle behind and over the wheels. The ascending dust strikes against this screen, and is diverted to the ground.

A more elaborate device consists of two T-shaped brackets which are fixed one on each side of the vehicle. These project about two feet to the rear. The arms of the T pieces are each about two feet in length, or four feet over all. To one of these brackets a spring shade roller is attached, which carries a blind of light canvas or other suitable material. This is stretched across the back of the vehicle, being held to the opposite brackets by means of hooks provided on the free ends of the blind. The arm which carries the blind is at an angle of 45 degrees to the floor of the car. The forward movement of the vehicle creates a strong current of air, and this is used to counteract the dust thrown up by the wheels. The air driving downward and meeting the dust at a point a little below the floor of the carriage, a whirlwind is created by the opposing currents, with the effect that the dust cloud is broken up and left behind.

When not in use, the blind goes back upon a roller and is out of the way of everything. At the same time, it can be brought into use in an instant, by simply drawing it across the back of the conveyance and hooking up to the opposite bracket. The brackets are made of steel so that the fixture need not detract from the appearance of the carriage.

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A Western man is said to have rigged up a traveling van propelled by a forty-horse-power gasoline motor, which is intended for a home for its owner and his wife during their wanderings about the country. An old street car has been rebuilt for the body of the vehicle, to which are added an observation and operating platform, surrounded by large windows at the front end and a porch in the rear. The propelling machinery is mounted on a heavy steel frame, the whole weighing about four tons.

***

The motor lawn mower is a very useful form of motor vehicle which not only should be of great advantage on large country estates, but would seem particularly advantageous for golf courses, where the hoof marks caused by the motive power of a horse mower are a serious disadvantage. A motor mower is now on the market, and is said to be a practical and economical machine, not only more efficient, but cheaper in operation, than a horse mower.

The machine is very simple in construction, compact in arrangement, and can easily be operated by any gardener or groundman. It consists of a forty-two-inch cutting cylinder, with divided knives and single screw adjustment, which, with the bottom blade, front rollers, and box, is carried on a separate frame, hinged to the main axle to allow it to follow the inequalities of the ground. This cutting cylinder is driven by a six horse power gasoline motor, with magneto ignition, mounted on the main frame, to which the driving rollers, seat, &c., are also attached. The water circulation to cool the cylinder is maintained by a pump. The power is conveyed to a rolling cylinder by means of chain gear through a reducing arrangement, which is furnished with a simple gear for starting and stopping the machine quite independent of the motor. There is also a separate clutch for putting the cutting cylinder out of gear when it is required to roll the grass only.

The driver sits on a spring seat behind the machine, his weight being carried by a pair of steering rollers. He has perfect control over every part of the machine, the handles and levers for starting, stopping, steering, and emptying the grass box being arranged so as to be easily within reach from the seat. The steering arrangement is such that the machine can turn in its own length, enabling it to cut round flower beds, &c. The machine can travel up to five and a half miles per hour, the gasoline tank having a capacity sufficient for six hours. The grass box is emptied without stopping the machine by a special arrangement operated by the driver without leaving the seat.

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The new automobile stable to be built for F. T. F. Lovejoy of Pittsburg will probably be the most expensive in the country, costing $175,000.

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A large Broadway carpet firm, which is using two two-ton electric delivery trucks, has found that the two motor vehicles do the work of three two-horse wagons, equal to the work of twelve horses, as the horses were changed at noon in the horse-drawn wagons. They cover thirty-five to forty miles a day, and are faster, more easily handled, and more economical than the horse-drawn wagons. They are recharged each day at noon.

***

How to look well when automobiling is a problem which many women are finding a difficult one to solve. Wind, dust, and dirt are the disagreeable accompaniments of almost any ride of length, and the keen automobilist always goes in for such rides in preference to dawdling on parkways and suburban roads. There must be a complete covering for the hair, the very first thing, or else the dirt and grind would drive into the hair and penetrate to the scalp. Consequently an impervious rubber or oiled silk cap similar to a bathing cap is worn. Above this is the leathern cap with its visor, and below it a rubber or leather coat, covering a heavy skirt, and good thick stockings and stout shoes are almost always used.

There should be gloves with gauntlet sleeves, which come over the sleeve of the garment and prevent the dust and the draft from getting inside. There are goggles for everybody. No substitute for these has been discovered which has proven satisfactory in wear. Even the nose is covered with a semi-mask connected with the goggles, and the lower interstices of the mask are filled with fine wire, so that the breathing may be effected with comfort and without inhaling too much dust.

***

Sir Henry Thompson, an English surgeon who is an ardent automobilist, has written a book on the subject. "Motor Cars and Health," in which he preaches the gospel of automobilism in no uncertain tones. He addresses himself particularly to people with nerves. To them he says: "The exhilaration which accompanies driving in a motor is particularly helpful to people who are somewhat enervated. I have known instances of women suffering from defective nerve power who have derived great benefit from the invigorating and refreshing effect of meeting a current of air caused by driving in an automobile.

"Veils of varying thickness, according to the temperature, should, of course, be worn by women, but much of the benefit to nervous patients is caused by the air flowing on the face. The facial nerves are acted upon with beneficial results, well known to have a restorative influence on weak and so-called nervous individuals. Furthermore, the action of the air on the face and the continual inspiration of fresh air, tend to promote sleep, and I should have no hesitation, speaking generally, in regarding daily exercise in the motor car as aiding toward the prevention of insomnia."

***

According to United States Consul Hunt of Tamatave, Island of Madagascar, the latter place offers a good field for motor vehicles. Ever since the conquest of Madagascar by the French in 1895, the absorbing economic question has been the building of a railway joining the coast with the capital, Antananarivo, or Tananarivo, as it is now more frequently called.

Madagascar is one of the most irregularly mountainous countries in the world, not in the sense of altitude, but in the mass of irregular upheavals which cover the whole island up to the very coast line. There can hardly be said to exist in Madagascar a plain of sufficient dimensions to be called by that name, and it was this impenetrability of their country which enabled the Hovas for so long a period to oppose the inroads of the white man. But the French gained control in 1895, and the great problem to be solved since then has been the creation of roads to transport men and goods to the capital.

***

For some years to come the interior transport of the country will be by the macadamized road mentioned; but the question of what will be the system of vehicular traffic has yet to be solved. Hitherto goods have been transported on men's shoulders, one man carrying from sixty to eighty pounds. The first tentative departure from the old methods was a convoy of three American wagons, each carrying about twelve hundredweight, (i. e., about fifteen men's loads,) and drawn by four oxen, the journey occupying thirteen days from Mahatsara to Tananarivo, a distance, as mentioned, of 150 miles. Several small enterprises have followed, such as mule carts, ox carts, and pushcarts, but nothing has yet been established on a large scale. Passengers have now adopted the two-wheeled pushcart, called there "pousse-pousse." Three men are employed for one vehicle carrying one person.

The vehicle of the future, in the opinion of Consul Hunt, is the motor wagon; but owing to the gradients the machine should not be less than twenty-five horse power, in which case the journey from the capital to Mahatsara could be effected in one day, and, as the waterway from the latter place to Tamatave occupies just one day, this would be a great advantage on anything yet attained. The transport of mails alone between Tamatave and the capital cost last year $135,000, and there would seem to be a profitable opening for a service of four automobiles, which would immediately secure more freight than they could carry.

***

The Monmouth Automobile Club has been organized at Asbury Park, N. J., with fifteen charter members and the following officers: President—Dr. J. F. Davidson; Vice President—R. C. Love; Secretary and Treasurer—George W. Pittinger; Captain—C. R. Zacharias.

***

A steam motor truck which has been ordered by the German War Office for army transport purposes is described as follows: The coal bunker has a capacity of nine hundredweight, the two water tanks have a joint capacity of 250 gallons, and the weight of the vehicle, provisioned complete, is six tons, of which three and three-quarter tons are borne on the leading axle and two and a quarter tons on the driving axle when light. The wagon is found to be capable on ordinary macadam roads of carrying three and a half tons, and of hauling a further three and a half tons at a speed of six miles per hour, and of climbing with this load and a slow gear a gradient of about one in ten. Patent fuel briquettes are used as fuel, and the consumption of these when the vehicle is fully loaded is twenty-nine pounds per mile, corresponding to, roundly, two pounds per gross ton mile, which is considered a very good result for this class of fuel.

***

One of the features which distinguish a good sparking plug from a bad one is the tightness of the packing and its ability to resist the entrance of moisture. A good cement for fastening the porcelain into the metal part of the plug is said to be formed from a mixture of powdered asbestos, plaster of paris, and gum water. The metal container should be well filled with this mixture, the porcelain pressed home with it, and the collar screwed down tightly. If the plug be then laid for a few days in a gentle heat near a fire it will become one solid mass. A plug made up in this way is said to last far longer than one packed simply with asbestos fibre.

***

Much has lately been heard from abroad about motors which use mixed fuel, consisting half of gasoline and half of alcohol. These motors have won many prizes, and are, in the hands of experts, excellent and speedy, but their handling requires much greater attention than any other kind. If only gasoline is used, the control of the gas valve is not an easy matter, and requires careful manipulation to let the motor run without stoppage, and to get the full use of fuel and power. The temperature of the gasoline is too seldom taken into calculation, and on it depends much of the gas regulation. With gasoline and alcohol used together the difficulties are increased, as both kinds of fuel require different treatment.

The advantages of using alcohol are given as: (1) The use of it is 50 per cent. cheaper than gasoline. (2) It can be had more easily. (3) It does not catch fire so easily as gasoline. (4) Differences in the quality of fuel are easily detected, which in gasoline do much harm. (5) The gas regulation is done away with. (6) A choking of the burner and valves is impossible. (7) Alcohol does not smell as gasoline, and can be said to be inodorous. (8) The alcohol motor works more quietly and does not cause vibration. (9) The alcohol motor works at once without being warmed, and (10) the work done by the alcohol motor is, by comparison, much greater than that done by gasoline. In this country the high internal revenue tax on alcohol makes it more expensive than gasoline.

***

A French tiremaker has made some important experiments with different kinds of tires on an electric cab. He found a solid rubber tire better than one made of iron or wood on snow-covered ground, but inferior when the road was hard and smooth. An electric cab was run two kilometers on solid tires at an average speed of 13.94 feet per second, and the energy taken was 1,037,680 watt-seconds. The same cab, with four pneumatic tires, made the same distance on the same day with 817,840 watt-seconds. Another experiment was made, with 17.9 per cent. energy economy and 5.3 per cent. gain in speed. The starting pull on a dead level was found to be 14 per cent. lower with pneumatics, the trial being effected by weights added to a pan connected to the car through a pulley.

***

The German Automobile Club has existed for three years and is a member of the German Automobile Association, of which the Duke of Ratibon is President. The Grand Duchess Anastasia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a member of the Russian Imperial family, is patroness of the club, of which her son, the reigning Grand Duke, and the German State Minister, von Podbielski, are the only two honorary members. Among the extraordinary members are the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the American, English, French, Swiss, and Belgian Automobile Clubs. Contrary to the practice of the Automobile Club of Great Britain, the German Automobile Club accepts women as members, ten figuring in the list.

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To make a tire brake which at the same time will control the speed of a vehicle while not destroying the tire, is no easy matter, but one has recently been brought out which its makers are positive more than meets all requirements of a perfect brake. The brake consists of a housing, cylindrical at its ends, threaded and provided with threaded caps in which are cemented leather disks and a rubber roller working automatically in the elongation of the rubber when pressed to the wheel. Through the working of the flanged journals, which have square holes in their centres, and working on a square shaft that passes through the rubber roller to each end of the leather disks in caps and working between the small ends of the flanged journals and leather disks, are two steel disks with square holes in their centres. All rotate in unison, as the rubber roller is provided with circular recesses at the ends to receive the flanges on the flanged journals, preventing the turning of the rubber roller on the axle and making their working positive and powerful. The frictional surfaces are completely inclosed and will not wear away.

Oldfield's Fast Automobile Mile.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—Barney Oldfield of this city to-day drove Tom Cooper's gasoline racing automobile a straight-away mile on the Boulevard in 0:52 4-5, said to be the fastest mile driven in this country this year, and but one second slower than the American record, held by Fournier.

RESULTS OF NEW ORLEANS RACES

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Durnell and Herz added the Palmetto Sweepstake to their list to-day, Prince of Endurance walking away with the feature of the card. Henry McDaniel was the even-money favorite, but could make no showing in the heavy going. The Prince, at the comfortable odds of 7 to 1, took the best path as the barrier rose and went through his field with barely any effort winning by three lengths. The stake was worth $1,230 to the winner. Henry McDaniel was taken through the heaviest going all of the way. After the first race Tom Maybin was run up to $1,000, $500 over the entered selling price, and was bought by Durnell & Herz. Tom Maybin and Prince Blazes were the only winning favorites. Track heavy and holding. Weather clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Tom Maybin, 104 pounds, (Burke,) 7 to 10, won; Analeger, 97, (L. Spencer,) 30 to 1, second; Agnes Mack, 102, (Fuller,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Buredale, Florestan, Crutchfield, Kiwasa, and Mount Hope also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Deponan, 107 pounds, (Helgerson,) 10 to 1, won; Lord Pepper, 105, (McCafferty,) 3 to 1, second; Latson, 107, (W. Hicks,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:25 1-5. John Potter, Irving Mayor, Ben Frost, Guatama, Macon, and Moroni also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Brown Fall, 105 pounds, (Wickline,) 50 to 1, won; Planeur, 100, (D. Gilmore,) 8 to 1, second; Peat, 105, (Gannon,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Peter Duryea, Aline S. Jerry Hunt, Della Ostrand, and Little Jack Horner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Palmetto Stakes; six furlongs. Prince of Endurance, 118 pounds, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1, won; Oronte, 106, (Hoar,) 16 to 1, second; Sweet Alice, 120, (Gannon,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Uraniuum, Henry McDaniel, and Lord Melbourne also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Scorpio, 115 pounds, (Gannon,) 2 to 1, won; Pride of Galore, 94, (Helgerson,) 7 to 2, second; Glennevis, 98, (H. Michaels,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04 2-5. Marie Bell, Brandy Smash, The Lady, Hermoso, and Velasquez also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Prince Blazes, 109 pounds, (Buchanan,) 4 to 5, won; Potheen, 97, (Fauntleroy,) 6 to 1, second; Erne, 100, (W. Hicks,) 16 to 1, third. Time—2:18 1-5. Lou Woods, Barrack, and Ceylon also ran.

Princeton's Hockey Players Selected.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Dec. 6.—The hockey squad, which has been practicing on the Casino floor for the past two weeks, was reduced for the first time to-day. The men have been practicing goal shooting, blocking, and passing steadily, and team work has been greatly improved. The training table will be started on Wednesday with twenty-one men, from which a team will be picked for the Christmas trip to Pittsburg. The men who were retained are A. Speer, S. McClave, F. B. Alexander, A. Roche, L. B. Parnell, (Captain,) E. C. Brown, E. P. Fellows, R. Leake, H. Lloyd, A. F. King, J. H. Auerbach, D. B. Doyle, W. L. Stevens, H. H. Armstrong, P. B. Carter, G. H. Malcolm, G. Patton, O. H. Perry, F. M. Brooke, H. M. Freeman, and E. L. Rafferty.

Cornell's New Football Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Sanford B. Hunt, '04, was elected Captain of the Cornell football team to-day for the season of 1903. The nineteen men who played in the Princeton and Pennsylvania games, were present. His election was unanimous on the first ballot. Hunt comes from Chatham, N. Y., and he prepared for Cornell in St. Paul's School, at Garden City. Since his entrance to the university he has played right guard and is one of the best men in the Cornell line. The new Captain is a consistent and strong player, and his election has been received with much favor by the students.

GOLF EXODUS NOW BEGUN

Many Professionals Going to Florida and California.

Competition Between Eastern and Western Clubs for National Championships.

One of the features that points to the close of the active golf season in Eastern links is the exodus that begins about this time of professional players to Southern and far Western clubs. This has already commenced. Alexander Smith, the professional of the Nassau County Club at Glen Cove, left last week for the Los Angeles Country Club in Southern California. He had charge of the course there last year, and the improvements which he made were so well liked that he was re-engaged last Spring for another year. Willie Anderson, the former open champion may make another California trip this year, and Horace Rawlins of the Waumbek Club in the White Mountains, will go to San Francisco again. The season of open tournaments, to be held under the auspices of the Southern California Association and the Pacific Coast Association, will begin early in the new year. The dates are now being arranged, and the championship competitions for that section of the country will be held during February and March.

The two latter months will also be the busy ones at the Florida golf clubs and others not so far south. George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional will not be seen in charge of a Florida links this Winter as he is about to sail for Scotland and visit his family and golfing friends. He has not been back to the old country for some time. Low will return early in the Spring, in time to get the Dyker Meadow course in playing shape for the opening events of the year, and he has been reengaged for another summer at the Equinox Club at Manchester, Vt. Arthur H. Fenn will have charge of the Palm Beach course. Some changes will be made there, and the annual series of Florida coast tournaments will begin in February. Willie Weir, of the Morris County Golf Club, has gone to Summerville, Ga., to take charge of the golf club there during the Winter.

Discussion on championship courses for next year's National tournaments has set in, and several Eastern clubs are being prominently spoken of as claimants for the honors. The recent application of the Oakley Country Club, near Boston, for associate membership to the United States Golf Association is taken as an indication that the club may apply for the amateur championship. That event has never been played in New England, because there has not been any course generally acknowledged suitable for the star contest of the year. The open event has been played at Myopia, and the women's event at Essex County and Brookline. Myopia, perhaps, comes the nearest to championship excellence at present of any golf club in the Boston territory. Some changes have lately been made, lengthening the course, although it has had eighteen holes for some time. The total length of the course will be 6,165 yards. The hazards will be improved and a few trap bunkers will be added. The old bogey score of 84, however, will remain. These changes will bring the Myopia links up to genuine championship form, and it would not occasion any great surprise if that club should see fit to ask for the amateur event.

The Oakley Club also possesses an eighteen-hole course, and a very good one, but at present a little short for a National tournament. In view of the growing popularity for the fast ball, a long course for championship test is absolutely necessary, and no course that cannot show on actual measurement a playing distance of 6,000 yards or over can hope to receive the prize. The Oakley Club is an allied member of the National organization, but only associate clubs are eligible for the National championships. Oakley or Myopia would be sure to receive all the Boston support, for both are popular clubs, and the fact that the amateur event has never been held in Boston may carry considerable weight with the delegates at the annual meeting in February.

LOCAL CLUBS WANT HONORS.

In the metropolitan district, the Apawamis and Nassau Country Clubs are regarded as aspirants for the amateur event, while in Philadelphia the Huntington Valley Country Club is showing a disposition to apply. If the Nassau Club really wants the amateur tournament, it would probably stand the best chance of the claimants. The Western delegates would give it their support because last year, when the battle was keen between Glen View and Nassau and the former won, President Harvey Murdock of Nassau promptly had the award made unanimous and offered all possible support. There has been a general understanding among the delegates that the defeated club for a National event should receive the gift the following year, provided all requirements were satisfactory. Nassau is eminently able to satisfy the most critical golfer in the test that it can furnish to bring out every element of the game. On the other hand, Apawamis has had the amateur contest. There will probably be a general understanding among the local clubs, and when the time comes to vote only one claimant from the metropolitan district will be put forward.

Atlantic City and the Chicago Golf Club are the only claimants thus far for the women's championship. The strong point of the Chicago golfers is that the women's event has never been played there, but the predominance of the women golfers in the East has led to a feeling that the contest should remain here, at least for the present. The long journey that most of the competitors would be required to make, it is feared, might seriously reduce the number of players who can rightfully be placed in a championship class.

The professional golfers abroad are still continuing their attacks upon the lively rubber-filled ball, whose invasion of English and Scotch links has been viewed with consternation by many foreign players. The professionals are suspected of looking upon the American invention more from business motives than in the light of any possible changes that the ball may cause in golf. A strong plea is to be made to the golf authorities to bar the rubber-filled ball from use in the coming open championship which will be held at Prestwick next Spring. Efforts are now being made to secure the co-operation of the leading amateurs to lend their influence against it. In view of the fact that the present English champion, Hutchings, used the rubber ball entirely when he won his honors this year, and that other amateurs, notably H. H. Hilton, have favored the new ball, there does not seem to be much probability that it will be driven from the foreign links, even in the big tournaments. Harry Vardon is said to be one of the latest converts among the professionals to the new ball.

The entire subject will come up for discussion at the Spring meeting of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and both sides are preparing for a warm talk on the merits of golf balls. Hilton has already declared that the new ball is the ball of the future, and its opponents received another setback recently when B. Hall Blyth, formerly Chairman of the St. Andrew's Greens Committee, made the public announcement that he thoroughly approved the new pattern, and did not think it would be necessary to lengthen the courses. Although costing more than the gutta percha balls, he said this was offset by the fact that the rubber-filled balls last longer.

The Lakewood Golf Club will continue its usual Winter series of open handicaps on every Saturday, and special events will probably be arranged for the Christmas holidays, Washington's Birthday, and Lincoln's Birthday. It is quite probable that the open Spring tournament will be held on the present links instead of on the new course near the lake. The club will move into its new home in the Spring, but competitive matches will not be held there until next Fall. Several special competitions for women are being arranged for the coming months.

Few of the local links will close absolutely during the Winter. Informal Saturday handicaps will be held on many of them as long as the weather permits. In several cases the regular greens have been closed already, and playing is now done over the temporary greens. Dyker Meadow, Fox Hills, Garden City, Harbor Hill, Montclair, Ardsley, St. Andrew's, and a few other clubs will have more or less going on during the year, for the game is never allowed absolutely to die out. The snow during the past week has hastened the introduction of temporary greens in several instances, and at nearly all of the big clubs the regular greens are now closed for the Winter.

Baltusrol Golf Club Election.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Dec. 6.—The annual meeting of the Baltusrol Golf Club was held here to-day, and a new Board of Governors was elected, as follows: Lee F. Bayard, Charles P. Beckwith, J. Edgar Bull, Robert W. Cambier, Adolph De Bary, John Du Pars, John Farr, Benjamin Hardwick, Howard H. Henry, Richard Hopkins, Washington Irving, Louis Keller, W. Fellowes Morgan, Arthur W. Page, George C. Palmer, Charles H. Stout, William Palmer Smith, and Edwin G. Thompson.

GOLFERS AT GARDEN CITY.

Travis and Macdonald Play Foursome, but Postpone Big Match.

A number of golfers went down to the Garden City Golf Club yesterday, expecting to see the final match for the club championship between Walter J. Travis and Charles B. Macdonald. The players, however, consented to another postponement in hopes that the course will be in better condition for high-class golf this week. Wednesday has now been set for the match. It will be 36 holes, and in view of the fact that Macdonald beat Travis at Lakewood in the recent tournament, unusual interest is being shown by local golfers in the outcome. Macdonald is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and the forthcoming match has formed the topic of many friendly speculations within the past week. Travis has held the Garden City championship for two successive years, but it is believed he will have the hardest fight this week to retain his honors.

The Garden City course is still somewhat obstructed by snow, although the greens have been swept pretty clean. There were several players out yesterday, including both Travis and Macdonald. Travis and James A. Stillman played a foursome against Macdonald and R. C. Watson, Jr., the former winning by 5 up and 4 to play.

Golf on Snow-Clad Links.

Snow-clad links did not terrify an enthusiastic group of golfers at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday, from making a round of the nine-hole course in a handicap sweepstakes. The greens were all cleared of snow, but throughout the course the white covering was from one-half to an inch thick. Lieut. C. R. Lawson of the Fort Hamilton battalion won the match in a net score of 41, with F. J. Phillips a close second with 42. Those who finished were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
Lieut. C. R. Lawson	53	12	41
F. Phillips	47	5	42
H. Whitney	45	2½	42½
J. Merritt	46	3	43
Jot. Lee	58	12	46
H. Duval	58	10	48

BASEBALL MEN TO MEET.

National League Officials to Discuss Future Plans This Week.

National League baseball legislation will hold the attention of the club officials this week. The annual meeting of the National League will convene on Tuesday at the Victoria Hotel, and in all probability the representatives of the eight clubs will occupy the remainder of the week in discussing affairs of internal as well as public importance. Whenever the National League delegates gather for their annual congress the eyes of the baseball world are turned upon their action, and this year they will be watched with unusual interest.

For many years past the National League sessions have been held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but that hostelry will be forsaken this week, as the daily conferences will take place in the Victoria Hotel. It is said that there will be very little friction between the delegates this year. All differences that may exist will be patched up, and the representatives will be as one for the welfare of the League. Harmony is very essential just now, as the National League has a big fight on its hands. The warfare between it and the American League is to be carried on relentlessly. In order to offset and frustrate the threatened invasion of its big opponent, the National League cannot hope for success if there is the slightest sign of a quarrel amongst its members. United action is absolutely necessary, and the National League magnates are fully aware of it.

A good deal has been heard about the election of a President to replace the Executive Board which is now in control of league affairs. In some quarters it is said that a President will be chosen, but the prevailing impression is that the Executive Board will remain in existence for at least another year. President Dreyfus of the Pittsburg Club has been over the circuit recently, and it is said his mission had a twofold object—the advisability of selecting a new President and the formation of a plan of warfare on the American League. What this plan may be is problematical. None of the men who know will talk of it. They do not want their opponents to become forearmed by being forewarned.

As to the invasion of New York by the American League, the National League officials seem to believe that the locating of a rival club here is not practicable. From very good sources the information comes that the American League officials have been and still are working earnestly in arranging all the details for the new club's establishment. Financing such a huge undertaking has been a very hard matter, but this, it is said, has been successfully accomplished. A prominent member of the American League, who is close to the executive officials, asserted two days ago that grounds on Manhattan Island have been secured and that everything had been arranged satisfactorily.

It was necessary, he said, for the American League to work quietly while arranging its plans, as it is well aware of the strength of the National League and the power which it could bring against the new club's best-laid schemes. Within the past week the plans for the stands to be erected on the new grounds, as well as the inclosing fences, had been passed upon, this member said, and everything would be made public just as soon as it was deemed safe and advisable to do so. According to this informant, every obstacle has been overcome.

BASEBALL PLAYERS' AVERAGES.

Delehanty Leads the Batsmen of the American League Clubs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Ban Johnson of the American League gave out to-day the batting and fielding averages for the season of 1902. The results given below show the standing of the leading players:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Games Played.	Av.		Games Played.	Av.
Delehanty, *W.	123	.376	Ryan, W.	120	.317
Sjole, Cl.	87	.369	Schreck, P.	96	.317
Dickman, Cl.	130	.363	Carey, W.	120	.316
Bradley, Cl.	136	.341	McGann, Ba.	68	.314
Cross, P.	137	.338	Murphy, D.	76	.313
Dougherty, Bo.	106	.335	Williams, Ba.	125	.311
Mullen, D.	37	.328	Bemis, Cl.	93	.311
Collins, Bo.	105	.324	Kelley, Ba.	60	.311
Dolbach, Ba.	128	.321	Freeman, Bo.	138	.311
Jones, Ch.	135	.318	Hemphill, S.	128	.309
Green, Ch.	126	.318	Davis, P.	132	.308
Mazil, Bo.	127	.318	H. McFarl'd, Ba.	70	.307
Lobold, P.	137	.317			

PITCHING RECORDS.

Bernhard, Cl.	24	.783	Wilson, P.	11	.636
Waddell, P.	31	.766	Patterson, Ch.	32	.625
Young, Bo.	45	.727	Griffith, Ch.	26	.625
Hastings, P.	21	.714	Harper, S.	26	.577
Donahue, S.	35	.686	Plank, P.	35	.571

FIELDING AVERAGES.

Pitchers.

Wilson, P.	13	1000	Lee, W.	12	.966
Griffith, Ch.	28	.986	Moore, Cl.	36	.965
Wright, Cl.	22	.974			

First Basemen.

Carey, W.	120	.991	Isbell, Ch.	133	.987
McGann, Ba.	68	.988	Anderson, S.	126	.985

Second Basemen.

Sjoie, Cl.	87	.974	Coughlin, W.	25	.968
Murphy, P.	76	.968	Daly, Ch.	137	.957
Madden, S.	117	.893			

Third Basemen.

Collins, Bo.	105	.951	Coughlin, W.	65	.938
Tyler, Ba.	20	.949	Bradley, Cl.	136	.917
Cross, P.	137	.947			

Shortstops.

Wallace, S.	133	.951	Coughlin, W.	31	.934
Davis, Ch.	130	.930	Gochnauer, Cl.	126	.929
Parent, Bo.	139	.936			

Outfielders.

Lepine, D.	19	1000	Seymour, Ba.	72	.975
Jones, Ch.	135	.980	Callahan, Ch.	22	.975
Bay, Cl.	107	.977			

Catchers.

Warner, Bo.	63	.979	E. McFarland,		
Clarke, W.	73	.972	Ch.	69	.969
Sullivan, Ch.	73	.970	Creiger, Bo.	78	.906

W., Washington; Cl., Cleveland; P., Philadelphia; Bo., Boston; D., Detroit; Ba., Baltimore; Ch., Chicago; S., St. Louis.

Ground Condemned for Speedway.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6.—Chief Justice Gummere, in the Supreme Court, Circuit, was asked to-day to appoint Commissioners to condemn two pieces of property extending from Springfield Avenue, Irvington, to South Orange Avenue, near this city, to be used as a speedway. The Freeholders' Speedway Committee and the owners of the property were unable to agree upon figures, hence the condemnation proceedings.

OVER FIVE MILLION LINES.

In ELEVEN months of 1902 The New York Times printed more advertising than in the TWELVE months of 1901 or in any other twelve months in the history of The New York Times.

In November, 1902, its week-day editions contained more advertising than the week-day editions of any other New York morning newspaper.

	NOVEMBER, 1902. AGATE LINES.
The New York Times	426,064
Second morning newspaper	381,360
Third " "	364,157
Fourth " "	234,774
Fifth " "	234,218
Sixth " "	178,364
Seventh " "	169,030

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FAIR GUESTS OF N. Y. A. C.

Club Provides Music and Water Polo for Its Ladies' Day.

Columbia Team Outclassed by the Home Talent—Ruberl Swims a Fast Race in the 100-Yard Event.

Every room in the New York Athletic Club, from the natatorium in the basement to the restaurant on the top floor, was given over to the ladies yesterday. The fair visitors utilized their advantage to the utmost and took such complete possession that it was with difficulty the members could crowd their way into any of their old accustomed places. It required the badge of a reception committeeman, reinforced with an enormous boutonnière, to break through the lines of well-dressed femininity. However, after it was all over and the clubhouse once more resumed its position of "for men only," every one, from President Van Wormer to the uniformed officials at the door, voted their annual ladies' day a big success.

It was the fiftieth ladies' day held by the club, and as such

BUSY SEASON AHEAD IN YACHTING

Next to the International Event, the Races of the Ninety Footers Will Be the Great Feature of the Year.

Yachting during the coming year around New York will be the longest in its season of activity, the most interesting, and from many points of view the most important in the history of that sport in this country. With the full knowledge that the America's Cup challenge was coming from Sir Thomas Lipton, plans for next season were inaugurated before the past season had hardly ended. These involved not only the usual features, but new plans in the way of small boat racing, interclub regattas, and ocean cruising.

The announcement last week of the New York Yacht Club's programme for the Summer has given an early stimulus to yachting. The way in which the schedule interfered with the established traditions of other clubs was somewhat disconcerting, but yachtsmen have begun to realize that starting the season so early may have its advantages. It is evident that the New York Yacht Club appreciates that it has a big undertaking on its hands in defending the cup. Already the Larchmont Club has made out its schedule in brief, and other clubs are losing no time in arranging their dates. The work of the Summer will be pretty well mapped out by the first of the year, earlier than usual by a month or more.

Naturally, the contest for the America's Cup will be the great event. The races off Sandy Hook in August and the preliminary racing of the ninety-footers up and down the Sound for three months in preparation for the supreme struggle would alone make a season in themselves. Beginning on May 21, off Glen Cove, and ending Aug. 1 at Newport, the nineties will have no less than twenty opportunities to meet under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. Other clubs, as in previous years, will hold out inducements to gets the nineties in their home regattas. The Larchmont, the Seawanhaka, and the Atlantic Yacht Clubs will arrange races for them, and the Riverside and the Indian Harbor Clubs may do the same.

One effect of this early opening of the season by the New York Yacht Club will be an unusually early activity in the ship yards. Owners will want their yachts by May 21 instead of May 30 to June 15. They will want to be out for the first races and for the Newport races in June, a month earlier than usual. The other clubs should find profit in this, for there will be better chance than usual of filling the classes in their May and June regattas. There will be more and better races in all classes in the month of June than ever before.

The season will open, as usual, with the special regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club, on Saturday, May 16. This will be followed by the special regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on the following Saturday. Then on Saturday, May 30, Decoration Day, will come the really formal opening of the season, when the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, Harlem, and Bridgeport Clubs make their first efforts.

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During the month of June the programme of the New York Yacht Club will not materially conflict with the plans of the other clubs. The Knickerbocker and the New Rochelle Clubs can find room for their annual regattas, and the Larchmont Club has already decided to advance the date of its Spring regatta to June 13, and the opening of Larchmont week to July 4, the regular date of its annual regatta, another illustration of how the whole season has been advanced. As far as schedules are concerned July and August will be about as they have been in previous years save that the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, July 16-24, takes the time that has been heretofore given to the Larchmont race week. As the last ten days of August will be given over to the races for the America's Cup there will be little or no attempt by local clubs to have any racing. But after the 1st of September, during a month that is in some respects the best of the year on the Sound, there will be more activity than ever before.

At present there is not much new in sight in the way of large racing yachts except the new sup boat. It is a little early to speak decisively, but it does not appear that there will be many or important additions to the present racing fleet. The seventies, the Rainbow, the Mineola, and the Yankee, will be in commission, and possibly William K. Vanderbilt may bring out the Virginia. Henry F. Lippitt and George M. Pynchon, owners respectively of the Weetamoe and the Neola, are so well pleased with the performances of their boats last Summer that they are ready to try conclusions again. Nothing has yet been heard of any addition to this class. In fact the designer of the boats, William Gardner, would rather discourage the building of another of the same type, for he believes that the best sport can be had in classes limited to two or three contestants. The schooner racing will be as it was last year, confined principally to the Elmina, the Muriel, and the Amorita, with perhaps the Quissetta out now and then. As for the yawls and the English cutters, nothing is definitely known.

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Possibly the forty-three-foot class may be depleted by the withdrawal of its leading boat, the Effort, winner of last Summer's championship. There is some talk that the Effort may be sent to the lakes to compete in the trial races of the Rochester Club for the honor of being selected the challenger for the Canada's Cup now held by the Canadians in Toronto. The Effort is a Herreshoff boat, and it is believed that with a few alterations she would make a strong boat for the Canada Cup class.

Without the Effort the forty-three-foot class will consist mainly of the Dorwina, the Mira, and the Challenge. It is possible that Harry Maxwell may build a new boat for this class. He had great success last Summer with the Leda, which won the Long Island Sound championship in the thirty-six-foot class. He also sailed his father's seventy raiter Yankee to success in one race against Capt. Barr in the Mineola. Having well won his spurs, he is now anxious to have a bigger boat of his own than the Leda, and may do so. In that case the forty-three-foot class would be a very lively one.

Last Summer some of the best racing was in the thirty-foot class between the Mimosa and the Alerion. The new challenge cup that will be offered by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club for competition in this class will undoubtedly stimulate racing among these boats and encourage building. The cup is a valuable trophy, and as it is a permanent challenge cup the annual contests for it are expected to be notable features of every yachting season.

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The outlook for small-boat racing, principally in the now popular one-design classes, has been before referred to in these columns. To the list of clubs already mentioned as encouraging racing in these classes the American, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Manhasset Bay, Ardsley, Sachem's Head, and New Rochelle must be added the Indian Harbor, with its new class of 18-footers. As a natural outgrowth of the interest that has developed in these classes during the last two or three years have come the interclub contests that assumed considerable prominence last Summer. Next year there will be more interclub racing of the one-design boats. An event of the season will be the second in the series of three annual races between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club and the Beverly Club of Massachusetts. The first in the series was won by the Seawanhaka Club at Newport last Summer, and next year's races will be sailed at Oyster Bay. Other interclub races already assured are between the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the Sachem's Head Clubs, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian and the Philadelphia-Corinthian Clubs, and the Manhasset Bay and American Clubs. Others are also projected.

Ocean racing will not be neglected. The success that attended the three experimental races arranged by Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club last Summer has led to the serious consideration of larger plans for next year. The annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club to Newport is pretty sure to wind up with another ocean race home to Sea Gate, as it did last July. Then there will probably be another race to Cape May and return, and possibly others in September.

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There is a general feeling among yachtsmen that the contest for the America's Cup in 1903 will be the most interesting and most important in the history of that trophy. Sir Thomas Lipton will be received with more enthusiasm than was ever accorded to any of his predecessors or even to himself in previous years. His pluck and his persistency have won the keenest appreciation of yachtsmen and the general public. Moreover there is a well-defined feeling that the new Shamrock is likely to be by far the best challenger that has ever come across the Atlantic. As never before the challenger and the defender will represent the highest type of yacht designing and construction. Fife and Watson will make the effort of their lives with Shamrock III. Herreshoff is also expected to surpass himself, and the five nineties that will be out during the Summer will represent the perfection of the modern yacht racer. What also adds zest to the occasion is the latent possibility that Sir Thomas may be able to take the cup away, or that it may be a long time before another challenge is made.

Barring unforeseen contingencies, the new aspirant for defending honors, now building at Bristol, will be ready for launching early in April. By the middle or the last of the month of showers she will be fitted for the trying-out process. From that time on her performance will be watched with more than ordinary anxiety. She will not be put against any competitors probably, at any rate not seriously, until Thursday, May 21, when she will meet the Constitution and the Columbia in the first of the three days' racing arranged by the New York Yacht Club on Long Island Sound, off Glen Cove. Three special races in May, three specials in June, besides the annual regatta in that month; the Newport series of three, the cruise of eight days in July, and the three trial races at Newport in July; those are the opportunities that the New York Yacht Club offers to the ninety-footers between May 15 and Aug. 1.

This preliminary racing of the nineties will be the feature of the yachting season. It will be practically continuous for nearly three months. Never in any previous cup year has there been so many races sailed. In two years only have there been so many boats out in the competition for the honor of defending the cup. In 1886 there were four candidates, the Puritan, the Priscilla, the Atlantic, and the Mayflower. The Puritan was the successful defender in 1885; the Priscilla was her unsuccessful competitor, the Atlantic was an experimental boat, and the Mayflower was a Burgess improvement on his Puritan. In 1893 there were again four candidates, the Colonia, the Pilgrim, the Jubilee, and the Vigilant. All were new boats. Two of them, the Vigilant and the Colonia, were Herreschoff creations, the first attempt of the Herreshoffs at cup defenders. There was uncertainty as to the respective merits of the boats, and some sharp racing before the Vigilant was selected to sail against Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie.

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In no other cup year have there been more than two nineties training for the defense. Even in 1901, when the Constitution, the Columbia, and the Independence were out, there was no racing that counted for anything by the Independence, so that the season did not break the general rule of two rivals having the field to themselves. The general belief has been that the new yacht was superior to the old one, and it has always been considered that the latter came out only as a trial boat. Last year was an exception. The new boat, the Constitution, did not meet with the approval of the Cup Committee, and the Columbia, the victor over the Shamrock I. in 1899, was again chosen. This was the first time since the day of the ill-fated Pocahontas in 1881 that a yacht in existence at the time of the acceptance of a challenge had been selected to defend the cup in preference to a yacht especially built for that purpose.

In the opinion of most yachtsmen the relative merits of the Constitution and the Columbia and the possibility that Capt. Nat Herreshoff has reached the limit of his skill as a designer are questions that have not yet been decisively decided. J. Pierpont Morgan, owner of the Columbia, believes that his boat is the best that Herreshoff ever had built or ever will build. Partisans of the Constitution have never lost faith in that yacht, and are confident that in right conditions and properly handled she could show her stern to the Columbia. The members of the 1903 syndicate are new men in yachting with the exception of Cornelius Vanderbilt. They are men who are accustomed to lead and have a predilection for success in whatever they undertake. They are ambitious of yachting honors and they will leave nothing undone in their efforts to win. There will be no trial boats for a new defender next Summer. Each one of the three boats that is entered is a possible defender, and she will be commissioned, fitted out, and sailed as such.

On the deck of the new boat C. Oliver Iselin will stand as managing owner, with the experience of four cup-defending contests behind him. Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, who successfully managed the Columbia last year, will direct the fortunes of the champion again. Against these two will be pitted ex-Vice Commodore August Belmont on the Constitution. At the wheel of the new boat Capt. Barr is expected to be once more a winner, but this time he has against him several skippers who will at least make it interesting for him. Capt. Lem Miller, who will steer the Columbia, was on that boat last year as mate. He is young, ambitious, courageous, and skillful. On the Constitution Capt. Urias Rhodes and Capt. Norman B. Terry will be sailing masters. Capt. Rhodes, who guided the Constitution last year, has never been reconciled to his defeat.

The Shamrock II. will be put in commission as a trial boat for the Shamrock III. The challenger is expected to arrive here about the middle of July, and the trying-out races between her and her predecessor may extend over several weeks, and will add to the attractions of the season. It is also possible that the Shamrock II. may get in with the three home nineties. Sir Thomas Lipton is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club, and he would be entitled to enter the Shamrock II. in any of the races of those clubs. In the interest of broad sportsmanship, such an entry would undoubtedly be agreeably received, even though he might be able to get a line on the future rival of the Shamrock III.

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The new one-design fifteen-foot class which the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club is making one of its features for the coming racing season, will have the largest number of individual competitors in the entire series of small boat contests. The number of members ordering the boats has now increased to twenty, the latest to enter the lists being Augustus Heckscher, George B. Watts, Jr., and T. S. Young, Jr. The first boat has just been finished at the ship yards of Samuel Ayres & Sons at Nyack, and will have its trial early this week. This boat, which is technically known as No. 1 of the series, is owned by Charles W. Wetmore. A number of members intend to witness the trial at the launching, for considerable depends upon the success of this first boat. Work is progressing rapidly on the others. Several will be finished early in the year, and the entire twenty are to be delivered by April 1. A number of special club races will be arranged for them beside the customary club events.

It can be definitely stated that the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has decided upon the majority of its racing dates for next year. They have been compiled in conjunction with those of other clubs, so as not to conflict with important events. Following out the tendency of an earlier opening as has been set by the announcement of the racing dates by the New York Yacht Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club will also begin its season somewhat earlier than formerly. Some of the events are still under advisement by the Racing Committee, and a few changes may be made this month, but by the first of the year at least, prior announcement of [illegible] will undoubtedly be made. [illegible] B. Morris, Jr., Cr Madison [illegible] the activity that [illegible] Smith.

line in yachting circles, for in past years the Seawanhaka-Corinthian racing list has seldom been out before March.

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Commodore A. H. Alker, who was elected to that office last week at the annual meeting of the Manhasset Yacht Club, will meet his committeemen this week and the plans for the coming year will probably be perfected. There has been an informal discussion of racing dates by the officers, and the indication is that the opening regatta will be much earlier than usual.

The question of junior membership is one that is agitating the club considerably at present, but the matter will be determined one way or another within the next few weeks. A definite vote was expected last week, but so much opposition was encountered that the amendment, which a junior membership meant to the constitution, was laid over for future consideration.

The chief cause of opposition, it seems, is not so much against the idea of junior membership as against the year limit and dues. The original proposition was to confine this membership to those under thirty years of age, with annual dues of $15.

The opinion of many of the older members was that this would cheapen the club, and it was not clear that the additional racing interest which might result from this plan would be sufficient to merit a junior membership under the original method. Some changes are likely to be made in two or three of the minor features. The general idea of a junior membership is approved by most of the members, and the chief difference of opinion is in regard to its regulation.

TROTTING SESSIONS OVER.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which has been in session at the Murray Hill Hotel since Tuesday, completed its labors yesterday and adjourned until next May. Most of the time yesterday was spent in executive session. A number of unfinished cases were carried over to the next meeting.

The first case of interest was that of Henry L. Titer of Readville, Mass., a driver for J. M. Forbes of Boston, against the New York Trotting Association, asking for the removal of a fine of $200 imposed upon him at Brighton Beach last August for not winning the first heat in a novelty race, in which the horse making the fastest time in any heat obtained first money. A. B. Gwathmey's Louise Mac won the first heat in 2:10½ and Susie J., driven by Titer, finished seventh, but in the second heat Susie J. won in 2:06½, which was the fastest time in the race. The discrepancy in the performances of Susie J. in the two heats resulted in the fine of $200.

In explanation Titer said that he was third in going around the first turn, when the two horses ahead of him broke, and he was forced to run to the outside, and was passed by three other horses. He drove as fast as he could to catch up, but realized coming down the stretch that he was beaten and let up. He said he had bet $100 on Susie J. to win that event. The decision of the board was that Henry Titer did not intend to commit a fraud or do any wrong, but his own evidence makes it plain that he did not drive to win the first heat, and in failing to do so violated the plain letter of the rule providing that every horse must be driven to the finish, and therefore the fine unanimously imposed by the judges must stand.

The next case was that of the National Trotting Association vs. John Woods and Frank Woods, St. Catharine's, Ont., and the pacer Norsman, 2:14¼, alias Dandy Hall. Norsman was raced in slow classes as Dandy Hall in Canada, Pennsylvania, and New York. The Woods brothers claimed that the horse was bred near St. Catharine's, and produced signed documents from men who claimed to be the breeder and owner. This was after a race at New Hamburg, Canada. Then the Woods brothers and the horse went to Hamilton, Ont. There the men who had signed the papers regarding the horse said that they did not know what was in the documents they signed, and did not know the horse in question as Dandy Hall. Cases were begun against them in the Canadian courts for false testimony. The decision was that John Woods, Frank Woods, and the horse be expelled.

The following applications for relief from suspension for non-payment of entrance fees were denied:—J. B. Hunt, Erie, Penn., and ch. g. Dick Rice; Harry Smith, Southampton Penn., and b. g. Brown Jim; Eugene Snow, Knowborough, N. Y., and b. m. Red Clover; Eben Clark, Philadelphia, Penn., and b. m. I. U.

The Youngstown Fair Company of Youngstown, Ohio, was fined $100 for permitting suspended horses to perform on its track after notice.

Applications for removal of expulsion were denied to J. B. Forgues, Quebec, Canada; R. W. Gardner, Pittsburg, Penn., and E. A. Lefebre, Montreal.

An application for removal of expulsion was granted to W. S. Hoy, Wellston, Ohio.

The following resolution was adopted on the death of Amasa Sprague of Cowesett, R. I., the first President of the National Trotting Association:

Since the last meeing of the Board of Review one of the pioneers of the National Trotting Association, the Hon. Amasa Sprague of Rhode Island has passed from earthly activities. Members familiar with the history of our organization will recall that Mr. Sprague was the first President of the National Trotting Association. A man of wealth and influence, he did much in those early days to elevate the trotting turf. To his foresight and energy in the first years of its existence is largely due the success of our association to-day. The Board of Review, acting for the National Trotting Association, offers in honor of Mr. Sprague, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in recording the death of the Hon. Amasa Sprague, its first President, the National Trotting Association desires also to record its high appreciation of his many admirable qualities and its grateful recognition of his valuable services.

Resolved, That in Mr. Sprague's death the association has lost a faithful officer and a farseeing and devoted leader.

U. OF P. GYMNASIUM.

The committee on the erection of a University of Pennsylvania gymnasium and on the improvement of Franklin Field has succeeded in obtaining pledges for the amount of money required and has adopted plans and asked for bids for the whole work. At an early stage in the study of the question the Executive Committee appointed a Building Committee of five, who, with the architects, made a careful examination of the problem in its broader aspects, and visited the gymnasia of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Universities, and of the West Point Military Academy, where much was learned about the various elements that it was desirable to include in the building.

This gymnasium as thus designed will stand at the western end of Franklin Field and will be one of the most complete in the country. In exterior appearance it will be in harmony with the university dormitories, since it will be built of the same materials and in the same style of architecture, a form of the English collegiate. Its principal parts are a central mass containing the gymnasium proper, the swimming room, and other large rooms, two wings holding lockers and dressing rooms, and two towers containing the vestibules, stairways, and additional locker rooms. The swimming pool will be 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. It will be arranged for water polo and other sports. The lofty room in which it is placed occupies the centre of the building and faces Franklin Field. It will accommodate 400 spectators.

Leaving the pool and passing up a broad flight of steps, one reaches a raised platform commanding a view of the great gymnasium, a room 70 feet wide by 140 feet long, lighted by ample windows, and a vast skylight. The gymnasium will be large enough for the conduct of both individual and class exercises at the same time. It is in this room that the most serious work of physical education will be done. Special rooms for fencing and boxing will be on the lower floor in the main building. Between these rooms will be another one, 80 feet long, to be used for training candidates for the university and class crews, and at other times for hand ball and class drills.

The ground floor of one of the wing buildings will accommodate a university team, either for baseball, track athletics, or football. A large room fitted with lockers gives space for the team and coaches before or after the game and between the halves. Near by are many shower baths, tailor's shops for repairing torn uniforms, and a drying room for wet ones. On the ground floor of the other wing exactly similar accommodations are provided for the visiting teams. The stands that will inclose Franklin Field on the north, south, and east will seat over 20,000 people. They will be inclosed by an ornamented wall in harmony with the gymnasium. At either end of the gymnasium there will be a memorial gateway.

The committee that has been in charge of the movement includes the following: Dr. J. William White, Chairman; C. S. W. Packard, Dr. Norton Downs, Joseph C. Fraley, H. L. Geyelin, A. M. Hance, J. Ogden Hoffman, S. F. Houston, J. Levering Jones, I. W. Kemble, Randall Morgan, George S. Patterson, Dr. Thomas C. Potter, Lewis L. Smith, Joseph R. Townsend, Jr., Thomas Gowen, Samuel F. Bo[illegible]

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES

Military Athletes Broke Armory Records in Four Events.

Nesbitt Trophy Was Won Again by Company E, Former Holder of the Regimental Championship.

The forty-second athletic and military games of the Seventh Regiment in the regimental armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, last night were witnessed by a record attendance and produced record-breaking results in four of the events on the programme, new figures for the regiment being achieved in the shot put, pole vault, military mile bicycle race, and the military wall-scaling contests.

Twenty-two events were contested and finished in sharp order, though the fields in the great majority of these were uncommonly large, and the track events were strung out by the necessity of running many heats.

The great hall was crowded when the sport began and the spectators remained until the last competition of the evening was ended, though long before this Company E, for several seasons holder of the athletic championship of the regiment, had made secure its hold on the regimental trophy for the Winter. Aside from the presence in the purely athletic events of all the Seventh's noted athletes, interest centred in the struggle for the prizes offered for annual competition, the Nesbitt Trophy, for general excellence in track and field events; the Lydecker Military Trophy for the company leading in the strictly military exercises, and the Halstead Military Trophy for soldier foot races. Company E rolled up a total of 58 points for the Nesbitt Trophy, and retained that emblem of superiority by a big margin over Company H, the closest competitor, with 29 points. Company C was third, with 20 points, and Company G fourth, with 14. The scores of the other companies were: Companies K and D, 9 each; Company A, 6; Company I, 3; Companies F and B, 2 each.

For the Lydecker Trophy, the four events in which competition consisted of wall scaling, the "Victoria Cross," or rescue race, a couriers' bicycle race, and a quarter of a mile run in heavy marching order, Companies E, K, and D each scored a first, and A, with a third to the credit of the company team, earned a total of 8 points. This was excelled, however, by the record of Company G's men, who, though they did not win in any single event, were close up in three events, and with two seconds and three thirds, made a total of 9 points. Company B captured the Halsted Trophy after a sharply contested relay race by teams of three men from each company, running in heavy marching order.

The most spectacular contest of the evening was in the pole vault, handicap, in which S. K. Thomas of Company E, and J. E. Peters of Company H, were the scratch men. Early in the night Thomas broke the old armory record of 10 feet 9 inches by clearing the line an inch higher, but it was not until the last trials that he again cut the regimental figures by vaulting 11 feet in beautiful style and winning a great outburst of applause. In putting the 16-pound shot Richard Sheldon of Company C, the scratch man, beat the old armory record of 43 feet 8 inches, made by himself, by sending the shot to 44 feet 1 inch.

In the "Victoria Cross" race, John Miner, Jr., and C. R. Neidlinger of Company A raced the length of the armory and returned, one bearing the other in approved military rescue style, in 0:21 4-5, or a fifth of a second better than the former mark. The courier or military bicycle race in heavy marching order produced the rather unusual result of a beaten man breaking the armory record, for a no scratch man, R. K. MacLea of Company G, while only third in the race, behind two men with great advantages in the handicap, rode the mile in a trifle less than 6 seconds faster than the old best mark for the race and conditions, doing it in 2:54 3-5, against the 3:00 2-5 of the record made by MacLea. Summary:

Ninety-three Yards, Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by W. H. Dodworth, Company H. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat.—Won by D. Darlington, Company H. Time—0:11. Third Heat—Won by M. A. Clark, Company G. Time—0:11. Fourth Heat—Won by J. J. Starr, Company G. Time—0:11. Fifth Heat—Won by W. H. Schnall, Jr., Company C, walkover. Sixth Heat—Won by F. E. Benjamin, Company E. Time—0:10 1-5. Semi-finals, First Heat—Won by Dodworth. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Darlington. Time—0:10 4-5. Final Heat—Won by D. Darlington, Company H; W. H. Dodworth, Company H, second, and F. E. Benjamin, Company E, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. W. Doll, Co. E, scratch; C. P. Loeser, Co. D, 15 yards, second, and W. W. Taylor, Co. K, 30 yards, third. Time—5:03.

Courier's Race.—One-mile bicycle handicap—Won by C. Sanford, Co. D, 40 yards; J. L. Martin, Co. G, 50 yards, second, and J. K. MacLea, Co. G, scratch, third. Time—2:54 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. S. Sheehan, Co. E; R. T. Cook, Co. E, second, and M. A. Clark, Co. G, third. Time—1:00 3-5.

Three-Legged Race.—One lap of track—Won by W. A. Hughes and S. K. Thomas, Co. E, scratch; M. T. Waters and P. J. Doll, Co. E, scratch, second, and Maxwell and Burns, Co. E, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

Seventh Regiment Steeplechase Handicap, 220 yards.—Won by W. A. Hughes, Co. E, 2 yards; Austin Allen, Co. G, scratch, second, and E. L. Broadhead, Co. G, 6 yards, third. Time—0:34 3-5.

Victoria Cross or Rescue Race, 50 yards and return.—Won by John Miner, Jr., and C. R. Neidlinger, Co. A; F. G. Brown and R. M. Johnson, Co. K, second, and W. H. Wellbrook and R. E. Larendon, Co. G, third. Time—0:21 4-5.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by N. Van Kleeck, Co. F, 40 yards; Newton McGovern, Co. E, 20 yards, second, and H. J. Moore, Co. D, scratch, third. Time—2:09 1-5.

Hurdle Race, Ninety-three Yards, Novice Class.—First heat won by J. E. Peters, Company H. Time—0:13. Second heat won by G. W. Wenman, N. C. S. Time—0:14. Final heat won by J. E. Peters, Co. H; B. W. Wenman, N. C. S., second, and W. Delgardo, Co. G, third. Time—0:12 2-5.

Handicap Run, Ninety-three Yards.—First heat won by W. F. Theman, Co. C, (7 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5. Second heat won by E. S. Blackledge, Co. E, (3 yards.) Time—0:09 4-5. Third heat won by Henry Hadley, F. M., (3 yards.) Time—0:10. Fourth heat won by N. Van Kleck, Co. F, (5 yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Fifth heat won by W. S. Goodspeed, Co. F, (5 yards.) Time—0:10. Final heat won by E. S. Blackledge, Co. E, (3 yards;) W. F. Thoman, Co. C, (7 yards,) second, and W. S. Goodspeed, Co. F, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Special Military Relay Race, for Halsted Military Trophy—for teams of three men from each company; 1,056 yards, or 6 laps of the track, each man to run two laps.—Won by Company B team, Company C team second, and Company K team third. Time—2:47 1-5.

One-Lap-of-Track Sack Race. Novice.—Won by J. E. Peters, Company H; D. Darlington, Company H, second, and Myrick, Company G, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Wall Scaling Contest.—For company teams of eight men each—Won by Co. K; Cos. H and I tied for second place. Winning team's time—0:46 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—For Officers' Cup, novice—Won by J. A. B. Smith, Co. A; H. E. Cragin, Co. I, second, and S. T. Smith, Co, A, third. Time—2:25 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trial heats. First heat won by W. F. Thoman, Co. C, 40 yards; second heat won by A. H. Tiemeyer, Co. C, 13 yards; final heat won by A. H. Tiemeyer, Co. C, 13 yards, J. M. Horner, Co. C, 14 yards, second, and W. F. Thoman, Co. C, 40 yards, third. Time—0:25.

Military Handicap, 440 Yards, in Heavy Marching Order.—Won by N. Van Kleeck, Co. E, (18 yards;) R. E. Larendon, Co. G, (17 yards,) second; Victor Andrews, Co. G, (scratch,) third. Time—1:05 2-5.

Hurdle Handicap, 220 Yards.—Won by J. E. Peters Co. H, (6 yards;) W. A. Hughes, Co. E, (5 yards,) second; A. Hardenberg, Co. E, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. Sandford, Co. D, (75 yards;) R. K. MacLea, Co. G, (scratch,) second; J. L. Martin, Co. G, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:58 1-5.

Intercompany Relay Race, handicap, for teams of four men from each company, each man to run one lap.—Won by Co. E, total handicap 24 yards; Co. C, total handicap 63 yards, second, and Co. G, total handicap 21 yards, third. Time—1:20 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, Co. C, (scratch,) actual put 44 feet 1 inch; T. B. Johnson, Co. K, (4 feet,) second, and R. E. Larendon, Co. H, (8 feet,) third.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by S. K. Thomas, Co. E, (scratch,) with actual vault of 11 feet; J. E. Peters, Co. H, (scratch,) with vault of 10 feet 9 inches, second, and A. H. Kent, Co. G, (1 foot 8 inches,) with vault of 8 feet, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. B. Johnson, Co. K, (6 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 5 inches; B. W. Wenman, N. C. S., (2 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches, second, and A. Hardenberg, Co. F, (6 inches,) with actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches, third.

Columbia Tied in Chess Match.

Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania divided honors in a six-board chess match, played in Earl Hall, the students' building at Columbia, yesterday afternoon. Each team won two games and lost two and tied in one. The most interesting game of the match was between Sewall of Columbia and Addleman of Pennsylvania, which resulted in a draw after five hours of play, sixteen moves having been made. The easiest match was won by Keeler of Columbia from Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania after nineteen moves. At the conclusion of the contest the Pennsylvania team at [illegible] the Columbia team at [illegible].

Profit on Football at Hamilton.

CLINTON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The football season at Hamilton College has netted $619.04 profit for the athletic fund. This is said to be the first time any branch of athletics has paid for itself in a New York State college outside of the big universities.

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CYCLISTS IN FAST RACES

Fikes Beats Michael in a Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Event.

Hamer Won the Ten-Mile Professional Contest in Madison Square Garden —Other Interesting Races.

As an introductory to the six-day bicycle race, which will begin on the high-banked board track in Madison Square Garden to-night, there was a series of races and exhibitions in the Garden last night, in which nearly all of the well-known professionals and amateur riders took part. The structure was uncomfortably crowded, over 8,000 persons were present.

The main event of the evening was the twenty-mile match race between Jimmy Michael and Harry Elkes. The men were paced by motors, and when they took their preliminary spins both were loudly cheered, but it was evident that the little "Welsh rabbit" had the greater number of friends in the vast assemblage. Michael was passed by Hoffman and Elkes by Palmer.

They started from opposite sides of the track, Michael from the Twenty-sixth Street side and Elkes on the north side. When they were sent off Elkes was the quicker to catch his pace, and at once gained on the little fellow. At the end of the first mile Elkes had an advantage of nearly fifty yards, and when three miles had been covered he was within fifteen yards of Michael's rear wheel. From this point to the finish Michael was unable to shake off his opponent, and several times it looked as if Elkes could have passed him. The race dwindled to a procession, with Elkes having the better of it all the time until he passed the line a winner by fully seventy yards. Just after he had won Elkes pulled up rather suddenly and was thrown from his wheel, alighting on his head. Elkes was stunned for a few minutes, but after he had been carried to his dressing room it was found that he had not been seriously injured.

Twenty-four professionals, including some of the best-known American riders, Karl Fisher of Germany, and Buisson of France, started off to a rolling start in the ten-mile handicap race for the championship of America. When the men had gone two laps the starter's pistol sounded with all the men well in motion. There was a special prize offered for the leader at each mile, and an additional prize for the leader of the greatest number of laps. George Leander of Chicago led the field at the end of the first mile, in 2:12, and James Moran of Boston was in front at the finish of the second and third miles. There was a rapid change of places in the next few laps and Leander passed to the front, leading the others at the end of the fourth mile. Moran got up again and led the pack at the close of the fifth and sixth miles.

Buisson, the French rider, then moved up and had the honor of the seventh mile. By this time the field was reduced to sixteen competitors, eight men having dropped out. One of these, John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., fell while riding high up on the Madison Avenue turn. He hung on to the top of the board track while his wheel slid down and then followed, without interfering with any of the other riders. Floyd Krebs of Newark took the prize for the eighth mile and Leander was in front at the close of the ninth. The last mile was ridden at a slashing pace Kramer, Moran, McFarland, and Lawson always being in the front bunch, and they finished as named, Kramer winning by about two lengths with McFarland six lengths back. The time, 22 42 3-5 was very good, and Kramer won handily. He timed his effort well and went away from his field at the finish so easily that it seemed as if he could have done even better.

Oscar Hedstrom of Brooklyn rode an exhibition mile on a motor bicycle in 1:29 1-5, which was very fast, but not the best that has been done on this track.

The five-mile amateur race was an innovation, inasmuch as the contestants were handicapped in trial heats of one mile each. The first two men in each heat qualified for the final heat of five miles, in which all the men rode from scratch. George Glasson of Newark, who throughout last season was one of the most prominent riders on the Vailsburg track, rode away from the other contestants at the close of the race and won by fully twenty-five yards, with the next three well bunched. The summary:

Five-Mile Amateur Innovation Race.—One-mile handicap trial heat and scratch final of five miles. Trial heats. First heat won by A. C. Spain, Bloomfield, (140 yards;) Edward Bailey, New York, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:11 1-5. Second heat won by H. L. Lind, Brooklyn, (120 yards;) W. A. Penn, C. C., New York, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:14 3-5. Third heat won by D. J. Quille, Bayonne, (60 yards;) C. S. Hollister, Springfield, (55 yards,) second. Time—2:17. Fourth heat won by James Zanes, Newark, (35 yards;) George Laurie, New York, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:13. Fifth heat won by Edward Goodwin, Jersey City, (140 yards;) A. Beyerman, M. A. C., New York, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:06 3-5. Sixth heat won by George Glasson, Newark, (30 yards;) Teddy Billington, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) second. Time—2:09 3-5. Seventh heat won by Leo Gargan, New York, (60 yards;) Henry Anderson, Brooklyn, (120 yards,) second. Time—2:12 3-5.

Final heat, five-mile, scratch—Won by George Glasson, Newark; A. Beyerman, New York, second; C. S. Hollister, Springfield, Mass., third; George Laurie, New York, fourth. Time—11:54.

Ten-Mile Professional Championship of America.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Jimmy Moran, Boston, second; Floyd McFarland, San Jose, Cal., third, and Iver Lawson, Salt Lake City, fourth. Time—22:42 3-5.

One-Mile Motor-Cycle Exhibition.—Won by Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn. Time—1:29 1-5.

Twenty-Mile Motor-Paced Match Race—Between Harry Elkes and Jimmy Michael—Won by Elkes by 70 yards. Time—34:37.

Profit on Football at Hamilton.

CLINTON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The football season at Hamilton College has netted $619.04 profit for the athletic fund. This is said to be the first time any branch of athletics has paid for itself in a New York State college outside of the big universities.

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PLANS FOR SHAMROCK III.

Sir Thomas L

BROOKLYN TEAM BEATEN

Poly Prep Football Eleven Made Lamentable Showing.

Hyde Park Team of Chicago Rolls Up a Record Score of 105 to 0 on Marshall Field.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Hyde Park High School football team to-day overwhelmed the Brooklyn Polytechnic eleven on Marshall Field, winning by a score of 105 points to 0. The Eastern players were never dangerous to the Chicago High School boys.

A large and enthusiastic crowd, composed principally of the pupils of the Chicago High Schools, witnessed the game. As a more even contest had been expected, the rapid scoring grew somewhat monotonous. The Easterners were only able to gain first down once, and consequently the local team was in possession of the ball practically all the time. The High School boys played with their usual speed and circled the Brooklyn ends at will.

Aside from the long runs of the Hyde Park backs, there was little star work. The snow interfered with the punting, which was very mediocre. The kick-offs by the Brooklyn men were disappointing. Shea was the only visitor who did creditable work, making several good tackles.

In just an hour of play Hyde Park passed the century mark and established a new record for high-school fast scoring. With the first touch-down registered within the first three minutes of play, the score mounted up with such speed that the Hyde Park rooters soon tired of cheering. Eighteen touch-downs were scored, and from these "Tom" Hammond kicked fourteen goals.

It was evident from almost the first play that Hyde Park would do to Brooklyn what it had done to most of its opponents this season. The Polytechnic boys won the toss and Hyde Park had to kick off. Kennedy was unable to return the ball a yard. The first two plays of the Easterners were stopped, and La Montague punted out of bounds, and Hyde Park secured the ball. On the second play, "Sammy" Ramsom broke through for a twenty yards' run and scored the first touch-down.

With Brooklyn kicking off Hyde Park's march to the goal looked certain. The Eastern men were wholly unable to stop the speedy Hyde Parkers, Ransom, Wolfe, and Hammond. Knorr also when called on scooted around one end, and then the other, or off the tackles, for big gains. A thirty-five-yard run by Wolfe helped in scoring the second touch-down. Shea here displayed his fine tackling ability. The little quarter all through the game made spectacular tackles, sure and swift.

Ransom was the particular star of the game. He was always in evidence, running now around one end and now the other. He gained twenty, thirty, and forty yards with ease, and was always on hand when a fumble was made, and ready to fall on the ball. Ransom it was who made touch-down after touch-down. One of his courses down the field traced by his footmarks in the snow, looked like a track on the ice where some one had done the "Dutch roll."

Hyde Park's interference was wonderful. Playing such an open running game, good interference was as essential as speedy runners, and the boys of the South Side school had both. Whenever a Hyde Parker was sprinting down the field, and it was the case most of the time, the Brooklyn boys failed utterly to go through the ever-present Hyde Park players. Capt. Eckersall kept his team going at a fast gait from the start of the game to the finish. He himself set the men a good example. Three of the touch-downs were to his credit, one after a run of eighty-five yards. A hard tackle and fall put him out of the game in the last few minutes of play, just after the 50 mark had been reached.

When Eckersall retired Wolfe went to quarter and Lyons to half. One more touch-down was scored in the last few minutes of play, and the game closed with the final score: Hyde Park, 105; Brooklyn, 0. The line-up:

Brooklyn, 0.	Position.	Hyde Park, 105.
Lane	Left end	H. McKillip
Thayer	Left tackle	Knorr
Leighton	Left guard	McCauley
Kennedy	Centre	Becker
Crane	Right guard	Harger
Bennett	Right tackle	H. Hammond
Hughes	Left end	W. McKillip
Shea	Quarter back	Eckersall, Wolfe
Warner	Left half back	Ransom
La Montagne	Right half back	Wolfe, Lyons
Mulvihill	Full back	T. Hammond

Umpire—Everts Wrenn. Referee—Walter McCormack. Head Linesman—J. Hazen.

THREE LINERS IN PORT.

News of the Leyland Line's Philadelphian, Rudderless and in Tow.

The fleet of incoming Saturday ocean steamships, which includes usually a French liner, a Cunarder, and an American Line steamship, was led to port yesterday by the crack French flier La Lorraine, which sighted the Philadelphia, the fastest of the American liners, on Wednesday, and then lost her to view. That fact is recorded in an entry in La Lorraine's log, which reads: "Dec. 3. Outpassed the Philadelphia after salute." The American liner was sighted first about noon on that day, and then at intervals until 4 o'clock the next morning, when she was lost to view astern.

La Lorraine's officers were surprised yesterday to learn that the Philadelphia was only a few hours behind, having been sighted at Nantucket at 7:30 yesterday morning. The Cunarder Umbria was sighted off Nantucket at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

The Philadelphia, which arrived at her dock at 8:30 last night, fought her way across the ocean through a succession of westerly and northwesterly gales. Among the passengers was Mrs. Emily Clifford, an English newspaper woman, who, according to a fellow-passenger, has come all the way from London to interview J. P. Morgan and Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab, at last reports, was yachting on the Mediterranean. Mrs. Clifford said that she was here for two London newspapers. Another passenger was Paul Hellen, the French artist, who will exhibit here during the Winter a number of pastels, including one of the Duchess of Marlborough.

In latitude 49.33 north and longitude 31.49 west, on Tuesday, the Philadelphia passed the Leyland Line steamship Philadelphian, from New York for Liverpool, in tow of the German steamship August Kerff. The Leyland liner signaled that she had lost her rudder, but needed no further assistance.

LIGHTSHIP STEAMED TO SAFETY

Cable of No. 68, Off Fire Island, Parted During Friday Night's Gale.

When the marine observer at Fire Island scanned the horizon with his glasses on Friday night he couldn't find the Fire Island light vessel, which is stationed about ten miles south of the island. He reported that she had probably broken away from her moorings during the storm, and perhaps had blown out to sea. When he looked around again yesterday morning he saw the missing vessel anchored at its station, and the marine observer didn't know whether to be puzzled at the manner of the lightship's disappearance or at the equally mysterious way in which she got back.

The lightship wasn't blown out to sea, for she is a modern composite, single-screw steam vessel, and, though of low power, can take care of herself in a storm. Capt. Harrison commands her, and he noticed during the height of the storm on Friday morning that she was tugging hard at her cable. The vessel has one cable, which holds to anchors by a bridle. Suddenly, while the wind was blowing at a sixty-mile galt, the cable parted. Lightship No. 68, as she is officially designated, was not adrift, however, for Capt. Harrison, in anticipation of just such an accident, had previously gotten up steam. Then he started up the bay. The trip was a slow one, and No. 68, which is accustomed to more sedentary occupations, shipped a lot of water.

She finally threw out her extra anchor off Tompkinsville early yesterday morning. The Lighthouse Department lost no time in putting aboard new anchors and 100 fathoms of new chain, as well as a supply of coal. Then, in tow of the lighthouse tender Armeria, she went back to her station south of Fire Island, and so quickly had she taken on her supplies that Quarantine reporters didn't know she had come in until after she left for her station.

FOR A SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

George Eastman Offers Rochester a Site in Fashionable Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Owing to the continued prevalence of smallpox in this city and the total inadequacy of Hope Hospital, the municipal lying-in institution, for patients of this class, it has been announced that George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, with offices on both continents, will offer a residence on East Avenue, the most fashionable thoroughfare in the city, as a hospital for smallpox patients.

The property consists of several acres; indeed, it is the largest estate on the thoroughfare, and was purchased from Marvin A. Culver, one of the pioneers of Western New York, for the purpose of affording a building place for a new residence for Mr. Eastman, to cost $2,000,000. He now lives in a residence on East Avenue, further east.

What the effect of this announcement will be can only be conjectured. The avenue in question is the abode of society. It is lined with the finest residences in the city, and there is little question that a protest will go up from those living near by.

Henry C. Brewster, Representative from this district in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses and ex-President of the New York State Bankers' Association, resides directly opposite the residence to be offered by Mr. Eastman. The grounds lie higher than any on the thoroughfare, and are conceded to be ideal for the purpose. Accommodations for several hundred patients are possible, as tents can be pitched in great numbers.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERALS.

T. C. T. Crain and Maurice Blumenthal to be Recommended to John Cunneen.

From authorative sources it was learned yesterday that the two men who will be recommended to Attorney General Cunneen for appointment will be T. C. T. Crain and Maurice Blumenthal. Mr. Crain was City Chamberlain under the Tammany Administration some years ago. Mr. Blumenthal is the Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of Tammany Hall, and was a Deputy in the District Attorney's office when Col. Gardiner was District Attorney. Mr. Crain will be given the position of Deputy Attorney General for New York County, the position until recently held by John E. Hedges.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.84	.82
Bullion	.04	.01
Caledonia	1.45	1.40
Challenge Con	.16	.16
Chollar	.12	.11
Confidence	.63	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.20	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.11
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.22	.21
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.04
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.03
Mexican	.60	.58
Occidental Con	.18	.18
Ophir	1.22	1.10
Overman	.27	.25
Potosi	.13	.17
Savage	..	.12
Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.31	.31
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.31	.31
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17
Silver bars	47⅞	47⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅛	8¼	7⅛	8
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Cons	1	2	1	2
Anaconda	16	18	16¾	17¾
Blue Bell	4	4½	4¼	4½
C. K. & N	10½	10¾	10¾	10¾
C. C. Cons	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	59
Coriolanus	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅜
C. C. & M	2	2¼	2	2¼
Dante	2¼	3	2¼	2⅝
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9½	8¾	9
Lady Washington Con	31	35	31½	32½
El Paso	64½	65	64½	65
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	9	9½	8¾	9¼
Gold Dollar Cons	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
Golden Cycle	59¾	60	59¾	60
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	4	3 1-5	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3¾	4	3¾	5
Gold Exploration	..	2	..	2
Isabella	32	32½	32¼	33
Jackpot	9	11	9	11
Keystone	3¼	3½	3¾	3¾
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3	3¼	3	3¼
Little Bessie	4	4¼	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	6
Mary Cashen	3½	5	3½	5
Moon Anchor	6	9	5	8
New Haven	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅝
Pharmacist	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Pinnacle	4	5	4¼	4¾
Pointer	1½	2	1¾	2
Portland	185	188½	186	190
Rose Maud	1½	2½	2¼	3
Rose Nichol	1½	2½	1½	2¼
Sunset Eclipse	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Vindicator	98	104	98	104
Work	5	7½	5	7¼

Brooklyn Advertisements.

F. D. Matthews Sons

We will close the six days previous to Christmas at 7 p. m.

Sun rises Monday 7-10, Breakfast ready in our new Restaurant at 8

Ask for a Shopping Transfer Card at the first counter. It does the rest

"Dooley's" Scheme

for making a watch a co-operative Christmas gift isn't necessary when everything good and beautiful can be had in this

UNDER-PRICE STORE

at these sample bargain prices Why not see the

Toy and Doll Wonders 3d floor?

$15 and $19. Walking Suits, in blouse, Norfolk and fly front styles, of fine Thibet cloth, cheviots and mixed effect, these are all new and up to date Suits for $10.98.

We have some very handsome imported Coats in 30 inch and 42 inch lengths, the prices range from $35 to $100.

22 inch kersey Jackets, neatly tailored, $5.

30 inch Monte Carlo Coats, of best English kersey, trimmed with straps, $11.75.

.....

Best grade Persian lamb Blouse, with storm collar, revers and cuff of chinchilla, lined with best brocade satin, extra value at $199.00.

Black French coney Scarfs, with 6 tails, price 98c.

Alaska sable Boa, with two brushes, $6.75.

.....

Men's $12.50 to $15.00 Suits, $10.00.

Men's all wool Overcoats, $7.48.

Men's superquality Overcoats, $14.00.

Boys' $4.50 Stout Overcoats for $2.98.

Norfolk Jacket Suits and Vestee Suits, ages 3, 4 and 5 only, $1.98.

Men's $3 Bath Robes for $1.98. $6 Robes for $3.55.

Men's $4.98 House Coats for $3.98.

.....

75c. quality colored corded Taffeta Silk at yd. 38c.

75c. quality fancy stripe Wash Silks, 48c.

60c quality black all silk Satin Duchess Gift Silk Waist Patterns, in Handsome Boxes, all ready to write the address on, $1.76 up.

.....

Fancy china gift Cups and Saucers, after dinner size, 10c., 19c. and 25c.

Coffee Cups and Saucers, after dinner size, 25c., 39c. and 49c.

Mustache Cups and Saucers, 15c. up.

Dinner Set Gifts.

100 pieces decorated thin Porcelain, rose decoration, $6.98.

Cut Glass. Cut glass Salad Bowls, $2.98.

Cut glass Water Bottles, $2.98.

Bric-a-Brac Gifts.

Teplitz decorated Vases, 25c. up.

Ivory finished Busts and Figures, 25c.

56 pieces decorated Porcelain, dainty decorations, fancy shapes, $2.98.

.....

3 yd. Tapestry Portieres, beautiful, complete, pair, $1.98.

100 odd Tapestry Portieres, 3 yds., beautiful, complete, actual $4.50 value pair, for each, $1.49.

Heavy rich, great big Couch Covers, beautiful, $1.39 and $1.98.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, the best reproductions of Renaissance, Irish Points Brussels and Tambour, made in America, these are effective and launder well, big value, from upward, pair 69c.

.....

Gift Crayons, 12½c. Up.

.....

5 lbs. of Maracaibo Coffee, 65c.

All our 50c. Teas, 39c., For Monday Only.

.....

$2.98 Black Velvet Hats for $1.89.

Black Amazon Ostrich Plumes for $1.47.

.....

300 Japanese silk Lambrequins, heavy gold embroidery, trimmed with silk knotted fringe, 3 yds. long, in choice colors and beautiful designs, $1.19 up.

200 choice tinted Cushion Tops, with backs and ready to work, excellent for holiday gifts, beautiful art coloring, each, 45c.

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, 25c., up.

.....

Ostrich mounted Fans, spreading from 18 to 28 inches, a bit mussed, $10 to $15 kind for $2.

$15 to $25 ind for $5.

$25 to $48 kind for $7.50.

For opera, dress and decorative effects these Fans furnish the climax of harmony. On exhibition in the Millinery Dept., 2nd floor, front.

.....

A Bissell Carpet Sweeper; this $2.82 special combination Holiday offer for $1.98.

1 good Bissell Sweeper, reg. price $2.25.

1 good ostrich Feather Duster, reg. 12c.

1 good long handle Ceiling Duster, reg. price 15c.

1 good Bric-a-Brac Duster, reg. price 5c.

1 good Whisp Broom, reg. price 10c.

1 good hand Dust Brush, reg. price 15c.

No C. O. D's; no Mail Orders.

.....

Hemstitched Devonshire Huck Towels, 12c.

.....

Taffeta Silk Stock Collars with tabs, reg. 50c kind, special, each, 39c.

Venice lace turnover Collars, white buttee and Arabian shades, 25c. and 69c. kind, each, 19c.

Venice Laces, medallion effects, per yard, 48c. to $3.98.

Torchon, Pt. de Paris, Platt Val. Laces, per yd., 5c., 8c., 10c.

Fancy Tuxedo Veils, 48c. a box.

.....

Dairy Gift Table Cover, Warranted Absolutely Fast Colors. Washable Gingham Covers.

Key West Table Covers, 8-4 size, $2.48.

Victoria Table Covers, 6-4 size, $1.50 ea.

Smyrna Table Covers, 8-4 size, $2.98 ea.

Mercerized Lace Curtains, 4-4 size, 55c. ea.

Window Sash Curtains, 6-4 size, $1.50 ea.

What size Slipper does he wear? From 75c to $2.95 here

Women's actual $5. Patent leather Shoe $1.95

Men's warranted Waterproof Shoes for $1.98. Saves life!

250 titles of 60c Gift Books for 30c.

$2.25 exquisite Lamp complete $1.59 No mail orders filled.

Gifts of Sterling Silver and Plate Underprice.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

On the six business days before Christmas we shall keep the Store open until seven o'clock. On all other days the Store will close as usual at six o'clock. There will be no late closing this year.

$21.00 to $37.50 Tailored Suits and Dresses $14.95.

THE backward season and the unparalleled distributing power of the Abraham and Straus Store are responsible for the greatest news of Women's Tailored Wear we ever had to print.

Makers' plans have gone askew. What was expected to be the greatest season they ever knew, hung fire. And with Christmas almost here they find themselves with big stocks of their finest garments still unsold. So they turn to the biggest outlet in this vicinage *the Abraham and Straus Store.* We have picked and chosen the choicest work of many famous designers. We have practically paid our own prices. And to-morrow there are

The Biggest Economies in Fine Tailored Wear That Ever Came in December.

Two hundred Dresses and Tailored Suits have the first word. They are cheviots, zibelines and fancy mixtures, the season's best styles and a great variety of handsome models. The stylish Dresses are mostly lined throughout with taffeta. The Suits are plain cheviots and men's wear cloths; beautifully made and finished. Some are plain, others trimmed velvet or taffeta and still others with the cape effects so popular now. Skirts are largely the gored and pleated models. Materials are all heavy and just right for wear now and later. Some of the models indeed hint at the styles for next spring. Prices for these Suits have been modest at $21.00 to $37.50. Choose to-morrow at $14.95.

$10.00 Jackets at $3.98.

Three hundred of them—the greatest bargain of the sort any store ever had. They are jaunty, 19 inch Jackets, of splendid kersey cloth, in black, tan and castor. Double breasted front, finished with big smoked pearl buttons; coat collar and revers; lining of heavy satin. Fine $10.00 value, at $3.98.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

$12.00 Monte Carlo Coats, $5.90.

A hundred and fifty Coats, 32 inches long—as smart and dressy as were ever sold for the full prices. Made of black and Oxford gray frieze in the double breasted style with loose, full back or semi-fitting back. Kimono sleeves with cuffs and the edges prettily finished with rows of stitching; black satin lining. $12.00 value, at $5.90.

Stationery--Christmas Gifts

And Most Decisive Savings.

A thousand and one inexpensive things in the Stationery Store that are specially suitable for gifts. These little things are snapped up first, too—it pays to be among the early ones to choose. There will be short stay for the ones we tell of to-day—we never knew such bargains at Christmas time:

Christmas Boxes of Writing Paper.

10c. for 15c. boxes. 19c. for 30c. boxes.
15c. for 25c. boxes. 25c. for 40c. boxes.
40c. for 75c. boxes.

And other bargains at.....55c., 75c. and 98c

Desk Pads.

Perfectly made by one of the best manufacturers in America, every corner guaranteed leather.

Desk Pads, with assorted colored leather corners.....39c
Desk Pads, with sterling silver and leather corners.....59c
Desk Pads, with sterling silver and leather corners.....95c
Desk Pads, with sterling silver and leather corners.....$1.55

Sterling Silver and Silver Plate Novelties, Half Regular Prices.

Sterling silver pocket and purse Pencils, regularly 29c., at.....15c
Plated silver Penholders, regularly 30c., at.....19c
Sterling silver Penholders, regularly 50c., at.....25c
Sterling silver Toothpicks, regularly 25c., at.....12c
Sterling silver Pencil Tops, with pencils, regularly 45c., at.....25c

Waterman's Fountain Pens.

The Waterman Fountain Pen, guaranteed in every respect, is no doubt the best Pen manufactured; we have them with plain holders, sterling silver and gold mounted.....$2.50 to $13.00

Diaries for 1903.

Every style of Diary that is desirable we think we have in this assortment for 1903. Every size, every binding, numerous days to a page; gilt edges and plain edges, for the desk, office or library table, at the smallest prices anywhere, some bargains at.....12c., 19c., 20c., 25c. and up to $1.00

Main floor, front, East Building.

Sharp Reductions on Girls' Jackets and Coats.

Because some sizes are missing—because warm weather has kept these Coats here too long, to-morrow a group of

$9.00 Long Coats Are Reduced to $6.98.

They are specially handsome full length garments for children, and the materials are the most favored of the season—fine zibelines, kerseys and meltons. Some are strictly tailored, others trimmed with fancy capes. All were fine value at their yesterday's prices. All are great bargains now at $6.98.

$8.00 to $11.00 Jackets Are $4.98 to $7.95.

These are new model Jackets for girls of 14 and 16 years. Made in the Norfolk and semi-tight fitting effects of Oxford and black cheviots, lined and unlined. Handsome and jaunty Jackets that should go in a jiffy at their new pricing, $4.98 and $7.95.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

Silk Umbrellas.

A Sale Without Precedent.

Put all the great values that have won fame for this Umbrella Store in the past together in one tremendous offering and you have some notion of the magnitude and money saving of to-morrow's sale.

It is distinctly a sale for the holiday time and so every Umbrella is of pure silk. No one wants to give a union taffeta Umbrella as a Christmas remembrance. But never before were such fine silk Umbrellas sold for such little prices. To begin with there are

Women's $2.00 Silk Umbrellas at $1.00.

All of pure silk with the cases to match. A good selection of natural wood handles—600 altogether.

Women's $2.50 Silk Umbrellas, $1.54.

1,000 26 inch pure silk Umbrellas, cases to match, fancy handles of all kinds.

Women's $3.00 Silk Umbrellas, $1.87.

1,400 26 inch pure silk Umbrellas; the handles are pearl, horn, silver caps, ivory, pearl post with silver caps.

Men's and Women's $3.75 Umbrellas, $2.45.

900 men's 28 inch size only; women's 26 inch, pure silk Umbrellas; the handles are boxwood and furze, both plain and with silver trimmings; long pearl, long burnished ivory, with silver and gold trimmings, and gun metal.

Women's $5.00 Twill Silk Umbrellas, $3.45.

200 women's heavy twill silk Umbrellas, full length pearl handles, with gold and silver trimmings.

Men's $6.00 Umbrellas, $3.65.

90 men's 28 inch only, extra heavy, Levantine silk. These are made with 8 ribs, with Fox's Laurus frame—the best frame made. The handles are the choicest English boxwoods and furzes.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Colored Dress Goods

At Smartly Reduced Prices.

Broken lines of all wool dress stuffs—we have cut the prices almost a month ahead of time just to make opportunity to get these fine goods in time for the holiday giving. Only a few colors are left in each line, but there is splendid choosing altogether and each is a bargain.

95c Broadcloths, 78c. a yard.
$1.50 Broadcloths, 98c. a yard.
$1.48 Satin Finish Venetians, 98c. a yard.
98c. Satin Cloth, Striped, 70c. a yard.
$1.50 Bourette Veiling, 98c. a yard.
$1.50 Crepe de Chine, 98c. a yard.

Main floor, West Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Jacket and Suit Sale.

$15.00 Jackets for $9.75.

KERSEY JACKETS, with top capes, Monte Carlo style, heavy satin lining, Montenac half fitting back, or a very full plain KERSEY JACKET, 26 inches long, finished with fine stitching, $15.00, for $9.75.

$35.00 Coats for $19.50.

MONTE CARLO VELOUR COATS, 33 inches long, top cape edged with band of kersey, finished with fine silk ornaments, lined with heavy satin, also a VELOUR BLOUSE, faced with heavy silk, and trimmed with silk ornaments, worth $35.00, for $19.50.

$6.00 Waists for $3.85.

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, latest model, made of heavy material with side plaits, black and black, stitched with white, very desirable colors, $6.00 Waist for $3.85.

$20.00 and $25.00 Suits for $12.50.

DRESS SUITS, principally colors, some Velvet Dresses in the lot, these are exceptional values, worth $20.00 and $25.00, for $12.50.

$3.00 Waists for $1.95.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, every color shown, stitched side plaits in front and tucked back, all sizes, worth $3.00, for $1.95.

Colored Dress Goods.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES.

$1.00 FRENCH VOILE AT 75 CTS.

HARD, CRISP FINISH, 44 inches wide, with full range of street shades, regular price $1.00, at 75 CTS.

Holiday Dress Patterns.

1,000 DRESS LENGTHS, for Holiday Gifts. Prices, $2.75 to $10.00.

$2.50 Oxford Frieze, 95 Cts.

56 inches wide, heavy quality, for skirts and costumes, $1.50 quality at 95 cts.

50 Ct. All Wool Voile, 39 Cts.

For House and Evening Gowns, all colors, 39 cts.

$1.75 Venetian Cloth, $1.25.

52 inch Venetian Cloth in ten fashionable shades, regular price $1.75, at $1.25.

50 Ct. Wool Plaids at 25 Cts.

All wool Fancy Plaids, double width, for children's dresses, 50 ct. quality, at 25 cts.

$5.00 Umbrellas for $3.50.

ALL SILK SERGE UMBRELLAS, genuine ivory handles, 9 inches long, trimmings of sterling silver, black, navy and garnet, regular $5.00 goods, for $3.50, three script letters engraved free.

A splendid line of fine SILK UMBRELLAS, imported handles, new and exclusive designs for holiday gifts.

Black Goods.

DRESS PATTERNS, in boxes for presents, from $2.60 to $12.00.

42 inch BLACK CHEVIOT, 65 cts., for 48 cts.

50 inch BLACK SERGE, $1.50, for $1.00.

45 inch BLACK BRILLIANTINE, 38 cents.

Silk Grenadines, plain and fancy designs, 44 inch, 98 cts., $1.25, $1.75, $1.95, $2.45, $2.75, $2.95.

Alligator Bags.

1-3 OFF.

GENUINE ALLIGATOR TRAVELING BAGS, new Oxford shape, brass lock and catches, leather lined, inside pocket.

14 inch, worth $8.00, for.....$5.95
15 inch, worth $8.75, for.....$6.50
16 inch, worth $10.00, for.....$7.50
17 inch, worth $11.00, for.....$8.25
18 inch, worth $12.00, for.....$8.75

SILKS.

For Christmas Gifts.

WAIST LENGTHS, in handsome boxes.

COLORED AND BLACK SILKS, in plain—fancy and black and white.

VELVETS and VELVETEENS, in metal and gun metal effects.

24 inch Crepe de Chine, in colors and black, 79 cts.

NEW STYLES of HABUTAI WASH SILKS.

Velour du Nord, in black, for Cloaks and Jackets, 30 inches wide, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95, $3.45, $3.95.

Black Dress Nets.

45 inches wide, Plain, Figured and Point d'Esprit, for dresses, waists, etc., regular prices, 75 cts. to $1.25, special, 59 cts.

None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

All Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched and Embroidered, neat designs, 12½ cts.

FINE SHEER LINEN, in Lace and Scallop Edge, Hemstitched and Embroidered, 25 cts.

Shoe Bargains.

$4.00 Shoes at $2.75.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS, fine Calfskin, dongola tops, correct styles, double soles, hand stitched, military heels, $2.75.

ALFRED DOLGE'S celebrated Felt Footwear, Ladies' Romeos, in red, brown and black, fur trimmed, $1.50; girls', $1.00.

LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, brown and black, $1.00.

$4.00 Shoes at $2.50.

LADIES' DRESS BOOTS, soft Vici Kid, opera toe shapes, patent or kid tips, light welted soles, hand stitched, A, B, and C widths, at $2.50.

LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, Felt soles, no heels, $1.25.

MEN'S FELT SLIPPERS, $1.50.

INFANTS' FELT BOOTEES, fur trimmed, 50 cts.

LADIES' BLACK VELVET CARRIAGE BOOTS, $3.00.

Give a Skillful Mechanic Good Tools and He Can Do Good Work.

Give a pianist an instrument answering to all the requirements of technique and temperament and his performance will be more creditable to himself and more pleasurable to his audience.

WISSNER PIANOS.

Meet every demand of the great artist, and as a power in the home in developing a true artistic taste and in laying the foundation for a thorough musical education they are inestimable.

Reasonable Prices and Terms are a dominant feature.

Great sale of slightly used and secondhand Pianos, including every well known maker in America.

Tuning, Renting, Repairing.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN: Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.
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A SUPERB ASSORTMENT.

Both our window display and showroom exhibit present one of the most unique and artistic collections of superior cabinet work ever on sale in the borough of Brooklyn. We are fully prepared to serve those who wish to make their gift selections from a superb assortment of medium and high class

BOOKCASES, LIBRARY TABLES, EASY CHAIRS, QUARTER ROCKERS, LEATHER PIECES, MORRIS CHAIRS, WOMEN'S DESKS, MUSIC CABINETS, CHEVAL GLASSES, GILDED PIECES, TOILET TABLES, ODD BUREAUS, CHIFFONIERS AND BRASS BEDS.

We have a storeful of all that is choice and dependable in Furniture and Carpets at inviting prices, but we handle nothing that is so cheap as to be undesirable.

B. G. LATIMER & SONS CO.,

Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Death List of the Week.

ACOR
Adams
Aechternacht
Ahern
Appley
Archer
Atwood

BAILEY
Baldwin
Barker
Barrett
Barton
Barry
Beadle
Bearhope
Beekman
Beer
Bellen
Benjamin
Berkemeier
Bernzott
Billings
Bingham
Bird
Blatz
Bloodquist
Bodine
Bohnert
Bolger
Bolle
Bonnell
Boyd
Bowers
Brady
Braitsch
Brett
Brightman
Brokhahne
Brown
Brundage
Buckley
Burritt
Byrnes

CALGEY
Callow
Canavan
Carney
Carr
Carroll
Carter
Chaffer
Chrystie
Clark
Clarkin
Cluss
Coleman
Colgan
Conlan
Conlon
Connelly
Corcoran
Cornish
Coutts
Coyne
Culley
Cunningham
Curley
Curry
Cusick

DALY
Dawe
Day
Decker
Degruche
Demerest
Dissoway
Dittmar
Doherty
Dolan
Dollard
Doughty
Dow
Downing
Dunn
Duryea

EAGER
Eccles
Eckstein
Eichele
Elder
Enright

FARNWORTH
Farrell
Ferguson
Finley
Fitzgerald
Flack
Fleming
Forley
Forte
Frame
Frank
French
Freystadt
Friers
Fulton

GALLAGHER
Galpin
Gansmann
Gardner
Gascoigne
Gearon
Gibney
Gillies
Golden
Goldsmith
Goodchild
Gould
Gray
Green
Greenberg
Greene
Griffiths
Gorman
Grosner
Guerin
Gunn

HAEFLING
Haines
Hansen
Haring
Harrington
Hart
Hawkins
Heslin
Heuser
Hibbard
Hickman
Higgins
Hinchman
Hogan
Hoffman
Holden
Holliday
Holz
Horle
Hubbard
Hubbs
Hudgson
Hultz

IVERSON

JACKSON
Jersey
Johnson

KAUFMANN
Keeley
Kelley
Kelly
Keenan
Kenna
King
Kuhn
Kumpf

LANDES
Laraque
Larkin
Lavery
Lent
Leonard
Leslie
Lesser
Leyh
Lindsay
Lineman
Littell
Loeb
Longworth
Love
Lowere
Lynch

McCANN
McDonald
McGinty
McGovern
McGrade
McGrath
McFall
McGill
McIvers
McLellan
McLoughlin
McMahon
McNichols
McQuere
Mackey
Maddock
Madigan
Mairs
Maloney
Markoe
Martin
Mathewson
Meehan
Meiser
Meeker
Meisel
Mertens
Meyenborg
Millard
Miller
Minturn
Mitchell
Monogue
Mooney
Moriarty
Morris
Mulcare
Mullady
Munday
Murphy
Mulkha

NEWMAN
Newton
Nichols
Niewenhous
Nolan
Noyes

O'BRIEN
O'Hara
O'Keefe
Oppenheimer
O'Rourke
Oatby
Otersen
O'Toole

PANGBORN
Parkhill
Pickard
Piers
Pike
Pilgrim
Platt
Potsdam
Powers

QUINN

RAAB
Rapelje
Redmond
Reilley
Robbins
Rogers
Rohlfs
Rood
Rouse
Ruck
Ruddy
Ryan
Ryder

SADLER
Samuels
Sasse
Schiech
Schlitz
Schulmerich
Scully
Seaman
Shepherd
Shields
Smith
Snyder
Speers
Spiegel
Sterry
Stiger
Stieglitz
Stock
Stoddart
Story
Strong
Studley
Stumpf

TAPPEN
Taylor
Terhune
Tiffin
Toner
Trautvetter
Travis
Turner

UNGER
Uven

VAIL
Van Tassell

WALL
Waller
Walker
Walsh
Warner
Warnock
Weller
Weldon
Welsh
Westbrook
Westerfield
Western
White
Whitehouse
Wiener
Wilkins
Williams
Willis
Wilson
Wolf
Wooten

ZETTLER
Zollinhofer

A

ATWOOD.—Nov. 30, at Ossining, N. Y., Florence Josephine, daughter of the late N. Levings Atwood, aged 21 years.

ANGEVINE.—Dec. 1, at 119 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Eunice Esther, wife of Onderdonk Angevine, in the 72d year of her age.

ADAMS.—Dec. 1, at East Orange, N. J., Mary E. Adams.

APPLEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 30, Leonard G. Appley.

AECHTERNACHT.—Dec. 3, at 5 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary T., (née Millard,) beloved wife of H. A. Aechternacht.

ARCHER.—At Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 3, William Clark Archer.

ACOR.—Dec. 6, at 3 Hart Street, Brooklyn, Kate, wife of Lewis Acor, aged 60 years.

AHEARN.—Dec. 5, at 320 Madison Street, John J. Ahearn.

B

BARTON.—Nov. 29, at Tyler City, Conn., Ann, wife of James Barton.

BEEKMAN.—Nov. 28, at Hackensack, N. J., William A. Beekman, in his 28th year.

BERNZOTT.—Nov. 29, at 377 Bleecker Street, John Bernzott.

BINGHAM.—Nov. 27, Frederick P. Bingham, aged 63 years.

BODINE.—Nov. 29, at Ninety-first Street and Columbus Avenue, Dr. Albert Bodine.

BONNELL.—Nov. 29, at Oak Hill Sanitarium, Montclair, N. J., Lansing Bonnell, in the 81st year of his age.

BOWERS.—Nov. 26, at Roosevelt Hospital, John Bowers, in the 37th year of his age.

BRETT.—Nov. 28, at 81 Catharine Street, William L. Brett, son of the late John Brett.

BUCKLEY.—Nov. 29, at 49 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, William F. Buckley, in the 82d year of his age.

BARRY.—Dec. 1, at 452 St. Nicholas Avenue, Patrick Barry.

BERKEMEIER.—Dec. 1, at 12 State Street, the Rev. Herman J. Berkemeier, in his 42d year.

BOLLE.—Nov. 30, at 74 Christopher Street, Herman Oscar Bolle, in his 40th year.

BROWN.—Nov. 29, at 491A Putnam Av, George Maury Brown.

BRUNDAGE.—Dec. 1, Marie Louise, daughter of the late James H. Brundage.

BALDWIN.—Dec. 2, John Wingfield, son of Arthur P. Baldwin, in the 18th year of his age.

BENEDICT.—Dec. 1, Anne Seymour Benedict, only child of Harriet A. Robinson and granddaughter of the late David L. Seymour.

BENNETT.—At Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 1, Jennie Bennett, (née Nobile,) aged 42 years.

BURTIS.—Dec. 2, at 1,838 Lexington Avenue, Mary Emma Burtis, (née Fielding.)

BALDWIN.—Dec. 2, in the 18th year of his age, John Wingfield, son of Arthur P. and G. Baldwin.

BARRETT.—Dec. 3, at 219 East 94th St., Catherine A., daughter of the late Thomas Barrett and Mary A. Ackerson.

BARTON.—Dec. 2, at 1,098 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, in his 83d year, John Cox Barton.

BEADLE.—Dec. 3, Col. Harry H. Beadle of Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

BELLEN.—Dec. 1, at 243 East Twenty-eighth Street, Mrs. Ellen J., wife of Richard Bellen.

BENJAMIN.—Dec. 2, at 53 Monroe Street, Adolph Benjamin.

BILLINGS.—Dec. 4, Addie S., wife of Edward K. Billings.

BLATZ.—Dec. 4, at 97 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, Frederick W. Blatz, aged 21 years.

BLOODQUIST.—Dec. 3, Oscar Bloodquist, in his 36th year.

BOLGER.—Dec. 4, at 282 Nineteenth Street, South Brooklyn, Thomas Bolger.

BOHNERT.—Dec. 4, at 263 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, Richard Grant Bohnert.

BOYD.—At Albany, Dec. 4, Harriet Spence, widow of Samuel L. Boyd.

BRADY.—Dec. 2, at 118 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, John, son of the late Thomas Brady.

BRADY.—At Islip, Dec. 4, Michael Brady.

BRAITSCH.—Dec. 1, Peter Braitsch, aged 66 years.

BROWN.—Dec. 2, at 79 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, James Brown.

BURRITT.—Dec. 4, at Bayonne, N. J., Ella Farrar Curtis, wife of Leslie A. Burritt.

BYRNES.—Dec. 1, at 407 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Patrick Byrnes, aged 72 years.

BAILLY.—Dec. 6, at 523 Halsey Street, Bessie, wife of Augustus P. Bailly of Monsey, N. Y.

BARKER.—Dec. 5, Emily S., wife of Edward A. Barker and daughter of the late Dr. Harvey H. Gregory.

BIRD.—Dec. 5, at 336 Atlantic Avenue, Richard Bird.

BRIGHTMAN.—Dec. 5, at New Canaan, Conn., Catherine E., widow of Henry A. Brightman.

BROKHAHNE.—Dec. 5, at 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, William Brokhahne.

BEER.—Dec. 4, Paul Beer, at 1,226 Park Avenue, in his forty-third year.

BEARHOPE.—Dec. 5, at 256 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, Elizabeth A., widow of William Bearhope.

C

CLUSS.—At Cherry Hill, N. J., Nov. 29, Rachel, widow of George Cluss, in her 88th year.

CONLON.—Nov. 29, Mary E. Conlon, at her residence, 165 East Sixty-sixth Street.

CARLEY.—Dec. 2, at 612 West Forty-seventh Street, John E. Carley.

CARROLL.—Dec. 1, at 2,124 Eighth Avenue, Alice Marie, aged 19 years, daughter of Thomas Carroll.

CHAFFER.—Dec. 1, at Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., Sarah E7, (Van Clief,) widow of Robert Chaffer of Far Rockaway.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Dec. 2, at 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Arthur Wallace Chamberlain.

COATES.—Dec. 2, at Goshen, N. Y., Alma Wisner, daughter of the late Joseph H. Coates.

COOK.—Dec. 2, at 69 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Charlotte Mary, wife of Ernest F. Cook.

CORBITT.—Dec. 2, Gertrude Briggs Corbitt of Nyack, N. Y.

CRANE.—Dec. 2, at 334 West Twentieth Street, Mary E. G., wife of Charles E. Crane and daughter of William Meginnis.

CRAVEN.—Dec. 2, in Jersey City, Julia, wife of Patrick Craven and mother of Dr. J. J. Craven.

CANAVAN.—Nov. 30, at 318 West Forty-fourth Street, Jennie, daughter of John Canavan, aged 6 years.

CARNEY.—Dec. 1, at 418 Union Street, Thomas F. Carney.

CLARK.—Dec. 1, at 8 Jay Street, Margaret H., daughter of Henry Clark.

CLARKIN.—Dec. 2, at 366 Throop Avenue, Marie, eldest daughter of Nicholas D. Clarkin.

CORCORAN.—Dec. 1, at 279 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of Michael F. Corcoran.

CORNISH.—Nov. 30, at Bloomfield, N. J., William Wickham Mills Cornish.

COLGAN.—Nov. 30, at 182 Nelson Street, Ann McLaughlin, widow of James Colgan, aged 75 years.

COYNE.—Dec. 1, at 301 East Seventieth Street, Bernard, son of John Coyne, native of Militown, County Galway, Ireland.

CULLEY.—Dec. 1, at 78 Ludlow Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., Susan Alice, wife of John Preston Culley, formerly of St. John, N. B., in the 54th year of her age.

CURR.—Nov. 30, at 112 Georgia Avenue, James Curr, aged 49 years.

CUSICK.—Dec. 1, at 500 Park Avenue, Michael Cusick, native of County Cavan, Ireland, parish of Lara.

CARR.—Dec. 4, at 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Alonzo Carr, in his 73d year.

CARROLL.—Dec. 2, at 2,124 Eighth Avenue, Alice Marie, daughter of Thomas Carroll, aged 19 years.

CARTER.—Dec. 4, at 226 Commonwealth Avenue, Martha Howard Thurston, widow of Charles M. Carter of Boston.

CONLAN.—Dec. 4, at 173 West End Avenue, Michael Conlan.

CHRYSTIE.—Dec. 4, at Hastings-on-Hudson, William Fen Chrystie, in the 80th year of his age.

CONNELLY.—Dec. 3, at 626 East Twelfth Street, Maggie, (née Gleason,) wife of P. J. Connelly.

COUTTS.—Dec. 3, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Frances H., widow of George M. Coutts, in her 82d year.

CALGEY.—Dec. 5, at 90 Prince Street, William G. Calgey.

CALLOW.—Dec. 6, at 297 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, Sarah Ida, widow of Peter Callow, aged 70 years.

COLEMAN.—Dec. 4, at 413 West Fifty-sixth Street, Annie, née Kelleher, wife of John Coleman.

CUNNINGHAM.—Dec. 5, at 1,311 Third Avenue, John Cunningham, native of Kilmagane, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

CURLEY.—Dec. 5, at 94 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, Robert J. Curley.

D

DAWE.—Nov. 29, James J. Dawe of 110 William Street, Brooklyn, late member of Engine Company No. 139, Brooklyn Fire Department.

DEMAREST.—At Lake Ronkonkoma, Nov. 29, Hester Van Houten, widow of Martin R. Demarest, in her 87th year.

DOUGHTY.—Nov. 29, Darius Doughty, aged 63 years.

DOW.—Nov. 29, at 253 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret A., widow of William Dow.

DURYEA.—Nov. 30, at 60 St. Nicholas Avenue, Alonzo Duryea, in his 84th year.

DEGRUCHE.—Nov. 30, at 98 Eighth Avenue, Nerine, infant daughter of George Degruche.

DOHERTY.—Nov. 29, at 362 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, Daniel F., son of the late George Doherty.

DOLAN.—Nov. 30, at 135 West Sixty-second Street, Mrs. Rosanna Dolan.

DOLLARD.—Dec. 1, at 1,013 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, Annastasia, (née Hamilton,) widow of Edward Dollard.

DOWNING.—Dec. 1, at 330 East Seventy-seventh Street, Mary Ann, widow of Ananias Downing, in her 95th year.

DUNN.—Dec. 1, at 651 East Thirteenth Street, Alexander Dunn.

DUNN.—Nov. 30, at 346 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Mathew, son of John Dunn.

DENISON.—Dec. 2, at 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, Charles Hyde Denison, in the 82d year of his age.

DISSOSWAY.—Dec. 3, at 753 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Lillie Dissosway.

DITTMAR.—Dec. 4, at 1,188 Park Avenue, William J., son of Valentine Dittmar, aged 29 years.

DOW.—Dec. 4, at 161 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Charles H. Dow, aged 51 years.

DALY.—Dec. 5, at 333 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, John P., son of John J. Daly.

DAY.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 5, Hannah Dean Hick, widow of Francis A. Day.

DECKER.—Dec. 4, at 89 Guernsey Street, William H. Decker.

E

EAGER.—Dec. 1, at Darien, Conn., Georgianna Cooke, wife of the late Thomas Eager.

ECKSTEIN.—Nov. 30, at Bath Beach, Johannah, wife of Herman Eckstein.

ELDER.—Dec. 1, at Stamford, Conn., William Elder, Jr., eldest son of William Elder, in the 24th year of his age.

ECCLES.—Dec. 3, at 341 East Thirty-seventh Street, Thomas Eccles, aged 57.

EICHELE.—Dec. 2, at 341 West Forty-third Street, William Eichele, aged 32 years.

ENGRIGHT.—Dec. 4, at 99 Perry Street, Michael Engright, aged 27 years, native of County Limerick, Ireland.

F

FLACK.—Nov. 30, at Elmira, N. Y., Mary E., widow of the Rev. Alonzo Flack, formerly of Claverack.

FORTE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 29, Diantha F. Forte, aged 76 years.

FRANK.—Nov. 60, Bertha, wife of Lewis Frank, aged 69 years.

FRENCH.—Nov. 29, at 230 West Ninety-ninth Street, John H. French.

FITZGERALD.—Dec. 1, at 490 Tenth Avenue, Maria Fitzgerald, (née McKeon,) a native of Banagher, Kings County, Ireland.

FRAME.—Dec. 1, Maria, wife of James A. Frame.

FRENCH.—Dec. 1, T. Henry French, only son of Samuel French, aged 54 years.

FORSYTH.—Dec. 1, at Summit, N. J., Lillian Benton, wife of Alfred B. Forsyth and daughter of the late Buckley T. Benton of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREEMAN.—Dec. 2, at 240 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Emilie J., wife of John B. Freeman, in the 62d year of her age.

FREITAG.—Dec. 2, at 252 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, Henry C. Freitag, aged 20, son of John Freitag.

FARNWORTH.—Dec. 4, at 175 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, George Farnworth, in his sixty-sixth year.

FARRELL.—Dec. 4, at 22 Grand Street, White Plains, N. Y., Patrick Farrell, in his sixty-eighth year.

FLEMING.—Dec. 4, at 86 Second Place, Brooklyn, Helen M., daughter of Edward Fleming.

FORLEY.—Dec. 1, Mary, wife of James Forley of County Meath, Ireland, at her residence, 303 East Thirty-ninth Street.

FULTON.—Dec. 4, at 471A McDonough Street, Brooklyn, George R. Fulton, in the 50th year of his age.

FERGUSON.—Dec. 5, at 17 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, Ellen Dowd, wife of James Ferguson and daughter of the late Hugh Dowd.

FINLEY.—Dec. 5, at 348 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Della, wife of Patrick Finley.

FRIERS.—Dec. 3, at 350 West Sixteenth Street, Margaret Jane Friers, aged 19 years.

FREYSTADT.—Dec. 4, at 591 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, William E., eldest son of William H. Freystadt, in his sixteenth year.

G

GAUSMANN.—Nov. 30, at Leonia, N. J., George E. Gausmann.

GRAY.—Nov. 29, Mary W., widow of William B. Gray, in the 88th year of her age.

GUERIN.—Nov. 30, at 353 East Eighteenth Street, John Guerin.

GALLAGHER.—Nov. 30, at 529 West Thirty-ninth Street, Elizabeth (née Growney,) of County Meath, Ireland, wife of John Gallagher, in her 65th year.

GRAHAM.—Dec. 1, Thomas H. Graham, aged 27 years.

GRANT.—Dec. 2, at 159 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Julia C. Grant.

GIBNEY.—Nov. 30, at 406 Third Avenue, Luke J. Gibney.

GOODCHILD.—Dec. 1, at 27 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, Ellen, wife of the late Edward Goodchild.

GOLDEN.—Dec. 1, at 455 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, Thomas, son of the late James Golden.

GREENBERG.—Dec. 2, at 770 Broadway, Brooklyn, Herman Greenberg, aged 28 years.

GREENE.—Nov. 30, at 152 West Seventy-third Street, Byron W. Greene, Jr.

GREEN.—Nov. 29, at 32 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, Bridget, wife of Michael Green, in her 36th year, and native of the Parish of Clough, County Longford, Ireland.

GROSNER.—Dec. 1, at 1,041 Lexington Avenue, Benjamin A. Grosner, in his 24th year.

GALPIN.—Dec. 3, Francis H. Galpin.

GARDNER.—Dec. 2, at 251 Keap Street, Bertha, (née Berndt,) in the thirty-sixth year of her age, wife of Charles H. Gardner.

GASCOIGNE.—Dec. 3, at 70 Seventh Avenue, Eliza Gascoigne.

GEARON.—Dec. 2, at 409 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Antoinette Ford, wife of Edmund A. Gearon and daughter of Joseph De Forest Ireland, aged 26 years.

GILLIES.—Dec. 4, at Great Kills, S. I., Michael, son of Joseph Gillies, aged 12 years.

GOLDSMITH.—Dec. 4, at 284 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Louis Goldsmith, aged 74.

GRIFFITHS.—Dec. 2, at 145 North Third Street, Catharine S., widow of George W. Griffiths, in her seventy-ninth year.

GORMAN.—Dec. 2, at 601 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, William H. Gorman.

GUNN.—At Fordham, Dec. 2, Margaret, wife of Thomas Gunn.

GOULD.—Dec. 5, in Chatham, N. J., Eliza P., wife of John Gould, in the seventy-first year of her age.

H

HARING.—Nov. 30, at 165 West Ninety-seventh Street, Lois A., wife of John A. Haring.

HARRINGTON.—Nov. 29, at 29 Charles Street, Mrs. J. Harrington, née Logan, native of Killenen, County Tyrone, Ireland.

HINCHMAN.—Nov. 30, Lydia Elizabeth Hinchman, at 344 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOFFMAN.—Nov. 29, at 54 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Hyman Hoffman, in his 33d year.

HULTZ.—Nov. 30, at 151 Amsterdam Avenue, Fredericka E., youngest daughter of the late Philip Hultz.

HAINES.—Dec. 1, George K. Haines, brother of Alfred Haines.

HANSEN.—Nov. 30, at 612 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Magnus Hansen, in his 46th year.

HAWKINS.—Nov. 30, at 93 Concord Street, Helen, wife of Campion Hawkins and daughter of the late Patrick Kelly.

HEUSER.—In Brooklyn on Nov. 29, Charles L. Heuser, aged 50 years.

HOGAN.—Dec. 1, at 26 Madison Street, Catherine, wife of Jeremiah Hogan.

HOLZ.—Nov. 30, at 151 Amsterdam Avenue, Fredericka E., youngest daughter of the late Philip Hols.

HARMS.—Dec. 2, at Hoboken, N. J., Otto W. Harms.

HAYDEN.—Dec. 2, Charles E. Hayden.

HILKER.—Dec. 1, at 883 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Minnie E., wife of Charles Hilker, aged 63 years.

HOLDEN.—Dec. 2, at 887 Park Avenue, Josephine M. Holden.

HORTON.—At San Fernando, Province La Union, Philippine Islands, on July 31, 1902, Clarence Frost Horton, aged 29 years.

HART.—Dec. 4, at 45 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, William Hart.

HIBBARD.—Dec. 3, at 155 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank R. Hibbard.

HICKEY.—Dec. 5, at 793 West End Avenue, Ann Hickey, sister of Sylvester Hickey.

HICKMAN.—Dec. 4, at 284 Hudson Avenue, Mrs. Rebecca Hickman.

HIGGINS.—Dec. 4, at 674 Warwick Street, Robert D. Higgins.

HOLLIDAY.—Dec. 3, at Nutley, N. J., Fisk Holliday, aged 32 years.

HORLE.—Dec. 2, at 223 South Ninth Street, Henry W. Horle, aged 46 years.

HUBBARD.—Dec. 1, at 217 East Fortieth Street, Catharine M., wife of Wade H. Hubbard, aged 24 years.

HUDGSON.—Dec. 2, Emarld Hudgson.

HAEFLING.—Dec. 4, at 10 Leroy Street, Elsie Mischler Haefling, aged 27 years.

HESLIN.—Dec. 3, at 225 West Sixty-eighth Street, Bridget E., wife of Dominick Heslin, deceased.

HOLDEN.—Dec. 4, at 201 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Mariana V., widow of Albert W. Holden.

HUBBS.—Dec. 5, at Rural Grove, N. Y., Charles Hubbs, aged 85 years.

I

IVERSON.—Dec. 3, at 336 Twenty-second Street, Sophia, widow of Hans Iverson, in the 79th year of her age.

J

JERSEY.—At Oradell, N. J., Nov. 29, John D. Jersey, aged 73 years.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 28, at 1,942 Lexington Avenue, James Frederick Johnson, son of the late Thomas Johnson.

JACKSON.—Dec. 2, at 343 Smith Street, Brooklyn, James J. Jackson, aged 30 years.

JOHNSON.—Dec. 4, Mary Jane Johnson, widow of John Johnson, New York Sandy Hook pilot.

JOHNSON.—Dec. 3, at 179 White Plains Road, William's Bridge, William Joseph Johnson, aged 22 years.

K

KAUFMANN.—Nov. 28, at 212 East Eleventh Street, Jacob Kaufmann.

KELLEY.—Nov. 28, at 160 West Seventeenth Street, Rose C., daughter of Catharine Kelley.

KELLY.—Nov. 29, at 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Hannah Ann Doxey, wife of the late Bernard Kelly.

KING.—Nov. 29, George B. King of New York, at Denver, Col., in his 26th year.

KUMPF.—Dec. 1, Gerhardt Kumpf, aged 59 years.

KEELEY.—Dec. 3, at 409 West Thirty-second Street, Margaret Keeley, aged 28 years.

KEENAN.—Dec. 2, at 253 Withers Street, Brooklyn, Owen Keenan.

KING.—Dec. 2, at 185 Front Street, Brooklyn, Loretta, daughter of Patrick King.

KENNA.—Dec. 4, at 45 Wolcott Street, William, son of the late James Kenna.

KUHN.—Dec. 3, at 63 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, Marea Jeannette, daughter of John R. Kuhn.

L

LANDES.—In Berlin, Germany, Nov. 27, Adolph Landes.

LARAQUE.—Nov. 29, at 28 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, Edward, son of the late Edward Laraque.

LOEB.—Nov. 30, at 104 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, David Loeb, aged 50 years.

LOWERRE.—Nov. 30, at 94 Prospect Avenue, Flushing, N. Y., Walter, youngest son of the late Thomas B. Lowerre, in his 33d year.

LENT.—Nov. 30, at 830 Union Street, Martha H., wife of John A. Lent.

LEONARD.—Nov. 30, at 173 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Abbin Leonard, son of the late Abbin Leonard of Queen's County, Ireland.

LYNCH.—Nov. 30, at 441 East Fifty-second Street, Andrew Lynch.

LIEB.—Dec. 2, at 239 East Thirty-third Street, Sophie, (née Spaeth,) wife of James Lieb.

LONGWORTH.—Dec. 5, at 21 Dresden Street, Catherine, widow of George Longworth of the County Westmeath, Ireland.

LARKIN.—Dec. 2, at 55 Leroy Street, Christopher M. Larkin.

LEYH.—Dec. 2, at 75 Broadway, Brooklyn, George F. Leyh, aged 72 years.

LINDSAY.—Dec. 3, at 469 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Robert Lindsay, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 72 years.

LOVE.—Dec. 3, at 222 West Fifty-eighth Street, Lillian, daughter of Joseph Love.

LAVERY.—Dec. 6, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Richard Lavery, aged 72 years.

LESLIE.—At Newburg, N. Y., Dec. 5, Frances M., wife of Alexander Leslie.

LESSER.—Dec. 5, Simon Lesser.

LINEMAN.—Dec. 4, Ignas Lineman, aged 57 years.

LITTELL.—Dec. 5, at Stapleton, S. I., Cornelia D. Littell, in the 33d year of her age.

M

McCANN.—Nov. 29, Mrs. Grace V. McCann of East Chatham.

McGILL.—Nov. 30, at 3,483 Third Avenue, Robert H. McGill, aged 74 years.

MACLELLAN.—Nov. 28, at 348 Amity Street, Flushing, N. Y., Charles Allen MacLellan, youngest son of Daniel Menzie MacLellan.

McQUERE.—Nov. 29, at 402 East Seventy-fourth Street, James McQuere, aged 72 years.

MARKOE.—Nov. 29, at Philadelphia, James Brown Markoe, son of the late John Markoe.

MARTIN.—Nov. 28, at King's Bridge, N. Y., William J., son of John J. Martin.

MILLER.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Nov. 29, Joseph O. Miller, in his 62d year.

MORRIS.—Nov. 29, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sarah Elizabeth, widow of William Morris.

MULLADY.—Nov. 30, at 1,269 Prospect Place, John Mullady, native of County Westmeath, Ireland, Parish of Nohill.

McCABE.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 1, William McCabe, Sr., in his 73d year.

McELROY.—Dec. 2, at 174 Huron Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, James McElroy, in the 68th year of his age.

McINERNEY.—Dec. 2, at 545 First Street, Brooklyn, Patrick McInerney.

MATHEWSON.—Dec. 2, in Sparta, N. J., Dr. William Barker Mathewson, formerly of Rhode Island and late of Plainfield, N. J.

MOORE.—Dec. 2, at 92 William Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., Priscilla McKinley, wife of James T. Moore.

McDONALD.—Dec. 1, at 163 West Sixty-sixth Street, Owen McDonald.

McFALL.—Nov. 30, at 218 East Thirty-fifth Street, David McFall, aged 70 years.

McGOVERN.—Dec. 2, at 511 East Eleventh Street, Catherine, wife of Patrick McGovern, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

McLOUGHLIN.—Dec. 1, at 945 Henderson Street, Jersey City, Bridget, wife of Thomas McLoughlin.

McMAHON.—Nov. 30, at 455 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Patrick McMahon.

MADDOCK.—Dec. 1, at 18 Lafayette Place, Alice Capes, widow of Thomas Maddock.

MALONEY.—Dec. 1, at 55 Cherry Street, Richard, son of John J. Maloney.

MAIRS.—Nov. 30, at Phoenix, Ariz., William A., son of William H. Mairs.

MILLARD.—At 230 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Dec. 1, Lydia M., wife of the late Judge N. Millard.

MITCHELL.—Dec. 1, at 262 West Ninety-fourth Street, Henry Mitchell of Boston, Mass., in his 73d year.

MOLONY.—Nov. 29, at 699 Union Avenue, Hannah, wife of the late Florence Molony.

MONOGUE.—Dec. 1, at 105 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, May, wife of John Monogue, in her 28th year.

MORIARTY.—Dec. 1 at 518 West Nineteenth Street, Denis Moriarty, native of Annacaul, County Kerry, Ireland.

MUNDAY.—Dec. 1, at 156 East Forty-sixth Street, Austin, son of Thomas E. Munday.

MURPHY.—Nov. 30, at 14 Madison Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Mary A., widow of John A. Murphy.

McGRADE.—Dec. 3, at 448 East Fifty-eighth Street, Michael J. McGrade.

McGRATH.—Dec. 1, at 1,342 Park Avenue, Daniel McGrath, aged 53 years.

McIVERS.—Dec. 3, at 7 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, William J. McIvers.

McNICHOLS.—Dec. 3, at 229 East Fifty-first Street, Mary, wife of James McNichols.

MADIGAN.—Dec. 3, at 314 Avenue A, Ellen Madigan, native of Glin, County Limerick, Ireland.

MARTIN.—Dec. 3, at Oceanic, N. J., Lillian A., wife of P. J. Martin.

MATHEWSON.—In Sparta, N. J., Dec. 2, Dr. William Barker Mathewson, formerly of Rhode Island and late of Plainfield, N. J.

MEEKER.—Dec. 2, at 255 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Jane E., widow of David Edward Meeker.

MEISSEL.—Dec. 3, at Lakewood, N. J., Adolph F. Meissel.

MERTENS.—Dec. 2, at Mertens Villa, Rockaway Beach, Helen, wife of Herman Mertens.

MEYENBORG.—Dec. 5, at 468 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, John B. Meyenborg.

MINTURN.—Dec. 3, at the Baptist Home, Mrs. Elizabeth Minturn, in her 77th year.

MOONEY.—Dec. 1, at 345 East Seventy-eighth Street, Norah, widow of William J. Mooney.

MULCARE.—Dec. 4, at 304 Fifth Avenue, Andrew Mulcare, late of 964 Flushing Avenue.

McGINTY.—Dec. 5, at 73 West Street, Elizabeth McGinty, in her 84th year.

MACKEY.—Dec. 4, at 547 Tenth Avenue, James P. Mackey, native of Killaloe, County Clare, Ireland.

MEEHAN.—Dec. 5, at 233 East Eighty-ninth Street, William H. Meehan, in his 57th year.

MURTHA.—Dec. 5, Thomas Murtha, at 342 East Thirty-fourth Street, a native of Castle Pollard, County Westmeath, Ireland.

N

NEWTON.—Nov. 29, at 256 West Fifty-seventh Street, Sarah Sanford, wife of George H. Newton, daughter of the late Henry Masfield of Peoria, Ill.

NICHOLS.—Nov. 28, at 58 Dupont Street, Brooklyn, Kate, wife of Albert Nichols and daughter of the late Peter Gallagher.

NIEWENHOUS.—Dec. 3, at 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Gertrude B. M., daughter of Siebrand Niewenhous, aged 15 year.

NOLAN.—Nov. 30, at 1,103 Jennings Street, Eugenie Armond, wife of John T. Nolan.

NEWMAN.—Dec. 5, at 621 Morgan Avenue, Patrick Newman, aged 56 years.

NOYES.—Dec. 3, at Stonington, Conn., Franklin Babcock Noyes, aged 71 years.

O

OPPENHEIMER.—At Mount Sinai Hospital, Nov. 30, Lina, wife of Sigmund Oppenheimer.

OPPENHEIMER.—Nov. 30, at 119 East One Hundred and First Street, Johanna, wife of Joseph Oppenheimer, in her 51st year.

O'ROURKE.—Nov. 30, at 405 East Thirteenth Street, Mary, wife of John J. O'Rourke.

O'KEEFE.—Dec. 1, at 1,079 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael O'Keefe, native of Leighlinbridge, County Carlow, Ireland, in the 63d year of his age.

O'BRIEN.—Dec. 4, John O'Brien of Boonton, N. J., father of the late Rev. William J. O'Brien of St. Michael's Parish, New York.

OTERSEN.—Dec. 3, at 35 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Christian G. C. Otersen, in his 60th year.

O'TOOLE.—Dec. 5, at 110 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, in his 5th year, Joseph Augustine, youngest son of Patrick J. O'Toole.

O'HARA.—Dec. 5, at 988 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Owen O'Hara.

OSTBY.—Dec. 5, at 405 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, Josephine Ostby, in the 76th year of her age.

P

POTSDAM.—Nov. 29, at 506 East Eighty-eighth Street, Herman Potsdam.

PARKHILL.—Nov. 30, at 232 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, widow of Joseph Parkhill, aged 61 years.

PICKARD.—Dec. 1, Frederic W. Pickard, in the 45th years of his age.

PIKE.—Dec. 1, Emma (née Hirsch,) wife of Enos C. Pike.

PILGRIM.—Nov. 30, at Canarsie, L. I., Melissa, daughter of Conrad Pilgrim, aged nineteen years.

PANGBORN.—Dec. 4, at 238 Quincy Street, Louisa Pangborn, in her 88th year.

PIERS.—Dec. 4, at Bloomfield, N. J., Charles Piers, in his 50th year.

PLATT.—Dec. 6, at 127 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Edith Hunter, daughter of Edward Cuthbert Platt, aged 10 years.

POTTER.—Dec. 6, at 859 West Forty-ninth Street, William, youngest son of the late John Wall, native of Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland.

WESTERN.—Dec. 2, at Cranford, N. J., Henry M. Western.

Y

YOUNG.—Dec. 1, at 1,316 Fulton Avenue, William Young, in his 64th year.

Z

ZETTLER.—Dec. 3, at 1,141 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Morris A., son of Elisabeth Zettler, in the 39th year of his age.

ZOLLINHOFER.—Dec. 3, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Henry Ollmans Zollinhofer, aged 37 years.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...11:41

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:02	Gov. Isl'd...12:16	H. Gate....2:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:05	Gov. Isl'd...12:26	H. Gate....2:22

**Outgoing Ste

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Lots in the Financial District Being Utilized.

Movement in Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, East of Park Avenue—Other Dealings—List of Auction Offerings.

The sale of 60 Cedar Street by Charles A. Gould for about $150,000 furnished another remarkable illustration of the increase of values incidental to the expansion of the financial district, and the announcement that the buyers will erect a banking house on the site served to direct attention anew to the possibilities in the improvement of those isolated lots which cannot carry tall structures.

Remarkable as has been the rebuilding of the down-town district, it has been only within the last twelve months that the low building has received any serious consideration. The Clearing House structure, of course, antedates that period, but in that instance as well as in the case of the new Chamber of Commerce, size and style of architecture were determined by choice rather than by necessity. The last year, however, has witnessed the erection of the Liberty National Bank's little building at 139 Broadway, wedged in between two skyscrapers, and the Speyer Building, on Pine Street, while Farson, Leach & Co.'s project at 60 Cedar Street only emphasizes the fact that the utilization of these small lots—the by-product, as it were, in the manufacture of tall buildings—is dividing attention with the big construction enterprises themselves.

That these low buildings are not financial impossibilities upon ground worth $100 or more per square foot is due to two circumstances, namely, that the holders of these small parcels can afford to sell or lease upon attractive terms, while the purchasers or lessees stand ready to yield a point in view of the fact that they are getting a building for their individual use, with the accompanying elements of convenience and advertising value. Take, for instance, the lot at 60 Cedar Street, sold for $150,000. Add to this, say, $100,000 for the building, or a total of $250,000. Of this amount probably $150,000 could be placed on a 4 per cent. mortgage, and, computing 5 per cent. on the remaining $100,000, there would be an annual interest charge of $11,000. Add to this taxes, insurance, and opefating expenses, and the total would probably not exceed $17,000 or $18,000—a figure which is little if any above the annual rental of a banking room of any size in the Wall Street district, where space on the ground floors commands $5 to $7 per square foot. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the possibilities of the small lot are being thought of, and that it is being turned to good account is perhaps the most important of current developments in the down-town section.

How the growth of William Street has added to values in Cedar Street, between Nassau and William, is shown most conclusively by Mr. Gould's sale. This property was bought at auction in 1899 by Flake & Dowling for $66,500 and was turned over by them, within an hour after their purchase, to Mr. Gould for $70,000, so that the present selling figure represents a profit of at least 100 per cent. within three years.

The general business of the last few days has shown well-sustained volume so far as it has involved low and medium priced properties, and from what is known of pending negotiations it may be stated that reports of the near future will not be lacking in items of more general interest. Dealing in residential sites and dwellings is again confined almost wholly to the section east of Central Park and has included the sales of a fine corner at Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street and of three lots on Eighty-eighth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue.

In the Long Acre Square district the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street was the subject of considerable gossip, although more searching inquiry shows that the hotel enterprise upon that corner is as yet in a somewhat preliminary stage.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

There was abducted yesterday an interesting group of sales on Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, east of Park Avenue—possibly the first evidence of a speculative movement which, it is thought likely, will invade that section as a result of the Park Avenue improvements proposed by the New York Central Railroad. John N. Golding has sold for Mrs. Clara B. Lowry, 125 East Fifty-fourth Street; for Amelia I. Ludlow, 118 East Fifty-fourth Street, and for S. H. Bevins, 127 and 129 East Fifty-third Street, all three-story dwellings. The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Anne L. Gibson the similar house, 122 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Mrs. Clara Mingesheimer has sold 131 East Fifty-fourth Street, through George W. Bowders.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Gardiner K. Clark, Jr., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 20 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for the Madison Building Company 706 and 708 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings on plot 40.5 by 70. The price is reported at $140,000.

The City Real Property Investing Company has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 122 East Forty-first Street, 20 by 98.9.

It is reported that Isabella Cattanach has sold 32½ and 34 West Forty-fourth Street, old stables on plot 20.6 by 100.5.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for J. Rufus Smith to Sonn Brothers the old St. Nicholas Hotel property, at the southeast corner of Mercer Street and Washington Place, a five-story building on plot 49.9 by 100. Mr. Smith bought the parcel at auction last year for $168,000.

H. J. Sachs has sold for Ira M. Caskel the three five-story flats 156 and 160 East Fifty-fifth Street, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Auchincloss estate 425 and 427 West Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story brick building on plot 50 by 98.9.

Otto Diedrich has sold for Bernhard Gerritt the five-story flat 442 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 82, adjoining the northwest corner of Eightieth Street; also, for E. Henry Konrath, the three-story dwelling 150 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17 by 100.11.

David Greenberg has bought from Robert Friedman the six-story tenement, with stores, at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, 44 by 57.7 by 35.6 by 53.2.

James W. Stern and Edward B. Marks have sold the two five-story tenements 627 and 629 East Sixth Street, on plot 50 by 90.

The Westervelt estate has sold 50 Macdougal Street, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 100.

M. E. A. Wilson has bought, for improvement, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 172.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 72.6 by 99.11.

George W. Ridgely has sold 241 to 245 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a plot 50 by 100.11, to Simon Nachenson, who will erect thereon a four-story factory.

A. Arns has sold to Solomon Moses the plot 75 by 100, on the south side of Post Avenue, 100 feet east of Academy Street.

George Ranger negotiated the recent sale of 304 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for Jefferson M. Levy to the Floy estate.

John Donnelly has sold for Thomas Farley 174 West Ninety-eighth Street, 18.9 by 100, a private house, for $18,000.

The Auction Room.

The Rhinelander estate sale proved to be the purely perfunctory affair which had been anticipated, all of the properties being struck down to the Rhinelander Real Estate Company upon bids which in almost every instance represented but a fraction of true values.

This week's list presents no features of special interest, but contains an average number of small offerings of miscellaneous character. For Tuesday, Auctioneer Ingraham announces partition sales of 345 and 347 Grand Street, near Ludlow Street; 320 Lenox Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and the plot 150 by 100 on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue. Peter F. Meyer will sell on the same day, also under partition proceedings, the factory property 229 to 239 West Twenty-eighth Street.

A sale of vacant property in the Bronx to be conducted by James L. Wells, involves a plot of about eleven lots at the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, owned by the estate of Thomas Garnar.

Among the foreclosures for the week will be noticed those of the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, 40 by 60.3, and of the dwelling 1,026 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets.

There were recorded last week [illegible] pages for $8,396,042, of which 118, $1,056,125, were at 5 per cent.; 190, for $1,096,405, were at more, and 98, for $6,244,515, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 318 mortgages for $5,095,398, of which 82, for $769,846, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $1,841,552, were at more, and 93, for $2,484,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 8.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,605.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Herman Herst, Jr., referee, 345 and 347 Grand Street, south side, 43.9 feet east of Ludlow Street, 43.9 by 75, five-story brick and iron building; 320 Lenox Avenue, east side, 17.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Fifty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 150 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling, frame buildings, and vacant.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 184.3 by 150.3, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee, 2,850 and 2,862 Park Avenue, east side, 591.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 1,066 Fifth Avenue, east side, 106.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,388; subject to other mortgages for $86,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpool, referee, 148 and 150 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,726.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, John H. Thompson, Jr., referee, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,714.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 229 to 239 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 304.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 124.2 by 98.9 and irregular, five-story brick factory, with one-story extension, together with engines and machinery.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Norman G. Johnson, referee, 174 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,239.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 439 and 441 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, each 16.8 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling on 439, one and two-story buildings on 441.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Leopold Leo, referee, 610 East Eleventh Street, south side, 168 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,137; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Saul J. Dickheiser, referee, Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $50,413.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses Cohen, referee, 2,244 Fifth Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,163.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, James F. Davenport, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 58 by 100, two-story clubhouse and hall. Due on judgment, $6,390.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, 532 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175.3 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 24.9 by 100 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,883.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,528; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Mathewson, referee, 902 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, 26 by 92, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,337.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, 264 Division Street, north side, 90 feet east of Ridge Street, 22.7 by 67 by 20 by 57, one-half part, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,405; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, referee, 597, 599, and 601 Prospect Avenue, west side, 215 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; each 20 by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $9,634.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, 284 and 286 Pearl Street, southwest corner of Beekman Street, 40.2 by 53.10 and irregular, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $103,051.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Speedway, east side, 450 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick storage building, 15 by 20; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; G. L. Pegram, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 99 feet west of Melrose Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 50 by 86.8; the Archdeaconry of New York, 18 Broadway, owner; Henry M. Congdon & Son of 18 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, northeast corner of Kappock Street, to a two-story-and-attic frame stable, 22.6 by 33; I. D. Johnson estate, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $250.

No. 20 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Granite Realty Company, owner; Radcliffe & Kelly of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $32,500.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, to a three-story refrigerating machine house; H. Ellias Brewing Company, owners; F. Wunder of 99 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $500.

No. 48 West Twenty-eighth Street, to four-story brick offices, with stores; R. L. & H. Hoguet, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Hudson River, owners; A. Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 305 and 311 West End Avenue, to a six-story brick stable; Sherman Square Stable Company, owners; J. E. Ware & Son of 8 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 570 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. & E. Blaff, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owners; H. W. Burger & Son of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

ALLEN ST, n e corner of Delancey St, 25x73.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $35,000) 1

BEDFORD ST, 51, e s, 25x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee..... 29,000

MADISON AV, 1,788, w s, 25x85; Solomon G. Proops to Isaacs Jacobs, all liens 1

PROSPECT AV, 587 to 595, w s, 100x100; Lena Feuer to Marie A. Roos, (mtg $48,500) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 76.8 ft s of 82d St, 25.6x98; Pauline Eppler and others to Park Mortgage Company, (mtg $16,000). 1

MADISON ST, 241, n s, 25x100; Emanuel Glauber to Max Cohen, ½ part, all title, (mtg $16,000) 1

67TH AV, w s, 28.6 ft n of Clinton Place, 28.3x100; Max Juster to Walter M. Friedenberg, (mtg $137,500) 1

13TH ST, n s, 146 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Sarah Maier to Lawrence Lippi.. 16,300

16TH ST, 334 West, 25x53.1x25x50.10; Charles W. Dierkes to Anna T. Dierkes, ¼ part, (mtg $5,000) 1,700

16TH ST, 334 West, 25x58.1x25x50.10; John M. Dierkes to Mary C. Dierkes, ⅛ part 1,700

16TH ST, 334 West, 25x58.1x25x50.10; Joseph H. Dierkes to Mary C. Dierkes, ⅛ part, (mtg $5,000) 1,700

40TH ST, 336 East, 25x98.9; Minnie Garrison to Rex Realty Company, (mtg $15,350) 1

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100.6; Bernard M. Baruch to Annie G. Baruch 1

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; George W. Steele to Harriet S. Steele, (mtg $7,000) 100

111TH ST, 122 and 124 East, 33.4x100.10; 121st St, 63 East, 33.6x100.11; Emanuel Glauber to Max Cohen, (mtg $24,500,) ½ part 1

121ST ST, 213 West, 23x100.11; Charles A. James to Elias Gussaroff and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

3D AV, 2,285; James Everard to Sigmond Wolk, 5 years 2,400

7TH ST, 307; Malka Marder to Bertha Sichermann and Samuel Glick, 5 years. $3,840

79TH ST, 100 West; Ida Thomas to Jacob C. Dahme, 8 years $2,500, 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

JUDIS, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Leroy St, s s, 243.9 ft w of Bleecker St, prior mtg $15,425, due Oct. 20, 1905, 6 per cent. $14,000

JUDIS, Irving, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Madison St, n s, Lot 17, map by T. R. Ludlam, prior mtg $15,000, due Aug. 27, 1905, 6 per cent. 10,000

LIPPI, Lawrence, to Sarah Maier; 13th St, n s, 146 ft e of Av A, 5 years.. 13,000

LIPPI, Lawrence, to Sarah Maier; 13th St, n s, 146 ft e of Av A, prior mortgage, —, 1 year 1,000

MORRISON, Charles D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 78th St, 228 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

SOLOMON, William, to Kitty Sutton; 7th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 131st St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,000

WILLIAMSON, Frank R., to Henry M. Williamson; Lenox Av, 412 to 416, due Aug. 20, 1906 3,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

[illegible] to [illegible] Company; [illegible] $1

[illegible] 250,000

LEWISOHN, Rose T., to Mary F. Stanley 1

MITCHELL, Edward, and another, executors, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees 1

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to the State Bank 1

SCHMITT, John J., to Joseph C. Schaefler 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

85TH ST, n s, 178.2 ft e of 3d Av, 48.10x102.2; William T. Hookey against Nathan Silverson, owner; Antonio Licciardi, contractor $806

82D ST, 23 East; Federal Tiling and Mantel Company against A. M. Steinhardt, owner; H. L. Boughton, contractor 560

118TH ST, 535 East; Otto Freyberg against Louis Geven and another, owners; N. Kaplartsik, contractor 44

121ST ST, 249 East; Samuel Margulas against Jacob Haltzer, owner and contractor 150

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

176TH ST and Morris Av, n w corner, 95x125; Antonio Carrozza against Ralph C. Bullard and another; Nov. 7, 1902..... $75

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD AND 168TH ST, s w corner, 51.2x97; Henry J. Garner against Alice H. Blaney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Sieker.

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; William M. Fliers, Jr., against the Ten Associates and another, (action to declare lien;) attorneys, Kelly & Hoeninghaus.

13TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, two actions; United States Life Insurance Company of the City of New York against Leopold Weiss and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

150TH ST, s s, 275.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Thomas Adams against John Adams, individually and as executor, (partition;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

132D ST, s s, 154 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x70.11; George J. Lyons and another, trustees, against Margaret Clarke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CALIFORNIA WATER AND MINING COMPANY.—A judgment for $43,999 was entered yesterday against the California Water and Mining Company of 47 Broadway in favor of William M. Fliess for rent of office and money paid out for clerk hire, lawyers' services, &c., from Nov. 15, 1883 to Nov. 14 last. The summons was served on Duncan S. Camubell, Jr., the Secretary, at 47 Broadway, and judgment was taken by default. The company was incorporated under New York laws in March, 1880, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 to carry on mining operations in El Dorado County, Cal., and has been out of active business for some years.

LASSER BROTHERS.—Lasser Brothers, wholesale dealers in clothing and tailors' trimmings, at 40 Great Jones Street, have been closed up for several days, and everything of value, it is said, has been cleaned out of the place. Several creditors who took out writs of replevin found nothing to levy upon. Their liabilities are reported to be more than $15,000. They began business in 1890, and on January last claimed a capital of $13,000.

Out of Town.

A. M. FELSON.—A. M. Felson, proprietor of the largest jewelry store in Gouverneur, N. Y., was forced to close his doors yesterday. His liabilities amount to $23,000 and his creditors are mainly from Syracuse, Utica, and New York. An unfortunate real estate investment in New York is said to be the cause of the failure.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLAUSTEN, Nathan—A. Wurm $46

BOEGE, Anna—J. Sunberg and another.... 80

BRUN, Edward B., Leo Hauser and Henry Lapointe—P. M. Lynch 65

CALIFORNIA WATER AND MINING Company—W. M. Fliess 43,999

CHRISTIANSON, Alfred T., and Max Kahn—G. H. Mastin and another 143

CONNECTICUT TRUST AND SAFE DEposit Company—C. K. Wead, costs..... 303

FELCH, F. W.—First National Bank of Greenwich 304

FREY, Joseph—Wood & Seilck, incorporated 72

FLANDERS, William P. and Maggie S.—A. Felt 1,099

FITZMAHONEY, Marie J.—J. M. Hamilton and another 2,674

HATCH, Eva H.—J. M. Hamilton and another 2,597

GLASSHEIM, Isidor—National Broadway Bank 102

GALLO, Angelo—Third Avenue R. R. Company, costs 107

GRUENEBERG, Frederick A.—H. Reubert 2,865

HALL, H. Hooper—R. Muir..... 48

HALAHAN, James J. & M. Hatfen Brewing Company 3,427

HART, George H., executor—Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company 1,016

HODGES, Arthur A.—H. C. Schneider.... 309

HART, Max—C. H. McLaughlin, costs.... 663

JONES, Clara H.—J. C. Curtin..... 143

KALCHEIM, Dora—S. Leinhardt..... 78

MADISON, Winfield S.—C. De H. Brower, costs 105

McKENNA, Thomas J.—M. J. Drummond and another 361

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—O. E. Poole..... 603

MEYER, James M.—R. W. Rhoades and another 151

MILLS, John—D. Mayer..... 96

MORRISSEY, Michael F.—L. Solomon..... 737

NATIONAL BUILDING AND RENOVATing Company—F. Meehan..... 878

ODDINES, Conrad — Crandall & Godley Company 368

RIVARDO, Remo, by guardian—New York Breweries Company, costs..... 86

SCHMIDT, Anne G.—W. F. Dix..... 437

TYSON, Noble P.—W. T. Gillies and another 28

TAYLOR, Catherine H.—P. J. Dervin..... 96

ULLMAN, Ralph R.—H. McCabe..... 217

WHEATLEY, Walter W.—E. F. Marsh.... 34

YULTE, Anna—J. C. Yulte and another, costs 96

Bankers and Brokers.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,

36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Branches { 1,255 B'way, cor. 31st St. / 106 East 125th St. / Washington, D. C.* / 1,339 "F" St., N. W.

MEMBERS NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE AND THREE OTHER EXCHANGES.

Execute Orders for Investment or Upon Margin in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton. PRIVATE WIRE SERVICE.

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MAIN OFFICE, 66 B'WAY, NEW YORK.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin.

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BRANCH, 1218 BROADWAY.

OFFICES, 57 EAST 125TH ST.

Real Estate at Auction.

JOHN N. GOLDING, Auctioneer,

FORECLOSURE SALE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Suburban Club,

Southwest Corner 176th Street and Park Avenue,

Size of Lot 50x81 Feet.

For map and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 541 Fifth Avenue.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

Executor's Sale to close Estate of THOMAS GARNAR, deceased, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,

CHOICE PLOT ABOUT 11 LOTS,

PROSPECT AVE., S. E. COR.

180TH STREET,

finely located, near Bronx Park Zoo and trolley, ready for building, good neighborhood. TITLE INSURED FREE OF COST by Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

Maps and particulars with A. F. Brombacher, Executor, No. 31 Fulton St. Joseph T. Magee, Esq., Attorney, 150 Nassau St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

Will sell at public auction

Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

NO. 318 WEST 14TH STREET,

A 4-story stone private dwelling, 25 by 98.9. For terms apply to the Auctioneer, 135 Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, December 9, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE

OF THE

Choice and Valuable Manufacturing Property.

CONSISTING OF

5-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and large plot of land,

Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 237 & 239 West 28th Street.

All machinery, elevator, and electric wiring will be sold with the property.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. interest.

For maps, terms, etc., apply to Henry F. Miller, Esq., Attorney for owners, 44 Pine Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.

4-story brick building with lot.

No. 124 Avenue C,

Southeast Corner 8th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

T. F. Archer, Auctioneer,

EXECUTOR'S AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY

and meadow land belonging to the estate of John P. Karkheck, situated on the Springfield Road, short distance south of Queens Depot, at

QUEENS, L. I.,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1902,

at 2:30 P. M., on the premises.

Parcel No. 1

Consists of 40 acres, with 570 ft. front on east side of Springfield Road, on which there is a large farmhouse and tenants' house, barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings.

Parcel No. 2

Consists of 53 acres, 836 ft. front, on west side of Springfield Road, opposite Parcel No. 1, on which there is a dwelling, barn, and other outbuildings.

Parcel No. 3

Contains about 10 acres of first-class meadow land at Three Mile Mill, Jamaica South, and adjoining John DeBevoise on the west and Edward W. Carpenter on the east.

For further particulars address the Auctioneer, 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

J. FRANK HENDRICKSON, Executor.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

Estate of NELLIE L. CARPENTER, Deceased.

135 WEST 72D ST.,

Four-story, basement, and cellar brownstone dwelling; dining room and bedroom extension; exquisitely decorated; beautifully trimmed in hard woods, including elegant gas fixtures, andirons, onyx mantels, shades, &c.; size of lot, 22x102.2; caretaker on premises. Messrs. ARDOZA BROS., Attorneys for estate, 52 Broadway.

Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Executors' Sale—Est. of Ann J. Egan, dec'd

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, December 10,

at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

439 & 441 Pleasant Ave.,

adjoining S. W. COR. 123D ST. No. 439 is a 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling. On No. 441 is a 1-story frame shed and 2-story brick shop. Size of plot 33.4x100.

MARTIN J. EARLEY, Atty. for Executors, 229 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 141 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

By Order of Herman Herst, Jr., Referee

345 and 347 Grand Street

320 Lenox Avenue

LEWIS M. WHITE, Esq., Counsel for Plaintiff, Nos. 5 and 7 Beekman Street.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481 Cort.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

for sale or exchange.

12-story new Bachelor Apartment, near Broadway, below 42d St.; rents, $68,000, will net 15%; mortgage to suit.

7-story Bachelor Apartment, near Broadway and 42d St.; nets 10%.

7-story east side tenement, extra wide; rents, $4,400; nets 10%.

20-foot Dwelling, near Madison Avenue; $40,000.

CHAPIN, & HUGHES, 62 Cedar St.

HOLIDAY BARGAIN.

You Can Have It for $6,500.

2-story and cellar, brick; contains 3 rooms and bath; $650 cash and the balance mortgage, or you can pay it monthly if you desire; opportunity to get these small properties in this section very limited. Robert Holcomb Jones, 111 5th Av., New York.

SAVE HOUSE AND MONEY.

I advance money to stop foreclosure, pay taxes, or existing mortgages; also make 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages; advance you 90 per cent. or cost to buy a home and make building loans anywhere. W. F. Duckworth, World Building, N. Y.

$12,000 buys new up-to-date 5-story double flat, 38.86x100, choice location; bank mortgage 4 per cent.; rent, $4,176. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Beautifully furnished houses, 12th, 17th, 19th Sts., 20-30-12 rooms; full permanent lodgers; lease; furniture for sale; owner going South. 37 West 12th St.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.

Investors—We have good investment properties below 23d St. at reasonable prices. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Elegant site for hotel or apartment house below 23d St., at reasonable price to quick buyer. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdort & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

New 20-foot, 5-story, modern American basement; price, $38,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sums from $5,000 to $300,000 to loan on bond and mortgage at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdort & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Will sell cheap, 5-story tenement, 14 rooms; can arrange mortgages. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

5-story tenement; open plumbing; rent over $2,700; price, $24,500. Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

Single flat near Park; rent, $1,038; price, $11,500; little cash. The Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

Are you looking for an investment? If so see The Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

John J. Hoeckh, formerly with C. Martin, 627 9th Av., has opened an office at 350 9th Av.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage at low rates. Cardwell & Reynolds, 527 5th Av.

We have some [illegible] Equity, $2,000—Park Av., two modern flats; rental, $5,400; asking $47,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THERE ARE NOT MANY

Modern American Basement houses in the Fifth Avenue section that can be bought for less than $80,000.

We offer one in the 50's near Madison Avenue—20 feet wide, with every modern convenience, at less than $72,500.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,

Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

INVEST YOUR MONEY

in good city Real Estate, paying 6% or 7%, and at the same time increasing in value. We have for sale a

7th Av. corner netting 6%
6th Av. property netting 5%
Cortlandt St. corner netting 6¼%
and others.

OGDEN & CLARKSON,

69 LIBERTY ST. AND 127 FIFTH AV.

Private house in Harlem, pays a good income, can be had cheap. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way.

Triple flat; rents, $2,370; A1 condition; price, $20,500. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th.

Real Value.—Investors will find it to their advantage to consult Steinhardt, 168 W. 96th St.

East Side.

CLOSE TO

47th St. near 5th Ave.,

lot fee. A very desirable medium-width house. Good order. Immediate possession. Asking $87,500.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

A full-width house

IN FIFTIES,

between 5th and 6th Aves.

Good order. Beautifully-trimmed and finished throughout. Asking $125,000.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

A Madison Avenue Corner,

IN FIFTIES.

Only forty feet wide; exceptional site for private house; price reasonable and reduced to effect quick sale.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

$5,000 cash buys beautiful three-story and basement brownstone dwelling with extension, 1,066 Lexington Avenue, near 75th Street; handsomely decorated, hardwood trimmed, mirrors, &c.; possession of the finest and most modern kind; ler's pantry; $1,500 recently spent on improvements. This house cost over twenty thousand dollars and can be had by quick buyer at an immense bargain. Can be seen to-day, 2 to 4. Belamy, Owner, Third Avenue and Sixty-first St.

116 AND 118 EAST 101ST ST.

Will be sold at a great sacrifice; two private houses, three-story and basement; very attractive high-stoop dwellings; very little money required. Apply to E. Pilpel, 725-727 Broadway, room 1.

A Park Ave. Corner. An excellent investment property and certain to rapidly increase in value. Particulars,

HOFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$42,000 SEMI-DETACHED, EAST.—TWO FINE SINGLE FLATS

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

Foreclosure Bargain.—Sale or exchange; modern dwelling; swell limestone front; 18 foot, 3-story and basement; near Park, college grounds, churches, schools, on Washington Heights; hardwood throughout; 2 tiled baths; parlor, reception hall, dining room, kitchen, on first floor; first mortgage, $12,500, 4½%; little cash required. Mortagee, Box 214 Times Office.

SPECIAL OFFER TO QUICK BUYER. Very desirable 3-story brownstone 15-ft. dwelling, with extension, on 121st St., near Lenox Av. Price, $17,000. Mtge., $13,000 at 4½. FORTER & CO., 139 W. 125th St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT. Southside West 43rd Street. All rented. Good income. Location fast increasing values. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel. 6420—38th. 116 W. 42d St.

BARGAIN. On Seventh Avenue near 34th Street. For Particulars address CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel. 6420—38th. 116 West 42d St.

$25,500 will buy new 5-story double flat, 26.85x100; 6 rooms and bath; rent, $3,150; near 7th Av. and 138th St.; terms to suit. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av., 30.6x100.5; asking $215,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $22,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th; 20x92; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

76th, near Riverside.—Four story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. DE LANCEY GRANNIS & CO., 503 5th Av.

$7,500 Equity. West 96th St.—Modern double flat; rental, $5,132; asking $50,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$6,500 Equity. Manhattan Av.—Modern double flat; rental, $5,000; asking $31,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$10,000 Equity. West 102d St.—Modern double flat; rental, $5,700; asking $34,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$28,000 buys elegant four-story dwelling near Central Park; fine location. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Fine Amsterdam Avenue corner, all rented; splendid condition; principals only. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Bargain! 51 West 91st St.; elegant 4-story dwelling. Caretaker. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Corner on 9th Av., near 42d St.—Excellent location; size, 25x100; price, $40,000; commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

West 93d St., Near Park.—Four-story dwelling; price, $21,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Triple flat house, West 97th; 5 floors; rental, $3,600; price, $35,000. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Best section Harlem; four corner lots; ripe for immediate improvement. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

A Bargain.—Two choice lots on Cathedral Heights; ripe for improvement. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Near Riverside Drive.—Unrestricted lot; fine location for automobile stable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Investors' Opportunity! Double flats; always full; must sell; little cash. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Elegant private house, West 97th; price, $13,000; mortgage, $11,000. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Corner 8th Av., store property, near 142d St.; possession; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

West 71st St.—Elevator apartment, 50x100, all rented; price, $85,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Two splendid five-story apartment houses, 50x100; above 34th; $37,500 each. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Lot, with old dwelling, near Sherman Square; $15,000; unincumbered; trade for income. Ames, 122 West 34th St.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant; shows 9 per cent. net; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Four-story residence, 8th St., near 5th; full lot; asking $28,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SNAP.—Three-story dwellings, Perry St., near Waverley Place, 20.10x85; $11,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$27,000 for handsome modern west side dwelling; decorated; mortgage, $20,000, 4½. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

LOOK! BARGAINS! LOOK! CAFFREY & CO., 390 C. P. W.

Triple Flat.—Near Central Park; $2,000 cash; easy terms. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Loans! Loans! Loans! Loans! First & 2d mortgages. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W., 103d.—Flat, equity, $4,000; will exchange for lots. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 86th, Near Park.—20 feet; $40,000; bargain. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 71st, Near Park.—$32,000, 4-story; $4,000 cash. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 75th.—4-story, 20 feet, $5,000 cash; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

For $90,000, worth $140,000, elegantly situated; subject to woman's life interest 68 years of age. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Leasing and management of apartment houses, (a specialty.) C. & Co.

Eighties, west of Columbus Av.; dwelling; sacrifice; price, $17,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

9th St., near Park.—Six-story tenement; rental, $2,550; $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

8th Av., vicinity of 116th.—Triple flat; rental, $3,000; $36,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

3-story, 20-foot brownstone dwelling near Riverside cheap. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way.

Four excellent building lots near 103d St. subway station. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

103d St., Near Riverside Drive.—Private house can be had cheap. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way.

70th St., near West End Av., 18.9x100; mtg., $16,000; cheap. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way.

31st St., Near 6th Av.—Plot, 40x100; for improvement. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Big bargains in furnished room houses for sale or sublet. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th.

West 72d St.—20-foot, 4-story, $50,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

78th St., near Park.—25-foot house; cheap. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

25-foot house cheap, 78th St., near Park. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

87th, Near 8th Av.—Cheap house for $35,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

87th, 5th and 6th.—25-foot dwelling; $110,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

151 West 82d St.—4-story and basement; attractive. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Owners of apartment houses send us list; have tenants. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

West 47th St.—75x100; suitable for stable or factory; price $27,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 61st St.—Two families on floor; rentals, $2,040; price 17,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 51st.—3-story basement private house, 20x100; price, $18,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 51st St.—Three-story and basement, 18.5x100; price, $11,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

Near Central Park—20-foot, 3-story; $23,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

4-story American basement, $26,000; bargain. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 73d St.—21-foot 4-story brownstone. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 77th, 20-foot 4-story, best condition, $36,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 102d St., new American basement, $27,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

3-story new American basement house, $30,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 17th St.; 4-story and stores; price, $33,000. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

Cheap.—Unrestricted lot; fine location for private stable. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Near Central Park, 20-foot 3-story, $28,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

8th Av., Near 29th St.—3-story tenement and store. Harris S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

Bargain.—28th to 27th St.; 4½ lots for improvement. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

78th St., near Park.—25-foot house; cheap. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

8th Av., Near 50th St.—4-story tenement and store. Harris S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

8th Av., Near 51st St.—3-story tenement and store. Harris S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

For cheapest and best corner on Columbus Av. see us. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

West 71st St., near Park, 22-foot house, $50,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

A big bargain! Double flats; pay 18% on equity. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

8th Av. corner; leased for 21 years at $14,000 per annum. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

42 West 119th St.—18-foot dwelling; open plumbing. Will sell very cheap.

50x110, below 14th St., west side, for sale. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Above 125th St.

Bargain! Near Fort George; corner plot, four lots; under $10,000. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Plot 100x200, 138th St.; price, $48,000; mtg., $30,000; 3½ flat, Harlem. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Above 125th St.

ON 8TH AV., NEAR 130TH ST., A 25 FT. TENEMENT, ENTIRELY RENTED; PRICE $27,500; RENTAL $3,000. FURTHER PARTICULARS CAN BE HAD FROM JULIAN T. SAXE & CO., 150 BROADWAY.

Fine residence, with stable, 50x120. White Plains Av., 210th St.; sacrifice; William's Bridge. Broker, 63 West 125th St.

$10,000 buys 7th Av. business property, 23.85x100, above 125th St.; rent, $3,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Bronx.

Builders, Attention!—Fine, good located building plot, 100x100; no rocks; all sand; near L" station and High School. Owner, 1,040 Washington Av.

Bronx private and 2-family houses, fine sections, $5,000 up; take $500 down, balance monthly. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

Most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Fine residence, with stable, 50x120. White Plains Av., 210th St.; sacrifice; William's Bridge. Broker, 63 West 125th St.

Handsome modern dwelling; 60x85; choice section; only $2,000 cash. The Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; near station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Residential Section.—Three-family up-to-date single flat; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx.—Excellent corner store property; all rented; good investment; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Washington Av. Corner Plot.—Will sell cheap; near elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx; 3d Av. store property, with small stores, near elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Cheap stable for 10 horses, with sheds; full lot; 160th St.; $3,000. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

One-family house, 8 robms; all improvements; price, $4,800; near L station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

4-story brick flat, with 4½% mtg., $6,000 equity; might exchange. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

2-family house; 11 rooms; 20x60x100; all modern impts.; price, $6,500. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Sacrifice.—$4,000; 2-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

One-family house, 7 rooms and bath, $4,000; dirt cheap; hurry. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Lot 25x100, on East 152d St.; small house on; offers wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

4 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

WINTER PRICE $9,000.00.

Don't wait until Spring when you can buy this elegant residence for this price; double hardwood trim, parquet floors, decorated throughout; 12 large rooms, two baths; every modern improvement in this house. For particulars,

DODD & BANTA,
766 Flatbush Ave.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

Ketcham Bros.,
REAL ESTATE,
129 RALPH AVE., BROOKLYN.

3-story bay window stone residence; Stuyvesant Heights; worth $13,500, price $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Throop Av. Corner—Saloon property; rents $1,700; price $13,000; exchange. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

McDonough St.—Beautiful 3-story, basement, brownstone dwelling; only $10,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Hancock St.—Beautiful two-family stone dwelling; $5,500; asphalt street. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

High-class investments; 25th Ward, corner business properties; send for list. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Franklin Av.—Business corner; leased, one tenant; $10,000; good condition. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Hancock St.—Handsome double flat; stone; excellent investment; $11,700. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Broadway, Near Ralph Av.—Three-story brick store; one tenant; $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bainbridge St.—Nine new 2-family brick; equity, $27,000; might exchange. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Decatur St.—2-story basement brick dwelling; 9 rooms, bath; $5,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

$5,750. TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT. FLATBUSH.

On one of the oldest and best streets in the town, where we have the grandest shade trees, some of them over 100 years old; street asphalted; simply an ideal location.

Two and a half story brick dwellings, just been finished; the price is exceedingly low for all that one gets here; best of workmanship; finest arrangement of rooms; hardwood trim; every modern improvement; nothing lacking.

Within a stone's throw of Flatbush av. JOHN REIS, 805 FLATBUSH AV.

FOR SALE ON 43D ST., BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND The Fourth Avenue Parkway,

2-story, basement, 2-family brownstone houses, 20 feet front; 25 minutes to Manhattan; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 hatrack, 1 combination, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, grills and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

THE FINEST

2½-story and basement brow stone house in 22d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to BOERUM & HENRY, 409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

FORCED TO SELL

Three-story double flat; cost $5,600, for $4,375; pays over 20 per cent. on investment of $1,375; bank mortgage of $3,000 remains at 5 per cent.; call promptly and investigate this great bargain. SLOANE, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS, ATTENTION! A finely located Park Slope 3-story and basement brick and stone corner dwelling will be sacrificed for a quick sale. Particulars of HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Bargain.—Price, $7,000; $2,000 cash; all rented, $890 year; 3-story double brick flat; fine avenue, Brooklyn. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 58th St., Brooklyn.

Avenue F, Near Flatbush Av.—New houses, only $4,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Flatbush.—Eight-room house, 50-foot lot, near cars; cheap. Rosenthal's, Flatbush Av. and Avenue F.

Corner Av. F and Kenilworth Place.—70-foot front, $6,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

East 35th St.—2-family house; 2 lots; improvements; $6,000. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Avenue G, west side, new houses, $6,250, $6,000, $5,750. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Two-family house, Rogers Av., near Flatbush; lot 40x100; $3,800. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

2-family house, East 31st St., complete every detail, $4,700; $300 down. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av.

East 22d St., Near Avenue F.—Detached house; parquet floors. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av. and Avenue F.

Flatbush Av.—Three-story brick; investment; only $7,500; mortgage, $4,500. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

Kenilworth Place, detached house, every latest improvement; only $5,900. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Avenue F.

$1,000 cash, balance same as rent; 2-family stone dwelling, &c.; Prospect Park. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Beautiful new stone 2-family houses, near Prospect Park; $1,000 cash; balance easy. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Elegant corner store property; rents, $2,200; price, $22,000; your own terms. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Stop to Consider.—Rents, $4,644; price, $37,500; 2 new 4-story flats. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Stop to Consider.—Rentes, $4,644; price, $37,500; 2 new 4-story flats. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Stop to Consider.—Rented, $4,644; price, $37,500; 2 new 4-story flats. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Beautiful new stone 2-family houses near Prospect Park; $1,000 cash; balance easy. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Beautiful new stone 2-family houses near Prospect Park; $1,000 cash; balance easy. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

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Borough Park

27 Minutes From Manhattan.

You naturally imagine that we exaggerate when we talk about our own property.

If you will take time to investigate for yourself, you will find BOROUGH PARK exceeds all that is claimed for it.

It's about time you looked into the best real estate proposition on the market for the small investor. As low as $5.00 monthly will start you. Booklet mailed free.

Borough Park Co.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. and New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
Fifth Av. "L" direct from bridge. Fare, 5c.

Beautiful new stone 2-family houses near Prospect Park; $1,000 cash; balance easy. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Two-and-a-half-story frame; Park Slope; price, $3,400; investment. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

$3,800 will purchase two-family brick house, Brooklyn; good location; terms easy. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 58th St., Brooklyn.

Houses and lots for sale on easy terms. C. Link, 1,473 New York Av., Vanderveer Park.

Real Estate for Sale.

REAL BARGAINS! These houses were taken in exchange as part payment for new houses, and can be bought at considerably less than market price; only small amount of cash required. If you intend purchasing a home, it will pay you to investigate. PARK SLOPE. $15,000 house for $13,500. 457 to 441 Fourth St., three modern three-story and basement, fancy stone dwellings in this, the finest section of Brooklyn; bay windows to third floor; box stoops; cabinet mantels, newly decorated. These houses cannot be duplicated in this section for the price; on unusually low terms; houses open daily and Sunday.

BEAUTIFUL BEDFORD SECTION. 105 Madison St., between Bedford and Nostrand Avs., 3-story and basement frame house; 10 rooms and bath; very deep rear yard; good condition; asphalted street; less than $3,500; $500 cash. Can be inspected at any time.

BEDFORD SECTION. Will sublet modern dwelling at greatly reduced rental. Tenant buys and vacates 333 Jefferson Av., modern 3-story and basement house; good condition; will sublet cheap until May 1 or Sept. 1, 1903; an opportunity to get splendid house in good neighborhood for the Winter or longer. Inspect and make offer. Inquire of Augustus Merritt, 307 Tompkins Av.

$500 CASH. FLATBUSH. EASY TERMS. Will buy 219 East Twelfth St., (Westminster Road,) elegant detached house, just newly decorated; finest section of Flatbush, ½ block from Prospect Park and one block from Smith Street trolley; size plot 50x100; 10 rooms and bath; modern plumbing; parquet floors; will sell on terms to suit purchaser. Exceptional opportunity to secure an elegant home at an unusually low price, open Sundays; keys at 223. APPLY ON PREMISES, OR WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, OWNER, 22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

SPECIAL OFFERS. 450 A. & impts., Franklin Co., Tenn. 760 A., stock, & implements, Mason Co., Wash. 40 A. & impts., Hants Co., N. S., Can. 320 A., stock, & implements, Labette Co., Kan. 89 A. and impts., Tehama Co., Cal.; 20 A. suitable for orchard fruit; trays, etc. 240 A., Freeborn Co., Minn.; 11-r. brick house; good outbldgs.; well located. 6-r. Res. & lot; Hackettstown, N. J. 2 good bldg. lots, Lake, Wis. 133 A. & impts., Oakland Co., Mich. 12-r. Res., 1 A., & 27 A. woodland & pasture, Rossville, Ill.; modern impts. 10 A., San Diego Co., Cal., 2½ A. fruit. 7,300 A. farming land in Lee Co., Alabama; ¼ under cultivation; well watered. Large deposit of limestone on property. 3½ miles to R. R. Modern 10-r. Res. & 6¼ A. land, Ossining, N. Y. Fine view of Hudson River. Stock farm 265 A. Van Buren Co., Ia.; 6-r. house, 3 barns; near R. R. Fine farm 118 A., Monroe Co., N. Y. 40 A. fruit and truck land, Pasco Co., Fla. 14-r. Res. & 26 A., Greencastle, Ind.; hardwood floors; modern impts.; beautiful shade trees. 86 A. irrigated land, Colfax Co., N. Mex. 60 A. & impts., Clinton Co., Ill. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Bldg., Phila., Pa.

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People are not looking for 10 per cent. on gilt edge Real Estate Investments. We have an Apartment Hotel, fine location, leased for long term, pays over 7% on equity. Also an apartment house on most desirable corner on Broadway showing over 8% on equity. Both properties can be exchanged for other good smaller parcels capable of being divided.

For particulars, write or apply to

F. R. WOOD & CO.,

Tel. connection. 412 Columbus Ave., at 80th St.

Have tenants for apartments and private houses. Particulars from Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

$100,000 to loan on 1st mtg. Manhattan and Brooklyn, 4½% and 5%. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$5,500 equity; Bronx double flat; want Harlem private or tenament. Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

6-story single flat; rents, $5,700; price, $57,000; mtg., $37,500; wants private house. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Commack, Long Island.—Choice farm, price, $12,000; mortgage, $2,500; want Brooklyn income. Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

$35,000 equity, 34th St., with cash for well-located property with old buildings. Principals only. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Well rented St. Nicholas Av. flat near 118th; equity $10,000; exchange, add cash. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st.

Large list city or country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants. Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

$400,000 buys Broadway corner; rents, $36,000. What have you to exchange? Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

$10,000 cash and small private house considered for 6-story single flat; elevator; fully rented. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

$15,000 equity in three Brooklyn flats for free and clear country residence or farm. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Two 2-family modern houses, Bronx; equity $7,000; want suburban lots. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Want Manhattan flat or tenement for desirable country property; send particulars and wants. Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Fifth Av. corner, Bay Ridge; house and stable; $13,500; want income. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Will exchange free and clear flat, equity $35,000, for private house. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Orange, N. J.—17-room house, outbuildings, &c.; plot 275x200; equity $8,000; for Brooklyn improved. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Unincumbered $8,000 Morristown farm; want Brooklyn or Manhattan income property; (numerous others.) Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Corona, L. I.—Ten acres at railroad station; for Manhattan flat; $14,000; free, clear. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Having real estate to exchange, city or country, call on John Donnelly, 177 Broadway. Established 1877.

Rutherford—Handsome corner modern house and stable; equity $7,500; want income. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Handsome west side dwelling; equity $12,500; want income, lots or country. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Some fine corner lots on Carnegie Hill and apartment houses to offer. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Corner plot lots, Brooklyn, exchange for improved property. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 58th St., Brooklyn.

Free and clear farm, good buildings, Milford, $6,500; exchange for income. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Brooklyn residence in exchange for equity in house or flat below 75th. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Double flat near rapid transit; want free and clear farm. The Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

Orange, New Jersey, residence, $17,000; mortgage, $7,000; want Brooklyn residence; some equity. Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Brooklyn residence, Bedford district, $5,000 equity; want Richmond Hill or vicinity residence. Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

All kinds of real estate bought, sold, and exchanged; send particulars. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Stamford, Conn.—Handsome villa, rented; small equity and cash for city. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Real Estate.

Russell Sage Ought to Know, and he has said that "A Man

who buys real estate in any of the five boroughs — of course exercising average good judgment—has a fortune before him. The growth northward will soon be succeeded by a spreading out south, west and east. Brooklyn is growing at the rate of 76,000 people a year."

Think What This Will Mean in 3 Years.

Whitehall Tunnel, . . . 2 Tracks — Blackwell's Island Bridge, . 8 Tracks
Present Brooklyn Bridge, . . 6 Tracks — Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnel, . 3 Tracks
Williamsburg Bridge, . 6 Tracks

Twenty-four tracks to Brooklyn and Queens and there is no telling what other improvements will result in the next year from the present agitation of the subject. Remember: *New York spends more in one year for Public Improvements than London does in five.*

What Does This Mean to You? It Means That for $10 Down

you can secure a city lot—the balance on terms to suit you. Within 25 minutes of New York City Hall TO-DAY. Surrounded by stores, churches, schools—in a rapidly growing section. Title guaranteed. Your property doubling in value while you sleep. We can PROVE all we say and only ask you to

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Real Estate for Exchange.

$25,000 in cash and two apartments in exchange for one apartment worth between $300,000 and $400,000, or downtown business property. Only principals apply. JAMES L. LIBBY, Tel. 1297 Cort. No. 7 Pine Street.

FOR MONTCLAIR PROPERTY.

Equity, $12,000; 5-story apartment house below 86th St., near Broadway; fully rented (furnished) for $7,000; owner will exchange for Montclair, N. J., property. BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 EAST 42D STREET.

CASH BASIS ONLY. Two FREE and CLEAR store tenements. For desirable LOTS or BUSINESS PROPERTY may add cash. MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

For Exchange.—Corner lot in desirable section of the Bronx, price $8,000, free and clear; will exchange for Brooklyn property. Oscar W. Hamilton, 44 Court St.

2 free and clear lots, Southern Boulevard, near rapid transit station, for a flat with small mortgages. Losere, 3,151 3d Av., corner Brook Av.

Special offer; West 88th; handsome residence, four-story; excellent condition throughout; $50,000; mortgage, $20,000, 4½%; want flat or country residence. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Five-story apartment, 33x100; 20 families; all improvements; near Madison Av.; equity $15,000; exchange, west side dwelling. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Two Park Av. flats; equity $15,000; exchange for dwelling or Brooklyn. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Great Barrington—50 acres, finest location in place; want city or suburban. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

New Rochelle.—Residence and stable, $10,000; want Brooklyn residence, same value; (exchanges.) Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Free and clear lot, Bradley Beach, N. J.; $1,200 and cash for N. Y. property. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Elevator apartment house, corner Madison Av., $325,000; rented for $35,000; will exchange. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Country seat, 165 acres, mansion, stable, $60,000; free and clear; exchange Manhattan income. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Bensonhurst residence, $7,500; want Brooklyn property same value; (large list other exchanges.) Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Lenox Av., near 119th St.—2 apartment houses; will sacrifice; near underground station. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Four-story flats, in Bronx; equity $16,500; want lots or country. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Want nearby farm or suburban place; will exchange Brooklyn flat or residence. Albert Hughes, 194 Broadway.

Nutley—Modern house, with stable; $10,000, and $1,500 cash; want income. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Tenement, near Hudson St.; elegant condition; wants west side flat. Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

Valuable leasehold near 14th St.; add cash; good west side flat. Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

A.—Exchanging my specialty. H. Rapp, 156 Broadway.

A.—Cash and equity of $75,000 in large plot lots, west side. H. Rapp, 156 Broadway.

A.—Business properties in all sections of city. H. Rapp, 156 Broadway.

A.—Modern 7-story apartments; choice locations. H. Rapp, 156 Broadway.

Available lots, Manhattan, for improved property. H. Rapp, 156 Broadway.

John J. Hoeckh, formerly with C. Martin, 627 9th Av., has opened an office at 650 9th Av.

Yonkers.—$80,000, free, for city improved. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Chicago property and cash for something good in New York. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

John J. Hoeckh makes a specialty of handling estates. His new office is now 650 9th Av.

$10,000 equity in good paying Manhattan flat for Bronx lots. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Free and clear cottage at New Rochelle in exchange for flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way.

Will exchange two free and clear lots for flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Will exchange 5-story apartment for free and clear lots. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 B'way.

25-foot single flat, near 125th St.; want Bronx lots. The Durand & Conklin Co., 149 E. 125th.

Brooklyn.

Free and clear Brooklyn and cash for New York investment property. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

Brooklyn Private.—$8,500, free, for modern suburban house. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Private dwelling, 16 foot front, free and clear, exchange Manhattan income. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Real Estate Wanted.

We have cash buyer for 4-story, well-located dwelling, west side. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Have customer for 2 or 3 family house; also 5-story brick flat in Bronx. Fred'k M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

My specialty is leasing tenements and flats, reference, cash, or real estate security. Murivihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

We have cash buyer for 3-story, well-located dwelling, west side. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

We have cash buyers for anything cheap; send particulars. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Send particulars, lowest price of what you have to sell or exchange to Steinhardt, 168 West 96th.

REAL ESTATE SOLD FOR CASH. The Durand & Conklin Co., 149 East 125th St.

Am open for a few more houses to manage; rents collected. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

We are in a position to handle all kinds of real estate. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

We take full charge of estates; send us list. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

John J. Hoeckh, formerly with C. Martin, 627 9th Av., has opened an office at 650 9th Av.

John J. Hoeckh, formerly with C. Martin, 627 9th Av., has opened an office at 650 9th Av.

Cash buyer wants bargain private house, east or west side. W. De Lancey Grannis, 503 5th Av.

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Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED. A high-class Apartment House or Business Property in Manhattan in Exchange for FREE AND CLEAR Country Mansion, near the Sound. Address, giving full particulars, ROBERT S. FINNEY, Tel. 2109 Court. 35 Nassau St.

Modern five-story flat, west side; rented, $4,020; sell for $35,000. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. Winter is coming. Drop card for estimate, free. GRAFTON & CO., Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Wanted—$25,000 as first mortgage loan on property northeast corner of First Av. and 119th St., 67 feet front, 61 feet side, 91 feet rear triangle; 3 brick buildings, flats and stores, on the plot; one five-story and two two-story; value, $40,000; will pay fair fees for expenses. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

Wanted—Good properties for exchange by broker who knows how to handle them; 20 years' experience; if you want to better yourself or get good income send particulars. S. B. ROGERS, Havemeyer Building.

For $15,000, good equity and $12,000 cash can give you a fine avenue corner that will show you a profit of $15,000. S. B. Rogers, Havemeyer Building.

We have a client who is looking for a cheap corner tenement, with store, suitable for a liquor business in good location. Answer quickly to Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

Have a large number of clients looking for property. Persons desiring to sell address R. Bergman & Co., 256 Broadway, Room 810, New York City.

Have several customers for dwelling suitable for alteration in Sixties or Seventies, Madison to Park Ave. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Have cash customers for good cheap Manhattan flats and apartments; send full particulars. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

Cash buyer wants bargain private house, east or west side. W. De Lancey Grannis, 503 5th Av.

Country property wanted; (Florida, California, Western preferred,) for city income property. Josiah Taylor, 670 President St., Brooklyn.

Have tenants who are looking for apartments. What can you offer? Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—New house, 10 rooms, two bathrooms; five-ope fireplaces; electric light; high ground; fine view four acres; 40 minutes out, Harlem R. R. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av., city.

For Sale, Central—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Park Avenue, suitable for first-class subdivisio; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire o T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

For Sale, fashio—40 minutes out Harlem Railroad, old-house; farm buildings, shade and orchard; six acres. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av., city.

For Sale—60 acres—40 miles out, good farm for poultry; 9-room house, stable, orchard; price, $3,500. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Hamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST. VILLA SITES $100—$1,000 WEEKLY.

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High ve—station; near station; fronting Boulevard; tr—y; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.

7-room house; all improvements; near station, schools, and trolley; cheap. J. C. C., 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

6 rooms—nd bath; ste

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SHORE FRONTS, ACREAGE.
Headquarters for Real Estate on
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of Every Description.
SEND FOR NEW LIST.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

Now is the time to buy right.—A village farm of 12 acres, house, 9, rooms, in apple-pie order; large barn, stable, poultry yard; over hundred fruit trees; for $3,500. A Winter bargain. Never was offered before. George G. Reed, Farmingdale, L. I.

For Sale.—98-acre farm, Greenlawn, Long Island; valued at $16,000; has $6,000 improvements; settling estate and must sell promptly; will take $10,500, easy payments. Frank M. Wells, attorney for owner, 58 Pine St., N. Y. City.

For Sale.—6½ acres (88 lots) on fine corner of Main and Fulton Sts., a block from Post Office; both streets macadamized; for $1,800; must be seen to be appreciated. George G. Reed, Farmingdale, L. I.

A farm of five acres, with little house and barn, not in good order, fine fruit trees and grape arbor, for $1,100; half cash. C. L. Wallace, Rockville Centre, L. I.

Oyster Bay.—Elegant cottage; also carriage factory; bargains; investigate. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 48th St.

83 acres, heart of Jamaica, 3,000 feet trolley frontage, $50,000; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

John J. Hoeckh makes a specialty of handling estates; his new office is now 650 9th Av.

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DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

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Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 53 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply
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To Let.—Store and large cellar in Metropolitan Realty Building, (fire-proof and dry,) 716 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent low. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

SIXTH AV., S. W. COR. 16TH ST.
Store and basement, also offices and show rooms, to rent; steam heat. Thomas, 515 Lexington Av.

New 5-story and basement loft building; Hoyt St., near Fulton; 20,000 sq. ft., 41x87; business centre; lower part A1 for fine restaurant or café. Owner, 286 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Factory, 35,000 feet; east side, rent $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. Wm. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

27 MERCER STREET.
TWO LOFTS; VERY LOW RENT.
Apply to your own broker or
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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
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Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
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Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $18.
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Elegant floors; all light; over 4,000 square feet; reasonable rents. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

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Building, Union Square, near rapid transit station; long lease; rent, $3,600; snap.
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318-322 East 56th St.
Two new buildings, occupied by 48 tenants.

Park Place, near Broadway, whole building, 5-story and basement, from July 1st next. Plass, 234 Broadway.

Beautiful corner store Madison Av. to let any suitable business. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

132 West 34th St., opposite Macy's.—Floor for business; light rooms; $50. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

Desirable location for saloon, Broadway, business district; low rent. Inquire B. Nathan, 457 Broadway.

Desirable location for saloon, Broadway, business district; low rent. Inquire B. Nathan, 457 Broadway.

Broadway, Near 23.—Light corner basement, suitable for any business. Theo. Rogers Brill, 381 West 59th St.

Between Broadway and 5th Av., below 34th; building to lease for business. Ames Co., 122 West 34th.

Front part of store to rent at 441 Broadway. Inquire N. B. BLUM, 457 Broadway.

Store, 34th St., near Broadway, opposite Macy's; only $4,000. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Basement, 25x100, suitable for storage, at 441 Broadway. Inquire N. B. BLUM, 457 Broadway.

Corner store and basement on Broadway and 107th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

200 East 14th St., near Third Av., floor for light business. Inquire John Peters, on premises.

Front part of store to rent at 441 Broadway. Inquire N. B. BLUM, 457 Broadway.

Basement, 25x100, suitable for storage, at 441 Broadway. Inquire N. B. BLUM, 457 Broadway.

Upper part house, 3d Av., near 42d St.; business or dwelling. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

5th Av., Near 42d.—Over 30 feet; term years. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Build to-suit, near 7th Av., below 34th St.; long lease. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

10th Av., 860.—Store and rooms; $35 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Desk room to let in light office. Real Estate office, 122 East 23d St.

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Five-story substantial factory, 29th; 24,000 square feet; $3,600 year. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th.

First loft to let, 72 Beekman St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

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Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner Apartment on Central Park West.—Handsomely furnished; nine large rooms, three baths; exceptionally attractive; $400 month. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Elegantly furnished apartments; some elevator, electric light; $35 to $150. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Handsomely furnished apartments, 7 to 10 rooms; $200 to $500 a month. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

48th St., Near Broadway.—Private dwelling, 20x100; good order; $36,000; bargain. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

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Furnished apartments listed with me rent gratis. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

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THE EL DORADO
Central Park West's Superb Structure.
Central Park West, 91st-92d St.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING unequalled by any on the West Side. Its magnificent and accessible location, commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire City, makes it an ideal home. Attractive suites of 5 to 15 unusually light rooms, equipped with every device and convenience known to modern architecture. The entrances are works of art. Special accommodations for servants and separate entrances and elevators for their use. Superintendent on premises.

Rents $1,000 to $4,500.

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1078 Madison Avenue.
One apartment on a floor.
Seven and eight rooms, bath, etc.
In construction and appointments cannot be excelled.
Choicest residential section.

West Point, Kauneonga,
326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.
High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.
5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.
The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
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A.—
ONLY ONE LEFT.
Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms.
Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent.
"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av.
Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST
90TH TO 91ST ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites 5 to 14 Rooms, 1 to 3 baths.
Modern and up to date in all its appointments. Rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
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43 to 53 East 58th St.
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Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
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A few remaining.
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1 Bachelor Suite.
2 Rooms and Bath, $35, unfurnished.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

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From 1 to 3 rooms and bath; also suitable for studios.

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The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
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New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
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Desirable housekeeping Suites; terms reasonable; including light, heat and service. Telephone in suites. Parquet floors. New plumbing. Also large and small furnished and unfurnished APARTMENTS BY WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR.

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465 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 106TH ST.
New elevator apartment building. Suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; modern in every detail; rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Concessions from December 1.
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N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 115TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

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One spacious, sunny corner apartment; rent $100; concession owing to lateness of the season.
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To Let Unfurnished—Very desirable 8-room apartment; all large, light rooms, redecorated; choice location; steam heat; hall service; janitor; very reasonable rent to immediate tenant until October next. 52 West 94th St.; apply to janitor.

The Norma Apartments,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Avs.
Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $65 and $70.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location; near Park; 7 West 92d St.; rents moderate. Premises, or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

274 WEST 132D ST., BET. 7TH AND 8TH AVS.; THE FINEST PART OF HARLEM; NEW, ELEGANT, MODEL BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

West 145th St., 518-520-522; apartments, seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; private halls; rentals, $31 to $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
85th St., 250 West.—Handsome apartment; every modern convenience; six rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; rent $45. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

FREE TILL NEXT YEAR.
57th St., 452 West, one apartment, seven rooms, bath; handsomely appointed; will decorate to suit; rent only $34. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

39½ Washington Square, Overlooking Square.—Seven rooms, bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water; $75.

Will sacrifice for $60, six-room apartment at rent for $80; compelled to leave city. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Bachelors' rooms, with bath; 129 East 50th St.; near foot Central Park; very inviting; inexpensive; examine.

Seven large, light rooms, bath; hot water supply; $23. Janitor, 451 East 119th, or Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Flats and apartments to let all parts city. Call or write. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Have tenants for apartments and private houses. Particulars from Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

3 rooms, improvements, $10. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

59th St., 36 West.—Apartment; $1,200 per year. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

59th St., 36 West.—Apartment; $1,200 per year. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

60th St., 160 East.—Flats, 7 rooms and bath, $35, $40. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

77th St., 213 East.—3-story and b. dwelling; rent, $720 per year. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Apartments with nine light rooms; rent, $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Apartments with nine light rooms; rent, $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

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502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
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118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
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Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

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Four-Room Apartment, $16.

For Rent.—Will sacrifice $75 six-room apartment for $60; unexpired term of lease; first-class apartment house. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

West 145th St., 518-520-522; apartments; seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; private halls; rentals, $31 to $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

ADJOINING 5TH AV. and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptional neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

WEST 145TH ST., 518-520-522.
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362 West 58th; second floor apartment; 6 large, light rooms, bath; private halls; $35.00. Thomas & Eckerson.

16 West 64th St.—Four rooms and bath; hot water supply; $21. Joseph Corbit & Co., 212 9th Av.

834 Greenwich St., Corner.—Six rooms and bath; improvements; rent $20. Joseph Corbit & Co., 212 9th Av.

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305 East 72d St.—5 and 6 large, light rooms, with bath; new L station on corner; rent $17-$19.

Apartments two, three, four rooms, bath, 382 East 72d St., $6.50 up.
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117 West 89th St.—$26, value $35; six large, light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; handsomely decorated.

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200 9th Av.—Six rooms and bath; improvements; $28. Joseph Corbit & Co., 212 9th Av.

226 West 17th St.—Six rooms and bath; $24. Joseph Corbit, 212 9th Av.

309 East 72d St.—5 and 6 large, light rooms, with bath; new L station on corner; rent $17 to $19.

[illegible] Central Park West, Corner 107th St.—Flats, [illegible]; all improvements; $40.

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An American basement dwelling, 10 rooms and 2 baths; size 19.2 x 50 x 100; a high stoop dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, size 17 x 51 x 100, butler's pantry extension 9x14.

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Modern re[illegible]idence, 10th St., near 5th; 12 rooms; perfect [illegible]er; rent, $1,600.
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52d St., [illegible] East.—Dwelling and stable; rent $1,500 y[illegible]; can give possession. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 [illegible]d Av.

A.—House [illegible] furnished and unfurnished, in desirable l[illegible]ations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
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Upper pa[illegible]house 3d Av., near 42d St.; business or dwell[illegible]g. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

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WASH[illegible]GTON SQUARE NORTH.
35-foot [illegible]nsion, dining-room and library extensions, ele[illegible]ric lights, 2 bathrooms; can be obtained or[illegible] lease furnished. H. T. GURNEY, SOLE AG[illegible]NT, 7 Pine St., N. Y.

Cozy, mo[illegible]n, furnished house; delightful suburb, [illegible] Y.; would sublet all except two bedrooms [illegible] $15; refined tenant. Box 245 Elmhurst, L.

Elegant [illegible]idence, newly decorated throughout; beautif[illegible]y furnished; admirably arranged; rent, $20[illegible] one rear room reserved; near West 72d. Ad[illegible]ss K Box 198 Times.

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For Ren[illegible] Thomasville, Ga., eleven-room cottage, [illegible]e bedrooms, simply but sufficiently furnished[illegible] for family late occupant; choice flower g[illegible]den; gas, electricity, artesian water, hot air [illegible]urnace; table silver only reserved. Henry M[illegible]calfe, 143 Liberty St., New York.

At Victo[illegible]s, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the[illegible]mous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully f[illegible]nished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, [illegible]nd superb views. For terms apply Biltmore [illegible]state, Biltmore, N. C.

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RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

Christmas Piano Bargains!—Weber, $75; Barmore, $90; Waters, $35; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, $55; Gilbert, $115; many others. Biddle's, 6 West 125th, near 5th Av.

100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upwards. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

One "R. M. Bent" upright piano, $100; one "Leidy" organ, $15.00. Strang's Storage, 195 South Portland Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 599 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$55 Chickering. Small Upright, $45. Hazelton, $40. Mahogany Upright, $90. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Help Wanted—Females.

Ladies, copy letters at home; $20 per 1,000; send stamped envelope for application. Leslie Novelty Co., Dept. 11, Chicago.

Wanted—Very competent English infant's nurse; must thoroughly understand bottle feeding and be willing to wear the uniform; good wages; excellent place. Call Monday, 28 West 33d St. Mrs. Janes.

Wanted—Experienced hands on fine curtains. Apply before 9 A. M. to Duveen Bros., 3 West 21st St.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Governess (Nursery) or Maid.—Lady wishes a situation for a young Swiss, speaking German and French, as nursery governess or maid for older children. 26 East 39th St.

PROFESSIONAL COOKING TEACHER (GOLD MEDALIST) AND LECTURER ON FOODS, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT. L., BOX 218 TIMES.

Help Wanted—Males.

Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 115 1st St.

Errand Boys Wanted.—Several boys wanted to run errands and make themselves useful in store; well recommended. American Specialty Company, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wanted—Young man to work in office; must be familiar with double entry bookkeeping, quick and accurate at figures, and good penman; a party living in the Stuyvesant district preferred; salary to start, $7. Box 71, 1,037 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 22 YEARS OF AGE, GOOD APPEARANCE, HAS STUDIED PIANO; POSITION WITH LARGE MUSIC HOUSE WITH CHANCE OF SPEEDY ADVANCEMENT. K., BOX 189, TIMES.

WANTED—A BRIGHT 12 OR 14 YEAR OLD HARLEM BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. A. S., BOX 1,107 TIMES, HARLEM.

Wanted—By a New York Stock Exchange house a thoroughly competent telegraph operator and stenographer. Address, stating experience and salary expected, O., Box 142 Times.

Wanted—Expert bookkeeper, familiar with manufacturing business, to examine books, &c. Write, giving experience, F., P. O. Box 822, New York City.

Wanted—Machinists, iron and steel workers as agents; supply renewed every three weeks; sale guaranteed; sample, 20 cents in stamps. F. S. Ashley, Windsor, Vt.

$20 per week and traveling expenses paid salesmen for baking powder and extracts; experience unnecessary. Purity Co., Chicago.

Agents.

Agents, General Agents Wanted.
WHY BURN COAL.
COAL-OIL IS ONE-HALF AS CHEAP
COOK A MEAL FOR ONE CENT.
No dirt. No coal to CARRY IN. No ashes to CARRY OUT.
—QUESTION—
Is there a practical machine that will burn oil without roaring, smoking, choking up and filling the house with an obnoxious odor of oil vapor?
—ANSWER—
We leave it to you to decide after seeing our Star Oil Gas Burner in operation. Call and see the Burner make a beautiful Purple-Blue-Cherry-Red fire, which glows like the old-fashioned hearth fire. No gasoline or naphtha used in demonstrating—just common coal-oil (kerosene.)
Absolutely no clogging up; no roaring; no smoke; no odor; no soot; no danger; no annoying air or water pressure; in fact, nothing but a clean, pretty fire—a perfect combustion produced by the consumption of 90 per cent. Air and 10 per cent. Oil, and Gravity pressure. Burner fits any cook stove, range, or furnace.
NO DELAY IN FILLING ORDERS.
WE WANT PRACTICAL MEN FOR AGENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
BURNER ON EXHIBITION AT OUR OFFICE.
THE STANDARD MFG. CO.,
30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

Agents.—Good, live, industrial agents wanted for first-class debits; come Monday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. R. D. Smith, Asst. Mgr., 43 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

Agents—Send for booklets; Smyrna rugs, the best quality, lowest price in market. Dundee Mfg. Co., 10A Park Square, Boston, Mass.

Agents—Send 10c. for sample vest pocket weighing machine. Geo. W. Spall & Co., Stratford, Conn.

Every housekeeper wants one of our new household novelties; sample and particulars, 10c. Great Eastern Supply Co., Mystic, Conn.

$10.00 daily; Modern Agents tells how; 32 pages, 2c. 1,651½ Monadnock, Chicago.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

A lady would like situation for a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in other work. Call Monday morning at 29 West 49th St.

Chambermaid, &c.—As chambermaid and assist waiting; neat, obliging; excellent reference. 36 West 75th St.

Cooks.

Cook.—First-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; best city references; wages, $40. Call Monday at 849 7th Av., Royce bell.

Cook.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by day or week or month; competent in all branches; no washing; excellent references. Care Gardner, 200 East 55th St.

Cook.—A first-class cook wishes a position in a private family; best reference; wages, $30 to $35. Address Cook, 247 East 37th St.

Cook, &c.—By young woman, good cook, assist with washing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St. Ring.

Cook.—Fine family cook; will go out by the day; best reference. 423 West 33d St., M. M.

Day's Work.

Day's Work.—By a respectable woman, any kind of work by day; best city references. 913 2d Av.

Wanted—Day's work or washing home; fresh air drying. Joseph, care Oliver, 127 West 134th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker.—Street costumes, reception and evening gowns, at short notice; perfect fit guaranteed; references. Rohwedder, 242 West 58th St.

Dressmaker.—By French dressmaker; excellent cutter, fitter; out by day; prefers home; highest references. Girod, 37 West 99th St.

Dressmaker; $2 per day; stylish fitter; economical cutter; references. Miss Carr, 220 West 69th St.

Fashionable dressmaking; perfect fit, satisfaction guaranteed. M. Black, 182 West 88th St.

Dressmaker out by day; references. L. Williams, 116 West 134th St.

Housekeepers.

Housekeeper.—By a refined woman of 30, with boy 8, possessing best of New York City reference, as working housekeeper, or to take charge of house or apartments. Mrs. Frye, Ossining, N. Y.

Housekeeper.—A lady wishes to recommend a most excellent woman as housekeeper; competent in every particular. 784 West End Av.

Housekeeper.—By competent woman; flat; comfortable home; small compensation. Responsible, Box 16, 153 6th Av.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in American family; shirts, table linen a specialty; city reference; wages $25. 300½ East 65th St.

Laundress.—Washing home; rough dried, 30c.; ironing, 50c., 75c. dozen, or by week. Toholt, 339 West 49th St.

Laundress.—A colored woman to take washing home or go out by day; best references. H. McDaniel, 12 West 134th St.

Laundress.—By a first-class laundress; seven years' reference from last place. 14 Lexington Av.

Nurses.

Nurse will care for invalid lady or gentleman; good experience. Mrs. Green, 28 West 134th St.

Nurse, attendant; experienced traveler; good needlewoman. Letters, N. A., 117 West 63d St.

Parlormaids.

Parlormaid.—By a competent parlormaid; can take butler's place; has best city references; wages, $20 to $25. A. D., Box 355, 1,267 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—A thoroughly experienced seamstress; takes work home or out by day; curtains, portieres; repairing dresses, alterations, family sewing. Mrs. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

Embroidering, lace mended, fine lingerie, marking of trousseau; layettes; curtains mended and cleaned equal to new; satisfaction guaranteed; prices reasonable; established 8 years. T. Constans, 945 6th Av., near 54th St.,

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Motions.
1—U. S. vs. Hanley.
2—Campbell vs. Mayor, &c.
3—Fitzpatrick vs. Graham.
4—Elec. Battery Co. vs. Buffalo Carriage Co.
5—Wooster vs. Trowbridge.
6—Lewis vs. same.
7—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Illum. Co.
14—Carrollton Furniture Co. vs. Am. Credit Co.
22—Kerr vs. Southwick
31—Judson vs. U. S.
157—U. S. vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.
158—U. S. vs. Leggett.
159—Same vs. Schering.
160—Same vs. Boyle.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
11—Joseph Batt.
76—Meyer Bloch.
119—R. & F. Altschuler
148—Edward Storm.
195—George Lang.
187—Louis Leffler.
147—Emma G. Leith.
180—M. & P. Reinboth.
126—Emmet K. Little.
199—Samuel Strickler.
221—Joseph Spears.
185—Barzilay & Kleeblatt.
Under objection.
198—Francesco Mello.
136—Herman Warszawiak.
252—Solis V. Peiser.
101—S. & J. Meadows.
128—David Stretcher.
Adjourned cases.
261—Archibald Small.
243—John W. Seeger.
240—August Nieman.
106—Harris Bernstein.
270—William E. Cohn.
223—Nathan Kreiss.
111—Gross & Harris.
236—Levi, Abrams & Co.
200—Fred. M. Beakes.
214—Peter Muller.
209—Solomon Hausmann.
254—Robert Nesner.
295—Robert Slimmon.
234—John K. Van Sickle.
Motions.
In re Julius Ablowich.
In re Myers & Bernstein.
In re Martin Arneman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Carton vs. Bayly.
2—Hall vs. Hoeninghaus.
3—Deane Steam Pump Co. vs. Clark.
4—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
5—In re Longfellow St.
6—Maier vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Fitzgerald vs. same
8—Cullinan vs. Bearman.
9—Same vs. Lucky.
10—Same vs. Ullman.
11—Same vs. Trager.
12—Same vs. D'Ambrosio.
13—Mumford vs. Cons. Tobacco Co.
14—In re Cockran.
15—Cosmides vs. Seymour.
16—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Griffiths.
17—Same vs. Pustan.
18—In re Spingarn, (E. 104th St.)
19—Same, (Jerome Av.)
20—Condon vs. Church of St. Augustine.
21—E. R. Savings Inst. vs. McDermott.
22—Lawson vs. Hart.
23—Billy vs. Edison Co.
24—In re E. 153d St.
25—In re Orchard St.
26—Scholken vs. Goeltz.
27—Harrington v s. Lyman Pneumatic Signal Co.
28—In re Bear.
29—Reilly vs. Loomis.
30—N. Y. Security, &c., Co. vs. Schoenberg.
31—Welche vs. same.
32—Stuart vs. Stuart.
33—In re N. Y. Bag Co.
34—North. Am. Trust Co. vs. Whitney.
35—O'Brien vs. Collier.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Cline vs. same.
38—Foley vs. same.
39—In re E. 181st St.
40—In re E. 230th St.
41—In re E. 182d St.
43—Durham vs. Durham.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Stajer vs. Sosnowsky.
46—Ellis vs. Thompson.
47—Massey vs. Alvarado.
48—Smith vs. Smith.
49—Anzelewitz vs. Anzelewitz.
50—Wendell vs. Walker
51—Tarrant & Co. vs. Agricultural Ins. Co.
52—Same vs. Caledonian Ins. Co.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Same vs. Camden Ins. Assn.
55—Same vs. Conn. Fire Ins. Co.
56—Same vs. German-Am. Ins. Co.
57—Same vs. same.
58—Same vs. Fire Assn. of Phila.
59—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
60—Same vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
61—Same vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
62—Same vs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
63—Same vs. Home Mut. Ins. Co. of San Fran.
64—Same vs. Ins. Co. of Penn.
65—Same vs. Law Union, &c., Ins. Co.
66—Same vs. Liverpool, &c., Ins. Co.
67—Same vs. Milwaukee Mechanics' Ins. Co.
68—Same vs. Mechanics' Ins. Co. of Phila.
69—Same vs. Newark Fire Ins. Co.
70—Same vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
71—Same vs. North Brit., &c., Ins. Co.
72—Same vs. Northern Assurance Co.
73—Same vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
74—Same vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
75—Same vs. Queens Ins. Co.
76—Same vs. Royal Ins. Co.
77—Same vs. Sun Ins. Office.
78—Same vs. Union Assur. Socy.
79—Same vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
80—Same vs. Continental Ins. Co.
81—Same vs. United Fire Ins. Co. of Balt.
82—Same vs. U. S. Fire Ins. Co.
83—Same vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
84—Rogers vs. Stern.
85—Moraff vs. Kohn.
86—Kemp vs. De Graff Drug Co.
87—Farmer vs. Farmer.
88—Hansen vs. Walter.
89—Suarez vs. Y. M. C. A.
90—Verrault vs. Verrault.
91—Ames vs. French.
92—Stier vs. Rau.
93—Stewart vs. Russell
94—Babcock Ptg. Press Mfg. Co. vs. Sheaf.
95—Sheaf vs. Babcock Ptg. Press Mfg. Co.
96—Hirschbach vs. Ketchum.
97—Landauer vs. Mut. Res. Life Ins. Co.
98—Alexander vs. Everard.
99—Geraty vs. Felbel.
100—Tanenbaum vs. Whiffen.
101—Plenty vs. Cobin.
102—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Rosenthal.
103—Becke vs. Woarms.
104—Avallone vs. Avallone.
105—Colburn vs. Haines.
106—Friedlander vs. Dickman.
107—Levine vs. Gutterman.
108—Goehring vs. Hudson.
109—Ferry vs. Dusenbury.
110—Sterling vs. Murray
111—Livingston vs. Flitner.
112—People, &c., vs. Quinn.
113—Wahlig vs. Wahlig.
114—Bennett vs. Bennett
115—In re Wiegand.
116—In re T. B. Chase & Co.
117—Babcock vs. Babcock.
118—Oriental Bank vs. Aaron.
119—Ferry vs. Dusenbury.
120—Dunlop vs. Mulry.
121—Glassheim vs. Glassheim.
122—Salis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
123—In re Waters.
124—In re Hawlses.
125—Cornet vs. Mut. Res. Life Ins. Co.
126—Fogelson vs. Levinson.
127—Belmont vs. Signa Iron Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.
7582—Boening vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1017—Friend vs. same.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7231—Englestoff vs. M. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7526—People, &c., vs. Fitzsimmons.
6002—Labarbiera vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Con. Co.
1042—Ulanoff vs. Cohen.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
4039—Geary vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. same.
7091—City of New York, &c., vs. Ward.
7100—Same vs. Tucker.
7127—Same vs. Larne.
7140—Same vs. Gardner.
7238—Same vs. Topitz.
7485—Same vs. Boston Consol. Mining.
1588—Polyckompomlas vs. Vassarutes.
4671—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
6184—Curfis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar cleared.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
909—Lowenberger vs. Frank.
688—Ettlinger vs. Well.
1303—Well vs. Consol. Gas Co.
676—Stemmler vs. City of New York.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald
1008—McKelvey vs. City of New York.
4592—Brauer vs. same.
1455—Pfeiffer vs. same.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1682—Calvey vs. Stevenson.
1720—Gillan vs. Bedell.
8338—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1338—Brown vs. Cohn.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
5870—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1327—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1647—Bernstein vs. City of New York.
1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
914—Sakowitz vs. Un. Ry.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
1236—Merriman vs. Betty.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1651—Kindorf vs. Holleran.
670—Hurst vs. Sire.
1514—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
6102—City of New York vs. Weehawken Co.
6047—Same vs. Newgass.
175—Bohmer vs. City of New York.
272—Motley vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M., Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and XIII.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Hannah Galvin, Lucy A. Wood,
Joseph Flogel, John H. French.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1647—Ann Butler. 1813—Caroline E. Crossman, (3).
1765—Matthew Byrnes. Mary-Riley.
1867—Louisa Meyer. 1868—George W. Kidd.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
826—Illoway vs. Everard.
827—Same vs. Jas. Everard's Breweries.
1643—Hauser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1965—O'Connell vs. Sulspaugh.
1183—Clear vs. Met. St. Ry.
2279—Gevertz vs. same.
1259—Smith vs. same.
1924—Deutsch vs. Goldfard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1884—Gollick vs. Jackson.
1693—Nayer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1497—Barry vs. Grace N. Hyde.
1760—Tantillo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1220—Owens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1931—Cuccio vs. Kessler.
1421—Scanlon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2493—Greenberg vs. same
1723—Gregg vs. Smith.
1417—Lindenbaum vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. A.
1836—Goldenburg vs. Kurzrok.
1360—Hart vs. Malcomson.
2027—Jones vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2032—Lewin vs. same.
2033—Lewin vs. same.
2028—Silvergold vs. Stein.
2029—Scott vs. Nepel.
2036—Epstein vs. Hankinson.
2037—Poradousky vs. Met. St. Ry.
2038—Rysakiewicz vs. same.
2039—Lichtman vs. same.
2040—Kessler vs. Union Ry.
2041—Craig vs. Met. St. Ry.
2042—McLaughlin vs. same.
2043—Polykranas vs. same.
2045—Botwinick vs. Textile Pub. Co.
2046—Same vs. same.
2047—Landesman vs. Gordon.
2054—J. Walker Thompson Co. vs. Moe.
2057—Chackl vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
4743—Higgin Screen Co. vs. Seger.
4800—Lane vs. Lookstein.
4586—Euler vs. Suesskind.
3977—Baldwin vs. Rockcastle, &c., Co.
4496—Am. Can Co. vs. Schapiro.
3280—Norwalk vs. Levy.
4626—Hirshkowitz vs. Goldberg.
3503—Sloane vs. Farber.
3504—Same vs. same.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3168—Cosemdi vs. Boyce.
4374—Sonn Bros. Co. vs. Thom.
4046—Sleight vs. Lynch.
3468—Schaeffer vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. A.
4043—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Evans.
4289—Larkin vs. Sheehy
4662—Hellberg vs. Ruth.
3007—Ehrlich vs. Newmann.
4371—Hahn vs. Kunzenmann.
4696—Frankenberg vs. Stark.
4455—Matshak vs. Mannix.
956—Farber vs. Rappaport.
4742—Kessler vs. Fleck.
4683—Kauer vs. Cashman.
4684—Weinstein vs. same.
4486—Camacho vs. Thomas.
4747—Dorsett vs. Ross.
3516—Blumberg vs. Zimmerman.
4799—Rottenberg vs. Meyer.
4815—Sinnott vs. Duessing.
4821—Rubinstein vs. Weinstein.
4459—Russell vs. Robinson.
Equity and non-jury cases.
429—Simons vs. Rosenbaum.
430—Fauchaux vs. Collins Bldg., &c., Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1325—Doejger vs. Freund.
1556—Ward vs. Barron.
1356—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1361—Albaum vs. Mut. Steam Laundry Co.
1476—Hankinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
453—Abelman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2128—Holmes vs. Angus.
1288—Callaghan vs. Met. St. Ry.
1198—Steynberger vs. same.
1027—Adams vs. Gray.
41544½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
1826½—Hennessey vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
1287—Becht vs. Met. St. Ry.
1315—Am. Brass & Copper Co. vs. Transcendent Light Co.
4152½—Patterson vs. Bowen.
Highest number reached in regular call, 4755.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Iselin for the People.
1—Thomas Tobin.
2—William H. Young.
3—Thomas J. Sharkey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
8505—Powers vs. Powers.
8322—Field vs. Surples.
7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
7355—Brittain vs. Corn.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
6582—Brady vs. Tuomey.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
8344—Cornell vs. Crawford.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
6480½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Barber vs. Farber.
7824—Stiger vs. Sayre.
8654—7th Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
8680—Freundlich vs. West Disinfecting Co.
8735—Terry vs. Sherman
8725—Townsend vs. Am. Bond & Trust Co.
8805—Wolf vs. American Brew. Co.
8624—Schleissner vs. Bernstein.
8630—Roy vs. City of New York.
8692—Kaston vs. same.
8764—Hirshback vs. Ketcham.
8536—Richardson vs. Un. Surety & G. Co.
6382—Moscow vs. London.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
7733—Ireland vs. Brady.
7734—Paul vs. Cruger.
7317—Hughes vs. Kennedy.
5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman.
6843—Abolino vs. McNulty.
4767—Silberstein vs. U. S. Grand Lodge O. B. A.
6128—Keene vs. Mayer.
6344—Harris vs. McManus.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
8799—Gast vs. Schuyler Hotel Co.

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To the West Indies. To the Orient. To the Black Sea.

MOST EXTENSIVE AND INEXPENSIVE TRIPS OF ANY.

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From New York January 10th, 1903.
A cruise of 22 days by the new Twin-Screw S. S. "Moltke," of 12,000 tons, equipped with Grill Room and Gymnasium, especially built for the Tropics. Cost of trip, $125 and upward.

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A cruise of 77 days, offering a most extensive itinerary, more than 20 ports of call, by the magnificent Twin-Screw Express S. S. "Auguste Victoria." Cost of trip, $400 and upward, including side trips.

3. To NASSAU, the WEST INDIES and to BERMUDA.
From New York February 7th, 1903.
A cruise of 28 days, by the new Twin-Screw Cruising Steamer "Prinzessin Victoria Luise," specially constructed for long pleasure cruises, equipped with a gymnasium, a dark room for amateur photographers, and a reading room with a well-stocked library. All staterooms contain lower berths only. Cost of trip, $200 and upward.

4. To the MEDITERRANEAN and the BLACK SEA, the CRIMEA and CAUCASUS.
Leaving New York March 12th, 1903.
A cruise of 59 days, by the new Twin-Screw Cruising Steamer "Prinzessin Victoria Luise," to a region heretofore inaccessible to the ordinary tourist. Cost of round trip, $450 and upward.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Patrick Maguire.
2—Thomas O'Brien.
3—Timothy D. Sullivan
4—William Moriarty.
5—William Holland, John Reisinger, Charles G. Love.
6—Antonio Vignali.
7—William R. Patton, James A. Johnston.
8—Restau Arld.
9—William Lee, James Rice.
10—Martin Hawkins.
11—Joseph Peppi.
12—Lillie Jenkins.
13—Daniel Franklin.
14—Charles A. Connolly, Winfield May.
15—Patrick Callon, Arthur Adams,
John Lyons, John Crawley, Joseph Crawford, Frank Thompson, William Brown, Henry Martin, Frank Jones, Harry Williams.
16—Julius Jelsik.
17—Louis E. Julian, Daniel O'Connor, Robert Meice.
Pleadings.
1—Harry L. Cassidy.
2—Tony Rapotti.
3—Annie Foster.
4—Michael Leano.
5—Julia Szabo.
6—Richard Barry.
7—George B. Mendes.
9—Daniel C. Moynihan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.
1—Louis Rosenstein, Thomas Crawford.
2—Samuel Mosko, Thomas Crosby.
3—Antonio Marcioni, Dominick Cuzzocrea, Angela Cuzzocrea, Luigi Lazzaro.
4—Frederick W. Jodelman.
5—Frank S. Weller, Frederick Herbert, alias Larry Summerfield.
Thos. Putnam, alias Baker Town.
6—Michael O. Crawley.
7—George H. Pell.
8—Michael McDonald.
9—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland, Angelo Justo.
10—John Mitthauer.
11—Chauncey W. Walker.
12—Jacob Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.
1—Herman Gierke.
2—Samuel Maerson.
3—Dominick Valinotti.
4—Thomas Welsh.
5—Michael Freund, Patrick Kane.
6—John Pfenninger.
7—William Rothstein.
8—Charles Aissenberg.
9—Charles J. McGinley.
10—Charles Coords.
11—Giuseppe Napoli.
12—Bernhard Silberman, Samuel Greenberg.
13—Frederick Rubenstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—William Coyne.
2—George Slater.
3—John Bradley.
4—Michael Duggan.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Ready Calendar, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
10—Westervelt vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
39½—New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co. vs. Talcott.
53—Hogan vs. Butler.
54—Wright vs. Fiske.
55—Wright vs. Fiske.
56—Voss vs. West El. Ry. Co.
57—Gorham vs. National Wall Paper Co.
57½—Chambers vs. Webster.
58—Schrehan vs. Casey.
59—Fulton vs. Setzer.
100—McIver vs. Smith Sons Carpet Co.
101—Riddell vs. Brewing Co.
102—Riddell vs. Brewing Co.
103—Hilton vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
104—Juller vs. Anthes.
102—Haviland vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
111—Lindsey vs. Lindsey.
193—Mulligan vs. Carroll.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days upon the call:
72—Venuta vs. N. Y. & Conn. Traction Co.
75—Wellstood vs. T. W. P. & M. Ry. Co.
78—Beresford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
79—Hinshelwood vs. Cockroft.
79½—Chambers vs. Seymour.
81—Bristol vs. Valentine.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days on the calendar.
85—Coppel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Citizens' State Bank vs. Cowles.
86—Farrell vs. West El. Ry. Co.
87—Herbert Land Co. vs. Murray.
119—Roberts vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
90—Walker vs. Caswell.
93—Knight vs. Collins.
94—Egner vs. New Netherland Realty Co.
96—Hirshkind vs. Sheehan
97—Reynolds vs. Emerick

5511—Hutchins vs. Penn. R. R.
5515—Morrison vs. B. H. R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 5518.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.
1682—Purdy vs. Lounsbury.
1681—Merrill vs. same.
1680—Lyon vs. same.
1679—Merrill vs. Jamie.
1677—Purdy vs. same.
1673—Same vs. same.
1672—Schimmelpfeng vs. same.
1670—Dixon vs. same.
1669—Same vs. same.
1787—Clifton Mfg. Co. vs. Mackay.
1698—City of New York vs. B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R.
1715—Union Co-operative Bldg. Loan Assoc'n vs. Liscum.
1493—Curcio vs. Curcio.
1622—Burt Co. vs. Osborne.
1204—Withey vs. Sarapata.
574—Boyes vs. Haverly Amusement Co.
1815—Haughey vs. Smith.
1821—Stegman vs. Schnitzer.
1823—Krakower vs. Mandel.
1825—Cropsey vs. Cropsey.
1827—Beggs vs. Beggs.
1828—Same vs. same.
1829—Wiard vs. Wiard Foundry Co.
1830—Soderstrom vs. Presby. Union Ch. Ex.
1832—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1837—Metzinger vs. Keenan.
1891—Joyce vs. Joyce.
646—Smyth vs. McKenna.
1833—Hal vs. Dempsey.
1836—Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. vs. Van Kueren.
1177—Silverman vs. Brondon.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.
1814—Godfrey vs. Weinberg.
1779—Egan vs. Corbett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Burnside.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.
The People vs. Musicarella.
Same vs. Kehoe.
Same vs. Bruning.
Same vs. Johnson.
Same vs. Ennis.
Same vs. Garrison.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Monday, Dec. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
1578—Cory vs. Daimler Mfg. Co.
1576—Clancy vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1577—Same vs. same.
1595—Turband vs. same.
1575—Corrigan vs. same.
1378—Schultz vs. Union Railway Co.
1229—Dunn vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1219—Carroll vs. same.
1495—Franklin vs. same.
1210—Purble vs. same.
1271—Fleming vs. General Chemical Co.
1272—Fogarty vs. same.
1389—Punsk vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for, & day on the call.
1389—Pelligrini vs. Jay, assignee.
1572—McCormick vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1177—Brown vs. Weir.
1233—Romer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1560—Rosenblum vs. same.
1323—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1204—Lynch vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1536—Hillery vs. same.
1191—Sullivan vs. same.
63—Morrell, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1319—David vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1602.

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84 BROADWAY,
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Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,386—Spring.

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Plans how to build good and cheap incubators, brooders, houses, coops, &c., and hints on poultry raising; 64 pages, 55 illustrations; 10 cents. Robert Frick, Fricks, Pa.

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For Sale—Boston Terriers, Fox Terriers, Angora Cats. Call, be convinced. STRONG, 160 East 118th St.

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Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Dec.13,2 PM. Kaiser, Feb. 24, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 A.M. Kronprinz, Mar.10,2 PM
Kronprinz, Feb.10,2 PM. Kaiser, Mar. 24, 10 A.M.
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From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Trave, Jan. 7, 11 A.M. †Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 A.M. ‡Weimar, Mar.21, 11 AM
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From N. Y. Dec. 15, Jan. 22, & Feb. 19.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke.. Dec. 11, 9 AM Bluecher.. Dec. 27, 4 PM
Patricia.Dec.20, 9:30 AM Pretoria.. Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 PM Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM Phoenicia, Mar.19,2 PM
S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise
From N. Y., March 12, 1903.
FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL 4TH STEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Dec. 10, 10 AM St. Louis.Dec. 24, 10 AM
St. Paul..Dec. 17, 10 AM Phila....Dec. 31, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland..Dec. 13, 10 AM Kroonland.Dec.27, 10 AM
Vaderland.Dec.20, 10 AM Zeeland, Jan. 3, 10 A.M.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ORIENT CRUISE $400 AND UP
by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, Feb. 7, 65 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included, visiting Madeir, Grenada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc. Absolutely no overcrowding; only the main dining room to be used.
West Indies Cruise, Jan. 14, $125 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE
Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. Citta di Napoli, Dec. 16 Citta di Milano, Dec. 30
Large Cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of India...Dec. 29 R. M. S. Athenian..Feb. 9
R. M. S. Tartar..Jan. 12 Emp. of China..Feb. 23
Emp. of Japan..Jan. 28

THE ISLA DE LUZON COMING.

The Isla de Luzon, one of the ancient Spanish gunboats captured by Dewey in the battle of Manila, is on her way to New York by way of the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. She is the first of the squadron captured in Asiatic waters to visit the United States, and naval officers and people generally are awaiting with interest the chance to see just exactly what kind of a ship the craft is that had a share in the losers' part in the famous engagement.

To add interest to the old warship's arrival is the fact that advices received by the Navy Department at Washington are to the effect that of her 164 men, 43 are in irons as a result of mutinous behavior in the harbor of Singapore. The Isla de Luzon has been doing patrol duty in the Philippines for three years, and, though she was repaired shortly after her capture, at Hongkong, it is said that the repairs were not properly made. Be this as it may, it seems to be a fact that her machinery did not act at all right on the way from Manila to Singapore, finally becoming so cranky that the men took to grumbling and making all sorts of dire forecasts, with the result that when Singapore was reached the two score and eight refused to have anything further to do with the craft. They were immediately placed in irons, report says, and it is in that uncomfortable condition that they are returning home.

The Isla de Luzon is about seventeen years old and was built at Elswick. She has done splendid work in the Philippines since the war, where, owing to her light draught, she was able to navigate waters that American-built vessels could not.

The War Game in the Caribbean.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 6.—The United States gunboat Vixen alone, with Rear Admiral Coghlan aboard, remains at Culebra Island. Scouts are patrolling the island. One of them passed here this morning bound in a westerly direction, and advices from other towns report that other scouts have been sighted from these places. The indications are that the home squadron believes the attack will be made on the south side of the island.

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We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

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Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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NEW. FIREPROOF.
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NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent,
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

8th Av., 168.—Nicely furnished heated front rooms; board; gentlemen or couple, $5; call evenings. Sullivan.

12th St., 38 West.—Large room, well heated; near bath; ample closet; table board; references.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished suite, suitable for two or couple; all conveniences; southern exposure; $6.50 each; excellent table.

16th St., 130-132 East.—Small and large rooms to let, with board; desirable location.

17th St., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Two comfortably furnished small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

21st St., 21-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4235—18th.

27th St., 34 West, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; excellent table; elegant baths; moderate.

25th St., 247, 249 West.—Renovated heated rooms, $5 up; facilities for learning Spanish free.

27th St., 43 West.—A pleasant suite for gentlemen; porcelain baths; fine table; steam heat.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

45th St., 221 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen only; superior board; American family.

48th Street, 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable, large room; every convenience; also single sunny room; good board; references.

97th St., 159 West.—Large back parlor for physician, dentist; private house, private family, no other boarders.

126th St., 327 West.—Newly furnished, with best home-made table; desirable locality; three minutes from "L."

130th St., 122 West.—Pleasant, sunny hall room.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

An invalid may obtain board and especial care in family of a physician. Address 502 West 163d St.

Madison Av., 73.—Desirable, large room, with board; references.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Several attractive rooms en suite in refined private family to let for the Winter season; stabling; references exchanged. P. O. Box 62, Montclair, N. J.

Furnished Rooms.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family; large, sunny front hall room; handsomely furnished; large closet; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; gentlemen; references; fourth floor.

Furnished Rooms.

21st St., 48 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for bachelors, with use of gymnasium; also parlor for physician.

21st St., 46 West.—Pleasant room, with extension; southern exposure; suitable for couple or three young men.

25th St., 124 East.—Nicely furnished parlor; also large and small rooms; board optional; terms reasonable.

46th St., 18 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, near 5th Av.; references exchanged.

46th St., 213 West.—$3, $3.50, $4, $5; all newly furnished; hot, cold water; furnace heat; breakfast.

55th St., 251 West.—Newly furnished parlor, running water; suitable doctor or dentist; well heated; board optional.

59th St., 441 West.—6 rooms, bath, $18; newly decorated. Mrs. Gamsjager.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

65th St., 5 West.—Nicely furnished room; heated; running water; bath; $3; breakfast optional; gentleman; reference. Turner.

70th St., 235 West.—Elegant suite or single room, newly decorated, beautifully furnished; every convenience; select location; private residence; convenient "L" and surface lines.

82d St., 128 West.—Handsomely furnished steam-heated rooms; each room private bath; physician's office; telephone.

90th St., 135 West.—Two bedrooms and parlor, with all conveniences; suitable bachelors; very reasonable. Angell.

95TH ST., 123 WEST.
TO LET TO GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, ROOM IN PRIVATE HOUSE; HEAT, GAS, AND COMFORTABLE.

111th St., 106 East.—Very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; private house; every convenience; all cars; gentlemen only.

111th St., 123 West.—Clean, newly furnished warm rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

123d St., 155 West.—Room adjoining; exceptional bath; desirable, particular gentleman; superior neighborhood; accessible; American family; dainty, light breakfast; special features; worthy investigation; moderate. Dudderridge.

127th St., 116 West.—Large rooms; newly furnished; running water; private house; gentlemen only.

145th St., 418 West.—Front room, with board; private house.

Back parlor; also hall room; handsomely furnished; private family; references. Owner, 36; Lexington Av., 40th.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Inspect choice list of furnished rooms; no charge. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Lexington Av., 962.—Large, sunny room, furnished or unfurnished; board optional.

Manhattan Av., 128.—Desirable, well furnished room, running water; near "L"; private house; gentleman.

Nicely furnished parlor bedroom, bath, suitable for two gentlemen; home comforts; private family; reasonable. Blumenfeld, G 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Refined American family, West 86th St., near Riverside, will rent handsome front room; exclusive neighborhood. "Select," Times Office.

Brooklyn.

63 PINEAPPLE ST.—HEIGHTS.
Near bridge; pleasant large or small room; running water; sanitary plumbing; recently painted; also 1 or 2 front basement rooms; references.

Pineapple St., 96.—Large front room; large closets; hot and cold water, heat, and gas; nice neighborhood; 5 minutes from bridge; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

58th St., 226 West.—Suite two rooms, unfurnished, semi-public building; suitable for society office, studio, or bachelor.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Furnished rooms registered with me rent quickly; register. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th.

For Sale.

To warm stores, halls, lofts, flats, offices, apartments, etc. Gas consumed, ½ ct. per hour; absolutely odorless.

Giant Heating and Cooking.....$2.25
Heating only.....$2.00
Large size.....$1.50
Smaller size.....$1.25

Copper and Nickel plated, very ornamental, 25 and 50 cts. extra. Specially adapted for Christmas presents.

New Style Zee-Neet Heater.

NO. 1, 98 CTS. NO. 2, 59 CTS.

Don't be misled by dealers who claim so-called "just as good," offering worthless substitutes, in order to derive larger profits. SUVIO is the real thing.

A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
Sold Everywhere, or

SUVIO HEATING CO.,

1079 3d Ave., 59 Park Place, N. Y.

Largest Stock of Records in the World.
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA—

Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

WATCHES.

Old ones taken in exchange for new. KEENE, 180 B'way

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,

239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

FREE EYE TEST DAILY. $3 GOLD GLASSES, $1. KEENE, 180 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5936 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 287 Broadway.

Young married couple had large oak dining room table for sale, $16. Tilson, 58 West 105th St.

For Sale.

A.— BARGAINS IN

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES,

new and second hand, $50 up; terms reasonable; will also rent; inspection solicited. 227, 229 4th Av.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSEMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS BARGAINS

Complete steam grain mill, Edgartown, Mass.
Complete flouring mill, Franklin, Ill., $4,000.
Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, furnishings, business, Tidioute, Pa. $20,000.
Florist business, greenhouses, and 8-room dwelling, West Haven, Conn. Fine location. $14,000.
$5,000 capital wanted for egg preserving business, N. Y. Successful method; large possibilities.
Wanted—$600 for grocery bus., Hazleton, Pa.
$2,000 loan secures $20,000 worth stock in large Water Power Co. in Pa.
Lumber business, 2 switches, sheds, office bldg., scales, etc., Hanover, Pa. $11,800.
Fine hotel and furniture, Alice, Tex.; 20 rooms; finely located. $5,500.
Investment brokerage bus., Portland, Me. $3,000.
Store, dwel., blacksmithshop, and 2 acres, Lewisville, Pa. $2,500.
½ int. in valuable patent medicine business protected by 38-year trademark. $2,500.
Saw Mill, Res., & 80 A., Phoenix, Ore. $2,600.
Wood working factory, 3 lots, Neillsville, Wis.
Photograph gallery, Warrenton, Mo. $850.
Established harness bus., Mifflinburg, Pa. $850.
Modern hotel, East Water St., Rockland, Mass. Steam heat; electric lights. $14,000.
Up-to-date dry goods bus., stock, fixtures, and lighting plant, Melrose, Mass. $7,500.
Complete stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, groceries, etc., Upland, Ind. $8,000.
Complete cold storage plant & produce bus., at Granite Falls, Minn. $12,500.
Ice bus., Bldgs., land, and tools, Claremont, N. H.
Established gen'l hardware bus., Sayre, Pa. Large trade; fine location. $10,000.
Established drug bus., Arlington, N. J. $3,000.
Men's furnishings, clothing, & shoe business, Eureka, Cal.; new stock; corner location. $13,600.
Drug Bus., Rock Springs, Wyo. $2,775.
Shipyard & Machinery, Santa Rosa Island, Fla.
Flour & Feed Mill, 2 dwellings, & 40 A., Dane Co., Wis. 9 mi. from Madison. $7,000.
Furnished hotel & 4 A., Margaretville, N. Y.; 100 rooms; modern impts. $22,000.
Provision & grocery bus., Jamaica Plain, Boston.
Res., store, & stock of gen'l mdse., Rondo, Mo. Good location; established business. $3,500.
Newspaper & printing plant, Muscatine, Ia. $2,800.
Bicycle & repair bus., Greeley, Col. $1,000.
Residence, blacksmithshop, & 3½ A., Bishopville, Ohio. Fine location; established trade. $1,800.
$10,000 capital wanted to establish gen'l mdse. bus. in Canton, Ohio.
$25,000 additional capital for incorporated Automobile & Supply Co. at Cleveland, Ohio.
Patent on improved windmill. $15,000.
Sawmill and 600 A. timber land, Spangler, Cambria Co., Pa., office, boarding house, etc. $20,000.
Partner with $10,000 capital to invest in manufacturing two valuable patents. Already on the market and selling fast. Object to increase output.
$7,500 shares at $10 per share) in a large cattle company ranch located in Stanton Co., Kan. Will pay 30% on investment. Rigid investigation invited.
Furnished hotel & lot, Otsego, Mich., 30 sleeping rooms; all modern impts. $17,000.

W. M. OSTRANDER.

North American Bldg., Phila., Pa.

A GENERAL DEP'T STORE
In one of the three
LARGEST WESTERN CITIES,
doing business first year, which is not yet finished, at a rate of

A MILLION DOLLARS,

desires an Active or Special Partner who can furnish $100,000 additional capital for purpose of extending the business. Will bear closest investigation. Principals only dealt with. Highest references expected and given. Address Box K, 193, New York Times, New York City.

THE PLAN OF INVESTMENT
offered by E. J. ARNOLD & CO. for large or small amounts provides for A WEEKLY RATE OF PROFIT that fully satisfies investors. All profit payments made weekly if desired; highest financial, commercial, and professional references given. Write for particulars. E. J. ARNOLD & CO., (Branch Office,) 917 St. James Building, New York City.

Attention!—Chance of a life-time—One of the best-paying restaurants in this locality, feeding over 3,000 people daily, for sale at a great sacrifice, as owner must look after other interests; very easy terms to responsible party; closest investigation solicited. Full particulars of the OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 W. 20th St.

BRATTICE CLOTH.
A leading firm of Brattice cloth manufacturers are open to appoint buying agents in the States. Liberal terms. Apply Fairclough, Bank St., Clayton, Manchester, England.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. Am. Bldg., Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

WANTED—Capital to increase a growing and prosperous manufacturing business in the South; well established; active or silent interest. Address THE KEYSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn.

We can sell your real estate or business wherever located; we incorporate and float stock companies. Write us. Horatio Gilbert & Co., 325 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Real estate collections, sales and loan business for sale; established in year 1895; best stand in Harlem; price, $10,000. Address Fully Equipped, Advertising Office, Box 116, 263 West 125th St.

Laundry in New York City; net profits, $115 per week; will sell for $4,000 cash. Address Box 45, 263 West 125th St.

A 14-room furnished-room house, all occupied; old established; near bridge and cars. 58 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Business advertisements printed around lead pencils; never thrown away! Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Want $4,500 for 3 years on Bensonhurst residence occupied by owner; value $9,000. I., Box 210 Times.

Confectionery and cigar store cheap; must sell; party leaving town; no agents. 190 Smith St., Brooklyn.

Manufacturer or jobber wishing hustling representative in the most promising State in the Union address C. E. Flagg, Spokane, Washington.

For Sale.—Elegant steam laundry; a sure money maker; investigate this. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

1,062 3d Av.—Store; rent, $600 per annum. Ch. Volzing & Son.

981 3d Av.—Store and b.; good location; rent, $2,000 per annum. Ch. Volzing & Son.

Good printing, lowest prices; send for estimates. Atkinson, 1,820 Park Row Building, city.

Machinery.

For Sale—Cheap, one 10x20 slide valve engine and one 10x10 high speed (reliable) engine; can be seen running. The following boilers: One 30 h. p. vertical, 80 pounds pressure; one 5 feet by 16 feet, 70 pounds; one 66 inches by 16 feet, 100 pounds pressure; all Hartford insured. Steel's Laundry, 138-150 Oakland Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BACKUS GAS ENGINES

If you want cheapest and easiest to operate; catalogues mailed. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

GAS ENGINES
for sale; 15 and 20 horse White & Middleton; 10 horse Otto, taken in exchange for larger sizes; guaranteed in good order; cheap. Richard H. Thomas, 107 Liberty St.

Boilers, engines, Baxters, pulsometers, miscellaneous pumps; locomobile and launch engines; everything. 165 1st St., Jersey City.

Sewing machines for sale; cutting tables, &c.; complete waist plant, in good order. Atlas Skirt Co., 37 East 18th St.

Dynamos and Motors.—Second hand; large stock on hand; also repairing. Jordan Brothers, 74 Beekman St.

Dogs and Birds.

DOG SCHOOL.
Boarding, training, housebreaking. 227 W. 109th.

Loans.

AT 1180 Fulton st., Brooklyn, room 4, responsible parties can obtain $25 or $50 on furniture; weekly or monthly instalments; write for agent to call.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City, N. J.,

NEW YORK'S POPULAR WINTER RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

HOTEL RUDOLF

The Largest, Most Metropolitan, and Best Equipped Resort Hotel on the Coast.

RE-OPENS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902

To Remain Open Throughout the Year Hereafter. Special Winter Rates.

American and European Plan

500 Rooms en Suite with sea and fresh Water Baths.

Private Suites and Private Service.

Grill Cafe and Restaurant.

Music Daily.

Social Features throughout the Winter

UNOBSTRUCTED OCEAN VIEW FROM ALL PARTS OF THE HOTEL.
Three-hour Express Trains, via C. R. R. of New Jersey, from New York, 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M.
Penna. R. R. from New York, 9.55 A. M. and 2.55 P. M.

WM. E. COCHRAN, Manager. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Prop.

Information at Booking Office, 3 Park Place, 12 to 3, and Hotel Imperial, 3.30 to 8.
BOOKLETS MAILED.

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PACKARD

Commercial School,
Fourth Ave. and 23d St. Phone 101-18
Day and Evening. 45th Year.

GIVE THE BOY
something that lasts for life and pays dividends every day—a THOROUGH business education. He can't lose it; no one can take it from him.

For list of over seventeen hundred well-known business firms employing former Packard students ask for Catalogue N.

SCHOOL RECEPTION.

The Principals of the MERCHANTS and BANKERS SCHOOL of Business and Shorthand, 59TH ST. and MADISON AVE., Tuxedo Building, cordially invite the public to attend a series of receptions commencing December 8th, continuing for ten days, 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Good cheer and friendly concourse will be the order of the hour.

Students registered during these receptions, to commence studies at the beginning of the New Year, will be accorded special REDUCED RATES. Very truly,
ESTEY, McNEECE & GARDNER.

EASTMAN

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Two good schools under one management. All commercial branches taught thoroughly. Personal or mail instruction. Day or Evening Sessions. Established 1859. Students in attendance from 41 of our own States and 23 foreign countries. Situations. Call or write for catalogue.
H. V. GAINES, Prin.

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE OPEN DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR 103 East 125th St.

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NOT THE OLDEST,
NOT THE LARGEST,
"SIMPLY THE BEST."
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
Enter any time.
Catalogue. Phone, 2063 Madison Square.
1,133 BROADWAY, (St. James Building.)

Yorkville Preparatory School.

156 EAST 84TH ST.
REGENTS. CIVIL SERVICE.
We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, history, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Madison Square, New York; 78 Court St., Brooklyn. 200 branches in the leading cities of the world. Lessons gratuitously transferred to any of them. Four Medals: Paris Exposition, 1900. Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson. Trial lessons free. New terms begin now.

STAMMERING.

Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

SPANISH ACADEMY
70 WEST 95TH ST., NEW YORK.
Senor Agustin Alfaro (of Madrid,) Director; instructors, Senorita Ines Consuegra, literature; Senora M. S. de Alfaro, commercial branches. FREE COURSE 8 P. M.

Wilmington Military Academy

Have vacancy for two pupils. Send for particulars and illustrated catalogue. W. H. Morrison, Head Master, Wilmington, Delaware.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,

150 WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. CITY.
Individual instruction; 4 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY, Taught, Easy Payments. Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Special offer this week.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM

306 W. 59th St. and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education. Open, Circulars.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Pellerin School Languages, 32 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Mrs. Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 107 Fifth Av.

Instruction.

NINETEENTH YEAR.....1884-1902
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS AND EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL

FRANKLIN SARGENT.....President.
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S New York theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, New York.

Wanted—A male teacher of elementary mathematics in a technical school. Apply by letter, stating qualifications in full, to Instruction Committee, 36 Stuyvesant St., New York.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.

136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Private and half-time waltzes taught.

HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL ALWAYS OPEN.
This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World. SCHOOL AND PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate apartment for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons. Perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., Near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

Established 21 years; Prof. Sterns, B'way, corner Myrtle Av., B'klyn; each dance complete, 5; clogs, bucks, song and dance, reels; specials, waltz, two-step; open daily; evenings, Sundays.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 East 17th St., near B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 40th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Musical.

MLLE. ALBINA BARDI

Vocal instruction. Artistic training in French and English songs. 123 East 18th St., near 4th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books of every description bought for highest cash prices. Calls free. Send postal. Open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Graphophone horn and 40 records; will exchange for Edison Home or $14. Kloth, 1,834 Lexington Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH BLUECKMAN and CHARLES H. GROSS, bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, December 8th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 729-731 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Suits, Overcoats, Piece Goods, Woolens, Fixtures, &c. Order of

LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouse, 312 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2587—38th.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA

Land of the Oranges, Pines and Palmettos

Tampa Bay Hotel

Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel

Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, She ll Roads for Wheeling, Automobiling. Pretty drives, splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club. Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, out-of-door Concerts in beautiful gardens.

A Resort for Young People *A Winter Home for Families*
Medicinal, Sulphur Spring, Bathing in Pool
Hydriatic Establishment Finest in America *Open Jan. 8, 1903*

Through Pullman Cars on Fastest Trains to Hotel.

THOMASVILLE, GA. Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to Hotel

Piney Woods Hotel

Down in the Pine Forests Country Club. Golf-Links. Quail and Trap Shooting. Bicycle Paths.

BELLEAIR, FLA. Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to the New Resort

Hotel Belleview

Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens. Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating.
OPEN IN JANUARY

HARVEY & WOOD - - Hotel Bellevue, Boston
3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 11 to 2.

Auction Sales.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" —Wise.

75 Pianos at auction at the

Wise Piano Rooms,

19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST., near 5th Av.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer, has the honor to announce a sale of

HIGH GRADE PIANOS,

slightly used and second hand, by order of

STEINWAY & SONS,

who have taken the majority of these instruments in exchange as part payment toward new Steinways, and the balance from other sources.

This highly important sale takes place

TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 9,

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Prominent in the catalogue will be found

6 Steinways, 4 Knabes, 4 Sohmers, 3 Hardmans, 3 Chickerings, 2 Webers, FISCHER, EVERETT, HAINES, LINDEMAN, FRANCIS, BACON, SHONINGER, DOLL, AND MANY OTHERS OF REPUTE.

—ALSO—

3 Steinway Baby Grands, in superb condition.

—Exhibition—

PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TOMORROW (MONDAY), 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

NOTE.—
THIS SALE AFFORDS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE SEEKING HIGH-CLASS INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE WILL BE HELD FOR DELIVERY UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

WISE SAYS:—
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer

DONCHIAN BROS.' XMAS COLLECTION
Especially Selected for Holiday Gifts.
THE MOST SUPERB
Oriental Rug Sale
OF THE SEASON.
Sale Every Week Day Until Dec. 13, at 1:30 P. M.
33 & 35 LIBERTY ST.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 335 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, [illegible]

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

BELLEAIR, FLORIDA

Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to THE NEW RESORT

Hotel Belleview Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating.
Finest Golf Links in the South, Turf greens. **Open in January**
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 2.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
Through Pullman service on fastest trains to
PINEY WOODS HOTEL

DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB. GOLF LINKS. QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING. BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 3.

PINE FOREST INN

SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.
F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.
An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also good quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity; excellent hard country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN.

Daily Service by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Daily, except Sunday, by Old Dominion Line.
GEO. A. KEELER, MGR.

OPEN ALL WINTER.
MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

WOODLAND VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Clifton Av. & 4th St
Delightful location; steam heat; modern appointments; refined; homelike; moderate. M. E. Woodland.

HARRIS COTTAGE Lakewood, N.J. New Open.
One Block from the Lakewood Hotel.

**BE

CAPT. HOGAN IN TROUBLE

Several Charges Against Him Filed at Police Headquarters.

Detective Rosenberg of Capt. Titus's Staff Accused of Neglect of Duty—The Case of Capt. Gannon.

Charges were filed yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters by Assistant District Attorney Morgan against Capt. William Hogan, now in command at the Eldridge Street Station, and Detective Israel Rosenberg, one of Capt. Titus's men.

In detail the charges against Capt. Hogan are for conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct injurious to the public peace and welfare, neglect and disobedience of orders under the rules of the department, and neglect of duty.

According to specifications filed by Mr. Morgan, Capt. Hogan laid himself open to these charges while in command at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last Summer. His alleged offenses bear close similarity to the one that caused the dismissal of Capt. Moynihan from the Police Department.

Like some other hard-working members of the department, Capt. Hogan has contrived to scrape together enough of this world's goods to buy himself a country estate. This is situated on the Hudson. Last Summer Capt. Hogan came across a bargain in the shape of ornamental iron gates and stone columns belonging to the Ottenderfer estate, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway. The gates and columns having caught his fancy, he set about buying them, and then had them shipped to his place in the country.

In this connection it is alleged by Mr. Morgan that Capt. Hogan took one of the officers of his precinct, Patrolman Brady, away from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, where he is regularly assigned to duty, and sent him down to the Empire Building, 71 Broadway, to see James R. Hay, agent of the Ottendorfer estate, and negotiate the purchase. When the deal had been closed, he sent another of the policemen in the precinct, Patrolman James W. Lawson, to take down the iron gates and the pillars, box them up, and see to their shipment.

Capt. Hogan is further accused of having put the precinct patrol wagon to improper use. It appears that when he was transferred from Harlem to the Eldridge Street Station this Fall, instead of engaging an expressman to do the work he had his personal belongings placed in the patrol wagon and taken down town. Thus, it is claimed, that vehicle was diverted from the use for which it was originally intended for a period of three hours and twenty-five minutes, "to the detriment of the public peace and welfare."

The charge against Detective Rosenberg is neglect of duty in failing to make an arrest for a violation of the excise laws which took place under his very eyes. Jerome's county detectives made the arrest instead.

The incident on which the charge against Rosenberg is based took place several months ago. Two of the District Attorney's sleuths were sent into the Delancey Street precinct one Sunday to look for excise violations. In the course of their perambulations they entered "Jake" Wolf's saloon, at 11 Delancey Street, where they found business in progress and Detective Rosenberg calmly looking on. The two county detectives swore out warrants, on which Wolf's two bartenders were later arrested. Detective Rosenberg would have been called as a witness against them had he not at that time taken his departure for Montreal. He borrowed the dress-suit case of the saloon keeper when he went. Wolf is the man who was openly accused by District Attorney Jerome a few weeks ago of having tampered with the jury and witnesses for the prosecution in the Herlihy case.

In conjunction with the charges brought against Detective Rosenberg by the District Attorney's office the Corporation Counsel has also brought a charge the nature of which could not be learned last night.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan said yesterday that charges of neglect of duty would be filed with Commissioner Partridge in a few days against Capt. Gannon. Capt. Gannon has been indicted by the Grand Jury for the same offense. He is now at King's Bridge, but the charges against him date from a period when he was in command at the East Twenty-second Street Station, and was caught by a Committee of Fifteen raiding party at the Webster Hotel, in East Fifteenth Street, a resort he had been ordered, but failed, to close up on the plea of not being able to get the necessary evidence.

Ex-Capt. Moynihan will be arraigned before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow to plead to the indictment of bribery found against him by the Grand Jury last week.

NEW JERSEY EPILEPTICS.

Annual Report of the Managers of the State Village at Skillman.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—According to the annual report of the Board of Managers of the State Village for Epileptics, submitted to Gov. Murphy, there are upward of 2,500 epileptics in New Jersey. The report deprecates the fact that the State has not been more liberal in caring for this class of dependents. It shows that 85 patients have been received at the village at Skillman since it was opened, in 1898, and that of this number 9 have been discharged as cured, 4 have been transferred to other institutions, 4 have been removed by parents, 2 have died, and 3 have eloped. During the past year there have been 25 male and 20 female patients admitted, making the total population at the present time 70 cases.

The report of Dr. Weeks, the Medical Superintendent, says in part:

"As the village progresses the patients are realizing more and more the advantages of colony life, and are becoming better colonists. More interest has been manifested during the Summer and more willingness shown to assist with the work indoors and out, by both men and women, than ever before. The men have been employed at farm work for 9,191 hours, and in grading and caring for the lawns 3,740 hours. The female patients have been employed at housework, in the laundry, in the sewing room, and during the season many of them were engaged in gathering vegetables from the garden for use in various households and pickling, canning, and preserving berries and fruit.

"It is deeply regretted that the amount appropriated by the last Legislature was not sufficient to complete the women's cottage and industrial building, both of which are now in course of erection.

"It is estimated that there is one epileptic to each 500 of population. From such information as we have been able to obtain a very conservative estimate would place the number of epileptics in the State at more than 2,500, including those in the insane asylums and other institutions. There is a large number of epileptics confined in the hospitals for the insane and other institutions throughout the State that properly belong in the village. That they should be removed from these institutions as soon as possible because of the effect produced upon the epileptic, and in turn the effect produced by him upon those with whom he is compelled to associate, is conceded by all who have a knowledge of the matter. To the end that the village may receive and properly care for those seeking admission from their homes, and those now in other institutions, where they are undesirable, and where no benefit results to either patient or institution by their detention, a sufficient number of buildings should be provided in which to classify and care for them. The most essential requirement in the colonizing of epileptics is proper classification."

Dinner to President Woodrow Wilson.

About 450 Princeton men will attend the alumni reception and dinner to the new President of Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson, to be given in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening. This is the largest dinner ever given by the Princeton alumni in this city. President Wilson will respond to the toast, "Princeton University," and speeches will also be made by the ex-President, Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, now President of Princeton Seminary; Austen G. Fox, representing Harvard; Henry E. Howland, representing Yale; George L. Rives, representing Columbia, and Job E. Hedges, Princeton, '84.

Union Alumni Dinner.

The Union College Alumni Association of New York will hold its annual dinner next Thursday evening in the Hotel Manhattan. Among the speakers will be Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union University; J. Newton Fiero, Dean of the Albany Law School; ex-Judge Judson D. Landon, ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, J. Sloat Fassett, William H. McElroy, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY

Annual Match Games of the Quadrangular League.

Janowski-Taubenhaus Contest at the Cafe de la Regence—Some of the Games Played by Lasker on His Western Trip.

E. A. Caswell, the honorary manager of the Quadrangular Universities' Chess League, composed of the chess clubs affiliated with the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, announced yesterday that the annual tournament for possession of the college trophy has been decided by a vote of the colleges, to be played on Dec. 29, 30, and 31 at the Columbia Grammar School, in this city, the tournament to begin at 1 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 29. Each of the aforementioned universities clubs will send four representatives to the tournament, each university to meet every other university in set matches on four boards. Columbia and Yale have stated to the manager that they will select their four respective representatives from the following players:

Columbia—William Berg, '04; F. B. Barshall, '05; G. A. Ellis, '04; H. A. Keeler, '03; M. Lazinsk, '05; B. H. Ridder, '03; R. C. T. Schroeder, Jr., '03; F. H. Sewall, '04; A. S. Solow, '05; G. W. Tucker, Jr., '05; J. Tolchinsky, '05, and B. R. von Sholly, '03.

Yale—N. C. Hull, '03; A. Sandford, '04; J. F. Sawin, '04, E. B. Hull, '05, (ac.,) C. H. Owen, '02, L. S., and E. B. Adams, '01, T. S.

The second tournament at the Café de la Regence resulted in a tie between Janowski and Taubenhaus, each of these experts having won 4½ points; Albin had scored 4 points, Silbert 1½, and von Scheve, who, however, retired from the contest before it was concluded, had won 1½ points. One of the most interesting games played in this contest is herewith appended:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Janowski. White.	Taubenhaus. Black.	Janowski. White.	Taubenhaus. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	28. RxQ	RxP
2. P—QB4	P—K3	29. R—K3	P—K
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	30. QR—K	B—B
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	31. K—B2	B—B4
5. Kt—B3	P—QKt3	32. K—Kt3	R—R5
6. P—K3	B—Kt2	33. Kt—Kt5	R—Q
7. PxP	PxP	34. K—B4	RxRP
8. R—Q2	Castles	35. KtxP	R—R
9. Kt—K5	QKt—Q2	36. Kt—B6	RxP
10. P—B4	KtxKt	37. P—Kt3	R—B7ch
11. BPxKt	Kt—K5	38. K—Q4	K—Kt2
12. B—KB4	B—R6ch	39. K—K5	R—R4
13. P—KR3	PxP	40. K—Q6	R—Q7
14. P—KR4	P—QB4	41. Kt—K7	K—B3
15. Q—B2	P—B4	42. R—KB	R—R5
16. PxP,e.p.	KtxBP	43. R—QB3	R—Q6
17. Castles,QR	PxP	44. R—B8	R—KB6
18. PxP	R—B	45. R—B8ch	K—Kt4
19. Q—Kt3	K—R	46. R—K	B—R6
20. P—R5	Kt—K5	47. R—KR8	RxP
21. P—R6	P—Kt3	48. R—Ktch	B—Kt5
22. BxKt	PxB	49. Kt—B6	K—B5
23. K—Kt	B—Q3	50. Kt—Q4	R—Q6
24. Q—K3	BxKt	51. R—B8ch	B—B4
25. PxB	Q—B3	52. R—Bch	K—B6
26. Q—R3	Q—B4	53. KtxR	PxKt
27. P—Q5	QxQ	Resigns.	

After an extensive Western tour Champion Lasker decided to go back to Chicago for some rest. Of the many interesting games played, the following is a fair selection:

RUY LOPEZ.

Max Judd. White.	Lasker. Black.	Max Judd. White.	Lasker. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. P—KB3	B—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. Kt—K4	Q—Kt3
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	20. K—R2	R—B3
4. Q—K2	B—K2	21. Q—B2	Q—R3
5. Kt—R3	P—Q3	22. Q—Kt3	R(B)—B4
6. Kt—Q5	Castles	23. P—QB4	R(B5)—R5
7. BxKt	PxB	24. K—R	K—B
8. KtxBch	QxKt	25. K—Kt	R(R5)—B5
9. P—Q3	Kt—K	26. Q—B2	Q—Kt3
10. Castles	P—KB4	27. K—R2	R—R4
11. PxP	BxP	28. Kt—Kt3	R—R3
12. P—KR3	P—QB4	29. R—K4	Q—B3
13. P—QKt3	Kt—B2	30. RxR	QxR
14. B—Kt5	Q—B2	31. R—K	B—B4
15. BxKt	QxB	32. Q—K3	QxQ
16. Kt—Q2	R—B2	33. RxQ	Drawn.
17. QR—K	QR—KB		

Played at St. Louis.

RUY LOPEZ.

Allies. White.	Allies. Black.	Allies. White.	Allies. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. B—KKt3	BxB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. RxB	B—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	18. Q—QB	Kt—K5
4. B—R4	P—Q3	19. KtxKt	RxKt
5. P—Q4	PxP	20. BxP	R—Q5
6. KtxP	B—Q2	21. Q—B	B—Q8
7. KtxKt	PxKt	22. R—QB3	Q—Q3
8. Castles.	Kt—B3	23. B—K4	RxB
9. P—K	B—K2	24. RxB	Q—K3
10. P—K5	PxP	25. P—QKt3	R—K
11. RxP	Castles.	26. RxP	R—K7
12. B—KKt5	B—Q3	27. P—KR3	Q—B4
13. R—K3	R—Kt	28. R—Q8	Q—K5
14. Kt—B3	P—R3	29. RxRch	Resigns.
15. B—R4	R—Kt5		

Played at Chicago. White—Lasker, Saulson, Rhodus, and Wilcox. Black—Johnston, Wedemann, Phillips, L'Hommedé, and Stadtfield.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Allies. White.	Allies. Black.	Allies. White.	Allies. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. P—B3	R—Q
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	16. R—Q	K—B
3. Kt—KB3	QPxP	17. K—B	KtxB
4. KtxP	B—Q3	18. QxKt	B—KKt5
5. P—Q4	Kt—KB3	19. R—Q2	R—K
6. B—B4	Castles	20. P—B5	BxKt
7. Castles	P—B4	21. RxB	Q—K4
8. Kt—QB3	Kt—B3	22. Q—Kt5	P—KR4
9. B—K3	Q—K2	23. P—KR3	P—K6
10. Kt—QKt5	PxP	24. R—Q7	R—K2
11. KtxKt	PxB!	25. RxR	QxR
12. KtxP	Kt—Kt5	26. QxQch	KxQ
13. Q—Q2	B—QB4	27. PxB	Resigns.
14. QR—K	Q—Q3		

Played at St. Louis. White—Lasker, Dr. O. Fitch, and J. Yates Downman; Black—Max Judd, William Haller, and K. A. Wilden.

FALKNEER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Lasker. White.	Schrader. Black.	Lasker. White.	Schrader. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	10. Kt—B3	Kt—K2
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	11. Q—R4	QR—Q
3. Kt—KB3	B—KKt5	12. B—Q2	Castles.
4. B—K2	PxBP	13. R—K	Kt—KB4
5. PxP	BxKt	14. Kt—K2	KR—K
6. BxB	Q—R5ch	15. Q—B2	P—Kt3
7. K—B	Kt—Q2	16. K—Kt	KtxP!
8. P—Q4	B—Q3	*Resigns.	
9. P—B4	P—QKt3		

*He cannot, of course, play KtxKt, neither can he avoid, after moving the Queen, the dire consequences of B—B4.

COAL FAMINE HITS BARBERS.

Tonsorial Artist Tells How, Indirectly, It Affects the Revenues of the Wielder of the Razor.

"Say," said a barber in a Nassau Street shop yesterday, "they can say what they want about us fellows talking the customers to death, but since this coal strike started we've been on the ragged edge all the time."

"How's that?" asked the reporter as he blew off the foam of the lather from his lips. "Is coal so high that you can't afford hot stoops?"

"No, that isn't it," replied the tonsorial artist, "but do you know that every customer who comes in invariably talks of the coal strike?"

"What's the difference whether they talk of the coal strike or any other thing?" the barber was asked.

"Well," he answered, "take, for instance, politics. There are lots of men who have from experience found that a political argument isn't the best thing to conduct in a barber's shop either with the barber or the man in the next chair. But the coal strike is young, you know, and every one is interested. You see it isn't the coal strike exactly, but the effect. Now, yesterday morning we had six men in the chairs, and they were all bragging how cheaply they were buying coal. One fellow said that he got it for $7 'in the street.' The man in the next chair to him said that he got it for $6 in the bin. No sooner did another man hear them talking of it than he asked the barber to wait a moment while he raised himself to a sitting posture, and said that he got the real anthracite article for $5.50 by the bag."

"Well, what's the difference to you what they talk about?" again blowing the foam.

"What's the matter? Don't you like the taste of that soap as well as the other?"

"Just as well, but you havn't told me the cause of your trouble over the coal strike."

"You see, we don't get as many tips as we used to. No, it isn't because the customers have got to economize altogether. It's on account of the cuts."

"Cuts in prices?"

"No, cuts in faces."

"How's that?"

"It's like this: Nearly every man who comes in here in the morning gets talking about the price of coal. One man will say his house is freezing and he's shivering. The man in the next chair is telling the barber that his house is warm and nicely heated, and he has fifteen tons of coal stored away down in the basement which he bought last Winter, and paid only $4.25 a ton for it. Some fellow I'm shaving jumps out of his chair with a start, and runs over to him and offers him $6 for half of his load—you know I mean of coal. Now, who's going to shave a man who's always jumping up from his chair at the very mention of coal without occasionally giving him a slice? Then he swears at you and gets up from the chair and walks out without ever giving you a cent. The next time he comes in he waits for another barber, and you can't speak to him. Nope, this high price of coal hurts us as well as our customers. Next!"

TEWKSBURY DIVORCE SUIT.

Referee's Report Favors the Application of the Once Well-Known Financier's Wife.

If Referee Alexander T. Mason's report is confirmed in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Mary Mills Tewksbury will get an absolute divorce on statutory grounds from her husband, Lewis G. Tewksbury, once a power in Wall Street. After a series of examinations that have been conducted with the utmost secrecy, the favorable report of the referee has been completed. Mrs. Tewksbury's present home is at 2,191 Broadway. Her husband is supposed to be in London recovering, or trying to recover, the fortune he lost in his great crash several years ago.

It was some time after the financier's reverses that his old friends heard of his marriage. He had been known to them as a confirmed bachelor. When the law firm of Weeks, Battle & Marshall brought suit for the wife, the husband's acquaintances already had half lost sight of him, but it was reported from time to time that he was traveling in Mexico, South America, and Europe, and that finally he had settled down to make a new fortune in London. When the suit was brought it came to light that the marriage had taken place on July 12, 1890, but few facts about the cause of action or the personality of Mrs. Tewksbury were to be obtained, even after it was known that the courts had taken charges of the family troubles. The Rev. William D. Grant of Yonkers performed the wedding ceremony. Mrs. Tewksbury was a Miss Mills. When she married the financier she was the widow of Louis Grünhut, a well-known lawyer of this city. She is now about thirty-five years old.

The referee's report shows that Mr. Tewksbury's wedded happiness was of short duration, for only eight months after the marriage, early in 1900, the wife discovered the facts upon which she based her suit for divorce. Later, according to her testimony, she saw her husband in London and had a long talk with him. Then Mr. Weeks, senior partner of the law firm, went to the British capital and served the summons and complaint on the husband, who denied all the charges. The suit was referred to Mr. Mason by a Justice of the Supreme Court in this city, and the testimony at the many hearings was voluminous. Under the law, the things that were told at the hearings are withheld from the public.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Acres of Christmas Suggestions.

It may be vastly easier to simplify one's wants than to satisfy them, but the relative cost of merchandise in Loeser's makes that unnecessary. Build your anticipations as elaborately as you wish, you will find them outdone at Loeser's. Make your money appropriations what you will, Loeser's will aid you to keep them within the limit.

What a Christmas store this is. A wealth of interest from the little things which the child's penny can buy to convey the indefinable spirit of Christmas giving, up to that which costs thousands of dollars and takes with it the same tokens of remembrance. To prescribe would be treason, but Loeser's is a warehouse of suggestions.

There is the best of everything, and we sell only the best. If you saw this best in some specialty store you would at once say you never saw anything more beautiful. Is it less beautiful here simply because our prices are so much less? And these are prices to-morrow that are real revelations in merchandising. Do the shopping before the last weeks—you'll find it ever so much easier.

Never Such Toys—Never Such Prices.

SANTA CLAUS has already taken possession of the basement; he has made Loeser's headquarters for the most practical toys at the most practical prices ever known. Positively the Loeser toy prices are matchless this year.

THE POST OFFICE is open; get the little children to go to the quaint old house in our land of toys and tell old Santa, who is there, what they want for Christmas, and he will remember. Animals enough to stagger Noah, dolls like real babies, soldiers, sailors, mechanics, machine shop in full force, running trains, boats, engines, autos, etc., etc.; but just see what prices these are:

Automobiles from 15c. to $10.29.
Magic Boxes with miniature figure dancing, 19c. to 39c.
Mechanical Merry-Go-Round.
Gun Boats.
Torpedo Boats.
Submarine Boats.
Steamships.
Mechanical Floating Whales.
Mechanical Floating Ducks.
Board and Card Games from 10c. to $4.98.
Stoves, kitchens, doll house furniture.
Magnetic floating toys.

Iron toys.
Stores, stables, from $1.00 to $16.98.
Theatres, from $1.19 to $9.98.
Genuine skin rocking horses, exceptional values at half prices.
Forts, from $1.00 to $9.98.
Loaded trucks, 98c. to $9.29 each.
Push cabriolets, $10.98 to $13.98.
Magic lanterns, from 29c. to $15.98.
Special offering of exceptional values in German papier mache body dolls, with fine bisque heads, movable eyes and flaxen wig, shoes and stockings: size 20-inch, regular $1.25 quality, at 79c.; size 22-inch, regular $1.50 quality, at 89c. These dolls must be seen to be appreciated.

We make a special feature of dressing dolls in our own workroom by experienced and competent help, giving you the advantage of having the newest and latest styles of dresses made. Each garment is made so that it can be readily taken off and put on, thereby increasing the pleasure of the little mother who will own it. You can select your garment and have them dressed to meet your own ideas; prices ranging from $1.19 for the best infant doll offered to the most elaborate larger doll at $17.00 complete.

In the World of Books.

Never Better Holiday News.

These handsome holiday editions, which our Book Store tells of for to-morrow, will delight the heart of every recipient. Prices are such as will cause them to be bought in a hurry.

Remember this is a Book Store through and through, no matter what kind of a book need you may have, it can best be filled at Loeser's.

Memoirs of Madame du Barri, presentation edition, 2 vols., $5.75.
Shakespeare and His Forerunners, by Sidney Lanier, 2 vols., $10.00.
Notre Dame de Paris, anniversary edition, 2 vols., $4.50.
The Deserted Village, Illustrated by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., $2.25.
The Art of the Vatican, by Mary Knight Potter, $2.00.
American Diary of a Japanese Girl, Illustrated in colors and in black and white, $1.60.
The Mediterranean. Its Storied Cities and Venerable Ruins, $2.25.
New York, Old and New, Its Story, Streets and Landmarks, 2 vols., $3.50.
Social Life in the Early Republic, $3.00.
Through the Looking Glass. Illustrations by Peter Newell. $3.00.
An Old Country House, by Richard Le Gallienne. $2.40.
Recollections of a Long Life. Theodore L. Cuyler. Illustrated. $3.00.
Players and Plays of the Last Quarter Century, by Strang. 2 vols. $3.20.
Lavender and Old Lace, by Myrtle Reed, cloth edition, $1.50; silk edition, $3.50; limp leather edition, $2.00.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 7 volumes, bound in ½ red Morocco, gilt tops, in fancy box, $4.50; bound in red English cloth, gilt top, titles of plays gilt stamped on back, 13 volumes to set, $3.75.
The English Poets, subscription edition in 15 volumes, green buckram binding, gilt top, label back, comprising the complete works of Scott, Hood, Shelley, Burns, Keats, Gray, etc. Subscription price, $15.00, our price, $7.50 per set.
The Masterpieces of Oratory, eight de luxe volumes, containing the masterpieces of the foremost orators of the world. Illustrated by etchings, photogravures and four artistic India plates, hand painted and signed. Each set is numbered and registered. Subscription price, $62.00, our price, half Morocco, $22.50; full Morocco, $25.00.

Christmas Handkerchiefs.

Some Prices That Are Half.

We really believe that there was never shown such an attractive gathering of Christmas handkerchiefs, and we've shopped all over—it is a real Loeser display through and through; every one who sees it is struck by its extent and advantages. Here are some price inducements that will give you an economy excuse for seeing it to-morrow:

AT 5c., VALUE UP TO 10c.—Plain, fancy and colored border handkerchiefs for men and women.
AT 12½c., VALUE UP TO 25c.—Women's Swiss and linen, scalloped, hemstitched and lace trimmed.
AT 25c., VALUE UP TO 50c.—Women's all linen, scalloped, hemstitched and lace trimmed.
AT 12½c., VALUE 17c.—Men's all linen, both plain and initials, good size.
AT 25c., VALUE 35c.—Men's all linen, plain and initials, extra fine.

Purses and Wrist Bags.

Of sterling and German silver. Here in widest variety for choosing. Prices range from 97c. up to the newest novelty of royal copper and sterling combined wrist bag at $32.00.

AT 97c. AND $1.19.—Plated silver purses, a variety of designs, fine ring mesh, silver and oxidized finish, chain and ring attached.
At 98c.—German silver purse, fish scale mesh, pretty design, ring and chain attached.
At $2.98.—Sterling silver purse, oxidized and French gray frame, fish scale mesh, chain and ring attached.
AT $3.98, REGULAR $4.98.—German silver side bag, extra heavy frame, full size, oxidized finish, new design this season. This is the best value we have ever given in these goods.
German silver wrist bag, French gray and oxidized frames, fish scale mesh, long chain, attached, $3.49 and $4.49.
German silver side bag, Butler finish frame, handsome and exclusive art Nouveau design, fish scale mesh, ball pendants, hook attached, $5.98.
Sterling silver wrist and side bags, a large variety of pretty and unique designs, impossible to describe, must be seen to be appreciated, from $8.50 to $32.00.
Genuine gun metal bags, rich plain frames, fine ring mesh, crystal pendants, $7.00, $9.00 and $12.00.

Sterling Silver Novelties

Such as deskware, toilet articles and other fancy novelties. Many are every-day needfuls, others will give the dresser or writing desk a more artistic appearance.

Gift things, of course, wider in variety than ever, and prices are the lowest.

Sterling silver hair brushes, latest finish, $2.25, $2.75, $2.98 and $3.25.
Sterling silver military brushes, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.50 each.
Sterling silver cloth brushes, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.98.
Sterling silver hat brushes, 75c., 89c. and 98c.
Sterling silver mirrors to match brushes, $4.50, $5.25 and $6.98.
Sterling silver nail polishers, 39c., 59c. and 89c.
Toilet and manicure pieces, such as files, cuticle knives, hooks, horns, tweezers, curling tongs, tooth and nail brushes, 25c. and 49c.
Sterling silver shaving sets, $2.98 and $4.50.
Sterling silver stationery sets, $1.49 and $2.98.
Sterling silver manicure sets, $1.49, $1.69 and $2.98.
Sterling silver mounted puff jars, 75c., 89c. and $1.59.
Sterling silver mounted salve jars, 25c., 39c. and 49c.
Sterling silver mounted tooth powder and hair pin bottles, 25c. and 39c.
Sterling silver mounted tooth brush and talcum bottles, 25c. and 39c.
Sterling silver mounted cologne bottles, 25c., 39c. and 59c.
Sterling silver mounted vinaigrettes, 15c., 35c. and 49c.
Sterling silver match boxes, 75c., 98c. and $1.25.
Sterling silver cigar cutter, 39c. and 59c.
Sterling silver penholders, 29c., 39c. and 49c.

Silk Serge Umbrellas.

$3.98 instead of $5.00 to $8.00.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN—No better umbrella was ever offered in the month of December, and all the more valuable, coming in time for Christmas. 500 umbrellas; Men's are 28-inch and Women's are 26-inch. The umbrellas are of all silk serge, eight ribs, best steel rods and frames, selvedge or hemmed edge, with cases and tassels. Handles are pearl, gold, silver, gun metal, French horns, natural wood, silver trimmed naturals, buck horn and ivory with heavy sterling silver trimmings. Some of these handles alone are worth up to $4.00. There is not one of the umbrellas complete that is not worth as much as $5.00 and many are worth $8.00 each. To-morrow choose any for $3.98.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY TO REACH FROM MAINE TO THE PACIFIC

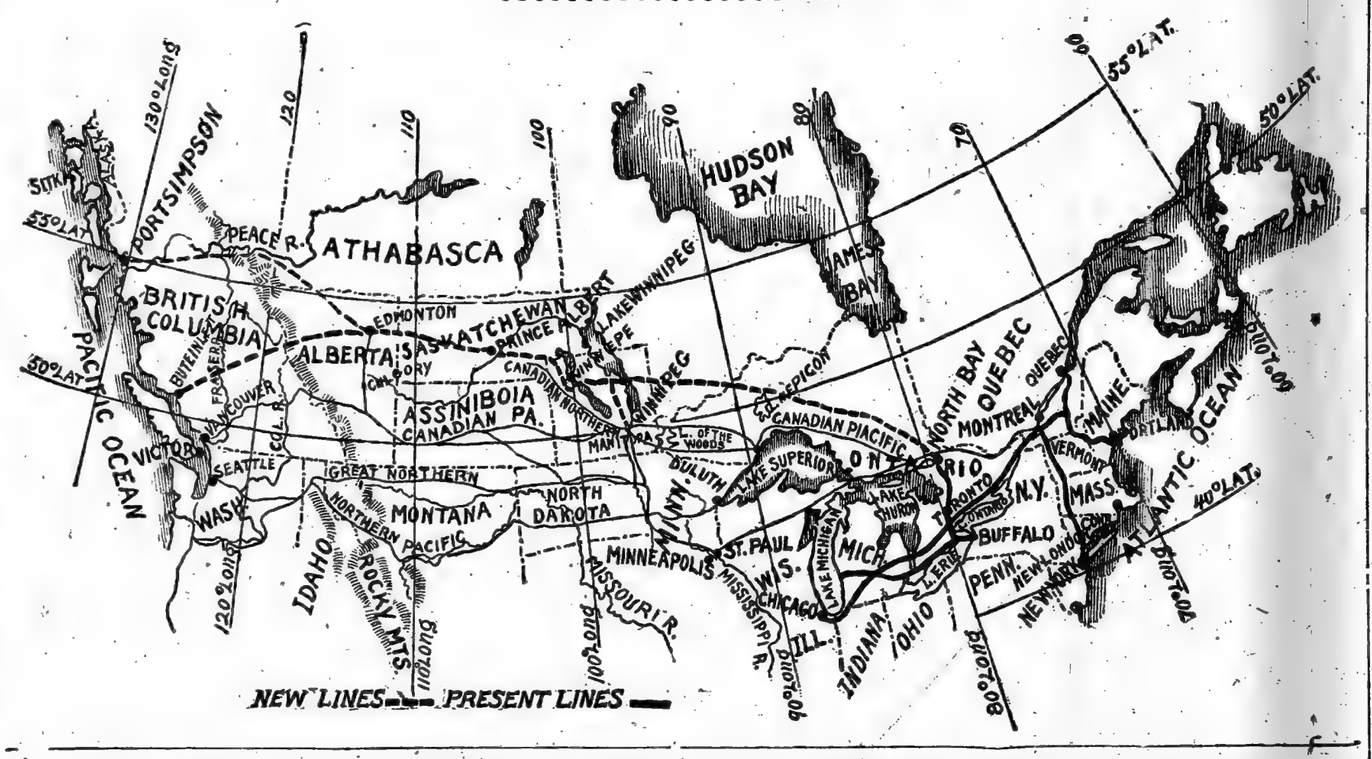

f the outlay of $100,000,000 the Grand Trunk Railway system, which now reaches from Portland and Quebec to Chicago, expects five years from now to appear in the railway world as the second great trunk line that will reach with its own rails from ocean to ocean, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Details of this tremendous undertaking have hertofore been only very meagrely told, but THE NEW YORK TIMES is enabled, through the courtesy of the officials of the Grand Trunk system, to present a map which shows approximately the route selected for the new transcontinental railway.

It appears from this map that the new line will run practically through virgin territory, and, with the exception of a stretch of a few hundred miles near Winnipeg, Manitoba, will not come within 200 miles of the nearest competitor, the Canadian Pacific. It will therefore be further north from that road than the Great Northern and Northern Pacific are north from it.

Starting at North Bay, at the northeastern point of Lake Huron, the proposed line will run through the Province of Ontario northwesterly toward the fiftieth degree of latitude. This will be crossed just east of Lake Nepigon, which will be passed at its northern end. Here the road will enter a territory honeycombed with fine lakes and rivers, until, passing the boundary line of Manitoba Province, it will reach the shores of Lake Winnipeg. It is proposed to cross this large sheet of water at a point called the Narrows. At a point somewhere on the west shore of this lake will be a junction with a branch line which is to run down to the City of Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba. The main line will continue westerly, passing between Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis, and touching the town of that name, which is as yet a village.

Keeping on northward the line of the road will lead into the Province of Saskatchewan. The river of that name will be crossed, and the road will pass close to the town of Prince Albert. After this point the only place that may be called a town which will be touched by the new line will be Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta. At this point the road has mapped out two possible lines, either one or both of which may be built.

The northern route will cut through the corner of Attatasca Province, and cross the Rocky Mountains through the Peace River Valley, reaching the ocean at Port Simpson; just above the mouth of the Skeener River, and opposite the most southern point of the Alaskan Coast. The southerly route would pass straight through Alberta, cross the mountains somewhere near the Yellowhead Pass, and would reach the sea at Bute Inlet, opposite the centre of Vancouver Island.

This is the plan of the route as it has been laid out on the maps. No surveys, however, have as yet been made, nor will they be until the authority from the Canadian Government and the necessary legislation can be obtained. When the actual surveys are commenced, they will be carried out at various points along the route at once. The task of surveying the line will not be easy, while although a large part of the territory is known, a great deal of it has not been explored. This is especially true of the mountainous region, even to the Government. At the same time the work will not be as difficult as that carried on when the Canadian Pacific was built.

The route as mapped out is practically the same as that planned in 1872 by Sir Sanford Fleming, except he proposed to go considerably north of Edmonton. The plan does not, as has been reported, provide for the purchase of the Canadian Northern, which runs from Port Arthur on Lake Superior through the Rainy River country to Winnipeg, and which has been surveyed as far as Edmonton, but which has been completed only as far as Erwood, some 400 miles northwest of Winnipeg. Sir Sanford Fleming in speaking of this route has said:

"The country to be traversed is comparatively level, possesses plenty of wood and water, and, of late, has assumed a new value, through the development of the wood pulp industry. There would be no difficulties in building through either the Yellow Head or Pine River Passes that would compare with the difficulties met and conquered by the Canadian Pacific.

"On the line I surveyed through the former pass there were no gradients greater than those between Montreal and Toronto, and through the Pine River Pass the gradients are even less. The Peace River country is splendidly adapted for grazing, but it is not a wheat country. As an engineer, I consider the more northerly route, via Peace River, better for the new road."

By the route proposed it is said that the distance from Yokohama to Liverpool will be reduced by 1,500 miles, and in order to take advantage of this short line, Vice President Charles M. Hays of the Grand Trunk, who is sponsor for the plan, expects to build steamship lines to ply the Pacific as well as the Atlantic.

The country which is to be traversed by this new transcontinental line is of a varied character. Thousands and thousands of acres of land for wheat growing will be opened up by it. Further west there will be great thousands of acres for grazing and [illegible] raising purposes, while the mountains, as expected, will be found to be to a large extent [illegible] Besides this, there are vast forests rich in timber, and the entire country is full of lakes and rivers.

It might be thought that a country so far north of even what is now referred to as "the Far Northwest" might be too cold and forbidding to give encouragement to the farming industry. It is a fact, however, that the isothermal lines recede northward as they approach the Rocky Mountains, and for all practical farming purposes the provinces of Northwestern Canada afford as good a climate as does that of North Dakota. In Manitoba alone it is estimated that it would be possible to raise 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, if all the land were under cultivation. At present the yield is 50,000,000 bushels. Even to move this crop, present railroad facilities are insufficient, and it will therefore be seen that when the northern country is opened up and settled there will be plenty of business for the new lines.

The capital, $100,000,000, involved is to be raised mainly in Canada and England. It is expected that the Government will subsidize the road with land grants, as there are millions of acres of land up there which are now uninhabited, but which, it is expected, will be rapidly settled by an influx of immigrants as soon as the railroads will penetrate the wilderness.

When this plan shall be completed the Grand Trunk will have a web of lines reaching from ocean to ocean and aggregating nearly 10,000 miles. At present it has a milage of 4,182, with terminals in Chicago, Portland, New London, Buffalo, Montreal, Quebec, Milwaukee, and at other and smaller places. New London is reached via the Central Vermont, which is leased, and Milwaukee is reached by means of car ferries across Lake Michigan. The Grand Trunk is an English company, its President being Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and its Vice President Joseph Price of London. Mr. Hays is Second Vice President and General Manager. Its capital is as follows: Bonded debt, £23,584,933; guaranteed 4 per cent. stock, £5,219,703; first preference stock, £3,420,000; second preference stock, £2,590,900; third preference stock, £7,100,000, and ordinary stock, £22,476,984, a total of $84,-[illegible], or $21,749,[illegible].

Part Three
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December 7, 1902

Winter Army of Loggers In the Maine Woods

Timberland Industry That Threatened to Die Out Revived by Demands from Pulp and Paper Mills Into an Annual Expenditure of Millions—How Camps Are Managed.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 5.—Armed with rifles instead of axes, the men who will this Winter attack the forests of the Northeast—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—would constitute a force greater than many a King has mustered in wars that have made history and changed the map of the world. There will be in this peaceful army of loggers 70,000 men. They will be accompanied by 22,000 horses, and the fruits of their campaign will be not fallen capitals and confiscated territory, but a crop of 2,500,000,000 feet of spruce, pine, cedar, and hemlock.

Ten million dollars will be required to pay the loggers and teamsters for their work, and more to pay for the provisions and fodder consumed by the army. A million or more of dollars will then be expended in getting the logs to market, and more millions still in the manufacture of the tremendous crop of trees into lumber and paper. In all these vast operations Maine has a larger share than any of the other States or provinces named; about one-third of the whole. So far as the East is concerned, she still lives up to her motto—Dirigo—"I lead" in the lumber business.

Maine's logging industry, which twenty years ago seemed to be in a decline, has been so revived by the coming of the pulp and paper mills that the woods operations are to-day more extensive than ever before. While the value of timberlands has vastly increased, logs have advanced 50 per cent. in value, and wages are higher than at any time since the flush days immediately following the civil war. When the first pulp mills were built in Maine the lumbermen had no idea that the industry would ever amount to much, except that it might afford a convenient market for the smaller trees—those not fit for lumber.

These logs were called "pulp wood," and were regarded with contempt by all hands, including the river drivers who navigated them to boom. Generally, too, these little logs were cursed by the drivers as a nuisance, because they would not bear the weight of a man, and were the means of many a cold bath for those who handled them. Nowadays it is all very different. The pulp manufacturers no longer depend upon the little logs, but pursue quite the opposite policy in cutting over their vast tracts of timber, culling out the large trees, and leaving the smaller trunks to grow and furnish the log crops of future years.

FOOD FOR PULP MILLS.

From a small proportion of the total cut of logs the "pulp stock" has now increased so that on some rivers it equals, and on others even exceeds, in quantity the logs cut for the sawmills. In Maine the harvest for the pulp mills reached last Winter the enormous total of 300,000,000 feet. Following are the figures showing the total cut of logs last Winter in the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:

Maine, total cut, 750,000,000 feet; saw logs, 450,000,000; pulp logs, 300,000,000. New Hampshire, total cut, 450,000,000 feet; saw logs, 325,000,000; pulp logs, 125,000,000. Vermont, total cut, 150,000,000 feet; saw logs, 100,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000. New Brunswick, total cut, 450,000,000 feet; saw logs, 400,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000. Nova Scotia, total cut, 375,000,000 feet; saw logs, 300,000,000; pulp logs, 50,000,000; piling, 25,000,000. Grand total, 2,175,000,000 feet; saw logs, 1,575,000,000; pulp logs, 375,000,000; piling, 25,000,000.

In every department of the lumber industry rapid progress is being made in methods and in appliances. In the olden time no one thought of sending men to the woods until snow had fallen. Now the crews that do the preliminary work are sent up river in August, and a large proportion of the men are on the ground long before snow comes, "swamping" (i. e., making or clearing) roads and felling timber, which in fairly smooth regions is dragged to the yards or places where the logs are assembled on bare ground.

While formerly the cutting of logs generally began in late November or early in December, a large part of the cut is now piled up in the yards at that time of year. In the old days the men were obliged to make the greater part of the journey to the woods on foot. Supplies were carried in on "tote" teams—a most laborious and expensive method of transportation. Now nearly all of the important logging regions are traversed by railroads, and the crews, provisions, and camp outfits are carried quickly and at moderate expense to the scene of operations.

Oxen were used to haul the logging sleds in the days of the big pine, but now the big spruce, which has succeeded the pine as the king tree of the Northeast, is hauled by horses. Soon, it appears, the horses are to be superseded by steam and electric machines, which already are in successful operation on the head waters of the Kennebec. It is at the camps of the Lawrence, Newhall & Page Company, on Alder stream, that the steam log hauler Forest Echo and the electric hauler Mary Ann are now resting after a notable Winter's work. There is every prospect that another Winter will see more Mary Anns and Forest Echoes humming and puffing over the logging roads of Maine.

HOUSING THE WORKERS.

The woodsmen are now housed in greater comfort and eat better food than did their fathers. They have better axes and cant-dogs with which to work, and better clothing to wear. Even the wages, which in Maine declined greatly when the first railroad to the provinces brought in thousands of New Brunswickers and other Canadians to compete with the native loggers, are now nearly, if not quite, as high as in the golden days of lumbering. There is nothing of which the men can rightfully complain unless it may be the excessive "wangan" charges.

The "wangan" is a sort of general store, corresponding to the slop chest of the deep-water ship, from which the men can get tobacco, clothing, and other things in the woods camps. The prices are high, but only the improvident or careless need become victims of the system, the sober and careful man making his purchases in town before going into camp.

Timberlands formely owned by a great many men are rapidly coming under the control of large owners. This insures a better and more economical method of cutting. The great pulp corporations own millions of acres of the best lands in Maine, one concern having 375,000 acres on the west branch of the Penobscot alone. These big concerns go about their logging operations systematically, employing foresters, log agents, and various Superintendents to see that the cutting is properly done and the forest wealth not wasted as in days gone by.

The pulp men have built dams and made other costly improvements on the driving streams, and are planning now for the storage of vast volumes of water which every Spring run to sea in freshets, doing no one any good, but frequently causing great damage to property, and which, properly controlled in the lakes that feed the rivers, may be used in the dry season to float in the logs and turn the mill wheels. The pulp companies have invested many millions of dollars in great mill plants, one on the west branch of the Penobscot representing an outlay of $4,000,000, turning out 250 tons of white news paper daily, and constituting the sole support of a flourishing village of 2,000 inhabitants where four years ago was a howling wilderness.

PROGRESS IN SAWMILLS.

In the sawmills, too, progress is the order of the times. The old-fashioned saws have given way to band saws, resaws, and all sorts of modern mechanisms, by means of which more lumber is gotten out of the log, and gotten out more rapidly and with less expense than formerly. The head sawyer must be an intelligent man, with a quick eye and good judgment; for it is he who must decide just what sort of lumber a log may best be sawed into. A good sawyer can save many times his wages by his correct "sizing up" of logs, while a poor or careless man in that position would bankrupt a small manufacturer by his wastefulness.

It is said of the pork packers of Chicago that they utilize every part of a hog except the squeal. Likewise it may be said of the modern Maine lumber manufacturer that he makes use of every part of a log except the bark. Years ago a good, big log was recklessly slashed up to get "dimension stuff"—timber of large size. Much of the remainder went to waste, being thrown overboard or burned in the form of slabs and edgings. Not many years ago every large sawmill had a huge furnace or some arrangement for the burning of such waste, and in the course of years so much mill refuse was thrown into the Penobscot River and sank there that finally the channel became too shoal to admit of the passage of vessels of deep draught. Then the United States Government was called upon to dredge out the channel. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended in digging out the slabs and edgings that had been thrown overboard at the mills.

Now the slabs that come from the sawmills are few and thin, for between long lumber and the various forms of short lumber that are turned out there is very little left of the log when the sawyers get done with it. What goes to the dump is sent away by tramways to adjacent pulp mills to be ground up as paper material. Even the sawdust is used now, in conjunction with coal and coal dust, and occasionally with crude petroleum, as fuel to feed the furnaces of the steam mills—so that really there is nothing left but the bark, and frequently that also is burned when dry enough.

PULP VERSUS LUMBER.

Much has been said of the pulpmills crowding out the sawmills. There is undeniably a sharp competition between the lumber manufacturers and the pulp men in the log market and for the control of the log supply, but the sawmill still uses the greater part of the log crop, and will continue to use as much as it can afford to buy. It is simply a question of the survival of the fittest. Just at present prices of pulp and paper are high, and as a spruce log will yield more value in pulp than in lumber, the pulp men can afford to pay more for logs than can the sawmill men.

Lumber also is selling at high prices, and it is thought that there will not be enough spruce this year to supply the demand. The pulp men are buying great areas of timberlands, and by some the prediction is made that in the near future they will control all the lands worth having; but these prophets can have but a faint idea of the vastness of the northern woods, which now, after eighty-four years of lumbering, are yielding 750,000,000 feet of logs annually with no sign of becoming exhausted, the alarms of theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is timber enough in Maine for both sawmills and pulpmills under present conditions. If the sawmills should some day be forced out of business by the grinders and digesters it will be for the substantial and satisfactory reason that capital will see more profit in turning logs into sheets of paper than in sawing them into lumber.

DUCK GIRLS ON LONG ISLAND

THE duck girl is an important person on Long Island, where farmers make a specialty of raising ducks on scientific principles. Her work consists in picking the White Pekins and other fancy breeds before they are shipped to the New York markets. Nearly every man in Speonk and Eastport is in the duck-raising business; and the young women, with few exceptions, work as pickers.

The largest farm in Eastport turns out from 17,000 to 20,000 ducks in a season of about nine months. The flocks of plump, snowy ducks which roam around it would delight the lover of pastoral scenes. The incubators, feed cutters, and modern appliances for duck culture are interesting; but the most attractive spectacle of all is the duck girl.

A number of girls are employed on this particular farm, and are kept busy from early morning until sunset. They receive 5 cents apiece for every duck they pick. Proficient hands make from $4 to $4.50 per day. One of the girls recently broke the record by picking 100 ducks in ten hours. Her cousin, who is left-handed, made a good second with ninety-six to her credit. Novices find the work extremely hard. They complain that it produces a numb sensation in the two first fingers and thumb, and at times the entire hand feels paralyzed. But their experienced companions help and encourage them until they grow accustomed to the picking process, and they soon become wonderfully dexterous.

Their ages range from fourteen to twenty-five. The majority of them have rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and that beauty which is an accompaniment to perfect health. A few of them are really lovely; and if rumor can be trusted, the Long Island swains consider the duck girls as perfect ducks in the most endearing sense of the word.

They have few amusements, as there is no theatre within comfortable traveling distance, but they exchange visits with each other, and indulge in dancing, music, card playing, and other diversions. In Summer there are occasional picnics and the boarders to amuse them, and in the Winter evenings they enjoy the mild dissipation of the church sociable.

Collectively speaking, they are very intelligent girls, with frank, unaffected ways. They cannot discuss the latest problem play or psychological novel, but they read the Sunday papers, subscribe to magazines of interest to women, model their apparel after the stylishly cut garments of their city friends, wear their hair in the newest "dip" or "pompadour," and are in no sense primitive.

They are splendid housekeepers, also, and can bake, wash, iron, and sew in the most approved manner. What they don't know about ducks is not worth knowing. They talk learnedly of "light crops" and "heavy crops," the bad effect of rain and cold on the young brood, the relative merits of the various duck foods, and the good points of the pure White Pekin, Aylesbury, Rouen, and Cayuga breed.

Every now and then a spice of romance is introduced into their lives. Last year, for example, one of their number, who was given to girlish pranks, wrote her name and address on a scrap of paper and fastened it to the neck of a duck she had just picked. A Washington Street poulterer found the paper, and the next time he visited Long Island he hunted up the writer, impelled merely by idle curiosity. He promptly fell in love with her, and six months later they were married. The former duck girl is now the mistress of a handsome house in New York City.

For many months after her marriage the fresh-killed, dry-picked ducks that reached New York markets bore names and addresses, much to the bewilderment of the market men. No second romance has resulted, and the girls have concluded that the saying "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place" is absolutely true. But on the whole they are very well content to continue their labors on the Long Island farms. There are more strenuous and less pleasant occupations than duck-picking.

NEW IDEAS IN CHRISTMAS CARDS

Fine Calendars Driving Old Styles from the Market.

CHRISTMAS cards are out, and it is time to make selections while variety is obtainable. Enormous numbers of cards are brought out each year, but as a matter of fact the output of the purely Christmas card is decreasing. The calendar has taken its place almost entirely. The same sentiments may be used, the same designs, and a little calendar tacked away in one corner or worked into the design. This makes the remembrance a useful one and keeps the giver in mind long after a Christmas card would be tucked away and forgotten.

Every year the variety of calendars increases, and the tendency of the times is followed in designs. This year the hunting scenes which are appearing in so many ways both as pictures and as decorations for articles for use and wear are freely used for decorating the calendars. Many of the popular illustrators have calendars out which are called by their designers' names and others have decorated calendars the names of which are suggested by the subject treated. One of the most charming of the latter is the "Child Calendar," four cards showing children differently occupied. The illustrations, which are large, portray no angelic creatures of pink and white prettiness as in the old-time designs, but instead children who might be any one's children.

A symphony calendar consists of a number of sheets, each having some popular aphorism. In a line with this is a Robert Louis Stevenson prayer calendar, an attractive thing in black and white, made up of several sheets, each containing different prayers.

Little books of Japanese scenes on Japanese crêpe paper are among the other substitutes for Christmas cards. The American Indian, who has been popular for several years, is out in calendar form again this season. A very pretty thing, which is new, is a Fra Angelico calendar with a number of cards showing Fra Angelico angels in colors, red and gold. These come in different sizes and at different prices. Delft calendars in blue and white are almost as large as plates, and something quite new, which, if it will not be popular, will greatly please a special few, is a book-plate calendar, the different sheets showing different book-plate designs. Actors and actresses always appear more or less in calendars, and Maude Adams is one of the favorites this year.

There are always the conventional Christmas cards, cut-out designs of flowers and pretty childish faces, but there are comparatively few of them. Novelty and quality are demanded. It is in the form of tiny cards to be sent with gifts that the Christmas card is popular, and on these are frequently the additional New Year's greeting. There are pretty things in these small cards, and thousands of them are sold during the season. They cost 2, 3, 4, and 5 cents, and many of them have holly and mistletoe designs upon white cards with the greeting in gold. Some of these are in the form of an express tag and have a hole at one end for tying to the gift. One of the year's tag cards is plain manila, regular express size, but with the holly and mistletoe at the top. Small pointed cards with a dagger point cut out to slip over a leaf and keep the place in a book has Christmas decorations, and is pretty to give together with a volume.

Cards which are masses of blue forget-me-nots, with a design of holly and mistletoe over them, find a ready sale. One of these is in the shape of a tiny stein with a good-health greeting upon it. Paper envelope satchets are also among the Christmas cards, decorated and with the appropriate salutation. They are particularly appropriate to be sent with some gifts. A funny little card has the face of Santa Claus in relief upon it, the hair and beard of frosted cotton. On it are the words:

I cannot share your Christmas feast,
But I can send my card, at least.

Royalty can have original painted Christmas cards, and some of the most popular cards in England this year are reproduced from cards painted especially for King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The King's card shows Edward I. placing the coronation stone in Westminster Abbey.

The Queen's Christmas card, a figure of St. John and the Lamb, is eight inches by nine in size and was painted by a woman. Queen Victoria frequently had original Christmas cards painted.

Original paintings for Christmas designs sometimes cost as much as $500 apiece and are painted by first-class artists. Some of the most expensive cards sold in New York, if not the most attractive, are French. They show landscapes and portraits. All the celluloid which is used in England for Christmas cards is imported from America. England is using many Christmas souvenir postal cards this year. One showing Boer Generals and the union jack is popular in England and on the Continent.

There are any number of calendars this year, most of them with figures in relief, and they caricature some favorite game or personal peculiarity. A bachelor's calendar has a starched shirt front for the foundation card, and upon this are pasted many of what are supposed to be the necessities of a bachelor, a Chinese laundry check, a loan office ticket, pins, needles, &c.

Christmas cards and calendars in foreign languages are coming into general use more and more each year, and they find numerous purchasers. They are pretty little cards with pictures and the season's good wishes, and there are innumerable block calendars on charming cards, some with the blocks pasted and others with smaller blocks, and these suspended with ribbon. In the French calendars there are humorous ones with colored pictures, one for each day, with a descriptive sentence. In both German and French there are many kinds—Scriptural, literary, with quotations from different authors—every variety which can be found in English, and the daily reading of a sentence is a help in learning the language. The Münchener calendars, in book form in German, with their effective decorations in black and red, are as interesting as old missals.

A PONY RANCH IN NEW YORK.

Where Shapely Little Shetlands of the Rich Are Cared For During the Winter.

A PONY ranch is one of the attractions which the Bronx brought to New York City, or rather which the city acquired by growing out to it, for it has been in existence on a little reservation of its own for the past twelve years. Hundreds of ponies have been bred on the Simpson farm, as the place is called, after the owner, and have been sold to circus managers and to indulgent parents who regard them as capital playfellows for the children. New York's pony ranch is located in the very shadow of the convent whose walls shelter the weary society woman who seeks peace and rest after a hard season. Every motorman in the Bronx knows where the Shetland pony ranch is, for the South Boulevard cars pass the fields and stables of the establishment.

There are about seventy-five Shetland ponies there for shelter and care during this Winter. Their tiny hoof prints are in the roads in the vicinity, and they are a constant delight to the neighborhood children, who feed them with scraps from their lunch baskets on their way home from school. The ponies are also popular as models for feminine art students who go there to sketch. They are such friendly little creatures and have such an abundance of curiosity that the office of art critic suits their tastes better than that of mere model, for they gather about the artist in a circle, completely surrounding her, as if they were so many lambs and she their shepherdess.

While it is pleasant to be on such friendly terms with the ponies, it is something of a hindrance when it comes to sketching. The ponies nibble the flowers on her hat, examine her shoes, and threaten to take samples of her shoulders as well as of her sketch book. Perspective that is so essential to artistic effect is denied by the close proximity of the models.

A first-class Shetland pony commands a market price of $100 to $150. They are readily broken to harness, and are immensely popular and very reliable as a kind of animated toy. But very few of those that are actually raised in the Shetland Isles for the British market are destined to become pets of children in rich homes. The majority are sold to work in the coal mines. In that case, the smaller they are the larger price they command, and in the life to which they are doomed they never again see the light of day.

The most beautiful of all the ponies at the Shetland ranch in Greater New York is called Dewey, in honor of the Admiral. He is sorrel in color, with a finely shaped mane, and over his forehead a bang of hair that would make a fine pompadour. He has all the dignity of a grown-up in his bearing; fine, shapely legs, but so delicate as to seem out of keeping with utility, and he looks more like an imported Christmas toy than a living creaure. The farm itself is a place of resort for a number of little people from town, and when on Saturdays they make an excursion to the Bronx, it is Dewey who is allowed to give them a horseback ride up and down the road.

SENTIMENTAL TOMMY

Love Letters Written To Order in a New York Flat.

SENTIMENTAL Tommy has come to life again. When J. M. Barrie impaled him on an iron spike outside Lady Dintoul's garden every one believed his career was ended. But they counted without their Tommy. This advertisement appeared recently in the personal column of a daily paper:

LETTERS OF SENTIMENT WRITTEN for women Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 to 5 P. M. Address or call SENTIMENTAL TOMMY, &c.

The rooms in which Tommy receives his clients are on the second floor of a house between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. They are artistically furnished. Their only businesslike feature is one rolltop desk and a ledger in which are inscribed the names of the women who order letters of sentiment. Visitors are welcomed by a pale, slim young man who in face, figure, and mannerisms is the prototype of Barrie's hero. He admits that he originated the plan of writing letters of sentiment, and composed the advertisement, but insists that his principal is a writer of prominence who has been unfortunate and who seeks to retrieve his losses in an honorable way. This writer, he claims, would not for worlds have his real name known, as he feels that such work is beneath him.

The scheme is beautifully simple. All you have to do is to outline the letter you wish written and send or deliver it personally to the self-styled agent, with a fee of $1. In return you will receive a masterpiece—tender, eloquent, appealing, or reproachful as conditions may demand. If you do not want to copy it yourself, it will be written for you in a pretty feminine hand.

Whole Wheat as Food.

THERE is a restaurant in lower New York which is supposed to be devoted to the improvement of the physical well-being of mankind, where they cook a cereal until it is something to dream of—not to dream on. It is steamed whole wheat, and the quality and the cooking make it one of the best dishes of the kind ever offered.

It is brought to the table in big white bowls, usually covered with cream or a good quality of milk, but it may be served without the cream and eaten with butter and sugar, and it is delicious. The wheat is in large round grains the size of peas, soft and tender, and yet each grain retaining its individuality and shape like a well-cooked grain of rice. Only the best of wheat will give results like this, and the cooking must receive careful attention.

No ordinary grocer's wheat will do, and the very best quality is purchased at a seed store. Red wheat is used now in preference to the white, which was tried at first. The price is high, $1.50 a bushel when purchased in large quantities, and it would be something more purchased in smaller quantities for a private family.

For cooking on a gas stove it is soaked over night, and at 4 o'clock in the morning it goes into a double boiler with four portions of water to one of the wheat. It is then cooked steadily, the water boiling hard all the time, until 11 o'clock, when it is ready to serve. It is a luncheon dish at the restaurant, where only vegetable foods are used.

For cooking on an ordinary range it is put on in the double boiler over night, the water in the lower kettle is brought to boiling point, and then the wheat is set back and allowed to stand all night. In the morning it is again brought forward and cooked steadily for seven hours.

Trundle Beds Out of Date.

THERE are no trundle beds on the market nowadays," said a furniture-store salesman. "They are not manufactured. It has been fifteen years since we carried them in stock, and the chances are that they will never be in vogue again. Science is against them, for one thing. Doctors and nurses have agreed that as a promoter of colds the trundle bed has no equal. For hygienic reasons trundle beds have been superseded by cribs and infants' beds of a dignified height. Fashion has also had something to do with the change. Regular beds are now built so low that it would be next to impossible to slip the trundle bed under them. Perhaps there may be a few out in the country districts that have not been seized by curio collectors or split into kindling wood, but you cannot find one in a New York furniture store."

BIG LEATHER SALES.

Manufacturers in the "Swamp" Say This Breaks All Records.

LEATHER sales have broken all records this year, for within the past six months three big sales of $1,000,000 each have been recorded. They have all been made by the Lestershire Manufacturing Company of Boston, which is now making about 22,000 pairs of shoes a day. The first $1,000,000 sale was effected about six months ago, and within the last few days two additional sales of $1,000,000 each were made. Leather men have been greatly interested in these sales and in the "Swamp" they have formed the topic of considerable comment.

One of the prominent leather merchants said last week: "I do not recall a single $1,000,000 sale before this year. The company that made them is an enormous shoe concern, and is able to take advantage of any fluctuation in the market so as to make large sales and thereby get the benefit of whatever reduction may be possible. It will take from three to six months to make the deliveries on a million-dollar sale. When the company made its first big purchase, six months ago, a new record was made, but the late order for $2,000,000 worth of leather is the highest ever placed at one time in the history of the leather trade."

One-half of this large sale was of hemlock leather. The terms "hemlock" and "oak" leather are often heard, but few persons outside of the trade know the distinction. Hemlock leather means that the skin is tanned by hemlock bark, and it is always of a reddish, terra cotta color. Oak leather is tanned by oak bark, and its color is white; that is, as nearly white as leather ever gets. The difference between the two, when once seen, can never be mistaken. Sometimes the leather is tanned half by hemlock and half by oak, and the color, while not red, is a dull gray or tan.

To Reclaim Site of Fort Lee.

THE site of old Fort Lee of Revolutionary fame is to be reclaimed, converted from a mosquito swamp to a properly kept reservation, and marked by a monument. When the State Board of Health of New Jersey drained off the polluted waters of Parker's Pond, a sluggish pool on the Palisades, some 2,000 feet back from the cliffs, indisputable evidences were found that this breeding place for malaria and mosquitos had been a military post. The Daughters of the Revolution and members of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places became interested, and research disclosed the fact that the neglected spot had once been an important strategic point in Washington's campaigning. The site of the old fort is to be restored to its Revolutionary aspect, as far as possible, the State of New Jersey and the Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution having each appropriated $1,000 to begin the work.

Camera Fiends in City Hall Park.

A REMARKABLE increase in the number of amateur camera enthusiasts has been noticeable recently in that corner of City Hall Park where the Hall of Records and the old fire-engine house stand. The announcement that both of these old landmarks have been condemned and are soon to be pulled down has occasioned the taking of hundreds of pictures. Not a pleasant day goes by that the amateur photographer is not in evidence trying to get his camera within good focusing distance of those two places.

PIANOS WORTH FORTUNES TO ORDER FOR MILLIONAIRES

Like C. M. Schwab's Recent Purchase, They Are Constructed to Match the General Decoration of a Room, and Often Cost $50,000—Many Fine Instruments Here.

WHEN announcement was made recently that Charles M. Schwab had paid $10,000 for a piano, many persons may have considered this to be a large sum to pay for a musical instrument. But as a matter of fact, when it is explained that this particular piano was made according to Mr. Schwab's own design, to match the general scheme of decoration of the room, the amount is modest in comparison with some prices which have been paid by other wealthy New Yorkers.

Many of these expensive instruments are seldom played upon. They are parts of the furnishings of the room; ornaments purely and simply. In the homes of the very wealthy there are often to be found three or four instruments in different rooms, and for these, when decorated according to the design and the fancies of the owner, large sums of money, amounting in some cases to as much as $50,000, have been paid. Here in New York alone are many of these high-priced instruments in the homes of the rich.

The cases are made of the finest material obtainable in the world, and after they are put together and made complete the different parts represent the products and skill of many countries. For instance, there may be wood from South America or some out-of-the-way part of Europe. Workmen in London, Paris, and other foreign cities may have spent months in perfecting and fitting the material. All of which costs money, and when the duty demanded by the Government is added the reason for the large prices demanded may be appreciated.

So far as is known by Mr. Stetson, head of the firm of Steinway & Sons, which firm probably deals more extensively in decorative pianos than any other in New York, the demand for decorated and ornamental pianos far exceeds the ability to supply them. Sometimes, according to Joseph Burr Tiffany, in charge of a department devoted entirely to the filling of these orders, it requires years to meet the wishes of some customers.

The case of the ordinary piano is made of various woods, but none of these can be used for the piano which requires decoration. The most expensive wood generally used for this purpose is found in South America, and is called carmena. Mr. Stetson says there is but little of it to be found in New York, and the demand for it is large. Only small pieces of the right veneer for use can be obtained, and these have to be put together before the decorator or painter can begin work.

The large sums of money which are paid to manufacturers for pianos do not represent the total outlay. Millionaires have sent to London, Paris, and Berlin for artists to come to New York and paint the panels of pianos for a certain room. Sometimes the customer has to wait for a long time before the necessary wood can be secured and matched to be ready for the artist. When this is accomplished the panels are turned over to the painter, who after studying the other decorations of the room in which the piano is to be placed starts to work. Meanwhile the wood carver is busy, and he must also conform to the design of the furniture in the room. In some cases several wood carvers are employed in different parts of the world.

The legs of the piano naturally come in for the most elaborate decorations as far as the wood carving is concerned. These decorations are usually designed by the owner.

The most expensive piano in New York at the present time belongs to the estate of the late Henry G. Marquand, the banker. This piano cost $20,000 to construct, and $30,000 more to decorate. Well-known artists were engaged in its decoration. It is a grand in model, resting on three legs. Its construction occupied two years. After the wood was sent to New York the panels were sent to a painter in Paris to be decorated with paintings.

One piano recently sold by a New York firm was purchased by Alexander Peacock of Pittsburg for $15,000. The metal used was imported from Paris, and involved the payment of heavy duties.

Another has just been sent to a man in Los Angeles, Cal., which will cost the same amount. It is of the Louis XV. style, and in color is of green and gold.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt had in his mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street a piano which cost $35,000. Two famous French painters were employed to decorate it, and it is of the most expensive of wood. J. B. Oliver of Pittsburg is also, the possessor of an instrument the cost of which can be estimated in the thousands. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a piano which cost several thousand dollars, and the Gould family are also noted for not alone their number of pianos in their different homes but for the rich decorations on the cases.

THEATRES IN PRIVATE HOUSES

MANY well-known members of the Four Hundred maintain small theatres in connection with their establishments. Some of these, especially those attached to large country mansions, are heard from occasionally, as, for instance, the theatre which is part of George Gould's estate, Georgian Court at Lakewood, where performances given by professionals, or by professionals and amateurs in conjunction, frequently take place during the Winter.

It is not so generally known that here in New York several society people have theatres in their houses, or in buildings which adjoin. The performances which are occasionally given are seldom noted in the newspapers; they are as distinctly private as would be a musical recital given by the hostess herself. And this despite the fact that professionals are frequently engaged to furnish the entertainment.

One of the most elaborate of these private playhouses is that belonging to Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. The building was a stable before it was decided to turn it into a theatre. The interior was torn out and the ceilings and walls were redecorated after the manner of a regular Broadway theatre. A stage large enough for all practical purposes was installed and equipped with a large number of sets of scenery painted by the well-known scenic artists. An up-to-date switchboard controls the footlights and other electrical contrivances for producing light effects.

There are no regulation theatre seats, but instead exquisite chairs of Louis XV. pattern, done in white and gold. In the centre of the auditorium is a fountain of white marble, in which the water gently trickles over a mass of lilies. Above is a promenade balcony. The floor is of mosaic, and light is furnished from a large crystal chandelier suspended from the ceiling. The curtain for the stage is of heavy tapestry, which is drawn aside with cords.

When performances are given in the Hewitt theatre, the performers are invariably professionals, and whether the bill consists of a short play, an operetta, or a vaudeville bill, two rehearsals are always held. The dressing rooms connected with the stage are similar to those provided at regular theatres, except that special care has been taken to exclude all draughts.

Theatrical performances given in private by Mrs. Fish take place in the music room on the second floor, where a stage set triangularly in one corner of the room is divided from the rest of the apartment by a large piece of tapestry. When the stage is not in use this tapestry looks to be nothing more than an ordinary part of the decorations of the room.

The stage itself is not so elaborate as that used at the Hewitt house, and nearly all its appurtenances are moyable. All of the stock scenery, the switchboard, and even the bulbs for the footlights, are put away in the storage rooms of the house when they are not in use. The performances given on this stage are nearly all of a musical or vaudeville nature. Often it is occupied by the Hungarian Band. Regular or "straight" dramatic pieces are seldom presented.

Miss Alice Johnson, who has a stage in connection with her home at Yonkers, has caused it to be fitted throughout in Japanese style. Many clever little sketches on somewhat similar lines to "Madame Butterfly" have been given here. The room in which the performances are given is at the top of the house.

Mrs. "Jack" Bloodgood is the possessor of a portable stage, a queer-looking affair, which when folded up looks like a bath cabinet. It is run into place on rollers when ready for use, and a complete set of scenery has been provided for it. The switchboard used in conjunction with it is not much larger than a good-sized pieboard, but it serves all necessary purposes. At the back of the stage is an excellent sounding board.

Plays of the lightest kind or first-class vaudeville bills are most favored by those who are fortunate enough to receive invitations to the theatrical performances at the Bloodgood house. These evenings are becoming more and more frequent.

Many society people who do not care to have a stage built in the house, but who occasionally desire to give private performances, order the stage from the dramatic agent, who has contracted to supply the actors. The stage furnished in such an event is similar to the one used by Mrs. Bloodgood, and can easily be taken down, packed, and carted away as soon as the performance is over.

In many of the nurseries of children of the "smart set," miniature stages have been built. Here, instead of old stock attempts of the barn of days gone by, polite little plays are given by polite little players, who appear to agree with their elders that "there is a strange fascination about the stage."

Look Out for a Cold Winter.

THERE are a good many indications that the Winter, when it finally comes, will be snowy and cold, says The Philadelphia Record. One of these indications lies in the husks of corn, which are unusually thick and heavy, lapping over one another as they have rarely been seen to do before. Another lies in the chestnut crop. The crop ripened early and the nuts were set very thick and close in the burrs. These two circumstances are supposed to mean, respectively, a great deal of cold and lots of snow. Turkeys and other fowl are this season very hard to pluck, for the reason that their feathers are unusually strong and close-set—an indication that they will need an abundance of feathers during the Winter months. The various hibernating creatures have gone to their long rest earlier than usual, and the breastbone of the goose is white from end to end. The two last facts are regarded by the weatherwise as infallible signs of a severe Winter.

Results of Tobacco Price War.

ONE EFFECT which the price-cutting warfare between the retail tobacco dealers of this city has had has been to completely change the former styles in window decorations. Heretofore the windows of New York tobacco stores have not been noted for any special pains to which their proprietors have been to make them attractive. Now all this is changed. Rows on rows of opened boxes, displaying cigars of every size and quality; piles of packages of cigarettes in equal variety, pipes in brier and meerschaum, and tins of tobacco in all shapes and many colors lure the eye, while notices on deep-red signcards give announcement to the fact that fifteen-cent goods are "cut to 6 cents." Every few days the window displays are changed, the boxes and tins being arranged differently and new brands being given greater prominence. In many of the stores along Broadway and in the down-town section, where competition is keenest, more than $1,000 worth of smokers' goods is shown in the windows alone, apart from the main stock kept behind the counters inside.

No Charge for Annual Dinner.

THE recent dinner of the Mayflower Society in this city was unique in that the members were invited to attend without being asked to pay the customary $5 per plate charge. It is probably the first case in the city that a large society has given its annual dinner free of charge to the members, and the fact has been commented upon with considerable interest in other social and patriotic organizations. The Mayflower Society always gives an entertainment and informal luncheon in the Spring, for which no charge is exacted, but this is the first time it has adopted the free system for the annual banquet. The society has only few expenses, and, as its membership is constantly growing—now over 600 in this State—with annual dues of $5, it was discovered that the treasury had a large amount of surplus funds for which there was no apparent use. The stewards, therefore, decided that it would be a good idea to use some of the money in paying for the dinner, and, as nearly 400 members took advantage of this generosity, the balance in the treasury has been reduced by about $2,000.

Harmony Between Capital and Labor Promoted by Union of Manufacturers

President Roosevelt's Message Commends the Sort of Work Done by the National Founders' Association Since Its Organization in 1898, by a Policy of Uniform, Just and Equitable Dealings—Many Threatened Strikes Averted.

IN his message to Congress at the opening of the present session President Roosevelt said concerning the relations of labor to capital:

It is of the highest importance that employer and employe alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed.

Those who are disposed to regard these suggestions as glittering generalities, better suited for the preface of a guidebook of Utopia than to a State paper dealing with the actualities of current experience, will find instruction, and it may be profit, in examining the purposes, work, and results of the National Founders' Association, which more than any other organization of its kind in this country is moving successfully to bring about a good understanding between employers and wage earners "based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed."

A STRONG TRADES UNION.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America is one of the oldest and one of the strongest of the trades unions of this country. It has been in existence for about thirty years, and has gradually attained a standard entitling it to recognition as among the best managed societies of its kind in the United States. Molding is an art in which the skill of the operative is a prime factor. The encroachments of machinery upon the work of the hand molder have not been great enough to deprive him of his monopoly in the production of work in which success depends upon judgment in ramming the sand and venting the mold, and especially upon delicacy and deftness in bringing the parts of a fragile green sand mold into relation. Certain simple forms can be molded by machinery, but molding will probably always remain a handicraft and every form of floor molding a monopoly of the skilled mechanic.

This advantage was early recognized by the molders, and the trade was one of the first to organize for the purpose of forcing upon employers unwelcome and, in many cases, impracticable shop rules, and of advancing wages as rapidly as the varying conditions of the business would permit. The Molders' Union has had many famous strikes, sometimes winning and sometimes losing. It discreetly selected the plants in which to establish precedents, and concentrated against them its entire power.

Molders' strikes in the early days of the union were often very serious affairs, sometimes protracted for long periods and frequently ruining the employers who resisted them. In the stove trade an organization of manufacturers known as the National Defense Association was formed several years ago, and has had great usefulness in discouraging strikes by making them much more serious affairs for the union than they were before it was formed.

It became evident, however, that something more was needed to promote peace and avoid frequent and needless contention than a fighting organization among manufacturers, which had only a mailed hand to offer in response to friendly overtures. The Defense Association was in a sense an adjunct of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers, and its benefits were limited to the stove and furnace trades. The stove molders are a class of operatives distinct from the machinery and general job work molders, and adjustments effected in that branch of the trade did not establish precedents for other branches nor affect the general policy of the Molders' Union.

This led to the organization in 1898 of the National Founders' Association, which is probably the most conspicuous illustration to be found in American experience of the advantages of association among manufacturers in one line of business to establish and maintain an equilibrium between the parties to discussions or contentions of immediate and more or less permanent interest to both employers and workmen.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

The lines on which the National Founders' Association was organized were as nearly as possible those outlined in the amiable generalizations of President Roosevelt, above quoted. Its objects, as defined in its constitution, are:

First—The adoption of a uniform basis for just and equitable dealings between the members and their employes, whereby the interests of both will be properly protected.

Second—The investigation and adjustment, by the proper officers of the association, of any question arising between members and their employes.

This is not a mere formula to disguise the purpose of crushing the Molders' Union or defeating its purposes. It expresses the real object of the organization, which has been kept in view in everything attempted for the benefit of the trade. To simplify its work and insure the recognition of local conditions explaining and usually warranting differences in shop practice, rates of wages, and trade usages, the country was divided into eight districts, as follows:

First—The New England States.
Second—New York and New Jersey.
Third—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia.
Fourth—Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
Fifth—Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California.
Sixth—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.
Seventh—Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the Dominion of Canada.
Eighth—Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Every member is required to subscribe to the following obligation:

We, the undersigned, being foundry operators, do hereby covenant and agree to and with each other, and every person composing the membership of the National Founders' Association:

First—In consideration of fair dealing being a cardinal principle of this association, we pledge ourselves to protect any of our fellow-members who may require our support against any unjust demands of labor organizations, and to endeavor to settle all disputes amicably.

Second—We bind ourselves to obey the constitution and by-laws and all proper rules made in conformity with the same, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the county, State, or Province in which we do business.

CONSTANT GROWTH.

The association is very strong, and is constantly, and of late rapidly, growing. It now has a membership of 494 concerns, representing a capital of over $300,000,000, and employs more than 27,000 of the 50,000 total membership claimed by the Molders' Union. The method of accumulating a reserve fund to be employed in making good its promises is the very simple one of assessment according to the number of each kind of molders employed by members. The present assessment scale is: For floor molders, 10 cents per month; for journeymen bench molders and coremakers, 7½ cents per month; for molders' apprentices, specialty molders not skilled in the general art, machine operators, unskilled coremakers, and coremakers' apprentices, 5 cents per month.

This reserve fund is sacred to the purposes for which it is accumulated, but may be divided pro rata among the members when no longer needed. A member withdrawing, has returned to him such proportion of the total fund in the treasury as his last two assessments bear to the balance of the fund unappropriated. The business of the association is managed by an administrative council, of which the President, Vice President, and Treasurer of the association are members ex-officio, with the Chairman and Vice Chairman of each district. The system followed in the adjustment of differences is very clearly set forth in Article VIII. of the by-laws, as follows:

Section 1.—In case any difficulty shall arise between a member of this association and his employes, he shall immediately notify the commissioner, giving full details of the case for the information of the association, and in order that the commissioner may assist and direct, in person or otherwise, in effecting a settlement which shall be satisfactory to the member involved, and without prejudice to other members of the association, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to give prompt attention to the matter in dispute, and, in pursuance of such action, to consult without unnecessary delay the District Committee or other local representatives of the association as may from time to time be appointed. No adjustment of any such difficulty shall be made by the commissioner or by any member involved, which shall not be in full conformity with any and all agreements and obligations which may be binding upon the association at the time of such adjustment. Should the commissioner in co-operating with the member involved be unsuccessful in settling the difficulty in question within a reasonable time, the commissioner shall take such other action under the direction of the President as may be prescribed by the administrative council.

Section 2.—By asking the aid of the association the member places the matter in its charge and binds himself to carry out any decision made by the Administrative Council or those acting under its authority, and, pending the decision of the matter, he must not make any settlement or discharge the workmen without the consent of the Administrative Council.

Section 3.—Should no settlement be made and a strike follow, aid may be given in its discretion by the Administrative Council, which is authorized to use the reserve fund as well as other funds for the purpose, in one or more of the following methods:

First—By procuring workmen for him.

Second—By having the work done for him elsewhere.

Third—By giving him compensation in money—the amount to be fixed, varied, and terminated at the will of the Administrative Council, and in no case to exceed $2 per man per day, to the extent of 70 per cent. of the maximum number he employed, according to his last quarterly report, provided, however, that the first and second of these methods shall not be employed without the consent of the member.

The Administrative Council may, in its discretion, refuse to give the aid of the association in any case where the member involved has failed to promptly advise the commissioner of the existence and nature of the difficulty in question, in accordance with Section 1 of this article. It may also refuse to aid in cases where the member has refused or failed to comply with the advice of the President or the commissioner.

AIMS TO AVOID STRIKES.

Under this system the business of the association is to avoid strikes if possible, but if they cannot be avoided, to resist them to the utmost. It should not be assumed that the association takes up every quarrel and sides with the employer. In many instances, after patient investigation and conference with the officers or committee of the Molders' Union, it has notified the employer that he was in the wrong, and that the association could not assume any responsibility for trouble growing out of obstinacy in adhering to his position.

Since its organization probably a hundred members have withdrawn on account of dissatisfaction with its refusal to sustain them in what was believed by the Administrative Council to be a wrong position. They had supposed it a cheap insurance against strike damage, whether the employer was right or wrong. The association has been strengthened rather than weakened by such withdrawals, and there are probably few, if any, remaining in its membership who do not feel that the only stable basis for industrial peace is found in just and equable dealings between employers and workmen. It is also the rule of the association not to interfere for the protection of a member within two months of his joining. It assumes no ready-made quarrels.

The first and most conspicuous success in establishing the principle of which the National Founders' Association is the exponent was the agreement reached in conference betwen its representatives and the officers of the Molders' Union in 1899, known as the New York agreement, which is now in force and binding on both sides. This agreement provides as follows:

Whereas, The past experience of the members of the National Founders' Association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America justifies them in the opinion that any arrangement entered into that will conduce to the greater harmony of their relations as employers and employes will be to their mutual advantage, therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee of conference indorse the principle of arbitration in the settlement of trade disputes, and recommend the same for adoption by the members of the National Founders' Association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America, on the following lines:

That in the event of a dispute arising between members of the respective organizations, a reasonable effort shall be made by the parties directly at interest to effect a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty; failing to do which, either party shall have the right to ask its reference to a committee of arbitration, which shall consist of the Presidents of the National Founders' Association and the Iron Molders' Union of North America, or their representatives, and two other representatives from each association appointed by the respective Presidents.

The finding of this committee of arbitration, by a majority vote, shall be considered final in so far as the future action of the respective organizations is concerned.

Pending adjudication by the Committee on Arbitration, there shall be no cessation of work at the instance of either party to the dispute.

The Committee of Arbitration shall meet within two weeks after reference of the dispute to them.

INVESTIGATION INSURED.

The object equally sought by both sides to this agreement was to insure proper deliberation in matters involving interruption of work. Two weeks is a sufficient time to allow both sides to reflect and consider seriously, and for the heat of passion engendered by the initial friction to be lost by radiation. This agreement is respected by both sides, and has worked admirably. In carrying it into effect the association has shown as much consideration for the interests of the union as for the advantage of its own members.

Unsatisfactory results having in some instances followed independent action by members in districts in which the founders are strong in local organization and insistent in demands for concessions of one kind or another, the Council of the National Founders' Association adopted the following at its meeting in Buffalo:

Whereas, Facts have been presented to the Administrative Council of the N. F. A. which indicate that there is lack of co-operation and unity of action among members of the N. F. A. in certain localities, and

Whereas, Such lack of co-operation works to the detriment of the association at large and more particularly to members of the immediate locality in which such independent action on the part of a member may occur, and

Whereas, In uniting with an association of this kind, best results and the greatest good to the greatest number can only be obtained by a surrender of some personal or individual rights of action in favor of other members of the association; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That no member should commit himself to any agreement establishing new conditions in his foundry with any organization having jurisdiction over such of his employes as are classified under the N. F. A. rules, nor should he inaugurate a broad change in policy in his foundry management which would eventually affect the conditions in the foundries of his fellow members, without previous notice either to the officers of the association or to the District Committee, in order that they may consider whether or not such action would conflict with existing agreements governing that locality or would establish a precedent that would be prejudicial to the interests of other members of the association.

WORK OF COMMISSIONER.

The executive work of the association now devolves chiefly upon an officer designated the Commissioner, Mr. John A. Pelton, whose temperament and qualifications admirably fit him for the delicate and responsible duties of his position. He is a practical molder and consequently understands every question of the foundry as one without a knowledge of the work could not. His report presented at the annual meeting of the association held in Detroit last month is very instructive, and should have interest for every employer of labor as showing that by a well-conducted campaign of education both sides to labor controversies may be gradually brought into substantial agreement and co-operation for mutual advantage and protection.

The need of education is by no means limited to the molders. Many employers are quite as much in need of it as their men, and it not infrequently happens that it is more difficult to make the former see the reasonableness of a proposition than it is the latter. Perhaps the greatest value of the service rendered by the association is in making each party to a labor controversy view the matter at issue from the viewpoint of the other.

At the Detroit meeting on Nov. 19 and 20 steps were taken to nationalize the basis agreements with the Molders' Union, to the end that local variations in practice may as far as possible be avoided, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, having in view the adoption of a yearly National agreement covering the principles upon which the foundries shall be conducted, the members are requested and the Administrative Council of this association is hereby instructed not to make any more local agreements.

Resolved, That this association in favoring the making of a yearly National agreement with the Iron Molders' Union of North America does so only on condition that any such agreement must embody equable conditions relating to apprentices, restriction of output, set day's work, limitation on a man's earning capacity, abolishing of fines imposed on molders for the purpose of limiting an individual molder's production, the right of an employer to operate molding machines or any other foundry appliance in accordance with his best judgment, and to maintain equitable piece work and premium systems, the abolition of a flat minimum wage rate and the establishment of a differential wage rate for molders.

Resolved, It is the sense of this convention that the establishment of a nine-hour day is a local and not a National issue, and that any demand that may be made upon members of this association for a change in the hours of a working day shall be considered and acted upon in accordance with the New York agreement. And, further,

That no agreement shall be entered into favoring a shorter work day unless the conditions recited in the preceding resolution are made a part thereof. Finally, be it

Resolved, That this convention indorses the action of its conference committee in refusing to discuss the nine-hour question except upon the conditions above enumerated.

VALUE CLEARLY SHOWN.

The effect of this series of resolutions upon the representatives of the Molders' Union was strikingly and instructively illustrative of the educational value of the work of the association. The molders' representatives consisted of the general officers who had been in relations with the founders since the organization of the association, and some new men who, as delegates, were without experience. The latter resented the above resolutions with great vehemence, and even threatened to leave the conference. They claimed that the propositions of the manufacturers struck at the basic principles of trade unionism, and, if conceded, all the advantage gained through the union would be voluntarily sacrificed.

The older members took a very different view of the matter. An adjournment was agreed to and the subject was debated all night by the molders' representatives, with the result that the conference was resumed without ill-feeling, and most of the questions presented are now in the way of a mutually satisfactory adjustment. The differential in the wage rate insisted on by the manufacturers applies in three classes of cases.

They want the right to employ union men of low average skill and capacity at what such men are worth, provided the deduction shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the minimum union rate. Also a differential of 25 cents per day between floor work and bench work—the former demanding a higher skill; and a differential of 25 cents per day between the rate of wages paid in city and country. Some of these propositions are already practically conceded; others are under consideration, the inducement being the readiness of the founders to grant the nine-hour day in return for the concessions asked.

To yield the points at issue would eliminate from unionism practically all that is dangerous or inimical to the best interests of labor. The present indications are that there will be a gradual approach to a satisfactory agreement on all the questions raised by the association.

FIGHTERS WHEN NECESSARY.

The founders in the membership are good fighters when the necessity for fighting exists. Scattered through their various plants are some five hundred non-union molders who are very resolute and capable men, and who can be mobilized on short notice when a strike is to be resisted. They keep in touch with the management of the association, and are ready to respond at call. When sent to work in a foundry on strike, they are paid a bonus which is attractive, and they are potent strike breakers. A man who has thus served the association faithfully receives a card which accredits him to any one in the membership, and when he applies for work he is reasonably sure to get it.

If the one first applied to cannot for any reason give the bearer of such a card employment, he makes inquiry for him by telegraph, and pays his fare to the point to which he sends the applicant with letters. This corps of strike breakers is the last recourse of the association, but it is effective, as recent instances have shown. It has never been improperly used, and probably will not be.

PLEASANT RELATIONS.

Mr. W. D. Sergeant, who was President of the association at the assembling of the Detroit meeting, and was succeeded in that office by Mr. F. T. Towne of Stamford, said in the address from the chair:

It has been the privilege of your President to participate in several important conferences between officers of the Iron Molders' Union and of this organization, and it is exceedingly pleasant to remember that our conferrees have gone into each meeting asking themselves whether their position in regard to the questions under discussion was fair, was right, and was based upon truth; and that we have never sought in any way to take advantage of the conferrees on the opposite side by the concealment or obscurement of any phase of the questions under discussion. We have always been guided by a desire to bring about agreements based upon truth and to this end have always been open to the arguments of the opposite side. Last month we met the representatives of the Iron Molders' Union in a very important conference, and through four days discussed and debated important phases of our relations, with a net result at the end of that time of the education of every participant to a higher plane of thought in connection with all the matters in dispute. It is most gratifying to assert to you that the desire now exists, not only upon our part, but upon the part of the Iron Molders' Union, to agree upon the disputed points—to recognize the great truths which exist, and to co-operate with each other to bring about stable and permanent conditions. Since this desire does exist there can be but little doubt that the agreement is bound to come, incomplete perhaps in its first form, but sure to be perfected as time goes on and the process of education advances.

Of manufacturers' associations so constituted that they can approach the work devolving upon them in this spirit, there should be one for every trade. They would greatly simplify the problems which now confront the individual employer, and equally those which confront the unions.

J. C. B.

CITY'S INTEREST IN TRANSIT MERGER

Apparently the Joining of the Manhattan and Interborough Interests Means Additional Indirect Control by the Municipality.

THE combination of the elevated and underground railroad interests of the city is the chief topic of talk in rapid transit circles. The question that has been asked often is: "What advantage is the public to get from the deal?" An official of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was asked to answer this question the other day.

"Our company," he said, "holds its right to operate the tunnel roads under a contract with the city, and eventually the city is to become the owner of the underground roads. We are therefore controlled directly by the public to a great extent. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad's franchise gives the public no such hold upon its policy.

"The fact that the Manhattan and Interborough have been joined certainly shows that the city is to have at least an indirect control over the former. The systems are to be run harmoniously, and so the city, controlling one of them so completely under the law, necessarily acquires control over the other."

It is the opinion of the city officials that the union of the Interborough and Manhattan serves to give the public more control over the latter than it could have obtained in any other way. There is no statute or precedent under which the public ever could have bought or appropriated the elevated railroad, which exists under a lasting franchise. After this franchise had been given away, however, there came a general awakening and prejudice against perpetual grants of railway rights, and when the "subway epoch" arrived the voters' representatives saw to it that municipal control should regulate at least the underground roads of the city.

August Belmont, President of the Interborough and now head of the combination, said the other day that it was too early yet for him to speak of his plans in detail, but both he and others in the organization have admitted that the elevated and tunnel roads would be run practically as one system, with junctions at intervals, possibly with certain free transfers, certainly with convenient connections suitable for travelers from Brooklyn, the Bronx, or anywhere else that has now, or will have, tunnel facilities.

After April 1 next, when the combination goes into effect, the Rapid Transit Commission will have even more power over changes in the elevated than it has had heretofore. At present the Commissioners can approve or disapprove new extensions or loops or spurs, but when the managements of the overhead and underground systems become one, there will be an added indirect power. As a city official said, when asked about the matter:

"Though the commission has had authority to reject the elevated's plans for extensions and improvements, the Manhattan Company has been to a great extent independent of public approval as to its methods of operating under its franchise, which gave it undue privileges. Of course it will continue to have those privileges, but the commission now holds the reins. If the Manhattan Company does not accede to suggestions, then the Interborough Company, which is the same thing, may be punished indirectly. By exercising its ample legal powers over the Interborough, the city may appropriate to itself an ample motive power over the Manhattan."

With the commission to checkmate any efforts at unfairness toward the traveling public, it seems certain that every one who wants to travel by either road will be the gainer. Had the companies remained separate they would have been rivals, and such rivalry would not be conducive to the passengers' convenience. With the lines working harmoniously, there will be every facility for time and money saving.

It is intimated by the combination's officials, although they are not ready to make promises, that there may be such connections that trains from underground will be shifted to the elevated tracks at certain points, and that a passenger will be enabled without a change of cars to travel from almost any station of the subway system to almost any place reached by the elevated.

Another thing that interests the public is the fact that the combination is to be safeguarded from those delays which every city traveler has experienced on the present surface and elevated systems. The Manhattan, when a power house gets out of shape, must stop and make repairs, while its electric trains are stalled along the line. The Metropolitan surface system is liable to the same trouble. The Interborough, however, will have two sets of power houses, both its own and those of the Manhattan. If one get out of order, it is announced, there will be another ready to take its place at short notice. For instance, there will be an idle power in the Interborough's plant to run the elevated trains temporarily in case of an accident to the motive power of the latter.

ODD CORNERS OF NEW YORK

EAST SIDE leisure is one of the mysteries of New York. Besides the hosts of the unemployed that crowd the public squares whenever the weather permits, there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands, that lounge at all hours of the day in the cafés, beer saloons, and weinstuben, where they must pay for what they eat and drink and must eat and drink in order to secure the privilege of lounging. In the very poorest quarters of the town men who by their appearance must have little to spend play backgammon, cards, or chess, read the comic papers, or merely doze between drinks in all the drinking places. Some of them are able to drink every half hour, few of them depend upon treating for their liquor, for the east side is not greatly given to treating save that small portion of it which is American.

The weinstuben of the German quarter are crowded at the luncheon hour for the sake of the free lunch, but any one who has a fancy for spending the afternoon in one of these places can always find some one with whom to talk and to drink. The crowd thins out after the luncheon hour, but a few remain and others join them. The cheap red or white wine is always before the sitters, though they drink slowly and usually keep sober. There seems to be no time of the morning or afternoon when these men cannot take a bit of sauerkraut or a cheese sandwich. Some even bring their rations along with them, and cut off a bit of sausage or a hunk of cheese drawn from some secret pocket and eat it when the free lunch is growing scarce or stale.

The crowd of idlers increases at certain seasons. The bock beer of Spring attracts many who at ordinary times are not steady frequenters of the saloons. The "most" of Autumn attracts even more. The German "Maitrunk" is also seductive. Even in the tiny Italian drinking places of Mott and Mulberry Streets there are all-day idlers, who drink the cheapest of wine, but who seem to have unlimited leisure. It is the same in the cafés and cider houses of the Hungarian quarter. A restaurant in that quarter announces that breakfast will be served from 6 to 11, and there are guests at the latter hour. The veriest sybarites of the town have not more luxurious hours than these inhabitants of the poorest and most crowded parts of New York.

Nobody can account for all this leisure. Some of those who lounge in the places of public resort by day probably work at night. Others belong to that considerable class of persons on the east side who earn their living by devious ways of one sort or another and meet their clients or their victims in the saloons and cafés. Still others are superannuated men who are supported after some fashion by their children. But there is an unexplained residuum to be accounted for only by an individual study of east side habits and conditions.

Would You Open It?

SEEKING to prevent the usual crush of business which the express companies do the week before Christmas, some of them are sending out circulars asking patrons to send in their packages of Christmas presents now. The Wells-Fargo Company supplies printed labels, reading "Do not open until Christmas," which are pasted on the packages. In the smaller towns requests that the packages be held at the express offices and delivered Christmas morning usually are observed, but the tremendous amount of traffic in the cities makes this out of the question. The "Do-not-open-until-Christmas" label, if observed, will serve

TEACHERS PLAN BIG CLUBHOUSE

Building and Equipment Would Cost Over $200,000.

AN ambitious project engaging the attention of the New York City Teachers' Association at present is the building in this city of a teachers' clubhouse, which is intended to be the centre around which will gather many of the activities of the teachers' profession. This project has been in contemplation for a long time, but it is only recently that the Committee of One Hundred, which has been in charge of the details for some months, has formulated a plan and submitted it in definite shape to the members of the association.

The committee, of which District Superintendent John Dwyer is Chairman, in its circular letter to the teachers sets forth that the projected clubhouse is intended to exert an influence of good-fellowship which will tend to bind the teachers together in social and professional amity, and greatly increase the prestige of the public school teacher and his influence in the community.

It will be in the best sense of the term a teachers' exchange, and will be a headquarters where visitors of importance may be received and entertained. It is also intended to establish in the clubhouse a pedagogical and general library open to all members and also a book room where teachers and Principals can at their leisure examine and select text books for their classes.

The clubhouse will contain a large hall which will always be at the disposal of lecturers for the general body of teachers and for special courses, meetings, and entertainments. There will be also committee rooms and reading rooms, where representatives of the various branches and grades of the service can meet, discuss, and formulate plans for the improvement of the system and the betterment of the classes and schools under their charge.

To accommodate such a large body of teachers as would make use of such an institution, particularly on occasions when public lectures are delivered or meetings and entertainments are held, it will of course be necessary to have a large building in a central and readily accessible situation. In order to secure an income from rentals to assist in meeting the expenses of the clubhouse part of the building may be devoted to stores, offices, or studios. If this is determined on, the building will have to be located on or near a main thoroughfare.

It is calculated that to build and equip such a structure as is desired would cost from $200,000 to $300,000, and to maintain and run it between $15,000 and $20,000 per annum. To raise this large sum of money, it has been suggested that subscriptions be asked for from the 11,000 teachers in the city's service, and donations from interested and public spirited citizens be suggested.

There is on hand in the association's building fund $16,000, which will be the nucleus for the larger fund required, and many teachers have expressed a willingness to subscribe sums varying from $25 to $100.

The tentative plans for the building provide for a ground floor containing offices and an auditorium, a mezzanine floor for offices and committee rooms, a second and a third floor providing dining and club rooms, a library, and small meeting rooms. Above these floors there may be six floors divided into three or four bachelor apartments, which could be rented. It is expected that the rental from these floors would be from $2,000 to $4,000 per annum each.

The project has received the indorsement and support of the leading members of the Board of Education, and the committee having the matter in charge is very sanguine of a successful issue.

EXPERTS WATCH DISEASED CATTLE

New York Stockyards Guarding Against Epidemic.

THE war against the foot and mouth disease among the cattle of the New England States is being waged with energy both by the State and Federal authorities. Officials of the Department of Agriculture are much concerned over the outbreak of the disease in the United States at this time, and are at a loss to know how it originated.

They positively affirm that there has not been an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this country in over twenty years. A few years ago there was an epidemic among the cattle of Kansas which some of the farmers in that State identified as the foot and mouth disease, but that, say officials of the Department of Agriculture, was a false diagnosis, the disease being in reality what is known as ergotism.

The foot and mouth disease, however, was prevalent among cattle in England within a year, and two years ago it was epidemic in South America. Within the past week it has been found that the disease exists in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont, as well as in Massachusetts, and the operations of the Federal authorities have been extended to those States. Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, proceeded from Washington to Boston early last week and took personal charge of the work that is being prosecuted in the infected districts by the Federal authorities.

He is being assisted by from 50 to 100 trained veterinarians, and has declared his intention of taking the most rigid precautions to wipe out the disease. In accordance with this decision, cattle will be slaughtered whenever deemed necessary, as there is no effectual remedy against the disease when it exists in a virulent form, and it is thought that it will be cheaper in the long run to kill the infected animals at once.

The most rigorous search is being carried on to thoroughly inspect all the animals in the New England States. The Federal authorities in Massachusetts are being assisted by the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, which is making extraordinary efforts to exterminate the contagion. The officials of the Cattle Bureau of that board began last week a systematic inspection of the cattle reported as having the disease.

If the disease shows a tendency to increase in any particular locality, owners of cattle will be forbidden to move them from one place to another. The inspectors will visit all farms and personally examine each member of the herd, and the work will be carried on by counties, so that a systematic search for the disease will be made in every part of Massachusetts, each farm being checked off, with the number of its animals, as it is passed or placed under quarantine.

With a prohibition of moving cattle from one place to another, it is believed that no infected cattle can escape being found. The bulk of the farmers, it is said, will cordially co-operate with the authorities, as it is in their own interest, and will report cases of the existence of the disease when they know of them. As, however, farmers will, it is expected, in some instances conceal cases of the foot and mouth disease in their own cattle, the authorities will not rely upon the agricultural population for their information, but, as has been said, will examine for themselves.

It is not believed here that the total exports from the United States will be materially affected by the epidemic and the consequent embargo, for the reason that most of the cattle which in past years have been exported from Boston and Portland came from the Western States, and were not of New England origin. This through traffic of cattle from Chicago for export to Europe has been diverted to New York and other ports as the result of the existence of the disease in New England. At this port the most rigorous search is being made among all cattle arriving from the West to identify any case of the disease that may be found, but it is not expected that any will be discovered.

Dr. W. H. Rose, Federal Inspector of Animals for Export, with offices at 18 Broadway, has men at each of the yards in New York watching the shipments of cattle. These Inspectors are trained veterinarians, and they personally inspect all shipments of cattle arriving here, looking at each of the animals for any sign of the foot and mouth disease.

The important stock yards at this port are the Lehigh Valley, the Central Stock Yards at Jersey City, the yards at Sixtieth Street, New York, and those in Weehawken. Upon arrival here the animals are given a day for rest before being put on board the steamers for export, and these ships are not cleared at the Custom House until after an official examination has been made, not only as to the physical condition of the animals, but as to the room provided for each, the arrangements for fodder, &c., which must comply with the statutes. It is expected under the vigorous methods being prosecuted by the Federal and State authorities in New England that the epidemic of foot and mouth disease will be stamped out within two or three months, if not before that.

WOMEN COMBAT FOR PASSPORTS

Margaret Stirling's Troubles in Getting Away from the Caucasus.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVORISSIYSK, Russia, Nov. 10.—To say farewell to Batoum was good-bye to the Caucasus, with its mountains beyond compare, its wonderfully good-looking men, its extortionate hotels and cheap railways, its delicious peaches, and, lastly, to its fleas. And in spite of the drawbacks it was to us a painful ceremony. The ceremony of departure was painful to some extent, both on account of our passports and of our letters of credit.

The former had been delivered into the hands of the hotel on the night of our arrival, and were returned next morning. When they had been snugly stowed away, our portmanteaus and bundles packed, our dressing cases locked, and we were preparing to sally forth in search of the bank we were informed that we must again deliver up our passports. There was much bother in unearthing the things, but they were at last produced, and after an hour returned, and again we prepared to sally forth.

As by that time we felt that we pretty well understood the ways and methods of letters of credit, we decided to send our courier on a shopping expedition and go by ourselves to the bank. We found all the officials of the bank most polite and considerate. To all that we said they bowed and smiled and said:

"Yes, certainly." And, taking our letters, retired to a far room to peruse their contents.

After waiting many minutes it occurred to one of us that the identification was not sufficient. So we begged the attendance of one of the stalwart gentlemen, both of whom looked like Germans, and said in English (which we took it for granted they understood, as there had always been English-speaking clerks in all the banks heretofore,) that if they wished further identification we could name such and such people in Batoum. They still bowed politely and said, "Yes, certainly."

A LIMITED VOCABULARY.

Then we decided that those two words were the only ones they knew, or understood, which really proved to be the case. I said politely that possibly Monsieur would prefer to speak French, and they both brightened visibly. After a time, however, the same affably knowing look began to return to their blonde countenances, and they retired again to cover, taking the letters with them.

Can it be that they understand no French either? we speculated. One of them appearing at the door of their private lair, to regard with puzzled glances our open countenances, we hailed him politely in German. An expression of immense relief overspread his fat face, and he sped to us with fleet, "flat" feet, and, all smiles and beaming glances, took a chair back of the large table at which we were seated, and then, in fairly good German, begged that the ladies, if they objected not, would read to him the contents of the letters of credit.

The ladies did so in German, and explained as best they could the meaning of the thing—why we had come to them and the fact that we were not to be charged a large percentage on our checks. The ladies themselves were, I fear, extremely hazy in their understanding of the subject in hand; but they did their best, wondering at the same time why the sign "English spoken" was to be seen displayed upon the bank's doors, and why the name of a bank which evidently knew not the ways of a letter of credit was to be found upon those letters.

An understanding being arrived at, after fully an hour of explanations, we were just pocketing our mixture of French and Turkish coins when the courier appeared and informed us that we must again deliver up our passports (alas!) for the inspection of the port, as we understood it. When, an hour later, we demanded them at our hotel, they told us they had them not, but we would receive them aboard ship.

ON THE BLACK SEA AGAIN.

Then and there we made up our minds not to leave the town without those passports. They had cost us already about $20, the price for having them visèd by the various Consuls, and they were our one possibility of landing at Constantinople and getting back by Bulgaria to Paris, a route we had determined upon long before. We were duly cheated out of our few remaining Russian coins by the extortionate boatmen who rowed us out to the ship, and we finally set sail on the Memphis on a brilliant day in September. We found our cabin, a large, airy room, on deck, with a window in place of a port. Our second voyage on the Black Sea proved very nearly, if not quite, as delightful as the first had been.

All that afternoon we skirted the shore in sight of the magnificent mountains, with those of Asia Minor also in view, a panorama of peaks seen across a sea almost unbelievably blue. The Russian mother was enthusiastic in praise of the Caucasan coast for Summer or Winter residence. She had bought a hillside under the range not far from Batoum, and was just putting up a cottage which was to have a roof of thatch. She said that all the servants were Turks, and they were the best and most honest servants she had ever had; fine workers and very grateful for any kind of a good word. When I thought of the reports we had heard of the Russian servants and their inveterate dishonesty, I wondered just how much the Turks could be trusted.

A STARLIGHT HURRICANE.

It was a dreadful night, and had there been any kind of shelter near by the Captain would have put us off. But we were several miles from town, and there were no droschkes in sight or hearing. Even if there had been, it would have been impossible to drive in such a wind. The Captain was up all night and in great doubt as to the strength of his cables. We were thankful that they held, for in any other case we would have been torn away from the dock and dashed against the stone breakwater. No anchors could have held, and engines had not strength enough to cope with such a wind and sea.

Next morning we watched with interest the arrival of two droschkes of passengers. They proved to contain only a melancholy young Russian and four French officers, none of whom could speak a word of English. We longed for one other woman. We started late in the afternoon, and the next four days were made as pleasant for us as was possible. The ship's officers did all in their power to make us content. The Captain we consider a very remarkable person. Born in Corsica of parents who could not even read their language, and who had not money enough to give him an education, he had educated himself and worked his way up, until at the age of fifty he commanded the best ship of the Black Sea merchant fleet, besides which he had learned to speak Italian, French, and German and could understand English.

MARGARET STIRLING.

MEXICO'S LATENT WEALTH AWAITING DEVELOPMENT

Captain Porfirio Diaz, Son of the President, Makes a Tour of the Republic in Order to Study Conditions and Possibilities of the Various Provinces.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

URUAPAM, Mexico, Nov. 20.—It is a great day for Uruapam. Along the roads that lead from the station some of the citizens have planted young banana trees, others have decorated their humble huts with the Mexican colors, while all who have not gone to the railway are in their doorways, clad in clean Sunday raiment. The excitement is as intense as possible to a population largely Tarascan Indian, that is to say, quiet, docile, meek, and undemonstrative to the highest point of negativeness. For not only has the circus from Mexico City come to town, but Gov. Aristeo Mercado of this famous State of Michoacan is expected by the daily train, and with him, best of all, the son of the President of the republic, Capt. Porfirio Diaz, Jr.

Senor Mercado is a citizen and property owner of Uruapam, and so well known, but young Señor Diaz has never been in Michoacan before. As the train with the private car enters the station the band strikes up, the crowd of straw sombreros and draped white figures sets up a wild hurrah, the other crowd of townsmen of a higher grade is agitated, and the magnates of the little town precipitate themselves upon the distinguished Mexicans and the Yankee friends and visitors who accompany them.

It is a scene of animation under an exquisite sunset, with a thoroughly North American centre composed of a station neatly built with white stone; of Baldwin engine and of Pullman cars, and it acts itself out among fields of enormously tall maize and plantations of bananas huge of leaf.

We are only seventy-five miles from the Pacific and in the richest Western State of the republic, just on the edge of the hot country; but the evening is cool and against the violet and purple hills the nearer trees stand out in strong, firm, green masses—firs, oaks, pines, willow, and cypress predominating—as if it were Summer in a Northern clime.

Uruapam is the old town where the Mexican National Railway comes to a stop, with its early good intentions of reaching the Pacific Coast unfulfilled. Various are the reasons assigned for this abrupt ending of the line here. American capitalists opened up the State of Michoacan some years ago, and for this abrupt end the reasons given are the absence of a good seaport on the Pacific, the cost of construction for the descent into the hot coast zone, and the superiority of some other line. It is enough that Uruapam has remained very picturesque and provincial and that therefore many people here failed to discover its merits as to climate and location. At the same time Uruapam has a certain importance from the very fact that it is the jumping-off place; a distinction which it might lose if it were merely a station by the way, like Patsquaro.

But at that town with the exquisite lake young Mr. Diaz held a public reception to the accompaniment of soldiers and oratory galore. After all, perhaps this railroad has exhausted itself by the endless windings to which it was compelled in the effort to get down as far as this from the plateau. At one place seven loops of the road are visible. The track turns and doubles on itself as it sinks from rarefied regions full of the balsamy breath of the pine to levels where the flowers are larger and bolder in color, and the fields richer and more perfect in tillage.

FROM SWITZERLAND TO TYROL.

One springs from Switzerland to the Tyrol, and then again one finds one's self in New Hampshire or Vermont. Here it is like the opening paragraphs of a story by Bret Harte, and the next thing you know you are confronted by a page from Pierre Loti. As the locomotive draws up to the station, spitting long sparks from its throat—owing to the scarcity of coal in Mexico they burn wood wherever they can—the scene has a touch of the stage in some realistic operetta that combines the natives of Italy or Spain and the tourists from across the Atlantic.

Capt. Porfirio Diaz is an extremely intelligent young man, who speaks English very well indeed and is interested in archaeology and architecture as side hobbies to his serious profession as an engineer. He is visiting one State of Mexico after another to study the railways and roads, and seems convinced that all that Mexico needs is greater general publicity in order to attract the immigrants and the capital that will develop its immense latent wealth. He called attention to the great variety of climate and the untouched agricultural as well as mineral values ready for the intelligent foreigner, to the cheapness of labor also, and low cost of living, and to the justness of Mexico's laws. He might have added the assured stability of Mexico's Government under the firm but quiet hand of his father.

Interesting to hear from his lips is the account of an attempt to assassinate the President four or five years ago, when a man rushed at him on the Alameda in Mexico City and struck him from behind, crying: "There is one brave man at least in Mexico!"

Gen. Porfirio Diaz reeled under the blow, but did not fall. Facing about, he said:

"You are wrong, Señor. A brave man does not strike from behind."

Owing to his intercession this man was saved from the mob. Of course he was accused of being the tool of a discontented minority, largely clerical in make-up, and the Chief of Police was put in prison as one of the conspirators, and committed suicide there. But the incident has many signs of similarity to the murders of our Presidents, which were the result, not of extensive conspiracies, but of individual insanity. Like Booth, Guiteau, and Czolgosz, he seems to have been on the borderland of the insane.

Gov. Mercado is one of the veterans of the war of liberation from Maximilian and the French, and points out on the plaza where certain fighting occurred between Clericals and Liberals and the spot where the men to whose memory a shaft with some excellent bronze portrait busts has been erected were shot in accordance with Maximilian's decree. In his own extensive gardens one finds the fruits and trees of the tropics and of colder regions, strawberries and guava trees, orchids of exquisite colors and weird shapes, along with flowers like our own, coffee with its sweet white blossoms, its green and its red berries all on the same bush, the familiar blue myrtles in the garden bed and the heavy-headed, trumpet-shaped floripondio flowers hanging like so many white lamps in a tree like the magnolia.

Apparently everything grows here or could be made to grow here except such crops as rice, which demand alternate flooding and exposure to a tropical sun. But twenty miles off Signor Dante Cusi has great rice fields.

AN AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

It is scarcely surprising to find an old man like the Governor and a young man like Capt. Diaz equally interested in farming, for Mexico naturally turns one's thoughts to agriculture. The rude wooden plow of the Spaniard, drawn by oxen with the yoke over their horns, not on their necks, has only scratched the surface of this rich, volcanic soil. And yet the climate is more even, all the year round, than that of the Mexican plateau. For one fortnight Winter is represented by a fall of leaves. The thermometer varies about 10 degrees. The air has more moisture than the country to the westward, owing to the nearness of the Pacific.

Speaking on the omnipresent subject of the silver coinage, which agitates even such a paradise as Uruapam, the President's son held that Mexico should encourage agriculture and try to limit the output of her silver mines, at least for the present. But just like a move to a gold basis, that is easier said than done. As to encouraging agriculture, the Boer Commandant, Snyman, who is here looking for land for a colony of Boers, has been received with enthusiasm, because people think that the Boers are adepts in farming, and especially in the management of cattle. German, English, and American farmers are wanted to show the natives how to develop the country, and they are coming.

For this reason the State of Michoacan has given to a packing house company from the United States a very liberal concession, and ground has been broken on the banks of the Cupatitzio for a large packing house which will furnish Mexico City with good meats. The Cupatitzio ripples musically through the country hereabout, tinkling down the centre of several streets, and at some distance from the town leaps in a beautiful fall called the Zaráracua, or Sieve, some hundreds of feet into a gorge. Here a power house will rise this Winter to send its electricity to the packing house and the town. Meantime the Mexican National has extended its tracks to the river on to the grounds of the new organization.

The choice of Uruapam for this American plant was made because of the waterfall and because Michoacan is the State richest in good cattle. Having all climates, it can offer all kinds of pasture, and having abundant rainfall during nine months in the year it is never without food for cattle. Just now the harvest fields are many colored with the flower of our gardens which we call cosmos, with morning glories and a honeysuckle that is not a honeysuckle, a rich carmine flower with a minty smell, deep gold blooms in vast masses, and a tall, clustering flower like golden rod.

SUBJECT FOR A PAINTER.

This is the place for a landscape painter who rejoices in brilliant, strong colors under sunlight. The coffee ripening red under the shadow of banana fronds; the banana itself with its green and yellow rows of drooping fruit terminating in a purple bud which contains row under row of flowers—a wonderful solid box full of the coming fruit—the creepers suddenly turning half a tree deep red with flowers, the violet color of the newly plowed land, and the deeper violet of the hills, all conspire to make this a spot for painters who want stronger tones than Europe can offer. Yet even here, away from the little town with its half Italian, half Oriental look, one cannot quite escape the United States. Observe these oxen, black and white, patiently trundling carts such as still survive in the Canary Islands or in country parts in Portugal, carts with wheels almost solid. Picturesque enough; and so, too, are the slender-shanked Indian peons who guide them, pacing along under straw sombrero with a serape of dingy hue over the left shoulder. But what is this freight they carry slowly toward the town? Oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company of the United States! Verily of souvenirs of home this Mexico does not lack. CHARLES DE KAY.

FIRE PROTECTION IN BIG STORES

Measures Taken for Safety of Shopping Public.

THE recent experiments made by the Fire Department at the Flat Iron Building, to test the water pressure in the upper stories, was only one of many precautions which are taken to insure the safety of tenants of sky-scrapers and employes in big department stores. The building regulations applying to structures 150 feet high or higher are in themselves a great safeguard.

Every building of the size mentioned is made as fire-proof as science can make it. Even the wood employed—and not much more of that than is necessary enters into the construction of one of these buildings of steel brick, stone, and asbestos—should be treated so as to render it more or less impervious to flame.

It is obligatory on every one of these buildings to have a six-inch standpipe, which goes from top to bottom of the building, of material which can withstand a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch. This is higher than it is likely to be called upon to sustain. It must have a 2½-inch outlet, with valves, on every floor. These must have standard Fire Department threads and couplings, and enough 2½-inch hose to reach to every part of each floor.

On the street this standpipe has a two-way 3-inch Siamese connection, with clapper valve therein, so that hose from two engines may connect the standpipe with the hydrant. In passing large buildings one may remark this pipe coming up from the pavement or standing out from the wall near the base, with the bifurcation at the top, each branch exactly equal in dimension, but pointing different ways.

The Fire Department also requires these buildings to have on each floor, as further equipment against fire, not less than two fire axes, two fire hooks, and two fire extinguishers. The latter are not the glass balls which are sometimes seen in a rack on the wall. These are not sufficiently efficient. The extinguishers are ample cylinders charged with chemicals, such as sulphuric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and water.

Moreover, each building must have telegraphic communication with the Fire Department. Sometimes this is automatic, which the heat operates to give this notice, or it may be secured by breaking a glass and starting the electric current that way; or by pulling a hook.

Another regulation of the Fire Department is that there shall be one elevator in these big buildings that can be operated at night as well as in the daytime, for the use of the firemen in case of fire. They generally ascend to the floor below that on which the fire is burning to get to work on it.

The standpipe is sometimes connected with the reservoir on the roof and with the steam pump in the basement. One notices perched on the top of these large buildings a huge cistern, sometimes two, at one corner of the roof. This is not for fire, as one might suppose, but is for supplying the water needed on the premises for toilet purposes. The capacity of these varies from 3,000 to 10,000 gallons.

A terrible accident once occurred at a fire occasioned by this cistern falling when the wall crumbled and sweeping to death firemen who were working below. Since then these cisterns have had to be supported by brickwork or an iron beam which runs diagonally from one wall to another beneath them.

In very large buildings the several stairways afford a likely means of escape for the inmates if a fire breaks out. It is almost impossible that a building like Macy's, or that of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as it will be when the Twenty-third Street front is completed, could be wrapped in flames altogether, or suddenly. Fire escapes are on dwelling houses and tenements, but the large business buildings are not equipped with them, universally, at all events.

These fire escapes used to be under control of the Fire Department, which had to inspect them to see that they were not encumbered with anything. Tenement-house dwellers are wont to use them as a storage house for mattresses, old clothes, or to have flower gardens on them. Such are warned, and subject to fines if delinquent. But the fire escapes are now under charge of the Building Department and Tenement House Commission and within the purview of the Bureau of Penalties of the Law Department.

These provisions are obligatory. It may be added here that the fire houses, or engine houses, are distributed in the ratio of one to every two blocks in the crowded parts of the city, and to every four or five in the less densely populated ones. So it does not take long for one engine to be on the scene after the building on fire has sent in its alarm.

Besides these precautions, the numerous employes in the majority of the large department stores, factories, and hotels are organized as a fire brigade and have fire drills to accustom them to a prompt and systematized response to the alarm given in the building. In case of a slight fire these corps could handle it and subdue it themselves. An alarm is often given in one of these immense stores when there is no fire, to make a practical test of the readiness with which this corps responds under an emergency call of the kind. Every employe has to leave any customer he may be with, drop whatever he is engaged in, and scurry to his post of duty. Where there is a large force of employes it can be seen how necessary it is to have them trained to harmonious and speedy action in case of a fire.

CAN'T GET MEN TO PICK FRUIT.

Tons of it Allowed to Rot in California Orchards.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OAKLAND, CAL., Dec. 1.—To the California orchardists the labor question is now the absorbing problem. One county alone (Santa Clara) has a hundred square miles of bearing trees, the biggest fruit drier in the world, the biggest fruit packing house in the world, and the biggest fruit cannery in the world. There is $1,200,000 invested in the canning industry, and this year $1,500,000 was used in carrying on the business in that line in that one county. This is a tremendous change from the experiment made in 1872 by J. M. Dawson in San José, when he began the canning of fruit in Santa Clara County by means of an ordinary cook stove.

This season that county supplied for the market 40,000,000 pounds of canned fruit, 80,000,000 pounds of dried prunes, 30,000,000 pounds of green fruit, 18,000,000 pounds of dried apricots, and many hundred carloads of berries, tomatoes, asparagus, potatoes, and other vegetables. Tons upon tons of fruit have rotted in the orchards on account of a lack of labor. During the years the Chinese Exclusion act has been in force there has been a steady decrease in the number of Chinese available for work in the orchards—employment for which they appear to have a special fitness. In recent years hundreds of Japanese have come to San Francisco, and it was thought they would prove excellent substitutes. But it is found that they are not as industrious as the Chinese. They are not as expert in the picking of fruit. They demand higher wages, they are swift in going on strike, and they do not submit to orders as cheerfully as do the Chinese.

In this State the public schools do not commence the Fall term until late in September, the object being to permit the children to work in the orchards. On the smaller places the women of the family work as well as the children, but the task of handling the fruit has become so enormous as the orchards increase, year by year, in area and bearing capacity, that it is now impossible to secure enough help to supply the demand. The fact that the busy season lasts only about three months adds to the perplexity of the situation, for there is comparatively no employment nine months in the year for the thousands of additional persons needed in August, September, and October.

Men do not take kindly to picking prunes, as the work requires that one should get down on hands and knees on the plowed ground, abounding in lumps of dirt as hard as stones, and pick up the prunes one by one. In the lowest grade it takes 139 prunes, dried, to make a pound, and there are 320,000 in a ton. Of the largest size there are 80,000 in a ton. Hence it will be seen that the picking up of prunes enough to make even a single ton is a tedious job.

At Campbell, five miles south of San José, is the largest fruit drier in the world. It used this year 25,000 trays 3 by 8 feet. Work began about the middle of August with apricots, and has but fairly closed. In favorable weather the fruit would dry in five days, in which case 300,000 trays of fruit would be dried in sixty days at this one establishment. The company utilizes sixteen acres of ground for the purpose, and an interesting and attractive scene is presented when the season is fairly on.

Canners paid this year from $20 to $25 per ton for apricots, and a little less for peaches. For drying purposes apricots ranged from $8 to $15 per ton and peaches from $3 to $15. The growers have not made any money, but the packing companies and the canners have and will make even better profits on the stock now undisposed of, as there has been a steady increase in demand in the last few weeks. The California Fruit Canners' Association, organized about four years ago, owns twenty-six canneries and controls the situation as to the prices paid for fruit, and, naturally, is opposed to an extraordinary expansion of the bank accounts of the orchardists. The latter do not anticipate such an event under any circumstances, but insist that they are not getting their share of the money paid for their product, and hence entertain no pleasant feelings toward this association, the packers, or the railroad companies.

Iceberg 100 Miles Long.

THE French mariners' record for big icebergs off Cape Horn was broken recently, says a San Francisco dispatch in The Chicago Inter Ocean, when the British ship Anglesey, Capt. Thompson, arrived from Newcastle, England, and reported that on Sept. 20, off Cape Horn, she sailed into a great icefield, in the midst of which was a gigantic iceberg, approximately 100 miles long and over 100 feet high.

WHEN "BOOZER" TOOK A HAND

The Story of a Poker-Playing Pup and the Method by Which He Exposed the Cheating of Two Blackegs.

THEY called him "Boozer," and as far as appearances went it was a name that fitted him better than did his shaggy hide.

Mott Sherman, landlord of the cozy and popular tavern in the flourishing village of A——, before which, under the picture of a blue horse rampant, his name hung emblazoned on a swinging sign, was, like his father before him, as big-bodied, big-hearted and genial a boniface as ever greeted the weary traveler after a long, racking, stage coach journey in the good old days before the Mexican war. Furthermore, and by heredity, he was sturdily honest, a born dickerer, and more than locally famous as a square and nervy expert at "the great American game," who had been known to "stay," even when the limit perched on the chimney top.

This semi-biographical sketch of Mott and "Boozer," in which the united currents of their lives carries them into turbid and treacherous depths, begins on a decidedly nasty November evening in the early nineties of the past century, when Mott, who chanced to be in his stable looking over a horse for which he had that afternoon traded, hearing a dolorous whine, discovered crouched in forlorn and abject supplication at his feet a most unprepossessing, gaunt, and utterly miserable creature, whose rough coat was liberally powdered with the sleet that was beating a lively tattoo on the stable's roof.

"Well," was his salutation to this strange quadrupedal tramp, "where on earth did you blow from? It's a ten to one shot that you're the orneriest lookin' pup that ever came down the pike." Which left handed compliment its recipient acknowledged by a feeble wag of his stumpy tail, accompanied by a hunted and starving look so full of pitiful interest that it went straight to a soft spot under Mott's ample waistcoat.

Such was "Boozer's" introduction to the first square meal and sheltered bed he had known in many a long day, with a score of kicks and curses to every stray bone, and Mott's brace of blue ribbon setters—like some high-bred and full-stomached animals that walk on fewer legs—were at no pains to conceal their snarling contempt for so disreputable a guest.

That scrupulous regard for the naked truth not always manifest in the chronicles of the great compels the admission that in "Boozer's" ultra bohemian make-up there was absolutely nothing to even remotely suggest the canine hero in embryo. He appeared to be the conglomerate embodiment of every breed of curs that serenades the moon, and if he had a mitigating drop of prize blood in his vulgar veins it was only manifested in a pair of uncommonly sharp, bright eyes, peering with vigilant sagacity through an overhanging veil of tangled, unkempt locks.

In fact, as he grew from puppyhood to dog's estate he reached such an altitude of homeliness that the very sight of him was enough to throw the nerviest tomcat into squalling hysterics, and it was often said of him that he was so infernally ugly as to be almost handsome.

"BOOZER'S" GOOD POINTS.

"Boozer" could boast of two qualities not always found united—brains and gratitude. His love for and devotion to his master and preserver was something edifying to behold, and under his tuition and for his entertainment he quickly learned so many wonderful and novel tricks that, speaking literally by the card, as will later appear, he became a village pet and celebrity.

At the time referred to a new railroad connecting Pittsburg with Lake Erie and running through A—— was under construction, and Mott's tavern was filled to the roof-tree with guests of the varied kind and character such an enterprise would naturally employ and attract. From these were readily recruited enough poker players to make up half a dozen games, the liveliest one of which was retiringly domiciled in Mott's tavern, and in which, when rush hours were over, he semi-occasionally took a hand.

"Where the carcass is, there will the buzzards be also," and into this game, by employing the wily tactics resorted to by birds of their feather, two very "fly" human buzzards from Pittsburg, known respectively as Col. Le Grange and Dr. Daniels, managed to ingratiate themselves. So cautiously and shrewdly did they pluck their pigeons that neither discovery nor suspicion clipped their wings until one fateful night, when they made the disastrous blunder of underrating Mott's shrewd powers of observation, concealed as they were by an air of phlegmatic, careless good-fellowship.

They were wise enough not to give the landlord the worst of it, but it was all the worse for them that they cheated his unsuspecting old friend, Sam Fowler, and that Mott detected just how the trick was done. He did not, as many others would have done, "call them down" then and there, raise a row, or in any way betray that he understood. That was not Mott's way of getting even in any kind of game.

After playing half a dozen hands in order "to put the buzzards to sleep," as he afterward explained, he drew out of the game, and a little later caused his friend to do the same by appearing at the door and announcing: "Sam, there's a man from Conneaut down stairs who's been huntin' for you all evenin', and wants to see you on particular business."

MYSTERIOUS CONFERENCES.

Had the comfortably gorged buzzards been wide awake they might have observed that the next day, and for several succeeding ones, Mott, Sam, and "Boozer" sought the privacy of Mott's office and bedroom combined, where on each occasion they were closeted for an hour or more, and whence they finally emerged looking mysteriously wise. But the buzzards—lulled by a sense of false security—roosted obliviously, nor on the night succeeding the last secret conference named, when they had planned to make a final grand coup and then leave town, did they note that when Mott and Sam sat in the game "Boozer" sneaked under the big table and posted himself as directed by his master's foot.

There was no dynamite in the game, which jogged along in dog trot fashion until the small hours, the "Colonel" and the "Doctor" being by odds the heaviest losers, and not neglecting to volubly curse their hard luck, while Mott sat as smilingly impassive as a gingerbread fat man in a baker's window.

Then the buzzards put in their beaks. A jackpot, which had been sweetened for a number of times, was opened on the "Colonel's" deal by Mott, who held a pat ace full. Fowler, who sat next, with four kings, raised him $25, and was in turn boosted by the railroad contractor, who held four tens, to the tune of $50 more. The "Doctor" saw him, and raised him a hundred. The conductor made good on an ace high flush, and the "Colonel" laid down.

Mott in turn raised the "Doctor" two hundred and, as there is no friendship in business, was sent up in the air with a hoist of four hundred by Fowler. The railroad contractor, who was game, if somewhat dubious, finally concluded to stay, as did the "Doctor," probably thinking it was not politic to push things further at that stage of the game.

"How many cards?" asked the "Colonel."

"Give me a book," placidly replied Mott, to everybody's surprise, as he threw his hand in the centre of the table, meanwhile glancing innocently at the "Doctor," upon whose face, in spite of his efforts to maintain his customary, unreadable self-control, a passing gleam of surprised appreciation was momentarily visible. The holders of the four other hands each drew one card, and Mott, holding the edge, Fowler shoved $100 into the pot. As he did so there was the sound of a slight scuffle under the table, and after the contractor had called, the "Doctor" in a husky tone and with a murderous look of bewilderment and defeat in his eye, passed.

Before the conductor could voice his decision Mott, bringing his clenched hand heavily down on the table, said in a determined tone: "Gentlemen—that is to say those of you who are gentlemen—this game stands adjourned right here and now."

"Then I suppose," coolly suggested the "Doctor," who had apparently recovered his nerve, "that every man draws down what he put in the pot?"

"Not much!" replied Mott, "an' I warn you that it'll be as much as your measly life is worth to touch a chip of it."

"I won't stand for any such bluff," brazenly vociferated the "Colonel," "and I don't believe the other gentlemen present will either. What's the meaning of this outrage anyhow?"

A CANINE CONFEDERATE.

"It means," coolly retorted Mott, "that there's been too many players in this game, an' I'll now introduce you to one of them. Come out here 'Boozer,'" whereupon that accomplished canine confederate emerged from under the table, proudly carrying a lot of cards in his mouth. "Mr. Belknapp," continued Mott, addressing the conductor, "just please take them cards from 'Boozer's' mouth an' see what you make of 'em."

"A straight flush of clubs, ten high," said the conductor as he spread the cards face up on the table.

"Precisely," remarked Mott, "an' 'Boozer' nipped them from a neat little holder in the sole of the 'Colonel's' shoe while he was passin' 'em to his pardner."

"It's an infamous lie!" cried the "Colonel," making a significant motion toward his hip pocket, which was forestalled by Mott's seizing his arm with a grip of iron, which made him wince and turn livid with pain.

"It's gospel truth," thundered the now thoroughly aroused landlord, as he shook the writhing blackleg until his teeth chattered; "an' don't you insult me, or dare to try any gun play here, for if you do I swear I'll smash you as I would a cockroach. I got on to your cussediferous curves the other night, when you skinned my friend, Sam, here, an' I determined to set a trap for you that would make you cough up all your ill-gotten gains. Sam an' I went to work and teached 'Boozer' how to take a hand in our little game, didn't we, Sam?"

"You bet," said Sam.

"Then," continued Mott, "in order to force you to resort to your footwork I spoiled your deal by throwing up a full hand. If I'm lyin', prove it by showin' us your shoes. You won't. Then give up that gun—that's right. Now scratch gravel as quick as the devil will let you, for, by Jehosaphat, if I ever ketch you within ten miles of this place I'll horsewhip every inch of hide off your rascally bodies, from your black legs to the tops of your thievin' heads. Git!"

And they "got," leaving Mott and "Boozer" to receive general and hearty thanks and congratulations, and leaving also the contents of the pot to be equitably divided.

FIND MORE ROOM FOR CITY SKATERS.

Large New Lake in the Bronx Will be Available This Winter.

MORE attention is being paid to the needs and joys of skaters this year by the Park Department. An entire new lake has been added to the number possessing public skating privileges. This is in the Borough of the Bronx, in a section of the Bronx Park, a few rods beyond the northerly end of the Zoological Gardens. This new lake has an area of five acres. An old house stands near the bank, but the Park tenants inhabiting it have been requested to move, and the house will be made serviceable for the comforts of skaters during the Winter.

This new lake lies in what was a marshy section of an unimproved portion of the Bronx Park, between the Zoological Gardens at one end and the Horticultural Gardens at the other. Persons who have visited the famous Bronx Falls in the latter grounds, which are just below the old Lorillard mansion, may be interested in knowing that the water for the new lake is pumped into it from the falls, a hydraulic pump having recently been put in there for the purpose. An entrance to the grounds is close by the Lorillard house, and the lake is within two or three minutes' walk of the gate.

Park Commissioner John E. Eustis of the Borough of the Bronx has devoted considerable attention to securing the best possible results for this new lake.

"It is flooded now," he said last week, "and everything is ready for the ice, and if it should freeze hard enough to skate next week the lake would be opened at once. The old house is being remodeled somewhat to do duty as a skaters' house, and while not as palatial as the new one opened a year or two ago at Van Cortlandt, arrangements will be made for all necessary accommodations."

Commissioner Eustis said that he had lately been requested by a number of persons who go to Van Cortlandt Park for their Summer and Winter outings to increase the skating facilities there by making a fine large lake of the stretch of marshy land below the railroad station and lying between the railroad and Broadway.

"It would cost about $50,000 to do it," he added, "and as long as we haven't got the money there is no prospect of a new skating lake in Van Cortlandt Park for some time. The facilities, however, are admirable for a large lake, and in time it will certainly be done. It will make a lake much larger than the Van Cortlandt lake, and when it is a fact the water surface will be larger than that of any other body of water in the parks of New York. The present lake, however, furnishes sport for several thousand skaters at a time, and with plenty of ice no one need fear that he will be crowded off the pond this Winter."

Besides Van Cortlandt and the new Bronx lake, there is also the Crotona Park lake open to skaters in the district beyond the Harlem. The new lake will appeal particularly to the increasing population in the Tremont, West Farms, Fordham, and Bedford Park localities, for the Crotona lake is small, and it is sometimes difficult to reach Van Cortlandt lake in quick time. The congestion on Crotona lake, therefore, will be greatly relieved by this new five-acre pond.

Instead of having one new lake, the skating fraternity in Manhattan Borough will find that they must worry along this Winter with one less sheet of ice for their steel runners than formerly. The small pond in Central Park, known as Swan Lake, adjoining Fifty-ninth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenue entrances, is being cleaned out. It has given a great deal of trouble to the residents in the large apartment houses opposite the lake, on the Fifty-ninth Street side, and complaints of its unhealthful character within the last year or two have been manifold. The lake has a concrete bottom, which was put in about ten years ago, and it has never been cleaned since that time.

TO DETACH COLUMBIA.

Cruiser Likely to Go Back to Duty in Active Line.

THE United States triple-screw commerce destroyer, the cruiser Columbia, which has been moored in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for many months, where she is utilized as a receiving ship, may be detached from that service soon and ordered back to duty in the active line.

For a long time many naval officers have protested against the using of such a splendid vessel as the Columbia as a receiving ships, or, as it is sometimes called in the navy, "a boarding school for green jackies, marines, and landsmen." In place of the Columbia, should she be transferred back to the active life, the transports Lawton and Hancock, which were recently transferred to the navy by the War Department, will probably be sent from San Francisco, where they now are, around Cape Horn to New York.

Speaking of the probability of the Columbia being relieved, Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the navy yard, said the other day:

"Should the change be made and the former transports sent around, it would give us much needed room for the reception of the new men. The Columbia, having so much machinery inside of her, it is rather difficult to keep her from becoming too crowded for the comfort of the men. The transports, being former merchantmen, without so much machinery space, will give us a great deal more room, and they can be made into very comfortable ships for receiving purposes.

"Many people seem to be under the impression that the utilizing of the Columbia as a receiving ship has not done the vessel any good. That is a mistake, the ship is in just as good trim as she ever was, and should the occasion arise, she could go back into the service on shorter notice and in better condition than she could had she been in reserve all this time."

Admiral Barker also said that the cruiser Baltimore would be ready for commission about Jan. 1. The Baltimore has been undergoing a thorough overhauling since her return from the Philippines two years ago, where she was one of the vessels that took part in the battle of Manila under Dewey. The ship has been remodeled, new engines installed, and practically a new battery placed in position.

The Brooklyn, which returned from the East several months ago after a long service in Asiatic waters as flagship of the Asiatic Squadron, is also at the navy yard for repairs. "Six months' repairs have been recommended in the case of the Brooklyn, but we do not know yet whether the Navy Department will authorize them," said Admiral Barker.

Portrait of Zophar Mills.

TWO interesting New York portraits have just been added to the portrait collection of the New York Historical Society. One is of Zophar Mills, the celebrated volunteer fireman, presented by his daughter, Miss Adelaide Mills. The other is of David Grim, the great grandfather of the donor, Miss Sophie E. Minton. David Grim was a prominent merchant before and after the revolution, and, although not a fireman, he was interested in fires, for he made two elaborate plans of the great fires of 1776 and of the lesser one of 1778 and presented them before his death to the Historical Society. His portrait was painted by the artist Samuel L. Waldo in 1812. Frank B. Carpenter painted the portrait of Zophar Mills. It is only a few years ago that the artist died. His portraits of Lincoln gave him the greatest fame. Zophar Mills died in 1887, at the age of seventy-eight years. For over thirty years he was actively connected with the old volunteer Fire Department of the city as private engineer and Captain. He had charge of an engine in the great fire of 1835. Miss Mills also gave a large colored lithograph of this fire, showing the burning of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall Street, where the Custom House now stands. In addition to these, Miss Mills presented three old fire helmets and the big trumpet which her father used for many years.

Extending Saturday's Half Holiday.

IN New York the Saturday half holiday, once a Summer institution only, is extending the year 'round. In that part of the world in which the Stock Exchange sets the hours of labor, by 1 o'clock Saturday afternoons the tide of humanity has set outward from the Wall Street district, and Manhattan, below Cortlandt Street, is rapidly deserted, even at this season of the year. Further up Broadway the continuance of the Saturday half holiday beyond the Summer months is not so general, but a majority of the wholesale houses and factories lying on either side of America's great business highway, still close their doors early on Saturday. The Erie Railway, whose six suburban lines carry a large proportion of New York's workers to their homes in New Jersey, discontinued its Saturday half holiday trains this Fall as usual, but placards were posted the other day which announce these trains had been restored to the schedule.

His Mother Took No Chances.

SHE was a portly dame, with florid complexion and voluminous skirts. She was walking majestically down Twenty-third Street last week with her arms full of bundles, looking the picture of content. In the hand that held up her corduroy skirt was clasped a thin chain, much like a dog chain; but instead of the regulation poodle, pug, or St. Charles spaniel trotting along at the other end, was a small boy of perhaps five years, who, whenever fascinated by the alluring attractions along his route the maternal hand gave the chain a gentle tug, and the small boy obediently answered the mute injunction.

TRAGEDY OF A STAGE COSTUME

Why Eleanor Robson as Audrey Was Obliged to Discard a Fine Gown.

THE prettiest gown in "Audrey," the play from Miss Johnston's book of that name, now at the Madison Square Theatre, is a ball gown which Miss Eleanor Robson, who plays the title rôle, does not wear here in New York. The history of the gown which no New York audience has seen is one of the small tragedies of stage life of which women off the stage know nothing. Any woman in private life could write a book of small personal tragedies in which the dressmaker and gowns that did not materialize would play important parts.

But these are as nothing to the troubles of a stage woman whose gown turns out to be just the thing it ought not to be in an important crisis. That was what happened to the gown originally made for Miss Robson to wear in the ballroom scene, the only occasion in the play when she has an opportunity to wear a really fine frock.

And such a gown as this was to be! The poor little slip of a girl, Darden's barefooted Audrey, is to be metamorphosed, after the manner of Cinderella, into the belle of the Governor's ball. She is to wear a sumptuous gown which will outshine those of all the other women present. The gown selected for this purpose was of gold tissue, the loveliest of materials, with a pattern of blue birds and flowers upon it. It was a thing of beauty, but for the guidance of those who estimate the degree of beauty by the price paid, it may be said that it cost $38 a yard, and was worth it every bit. It was made in the fashion of the time, the early part of the eighteenth century, with a long train and panniers, long waist, and a pretty petticoat for the front of clouded chiffon.

The gown was draped with yellow roses, and Audrey wore big yellow roses to match in her hair. Yes, Audrey wore the gown at the first appearance of the piece in Richmond, Miss Johnston's home city, and wore it for the first and last time during that first week.

A necessary part of a pretty sheer stuff like the gauze is the material which goes under it, or the "backing," as it is called professionally. The greatest pains were taken in getting the backing for this. The whole City of New York was ransacked for a color which would be just the right shade to bring out the beauty of the material, and a fine satin, which was just the thing, was finally found, and the gown was put together and every one rejoiced.

But alas! When the gown came to trial under the fire of the footlights, the "backing" faded away into nothingness, taking all the character of the pretty frock with it. Let any woman in private life think what a catastrophe that must be in a gown to be worn by the leading woman for the first time in a new play! There was a rush of dressmaking, a pretty white brocade was bought, made up in a jiffy, and the week after the play's appearance in the South, and the failure of the frock of gold, Audrey was in New York wearing the white brocade, with purple orchids and green vines in her hair and corsage, looking so pretty in them that no one could suspect that in her heart she was in deep mourning for that first frock, which is now at the hospital for disabled gowns. It is promised by the modistes, however, that by the very much better than new when it has undergone a course of treatment.

A pretty feature of the present ball gown worn by Audrey is the white lace front. This lace is an heirloom which has been in her family for many years. There cannot be color tragedies on the stage, and it is fortunate, for it is only a leading woman who has a chance to have a say as to what color gown she will wear. It does not make so much difference after all, except as a matter of individual taste, for the woman on the stage reverses the conditions of the woman in private life. The ordinary woman gets colors in gowns to suit her complexion, and the stage woman colors her complexion to suit her gown. Even the leading woman does not have a chance to wear a color of her choice or the management's choosing in a case where the backing of an original frock upsets calculations. There being already pink and violet and various other colors in the ball-room scene, Audrey, losing her yellow frock, was obliged to have a white one, so as not to throw the other gowns in the color scheme off the key.

That pretty violet skirt which is worn with the flowered frock worn at the ball by Mistress Byrd is a lesson in stage color selection. From the floor there can be seen the rose tints of the flowers, but not the thread of violet running through it. A rose-colored skirt would have been infinitely becoming to dark-haired Miss Robertson, but Evelyn Byrd wears an all-pink gown and Mistress Byrd must take the second choice, which is the violet, and pretty enough. There is a pretty suggestion in colors for the woman with red-gold hair in that pink gown of Evelyn Byrd's. Miss Selene Johnson, who takes the character, has beautiful hair of that shade, and the frock of pink brocade with a front of pink chiffon covered with paillettes is most becoming.

There are two pretty negligée gowns worn in the last act by Evelyn Byrd and Mistress Byrd. They are low-cut gowns after the fashion of the times, with watteau plaits in the back, but fitting snugly around the waist and over the hips with straight full fronts. The gown of Evelyn is of white silk, the front white with a large pattern of wistaria blossoms covering it, and veiled with white chiffon. The white silk is finished on either side of the front and around the neck with hand-painted and embroidered bands repeating the colors of the wistaria, which is also becoming to the red-gold hair. The other gown is similarly made, of flowered brocade with a front of pale green crepe de chine.

Renting Stuffed Animals.

THE trade in stuffed animals is getting brisker with the approach of the holiday season. "I don't mean by that," said a William Street taxidermist, "that we are selling more of them. We are not. We never do sell stuffed beasts in herds at this time of the year, but our renting list swells prodigiously. People whose business requires them to use stuffed animals and birds as an advertisement generally want an extra duck or dog or bear added to their stock for a month or two preceding and following Christmas. A trade mark of this kind, of good quality, costs anywhere from $5 to $75, and as those that are used merely as 'supers' are needed only a few months in the year, it is cheaper to rent them than to buy them outright. Almost every merchant in town, of high or low degree, makes an extra splurge at this season by exhibiting a polar bear or some other festive animal, consequently our rental amounts to a rather nice income. Some seasons we do a pretty thriving business with theatrical companies also, but this year the drama seems to have become too realistic to rely upon stuffed art for its effects, and our orders for property fowls and quadrupeds have been few."

STRIKE MOBS DEMORALIZE BUSINESS IN HAVANA

Suspension of Work by Cigar Makers Quickly Followed by Sympathetic Action Among Other Workers—Mayor's Vacillating Policy Makes Police Work Inefficient.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Havana is well used to strikes. In Spanish times they were frequent, but as a strong military force was always present, they were quickly suppressed. During the military government there were also several. The building of the electric lines was much retarded by strikes among the workmen. Since the 20th of May there have been three of sufficient size to attract notice. The first was of the men at work on the parks and drives of the Malecon. This work had been provided for them, after they had been to the President's Palace and demanded bread or employment. The sum of $15,000 was at once appropriated for improvements, solely that these unemployed might gain a livelihood. They worked two days, then struck for higher wages and shorter hours.

Next came the strike of the stevedores, draymen, and others employed about the wharves. It assumed considerable proportions, delaying the loading and unloading of vessels for several days. It was finally settled by arbitration. All over the island there were sympathetic strikes at the same time. It is a curious fact about these Cuban strikes, that however little grievance one body of workers may have, it is likely to show its sympathy for other bodies in rebellion by leaving work. If the disturbance continues for a sufficiently long time all of the laboring classes may leave their employment. This came very near happening in the strike which has agitated the city of late—and which seems likely to continue to do so.

CUBAN WORKMEN ORGANIZED.

Unions are the rule here, all classes of workers being organized and sending delegates to represent them on the Central Committe. It is by this committee that signals are given for strikes, or for cessation of the same. The employers do not refuse to recognize the existence of these organizations.

The strike, which we hope is ended, but fear is not, began with the cigarmakers. They were dissatisfied chiefly because all apprentices in the factories were not Cubans. After leaving work, they congregated on the streets and acted in such a disorderly manner that the police were sent to keep the peace. As fast as disorderly strikers were arrested they were freed by the Mayor, who had in mind the fact that the elections were approaching and that the votes of the legion of cigar workers would materially assist in his re-election. This wholesale liberation of the rioters displeased the Chief of Police, Gen. Cardenas, who held his duty to preserve peace paramount to the Mayor's political aspirations. Therefore, when the Mayor ordered him to hold all prisoners in the precinct stations subject to his (the Mayor's) disposition, Gen. Cardenas sent them to the city jail. The Mayor at once suspended the Police Chief.

A cry of indignation went up throughout the city, but the Mayor had his way. The Police Captains held a meeting which was intended as one of sympathy for their fallen Chief, but on second thought the sympathies were left unexpressed. The same power that had removed the Chief still controlled their fates.

When the strikers saw that the arrests made by the police were not respected and reasoned therefrom that the moral support of the city's head was theirs, they grew more daring and treated the preservers of the peace with scant courtesy. The police lost spirit, and their half-hearted efforts to keep order were not very successful. Other organizations joined the cigarmakers. The stevedores, cartmen, matchmakers, coachmen, laundrymen, butchers, motormen, typographers, day laborers, all abandoned their work in order to show their fellow-feeling for the cigarmakers. It was known in advance that each of these organizations was to join those in revolt, and the time at which they would take the step.

NOTICE OF STRIKES.

Announcements such as the following appeared day after day:

"There will be no 'coches' after midnight to-night."

"The Cuban motormen will go on strike at 6 o'clock this evening. The American motormen will not join the movement."

"There will be no papers to-morrow morning; the typographers are going to strike to-day."

"If the strike is not settled within seventy-two hours the stevedores are going to join it."

As the various times mentioned were reached the expected happened, until the wheels of the working world were almost all at a standstill.

Matters became worse and worse during more than a week, there being constant friction between strikers and police. Monday, Nov. 23, the climax was reached. The Mayor found that the license given the strikers by his leniency was beyond his control. The Civil Governor had betaken himself to New York. It was a dead city. There was no business; there were only a few street cars running, and they with policemen on the platforms. There was not a "coche" on the streets (as a rule there are hundreds of them); there were only half a dozen or so private vehicles. Out at Quatro Caminos a fight occurred between the strikers on one side and a large number of police on the other, a fight which resulted in a number of people being wounded. This could not continue. Hitherto the President had declined to interfere, but now it seemed time to act. He directed the Secretary of Government, Dr. Tamayo, to have Gen. Rodriguez call out Cuba's armed forces.

In anticipation of this about a hundred Rural Guards, drawn from detachments in the province, had been brought into the city already. The artillery was hurriedly summoned from its headquarters across the narrow harbor. Within an hour from the receipt of the order these artillery men were on their way to the various posts assigned them. Guards were stationed at the President's palace, the Treasury, the arsenal—to prevent the seizure of arms stored there—at the water works, at the gas works, and the largest at Quatro Caminos, where the trouble had occurred in the morning. The Rural Guards and mounted police patrolled the space between posts.

POLICE ON THEIR METTLE.

The Acting Chief of Police saw that the reputation of his men was all but gone, and he begged that they be given another trial. His spirit of pride became diffused throughout the force, and the members again took heart. The prisoners taken were no longer released at once. Their vigorous efforts, seconded by the soldiers, quickly restored order. At Quatro Caminos, where trouble occurred in the morning, all had become quiet, scarcely a person being seen. Every one had gone into his house, locked the doors and closed the shutters, and there, as in other parts of the city, the strikers took time to think over the situation quietly.

By Tuesday afternoon the deathlike stillness which had reigned over the city for several days was broken—coches and guaguas began to run; arbitration meetings took place, in which Gen. Gomez was a conspicuous figure.

The sympathetic strikes have ended, for the present, and the cigarmakers, whose grievances caused all the trouble, will probably return to work shortly. But the strike has had the effect of suggesting to the largest cigar manufacturers the advisability of removing their establishments to other countries.

At the present writing the investigation of the causes of the magnitude of this uprising and the offenses of those arrested, has just been taken out of the hands of the municipal authorities. Judge Landa of the Supreme Court has been especially designated for this purpose. One of his first duties is to look into the conduct of Mayor O'Farrill in reference to the liberation of the men arrested. Another is to proceed against the editor of the Reconcentrado, a paper which had printed the most incendiary articles.

In the House a member introduced a resolution whereby the President should be assured of the support of that branch of Congress; but that the action of the Government for taking such vigorous measures against the strikers without considering the results should be most severely censured.

As there were no papers either Sunday or Monday—the day when the strike was at its worst—we that were not immediately in the city did not realize the extent to which it had gone. We had noticed the stillness which reigned—there came to us only the sound of church bells unaccompanied by the usual din of city life.

AMERICANS UNMOLESTED.

There was some shopping which seemed to me must be done that morning, and I went to the city to do it. I did not realize that there was any gravity in the situation until I reached there. However, I did not turn back, and in this connection I may say that during the hour and a half I went about, I was entirely unmolested. Nor have I heard of any other American who has been, notwithstanding tales circulated to the contrary elsewhere. Nevertheless I would not care to spend a similar hour and a half again. The streets were filled with people—men, women, and children, many of them in holiday dress. They were walking along, standing in groups talking excitedly, in the doorways or at the windows.

I hurried along toward Obispo Street, passing numerous cafés in which men were congregated at tables, for it was the breakfast hour, ten o'clock. Not a coche was to be seen; there were a few private carriages, a few delivery wagons, and some old worn-out vehicles, which served to carry their owners about in emergencies such as this. Obispo Street was deserted—the busy life of that shopping thoroughfare had disappeared. Many of the shops had their curtains drawn and doors closed. I went into Johnson's drug store, which is usually so crowded that one has to wait some time for his turn. It was empty, so my purchase was quickly made. As I went up the street, I stopped at three or four shops, in each of which I was the only customer.

Finally I reached the head of the street and went into an exchange office. The money changer had taken out very little money, as though expecting little patronage. Usually he has several hundred dollars displayed. The door of the safe stood open as if ready to receive the few dollars from the counters at any moment. Then I crossed the car track and the broad street to the Gomez block, where the stores were still open. While in a shoe store, the proprietor, who was standing at the door, suddenly shouted something to his clerks. With one accord they dropped their work, and rushed out of the store, to reappear presently with the articles that had been in front to attract customers—shoes, trunks, rugs, the usual stock of a Havana shoe store.

Going to the door I saw men and women running madly down the street, shouting, gesticulating—it was one of the phases of the strike. In the meantime all of the property had been brought inside, and the long wooden shutters were hastily lowered to close the store, leaving the other customer—a colored woman—and myself in partial darkness. Then the gas was turned on, I finished my purchase and went out into the street, which was still filled with excited people running hither and thither.

A car passed, going in the direction I wished to take, but I had no idea of boarding it. Policemen were standing on the platform. In many parts of town strikers were dragging motormen, conductors, and passengers from the cars. It looked as though the same might happen to this one. Men brandishing clubs and making wild threats were impeding its progress and following it.

SAFETY IN CROWDS.

Where there were the most people there seemed to me the greatest safety just then; so I followed the car as it went slowly down the street. In two or three small stores along the way I saw the sign "In the strike," which announcement doubtless made it safe for the proprietors to keep them open. By this time the stores on Obispo Street had all closed to save their stock. In parts of town the crowd was seizing everything that could be taken. Even the United States Army wagon, carrying the market supplies for the troops, was surrounded.

A little further on I passed a carriage filled with police officers; the driver was ringing his gong and urging his horses to full speed. A block or so further on I heard the whisper run through the crowd as it gave way a bit, "Here comes Rodriguez." Gen. Rodriguez, accompanied by his staff and a detachment of rural guards, rode by at a good speed. As I passed the Punta I could see the Cuban artillery coming down the hill from Cabana Fortress at a double time. The police launches were waiting to carry them across to the city. Then I hurried on, glad to be beyond the field of action. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

JEWS WEAR QUEUES.

Nearly 5,000,000 of Them in China Who Follow Native Customs.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 2.—Joseph Soss, the well-known Western contractor, after completing the new State House in this city last Spring, started on a tour around the world, and reached the starting point a few days ago. In an interview Mr. Soss gave the following information concerning the large number of Jews who are living in China:

"There are nearly 5,000,000 Jews in China who speak the language of the Chinese fluently and who wear queues and strictly adhere to all the ordinary customs and dress of the Chinese.

"When I arrived at Shanghai I made the acquaintance of a Chinese Jew of high standing. He said that the Jews came to China 3,000 years ago, and that their religion has been handed down through the ages. They have adopted, he said, all the Chinese customs and speak the language as fluently, if not more so, as they do Hebrew. This old fellow introduced me to many Jews and, as they all spoke the Hebrew language, I had no difficulty in conversing with them.

"I was shown a number of synagogues about the city and learned that the ritual is similar to that used by the Jews all over the world. Saturday is a holiday with them and they observe all the other Jewish holidays.

"The Jew is honored more in China than he is in any other country in the world. In fact, the Chinese who are heathens are more quickly converted to the religion than they are to Christianity. If a Jew has a complaint to make he is given every consideration by the Government."

Mr. Soss witnessed the execution of eight Chinese criminals, while in Shanghai. "It was far from being a treat," he said, "and I nearly fainted when I saw those eight heads separated from the bodies. The men were marched out with their hands tied behind their backs and then forced to kneel and place their heads on a long block. One of the guards got hold of the hair while two others seized the shoulders and then the executioner with a sword that looked to be nearly six feet long, did the rest.

"That I was a guest at such an affair only serves to emphasize the influence of the Jewish race with the Chinese officials."

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come. By "A. K."

"THE Darling of the Gods," especially in its first three acts, is lightened by some quaintly humorous dialogue. The naïve innocence of Yo San, the Princess, is illustrated in this scene between her and Rosy Sky, the Geisha:

Yo San—Who are you?

Rosy Sky—I am Bara Sora, but foreigners of wealth call me Rosy Sky.

Yo San—Do you happily eat well?

Rosy Sky—I have not happily eaten well of late.

Yo San—For that I am augustly sorry. But your husband eats then happily well—your most noble husband?

Rosy Sky—I have no most noble husband, miserably none.

Yo San—Is he solemnly dead?

Rosy Sky—He has not yet joyously lived.

Yo San—Hai?

Rosy Sky—I have not yet seriously married a husband.

Yo San—Oh! Then how are your honorable many children? Do they eat well?

Kaede—Guileless Princess, you know not what you say. She is a Geisha.

Yo San—O fortunate Miss Geisha, you will see the feast.

Rosy Sky—Yes. And there will be beautiful men there. They will acclaim me.

Yo San—Ale.

Rosy Sky—Some of them will even wish to accompany me home.

Yo San—How augustly beautiful.

Kaede—Ogius!

Yo San—Please excuse her. She is my honorably hateful teacher of manners.

***

Yo San—O Rosy Sky, more paint? If a man ki-essed you he would be poisoned.

Rosy Sky—Ki-essed? What's that?

Yo San—A ki-ess is a custom of foreign countries. * * * It is, well, something that belongs to love. I found out about it in this strange red foreign book from the large foreign village called United States. It is in this how love is full of ki-esses and em-ber-aces and tou-oches. The ki-esses go on the lips, the em-ber-aces on the waist, and the tou-ouch—(sighing)—almost all over.

At this point Yo San experiments at kissing and embracing, and Rosy Sky says:

"It seems foolish."

Yo San—Not with a man. The book says so.

***

Tonda Tanji wants to marry Yo San, but does not find favor in her eyes.

Tondo Tanji—What says the dove-eyed one?

Yo San—I do not horonably wish to marry him just now. I do not like him.

Tonda Tanji—Is it possible?

Zakkuri—What difference should that make to a dutiful wife? Princess, you were betrothed to my excellent nephew at three.

Yo San—Do you faithfully remember every small thing that happened when you were three?

***

Yo San—I break my bones on you. Beautiful old one.

Chidori—I give you leave—let it be double bowing.

Tonda Tanji—If he is here Chidori will find it out.

Chidori—So it has come to this in these tempora days, that the old must seek out the young; the sea goes back to the spring.

Yo San—I am miserably sorry, oh, Ancient one.

Chidori—One sorrow effaces the sin of three years. So commands Buddha.

(Tonda begins to sing.)

Chidori—Would you sing uninvited in the presence of your unmatched aunt? Oh, these tempo days!

Tonda—I listen to the advice of the most august aged one this side of the immaculate last Heaven.

Chidori—I am not a thousand. I still have my charms for the wise-eyed. The flame may be out, but the wick remains.

***

In Nat Goodwin's new play, "The Altar of Friendship," much of the humor results from a make-believe engagement of marriage entered into by Richard Arbuthnot (Goodwin) and Sally Sartoris, (Maxine Elliott.) The reason for this little arrangement is explained as follows:

Arbuthnot—And how is the only woman I ever loved?

Sally—Rash man. And before witnesses, too. Mr., Winnifrith don't believe that I come to Europe every season on a husband-hunt. Richard, you don't know how humiliating it is to go back year after year with nothing but trunks. And now that father insists, I guess I shall have to look about me in earnest.

Arbuthnot—Your father may relent.

Sally—Not he. He means business this time. For the heart I ask you to look at that. (She hands him a letter.)

Arbuthnot, (reading)—Dear Sally: The doctor says I have a jumpy heart, but let that pass. This trip is your last chance. I'll have no old maids in my family. If you are not engaged by your next birthday I'll turn you adrift with $40,000 to start a Home for Aged Spinsters.

Sally—Isn't he rude? Why, the interest on $40,000 would not buy my hairpins. (Continues reading) P. S.—'My liver has gone all to pieces.' I don't see how my marriage is going to put it together. Richard, it's six weeks since I wrote to you for advice, and you promised to hunt up eligibles. I thought you were my chum.

Arbuthnot—How about those military chaps.

Sally—They weren't according to catalogue.

Arbuthnot—Well, I have others. (He takes out a notebook.) T's. There's nothamong the T's. S. Spender. How would he do? Stout article, warranted to wear; money, but no brains. (She shakes her head.) Well, then there's Rafferty; brains, but no money; slightly shop-worn, but a bargain. Then I've a good second-hand genuine antique. (She shakes her head.) Wait a bit. Here is S. W.; aesthetic, artistic, and—

Sally—Now, that's something like.

Arbuthnot—Excuse me, I didn't see the ticket. He is sold—I mean married. When is your next birthday, Sally?

Sally—The 1st of June. You'll have to hustle.

Arbuthnot—Nonsense. Heaps of time. I'll make you a bet that I deliver the order on time.

Sally—I'll go you.

Arbuthnot—What are the stakes?

Sally—Suppose we say two dozen pairs of gloves—23 buttons' length. How's that?

Arbuthnot—Rather long.

Sally—Against 200 choice cigars.

Arbuthnot—Your choice or mine?

***

The two then discuss the qualifications necessary for the successful candidate. Sally says that he must "be talented, but not clever; have faith in his own judgment without possessing a particle; must have his share of petty vices, and must make money for the apparent purpose of squandering it on his friends."

"There is no such idiot living," interrupts Arbuthnot; "I'll just put three stars against him for the perfect man."

***

Arbuthnot arranging for a bachelor party in his den is interrupted by Florence.

Florence—Then you are going to have your bachelor party here. How jolly.

Arbuthnot—It is not so much the jollity that attracts me as the economy. I seem to make plenty of money, but I'm always hard up. I've discovered the secret.

Florence—And it is—

Arbuthnot—Lack of system. Hitherto I've had no system. I've got the hang of it now. Flo, you will hardly realize the profit the retail dealers make out of meagre purchases. We want a necktie. We go and buy one when we ought to buy a gross and get the discount. That is true thrift. We pauperize ourselves when we buy in small quantities.

Florence (peeping into basket)—Strawberries. Why they must have cost sixpence apiece.

Arbuthnot—Yes, but the basket was thrown in.

Florence—What an overgrown lout of a cucumber.

Arbuthnot (taking it from her)—Flo, a cucumber that cost two and threepence should be handled reverently.

Florence (in astonishment)—Two and—

Arbuthnot (with pride)—O, I didn't pay any such exorbitant price. Not much. I bought two for four shillings; discount, sixpence.

***

Lady Chalmers—Thank goodness, it's all over. Weddings have such an immoral influence. One never knows where they'll end. Orange blossom ague is as catching as hay fever and more irritating, because one can't sneeze at it.

***

Arbuthnot has shouldered the responsibility for his friend's weakness, and Sally after the two have begun to be in love in earnest, believes the general gossip. Arbuthnot tries to convince her that it is all a mistake.

Sally—You regard me as a child. Then why don't you tell me a fairy tale? No? Then I'll tell you one. Once upon a time there was a man. He was a mighty good, honorable man and his name was Adam. He was the father of a large family. He was very strong and brave; so strong that he once did a very weak thing. But he really didn't mean it, you know. And he was so brave that when he was found out he said: "The woman tempted me." His explanation was accepted, and straightway it was ordained that the woman should bear the burden of their joint mistake. All the little male children made a note of this for future reference, and went on their way rejoicing. In modern times they play the game with more finesse; but it's the same old game, whether it's played as a tragedy or a comedy. Only the stage settings are different, and the stage properties—which reminds me of this little ring. (Takes the engagement ring off and gives it to him.) Take it—it's as good as new. You'll be able to use it again when the opportunity offers. In the meantime my little part in the ancient drama is at an end. I make my bow and drop the curtain, with the pleasant consciousness that our efforts to amuse have not been unsuccessful.

***

All comes right in the end, and after Arbuthnot and Sally have had a little love scene this follows:

Arbuthnot—I shall get the cigars, anyhow.

Sally (sighing)—Given away with a box of cigars. Well, there's one thing; I shan't be a loser.

Arbuthnot—No?

Sally—No; you see, I hedged.

Arbuthnot—Hedged?

Sally—Yes. I made a bet with Lady Chalmers two months ago that you would be married before the year was out.

Repairing a Famous Town Hall.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 27.—The work of restoring the famous old Town Hall of Ypres has just begun. Many portions of this noble edifice, the most perfect specimen of civic architecture in Flanders, and one of the finest in the world, have fallen to decay, and the entire building was, indeed, seriously threatened. The Town Hall, which dates from the time when Ypres was the seat of a flourishing corporation of drapers and one of the most prosperous towns in the Lowlands, was begun in 1200 and completed in 1380. The Hall is famed for the harmony of its proportions and the beauty of its lines; the structure is perfect in all its details and covers an area of 16,300 square feet, the façade being 430 feet long and the circumference more than 1,160 feet.

East Side Love for Flowers.

BROADWAY and the avenues and side streets, where culture is supposed to flourish, have no monopoly in the flower trade by any means. The east side and the lower west side and other sections of the city that do not worry much about the doings of the Municipal Art Society have florists of their own. These places are small and unpretentious; indeed, most of them consist of only a window or covered counter projecting into the street, but they carry a creditable line of goods and are well patronized. "Of course," said one of these small-fry florists when questioned as to the extent of his trade, "we don't sell many orchids or American Beauty roses down here, but when it comes to pinks and those little red-and-white roses that we can afford to put on the market for 5 cents a piece, we can hold our own with anybody. There is a greater demand for flowers in these neighborhoods now than formerly. Why, I can remember the time when you could walk block after block down in this section without striking a place where a flower dared show its head, but now you will find little fellows like myself running a shop on many a corner. The public supports us handsomely, too. They buy in small quantities, it is true, often only a flower at a time, but they do buy, and that is the main consideration. I don't know just what influence is chiefly responsible for this increased fondness for flowers, but the taste for them is an assured fact, which is a matter for congratulation for both customers and florists."

JAPAN'S FIGHT FOR THE EAST

United States and Europe Expected to Understand that No Hostility to Her Influence Will Be Tolerated—Intense National Spirit.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKYO, Nov. 10.—Among the celebrations which turned all Japan into a festival ground when the Anglo-Japanese convention was signed, the one at the northern port of Hakodate included a procession, in which a herculean figure in the uniform of a Japanese Admiral smiled benignly down upon England, dressed as a midshipmite. The little fellow clung to the hand of the big protector, into whose face he looked appealingly, and the expression of the bluff giant conveyed as plainly as words an assurance that the lad might calm his fears, for he was now out of danger.

Probably that device would not in any part of Japan embody an estimate of the relations of England and Japan in respect to the integrity of Korea, for agitation upon that subject and upon threatened Russian encroachment there had too long excited this country to leave the least informed ignorant that the preponderance of immediate benefit from such a convention was decidedly with Japan. But the demonstrations of enthusiasm with which the device was greeted typified none the less the estimate in which Japan is held at home, in comparison with other Governments, and it points to ambitions for the future which shall compel universal recognition of such superiority.

The horizon here does not extend beyond the East. With the spaces outside of that sweep political thought concerns itself only diffidently. Within it Japan aspires to dominate. Any countervailing influence will be classed as inimical. Both Europe and the United States are expected to understand that while their friendship is sincerely desired, the sooner they make Japan a confidant and adviser and intrust to her the immediate guardianship of international interests in the East, the sooner may they expect the removal of political friction in these longitudes.

THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

National spirit manifests itself in the smallest details. From Colombo to Vladivostock the seaport merchants display to visitors stocks gathered from many fields. The Singhalese views with equal pleasure profit from goods made in India, Malaya, Siam, China, Japan, Europe, or America. As little concern over the origin of his stock burdens the Chinese trader, the Philippine storekeeper, or the Russian. In Japan, goods are Japanese. When foreign articles come in they come responsive to special call, except in lines not made in Japan. It never enters the mind of a native salesman to tempt purchasers with the announcements that goods are imported. His nature will not admit the supposition that anything Japan can make can fail to be superior to a similar article made elsewhere, and with no assumption of offensive superiority, but quite as a matter of course, he tenders to callers Japanese goods, taking care to mention that they are such.

The same spirit extends to larger affairs. In calling "check" upon the diplomatic chessboard in the East, Japan may feel primarily that the convention with England has at least deferred the approach of Russia to the south end of Korea, where its military or naval presence might menace the Japanese coast. Yet the thought of self-preservation is not uppermost. Japan has at no time doubted its ability to hold its own with Russia, were a contest forced. A barrier like Korea, established in connection with another power, is thus a convenience rather than a necessity, so far as the welfare of Japan is alone concerned. The convention approves itself to Japan in a much larger sense. Russian encroachment would threaten something more serious than a conflict off this coast. It might mean the absorption of Korea, invasion for permanent account over the borders of Manchuria, and threaten the peace of the world. By promising to avert the calamity of war, Japan feels that the convention provided a safeguard for commercial progress, and advanced the day for such confidence in this Government that the grasp of fellowship which other Governments have extended will no longer be an act of friendly tolerance, but of sincere good-will.

AN AGENT OF PROGRESS.

It is in line with the actuating force behind all development here that Japan shall become the agency of progress for Asia, growing thus in political stature; and that in being accredited to this function, it may become the clearing house for trade between the East and the West. Hence in conventions negotiated by its diplomatic agents, in the facilities that its ports may furnish for handling merchandise, and in the improved industrial equipment that may be expected with the help of foreign capital, it hopes to reach its ambitious goal.

Diplomatic relations have been well guarded so far by the body of able representatives it keeps abroad. There is no reason to suppose that these men, or their coadjutors at home, will be less zealous for the future than they were in negotiations which have advanced Japan to a favored nation plane; outlay on improvements for the benefit of commerce has been undertaken on a generous scale, and public discussion points to such liberalization of the law as to invite outside capital and insure its safe lodgment.

Paternalism in government has a hold so strong in the Japanese nature that for purposes of present practical consideration it may be considered fixed in the national policy. Through the many centuries of feudalism, when the lords of the soil did the thinking for the masses, nearly all industry had to be fostered by direct help. That practice induced a habit of dependence in such affairs which the Government is forced to recognize. The collapse of the boom in industrial speculation, by bringing disaster upon many bold ventures in capital, served to deepen the sense of timidity that commonly attached in other years to unaided enterprise, and if the Government has in mind relief for itself at any time from the importunities of those who expect its help in their private undertakings, the time is not yet ripe for the disclosure of such a purpose.

SUBSIDIES THE FASHION.

Hence subsidies are the fashion, and in apparent general favor. The railroads have them, as do the steamship lines; there are bounties in certain directions, and in others the effect of bounties has been secured by a tariff wall so high as to shut out competition. Government monopolies exist in camphor and tobacco. In furtherance of a scheme to help out the finances of Formosa, it has been proposed to institute a Government lottery on that island. There also steamship competition has been destroyed, driving off the only line that ever gave really efficient service. Since Government there is colonial and in a sense experimental, it may perhaps not be fairly held to the standards expected at home, and possibly the operation of a broadening policy here may in time induce there administrative changes designed to persuade the return of the foreign capital which gave to that island before it passed to Japan greater commercial activity than it has since enjoyed.

Harbor improvements at Osaka are in line with the policy to promote commerce and domestic industry. Always the chief industrial city of the empire, and now the most modern and busiest in appearance, Osaka could not hold its own in a forward movement of magnitude with its present harbor accommodations. A bar shuts it off from the head of the Inland Sea, except for junks or other light-draught vessels. Industrial growth occurred in the long period when outside commerce was forbidden and all heavy vessels of sea-going tonnage were destroyed. With changed conditions the fortunes of the port would naturally be influenced by the facilities for transportation it could command.

With the Inland Sea in front of it and the Pacific around a neighboring headland, it seemed absurd to rely on the railroad, which at best could quote only inland freights at prices as low as could be obtained by part water traffic, and which for larger purposes must add needlessly to the cost and trouble of shipments. It was decided to cut a channel through the bar and to deepen the harbor for the accommodation at all tides of ships drawing thirty-two feet. That work has involved the outlay of millions of yen, and progress with it so far has demonstrated that it cannot be completed within the eight years originally planned for it. The work has occupied five years. Determination to complete has nowise abated by the discovery that it is more of an undertaking than had been supposed, and if it cannot be finished in another five years, there seems no doubt that more time and millions will be devoted to its accomplishment.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

While this improvement is of prime importance to Osaka, it has a bearing on much larger plans. Kobe owes its growth and prosperity to the fact that it has been the port for Osaka. In the offing at Kobe ships of any draught may anchor. The industries in that city are minor ones. If more convenience to shipping had induced there the establishment of plants and had thus created a rival to Osaka, probably the Osaka improvement would have been too venturesome to undertake. Omission to create rivalry now serves as an argument against the improvement of Kobe Harbor on a large scale, for now no prospect lingers that capital will attempt to match the industrial progress of a city that has long passed the stage of experiment in this line, and which is only twenty miles away.

So it is proposed to reserve Kobe for uses peculiar to itself by making it a free port. It occupies a location central to the commerce of Japan. The ability of all ships to go there must continue to attract the ocean carriers, provided the business to be had may make it worth their while to drop anchor. That must, of course, be their stopping place so long as the shipping of Osaka shall come there. If deprived of such shipping at this time, Kobe would not only lose its place as the first port of Japan, but it would become comparatively insignificant. Quite apart from the consideration that a harbor of this kind is not common enough in Japan to justify neglect is the fact that uses new, distinctive, and in harmony with the largest plans for commercial growth may be found for it.

If Japan is to occupy the place to which it aspires in relation to the commerce of the East, and to become the Clearing House for general trade, it must make such commerce easy and inviting. The customs tariff was not devised with that view.

Its application to goods brought here for transshipment would not encourage enterprise in that direction. One way of promoting such a movement would be to give goods so intended free entry somewhere. Kobe has been proposed as the place for the reasons stated. The general plan of providing distributing centres for cargoes not destined for Japan contemplates the establishment in the north of facilities similar to those which are offered by Hongkong and Singapore.

FREE DISTRICT AROUND KOBE.

With that view, so far as Kobe would figure in such a plan, a free district would be set off, to be guarded by customs outposts, and within that district no duties of any kind would be imposed. Shanghai need not be considered in the promotion of such a scheme except as a source from which trade might be drawn, results depending upon conveniences offered for transshipment. With the growth of Japanese trade in North China, and the continuance of the ship subsidy policy, it is thought that shippers from the United States would certainly prefer to send goods for the North China market by this direct route, than roundabout through Shanghai, and that the cheaper freights possible might also attract goods from Europe destined for the north.

Japan's location with reference to Asia suggests so strikingly the location of Great Britain with reference to Europe as to have prompted forecast of the development of other resemblances. In the last three years the Japanese have consumed more rice than they have grown, exports of 4,000,000 piculs, for which they received 20,750,000 yen, having been offset by imports of 7,000,000 piculs, for which they paid nearly 27,000,000 yen.

The increase of exports in that period, from 214,000,000 yen to 252,000,000 yen, was mainly of industrial products. Economic discussion in the debates in the Diet has fairly settled opinion that production of the agricultural staple having already fallen below consumption, Japan must look beyond husbandry for its support, and the marked advance in industry points the direction which progress will take. This prospect confirms the Government in its purpose to apply its chief energies in the promotion of industrial and commercial growth, and in the directions indicated, as well as in others that may be evolved, advance may be ascribed to a belief that the future holds for Japan rewards no less gratifying than those which manufactures and commerce have bestowed on Great Britain. F. W. EDDY.

Pie Filled with Live Birds.

THE new Governor of British Guiana, Sir James Swettenham, is a man of original ideas, says a Kingston correspondent in The Nashville Banner. He gave a ball the other day, and at supper an enormous pie was placed in front of him. When he cut the crust four-and-twenty little birds hopped out and flew about the room. Their feathers had been painted in brilliant colors. At first it was thought that the idea was to illustrate a well-known nursery rhyme, but it appears that this sort of bird pie is a popular custom in the Malay States, where Sir James comes from. The birds are caught and passed round among the guests, fortune being supposed to smile upon all who handle them.

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Tabourettes.
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Bagdad Portieres.
Old Arms and Odd Pieces.
Hanging Lanterns.
Placques.
Pictures.
Umbrella Jars.
Jardinieres.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In the narrowness of the market of the past week, scant influence has been exerted by the facts of current business conditions. Those facts are all one-sided—all testifying to a National prosperity that does not slacken anywhere in any way. Upon the New York Stock Exchange—incomparable incubator of pessimism—there has been harum-scarum campaigning against values by the small fry speculators who in dull times exalt themselves into the curious notion that they really amount to something marketwise; but not one accomplishment of noteworthiness has resulted. The public, true enough, has not been buying; it equally clear, the public has ceased to sell. The scarecrow plan of manipulation has lost its consequence. The market is simply at a standstill. It may be that sudden and violent raiding (on "bad-bank-statement" bugaboos, for example) can temporarily damage quotations; but it is injury easily repaired, forthwith ignored. The only plain fact is that the public has for the time stepped aside—and Wall Street has a waiting time.

All current business records and developments are favorable. Money market conditions do not yet seem to have cleared fully—stiff rates both for call and time funds ruling; but it is an open secret that much of this apparent stringency is due to the conservative attitude of the banks whose managers regard it as politic to lean backward rather than undertake any possible risk. This tightness will pass away; they who most lay stress upon it do not regard it as more than a passing incident. We are at the "turn of the year," an evening-up and stock-taking time. And careful accounting, excessive caution, are reasonable. There will be early and natural relief—quite as usual.

In the view of the friends of the security market, far and away the most significant factor (or indication, certainly) is the record that railway earnings are uninterruptedly making. Here and there childish expressions touching this phenomenal exhibit may be heard; but reasonable and reasoning business men do not fail to measure the showing aright. A hundred prophecies a week are made of changing conditions close at hand; and so it has been for months on months—but the only change that intervenes is a change to still further betterment.

A signifying incident in this connection was disclosed early last week. In chronicling current earnings reported by the Rock Island Railroad the Wall Street news agencies pointed out that the returns of the company during recent months showed (after allowance for the period of all fixed interest charges and the preferred dividend) a balance at the rate of 13 per cent. on Rock Island's total common capital stock. The statement challenged attention on every side, this advance in net earnings applicable to the common stock breaking records extraordinarily. And one result was a coincident call by two important banking houses upon the railroad management for official data and the privilege of investigation. They assigned special expert accountants to a searching inquiry. At the close of the week these accountants, acting separately, filed their reports. They refuted the 13 per cent. rate report. They had made thoroughgoing analyses, and they furnished details. Their report showed that instead of the earning rate being 13 per cent. it was over 15.

The Rock Island is only representative. In every railway quarter where intelligent and faithful management prevails the record is inspiriting.

The recent spasmodic tightening of money rates has reminded Wall Street not so much that money is an actually scarce commodity as that leading institutions are intent upon keeping things well in hand, and not allowing resources to suffer depletion while any uncertainty remains as to where, on a pinch, prompt and substantial relief may be looked for. It is not, however, due to any unhealthy development. A good deal of fuss is made over the fact that our borrowings abroad have been heavy, and that, instead of the favoring influence which foreign trade balances should bring to bear upon the situation, these balances are not as large as they were, and hence have disappointed calculations. This is undoubtedly so, but it is sheer nonsense to attribute all the trouble which the stock market has been forced to wade through to the so-called adverse progress of the country's foreign trade. Effect has been given to the clamor on this head for the reason that phenomenal, and, in fact, unlooked for, growth in exports took place a couple of years ago, somewhat ahead of the growth subsequently to appear in the home demand for the output of our varied and extensive industries, dependent partly on foreign products. We were able to run up our outgoing merchandise values by enormous figures, but our purchases abroad were kept down. To take up recently published statistics, our exports for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1900, were $337,000,000 larger than for the like period in 1897, whereas our imports all told were only increased by $56,000,000. Domestic requirement has since expanded considerably, the value of what we have sent abroad of the output of our fields, farms, mines, and workshops has receded, and it has largely been the increase in imports against the latter feature that has disturbed people in their money market calculations. The turn of events has been referred to, in fact, as little short of a calamity, as an unusual development. It has of course been deplored that such a country as this should have to go outside of its own boundaries for so much with which to feed its mills and factories. Few people take the trouble to explore the region of the past and ascertain how far we have retrograded—if at all—how much of a change has taken place to give rise to the doleful utterances which have filled the air and have dominated discussion of the subject. The majority have been content with a consideration of statements regarding recent and altogether unusual happenings, and have given records the go-by. Records, however, are entitled to just as respectful a hearing for a decade as for a year, if their bearing upon the point at issue is a direct one, and in the present case it may be found that a few comparisons will let in a wholesome light on the subject and clear up some misconceptions.

With regard to exports of manufactured articles first, a tremendous trade has been developed in this class of shipments, and although this year so far is somewhat behind the best period, 1900, it is ahead of all others and far ahead of anything that took place in this line before the year named. Figures will be introduced presently. But as to imports of manufacturers' materials, including raw products and wholly as well as partially made up articles for use as materials, these are at an unprecedented figure. They have risen heavily in value for the past three or four years, and for the ten months ending with October ran somewhat higher than the value of manufactures exported during that period. Now, an exhibit may be introduced showing how these items have appeared in the country's foreign trade for 1892 and the decade succeeding. Results for 1892 are made the starting point, for the reason that it was a period of more normal conditions than prevailed later on, when we were beset by hard times and our industrial machinery was thrown out of gear; and for the further reason that it allows of a clear ten-year comparison:

Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	Imports of Man'fac'ers' Materials.	Exports of Man'f'd Articles.	Excess Value of.
1892.....	$246,007,419	$125,144,368	*$120,863,051
1893.....	259,074,788	146,460,981	*92,613,807
1894.....	185,753,353	148,739,702	*37,013,651
1895.....	267,981,979	164,572,252	*103,405,727
1896.....	201,019,503	208,286,285	†7,266,782
1897.....	268,775,864	234,728,097	*34,047,767
1898.....	213,730,204	253,177,715	†39,447,511
1899.....	274,391,600	311,369,173	†36,977,572
1900.....	310,044,276	376,247,618	†66,203,342
1901.....	319,028,206	332,084,762	†13,058,556
1902.....	365,862,839	347,240,920	*18,621,919

*Imports. †Exports.

Not a few of the usually well informed may be somewhat surprised at the feature which stands out in the above with such prominence, namely, the fact that imports of manufactures have at times run a hundred million dollars and more beyond exports of manufactures. For 1892, for example, the ten months' result shows $246,000,000 for the imports classified, and only $125,000,000 for the group of exports against them, leaving the former to indicate an excess of a round $121,000,000. Even in 1894, when there was nothing doing at home, and foreign markets were being worked for all they were worth, the value of imports of commodities required by our manufacturers was $37,000,000 over and above the value of what we could sell in a made-up form—a good enough showing perhaps, as compared with 1892, but a preponderance of imports seen to be more than twice the amount reported for the current year. In that year of anything but flourishing conditions, 1895, the "unfavorable" balance jumped to $103,000,000, when it seems we must have been purchasing foreign products on a large scale, while failing to find better foreign markets for the finished output. These purchases, however, dropped again almost as quickly as they rose, and improvement took place in export values, for 1896 shows that $201,000,000 for materials imported compares with $208,000,000 for manufactures exported, and that in consequence the latter exceeded the former (and for the first time) by $7,000,000. A reversal of position took place in 1897, but following that year excess of exports over imports again appeared, the excess growing in volume up to 1900, falling off in 1901, and disappearing this year to give place to the moderate excess import value of $18,621,919, to be exact as to the figures.

Thus, apart from the fact of the buying and bringing in of so much material to be enhanced in value by American labor itself—a strikingly favorable feature, by the way—it transpires that our exporters have been able to make such inroads into other markets, and to dispose of so much of the result of the skill and ingenuity of our workmen, that the difference between the two results is phenomenal by comparison with what it used to be a few years ago. Let us see what the changes have been since 1892:

1902 COMPARED WITH 1892.

Increase in imports of manufacturers' materials	$119,765,420, or 49%
Increase in exports of manufactured articles	222,096,552, or 177%
Decrease in excess imports	$102,331,132, or 84%

Presented in this way it will be readily conceded that progress has been of a marvelously encouraging order, even though the trade balance has been affected by the changes of the past two years. Gain in imports of manufacturers' materials in the ten years (for the January-October period) has been $119,765,420, or 49 per cent., but in exports of manufactures it has been no less startling a sum than $222,096,552, or 177 per cent., while excess of the former over the latter has been subject to a decrease of $102,331,132, or 84 per cent.

Talk is heard of the large imports in progress in foreign iron and steel products—$32,000,000 in value for the ten months ended Oct. 31, $15,000,000 more than a year ago, $14,000,000 more than two years ago, $21,000,000 more than four years ago. But few people realize that with all the present existing need to supplement domestic effort, the value of iron and steel imports this year has been only $2,700,000 more than for 1892. Our own iron output has of course doubled in this time, or the difference would be greater. But as it is in this direction, so it is in many others, and so it is that wrong conclusions result from hasty and superficial examination. Proper inquiry and a proper portrayal of facts may be depended upon to bring about a right conception of National progress. At the present time they show that there is a redundancy of encouraging features, even though the money position may be such as temporarily to check Wall Street's speculative ardor.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The local railway shares, which in the preceding week were a feature of the market, have been relatively quiet, except in the case of Manhattan, which has been fairly active following the eight-point break in the stock succeeding the announcement of the advance in the dividend rate. It looks now as if a good deal of speculative stock had been marketed around 156, and that such buying as now shows is of an investment character. Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan have been strong and weak by turns. There seems to be no basis for the general consolidation talk which is heard from day to day.

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Louisville and Nashville.

The Gates interests are credited with being responsible for the rise in Louisville and Nashville to above 133 and for its subsequent decline. As a matter of fact, there has been other and excellent buying of the stock—and this in the face of talk, almost too emphatic to be accepted without reservation, that there is no possibility of any increase in the dividend for the next two years. It is a wise Board of Directors that knows its own mind two years ahead of time.

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St. Paul.

The most interesting gossip in connection with the decline in St. Paul is that a certain Western operator, noted for his recent peculiar actions, was responsible for a selling order in the stock running between 15,000 and 20,000 shares. Life insurance and banking interests have been the largest buyers on the decline.

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The Pacific Shares.

There has been little activity in any of the Pacific stocks, though these issues have not unnaturally shared in the general market decline. In respect to such of them as are included in the Gould or Harriman list there is to be said that there is in the selling of them no longer any evidence of the unreasoning fear that came upon the Street some time ago, when the Colorado Fuel fight was precipitated—a fear that was responsible for the ridiculous gossip that forthwith a disastrous war was to be waged between the Gould and Harriman railroad interests. In respect to Canadian Pacific, some of the selling of that stock has been induced by the announcement that the Grand Trunk is to build a through line.

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Copper Trust Stock.

Wall Street is firmly convinced that inside interests are quietly accumulating Copper Trust stock around the present price level. Certainly some one is taking a very great deal of the stock, and in most deliberate and persistent manner. With only here and there an exception, copper trade interests say the trade situation is steadily improving. Amalgamated people (who are credited with buying the stock) say to the contrary.

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Some General Issues.

Traders have again been the biggest sellers of the Rock Island shares, and insiders the biggest buyers. There is a large short interest in both issues.

Sugar Trust stock was put up in the early part of the week on reports of an agreement between the cane and beet sugar men, and the advance in the prices of refined. Its late decline was on denial of any such agreement and on the declaration that the advance in refined was rendered necessary by the advance in raw, and that the profit to the refiner was less than before.

CHANGES IN NEW YORK BANK CONDITIONS

The Exhibit Just Made to the Treasury Department.

The National banks of New York have lost a considerable portion of their deposits and increased loans to a small degree, according to the currently published reports filed in compliance with the call of the Treasury Department for statements as to condition at the close of business on Nov. 25.

At the close of business Sept. 15 these institutions held deposits in excess of $1,050,000,000, while at the last report they foot up but about $989,000,000, a loss of over $65,000,000. Of the forty-six banks reporting twenty-nine show decreases, the total amount being over $87,000,000, and fifteen of the banks report increases, the amount aggregating about $19,000,000. Two new institutions, the Consolidated National Bank and the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, have opened for business since Sept. 15, and these report deposits of $3,063,114.

The largest loss in deposits was reported by the National City Bank, which held but $135,134,830, compared with $151,423,717 at the last call, a decrease of $16,288,878. Other large decreases were as follows: National Bank of Commerce, $14,199,308; Hanover National Bank, $10,943,167; Bank of New York, N. B. A., $10,288,138; Western National Bank, $5,653,526. The American Exchange National was one of the few banks making in increase, and is credited with the largest gain, the amount being $9,156,693. The First National Bank gained over $4,000,000, and the Fourth National Bank added over $2,000,000 to its deposit line.

With money loaning at such high rates of interest during the greater part of the period between the calls it was expected that the aggregate amount of loans would be far in excess of the amount reported in September, but this has not been the case, as the increase was but about $19,400,000, the total being given at $627,461,000, compared with about $608,000,000 in September. Although twenty-five banks report decreases, the total amount is but $19,223,547, while the increase of nineteen banks shows a gain of over $35,000,000, and the two new institutions have out loans of $3,055,405. The National Bank of Commerce, although losing over $14,000,000 in deposits, made a gain of $17,133,195 in loans. This was the largest and principal gain made in this item. The largest loss was sustained by the National Park Bank, the amount having decreased from $49,352,562 to $45,245,089, a loss of $4,106,873. The table accompanying this article gives the gross deposits of the institutions, and the loss is probably accounted for from the fact that the West, slow in moving its crops this year, has so far failed to return the large amounts drawn from the New York institutions for this purpose.

In total resources the majority of the banks show decreases, although several have made healthy advances in this line. The First National Bank heads the list with a gain of $14,742,384, and the National City Bank reports the greatest loss, the amount being $14,198,639.

The net profits of banks included in this compilation show that the institutions have been doing a good business, despite the loss reported in deposits, for this item has increased by about $3,842,000, which is an excellent showing when it is considered that nearly all the banks have paid dividends during the period from Sept. 15 to Nov. 25. Only three of the institutions report losses in surplus and undivided profits. The largest gain, $611,728, is credited to the First National, while the National Bank of Commerce comes next with an increase of $525,218. The Liberty National Bank really shows the greatest gain in this item, but the increase of $613,161 is due in a large degree to issuing of new stock at a premium, this institution having increased capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000. In detail the comparative showing is as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS.	AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 25, 1902. Capital.	Profits.	Deposits.	Loans.	Total Resources.	Book Value	Bid Price	INCREASE SINCE SEPT. 15, 1902. In Profits	In Deposits.	In Loans.	In Total Resources.
Astor National	$350,000	$485,888	$4,508,687	$1,857,835	$5,965,188	$238	$850	$7,692	$251,370	$33,403	$422,188
American Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	3,546,288	42,390,782	23,082,624	51,281,975	178	272	*129,772	9,156,693	2,428,465	1,286,875
Bank of New York, N.B.A.	2,000,000	2,386,038	33,138,311	13,251,017	38,702,949	219	340	116,897	*10,228,138	*704,637	*9,932,651
Chemical National	300,000	7,368,173	28,487,698	21,338,610	36,166,732	2,555	4,327	127,483	831,298	1,237,210	958,832
Chatham National	450,000	1,041,375	6,845,398	4,993,583	8,331,276	331	350	6,970	246,914	*307,616	*230,424
Central National	1,000,000	1,022,622	14,857,716	8,191,451	17,415,339	162	180	44,938	*1,906,237	*859,168	*1,490,201
Chase National	1,000,000	3,383,850	53,869,181	28,208,827	59,253,031	438	800	124,154	76,552	2,688,629	747,831
Consolidated National	1,000,000	1,012,995	2,667,945	2,529,810	4,930,742	201	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
East River National	250,000	148,990	1,490,725	877,679	1,900,666	159	160	*2,224	102,187	*16,641	79,966
Equitable National	200,000	1,795	547,708	532,827	1,079,503	100	107	375	174,528	141,165	174,903
Fourth National	3,000,000	2,786,882	34,899,916	18,668,557	40,745,193	182	233	76,498	2,000,003	*282,583	2,036,982
Fifth National	200,000	411,183	2,553,500	*1,046,876	3,361,091	305	380	15,283	*20,500	24,606	20,409
First National	10,000,000	12,831,609	85,572,025	44,083,194	123,322,184	228	755	611,728	4,461,595	2,458,360	14,742,384
Gallatin National	1,000,000	2,119,414	11,066,007	6,010,470	15,254,424	311	425	*27,906	*3,129,440	*60,908	*3,082,876
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,309,930	7,726,490	6,152,469	10,085,970	230	525	27,959	*171,650	*238,811	*157,530
Hanover National	3,000,000	6,061,671	76,608,733	37,906,294	89,789,904	360	635	152,377	*10,943,167	*1,887,947	*10,564,696
Irving National	1,000,000	1,038,478	5,289,870	4,830,059	7,547,748	203	255	33,378	*320,574	*196,133	385,352
Importers & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	6,433,157	22,318,044	22,764,834	30,296,356	528	665	155,535	*857,712	112,082	*711,144
Leather Manf. National	600,000	561,265	6,690,578	3,933,629	8,370,983	192	270	36,145	*2,708,023	159,478	*2,643,117
Lincoln National	300,000	1,218,829	12,082,594	4,296,505	13,348,313	508	950	23,317	*961,740	*1,386,810	*930,087
Liberty National	1,000,000	1,805,379	8,773,161	6,663,817	12,089,022	280	500	913,161	1,063,410	1,025,159	2,479,322
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,289,337	18,490,787	11,432,803	21,785,524	164	180	53,801	*3,595,761	*1,711,273	*3,568,576
Mechanics' National	2,000,000	4,635,591	16,736,060	11,093,063	21,366,001	231	265	83,198	*977,499	304,437	*894,499
Market & Fulton Nat.	500,000	1,099,690	8,011,749	6,846,949	10,061,219	222	260	50,543	*418,839	*58,559	*388,281
Merchants' Exchange Nat.	600,000	806,839	6,075,431	4,655,874	7,218,585	151	160	21,518	*160,518	*89,801	*149,815
Mercantile National	1,000,000	1,517,722	15,860,190	10,579,475	19,498,087	251	320	88,512	*1,413,802	*1,376,468	*1,341,213
New Amsterdam National	500,000	577,561	8,855,390	6,101,802	10,042,605	215	640	6,911	*1,032,798	*1,471,481	1,024,305
National City Bank	25,000,000	15,394,495	135,134,830	94,588,288	180,317,761	161	295	6,432	*16,288,878	5,475,087	*14,198,639
Nat'l Butchers & Drovers.	300,000	91,641	1,145,904	1,515,318	2,582,786	130	150	5,344	*88,051	*97,345	*85,714
Nat'l Bank of Commerce.	10,000,000	7,959,362	86,921,351	68,835,523	114,815,413	170	310	525,218	*14,199,308	17,133,195	*11,926,387
National Broadway	1,000,000	1,938,764	6,979,922	6,068,982	10,414,285	293	335	40,017	*50,742	*351,141	8,985
Nat'l Bank North Am.	2,000,000	2,026,076	17,052,747	11,200,540	25,445,526	201	235	48,209	*4,412,007	*1,792,603	*814,274
Nat'l Bank United States	500,000	488,834	4,684,478	4,024,183	6,135,904	197	350	37,722	266,046	184,582	277,004
National Citizens'	1,550,000	632,781	7,721,226	5,714,728	10,569,726	140	200	30,988	382,086	131,089	401,726
National Shoe & Leather.	1,000,000	307,361	6,575,153	4,602,854	7,939,592	130	170	35,717	456,912	473,064	489,602
National Park	2,000,000	4,624,761	69,154,815	45,245,089	80,378,876	331	620	113,375	*1,439,136	*4,106,873	224,076
New York National Ex.	500,000	357,511	5,830,142	4,698,851	7,236,689	171	200	1,488	*27,636	*98,575	24,280
New York County Nat.	200,000	611,175	4,776,570	2,352,788	5,837,745	405	1,510	4,819	*75,968	231,253	71,155
Northern National	300,000	213,104	781,301	927,137	1,441,408	171	100	3,615	*23,954	*183,593	*120,894
Phenix National	1,000,000	317,931	9,329,430	4,457,343	10,696,801	131	125	27,961	*1,629,223	*292,630	*1,598,739
Seventh National	2,479,172	168,491	6,086,915	5,574,910	9,268,178	106	115	7,484	*1,327,058	*473,813	*536,922
Second National	300,000	1,222,299	10,593,913	8,096,078	12,549,262	507	700	16,759	82,742	*82,060	117,662
Seaboard National	500,000	1,214,315	19,005,771	11,292,544	21,378,086	342	650	56,819	*3,405,274	*747,960	*3,340,414
Thirty-fourth Street Nat.	184,300	185,356	400,568	525,395	917,957	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	236,172	1,460,250	2,215,131	2,915,893	123	130	11,709	8,090	103,768	143,783
Western National	2,100,000	3,336,027	57,409,524	32,595,904	63,395,548	258	620	210,037	*5,653,526	*554,687	*5,261,452

*Decrease.

THE INSPIRITING RECORD OF DIVIDENDS

To the holders of those stocks of railroad companies which are not in receipt of dividends, there is nothing more encouraging than the record which shows how by millions upon millions of dollars share capital the past few years has progressed from the non-productive to the productive stage. Having seen the vast capitalization of such properties as Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and others come from an apparently hopeless position and assume a place on the list of dividend payers, and seeing the unprecedented activity of the transportation industry and its splendid outlook, it certainly would seem that, no matter how apparently remote the prospect, there is hope for the least promising to attain a like status. Based upon the consummation of expectations indulged in in the past, and upon others that have since arisen, stocks have appreciated in market value very heavily, the cry being still heard in many quarters that prices are high, stocks are dear, stocks are a luxury which only the rich can afford, and so forth. People are forgetful that the same cry was heard when many of the stocks now paying 4 and 5 per cent. dividends were selling only on what it was believed the future had in store for them, the inclination being the same then as now to belittle development, to disparage growth, and to conclude that progress had reached the limit.

Turn aside for a moment and note what has taken place on the records in this very matter of dividend paying. During the fiscal year 1901, now reported on by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and hence covering officially a uniform period, the volume of share capital on which dividend payments were made aggregated nearly $3,000,000,000. The exact amount is $2,977,575,179. This by itself would mean little and prove less. But compare it with results for 1900, and for the year there is seen to be an increase of $308,000,000. Compare 1901 with 1898, and in three years the gain is no less than $1,159,000,000. Startling figures and no less startling facts. Go back to 1895, when things railroadwise were in a pretty bad shape, and here we get a comparison showing 1901 with expansion of $1,492,000,000. Assume that the best year preceding the period of bankruptcy and hard times would provide a more acceptable basis; that year was 1892, against which the late one comes out head by $1,152,000,000.

Outstanding stock has, of course, increased, but, despite what has been going on in this direction, never before has there been as large a proportion of the total stock turning over a profit to its owners as during 1901. For the first time since the records have been kept this ran beyond 50 per cent.—51.27 per cent. In 1892 it was only 39.40 per cent., in 1895 as low as 29.94 per cent., and in 1898 33.74 per cent. covered the amount. No more encouraging exhibit is to be found in the whole range of railroad statistics than this, none which may be calculated to inspire more confidence in the future of railroad stocks, providing only that the industry is not called upon to face calamity or violent reversal in the average conditions by which it is governed.

	Stock Outstanding.	Stock Paying Div'ds. Amount.	Per Ct.
1890	$4,409,658,485	$1,598,131,033	36.24
1891	4,450,649,027	1,706,390,636	40.36
1892	4,632,108,763	1,825,705,437	39.40
1893	4,668,935,418	1,809,600,846	38.76
1894	4,854,075,659	1,767,925,565	36.57
1895	4,961,258,656	1,485,618,453	29.94
1896	5,220,527,269	1,559,024,075	29.83
1897	5,364,642,255	1,603,549,978	29.90
1898	5,388,268,321	1,818,113,082	33.74
1899	5,515,011,726	2,239,502,545	40.61
1900	5,845,570,593	2,668,969,895	45.66
1901	5,806,566,204	2,977,575,179	51.27

It may not be denied that this particular feature of railroad progress is not to be taken alone; that it should be considered in conjunction with progress as to funded indebtedness, fixed obligations, and other cognate matters. Neither is it to be contested that consideration of it should exclude what has been the course of property maintenance, for obviously the so-called skimping of maintenance expenses might easily leave the dividend balance to show a large growth, but necessarily as the outcome of a policy to be condemned at all points. In the limits of a single article it is not possible to go into full details regarding all these matters, but speaking generally it may be said that there is little call for criticism in the way in which capitalization has been handled, and that there has been but moderate expansion in interest charges. The best proof of this is to be found in the fact that interest and all other deductions from income the past few years have increased only about one-fourth of the increase in the income from which the disbursements have been made. Moreover, the heavy increase in dividend payments has been followed by growing surpluses and not by a showing which would indicate drafts upon resources. And as to maintenance, this may be dismissed in a word, for taken together, outlays on property never before absorbed so large a proportion of all expenses as in the year last reported on.

What calls for further consideration, however, is the distribution of the dividends over this vast mass of stock which has become participant in the recent profits arising from the conduct of railroad business. And in order to show the full extent of the change which has taken place in the past few years, results for 1895 may be adopted for comparison, for it is largely against the low prices for stocks around that period that current prices are pitted for the purpose of demonstrating the lofty heights to which they have soared. For the purpose named, this table, worthy of careful study, has been compiled so as to bring out the volume of stocks specified, rates of dividend, or no dividend at all, and to show the changes both in amount and percentage:

Per Cent. Paid.	1895. Stocks.	P. C. of Total Stocks.	1901. Stocks.	P. C. of Total Stocks.	Changes. Amount.	Per Cent.
Nothing paid	$3,475,640,203	70.06	$2,828,991,025	48.73	Dec. $646,649,178	18.60
From 1 to 2	73,830,210	1.39	271,746,525	4.68	Inc. 197,916,315	268.07
From 2 to 3	110,520,624	2.23	134,768,968	2.32	Inc. 24,248,344	21.94
From 3 to 4	60,741,585	1.22	105,631,081	1.82	Inc. 44,889,496	73.82
From 4 to 5	341,976,155	6.89	776,702,518	13.38	Inc. 434,726,363	127.12
From 5 to 6	267,201,887	5.39	607,626,574	10.46	Inc. 330,424,687	123.66
From 6 to 7	218,968,270	4.41	505,593,837	8.70	Inc. 286,625,567	130.90
From 7 to 8	198,038,296	3.99	387,613,861	6.67	Inc. 189,575,565	95.72
From 8 to 9	102,298,543	2.06	88,963,550	1.53	Dec. 13,334,993	13.04
From 9 to 10	10,209,510	.22	5,036,979	.09	Dec. 5,172,531	50.60
10 and above	101,133,373	2.04	93,891,286	1.62	Dec. 7,242,089	7.16
Total	$4,961,258,656	100.00	$5,806,566,204	100.00	Inc. $845,703,548	17.04
Paying dividends	1,485,618,453	29.94	2,977,575,179	51.27	Inc. 1,491,956,726	100.42
Dividends paid	85,287,543		156,735,784		Inc. 71,448,241	83.77

Stocks in the aggregate increased $845,703,548, or 17.04 per cent., between 1895 and 1901. Taking this for a starting point, it is seen that as much as $646,649,178 left the ranks of non-productive issues, or 18.60 per cent. of the 1895 total. It then appears that in stocks getting from 1 to 2 per cent. there was an increase of $197,916,315, or 268.07 per cent., with more moderate gains for the next two classes, those receiving averages of 2 to 3 per cent. and 3 to 4 per cent. Where the changes are really conspicuous it is not difficult to determine, for between 4 per cent. and 7 per cent. the gain has been nearly a billion dollars, a much more than doubling of the 1895 total by that for 1901.

Stocks paying 4 to 5 per cent. show the largest amount of increase, $434,726,363, or 127.12 per cent.; those paying 5 to 6 per cent., an increase of $330,424,687, or 123.66 per cent., and those paying 6 to 7 per cent., an increase of $286,625,567, or 130.90 per cent. There is still left the large gain of $189,575,565, or 95.72 per cent., for stocks on the list of 7 to 8 per cent. issues, a feature by no means devoid of importance or significance, indicating that fulfillment of hopes must have come to many who were investors in stocks whose future has turned out up to the best anticipations. The decrease in stocks calling for higher rates than 8 per cent.—in the aggregate less than $26,000,000—is hardly a development of moment, certainly one which is not to be compared with that just made the subject of comment. If note be taken of the proportion of each stock to receive specified rates, it will be seen in a moment that the more imposing features are still apparent where the rates range between 4 per cent. and 7 per cent. From 4 to 5 per cent. the rise has been from 6.89 per cent. to 13.38 per cent.; from 5 to 6 per cent. it has been from 5.39 per cent. to 10.46 per cent., and from 6 to 7 per cent. the average of 4.41 per cent. has given place to one of 8.70 per cent.

At the foot of the table above it will be observed that a couple of lines are introduced showing that for 1895 the total of dividend-paying stocks of all grades was $1,485,618,433, but that for 1901 this had expanded to $2,977,575,179, the gain being $1,491,956,726, or 100.42 per cent., which looks a good deal like two shares of stock being brought to the point of yielding a profit where only one was able to perform that highly important function. Dividends paid are seen with an increase of $71,448,241, or 83.77 per cent.

Remarkable and suggestive as this entire exhibit is, so far as it has been presented, its characteristic features are still more impressive if examined into a little closely. Thus it may be shown that so striking has been the upward trend of railway profits that for one group of roads, that located in the middle of the Northwestern tier of States, only 16.59 per cent. of their stocks were without dividends in 1901, whereas in 1895 66.73 per cent. were barren of returns. In fact, as late as 1898 62.42 per cent. of the share issues of these figures in the latter class. Again, in the Southwest the proportion of what might be called dead wood has decreased from 62.40 per cent. to 52.92 per cent.; while, to take another example, the group lying in the Middle Atlantic States has improved from 90.25 per cent. paying no dividends to only 37.15 per cent. Comparisons extended would bring out more of such phenomena, but enough has been said to show clearly and conclusively that there has been a mighty influence at work to improve railroad investment property. Whether the criticism of high prices is just in any particular case, of course individual judgment must decide. There is ample proof that there has been an uplift in the status of railroad property, and that the uplift has been of a striking character. The industry is a vast one, and is destined to relegate far into the rear those records which now compel so much favorable comment.

The brilliant yesterday eclipsed by the more brilliant to-day, will again be eclipsed by the still more brilliant to-morrow, unless every precedent be swept aside and every present indication prove as misleading as it is pronounced.

MILTON J. PLATT.

NEW COAL TRADE PROFITS

Transportation of coal now forms one of the most important sources of revenue to the railroads of the country, and as it is good or bad, so are the earnings of the carriers; the anthracite trouble is over, so far as mining is concerned; we are beginning to see the change, and the Erie statement for October shows the turn in the tide of affairs, in reality something better than in October last year, while the Reading, which did not feel the benefits of resumption as quickly as some of the others, does not show up so badly, for it has been hauling a pile of soft coal to the former users of hard.

In spite of all the heavy expenses, the Pennsylvania, our greatest coal-carrier, shows an increase. In keeping with its splendid record as a money earner, the Pennsylvania returns a statement of earnings for October and for ten months ended Oct. 31 that must more strongly impress the fact that in this respect at least it is unequaled by any other railroad property in the world. Norfolk and Western is also keeping its end up in the way of earnings, and it is spending much in the way of making improvements necessary for the increased business that is to come to it.

Surely there is no warrant for any pessimistic views as regards the coal trade; this means all who are interested or connected with it in any way, whether producer or carrier, whether anthracite or bituminous. There was a very considerable tonnage lost to the carriers of anthracite during the past Summer, but the coal is on hand—in the ground—to be mined and carried and sold at profitable figures. The markets have been depleted as never before in the history of this branch of the fuel industry; the quantity held by the producers and dealers has been used up, and that of householders also. Bituminous has helped out in many instances, and there is need for all that can be had. Does not all this foretell an active condition of business for many months to come?

There is no let-up to the demand for coal, and it will be months before the supply is equal to anything like normal requirements, and this condition of affairs will redound to the credit and benefit of all, the operator or producer, from the prices which will be obtained; the carrier from the full rates of freight had for the service and the tonnage moved—for with the prevailing demand for coal there will be prompt unloading of the cars and quick returns for further loadings. The distribution of anthracite coal is being gradually extended by the Reading, and shipments to New England and the South have increased. The Reading Company has begun to make deliveries over the Pennsylvania lines, particularly to Baltimore and Washington. The Reading has taken care of Philadelphia trade as far as possible with its product, but there are some districts in that vicinity where Lehigh Valley coal was formerly sent, and, as that line has been turning its supply North and West, the individual operator has his chance at the points referred to. The dealers pay $6 a ton at the mines to individual operators, and $1.75 in addition for freight. This leaves them $1.25 for expenses and profit, when they get $9 for the coal, as against the Reading's price of $6.75 "to all comers" there. It recently took a public school contract at $6.45 for egg, stove, and nut and $4.65 for pea coal in Philadelphia, so that it "is doing very well, thank you," on the coal it has to dispose of.

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The situation everywhere is about the same; the Western trade will be in the market for anthracite all Winter, also. Negotiations have already been broached to the railroad managers on this subject. It has been pointed out to them that the West is bare of anthracite, that not only the usual tonnage transported during the Winter months will be needed, but much more, and the managers have been asked what facilities will be offered for the transportation of this emergency business. Shippers are offered every day premiums for their coal, but are adhering to circular. It looks like an inadequate supply of anthracite in the West all Winter. Just as soon as the retail dealer and the consumer of anthracite become convinced that their hopes for a supply of anthracite this Winter are misplaced, it is natural that a buying movement of bituminous coal will again be inaugurated. This time has not yet quite come, though it seems to be very near. This all tends to the benefit of the carriers, and that means activity on every hand. Tremendous efforts are to be made during the open weeks of the Winter in providing for a heavier movement next year. In Buffalo, streets leading from the retail trestles are filled with wagons going and coming from morning to night. The Lackawanna alone has been selling as high as 1,500 tons a day at retail.

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New England is going to want coal all Winter. It has a condition never confronting it before, and is viewed by all hands with the utmost gravity. The demand for soft coal is far

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 6	166,665
To date this year	175,361,834
Corresponding date last year	253,259,163

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 6	$1,105,500
To date this year	$840,747,350
Corresponding date last year	$944,706,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	Hocking Valley	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	½	Kan. City South. pf.	½
Corn Products pf.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Delaware & Hudson.	½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅜
Am. Malting pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest.	2	Rubber Goods pf.	⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Col. Southern	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	U. S. Express	2½
Corn Products	⅜	U. S. Leather	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Realty & Con.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅜
Met. Street Ry.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2½
Minn. St. L.	½	Westinghouse	6
National Lead	1	Wheeling & L. Erie	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C., R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Sp. & Col. 4s	7
Union Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	1½
N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading in yesterday's market fell to a very low ebb, barely 150,000 shares being traded in throughout the session, and these almost wholly as the result of professional operations. Price movements were in no sense consequential, either on the side of advances or of declines.

In the early dealings the professionals sold stock short in the belief or hope that the bank statement would be highly unfavorable. This constituted the market up to the appearance of the statement, a half hour before the close of business. When the statement appeared, showing a decrease in reserve of $5,812,550, which was about what had been expected, the character of the market and its dealings did not change. Professionals affected to believe that, whatever the statement, money is bound to work very tight before the end of the year, and hence they continued their short selling with more or less confidence. Important banking interests bought stocks as offered, but made no effort to bid up prices.

The close was lifeless and featureless, but with unmistakable evidence that, in the vernacular, stocks had been sold to a standstill and that at present prices the floating supply of securities is limited.

St. Paul was again the leader in point of activity and an effort was made to continue it as a speculative football, Standard Oil interests being credited with some of the selling. The closing price was a trifle below the final figure of Friday.

Good buying appeared in Sugar and Copper Trust stocks, which led to the gossip that perhaps St. Paul was being purposely depressed in order to permit accumulation in these and other stocks.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was neither better nor worse than had been expected. Reserves on all deposits decreased $5,812,550; reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decreased $5,818,475, loans increased $1,611,000, specie decreased $6,219,400, legal tenders decreased $611,700, and deposits (United States included) decreased $4,074,200.

In fact, it may be said that for once, at least, the statement seemed to reflect actual conditions. The known movements of money had indicated a loss of cash of about $7,000,000, which is practically what the statement shows.

On the other hand, it was known that there had been an increase in loans, due to the taking up of some of our foreign loans, and, as well, because of corporate borrowings. Indeed, had the loan increase been larger it would not have been surprising.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$381,437,000	$381,552,000	$306,442,500
Deposits	879,762,600	938,958,100	861,044,700
Circulation	45,598,300	31,986,400	30,807,900
Specie	162,620,800	169,530,700	162,804,400
Legal tender	67,293,600	71,816,500	58,157,900
Total res.	$229,914,400	$241,347,200	$220,962,300
Res. required	219,940,650	234,739,525	215,261,175
Surplus	$9,973,750	$6,607,675	$5,701,125
Ratio reserve deposit	26.1%	25.7%	25.6%

STOCK EXCHANGE CHANGES.

H. L. Hotchkiss Sells His Seat to Stanley W. McGraw for $80,000.

Another old member of the Exchange has posted his seat on the New York Stock Exchange for transfer. This is that of H. L. Hotchkiss, who has been a member since 1870. The purchaser of his seat, which brought $80,000, is Stanley W. McGraw, who has heretofore been connected with several Stock Exchange firms.

There has been several changes in some prominent Stock Exchange houses. Among them is the admission of four new members into the firm of De Coppit & Doremus. As these new firm members are all Stock Exchange members, that firm will now have five memberships on the Exchange, an unusually large number as Wall Street firms go.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 6	2,763,497
Same week last year	4,354,152
To date this year	175,361,834
Corresponding date last year	253,259,163

Bonds for the week	$10,097,600
Same week last year	$20,879,200
To date this year	$840,747,350
Corresponding date last year	$944,706,820

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 7,'01.	Dec. 6,'02.	Decrease.
Railroads	$2,942,118	$2,273,026	$669,092
Industrial	1,412,034	490,471	921,563
Mining	200	.....	200
Banks	65	.....	65

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 7,'01.	Dec. 6,'02.	Decrease.
Railroads	$19,678,200	$9,103,500	$10,569,700
Industrial	1,111,000	935,000	176,000
Government	94,500	53,100	41,400
State	500	26,000	*25,500

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@7½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were steady in the outside market yesterday, but very few stocks were actively traded in. It was the Copper group which again supplied the largest number of transactions and to which most attention was given. In other parts of the list trading was very desultory and the stocks which showed more than a few hundred shares were exceptions. The market as a whole, however, was somewhat more satisfactory than for several days past for the reason that price movements were more uniform and liquidation somewhat less in evidence than it had been.

***

MONTREAL AND BOSTON COPPER being by far the most active issue of the day was the one which atracted most attention. Brokers who heretofore have taken little or no part in the trading in this stock were yesterday quite active in it, and owing to this fact the activity drew more attention than it would otherwise have done. It is stated that the present output of the mine with the one smelter which the company has in operation is about sixty tons a week which, it is expected, will be doubled by the operation of a second smelter which has just been completed. In order to still further increase its output the company has made plans for the erection of a third smelter, to be completed in about two months.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf	44⅞	44½	44⅞
500	Am. Bar. & Pack., w. i.	62½	62½	62½
32	Am. Light & Traction	36½	36½	36½
100	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5½	5½
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	22½	22½
100	Bumberger De Lamar	9½	9½	9½
2,900	Bay State Gas	1½	1 7-16	1½
3	Colts Arm	60	60	60
500	Consolidated Refrig.	6½	6½	6½
100	Dominion Securities	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Electric Lead Reduction	3½	3½	3½
1,300	Green Con. Copper	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Houston Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Inter. R. T., 40% paid	109	109	109
19700	Montreal & Boston Cop.	3¼	3	3¼
200	New York Trans.	10	10	10
100	North Am. Lum. & Pulp	4½	4½	4½
1,800	Northern Securities	106¾	106	106⅝
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	44½	44½	44½
139	Standard Oil	672	670	672
50	Trenton Potteries pf.	114	114	114
1,000	Tubular Dispatch	1½	1½	1½
1,300	Union Copper	3	3	3
100	White Knob Copper	12	12	12
$5,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	78½	78½	78½
5,000	Tubular Dispatch 5s	95	95	95

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Amal. Copper	56⅜	57	56½	57
20	Am. Ice	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Am. Locomotive	27½	27½	27½	27½
5,750	Am. Sugar	118⅞	119⅝	118⅝	119⅝
3,160	At., T. & S. F.	82	82½	81⅝	82
60	A., T. & S. F. pf	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
680	Balt. & Ohio	98¼	98½	97⅝	98½
2,270	Brook. Rap. T.	64⅜	64⅝	64¼	64½
220	Can. Pacific	127¼	127¾	127	127¾
30	Ches. & Ohio	45⅜	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝
150	Chi. Gt. West.	24½	25	24½	25
13,580	Chi., M. & St. P.	173	173	171⅞	172¼
10	Chi. Union T.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Col. Fuel	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
20	Col. & Hock.	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,470	Erie	33¼	33⅜	33	33¼
90	Ill. Central	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞
390	Louis. & Nash.	126¾	127	126⅝	126¾
1,530	Manhattan	147⅜	148¼	147⅜	147⅞
230	Met. Street	139½	139⅝	139	139¼
10	Mo., Kan. & T.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
2,890	Mo. Pacific	105⅝	106	105½	106
150	N. Y. Central	154½	154⅝	154¼	154¼
110	N. Y., Ont. & W.	29	29⅛	29	29⅛
40	Norf. & West.	70⅜	71	70⅜	71
570	Pennsylvania	156	156¼	155⅜	156¼
200	People's Gas	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,910	Reading	58⅞	59½	58⅝	58⅝
80	Rep. Steel	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼
40	Rep. Steel pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼
170	Rock Island	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41½
2,180	Southern Pac.	62¼	62½	62¼	62½
60	Southern Ry.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
610	Tenn. C. & I.	56⅞	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞
100	Texas Pac.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
4,580	Union Pac.	99¼	99⅜	98⅞	99¼
310	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,450	U. S. Steel	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼
220	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼
70	Wabash pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾

50,130

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Union Pac. conv.	105½	105½	105½	105½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates were reported to-day as below: Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 25@20c discount; call loans, 5@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $21,652,394; balances, $1,272,411.

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cable transfers	4.88	
Bankers' sterling	4.87½	4.86
Commercial bills		4.82¾
Francs	5.15	5.16⅞
Reichsmarks	.95⅜	.94⅞
Guilders	.40¼	.40

The stock market was very dull to-day, with small business even in the coppers, but the undertone at the close was generally firm. Complete transactions:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atchison	82	82	82
25	Atchison pf.	98¾	98⅝	98¾
17	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
22	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
1	Mass. Elec.	36	36	36
35	Mass. Elec. pf. ex div.	95	95	95
108	Union Pacific	99½	99	99
34	West End	94¾	94¾	94¾
11	West End pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾

TELEPHONES.

98	American	160¼	159½	160¼
7	Cumberland	126	126	126
5	New England	137	137	137
10	Western pf.	98½	98½	98½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	78	78	78
150	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
1,615	Am. Sugar	119¾	118⅞	119⅝
10	Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	117
201	Am. Woolen	14	12	13½
69	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76½	76½
170	Dominion Iron & Steel	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜
10	General Elec.	177½	177½	177½
15	Mass. Gas	38¼	38¼	38¼
170	Mass. Gas pf.	94¾	94½	94¾
10	Seattle Elec. pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
295	United Fruit	109	108	108¾
108	U. S. Steel	36¼	36	36
21	U. S. Steel pf.	83½	83	83

MINING.

125	Adventure	14	14	14
100	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
580	Amalgamated	57	56⅝	57
100	Am. Zinc	7	7	7
25	Atlantic	7	7	7
3	Bingham	26	26	26
100	Centennial	16½	16½	16½
10	Central Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
725	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1 27-32	1⅞
430	Copper Range	56¼	56	56
10	Daly West	34½	34½	34½
25	Dominion Coal	128	128	128
50	Dominion Coal pf.	119½	119	119½
100	Elm River	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,105	Guanajuato	3	3	3
10	Isle Royale	12	12	12
15	Mass.	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Mohawk	38¾	38¼	38¼
4,500	Montreal & Boston	3 3-16	3	3¼
65	Old Colony	1	1	1
50	Old Dominion	15½	15½	15½
150	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
13	Tamarack	142	140	140
174	Trinity	9	8¾	8
710	United States	21¾	21¼	21⅝
65	Utah	22¾	22½	22½
95	Winona	3¾	3¼	3⅜

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Local trading dragged along wearily this morning, 7,630 shares and $36,000 bonds being the extent of the business transacted. Prices sagged off to a lower level, United Power and Transportation shading off 1¼ points and De Long Hook and Eye 1. Other issues lost from ⅛ to ½. There was no feature in any part of the list. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Cement	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
8	Am. Railways	52	52	52
5	Bell Telephone	72	72	72
21	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
100	Con. Lake Superior	21½	21½	21½
52	Con. Lake Superior pf.	89	89	89
17	Con. Traction of N. J.	68½	68½	68½
1	De Long Hook and Eye	9½	9½	9½
29	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
100	International Power	11	11	11
22	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
17	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
412	Met. Trust. ($17.50 pd.)	22½	22½	22½
2	Nesq. Valley	51½	51½	51½
100	North Pennsylvania	109	109	109
15	Pennsylvania Railroad	78	78	78
15	Philadelphia Company	46¾	46¾	46¾
25	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97¾	97½
15	Phila. Rapid Transit	15½	15½	15½
920	Phila. Electric Company	8½	8 7-16	8 7-16
4,370	Reading	29½	29 3-16	29⅜
100	Reading Traction	30	30	30
2	Union Traction	46¾	46¾	46¾
941	United Gas Imp.	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	Union Power and Trac.	49¾	49¾	49¾
434	U. S. Steel	36⅞	36⅞	36¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	83¾	85½

*Ex-dividend.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Consols Pay Day Caused a Rather Keen Demand for Money.

Tone on the Stock Exchange Generally Cheerful — American Rails Dull — Rise in the Bank of England's Rate Not Thought Likely.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 6.—Money was plentiful this week, but there was a rather keen demand on Monday, owing chiefly to the consols pay-day requirements.

The payments made by the Morgans in connection with the shipping combination amounted, it is understood, to £5,000,000. The greater part of the money remains in London, and the operation affected the market to a much less extent than the consols requirements, many speculators having neglected to continue their bargains on the previous Friday, thinking they could make better terms. On Monday they were obliged to pay 5 per cent.

On the Stock Exchange business was small, but the tone generally was cheerful. Consols were rather dull, but the foreign market was generally strong, especially since the Paris settlement was completed. Canadian Grand Trunks fell.

South Africans were adversely affected for a short time by the failure of two Berlin speculators, but promptly recovered under professional support. Subsequently they partially relapsed.

American rails were dull in sympathy with Wall Street. The general mining market was lifeless, but prices were steady. It is not probable that transactions will increase much before the end of the year.

Chinese bonds fluctuated, but were offered toward the end of the week owing to the attention called to the unfavorable effect of the price of silver on China's finances. Home rails were steady.

Owing to gold exports and the expansion in coin and note circulation usual at the end of the month the Bank of England's reserve is £1,016,000 lower, at £21,383,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has fallen ¼, to 42⅝ per cent.

A rise in the official Bank rate before the end of the year is considered possible, but is not expected.

On 'Change rates for long bills on France and Germany moved in London's favor. Italian currency depreciated slightly.

Gold is still in light demand for Paris. Further shipments to South America are probable. The Bank of England lost a moderate amount of gold this week, mostly to Egypt, but these withdrawals impress the market less than the exports to South America because much of the gold now going to Egypt returns to London next Spring.

There was a rather better inquiry for silver toward the end of the week, said to be on Eastern account.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Money was somewhat easier to-day. Discounts were firm. The proespects of the Bank rate were much discussed.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, the approach of the settlement intensifying Saturday's usual apathy. Consols and home rails were heavy. Americans were dormant on account of apprehensions of an adverse bank statement, but they closed rather firmer. Kafirs were fairly firm. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92⅜; consols for account, 92⅜; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 84⅜; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 100⅝; Canadian Pacific, 131½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47; Chicago Great Western, 23⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande,, 40½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 65⅜; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 130¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 29⅜; Pennsylvania, 80¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 30⅜; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 32⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64; Union Pacific, 102; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 38⅞; United States Steel preferred, 85¾; Wabash, 29; Wabash preferred, 44¾.

Bar silver steady at 22 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 35.47; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Prices on the Bourse today opened easier. Later Spanish 4s were in active demand on the news from Madrid that Señor Silvela had been intrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet, which lifted up the whole list. At the close prices were steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

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BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull, owing to New York advices. Home funds were easier, new loans being apprehended in the near future. Spanish 4s were strong, but reacted on sales for Paris account. Locals were quiet. Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$265,744,578
Gold	117,927,894
Silver	36,507,402
United States notes	3,241,772
Treasury notes of 1890	111,318
National banknotes	15,092,279
Total receipts this day	1,519,947
Total receipts this month	10,700,276
Total receipts this year	252,182,425
Total expenditures this day	1,380,000
Total expenditures this month	9,475,000
Total expenditures this year	236,841,227
Deposits in National banks	148,777,273

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$379,254,569
Silver dollars	468,019,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,722,199
Silver bullion of 1890	23,181,801
Total	$872,177,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$379,254,569
Silver certificates outstanding	468,019,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,904,000
Total	$872,177,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$81,758,994
Gold certificates	36,168,930
Silver coin and bullion	2,304,519
Silver certificates	4,292,883
United States notes	3,241,772
Other assets	20,120,342
Total in Treasury	$147,887,413
Deposits in National banks	148,777,273
Total	$296,664,686
Current liabilities	90,920,107
Available cash balance	$205,744,578

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$11,691,267
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	11,229,610
From Jan. 1, 1902	537,209,077
From Jan. 1, 1901	523,579,809

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1902	$7,298,204
Week ended Dec. 3, 1901	6,091,449
From Jan. 1, 1902	445,997,941
From Jan. 1, 1901	467,648,536

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$65,013
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	167,652
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,883,921
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,711,482

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$1,010,500
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	2,443,107
From Jan. 1, 1902	27,725,380
From Jan. 1, 1901	49,129,307

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$945,487
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	2,275,455
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,841,459
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,417,825

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$51,339
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	155,413
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,184,223
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,503,834

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$924,228
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	881,745
From Jan. 1, 1902	32,110,625
From Jan. 1, 1901	45,878,942

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$872,889
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	746,332
From Jan. 1, 1902	30,926,402
From Jan. 1, 1901	42,375,108

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$116,952
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	303,065
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,068,744
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,215,316

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$1,934,728
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	3,324,852
From Jan. 1, 1902	59,836,005
From Jan. 1, 1901	95,008,249

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1902	$1,817,776
Week ended Dec. 6, 1901	3,021,787
From Jan. 1, 1902	52,767,261
From Jan. 1, 1901	86,792,933

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHIC., GO., INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
4th week Nov.	$110,393	$120,357	$103,253
Month	389,261	377,018	330,072
From July 1	2,135,998	2,000,106	1,744,690
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week Nov.	84,943	76,247	65,569
Month	281,216	248,643	215,150
From Jan. 1	3,162,300	2,761,564	.....
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE, (Rapid Railway System.)—			
4th week Nov.	7,992	7,106	6,223
Month	24,329	22,604	20,660
From July 1	198,855	179,558	.....
GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,042
4th week Nov.	805,171	779,024	770,016
Month	2,722,459	2,484,299	2,407,068
From July 1	13,876,947	12,845,292	12,033,308
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	5,253	4,985	4,985
Month Nov.	4,277,886	3,770,416	2,714,516
July 1 to Nov. 30	20,405,937	17,327,943	13,292,397
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,283	3,283	3,152
4th week Nov.	803,325	814,632	708,762
Month	2,882,235	2,707,607	2,418,682
From July 1	14,408,062	12,676,359	11,431,792
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,582	2,480	2,222
4th week Nov.	468,193	456,137	444,698
Month	1,630,316	1,574,751	1,823,883
From July 1	7,865,330	7,566,987	6,626,793
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,609
4th week Nov.	472,382	439,063	376,126
Month	1,598,414	1,395,316	1,245,275
From July 1	8,359,405	7,258,808	6,748,179
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Nov.	13,777	14,493	.....
Month	52,373	52,289	.....
From July 1	263,694	250,423	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
4th week Nov.	354,689	435,586	403,382
Month	1,084,935	1,195,271	1,175,807
From Jan. 1	9,885,426	10,420,918	8,467,003
DEN. & RIO G. (incl. Rio G. W.) for	1902.	1901.	October— Increase.
Gross earnings	1,689,175	1,597,944	91,231
Op. expenses	989,646	1,001,890	\$12,244
Net earnings	699,529	596,054	103,475
Other income	8,011	4,456	3,555
Total net	707,540	600,510	107,030
Fixed charges, &c.	318,102	308,732	9,370
Surplus	389,438	291,778	97,660
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	.....
Surplus	379,438	281,778	97,660
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	6,322,157	6,211,636	110,521
Op. expenses	3,650,753	3,747,561	*96,808
Net earnings	2,671,404	2,464,075	207,329
Other income	54,378	39,796	14,582
Total net	2,725,782	2,563,871	221,911
Fixed charges, &c.	1,280,627	1,220,707	59,920
Surplus	1,445,155	1,283,164	161,991
Renewal fund	40,000	40,000	.....
Surplus	1,405,155	1,243,164	167,991

*Decrease.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—The local market was quiet, but steady, with nothing in the way of feature except a further decline in Atlantic Coast Line common. Money on call was 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 488 shares of stock and $2,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Seaboard Ry. common	26	26	26
52	Atlan. Coast L., Class A	140	140	140
10	Canton Company	100	100	100
5	Union	72	72	72
1	First National Bank	164	164	164

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atlan. C. Line new 4s	89¼	89¼	89¼
1,000	Atlan. C. L. 4s, (S. C.)	103½	103½	103½

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
New Jersey Zinc Co. stock.
Lackawanna Steel full paid.
International Traction 4% & pfd
WILL BUY
Amer. Writing Paper 5%
N.Y. & East River Gas 1st & Cons.
Continental Tobacco 7% debs.
WEED & LESLIE,
35 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

Attractive prospectus, giving full information how every investor can secure regular dividends. Sent Free upon request.
SANFORD MAKEEVER & CO.
BONDS, STOCKS, INVESTMENTS.
84 Adams St., Chicago. 170 Broadway

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 10
Atlantic Coast Line Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 10	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Albany (extra)	25c	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 8
Boston & Maine common (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Bos., Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-an.)	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 30	Nov. 29	Dec. 30
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. & N'thwestern com. (semi-an.)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi. & N'thwestern pf. (quarter)	2	.....	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Jan. 5
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	Dec. 10	Nov. 29	Dec. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	Jan. 17
Mexican Northern (quarter)	½	Dec. 8	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Norfolk & West. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 19	Dec. 8	Dec. 18
R.R. Securities Ill. Cent. stock certs.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 5
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. com. stock tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. stock tr. cfs. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union El. R. R. (extra)	½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Chicago City Railway	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 8	Dec. 14
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
Mass. Electric Companies pf.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 6
South Side Elev., Chicago, (quar.)	1	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Union Traction, Phila., (semi-ann.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 1
Washington Water Power, Spokane, Wash. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 8	Jan. 8

TRUST COMPANIES.

Fifth Avenue	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Fifth Avenue (extra)	1	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (extra)	7	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Chicle com. (month)	1	Dec. 10	.....	.....
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
Am. Dist. Tel., Brooklyn	3½	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 11
Amer. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
American Express Co. (extra)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
American Snuff Co. com.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
American Snuff Co. pf (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Appleton Co., Boston	4	Dec. 12	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Boot Cotton Mills, Mass.	$20	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 3
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Cabinet & Hecla Mining Co.	$5	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 10
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Central Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Chic. Junction Rep. & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chic. Junction Rep. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
C., K. & N. Mining Co.	1c	Dec. 18	Dec. 13	Dec. 19
Columbus (O.) Edison Co.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Columbus (O.) Edison Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Columbus Gas Light & Heat. Co. pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 25
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quar.)	2	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 10
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Con. Mercur. Gold Mines Co. (month)	3c	Dec. 9	Nov. 26	Dec. 10
Cont. Tobacco com. (quar.)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Cont. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Daly-West Mining Co.	60c	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Dominion Coal Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Dominion Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Eden Musée Amer. Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 15
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	½	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Equitable Ill. Gas L., Phila., pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Finance Co. of Penn 1st pf.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 18
Fisheries Co. pf. (annual)	7	Jan. 10	Jan. 15	Jan. 11
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	5	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Internat. Silver Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 5	Jan. 2
Internat. Steam Pump com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 3
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Laclede Gas Co., St. Louis, pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal Co. pf., (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Lead Co. pf (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
N. Y. Mtge & Security Co. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Ontario Silver Mining	30c	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	.....
Philadelphia Electric pf.	2¼	Dec. 16	Dec. 5	Dec. 18
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 22
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shawmut Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Standard Oil Co (quarter)	$10	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 21
Street's West Stable Car Line pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 13	Jan. 6
Trenton Potteries Co. pf. (quar.)	2	Dec. 16	Holders of record	Nov. 29
United Box Board & P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
U. S. Reduc & Ref. Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3

*On amount paid in.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 6, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	18	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
56⅜	56¾	7,000	*Amal. Copper Co.	56½	57	56½	56¾	+ ⅛
⅝	¾	200	Am. Bicycle Co.	¾	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
4	4½	1,855	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	4	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
34¼	34⅝	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
88⅜	89	20	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
45½	46	20	Am. Cotton Oil	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	.....
10	10¼	200	*Am. Ice Co.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
37¾	37⅞	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
27½	28	300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
23	25	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	— ½
38½	39¼	400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	.....
90⅜	91	500	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅞	90½	90¼	90¼	.....
119⅜	120	3,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119	119⅝	118¾	119⅞	+ ⅞
81½	82	7,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81¾	82	81½	82	— ⅛
98⅛	98¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98½	— ⅜
98½	98¾	4,300	Baltimore & Ohio	98½	98⅞	98	98½	+ ¼
93	94½	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
64¼	64½	5,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64½	64⅞	64	64¼	— ¼
127½	127¾	3,100	Canadian Pacific	127¼	127¾	127	127½	.....
45¾	46	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅜
33	34	300	Chicago & Alton	33½	33½	33	33	— ⅛
24⅞	25	100	Chicago Great West.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	37	100	Chi., Ind. & West., pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅜
172	172⅛	23,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	173⅛	173¼	171¾	172	— ⅞
220	224	200	Chicago & Northw.	221½	221¾	220	220	— 2
16	17	10	Chi. Term. Trans.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
31½	32½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32	32	32	32	.....
13¾	14	200	Chicago Union Trac.	14	14	14	14	.....
46	50	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
87	89½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	85½	85½	85	85	—1
28	28½	100	Colorado & Southern	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
19¼	20	200	Colo. & H. G. & Iron	19	19	19	19¼	— ¼
211	212	300	Consolidated Gas	211	211	211	211	— ⅛
116½	118½	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116¾	.....
28½	28¾	300	Corn Products	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ¾
80½	81¾	400	Corn Products pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
158½	159	200	Delaware & Hudson	158½	158¾	158½	158¾	+ ½
245	250	100	Del., Lack. & West.	245	245	245	245	.....
39¼	39¾	300	Denver & R. G.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅛
89¼	89¾	110	Denver & R. G. pf.	89¾	89⅝	89¾	89⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	38	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	36	36½	36	36½	+1
33¼	33⅝	4,800	Erie	33¼	33⅝	33	33½	— ⅛
60½	61½	200	Evans. & T. H.	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
100	102	100	General Chemical pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
98	1,100	Hocking Valley		98	99	98	99	+1
94	94⅝	500	Hocking Valley pf.	94⅜	94½	94	94⅜	— ⅜
142⅜	143	1,000	Illinois Central	142¾	143	142½	143	.....
71½	72	100	Internat. Paper pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
38¾	39¼	200	Iowa Central	39	39	39	39	— ¼
78	79	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
54¼	55	300	Kansas City South. pf.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	+ ½
126¼	126⅝	5,300	Louisville & Nashville	126⅜	127⅛	126¼	126¾	— ⅛
8	12	100	Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
147⅜	148	9,100	Manhattan Elevated	147⅜	148	147⅜	147⅞	+ ⅛
121½	123	700	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	121½	121½	121	121	.....
130½	131¼	2,400	*Met. Street Railway	130⅞	130⅞	130	130½	— ¼
22½	23	500	Mexican Central	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
107½	108¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	— ½
122	123	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	124½	123	123	— ½
24½	25	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24⅞	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
56	56¼	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	.....
105¾	106	2,900	Missouri Pacific	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	105⅞	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	300	*National Lead Co.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	—1
153⅜	153⅝	4,500	New York Central	153⅜	154¼	153⅜	153⅝	— ½
42¼	43	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	+1
29¼	29⅝	800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29¼	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
71	71⅛	2,000	Norfolk & Western	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ⅛
91½	91⅞	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	.....
6	6⅜	100	Ontario Mining	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
156	156⅜	13,420	Pennsylvania R R.	156¼	156½	155⅝	156⅛	— ⅜
100½	101	600	People's Gas, Chicago	101	101¼	100¼	101	.....
59	59½	100	Pressed Steel Car	59	59	59	59	.....
58¾	58⅞	9,500	Reading	58¾	58¾	58	58⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	19⅝	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
77	78	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77	77	77	77	—1
41⅝	41⅞	1,800	Rock Island	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
81⅝	82	300	Rock Island pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81¾	—1
68	71	130	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	— ¾
20¾	28	200	St. Louis Southw.	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
61¼	61⅜	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61¼	61½	61½	61¼	+ ⅜
62⅜	62½	5,800	Southern Pacific	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	2,000	Southern Railway, Ext.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
91⅜	92¼	600	Southern Ry. pf., Ext.	92⅜	92⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	55⅞	400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	55¾	56	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅜
41	41⅜	2,000	Texas & Pacific	41¼	41¼	41	41¼	— ⅛
28½	29	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	.....
46	46¾	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ⅜
99¼	99¾	15,200	Union Pacific	99¼	99¼	98⅝	99¼	— ⅛
91⅜	92	200	Union Pacific pf.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	13¾	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
126	130	100	U. S. Express	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	—2½
12¼	12¾	400	*U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
36¼	36¾	4,125	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
83¼	83⅝	3,050	U. S. Steel pf.	83¼	83½	83¼	83½	— ⅛
22½	22¾	300	U. S. Realty & Con.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
68¼	68½	100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68¼	+ ¼
60¾	61	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	61¼	61¼	61	61	— ⅜
125	130½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	124½	124½	124¼	124½	—2½
28⅜	28⅝	100	Wabash	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	.....
42⅜	44½	100	Wabash pf.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	— ¼
87¾	88	100	Western Union Tel.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	.....
198	200	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	200	200	200	200	—6
23	23¼	250	Wheel. & Lake Erie	23½	23½	23	23	— ⅝
25¾	26	400	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
50⅜	51	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	.....
Sales.....		166,665						

*Unlisted.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Dec. 6, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$280,200.00	$3,600.00	$11,700	$24,800.00	.....	$191,800.00
Colonial	100,000	2,141,200.00	54,600.00	103,500	175,500.00	$150,000.00	2,435,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,962,000.00	250,000.00	116,000	228,000.00	3,000.00	3,300,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	653,650.00	10,716.00	39,127	58,453.00	.....	637,108.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,758,400.00	98,000.00	87,400	263,100.00	.....	2,000,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,583,754.51	22,214.49	126,237	180,064.88	36,906.11	1,837,385.85
Hamilton	200,000	1,945,100.00	115,200.00	96,000	114,300.00	5,000.00	2,066,200.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,604,800.00	12,000.00	79,900	255,600.00	800.00	1,392,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,196,500.00	140,400.00	102,700	469,400.00	53,500.00	3,012,200.00
Mutual	200,000	2,256,529.00	32,920.00	72,760	209,382.00	.....	2,374,132.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,595,233.00	36,023.00	145,813	510,197.00	432.00	2,084,800.00
Plaza	100,000	3,012,000.00	137,000.00	104,000	103,000.00	.....	3,087,000.00
Riverside	100,000	968,280.03	19,874.44	86,300	66,437.52	.....	989,863.39
State	100,000	5,693,000.00	453,000.00	277,000	211,000.00	386,000.00	6,591,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,620,000.00	40,000.00	78,000	91,000.00	.....	1,940,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,289,900.00	46,200.00	21,100	109,200.00	84,300.00	1,506,900.00
United National	1,000,000	2,250,100.00	239,100.00	49,700	30,500.00	.....	1,327,500.00
Varick	100,000	774,000.00	4,000.00	68,600	98,600.00	1,000.00	822,000.00
Washington	100,000	797,420.00	13,149.00	49,149	35,607.00	9,906.00	775,225.00
Washington H'ghts.	100,000	501,597.00	17,904.00	18,711	43,346.00	.....	381,463.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,514,500.00	49,700.00	70,400	67,300.00	1,800.00	1,511,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,462,497.00	15,064.00	109,015	89,972.00	115,123.00	1,564,715.00
Broadway	100,000	1,601,100.00	17,170.00	64,332	136,400.00	.....	1,750,378.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,386,200.00	88,100.00	51,200	125,400.00	62,900.00	1,396,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	735,500.00	42,200.00	39,400	91,400.00	18,800.00	794,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	305,100.00	8,500.00	52,800	153,500.00	22,000.00	389,900.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,894,300.00	338,400.00	47,100	415,800.00	.....	3,375,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,980,200.00	118,800.00	338,600	201,200.00	20,000.00	4,343,800.00
Merchants'	100,000	918,861.00	13,303.00	63,779	16,604.00	.....	918,511.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,216,000.00	186,000.00	398,000	538,000.00	27,000.00	4,655,000.00
National City	300,000	2,993,000.00	141,600.00	349,000	370,000.00	80,000.00	3,152,000.00
North Side	100,000	965,477.24	13,809.45	62,239	44,306.74	49,239.31	900,906.79
People's	100,000	1,246,000.00	47,500.00	89,900	60,800.00	52,800.00	1,319,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	561,382.00	10,503.00	55,248	77,789.00	46,512.00	590,825.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,033,400.00	110,600.00	4,500	148,900.00	30,000.00	941,300.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	584,870.00	13,880.00	34,323	72,512.00	5,227.00	617,215.00
Union	200,000	1,238,300.00	40,400.00	80,900	83,500.00	134,200.00	1,231,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	795,900.00	39,900.00	31,200	55,200.00	41,300.00	787,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	559,192.00	29,207.00	15,000	102,919.00	5,583.00	627,341.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	723,400.00	37,400.00	10,000	121,200.00	.....	701,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,725,601.00	275,800.00	247,800	1,766,900.00	1,043,300.00	6,872,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,213,749.00	77,720.00	67,244	140,325.00	48,919.00	1,796,052.00
Second National	250,000	1,168,300.00	74,600.00	21,900	225,200.00	10,100.00	1,065,300.00
Third National	200,000	824,351.00	55,763.97	60,131	303,963.88	20,625.65	1,251,279.15
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,277,900.00	111,200.00	34,500	166,500.00	11,400.00	2,035,900.00
Second National	125,000	1,054,195.00	37,28 0.00	40,045	64,800.00	20,500.00	1,101,588.00
90,679,200	104 221 100		Total, National banks.				
11,272,700	17,226,700		Total, State banks.				
101 951900	121 447 800		Totals	881 437 000	162 620 800	67 293 600	1879 762600	45 506 600

Res. on total deposits, decrease $5,812,550. Res. on deposits other than U. S., decrease $5,818,475.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,146,200.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 6, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,386,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,998,000	$2,650,000	$1,366,000	$15,459,000	$1,183 000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,106,000	4,932,000	2,157,000	23,016,000	.....
2,000,000	1,289,300	Merchants' National	11,887,100	2,150,600	1,236,500	13,332,800	.....
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National	13,264,000	2,098,000	1,272,000	13,391,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	19,345,000	2,541,700	2,761,200	21,099,400	.....
1,000,000	317,900	Phenix National	4,929,000	1,020,000	253,000	4,832,000	47,700
25,000,000	15,394,500	National City	127,734,300	23,173,600	5,510,100	111,393,500	5,481,200
300,000	7,388,200	Chemical National	24,845,500	4,623,600	2,004,000	23,888,000	.....
900,000	506,900	Merch.' Exch. National	5,040,200	829,500	541,500

Letters to The Editor of The Times

A MARRIED WOMAN'S RIGHT TO EARN HER LIVING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent of December 1 asserts that the Post Office authorities are making it "heroic attempt to make women more womanly and men more manly." The allusion is, I presume, to the rule excluding married women from holding clerkships in the department. One wonders that the Postmaster General should regard it as at all within his province to deprive a perfectly competent woman of her well-earned position and salary because of a theory he happens to hold concerning the place she ought or ought not to occupy in her private home. By what authority does he interfere in or even take cognizance of the personal financial arrangements of husband and wife? Are not these relations strictly private and personal, to be adjusted according to the taste, need, and circumstances of the particular family?

There can be no doubt that right-minded men and women have their ideals of a home:

> * * * a happy fireside clime
> * * * * * *
> the true pathos and sublime
> Of human life.

And public sentiment concedes to them the sacred right to build this home according to their own liking, without outside let or hindrance—even from the Post Office authorities.

The young bride, so arbitrarily dismissed the other day, had a use for the money she was capable of earning, or she would not have wished to retain her clerkship. It is not likely that she was overanxious about her own personal bread and butter or clothes; and it is certain that she was not planning to encourage her husband in unmanliness. Perhaps she wanted to pay off the mortgage that threatens to turn her old father and mother shelterless into **the street, or to help a young brother through** college, or to support an invalid sister in the hospital, be even to pay the personal debt she incurred while preparing herself to pass the civil service examinations which qualified her for the position she has now lost. Who knows? Who has a right to inquire? This is her own business, not that of the public or of the Postmaster General. She has an inherent right as a human being and an American to use her trained ability in the best possible way and to use the money she earns according to her own discretion.

One would like to know who Mr. Payne has chosen to fill the vacant place. Searching out some needy and deserving "single woman," who does not "possess a supporter," he may have charitably bestowed the position upon her. But the Post Office Department of the United States is neither a charitable institution nor a reformatory, and the authorities are not, in reality, distributing its emoluments on that basis. On the contrary, there is reason to fear that this incident is in line with an observed tendency to restrict the number of women clerks as much as possible. A woman marries, and the fact is seized upon as an excuse for creating a vacancy to be filled by a voter. The cloven foot of machine politics is about as apparent in this as in the recently promulgated scheme to deprive magazines, which do not disseminate party politics, of the benefits of cheap postage and confine the privilege to newspapers which do perform that service.

The truth is that modern conditions have very largely released women from the productive industries and useful occupations which not long ago were carried on in the home, and society must now adjust itself to the new regime. It is absolutely necessary in these days that the mass of women, both married and single, should enter new fields of usefulness or remain idle. This irresistible movement is steadily widening. The change has come so swiftly that many are not only bewildered but alarmed, wondering "whereunto this may grow." Of two things we may be sure; that neither the "Post Office authorities" nor any other human power can stay the tide, and that its onward progress will not make women unwomanly nor men unmanly. Indolent and improvident men always have and doubtless will continue to bring those dependent upon them to poverty; but there is no great danger, in this strenuous age, that their numbers will increase.

It is not true that any woman or man who earns a salary crowds others out of employment. In this great needy world there is honest work, and plenty of it, of some kind, for every one willing to do it. It is not in the productive labor of women that the danger lies; quite the reverse. It is in the idleness and irresponsibility of increasing numbers of women who are failing to bear their share of the burdens of an advancing world. Women are largely a leisure class in the world of to-day, and they are already awaking to a consciousness of the necessity of the hour and of the responsibility resting upon them. "What shall women do with their leisure?" was the topic for discussion at a recent meeting of a large and earnest club.

The problem before us is not an easy one to solve. It must be worked out by men and women striving together as best they may under the exigencies and opportunities of the new conditions. The outcome will be in the interest of the home which they all love, and of society to which they are equally responsible.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

DOCZI'S COMEDY OF "THE KISS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the criticism of Doczi's "Kiss," please read in Brockhaus's "Konversations Lexicon," (fourteenth edition, fifth volume, Page 381:)

"Doczi * * * his comedy 'Kiss' won the Teleki prize of the Academy in 1871 and had great success on the Hungarian and German stage," &c.

Its lasting value is proved by being on the repertory of the "Vienna Burg" Theatre and other art institutes of equal standing in Hungary, Austria, and Germany; in Budapest it is considered of classical value.

A great deal may have been the matter with the performance and performers at the Irving Place Theatre, but "the material," the comedy, is excellent.

J. HOLLANDER.

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

ADVANTAGES OF FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In defense of football let me say that I fully concur with your views as set forth in Tuesday's editorial. Having been a lover of athletic sports all my life, and having on two occasions imperiled my life through overzealousness in the pursuit of them, I believe I am qualified to say a few words upon the subject.

The horrors of the football game are more imaginary than real, and usually have their origin in the minds of dyspeptic or nervous individuals who like to drink tea and indulge in small talk with old ladies.

Football is the most wholesome and interesting sport that we have, and by all means it should be encouraged. It not only strengthens the physical frame, but it promotes temperance and develops the tact, the pereseverance, and the courage of a youth—the very qualities that we admire in a man and which are so necessary in life's battle. Thousands of men owe their robust health and manly qualities to a course of training in football, and many have been spared from an untimely death by disease, and from the miseries of chronic invalidism by reason of the abundance of fresh air and exercise obtained in the football field.

The tendency of civilized life is toward debility and effeminacy—conditions under which a youth is apt to have a poor appetite, a narrow chest, and sloping shoulders. Football and other sports are a check to this degeneracy, which they serve to counteract to a marked degree.

All sports, to be interesting, must be spiced with a dash of danger, and a man of courage will get more real enjoyment by climbing the Alps, by hunting large game, or by sailing in a capsizable boat than he will when he is surrounded by safeguards.

In the heat and excitement of a well contested football game the injuries that a player receives are attended with very little pain and are soon forgotten. If the injuries are severe and the distress is great, nature kindly lulls the sufferer into a state of unconsciousness, from which he recovers when the acuteness of the pain has subsided.

Is it not better to train our youths in agility and courage, even at the remote risk of imperiling their lives, than to rear a race of courageless weaklings, who take patent medicines, look on the dark side of life, and are injured by the trolley cars, all because they lacked the athletic training which makes a man agile of limb and sound of body?

So sure am I that the dangers of football are overrated and their consequences magnified, that I do not hesitate to advise the parents of boys of delicate physique to let them play football to their hearts' desire.

A. C. BARDES, M. D.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

THE POLICE AND VEHICLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank you for your editorial of 27th ult., entitled "Descensus Averni," and for its very apt disposition of three of the departments of our City Government. At the same time I would express my appreciation of your clear vindication of Dr. Woodbury, our Commissioner of Street Cleaning, which appeared in your issue of 28th ult., which must, I think, be accepted as convincing by your readers. Of the defaulting departments, that of the police seems to me conspicuous for delinquency.

The turning down of certain Captains and the substitution of others, which appear to be the principal achievements of Col. Partridge, by no means interest the public as much as would practical exhibition of the power of the police to maintain order in our streets. Under his administration the absence of policemen where needed is as much of a byword as in the days of Tammany rule, and, in consequence, atrocities which are a disgrace to our city are freely committed on our highways.

Not to enumerate these, I wish to call attention to one grievous cause of complaint which has brought great injury and often even loss of life to numbers of our citizens. I refer to the almost absolute neglect of proper oversight of vehicles on the streets.

The automobile is particularly in need of watching, but is not to be considered irrespectively of other conveyances. The existing laws and regulations should be executed and carried out, and, where insufficient, suitable ones should be made for the prevention of carelessness in every department of locomotion.

In London's crowded streets the risk to pedestrians is greatly diminished by the enforcement of a rule that vehicles must keep to the right hand side of the road, and the police are on the spot to see that this is done. Here in New York, except in favored spots in one or two of our most conspicuous streets, drivers go wherever they choose without let or hindrance, and the pedestrian must look out for himself, on all sides at once, or take the risk of being knocked down and run over.

In London, again, the course of pedestrians is made safer by curbed refuges placed at intervals in the centre of the street, like islands of safety in the stream of traffic. These serve as well to divide the street into passages for the vehicles going in opposite directions. We should have these stations, but as we have them not, there is all the more necessity for police guards to see that the drivers keep to their proper side of the street.

In addition to this particular form of disorder there are many others, such as laxity with reference to careless driving and incompetent drivers; indifference to the regulation requiring lights at nightfall; tolerance of the reckless habit of leaving teams standing unhitched, &c. These all endanger the lives of citizens whether on foot or otherwise.

The automobile is a conspicuous danger. It is a common experience to see it speeding through our most frequented avenues at a rate plainly beyond the limit allowed by the law. It is equally common to observation that though this practice habitually prevails on certain days, as on Sundays in Fifth Avenue, the police do not interpose to stop it. This neglect is simply an outrage, and no individual of average common sense can be made to believe that it could not be stopped by authority.

Now, let me add one more thought. When some one is knocked down and run over the frequent sequel is that the driver of the automobile puts on all speed and is able to escape! This is one reason why these machines are more dangerous than other vehicles. Having the ability to outspeed their pursuers (should there happen to be any!) these devils assume the right, begotten of power, to drive at all times as fast as they please and as recklessly, in spite of written laws!

Now, what exhibition could be more disgraceful to our city than this? What anarchy more real? And yet this is the condition of affairs permitted by our reform administration! If this be all that reform can do, I say let us have none of it in the Police Department!

Now, a word as to the responsibility for all this. If the roundsmen fail in their duty, then we look to the Captains. If the Captains, then to the Police Commissioner. When he fails, to whom are we to look?

The conclusion is a serious one and to be taken seriously to heart by the Mayor of New York, who should ask himself with all solemnity to what extent he is morally accountable for the murders, past and prospective, which have been or are to be the consequence of this reckless neglect of the use of authority.

A. B.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

HOBOKEN DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. David C. Preyer, has certainly slipped his etymological trolley when he says that the up-to-date little city across the Hudson, at whose expense vanity-struck Gothamites joke so much and know so little, derives its appellation from the fact that it was once the haven of the tramp or hobo, "to which the German diminutive ending "Chen' or 'Ken,' meaning 'kind,' was attached." For he says in his letter: "This suggests the hobo; a name used by the early settlers to designate a genus humanum with which the early settlers were only familiar in its American presentment," &c.

It will undobutedly surprise Mr. Preyer to learn that the early inhabitants of these United States were as unfamiliar with the genus hobo Americanus as they were with the Pterodactyl-Ornithostroma or the phonograph or the kinetoscope. A poor man, who was able and willing to work, and who could not find plenty to do, would have been as much a surprise to the early settlers of this country as an honest and fearless and outspoken anti-trust Republican politician would be to the citizens of this boss-ridden Nation to-day.

A century ago Uncle Sam boasted that he had a farm for every immigrant on demand, not in the wild and woolly West, but quite close to this vicinity, and there was consequently no excuse for a loafer anywhere in the thirteen colonies; and any hobo who had the cheek to say that he could not get a job would have been promptly set to work; and if he refused, instead of being treated kindly he would have been hooted out of the neighborhood. So your correspondent has another "think" coming.

Now, about Hoboken. Thirty years ago there was very little of Hoboken but the Stevens castle, which can still be seen on the hill. Most of what is now the city was then a beautiful plateau, as green and as level and as inviting as a new billiard table. It would interest many New Yorkers, who are always poking fun at that Democratic little town, to take a trip over there some time and learn that Hoboken can give this pharasaical community many pointers on how not to pass laws which interfere with the personal liberty of the individual.

For instance. A Hobokenite, if he feels cold, can get something to warm him on any day of the year without sneaking through a side door and having a second-hand celluloid sandwich shoved under his nose before the waiter is allowed legally to take his order. And the politicians of Hoboken do not rob mine host for the benefit of a lot of hayseeds in some other part of the State. And they have no use over there for sneaking, prying, self-appointed private societies that make their living by sticking their noses into other people's private affairs.

No, Mr. Preyer, hobos are quite scarce in Hobo-ken, but you can find lots of 'em in big, fat, purse-proud, self-complacent New York, and the supply of weary willies is increasing all the time, despite this "unprecedented wave of Republican prosperity."

D. CAVANAGH.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

THE IRISH LANDLORD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I were an Irish landlord in these times I would sell if I got the chance. In fact, I would jump at any good offer. It is safe to say that land in Ireland will never again be as high as it is to-day. Why? For two most excellent reasons. 1. The ever-increasing productiveness of the United States and the British colonies, not to mention South America. 2. The ever-increasing facilities for refrigeration and transportation.

Thirty years ago agricultural competition was hardly known in Ireland and then land was high—very high. Two pounds and even £3 an acre was no unusual rent. But gradually beef and mutton and pork, flour and corn and other products began to be imported, and to-day land rents for at least one-third less than it did thirty years ago. It is only logical to assume that if the importations continue, and continue they will and in ever-increasing volume, unless all economical signs fail, the price of land will fall still lower. It will fall until it touches the point where the Irish farmer can produce as cheaply as his foreign rival.

But even if all this were not so, still I say if I were an Irish landlord I would sell. The Irish landlord does not require to be told, I fancy, that he is not popular. To those who are unacquainted with Irish social conditions in Ireland it may not be uninteresting to hear the reasons for this unpopularity.

In the first place, then, the Irish landlord is generally of an alien race and religion, and even when he is born in Ireland he remains a foreigner to this extent at least, that he takes no pride in the land of his birth; on the contrary, he seldom misses an opportunity to sneer at and belittle it. Reason No. 1.

In the second place, the Irish landlord, as a rule, keeps himself haughtily aloof from the mass of the people, like the garrisoner that he has been called; the exceptions to the rule are when he deigns, for policy sake, to sit with poor law guardians or other public bodies. Reason No. 2.

In the third place, the Irish landlord is an idler, a non-producer, a man wholly devoted to pleasure, and as such, of course, thoroughly selfish. His selfishness, until the power was partially taken from him, he wreaked upon his unfortunate tenantry to the extent of making them the most impoverished and miserable people in Europe. Reason No. 3. (This picture in certain instances would allow of modification or toning down—I desire to be strictly just—but in general the picture is true.)

It will hardly be wondered at, therefore, that the Irish landlord is not popular. If it were possible for the leopard to change its spots, we might hope that the gentleman referred to would reform his ways and even yet succeed in becoming popular; but the spots of the leopard are fast.

Now, then, what chance has a man of caste like this in a rising tide of democracy? In less than a hundred years Ireland will be a republic. Perhaps England will be, too, but Ireland certainly. Therefore, I say again if I were an Irish landlord I would sell, and sell in a hurry.

STRINA.

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

THE KILLING OF FITZGERALD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lived in New York City for some years past, but am a native of the State of Kentucky. I read with much regret your editorial of Nov. 25, relating to W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., in particular, and Kentuckians in general.

You seem to assume that the recent killing of one Fitzgerald in Guatemala City by Hunter was an unprovoked murder, and base this assumption on the ex parte statement of James McNally, Consul General of the United States at that city. Of my own personal knowledge, I know that McNally is a bitter enemy of W. Godfrey Hunter, our Minister, and his son, and no statement that he has made in relation to the deplorable affair has been borne out by the facts.

Knowing the conservatism of your paper and its freedom from sensationalism, I was surprised at the positive manner in which Hunter's guilt was asserted, and that, too, before you had had time to hear the other side.

I have interests in Guatemala, and my agents there inform me that the killing of Fitzgerald was brought about by reason of an unprovoked assault on young Hunter, who acted entirely in self-defense and was justified by Fitzgerald's own actions in resorting to extreme measures. This information is further corroborated by a statement from Dr. Hunter, which is also in my possession. He claimed no immunity for his son by reason of his official position, but at once surrendered him to the Guatemalan authorities, and a complete vindication has since followed, as I am reliably informed.

Your strictures on Kentucky and Kentuckians may or may not be justified, but what you say will apply with equal force to older, wealthier, and more highly cultured communities. My concern is with that feature of your article which has done not only the principal a grave injustice, but is calculated to bring under adverse criticism W. Godfrey Hunter, who is not only an honorable, high-minded gentleman, but an able and a clean-handed public official.

ANDERSON T. HERD.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

DR. HIRSCH'S RECENT ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By publishing in your Thanksgiving Day issue a report of my address of Wednesday, Nov. 26, at the Educational Alliance, you have inadvertently done an injustice to myself and to many others. Perhaps this was unavoidable, as your space did not permit to include in your extract what preceded or to add what followed. In this way, you made me appear in the rôle of a presumptuous critic of all the generous men and women, without discrimination, who have devoted time, talent, and treasure to the uplifting of the unfortunate victims of Russian and Roumanian persecution living in the congested districts of your east side. I waited to make this protest until I had the shorthand transcript of the address. This is now before me, and from it I beg permission to quote the full context of the passage from which yours was the disconnected extract.

"We did not come to you believing that you needed our advice, that you were so dependent upon our patronage. Let me, however, give you one piece of advice. Should west siders come down here merely for the purpose of satisfying idle curiosity, tell all that pat you on the back and call you 'good boys,' and then go home to their drawing-rooms, telling their friends what pitiful things they have seen, what heart-rending sights: 'Mind your own dash blank business.' But to those that come to you as Jews, speaking to you as Jews, knowing that you are their equals and they are not your superiors, because they love you and wish to win your love, to them extend a hand of welcome and listen to their voice and advise them and work with them. You are of the same flesh as they are; we are of one religion. They come to you because they are seeking you as their brethren. No; not because we want to patronize you, not because we want to intrude on you, &c."

This quotation shows that my criticism was not directed in any way against the efforts seriously made by any of my co-religionists. The pronoun "we" throughout my address stood for the German Jews. The removal of prejudice against them and of misunderstandings of their motives on the part of the Russian Jews was the purpose of my speech which as the friends that invited me know I consented to make only after much hesitation. I had in mind when I made my, I admit, somewhat unparliamentary but just strictures the ordinary "slumming" visitor, i. e., the men and women who look upon the poor Jews as curiosities, and even the cheap novelists in quest in the Ghetto for material to work up in sketches lacking always in the deeper understanding of the terrible injustice done to the poor Jews by making them out to be freaks.

Among these "slumming" visitors I include also the cheaper class of reportorial writers, who do not scruple to caricature the Ghetto Jew because they fail to remember that what they deem in him to be congenital characteristics and about which they love to jest, are after all acquired traits easily removed with the change of conditions.

A speaker has the right to insist upon being interpreted by the tenor of his address in its entirety, and also in the light of his well known and oft expressed opinions.

In Chicago, I am sure, no one would have misconstrued the purpose of my remarks, for I have often enough enlarged on their underlying thought. But I hold that even in New York they should not have been twisted to lead to wrong inference because only one week previous I had pleaded before the Beth'El sisterhood for personal service for the right of the poor to privacy, reminding the generously inclined ladies that tact and the absence of anything that smacks of patronizing superiority or affected condescension are essential and prerequisite in work of this nature. This conviction is the keynote to the passage which, as you gave it, without the context in which it appeared, I regret to say has created the impression that it was my intention to belittle the noble hearts of men and women at the head of the Jewish philanthropies of your city or to increase the difficulties of their tremendous task.

Against this construction of my remarks I must earnestly protest. I am sure, none of those that sat on the platform felt that I had said aught to encourage this impression.

EMIL G. HIRSCH.

Chicago, Dec. 2, 1902.

THE NON-UNION MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading your paper of the 26th inst. I noticed an article which I should be pleased to comment upon and trust you will recognize it. The title was "The Views of a Non-Union Workman."

In the first place, what is a non-union workman? Is it a man who sympathizes with and encourages the union, accepting nothing short of the union wages, refusing to work more hours than the union man, but content to labor on, reaping the benefits of the union, in every way a union man, except that he has not paid the initiation fee or the regular dues of the union?

Is this a non-union man? We are all familiar with the teachings of the Bible on this theme when the Lord said: "No servant can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." No more can you serve union and non-union and do justice to either. Fifty years' experience should have taught a person that he is against in not being for and for in not being against—this making a true non-union man an anti-union man in reality.

The writer stated that "he had never offered to or would work for less than the union rates which he believes to be fair and just."

Let me ask him, Is it fair and just that a man should accept the privileges and advantages of the union without offering to contribute to the funds of the union which other people have contributed toward, in order that they might promote unionism? This non-union man comes out and says we should thank the union. If we think as he does, we should do more than that. We should help support the union.

We cannot take one man for an example. This is a broad and vital question which every one should be interested in, as it either benefits or hinders them.

A learned professor once said in speaking of liquor: "A little is good now and then, 'tis only excess that's a sin." Then from the white-haired pious old deacon came an audible murmur, "Amen."

It is just so with the labor unions. "A little is good now and then, but excess is a sin."

Require that each union work by itself without violence or disturbance, abandoning the practice of boycotts as a forcible means of accomplishing their object. You take the gun from the bandit and he will not shoot you.

So take the firearm from the unions, (the boycott,) their implement for laying down the law to their employer, combined with the necessity of their remaining separate, thus making it impossible for them to take the law in their own hands. For when a boycott is practiced or threatened by the combined forces of labor the business man has no alternative. This taking away his freedom makes it necessary for him to submit to the repeated requests of the union against his desire or be the victim of a boycott, the total deprivation of liberty, the motto of our country.

R. D. S.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 1, 1902.

A GOVERNMENT STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About forty-five years ago there was a strike in London of gasmen. All lights went out in the streets, in Buckingham Palace, in the flaring torches in the old-time fishstalls in the Strand, in Houndsditch, and Belgravia—everywhere! Then the Government struck. With absolute illegality, utterly disregarding the unwritten constitution, the rights of labor, or anything else, the troops were put under arms and confined to barracks, except that extra guards were placed in the Bank of England and sundry other places. The police swooped on the strikers, rounded them up, drove them to the gasometers, and made them work.

A few ringleaders who continued to kick were tied up and flogged by able-bodied drummers of the Grenadier Guards and opportune boatswainsmates on shore liberty. The strike lasted about four hours.

Then the public interests—the jus majorum—having been subserved, Parliament being in session, a bill of indemnity (Bismarck found that sort of thing useful later on) was passed to cover all irregularities, and a royal commission was formed. It was shown that the strikers had substantial grievances, and the operators or bosses were promptly fined, and very heavily—about $500,000, if I am not mistaken. There has never been a strike of this general—public—inconveniencing nature since in England.

There seems a simple remedy for these labor troubles. Why cannot men employing or employed in what are really public utilities be governed by contract? That arrangement works well in the army and navy. In a modified degree it is observed in many private commercial concerns. There should be, at any rate, some provision in the shape of a stipulated term of notice on either side before a strike or lockout should be allowed.

In British Honduras, where I was employed in some mahogany works when Sumter was fired on—I came North when my own contract expired—the employes were engaged for the season—about seven months. They got an advance of wages, regular rations of pork and flour, were allowed to raise chickens and build canoes, make domestic utensils, go out hunting, &c., after each day's task was finished, and were as comfortably fixed as any laborers in the world.

By the way, many of them were Caribs. All the Caribs did not die in St. Vincent. There is a large colony of them at Otan Creek, about thirty miles south of Belize. Sometimes they deserted. Then the police got after them, and they had to do the work they contracted to do, and were also fined, so that some of them actually owed two or three seasons ahead. But we got the mahogany out all right. Why should we be short of coal?

VETERAN.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

UNOBTRUSIVE WORKERS IN THE MEDICAL FIELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Dr. Lorenz, the eminent orthopodic surgeon, I would like to make just one point. There is not a single doubt but he most emphatically deserves the popular recognition accorded him by the profession and general public, simply because he possesses that specific mental quality that creates its own methods, making him the central figure in the circumscribed world of original thinkers. He never leans upon traditional heresy, always tinctured and tortured with prejudice; neither does he disport himself as a disciple or misinterpreter of any one's theory, but always stands entirely alone in the atmosphere of his own strong individuality.

The highest monuments in the world are raised to the person or the cause that has killed the most people, therefore it is truly strange that a monument of such popular favor should be built to one single person just because he is preserving human life. But the greatest heroes and the greatest martyrs never become focused by public view, therefore I plead the cause of those silent workers that toil in conservative reticence, but live very full lives, sending out into the world daily life after life supplemented with additional years. I am personally acquainted with many physicians that have devoted all their lives to mastering some special subject, and have become so scientifically qualified that under their skillful touch a diversified array of painful or chronic conditions have lost their terror, so easy is it for these men to neutralize such wicked invasions.

No one doubts the great sympathy and applause that justly arises from the skillful manoeuvre of rescuing a congenital cripple in its tender years, and placing it in line for future happiness and usefulness; but greater results are daily attained under the guise of muffled activities and along lines of a wider application.

EUGENE F. HOYT, M. D.

New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

TREACHERY OF THE BOERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of the 1st instant THE TIMES's criticism of Gen. Christian De Wet's logic, ascribing his immunity from capture or injury to Almighty God's purpose to make of him a scourge to the British army in South Africa, can hardly fail to be approved of by all reasonable, unprejudiced readers; likewise, your conclusion that God's imputed design came short of its perfect work, as results prove that the wily General's cunning and audacity bore fruit more disastrous to his own people than to the objects of supposed Divine wrath. Nevertheless, an individual possessed with the spirit of religious fanaticism, and whose mind is imbued with the idea of special Providence, may become a most formidable influence in any chosen field of activity; as all history proves, and De Wet appears to have been in that class.

My desire, however, is to call attention to the General's complaint that he was prevented from inflicting his complete mission by the "treachery of the Boers." He ought to be a competent authority on that trait of the National character, and it is significant that its energy must have been so active that the imputed purpose of Providence was effectively neutralized. Therefore, the reasons for making that assertion are doubtless more sound than are those upon which the "instrumental" claim is based. It would be difficult to instance a people more open to charges of bad faith, unfair action, and violated oaths—in a word, treachery—than the same Boers. Julian Ralph claimed they were the most expert liars in the universe.

With an heritage of near two thousand years' training to fight honestly and openly, the British soldier looks with contempt upon advantages that may be gained only through trickery, or the exercise of methods other than those which call for a proud indifference to death and danger. Boer cunning and practices have ever been a revelation to him, and a school in which he has never been an apt pupil. With a nature above treacherous impulses, he frequently became the victim of the questionable practices of his opponents. Gen. De Wet himself contributed to the unfamiliar experiences when he shot and flogged the envoys who sought him on a mission of peace. After that exploit, it was as logical that the General should sing psalms of praise and thanksgiving as to claim he was a Divine "instrument."

To the wholesale violations of allegiance, confidence, and plighted faith on the part of the Boers, the prolongation of the war with all its useless death, misery, and waste was due. It is not a matter for surprise if De Wet became a victim to the peculiar talent of his people, as it was liable to become intoactive.

ROBERT McALLISTER.

New York, Dec. 3, 1902.

CHARLESTON'S COLLECTORSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to commend the able and clearly-defined editorial contained in your issue of Nov. 29, headed "Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. Crum." Any one the least conversant with the situation of political affairs in the South and the attitude of the whites and the blacks, regardless of politics or creed, must know that Mr. Roosevelt, in one stubborn and headstrong act, has undone the achievements of the greatest of American statesmen—Mr. McKinley—which it took him four years of arduous and unceasing efforts to accomplish.

I would not assail the occupant of the chair at Washington on any pretext. To me the office is an object of veneration, and I would not impugn to Mr. Roosevelt other than conscientious motives; but I would say this to him, that if his knowledge of the situation and conditions of that portion of this country is so meagre and limited as to justify him in taking the position he has taken, and of committing the deplorable blunders which he has recently committed, then it is time for him to cease to hunt bears in the swamps of Mississippi and go down to South Carolina and Alabama, in the commercial districts of the largest cities of the State, in the halls of their Legislatures, and in the courts of the country and hunt white Republicans, for their name is legion and their characters, their integrity, and their ability stand unquestioned, unassailed, and far above reproach.

To me the act of Mr. Roosevelt in appointing Dr. Crum to public office in Charleston is an admission that in that great Commonwealth there is not a white Republican worthy of his consideration, his notice, nor the patronage of this country, and in that act Mr. Roosevelt has cast an aspersion upon the white Republicans of two States directly, and the whole South in general, besides offering to the people of his own color an insult that can never be effaced and will be manifested in the most pronounced manner at the next convention of his own party.

Mr. Roosevelt must sooner or later learn that he is the servant, and not the Emperor, of the people. Mr. Cleveland disrupted the Democratic Party in the zenith of its popularity in just the same manner as Mr. Roosevelt is tearing the Republican Party into fragments and which no power on earth can again put together.

BERNARD M. OSBORNE.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT AND DR. CRUM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I read a letter signed by Mr. L. H. Goodkind regarding the Charleston Collectorship, condemning your able editorial of a few days ago.

I am an Englishman, and give my opinion in an impartial manner. I travel extensively, and have been through all the Southern States many times, and a close observation has enabled me to form an idea regarding the absolute necessity of keeping the negro where he belongs.

In the first place, the average colored person cannot begin to compare with the whites in point of intelligence, being indolent, ignorant, and slovenly. They are, with insignificant exceptions, without the slightest trait of ambition, perfectly satisfied with to-day and no cares for the morrow. Their population is considerably greater than that of the whites in the South, and therefore a firm hand is essential to the protection of the white people. Realizing this, combined with the fact that there are many numbers of competent white citizens to fill public positions, why should they be deliberately insulted in having a colored person placed over their heads?

I do not enter discussion on political questions, but I do assuredly tender my sympathy to the white people of the South if they are to have colored people placed in official position, when every one knows, or should know by this time, that to do so is offering an insult to the white people.

Mr. Roosevelt, as former Police Commissioner of New York, and Mr. Roosevelt as now President of the United States fills a position that calls for different tactics.

ELDDEW.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT'S OMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following part of the President's message was by a mistake of the printer left out: "There is one important question upon which I must say something, although there has already been very much said upon the matter. I refer to the Dingley tariff. This tariff, as you are probably aware, was passed at a time when there was a great business depression in the country. The party to which it is my proud boast to belong claimed that business depression was caused by our worthy opponents in passing what is commonly known as the Wilson tariff.

"Fortunately, although the same business depression existed in all the civilized countries of the world at the same time, where there had not been, so far as I can learn, any Wilson tariff, still the fact remains that through the strenuous representations of our press and speakers the people were induced to believe that the said depression was really caused by our worthy opponents. It is very important and necessary for our well being as a party and as a Nation [I did not mean to put party before Nation, but I will let it go so] that the people should continue in this same view of the matter, as a lie well stuck to is as good as truth.

"It is claimed by our worthy opponents that this Dingley tariff bears too heavily upon the consumers, who constitute a small part of the population of this country. It is said also that these consumers complain because all the necessaries of life are made much higher in price by this Dingley tariff, and that the same takes the money out of the pockets of the consumers, and transfers it to some trust, say the sugar, the salt, the meat, the coal, the lumber, the steel, or some other trust. These consumers also claim that it is the duty of the Government to protect them, and also to prevent unjust and unequal taxation.

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that this country is prosperous, and although we enjoy this prosperity in common with the other nations, still we must not forget to impress it on the minds of the people that our prosperity is due to the Dingley tariff. I would also suggest that there be some needed alteration in the game laws, for it seems to me that bears are becoming scarce."

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Dec. 3, 1902.

GRADUAL TARIFF CHANGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a careful investigation of the tariff with practical business men, the consensus of opinion would seem to be that the question is not as to the McKinley, the Wilson, or the Dingley tariff being in force, but rather the terrible uncertainty that exists when either party begins to tinker with the tariff. The situation may be summed up in the words of a well known business man: "The amount of protection is a small matter unless there is a time limit, so that a manufacturer can regulate the output of his business."

The following plan has been discussed very fully and has met with approval, viz: let the present Dingley tariff stand as a basis, and provide that there shall be each year a certain fixed reduction until a desired minimum of the present tariff is reached. That is to say, for example, scale the tariff 10 per cent. each year until only 30 per cent. of the present tariff remains. Business men could then figure exactly, as far as the tariff affects them; and the consumer would benefit by any difference a reduction in the tariff might make, and if a reduction did not accomplish the desired end after a fair trial, reverse the proposition. This would take years and do away as far as possible with uncertainty, the most potent factor in business disaster, and this plan would also satisfy the demands of both parties and take the question to a large extent out of politics.

ANDREW McKINLEY.

New York, Dec. 3, 1902.

WOULD AUCTION TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a turning point in the history of New York. It ought to be the commercial metropolis of the world. It may be. Will it? If Chapter 415 of the Laws of 1897 provides that a day's labor must be only eight hours, and if it is further provided that laborers on public works, whether employed by the city or by contractors with and under the City Government, must be citizens or have declared their intentions to become such, the two main objections to the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise seem to have vanished.

Let 'em in, say I, and let us enjoy the $50,000,000 or more that they propose to spend on the project, to say nothing of the countless millions that must arise for generation after generation from its successful installment. If the Pennsylvania Railroad people break the law, "soak 'em." Perhaps they won't even try to break it. "Give 'em a chance." We can't lose anything, and stand to win much—very much. As to the compensation for the privilege of transit underground, every penny of which is "velvet," if $2,000,000 isn't considered enough, why not auction it? Perhaps other railroads and ferry companies might outbid the "foreign corporation." Who knows?

BANGALORE.

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

WOULD ABOLISH THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been wondering for some time past if it would not be just as well to do away with our Board of Aldermen entirely. Our former Assistant Board of Aldermen was done away with, with no loss to the community, and as all the use of the present board is to obstruct everything of use to the city and community at large, I move for its abolishment. The sooner the better if this city is to thrive.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow a constant reader to suggest the propriety of the abolition of that expensive and worse than useless municipal machine known as the "Board of Aldermen." They are a perpetual menace to good government, they oppose with ignorant and dogged obstinacy every measure which a highly intelligent and public-spirited Board of Estimates submits to them—and are a constant source of apprehension on the part of the taxpayers, lest in their limited field of original action they pass measures inimical to the public good. Their attitude on the various questions connected with the subway has been consistently obstructive, stupid, costly, and perhaps vicious, while no one can point to a single substantial benefit they have given the city.

Their present imbecile or corrupt treatment of the Pennsylvania Tunnel franchise is merely an extreme illustration of their utter incapacity for right action, as well as their subservence to the most contemptible sort of demagogues. What a shameful spectacle it is to see the ablest and best men in the city, the most intelligent and progressive commercial organizations, pleading before that aggregation of petty-minded ward politicians for their gracious consent to a monumental enterprise, approved by every man of sense, and calculated to confer immense benefit to labor as well as to the city! The best administration New York has ever enjoyed—which is the Low Administration—is sadly hampered by the Aldermanic incubus.

The fatuous expectation of the charter makers that the enlarged city would easily be able to secure a large representation of competent men in the Board of Aldermen never possessed any warrant in past experience, and has none now. Intelligent conduct of city affairs can never be secured as long as matters of vital importance are subject in the slightest way to the action of the kind of men which has always composed and always will compose the Board of Aldermen.

F. C. EATON.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1902.

A WORD FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To speak a good word for a railroad corporation may not be a popular thing to do, but there is very much that can in truth be said in favor of the New York Central and its officials. Within recent years the company has entirely remodeled and transformed its terminal station at Forty-second Street, abolished grade crossings on its Harlem Division in the Bronx, built new stations of handsome architectural design on both divisions, transformed all waste places and grounds around its property with well-kept lawns and flower gardens; its cars are handsomely furnished and comfortable to ride in, and its commutation rates are reasonable. Of its latest proposition to spend millions for the betterment of its service, so severely criticised in this morning's TIMES, the proposition to eliminate grade crossings at High Bridge, Morris Heights, and Fordham Heights comes as a response to public request through the Heights Taxpayers' Association, and its revised plans for the Grand Central Station are modified in response to the requests and suggestions of adjacent property owners, showing that it is willing to meet reasonable demands.

There may still be objections to some of these propositions—the city officials will look after that—and there is doubtless room for improvement in other directions. But the present is hardly an opportune time for wholesale condemnation; for the road was never under more progressive management than now, as is evidenced by what has recently been done, and what it proposes to do.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.

New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

CONVALESCING CHILDREN OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a leter signed "Constant Reader," in your issue of Dec. 4, a plea is justly made for some oversight of the convalescing children of the poor after their discharge from the hospital. "If only a home could be provided for them where they could reap the benefit of the time spent in the hospital perhaps they might eventually become entirely well." As it is, the cure is often only temporary, owing to the poor homes to which they are returned.

It may be of interest to your readers to know

Letters to the Editor of The Times.

CONTINUED.

EVOLUTION OF THE ROBBER BARON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your kind permission I would like to say a few words upon a subject which I will call the "Evolution of the Robber Baron."

It is well known that in the early Middle Ages, or rather during the Dark Ages, the original robber barons, the feudal lords of certain small German principalities, made periodical raids upon their vassal subjects, despoiling them of the hard-earned accumulations of years and otherwise appropriating their substance either by right of eminent domain or by main force exercised by the strong against the weak. At a later period, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the same process was carried on by both English and German rulers against their Jewish subjects, who were then considered legitimate prey whenever an impoverished exchequer had to be replenished. "My Jews," as these rulers used to call them, whenever they had accumulated enough wealth to yield a rich harvest, were made to disgorge in short order.

Such were the conditions five centuries ago, and now in the twentieth century come the modern robber baron, an evolution of the original article, in the shape of the railroad financier; he swoops down from his office like his ancient prototype from his castle, and by obtaining control of this or that railroad property, after he has assured himself that it is on a sure paying basis, takes everything in sight by means of the Holding Company, or the Securities Company, which he and his robber baron friends arrange to organize within the law, to the detriment of the surprised and unwilling minority owners of the property. Take the Manhattan Railway Company, for instance. It's owners (general stockholders), have for years been carrying this magnificent property at a nominal income, hoping the time would come when they would be repaid for their patience; well, the time has come, or is about to come, but not for them. True they are to receive a better income than heretofore, but the sponsers of the Interurban Company will see to it that they don't get too much now that much better earnings are in prospect for the property, and they have also seen to it that they get all of the balance over 7 per cent. for all time to come.

Now, where is the difference between the robber barons of old and these modern railroad financiers? None whatever, I take it, except that the former helped themselves at will, and the latter are helping themselves within the protection of laws made to legalize the robbery.

L. B.

New York, Dec. 1, 1902.

THE LATE MAJOR WALTER REED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Nov. 23 there died in Washington a man whose heroic work for the welfare of humanity deserves more than passing approbation from the citizens of this country.

One among the many reasons given for our interference with Spanish rule in Cuba was our desire to eliminate through modern sanitary measures the perpetual menace to our Southern States by yellow fever. How well this has been accomplished is now one of our most creditable records.

Soon after our occupancy of the Island of Cuba there was appointed by the Government a board for the investigation of yellow fever. The presiding officer of that board was Major Walter Reed of the United States Army, whose recent death is so deeply mourned by all who know him and his works.

The details of the work of Reed and his associates in Cuba need not detain us at this time. They are all now matters of history. It suffices to say that, as a result of those labors, in which Reed was the directing mind, yellow fever, the dread pestilence of the South, has been robbed of its mysteries and terrors; the alarming annual mortality from it has been reduced to practically nothing during the past two seasons of its usual greatest epidemicity, the annual expenditure of millions of money for quarantine and its accessories shown to be in large part if not wholly needless, and the disquieting apprehension that existed annually throughout our Southern States from the beginning to the end of the yellow fever season put once and for all at rest.

Had we been told so short a time as three years ago that through the agency of man a Summer might be passed in Havana without the customary epidemic occurrence of yellow fever the statement would have been received with justifiable skepticism. Yet all this has come about, as the records for the Summers of 1901 and 1902 show.

Had we been told that the elaborate and expensive system of maritime quarantine against yellow fever, the commerce destroying and annoying practices of railroad and shotgun quarantine were needless and powerless since they were projected in the wrong direction, we would have hesitated for some time before believing. Yet this, too, we now know to be true, all through the services of the small company of men, with Reed at their head, who, regardless of the menaces to health and life, took up their abode in the very hotbed of the disease and remained there (save those who died in the cause) until they had definitely solved a problem that had baffled all previous investigators.

Were the discoveries concerning the propagation and spread of yellow fever, with their outcome, the suppression of yellow fever in Havana, the single advantage from our war with Spain, they would have been cheaply purchased had their price been the entire cost of that war.

In view of the magnitude of the services rendered by Major Reed to his country and to humanity, it is a source of regret to all good citizens that Major Reed did not leave any property, and that his heirs are at the moment by law entitled to a pension of just $25 per month, neither more nor less.

As one who enjoyed an intimate personal acquaintance with Major Reed, who was familiar with his high-minded ideals and ambitions for the advancement of knowledge, for the good of mankind, I am justified in saying that the question of material reward for his work occupied but a small part of his attention. But that is not the point. The services rendered demand of those who enjoy their advantages a fitting and lasting testimonial, and no more acceptable legislation by Congress could at this time be considered than that aiming to appropriately recognize the magnificent work done by one of the country's most loyal, capable, and distinguished citizens.

A. C. ABBOTT, M. D.,
University of Pennsylvania.

Dec. 4, 1902.

GOV. ODELL AND MORTGAGE TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is now apparent that our distinguished Governor is planning another raid upon citizens of New York City by and through his pet "mortgage tax" scheme. I contend that the Governor in this way makes a deliberate attack upon the poor man, and places his party in a false position to gratify his great desire for an overflowing State Treasury, without any compunctions of conscience as to where the fund is drawn from.

The Governor is not ignorant of the fact that under such a bill as he has heretofore favored the poor borrower must pay the tax. He knows that when a man loans money he requires that the borrower shall pay all expenses incidental to the loan. He knows that the money loaner, before he delivers his check, sees to it that every expense connected therewith is paid by the borrower, even to the recording fee for placing the mortgage on record, and knowing this he is ignorant indeed if he cannot see that the borrower will have to advance the mortgage tax. Yet he insists that there shall be a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. imposed upon every mortgage covering real estate, and that the tax shall be paid at the time of recording the mortgage.

Is the Governor ignorant of the fact that his tax scheme is a double tax? Let us see.

Two houses standing side by side, each of same value, (say $20,000,) each assessed at exactly the same figure; one owned by a well-to-do citizen who can keep his property free and clear, the other owned by one who is equally patriotic, but having less of this world's goods is compelled to leave a $12,000 mortgage.

The well-to-do citizen, with his property free and clear, pays the real estate tax on his house and lot. His neighbor, being in poorer circumstances, not only pays the same real estate tax for his house and lot, but pays $60 in addition thereto to cover Gov. Odell's mortgage tax. Is there any getting away from the fact that in one case there is double taxation, and that it is the poor man who suffers?

The Governor, if he forces this mortgage tax measure upon the Legislature, must make it a party measure, and the Republican Party must be responsible for it, because it is well known that the Democrats are opposed to this class of legislation. Can the party afford to accept, even at the dictation of its Governor, a measure which robs the poor man, not to enrich the city in which he resides, but to load up an overflowing State Treasury to aid in extravagant schemes?

What is the secret of this great anxiety of our Governor for this class of legislation? He must know that he cannot force through such legislation at the present time and that the people will construe his act as merely an effort to defeat all legislation for repealing the odious law of a century ago by and through which he himself has publicly declared only trust estates and a few individuals are singled out as victims—the few individuals being those who will pay any tax assessed rather than enter upon litigation to prove an old statute unconstitutional.

The Republican Party is being placed in an unfortunate position by its Governor and its bosses, and it is unfortunate that its local leaders do not protest against legislation which is aimed directly at the poor man and which takes from municipalities that which alone belongs to the municipalities and their people.

Experts in financial matters know full well that if it were not for the fear of "mortgage tax" millions upon millions would be turned over for loans upon real estate, and that the poor borrowers would get money at reduced rate of interest.

How long must the people of our great cities be at the mercy of political jugglers and overwise officials with a hobby?

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

Brooklyn, Dec. 6, 1902.

GOVERNOR'S CRITICISM OF MR. CANTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Gov. Odell's recent speech at the Republican Club, in which he criticised the reform administration in this city, he took President Cantor to task for his neglect in supplying New York with suitable street signs. The Governor must have overlooked the fact that Mr. Cantor is the first official in this city to draw the attention of the public to the need of adequate street signs and to obtain from the Board of Aldermen a sufficient appropriation for the same. Praise, and not blame, should have been meted out by the Governor to Mr. Cantor.

The President of the Borough has awarded several contracts for enameled and illuminated street signs. The contract for illuminated street signs was somewhat delayed, because Mr. Cantor could not proceed without the approval of the Municipal Art Commission. The commission exercised great care in selecting the style and shape of the sign boxes, the color of the glass, and the character of the lettering. Additional difficulty was found in the fact that the lampposts of the city, both gas and electric, are of different sizes and styles. Four days after receiving the final approval of the art commission a company which received one of the contracts erected its first sign.

These signs may now be seen—one, a triangular sign, on an electric light pole at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, in front of the Flatiron Building, and another on a Welsbach gas lamp at Seventy-first Street and Central Park West. The sign is a patented one, and is illuminated at night by means of reflectors which catch the light from the lamp and reflect it through the colored glass, so that it can be seen at night for a distance of 150 feet. The triangular sign is so placed that the names of the cross streets can be plainly seen by persons riding in cars or carriages on the avenues. The idea of so placing the signs originated with Mr. Cantor and the Municipal Art Society. The company referred to has also a contract for a rectangular sign to be placed on electric light poles on Madison Avenue.

Such has been the diligence of President Cantor that by the first of the new year the light poles of the city will be supplied with these signs, which will obliterate the names of the streets so plainly that he who runs may read. CHARLES M. BECKER.

New York, Dec. 6, 1902.

THE QUESTION OF COERCING VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue in an editorial on "Coercing Venezuela," in which I and possibly others among your readers fail to catch your true meaning, I write to ask for further elucidation.

"If Venezuelans or Venezuela has made an improvident bargain, being of full age, in the one case, and of full sovereignty in the other, there is no international reason why they, or it, should not be held to the liberal performance of the same." * * *

"We do not, Monroe doctrine or no Monroe doctrine, 'stand for' fraudulent debtors any more than we stand for nests of pirates or highwaymen. It becomes us to let fraudulent debtors and pirates and highwaymen alike know that they have nothing to expect from us. More than one of the 'little convulsive republics' is in the condition of a fraudulent debtor. * * *"

Admitting the responsibility of this "little convulsive republic" to its just creditors, you decline to permit these creditors to do more than make a "moral naval demonstration," saying "there are limits to their aggressiveness and our forbearance." With the United States looking on as "big brother," neither is the hated foreigner permitted to punish the sinner nor will we do the dirty work ourselves. The outcome would appear to be, as doubtless the "sinner" suspects, that nothing will be done, and he will go scot free, as usual, his creditors belonging to more civilized peoples, having no redress whatever. This may be good international law, but I submit that it is not justice, and it is for justice that the United States should and will stand.

In view of the pass to which affairs have come, it would seem mild, indeed, to suggest that "If the housecleaning becomes absolutely necessary, * * * we must clean it, lest a worse thing happen, immediately to him, ultimately to us." How can exemplary punishment visited by Great Britain and Germany on this conscienceless republic work harm to these United States? Remote as is the likelihood of our undertaking the task of coercing Venezuela, why should we do police work for South America? Who has a better right to collect just debts than the creditor himself? Let Germany and Great Britain deal with their debtor, and when accounts are squared, in the event of their tarrying too long, will it be time for us to inquire as to the length of the intruders' stay.

ERNEST V. HUBBARD, M. D.

New York, Dec. 6, 1902.

THANKSGIVING "FANTASTICS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on Thanksgiving "Fantastics" deserves the thanks of your readers. I trust for one that some legislation will secure to us the benefits such days should bring, both to the moral and Christian community.

Why these nuisances are allowed when they are strictly illegal is incomprehensible; on moral grounds they are inexcusable. Parents and guardians are responsible for their children. But it goes to show how large a proportion of our citizens are willing to welcome such scenes by failing to enforce the correction concerning them.

Let us insist on decorum as these holidays return, and on the legislation that may be demanded to enforce good order.

J. A. M.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

BUSINESS DISTRICT SHOPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter signed "A Sufferer" in your edition of yesterday is very opportune. Why is it that we poor down town business women must spend our time and strength traveling to the "shopping district" in order to make even our necessary purchases? Men can fit themselves out complete, from hat to shoes, within a stone's throw of their offices, while we must travel some distance up town if we require anything in the department store line. Here is an opportunity for a wide-awake merchant. WAY DOWNTOWNER.

New York, Dec. 2, 1902.

TOPICS of The DRAMA

Mansfield and Tragic Acting — Brutus as a Paranoiac—Archaeology in Scenery and in Drama.

There are those who regard Mr. Richard Mansfield as one of the few great actors of the world, but how difficult does he make it for them to proclaim the faith that is in them! He has a physique and a voice that if properly disciplined might be bent at will to the utmost variety of beautiful expression, but what license does he not permit them! His legs strut across the stage as if convinced that they are the whole show. His body rears itself aloft and backward as if to entreat the audience not to look at the legs, but at it. His head cants toward the right shoulder as if begging to be observed of all observers. His voice has certain tones that it publicly fondles with maternal dotage, and at times it fairly barks for recognition. Amid this eternal clamor of his retainers what chance is left to deliver over the mansion of his spirit in hospitality to Shylock, to King Harry, or to Brutus?

Mr. Mansfield and Some Other Actors.

Heaven knows how he does it, but the fact remains that each one of his successive impersonations impresses one in the gross as being a creation of the highest authority, of consummate force. On the American stage he is supreme, for as yet Mr. Sothern has barely won his spurs as regards the great parts. And what European actors are Mansfield's superiors? Mr. Beerbohm Tree is a clever virtuoso who pads out his slender artistic resources with tricks of stage management, even as he pads out his slab sides into the rotundity of Falstaff.

Sir Henry Irving lacks Mansfield's force in physique, in voice, in temperament; and, as for his mannerisms, one need only mention them. It so happened some half a dozen years ago that both Mansfield and Irving were playing Shylock at the same time on Broadway, so that one was able to see them repeatedly and in alternation. Irving was undoubtedly the more subtle in intellect and in the imagination of details. An incident in Shylock's demeanor toward Gratiano is characteristic. That outspoken Elizabethan gentleman curses the Jew roundly to the extent of a dozen lines or so, and Shylock answers with brief contempt:

Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.

Mansfield delivered these lines with a wolfish vehemence, holding forth the bond so that the seal dangled before Gratiano's lips—a bit of obvious business which the callboy might have invented. Irving spoke the lines quietly, with a look of contemptuous hatred, covetously thrusting the bond beneath his gaberdine, and turning to the Duke, exclaimed with vindictive cunning: "I stand here for law." Nothing could better illustrate the difference between a merely competent and a masterly imagination for details. But in histrionism the imagination of details, potent as it is in re-enforcing an interpretation, is at best a handmaiden. First, last, and always, great art is the imagination and the utterance of great passion. Shylock above all is a volcano of malignant fire. In the passages where it was necessary to let loose the fires of rage, Irving impotently trembled and shook, while Mansfield blazed and soared.

Besides Irving, there is Mr. Forbes Robertson. His Hamlet is a creation of the highest art—subtle, dreamy, impassioned by turns, a creature of princely wit and gentility, and of princely anger. In no part has Mansfield reached such heights of pure and beautiful art, nor is he likely to reach them. But for other great Shakespearean parts, Mr. Forbes Robertson has not yet revealed the requisite emotional force.

Of the Italian Novelli and the Viennese Kainz I have seen too little to speak with conviction, except to say that both are men of great power, and that Kainz, considering his youth, gives extraordinary promise. The one modern actor whom it is possible to proclaim without qualification as Mansfield's superior is the dean of the Royal Court Company at Vienna, Adolph von Sonnenthal. He also, perhaps on account of his advanced age, lacks Mansfield's vigor; but of all the other gifts of greatness which one is not his? He has not one appreciable mannerism. So broad is his intelligence that he is equally legitimate in the most restricted realism and in the most poetical romanticism—as Hauptmann's truckster and as King Lear. So flexible are his sensibilities that he is equally at home in grave and gay—as an amiable man of the world in a modern comedy or as Schiller's Wallenstein. And in everything he does there is an unimagined wealth of human sympathy, an unimagined fullness of passion.

What is the origin of Mansfield's limitations? It appears to be in our theatrical system, which makes every competent actor his own manager. If Mansfield had from his youth been subjected to the intelligent discipline of a repertory theatre, there seems to be no height to which his natural gifts could not have been trained.

A Crowner's Quest on Mansfield's Brutus.

Was Brutus a madman? We have lately been assured that Mr. Mansfield's Brutus is something very like it. Before the sages of Minneapolis and Detroit let slip the dogs of the Baconian controversy upon an innocent world, and in the intervals of their Galluping and galumpfing, those Shakespeareans who spend their days discussing some new thing were wont to argue, by antecedent probability, sign, and example, that Hamlet was lunatic, not only nor-nor-west, but by all of the thirty-two points of the compass; and now that that controversy, being dead, but unburied, has begun somewhat to relish, an occasion has been made of Mr. Mansfield's splendid and illuminating production of "Julius Caesar" to declare that The Noblest Roman of Them All is a victim of paranoia. Brutus was writ at about the time of Hamlet; both men were idealists and philosophers; the world of antique Rome, like the world of Denmark, was out of joint, and by some cursed spite Brutus, like Hamlet, was born to set it right. Both saw ghosts. Here lie the ghosts. Good. Here stand the men. Better. Argal, they both are mad.

By the laws of the Medes and the critics, to be sure, everything is what it isn't, except when you can prove it otherwise. Brutus is clearly painted in the pages of North's Plutarch, and trait by trait Shakespeare transferred the portrait to his playhouse copy, with a fidelity to his source that in these days would earn him the reproach of being a maker of book plays, or, if that be too hard a term, of a plagiarist. Neither his contemporaries nor the posterity of two thousand years ever suspected Brutus's sanity. Therefore, he is the victim of the disorder of the tag-end of the cycle. Mad let us grant him, then. But by the same Gravediggers' logic, is it not strange that his madness should first be discovered at a time and in a place where all men are as mad as he?

There is a scene, of course, in which Brutus's disorder is of a kind we are all familiar with. Rome had ceased to be a republican city, and had become an imperial republic. Caesar was the master spirit of his age. He alone, seeing whither events were tending, was able to create a Constitution for the administration of the empire and, at the same time to preserve as much as was still vital of the institutions of the venerable republic. But Brutus, who lived in Boston, and whose ancestors had come over in the Mayflower, still stood by the letter of the antique Declaration of Independence against the Tarquins, of which the elder Brutus had been one of the signers. He had ideals, the constancy of which was attested by the fact that they had stood still five hundred years. In the crisis of his country's history, along came William Jennings Cassius, with an itching palm and a hungry eye, and by means of Evening Posters, thrown regularly upon Brutus's front doorstep, promulgated in his patrician household doctrines elsewhere recognized as anarchistic. William Jennings Cassius was more astute, however, than Caius Bryan, in that he did not announce in advance his doctrine of Free Gold. So Brutus became prime mover of the anti-Imperialists. In order to preserve the primitive republic he slew the leader of the forces of normal development, and by so doing brought down upon the world—the Roman Empire. Is not this evidence enough that Brutus was no generally recognizable kind of man, but a paranoiac?

Brutus—Roman Elizabethan and Modern.

And yet it is by no means clear that Mr. Mansfield so conceived the part. The essence of Brutus's character is idealism, and an idealistic self-absorption is his salient characteristic. An actor of common rate is forced by his own limitations to conceive the man somewhat coldly; if he affects scholarship he is likely enough to extenuate his coldness by a pretense of classicism, forgetting, as we are all apt to forget, that, though classic art may sometimes leave us poor moderns cold, the very essence of it is such a warmth of feeling and a richness of color as has only seldom been equaled in the great art periods of later centuries. It is Mr. Mansfield's virtue that whether he conceives the part in the classical or in the romantic spirit, he imbues it with the fire of his genius, and invests it with the glowing mantle of his rhetoric, so that the effect is of emotional and spiritual exaltation.

To all of us earthly souls it would be comforting to regard such phenomenon as the effect of a mind diseased, but before we lay the flattering unction to our souls, is it not well to review the conception of the part as a whole? Is there a jot of evidence that Mr. Mansfield's Brutus is suffering from megalomania or from any of the rest of the psychopathological symptoms? Quite the contrary. In the tent scene Mr. Mansfield has given us the business (not called for in the text) of covering the sleeping boy Lucius with his mantle, (which lends an effective touch of reality to the scene, suggesting, among many other things, the night air drawing through the tent.) But is this act of tender thoughtfulness a symptom of a mind distempered with the contemplation of its own greatness? If it was the intention to exhibit the effects of such a disease, we should most naturally expect to see them in the quarrel scene with Cassius, for here the matter is a wholly personal one, and one that concerns the relative greatness of the rival Generals. Mr. Mansfield maintained throughout an immovable dignity, and a self-repression of stoical proportions.

The note of self-repression was so extraordinary, in fact, as to indicate clearly Mr. Mansfield's peculiar attitude toward the part. The quarrel, dignified enough in its origin, soon resolves itself into the question as to which was the better soldier, and it is waged with bitter personal sneers and sarcasms. From a modern point of view there is something exceedingly childlike in the whole affair. Schoolboys quarrel thus nowadays, but men of dignity and position have other methods of controversy. But it was not so in the spacious days of Elizabeth. Warriors sulked in their tents like Achilles, and in the palace of Elizabeth courtiers called one another names and slapped one another in the face. The Earl of Essex, whose partisan, the Earl of Southampton, was the intimate friend and patron of Shakespeare, was notorious for the sullenness and the impetuosity of his temper; and it is recorded of Southampton himself that in the Queen's very presence chamber he struck an Esquire of the Queen's body in the face, for no real cause, whereupon the said esquire "pulled off some of the Earl's locks." Now, it is not easy to overestimate the influence of an artist's surroundings upon what he creates. An acute psychologist has observed that when Dante mused and drew angels sitting upon the stones out of which the Duomo was building his visual image of an angel was no doubt that of a painting of Giotto. Quite similarly, when Shakespeare represented two Generals quarréling his idea of such a quarrel was of necessity derived from tales brought by his friends from Flanders, from Ireland, or from the Court of Elizabeth. We know that the Caesar of the Globe Theatre wore Elizabethan costume, for, as Casca relates, "he plucked me ope his doublet" when he offered his throat to cut, and we are similiarly informed that the conspirators wore cloaks and hats. (The lines that tell us these things, incongruously enough, are spoken at the Herald Square Theatre in the face of the elaborate archaeology of Sir Alma Tadema's costumes and scenery.) Is it not certain that the Brutus who wore doublet, cloak, and hat would also quarrel like an Elizabethan? We have only to read the lines of the text with attention to be sure that he did. If Mansfield had meant his Brutus to be diseased, he might easily have made his anger run to extremes of violence, as Mr. Haworth did with the anger of Cassius. The fact that he made his demeanor stoical, clothing the mighty forces of his passion in the mantle of gentlemanly repose, indicates that his conception of the part was strongly classical.

The True Archaeology and the False.

Mr. Mansfield's rendering of the quarrel scene is so elevated and so moving that one has scarcely the heart to wish it otherwise; but it should hardly stand as a valuable precedent. To represent it in the Elizabethan—that is to say, in the Shakespearean—spirit would of course be a feat of archaeology; but is it not as well worth while as the archaeological feat of representing this doublet-and-hose Brutus of Elizabethan London as stalking in a point device toga through an accurately reconstructed forum? There are those that think that it would be much more worth while, for to do a work of art full justice it is necessary to view it at times from the point of view of its creator. But our advice to these people is that when they find themselves thinking thus they had best hold their counsel, or, like Brutus, they may, in this madding age, be accused of raving insanely.

There are points of detail, however, upon which Mr. Mansfield's production may safely be attacked. We have heard much of the excellence of the stage management, but when Caesar was murdered, why did the Senators in their seats and the legionaries at the portals, instead of behaving like Senators and legionaries, stand gravely where they were, as if they had only been supers earning their night's wages? Why was the crowd permitted to speak a multitude of words not written in the text, thereby interrupting Mark Antony's oration in a manner for which there is no authority, and at times even drowning it? This business was first used, as far as I know, by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who, not being orator enough to give the elocutionary effect of the speech in his own person, endeavored to make up for the defect by showing the effect of the oration upon the mob, much as Mr. Mansfield, in playing Cyrano, gathered the crowd around him to conceal his deficiency in fencing. Mr. Tree's crowd was more lifelike than Mr. Mansfield's; yet he was censured by the best critics for rewriting Shakespeare. We will let that pass. But granting the mob its lines, were they well delivered? It may be true that every man in the many-headed multitude is swayed by each succeeding idea of Marc Antony's, though such unanimity is unusual; but is it conceivable that they should shout out their responses in unison? Not a few of those in the audience failed to catch several of the orator's points for the din raised by the quick-witted rabble, who had not only caught them, but digested and responded to them almost before their cues were uttered. There are certain particulars in which a stage crowd can be too well drilled.

Brutus himself took liberties with the text. When Caesar asks: "What is't o'clock?" he should have answered: "Caesar, 'tis strucken eight." What he did say was: "Caesar, it hath struck eight," the kakophony of which evoked a resentful peal of property thunder. And then there is that matter of the ghost, which Mr. Mansfield assures us is no ghost, but a flood of green-blue calcium. The Folio says nothing about calcium, and it does say: "Enter the ghost of Caesar." And when the ghost enters it has lines to speak. Mr. Mansfield regards it as unreasonable that we should see the ghost that Brutus sees, but he permits us to hear the ghost's lines, which are declaimed in the wings. To an actor who has a scholarly reverence for Shakespeare's text it would be impossible to make so vital a change, even if he were sure of enhancing the effect. The ghost of Banquo in "Macbeth" has nothing at all to say, and again and again it has been urged that he should not be visible. Up to the present, nevertheless, actors have reverently bowed before the Folio stage direction: "Enter the ghost of Banquo, and sits in Macbeth's place." Experience with Mr. Mansfield's emendation is reassuring to our reverence for the poet. As has so often been the case before, what Shakespeare imagined proved more apt and powerful than what his interpreters imagine that he ougt to have imagined. Without the ghost the scene lacks the immediate thrill of awe which even the most sophisticated feels at viewing a first-rate spectre, and Mr. Mansfield's attempt to command the thrill by means of facial expression, though very powerful, was not powerful enough to be convincing. We all knew that it was an actor and not a ghost that was speaking the lines in the wing. In such details as these, as in the case of his mannerisms, it would have been impossible for Mr. Mansfield to step aside from the plain path if he had had the early training under a competent classical direction. What we see in the Mansfield of to-day is a great but a self-made actor. JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYERS AND AUTHORS.

There is one spectator who never fails to be present at every performance given by James K. Hackett.

Frequenters of the theatre have often noticed a dignified, white-haired woman who sits in one of the back rows during Mr. Hackett's plays and listens intently. At the close of each act she quietly slips out, returning when the curtain is again raised.

A few nights ago the elderly woman was seen to enter the stage door at Wallack's and stand by the wings as though waiting for some one. "I'm Mr. Hackett's mother," said the doorkeeper in reply. "She's here at every performance as regularly as Mr. Hackett himself."

At that moment the second act was called and Mr. Hackett, dressed as Stephen Brice in "The Crisis," came out of his dressing room and hurried toward the stage.

The visitor interrupted him, laying her hand on his arm.

"What, again, mother?" said Mr. Hackett. "I've kissed you three or four times already to-night."

"But I can't let you go on, you know, dear, without it. It brings you good luck," returned Mrs. Hackett, raising her face up to that of her tall son. She was not denied her request and then Hackett rushed to the stage just in time to take his cue.

When asked concerning this little incident, Mrs. Hackett said simply: "I am always with my son and have been ever since he first went on the stage. I have never missed a single performance or a rehearsal. He likes to know that I am in the audience. Oh, yes, I always travel with him. My transportation is engaged just the same as that of any member of the company."

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HALL CAINE AND SARDOU.

A dinner party was given last week by Miss Elizabeth Marbury in honor of Hall Caine, before his departure for Europe. There were present as guests several distinguished littérateurs and theatrical folk, among them Martin Harvey and F. Marion Crawford. Naturally enough, the conversation of the guests turned upon the attitude of the critics and the flagellation Mr. Caine had received at their hands. The wonder that Mr. Caine could say of his tormentors was that they "were budded like the thorn to sting."

There were sympathetic friends at this banquet, however, and none more pronounced than Miss Elizabeth Marbury, whose pleasant duty it is to collect Mr. Caine's bulging royalties from "The Eternal City." Miss Marbury had an anecdote to relate which must have been as balm and sweet music to the ears of Mr. Caine. Last Summer Miss Marbury was the guest of Sardou in Paris. One day a servant brought in the mail, when the dramatist picked up a small bundle, saying: "This is my daily packet of abuse." He explained that the package contained cuttings from the French newspapers, and that the notices were regularly the reverse of complimentary. "When the critics commence to praise me," said he, "then I shall know that I am in need of sympathy and that my days of usefulness are past."

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A LOAN OF ORIENTAL BLOOMERS.

Isabelle Underwood, who is rehearsing for the title rôle in "Bobadil," the comic opera by Luscombe Searelle, which is to have its first presentation in this country at the Columbia Theatre, Boston, in January, is called on by the nature of her characterization to wear Oriental bloomers during two of the three acts of the piece. Vesta Tilley, who is to wear skirts on the stage for the first time when she makes her American stellar debut next season under the management of Liebler & Co., became fast friends with Miss Underwood during the former's engagement at Weber & Fields's several years ago. Last week Miss Underwood received this characteristic note from the English actress:

St. John's Wood, Nov. 22, 1902.

My Dear Belle: I have just read the announcement in an American paper that you are soon to become a member of our breeches brigade, and I am moved to give you all the assistance in my power. Since next season I graduate from the ranks, having rendered a long—and I hope honorable—service, I hereby bequeath to you and bestow upon you a bargain lot of odds and ends in the shape of male attire, ranging all the way peg tops, from a first-class London tailor. They contributed largely to my success. May they add to yours. Sincerely yours,

VESTA TILLEY.

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WEBER & FIELDS'S ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of their partnership will be celebrated by Weber & Fields this New Year's Day. The complete programme has not yet been arranged, but it is promised that it will be from boys' knickerbockers to the latest thing in gin with the regular performance and continue far into the night.

The career of these manager-actors is an interesting one. Jan. 1, 1878, Weber & Fields stepped before an audience for the first time. An amateur performance was to be given at Turner Hall, Fourth Street, and Weber and Fields had long been smitten with the stage fever. For weeks they had rehearsed a song and dance, and at the last minute made bold enough to ask for the opportunity of participating in the performance. How much of a hit the song and dance made is not of record. Even Weber and Fields do not remember. A vague recollection of hundreds of upturned faces, bright lights, the strains of the orchestra—and to them the rest is oblivion. They had a bad attack of stage fright.

Nevertheless they persevered, and a few weeks later secured an engagement at the East Side Museum. A few years later they were traveling as members of a variety show managed by Gus Hill. Next they branched out as vaudeville performers on their own responsibility, and in a year or so were managers of several companies bearing their names, while they traveled with the principal organization. Their more recent history is well known. Their present music hall was established about seven years ago.

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THE DEBUT OF COURTENAY'S DOG.

The first professional appearance of William Courtenay's Boston bulldog was made at the Criterion Theatre the other night. It was between the second and third acts. The dog was supposed to be in his master's dressing room at that time, but in reality he was on the stage. Seeing a lot of people out in front, he determined to let them get acquainted with his personality and prove that even a dog can walk across the stage gracefully. Accordingly he slipped in front of the curtain and walked in a realistic manner to the centre of the stage. There he hesitated, but decided that the centre was not for beginners, and made his exit on the other side amid the applause of the audience.

STAGE ODDS AND ENDS.

The length of Richard Mansfield's performance of "Julius Caesar" on Monday evening can only be explained according to the actor-manager by "the perversity of inanimate things." On Tuesday evening the economy of time and energy had been so well mastered by the stage forces that the curtain fell at 11:30 o'clock. Last night a quarter of an hour was saved on this time. From now on the last curtain may be depended upon for 11:15.

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On Thanksgiving night, in Philadelphia, Henrietta Crosman, in "The Sword of the King," played to $4,075.75. This is perhaps a record-breaking sum for a single performance at $2 prices, and to make it possible even in the great Academy of Music in the Quaker City the orchestra was placed behind the scenes and its space occupied by extra chairs.

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The company engaged to appear in Klaw & Erlanger's production of the latest Drury Lane spectacle, "Mr. Blue Beard," which will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre in January, has been called for rehearsal on that stage to-morrow.

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Earl Brown will succeed Scott Craven as Haran in "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan Theatre in about two weeks. Mr. Craven had entered into an engagement for the middle of December before assuming a part in support of Mrs. Fiske.

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Robert Drouet has been engaged as leading man for the production of Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Girl With the Green Eyes," at the Savoy Theatre, beginning Dec. 29.

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R. C. Carton, the author of "Lord and Lady Algy," has completed his new comedy, which will be produced by Charles Frohman at the Criterion Theatre, London, the middle of January.

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On Monday evening, Dec. 15, Joseph Welch, for several years popular in the vaudeville theatres, made his début as a star at the Fourteenth Street Theatre presenting a play of New York life called, "The Peddler." The scenes of the drama show Herald Square, Pell Street in Chinatown, and other well-known localities. Mr. Welch will have the assistance of a company which includes Fanny McIntyre, Nina Farrington, Mrs. Charles Peters, Olive Madison, and others.

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John Drew has telegraphed from Auburn, N. Y., subscribing $100 to the Georgia Cayvan benefit fund.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

Roble and Mack's burlesque company is the week's attraction at the Dewey. It will present "The Matrimonial Club" and "The Weinerwurst Inn."

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The colored pictures on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée are proving a good drawing card. De Kolta, the wizard, continues his illusions.

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Keith's headliner for the coming week is Techow's troupe of performing cats. Cushman, Holcomb and Curtis in a musical comedy sketch, "The New Teacher"; John Kernell, the Irish comedian; Lillie Western, who bills herself as "America's greatest Zylophone Soloist"; Mary Norman, society caricaturist, and the three Yoscarrys, acrobats, are also on the bill.

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At Huber's Museum Laloo, announced as the most wonderful living marvel of the age, will be seen, after an absence of over three years. They are described as one, yet two, with four feet, four legs, and four arms.

Prince Luke's Russian Cossacks in a military exhibition, are also features of the curio hall. Newcomers this week include Miss Elliott, "the human billiard ball."

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Hyde's Comedians will be on the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. As a special feature Mattie Keene & Co. will appear in "Her First Divorce Case," said to be by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mme. Mantelli, the opera singer, is announced to sing next week at this music hall.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The second of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House under Mr. Grau's management will be given this evening. The soloists will be Mme. Gadski, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Blass. Mr. Hertz will conduct. It is announced that there will be "positively no encores." Following is the programme:

Overture—"A Midsummer Night's Dream"..... Mendelssohn
Aria—"Wo berg' ich mich?" from "Euryanthe"..... Weber
Mr. Bispham.
Songs—
a. "Der Tod und das Maedchen"..... Schubert
b "Im Kahn"..... Grieg
c "Sehnsucht"..... Castello
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Aria—"Schweig, damit dich Niemand warnt" from "Der Freischuetz"..... Weber
Mr. Blass.
Duet—"La dove prende amor ricette" from "Il Flauto Magico"..... Mozart
Mme. Gadski and Mr. Bispham.
Ballet music from "Samson et Dalila"..... Saint-Saens
Overture—"Der Fliegende Hollaender"..... Wagner
Song—"The Pipes of Pan"..... Edward Elgar
Mr. Bispham.
Aria—"Wie nahte mir der Schlummer" from "Der Freischuetz"..... Weber
Mme. Gadski.
Overture—"Egmont"..... Beethoven

SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Academy of Music.	Irving Place Theatre.
American Theatre.	Metropolitan Opera House.
Circle Theatre.	Metropolis Theatre.
Eden Musée.	New Star Theatre.
Fourteenth Street Theatre.	New York Theatre.
Grand Opera House.	Proctor's Theatre.
Harlem Opera House.	Third Avenue Theatre.
Huber's Museum.	The Dewey.
Hurtig & Seamon's.	West End Theatre.
Herald Square Theatre.	

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Meiningen Orchestra, under the direction of Fritz Steinbach, has recently been astonishing and delighting London, to use the words of the critic of The London Times, making an impression that is described as "wonderful." The orchestra is the one that has been maintained by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and of [illegible] Bülow was conductor for five years. In that time he raised it to a remarkable place among European orchestras as a body of unequaled virtuoso powers. One of their feats was to play certain pieces from memory, as do other virtuosos. Herr Steinbach seems to have kept the organization on a similarly high plane of excellence. His London programmes have had a great variety, but it was in the works of Brahms that his greatest success was made. Brahms stood in close relations to this body of musicians; it was for the first clarinettist of the orchestra, Richard Mühlfeld, that he wrote several of his later works, in which the clarinet has a prominent part, and, according to The Times, his intercourse with the Meininger is in evidence in their performances of his symphonies—"in almost every one of them there were points in which slight departures from the printed text were made, all of them authorized if not actually suggested by the composer." Of the playing of the band

OFFERINGS OF THE WEEK AT NEW YORK'S THEATRES

Julia Marlowe's New Southern Drama, Written from George W. Cable's "The Cavalier," the Novelty of Broadway at the Criterion—News of Other Playhouses.

This part of December is regarded by theatrical managers as a dull period which precedes the round of Christmas gayety and hence not a propitious time for the launching of new plays. Consequently Julia Marlowe, whose trying rôle in "Queen Flametta" caused her to change plays, will have the week to herself to make her annual bow to Broadway. Her engagement begins Monday night at the Criterion.

Miss Marlowe's new play is a dramatization by Paul Kester and George Middleton of George W. Cable's Southern romance, "The Cavalier." In this story of the civil war, the boys in gray take the centre of the stage and the war sentiment is given from the point of the South. However, there are not the usual smoke and din of battle. The war is simply used as the background for a love story.

The play opens in an old Louisiana mansion, the headquarters of Gen. Austin's Confederate brigade, on the eve of Charlotte Durand's marriage to Capt. Francis Oliver. Charlotte is a handsome Southern girl who is loved by Lieut. Edgar Ferry, a Confederate officer, though she has plighted her troth to Capt. Oliver. He is captured by the Federals, but on his return Charlotte marries him. The ceremony takes place, and, after the guests have gone, to her horror she finds that Oliver has come back to Austin's brigade as a Union spy, and that he is a traitor to his cause. She sends him away, resolved to keep his secret, since he is her husband.

Months pass, and Oliver is thought to be dead by Ferry and all the others except Charlotte. She lives in hourly dread that he will return, and she conceals her anguish by undertaking dangerous missions and perilous expeditions into the Union lines—doing a man's work for the cause she loves. Ferry has been with her constantly, and she hardly dares to confess to herself that she loves him. While she is with Ferry's scouts at Hazelhurst, Capt. Oliver, pretending he has been sick in a Federal prison, is exchanged in order to carry out a strategic move on the part of the Federals, whose men surround the place. Charlotte sees he has come for some treachery, but the old problem stares her in the face. She cannot betray Oliver, her husband, to Ferry. Though she defeats part of his plan, he volunteers to go on a dangerous expedition for Ferry.

Charlotte, still suspecting treachery, yet uncertain of his mission, begs Ferry and the officers not to let him go. They have sworn secrecy to Oliver and believe her anguish is due to her love for him. He goes, and by a trick she discovers that he is to guide through the Union lines ambulances which contain a million dollars in pay for the Confederate soldiers. She leaves to warn those with Oliver, but he has betrayed them into the Federal hands. She goes to Federal headquarters, now at her aunt's house, and learns that the ambulances are there. To save them at any cost, and through her woman's wit, in the midst of a gay and merry dance, she completely baffles the Union soldiers. Oliver's subsequent death and the end of the war make it possible for Charlotte and Ferry to be happy. The cast is as follows:

Gen. Austin.....Francis Kingdon
The Rev. James Harper, Major and Quartermaster.....Clarence Handysides
Capt. Francis Oliver.....Frank Worthing
Lieut. Edgar Ferry.....William Lewars
Richard Thorndyke Smith, volunteer aide..Morgan Coman
Gen. Jewett of the Federal Cavalry.....Thomas L. Coleman
Capt. Robert Jewett, his son...E. L. Davenport
Major Armstrong.....Frederick Burt
Lieut. Ralph Gilmer.....Frank Reicher
(Both of Jewett's staff.)
Sergt. Quinn of Ferry's Scouts.....Chester Beecroft
Uncle Isaac, slave.....Charles H. Bradshaw
Charlotte Durand.....Julia Marlowe
Mrs. Gilmer, Charlotte's aunt.....Kate Lester
Camille Harper.....Nella Webb
Lucille Harper.....Gwendolyn Valentine
(Major Harper's daughters.)
Estelle Gilmer, Charlotte's cousin....Olive Oliver
Tilly, a slave.....Katherine Wilson

***

The week's revival at the Circle Theatre is "Jane," with Bijou Fernandez in the title rôle. Other members of the Herbert Stock Company will be seen in suitable parts. The management promises that the comedy will be adequately staged. The cast is as follows:

Charley Stackleton.....Charles Hallock
Mr. Kershaw.....Albert Tavernier
William Tipson.....Charles H. Waldron
Mr. Pixton.....Louis Bishop Hall
Claude.....Charles W. Swain
Jane.....Bijou Fernandez
Mrs. Chadwick.....Mrs. Thomas Barry
Lucy Norton.....Alice Neal
Mrs. Pixton.....Jean Newcombe

***

To-morrow night a performance of Lessing's "Emilia Galotti" will be given at the Irving Place Theatre. Owing to the successful run of "Old Heidelberg" this production, coming within the cyclus of most famous plays of all nations, was postponed until now. "Emilia Galotti" will only be repeated once, on Friday evening. The full cast of this play is as follows:

Emilia Galotti.....Bertha Rocco
Odoardo.....Otto Reimann
Claudia.....Hermine Warna
(Her parents.)
Hettore Gonzaga, Prinz von Guastalla....John Feistel
Marinelli.....Julius Haller
Camilla Rotha.....Otto Meyer
Conti, artist.....Eugen Hohenwart
Count Appiani.....Alexander Rottmann
Countess Orsina.....Camilla Dalberg
Angelo.....Vladimir Schamberg
Baptisto.....Jacques Lurian
Pirro.....Heinrich Oesfeld
Servant.....Carl Bachwitz

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings Gustav von Moser's comedy, "Der Bureaukrat," ("The Bureaucratist,") will be produced, with William Frey in the title role, Misses Hedwig von Ostermann, Neuendorff, Brandt, Kupfer, and Messrs. Kierschner, Haenseler, Ottbert, Schlaghamer, and Claudius in the other leading parts.

***

Gerhart Hauptmann's five-act drama, "Lonely Lives," (Einsame Menschen,) will be presented Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11, at the Empire Theatre, by the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

***

Martin Harvey, the English romantic actor who recently appeared as Sydney Carton in "The Only Way" at the Herald Square Theatre, will present this play the coming week at the Harlem Opera House.

***

Creston Clarke, assisted by the members of the Donnelly Stock Company, will be seen in "Hamlet" at the Murray Hill Theatre.

***

"The New Clown," H. M. Paull's English farce comedy, turned by Ned Wayburn into a musical comedy, will be the week's attraction at the Grand Opera House. Dan Daly appears in the title rôle.

***

"The Governor's Son" will be presented by the Four Cohans at the New West End Theatre this week.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

Mrs. Fiske continues to crowd the Manhattan Theatre with her distinguished performance of the title rôle in "Mary of Magdala." The play is a religious drama in the highest sense, and the production is remarkable for its lavish beauty and perfect taste.

***

At the Herald Square Mr. Mansfield begins the second week of his interesting portrayal of the character of Brutus in "Julius Caesar." His company is good and the scenery exceptionally beautiful.

***

Mr. Weedon Grossmith, at the Princess Theatre, enters on the last week of his amusing farce, "The Night of the Party," in which he plays the leading rôle.

***

"A Chinese Honeymoon" continues its phenomenal run at the Casino. It is brilliantly staged and has good lines and pretty music.

***

At Daly's "A Country Girl," by the authors of "The Geisha" and "San Toy," is proving a popular success. It is clever and laughable and capitally acted by a company headed by William Norris.

***

"The Silver Slipper," at the Broadway, is by the author of "Florodora." Sam Bernard and Edna Wallace Hopper are at the head of a good caste.

***

At the Victoria, Miss Viola Allen appears in Hall Caine's melodrama, "The Eternal City." The play is tedious and false—without humor and humanity; but it has proved exceedingly popular.

***

The melodramatic sensation at the Academy of Music, "The Ninety and Nine," continues to thrill large houses, with its vivid realization of a locomotive dashing through a prairie fire.

***

At Weber and Fields, "Twirly-Whirly," and the burlesque, "Huming Bird and Onions," as interpreted by the famous all-star cast, continues, like wine, to improve with age.

***

Mr. James K. Hackett is having a successful engagement at Wallack's, in Mr. Churchill's dramatization of his novel, "The Crisis." The piece consists of a number of somewhat disconnected scenes with a redeeming element of patriotism and local color.

***

Miss Mabelle Gilman in "The Mocking Bird" is doing well at the Bijou because of her charming personality and in spite of the somewhat unpromising material of the play.

***

At the Belasco Theatre Miss Blanche Bates has scored a success in "The Darling of the Gods," a spectacular melodrama dealing with Japanese art. The mounting of the play is gorgeous beyond description, but the dramatic element depends mainly in an uninspired rechauffé of Sardou situations. Mr. George Arliss gives a remarkable exhibition of character acting, and Mr. Robert Haines is a most attractive lover.

***

This will be the last week of Mr. Chauncey Olcott's engagement in "Old Limerick Town," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The play furnishes a pleasant setting for Mr. Olcott's voice and personality.

***

"Fad and Folly" is the new name for an amplification of "Tommy Rot," at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse. Miss Blanche Ring is the main attraction of the new production, as she was of the old.

***

"Sally in Our Alley" is back in town at the New York Theatre, where it may be seen at popular prices.

***

At the Empire Theatre Miss Fay Davis and Mr. William Faversham are scoring a great success in Henry V. Esmond's "Impudence." The play is a charming comedy full of Mr. Esmond's exquisite wit and spirited characterization.

***

Miss Mary Mannering remains at the Garrick in Mr. Clyde Fitch's romance, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine." The first acts of the play are extremely clever, and the whole is put together by a slender but sufficient love story.

***

"A Country Mouse" at the Savoy is a cynical and amusing satire on English society. It is preceded by "Carrots," a charming little genre play, in one act, from the French. Miss Ethel Barrymore plays the leading rôle in both pieces with a charm which is only marred by her tendency to lapse into mannerism.

***

Miss Maxine Elliott and Mr. N. C. Goodwin are at the Knickerbocker in Mrs. Ryley's "The Altar of Friendship."

***

Mr. E. S. Willard is at the Garden Theatre and plays the title rôle in Mr. Louis N. Parker's "The Cardinal," an effective stage piece of the older English school, which gives Mr. Willard many chances to display his rare elecution and his charming temperament.

***

At the Madison Square Miss Eleanor Robson is appearing in a dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's novel, "Audrey." The play consists of a series of pictures from the novel, but is so undramatic that it gives Miss Robson small opportunity to exhibit her peculiar charms.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"The Slaves of Russia," a melodrama in four acts by Louis Egan, will be given its first presentation in New York at the American Theatre this week. The scenes of the play are laid in the domain of the Czar and the story tells of the intrigues of the Nihilists in high and low life. Several of the scenes are said to be of the "thriller" variety, particularly one where the serfs are seen at work in the blast furnace room of a pottery. The climax of this act is reached when the serfs revolt and are about to pitch their inhuman overseer into the leaping tongues of flame within the furnace. All the scenes have been painted by St. John Lewis and his staff, and are said to be particularly effective. The full strength of the company will be enlisted in the production.

***

Proctor's Fifth Avenue revives for the week Henry Arthur Jones's society play, "Saints and Sinners." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the bill at the Fifty-eighth Street, while "Alvin Josclyn" is offered in Harlem. The bicycle novelty, "Loop the Loop," is offered as the vaudeville headliner at the Twenty-third Street.

***

Andrew Mack will hold the stage of the Metropolis Theatre for the coming week and will present his comedy, "Tom Moore." He will introduce many of the songs made famous by the Irish poet.

***

"A Ragged Hero," a melodramatic story of a tramp's adventures in a New England village, is the attraction at the New Star.

***

"A Montana Outlaw" is the week's melodrama at the Third Avenue.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Aida," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY.—People's Symphony Concert, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Raoul Pugno, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Le Prophete," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "La Tosca," 8 P. M. Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30.

SATURDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Tannhäuser," 2 P. M.; "La Traviata," 8 P. M.

A NEW CONDUCTOR'S CHARACTERISTICS

MR. ALFRED HERTZ AND HIS WORK AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

America is said not to be a favorable place for the development of conductors, and it is doubtless true that the opportunities for young men to gain experience and show what they can do at the head of an orchestra are few. Opportunities do not come for such in the regular course of things, and have to be carved, as it were, out of the solid rock of ambition and energy. This city is not a training school for undeveloped talent in this direction, and wants its services rendered by men of full experience. For others it sits in judgment coolly, and makes few allowances. But during the season it gives a hearing to a remarkably large number of orchestral conductors, in one way or another.

The present musical season is yet young; but there have already been seen here conducting orchestras in public concerts of operatic performances of the highest artistic standing no fewer than ten orchestral directors. These are Walter Damrosch, as the head of the Philharmonic Society and of his own organization; Mr. Gericke of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Wetzler of an orchestra of his own formation, Mr. Hertz, the new conductor of the German representations at the opera and of the Sunday night performances there, besides Messrs. Mancinelli and Flon of the same establishment; Mr. Frank Damrosch of the two great choruses, the Oratorio Society and the People's Choral Union, as well as of the Musical Art Society and the Young People's concerts; Mr. Fritz Scheel of the Philadelphia Orchestra; Sam Franko, whose work has already begun with the Hebrew Alliance and will soon extend further up town, with his delightful reproductions of old music; and Mr. Rudolf Bullerjahn, who made a solitary appearance in the ill-starred Powell-Pirani concert. Besides these Mr. F. X. Arens will once more be heard as a conductor this year by the attendants at the People's Symphony concerts. It would be surprising if the list were not added to later in the season in one way or another, such as the coming of Victor Herbert and the Pittsburg Orchestra and possibly of others.

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Of the new-comers the one whose powers and shortcomings are of the greatest concern to the largest number of people is the new conductor at the Opera House, Mr. Alfred Hertz. What he has done so far in the German performances there has shown him to be a man of strong individuality, with certain definite ideas. He has the power of getting them realized by the men over whom he is put, so far as this is possible. It is not always possible, apparently, as for instance in last Monday's "Tannhäuser" performance. He worked hard to stir the players of the brass instruments out of their sluggishness in the latter part of the overture, but all his efforts were in vain, and they continued placidly to drag behind his frantic beat. Neither could he always keep the chorus moving in the same time with the orchestra upon all occasions, however active and energetic his signaling to them may have been. Mr. Hertz's beat is frequently frantic. He makes a good many gymnastic efforts and keeps the players and the singers constantly in mind of the fact that he wants something very particular of them.

The frantic conductor is nowhere an edifying spectacle, though some confess that they like to see him doing things in front of an orchestra, and trace the apparent relation of cause and effect. To some such a conductor seems to give evidence of temperament, activity, alertness; they forget that some of the most influential and inspiring conductors, some who have attained the most potent results, have been the least obtrusive in the visible movement. The gymnastic conductor is least of all edifying at the opera, while as things are arranged at the Metropolitan Opera House he is in full sight of all the spectators, and, of many of them, in the direct line of vision with the stage. But the chief thing, after all, is what he accomplishes.

Mr. Hertz has a very sharp, decided, and unmistakable beat, at all times—the kind that orchestral players like and on which they can rely, knowing always where they are. It is geometrical, angular, pointed, often reinforced by the left hand in a way that carries out and completes the vision of geometrical symmetry; often additionally emphasized by a certain flapping motion of the elbow. A still more imperative gesture that he is fond of is a sort of knife thrust toward one or another group of instrumentalists. And finally Mr. Hertz not infrequently works up and brings out a climax with resolute wavings around his head. It is all very much in evidence, very athletic in its effect. Mr. Hertz, it may be observed, frequently finds it necessary to mop his brow, in the way usual after such athletic exertion.

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Such things and much more have been exhibited before to this public and have been beheld with cheerfulness, if only results of value were forthcoming. The final test, and the only real test of a conductor, is in his power and usefulness. If he can compel by any methods, gymnastic or otherwise, performances of musical quality, life, energy, dramatic expression, delicacy of nuance, many things will be forgiven by the eye for the sake of the ear.

Mr. Hertz is plainly one who sets a high value upon these qualities in musical performance, and who understands them from a musical and discriminating point of view. He is constantly working to secure them, and does secure them frequently. Elasticity of tempo, dramatic modifications, finely shaded graduations of dynamic power often characterize the performances under his baton. He infuses life, he avoids the conventional and commonplace.

On the other hand he has shown some of the less admirable characteristics of the school to which he belongs. This is clearly that of the younger followers of Wagner, those who are influenced by the ideas that are now accepted at Baireuth as denoting the real spirit of the master. They are based on an exaggeration and a distortion of that spirit. The tendency is to exaggerate and distort the dramatic methods which he demanded in the interpretation of his own scores, and with which he wished to vivify the symphonic works of the great classical writers.

***

Wagner fought against dullness and conventionality, against the conducting of master works that made them "flow like water from the town pump." But he has met the fate common to reformers whose reforms have found general acceptance: his ideas themselves have in their turn been made a fetich by his followers, and by mistaken application at their hands often suffer defeat of their own purpose and bring disaster to the beauty, symmetry, and impressiveness of the music to which they are applied. In their anxiety to avoid the "running over and away" the attitude toward music with which Wagner reproached Mendelssohn the conductor, they dig too industriously to find the roots of its meaning. A slow movement must be taken very slow, a fast movement very fast, soft passages very soft, loud ones very loud. Wagner spoke of the "clerical" tempo at which his "chivalrous march" in the second act of "Tannhäuser" was played; hence it must be taken almost at the pace of a quickstep by the conductors of to-day, as it was last Monday by Mr. Hertz. The tempo in which he played the prelude to "Lohengrin" was woefully dragged. The sustained portions of the "Tannhäuser" overture were treated in the same way; and thereby one of Wagner's explicit directions was brought to naught, for he has put it on record that he conducted this overture himself so that it should occupy twelve minutes. Authoritative observers noted that Mr. Hertz took considerably longer. A similar idea of tempo prevailed in the bacchanale that begins the first act, which he played with a moderation that was anything but bacchanalian.

Effects of the same kind have been observed in other things that Mr. Hertz has done. It is yet too soon, however, to do more than indicate some of the characteristics of his conducting. "Tristan und Isolde" is in preparation at the Opera House. In that Mr. Hertz will be submitted to some of the greatest temptations and dangers that beset a conductor of his views and inclinations, and his powers will be put to the severest test.

MASCAGNI'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

The rehabilitated Mascagni opera company, now reorganized into a concert company under adequate management, will be heard to-night in a popular concert at the Herald Square Theatre, with a miscellaneous programme. Mascagni will have the assistance of the soloists of his opera company, Signor Capelli, Signora Farnetti, Signora de Filipi, Signora del Parto, Signori Schiavazzi, Bellatti, and Frascona, together with the entire chorus. The programme will include selections from Mascagni's opera, "William Ratcliff," which has never been heard in New York.

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The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK. SUNDAY. DECEMBER 7, 1902.

As the Czar is controlled by hypnotic influence, why not bring the rest of the powers in line to some purpose?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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THE late Sam P. Sparks of Warrensburg, Mo., a prominent wit, lawyer, and legislator of that State, among other legacies, left a small son who has inherited his father's spontaneity of expression. The lad is now ten years old, and has lately been transplanted to New York, where he has become a self-appointed critic of the effete East. Directly upon his arrival, Master Sparks was placed in the Sunday school of St. George's Church, on Stuyvesant Square. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who is the rector there, happened to be traveling in Europe at the time, and the sole evidence of his suzerainty over the school was contained in weekly letters to the children. Superintendent Pike read the letters aloud each Sunday, inevitably prefacing the reading by this announcement;

"Now, children, I will read you a letter from our dear Dr. Rainsford."

While Dr. Rainsford was still absent, Master Sparks was transferred to the school of the Church of the Transfiguration, which is much nearer his home, and it was not long before his mother noticed that he evinced more eagerness in attending the new place, and one Sunday morning while putting the finishing touches to his attire, she inquired the cause.

"Why do you like your new Sunday school so much better, Bayard?" she asked.

"Well," he replied thoughtfully, "it's this way. Where I go now, they tell us all about Jesus Christ, but down at St. George's the Superintendent never told us anything only about 'De-ee-e-ar Doctor Rainsford!'"

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REPRESENTATIVE MacCARTNEY of the Massachusetts Legislature tells the story of an associate who, on being elected to the General Court of the State for the first time, was very greatly impressed with the dignity of his office. One night he was sleeping soundly when his wife heard, or thought she heard, a noise. She tried to arouse her spouse and found it far from easy. Giving him a hard shake, she whispered:

"John, John, wake up! There are thieves in the house."

"No, no, Maria, you are mistaken," he answered; "there may be one or two in the Senate, but there are none in the House."

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THE political situation in North Carolina was well illustrated by A. H. Pearson, one of the few white Republicans in Goldsborough. He said:

"Just around the corner there is a nice house. It is about twice as big as my house, and is owned and occupied by a negro. He has several children about the size of my boys. They are a little better dressed than mine. But they are not proud because of that, and the boys play together. They have a cart, which the colored boys pull while the white ones ride. If the colored boys grow tired of this and get in the cart to ride, the game ends and my boys come home.

"It is that way politically. So long as the negro will vote for white men the game is all right. When he insists on having a place on the ticket the white Republicans quit playing and the Democrats have an easy victory."

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BILLY HENRIQUES, a farceur often quoted within the precincts of the Stock Exchange, stepped into a restaurant on Broad Street and called the proprietor's attention to a sign he had displayed outside which read, "Schooners 5 cents."

"That is against the law," remonstrated Henriques, "and you are liable to arrest."

"How so?"

"Because it is forbidden by the Bible to serve 'two masters.'"

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GEORGE ADE, recently returned from England, is strongly impressed with the tendency of English women to dress in such a manner as to give one the impression that their clothes may have been thrown at them, and barely missed hanging to their figures. While remarking to an acquaintance of the untidy result, a faint smile wandered across his sober face, as Mr. Ade said:

"Perhaps that's why Englishmen travel so much."

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DANIEL NASON, the former law partner of District Attorney Jerome, has as his managing clerk a young lawyer named John Comfort. Recently a client called at Nason's office and, finding both out, was handed by the office boy in explanation this written telephone message:

"Have been presented with a son and heir. Will not be down for a day or two; send up Comfort."

The client, not knowing the name of Nason's associate, and thinking the son and heir to be Nason's, went immediately and acted upon the suggestion by purchasing a couple of bottles of choice old Glenlivet, which he dispatched to Nason's house with the message: "Congratulations and compliments as well as comfort."

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WHEN Judge Edgar L. Fursman was holding court in Catskill a young and inexperienced attorney had as his opposing counsel an old and tried lawyer. The young man represented the plaintiff. His case was poorly presented, but Judge Fursman thought that the facts were so plain that the jury could do nothing else than give judgment for the plaintiff. Greatly to his surprise the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. The Judge's eyes flashed fire, and turning square in his seat he said:

"The court reverses that judgment and finds for the plaintiff. And I want it distinctly understood that it takes thirteen men in this court to deprive a man of his property and his rights."

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DURING his sojourns abroad Charles M. Schwab spends much of his time in hunting up treasures with which to ornament and furnish the palace he is building on Riverside Drive. It was recently his good fortune to secure at the sale of a collector one of the best specimens of Benvenuto Cellini, an exquisitely wrought helmet, for which he paid a fabulous price. Just before he sailed for his latest European trip Mr. Schwab invited a friend from Cincinnati, who has had considerable experience in the manufacture of chandeliers and ornamental brass work, to inspect his prize. After giving it a long and critical examination, the Cincinnatian exclaimed with enthusiasm:

"Charlie, old boy, you have got a veritable prize. I don't believe that there are a half dozen men in the entire United States who can do work like this."

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"YOU have a regular Brummel reputation," some one said to E. Berry Wall.

"Indeed," said he; "cough drops or Beau!"

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ALTHOUGH the characteristic wit and humor of every race is made exceedingly funny in Marshall P. Wilder's telling, the little humorist shines particularly when he relates an Irish yarn.

"It was the 17th of March last," says Wilder, "and a certain Irishman expressed his intention of riding in style in the annual parade. When he endeavored to secure a carriage, however, he was informed that everything was gone. "Hold a minute, though," said the proprietor of the livery stable. "I think I can let you have a victoria."

"You do, do ye?" answered the Celt savagely. "Will, I think not!"

And the proprietor could not understand for a long time why the Irishman walked angrily away.

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AT Bar Harbor last Summer Gen. Horace Porter, American Ambassador to France, when home on vacation, met an old classmate whom he had not seen in years.

"Let's see," said the college chum of long ago. "When I last saw you, General you were with the Pullman Palace Car Company."

"That's right," replied the General; "I'm the same Porter, only promoted, you know."

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PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON of Princeton University, speaking before the Presbyterian Union recently, told of what he called "the only conscious jest that the late President McCosh of Princeton ever uttered."

"President McCosh was attending an opening meeting of the Evangelical Al-

DEC 1902

liance," said President Wilson. "In commencing the exercises, the presiding officer, who was a Baptist, said:

"'Brethren, I presume that whatever else our differences may be in denominational belief, we can safely say that the Apostles' Creed is a platform upon which we can all stand.'

"Dr. McCosh, upon hearing this, leaned over to the Methodist minister sitting next to him, and whispered in his deep Scotch brogue.

"'I should na care to descend into hell with an Episcopalian.'"

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AT a dinner at the Lotos Club recently John S. Wise referred to woman as the sweetest cause of man's insomnia.

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THE late Anson D. F. Randolph, the publisher, had this one as his favorite story:

"Two country clergymen who were attending the General Assembly had a discussion on creed revision while being shown through the Presbyterian Hospital. When they entered the operating room, another member of the party saw a skeleton in a corner, and, hoping to break up the debate, which had become acrimonious, laughingly said, as he pointed to the skeleton:

"'Well, gentlemen, what say you about this fellow? Did he advocate the "new" or the "old" school of Presbyterianism?'

"'The old school, most decidedly,' was the prompt and emphatic reply of the defender of the doctrines of that party.

"'May I ask what makes you so positive—to give us a reason for the faith that is in you?'

"'Certainly. There cannot be the slightest doubt that that was an "old school" Presbyterian, for,' pointing gleefully to that part of the anatomy, 'don't you see he has a spinal column!'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE Attorney James Lindsay Gordon was waiting in the corridors of the County Court House last week for a negligence case in which he appeared to be called, he explained "contributory negligence" to an inquirer in the language of an old Virgina negro preacher.

"The parson's salary had been running far behind and he was manifesting no little uneasiness about it. Mild expostulation failed to accomplish results. Finally one Sunday the Deacons had had an unusually poor offering, and as the parson surveyed it he said:

"'De trouble wif dis hyuh church, brethren and sistern, am de contributory negligence of the congregation.'

"'Wha' yo' mean by dat, pahson?' inquired the senior Deacon.

"'I mean jes' what I sed,' repeated the parson, emphatically. 'When de plate am passed around nearly all of dem neglects to contribute.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Mark Twain was a young and struggling newspaper writer in San Francisco a lady of his acquaintance saw him one day with a cigar box under his arm looking in at a shop window.

"Mr. Clemens," she said, "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I am afraid you are smoking too much."

"It isn't that," said Mark; "I'm moving again."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GEORGE B. CURTIS of Binghamton "had the floor" at Voorhess's on the Beaverkill one night after supper during the last trout angling season. The talk had drifted to the subject of "fish liars."

"There lives," said Mr. Curtis, "a champion liar in this line. You can't feaze him, and he gets off his little stories in such a way that you at least credit him with good faith, and if any one 'goes him one better' he seems to lack incredulity. I thought one day, however, that I had him. I elaborated to him a story that a man fishing for black bass with a helgramite bait felt a tug on his line, and on reeling in discovered that his bait had a pound-and-a-half bass by the lips and the fish was 'boated.' Now what do you suppose my audience remarked? Give it up? Only:

"'Oh, that's nothing. Happened to me a hundred times.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN the Rev. Levi Gilbert, now editor of The Western Christian Advocate, was pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in New Haven, Conn., he was considered one of the most entertaining preachers in the city. While preaching against materialism and advocating the life intellectual one Sunday Dr. Gilbert related the story of the Parisian artist who invited some of his fellows to dine with him and offered them only bread, it never occurring to the host to apologize for the humble fare nor to the guests to complain of it, so absorbed were they in the mental food of each other's conversation. They neither cared nor noticed at all what they ate.

As Dr. Gilbert concluded the story impressively, his face lightened and he added:

"And let us hope that the delegates to the Epworth League Convention who are to be quartered with us for three days next week will all feel the same way."

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EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMAS B. REED sometimes tells a story about a farmer who lived in Falmouth, Me. Next the highway in one of his cultivated fields grew an enormous rock maple tree. One Winter day he decided to cut down that tree. As he was very deaf and also desired to hide his misfortune, he fell to considering what passers-by would say to him, finally making up a set of questions and answers for the emergency. The traveler was to begin the conversation, which was to run like this:

"So you're cutting the old tree down at last?"

"Yes."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Sell it for cord wood."

"How much do you expect to get for it?"

"Six dollars."

"Isn't that a pretty good price? It's more than I would give for it."

"Well, maybe you won't, but somebody else will."

He had gotten well at the job when along came a stranger with a stylish sleigh and a spirited horse. Pulling up opposite the chopper, he sent a question across the ditch and fence which resulted in the following interchange of words:

"Good morning, my friend. Can you tell me the way to North Yarmouth?"

"Yes." Chop! chop!

"Well, that's good; what is it, please?"

"Sell it for cordwood." Chop! chop!

"I'm afraid he didn't catch my question." (Louder.) "Will you tell me the way to North Yarmouth?"

"Six dollars." Chop! chop!

"Say, you impudent cur! If I had a chance to hitch my horse, I would get out of this sleigh and thrash you within an inch of your life!"

"Well, maybe you won't, but somebody else will." Chop! chop!

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT the Manhattan Club the other evening Judge Conlan of the City Court said that cremation would never prove a satisfactory experiment because it caused too many family jars.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SHORTLY after ex-Supreme Court Justice Charles Donohue resumed the active practice of law, he had as a client an Irishwoman who had become heir to a large fortune. She received her money, and after he had collected his fee, he saw no more of her for some time. Her attire and her manner were plain to roughness. But the other day she called again. Now she was dressed in the latest mode, and her manner was affectedly languid.

"Mr.-aw-Donohue, I'm after thinkin' about changin' me name," she announced.

"Indeed," politely said Judge Donohue. "Who's the happy man?"

"It's no-aw-mon, d'ye mind? O'ill have no spalpeen spendin' me money, don't you know? But Bridget Cavanagh sounds-aw-common, I'm thinkin', for a woman av me-aw-position. O'ill not make much of a change, you know, so plaze get me the writins so that hereafter O'ill be called Birdie Canary."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BISHOP THOMAS U. DUDLEY of Kentucky was seated upon a veranda in Louisville last Easter watching the people crossing the street. The day was a very nasty one. A friend came along.

"Ah, Bishop," said he, "what are you doing this dreary afternoon?"

"Merely observing the Passover," replied the Episcopal gentleman.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE George A. Flagg was serving as Librarian of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers a little chap came to him and said:

"Mr. Flagg, will you please let me have a Sunday school book without too much moral in it?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

W. C. BRYANT at a recent dinner spoke of Daniel, of Biblical fame, as one of the few men who was honized and kept his head.

THE PRESIDENT HAS A HEART-TO-HEART TALK WITH THE CORPORATION POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE TRUST.

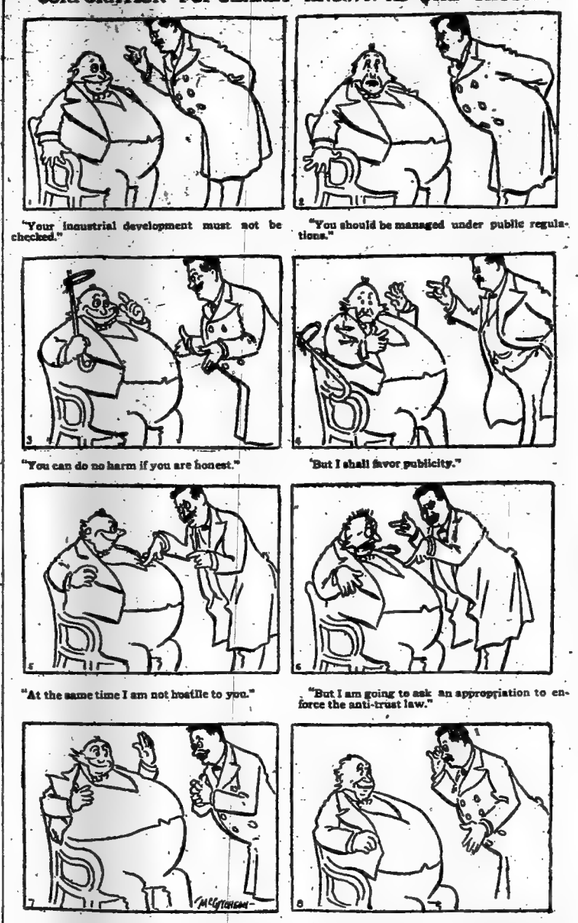

"Your industrial development must not be checked."

"You should be managed under public regulations."

"You can do no harm if you are honest."

"But I shall favor publicity."

"At the same time I am not hostile to you."

"But I am going to ask an appropriation to enforce the anti-trust law."

"The tariff makes manufacturers prosperous."

"But the question of the regulation of trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision."

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

Some Amateur Humorists.

MARK TWAIN will probably never forget the attempt of two of his Hartford friends to invade his realm of writing humor, and the disastrous consequences of it. In the Twain-Twichell-Warner group was the Rev. Dr. Parker, a Congregational clergyman of learning and eloquence, whose church occupied relatively the same position in the south part of the city as Dr. Twichell's did "on the hill."

One morning the newspaper of which Charles Dudley Warner was editor-in-chief published in its religious notices a paragraph that the Rev. Dr. Parker had baptized several women and children in the font of the South Baptist Church the evening before. The South Baptist Church was only a block or two away from Dr. Parker's South Congregational Church, and the reporter in his mixed report ascribed to Dr. Parker functions that had really been performed by the Rev. Dr. Crane, pastor of the South Baptist Church, in the presence of a large congregation.

Struck with the humor of the thing, Parsons Parker and Twichell stopped at the office of The Hartford Times to have the report corrected in its early evening edition and to have a laugh over the story with Frank Burr, chief editorial writer, and John Belden, sporting editor. As a result of the joint labors of these four, but mainly of the Reverends Parker and Twichell, a half-column article appeared in the early edition of The Times describing in detail the baptismal ceremony conducted by Dr. Parker in Dr. Crane's church.

It was so absurdly preposterous that it seemed impossible anybody could have been deceived by it. The account described circumstantially, Dr. Parker's violent descent upon the astonished congregation of the South Baptist Church, his driving the terrified Dr. Crane from his font, baptizing willy-nilly anybody that came in his way, and finally marching back in triumph to his own church, preceded by a howling crowd, with a hand-organ grinder at the head of it.

When the first edition of the newspaper appeared on the street the wheels began to work. Chief of Police Packard, who was a member of Dr. Parker's congregation, was taken in by the syndicate of humor and demanded to know from the policeman on the beat how such a disgraceful occurrence could have taken place without his being informed of it. City Treasurer Brown hurried up to The Times office to make inquiries. Several women immediately called on Mrs. Crane and on Mrs. Parker. The correspondent of one of the New York "yellows" telegraphed the story to his paper, and it was published in this city, as well as elsewhere. Messages began to come in by telegraph. When Dr. Parker came out from a ministers' meeting the storm was at its height. In the later edition of the paper the story was "lifted."

Mark Twain sent a consolation message to his friends. "Suppose you chaps stick to preaching," he said, "and let me do the funny business for the newspapers. Why, if I had attempted to preach I could not have made a worse mess of it."

A Gustatory Gem.

The chef was ignorant of the presence of the cannibal King, who eyed him critically, while a sunny smile danced gayly over his dimpled features. Suddenly the chef became aware of his presence and said, as he most artistically salaamed:

"I would have your Majesty know that I have just created a formula for a soup that shall win an instant immortality."

"And what may it be?" asked the monarch, impatiently. "I never was an expert in the art of guessing, and I would know the name of your new decoction."

And the chef, appreciating the King's interest and his own importance, salaamed again, and replied:

"Mock missionary."

A Critical Estimate.

Harold was looking very critically at the cheap papier maché cow that his grandmother has just given him, and the donor, noticing his steady gaze and appearance of deep thoughtfulness, said:

"How do you like your beautiful new cow, Harold?"

"Oh, I like it very much, grandmamma; but I think it would be a little better if it were a little expensiver."

About Theatrical People

JULIAN MITCHELL, whose ability as a master of the ballet is reflected from the heels and toes of the chorus at Weber and Fields's, is interested in "The Wizard of Oz," a musical comedy which has not yet been seen in this city, but which has, according to all accounts, been successful in Chicago. Statements of the large receipts of the piece that have come to Mitchell have so taken possession of his mind and memory that he can apparently think of nothing else. Mitchell, it must be understood, is a little hard of hearing.

William Collier approached him a week or two ago to make complaint of the failure of some of the chorus girls to follow instructions.

"You see it's just this way, Mitchell," said Collier, "they spoil my scene. Now can't you do something about it?"

Mitchell smiled. "Great," he answered. "Business still immense. Twelve thousand dollars last week."

Collier tried to convey the knowledge that he was not inquiring about "The Wizard of Oz" receipts, but failed.

A few nights afterward he again approached Mitchell with his complaint.

"Those girls will have to—" he began.

"Eleven thousand dollars last week," interrupted Mitchell, as he rushed off to superintend the lighting of the next scene.

A night or two ago Collier once more approached the dancing master with fire in his eyes.

"Now, see here," he said, "this thing has got to be stopped. I don't propose to have my reputation ruined by a lot of careless chorus girls."

Mitchell smiled a seraphic smile.

"It's still climbing, old chap," he said. "Thirteen thousand five hundred last week."

And Collier, with a sigh, gave it up as a bad job.

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"To illustrate the uncertainty which touring companies are often up against," said an actor, who has graduated from the 'barns,' "I may recall an experience of my second or third season on the road. Things had gone pretty badly with us from the start, salaries were backward, there was imminent danger that our trunks would be seized for unpaid board bills at any time, and we were generally speaking, a pretty blue lot of Thespians.

"To make matters worse, we were a long way from Broadway, and even if we had been in New York it was midwinter, with companies all filled, no new productions to speak of, and mighty little chance of getting engagements if our show fizzled out. We were booked for the usual one night in the little town of St. Mary's, Ohio. Like most of the one-night stands at that time it had been overdone theatrically. Three and four shows a week were more than the population could stand, but we had some pretty good pictorial stuff that we had gathered up in the last town to make a showing with here. For we were determined to go down with colors flying at any rate.

"I only appeared in the last two acts, so usually acted as treasurer and business manager in front until time to go and put on my make-up. Well, there must have been as much as forty dollars in the box office, and after the performance, the house manager came to me shaking his head dolefully:

"'You've got a mighty good show,' he said, 'and I'm sorry you done so bad here. But, you see, there was a rotten show in town last week and everybody was afraid to come to-night for fear o' being done again.'

"The next night in Cenila the business was just as bad. Again we had a sympathetic manager.

"'See here,' he said, 'it's pretty tough when as good a show as yours has to do such bad business. But the trouble is we had such a blaming fine show here last week that everybody went to it and they've got no money to spend for the theatre this week.'

"That settled it. I saw we were up against it going and coming. It was heads I win, tails you lose. So we closed down, and reached New York without our trunks."

***

This is a story John Drew is fond of telling. It has to do with a time when the Daly company was on tour. They were booked to appear for two nights in a small Illinois town.

After the first night's performance, Drew, in company with John Gilbert, returned to the rural hotel and was seated in the lobby, smoking, when a man, whose garb proclaimed him a native of the place, circled about the actors three or four times, as if waiting for an opportunity to enter into the conversation.

"There'll be something doing in a minute," whispered Gilbert. "Just wait and see."

Finally the native gained courage and approached.

"I was to the opry house to-night," he said, by way of introducing himself.

"Ah, indeed!" answered Gilbert. "And were you edified?"

"Huh, well I don't know 'bout that. Me and a friend went over. Say, you folks ought to stay some time. Me and my friend about decided that your show was the best thing that's been here since 'Hinky Dumpy.'"

"And," continues Mr. Drew, in telling the story, "you can imagine the effect produced on us by the comparison of 'Humpty Dumpty' to an organization generally regarded as the classic one of our country.

***

While Americans predominate in Mr. Mansfield's company there is a sufficient sprinkling of English talent in its personnel to provide an Anglo-American atmosphere while on the road. Indeed, for at least three members of the organization—Miss Dorothy Hammond, Arthur Greenaway, and Alfred James—the visits to American cities thus far has been something like a personally conducted tour.

***

Miss Hammond's last previous engagement was with Mrs. Langtry, she playing the next important rôle in Paul Kester's "Mme. Mars." In this connection a little tale is at hand. Miss Hammond, it seems, had become somewhat curious to see Mr. Kester, having formed her own mental picture of the author, whose "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" she had previously seen and enjoyed.

"I am sure I shall like him," she is reported to have said. "One of those dear old bookworms, tall and straight, very fat, very severe, very bald, and surely wearing eyeglasses."

Last Wednesday night Kester arrived in this city, and in due course of time was presented to Miss Hammond. Anybody who knows the young American author will be aware that he is the direct antithesis of what the actress expected. And Miss Hammond's determination to hereafter reserve judgment on personal characteristics until she has seen "the specimen" may readily be surmised.

***

Miss Maud Hoffmann is another member of the Mansfield company who, although native to this heath, has had much of her experience abroad. She is a Kentucky woman by birth and is much esteemed in the land of the bluegrass. As leading woman for E. S. Willard she attained a considerable measure of favor. Her last previous appearance in this city was in Augustus Thomas's "Colorado," in which her personal success was not entirely minimized by the unsatisfactoriness of the play.

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"Speaking of curious scenes in a theatre," said an old-time minstrel man, "the most remarkable that ever happened in my experience was in Talbotton, Ga.—in '92, I think—when I was playing with Frank's Minstrels. Just after the curtain rose, the Judge of the Superior Court, the jury, and the lawyer in the Ealy murder case filed into the Opera House and took their seats under the footlights. 'Bones' and 'Tambo' were interrupted in their gags, and a scene in a real drama was enacted on the stage.

"The Opera House had been used as a courtroom during the day, and the jury had entered at this moment to be instructed on some points on which they could not agree. The Judge—his name was Martin, I believe—took a seat on the stage, in the midst of the burnt cork circle, recharged the jury, and they then filed back again into the jury room. The Court and lawyers remained in the house and the performance went on.

"The defendant on whose life the jury was to pass was kept in the courtroom to await the verdict, and apparently enjoyed the show as much as did the Court and counsel."

***

"On one occasion, while playing through the West," said "Joe" Weber the other night, "we had booked a one-night stand in California to break a long railroad jump. Our business had been very large and we naturally expected that when we forsook the big cities to bring our entertainment to the opry house of the jub-jub town we would fill the little place to overflowing. When the curtain rolled up that delusion was quickly dissipated. After the first act I removed my make-up and went out to the box office to count up.

"Well, how is it?" I remarked, just by way of being agreeable to the young man who acted as treasurer for the house.

"'Fust rate,' he said, 'best of the season. Why, there's at least $80 in the house.'

"I didn't enthuse, which may have surprised him, but he finished making out the box office statement and passed it over to me for verification. In looking it over I discovered that he had made a mistake in addition, thereby crediting me with $1.15 more than my share of the receipts called for.

"'See here,' I said, 'you've made a mistake and given me too much. This $1.15 goes to the house.'

"'Oh, that's all right,' he said, 'you just keep it. I ain't stuck on the fellow who runs this opry house, anyhow.'"

***

E. S. Willard made his first appearance on the stage in 1869, when a boy of sixteen, at the Theatre Royal, Weymouth. On one occasion very early in his career his youthful appearance stood him in good stead. He had volunteered to supply the place of a young woman who was announced to appear as the "principal boy" in the burlesque of "La Sonnambula," but who had failed to keep her engagement. The local papers the following day chronicled the "entirely successful appearance of Miss Ethel De Montmorenci," and one of the writers said "the chief beauty of her performance is that she looks the part."

On the very next night, oddly enough, young Willard was down in the cast of "The Lady of Lyons" for Monsieur de Deschapelles, the father of a Pauline almost old enough to be his grandmother. The leading woman particularly requested him to turn his back to the audience when she got to the lines:

"Look on that poor old man!
He is my father.
He stands upon the verge of an abyss;
He calls upon his child to save him."

For there was a fear that laughter might be excited by the too obvious contrast between daughter and father. Mr. Willard made his first appearance at the Princess Theatre in London in 1881, and for at least nine years he was known as a "villainous actor"—that is, he played almost nothing but villains, some hundred or more such rôles falling to his lot in that time.

***

Eleanor Moretti, whose acting in the sword-room scene of "The Garden of the Gods" provides one of the tense moments of the play, is, although a comparatively young woman, ripe in experience. She began playing in the company of her mother—Katherine Rodgers—and at the beginning of the second season the mother's illness threw all the responsibility on her shoulders, and she took the company out, filling her mother's part in the classic emotional repertoire. Then Anson Pond produced "Her Atonement" in Boston, and Miss Moretti was selected for the lead in that. She afterward joined Augustin Daly's company, severing her connection with that organization to create the leading rôle in "The Soudan" when it was put on in Boston. She supported the Hollands in "A Social Highwayman," and for two seasons was leading woman with Alexander Salvini. Her playing of "Roxy" with Frank Mayo in "Pudd'nhead Wilson" called forth a congratulatory letter from Mark Twain, and those who saw the actress in the part will hardly forget its power as a characterization. Last season she was with Mrs. Fiske.

***

In course of a little argument the other night one of a party of Nat Goodwin's friends turned to the comedian and made the statement that he was willing to bet a case of wine on his side of the proposition under discussion. Goodwin smiled, cleared his throat, and then said:

"I once knew a fellow who made a bet like that and won. He ordered the case of wine sent to his room at the hotel where he was staying, and from that moment he became a recluse and a traitor to all the good fellows he had ever known. He was out to everybody who called, never stirred forth either day or night, and for several days he had to all accounts disappeared from the face of the earth. Finally the hotel people began to be alarmed, but the man had been so positive about his instructions that they hesitated about going to his rooms.

"Just about this time there was a signal from the annunciator of the room the man occupied. Three bellboys were sent on a jump to the room. As they entered the man's room they saw him seated on the floor, while all about him were empty wine bottles. The man looked up, made a mystic signal, placing his hand far above his head and describing three circles in the air, and then, in a faint voice, he said:

"'Shay, will you fellers pleash shend for a snake charmer?'

"Since that sad day," concluded Goodwin, "I have quit making wagers with cases of wine as forfeits."

And the comedian's friends departed from his presence with heads bowed and mist in their eyes.

***

Georgie Gibbs Mansfield, son and heir of Richard, has developed even at this early period of his life much of the imaginative quality which is so strong a characteristic of his father. Indeed, this is so strong in the lad that the elder Mansfield finds it a constant source of satisfaction.

"Give me an orange, papa," the child will say, and Mr. Mansfield, putting his hand into an imaginary pocket, will pass over an imaginary orange, to the evident delight of the youngster. On the other hand, if the father refuses to satisfy the whim, the child will persist in his demand, not hesitating on occasion to enforce it with tears. The other morning Mr. Mansfield and the child were walking up Riverside Drive when a train passed along the New York Central tracks below the drive. As the last car rumbled away in the distance little Georgie started to run:

"Chuchu! Chuchu! Chuchu!"—he was imitating the noise of the engine to the best of his ability. Suddenly he came to a dead stop. Mr. Mansfield with a few steps was at his side.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Engine broke!" said Georgie.

The actor seldom fails to humor the child's imaginings, so he pursed his lips, looked him over from head to foot, and then said:

"Oh! I see. The engine needs oiling. That's all."

And using his cane after the manner of an oilcan he touched Georgie's buttons here and there, then tightened an imaginery screw, and finally remarked:

"Now the engine's all right again."

"Chuchu! Chuchu! Chuchu!" And Georgie, quite contented, was again racing along the drive as if trying to make up lost time on the train schedule.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Her Idea.

"He strode with a martial air," read the little girl.

"Now get the dictionary and look up the meanings of the words," said the teacher, "and then bring me a paraphrase of that sentence."

The little maid worked wearily over her dictionary, and then brought the following paraphrase to her teacher:

"He took long strides with great courage."

A ROUND=UP OF THE CLUBS

THE annual dinner and installation of officers of the St. Nicholas Club took place on Saturday evening. Stuyvesant Fish, the new President, was one of the officers to be installed.

***

The Princeton Club will move into its new house this week and give a housewarming on Wednesday. Properly speaking, it is not a new house, but one which has been renovated and rearranged. During the time that repairs were being made the club had temporary quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

Judge Ingraham is temporarily living at the Manhattan Club. Mrs. Ingraham and Miss Ingraham, who are here this Winter, are looking for a larger house than the one which the Judge and his brother, Mr. Arthur Ingraham, have been occupying. Miss Ingraham is to make her debut in society this Winter.

***

Some clubmen are devoted to the opera and are present at the Metropolitan every night there is a performance. Of the men who belong to the Opera Club many are from suburban places and a few are from Brooklyn. One of those who never misses an opera night is Mr. Chichester, who is the Treasurer of a current publication and who belongs to several of the literary clubs in this city. He is a bachelor, tall and rather slim, and in appearance is quite suggestive of some of Du Maurier's drawings. His hair is prematurely white, and he is cleanshaven, except for short, well-trimmed side whiskers. He is always in his place at the overture and is uneasy if there is the slightest sound around him.

***

Benjamin T. Fairchild is another bachelor who is a great lover of music. Mr. Fairchild is a patron of all the arts, and he has in his handsome apartments in the Knickerbocker, on Fifth Avenue, a very valuable collection of paintings, each one of which is a chef d'oeuvre. He is very fond of water colors. In the season he gives delightful little dinners, with music afterward, and lives the ideal life of a New York bachelor. He goes abroad nearly every Summer, varying his trips sometimes with a hunting expedition in Canada or in the South. He is a member of a number of clubs, among others the Union League, the Lotos, the Fencing, and the National Arts.

***

Heth Lorton, who married Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence last week, is a member of the St. Nicholas Club and enjoyed for some years the reputation of being a second Ward McAllister of the upper west side and of the "Southern set." A peculiarity of this last set is that it is not individually Southern, but that there are mingled with it a number of old Knickerbocker families whose names have had much social prestige in the past, but who, being of moderate and comfortable means and not possessing great fortunes, are not as much in evidence as they were twenty or even fifty years ago, when New York was smaller. Mr. Lorton for years has managed the Wednesday cotillion, arranged the dances, selected the cotillion leaders, and attended to a mass of detail concerning a class which is the largest of all in town. Besides this, he planned various theatre party clubs connected with the Wednesday cotillion and other social diversions. He has had a genius for gathering people together. He is a Southerner himself and comes from distinguished ancestry.

***

There are plans being discussed for the starting of an Aero Club in this city with a view of promoting aerial navigation. Such a club exists in Paris and is very smart. Of course Santos-Dumont belongs to it. There has been much interest taken in the question of air motors and air ships among the very wealthy men in this city, and the club, if started, will be one the membership of which will be taken almost exclusively from the very wealthy set of clubmen in New York.

***

The Maryland Society, one of the small Southern clubs, which for a time had quarters on East Twenty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, began its series of Winter entertainments on Tuesday last with a reception and dance at Sherry's. The society numbers about 200 resident members, and it keeps up the cordial relations which should exist between fellow Statesmen in a strange city.

***

The Morristown Country Club closed its season on Saturday. The Autumn has been a particularly lively one, and there have been many entertainments given at the club. The Saturday night dinners have proved a great attraction. The club's next season will be in the Spring.

***

W. Allston Flagg, who is a relative of the Vanderbilts, has come into notice as a cotillion leader. His efforts so far have been confined to Morristown, but in the dearth of leaders this Winter in New York he may be asked to undertake the task. He has recently recovered from a severe illness. He is a member of the Union and other town clubs and is said to have made a fortune of late years.

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Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, who has also come to the front as a cotillion leader, is a member of the Morristown Club. He is very young, but led with much spirit on Thursday evening at the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud at Morristown. His name will be acted upon in course of time at the Knickerbocker and Union. He is the son of George G. Frelinghuysen, who married Miss Ballantine of Newark. The Frelinghuysens have a house in town, one in Newark, and one near Morristown.

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There is no doubt that Harry Bull will be next Master of the Meadow Brook Hunt. Ralph Ellis, the present Master, resigned at a hunt breakfast given at the Meadow Brook Club last Saturday. The resignation will take effect next December. W. Scott Cameron, the acting Master, met with a severe mishap earlier in the season and may not enter the hunting field again.

Harry Bull is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lanman Bull and a member of the Knickerbocker and Racquet Clubs. He is about twenty-five years old, quite good-looking, and is one of the set to which the Gerry boys and Reginald Vanderbilt and his brother Alfred belong. He was in the Rough Riders and is an excellent horseman.

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There has been some misapprehension concerning the sale of the Ethan Allen farm, which belonged to Col. Horace Brookes. This is not Col. Brookes's Summer residence and home at Burlington, Vt., but another piece of property which he owned and which has been in his family many years. The City of Burlington will make a park of it. Col. Brookes, however, to the great relief of his many friends, has not parted with the homestead, where for a number of Summers he has dispensed such kindly and delightful hospitality.

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The tendency to wear single-breasted white waistcoats in the evening is increasing. There are a number of these seen at the Metropolitan Opera House. J. Stevens Ulman of the Metropolitan Club has one with gold buttons. It is rather high and more in V than in the accepted U form. There are five gold buttons, and these are each chased with a monogram.

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The usual week-end parties have begun in earnest at the Chatsworth Club. The house, like that of the Tuxedo Club, is arranged very much on the style of a hotel. Every Saturday evening there is a concert, directed by A. M. Bagby of the Calumet Club. Sunday is devoted to a sacred concert, to rowing, walking, a little golfing, and excursions of all kinds. The weekly attendance numbers about one hundred, and some of the guests are from Philadelphia.

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There is a tendency to adopt brown this Winter as a color for morning lounge suits. There have been several seen on Fifth Avenue. Phoenix Ingraham, the tall son of Judge Ingraham, wears one of the most pronounced shade. As he has a very good figure and is not very stout, it is not conspicuous, but on a short man with avoirdupois brown clothes are absurd. They emphasize all exaggerations of the figure.

***

The gradual introduction of the depot and theatre omnibus into metropolitan life is one of the features this Winter. The number of private depot wagons in town could be counted five years ago, and whenever a theatre party was given the host was obliged to hire Fifth Avenue stages, which were not pleasant and smelled very much as if the horses themselves had been passengers in them. Now nearly all the people who entertain have depot carts, as they are called.

At the Horse Show these vehicles disputed popularity with motors, and very few private carriages were seen. These are also the favorite vehicle for the opera and theatre this year, and the ponderous family coach with two men on the box is only seen in the day time, and then in the afternoon. Very few men, however, drive in New York in anything but hansoms and motors.

John Jacob Astor and Alfred Vanderbilt are the two clubmen who are their own chauffeurs, and they pick their way slowly and carefully through the tangle of vehicles on Fifth Avenue every day. The Union Club has a motor stand which is far more popular than the old cab rendezvous. Motors are also in use at the Manhattan and at the Metropolitan.

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"Tommie" Maitland, as he is affectionately called by many who know him, was a familiar figure at the Horse Show, where he was one of the judges. Mr. Maitland is one of the best whips in this part of the world. He has been one of the promoters of coaching in Westchester, and has taken up the ribbons where Delancey Kane threw them down. Col. Kane does very little driving now, and his first coach, which was called the Tally Ho, and which gave the name—technically wrong, of course—to similar vehicles in this country, now reposes in his barn at New Rochelle.

To return to Mr. Maitland. He is of larger girth than Col. Kane, and he makes a very brave showing on the box. His coaching togs are always of the latest, and they fit him so admirably that he is an excellent advertisement for his tailor. He is the one stout man who does not look as if his clothes were too tight for him. During the progress of the Horse Show, when Mr. Maitland was on Fifth Avenue, after the morning session, he was rather startled to hear a coaching horn blown with a peculiar tone, one which he could not help but recognize instantly, as he had taught an old coachman of his, who had been in his employ many years, to sound, when acting as guard on the coaching tours. Coming down the avenue was the great lumbering vehicle in which tourists are taken for a fixed price to see the sights of New York. On the rear of the affair, blowing the horn, was his old coachman. He had found a position for his talents and was treating the "Cookies" to a true Westchester blast.

***

Coachmen take a part in the entourage of their masters and they are frequently worthy of notice. Francis Wilson, the comedian, lives at New Rochelle, and a certain well-known family in banking and sporting and fashionable circles are the nabobs of the place. One of the brothers, a very prominent clubman, has a coachman who has some oddities of personal appearance and some little peculiarities of manner. He is very well known at New Rochelle and in New York. He has been a faithful servant for many years. But whether Wilson did it knowingly or through unconscious cerebration is still a matter for doubt. He reproduced this coachman almost exactly in every detail at his first performance of "The Toreador," and the make-up was admirable. The effect was rather startling on the clubman when he went to the play with his family. He had left his coachman outside and recognized him immediately on the stage. That he was startled a bit it is unnecessary to observe.

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Never has the Autumn season been more enjoyed than at the Country Clubs this year. The hunts are lasting much longer than usual, and they have been most popular. The Westchester Hunt especially has had a series of hunt breakfasts and meets which have been thoroughly enjoyed by the Westchester people. There is a melancholy note in the history of each meet there, because the city is encroaching so rapidly that a few years ago where there existed absolute wilderness there are blocks of city houses. There was yesterday a hunt tea at Mr. and Mrs. Marion Storys. Louis Fitzgerald, master of the hunt; the Edward Potters, and others have given breakfasts, and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have had a hunt ball. At the Westchester Country Club and at the Hunt it has been the gayest season known for many years.

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During "Princeton night" at the Savoy President Woodrow Wilson alluded to the genius of Johns Hopkins as a money maker and said that on one occasion when Mr. Hopkins was more intent on accumulating wealth than on the wise disposition of it, three young men waited upon him to ask help for the local Young Men's Christian Association.

"But I have no money," he said; "that is, I have no ready money. I have a little property, but that, of course, is not available. I don't see how I can aid you."

"Well, Mr. Hopkins," said the spokesman, "we shall be glad to take your note."

"Um, h'm! Now, that's clever. You shall have it.' And he forthwith wrote his note for $3,000 payable in six months. Handing it over, he said: 'Tell me now what you are going to do with this.'

"'We shall turn it into cash.'

"'But, see here,' said Hopkins, 'what will that cost you?'

"'Six per cent.'

"'That will never do. It's too much. I'll discount it myself for 4.'

"And he did," added President Wilson, "although he had no 'ready' money."

VARIOUS FROCKS AND FRILLS

MRS. RICHARD T. WILSON, SR., made her first appearance at the opera in a pale gray satin trimmed with sable. The bodice was almost high, and it had full sleeves that came half way between wrists and elbows. Narrow bands of sable fur finished the sleeves and also outlined the lace that formed the yoke and front of the bodice. In the box with Mrs. Wilson was Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who was in white satin with a low corsage finished with lace.

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Miss Kathleen Neilson is wearing one of the new petit gris jackets. It is very short and very wide and shapeless, and has a turned-down collar of ermine; the ermine tails are introduced sparingly and irregularly in the white fur.

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The toque illustrated is of black fur felt and two shaped black quills are its only trimming.

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Miss Elizabeth Morton is wearing a shepherd's plaid walking costume in black and white. The skirt clears the pavement by a couple of inches. It is laid in scant underlying boxplaits released at the knees. These plaits are narrow, and just above the point where each is released a picket point is done in stitching. The three-quarter coat is not only a three-quarter cut in length, but also in fitting, and is perfectly plain, with coat sleeves. With this costume she wore the other day a red moiré hat. It was wide and round, and had a round crown perhaps an inch and a half high, edged at the top by an inch-wide fluff of red, the brim also edged with fluffy red.

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Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary is wearing a frock of pale lavender, velvet trimmed, with chinchilla fur, and a big white hat trimmed with lavender leaves. The long, sweeping skirt is topped by a tight-fitting, short-skirted coat of brocaded velvet, and bands of chinchilla finish the close, plain sleeves and border the jacket at the bottom, running up the front and forming the narrow round collar.

***

Mrs. James A. Stillman ("Fifi" Potter) looked like some lovely odalisque at a recent opera performance. Her dark hair was carried in fluffy masses over her ears and knotted low at the back of the neck. A trace of a part showed at the centre in the front and across the top of the hair, a couple of inches back from her low broad forehead was a band of small jeweled leaves terminating at each side in a starlike white flower. Her frock was pure white, soft, full, and glistening. The corsage was cut square and not at all low, and was partially concealed by a wide frill of filmy material across which a chain or band of some sort described a wide shallow V with ends terminating at the extreme sides and top of the bodice. The upper sleeves covered the curve of the shoulders and fitted closely to both shoulders and arms, to about six inches below the shoulder curve, where the lower sleeves—two deep overlapping flounces of white tulle—were joined. The wide lower frill came to below the elbows and the other was perhaps half as deep. The skirt of the gown was hung in soft full folds.

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Another wearer of white in the parterre boxes was Mrs. Archibald Gourlie Thacher, (Miss Ethel Davies.) Her white satin gown had its close-fitting bodice drawn in soft folds, slanting from the right down to the left side and closing under the arms. At the top it was cut straight across and quite low, with white satin folds covered by plaits and knots of white tulle to hold it in place. The skirt had a swathed effect.

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Mrs. Harry Kip, (Miss Frances Coster Jones,) one of the recent brides, was at the musical morning at the Waldorf in a gray frock. This gown had a very long skirt, which was barred horizontally and striped vertically by bands of the material embroidered in gray silk of the same shade. The yoke of the bodice was outlined with similar straps and the high stock was a mass of embroidery. Over this gown she wore a long and three-quarter fitting coat of gray squirrel fur. It reached almost to the floor and had coat sleeves that flared at the wrists and a deep, notched collar, all of the gray fur. Her large picture hat was made of gray fur felt and two long and wide ostrich plumes of the quills thrust through quills thrust through the crown, at the right side, over the ear, and drooped over the back. Her dark, fluffy hair was parted at the side—a fashion not nearly so becoming to her regular features as her former fashion of parting it in the centre.

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Miss Atherton Blight, the guest at a recent operatic performance of Miss Therese Iselin, had her coiffure puffed extremely high in front, but arranged low and close in the back. Her dark green gown was covered thickly with green spangles. It was a princesse in its outlines and the corsage was cut rounding from the shoulders, which were covered by spangled caps. In the centre these shoulder sleeves were cut round, with large ornaments in green spangles. Below the curve of the shoulders the arms were bare, save for two inch-wide straps of spangles banding each arm.

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The costume shown above is of dark blue corduroy trimmed with strappings of the material piped with white silk. The yoke and stock of the blouse are of pale blue cloth with tiny bunches of grapes of the same color and appliques of scarlet and white.

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Miss Kathleen Neilson is seldom seen in the daytime in any other than black hats. They are usually rather large and trimmed with ostrich plumes. For evening wear she is more often seen in pale-blue chapeaux, also large and plumed.

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Mme. de Szemere, a guest of Mrs. Reeves-Merritt at a recent operatic performance, was in pink silk and chiffon, the effect being that of an Empire gown. A large pink rose nestled at the right of the square-cut corsage. The sleeves were puffed at the shoulders and terminated in short frills. Her hair was done in a low, loose pompadour, and was ornamented with two clusters of pink roses, one being placed high at the left and the other low at the right—both in the pompadour.

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Mrs. Philip Lydig has a satin-finished black broadcloth costume that is especially chic. The trailing skirt is plain and the tight-fitting coat has long and quite full skirts, probably three feet in depth from the waist. In the back two huge black buttons with distinct raised rims indicate the waist line, and in the front picket-pointed straps perhaps six inches long and two wide cross the coat horizontally from the white lace collar to the waist line. These tabs have at each end the same large black buttons that are shown at the back. The small bishop sleeves have scant puffs just above the narrow black cuffs.

With this costume Mrs. Lydig wears a large round satin-finished felt hat. The brim is saucer-shaped and rolls up sufficiently to conceal the low crown. Two short black ostrich plumes are fastened at the left, one inclines to the back, and the other falls over a trifle to the front of the left ear.

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Mrs. Oliver Harriman has a string of large black pearls some two yards long that she is fond of wearing with black frocks.

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Mrs. H. Bran all Gilbert, with a trained gown of black broadcloth, elaborately trimmed with fine silk embroidery and passementerie, is wearing a large hat of black velvet, with an oval crown two and a half inches high and a flat brim of equal width all around, bent down a little in front and also at the back. It has short curved white ostrich tips fastened all around the crown, bending toward the brim; to the left of the back a couple of longer ones fall over the brim and contrast effectively with her dark hair.

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Mrs. Harrison B. Moore has a sensible walking costume of black cloth. The skirt is perfectly plain and close fitting and so is the Eton coat. With this she wears a round turban of braided chenille, the crown and brim being of the same height. Its only ornament is a flat one, with several short loops hanging over the hair at the left.

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Most of the costumes at the first Bagby musicale were dark in coloring. Many dark blue, brown, and gray gowns were worn. Some green frocks and many black ones were also in evidence. Simplicity of gowning was the rule, as these are morning affairs.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in black broadcloth; the short-skirted coat had an ermine collar, and she carried an ermine muff.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, in a dark, dull green, had her frock absolutely tight-fitting. There was not even a hint of blousing and the sleeves were plain and coat shaped. The coat had smooth, close skirts. Fine embroidery in lighter green and also in pinkish tones in small dots was done in stripe or band effects, outlining a yoke on the coat and also some of the seams. Her toque was a very dark red.

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Mrs. Brown of Colorado, who is spending the Winter here, wore at the Bagby musical morning Monday a superb costume in velvet and sable. The velvet was a rich and clear golden brown. The skirt, moderately full and moderately long, had a band of sable from which, at six-inch intervals, hung clusters of sable tails; these formed a heading to the shaped flounce. The fitted blouse worn under the short velvet Eton coat was of cream white silk and chiffon embroidered. The coat ran up to a point in the centre of the back, showing the underblouse. Tiny shirrings of liberty silk—not over an eighth of an inch wide—outlined the edges of the jacket. The coat-shaped sleeves ended midway between elbows and wrists and were edged with sable. The bishop sleeves of the underblouse were finished with narrow cuffs of apricot colored silk delicately embroidered in gold. A cape boa of fluted golden brown liberty silk arranged in three overlapping flounces covered the jacket's top. This boa had long ribbon ends with clusters of fluted bell-shaped pieces of the silk caught here and there. A muff of fluted silk with its end frills faced with heavy white lace was carried. The hat worn was of white Russian lace. It had a low round crown, the top of which was made of narrow overlapping pieces of apricot hued velvet. The brim was a wide frill of lace that drooped over her waved coiffure and in the back drooped to the neck. At the left an osprey aigrette plume of pale yellow swept to the shoulders, and on the right a band and tail of sable followed the crown to the back and then drooped as low as the aigrette.

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Several mink Etons had six-inch skirt pieces set on at the belt line, and showed large notched collars and big revers of ermine. The coat sleeves had ermine cuffs, and ermine muffs were carried. One woman wore an ermine turban, and the other a large, flat hat of mink.

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Every one who sees Miss Grau, daughter of Maurice Grau, for the first time remarks on the exquisite purity of her complexion. It is the most remarkable of that of any girl in town. The flesh of her face and neck looks like the finest and whitest porcelain, but her cheeks are a soft rose pink and her lips a deep red.

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One of the handsomest of the heavy fur coats is a three-quarter-length of petit gris, or squirrel. It hangs without fitting, flaring very gradually from the shoulders down. The coat collar, very wide and deeply notched, is of ermine. The sleeves are quite large and flare from the elbow down, in the shaped-kimono fashion, and seven-inch bands of fur starting perhaps two inches from each side of the inner seam, draw this fullness in above the wrists; from these bands the sleeves fall back, disclosing the ermine lining. They are also bordered on the outside with ermine.

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This military blouse is of deep red cloth with shoulder straps of red piped with black and passementerie ornaments in black.

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Mrs. James Brown Lord, who has just returned from abroad and who is still in deep mourning for her husband, wears a curious but effective toque of braided crêpe—the two round strands of crêpe being so woven together as to produce a shell effect. The crêpe veil hanging at the back is laid in a double box-plait and is very long and narrow.

MARIE WHEELER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SERIAL

MR. 'OPKINS!"

It was the voice of the proprietor of The Monocle, the new weekly publication that had been started in London, which spoke, and it was the managing editor to whom the owner addressed himself.

The said owner was Mr. John Broadwood, a middle-aged, stoutish, and pompous person with strong business instincts. He had made a fortune in trade, and had decided to increase the same by running a paper. He knew himself to be incapable of doing so directly, but he believed his young friend Hopkins could do it.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Hopkins, "here."

"Mr. 'Opkins," said the proprietor of The Monocle, "don't you think it would be a good idear if we was to 'ave an American story in the paper? There's lots of Americans livin' in London now, and I think we ought to cater to 'em. What do you think?"

"I think, Sir," said the managing editor, "it is a very good idea indeed. A very good idea."

"Well, then, 'Opkins, go a'ead, as they say in the States, and write one. You know 'ow to do it, don't yer?"

"Well, Sir, I think I do. True, I have never yet visited America, but I have read a good deal of American literature, such as it is, for it isn't anything as good as ours, and I can easily get a friend of mine who has been there to verify any trifling errors I may make."

"All right, 'Opkins. Let's 'ave the first installment next week."

So Mr. Hopkins wrote his great American story. The first installment appeared in due course in The Monocle, and created a decided stir among the Americans in London, who awaited the chapters in the following issue with so much eagerness that that number was completely sold out. There was no third installment, and it might be proper to say that there would have been no second installment had it not been that the edition was printed before there was any time to make a change.

It is impossible to reproduce all of the novel which appeared in The Monocle, but a few selections may be made to show the nature of this thrilling piece of fiction:

CHAPTER I.

It was a cold, gray, gloomy day in the month of September in New York, and Arthur Dacre, as he turned into Broadway from First Street, felt in his heart that the weather accorded well with his bitter feelings. The rattle of the Broadway elevated trains overhead disturbed him not at all. Being a born and bred New Yorker, he was used to the noise.

He had just been rejected by the haughty beauty Gladys Baltimore. She had led him on at first, and allowed him to think that he was the most favored of her many suitors. She had encouraged him to drop in the parlor of her palatial Sixth Avenue home, near the corner of one of the most exclusive side streets, which the Americans call "Grand," almost every day to 5 o'clock tea. Then, when at last he took his courage in his hands and asked the all-important question, she had refused him, and not kindly. In fact, she had intimated that her fortune and not herself was the principal object of his solicitude.

It is true that Gladys Baltimore was very rich, or, rather, that her father was. Old Bertram Baltimore had been born in the little town of Michigan, in the State of Detroit, and amassed a fortune early by striking oil there. He afterward purchased wide tracks of land in New Jersey, where he cultivated the cotton plant and owned more than a thousand slaves, for this was before the great war of the rebellion of 1873, when the intrepid South stamped out the snake of slavery and conquered their Northern brethren on the field of Gattyboy.

Thinking of all these things, what wonder is it that Arthur Dacre felt his head swim as he strolled down Broadway, with his pipe in his mouth? But, bethinking himself of an appointment with his solicitor, he hailed a passing bus.

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CHAPTER IV.

"I think Trevelyan will be elected!"

"No fear. I am positive McMasters will!"

"I bet you two dollars Trevelyan will be our next President!"

"Done! Two to one, bar one!"

It was the night before election day. The cool ocean breezes swept over Rhode Island, the Summer watering place of New York's lower classes, and made a welcome finish to the hot July day. The next morning the whole American Nation were to cast their ballots for a new President, and excitement was in the air.

Small groups of men, in two and threes, were seen everywhere, all of them with loaded revolvers in their hands and chewing gum or tobacco, as is the custom of the Yankees at this critical period.

The fashion of electing a fresh President every three years seems very strange to an Englishman, but the ruling classes of the United States are much averse to receiving advice from the more experienced John Bull, and we will therefore not indulge in any criticism.

Suddenly a figure jumped up on an old barrel near by and addressed the crowd with great vehemence. This was none other than Mr. Trevelyan, the present President, who was desirous of re-election. He had already been elected four times, but he was too fond of power to resign his seat.

"My friends," he exclaimed in a strong American accent, "the time has come, I guess, I reckon, to con-sider the sitiwation. Air we gwine ter continny the policy what has been so successful durin' the past years? Air we, I says. Yes, Sah! Yew kin bet we air!"

At that moment an interruption arose and several shots were fired.

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CHAPTER VII.

The court hall was still, and all eyes were turned on the prisoner, Arthur Dacre, accused of attempting the life of the President of the United States.

The Judge, with his wig on one side and his legs up on the table, stopped for a moment whittling the piece of wood in his hands and glanced at Dacre. Then he expectorated on the ceiling and seemed buried in thought.

What would be the prisoner's answer to the pointed question of the keen-eyed barrister?

This was in the State of Columbia, of course, where all law cases are heard in America.

Even the hostile audience in the room felt for the accused. "I'm blowed if it ain't a bally shame!" was heard more than once.

Suddenly a strange thing happened. A slight female figure was seen to be hastily making her way to the side of the prisoner.

"'Tis me—Gladys Baltimore!" she muttered, as she threw her heavy veil aside, displaying her abundant chestnut hair done up in a bun.

[To Be Continued.]

But that is just where the author made his last and greatest mistake.

"I think me and you 'ad better part, Mr. 'Opkins," said Mr. Broadwood, one morning. "All them Yankees in London is a larfin' at us and the story what you wrote. 'Ere's your week's celery, six pounds six, and my word of advice to you in the future is—"

But what does the advice of such an unjust employer as Mr. Broadwood matter?

DAVID H. DODGE.

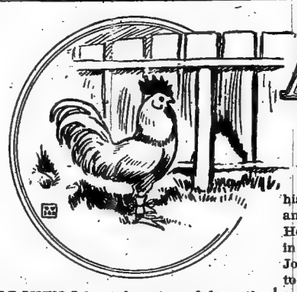

A JUMP AT CONCLUSIONS

WHEN John Ashe returned from the city and found that the farm next to his had been sold he was vastly displeased. He had intended to buy that farm for himself, but had evidently delayed too long. It wasn't John Ashe's way to take things on hearsay, so he visited the County Clerk's office to make certain the sale actually had taken place. Sure enough, there was the deed duly recorded, and giving "A. Wilkins" as the name of the purchaser of the coveted farm.

"A. Wilkins," growled the good-hearted but irascible John. "A. probably stands for Alexander. One of these fellows that every one calls Alex and who thinks he knows it all. Never did like a man of that name. Well, if this Alex Wilkins don't mind his own business, or if he lets his stock or chickens run over my place, he will get into trouble."

Which showed a rather unjustifiable tendency on the part of John Ashe to jump at conclusions regarding both the name and the personal qualities of the new owner of the adjoining farm.

But A. Wilkins apparently did not keep his fences in good order, neither had he impressed on his chickens the vast importance of not troubling the vegetables and peace of mind of John Ashe. First, the big rooster crawled through a hole in the fence. He looked around in a lordly manner. The ground seemed eminently adapted as foraging territory for himself and his clucking satellites, the hens. He called to them in the imperative manner common to all self-respecting big roosters. One by one the hens hurried through the broken fence. The big rooster strode haughtily toward the spot where John Ashe's choicest vegetables were planted. The hens bustled along after him.

John Ashe saw the rooster and his wives at work pecking and scratching in the ground that had been so carefully planted. He drove them out with stronger words than he was in the habit of using. The hens fled as fast as their legs could carry them. The big rooster tried to combine speed with dignity, but he reached the break in the fence only a short distance behind the hens.

Three times that day the rooster and his family invaded the vegetable garden, and thrice John Ashe drove them out. He used hard words, but no violence, for, in spite of his apparent quick temper, John was soft-hearted and did not wish to hurt the hens. And hard words hurt no hens, whatever may be true of sticks and stones. Anyhow, John did not blame the hens so much as he did their owner, A. Wilkins, the recent purchaser of the adjoining farm. Against A. Wilkins his wrath burned deep and strong.

When John Ashe went for his mail that evening he detailed to the sympathetic Widow Brown, the village Postmistress, the story of his wrongs. As he neared the end of his tale of woe a young woman, whom a swift glance showed to John Ashe as more than usually attractive, entered the little Post Office. She was a stranger. John thought she must be visiting some one in the village.

"I don't blame the hens, for they don't know any better," said John, as he finished the tale of his troubles; "but if I catch that A. Wilkins I'll give him the worst thrashing man ever got."

Now, what there was in that speech to amuse anybody was more than John Ashe could tell. But it certainly did. The Postmistress opened her eyes wide, gave a little gasp, started as if to say something, glanced at the pretty girl who had just entered, and then went into a perfect spasm of laughter. And the girl, after a startled and indignant little glance, also seemed to find the situation extremely amusing. John left the Post Office in a state of indignation. He felt that he deserved sympathy, not ridicule. He was angry at the Postmistress. Perhaps he should have felt equally vexed at the girl. But he wasn't. For she was an extremely pretty girl.

The next morning the rooster and his faithful hens crawled through the break in the fence and began to renew their depredations on John Ashe's garden. Now patience had ceased to be a virtue. John not only chased them out, but, picking up a stone, threw it at the rooster. It wasn't a big stone, and John didn't throw it very hard. But it struck the big rooster on the leg. He fell over, uttering loud clucks of mingled pain and anger. John had not meant to hurt the rooster, only to frighten it. He hurried to pick up the injured fowl. And just at that moment on the other side of the low fence appeared A. Wilkins, the person to whom John Ashe had promised the "worst thrashing man ever got."

But John Ashe did not make any move as if to attack A. Wilkins. Instead, he stood holding the injured rooster in his arms, feeling the most guilty and miserable criminal in the world. For A. Wilkins was dainty and sweet looking. A. Wilkins had cheeks touched with pink, and wavy brown hair, and eyes of the same color. John recognized her as the pretty girl he had seen in the Post Office the evening before. Too late he remembered that A might stand for other names than Alexander—Alice, for instance.

"So, not content with threatening me, you had to stone my poor, helpless, innocent rooster!" said the owner of the brown eyes scornfully. "Give him to me this instant. I will take the poor thing home and care for him. I don't dare come the other side of the fence to get him, for I suppose I would receive 'the worst thrashing man ever got.'"

John passed the injured fowl over the fence. A. Wilkins took it in her arms and walked rapidly away with it. John stood in sorrowful but admiring silence, watching her. Four times his garden had been raided by the "helpless, innocent rooster." Some persons would have said John was justified in throwing the stone. But John did not feel that way.

All that day John Ashe wandered about in melancholy fashion, his gloom deepening when he remembered the scorn in the pretty brown eyes of A. Wilkins. In the evening, however, he took heart of grace. It would be only neighborly to inquire after the condition of the injured rooster. He donned his best clothes. In fact, he took far more care as to his attire than is usual with persons inquiring as to the condition of wounded roosters. Just before starting for the house of A. Wilkins, John stopped and gathered a bouquet of his choicest flowers. For, of course, if there is anything which a rooster with a broken leg longs for it is flowers.

After that John Ashe found it often necessary to visit the house in which A. Wilkins resided. Even after the rooster had regained his usual health and again began to raid John's garden—now unmolested—the visits did not cease. In fact, they were kept up until Alice decided, that A. was an excellent initial not only for a first, but for a last name—Ashe, for instance.

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

DEC

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL HERO.

AS DUSK gathered on the gridiron at the Polo Grounds last Thanksgiving Day and twinkling lights began to shine on the gaunt structure of the elevated road of a sudden the clear-cut whistle of the referee sounded out, marking the end of the football game for the twenty-two young warriors of Columbia and Syracuse. The spent players, bruised and worn, ceased being human battering rams while from the grand stand hundreds of Columbia students sped down on the field and flocked about Harold Hathaway Weekes, Columbia's football Captain. They raised him to their shoulders, echoing his name in student cheers again and again, while behind limped the other Morningside players, many of them in tears. On the bleachers some four hundred other Columbia men sang "Sans Souci," their song of Alma Mater. In the soft twilight, with just a star twinkling here and there, they stood, with bared heads and hats swung aloft as their fresh young voices, some a bit tremulous with emotion, sent out the stirring chorus:

Long may Columbia stand
Honored throughout the land,
Our Alma Mater grand,
Now and for aye.

Then at the end came a mighty cheer for Weekes that rang across the field, echoed again and again, and then died away. Some there were who did not understand what this typically college scene meant, but its sentiment and significance were brought home keenly to every Columbia man, for those who hold dear the university builded around a dome realized that the afternoon marked the end of the football career of Harold Weekes, Columbia's most famous player, who for four long years had fought bravely and successfully for the honor of the Blue and White.

From the college point of view the story of Weekes's transit through the four years of college is as romantic and picturesque as that of any swash-buckling knight-hero of a modern novel. Four years ago, in the Fall of 1899, Weekes entered Columbia a mild, modest freshman, beautifully built, but with none of the appearance of a giant football man. That Fall marked Columbia's entry into the great Fall sport, and the Morningside eleven, as an unknown quantity, was rather scorned by those colleges which already had big football reputations.

Like all good freshmen Weekes came out as a candidate for the eleven. He had played on the team at Morristown School, where he had prepared for college. He was very fast, but that was all that was known of him. George Foster Sanford, the old Yale player, who was Columbia's football coach, liked Weekes's looks and gave him a chance in some of the Morningside team's earlier minor games. He did well, but showed many faults of the novice. None the less, however, when the regular incumbent of the position of left half back broke his arm or his leg or his neck, or sustained some other pleasant little injury a few days before the Yale game, it was decided to give Weekes a trial at his place.

Few Columbia men will ever forget that memorable day in October when Columbia and Yale lined up at Manhattan Field. Minute after minute the battle waged with no score for either eleven, until at length, with the ball sixty yards from Eli's goal, the pigskin was intrusted to Weekes, the unknown. Headed by the interference of Morley and Wright, two others of Columbia's stanchest players, the untried half back raced around Yale's end. Summoning all his speed the freshman rushed on down the gridiron, eluded with a "straight arm" push the one Yale man between him and a touchdown, and ran on for the score that gave Columbia its first great victory over one of the "Big Four." Every Columbia man vividly remembers that scene of hysterical excitement and mad enthusiasm, and remembers, too, the leaping bonfires on Morningside Heights, the parade down Broadway, and then next morning the magic score on the South Field fence, "Columbia, 5; Yale, 0." That game made Weekes and Columbia alike famous on the gridiron.

Then in 1900, not to say too much of ancient history, it was Weekes again who was mainly instrumental in gaining a victory over Princeton, and last year it was Weekes's two end runs for touchdowns that gave Columbia success over Pennsylvania. Three of Columbia's biggest victories, to say nothing of innumerable lesser ones, were thus directly due to the speed and skill of this valiant left half back. But if Weekes was good in success, no less able was he in defeat. Time and again, so often, indeed, that Columbia men have lost count of it, did Weekes in the back field tackle an opposing runner and bring him to earth when he was the only man that interposed between him and a touchdown. Perhaps not twice in his first three years of football did Weekes miss a tackle.

But during all this three years in times other than the football season, Weekes was not idle in athletics. He pulled an oar in the 1903 freshman crew, was the champion strong man of the university, a player on the baseball team, a member of the second 'Varsity crew, holder of the indoor university sprint records, a candidate for the hockey and basket ball teams, a member of the track team, and a point winner for Columbia in various dual track meets. It is no exaggeration to say that Weekes became the best known athlete in the country. He was the hero of a long series of dime novels written about him. No one has ever been able to estimate the number of photographs taken of him and published, or the columns written about him. Whenever the football team went abroad to play a crowd of small boys followed the eleven, exclaiming "Dat's Weekes," to his vast discomfiture, for he hates publicity. This tendency has caused vast amusement to his fellow players, for they love to "jolly" him about his prowess.

Then at the finish of last year the football players got together and in recognition of what he had done for Columbia elected Weekes captain of the 1902 eleven. The system of professional coaching was abandoned and William Raymond Morley, Weekes's side partner in many a hard fought gridiron battle, was prevailed upon to come back to act as graduate head football coach. Everything looked very roseate when this season started. Columbia had a lot of good material, a good captain, and a good coach. The early games found Weekes in better form than he had ever been. He was superb in getting around the ends, and in one game scored two touchdowns in three minutes. Then just before the Princeton game Weekes strained his ankle, an injury that was finally to make his exit from football one of the most pathetic incidents in college annals. Against the Tigers Weekes could not do himself justice; once he had a clear field for a touch-down, but his weak ankle gave way and he slipped to the ground of his own accord. The Princeton game made the strain a sprain, and each additional game made his injury worse.

Day after day Weekes came limping out on South Field to help coach his men, but he could not play himself. His limping grew worse, and an examination by the team physician showed that he had an abscess on the hip. Despite this he insisted on entering the Annapolis game, and playing on sheer nerve helped gain a victory for Columbia. Then his twofold injury became so serious that he had to retire to a private hospital for treatment. There he stayed for nine days, until Thanksgiving Day, when he appeared at the Polo Grounds in football togs to represent Columbia on the gridiron for the last time. Weekes had played football for four years, and by the intercollegiate rules no man is eligible to represent his college in athletics for a period longer than that. So it was that when the two elevens lined up and Weekes was not in his accustomed place on the team there was great sorrow among Columbia men. Realizing that it was his last game, student and alumnus alike were anxious to see the blond-haired Columbia captain end his career brilliantly. Weekes, muffled in blankets, sat on the side lines, a forlorn figure, as he watched his team battling desperately without him. Perhaps he knew, as every one else did, that had he been in the game he surely could have brought victory to the Blue and White by one of his famous runs that he had so often made around ends far better than those of Syracuse. The first half ended with the score 0—0, a record far better than even Columbia's greatest optimists had hoped.

During the intermission there was an interesting little incident in the grand stand. Two Syracuse students sitting beside a Columbia boy with a pretty girl had all during the first half been lauding Syracuse and asking why Weekes did not make one of his famous runs. They kept this up in between the halves in scornful tones. At length the Columbia man could stand it no longer and he turned around:

"Weekes," he said shortly, "has a sprained ankle and an abscess and can't play to-day."

"Oh," said the Syracuse man in genuine sympathy, "I'm sorry. I beg your pardon. It's his last game, too," he added to his companion.

After a few minutes of the last half each side had scored and the tally stood a tie at 6—6. Columbia, without Weekes, had no end runners and had been forced to do all her ground gaining by the exhausting method of line plunging, while Syracuse, on the contrary, had earned all her advances of the ball by the far easier way of end running.

Consequently Columbia's tired men began to fall back. Then Weekes could stand it no longer. He had managed to remain chafing on the side lines as long as his team had a prospect of winning, or at least of tieing the score. When defeat, however, confronted his team in its last game of the season and the final contest of his career, Weekes besought Morley to let him enter the game, of which only ten minutes remained. Morley yielded, while the team physician protested, saying that if Weekes went into the game the consequences might be serious, and that he did so at his peril. But Weekes had no thought of ankle or abscess; his team and alma mater stood supreme. He limped on the field, while the Columbia students, glad beyond measure that Weekes was after all to have a chance in his last game, yelled and shrieked and pounded one another ecstatically. Twice then in the next few minutes Weekes was given the ball for an end run. He made the effort of his life each time, and each time got around the end, but his injuries proved too much, and, limping pathetically, Weekes was tackled from behind, a thing that had never happened when he was his usual speedy self.

On the defense, however, Columbia's plucky captain showed something of his old-time form when he had no injuries to combat. Thrice he tackled an opposing runner when the latter had only Weekes between him and a touch-down. Each time he flung himself into the play with desperation, and each time he arose from the ground his face drawn with pain.

"Old Bill" Morley, another Columbia idol, stood on the side lines. "I'd give anything in the world," he said with just a catch in his voice, "if that boy could end his football career with a winning run." But at least if Weekes could not win the game Columbia men were glad that it had fallen to his lot to make a tie score possible where without him a defeat would have been sure. As the shades of night were falling and the students flocked to the field to raise Weekes to their shoulders, and still others sang the Columbia hymn, there was a touch of pathos in the scene that brought something queer into one's throat. Some of the team wept, a bit hysterically, perhaps, that they had not won and that Weekes was gone. Nor were they ashamed of their tears, for when college men love one another they do with their whole hearts, and are not ashamed to show it. And Weekes, limping worse than before, quiet as ever, went back to the hospital. Surely this was college loyalty.

No Columbia man has ever had a word to say against Weekes. They cherish his deeds, they cherish the traditions that he gave birth to, and most of all they cherish him as a stanch, loyal son of the college for which he gave the best that was in him in victory and in defeat.

R. C. M.

My Morse Girl.

SHE taught me the code of telegraphy,
The girl who alone has my heart,
And over the table at dinner I'd pass
(By drumming with finger on plate or on glass)
What message I'd wish to impart.

But that which I best liked to say to her,
Unguessed by whoever was nigh,
Was a sentiment which in three words I'd condense,
Beginning, as sentences often commence,
With the personal pronoun

The next word in order that followed it
Must have come from Olympus above;
I found it not easy my feelings to curb
While I was transmitting that beautiful verb:
No need to explain it was

In the third word, and last, of this triolet
Intensest devotion I threw.
By all unsuspected at being so bold,
Clear over the table my ardor I told
As I rapped out the little word

DAVID H. DODGE.

Tried to Improve His Name.

THE old lady who admired her pastor because he said "Mesopotamia" so beautifully has been outdone by a Broadway office boy.

He was not pleased with the surname of Mulligan, to which he was condemned, and so when he applied for a new position in another office he decided to give himself a new name, and for this purpose borrowed what he thought was a name from the financial statements which he had to sort and file in the office in which he was last employed.

"What is your name?" inquired the clerk to whom he made application for work.

"William Recapitulation," replied the boy.

"That's a funny name," said the clerk, after he had the boy repeat it several times.

"Don't you know General Recapitulation?" asked the boy in surprise.

"Never heard of him."

"Why, his name is in all Blank & Co.'s Wall Street reports."

Kindred Blessings.

"Here is a letter from a lawyer," said his wife, "who says that your uncle has died and left you $10,000."

"For these and other kindred blessings," murmured the dominie, "let us be devoutly thankful."

A Succession of Failures.

Hewitt—Gruet says that his wife has been a complete failure.

Jewett—Well, he started wrong; he was once on a Harvard football team.

EN ROUTE TO COLD STORAGE.

"Now comes the Winter of our banishment."—*The Minneapolis Times.*

He Stooped to Conquer

By TOM MASSON.

"THIS is certainly cozy."

In all probability there is no time in the lives of two human beings who have been made one that is more memorable than that blissful moment when, after the hurry and excitement of their wedding journey, they are seated for the first time at their own dinner table in their own little home. As Theodore Nuberly looked lovingly across at his wife and uttered these words, he smiled brightly, and as Mrs. Nuberly returned his smile, it would seem as if, with this particular couple, that period of bliss had indeed reached its apex. It was only a few short weeks before that Nuberly was a lonely bachelor aged thirty-seven, in somewhat straitened circumstances, and that his wife, an entire stranger to him, had figured on the books of the marriage bureau under whose auspices they had met, in the following entry:

WIDOW.—Wobbton, Matilda, $25,000 to $30,000. Medium hgt., average figure. Age 30-40. Wants gentle disposition, compliant, home-loving nature. Wealth not material, but must be good-looking.
REMARKS.—Never mentions former husband.

While there had been numerous applications filed for the hand of the fair widow, Nuberly seemed by his prepossessing appearance and courtly manner to be the one more nearly suited to her requirements. And in language that had reached a high degree of persuasiveness through long training, the manager of the matrimonial bureau had urged Nuberly to lose no time in securing such a valuable partner.

"The fact that she has such a respectable sum is enough," he said, "but almost equally important is the fact that she never mentions her former husband. Why, my dear Sir, we couldn't say that of one widow in a thousand."

"How do you know it is so?" inquired the cautious Nuberly. A decade in bachelor apartments had made him particular in matters where his own happiness was concerned.

"Partly from our celebrated methods of investigation, and partly from my own personal observation," said the manager. "Her husband's name was Julius, and he died something over four years ago, but aside from these simple statements, she has never voluntarily referred to him. I took occasion one day to sympathize with her in her loss, this being our usual method in dealing with widows, but beyond remarking that she knew her husband was in a good place, she would not talk of him at all."

Upon the strength of this testimony Nuberly had interviewed his future wife in the courtship parlor of the matrimonial bureau, and so thoroughly perfected was the system under which they had been brought together, that almost before they knew it, the knot had been tied.

No cloud had appeared upon the horizon to mar the serenity of their honeymoon, and the itinerary arranged by the practised hand of Mrs. Nuberly had been a success in every way. As, however, upon the last day of their journey, they had approached their new home in the suburbs, the contribution of Mrs. Nuberly to their married life, a vague foreboding had seized upon the heart of the canny bridegroom. His wife had been for some time so mysterious in her manner as to excite the suspicions of her husband. There was something about her that he could not understand, although to define it was quite beyond his powers of analysis. Once seated at the table, however, his cautious temperament was temporarily engulfed in the charm of his new life.

"Ah!" he exclaimed. "To think that we have this little place all to ourselves. It seems almost too good to be true."

At this moment he was conscious that his wife was gazing at him with an air of complacency that he failed to comprehend. Whatever there was in store for him, however, was not long to be delayed.

"My dear," she said, as a look of utter joy came over her face, "we are not altogether alone. I have a surprise for you. You have not yet seen Julius."

Her husband's heart gave a wild jump. His foreboding, then, had not been without reason.

"Julius!" he exclaimed. "Of course I haven't seen him. Why, what do you mean? He isn't alive, is he?"

"Now don't be alarmed," said Mrs. Nuberly. "Of course Julius isn't alive, but it has been such a comfort to me to think that I could have him preserved."

Nuberly gathered himself together with a mighty effort, and his voice took on a more composed tone. He was always good in a crisis.

"Where have you got him," he asked, "in a jar?"

"The idea!" exclaimed his bride reproachfully. "Certainly not. But you know Julius was a sportsman, and everything he shot he always had prepared by a taxidermist. Some day we will have his collection brought from the storehouse. Julius used to say the taxidermist he employed was the best one he ever saw. There wasn't anything, he said, that man couldn't do. 'Why,' said he, one day, 'I believe if I should die and you wanted to have me fixed up, that fellow could make me as natural as life.' Well, at the time, you know, it seemed like a dreadful thing to say, and it made me cry, and Julius apologized for speaking so lightly of such a serious matter. But somehow after he died that thought grew on me. It seemed to me after all as if that was what Julius would rather have done than anything else. I regarded it as a sacred duty, and a great fear possessed me that perhaps the man couldn't do as much as Julius thought he could. I actually quailed when I thought that maybe Julius would be beyond him."

"I can imagine," said her present husband, with a slight sneer, which, however, in the absorption of her narrative, was wholly lost upon Mrs. Nuberly, "that this must have been a distressing thought. You found him, however, equal to the emergency?"

"Oh, yes," replied his wife, "I sent for him at once, and told him I wanted him to do as well by Julius as he had done for him in the past."

"What happened then?" inquired Nuberly, intensely interested in spite of himself.

"I tried to get him to tell me," said Mrs. Nuberly, "but he never would. He said it was a part of his art, and he couldn't divulge its secrets. All I know is that he took Julius away and kept him six weeks, and then brought him back sitting upright in a chair. He was quite permanent, he said."

"Did he look the same as ever?" hoarsely inquired Nuberly.

"Well," said Mrs. Nuberly, "his skin of course is drier than it used to be and a trifle darker, but I always try to think of him as having been away on a long hunting trip and coming back to me all tanned up. You shall see, however, and judge for yourself."

She arose from the table and taking a key from her pocket, went out into the narrow hall and opened a door of a small inside room, and wheeled Julius out in the invalid chair she had had made specially for the purpose.

"I keep him in an inside room," she said, apologetically, "but you know he doesn't mind about the air, and his friend—that is, the one who prepared him—said it was just as well to let him stay in a cool dark place."

She faced the graceful figure around, and Julius, with his two glass eyes, beamed affectionately upon his thunderstruck successor.

II.

The manager of the matrimonial bureau listened with unctuous silence to the recital of Nuberly's particular trouble. "My dear Sir," he said when the recalcitrant client had finished, "our business is to unite parties in the holy bonds of matrimony, and our jurisdiction extends no further than the wedding ceremony. This is rather exceptional, however, and I am willing to throw in a few words of advice. We want our customers pleased if possible. It helps business. As I understand it in your case, there is a slight obstacle in the presence of her former husband, who is not exactly alive, but, er"—

"Stuffed!" exclaimed Nuberly.

"Ah, yes. Exactly. Now, Sir, my advice is not to let him come between you for a moment."

"Look here," roared Nuberly, "that's a nice thing to say to a man in my fix. Do you suppose I am going to live under the same roof with a stuffed husband."

The manager was unruffled.

"You have not, of course, betrayed your feelings to your wife?" he asked.

"N-no," said Nuberly. "Fact is, I am in no condition to take any open action. I was financially cramped, and my wife put some money into my business. She took the precaution to tie a string to it, however, and you see my position."

"Just so," said the manager. "You might make way with him, but that of course wouldn't be honorable."

"Of course not," said Nuberly. "Besides, I don't want to take any advantage of him."

"And if you did," pursued the manager logically, "you wouldn't accomplish your object. She'd find it out and hate you for it. That's the way women are. Touch a hair of his head, and she'd never forgive you. Rather hard on you, isn't it, though?"

Nuberly's eyes filled with tears.

"Awful!" he exclaimed. "On the strength of your recommendation that she never mentions her former husband, I thought it would be all right. How little I knew! Mention him! Heavens, no! She addresses him."

"Well, Sir," said the manager, "take my advice. There is no other way open for you. You must cut him out—supplant him in her affections. When she loves you in the right way she will throw him over. Bear with Julius for the nonce. To ignore him, to treat him harshly, will only excite her sympathy. All women are that way. Only remember, Sir, that one live husband with a little tact is worth half a dozen stuffed ones. Don't ruin your only chance. And now I must go. Other clients are waiting. Good luck!"

Nuberly thought a moment. "He is right," he said to himself. "And yet there is one slight hope. Maybe Julius after all isn't permanent."

He recalled the business stamp of the man who had treated his predecessor so successfully. It was printed in small elegant gilt letters in an inconspicuous place behind the ear.

In thirty minutes he was in the shop of the taxidermist. Taking him aside, he entered at once upon the object of his visit, and even made use of the tact that the manager had suggested to him.

"To tell the plain truth," he said, "even in the short time that I have been associated with Mr. Wobbton, I have come to regard him very highly. In the first place he is never a bore. No matter what goes on, he never complains. He doesn't have to be entertained, occupies little space, you always know just where to find him, and in short, Sir, as a steady companion, he is one of the most agreeable fellows I have ever met. He wears well. My chief fear is that he may not stay with us. What—er do you think the prospect is of his lasting?"

The face of the taxidermist grew hard and set. His professional pride had been touched.

"If Julius Wobbton could speak," he said haughtily, "you wouldn't have to ask such a question as that."

"Umph," said Nuberly. "If he could I wouldn't be here. I can only plead ignorance of your profession."

"Here's a photograph of him taken four years ago," said the taxidermist. "Has he changed?"

"Not a bit," admitted Nuberly, gazing at the familiar features."

"And you can bet he won't, either," declared the taxidermist. "I tell you, with proper care he'll outlive both of us."

Nuberly said good day and walked out. There was no hope. "The manager is right," he said to himself. 'I must win her for myself alone. I must stoop to conquer.'"

III.

Six months had gone by. One evening Nuberly was wending his way homeward hurriedly from the train, as he had already been detained until after dark with the increase in his business which had come about by the judicious use of a part of his wife's capital—left her by her late husband. Suddenly, as he walked swiftly along, he was conscious of an excitement. Some boys in front of him were running. He looked ahead in the direction of his house, saw a bright light in the sky, and at the same time a neighbor grasped him by the arm and shouted. "Look! It's your house on fire!"

But Nuberly was already up and away and in a brief moment of time had arrived in front of his wife's doomed dwelling. A group of neighbors, servants, and boys were collected around the house, and an undersized engine was inadequately puffing and blowing a short distance away, while a lurid tongue of flame shot out of one of the upper windows. His wife had seen him coming, and as he bounded up the short walk an agonized cry rang out on the night air.

"Julius!" she screamed. "He is up there!"

Nuberly took in the situation at a glance. "I will save him," he said quietly. "Give me the key." He took it from her trembling fingers and rushed into the burning house before either she or the surprised firemen realized what he was doing. A moment later he emerged, bearing on his shoulder a prostrate form, that he had hastily covered with a blanket snatched from an adjacent bed, to hide it from the gaze of the inquisitive spectators.

Mrs. Nuberly threw her arms about his neck in an agony of excitement. "My darling," she exclaimed, "how could you! I wouldn't have had you do it for anything. Why, you risked your own precious life, and for Julius, too."

"Then you do love me?" he whispered tenderly, oblivious of their house, now almost enveloped in the flames.

"Yes, dearest," she replied softly, pressing his hand. "More than any one in the whole world. Even more than Julius."

At this moment there was a loud report. The silent figure under the blanket had stayed in the house too long, and become overheated. Being not even skin and bones, but only skin, as the taxidermist afterward explained, it had blown up, and naught remained of Julius but a few remnants, which were tenderly gathered up and deposited in the family vault.

The next day Nuberly sent a long letter to the manager of the matrimonial bureau. "I cannot speak too highly of your methods," he wrote. "You can refer to me at any time, for it is through your timely advice that I am at present so happily situated."

TOM MASSON.

DEC

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

BY

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XXV.

THE Idiot seemed rather solemn as he addressed himself to the waffles the other morning. It was clear to his comrades at Mrs. Pedagog's table that he was vexed in his mind over something, but they didn't know exactly what it was that made him seem distrait.

"Realization," said the Anglomaniac, with an inward sneer.

"Nonsense—dyspepsia," said Mr. Brief, gazing fixedly at his plate, in which were the remnants of sundry things that did not quite agree with him.

"What! here?" asked the Genial Old Gentleman Who Occasionally Imbibes. "Never—the food is too plain. You can't get dyspepsia on seven dollars a week; can you, Doctor?"

"I've known it done," said the Doctor. "But not often."

"Let's ask him," suggested the Poet. "If there's anything the matter with him he probably knows what it is."

"I sha'n't," said the Anglomaniac. "I can't say I enjoy the mental ping-pong one has to play when he tackles the Idiot. Suppose we let him alone and have a quiet breakfast, just for once?"

"Well, I'll ask him," put in Mr. Brief. "I'm fond of the Idiot even if I cannot always defend him—or rather his views. He's all right. It's only what he says that I object to."

The lawyer cleared his throat and began.

"Good morning, Mr. Idiot," said he, blithely.

"Is it?" replied the Idiot, languidly. "I really don't know. Haven't looked out of the window or read the weather reports yet—but if the forecaster says its raining like the dickens I'll leave my umbrella at home."

"My salutation," said the lawyer, "was not a statement of fact, but a mere conventionality. Take it or leave it."

"I shouldn't think of leaving it, Mr. Brief," said the Idiot. "Not even if it were raining cats and dogs. By the way, when it rains cats and dogs did any of you happen to pick up an Angora or a dachshund? I'd like to get one cheap."

"He's all right," said the Genial Old Gentleman.

"Quite himself," interjected the Anglomaniac.

"Who did you think I was?" demanded the Idiot, fixing his eye upon the Anglomaniac, who began to shift uneasily in his chair. "Solomon?"

"Nobody in particular," retorted the Anglomaniac, scornfully applying himself to his breakfast. "Solomon least of all."

"Well, for once you are right," said the Idiot. "That's just who I am—nobody in particular—and I'm glad of it. It's a terrible thing these days to be somebody in particular. The rewards of greatness nowadays consist largely in a tremendous amount of personal abuse from people who don't like you, and a soul-wrecking series of public banquets from those who do. It's mighty hard luck to be somebody in particular. The truly happy man is he who has plenty to do in some private inconspicuous capacity with a salary which at the end of every week leaves him seven dollars more than he needs to keep the pot a-boiling. But to be somebody, deliver me. Why, even Ollie Tumtum can't go to the theatre without getting his name in the papers."

"Humph!" said the Anglomaniac. "A pessimistic strain at last, eh?"

"Not on your life," retorted the Idiot. "Quite the reverse. There are more of the happy kind than of the other on this football of fate that we call earth, and life is more joyous in the aggregate for that very reason. There are a thousand Johnny Jonses to only one Ollie Tumtum who gets his name in the papers every time he goes out. Bring me a dozen more waffles, Mary, please. I feel a trifle astatic this morning, and I need something to hold me down. There's nothing like a good old-fashioned waffle, gentlemen," he added to his fellow-boarders, "to give fixity to a vagrom nervous system."

"What particular complication has loosed you from the anchorage of Idiocy this morning?" asked Mr. Brief. "Been smoking too much?"

"No," said the Idiot. "I've been thinking—"

"Shades of the Immortal Washington!" cried the Anglomaniac. "What a fib! You don't think, Mr. Idiot—you blink. You may think you think, but—"

"Well, whatever it is I've been doing, blinking or thinking, it's upset my nervous system a trifle," the Idiot observed, complacently. "I've been looking into the Christmas present question, which is now paramount everywhere, and I'm blest if I quite see where we are coming out unless somebody begins to legislate on the subject pretty soon. The complications of the coal strike aren't a circumstance to those of the Christmas Gift problem, in so far as it affects the happiness of the modern child, and it strikes me the time is ripe for a Board of Arbitration to sit on the question. The demands of the United Federation of Receivers upon the Operators are getting more and more extraordinary every year, and if we don't watch out there'll be trouble before long that will disrupt the domestic republic. Read that," he added, tossing a letter, which he extracted from his coat pocket, across the table to the lawyer. "It is a letter I received yesterday from my eight-year-old nephew."

Mr. Brief took the missive and read as follows:

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

Dear Uncle Idiot:

The time has came when we must take time by the foreleg and let our friends know just what we want for Christmas. Somehow or other me and my sister Jennie don't feel quite satisfied with the way things has been going at Christmas time since we discovered that Santa Claus was only a num de plum of you and Pa. It was one thing to get only a bag of marbles and a china doll in our socks when we thought it was Santa Claus what gave them, because we realized that Santa Claus had to take care of about nine billion kids all over creation, and had others besides us to look after. We thought under those circumstances that we was in luck to get anything at all, but now things is different. You and Pa together ought to be able to do the square thing by us, because me and Jennie being only two don't amount to much, and in times of what Pa calls unsampled prosperity, due to perlitical conditions over which nobody seems to have no control me and Jennie has decided that we ain't gettin our share when we find a stockin full of ten cent candy, china dolls, glass aggits, and tin soldiers that won't stand up on Christmas morning. What's the use of unsampled prosperity to fellers like me and Jennie unless we get a piece of it? You will please rember in reading this that we only ask for what we think is our rights. We ain't seeking any favors at all and me and Jennie has formed ourselfs into a Union to get all that might be coming to us. Of course we intend to go about it respeckfully and so as to avoid trouble for everybody, which nobody likes especially us.

We therefore beg respeckfully to say to you in advance that we want the following articles from you—Pa has been notified of his duty in the matter:

FOR ME.	FOR JENNIE.
1 Lectric Automobile.	1 Squirl-skin Sack.
1 Peeanola.	1 French Doll with Words in it.
1 Set of foot-ball pance.	1 Trusso for same.
6 Henty Books.	1 Baby Grand planner.
2 Pairs of Boxing Gloves.	1 Doll's Wire Bed fully trimmed.
6 Pares of Foyles.	1 Doll's House Two Big for Indore.
10 Pounds of Marshmallers.	6 Pounds of escorted gum-drops.

These need not be nesarilly expensive if you only watch out for a bargain as you can do if you read the avvertisements in the daly papers. I suppose two hundred dolars will cover the whole thing and if you'd ruther send us the money to pay for them we will be glad to relieve you of the trouble of buying them without charging a cent for our own time as we might have done.

We enclose stamps for a favorible reply by return male.

Very respeckfully your efectionate friends, TOMMY AND JENNIE.

Per Tommy.

Mr. Brief cleared his throat and laughed.

"It's a pretty good letter," he commented, "and shows that the modern boy is alive to his opportunities. He must have read the newspapers rather closely lately."

"He's always read 'em," smiled the Idiot. "There is a tradition in my brother's family that the day after Tommy was born he sent down stairs at 5 A. M. for The Chronicle, and raised the deuce of a row because it hadn't come yet. Outside of tradition it is a fact that he knew how to read at four years of age, and at six to my knowledge he could not begin the day contentedly until he had read the financial column of The Daily Morning Star through from beginning to end, so that he could talk about the market intelligently at breakfast."

"There's your American child!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac.

"True for you, Mr. Anglomaniac," said the Idiot. "That's the trouble with us. Most of our youngsters are Pierpont Morgans at six and plain John Smiths at forty. If we could manage matters in this country so that a man could start in business at the age of one and retire at twenty-five, there'd be lots more doing."

"You're a precocious lot," said the Anglomaniac.

"Well, you see, we can't help it," said the Idiot. "We have to be. Your friends of Britain have had nearly two thousand years in which to make themselves what they are, and we at the outside have had only 410, counting from Columbus's discovery, and we didn't really begin to go into business on our own account until 1776, so that as a matter of fact we are only 126 years old. We've got to be precocious to catch up."

"You had the benefit of other people's experience," said the Anglomaniac.

"I know that," observed the Idiot; "but the experience of other people is not very helpful. No reason why it should be, either. No right-minded man wants to crib from another chap's paper, and you and I can't get our A. B. degree because some friend of ours has gone through college."

"What do you propose to do about that letter, Mr. Idiot?" asked the Bibliomaniac.

"Oh, give 'em all they ask for," said the Genial Old Gentleman Who Occasionally Imbibes. "I'd be glad to chip in for a boy like that."

"Thank you," smiled the Idiot, with an affectionate glance at his old friend. "You and I can fix up that two hundred all right, eh?" he added.

"I think so," said the Genial Old Gentleman.

"So do I," said the Idiot. "Even if I gave only a nickel I believe we'd come out all right; but I'm going to get through without help, thank you. You see, I know Tommy. I can arbitrate this matter with Tommy on a basis of five cents on the dollar. Any right-minded uncle can get along with a right-minded nephew if he only knows how. It needs only a half dozen words from me to convince Tommy, and Jennie too, that there's something else they'd rather have at less cost than the things they are striking for. I can go up now to my brother's house and take those two youngsters on my knee and in five minutes bring about a sacrifice of all the things they want in order that they may help me out of my own difficulties."

"I'd like to know how," said the Anglomaniac.

"I'd get 'em borrowing money from their father to help me out," said the Idiot.

Mr. Brief laughed. "How?" he asked.

"Well," said the Idiot, pensively, "I'd hug one of 'em up on one side, and I'd hug the other up on the other, and I'd tell 'em in confidence that if I only had two dollars more I could manage a surprise for pa and ma at Christmas time that would fill their souls with delight; that I wanted to get a golf vest for daddy and a silver-backed hairbrush for mommie, but that I was short just two dollars, and that I didn't know where to get it, and that anybody who'd put me in the way of getting it could share in the giving. They'd forget their own necessities, pour out the contents of their savings banks into my lap, wheedle pennies out of everybody, from their father to the cook, for our mutual enterprise, and think of nothing else until Christmas morning; and then, when Christmas morning came, they'd overlook the deficiencies in their own receipts and snicker and grin and hop about in their little nightigs until their pa and ma had been properly 'sprised.'"

"It's all nonsense!" cried the Anglomaniac. "The idea! With all due respect to those nephews and nieces of yours, instead of a Board of Arbitration I'd give them a Shingle of Discipline."

"An English joke," said the Idiot; "but not available here. In this country, Mr. Anglomaniac, we shingle roofs, houses, and barns, but not our children."

"Then what on earth are you glum about?" asked Mr. Brief. "You were as blue as a navy flag after a football game with West Point."

"Only because I can't give the youngsters all they ask for in these days of 'unsampled prosperity,'" said the Idiot. "If I had my way every youngster in the world would have all he seeks at Christmas as well as at other times."

"Preposterous!" cried the Anglomaniac.

"Like your alleged ideals?" queried the Idiot.

"But they ask too much!" ejaculated the Anglomaniac.

"So do you," said the Idiot; "but they differ from you in the respect that when the time comes they are really satisfied, while you never are."

The Anglomaniac laughed cynically.

"Well," said he, "I for one shan't hang up my stocking Christmas night. There's nothing in it."

"I suppose it's too big to fill," returned the Idiot slyly. "I'll be pleased to lend you one of mine."

"There'd be less in that," snapped the Anglomaniac.

"Probably—less space," said the Idiot. "But I'll put something in it."

"What—your foot?" chortled the Anglomaniac.

"No," said the Idiot. "A piece of my mind, perhaps."

"Thank you, no," said the Anglomaniac. "The samples I have had don't attract me."

"Very well," said the Idiot, rising from the table. "I'm sorry. I was perfectly willing to give you a bit of my mind for Christmas," he added.

"What on earth would I do with it?" cried the Anglomaniac.

"Well," said the Idiot, "I don't know. You might use it to play ping-pong with. I should use it to think with—but there are people who prefer ping-pong to thinking. Good morning, gentlemen. I've got to get to work to earn that 'lectric' automobile for Tommy and the trusso for Jennie, and it gives me an eagerness for business I haven't felt for many a day."

SOME WISCONSIN GHOSTS

THERE are ghost stories in great abundance, but ghost stories related with circumstantiality as to time, place, and events, sworn to by reputable and judicious persons, are not particularly common. Wisconsin has two remarkable ghost stories, or rather stories of two ghosts, since neither ghost has contented itself with one manifestation. A ghost which chooses a theological seminary for the scene of its appearances acquires a standing and authenticity which caviling skeptics must respect. A ghost which has hurled three human beings into its own chill realm possesses a gruesome, terrible interest, aside from that excited by the apparently reliable character of the testimony offered to prove its existence.

The Nashotah Theological Seminary, at Nashotah, Wis., a few miles from that Western Newport, Oconomowoc, is the principal stronghold of the High Church wing of the Episcopal Church in the West. The founder of this institution was the Rev. William Lloyd Breck, styled in the annals of his faith "the pioneer of the Church," a title well earned. In addition to dozens of parishes in Wisconsin, he was the founder of the system of schools at Faribault, Minn., afterward brought to such great prominence by Bishop Whipple; Seabury Theological Seminary, Shattuck Military School, and St. Mary's Hall, and in California he founded St. Augustine's College and St. Mary's of the Pacific. He died and was buried at Benicia, Cal., the scene of his last labors, but after a few years the Church in Wisconsin asked that his body be exhumed and brought back to Nashotah, his first love. This was done, and the occasion of the return and reburial was made memorable by a series of phenomena which it is possible may be explained by natural causes, but which have not yet been so explained. This may be due to the unscientific character of the investigators at the seminary, inclined by the nature of their calling to believe in a supernatural intervention where a scientist would see only the workings of a mundane force or the misinterpretation of sights and sounds. But I will relate the tale as the Nashotah people tell it, and the reader can draw his own conclusions.

After its arrival the casket containing the body of Dr. Breck lay for a time on the ground floor of one of the buildings and watchers sat with it. On the night before the reburial the watchers were the Rev. Charles P. Dorset, for fifteen years rector of St. James, in Chicago, now of the Diocese of Texas, and Dr. Wilson, now of Chicago. Along in the hours near morning Wilson stepped out for a breath of fresh air, but in a moment came rushing back, with the exclamation:

"Dorset, Dorset, the woods are full of ghosts!"

Both clergymen went out. In every direction through the trees they saw figures darting hither and thither in a wild and fitful dance. The clergymen approached, but the figures drew back before them, forming to left and right of them, and it was impossible to get within close range. In the morning, when the casket was lifted, the floor beneath was found to be blackened by fire, and a hole was actually burned through to the space beneath. How did this happen? No one has ever tried to offer a conjecture.

This was not the end. At night the Faculty of the institution sat in the office of Dr. Gardiner, the President, discussing the strange events that perplexed them. Suddenly their discussions were abruptly terminated by a startling and tremendous racket just outside the door, a clattering and whacking that was deafening. Dr. Gardiner threw open the door. Not a soul in the hall. He returned to his room, but hardly had he sat down when the noises began again. Again a sudden dash into the hall failed to reveal any one. Nor did a search of the building reveal that outside the Faculty a living being was in it. A third time the noises began, and this time Dr. Gardiner spoke into the hall: "If you are gentlemen, be still." The noise stopped. Coming at another time, all this might not have occasioned any mystification, but in conjunction with the other strange and unexplained happenings it assumed an importance it would not have assumed alone.

After the reburial of Dr. Breck a photograph was taken of the cemetery. One of the students was the photographer. In the foreground of the picture can be seen two graves, just as they appear in the cemetery. But at the foot of each grave stands something no visitor has ever seen, and for the peace of his mind it is to be hoped never will see. At the foot of one grave stands the Rev. Dr. Cole, a former President of the seminary, in full canonicals. At the foot of the other grave stands the counterfeit presentment of its occupant, a woman who in life was a benefactress of the school. When these startling things appeared at the time the photograph was developed the seminary authorities decided that possibly some well-timed conjunction of sunlight and foliage was the cause of the images; that they had no real existence—were only shadows. So they had the picture thrown on a screen by a stereopticon. But the figures came out more plainly—so plainly that there was no denying that they were the well-remembered features of Dr. Cole and the seminary's benefactress. The possibilities of photography were not so well known then as now. The superimposing of one negative upon another and the resulting "ghost photographs" that have been the stock in trade of so many impostors was an art not well known then. Still, there were those who suspected the photographer of a trick and charged him with it. He denied the charge and offered this unassailable plea of innocence: There was no such thing as a photograph of Dr. Cole in existence and nobody had ever heard of one.

The other well-authenticated Wisconsin ghost has chosen his haunt in a less urban region and among less cultivated people than the theologians of Nashotah. Indeed, the scene of his walkings is most artistically chosen in the midst of a wild and savage landscape that would have delighted Doré. Indeed, it is another Brittany, both in topography and ethnology, for that weird, strange land of Wisconsin's lead region, with its cairns and pinnacles and citadels of rock, its gloomy, tortuous, cavernous vales, is inhabited by Celtic folk, Welsh and their kindred of Corn Wales, and a sprinkling of Gallwegian Irish, notable ghost seers all. The ghost himself is apparently a remnant of the days when the population of the region was Anglo-Saxon, Virginians and Kentuckians. He is supposed to be the wraith of a man killed in the lead mining days before the civil war. At any rate, he appears in Ridgeway Township, at the spot where the house of this murdered man long stood, a rotting heap of blackened boards. The first person to see the ghost—see it a generation after the murder was committed—was one Dr. Cutler of Dodgeville, county seat of Iowa County, next town beyond Ridgeway. One night as the doctor was driving homeward after a visit to a patient in the country, he was suddenly affrighted at seeing a dark figure seated on the pole between the horses. The reins slipped from his nerveless hands and the horses dashed away at full speed, the spectre riding the pole nothing discommoded by the shaking he was getting. Up a hill, down another, and lo! the spectre vanished. The doctor's story found little credence. He was known to love the flowing bowl and his friends said he had taken a drop too much. It was a dream, a spectre of delirium tremens, of mania à potu. But the doctor declared he was sober. He recalled the fact that a year previous, when he really was a little full, while passing the self-same haunted spot, he had become aware of a dark and silent stranger sitting beside him in the carriage. For a mile the stranger rode without saying a word, and all at once he was gone. At the time the doctor had asked no question of his drunken wits and had considered it a strange experience and nothing more. He was now convinced that the man beside him and the thing on the end of the pole were one and the same, and that a being not of this world. Whereat the people laughed—in the daytime.

But not long afterward the reputation of the doctor received sudden and terrible vindication, as he was himself afterward to vindicate it almost as terribly. John Lewis, father of Evan Lewis, champion wrestler of the United States, known to sports everywhere, was a prosperous farmer living in the vicinity of Ridgeway, a man of sober life, undaunted courage, and possessed of the tremendous physical strength his son has inherited. He was returning home one Fall evening after spending the day assisting a friend in butchering. The night was not dark, and when he drew near the haunted spot he determined to cut across lots to reach his home. He was approaching the stone wall at the roadside to climb it, when his attention was arrested by the sight of a figure that seemed to have gathered itself together out of the just now tenantless air and stood confronting him in a menacing attitude. He knew of no enemy, and highwaymen were unknown in that retired quarter of the State. He decided that some one must be trying to frighten him and so he hailed the figure, and no response being given he advanced upon it. The figure did not budge, but stood a towering shape of blackness, a gigantic and grizzly thing.

Some unaccountable awe and the uncanny hugeness of the thing made Lewis decide to avoid a conflict, and, drawing his butcher's knife from his pocket, he started to pass by, when the figure, raising its arm with a forbidding gesture, stepped athwart his path. Obeying a hasty impulse that was more a ghastly and soul-chilling fear than it was anger, Lewis let drive his keen knife. Next morning a neighbor found Lewis lying inside the wall in a semi-conscious condition. Of what happened after he had struck with his knife he had but vague impressions. He said he had been hurled in the air as if in the vortex of a cyclone, pounded, crushed into insensibility. He died a few hours after he was carried home, asserting with his dying breath that he had come to his end by a supernatural agency.

Thus did the death of John Lewis make the first vindication of the reputation of Dr. Cutler and the scoffing ceased. But a second and a third time was the doctor to be vindicated. A dressmaker encountered the ghost, and, pursued by it, soon after died of the shock occasioned by the intense fright. At last, Dr. Cutler himself, seeing the ghost for a third time, finally and triumphantly vindicated his word, though at the cost of his own life, for, dying as the result of fright, he became the third of the victims of the implacable spectre of "the old military road."

Since that time the ghost has been seen a number of times—seen by the ignorant and the learned, the superstitious and skeptical. Three agnostics in company aver that they saw it. They offer no attempt at an explanation. They saw it. They believe that some natural causes could explain the apparition, yet so far as their eyes could give them information they saw a ghost.

What of these ghosts? What explanation can be offered? The writer confesses he is unconvinced. Yet he has personal acquaintance with persons who claim to have seen them, with clergymen on the one hand, with university-bred agnostics on the other. The calling of the former ought to prevent them from lying, even did one believe them predisposed to believe in the reversal of the laws of nature as expounded by the scientific. The latter had no predisposition to affect their judgment. So there you are, and from the evidence presented can render your own verdict.

W. A. CURTIS.

His Classification.

Ingomar Buskin—There's a dispute about my acting. Some critics put it in the first rank, others in the second. Now, how would you designate it?

Horatio Jones—I? Oh, I'd simply designate it as rank!

As Jack Saw It.

Jack, who is five years old, came home one day last week crying that another boy had hit him.

"Why didn't you hit him back?" he was asked.

"I did," he answered. "I hit him back first."

Something on His Mind.

THERE was evidently something on his mind, for he did not even notice that the coffee was cold and that the cook and the housemaid were quarreling audibly in the kitchen.

"It can't be the dressmaker's bill," mused the wife, "for she has only sent it to me twice as yet; it will only go to his office as a last resort. Anyhow, if it is anything unpleasant he'll speak of it soon enough," and she poured herself another cup of tea, which was hot.

At last he spoke: "By the way, my dear, it seems rather dreary for you alone all day in this large house. How should you like a visitor this Winter?"

"Whatever put such an idea into your mind, Clarence Bighead? I'm sure I have no time to spend in inventing amusements for a girl who would make me a stranger in my own parlor. To be sure, Helen is engaged, and by coughing every time I come into the room—but, then, I've made all those lovely new sofa pillows. I can't have them ruined. Then there is Effie—look here, Clarence, had you any one in particular in your mind?"

Mr. Bighead looked alarmed. "Not at all, I assure you—that is, I mean—er—the lady I had in mind is quite middle-aged—elderly, in fact."

Mrs. Bighead stiffened. "It is quite impossible. In the first place, the guest chamber is not fit to be seen, and anyhow I don't want anybody to sleep in that lovely bed. It would spoil the set of pillows. Besides, I shall be too busy to talk to anybody this Winter; the house takes up all my time."

"But what I was thinking was that you might be glad of a little help in your housekeeping."

"That is just where you are mistaken, Clarence Bighead. When I want any interference in my domestic affairs, I'll let you know. Oh, yes, I know just how much she would enjoy putting a finger into my pie."

"You quite surprise me, dear; still, you must know her better than I."

"That is the first time since our marriage that you have shown any appreciation of my judgment. I'm glad you've learned its value at last."

"Oh, well, I only thought to give you pleasure."

"Great pleasure, I'm sure. I only hope you haven't already invited her. If you have, I give you fair warning I shall just expose myself to smallpox and have the house quarantined, so she can't come."

"Of course I haven't asked her. I thought I'd just suggest it, lest you didn't like to, and you'd enjoy asking her yourself."

"And enjoy hearing all Winter how she brought up ten children without ever a sealskin jacket or ever going to balls or parties of any kind."

"Really, I was not aware that you—"

"Of course you were not aware of anything. Well, I'll not have any company this Winter, that's final. I'm going to fit up the guest chamber as a private gymnasium, and I'll have no room for any one."

"Very well, then, that settles it; we'll say no more about it. I wasn't overanxious for it myself." He was struggling into his coat as he spoke. "I only thought you might like to ask your mother down for a little visit."

Mrs. Bighead gasped. "Oh, Clarence!" she gasped, "my mother! I thought you were thinking of your own mother. Certainly, of course, it will be very—"

But he was already far enough down the street to be out of earshot.

A Speculation in Apples.

DON'T talk to me about the down-trodden Dagos," said a patrolman who was on post on Dey Street, where the pushcart peddlers abound.

"I rescued one of them half a dozen times from being run down by wagons, and finally warned him that he would have his pushcart wrecked if he were not more careful.

"'Si, gooda,' the Dago replied, showing his teeth and grinning.

"'I believe you want to be run down,' I exclaimed.

"'Si,' replied the Dago. 'Me hava four dolla da apples. Biga da wagon smasha da pushcart. Da boys geta da apples. Da man he paya me da ten dolla.'

"And the Dago rubbed his hands in enjoyment of the anticipated profit."

Whist?

Mr. Bixby—That's my ace, partner. It's our trick.

Mrs. Bixby—Oh, how lovely! I'll trump and make sure of it!

AT THE WIFE RACE

"Do you think Malabar will run?"

The girl did not reply, but her lips began to tremble. The face of the man bending toward her grew dark, but it was the darkness of despair, not of purpose.

"Perhaps if he knew what you have told me." He hesitated. "Malabar is brave and strong and noble. He would not stoop to a small deed."

"I promised him with the new year that he should run for me at the green corn dance. I—I did not know then," looking piteously into the gloomy, delicate face above her. "Malabar would not stoop to a small deed—no. But this is not small. He has let it be known that he will run for me. He would not turn from his purpose a hair's breadth—not if he saw something in front that would crush him. And—and it is right for a great warrior, Ankona, but it is hard."

"We will fly, White Egret, into the deepest fastnesses of the Everglades!" he cried hoarsely. "There are places where even Malabar's relentless arms would be powerless."

But White Egret only looked at him with sorrowful eyes.

"We are Seminoles, Ankona," she rebuked gently. "You know our laws. You would be the last one to break them."

His arm fell back impotent. Yes, he would be the last one to break them.

"Perhaps Malabar will not be proof against the black drink this time," he suggested. "He has killed, and it will be made strong. Others have died. But no, no! Malabar is a great chief and a better man for the tribe than I. He has tasted the black drink before and will not die."

"You say well, Ankona," broke in a stern, powerful voice, and a figure, dark, towering, and implacable stepped from the gathering shadows. "I shall not fail before the black draught. It would not be a fit ending for a warrior."

White Egret threw back her head and regarded him steadily. Ankona bowed his head.

"You heard all?" he questioned in a strained voice.

"All," calmly. "It was childish prattle. I shall run for the White Egret, for have I not said it, and has she not made her promise? It is only when we forget our promises that we become weak and childish. Ankona is young yet, and should be humored. I will let him run the race with me, and I will give him one-third the distance start as due to his weakness. Now, go!"

They went, with a single despairing glance toward each other. Ankona's face was bloodless and set—bloodless with pride crushed, set with foreknowledge of utter inability to cope with this man of iron will and strength. Better be crushed than allowed to exist by sufferance.

Other forms were appearing from the forest—warriors in full headdress and leggins, carrying the guns they had purchased from white traders; squaws with camp equipage, medicine men stalking solemnly and mysteriously, with eyes bent upon the ground; children and dogs, some from the camp on White River Bay, some from Okeechobee, some from the shifting camp among the keys—all coming for the great annual green corn dance, where tribal laws were to be made, marriages celebrated, and criminals punished.

These criminals were now moving unwatched, unnoticed, in many cases unknown even, among the others. Whatever crime they had committed during the year had gone unpunished at the time, but now tribal honor brought them here to expiate their misdeeds. On the morrow they would be placed in closely shut tents and almost suffocated with steam made by pouring water upon hot stones. After that they would drink of the black draught. If they died, they were guilty. On the other hand, if they were strong enough to survive, their innocence would be clearly established. Later the racing for wives would take place.

Malabar was known to every one—revered, feared, honored. All knew that he was to race for a wife, and that before the race he was to drink the dreaded black draught. Ordinarily they would have scoffed at such absurdity. If a man drank and lived, it would be a notable proof of strength; but to drink and live and then race for a wife! As to his crime, it was only what any of them would have done if brave enough. He had killed a man! True, but he had been provoked. He must be punished, for that was the law, but they did not wish him harm.

And they all knew Ankona, the gentle one, the dreamer and story maker, and though none of them revered or feared him they all had a tender place for him in their hearts. If he could race with White Egret and win her they would be glad. But Malabar came first, for White Egret herself had made it so.

Malabar was the first who presented himself for punishment. While he was in the closed tent the tribe stood about silent, with eyes furtively watching the point whence the condemned would walk forth innocent or be brought forth guilty.

At length the tent flap was raised and he staggered out. For a moment he stood there in the sunlight, his hand to his head, swaying blindly. Then they saw him throw his shoulders back with a mighty effort, as one whose will was strong enough to cast off the weight of all things. Slowly he turned away from them and strode into the forest to be by himself. That, too, was Malabar's way.

Not until the maidens were brought forth did Malabar reappear.

"I will race for my squaw at once," he called in a voice that all could hear, "before the White Egret grows weak through waiting, and I shall give her one-half the distance start because she is a woman. Ankona will also enter the race with me, and I will give him one-third the distance because he is but half a man. Let them be placed.

The spectators stared and gasped. Ankona, his rival, to enter the race and to be given one-third the distance, and White Egret, the fleet-footed, to be given one-half! No one could win a race thus handicapped. And yet was it not Malabar?

He swept them with his glance.

"I shall win," he said confidently, "because I will have it so."

Ankona had been watching him with baleful eyes. For an instant he drew back as though to spurn the concession. Then, as he saw White Egret being led forward to her place, he hurried to his own position.

And for a brief space after the signal was given and they were speeding on with straining muscles, he had a wild, insane belief that he would win.

But only for a brief space. Then came that steady, accelerating, implacable rush behind, drawing nearer and nearer, then opposite, then passing. When three-fourths of the distance had been covered, Malabar was four march paces ahead. Suddenly he turned. White Egret was almost within his reach.

"Stop, Ankona!" Malabar called. "Have I not won?"

Ankona did not answer.

"Have I not won?" sternly.

"Yes, Malabar, you have won," Ankona answered, and his voice was full of a great despair.

"It is well. Now, you may go on and catch the girl. Malabar will have no squaw who does not come to him willingly."

And he turned proudly from the race and strode back into the forest.

ESTIMATING THE DAMAGES

"BOB" JONES was the "star" salesman for a big Manhattan wholesale drug house. He had a fine trade through the northern part of Pennsylvania and made frequent trips in that territory.

"Bob" was a practical joker, and loved nothing better than to spring a "good one" on a friend. Many a time he had "sold" his customers, but he was wise enough to do it in a good-natured way, for he knew that it was not business policy to humiliate or ridicule a good customer.

During one of his trips not long ago "Bob" was riding on the D., L. and W., when an accident occurred. It was not a serious affair; his train narrowly escaped a collision with another at a crossing, but no more damage was done than a good shaking up of the passengers. The engineer set his brakes sharply, and the train was brought to a standstill just at the crossing as a train on the other road, which had the right of way, rushed swiftly by.

"Bob" was sitting in the smoker at the time, enjoying his newspaper and a cigar. The sudden shock threw him forward and his mouth struck the brass edge of the back of the seat ahead. Four of his front teeth were knocked out, but otherwise he was unhurt. He was able to continue his trip home, and arrived in Manhattan feeling considerable pain from the bruising he had received. Though not made ill by the injury, he decided that he would rest for a few days, and "laid off" for repairs.

One of "Bob's" business friends heard of his misfortune and called to see him. He found "Bob" a little disfigured, but "still in the ring." Learning of the nature of his injuries, the friend asked if he had decided upon taking any legal action.

"No, I don't think I shall take any," said "Bob." "The railroad company apparently intends to do the right thing. It has already sent a man here to see me."

"Huh! Claim agent, I suppose," grunted the friend.

"Yes."

"What did he offer you?"

"Fifty dollars."

"You didn't take it, of course?"

"No. I wanted sixty, and I think they'll pay it."

"Sixty dollars for having your teeth knocked out! Why, man, you are crazy. Ten times that amount wouldn't be even fair compensation."

"Well, I was satisfied to take that amount."

"Don't you do it, old man. You go to a good lawyer, and he will get big damages for you. Now, don't say 'no.' Show that you've some appreciation of the gifts that nature has bestowed upon you. Come around to my office to-morrow and I'll take you to my lawyer. He'll do the thing up proper for you and you'll get big money."

"But—"

"But nothing," said the friend. "I'll take no 'buts.' Come and see me to-morrow."

"Bob" promised, and the next day appeared at his friend's office at the appointed hour. Together they visited the lawyer.

"This is my friend Jones," began the officious friend. "He's all right in most ways, but he's several kinds of a blanked idiot in others. For instance, in a railway collision, he lost four front teeth, and is willing to settle for $60. Now, what do you think of him?"

"It seems preposterously small," replied the lawyer. "I am certain, Mr. Jones, that the railway company would be getting off easily for a thousand. You are a man who is just in the prime of life, and your teeth constitute a most valuable asset. If you wish, I will file a suit for, say, $2,500 damages, and we are certain of getting a judgment for at least $1,000, and possibly twice that amount."

"I am not so sure of that," said 'Bob' gravely. "I have considered everything. The company treated me as well as I could have expected. It gave me medical attention at once, and I found I was not seriously hurt—merely a little shaken up. I have had no doctors' bills to pay, and have lost no time, as my salary goes right along, just the same. I do not feel that I could place any fancy value on my teeth. I demanded $60, and the company offered $50. I regarded my claim as good, for the set originally cost me $60, and that is what it would cost me to get a new set."

"Bob's" friend and the lawyer looked at each other for a moment, and a great light dawned on them. The lawyer broke the silence.

"Mac," he said, "I'm dry. I think it will cost you about three large bottles to square this thing."

"I guess that will be the easiest way to do it," said the friend, and the trio walked quietly but quickly to the nearest place that made a specialty of cold bottles.

A Knowing Office Cat.

THOUGH not dignified by any other name than "The Cat," the feline pet of a certain Broadway office building as thoroughly enjoys the conveniences of the skyscraper as any of the tenants who pay high rents and who answer to the big names gilded on the doors of the offices.

In its kitten days the little black and white thing had been tossed off the higher skyscraper adjoining by the mischievous son of the janitor, and complacently installed itself in the restaurant on the roof of its new abode.

By and by "The Cat" was bereft of its provender by the closing up of the restaurant, so it took to prowling about the big building in search of rats and mice and its sleekness testified to its prowess as a hunter.

But climbing the stairs of a skyscraper is no more attractive to cats than it is to men, and what are elevators for at any rate? At first "The Cat" would watch its chance to slip on the elevator when passengers entered or left the "cage," but now its sharp "meaow" is as much heeded by the elevator men as the shout of "up" or "down" by one of the tenants.

Thus "The Cat" travels about its domains and easily reaches any part of its rat-stocked game preserves. The building being somewhat old-fashioned and therefore well adapted to the purposes of the rat family, "The Cat" is welcomed in the many offices, and it seems to realize its responsibilities, for it patrols the building from sub-cellar to roof, following the janitor about on his tours and searching likely corners for rodents, while the uniformed functionary inspects the work of the cleaners and sees that everything is shipshape.

When a family of rats sets up housekeeping in one of the offices "The Cat" becomes a daily visitor. Sometimes it is waiting when the tenant comes in the morning and slips in when he opens the door. This will occur every morning for several days until the guilty rats or mice are caught, and then "The Cat" will find a new hunting ground in another office.

Recently when a new manager took charge of the building he was asked to make out a list of his help, with notes as to their efficiency, and feline pride assuredly would have been gratified to see at the end of the roll of hall men, elevator runners, cleaners, and mechanics, the line:

"One black cat indispensable."

An Old Soak.

Jonah had been lodged in his new quarters for the third day.

"This is pretty good," he mused, "for a hall bedroom, and the steam heat is just fine!"

Hereupon the whale, fearing it had swallowed a big sponge, threw him out.

A Philosopher.

"He's a philosopher, isn't he?"

"Yes. That is, he has found out how to be happy in every other condition but the one he happens to be in."

A DOUBLE HYPNOTIC WOOING

PROF. JAMES MACBETH CHITTENDEN is a great scientist. No one questions that. His researches in psychology, particularly with reference to hypnotism, that strange state so little understood, has made him famous. His connection with a great university precludes the idea of charlatanism, and what he writes about hypnosis and other psychological phenomena commands the respect and attention of the medical and scientific world.

The professor has certainly done many wonderful things by the aid of hypnotic suggestion. Students in despair at the coming of examinations, musicians unable to overcome serious faults, clergymen self-conscious and faltering in the pulpit, and young actresses suffering from the terrors of stage fright have, under his ministrations, received new power and witnessed the flight of their weaknesses and misgivings. And the fame thereof has gone abroad.

One day there came to the professor's office a man about forty years of age, wearing a closely trimmed beard and having about him the unmistakable air of a successful man of business. He introduced himself as W. K. Sanderson, wholesale grocer. On being assured that the professor would not betray his confidences he told this story:

"I am in love with a woman who lives in this city, a widow, somewhat younger than myself, and I think that my affection is returned. She is just the sort of woman I want for a wife, cultured, refined, beautiful, and experienced. I have known her for a long time and have tried to win her. But I can't bring myself to the point of proposing. I am ready enough in other matters, but love-making is not in my line. I can't seem to get the necessary courage. I want your help in this matter. Can I get it?"

"You can." The professor smiled. He had a nice way of smiling. There was something so honest and generous about it that it made you feel at once as if he were your elder brother.

"First let me say frankly," he said, crossing his legs and looking benignly at Sanderson, "I shall not send you to your lady love in a trance or anything of that sort, that is, in no different trance than that in which all lovers find themselves."

"No; I didn't expect that," replied Sanderson.

"All I can do is to make the subliminal force in your being the dominant force, to remove self-consciousness and distrust, and enable you to do the very best of which you are capable."

Sanderson nodded his head somewhat dubiously.

"And, of course, I cannot influence the lady in your favor," added the professor. "I presume, though, from what you tell me, that all that is necessary is for you to make the very best possible presentation of your case."

Then the professor began to talk, in a quiet, even voice, asking questions about his visitor and the lady. Sanderson thought he had never met a man so sympathetic and encouraging. He had expected to see a mysterious-looking, wizened up sort of creature, with long flowing beard, but the professor was tall, his cheeks were rosy, his eyes were honest—and then that smile of his! Well, they talked together for some time, and the professor showed Mr. Sanderson a peculiar carnelian seal, set as a watch charm, which he called his sleepy stone, and asked his client to look at it carefully and steadily as it was held so that the light fell on it, a short distance from where Sanderson sat, or half reclined, upon a couch. Sanderson was asked to renounce mental effort completely and to confide himself perfectly to the scientist, which he gladly did; and after he had passed into a hypnotic sleep Prof. Chittenden talked to him encouragingly, pictured him as an ardent and successful wooer, and by repeating passages from "Romeo and Juliet" surcharged him with the poetic ardor and romantic fire of that world-famed lover.

Scarcely had Sanderson departed when the door opened and a young man who gave his name as Maurice Browning was ushered in. He was tall, pale, with smooth-shaven face, dark hair which he wore long, and heavy, dark eyebrows which hung over eyes of strange beauty, eyes that mirrored unmistakably the soul of an artist.

"My errand is a [illegible]er one," he said, after accepting the professor's invitation to be seated. "I have been much interested in such accounts of your work as I have been able to read, and have concluded, after much thought, to beseech your assistance. Sir, I love a lady, the most divine of her sex, whose radiant charms I can never hope adequately to describe, much less to paint, but being only a poor artist, with no claim whatever upon so glorious and perfect a creature, I fear I can never make her mine. I have not been able to bring myself to speak to her of love, as I fear I should displease her. And so I come to you, Sir, whose renown is so great, and plead with you to use the wonderful power of which you are master to strengthen me and make me fit to win so lovely a being. Will you help me?"

Again the professor smiled, and the youth took courage. Again the calm, even voice rang through the room, scarcely stilling the ticking of the mantel clock, while the clamorous voices of the great city outside seemed far off. The youth also found peace and sleep and enchantment in the professor's sleepy stone, and when he awoke from the hypnotic spell that had been cast upon him he, too, felt himself to be a veritable Romeo, ready to challenge the world for the possession of his sweetheart.

II.

Undoubtedly Mrs. Melville was at home. One could have felt it in the atmosphere of the charming rooms if one had not heard, from some enchanted alcove in her boudoir, the sweet tones of her voice singing one of Grieg's plaintive melodies

Yes, she was at home, and she was coming down the staircase. A trim little figure, not too petite, nor yet with the least suggestion of stoutness—one would have proclaimed his fitness for the electrocutioner's chair by hinting that she even inclined to stoutness—and with the most tantalizing face, framed in a wealth of sunny hair, that ever set a lover's heart to palpitating or burned his veins with the fires of love.

A visitor had been announced. He waited in the drawing room. Her greeting was cordial, her smile full of encouragement. And so, after some introductory talk, Sanderson—for it was he—began his wooing.

"Mrs. Melville," he said, with a frank and confident air that was in itself half the battle, "you must have seen for many days that I have a deeper regard for you than that of a mere friend. Long ago I discovered that I loved you—"

"Oh, Mr. Sanderson," she interrupted, blushing and looking distractingly charming in her confusion, "be careful what you are saying." She was a widow, remember.

"I cannot longer keep silent," he continued, drawing his chair closer to hers and clasping one of her pretty, dimpled hands in both of his. "Though but a plain man of business and ignorant of lovers' arts, I must tell you how wide and deep and mighty is my love for you. You are my sun, and if you withdraw the light of your presence from my life I shall indeed be in darkness. Oh, speak to me, 'bright angel,' for thou art as glorious to me 'as is a winged messenger of heaven unto the white-upturned, wondering eyes of mortals that fall back to gaze on him.' Be my Juliet. Let me hear you speak those blessed words:

"My bounty is as boundless as the sea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee
The more I have, for both are infinite.

"Oh, you know not the strength of my devotion. Here on my knees I pledge my life to you, and you alone! Will you be my Juliet?"

And surely enough Sanderson was on his knees, and he made rather a gallant figure, too.

Mrs. Melville was deeply moved.

"Mr. Sanderson, I am deeply sensible of the honor you have done me," she said, calmly. "I have long valued your friendship highly. There is much about you to command a woman's deepest respect and affection. I am sure I could trust my future to you with every confidence. But I, more than an inexperienced girl, realize the importance of this step that you ask me to take, and wish you would give me a little more time to decide. Will you?" she pleaded archly.

Just then the maid entered with a card. Mrs. Melville arose, evidently somewhat embarrassed, and on seeing the card asked the maid to show the visitor into another room.

"Will you kindly excuse me a few minutes?" she asked. "No; don't go, please. I will see you again shortly."

Her radiant presence was withdrawn, and for the first time Sanderson began to feel a touch of uneasiness, which would have been multiplied could he have seen what was transpiring in that other room. For as soon as Mrs. Melville had entered, Maurice Browning had clasped her extended hands eagerly, carried them to his lips, and exclaimed:

"Will you be my Juliet?"

"Dear me, Mr. Browning, what do you mean? What ails the men to-night?" asked Mrs. Melville, puzzled.

Too much engrossed with his own thoughts to notice the import of the last question, the artist exclaimed: "It means I want you, Rose, for my wife; that I can no longer conceal my love for you; that I can no longer keep back the words that are rushing to my lips. I feel that I am your Romeo, unworthy though I be; that you are standing on the casement, that I am looking to the east, and you, my Juliet, are the sun. I sigh and say:

"O, that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I mmght touch that cheek."

"But, my dear boy, why this poetic outburst?" Are all my friends playing the Romeo to-night, she thought.

"It's because you have inspired it," cried the artist, his eyes glowing with exaltation. "It means, bright angel, that I want you for my wife; it means, 'dear saint,' that I can no longer exist without you; it means that I 'have flown to you with love's light wings;' it means that I shall perish if you do not say to me those dear words:

"My bounty is as boundless as the sea.
My love as deep; the more I give to thee
The more I have, for both are infinite.

"May I not be your Romeo, fair Juliet?"

During this recital Mrs. Melville sank into a chair, quite overcome by her emotions. Maurice knelt beside her, taking one hand in his, and placing an arm about her, he drew her close to him. She gazed at him in wonder. But for their evident seriousness, she could have sworn it was some strange, concocted plot that brought two gentlemen on this evening to woo her in such strangely familiar terms. But it was plain that both the men had staked their all upon the matter, and she had known for some time that both loved her. There is no hiding these secrets from the practiced eye.

Some moments passed before Mrs. Melville spoke. She was not prepared for this dilemma, but reached a decision promptly, and, calling on the artist to follow, she led the way to the room where Sanderson was pacing up and down, biting his lips and scowling over the apparent hitch in his wooing.

"Gentlemen, you have placed me in a most delicate and embarrassing dilemma to-night," said Mrs. Melville. The two hypnotic-inspired Romeos exchanged hostile glances. "You have both asked me for my hand in marriage in terms that leave nothing to be desired. I am persuaded that you both love me truly. I think you will agree that even a widow must be somewhat upset by such an embarrassment of riches. I see in both of you qualities that will insure for the woman who shares her life with yours much happiness, but, alas, good Romeos, I cannot be a Juliet to both. How shall I decide such a question? I know not how it may be done unless, perhaps, you can decide for me."

The two men looked at her in astonishment at this suggestion, and then at each other.

"How can we decide it?" asked Sanderson coldly.

"There's need of a Solomon to settle so grievous a dispute," declared the artist.

"In olden times," continued Mrs. Melville, looking with pride at both her lovers, "the true knights engaged in mortal combat to settle such questions, but our civilization, becoming more prosaic as it gained in what we think wisdom, has shut out such possibilities. And I could not bear the thought that either of you two should even suffer bodily injury on my account. I fear I must say no to both."

"Oh, no, no, do not say that," cried Sanderson with great emphasis.

"Such choice would make all three unhappy, wouldn't it?" said Browning, his pale face glowing with ardor.

"But gentlemen, how can I decide? Will you fight for me, agreeing that the rose belongs to the victor?"

"Yes, yes," they answered.

"Shall it be with foils? Do you both know the fencer's art?"

"I do," exclaimed Browning, involuntarily striking the attitude of the skilled swordsman.

"Unfortunately, I cannot meet him there," said Sanderson. "But I am familiar with the boxing gloves."

"Would I were too!" sighed Maurice. "But I never wore them."

"Then, gentlemen, I don't know what I can say," said Mrs. Melville, glancing sweetly at both. "I cannot have you running one another through with swords or firing at one another with pistols. Shall I," she hesitated, looking keenly at both of them, "shall I suggest that the toss of a coin decide it?"

"That would be an easy and fair way to settle it," cried Sanderson promptly.

"What say you, Mr. Browning?" asked the lady.

"Oh, I cannot consent to such a proposal," exclaimed the artist passionately. "It is too trifling a way to settle the fate of so noble and priceless a treasure. Rather than consent to it I would give you up, much as I love you. No, no, darling Rose, you shall not be bestowed by the toss of a coin."

Mrs. Melville bestowed a rapturous glance upon the artist. "Gentlemen, my choice is made," she cried without hesitation. "Maurice, I am yours."

HERBERT PALMER.

The Precocious George.

Washington, Senior, was punishing his son for chopping down the cherry tree.

"George," said the old man, "this hurts me more than it does you."

"You bet it does," replied the precocious infant; "it is going to make my place in history."

Thus again did the Father of His Country prove that he could not tell a lie.

QUAINT RAILROAD EXPERIENCES of RICHARD MANSFIELD

WHEN Richard Mansfield travels he travels in state. He has a train of his own for the company and production, and he lives in a palace car of splendid convenience and comfort. He enjoys indulging himself in quizzical whims when speeding across the country, and many a good story is told of the Mansfield tour.

One day Mr. Mansfield's special train of nine cars was whipping through Kansas, running west from Kansas City. The actor's own private car was, against his usual custom, attached to the extreme rear of the train, so that, like a whip lash, it got the full benefit of all the speed.

Three of the star's Kansas City friends were dining with him in his car He was on his way to open in Denver, and they had come out a couple of hundred miles from the Kaw to wish him good speed on his Western trip. The whole party was at the table and Mr. Mansfield was lifting a spoonful of soup to his lips when the train plunged around a sudden curve. The effect was somewhat disconcerting, and Mr. Mansfield called his old waiter.

"Jefferson," he said, "I would like to speak to the conductor."

The conductor came back through the train, took off his cap, and asked what was wanted.

"How fast is the train running just now?" asked the actor.

"About sixty-eight miles an hour, Sir."

"Well, aren't you afraid," purred the tragedian, "that my guests will get indigestion by eating so fast?"

The conductor went forward, and in a few minutes the speed of the train slackened perceptibly.

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The special was running up the Pacific Coast from San Francisco to Tacoma. It was five hours late, and soon it became apparent that it would not be possible to reach Tacoma in time to open the performance at the regular hour. Presently Mansfield sent the following telegram to the manager of the Tacoma theatre:

"Hold audience until 9:30. Train unavoidably delayed."

The Tacoma manager got that message and groaned. The house had been sold out and "no performance" meant a loss to him of more than $1,000. He had had experience with other actors, and he felt certain that 9:30 meant at least an hour later. He knows now that Mansfield is the most exact of men. At 8:20 he decided to dismiss the audience and return the money. The people were practically all out of the house and the box office was empty when at 8:40 Mansfield and his company walked in.

A dialogue followed which was warm and emphatic on both sides. It took place between the local manager and the actor in the lobby of the theatre. It happened that one of the theatre parties had been late in leaving its box and was passing out through the lobby as Mr. Mansfield and the manager were throwing vocal red pepper at each other. One of the ladies detached herself from the rest of the party and introduced herself to the actor.

"Mr. Mansfield," she said, "however badly you feel about the abandonment of this performance the disappointment is really ours. We Tacoma people have been looking forward to seeing you for years. We had bought and crowded every seat in the house. Now we are not to see you after all. You may not come back here again for five years. So you see our misfortune is really much greater than yours. Instead of blaming the local manager it seems to me you should be thinking what you can do for us." It was a flattering little speech, prettily made, and the tragedian's rancor was appeased.

"I am going to play in Seattle tomorrow evening," he said, "and if you, madam, your husband, and your friends will be my guests on my car I will gladly take you over to Seattle and give you a box at the performance."

The invitation was accepted and the trip was made. On the way a sudden friendship developed between the actor and his new-found Tacoma friends. They impressed on him again and again the great loss which Tacoma felt in missing his performance, and finally roused all the chivalry in Mr. Mansfield's nature.

"Ladies," he said, "I will cancel my matinée engagement in Seattle and will take the train back to Tacoma on one condition. That is, that you accept and distribute all the tickets in the house for that performance among your friends in Tacoma."

The splendid courtesy was accepted and Mansfield actually canceled his matinée engagement in Seattle, the seats for which had already been practically sold out, returned the money, put his scenery and company on the special train, and doubled back to Tacoma, where a performance was given at which the house was packed and not a person present paid a cent for his seat.

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Some years ago Dr. and Mrs. Loring of Washington, D. C., were the recipients of a similar compliment from the actor. As the result of a friendly wager as to the successes of one of his ventures—a wager which Mansfield, taking the negative side, lost—he gave a special performance of "Beau Brummell" at what is now Chase's Theatre in Washington, and everybody in the crowded house was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Loring.

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Once in planning a Southern tour the first date made was at Richmond, Va. On the next evening a performance was to be given at Atlanta, Ga., something like 500 miles away. The Southern Railroad declined to accept a contract to get the special train into Atlanta on time unless the train was ready to start at midnight. That, with the performance opening at the regular time in Richmond, was clearly impossible, so a compromise was suggested.

If the Richmond people would consent to a performance opening promptly at 6:30 well and good. That would give time to get the scenery packed and loaded so that the train might start for Atlanta by midnight. Otherwise it would be necessary to omit Richmond from the schedule.

But Richmond was willing and the house was opened at 5 in the afternoon. For once the aristocracy of the Southern capital dined at 4 in the afternoon, and in broad daylight the pretty Southern girls in low-necked evening gowns and men in evening clothes drove to the theatre and took their seats. The curtain went up promptly at 6:30 and before 10 it had fallen on the last act.

That was a unique performance, which was premeditated, but one more remarkable took place on the same trip at Fort Worth, Tex., which was entirely outside of the plans. The company had been playing at San Antonio. All day it poured rain and the mud roads leading out to the Texas and Rio Grande station were axle deep in sticky mud. According to the schedule the special train should have left San Antonio at 2 in the morning and reached Fort Worth at 2 the next afternoon, giving plenty of time to prepare for the presentation of "Cyrano" in the evening. But because of the awful mud the special train was long delayed. It did not put out of San Antonio until 7:30 in the morning and it reached Fort Worth just twelve hours later.

"It will be impossible to get 'Cyrano' on before 10:30 o'clock," Mr. Mansfield told the Fort Worth manager, who met him at the train. "I'm sorry, but I can't ask an audience to wait that long. You'll have to dismiss the people and pay them their money back." But the manager asked the actor to wait a few minutes. He came back directly with a carriage load of prominent citizens.

"The house is packed, Mr. Mansfield," said their spokesman, "and the people are ready to sit up all night rather than miss the performance."

The train was unloaded, the scenery mounted, and the actors put on their costumes, while the orchestra entertained the great audience out in front with a concert of patriotic airs. At 10:30 the curtain went up on the first act and the last curtain fell at 2:15 the next morning.

Several hours later old "Bill," Mansfield's head stage carpenter, was packing up the last bit of scenery when a member of the company passing by asked him how he liked it.

"Well," said Bill, "I've been with Mansfield a good many years and I thought I had done about everything that could be done, but this is the first time I ever took part in a milkman's matinée."

A Quiet Sunday at Home.

WHAT is it now? Look here, I don't keep an infant school. Three times three is nine, add one, put down the naught and carry the one. No, hang it, I guess that isn't the way! Why don't you get your own lessons, sonny? Oh, Miss Hoxey said you were to ask me, did she? We'll see about that. What is she hired for, I'd like to know? Just go to her to-morrow and say you can't do it. Well, don't cry. It isn't worth crying over.

"Perhaps the answer's wrong. Let me see. Three times three—why, of course, you want to cancel first. That's simple enough. We'll multiply, and if that don't bring the answer, then we'll divide. Who said I was good at figures when I was a boy? Oh, that's your mother's yarn. It was Latin that was my boss study. You couldn't beat me on that; no, Sir. I wasn't so bad at arithmetic, but it was Latin—three times three. What made this man paper his room, anyhow? Five doors and only one window. Now, is there any sense in that? If I were making lesson books I'd have them reasonable at least. This answer is surely wrong. Tell Miss Hoxey so. Say: 'Pa says the answer is wrong.' I'm a business man. I guess I ought to know.

"If there's one thing above all that I'd like you to be, it's manly. Never sit down under your troubles. Just get up and go at them like a man. Now, you take this example off in a corner and study over it. No doubt it is very simple. They wouldn't give a hard thing to a little chap like you. Of course it's easy. I'd do it in a moment for you, only I've got some letters to write, and besides it isn't really fair for me to be doing your work. Mr. Brown helps Dan, does he? Well, I suppose if Charles Brown does it, I've got to follow suit. Now, we'll try a new way. We'll work backward from the answer. There! I believe it's coming out. I'm a mathematician, I am. No, it isn't, either. If the answer's right, the example must be wrong. Maybe it was four doors and one window, or four doors and two windows. Hang it all, I don't know what it was!

"What makes you study your lessons on Sunday anyhow? That's not the thing to do. They ought to be all learned on Friday afternoon or some time Saturday. It's sinful to study lessons on Sunday. It's enough to make your grandfather rise out of his grave. Where you ought to be is in church with your mother. Oh, I'd go to church, too, if I wasn't so busy. I've got all those letters to write and some papers to read. Grown-up people can't always do as they want to, but a little boy like you hasn't any business to be at home on Sunday morning. When I was a boy I went three times a day. I used to take my Latin to church with me, and study it during the sermon. Oh, that was only once of course. I always learned my lessons on Saturday. I loved to learn my lessons.

"Let's see. Isn't there an old arithmetic downstairs? You run in the library and look on the bottom shelf. There, I thought so. Here's a similar example all worked out. Two doors and two windows this time for the man to paper around. Now, we'll substitute our figures and see what happens. Who said we couldn't get it? It comes out exactly right, and you had all that cry for nothing. That's finished, thank heavens. Not another one! You don't mean to say you had more of those awful things! Why, the child is worked to death! You tell Miss Hoxey that I don't approve of pushing children too fast; that I'd rather you kept your health and knew less. Tell her that as a matter of principle I wouldn't let you attempt the second one.

"No, I don't want you to fall behind the other boys. Who stands at the head of the class? Not Dan Brown! So his father does his sums, does he? You get me a sharp pencil and a clean sheet of paper and we'll see. 'If a stonemason digs a cistern twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and ten deep, how many cubic feet of water—now, I'd like to know the use of all that. I'm not raising you to dig cisterns. It's an insult. There isn't anything in the other book about cisterns, is there? Well, we'll just have to do it by ourselves. You find the answer. It don't look hard. Perhaps—merciful powers, here's your mother at last!"

They Are Coming.

"Aren't these rare days?" asked the poet.

"Sure," said the practical man, "but in a few days they will be so rare that they will be absolutely raw."

Heard Up the Shaft.

Mrs. Harlemflat (pettishly)—George, I wish you would rock the baby.

Harlemflat (gruffly)—What'll I rock the baby for?

Mrs. Harlemflat (bristling)—Because he's not very well, and what's more, half of him is yours, and you should not object to rocking him.

Harlemflat—Well, don't half belong to you?

Mrs. Harlemflat—Yes.

Harlemflat—Well, you can rock your half and let my half holler.

Ambition and Realization.

I'LL be an artist, Arthur said,
"And let my hair grow long;

The world shall some day have my name
In story and in song."

"No art for me," said freckled Bill,
"No long hair down my back;
When I grow up to be a man
I want to drive a hack."

Proud William on the boulevard
Now drives his coach and four,

And horse shows have awarded him
Blue ribbons by the score.

The artist still may stick to art
And have a wealth of hair,
But if he's doing things the world
Has not discovered where.

—S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

An Enduring Record.

STANDING side by side in an old Long Island cemetery are four tombstones. They commemorate the virtues of the successive wives of one of the town's inhabitants, who, from the point of experience at least, should be able to rival Max O'Rell as an observer of feminine traits. A peculiar thing about the monuments is that not alone do they perpetuate the memory of each of his helpmates, but they serve as a sort of financial barometer to record the husband's rising fortunes.

The first wife had a modest little headstone. The second wife's memorial was on the same order, but it was at least two feet taller. The third wife differed both as to style and size, being greatly superior to either of the others, while to the fourth and last was granted the distinction of a granite shaft.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THE bridal couple minded neither the smiling looks of the passengers nor the grains of rice that fell occasionally from the folds of her dress. For the hour and a half from New York to Sandy Hook they were rosy and loving, but when the ocean swell began the roses paled, and it was not long before he was holding her arm and helping her to the stateroom. After a while he came into the saloon and took a book from the library. Voices floated through the fretwork above the stateroom door.

"Dear," he said, "if you will read and occupy your mind and forget the rolling of the ship, you will feel better. Really you will."

"Oh, that wedding breakfast!" she groaned.

"I have brought you a book," he ventured very kindly.

"What is it?" she asked, with a slight display of interest.

"'To Have and To Hold,'" he replied.

"Take it away! Take it away!" she said.

***

Ethel—Mr. Jones has asked me to go to the theatre with him to-morrow night.

Helen—That's strange. He asked me also.

Ethel—Yes. I told him I wouldn't go without a chaperon.

***

One morning last week the great confidence of New York's children in Helen Gould was well illustrated by two little messenger boys.

A young woman was coming down the steps of Miss Gould's Fifth Avenue home when two little fellows stepped up to her. After a good deal of nudging one, with a very flushed face, ventured:

"Are youse Helen Gould?"

The young woman said she was not, and asked what they wanted.

"Oh," replied the spokesman, in a bolder tone, "youse ain't Helen Gould, but if you had been I was a-goin' t' ask you somethin'. I've been waitin' on this corner fer three mornings t' ask it."

"But do you think Miss Gould would hear your question?"

"Sure! Don't youse know that Miss Gould likes us boys, and—and we think she's fine as silk. Course she'd hear me."

Then he retired behind the brownstone balustrade to wait for Miss Gould to come out.

***

There are many peculiar things in Brooklyn, and surely there is nothing funner than this sign which adorns the front of a restaurant:

"Dining Room for Lady and Gentleman Oysters."

***

Among latter day teachers there is no more popular educational process than that of "developing" a subject. Indeed, its popularity has in many instances degenerated into a fad; and she would be considered a pretty antiquated model who approached a new subject in a straightforward manner without first leading the child from the "known to the unknown."

It was while performing this delicate operation that an enthusiastic young "developer" met her Waterloo. The word to be taken up that day was "well," (used as a noun.) The teacher went to the board, and presently there appeared on its surface the legend, "John draws water from the well." Then, in accordance with her usual plan of attack, she proceeded to have a nice informal little chat with the pupils about "wells." The school was located in one of the "congested districts," (dear alike to the sociologist and the local candidate,) and the amount of information incident to "wells" and their romantic accessories was meagre indeed.

At this point, if the fair preceptress had been a contemporary of her mother's, she would have invited the class to spell "well" in concert until they had almost set it to music. Later they would write it 100 times, or at least as long as their stiffened fingers could continue to hold a pencil, and after that "all would be well" in every sense of the word. However, she wasn't anything but a twentieth century teacher with a pretty talent for drawing, so she drew a well of the "old oaken bucket" variety to help their sluggish imaginations. To her great disappointment the drawing didn't seem to help much, and she bethought her that artesian wells are sometimes worked by a pump; so she drew a picture of one.

The idea took like wildfire. Every one knew a pump and the teacher rejoiced at the tardily awakened interest. After half the class had read glibly, "John draws water from the well," she decided to try the word in another aspect, and wrote:

"I can read very well."

"Who can read?" she asked brightly.

They could all read. She let ten of them prove it. Without exception they recited:

"I can read very pump."

***

The Magnate—How much money do you want me to settle on my daughter?

The Lord—How much have you got?

***

"One of the most remarkable cases in my experience," said a country doctor, "was an old woman in a fisherman's hut on the Carolina shore. It was a long and dreary drive of ten miles, and when I reached the place I found that the only occupant besides the sick woman was a skit of a girl who was utterly worn out by weeks of care and nursing. I examined the patient and found every sign of early dissolution. Her pulse was growing feebler, and it was only a question of a few hours in my mind before the end would come. The idea of the girl being left alone in that hut touched me, and I decided to remain with her, even though the unexpected happened and the old lady lived through the night. The men of the hut were fishermen, and they would probably be back the next day. So I sat with the girl in the corner of the room and told her what I intended to do.

"'Won't she git well?' asked the girl, after I had explained as mercifully as I could.

"'No,' I replied, 'she will not get well. She will die to-night.'

"Just then there was a feeble movement on the bed and a thin, angry voice drawled out: 'It ain't so. I won't die. I expect to eat the goose that eats the grass off of your grave.'

"Oh, yes; she's quite well now, and she does not hesitate to tell me how much she likes goose."

***

"Hazel, I would ask for no happier eternity than to be permitted to sit by your side and press your hand once in a great, great while."

"Well, you're entirely too lazy a lover to suit me."

***

"Speaking of cats," said the girl with the curly hair, "reminds me of an incident to which I was an eye witness. It happened in California while I was visiting my cousin, and I can vouch for the truth of the story.

"At my cousin's house lived a mother cat and her two cunning little kittens. They were the dearest things imaginable. Their meals were served to them in a sunny yard back of the house. Christmas morning I chanced to look into the yard just after her kittens and their maternal parent had been fed. They were eating away for dear life, and I was just about to call to them when my interest was attracted by the appearance of a large rat in the yard.

The poor creature was having a dreadful time of it. His front paw was broken and he looked pitifully hungry. Evidently Mr. Rat was 'up against it.' Timidly he came closer to the little family busily eating mush and milk. Suddenly the mother cat looked up. The kittens looked frightened. The mother cat mewed a soft little mew and moved to one side. Then the rat, still looking apologetically, edged up to the bowl and ate until he was satisfied, and then took himself away to his hole.

"Sounds awfully fishy, I know. Still I saw it, else I might have refused to believe it myself. Now, what I want to know is this: Was that mother cat merely stupid, and did she take the rat for a new kind of kitten, or was it the spirit of Christmas?"

***

"Did you ever notice the difference between the cats of New York and Brooklyn?" asked another woman.

"Well, try it some time.

"In New York, the cats are such knowing ones. Furthermore, they don't trust you and they are not at all backward about showing it. 'Here pussy,' you'll say, 'nice kitty, come and be stroked.' Kitty backs into a corner and looks at you contemptuously. 'Yes,' they say. 'Oh, I guess not to-day; we are not nearly so green as all that; get away from here or I'll scratch you.' And they'll do it, too, 'if you don't watch out.'

"Now, over in Brooklyn they are most confiding. You call one and he'll not only come himself but bring his friends. 'Here Tom,' they cry. 'Here's another one; come and get your ears scratched.' And they come and cluster round you, and purr out all sorts of greetings and thanks. When you move on they follow, in the hope perhaps of getting more petting. Even dignified Angoras with huge bows of ribbon on their aristocratic necks stroll about enjoying the night air. They are so tame and fearless. 'Why,' they seem to say, 'who'd hurt a poor, defenseless cat?' and so they are friendly with every one and permit, nay even ask, for petting."

***

Mrs. Newrich—I don't need any tooth powder. My teeth are all gold filled.

Salesman—Then perhaps you would like to purchase a box of our metal polish?

***

"Your father seems to walk a little lame," he said.

"He does," she admitted. "Poor papa says he's had his leg pulled until he has pretty nearly lost the use of it."

"What a shame!" he exclaimed.

"Isn't it?" she asked.

"And it wasn't artistically done, either. Now, if you will only consent to marry me—".

"Oh, Tom!"

"If you'll only marry me," he persisted, "and give me a right to help you, why, between us we ought to be able to pull his other leg until things get evened up a bit."

***

Hazel—I'm so sorry, dear, to learn that death has robbed you of your favorite poodle. How can you ever console yourself for his loss?

Ethel (sobbing)—I d-don't know, b-but I s-suppose I'll h-have to g-get m-married!

***

She had a mind above commonplace, material things, this Barnard girl. Her dearest friend, a bachelor maid, was at home on Sunday afternoon and had asked her to help pour tea that day.

One by one a host of callers strolled in late in the afternoon. They were so much entertained by the naïve speeches of the pretty little student that they all lingered for tea.

It was just a case of history repeating itself; just another Marie Antoinette, who, upon being told that the Paris mob was wailing for bread, asked innocently:

"Why don't they eat cake?"

The creamed oysters were bubbling in the chafing dish; the salad was all garnished; the dainty table was set. Suddenly the practical hostess whispered to her friend:

"Oh, dear, what shall I do? There isn't bread enough for all these hungry men; I know there isn't!"

Instead of suggesting a trip around the corner to the nearest delicatessen shop the ingenuous theorist raised her dreamy eyes and said:

"Oh, never mind the bread, dear! Let's have toast!"

***

Miss Vassargirl—Is your left arm all right again?

Mr. Yaleton—No, but my right arm is all left.

AMBIGUOUS.

"Is it true that De Lazy has asked for Laura's hand?"

"No, there is nothing in it."

THE WHITE DEER

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

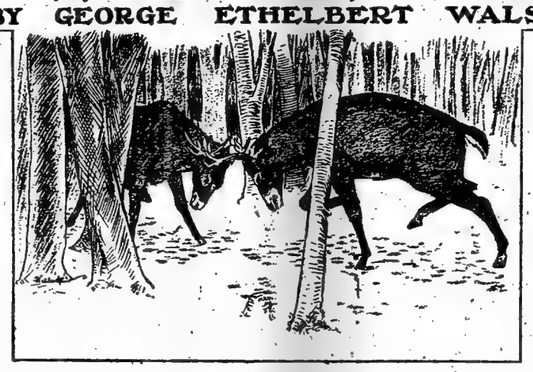

THE leaden sky contained snow and flakes were falling spasmodically.

All around in the dense woods drifts were heaped high. Donald Stalworth, with snowshoes sinking deep in the flaky crust, stood panting with his exertions. The mighty stillness of the woods oppressed him. Overhead the dull clouds were murky and threatening.

"I must be five miles from home," Donald muttered. "It will be a hard pull, and there's more snow coming."

He rested some moments against a heavily laden birch tree, whose white bark he mechanically stripped off. While engaged in this occupation he heard a noise which aroused the natural instincts of the hunter. It was the faint bleat of a deer, but with a strangely pitiful plaint in it that made Donald exclaim:

"What's up? Something is wrong! It must be a wolf or dog!"

The possibility of a stray dog in the great lonely woods was not great, and he soon dismissed that view from mind. "It must be wolves or some other wild beast. I wonder how far it is!"

He listened intently, applying his ear to the surface of the snow. The dismal cry of the deer was repeated at intervals, growing fainter at every call. Suddenly Donald looked up at the sky anxiously, and then down the trail which led to his home. But with a new resolve he tightened the straps of one of his snowshoes, picked up his rifle, and started off in another direction.

"I must find out the trouble," he said between his clenched teeth.

Tired though he was he slid along on his snowshoes with agility, and quickly passed beyond the opening in the forest to the thickest part of it. From this direction came the strange bleat of the deer. Five minutes later he stood in an open glade with one of those rare sights of animal struggles pictured before him that is allowed to the fortunate few. Two large bucks stood facing each other, with lowered heads, and horns interlocked in a deadly embrace. In their fierce struggle for the mastery their horns had become entwined so that neither could escape.

Back and forth in the small opening they had been plunging, pushing, shoving, and pulling, hoping to break the deadly embrace, but all they had accomplished was to pack the snow hard under their feet and tighten the fearful grip of the horns.

Donald stood a moment in surprise and amazement, watching the struggling, doomed animals. No power of their own could ever release them. One might prove the stronger and gradually tire out his opponent, but death to either one meant lingering starvation to the other. To be interlocked with the horns of a dead deer was no victory to anticipate.

Both animals appeared to realize their danger. Instead of bucking and fighting, with the fire of anger flashing in their eyes, they stood quiet and trembling, bleating pitifully for the help which might never come. Nothing could break the lock of the terrible horns.

"Well, this is a conundrum," remarked Donald, with a whistle. "If I shoot them both it will relieve them of a lingering death; but I can't take home their bodies, and if I leave them here the wolves will soon make way with them."

He stood idly by, gazing at the animals, while the two bucks stood quiet as if waiting for his verdict. A far-away cry of a wolf suddenly made them shiver with fear, and one uttered a half-broken plea for help. This roused Donald to say:

"I'll get them out of the trouble if I can. It's a shame to leave them here to be killed by wolves. But it will take time!"

He glanced up again at the gathering signs of a new storm, and at the darkening landscape around; but as if forgetful of his own danger he stepped up to the two struggling animals. They winced and renewed the struggle as he placed a hand on their heads. But they were helpless and unable to make resistance.

"Now, keep quiet," he said soothingly, stroking them with his hand. But it required some effort on his part to induce them to be quiet while he studied the problem before him. The horns were locked in one of the simplest ways imaginable, but nothing would ever break the embrace unless they could be pried sideways at just the right angle.

Donald placed his rifle barrel between the horns and started to pry them apart; but this caused renewed kicking and bucking on the part of the two terrified animals. Back and forth he followed them, holding his rifle in position and prying hard at every favorable opportunity.

"You foolish things, why don't you stand still?" he muttered, as he tugged away. "Can't you see I'm helping you?"

Finally, worn out with their continued exertions the bucks stopped in the middle of the glade and panted and bleated mournfully. Another cry of a distant wolf made them quiet and fearful. During this lull in their struggles Donald put all of his strength and energy into a few desperate efforts to pry the horns apart. How hard and tough they appeared, yielding slowly to his tug and pull! Twice he had the obstinate horns at the point of slipping apart, but they fell back in their former position with a sharp click. Each time the bucks jumped sideways and tried to renew their struggles.

But the third time Donald was more successful. With a final effort he swung the largest horn around the bend in the other, and then released it. There was a louder click than before, and the two bucks leaped a foot in the air.

But much to their own surprise they raised their heads in the air and shook them free. They stared at each other, twisted their necks to see if they were broken, and bent their heads down and then up again. They danced around in the open space and appeared so dazed by their sudden release that they acted like children just out of school.

Donald laughed aloud and said: "Don't know what to make of it, do you? Well, don't do any more fighting, or you'll get in trouble again."

The bucks appeared not to notice him. Then, at the sound of his voice they stopped and stared at him. Now don't try any of your tricks on me," Donald said, knowing the bellicose nature of the animals. "I can drop both of you in your tracks."

He held his rifle ready for an emergency, but the bucks after staring hard at him for several moments turned quietly and trotted away together in the forest. They were like two friends who had made up their differences, and were determined not to fight or quarrel any more. Donald raised his rifle to his shoulder and muttered:

"How easily I could drop them! I wonder why I don't? I've hunted weeks before and never got such a fine shot as this. Why don't I shoot?"

He lowered and raised his rifle, but each time he shook his head and added: "It would be a shame to shoot them after helping them out of such a family trouble. It wouldn't be right!"

Then they got beyond his range, and he lowered his rifle for good. "Well, now they are safe, but I can't say that I am. It's pretty late and over five miles to travel. It's snowing hard, too!"

The snow was falling heavily, and in blinding clouds. Donald had been so interested in the two deer that he had given little attention to the approaching storm; but now he whistled sharply and turned to move down the trail. The clouds of snow were obliterating it except for a few feet ahead. With bent head he stared hard at it, studying the trees as he hurried along. It would be fatal to get off the trail.

The storm was the second half of a blizzard—cold, windy, and blinding. The flakes of snow struck his face with tingling pain. He tried to ward them off, but he had to study his path carefully in order to keep on the trail, and thus his face had to receive the brunt of the storm.

He covered a mile and then stopped and panted. Regaining his breath, he tried to renew the journey. The second mile seemed harder, for the snow surface yielded to his weight, and made snowshoeing slow and difficult. How he covered the three miles he could not say; but when on the point of congratulating himself at his progress he suddenly started with alarm. He was not on the trail! In some way he had missed it and had followed a false one for a long time.

Donald's heart dropped and his hands trembled. It was almost useless to attempt to find it in that blinding storm. Yet he could not give up in despair. He stopped and tried to think, going over mentally every back step he had taken and studying in his mind each familiar landmark he had noted.

It was with a dreary and almost hopeless spirit that he finally turned around and tried to retrace his footsteps. But these, too, were filled up with the drifting snow a dozen yards back, and he was more hopelessly mixed than ever. In his extreme peril Donald for the first time wished he had not turned out of his path to save the deer.

"I might have left them alone to fight it out or shot them and moved on," he said bitterly. "I saved their lives, but I've lost mine."

These reflections irritated him, and he stopped several times to inveigh against his luck and the deer. "They were thankless things, anyway," he finally muttered. "They trotted off and didn't even thank me."

Donald shook himself. This sort of thing would not do. He was slowly yielding to the cold, and half-dreamily accusing the deer of his whole trouble. Once or twice visions of them had actually appeared before his mind. They looked like "white deer" flashing out of the clouds of snow.

"If I only knew where I was I wouldn't care," doggedly said the fellow. "But this being lost in a storm is terrifying. If I only had something to guide me or keep me company. There's that 'white'—

He stopped and hit his head. The vision of the "white deer" had appeared before his mind again. But this time it did not disappear when he opened his eyes. There it stood before him. Donald gasped and then rushed forward to touch the animal.

His hands came in contact with the warm, wet body of an animal, and then the "white deer" sprang forward and disappeared in the cloud of snow. "It was no vision," Donald said exultantly. "Well, I'll follow his tracks. Deer always know how to get out of a storm."

Peering down in the snow he picked up the small holes made by the deer's feet, and in a few moments he was following the tracks as a hound after game. They led in the opposite direction from the one Donald had been taking, and in a short time they brought him to a denser part of the woods. Then the snow obliterated them, and he was left to his own resources.

Through the deadly stillness of the storm there came a gentle breathing, pulsating noise that alarmed Donald. Was he yielding to the cold again? He stamped his feet, and flung his hands outward to rouse himself. But the noise continued. Donald picked himself up and followed its direction. A dozen feet forward he stumbled against something hard which reared directly in his pathway. He touched it, and in the darkness tried to study it with his eyes. Then he gave a shout of exultation. It was one of the small log shelter cabins he had helped to build for Summer uses when camping in the woods. He knew that under its sheltering roof and sides there would be warmth and protection from the terrible storm.

But inside the shed-like cabin there was a noise of alarm. As Donald floundered through the snow a deer rushed out of the shelter and disappeared in the storm. It was his "white deer"—one of the bucks he had rescued. Donald stood silent and amazed. It seemed so like a vision that he was unable to speak for some time. In the desire to find shelter from the blizzard the buck had unconsciously directed him to the old cabin, where he was safe from the cold for the night.

"I don't think I'll say anything more about ungratefulness," Donald reflected. "That deer was the only thing that saved me from a terrible death. Sometimes Providence works in a strange way."

It Made a Difference.

THE young man had made up his mind that he was not going to have any more nonsense from that girl. He had stayed the other man out, and now she had looked right through him and said: "You have stayed long enough. You must go home." He was between her and the door, anyhow, and he looked very black as he said he wouldn't go. "Then I will leave you," she retorted. "Good night." He caught her wrist and exclaimed: "No, you stay here." It was a slender wrist, but she shook it vigorously, saying: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself, you brute? Let me go."

"I'm not ready for you to go."

He looked very angry. The girl's red mouth set itself firmly. "I don't want to stay," she said.

"You will have to do so."

"I hate you."

"You can stay until you get over it."

"O-o-o, you great, ugly thing."

They were quiet some time, she snapping her eyes angrily, he stolid and sullen. Presently she whispered: "You hurt me."

"You have hurt me," he returned.

"Let me go."

"No."

Then she became angry again, and shouted: "Oh, you can let go; you think I will run, but I won't. I don't want to stay and you make me do so against my will. But you needn't hold me, you horrid thing." He thought a moment; then let her go, watching her face narrowly. She sat quite still, scowling furiously, with her pretty brow tied in knots and her mouth one angry pout. Presently she said: "May I go now?"

"No."

"When may I go?"

"I don't know."

"I hate you."

"I love you."

"O-o-o-ogh!"

He began to think that he could not keep it up much longer. She was adorable and spunky. She needed the lesson, of course. It was time she learned to be respectful to the man whose engagement ring she wore, and he meant to teach her right there. He got up and put his hands on her shoulders, held her stubborn little face in place and kissed her. She squirmed fiercely, and in an enraged whisper, protested: "It's all very well to be kissed, but not because one has to. How I wish I were big enough to pound you! How dare you make me do anything? O-o-o-ogh, I hate you!"

He continued to kiss her, but her little face was tied up in such a tangle of rage and her pink fists were doubled up so firmly that he bethought him that he might be going too far. He dropped his hands and without a word turned into the hall, picked up his hat and laid his hand on the door knob. There was a rustle of skirts behind him and a plaintive little voice said: "Oh, dear, are you going, and without kissing me? How cruel!"

"I thought"—but she interrupted: "Oh, yes; but you aren't making me do it now."

A New Definition.

"What do you think of New York?"

"It's a big disease."

"Sort of an irruption."

SOME FACTS ABOUT GLASS EYES.

FOR many years all the artificial eyes used in this country came from Germany, and their manufacture included certain picturesque features denied to the latter-day factory. Like the German toys, they were made by families of peasant artisans living in the Black Forest or other remote regions. The secret of the manufacture was carefully guarded and passed down generation after generation. The first family that ever made them was that of the Muellers. There are now two houses in America where they are made. The largest is over on the east side, but there are not more than four or five employes there. Although the workmen are all Germans, the best eyes still come from Germany, the American operators for some reason or other failing to get the best results. The trouble seems to be in the proper annealing of the glass.

It is a very fascinating thing to watch the manufacture of a glass eye. The artisan takes first a common glass tube, 75 millimeters in diameter, such as is used by an ordinary glassblower. He blows a bulb of plain glass, and into this gradually works a stick of white glass until a pear-shaped ball appears. This is to be the ball of the eye. He then with sticks of colored glass applies the iris and the pupil, blending the different shades with marvelous art and delicacy. Then with a stick of red glass he puts in the tiny red veins in the ball. The ball is then cut off and shaped with a silversmith's burnisher. The shaping is quite as delicate a matter as the coloring, and there is a distinct difference between the right and left eyes. When the thing is done it stares up at one from the slab almost uncannily.

No two pairs of eyes in the world are just alike in shape, size, or color. The largest retail stock of artificial eyes in this country is in a Boston store, which makes a specialty of this line, and caters to customers all over New England. It carries 10,000 eyes, yet not a week passes that an eye does not have to be made to order. The proprietors of one of the best stores in New York state that of all eyes the blue is the hardest to match. There are more shades of blue than of any other color, and they melt into one another with more imperceptible gradations. There is the "cat" blue eye, the common, pale blue orb, which is, so to speak, the conventional blue eye. Then there is a blue-gray eye, a blue-brown eye, and a blue-green eye. The man who handles the artificial eyes in this store is very skeptical as to that darling of the novelist the violet-eyed heroine. That full, deep, rich, liquid blue eye, the color of the loveliest violets, he says he has never seen except in very young children. It pales as the years go by. Hazel and gray eyes are much easier to match. There is no such thing, say the oculists, as a black eye. An eye dark enough for a negro is not perfectly black. Persons with one blue and one dark eye are not rare.

Men who deal in artificial eyes declare Americans to be distinctively a blue-eyed race. In spite of the tremendous influx of dark-eyed races in recent years, and in spite of the fact that every fourth person in New York is a Jew, the call for blue eyes overbalances all the rest. Of course the newer immigrants do not have the same proportion of diseases rising from excessive use of the eye. External diseases, due to infection, are more common than diseases of the optic nerve, and myopia is rare among them. Glasses are almost unknown among immigrants, but in the second or third generation almost as great a proportion of their children will be found wearing them as among the old American stock. Many immigrants, however, may need glasses who do not wear them. Of course artificial eyes are largely the result of accidents, and are thus in demand in the hazardous employments. There is a constant call for them in the mining regions of the Far West, where the miners are chiefly Americans and Irish, blue-eyed races. One dealer estimates that 20,000 artificial eyes are in use beyond the Mississippi.

The farmer and the villager rarely have diseased eyes, and the plainsman has a vision like a hawk. But life in large cities, where restricted vision, bad light, and indoor life prevail, destroys many eyes. Add to this the excessive use of eyes, caused by the growing strenuousness of life, and one finds the cause of an increasing number of eye operations each year. At the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, which has the largest number of operations, there is an average of five a week, and other institutions are in proportion. In all of them the eye work is increasing, both out of proportion to other lines and to the growth of the population, and there is a constant demand for increase of staff and facilities.

"Children have to learn a great many more things now than they used to," said a leading oculist. "They are pushed a good deal harder, and the extra strain all comes on the eye. This is especially true of the sons of the very rich, for in that class the boys are expected to be more thoroughly educated than the girls. At ten years old such a boy is in Caesar, where twenty years ago he would have been working sums in fractions. The eye is the chief avenue through which all this increased pressure is brought to bear. In addition, there are few people who have any idea of the hygiene of the eye. They will take care of themselves in every other way, even to their teeth, and let the eye, the most delicate and hardworked organ of the body, go till it is actually diseased. Then they will drop in at any cheap optician's and be casually fitted to a pair of glasses which assist in the destruction of the optic nerve."

Nine persons out of ten believe that a glass eye is a solid ball, when it is really a hollow shell. A solid ball would be too heavy for any eye socket to support. Even the shell is too heavy in some cases. Sixty-six per cent. of all removals of absolutely non-seeing eyes are due to glaucoma, which hardens the eyeball. In all such cases there is a sympathetic irritation of the other eye, and the insertion of another hard body continues this irritation.

A bad movement of the artificial eye comes from waiting too long after the operation before the new eye is fitted. The fitting should be made within three weeks. Sometimes a person breaks an artificial eye, and by waiting too long to replace it finds that the eye never recovers its natural movement. An early extirpation, before the eye has become shrunken by disease, is also most important, and naturally often neglected.

One case was known in New York of a little girl who, after a Mule's operation, had an eye movement so natural that even an oculist could not distinguish between the two eyes. This is extremely rare. One runs across many curious things talking to the eye men. For instance, every one knows that the eye is inclosed in a bony socket for its protection, but few know that it also rests in a bed of fat, which is not reduced even in case of death from starvation, nature having apparently cast out special precautions against the wasting of this particular issue. An artificial eye is always crying, the tear ducts having been rendered abnormally sensitive. It should always be removed at night, as there is a secretion behind it that sets up an inflammation. The acids secreted pit the glass eye, discolor and wear off its polish. In some persons this process goes on much more rapidly than in others. Artificial eyes do not drop out, for they are held in place by the lid and by vacuum suction. But they "explode," to use a dealer's term, break to pieces in the socket, so that on the whole they have to be replaced about as often as spectacles.

The necessity for an artificial eye is a painful one, and the dealers encounter many incidents in which the ludicrous and the pathetic mingle. An Irish servant girl went into a New York store to have an eye fitted one day. While the oculist was rummaging for the tray, she burst into a loud wail behind him. He was at his wit's end to quiet her, but at last she sobbed out that she "didn't want to take gas."

One rich woman is a connoisseur in glass eyes. She visits the stores several times a year, and spends hours having new eyes fitted, and sitting before the mirror to examine the effect. She seems to regard it as a privilege of wealth to have a change of eyes, and her jewel box must contain enough of them to stock a small store. There have been instances of children thrown almost into spasms of fright at seeing their mother's glass eye removed for the first time. One oculist, from his observations in this regard, has reached the conclusion that every exploring party among savage races should take along a man with a glass eye.

After a successful operation and a good fitting there is not much more discomfort in wearing a glass eye than a set of false teeth. There is not a human eye which cannot be matched absolutely in size, shape, and color. A recent development of the art is the manufacture of exact reproductions of diseased eyes for the use of medical schools. This is of the greatest value, since few natural specimens of the kind can come under the observation of any one class, and some of them are very rare. An oculist who regarded the ordinary eye with indifference, roused into professional enthusiasm over these glass abnormalities.

"Look at that lovely rupture of the iris," he said, lovingly handling an uncanny thing with a great black band across it. "See that one all bloodshot? That's follicular trachoma. That's a pretty case of iritis. There's a beautiful cataract—beautiful."

Quite a Boy.

TWO elderly men were conspicuous the other morning in a Sixth Avenue elevated train. They entered at opposite ends of the car. One was short, slow, and heavy of tread, and yet obviously anxious to appear spry and youthful. The other was tall, spare, and active, and only gave token of advanced years by the fussiness with which he dusted the car seat before settling down to his morning paper.

As the crowd thinned out at Park Place the two men caught sight of each other and the tall one moved over to a seat alongside his friend.

"How spry you are for your age!" remarked the short one, with a symptom of envy in his tone.

"Age?" exclaimed the other. "Why, I have not begun yet to grow old. I am only seventy-four."

"Well, well," puffed the stout one, "are you seventy-four? I didn't think you were older than I am. I am only sixty-eight."

"Why," exclaimed the lean one, tapping his companion playfully on the knee, "you are quite a boy yet."

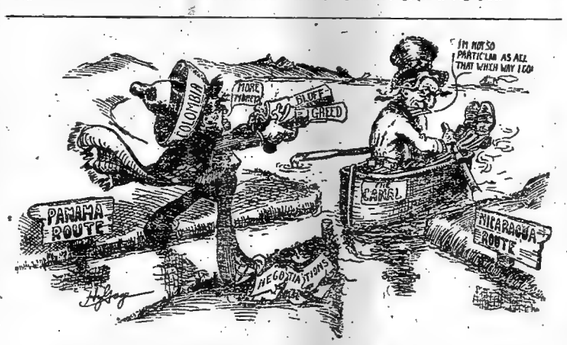

MAY BLUFF ONCE TOO OFTEN.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Unappreciated Enterprise.

COL. TOM OCHILTREE'S career as European correspondent was a brief and decidedly exciting incident in his globe-trotting life. The editor of a Texas newspaper that was just beginning to feel its way to a safe salary list was taking dinner with Ochiltree in John Chamberlin's, Washington, when Ochiltree showed him a letter from John W. Mackay requesting the Colonel to come to Paris without delay. The Texas editor knew that Col. Ochiltree was watching certain Mackay interests in Congress at the time, and it occurred to him that it would be a good opportunity to obtain some inside information. He promptly appointed Ochiltree his European correspondent.

"Anything that you think is good, send right along," said the editor.

Not long afterward Col. Ochiltree, Mr. Mackay, and James Gordon Bennett were at dinner in Mr. Bennett's Paris home. The New York editor mentioned a dispatch that was to be cabled to his paper for the next morning, priding himself upon the importance of it, and incidentally mentioning the cost and trouble of procuring the information. Col. Ochiltree promptly mentioned his connection with the Texas paper, and said he wished he could have the news.

Mr. Bennett looked at him with a suspicious twinkle in his eyes.

"Why, Ochiltree," he said, "if you think the Texas editor would like it we will have The Herald's dispatch duplicated to him right here from Paris."

The offer was instantly accepted, and the cablegram, which cost something like $7,000 to transmit, descended one night on the office of this little Texas newspaper. It published the "beat," but it never published another one, and its European correspondent went down with the general heap. In telling the story Ochiltree said:

"Instead of getting, as I confidently expected, a message thanking me for my enterprise, I received, in course of post, an official notice that the paper was in the hands of the Sheriff, and that it was my incurable habits of extravagance that put it there."

Columbia Needs It.

Hodge—President Butler of Columbia is talking about reducing the length of the course of study from four to two years.

Podge—I suppose he thinks the other two years should be devoted exclusively to football.

The Size of It.

Amateur—How do you pronounce Lohengrin?

Friend, (who paid to go)—Long green.

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"The New York Central Leads the World."---*Leslie's Weekly.*

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 6, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 6. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Fast Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 6, 2,763,497.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 6, '02.
...	...	21	Nov. 29.	18	Dec. 3.	17	18	— 3	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000	.....	...		20¼	20½	18	18	...	3,414
...	...	82¼	Nov. 28.	81½	Dec. 5.	81¼	81½	— 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	82½	82½	81½	81½	...	603
130	60¼	79	Feb. 1.	53	Nov. 14.	56⅝	56¾	+ ¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	138,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	56½	59	56¼	56¾	66½	106,860
...	...	13¾	Oct. 21.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	9½	9¾	...	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	...	..	10	10¼	9¼	9¾	...	1,000
3¼	1½	3½	Apr. 14.	½	Dec. 5.	½	¾	— ⅜	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	...	..	1¼	1¼	½	¾	1½	1,900
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	4	Nov. 17.	2	4	— 1½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	...	..	6	6	4	4	10¼	3,285
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	34½	34⅝	34	34½	29¼	3,550
89¼	67	93⅝	Oct. 31.	85¼	Jan. 14.	88¾	89	— 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90¼	90⅞	89	89	86	2,700
35½	24	57⅛	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 30.	45½	46	— 1½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '02.	4	A	47⅜	47⅞	45¾	45¾	28	540
91½	85	99½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	96	98	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '02.	3	SA	98⅜	98⅞	98	98	...	200
45	39¾	62½	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	47½	50	— 2	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	49½	49½	47½	47½	41½	645
41⅜	25⅜	31⅛	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10	10¼	— ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10¼	10⅜	10	10	26	1,200
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	37¼	37⅝	— ⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	38⅝	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	64	1,104
30½	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	14	17	— ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	...	..	15	16	15	15	...	425
33½	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	26	Nov. 12.	27½	29	— ¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	...	..	28½	28½	27½	27½	31½	2,800
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	91¼	92	— ¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	91½	90¼	91½	88	1,200
8	4	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	5½	6	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	...	..	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	425
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	23	25	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23½	23½	23	23	24	900
60	38½	49⅝	May 26.	36⅞	Nov. 28.	38½	39¼	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	...	..	38¾	40¾	38½	38½	43¼	10,860
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	87½	Nov. 28.	90⅝	91	— ⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	90½	92	90¾	90¾	97	4,380
49⅞	20	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	...	130¾	..	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	...	..	130	130	130	130	39	510
...	...	*14¾	Dec. 5.	*14¾	Dec. 5.	15	18	..	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	...	..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	...	37
...	...	70	Dec. 2.	65	Dec 5.	60	65	..	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1½	Q	70	70	65	65	...	400
153	103½	135½	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 11.	119⅞	120	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120⅝	122½	117¼	119⅞	120⅞	101,120
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	116	117	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118⅛	118⅝	116½	116½	113¼	1,808
150	137	151¼	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	140	148	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	145	145	145	145	...	15
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	12	Dec. 1.	11	14	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	...	..	12	12	12	12	16½	100
117	113	146	Feb. 1.	83	Nov. 10.	85¼	86½	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	88	88	87	87	120½	1,400
66	56	77½	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	67½	69	— 2	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	...	..	67	67	67	67	62	100
91	42¼	96⅝	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	81⅝	82	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,600,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	SA	82¼	84⅝	81½	82	77½	145,258
108	70	106⅞	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	98½	98¾	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98¾	99⅝	98¾	98½	99⅝	9,684
114½	81¾	118½	Sep. 10.	95¼	Nov. 14.	98½	98¾	..	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,238,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	98½	100¾	97¾	98½	102⅞	71,708
97	83⅞	90	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	93	94½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	93	164
88⅞	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	54⅝	Nov. 14.	64¼	64½	+ ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	...	..	64	67¾	64	64½	63	200,040
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	50	52	— 1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	50¼	50¼	48	50	...	400
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	76	Nov. 19.	75	80	..	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	82½	82½	81	81	84½	200
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	127½	127¾	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	67,785,700	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	128	129⅞	127	127½	112¾	39,850
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	127⅝	128	+ ⅛	Canadian Pac. sub. cifs., 4th in. pd.	...	.....	.....	...	..	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	...	400
52⅝	29	57½	Sep. 3.	43	Nov. 14.	45¾	46	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	.....	.....	...	..	46	48½	45¾	45½	46½	28,900
59½	27	45⅝	July 16.	30	Nov. 10.	33	34	..	Chicago & Alton	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	46	48½	45¾	45½	46½	28,900
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	68	Nov. 12.	70½	71½	— 1¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,542,500	.....	...	..	70½	71	70¼	70¼	77¾	400
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	24⅞	25	— 1½	Chicago Great Western.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	25⅜	26¼	24⅞	24⅞	22⅞	5,600
56	41	51¾	Aug. 20.	35½	Nov. 26.	36⅞	37	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	29,918,000	.....	...	..	37	38	36¾	37	45¾	2,700
188	134	196⅝	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	172	172¾	— 4⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	1¾	SA	172	178¼	171¾	172	165½	221,230
200	175	200⅝	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	190	191	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	190	190	190	190	190	200
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	220	224	..	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	1¾	..	223	223	220	220	203¼	800
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15½	Feb. 21.	16	17	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	...	..	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	15⅝	150
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	31½	32½	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	...	..	33¾	33	32	32	20½	2,800
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	13¾	14	— ¼	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	...	..	14½	15	14	14	...	2,200
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	46	50	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	47	47	47	47	...	100
101	72½	108⅜	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	96	97	— ⅛	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	97	98¼	95½	96¼	91½	1,200
138½	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	73¾	Aug. 22.	85¼	86	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,631,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	89	89	84½	85¾	90	8,000
18	6⅞	35⅝	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	28	28½	— 1	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	...	..	29½	29⅝	28	28½	14	2,800
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59½	Jan. 15.	67	68	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	69¼	69½	68	68	56⅜	1,100
29⅜	16½	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	42	43	— ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	...	..	43	43	42¼	42¼	28	700
25½	12½	24½	Oct. 17.	14¼	Jan. 17.	19¼	20	— 2⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,920,800	Dec. 1, '02.	½	Q	21½	22	19	19½	16	3,800
238	167	236⅜	Apr. 25.	209	Nov. 19.	211	212	— 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	213	214⅜	210⅝	211	210	5,850
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	116½	118¼	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118¼	118¼	116¼	116¼	115	1,500
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	28¼	28¾	— ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	44,869,255	.....	...	..	29	29¼	28¼	28¼	...	2,316
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	80	Nov. 14.	80½	81½	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	81	81⅝	80⅜	81½	...	3,033
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	153½	Nov. 14.	158¾	159	— ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	161½	162½	157	158¾	170¾	3,500
238	188½	297	Feb. 4.	231	Nov. 8.	245	250	+ ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	245	249½	245	245	241	1,400
53½	29½	51¾	Aug. 21.	38⅝	Nov. 28.	39¼	39½	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	...	..	39¾	40¾	39½	39¾	44½	2,300
103½	80	96¾	Aug. 21.	88	Nov. 12.	89¼	89¾	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90¼	89¼	89¾	93	2,335
17	14¼	23	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	16	16½	..	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	...	..	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	15½	800
40⅞	26	46½	Sep. 2.	33	Feb. 24.	34½	38	..	Detroit Southern pf.	...	6,500,000	.....	...	..	34½	35	34½	35	30½	900
82	25	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	91	99	— ½	Detroit United Railway.	...	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	84½	94½	81½	84½	...	250
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 28.	4⅝	5	+ ⅝	Distilling of America, tr. receipts.	...	37,359,898	.....	...	..	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	...	2,000
...	...	39	Oct. 20.	31⅝	Aug. 19.	36½	38	+ 2	Distilling of America pf., tr. receipts.	...	26,100,300	.....	...	..	36	38½	35	36½	...	1,400
121½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	16¼	17½	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	...	..	17½	17½	16½	16½	10¼	400
22½	13⅞	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	24	25	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	...	..	25½	26	24¼	24¼	19¼	1,210
45⅛	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	32¾	Nov. 14.	33¼	33⅝	— ½	**Erie**	100	112,578,800	.....	...	..	33¾	34⅜	32⅞	33¼	40⅜	48,905
75	59⅝	75⅞	Jan. 2.	63½	Nov. 14.	64	64½	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	64¾	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	71⅝	5,250
62⅜	30¼	63¾	Jan. 2.	44	Dec. 5.	45¼	46	— ½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	...	..	46	46½	44	44⅜	56	5,150
68	41	74⅝	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	60½	61½	+ 2½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	59	62¾	59	61	60½	8,150
95	81	104¾	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	89	91	+ 3	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	SA	90	91½	90	90	...	900
36	17	67½	Dec. 5.	30	Jan. 2.	66	67	+ 6¼	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	62⅜	67½	62⅞	67	...	1,541
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	98½	June 20.	100	102	+ ½	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...	10
199¾	183¼	334	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	177	180	— 2½	General Electric Co.	100	41,953,800	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	179¾	179¼	176	176½	230¼	1,412
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	186	188	+ 4½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,920,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	186½	189½	186	188	183¼	2,800
75¼	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	98½	99	+ ½	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	99	102	97½	99	62	25,500
88½	69¾	97	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	94	94⅜	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	94½	96½	93	94⅜	81	4,200
154¾	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	142¾	143	— 1⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	86,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	144½	146½	142¼	143	137½	13,400
28	18½	23¾	Mar. 20.	17½	Nov. 10.	17½	18	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	18	18	17¾	17¾	20½	500
81¼	60	77¼	Jan. 7.	70½	Oct. 7.	71½	72	+ ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	72½	72⅝	72	72	78¾	500
100½	54¾	196	Apr. 30.	49	Dec. 2.	...	...	— 6	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	50	50⅜	49	49	89¼	400
11	5¼	24½	Oct. 6.	6¼	Jan. 27.	7	...	— 2	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	...	..	15	15	15	15	9⅝	100
49	24⅛	57½	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	48	50	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	48½	48¼	48	48	43	420
89	74	93	Oct. 2.	87½	Jan. 13.	89	90	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	86¼	200
48⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	38½	39¼	— ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	...	..	39½	40¾	39	39	37¼	2,440
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	65	Nov. 14.	66	68	+ 2½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	68	69¼	68	68¾	73½	600
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33¾	Jan. 25.	45½	47	+ 1⅜	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	...	..	45¼	48	45¼	46⅜	33⅜	2,400
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	77	Nov. 10.	78	79	— 1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	79¼	79¾	78	78	78¼	1,400
25	13½	33	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 2.	32	...	— ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,300	.....	...	..	32	32¾	31¼	31¾	27⅜	2,600
49	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	54½	55	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	...	..	56	56	54½	55	45	3,100
18½	5⅜	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	32	36	+ ⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	...	..	35½	35⅞	35⅜	35½	15	700
76½	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	50	Nov. 12.	50	52	— 2	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000	.....	...	..	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	69	600
111¾	76	159½	Aug. 20.	102⅛	Jan. 27.	126¼	126⅞	— 2¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	128	133¼	128½	126½	106½	103,600
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	9	Oct. 13.	8	12	— ½	**Manhattan Beach**	100	5,000,000	.....	...	..	9	9	9	9	12	200
145	83	158	Nov. 24.	128	Mar. 12.	147¾	148	— 8¾	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	138½	137¾	147¾	147¾	136	206,640
75	67½	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 18.	95	110	..	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,976,000	July 1, '02.	2½	..	100	100	100	100	...	100
...	150	134½	July 23.	100¼	May 19.	121½	123	— 2	Met. Sec., sub. cifs., 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	...	..	123½	125⅜	121	121	...	10,700
177	130	174	Feb. 6.	125	Oct. 13.	130¾	130½	— ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	141¾	145¼	139½	139½	100½	73,700
30	12⅜	31½	Mar. 31.	22¾	Dec. 6.	22½	23	— ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,033,100	.....	...	..	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	22¾	4,100
111½	67¾	115	Apr. 29.	105	Jan. 22.	107½	108½	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	107	108½	107	108	106¼	1,400
86½	55	84	Nov. 1.	36½	Jan. 2.	74⅝	74½	— ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	...	..	74½	75⅜	74½	74½	33	3,330
94⅝	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	122	123	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	...	..	125	128	122¾	124⅜	87½	2,250
35⅞	15	35⅜	Sep. 20.	24	Mar. 5.	24¾	25	+ 1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	...	..	25¾	26⅝	24⅜	24⅝	23⅝	5,410
68⅝	37	69¾	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	56	56¼	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	...	..	57	57⅝	56	56¼	51	2,900
124½	69	125½	Sep. 10.	96¾	Mar. 11.	105⅝	106	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,453,200	July 21, '02.	3½	SA	106¾	108½	105¼	105⅞	102½	83,700
80	75½	122	Apr. 22.	90	Jan. 24.	102	103	— 1	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	102¾	105	102¾	103	...	1,100
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	40	Nov. 12.	45	46½	+ 1	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	45¼	46	45½	46	45½	785
103¾	92	109½	Apr. 4.	102½	Nov. 19.	101	103	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Nov. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	102¼	103	102¾	103	103	375
25½	15	32	Sep. 26.	15⅝	Jan. 13.	26¼	26½	— ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	Q	27⅛	28	26½	26½	17¼	2,200
33⅞	24¾	96	Oct. 2.	78¼	Jan. 15.	90	93	— 1½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1½	Q	91	91	91	91	83	100
...	...	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14½	Jan. 15.	15⅝	16	½	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,880,000	.....	...	..	16¾	16	16	16	...	450
...	...	45⅜	Mar. 18.	34½	Nov. 19.	34	35	— 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600	.....	...	..	34½	34½	34½	34½	...	100
41	28½	45	Aug. 22.	33	May 1.	48	50	— 1¼	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2	..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	...	200
175	133	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	164	167	+ 1	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	164	168	164	166	158	900
174½	138⅜	168⅞	Jan. 2.	147	Nov. 14.	153⅜	153⅞	— ⅝	New York Central.	100	193,942,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	154¼	157¼	153⅛	153⅝	164⅞	62,230
57⅞	16	57⅝	Aug. 8.	40	Nov. 14.	42⅞	44½	— ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....	...	..	44	44½	40¾	43	49	1,560
95	47	100	Aug. 7.	80	Nov. 15.	82¼	84½	— 2⅝	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	A	82½	82¼	82	82	88	200
217	210	255	Apr. 28.	200½	Jan. 30.	224½	225	+ 1⅝	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	53,707,100	Sep. 30, '02.	2	Q	224	225	224	225	214	562
40½	24	37⅝	Sep. 8.	28¾	Nov. 19.	29¼	...	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	...	..	29¼	29¾	28¾	29⅛	34	14,100
61⅝	44	80⅝	Oct. 17.	55	Jan. 14.	71	71⅞	+ ½	Norfolk & Western.	100	66,000,000	June 20, '02.	1	SA	70½	72	70½	71	57½	33,590
92¼	82	98	July 23.	90	Feb. 21.	91½	93½	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	91¼	92	91½	91½	91½	120
109	73½	134	Sep. 3.	88	Jan. 28.	114	119	— 5	North American.	100	11,486,700	.....	...	..	115	118	110	115	92½	1,130
13	6¼	9½	Jan. 6.	6	Dec. 1.	6	6¾	— 1¼	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Sep. 20, '02.	30c	..	6	6⅝	6	6⅜	...	200
78	52	81¼	Sep. 20.	67¼	June 23.	68

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange This Week Ended Dec. 6, 1902.—Continued.

Ranges for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Ranges for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 6. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change From Last Week.	Stocks.	Par.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Year Ending Dec. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Close Prev Year Ended Dec. 6, '02.	Sales Since Jan. 1, 1902.
24	11⅝	26⅝	Sep. 8.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	57,121,000				19⅝	21	19¼	19⅝	15	6,540
62	55¾	66⅝	Sep. 10.	36	Jan. 16.	57	58	— 2½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,581,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1⅝	Q	57	57	57	57	39¼	4,060
...	...	45⅝	Nov. 13.	41	Nov.	41¾	41¾	— ⅝	Rock Island.	100	68,724,600				41¾	44⅞	41¾	...		311,600
...	...	85½	Nov. 26.	71	Nov. 14.	81⅞	82	— ⅝	Rock Island pf.	100	48,169,965				81⅞	84½	82	83⅛		12,002
33¾	18	23⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	21¼	22¼	+ ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,943,700	July 15, '01.	1		21⅝	23⅝	21½	22⅝	22	2,535
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	68	July 25.	68	71	— 2	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,851,400	Mar. 14, '02.	1¾	Q	71	71	69¼	69¼	71½	385
15¾	7⅞	24¾	Aug. 23.	12	Jan. 14.	15	16	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				16	16	16	16	10	100
78½	55	81¼	Sep. 10.	62	Feb. 6.	64	64½	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	3½	SA	65	65	64	64	59	600
88¾	21½	85½	July 31.	75⅝	Jan. 2.	80½	71	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	37,466,100				72½	73¾	71	71½	52	2,500
88	75	90	July 30.	81	Nov. 2.	80	86	...	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	81	83	81	83½	81½	210
76¼	53¾	80⅝	July 30.	69½	Dec. 5.	69½	70¼	— ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	71	71½	69¼	70¼	70	2,400
39½	16	39	Aug. 13.	24⅝	Mar. 6.	28½	28	— 2	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	36,529,650				28	28	26½	26½	27½	1,800
71	41½	80	Sep. 6.	52¾	Mar. 6.	62¾	61⅝	— 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				62⅝	63	61⅝	61⅝	62½	2,600
41½	19¾	33	Sep. 4.	29¾	June 23.	30	32	— 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,000,000				30	33	30	32	38¾	600
87⅝	39	81¼	Sep. 10.	68	Jan. 15.	69⅝	69½	...	Southern Pacific.	100	197,892,100				69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼	59	116,800
35⅝	28	35⅝	Oct. 17.	31	Nov. 19.	31½	32	— ⅛	Southern Railway extended.	100	119,300,000				32¼	33¾	31½	31½	22½	36,800
94⅝	67¼	97	Oct. 18.	91	Nov.	91⅝	92¼	— ⅜	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	1¼	SA	93¾	95	93¾	94¼	91½	3,285
...	...	95	Nov. 13.	90	May 22.	90¼	...	— ¼	So. Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,322,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	93¾	97½	93¾	97½	...	100
8⅞	3½	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	5¾	5⅝	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				5	5	5	5	4½	300
70⅝	49⅝	74⅝	Apr. 24.	54⅝	Nov. 14.	55⅝	55⅞	— 1½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,000,000	Nov. 1, '00.	2		57½	58½	57⅝	58⅜	62¼	2,900
83½	29¼	54⅝	Sep. 3.	37¼	Jan. 15.	41	41⅝	— ⅞	Texas Pacific.	100	39,780,000				41⅝	42	41⅝	42	42½	13,650
25½	10¾	33½	Oct. 24.	18½	Jan. 21.	28¾	29	...	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	8,805,000				29¼	30⅝	29¼	29⅝	19½	2,460
39⅞	28	49⅝	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	46	46½	+ ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	19,000,000				47	48	46	47	33¾	2,735
75⅝	65	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 16.	78	80	+ ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78½	78¾	78¾	78¾	74¼	210
123	76	115¾	Aug. 29.	98½	Nov. 19.	99½	99¼	+ ½	Union Pacific.	100	103,781,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	99⅞	101½	99⅝	100	100	140,700
98½	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	80⅝	Mar. 6.	91⅝	92	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	80,529,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91	92½	91	92⅝	88½	5,340
...	...	24½	Oct. 27.	20½	Nov. 13.	20	22¼	+ ⅛	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				22	22	22	22	...	100
...	...	66	Nov. 1.	61	Oct.	62	64	— ⅝	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000				63	66	63	66	...	100
...	...	17	Oct. 20.	10½	May 12.	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,108,300				13½	14	13¼	13½	2,000	
...	...	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	52	54	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	52¼	54	52	52	42	1,200
160	84	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	126	130	— 3½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2		129	139	126½	126½	99	230
16⅞	7⅞	15¾	Sep. 22.	11¼	Feb. 20.	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,282,300				12¾	13¾	12¾	12⅝	11⅜	7,200
83⅝	69½	91¼	Sep. 22.	70⅞	Jan. 21.	85½	90	+ ½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	88½	89	88½	89	81½	580
...	...	32	Oct. 30.	20	Nov. 14.	22½	22½	— ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,000				23½	23¾	22½	22½	...	9,957
...	...	75½	Oct. 30.	64½	Nov. 14.	68½	68½	...	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100				68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...	3,200
...	...	44⅝	Mar. 8.	25	Nov. 13.	...	...	+ ⅛	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,316,800	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	26	26	25	26	26	100
34	12½	19⅝	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	16¼	17¼	...	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	50
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¼	Jan. 14.	50¼	52½	— 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,325,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		52½	52½	51	51	51	335
55	24	46⅜	Jan. 7.	35⅜	Nov. 12.	36½	36¼	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	36⅝	37½	36	36¼	41¾	56,770
101½	69	97⅜	Jan. 7.	82⅝	Nov. 12.	83¼	83⅜	— 1	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	83⅝	84½	82⅝	83½	91½	46,126
72	51	76⅜	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	60¾	61	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	61¾	63	61	63	63	7,985
125	116	134½	Sep. 20.	120¼	Jan. 17.	125	130½	— 2½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	134½	134½	124½	124½	...	100
...	...	84½	Oct. 29.	29½	Nov. 14.	30	31	+ 1	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	Q	30	31	29¾	31	...	1,000
...	...	81	Oct. 9.	78½	Oct., 16.	78	80	— 1	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
26	11⅞	38⅜	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	28⅝	28⅜	— 1½	Wabash.	100	23,000,000				29¾	30	28¾	28⅝	21¼	2,900
46¼	28¾	54⅞	Sep. 10.	41¼	Jan. 13.	42⅝	44½	— ½	Wabash pf.	100	34,000,000				43½	44⅝	42⅜	42⅝	41	5,000
100¼	81	97⅞	Aug. 26.	84⅜	July 10.	87⅝	88	— ¼	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	88	88½	87⅝	87⅝	91	5,125
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	198	200	— 6	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,388,616	Nov. 15, '02.	1½	Q	200	200	200	200	...	100
187	157	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	200	...	— 2	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	2,907,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	206	206	206	206	...	100
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 17.	23	23¼	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				24	24¾	23	23	16¼	1,250
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	43½	Jan. 27.	53	53½	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				52½	52⅞	52¼	52¼	50	200
38	24	42⅝	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	32½	33	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,933,500				32½	33½	32	32⅜	29	1,170
26	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¼	Jan. 30.	25⅜	26	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,900				25	26	25	25⅝	20⅝	4,900
49¾	38½	57⅝	Aug. 20.	39½	Jan. 24.	50⅝	51	— ¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				51	51⅝	50	50¾	42⅜	2,500

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,235,602,196	$1,190,174,334	+ 4.7
Boston	118,956,719	116,368,810	+ 2.2
Philadelphia	106,735,236	100,132,045	+ 6.6
Baltimore	22,741,786	20,370,971	+11.6
Chicago	157,124,998	161,952,060	—3.0
St. Louis	42,907,747	51,838,792	—17.2
New Orleans	16,335,253	16,527,793	— 1.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,700,403,954	$1,647,362,895	+ 3.2
Other cities, 5 days	310,164,919	294,011,417	+ 5.5
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,010,568,873	$1,941,374,222	+ 3.6
All cities, 1 day	425,816,011	499,022,196	—14.7
Total all cities, for week	$2,436,384,884	$2,440,396,418	— 0.2

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,375	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	29,023,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,025	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,050	14,546,675	19,078,350
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,941,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,711,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,600	9,836,150
April 5	2,949,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,577,950	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,050	14,922,100	14,884,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,080,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,290,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,283,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	8,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	4,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,960	12,809,375	19,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,925	28,125,050
Aug. 16	7,126,800	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	6,915,875	26,056,224
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,350	20,530,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,654,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,220,625	16,203,025	12,042,000
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,463,925
Oct. 18	5,603,750	15,465,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,715,175	6,001,825
Nov. 1	21,399,100	10,482,800	5,950,400
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,689,925	4,606,050
Nov. 15	18,328,350	10,103,325	7,969,775
Nov. 22	19,329,975	14,486,925	12,278,275
Nov. 29	15,786,300	13,414,575	10,865,675
Dec. 6	9,973,750	6,607,675	5,701,125

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Dec. 7	$6,607,675	$5,701,125	$6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,326,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,188,075

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$9,973,750	1896	$32,464,400
1901	6,607,675	1895	20,294,275
1900	5,701,125	1894	32,902,650
1899	6,859,525	1893	70,963,450
1898	17,097,950	1892	6,493,750
1897	22,122,950	1891	13,867,625

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 6	$1,471,616,451	$85,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,367,580,606	83,855,967
Nov. 22	1,745,827,987	82,066,373
Nov. 15	1,747,727,857	60,277,221
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,479	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,062,479	80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	82,313,565
Oct. 18	1,721,164,799	62,609,109
Oct. 11	1,702,295,375	72,558,219
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,748,296,320	53,040,013
Sept. 20	1,548,504,667	50,061,128
Sept. 13	1,682,003,123	61,218,751
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,894	47,417,105
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,589,940
Aug 23	1,375,558,456	69,887,937
Aug 16	1,353,352,608	65,502,471
Aug 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,543
July 26	1,516,598,801	67,650,531
July 19	1,517,672,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,038,402	60,126,603
*July 5	1,374,382,478	60,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,738,007	59,493,196
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,823
May 31	1,015,672,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,496,162,079	61,016,097
May 10	1,810,057,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,338
April 26	1,904,590,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,500
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,921,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,263,961	43,674,086
March 22	1,388,077,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,669,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,183
March 1	1,450,914,603	69,507,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,126,191	59,711,026
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	58,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,659,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,894,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,286,013
Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,357,141
*Dec. 28	1,157,501,107	60,231,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,705,793
Dec. 7	1,540,388,621	56,627,373

*Five days.

Equitable National Bank Director.

Charles Leigh Taylor of the Hotel St. Denis was elected a Director of the Equitable National Bank, Broadway and Eleventh Street, yesterday.

Henry Clews, James R. Clews, John R. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES.
953 2d Av., cor. 57th St. 362 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
467 B'way, 61lk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
57 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 116 Court St., Brooklyn.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Utah Central 1st 4s, 1917,
Nor. & W. Imp. Ext. 6s, 1934,
DEALT IN.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1004—Cortlandt.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BALTIMORE. BOSTON.
Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS and other INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
New York Stock Exchange | MEMBERS | Boston Stock Exchange
Private Wires to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Fourth National Bank,
American Exchange Nat. Bank,
Central Trust Co.,
Manhattan Trust Co.,
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

FRANK R. ALLEN, 25 Broad St. Tel. 4180 Broad. Investment and miscellaneous securities. New Orleans and other street railways.

BATCHELLER & ADEE. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3136 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

BUNNELL, BUCHANAN & CO., Buy and Sell Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds. Tel. 2273-2274 Broad. 44 Broad Street.

CURRIE & GWYNNE. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

H. A. HARRISON and CO., Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 20 BROAD ST. Tel. 4,839 Broad. Curb Phone, 5,000 Broad.

J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5490—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

J. S. PRIMROSE. Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 413 Broad. 36 New Street.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS. 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4488 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 456 Cortlandt. Curb, 6117 Broad.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf....1
Am. Sugar Ref....1½
Dist. of Am. pf., t. r.2
Evans. & T. H....2½
Evans. & T. H. pf..3
Ft. W. & W. City...6¼
Gt. Northern pf....4½
Int. Steam Pump...1
Iowa Central pf....2½
Kanawha & Mich...1¾
Minn. & St. L.....2
Nat. Biscuit.....1
N. Y. Air Brake...1
N. Y. N. H. & H..1¾
Pacific Mail.....1½
Pressed S. Car pf..1¾
Pullman Co.....5
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1
Union Pacific pf...1½
U. S. Red. & Ref....1
Vulcan Detinning...1

Stocks Declined.

Allis Chalmers.....3
Allis Chal. pf.....1
Am. Bicycle pf.....1½
Am. C. & Fdy. pf..1¾
Am. Grass Twine...2
Am. Cotton Oil....1½
Anaconda Copper...1
Ann Arbor pf.....2
Butterick Co.....1
Chi. & Alton pf...1½
Chi. Gt. Western...1½
Chi., M. & St. P...2½
Chi. & N. W.....2½
Col. Fuel & Iron...3½
Col. Southern.....1
Col. & Hock. Coal..2¾
Consol. Gas.....2
Del., S. S. & A. pf..1
General Electric...2½
Illinois Central....1¾
Int. Power.....6
Int. Silver.....2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.1¼
Lake Erie & West..2
Louis. & Nash.....2¼
Manhattan.....5¾
Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.2
Mo., K. & T.....1½
Mo., K. & T. pf....2
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.1
Nat. R. of Mex. pf. 4s.1
N. Cent., L. ref. col. 3½s.....1½
N. Y. Cent. & W. ref. 4s 2
Peo. & East. inc....2
People's Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s.....1
Rio Gr. W. 4s.....1
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.1½
West. Un. R. E. & ref. 4s.....1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.1
Buff., N. Y. & P. 1st 1½
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr 5s.....2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909.....1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. con. 4s, Ser. B.....1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s.7
Chi. Ind. & Louisville, ref. 6s.7
Chi. & Northwest. deb. 5s.....1
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific. coll. tr. 4s.....1
Cin., Ham. & Dayton 1st 4½s.....1
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chi. ref. 4s.....1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s.....1
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. con. 5s.....1
Colo. Fuel & Iron 5s.....1
Colo. Southern 4s.....1½
Col. Fuel conv. 5s.....2
Mex. Cent. con. 4s..1¾
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.....1
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 3½s.....1
N. Y. Cent. lessee 3½s.....1
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 4s.....1
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 7s.....1
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 6s.....1
N. Y. Cent. & H. R.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 6, 1902

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 13	95 Nov 17	98 Dec 4	96½	98
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾ Mar 22	100 Oct 11	102 Dec 1	101¾	101¾
Do registered	A O	105¼ Mar 25	100 Nov 11	100 Dec 1	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	90¾ Nov 20	91 Dec 4	90¾	91¼
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	85¾ Mar 24	91¼ Apr 15	..	..
Do stamped		95¾ Jan 8	90¾ Nov 20	90¾ Dec 4	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1908	J D	97 Aug 6	97 Aug 6	97 Aug 6	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series B, 1911	F A	95¼ Apr 28	92¾ Nov 19	92¾ Nov 19	..	96
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114¾ Oct 8	114¾ Oct 8	114¾ Oct 8	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¼ Jun 25	92 Oct 13	94½ Dec 5	94	95
Do do registered		97 Apr 26	92 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Sep 5	98¾ Oct 13	100¾ Dec 6	100¾	100⅞
Do do registered		104 Sep 16	102 Jan 6	104 Sep 16	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	118 Sep 10	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 18	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	89¼ Feb 25	80 Oct 24	89¼ Nov 20	..	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M N	101 Feb 19	95 Nov 17	96 Dec 6	94¾	95
Do g. W. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1925	J J	91¾ Jun 3	85¼ Oct 6	89 Dec 6	88¾	89
Do do registered		90¼ Jul 18	90¼ Jul 18	90¼ July 18	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	114¾ June 27	..	..
Cen. Ohio, recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	103 Sep 9	100 Sep 9	100 Sep 9	107	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119¼ Feb 20	116 Sep 5	116 Oct 21	116	117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	130¾ Apr 11	122 Feb 28	130 May 20	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	129¾ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	127¾ Oct 27	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ..	.. ..	105 Nov 13,99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1961	J D	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 Dec 3	103	105
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¼ May 29	105 Dec 3	103 Dec 3	102½	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾ Mar 25	121¾ Oct 29	123 Dec 6	..	..
Do do registered	A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	..	..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	112¾	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
Canada Southern 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¼ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 9	105¾ Dec 5	105¼	108
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Feb 15	107 Oct 27	108 Dec 3	107¾	108
Do do registered	M S	109 Nov 28	108 Nov 28	108 Nov 28	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	85 May 3	81¼ Jan 7	84¾ Sep 4	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	106¾ Apr 10	106¼ Jan 28	107¾ Dec 3	107	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123 Sep 26	119½ Mar 10	122¾ Dec 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113¾ Apr 12	103¼ Dec 5	105¼ Dec 5	104¾	105½
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	89¾ Apr 12	74 Nov 15	74¾ Nov 28	..	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	44¾ Apr 12	32½ Mar 14	32¾ Dec 2	33¾	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	27 Apr 12	18¾ Jan 8	25 Dec 3	23	..
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 Aug 31	89¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136¾ Dec 4	136	136½
Do do registered	Q J	139¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	134½ Dec 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	116 Jun 26	112¾ Aug 4	114¾ Dec 4	114	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 27	105 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	..	..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	101 Nov 25	102 Dec 2	100½	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115 Mar 6	109¾ Nov 29	109¾ Nov 29	110	113½
Do g. 6s, Jan. 1911	M N	117 Mar 4	112 Nov 19	112 Dec 4	112	115
Do con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	123¾ Apr 30	118 Nov 13	118 Dec 4	..	117¾
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	120½ De 31,01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1892	M S	110¼ Feb 27	104¼ Oct 29	106 Dec 6	104½	..
Do do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18,01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	110 Jun 17	106½ May 15	112 Nov 3	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¾ Apr 2	103 Sep 17	105¾ Nov 10	..	103¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99 Oct 30	99	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	109½ Oct 29	106¾ Oct 29	106¾ Oct 29	108	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104¼ Mar 13	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	99	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	85 Jan 11	82¼ Nov 12	83¼ Dec 5	82¾	83¼
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	86 Jun 11	78¾ Nov 26	79¼ Dec 4	..	79½
Do registered	J J	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	82¾ Apr 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	105¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	104¾ Dec 4	104¾	104¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	J J	103¾ Jan 17	100½ Aug 7	101 Nov 3	101¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	103¾ Mar 31	98 Nov 19	98¼ Dec 5	98	98½
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	116¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	111¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106 Feb 14	105 Oct 28	103 Oct 28	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111¼ Feb 20	107 Dec 5	107 Dec 5	105	106
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Au 5, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110 Nov 12	109¾ Nov 12	109¾ Nov 12	108	108
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122 Jan 24	116 Oct 16	117 Nov 24	116¾	117¾
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114 May 19	111 Jun 13	112¾ Nov 22	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	139¾ Jul 31	137¾ Dec 4	139 Dec 4	137¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	126¾ Apr 12	120 Nov 7	120¾ Dec 6	120¾	121
Do do registered	M N	124¾ Mar 31	120 Dec 4	120 Dec 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 May 6	122 Nov 1	123 Nov 1	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	152¾ Jan 2	128 Jan 10	132 Nov 17	130¾	132
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	117¾ Nov 20	113 Jan 14	117¾ Nov 20	..	117½
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	115 May 9	116¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1903	J J	196 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	194¼ Oct 21	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115 Mar 20	112 Jan 20	113¾ Dec 4	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	Q J	111 Jan 10	110¼ Jan 3	111¾ Nov 29	113	114
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19,98	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 20	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	116	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	121¾ Oct 31	121	..
Do C. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	116 Oct 29	110	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	119¾ Nov 25	119	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	112¾ Oct 27	113	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ..	.. ..	127¾ Jy 18,99	133¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 4s, 1910	J J	124 Apr 2	120¾ Aug 10	122 Oct 1	121¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	108¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 5s, 1908	J J	111½ Oct 7	102¾ Jan 22	101¾ Oct 7	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	J J	110 Mar 19	116 Sep 30	116 Sep 30	117	..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	109¼ Feb 7	108¼ Jul 16	109 Oct 3	100	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	115¾ Dec 5	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 7	115 Dec 4	115¾	116
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¼ Apr 10	116¾ Jan 10	118¾ Nov 21	118	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	115¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	123¾ May 14	120¼ Aug 5	120¾ Dec 4	117¾	121
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J J	141 Jan 23	134 Nov 1	134½ Dec 4	134	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	150 May 28	140 Jan 2	140 Dec 4	..	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	103 Nov 17	..	..
Do do registered	J D	104 Apr 2	101¼ Jun 3	102 Oct 14	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107¼ May 8	107 Jun 23	107¾ Oct 9	..	..
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	106¾ Oct 23	102¼ Nov 19	102¾ Nov 19	..	103¼
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 10,98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115¾ July 22	113¾	..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110 Apr 10	106½ Oct 31	107 Dec 3	107¾	..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ My 24,01	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	106¼ Feb 27	105½ Nov 6	106 Dec 4	105½	..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 31, 01	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¼ Mar 22	112½ Nov 1	112¾ Nov 1	..	114
Do do registered	A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 23,01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	124 Apr 21	117¼ Nov 25	117¾ Nov 25	114½	..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 28,01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	109¾ Mar 7	108 Oct 9	108 Oct 9	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	119¾ Apr 2	116¾ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	113¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	137¾ Apr 10	131¾ Nov 24	133¾ Nov 26	131¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	128½ Jan 8	123¾ Oct 22	124 Dec 2	..	125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	136½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	138¾ Jan 10	130¾ Jan 20	138¾ Dec 3	136¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ Fe 21,01	..	..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	134¾ Sep 17	116¾ May 2	114¾ Sep 17	114½	116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132 Apr 28	128 Jan 6	129 Dec 4	127¾	129
Do registered	J J	129¾ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 5	128¾ Nov 22	127¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾ Apr 18	105¾ Jan 6	108¾ Dec 6	108¾	108¾
Do do registered	J J	112 Mar 25	102 Jan 2	102 Apr 9	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	M N	99 Dec 2	99 Dec 2	99 Dec 2	..	99
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	M N	99¾ Jun 30	98¾ Jun 30	98¾ June 30	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	M N	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ Jul 2	99¾ July 10	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	M N	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 26	99¾ June 28	..	..
C. R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N	99½ Nov 24	97½ Nov 14	85¾ Dec 6	85¼	85¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	98¼ May 20	97¾ Dec 1	97½ Dec 1	97	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	93 Nov 17	91½ Jul 8	93 Nov 28	93	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	96	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	110¼ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110¼ Apr 4	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142 Apr 30	134¼ Dec 3	133½ Dec 3	134¾	135½
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	J D	141¾ Mar 21	135¾ Nov 24	135¾ Nov 24	..	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Jun 6	137¼ Sep 23	137¾ Sep 23	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	130¾ Mar 20	125¾ Oct 27	127 Nov 28	126	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	100¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 6	86 Nov 26	85¼	86½
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119 May 21	116¾ Nov 21	116¾ Nov 21	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	109 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	107¾	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114¾ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	108	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ De 3, 01	..	..
2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¼ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	113¾	..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾ Apr 17	99¾ Dec 3	99¾ Dec 3	99	99¾
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102 Jan 28	101¼ Oct 8	101¼ Oct 8	..	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾ Jan 27	100 Sep 26	101¼ Nov 3	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st coll. g. 4s, 1990	M N	104¾ Apr 10	101¾ Nov 12	102¾ Dec 5	102	..
Do do registered	M N	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	101 Dec 6	101 Dec 6	101 Dec 6	..	102¾
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	88 No 22,99	..	..
Cin., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jan 29	102 Oct 8	102¾ Oct 29	101	..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾ Apr 22	113¾ Jul 31	115 Nov 3	114¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J J	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	133¾	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	A O	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ No 19,01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	102 Mar 3	96 Oct 2	99¾ Dec 5	99¼	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¾ Feb 21	72 May 16	76 Dec 3	76	..
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	A O	116¾ May 27	114¾ Apr 2	116¾ Aug 16	114	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	128 Jun 25	127¾ Jan 3	128 Jun 25	127	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87 Feb 27	80 Nov 12	80¾ Dec 5	80	80¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	97 Jul 2	90¾ Dec 3	90¼ Dec 6	90	90½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec. 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	120¾ Jan 28	114¾ Oct 25	115 Nov. 7	115	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	138 Apr 1	132½ Dec 4	132¾ Dec 4	130½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 Sep 26	..	..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137 May 10	122¾ Oct 21	123¾ Nov 25	123	..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	135¼ De 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	118¾ May 2	115¼ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	115	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	105¾ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	103 Nov 13	103	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117 Mar 12	112 Oct 24	112 Nov 20	111½	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A	103¾ Oct 28	103¼ Oct 28	103¼ Oct 28	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144 May 12	140¾ Dec 3	141¾ Dec 4	140	..
Do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	..	..
Do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 5, 99	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	100 Jun 12	108 Oct 7	108 Oct 7	105½	..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	..	..
Elm., Cort. & Saratoga 1st fs. 1913	J J	101¾ Apr 2	100 Nov 10	100¾ Nov 10	100¾	..
Do registered	*M N	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	148¾	..
Del. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾ Apr 28	99¾ Dec 1	101 Dec 6	100¾	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112 Mar 7	105 Nov 19	105 Nov 19	105¾	..
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¾ Apr 17	109 Jul 14	110 Nov 22	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91 Jul 7	84¾ Jun 28	89 Aug 28	..	95
Des Moines Div. 1st g. 4s, 1907	M N	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28,01	104	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102¾ Oct 16	101 Jun 10	102¾ Oct 16	101	104
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	95¾ May 15	97¾ Jan 24	95¾ Aug 5	92	95
Det., Bay C. & Sag. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1911	J D	101¾ Sep 8	99¾ Jan 3	99¾ Dec 3	..	..
Detroit Southern 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	97¾ Apr 25	94¾ Feb 3	96 Oct 30	..	..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M N	95¾ Feb 28	91 Oct 29	92 Nov 1	..	96½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	114 Dec 5	..	114¾
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	116 May 29	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 20	..	116¾
Erie, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Feb 26	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	113¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118 May 14	115¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	118¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122 Jan 23	118¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾ Jan 13	117 Oct 9	117 Oct 9	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	M S	109¾ Jan 13	106¾ Jan 16	106¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142 Feb 25	137 Sep 16	137¾ Nov 24	137	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	M S	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	136 Sep 16	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	102 Jun 12	97¾ Oct 29	98 Dec 6	97½	98
Do registered	*J J	99¾ Jul 29	96¾ Jul 29	96¾ July 29	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90 Jan 2	84 Nov 12	84 Dec 6	83¾	84
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	94¾ Apr 28	91 Oct 8	92¾ Dec 4	91	92¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133 Jan 9	128 Dec 3	128 Dec 3	127	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾ Apr 25	120 Dec 2	120 Dec 2	119	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	100 Jan 2	102¾ Apr 1	100 Aug 5	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	137¾ Apr 22	134½ Nov 17	134½ Nov 17	..	134½
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121 Aug 16	116¾ Sep 24	118¾ Sep 24	113¾	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., D. & I. 1st con. 6s, 1916	J D	118¾ Apr 25	115¾ Apr 22	118¾ Apr 25	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 27,98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 23	114¾ Aug 23	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J D	118 Mar 5	114 Oct 11	114 Dec 5	..	115
Do 2d g. 4½s	M S	103 Jan 2	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	100	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¼ Jan 13	107¼ Aug 4	108 Nov 11	107	107
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116¾ May 3	110 Oct 14	110 Oct 14	113¾	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾ May 20	112½ Jan 17	114¾ Nov 6	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 16,97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126¾ Jun 6	121 Nov 24	121 Nov 24	120	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	132 Mar 18	130¾ Jul 1	130 Aug 30	110	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	110	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep. 01	102	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 28	114 May 14	115 May 28	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	100	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	108¾ Feb 26	106½ Feb 26	108¾ Feb 26	100¼	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	M N	.. ..	.. ..	103 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	116½ May 28	106 Jan 30	111 Dec 4	100½	111
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	J J	92¼ Apr 4	86¼ Nov 5	86¼ Dec 4	..	..
Gal., H. & S. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	106¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	102 Nov 11	103	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	112 Sep 16	111 Nov 25	111 Nov 25	111	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929

1902

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902: Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104⅞	Jun 22	103⅜	Jul 2	102½ Nov 25	102¼	..
Do registered	J J*	104⅝	Jun 10	101⅝	Aug 26	102¼ Nov 14	102	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	109½	Apr 8	106	Nov 6	106½ Dec 2	..	105
Do do registered	J J*	107	Jan 27	106	Nov 7	106 Nov 7	..	105
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Nov 17	102⅝ Nov 28	102⅜	..
Do do registered	M S*	103⅜	Jan 3	101½	Oct 6	101¼ Oct 6	102¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101⅞	Apr 23	100¾	Oct 4	100½ Oct 4	99	..
Do do registered	*J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	..	100
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅝	Apr 3	100	Nov 7	100 Nov 7	99½	101
Do do registered	*M N	99½	Nov 8	99½	Nov 8	99½ Nov 8	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	93	Oct 15	93 Dec 6	93	94
Do do registered	*F A	96¼	Jan 16	92¾	Nov 25	93 Dec 2	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	93 Dec 1	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 8	93½ Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	108 Je 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	93	Apr 3	93	Apr 3	93 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24,97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	....	..	....	110¼ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*J D	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	105½ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 30	113 Dec 5	..	113¾
Do registered	*J J	115¼	Jan 11	112	Dec 6	113 Dec 6	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 3	104¾	Sep 18	105¼ Nov 11	102¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾	Mar 13	104	Oct 14	105 Oct 28	101½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	105½	Feb 17	104½	Nov 24	106 Nov 25	..	104
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	110¼ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J*	..	....	..	....	146¾ Ap 12,01	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	133½	Feb 6	129	Jun 21	118¾ De 4, 01	112½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	125 June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year		..	....	..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. C. 2000	*M N	..	....	..	....	115¾ Dec 3	119	120
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A C*	121½	Jan 8	119½	Dec 3	119½ Dec 3	121½	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	118¾	Oct 4	121¼ Dec 3	..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A	114¾	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108¾	Nov 11	108	Sep 9	109 Nov 11	105¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A C*	108	Jan 6	104½	Oct 20	105 Dec 5	103	..
Do registered	A C*	106⅝	Sep 22	105	Nov 3	105 Nov 3	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O*	220½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	222½ Sep 12	216	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187 ? No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220 Nov 25	211	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	130¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	122¼ Fe 5, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. C. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 5, 00	104½	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	106⅝	Jan 10	106¼	Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	102	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105⅜	Jan 4	100½	Dec 6	100½ Dec 6	100½	101½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¼	Mar 7	116½	Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	108	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136	Mar 10	133	Jul 1	133 Aug 11	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 5s, 1934	A O*	136	Jul 7	132	Feb 18	132¼ Aug 14	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135½	May 26	131¾	Nov 13	131¾ Nov 13	..	122¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103⅝	Mar 21	100	Nov 14	100½ Dec 6	100	100¾
Do registered	J J*	100¼	Jan 13	100¼	Jan 13	100¼ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95	Jul 24	91½	Dec 6	91½ Dec 6	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 1, 01	108¾	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	100¾	Nov 24	101½ Dec 5	..	..
N. P. Ry pr. ln. ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106½	Mar 31	102⅝	Nov 19	103⅝ Dec 5	103¼	103½
Do registered	Q J	105½	Feb 27	102	Oct 17	103¾ Dec 6	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73⅜	Jul 31	72	Nov 15	72¾ Dec 5	72½	73
Do registered	Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	76 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 20	100	Jan 2	102¼ May 20	100¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s,	J*	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼	Jun 30	94¾	Oct 13	93¾ Dec 6	95¾	95¾
Do do registered	..	96⅜	Jan 10	93½	Dec 5	93¾ Dec 5	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129½	May 1	127¾	Oct 21	129½ Dec 5	128	129
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr 15	118	Nov 6	118 Nov 6	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	122¾	Feb 28	120	Oct 6	120 Dec 4	..	110
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94½	Feb 19	94½	Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	118 Dec 3	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	112½ Je 3, 01	115	118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar 12	108	Dec 1	108¼ Dec 4	108	110
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	May 13	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	98	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¾	May 26	109½	Oct 18	110¾ Oct 28	109½	..
Do registered	J J*	112¾	May 28	109½	Nov 19	109½ Nov. 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B. 1941	F A	99	Jan 3	97¾	Mar 7	98 Oct 16	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	May 28	96½	Dec 5	96¼ Dec 5	..	..
Do Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	112½	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	119 Nov 25	119	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	119	Nov 25	119 Nov 25	117	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101½ Nov 26	101½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101	Apr 23	100	Oct 28	101 Nov 26	100	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	115½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	96	Oct 7	96¼ Dec 6	96	96¼
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	92½	Nov 29	93½ Dec 3	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅝	Jun 27	99	Sep 30	99 Dec 5	99	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A. 1949	*A O	95¾	Mar 1	91¼	Nov 3	91½ Nov 11	91¼	93
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112¼	Mar 26	114 May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½	Apr 30	80½	Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅝	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	94½ Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101½ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99¼	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97 Nov 24	..	96
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	105¾	Nov 17	106 Dec 1	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	J J*	113¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	108¼ Aug 14	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 28	130	Nov 14	130 Nov 14	130½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118½	Sep 29	114	Aug 19	115 Nov 7	115¼	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101	Sep 4	98	Jan 6	101 Sep 10	97	99½
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A C*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	101½	Feb 5	96¼	Oct 20	94½ Dec 4	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¾	Jun 16	123¼	Jun 16	125½ June 16	121	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	86	Nov 25	89½ Dec 4	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼	Apr 13	93¾	Dec 6	93¾ Dec 6	96	96½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	90¼	Aug 18	77	Jan 3	85 Dec 1	..	..
Do do trust certificates	*J D	81⅝	May 28	80¾	May 12	81⅝ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	M S*	90½	Sep 17	85	Dec 2	86 Dec 4	..	88
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A C*	117	Feb 7	113	Oct 8	112 Oct 28	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141½	Apr 30	133¾	Aug 22	137½ Dec 2	137½	..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	113½	May 27	112	Jul 7	112¾ Dec 2	..	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	110½ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¾	Apr 7	113¼	Nov 6	113⅝ Nov 11	113¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	109	Apr 23	104	Oct 17	105¾ Nov 17	102¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	107½ Sep 26	104½	107
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128 Ap 4, 00	124¾	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¾	Apr 24	133¾	Sep 27	133½ Sep 27	137	139
Do registered	J J*	125	Apr 17	124½	Mar 28	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125¾	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	124½ June 12	..	128
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 17	120¾	..
Do registered	J D*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s, 1919	J J*	..	....	..	....	111 Au 15,01	109½	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	128	Oct 28	128	Oct 28	128 Oct 28	128½	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17,00	114½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*J J	..	....	..	....	105¼ No 30,01	94	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1948	J J*	112½	Nov 19	110	May 29	112¾ Nov 19	112¾	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	..	....	..	....	87 Au 22,01	94	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 5s, 1918	J*	96	Oct 24	93¼	Jun 8	96 Oct 24	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gtd 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Aug 18	85	Nov 28	85½ Dec 5	83	84
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	105½	Apr 30	101	Nov 13	101¾ Dec 5	101	102
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 15,97	112	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	98	Sep 19	90¼	Mar 3	97 Dec 10	95	..
Solus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	..	....	..	....	100 De 4, 01	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	104¼	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	100¾ Nov 28	98	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	98¾	May 1	90¼	Dec 5	91 Dec 6	89½	91
Do do registered	J D	95	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 29	95 Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111 Je 28, 01	..	..
Can. F. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1940	F A*	104	Jan 8	100	Oct 10	101¼ Dec 5	101¼	102¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97 Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¼	Jul 18	85¾	Dec 3	85½ Dec 5	85	85¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112	Jun 27	100¾	Nov 28	110 Nov 28	110	112
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	106	Mar 28	106	Mar 28	106 Mar 28	97½	..
Do M. & S. P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	104¼	Apr 28	100¾	Feb 20	100¾ Apr 28	..	..
Ore. Y. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112	Apr 28	108	May 14	112 Oct 28	..	..
Mem., S. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108	Feb 14	105	Aug 18	108 Aug 16	..	..
Do do gtd. redeemable 1933	*M N	102½	Dec 1	102¼	Dec 1	102¼ Dec 1	..	..
M. & T. C. 1st g. 6s, 1st. gtd., 1907	J J*	112¾	Jun 4	110	Jul 2	111¾ Dec 5	111	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902: Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114¼	Mar 20	110⅝	Oct 23	110⅝ Nov 8	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97	Sep 3	90¼	Oct 30	90¼ Nov 14	90	93
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¼	Feb 27	125⅜	Feb 8	127½ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137	Jan 6	130	Nov 19	130 Nov 19	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J*	..	....	..	....	106½ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	86	Oct 14	86 Dec 4	86	86½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¾	Jan 29	111 Mar 21	110*	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	112½	Aug 7	112¼ Aug 7	111½	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¾	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	103¾ Dec 4	105¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	..	....	108 De 23,01	106¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110¾	Jan 14	110⅝	Jan 14	110⅝ Jan 14	106¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½	Jun 13	119¼	Jun 13	119¼ June 13	113¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108½	May 2	108⅝ Nov 29	108¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	110	112
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114¼	Feb 14	111½	Oct 30	111¼ Oct 30	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	106½ Jy 29, 01	103¼	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	118	Oct 6	118 Dec 4	118¾	119
Do registered	J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	94¼	Nov 22	95 Dec 1	95	96½
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	Mar 12	112¾	Feb 1	113 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101¼	Apr 28	99	Oct 8	100¼ Dec 2	100¼	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Mr 25,01	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	..	....	..	....	94 Jan 4, 93	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120 Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120½	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	117½ Nov 15	118	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	118½	Nov 5	119 Dec 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼	Jun 3	113½	May 6	116¼ Dec 5	113	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	129	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	126 Nov 26	125¼	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	128½	Oct 28	125	Jan 30	126½ Oct 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	122 Oct 3	120¼	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¾	May 1	111⅜ Dec 2	111½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92 Sep 9	89	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	106	Nov 10	106 Nov 19	106	106½
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	115 Dec 6	114½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	..	....	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	113¾	Nov 10	113½	Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	111	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	....	..	....	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114 Sep 19	116	118
W. O. & W. 1st. cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	117¾	Nov 20	117¾ Nov 20	118	118¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	102	..	..	....	111 Jy 25, 00	122½	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114¼	Mar 11	111	Oct 24	111 Oct 24	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1894-1944	F A*	119	Oct 24	115½	Jan 24	119 Nov 14	116½	119
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	115¾	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¼ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	101⅜	Sep 25	101¼	Sep 25	101⅜ Sep 25	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122	May 29	117½	Dec 5	101¼ Dec 6	117½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	98	Mar 11	100 Dec 10	99	101
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja 18, 01	105¾	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114¼	Jan 15	112¼	Jul 2	114 Dec 1	114	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	113¾	Nov 17	113¾	Nov 17	113¾ Nov 17	..	114
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	109	Apr 29	107	Feb 26	109 Sep 29	103	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 9	98¾ Sep 27	..	99
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93¾	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	92 Aug 13	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	92¼	Jun 10	88½	Jul 25	89 Dec 3	..	89
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87	Feb 13	78	Oct 13	79 Dec 5	78	79
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	114	Nov 28	110½	Jun 2	114 Nov 28	111½	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J*	106¾	Jun 30	103¼	Oct 11	104⅜ Dec 6	104⅜	104⅞
Do registered	J J*	106¾	Jun 21	103	Dec 5	104 Dec 6	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	113⅞	Sep 10	105	Dec 6	105¾ Dec 6	105	105¼
Do do registered	..	106	Apr 14	105¼	Dec 6	105¼ Dec 6	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	104⅝	May 5	100½	Dec 5	100⅝ Dec 5	100¼	101⅛
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	129½	Jan 3	125	Oct 16	125¾ Dec 4	125	126
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	119½	Apr 18	115	Oct 1	115½ Dec 2	115	115½
Do 4 p. c. and partic. gold, 1927	F A*	96	Sep 4	91⅜	Dec 5	91⅝ Dec 6	91¾	92⅝
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	115	Nov 24	113	Nov 24	115 Nov 24	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	114½	Apr 19	114½	Apr 19	114½ Apr 19	..	115
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	121	Apr 30	115	Dec 2	115½ Dec 6	113½	116
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114¾	Jan 18	107½	Nov 28	108 Dec 4	108	108
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	104	Oct 30	100	Feb 5	100¾ Nov

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Gran. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1929	A O	...	....	...	....	....	95¼ Ap	95 01	....
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	...	....	...	....	....	99 Jy 17, '99	100	....
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1918	*A O	100	May 2	100	May 2	100	May 2	92½	....
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	112	Jan 2	107	Aug 9	108¾	Dec 1	107¼	....
Kinick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	....	....	....	....	....	Ap 25, '00	....	98
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	110¼	Apr 11	95	Oct 21	98	Oct 29	....	....
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J J	95	Mar 31	73	Nov 7	89	Nov 11	....	....
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1908	F A	74	Apr 29	55	Feb 5	68	Dec 3	45½	60
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1942		19	Apr 29	9½	Jan 27	11	Dec 3	10	11
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	110¾	Apr 2	110½	Nov 25	111	Nov 25	113	....
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J	80½	Feb 27	94½	Aug 28	95	Dec 6	....	....
COAL AND IRON.									
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*F A	...	....	...	....	100	Ap 30, '01	....	....
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J	...	....	...	....	99	No 3, '99	....	....
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	106½	May 7	102¼	Oct 28	105	Dec 4	103	104
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	111¼	Apr 24	92½	Nov 14	93½	Dec 5	93	94
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	115	Apr 8	110½	Aug 22	110½	Aug 22	....	....
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115	Jun 28	108	Jan 20	115	June 28	....	....
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	...	....	...	....	107	My 22, 97	....	....
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	...	....	...	....	89	My 4, 97	....	....
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	106¼	Feb 27	106	Feb 27	106¼	Feb 27	102	105½

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	....	....	....	....	100	De 31, '01	....	....
† C., I. & S. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1947	A O	111¾	Apr	106	Oct	107½	Nov	107	....
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1947	*J J	113	Jan	108	Aug	111¾	Nov	110	110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st 6s, 1922	J D	....	....	....	....	100	Je 5, '01	....	....
Do Birm. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1950	*F A	106	Apr	100½	Nov	102½	Nov	102	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.									
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	103¾	Mar	97½	Aug	97½	Aug	97	....
Con. Cable Co. 1st g. 6s	*M N	130	Apr	130	Apr	130	Apr	....	....
Do registered	Q J	....	....	....	....	120½	Oc	120	....
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J D*	....	....	....	....	103	Oc	103	....
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	114¼	Apr	103½	Nov	110	Nov	110	112
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	115¾	Feb	97	Oct	97	Nov	97	100
Do reg. and s. f. 4½s, 1938	*M N	106¾	Apr	96	Dec	104	Dec	104	104½
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	112	Jan	110¼	May	111	June	110	112
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	110¾	May	98	May	104	May	98	....

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $900.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 6, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 6, $10,007,600

Week Ended Dec. 6.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	28
American Bicycle 5s	45½	45½	45½	45½	1
American Cotton Oil 4½s	90	90	90	90	2
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	94½	95	95	95	16
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	86½	86½	86½	86½	1
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96½	96½	96	96	28
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101½	102	101½	102	3511
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91¼	32
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91¼	91¼	90½	90½	11
Atlantic & Danville 4s	95	95	95	95	20
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¾	95¾	94½	94½	104½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	1077
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88¾	89	88¾	89	77
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95	95	95	95	17
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103¼	103	103⅞	19
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	25
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	115½	115½	11
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st 6s	128	128	128	128	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	1½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	123½	123	122½	123	25
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅝	106⅜	105⅝	105⅝	21
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106	106	106	106	7
Central Branch Railway 4s	92½	92¼	92½	92½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	106½	105¾	105¾	55
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	36	36¾	35¾	35¾	6
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	25	25	25	25	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136½	136½	136½	136½	10
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg.	135½	134	134½	134½	37
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	85¼	85¼	85	85½	14
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	58
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104¾	105	104½	105	33
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118¼	118	118	118	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	83	83¾	83	83¾	26
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	3
C. B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	208
C. B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt.N. joint 4s, reg.	95½	95½	95½	95½	22
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107¼	107¼	107	107	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	121	120½	120½	120½	8
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s, reg.	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois con. 6s	137½	137¼	137¼	137¼	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	9
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	17
C., M. & St. P., Southwestern Div 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108	108	108	108	6
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6s	129⅝	129	128⅝	129	24
Chi., R. I. & P. Ry. col. 4s, Series B	90	90	90	90	12
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	85½	86	85	85½	1,124
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. gen. 4s	105⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	47
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134⅝	134⅝	134½	134½	9
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	7
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	8
C., C., C. & St. L., Springfield & Col. 4s	101	101	101	101	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	1,035
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	10
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80½	80⅝	80¼	80¼	23
Colorado & Southern 4s	92	92	90⅝	90⅝	38
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	63¼	64	62⅞	62⅞	231
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100½	101	100½	101	18
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	12
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	99	99	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	86	91	86	86½	224
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	9
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	9
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	4
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	103½	103½	103⅝	103⅝	12
Erie general 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94	94	61
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¼	98¼	97⅞	98	29
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	91⅜	92¼	91⅜	92¼	7
Equitable Gas Light of New York 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	111	111	111	111	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	2
Green Bay debenture A	85	85	85	85	4
Green Bay debenture B	23½	23½	23½	23½	332
Hocking Valley 4½s	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	38
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	3
Houston, East & West Texas 5s gtd	102½	102¼	102½	102½	10
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
International Paper 6s	108½	103½	108½	108½	5
Iowa Central ref. 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	86½	86¾	86½	86½	19
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	69½	69	69½	81
Kings County Elevated 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	108½	108½	108½	108¼	7
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	102	102	102	102	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	28
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99½	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117	117	116	116	25
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104½	75
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	5
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	79	79	77	77⅝	46
Mexican Central 1st income	24¾	25¼	24	24	123
Mexican Central 2d income	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜	20
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	124	124	124	124	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	98⅝	98¼	98½	681
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82¾	82	82	82	417
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	121½	121	121	7
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	132¼	132¾	132¾	132¾	3
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	74	74	74	46
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94	94	93	93	47
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	93	93	93	93	10
New York Central, Mich. Central coll. 3½s	93	93	93	93	7
New York Central general 3½s	106½	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	9
New York Dock 4s	95	95	95	95	22
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	94¾	94½	94⅛	40
New York & Queens El. L., H. & P. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107⅛	5
New York & Northern 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119⅛	0
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	114	114	114	114	27
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103¼	100½	100⅝	30
Nort. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	91½	91½	91½	91⅜	37

BONDS.

Week Ended Dec. 6.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100¼	72
Northern Pacific 3s	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	150
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	10
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101	101	100¼	100¼	28
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Oregon Short Line 4s	92½	93¼	91¾	91½	498
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108¼	7
Pennsylvania 3½s gtd., trust certfs	96½	96⅞	95¼	96½	3
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	107	107¼	106	106	646
People's Gas & C. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	120	120	120	120	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	11
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	76	76	76	76	1
Reading general 4s	96½	96⅝	96¼	96¼	395
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	93	93¼	93	93½	6
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100	99	99	13
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	121½	121¼	121½	121½	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	114	114	113½	114	36
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92⅞	93	92½	92¾	11
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	106	106	104	106	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96	96½	93½	95⅞	38
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	85	85	85	85	1
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	85	86	85	86	9
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 1st con. 6s	137	137½	137	137½	25
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	15
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	128	125½	128	128¾	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80¼	80¾	80	80	14
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	83¾	83¾	83	83½	4
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	21
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	18
Southern Pacific 4s	91	91¼	90¾	91	681
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series A, 1905	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Southern Railway 5s	118¾	115⅝	118	118	14
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	95	95	95	95	13
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	11¼	11	11¼	9
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	66	66	66	66	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	118	118	117½	117½	38
Third Avenue coh. 4s	98⅝	99	98½	99	43
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79¾	80	79	79	32
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	89	89	89	89	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	104¾	215
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	105	105	103	104	32
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105¼	106⅛	105	105½	1,263
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s, reg	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
U. S. Reduction & Refining 6s	85	85	85	85	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116¼	115	115½	46
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108	107½	108	6
Wabash debenture, Series B	75¾	77¼	75	75¼	568
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	15
West Shore 4s	113½	113¼	113	113	37
West Shore 4s, registered	112¾	112½	112	112	27
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104	104	104	104	31
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92	92	91¾	91¾	63
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92	92½	91½	91½	17
Total sales					$10,068,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 6, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, registered	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	10
United States 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108	*25
United States 3s, coupon, small	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	*20
United States 4s, 1907, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	135½	135½	135½	135¾	6
United States 5s, registered	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
Total sales					$33,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 6, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. certfs	11	11	11	11	25
Total sales					$26,000
Grand total					$10,087,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109½	Apr. 14	108⅝	Aug. 22	108⅝	Aug. 22
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 23	108⅝	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112¾	Feb. 1	106½	July 24	106½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108⅝	July 23	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	139½	Feb. 5	132¾	July 23	135½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	138¾	Apr. 2	136½	Nov. 26	138½	Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 11	103⅝	Dec. 2	103⅝	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	103⅞	Nov. 29	103⅞	Nov. 29
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106⅝	Aug. 22	108	Dec. 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 23	106⅝	Aug. 26	107⅜	Dec. 3
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	105⅝	Aug. 7	107⅜	Dec. 4
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1915, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅝	Sep. 3	104⅝	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	...	....	...	....	109¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103⅝	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 26	102⅝	Mar. 26
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106½	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104	Nov. 17
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	1				136½	July 16
North Carolina special tax A. O.	2	Nov. 18	1½	Oct. 16	2	Nov. 18
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	...	....	...	....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95⅝	Dec. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	.⅞	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Aug. 19	94	June 21	94½	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	11	Dec. 5
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	95½	Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94⅝	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	98⅝	Aug. 13

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	545	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	760	—
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	300	320
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	165	175
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	178	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov., 1902	4325	4350
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	290	295
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	310	316
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 02	3500	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	765	785
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	210	S	May 1, 02	800	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	630	645
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	645	655
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	199	204
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	590	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	325	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	475	525
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	200	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	205	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	525	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	340	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	215	230
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	630	640
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	695	..
Second National	300,000	8	S	July 1, 02	330	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	135	..
U. S. National	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Yarick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	610	620
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	335	350
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	230	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1935	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	675	700
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	370	395
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	995	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	185	197
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	550	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1470	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	620	630
Flatbush	200,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	340	350
Guaranty	2,000 000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	..	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	190	200
Hamilton	500,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	435	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	5½	S	July 1, 02	790	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	240	250
Lawyers' Title In.	5,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	380	385
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	580	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	425	440
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	335	345
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	725	800
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1080	1105
Mutual Alliances	1,000,000	..	..	.....	270	290
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National Surety	500,000	5	..	Aug., 1902	145	160
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 02	1190	1215
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1370	1460
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30, 02	320	330
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	375	..
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	350	360
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1525	1600
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	297½	305
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Union	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1425	1450
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	455	475
United States	5,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1725	1750
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	265	..
Washington Tr.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	420	..
Westchester	100,000	..	..	.....	140	..
Williamsburg	750,000	4	..	Oct., 1900	90	100
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	185

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105½	109½
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	72	75
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	84	87
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	40	41½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	38	39
Do preferred	8,534,400	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	91	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1 7-16	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	74½	77
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	110½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	88	90
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	14	17
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	62½	63
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	40	50
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102¼	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	68½
Do 1st 6s, 1926	2,759,000	3	S	Nov.,1902	102	103
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1927	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	..	50
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 02	310	340
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	40	47
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	..	88
Standard (N. Y.)	6,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	June 30,02	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	35¼	35½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	86	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	..	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	54½	56
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9¾	10¼
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	44	45
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 10, 02	120	127½
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	88½	92½
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	96½	97½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	330	330
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	41	45
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	49¾	50½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	87	90
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	23	23½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	75	76½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	122	126
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	⅝	0¼
Brit. Exchequ. 5s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	5-16	7-16
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	3⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	118½	..
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	62	65
Cen. & Sc. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Oct. 8, 02	100	104
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62¼	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15, 02	140	..
Compressed Air	6,855,100	..	..	.....	2	3
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	July, 1902	50	60
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	5	10
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 01	10	15
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	106
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 15, 02	55	65
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	13½	16
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	37	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	4
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	3¾	4¼
Do preferred	5,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	16
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10¾	13
Do preferred	2,576,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	42	47
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	9-16	¾
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	25⅜	25½
Hackensack Water	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Hall Signal	1,595,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	120
Hing.-Hill-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do 1s pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	22½	33½
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	16	16¾
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	80	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	102	107
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	10	11¼
Lanston Mtype	3,337,240	..	..	.....	10	11
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	..
Manhat. Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅜	5
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	187	190
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	98¼	100¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $7 paid off	97,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¼
Minn Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	¢	¢
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	24¼	..
Do preferred	1,400,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	88	90
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	101	102
N. Y. Transit ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	2-16	5-16
N. Y. & N. J.	3,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	102	105
N. Y. & Queens El.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	68	72
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
N. Y. Electric Lines	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
N. Y. Mutual Gas	10,000,000	8	S	Sep., 1902	113	..
N. Y. Transp.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Nor. Amer. Lime	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. & Pac.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 02	95½	95¾
Do preferred	400,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 02	95½	95¾
Ohio Cities Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Fuel Supply	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Oil	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Pipe Line	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Producing	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Southern	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Traction	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Valley Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Water Supply	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 2d pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 3d pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 4th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 5th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 6th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 7th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 8th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 9th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 10th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 11th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 12th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 13th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 14th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 15th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 16th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 17th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 18th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 19th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 20th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 21st pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 22nd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 23rd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 24th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 25th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 26th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 27th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 28th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 29th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 30th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 31st pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 32nd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 33rd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 34th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 35th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 36th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 37th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 38th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 39th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 40th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 41st pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 42nd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 43rd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 44th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 45th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 46th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 47th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 48th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 49th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 50th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 51st pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 52nd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 53rd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 54th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 55th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 56th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 57th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 58th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 59th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 60th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 61st pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 62nd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 63rd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 64th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 65th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 66th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 67th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 68th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 69th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 70th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 71st pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 72nd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 73rd pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 74th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling Water 75th pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ohio Wheeling

DEC

1902

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Mutual Life Building
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICES 28 LOMBARD ST., E. C. 60 ST. JAMES ST., S. W.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; wind northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,512. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

DEATH OF THOMAS NAST

Consul General at Guayaquil Victim of Yellow Fever.

Was Ill Three Days—Burial Took Place Yesterday Five Hours After Mr. Nast Died—His Career as a Cartoonist.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 7.—Thomas Nast, the Consul General of the United States in this city, died at noon to-day from yellow fever, after an illness of three days.

Mr. Nast's body was buried at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the members of the Consular Corps and the American colony, and by many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer at the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives, who held him in high esteem.

Thomas Nast, artist and caricaturist, was born on Sept. 27, 1840, at Landau, Bavaria. His father was a musician in the Bavarian Army. When Thomas Nast was six years old his father, with several other musicians, started on a tour through France. The musicians afterward went into the French Naval Service, the elder Nast writing to his family to meet him in New York. He subsequently deserted from his ship and took passage on an American merchant cruiser, which, however, did not arrive in New York Harbor for three years. The Nast family sailed from Havre in June, 1846, and for three years the mother, son, and daughter waited for the head of the family.

Some years later young Nast secured the position of doorkeeper at Bryant's Gallery of Paintings, at Broadway and Thirteenth Street. He was allowed the privilege of copying some of the pictures, which copies he sold to patrons. Nast's passion for art became so strong that he applied to Frank Leslie for employment as a draughtsman. He had to make several applications before Leslie found a place for him. He started at a salary of $5 a week, which was soon increased to $7.50. Here he worked for three years, studying at the School of Design in the evenings. It was not long before he gained a good connection with the illustrated papers of New York.

When Heenan and Sayers fought their famous battle in Europe Nast journeyed to England and sketched the fight and several incidents connected therewith! The publication of the sketches in New York produced a sensation. After making a number of applications Nast finally became a regular contributor to Harper's Weekly. When the civil war was at its height his cartoons and sketches attracted the attention of the entire country. The Democratic National Convention which was held in Chicago in 1864 proposed "Peace at any price." This was assailed by Nast with probably one of his most famous cartoons, entitled "Compromise with the South." The supporters of the war and the Lincoln Administration bought all the copies of the paper containing the picture they could obtain, and even went so far as to purchase the plate, from which were struck thousands of copies. The good the cartoon accomplished was held to be incalculable.

Nast had already done war sketching, for soon after the Heenan-Sayers fight he joined the Medicis expedition to Southern Italy, and went to Sicily with Garibaldi. He was present at the sieges of Capua and Gaeta, and his sketches of these events he sold to illustrated periodicals in this country, France, and England.

In April, 1865, Nast executed his well-known "Sumter, 1861 and 1865," symbolical of the eve of war and the dawn of peace. In 1866 he designed a successful series for the Eal d' Opera gallery of semi-satirical popular portraits.

It was in essentially political caricature that Nast's star shone brightest. When the Tweed ring began to do its worst, Nast commenced a savage attack on its members, and very soon Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and Sweeny were known in every State in the country. Believing that every man had his price, the ring tried to buy off Nast, but he only assailed it the more. His life was threatened, but he worked on. The work of Nast is generally credited with having had a great deal to do with the downfall of the Tweed dynasty. In 1873 he visited the leading cities of the country, lecturing and illustrating the lectures with cartoons drawn in the presence of his audiences. In 1876 he made a number of cartoons on the Hayes-Tilden campaign. The United States Army and Navy presented to Mr. Nast in 1879 a silver vase. On it was a design representing Columbia decorating the cartoonist.

In the Reconstruction Period Nast unmercifully lampooned Andrew Johnson, and in the Greeley campaign in 1872 he made his work felt. In the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884 Nast's work was very bitter in tone.

Nast illustrated several books, and also edited Nast's Weekly and Nast's Illustrated Almanac. In 1894 he went to London to do certain work for The Pall Mall Magazine. Among the notable designs he produced in the course of his career were "Treason Made Odious," "Why He (Davis) Cannot Sleep," "King Andy—How He Would Look," (based on the words of Seward: "Will you have Andrew Johnson King or President?") "Slavery Is Dead," and "Southern Justice." He created the elephant as symbolical of the Republican Party. He made the dollar mark on William M. Tweed's face famous. The blazing diamond pin, representing vulgar, showy wealth, was his creation. He made the United States Army a skeleton, invented the canvas bag in the Blaine campaign, originated the fire-eating Southerner, made John Kelly a wild (Tammany) Indian, drew Tilden as a sphinx and a mummy, labeled the Tilden campaign the "barrel campaign," and represented capital and labor as the Siamese twins.

At one time Mr. Nast was a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York. For about a quarter of a century his home had been at Morristown, N. J.

On the occasion of the publication of THE NEW YORK TIMES's semi-centennial jubilee number, Sept. 18, 1901, Mr. Nast, who, with THE NEW YORK TIMES, had made the most pleasing warfare against the Tweed Ring in 1871, sent a sketch of himself, hat doffed, with a NEW YORK TIMES and a Harper's Weekly beneath his arm. It was labeled, "For the Sake of Old (The New York) Times."

Last May 2 President Roosevelt nominated Mr. Nast to be Consul General at Guayaquil.

Will Cuts Off a Son with $500.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—By the will of Mrs. Sarah A. Yates, widow of Mayor Henry J. Yates of this city, which was admitted to probate here late yesterday afternoon, Frederick Yates, a son, is cut off with a legacy of $500. The balance of the estate, which is estimated approximately at $100,000, is to be divided equally among her three other children.

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The Quick Way
Cures a Cold, the Pe-ru-na Way. Get Pe-ru-na Almanac.

HELD FOR SPEEDING AUTOS.

Three Chauffeurs Caught on Pelham Avenue—Bronx Bicycle Police to Wear Citizens' Clothes.

Three chauffeurs, driving huge racing automobiles, were arrested on Pelham Avenue on Saturday afternoon for racing their machines faster than the law allows. They were arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday and held in $300 bail each for trial.

The prisoners were François Guichane, forty-six years old, of Bayside, chauffeur for Arthur Huntington; George Ferrier, nineteen years old, who said he was coming to New York from Derby, Conn., for Mrs. Blake the owner of the machine, and Joseph Martin, twenty-eight years old, of 207 West Thirty-eighth Street, who was taking a party of five Yale students to New Haven.

These arrests, which were made by bicycle policemen, are said to be the first start of an attempt by the police to stop effectually the speeding of these racing machines beyond the speed allowed by law. In order to accomplish this end, Inspector Cross has issued orders to all bicycle policemen in the Bronx to wear citizens' clothes. While in uniform the bicycle policemen were kept on the jump all the time trying to catch offenders, who seemed to take delight in braving the police.

MME. DUSE VISITS BRYN MAWR.

Thought of Having Her Daughter Educated There, but Abandoned the Idea.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Mme. Eleanora Duse visited Bryn Mawr College last Thursday with a view to having her daughter educated there. After an investigation of the conditions and requirements she concluded that the young woman would be too seriously handicapped by her imperfect knowledge of the English language, and abandoned the idea.

The actress was cordially received at Bryn Mawr by Miss Thomas, the President, and was an interesting visitor to the collegians. She was conducted to the chapel by Miss Thomas, and after urgent solicitation delivered a short address in Italian, which was translated by her hostess. She was deeply interested in the college, its appointments, and the grounds, and asked to be shown some typical dormitories, which request was readily granted.

She expressed herself greatly pleased with the institution, and regretted that her daughter would be unable to enter it.

TEXAS BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Eastern Line North of the Red River Changed, Indian Territory Gaining a Strip.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 7.—Three portions of boundary lines of the State of Texas are in dispute, the latest being the eastern line north of the Red River. There has just been filed in the State Land Office a report of the work under the act of Congress of 1901 requiring the Secretary of the Interior to establish the one hundredth meridian, which forms the eastern boundary of Texas from the Red River, in Childress County, north to and including Lipscomb County.

It was first understood that the new line would give Texas a strip of eight miles of the Indian Territory, but the report fixes the meridian so that Texas loses a strip of land three-fourths of a mile wide. It this corner as lately marked is made permanent, the people who own the property now on the west, formerly on the east, side of the line will be without title, and lose their land, as a deed from Texas will be worthless.

This late location will stand unless the State of Texas can prevail on Congress to authorize a new line.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL DEAL.

Syndicate, Headed by Wm. A. Prendergast of New York, Buys Land.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 7.—An important transfer of coal areas was made here yesterday. Eight and a half square miles of coal lands at River Inhabitants, Cape Breton, has passed to the control of a syndicate known as the North American Coal and Development Company from the hands of local owners. The officers of the syndicate are as follows:

President—William A. Prendergast, New York; Vice President—Robert J. Campbell, New York; Secretary-Treasurer—James A. Miner, New York; Directors—Thomas E. Wing, New York; E. Guerin, Montreal; H. J. Ballentin, New York; Duncan Finlayson, M. P. P. Arichat, Simon Joyce, and M. P. P. Descusse.

Mr. Finlayson says that the property had been under development for some time, and one good seam of coal of a very superior quality, a sort of semi-anthracite, had been located. Active development will commence in a month or so.

CONVICTED MURDERER ESCAPES.

His Keeper Failed to Lock the Door of the Jail Corridor.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Dec. 7.—Charles Grether, the convicted murderer of Constable Adam Strunk, escaped this morning, for the second time, from the County Jail.

Grether was asked by Reinhart, the watchman, if he would like to take a bath, and when he replied in the affirmative Reinhart unlocked the cell door and led the prisoner to the bathroom near by. Reinhart then walked out of the jail corridor to the reading room, failing to lock the big iron doors of the corridor.

A few minutes after Reinhart had settled himself down to read the morning paper Grether quietly stole out of the corridor, ran up stairs to a room in the second story of the dwelling house adjoining the jail, and jumped from the window.

SOCIALIST PRIEST RESIGNS.

Father McGrady of Bellevue, Ky., Retires Because of His Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Father Thomas F. McGrady of St. Anthony's Church, Bellevue, Ky., announced to his congregation this morning that he would retire from the church. This action is taken because of his pronounced Socialistic views. He says that to retract any of his writings would stultify him before the public and would be against his conscience.

Father McGrady intends to remain in Bellevue, and will continue the advocacy of Socialistic doctrines. Bishop Maes has refused to make any statement, and Vicar General Brossart says he has not heard whether Father McGrady is to be excommunicated or not.

MISS DRESSLER'S MOTHER DEAD.

Mrs. Annie Koerber, mother of Marie Dressler, the actress, died yesterday at her home, in Bayside, L. I. So ill is the actress in her apartments, at 159 West Forty-fifth Street, that she has not been told of her mother's death. Miss Dressler has been ill for weeks, having suffered from typhoid fever. She was convalescent and then suffered a relapse. A few days ago her mother, whose health had long been poor, was taken ill. A complication of diseases resulted and she died yesterday.

It was said last night that Miss Dressler's condition improves slowly day by day, but that it will be some time before she can be pronounced beyond the danger point.

Mrs. Koerber was the wife of Prof. A. Koerber, a teacher of music.

Burnett's Cocoaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the hair.—Adv.

MASCAGNI HAD FEARS

Policemen Sent to Meet Him at the Grand Central Station.

All on Account of a Telegram to the Mayor—Singers and Musicians Marched Under Escort.

Forty-five policemen under the command of Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station were at the Grand Central Station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Pietro Mascagni and his musicians and singers arrived from Springfield, Mass. As soon as the train was free of all passengers, except the members of the opera company, Capt. Walsh and Detective Sergeant Petrosini, accompanied by twenty men, went to the cars that had been reserved for the composer and his company. Mascagni awaited them behind closed doors, and after Petrosini had informed him that protection had been requested, he signaled to Capt. Walsh, who cannot speak Italian yet, that he was ready to leave the train.

As the composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" stepped from the car Capt. Walsh stepped to his right and grasped an arm, while Petrosini executed a similar movement and grasped the arm on the port side. Mrs. Mascagni walked behind her husband, and two policemen, without uniforms, brought up the rear. A large crowd had collected outside the gate, and when Capt. Walsh and Mascagni appeared the policemen and detectives opened a pathway for Capt. Walsh and the composer.

"Stand back! Is the carriage ready? Don't let those people get too close, and don't lose sight of any of the others," Capt. Walsh and Petrosini shouted as they emerged and almost dragged Signor Mascagni in the direction of the carriage.

The policemen outside the gate cleared a large space for the members of the company, preparatory to the march to the Herald Square Theatre. The singers and musicians were corraled safely, and guards were stationed to see that no unauthorized persons approached them, while Capt. Walsh was tucking Mascagni in his carriage and instructing the driver as to his route and destination. Mascagni talked to his manager, and if gestures and quick speech indicated anything he evidently gave that person some information that was considered of momentous importance. Then Capt. Walsh signaled the driver to proceed. Petrosini rode with Mascagni.

The carriage went to the Savoy Hotel, where Mascagni, under escort of Petrosini, went after his mail, after which he went to the Herald Square Theatre to conduct a rehearsal.

As soon as he had sent Mascagni away safely Capt. Walsh turned his attention the company, and after several conferences with his men he decided to form them in lines of twos and march them up Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue and then down the avenue to Thirty-fifth Street, and across that street to the Herald Square Theatre. Then the trouble began. Not a single policeman could speak Italian. The resort was to the language of signs, and after an exhibition of gesticulations such as is seldom seen in these parts the foreigners were directed into position and the order was given to march.

Each file had a plain clothes man alongside, and as the line, which extended for more than half a block, emerged from the station and headed for Fifth Avenue, with Capt. Walsh at the front, a crowd that numbered several hundred fell in behind, and followed all the way to the theatre in order to find out what the unusual precautions meant. When enlightened the crowd laughed at the police for making such a formidable show of strength on such an occasion.

When asked why such unusual precautions had been taken Capt. Walsh explained that it was on account of a telegram that Mayor Low had received earlier in the day from Mascagni's representative. The telegram was:

His Honor Seth Low, Mayor of the City of New York:

Mascagni and his opera company, 100 people, arrive at the Grand Central Station at 4:25 P. M. to-day. I fear personal violence for them from men who have resorted to intimidation, false arrest, and perjury. Please provide ample police protection for escort to Herald Square Theatre.

The message was forwarded to the police, and the order to Capt. Walsh to muster his men resulted. Capt. Walsh when asked where the dangerous people were when the Boston train arrived replied that he did not know, unless they were in Yonkers or in the moon or some other inaccessible place, for it was certain they were not at the Grand Central station.

After the arrival of Mascagni at the theatre the composer's representative said:

"This theatre is surrounded by no less than 300 policemen to-night. The reason of this huge guard is because we do not wish to run the risk of giving the enemies of Signor Mascagni a chance to get in some more of their devilish work. They arrested him on a trumped up charge in Boston, and in Springfield the other night they arrested Schiavazzi, the tenor, trying to break up the performance, and also had warrants out for Bellatti, the baritone, and Jachia, the assistant conductor. They tried to attach the receipts at Lawrence, Mass., and failed. We heard that they intended to try to prevent this performance, and we decided to get all the protection we could. We will give the performance, and as soon as it is over we will rush the musicians and artists over to Hoboken, from which city they will start for Scranton, Penn., in the morning."

During the evening, instead of 200, there were ten men in uniform and twenty-five in plain clothes detailed for duty at the theatre. Most of the men had been on duty all day, and late in the evening the back part of the theatre where the uniformed men were stationed had the appearance of a dormitory. In the audience were about fifteen of the men, and on the stage and in the orchestra six more, each one holding a violin, a pair of cymbals, or other musical instrument.

The concert was not begun until after 9 o'clock. At first the audience was unable to account for the delay. It was learned that many of the musicians claimed that they had not received their salaries for the past week, and when the time to go on came they refused to move a step unless the money, to the amount of several hundred dollars, was paid. When the men refused to go on there was the liveliest kind of a scene back of the stage, where the strikers argued with all the fervor of their Latin natures.

According to one of the attachés of the Herald Square, one of Mascagni's business representatives appeared and, waving a one-hundred-dollar note in the air, called on all the strikers to take a good look at it and decide for themselves whether or not it was genuine. The musicians knew at a glance that it was the real thing, but they refused to go on until the business man reached into his pocket and pulled out another one-hundred-dollar note, which he waved in his other hand. That seemed to please the strikers greatly, and, with a yell of delight, the musicians marched on the stage.

The first part of the programme was then rendered. At the intermission there was another pow-wow behind the scenes. Mascagni and his men immediately got to work again to persuade the dissatisfied ones not to break up the consert, and at length succeeded in persuading enough men to go on to make a fairly respectable showing. The dissenters behind the scenes continued their murmurings, but the audience did not know anything was wrong, and everything proceeded smoothly, the conductor being applauded at the conclusion of each number.

In the lobby at about that time more trouble, not on the programme, cropped out. The manager of the company had sent thirty-nine of the men, under a police escort, to a restaurant across the way on Sixth Avenue for supper. The bill for the meal amounted to $16.10, and the manager of the establishment came to the theatre and demanded the money. The opera manager looked at the bill and said that he figured out only $10.80. He did not like to pay for the policeman, it was explained. This amount the restaurant man declined to accept, and said that if the money was not forthcoming in record-breaking time, he would report the matter to Capt. Walsh.

No Pneumonia There

You're safe in the sunshine of California. The Rock Island's Golden State Limited offers every comfort en route. 401 Broadway.—Adv.

That influenced the Mascagni's manager and the bill as rendered was paid.

Afterward all went well and the concert was ended. It was time to go to Hoboken then and only twenty minutes to get out of New York was at the disposal of the company, every member of which seemed to be in mortal fear that somebody would cause trouble again before they could shake the dust of New York off their feet and reach the soil of New Jersey, where they would be free from molestation. The baggage was packed in three vans and sent to the West Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Mascagni, his business manager, and the secretary had been carried to the ferry as soon as the performance ended and they were on the safe side of the Hudson when the new day was ushered in.

NEBRASKA'S UNLAWFUL FENCES

It Is Believed the President's Demand for Their Removal Must Be Energetically Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb. Dec. 7.—Decidedly energetic action from Washington will be necessary to force officials here to carry out President Roosevelt's demand for the removal of unlawful fences on the public lands of Nebraska, it is believed. The cattlemen believe that they are in no danger from Special Agent Mosby. Is is thought that soldiers will not be used, and that the Federal Grand Jury now investigating the abuses will do nothing.

Nebraska is a checkerboard of illegally inclosed grazing lands, and despite the fact that this condition has been known to the Department of the Interior for years, not one practical step has been taken to remove the fences.

The President's attitude having been clearly defined in his message, there is no doubt felt now but that the fence law, long a dead letter, will be enforced, but the first movement has yet to be made by the department.

What is needed in Nebraska, it is asserted, is a number of special agents from the Land Department, with some idea of how they are going to proceed, and with instructions to proceed at once and in all localities.

Cattlemen have been relying on an alleged promise of President Roosevelt that a year, expiring in July, would be given them to adjust themselves to new conditions. Now they learn that the fences are to come down at once. Those are the orders, but there have been no actions to back them up.

What is necessary to oust the cattlemen from their illegal holdings, according to the Nebraska code of ethics, is a number of civil suits started in all sections of the State by special agents and United States Attorneys.

INDIANS SEEK DIVORCES.

Sioux Braves Learning to Take Advantage of South Dakota's Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 7.—The Sioux Indians are learning from the whites that South Dakota is a good place to get divorces, and, while that formality has never been considered necessary on the reservation, a number of Sioux braves have applied for separation from their wives, and their cases are being tried in court here. Three were settled Saturday, and three more come up for trial to-mororw. Not a squaw has asked for a divorce.

In the first case yesterday Eagle Boy asked for a divorce, on the grounds of cruelty and deception. Testimony brought out at the trial showed Pipe Eagle Boy, his squaw, had assured Eagle Boy that he was her first love, when in truth he was her seventh husband, the other six having been put aside without the formality of a divorce.

Burnt Prairie, a witness in the case, smilingly acknowledged that he himself had been married thirty-six times, and had been in a divorce case. Understanding Crow was the plaintiff in a case against Mrs. Crow, a number of charges being made against her. The petition was granted. Went Away was granted a divorce from his squaw for cruelty and deception.

LEAPED OVER OPEN CREMATORY

Trenton Man Escaped from Mass of Garbage That Would Have Carried Him Down to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Had it not been for his ability as a broad jumper Theodore Jackson, an employe of the city garbage crematory, would have been cremated last night.

Jackson had superintended the unloading of a garbage cart, and was poking the mass of stuff into the mouth of the furnace, which opens on top, when another carter attempted to unload. Jackson looked up, quickly saw that the mass of garbage would hurl him into the mouth of the crematory, and without an instant's hesitation leaped across the fiery opening, the flames singeing his clothing. The leap was about five feet, and made on a steel floor slippery with grease.

As Jackson landed on the other side the mass of garbage shot down into the furnace.

FINED FOR CRUELTY TO LION.

"The Great Lafayette" Made the Animal Roar at Performances by Means of an Electric Current.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—"The Great Lafayette," a vaudeville performer last week at the Duquesne Theatre, was fined $20 and costs yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals.

In order to make his act realistic and thrilling, Lafayette introduced a caged lion, which was goaded by a strong electric current to roar in an infuriated manner. Superintendent James Bell of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society heard of the performer's methods.

An inspection of the stage by officers of the Humane Society revealed large copper plates at the bottom of the beast's cage. At the moment the animal was called upon to roar a strong alternating electric current was turned on from the dynamo, and the lion, in its struggles, dashed about in a way that led the audience to believe that its fury was natural.

EXODUS OF SCANDINAVIANS.

Six Hundred Leave the Northwest for Home—Coming Back After Christmas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The annual exodus from the Northwest and the Middle West of Scandinavians who return to the motherland for the Christmas holidays is unusually heavy this year. A special train leaving Chicago for New York to-day carried 600 of these excursionists for Norway and Sweden. The train was elaborately decorated with the flags of the United States and of Norway and Sweden.

Practically all the excursionists will return to the United States, and many of them have arranged to bring kinsmen with them on the return trip.

Trenton Objects to Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Trenton Board of Trade has appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate freight discimination against Trenton. The board says that Trenton is not classed as a tidewater shipping point, because there are no coaling facilities here, and Trenton pays about 50 cents per ton more freight on coal, from the mining regions, it is said, than Perth Amboy, Camden, and other tidewater towns more distant than Trenton and requiring longer hauls.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The connecting link is the Pennsylvania Special. Every convenience of office, home, and club.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whiskey
for Cheerful thoughts. Sure cure for Blues, Megrims, and all uncharitableness.—Adv.

A PRINCE LINER BURNED

The Tartar Prince Destroyed at Sea on Nov. 25.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED

Taken on Board by the Steamship Argyll—The Tartar Prince Left Here for Natal Nov. 10.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Dec. 7.—The Prince liner Tartar Prince, Capt. McFarlane, from New York Nov. 10, and St. Vincent Nov. 23, for Port Natal, (Durban,) was totally burned at sea on Nov. 25.

The crew and passengers were saved by the steamship Argyll, from the Tyne for Algoa Bay. The crew were afterward transferred to the liner Goth, from Table Bay for Southampton, while the passengers proceeded to their destination on the Argyll.

The Tartar Prince was a steel screw steamship of 3,372 tons gross. She was equipped with electricity and had six water-tight compartments. Her principal dimensions were: Length, 343 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 26 feet. She belonged to the Prince Line of Newcastle, England, and was built in 1895.

The vessel was until recently in the Prince Line service between New York and Mediterranean ports.

FISHERMEN RESCUE CREW AND SAVE THEIR SHIP.

They Succeed in Bringing Their Own and the Abandoned Vessel Into Port by Swapping Crews at Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. Dec. 7.—Among the arrivals here to-night was the fishing schooner Mary A. Gleason. She was quickly followed by the coasting schooner Winchester. The latter was in charge of a crew of eight men from the former. Aboard the Gleason were the Captain and five of the Winchester's crew who were rescued at sea Saturday morning and bandoned their vessel.

The Winchester left Sullivan, Me., Thursday morning with 475 tons of granite, bound for Philadelphia. When off Portland a blinding snowstorm and gale set in. It was impossible to lighten the deckload of stone, some of which was in eight-ton pieces. The waves broke and made clean breaches over her, the crew narrowly escaping being swept overboard.

About midnight the vessel sprang a leak. The crew were lashed to the pumps, and worked with energy to keep the vessel free. The water casks had gone by the board. Friday and Friday night the men continued at the pumps in relays. They had had nothing to eat or drink since Thursday morning.

By 11 o'clock Saturday morning they had been driven about fifteen miles off the northern edge of George's. Meantime the Gleason had been caught in the gale off the Maine Coast, where, under close reefs, she rode out its fury Friday and Friday night.

Saturday morning she squared away for the fishing grounds, and had not been under sail long before the three-master in distress was discovered. The men could be rescued only by means of dories, and this task in the high wind and mountainous seas was something to make even the stout hearted pause.

Capt. White asked for volunteers. Every man volunteered. A dory, after much difficulty, was put alongside the coaster, and her men, watching their chances, jumped aboard. They were taken aboard the fishermen and given dry clothing and food.

Both vessels got under way about noon yesterday, the prize crews were constantly at the pumps in order to keep the vessel free, but they kept in sight of the Gleason all night, and at 6 this morning they made Highland Light.

CANADIAN PREFERENCE LEAGUE

Tariff Organization Forming Antagonistic to Trade with This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, Dec. 7.—The Canadian Preference League is being organized throughout the Dominion, the understood purpose of which is antagonistic to the industries of the United States.

It is stated the league's membership is increasing rapidly, and the effects of a general adoption of its pledges are expected to be seen within a few months on the other side of the border. Persons joining the league subscribe to the following pledge:

"I hereby associate myself with the Canadian Preference League as a member thereof, I pledge my self to give preference when making purchases to the products of this country, and to all articles of Canadian manufacture, when the quality is equal and the cost is not in excess of that of similar foreign products or manufactured articles. I also undertake to give preference to Canadian labor and to this country's educational and financial institutions."

PAY ON A GOLD BASIS.

New Departure by the Mexican International Railroad.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Dec. 7.—The machinists in the shops of the Mexican International Railroad at Ciudad Porfiro Diaz have been notified that from Dec. 1 they will be paid standard American wages on a gold basis. The machinists will get $3.30 and the boilermakers $3.50 per day in American money or in Mexican silver at the average rate of exchange for the month in which they work.

This is an entirely new departure in Mexican railroading, and was caused by the fact that Americans could not be held at the old rates. The advance applies only to Americans.

MORE PAY FOR RAILROAD MEN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 7.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company purposes a substantial increase in rates to pay to employes in the various departments. The officials are now at work on a general plan of readjustment and equalization to become effective at an early date, probably from Dec. 1.

The rates paid by the Lackawanna Road since October, 1899, have not been exceeded by any road in the East, and the advanced wages now paid by some of the companies do not much more than equal the Lackawanna rates. Still the company is disposed to deal liberally with its employes, many of whom have devoted practically a lifetime to its interests.

All branches of the service and practically all the employes will be affected by the company's voluntary action.

Heavily Insured Bostonians.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Five Bostonians carry upon their lives a total of over $2,000,000 life insurance. They are:

Thomas W. Lawson, who is said to carry an endowment life policy of over $1,000,000, payable to Mrs. Lawson.

Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, first Mayor of Medford, a suburb of Boston, $365,000.

Wallace L. Pierce of Boston, $545,000.

Albert C. Burrage, the copper man, rival of Thomas W. Lawson, $100,000.

Henry M. Whitney, the gas man, $100,000.

New York for luncheon, Chicago for breakfast, after a delightful ride, 980 miles in 20 hours, on the train, of the century—New York Central's "20th Century Limited."—Adv.

ANXIOUS ABOUT HANNA'S STRENGTH IN INDIANA.

Letter to Politicians of That State Says the President's Friends Are Uneasy and Makes Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The question as to whether Senator Hanna is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President has been revived by a letter sent to Indiana by L. T. Michener, ex-Attorney General of that State. Several copies have been returned to this city. The letter is marked confidential, and was sent to numerous Republican politicians of Indiana. The letter reads:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1902.

Hon.——:

My Dear ——: It is believed here that Senator Hanna will try to get the Presidential nomination in 1904, and that he expects the support of Indiana. Some of the President's friends are a little uneasy about it. Do you think that Hanna could take Indiana away from Roosevelt—or Fairbanks? Kindly let me have your views by next mail, if at all convenient. With kindest regards, yours truly. L. T. MICHENER.

Mr. Michener was formerly a prominent political manager of Indiana. He is now a member of a well-known law firm here, but keeps in close touch with the politics of the Hoosier State. Copies of the letter have been passed around among Indiana men here, who do not know what to make of it.

THE KILLING OF FITZGERALD.

Letter from Guatemala Says Young Hunter Was First Attacked by the Man He Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—A letter received by W. A. Hunter of Louisville from Guatemala City gives what purports to be the details of the shooting of William Fitzgerald by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the American Minister. The letter is as follows:

"As nearly as I can I will relate to you when and how this deplorable affair occurred. About 3 o'clock yesterday, Nov. 21, Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and James G. Bailey, Secretary of Legation, went out for a walk, and after going to the Post Office, as usual on Thursdays, as you know that is our mail day, they walked down to the Plaza de Armas, or, as we say, 'Central Park.' When they sat down on the same seat near the statue of Columbus, toward the music stand, Fitzgerald passed pretty close to them and then went, as we supposed, out of the park. But instead he went around the statue, coming close again, saying: 'Good evening, Mr. Bailey.'

"Mr. Bailey bowed and in an instant Fitzgerald had sprung at Godfrey, clutching him by the coat at the throat with one hand and giving him a terrible blow just below the eye with the other. Godfrey was so stunned that everything turned white before him.

"After he regained consciousness he saw Fitzgerald put his hand into his pocket and draw from it what he thought to be a dagger. But it was really a pistol. Godfrey arose and pushed Fitzgerald four or five feet from him in order to get his own pistol, which he was fortunate enough to have on his person. Before rising, however, Fitzgerald had attempted to shoot him by putting the pistol an inch or so from Godfrey's nose. But fortunately the trigger only snapped, leaving an indentation on the shells—one scar on one shell and two on another.

"Godfrey shot Fitzgerald four times—one bullet took effect in his left eye, one in the right cheek, one near the heart, and one in the side.

"Lucien Herd says that Avery, a young man from Boston, who came here with the Northern Railroad parties, told him early yesterday morning that Fitzgerald told Avery he was looking for young Hunter. Lucien said to Avery: 'I would advise you to leave Godfrey alone. You will find you are barking up the wrong tree.' This we did not know until last night, as Mr. Herd went to the country and did not return until late. Gen. Drummond was walking to and fro in front of Godfrey, and Mr. Bailey from the time they sat down until Fitzgerald was dead. Consul General A. C. McNally is only one half block away. As soon as the shots were fired he rushed straight to the place.

"It is said that a former employe of the Northern Railroad offered to pay for the assassination of young Hunter."

The letter gives the name of the person alleged to have been in a conspiracy to kill young Hunter.

SICK MARINES ARRIVE.

Fever-Stricken Men from Panama Landed at Newport News, Va.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 7.—The United States steamship Panther, Commander J. C. Wilson, reached Hampton Roads from Colon to-day, bringing the fever-stricken marines who have been protecting the railroad property on the isthmus for more than a month.

Aboard the vessel were 320 men. Thirty-four of them, of whom two are officers, were taken to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth immediately on the Panther's arrival. These cases are understood to be serious. The other stricken marines are not very ill and they will be granted shore leave until they can recuperate.

The Panther had an extremely rough voyage up from San Juan, whence she sailed last Monday afternoon. The storm delayed her arrival about two days.

RIVER ABANDONS A TOWN.

The Missouri Changes Its Channel in a Night, Leaving Nebraska City Three Miles Away.

Special to The New York Times.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Dec. 7.—The Missouri River suddenly changed its channel Friday night, leaving this city three miles from the river which formerly flowed at its very door. The Burlington Railroad bridge was in danger of being left spanning dry land, but was saved by the heavy stone embankments.

It was the most sudden change in the history of the river. At dark Friday night no indication of the coming change was visible; by daylight Saturday morning a large flat, three miles wide by five miles long, was between the city and the water. The pumping station for the water works is without connection with the river, and a heavy force of men is working to-day laying new intake pipes to the river.

Several fine Iowa farms have disappeared entirely, and where were formerly corn fields is now the current of the muddy Missouri.

COST OF SILVER STANDARD.

Mexicans Paid $14,000,000 More Last Year Than the Previous Twelve-month for Same Values.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Dec. 7.—The Federal Government has just issued an official statement showing that on account of fluctuation in the price of exchange residents of Mexico paid in silver $14,000,000 more for imported articles during the fiscal year 1901-1902 than during the previous year.

The actual value in gold of the country's imports each year was about the same, according to official figures. The imports amounted to $65,000,000 gold each year. The average price of exchange during the fiscal year 1900-1901 made the amount of silver $135,000,000, while during the fiscal year 1901-1902 it reached $147,000,000. The Custom House reports show that there was no essential difference in the classes of goods imported.

Bronchial Troubles are often permanently cured by Piso's Cure for Consumption. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

MR. REED'S BODY REMOVED

Starts for Portland, Me., on a Special Train.

Interment Will Be Made To-morrow Afternoon—The President and Many Others Call Previous to Departure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The body of Thomas Brackett Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, who died last night, left here this afternoon on a special train for Portland, Me., his early home, where the interment will take place Tuesday afternoon. Accompanying the body were Mrs. Reed, the widow; Miss Catherine Reed, the ex-Speaker's daughter; Amos L. Allen, Mr. Reed's successor in the House of Representatives; Asher C. Hinds, Mr. Reed's parliamentary clerk while Speaker, and Augustus G. Payne of New York, a life-long friend. At Mrs. Reed's request there were no ceremonies of any kind here, and at Portland they will be of a simple character.

During the entire day there was a stream of sympathetic callers at the Arlington Hotel, where the body of Mr. Reed lay awaiting removal to the railroad station. They included President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet and of the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the Diplomatic Corps. Many persons in private life also called. Neither Mrs. Reed nor her daughter saw any of the visitors, who simply left cards. It was not generally known that the body would be taken from the city to-day, and President Roosevelt had invited Mrs. Reed and her daughter to be his guests at the White House pending its removal, which invitation, under the circumstances, they were compelled to decline.

The body was inclosed in a casket with heavy oxidized extension handles, and on the top was a solid silver plate, on which had been engraved the following simple inscription:

THOMAS BRACKETT REED,
Oct. 18, 1839—Dec. 7, 1902.

The casket remained at the hotel until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was brought down st

ANECDOTES OF MR. REED

Last Known Epigram Was on the Anti-Trust Agitation.

His Fun at the Expense of Correspondents Who Sought to Interview Him —Opinion of His Own Portrait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is probable that no American has in recent years so nearly approached to the old ideal of a "wit" in the sense that Theodore Hook and Sydney Smith were wits as Mr. Reed. His casual epigrams were telegraphed all over the country as matters of news, and just as the casual sayings of Hook, Smith, and Charles Lamb are classics to-day so Mr. Reed's sayings will probably long continue to be remembered. His last known utterance of this kind was made here in Washington last Monday, just before he was stricken with his last illness. It summed up the anti-trust agitation from his standpoint. He was talking with one of the House leaders about the anti-trust programme and the leader asked him what he thought was to be done.

"You have a golden opportunity," replied Mr. Reed in his worst drawl. "An indefinable something is to be done in a way nobody knows how and at a time nobody knows when. That, as I understand it, is the programme against the trusts. The opportunity is so broad I should think you could not miss it."

Not long ago Mr. Reed came to Washington to appear before the Supreme Court. He arrived before the court did and had to wait. There were a good many other onlookers and lawyers in the same predicament and some of them began to manifest impatience. Finally one of them, who knew Mr. Reed, leaned over to him and said:

"Mr. Speaker, can't you count a quorum?"

A look of offended surprise came over the ex-Speaker's round face. "Sir," said he in tones of stern rebuke, "you forget that when I counted a quorum there always was a quorum."

A CORRESPONDENT FOILED.

One of Mr. Reed's visits to Washington was made just after the withdrawal of his successor, Speaker Henderson, from the Congressional race in Iowa. A newspaper correspondent espied Mr. Reed standing on the opposite side of the street contemplating the sky. The correspondent knew that it would be a difficult matter to induce Mr. Reed to talk about his successor, so instead of accosting the ex-Speaker at once he walked up and down the block for five minutes, framing an appeal which should touch the Maine man's heart.

Having composed an artful, skillful address, he crossed the street to where Mr. Reed was still standing. It was his intention to prevent Mr. Reed from interrupting by pouring out his entire argument, explaining the reasons why it was a patriotic duty for Mr. Reed to talk, before the latter could get in a word.

He carried out his scheme successfully. It took three minutes to deliver the address, and Mr. Reed did not get a chance to interrupt. It was such a convincing argument that the correspondent did not see how Mr. Reed could refuse to talk.

Mr. Reed seemed moved. Instead of abruptly refusing to talk, as had at first been his evident intention, he looked up at the sky and began to think. The correspondent knew enough not to disturb the current of Mr. Reed's thoughts. For three or four minutes the ex-Speaker gazed at the sky with a meditative air. At last he slowly brought his gaze back to earth, cleared his throat, and spoke.

"That cloud," said he, "indicates that we are going to have rain."

Mr. Reed's last visit to Washington, which terminated in so sorrowful a way, was made just after the army and navy football game, which he attended. As he came through the gate to take the train from the football game to Washington he found himself jostling Representative-elect Charles Landis of Indiana, whom he knew well. They shook hands and boarded the train together, going into the smoking car. When they settled themselves in their seats and pulled out their cigars Mr. Landis said:

"I thought when you bumped into me that you were as big as ever, but you have fallen off. I think you weigh thirty pounds less than you used to."

"Well," replied Mr. Reed, glancing down at his big frame with a look of pride, "maybe I have, but it has not lessened the matchless symmetry of my form."

He joked about his physical condition, and seemed to be in a happy and cheerful state of mind. At Baltimore he got off, believing that he would have difficulty in getting hotel accommodations in Washington, and Mr. Landis never saw him again.

PORTRAIT BY JOHN SARGENT.

In the Summer of 1891 Mr. Reed went abroad, and while in London sat for his portrait to the famous painter John Sargent. During the Winter following the finished portrait was sent to Washington and duly hung in the lobby of the House. His colleagues looked at it and shook their heads silently. Visitors to the Capitol were taken around by the guides and shown the last addition to the gallery of portraits of ex-Speakers and expressed their opinions also.

Mr. Reed was seen one day to go out into the lobby and stand for several minutes before his portrait and then return to his seat. A newspaper man, who had observed this, took occasion to see him later and ask him what he thought of the portrait.

"Well," he replied in his well-known drawl, "I may have done so poorly here as to deserve to be remembered by that picture, but I am taken a good deal of consolation from the thought that everybody says it is a fine portrait but a very bad likeness."

During Mr. Reed's last years in the House there was a keen demand from publishers of magazines for his manuscript. The offers for his ideas on almost any public question were sometimes phenomenal, and if he had been a more strenuous individual in his literary habits he might have added large sums to his income. On one occasion news came that the State of Colorado was likely to be represented in part in the House by a woman. An enterprising publisher saw in this circumstance a topic for an article from Mr. Reed, and instructed his representative in Washington to see the gentleman from Maine and persuade him to write on the possibilities opened up by the entrance of a woman in the lower house of Congress.

Mr. Reed was then recognized as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and it was apprehended correctly by the publisher's representative that he would be reluctant to say anything about such a matter. However, the errand was duly performed, and Mr. Reed, sitting ponderously in his seat on the Republican side of the Chamber, was asked to let the American public know what he thought the House would be like with any considerable number of women representing constituencies there.

The big man turned gravely on his visitor, continued arranging many papers on his desk, seemed to be thinking intensely on the proposal, and finally asked if the visitor had a telegraph frank.

To an affirmative reply the Main Representative said:

"Would you be kind enough to send a message to your principal for me?"

Of course the answer was affirmative, and the gentleman from the publishing house took out his pencil to write from Mr. Reed's dictation.

"Please say," said Mr. Reed, "just this: 'Excuse me,' and get the telegraph operator to send the last word in capitals." That was as near as any one ever got Reed to delivering himself on woman's suffrage

MAINE'S ABLE STATESMEN.

The death of Mr. Reed removes the last of the famous Maine quartet in the House, which had so large a share in National legislation for so many years. The State of Maine, with only four Representatives and two Senators, had an influence on public affairs out of all proportion to her size, owing to the high character of her representation. No State was so strong, and the difference between Maine, with her four Representatives, and New York and Pennsylvania, the greatest States in the Union, with their sixty-two, was a common theme for political critics. The four Maine men were Reed, Boutelle, Dingley, and Milliken.

Within five years all have passed away. Mr. Milliken died in 1807, Mr. Dingley in 1899, and Mr. Boutelle in 1901. Mr. Reed resigned from Congress in 1899. Mr. Hale and Mr. Frye are still left in the Senate, where they continue to exert Maine's old influence. Mr. Frye is President pro tem. of that body. The two Senators entered the House of Representatives in Blaine's day, Mr. Hale coming in 1869 and Mr. Frye in 1871. Both entered the Senate in 1881, Mr. Frye to succeed Blaine and Mr. Hale to succeed Hamlin. Blaine succeeded William Pitt Fessenden. The mere mention of the names is sufficient to show Maine's importance in the Senate for forty years.

In 1897, just before the breaking up of the House quartet began, each of the four Maine men was so placed as to be a power. Mr. Reed was the Speaker. Mr. Dingley was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and was about to begin his labors on the tariff law which bears his name. Mr. Boutelle was Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and Mr. Milliken of the Public Buildings Committee. In the Senate Mr. Frye was, as he still is, President pro tem. The power of Maine has been considerably diminished, but the men who have been elected to succeed the great quartet are respected and influential in their ways, and are gradually making themselves felt.

One element in the fame of Maine is her persistence in keeping her men in Congress year after year, so that they are sure to "learn the business" and rise if they have anything in them. One of the new quartet, Mr. Littlefield, already has come to the front, and made himself a man of National prominence. He accomplished this feat in the first session of his first Congress, making his name known over the country before he had been a member more than a few months. This is an achievement so rare as to be almost unknown, and its difficulty cannot be appreciated outside of Washington.

MR. REED'S EPIGRAMS.

Some of Mr. Reed's epigrams are too well known to need more than a passing mention. Such, for instance, was his famous designation of the Springer bills to amend the tariff piecemeal instead of by one general revision as "pop-gun bills." Another was his widely quoted retort to Mr. Springer when that statesman declared that he would rather be right than be President: "The gentleman will never be either."

He had talent for stinging and comprehensive epigram. Discoursing on the work of the Democratic House at the close of the session of 1892 he said:

"The present House has avoided its opportunities and shirked its duties, and has led a gelatinous life, to the scorn of all vertebrate animals."

Another of his lampoons on the Democratic Party was this: "I have known the Democratic Party for thirty years, and I have never known a moment in which it could be photographed in any attitude except that of 'it can't be done.'"

Mr. Reed had fallen off in flesh a great deal of late years. When he was in Congress he was a tremendous man physically. One day during his Speakership, in the last year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, a friend said to him:

"How much do you weigh?"

"I weigh 200 pounds," said Mr. Reed.

"Oh, you weigh more than that," was the surprised reply. You must weigh nearly 300 pounds."

"No," said the Speaker, with an air of finality. "No gentleman weighs more than 200 pounds."

As a rule Mr. Reed was in the habit of walking from the Capitol to the Shoreham Hotel, a distance of about a mile and a half. His big figure and his lumbering, swinging, sailorlike walk were familiar sights along the avenue. Never a halt did he make till he reached the corner of Fifteenth and F Streets, where he used to stop and buy an evening paper from "Annie," the old woman who is one of the characters of the capital. He would chat with Annie, and then proceed to the hotel.

REED MEETS HIS MATCH.

When it is stated that he did not stop an exception must be made. At the very beginning of the walk he used to drop in at the queer old curiosity shop at the foot of the Capitol, kept by a quaint old character named Guild. Guild is a taciturn old man who seems to resent the presence of customers and who sells his curios as a favor. Reed used to spend hours there, delving among the old books, magazines, and engravings, watched with a suspicious eye by the old man. One day he picked up two fine engravings of Oliver Cromwell and asked how much they were.

"Five dollars, Mr. Reed," said Guild.

"Oh, you know who I am?" said Reed.

"That is why you charge me such an outrageous price."

"It's five dollars to you and five dollars to anybody else," growled the old eccentric. "That's my price."

Reed went away, but he came back the next day and asked Guild again how much he wanted for the engravings.

"You know the price," grumbled Guild, and would say no more. He refused to answer any of Mr. Reed's arguments, and the Speaker went away defeated.

Months passed, and every day the persevering statesman dropped in and asked the price. The answer always was, "You know the price," and after that Guild locked himself up in silence and made no answer to the statesman's protests. Mr. Reed had met an antagonist he could not overcome. At last one day, after three months of daily visits, he walked in without a word, took up the engravings and handed Guild $5. Guild took them without a word.

Mr. Reed used to go in there daily after that. He struck up an acquaintance with the old man, and seemed to enjoy his eccentricity as much as he did the queer, tumble down old store with its huddled stock.

Sarcastic himself, Mr. Reed appreciated a joke at his own expense. Here is a story that has never seen the daylight of print, and it illustrates how well he liked a witticism even if he was its target. One day he was browsing in Guild's dingy bookshop. He took up a number of books and finally the novel "Scruples."

"What is the price of this?" asked Mr. Reed.

"A dollar, Sir," replied the old man rather tartly.

"Too much," said Reed laconically, and laid the book down.

"Well, Sir," retorted Guild, who has a sharp tongue of his own, "I don't know of any law you have passed that compels you to buy if you don't want to. Besides, I don't see what a member of Congress wants of a book with that title, anyway."

Reed broke into a hearty laugh, and as he rolled on down the avenue he was still smiling at the old man's reply.

It was seldom that Mr. Reed would accept an invitation to lunch in the Capitol restaurant. He seemed to view with suspicious eye all invitations of the kind, no matter how disinterested they were. On rare occasions when he did accept Mr. Reed would invariably order nothing but pie and milk.

MR. COMSTOCK DENOUNCED.

Tumult at a Meeting of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association While He Was Speaking.

Anthony Comstock delivered an address to the members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association in the Long Island Business College, South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon and was interrupted frequently by persons who persisted in asking questions. His subject was "Our Aims and Work," and he described the work of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Before finishing Mr. Comstock became pale with anger, having been denounced for evading questions put to him. One of the questions was "Why don't you suppress the publication of the Bible?" To that Mr. Comstock retorted: "The Bible needs no defense. It is the word of life to those who accept it."

Men and women arose and there was such a tumult that Herbert Casson, the President of the association, after an attempt to quiet the people, characterized the conduct of the audience as the most disgraceful the association had ever witnessed. So intense was the excitement for a time that it was thought the police might be called in.

In beginning his address Mr. Comstock gave a history of his society and said that the work he carried on had been assigned to him and that he was only doing his duty. He spoke of Ida Craddock, who was arrested through the aid of the society and convicted, but committed suicide the day before she was to be sentenced. He gave details of the case and said she was not responsible for her acts "If insanity had been the plea of her counsel," he remarked, "she might not have been convicted."

Edwin C. Walker was the first speaker to attack Mr. Comstock on his address. He declared that if Mr. Comstock was not the cause of Ida Craddock's conviction she was convicted under the law that he framed. Ida Craddock, he said, was a pure woman who had her own ideas about literature.

Henry Rowley said that Mr. Comstock's society was a menace to liberty-loving people and denounced his method of getting evidence. At that point the demonstrative incident was developed. Before the close Moncure D. Conway and Hugh O. Pentecost spoke.

Recluse Had Been Dead for Days.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Miss Keziah Dalrymple, sixty years of age, who lived alone in a cottage near Palmyra, was found dead on the floor of her kitchen to-day by a neighbor who went to the house to call. It is believed Miss Dalrymple had been dead for at least four days. Coroner Isaac S. Cramer of Flemington was called, and decided an inquest was not needed, as there was nothing suspicious about the case.

HOME FOR HIBERNIANS

Meeting in Carnegie Hall to Advance the Movement for Building.

Addresses by Archbishop Farley, Vicar General Mooney, Secretary of State McDonough, and Judge O'Brien.

Under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York County there was a mass meeting last evening in Carnegie Hall. It was not largely attended, but tickets had been bought in wholesale lots by enthusiastic Irishmen of means for the purpose of assisting the movement for the erection of a building to stand as a monument to the fealty of the Irish element in the community. Documents, books, and historical records are to be gathered and cared for in the proposed building. Incidentally, there are to be lectures on the history of the race and its sacrifices and contributions to the creation and upbuilding of the Republic.

Archbishop Farley presided, it being the first secular affair he has attended since his elevation. The Rev. Dr. Charles McCready called the meeting to order. After announcing the purpose for which they had come together, he introduced W. Bourke Cockran, who said:

"I shall confine myself to the discharge of the task allotted to me, to unlock the door to that intellectual enjoyment which awaits you, by presenting now for the discharge of his functions as the Chairman of this gathering that honor of the priesthood, that flower of American citizenship, that newest addition to the hierarchy of which he is destined to become a shining ornament, the Right Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York."

The Archbishop was greeted with applause which lasted for several minutes. When he could be heard, he said:

"It is needless to assure you of the pleasure it gives me to preside at a meeting for the purpose for which you have assembled here. It is high time that the numerous and influential body of Irish-Americans should be represented in this the largest Catholic and, I might add, Irish city in America (applause) by some monument worthy the name of Ireland. I am happy to see that the Ancient Order of Hibernians is the first to take the step to raise that monument. It is not the first mark in this country to show the love of the Irishmen of this country, of religion, and higher education.

"Some years ago the members of the organization presented to the Catholic University at Washington the sum of $50,000, and I remember with pride and pleasure that I listened to your representative as he presented that offering. It is natural that all should wish to leave behind us some monument and to cry, 'Lord, keep my memory green.' It is but the natural wish to live in the memory of our fellow-men.

"If any order has the right to cry, 'Lord keep our memory green,' it is the Ancient Order of Hibernians. This enterprise I look forward to as being the instrument of great good to the Catholic people of New York, and I wish it God speed."

Thomas J. Gargan of Boston followed with an address on "The Irish in America Before the Revolution." He told of the colonies they had formed and of the many who had come here to add their blood to the tide that made the Revolution successful, the Irish pioneers who labored and built and then fought for their possessions with the strength of lions and of freedom. He said that modern research proved that the Irish found the New World, and Columbus had the map of the "West Ireland" when he sailed.

Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General, spoke of the "Irish Moral Influence on American Character." He said, in part:

"In looking to the moral influence, look back 1,500 years ago. Then the religion of the Cross had been preached in most of the countries of Europe. The Goth, Hun, and Vandal, the barbarians of the North, were moving southward in mighty hordes, endangering the civilization of the world.

"One power breasted the storm and the ship of Peter sailed safely on the troubled waters. Far above Continental Europe, where the Roman Pro-consul never set his foot, was the sacred isle. She had attained the highest civilization possible under paganism. The life of Christianity came to her and it was her destiny for hundreds of years to fill the highest place among the nations called Christian.

"Her jauntiest sons would not let Ireland become monastic, but they went out to teach the gospel to all men. Is it any wonder that she was known as the Island of Saints and Sages? After 1,000 years of bitterness she came here with Patrick's faith and Patrick's patriotism. She gave to us some of our best citizens. From the days of Washington, when half of his heroic army were Irishmen, they have been to the fore to cement with their blood our institutions."

John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, spoke on "Irish Influence on the Industrial Development of America." He told of how the Irish, driven from Ireland, had become the sons of toil who made the might and greatness of the country, and said that their sons and daughters had inherited their brains and courage and had taken high places in the Republic.

He said that Holland, the inventor of the sub-marine boat, was the friend of the Fenians; that Edison owed his genius to his Irish mother. James G. Blaine, who had an Irish mother, would have been President if it had not been for a bigotted preacher who insulted the Irish, thereby showing their power. Even Marconi he said, was a genius because his mother was one of the Jamisons of Dublin.

Thomas Addis Emmet Weadock of Detroit spoke on "The Irish Influence on American Polity." He said that a splendid influence of the Irish was that they took their part in the Government, keeping it near to its first principle, that it was to be government by the people. If there was any great danger it was that the people grew too busy with their affairs to partake or their right to the franchise and exercise their influence in Government affairs. The Irish were too patriotic to neglect that duty, he said.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien spoke of the "Irish Influence on the American Bench and Bar." He paid tribute to the Irishmen who have distinguished themselves at law, and added that it must be remembered, however, that noble lives are not alone of one people. St. Patrick had destroyed idolatry and Washington had founded the Republic.

He took occasion to rebuke a man, whom he spoke of as a great financier and man of brains, who, when asked what he would do with a boy, had said that if he was bright he should be put in business, and if dull in a profession, preferably the law.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo made an appeal for funds for the proposed library. He said that when the German Prince came here he found everywhere a magnificent home of the people who had come from his land. He asked what the future President of the Republic of Ireland would do after coming here. There would be no other club than the Catholic Club, a religious club, and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, who met annually at a function largely edible.

He insisted that the name of the mother country was valuable in allowing the separate people to work out individual welfare for the benefit of the whole American people.

Major Edward T. McCrystal spoke on "The Influence of the Irish Soldier in America." He told of the many great ones in the ranks and above them, and of the courage and dash they had added to the American arms.

HER MARRIAGE LEAKED OUT.

An Anonymous Letter to Her Father Brought Confession and Welcome.

Thomas P. Ward of 1,989 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, received an anonymous letter Saturday, which said: "Sir: Your daughter is no longer entitled to be called 'Miss,' for she is by right Mrs. Maurice Clark."

Ward sent for his daughter, until then known as "Miss" Sue Ward, and she confessed that on April 2 last she had been married to Maurice Clark of 1,858 Jerome Avenue by the Rev. Father McKenna of St. Aloysius's Church. The bridegroom is taking a graduate course in Columbia University and because he feared that being married would interfere with his academic status, it was thought wise to keep the matter away even from the parents of the contracting parties. Several friends of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony, however, and it is thought that through some one of them the secret leaked out.

A reconciliation followed the discovery by Mrs. Clark's parents yesterday and Clark was sent for and invited to take up his home with the family for the present. Later Mr. and Mrs. Clark will move into a house to be given them by his mother on Jerome Avenue.

PHYSICIAN TAKEN TO BELLEVUE

Dr. Adamson Tried to Preach to Diners in Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Became Violent.

While guests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel crowded the dining room last night a well-dressed man of distinguished appearance suddenly mounted his chair and with outstretched arms proceeded to deliver an oration.

"I beseech you all to come to the Lord," he said. "The Lord has empowered me with a mission that I should speak to you."

Women and men alike rose from their seats, half in wonderment and half in fear lest the exhorter should make a forcible attempt at accomplishing some conversions, while two waiters pulled him to the floor.

The man fought furiously, and it took half a dozen men to overpower him and put him in a cab headed in the direction of Bellevue.

When he saw the cab he began to kick, and the windows suffered accordingly, while the cabby looked on in disgust. Bellevue reached, the revivalist, who said he was Dr. E. C. Adamson, the scion of a wealthy family in Atlanta, Ga., took from his mouth a full set of false teeth and hurled them on the floor. Then he became violent again, and it required a full dozen of the attendants to reduce the patient to a state in which physicians could examine him. He was placed in a ward for observation.

One of the attendants said he thought he recognized the man as Dr. Lucas C. Adamson, who was formerly connected with the institution, and that on being questioned, the patient admitted that he had been connected with the institution.

Dr. Adamson, the attendant says, was appointed an assistant resident physician at the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane on Blackwell's Island in 1890, and served on the staff for five years. In 1895 he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, where he was in charge of the insane pavilion for about nine months, when he resigned.

It was learned that Dr. Adamson had been rooming since last May in a boarding house at 30 East Twenty-second Street kept by J. J. Mills. Mr. Mills said last night that Adamson had been at one time head of a sanitarium for nervous invalids, and that after causing a good deal of trouble he had left the boarding house on Friday of last week. Since that time Dr. Adamson has been registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It was said that Dr. Adamson was a relative of the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church. This was denied by Dr. Burrell.

"Dr. Adamson is a friend and a member of the congregation of the church," said Dr. Burrell; "he has been in a highly nervous condition for some time. Dr. Adamson was at the head of the Manhattan State Hospital on Blackwell's Island at one time."

MR. JEROME'S RAID DISCUSSED.

Dr. Banks Says More Than Door Smashing Is Needed to Suppress Gambling.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, took as a prelude to his sermon last night the subject "New York City's Monte Carlo, or Jerome's Raid on the Gamblers." He said in part:

"Our picturesque Mr. Jerome has been smashing doors again. Like our friend Carrie Nation, his hatchet has made so much more noise in breaking doors than it has in convicting criminals that while we are still interested at the performance, we are never really sure that it means business. We would not do Mr. Jerome injustice, but when a man arouses so much expectation by such resounding crashes on the doors of wrongdoers, the public feel cheated when the criminal is always escaping.

"The gambler has held the centre of the stage all the week in New York. Thanks to Mr. Jerome's smashed door, the general public have been taken into the secret, which was no secret to the police or the press, and multitudes of people before, that night here in the heart of our own city we have a Monte Carlo of our own. We have seen thousands of dollars' worth of gambling machinery taken out from behind the smashed doors. But the smasher says that this is no evidence against the owner, and so it seems probable that the gamblers will not be punished. The principal demand is for the recognition of the label. A strike of 1,100 horseshoers has been ordered to take place to-day. The strikers will report from the shops at Central Hall, 147 West Forty-second Street, this morning.

"Mr. Jerome's raid at least does one good thing. It brings this gambling habit to the front, and lets us look at it and reflect what an ugly thing it is. The very essence of gambling is to get one's pleasure at another's sorrow; to get one's gain at another's loss; to get something valuable without giving any return for it. If those things are not wrong, then nothing is wrong.

"We wish good luck to Mr. Jerome with this case. Better luck than he has sometimes given us. We need to have more than the doors smashed. The gambler needs to be locked up and the gambling practice stamped out."

MAIL DRIVERS DISSATISFIED.

Contemplate a Strike for Shorter Hours and More Pay.

A number of members of the Association of Drivers of Mail Wagons of New York met at Dover and Water Streets yesterday. Thomas F. Cosgrove, President, said it was for a meeting of the benevolent association of the main organization. The men's hours and pay, however, were discussed at the meeting. Mr. Cosgrove has been a mail driver, but has been discharged, and he says it was because he formed the benevolent association.

It was reported that the meeting would be held to draft plans for a strike, and that demands would be formed to forward to the New York Mail Company, the contractors in the city for delivering the mail. The contractors are said to have refused to advance wages or reduce the hours of work. Cosgrove says the drivers of single mail wagons receive only $6 per week and the drivers of double wagons $10.50.

The Superintendent of the Mails insisted that the mails will be carried in wagons, strike or no strike, as they cannot be interfered with, and the contractors must carry out their contracts.

TO DESIGN A BABY SHELTER.

Prof. Ware's Offer to the Church of the Holy Communion.

Th Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, announced at yesterday's services that Prof. William R. Ware, head of the Department of Architecture of Columbia University, had volunteered to design and to superintend, free of fee, the building of the new Baby Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, an orphanage for babies to be erected on the Muhlenberg ground at St. Johnland, L. I.

It is to be a handsome model building of its kind, and is to cost $10,000. Dr. Mottet stated that of this sum $7,000 had already been paid in largely through the efforts of Mrs. Rutherford, a parishioner of the church, who volunteered to secure $10,000 worth of subscriptions.

Dr. Mottet said that for the Shelter Building Fund he had received last week $250 from some unknown donor, and that as soon as he made known privately that he had received this donation, a parishioner promptly gave a guarantee that he would contribute $350 as soon as the additional $2,850 needed to complete the needed $10,000 had been pledged.

Knights Templars Reception.

Constantine Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar, will hold its annual reception and review at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, on Wednesday evening. The commandery will be reviewed by William J. Maxwell, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of New York; John Little, Erastus C. Knight, Mayor of Buffalo; Herman R. Kretschmar, Arthur MacArthur, Alfred A. Guthrie, Rollin M. Morgan, Elbert Crandall, William Sherer, ex-Senator John W. Vrooman, and Past Master John Stewart. Invitations have been accepted by prominent officers of the National Guard, Mayor Low, and other city officials.

Building Trades Lock-Out Ends.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The lock-out of the men in the building trades will end to-morrow, for a time at least. The Executive Committees of the Building Trades Council and of the Builders' Association met last night and determined to submit the matter to arbitration. Each is to select three men, who are to call in a seventh, and both agree to submit to the majority finding. The lock-out has lasted two weeks and followed close on a strike.

ATTACK ON POLITICIANS

Senator Platt Denounced at Central Union's Meeting.

Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel Franchise Considered—Committee Will Protest—Horseshoers Ordered to Strike.

The Central Federated Union decided by a unanimous vote at its meeting yesterday to attempt again to prevent the approval of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow. The central body has a standing committee of fifteen to look after the interests of the labor unions in the matter, and Samuel B. Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6, Chairman of the committee, has appointed a sub-committee of three to work on the outside.

The sub-committee will talk to the members of the Railroad Committee to-day before the preparation of a report on the franchise. The labor men say that they will try to impress the Aldermen with the idea that it will be for the benefit of the community at large to have the labor clauses inserted in the contract. The Committee of Fifteen will attend the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow.

The subject was brought up by Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, a member of the Committee of Fifteen.

"If President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens is quoted correctly," he said, "he will do all in his power to oppose the labor clauses. He is quoted as saying that he is against the labor clauses and that all the Aldermen in the Borough of Queens will have to vote as he desires. Now, in that borough by far the greater proportion of the voters are workingmen. Mr. Dady, the Republican leader of Brooklyn, is also on record as saying that he is against the labor clauses, and that, whether they like it or not, the Brooklyn Aldermen will vote for the franchise in its present form. Senator Platt also says that the Republican Aldermen will vote for the franchise as it now stands."

Kelly went on to say that he did not take much stock in the cry of "boodle." If there was to be any boodle, the Aldermen who would receive it, he said, would be those who stultified themselves by making promises that they would fight for the insertion of the labor clause and afterward voted for the franchise as it is.

A general discussion followed, in which Chairman Donnelly of the Committee of Fifteen denounced Senator Platt.

"Mr. Platt knows nothing of public sentiment in New York," he said. "He is less competent than any man I know to judge of what the people want. It is an undoubted fact that the general sentiment of all the people is against the adoption of the tunnel contract as it now stands."

On the motion of Mr. Donnelly, it was decided that the Committee of Fifteen should do the lobbying to-morrow and that the sub committee of three should be appointed.

A clash between the Socialists and non-Socialists arose over the following resolution that was offered by Delegate Ryan of the Photo-Engravers' Union:

Resolved, That the following-named legislators, being trades unionists and elected to the Senate and Assembly of our State Legislature, be cordially invited to attend the session of the Central Federated Union on Sunday, Dec. 21, 1902. This is in order that they may be enabled to exchange opinions with the delegates upon the merits of the preferred measures demanded by organized labor to be presented and acted upon by the Legislature at the next sessions as recommended by the State Federation of Labor in August of this year.

The names of the labor men who were elected to the Legislature this year were then read. Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 objected and spoke so long that Delegate Warner of the International Association of Machinists objected. One delegate said that if a proposition was made to give a Socialist the privilege of the floor, Brown would not object. The resolution was voted down.

The delegate of the Horseshoers' Union reported that his union had made a demand for a new wage scale of $4 a day for men working at a fire, $3.50 a day for men fitting and driving, and recognition of the union label. The principal demand is for the recognition of the label. A strike of 1,100 horseshoers has been ordered to take place to-day. The strikers will report from the shops at Central Hall, 147 West Forty-second Street, this morning.

FUNDS FOR STRIKING MINERS.

Total Amount Raised by Central Federated Union, $26,802.98.

James Fitzgerald of the Auditing Committee of the Central Federated Union made its final report to that body yesterday, giving the amounts received and paid to the striking anthracite miners since the strike began. The figures represented contributions from 228 organizations independent of sums received from other cities, some of the contributions coming from as far distant places as Oklahoma.

The following table of sums received was submitted:

Donations	$14,198.50
Assessments	9,669.40
Shop collections	374.40
Benefit at Grand Opera House	218.40
Benefit at Miner's Bowery Theatre	324.40
Collections at Madison Square mass-meeting	401.68
Receipts of picnic	1,591.70
Individual subscriptions	114.70
Total	$26,802.98
Expenses, stationery, printing, &c.	191.91
Balance	$26,611.70

Of this sum Fitzgerald said $25,935.75 had been turned over to F. W. Wilson, Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, in eighteen installments, leaving a balance of $675.32. This, he said, would be sent to Treasurer Wilson at once. The report was adopted.

Besides these sums the Board of Building Trades and a number of other bodies sent money to the miners.

DELIVERED COAL ON SUNDAY.

Dealer Was Arrested, but Magistrate Mayo Discharged Him.

William Weber of the coal firm of Weber & Bunke, in West Ninety-ninth Street, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday charged by Policeman George Eckhoff of the West One Hundredth Street Station with violation of the Sunday law in permitting the delivery of coal.

Weber said that his firm was unable to deliver all their orders on Saturday and undertook to deliver what were left over before noon yesterday at the urgent request of customers, two of whom had sickness in their families. Magistrate Mayo said he could see no violation of the law under the circumstances and discharged him.

COAL AT 10 CENTS A PAIL.

Depot Besieged All Day Sunday—Hard Coal on Elevated Road.

The depot at Alfred Barber's Sons yards, 377 Water Street, where coal is sold at 10 cents a pail to residents in the tenements was open yesterday, and will likely be kept open all Winter. A crowd of buyers collected and were kept in line all day.

Quarter-ton lots will be distributed to-day by dealers to customers who first ordered five or ten tons, were then cut down to a ton, and then to half a ton.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday that since the cold snap began there had been a slight increase in the burning of soft coal. This he assumed was on account of the enhanced demand for anthracite.

"The Manhattan Railway Company," he continued, "has now obtained anthracite, and, beginning with to-morrow, will burn anthracite only. We will see that in every instance where anthracite can be procured violators of the soft-coal ordinance will have to burn anthracite or be amenable to the law."

Engine of Steamship Monterey Disabled.

The Ward Line steamship Monterey, which arrived yesterday from Mexico and Havana, was caught in a terrific gale on Friday last when off the capes of Delaware. While laboring in the heavy seas the high-pressure cylinder head broke, disabling the starboard engine. The Monterey made port under the other engine.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S REPORT.

The seventy-eighth annual report of the New York Bible Society shows another year of active work in Bible distribution among immigrants, sailors, churches, missions, institutions, families, and individuals in this city.

The work among the immigrants is represented by 31,333 volumes, in 23 different languages; 8,970 volumes in 13 different languages were placed among the sailors in the harbor, 7,220 volumes were taken by churches, Sunday schools, missions, and public institutions; 9,161 volumes were placed in the hands of individuals and families; these, together with what were placed in hotels, lodging houses, hospitals, city prisons, and other places, make the whole number of volumes placed during the past year 62,583.

The Treasurer is James Wiggins, 345 West Eighty-fifth Street.

THE TALE OF A DOUBLE DILEMMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the letters appearing in THE TIMES in re "The Double Dilemma," or "Heads I Win," &c. In to-day's issue of THE TIMES your correspondents "L." and "S. Black" call attention to the fact that the discussion is not new, but, on the contrary, very old. Mr. Black tells us where he has seen the discussion, and "L." heard of it at Yale in 1875.

For the benefit of a few of us unfortunates who have had neither the advantage of a course at Yale nor the works of Maimonidus on our shelves, why do not some of your correspondents tell us that under the word "dilemma" the tale is told—and well told, too—in the old dictionary of Johnson? Webster quoted it from Johnson in his work early in the last century, and it has appeared in each edition of the Unabridged since. It seems almost a pity to search rare editions of old authors or take a university course to get what is so near at the hand of every grammar-school boy!

W.

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CALIFORNIA
YOUR
WINTER PARADISE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Sunset Limited
Dining, Observation, Compartment Cars
ALSO
PACIFIC COAST EXPRESS
TWO DAILY TRAINS
TO THE LAND OF
Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers
FULL INFORMATION AT
349 Broadway and 1 Battery Place.

Ripans Tabules. doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3D AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Proclamation.

Let It Be Known,

Whereas "Bloomingdale's," at 3d Av., 59th to 60th St., the store to which all cars transfer, is so situated as to be within the easiest access to everybody in Greater New York and its environs;

And whereas this store's management has done everything that brains could evolve or money accomplish to make shopping a comfort and a physical pleasure;

And whereas through its unmatched resources this store has given greater values always than the greatest elsewhere,

I have decided this year to again make this store my headquarters for the few weeks preceding my annual Christmas Eve tour.

Two million dollars' worth of the world's best merchandise has been brought into this store to be distributed to those who wish to imitate my generosity at this season of the year.

Annually yours,
SANTA CLAUS.

Silk Waists, $4.98.
Beautiful peau de cygne, waists in all the prettiest and most correct modes of the season; with tailor-stitched pleats back, front and sleeves, finished with tabs and fancy buttons on the collar and front.
Also charming waists of peau de soie, effectively garnished with tucks and dainty insertion of Mexican drawn work; separate fancy stock collar; white and black only.

Near Seal Coats, $22.50.
The smartest and most popular garments of the season. They are perfectly made and finished throughout—absolutely faultless in style and workmanship. It would take an expert to distinguish them from genuine Alaska seal coats costing $45 and $50.

Women's Slippers, $1.49.
Dainty Romeos; worth $2.50. Velour; in black and blue; with gold and silver trimmings; wood heels; very handsome.

Women's Gloves, $1.
Worth $1.50—imported heavy cape skin; with spear point backs; soft, pliable quality; broad cut mannish effects; in handsome shades of Havana and oak. Also two clasp gray mocha full P-K gloves, in all the smartest shades; all sizes.

Books of Poetry, 24c.
Popular editions of poets; pretty volumes nicely bound in best English cloth; gold stampings; head bands; good clear type on fine paper.
Browning, Mrs. Hood.
Bryant. Hugo, Victor.
Burns. Ingelow, Jean.
Byron. Kipling, Rudyard.
Coleridge. Lady of the Lake.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Longfellow.
Hiawatha. Lowell
Holmes,

"LOTUS BUDS" START FOR CALIFORNIA HOME

Taken from Ellis Island in a Tug to Prevent Interference.

Guarded by Twelve Detectives, the Cuban Children Reached Their Train in Jersey City — President Davis's Comment.

A. G. Spalding and the other theosophists who are determined that the eleven "Lotus Buds" shall reach Mrs. Tingley's Universal Brotherhood School at Point Loma, are not taking chances that their journey shall again be interrupted. The order for their deportation, secured through the efforts of the Gerry society, was revoked on appeal to the Treasury authorities on Saturday, and the order for the children's release was telegraphed to Commissioner of Immigration Williams yesterday morning.

A few minutes later the children were hurried aboard the steamboat John E. Moore, which Mr. Spalding had chartered for the occasion, and taken direct to the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City. The "Lotus Buds" were accompanied by Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt, who has been in charge of the children ever since they arrived from Santiago on Nov. 1. With the party were twelve private detectives, or one for each member of the party, hired by Mr. Spalding to guard against possible interference by the Gerry society with the departure of the little Cubans. On arrival at Jersey City Dr. Van Pelt and her charges boarded the private car Myrtle, which was attached to the 1:14 train for the West, which goes via Washington.

The sudden departure of the "Lotus Buds" from Ellis Island was a great surprise to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Vernon M. Davis is President. "It was a neatly executed move," said Justice-elect Davis last night. "Now, of course, the matter is entirely out of our hands, as we have no jurisdiction outside of this State."

Mr. Davis admitted that had the children remained in the city the society might have tried in another way to prevent their reaching Point Loma and Mrs. Tingley. "We could have brought them before the Supreme Court," he said, "on the ground that they were under improper guardianship, and then the Supreme Court, if it saw fit, could place them in proper custody. Whether or not we would have done that I cannot say. The matter was under advisal, but we had not determined on any particular course of action.

"I can say, however, that we had no hearing in Washington. When Mr. Lindsay and I arrived in Washington we were told that the Treasury Department would act upon the report of Commissioner General Sargent and release the children. They would hear no witnesses in regard to the fitness of Mrs. Tingley to take care of the children or the sort of a school they were going to on the ground that it was irrelevant to the charge on which their deportation had been ordered, their liability to become public charges.

"We, however, have not changed our opinion in regard to the status of Mrs. Tingley and the Point Loma institution."

James E. Sullivan, who is well known in athletic circles, and who, as a friend of Mr. Spalding's, was with the party that got the "Lotus Buds" out of the Gerry Society's reach, told last night how they had outwitted them.

"It is well known," he said, "that the Gerry society has been on the qui vive for some time, prepared to nab these children, as the statement has been made by an officer of the society that no matter what the decision of the Government would be, the children would not be allowed to go to California. This could only mean that if the Government released the children they would be seized in New York City and subjected to more trouble and inconvenience before they would be allowed to proceed on their way.

"Therefore a quick move and a move that would thwart the Gerry society was necessary, and this morning Mr. A. G. Spalding, accompanied by Mrs. Spalding and a few friends of the school, took the 9 o'clock boat for Ellis Island. Arrangements were made with a shipping concern for a tug which would be his own for the day. With this tug at his disposal, he felt confident he would outgeneral any move on the part of the Gerry society.

"The children left the island on the private tug at 12 o'clock, making at once for the Jersey shore, landing at the express company's dock next to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Mr. Tyberg procured the tickets in advance, and scouts were placed at all parts of the building to observe any movements of the agents of the Gerry society, the intention being to thwart them at every point.

"At about ten minutes of 1 o'clock the children, with their guardians, were put aboard the special on the Pennsylvania Limited. As was explained by friends of the school, the secret movements and plan of getting away on Sunday were to prevent the Gerry society from further persecution of these little Cuban children, for it had been explained that if any child falls into the clutches of the Gerry society in this city it will have a pretty hard time being released.

"This, however, was a very different case from those that the Gerry society had been handling in the courts of the City of New York, where convictions and decisions are secured with rapidity. The Cuban children had behind them men of ample means and perseverance who entered into this controversy with the avowed purpose of showing the Gerry society that, while it may possess an unlimited power in New York, it does not yet control the entire country.

"The findings of the Washington Board of Immigration, based on the favorable report of the school, made in person by Commissioner General Sargent, is all the vindication that could be asked for, and the children are now on their way to Point Loma."

The "Lotus Bud" case, which apparently has been brought to a close, has attracted much attention throughout the country on account of the revelations concerning the religious ceremonies and educational methods in vogue at Point Loma, and by reason of the testimony which came out in the various hearings affecting the character of Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the head of the Point Loma institution, or the High Priestess of the Universal Brotherhood, and the Purple Mother, as she is variously termed by her adherents and by the "Lotus Buds" already there. The eleven children who are now on their way to California were first ordered deported shortly after their arrival here on Nov. 1, which decision was unanimously reaffirmed at a later hearing requested by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An appeal was made to Washington and Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent went to California to investigate for himself and reported favorably on the school, and on Saturday a final decision was made, reversing the Ellis Island Board of Inquiry's decision, and ordering the release of the children.

GAVE HIS SKIN FOR HIS BOY.

Seven Strips of the Cuticle Transferred from Father's Leg to Little Son's Head.

Lying side by side on one cot in Ward 8 at Bellevue Hospital last night were Frank Martilli, thirty years old, of 220 West Thirtieth Street, and his son Joseph, seven years old. Both were happy.

There are seven strips of skin from the legs of the father on the back of his son's head, but the father did not begrudge them to his son. "You may cut off the whole leg if you wish, doctor," he said, when the surgeons yesterday prepared his limbs for the removal of the cuticle.

The little sufferer, who, the physicians at the hospital say, will probably be saved by the operation, was taken more dead than alive to Bellevue on April 25, suffering from extensive scalds on the back, shoulders, and back of the head. A bucket of boiling water had been spilled on him. It was thought at first that the child would die, but he rallied, and the scalds on his back and shoulders healed, but the one on his head refused to yield to treatment. When it was decided to graft skin over the injured parts the child's father gladly volunteered to supply it.

Drs. Frink and Train, who performed the operation, said late last night that the father would be able to leave in two weeks, probably with his son, as the operation no doubt would be successful.

GREAT FREIGHT TERMINAL.

New Haven and Pennsylvania Systems to Build It at Boston—Proposed Transatlantic Line.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—With the addition of twenty acres of ground, recently purchased from the State by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road at a cost of $1,000,000, plans have been developed for the construction of the world's greatest freight terminal on the Commonwealth Flats, South Boston. An increase in the water front controlled by the New Haven will be the next step.

The contemplated improvements will foot high in the millions, and are made imperative by an alliance for freight traffic between the Pennsylvania and the New Haven system, and the coming establishment of a line of ocean steamers. The management plans to handle all freight sent here regardless of how many additions may be necessary, the tracks running directly to the piers, so that the steamships in the proposed swift transatlantic service can load grain and other freight directly from the cars. This arrangement will save hundreds of thousands in extra handling and switching time, as now cars have to be ferried across the harbor and unloaded, much of the freight being warehoused until the vessels can load.

THE CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

Party of New York Capitalists Inspects the Line.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 7.—A delegation of New York capitalists, comprising James S. Cannon, President of the re-organized Dominion Securities Company, and also Vice President of the Fourth National Bank, New York; Myron E. Evans, President of the Cape Breton Railway Company; James S. Parker, Thomas E. Wing, a New York lawyer, and Jay Dollar are in Nova Scotia looking over the field traversed by the Cape Breton Railway.

They have interviewed Premier Murray, and will decide, upon their return to New York, the policy to be adopted concerning the future of the Cape Breton Railway. They intended to build the line through to Lewisburg, if they can get a reasonable subsidy.

Seaboard Air Line Wintetr Service.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway has inaugurated a drawing room sleeping car from Washington to Pinehurst tri-weekly the first car leaving Washington Saturday evening, thence afterward every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. On Monday, the 15th, an inovation in Southern equipment will be made by operating a Pullman buffet parlor car from Washington to Hamlet, tri-weekly, the first car leaving Washington Monday morning on the Seaboard mail, this service to accommodate those who wish to make a daylight trip.

Baltimore and Ohio Changes.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Changes in Baltimore and Ohio officials are announced to take effect to-morrow as follows: Arthur Hale, assistant to General Manager Potter, will become General Superintendent of Transportation, vice J. C. Stuart, who resigns to go into another business. L. G. Hass, General Superintendent at Pittsburg, will succeed Mr. Hale, and I. G. Rawn, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern at Cincinnati, will assume the duties of General Superintendent at Pittsburg. Mr. Rawn's successor has not been selected.

COL. LYNCH STRICKEN.

White haired and erect, Col. Thomas Lynch, ex-Commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, saluted along East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street on his way home yesterday afternoon. Suddenly he began to quiver, and grasped the railing in front of No. 174. Presently the quivering ceased, and a puzzled expression came over the Colonel's face.

"Please tell me where I live," he said to a pedestrian. "I have forgotten."

The stranger, who knew Col. Lynch by sight, replied:

"Why, I think you live across the street at 175."

"That's true, that's true," the Colonel said slowly, with a shade of annoyance in his face. "But do you know I have forgotten my name?"

The stranger could not enlighten him, so the Colonel wandered into a nearby cigar store and put the question, and reiterated his request for his own address, he had forgotten, he said.

The proprietor of the store, seeing there was something wrong, called in Policeman Peck of the Morrisania Station, who escorted the Colonel to the station house. By the time they reached there the Colonel could scarcely finish a sentence.

"I want—" he said, and was unable to proceed.

"A glass of whisky?" was suggested.

"Oh no—no," replied the Colonel quickly.

"A glass of water?"

"Yes; that's what I want," he said, and he drank the water eagerly, perspiring with nervous profusion.

"I can't account for it, I—" then he halted again, unable to finish.

Dr. Radin was sumoned from Lebanon Hospital in an ambulance, and when the Colonel was escorted to the vehicle he had to be told several times where he was being taken. His ailment is a peculiar form of aphasia.

Michael Ryan of 743 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, an old regimental comrade of the Colonel, said later that Col. Lynch had spent Saturday night with him, and seemed in sound mental condition. The Colonel, he said, had had a mild stroke of paralysis a few months ago, that had dilated the pupil of one eye.

A PLEA FOR VIVISECTION

Dr. Keen of Philadelphia Writes a Letter to Senator Gallinger.

Says the Knowledge He Obtained in Animal Experimentation Enabled Him to Save Cadet Aiken's Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Dr. William W. Keen, the surgeon of this city, who recently was summoned to Annapolis to perform an operation on Midshipman Aiken to relieve him of the effects of injuries sustained in a football game, attributes the success of his operation to knowledge gained through experiments in vivisection.

Dr. Keen has addressed a letter setting forth the facts in the case to Senator Gallinger, whom he regards as one of the leaders of the anti-vivisectionists in this country. Dr. Keen in his letter says:

"I deem it my duty to call your attention to the case of Midshipman Aiken of the United States Naval Academy, who was recently injured in a football game. My reason for doing so is to show undoubtedly a single concrete example that knowledge gained by animal experimentation is an immense boon to humanity, and that therefore such experiments should be heartily encouraged.

"The facts of Mr. Aiken's case are as follows: When I first saw him, three days after the accident, I found that he had been unconscious for a half hour after the accident, and ever since then had complained bitterly of headache, which he located always in the forehead. Soon after the accident he began to develop convulsions. In six hours and a half after I saw him he had twenty-four of these attacks, all limited to the right arm.

"There was no fracture of the skull. The only physical evidence of any injury was a very slight bruise at the outer end of the left eyebrow.

"Had I seen this case before 1885 I would have been unable to explain why the spasms were chiefly manifested in the right arm. I would have been justified in inferring that probably the front part of his brain was injured at the site of the bruise. Had I opened his skull at that point I would have found a perfectly normal brain, and have missed the clot. The young man, therefore, would have died whether his skull had been opened or not.

"In 1902 observe the difference. As a result of knowledge derived from experiments upon animals which have located precisely the centre for motion of the right arm, I reached the conclusion that there had been a rupture of a blood vessel within the head, and that the situation of the clot should correspond to the 'arm centre.' Its position was fixed absolutely as a result of experiments upon animals.

"As soon as the skull was opened at this point the clot was found, its thickest point being exactly over the arm centre, and the blood was removed, with the result that the patient's life was saved. This is only one of hundreds of cases in which a similar exact localization has been made by many surgeons both in Europe and America.

"The anti-vivisectionists have frequently denied that surgeons have learned anything from such experiments. I state with the greatest positiveness that, without knowledge derived from experiments upon animals which have demonstrated the facts of cerebral localization, I should never have been able to locate the clot in Mr. Aiken's head and to remove it.

"In view, therefore, of the evident and positive benefit of such experiments I trust that you will be willing to desist from further efforts at such repressive, and, as I regard it, most inhumane and cruel legislation."

FOOTBALL PLAYERS SPEAK.

University Athletes Address Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

Yesterday was football day at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Fifty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, for the men's mass meeting of the afternoon was given over to short addresses by prominent players from Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania.

W. J. Ames, substitute full-back on the 1902 Princeton eleven, told of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in that university, and W. G. Gardiner, Captain of this year's Pennsylvania football team, brought a message from the Philadelphia institution. H. R. Reiter, one of Princeton's half-backs of a year ago, spoke of the three laws of football which he applied to the governing of one's life. These were: Service to the Captain, to the team, and to the university.

Other speakers were Howard Richards, Jr., and Richard H. Edwards, both of Yale, the latter being University Secretary of the Yale Christian Association.

Naval Battalion Member Buried.

A detachment of the Second Naval Battalion yesterday afternoon escorted the body of Frederick W. Blatz, a member of the organization who died on Thursday, to Greenwood Cemetery, and fired a volley over the grave. Mr. Blatz, who lived at 97 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was employed by the banking firm of Hallgarten & Co., Manhattan. He had been a member of the Second Naval Battalion for five years, and served on the monitor Jason in the Spanish war.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

69TH REGT. CAN'T FIGHT CUPID.

Only Adversary It Fears, Says Col. Duffy, When He Learns Cause of Capt. Galvin's Resignation.

Cupid has stolen a march on Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and taken from him on the eve of annual inspection one of his best-known officers.

The regiment is to be inspected this evening by Col. W. H. Chapin, inspecting officer on the staff of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, and Col. Duffy has been making every effort to get out the full strength of the regiment and surpass all the previous inspection records made by the Sixty-ninth. He had canvassed all of the officers and was certain that he could count on every one of them for the inspection until Saturday evening, when he received the resignation of Capt. M. O'Neil Galvin of Company F.

The Colonel at once set on foot inquiries to ascertain the real reason for the Captain's withdrawal at that critical time, as he was not satisfied with the Captain's reason which he gave as "pressure of business." The Colonel learned that Capt. Galvin was to be married to-night at the Church of the St. John the Evangelist, at Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, the bride being Miss Ella Mackay, and that arrangements had been made for the instant departure of the bridal couple after the ceromny on on long honeymoon tour that would include the Yellowstone Park and San Francisco.

When the Colonel became possessed of all this information he threw up his hands and said:

"Cupid is the only thing the Sixty-ninth Regiment is afraid of, and when he comes on the field all we can do is to retreat in good order."

JOHN DILLON HERE ILL.

Came from Chicago to Meet His Wife, Who Arrived on the Umbria.

John Dillon, one of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist Party, is at the Hoffman House with his wife, who arrived on the Umbria from Europe yesterday. Mr. Dillon came on from Chicago to meet her, arriving here last evening. He had been very ill in Chicago, and his trip affected him materially, for he was obliged to take to his bed at the hotel and denied himself to all callers.

While his condition is not considered serious, Mrs. Dillon said last night that he was too ill to see anybody.

HIS CARLOAD OF COAL GONE.

Alderman Harnischfeger Still Waiting to Aid His Constituents.

During the coal strike Alderman Philip Harnischfeger of the Borough of the Bronx thought to do a good turn to his constituents by procuring for them some coal at cost prices. Accordingly he communicated with friends in the business in Kentucky and after due negotiations was informed that a car load was under way.

So the Alderman hired men to unload the car and a clerk to weigh up the various teamsful and with his forces sat down to wait. He is still waiting, and so are his loaders and clerk, for the coal has not arrived and the Kentucky people are unable to obtain any trace of it.

Brooklyn's Cold Cars Also Dirty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in this morning's issue regarding the cold storage system of heating the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's cars is well timed. Perhaps the cold cars would be more endurable if they were thoroughly cleaned once in a while. If the cars were kept in a decent condition it would do more to stop the (again common) practice of spitting on the car floors than all the rules ever made. The management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars seems to be about as poor as poor can be. M. I. W.

New York, Dec. 6, 1902.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NOV. 4, 1902.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. Benj. B. Odell, Jr., Republican.	Bird S. Coler, Democrat.	Alfred L. Manierre, Prohibition.	Daniel De Leon, Soc. Labor.	Benjamin Hanford, Soc. Democrat.	Edgar L. Ryder, Liberal Dem.	Bird S. Coler, Gr. N. Y. Dem.	Blank and Scattering.	Whole Number of Votes.	ATTORNEY GENERAL. Henry E. Comin, Republican.	John Cunneen, Democrat.	John Cunneen, Prohibition.	John Cunneen, Gr. N. Y. Dem.	ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS. William E. Werner, Republican.	John Clinton Gray, Democrat.	John Clinton Gray, Gr. N. Y. Dem.
Albany	22,950	16,330	203	441	123	22	42	648	40,759	22,946	16,237	201	40	22,296	16,908	41
Allegany	6,010	2,218	560	45	15	11	...	...	8,859	5,958	2,192	606	14	5,955	2,216	..
Broome	9,453	5,728	470	61	21	45	58	9	15,845	9,376	5,687	458	60	9,297	5,734	60
Cattaraugus	8,546	4,299	473	53	17	19	18	198	13,625	8,471	4,317	478	16	8,435	4,316	16
Cayuga	8,194	5,266	292	192	30	21	...	...	13,935	8,111	5,536	...	...	8,105	5,294	..
Chautauqua	13,313	4,930	503	104	99	22	14	2	19,078	13,104	4,982	510	19	13,182	4,982	16
Chemung	6,223	5,331	49	26	37	40	...	...	12,391	6,224	5,528	488	40	6,197	5,545	40
Chenango	5,558	3,133	396	45	41	13	33	...	9,189	5,491	3,171	353	33	5,464	3,168	34
Clinton	6,313	2,344	266	16	5	22	...	...	8,966	6,307	2,599	...	...	6,288	2,342	..
Columbia	5,609	4,274	185	18	19	14	...	10	10,129	5,589	4,460	...	...	5,529	4,337	..
Cortland	4,390	2,437	268	7	5	2	9	...	7,118	4,376	2,412	276	9	4,323	2,462	9
Delaware	6,447	3,504	338	14	2	11	32	...	10,348	6,398	3,502	353	34	6,376	3,522	34
Dutchess	10,049	7,413	344	49	14	22	50	...	17,941	10,105	7,346	327	51	10,001	7,403	54
Erie	36,353	36,019	798	1,031	506	190	...	898	75,795	35,455	37,253	...	...	36,425	35,940	..
Essex	4,301	1,618	82	29	68	5	19	...	6,122	4,284	1,606	82	20	4,276	1,610	21
Franklin	5,237	2,110	201	18	8	35	27	180	7,818	5,240	2,117	195	26	5,225	2,118	27
Fulton	5,272	3,281	518	172	465	61	44	...	9,813	5,266	3,262	511	56	5,248	3,271	43
Genesee	4,482	2,653	255	43	33	13	...	...	7,479	4,438	2,917	...	...	4,444	2,651	..
Greene	4,042	3,402	205	25	74	10	57	101	7,916	4,029	3,394	196	58	4,013	3,413	55
Hamilton	661	748	15	1	1	...	1	2	1,429	665	742	15	1	668	740	1
Herkimer	6,396	5,040	276	116	224	8	...	...	12,070	6,396	5,216	...	...	6,348	5,001	..
Jefferson	9,877	5,887	443	126	368	12	...	2	16,715	9,822	6,359	...	...	9,777	5,906	..
Kings	84,120	110,634	637	2,869	4,381	116	...	11	202,758	84,485	109,965	...	...	80,870	113,101	..
Lewis	3,934	2,934	77	3	7	3	5	...	6,963	3,910	2,944	77	5	3,890	2,962	5
Livingston	5,328	3,544	242	18	6	32	...	...	9,143	5,249	3,824	...	...	5,263	3,568	..
Madison	5,957	3,954	273	32	56	21	42	...	9,435	6,302	2,721	338	40	5,817	3,140	43
Monroe	21,995	16,300	900	864	2,198	119	...	667	43,043	22,068	16,991	...	...	22,804	15,391	..
Montgomery	6,080	5,139	412	53	28	19	35	...	11,766	6,089	5,124	400	36	6,061	5,145	35
Nassau	5,605	4,630	86	31	24	3	30	50	10,459	5,616	4,571	80	28	5,457	4,730	29
New York	106,131	192,735	694	5,820	10,885	512	...	1,667	*318,445	105,421	192,693	...	...	99,411	198,234	..
Niagara	8,343	7,699	369	40	51	32	59	...	16,593	8,356	7,662	354	57	8,378	7,615	59
Oneida	14,637	14,341	1,012	181	147	76	122	383	30,899	15,098	13,871	952	..	14,938	13,944	132
Onondaga	21,455	13,757	393	456	365	18	...	1,157	37,603	21,138	13,939	...	...	20,820	13,984	..
Ontario	6,512	4,414	279	25	16	16	...	36	11,298	6,481	4,665	...	...	6,481	4,395	..
Orange	12,327	8,349	350	187	142	36	...	...	21,388	12,218	8,710	...	...	12,064	8,524	..
Orleans	3,968	2,497	321	26	11	14	...	...	6,837	3,944	2,817	...	...	4,015	2,439	..
Oswego	9,409	6,211	685	56	17	17	...	...	16,395	9,383	6,884	...	...	9,344	6,219	..
Otsego	6,597	5,090	353	21	10	15	22	1	12,409	6,805	5,054	363	23	6,873	5,077	25
Putnam	2,184	1,293	45	7	14	3	9	...	3,525	2,178	1,261	39	9	2,138	1,289	9
Queens	9,372	16,532	83	370	1,037	14	...	77	27,485	9,407	16,489	...	...	9,085	16,751	..
Rensselaer	15,336	12,598	339	489	233	24	1	...	29,020	15,221	12,921	...	...	15,005	12,822	..
Richmond	4,876	7,231	94	123	129	6	...	...	12,459	4,648	7,326	...	...	4,664	7,422	..
Rockland	3,206	3,553	99	23	40	3	17	3	7,344	3,204	3,837	106	13	3,189	3,914	16
St. Lawrence	11,987	4,515	420	55	13	54	...	58	17,100	11,976	4,897	...	...	11,951	4,496	..
Saratoga	7,670	5,936	390	97	43	11	30	...	14,236	7,707	5,879	428	30	7,649	5,934	30
Schenectady	6,480	5,504	314	287	136	18	23	...	12,852	6,507	5,550	315	23	6,454	5,614	24
Schoharie	3,400	3,845	164	4	5	2	...	152	7,632	3,431	4,029	...	...	3,413	3,872	..
Schuyler	2,334	1,540	132	5	2	...	8	...	4,021	2,339	1,533	105	7	2,331	1,516	..
Seneca	3,557	2,997	101	28	10	5	...	45	6,743	3,544	3,070	...	...	3,533	2,954	..
Steuben	9,595	6,944	843	105	185	14	...	235	17,621	9,574	7,414	...	...	9,603	6,514	..
Suffolk	7,513	6,258	419	61	45	15	...	...	14,311	7,432	6,660	...	...	7,329	6,334	..
Sullivan	3,968	3,034	98	6	5	3	12	1	7,128	3,884	3,071	106	13	3,882	3,032	12
Tioga	4,010	2,528	181	11	4	3	12	2	6,635	3,998	2,413	186	16	3,992	2,416	16
Tompkins	4,880	3,510	308	19	34	9	26	6	8,792	4,880	3,487	314	27	4,837	3,520	26
Ulster	9,705	8,062	391	48	39	10	...	...	18,255	9,670	8,358	...	...	9,612	8,037	..
Warren	3,638	2,730	171	58	59	6	11	...	6,673	3,653	2,693	147	17	3,621	2,704	11
Washington	6,314	3,248	359	55	117	3	18	45	10,159	6,367	3,159	342	24	6,299	3,201	24
Wayne	6,708	3,593	264	29	20	4	...	...	10,618	6,668	3,861	...	...	6,658	3,597	..
Westchester	18,459	16,754	315	557	700	64	...	...	36,849	17,359	15,972	...	...	17,714	17,309	..
Wyoming	4,425	2,121	259	15	6	1	16	...	6,843	4,390	2,130	251	16	4,393	2,118	16
Yates	2,908	1,572	121	9	4	4	7	...	4,715	2,941	1,596	125	9	2,946	1,600	7
Total	665,150	655,898	20,490	15,886	23,370	1,984	950	6,636	1,389,805	662,465	685,860	10007	870	650,475	664,390	976

*Includes 1 for Lucien Saniel. †1 for David B. Hill.
Total Vote, Governor—Odell, (R.,) 665,150; Coler, (D.,) 656,848. Odell's plurality, 8,302.
Total Vote, Attorney General—Cunneen, (D. and Proh.,) 676,737; Coman, (R.,) 662,465. Cunneen's plurality, 14,272.
Total Vote, Justice Court of Appeals—Gray, (D.,) 665,357; Werner, (R.,) 650,475. Gray's plurality 14,882.
In twenty-seven counties the Prohibition vote for Cunneen is included in the figures given in the Democratic column.*

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Glad Christmas Season.

IT requires no brain tinctured with vivid imagination to describe the myriad charms and beauties of the Siegel-Cooper Store in its radiant Christmas-tide allurements. No romancer need cunningly apply his subtle art of mellifluous phrasing. No orator need sound its praises in sonorous sentences. The Big Store speaks eloquently in its own behalf to the multitudes that visit it daily.

It is an ideal Christmas Store. Ideal because matchlessly representative of all that is best and advanced in modern merchandising.

Colossal Christmas stocks. Three words of tremendous import. What wonderful visions of world-wide energy and ingenuity they inspire! Mountains of choicest, cheeriest and cleverest creations for Christmas on every floor. The special Holiday Bazaar on the Main Floor is alone a splendid attraction.

Picture the enchantments! Thousands of scintillating electric lights gleaming overhead and extending from the golden bell over the majestic Fountain westerly in graceful fleur de lis formations, radiating a brilliance that transforms the Main Floor into a bewitching fairyland. Picture the crowds, the animation, the enthusiasm!

Armies of quick, intelligent and polite salespeople. Every modern device and application for the satisfactory transaction of business, comfort and convenience of the customer. Electric passenger elevators, moving stairways, broad aisles, broad staircases. Yes, an ideal store.

We bid you a merry yuletide welcome!

Men's Bath Robes.

Every man appreciates the comfort and actual luxury of a right kind of Bath Robe. These are the right sort. Price are right, too.

MEN'S TERRY BATH ROBES, with cord and tassel, made to sell at $3.50; special, at 1.95
MEN'S EIDERDOWN BATH OR LOUNGING ROBES, made to sell at $4.00; special, at 2.95
MEN'S BLANKET ROBES, in a big variety of patterns, made to sell at $4.50; special, at 3.25
MEN'S VERY FINE WOOL EIDERDOWN OR BLANKET ROBES, beautiful patterns, made to sell up to $9.50 each; special, at 5.75
MEN'S CAMEL'S HAIR, DOUBLE-FACED EIDERDOWN OR CALIFORNIA BLANKET ROBES, with or without silk trimming, made to sell up to $15.00; special at 9.75

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Men's Neckwear.

About everything that you can expect to find. All the very swellest shades, combinations and effects in wonderful variety.

MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, made of imported silks and satins, in the newest shapes of English squares, 4-in-hands, imperials, puffs and tecks; sold by exclusive furnishers at $1.50 and $1.75; to-day, at 95
MEN'S FULL-SIZE ENGLISH SQUARES, made of fine silks and satins; can be tied in knot or Ascot shapes; made to sell at $1.00; to-day, at 69
MEN'S 50c. AND 75c. NECKWEAR; English squares and all other popular shapes; to-day, at 39
MEN'S SILK AND SATIN NECKWEAR, in hundreds of pretty patterns; light and dark colors; to-day, at 25
MEN'S PUFFS, TECKS AND COVERED SHIELD BOWS; big variety; 25c. qualities; to-day, at 12½

(Main Floor, Near 18th St. Entrance.)

Men's Mufflers and Dress Protectors.

No man who goes out at all need be told how necessary these articles of apparel are:

MEN'S FULL DRESS PROTECTORS, good quality of black satin with white quilted satin lining, made to sell at $1.25; special at 75
MEN'S FULL DRESS PROTECTORS, extra good quality of silk or satin, with or without collar, very fine white quilted satin lining, made to sell at $2.00; special at 1.25
MEN'S FANCY SILK AND SATIN REVERSIBLE MUFFLERS, or all black silk or satin, made to sell up to $2.25; special at 1.25

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Men's Suspenders.

MEN'S FANCY SILK OR ALL ELASTIC SUSPENDERS, leather end with cast-off; big variety of beautiful patterns, each pair in a fancy box; made to sell at 75c., special, at 45
MEN'S FANCY ELASTIC SUSPENDERS, each pair in beautiful box; regular 35c. grade, special, at 19
MEN'S PLAIN SATIN SUSPENDERS, in black, white or colors; made to sell at $1.25; special, at 75

Also a big variety of EXTRA FINE HOLIDAY SUSPENDERS, with sterling or German silver buckles, from, per pair, 65c to 3.00

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Superior Stocks of Beautiful Holiday Jewelry.

Fancy Linens.

To-day we feature a special purchase of RENAISSANCE DOYLIES and CENTRE PIECES at about half the regular prices.

10c Doylies, each 5
19c Doylies, each 9
35c and 40c Doylies, each 19
50c and 60c Doylies, each 29
$1.00 and $1.25 Centre Pieces 59
30-inch Round Renaissance Centre Pieces, with Linen centre, $1.95 grade, each 79
ALL LINEN TRAY CLOTHS, with open work and fringe, 15c grade, each 10
RUFFLED LAWN SCARFS AND SHAMS, Hemstitched edges, Pink and Blue Fancy Stitching, 35c grade, each 19
WHITE LAWN SHAMS, Ruffled Edges, with Embroidery Insertion, regular 75c grade, each 39

(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Holiday Umbrellas.

Each in a Neat Fancy Box for Gift-Giving.

In making a gift one always should give something sensible, practical, and something that is sure to be appreciated. Very often this most perplexing question finds a pleasing solution in our Umbrella Department.

UNION TAFFETA SILK UMBRELLAS, for men or women, 26 and 28 inch sizes; many choice styles in handles, such as pearl and horn hooks and straights, Dresden, silver and gold caps and natural woods, 1.69
SUPERIOR GRADE OF UNION SILK UMBRELLAS, 26-inch size, for women only; handles are full length, in sterling silver and pearl, assorted styles, 2.50

(Main floor, front, 18th St.)

The Largest Toy Store in the United States.

Silk Waist and Dress Patterns.

WAIST PATTERNS OF FANCY TAFFETAS AND LOUISINES; all the new choice effects and colors; full waist patterns, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and 5.00
DRESS PATTERNS OF BLACK TAFFETAS AND PEAU DE SOIE; handsome quality; full dress patterns, $9.75, $11.50, $12.50 and 15.00

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's Overcoats To Order, $25

$35 and $40 overcoatings, to be made up to your order—sack coat style—and *lined throughout with silk!*

We secured the overcoatings at a sacrifice—that is why; and they are fine velours, and cheviots in black, oxford mixtures and olive shades. Regularly $35 and $40; today, to your order, at $25 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's House Coats at $5

Worth a full half more!

WE secured about a hundred and fifty handsomely made House Coats, of all-wool reversible cloth, finished in the smartest possible manner; and we offer them today at $5 each; though you'll find them hard to match at $7.50.

A fine gift for a man, at a popular price.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Boys' Winter Suits

THE BOYS' Clothing Store is full of the most attractive sorts of cold-weather bargains. Double-breasted school suits, for example, of fancy cheviots, $5 kinds at $3—sizes 8 to 16 years. And Three-Piece Suits of mixed cheviots, sizes 9 to 16 years—five dollars' worth again, for $3.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Underwear for Men

FROM the broad collection of seasonable sorts we choose two representative groups: At $1.50 a garment, Merino Shirts and drawers, medium weight, silver-gray; or heavy weight, in white or natural color. At $2.50, Shirts and Drawers of medium-weight English pure natural wool, guaranteed unshrinkable; and of heavy-weight natural-colored merino, fashioned and regular made.

Broadway.

Men's Bath Robes At $4.50

NICELY made Wool Robes, in plaids of navy blue, brown, light and dark gray. In comfortable, good-fitting sizes, and patterns that men like. They compare favorably with the popular robes sold regularly at $7.50. These at $4.50 each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Slippers

For Men and Women

WE'VE a particularly attractive Slipper Store in the Basement. Holiday slippers that will carry lots of comfort, and not at all expensive to buy.

Men's molded leather Slippers, $1.
Men's kidskin turned sole Slippers, either Romeo or low cut, $1.50.
Women's Felt Romeo Slippers, with fur binding and leather soles; made from Alfred Dolge felt; $1.
Women's Crocheted Slippers, made from the best quality wool, with lamb's-fleece soles, $1.

Cognate to Candy

DEVICES to amuse grown-ups at dinner and children at other times abound in the Candy Store. They do not associate candies with toys. The logic of a great stock of fancy goods with candies is that every item in some way goes with sweet eatables. Here follow some bits of news about them:

Snappers They burst with a bang when pulled. The fun comes with explosion. Maybe you've known them for fifty years—nevertheless each snap is a novelty and the favor a comicality.

In stock today, 150 sorts. Prices are from 8c to $3.50 a dozen. The finest are German, that snap and hold no favors; the French are beautiful, especially the roses that have the cracker and favor in the stem; the English have holly, mistletoe and other interesting devices, and some that are all white to go with wedding cakes. This stock has exhausted the snapper world.

Table Decorations Center-pieces for dinner. Wreaths, bushes of holly and mistletoe, Santa Claus in proper size with appropriate trade-marks and emblems. Also Jack Horner Pies—a favorite table decoration for family dinners. We make them to order with 12 strings, at $3 and $4. But they have possibilities by scores.

Sleds with holly and without; combined menu cards and almond cups of paper, with lilies, daisies, swans, pansies; boxes, *ad libitum*.

Dinner Favors Burnt wood devices, 10c to 75c each. Steins at 30c; boxes with thermometer, barometer — sort of weather-signal stations—75c; miniature ping-pong tables, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Fun with the dessert. Lobsters, pineapples, chunks of Swiss cheese, bijou rounds of beef, apples, peaches, shrimps, little hams, enclosing boxes for ices. Very amusing, quite unique and not costly.

Candy Boxes Costly, of satin with hand-painted decoration, and cheap, of decorated pasteboard and paper. In variety and beauty the sorts are numerous enough to please everybody that deserves to be pleased.

Monday is the great day for the sale of Dinner Favors and Table Decorations. Leadership for these things is here. You wish to make your selections at the greatest source of supply. And don't suppose you have been told the story of the merchandise that goes with sweet-meats. All this is only a pointer.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs

THERE are some rare bargains in scalloped, embroidered and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs on the first and second floors today. Prices are 25c, 50c, 75c and $1; and values average double—the best are worth $2. The higher-priced sorts show many charming new French designs in embroidery. All prettily boxed, on request.

Main floor, Broadway and Second floor.

Petticoats

With Jersey Tops

THEY have many friends on account of their warmth for winter wear. The tops are of silk or wool jersey cloth, with stitched satin bands, that prevent the jersey from stretching or sagging. The petticoats are trimmed with black, or black-and-white silk, richly accordion-plaited or with flared flounce. Prices are $8 to $13.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Sale of GILT CHAIRS

For Parlor and Reception Room

THIS is the best pre-Christmas Furniture news that could be told. Fine, new, perfect, beautiful Gilt Reception Chairs, Arm Chairs and Benches—about a hundred and seventy-five pieces in all—

At One-third Below Regular Prices

just two weeks before Christmas!

Every piece is new and fresh; coverings are of the newest damasks, in a variety of patterns and colorings. The frames are done in best quality metal leaf.

A word of description of various groups:

At $6.75, from $10.50—Gilt Reception Chairs; ornamental back, carved; shaped seat-frame; French legs; full spring seat; cover in flowered rose damask.

At $6.75, from $10.50—Gilt Reception Chairs; Louis XVI. design; beaded mouldings; turned legs; spindle back; spring seat; cover of pale blue striped and figured damask.

At $7, from $11—Gilt Reception Chairs; Louis XV. design; carved back; shaped seat-frame; spring seat; cover of Nile green damask with wreath and figures.

At $10, from $15—Gilt Corner Chairs; carved back and panel; shaped legs and seat-frame; spring seat; cover of ecru damask, with wreaths and roses.

At $10 from $15—Gilt Bench or Roman Chair; shaped arms and legs; carved arm panels spring seat; cover of cream damask, flowered in roses and vines.

At $10, from $15—Gilt Arm Chairs; full sweep arms and high back; spindles under arms and in back; shaped seat frame; cream damask cover in flower effect.

Also this special offering of Parlor Suites:

At $55, from $85—Gilt Louis XV. design Parlor Suite of sofa, arm chair, reception chair; moulded frames; paneled backs; richly carved; sofa has 3 panels, chairs one each; shaped seat-frames, spring seats; covers in damask of light shades in fine flower patterns; just six suites to sell.

Fourth Floor.

Gift Things from Paris And Vienna

HOW deep, how broad, how versatile, how wonderful is Paris! Century upon century has added culture and finish to her art. Every phase of artistic endeavor has been mastered by her.

And today Vienna is her worthy rival.

From these two fountain-heads of art-work we have brought superb collections of gift-things from which to choose the rare and the beautiful.

Chatelaine Bags

From Paris

Leather Chatelaines, composed of purse, vinaigrette, mirror and note-book; finer sorts having also scissors and pen-knife, each attached to separate straps. Prices, $4 to $15. Some very handsome chatelaines of levant and alligator, at $10 and $10.50.

Leather Goods, Broadway.

Pocket Books

A superb assortment of Pocket-books and Card-cases from Paris—for women. Beautifully finished leathers of every sort, odd designs and trimmings, in silver, gilt and old copper—some studded with jewels. $4.75 to $17.

Leather Goods, Broadway

Opera Bags

Of white, black and pearl gray moire, artistically studded with steel or gilt spangles, $12.50 to $25.

Broadway.

Elastic Belts

Steel studded Elastic Belts, black, shaded, gray, red and gilt, with jeweled bars or ornaments. $14 to $50.

Broadway.

Leather Frames

Of Russia leather, treecalf and other fancy leathers, some with gilt decorations, some set with brilliants, some trimmed with copper—all beautiful. $6.25 to $14.

Broadway.

Dressing Cases

Travelers' Dressing Cases, containing brush and comb, in a wide variety of artistic styles. $4 to $24.

Broadway.

Paris Fans

Starting with a hand-painted Kid Fan, on carved amber sticks, decorated with gold. Price, $450.

Point Lace Fan, with carved pearl sticks, decorated with gold, $195.

Duchesse Lace Fan, with pearl sticks, $14.

Gauze Fans, with Duchesse lace edge, pearl sticks, prettily decorated, $9 to $16.

Broadway.

Lace Robes from Paris

Saturday brought a valuable box from Paris, containing just eighteen exquisite Robe Patterns, of chiffon, silk and lace—the very latest ideas that Paris has conceived.

Prices, $85 to $200.

Broadway.

Chiffon Scarfs

For Evening Wear

We have just received from Paris some dainty Chiffon Scarfs and Squares, printed in Persian and other fancy designs.

They are the newest idea for throwing over the head for evening wear. Prices, $5.50 to $20.

Broadway.

Desk Furnishings

Beautiful pieces of brass, bronze and inlaid wood, from Paris and Vienna—

Desk Pads and Blotters.
Paper and Letter Racks.
Stationery Cases.
Hand Blotters. Calendars.
Paper Knives. Spear Files.
Paper Weights. Pen Cleaners.
Inkstands.
Stamp Boxes.
Letter Clips.
Pen Trays.
Book Holders.
Candlesticks.

Prices, $1 to $25.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

French Linen Dinner Sets

Superb Dinner Cloths and Napkins to match, from the makers of the finest linens in the world. Such a set is the most exquisite gift for wife, mother or housekeeping friend.

Cloth and one dozen Dinner Napkins to match, $10.25 to $16.

In neat Christmas boxes for gift purposes.

Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas from Paris

The gift umbrella demands a handle of unique and artistic character. Paris sends most beautiful designs in Art Nouveau effects.

For Men, $15. For Women, $12.75 to $18.75.

Broadway.

Walking Sticks

Smart Walking Sticks from Paris, beautifully inlaid woods, in artistic designs. Prices, $3.75 to $6.

Broadway.

De Joinville Scarfs

Just from Paris

The most sumptuous and newest Scarfs for men shown in America today. The silks are in totally new and original effects—rich and luxurious. Superb for gifts!

Price, $4 each.

Still time to make scarfs to order from best and newest imported silks. $1.75 to $5 each, according to shape selected.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Bath Robes

We buy lavishly in Paris, when gathering our stock of Men's Bath Robes. The handsomest, best made and best-fitting robes from France,

Cotton Terry cloth Robes, $3 to $20.
Wool Terry cloth Robes, $12 to $18.
Light-weight wool Robes, $10 and $12.
Luxurious silk Robes, $25 and $27.50.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Handkerchiefs from Paris

The broad collection of French Handkerchiefs which we show today, offers most striking and exclusive selection for those who wish to give handkerchiefs for Christmas.

Men's Colored Handkerchiefs, 50c to $1.50.
Women's Colored Handkerchiefs, 50c to $5.
Women's Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, $1 to $25.

Broadway.

Women's Collars

From Paris

Choice gift suggestions for familiar friends. New, original style ideas; and not expensive.

Fancy embroidered Linen Collars and Sets, laundered; white and colored embroidery with faggoting and hemstitching; 45c to $1.50.
Collar-and-cuff Sets, white and colored embroidery, $2.25 a set.
Soft linen hand-embroidered Turnover Collars, $1 to $2.50.
Fancy Yokes, made of silk, lace and chiffon, $12.75 to $25.
White silk Stocks and Ties, with applications of lace, $6 to $16.
Linen Stocks, with stole ends; white and colored grounds; embroidered contrastingly; $2.50 to $6.

Broadway.

Lemaire Opera Glasses

The best Opera Glasses made are Lemaire's, of Paris. The lenses are absolutely accurately ground and the finish and workmanship are of the best. In black morocco, $3.75 to $11.50; in white and Oriental pearl, $7.50 to $11.25; in fancy pearl, with attached handles, $15 to $22.75.

The Lemaire Field Glasses range from $8 to $27.

Optical Goods, Tenth street.

Doulton Stone Ware

FROM the Lambeth pottery, London, which made the Doulton name distinguished long before the production of the famous Doulton chinaware in Staffordshire.

As you gaze upon the tableful of this queer pottery the familiar line "Little Brown Jug, I Love Thee," comes with a fresh meaning to your mind.

This ware is unique, has no imitators or copyists, and is remarkable for the distinctness of the lettering of the quaint quotations that form an important part of the decoration, as for instance:

There's a saying old and musty,
Yet it is ever new,
'Tis—"Never trouble trouble,
Till trouble troubles you."

Prices of pieces, 65c to $6.

Basement.

Silk Petticoats

THE collection of All-silk Petticoats is most elaborate now. The various styles seem to have just about reached the zenith of attractiveness. $5 to $31.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Calendars

MARVELOUS variety of these dainty and beautiful markers of time—from best European and American makers.

Prices, 2c to $5.

Four counters—front and rear of Rotunda, Basement and Annex.

Wanamaker Packets of Christmas Cards

HANDSOME imported Christmas cards, all folding cards, put up twenty cards in a pack, for 25c a pack. If bought separately, they would cost a dollar at least.

Four counters—front and rear of Rotunda, Basement and Annex.

L. R. Corsets

YOU know them and appreciate them, as our own especial make of domestic corsets. In a most inclusive variety of up-to-date models, for all sorts of figures; excellently made of reliable materials, and moderately priced. L. R. Straight-front Girdles are $1 to $1.50. L. R. Corsets are $1 to $3.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Suits

THIS continued demand for tailor-made suits this season is most remarkable, and our regular stocks are being maintained in completest variety.

Yet we have special offerings as stirring as if the season were coming sharply to a close. Today these—

Suits at $35, worth up to $50

Tailor-made Suits of handsome cheviot and camel's-hair mixture; blouse and tight-fitting jackets; well tailored and trimmed. Some silk-lined; others with unlined skirts that just clear the ground.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Felt Hats

THE remainder of our stock of women's fur felt hats, now priced 'way below former figures. They are made of the best quality of fur felt; chiefly in brown, castor and tan. They have been $1.50 to $4—now they're priced alike at

75 cents each

Second floor, Broadway.

Fire-place Furnishings

WELL-CHOSEN fittings for the fire-place seem to make the fire burn brighter and more cheerily. There's no end of kinds to choose from here—andirons of brass, $4.50 to $100 pair; of wrought iron, $2.50 to $36; fire sets of brass, $2.75 to $21; of iron, $2 to $36; brass screens, $2.50 to $50, and so on, *ad lib.*

Basement.

Lorgnettes

THEY differ from eye-glasses, for one thing, in that their more or less elaborate finish fits them admirably for Christmas gifts. For instance, Lorgnettes in gun-metal, plain, are $5.75, set with pearls and turquoise, $8.75 to $10.25; in real tortoise-shell, $3 to $26.75; in imitation shell, 85c to $1.75.

Optical Goods, Tenth street.

Black Dress Goods

Under-Price

CHOICE Black Dress Goods, and in wide variety, too. Dress goods make an always safe gift; and you can never go wrong in selecting black.

These suggestions:

50c All-wool Granite Suiting at 37½c a yard, 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Serge at 37½c a yard, 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Cheviot at 37½c a yard, 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Albatross at 37½c a yard, 38 in. wide.
65c All-wool Henrietta at 40c a yard, 38 in. wide.
75c All-wool French Batiste at 50c a yard, 40 in. wide.
$1 All-wool Mistral at 50c a yard, 56 in. wide.
$1 All-wool Zibeline at 55c a yard, 48 in. wide.
$1.75 English Figured Mohair Pierolas at 75c a yard, 42 in. wide.
$1.25 English Figured Crepe Mohairs at 75c a yard, 42 in. wide.
$1.25 English Figured Plain Mohairs at 75c a yard, 42 in. wide.
$2 French Paquin Serge at $1 a yard, 50 in. wide.
$1.50 French Cheviot Canvas at $1 a yard, 44 in. wide.
$1.50 Mohair Granite at $1 a yard, 44 in. wide.
$4 Silk-and-wool Paris Cords at $1.50 a yard, 46 in. wide.
$4.50 Silk-and-wool Matelasse at $1.50 a yard, 46 in. wide.
$3.50 Silk-and-wool Crepe Stripes at $1.50 a yard, 46 in. wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Silk Waist Patterns

WE show them, richly embroidered, in hundreds of designs and colors—ideal Christmas gifts. There's an especially wide variety in all white and all black. The designs are restricted in New York and Philadelphia to the Wanamaker stores. The majority of them are embroidered in front, back, and on collars and cuffs. Materials are Louisine, Crepe de Chine, Peau de Cygne and Taffeta. Each pattern is prettily boxed, and prices are $6.50, $6.75, $7, $7.50, $8, $9, $10, up to $18.

Rotunda.

Flannelette Nightgowns

NIGHTGOWNS of flannelette are about the most comfortable garments imaginable for cold winter nights. These are in solid colors, and white, or neatly striped. They have yokes front and back, plain, or trimmed with fancy braid or embroidered scalloped edge. 50c to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

A Just-before-Christmas Sale of FRAMED PICTURES

PICTURE SALES often happen, at almost every season of the year, except just before Christmas. That's one point that makes this sale exceptional. For Christmas is but little more than two weeks off.

Usually a few thousand dollars' worth of goods is involved. This Sale comprises

$25,000 Worth of Pictures

at regular retail prices. That's point Number Two. But the pictures go to you, in time to help you economize in your Christmas buying, at a *third to a half below* these prices. That's point Number Three.

The secret of it all is, that one of the foremost publishing and manufacturing concerns in the country—the Alfred S. Campbell Art Co., has decided to discontinue the making and selling of framed pictures, confining itself to publishing only. The decision was made right at the beginning of the holiday season—and we jumped at the opportunity; buying the entire made-up stock.

The result is the most important collection ever offered under-price—consisting of

Platinotypes, plain and colored.
Carbon Gravures, plain and colored; many of them reproductions of the world's famous pictures.
Water-color fac-similes, Photocolors, Platinets and Three-color pictures, for which the makers are famous.
Oval and Round Combination Pictures, in large assortment.

All are new and fresh, handsomely framed in this Fall's shapes, styles and finishes. To them we have added our stock of the same lines, that we have sold until now at full prices.

The new prices range all the way from 15c to $10. Of such as have been unpacked as this is written, details follow. The full display has been assigned ample space in the Under-Price Store:

At 15c, worth 25c—
Carbon Gravures, in many good subjects; light and dark wood frames, 7 x 9, 9 x 11, 7 x 12 in.
Three-color Prints, in gilt and wood frames, 6 x 8 in.

At 25c, worth 40c and 50c—
Carbon Gravures, plain and colored, in oak frames; 10 x 12 and 11 x 13 in.
Platino Prints in dark frames; 9 x 11, 10 x 12 and 11 x 13 in.

At 50c, worth 75c—
Three-color Prints in shaded green frames; 14x19 in.; with gold ornaments; a variety of good subjects. Also many in oddly shaped frames; 10 x 15 in.

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $1.50—
Carbon Gravures, in bronze frames; 16 x 19 in.
Three-color Prints in black-and-gilt frames; 8x13 and 15 x 20 in.; in shaded green and brown frames, 14 x 24 in.

At $1, worth $1.50 and $1.75—
Three-color Prints in gilt, black and brown frames; 19 x 22, 16 x 26 and 17 x 20 in.
Carbon and Platinum Prints in black and brown frames; 12 x 14 and 16 x 19 in.

At $1.50, worth $2 and $2.25—
Carbon Gravures in black and brown frames; 22 x 26 and 23 x 29 in.
Three-color Prints in specially designed frames, ornamented in gilt; 17 x 20, 16 x 26 and 18 x 24 in.

At $2, worth $3 to $4.50—
Three-color Prints in six specially designed frames to match pictures; 17 x 25, 17 x 28 and 19 x 23 in.
Hand-colored Carbon Gravures, in choice subjects; green and brown wood frames, with gold burnished ornaments; 16 x 20 in.

Stirring Handkerchief News

FORTUNATE purchases in Belfast brought us into possession of some splendid lots of Men's and Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs, of the plain, serviceable hemstitched kinds that everybody needs every day. And prices were low enough to permit us to sell all of these excellent handkerchiefs at *just about half their value.*

Here are the details:

At 75c a Dozen—
Women's All-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; regular 10c and 12½c qualities.

At 12½c, worth 25c—
Women's fine hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with drawn revering, soft-finish linen; a real 25c quality.

At 10c, worth 20c—
Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in sheer and regular weights of 1800 linen.

At 12½c, worth 25c—
Men's plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs ¼ and ½-inch hems; a regular 25c quality.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

"Oh fair Japan; Oh, rare Japan
Where lilies bend their fragrant heads
To kiss thy plashing streams,
Ana dark-skinn d musme, almond-eyed,
Wake ong forgotten dreams."

Exclusive Designs in Flannel Waist Lengths.

Handsome Persian Designs woven on the border. Put up in attractive Japanese Boxes. An appropriate Gift.

3yd. length—$3.50
3½ " " —$4.00

The Vantine Scarf

45 square inches of Aya Silk, gauzy and light, weighing less than one ounce . . .

Colors, White, Cream, Rose Pink, Lt. Blue, Cardinal, O. Rose, Yellow, Navy, Black.

In neat Box . $1.25

Unusual Gifts.

Oriental Rugs,
Oriental Lamps,
Oriental Perfumes,
Oriental Jewelry,
Porcelains, Ivory,
Gongs, Etc.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Broadway & 18th Street.

If there is a new shape, we cut it; if there is a new cloth pattern we have it.—W. C. Loftus & Co., Tailors.

$15.

If this chill winter had arrived on time, we wouldn't make this offer, but the long mild season has left us so largely overstocked that we must adopt decisive methods. Therefore, we announce these heavy reductions to take effect at once:

All of our woolens for Suits and overcoats, bought to sell at $20 and $25, are reduced to our famous price, $15.

Every thread of every piece is wool—we guarantee it.

Every garment is made to an individual measure and made to fit; you need not take it if it doesn't.

Why sink your personality in "ready-mades" when you can have clothes of character and individuality made in good taste and style, at less cost?

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Tailors to Men,

TWO STORES: 1191 Broadway, near 28th Street. 150 Nassau St., near B'klyn Bridge.

THE MUSICIANS LIBRARY

BEAUTIFUL VOLUMES

FIFTY MASTERSONGS

Edited by HENRY T. FINCK

TWO EDITIONS. HIGH VOICE, LOW VOICE.

IN PAPER, EACH, $1.50. IN CLOTH, GILT, EACH, $2.50.

FREDERIC CHOPIN

Forty Piano Compositions

Edited by JAMES HUNEKER

IN PAPER, CLOTH BACK, $1.50. IN CLOTH, GILT, $2.50.

OTHER VOLUMES IN PRESS.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.

Ave. 867 BROADWAY (18th St.)

FRENCH NATIONALIST PLOT

Riot in the Chamber of Deputies Was Prearranged.

M. Syveton Has Chosen Seconds for a Duel with Minister Valle, but a Meeting May Be Averted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It would be a mistake, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, to think that Saturday's violent scene in the Chamber of Deputies was improvised. It was a scandal prearranged by the Nationalists and the members of the Right, in which the Republican majority artlessly became an involuntary accomplice.

It was one of those schemes of which Nationalism has the secret, says the correspondent—a scheme for raising the dead weight of public indifference which is beginning to bear the party down. Parliamentarism is the great enemy of the Nationalists and of the Right, because it thwarts their ambition. After cheering Boulanger, crying "Panama!" and shouting "Vive l'Armée!" during the Dreyfus affair, they are now trying to make the Humbert fraud a battering ram against the walls of the republic.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The violent scenes in the Chamber of Deputies which marked the close of the session yesterday have been followed to-day by a lively discussion of the incidents in parliamentary and official circles. A portion of the press treats the affair humorously, as indicative of the excitability of the parties concerned. The most serious journals, however, comment on it in a regretful tone. The account published by the Matin describes a veritable pugilistic encounter, and even the Journal Officiel records an exchange of blows between the members of the Chamber.

In an interview M. Syveton defends the course he took yesterday, declares that Minister Vallé was the aggressor, and asserts that the affair will not end until a meeting has taken place on the field of honor between him and the Minister. Concerning the summoning of a platoon of soldiers, M. Syveton says:

"Let the majority beware of this precedent. When the time arrives for soldiers to be introduced into the Chamber to intimidate the representatives of the people a dangerous state of affairs exists. If force is to rule, then the majority will find itself before long confronted with soldiers.

M. Syveton has chosen the Marquis de Dion and Guyot de Villeneuve as his seconds to meet the seconds appointed by Minister Vallé. As a preliminary to a meeting, however, it must be decided who was the aggressor and whether the offense comes within the code of honor. M. Syveton's personal offense against Minister Vallé consists in giving him the lie, while the Minister's personal offense consists of having called M. Syveton a "wretch."

A further complication is pointed out by the Figaro, which says that duelling is practically interdicted among officials in authority, and that to engage in a duel is tantamount to the giving up of his portfolio by an official.

The general belief is that the seconds will determine that no cause for a duel exists.

Deputy Coutant has been interviewed and says that as the Chamber voted his expulsion and voted confidence in the Government, he will appeal to his constituents for vindication.

GERMANY'S TARIFF CONFLICT.

Majority in the Reichstag Not Likely to Make Any Concession Regarding the Debating of the Bill.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The present two days' respite from the unedifying proceedings in the Reichstag is a welcome relief to the German public, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says that there are no signs of yielding on the part either of the majority or the minority. The nerves of both have been seriously affected by the last fortnight's proceedings, but the Moderates still doubt the wisdom of the majority's precipitation. The British and other Parliaments have shown that there is a middle course between the absolute suppression of debate and abject surrender to obstructionists.

If the majority had proposed to discuss the tariff scheme in sections or to alter the rules in order to fix a reasonable date for the passage of the measure, says the correspondent, they would have won over many who are now their most formidable critics. When the House reaches the stage at which, by adopting the proposal of the majority, it would proceed to carry the Tariff bill en bloc, it will still be possible to retrieve the mistake and to permit a reasonable latitude of debate, but the passion and prejudice pervading the Reichstag make such a prospect improbable.

The correspondent says the Government will make a statement at some future stage of the proceedings.

AUSTRIA'S TRADE TREATIES.

An Absorbing Topic at Vienna—Convention with Italy Said to be Irrevocably Doomed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Public opinion, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is preoccupied with the question of the commercial treaties. It is believed that the Hungarian Premier's arrival in Vienna is connected with the same subject.

Emperor William has sent to Count Goluchowski (the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs) a richly framed photograph of himself "as a memento of the renewal of the Triple Alliance." The Neue Freie Presse interprets this gift as a sign that the Austro-German negotiations will be conducted with all friendliness.

The Times's correspondent says the treaty with Italy is irrevocably doomed, mainly because the Hungarians want to destroy the wine clause, on which subject Austria-Hungary has made formal engagements with France.

Italy will not take offense, says the correspondent, knowing that the treaty will be denounced by Austria-Hungary regretfully, as an unavoidable concession to Hungarian sentiment.

THE PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA.

British Minister Asked to Insist on Strong Measures to Suppress It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British Minister to China, Sir Ernest M. Satow, has, says the Hongkong correspondent of The Times, conferred with the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong and with the China Association on the illegal Chinese duties, the increase of piracy, and the further opening of Southern waterways to foreign craft.

The local bodies urged Sir Ernest to use his influence in order to make the Chinese Government adopt strong measures for the suppression of piracy and lawlessness in Southern China.

The correspondent says information has been received to the effect that the Chinese have abandoned the illegal tax on opium at Canton and Swatow.

RUSSIAN TRADE EMANCIPATION.

The Viedomosti Says a New Era for the Country's Commercial Marine Is Beginning.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—In a congratulatory article on the creation of the new Department of Commercial Marine, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, the Viedomosti calls particular attention to the Czar's reference in his rescript to the necessity of emancipating Russia from dependence on foreign undertakings and foreign commercial fleets. The Viedomosti concludes by declaring:

"A glad era is opening out for Russia's commercial marine, a new era which is destined to see us crowned victors in the struggle with the foreigner for mastery in our own waters."

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

To be Distributed on Wednesday—Russian Professor de Martens to Receive the Peace Award.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7.—The following Nobel prizes will be distributed on Wednesday:

The Dutch Professors Lorenz and Zeenan will divide the physics prize.

Prof. Emil Fisher of Berlin will receive the chemistry prize.

Prof. Mommsen is to have the literary prize.

Major Ross, principal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, gets the medical prize.

The Russian Professor de Martens will have the peace prize.

MGR. CHAPELLE INTERVIEWED.

He Says His Visit to Rome Has Been Profitable in Helping to Settle Pending Questions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

ROME, Dec. 7.—Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, Papal Delegate to Porto Rico and Cuba, was interviewed before starting for Genoa, where he will sail to-morrow on the steamship Leo XIII. for New York. The Archbishop said:

"My seven weeks' stay in Rome has been profitable for the settlement of the different pending questions in accordance with the propositions I submitted to the Vatican. By conferring directly with the high dignitaries of the Church I succeeded in arriving at solutions which it would have required several months' correspondence to reach.

"I return to resume work animated with the most sincere desire to contribute to the prosperity of Cuba and Porto Rico and to the moral, intellectual, and social advancement of the people to whose destiny I feel myself entirely devoted.

"In all questions depending on my influence as the representative of the head of the Church, my influence will be exerted, not in partisan interests, but for the happiness of the people as a whole, their commercial welfare, and their greatness as a race, together with the maintenance and strengthening of the most firm and friendly relations with the United States, on a footing of equality, not of subjection, either political, economical, or moral. I have the satisfaction of feeling that on the one side I have the assistance of the Holy See in this mission, while on the other hand I know that these ideas were shared by the late President McKinley and are shared by his worthy successor, President Roosevelt."

PLEAD FOR THE PASSIONISTS.

United States and British Ambassadors Make Friendly Representations to the French Government.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—United States Ambassador Porter and the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, have now put into execution their plan to make friendly representations to the French Government with a view to securing a reconsideration of the case of the Passionist Fathers, who have been included among the religious orders to be expelled from France. The representations were submitted on behalf of the English and Americans attending St. Joseph's Church here, which is conducted by the Passionists.

As the order is an English one it was recognized that formal representations concerning its rights must come solely from the British officials. Ambassador Porter's representation was mainly verbal and pointed out the convenience of the church to Americans. The Ambassador expressed a hope that this convenience would not be interrupted. It is stated from an authoritative source that Ambassador Porter's representation was in no sense a protest or an assertion of international right, as it is fully recognized that the Government's action toward the congregations is a question of domestic policy, and the matter will not be referred to Washington as in a case when international right is involved.

These representations of a conciliatory nature have developed a personal desire on the part of the Government officials to yield in the matter, but it is felt that it is difficult for the Government to act at the present stage, inasmuch as the entire question of the congregations has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. It is also pointed out by the French officials that an exception in this case would give foreign religious orders privileges which are not allowed to the French orders.

It is believed that the final determination of the question rests with the Chamber.

THE PATOS ISLAND DISPUTE.

Diplomatic Exchanges Between Britain and Venezuela on a Long-Standing Difference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In Venezuela's "Yellow Book" for the year 1901, a copy of which has been received in Washington from the Foreign Office at Caracas, are the exchanges between the London and Caracas Governments last year in regard to the ownership of Patos Island, which has been in dispute between the two countries for many years. Significance attaches to this correspondence in view of the approaching crisis between Venezuela and Great Britain.

Venezuela bases her claim to the island on its proximity to the coast of Guiaria, from which it is distant only three miles; that the International Law Institute has defined the territorial sea as six miles, whereas the Island of Patos is more than ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest British possession. Further, that the treaty of March, 1845, "explicitly confirms the title of Venezuela over all the islands near her coast which were under the dominion of Spain in the initiative period of Venezuelan independence."

Great Britain has advanced the contention that when she conquered the Island of Trinidad, in 1797, sovereignty over Patos also was obtained, and so recognized by the Madrid Government, and that Patos has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain for more than a century, during seventy years of which time Venezuela advanced no counter claim.

It is understood that President Castro will ask that the question be settled by arbitration, a proposition to which the British Government will hardly accede, in view of its contention that the ownership of Patos is so clearly British as not to furnish a suitable subject for arbitration.

INTENSE COLD IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The weather is increasing in severity throughout Austria-Hungary. Heavy snow is falling, and the supply of milk and vegetables in Vienna is curtailed owing to the roads being impassible. Many accidents have occurred.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Danube is frozen over for a considerable distance. At Ibrailla and Galatz on the Danube about eighty grain-laden vessels are icebound.

The intense cold is causing much suffering among the poor.

Thousands Might Be Saved

from serious illness if the trifling cough were promptly cured. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes before any serious harm is done. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

FILIPINOS DEFEND FRIARS

Appeal to the Roman Catholics in the United States.

The Civilization of the Archipelago Attributed to the Spanish Religious—The "Catholic Centre's" Address Sent to American Prelates.

The "Philippine Catholic Centre," said to be the strongest and most representative body of Roman Catholic laymen in the Philippine Islands, has addressed a letter to the clergy, press, and people of the United States, thanking their American brethren for support and sympathy and paying especial tribute to the friars. The communication, copies of which have been received by the Archbishops and Bishops throughout the country, is, in the main, as follows:

"Right well do we know that his Holiness Leo XIII., by the grace of God Supreme Pontiff of the Church militant; Mgr. Chapelle, the late Delegate Apostolic of the Holy See; the Philippine episcopate, and by far the greater and better part of our clergy and all the true Catholic people of the Philippines, are opposed to the proposed expulsion of the religious corporations from Philippine soil; but to us it was most grateful to know that the Catholic clergy and people of Pennsylvania and Michigan had publicly demonstrated the selfsame sentiments.

"We therefore consider it our duty to give to our Catholic fathers and brethren of the United States our most sincere thanks and a lively congratulation for their noble and just attitude on this question, which is one of vital importance to the people of the Philippines, and we earnestly appeal to all the prelates and faithful of America for their aid and assistance against the taking of a step so transcendental for our religious and social future.

"The Spanish religious who have been the object of so much persecution evangelized our country, taught us the arts of agriculture, industry, and commerce; they inspired in us the love of the liberal arts; they gave us an exquisite social and moral education and sent us forward in the path of true progress and civilization in a quiet, gentle manner. The whole world is witness to the fact that in three centuries we have passed from a state of savagery to one of civilization, which is the cause of envy in the breasts of our Malay neighbors.

"Its knowledge of this archipelago being recent and incomplete, America perhaps has not formed a just idea of the immense labor and innumerable sacrifices which the religious orders, of whose ministrations a certain element would unjustly deprive us, have undertaken and suffered for our welfare and advantage. And, apart from this, they would find it difficult to appreciate these labors and sacrifices on account of the social and political crisis through which this country has passed during these last few years.

"One of the things most evident in this our country is that the improvements, the roadways and the bridges, the schools, colleges, and universities; the barracks and fortresses, the seminaries and charitable institutions, the books and documents of arts and sciences, the implements of labor transport, the utensils and tools of construction, the perfection of the languages, the betterment of customs, and the foundation of culture; in a word, all the vestiges of civilization and progress bear the marks, the embellishment, and seal of the Spanish religious corporations.

"Moreover, why shall there be expelled from this country ministers of the Catholic Church, when there are admitted into the country those of all sects, of all beliefs and of all superstitions, of all systems and ideals? Why should the Spaniards be excluded, seeing that they are naturally civilized and have embellished our country? Why shall the American Constitution be undermined and the treaty of Paris be set at naught, for all of these prohibit the expulsion of any subject of any nation whatever without some just cause and without the previous declaration of the legislative chambers that such subjects and such institutions are inconvenient and detrimental to the well-being of the public order?

"And who are those who defame the religious, those who shout for the expulsion of these orders? They are partisans, they are sectarians, they are Freemasons or members of kindred societies condemned by our Holy Mother, the Church; they are impious persons, all of them the sworn enemies of the Church of God and of our faith. They are those who first rebelled against Spain, and afterward against the United States, and those who without public sincerity or private conscience make echo of ideals they do not profess, and who spread abroad stories of disorders which never existed, and never will exist, in the religious orders.

"They are traitors to three flags and adulators to three sovereignties, against which they plotted while they kissed the feet of their Governors. They are the insurgents against Spain and America who formerly lived by political and armed pillage, and who to-day, thanks to the iniquitous favoritism on the part of the one and the villainous servility on the part of the other, enjoyed the benefits of municipal and provincial salaries. They compose, in a word, a hungry crowd of political factionists, engendered, suckled, and favored, contrary to all justice, by a few politicians unworthy of the name of Americans.

"The direct aim of those who demand the expulsion of the friars is double; first, they would throw off the bridle of religion, remove all present testimony to certain inhumanities and scandalous proceedings and facts. And thus they would commit all kinds of iniquities upon this poor people, which, numbering some 8,000,000 to-day, would in their hands be reduced in ten years to a single million or less of miserable, common, unfortunate creatures.

"In the second place, they aim to despoil the Church and her institutions of their property and estates, that they may fatten themselves, like birds of prey that they are; to rob and disrobe the sacred images and despoil the altars of their sacred vessels, polluting the house of God and turning it into a meeting house for discordant mobs of political schemers and agitators.

"Nor are these estates, in their extension and value, what is claimed by the enemies of their religious owners, who justly possess them. Taken altogether, they are less in their extent than Rhode Island, as compared to the vast superficies of your immense country. They were purchased for small amounts, because land formerly was and is even now, so abundant tha, the Spanish Government and private owners gave it away.

"American Catholics, you are numerous and strong; you are sons of a great Nation who live in the land of liberties, who have a thousand newspapers of large circulation; you enjoy the care and guidance of many Bishops; you who are famous for your love and tendency toward association, who are enjoying a period of peace and normal prosperity, who are accustomed to struggle and conquer, forget not your poor Catholic colonists of the Philippines."

Albano at St. John's Short of Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 7.—The German steamer Albano, Capt. Kudenhold, seventeen days out from Hamburg, for New York, with a general cargo and 260 passengers, arrived here to-day short of coal. The steamer met with hurricane weather in the Atlantic, and the passengers suffered greatly.

Austrian Emperor Well Again.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Emperor Francis Joseph has now recovered from his recent attack of lumbago; and will, it is expected, return to Vienna from Schönbrunn this week.

New York's Finest Retail Store. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

OUR FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM is always at your service. We pay freight charges on all prepaid orders amounting to $5.00 within the following States:—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
We will hold any purchases made now and deliver at Christmas or before, if so desired.

Holiday Sale Umbrellas.

$3.95 for Umbrellas the Handles of Which Alone Are Worth from $5.00 to $10.00.

First Floor.

We'll admit it seems incredible—as the offer almost borders on the marvellous, yet 'tis true. So if you've umbrellas on your gift list here's an opportunity that may never be repeated.

We purchased a maker's entire stock—about 3,500 Umbrellas in all. The handles are in innumerable styles for both men and women. Embraced are fine imported novelty handles of ivory with sterling, pearl with sterling, gold, silver and wood combinations in the richest and most artistic effects imaginable.

The men's are 28 inch size, the woman's, 26. All have eight ribbed lock frame, the best steel rods covered with a pure twill silk or a taffeta silk (lisle warp,) and are guaranteed for one year.

Never has such an Umbrella offer been made in the history of New York retailing, so most extraordinary selling should result. Never has such an assemblage been gathered at any time in any store.

This sale, coming as it does just at the gift-giving season, when Umbrellas are in high demand for presents, must prove itself unquestionably the most important event of its kind ever presented in the annals of retail trading.

Holiday Leather Goods.

First Floor.

Everything may here be found, from the 25c. Purse to the gorgeous fitted Bags as high as $75.00. All have been selected with thought, taste and great care. Just to jog your memory and to make selection easy, we enumerate the following:—

Suit Cases, Club Bags, Doctors' Bags, Hat Boxes, Fitted Bags, Extension Suit Cases, English Kit Bags, Cabin Bags, Fine Shawl Straps.

Every good desirable leather is used in their make-up, such as Alligator, Plain and Hornback Walrus, Black Seal, Sole Leather, Pigskin, &c., &c.

Special mention of our well known $5.00 Suit Case is timely, sizes are 22, 24 and 26 inches; Irish linen-lined throughout, shirt pocket, built on solid steel frame; riveted hinges; solid brass lock, will never pull out; easily the best Case ever sold at the price.

Real Alligator Hand Bags; leather lined, solid brass trimmed, 10 to 17 inch sizes.....$2.65 to $5.25

Fitted Bags of every description.....$9.75 to $75.00

For the youngster going to school, Miniature Suit Cases have superseded the old fashioned school bags. We have them in all sizes; 12 to 16 inches; one price.....$2.25

Small Leather Goods

are more in evidence than ever before. No such vast assortment in any other store—nowhere such things for so little, nor cheap ones so good.

Holiday Neck Fancies.

First Floor.

If you would delight any feminine member of your immediate family or circle of friends, give her a bit of dainty Neckwear. What could be more appropriate for a Yuletide gift? Fancy Neckwear has ceased to be a luxury, and ranks with those articles of apparel that are termed "necessities." Nothing lends a more fascinating touch to the gown than a dainty Neckpiece. Here will be found everything practical in Neckwear and Ruffs of all descriptions, at prices according to the simplicity or elaborateness of the creation.

The following specialties now ready:—

Dainty Bishop Tab Stock, in a variety of styles, hemstitched ends; Autos, with embroidered collars, &c., in all the latest designs, best materials, each.....50

Beaded Fancy Silk Stocks; smart and new; perfect fitting, at, each.....$1.65, $2.25 and $2.95

Crepe de Chine Twice Around Ties; embroidered Top Collars, in black, white and all colors, each.....$1.45

Fine Taffeta Silk Stock and Ties; embroidered turn-over collar, hand needle work ends to match; each.....$1.00

Lierre and Plauen Lace Collars, in yoke, cape and bertha shapes; many others. This season's patterns; from, each.....75 to $9.75

Maline Bows, in all colors; best materials and good full bows; made to use in several different styles, at 25, 39 and 48

Shirt-waist Sets of fine Persian Lawn; plain, hemstitched or fine embroidered edges, with French knots; also tucked and lace trimmed; set.....25, 48, 75, 95

Protection Collars, in real Duchess, Point de Paris, Point Venise, many beautiful designs; a remarkable collection from which to select.

Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs, at from one-third to one-half off regular price, now marked....$4.50, $6.50 and $7.50

Rugs for Holiday Gifts.

Fifth Floor.

If you want to cheer the heart of the householder, give Rugs. If you want to do your best buying—come here. We've always a great stock of Orientals and Domestics—but at certain seasons assortments are strengthened. So now you'll find Rugs here that have not been shown before.

Beautiful rich sorts that will set aglow the heart of almost any one. If we've a hobby, it's the collecting and selling of Rugs. Our stock is so great and comprehensive that all tastes and pocketbooks can be satisfied.

Oriental Rugs.

Fine quality Anatolian Rugs, selected designs and colors, in large assortments to select from; every piece in good condition; regular value $5.50, special for to-day.....$1.95

5 bales extra quality small Persian Rugs, selected styles and colorings.....$5.75

3 bales Antique Moussul heavy Persian and Kurd Rugs; regular prices $20.00 to $24.00, for to-day.....$16.50

Large square Kazaks, suitable for foyer halls and offices, $28.50

Antique Kirmanshah Rugs, suitable for substantial Christmas presents, from $22.50 to.....$175.00

Domestic Rugs.

Royal Wilton Rugs, in Oriental designs and colors, one of the most durable styles of Domestic Rugs:—

9x12 feet, value $35.00, for.....$28.50
8 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6, value $30.00, at.....$24.50
6x9 feet, value $20.00, for.....$17.50
36x63 inches, value $6.25, for.....$4.95
27x54 inches, value $4.25, for.....$2.95

Art Nouveau Smyrnas.

Guaranteed to be of the best grade, in the two following sizes only:—

7 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches, value $26.50, for $16.50
6x9 feet, value $18.00, for.....$11.50

Opera Glasses.

First Floor.

Lemaire Opera Glasses, morocco case, japanned mountings.....$4.50

Pearl Opera Glasses, in white or rose colored pearl, fine plated mountings.....$4.75

Christmas AND THE Jewelry Store.

First Floor.

Here are presents for hundreds of dollars, and, too, presents for hundreds of cents, and whatever you may elect to select—it is best bought here. There's a world of beautiful and rich things in this Jewelry Store—more than you'd expect. Let's hint at what's here:—

Jewelry.

Ladies' and Misses' Diamond Rings; perfect stones, weighing almost ¼ karat, setting of Tiffany, Belcher and fancy high styles; excellent value.....$25.00

Ladies' and Misses' Diamond Rings; fancy Belcher settings and good size stone; value $20.00.....$12.00

Diamond Cuff Links, heavy 14 karat gold with large diamond centres value $20.00.....$14.50

Diamond Heart Lockets, medium size; 14 karat gold, satin and Roman finish, with handsome diamond centre; value $10.00, at.....$7.50

Children's Diamond Rings; heavy 14 karat gold diamond setting; value $5.00.....$3.95

Solid gold Cuff Buttons; plain and fancy designs, in Roman or bright finish; value $2.50.....$1.50

Solid gold Tie Clasps; plain and fancy; value $1.75.$1.00

Ladies' Enamelled Chatelaine Watches; in the popular shades, with gold applied designs; in fancy and Art Nouveau styles; value $8.75, at.....$6.75

Men's open face Watch, gold filled, guaranteed for 20 years; thin model, fitted with a fine 7 jewelled movement special at.....$6.75

Men's Hunting Case Watch; gold filled, guaranteed for 10 years; fitted with a good American movement.....$5.75

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

Sterling Mounted Toilet Set, handsome heavy embossed pattern Comb, Brush and Mirror, in fine case.....$15.00

Misses' Toilet Set, sterling mounted Comb, Brush and Mirror, complete, in case.....$6.75

Desk Set, sterling mounted, 6 pieces, in case.....$5.25

Military Brushes, sterling mounted, French gray and bright finish; each.....$2.25

Infants' Set, sterling mounted Brush and Comb..$1.95

Our Toy and Doll Store

(Toys in the Basement; Dolls on the Third Floor).

is the jolliest anywhere. We had experienced men at work getting it ready all last summer, while you were enjoying your vacation. For to-morrow we make the best offer ever known in Doll Go-Carts. We purchased from a well known manufacturer his entire stock—430, all fold. They will go on sale in the Basement as follows:—

Doll Go-carts, values up to $8.00, for $4.25.
Doll Go-carts, values up to $6.75, for $3.50.
Doll Go-carts, values up to $3.75, for $2.00.

Toys.

Round Nursery Tables, hardwood finish; 18½ inches high and 22 inches across the top.....$1.25

50 Red Rockers, 27 inches high, strong and fine finish....98

Our No. 1 Child's Desk; fine finish, braced and very strong; they are made out of well seasoned ash.....98

Shooting Galleries, with eight figures.....89

Shooting Galleries, with thirteen figures and gun..$1.75

Soldier Suits...$1.15, $1.65, $2.25, and $4.65

Cannons that really shoot, at 49, 85, $1.15 to $4.75

Saddle Horses.....49 to $4.95

Horses and Carts attached.....50 to $7.00

Loaded Trucks.....$1.75 to $10.00

Our special No. 1 Set Dishes, with 15 pieces.....25

Paint Boxes.....10, 15, 55, 59 to $4.85

Trick Boxes.....50, 69, $1.00 to $4.85

Magic Lanterns, with twelve slides.....65

Magic Lanterns, with twelve slides; large; much finer in finish.....$2.00, $2.35 and $3.00

Magic Lanterns, with moving slides, $4.45, $4.85, $10.25, $11.25, $19.00

Dolls.

We have the largest assortment of Dolls of all sorts shown in the Greater City—Kid Body Dolls, Colored Dolls, German Dressed Dolls and undressed Dolls of all sizes. Just a few hints:—

21 inch Dolls, blue eyes, light curly hair, dressed in pretty white silk dresses, or assorted colors.....$5.00

Beautiful Baby Dolls, light or dark curly hair, dressed in long white dresses.....$1.00 and $1.50

"Dolly Gray" Doll, undressed, light or dark hair.....49

Walking Dolls that really walk; the latest patent, small priced at.....59, 69 and 89

Kid Body Dolls, from.....50 to $7.75

Now is the time to buy Undressed Dolls, so as to have them dressed in time for Christmas. Our Highland Beauty is perfect, with large blue eyes, light or dark curly hair, moving eyes, finely finished, pretty face, from 18 to 37 inches long, from.....$2.75 to $9.75

The Simpson Crawford Co. Dollar Doll is certainly the best value to be had for the money; large, beautiful head, blue eyes, curly hair, 21½ inches long, well made, jointed body.

Beautiful 17 inch Dolls, brown eyes, light or dark hair, undressed jointed body.....69

Art Objects, Bric-a-Brac, etc., For Holiday Gifts.

Fourth Floor.

We have just received a large collection of fine Austrian Vases, in assorted shapes; dark green ground with gold; decorated in the old Royal Vienna effects; mythological subjects; four sizes, marked at less than cost to import.

1st size,	2d size,	3d size,	4th size,
75c.	$1.50	$1.95	$3.50

100 vases, Royal Bonn Decorations, 14 inches high, each $5.00

An assortment of Austrian Vases, with old Worcester Decorations on tinted grounds, in many shapes,

1st size,	2d size,	3d size,	4th size,
35c.	55c.	$1.50	$3.00

Lamps.

The most complete collection of Japanese Bronze Lamps shown in this city may here be seen. The collection embraces many unique pieces, only one of a kind, which are not duplicated in this country.

Genuine Bronze Lamp, very richly decorated with brass birds and vine; complete, with pink globe.....$41.00

Large Cloisonne Bronze Lamp, with handles mounted with green bent glass, shade, complete.....$37.50

Genuine Bronze Lamp, circled with dragon, mounted with green and ruby, bent glass globe, complete.....$55.00

Japanese Vase Lamp, with basket effect, mounted on bronze foot, with green and gold decorated globe, complete..$22.50

Hundreds of other Lamps to as low as $10.00.

Fancy Decorated China.

Fine French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, all richly decorated, in 10 designs.....$18.50

Fancy shaped Salad Bowls, assorted, rich decorations in flowers, with gold.....$2.00

Condensed Milk Holders, richly decorated in Vienna effects, $2.00

Fine China Ramequins, richly decorated in assorted colors and gold edges; each.....50

Fine thin China After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, all richly decorated with flowers and gold; each.....25

Tea Sets, 56 pieces, all richly decorated in colors and gold in fine, thin China; actual value $9.00, the set, at.....$6.50

Japanese China richly decorated Tea Cups and Saucers; pair.....50

Richly decorated Bonbon Dishes, with cover.....$1.10

Richly decorated Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs; pair....90

Richly decorated Pin Trays; each.....25

Ramequins and Plates; pair.....25

Richly decorated Puff Boxes; each.....50

Steins.

Old Dutch Steins, in all sizes and shapes; plain blue, etched or color decorated.

500 colored decorated Steins, with metal covers.....75

100 China Decorated Steins, with gold filled enamel covers, $1.50

Large Steins, with the old Dutch pictures and colors. $3.50

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

"Oh fair Japan; Oh, rare Japan
Where lilies bend their fragrant heads
To kiss thy flashing streams,
And dark-skinn d musme, almond-eyed,
Wake ong forgotten dreams."

Exclusive Designs in Flannel Waist Lengths.

Handsome Persian Designs woven on the border. Put up in attractive Japanese Boxes. An appropriate Gift.

3yd. length—$3.50
3½ " " —$4.00

The Vantine Scarf

45 square inches of Aya Silk, gauzy and light, weighing less than one ounce . . .

Colors, White, Cream, Rose Pink, Lt. Blue, Cardinal, O. Rose, Yellow, Navy, Black.

In neat Box . $1.25

Unusual Gifts.

Oriental Rugs,
Oriental Lamps,
Oriental Perfumes,
Oriental Jewelry,
Porcelains, Ivory,
Gongs, Etc.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Broadway & 18th Street.

If there is a new shape, we cut it; if there is a new cloth pattern we have it.—W. C. Loftus & Co., Tailors.

$15.

If this chill winter had arrived on time, we wouldn't make this offer, but the long mild season has left us so largely overstocked that we must adopt decisive methods. Therefore, we announce these heavy reductions to take effect at once:

All of our woolens for Suits and overcoats, bought to sell at $20 and $25, are reduced to our famous price, $15.

Every thread of every piece is wool—we guarantee it.

Every garment is made to an individual measure and made to fit; you need not take it if it doesn't.

Why sink your personality in "ready-mades" when you can have clothes of character and individuality made in good taste and style, at less cost?

W. C. Loftus & Co.

Tailors to Men,

TWO STORES: 1191 Broadway, near 28th Street. 150 Nassau St., near B'klyn Bridge.

THE MUSICIANS LIBRARY

BEAUTIFUL VOLUMES

FIFTY MASTERSONGS

Edited by HENRY T. FINCK

TWO EDITIONS. HIGH VOICE, LOW VOICE.

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Forty Piano Compositions

Edited by JAMES HUNEKER

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OTHER VOLUMES IN PRESS.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.

Agts. 867 BROADWAY (18th St.)

FRENCH NATIONALIST PLOT

Riot in the Chamber of Deputies Was Prearranged.

M. Syveton Has Chosen Seconds for a Duel with Minister Valle, but a Meeting May Be Averted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—It would be a mistake, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, to think that Saturday's violent scene in the Chamber of Deputies was improvised. It was a scandal prearranged by the Nationalists and the members of the Right, in which the Republican majority artlessly became an involuntary accomplice.

It was one of those schemes of which Nationalism has the secret, says the correspondent—a scheme for raising the dead weight of public indifference which is beginning to bear the party down. Parliamentarism is the great enemy of the Nationalists and of the Right, because it thwarts their ambition. After cheering Boulanger, crying "Panama!" and shouting "Vive l'Armée!" during the Dreyfus affair, they are now trying to make the Humbert fraud a battering ram against the walls of the republic.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The violent scenes in the Chamber of Deputies which marked the close of the session yesterday have been followed to-day by a lively discussion of the incidents in parliamentary and official circles. A portion of the press treats the affair humorously, as indicative of the excitability of the parties concerned. The most serious journals, however, comment on it in a regretful tone. The account published by the Matin describes a veritable pugilistic encounter, and even the Journal Officiel records an exchange of blows between the members of the Chamber.

In an interview M. Syveton defends the course he took yesterday, declares that Minister Vallé was the aggressor, and asserts that the affair will not end until a meeting has taken place on the field of honor between him and the Minister. Concerning the summoning of a platoon of soldiers, M. Syveton says:

"Let the majority beware of this precedent. When the time arrives for soldiers to be introduced into the Chamber to intimidate the representatives of the people a dangerous state of affairs exists. If force is to rule, then the majority will find itself before long confronted with soldiers.

M. Syveton has chosen the Marquis de Dion and Guyot de Villeneuve as his seconds to meet the seconds appointed by Minister Vallé. As a preliminary to a meeting, however, it must be decided who was the aggressor and whether the offense comes within the code of honor. M. Syveton's personal offense against Minister Vallé consists in giving him the lie, while the Minister's personal offense consists of having called M. Syveton a "wretch."

A further complication is pointed out by the Figaro, which says that duelling is practically interdicted among officials in authority, and that to engage in a duel is tantamount to the giving up of his portfolio by an official.

The general belief is that the seconds will determine that no cause for a duel exists.

Deputy Coutant has been interviewed and says that as the Chamber voted his expulsion and voted confidence in the Government, he will appeal to his constituents for vindication.

GERMANY'S TARIFF CONFLICT.

Majority in the Reichstag Not Likely to Make Any Concession Regarding the Debating of the Bill.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The present two days' respite from the unedifying proceedings in the Reichstag is a welcome relief to the German public, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says that there are no signs of yielding on the part either of the majority or the minority. The nerves of both have been seriously affected by the last fortnight's proceedings, but the Moderates still doubt the wisdom of the majority's precipitation. The British and other Parliaments have shown that there is a middle course between the absolute suppression of debate and abject surrender to obstructionists.

If the majority had proposed to discuss the tariff scheme in sections or to alter the rules in order to fix a reasonable date for the passage of the measure, says the correspondent, they would have won over many who are now their most formidable critics. When the House reaches the stage at which, by adopting the proposal of the majority, it would proceed to carry the Tariff bill en bloc, it will still be possible to retrieve the mistake and to permit a reasonable latitude of debate, but the passion and prejudice pervading the Reichstag make such a prospect improbable.

The correspondent says the Government will make a statement at some future stage of the proceedings.

AUSTRIA'S TRADE TREATIES.

An Absorbing Topic at Vienna—Convention with Italy Said to be Irrevocably Doomed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Public opinion, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is preoccupied with the question of the commercial treaties. It is believed that the Hungarian Premier's arrival in Vienna is connected with the same subject.

Emperor William has sent to Count Goluchowski (the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs) a richly framed photograph of himself "as a memento of the renewal of the Triple Alliance." The Neue Freie Presse interprets this gift as a sign that the Austro-German negotiations will be conducted with all friendliness.

The Times's correspondent says the treaty with Italy is irrevocably doomed, mainly because the Hungarians want to destroy the wine clause, on which subject Austria-Hungary has made formal engagements with France.

Italy will not take offense, says the correspondent, knowing that the treaty will be denounced by Austria-Hungary regretfully, as an unavoidable concession to Hungarian sentiment.

THE PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA.

British Minister Asked to Insist on Strong Measures to Suppress It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British Minister to China, Sir Ernest M. Satow, has, says the Hongkong correspondent of The Times, conferred with the Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong and with the China Association on the illegal Chinese duties, the increase of piracy, and the further opening of Southern waterways to foreign craft.

The local bodies urged Sir Ernest to use his influence in order to make the Chinese Government adopt strong measures for the suppression of piracy and lawlessness in Southern China.

The correspondent says information has been received to the effect that the Chinese have abandoned the illegal tax on opium at Canton and Swatow.

RUSSIAN TRADE EMANCIPATION.

The Viedomosti Says a New Era for the Country's Commercial Marine is Beginning.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—In a congratulatory article on the creation of the new Department of Commercial Marine, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, the Viedomosti calls particular attention to the Czar's reference in his rescript to the necessity of emancipating Russia from dependence on foreign undertakings and foreign commercial fleets. The Viedomosti concludes by declaring:

"A glad era is opening out for Russia's commercial marine, a new era which is destined to see us crowned victors in the struggle with the foreigner for mastery in our own waters."

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

To be Distributed on Wednesday—Russian Professor de Martens to Receive the Peace Award.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 7.—The following Nobel prizes will be distributed on Wednesday:

The Dutch Professors Lorenz and Zeenan will divide the physics prize.

Prof. Emil Fisher of Berlin will receive the chemistry prize.

Prof. Mommsen is to have the literary prize.

Major Ross, principal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, gets the medical prize.

The Russian Professor de Martens will have the peace prize.

MGR. CHAPELLE INTERVIEWED.

He Says His Visit to Rome Has Been Profitable in Helping to Settle Pending Questions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

ROME, Dec. 7.—Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, Papal Delegate to Porto Rico and Cuba, was interviewed before starting for Genoa, where he will sail to-morrow on the steamship Leo XIII. for New York. The Archbishop said:

"My seven weeks' stay in Rome has been profitable for the settlement of the different pending questions in accordance with the propositions I submitted to the Vatican. By conferring directly with the high dignitaries of the Church I succeeded in arriving at solutions which it would have required several months' correspondence to reach.

"I return to resume work animated with the most sincere desire to contribute to the prosperity of Cuba and Porto Rico and to the moral, intellectual, and social advancement of the people to whose destinv I feel myself entirely devoted.

"In all questions depending on my influence as the representative of the head of the Church, my influence will be exerted, not in partisan interests, but for the happiness of the people as a whole, their commercial welfare, and their greatness as a race, together with the maintenance and strengthening of the most firm and friendly relations with the United States, on a footing of equality, not of subjection, either political, economical, or moral. I have the satisfaction of feeling that on the one side I have the assistance of the Holy See in this mission, while on the other hand I know that these ideas were shared by the late President McKinley and are shared by his worthy successor, President Roosevelt."

PLEAD FOR THE PASSIONISTS.

United States and British Ambassadors Make Friendly Representations to the French Government.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—United States Ambassador Porter and the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, have now put into execution their plan to make friendly representations to the French Government with a view to securing a reconsideration of the case of the Passionist Fathers, who have been included among the religious orders to be expelled from France. The representations were submitted on behalf of the English and Americans attending St. Joseph's Church here, which is conducted by the Passionists.

As the order is an English one it was recognized that formal representations concerning its rights must come solely from the British officials. Ambassador Porter's representation was mainly verbal and pointed out the convenience of the church to Americans. The Ambassador expressed a hope that this convenience would not be interrupted. It is stated from an authoritative source that Ambassador Porter's representation was in no sense a protest or an assertion of international right, as it is fully recognized that the Government's action toward the congregations is a question of domestic policy, and the matter will not be referred to Washington as in a case when international right is involved.

These representations of a conciliatory nature have developed a personal desire on the part of the Government officials to yield in the matter, but it is felt that it is difficult for the Government to act at the present stage, inasmuch as the entire question of the congregations has been submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. It is also pointed out by the French officials that an exception in this case would give foreign religious orders privileges which are not allowed to the French orders.

It is believed that the final determination of the question rests with the Chamber.

THE PATOS ISLAND DISPUTE.

Diplomatic Exchanges Between Britain and Venezuela on a Long-Standing Difference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In Venezuela's "Yellow Book" for the year 1901, a copy of which has been received in Washington from the Foreign Office at Caracas, are the exchanges between the London and Caracas Governments last year in regard to the ownership of Patos Island, which has been in dispute between the two countries for many years. Significance attaches to this correspondence in view of the approaching crisis between Venezuela and Great Britain.

Venezuela bases her claim to the island on its proximity to the coast of Guiaria, from which it is distant only three miles; that the International Law Institute has defined the territorial sea as six miles, whereas the island of Patos is more than ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest British possession. Further, that the treaty of March, 1845, "explicitly confirms the title of Venezuela over all the islands near her coast which were under the dominion of Spain in the initiative period of Venezuelan independence."

Great Britain has advanced the contention that when she conquered the Island of Trinidad, in 1797, sovereignty over Patos also was obtained, and so recognized by the Madrid Government, and that Patos has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain for more than a century, during seventy years of which time Venezuela advanced no counter claim.

It is understood that President Castro will ask that the question be settled by arbitration, a proposition to which the British Government will hardly accede, in view of its contention that the ownership of Patos is so clearly British as not to furnish a suitable subject for arbitration.

INTENSE COLD IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The weather is increasing in severity throughout Austria-Hungary. Heavy snow is falling, and the supply of milk and vegetables in Vienna is curtailed owing to the roads being impassible. Many accidents have occurred.

It is reported from Bucharest that the Danube is frozen over for a considerable distance. At Ibraila and Galatz on the Danube about eighty grain-laden vessels are icebound.

The intense cold is causing much suffering among the poor.

Thousands Might Be Saved

from serious illness if the trifling cough were promptly cured. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly, and soothes and heals the inflamed membranes before any serious harm is done. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

FILIPINOS DEFEND FRIARS

Appeal to the Roman Catholics in the United States.

The Civilization of the Archipelago Attributed to the Spanish Religious—The "Catholic Centre's" Address Sent to American Prelates.

The "Philippine Catholic Centre," said to be the strongest and most representative body of Roman Catholic laymen in the Philippine Islands, has addressed a letter to the clergy, press, and people of the United States, thanking their American brethren for support and sympathy and paying especial tribute to the friars. The communication, copies of which have been received by the Archbishops and Bishops throughout the country, is, in the main, as follows:

"Right well do we know that his Holiness Leo XIII., by the grace of God Supreme Pontiff of the Church militant; Mgr. Chapelle, the late Delegate Apostolic of the Holy See; the Philippine episcopate, and by far the greater and better part of our clergy and all the true Catholic people of the Philippines, are opposed to the proposed expulsion of the religious corporations from Philippine soil; but to us it was most grateful to know that the Catholic clergy and people of Pennsylvania and Michigan had publicly demonstrated the selfsame sentiments.

"We therefore consider it our duty to give to our Catholic fathers and brethren of the United States our most sincere thanks and a lively congratulation for their noble and just attitude on this question, which is one of vital importance to the people of the Philippines, and we earnestly appeal to all the prelates and faithful of America for their aid and assistance against the taking of a step so transcendental for our religious and social future.

"The Spanish religious who have been the object of so much persecution evangelized our country, taught us the arts of agriculture, industry, and commerce; they inspired in us the love of the liberal arts; they gave us an exquisite social and moral education and sent us forward in the path of true progress and civilization in a quiet, gentle manner. The whole world is witness to the fact that in three centuries we have passed from a state of savagery to one of civilization, which is the cause of envy in the breasts of our Malay neighbors.

"Its knowledge of this archipelago being recent and incomplete, America perhaps has not formed a just idea of the immense labor and innumerable sacrifices which the religious orders, of whose ministrations a certain element would unjustly deprive us, have undertaken and suffered for our welfare and advantage. And, apart from this, they would find it difficult to appreciate these labors and sacrifices on account of the social and political crisis through which this country has passed during these last few years.

"One of the things most evident in this our country is that the improvements, the roadways and the bridges, the schools, colleges, and universities; the barracks and fortresses, the seminaries and charitable institutions, the books and documents of arts and sciences, the implements of labor transport, the utensils and tools of construction, the perfection of the languages, the betterment of customs, and the foundation of culture; in a word, all the vestiges of civilization and progress bear the marks, the embellishment, and seal of the Spanish religious corporations.

"Moreover, why shall there be expelled from this country ministers of the Catholic Church, when there are admitted into the country those of all sects, of all beliefs and of all superstitions, of all systems and ideals? Why should the Spaniards be excluded, seeing that they are naturally civilized and have embellished our country? Why shall the American Constitution be undermined and the treaty of Paris be set at naught, for all of these prohibit the expulsion of any subject of any nation whatever without some just cause and without the previous declaration of the legislative chambers that such subjects and such institutions are inconvenient and detrimental to the well-being of the public order?

"And who are those who defame the religious, those who shout for the expulsion of these orders? They are partisans, they are sectarians, they are Freemasons or members of kindred societies condemned by our Holy Mother, the Church; they are impious persons, all of them the sworn enemies of the Church of God and our faith. They are those who first rebelled against Spain, and afterward against the United States, and those who without public sincerity or private conscience make echo of ideals they do not profess, and who spread abroad stories of disorders which never existed and never will exist, in the religious orders.

"They are traitors to three flags and adulators to three sovereignties, against which they plotted while they kissed the feet of their Governors. They are the insurgents against Spain and America who formerly lived by political and armed pillage, and who to-day, thanks to the iniquitous favoritism on the part of the one and the villainous servility on the part of the other, enjoyed the benefits of municipal and provincial salaries. They compose, in a word, a hungry crowd of political factionists, engendered, suckled, and favored, contrary to all justice, by a few politicians unworthy of the name of Americans.

"The direct aim of those who demand the expulsion of the friars is double; first, they would throw off the bridle of religion, remove all present testimony to certain inhumanities and scandalous proceedings and facts. And thus they would commit all kinds of iniquities upon this poor people, which, numbering some 8,000,000 to-day, would in their hands be reduced in ten years to a single million or less of miserable, common, unfortunate creatures.

"In the second place, they aim to despoil the Church and her institutions of their property and estates, that they may fatten themselves, like birds of prey that they are; to rob and disrobe the sacred images and despoil the altars of their sacred vessels, polluting the house of God and turning it into a meeting house for discordant mobs of political schemers and agitators.

"Nor are these estates, in their extension and value, what is claimed by the enemies of their religious owners, who justly possess them. Taken altogether, they are less in their extent than Rhode Island, as compared to the vast superficies of your immense country. They were purchased for small amounts, because land formerly was, and is even now, so abundant that the Spanish Government and private owners gave it away.

"American Catholics, you are numerous and strong; you are sons of a great Nation who live in the land of liberties, who have a thousand newspapers of large circulation; you enjoy the care and guidance of many Bishops; you who are famous for your love and tendency toward association, who are enjoying a period of peace and normal prosperity, who are accustomed to struggle and conquer, forget not your poor Catholic colonists of the Philippines."

Albano at St. John's Short of Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 7.—The German steamer Albano, Capt. Kudenhold, seventeen days out from Hamburg, for New York, with a general cargo and 260 passengers, arrived here to-day short of coal. The steamer met with hurricane weather in the Atlantic, and the passengers suffered greatly.

Austrian Emperor Well Again.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Emperor Francis Joseph has now recovered from his recent attack of lumbago, and will, it is expected, return to Vienna from Schönbrunn this week.

New York's Finest Retail Store. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

OUR FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM is always at your service. We pay freight charges on all prepaid orders amounting to $5.00 within the following States:—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
We will hold any purchases made now and deliver at Christmas or before, if so desired.

Holiday Sale Umbrellas.

$3.95 for Umbrellas the Handles of Which Alone Are Worth from $5.00 to $10.00.

First Floor.

We'll admit it seems incredible—as the offer almost borders on the marvellous, yet 'tis true. So if you've umbrellas on your gift list here's an opportunity that may never be repeated.

We purchased a maker's entire stock—about 3,500 Umbrellas in all. The handles are in innumerable styles for both men and women. Embraced are fine imported novelty handles of ivory with sterling, pearl with sterling, gold, silver and wood combinations in the richest and most artistic effects imaginable.

The men's are 28 inch size, the woman's, 26. All have eight ribbed lock frame, the best steel rods covered with a pure twill silk or a taffeta silk lisle warp,) and are guaranteed for one year.

Never has such an Umbrella offer been made in the history of New York retailing, so most extraordinary selling should result. Never has such an assemblage been gathered at any time in any store.

This sale, coming as it does just at the gift-giving season, when Umbrellas are in high demand for presents, must prove itself unquestionably the most important event of its kind ever presented in the annals of retail trading.

Holiday Leather Goods.

First Floor.

Everything may here be found, from the 25c. Purse to the gorgeous fitted Bags as high as $75.00. All have been selected with thought, taste and great care. Just to jog your memory and to make selection easy, we enumerate the following:—

Suit Cases, Club Bags, Doctors' Bags, Hat Boxes, Fitted Bags, Extension Suit Cases, English Kit Bags, Gabin Bags, Fine Shawl Straps.

Every good desirable leather is used in their make-up, such as Alligator, Plain and Hornback Walrus, Black Seal, Sole Leather, Pigskin, &c., &c.

Special mention of our well known $5.00 Suit Case is timely, sizes are 22, 24 and 26 inches; Irish linen-lined throughout, shirt pocket, built on solid steel frame; riveted hinges; solid brass lock, will never pull out; easily the best Case ever sold at the price.

Real Alligator Hand Bags; leather lined, solid brass trimmed, 10 to 17 inch sizes.....$2.65 to $5.25

Fitted Bags of every description....$9.75 to $75.00

For the youngster going to school, Miniature Suit Cases have superseded the old fashioned school bags. We have them in all sizes; 12 to 16 inches; one price.....$2.25

Small Leather Goods

are more in evidence than ever before. No such vast assortment in any other store—nowhere such things for so little, nor cheap ones so good.

Holiday Neck Fancies.

First Floor.

If you would delight any feminine member of your immediate family or circle of friends, give her a bit of dainty Neckwear. What could be more appropriate for a Yuletide gift? Fancy Neckwear has ceased to be a luxury, and ranks with those articles of apparel that are termed "necessities." Nothing lends a more fascinating touch to the gown than a dainty Neckpiece. Here will be found everything practical in Neckwear and Ruffs of all descriptions, at prices according to the simplicity or elaborateness of the creation.

The following specialties now ready:—

Dainty Bishop Tab Stock, in a variety of styles, hemstitched ends; Autos, with embroidered collars, &c., in all the latest designs, best materials, each.....50

Beaded Fancy Silk Stocks; smart and new; perfect fitting, at, each.....$1.65, $2.25 and $2.95

Crepe de Chine Twice Around Ties; embroidered Top Collars, in black, white and all colors, each.....$1.45

Fine Taffeta Silk Stock and Ties; embroidered turn-over collar, hand needle work ends to match; each.....$1.00

Lierre and Plauen Lace Collars, in yoke, cape and bertha shapes; many others. This season's patterns; from, each.....75 to $9.75

Maline Bows, in all colors; best materials and good full bows; made to use in several different styles, at 25, 39 and 48

Shirt-waist Sets of fine Persian Lawn; plain, hemstitched or fine embroidered edges, with French knots; also tucked and lace trimmed; set.....25, 48, 75, 95

Protection Collars, in real Duchess, Point de Paris, Point Venise, many beautiful designs; a remarkable collection from which to select.

Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs, at from one-third to one-half off regular price, now marked....$4.50, $6.50 and $7.50

Rugs for Holiday Gifts.

Fifth Floor.

If you want to cheer the heart of the householder, give Rugs. If you want to do your best buying—come here. We've always a great stock of Orientals and Domestics—but at certain seasons assortments are strengthened. So now you'll find Rugs here that have not been shown before.

Beautiful rich sorts that will set aglow the heart of almost any one. If we've a hobby, it's the collecting and selling of Rugs. Our stock is so great and comprehensive that all tastes and pocketbooks can be satisfied.

Oriental Rugs.

Fine quality Anatolian Rugs, selected designs and colors, in large assortments to select from; every piece in good condition; regular value $5.50, special for to-day.....$1.95

5 bales extra quality small Persian Rugs, selected styles and colorings.....$5.75

3 bales Antique Moussul heavy Persian and Kurd Rugs; regular prices $20.00 to $24.00, for to-day.....$16.50

Large square Kazaks, suitable for foyer halls and offices, $28.50

Antique Kirmanshah Rugs, suitable for substantial Christmas presents, from $22.50 to.....$175.00

Domestic Rugs.

Royal Wilton Rugs, in Oriental designs and colors, one of the most durable styles of Domestic Rugs:—

9x12 feet, value $35.00, for.....$28.50
8 feet 3 inches x 10 feet 6, value $30.00, at.....$24.50
6x9 feet, value $20.00, for.....$17.50
36x63 inches, value $6.25, for.....$4.95
27x54 inches, value $4.25, for.....$2.95

Art Nouveau Smyrnas.

Guaranteed to be of the best grade, in the two following sizes only:—

7 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches, value $26.50, for $16.50
6x9 feet, value $18.00, for.....$11.50

Opera Glasses.

First Floor.

Lemaire Opera Glasses, morocco case, japanned mountings.....$4.50

Pearl Opera Glasses, in white or rose colored pearl, fine plated mountings.....$4.75

Christmas AND THE Jewelry Store.

First Floor.

Here are presents for hundreds of dollars, and, too, presents for hundreds of cents, and whatever you may elect to select—it is best bought here. There's a world of beautiful and rich things in this Jewelry Store—more than you'd expect. Let's hint at what's here:—

Jewelry.

Ladies' and Misses' Diamond Rings; perfect stones, weighing almost ¼ karat, setting of Tiffany, Belcher and fancy high styles; excellent value.....$25.00

Ladies' and Misses' Diamond Rings; fancy Belcher settings and good size stone; value $20.00.....$12.00

Diamond Cuff Links, heavy 14 karat gold with large diamond centres value $20.00.....$14.50

Diamond Heart Lockets, medium size; 14 karat gold, satin and Roman finish, with handsome diamond centre; value $10.00, at.....$7.50

Children's Diamond Rings; heavy 14 karat gold diamond setting; value $5.00.....$3.95

Solid gold Cuff Buttons; plain and fancy designs, in Roman or bright finish; value $2.50.....$1.50

Solid gold Tie Clasps; plain and fancy; value $1.75.....$1.00

Ladies' Enamelled Chatelaine Watches; in the popular shades, with gold applied designs; in fancy and Art Nouveau styles; value $8.75, at.....$6.75

Men's open face Watch, gold filled, guaranteed for 20 years; thin model, fitted with a fine 7 jewelled movement special at.....$6.75

Men's Hunting Case Watch; gold filled, guaranteed for 10 years; fitted with a good American movement.....$5.75

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

Sterling Mounted Toilet Set, handsome heavy embossed pattern Comb, Brush and Mirror, in fine case.....$15.00

Misses' Toilet Set, sterling mounted Comb, Brush and Mirror, complete, in case.....$6.75

Desk Set, sterling mounted, 6 pieces, in case.....$5.25

Military Brushes, sterling mounted, French gray and bright finish; each.....$2.25

Infants' Set, sterling mounted Brush and Comb.....$1.95

Our Toy and Doll Store

(Toys in the Basement; Dolls on the Third Floor).

is the jolliest anywhere. We had experienced men at work getting it ready all last summer, while you were enjoying your vacation. For to-morrow we make the best offer ever known in Doll Go-Carts. We purchased from a well known manufacturer his entire stock—430, all told. They will go on sale in the Basement as follows:—

Doll Go-carts, values up to $8.00, for $4.25.
Doll Go-carts, values up to $6.75, for $3.50.
Doll Go-carts, values up to $3.75, for $2.00.

Toys.

Round Nursery Tables, hardwood finish; 18½ inches high and 22 inches across the top.....$1.25

50 Red Rockers, 27 inches high, strong and fine finish.....98

Our No. 1 Child's Desk; fine finish, braced and very strong; they are made out of well seasoned ash.....98

Shoo ing Galleries, with eight figures.....89

Shooting Galleries, with thirteen figures and gun..$1.75

Soldier Suits..$1.15, $1.65, $2.25, and $4.65

Cannons that really shoot, at 49, 85, $1.15 to $4.75

Saddle Horses.....49 to $4.95

Horses and Carts attached.....50 to $7.00

Loaded Trucks.....$1.75 to $10.00

Our special No. 1 Set Dishes, with 15 pieces.....25

Paint Boxes.....10, 15, 55, 59 to $4.85

Trick Boxes.....50, 69, $1.00 to $4.85

Magic Lanterns, with twelve slides.....65

Magic Lanterns, with twelve slides; large; much finer in finish.....$2.00, $2.35 and $3.00

Magic Lanterns, with moving slides, $4.45, $4.85, $10.25, $11.25, $19.00

Dolls.

We have the largest assortment of Dolls of all sorts shown in the Greater City—Kid Body Dolls, Colored Dolls, German Dressed Dolls and undressed Dolls of all sizes. Just a few hints:—

21 inch Dolls, blue eyes, light curly hair, dressed in pretty white silk dresses, or assorted colors.....$5.00

Beautiful Baby Dolls, light or dark curly hair, dressed in long white dresses.....$1.00 and $1.50

"Dolly Gray" Doll, undressed, light or dark hair.....49

Walking Dolls that really walk; the latest patent, small priced at.....59, 69 and 89

Kid Body Dolls, from.....50 to $7.75

Now is the time to buy Undressed Dolls, so as to have them dressed in time for Christmas. Our Highland Beauty is perfect, with large blue eyes, light or dark curly hair, moving eyes, finely finished, pretty face, from 18 to 37 inches long, from.....$2.75 to $9.75

The Simpson Crawford Co. Dollar Doll is certainly the best value to be had for the money; large, beautiful head, blue eyes, curly hair, 21½ inches long, well made, jointed body.

Beautiful 17 inch Dolls, brown eyes, light or dark hair, undressed jointed body.....69

Art Objects, Bric-a-Brac, etc., For Holiday Gifts.

Fourth Floor.

We have just received a large collection of fine Austrian Vases, in assorted shapes; dark green ground with gold; decorated in the old Royal Vienna effects; mythological subjects; four sizes, marked at less than cost to import.

1st size,	2d size,	3d size,	4th size,
75c.	$1.50	$1.95	$3.50

100 vases, Royal Bonn Decorations, 14 inches high, each $5.00

An assortment of Austrian Vases, with old Worcester Decorations on tinted grounds, in many shapes,

1st size,	2d size,	3d size,	4th size,
35c.	55c.	$1.50	$3.00

Lamps.

The most complete collection of Japanese Bronze Lamps shown in this city may here be seen. The collection embraces many unique pieces, only one of a kind, which are not duplicated in this country.

Genuine Bronze Lamp, very richly decorated with brass birds and vine; complete, with pink globe.....$41.00

Large Cloisonne Bronze Lamp, with handles mounted with green bent glass, shade, complete.....$37.50

Genuine Bronze Lamp, circled with dragon, mounted with green and ruby, bent glass globe, complete.....$55.00

Japanese Vase Lamp, with basket effect, mounted on bronze foot, with green and gold decorated globe, complete..$22.50

Hundreds of other Lamps to as low as $10.00.

Fancy Decorated China.

Fine French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, all richly decorated, in 10 designs.....$18.50

Fancy shaped Salad Bowls, assorted, rich decorations in flowers, with gold.....$2.00

Condensed Milk Holders, richly decorated in Vienna effects, $2.00

Fine China Ramequins, richly decorated in assorted colors and gold edges; each.....50

Fine thin China After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, all richly decorated with flowers and gold; each.....25

Tea Sets, 56 pieces, all richly decorated in colors and gold in fine, thin China; actual value $9.00, the set, at.....$6.50

Japanese China richly decorated Tea Cups and Saucers; pair.....50

Richly decorated Bonbon Dishes, with cover.....$1.10

Richly decorated Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs; pair....90

Richly decorated Pin Trays; each.....25

Ramequins and Plates; pair.....25

Richly decorated Puff Boxes; each.....50

Steins.

Old Dutch Steins, in all sizes and shapes; plain blue, etched or color decorated.

500 colored decorated Steins, with metal covers.....75

100 China Decorated Steins, with gold filled enamel covers, $1.50

Large Steins, with the old Dutch pictures and colors. $3.50

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Automobile Apparel

is one of the things in which we are specialists. We have every dress requisite for the autoist of which you know; also a number of which you may not know. They're our exclusive models—clever ones you'll agree when you see them. The prices? They're right.

Ladies' French Kid Auto Jackets, stitched velvet storm collar and velvet cuffs; pearl buttons and white or black silk lining; sizes 34 to 40. At $45.00

Men's Black American Leather Trousers, all sizes. At $13.50

Men's Black American Leather Auto Vests, plaid lined. At $5.00

Men's Black Leather Auto Greatcoats, high storm collar and flap strap on cuffs, sizes 34 to 42, 50 inches long. At $45.00

Men's Black American Standard Leather Auto Coats, storm collar and flap, double breasted, reinforced plain lining, with strap on cuffs; sizes 34 to 42. At $15.00

Men's Black Standard Leather Auto Coats, storm collar and flap, single breasted, plaid lined; sizes 34 to 42. At $13.50

Leather Auto Caps, either style. At $2.50

Silk Waterproof Auto Caps for men or women. At $2.50

Auto Leggins, with strap. At $2.50

Auto Goggles, with silk flats. At $1.50

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Send for samples; we can refer to your measure for the past 26 years. There is no holiday present that will please so well as the Arnheim custom clothing. There is great satisfaction in getting the best which we guarantee in every detail.

Perfect Overcoats made to order $20.00, perfect suit $20.00, Full Dress suits to order $40.00, Tuxedo $35.00. We can find any back order in less than ten minutes.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Benedict Bros.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

"Benedict's Time" is Standard Time and Our Trade-Mark.

The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country. The present Benedicts removed to the corner of Cortlandt Street in 1863.

They are now located at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, where they have the most attractive jewelry store in the United States and, perhaps, in the world.

An early inspection of their magnificent and extensive line of fine Watches, Diamonds and other Precious Gems is cordially invited.

Buy "The Benedict" Patent Sleeve and Collar Button!

BENEDICT BROS.,

JEWELERS,

141 Broadway, Cor Liberty St.,

NEW YORK.

Antique Bellows

In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

In Brass, Steel, and Black Iron. Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street and 125 West Forty-first Street, New York.

BOARDING-HOUSE RECLUSE

Taken to Bellevue Suffering from Melancholia.

Known Only as Miss Smith, She Lived Alone for Five Years—Never Had a Visitor, Never Got a Letter in That Time.

Miss Smith, as she called herself, lived for five years in Mrs. Southwick's boarding house, at 271 West Eleventh Street, never got a letter, never had a visitor, appears to have starved herself because she would not accept food or drink she could not pay for, and last night was taken to the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion suffering from what two doctors diagnosed as melancholia.

Mrs. Southwick and her manager, Mrs. Christopher, said the woman was undoubtedly one of refinement and education, and of good family. She did not, however, make friends with any one during her entire stay. She went out daily until three months ago dressmaking at different houses, but no one was ever able to find out where those houses were. She ate outside also. She dressed neatly, and lived apparently frugally. She kept to her room at all times when she was in the house, and talked to no one.

She has no relatives so far as they knew. Her room was neat, and she had some books, but no names ever appeared on anything she had. They knew so little about her that they never even found out Miss Smith's first name, and are not positive that the woman is Miss Smith at all.

Miss Smith lost her work about three months ago, or gave it up, and then she fell behind in her rent. The landlady did not mind, as the woman had always paid her when she could. But when she became sick Thursday and had to go to bed, the women determined to make more persistent advances to her. They went to her to ask if they might send for some friends, and she refused. They took food to her and made it as dainty as possible, but the woman refused to eat it. They took her inviting drinks, but she refused them, giving no excuse.

"Please go away and let me alone. Please," she kept saying whenever they entered her room. The woman went without eating for three days, and they called in a Dr. Watson, who advised the hospital.

INJURED MAN'S WANDERINGS.

Was in Two Police Stations and Two Hospitals in Brooklyn—Had Fallen from a Car.

A policeman attached to the Classon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, came across a man staggering along De Kalb Avenue, near Raymond Street, early last evening. The man had several wounds on his head, and talked incoherently. He said that he had been assaulted and robbed early in the day somewhere near Fulton Ferry. He was taken to the police station, where it was found that his name was John Cahill, and that he was a coachman employed at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

It was found later that Cahill had fallen accidentally from a Fulton Street car early in the afternoon and had sustained concussion of the brain and laceration of the scalp. His money and watch had been taken by the police of the Fulton Street Police Station. After this was discovered Cahill was taken in an ambulance to the Cumberland Street Hospital. It was next found that he had been taken to the Brooklyn Hospital when he was first injured. The Brooklyn Hospital authorities refused to tell just how the man got away from their institution, but it is supposed that he wandered out while one of the attendants had his back turned.

TROUBLE OVER MILK BILLS.

Prisoner Accused of Collecting Accounts for the Exclusive Benefit of His Own Pocket.

William Edwards, seventeen years old, who refused to give his address, and who was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station Saturday night, charged with collecting milk bills for the Borden Milk Company and the Sheffield Dairy for his own benefit, was remanded back to the station house yesterday from the West Side Court by Magistrate Mayo for further evidence.

Edwards was arrested on the complaint of Mrs. T. H. McInerny of 220 Riverside Drive, who told the police that the prisoner called up through the elevator shaft that he had come to collect a milk bill for the Borden Milk Company. She does not patronize that company, being a customer of the Sheffield Dairy. She reported the man to the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who found that the Borden Milk Company and the Sheffield Dairy had received many complaints from their customers that they had paid bills to alleged representatives of the concerns and had not been credited with the payments.

BROKER C. L. RICE ARRESTED.

Warrant Issued from Kingston, N. Y., Charges Larceny.

Considerable mystery surrounds the arrest in Brooklyn last night of Charles L. Rice, a broker, living at 49 Herkimer Street. The arrest was made at the request of the authorities of Kingston, N. Y., and was on a warrant issued by Recorder O. P. Carpender of that place, charging larceny. Rice was held last night at the Adams Street Station pending the arrival of officers from Kingston, and he would not discuss his case there. The police officials said they knew nothing about it, and acted only on the authority of the Kingston warrant.

An element of mystery was added to the case by reason of various calls paid Rice during the evening by men who were said to be officials of Brooklyn banks. None of them, however, would disclose his identity or state the nature of his business.

CAUGHT BURGLAR IN HIS ROOM.

Newark Man Half Choked and Thoroughly Subdued Him.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—A would-be burglar was caught early this morning by Joseph Crowley, in the latter's room in Michael Healey's boarding house, at 70 Mulberry Street.

Crowley had retired shortly after midnight, and had not fallen into a sound sleep, when he heard a noise as though something had fallen on the floor. A moment later a slight noise at the head of the bed roused him thoroughly, and springing out he saw a man, whom he promptly attacked. He threw the intruder on to the bed, and was choking the life out of him when Healey, awakened by the commotion, appeared on the scene.

Finding the burglar thoroughly subdued, he called two policemen, who took the prisoner to the First Precinct Police Station. He gave his name as John Murphy, twenty-four years old, of Boston, Mass. He had gained access to the house by the front door, which some one had left unlatched. It was the dropping of Crowley's gold watch by the burglar that awakened Crowley. There was $30 in Crowley's trousers pocket which hung on the head of the bed.

UNCONSCIOUS AT ROADSIDE.

Missing Woman Nearly Frozen When Found by Milkman.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Joseph Schweitzer of Union Street, this city, wandered from her home on Friday evening, and all trace of her was lost until last evening, when she was found in the General Hospital in Elizabeth. Early on Saturday morning John Wynan of Linden township was driving into Elizabeth with milk when he found Mrs. Schweitzer lying unconscious by the roadside.

He wrapped her in blankets and drove as rapidly as possible to the hospital. She was almost frozen. She will, it is believed, recover. On Friday evening about dusk she made a number of purchases at a store near her home, carried them home, lighted the lamps, and disappeared. She had on neither wrap nor hat when she disappeared.

SOUND STEAMER SUICIDE.

Discovery Made When His Stateroom Door Was Forced on the Priscilla's Arrival Here.

A well-dressed man giving the name of "W. P. Carey," jumped from the Fall River Line steamboat Priscilla some time early yesterday as the boat was on its way from Boston to this city. The man was not seen to make the leap, and his absence from the stateroom to which he had been assigned was not noticed until the Priscilla reached her dock at the foot of Chambers Street, North River, yesterday morning.

Then one of the deckmen passed through the vessel, knocking on the stateroom doors and rousing all the passengers. When he reached the room Carey had taken no one answered. Thinking the occupant had gone on deck, he sought to open the door. It was locked. Becoming suspicious, he forced the door. No one was there, although a suit of expensive and fashionably cut clothing lay neatly folded on a chair near the bed.

It was evidently a case of suicide, for on the floor were found a score or more of tiny pieces of paper, showing that the occupant of the room had torn into bits all papers in his clothing that might serve to establish identification. There was nothing found in the clothing to lead to the man's identity. There was found a gold watch, evidently valuable, as well as a small amount of money in silver change.

DIED IN ATTITUDE OF PRAYER.

Aged Widow Who Lived Alone Found in Her Armchair.

Mrs. Henrietta Boltz, a widow, seventy-eight years old, who had lived alone for eighteen years in rooms at 237 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday in an old armchair, in an attitude of prayer. There was an open Prayer Book clasped in her hands and on the table was a candle which had burned itself out. The woman was a devout church attendant and accustomed to go to mass every day. She lived the life of a recluse and had money of her own, and it was said that wealthy relatives years ago tried to induce her to live among them, but she refused. On account of the aged woman's enfeebled condition a young woman, Nellie Creighton of 237 North Seventh Street, accompanied her to church.

When Miss Creighton went after the widow yesterday she could not get in, and Albert Greutz of 96 Roebling Street procured a ladder, which he placed against the house and reached Mrs. Boltz's kitchen. A physician who was summoned said she had been dead at least twelve hours.

WOMAN KILLED BY A FALL.

Tumbled or Jumped from a Third-Story Window When Deranged.

Mrs. Catherine Schmidt, thirty-two years old, the wife of Thomas Schmidt, an engineer, of 149 Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, jumped or fell from a third-story window of her home early yesterday morning and was killed. She had been in poor health for a long time, and two weeks ago she began to show signs of an unbalanced mind, and her husband decided to have relatives watch her. She seemed to recover, and on Saturday night when Schmidt parted from his wife to go to work she seemed to feel all right. A relative of Mrs. Schmidt's remained with her until a late hour. Mrs. Schmidt had then put her two children to bed, and she was preparing to go to bed herself.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning Philip Kreuscher, who lives at Graham Avenue and McKibbin Street, while going along Graham Avenue nearly stumbled over Mrs. Schmidt as she lay face down. She was fully dressed. Kreuscher shouted for help, and Policeman Lawler sent for an ambulance.

An investigation showed that Mrs. Schmidt, in leaping or falling from the window, had struck a small shed over a store on the ground floor. The woman's husband told the police that his wife must have been temporarily insane.

LETTER CARRIERS' OFFICERS.

Administration Ticket Elected by Their Association.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association held its annual election of officers yesterday afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace. About 1,500 votes were cast, resulting in a victory for the administration ticket.

This ticket was headed by M. A. Fitzgerald, General Post Office, President, who was re-elected, and the members' ticket was headed by M. J. Hartley of Station J.

The following officers among others were elected: President—M. A. Fitzgerald, General Post Office; Vice President—W. J. Donovan, Station A; Recording Secretary—A. W. McKee; Financial Secretary—Charles J. Wylie; Treasurer—William F. Wylie; Sergeant at Arms—Charles J. Kraft.

BROOKLYN MEN'S APPEAL.

Committee Appointed to Press the Claim of the Labor Union.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union in the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby Avenue, near Myrtle, yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted calling on the Aldermen of the city to insist that before the tunnel franchise be given to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a clause regulating the hours of labor and the rate of wages paid for construction be inserted.

A committee composed of James L. Gernon of the Pattern Makers' Union, John L. Phillips of the Hatters' Union, and Michael J. Flaherty of the Musicians' Union was appointed to visit the Aldermen and press the claim of the labor union.

STRONG SPANISH CABINET.

The New Ministry a Popular One—Augmentation of National Defenses Favored.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—Among the new Cabinet officers, Gen. Linares, Minister of War, is very popular with the army and in the country, and is credited with extensive plans for the reorganization of the army and the national defenses.

Minister of Marine Toca is regarded as an even more thorough advocate of the strengthening and reorganizing of the navy and the naval defenses in every direction.

Señor Maura, Minister of the Interior, also favors the restoration of Spain's naval power, and altogether the new Government is considered a strong and popular one.

SUICIDE ON THE ETRURIA.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—While the Cunard liner Etruria was going up the Mersey yesterday morning Col. Lamb, a member of the English rifle team, returning from the international competition in Canada, committed suicide. He shot the top of his head away with his rifle.

MORE WARSHIPS AT LA GUAYRA.

CARACAS, Dec. 7.—The British second-class cruiser Retribution, from Bermuda, and the German cruiser Gazelle, from Willemstad, have anchored at La Guayra. The Spanish warship Nautiles has also arrived at La Guayra.

Ashore on Runcador Reef.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—The United Fruit Company's steamer Kitty is hard ashore on Runcador Reef, 300 miles from Jamaica. The American wrecking steamer Premier has gone to her assistance.

Orange Hospital Out of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—The coal supply of the Orange Memorial Hospital ran out to-day, and the management of the institution is at a loss where to have it renewed. There are between sixty and seventy patients in the hospital, many of them suffering from pulmonary diseases, and it is feared that unless fuel can be secured the results may be very serious.

Free Organ Recital.

William C. Carl will give to-morrow evening a free organ concert in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard, soprano; Francis Rogers, baritone, and Richard T. Kay, violinist. A new symphonic poem by Horace W. Nicholl entitled "Life" will be played by Mr. Carl. The concert is free.

TRIED TO STEAL DIAMONDS.

Thief Knocked His Hand Against the Door and Dropped a Lot of Stickpins.

A daring robbery was committed late Saturday night in the jewelry store of J. Lindner, at 2,328 Third Avenue, within a block of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. One hundred dollars' worth of jewelry was taken, and the thieves would probably have secured more had not one of them in leaving the store knocked his hand against the door jamb, dropping a quantity of diamond stickpins.

Mr. Lindner says that just as he was about to close up the store a young man entered and said that he wanted to look at some watches. Mr. Lindner and his wife were in the store at the time. Mr. Lindner took the young man to the rear of the store to show him some watches, while his wife remained in the front.

About five minutes later another young man entered, very well dressed, and told Mrs. Lindner that he wanted to look at some diamond stickpins. She took out a trayful for him to inspect, and then he said he wanted to see some cuff buttons also.

While she was getting the cuff buttons, Mr. Lindner says that the young stranger suddenly grabbed a handful of the stickpins and started for the door. He swung it open, and was passing out, when his hand struck against the door jamb and scattering the pins over the sidewalk. The thief stooped down and picked up several of the pins, and then ran up the street. Mr. Lindner says his wife raised a cry of "Stop thief!" and that the other young man started to run out of the store, saying:

"I'll catch him for you."

Seeing his companion drop the stickpins, Lindner says that the man he had been waiting on tried to grab some watches, but was unsuccessful. Three policemen joined in the chase after the young men, but they were not caught. Capt. McClusky has assigned three detectives on the case.

A. C. HUTCHINSON DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—A. C. Hutchinson, President of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, died this morning at his home at St. Charles Avenue. For three days he had been unconscious, and death was expected. His wonderful constitution sustained him long after the end was certain. He had been in bad health for a year, and when he returned from Europe on Nov. 1 it was evident that he had not improved.

He came down town Thanksgiving Day, but the day following became ill, and had been confined to his bed since. He was suffering from an affection of the kidneys. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hutchinson was born Feb. 2, 1832, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WABASH STRIKE ENDS.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 7.—The strike of the shop employes over the Wabash system will end Tuesday morning, when the employes will return to work. The committee representing the striking employes over the system met at Decatur to-day and this evening voted to go back. President Ramsay's ultimatum gave the men until Monday to decide whether to accept or reject the final proposition made by the company, and said that unless the men were at their old places Tuesday morning new workmen would be secured to take their places.

When going on strike the men made a demand for an increase of 4 cents an hour in the various shop departments. The company recently offered an increase of 2 cents an hour, and on this basis the settlement is reached finally.

Cross on Bishop Littlejohn's Grave.

A marble cross, modified Celtic in form, has been placed in the cemetery of All Saints' Parish, Great Neck, L. I., to mark the spot where the body of Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island rests. The cross is recumbent, and covers the full length of the grave. It was placed there by his two daughters. The design is severe, the interlaced ornament being the traditionally Celtic one that is found on Rothwell cross and others in Western Scotland. Below the scrollwork are armorial bearings, and the inscription: "In Memoriam, Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, First Bishop of Long Island, Entered Into Rest Aug. 3, 1901."

Thirty Inches of Sore Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Thirty inches of sore throat—such is the deplorable plight of the stately emu which is in its cage in the zoo suffering from bronchial trouble in an elongated form. While the zoo specialists are considering the case the tall and graceful stranger in Cage No. 7 walks majestically to and fro, with his long and slender neck swathed in bandages. It is being dosed with cough medicine daily and apparently enjoys the mixture. The emu contracted its sore throat last week, when the Winter season so unexpectedly began.

Tuberculosis in the Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Charities Conference of the Oranges purposes taking up the subject of the prevention of tuberculosis in the Oranges and at the next conference, which will be held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York will deliver an address on "How May Institutions and Churches Be Helpful in the Solution of the Tuberculosis Problem?" The Rev. Adolph Roeder, President of the Civic Sanitation Association of the Oranges, will report on the work that is being carried on through the State.

Y. M. C. A. Conference Ends.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The annual Eastern Conference of the American and Canadian Young Men's Christian Association in the Theological Seminary closed its session to-night with addresses in Miller Chapel by John R. Mott, Executive Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in America, and the Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell of New York. In the afternoon Prof. C. H. Fern of China and the Rev. Harland P. Beach, a former missionary, spoke on the need of earnest Christian workers among the natives of China.

Building at Orange for the Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—The new building built for the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges by Joseph W. Stickler of Orange at a cost of $40,000 will be formally opened on Dec. 13. Special exercises will be held and a dinner will be tendered to Willard Smith, the retiring General Secretary of the association.

Died from Exposure in an Alleyway.

An unknown man, about thirty years old, was found dead yesterday afternoon in an alleyway at 200 Union Avenue, Williamsburg. Some boys, who first discovered the body, thought the man was drunk, but when they found he was dead they sent for a policeman. The man, who had evidently succumbed to exposure, had been dead about ten hours.

Jewish Women Thank Secretary Hay.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—The Council of Jewish Women, in triennial convention to-day, adopted the following resolution: "That an expression of appreciation be sent to Secretary Hay for his efforts in behalf of humanity, as shown by his recent letter to the powers of Europe regarding the Roumanian Jews."

Lumber Broker Dies in Bellevue.

George P. Platt, a lumber broker, fifty-six years old and living at 14 Irving Place, died last night at Bellevue Hospital from pneumonia. He was visiting at the home of a friend at 127 Washington Place on the evening of Nov. 29, when he was taken suddenly ill and was removed at once to Bellevue.

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An absolute stranger to the art can almost at once produce charming musical effects with the Pianola. At the same time, a skilled musician finds pleasure in its use, as perfect freedom is allowed for individual interpretation.

The Pianola is every one's instrument and is appreciated by musician and layman alike. It has long since passed the probationary period. The Pianola is unquestionably to-day the greatest and most widely popular instrument within the sphere of music.

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"The Book of Friendship." Every page of this charming little book is appropriately decorated by hand in water color. It is said to be the most beautiful book on friendship issued. Ooze leather $2.00.

Ladies like these books

"My Desire" and other ideal thoughts by Stevenson, Griggs, Etc. Initial letters hand colored. Price $1.00.

"Love Poems of Browning and Hunt." These gems of Browning and Hunt are charmingly printed on fine paper with initial letters in color. Ooze leather $2.00.

"Borrowings." An ideal gift book covering a wide range of high and beautiful thoughts from the best writers. Ooze leather $1.50.

"For Friendship's Sake." A collection of essays on friendship by Emerson, Bacon, Lubbock and Rader. Ooze leather $1.50.

"The Recessional," by Rudyard Kipling, and other beautiful selections. Leatherette 25 cents.

"How to Cook Husbands." A new edition of this clever, humorous book. Price $1.25.

Boston Beacon says: "Her accounts abound in wit that, like Benjamin Franklin's, calls forth a laugh for its fun, and at the same time conveys a sermon that sticks to the memory like a burr."
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Stricken in Church, Dies in Carriage.

While attending a vesper service at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, Ellen Dougherty of 1,041 DeKalb Avenue was taken ill and fainted. Mgr. Conaty, formerly of the Catholic University at Washington, who was conducting the services, had the woman taken into the rectory. Dr. Kennedy revived her and he and Sexton Sullivan called a carriage and started for the woman's home. When near there they discovered their passenger to be dead. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause. The dead woman was fifty-five years old.

Police Matron in Insane Pavilion.

Caroline M. Fox, thirty-seven years old, matron of the Tremont Police Station, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion from her home at 212 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street last night by Policeman Pinau of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. The woman has been acting queerly for two days, and Dr. Donovan of the Harlem Hospital last night recommended her removal. Mrs. Fox was found suffering from gas asphyxiation in her room Nov. 12. She spent some days in the hospital, but recovered, and returned to her duties.

LONG CYCLE RACE STARTS

Sixteen Teams in Six-Day Contest in Madison Square Garden.

A Great Crowd Witnesses Start of Endurance Struggle to Last Through the Week.

THE SCORE AT 1 A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Gougeltz-Kaser	24	7
Doerflinger-Heller	24	5
Breton-Darragon	24	7
Lootens-Baraquin	24	5
Buisson-Bruni	24	6
McFarland-Maya	24	7
Bald-Elkes	24	6
Stinson-Moran	24	7
John Bedell-Menus Bedell	24	7
Newkirk-Jacobson	24	7
Butler-Turville	24	7
Leander-Floyd Krebs	24	7
Barclay-Franz Krebs	24	6
Keegan-Fenn	24	7
Peterson-Hedspeth	24	6
Galvin-Root	24	6

The record for the first hour is 24 miles; all but two teams beating this record.

The six-days team bicycle race, which has come to be regarded as an annual fixture in New York, was started at 12.10 o'clock this morning in Madison Square Garden before an attendance that completely filled the great hall. Sixteen teams, the full number of those entered, representing half a dozen different nationalities and as many different places as there were riders in the contest, started on the long endurance struggle which will last through the week, or 142 hours in all, and thus gave something of an international character to the competition. The riders include the picked men of America and Europe, selected and sifted out of the many bicycle riders who wished to engage in the struggle, and the competition thus is fairly deserving of the title applied to it, the International Six-day Bicycle Championship.

The start, made as soon after Sunday midnight as compliance with the Sunday law would permit, was signalized by a terrific pace from the crack of the starter's pistol, each lap for the first three or four miles finding a new man in the lead. Sixteen men rode, while their sixteen team mates rested, in readiness to relieve the riders at the first call. The competitors at the start were Kaser, Doerflinger, Darragon, Baraquin, Buisson, Maya, Elkes, Moran, John Bedell, Newkirk, Turville, Floyd Krebs, Barclay, Fenn, Peterson, and Root.

The first hours of the race called for enthusiasm of the noisiest character from the huge crowd that had gathered in the big hall and waited through the greater part of the evening to witness the start, about 5,000 people attesting by their presence to the popularity of the long-distance contest. Originally the mild attraction of a concert by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band in the early evening, the great hall still was fairly well filled at 9 o'clock. The crowd poured steadily after that hour until at 10 o'clock the balcony and gallery were packed with six-day racing enthusiasts waiting for the arrival of midnight and the introduction of the long grind that is to test to the limit the courage and endurance of the riders.

The crowd brought with it many reminders of the football season that has just ended—megaphones, football cries and songs, and much excited cheering by the members and friends of juvenile football teams contributing to the confusion of sounds in the hall. Shouting and keeping the heavy, tobacco-smoke-laden air aquiver. The noisy demonstrations of the waiting thousands increased with the approach of the time for the start of the big cycling endurance race, and there was much that was novel in the appearance of the hall to entertain the crowd.

The bicycle race track was much the same as for former contests, the soup bowl arrangement, with high thrown up end curves, presenting its familiar aspect of two banked pine boards and stout rails. The rails as of old were adorned with many advertisements, and the cautious managers of Madison Square Garden had kept the same colored cloth coverings on the red plush and brass rails of the boxes, and in the centre of the arena and in the adjustment the opportunities of the occasion were responsible for the most thorough reproduction of a country fair that ever crowded the building, though elaborate efforts to reproduce such scenes have been made in many exhibitions.

The peddlers of every variety of refreshment and sweetmeat and the proprietors of countless catch-penny games and devices held booths all over both floors, and the union of Coney Island features with the entertainment that is supposed to appeal to the bucolic mind made a quaint and vastly interesting medley.

These things and curiosity concerning the queer corkscrew-shaped incline on which the trick bicycle rider, Dan Canary, later performed pulled on the crowd in the last hour of the wait for the big event, however, and it then required hard work by the band to offset the swelling cries of the gathering and make some sort of listeners of.

A happy inspiration caused the leader of the band to strike up "In the Good Old Summer Time" after other popular airs had failed to quiet the tumult, and it was a fair indication of the good humor of the assemblage that within a minute the hall was filled with a mighty chorus as the auditors joined in the words of the song. "In the Good Old Summer Time" was encored time and again, but finally gave place to a new enjoyment in the badinage that a procession by members of bicycle clubs around the inner part of the track evoked. When 11:30 o'clock arrived the exhibition features began, lasting until midnight, and thus permitting the contest to have a legal beginning on Monday morning. There then was hardly standing room left in the immense hall, even the floor space then being filled to the limit of comfort.

"Jimmy" Michael was introduced half an hour before the big race started, the small Welshman making a spectacular entrance to an enthusiastic greeting by the crowd, and, after the briefest possible preliminary warming up, settling down to his five-mile ride behind his motor pacing machines. "Dan" Canary, the noted trick rider, then gave his exhibition, which consisted of a wheel ride up a spiral incline to a height of forty-five feet above the floor, to a "cycle whirl," open in the centre, around which he gyrated madly for several minutes, finishing by riding down a steep, straight incline to the floor. The Canary exhibition is to be a feature each night of the week.

The six-day riders had begun to put themselves in evidence when Michael was riding, and already were swarming on the track and trackside when Canary was going through his evolutions. From that moment the long-distance men had the centre of the stage, as it were, and the crowd watched their preparations for the start with absorbed interest.

At the twenty-seventh mile, or nearly 1:30 o'clock, Heispeth broke a collar bone in an accident at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, putting him and his partner, Alexander Peterson, out of the race.

Peterson was relieving Hedspeth when he accidentally ran into him, spilling him. Peterson fell on his partner and Breton, who was right behind, could not avoid tumbling on both of them. Hedspeth underneath had his collar bone broken and he was taken down stairs to the emergency hospital. None of the other riders was in the accident, all avoiding the fallen ones by running up high on the bank.

The six-day riders appeared just before midnight, and were introduced by teams, the appearance of each team being greeted by the playing of National and patriotic airs and an uproar of applause from the partisans among the spectators. The preliminary parade occupied about ten minutes, and the actual start of the contest took place at 12:10 this morning. As in former races, the riders are quartered in Madison Square Garden, and the race will require their constant presence until 10 o'clock Saturday night, one man riding and one resting on each team for that term.

There have been many changes in the conditions of the race since it was introduced in 1891, but each change has been an improvement over the other. In the early days the riders were compelled to go it alone for 142 hours, resting whenever nature compelled them, or through some mishap. This form was considered too wearing on the human body, and by an act of Legislature passed in 1898 it was required that no competitor in any race of six days should run or ride more than twelve hours each day. Teams of two men each were then introduced, each man riding twelve hours each day. This style of racing has proved more interesting and exciting than the old continuous grind.

The first race held in 1891 was won by "Plugger Bill" Martin, who rode an old-style ordinary wheel. In the year following Charley Ashinger, on a high wheel, was first over the wire. During the same year safety bicycles were out on the market, and in the race of the following year Albert Shock rode a safety wheel, while many of the other men rode high wheels. The superiority of the safety was plainly demonstrated, as Shock won quite handily.

No races were held in 1894, and in 1895 a women's bicycle race was held. In the following year "Teddy" Hale, the champion of Ireland, defeated one of the best fields that ever started. He was the only foreigner who ever won the race. Miller won the race in 1897, and the following year when the team races were inaugurated he doubled up with "Dutch" Waller, and between them they won first prize. Floyd McFarland and Harry Elkes, the first representatives of America, carried off first honors in 1900, and last year "Bobby" Walthour and Archie McEachern were the victorious pair.

Following is the official list of starters:

Stinson and Moran, Boston team.
Keegan and Fenn, Irish team.
Bedell Brothers, Long Island team.
Franz Krebs and Barclay, Jersey team.
Butler and Turville, Quaker team.
Leander and Floyd Krebs, Western team.
McFarland and Maya, California team.
Peterson and Headspeth, Chicago team.
Newkirk and Jacobson, New England team.
Bald and Elkes, All-American team.
Gougeltz and Kaser, French-German team.
Buisson and Bruni, French team.
Heller and Doerflinger, German team.
Breton and Darragon, Alsacian team.
Lootens and Barasquin, Belgian team.
Galvin and Root, Massachusetts team.

The winners and scores of other races held in Madison Square Garden are:

1898.	Miles.	Laps.
Miller	2,007	4
Waller	1,985	2
Pierce	1,906	7
Albert	1,822	6
Quinn	1,782	2
Lawson	1,757	6
Aaronson	1,720	5
Noan	1,721	7
Forster	1,668	8
Stevens	1,519	8
Hale	1,502	2
Julius	1,166	7
1899.		
Miller-Waller	2,733	4
McEachern-Maya	2,733	3
Pierce-Quinn	2,733	1
Fisher-Chevallier	2,732	9
Babcock-Stinson	2,732	7
Schmeer-Forster	2,465	4

The winners' distance stands as the world's record.

1900.		
McFarland-Elkes	2,628	7
McEachern-Pierce	2,628	7
Gougoltz-Simar	2,628	4
Kaser-Ryser	2,586	4
Fisher-Fredericks	2,532	0
Waller-Stinson	2,306	1
Babcock-Aaronson	1,506	1
Turville-Quinn	1,409	7

McFarland and Elkes won by a few yards.

DR. LORENZ DECLINES FEE.

Standard Oil Official Said to Have Offered Him $10,000 for an Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—Since his arrival in Baltimore, it was stated by a physician to-night, Dr. Lorenz has been offered a fee of $10,000 to perform an operation upon a deformed child of an official of the Standard Oil Company in this city. The name of the official is not given.

Dr. Lorenz declined to take the case because of his avowed determination not to take any paid cases during his present visit in this country, excepting that of Lolita Armour. He will of course take such cases if brought to him at Vienna or probably during some future visit to the United States.

PARTY LOCKED IN.

Six Women and Six Men, Attending a Seance, Called for the Assistance of the Police.

A woman called up Police Headquarters this morning over the telephone and said:

"I wish you would send an officer here right away. We are locked in."

"Where!" asked a policeman in the Bureau of Information.

"Why, here in the Chimney Corner," replied the voice.

After a series of questions it was discovered that the Chimney Corner is at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, and that six men and six women attending a Spiritualistic seance in the fifth and top story of the building had been imprisoned by the snapping of a lock on the door.

Word was sent to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and a policeman was dispatched to the rescue. He got a ladder and tried to take some of the imprisoned spiritualists out by way of the fanlight, but he could not succeed. He reported his failure to the station, and Sergt. Fitzgerald sent Policeman Connors to help him; but before he arrived the door had been broken open and the unwilling tenants were eating a midnight luncheon in a nearby restaurant.

SMALLPOX CASE DISPUTE.

Perth Amboy Health Board to Back Claims Against the State.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Perth Amboy Board of Health has decided to support William H. McCormick in an attempt to collect from the State Board of Health the amount of a bill for furnishing groceries and supplies to Frank Shelby, a small pox patient, a year ago. Shelby was a boatman. When taken sick he was removed from his boat to the Perth Amboy Emergency Hospital.

Dr. W. E. Ramsay took care of him at the request of the State Board of Health. Dr. A. C. Hunt of the State Board represented that body in the matter, and it was understood that the bills would be promptly paid. Shelby recovered and the State authorities refused to settle, claiming that the city of Perth Amboy was alone responsible.

Dying Man Calls Doctor on 'Phone.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Staggering to a telephone this evening, George W. Holloway, one of the best-known druggists of Syracuse, called up his physician. "Come to my rooms quick, doctor," he cried, "I'm dying. Run, my life depends on it." Without waiting to hang up the receiver, the physician dashed to the druggist's apartments, two blocks away. He found Mr. Holloway dead on the floor. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Judge Henry of Missouri Dying.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—Judge John W. Henry, for many years Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and now Judge of the Circuit Court here, is dying at his home in this city.

Fordham's Basket Ball Captain.

The Fordham College basket ball team has chosen as Captain Thomas J. Curtin, '05, Pittsfield, Mass., who played full back on the 'Varsity eleven during the past football season.

Gen. Hawley and the Centennial Fair.

When the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was organized, by a happy selection Gen. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut was chosen President of the commission. In this position he displayed marked executive ability. Very much of the success of the great enterprise was due to his skillful direction. A writer commenting upon Gen. Hawley's relation to the project remarks:

"The exhibition was a great triumph, and while it is true it was not made so by any one man, yet the errors of this one man might have made it both a failure and a disgrace to the country."

This was a new venture for the country. Its prestige and that of Philadelphia were involved in the undertaking. The exhibition was a splendid triumph of administrative ability. Gen. Hawley's counsel and labors in behalf of the enterprise were invaluable, and Philadelphians gratefully recall his efficient services in this connection. Gen. Hawley will be missed in the Senate.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Relics of Old London Found.

Recent excavations in Tabernacle Row have brought to light many curious relics of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Among them, in a surprising state of preservation, says The City Press, are specimens of the actual cloth worn by our forefathers 400 years ago, fragments of doublets and hose, in serge, sateen, and silk, of various degrees of fineness and good colors; a little purse of silk, with the original cords at its mouth; a flat cap of brown color, with slashed edges, and still having its original lining of thin silk, and a woollen and a felt cap of the flat type.

The relics have been placed in the Guildhall Museum.—London Mail.

WEBER PIANOS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

Our present stock of Upright and Grand Weber Pianos is replete with specimens in the choicest woods, in designs to correspond with the prevailing schemes of interior decoration. Every Weber case-design is an artistic creation, original, unique—an example of beautiful handiwork. Rarely before have we had so magnificent an exposition of the product of the Weber Factory. Our new "Style A" is the most remarkable Small Grand, in volume and quality of tone, ever produced by any maker. Its length is but 5 feet 4 inches.

WHEELOCK PIANOS

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Durable, reliable, and of good tone-quality, will be sold at SPECIAL PRICES during December and on $5 monthly payments.

The Weber House controls the entire output of THREE SEPARATE PIANO FACTORIES, making three distinct grades of instruments adapted to the wants of all classes of purchasers.

Twenty used Weber, Chickering, Steinway, Wheelock, Lindeman & Sons and other Pianos at very low figures.

Whatever your requirements, it will pay you to visit our establishment before purchasing a piano.

THE WEBER PIANO CO.,
Fifth Avenue, corner 16th St., New York.

HANDBALL EXPERTS PLAY

Local Courts Crowded in the Absence of Outdoor Attractions.

Champion Egan in Marvelous Form—Oliver Drew Defeated Two Experts in Brooklyn Court.

While the weather yesterday was unpropitious for Gaelic outdoor sports, it had the effect of crowding the handball courts in Jersey City, New York, and Brooklyn with scores of players. The Irish game of handball has increased in popularity during the past few months so that every Sunday the local courts are patronized almost to a point of congestion. Several promising young players have been developed during the present season who give fair promise of making it interesting for some of the local experts before the season is ended.

At Drew's Brooklyn court yesterday the Irish champion took part in seven matches, and in five of them he was on the winning side. The last and most interesting match of the day was between James Dunne, Sr., and Dr. Shea as partners, and Billy Schmitt and Oliver Drew. They played five sets, of which Drew and his partner only won the first and fifth. Dr. Shea was in particularly good form. His service was very puzzling, and on returns and inplay his work was at times brilliant. Another match which attracted a good deal of attention was one in which Drew and Dillon were defeated by "Phil" Casey and Hopkins. Drew showed to the best advantage when he played three sets against two men, Wallace and Dillon, whom he beat three straight. Drew and Hopkins defeated Dr. Shea and J. Coughlin two out of three, and afterward the little Irish player with Casey as a partner won two out of three sets from Dr. Shea and Ed Hopkins. All of these matches were full of strong plays, and it was by far the best day's sport witnessed in this court this year. Following are the principal scores:

James Dunne, Sr., and Dr. Shea	12	21	21	21	14
W. Schmitt and Oliver Drew	21	18	17	19	21
Oliver Drew and John Wallace	21	21	21		
E. Hopkins and J. Dillon	14	16	15		
Oliver Drew and J. Dillon	21	18	19		
"Phil" Casey and E. Hopkins	14	21	21		
Oliver Drew	21	21	21		
J Wallace and J. Dillon	14	16	14		
Oliver Drew and E. Hopkins	21	18	21		
Dr. Shea and J. Coughlin	14	21	12		
Oliver Drew and "Phil" Casey	21	18	21		
E. Hopkins and Dr. Shea	16	21	17		
Denis Shea and E. Hopkins	14	16			
Oliver Drew and J. Dillon	21	21			
Denis Shea	21	18			
John Connors	18	21			
Harry Regan	14	16	19		
J. McIlroy	21	21	21		
W. Slater	21	14	21		
D. Mallay	19	21	18		
J. Coughlin and C. Raleigh	21	21	14		
T. Dunne and M. Ryan	20	18	21		

There were several fast matches decided in Egan's Jersey City court yesterday, and two of them were particularly interesting. "Mike" Egan was in his best form when he played against James Flaherty and Thomas McCabe, whom he defeated "best two in three." His returns were up to his very best average, some of his corner play being marvelously effective. It was a very hard game all through, as the scores will show, the sets being 21—20, 21—20, 19—21, Egan winning the first two. The other important game was an interchy match between J. Flaherty and J. Dillon of Brooklyn and T. McCabe and T. Waldron of Jersey City. They were to play best three in five games, but only three sets were necessary, as the Brooklyn men won three straight. Flaherty put up a wonderfully clever game—in fact, he was never seen to better advantage. Dillon gave him almost errorless assistance, and this combination was too strong for the Jersey City players to overcome. The principal scores follow:

M. Egan	21	21	19
J. Flaherty and T. McCabe	20	20	21
J. Flaherty and J. Dillon	21	12	21
T. McCabe and T. Waldron	15	21	15
R. Silver and J. Mansfield	21	21	21
J. Silver and H. Corrigan	11	19	14
J. Egan and P. Hanley	16	21	21
J. Hanlon and C. Cannon	21	14	20
G. Nees and J. Dobbins	21	21	8
W. O. Keeffe and J. McDonald	18	16	21
P. Egan and T. Cummings	21	21	21
R. Eckhoff and P. McDonald	2	7	15
J. Walsh and J. McCourt	21	21	18
J. Manning and P. Murphy	14	18	21
P. Burns and E. Corrigan	10	21	21
H. Shelf and T. Hannan	21	15	17

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Three Club Events Held Over Courses Heavy with Mud.

Capt. Arthur Weyl of the St. George Jr. Athletic Club led a field of twenty cross-country runners over a five-mile course in the vicinity of William's Bridge yesterday. The going was slippery for the greater part of the journey, and the men were severely tested in following their leader. Only seven of them went the full course, Weyl being an easy winner in 38:42. The other six finished as follows: J. Kiernan, R. Cordley, J. Boylan, G. Donovan, M. Juddman, and M. Thompson.

Only six men competed in the regular weekly cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club, in the Bronx, yesterday. The regular four-and-a-half-mile course was negotiated, and L. Marks of the Pastime Athletic Club won, his time being 31 minutes. M. Spring of the same club was second, and W. Mellney, F. Engleman, and H. Maher finished as named.

The sixth runner, John Oehlschlager, twenty-one years old, of 2,254 Second Avenue, was arrested near the corner of Jerome and Burnside Avenues, and was locked up in the Tremont Station, charged with violating the Sunday law. He was bailed out by Commissioner of Public Works Brucher of the Borough of the Bronx.

There was a small field of contestants in the cross-country run of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn yesterday. The Maspeth-Corona course was in very bad condition, and only three of the runners finished. George Miller won, A. L. McKeever was second, and John Doyle third. Time—20 minutes.

Revival of "Hop, Step, and Jump."

The revival of the practically obsolete "hop, step, and jump" competition, a form of contest that has not appeared on athletic programmes for a number of years, has been determined on by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, in the open games to be held in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 27. The "hop, step, and jump," which always has been the great vogue on the other side, especially in Ireland, is expected to be a hit with the spectators. As popular as this event is with the Irish, being in the same class as hurling, an American holds the world's record. E. B. Bloss of the New York A. C. having done 48 feet 6 inches. It is with the expectation that this record would be broken that the event was put on. Considering the great broad jumpers in this country and the fact that this record is nine year old, it will not surprise the critics to see new figures set up for this event.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

'Tis a pretty age—that time in a girl's life when she has all the beauties of womanhood without the later lines of care and worry.

But here and there even among school girls appear pale and drawn faces.

Pale blood is at the bottom of the trouble and Scott's Emulsion can cure it.

Scott's Emulsion brings back the beauty to pale girls because it is blood food.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

BASEBALL TEAM'S TRIP.

The New York's Spring Training Tour Which Will Begin March 14.

Since President John T. Brush of the New York Baseball Club returned to this city he and Secretary F. K. Knowles, with Manager McGraw, have been making arrangements for the Spring training trip of the New York players. All details were completed yesterday and it was decided to have the men report for work at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 14. They will leave Washington the same evening for Savannah, Ga. The headquarters during the stay at Savannah will be at the Pulaski House and the players will remain there until March 26, when they will begin a trip, during which they will play exhibition games as follows: Birmingham, Ala., March 27; Memphis, Tenn., March 28 and 29; Nashville, Tenn., March 30 and 31; Louisville, Ky., April 1 and 2; Indianapolis, Ind., April 3 and 4; Columbus, Ohio, April 5 and 6.

The men will then return to this city, reaching here in time to play on the Polo Grounds in an exhibition game which will be announced in due time.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen's Election.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen have elected the following officers for 1903: President, C. E. Reese; First Vice President, G. W. Mooney; Second Vice President, S. T. Horton; Recording Secretary, George R. Freeman; Financial Secretary, E. M. Bradford; Treasurer W. G. Hoff; Captain, J. F. Forsyth; First Lieutenant, A. J. Reids; Second Lieutenant, W. C. Medhurst; First Sergeant, C. H. Smith; Second Sergeant, J. Chalmers; Third Sergeant, P. J. Kelly; Color Bearers, W. F. Seamen and J. J. Heffernan; Buglers, A. A. Rosander and J. M. Angus; Surgeons, G. R. Freeman and Dr. T. K. Tuthill; Board of Directors, W. J. Cronin, A. D. Wallace, R. W. Forsyth, A. J. Reids and J. R. J. Ryan.

Prize winners in club run competition were announced as follows: R. W. Forsyth, first prize, gold medal; Isidore Warshafsky, second prize, silver medal; W. G. Hoff, third prize, bronze medal. For the road officers attending the most runs J. H. Hewitt won first prize and M. Lorenze second prize.

Cup for Squadron A Shooting.

Sergt. William D. Judson of Squadron A has presented a silver loving cup to the members of Troop 2 for competition in pistol and carbine practice for the purpose of encouraging and stimulating interest in shooting. The cup will be competed for annually, and when won three times by the same man, not necessarily in succession, it will become his permanent property. The conditions under which the shoot will be conducted are: The trooper making the best aggregate of three scores at 30 yards with the pistol during the months of November, December, and January, and the best aggregate score of three strings of 15 shots each with the carbine at 100, 200, and 300 yards during the months of February, March, and April, will be judged the winner and have his name inscribed on the cup together with his score. The scores with the carbine must be made consecutively, beginning at 100 yards, and on the same evening. Competitors must practice at least once each month, and the highest score in each month will be counted.

Bowling Committees Appointed.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the New York Bowling League has appointed the following committees for the coming year:

Membership—W. Gilfillan, G. Murphy, and F. Diederick. Financial—H. Ruth, G. Murphy, and T. Johansmeyer. Tournament—J. Leuly, Dr. Timm, W. Fisher, F. Snyder, and G. Andrews. Record—W. Granger, W. Gilfillan, J. Leuly, A. French, F. Snyder, and G. Andrews. Nominating—H. Medicus, F. Diederick, W. Schutte, A. French, and H. Ruth. Investigating—F. Snyder, F. Diederick, W. Gilfillan, W. Fisher, T. Johansmeyer, H. Medicus, G. Murphy, H. Ruth, G. Andrews, W. Schutte, A. French, J. Leuly, C. H. Ebbets, and W. Granger. Rules—W. B. Fisher, F. Snyder, H. Medicus, C. H. Ebbets, J. Leuly, Dr. H. Timm, and W. Granger. Executive—W. Fisher, W. Gilfillan, F. Snyder, T. Johansmeyer, H. Medicus, and the officers, ex-officio.

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Holiday Hints!

A wealth of seasonable suggestions solves the problem of what to buy for Christmas giving! Complete, carefully chosen assortments of dainty, practical novelties in Vernis-Martin, gilt and inlaid and carved mahogany for the parlor; in weathered and Antwerp oak for hall and library; in all the popular woods and styles for dining room and bedroom adornment. Exclusive models, designed especially for our extensive holiday trade, and to be sold at our special holiday prices—the lowest.

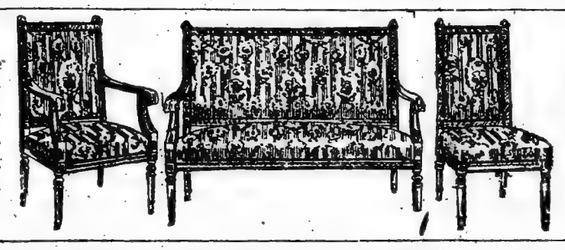

Parlor Suit of 3 exquisite pieces. Frames finely carved and of most desirable shape, are finished in pure gold leaf—burnished. Best springs and upholstery, covered in striped satin damask of lovely color and pattern. Very special at **148.50**

MUSIC CABINET of very choice design, in polished mahogany finish, with adjustable shelves and paneled door; very special price only **5.49**

ANTWERP OAK LIBRARY DESK, a very handsome, stylish piece of well made furniture, in this superb finish, dark, rich and effective; roll front, complete interior, all improvements; very special value for the holiday season **44.29**

PARLOR ARMCHAIR, all upholstered and with elaborately carved base in polished mahogany, superior springs and upholstery, tufted back, overstuffed edges, puff finish, all in silk damask, heavily embossed and in rich green tones; our special price only **66.55**

CARD TABLE of most improved make and design, in polished golden oak, carved feet and leg finish, swinging top, latest patent, billiard cloth on one side, compartments for chips, &c.; our special value only **34.39**

LIBRARY DESK in solid mahogany, a handsome, finely made, well finished house desk, with carved panels, beveled sides, &c.; complete interior; very special value **22.77**

LIBRARY ROCKER of very massive style, with solid mahogany frame of graceful shape, highly polished; best springs and upholstery, seat and back covered in superior quality real leather; special at **35.48**

ROCKER of very attractive design, with strong wood frame, and the body of the rocker in reed, roll finish, fancy back and base, closely woven seat; our very special price for this sale only **3.05**

PARLOR ARMCHAIR of very elegant style, polished mahogany frame, finely made and finished; tufted back, plain seat, superior springs, &c., covered in green pure silk velour; very special at **30.89**

Also, a large assortment of other chairs to select from.

OUR LOCATION, LOW TAX RATE AND IMMENSE PURCHASING POWER ENABLE US TO UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS.

LADY'S DESK of very neat design in polished mahogany finish; special at **3.85**

MORRIS CHAIRS in a large variety of attractive styles, frames in all woods, plain or carved; prices begin at **2.75**

VELOUR CUSHIONS at **2.48**

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CHILD'S MORRIS CHAIR, oak frame, figured velour cushions, at **2.39**

DIVAN of exceptionally dainty, beautiful style, with polished mahogany frame, graceful and well finished, roll pillows at sides, seat and back upholstered in striped satin damask of exquisite coloring and finest quality; very special at **45.69**

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	1 yd. sq.,	1½ yds. sq.,	2 yds. sq.,	2x2½ yds.,
Reg. value,	98c.	1.59	1.98	5.00
Special,	69c.	98c.	1.19	2.69

Japanese silk mantel Lambrequins, heavy gold embroidery, silk knotted fringe—

Reg. value,	1.95	3.00	3.75	5.00	7.00
Special,	1.29	1.59	1.98	2.75	3.75

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS, comprising all worthy grades. Exclusive patterns of pronounced elegance. Very special values. **CARPETS.**

500 PIECES INGRAINS—Very heavy, several patterns from which to select; cheap at **37c**

ALL-WOOL ART SQUARES—Fine designs and colorings:—

2½x3	3x3	3x3½	3x4
4.25	5.50	6.50	7.50

BERRY OR FRUIT SETS, German china, finest decorations, 13 pieces; set **1.89**

TABLE SETS of 3 pieces, tea pot, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, large variety of finest and latest novelties, $1.49, $1.35 and **98c**

TEA SET for 2 persons, 10 pieces, including tray, richly decorated, Austrian china, lined and stippled in gold, $2.48, $1.95 and **1.29**

CAKE PLATES in all the latest decorations, with broad tinted and gold borders and all the newest shapes, 98c., 75c. and **49c**

CABARETS AND LOBSTER DISHES, very fancy shapes, attractively decorated in rich style, $1.58, $1.29 and **98c**

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BERRY DISHES, quadruple silver plated, most complete assortment of all the best patterns, $4.25, $3.59 and **2.48**

WATER BOTTLES, richest patterns of American cut glass, in many styles, from $6.00 to **1.95**

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS, very pretty shapes and finest American cut glass, special per set **3.24**

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TOYS.

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This was an error. It should read:

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APPEALING TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. ODELL'S remarkable utterance in respect to the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise is the occasion of undiminished surprise and much speculation. That the Executive should venture thus frankly and confidently to commit the legislative branch to a certain specified policy may be considered an official impropriety. That the Governor should with so much solemnity say an undisputed thing excites a curious interest as to his motives. Why was it necessary for him to declare that the Legislature would not grant a franchise in defiance of the Constitution? Nobody had supposed it would or had suggested such a thing. This curious interest is intensified by the singular untimeliness of the observation. It may have been timely for the Governor's purpose. We do not know what that purpose was. But it was most untimely for the City, for it came at a moment when the Board of Aldermen was wavering in its hostility to the grant, and it may well be that the Governor's intimation that he, too, opposed the franchise will be determining with the Board.

Mr. PLATT, we observe, does not say what the Legislature will do, but what he thinks it should do. The Constitution provides that authority to construct and operate a street railroad shall not be given except on the condition that the consent of "the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained." The "local authorities" now designated by the City charter are the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen. Mr. PLATT suggests that for the Board of Aldermen there be substituted the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This board is composed of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. Its members are all elected, not appointed. It could not be urged that the change would deprive the people of their right to have a say about the granting of franchises. The members of the board are their representatives, chosen at the polls. That they are better representatives, more intelligent, more competent, and not so much exposed to those influences which in the saloon, the back alley, and secret nooks and corners of the town operate so powerfully upon the narrow, the ignorant, and the corrupt minds which too frequently pertain to the Aldermanic grade of statesmanship, will be universally admitted. It is notorious that outside of the saloon element and the professional political element very slight attention is paid to the election of members of the Board of Aldermen. The public interest is centred upon higher offices. In such conditions, all sorts of persons slip into the board, and unworthy persons are often found in the majority there. It was of course a monstrous blunder of the chartermakers to give to a body thus constituted the power to pass upon franchises for important undertakings. The mischief was done, however, and it is now a question of undoing it—the sooner the better.

The impression prevails that in this matter Senator PLATT has set himself in opposition to Gov. ODELL. On the surface the opposition is manifest. We do not know what secret concord may bind these souls lower down. But assuming that Mr. PLATT is for the franchise and Mr. ODELL is against it, we feel it necessary to warn the Senator that he must look out for the Committee on Rules of the Assembly. This committee is composed of the Speaker, the leader of the majority on the floor, two other members of the majority, and two members of the minority party. The Assembly rules provide that all standing committees shall be discharged from consideration of bills ten days before the close of the session and that all bills shall be referred to the Committee on Rules. This puts the fate of all bills remaining to be passed upon during the last ten days of the session into the hands of three men. We do not need to remind Senator PLATT that while he is in Washington attending to the Nation's business Gov. ODELL may be able to obtain and exercise an unholy sway over the minds of those three members of the Committee on Rules. Last Winter canal improvement was done to death by the Committee. A charter amendment stripping the unworthy Aldermen of their power to hold up franchises might encounter a similar fate. We do not know whether the suspected motive of the canal improvement slaughter lies at the bottom of the opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel franchise. It is in the minds of men that the motives are identical; but at any rate the danger is the same. If Gov. ODELL is determined that the Thirty-fourth Street tunnel shall not be constructed, it will require a considerable application of public pressure to overborne his resistance. The pressure will be applied, we are confident, and there are indications that it will be no gentle pressure.

Appeals have been made that in public discussion of the franchise the obstructive members of the Board of Aldermen should be treated as if they were honest. It is too late for that. Honest men can give intelligible reasons for their actions. The Aldermen who oppose the franchise have not presented one excuse for obstruction which is not disgraceful even to the somewhat low order of intelligence with which most of them have been endowed. It is the opinion of the community that there is not an honest hair in the head of one of them, and it is their own fault if that opinion exists. It has been made plain that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be blackmailed. An appeal to the Legislature presents itself as the necessary alternative to Aldermanic action. A "boodle" Alderman is quite insensitive to public opinion. We think means can be found to make the Governor and the Legislature of the State turn a more attentive ear.

THOMAS B. REED.

The death of ex-Speaker REED will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends to whom the charm of his personality is known, and will be regretted by those who knew him only in public life and appreciated at their true value the qualities he brought to that life. He had taken leave of public station and there was little chance that he would have returned to it, but his influence was still considerable, and it was, as it had always been, conservative and wholesome.

During his long service in Congress Mr. REED was from the first a prominent figure. He was a man of untiring industry, cool and ready judgment, quick intelligence, and unswerving loyalty. It is probably to the peculiar development of the latter quality that he owed his failure to reach the highest office. His partisanship was of the stanchest and most sincere; it is possible that it hampered him as a leader, since at times it kept him within the too narrow limits of the party's ideas and immediate interests, and prevented him from taking boldly the level to which the party might have risen under vigorous and courageous leadership. During the long struggle in the second term of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Presidency, had Mr. REED held his followers to a firm support of the measures necessary to the maintenance of the gold reserve and of gold payments, it is not at all inconceivable that he would have commanded the nomination of his party in 1896. And had he attained it the history of the next four years might have been very different. He seemed to hesitate because he honestly believed that the root of all the trouble in which the Nation was then involved was the revenue policy of the party in possession of the Presidency, and that the true remedy was a change in the Administration. It was not ambition that warped his judgment, but an almost fanatic attachment to his party and its policies.

The tone of Mr. REED'S mind and character was essentially conservative. He had a very close grip on the well-established and recognized truths of public and personal life, and his judgment of all departures from them was prompt and decided. His most conspicuous, though by no means his most important achievement in his Congressional career, his assertion of the right of the majority to rule, in contravention of the precedents which seemed to limit that right, was an instance of the way in which he could hang on to the underlying reality of a custom and disregard its superficial requirements. Even his bitterest opponents came to admit that in this he was animated by no conscious unfairness. But the appearance of unfairness had no terrors for him. This inner and controlling conservatism showed itself even in his humor, which was of a most rare type. It was almost invariably ironic. He smilingly placed his victim in the sudden and bright light of common sense, playing pitilessly on some slight exaggeration of the victim's position, and calmly dismissed him. Few men thus disposed of cared to dispute the sentence at the time.

Mr. REED was by far the most scholarly of the men prominent in his time in Congress, and it may well be that a writer of real eminence was lost to the country when he took up politics. He was what is called well-read, and his conversation, as his speeches, even more than his speeches, showed the fine assimilation of his reading. He seemed never to feel the temptation to appear in mental undress. Simple and unpretentious and familiar as he might be in formal or in informal utterance, one felt in the orderly and lucid movement of his thought and in the very inflections of his New England voice the sane culture of a richly endowed mind. He made no show of scholarship. He did not need to, and he would have been entirely above it. It is said that in his youth he was inclined to adopt the ministry as a profession. Unquestionably he would have risen high in it. His moral as well as his mental qualifications were fitted to it. A simple, pure, faithful, and gifted man is gone and leaves a place vacant which it will be hard to fill.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

In the report of the Citizens' Union on the practical results accomplished by the fusion administration the brief reference to the remarkable work of Commissioner LEDERLE in reorganizing the staff and service of the Health Department concludes as follows:

The total appropriations last year were $1,271,622.50, and the total for this year is $1,191,951.85, or a decrease for this year of $79,670.65. The death rate has reached the lowest point ever shown for this city.

The interest of this statement, which is perfectly true, is the greater by reason of the surprisingly high infant mortality which was reported during the unusualy cool weather of last Summer. The deaths in New York (all boroughs) from all causes, and those attributed to the diseases which give the highest average mortality, for the first nine months of 1901 and 1902, compare as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Typhoid fever	464	471
Malarial fevers	104	134
Smallpox	307	381
Measles	657	289
Scarlet fever	828	1,018
Whooping cough	544	210
Diphtheria and croup	1,472	1,525
Influenza	122	807
Phthisis	5,722	6,256
Tubercular meningitis	635	629
Other forms of tuberculosis	445	410
Cancer	1,840	1,821
Pneumonia	4,910	4,894
Broncho pneumonia	2,417	1,875
Diarrheas under two	4,380	5,113
All causes	52,890	54,823

The death rate, by which is meant the number of deaths per thousand of population, in all boroughs, for the first nine months of the current calendar year and for the corresponding periods of the four preceding years, shows the following comparisons:

Year.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1898	50,502	20.58
1899	50,029	19.87
1900	55,702	21.56
1901	54,823	20.67
1902	52,890	19.47

In the selection of Dr. LEDERLE for the responsible office of Health Commissioner Mayor Low showed excellent judgment. He is a young man of great energy, accredited scholarship, and high personal character. His practical familiarity with every detail of the work of the department, gained by faithful service in subordinate capacities, insured the direction of his enthusiasm to the attainment of practical ends by practical means. During the long period of Tammany control he was retained for no other reason than that he could not be spared, as some capable and faithful men on the technical staff were needed to leaven the lump of inefficiency and incapacity which characterized the personnel of the force when appointments were dictated by the district leaders.

Dr. LEDERLE fully understood the condition of the department when he took charge of it, and did not have to reform it by tentative steps. His first duty was to cut down the working force about 15 per cent. by removals of men and women, many of whom were employed in violation or evasion of the law, were unable or unwilling to render the city useful service, and were unnecessary to the work of the department. Not only was the discipline immediately improved, but the 85 per cent. of the staff remaining have done more work and much better work than had been accomplished by the 100 per cent. before reorganization. There were no removals or substitutions for political reasons. The only results sought were economy and efficiency, and both were attained.

Judged by any standard, the Health Department is a conspicuous example of municipal reform. The chief difficulty experienced by the Commissioner is in imparting his own high and well-directed enthusiasm to the members of his staff who have survived so many changes of administration as to have become perfunctory in the routine of duty. The principal disadvantage of this is that rather too much devolves upon the Commissioner in the way of initiative, and altogether too much in the way of detail. This was always true of the city departments, and probably always will be. Major WOODBURY, Commissioner FOLKS, Commissioner MONROE, and all the department heads who have done high credit to the administration, have probably had the same experience as Commissioner LEDERLE, and have suffered less from obstructions than from the vis inertia of departmental organization.

In the matter of securing better and more ample accommodations for those suffering from contagious diseases, Dr. LEDERLE'S work is monumental. It was prompted by broad considerations of humanity and should endear him to the poor of New York. He has reduced the hitherto nominal work of school inspection to a system of incalculable value in the protection of children from exposure to infection and contagion. His work in improving the supervision of the milk supply, in free medical attendance for sick children in the tenements, in enforcing with intelligence and impartiality the provisions of the sanitary code, in market reform, and in abatement of nuisances, shows in striking and brilliant contrast to that of Commissioners MURPHY and SEXTON. He has established a standard of fitness which it is to be hoped will in future prevent the prostitution of the department to the ends of a political machine, as was done throughout the entire Van Wyck administration. As now conducted, the Health Department is conspicuously a credit to the reform administration, and a striking example of how easily and quickly a responsible public officer with no political obligations and only an honest purpose can change a discredited and demoralized service into one deserving and commanding the fullest measure of public respect and confidence.

SINGING AND WHISTLING LETTERS.

The postal clerk is interesting to society beyond any ornamental aspects which have been ascribed to him. It is not intended to assert that in these he is less favored than other people; the probabilities are that a competitive delegation from his ranks would present an appearance of mingled dignity and pulchritude not inferior to that of an equal number of parsons or stock brokers. But it is the utility of his service which invites to him so large a measure of favoring attention. Without his ministrations this goodly frame, the Earth, would be indeed but a sterile promontory; this brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire, more than ever a pestilent congregation of vapors. The mind recoils from a contemplation of what mankind would now be without him. There were indeed ages in which he was unknown, or represented in a rudimentary way by individual messengers booted and spurred and magnifying their office by overmuch horn blowing and other annunciatory clamor; but these stretching periods were dwelling places of darkness in which the spirit of man could not come to its full and fragrant flower. It took an abounding meridian light for that, such as has only been shed upon the world in its later history, and one of its tokens is the Post Office, which may be called the high temple in which the postal clerk is a ministrant; a participant in its immunities and sanctities and subject to the rigors and the amenities no less of its discipline. His function is of unsurpassed importance and braided like the threads of a Navajo squaw's blanket with the most intimate concerns of society. He is thereupon deserving, not only of the public esteem so freely bestowed upon him, of his somewhat liberal pay and retiring pension, of a new Post Office whenever the old one gets too crowded, but may also fairly claim that the matter coming to his hands for distribution shall be of a plain and harmless character, with no touch of sorcery about it. He is not in his place for the purpose of handing out wizard missives which emit bird notes, whistles, cat calls, or other irrelevant sounds as they are drawn from their receptacles or made over to those in wait for them. That is what the New York postal clerk has recently had to do, and it is possible that his experience has been repeated elsewhere. The letters he manipulated showed an unaccountable tendency to burst into song and sibillation. Then cadences were various:

Now 'twas like all instruments,
Now like a lonely flute.

The canary's tone dwelt on its occasional vibration, and anon the deep rolling bass of the green-jacketed batrachian of the marsh. The distributory penetralium of the service suddenly took on musical activities as if it were an orchestra, with the swiftly gesticulating clerks as unwilling but enchanted and supernaturally coerced performers. The explanation that this outbreak of various melody, unrelated to any of the utilities or even to any reasonable or ordered celebration of the service, was due to some ingenious German toys wearing the outward aspect of letters is too obviously a poor excuse and afterthought. The age is not hospitable to suggestions of sorcery and demonic interference. The winning array of young female stenographers employed in the business have not in the least the aspect popularly ascribed to the Salem witches—the chirping minstrelsy is none of theirs, and a full and candid representation of its origin may not be made public till the Postmaster General's next annual report. The phenomenon is curious and interesting and much too intricate to admit so simple a solution as that which finds its cause in a lot of German playthings intended to swell the outfit of Kriss Kringle at the coming Christmas time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the things important or interesting to be learned by studying the details of the recent vote in this county, as reported by the official canvassers, the one that deserves as much attention as any other, perhaps, is that our present system of printing and marking ballots disfranchises so many qualified voters that an immediate improvement in the system is, as the doctors say, "indicated." Take, for example, the table showing the vote for Supreme Court Justices in the First District. At least ordinary intelligence can safely be credited to the citizen who tries to "split" his vote among the candidates for this office, and yet we find that of 939,000 ballots which should have been distributed among these candidates, 9,300 were thrown out as "blank" with respect to them all, more than 700 as "defective," and 2,000 as "void." The bosses of both parties will enjoy these figures, as indicating how hard they have made it—or kept it—to vote anything except a straight ticket, but to other people the existence of something wrong is clearly demonstrated. It will not do to say that by the exercise of sufficient care any fairly enlightened voter can comply with the election regulations and give effectual expression to his individual preferences. That is true in one way, but it is untrue in another, for the compliance must be with the varying official interpretations of the regulations, not with the regulations themselves, and voters far from densely ignorant or inexcusably careless make no small part of the mistakes in marking. Indeed, it is probable that the blank, void, and defective ballots reveal only a fraction of the law's coercion toward straight voting. Unrecorded thousands, though desirous of voting for one or more candidates not of their own party, refrain from doing so for fear of falling into an error that will cost the head of the ticket a vote. The task of inventing a perfect system is not an easy one, and perhaps it is an impossible one, so long as elections to more than a single office at a time must be held. Improvements of the system, however, are only a matter of honest intention and intelligent thought, and obvious evils should not be permitted to remain unreformed.

—That a student at Cornell who was supporting his mother as well as himself has died of "peritonitis" is hardly proof—indeed, is in itself very far from proof—that he was a victim of overwork and hardship, but even if the report to that effect be true, as regards the direct causes of the young man's death, those who look deeper will see that he was also the victim of a misunderstanding as to what education really is and of an exaggerated notion as to the value of a college course. An education of great worth can, beyond question, be obtained in college, and in many cases it can be obtained there more cheaply and conveniently than anywhere else. But there are other cases in which it is neither cheap nor convenient to go to college, and in such cases the seeker for education should remember that the colleges have no monopoly of it, and they should consider carefully just what and how great sacrifices they can wisely make for the sake of taking the shortest path to the desired end. Accepting as correct the offered explanation of the Cornell student's death, he erred gravely in this calculation, if he made it at all, and he should serve as a warning, rather than as a model, for other ambitious youths. His may have been a noble folly, but it was a folly nevertheless, and with greater wisdom he could not only have saved his life and done more for his mother, but he could in time have secured for himself everything except a degree that a college course can give. Now, degrees count for extremely little after graduation day has passed, and it is easy to pay too much for them. We prefer to believe, however, that this young man died of something else than the necessary difficulties of his undertaking. Whatever his malady may have been, the name given to it hints at other causes than overwork or hard living. Possibly all he needed was instruction in the choice and preparation of food that is digestible and nutritious as well as cheap.

—Goodwin's Weekly, a "Gentile" paper published in Salt Lake City, repeats our warning that a better reason must be found for excluding "Apostle" REED SMOOT from the United States Senate than his belief in polygamy or other doctrines of the Mormon Church. It thinks it has the better reason in the fact that, as a Mormon, Mr. SMOOT is the sworn subject of what in effect is a temporal kingdom in every respect the opposite of the Government of the United States—a kingdom that has its own officers and courts, and does not hesitate to review, and often to reverse, the action of the officials and courts at least theoretically obeyed by all Americans not Mormons. This is drawing a rather fine distinction. It seems to be only another way of saying that Mr. SMOOT is one of the Latter Day Saints, and that does not constitute ineligibility to the Senate. The following presentation of the situation as The Weekly sees it, however, has interest. "Mormons who are not too discreet," it says, "openly assert that one purpose of sending Apostle SMOOT to the Senate is to try an experiment, to see if the Senate of the United States will tolerate a high officer of their Church, bound as he is by his oaths of fealty to another temporal Government, in that body. The Roberts episode settled the matter of electing known polygamists to Congress; if Apostle SMOOT is sent home, the experiment of sending high officers of the 'Kingdom of God on Earth' to that body will be abandoned."

THE WASTE OF WATER AND MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial of to-day, like some others which have preceded it, tells the story of the waste of water in a graphic manner and rightly sums up the situation when it says, "To spend millions to increase the supply that the present waste may continue unchecked would be a criminal misuse of the public money."

When Controller Coler exposed the Ramapo danger in 1899 the Citizens' Union was the first organized body to go to his assistance, and our investigations showed the Ramapo scheme was not only vicious, but entirely needless, for the reason that the city already owns ample watersheds for the needs of the next fifty years, provided we take care of what we have and do not needlessly waste it. I use these words carefully because there is a certain amount of incurable waste, which no intelligent person claims can be saved.

In another portion of to-day's paper is a review of the third quarterly report of the Commissioner of Water Supply, which says that during July, August, and September, (the dry, hot months of the year,) no water ran over the Croton Dam to waste, and that we had to draw some 46 per cent. of our reserve stored in the reservoirs of the Croton Valley from the Spring floods. This would be all very alarming if it were not for the statement contained in the report for the quarter preceding. On Page 3 of the report for the second quarter it is stated that we had to draw on the reserve for about twelve days' supply, and on Page 27 a further statement is made that forty-eight days' supply had run to waste over the Croton Dam in April and May for lack of storage capacity. The reservoirs were then full and could hold no more. On Page 9 of the report for the first quarter, ending March 31, the following statement occurs:

At the close of the quarter these reservoirs were filled and contained 42,000,000,000 gallons of water, or about 150 days' supply. A surplus of over 81,000,000,000 gallons of water, (about 290 days' supply,) which could not be impounded in the reservoir, flowed over the Croton Dam into the Hudson River.

A proportional over-flow of the water from the Bronx and Byram water shed is also recorded. The various totals added together show that enough water to supply Manhattan and the Bronx for a whole year over and above the amount which we are said to have consumed and wasted, ran away into the Hudson River for lack of storage reservoirs in the Croton Valley, and yet the governing powers seem to be concerned about securing additional water sheds when we do not begin to take care of the supply we already own, letting it slip through our fingers. This fault will be partly remedied by the completion of the new Cornell Dam, which will impound about 100 days' additional reserve.

This is hardly an exceptional year. I have no data by me of over-flow for all recent years, but I remember that the total amount of Croton water used and wasted in 1898 was about 90 billion gallons, while the amount that "flowed over Croton Dam to waste was 110 billion gallons," much more than a year's supply. The words quoted are those of Chief Engineer Birdsall. In the same report Commissioner Dalton said, presumably with the approval of the Chief Engineer:

Making the most liberal allowance for increase, the conclusion is yet irresistible that enormous quantities are carelessly or wantonly wasted without any possible benefit in any direction. I believe it is safe to say that no other large municipality on the face of the globe uses and wastes its public and artificial water supply in such profusion, and that few, if any, of them have such quantities of supply at their disposal for use or waste.

The city is not "dangerously near the extreme limit of the capacity of its present watersheds," and I hope you will constantly remind your readers of that fact. The valuable communication of Mr. B. S. Church, so long identified with the city's water works, published in Sunday's TIMES, ought to be put before the people persistently. Like and convincing testimony is borne by many other first-class engineers who have exhaustively examined this subject. I cannot find that any house-to-house examination has been conducted since 1884, but I am delighted to learn that the Commissioner has recently started such examination, and I am sure THE TIMES will gladly publish some of the results discovered whenever he is ready to make them public.

Most of the present waste is the result of careless ignorance, and I believe it needs to be made plain to the people that the water supply of the city has already cost about $125,000,000, and is in every sense the property of the people, and that if the public do not willingly assist the Department of Water Supply in its efforts to prevent waste that they will have to pay an enormous price for a new system.

It is surprising to see how persistently this agitation for a greater watershed has been pushed in the departmental reports for many years past, despite confessions which always had to be made, that we do not secure 25 per cent. of the rainfall of the Croton Valley, which is one of the most perfect stone basins in which to impound water in this country, and of such a character that proper provision or equipment should allow us to secure and bring to the city if need be 50 to 55 per cent. of the rainfall.

In 1899 I showed the Ramapo contract to Alphonse Fteley, then the head engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and one of the most distinguished hydraulic engineers in the world, and said we were looking for the nigger in that contract. He replied that there was a nigger in every line of it. Serious study and considerable thought on this subject during the past three years have driven me to the conclusion that interested parties are trying to force upon the city another Ramapo under other conditions. There is a nigger in the woodpile.

In the instructions to the Commission of Engineers, recently appointed by the Mayor, he directed their attention to the question of acquiring a new water shed, and, second, to the stoppage of the waste. If the commission will take the latter subject first and apply the remedies which such men are capable of doing, they can drop the first subject for many years to come. If you come into your bathroom and find water squirting from a hole in the cistern, do you plug the hole or call for the engineer to pump in more water?

People are complaining of being taxed to death, great sums are being appropriated in bond issues (over and above the annual budget of almost $100,000,000) for vast plans of municipal improvements, many of which cannot materialize for years to come. Every dollar that can be spared is wanted for the simple necessities and improvements which are urgently needed by the people.

I close with the quotation with which I opened and which should be kept in large print before the public eye: "To spend millions to increase the supply of water that the present waste may continue unchecked would be a criminal misuse of the public money." THOMAS A. FULTON.

New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 28 "Statist" seems to be inspired by bullish sentiments in view of the prosperous showings of industrial and railroad corporations in general. It is unquestionably true that we are witnessing an era of unparalleled prosperity, and there is no apparent reason for alarm. The immediate cause of the recent slump in the stock market is the premeditated and joint action of the great moneyed interests for the purpose of averting a very serious break in the prices of securities, which would be ruinous to all concerned marketwise. Although we all are assured of increased earnings in all commercial enterprises, still it would be childish to imagine that, even at such times, the nominal value of stocks should exceed the real value, as has been the case during the past Summer.

Why should a railroad stock paying 4 and 5 per cent. be quoted above par, so long as its earning capacity is not so alluring as to convince an investor of its duration? You may induce an investor of conservative principles to buy such stocks at or about par, with assurances of speculative advantages, but you cannot make him depart with his cash otherwise and take in return one of those highly engraved papers which at times is nothing more than a worthless piece of common paper. A good investor goes around carefully and weighs the stocks by their standard value, always taking into consideration the extreme speculative disadvantages that he may encounter. As we are not assured of perpetual prosperity we should always learn to discount some of those carefully prepared statements which are nothing more than bookkeeping possibilities. So it is easily seen that some stocks were blown like soap bubbles in the air, and their fall was predicted by conservative traders.

"Statist" had particularly mentioned United States Steel shares, which were and are hammered down during the semi-panicky market. Indeed, "Statist" is correct so far as official figures are concerned, but I would not classify steel shares with others, as besides there being a mystery about these stocks, their fluctuation is limited to a few points, and this has always been so during their existence, except at a short interval. No one seems to possess a definite knowledge regarding the marked depression in these issues. Theories and tips are numerous; some say over-capitalization, others assert manipulation to tire out weak holders, (if they have not been successful in their attempt to do so, really holders must have a patience.) It is an enigma to see shares of a corporation earning and paying a liberal dividend to sell at 36 and 83, regardless of its magnificent showings and sound economic principles upon which it is founded.

I will quote from a recent article in The London Times, which may throw some light upon the whole situation: "The situation still demands prudence on the part of all concerned"; "the big industrial creations of the last two years may be found to be overloaded with nominal capital when the reduction of profits becomes more pronounced," and "the United States has locked up too great a proportion of its capital in temporarily unrealizable securities." To this timely utterance many are inclined to say amen. R. E. A.

New York, Dec. 6, 1902.

DANGER IN LEAVING GAS ALIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frequent reports, in our city press, of cases of asphyxiation by illuminating gas, where there is no indication of suicide or carelessness, may possibly be explained by a recent personal experience of mine.

Having occasion to remain up late a short time ago, I noticed the gas jet, that we had been accustomed to keep burning all night in a passage between two bedrooms, flare up suddenly and then gradually go out. All efforts to relight this jet, repeated at intervals during upward of an hour, proved unavailing. The following morning the gas lit as readily and fully as it had done in the past. Had I not, providentially, remained up unusually late that night, it is not unlikely that a number of victims would have been added to the gruesomely long roll of those slain by this fatal agency.

The gas company promptly replaced our old meter by a new one, and stated that some obstruction in the instrument had caused the trouble.

The danger of allowing gas to burn in bedrooms after all the members of the household have retired is very plain to me now, and I trust that my experience may serve as a warning to those of my fellow-citizens who are following the practice I have since entirely abandoned.

HENRY G. KOST.

New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

Ancient Crosby Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of to-day's editorials you speak of Crosby Hall as an "old house of Henry VIII.'s time." The writer probably forgot the mention of Crosby Hall in Shakespeare's "Richard III.": "And presently repair to Crosby house."

FRANCIS H. TABOR.

New York, Dec. 6, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Something Done.

Wigg—I don't believe that music teacher can ever make anything out of her voice.

Wagg—That's all you know about it. He's made over $100 out of it already—Philadelphia Record.

Booming His Market.

"Some Eastern man says we are to have twenty-nine snowstorms this Winter."

"I'll bet if you examine his business card you will find snow shovels on it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Language of the Links.

Redd—I hear you have been out on the links with your Philadelphia friend.

Greene—Yes, the Quaker.

"Did he surprise you any?"

"I should say he did! When he missed the ball he stamped his foot and said: 'You perverse thing!'"—Yonkers Statesman.

Human Nature.

"Your elder brother doesn't seem to be as much interested in your progress as he used to be."

"No; and I can't understand it. He used to congratulate me every time I got a raise in salary."

"Ah! I see it. Your last raise must have made your salary bigger than his."—Philadelphia Press.

The Physician Misses It.

"The throuble with you," the doctor said after examining the young man, "seems to be that something is the matter with your heart."

"With my heart?"

"Yes. To give it a name, it is angina pectoris."

"You'll have to guess again, doctor," said the young man. "That isn't her name at all."—Chicago Tribune.

DON'T FORGET THE OLD FOLKS.

Will T. Hale in Tennessee Farmer.

Nay, don't forget the old folks, boys—
they've not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were
home, the old hearts still are true;
And not an evening passes by they haven't
the desire
To see your faces once again and hear
your footsteps nigher.

You're young and buoyant and for you
Hope beckons with her hands,
And life spreads out a waveless sea that
laps but tropic strands;
The world is all before your face, but let
your memories turn
To where fond hearts still cherish you and
loving bosoms yearn.

No matter what your duties are nor what
your place in life,
There's never been a time they'd not assume your load of strife:
And shrunken shoulders, trembling hands,
and forms racked by disease,
Would bravely dare the grave to bring to
you the pearl of peace.

So don't forget the old folks, boys—they've
not forgotten you;
Though years have passed since you were
home, the old hearts still are true;
And write them now and then to bring the
light into their eyes,
And make the world glow once again and
bluer gleam the skies.

STATEHOOD BILL FIGHT

Tri-State Measure's Friends Apprehensive of a Veto.

Both Sides Bringing Pressure to Bear on Mr. Roosevelt for His Support in Case the Bill Passes the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The friends of the Statehood bill, which will be taken up in the Senate Wednesday, profess to be much alarmed at the possibility that President Roosevelt will veto the Three-State bill if it should be passed. Within the past few days Senator Beveridge has had a long interview with the President, and has laid before him the data on which the opponents of the bill will base their fight in the Senate. Mr. Beveridge is represented as having described at length what he saw of the wide-open character of such towns as Albuquerque and Las Vegas, where dance halls and saloons are open nights and Sundays the year around. Gambling and dissipation prevail all over the Territory, and there seems to be no influence for the moral improvement of the people, according to the Indiana Senator.

Delegate Rodey of New Mexico and Delegate Marcus Smith of Arizona, as soon as they heard of Senator Beveridge having called at the White House, sought an interview with the President. Their reports to their friends afterward seemed to reassure them.

"It is not easy," said Mr. Rodey, "to see how the President will be able to veto the bill if it reaches him, and at the same time keep his word to some of the people of the West. Of course, we expect that there will be a tremendous pressure on him to do so, and he will hear both sides of the contest. But that the President has ever at any time thought seriously of a veto I have no good reason to believe for a moment.

"When Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York he attended a reunion of the Rough Riders at Las Vegas. He made them a splendid speech, and referred to the fact that his company came largely from the Territories. He said it was a shame that men who had fought so nobly for their country should not be entitled to all privileges of citizenship, and then and there pledged that, if he was ever in a position to help them out, he would do so. Mr. Roosevelt is now President of the United States, and the time has come for him to make good."

The fight Wednesday will be a [illegible] between the leaders of the Senate, [illegible]ing Senators Aldrich, Hale, Hanna[illegible]er, and Platt, (Conn.,) on the o[illegible] and Senator Quay and Senator [illegible] on the other. Senator Bailey will [illegible] of the debate from his side and [illegible] Quay will attend to the parli[illegible] manipulation of the contest.

The fear on the part of the f[illegible] Statehood for the Territories is [illegible] Republican Steering Committee [illegible]trive to prevent a vote from bei[illegible]. The parliamentary status of the S[illegible] bill is not what Senator Quay and [illegible] friends thought it was when an a[illegible] was reached at the last session. [illegible] Quay at that time asked unanim[illegible] sent to have the Statehood bill [illegible] unfinished business of the session, [illegible] be considered until disposed of. [illegible]dent Frye, in repeating the agree[illegible] the record, merely said the bill w[illegible] the unfinished business, and omi[illegible] part of the agreement which de[illegible] must be "considered until dispo[illegible] Now a majority vote of the Senate [illegible] place it any time.

The Senators who are fighting the [illegible] bus bill will in all probability try t[illegible] bill through long speech making. [illegible] Beveridge will be the spokesman [illegible] measure admitting Indian Territory [illegible] Oklahoma as one State, while [illegible] Bailey will speak for the Omnibus bill. [illegible] last time these two Senators met in [illegible] bate there was a personal encounter. H[illegible] ever, if Beveridge in his enthusiasm ma[illegible] an "unwarranted attack" on the [illegible] from Texas, he will in all probabil[illegible] ceive the retort courteous, for the clos[illegible] friends of the Senator from Texas say he has learned a lesson.

A Senator who will vote for the Statehood bill is authority for the statement that there will be 31 Democratic and 15 Republican votes, or one more than necessary, in the House bill admitting the three Territories.

From a statement by one of the Senators who is opposing the Statehood bill it is evident that no argument against the measure is being neglected. When it was said to this Senator that the Senators from the irrigation States were for the bill, he replied:

"I guess not. I understand that the irrigation Senators are against the bill, or, at least, against admitting New Mexico and Arizona. They may vote to let in Oklahoma. The reason why they are opposed to the two semi-Mexican Territories is that, if they are kept out, the other States will get a larger proportion of the reclamation fund under the irrigation act."

GIBBONS DEFENDS FRIARS.

The Cardinal Calls Them "Much-Maligned Men"—How to Judge Their Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—Cardinal Gibbons referred in his sermon to-day in the Cathedral to the aspersions cast upon the Friars in the Philippine Islands. He said in part:

"Much has been said and written in the past two years regarding the Friars in the Philippines. They have been praised and abused in turn. Perhaps the best way to judge of these much maligned men in the Far East is to consider the character of their consecrated brethren and sisters here in Baltimore. This investigation will give us an opportunity of ascertaining how far the religious men and women of this city are imitating the example of Christ as presented in to-day's Gospel."

His Eminence dwelt at length upon the good work that is being performed by charitable and religious organizations in this city. He asserted that the parochial schools and Catholic colleges save the city fully half a million dollars annually.

A BULL TO THE FILIPINOS.

Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate, Preparing to Publish a Message from the Pope.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate, is preparing to publish a Papal Bull to the Filipino people. He expected to proclaim it to-day, but its publication has been deferred because the translations have not yet been completed.

It is thought that the bull will define clearly the position of the Church toward the Philippine Islands, and possibly outline the plans for the reorganization of the Church here.

CONCENTRATION IN LUZON.

Part of a Vigorous Campaign Planned Against the Ladrones.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—Preparatory to an aggressive campaign against the ladrones in the Rizal Province of Luzon Gov. Taft has established zones of concentration.

The land will be tilled during the daytime and the people will retire within the zones at night. A strong force of constabulary will be used against the bandits.

Guard to Keep Order on Transport.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—The disorderly character of some of the discharged soldiers who are going home on the transport Logan has led Gen. Davis to order a company of infantry aboard to act as a special guard. The company will accompany the transport to San Francisco and then return here. The Logan sails on Dec. 15 and carries the remainder of the men discharged under the reduction order.

THE SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM

It Is Evolution and Assimilation, Dr. Silverman Says.

Jews Must Acquire the Tastes and Habits, Except in Religion, of the Country of Their Birth.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday preached his second sermon on Zionism. In his first sermon, which was delivered two weeks ago, Dr. Silverman said that Zionism was a dream utterly impossible of realization and that it was only believed in by a small minority of the Jews all over the world.

In his sermon yesterday Dr. Silverman gave as his solution of the Jewish question "Evolution and Assimilation." He argued that time, and time alone, would settle the great issue; that there must be no going back, and that the Jews must acquire tastes an habits of the country of their birth, except, however, in the matter of religion.

"I propose," said Dr. Silverman, "that we follow the laws of evolution and accept the logic of events. Israel's nationality is closed. We must write a new chapter to Israel's history. The nationality was at best only an experiment—a beginning for Israel's higher career and nobler mission. Israel has passed the stage of its infant life. It has now reached its manhood. It need live no longer in its own home under its parental roof. Just as the young man goes forth into the world to seek a larger sphere of usefulness, just so Israel went forth to gain the world for a home.

"Let us accept the situation. Let us bow to the inevitable. Let us regard the Jewish issue of nationality as dead, never to be revived. Nature does not reverse its decrees, and history does not show that a people that for 2,000 years lost its nationality ever regained it. To accept the present situation—to be content to be a people with a religious mission only—would be the beginning of a solution of the Jewish question.

"I see no solution of the Jewish question in flight, whether it be to Palestine or to any other country. Flight is a confession of weakness, is cowardice. The Jew was always brave. He never fled from hardship and never surrendered ignominiously to persecution. The Jew always was a martyr. His history is written in the world's record with his own life blood.

"I would solve the Jewish question in calling out to the Russian, Roumanian, and Galician Jew, 'Stand your ground; flee not. You have an inalienable right to live in the land of your birth, in the country that has harbored you for years and benefited by your labor. Stand firm and fear not. Insist on your rights, demand equality before the law, fight for justice and humanity, and your cry will be heard. Your united protest against oppression will re-echo around the world, and will stir up other voices in denunciation of wrongs and injustice.'

"And in the meantime the Roumanian Jews should stand firm and use every means at their command—political, social, and educational—to bring about a more favorable condition. And the Jews in other parts of the world shall assist those under oppression with financial and moral support and with efforts through diplomatic measures to remedy the evils.

"After all, however, it depends upon the national processes of civilization to solve this vexing Jewish problem. If the Jew will stand firm, will be a martyr in the cause of right, will appeal to humanity, and will carry on a campaign of education, he will surely meet with success and gain for himself better conditions.

"We must make resistance our watchword—and it has been well said, 'Make survival a duty, exalt character to the dignity of a trust, crown the hardships of exile with a missionary claim, and the willow trees will break into rejoicing and the waters of Babylon will be sweet. Time is on the side of this solution. It moves with the purpose of history.'

"But the natural forms of solution are not yet exhausted. There remains the great means of assimilation—a means that has been the dread of Israel in times past. Naturally, as long as the fiction of a Jewish nationality is maintained, certain forms are insisted upon which individualize the Jew and separate him from his fellows. When the national idea is abandoned, when we follow the ways of evolution, then the road for assimilation is clear. The Jew must renounce every form of exclusiveness and seek to live with his fellows in perfect political and social harmony. In some countries we have almost arrived at that stage of assimilation.

"The immigrant Jew must learn the language, ways, and manners of the land in which he lives, and lose his foreign identity. Foreign language, manners, and customs, all distinctively foreign institutions, like a jargon press, literature, and theatre, must be abandoned, and old and young taught the methods of acquiring the life of the land in which they live.

"The Ghetto is the great bane of Jews in every large city. It is the greatest obstacle in the way of assimilation. How to break down its gates is one of the most difficult problems to solve in every large community. Here is work for a hundred organizations. How to disperse these masses that congregate together is the crucial point. Education is one of the means. Let the apt Jewish scholar be taught Americanism faster than he is at present.

"When I speak of assimilation as a means of solving the Jewish question I use it only with reference to the relation of the Jew to general matters. In religion the Jew is to maintain his distinctive character. He is unique in this above all things, and must forever retain his Jewish religious beliefs and practices."

ADDRESSES TO CHILDREN.

Closing of the Advent Missionary Mass Meetings.

More than 5,000 children, with their teachers, from the Sunday schools of Episcopal churches in the city assembled yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall to listen to two Bishops who talked about missions. When the Bishops paused for rhetorical effect many of the small boys lifted eager hands and sometimes eager voices with emphatic replies, and then the Bishops began to ask questions not quite so rhetorical.

The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parker presided, and introduced first Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, who said he was there to translate into modern language what St. Paul had said of faith, hope, and charity. This was the translation, the Bishop said: "Look up, not down; that is faith. Look forward, not backward; that is hope. Look out, not in, and lend a helping hand; that is charity."

Faith, he said, was easy to the young. It was faith that made every child expect breakfast in the morning. Hope also was easy to children, who naturally looked forward; perhaps not so easy to old men. The practical results of charity—looking out and not in—were the missions in behalf of which the meeting was held. The Bishop closed with what he said was a sort of newspaper summary of a Christian's duty, and easier to remember than a sermon. He had read it in an English newspaper. It was: "Never say die, never tell a lie, and never stick your finger in another man's pie."

The children applauded loudly, and then Dr. Parker introduced Bishop Capers of South Carolina, who told the audience that he, though an old man, had not ceased to take pleasure in looking forward, for he saw a great hope in the young people before him. He believed that they would do greater things than their fathers had done. Then he quoted from the report of the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which asserts that, if the men of the Church did in proportion what the children do, conditions would be many fold better for the organization and its work.

The Bishop, who was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, told a story to show how young men, boys even, often made better soldiers than older people. It was at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., during the civil war, he said, and orders had been passed down the line for the officers to dismount and send their horses to the rear. He called a little fellow, James Malthus, to take his horse. The boy had run away from home and joined the army, and because it was impossible to send him back the Bishop, then Col. Capers, had kept him as his orderly. When ordered to take the horse, the boy said: "But I don't want to go to the rear." The command was repeated more sternly, and, as the child hesitated, a man sprang forward and said: "Colonel, I'll take your horse."

"Who was the better soldier," asked Bishop Capers; "the man who wanted to go to the rear, or the boy who wanted to stay in the fight?"

"The boy," piped a thin little voice near the front.

"Right, my son," the Bishop remarked, "and there are many other times in war and the work of the Church that the boy is the better soldier."

The children and the teachers burst into applause and the clergymen on the platform smiled.

Then the Bishop began to ask the children a few questions about missionaries, and it was then that the enthusiasm of the answerers waned, although most of the questions got correct replies.

Among the clergymen on the platform were the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, the Rev. H. R. Hulse, the Rev. Arthur Judge, and the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church.

BISHOP'S VIEW OF FAITH CURISTS.

Dr. Burgess Says Christian Science Is the Most Curious of Modern Perversions of Christianity.

The Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island, at St. James's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning instituted the new rector, the Rev. Thomas J. Crosby, and in the course of his sermon paid his respects to the Christian Scientists, as follows:

"Of all the strange perversions of Christianity, the most curious is that one of modern times, which promises to cure all ills—to work miracles by ignoring the physical, and which asks its disciples to believe in Christ for the precious boon of health. It is the spirit of the men from whom Christ turned away, and it has been in vogue all down the ages.

"The tradition of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, who, having heard that a 'magician, Jesus, dwelling in Jerusalem,' could cure his of his leprosy, sent a minister to seek him, and the latter arriving at Jerusalem too late took back St. Veronica's handkerchief, which cured of his disease, illustrates only too well the principles of such a school of thought. It seeks a wonder worker in the preacher of righteousness. St. Veronica's handkerchief, St. Januarius's blood, our Lady of Lourdes, and all the miserable travestries of all the old faith cures have their origin in the perversion of the Christian faith."

DR. F. O. HALL PREACHES.

His First Sermon as Pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, the new pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, who came to this city from Cambridge, Mass., preached his first sermon yesterday morning, his subject being "The Gospel for an Age of Indifference."

In his opening prayer Dr. Hall took occasion to allude to the death of ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas Brackett Reed, the loss the country had sustained by his death, and asked that God's blessing might rest upon the wife and relatives of the dead man to help them bear their sorrow with fortitude.

In his sermon, after alluding to several works by well-known authors which he said were eminently praiseworthy save that they pictured this in one way or another as the "age of doubt," and our world a "world of sin," Dr. Hall went on:

"This is not preponderatingly a world of sin. It would not be difficult to prove that there is quite as much righteousness in the world as there is unrighteousness. You hear a good deal, for example, in these days about the increase of crime. Yes, there is more crime—we are making it. We are legislating crimes almost daily. It is now a crime to employ a child fourteen years old in a factory, it is a crime to throw garbage upon the street, and, in fact, many things are crimes now that were not crimes formerly. Isn't that so because our standards of morality are higher than they used to be?

"I do not think that this is as much an age of doubt as it is an age of indifference. Men are more interested in other things than they are in religion. They are more interested in making money, more interested in playing billiards, more interested in athletics. Women are inclined to be more interested in art, literature, and in achieving social distinction.

"The great task before us in these days is, I think, to break up this cake of inertia, to make the indifferent different. And we have to go to Jesus to learn how to do it."

Y. M. C. A. FOR A MINING CAMP.

Building to be Opened Christmas Day on Douglas Island, Alaska.

The three mining companies on Douglas Island, Alaska, are co-operating in establishing a Young Men's Christian Association with a $6,000 building at Treadwell, to be open day and night for their employes. The building will be opened on Christmas Day, and will contain recreation rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths, smoking room, and a lecture and entertainment hall.

W. A. Reid, formerly General Secretary of the association at Kalamazoo, Mich., and for several years engaged in conducting associations among miners and soldiers in Alaska, made a canvass of the men in the mines. Eighty per cent. of the employes signed for membership at $1 a month, which it was agreed should be taken from their pay by the company.

The town, like most new mining towns, has no amusements other than those afforded by the saloons and dance halls in the neighboring towns. Violent opposition to the establishment of the association was shown by the saloon and gambling house keepers, and even threats were made on Mr. Reid's life.

FATHER TAYLOR'S COLLECTION.

Church of the Blessed Sacrament Raised $11,250 in Semi-Annual Effort.

The Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street and Broadway, announced two Sundays ago that the semi-annual collection to reduce the debt of the church would be taken up on the following Sunday, and yesterday he announced at all the services that the special collection amounted to $11,250. Six months ago the collection amounted to $11,000.

Fifteen years ago Dr. Taylor held mass in a stable on West Seventy-second Street, and his congregation numbered but twenty persons. Since then, besides taking off a debt of $200,000 on the present church property, two new congregations have been formed from his church, namely, the Church of the Holy Trinity and the Church of St. Matthew, the first on West Eighty-second Street and the latter on West Sixty-fifth Street. A year ago Dr. Taylor's congregation gave him a $35,000 new rectory in honor of his silver jubilee.

McKINLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Unveiled in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

A handsome window in memory of President William McKinley was unveiled yesterday in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The window presents an artistic pictorial representation of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane. A picture of President McKinley appears in a top panel of the window. Under the picture are set the last words of the martyred President: "It is God's way. His will be done."

The window is a gift from the members of the congregation. In connection with the unveiling the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, the pastor, preached on the subject "The Men Who Made America."

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New-York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 7.—The engagement of Dr. H. W. Ryman, the Summit physician, to Miss Elsie Gould, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gould of Bayonne, has been announced.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Lighting Effects in Belasco's Theatre Attract Attention.

Olga Nethersole Coming to Appear Again in "Sapho"—Miss Barry's Venture—Mansfield Refuses Calls.

David Belasco and his theatre have occupied a prominent position for about a week. Following the charge that a small part of the play, "The Darling of the Gods," had been plagiarized, came the play, and, according to the critics, it exceeded the fondest hopes of its builders. The stage management has been praised for obtaining the combinations of light. It has been said that similar effects have never been obtained before in this country or any other. Maurice Grau has advised his stage managers, Messrs. Almany and Elmblad, and his conductors, Messrs. Hertz, Flon, and Mancinelli, to go to the theatre and study its lightings.

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Mr. Belasco appears for an hour or two in his lobby every evening and chats with friends. In an old suit of black clothes, the trousers bagged at the knees, a weather-stained hat of last season's buying, and with a bandage on a slight wound in his right hand, his appearance is a striking contrast with that of the theatregoers.

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When Maurice Grau announced that he had engaged Olga Nethersole for a tour of twenty-four weeks next season, the fact was omitted that she will appear in "Sapho" during the engagement. A friend of Miss Nethersole received recently a letter from England, announcing that she was again to appear in that play.

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News was received from England yesterday of the details of the new play by Frances Hodgson Burnett that is to be produced in London at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Dec. 27. It is the first child's play Mrs. Burnett has written since "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It is to be called "The Little Princess of Unfairy Land." Seymour Hicks is rehearsing it.

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Something new in diversion was furnished on the second night of Julia Marlowe's new play, "The Cavalier," at New Haven. George W. Cable, the author of the story, spoke for ten minutes, and the musicians were not required. Mr. Cable was in an orchestra stall, and to please the audience he had to walk down the centre aisle and speak from the orchestra leader's platform. He thanked the audience and the actors, referring to Miss Marlowe as the "queen of our Stage."

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The name of Hall Caine's new play for Nat Goodwin is "The Icelander." It will treat of things which take place in Iceland and elsewhere.

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Edwin Arden had to finish his performance in "Ninety and Nine" in the Academy under troublesome conditions on Saturday afternoon. In his rush for the engine, necessitated by the quick stage change, his foot struck a stage brace, and his left ankle was wrenched severely. It was necessary to lift him in and out of the cab of the locomotive, but he managed to limp through the last act. He will feel the effects for a day or two only.

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Although "A Country Girl" is playing nightly to crowded houses at Daly's, it is to be sent on the road in January long enough to let New York see a little of Klaw & Erlanger's "Billionaire."

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Sigmund Feinman, the Yiddish actor who is playing in the Thalia, on the Bowery, it is announced, will appear on Broadway next season in "Othello" and "King Lear." Mr. Feinman has been playing leading roles in Yiddish for more than fifteen years, and he had a tour in Europe last year. He has appeared in English plays only once, a number of years ago, when "Noah's Ark" was put on at Niblo's Garden.

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Ferdinand Bonn, the German actor who played a star engagement at the Irving Place last season, will reappear there early in January with "Hamlet," Felix Philippi's "The Great Light," and other plays.

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Katie Barry, the little slavey in "A Chinese Honeymoon," is going to show New York what she can do in other roles by giving at the Princess a series of matinée performances made up of one-act comedies. Thomas Seabrooke, William Buness, Amelia Stone, and Mrs. Annie Yeamens will appear with her.

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Few of the people who stop in the foyer of Daly's to admire Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of his old actor-friend, David Garrick, realize just how much it is sought for. Although the original price is said to have been about $4,500, Daniel Frohman has been offered on several occasions recently as much as $7,000 and $8,000.

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Thomas Evans, who made a hit as the decent tough man in "Mrs. Jack" earlier in the Fall, is said to have left the company and to be quite ill in a local hospital.

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Daniel Frohman is among those who will bring Adelina Patti for a farewell tour next year. He said last evening that he had tried to think about it some time ago, but rumor had gotten ahead of him, and that just now he was not attempting to think of it.

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The Madison Square Theatre, it is said, will be abandoned after this season and torn down.

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In order to help defray the unusual expense of running the New York Theatre just now its managers have established on the old hotel floor of the theatre a costume factory in which about 200 girls and women are employed. Although the productions of Klaw & Erlanger necessitates the use of many costumes, it is said that the firm never uses them twice.

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Almost nightly there has been a contest between Richard Mansfield's endurance and that of the audience in the Herald Square Theatre. The first night of "Julius Cæsar," the actors and the actor-manger took all of the curtain calls offered, but since then Arthur Forrest is the only one who has been before the curtain and he has been allowed to appear only twice. The audience, especially the gallery god portion, has desired to get Mr. Mansfield out. He has refused to appear, and frequently the curtain has risen for a new scene while the calls for him were being continued.

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A Christmas fair is being arranged for Madison Square Garden, and Carrie Nation is one of its promised features. The management has been unable yet to locate her, she having disappeared after her reception and rejection at the Horse Show.

THE METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Colds, coughs, and the various other indispositions to which operatic stars are too often subject, particularly on rainy nights, considerately held aloof from the singers who were to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House concert last evening. Hence a rather small but very appreciative audience went home feeling that they had been well repaid for venturing out into the storm. The concert was of the kind that the regular Sunday patrons best enjoy—a well selected orchestral programme with enough vocal numbers to introduce four of the most satisfactory concert singers in the company. These were Mme. Gadski, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Blass.

M. Alfred Hertz directed the orchestra, rendering the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," by Mendelssohn; Saint-Saëns's ballet music from "Sampson et Dalila"; Wagner's overture, "Der Fliegende Holländer," and Beethoven's overture, "Egmont."

Miss Bridewell, gowned in a marvelous creation of lace, was especially pleasing in three songs, "Der Tod und das Mädchen," Schubert; "In Kahn," Grieg, and "Sehnsucht," Castello. Mme. Gadski, with Mr. Bispham, won great applause in Mozart's "La dove prende amor ricetto," from "Il Flauto Magico." She later sang as a solo number the aria, "Wie nahte mir der Schlummer," from Weber's "Der Freischütz," and he sang Edward Elgar's song, "The Pipes of Pan," and the aria, "Wo berg' ich mich?" from Weber's "Euryanthe." Mr. Blass's contribution was the aria "Schweig, damit dich Niemand warnt," from "Der Freischütz."

The programme this year contains the announcement in bold type that there will be "positively no encores." With the concerts commencing at 8:30 o'clock, and the programmes as long as they are, this is a wise provision.

Hauptmann's "Der Arme Heinrich."

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The first performance in Germany of Hauptmann's drama "Der Arme Heinrich" was given at the Duetsches Theater here last evening. It was apparently a brilliant success, and the author was called before the curtain over twenty times. The critics, however, generally agree that the play lacks dramatic qualities.

IN THE SHOPS.

To have noiseless footfalls, particularly in a house that has polished floors and stairs, it is necessary that the housemaid should have shoes of a particular style. Who has not visited in houses, otherwise well ordered, and heard the maid's heavy steps running up and down stairs with a clatter particularly trying to sensitive nerves. There are shoes made especially for the maid's use, sometimes found in stock, but more often made to order. They have tough and flexible moose-hide soles, with heels of the same material stitched on. They make possible an absolutely noiseless step, do not slip on polished wood, and, what is also to the point, will not scratch a floor.

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Nurses' shoes are made on similar models. They may be buttoned or laced, or they are made in the old-fashioned manner, with an elastic piece set in at either side, to be pulled on without buttoning—a convenience, frequently, for the nurse.

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There are other boots, with the tops of a durable kid and particularly flexible soles, which are used by nurses, and also by teachers, who like shoes that are easy and noiseless.

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A good storm boot is of calf, with an extra high top and a heavy welted sole. It has a sensible low heel and extension edges to the sole.

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Not exactly a storm boot, but one to be used when the walking is bad, is of heavy kid, laced, with a military heel and the sole treated to make it waterproof.

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For the woman who finds the ordinary trim, snug-fitting boot uncomfortable there are boots made of a soft kid, with broad toes without tips and low, broad heels.

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Low shoes come in a similar style, and they are hand sewed and turned. Elderly women frequently find these shoes a delight.

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[illegible] for the stout woman are made on a [illegible] last, and they have an [illegible] ankle.

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[illegible] a breath to order. Small, [illegible] are the medium, and [illegible] different flavors—rose, [illegible] pleasing but [illegible] mons, coffee, and a [illegible] known as the smokers'. [illegible] of boxes cost 25 cents each. [illegible] tablets are the same price.

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Perfumed flannel is one of the most convenient forms of the sachet. A piece the size desired is cut off when needed, sewed into any part of the wardrobe, and it retains its scent as long as the ordinary sachet.

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One of the strangest of odors is called peau d'Espagne, and is supposed to reproduce the odor of the old Cordovan scented leather. There is the perfume which is used in many things, and there is a reproduction of the old leather, pieces of which are tacked into garments, hats, coats, gowns, even shoes, or it scents the underwear in a drawer.

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The woman who would be beautiful can spend a fortune in toilet luxuries if she will. There are, for instance, kid gloves made specially to wear at night and keep her hands soft and white. The gloves come from Paris, and they are of fine, soft, white kid, a different shape from the ordinary glove. With a bit of cold cream or something of that nature rubbed into the hands, the gloves are pulled on, and the next morning the skin will be found, if it has been at all rough, in a greatly improved condition. The gloves cost $2 a pair.

HENRY LEWIS GASSERT DEAD.

Henry Lewis Gassert, one of the oldest wholesale tobacco merchants in this city, and who had the reputation of having been New York's original newsboy, died yesterday at his home, 751 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. His death was due to blood poisoning, which he contracted last May, as the result of an accident he suffered on Park Row. Mr. Gassert was standing at the curb looking at a newspaper bulletin board when he was struck and knocked down by a huge roll of paper which was being unloaded from a truck, his right leg being broken.

Mr. Gassert was born in Kurnbach, Germany, seventy-five years ago, and came to this country with his parents when a boy. The family settled on the east side, and young Gassert employed himself delivering newspapers. One day, as he frequently told the story, he went down into the City Hall district and astonished folk there by shouting out in the street the sale of the newspapers he carried under his arm. The idea proved a success immediately, and the "original newsie," as he was fond of referring to himself, soon had many imitators. Young Gassert went from newspaper selling to the cigarmaker's bench. When the gold fever broke out in 1849 Mr. Gassert went to California. He tried mining for a while, and then returned to selling newspapers and periodicals in San Francisco sent to him there from the East. He established stores in San Francisco and Sacramento, but finally dispersed of his business on the Pacific Slope and returned to New York.

With his brother Mr. Gassert engaged in the wholesale tobacco business under the firm name of John L. Gassert & Brother. The firm conducted two establishments—one at Fletcher and Water Streets and the other at Broome Street and the Bowery. For many years the Gasserts were among the leading wholesale tobacconists in the city. The firm went out of business some years ago. About a year ago Mr. Gassert wrote a series of articles for The Tobacco Leaf, telling of the old-time methods of doing business in the tobacco line, which attracted much attention in the trade. He is survived by his wife, a son, and a daughter. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening.

Barry Johnstone, the Actor, Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—After lingering for nearly a week Barry Johnstone, the actor who last Monday night shot himself after killing Kate Hassett, a member of Keith's Bijou Theatre Stock Company, died to-day at the Hahnemann Hospital. Death resulted from peritonitis.

Death of D. H. Harkins, Actor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—D. H. Harkins, the actor, who became ill in New York a few months ago, died here to-day at the home of his father.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alfred L. Seton.

Alfred L. Seton, brother-in-law of O. Egerton Schmidt, died Saturday evening at the latter's residence, 12 West Eighth Street, of heart disease. Mr. Seton was born in this city in 1825, and was the son of Alfred Seton and Frances Barnewell. He joined a party en route for California at the time of the discovery of gold in 1849. Two years later he returned. The Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which his father was at that time the head, offered him a position which he occupied until 1861. Then he became a member of the Gold Board of New York.

About twenty-five years ago he went to Europe, and since then had passed the greater portion of his time there. A daughter, Laura, was the wife of Gen. von Ketteler, who commanded the German post at Tao-Ting-Foo, China, and with them Mr. Seton passed much of his time. This daughter died in 1898. He leaves a wife, the daughter of J. W. Schmidt, at one time Consul General of Germany in this city; a son, Alfred, who married a daughter of Henry I. Barbey, and a sister, the widow of Bishop Alonzo Potter of Pennsylvania, the father of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York. He was a Governor of the old New York Club, and was one of the oldest members of the Union Club. The funeral will be held at Grace Church to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be in St. Peter's Churchyard, Westchester.

Dr. Daniel Pearson Pease.

A cablegram received from Paris announced the death yesterday of Dr. Daniel Pearson Pease of 9 West Twenty-fourth Street, this city. Dr. Pease, who was not feeling well at the time, sailed for Europe on May 29, and traveled about the Continent. He seemed to recuperate quickly, but eight weeks ago he was taken ill in Paris and typhoid fever followed. He was removed to a private hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. Dr. Pease was a son of the late Marshall Pease of Chicopee, Mass., where he was born forty-five years ago. After leaving school he studied medicine in Bellevue Medical College, where he was graduated in 1882. After serving on the hospital staff for some time, he was placed in charge of a bureau in the Contagious Diseases Department of the Board of Health, and was in charge of North Brother Island for some time. Leaving the [illegible] Department he engaged in practice, [illegible] at the time of his demise was the [illegible] physician at the Hoffman House, [illegible] Fifth Avenue Hotels. Dr. [illegible] married. His parents are [illegible] brother lives in Mon[illegible] will be brought to this [illegible].

Notes.

Prof. Augus[illegible], who for thirty years had held [illegible] of Modern Languages in the [illegible] State Normal College at Ypsil[illegible] yesterday of acute indigestion. He [illegible] Germany in 1842. A son, [illegible] is an instructor in Cornell [illegible].

MONROE BAILEY, father of [illegible] Governor-elect of Kansas, died [illegible] at Baileyville, Kan, aged eighty-[illegible]. While in the midst of his campaign in October, W. J. Bailey was called to the bedside of his father, and he remained with him constantly up to his death.

Col. ROBERT MARK RICHARDSON, who organized the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, which served in the civil war, died yesterday at his home in Syracuse, aged eighty-five years. He was clerk of one of the Senate committees for more than twenty years and chief of staff of the late Major Gen. D. P. Wood of the Sixth Division of the National Guard in 1874.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Dec. 5, 1902, Dr. Timothy Field Allen, aged sixty-five years, at his residence, 3 East Forty-eighth Street.
Funeral services at Saint Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Dec. 8, 1902, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
Members are invited to attend the funeral of their honored associate TIMOTHY FIELD ALLEN, M. D., LL. D., from St. Thomas's Church, on Monday, Dec. 8th, at 1:30 P. M.
WILLIAM H. VAN DEN BURG, M. D., President.
J. PERRY SEWARD, M. D., Secretary.

NEW YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 23d St. and 3d Av.
The members of the Board of Directors and Staff of the Hospital are requested to attend the funeral services of our late honored President, Timothy Field Allen, M. D., LL. D., at St. Thomas's Church, Monday, Dec. 8, at 1:30 P. M.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Vice President.
JAS. WORRALL ARTHUR, Secretary.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.
Members are invited to attend the funeral of their late associate, Dr. Timothy F. Allen, at St. Thomas's Church, on Monday, Dec. 8, 1902, at 1:30 o'clock. N. L. BRITTON, Prest.
E. L. BURGESS, Secy.

BRIGHTMAN.—At New Canaan, Conn., on the 5th inst., Catherine E., widow of Henry A. Brightman.
Funeral private. Interment Newport, R. I.

DOWNIE.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, 1902, at the residence of his son, 73 East 116th St., John Downie, native of Dundee, Scotland, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral private.

LITTELL.—Suddenly, at Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 5, 1902, Cornelia D. Littell, in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 55 Beach Street, Stapleton, on Monday, Dec. 8th, at 1 P. M.

PEARSONS.—Dr. Daniel Pearsons, at Paris, Dec. 7.

REMY.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at Gera, Germany, on Dec. 5, William E. Remy.

SETON.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, at the residence of his brother-in-law, O. Egerton Schmidt, 12 West 8th St., Alfred L. Seton, in his 78th year.
Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Westchester. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SMITH.—On Dec. 6, at her residence, "Nissequogue," St. James, Long Island, Mary Augusta, wife of the late Caleb Tangier Smith, and daughter of the late Hon. Edward Henry Smith.
Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 9, at St. James's Church, St. James, Long Island, at half-past 11. Train leaves Long Island City at 9:06 o'clock; returning leaves St. James at 1:18.

SYMONDS.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1902, Caroline Bradstreet Bachelder Symonds, wife of Brandereth Symonds.
Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock.

WEBSTER.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1902, Genevieve Macfarlane, wife of Dr. David Webster.
Remains taken East.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Dec.
ALBERTS, Jacob, 114 Suffolk St.	2	6
ANDERSON, H., 121 W. 88th St.	55	4
AHERN, John, 320 Madison St.	23	5
BATES, Daniel W., 213 E. 68th St.	29	6
BITTNER, Rosina, 213 E. 18th St.	36	6
BISDORF, Henry F., 528 E. 16th St.	44	6
BOHR, Theodore, 349 E. 82d St.	1	6
BRAKHOLM, W., 245 W. 125th St.	75	7
BELVIN, Henry, 62 E. 120th St.	63	6
BLOCH, Caroline, 531 E. 6th St.	60	5
CONWAY, William, 425 E. 10th St.	28	5
COLESSIO, Teresa, 25 Mulberry St.	31	5
CHRISTOPHER, Gustav, 282 E. Houston St.	17	5
CONLON, Michael, 173 West End Av.	58	4
DEMAND, John, 231 E. 126th St.	1	5
DITTMAR, W. J., 1,188 Park Av.	29	4
DEUPER, William, 195 Forsyth St.	57	6
ENRIGHT, Michael, 99 Perry St.	26	4
EPSTEIN, Gerson, 27 Chrystie St.	46	6
EHRLICH, Moses D., 95 Orchard St.	45	5
GARRIGAN, Mary E., 610 E. 16th St.	41	5
GALANTA, Lewis, 55 Broome St.	2	6
GLORDI, Antonia, 191 Mott St.	1	6
GALLAGHER, William, 333 10th Av.	33	5
GOLDEN, Annie, 383 Park Av.	45	6
HILDEBRAND, M., 1,356 1st Av.	36	5
HAMMER, Clara, 158 Ridge St.	1	6
HEILZHER, B., 1,408 Madison Av.	74	6
HURWITZ, Abner, 19 Ludlow St.	54	6
HUGHES, Hannah, 108 E. 87th St.	52	6
HART, Daniel P., 36 W. 24th St.	49	5
JACOBY, Sigmund, 55 E. 76th St.	73	6
JOSEPH, Fannie, 65 Pike St.	36	6
KELLY, Annie, 53 Oak St.	1	6
KARTZOWITZ, G., 14 Rutgers Place.	60	6
KEHOE, Annie, 232 E. 100th St.	51	6
LAVERTY, M. W., 227 W. 133d St.	44	5
LAWLOR, Ann, Almshouse Hosp.	70	5
LACY, James, 160 E. 56th St.	24	7
LEOWENSTEIN, S., 68 E. 114th St.	93	6
MARONEY, Annie, 347 E. 66th St.	1	6
MELVILLE, M., 251 Madison St.	62	5
MAGLIARI, B., 2,286 1st Av.	59	5
MOLJICH, M., N. Y. Foundling Hosp.	25	5
MALLY, John P., 306 E. 26th St.	1	6
MEEHAN, W. H., 233 E. 89th St.	66	5
MURPHY, Patrick, 217 E. 41st St.	53	6
MEYERSON, Harry, 400 E. 104th St.	1	6
MOSKOWITZ, Leon, 117 Orchard St.	1	6
McFARLANE, Annie, 728 Amsterdam Av.	42	4
McGRATH, James, 42 Henry St.	44	5
NORTON, Jane, 424 E. 32d St.	47	4
O'TOOLE, Joseph, 110 E. 104th St.	4	5
O'HARA, Mary, 711 Columbus Av.	58	6
OWEN, Margaret E., 21 W. 100th St.	4	5
PINTO, Rose P., 30 1st Av.	23	5
PAKALSKY, Michael, 406 E. 76th St.	62	7
PEARLSKY, Jacob M., 29 Lewis St.	1	6
REDMOND, David, 1 W. 114th St.	75	5
RECHTSTEINER, B., 340 E. 48th St.	54	6
ROBINSON, Lazarus, 47 7th St.	62	5
RYAN, Cornelius, 585 10th Av.	78	6
SCHMITT, Phillip, 56 1st Av.	26	5
SIEBERT, Joseph, 2,660 8th Av.	14	5
SPEIRS, Joseph, 788 Washington St.	29	5
SPECHTER, Samuel, 48 Market St.	1	5
SPAGNA, Theresa, 225 Stanton St.	1	6
SHAPIRO, Celia, 138 Eldridge St.	2	5
SIMON, Jacob, 193 Henry St.	32	3
SPERATO, Francesco, 411 E. 115th St.	2	6
SHOUD, Annie, 406 Water St.	2	6
SULLIVAN, Annie, 950 1st Av.	72	7
SIMON, Isadore, 83 Orchard St.	1	6
TUNIS, Ralph, 514 W. 125th St.	8	6
TROMBATORE, B., 344 E. 106th St.	2	5
TESLER, Peppi, 102 Hester St.	46	5
WEMMELL, William, 309 W. 20th St.	62	5
WEISSMAN, Sarah, 233 E. 131st St.	29	5
YOUNG, Elimer, 18 Morningside Av.	54	5

Bronx.

BREAKESPEARE, Charlotte, 834 Morris Av.	..	6
DONOVAN, Maria, St. Joseph's Hosp.	..	5
ELIZEN, Rose M., 322 Mott Av.	..	6
SCHULTHEISS, A., 826 E. 156th St.	..	6

Brooklyn.

ALLEN, Carl S., 1,237 Sterling Place.	1	4
ACOR, Kate, 3 Hart St.	60	6
BOHLERT, John, 312 Stagg St.	49	5
BRADY, J., E. N. Y. and Rochester Av.	32	5
BROOKS, Josephine, 128 State St.	1	5
BUSCH, Henry, 84 Keap St.	52	5
BIRD, Richard, 386 Atlantic Av.	82	5
COLONDO, Leo,

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA | B'way & 35th St. (Tel. 703-38) | Sam S. Shubert, Manager. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY." Beginning Dec. 15, "HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Saturday Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—AIDA. Eames, Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Edouard de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8.—LE PROPHETE (Revival.) Schumann-Heink, Maryili; Alvarez, Edouard de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8. Pop. Prices.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Dec. 11. FRANZ KNEISEL
SAT. Aft., Dec. 13. ANTON VAN ROOY
Tickets $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50C. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 4th Week. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Matinées Wednesday & Sat. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
"IMPRUDENCE."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. To-night at 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | THE CAVALIER.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Last 3 Weeks—Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
ETHEL BARRYMORE Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
E. S. WILLARD.
Evenings, 8:15. THE CARDINAL.
Mat. Saturday.
Thur. Dec. 11th The Professor's Love Story.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
"A monstrous pretty play * * * writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:15. —LAST THREE WEEKS.— The Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT. AT 2. Monday, Dec. 8.—"THE BILLIONAIRE."

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
(NEAR BROADWAY.) THURSDAY, AT 8 P. M.
PAOLO GALLICO
Seats $1.00 & $1.00 at Ditson's.
KNABE & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A pure melodrama with thrilling effects.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs
Next Week JOE WELCH in THE PEDDLER.

THE DEWEY
MATINEE TO-DAY.
World Beaters Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. The Matrimony Club. 'Weinwurst Inn.'

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Last Three Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POPULAR PRICES.
LAST WEEK—"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
TUESDAY, DEC. 16. WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL MUSICALITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

BELASCO THEATRE B'w'y, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS
BLANCHE BATES in

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

Circle Thea. B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Evgs. 25 & 50c. Mats. 25c. Entire House.
Herbert Stock Co. Presents Bijou Fernandez in JANE.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45 sharp "FAD AND FOLLY"
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Mr. Creston Clarke as HAMLET.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. LAVES OF RUSSIA

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY IN "The Only Way."

NEW STAR Lex'ton Av. & 107 St. Mat. To-day, 25c.
A RAGGED HERO.

GRAND—DAN DALY
Opera House. "THE NEW CLOWN."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.
To-n'g't & Fri. Eve. (pop prices) "Emilia Galotti." Tue., Wed., Moser's Comedy, "Der Bureaukrat."

3D AVE THEA. "A MONTANA OUTLAW" 3 Mat. To-day.

PROGRESS ON CUP YACHT

Work Well Advanced on Heavy Parts of the Frame.

Difficulty Being Met with in Arranging Satisfactory Dates for the Big Season Contemplated.

In the fitting of the keel of the new cup defender at Bristol for the placing of the keel plate in position much work has to be done in the way of arranging the fastenings, which are principally heavy screws, nearly an inch in thickness. Here is the main connection between the framing and the keel of the craft. In view of the strain at this point the work has to be carried on with the utmost care, and in consequence the fitting of the keel plate is a job that cannot be accomplished under another week, after which the setting up of the frames will go on. Heavy forgings are being turned out in the shops for the connections to be made in the new yacht.

Business is rushing along in the department where some of the craft's fittings are being molded, and the next work to be done there is the casting of the stem and the sternpost, the patterns for which have just been completed in the carpenter shop. Gun metal is to be used for these castings, and from accounts the castings will be turned out this week. It will be necessary to cast the stem in three or more sections, the pieces to be joined by a new process, which has received tests in the shops satisfactory to the designer.

From the plans under way now the cast for the sternpost will be in two sections, the first to have a length of 10 feet and the second to be 11 feet in length, a total of 21 feet. Regarding the lower section of the sternpost it is to be cast with offsets to engage a rudder like that of the Constitution, one fitted for the feature of buoyancy in the provision whereby the inside will have an air chamber into which air is to be pumped by hand.

RACES ON THE SOUND.

The work of arranging a schedule of the yacht races on Long Island Sound is not an easy matter at any time. For the coming year it will be more difficult than usual, partly because the fixing of dates for the America's Cup races in August disarranges the sequence of various events, and partly because the New York Yacht Club has concluded to give a good share of its attention to racing on the Sound. Along the Westchester, Connecticut, and Long Island shores, between College Point on the west and the open water off Plum Island on the east, there are twenty-five yacht clubs. Twenty-four of these constitute the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. Every one of these clubs wants to have at least one open regatta during the season. Several of them want two or three, several demand five or six. Moreover, Saturday is the only day of the week, other than a legal holiday, that is acceptable as a race day. By common consent the season opens on Decoration Day and closes on the last Saturday in September.

Next year there will be nineteen race days in the season, two less than usual, because Decoration Day and Fourth of July fall on Saturday. Every club will ask that its races be free from interference on the part of other clubs in the vicinity. As the total number of races will not be less than that of the season of 1902—fifty-three, including Larchmont race week and the special Thursday and Friday races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Indian Harbor, Manhasset Bay, and American Yacht Clubs—there is a fine opportunity for the exercise of mathematics and diplomacy on the part of those who make up the schedule, especially as every club wants, and expects to secure, all the racing yachts of all the clubs for its races.

It is generally believed that the best racing weather comes in the last half of June, the first half of July, and the first half of September, but this belief is frequently upset by facts. As a general proposition, it may be said that no one Saturday or holiday is intrinsically more valuable as a racing day than any other. But many of the clubs are very jealous of their rights to race on certain days. We have to race on such and such days. The fixtures are in our by-laws," is frequently heard. New Rochelle Yacht Club, for example, insists on having its annual regatta on the Saturday before the Fourth of July. Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club is equally insistent on its privilege to hold its annual on the last Saturday in July. Four years out of seven, the attendance of the year being excelled, the Saturday before the Fourth and the last Saturday in June are one and the same day. Five yacht clubs demand Saturdays between Decoration Day and the Fourth of July, and as they race over the same portion of the Sound and want the same fleet of racing yachts, no two of them can have the same day. But in 1903 there will be only four Saturdays between the two holidays.

N. Y. C. ANNUAL CRUISE.

All the larger clubs avoid racing days in the first two weeks in August because the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, usually held during that period, draws many of the larger racing yachts away from the Sound. Next year the cruise will begin on Thursday, July 16, and end, with the fleet at Newport, July 24, thus "killing" the two Saturdays, July 18 and 25, for racing on the Sound. These two Saturdays mark the beginning of Larchmont race week, as set down in the by-laws. Next year race week is to begin on July 4, so it is announced, and end on July 11, and this arrangement will disconcert Riverside Yacht Club, one of the half dozen clubs on the Sound which give races for large yachts, and which is tenacious of its right to give its annual regatta on the Saturday after the Fourth of July.

To return to June, there is still another complication. The usual sequence is: First Saturday, Knickerbicker; second Saturday, Manhasset Bay; third Saturday, Larchmont; fourth Saturday, Seawanhaka; fifth Saturday, if there be one, on the first Saturday in July, if it be before the Fourth, New Rochelle. But the New York Yacht Club has arranged a regatta at Newport for June 20, the third Saturday, Larchmont's day usually, and it is unofficially reported that Larchmont will hold its Spring regatta on June 13, the second Saturday, usually Manhasset Bay day. Possibly Manhasset Bay will take June 20 for its annual regatta, and "look pleasant," even if the big boats are at Newport, and if so, Knickerbocker, Larchmont, and Menhasset Bay being fixed, there is left June 27 to be assigned to either New Rochelle or Seawanhaka, and a chance for the exercise of diplomacy in placarding the other.

There is one other day that can be worked in to excellent advantage as a race day for any club whose racing water is not too far distant from Larchmont, and that is Friday, July 3. As the Saturday of that week is a holiday, the Friday will be, in respect to business affairs, similar to a Saturday; a day on which the racing men and the club members in general can get away from town. In 1896, when the calendar was like that of next year, the New Rochelle Yacht Club waived in favor of Seawanhaka, what it considered its technical rights to the Saturday before the Fourth, and held its annual regatta on Friday, July 3. The affair was signally successful. Fifty-five yachts started in the regatta, and forty-eight of them were timed at the finish. This is a record seldom surpassed on Long Island Sound; never, excepting by Larchmont. As the sequence of events, as already fixed appears to double Seawanhaka and New Rochelle on one day, and to displace Riverside from the Saturday after the Fourth, it is possible that one of these clubs may be persuaded to hold its annual regatta on Friday, July 3.

Fortunately for the peace of mind of those upon whom falls the duty of arranging the schedule, the clubs that race late in July and in August are not quite as tenacious of their rights to fixed days as are those which race earlier in the season. Fortunately, too, all the clubs recognize the right of the New York Yacht Club to hold the American Cup race on any days in the season on which the club and the challenger may agree. Moreover, one of the two main reasons for the existence of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound is the vital necessity of some organization to bring the club into harmony in the matter of racing dates. This work the association has performed very successfully and satisfactorily for the past eight years, by the exercise of diplomacy and tact, and without doubt the schedule that may be presented at the annual meeting in March next will be accepted by all the clubs.

MEASUREMENT RULE PUZZLE.

Since the adoption of a new measurement rule by the New York Yacht Club and the modification by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound of the rule in force in 1902, some yachtsmen who have given only casual attention to the subject have imagined themselves to be between the devil and the deep sea in the matter of building new yachts. They are apparently afraid that if they build under the New York rule they will be handicapped in racing on the Sound, or vice versa.

The New York Yacht Club adopted the so-called Seawanhaka rule, based on load-water line and sail area, something like twenty years ago, and has made no change until this year. The Larchmont Yacht Club and the Long Island Sound Association adopted the same rule at the outset, and made no change until a year ago. True, the association adopted the so-called girth rule four years ago, under a misapprehension. It was supposed that it was to be accepted by the New York, Atlantic, and Larchmont Clubs, otherwise the association would not have taken it. But as these clubs refused it, the clubs in the association suspended it for the time being and at the next meeting of the association it was discarded and the old rule was readopted. Therefore the only changes in many years are embodied in the acceptance of the association rule a year ago, with the anticipation that some modification might be necessary after a year's experience, and in the adoption of an entirely different rule this year by the New York Yacht Club.

It is much to be regretted that the New York Yacht Club on one side and the Larchmont Yacht Club and the association on the other have "split tacks." But the results in next year's racing will not be at all detrimental to the sport, and, moreover, the two methods will be, by force of circumstances, tested side by side, and it goes without saying that if either measurement rule proves to be distinctly better than the other, it will be accepted by both sides. As to the modification of the association rule there need be no concern. It is a small matter, anyway, and its effect upon yachts already in existence will be simply to bring them within the limits of the classes in which they properly belong. Its effect on new yachts will be to allow the building of yachts in the smaller classes of slightly less displacement, without penalties, than was permitted by the rule as heretofore in force. No new measurements of existing yachts will be necessary. New certificates of measurement will be required, but they can be made out by the measurers from measurements already taken.

The yachtsman who contemplates building a new yacht to race in the events of the New York Yacht Club and in those of the clubs on Long Island Sound as well need not worry over the dilemma. Larchmont and the association require new yachts to race "at the top of their classes"; that is to say, without time allowance. For racing on the Sound, therfore, a new yacht should be so designed that she will measure close to the maximum limit of the class for which she is intended. A yacht for the 43-foot class, for example, should be so constructed and rigged that she will measure very close to 43 feet; 42.8 or even 42.9, perhaps. It is well to leave a small margin for safety, for the slightest excess of 43 feet would carry a yacht into the 51-foot class, where she would be compelled to race without time allowance against yachts much larger.

Such a yacht, entering a New York Yacht Club race, will not be seriously handicapped in any event. She will, under the New York Yacht Club rule, have an entirely different measurement—or "rating"—and will race in a class known by another title, but she will race with the same competitors as in the Sound races, although perhaps on slightly different terms. The time allowance, too, will be on a different basis, and out of the racing under New York measurements, of yachts built under the Long Island Sound rule, with yachts built under the New York rule, and vice versa, will come increased knowledge of the subject of racing measurement, and a year or two hence the rule that proves to be the better one will undoubtedly be adopted by all the clubs.

NEW YORK FENCERS WON.

Teams from the Fencers' Club and the New York Turn Verein of this city and the Boston Athletic Association met at the rooms of the Fencers' Club, 599 Fifth Avenue, Saturday night in the annual competition for the Fencers' Club Cup, and the trophy was won by the Fencers' Club by a score of 4 points. The New York Turn Verein scored 3 points and the Boston Athletic Association 2 points. A fourth team entered from the New York Athletic Club, but on account of the absence of one of its members was unable to compete.

As the cup has now been won for a third time by the Fencers' Club, it becomes the property of that organization, and a new one probably will be offered next year. A former trophy offered under similar conditions was won by the New York Athletic Club three years ago.

Each team was composed of three men, one in each class of weapons, viz.: Foils, sabres, and dueling swords, as follows:

New York Turn Verein.—Foils, John Allaire; dueling swords, J. P. Mitchell; sabres, Charles A. Bill.

Boston Athletic Association.—Foils, S. Cabot; dueling swords, J. P. Parker; sabres, A. M. Brownell.

Fencers' Club.—Foils, Fitzhugh Townsend; dueling swords, Charles Tatham; sabres, A. Van Z. Post.

Each man met the other two men in his class, making three bouts in each class of weapons, or nine bouts in all. Each bout counted one point to the winning team. In the foils and the dueling swords each team won one point, and the match was decided by the results of the sabre contests, in which A. Van Z. Post of the Fencers' Club beat both his opponents and scored two points to one for the New York Turn Verein, and none for the Boston Athletic Association. The summary follows:

Foils.—First Bout—S. Cabot, Boston Athletic Association, beat John Allaire, New York Turn Verein. Second Bout—Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club, beat S. Cabot, Boston Athletic Association. Third Bout—John Alaire, New York Turn Verein, beat Fitzhugh Townsend, Fencers' Club.

Dueling Swords—First Bout.—J. P. Mitchell, New York Turn Verein, beat J. P. Parker, Boston Athletic Club, 2—1. Second Bout—J. P. Parker, Boston Athletic Association, beat Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, 2—1. Third Bout—Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, beat J. P. Mitchell, New York Turn Verein, 2—1.

Sabres.—First Bout—C. A. Bill, New York Turn Verein, beat A. M. Brownell, Boston A. A., 4—3. Second Bout—A. Van Z. Post, Fencers' Club, beat C. A. Bill, New York Turn Verein, 5—3. Third Bout—A. Van Z. Post beat A. M. Brownell, Boston A. A., 4—3.

TEAM SUMMARY.

	Foils.	Dueling Swords.	Sabres.	Total Points.
Fencers' Club	1	1	2	4
New York Turn Verein	1	1	1	3
Boston Athletic Assoc'n	1	1	0	2
Total	3	3	3	9

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Judge Magee, Tillo, Trombone, Glennelle, Moronda, 105 pounds each; Smile, 108; Bastile, 110; Guatama, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 99 pounds; Lady Alberta, 101; Little Jack Horner, 102; Morcom, Precisely, and Doeskin, 105, each; Dr. Scharff, 106; Kiss Quick and Alfred C., 107; James J. Corbett, 112; If You Dare, 113.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden fillies, two years old; five furlongs. Woodmont Belle, Irene Mae, Nitto, Varner, Fonso, Never Smile, Black Patti, Nicolette, and Arthesia, 107 pounds each; Vineland, Suburban Queen, Sontag, and Shotproof, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Tancred, 93 pounds; Cornwall, 98; Scotch Plaid and Worthington, 100 each; Travers, 102; W. J. Deboe, 107; Death, 110; *Rolling Boer, 113. *Coupled in betting.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Leenja, 90 pounds; Aimless, 95; Lady Midas and Goldaga, 98; Flaneur, 99; Flop and Georgia Gardner, 104; Swordsman, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Leviathan and Chickadee, 94 each; Optimo, 96; Trocadero, 98; Scotch Plaid, Marcos, and Loone, 104 each; Banish, 106; Barrack, 111.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:45 A. M.—565 West Thirty-seventh Street; Owen Connolly; damage $100.

4 A. M.—201 West Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—627 West End Avenue; Thomas Buckley; damage trifling.

10:12 A. M.—97 Pitt Street; S. Seppener; damage $100.

3:15 P. M.—18 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—192 East End Avenue; E. Levy; damage $100.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENVER, Dec. 7.—A fire that originated in McPhee & McGinnity's planing mill early to-day destroyed property valued at $120,000.

ATHENS, Penn., Dec. 7.—Fire to-day in the Union Tanning Company's plant at this place caused a loss of $50,000.

RIDGWAY, Penn., Dec. 7.—The Eagle Valley Tannery at this place was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is estimated at $75,000, and that on the stock of leather and hides at $250,000 to $300,000. The loss is said to be well covered by insurance. This tannery was managed by the Elk Tanning Company, which is identified with the United States Leather Company.

Amusements.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Extra Matinées Christmas and New Years.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., block w. of 8th Av. Wed. & Sat. Mat.
The 4 Cohans in The Governor's Son.

U. S. NAVY CREWS TO RACE

War Vessels' Small Boats to Compete in Immense Contest.

A Feature of Naval Manoeuvres in the Caribbean Will Be Race of Many Service Boats.

The biggest boat race in the history of the United States Navy is soon to take place in the Caribbean, where the most formidable fleet the American Government has even gotten together in peace or war is about to engage in Winter manoeuvres under the direction of Admiral George Dewey. The race will take place during the next two or three weeks between crews representing a score and more of the principal fighting vessels of Dewey's fleet.

The crew of the gunboat Nashville of the European Squadron, one of the vessels mobilizing in the Caribbean, the challenger for the race, is the holder of a cup which was won in an exciting race in the harbor of Villefranche last April from crews representing the other vessels attached to Admiral Crowninshield's squadron. It required the greatest efforts on the part of the Nashville's men to win the trophy, which is the gift of James Gordon Bennett. The crew has held the cup ever since. There have been several races between the Nashville, the Chicago, the Illinois, and the Albany, the vessels composing the European Squadron, for the cup, but each time the crew representing the gunboat has managed to cross the line ahead, and it now holds the undisputed championship of the European Squadron.

When the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and the European Squadron, as well as most of the battleships and cruisers unattached, were ordered to mobilize in the Caribbean Sea for the Winter manoeuvres, the Nashville's crew immediately decided to make an effort to win the championship of the navy and issued a challenge for a race to every vessel that was to take part in the regular evolutions. Accordingly the challenge was issued and ship after ship has accepted the defi, and now nearly all of the fifty-odd vessels assembled in the southern seas have signified their intention to dispute with the Nashville's crew its right to the championship. The question now to be decided is the time and place of the race and the judges. The judges, although as yet unselected, will probably be Admirals Dewey, Crowninshield, Sumner, and Coghlan, the four senior commanders of the huge fleet that is to engage in mimic warfare. To get an idea of what a splendid race the forthcoming contest will be it is only necessary to enumerate a few of the ships that are at present in the Caribbean. There is for instance the great battleship Iowa, Admiral "Bob" Evans's old ship, which has turned out winning crews time and time again; the Illinois, whose crew has been vanquished by the Nashville, but who will be allowed another chance; the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's famous flagship; the battleships Alabama, Kearsarge, and the Massachusetts, besides about forty other vessels, big and small, each boasting a set of men that they argue can "lick" anything in the American or any other navy.

The boat crew of the gunboat Nashville, the champions of the European Squadron, has probably the most enviable record in the United States Navy. Besides the Bennett Cup they also hold a cup won at Colombo in which they worsted the crew of the American cruiser Albany, and one of the best crews of the British Indian Squadron. The English boat the men of the Nashville met on that occasion was considered the crack boat of his British Majesty's fleet, and the record shows that the British craft was easily beaten.

On another occasion, in a race with the Illinois boat, the Nashville's men say that the officers of the flagship had the boatswain's mate of the Nashville barred from sailing the cutter. In spite of this, the Illinois's crew was never in the race to any appreciable extent. The Nashville crew has had many other races besides these to its credit, and they have yet to meet a crew that can beat them across the finish line. The big race now about to be pulled off will decide whether there is such a crew in the American Navy. The champion Nashvilles say there is not, and the result alone will tell. The rules that are to govern the big race, as published in The Army and Navy Journal of last week, follow:

"All service boats with service rigs, sailed by regular crews and regular officers and boats, are eligible. Launches, with jib and mainsail rig, will be handicapped five minutes for the course to be sailed, which is about four miles. That boat which sails over the course in the least time (with five minutes added to the elapsed time in the case of launches with jib and mainsail rig) will be declared the winner."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 7.—A generally confident tone prevailed on the cloth market last week, although the actual business done was not important. There is a growing feeling that there will not be a superabundance of cotton, and that any substantial decline in values in the near future is not likely. Buyers, however, are not inclined to purchase beforehand.

The turnover was moderate, and a fair India inquiry, chiefly from Calcutta, in some lines of light cloths and dhooties was negotiated. Transactions for China were meagre and limited to low qualities. A few lesser Eastern outlets were more active, but elsewhere business was quiet.

Yarns were quiet, with a steady tendency in favor of the buyer. The inquiry was irregular and difficult to arrange.

Incorporated In Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 7.—Certificates of incorporation have been granted as follows:

American-Mexican Lumber Company of New York City; capital, $5,000,000.

The Owen China Company of Lisbon, Ohio, to manufacture and sell pottery and chinaware; capital, $100,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:11	Sun sets	4:33	Moon sets	11:41

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:57	Gov. Isl'd	1:12	H. Gate	3:08
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:01	Gov. Isl'd	1:19	H. Gate	3:15

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 8.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Martinique and Barbados	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	.....
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Benedict, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Catania, Barbados	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	.....	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentine	1:00 P. M.	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the prasumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 8.

Antilla, Nassau, Dec. 3.
Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Nov. 28.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 5.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Denbyshire, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 2.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 29.
Hilarion, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Lord Antrim, Swansea, Nov. 21.
Lord Lansdowne, Swansea, Nov. 22.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Manitou, London, Nov. 27.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 4.
Coleridge, Barbados, Dec. 3.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 4.
Parran, St. Croix, Dec. 2.
Sailor Prince, Bahia, Nov. 27.
Seguranca, Colon, Dec. 2.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
Corondo, St. Lucia, Dec. 3.
Kronprinz Wilhlm, Bremen, Dec. 2.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 3.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, Nov. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Maranhense, Para, Nov. 27.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 29.
Perugia, Naples, Nov. 29.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hanson, Matanzas, &c., with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at about 11:24 P. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Nov. 30, Southampton and Cherbourg,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Though professional Wall Street has been pleased to ignore it, choosing rather to give all consideration to the money market situation, there came about last week a development of far-reaching consequence that must have important influence not alone in the money market, but in the security market as well. Reference is had to the encouraging export movement of wheat and corn.

Statistics show that for the week the exports of wheat increased over one million bushels, while in corn there was a remarkable gain, the total exports being the largest for any single week in fourteen months. Inasmuch as the bull manipulation in both wheat and corn on the Chicago markets seems to be at an end, it is but reasonable to expect that this greater export movement marks the beginning of substantial shipments abroad. Inasmuch as cotton also—of which there is a greater yield than expected—is now moving fairly freely, the result must be that very shortly there will come on the exchange market a large number of grain and cotton bills, which will not only prevent gold exports, but will tend to attract gold here.

At the same time it may be noted that imports are steadily growing less, and after the New Year promise to be smaller still; while with the freer movement of grain from the West currency ought to begin to return to this centre.

In other words, unpleasant as the present money situation is, there is good prospect of relief in the near future. Hence any flurry that may come between now and the end of the year can be borne with more complacency and with less concern than would be the case was there no apparent escape from the stringency.

Pending this settlement of the money uncertainty the stock market is likely to be unsettled and highly irregular. Patient holders of stocks will, however, in the near future find ample reward for their patience.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Business on the Boerse last week was unusually stagnant, but values were fairly firm. On some days many standard securities failed to get a quotation, owing to complete lack of transactions. Domestic 3s were somewhat more active, but were fractionally lower. Other denominations were slightly higher, and foreign rentes were also generally higher.

All classes of industrials improved moderately. Coal shares were on an average 2 points better upon the protracted cold weather, and, in spite of declining exports to France, iron shares showed fractional gains.

Electrical shares improved, notwithstanding the pessimistic views regarding the industry expressed at the annual meeting of the Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft by the managing director of the company. Bank securities were generally slightly better, the Disconto Gesellschaft being the strongest because of Germany's expected action against Venezuela, that bank having large interests there and being the chief claimant in the pending German demands.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Inactive and featureless markets characterized the situation on the Stock Exchange last week.

The rates for loans were easier during the early part of the week, the supplies of cash being increased by the payments by the International Mercantile Company and by the Government disbursements. The market, however, paid back to the Bank of England £1,000,000, and another £1,000,000 went abroad and to the provinces, so that the market had no extra money in hand.

The messages of President Roosevelt and the report of Secretary Shaw generally answered expectations, and therefore did not exercise a wide influence, especially as Wall Street owes less in London to-day than for a long time past. It is believed that Western speculators rather than European, are likely to disturb Wall Street first.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, notions, and dress goods; Hotel Vendome.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. Emory, dry goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Omead, G. O., Walton, N. Y., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Squires, linens and white goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. A. Turner, shoes; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Carson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Garson, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

McKean, Ellers & Co., Austin, Texas; A. J. Ellers, domestics and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, hosiery, underwear, and furs; Hoffman House.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Jennings, cloaks, suits, and waists; G. B. Gilbert, domestics and cloths; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Filene, Williams, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, toilet articles, corsets, and leather goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Toplitz, R. L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; R. L. Toplitz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. P. Winne, domestics, linens, and white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; P. Hannaur, notions, laces, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; W. B. McLean, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Mark A. Hanna, Ohio; Col. Samuel B. Dick, Meadville; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., Boston.

HOLLAND—P. C. Fauntleroy, United States Army; J. A. Chansior, Los Angeles.

IMPERIAL—M. P. Randolph, Seattle; S. Arden Singlehurst, Vancouver, B. C.; John Jarrett, Pittsburg.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. M. B. Roberts, India.

MANHATTAN—S. White, London; Gen. W. J. Palmer, Colorado Springs; George A. Burden, Dubuque, Iowa.

SAVOY—T. A. E. Wesdock, Detroit; Joseph Schloss, Paris.

HOFFMAN—John Dillon, M. P., Dublin.

FIFTH AVENUE—James Macdonald, Richmond; Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul.

GILSEY—R. L. Peters, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE—F. O. Bushnell, San Francisco; E. E. Prussing, Chicago; Bishop William Lawrence, Boston.

ASTOR—E. Portenport, Washington; James Postlethwaite, Kendal, England; J. B. Gordon, Washington.

THE WEATHER.

The cold wave has reached the western upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys and continues in the extreme Northwest, Williston, N. D., temperature last night being 20 degrees below zero. The temperatures have also fallen decidedly in the Southern Slope and the Middle Mississippi Valley. They have risen in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

A depression central Saturday night over Northern Michigan has moved eastward to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley with somewhat increased intensity, attended by light snows from the lake region eastward.

There were also rains and snow in the Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States and local rains in the West Gulf States. There were also rains in the Pacific Coast States, from Central California northward, and rain and snow in the Northern Plateau with generally higher temperature.

The prevailing high pressure will control temperature conditions east of the Rocky Mountains for the next few days, although it will not be so cold Tuesday in the slope region and the Upper Missouri Valley.

It will be much colder Monday in the greater portion of the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the West Gulf States, and colder Monday and Monday night in the East Gulf, South, and Middle Atlantic States.

There will be snow Monday in the extreme Northwest and the Central Rocky Mountain region, and on Tuesday in the extreme Northwest and the Northern slope. There will be rain Monday in the North Pacific States, rain or snow in the North plateau, and snow flurries along the lower lakes.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk west, on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh and mostly northwest, on the Gulf coast light to fresh north, on the upper lakes fresh west to northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk west to northwest, diminishing Monday.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed at Eastport, Me., and on the California coast from Point Reyes Light to Eureka. Cold-wave warnings are displayed in Lower Michigan, Central and Northern Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, the west portion of Western New York, Arkansas, and the northwest portion of Eastern Texas.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New Jersey, fair and colder to-day and to-night. Tuesday fair, fresh northwest winds.

North Carolina, fair to-day, colder in west and central portions. Tuesday fair, colder on the coast, fresh northwest winds.

Eastern Florida, fair to-day. Tuesday fair, colder in north and central portions.

West Virginia, fair and much colder to-day, cold wave by night. Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and colder to-day, except snow flurries along Lake Erie, cold wave at night. Tuesday fair, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

Minnesota, fair and continued cold to-day. Tuesday partly cloudy, not so cold, probably snow in west portion, light north winds, becoming variable.

New England, fair to-day, except snow and colder in Eastern Maine, fresh west winds. Tuesday fair.

Western New York, fair and colder to-day, except snow flurries along the lakes, cold wave at night. Tuesday fair, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

North Dakota, increasing cloudiness to-day, probably snow, not so cold in northwest portion. Tuesday snow and warmer.

South Dakota, fair in east, snow in west portion to-day, continued cold. Tuesday snow with rising temperature.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; winds northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	17	26	32
6 A. M.	19	29	32
9 A. M.	22	30	37
12 M.	32	37	40
4 P. M.	35	35	39
6 P. M.	35	35	37
9 P. M.	33	33	36
12 P. M.	30	33	35

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36
Weather Bureau	31
Corresponding date 1901	25
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 26 degrees, and the humidity 88 per cent; The temperature at 8 P. M. was 34 degrees and the humidity 86 per cent. The mean temperature was 37 degrees at 11:45 A. M., and the minimum temperature 25 degrees at 12:45 A. M.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 6th day of December, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$379,274,569	Gold certificates outstanding	$379,274,569
Silver dollars	468,019,000	Silver certificates outstanding	468,019,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,722,199	Treasury notes outstanding	24,904,000
Silver bullion of 1890	23,181,801		
Total	$872,177,569	Total	$872,177,569

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$81,758,964.75	
Gold certificates	36,168,930.00	
Standard silver dollars	442,230.00	
Silver certificates	4,292,883.00	
Silver bullion	1,862,283.45	
United States notes	3,241,772.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	111,318.00	
National banknotes	13,092,279.62	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,295,344.77	
Fractional currency	116.00	
Minor coin	621,285.68	
		$147,887,413.27
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$148,090,055.91	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,341,914.65	
Total	$14,090,055.91	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	78,217.33	
		148,777,273.24
Total		296,664,686.51
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,126,737.76	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,764,700.16	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,407,013.48	
Post Office Department account	6,221,540.98	
Miscellaneous items	2,400,115.56	
		90,920,107.94
Available cash balance		$205,744,578.57

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$706,717.84	$5,640,656.95	$122,110,395.90
Internal revenue	680,284.16	4,657,292.93	102,014,388.17
Miscellaneous	33,945.07	402,326.27	17,157,041.16
Total receipts	$1,519,947.07	$10,700,276.15	$232,182,425.23
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	530,000.00	2,650,000.00	55,018,081.37
War	250,000.00	1,690,000.00	59,632,740.67
Navy	145,000.00	1,295,000.00	34,797,290.89
Indians	80,000.00	480,000.00	6,730,858.31
Pensions	375,000.00	3,360,000.00	64,071,475.71
Interest	.....	.....	16,590,779.95
Total expenditures	$1,380,000.00	$9,475,000.00	$236,841,227.50
Excess of receipts over expenditures	139,947.07	1,225,276.15	15,341,197.73
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,023,683.30	4,780,335.81	109,609,031.74
Internal revenue	751,104.49	4,595,223.13	123,964,627.07
Receipts from all sources last year	1,881,644.42	10,074,678.42	247,772,206.62
Expenditures last year	1,370,000.00	7,805,000.00	212,623,688.19

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	395,900.00	420,000.00	10,069,555.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	79,862.50	508,512.50	8,960,774.50
Notes received for current redemption	942,543.00	3,781,400.00	70,024,712.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,105,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$60,608,908.00	$5,518,697.00	$66,127,605.00
This fiscal year	1,703,270.00	439,357.00	2,142,627.00
This month	118,490.00	8,745.00	127,235.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	60,608,908.00	5,518,697.00	66,127,605.00
This fiscal year	1,703,270.00	439,357.00	2,142,627.00
This month	118,490.00	8,745.00	127,235.00

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46

ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President

WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.

R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.

A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

I have a valuable parcel of land, over 60 lots, by Prospect Park, Brooklyn; grand residence with same, value $350,000; will exchange for a seat on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, with some cash. Apply for particulars to M. H. C., P. O. Box 147, N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Phoenix Gold Mining Company, for the purpose of electing officers and Directors of said Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 30 Exchange Street, in the City of Portland, Maine, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the end of business on November 20, 1902, until the opening of business on December 11, 1902.

Dated Portland, Maine, November 17th, 1902.

FREDERICK HALE, Clerk.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 10th day of December, 1902, at eleven A. M., to vote upon a proposition to increase the Capital Stock of the Company from its present authorized capital of $3,000,000, consisting of 300,000 shares of $10 per share, to $6,000,000, to consist of 600,000 shares of $10 per share.

By order of the Directors,

J. WYMAN JONES, President.

HUGH N. CAMP, JR., Secretary.

Dated New York, November 20, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the U. S. Rubber Reclaiming Works, of New York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 127 Duane Street, New York City, on the 22d day of December, 1902, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 6, 1902.

WALTER T. ROSEN, Secretary.

The Germania Life Insurance Company

The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1902, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CARL HEYE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Office of The Canton Company of Baltimore,

N. E. Corner Toone and Second Streets, Canton, Baltimore County, Md.

December 6, 1902.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $40,000 or such sum, (more or less,) as may be deemed expedient, will be expended in the purchase of shares of the Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.

All offers to sell must be in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 22nd day of December, 1902, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices; the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.; before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, as provided in Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Section 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Albany, November 28, 1902.

Application having been made to this Board by the Union Railway Company of the City of New York, under Section 109 of the Railroad Law, for the approval of this Board of the use of the overhead electrical trolley system of motive power in the operation of a portion of the railroad of said company, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by this Board at Parlor D.R., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, December 10, 1902, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

By the Board. E. C. McENTEE, Assistant Secretary, Board of Railroad Commissioners.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of December 5th to 18th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 11. WEST 144TH STREET OPENING, from Hamilton Terrace to Convent Avenue. Confirmed October 20, 1902; entered December 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of December 5th to 18th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. ANDREWS AVENUE OPENING, from Burnside Avenue to East 180th Street. Confirmed October 20th, 1902; entered December 3d, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 3, 1902.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

FRED. H. SMITH,

Stocks and Bonds,

66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Thirty Years in the Business.

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SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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Banks and Trust Companies.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27

Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

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Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.

Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York

57 and 59 Wall St.

Capital, ... $1,000,000

Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Dicott
Albert C. Case	John S. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Herbert Hoe	Marion F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward D. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for plumbing improvements, Male Department, Basement Toilets, Wards 14, 19, and 22; Female Dept., Wards A, B, and C; East Boiler House, at the Manhattan State Hospital, East, Ward's Island, New York, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1902, to the State Commission in Lunacy, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, and at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the State Commission in Lunacy reserves the right to reject all bids.

T. E. McGARR, Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.

Albany, December 4, 1902.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock, A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902,

for furnishing all the labor and material required for the construction of receiving basins on the north and south sides of Sixty-sixth Street, adjoining the wall of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., on the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Convent Avenue; on the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-third Street, and alteration and improvement to receiving basins on the northeast and southeast corners of Seventy-ninth Street and Riverside Drive.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see CITY RECORD.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock, A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

Re-regulating, regrading, reflagging and recurbing Edgecombe Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

Regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway; also,

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Audubon Avenue.

For full particulars see City Record.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902,

for furnishing all the labor and materials required for the cleaning and painting of the Riverside Drive Viaduct, on Twelfth Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see CITY RECORD.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSals for Retaining Wall," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, January 3, 1903, and then and there publicly opened, for constructing a retaining wall at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Appropriation available, $35,000. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Bureau or will be furnished by the Commandant of the navy yard named. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau, December 2, 1902.

SEALED BIDS or estimates for paving with asphalt between 18th and 21st Streets, East River, and with granite between Piers Old 20 and New 16, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, December 12, 1902. (For particulars see CITY RECORD.)

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF AMAZONAS,

Republic of the United States of Brazil.

Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1902, Interest Payable in New York.

The State of Amazonas has issued its Five per cent. (5%) Gold Bonds in the aggregate amount of one million five hundred thousand pounds (£1,500,000,) dated July 1, 1902, redeemable at the rate of one-thirtieth (1-30th) part per annum, for the purpose of refunding its entire State debt and providing funds for public purposes. One-half (½) of the issue is offered for public subscription, purchasers to have the benefit of January 1st coupon.

The State of Amazonas is one of the wealthiest States of Brazil, and is nine times larger than New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts combined. It is the source of the purest rubber, its exports of which have increased from 7,492 tons in 1899-00 to 15,400 tons in 1901-'02.

These bonds are exempt from all taxation and all the revenues of the State are especially charged with the payment of both principal and interest. Total fixed charges $655,000, annual revenue of the State, 1901-'02, $3,842,400; estimated for 1902-'03 about $4,000,000. Form of Bonds and Bond Agreement approved by the firm of **Stetson, Jennings & Russell**, and the Bonds certified by the **London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.**

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO NOON OF DECEMBER 16TH AND SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY. THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REFUSE ANY AND ALL BIDS.

Porfirio Nogueira,
Enéas Martins,
Special Representatives of the Government of Amazonas.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb		

THE CUBA COMPANY hereby gives notice that all of its outstanding debenture bonds issued under its agreement with the Morton Trust Company, dated May 1, 1902, will be redeemed at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1902, by payment of the principal of the bonds with the unpaid interest accrued thereon to such date of payment, upon surrender of such bonds with all unpaid coupons thereof for cancellation.

Further interest upon all of said bonds will cease upon said date of redemption.—Dated November 28th, 1902.

H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,

83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.

Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Dividends.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1902.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SIX PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The first quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company preferred stock, represented by St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company stock trust certificates issued and outstanding, of record on December 13th, 1902, will be paid on January 2d, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend, the transfer books for the said preferred stock trust certificates will be closed at close of business on Dec. 13th, 1902, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1903.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1902.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY TEN PER CENT. COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The first semi-annual dividend of $5.00 per share of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company common stock, represented by St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company stock trust certificates issued and outstanding, of record on December 13th, 1902, will be paid on January 2d, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend, the transfer books for the said common stock trust certificates will be closed at close of business on Dec. 13th, 1902, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1903.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Common stock a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after December 10th, 1902, to the Common stockholders as registered at the close of the books December 8th, 1902.

Transfer books for Common stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. December 8, 1902, until 10 o'clock A. M. December 19th, 1902.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Manhattan Railway Company.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, December 2d, 1902.

SEVENTY-FIFTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly divend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after January 2d, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, December 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Saturday, January 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Distilling Company of America,

27 William Street, New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books at 3 P. M., January 2, 1903.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock of this Company will be closed from January 2, 1903, at 3 P. M., until January 16, 1903, at 10 A. M.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company.

27 William Street, New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books at 3 P. M., January 2, 1903.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock of this Company will be closed from January 2, 1903, at 3 P. M., until January 16, 1903, at 10 A. M.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

27 William Street, New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of ONE

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains, arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:17 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15; Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 28½ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* "THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only to Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Union Sq., W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 6:14 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 6:40 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.: *7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (Fulton St.) 10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at 11:20 A. M.; (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (5:30, Lakewood only). Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 12:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:30, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—|4:00, 24:25, †8:00, |9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—
†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:30, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

2From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices, Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 248 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg, New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg... *12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg Limited .. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk ..... †12:55pm. †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto... †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto... *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Royal Limited.... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto.... *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *6:55pm.A *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto... *12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—LEWIS J. CONLAN, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

n10-law6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—RICHARD J. LYONS, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

n10-law6wM

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penns, Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 261 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

11-30-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. c12.25, d12.45, e7.00, n5.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*s6.55 AM	*e7.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4 10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.30 PM
Chicago & Toledo Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*n5.50 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7 55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE
$1.25 to Providence.
First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, at 4 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9.30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—LEWIS J. CONLAN, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

n10-law6wM

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 937 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr., GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN, Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 46 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6mM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Dec. 13, 2 PM. Kaiser, Feb. 24, 10 A.M
Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 A.M. Kronprinz, Mar. 10, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 2 PM. Kaiser, Mar. 24, 10 A.M.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Trave, Jan. 7, 11 A.M. †Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 A.M. ‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM

*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples, only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

WEST INDIES, $125 and up

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives, included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises. Passengers leaving Cruise at Nassau receive free ticket to Miami.

Mediterranean Cruise, Feb. 7, $400.00 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275.00 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. Dec. 15, Jan. 22, & Feb. 19.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Moltke...Dec. 11, 9 AM Bluecher..Dec. 27, 4 PM
Patricia.Dec. 20, 9:30 AM Pretoria, Jan. 5, 8 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 PM Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM

S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise
From N. Y., March 12, 1903.
FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S SPECIAL PARTY FOR S. S. "AUGUSTE VICTORIA"

ORIENTAL CRUISE

The bookings for the S. S. Moltke have been unprecedentedly large, the ship being now practically filled. We have therefore arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a select limited party to accompany the ORIENTAL CRUISE of the S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA, sailing Feb. 3rd, 1903, at special inclusive rates.

77 DAYS—$400

and up, including shore excursions, etc., as specially arranged for our MOLTKE CRUISE.

Descriptive programmes free on request.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Phila....Dec. 10, 10 AM St. Louis.Dec. 24, 10 AM
St. Paul..Dec. 17, 10 AM Phila...Dec. 31, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland..Dec. 13, 10 AM Kroonland.Dec. 27, 10 AM
Vaderland.Dec. 20, 10 AM Zeeland, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Dec. 18, Jan. 8, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $682.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Emp. of India...Dec. 29 R. M. S. Athenian.Feb. 9
R. M. S. Tartar..Jan. 12 Emp. of China..Feb. 23
Emp. of Japan..Jan. 26 Emp. of India...Mch. 23

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

AORANGI.....Dec. 12 MOANA.....Jan. 9

For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51, North River.
Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M. Saxonia, Jan. 3, 8 A.M
Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM Umbria, Jan. 10, 1 P.M
Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 P.M Ivernia, Jan. 17, 8:30 A.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Dec. 10, Noon Celtic..Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
Oceanic..Dec. 17, 7 AM Teutonic...Jan. 7, Noon
Cymric..Dec. 24, Noon Germanic..Jan. 14, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Finance, Dec. 9, 1 PM Seguranca, Dec. 16, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Purchase and Exchange.

Books Bought and Sold.—Books of every description bought for highest cash prices. Calls free. Send postal. Open evenings. Lovering's, 823 Broadway.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Graphophone horn and 40 records; will exchange for Edison Home or $14. Kloth, 1,834 Lexington Av.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House on the 18th day of November, 1902.—Present, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the SQUIRE & TURNBULL COMPANY for authority to change its name to W. A. SQUIRE & CO.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Squire & Turnbull Company, a domestic corporation, dated September 23d, 1902, duly verified by Theodore F. Allen, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name W. A. SQUIRE & CO., and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly to resemble it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon reading and filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week for six successive weeks, commencing October 6, 1902, in both The New York Daily News and The New York Times, two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which county said corporation has its business office, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made,

Now, on motion of Eaton & Lewis, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that the petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Squire & Turnbull Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name W. A. SQUIRE & CO., on and after the 1st day of January, 1903, and it is

Further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of said corporation is filed and its principal office is located, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof. Ent., F. M. S., J. S. C.

n24-law4wM.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning; accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 450-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

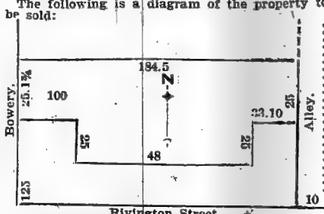

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,350.00, with interest from the 15th day of May, 1902, together with taxes and water rents paid by plaintiffs under said judgment amounting to $1,597.21, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are taxes for the year 1902 amounting to the sum of $545.62, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3d, 1900, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court in the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York in the First Judicial District, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of September in the year 1902.—Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Board of Directors of the FLUSHING AND SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of William H. Baldwin, Jr., William F. Brown, Frank E. Hatt, Fred C. Scudder, George A. Hamilton, and William J. Hayward, a majority of the Directors of THE FLUSHING AND SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY above named, verified on the 5th day of September, 1902, and the schedule attached to said petition, from which it appears that the Fl

58,932

AGATE LINES OF

Real Estate, House, Flat and Apartment Announcements

APPEARED IN

The New York Times

DURING NOVEMBER, 1902,

A Gain over the corresponding period of last year of 28,295 agate lines

Second morning newspaper gained	11,247	"	"		
Third " " "	11,231	"	"		
Fourth " " "	3,714	"	"		
Fifth " " loss of	547	"	"		
Sixth " " " "	2,368	"	"		
Seventh " " " "	6,050	"	"		

THE NEW YORK TIMES shows a greater gain in Real Estate advertising than the total gain of all other New York morning newspapers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best newspaper of New York City for the publication of Real Estate, House, Flat and Apartment announcements.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 62 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,605.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, December 9, 1902, at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

PARTITION SALE OF THE

Choice and Valuable Manufacturing Property.

CONSISTING OF

5-story brick building, with one-story brick extension and large plot of land,

Nos. 229, 231, 233, 235, 237 & 239 West 28th Street.

All machinery, elevator, and electric wiring will be sold with the property.

70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. interest.

For maps, terms, etc., apply to Henry F. Miller, Esq., Attorney for owners, 44 Pine Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE

Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee, 4-story brick building with lot,

No. 124 Avenue C,

Southeast Corner 8th. Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.

Aeolian Hall

5th Avenue and 34th Street.

Rates $660 upwards.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

Madison av., cor. 86th st.

A beautiful large corner room, with three windows, suitable for architect, lawyer, school or any business requiring fine light; rent, $1,000; also a small room, rent $500; steam heat supplied. Inquire of DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Large, light loft in 6-story fireproof building; 35 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

To Let.—Store and large cellar in Metropolitan Realty Building, (fire-proof and dry,) 716 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent low. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Factory, 35,000 feet; east side, rent $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. Wm. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

27 MERCER STREET.
TWO LOFTS; VERY LOW RENT.
Apply to your own broker or
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $18. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 640-38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Desirable location for saloon, Broadway, business district; low rent. Inquire B. Nathan, 457 Broadway.

Front part of store to rent at 441 Broadway. Inquire N. B. BLUM, 457 Broadway.

Basement, 25x100, suitable for storage, at 441 Broadway. Inquire N. B. BLUM, 457 Broadway.

Desk room to let in light office. Real Estate office, 122 East 23d St.

Instruction.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE

110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

Rev Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.

136 AND 138 WEST 23D.

ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL OPEN. ALWAYS

"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World. A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.

Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., Near 65th St.

Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 East 17th St., near B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,432.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC P. MERSER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac P. Merser of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac P. Merser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,044, in New York City, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 8th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 15th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Dec. 8th, 1902.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House, 35-37 West 131st St.

Between 5th and Lenox Avs.

Only 4 Apartments Left.

6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. RENTS FROM $420 TO $700. JOHN M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3,339 Harlem. Open day or evening for inspection.

THE FRONTENAC,

76-78 West 113th St.

One very desirable 6-room apartment.

Two Most Desirable Apartments

A.—ONLY ONE LEFT.—Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, "THE VAN NYDECK," 64 East 90th St.

A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av.

Inquire superintendent on premises, or

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

The Antoinette

43 to 53 East 58th St.

480 Park Ave. and 59th St.

Near Madison Avenue.

One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments.

from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.

HERTER REALTY CO.,

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

One 5-room apartment, $55, and one 6 room apartment, $65, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

ELDORADO

CENTRAL PARK WEST
90TH TO 91ST ST.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites 5 to 14 Rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Modern and up to date in all its appointments. Rents, $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 115TH ST.

NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

The Norma Apartments,

71-77 East 82d Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.

Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

136-142 EAST 127TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE, Pamphlet on application.

2,067 7th Av.—One door north of 123d St.; one light apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to Horace S. Ely & Co., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $40.

Very light apartment in The Regent, 438-440 West 57th St.; every room has outside light. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

274 WEST 132D ST., BET. 7TH AND 8TH AVS.; THE FINEST PART OF HARLEM; NEW, ELEGANT, MODEL BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelors' rooms, with bath; 129 East 59th St.; near foot Central Park; very inviting; inexpensive; examine.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

NUMBERS 103—105—107.

To avoid any Winter vacancies will make lowest possible rents, five, six rooms, $15 to $20. Lounsbery, 107 West 98th St.

FIVE-ROOM FLAT, NEAR HERALD SQUARE. Heat, hot water; desirable; only $30. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.,

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

3-Story Private Dwelling, $1,000.

84th St., between Broadway and West End Av.; 9 rooms and bathroom; immediate possession. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable; extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL WOLPER and SOLOMON WOLPER, individually and composing the firm of WOLPER BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 4,858.

To the creditors of Samuel Wolper and Solomon Wolper, (individually and composing the firm of Wolper Brothers,) of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Wolper and Solomon Wolper, (individually and composing the firm of Wolper Brothers,) were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL B. WITMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,298.

To the creditors of Samuel B. Witman, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel B. Witman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH GLUECKMAN and CHARLES H. GROSS, bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, December 8th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 729-731 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Suits, Overcoats, Piece Goods, Woolens, Fixtures, &c. Order of

LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

Winter Resorts. Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK'S POPULAR WINTER RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

HOTEL RUDOLF THE LARGEST, MOST METROPOLITAN, AND BEST EQUIPPED RESORT HOTEL ON THE COAST.

RE-OPENS SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

TO REMAIN OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR HEREAFTER. SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

American and European Plan.

500 rooms en suite with sea and fresh water baths.

Private Suites and Private Service.

Grill Cafe and Restaurant.

Music Daily.

Social features throughout the Winter.

UNOBSTRUCTED OCEAN VIEW FROM ALL PARTS OF THE HOTEL.

Three-hour Express trains, via C. R. R of New Jersey from New York, 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Penna. R. R. from New York, 9.53 A. M., 2:55 P. M.

WM. E. COCHRAN, Manager.

Information at Booking Office—3 Park Place, 12 to 3, and Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8. BOOKLETS MAILED.

CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Lakewood.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

NOW OPEN.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.

The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.

Jas. N. Berry, } Managers.
H. E. Eder, }

NEW YORK OFFICE: 249 5TH AVE. Telephone, 1008 Madison Square.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN,

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,

REASONABLE RATES.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Belleclaire,

BROADWAY AND 77TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. WILL OPEN for the Reception of Guests Dec. 15.

The most complete combination of Hotel and Apartment House in the city.

From one to six large, light rooms, with bath; telephone and every requisite of comfort and luxury.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE.

MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

Hotel Highlands,

91st St. and Lexington Av.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.

QUIET AND COMFORT.

FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.

100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.

EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE. TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.

Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.

Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.

Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The apartments are connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

EAST 16TH STREET,

One Block from Union Square, N. Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

61ST ST., 101 WEST. HOTEL ENDICOTT.

Remodeled and improved; one to six rooms, with or without bath; newly furnished and decorated; rents reasonable; public telephone in suites; restaurant; American and European plans.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. NEVEN, individually and as copartner of the firm known as WINTER & NEVEN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,444.

To the creditors of George F. Neven (individually and as copartner of the firm known as Winter & Neven,) of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said George F. Neven, (individually and as copartner of the firm known as Winter & Neven,) was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 2, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOLLIE HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mollie Harris of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Mollie Harris was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 5th, 1902.

Winter Resorts. Atlantic City.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished suite, suitable for two or couple; all conveniences; southern exposure; $6.50 each; excellent table.

16th St., 130-132 East.—Small and large rooms to let, with board; desirable location.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4295—18th.

27th St., 34 West, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; excellent table; elegant baths; moderate.

25th St., 247, 249 West.—Renovated heated rooms, A1 board, $5 up; facilities for learning Spanish free.

27th St., 48 West.—A pleasant suite for gentlemen; porcelain baths; fine table; steam heat.

48th Street, 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable, large room; every convenience; also single sunny room; good board; references.

126th St., 327 West.—Newly furnished, with best home-made table; desirable locality; three minutes from "L."

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

An invalid may obtain board and especial care in family of a physician. Address 562 West 183d St.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Country Board.

Several attractive rooms en suite in refined private family to let for the Winter season; stabling; references exchanged. P. O. Box 62, Montclair, N. J.

Furnished Rooms.

21st St., 48 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for bachelors, with use of gymnasium; also parlor for physician.

46th St., 213 West.—$3, $3.50, $4, $5; all newly furnished; hot, cold water; furnace heat; breakfast.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

65th St., 5 West.—Nicely furnished room; heated; running water; bath; $3; breakfast optional; gentleman; reference. Turner.

82d St., 128 West.—Handsomely furnished steam-heated rooms; each room private bath; physician's office; telephone.

90th St., 135 West.—Two bedrooms and parlor, with all conveniences; suitable bachelors; very reasonable. Angell.

111th St., 123 West.—Clean, newly furnished warm rooms for gentlemen; moderate prices.

127th St., 116 West.—Large rooms; newly furnished; running water; private house; gentlemen only.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 962.—Large, sunny room, furnished or unfurnished; board optional.

Refined American family, West 86th St., near Riverside, will rent handsome front room; exclusive neighborhood. "Select," Times Office.

Auction Sales.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" —Wise.

75 Pianos at auction at the

Wise Piano Rooms,

19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST., near 5th Av.

BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,

has the honor to announce a sale of

HIGH GRADE PIANOS,

slightly used and second hand, by order of

STEINWAY & SONS,

who have taken the majority of these instruments in exchange as part payment toward new Steinways, and the balance from other sources.

This highly important sale takes place

TO-MORROW, Tuesday Night,

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.

Prominent in the catalogue will be found

6 Steinways, 4 Knabes, 4 Sohmers, 3 Hardmans, 3 Chickerings, 2 Webers,

FISCHER, EVERETT, HAINES, LINDEMAN, FRANCIS BACON, SHONINGER, DOLL, AND MANY OTHERS OF REPUTE.

—ALSO—

3 Steinway Baby Grands,

in superb condition.

—Exhibition—

PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TO-DAY (MONDAY), 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

—NOTE.—

THIS SALE AFFORDS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE SEEKING HIGH-CLASS INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE WILL BE HELD FOR DELIVERY UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

WISE SAYS:—
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS.

Herbert Gray, Auctioneer, sells Monday, afternoon and evening, and every afternoon and evening following during the week, Japanese high art, bric-a-brac, watches, clocks, clock sets, rugs, (all sizes,) silverware, cutlery, notions, &c., at 837 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today at 9 o'clock, at Number 314 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon formerly at Number 34 West End Av., Borough of Manhattan. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells at 835 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, week of Dec. 8, evenings, oil paintings, engravings, &c.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

Help Wanted—Males.

Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 113 1st St.

Piano—Rough tuner wanted. Brambach Piano Co., 523-533 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Wanted—An A1 men's and children's hat and cap buyer; one who is thoroughly posted on New England trade; must come well recommended; to leave the city; good wages and steady position to right man. Apply John W. Greene & Co., 21 Washington Place, New York City, Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, after 9 A. M.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

PROFESSIONAL COOKING TEACHER (GOLD MEDALIST) AND LECTURER ON FOODS, DESIRES ENGAGEMENT. L., BOX 212 TIMES.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

A lady would like situation for a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in other work. Call Monday morning at 29 West 49th St.

Chambermaid, &c.—As chambermaid and assist waiting; neat, obliging; excellent reference. 36 West 75th St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker; $2 per day; stylish fitter; economical cutter; references. Miss Carr, 220 West 69th St.

Nurses.

Nurse, attendant; experienced traveler; good needlewoman. Letters, N. A., 117 West 63d St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—A thoroughly experienced seamstress; takes work home or out by day; curtains, portieres; repairing dresses, alterations, family sewing. Mrs. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

Embroidering, lace mended, fine lingerie, marking of trousseau; layettes; curtains mended and cleaned equal to new; satisfaction guaranteed; prices reasonable; established 8 years. T. Constans, 945 6th Av., near 54th St., New York.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

Accountant with over 20 years' experience will straighten out, open, or post books or prepare balance sheet evenings or day time. Expert, Box 146 Times Office.

Second Men.

Second Man.—By second man in stable; city or country; competent driver and rider; good references. Joseph, 40 East 36th St.

Valets.

Valet and Usefulman.—By single, middle aged German, care of bachelor apartment; city or country. Advertiser, care of Kere, 313 East 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

A capable, energetic man (28) wants position of trust and responsibility; excellent references. K., Box 173 Times Office.

Carpenter.—Good mechanic and reliable wishes work. Carpenter, Box 143 Times.

Painter and Paperhanger.—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (material included;) kalsomining, plastering, cheap; first-class work; best references. Painter, 1,027 2d Av., basement.

Painter; first-class paperhanger; good plasterer; papering, $1.75 up; painting, &c., reasonable. 601 10th Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN MAESEL, plaintiff, against ANTON LARSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant easterly one hundred and eight feet and six inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the easterly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line parallel with Ninety-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence southerly again parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known by the street number 113 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

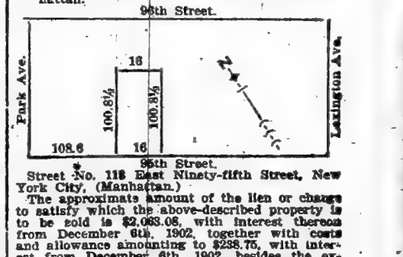

Street No. 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,083.08, with interest thereon from December 6th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.75, with interest from December 6th, 1902, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,727.94 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, on which there remains due and unpaid the sum of $10,000, besides interest from January 1st, 1902, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next. Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 66 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6m

City Real Estate for Sale.

THERE ARE NOT MANY

Modern American Basement houses in the Fifth Avenue section that can be bought for less than $80,000.

We offer one in the 50's near Madison Avenue—20 feet wide, with every modern convenience, at less than $72,500.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

Great Bargain for Quick Buyer.—5th Av., near 116th St., desirable five-story business property, $28,000; principals only; also specialty of money to loan on bond and mortgage at 4 and 4½ per cent. Levy Brothers, 150 Broadway, Room 39.

SPECIAL OFFER TO QUICK BUYER. Very desirable 3-story brownstone 15-ft. dwelling, with extension, on 121st St., near Lenox Av. Price, $17,000. Mtge., $13,000 at 4½. PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125th St.

A Park Ave. Corner. An excellent investment property and certain to rapidly increase in value. Particulars, DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$12,000 buys new up-to-date 5-story double flat, 38.8½x100, choice location; bank mortgage 4 per cent.; rent, $4,176. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Sacrifice.—Four-story, butler's pantry and bath-room extension house, 90th St., near Central Park West. DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE, [illegible], 2 families on floor, (8 rooms and bath,) 38.8½x100; rent, $5,964; price, $48,000. J. SCOTT, 219 WEST 116TH ST.

$28,000 will buy new 5-story double flat, 26.8½x100; 6 rooms and bath; rent, $3,150; near 7th Av. and 139th St.; terms to suit. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Investors—We have good investment properties below 23d St. at reasonable prices. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Elegant site for hotel or apartment house below 23d St., at reasonable price to quick buyer. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st, 26.10x98.9; asking $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$10,000 buys 7th Av. business property, 25.85x100, above 125th St.; rent, $3,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Third Av., below 34th St., 50x100, for sale, with builders' loan; price reasonable. Guer

CANFIELD VASE RETURNED

Valuable Object Was Stolen on Night of the Famous Raid.

Police Say a Boy, Sent by a Mysterious Man, Took It to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

As mysteriously as it disappeared from his private apartments in his house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street the night of the personally conducted raid of District Attorney Jerome, the $2,500 peachblow vase was returned to Richard A. Canfield last evening. The only difference is that while the vase was presumably not removed by the police, it was returned to Mr. Canfield by them. But then the police didn't really find it.

It appears that shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy of ten years walked timidly into the East Fifty-first Street Station and approached Sergt. Powers, who was at the desk.

"Please, Sir," said the lad, "a man told me to leave this here," and so saying he handed a small package to the Sergeant.

Sergt. Powers looked at it closely. Telling the boy to "wait a minute," he opened the bundle. The object in the package was wrapped in yards of manila paper, and the Sergeant began to think it a joke, when a very pretty vase and stand were disclosed.

"Must be a present for 'Dinny' Brennan," he remarked as he held the ornament up to the light, "and it's a beauty, too."

Sergt. Powers, who tells the story, says that he then looked down at the boy and asked him where he got it.

"Er man give it ter me," was the reply.

"What's your name, sonny?" asked the Sergeant.

"Rober Mealey, ten years old, of 865 Third Avenue," he was told.

Sergt. Powers was about to ask more questions when he noticed a slip of paper sticking out of the vase. On it was written in an apparently disguised hand the following:

"Mr. Canfield: I did not know the vase was so valuable."

There was no signature. It was written with lead pencil, and accompanying it was a clipping from a morning paper relating a story of the disappearance of the vase.

Light dawned on the Sergeant, and he carefully deposited the vase on the desk and then called the boy up.

"Where did you get this, boy?" he asked sternly.

"I was walkin' down Third Avenue," the boy is said to have replied, "and right aroun' the corner, up at Fifty-second Street, er man comes up ter me an' says: 'Johnny, take this around to the station house an' give it ter ther Sergeant.' So I come aroun' with it."

Sergt. Powers says he asked the boy what kind of a looking man it was that gave him the bundle, and the lad answered:

"He was a kind of small man, with black clothes an' only one eye. He had a black hat on an' a white collar, too."

Sergt. Powers says that he sent Detectives McAuley and McLaughlin to Mr. Canfield's house with the vase and that when they returned they said that it had been identified at once as the lost property.

The detectives say that they went to the boy's house and were satisfied that he was all right and was telling the truth.

The boy seen by a reporter at the home of his father, at 865 Third Avenue, readily answered all questions concerning the man who had given him the vase.

"He wasn't just dark, and I don't think he was so very light, either," he said in a puzzled way. "He didn't meet me in the street either. When I was just going out of the front door he was standing there, and he said: "'Kid, want to do me a great favor?' Of course I said 'yes,' and then he said: 'All right. Just take this over to the East Fifty-first Street Station, give it to the Sergeant at the desk, and say Joe sent it.' And that's all I know about it."

The boy's father said there had been a number of detectives at the house during the day, and each told him not to let his son speak to newspaper men. They asked him to keep the lad in front the street and in case any one-eyed man called to hold him and call for the police. No such individual showed up.

According to the story told by Mrs. Kelly, the housekeeper at Canfield's house, to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, the vase was probably taken on the occasion of the raid on the establishment made last week by Police Inspector Brooks under the direction of District Attorney Jerome.

"The vase stood on a table," said Mrs. Kelly, "in what is known as the antique room, on the third floor. I remember seeing it there a few hours before the raid, when the rooms were being cleaned. Its loss was discovered on Friday, when Mr. Canfield was showing some of his art treasures to a friend. He had shown him the vase, and, looking for the other, could not find it. The vase is about seven inches high and not more than four inches in circumference at its widest part. It could easily have been carried in the pocket of a loose overcoat without attracting attention. It is more than 200 years old.

Mr. Canfield secured the vase in England to match another which had once been the property of Mrs. Mary Jane Morgan. Describing it, Mr. Canfield said:

"I never saw another with just the same coloring. Toward the neck the bloom of the peach shades off to a mottling of green, about the same shade as you see in a Roquefort cheese."

Mr. Canfield is convinced that the vase was abstracted on the night of the raid.

GOLD BASIS FOR AMAZONAS.

Bonds of the Brazilian State Offered in This Country.

During the present year the State of Amazonas in Brazil has been engaged in placing her funded debt of 20,000 contos and a floating debt of 8,000 contos on a gold basis. In 1900 this debt amounted to about $3,500,000, but on the basis of exchange the gold value of the debt this year amounted to $6,000,000, on which the interest is $336,000. In order to put the debt of the State on a gold basis, Gov. Silverio Mery of Amazonas last Summer secured authorization from Congress to issue gold 5 per cent. bonds of an aggregate par value of £1,500,000, redeemable within thirty years. Of this issue one-half was to be used for the conversion of the present funded and floating debt and the other half to be sold and the proceeds applied to public purposes.

The basis of conversion is £30 in new bonds for each conto of old bonds, or, in other words, the old currency securities are replaced by giving out gold bonds on a basis of 15 cents exchange, about the rate that prevailed at the time the State's debt was incurred. The result is that the funded debt of 20,000 contos of a gold value at to-day's exchange of $4,800,000, and a floating debt of 5,000 contos at a gold value at to-day's exchange of $1,200,000, or a total of 86,000,000, will be replaced by gold bonds of the nominal par value of $2,750,000; a reduction of $2,250,000 in the face value of the State debt. The fixed charges under the new arrangement will be reduced from $185,000 to $312,500, with a slight reduction each succeeding year.

The balance of £750,000 of the gold bonds authorized to be issued are being offered for subscription in the United States. Representatives of the State Government are in this city for the purpose of issuing and placing these bonds. They are to be listed on the New York and London Stock Exchanges, and interest will be payable at the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, London and New York. It is pointed out that the first South American bond to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange will be the bond issued by the State of Amazonas, one of the wealthiest of the States of Brazil, from which State this country derives most of the rubber that is used in its factories.

ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The annual services of Brooklyn Lodge of the Order of Elks in memory of departed members of the lodge were held yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church. The exercises, which were largely attended, were conducted by Exalted Ruler William J. Buttling of Brooklyn Lodge. The programme was as follows:

Organ voluntary, James H. Downs; singing, "Lead, Kindly Light," by a quartette, Miss Maud Kennedy, Mrs. Katherine Wilson O'Neil, Peter J. Collins, and James J. Byrne; address by Exalted Ruler Buttling; soprano solo, Miss Kennedy; prayer, by the Rev. Willard P. Harmon; contralto solo, Miss Annette Bacon; tenor solo, Mr. Collins; address by Exalted Ruler Champe S. Andrews of New York Lodge; baritone solo, Thomas C. Connor; reading, "Thanatopsis," by Thomas T. Hayden; contralto solo, Mrs. O'Neil; benediction by the Rev. Mr. Harmon, and postlude, "Marche Funebre," played by Gen. Horatio C. King.

Over 100 Years

the leading physicians of two hemispheres have recommended to their patients, including practically all the crowned heads, the daily and continued use of

Bass' Ale

which is the favorite beverage and tonic in many an imperial household as well as in the palaces of many American "Captains of Industry." The perfect digestion, vigorous brain and ruddy health which follow its use proclaim Bass' Ale to be

The Best Tonic

MARSH DAZED IN COURT

Jewel-Laden Clerk Held in $1,000 Bail for Examination.

A Thief Stole His Cheap Watch, but Overlooked the Small Fortune in His Pockets.

Dazed and only half appreciating his predicament Harry G. Marsh, Jr., twenty-seven years old, of Woodland Station, yesterday stood a prisoner before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow. The young man had been seriously discussed for promotion by his employers the day before. The young man had worked for ten years with the jewelry firm of Aikin, Lambert & Co., 19 Maiden Lane. He had won the confidence of his employers, and had been promoted from an office boy to chief of the entry clerks. The next promotion was to be in the form of a New Year's surprise.

Marsh was found late Saturday night leaning over the railing of the Manhattan Club, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. Policeman John Hessian of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned the patrol wagon as the man was utterly helpless. When searched at the station house a great quantity of jewelry and $571.86 in bills, gold, silver, and copper was scattered through his pockets. Early in the morning the police succeeded in finding Samuel B. Mann, Treasurer of the jewelry company, at his home, 78 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Mr. Mann went immediately to the station house where he identified the property as belonging to the company. He shook hands with the young man and tried to make him understand that he was in trouble. He told him that he had liked him and wanted to help him. Marsh was too dazed to understand and told conflicting stories as to how he came into the possession of the money and jewels.

In the police court the young man was still dazed. He could stand and give his name and age and address. That was about all he could do. Mr. Mann asked him if he wanted his father notified. He said that he did not. That was the only question he would answer. Marsh went back to his cell still dazed and apparently in no way understanding what was going on.

According to the police the young man had been robbed of a cheap watch, presumably in the Madison Square Garden. Mr. Mann agreed with the officers that Marsh was drugged. He was not a drinking man. He might have taken a glass of beer or a soft drink containing "knock-out" drops. His condition warranted that idea, the police said. He had worn a cheap watch with a cheap chain. A pair of nippers had severed the two, and the watch was missing. How the thief happened to miss the small fortune in the stupefied man's pockets has amazed the policemen.

Mr. Mann said yesterday afternoon:

"Mr. Aikin and Mr. Lambert are out of town. At the same time I could not get into the store to-day, as it is guarded by a burglar-proof company. We will begin an examination in the morning, when the heads of the company return. It is impossible to guess how much we may have lost, and how what was found on young Marsh was taken from the store. He was the head entry clerk and not a salesman.

"It would be very difficult for him to get at the jewels. He never went behind the counters. We had the most absolute confidence in him. He came to us when he was seventeen years old. We investigated him thoroughly, finding that he lived with his father, a man of very good repute, who works in a responsible position in Wall Street. His mother had died, and he was to inherit money and real estate.

"Through an attack of scarlet fever Marsh had been dwarfed and looked like a boy of twelve. He pleased us from the start, and grew in our favor. About five years ago he began to grow again, and became tall, but remained slender. No one ever watched him, except to see that he did his part of the work, and there was very little watching necessary in this line, just an occasional suggestion. Only the other day he was slated for promotion.

"I am sorry for Harry, apparently a fine, manly boy, and I can't explain his predicament. After knowing him ten years, I can say positively that he never drank, and that his only hobby was a love of baseball and interest in the New York team. His companions used to tease him a great deal when the team lost, and he had been subject to a good deal of annoyance on this score in the last few years.

"The police estimate that he had with him last night when arrested $10,000 in jewelry is highly exaggerated. They largely overestimated the value of several articles, and the total value of what he had will be much less than stated. His assertion that he was accustomed to carry jewels cannot be correct. I never heard of the company doing that sort of business. How he got the jewels is a mystery. He did have them, however, as they bore the mark of the firm."

James Marsh of William's Bridge, the elderly father of the young man, was seen at his home, Ninth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He said: "The boy does not drink, to my knowledge, and I know most everything about him. I believe that somebody drugged him for the purpose of robbing him and was frightened away after his watch had been taken from its chain.

"It was entirely natural that he should have some considerable quantity of jewelry on his person because he often took stuff out from the store on consignment, and I know him to have planned to deliver last night a number of articles to people in William's Bridge.

"I understand, too, about the large amount of money. That is one of the boy's peculiarities. He will not leave his money at home, because he says that the house might burn down and he thinks it will be as safe in his pocket as in a bank. Only last week I knew him to have $500 in bills in his pockets."

Mr. Marsh was confident that his son would be cleared from any suspicion of wrongdoing.

HITCH IN CONSOLIDATION.

Dr. Fitch Declines Secretaryship of United Congregational Societies.

It was the plan of the officers of the New York Home Missionary Society, whose headquarters are in Syracuse, and the Congregational Church Extension Society, which is conducted by the Congregational Home Missionary Society in the United Charities Building, to so consolidate the interests of these two organizations that they might be under one management, and the Rev. Dr. Frank S. Fitch, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Buffalo, was chosen as the Secretary of the united societies, with offices in this city.

So much pressure was brought to bear on Dr. Fitch, however, by the members of his congregation and others in Buffalo that he concluded to decline the call to the Secretaryship, and so informed the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark, Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, at the end of last week. Dr. Fitch's unexpected declination of the call has, temporarily at least, upset the scheme of consolidation planned.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 108 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTLER'S CONDENSED MILK

is perfection. It is made specially to our order of the purest and richest of unskimmed milk by one of the largest and best factories in the country. We do not hesitate to guarantee every can.

Only 3 cans sold to each customer.

Special for This Sale, a Can, **6c**

POTATOES.

For this sale we have ready a large quantity of the finest potatoes coming to this market. They are uniform in size, solid and white, and as perfect cooking potatoes as can be obtained. The price, quality considered, cannot possibly be matched anywhere throughout Greater New York.

10c. A LARGE BASKET, **10c.**

Prunes.
Choice California from the Famous Santa Clara Valley. Medium Size.
3 pounds for 14c

Crackers.
Vienna Crimp, Golden Crisp, Johnnie Cake, Graham. } A Pound, 9c
Five o'Clock Tea, Inersea, package... 9c

Molasses, quart bottle..... 10c
Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, a package..... 10c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle..... 15c
Domestic Oil, good quality, quart bottle..... 15c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle..... 7c
Violet Ammonia, best quality, large bottle..... 10c
Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle..... 35c

Oranges.
Fine Juicy Florida.
Medium size, a dozen, 25c
Large size, a dozen, 29c

Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, box of 1,000..... 5c
Brooms, extra quality straw, large size..... 23c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, bean or ground, a pound..... 10c
Jelly Powder, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package..... 9c
Figs, fancy large Smyrna, a pound..... 15c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package..... 8c
Codfish Threads, Arion Brand, good quality, a package..... 5c
Imported Sardines, Clement & Cie, good quality, with key, a can..... 10c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound..... 12c
Jams, Liberty Brand, all varieties, a jar..... 19c
New Peas, Hillside Brand, fancy sifted, a can..... 13c

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, A POUND, 35c.
COFFEE,
Best Mocha and Java, A POUND, 25c.

Tomatoes.
Peninsula Beauty. Fine, Large, Red Ripe Tomatoes. Full Size Can.
A Can, 8c

Corn.
Essie Brand. The Finest Packed in the State of Maine. Every Can Guaranteed.
A Can, 10c

Egg Noodles, Butler's Peerless Brand, very best, a package..... 5c
Carolina Rice, very best, 3½ pounds.. 25c
Peaches or Pears, Essie Brand, finest California, a can..... 21c
Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, a can..... 15c
Mince Meat, Blue Ribbon Brand, extra fine, a package..... 8c
Olives, fancy Queen luncheon size, 4 oz. bottle..... 5c
Maple Syrup, pint bottle..... 15c

Apples.
Fine Baldwin or Greening.
A Basket, 15c

THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE

Postmaster Van Cott Discusses the Question with Senator Platt.

Intimates That Best Locality Offered Is at 4th and Lexington Avenues and 32d and 33d Streets.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday had a talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Senator T. C. Platt relative to the proposed site for a new Post Office Building in this borough.

While he did not say so definitely, Mr. Van Cott intimated that the land at Fourth and Lexington Avenues and Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, was about the best locality offered. He seemed to think that only two plots were tendered in good faith. These were the one mentioned above, and the other was the site of the old car barns at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street. This latter Mr. Van Cott did not consider large enough.

"Of course we do not select the land," he said. "That is for the commission appointed by Congress. We expect the Commissioners here during the holiday recess of Congress, which begins on Dec. 20. We have no suggestions to make to the commission, but will simply lay before it what we have done.

"I understand that some people want a $10,000,000 building. That is all well enough, but can we get the money? We have been talking of expending not more than $2,500,000 for building and land, and when we build we want to build something that will answer all purposes for the next thirty years at least. That can be done in a two-story structure if we have the room and light and the building is near enough to the railroads so that the mails can be easily transmitted to and fro on a spur like constructed from the station to the new Post Office.

"Of course if the commission should select a site in any attractive portion of a thickly traveled thoroughfare I should say it might be well to erect a costly building of several stories. But just now such an edifice is not needed, and I doubt that we could get the money for it. But we certainly need more Post Office room, and should get it as speedily as possible. It is a matter of business, not of politics or architectural beauty."

BUTLER ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Victor Bloom Charged with Robbing the Families of Oliver H. P. Belmont and Payne Whitney.

Victor Bloom, a well-dressed young man of nineteen years, who is said to have a room at 434 Fourth Avenue, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning by Detectives McMullen and Heaney of the East Fifty-first Street Station, on a charge of having robbed the families of Oliver H. P. Belmont, 677 Fifth Avenue, and Payne Whitney, 11 East Sixty-first Street. At the request of the detectives, Bloom was remanded until to-morrow morning.

Bloom was second butler in Mr. Belmont's house from Aug. 7 to Oct. 1 last. During that time the detectives claim that Mr. Belmont lost considerable clothing, while some silverware, including an antique cream pitcher of silver, was missed. Bloom was not suspected. He spent most of the time he was employed with the Belmonts at Newport with the family.

When he left the Belmonts, Bloom secured employment with Mr. Whitney and remained until last Thursday night, when he suddenly left. That day Bloom had been charged with the theft of a Tiffany silver watch. After Bloom had left the Whitney home, the loss of the watch was reported to Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station. McMullen and Heaney were assigned to the case, and as Bloom had left a trunk full of belongings in the Whitney home, they waited there for him to return or send for the trunk.

Bloom did not return, but sent an expressman for the trunk, which the detectives followed to the Anderson Storage Warehouse, at 516 Third Avenue. The detectives ordered the storage people to hold the trunk and keep them informed. The storage men got word Saturday to deliver the trunk to-day to 434 Fourth Avenue. The detectives were informed, and as a result watched the house all Saturday night. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Bloom started to enter the house and was arrested.

In Bloom's possession were found the watch missed from Mr. Whitney's home and a pearl pin which the detectives claim was taken from Mr. Belmont's house. The detectives secured possession of Bloom's trunk, but had not opened it up to the time they went to court.

Bloom is a native of Sweden, where his father is a Customs House officer. Young Bloom came to this country to escape serving in the army. He arrived here a year and a half ago. He claims that he was too proud to ask his father for help when he ran out of funds and determined to seek work. He secured employment, through an intelligence office, in the family of Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald, 7 West Forty-seventh Street. He remained there only a short time.

Detectives McMullen and Hoany stated last night that they had secured a statement from Bloom to the effect that the trunk in the storage warehouse contained a large quantity of jewelry, silverware, and wearing apparel which he had taken from the home of Mrs. Macdonald, Payne Whitney, and O. H. P. Belmont.

The detectives also said that the butler at Payne Whitney's house found a check among Bloom's effects, made out in his name, for $2,800 and signed "Cornelius Vanderbilt." It was made out on the Fifth Avenue Bank. The detectives say that Bloom has admitted that the check is a forgery.

PUTNAM B. STRONG RETURNS.

Arrives Here with Mrs. Strong (May Yohe) on the Liner Umbria—Refuses to Talk of His Plans.

Ex-Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong and his wife, who was once upon a time the actress May Yohe, and still later Lady Francis Hope, arrived in this city yesterday on the Cunard liner Umbria, bringing with them a monkey, twenty-two pieces of baggage, two wicker steamer chairs, a Japanese poodle dog, and a barrel of pineapples. They refused to be interviewed or to say why they had returned to New York at this time.

A Customs officer asked Strong if he had read the stories printed last week, which were to the effect that a detective had seen him and his wife on the streets of Yonkers.

"No, I did not," he replied hotly, "and I will have to punch that fellow's face. I paid him to look after the house and not to talk."

The Captain and his wife were apparently oblivious of the attention they attracted on the pier, and later at the Grand Central Station, whither they went as soon as the Customs Inspectors finished with them and caught the noon train for Hastings-on-the-Hudson, the home of Mrs. Strong's mother, where, prior to their last globe-trotting expedition, Mr. and Mrs. Strong also lived.

At Mrs. Yohe's cottage Mr. and Mrs. Strong refused to receive callers. An elderly woman, who answered the bell, and who, it was said, was Mrs. Yohe, said to the reporters:

"Should either the Captain or Mrs. Strong desire to give out any news to the newspapers it will be in the shape of a bulletin, and will be posted on the front gatepost."

There were all kinds of rumors as to the reason for the unexpected return of the Strongs. One was that Mrs. Strong was here in reference to her suit for £5,000 now pending against her divorced husband Lord Francis Hope. Another was to the effect that she and her husband were going on the stage, while still another was that the ex-Captain was going into business, the nature of which was not disclosed.

Emanuel M. Friend, who represented May Yohe when she received several thousand dollars from Mrs. William L. Strong as compensation for the pawning and appropriation on the part of Putnam Bradlee Strong of numerous jewels that she said belonged to her, said yesterday that he had not been informed of their intention to return here.

Job E. Hedges, who represented Mrs. William L. Strong in the jewel episode, said that neither he nor Mrs. Strong nor any of the late Mayor's family had anything to say regarding the homecoming of Mr. and Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong.

CIVIL SERVICE DEFENSE

E. V. Abbot's Reply to the Criticisms of Judge Hinsdale.

Declaration That the Reform Association Is Advocating Common Sense Regulation of the Public Service.

In a letter to Judge Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions, replying to a communication in which the Judge declined to become a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, and expressed his opinions on the administration of the civil service law, Everett V. Abbot, Chairman of the Committee on Membership of the association, says:

"Permit me to say that the association has no reason to be other than grateful to you for your frank expression of your opinions. If correct, they should be publicly known; if not, they afford an opportunity to dispel what may be a widespread error. We think, however, to be frank on our side, that you rest under a considerable misapprehension both as to our aims and as to our methods. You seem not to appreciate that the association, so far from being a body of mere theorists or blind followers of an arbitrary principle, speaks and acts from a mass of accumulated experience which covers the whole period of the civil service reform agitation, and which is more extensive and better organized than that of any single individual and probably that of any single board of Commissioners.

"If, for example, you, with an experience which, as you inform us, is confined to your own particular department, approve the so-called 'Black act' as the model of an efficient and practicable civil service law, we can prove to you by actual records, whenever you choose to examine them, that instead of being an efficient law, it was a mere invitation to a universal debauch of the service, an invitation that was eagerly accepted. If you argue from the somewhat academic premise that public officials desire to secure efficiency in their departments, to the somewhat doctrinaire conclusion that they may therefore be universally trusted to appoint efficient subordinates, we can convince you by records from the public service in many cities, several States, and the whole Federal Government, that the conclusion is not borne out by practical experience. In these matters it is you, and not the association, that is the theorist.

"I do not, however, understand that we disagree as to fundamentals. We both desire a 'practicable and common-sense law,' and we should both regard the abolition of the law as 'a deplorable step backward.' Moreover, when it comes to actual details there is far more accord than you apparently realize. You speak, for example, with considerable feeling of the clauses of the law which give a preference to veterans. We can assure you that your feeling against this preference is one in which we heartily join. One of our principal efforts is to minimize the effect of those provisions, and our hope is eventually, if possible, to abolish them altogether.

"You speak also of your experience of the administration of the law and of the difficulties which have been placed in your path by the Civil Service Commission. Let me call your attention to the fact that in the earlier days of your experience the commission was in the hands of Tammany Hall, and its administration was the subject of continuous and stringent criticism from this association, and as to the administration of the law under the present Government, we entirely join with you in your strictures.

"The association is, and has been, vigorously engaged in an effort to procure greater efficiency and promptness in the work of the existing board. You must be aware of the public letter which this association sent to the Mayor only a day or two since, in criticism of present conditions. So, too, you will find, upon examination of the records of the Civil Service Commission, that we are in no sense responsible for its action in refusing to exempt the position of female probation officer.

"I will not occupy your time with a consideration of all the matters touched upon in your letter, but I believe that if you familiarize yourself with the actual work of this association you will find that it is actively engaged in advocating the substantial ideas which you contend for, that is, a practicable and common sense regulation of the public service, and that instead of being at odds with you, it is the most potent means now open to you and to other citizens of New York to carry out the administrative reforms which you yourself think are needed."

COLUMBIA AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Committee Appointed to Take Charge of the University's Exhibit.

Columbia's Trustees have decided to prepare an exhibit of the university for the St. Louis Exposition. The basis for the exhibit will be the collection which was sent to Paris in 1900, to Buffalo in 1901, and to Charleston this year. The collection will be improved and much new material added. A committee to take charge of the exhibit has been appointed, as follows:

F. A. Goetze, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, Chairman.
Prof. Benjamin Duryea Woodward of the Romance Language Department and United States Commissioner at the Paris Exposition.
Prof. William Henry Carpenter of the German Department.
Prof. James McKeen Cattell of the Department of Psychology.
Prof. James Furman Kemp of the Department of Geology.
Prof. T. Mitchell Prudden of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Dr. Rudolph Tombo, Jr., Registrar of the University.
D. E. Smith.

O'Neill's

Grand Opportunities Here This Morning

to select your Holiday Presents—The stocks are at their very best, goods are bright and new, assortments are magnificently complete and you avoid the discomforts of having to push your way through the inevitable crowds that besiege the shopping districts a week or two weeks hence.

Prices Quoted Are the Lowest Prevailing for Similar Merchandise.

Sterling Silver Table Ware
Ideal Holiday Gifts.

Baby Cups, $2.98, $3.49, $3.98 and $7.59.
Baby Spoons, 98c. and $1.49.
Napkin Rings, 69c., 98c., $1.98 and $2.49.
Almond Dishes, $1.49 and $2.48.
Bon Bon Dishes, $2.49, $3.75, $4.35 to $7.49.
Bon Bon Spoons, 98c. and $1.49.
Salt and Pepper Sets, $1.78 to $3.18.
Lunch Set (Salt and Pepper and Spoon), $1.25.
Bells (sterling handles), 39c., 69c., 79c., and 98c.

Sterling Toilet Articles
Hair Brushes, $1.49 to $5.98.
Mirrors, $3.98 to $18.75.
Military Brushes, $1.98 to $5.98.
Cloth Brushes, $1.98 to $6.75.
Hat Brushes, 98c. to $2.25.
Combs, 49c. to $1.98.
Whisk Brooms, 75c. to $4.49.
Bonnet Brushes, 89c. to $2.25.
Cut Glass Puff Boxes, Sterling tops, $1.98 to $6.98.

Pictures and Lamps

We are showing in the Art Room on second floor a splendid collection of handsomely framed Art Pictures—Pictures that are suitable for any room in any home. Also Decorated Lamps in great variety.

Specially deserving of Mention are

Beautiful Pastels, with 3 inch Gilt frames, matched corner, size 25x35, worth $7.50, at..... $4.98
Table Lamps, handsomely decorated, 8 inch globes, central draught burner..... $2.25
Banquet Lamps, handsomely decorated, light and dark tints, brass or bronze mountings, best burner..... $4.98
Complete assortment of Metal Lamps with handsome globes or shades at very attractive prices.

A magnificent Holiday Display of Marble Busts, Pedestals, Bronze Figures in Groups or Busts, Electroliers, etc.

Second Floor.

Ladies' Choice Neckwear at Exceptional Prices.

Fancy Stock Collars and Ties, made of Crepe de Chine and Taffeta Silk, with lace, embroidery and hemstitching, in white, cream, black and all the leading colors in plain, plaids, polka dots and Roman stripes, value 75c. to $1.50, at

25c., 50c. and 98c. each.

Sets of fine Embroidered and Lace Collars and Cuffs, value 68c. to 98c. a set,

50c. and 75c. a Set.

Very fine embroidered Turn-Over Collars, new styles and designs, value, 35c. and 40c. each, at

25c. each.

Real Duchesse Lace Turn-Over Collars, value $1.50 and $1.75 each, at

$1.20 each.

Dolls from 25c. up.

A bewitching array of the ever fascinating Dolly is here for the captivation of the young folks. Captivate they certainly will when they see the marvellous collection that has been gotten together for the holiday selling. We cannot begin to give particulars, but specially mention

Over twenty styles of kid and jointed Baby Dolls, with long flowing curls and sleeping eyes, special for this sale, at, each..... 25c

A host of others from 50c. to $8.98 each.

Dressed Dolls, an elaborate and beautiful assortment from 25c to $8.00 each.

Suit Cases and Bags.
Practical Holiday Gifts.

175 DRESS SUIT CASES, all leather and linen lined, 24 inch size, special at, each..... $2.98
264 Solid COWHIDE DRESS SUIT CASES, with linen lining, and Shirt Pockets, 24 inch size, special at..... $4.39
225 Extra heavy SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES, the finish being the best that can possibly be put into any Suit Case, 22 and 24 inch size, special at..... $5.00

A most extensive and complete line of Fitted Bags, Hat Boxes, Kit Bags and Trunks, all worthy of consideration when the Holiday present list is being gone over.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Just common-sense.

Overcoats big and loose are bound to be much warmer and more comfortable than the old-fashioned skimpy sort.

That's why the crack English tailors started the style; that's why the good tailors who set our fashions here took it up; that's why our overcoats this Fall are properly big and loose.

$15 to $50.

All along the line of young men's suits, 32-34 inch chest, there are dollars off; $12 to $22 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CARPETS!

Great Clearing Up Sale!

All odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating; the entire accumulation of a season's business. Will be closed out

AT REMNANT PRICES

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Extraordinary Holiday Sale!

Handmade India Jeypore Rugs.

The finest quality; sizes 3 ft. x 6 ft. to 15x30 ft., from $5.75 to $375.00 each.

Worth double.

Persian Rugs

Special—Fine silky Shirazes, Shirvans and Kazaks. Two lots: at $18.50 and $24.50 each

A Very Appropriate Xmas Gift!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Great Holiday Sale of Morris Chairs, Ladies' Writing Desks, Dressing Tables and other Holiday Goods.

Axsala Seal

(Registered)

Jackets

THE BEST MADE

FOR SALE AT ALL SMART DEPARTMENT STORES

LAWYER REGRETS HIS ESCAPADE.

Newark Man Who Frightened Mrs. E. N. Tailer Fined $5.

The man who frightened Mrs. E. N. Tailer on Saturday night by leaping into her carriage and sitting down beside her, and who when arrested described himself as Charles Jackson, twenty-five, a lawyer of Newark, N. J., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication, and fined $5 by Magistrate Cornell, which amount he paid.

Mr. Jackson appeared deeply mortified while the policeman related his exploit. He explained that he thought he was in Newark, and entering a public cab. He did not, however, seek to excuse his conduct, which he deeply regretted, and thought the Magistrate would be justified in whatever sentence he might pass.

Over Five Million Lines.

In eleven months of 1902 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed more advertising than in the twelve months of 1901 or in any other twelve months in the history of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In November, 1902, its week-day editions contained more advertising than the week-day editions of any other New York morning newspaper.

	November, 1902. Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	420,064
Second morning newspaper	361,360
Third " "	364,157
Fourth " "	234,774
Fifth " "	234,218
Sixth " "	178,384
Seventh " "	288,020

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold; northwest winds, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,513. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE REPORTED

Favorable Action Taken by the Aldermanic Committee.

Opponents of the Grant Plan to Force a Vote in the Board To-day—What Committeemen Say.

After a debate lasting two hours, during which the fate of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise hung in the balance, it was decided by the Aldermanic Railroad Committee to make a favorable report to the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-day. The contest to force a favorable report was closely contested, and the vote of one member swung the committee from opposition to a decision to report out the tunnel franchise. The vote was 5 in favor of the tunnel grant, 3 opposed, and one committeeman who "dodged," and who, it is claimed, will vote against the tunnel grant to-day.

These are the men who voted the tunnel franchise out of committee:

DOWNING, ROBERT F., Republican, Borough of Brooklyn. Business, dry goods; residence, 201 Dean Street.

GOODMAN, ELIAS, Republican, Borough of Manhattan. Business, advertising; residence, 201 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

KLETT, JOHN C., Republican, Borough of Manhattan. Business, carpenter; residence, 360 West One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

OWENS, JAMES, Tammany, Borough of Manhattan. Business not stated in directory; residence, 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

PECK, WILLIAM D., Republican, Borough of Manhattan. Business, lawyer; residence, Sedgwick Avenue, corner of East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

These are the men in the committee who voted against the tunnel franchise:

DIEMER, JOHN, Republican, Borough of Brooklyn. Business was saloonkeeper; no business since he became Alderman.

McCALL, JOHN T., Tammany, Borough of Manhattan. Business, real estate; residence, 155 East Seventy-eighth Street.

WAFER, MOSES J., Democrat, Borough of Brooklyn. Business not stated in directory; residence, 319 Clinton Street.

The man who "dodged" on the vote in the committee was:

LUNDY, FREDERICK, Fusion Democrat, Borough of Brooklyn. Business, fish and oysters; residence, Voorhies Avenue and East Twenty-third Street.

LUNDY EXCUSED FROM VOTING.

A discussion arose after the meeting as to whether Alderman Lundy had "dodged" the vote. Chairman Diemer of the Railroad Committee stated that Alderman Lundy had been excused from voting after five members of the committee had signified their willingness to sign a favorable report.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who has been at the head of the faction opposing the tunnel grant, was on hand in the City Hall early. He was assisted in the work of concerting members against the tunnel franchise by Aldermen James Gaffney, Doull, and several other Tammany members who have been outspoken opponents. The question as to whether a favorable report would be made was discussed. Alderman Robert F. Downing of Brooklyn, who represents the district in Brooklyn which is controlled by Col. Michael J. Dady, arrived at the City Hall shortly before 3 o'clock. He was asked by a reporter how he was going to vote, and said:

"I am in favor of the tunnel, and will sign the report."

All that Alderman Sullivan would say was:

"That franchise is not through by any means as yet. If I favored the franchise the people of my district would beat me if I ran for office again. To show that the money proposition don't cut any ice with me, just let me tell you that the passage of the Pennsylvania tunnel would increase the value of the Savoy Theatre, which we own, by $200,000. All this talk about money in this Pennsylvania franchise game is absurd. Why, the first place the Pennsylvania people themselves have publicly stated that not a cent would be put up for the franchise. That ought to satisfy the people that the Aldermen are not in this matter for money."

After a two hours' session, the door was opened and Chairman Diemer made the announcement that the tunnel franchise would be favorably reported at to-day's meeting. He added:

"I have had to be consistent in this matter. I made my views public why I thought the tunnel franchise should be amended, and as no changes were made I had to vote against a favorable report."

When asked what transpired at the meeting Chairman Diemer said:

"The session was called to order about one hour late, because several of the Aldermen were busy in Brooklyn attending a local board meeting. After the Pennsylvania matter was taken up by the Railroad Committee, the members were asked to express their views. Those who spoke in favor of the tunnel made the statements as to their positions in regard to the franchise.

"The arguments used were the same as those which have been printed in the newspapers. I explained my position and stated that I represented a district in which there were many laboring men and hundreds of members of labor unions. The district which I represent as a Republican has frequently been carried by Democratic candidates, and if I voted for the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise it seems to me that my political career would end.

"The understanding was that those members who voted against the report of the committee could vote as they pleased at the meeting to-day."

ALDERMAN DOWNING'S VOTE.

Alderman Downing of Brooklyn said:

"The principal discussion was over the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour clause. My vote decided the matter and settled that there would be a favorable report. There were four members of the committee against the report and four were in favor. I want to say that it means a great deal to the laboring men of this city to have a corporation agree to spend $50,000,000 for improvements, most of which will go for labor. I think it would have been better to have the eight-hour clause in the contract. There will be a minority and a majority report to-morrow. It looks to me as if the opposition to the franchise will defeat it at the meeting to-morrow."

Alderman Lundy said:

"I did not vote at all at the committee meeting. It was not necessary for me to vote. There were five other members who voted to make a report in favor of the franchise, and it was understood that I reserved the right to vote as I pleased at the meeting to-morrow. I don't think there will be a minority report."

Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader of the board, who has been active against the tunnel grant, said:

"I don't know whether there will be a minority report or not. If we find that we have enough votes to defeat the franchise at the meeting, there will be no minority report. I would have voted for the franchise if the eight-hour clause and the prevailing rate of wages had been placed in the contract."

Alderman Klett said:

"I have never until to-day committed myself positively on this matter. I have never expressed an opinion, because I hoped up to the last moment that some concessions would be offered by the railroad company, but to-day I decided that in view of the vast amount of work for the laboring people and the interests of the City of New York that I should vote for the franchise. I would have agreed to sign a favorable report some time ago if it was not for the freight clause in the contract, which I consider to be of more serious importance to the City of New York than either the eight-hour or the prevailing rate of wages. I have every reason to expect that an issue will be forced to-day, and if it is, I regard the franchise as in grave danger."

Alderman Peck, who has been favorable to the tunnel grant from the start, said:

"I am delighted with the vote of the Railroad Committee. I don't regard it as final or presaging that the franchise will be passed at the meeting of the Aldermen to-day. I am sanguine that the franchise will be put through."

Alderman James Owens, the only Tammany member who voted for the franchise, said:

"I voted as I felt. The interests of the city are at stake, and I think the project is so vast and of such importance that it should not be held up by the Aldermen."

There is one peculiar provision of the rules of the Board of Aldermen which will have an important bearing on the passage of the franchise. The friends of the tunnel grant openly stated yesterday that if the matter was forced to an issue to-day there was grave danger of defeating the franchise, because if a majority vote was cast against the franchise on final passage the same members would probably vote against reconsideration, which would reject the franchise, and if the tunnel grant was to be again considered a new franchise would have to be formulated by the Rapid Transit Commissioners and transmitted to the Board of Aldermen again for their action.

Aldermen Sullivan and McCall formed a plan of campaign soon after the Railroad Committee adjourned. When the majority report of the Railroad Committee is made the Tammany members will try and force the vote at once by moving for immediate consideration. Under the rules of the Board of Aldermen a two-thirds vote is needed to bring a report of the committee on passage without waiting for an interval of a week. The opponents of the franchise claim confidently that they will place those in favor of the grant in the position of "holding up" the franchise if the motion for immediate consideration is not adopted at once.

Alderman Goodman, one of the Republican leaders of the Board, said yesterday:

"If it is seen that the vote on the franchise is sure to be a close one, it would be better politics to postpone consideration for one week to bring a few members around. The weight of public sentiment will be felt by the members who are in doubt, and I am sure enough votes will be won over to carry the franchise through without delay. Rushing the matter to a vote might imperil the passage of the franchise."

That the meeting of the Board to-day may be exciting is indicated by the arrangements which the opponents are making. A careful poll has been made by the Aldermen against the grant, and they claimed last evening that with every vote in doubt conceded to the franchise, there were still forty-six members who on final roll call would vote against it. The franchise has to be approved by forty members of the Board out of a membership of seventy-nine. There are seventy-three regular members of the Board, five borough Presidents who have votes, and President Fornes.

A FORECAST OF OPPOSITION.

A list was carefully prepared by an Alderman opposing the tunnel, and his claim was that the following Aldermen would vote against the franchise:

Foley, (Tam.,)	Oatman, (Rep.,)
Higgins, (Tam.,)	John T. McCall, (Tam.)
Marks, (Tam.,)	Dietz, (Tam..)
Sullivan, (Tem.,)	T. F. McCaul, (Tam.,)
Culkin, (Tam.,)	Goldwater, (Fus.,)
Porges, (Tam.,)	Harnischfeger, (Dem.,)
Dowling, (Tam.,)	Gass, (Dem.,)
Harburger, (Tam.,)	Bridges, (Dem.,)
Doull, (Tam.,)	Diemer, (Rep.,)
Metzger, (Tam.,)	Stewart, (Rep.,)
Haggerty, (Tam.,)	Malone, (Fus.,)
Richter, (Tam.,)	Lundy, (Fus.,)
Twomey, (Tam.,)	Kenny, (Dem.,)
Gaffney, (Tam.,)	Gillen, (Dem.,)
Whitaker, (Rep.,)	Wafer, (Dem.,)
Matthews, (Rep.,)	Keely, (Dem.,)
Jones, (Rep.,)	Wentz, (Rep.,)
Baldwin, (Tam.,)	Alt, (Rep.,)
Florence, (Fus.,)	Gillies, (Dem.,)
Coggey, (Tam.,)	Maloy, (Rep.)
Chambers, (Tam.,)	

In this list there are forty-one names which the opponents claim are known to be opposed to the tunnel.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx has never stated for publication how he was going to vote in the matter. When asked, he said:

"I am for the Borough of the Bronx, and will vote for any matter which will benefit this borough. The railroad does not come into the Borough of the Bronx."

President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens has declared in favor of the franchise, and the Democratic organization of his district instructed all the Aldermen from Queens to work for the passage of the franchise.

President Cromwell of Richmond has not declared himself, although he is credited with being in favor of the franchise.

President Cantor of Manhattan declared against the first Pennsylvania franchise which was defeated, and he claimed that substantial concessions were obtained in the second franchise.

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen has advocated the passage of the grant.

Secretary James Keyes, who claims to represent the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, made public through a newspaper a claim that some members of labor organizations had been approached by persons who offered them $500 each if they would appear before the Board of Aldermen and oppose the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. The money, it was claimed, was to be paid at the Metamora Club, on the Bowery, in which Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan is prominent. Alderman Sullivan denounced Secretary Keyes yesterday. He said:

"That man was the keeper of a place in New York and his record is well known. I will denounce Mr. Keyes on the floor of the Aldermanic chamber to-day, and will try to force him to give his proof."

District Attorney Jerome was asked last night if he intended to take any action on the report of Secretary Keyes.

"If anything tangible is offered me to work on," said Mr. Jerome, "I will be only too glad to start an investigation into the matter."

INDIANA SOFT COAL TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 8.—It is considered more than probable that in a short time 95 per cent. of the soft-coal mines in Indiana will be owned by a syndicate composed of Daniel G. Reid, William B. Leeds of New York, the Moore Brothers of Chicago, who, with Reid and Leeds, own the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway; Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind., and a number of capitalists from Chicago, New York, and Boston.

It is understood that Crawford Fairbanks is to be President of the trust. The syndicate recently secured options on the mines and the deal was well under way to consummation when the "Rock Island crowd," as it is called, got into a Wall Street flurry and was so hard hit that the Indiana scheme to consolidate the mining interests was dropped. The deal was not at an end for Reid, Leeds, and their associates went ahead, and for two weeks an expert has been traveling over Indiana making an investigation of the mines, the amount of business they do, the output of each mine, and the facilities for handling the coal.

The plan of the combination is to capitalize the company at $25,000,000, one-half to be preferred and one-half common stock.

No Hard Coal in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—The present cold is causing considerable distress in Milwaukee. To-night temperatures in the State range from 10 degrees above zero to 5 below. The scarcity of hard coal is the chief factor to contend with. All day long the coal merchants throughout the city have been besieged by people, who have money to purchase fuel and other supplies, but who are absolutely unable to purchase hard coal at any price.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

The Pledge of Friendship and the King of Cheer—Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

HAS LOST HER HUSBAND

Two Hours After the Wedding He Disappeared.

Now Mrs. Herbert Janes Seeks to Mandamus Dr. Houghton for a Marriage Certificate—The Match Once Broken Off.

It was announced on Sunday morning that Mrs. Marion S. May had been married last Thursday to Herbert Janes, who had appeared as defendant some months ago in a breach of promise suit brought by the present bride. Mrs. Janes declared yesterday that within two hours of the solemnization of the marriage her husband had deserted her, and that she had not been able to gain trace of him since. To Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court she applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of "The Little Church Around the Corner," who performed the wedding ceremony, to supply her with a marriage certificate.

When Herbert Janes first became engaged to Mrs. May it was freely stated that his family was violently opposed to the match. Finally the match was broken off, and Mrs. May sued for $25,000. David Hershfield was her attorney. Terry Smith of Holm & Smith represented Mr. Janes. The suit was subsequently discontinued, and it was supposed that all relations between Mr. Janes and Mrs. May were at an end.

Even Mr. Smith said on Sunday that he was surprised to hear that a marriage had taken place. But Mrs. Janes appeared at the offices of Wandell & Burtiss, lawyers, of 69 Wall Street, and told to them a long story of the "persecutions," as she termed it, to which the Janes family had subjected her.

According to Mr. Burtiss of this firm, Mrs. Janes said that she had been living at the Grenoble Hotel. On last Thursday morning Herbert Janes appeared, as he had done many times before, and begged her to marry him that very day. She says that on that morning Mr. Janes's brothers had attempted to induce him to sign a voluntary commitment to a sanitarium. After much persuasion she consented to have the wedding that day. Dr. Houghton was visited, and in the presence of two maids of the rectory, the pair were married. According to the bride, they then went to the Grand Union Hotel and registered as "M. S. Herbert and wife." Janes telephoned his mother, who lives at the Holyoke Apartments, 758 West End Avenue, about what had occurred.

About two hours later, Mrs. Janes says, her husband left the hotel, saying he was going for a shave. But he did not return or send any message to her. That night she went to the Janes apartment on West End Avenue. She says one of the Janes brothers saw her, and said to her:

"We know you're married all right, but we don't want to have anything to do with you. Get out."

Dr Houghton said last night: "When Mr. and Mrs Janes were married, I told them I was very busy at the time and could not prepare a marriage certificate then. I said that I would have it prepared by Saturday noon. Mrs. Janes appeared at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and I told her I would not have the certificate ready until noon, as I had promised. She objected, and wanted to give me money, but this I refused. I did have the certificate ready at noon, and she can have it at any time she calls for it."

Walter Janes, a brother of Herbert Janes, said the family had done nothing to interfere with the liberty of his brother. Henry E. Janes at New Rochelle, said that most of the woman's statements were false, in so far as the actions of the family were concerned.

Terry Smith, attorney for Herbert Janes, said that he did not know where Janes was, and that he was sure that the family's only interest in the matter was to protect the "boy" from any rashness. If a proposition for a voluntary commitment was made, he said, it was only for "the boy's benefit."

CALLED PRESIDENT "TEDDY."

For This Gen. Wilson Rebukes Coal Men's Attorney—A Flurry During the Coal Strike Commission's Hearing at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 8.—There was a flurry at the afternoon session of the Coal Strike Commission when Ira H. Burns of Scranton, attorney for the independent companies, referred to the President of the United States as "Teddy Roosevelt." Reference had been made to increased cost of living. Burns, in cross-examination, tried to show that the present high grocery prices were due to short crops, making grain dearer for the feeding of animals. The witness under examination was John D. Hughes, local manager for Armour & Co. Mr. Burns said:

"Don't you know that the rise in the prices of meats was due to the Meat Trust?"

Witness—I don't know of any such institution.

Mr. Burns—Do you agree with what "Teddy," Roosevelt says about the trusts?

Witness—I believe in some of it—

Before the witness could finish his answer Gen. Wilson jumped up and, with rising indignation, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I object to any person before this board referring to the President of the United States in that manner."

Mr. Burns calmly replied: "He sometimes calls himself that."

Chairman Gray, however, smoothed matters out by saying: "I think the objection is well taken," to which Mr. Burns replied: "Well, we will call him the President of the United States."

This ended the incident.

Almost the entire time of the sessions was taken up by the mine workers in presenting their side of the controversy with C. B. Markle & Co., in the Hazleton regions. The miners placed witnesses on the stand who gave testimony to show that the company refused to employ them because they belonged to the union and had evicted them from their houses for the same cause; that the docking system was intolerable; that the question of the men getting the 10 per cent. increase in wages granted as a result of the 1900 strike is much in doubt, because the men do not know how the company is figuring it out, the price in powder entering into the computation of the increase, and that the size of the mine cars has increased but the wages have not.

Two Hungarian women, one of them the mother of the boy who testified Saturday, were placed on the stand and told how the Markle Company deducted house rent from the last wages of their husbands who were killed in the mines, and how the company attempted to get them to sign a paper which would absolve the Markles from damages for the death of the men. The women also confirmed the story told by the breaker boy that the children had to work without pay until the debt owed by their dead fathers was paid off.

The Commissioners were very much surprised to-day to learn that the 10 per cent. granted in 1900 was not a straight-out raise in wages, but instead a 2½ per cent. increase and a reduction in powder of 7½ per cent., making the net increase in earnings 10 per cent., which the miners claim is not being paid by the Markle Company through some way of figuring they do not understand.

The Commissioners to-day made another request upon the companies to present figures as quickly as possible, and as a result the Erie Company, late in the day, submitted statistics regarding wages, hours, and other data relating to the subject.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Once Drink "Black and White" Scotch and see why it is the best whisky made.—Adv.

COAL NEED CONTINUES.

Distribution of the Supply as Great a Problem as Ever—Householders Carting.

While the output of coal at the anthracite mines is at least normal, many persons in this city have been obliged to make small fires with wood because they could not get coal. The condition applies also to towns in the vicinity. In Stamford, Conn., where the thermometer went down to 6 degrees above zero two days ago, coal had to be obtained in bushel lots.

It was learned yesterday that the anthracite collieries of the Erie Railroad broke all records in the output last month by mining 700,000 tons. Of that quantity about 10,000 tons a day came to tidewater here. Between 50,000 and 60,000 tons have been coming to tidewater daily lately. It was said in the office of the Erie Railroad Company that the average normal output for the Erie collieries was 500,000 tons a month. During last April, when an anthracite strike was anticipated, 600,000 tons were mined.

A representative of the company said, in reference to the apparent scarcity of coal: "The dealers are not responsible for the scarcity of coal. It must be remembered that other places besides New York have to be cared for."

One factor that led to inequality in the distribution of coal has been the desire of some persons to fill their cellars, no matter who might be without coal.

A representative of Burns Brothers, 26 Cortlandt Street, said:

"The coal question is as big a problem as ever. In East New York and South Brooklyn coal is scarcer than in Manhattan, though I do not know why this should be so. People in East New York are paying carters to come to Manhattan and cart coal over for them. Other parts of Long Island are in equally bad shape."

An East New York householder paid a man $5 to cart a ton of coal from Manhattan to his house, besides the price of the coal. Residents in other parts of Brooklyn were also paying for the carting of their own coal to their homes. In the South Brooklyn and Fort Hamilton districts yesterday only one out of ten was able to get coal in any other way than by the bushel. The price of wood was jumping up in Brooklyn.

The dealers say that cartage is increasing in price and that the price of towing coal in barges has more than doubled. Coal is also liable to be delayed in transit or lost. Two days ago two barges, containing 600 tons of domestic anthracite, went down in the East River. The coal was for two dealers who had promised to make deliveries in small lots on the day the coal was due to more than 400 customers.

In the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company it was said that only hard coal was being used on the locomotives of the road.

SHORTAGE IN BOSTON.

Situation the Most Serious Ever Known—Dealers Refuse Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Boston appears to be facing a coal famine. The situation to-day is the most serious ever known by the local coal dealers, and most of the leading local retailers have stopped taking orders. Boston has something like 10,000 tons per day of anthracite due it from the Eastern shipment supply of New York, but it is not getting anything like this amount. Even if the whole supply of Eastern shipment coal, estimated at 11,000 tons daily, came to this city it would not equal the normal amount.

The price is nominally unchanged at $9 per ton, but there is every indication that the price will be higher within the next few days, as the suburban dealers have already put the price up to $12 a ton, and even higher in some cases. Boston has 1,500,000 tons less than last year at this time, and one of the wholesalers said today that he questioned very seriously whether anybody could find 10,000 tons of hard coal on the Boston wharves to-day. The normal consumption of Boston amounts to something like 5,000 tons a day. The receipts of coal of all kinds in Boston up to Saturday for the last week were 91,436 tons.

SUFFERING IN ST. LOUIS.

Coal Shortage Aggravated by the Car Famine Prevailing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—The first really cold weather of the season found St. Louis's poor even worse off as regards fuel than is usual. The shortage in hard coal, which has led to a general use of bituminous, combined with the car famine, which has greatly hampered the soft coal companies in supplying the local demand, has made it almost impossible for the poor to prepare for the cold weather which is now upon them.

Should the present cold snap continue, the suffering will be the worst known here in many years.

Hundreds sought shelter at the police station last night, and at midnight to-night reports from the various headquarters are that a still larger crowd of unfortunates is hovering around the blazing fire at each place.

INDIGNATION IN BALTIMORE.

Commission of Business Men Will Investigate Conditions at the Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—With the temperature 15 degrees below freezing point, three-fourths of the homes in this city without coal, notwithstanding the fact that the anthracite region is within a day's railroad run and plenty of railroad facilities, the people of Baltimore now face a crisis that is causing intense distress and arousing bitter indignation. The Citizens' Relief Committee and Mayor Hayes are trying to devise means to get coal here for the suffering poor.

A commission of business men, including coal dealers, will likely be sent to the mines and along the lines of railroad to investigate conditions. Even soft coal from Maryland mines is delayed. The dealers say nothing can be done unless the railroads come to the rescue.

"The situation is terrible," said one large dealer. "A man came to me to-day showing a letter from a physician and begging that coal be sent to his house, as his two children lay ill with diphtheria, and the physician said that without heat their lives were in great peril. This is only one of many cases."

NEED COAL IN NEW HAVEN.

Large Amount Arrive There, but Few Residents Secure Any—Dealers Besieged.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 8.—The announcement of the arrival at this port yesterday of 25,000 tons of coal had the effect of sending hundreds of people to the local coalyards to-day, all endeavoring to get a share of the latest shipment.

At one of the yards a crowd of persons with baskets and pushcarts made urgent demands for coal, but were refused, the firm saying that, while it had a small amount of coal for regular customers, it could not supply other applicants. The police were sent for to drive the throng away from the yard, but as the people were orderly the police declined to interfere. The hands at the yard finally drove the crowd back and shut the gates. Similar scenes were enacted at other yards.

Many disappointed ones found their way to the police stations, and demanded that they be told where they could buy coal. One man, who said his family was suffering, threatened to tear down the coal shed if necessary, to get fuel. Some of the women wept as they told stories of suffering. The police were powerless to help them.

Most of the coal that has just come here will be shipped to inland points. Part of the lot is soft coal. Local dealers who had coal arrive yesterday reported that it was all sold early to-day.

The coal barge Dixie 3, which was in tow of the tug Charles McWilliams, was sunk in the harbor to-day with a full load of coal, and another barge, also loaded with coal, is adrift in the harbor.

Why Not See Niagara Falls?
You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

PUT "BROMO SELTZER" IN MR. LEYH'S BEER

Young Westphal Lodged in Jail After the Admission.

The Arrest Made After the Office Boy Bought a Bicycle—He Tells More Conflicting Stories.

The mystery by which George L. Leyh of 73 Broadway, Williamsburg, met his death last Wednesday was clothed with new interest last night by the arrest of Robert Westphal, his fourteen-year-old office boy, on a technical charge of being "a suspicious person," and the lad's subsequent admission to Brooklyn police officials that he had emptied a half a bottle of "bromo-seltzer" into the glass of beer which Leyh drank just before his death.

The boy's arrest was the result of his attempted purchase of a bicycle at the store of the Yonkers Sporting Goods and Novelty Company, 869 Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday, for which he paid $27, with the direction that the wheel should be delivered at his home, 287 Stockholm Street, Williamsburg, on Christmas Eve. After being arrested, young Westphal told various conflicting stories about the manner in which he came into the possession of the money, and finally came out with the confession that he had administered a dose of "bromo-seltzer" to Leyh when the latter was intoxicated last Wednesday afternoon in the hope that it might "sober him up." Westphal had previously admitted that he saw Leyh drink the fatal glass of beer, and had complicated the case by telling several stories about the happenings of the afternoon and by mysteriously disappearing for a short time on Friday.

He will be arraigned to-day on a charge of being a suspicious person, pending the report on the examination of the contents of Leyh's stomach. It was learned that Westphal had been at the store of the Yonkers' Sporting Goods and Novelty Company and had purchased the bicycle. The detectives went to the Westphal home and found the boy. He denied having made the purchase, and disclaimed having visited the bicycle store. He was taken there, however, and was positively identified by a woman clerk who made the sale as having bought the bicycle, with very insistent directions that it should not be delivered until Christmas Eve.

At Police Headquarters when Coroner Williams had been summoned, there was a long examination, and it drew forth from Westphal such a mass of conflicting stories that the Coroner finally said:

"You have told so many stories that we cannot believe anything you say."

Westphal first persisted in his statement that he had not bought any bicycle, and then admitted that he had bought it. Asked where the money came from, he said first that he had found it in a pocketbook in front of a bank, and later contradicted this, saying that he had found the pocketbook on the floor of Leyh's shop during the first hour and a half after Leyh died.

The questions were turned to the poisoned beer, and Westphal told several stories, all of which were different from any that he had related previously. Finally he said:

"Leyh had been drinking beer and red wine and whisky all day, and then he began to drink some more beer. On the shelf in the shop were two bromo-seltzer bottles, one empty and the other half full. He went out of the shop a minute, and while he was gone I took the bottle which was half full and emptied its contents into a glass of beer, because I wanted him to sober up."

"Are you now positive that it was that way?" Westphal was asked.

"Yes; I poured it into his glass, for I wanted him to sober up."

Capt. Reynolds asked Westphal how he had money enough to buy a new pair of buckskin gloves shortly before he gave the order for the bicycle, and he said that the gloves had been bought with some "extra money" of his own.

At the close of the examination Westphal was taken to the Children's Shelter, in Schermerhorn Street, to await arraignment. Coroner Williams said that he could believe the story told about finding the money because during the time specified the relatives of Leyh were constantly passing through the shop where Westphal said he found the money, and he thought, they would have seen a pocketbook if one had been there.

INDIANA FOR FAIRBANKS.

With Him Out of the Race, Roosevelt and Hanna Would Have a Sharp Contest, Says L. T. Michener.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The inquiries made by L. T. Michener in Indianapa with regard to the feeling in that State toward Presidential candidates have convinced him that Senator Fairbanks can hold the delegation against either Roosevelt or Hanna if he should decide to be a candidate. When asked to explain the circular letter sent out by him to prominent Republicans in Indiana and printed to-day by THE TIMES, Mr. Michener said:

"Just after the election in November, and entirely on my own motion, I wrote about thirty friends of mine in Indiana for the purpose of ascertaining what the sentiment was concerning the President, Mr. Fairbanks, and Mr. Hanna. I did so because I had heard statements made here that I did not think were quite exact. I received about twenty-five answers to my letters.

"These answers show that, with the exception of Oliver P. Morton, no Republican has ever had such a hold on the respect and affection of the Republicans of Indiana as that now possessed by Mr. Fairbanks. The State is his and he can do as he likes with it. If he should be a candidate in 1904 he will have the loyal, earnest and aggressive support of the Republicans of Indiana. These letters state, also, that if Mr. Fairbanks should not be a candidate in 1904, and if Mr. Hanna and the President should be opposing candidates for the nomination, there would be a very sharp struggle for the Indiana delegation, with the result in doubt. Both Mr. Hanna and the President have the confidence of the Republicans of that State, and either would be an acceptable candidate, so these letters assert."

DIVORCE FOR MRS. ALLEN.

Daughter of United States Senator Fairbanks Charged Cruelty and Neglect.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Adelaide F. Allen, daughter of United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, was granted a divorce from her husband, Dr. Horace D. Allen, Jr., to-day by Judge McMaster. The complaint for a divorce was filed Saturday and quietly placed on the calendar for Superior Court. To-day when the case was called the defendant Allen appeared through an attorney, but did not defend the action.

Mrs. Allen complained that Allen has failed to contribute to her support and treated her cruelly and neglectfully. Little testimony was heard. The decree grants the restoration of maiden name of the plaintiff, Adelaide F. Fairbanks, and orders the payment of her attorneys' fees by Allen.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

It Makes Time
The Pennsylvania Special enables the business man to save actually four hours; but he may pursue his business duties en route.—Adv.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT ILL WITH TYPHOID FEVER.

Crisis of the Malady Looked For Within a Few Days—The Attack Attributed to Overwork.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is seriously ill at his house, at 22 Park Avenue, with typhoid fever following a severe cold and condition of general debility. Mr. Vanderbilt has been confined to his bed for a week, although the diagnosis of typhoid was not made until Thursday of last week. Bulletins issued during the afternoon and evening stated that the patient was resting comfortably and that no complications had developed. At midnight it was said that there was no change. An earlier bulletin read:

"Mr. Vanderbilt has had a restless night, but, medically speaking, he is as well as can be expected."

There was a consultation between Dr. Flint and Dr. Janeway yesterday, following the issuance of the first bulletin, but it was said subsequently at Mr. Vanderbilt's residence that the conditions as determined by the examination did not give rise for any immediate alarm. The malady, it was said, is expected to turn one way or the other on Friday or Saturday of this week.

Mr. Vanderbilt, however, is considered a very ill man by the members of his family. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Goelet, and Miss Johnson of Georgia, an intimate friend of the family, are at the Park Avenue house. With him are two nurses night and day, and others are on call, in case the disease should take a sudden turn for the worse.

The opinion of Mr. Vanderbilt's family is that his illness is due primarily to overwork, with a severe cold which he caught several weeks ago as a contributing cause. For months he has allowed himself very little rest, considering the demands of his business and that a large part of the time when he has not been actively engaged at his office has been devoted to work in connection with his many outside interests. Added to this is the fact that he has never been overstrong physically and has denied himself the athletic recreation enjoyed by his brothers and many of his friends, caring rather for study in the few years following his collegiate course, and subsequently for original work in his chosen vocation.

There were many callers at the Vanderbilt house yesterday, and during the early afternoon, and again in the early evening, a constant stream of carriages passed the door, it being necessary at times to wait in line until there should be an opportunity to draw up in front of the house.

Mr. Vanderbilt was to have acted as an usher on Thursday at the wedding of Capt. J. B. Benkard of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, of which company Mr. Vanderbilt was formerly Second Lieutenant.

DR. LORENZ BAFFLED.

He Encounters His Worst Case Since Coming to America in Baltimore —Success Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian surgical expert, during his clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital to-day operated upon the worst case he has encountered in this country, according to his own statement. The delicate little patient was Mary Lehman, aged five and a half years, daughter of a policeman. Congenital dislocation of the hip was the trouble.

The operation was not satisfactory. Although the famous surgeon, it could be seen, was exerting his greatest strength and skill, the case was a very hard proposition for him. After pulling, tearing, and straining at the muscles of the right leg of the little patient with all his great strength and skill until it seemed as though the hip would snap every moment, Dr. Lorenz said:

"We will use the femur as a probe and ascertain the condition of the socket."

A sort of rotary motion was resorted to presistenly. Dr. Lorenz shook his head and said:

"Conditions are very unfavorable. Instead of a well-formed socket, there are several ranges, like the steps of a stair."

The operation lasted three-quarters of an hour. Dr. Lorenz said while it was a bad case some good might result.

After operating more successfully on another child, he declined a third case, declaring that he was exhausted by his great effort. He then started for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Prof. Adolph Lorenz arrived here from Baltimore to-night. He will remain here until Friday. From this city Prof. Lorenz will go to New York and Boston, returning to his native country about Christmas.

The case of Lolita Armour of Chicago, Prof. Lorenz said, would not require further attention until Spring. Then he will either return to this country or the child will be taken to Vienna.

BODY FOUND IN HARLEM RIVER.

The body of Dr. Julius A. Mayer, a dentist at 110 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was found yesterday morning at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street by Roundsman Clute of the Forty-second Sub-Station, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and the Harlem River, while cruising in a launch. Examination of the body showed a deep knife cut from an ear to the nose. There was an abrasion upon the head and a part of the scalp was missing. Some of the pockets of the clothing were turned out. A card case, from the contents of which the body was identified, a knife, a Masonic pin, and $1.45 were the result of an examination of the clothing.

The dead man's friends claim a murder has been committed. Mayer, they claim, had a practice averaging between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, and also was never known to leave his office without at least from $30 to $40 in his possession. The doctor wore two Masonic pins when last seen alive. He also wore a watch and chain and a quantity of jewelry, which are missing. The doctor also wore spectacles of a peculiar pattern, which are gone.

Mrs. William Eichorn, housekeeper for the doctor, stated to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that the doctor had been absent since last Wednesday night, and until the finding of the body she supposed he was passing a few days in the country.

Dr. Edward L. Spitzer of 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who was probably the dead man's closest friend, said Dr. Mayer left his office Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock to deliver a set of teeth at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue. The errand was accomplished by 9 o'clock. The doctor had intimated his intention of going to Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A street-car transfer, which was found in his possession, was punched for 11:30 o'clock, and was to be used to transfer from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cross-town line to the Third Avenue line. From First Avenue, three-quarters of the distance to the Bronx, the neighborhood is given over to double-decked tenements, occupied by negroes mostly. At the point where the body was found is a deserted lumber yard, in which are several deserted and dilapidated buildings.

COAL MAN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Dec. 8.—A. B. Marston of Thurber, Texas, Assistant General Manager of the Texas Pacific Coal Company, while playing billiards here to-day fell to the floor and died in convulsions a few moments later. The Coroner's inquest and post mortem held to-night developed the fact that death was due to poison. There is no evidence of suicide.

Mr. Marston had been here several days securing miners to send to Thurber, Texas, and expected to leave to-night with a party. He was a brother of Edgar L. Marston of New York, President of the Texas and Pacific Coal Company.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 9:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 257, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

ENVOYS LEAVE CARACAS

British Minister and German Charge on Warship.

PORTS MAY BE BLOCKADED

Ultimatums Have Been Sent by the Two European Powers to President Castro's Government.

CARACAS, Dec. 8.—The British Minister, W. H. D. Haggard, and the German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, left Caracas this afternoon for La Guayra, (the port of Caracas,) where Mr. Haggard went on board the British cruiser Retribution

ish ultimatums to Venezuela were presented at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Caracas.

The ultimatums are identical in spirit but not in form. Each embodies the respective claims of the two countries.

Some announcement on the subject would have been made by the Government to the Reichstag to-day had the House been in session. A statement will either be made to-morrow orally by Chancellor von Bülow or be read by President von Ballestrem.

The Isundsrath has already been informed that the Foreign Office is unwilling to disclose the text of Germany's ultimatum, as such a step would be against all precedent, and because it would also be discourteous to Venezuela to publish the text before giving that country an opportunity to reply. Neither is an intimation given as to what forcible action will follow, on the ground that this would be disclosing military secrets.

The Navigation Office confirms the reports that the German flagship Vineta arrived at La Guayra on Nov. 30, that the Falke reached there Dec. 1, and that the Gazelle and Panther anchored off that port at the end of last week. Each of these warships is equipped with landing material and field guns.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that in President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress there is a sentence which can scarcely fail to recur to any one thinking of the position of Venezuela and the threatened action of Great Britain and Germany. "It would be difficult to conceive a better illustration of the President's remarks about the "proper policing of the world" than that afforded by the Caracas authorities.

The Times says no one supposes that Great Britain has any other object in regard to Venezuela than to put an end to a state of things which has become intolerable. It is to be hoped that President Castro will be brought to his senses without the use of extreme measures by the British and German warships. President Roosevelt's plain words may be as effective as the threat of a joint naval demonstration.

Whatever the result of the present controversy, adds The Times, the situation, not merely in Venezuela, but, with large differences and reservations, in one or two other South American States, is discouraging, and the outlook would be a disillusion to those who hoped much from the establishment of self-governed communities in South America.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The London papers this morning comment approvingly on the ultimatum to Venezuela. They show no further concern regarding the attitude of the United States, which, it is taken for granted, will be one of friendly neutrality, but the papers are concerned as to the exact extent to which Germany and Great Britain are acting in unison.

Premier Balfour's rather evasive reply to the question whether the ultimatum was joint or identical, together with the fact that the German official statement, unlike that of Mr. Balfour, did not mention Great Britain as acting in conjunction with Germany, and, in fact, hardly mentioned Great Britain at all, is considered, to say the least, curious.

Some complaint is also made in the press that the Government is not prepared to lay papers dealing with the question before Parliament, but on the whole it is not considered that there will be any necessity to employ force. It is assumed that once Venezuela is convinced that she has no hope of support from the United States she will find means to satisfy the British-German demands.

OPEN LETTER FROM CASTRO.

He Refuses to Believe That Britain and Germany Mean to Engage in "Acts of Violence and Aggression."

CARACAS, Dec. 8.—The Venezuelan press publishes an open letter from President Castro on the embroglio with Great Britain and Germany. In this communication Gen. Castro says:

"Foreign cablegrams relate that certain foreign nations, among them Great Britain and Germany, have allied themselves together to carry out acts of violence and aggression against Venezuela, and their manner of obtaining the resumption of the payment of interest on the public debt was to be suspected as a consequence of the revolution that I lately crushed.

"Notwithstanding the official character of the news, I refuse to believe it, because it is inconceivable that nations which entertain cordial and friendly relations with Venezuela should prefer to resort to force rather than follow the diplomatic path, especially when the supposed difference comes fully within the jurisdiction of our laws, which are based on the principle of justice, and which, together with the other attributes of authority, I have just redeemed. Had Venezuela refused to fulfill her fiscal engagements and had justice and diplomacy exhausted their resources against such an attempt, only then could such extreme acts be expected, but this will never happen."

President Castro explains further on that his Government has not increased the debt of Venezuela, and that he paid for all that was ordered during the revolution, including the German and other railroad freight charges occasioned by the transportation of troops. These acts, he says, should prove the honesty of his administration and what foreigners should expect of him. Peace is not far off, he goes on to say, and with it the fulfillment of all his promises. He continues:

"Honorably, I cannot do more. I put honor first, and will not seek excuses to disarm foolhardy enmities by accepting humiliation which would offend the dignity of the Venezuelan people, and which would not be in accord with my public life. I repeat, I do not believe these alarming versions. The cause of our national dignity is based on our rights and our possession of justice, and on our relations of friendship and mutual respect with foreign nations."

The President concludes by recommending the Venezuelan press to observe the discretion and tact demanded by such an important matter.

FRENCH CLAIMS ON VENEZUELA

Paris Papers Ask the Government to Join Great Britain and Germany, but It Will Not Do So.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Several newspapers here are urging the French Government to send warships to participate in the naval demonstration against Venezuela, pointing out the extent of French interests in that country.

It is said at the Foreign Office, however, that the Government will adhere to its purpose to hold aloof from the movement, as the protocol signed by France and Venezuela assures satisfactory settlement of the French claims.

M. Wiener, who recently made a tour of South America on behalf of French interests, will be Minister at Caracas. He is now here arranging to go to his post and restore the interrupted diplomatic intercourse between France and Venezuela as soon as the Venezuelan Minister arrives here.

The Temps to-day devotes a column to a review of the Venezuelan situation, concluding with the statement that the British-German demonstration does not constitute a menace to the Monroe Doctrine, in view of President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress.

Sale of Boston and Maine Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad has just disposed at private sale of $1,969,000 3½ per cent. ten-year bonds of the Boston and Maine system. In the issues sold were the $969,000 Connecticut River Railroad bonds authorized by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners last Friday and $1,000,000 Boston and Maine bonds. President Tuttle says that it has been the policy of the Boston and Maine to sell to the highest bidder under public proposal, but "we made an exception in this case owing to the stringent condition of the money market. We received a very favorable offer from a syndicate."

COLLISION IN BROADWAY

Cab Was Crushed Between Two Surface Cars.

Henry Weinburg Seriously Hurt and Many Others Injured by Flying Glass—Messenger Boy Stopped the Horse.

Two Broadway cars, bound in opposite directions, with a hansom cab sandwiched in between them, were the cause of a good deal of excitement in Broadway in front of the Imperial Hotel last night. In the wreckage that followed Henry Weinburg of 296 Second Street was seriously injured internally, and several persons were slightly cut by flying glass from broken car windows.

South-bound Broadway Car No. 69 smashed into Weinburg's hansom. The car hit the cab with force enough to drive it along the track for about ten feet and throw Weinburg into the street. Just then along came north-bound Car No. 78. This car jammed into the cab, and it was crushed in between the sides of the two cars. The horse in some way plunged free of shafts, traces, and all, and ran through a rapidly collecting crowd down toward Thirty-first Street.

The cab was crushed and car windows were shattered. The cab horse ran on down to Thirty-first Street and was darting in and out among pedestrians, vehicles, and street cars when Frank Wasserman, a fifteen-year-old telegraph messenger boy, grabbed his bridle bits. The lad hung on with grit, and although jerked about the street, managed to keep the animal from running further, and in a few minutes had him quieted.

Weinburg was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

COLORADO FUEL AGREEMENT?

Various Factions Said to be Getting Together—Question of Control Still in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 8.—A great newspaper sensation was flattened out to-day, to use the words of Mr. Hawley in discussing the outcome of the Colorado Fuel and Iron election. All parties seeking control of the property spent the day in conference, with the result that a way was suggested to bridge over the difficulty and render the meeting peaceable. It has been virtually decided to give all parties a representation on the board, but there still remains a row as to whether or not any one faction shall hold control.

Hawley and Harriman are working together, and, while it is reported that Gould and Osgood have linked fortunes, there is no admission of this combination. Mr. Osgood arrived here this evening at 7 o'clock, but told the reporters that he would not have anything to say until after he had seen his attorneys.

Fuel Gas Company Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—The National Fuel Gas Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital stock of $2,500,000. The incorporators are George Chesebro and George W. Colton of Brooklyn, and John Bushnell of Plainfield. The company is authorized to operate pipe lines, to deal in oil and to make distribution of gas. There was an unconfirmed report here that the company is backed by the Standard Oil Company, and that its plan is to absorb a number of gas companies, distributing gas made from oil.

CRUDE OIL STILL EXPLODES.

Spray from Water Thrown on the Blaze Freezes on the Firemen.

An explosion in an oil still containing many thousand gallons of crude oil in the yards of the Standard Oil Company at North Twelfth Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, last evening kept the Brooklyn Fire Department busy for several hours, and the firemen suffered greatly from the cold. The spray from the water thrown on the blaze covered their clothing and formed an ice crust which kept thickening all the time, until some of the firemen were covered from head to foot. They were obliged to work in relays.

The explosion occurred shortly before 6 o'clock, and four alarms were turned in quickly. The burning oil made a fierce blaze, which could be seen for miles around. The stiff wind added to the fierceness of the blaze. Pending the arrival of the firemen, such of the oil as could be reached was drawn off from the bottom.

The firemen were only able to keep it from spreading until the oil had burned itself out. The blaze attracted thousands of persons to the scene. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is estimated at about $15,000.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER RIOT.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Saturday's riotous scene in the Chamber of Deputies continues to occupy the attention of the public and press here. Sober second thought is treating the incident as a lamentable reflection on the parliamentary institutions of the republic, which is certain to discredit and which may possibly overthrow the present parliamentary system.

The seconds of Deputy Syveton and Minister of Justice Vallé met this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies, and after a conference lasting an hour separated to confer with their principals. It was announced later that the pourparlers were interrupted, as the seconds were in favor of arbitration instead of a duel but were unable to agree as to the number of arbitrators.

BUTLER CONFESSES TO THEFT.

Jewelry Taken from East Orange Family Found Under a Piazza.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 8.—Harry Brown, a butler employed by Albert Rothschild of 81 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, was arrested to-day charged with stealing a quantity of jewelry. Brown, who was once a member of a traveling theatrical troupe known as the Smart Set Company, says he lives at 130 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York. He was engaged by Mrs. Rothschild through a New York employment agency two weeks ago.

Mrs. Rothschild's father left a gold matchbox set with diamonds, a gold cigar cutter, and some other trinkets worth $150 behind him when he returned to New York last Friday after visiting his daughter.

Mrs. Rothschild also looked over her own belongings, which she had packed up preparatory to sailing for Europe this week, and found a number of articles missing, including thirteen unset diamonds, three loose pearls, a diamond fleur-de-lis pin, several other pins set with diamonds, sapphires and rubies, and some smaller jewelry valued in all at $1,000.

Brown admitted stealing the articles, and they were found subsequently hidden under the front piazza, carefully wrapped up ready for removal.

MISS GOULD AT NIGHT SCHOOL.

Inspection was the order in the night school conducted at Public School 154, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and Public School 96, Avenue A and East Eighty-third Street, last night.

Miss Helen M. Gould, who holds an appointment as School Inspector from Mayor Low, headed a party consisting of Mrs. F. L. Weeks, Superintendent of the Home for the Friendless; Miss Ida Mosher of Iowa, a student in the School of Pedagogy in New York University, and Miss L. T. McConnell, Superintendent of the foreign department of Public School No. 154, and obtained comprehensive ideas of the work.

At School 96, of which Miss L. G. Sigerson is Principal, the cooking department came in for special attention. Viola Williams, fourteen years old, made a tea biscuit for Miss Gould, which she ate along with a luncheon served to all by Miss Rose Dunphy and the other members of the instruction corps.

W. C. Le Gendre's House Burned.

MT. KISCO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The fine country residence of W. C. Le Gendre, a stock broker of New York City, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is placed at $22,000.

SEEKING STREET CAR REFORMS.

Passengers' Rights Association Women, Vaunting Their Independence, Invite Masculine Aid.

Defiance was hurled at the managements of the elevated and surface railroads at a well-attended meeting of the Car Passengers' Rights Association at the home of Mrs. William Tibbits Salter, 306 West Eightieth Street, yesterday when Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney was elected honorary President. In taking office, she declared that if the association shall fail it will be because of lack of public support.

The central committee of the organization will be composed of women, she said, because women may be more independent. "Our guns may discharge in any camp," she said, "and we may attack whomsoever we choose because we are not tied down to business and political affiliations. A man may hesitate and quake, and fear conflicting results, but to us they will say, 'You cannot stop a woman.'

"We shall provide, however, for an important advisory committee composed of both men and women."

Mrs. Gaffney read a constitution she had prepared. Active, associate, and honorary memberships are provided for, and also affiliation with organizations interested in similar reforms.

Mrs. Mary Hardin Hess said she was the librarian of the Astor Library and represented 200,000 working women. She declared that during the rush hours the crowded condition of the cars that passed Astor Place is intolerable, and asserted that 200 societies could well be formed in order to reform the abuse.

Gerald P. Tollmann has offered an office at 314 Fifth Avenue for the use of the association.

Mrs. Dore Lyon invited the members of the society to meet at her home, 100 East Ninety-fifth Street, Monday afternoon.

SEVEN ROOFERS INJURED.

Twenty roofers were sheathing with corrugated iron the inside of the arched roof of the new North German Lloyd Dock No. 2 at Hoboken yesterday afternoon when the scaffold collapsed, throwing seven of them to the deck of the pier thirty-five feet below. Foreman Patrick Loftus and the others saved themselves by clinging to an iron girder. Those who fell were all taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said that all would recover. They were:

HERMAN HASS, 773 Forest Avenue, Brooklyn; nose broken and left leg wrenched.

EDWARD SCHNABEL, 404 East Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan; nose, ankle, and wrist broken.

JOHN LOFTUS, 983 Columbus Avenue, Manhattan; both legs broken.

WILLIAM KELLY, 203 East Ninety-fourth Street, Manhattan; both hips wrenched.

CHARLES HAVERANECK, 3,401 Third Avenue, Manhattan; scalp torn.

LEONARD LECHNER, 91 Prospect Street, Evergreen, L. I.; left leg and left arm fractured.

JOHN PETERSEN, Hoboken; right leg and left wrist fractured.

The men were employed by the Leonard Sheet Metal Works of 330-336 West Thirteenth Street, Manhattan. The accident caused great excitement throughout Hoboken, for the rushing of many ambulances to the pier started rumors of a catastrophe as serious as the conflagration which swept the Bremen docks less than two years ago.

TROUBLE OVER LOCOMOTIVE.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—The Milwaukee Railroad may be drawn into the controversy between the Union Pacific and their striking shopmen. This morning a locomotive belonging to the Milwaukee was sent out on the Union Pacific, hauling a through passenger train for the Pacific Coast. Scarcely had the train pulled out of Omaha before the local strike committee wired the National orders of machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths, asking that the Milwaukee people be called on to explain the seeming assistance given the Union Pacific in its fight against their striking shopmen.

Telegrams received to-night state that President Earling of the Milwaukee Railroad will be called upon Tuesday morning and asked to explain the matter. If the explanation is not satisfactory trouble will probably ensue.

The strikers fear that at the time the traffic agreements were entered into between the two roads last June arrangements were made whereby the Milwaukee should furnish locomotives to the Union Pacific during the strike.

The Western agent of the Milwaukee insists the move has no significance other than that the Union Pacific is considering the purchase of a number of locomotives similar to those used on the Milwaukee and wished to try one before buying.

HARVARD FENCING ACCIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 8.—The first serious fencing accident that has ever occurred at Harvard happened to-day in a bout between S. T. D. Roberts, '03, and John Bryant, '03.

Roberts is Captain of the Harvard 'Varsity fencing team, and Bryant is a member of the senior team. They were having a little practice match this afternoon in the gymnasium. Roberts lunged, his foil broke as it struck Bryant, and the blunt end plunged through the latter's mask into his cheek, reaching his mouth. A doctor was summoned, and found that the wound was not as bad as was at first thought.

The accident created a great deal of excitement, and some feared at first that it would be fatal. Bryant was fortunate enough, however, to escape with an ugly cut in his face which will lay him up for a few days.

HELD AT BAY BY A MADMAN.

MEXICO, Mo., Dec. 8.—Charles Stewart, who has become insane, has fortified himself in the second story of his house, near here, and, armed with a shotgun, is holding Sheriff James and a posse of citizens at bay.

He has driven his family from the house, and when any one approaches he fires. So far no one has been wounded.

TWO KILLED AT A FIRE.

MENOMINEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—Fire last night destroyed the general store and dwelling of Max Manthey, at Colgate, five miles north of here. Mr. Manthey and a child lost their lives, and three others were injured.

Mr. Manthey was awakened to find the place filled with smoke, and called to his family to jump from the windows of the second floor. In the rush an eight-year-old child was forgotten and was burned to death. Mr. Manthey broke his neck in attempting to slide down a post supporting a porch.

One child, three years old, fell down stairs head foremost, running a nail into her head, and probably into her brain. She is not expected to live.

A third child fell on her shoulder, breaking it, while another broke a collarbone.

Killed on the Elevated Road.

William Bernhardt, thirty-three years old, a car coupler on the elevated road, who lived at 666 Bergen Avenue, Bronx, was run down and killed last night by an elevated train at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue. He had finished his work, and was walking down the track to catch a south-bound train at the One Hundred and Fortieth Street station.

Wisconsin Society's Officers.

At the first annual meeting of the Wisconsin Society of New York in the Hotel Manhattan last evening, about fifty members were present. The following-named officers were elected: President—Justice James A. Blanchard; Honorary President—Frederick D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad; Vice Presidents—H. L. Horton, Elijah R. Kennedy, Gilbert E. Roe, Oscar E. Binner; Secretary—Philip L. Allen; Recording Secretary—Charles W. Fricke; Treasurer—Charles A. Jenny; Trustees—George B. Hopkins, Henry S. Schwind, and A. Cressy Morrison.

New Rector of a Brooklyn Church.

The Rev. Winfield Scott Baer of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Sandusky, Ohio, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. George's Church, Brooklyn. He was born in Philadelphia, and he is a graduate of Girard College and the Philadelphia Divinity School.

Brooklyn Bank Increases Capital.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The Oriental National Bank of Brooklyn to-day certified to the Secretary of State that it had increased its capital stock from $300,000 to $600,000.

ACCUSED BY A MINISTER

Rev. Mr. MacDonald Criticised Some of His Flock.

Said They Led Him Into the Temptation of Drink and Then Exposed Him—Resigns His Charge.

Suddenly throwing aside his prepared farewell sermon, the Rev. George K. MacDonald, pastor of the East Avenue Baptist Church in Long Island City, on Sunday night, delivered himself of an extemporaneous address in which he charged by name certain members of his flock with leading him into the temptations of strong drink. He presented his resignation a fortnight ago, because, he said, some people in the church had circulated slanderous stories about him.

As he laid aside his manuscript he declared that those he referred to were worse than Ham.

"Like Ham they abuse and accuse him who drank," he said, "but Ham was unlike them for he was not guilty of making his father drink.

"I am not excusing anything I have done when I say that I believe I have been more sinned against that sinning," he continued. "It has been my fault that I took every drink. I erred in that I did not reprove the first tempter, but I was new among you, and by that first drink I thought to make that man my friend. I do not say that I am better, nor do I admit that I am worse than those that tempted me, for they taught me to drink and then pointed the finger at me and said, 'He drinks,' and to-night I have said, 'They drink.'"

Although the minister's resignation was not to take effect until the first of the year he stated that he would not again enter his pulpit. Those named by the Rev. MacDonald as well as the pastor himself refused to discuss the matter further yesterday.

"MARQUIS" IN TROUBLE.

Carlo Cattopani, Who Is Not Unknown Here, Turns Up in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Although declaring that his proudest boast is that he is an American citizen, Carlo Cattopani, Marquis of Cordova, became fiery with resentment when his right to bear the Italian title of one of the nobility was called into question to-day at City Hall. Cattopani triumphantly produced papers to prove his right to the title he has thrown aside to become an American citizen.

Mr. Cattopani, for such he desires to be called, is now a resident of Philadelphia. He came here from New York, with the intention, he declares, of establishing a school in which the children of the Italian colony can be taught English, music, drawing, and woodworking.

"I wish to do something to raise the standard of my countrymen here," says Cattopani, "I myself will teach them if the board of education will provide me with a schoolroom. Men of prominence have promised me their help. This is no money-making scheme, yet I am called impostor, cheat, and fraud."

"Me, Carlo Cattopani, not Marquis of Cordova? Bah! Here, and here, and here, is proof a thousandfold that I claim no false honor, and that I assert no—no—what do you call it? Ah, yes. No bogus claim. I am Marquis, as these papers show. That is, I was Marquis. Now I am an American citizen. Ah! How proud I am of that!"

Of adventures Cattopani has had many. He says he has been hounded all over the world by men who have sworn to take his life.

Cattopani, who claims that he is the Marquis de Cordova, several months ago was found bound hand and foot with a small piece of rather ancient rope, near the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Hudson River. He claimed that he had been put there by enemies. He was later taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he remained several days. The police and people familiar with the case took very little stock in Cattopani's story.

BROTHER THE CO-RESPONDENT.

Beginning of the Trial of the Divorce Case of H. L. Powers, Son of ex-Park Commissioner Powers.

Harry L. Powers, who names his own brother as co-respondent in a divorce suit against Mrs. Minnie L. Powers, appeared in the Supreme Court before Justice Hall when the case was called for trial yesterday Jesse Powers, Jr., the brother, was there also, as were the father, ex-Park Commissioner Jesse W. Powers; and the mother, Mrs. Mary E. Powers. The happening which led the husband to bring his suit took place at the time of a celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Powers's golden wedding not long ago in their country home, in Central Valley, N. Y. Their city house is in Mount Morris Park West, and the plaintiff lived there with his wife after their marriage in 1893.

On the night of the celebration, said Mr. Powers, he missed his wife, but found her in another part of the house with his brother, whereupon he jumped on him and beat him. Mrs. Powers retaliated by charging her husband with cruelty and denying his charges.

Jesse W. Powers, the father, was the first witness. He told of the fight between Harry and Jesse, Jr. When asked why he did not mention the golden wedding in an affidavit he had submitted in the case he answered:

"Why? I was ashamed. I hoped for a settlement in some other way than this, and I tried to keep the matter quiet."

A few minutes later the old man, goaded by his cross-examiner said: "I have not told you all; it is too terrible."

Mrs. Mary E. Powers, the mother, testified that she had cautioned Mrs. Harry Powers, but to no avail.

The case is to be continued to-day.

SEEKS PRISONER'S RELEASE.

Counsel Argues That a Treasurer of an Unincorporated Association Cannot Be Criminally Liable.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday on the writ of habeas corpus secured Friday by James Nugent, lawyer, in behalf of Lawrence Murphy, the labor union official who was put in jail on the charge of embezzling $10,000 from the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, of which he was Treasurer. Murphy's defense was that the organization was unincorporated, and that he, a partner, could not steal from a partnership. The issuance and argument of the writ, it was stated, brought up for the first time in the United States the question of whether an officer or member of an unincorporated society could be prosecuted criminally on account of the organization's financial affairs.

"Your proposition is," observed Justice Fitzgerald, "that an officer of an unincorporated association, such as the Treasurer, as in this case, can take the moneys of the society, and perhaps misappropriate them, and not be liable to a criminal prosecution. In other words, that if he does so no crime in the eyes of the law has been committed."

Lawyer Nugent said that was exactly his contention.

"It is a perfectly clear proposition," observed Justice Fitzgerald.

Assistant District Attorney Gray, after opposing Mr. Nugent, said that he would agree on behalf of Mr. Jerome that an indictment of Murphy would not be presented to the Grand Jury until Justice Fitzgerald had had time to decide the question raised by the prisoner.

Window Cleaner Falls Ten Stories.

Robert Vickers, thirty-nine years old, of 280 West Twelfth Street, while cleaning windows yesterday afternoon on the tenth story of the Cluett Building, 26 West Nineteenth Street, fell to the sidewalk and was instantly killed. Vickers was employed by the Consolidated Window Cleaning Company of 92 Spring Street.

City of Easton (Penn.) Indicted.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 8.—An indictment was to-day returned against the City of Easton for failing to keep four streets in proper condition. Should conviction follow, the fine imposed will be used to improve the streets named in the complaint.

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LETTER FROM MR. CASSATT.

He Tells the Merchants' Association the Road Does Not Intend to Develop Montauk Point.

To obtain from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a statement of its plans and purposes with respect to certain debated points that have been brought up in the consideration of the tunnel franchise matter, the Merchants' Association of New York on Dec. 5 addressed a letter to President Cassatt, in which direct questions were asked on the mooted subjects. A full reply was received yesterday.

The association wanted to know, primarily, whether it is not a fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns and controls large water front on the New Jersey shore and along Buttermilk Channel, on which property it is the intention of the road to build piers, warehouses, wharves, &c., in the near future, and it such be the case, whether it would not be to the advantage of this city and at the same time an effective reply to the allegations as to the company desiring to make Montauk Point a free port.

It asked whether it were not the desire of the Pennsylvania Railroad in building the tunnel to secure a fair portion of the through traffic from New England States to the West, now almost entirely controlled by the New York Central Railroad and its Eastern connection, the Boston and Albany, and if the securing of this business would not make the course of the traffic through New York City.

It asked, too, if, in view of the ownership by the Pennsylvania Railroad of the Long Island Railroad, it is not the purpose to develop the suburban territory of Long Island, and thus make cheap homes for laboring people possible.

President Cassatt's reply was as follows:

First—That the object of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in constructing the tunnel extension into New York is to develop the passenger traffic on its system. It is expected that a direct all-rail connection with New York will not only enable the company to secure its fair share of competitive travel, but that better facilities will largely increase travel from all points, especially suburban travel. We believe that quick and cheap transportation will result in the rapid development of the adjacent part of Long Island as a place for homes of moderate cost to the working people of New York, and will also largely increase the Summer travel to the seashore resorts on the island.

Second—We have never contemplated using the tunnel for freight traffic and we believe its capacity will be fully occupied by the passenger movement. We propose continuing to do our New York freight traffic by car float to piers on the two rivers as at present, and interchange with Long Island and New England by means of a ferry between the New Jersey shore and Bay Ridge. The connection between the Long Island Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will be made by bridge across the East River and Ward's Island.

Third—As to any purpose of ours to establish free port at Montauk Point, we presume that that question has already been so effectively and fully answered that there is hardly any necessity for my again repeating that the construction of the tunnel has nothing whatever to do with Montauk Point. The company has not, and never had, any intention to build up Montauk Point as a rival to the City of New York, and it does not see how it would either be practicable or profitable to transport freight through or around New York to a point 125 miles beyond, or where the compensation for moving the freight this additional distance would come from. Any one conversant with the shipping business knows that vessel rates from New York would be as low or lower at all times than from Montauk Point, and the cost of moving this additional distance would, therefore, fall upon the rail carriers without any corresponding increase in compensation.

Fourth—We are now constructing at very heavy expense at Greenville on the New Jersey shore a large freight terminal mainly to accommodate the traffic to be delivered by lighter to piers and vessels in New York Harbor.

Fifth—We have no doubt that the construction of the tunnel and terminal facilities at Greenville will generally increase our business, both passenger and freight, to and from the City of New York.

Assistant Secretary Mead of the Merchant's Association referred the letters to the President and members of the Board of Aldermen, and urged that the proposed franchise receive favorable action at the first opportunity.

NEW YORK SUBWAY CASE.

Motion to Advance It for Oral Argument Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day denied the motion recently filed in the court to advance for oral argument the New York subway case, but the Chief Justice stated that early attention could be secured by submitting the case on printed briefs.

WOMAN LIFE SAVER REWARDED.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Nora Barlow, employed with Girard College, received a gold watch from the Board of City Trusts in recognition of the fact that she saved the life of a student on Oct. 31. The presentation was made on Saturday by Joseph L. Caven, Vice President of the board.

During a somnambulistic walk on the night of Oct. 31 William Huhen, ten years old, climbed from his bedroom at the college to a fire-escape and made his way along the ledge of the mansard roof surmounting a dormitory to a bay window thirty-five feet above the pavement. There he lowered himself, and while clinging to the ledge he awoke.

He shouted for help then, and Miss Barlow heard him. She climbed out to him, held with one hand to the roof and with the other caught the boy under the arms and dragged him to safety.

OMAHA STORE IN TROUBLE.

OMAHA, Dec. 8.—Judge Munger in the Federal Court here to-day appointed Edgar F. Hastings receiver for the W. R. Bennett Company, one of the largest department stores in the city.

The store will not close, and it is stated that the petition for a temporary receiver is made to enable the company to make a settlement with creditors.

Although no schedule of liabilities and assets has been filed, Mr. Bennett places the liabilities at about $447,000 and the assets at $600,000, composed of a general stock of goods and a new building completed a few months ago. On the latter there is a mortgage of $182,000.

Nebraska bankers and jobbers are the principal creditors, although about $100,000 of the paper is held by Chicago and Eastern concerns.

The following schedule of liabilities and assets was given out by Mr. Bennett this evening:

LIABILITIES.	
Real estate mortgages	$182,000
Due to four banks	100,000
Due to Eastern creditors	190,000
Due Omaha jobbers	100,000
Total	$572,000
ASSETS.	
Real estate	$380,000
Stock	225,000
Total	$605,000

Chicago Contractor's Wife Asks Divorce

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Mrs. James G. Darden, wife of the wealthy contractor who recently was a Democratic candidate in the Ninth Congressional District, has applied for a divorce on statutory grounds. Viola Roberts is mentioned as co-respondent. The couple were married April 22 of this year and lived together until Oct. 20. Mrs. Darden was Maria Elizabeth Ross, the daughter of a New York lumber man. They met a year ago in New York City. Mr. Darden withdrew from the Congressional race because of charges made against him in connection with business transactions on the Pacific Coast.

Disease-Stricken Steamship Due.

The Prince liner Sicilian Prince, which arrived from Italian ports yesterday morning, reported that on Sunday afternoon, when in latitude 38.10 and longitude 70.10, she had spoken the British steamship Denbighshire, from Manila for New York. The Denbighshire hoisted the international code signal letter "L," which signified that the plague or some other contagious disease was aboard that steamship. The Denbighshire is due in New York this morning.

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Full-Dress Suits of smooth-surface Dress Fabrics at $27.00
Full-Dress Suits of superior non-sheen Worsted that are and wear without a gloss, silk Merveilleux lined, at $35.00
Full-Dress Suits of imported English non-sheen Fabrics, superior silk lined, at $45.00
Tuxedo Suits of superior Black Thibet Cloth, at $25.00
Tuxedo Suits of fine rough-surface Worsted, silk lined throughout .. $30.00
Inverness Overcoats of superior unshorn Worsted, silk-lined cape .. $30.00
Long Over-all Evening Coat of good Black Thibet Cloth, silk lined throughout $25.00

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NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

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CIVIC FEDERATION MEETS

Alfred Mosely for the Capitalization of Labor.

Charles Francis Adams Outlines a Plan for Settling Industrial Differences by Compulsory Influence.

The annual meeting of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation was begun yesterday in the meeting room of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway. The meeting was attended by over a hundred representative capitalists and wage earners, and interest in the discussion was augmented by the presence and participation of the delegation of representative labor men brought to this country by Alfred Mosely to study industrial conditions on this side of the water. Those present included.

Senator Hanna,	Alfred Mosely,
Archbishop Ireland,	Lewis. Nixon,
Bishop Potter,	John J. McCook,
Oscar S. Straus,	Charles G. Bonaparte,
Ex-Secretary Bliss,	James A. Chambers of
Charles Francis Adams,	Pittsburg,
John G. Milburn,	Theodore Shaffer,
John Mitchell,	R. H. Jeffrey of Colum-
Samuel Gompers,	bia,
Bishop McGolrick of Du-	H. G. Hart of Utica,
luth,	S. R. Callaway,
Dr. Thomas of St.	Consul General Buenz,
John's Cathedral,	G. C. Sykes of Chicago,
Dr. Rainsford,	C. U. Carpenter of Day-
H. H. Vreeland,	ton, Ohio;
President Eliot of Har-	John McMackin.
vard,	

Also these English labor leaders of Mr. Mosely's party:

G. N. Barnes of the Amalgamated Engineers.
J. Maddison of the iron founders.
W. H. Wilkinson of the cotton weavers.
N. P. Walls of the blast furnace men.
T. Ashton of the cotton spinners.
L. Lapping of the leather workers.
H. Cox of the steel workers.

The dominant note which ran through the discussion—and it was struck as strongly by those who spoke as representatives of the employers' class as by the representatives of labor—was that an enlightened public opinion, as well as the interests of capital and labor, insistently demanded the reaching of an understanding between employers and employes which would be a safeguard against conflicts which lead to strikes, boycotts, and violence.

Three ideas which stood out prominently in the discussion were the suggestion of Alfred Mosely for the capitalization of labor; the suggestion of C. M. Carpenter for a labor department in all industries, and that of Charles Francis Adams for the bringing to bear on labor differences of compulsory influence.

ALFRED MOSELY SPEAKS.

Senator Hanna called the meeting to order and introduced Mayor Low, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. When the Mayor had spoken, Senator Hanna introduced Alfred Mosely, who told of the tour made by himself and his delegation of English labor leaders through the United States in search of information bearing upon industrial conditions. He said that everywhere they were received with the utmost courtesy and that every facility was afforded to them to learn all they wanted to know that American manufacturers or American workmen could tell them. Mr. Mosely noted the difference which he had discovered between industrial conditions in the United States and those existing in England. One of the chief reasons for England's backwardness in manufactures, as compared with the United States, Mr. Mosely stated, was the indisposition of the English manufacturer to make full use of the intelligence of his workmen.

"When the English workman comes to the master with a suggestion," said Mr. Mosely, "the master is very likely to say to him: 'Who's running this business—are you or am I?' I find it is very different in the United States, where the workmen, in nearly all instances, are encouraged to give their employers the benefit of their experience and their best thought and find reward and preferment for so doing."

In relating how he came to make his present trip to the United States with a delegation of workmen from his own country, Mr. Mosely said:

"I am a colonial Englishman born, but I have spent the greater part of my life in the British colonies, principally South Africa. I was there interested in mining. We mined for years in our diamond mines especially, with a variety of English engineers; but we made no progress. Diggers came and went; some held on by the skin of their teeth, and others made a little money; but the great bulk failed. Companies were formed and they in turn, one after the other, had to close down until an American engineer called Gardner Williams arrived upon the scene, and he was followed by a large number of others, engineers and a variety of others, and it is to the American engineer that we owe the success, all the success, of South Africa.

"The mining propositions have been put on a sound basis in South Africa, not by the English engineer in the first place—he may have learned afterward—but primarily by the American. I was astonished by their methods, and I made up my mind it was necessary, as one who studies economics, to visit the country that had produced such men."

The English manufacturers, Mr. Mosely said, had been too prone to keep old machinery and sweat the workingmen so long as they were able to produce an article at a price which would give them a fair margin of profit. Mr. Mosely declared himself in favor of unions, if properly run. He believed that every man ought to be free to sell his labor where he pleased. On the question of hours of labor, Mr. Mosely said he thought there would have to be an international understanding. It would be useless, he said, for the United States to adopt an eight-hour day if Germans stuck to the ten-hour day. The labor unions, he said, should now recognize that the United States was manufacturing for the world, not for the United States alone, and that, therefore, conditions outside must receive some consideration.

Men like Gompers and Mitchell, he said, should study the question of freight rates, of rates of exchange, the gold premiums in other countries and the like. He thought it would make for peace if capitalists would put labor leaders in the way of getting such information. It would be a good idea, he said if men like Mitchell and Gompers could go abroad to study labor conditions in Europe, as he had brought his men to study labor conditions here.

BAD TRUSTS CURE THEMSELVES.

Mr. Mosely said he believed in trusts. Bad trusts would work their own cure. Capital and labor, he said, were partners. But there was a dollar to divide, and the great question was how to divide it. On this question Mr. Mosely said:

"I cannot see why a sum of money in the shape of stock should not be placed on one side to represent labor. Say, for argument sake, there is a corporation being formed with $100,000,000. Why could you not take thirty, forty, fifty, sixty—I don't pretend to place the amount—millions of dollars and place it on one side, and say that represents labor, and the other side represents capital. The labor side of it shall be banked in trust for the working man and that shall be distributed at the end of the year pro rata according to the wages that the men are earning. It would simplify the matter. It would give the workingman a direct interest in the work that is going on and without that interest, without you have the hearts of your workingmen with you, there can be no real solid progress with regard to your manufactures."

Senator Hanna next introduced N. P. Walls, General Secretary of the Blast Furnacemen's Association of England.

"One of the things I admire about the Federation," said Mr. Walls, "is that it does not pretend to interfere with anybody's business. The moment a disinterested party who does not understand the technicalities of the question attempts to put a finger in the pie, the pie is spoiled." [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Wall's remarks the meeting took a recess until 2:30. When Senator Hanna again called the body to order he stated that Charles Francis Adams, who was to deliver the address of the afternoon, had not arrived, his train being delayed. Pending Mr. Adams's arrival he said he would call upon other gentlemen to address the meeting. He called first upon Archbishop Ireland. The Archbishop had previously pleaded to be excused on the ground that he had nothing special to say, but when he was compelled to take the stand he said that nothing with such eloquence as to win hearty applause. Among other things the Archbishop said:

"This great industrial posterity development marking the nineteenth century has arisen largely from the development of the human intellect. Men have gone abroad into all parts of the world, made discoveries of all the resources of nature, have prepared humanity to grasp these resources. Intellect has entered into all the classes of society. The workingman to-day is a thinking being. He has read; he has studied; he knows what may be done; he feels what should be done.

"What we want is discussion. I am not afraid of the discussion of any question in America. Let us give to every man his rights and by giving to every man his rights, we educate that man into the high principles of justice and religion to give his right to every other man. This breath of intelligence among the people, this awakening of public activity, is by no means a peril, as some would have us say. Whereve there is a mind we must enlighten it; wherever there is a conscience we must awaken it. Wherever there is an arm we must strengthen it, and by strengthening every individual member of society we strengthen all society.

"And not only must we have confidence in humanity itself, but we must have confidence in the all-ruling Providence which has placed humanity upon this earth, and which directs it toward its ultimate goal."

C. U. Carpenter of Dayton, Ohio, who is connected with the cash register works at that place, said he believed the time would come when capital would be as thoroughly organized as labor and much in the same way. He said he believed that all great industries should have their department of labor.

PARIS TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

G. C. Sykes, Secretary of the Street Railway Commission of Chicago, spoke in favor of compulsory arbitration for all corporations controlling public utilities. European and Canadian cities, he said, very commonly insert in franchise grants stipulations concerning the maximum length of the working day and the minimum wage for employes. The most elaborate provisions of this kind with which he was familiar, Mr. Sykes said, were those recently made by the City of Paris for the benefit of the employes on the new Paris system of subways and underground railways.

"If the city itself were managing a street railway system," said Mr. Sykes, "the employes would be treated in such a manner as to insure a service free from interruption on account of strikes. In so far as fair treatment of employes may be necessary to continuous service, private corporations operating street railways under a franchise from the city should be required to treat their employes as the city itself would treat them were it their direct employer.

"Mr. Vreeland, manager of your street railway system here, to my mind, is not comparable to the manager of a strictly private business. He is comparable to the head of your Police or Fire Department."

Before Mr. Sykes had concluded Mr. Charles Francis Adams had arrived, and Senator Hanna introduced him as the next speaker. Mr. Adams made an elaborate argument for the adoption of a plan of what he called "compulsory influence." He told of how a strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad had been settled some years ago through the moral force of a report made by the Railroad Commission as to the merits of the controversy. The commission had no power to enforce its findings, but when it had taken full evidence and had given its opinion and its reasons therefor, public opinion within a few days compelled the acceptance by the parties to the controversy of its findings. Mr. Adams said it would be a good thing to have a public tribunal, which could be summoned into existence by the President, when the emergency arose to consider any industrial controversy and with power to summon witnesses and compel the production of papers. The report of such a tribunal, if well reasoned and fair, he said, would carry with it the force of enlightened public opinion, and before that force neither of the parties to the controversy would be able to stand out, for the reason that in the United States public opinion has a very summary as well as effective way of enforcing its own process.

"What is wanted in industrial disturbances," said Mr. Adams, "is not force, but light and guidance. The word compulsion has a very unpleasant sound to Americans. In theory only is the thing popular. With us the final appeal must always be to reason, and public opinion enforces the edict of that appeal. It is the tendency toward compulsion against which, I submit, it is the especial function of the Civic Federation to protest."

Continuing, Mr. Adams said:

"The trouble with us is that we are always prating of the force of public opinion, but when the exigency arises we evince no confidence in it. Like a parcel of children, we are apt to cry out for the master to come in and force instant obedience with the rod. I submit that permanent results with us in America are not reached in that way. Let us in this matter have the courage of our convictions.

"I have already expressed my belief that, if such a system as I have here suggested could be brought into being through a very simple act of legislation, which, open to no Constitutional or other objection, would be in entire accord with our industrial system, our traditions, and the American ideals, it would settle nine matters of controversy which arise out of ten. I now further submit it is highly desirable from every point of view that the tenth case of controversy should not be settled, but should be fought out. In the practical affairs of life, as we all know, it is necesary now and then that the fight should be to a finish. Our own civil war was a case in point. No arbitration ever could have settled that: no appeal to reason would have produced conviction.

COMPULSORY INFLUENCE PLAN.

"What is necessary, in my judgment, is to organize that public opinion, and, when organized and made effective, to rely on it to produce all desirable results in the average case. But it can only be organized by bringing it to bear through the medium of capable men, thoroughly informed upon the special matter under discussion, and competent to express courageous opinions clearly. The tribunal doing this should then dissolve. It should not continue in existence, the target for criticism, partisan discussion, and popular odium. Should a new case arise, another tribunal of a similar character would at the proper time be called into being to deal with it in its turn.

"As the result of my conversation with Col. Wright and Mr. Lodge I have undertaken to draw up a simple act, in few sections, based upon the foregoing principles and looking to the results indicated. It could be passed by any State or by Congress. It would contravene no Constitutional provision or private right, but simply secure to the third party involved in every controversy of this sort, of any magnitude, the right to get at the facts in dispute and, after so doing, to bring to bear an intelligent pressure of its own looking to a reasonable solution of troubles which may hereafter arise."

John McMackin of the State Labor Commission of New York State told the meeting of the street car strike up the State. After inconveniencing the general public for a considerable period and costing the counties through which the road passed in the neighborhood of $50,000 the railroad company, he said, had acknowledged itself to be in the wrong.

The last speaker of the day was G. N. Barnes of the Amalgamated Engineers of England.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation was held last night at the residence of Oscar Straus. The session was executive, and nothing was given out. The Federation will meet again at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

TOBIN DECLARED SANE.

Jury Obtained for the Trial of the Tenderloin Murder Case.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke will deliver the opening address for the prosecution to-day in the case of Thomas Tobin, the bartender on trial before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of having murdered James B. Craft of Glen Cove, L. I., at the Empire Café in the Tenderloin in September.

Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald, Charles L. Dana, and Flavius Packer of Bellevue Hospital, who examined Tobin in the Tombs, reported yesterday that Tobin is sane. Justice Davy declined to appoint a commission in lunacy to examine Tobin.

When court adjourned yesterday the work of getting a jury had been completed. The prisoner sat during the day in the same attitude of dull indifference which had been characteristic of him up to the time of the outbreaks on Friday.

COLD SNAP AIDED STRIKERS.

Shoes of Horses Had to be Sharpened, and Master Horseshoers Granted the Demands of Journeymen.

The strike of the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union for recognition of the union label and a new wage scale went into effect yesterday morning. Unexpectedly the strikers were aided by the cold snap. There was a good deal of ice on the pavements and drivers could not get the shoes of their horses sharpened. The situation became so perplexing that one by one the master horseshoers decided to grant the demands. Three-fourths of the strikers went back to work.

The new wage scale is $4 a day for working at the fire and $3.50 for working on the floor. The union label consists of the letters J. H. U. in monogram stamped on each horseshoe.

NO ACTION ON CORONERS

Medical Jurisprudence Society Defers Hostile Resolution.

Justice Fort of New Jersey Talks of Modern Methods of Dealing with Criminals — Probation for First Cases.

A resolution aimed at the Coroners' office was introduced at the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, which was held last night at the Academy of Medicine. Unlike other medical bodies, who generally have taken favorable action immediately on resolutions of similar purport, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence decided to go more slowly about any plans they might entertain for the undoing of the Coroners, and deferred action on the resolution until their January meeting. The resolution was introduced by Dr. Harry L. Purdy of 149 Lexington Avenue.

"Many of you undoubtedly know that there is an agitation going on at present for the abolition of the Coroners' office," he said. "Comparatively few, however, are aware of the strength of that agitation. Practically all members of the medical and legal professions have agreed that the office is a useless one and one that ought to be abolished, and efforts have been made in the past to repeal the statute under which it exists. The present movement, however, is stronger than any that has gone before, and I am in a position to tell you to night that a bill providing for the abolition of the office will be introduced during the early part of the next session of the Legislature, this time I believe with success."

The resolution committed the society to the abolition of the Coroners' office, and provided for the appointment of a committee of three lawyers to co-operate with committees of other medical bodies with that end in view, and for the purpose of devising a proper substitute.

Some opposition developed, but a motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by a comfortable majority. Dr. A. A. Berg, one of the members, however, said he did not think the society could afford to act rashly in a question of this importance, and a motion to defer action until the January meeting prevailed.

Earlier in the evening the members listened to an address by Justice J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey on "Modern Methods for the Reformation of Criminals." Justice Fort a year ago called together the Grand Jury of Monmouth County, N. J., and ordered them to take steps against the proprietors of fashionable gambling resorts at Long Branch, an action which led to the closing of every gambling house there, and the gamblers have not attempted to do business since.

"In dealing with criminals," said Justice Fort, "we would accomplish by far the best results by application of the homely adage: 'An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.' As soon as we accept and act upon the principle that all punishment is for the prevention of crime in the future, and not sooner, measures to mend and reform the criminal classes by the punishment we inflict, will be adopted."

The Justice said that the greatest problem confronting criminologists of to-day was how to deal with first offenders, and added that his experience had led him to believe that the only method effective of results was through the probation system now in force in many States.

"In our State," he continued, "the probation period is three years. These three years, with their forced self-discipline and their compulsory good habits, involve a self-effected upbuilding of character and a general moral uplift to the offender, through which results are reached which could not be attained by any other means.

"In Essex County during the twenty months in which the law has been in operation 300 men and women have been placed on probation, and out of this number there are only fifteen cases on record where the offender has had to be recommitted to the court, and only two cases in which they were sent to the penitentiary."

Justice Fort said he had been won over to the idea that the indeterminate sentence with neither maximum nor minimum penalty fixed was the best system to apply generally in the case of old offenders.

"But in order to properly safeguard the interests of the prisoner there should be an impartial tribunal established in every State, a court of discharge which should deal with special cases. I would not take the power from the managers of the penal institutions, but in a case where an offender was not paroled within a reasonable time he should have the right to have his case reviewed before such a tribunal."

Such a tribunal, Justice Fort said, should be composed of the Governor of the State, the Wardens of the several prisons in the State, and some proper medical authority, and possibly some layman. More humane methods in dealing with criminals, he suggested, would afford more opportunities for a scientific study of their make-up, and lead to methods being devised by which the individual could be elevated and reclaimed.

The society last night elected these officers for the year: Theodore Sutro, President; Carl Beck, M. D., Vice President; D. McLean Shaw, Treasurer; John C. West, Recording Secretary; Alfred E. Ommen, Corresponding Secretary.

DENIAL FROM SENATOR HANNA.

He Declares That He Is Not a Presidential Candidate and Does Not "Want the Job"

Senator Hanna yesterday made the positive declaration that he was not a candidate for the Presidency and did not expect to be. The Senator was shown a report from Washington to the effect that L. T. Michener, ex-Attorney General of Indiana, and now a resident of Washington, D. C., had written a letter to friends in Indiana telling them that President Roosevelt's friends were uneasy about the efforts which it was understood Senator Hanna's friends were making to capture the delegation of that State to the convention of 1904. Gen. Michener asked his friends to inform him whether, in their opinion, there was any chance of Senator Hanna taking the delegation away "from Roosevelt or Fairbanks."

"Senator, do you care to say anything about that?" the Senator was asked, when he had read the dispatch.

"Do I care to say anything about it? Well, that's modest. I'll bet you'll go around with a corkscrew in your pocket," responded the Senator with good humor.

"Do you believe Michener ever sent such a letter as that?" he continued, after looking over the article a second time. "I am inclined to think the letter is bogus. Michener used to be a good politician. He was one of Harrison's campaign managers, you remember. But if he wrote such a letter as that, I should think he was not the politician he once was."

"Supposing the letter to be genuine, what have you to say about it?"

"All I have to say is what I have said many times to those who have broached the subject of my candidacy for the Presidency to me, 'I am not a candidate, I do nto expect to be a candidate, and I don't want the job.'"

At this juncture a friend stepped up to Senator Hanna and said he desired to introduce to him a gentleman who was anxious to meet him.

"I just wanted to shake the hand of the next President," said the gentleman introduced.

"What did you say your initials were?" asked the Senator. "I have a long list of my fool friends, and I would like to add your name to the list."

"That's all right, Senator," said the gentleman who had made the introduction, "but we want you for President, and we are going to have you. What we want is a man who understands the business interests of the country."

"I am sixty-five years old, and I think I have done my share of hard work," said Senator Hanna. "The idea of taking up the responsibilities of President doesn't in the least appeal to me."

58,032

agate lines of real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES during November, 1902, a gain over the corresponding period of last year of 38,295 agate lines.

	Agate Lines.
Second morning newspaper gained	11,247
Third " " "	11,231
Fourth " " "	3,714
Fifth " " loss of	547
Sixth " " "	2,368
Seventh " " "	6,059

THE NEW YORK TIMES shows a greater gain in real estate advertising than the total gain of all other New York morning newspapers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best newspaper of New York City for the publication of real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements.—Adv.

THE PERE MARQUETTE DEAL.

St. Louis Syndicate Now in Full Control of the Road—Extensions to Buffalo and Chicago Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Details regarding the plans of the St. Louis, Père Marquette syndicate were made public to-day. The syndicate is now in full control, having purchased 20,000 additional shares privately, and is working in full harmony with the principal Boston stockholders, constituting, with them, a majority interest.

The first step will be an extension of the road to Buffalo from St. Thomas, Ontario, 120 miles from a connection with Lake Erie and the Detroit River. Until this is constructed the Père Marquette will reach Buffalo via the Canada Southern, with which satisfactory traffic arrangements have been made.

The next move will be an extension into Chicago, giving the road connection with the Chicago belt lines and obviating tribute to any other system. In the mean time arrangements have been made with the Michigan Central to continue the use of its lines till the Chicago extension is complete.

A change in the management is also in order, although it will continue largely in Boston. The officials of the road will devote their attention to a reduction of the operating cost.

CUBAN RAILROAD OPENED.

The First Regular Train from Santiago to Havana Was Run Yesterday.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Dec. 8.—Two thousand persons, among them the American representatives of the Cuba Company, witnessed the departure at 7 o'clock this morning of the first regular train to Havana with 150 through passengers. The crowd gave the train an enthusiastic send off.

The Cuba Company publishes liberal freight and passenger rates, and it is anticipated that the opening of the railroad will lead to the rapid development of the interior of the island.

RAILROADS FORM ALLIANCE.

Illinois Central and Southern Pacific Reach a Traffic Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Illinois Central and Southern Pacific Railroads have formed a close traffic alliance on business from Chicago via New Orleans and the Pacific Coast. The arrangement for close connection between the Louisville and Nashville and Southern Pacific has been sundered. The Southern has joined with the Illinois Central in the building of a new union depot at New Orleans. The new deal will become effective Jan. 1.

The Queen and Crescent, it is believed, will join the new combination and this would place the Louisville and Nashville in an awkward position, as it will find it hard work to secure an outlet west from New Orleans. A serious fight between the Louisville and Nashville and the combination is anticipated.

The Burlington Rejects Bridge Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—It is announced that Jan. 1 the Burlington Railroad will withdraw all its trains from the use of the Alton bridge across the Mississippi. The contract under which the Burlington was operating terminated Nov. 1, but was extended, pending consideration of rates and terms, until Dec. 31. The new conditions submitted by the bridge company have been rejected by the railway officials. This means that the Burlington will take off its eight daily suburban trains between St. Louis and Alton, and the eastward passenger trains between St. Louis and Illinois points will be run via East St. Louis.

Southern Railway Equipment Mortgage.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—An equipment mortgage for $4,144,396 was filed in the Chancery Court here this afternoon by the Southern Railway Company, by which it is sought to protect Shaw & Co. of New York City for equipment furnished and to be furnished to the railway company during the next three months.

Railroad Incorporated in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The Cincinnati, Dayton and Fort Wayne Railway Company of Dayton was incorporated today with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The termini are to be Cincinnati and a point on the Indiana line in Van Wert County, where it will connect with another part of the system running to Fort Wayne, Ind., and beyond, Toledo may also be reached.

Lehigh Valley Appointment.

J. A. Middleton has been appointed assistant to the President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which E. B. Thomas was last week elected President. Mr. Middleton will have immediate charge of the general direction of the Lehigh Valley properties, Mr. Thomas, who is also Chairman of the Erie, retaining a general supervision over both properties. Mr. Middleton at present is Second Vice President of the Erie Railroad.

HELMET FOOLS CAPT. PIPER.

Deputy Commissioner Mistakes an Animal Society Officer for a Delinquent Policeman.

Second Deputy Commissioner Piper of the Police Department, feeling as military as a brisk Winter air could make him, walked into the Criminal Court Building yesterday. Suddenly he caught sight of a big man wearing a blue uniform.

"Shades of Wellington, of Napoleon!" he exclaimed. "Here, right under the nose of District Attorney Jerome, is a policeman, one of my noble curb walkers, wearing a brown helmet, when the order was given weeks ago that they must change to the blue." The Commissioner was horrorstricken. To think, then this weather, when snow was flying, of a brown helmet, usually considered as a harbinger of Summer, on the head of a policeman! All this time the elevator in the Criminal Court Building was on the top floor.

"Why this delay?" asked the Commissioner, sternly, approaching the big man in uniform.

"Guess the elevator isn't working," replied the big man.

"Insolence to your superiors will not be tolerated," roared the Commissioner. "Speak, tell me what branch of the department is designated as 'B. S.'; is it the 'Bike Squad,' and, if so, where is your machine?"

"You mean the machine for lifting dead horses?" asked the man in uniform.

"Give me your number and be sure to appear before me at my office to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock."

"What's the matter? Got a dog or cat you want to get rid of?"

"I want to know why you are wearing that brown helmet," the Deputy Commissioner fairly shouted, "and why you are not in knickerbockers and on your wheel?"

"Because I haven't got a blue helmet or I haven't got a wheel."

"You haven't got a blue helmet and a wheel, and you a member of the Bicycle Squad?"

"Bike Squad," laughed the man in uniform. "I'm not a policeman. I'm a special officer for the Bergh Society. Can't you see 'B. S.' on the collar."

The elevator man then called "Five" and the Commissioner slowly was lost to sight, while the special officer wondered who his inquisitor was.

CAPT. HAUGHEY'S CONDITION.

Surgeons Will Have Him Under Observation for Four Weeks.

Capt. William R. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, whose application for retirement was denied by Commissioner Partridge by advice of Corporation Counsel Rives, asked the Commissioner on Friday last to allow him to appear before the Board of Surgeons for examination as to his physical condition, particularly with regard to defective eyesight and heart trouble.

The Captain appeared before the surgeons yesterday afternoon, and they decided to place him under observation for four weeks.

Dr. Adamson in the Insane Pavilion.

Dr. Lucius C. Adamson, who created a disturbance in the dining room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday night, was yesterday placed in the Bellevue insane pavilion, of which he was at one time in charge.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SOME EVILS OF CHARITY

Millionaires' Promiscuous Gifts Discussed by an Economist.

Lecture of John A. Hobson of England Before the Society of Ethical Culture.

John A. Hobson, the English economist, foresaw some evils to the Commonwealth from the promiscuous donations of millionaires in his lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, at 109 West Fifty-fourth Street, last evening. He commended Mr. Carnegie only in so far as he put his gifts to the public into brick and mortar, said, immediately after having described the career of Cecil Rhodes, that it was dangerous to the public good that a dead hand should control education, and remarked that the gifts of rich men are likely to ward off criticism of the manner in which they had made their wealth. He referred to the adage about not looking a gift horse in the mouth.

The subject of the lecture was "The Charity of Millionaires." Mr. Hobson admitted that it seemed like the carping of a cynic to criticise the motive or result of the gifts of the rich. "These great millionaires are not our enemies," he said. "They are our noblest and most enlightened friends—men who, instead of expending their wealth upon their personal gratification, study the public need—make good from their private opulence the defects of the Commonwealth. But in England we are beginning to reproach our rich, to point to the superior munificence of American millionaires. When years ago Carnegie preached his gospel of wealth—that it was a duty to regard it as a trust to be administered for public good—he caused us to think. The poor heard this gospel gladly; stranger still, even some of the rich. Society not merely commends the gifts of the rich; it applauds them. In what way can the wants of the great mass of the people be so well supplied?

"Is there no loss of independence in this? I challenge any one to deny that these methods of getting money for public purposes do not awake in the receiver at any rate that sentiment of patronage which is the mortal enemy of independence in an individual or in a city. I was brought up in a town which depended for its best public improvements upon a rich brewer—Michael Thomas Bass—a generous, kind-hearted, open-handed man, without personal pride or a perceptible feeling of patronage, but I know well the slavish reaction of the civic mind, the reluctance of the municipal authorities to put their hands into the public purse even for the most wholesome objects, the calculating schemes to extract new benefits in the way of parks, schools, or hospitals from the great benefactor. Those who know such men as Mr. Carnegie, Parsmore Edwards, and others cannot doubt the honesty of their motives, but such personal regard must not divert us from the greater question: Is society to be saved by millionaires?

"The first danger associated with the millionaires' charity is, I think, that it operates to deter scrutiny into the origins of great wealth. The good, easy, popular assumption is that a man has made his money. Most millionaires are men who have more than the usual business capacity. They may even have rendered the public some service in acquiring their millions, but the measure of public service they render is not always equal to the injury they do to society. It is not always easy to trace the origins of great wealth. It is sometimes accomplished by the increment of land values, by combinations to secure control of the market—limit the output; by rebates and discriminations, tariff manipulations, lobbying to that end; by speculative coups, &c.

"Those engaged in private charities know the dangers of promiscuous giving. What about the public? Has it no character to lose? Does not charity buy off justice? Great munificence appeals to the softhearted. The question is this: What can the millionaire best serve by his gifts? Some say, let the millionaire supply needs which lie in advance of public opinion—works which the public purse cannot buy. These might perhaps include the alleviation of physical suffering.

"Without proper discrimination the charity of millionaires is proving dangerous. What is most needed for social enlightenment is a flood of free daylight upon the arts of human knowledge related to the most vital issues of reform. Is the millionaire likely to supply them in his gifts toward higher education? Will he employ his millions in cutting down the branch on which he sits? It is not the dead hand, but living interests, that should wield the education for the masses. Let us remember that charity is not justice."

CITIZENS' UNION ELECTION.

Mr. Cutting Says the Difference Between the Odell and Low Votes Indicates the Union's Strength.

Nearly one hundred members attended last night the meeting of the Citizens' Union City Committee, at which the following officers were elected for 1903:

CHAIRMAN.

R. Fulton Cutting.....Manhattan

VICE CHAIRMEN.

Abner S. Haight, Brooklyn.
Fielding L. Marshall, Bronx.
John W. Weed, Queens.
Arthur M. Harris, Richmond.

E. R. L. Gould, Treasurer. Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary.

Mr. Haight takes the place of J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn, and Mr. Weed succeeds William S. Cogswell, Tax Commissioner for Queens Borough.

In returning thanks for his election, it is said that Mr. Cutting stated that the vote for Odell last month demonstrated the fallacy of the Republicans' claim that the Republicans cast 85 per cent. of the Low vote in New York County in 1901, and further contended that the difference between the Low vote in 1901 and the Odell vote in 1902 gave some idea of the voting strength of the Citizens' Union.

It was stated by one of those in attendance that it had been the purpose to offer a resolution demanding the approval by the Board of Aldermen of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, but that material opposition led by A. J. Boulton of Brooklyn developed in favor of insisting on the insertion of the labor clauses, and it was deemed best not to bring the matter up for discussion.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.

Many Articles Taken from a Trunk That a Butler Placed in a Storage Warehouse.

From a storage warehouse at 516 Third Avenue detectives took yesterday the trunk that had been sent there on Friday last by Victor Bloom, the butler who has been accused of robbing prominent families. More than $3,000 worth of silk underwear, silverware, and jewelry was found in the trunk. Bloom identified the articles as they were taken from the trunk as belonging to Charles Blair Macdonald, O. H. P. Belmont, Payne Whitney, and Sydney Paget of this city and Charles J. Harrison of Locust Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Hayes, secretary to Mr. Belmont, were present when the trunk was opened, and they identified some of the property.

Mr. Whitney had a gold watch, several suits of clothes, and some silver knives and forks taken. Mr. Belmont had lost seven suits of silk underwear and a small quantity of silverware. The bundles had been marked with the names of the owners.

Detectives of the East Forty-first Street Station are working on the theory that another butler was concerned in the robberies. They do not think that they have recovered all of the property taken.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway, 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

Everything for the Bed. —Basement, rear.

These stocks have heavy and continuous drafts made upon them. Of course, they are all honored. No excuses. Whatever you call for is here—if it should be, and the low prices round out the attractiveness of the gathering.

Comfortables, full size, one side covered with figured silkoline, filled with white cotton.....84c

Comfortables, full size, both sides covered with figured silkoline, filled with clean, odorless cotton.$1.23

Comfortables, full size, both sides covered with figured sateen, several very effective patterns....$1.81

Comfortables, full size, both sides covered with sateen in fine Persian designs, filled with deodorized down.....$3.24

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Strong, full-bleached muslin, 2-inch hem, torn from the piece and ironed.

Sheets 54x90 inches, at 34c.
Sheets 63x90 inches, at 39c.
Sheets 72x90 inches, at 42c.
Sheets 81x90 inches, at 49c.
Sheets 90x90 inches, at 54c.

Cases 42x36 inches, at 10c.
Cases 45x36 inches, at 11c.
Cases 50x36 inches, at 12c.
Cases 54x36 inches, at 13c.

Berkshire Wool Blankets, blue and red borders:—

10-quarter size, $1.57
11-quarter size, $1.89

Extra heavy grades:—

10-quarter size, $2.24
11-quarter size, $2.66

All-wool California Blankets, pink, red and blue borders:—

10-quarter size, $2.99
11-quarter size, $3.74
12-quarter size, $4.69

California Lamb's-wool Blankets, fine, fleecy and pure white, finished with white silk binding:—

11-quarter size, $4.84
12-quarter size, $5.94

Richer, more luxurious California Lamb's-wool Blankets, bound with heavy silk, extra large sizes, $7.49 to $18.74.

Bed Spreads.

Crocheted Spreads, full size three styles of closely-woven designs.....79c

Honeycombed Spreads, full size, heavy raised centrepiece patterns; fringe five inches deep....99c

Marseilles Spreads, full size dainty spray and centrepiece design.....$1.49

Satin Damask-finished Spreads; full size, pretty effects...$1.69

Better qualities relatively low, ranging from $1.99 to..$8.13

Women's Muffs. 2d Floor, B'way.

Seasonable bargains—the results of unseasonable weather.

Opossom Muffs, $3.96.
Alaska Sable, $6.67.
Sable Fox, $7.96.
Mink, $10.67.

Mink Neck Pieces, Cluster style, $10.74.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, stole effect, $19.74.

Women's Underwear.

Women's White and Natural Wool Vests, long and short sleeves; pants to match; $1.09.

Women's Imported Swiss Wool Vests, high neck, short sleeves, $1.49; long sleeves, $1.59.

Women's Black Merino Equestrian Tights, knee and ankle length, 98c.

Women's Black Merino Open Equestrian Tights, knee and ankle length, $1.19.

Women's Black Wool Open Equestrian Tights, knee and ankle length, $1.44.

Women's Black Wool Open and Closed Equestrian Tights, full fashioned; knee length, $1.59; ankle length, $1.69.

Women's Combination Suits, perfect fitting, elastic at shoulders and adjustable across the bust, large and comfortable around the hips.

White Cotton Fleece, high neck, long sleeves, 49c.

White Merino, high neck, long sleeves, 98c.

White Merino, light winter-weight, high neck, long sleeves, $1.29.

White and Natural, heavy-weight, high neck, long sleeves, $1.69.

White and Natural winter-weight Wool, high neck, long sleeves, $1.98.

Men's Underwear. —1st Fl., 34th St.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts, finished with ribbed bottoms; Drawers to match, with double gusset and taped seams.

Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Shirts, double back and front, $1.39; drawers to match, $1.19.

Men's Natural Wool Shirts, finished with ribbed bottoms; Drawers to match with double gussets and taped seams, $1.44.

Men's Blue and Salmon Mercerized Ribbed Shirts; Drawers to match, finished with double gussets and taped seams, $1.44.

Men's Mercerized Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, plain colored grounds with neat hair-line stripes, $1.59.

Men's Ribbed wool Shirts and Drawers, finished with double gussets; plain colored grounds with hair-line stripes, $1.94.

Men's Extra Heavy Derby-ribbed Pure Wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned and regular made, sold elsewhere at $3.00; our price $2.49.

Men's Natural Pink and White Silk-and-Worsted Shirts and Drawers, full-fashioned and regular made, all sizes up to 44, $3.49.

Men's Blue and Salmon Pure Spun Silk Shirts and Drawers, neatly finished, all sizes up to 46, $3.74.

BEST & Co. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Boys' Clothing.

The superiority of our Boys' Clothing is best attested by our ever increasing sales. It is a satisfaction to every boy and parent when the boys' garment bear our trade mark—the recognised guarantee for excellence in style, quality and workmanship, and the best obtainable.

Our Stock was never more complete, elaborate and varied; our styles and prices please all customers.

60-62 West 23d Street.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Beautiful Lamp Display

OUR Lamp Store presents a brilliant picture just now. Probably the richest and most elaborate showing of Lamps you ever saw is here to meet the holiday demands.

The stock has the merit of exclusiveness and originality in addition to high artistic beauty. Here are some hints of variety and prices:

Sevres Vases, mounted with hand-chased swell-top oil founts, $37.50, $45, $50, up to $60.
Japanese Bronze and Cloisonne Vases, in large variety of odd shapes; fitted with oil pots. $7.50, $12.50, $15.50, $18, $26.50, $35, $45, $50.
German, Belgium and Japanese Pottery Vases mounted as lamps; these odd pieces that we have selected make lamps that can't be duplicated. $9.50, $15, $16.50, $18.
Japanese Bronze Floor Standards, in plain and embossed bronze or cloisonne bronze. $47.50, $52.50, $65, $100.
Floor Lamps in wrought iron, plain brass, brass-and-onyx. $5, $7.50, $12.50, $16.50, $20, $25.
Metallic Lamps, in classic designs and newest finishes. These are from the most prominent manufacturer in the country. $7.50, $9, $12.50, $13.50, $15, $16.50.

Lamp Shades

The collection of Lamp Shades is also quite elaborate.
Iridescent domes, $5 to $20.
Bent glass globes and shades; some with silk linings and fringe, $3.50 to $35.
Silk Shades, in plain silk, with lace curtains or covered with silk petals, $9 to $25.
Burnt leather and cardboard shades, in many odd shapes, $7.50 and $8.50.
Cretonne shades, in many odd and artistic shapes, $7.50 to $12.
Basement, also showing in Broadway window.

Steins

THEY are not for "the rude disciples of beer," but are a leading feature of decoration for dining-room, billiard-room, smoking-room, den or amateur tap-room.

More than one hundred sorts, not to say sizes. Many of them are from the great stein builders in Mettlach—Villeroy & Boch. To exploit the art and poetry of beer is the mission of the stein. Folk lore, fable and proverb, enter into the ornamentation, and the German capture of the *Art Nouveau* is most interesting. Polish up your German if you want to enjoy the inscriptions. 75c to $16.50.

If interested, see a set of eight pieces—a tray, one big stein and six little ones.
Basement.

French Plates

GOOD holiday suggestion—French China Plates. Particular attention, and a most lavish stock, have created here the largest sales at retail in America for these lines of pottery.

What more can be said?

At least one thousand dozens await you, representing the six leading French potteries.

Prices from $5 to $270 a dozen, including Fruit, Dessert, Soup, Dinner and Terrapin Plates.
Basement.

Art Needlework

For the Holidays

THESE dainty and charming specimens of art needlework and fancy goods grow more interesting as the holidays approach. There is a lavish display on the Second floor. Some of the needlework is simply exquisite—but, throughout the whole collection, though the work is fancy, the prices are not:

Embroidered Picture Frames, $2.50 to $16.
Embroidered Jewel Boxes, $1 to $5.75.
Embroidered Linens—from Doilies at 50c, to elaborate Center-pieces at $23.
Burnt-leather Novelties—Pen-wipers at 18c, to Frames at $1.65.
Imported Cretonne Boxes, 65c to $2.25.
Tapestry Photograph Frames, $1.25.
Tapestry Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, $2.50 to $4.50.
Painted Pin-cushions, $1.50 to $8.
Painted Bureau Scarfs, $5.50 to $12.
Swiss Bureau Scarfs, 75c to $4.50.
Sofa Cushions of painted satin, $7.50 to $20; of embroidered satin, $27.50 to $35; of velour and leather applique, $7 to $7.75.
Scarfs, of velour and leather applique, $8.50 to $12.
Table Covers, of velour and leather applique, $12.75.
Second floor, Broadway.

Thermometers

A SAFEGUARD towards maintaining an equable temperature in the house, a source of satisfaction, when the frost is on the window-pane, and you're curious to know how cold it is outside. All sorts here—on wood, 35c to $2; fancy gilt, 85c to $3.50; glass, for the window, 50c to $1.75.
Optical Goods, Tenth street.

Surtout Overcoats

THESE stylish Surtouts have clearly proved themselves the popular overcoats of the Winter. With customary foresight, we arranged early for a liberal supply, and we have them today, in spite of recent rapid selling, in a full assortment of sizes.

Materials are Oxford gray and black velours and cheviots. Prices are $20, $22, $25, $28 to $50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Youths' Suits

For Ages 15 to 19

A STOCK clean-up brings stirring economy news for the hundred and fifty young men who will share the suits told of below.

About 100 Suits that were correctly priced at $10, $11 and $12; now at $7.50 a suit.
Also about 50 Youths' Suits of fancy cheviots, that were marked $8 to $10; now $6.75 a suit.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits And Overcoats

HERE'S Boys' Clothing news that's fraught with economy. Stylish, warm Overcoats and Suits, well made, of all-wool materials; and much under-priced:

$5 to $7.50 Sailor Suits of cheviots and serges, in 3 to 12-year sizes, at $3.50.
$5 Norfolk Jacket Suits in 7 to 16-year sizes; broken lots, at $3.75.
$6.50 Top Coats of Oxford frieze; sizes 7 to 15 years, at $4.50.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Hats for Men

HATS of just the kinds well-dressed men are wearing this Winter. Styles you will like particularly—and the most quality obtainable at these prices:

Imperial Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.
Stetson Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.50 and $5.
Opera and Silk Hats, $6 and $7.50.
Fur Caps, $4 to $18.
Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Dress Goods at Important Savings

THESE are all new, handsome dress goods, offered at their present low prices—37½c to 75c a yard, instead of 50c to $1.25—merely by virtue of the heavy contracts we placed for them with the makers. Contracts exceeding in size those given by the largest wholesale houses in the country.

The goods are here a-plenty, to meet the holiday demand:

50c All-wool Albatross at 37½c yard—
In cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, reseda, light gray, tan, cardinal, royal blue, castor, cadet blue, garnet, brown, navy blue, old rose and black. 38 in. wide.
50c All-wool Serge at 37½c yard—
In royal blue, navy blue, garnet, green, cardinal, castor, cream and black. 36 in. wide.
65c All-wool Henrietta at 40c yard—
In royal blue, garnet, green, cardinal, brown, castor, gray, tan, reseda, navy blue, old rose, cadet blue and black. 38 in. wide.
75c All-wool French Bedford Cord at 50c—
In navy blue, green, light gray, royal blue, golden brown, reseda and cadet blue. 40 in. wide.
$1 All-wool Mixed Cheviots at 75c yard—
In oxford and dark gray mixtures; splendid for making tailored walking gowns. 54 in. wide.
60c Worsted Sharkskin Granite at 50c yard—
In royal blue, garnet, navy blue, cardinal and tan. 42 in. wide.
$1.25 All-wool French Cheviot Plaids at 75c—
In blue-and-green, blue, green-and-white, red-and-green, black-and-white. 38 and 45 in. wide.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Girls' Fine Coats

Much Reduced

FALLING temperature, falling prices—a fortunate coincidence for every mother who has thoughts of coat-buying for her little daughter.

Here is a most attractive lot of Girls' fine Coats, of peau de soie, velveteen and fine cloth, in all desirable shades and styles, all handsomely trimmed. Sizes are for 6 to 12 years, and they're all priced at

Fifteen Dollars Each

instead of $20 to $25, as formerly.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Embroidered Pieces from Hungary

THERE'S something quite gay and festive about these prettily hand-embroidered table-pieces from Hungary. They are in red-and-white, blue-and-white and red-blue-and-white; and are as sturdy and useful as ornamental. Fast colors, and easily washable. There are:

Doilies, round or square, 8 in., 20c.; 12 in., 35c.
Center-pieces, round or square, from 16 in., at 45c, to 28 in., at $1.75.
Table-cloths, round or square, from 36 in., at $2.25, to 54 in., at $5.
Tray Cloths, oblong or oval; 16x24 in., at 75c; 20x30 in., at $1.35.
Dresser Scarfs, from 16x36 in., at $1, to 20x45 in., at $2.
Table Scarfs, 16x54 in., at $1.50, to 20x64 in., at $2.75.
Fourth avenue.

Gift Furniture

IT'S a pleasure to exercise one's taste and judgment in the selection of an appropriate and wished-for bit of furniture for the home of a relative or friend. The stock of the Furniture Store is prolific in holiday suggestions in the way of odd pieces. In regular lines of parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, too, for that matter.

Some price-ranges:

Women's Oak House Desks, $6.50 to $135
Women's Mahogany House Desks, $16 to $225
Oak Bookcases, $6 to $130
Imitation Mahogany Bookcases, $10 to $40
Mahogany Bookcases, $25 to $150
Morris Chair Frames, $3.75 to $42
Morris Chair Cushions, $4 to $23
Women's Mahogany Work Tables, $10 to $65
Fancy Tea Tables, $7 to $110
Gilt Chairs, cane seats, $5 to $9
Gilt Chairs, upholstered seats, $4.50 to $20
Parlor Chairs, upholstered seats, $6 to $60
Fancy Wood Seat Rockers, $4 to $30
Oak Library Tables, $8.50 to $125
Mahogany Library Tables, $25 to $350
Music Cabinets, mahogany or imitation mahogany, $9 to $45
Parlor Cabinets, mahogany or imitation mahogany, $20 to $150
Wooden Frame Leather Arm Chairs, $23 to $65
Leather Easy Chairs, $36 to $73
Figured Velour Easy Chairs, $22 to $50
Mahogany Secretary Bookcases, $50 to $200
Women's Dressing Tables, oak, $18 to $31; mahogany, $25 to $100
Fourth floor

Rug Bargains

WE HAVE taken certain good patterns from our carefully-selected stocks of Rugs, and priced them at figures that show reductions of a full quarter.

And they are rugs of best qualities, backed up by the Wanamaker guarantee for wear. There's some place in every house for a rug—and these will make most acceptable Christmas gifts:

WILTON RUGS

8 ft. 3 in. x 10½ ft., $22.50, from $30.
9 x 12 ft., $27.50, from $35.
9 x 14 ft. 3 in., $32, from $42.
10½ x 12 ft., $32, from $42.50.
10½ x 13½ ft., $35, from $47.50.

WILTON RUGS—Hall Sizes

3 x 9 ft., $9.50, from $12.50.
3 x 12 ft., $12.50, from $16.50.
3 x 15 ft., $15, from $20.

AXMINSTER RUGS

36 x 63 in., $4.50, from $6.
36 x 72 in., $5, from $7.
9 x 12 ft., $30, from $40.

BRUSSELS RUGS

6 x 9 ft., $12, from $16.
9 x 12 ft., $18, from $24.
9 x 15 ft., $22.50, from $30.
10½ x 13½ ft., $27.50, from $35.
11¼ x 15 ft., $30, from $40.
Third floor.

Coffee Machines

ARE you trying to think of a good, sensible gift for wife or mother? Here is a suggestion.

Coffee machines are more of a luxury than coffee pots; but the thrifty housekeeper will enjoy possession if it comes as a gift. It is really demanding too much when you expect best coffee from old-fashioned coffee pots.

Here are the machines approved in most particular homes:

The American Coffee and Tea Extractor, made in copper, brass and nickel. 2-pint size, $5.75 each: 6-pint size, $9.50 each.
Russia Coffee Machines, brass and nickel, $3.25 to $6.
Vienna Coffee Machines, brass and nickel, $4 to $6.50.
French Coffee Machines, copper, $3.50 to $7.50.
Meteor Coffee Machines, in copper and nickel, $6.75 to $10.
Basement.

Down Comfortables

THE Wanamaker sorts are true to their name. Soft, fleecy, warm, made of *white* down, and excellently finished. They range from comfortables with effective figured sateen coverings, and corded edge, at $3.75, to luxurious affairs, with handsome silk and satin coverings, at $33.
Third floor.

Women's Knitted Vests

ONE of them, worn under the jacket of your tailor-made suit, makes a keen North wind lose its terrors. We have these Knitted Vests, in plain colors or effective stripes, single or double-breasted, trimmed with nickel or brass buttons. Prices are $1.50 to $2.75.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Underwear

PROPER, comfortable garments for the little people are here in abundance. For example, natural wool vests and pantalettes, well proportioned, begin at 45c, Drawers at 75c. Vests and Pantalettes of extra fine natural wool, begin at $1.10, Drawers at $1.40, and increase in price according to size.
Broadway.

Robes for Sleigh or Auto

THICK, handsome fur lap-robes, that will turn the cold with ease. They are the well-known Bishop Robes, made from choice selected skins, Indian tanned, and good for years of service in sleigh or automobile.

Sizes range from 4 x 5 ft. to 5 x 6 ft., and are priced thus:

Wolf, $50.
Lynx, $35.
Goat, gray, white and black, $12 to $30.
Grizzly Bear, $125.
Chinese Deer, $50.
Marten, $20 to $35.
Third floor.

Holiday Slippers

A pair of slippers right in the top of the stocking, will please man, or woman, boy, or girl, on Christmas morning; for it means home comfort all year round. We have a splendid stock for you to choose from—and all good, well made, sensible, practical kinds, at fairest prices:

Women's Felt Slippers, in various styles; for old or young; $1 to $1.50.
Women's red kid Slippers; toilet style; with high heels, $1.90.
Women's patent leather and kidskin beaded and ornamented high-heel Slippers, $3.50.
Women's Lounging Slippers of pearl horse hide, with colored linings, $1.75.
Men's Felt Slippers, in high or low cut; leather and felt soles; warm and easy; $1.30 to $1.50.
Men's kidskin Slippers: Romeo style; various grades of fineness; $1.50, $2 and $3.
Men's tan and black kidskin Slippers; toilet style; carefully made and trimmed; $1.50, $2 and $3.
Men's Fancy Slippers, in various leathers and combinations; nice for the boy at school or college; $2.50 to $3.50.
Rubber Boot weather comes mostly after Christmas now; better include pairs for both boys and girls; the long-legged sort are best liked, and the best protection.
Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Paris Lingerie

At New Prices

QUITE an extensive group is thus affected—some of the daintiest, most beautiful Paris Lingerie in our French room. The new prices are in many cases just half the former values.

The fabrics are the sheerest lawns and French cambrics, the lace and embroidery are most delicate—the garments are just such as women of refinement care to possess—and now how easy to do so! There are:

Chemises at $4.50, that were $7, $8 and $10.
Chemises, trimmed at the bottom with hand-embroidered scallops, at $5, from $9.
Chemises, beautifully lace-trimmed, at $5, from $7.50.
Chemises of nainsook, $3, from $5 and $6.
Nightgowns of nainsook, low neck, elbow sleeves, daintily trimmed, $7, from $11.
Nightgowns, with round yoke and short sleeves, ribbon through beading, at $5, from $8.
Nightgowns in exquisite styles, at $8, from $12, $13.50 and $16.
Drawers, trimmed with lace, $3, from $6.
Corset Covers, in 8 styles of hand-embroidery; ribbon through beading, $3.50.
White Petticoats, walking length, very much the fashion in Paris, $4.50, $5 and $6.
French Room, Second floor, Fourth Ave. and Tenth St.

Last Week of Demonstration ...of the... Language Phone Method

For Teaching French, German, Spanish

AFTER the 13th, this interesting demonstration will be discontinued to give more room to special holiday selling. To those ordering this week, the new *Speaking and Pronouncing Manual*, just completed, will be given free. Price will be advanced after this demonstration closes. If interested in languages you should not fail to see and hear it while it is on exhibition.

And, by the way, what better gift could be found for an ambitious boy or girl, young man or young woman, than this splendid language teacher?
Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Wrappers

OUR collection of Wrappers and Negligees in Winter materials, is superbly broad. Styles are at once designed for comfort and attractive appearance.

Particularly satisfactory choosing, at a moderate price, lies in the wrappers of cashmere at $4.50 and $5, of flannel at $4.50 and $6.50. Complete lines are priced as follows:

Of Crepe de Chine, $56 to $65.
Of Silk, $10.50 to $26.
Of Crepe, $18 to $34.
Of Albatross, $17.50 to $27.
Of Cashmere, $4.50 to $18.75.
Of Flannel, $4.50 to $17.50.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Crokinole and Other Board Games

GAMES that require real skill, and of which you never tire.

Crokinole Boards, complete, $1 and $1.75.

Combination Game Boards—
30 games, $2.50. 65 games, $3.25.
55 games, $2.75. 100 games, $4.25.
Annex.

Postal-card Albums

DO YOU know a friend who is collecting postal cards? You couldn't think of a better gift than one of these albums. Maybe you've a collection of your own that's not in the shape you'd like.

Tell Santa Claus to come and see our collection for you.

A fine group of Imported Albums, together with the broadest array of American styles.

Prices 75c to $6.50.
Commercial Stationery Store, in Annex, 766 Broadway.

Luxurious Gifts

That call for but a single dollar from your Christmas purse

A SINGLE DOLLAR from your "Christmas Fund" privileges you to select a present of from thirty dollars to a hundred dollars value from our Library Club list and to secure immediate possession of it, paying the rest in moderate monthly sums after the holidays.

The Editions are all luxuriously bound and finely illustrated—magnificent gifts, suitable for the finest libraries, and the prices are much below publishers' regular figures—in some cases 25 per cent. less, but more often 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. under what such editions cost elsewhere.

Call as soon as possible if you wish to select from a full assortment. Supplies on some of the sets are running low and no more can be obtained till after Christmas.

Fuller information by mail if desired, but in writing please specify which set you wish particulars of.

George Eliot's Complete Works

18 Vols.—Westminster Subscription Edition.

The works of George Eliot are now recognized as standard literature with which all intelligent persons are bound to become familiar. Their position in the literary world is certainly unexampled in the history of English-speaking peoples. No series of novels was ever written with a higher moral purpose or more conscientious literary effort. They may be said to have been written with the very life blood of the author, and her poems breathe a loftier spirit than those of any contemporaneous work. The publishers of the present edition entered with enthusiasm upon what we believe to be the nearest approach to an appropriate mechanical and artistic reproduction of these incomparable works.

The set consists of 18 volumes. The paper is deckle edge, natural tint laid, and made of the finest materials, such as are used in hand-made papers. The books are bound in three-quarters morocco with morocco backs and corners and gold tops, and the set contains 90 full-page etchings and photogravures.

Payments: $1 down; $2 a month.

Ruskin's Complete Works

26 Vols.—Artist's Subscription Edition.

The author of "Sesame and Lilies" and "Stones of Venice" is without doubt the most eloquent and original of all writers upon art. The unequaled splendor of his style, the richness and scope of his imagination, his vast and unequaled knowledge of the subjects which he treats, his new and lofty conception, and the ardor and sincerity of his motives, have charmed and elevated the intellectual among mankind.

The Club edition of Ruskin is a handsome collection of his complete works, including his "Modern Painters," a vast and discursive treatise on the principles of art, interspersed with original and symbolic descriptions of nature more elaborate and imaginative than any other writer before or since has achieved or attempted. The set includes 26 volumes, handsomely bound in three-quarters morocco. The illustrations include 258 inserted full-page plates, being engravings on steel and wood, etchings, and process plates.

Payments: $1 down; $4 a month.

Balzac's Complete Works

40 Vols.—Saintsbury Subscription Edition.

The Saintsbury edition is, we believe, universally admitted to preserve more nearly than any other the true spirit and style of the author, and is acknowledged to be, from all viewpoints, the best of all the English editions. It includes the whole of the "Comedie Humaine," and it is the most complete edition of Balzac which has ever been published in either language. The whole of the work was carried on under the personal supervision of Professor Saintsbury himself, and was thoroughly revised by him in manuscript and in proof. It is said by those who are most competent to form a just opinion to be a monument to the perfection of the translators' art.

The 200 photogravure and etched illustrations are a particularly noteworthy feature of this edition.

The press-work is notable for its uniformity. The type was especially cast for this edition, and is set in a fine open space with generous margins. The text pages are from the presses of the Messrs. Constable of Edinburgh, printers to the Crown.

The books are bound in half-morocco, with gold tops and red morocco backs and corners, and decorated with appropriate tooling.

Payments: $1 down; $5 a month.

The New Natural History

6 or 12 Vols.—Subscription Edition.

The New Natural History is the latest and greatest work of its kind. Scientific enough to be accurate; not too scientific to be entertaining; it is a work for grown-ups and for young folks, too. It tells the whole story of Animal Life. The work is designed to put before the ordinary reader of books the main results of the investigation of a good-sized army of workers—an army which has embraced some of the keenest intellects—Lydekker, Sharpe, MacPherson, Seton-Thompson, Packard-Cambridge, Grant, Gahan, Pocock, Bernard, and many others.

Pictures must always be a very important part of Natural History books. There are 72 full-page color plates in the set, printed in twelve to sixteen colors. Altogether there are twenty-two hundred animal drawings, most of them reproductions of the living animals.

The work is in six royal octavo volumes of over 500 pages each, beautifully but substantially bound in half morocco, with gold backs. Some of the sets are bound in twelve red three-quarter levant volumes.

Payments: $1 down; $2 a month.

Ridpath's History of the World

9 or 17 Vols.—Subscription Edition.

Ridpath's History is a set of books that you'll value as long as you live. It interests the children—down to the three-year-old who asks forty thousand questions about its four thousand attractive pictures. It will teach you many things that you don't know now, and will enable you to look up all the doubtful historical allusions that you come across in your newspaper and magazine reading. You'll probably buy it sometime anyhow. Here's a chance to get it for little over half what 60,000 people have paid for it—40 per cent. less than it will cost after this club edition is sold out.

The completeness of its index and the readiness with which the story of any desired event may be found are the two things which set "Ridpath" above all other histories as a work of reference.

It is not an exhaustive history, if by exhaustive is meant the tedious dwelling on trivialities, but it contains all that the average American—the average doctor, lawyer, merchant, or citizen in general—has time to know about the events of the past.

Payments: $1 down; $2 a month.

Bulwer's Complete Works

24 Vols.—International Subscription Edition.

The Club edition of Bulwer is very nearly sold out. That means that you will have to buy immediately or pay almost double our price.

This edition is complete in 24 volumes. It contains 126 photogravures and etchings, these being proof impressions on Japanese fibre paper.

The text paper was especially manufactured for this edition. It is a natural tint, laid, and made of the finest materials. The books are printed from new electrotype plates, cast from new type. They are octavo in size, and are bound in three-quarters morocco, with gold tops and uncut edges.

Payments: $1 down; $4 a month.

Macaulay's Complete Works

20 Vols.—Whitehall Subscription Edition.

This set of Macaulay's complete works is issued in 20 full octavo volumes of 400 pages. They are handsomely printed, from entirely new electrotype plates, in the best style of The Knickerbocker Press. There are 360 full-page illustrations in the set, averaging 18 to the volume. These illustrations comprise photogravure and other plates made in the best possible manner.

This new issue, which presents Macaulay as historian, essayist, poet, biographer, and statesman, is entitled the Whitehall Edition. The Introduction for it was written by Edward P. Cheyney, Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania. It is restricted to one thousand sets, each numbered and signed. The size of leaf is six by nine inches. The volumes are printed on the highest grade of paper, with deckle edges.

The binding is in three-quarters morocco.

Payments: $1 down; $5 a month.

Waverley Novels

25 Vols.—Autograph Subscription Edition.

This Autograph Edition was planned to suit a taste that can properly appraise illustrations of the very highest merit, that can appreciate fine paper, perfect printing, and a binding which will last practically forever. And it certainly is the finest "Waverley" ever published.

This set includes all of Scott's Novels, complete, and consists of 25 full octavo volumes. The text paper is a clear white stock, laid and deckle edged, which was specially designed and manufactured for this edition. It is of extraordinary lightness, but its surface has been softened in order to make it take the ink evenly and well, and it is of superior opaqueness so that the type may not "show through."

Counting the steel engravings, photogravures, wood engravings and reproductions of manuscripts, there are altogether four hundred and forty-odd full-page plates in the set.

The binding is in three-quarters green morocco, with flat backs, embellished with appropriate designs in gold, with silk head-bands and rolled gold tops. The sides and linings are of gold-veined marbled paper.

Payments: $1 down; $4 a month.

Depew Library of Oratory

15 Vols.—Subscription Edition.

This great library is the first adequate attempt to bring together from the darkness of time and the maze of foreign tongues the orations that have moved the world. It is the only library of eloquence that covers satisfactorily both ancient and modern times.

The Depew Library is distinguished by breadth of view, thoroughness of research, niceness of discrimination, and accuracy of knowledge. Nothing has been omitted because of its source. Men of the East, men of the West, men black and men white, men whose time has proved right, and men whom time has proved wrong—all have been admitted, provided they said brilliantly that which aroused their contemporaries and which still interests their posterity.

The work can be taken up for a moment with pleasure and interest or studied for years with ever-increasing benefit. While not in a sense a reference book, for it is redolent of imagination and incident, it is still a work which one will find cause to consult almost as frequently as an encyclopedia.

There are fifteen volumes in the set, beautifully illustrated with over one hundred photogravures and photo-engravings, and you have a choice of two styles of binding.

Payments: $1 down; $2 a month.

Famous Composers and Their Music

16 Vols.—Subscription Edition.

This Musical Library is the latest edition (greatly enlarged) of Famous Composers and Their Music, edited by Theodore Thomas, John Knowles Paine and Karl Klauser. Over 50,000 sets of the earlier edition have been sold at more than double our price. There are sixteen Imperial Octave volumes. The ten Music Volumes contain nearly 1,700 pages of sheet music mostly copyright,) which, if purchased separately, would cost you not less than $250. All worthy composers of all schools and lands for the last 400 years are represented, some by a few, others by a dozen or more selections. The music volumes will lie open perfectly flat on a music rack, with no bothersome tendency on the part of the leaves to turn over of themselves.

The text volumes contain all you want to know about the history of music itself; the complete stories of all the great composers, their private lives and their public careers. They really form a complete encyclopedia of all musical knowledge.

Beautiful illustrations, to the number of over 500, are scattered through the volumes, 48 of them magnificent colored plates.

Our price is just one-half the publisher's price, with the Club fee (one dollar) added.

Payments: $1 down; $2 a month.

Women's Underwear

THE stock of Winter underwear for women is adequate to all demands upon it. Take, for instance, certain popularly-priced groups: At 50c a garment, there are ribbed Vests and Drawers of medium or heavy-weight cotton; also vests in white, pink and sky blue, crocheted, with low necks. At $1, there are ribbed merino vests and tights, ribbed cotton union suits, and ribbed woolen abdominal bands; all in various colors.
Broadway.

Christmas Candy

5 Pounds, $1

FIVE-POUND BOXES of Chocolates and Bonbons, in a delicious mixture, are priced at $1 a box. A similar mixture, but higher in quality, is priced at $1.25 for the five-pound box. That means a Christmas supply of candy for the family, at a small outlay.
Basement.

Home Billiard And Pool Tables

THE scientific game, requiring the same skill, and giving the same practice as the larger tables, in sizes for convenient home use. Can be stood up in a corner when not in use.

Superb holiday gifts.

Size 2½x5 ft., with flexible steel cushions, complete, $18; 3x6 ft., $24; 3½x6½ ft., $30.
Size 3x6 ft., with best rubber cushions, complete, $28; 3½x6½ ft., $35; 3½x7 ft., $45.
Folding Stands, for the above tables, $2 and $3 extra.
Annex.

Sleds and Wagons

REAL things for lively boys. These are the best sorts we know about:

Children's Sleds and Sleighs, 50c to $6.
Flexible Flyers, $2.75 to $5.50.
Baby Sleighs, $10.50 to $16.
Double-runner Coasting Sleighs, $16 to $28.
Express Wagons, 50c to $10.
Police and Fire Patrol Wagons, $5 to $12.
Buckboards, $3.75 to $6.
Hobby Horses, $2.75 to $16.50.
Rocking Horses, $10 to $31.
Annex Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Established 1859

Your Own Ideas Embodied In Special Furniture.

IF YOU would like to have your furniture made especially for you, after designs that shall be as exclusively yours as the pieces themselves—that is in our line also. You may consult with the designer who will personally direct the artisans, and the result will meet our expectations; the cost will very likely fall short of them.

Gold Drawing Room Furniture; no such diversity of styles and number of beautiful examples can be seen anywhere in the country. Suites from $75.00 to $900.00 indicate the range of prices, and in *all* cases the cost is lower than usual furniture dealing can make it.

SCHRENKEISEN CO.
Library, Drawing-Room, Foyer Hall, and Living-Room Furniture.
18, 20, 22 West 20th St., N. Y.
Between 5th and 6th Avenues.
Formerly cor. Canal & Elizabeth Sts.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS $35, $50, $65, $75 to $150. Collars, $40, $60, to $125. Muffers, florentines, victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.

Kennedy Cortlandt St.

1.00 White Shirts at 49c.

They are the "Eighme" Shirt, a well-known dollar brand.
25c Sox at 9c.
A big purchase from an overstocked importer.
50c and 75c Scarfs at 29c.
Add dozens of high-grade Scarfs, all four-in-hands.

Men's Underwear.
Three representative items.
Wright's health (silk fleece), 1.25
Heavy natural wool, 98c.; worth 1.50
Heavy fleeced balbriggan, 49c.; worth .75

Men's Hats.

Opera Hats, $4.80; worth $10.00.
Silk Hats, $3.90; worth $6.00.
"Kitchener" (a new alpine), $2.75.
Flat Brim Derbys, $1.90, $2.35, $2.75.
Why Pay $3.00 to $4.00 Elsewhere?

Men's Shoes.

Custom lasts, in Stock, 4.98
They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank, and bench made.
Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?
4.00 Patent Leathers at 2.35.
About 275 pairs Burt and Packard and other good makers.

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

If you're on the fence we can help you over on the right side—the correct sort of an overcoat.
Here's a very fine smooth Oxford melton, loose and big—made with our new "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" collar—silk lined, $25.
WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway, Houston St.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASHionable lengths, muff to match, complete set, $50, $65, $85. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

The Little People of the Sycamore
An animal story by Charles G. D. Roberts, who has been called "The American Kipling," appears in *December*
OUTING
The only magazine devoted to *all* the phases of out-of-door life. Another feature is "Hunting Big Game in Alaska," which will interest the veteran and thrill the novice.
OUTING wins its way into every home and every heart because it keeps so close to nature. Ask your newsdealer for the December number. 25 cents.
HERBERT WHYTE of OUTING has the most complete bureau of sporting information in the world. Free to OUTING subscribers. See the Magazine.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS $20, $25, $30; boas, $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful, but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL UP

Commissioner Williams Heard by a Senate Committee.

He Indorses Certain Proposed Changes —Lunacy Commissioner Brown Tells of the Cost of Foreign-Born Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate occupied itself to-day with the subject of immigration. There was a long hearing first during the morning before the Immigration Committee, of which Senator Penrose is Chairman.

Mr. Williams, Immigration Commissioner at the port of New York, was the first to address the committee, and he pointed out a number of important changes desirable in the present law. With his experience at Ellis Island he was able to indicate where the weakest places are in the present system of espionage over the classes of people who are coming to this country to make their permanent homes. There was much perjury at Ellis Island, Mr. Williams said, particularly with respect to diseased immigrants, and a term of imprisonment should be fixed in cases of that kind. He was emphatic in favoring the sale of liquors at immigrant stations, and insisted that the Secretary of the Treasury should have authority to say what should be sold at these stations.

In reply to a question by Senator Lodge, Mr. Williams justified the proposed increase of the head tax from $1.50 to $3, on the ground that it would furnish more revenue to enable the force that is employed to watch immigrants, and would result in a more strict enforcement of the law. He said the Bureau of Immigration was every day finding that it was necessary to strengthen the service at all the Atlantic ports, and the increased tax would be none too much to pay for the service that would be required.

Commissioner General Sargent occupied some time in showing what the cost of the service was, and said that it had been more during the past year than ever before, the whole cost being $1,895,000.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the hearing was the address of A. Goodwin Brown of the New York State Commission of Lunacy. Mr. Brown said in the State insane hospitals of New York there are 24,000 inmates, and they are increasing at the rate of about 700 a year. One-half of the large number, he declared, are foreign born, and should not have been permitted to land. He offered a proposed amendmnt to the bill extending the time to two years for deporting an illen who has become a public charge, and with the additional provision that "any allen who becomes a public charge by reason of lunacy, idiocy, or epilepsy within two years after arrival will be presumed to have become such from causes existing prior to landing, unless the contrary be affirmatively shown."

Answering Senator Lodge, Mr. Brown said that in the course of ten years the foreign-born insane in this country will cost the United States $50,000,000. He declared that the State of New York would be willing to pay the entire expense of deporting all who came to the State and who became insane within the two years provided in his amendment, should it be adopted, as it now costs the State more than $5,000,000 a year to take care of insane persons.

The foreign insane, Mr. Brown said, answering Senator Lodge, were largely from the pauper class.

Dr. A. B. Richardson, Commissioner of Lunacy of New York State, corroborated the statements of Mr. Brown regarding the proportion of foreign-born insane in hospitals, and urged the closest restrictions on aliens. In cases of suspects Dr. Richardson urged that the burden of proof be put on the individual and not on the Government.

The Senate subsequently adopted all the committee amendments to the Immigration bill, with the exception of one prescribing an educational test and also the action of the committee in striking out Section 36 prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within the Capitol building.

The amendment fixing a three-dollar head tax on each immigrant coming into the United States furnished the principal topic for debate. Mr. Gallinger insisted that there was less necessity for it now than there was a year ago, but it was adopted without division. A new amendment was added designed to stop the alleged perjury on the part of persons seeking admission to the United States and the committee amendment making the head tax a lien on the property of the transportation lines bringing immigrants to the United States was stricken out. An amendment also was agreed to exempting from the tax aliens in transit through the United States and aliens once admitted and who have paid the tax.

The Senate then laid aside the bill until to-morrow.

LIFE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

The United States Supreme Court Settles Two Cases Regarding Payments of Policies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States Supreme Court rendered two decisions to-day in life insurance cases.

The court affirmed the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Knights Templars and Masons' Life Insurance Company vs. Rosa B. Jarmen.

The case involved the validity of the suicide statute of Missouri of 1879, providing that suicide shall not be a defense against the payment of a life insurance policy, the policy involved being upon the life of John P. Jarman, husband of Mrs. Rosa B. Jarman, who, while insane, took his life in Grundy County, Miss., in 1898.

The decision of the court sustained the law and held the company liable for the amount of the policy, regardless of the fact that the policy contained a clause for the avoidance of the policy in case of suicide "whether voluntary or involuntary, sane, or insane."

The other case was that of the Iowa Life Insurance Company vs. Lulu T. Lewis, involving the question as to whether collection can be made on a life insurance policy on which the premium has not been paid.

In this case a policy was issued by the Iowa company on the life of Thomas M. Lewis, a resident of Fort Worth, Texas, who gave a note for the payment of the first premium. This note never had been paid or renewed when Mr. Lewis died in 1900.

The case was decided in favor of Mrs. Lewis by the Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Texas, but that decision was reversed by to-day's opinion. The opinion was handed down by Justice McKenna.

MARTHA WASHINGTON STAMP.

First Postage Stamp to Bear a Woman's Portrait Has Been Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The first postage stamp ever issued by the United States Government, which bears the portrait of a woman, has been placed on sale in the Post Offices throughout the country. It is an eight-cent stamp, and has the likeness of Martha Washington. Banknotes and bonds bearing the portraits of women have been printed, but never stamps. The portrait on the new stamp is the same as that on the old Martha Washington one dollar bill.

This is the second stamp of the new issue to be placed on sale, the first having been the Gen. Sherman stamp. The four-cent stamp, bearing Grant's portrait, and the five-cent stamp, with Lincoln's, will be ready in a few weeks.

UNIFORMS WHEN ON DUTY.

Secretary Moody May Apply to the Navy the Rule Prevailing in the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Moody is considering the idea of ordering all naval officers in this city to wear their uniforms when on duty. The War and Navy Departments are located in the same building, and an order issued by Secretary Root compels all army officers to wear their uniforms when on duty. The idea was Gen. Corbin's.

No civilian going into the department on business could tell, in former days, whether the man to whom he spoke was a Colonel or a clerk. If he addressed a man as "Major," and then discovered that he was a typewriter, the civilian felt pained, while if he addressed a Major under the impression that he was a typewriter, the Major was always vastly angered. Hence going into the War Department was a delicate matter for the average civilian.

The officers did not like the order, because it costs money to wear out a uniform sitting arcund an office, and the average army officer is not too well supplied with money for frequent purchases of uniforms.

The naval officers are not pleased with the suggestion which has been made to Mr. Moody, but it is considered quite likely that he will issue an order directing them to wear their uniforms. The President is understood to favor it.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURES.

Senator Nelson Proposes an Amendment to the Constitution; Also One to the Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Nelson to-day introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution so as to give Congress the power to control trusts, and also a bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law by more stringent provisions. The provision for the amendment of the Constitution is as follows:

"Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise; Congress shall also have power to license, regulate, and control all corporations engaged in trade, commerce, or other business among the several States or with foreign nations."

The bill for the amendment of the Sherman law makes all mergers or combinations in restraint of trade illegal, and provides punishment of the offense by a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both, against each person engaged in the combination. The bill also prohibits combinations in restraint of trade and all attempts to monopolize any part of the trade of the several States or Territories, providing a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for a year in each case.

Corporations engaged in inter-State commerce are required to file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, each year a statement of their business, and also a statement giving the names of persons to whom stock was originally issued and the price received for it.

DUTY ON WAREHOUSED TEA.

Secretary Shaw Recommends That the Law Be Modified to Admit of Free Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Shaw has written a letter to Chairman Payne of the House Committee on Ways and Means, recommending a modification of the existing law so as to allow the free withdrawal of tea from bonded warehouses for the purpose of consumption. The Secretary urges that this action, to be accomplished either by amendment of Section 20 of the customs administrative act, or by a special act allowing the free withdrawal of tea now in warehouse, is necessary to avoid great hardship to tea merchants.

The letter calls attention to a recent decision of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, which held that warehoused goods on withdrawal for consumption are dutiable at the rate in force when the goods were warehoused. Congress has provided for the free admission of tea after Dec. 31 next, and in the various warehouses of the country there is a very large amount of tea imported under the impression that it could be warehoused and withdrawn free after Dec. 31. The department, Secretary Shaw says, must collect duty according to existing statute.

The amount of tea in bonded warehouses on Oct. 31, 1902, was 64,126,785 pounds. Other importations since that date, it is estimated, have increased that figure to approximately 70,000,000 pounds, the tax on which, if collected, would be $7,000,000.

AUSTRIA'S ENVOY PROMOTED.

Minister's Credentials as Ambassador Are on the Way to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Austrian Minister, M. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervár, has received notice by cable of his nomination on Saturday, Dec. 6, to the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His credentials are on the way to Washington, and under ordinary circumstances will arrive Dec. 18.

The Ambassador is now in New York awaiting the arrival of the Kronprinz, which has among her passengers his niece, the Baroness von Palm, daughter of Baron and Baroness von Palm of Bavaria, the latter a sister of Mr. Hengelmüller, who will spend two months with her uncle at the Austrian Embassy in this city. Owing to her recent severe illness the Baroness Hengelmüller was unable to accompany her husband.

The young Baroness von Palm will be a distinct acquisition to society, being a handsome and accomplished young woman of twenty-two, who comes to America after having been presented at two courts and participated in the social life at Berlin and Vienna. As soon as her health will permit Baroness Hengelmüller will give a large afternoon reception in her visitor's honor.

INSULAR GOVERNMENT UPHELD.

Petition of a Manila Lawyer Accused of Embezzlement Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day denied the petition for a writ of certiorari in the case of the United States vs. Thomas B. Kepner of the Philippine Islands. This proceeding was of a criminal nature. Kepner is an attorney residing in the islands. He was proceeded against on the charge of embezzlement in the Court of First Instance in Manila, and was acquitted, but the Government appealed the case to the Insular Supreme Court.

Kepner alleged that the Government could not regularly thus appeal the case in a criminal proceeding and asked this court to interfere. There was considerable interest in the case because it was the first from the Philippine Islands. The court contented itself with a mere formal denial of the petition, making no remarks whatever.

ILLNESS OF MARINES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Commander Wilson of the United States steamship Panther telegraphed the Navy Department from Hampton Roads to-day that Capts. Potter and Lemly, Lieuts. Purcell and Freyer, Ensign Case, Sergt. Smith, and thirty-five privates had been transferred from the Panther to the naval hospital at Norfolk.

Secretary Moody gave out another dispatch from a medical officer attached to the Panther stating that all the officers and men reported sick were suffering with malarial fever and were convalescent except one marine, who continued dangerously ill.

JUSTICE HOLMES SWORN IN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The new Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts, to-day took the oath of office and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Justice Holmes was assigned to the First Circuit in the allotment of members of the court to the various circuits. Justice Gray, Mr. Holmes's predecessor, formerly presided over that circuit.

Good Showing of Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Harlan & Hollingsworth torpedo boat destroyer Hull was subjected to an acceptance trial over the Barren Island course Saturday and, according to the telegraphic report received at the Navy Department to-day from the senior members of the trial board, she made a speed of 28.40 knots per hour, which is sufficient to insure her acceptance.

Steel Furniture for Cruiser Baltimore.

The cruiser Baltimore, which has been rebuilt at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to equipped throughout with steel furniture. She will be the first United States warship to have furniture of fireproof construction, and it is expected that within a few years all of the fighting vessels of the navy will be similarly equipped. The furniture is being manufactured at the Brooklyn yard.

NEW MAIL BOX DEVICES

Bell Will Ring in the Office When a Box Is Opened.

Annunciator Will Indicate the Faithfulness of the Collector—Telephone Arrangements to be Installed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Washington City Post Office, being under the same roof with the department to which it is responsible and under the scrutiny of the department officials, is regarded as a model office. Whenever any new device is proposed for the postal service it is first tried on the Washington office.

With the beginning of the year a number of entirely new devices in postal business will be tested. One is a new mail box, which is said to be the most perfect arrangement yet made to keep tab on letter carriers and collectors. The boxes will be arranged on a regular route and numbered. Each will be connected by a wire with an annunciator board in the main office and as the collector opens the box to take out the mail a bell will ring and an index on the board will tell the box that is open.

The electrical work on the new box is so fixed that if the collector fails to open a box by reason of forgetting it or because it fails to work and he cannot get the door open, there is a wire which prevents his opening the next box in the series and the fact is also announced at the main office. This makes sure that the collector is doing his duty and that every box is opened at each collection.

There is a third novelty in the new system. In each box there is to be hung on the inside a telephone transmitter and receiver and, if at any time the collector should need to communicate with his chief at the office, he can do so, or the latter can tell from the annunciator just where he is and talk with him if necessary.

There will be elaborate tests during January of the automobile as a vehicle for mail carriers and collectors. The pavements of Washington are so well adapted to the automobile that it is believed that vehicle is destined to do away with the use of horses before the end of the next year. The difficulty in the way of substitution is the added cost of the machines. Most of the carriers and colleeors who use horses furnish them and they canont afford to dispose of their horses and pay several hundred dollars for automobiles. The Post Office allows the carrier who furnishes a horse a certain sum each month for feed and care. The plan now is to invite a thorough test with a view to letting a large general contract to some automobile company that will supply machines and keep them in running order.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Massachusetts and the New England States generally will probably receive the attention of Congress within a few days.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, now in Boston, writes that he is rapidly organizing a force for stamping out the disease. Dr. Salmon, acting under the law, has agreed that the Government shall pay 70 per cent. of the value of the infected animals slaughtered to prevent the spread of the disease. Judging from the amounts thus far awarded, it is estimated that each animal killed will cost the Federal Government about $33. It is urged that an emergency appropriation of at least $500,000 be made by Congress immediately, in order that there may be no delay in carrying on the work of exterminating the disease.

From his investigations thus far Dr. Salmon is of the opinion that the disease germs from which the outbreak originated were imported from Europe, being carried in hay used to feed horses bought abroad.

The most serious aspect of the case is, according to Dr. Salmon, the fear of the spread of the contagion from the scattering of cars throughout the country in which infected animals have been confined. He reports one animal suffering from the disease has turned up in Toronto, Canada, which case can be directly traced to an infected car used in Boston.

"LILY WHITE" COMPLICATION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Two new moves were made to-day in the "Lily White" fight. One was by Senator Pritchard and the other by the Democrats, who have hitherto been spectators of the fight, but who to-day entered the ring and administered a blow both to Pritchard and to the negroes.

Mr. Pritchard's new move was adroit. He wrote a letter to the President in which he based his opposition to Postmaster Vick of Wilson, not upon the fact that Vick is a colored man, but that he has been disloyal to the Republican Party and has supported and voted for Democratic candidates. Then, in an interview, he charged that Vick was the Democratic candidate for Postmaster. Vick, it will be remembered, showed to the President on Saturday a number of letters written by white Democrats cordially indorsing him and highly praising him. Mr. Pritchard now charges that Vick gets this Democratic support because he is practially a Democrat and has supported Democratic candidates.

Mr. Pritchard in the course of his letter to the President, says: "It is a notable fact that the Republican State ticket did not receive a single vote in the precinct in which Vick voted, and the legislative ticket only received two votes in his precinct, and I am informed that both of these votes were cast by white men. In consideration of his services to the Democratic Party, the leading Democrats of Wilson now come forward and indorse Mr. Vick as a gentleman of high character and standing."

Mr. Pritchard requests the President to send an agent to Wilson to interview the leading people of the city and get their opinion of the case. He nowhere asks Vick's removal on the ground of his color.

The Democrats in some way got wind of Mr. Pritchard's purpose, and were ready with a counter move. Headed by Senator Simmons, the entire North Carolina delegation with the exception of Representative Small, marched over to the Post Office Department and called on Postmaster General Payne. Representative Claude Kitchen, in whose district Wilson is situated, handed Mr. Payne the following notice:

I respectfully request that a competent white man of good character be appointed Postmaster at Wilson, N. C. CLAUDE KITCHEN.

Below came an indorsement signed by the whole delegation.

Mr. Payne asked the North Carolina delegation who their candidate was, and they replied that any good white man would do.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Albert B. Anderson, United States Judge for the District of Indiana.

Assistant Treasurer of the United States—A. Lincoln Dryden, at Baltimore, Md.

Second Secretary of the Embassy at Rome—Leonard M. Thomas of Pennsylvania.

Marine Hospital Service—To be Assistant Surgeons: Holcome McRobertson and Ruele Ebersole, Virginia; Arthur M. Stimson, New York; James B. Stoner, Pennsylvania; William K. Ward, District of Columbia.

Navy—Assistant Paymasters: Arthur M. Pippin, New York; John S. Higgins, Massachusetts; Ignatius T. Hagner, District of Columbia; George P. Auld, Vermont; Henry A. Wise, Jr., Virginia. To be Chaplain: John F. Fleming, Rhode Island.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House reported favorably on the resolution to adjourn from Dec 20 to Jan. 5.

Senator Foraker has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to mark with marble slabs the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons and hospitals during the civil war. The bill appropriates $100,000.

A bill was introduced yesterday by Mr. Lodge making railroad companies liable for damages on account of the injury or death of employes, notwithstanding the injury or death may have been due to contributory negligence on the part of the employe.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a general international agreement in the shape of a treaty for the suppression of the traffic in girls.

The President has withdrawn from the Senate the Dominican reciprocity treaty, the action being taken at the request of the Dominican authorities.

President Going to the Harlan Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt to-day announced to President C. W. Needham of Columbian University his acceptance of the invitation to attend the dinner to be given to-morrow night in honor of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court and to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as a member of the court. It is expected that the President will deliver a brief address.

New York's Finest Retail Store. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

A Piano for Christmas.
Piano Ware Rooms, Fourth Floor.

A Piano is, beyond doubt, the superlative Christmas gift. Can you make your wife or daughter a better one, or one that will be more highly appreciated? Of course not! Particularly if there's no Piano in your home, or if there has been a longing for a new one to replace the old instrument now there.

So, if you intend to gladden the heart of a relative or friend with the gift of a Piano, whether it be an instrument for $150 or for $1,000 or more, now is the best time to select it.

Of course, when so handsome a present is to be made, great thought and care should be given to the important matter of selection. First of all, the instrument must be one that is thoroughly reliable—sweet toned, of artistic quality as regards inner and outer construction, perfect in every detail. Such is

"The Laffargue."

The Laffargue & Co. Piano is a Twentieth Century instrument in every sense of the term—it is up-to-date in every particular. The tone is musical, mellow, brilliant and of surprising volume, while the action is exceedingly sensitive and responsive. It is made in a variety of styles and sizes.

Every Laffargue Piano is warranted for six years. The price range is $225.00, $250.00 and $275.00. It may be had, if so desired, on the monthly payment plan.

Let us show it to you in our Piano Warerooms or send you a catalogue.

The Cecilian—Makes an Ideal Christmas Present.

Any-one, with or without a knowledge of music, can easily manipulate the Cecilian.

Not only does this marvellous instrument enable you to hear the finest compositions of the world's most famous masters in your own home, but with it you can reproduce every shade of feeling that the composer intended or your fancy suggests.

It is these excellent features, which are attested by hundreds of delighted men and women, that have gained for the Cecilian its well merited title of "the perfect piano-player."

The price of the Cecilian is $250, payable, if desired, in monthly installments. Any instrument purchased now will be held for Christmas delivery, if desired. Informal Recitals daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. All are invited.

All the Holiday Books.
Second Floor.

Enough for half a dozen stores may be seen in the Simpson Crawford Co. Great Book Store. There's more interest in the story when we tell you that the prices are exceptionally inviting. We've purposely made them littler than ever so you'd know this Book Store better. There's hardly a Book want that we cannot meet. Have we not cause, therefore, to pride ourselves upon its completeness? All the Books you will find in other good stores—and many hundreds that you won't, the elegance of which will charm the ultra-critical—are here. But we cannot begin to tell the story of this Book Store.

VENICE OF TO-DAY, by F. Hopkinson Smith, illustrated by the author, large octavo, issued originally in twenty parts, at $1.00 each, each part containing one drawing in color and one in black and white. Now we have this work bound in one large volume with all the texts; our price while they last, $5.00
De Luxe Edition, bound in morocco.....$9.00
SUN DIALS AND ROSES OF YESTERDAY, by Alice Morse Earle, at.....$2.50
STORIES OF AUTHORS' LOVES, by Clara E. Laughlin, 2 volumes, illustrated: set.....$3.00
KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW YORK, holicay edition; 2 volumes, illustrated; set.....$4.50
PINTORICCHIO, His Lifework and Times, by Corrado Ricci, from the Italian, large royal octavo.....$20.00

A HISTORY OF AMERICAN ART, by Hartman; 2 volumes, illustrated; set.....$3.20
NAMES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Elizabeth Ellet; 2 volumes, illustrated: set.....$3.20
NORTRE DAME by Hugo; the new Bertha Gal and Edition; 2 volumes; set.....$2.25
NEW YORK, OLD AND NEW, by Rufus Rockwell Wilson; 2 volumes; half morocco, illustrated; set.....$7.00
OLD ENGLISH MASTERS; engraved by Timothy Cole, with introduction by Van Dyke; large 8vo, illustrated with about 50 full page plates.....$8.00
YESTERDAY WITH AUTHORS, by James T. Fields; illustrated with photogravure portraits.....$2.75
IN OLD VIRGINIA, by Page; holiday edition; illustrated by Smedley.....$1.90

The Luxembourg Holiday Edition of standard works, beautifully illustrated, at $1.00, of which we mention a few titles:—
IVANHOE, HYPATIA, LORNA DOONE,
CORINNE, JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN, THE SKETCH BOOK, &c.

Furniture for Gift Giving.
Fifth Floor.

In our Great Furniture Store the best combination of the useful and beautiful can be selected for a Christmas messenger and reminder. Elaborate and decorative pieces, or the more practical sorts, at easy prices, are all found in huge assortments and pleasing variety in our Great Furniture Store

Our elegant stock permits a wide exercise of taste and fancy, while it enlarges every previous idea of beauty in this direction. We're already laying aside Christmas gifts. So, if you're intent on buying, it's not too soon to make over with the pleasant task. We're as ready for you now as we will be later.

Morris Chairs at Special Prices.

Our entire line of Wright Morris Chairs at one-fourth less than regular prices. These Chairs have the patent automatic slide and can be adjusted to any position without removing the rod. A most desirable Christmas present; only one of a kind.

Style No. 8, of golden oak and mahogany finish frames; upholstered in Empire velvet; have been $18.25, now...$14.50
Style No. 9, weathered and golden oak frames, upholstered in denim; worth $19.00, at.....$14.75
Style No. 1, mahogany finished frames, upholstered in embossed velvets; value $24.50, at.....$19.00
Style No. 1, mahogany and weathered oak frames, upholstered in verona; $26.00 kind, at.....$20.00
Style No. 4, mahogany finished frame, upholstered in verona; worth $30.00, at.....$23.00
Style No. 3—Golden oak frame, upholstered in leather; have been $31.50, now.....$24.50
Style No. 3—Mahogany finish frames, upholstered in verona; original price $30.75, at.....$23.50
Style No. 1—Weathered oak frame, upholstered in Spanish leather; worth $38.00.....$29.75
Style No. 5—Mahogany frame, upholstered in Spanish leather; $48.00 piece, at.....$35.00
Style No. 9—Weathered oak frame, upholstered in Spanish leather; value $55.25, at.....$42.50
Our Special Morris Chairs, frames made from quarter sawed golden oak or mahogany finish, wide shape arms, heavy claw feet, highly polished; can be adjusted to four different positions; all hair fitted cushions, covered with high grade velour, stitched edges; will hold their shape; value $13.75, chair and cushion complete.....$7.75
Other styles in Morris Chairs, in all the popular woods and finishes; cushions covered in velour, verona, silk velour, silk tapestry and leather; prices range to, each.....$60.00

Oriental Rugs.
Fifth Floor.

The finest examples of Oriental Rug weavery are as worthy of recognition as distinct bits of art as a canvas executed by a master artist. There are many and choice specimens here of the product of the hand looms of Turkey, Persia and India that deserve to carry the artist's name down to posterity.

There may be one in your circle of relatives and friends who has longed for a bit of Oriental Rug weavery. Merry indeed would the Christmas be if the wish was realized. How the article would be prized and appreciated, and what credit would reflect upon your good judgment!

Let us show you through the stock, beginning with the easy priced sorts:—

Silk Rugs of unusually fine texture and coloring $59.00
Large square silky Kazaks, the best wearing Turkish rug made.....$35.00
150 selected antique Ferreghan, heavy Persian Serebend and Kurd Rugs.....$28.50
50 pieces Kirman Prayer Rugs.....$27.50
300 antique Serebend and Kurd Rugs.....$24.50
2 bales antique Cabiston and Shirvan Rugs.....$18.50
150 pieces antique Moussoul and Persian Rugs.....$16.50
Antique Beloochistan Rugs, very silky and with a beautiful sheen.....$15.50
Four bales antique Shirvans, selected for their good condition and colors.....$14.75
100 fine Persian Rugs, including Kirmanshah, Tebriz and Sennehs.....$12.75
Two bales Ghendji and large Carabagh Rugs.....$9.00
Three bales extra quality small Persian Rugs, average size 2 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches.....$7.50
Fine quality Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs, every piece in perfect condition.....$5.75
Fine Persian Carpets, modern and antique; average size about 6x9 9x12 feet.....$425 to $625
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Savalan and Ferreghan Carpets, in extra sizes, from $95 upward.
Fine Antique Persian Strips; suitable for long narrow rooms and halls; from $115 upward.

Extraordinary Collection of
Silk Waist Patterns.
Rotunda.

Including Black Silk, Fancy Silk, White and all evening shades, put up in handsome boxes.

A most desirable holiday gift. Prices from $1.75 to $7.00 each.

New Ribbon Blossoms.
Latest Dress and Hat Trimming.
First Floor.

We are reproducing in nature's own lines and colorings roses, poppies, violets and chrysanthemums, which surpass in beauty all other made flowers. Nothing is so new or makes a more effective hat, muff or corsage trimming. The best dressmakers and milliners are already crowding us with advance orders. A bunch of these flowers will please your friend and will, of course, live with her much longer than the hothouse buds you generally send.

Special for To-day.
Poppies in all shades, with foliage.....78
Violets, corsage or muff bunches, complete foliage and tinfoil.....$1.48

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Ladies', 25c, 35, 50, 75 to $2 ea.
Men's, 25c, 40, 50, 75 & $1 ea.

All of these are embroidered by hand with the small and medium size letters now in vogue.

If desired, these will be packed in neat boxes bearing our name and trade mark.

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14 West 23d Street.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, Automobile and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Coachmen's Outfits. 41st St. Annex. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

"Oh, fair Japan! Oh, rare Japan!
Thy hills, crown-capp'd with sacred groves,
Inclose thy gilded shrines;
In grottos where the iris blooms
Droop sweet wistaria vines."

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Chinese—

OPEN FANS, embroidered silk, lacquer frames.

FOLDING FANS, carved sandal-wood, with gauze tops.

JAPANESE paper fans in hundreds of varieties and colorings.

CARVED BONE, PEARL, IVORY and TORTOISE SHELL fans, with silk and gauze, spangled, and embroidered tops.

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This "Unusual Store" offers numerous objects of Art and Utility from the far away East, that make acceptable Gifts, because of their Artistic Merit and Exclusiveness.

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SIBERIAN SQUIRREL LINED CAPES, fashionably worn; large assortment, $50 to $125. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

Are you wearing the right collar? Does it feel comfortable? If not, you need the Cluett-Peabody kind—they'll show you what collar comfort means. See the

Cluett "Katonah" 25c
Arrow "Creswell" 15c

They fit Cluett or Monarch shirts; or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell them

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MINK MUFFS $15, $25, $40, $50; EXTRA SIZE, very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes. Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

CYCLISTS BEHIND RECORD

Five Teams Drop Out of Six-Day Contest in the Garden.

Gougoltz and Kaser Lose a Lap During a Lively Spurt in the Evening and Quit After Midnight.

1 o'Clock (A. M.) Score.

	Miles.	Laps.
Breton-Darragon	513	9
McFarland-Maya	513	9
Stinson-Moran	513	9
Bedell-Bedell	513	9
Newkirk-Jacobson	513	9
Butler-Turville	513	9
Leander-Floyd Krebs	513	9
Barclay-Franz Krebs	513	8
Keegan-Peterson	513	8
Galvin-Root	513	8
Doerflinger-Heller	513	5
Record	529	0

Eleven of the sixteen teams that started in the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden were still spinning around the track at midnight, twenty-four hours after the start of the long, monotonous grind. Seven of these were tied for first place. The killing pace set by the riders in the first two hours was not maintained for long, and within a very short time, instead of being ahead of the record, they were falling further and further behind. At 7 o'clock, when the 400-mile mark was passed, they were nine miles behind the record.

At 12:30 this morning Gougoltz and Kaser announced their withdrawal from the race. This was on advice of the management's physician, who said he thought it might be dangerous for Kaser, injured by a bad fall on Sunday night, whose injuries are troubling him very much. Gougoltz, whose ill-luck from last year's race seems to pursue him, said he was ready to go on in the race, in case he could secure a riding partner, as is permissible under the new rules of the race. Last year Gougoltz's partner, Simar, became ill and the team was forced to withdraw.

Kaser on Sunday night was thrown into one of the boxes on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the track. He struck a post on his abdomen and three ugly flesh wounds resulted. After being patched up and having two hours' rest, Kaser pluckily started in to finish the race. Last night the wounds had become much swollen and irritated, and Kaser was feeling their effect. He had lost a lap and was unable to stand the strain. So the physician of the management said soon after last midnight that he thought Kaser had better retire from the track. Gougoltz had been doing most of the riding, anyway, it was said, and Kaser showed no signs of improvement.

The score of the team on withdrawal was 501 miles 8 laps.

Before the race was twelve hours old Lootens and Baraquin, the Belgian team, and Bruni and Buisson, the Alsatians, quit. Bald then got the first severe fall of the contest, and as he was considerably shaken up and his team a lap behind the leaders, both he and Elkes decided to drop out.

This was a big disappointment for the gallery, for a great deal had been expected of Bald and Elkes, and their withdrawal took out one of the most popular teams. Hedspeth, the only colored rider, added to the chapter of acidents early in the morning. He toppled off of his wheel at one of the steep ends of the track and broke his collarbone, which occasioned his removal to Bellevue. Fenn, the young sprinter and pacer, was compelled to quit later in the day, but his partner, Kegan, under the rules allowed in this race, coupled up with Peterson, who was Hedspeth's partner, thus reducing the number of withdrawals from five to four.

It looked for a few seconds early last evening as though McFarland might be forced to leave the race, as he and Krebs came together in an ugly spill, which rolled both of them to the bottom of the inclined track. Maya came out and took McFarland's place at once, and no distance was lost. The latter was considerably bruised, but he came out soon after and rode with his usual agility throughout the evening. Stinson, the Bostonian, took a header shortly after 8 o'clock, but was not injured. He was riding high on the track when he lost control of his wheel. At the time McFarland was leading the bunch at a merry clip, and Stinson, who is somewhat of a sprinter himself, started after him.

Shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning Kaser met with a severe accident which put him temporarily out of the race. He was riding along the track on the south side when suddenly his wheel swerved to the right and he tumbled headlong into one of the boxes. He was carried to his room unconscious. An examination showed that three gashes had been cut in his side by his collision with one of the rail posts. No bones were broken, however, and half an hour later he relieved his partner, Gougoltz. Kaser's reappearance on the track was greeted with cheers.

One of the most stirring features of the evening was the loss of a lap by Gougoltz and Kaser, who had been tied with the leaders for first place ever since the race began. Maya was mainly responsible for the spurt which gave the bunch of leaders this advantage over their rivals. It was about 9:30 when he jumped to the head of the procession and set a stiff pace. The crowd at once saw that something unusual was in progress, as all the other riders immediately quickened their pace to keep up with Maya.

A spirited race for several laps was the result. Maya's partner, McFarland, came out during the excitement and the chase became faster than ever. Kaser lost ground, and just as the hunch gained the lap Gougoltz came running out and relieved his unlucky comrade. He made a strong effort for half a dozen laps to recover the distance, and the sympathies of the crowd were with him, but the others were not going to be robbed so easily of their hard-earned lap, and Gougoltz finally took his place in the bunch. This reduced the number of leaders from eight to seven.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Maya made another effort to gain a lap. He jumped to the head of the others and sent his wheel flying over the track at a rattling pace. The racers were after him in a twinkling, and for a few laps a spectacular race was given as the men flew over the track, their colored costumes making a pleasant contrast above the wide board track. Moran trailed Maya for several laps, closely followed by John Bedell, Kaser and Heller being in the rear. After a few minutes of this fun with no clear field to gain anything, the men settled back to their more steady grind.

The attendance was well maintained all day long. In the early morning hours the seats presented a vacant appearance, but even then there were always enough spectators to take note of any special feature, and at whatever hour of the day one of the riders attempted a spurt he was sure of encouraging cheers from the gallery. In the evening the boxes and lower tiers of seats presented a brilliant and crowded appearance, the attendance up to midnight being fully 5,000. The proportion of ladies was noticeably large.

The band added to the spirits of both spectators and riders, and, to vary the programme, Frank Kramer, Jimmy Michael, and Harry Elkes did some special riding. Kramer rode an unpaced half mile in the afternoon in 0:53 3-5, and in the evening he did a mile in 2:02 2-5. Michael rode two miles paced by a motor bicycle in 3:20 2-5.

HORSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

England Buying Them for the Boers and Not for War This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Major E. F. Eckersly, Tenth Royal Hussars, English Army, is here en route to Lathrop, Mo., where is situated the detention farm the English Government used while preparing horses for use in South Africa during the late war. There are at the farm now, said Major Eckersly, over 100,000 head of horses and mules, and these will be shipped at an early date, probably commencing Jan. 15, to Africa.

This shipment is for peace, not for war. One of the provisions of the peace treaty was that England restock the Transvaal so that the farmers might again be self-supporting, and it is to fulfill this that the shipments are made. Major Eckersly said that those animals already bought will not half supply the demand, and that future purchases will be made in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Kentucky, as he believes that in those States are raised the best stock on this side of the water.

JAGUAR, COQUETTE HAD TO DIE.

"Lopez" Took Swift Vengeance on "Bella" Because of Her Partiality for "Dan."

That jealousy is a strong element in the psychological make-up of the wild beast was shown yesterday, when Lopez, a jaguar in the Bronx Park zoological exhibit, killed Bella, another jaguar. The keepers say that it was because she had paid more attention to another of his kind there confined in a cage, and Lopez had watched her casting secret glances from her big eyes toward Dan, who had an adjoining apartment. But the keepers, like some parents, wanted to make a match without being sure of reciprocated love, and they decided to place Lopez and Bella together, with the result that the moment the aperture between the two cages was made, Lopez, evidently fired with revenge for her inattentions to him, sprang at her, and, after his long, sharp teeth had loosened in her throat Bella had paid the penalty for her coquetry. She just groaned a few times and later was ready for stuffing purposes.

Lopez was a playful animal, almost as playful as a house cat, prior to Bella's début. He was captured in Paraguay and sent to the Zoo by William Mills Butler, Secretary of the Paraguay Development Company. He was, in fact, on such friendly terms with the keepers that he wanted to shake hands nearly all the time, but found few who cared to extend this mark of cordiality to him.

Lopez first met Bella last September, and it seemed from his demeanor that it was a case of love at first sight from his side. He flirted with her constantly, or at least tried to flirt with her, but Bella rejected his advances between the bars and in the jaguar language talked more with Dan, on the other side of the flathouse. Lopez's disposition then became so ruffled that he was moved to new quarters in the just finished lion house, but he continued to brood, and then, finally, Bella was brought to him. She was placed close up to his cage, being confined in a shaft cage. Lopez was delighted as a lover who had been long separated and then reunited. He stuck his paw through the bars and tried to play with Bella, but she did not play. Then they were put in the same cage, and Lopez at once grabbed her by the throat. Before Bella could be rescued she was dead. A speedy trial followed, and a jury of keepers decided that Lopez should spend the rest of his life in solitary confinement.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WAGON.

It Contained Goods Reported to be Worth $2,500—Young Helper of Driver Missing.

A delivery wagon, containing goods reported to be worth $2,500, disappeared from the sight of the driver in West Thirty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, last evening. The wagon was the property of the Ranken Delivery Company of King's Bridge, the Bronx, and attached to it were two horses. The company has contracts with the big department stores for the delivery of parcels and packages in the Upper Bronx and Yonkers.

The wagon was at the delivery door of the department store of Saks & Co., where the driver, Michael Skiffington, left it under the charge of a boy to "check up" with the shipping clerk. The boy had been employed by the company a few days ago, and the driver did not even know his name.

On going out the driver could not find the wagon. He searched in other streets near by and then went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and reported the loss.

Detectives Bacter and Grieg advanced the theory that two crooks had induced the boy to get into the wagon and had driven away with him.

DAN PATCH SOLD FOR $60,000.

Champion Brought Highest Price Ever Paid for a Pacer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—M. W. Savage of this city has bought Dan Patch, the famous unbeaten pacer, from M. E. Sturgis of New York for $60,000. M. E. McHenry, who has driven the horse many a fast mile and scored 1:59¼ with him, has signed a contract with Mr. Savage to handle the horse for the racing seasons of 1903-4. The racer is to be brought here. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a pacer.

Dan Patch, famous on the turf as "the unbeaten pacer," and the only harness horse that ever equaled the world's record of Star Pointer, (1:59¼) is a brown horse six years old, by Joe Patchen (2:01¼) Zelica by Wilkesberry, (2:30,) and through his career on the turf has been trained and driven by M. E. McHenry, in whose name he raced. Dan Patch was bred by M. Messinger of Oxford, Ind., who owned him until about January of 1901, when he sold the horse at private sale to M. E. Sturgis of this city, who is best known through his connection with the trotting turf, Mr. Sturgis having raced a stable of horses, among them the sensational mare Georgeanna, and Chester, with Fred Noble as his trainer. The price paid by him for Dan Patch has never been made public, but it is said to have been about half the amount that Mr. Sturgis is reported to have sold him for.

The new owner, M. W. Savage, is the President of the International Stock Food Company, a rich corporation of the Western cattle and horse raising States. That he secured the horse for breeding purposes is probable, but Dan Patch almost certainly will be raced through one or two more seasons, as in his exhibitions against time he proved one of the best drawing attractions of the harness-racing circuit in 1902. The horse has been a conspicuous performer since his first year on the turf, but he was first recognized as a coming champion in 1901, when as a five-year-old he won twelve races straight in thirty-six heats, losing but one heat in the course of the season. That was at Brighton Beach, when McHenry, his driver, having been interfered with, preferred to lay up for the heat and then went on and won the remaining heats and the race. Having made a sweep of the free-for-all races in 1901, Dan Patch last season was unopposed in his claim to the pacing championship, and did about all his racing against time, his greatest achievement being to equal the Old World's pacing record. He finished the racing season at Memphis, and it was arranged for him to winter in Kansas City, but under the plans of his new owner he will be sent to Minneapolis.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

L. Smith, Suspended Rider, Was Denied a Rehearing of His Case.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the club, denied the application of Louis Smith, the jockey whose license was revoked at the Morris Park Fall meeting, for a rehearing in his case. The action against Smith, which amounts practically to a ruling off, was taken because of his riding on P. J. Dwyer's two-year-old Merry Acrobat, in a race run at the Westchester Association's Autumn meeting.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club present were August Belmont, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller, H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, and F. K. Sturgis. On the recommendation of the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, Jockey E. Merrick was reinstated to ride steeplechases and hurdle races. Jockey F. O'Neill, who was suspended for his ride on Jessie Jarboe at the Buffalo meeting, was restored to good standing. R. W. Speakman was restored to good standing on all courses racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. The application of William H. Sperling for license to train on Jockey Club courses was denied.

In a statement issued yesterday William C. Whitney disposed of the sensational feature involving a reported charge of fraud in the altercation between John E. Madden, trainer of Mr. Whitney's racing stable, and the father of H. Cochran, the lightweight jockey, by publicly quoting a letter from Cochran, Sr., in which the latter denies using any language implying fraud on Madden's part. The dispute between Madden and the elder Cochran grew out of Jockey Cochran's riding on Slipthrift, one of Mr. Whitney's horses, at Morris Park in the Fall. From Washington later the report came that Cochran, Sr., had criticised severely Madden's management of Slipthrift.

In the race referred to as "the Slipthrift race," the horse ridden by Cochran was beaten. In an another race, run a few days afterward, Madden put Redfern instead of Cochran on the horse, and Slipthrift showed marked improvement and won. At the time Madden explained the change in jockeys by stating that he wished a stronger rider for the horse. The substitution, however, gave offense to Cochran's father, who also is the boy's manager, and caused the difference which followed at Washington.

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Street Suits, Silk and Wool Waists, Coats and Wraps.

On 1st Floor.

Street Suits,
in Broadcloth Novelty Goods, Corduroy and Serge,
Now $25 to $95.
Formerly $50 to $145.

Taffeta Shirt Waist Suits,
in black only, Silk lined throughout,
$35 and $45.
Formerly $55 and $65.

BEAUTIFUL all over lace,
Imported Wraps,
$75 to $200.
Formerly $150 to $375.

Silk Waists,
Now $12 to $25.
Formerly $20 to $45.

All Our Wool Waists,
Now $7.50.

On 2d Floor.

Ball, Dinner and Reception Gowns,
Now $75 to $200.
Formerly $135 to $400.

Fancy Tailored Gowns,
Now $65 to $150.
Formerly $125 to $300.

Opera and Street Coats,
Now $100 to $200.
Formerly $175 to $325.

Cotton and Muslin Gowns,
Remainder of our Summer Models,
$12 upward.

Hats, (1st Floor,)
From $10 to $25.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Optional, Irene Mac, and W. J. Deboe were the winning favorites to-day. Weather cloudy; track slow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Moranda, 105 pounds, (B. Rice,) 9 to 5, won; Smile, 108, (Landry,) 7 to 5, second; Tillo, 105, (H. Booker,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Judge Magee, Guatama, Trombone, and Bastile also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 99 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, won; If You Dare, 113, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, second; Doeskth, 105, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:18. James J. Corbett, Dr. Scharff, Alfred C., and Kiss Quick also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Irene Mac, 117 pounds, (Gannon,) 9 to 5, won; Woodmont Belle, 107, (Robbins,) 25 to 1, second; Varna Fonso, 107, (Helgerson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:04 4-5. Ditto, Suburban Queen, Never Smile, Arthesia, and Nicolette also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. W. J. Deboe, 105 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 10, won; Rolling Boer, 113, (Buchanan,) 9 to 2, second; Worthington, 100, (Fuller,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:33. Travers, Death, and Cornwall also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Flaneur, 90 pounds, (D. Gilmore,) 3 to 1, won; Leenja, 90, (Bridwell,) 5 to 1, second; Flop, 104, (Helgerson,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56 4-5. Goldaga, Swordsman, Lady Midas, Aimless, and Georgia Gardner also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Trocadero, 98 pounds, (Helgerson,) 9 to 1, won; Leviathan, 94, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 104, (Buchanan,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:57. Optimo, Banish, and Loone also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Agnes Mack, Helen Hay, Gloria Mundi, Floria, 103 pounds each; Enhance, Pride of Galore, Shoo Fly, and Athalana, 107 each; Shrine and Latuka, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Rayomen, 95 pounds; Leenja and Dodie S., 97 each; Athelia, 100; Chickadee, 102; Moderator, 103; Commissioner Forester, 104; Inspector Shea, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Six Furlongs. Ray, 105; Ordnung, Wealth, El Rey, Scorpio, and St. Cuthbert, 110 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Cherries and Irving Mayor, 102 pounds each; Pierce J., 100; Boundlee, 104; Moroni, 105; Bean, Flop, Zack Ford, Deponan, Peat, Lord Pepper, and Right Bower, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Prince Herman, Pine Brook, and Harry, 102 pounds each; St. Vitus and Burke Cochran, 109 each; Farmer Jim, Cincinnatus, Glennevis, Can You, and Flamboyant, 112 each; My Surprise, 114; Kitanning, 117.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a half. Hattie Davis, 87 pounds; Compass, 97; Lou Woods, 99; Vesuvia, 97; Pat Garrett, 98; Maroon and Erne, 102 each; Potheen, 104; Barrack, 112.

McGraw May Coach Columbia.

C. L. Hendrickson, manager of the Columbia baseball team, has nearly arranged his schedule for this year. About twenty-seven games will be played by Columbia. Three home contests have been arranged for so far. They are—Saturday, April 18, Williams; May 6, Pennsylvania, and May 15, Cornell. These games will probably be played at the Polo Grounds. The baseball team will take at least two extended trips, one of three days up State and another of five days through Maine, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The annual game with Yale will be played at New Haven on April 22. Columbia will meet Harvard on the diamond for the first time in three years at Cambridge, Mass., on June 9. It is said that McGraw, manager of the New York baseball team, may assist in coaching the Columbia baseball candidates during their indoor work in the university gymnasium.

Associated Cycling Clubs Meet.

At a meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, held at the clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, last night, resolutions were passed protesting against the Marks ordinance now pending before the Board of Aldermen, and providing for a renewal of the existing contract with the Street Sprinkling Association at its expiration next Spring. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the Board of Aldermen and to the Mayor.

The Associated Cycling Clubs have already declared themselves in favor of a return to the former system of having the streets sprinkled by the Street Cleaning Department, and an ordinance to that effect was introduced last Spring by Alderman Oatman, but it was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation, where it has since remained.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

Cecil Fairs, English Champion, Beat Joshua Crane, Jr., in Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A series of court tennis matches between the amateur champion of the United States, Joshua Crane, Jr., of the Boston Athletic Association, and Cecil Fairs, known as "Punch," the celebrated English professional of the Princess Club of London, at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club of Tuxedo, were finished to-day. The result was two straight wins for the Englishman.

Crane arrived at Tuxedo on Friday and passed the day practicing, to acquaint himself with the strange court. On Saturday he started in to play his first match. Fairs giving him fifteen and a bisque handicap. Crane not being accustomed to the court, Fairs, who was playing in good form, won the first match by the score of 2—6, 7—5, 6—1, 6—0.

The second match, which proved the final, was played to-day, and was more evenly contested. Fairs conceded Crane the same handicap as in Saturday's match, and Crane showed up in much better form. Crane's continual practice had made him better acquainted with the court, and his defence of the dedans was excellent. Although Crane won the first set at 4—6, and it looked as though Fairs was losing ground on the basis of the meeting on Saturday, the Englishman improved as the game progressed and won the match, 4—6, 6—3, 10—8, 6—1.

T. Suffern Tailer acted as referee. A special train was run out from New York on Saturday to accommodate those who witnessed the game, and many well-known people were among the spectators. Prominent in the gallery were James Henry Smith, Robert Bacon, P. Lorillard, Jr., Philip Allen, Henry W. Poor, Hugo Baring, William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New High Individual Score Made in American National Tournament Game.

In the American National Bowling tournament last night Duncan of the New Jersey Bowling Club rolled a total of 266, which is a new high individual record for the series. The former record was 259, by Coffman of the same team. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 202; Duncan, 206; Corydon, 152; Buck, 137; Coffman, 202. Total, 899.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 162; Haigh, 178; Carstens, 192; Lockwood, 201; Helles, 168. Total, 919.

SECOND GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 217; Duncan, 266; Corydon, 179; Buck, 148; Coffman, 152. Total, 962.

Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 192; Hill, 172; Stevens, 182; Sperling, 175; McCormick, 121. Total, 811.

THIRD GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 169; Hill, 124; Stevens, 150; Sperling, 180; McCormick, 138. Total, 761.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 155; Haigh, 202; Carstens, 166; Lockwood, 178; Helles, 170. Total, 871.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—Blydenburgh, 111; Cathcart, 151; Stewart, 97; Corbett, 169; Gallagher, 160. Total, 688.

Vermilye & Co.—Chauncey, 137; Horner, 166; McAllister, 145; Simonds, 175; Fish, 154. Total, 780.

SECOND GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—Blydenburgh, 188; Cathcart, 178; Edwards, 118; Corbett, 135; Gallagher, 172. Total, 786.

Clark, Dodge & Co.—Stewart, 213; Walker, 164; Lynch, 132; Corey, 133; Labaugh, 166. Total, 813.

THIRD GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co.—Stewart, 146; Walker, 184; Lynch, 145; Corey, 150; Labaugh, 140. Total, 765.

Vermilye & Co.—Chauncey, 147; Horner, 103; McAllister, 139; Simonds, 127; Fish, 156. Total, 672.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 111; Schacht, 120; Oppenheimer, 134; Emanuel, 125; Fishblatt, 134. Total, 624.

American Woolen Company—Frankle, 188; Cantrell, 183; Lansing, 168; Donaldson, 187; Warmuth, 173. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 163; Dreyfus, 101; Oppenheim, 171; Emanuel, 137; Fishblatt, 156. Total, 733.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 104; Hasling, 134; Cole, 205; Dodge, 143; Patterson, 216. Total, 706.

THIRD GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 106; Hasling, 158; Cole, 189; Dodge, 189; Patterson, 190. Total, 892.

American Woolen Company—Frankel, 184; Cantrell, 133; Lansing, 189; Donaldson, 195; Warmuth, 181. Total, 882.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Casieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lalance & Grosjean—Stevenson, 146; Chaumont, 146; Verrinder, 124; Townsend, 155; Freeman, 150. Total, 706.

Dimock & Fink—Wellings, 156; Weber, 123; Burt, 124; Hamilton, 122; Veich, 117. Total, 642.

SECOND GAME.—Dimock & Fink—Welling, 129; Weber, 118; Burt, 135; Hamilton, 119; Veich, 158. Total, 650.

Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 118; McTammany, 112; Billo, 136; Smith, 122; C. Behrer, 113. Total, 601.

THIRD GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, 116; McTammany, 178; Billo, 113; Smith, 184; C. Behrer, 153. Total, 894.

Lalance & Grosjean—Stevenson, 147; Chaumont, 134; Verrinder, 135; Townsend, 136; Freeman, 199. Total, 751.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 133; De Zalba, 129; Bunce, 157; Lister, 131; Diehl, 167. Total, 717.

General Putnam Council—Donnelley, 163; Burr, 166; Whitney, 163; Taller, 123; Block, 156. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 137; De Zalba, 149; Bunce, 112; Lister, 150; Diehl, 179. Total, 727.

Welcome Council—Didibin, 186; Ochs, 166; Wyant, 145; Hummell, 191; Pitcher, 137. Total, 825.

THIRD GAME.—Welcome Council—Didibin, 190; Ochs, 187; Wyant, 177; Hummell, 169; Pitcher, 187. Total, 910.

General Putnam Council—Donnelley, 134; Burr, 127; Whitney, 175; Taller, 156; Block, 128. Total, 720.

Herreshoff Small Yachts Ready.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 8.—The first of a fleet of fourteen one-design boats known as Bar Harbor thirty-footers was launched and tried from the boat shops here to-day. The craft are for New York yachtsmen who will draw for them by lot in the Spring.

In a moderate northwest breeze, under mainsail, forestaysail and jib, the new boat slipped along very fast. She appeared to be exceedingly quick in stays.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

East New York Hotel Proprietor's Skull Fractured in a Cellar—Porter Arrested.

Simon Nager, proprietor of the Empire Hotel at East New York and Atlantic Avenues, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, was assaulted and robbed early yesterday morning in the cellar of the hotel. A man whom he had employed on Sunday as a porter, an ex-sailor, who said he had served under Dewey at Manila, is under arrest, having been accused of the crime. Mr. Nager's skull was fractured with an axe, and it was said at his home last night that his death was expected hourly. The porter, Louis Jaeger, was arrested by Brooklyn detectives outside a pawnshop on the Bowery. It was said that he confessed. Mr. Nager is about sixty years of age.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Nager, who had been making up his accounts, went to the cellar to show the new porter how to fix the fire in the furnace. He had on his person about $100 in money and a gold watch and chain. While he was working at the furnace he received a blow on the head from an axe and fell senseless to the floor. He recovered sufficiently later to crawl up three flights of stairs to his apartments, where he became unconscious. He had been robbed of his money and watch.

The porter was missed and the police suspected him. While Detectives Betts and Langan were watching the pawnshops on the Bowery they saw a man, answering the description of Jaeger, enter a shop at 181 Bowery, and they arrested him.

W. & J. Sloane

FINE FURNITURE

Our second floor contains undoubtedly the finest collection of English sideboards to be found in any single display in the land. A few of these are restored old pieces, the rest are reproductions of famous pieces by noted masters. The collection contains many beautiful small pieces from both the English and French schools, such as Odd Chairs, Tables, Cabinets, Desks, Tea Tables and Novelties in High Class Furniture sought after for Holiday Gifts.

Broadway & 19th Street

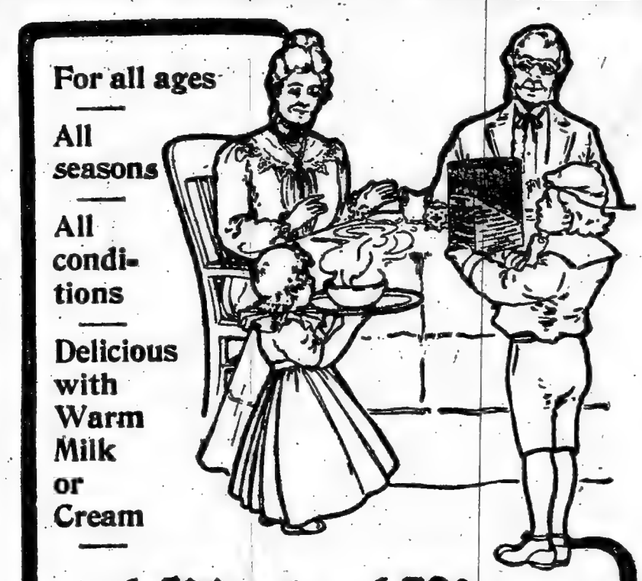

Malta-Vita
—The Perfect Food.

Contains all the virtue of the whole wheat thoroughly cooked, scientifically combined with diatase of barley (the life of the grain).

Malta-Vita
—Original Flaked Food.

Appetizing, wholesome, malted wheat flakes.

ALL GROCERS.

Theoretically, the buffet-smoking-library car of the

Golden State Limited

is for men only.

Practically, it isn't. It is a favorite resort for lady passengers—a place where they go for an hour or two, while husband, brother, father or friend talks tariff revision and smokes a fragrant cigar.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber shop; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free.

Rock Island System

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To those who desire to know what they are using.

We assure you that if you use our

SCOTCH WHISKIES,

Souvenir of Scotland OLD, OR OUR **Bonnie Brier Bush** VERY OLD,

(our own selection and importation) one week you will not be satisfied with any other. They are positively straight Whiskies, the finest in the Glenlivet district.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Established 1853. N. Y.

YOU DON'T KNOW.

Unless you've worn the Browning, King & Co. Clothing you don't know how good it is.
We do, because we make it.
Overcoats, $12 to $40.
Ulsters, $15 to $25.

Browning·King·&·Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (NEARLY OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND coats elegantly finished, lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, tiger and leopard rugs, coachmen's outfits, capes, and gloves, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.
Note.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

If there is a new shape, we cut it; if there is a new cloth pattern, we have it.

Loftus

Good tailoring at prices you can afford to pay—a system by which we've saved thousands of dollars for the men of New York.

Suits

Made to your measure and made to fit. No "block" patterns. Your suit or overcoat is cut from the cloth you select and fashioned to your figure by expert tailors.

Overcoats

Many a "ready-made" masquerades under another name, but the size you buy is one of hundreds just like it—all cut to one measure. Whether it is shown to you ready to wear or has a few unsewed linings and is full of basting threads, to support the claim that it is partly ready, it's the same old "ready-made." The leopard cannot change his spots.

The only way to have clothes fit is to have them made.

To Measure

That is what we do. The suit or overcoat we make for you is cut to fit YOU and is draped to your figure as no "store suit" can be.

$15.

You'll pay this or more for a common, ready-made suit or overcoat and then not be fitted. We make suits and overcoats to your own individual measure and order at $15 and say to you squarely that you needn't accept them if you are not fully satisfied with fit, fabric and style. As we are largely overstocked (due to the long, mild fall season) we include, at our famous price, $15, many woolens that were bought to sell at $20 and $25.

When may we take your measure?

W. C. Loftus & Co.
Tailors to Men,
TWO STORES: 169 Broadway, near 28th Street. 150 Nassau St., near B'k'yn Bridge.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS $40, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.
Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

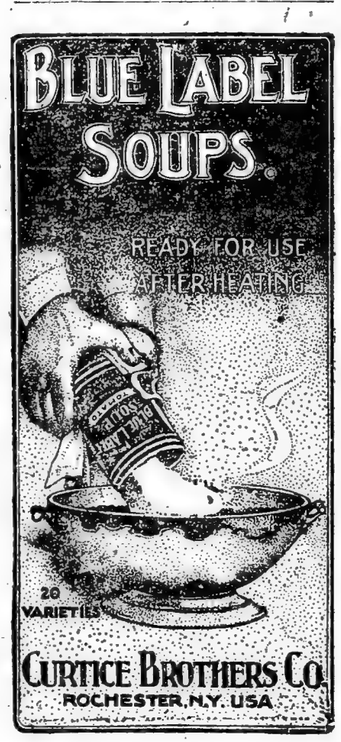

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COATS, TRIMMED with various furs, in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES

in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Established 1853.
Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N. Y.

SILVERED LYNX MUFFS AND BOAS fashionable and beautiful, $85 to $175 per set. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

WEALTHY FIRE FIGHTERS

Their New House for Hook and Ladder Co. in Mamaroneck.

Capt. Hegeman Gives a Banquet to Celebrate the Opening—Millionaires Interested in the Building.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Dec. 8.—If there had been a fire anywhere within five or six miles of this village to-night between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock it would have broken up one of the most important gastronomic and civic functions of the year. All of the firefighters in the place, with the village fathers and several wealthy residents and property owners, assembled in the newly completed firehouse for the banquet that was given by Capt. "Jack" Hegeman, the commander of the Mamaroneck Hook and Ladder Company.

Mamaroneck may be said to be in the centre of the fire-fighting district. Two miles below is Larchmont, where Chief Mayhew W. Bronson and his band of millionaire enthusiasts have fought fires. To the northward are Chief Willets and his company of enthusiasts. Time was when Mamaroneck was a favorite hunting ground of the Larchmont and Harrison companies, owing to the considerable number of large and inflammable frame dwellings, and many were the exciting meets of the two companies here in days gone by.

Mamaroneck local pride asserted itself finally and the hook and ladder company was organized. In recent years Capt. "Jack" Hegeman has taken the lead in matters pertaining to the organization, and he has become known in the towns along the Sound as an enthusiastic fire fighter. He has gathered about him forty-eight men, all equally enthusiastic.

Capt. Hegeman is a son of the President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and he has a country place at Orienta Point, two miles from this village. He is also a member of the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith. He organized the Mamaroneck Hook and Ladder Company and raised funds for the erection of the present new firehouse, which cost $6,000. Interested in the scheme as stockholders are Henry M. Flagler, Frederick Constable, Col. Sackett, J. M. Macdonough, the California millionaire; Col. Marshall, Albert C. Bostwick, William H. Russell, E. H. Wetherbee, Jacob Halstead, George W. Rogers, and other wealthy residents of this village. Only the driver lives at the firehouse. The other firemen have arrangements by which they can be summoned quickly.

The affair this evening was informal and the addresses were brief. Among Capt. Hegeman's fire fighters present were Albert C. Bostwick, G. B. Griffin, Col. Marshall, J. M. Macdonough, Dr. F. H. Hall, Foreman Charles M. Baxter, Assistant Foreman Charles Nichols, and Driver John Goodwin.

Capt. Hegeman, after the viands had been pretty well thinned out, thanked his friends for the honor done him by their presence, and made what his comrades termed a "red hot" talk on the best method of hunting down and subduing fires. The village President, Daniel Warren, was received with great respect, being the owner of four barns, either one of which would make a conflagration worthy of the best efforts of the Fire Department. Several of the village Trustees spoke in an expert way about defective flues and other lurking places of fires, and there was some talk about the revival of the good old conflagrations of yore through the general installation of electric wiring in country houses which is defective frequently. Several of the uniformed men described a number of promising fire traps in the neighborhood, and the unanimous conclusion was that, with its new systems and new blood, the Mamaroneck department would make a record this year that could eclipse anything in the fire line in these parts.

$18,369,163 FOR MISSIONS.

That Amount Was Received by the American Board for Foreign Work Last Year.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—An income of $18,369,163 for foreign missionary work is reported in the annual summary of Protestant Foreign Missions, of the Rev. E. E. Strong, D. D., Editorial Secretary of the American Board, which was made public to-day. The figures show in most items an increase over the previous year. The total number of foreign missionaries is greater by 456, native laborers by over 8,500, and communicants by 160,000. The number of additions to the churches last year was 90,890.

The totals for all countries and continents show that there are 29,081 stations and out-stations, with 6,534 men, 7,334 women, 70,812 native laborers, 1,445,635 communicants, 90,890 added last year, 3,208,447 adherents and native Christians, 1,020,099 under instruction, and an income of $18,369,163. Dr. Strong says:

"Probably the number of Protestant Christians in China is not as great as it was three years ago, when it was given as 100,000. There has been an increase of Protestant and Catholic Christians in India within the last decade of 28 per cent., but the Protestants have more than doubled during the decade. In the Bombay Presidency, where famine and plague have wrought the greatest havoc, the population has decreased within the last decade 5½ per cent., while the number of Christians has increased nearly 200 per cent. Within the Ahmednager district, where there has been a loss of nearly 50,000 in the population during the decade, the Christians have increased from 6,000 to 20,804.

AGED MRS. WATERS'S DEEDS.

Although She Is Ill, She Must Give Testimony in a Suit.

In consequence of a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, the aged Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, over whose property a fight is being waged while she lies ill in her West Twenty-first Street home, must undergo an examination before the case comes to trial. William G. Conklin, the bank Secretary who has been accused of appropriating Mrs. Waters's property, got an order for the examination. The Justice declined to vacate it.

With the assistance of Dr. Campbell, an old friend of Mrs. Waters, the three "adopted granddaughters" had the suit started, alleging that Mr. Conklin, who had acted as business adviser to the old woman, had gotten from her deeds that gave him her belongings, aggregating $200,000 in value. Mr. Conklin has answered that he took the deeds only at the urgent request of Mrs. Waters, and that he was acting to the best of his ability as her adviser and friend. The suit is designed to set aside the deeds. Mrs. Waters is more than ninety years of age.

GAVE HER LIFE FOR HER DOG.

Woman and Animal She Was Trying to Save Killed by a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 8.—While trying to save the life of her dog this morning, Mrs. Margaret Boish of 31 Bell Avenue was struck and instantly killed by the Chicago Express on the Erie Railroad.

The accident occurred at the River Street crossing. The dog had run ahead, and was standing on the track when the express approached. Mrs. Boish rushed forward and, seizing the dog by the collar, tried to pull it off the track. The animal resisted, and before Mrs. Boish could escape the locomotive struck her and the dog, killing both instantly. Mrs. Boish was fifty-one years old.

WILL OF A. C. HUTCHINSON.

President of Southern Railroads Remembered Relations in Jersey City and Here.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The will of A. C. Hutchinson, the President of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroads, who died yesterday, was probated to-day. Among the bequests are annuities to his sisters, Mrs. H. A. Searles of Jersey City and Isabella Hutchinson of New York.

His real estate in Jersey City goes to Mrs. Searles, John T. Van Sickle of New York is given $10,000, and P. J. Maguire and Mark A. Morse of New Orleans $25,000 each. Seneca Hospital, House of the Good Shepard, and St. Anna's Asylum in this city each receive $20,000.

The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to the medical department of Tulane University. Mr. Hutchinson left his magnificent home here to J. C. Blair, one of the attorneys of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Yale Honors Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York, has been elected a fellow of Yale University, to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Burdette Hart of New Haven, Conn., and Germantown, Penn., who recently resigned from the corporation. For many years Dr. Jefferson has been one of the university preachers of Yale.

New Head of State Soldiers' Home.

BATH, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Joseph E. Ewell of Buffalo was elected Commandant of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home to-day by the Board of Trustees of that institution, on the twenty-third ballot. Mr. Ewell served as Captain of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He is at present law partner of Senator McLaughlin of Buffalo, and was Judge Advocate on the staff of Department Commandant Charles A. Orr two years ago. The salary of the office is $3,500 a year.

Extra Associate Justice Appointed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Edwin A. Nash, now Justice of the Supreme Court, of Avon, Livingston County, was designated to-day by Gov. Odell as an extra Associate Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department, the Presiding Justice of the division having certified to the Governor that an additional Associate Justice was necessary for the expedition of business before that court.

Albany Night Boats Stop.

The People's Line steamers Adirondack and Dean Richmond have discontinued their night trips to Albany for the season, owing to the close of navigation on the Hudson River, occasioned by an accumulation of ice.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the musical morning and luncheons and dinners, the social calendar yesterday, although not crowded, was well filled. The fair for the House of the Holy Comforter attracted many of the very fashionable set, and there were a number of the débutantes at the different tables. In the evening there was the opera, which was not as well attended as usual, and the Cotillion of Eighty at Delmonico's.

⁂

The severe illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt will necessitate some change in the programme for the Assembly, and another patroness will be chosen to receive in place of Mrs. Vanderbilt. The death of Alfred L. Seton, Sr., also has its influence on social matters. It throws a large family connection in mourning. His son, Alfred Seton, Jr., married the daughter of Henry I. Barbey. The Sands family is also related to Mr. Seton.

⁂

Miss Pauline Astor, who has been in town for a few days, having left Radnor on Saturday, is booked to sail to-morrow for England. Being in mourning, she has not been out in society during her short sojourn here. She joins her father and will spend the Winter on the Riviera.

⁂

Phillip Benkard gave his farewell bachelor dinner at the Knickerbocker Club last evening. Among his guests were Count de Portes, Rogers Winthrop, Monson Morris, Col. George Dyer, and Ernest Iselin. His wedding to Miss Julia Olin will take place on Thursday.

⁂

Miss Alice Roosevelt is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, who are to give an entertainment this evening at Sherry's. Miss Roosevelt will remain over the week. Miss Helen Roosevelt, the daughter of J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, has also returned to New York. She has been visiting the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Washington.

⁂

William C. Whitney is to give a large house party at Aiken over the Christmas holidays. The party will start from New York early next week, and will remain in the South until after the new year.

⁂

J. Coleman Drayton has taken the residence of Gen. di Cesnola, on East Fifty-seventh Street, for the Winter. Miss Caroline Coleman Drayton will be with her father this season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have gone to Aiken for the Winter.

⁂

Ex-Commodore and Miss Gerry, who have been at Newport, will return to-day to New York.

⁂

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Deutschland are Miss Sophie Borie, the Baroness de Kantstein, the Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Creighton Ward.

⁂

Mrs. Samuel Newhouse is expected here to-morrow on the White Star ship. She will only remain a short time in New York, as she and Mr. Newhouse are to pass the Winter in Colorado.

⁂

The Cotillion of Eighty held its first dance of the season at Delmonico's last night. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. Gilmore Collamore, Mrs. William R. Barr, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Mrs. William H. Moore, and Mrs. William H. Bliss. Mrs. Sydney De Kay and Mrs. Hicks distributed the favors for the cotillion, which was danced before supper. The membership is limited to eighty couples. The cotillion was led by Mr. James R. Burnet, who introduced a number of new figures. The favors for the women consisted of handsome silk belts and buckles, flowers, fans, and fan chains. For the men, steins, scarfpins, and other smaller favors. The members of this class include Miss Coddington, Miss Hyde, Miss Eaton, Miss Eno, the Misses Hoyt, Miss Franklin, Miss Elizabeth Davis, Miss Elizabeth Moore, Miss Ruth Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Van Norden, Miss Edith C. Talcott, Miss Tolar, Miss Marion Stoddard, Miss Catherine Schley, Miss Lillie Stuart, Miss Rumsey, Miss Jean Rushmore, Miss Cora Carpenter, Miss Brower, Miss Gladys Benjamin, Miss Grace Wilcox, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Amy Hill, Miss Fraser, Miss Marion Richardson, Miss Calhoun, Miss Julia L. Morrison, Miss Evelyn K. Clark, Miss Alice W. Howland, Miss Kathryn Whiting, Miss Burnet, Benjamin Franklin, David M. Milton, Gano S. Dunn, William Aiken, Miss Ann Depew Paulding, James Clark McGuire, Frederick Potts Moore, Thomas Jewett Hallowell, Robert E. Henry, A. A. Fraser, Jr., George Herbert Burritt, Dr. Lawrence Alexander, Reginald Jevons, Norman G. Johnson, Theodore H. Leggett, Dudley Lawrence, Dunlevy Milbank, Arthur Gouverneur Morris, Edward T. McLaughlin, H. Spalding Schley, Dr. John Stewart Tanner, Mr. Spies, Mr. Shelby, Charles Hungerford, Edward R. Finch, Harris Dunn, Edward K. Baird, and Messmore Kendall.

⁂

Mme. Sembrich and Miss Maud MacCarty were the artists at yesterday's Musical Morning. Among those present were Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mrs. John E. Parsons Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, the Countess Leon de Moltke, and the Misses Amy Townsend, Greta Pomeroy, Sackville West, and Gertrude Parsons. Mme. Gadski will sing next Monday morning.

⁂

The ittial meeting of the Neighborhood Cotillions will take place at Dodsworth's this evening. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis M. Olcott, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. William A. Barr, Mrs. Carrington Royce, and Mrs. William M. Ivins, and they will receive.

⁂

Mrs. Elihu Root and her daughter Miss Edith Root are expected to arrive in port to-morrow on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mrs. Root's father, Salem H. Wales, died on Tuesday of last week.

⁂

This afternoon the first Ladies' Day for the season at the Lotos Club, 558 Fifth Avenue, will be given from 2 to 5.

For the Church of the Ascension.

There will be a Christmas sale and fair for the benefit of the endowment fund of the Church of the Ascension, at the parish house, 7 East Tenth Street, on Thursday afternoon from 2 to 7 o'clock. Many very beautiful articles will be offered for sale by the ladies attached to the parish.

Mrs. George Dewey in Town.

Mrs. George Dewey, accompanied by her maid, is at the Hotel Cambridge. She will be in the city about a week, and will devote the greater part of the time to holiday shopping.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Dec. 8.—The recent snow storm made fine sleighing here and in consequence there was a large crowd out on Saturday.

Numerous dinners were given here yesterday by the cottagers. Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, who had as their guests Miss Caroline Drayton, daughter of J. Coleman Drayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard entertained Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar's guests were Miss Sackville-West, Count and Countess de Moltke of Washington, and Count Primole.

Those who were at the club were:

Gordon Douglas,	R. P. Hobson, Naval Constructor,
George E. Barton,	C. A. Hutchinson,
Dr. G. M. Randall of Boston,	Miss Marie Rees,
Judge and Mrs. J. M. Varnum,	Mrs. E. C. Rushmore,
Mr. and Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence,	John Lambert of Philadelphia,
George W. Van Nest,	H. W. Chubb of England,
Gen. John H. Parker,	Miss Dorothy Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Snow.	H. C. Derham,

J. Henry Smith who arrived on Sunday morning entertained during the day.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were:

Senator and Mrs. Wetmore,	The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger,
Senator and Mrs. Alger,	Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam,
Senator O. H. Platt,	Mrs. Olmsted,
Senator Kean,	Gen. Bates.

Col. George C. Reid, United States Marine Corps, entertained this evening at dinner at his home, on Massachusetts Avenue, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Charles H. Darling. The additional guests were:

Gen. Leonard Wood,	The Rev. Dr. F. Z. Rooker,
Rear Admiral Bradford,	Repressentative Butler,
Solicitor General Richards,	Representative Dayton,
Ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert,	Maurice F. Egan,
	J. J. Darlington,
	Capt. Harry Leonard.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan have returned from New York and while repairs to their house occasioned by last Friday evening's fire are being made they are staying elsewhere.

Henry A. C. Taylor and Miss Taylor closed their cottage to-day and went to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer entertained at dinner last evening, her guests including the following:

Mrs. Richard C. Derby,	Mrs. Boutelle Noyes,
Mrs. Walter N. Eldridge,	Mrs. Frederic P. Sands,
Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing,	Miss Stevens,
Mrs. Thomas Dunn,	Mrs. Anderson.

Miss Bessie Taylor of Stamford, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. William R. Hunter.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is something entirely new for the little girl for this Christmas, and she has a demonstrator in the shops to tell her all about it, exactly as her mamma has about the things in which she is interested. Henceforth every little girl can be her own doll's dressmaker. There is a woman in the toy department of one of the up-town shops who has charts of doll's clothes which she is selling, and telling how they may be used. There are three pieces in the chart—the front of the waist, the back, and the sleeves. With the chart go full directions for its use and a tape measure. All these are put up in a nice big envelope, and the whole costs 25 cents. The doll who is to have a new frock has her measure taken with the tape measure, quite as a grown woman would be. With the chart—the directions tell exactly how—a paper pattern is cut, the cloth is cut by the pattern, and then all there is to do is to sew it together, and Dolly is ready for a party or anything else which requires pretty clothes.

⁂

Talk about churches which cost 50 cents and have tops which come off and bells which ring, they are not to be considered with the real rustic church which is now in the doll's real estate office for sale. There is not only the church building, but a large lot of land with a fence which goes with it. When it was seen yesterday in Santa Claus land there was a small Santa Claus, and not so very small either, standing in the lot and a nice green tree. The church is made entirely of bark and trimmed with—no one would ever guess what—with real acorns, and if they do not enter into ordinary architecture they were certainly charming in this serving as ornaments to the church and as post tops here and there on the rustic fence. The church is really beautiful. There are two nice little double doors which open at the front, each door having a brass ring as a handle. In the front of the church, above the doors in the sharp peak of the roof, is set a cross of gold, and the long, churchly windows, which have the appearance of glass, are divided by a cross, one set into each of them. There is a belfry on the top of the church, also made of the bark-covered wood, and in this hangs a shining brass bell.

⁂

Big real-hair-covered horses set on wheels that they may be moved easily look like race horses, blanketed, head and all. There is a saddle outside of the blanket.

⁂

There is something quite new for the horse this year. It is not quite a stall, for it is not long enough, but it is the head part of it, with the manger. Above this hangs a big sieve for measuring and sifting the horse's food; there is a brush and a currycomb, and outside hang a broom, shovel, and pitchfork for keeping the place clean and pitching down hay.

⁂

The most realistic things in dolls' furniture are the piano stools. They are nice little upholstered-top affairs and have a grown-up appearance.

⁂

There are delightful things to add to the doll's housekeeping outfit which cost very little money. Small coffee mills, which, if used in size the same proportion for the doll as are the real mills for grown people, would grind coffee for a very big doll. They cost 10 cents apiece.

⁂

Another inexpensive toy is a painted wheelbarrow, with implements for outdoor work in it—shovel, rake, &c. These cost all together 25 cents.

⁂

Menageries are in order this year, and sets of animals of different sizes and of different quality come in boxes. Some of them are painted and others have genuine hair, wool, or whatever their natural covering happens to be. In some of these collections there are camels, dromedaries, giraffes, elephants—all the most interesting wild animals to be found at the nearest "zoo." There are domestic animals in some of the boxes, and in one there is a milkmaid with a number of cows and her tin milking pails. With each lot of animals there is a keeper, for who knows that it would be safe to handle them otherwise? It says in French on the boxes of the painted animals that the colors are harmless.

⁂

There are much larger animals wearing genuine or wool coats, some of these almost as large as life. There are French poodles, for instance, which would have to grow but very little to be of natural size; there are woolly sheep, and there are delightful donkeys which look as natural as life, and a smaller animal, a bear, is evidently one of the trained kind which travel, for he has a chain fastened around him and his mouth is covered with a muzzle. The bear is not upon a wheeled platform, but has small wheels in his feet.

Visitors from All Over the World Come to This Store Daily.

Don't Delay

Your Christmas Shopping.

DON'T wait until the last minute. Purchase now while stocks are still in the very bloom and beauty of their radiant freshness.

We make a specialty of supplying Libraries and Sunday-Schools with Books in any number that may be desired. Special prices are quoted. We also supply Sunday-Schools and Church Organizations and Hospitals of all kinds with Candies in any quantity at special prices. On all purchases of $5.00 or more (except goods be sent C. O. D.) we prepay freight to any railroad station within the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE BIG STORE ALL A-GLITTER.

Who that is mortal could fail to thrill with delightful anticipation at the prospect of a peep into The Big Store that Siegel Cooper Co. have filled with all that is elegant for the holiday season? As one enters the main door the big white aisle is a-glitter with electric lights, and on all sides shine the bright new goods that shoppers are so anxious to secure. It is easy to see that much thought has been spent in the arrangement of this floor. After walking from counter to counter one is delighted with the holiday display of ladies' dainty articles and furbelows, which give place to umbrellas of every color and style, the gleam of jewelry and display of fancy toilet articles seeming to accentuate the quiet exclusiveness of this entire department. After an inspection of the different floors the furniture store is a pleasant place to rest in. Special prices are marked on fancy holiday furniture, such as desks, rockers, Morris chairs, gold and mahogany reception chairs, rockers and cabinets. If you intend making such a gift this is welcome news.—Evening Telegram.

Five Hundred

Women's Winter Suits

At Three Remarkable Prices.

ONE of those extraordinary events that women promptly attend with greatest eagerness and willingness to purchase. The sale includes several purchases that were closed on Saturday. The Suits have arrived and to-day they will be on sale—500 in the very brightest and newest Tailor-made styles.

SUITS AT 10.00 — 100 WALKING SUITS of Melton and Heavy Cheviots in Blouse, Jacket and Norfolk Styles. Designed to be sold at $15.00, $17.50 and $18.75.

SUITS AT 11.75 — 200 SUITS IN POPULAR STYLES. Made of Black or Blue Cheviot. Also Black, Blue and Oxford Pebble Cloth. Designed to be sold at $15.00, $17.50 and $18.75.

SUITS AT 26.50 — ONE HUNDRED DRESS SUITS of fine Zibelines, Fancy Weaves, Panne Cheviot and Velvet in Blouse, Jacket and ¾ Coat Styles. Designed to be sold at $35.00, $45.00 and $50.00.

(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Rugs.

200 (9x12 size) RUGS; seamless tapestry weave; art squares; very heavy and durable; fast dye, appropriate under Xmas trees, to protect carpets and fine floors; special to-day at, 3.00

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Curtain Nets.

SCOTCH CURTAIN NETS, 50-in. wide; novelty patterns; usually 29c. per yd., 15

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Sofa Pillows.

SOFA PILLOWS, with rich satin tops; a plump, well filled pillow; 24-in. square; usually sold at $2.50 each, 1.50

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Wrappers.

WRAPPERS, flannelette and percale, excellent quality, in very attractive patterns, extra full skirts, braid trimming on waists; made to sell at 75c.; special, 45

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Chatelaine Bags.

GERMAN SILVER CHATELAINE BAGS, large size, with heavy embossed or plain tops, gray finish, chain and hook attached, 2.50

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Gold Brooches.

SOLID GOLD BROOCHES; a large assortment; set with pearls, garnets, turquoise, etc.; all new designs, 5.00

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

White Pique.
Fleece-Lined.

15,000 yds. of WHITE IMPORTED FRENCH FLEECE-LINED PIQUE; many pretty designs of stripes and Jacquard patterns; the most popular white fabric for winter shirtwaists; heavy and warm; regularly 50c. yd.; at 34

(Main Floor, East 19th St.)

Fine quality new 4-crown *Smyrna Figs* 13c lb.

2 lbs. for 25c.

(Fourth Floor.)

Women's Rings.

WOMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, fancy clusters, twin setting; Princess, with doublet centres, rubies, emeralds, garnets and turquoise, surrounded with 14 diamonds; also single stones, Tiffany or Belcher mounting, 10.00

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Women's Night Gowns.

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS of Flannelette; pink and blue stripes; some with rolling collar; others with hemstitched ruffle and fancy braid; 69c. grade, 39

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Mantel Clocks.

BRONZE MANTEL CLOCKS, the popular bronze figure design, gold plate or bronze finish, side figures of various subjects, fitted with 8-day, ½ hour cathedral gong strike, American movement, 11.25

PORCELAIN MANTEL CLOCKS, cases in handsome designs of various colors and tints, hand-painted decorations, fitted with an 8-day, ½ hour cathedral gong strike, Ansonia movement, warranted a first-class timekeeper, 4.25

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

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ADVENTURES ON SEA AND LAND; by Ella H. Stratton. The travels at home and abroad of three young explorers; a graphic account of what they saw and learned, and what happened to them in their zig-zag journeys all around the world; illustrated with nearly 300 superb half-tone and wood engravings, special, 45

(Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Table Covers.

TABLE COVERS, of fine heavy quality Gobelin tapestry, with rich floral and Oriental designs; handsomely figured;

	8-4 size,	10-4 size,	12-4 size,
Regular prices	5.90	7.90	9.75
SALE PRICES	3.95	5.75	7.50

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Damask Cloths.

FANCY COLORED MERCERIZED HEMSTITCHED DAMASK CLOTHS; many combinations of pink, blue and green; have the effect of a silk cover.

8-4 Size; regularly $2.25 each; at 1.49

8-10 Size; regularly $2.75 each; at 1.89

8-12 Size; regularly $3.25 each; at 2.19

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 10th St.)

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Men's Cushion Sole Shoes

At An Extraordinarily Low Price.

These Shoes are regularly sold by the makers at $3.50, and that price is obtained without difficulty. Better than the average $3.50 Shoes because they have the WORTH PATENT CUSHION SOLE. THIS IS AN ADDED FEATURE.

It gives the Shoe an elasticity and a degree of comfort wholly unknown in other shoes. Besides, it gives them an element of warmth most desirable at this season.

We have these Shoes in calf and kid; lace with tips, as in cut; and in lace and Congress with plain wide toes, 2.25 PAIR.

All sizes in each.

(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

New York City and the Pennsylvania Railroad will have the Thirty-fourth Street tunnel, giving a rail connection beneath the waters of the two rivers, with Long Island upon the one hand and New Jersey upon the other. That may in all confidence, with all positiveness, be set down as a fact.

If the Board of Aldermen shall reject the franchise and contract already approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the real and faithful representatives of the people of the city, a way will be found to grant it through legislation at Albany. It would not be an unmixed evil if the Aldermen should reject the franchise. The Legislature would not stop with transferring to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the Aldermen's present power over franchises, it would strip them of other powers unwisely conferred in the charter, reducing them to their old condition of impotence and harmlessness. That would be a good thing for the city. President CASSATT'S letter to the Merchants' Association is a telling exposure of Aldermanic false pretenses. Everybody has understood that the argument of the obstructionists in respect to the prevailing rate of wages and the eight-hour day was put forward only as a hypocritical disguise of motives that could not be avowed. All the rest of the argument is swept away by President CASSATT'S letter. Every honest mind, even though it be dense and dull, must now perceive that the objections to the tunnel were insincere and spurious.

The Montauk Point myth is destroyed. The Pennsylvania Railroad is not going to haul freight through New York City to that remote promontory for nothing, and President CASSATT makes it clear that nobody will pay for the hauling. It is the policy and intent of the Pennsylvania Railroad to increase its passenger and freight traffic in and near New York—not to divert business from the city. Anybody can see that by offering speedy and convenient facilities of travel to all parts of Long Island the Pennsylvania Railroad will confer benefits upon the people of this city almost immeasurable, and too long deferred. That island is destined to be in its remoter parts the pleasure ground, and in the region lying within twenty miles the living place of great numbers of New Yorkers. The Thirty-fourth Street tunnel makes it available for both uses. The public will be interested to know the name, antecedents, and present condition of any Alderman who will have the hardihood at to-day's meeting to repeat the assertions which Mr. CASSATT'S statement proves to be false.

Public attention will be directed to the doings and sayings of the Aldermen at to-day's meeting. With or without their consent the franchise will be granted, the tunnel will be built. Let the Aldermen remember that. But if it is built without their consent, their power to give or withhold consent in such matters will undergo a diminution so serious that henceforth nobody will much attend to their doings and sayings.

TO REMEDY A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

There has always been some mystery as to the origin of the curious currency provisions in the Philippine Civil Government bill of last session. The general character of the bill was sound, conservative, and practical, and the House had passed a measure with reference to the currency which was in harmony with the spirit of the rest of the bill. It was based on the recommendations of the Philippine Commission, and on the highly intelligent and authoritative report of Mr. CONANT, the Special Commissioner sent out by the War Department to inquire into the economic situation. But in the Senate there had been adopted a queer scheme which seemed to be due to a desire to "do something for silver," after the fashion of the Republican majority at the time when the fate of the protective tariff appeared to depend on the votes of men from the mining camp States. In this scheme, which finally became law, an attempt was made to establish the silver standard and to make a market for American silver in the archipelago. It has worked as might have been expected, save that the rapid and unexpected decline in the value of silver has aggravated the evils which in some measure were sure to follow.

Bills have now been introduced in the Senate by Mr. LODGE and in the House by Mr. COOPER, identical in form, to remedy the bad mistake of last session, to establish in a practical manner the gold standard in the Philippines and at the same time to preserve and use the silver currency to which the natives are accustomed. It declares that the "gold dollar of the United States, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, 9-10 fine, shall be the standard unit of value in the Philippine Islands, and the lawful money of the United States shall be legal tender in the Philippines for all debts, public and private, provided that for amounts under 100 pesos the silver currency of said island authorized by the act shall, when demanded, be paid." The bill then authorizes the coinage of a silver peso—the peso being the nominal equivalent of one dollar—of weight and fineness the same as the standard dollar of the United States, which shall be receivable for all dues to the Government of the Philippine Islands, unless otherwise specifically provided by law, at the rate of two pesos for one dollar of the lawful money of the United States. Next the bill authorizes the Government of the Philippine Islands, in order to maintain the value of the Philippine peso at the rate of two pesos for one dollar of the lawful money of the United States to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness for one year or less at reasonable interest, redeemable in gold coin of the United States or in lawful money of the islands according to the terms of issue. Silver certificates in denominations of five pesos and upward are provided for. Finally the Mexican silver pesos now in use in the islands and the coins issued by Spain are made receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by proclamation until a date not earlier than Dec. 31, 1903.

It is not easy to see why this plan, if adopted, will not work well. It introduces no element of disturbance. It permits the continued use of a silver currency in domestic exchanges of precisely the same sort as that to which the people of the islands are accustomed, while it provides for a stable relation of that currency to the gold standard to which all foreign commerce must comply. And this is done without imposing any extraordinary burden on the revenues of the island, which are bound to be favored by the increase in trade that will be secured by a well-ordered and consistent and uniform currency. The plan is not only in accord with the policy recommended by the officials most intimately informed in the matter, but is supported by the merchants and bankers of Manila and by those of this country having dealings with the islands. Although action on any subject not directly connected with the appropriations is difficult to procure in a short session, this measure certainly ought to be passed.

JUDGE M'LAUGHLIN.

We have already alluded to the action of the Bar Association in Brooklyn in urging the reappointment to the Appellate Division in that Department of Justices BARTLETT and WOODWARD. We now desire to call attention to the fact that the five years' term of service of Judge MCLAUGHLIN in the Appellate Division in the First Department will expire on the thirty-first day of December. The same reasons that are urged for the redesignation of Justices BARTLETT and WOODWARD apply to Judge MCLAUGHLIN. During his five years' service in the Appellate Division, he has shown great capacity for the performance of the duties of an Appellate Judge. He has secured the confidence and the respect of the profession and the public, and he is generally recognized as a learned, discreet, and industrious Judge. He has become conversant with the nature of the great causes that arise and are litigated in the City of New York, and the experience he has acquired in the past five years should not be lost to the profession and the community.

There is no reason for apprehending that Judge MCLAUGHLIN will not be redesignated by the Governor, who certainly would not feel inclined to displace a most acceptable and experienced Judge for one who is untried and inexperienced. It would be a great satisfaction to all having business with the important court of which Judge MCLAUGHLIN is a member to see him reappointed to the high position he has so well filled.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

It is not at all likely that the award of King EDWARD of England, upon the controversy between Chile and Argentina, which he was chosen to arbitrate, has satisfied either of the contending parties. But it has done more and better. It has removed from the domain even of controversy a dispute which seemed, not so long ago, to admit of no other arbitrament than that of arms. A British commission, however, appointed by the arbitrator, has undertaken an exhaustive investigation of the questions at issue. About three months ago it returned from South America with the data of the report which it has since prepared, and which King EDWARD has made the basis of his award.

There could not have been a more provocative case for a quarrel, nor one more suitable for arbitration and, in the interests of peace, more loudly calling for arbitration. The watershed of the Andes is theoretically accepted on each side as the line of division between the Atlantic and the Pacific States of South America. One naturally figures it as the ridge of the mountains. Sometimes it is, but apparently oftener it is not. Nature's original intention seems to have been to keep the peace between the inhabitants of the declivities by making an unmistakable ridge. But it seems that subsequent volcanic and glacial operations have thwarted her good intentions and even effaced the evidences of them, so that what should be the vertebral column of a continent is in many places a plateau, or even a lowland, when compared with the irrelevant peaks which have been intruded on one side or the other, into the scene, so as to mislead the Araucanian or the Argentine squatters into believing that they were within their rights when they might be many miles outside of them. As for the "watershed," it is so tortuous that far to the westward of the apparent ridge some streams take their rise which flow to the Atlantic, and far to the eastward some which flow to the Pacific. The case is the same which the poet has poetically put with reference to our division of the hemispheres:

Yon stream, whose sources run,
Turned by a pebblous edge,
Is Athabasca, rolling toward the sun,
Through the cleft mountain ledge.

The slender rill had strayed,
But for that slanting stone,
To evening's ocean, with the tangled braid
Of foam-flecked Oregon.

To ask two rival nations to agree upon the crooked, wabbling, and often indistinguishable line of the true watershed as their boundary when the effects of geological operations have become complicated with questions of "adverse possession," was evidently asking too much of poor human nature, and as much too much of the South American variety, Chilean or Argentine, as of any other. To leave it out was really the only method whereby both could vindicate their good sense and their sense of equity. Only, where does this leave those other South American Republics which have put on record their refusal to submit to arbitration questions affecting their territory because such questions affected national sovereignty, and therefore "national honor"? Into what a hopeless tangle would Chile and Argentina have plunged themselves if punctilio had led them to that ridiculous length!

COMPULSORY INVESTIGATION.

The very thoughtful, intelligent, and scholarly paper of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS before the Civic Federation, pointing out the impracticability of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes in this country, and commending investigation by boards constituted for each emergency as it shall arise, will repay careful perusal. The underlying thought in Mr. ADAMS'S paper is that the most potent force we have at command for the righting of wrongs and the safeguarding of the interests of all concerned in labor disputes is that of public opinion. What is needed to focus it as an irresistible force which neither employers nor wage earners could safely disregard, even for a time, is such an analysis of issues as can only be undertaken by a properly constituted commission with power to investigate and recommend, but without power to compel obedience to its decisions. They will enforce themselves.

This thought is not novel, but the reasons given in support of it by Mr. ADAMS in the paper referred to are probably the best which have yet been presented. Had the Governor of Pennsylvania in June last appointed a properly selected commission to investigate the issues of the anthracite strike a modus vivendi might have been reached by July and much hardship and suffering averted. Neither side would have dared to refuse respect to the power creating such a board of inquiry, and had it shown that degree of temerity it would have confessed judgment and practically admitted that it was afraid to have the facts of its position known. Corporations taking that position would place their franchises in jeopardy; labor taking it would starve from the withholding of assistance.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

As the two chief parties in Spain differ from each other in ways rather than in principle, no fundamental change of policy may be expected now that Señor SILVELA and his Conservative friends find themselves in the places lately occupied by Señor SAGASTA and his Liberal supporters. In the election which must follow the dissolution of the Cortes, already decreed by the King, a strong Conservative majority is sure to be returned for the simple reason that a series of political "exchanges" in the electorates is always effected by the leaders of the party in power.

Although lacking the will-power of the late Conservative leader CANOVAS, Señor SILVELA has shown by his past administrations that, according to his lights, he has the real good of the country at heart. Incidentally he has the ability to select supporters abler than himself and just as sincere, as his Ministry appointments show.

There is one subject, however, concerning which the point of view of the new Cabinet will be, on the surface at least, quite the opposite of Señor SAGASTA'S. That is the associations law, which, signed by the young King last August, was promulgated on Sept. 15. This measure is even more far-reaching than the law of a similar title which is causing trouble in France, for it not only requires that the "non-official" schools place themselves under Government jurisdiction, but provides for the establishment of a new system of State educational institutions. Three months were given the schools, on Sept. 15, in which to seek authorization. The Sagasta Government, however, never intended to enforce the law, and when urged to do so by its Radical supporters there was nothing for it to do but to get out and leave the problem to Señor SILVELA and his friends, Señors VILLAVERDE, DATO, MAURA, and the rest.

Three years ago Señor SILVELA attempted to reduce the national expenditure by cutting in two the army and navy budgets, and it is likely that his policy will now be along the same lines, with a careful avoidance of all religious controversy. In the meantime Señor SAGASTA will attempt to put forward MONTERO RIOS, VEGA DE ARMIJO, MORET, or CANALEJAS as the champion of a Liberal programme, for he himself has decided to withdraw permanently from politics.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Anti-vivisectionists will have to exercise all of their remarkable ingenuity in the handling of facts if they are to save themselves from being seriously impressed by what Dr. W. R. KEEN of Philadelphia calls his "single concrete example that knowledge gained by animal experimentation is an immense boon to humanity." As for preventing others from seeing in the case of the injured Annapolis cadet—which is, of course, only one of many of the same sort—exactly what Dr. KEEN sees in it, that would be a hopeless task, since the reputation of this particular surgeon renders it as inexpedient to deny his veracity as to question his skill. The doctor declares that he was able to save young AIKIN'S life because he was able to interpret correctly the meaning of certain convulsive arm movements, and that this ability was the direct result of experimental surgery upon animals—surgery, by the way, of precisely the kind that has most excited the horror of the anti-vivisectionists. The only escape from his conclusion lies in the rejection of his evidence, and—well, Dr. KEEN'S testimony would be accepted at its face value in most courts of law. He has made trouble for the anti-vivisectionists before; indeed, he has done it so often, and it was such serious trouble, that perhaps there is, after all, an element of cruelty in his nature, just as the animal worshippers assert of experimenting surgeons in general. Undoubtedly he has given them much and acute pain, and not for their own good, either, as it has turned out, for they remain uncured of their delusions and clamor as loudly as ever, not for reasonable restrictions upon the practice of vivisection and the remedying of its occasional abuses—in which demand all of us, including a large majority of the vivisectors, would heartily join—but for the complete closing of a great avenue to knowledge. A "single concrete example" of human life saved through vivisection certainly balances a vast amount of sentimental oratory.

—Confirming with new evidence of a rather novel sort our frequent assertions that the railways of the country are doing more, and more practical, temperance work than any other agency or organization—perhaps than all other agencies or organizations—in it, comes the report that the Lake Shore Road has informed the town of Collingwood, Ohio, that $1,000,000 will be spent there in enlarging the machine shops if the town "goes dry" at the approaching election, and that the money will be taken elsewhere if the town "goes wet." The reason given for assuming this position involves no judgment on the morality, or even on the propriety, of drinking, either in moderation or in excess; the railway officials simply state that indulgence in intoxicants decreases the skill of workmen and prevents getting a desired and possible return for wages paid. That is an argument which cannot be met except by a denial of its truth—and nobody denies it. Collingwood may or may not "go dry," but if it does the prosperity of all its business men not engaged in the liquor traffic will obviously be advanced, and if it does not they will know exactly why they are not to have a lot of new customers and a larger population among whom to share the burden of taxation. Most towns like machine shops, and those that have them like to see the shops made bigger and employing more machinists. No doubt Collingwood is in this class, and it will be interesting to see what effect the effort of the Lake Shore to influence its electors on the temperance question will have.

—We have been asked to call the attention of those interested in the educational problem as presented in the rural districts of the South to an experiment about to be tried in the Tenth Civil District of Knox County, Tenn. The three School Directors of the district have decided to consolidate several small schools into one in a central position, thereby securing for the support of the latter $4.50 per capita of all the school population of the district. The people in the community have raised $5,000 by voluntary subscription, and the General Education Board has contributed another $5,000. With such a support the school has bright prospects. Thirteen acres of land have been purchased at the intersection of the Concord and Kingston Pikes, a site twelve miles from the City of Knoxville. On this property will be built a model country home of eight rooms, to be used by the Principal and his wife, and also a schoolhouse with six classrooms, an assembly hall for school and public meetings, and a library for the students and their parents. The five acres of bottom land will be used as a farm, the six acres of upland as a garden, orchard, and playground, and the two acres of sloping land will be planted in trees and grass. In every way possible the houses and property will be made attractive—a model centre for the educational life of this prosperous agricultural community. The Principal and his wife, who are employed by the year, will be assisted by three other teachers for the nine months' session. The courses of study will consist of the public school course, vocal music, dairying, poultry raising, and elementary farming. From this list it is seen that the effort is to meet the special needs of children in rural communities, preparing them to enter intelligently and progressively into the opportunities around them. The Principal will begin his work in January or February, and it is expected that by the opening of the school in August the houses will be built, the land under cultivation, and everything in readiness. The success of such an experiment will undoubtedly be an incentive to other districts to establish this saner, more efficient kind of school. The plan seems to be a promising one, if the distance between the new school and the homes of its pupils is not too great.

—Having obtained what he regards as convincing proof that children in the Point Loma school are not starved or otherwise maltreated as to their bodies, the Commissioner of Immigration has reported to the Treasury Department that the school is all right; having obtained this report, the Treasury Department has reversed the decision of the New York Immigration Board, and, our local followers of a pseudo-philosophy falsely supposed to be Oriental having neatly stolen a march on the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the eleven unfortunate "Lotus Buds" from Cuba are now on their way to California and the entirely uncovenanted mercies of the Tingley woman and her dupes. Of the doctrines and ceremonies of "theosophy," as invented by Mme. BLAVATSKY and developed by a "Purple Mother" and inconspicuous but enterprising fathers of various colors, Commissioner SARGENT seems to have made no investigation and the Secretary of the Treasury to have taken no thought. The Tingleyites were cleared of charges nobody has made against them, while the reasons presented for holding them improper guardians for helpless children were to all appearances ignored. To speak well within bounds, the machinery of Government has worked in this case after a fashion to confuse the mind and mitigate our National pride. And the poor little Cubans! A beaming future it is that they have before them, and if they ever return to their island homes, and the relatives who have escaped the responsibility—and expense—of bringing them up and educating them, they will make teachers with qualifications queer indeed for improving the intellectual condition of the other islanders. The episode is full of instruction—and of humiliation.

STATE CHARITIES AID REPORT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several newspapers have published statements concerning the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey which are without foundation and are likely to prejudice the minds of readers against the work of the association. Permit me, therefore, to say, through you, that this report, which was placed in the hands of the Governor last week, is a careful record of facts observed by the association in its inspection of penal and charitable institutions during the last year, together with recommendations for certain improvements in the laws regulating these institutions. In collecting these facts and preparing the report the association has employed the best expert knowledge and scientific training which was available. There is little that is new to careful students of the subject in the facts collected, but as they are grouped together there is much which it is of consequence to the State that legislators and the public should consider; but it is entirely free from "sensational" features of every kind.

The assertions which have been widely made—that the Governor has objected to parts of the report; that it contains reflections upon high officers of State; that its contents or any part of them have been made public by the association or by any one connected with it, are all untrue. The association has simply, in the course of the duty imposed upon it by law, made its report to the Governor, and left it in his hands, with confidence that the information it contains will be weighed by him and whatever in it is valuable will be communicated by him to the Legislature.

CHARLTON J. LEWIS,
President of the State Charities Aid Association of New Jersey.
Morristown, N. J., Dec. 8, 1902.

MR. FLEMING'S CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that in THE TIMES of Dec. 6 you give what purports to be an account of the ruling of the court in the proceeding to mandamus Superintendent Stewart to compel him to remove wood which was alleged not to be properly treated from three buildings in New York City.

In this account the following statement appears:

"It was agreed that violations had been allowed in these buildings."

In view of the fact that Superintendent Stewart's position in this matter has been twice stated in court and was fully published in The Evening Post on Sept. 18, 1902, it is extremely surprising to find a misstatement of this sort in your paper.

It has never been agreed or admitted that violations have been allowed in these buildings, but, on the other hand, the very strongest proof in the way of affidavits and otherwise was submitted to the court to show that the allegations in the relator's affidavits were false.

The opinion of the Appellate Division, handed down on Dec. 5, makes the following statement:

"The return to the writ denied the material allegations of the petition, and especially the allegations to the effect that the construction of the building failed to comply with the provisions of the Building Code, and set forth facts which, if true, constituted a perfect defense to the motion."

In view of these facts, I think that fair treatment from a paper of your standing demands that you investigate the facts of this matter and make a proper statement of the same.

MATTHEW C. FLEMING,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.
New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND TIMBER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 4 the Topics of the Times man, whose terse and graceful handling of his subjects is always enjoyable, deplores the annual waste of timber in providing Christmas trees. If I understood him rightly, he assumes that the trees, if left to grow, would in time become valuable for their timber.

This is not the case, however. Trees that are cut for Christmas trees are the short, stocky, scrubs that are scattered about in the "open," or cleared land. They branch out close to the ground and never would be of any account as timber trees, because, having plenty of room, they expended their energy in growing limbs rather than trunks. If such a tree should attain a trunk of any size it would be worthless for timber, owing to knots.

Good timber trees grow in the thick woods, where, having no chance to spread outward, they reach upward toward the light and develop long trunks. Lumber from such trees is not knotty for the reason that the limbs are all at the top. From an aesthetic standpoint perhaps the Christmas trees ought to be spared, but they are of little utility.

V. H. LYMAN.
Tunkhannock, Penn., Dec. 6, 1902.

CORRECT SOCIALISTIC VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day you seriously mistake the vote of the two Socialist Parties. You give the Social Labor Party something over 25,000 and the Social Democratic Party something over 19,000. The correct totals are: Social Democratic Party, 23,400; Socialist Labor Party, 15,886. The error seems to have been made by the Associated Press. May I not hope that you will correct it, or, at least insert this letter? If you are in doubt, an appeal to the Secretary of State will convince you of the correctness of the figures I have given.

ALGERNON LEE.
New York, Dec. 7, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Activity.

Wigwag—It makes me hustle to pay my rent.
Harduppe—The question of rent keeps me moving, too.—Philadelphia Record.

Proudly Asserts It.

Pauline—Have you nothing to be proud of?
Penelope—Yes; I'm proud that I haven't any false pride.—Detroit Free Press.

For an Appetizer.

"Please, Ma'am, won't you give me 10 cents to buy a loaf o' bread?"
"Why, bread is only 5 cents a loaf."
"Yes, Ma'am. But I allus has to eat a nickel's worth o' chocolate drops to git up a appetite."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Failure.

"I thought Spoonamore was going to marry Miss Garlinghorn, but I see she has let him get away."
"Yes; her father didn't appear to be at all anxious for the match, and her mother was a little too anxious. She lost him on account of bad team work."—Chicago Tribune.

No Agency in It.

Hicks—I didn't know you had gone in for literary work."
Gussie—Me? How?
Hicks—Jokely told me you collaborated with him on that character sketch of his about the chappie who continually says, "Bah, Jove!"
Gussie—Oh, come now, bah Jove! I assuah you I had nothing to do with it. Siwange of him to tell you that, bah Jove!—Catholic Standard and Times.

HANK'S MOURNERS.

Charles Dennis in Indianapolis News.

It wa'n't quite Christianlike, but when
Hank went the way of mortal men,
No one in all our neighborhood
Could say a word that sounded good.

No one could give a hint that he
Would find a mild eternity;
All ruther 'lowed that, like as not,
He'd get his just deserts served hot.

And, quite as well, there was no call—
For Hank of his lone tribe was all
A kindly Heaven was pleased to send—
To taffy relative or friend.

The parson, not to go amiss,
Just read from Job and Genesis:
And, not to stray off in the dark,
Made no extempo'ry remark.

Without a friend! It struck us hard
As we returned past Old Hank's yard,
Leaving him in his lonely bed,
Where not a single tear was shed.

Without a friend! And then a cry
That gave our thought at once the lie—
A wail of grief that passed all bounds
From Hank's three yaller, wuthless hounds.

THE AUSTRIAN RACE WAR

Outlook for a Truce or Agreement a Gloomy One.

The Situation, If It Continues, May Mean the End of Parliamentary Institutions in the Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Unfortunately, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, it is not probable that the Czechs will suspend their obstructive tactics. The Reichsrath meets to-morrow, and sits until about Dec. 20. There seems little chance that the Austro-Hungarian Tariff bill or the Ausgleich can be presented in the course of this short period, but there is time for the vote on account of next year's estimates if the Czechs would consent to withdraw or suspend the multifarious urgency motions with which they have blocked Parliamentary business since October.

This concession, says the correspondent, the Czechs are apparently unwilling to grant, firstly, because it is understood that they demand the immediate introduction of Czech as the official language in Bohemia before they will allow Parliament to work, and, secondly, because they make it a matter of personal pique that the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Körber, shall not be able this year to obtain provisional sanction for the estimates by Parliamentary means.

The correspondent adds that if, when the Tariff bill and Ausgleich are introduced, an understanding has not been reached between the Czechs and Germans, the situation will be so knotty that unless it is resolutely treated it may strangle Austrian Parliamentary institutions for good and all.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR PUNISHED.

"Resigns" Because of the Demands in the Report of the Inquiry Committee in His Province.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Governor of Voronezh Province has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times. The "resignation" is intimately connected with the proceedings of the Voronezh Agricultural Committee, of which two members have just been severely punished for their outspokenness.

The correspondent adds that accounts of the proceedings of the St. Petersburg workmen, who are engaged in organizing a movement for improving their position, with the support of the Government and of the civic authorities, make this action appear less spontaneous than it was represented as being. The whole story recalls the attempt made by Gen. Trepoff at Moscow to "dish" the Socialists and revolutionists by taking the labor movement under police protection, which attempt ended in a conflict between M. de Witte (the Minister of Finance) and Gen. Trepoff.

THE REICHSTAG CRISIS.

Semi-Official Paper Denies That German Constitutionalism Is in Danger.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that public opinion throughout Germany is beginning to be occupied seriously with the Parliamentary crisis and with the tariff question as affecting future German commercial relations.

Even the North German Gazette devotes five columns to quotations from German and foreign journals, which, says the correspondent, is an indication of the importance attached by the Government to friendly or critical press opinions.

The semi-official South German Reichscorrespondenz, which is inspired from Berlin, denies that German constitutionalism is at present menaced by any danger except "Socialist violence." It says that the Emperor, the Imperial Chancellor, and the federated Governments are far from desiring to extinguish the Reichstag, which has only to prove its own permanent vitality against unconstitutional obstruction.

KAISER CANNOT VISIT AMERICA.

Will Be Unable to Accept Invitation to St. Louis, but the Crown Prince May Come to This Country.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—It is quite impossible for Emperor William to accept President Francis's invitation to visit the St. Louis Exposition. It would require the appointment of a Regent, for it is necessary for the sovereign to be in touch every two or three days with the Ministry for formal executive functions.

The idea that Crown Prince Frederick William may go to the United States has been favorably received. His Majesty seems to think that the Prince's general experiences in America would be more instructive than a visit to the St. Louis Exposition, and it has been suggested that he attend one of the National Conventions.

A "KAISER PARTY" PLANNED.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Baron von Eckardstein, ex-First Secretary of the German Embassy in London, has issued invitations to various distinguished men in Hesse, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Prussia, and Nassau to meet at Frankfort on Dec. 16 to consider the formation of a new national party to uphold Emperor William's policy.

The party is to be called the "Kaiser Partei." Its efforts will be directed against Socialism and Agrarianism.

Kaiser's Fifth Son Hurt.

PLOEN, Prussia, Dec. 8.—Prince Oscar, Emperor William's fifth son, has sustained a slight fracture of the collarbone through falling from a horizontal bar. The injury will not interfere with his studies.

CHEAPER GAS IN PARIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Notwithstanding the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the scheme for purchasing the Paris gasworks and leasing them to a new company, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, the Prefect of the Seine has arranged with the existing company for a reduction of the price of the cubic meter to private consumers from 30 to 20 centimes. The company will receive compensation from the municipality.

The correspondent says the Nationalists are thus deprived of their contemplated cry that the Chamber voted cheaper gas.

NEW CHINESE VICEROY.

Bribery Said to Have Been Used to Secure the Nan-King Post for Wei-Kuang-Tao.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The appointment of Wei-Kuang-Tao to the Viceroyalty of Nan-King to succeed the late Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi is announced by the Shanghai correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says the appointment proves that the throne recognizes the necessity of conciliating the Hu-Nan Party, whose stronghold is Nan-King. This course was advised by Liu-Kun-Yi on his deathbed, when he recommended Wei-Kuang-Tao as being foremost among his possible successors.

A significant rumor, widespread in native circles, confirms this view and illustrates the corruption rampant in Peking, says the correspondent. It is alleged that the Hu-Nan Party raised a large sum, which was spent in bribing those with whom the decision rested to secure the appointment of their fellow-provincial.

The correspondent adds that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung's return to Wu-Chang meets his own wishes. He was reluctant to leave in other hands the affairs of the Viceroyalty with which he is personally identified.

BRITISH DIPLOMATS CANNOT PUBLISH THEIR MEMOIRS.

Sir Horace Rumbold's Indiscretion Leads to a New Rule—Affects Retired Members of Service Also.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Replying to a question in the House of Lords yesterday regarding the reminiscences of Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., (ex-British Ambassador at Vienna,) published over a month ago in London, the Foreign Secretary, the Marquis of Lansdowne, somewhat tartly commented on the ex-Ambassador's "reprehensible indiscretion."

Lord Lansdowne said the incident had led to the adoption of a new rule in the Foreign Office, to the effect that diplomats, either while in office or after retirement, were absolutely forbidden, without the express permission of the Foreign Office, to publish their reminiscences or their experiences in the countries in which they were officially employed.

The Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., was British Ambassador to Austria-Hungary from 1896 to 1900, this important post being held by him after a long career as a diplomat in various other cities.

Sir Horace was born in 1829, and when he was twenty years old became an attaché of the British Legation at Washington. Afterward he served at Paris, Frankfort, Stuttgart, Vienna, Peking, Athens, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople. In 1872 he was appointed Minister to Chile, and in 1878 Minister to Switzerland. A year later he was Envoy Extraordinary to Argentina, and afterward he became in succession Minister to Sweden and Norway, Greece and the Netherlands.

Sir Horace's first wife was an American, Miss Caroline Harrington, daughter of George Harrington of Washington. She died in 1872.

The publication recently of Sir Horace's memoirs created an extraordinary commotion in the capitals of Europe. The English comment was not all adverse, but the Continental press, outside of Austria-Hungary, was unanimous in censuring the ex-Ambassador.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, in protesting against Sir Horace's characterization of Germany as "England's potentially dangerous and unrelenting foe," asked whether Great Britain had many "such curious diplomats, who take advantage of their retirement from official life to place at the disposal of their countrymen experiences gained during active service."

MOORISH REVOLT NOT QUELLED

The Pretender to the Throne Assumes Sovereign Rights—Even Issues Postage Stamps.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—Dispatches from Fez state that the Pretender to the throne, who is still at Tazza, has assumed sovereign rights. He has issued a manifesto announcing that he has taken possession of the Treasury, batteries of guns, and depots of arms, and saying that he intends to attack the Sultan's army as soon as his reinforcements arrive. The Pretender has also issued postage stamps.

The Sultan is said to be preparing a large army with which to attack the Pretender.

CASTELLANES COMING HERE.

Countess Boni Will Sail Dec. 14 and the Count After His Election Campaign Is Ended.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Countess Boni de Castellane will sail for New York on Dec. 14, accompanied by her children.

Count Boni will remain in France to conduct the campaign for his re-election to the Chamber of Deputies, which was recently invalidated.

After the election the Count will join the Countess in New York. They will return here in the Spring.

MARSEILLES STRIKE ENDING.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 8.—The strike crisis here appears to be over. Many sailors and others went to work to-day and the quays began to resume their customary aspect of activity.

The situation, however, still involves possibilities of danger, as the radical element has received promise of support from the dock laborers of nine of the leading ports of France.

BREAD DEARER IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The price of bread was raised a halfpenny per loaf in the East End of London yesterday, thus intensifying the distress of the persons who are out of work.

Suffering in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—The widespread suffering here resulting from industrial stagnation and commercial depression has been intensified by the unusual severity of the Winter, which set in a month earlier than usual. Building operations have had largely to be abandoned, thus increasing the number of persons unemployed to an extent surpassing most records and seriously taxing the resources of the charitable organizations.

$40,000 FOR KINDERGARTEN.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association at Sherry's yesterday, it was announced that John D. Archbold had given $40,000 for the endowment of a kindergarten in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Frances Dana Walcott.

President Hamilton W. Mabie said that there are 150 kindergartens in the public schools, and that twenty-two of them are directed and supported by the association.

Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, and Richard Watson Gilder spoke briefly, extolling the value of the kindergarten system of education.

The managers, elected to serve until 1906, are Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Henry Codman Potter, Mr. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Edward G. Love, Miss M. L. Harrison, Mrs. Thomas Robins, Jr., Mrs. V. Everit Macy, and, in place of Dr. T. Emmitt Holt, resigned, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller.

ARMORY FOR TROOP C.

The Armory Board met yesterday and passed a resolution to accept a site on Bedford Avenue, between President and Union Streets, Brooklyn, for an armory for Troop C. The net price of the site is about $38,000.

Plans for a new armory for the Seventy-first Regiment were submitted and referred to the Committee on Sites. The plans call for an armory that would not be equaled by any in the city.

MISS MARLOWE IN "THE CAVALIER"

A Strong and Well Modulated Performance in G. W. Cable's Rebel Romance.

A Successful Piece of Book Play Making from Paul Kester and George Middleton.

To those who have watched Miss Marlowe's progress from the earlier days when she shone—in Philadelphia and in Boston, if not on Broadway—as Viola and Rosalind and Juliet, her reappearance brings a mingling of regret and of rejoicing—regret that those heroines of pure passion and poetry should know her no more, and rejoicing that, in whatever guise, we are permitted to delight in her again.

The play last night at the Criterion Theatre was not a great work of dramatic art; but for a book play it had unusual vigor and coherency. What it lacked in wit, characterization, and compelling dramatic movement it made up in scattered moments of expert stagecraft that kept one breathless, and most of all in the opportunity it offered Miss Marlowe to exhibit to the full the loveliness of her person and of her temperament, and the vigorous and the perfect modulation of her art.

It is often the duty of the conscientious first nighter to censure our emotional actresses for seeking to emphasize their effects by flying to extremes of utterance—from hysterical glee to brazen and clanging passions—a method that is destructive of all light and shade, of all the exquisite colorings and modulations of emotion that alone succeed in keeping to what the first of dramatic critics called the modesty, that is to say, the moderation, of nature. Miss Marlowe has moments of the lightest and the most girlish gayety, and moments of the intensest passion, and the effect of these is always enriched and glorified by the fact that she passes from one mood to another through the fluid variety of moods that mark the transitions of emotion in real life. The result of this is an effect of palpitating womanhood, of noble and ingenuous emotion, a thing that, while its dynamics are no less powerful than the dynamics of horror and hysteria, brings with it that sense of poetical human feeling which alone can justify the strongest appeals to our emotions. In her power of emotional utterance Miss Marlowe belongs to the school headed by Mrs. Leslie Carter. In the truthfulness and the refinement of her art she belongs to the school graced by Miss Maude Adams and Miss Russell.

Mr. Cable's novel is peculiar among works of the kind in following the fortunes of the South, in the person of Ned Ferry, the heroic leader of a band of Confederate scouts. The heroine is a spirited and romantic Southern woman, Mrs. Charlotte Oliver, whom circumstances and her temperament convert into a Rebel spy.

The obstacles in the course of their true love is the fact that Charlotte has been tricked into marrying Oliver, and on the evening of her marriage has discovered his true character. Oliver is not only a bad lot in his private life, but at the time of his marriage has become a traitor to the cause his wife has at heart, having from base personal motives become a Northern spy.

On learning this Charlotte repudiates him utterly. To expose him would be to condemn him to be shot after a drumhead trial. She cannot do this; but she uses her knowledge of the surrounding country and her woman's wit to thwart his plans for betraying the South. This course of action throws her in with the scouts of Capt. Ferry, who is an old lover, and whom she learns to love amid their comman dangers, triumphs, and defeats.

The dramatization by Messrs. Kester and Middleton differs in several salient features from the novel. The action begins earlier, with the day of Charlotte's marriage, and the reason for her abjuring him is not so much his private immorality as the fact that he is a traitor to the South.

The circumstances that keep Ferry and Oliver apart have also a different cast. In the book it was the fact that Ferry was supposed to have killed Oliver in a scrimmage, while he was attempting to kill his wife. Even in a novel such casuistry seemed here a little wire drawn. The dramatists have wisely discarded this motive, and have fallen back on the more generally comprehensible impediment—the fact that Oliver still lives. In the last act it is reported that the husband is dead, and the lovers are united.

As the dramatists have simplified—or, more properly speaking, conventionalized—the motives, so they have digested a rambling and elliptical narrative into four scenes. The first act opens with a pretty if not very effective comedy sketch of the bridal party on the day of the wedding, the sort of thing Mr. Clyde Fitch has made popular. This gives Miss Marlowe almost her only opportunity to display her lighter charms, and very girlishly innocent and charming she is.

The act ends with a stongly dramatic scene, in which Charlotte discovers that her husband is a Federal spy. The bare machinery of this passage—the clumsy dropping of a stolen document which Charlotte picks up and looks at—is not very convincing; but what follows is a fine bit of theatric writing. By gradual and highly natural gradations the new wife passes from a mystification at her husband's course of action, which does not, however, shake her belief in him, to a discovery of his treason so complete that it forces a confession from him.

Her first impulse is to betray him, but realizing that this course means his dishonorable death, she abandons it. The gradation of feeling from mystified trust to suspicion, doubt, and conviction, to revolted patriotism, and to despair at the wreck of her private happiness, are denoted with as fine and true a bit of emotional acting as we have seen in years. It is an advance upon the emotional crises in "Barbara Frietchie," because Miss Marlowe, instead of being reduced to the hard task of silent acting, has a dramatic series of telling, if brief, sentences to speak, and also because her art is firmer and more mature.

The second act centres in a warehouse which Ferry's scouts are guarding, and gives Oliver (Mr. Frank Worthing) an opportunity to deploy his villainies. The curtain is given over to the scene from the novel, somewhat irrelevant to the main action, of the death of the Federal Captain Jewett, (Edgar L. Davenport.) The incident of Charlotte's prayer by the dying Captain does not ring quite true, and her singing of the Star Spangled Banner to console his last moments seems quite as forced as it seemed in the novel. But when a carload of Federal prisoners is disclosed, who, in spite of the angry threats of death from their Confederate guards, take up the familiar song, the effect, theatric as it is, is irresistible.

The third act takes place within the Union lines. It advances the story of Oliver's villainies and ends with a second theatric situation from the book—that in which a Virginia reel is interrupted by a raid of Ferry's Scouts. They capture everything, except, of course, the villain Oliver, who shoots Charlotte as he escapes. The stage management here is at fault in that Ferry's dramatic entrance is not properly prepared. Few who had not read the novel could have understood the manner in which the musicians happened to shout: "Ned Ferry comes dancing down the lane!"

Ferry's love for Charlotte has been briefly spoken in the second act, but it is not until the last act, which happens toward the end of the war, that Charlotte, now recovering from her wound, confesses her love for him; and it is only by a bit of stage contrivance that Ferry happens to overhear the confession. As the incident is discarded in which, in the novel, Ferry is supposed to have killed Oliver, so also is Oliver's reappearance after he was reported to have died of fever. The report of his death is not, like that of Mark Twain's, "grossly exaggerated." And so it all ends happily. Throughout Miss Marlowe's acting is fine and strong. Her presence everywhere dominates the stage, in her dusty green riding habit as in her drawing-room gowns. But nowhere has she a chance to excel her performance at the end of the first act.

One reason for the falling off of the interest is the fact that the love theme is, as in the novel, kept so much in the background. Charlotte has never loved her blackguard husband, and the marriage has never, as the divorce courts say, been consummated. Nevertheless, Mr. Cable's delicate and exalted sense of honor will not permit him to represent his hero as expressing his passion to Charlotte as long as her nominal husband lives; and the dramatists have respected his preferences.

Many people will heartily indorse his code of ethics, among them as wise and elevated a spirit as Mr. Howells, who has treated a similar theme in his "Modern Instance." Far be it from the critic to suggest that even in the course of midnight raids, battle, murder, and sudden death, an immaculate hero might relax from his frigid ideal of propriety and fall into more ardent moods of wooing. Yet sinful or not, such a course would have [illegible] much-needed touch of human interest. With

kind the narrative lacks concentration and an even sweep of dramatic development.

Richard Thorndyke Smith, the first person singular who relates Mr. Cable's novel, (adequately represented by Mrs Morgan Coman,) is not prominent in the play. In the novel the passage in which Charlotte coquetted with him in order to elicit the secret as to a dispatch will be remembered as the one crimson spot in a novel that was gray in more senses than one. One felt the lack of something of the kind in the play. Would it not have been possible to transfer this idyll of strategic flirtation to Ned Ferry?

The acting was, on the whole, competent. Mr. Frank Worthing as the villain, Oliver, revealed his familiar dignity and power. He was arduously malignant without anywhere overstepping the bounds of artistic propriety. It is hard to see where his performance could have been bettered. As Ned Ferry Mr. William Lewers disclosed a strikingly handsome and sympathetic personality, yet his part was so lacking in opportunity that it was impossible to judge of the scope and strength of his art. The rest of a large cast was equally unfortunate.

CRESTON CLARKE'S HAMLET.

A Dignified Performance at the Murray Hill Theatre.

Mr. Creston Clarke's Hamlet, which he yesterday revealed for the first time in New York at the Murray Hill Theatre, is far from being either as bad or as good as Hamlet has often been. Mr. Clarke has a slender and youthful figure, a distinguished face, (suggestive of the kinship to Edwin Booth, which he is so careful not to advertise,) and a voice which, if of no extraordinary purity or power, is yet serviceable. In action and in reading he is always dignified, and is usually intelligent.

Perhaps no single part in the range of the English drama requires such powers of an actor—the wit and the distinguished bearing of the light comedian, the personal charm and the romantic fervor of the leading juvenile, and the passion and the power of the great tragedian. Properly interpreted, Hamlet is a person of infinite and delicious variety. Mr. Clarke's impersonation fell short on many sides; but it never shocked, and it often pleased. In a play the lines and the situations of which speak for themselves as ably as those in "Hamlet" do, this is a great deal. Those theatregoers who go to the Murray Hill Theatre in the afternoons of the coming week will realize manyfold on their twenty-five cents; and those who pay fifty cents for the evening performances will still have a large margin of profit. Able support was rendered by the members of Mr. Donnelly's stock company, Laura Hope Crews playing Ophelia, and Robert McWade, Jr., playing Polonius. In the afternoon performance an accident happened to the player King. His Queen had left him, saying "Sleep rock thy brain," but just as he was settling down to his nap, sleep or something else rocked his couch and upset it backward against the backdrop. The King was caught for a moment between a platform and the back wall, but he soon crawled from beneath a bearskin that had fallen over him. When he had gone, the royal Court of Denmark bravely took up the lines. "What do you call the play?" inquired the King. "Marry, the mouse trap!" answered Hamlet. This was too much for the risibles of the audience.

"Emilia Galotti" at Irving Place Theatre.

Lovers of the drama were pleased with the performance given at the Irving Place last night of "Emilia Galotti," the Lessing tragedy which Mr. Conried placed in his cyclus of most famous plays of all nations. John Feistel appeared in the part of the Prince; Julius Haller as the intriguing Minister Marinelli; Otto Reimann as Odoardo; Bertha Rocco as Emilia, and Camilla Dalberg as the Countess Osina.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Ninety and Nine."
AMERICAN—"Slaves of Russia."
BELASCO—"Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU—"The Mocking Bird."
BROADWAY—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CIRCLE—"Jane."
CRITERION—"The Cavalier."
DALY'S—"A Country Girl."
DEWEY—World Beater Burlesquers.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"Imprudence."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Old Limerick Town."
GARRICK—"The Stubbornness of Geraldine."
GARDEN—"The Cardinal."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The New Clown."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"The Only Way."
HERALD SQUARE—"Julius Caesar."
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Vaudeville.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—"The Bureaucratist."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Altar of Friendship."
MANHATTAN—"Mary of Magdala."
MADISON SQUARE—"Audrey."
METROPOLIS—"Tom Moore."
MRS. OSBORN'S—"Fad and Folly."
MURRAY HILL—"Hamlet."
NEW YORK—"Sally in Our Alley."
PRINCESS—"The Night of the Party."
PROCTOR'S Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Saints and Sinners"; Fifty-eighth Street, "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Alvin Joslin."
SAVOY—"A Country Mouse."
STAR—"A Ragged Hero."
THIRD AVENUE—"A Montana Outlaw."
VICTORIA—"The Eternal City."
WALLACK'S—"The Crisis."
WEBER & FIELDS—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE—Four Cohans.

MRS. LANGTRY'S NEW PLAY.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Langtry's final appearance on the stage prior to her American tour was made to-night under exceptional and brilliant circumstances. It had been intended to give a private performance at the Imperial Theatre of the play "The Crossways," of which she is a joint author with Hartley Manners, and which has already been produced with success in the provinces, when King Edward expressed a desire to witness the performance.

Mrs. Langtry then decided to make it a semi-public affair. All the unreserved seats were distributed among the servants of the royal household, and the remander of the house was sold privately to the elite of London society.

The King, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and their suites arrived at 9 o'clock, and without any formality were conducted to a box on the right of the stage. In the opposite box sat the Portuguese Minister, Lady De Grey, Count Mensdorff, First Secretary of the Austrian Legation, and others, while the brilliant audience included the Countess of Errol, Lord Churchill, Mrs. Ronalds, and many Americans. Three hundred and eighty royal servants and their families were also present.

The plot of the piece is rather a hackneyed one, but gives good scope to Mrs. Langtry, and appeared to greatly please the royal visitors, who remained to the end. In the interval between the third and fourth acts the royal party moved to the anteroom for refreshments, and the King then commanded Mrs. Langtry's presence, and commended the play very warmly. Queen Alexandra said to Mrs. Langtry: "I am extremely pleased with the play. I think it is most dramatic, and I am sure you will have great success."

Mrs. Langtry's dresses were very beautiful. She had a hearty recall at the close of the performance, but there was a noticeable absence of the customary applause, in which etiquette prevented the royal servants from indulging.

Mrs. Langtry afterward said to The Associated Press correspondent: "I am looking forward eagerly to my American tour, and I hope to have a great success."

"AIDA" GIVEN AGAIN.

The performance of "Aida" that was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House was such a one as Mr. Grau tried to give on Thanksgiving evening, but was prevented from accomplishing by the stress of circumstances operating upon Miss Bridewell. Verdi has been so far greatly in the ascendant at the Opera House since the present season began. Last evening was the first performance of the third week, and the eleventh that has been given. It, was the seventh that has been devoted to Verdi's operas. These have represented both his earlier conventional operatic style, as in "La Traviata" and "Rigoletto," and his matured and authoritative one, in which he embodied the dramatic spirit of the newer age, as in "Otello" and "Aida." The contrast that has been thus strikingly set forth emphasizes the world of difference that exists between the two ideals, and the great change that has come over the face of the operatic world since Verdi chose the subjects of Dumas and Hugo's tales for embodiment in lyric drama. "La Traviata" and "Rigoletto" live only as mediums for the exploitation of a great singer's art; while "Otello" and "Aida" seem instinct with life, works that carry in themselves and in their contents their reason for being.

"Aida" is one of the most sumptuous representations that is to be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House, one upon which the resources of stage management are lavished without stint; and when to this is joined a performance of so many admirable qualities as are offered by the singers put forward last evening the production is one that fills the eye and the ear as do few others that are to be witnessed by the musical public of this city. The cast offered nothing that has not often before been made known. Mme. Eames was the Aida; it is a superbly picturesque figure that she presents, and last evening she sang and acted with more than the dramatic fire and energy that are usual with her. The Radames of Mr. De Marchi is not one of his happiest parts; his figure in it is not heroic, and his spirit is not one that can move profoundly in any of its phases. His singing is never an unalloyed pleasure, and in this character it is not of the effectiveness that he often can achieve.

Mme. Homer sang the part of Amneris that she was prevented from doing at the previous representation of the opera, and sang it well. She is a capable representative of the part. Mr. Scotti's Amonasro shows new power and dramatic significance at every repetition, and it is one of the most potently significant impersonations that this remarkable singer presents. The Ramfis of Mr. De Reszke, the King of Mr. Journet, are figures that have made their effect in many previous representations of Verdi's work, and they were not lacking last evening. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with energy and distinction.

Hammerstein Gets Tolstoi Play.

Oscar Hammerstein has bought the American rights of the dramatized version of Count Leo Tolstoi's novel "The Resurrection." The play is to be produced in the Victoria Theatre when Viola Allen closes her engagement in Hall Caine's "Eternal City," the date of which has not been announced yet. Beerbohm Tree will produce the play in London.

Muriel Nelson, Actress, Gets a Divorce.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—Muriel Nelson, the English actress, composer, and violinist, was to-day granted a divorce from John Stewart Baird, who is an instructor in a large English college, and is well known in educational circles throughout Great Britain.

BLOCK FRENCH TREATY.

Senators Object to Taking Up Reciprocity Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The first decided move in the Senate this session in the interest of the French reciprocity treaty was made by Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, while the Senate was in executive session to-day. He called up the treaty for the purpose of securing an order for the printing of documents bearing on the agreement, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the treaty at an early day for the purpose of disposing of it.

The proposition met decided opposition from a number of Senators, including Messrs. Aldrich, Hoar, Lodge, and Depew.

Senator Aldrich moved that the treaty be referred to the Committee on Finance, saying that he thought it should have a more complete investigation, and from a different standpoint, than it had had at the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said that, so far as he had been able to learn, the people who desire the ratification of the treaty were vastly in the minority in this country.

Senator Hoar suggested that the treaty should go over at least until after the Christmas holidays.

Replying to these various remarks, Senator Cullom said that he intended to press consideration of the treaty as earnestly as was in his power, because he believed it to be due to the French Republic that the question should be considered and disposed of in a dignified and proper manner. This, he intimated, was the wish of the Administration, and the Senator expressed his personal view that no other proceeding would be in accordance with our duty toward another nation. He indicated that he would call up the treaty not later than next week.

WESLEYAN DEFENDS ATWATER.

Prof. Atwater of Wesleyan University, who published reports of his own experiments showing that alcohol might at times possess a food value, thereby bringing down a storm of protests from Methodists all over the country, was vigorously defended before the Methodist ministers' meeting at 190 Fifth Avenue yesterday by the Rev. B. P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan, who spoke by authority of the University Council. He said for Prof. Atwater that it had not been claimed at any stage of the investigations that alcoholic liquors were good for most people, or for healthy people. The question was, Dr. Raymond held, one for scientists to discuss, rather than clergymen, and he maintained that no amount of hostile criticism would change the truth. He also took occasion to deny reports that drinking had increased among Wesleyan students. Asked after the meeting whether a Wesleyan professor was considered privileged to promulgate doctrines contrary to the teachings of the Methodist Church, he said: "There is no restraint upon freedom of scientific research in the university."

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, head of the International Reform Bureau at Washington, spoke before the Presbyterian ministers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue on "Moral Measures in Congress." He discussed bills now pending regarding the sale of liquor in Government buildings, and prohibiting the entrance into the country of illiterate immigrants over fifteen years of age, except members of families already in this country, and resolutions were passed indorsing these measures.

LOSS OF THE OLER.

The tug Underwriter, Capt. Wiley, which had in tow the schooner Wesley M. Oler just before she was wrecked off Cape Hatteras in the gale last week, when all on board were lost, arrived here yesterday. The Oler, guano laden, had put into Nassau in a disabled condition. On Nov. 30 the tug left that port with the vessel.

"When off Frying Pan Lightship near Savannah," Capt. Wiley said, "we caught a heavy southwest ground swell. It continued to increase, and on Thursday it had settled down to a long, steady roll such as I have never seen in all my career of fifty years at sea.

"The schooner, until Thursday, kept most of her canvas up to steady her, and at the same time make our job as easy as possible. About noon that day the sails had to be taken in, the wind being too strong. That was the beginning of the end, for after that the wind gained so steadily in strength that, when night fell, it was blowing a gale of from fifty to sixty miles an hour, although it seemed to be a hundred.

"The wind increased in fury, and at 2:30 o'clock Friday morning the schooner, which was tugging and pulling at the hawser, gave a great lunge, and when she settled back the hawser broke, and she drifted away. I had the tug stopped and started on a hunt for the vessel. Twenty minutes later we made her out, rolling heavily in the sea, with the big rollers breaking over her. I stood by until daylight, but I never saw the Oler again."

The Oler went aground off Hatteras.

Lady Dudley Operated Upon.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Countess of Dudley, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was operated upon to-day for appendicitis by Sir Frederick Traves, the well-known surgeon, four other doctors being in attendance. There have been many anxious inquiries at the Viceregal Lodge as to Lady Dudley's condition, and the King and Queen have asked to be constantly informed. The latest bulletin says that the patient's progress is satisfactory.

HOUSE'S TRIBUTE TO REED

It Adopts Resolutions and Adjourns Until To-day.

Only Three Precedents for Such a Course in the Case of an ex-Member in the History of the Body.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House to-day paid a remarkable tribute to the memory of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. His death had created a profound impression, and there was a universal desire among the members of the House to show a signal mark of respect to his memory. For the House to take action on the death of an ex-member there are only three precedents in its history, namely, on the occasion of the death of Benton, Blaine, and Alexander Stephens, respectively, when the House in each case adopted resolutions and adjourned out of respect to their memories. It was decided to follow these precedents in the case of Mr. Reed.

The Chaplain at the opening of the session paid a feeling reference to the death of the ex-Speaker. No business was transacted beyond the formal reading of two messages from the President and an arrangement to postpone the special order for to-day—the London Dock Charge Bill—until to-morrow.

Mr Sherman (N. Y.) then, amid profound silence, arose and with a few feeling remarks offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the following minute be spread upon the record of the House of Representatives:

"The Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed died in Washington, Dec. 7, 1902. For twenty-two years he had been a member of this House, for six years its Speaker. His service terminated with the Fifty-fifth Congress. Within this Chamber the scene of his life's great activities was laid. Here he rendered services to his country which placed him in the front rank of American statesmanship. Here he exhibited characteristics which compelled respect and won admiration. Forceful ability, intrinsic worth, strength of character, brought him popular fame and Congressional leadership. In him depth and breadth of intellect, with a full and well-rounded development, had produced a giant who towered above his fellows and impressed them with his power and his wisdom.

"A distinguished statesman, a lofty patriot, a cultured scholar and incisive writer, a unique orator, an unmatched debater, a master of logic, wit, satire; the most famous of the world's parliamentarians, the great and representative citizen of the American Republic has gone into history."

Resolved, That in honor of the distinguished dead the House now adjourn.

When the reading of the resolutions had been concluded, Speaker Henderson asked if there was objection to their present consideration. The silence remained unbroken. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and at 12:15 the Speaker declared the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Mr. Reed.

MR. REED'S BODY HOME.

Funeral Train Reaches Portland, Me., Where Interment Will Be Made To-day.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The funeral train bringing the body of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed arrived in this, his native city, at 12:29 P. M. to-day. The body was taken to the First Parish Church, where it will remain until after the funeral to-morrow.

At Portsmouth, N. H., the train stopped to allow State Senator Mitchell of York to join the party.

In compliance with the wishes of Mrs. Reed, the funeral service at the First Unitarian Church at 2 P. M. to-mororw will be without any attempt at display. The Rev. John Carroll Perkins, the pastor, will officiate. Seats will be reserved for members of the Loyal Legion, Cumberland Bar, Cumberland Club, and Mr. Reed's Bowdoin College classmates. The burial will be at Evergreen Cemetery.

All public offices including the local and Federal buildings will be cosed.

MISS JUDSON DIES OF BURNS.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Miss Abby A. Judson, the spiritualist, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church of New York City, died at her home, 420 Davis Avenue, this city, at 7:30 o'clock this morning from the result of burns received by a fire at her home last night.

Miss Judson was engaged in reading a book while lying in her bed, and a pet fox terrier dog upset the lamp which was on a small table adjoining the bed. She ran into her back yard, where she was found by neighbors a few minutes later. She was badly burned about the face, body, and hands, and suffered great agony.

Miss Judson came from a family well known in the religious world. Her father was Dr. Adoniram Judson, the pioneer Protestant missionary of the Burmese Empire. She was born in Moulhein, Burmah, Oct. 20, 1835. Her early life was devoted to teaching, she receiving her education at Bedford Academy, Mass., and at the private schools in Hanover, N. H.; Providence, Philadelphia, and New York. After a year's travel abroad she resumed teaching at College Hill, Ohio. She went later to Minneapolis, where she founded the Judson Female Institute. She became a Spiritualist in 1887 and three years later disposed of the seminary, since which time she has devoted her life to spiritual work.

Death of Naval Academy Cadet.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 8.—Midshipman Reginald T. Carpenter, a member of the second class, died here this evening from typhoid fever, which had become complicated with pneumonia. Midshipman Carpenter played guard on the football team of the Naval Academy last year and the first part of this season, but was taken with the illness which resulted in his death the early part of November. He was the heaviest Midshipman in the academy. He was universally liked. The dead Midshipman was a son of Admiral Charles C. Carpenter, deceased.

Chief Clerk Joseph Short Dead.

Joseph Short, for many years Chief Clerk of the Department of Charities in Brooklyn, died on Sunday night at his home, 309 Kosciusko Street, that borough. Mr. Short was born in Granville, N. Y., in 1832. He came to Brooklyn when a young man and obtained a position in the Department of Water Supply, and in 1874 entered the service of the Charities Department. He started as storekeeper, but was soon advanced to the place of Chief Clerk, which position he held for twenty-five years.

Father of Virginia Harned Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—James J. Hicks, well known in marine circles as a master of ships and submarine engineer, died suddenly yesterday of heart failure at his home in Baltimore County, Md. He was born in Alexandria seventy-three years ago. He is survived by two daughters, one the actress, Miss Virginia Harned, wife of Actor E. H. Sothern, and the other, Mrs. Gertrude L. Bingham of New York. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman of New York is a sister of the deceased.

W. H. Parmenter Dropped Dead.

William Hale Parmenter, a Christian Science healer who had offices in the St. James Building, dropped dead at Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, while on his way to the Broadway Theatre, last evening. Apoplexy was said to be the cause of death. He had dined with Nelson N. Keller of 111 East Forty-fifth Street, who was with him when he died. Mr. Keller said that his friend did not have any relatives in this State. Mr. Parmenter was forty-eight years of age and unmarried. For a number of years he had lived in the Earlington Hotel, West Twenty-seventh Street.

Merger of Mexican Cotton Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 8.—All the cotton mills in Northern Mexico, with the exception of two, have been merged into a trust. A meeting has been called to be held Dec. 16 at Monterey for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the amalgamated company. More than $3,000,000 of capital is represented by the firms that have joined the trust.

Steamer Graf Waldersee Reported.

LIZARD, Dec. 9.—The steamer Graf Waldersee, Capt. Kopff, from New York for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, passed at 5:10 this morning.

HARRY McCALMONT, M. P., DEAD

Well-Known and Popular Englishman Drops Lifeless on His Own Doorstep in London.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Harry McCalmont, the well-known sportsman and Conservative Member of Parliament for Newmarket, dropped dead on the doorstep this morning as he was leaving his residence, 11 St. James's Square. He was apparently in his usual health as he passed out of the door, but before he reached the sidewalk Mr. McCalmont fell, and died almost instantaneously, supposedly of heart disease.

Mr. McCalmont was the owner of Isinglass, the horse which won the Derby in 1893, and he owned the steam yacht Giralda, which was purchased by the Spanish Government at the time of the war between the United States and Spain.

Isinglass won $287,275 for Mr. McCalmont in four years. Mr. McCalmont was second on the list of winning owners this year.

Mr. McCalmont was so like King Edward when the latter was Prince of Wales that he used frequently to be addressed as "your Royal Highness." The King was an intimate friend of Mr. McCalmont, and was to be his guest at Cheveley Park, Newmarket, next week.

Mr. McCalmont had a fortune of £4,000,000, inherited from a great-uncle.

Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, M. P., one of the wealthiest and most popular commoners in England, was born in 1861. He was the eldest son of H. B. McCalmont, a barrister. He enter Parliament in 1895 as Conservative member for Newmarket, and represented that constituency ever since. He early became well known as a sportsman.

Mr. McCalmont served in the Sixth Royal Regiment, and later in the Scots Guards. During part of the Boer war he was in South Africa with the Warwickshire Militia.

In 1885 Mr. McCalmont married Miss Amy H. Miller, daughter of Major Gen. John Miller. She died in 1889. Eight years afterward he married Miss Winifred de Bathe, daughter of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart, one of whose sons married Mrs. Langtry.

Among the organizations of which Mr. McCalmont was a member were the Jockey Club, the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the Carlton, Guards', Turf, Marlborough, Army and Navy, and United Service Clubs. He was well known in America, which he visited at the time of the races for the America's Cup and on other occasions.

When the British Government was recently endeavoring to find a man wealthy enough and self-sacrificing enough to allow himself to be appointed Governor General of Australia it was rumored that Mr. McCalmont might be induced to accept the post. It appears, however, that he did not wish to leave England, although doubtless a peerage would have been given to him as some consideration for the expenses and other sacrifices to which he would have been put. A peerage, however, would probably have come to Mr. McCalmont in the ordinary course before long.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles H. Pinkham.

Charles H. Pinkham died yesterday after a brief illness at his residence, 77 Lenox Avenue. He was born in Salem, Mass., fifty-three years ago, and came to New York when seventeen years old. In 1888 he founded the Bank of Harlem and became its first President. This institution was later merged with the Hamilton Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was at one time executive agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. At the time of his death he was general manager of the Bay State Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, with offices in Boston.

Mr. Pinkham was a member of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church and of the New England Society, the Colonial Club, the Unitarian Club, and the Harlem Club. He was Chairman of the House Committee of the Harlem Club at the time of the building of its present clubhouse on Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will be held at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church Thursday morning.

Elijah C. Keys.

Elijah C. Keys, a pioneer dry-goods man of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 29 West Eighty-ninth Street. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-eight years ago, and came to New York in his youth. He started in the dry-goods business almost immediately. His house was eventually merged with the H. B. Claflin Company's establishment, and Mr. Keys became a member of the firm conducting that house. He leaves a wife and two children. Mr. Keys was a member of the Arkwright Club, the New England Society, and the Colonial Club. The funeral will be held to-morrow night.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, wife of Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard University, died in Paris Saturday from an operation.

HENRY O. ALDRICH, senior member of the firm of Cobb, Aldrich & Co., wholesale and retail grocers of Boston, died suddenly at his home there yesterday. He was seventy years old.

W. BUSKETT, one of the best known mining men in the Northwest, died at Helena, Montana, from heart trouble. He was seventy-three years of age. He once was manager of the Alta Mining Company at Wikes.

WILLIAM P. COFFIN, for many years manager of the Hammond Beef Company, at Harrison, N. J., dropped dead from heart disease in a street car station at Portland, Me., Sunday night. He leaves a widow and two children.

JOHN S. FOWLER died at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He was formerly Mayor of Auburn, was Chairman of the old Board of State Assessors for ten years, and for twelve years was Deputy Postmaster. He had been prominently identified with Republican politics.

WILLIAM L. CRAIG, for many years an employe of the Department of Health, where he had long been in charge of the Bureau of Supplies, died from consumption after a lingering illness at his home, at 1 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, last evening. He was about fifty years old and the last surviving son of the late D. H. Craig, who was once a prominent figure in the old Associated Press. Mr. Craig was recently retired on account of his illness. A widow survives him.

CHARLES W. JOBES died at his home, 115 Maple Street, Jersey City, on Sunday from cancer of the stomach. He was born in Newark, N. J., on June 14, 1845. He served all through the civil war in the Thirty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers. In 1871 he became a member of the Jersey City Fire Department, and in 1898 was made Captain of Engine Company No. 10. He was a member of Van Houten Post, G. A. R., and also a Trustee of the Firemen's Pension Fund.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
A New Collar.
E. & W. E. & W.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Dec. 8, at Englewood, N. J., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Squire, George W. Barker, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral and interment private. Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

CRAIG.—At his residence, No. 1 West 117th St., Manhattan, Dec. 8, 1902, William L. Craig. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEYS.—On Monday, Dec. 8, after a severe illness, Elijah C. Keys, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 West 89th St., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Friends kindly omit flowers.

PEASE.—Dr. Daniel Pearsons Pease, at Paris, Dec. 7.

REID.—Suddenly, on Dec. 7, at Sturgis, Mich., John L. Reid of No. 1 West 127th St. Notice of services hereafter.

SETON.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, at the residence of his brother-in-law, O. Egerton Schmidt, 12 West 8th St., Alfred L. Seton, in his 78th year. Funeral service at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Westchester. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SKINNER.—In Ponce, Porto Rico, Dec. 7, Harry M., son of P. Manning and Mary M. Skinner.

SYMONDS.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1902, Caroline Bradstreet Bachelder Symonds, wife of Brandereth Symonds. Funeral services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Monday, Dec. 8, 1902, Mary J. Wilson, widow of the late Capt. Henry Wilson of Southport, Conn. Funeral private.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

No Cards of Admittance Required.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

New Publications. New Publications.

From the New York Tribune of December 6, 1902.

"THERE may be other histories more comprehensive and more judicial, but for REAL, RED BLOODED INTEREST, *commend us to THREE YEARS WAR, written by CHRISTIAAN RUDOLF DE WET and published to-day by* CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *For it is not only a book written by a hand that lately held a sword—or a rifle, and sometimes, by his own confession, the sjambok!—but it is THE FRANK OUTPOURING OF THE MIND of the man whom we may well describe as "THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL."*

NOTE—The price is $1.50 net. (Postage 8 cents).

MARK TWAIN
ON
Christian Science
IN THE
NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW
For DECEMBER.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 8.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Dec.
ALLEN, James, 151 Charles St.	68	7
ALLEN, Dr. Timothy F., 3 E. 48th	65	5
ARMENDINGER, Mary O., 91 Chrystie St.	1	7
ARMSTRONG, Ruth, 442 W. 57th St.	23	7
ALBERT, Victoria A., 131 W. 116th	55	8
BROWN, Annie, 207 W. 40th St.	32	6
CANADENA, Sylvestre, 76 Mercer St.	1	7
BERDOLT, Joseph, 100 St. Mark's Pl.	26	7
BILLHARDT, Charles, 187 E. 3d St.	43	8
BEARHOPE, Elizabeth A., 256 W. 108th St.	68	8
CARSON, Annie, 168 E. 110th St.	53	7
CANCANUM, Theresa, 23 West St.	1	6
CHADIKEN, Ed., 15 Washington St.	1	7
CAGON, Grace, 763 Columbus Av.	38	7
CARLSON, Ida, 846 E. 138th St.	31	8
CREIGHTON, Kate, 505 3d Av.	50	7
CARLEY, Edmund, 584 Av. A.	1	7
CANINO, Sarah, 98 James St.	1	7
CONLIN, Margaret, 421 W. 16th St.	21	7
DORIO, Tony

MEETING OF BASEBALL MEN.

National League Owners Preparing to War on the American.

Although the annual meeting of the National League baseball owners will not be convened until noon to-day at the Victoria Hotel, on Broadway, some important preliminary conferences took place among some of the delegates yesterday at the hotel as well as in the association's headquarters in the St. James's Building nearby. All of the clubs comprising the National League were represented here last night, with the exception of the Philadelphia organization, and Messrs. Rogers and Reach will be on hand early to-day.

That the warfare between the National and American Leagues is to be carried on as bitterly as ever and that no stone will be left unturned in order to gain an advantage by either side is evidenced by the fact that for the first time the playing schedule for the coming season will be prepared, adopted, and made public at this meeting. Hitherto the National League representatives have held what was known as a schedule meeting during the early Spring of each year for that purpose. Last season the American League schedule was issued first, but this time the National League members have decided to have the first say, and by so doing pass it up to their opponents to clash in the matter of playing dates if they will. During the greater part of yesterday afternoon and up to a late hour last night Messrs. Hart of Chicago, Ebbets of Brooklyn, and Dreyfus of Pittsburg were hard at work arranging the schedule, and it is expected that one of the first matters to be passed upon when the meeting begins will be the dates for next season's games.

As to the election of a President instead of retaining the Executive Board of three to control the affairs of the National League, the prevailing impression is that it would scarcely be advisable to make any change at the present time, and the board will remain in charge of the destinies of the organization for another year at least. The election of a Secretary in place of Nicholas E. Young of Washington, D. C., who retires after many years of service, will occupy the attention of the delegates during the meeting. There are two spoken of as candidates for this position, D. Mills of this city and Charles W. Murphy of Cincinnati. There is a large amount of business to be transacted at the meeting, and the daily sessions may last until Saturday. Some of the delegates would discuss the war measures which are to be laid before the meeting, but that they will be stringent goes without saying.

Lecture at Automobile Club.

At the regular Tuesday evening smoker of the Automobile Club of America at the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, to-night, J. Dunbar Wright will lecture on "Morocco and Algiers, with Glimpses of Spain," giving an account of his automobile tours in those countries, with lantern illustrations from photographs made on the trip.

PRUDENTIAL INJUNCTION CASE.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson Files the Text of His Order—Notice of Appeal Given.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday filed the text of his order granting a preliminary injunction restraining the proposed merger of the Prudential Insurance Company and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark.

"It is not my intention," said the Chancellor, "to prohibit the Prudential Directors from doing any one particular act, or, for instance, four successive acts, so long as they do not attempt a fifth act which would affect the scheme which is the bone of contention in this litigation. I believe it is impossible to evade this order as it is now drawn, and I am not going to alter it.

"There cannot be any honest difference of opinion that this order prohibits the Directors from carrying out the scheme at issue. If counsel do not consent to a general description of the scheme, there will have to be incorporated in the order a most minute definition of the whole question."

He then handed to the clerk the order. Counsel for the defendants gave notice that the case would be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Northern Fire Insurance Company of St. Paul has been incorporated under the laws of Minnesota with a capital stock of $100,000 and a surplus of $30,000.

There is talk in local fire insurance circles of a movement for a repeal of the recent 23 per cent. advance in rates made on risks situated in Essex County, N. J.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has disqualified Benjamin Arnow as a broker, because of his connection with the Manufacturers' Lloyds as attorney for the concern.

A number of business organizations in St. Louis and Kansas City and the Commercial Club of St. Joseph have united in a petition looking toward the repeal of Missouri insurance legislation in restraint of the rate-making practices of fire insurance companies.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. John P. Story, (Artillery,) Major Solomon W. Roessler, (Engineers,) and Major Garland N. Whistler, (Medical,) Major George F. E. Harrison, and Capt. William Chamberlaine, (Artillery,) is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe for the purpose of considering the question of combined manœuvres for the Coast Artillery during the Summer of 1903.

Major John McClellan, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Greble, Rhode Island, and will proceed to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, and assume command of the artillery in the District of Honolulu.

Lieut. Col. Louis V. Calzare, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the East, and will proceed to Fort Greble for duty.

Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, will relieve Capt. William V. Judson on or before Jan. 15, of his duties on the staff of the Commanding General, Department of the East.

Navy.

Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds (retired) is detached from the Naval War College and ordered home.

Lieut. D. L. Wilson (retired) is ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. O. Huntington is ordered to duty at the New York Yard.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Reeves is ordered to the Norfolk Yard for duty as pay officer of the Franklin, Dec. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Arrivals—Solace and Wisconsin at San Francisco, Buffalo at Tompkinsville, Helena at Canton, Wasp at San Juan, Bancroft at Colon, Panther at Hampton Roads, Marcellus at Baltimore, Arkansas at Annapolis.

Sailings—Oregon, from Honolulu for Yokohama; Potomac, from Norfolk for Culebra; via Key West; Leonidas, from San Juan for Norfolk; Osceola, from San Juan for Pensacola; Gloucester, from Norfolk for Culebra; Newark, from Tompkinsville for Culebra; Boston, from San Diego for Magdalena Bay; Modoc, from Philadelphia for Boston, Nezinscot, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston; Isla de Luzon, from Palermo for Algiers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; C. L. Taylor, notions and hosiery; Grant Dabler, dress goods and cotton goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 460 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rosenbaum, hosiery and gloves; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Doran, A. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss Doran, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Falk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 407 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 468 Broadway; Hotel Earlington; Miss M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Holland House.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, silks, cloths, and house furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Meckes, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Thesill, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Bear, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, silks and laces; 88 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; G. Brown, flannels; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, ladies' underwear; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Gerard.

Rider, Wallis & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; G. A. Burden, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Glover, H. B., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; A. J. Parker, manufacturing department; 114 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The hide, tallow, and oil warehouse of Nathan Wolff & Son was burned early to-day. Loss $50,000; covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Fire to-day damaged the wholesale plumbing establishment of Barker & Kinney, the trunk store of Herman Wellsh, and several smaller firms to the extent of $80,000.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 8.—Fire in the roll-covering establishment of W. E. West caused a loss of $40,000 to Mr. West and to Poisson Brothers, dry goods dealers, whose stock was damaged by smoke and water.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Fire to-day destroyed the five-story building at 62 to 66 Canal Street, and did considerable damage to a four-story building adjoining it. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at over $100,000. The Marshall & Huschart Machinery Company occupied nearly the entire building.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 8.—The Cheyenne Opera House, owned by James M. Carey, and valued at $50,000, was burned this morning. The Wyoming Tribune Publishing Company, which occupied the basement of the building, suffered a loss of, $15,000. Adjoining property was damaged, and the total loss is estimated at $75,000, covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:27 A. M.—51 West Ninety-seventh Street; Bernard Cohn; damage, $5.

4:40 A. M.—302 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

10:15 A. M.—355 West Forty-fourth Street; Jacob Heard; damage, $25.

11:50 A. M.—88 Sheriff Street; Morris Weiss; damage, $10.

7:05 P. M.—114 Amsterdam Avenue; Patrick Egan; damage, $1,000.

7:30 P. M.—720 Lexington Avenue; E. J. Regan; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—428 Cherry Street; John Woods; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—327 East Fifty-fourth Street; Nicolani De Comodero; damage, $50.

8:55 P. M.—155 Hudson Street; Antonio Cordi; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—Madison Avenue and Forty-eighth Street; New York Central Railroad; damage, $1,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; J. C. Stuggs; John Skelton Williams, Richmond; S. M. Parent, Mayor of Quebec; E. L. Cole, United States Consul General at Dresden.

CAMBRIDGE—L. von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister to the United States, Washington; Th. von Thodorovick, Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Legation, Washington; Mrs. George Dewey, Washington; Miss Alice Blight, Newport; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Major E. T. Buttenshaw, England.

GRAND UNION—Dr. S. P. Johnson, Philadelphi...

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy.

NETHERLAND—W. C. Farrington, Buffalo.

GRAND—Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army; F. S. Mills, Gloversville, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The cold wave has reached the New England coast and the Middle Atlantic States, and continues westward into the slope region, although in the latter district it is considerably warmer than during Sunday. The temperatures have also fallen somewhat in the Southern States. Taken as a whole they are 8 to 36 degrees below the seasonal average from the slope region eastward, and from 10 to 20 degrees above from the Rocky Mountain district westward, the high temperatures over the latter district being due to a disturbance of marked character, central to-night over Northwestern Washington.

Snows have continued over the greater portion of the lake region, and there were also light local snows in Montana and the slope region, and showers in Eastern Texas and the north districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

The weather will be unseasonably cold and generally fair to-morrow and Wednesday in the East and South, except in the East Gulf States, where showers are probable. Wednesday it will be warmer west of the Mississippi River, with rain in the West Gulf States and snow in the slope region and Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, but probably not until Wednesday in the latter district. It will also be warmer Wednesday in the Central Valleys.

On the New England coast the winds will be west to northwest, slowly diminishing; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh north; on the Gulf Coast light north to northeast; on the upper lakes variable, becoming south and fresh, and on the lower lakes fresh west, becoming variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have diminishing northwest winds and fair cold weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed at New York City and Sandy Hook, and on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward. Cold wave warnings were ordered Monday morning in interior Western New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, interior New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Northern Virginia.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and very cold weather to-day, colder in Eastern Maine; to-morrow fair, not quite so cold, diminishing west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, and Delaware, fair; continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, not quite so cold, light northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York, fair, continued cold to-day; fresh northwest winds; to-morrow fair, not quite so cold.

North Carolina, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, not quite so cold; light north winds.

South Carolina, fair, colder to-day; to-morrow fair; light north winds.

West Virginia, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow not quite so cold.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, not quite so cold; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair, not quite so cold to-day; to-morrow probably snow and warmer; winds becoming southeast and fresh.

North and South Dakota, snow and warmer to-day; to-morrow probably snow.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, cold; northwest winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	28	32	34
6 A. M.	30	29	30
9 A. M.	31	29	35
12 M.	35	32	40
3 P. M.	36	25	31
6 P. M.	38	23	28
9 P. M.	40	19	25
12 P. M.	40	16	18

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding day, 1901	35
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 28 degrees and 8 P. M. 20 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 40 per cent. The maximum temperature was 33 degrees at midnight and the minimum 16 degrees at 10:20 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	4:33
Moon sets	12:42		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:55	Gov. Isl'd	2:13
H. Gate	4:09		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:05	Gov. Isl'd	2:20
H. Gate	4:16		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabella, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Benedict, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Catania, Barbados	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentine	1:00 P. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Clenfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		A. M.
Moltke, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Alamo, Mobile	and Brunswick	3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castilla, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hindoo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 16 and up to Dec. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 9.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 4.
Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Coleridge, Barbados, Dec. 2.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Denbyshire, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Finland, Antwerp, Nov. 29.
Hinglen, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Lord Antrim, Swansea, Nov. 21.
Lord Lansdowne, Swansea, Nov. 22.
Manitou, London, Nov. 27.
Parran, St. Croix, Dec. 2.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Sailor Prince, Bahia, Nov. 27.
Seguranca, Colon, Dec. 4.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
Coronado, St. Lucia, Dec. 3.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Dec. 2.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 3.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, Nov. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Maranhense, Para, Nov. 27.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 29.
Perugia, Naples, Nov. 29.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 6.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 4.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Dec. 4.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Dec. 1, Southampton and Cherbourg, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:47 P. M., 7th

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Monteil, Nassau, Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Boe, Port Maria and Port Antonio, Dec. 2, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam, Nov. 27, and Boulogne, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Caracas, Woldrick, La Guayra, &c., Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Buss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Jackman, Genoa, Nov. 18, Naples, 22d, and Palermo, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Sud, Higgins, Galveston, Dec. 2, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Comanche, Watson, Jacksonville, Dec. 5, via Charleston, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Dora Allison, Rose, from Norfolk.

SS Waccamaw, Sandrean, Georgstown, S. C., Dec. 3, with naval stores, &c., to order; vessel to F. V. L. Jones.

SS Huron, (new,) Ingram, Philadelphia, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans, Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

Sailed.

SS Lady Joicey, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 6:20 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, from New York, arr. at Para Dec. 6.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyer, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 11 A. M. today.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York for Genoa and Naples, arr. at Gibraltar to-day and proceeded.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, for New York, sld. from Glasgow Dec. 6.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New York, arr. at Naples at 3 A. M. yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, from New York via San Juan, arr. at Curaçao at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Rosa, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Lothian, (Br.,) Capt. Williamson, from Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Silesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Heyden, for New York, sld. from Stettin Dec. 5.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Cantell, for New York, sld. from Tyne to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potter, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard today.

SS South Point, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 6.

SS Havelina, (Belg.,) Capt. Byrne, from New York, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 6.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New York via Newport News and Norfolk, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 4.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.78
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63
Oats, No. 2	.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.03¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	11.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—No. 2 Spring Wheat, 74½@75½c; No. 3, 69@74c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73½c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 3 white, 34@34c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 36@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $16.63½@$16.75; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.60@$10.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@$8.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.85.

COTTON.—The opening call was steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points, after which the market sold off a point, and then rallied sharply on small transactions, and closed very steady at a net rise of 8@10 points, this being the highest price of the session. The buying was in good part for New Orleans account, although a good deal of Wall Street interest probably initiated the upward movement, which was accelerated by covering of short accounts.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.50c for middling uplands and 8.75c for middling gulf. Sales were 4,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8c; sales, 4,250 bales. Mobile, quiet and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah, quiet, steady, and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 347 bales. Charleston, quiet and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil. Wilmington, firm and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil. Norfolk, quiet, at 1-16c lower, 8 1-16c; sales, nil. Baltimore, nominal and unchanged, at 8 3-16c; sales, nil. Galveston, quiet and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 226 bales. Augusta, firm and partially ⅛c lower, at 8¼c; sales, 206 bales. Memphis, steady, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 1,550 bales. St. Louis, quiet and unchanged, at 8c; sales, nil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.20	8.27	8.19	8.27@8.28
January	8.19	8.27	8.18	8.27@8.28
February	...	...	...	8.15@8.17
March	8.11	8.19	8.10	8.18@8.19
April	...	...	...	8.18@8.20
May	8.13	8.23	8.12	8.20@8.24
June	...	...	...	8.21@8.23
July	8.15	8.23	8.14	8.23@8.24
August	8.02	8.02	7.99	8.07@8.08

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Spot in moderate demand; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 5.04; good middling, 4.56; middling, 4.44; low middling, 4.32; good ordinary, 4.20; ordinary, 4.08. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts, 25,000 bales, including 7,100 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed dull; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.38; December and January, 4.36@4.37; January and February, 4.36@4.37; February and March, 4.36@4.37; March and April, 4.36@4.37; April and May, 4.36@4.37; May and June, 4.37; June and July, 4.37; July and August, 4.37.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Firmness was a feature throughout the entire session with prices higher. The export demand absorbed 66 loads in all positions, and gave the market a strong impetus near the close, with final prices ⅝@⅞c net higher. The European demand and strength of European markets was to many traders one of the strongest features of the situation. The visible supply showed an increase of 1,567,000 bushels. There was considerable demand for December wheat during the day with a premium over May of 1⅛c in the late afternoon. The interior movement was a shade less than last year. The export trade at New York included 2 loads No. 2 red, 1⅛c under May; 12 loads do, private terms, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 3 loads No. 1 hard, Manitoba, ⅝c over May, and 20 loads No. 1 Northern, Duluth, private terms, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Outports did 30 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, afloat or to arrive, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 83½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84½c, and No. 2 red, New York, 78c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 80¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 80c; December, 60½c bid; May, 74¾c; No. 2 hard, 67@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45c; December, 45½c; May, 40c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 33c bid; December, 32½c bid; May, 32½c. No. 2 white, 36½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c; May, 75¼c. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 35@54½c. Oats—Standard, 33c. Corn—May, 43¾c.

DULUTH, Dec. 8.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 71¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾c; December, 71½c; May, 74⅝@74¾c; macaroni, No. 1, 66¾c; No. 2, 64¾c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 33c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—Wheat—December, 72⅝@72½c; May, 74½@74¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾@74c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Buckwheat

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

53—Iowa Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lula T. Lewis.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Texas.—Judgment reversed with cost and cause remanded with direction to award a new trial. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

48—The Knights Templars' and Masons' Life Indemnity Company, petitioner, vs. Iosua B. Jarman. On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Missouri. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice Harlan took no part in the decision of this case.

80—C. Elliott & Co. et al., appellants, vs. Ferdinand Toeppner. On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth District.—Question certified answered in the negative. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

"Order—There having been an Associate Justice of this court appointed since the commencement of this term, it is ordered that the following allotment be made of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of this court among the circuits:

"First Circuit—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Associate Justice.

"Second Circuit—Rufus W. Peckham, Associate Justice.

"Third Circuit—George Shiras, Jr., Associate Justice.

"Fourth Circuit—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice.

"Fifth Circuit—Edward D. White, Associate Justice.

"Sixth Circuit—John M. Harlan, Associate Justice.

"Seventh Circuit—Henry B. Brown, Associate Justice.

"Eighth Circuit—David J. Brewer, Associate Justice.

"Ninth Circuit—Joseph McKenna, Associate Justice."

Original—Ex parte: In the matter of Thomas E. Kepner, petitioner—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

259—The Republic of Colombia, appellant, vs. The Cauca Company et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

372—Harry B. Smith, auditor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Indiana, ex rel., Martha Lewis et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 19, 1903, after the cases already set down for that day.

430—The Underground Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. the City of New York et al.—Motion to advance for oral argument denied, but leave is granted to submit the cause on the question of jurisdiction as under the Thirty-second Rule, if counsel shall so advise.

436—Ernest Wilkinson, petitioner, vs. William Dunlap Owens, administrator, etc.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia denied.

460—Mart H. Royston, trustee et al., petitioners, vs. Robert H. Wilson.—Motion for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

461—Lawrence & Co. et al., petitioners, vs. Albert Weis.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

495—American Surety Company of New York, petitioner, vs. Henry W. Ballman et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

502—Lanyon Zinc Company et al., petitioner, vs. Horace F. Brown et al.—Motion to dispense with a certificate to the record of the Circuit Court as printed for use in the Circuit Court of Appeals granted. Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

11—The Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, plaintiff in error, vs. Caleb H. Parker, tax collector, etc.—Restored to the docket for re-argument.

400—The District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Elias T. Barnes. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Appeal dismissed.

438—Ferdinand Siegel et al., appellants, vs. S. L. Swarts, trustee. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Appeal dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

61—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. J. A. Soderberg.—Motion for leave to the United States to intervene and to be heard in the oral argument, granted, on motion for the United States.

393—Simeon L. Grin, appellant, vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Mandate granted on motion for the appellee.

470—The W. G. Eads Brokerage Company, petitioner, vs. the City of Fort Scott, Kan.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for the petitioners.

511, Original—The United States, complainant, vs. the State of Michigan.—Motion for leave to file demurrer granted on motion for the defendant.

7—Augustus Burgdorf et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, to the use of the Vermont Marble Company.—William T. Galliher, committee of the person and trustee of the estate of George A. Sheehan, admitted as a party appellant, on motion for the appellants.

176—Walter A. Cunningham et al., petitioners, vs. Metropolitan Lumber Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted for the respondent.

68—John S. Swann et al., trustees, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of West Virginia.—Petition for writ of error and cause submitted for the plaintiffs and for the defendant, with leave to the plaintiffs to file an additional brief on or before Jan. 15 next.

10—A. W. Corbus, appellant, vs. the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company; 13—Charles Steward, appellant, vs. the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company et al.; 26—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, appellant, vs. the United States, and 29, 30, and 31—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued.

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22—The Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Re-argument commenced for the plaintiff, and continued for the defendant.

Call for Tuesday: 17, (and 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22,) 23, 32, (and 33,) 49, (and 58,) 41, 7, 216, and 61.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

3—Brickhead vs. De Forest.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Ilium. Co.
14—Carrollton Furniture Co. vs. Am. Credit Co.
22—Kerr vs. Southwick.
31—Judson vs. U. S.
7—Clarke vs. Town of Northampton.
10—Hellwagen vs. Wm. E. Ferguson.
11—Inter. Dredging Co. vs. Langford.
44—Conyngham vs.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ward, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

17—Royal Metal Mfg. Co. vs. Art Metal Works.
5—Morris Elec. Co. vs. Am. Steel & Wire Co.
6—Berliner Gramophone Co. vs. National Gramophone Corp'n.
10—Parramore vs. Cohn.
14—Armstrong vs. Bidwell.
18—Dade vs. Boorum & Pease Co.
26—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
37—Morris Elec. Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
38—Frank vs. Geiger.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. Jones.
42—Am. Pneum. Tool Co. vs. Phila. Pneu. Tool Co.
44—Faber vs. Faber.
45—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Bidwell.
47—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co. vs.
54—Scheider vs. American Bridge Co.
56—Pearsall vs. City of New York.
57—Loch vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
58—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
60—Clifford vs. Press Pub. Co.
62—Donellan vs. Ketchum.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

61—Rothschild vs. Roux.
62—Roux vs. Rothschild.
44—Young vs. Eames.
48—Sandles vs. Levenson.
29—Spier vs. Hyde.
1—People, &c., vs. Glennon.
11—Centlos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Hauser vs. Partridge.
51—Gunther vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7—Herman Bernhardt.
8—Patrick Keegan.
9—Samuel Cohen.
10—John Mitthaner.
11—Chauncey W. Walker
6—John Warga.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Morrison vs. Wright & Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2—Same vs. same.
4—In re Hallheimer.
5—Dunlop vs. Mulry.
6—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Gallo vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
8—Sage vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Wildes vs. Peabody.
10—Park vs. same.
11—Bank of Am. vs. Ostrander, &c., Mfg. Co.
12—Eshner vs. Eshner.
13—German Life Ins. Co. vs. Schneider.
14—Same vs. Morgan.
15—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1616—In re E. 168th St.
1502—In re Clay Av.
1357—In re McClellan St.
80—In re Valentine Av.
126—In re public place at Tremont Av.
2004—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2005—Same vs. same.
1124—In re E. 161st St.
2002—In re Wood.
2003—Havana Elec. Ry. Co. vs. Morton Trust Co.
2094—Same vs. U. S. Mort. & Trust Co.
Demurrer.
108—Coats vs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
Proof of preferred causes.
1616—Eaton vs. Smith.
1472—Joseph vs. Ruff.
2040—Consumers' Brew. Co. vs. Wells.
1995—Strong vs. Schawe.
2145—Chernoff vs. Chernoff.
2096—Warren vs. Stratton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1635.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Studin, and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Tobin. | 2—Thomas J. Sharkey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 8505—Powers vs. Powers. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

1017—Friend vs. same.
602—Green vs. same.
7231—Engleright vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7526—People, &c., vs. Fitzsimmons.
1042—Ulanoff vs. Cohen.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
4039—Geary vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. same.
7091—City of New York, &c., vs. Ward.
7100—Same vs. Tuckers.
7127—Same vs. Larne.
7140—Same vs. Gardner.
7225—Same vs. Tolitz.
7455—Same vs. Boston Consol. Mining.
1588—Polyckompomlas vs. Vassarutes.
4671—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
6181½—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
1162—Haak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1353—Roche vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7481½—Murphy vs. Perlstein.
920—Marzone vs. Fitzpatrick.
815—Granger vs. Second National Bank.
1369½—Onstrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Landers vs. same.
1416—Eaton vs. Smith.
1472—Joseph vs. Ruff.
2040—Consumers' Brew. Co. vs. Wells.
1995—Strong vs. Schawe.
2145—Chernoff vs. Chernoff.
2096—Warren vs. Stratton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1635.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
914—Sakowitz vs. Un. Ry.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1651—Kindorf vs. Holleran.
1514—Bennitzer vs. Mayor, &c.
7030—Mayor vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
7053—Same vs. Title G. & T. Co.
7070—Same vs. Babcock.
7255—Same vs. Sexton.
6812—Linde vs. City of New York.
7240—Griswold vs. same.
8370—Garrick vs. same.
673—McGowan vs. Mayor, &c.
1096—Ahrens vs. same.
1367—Uhl vs. City of New York.
1376—Fichter vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Harris Ablowich.
2—John D. Smith.
3—Christian Glinn.
4—Zelie Verrault Howe
5—Emilie Bartels.
6—Emilie Kuhne.
7—Florent Vander Eycker.
8—Christian Taylor.
9—Edward T. Hunt.
10—Maria V. Shea.
11—Jennie M. Lenz.
12—Frederick Haussler.
13—Margaret F. Downs.
14—George Roman or Romain.
15—Deborah Ann Bailey.
16—Joaquin G. de Angarica.
17—Francis J. Hughes.
18—Emma Mary Cooke.
19—Emil Behany.
20—Anna Watson.
21—Martin Johansen.
22—Albert F. W. Schley.
23—Carl A. H. Lants.
24—Bonnie Keane or Kane.
25—Herman Wagner.
26—Margaret F. Downes
27—Herman Marcus.
28—John R. Downey.
29—Mary J. McGee.
30—Thomas McMullen.
31—Carl Weinberg.
32—Solomon Wilchinsky.
33—William J. Haddock.
34—John L. Brower.
35—Merwin B. Cohen.
36—Thomas B. Williams
37—Joseph O'Brien.
38—Matilda B. Brown.
39—Robert Dunlap.
40—William L. Vandervoort.
41—Eva Friend.
42—William Meyer.
43—Mary C. Lawrence.
44—Frederick Fawcett.
45—William F. Bonynge.
46—Max L. Bernstein.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1821—Frantiska Mraz.
1841—Elizabeth Egenberger.
1853—John Mahoney.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2279—Gevertz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1259—Smith vs. same.
1921—Deutsch vs. Goldfarb.
1906—Molloy vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1075—Pike vs. Brun.
501—Juillard vs. Solomon.
502—Price vs. same.
503—Juillard vs. same.
1629—White vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1863—Mary Cokely.
1866—Winnifred Moran.
1864—Anna W. Ferris.
1747—Ann Butler.

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1075—Pike vs. Brun.
501—Juillard vs. Solomon.
502—Price vs. same.
503—Juillard vs. same.
1629—White vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1651—Higgins vs. Baumann.
1649—Schlesinger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1071—Sheridan vs. same.
1668—Bernstein vs. Garland.
1660—Adler vs. Frank.
1608—Helios-Upton Co. vs. Richardson.
674—Eisenberg vs. Kapf.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1497—Barry vs. Grace N. Hyde Co.
1760—Tantillo vs. Met. St. Ry.
1220—Owens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1961—Ciccio vs. Kessler.
1421—Samillaon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2493—Greenberg vs. same.
1723—Gregg vs. Smith.
1417—Lindenbaum vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1811—Gerson vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1360—Hart vs. Malcomson.
2027—Jones vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2032—Lewin vs. same.
2029—Scott vs. Nepel.
2043—Polykranas vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2057—Chacki vs. same.
2068—Katz vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4374—Sonn Brothers Co. vs. Thom.
3468—Schaeffer vs. Newmark.
4435—Matshak vs. Mannix.
4430—J. M. Horton Co. vs. Mansfield.
4560—Smith vs. Fleck.
3367—Fitzgerald vs. Internat. Art Pub. Co.
4710—Toner vs. Robertson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1325—Doelger vs. Freund.
1556—Ward vs. Barron.
1356—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1361—Albaum vs. Mut. Steam Laundry Co.
1476—Hankinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
453—Seelman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
2128—Holmes vs. Angus.
1288—Callaghan vs. Met. St. Ry.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Andrew Barnard.
2—John P. Carroll.
3—Charles Smith.
4—Vito Sale.
5—Samuel Wade, Joseph Drayne.
6—Harry Bernstein.
7—John Mann, John O'Brien, John Meyer.
8—Tony Ambrusia.
9—Giovanni Danna.
10—Frank J. Johnson.
11—Morris Newman.
12—Martha Portlock.
13—Ellen Weatherspoon.
14—Samuel Abelson.
15—Charles G. Love.
16—William Moriarty.
17—Timothy D. Sullivan. Pleadings.
1—Kate Donahue.
2—William Curley.
3—Herman Branze, alias Herman Bundze, alias Herman Hassel, alias Herman James.
4—Henry T. Holmes.
5—Charles McDermott.
6—Charles F. Hahr.
7—Charles Paul, William Paul.
8—William McClurg, Samuel Corcoran.
9—Calvin H. Jefferson.
10—Hans Welsh.
11—Harry Steifel.
12—Betty Noll.
13—Joseph White.
14—John J. Madden.
15—Daniel J. Moynihan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the people.

1—Max Kalfus.
2—Samuel Weisman.
3—Louis Wallenstein.
4—Harry Aaronson.
5—Parker Perez.
6—John Warga.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Vincent Dyezelvski, Dominick Paveronne.
3—Louis Schiraldi.
4—Arthur Morris, Charles Snediker.
5—Josephine Pyle, Michael Lindle.
7—William Murphy.
8—Charles Scott, otherwise called Charles Whitney, otherwise called Nick Wetherspby, otherwise called Henry Morse.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—William Coyne.
2—John Wilson.
3—Felix Romaino.
4—Frank Richards.
5—John Green.
6—Henry King.
7—Morris Stupper.
8—John F. Sullivan.
9—Hertz Steibling.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Ida L. Taylor vs. Arnold Stein—Roy Bacon.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Phil M. Leakin vs. Marie R. Oliva—Abner S. Werblin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Lanier vs. Kempner—S. L. H. Ward. Lanier vs. Wilckens—S. L. H. Ward. Munsell vs. Hogell—Edward B. Ecclesine. Crane vs. Castano—John P. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Cullinan vs. Coakley—Arthur D. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr.—In re Public Park between 52d and 54th Sts.—Joseph F. McLoughlin.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Gielses vs. Benjamin—Albert I. Sire. Stickney vs. Ogden—Joseph P. McDonough. Davis vs. Kemple—Sampson H. Weinhandler. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Stanton—Edward B. La Fetra.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maynard, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

9303—Wallace vs. R. H. R. R.
5454—Schwartzmar vs. same.
5470—Durkin vs. same.
5475—Fenton vs. same.
5105—Sexton vs. same.
4346—Lee vs. Senn et al
4786—Kelly vs. Badeau.
4312—Gustafson vs. Young.
7397—Euler vs. Postel.
9799—Loebel vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
805½—Scrimgeour vs. James.
3735—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
4573—Foley vs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co.
3896—Wagner vs. Zimmerman.
2852, 2853, 2854—Cerilla vs. Scharman & Sons
8197—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.
3210—Haldenwang vs. B. H. R. R.
3630—Hudson vs. same.
5476—Powers vs. same.
5477—Tully vs. same.
5478—Dessner vs. same.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

4699—Kenny vs. McSwegan et al.
5078—Mosson vs. Rode.
4701, 5493—Devine vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
5428—Travis vs. Murray.
5441—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
9354—Nugent vs. B. Un. El. R. R.
8827—Henn vs. Henn.
5508—Sneden vs. B. H. R. R.
5509—Mauer vs. B. H. R. R.
5510—Samuelson vs. Nassau R. R.
5511—Hutchins vs. Penn. R. R.
5515—Morrison vs. B. H. R. R.
5517—Kings Co. Bank vs. Frischman.
5518—McArthur vs. Bolton.
1795—Mohr vs. City of New York.
2846—McNajly vs. B. H. R. R.
5519—Putnam vs. Henderson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5543.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1493—Curcio vs. Curcio.
1022—Burt Co. vs. Osborne.
1823—Krakower vs. Mandel.
1825—Cropsey vs. Cropsey.
1832—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1837—Metzinger vs. Keenan
1801—Joyce vs. Joyce.
646—Smyth vs. McKenna.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Burnside.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Wineck. Same vs. Goldstein. Same vs. Hoyt. Same vs. White.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Tuesday, Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1576—Clancy vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1577—Same vs. same.
1505—Turband vs. same.
1575—Corrigan vs. same.
1378—Schultz vs. Union Railway Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5520—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
5521—Belford vs. same.
5522—Hart vs. L. I. R. R.
5523—Kowal vs. B. H. R. R.
5524—Balin vs. same.
5525—Taylor vs. same.
5526—McCauley vs. same.
5527—Brown vs. same.
5528—Waarst vs. same.
5529—Downing vs. same.
5530—Hobbs vs. same.
5531—Hagan vs. same.
5532—Woods vs. same.
5534—Temms vs. same.
5536—Gerrity vs. Plant.
5537—Montauk Steamb't Co. vs. Joy Steamship Co.
5538—Pasqualina vs. B. H. R. R.
5539—Jones vs. Baehr.
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
5542—Early vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.

Causes will not be set down for trial on the call:

1349—Pelligrini vs. Jay, as receiver.
1572—McCormick vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1177—Brown vs. Weir.
1233—Romer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1566—Rosenblum vs. same.
1322—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1204—Lynch vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1536—Hillery vs. same.
1191—Sullivan vs. same.
63—Morrell, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1319—David vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Ready Calendar, Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

54—Wright vs. Fiske.
55—Wright vs. Fiske.
56—Voss vs. West El. Ry. Co.
57—Gorham vs. National Wall Paper Co.
58—Shanklin vs. Brown.
67½—Chambers vs. Mutual Reserve.
72—Venuta vs. N. Y. & Conn. Traction Co.
75—Wellstood vs. T. W. P. & M. Ry. Co.
78—Beresford vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days on the call.

93—Knight vs. Collins.
94—Egger vs. New Netherland Realty Co.
90—Hirshkind vs. Sheehan
97—Reynolds vs. Emerick
99—Fulton vs. Setzer.
100—McIver vs. A. Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
102—Same vs. same.
103—Hilton vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
104—Julier vs. Anthes.
108—Haviland vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
79—Hinshelwood vs. Cockroft.
81—Bristol vs. Valentine.
83—Koppel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Citizens' State Bank vs. Cowles.
86—Farrell vs. West El. Ry. Co.
87—Herbert Land Co. vs. Murray.
110—Roberts vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
90—Walker vs. Caswell.
111—Lindsey vs. Lindsey
52—Kusche vs. Jackson
115—Clark vs. Miller.
114—Storms vs. Village of Dobbs Ferry.
115—Seigel vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
117—Cothran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
118—Tierney vs. Shahan
120—Reynolds vs. Bassue, as adm., &c.
122—Dowling vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. and another.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM | Umbria, Jan. 10, 1 PM
Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 PM | Ivernia, Jan. 17, 8:30 A.M.

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Emp. of Japan...Jan. 26 | Emp. of India...Mch. 23

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Surrogate Notices.

BELL, MARY A. L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Edward Hadley Lawrence and John Lawrence, the name John being fictitious, the real name of the party being unknown to the petitioner herein, two of the heirs and next of kin of Mary A. L. Bell, deceased.

To the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the two first names mentioned being the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. L. BELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret Oliver of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. L. Bell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of December nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n11-law-6w-Tu

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-law6mTu

ENGLEHART, J. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against J. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

jy22-law6mTu

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 8	280,268
To date this year	175,642,102
Corresponding date last year	254,281,070

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 8	$1,654,000
To date this year	$842,431,350
Corresponding date last year	$949,855,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@6½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Great North. pf	5
Am. Ice	½	Hocking Valley	2⅝
Am. Smelting	½	Hock. Valley pf	1⅞
Am. Smelting pf	⅝	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	⅝	Louis. & Nash	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Met. Street Ry	1
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1	Norf. & Western	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	North American	3
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Reading	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Rock Island	⅜
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	Rock Island pf	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Rubber Goods pf	2½
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	St. L. & San F.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. Southern	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Standard R. & T.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Bag & P.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	4	U. S. Steel	½
Erie 2d pf.	1	West. Union	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
General Electric	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Grass Twine	2½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Corn Products	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	1	Twin City	¾
Kanawha & Mich.	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Keok. & Des M.	1½	Vulcan Detinning	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cleve., L. & W. 1st	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	1¼
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2½	Pitts., Y. & Ash. 5s	12
N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Ches. & O. con. 6s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Leh. & W. con. 4½s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Trading in yesterday's stock market was even more dull and stupid than in the concluding days of last week, when dealings fell off materially. Yesterday the day's total transactions fell below the 300,000-share mark, which signifies that in the entire session there was less activity than was wont to prevail in a single hour of what not a long time past was considered but an ordinary day. It is to be noticed, nevertheless, that such activity as there was was on the advancing side, prices going up easily whensoever any demand appeared. There was not, however, sufficient business to warrant the attaching too great importance to the advance.

The truth is that for the moment the market seems to have no definite tendency. Pending the removal of the money uncertainty the larger operators are apparently indisposed to do anything. Stocks are down in many instances below their investment value, and hence as a short sale they are not attractive. On the other hand, with tight money and the stated possibilities of still higher rates before the end of the year, the situation is not assuring enough to warrant extravagant purchases. Yet that purchases are being made, and sales that is apparent. The sales, it may be said, come from tired or weak holders and from that portion of the public who come in either at the bottom or the top of any movement; the purchases come from substantial interests who believe that the money situation will be remedied, because it ought to be, by legislation and by natural movements, and that this is the only obstacle in the way of a higher market.

The most important and significant development of the day was the large grain export business reported yesterday and the declining tendency in the sterling exchange market. It looks very much as if grain exportations had finally begun on a considerable and lasting scale. The influence of this on the exchange and money market cannot but be consequential.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

There was absolutely no news to explain the sharp advance in Great Northern preferred, but for the reason that its rise was coincident with an advance in Northern Securities on the curb the Street jumped to the conclusion that perhaps some favorable developments are forthcoming in respect to the Northern Securities Company. If so, no information to that effect could be gotten in any of the banking houses in the street likely to be fully aware of all such developments. Practically all the stock bought yesterday was by two houses.

In St. Paul the selling was again declared to be for Standard Oil account, but who the buyers were who were able to advance the stock in the face of this selling was not disclosed. The general opinion in the Street is that the recent exhibitions of the stock, in which it was kicked about by the speculators as though it were nothing but a plaything, have not helped its standing. Close market observers declare that such a thing could not have happened unless through the aid of the controlling interests of the property, inasmuch as the amount of stock ordinarily available for speculation is estimated at less than 150,000 shares. It will be recalled that in the past two or three weeks the entire common stock issue has been traded in more than three times over.

The buying in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was based on the increasing earnings of the system. For November an increase is reported of $62,420. The average daily earnings during the month were $34,010, a daily gain of $2,089.

The report that the Gould-Harriman-Hawley interests had patched up their differences in the Colorado Fuel contfol dispute was probably responsible for such little buying as appeared in the Gould and Harriman stocks. Best support was given to Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific.

The purchases in the late trading of the Steel Trust stocks, notably the common stock, was said to be for syndicate account. The common will sell ex its 1 per cent. quarterly dividend to-day and it was thought it would look cheap.

NO CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.

Sentiment was in nowise changed in Wall Street yesterday. That is to say there seemed to be an almost general conviction that the only thing working to the prejudice of the market is the money stringency and that once this is relieved or removed the remarkably prosperous commercial and business conditions must assert themselves and be reflected in higher values on the Exchange.

In the meantime, however, it is declared to be the part of wisdom and conversatism to keep the stock market as quiet as possible and certainly discourage speculative activity. Indeed, that seems to be the present policy of all the influential banking interests on the Street.

In this connection, it is again pointed out that everywhere throughout the country money rates are high, many commercial interests paying even more than 6 per cent. for their time funds. It is this state of affairs, it is insisted, that impresses more than ever the necessity of helpful financial legislation at Washington this Winter, if the business interests of the country are to be subserved and the present prosperity not checked.

MANHATTAN AND INTERBOROUGH.

Those individuals who lately have been more or less industrious in conducting postal-card campaigns in various stocks turned their attention yesterday to Manhattan.

Instead, however, of "bulling" the stock—as has always been the purpose of postal-card campaigns in other stocks—the present endeavor is to bear Manhattan. Accordingly the postal cards, typewritten and signed "C. X.," sent out over Sunday to numerous banking houses, told of all manner of direful things to happen to Manhattan. Not to enter too much into detail, it was contended that the 7 per cent. dividend guarantee is too much, that the road has only earned 4 per cent., and has never been able to pay its damage suits. There is a suggestion, also, that an injunction will be sought by a holder of the Interborough Company seeking to restrain the carrying out of the lease.

In the face of these reports the stock advanced over a point during the day.

COPPER TRUST STOCK.

Copper Trust stock was the only active industrial issue on the list that was pronouncedly strong. The buying inducing this strength much mystified the Street. One theory was that the advance was designed to facilitate the marketing of some active copper stocks on the curb; while another was that the purchases were for inside interests and based on knowledge that a settlement of the trade war, through an agreement with the Calumet and Hecla and Heinze interests is shortly to be announced. This latter view—though it meets with official denial—is the one most generally accepted, it being pointed out that the stock has been consistently strong for the past month or more, under persistent purchases that have had every appearance of accumulation without any endeavor to bid up the price.

HOCKING VALLEY.

Morgan brokers were the largest buyers of the Hocking Valley shares, which were aggressively strong.

The story on the Street is that the preferred stock is to be retired for common stock and that all the common is then to be put upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

SELLING ON RALLIES.

Many brokers in the Street, convinced that money rates are bound to work much tighter before the year is out, are advising their customers to sell on the rallies—those who are long getting out, those who have no stocks going short. Hence it is that there is now a considerable short interest in the market at current prices, and this though the borrowing demand apparently does not indicate such an interest.

These brokers, however, frankly admit that the only reason for their pessimism is the money situation; and for that reason they advise their customers to keep a close watch and be prepared to shift their position once the financial skies clear.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

One of the interesting developments of the day was the complete cessation of selling for London account and, instead, the appearance of buying orders from that source. These purchases amounted in all to about 15,000 shares, fairly well distributed throughout the general list. It was not certain whether the buying represented purchases for the long account or was merely short covering.

It is known that there is a fairly considerable short interest in Americans in the London market.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports that the German National Bank of Pittsburg will increase its capital from $250,000 to $500,000.

According to Portland (Me.) dispatches, a combination of the lime plants of New England is projected with $10,000,000, and may be followed by a National consolidation.

Statement from Pittsburg that the new Union Steel Company, which recently absorbed the Sharon Steel Company, is to be capitalized at $50,000,000 in stock and $25,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds.

Advices from Cincinnati that over 90 per cent. of the stock of the Northern Ohio Traction Company has been deposited under the reorganization, and that the new company will be known as the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company.

Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati to meet on Jan. 6 to vote on a recommendation of the Directors to increase the capital of the institution from $150,000 to $600,000.

Westinghouse Electric Company, it is said, proposes to build a plant at Ottawa, Ontario, to prepare its supply of mica.

Dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie stating that traffic through the canal for the season up to Dec. 1, amounts to 35,064,251 tons, against a total of 38,403,065 for the whole of last year.

Exploration Mining Company, capital $1,000,000, formed by Helena (Mon.) capitalists to develop properties in that district.

Stockholders of the Sumter and Wateree River Railroad Company to hold a special meeting on Jan. 7, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to sell the road to the Southern Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission in some cases.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $142,901,129; balances, $8,428,723; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $193,978.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.8720 @$4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅝ and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

MORE COPPER LITIGATION.

H. H. Rogers, W. G. Rockefeller, and P. J. McIntosh Subpoenaed to Appear Before Commissioner Klein.

Reports that an amicable settlement had been effected between the warring copper interests of the Heinzes and the Amalgamated were dissipated yesterday by the verifying of petitions by Franklin Bien, counsel for John MacGinniss, Vice President of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, reciting the institution of actions brought in the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Montana by Mr. MacGinniss against the Boston and Montana Copper and Silver Mining Company and others for an injunction restraining the defendants from voting on the stock transferred to the Amalgamated Copper Company and from paying dividends, and for the removal of the Directors and the appointment of a receiver.

On these petitions Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday issued subpoenas directing Henry H. Rogers, William G. Rockefeller, and Percival J. McIntosh to appear before William Kein, as Commissioner, at 220 Broadway, on Thursday, Dec. 11, for examination. When these examinations have been completed, others will probably be taken in Boston.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—In its City article to-day The Times says about half the large sum due to the Bank of England was repaid yesterday, but in most quarters money was in keener demand. Discount rates were firm.

On the Stock Exchange there was hardly any fresh business. Most departments were rather dull, in sympathy with consols, but Spanish bonds and Rio Tintos were firm.

Home rails declined on the balance owing to the approach of the account.

After reflecting Saturday's Wall Street decline American rails hardened under the lead of Northern Securities and Norfolks.

South Africans were steady in tendency.

Silver bars fell 1-16d. per ounce, to 22d. per ounce. There was no pressure to sell.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The condition of the money market and the rates of discount were practically unchanged to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were occupied with the mining carry-over, only small business was transacted, and prices were dormant. Consols were dull owing to the firmness of money. Home rails were slightly strengthened as a result of the satisfactory Board of Trade returns. Americans opened dull and apathetic, subsequently hardened, became slightly erratic, and closed quiet. Rio Tintos were firmer on the advance in the price of copper to 50⅞.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92½; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 84¼; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 131½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 176¾; De Beers, 10⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅜; Erie, 34⅜; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 130½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¾; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 73¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 30; Pennsylvania, 80½; Rand Mines, 22½; Reading, 30½; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 32⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 37; United States Steel preferred, 85½; Wabash, 20¼; Wabash preferred, 44.

Bar silver quiet at 22d per ounce. Money, 3@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.50; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were strong, especially Rio Tintos, in anticipation of a further rise in the price of copper. Later they were quieter. Rentes were the subject of realizations. Industrials were firm. The closing was generally steady, except rentes. Rio Tintos were benefited by purchases for English account, and the report that the Boston-Montana interests had combined with the Rockefeller group.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 55c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—On the Boerse to-day home funds were irregular. Banks were maintained. Iron shares were buoyant in consequence of orders for rails for the Prussian State railroads.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The Clearing House rate was advanced to-day to 6 per cent., though most of the loans were made at 5½ per cent. Outside call money was also a shade higher, some of the banks marking their rate up to 6 per cent. Time money rates ranged from 5½ to 6½ per cent., with most of the business doing at 5½ and 6 per cent. Sterling exchange remains steady, with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House rate, 5@6 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3c discount; Clearing House exchanges, $19,612,969; balances, $1,723,186. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows a decrease in the reserve excess of $743,428, and $1,501,428 in the New York reserve. Loans were expanded $418,000 and deposits fell off $300,000. The stock market was dull, but tending to firmness. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Atchison	85⅝	82¼	82⅝
103	Atchison pf	98⅞	98¼	98⅞
1	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
1	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
3	Boston & Maine	193	192½	193
15	C. J. R. & S. Y.	157	157	157
260	Massachusetts Electric	35¾	35½	35¾
5	Mass. Electric pf	95	95	95
7	N. Y. N. H. & H.	225	222½	225
1	Fere Marquette pf	82	82	82
10	Pere Marquette pf	83½	83½	83½
56	Rutland pf	68	68	68
250	Union Pacific	99¼	99¼	99¼

TELEPHONES.

769	American	161	160	160¾
50	American Sub	108½	108½	108½
5	Cumberland	125½	125½	125½
20	Westinghouse	98½	98½	98½

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,273	American Sugar	120¾	120	120½
5	American Sugar pf	117½	117½	117½
35	American Woolen pf	77	76¾	76¾
430	Dominion Iron & Steel	55¾	55	55
25	General Electric	178½	178¼	178¼
410	Massachusetts Gas	38½	38	38⅛
115	Massachusetts Gas pf	84¾	84½	84¾
5	Mergenthaler	187	187	187
10	Minn. General Electric	76	76	76
42	Pullman	230	230	230
5	Reece Buttonhole	10	10	10
60	Seattle Electric pf	104	103¾	103¾
110	Swift Packing & Prov	126	125½	126
50	United Fruit	109	109	109
31	United Shoe Machine	50	49½	50
175	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
325	U. S. Steel, ex div	35¾	35½	35¾
95	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	83¼	83¾

MINING.

10	Adventure	14	14	14
3,461	Amalgamated	58½	57½	58½
5	Arcadian	4	4	4
100	Arnold	50c	50c	50c
50	Bingham	26½	26½	26½
275	Bonanza	90c	52½c	52½c
2	Calumet & Hecla	430	429	430
15	Centennial	16¼	16¼	16½
150	Central Oil	6½	6½	6½
125	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
450	Copper Range	57	56¾	56¾
100	Daly West	30	29	30
385	Dominion Coal	129	128	129
810	Guanajuato	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
202	Mass	14	13½	13½
10	Mayflower	1¾	1½	1½
35	Michigan	7½	7½	7½
350	Mohawk	39	38¾	39
1,160	Montreal & Boston	3½	3	3 1-16
15	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Old Dominion	16½	15⅞	16½
10	Osceola	51	51	51
100	Phoenix	4	3¾	3¾
45	Tamarack	142	142	142
10	Trinity	8½	8½	8½
2,116	United States	22	21¾	22
290	U. S. Coal & Oil	14½	13¾	14
709	Utah	23	22¾	23
50	Victoria	5	5	5
270	Winona	3¾	3½	3¾
30	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brewing com	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Con. Ice com	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	Crucible Steel com	19	19	19
85	Crucible Steel pf	85	84¾	84¾
115	Pleasure Proof com	25¼	25	25¼
192	M. L. & H.	91	91	91
15	Monon. Water	38	38	38
150	Pittsburg Coal com	30	30	30
43	Pittsburg Coal pf	88¼	88¼	88½
15	Pittsburg Plate Glass	137	135	136
10	River Coal pf	40½	40½	40¾
100	U. S. Steel com	36¼	36¼	36¼
110	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	83¼	83¾
50	West. Air Brake	171	171	171
120	West. Elec. 2ds	100	99¾	99¾
5	R. E. Trust	280	280	280
$5,000	Brewing 6s	113	113	113

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 15 cents premium. Locally money is close, with no prospect of a reduction from the 6 per cent. rate for some time. In the neighboring country banks Chicago can do but little business. Local securities were only fairly active. The Swift stock made some interest on new merger gossip, but it closed at 124½, a point and a half below the highest price. The remainder of the list did not show much change. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Can com	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
130	American Radiator com	51	51	51
5	Canal & Dock	68½	68½	68½
17	Chicago City Ry	212	211	212
20	Chicago Title & Trust	119¾	119¾	119¾
35	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	68	68	68
47	Diamond Match	138	138	138
50	Lake Street Elevated	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
188	National Biscuit com	46	45½	45¾
328	National Biscuit pf	102⅜	102	102⅜
5	National Carbon pf	90	90	90
142	Swift & Co	126	124½	124½
50	Street's Stable Car	31	31	31
125	United Box Board	9½	9⅜	9⅜
406	United Box Board pf	53	52	52⅜
396	Western Stone Co	31½	28	31½
105	West Chicago	86	84	86

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Trading today was the smallest of any day this year, amounting to 9,471 shares and $68,700 bonds. Many of the leading issues were not even quoted. Changes in prices were equally unimportant, the exceptions being Guarantee Trust, which was up 25¼ points, and Indianapolis Street Railway stock, which declined 3 points and recovered 1 point. The percentage of reserve to liability of the local National banks, which last week was 28.1 per cent., is now 27.6 per cent. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Railways	52	52	52
430	Baltimore and Ohio	98½	98⅜	98½
515	Cambria Steel	27	26⅝	26⅞
23	Cambria Iron	47	46⅞	47
400	Con. Lake Superior	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
40	Con. Lake Superior pf	69½	69½	69½
145	Con. Traction of N. J.	68	67½	67½
6	De Long Hook and Eye	10	10	10
40	Electric Company of Am.	9½	9½	9½
14	Guarantee Trust Co	175¼	175¼	175¼
13	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	52	52	52
110	Indianapolis Street Ry	91	90	91
47	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24	24	24
145	Lehigh Valley R. R.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
20	Lehigh Navigation	69	68	68
45	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
389	Pennsylvania Railroad	78¾	78	78¾
90	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
595	Phila. Electric	8 9-16	8 7-16	8 7-16
165	Philadelphia Company	47	47	47
23	Phila. Company pf	49¼	49¼	49¼
4,025	Reading	29¾	29½	29¾
251	United Gas Imp	110⅜	110	110¼
421	United Power Co	49¾	49¾	49¾
40	Union Traction	47	47	47
1,500	U. S. Steel	35¾	35¼	35⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The local market failed to develop anything to-day. The Street is manifesting no special interest in the trading, owing to the local scarcity of money and to the uncertainties through which the whole speculative situation must pass before the first day of January. There was a sale of Atlantic Coast Line "rights" at 4. The stock itself improved. United Railways issues were firmer. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,370 shares of stock and $42,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Ry. common	26	26	26
259	Atlantic Coast Line com	143	140	143
50	Atl. Coast Line rights	4	4	4
600	United Rys. & El. com	18	18	18
100	Nashville Ry. common	4½	4½	4½
15	George's Creek Coal	114	114	114
40	Firemen's Ins. Co	23	23	23

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
13,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83¼	83	83
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s	111½	111½	111½
8,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s	66¼	66¼	66½
1,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
5,000	City Passenger	107	107	107
8,000	City Passenger 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	N. Baltimore 2½s	119½	119½	119½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.17	.16
Best & Belcher	.96	.84
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.60	1.45
Challenge Consolidated	.17	.16
Chollar	.13	.12
Confidence	.65	.63
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.20	1.20
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.24	.22
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.07	.05
Mexican	.56	.60
Occidental Consolidated	.18	.18
Ophir	1.30	1.22
Overman	.31	.27
Potosi	.19	.13
Savage	.13	...
Sag Belcher	.05	.03
Sierra Nevada	.32	.31
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.32	.31
Utah Consolidated	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.19	.18
Silver bars	47⅝	47⅞
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02⅛	.02⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	7½	8¼	7⅞	8½
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Con	1	2	1	2
Anaconda	16	18	16	18
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C. K. & N.	10½	11	10½	10⅝
C. C. Cons	5	6	5⅝	6⅝
Coriolanus	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3½
C., C. & M.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Dante	2½	3	2½	3
Doctor Jackpot	8½	9½	8⅝	9½
Elkton	31	32	31	35
El Paso	64	65	64½	65
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	0	9½	9	9½
Gold Dollar Cons	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59½	60
Golden Fleece	5	12	6	12
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	2¾	2¾	2½	3
Gould	3	4	3¾	4
Gold Exploration	2	3	...	...
Isabella	32½	33	32	32½
Jackpot	9	11	9	11
Keystone	2¾	3	3¼	3½
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Little Puck	3	3¼	3	3¼
Little Bessie	4½	4⅝	4	4½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	5	5	3½	5
Moon Anchor	5	8	6	9
New Haven	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	4½	4⅝
Pinnacle	4	4⅜	4	5
Pointer	1	2	1½	2
Portland	185	188½	185	188½
Rose Maud	2½	3¼	1½	2½
Rose Nicol	1⅞	3	1⅝	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1⅝	2	1⅝	2⅜
Vindicator	100	104	98	104
Work	5	7	5	7½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,470	Amal. Copper	57⅞	58½	57½	58⅜
20	American Ice	10	10¼	10	10¼
30	Am. Locomo. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
8,420	American Sugar	120¾	121	120¾	120½
5,760	A., T. & S. F.	82⅝	83⅛	82¾	83⅛
30	A., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,330	Balt. & Ohio	98½	98⅞	98¼	98⅝
5,570	Brook. Rap. Tr.	64⅞	65⅜	64⅝	65¼
210	Canadian Pacific	127½	128¼	127½	128
80	Ches. & Ohio	45½	46¼	45⅞	46
100	Chi. Gt. West.	24¾	25¼	25¼	25¼
15,620	C., M. & St. P.	172½	173⅜	172	173¼
80	Col. Southern	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
20	Col. & Hock Coal	19½	19½	19½	19½
1,880	Erie	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
240	Hocking Valley	99⅜	102	99¾	101⅜
40	Illinois Central	143⅝	143⅝	143¼	143½
520	Louis. & Nash.	127½	127¾	126⅝	127¼
7,920	Manhattan	148½	149⅝	147½	148⅝
240	Met. Street	139½	140⅞	139½	140
30	Mexican Central	22¼	22½	22	22
120	Mo., K. & T.	25¼	25⅝	25	25¼
4,700	Mo. Pacific	106¼	106¾	106	106⅜
20	N. Y. Central	154½	154½	154¼	154½
120	N. Y., O. & W.	29¼	29¼	29	29
680	Norf. & West.	70	70¼	69⅝	70½
630	Pennsylvania	156½	156⅝	156¼	156¼
40	People's Gas	101	101	100	101
8,490	Reading	59	59¼	58⅞	59⅛
60	Rock Island	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41⅝
6,070	Southern Pacific	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62½
170	Southern Ry.	32	32½	31⅞	32¼
300	Tenn. C. & I.	56

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 8, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
58⅜	58½	29,700	*Amal. Copper Co.	57½	58⅜	57½	58⅜	+1⅝
9¾	10½	400	Am. Hide & Leather	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9¾	...
½	¾	200	Am. Bicycle Co.	¾	¾	¾	¾	−⅛
3½	4	700	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	4	4½	4	4	...
34⅜	34½	800	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅜	34½	34¼	34¼	+⅛
95	98	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97	97	97	97	+1
44	45	320	*Am. Grass Twine.	45	45	45	45	−2½
10⅞	10⅜	100	*Am. Ice Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+½
91½	91½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91⅛	91½	91⅛	91½	...
23	25	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	...
39	40½	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	39	39¼	39	39	+½
90⅜	91½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+¾
120⅜	120¾	8,250	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120	121	120	120⅝	+⅜
160½	162	20	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	161	161	161	161	...
75	79	20	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	...
87½	88	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	86	87½	86	87½	+½
82½	82⅝	10,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82¼	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+⅛
98⅜	99	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98⅜	98½	98⅜	+⅞
96⅜	96⅝	7,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝	+⅞
93	95	110	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
65¼	65¼	14,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65	65⅜	64⅜	65¼	+1
128	128¼	5,300	Canadian Pacific	128¼	128¼	127⅝	128⅛	+⅝
46	46½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+¾
33½	34	300	Chicago & Alton	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+⅛
70⅜	71	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	71	71	71	71	+⅜
25	25⅜	200	Chicago Great West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+⅛
173⅜	173½	30,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	172½	173⅝	171⅞	173⅜	+1⅜
190	191	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
220½	221½	300	Chicago & Northw.	220	220⅜	220	220⅜	+¾
32½	32⅜	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+½
13⅜	14½	100	Chicago Union Trac.	14	14	14	14	...
96½	97½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+⅛
85	86	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	85	85⅞	85	85⅞	+⅛
29	29½	1,800	Colorado & Southern.	28½	29⅛	28¼	29⅛	+⅞
68	68½	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	...
43	43¼	600	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼	+1
19⅝	19⅞	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+⅜
211	212	150	Consolidated Gas	211½	211½	211½	211½	+½
117¼	117½	1,700	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117¾	117	117½	+1¼
28	28⅝	320	Corn Products	28	28	28	28	−⅛
248	250	160	Del., Lack. & West.	249	249	249	249	+4
39½	40	100	Denver & R. G.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅛
89½	90	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	89¾	89¾	89⅝	89⅝	−⅛
34½	36	100	Detroit Southern pf.	35	35	35	35	...
4⅞	⅞	100	*Distilling of Am., ctfs.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
33½	33⅝	3,500	Erie	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33½	+⅛
64⅝	64½	700	Erie 1st pf.	64⅛	64¼	64	64½	+⅛
45⅜	46	500	Erie 2d pf.	45⅜	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+1
62⅞	63	1,300	Evans. & T. H.	61⅜	63	61⅜	63	+2
65	68½	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	66	66	66	66	−1
178½	179	700	General Electric	177	179	177	179	+2½
102½	193	2,000	Great Northern pf.	188	193	188	193	+5
101½	101¾	11,660	Hocking Valley	99	101⅞	99	101⅜	+2⅝
95½	96	2,500	Hocking Valley pf.	94½	96½	94½	96¼	+1⅞
143⅛	143¾	527	Illinois Central	143¼	143¼	143⅛	143½	+¼
17½	18	100	International Paper	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
30¼	30½	200	Iowa Central	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	+½
68	68½	100	Iowa Central pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	−½
78½	79	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78½	78	78½	+½
46	47	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	46½	46¾	46	46	−½
31⅞	32	200	Kansas City South.	31¾	32	31¾	32	+¼
54	55	400	Kansas City South. pf.	55⅛	55¼	55⅛	55¼	+¼
34	36	200	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	−1½
127¾	127¾	4,350	Louisville & Nashville.	127¼	127½	126⅜	127⅛	+¼
148½	148⅝	13,000	Manhattan Elevated	148½	149¼	147½	148½	+⅜
100	110	10	Maryland Coal pf.	100	100	100	100	...
140	140¼	4,525	*Met. Street Ry.	139¾	140⅜	139⅝	140¼	+1
22	22¾	2,100	Mexican Central	22⅛	22⅜	21⅝	22	−⅛
107½	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	+⅛
74½	74⅞	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅝	+⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+⅛
55¾	56	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56	56	56	56	+⅛
103½	103⅝	8,200	Missouri Pacific	106	106¼	103⅞	106¼	+⅛
101½	102¼	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+⅛
26½	26⅞	400	*National Lead Co.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+⅛
15¾	16	100	National R. R. of Mex.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	−⅛
154⅝	154⅜	4,100	New York Central	154½	154⅝	153⅞	154½	+⅛
20⅛	20½	1,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¼	20½	28⅝	20	−⅛
69⅞	70¼	4,200	Norfolk & West., x d.	69¾	70¼	69¾	70	+½
92	93½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
115	118	100	North American	118	118	118	118	+3
38¼	38⅜	200	Pacific Mail	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	−⅜
156⅜	156⅝	9,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	156⅜	156½	155⅞	156⅜	+¼
100½	101½	100	People's Gas, Chicago.	101	101	101	101	...
80	90	100	Père Marquette	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
58¾	59	200	Pressed Steel Car.	59½	59½	59	59	...
230	235	60	Pullman Company	230	230	230	230	...
87	87½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88¾	87	86¾	87	−¼
50⅜	50¾	13,600	Reading	50	50⅜	58¾	50¼	+½
84½	85¾	50	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	...
19¾	19⅞	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19½	19¾	19⅛	19¼	−⅛
42	42⅛	5,130	Rock Island.	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42	+⅛
81½	82	1,400	Rock Island pf.	82	83	82	82	+¾
22	22½	520	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22¼	22½	22	22½	...
70½	70¾	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+2½
72	72½	500	St. L. & San Fran.	71½	72	71½	72	+½
26½	28	200	St. Louis Southw.	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
61½	62	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61½	61¾	61½	61½	...
57	58½	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	58½	58⅝	58¼	58½	+⅛
62½	62¾	8,125	Southern Pacific	62½	62¾	62¼	62⅝	+⅛
32	32¼	1,851	Southern Railway. Ext.	32	32⅛	31⅞	32	+⅛
92	92½	300	South. Ry. pf. Ext.	92⅜	92½	92¼	92¼	+⅛
5¼	5⅜	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
56	57½	200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	57⅝	56	57⅜	56	+½
41	41½	2,700	Texas Pacific	41¼	41½	41	41½	+⅜
28¼	28¾	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝	−⅛
46½	46⅞	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46¾	46⅞	46½	46½	−⅛
115¾	116	205	Twin City R. T.	115⅜	115¾	115¾	115⅝	−¾
12½	13	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12½	13	13	13	+½
78½	78⅝	320	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78½	78¼	78¼	78½	+½
99⅜	99¾	12,200	Union Pacific	99⅝	99⅞	99½	99¾	+⅛
92	92¼	2,200	Union Pacific pf.	91¾	92¼	91⅝	92¼	+⅛
13⅛	13⅞	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
12½	12⅝	700	*U. S. Leather.	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
36⅜	36⅞	11,050	U. S. Steel.	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅞	+⅛
83⅜	83⅝	4,750	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅛	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	+⅜
22¼	22⅜	1,150	U. S. Realty & Con.	22¼	22½	22	22⅛	+⅛
68½	68¾	150	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68½	68¾	68½	68½	...
60¾	61½	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61	61	60½	60½	−½
30	31	100	*Vulcan Detinning	30½	30½	30½	30½	+½
79	80¼	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80	80	80	80	...
28¾	28⅞	700	Wabash	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¼	−⅛
42⅝	42⅞	3,900	Wabash pf.	42¾	42¾	42	42⅝	−⅛
88¼	88½	1,300	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	87⅞	88¼	+⅛
24	24	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+¾
25½	25½	400	Wisconsin Central	26	26	25½	25½	...
50¼	51	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+¼

Sales..... 280,268 *Unlisted.

Dividends.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1902.
Notice to holders of The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 5) of $1.00 per share on The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed 4% Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be paid on January 2d, 1903, by The Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

For the purposes of such payment the transfer books of said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at close of business on December 13th 1902, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1903.

Checks will be mailed by The Mercantile Trust Company. F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Assistant Treasurer,
New York City, December 4, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid January 2, 1903, to the shareholders of this Company's stocks, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of December, 1902, and open at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of January, 1903. GEORGE T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

New York Mortgage & Security Company.
149 Broadway, New York City.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) was declared, payable January 1, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on December 22, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 6, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.
December 4, 1902.

United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco.
December 8, 1902.

A Dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 3d, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Saturday, December 20, 1902. Transfer Books will be closed on December 20th at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on January 3d, 1903. W. J. DUANE, Secretary.

American Grass Twine Company.
New York, December 8th, 1902.

The Directors of American Grass Twine Company have this day declared a fourth quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT., payable January 2, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1902. The transfer books will be closed in New York from December 15, 1902, to January 3d, 1903. C. P. HOWLAND, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 5th, 1902.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 2d, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 13th, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Nov. 24, 1902.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, December 20, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on December 20th at 3 o'clock P. M.; reopened January 3, 1903. GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

The Commercial Cable Company,
New York, December 2, 1902.

Dividend No. 54.—The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. and a bonus of One Per Cent. will be paid January 2, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1902. The transfer books will be closed December 20th, 1902, and reopened January 2, 1903. E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
114 Liberty Street, New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

A regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the International Steam Pump Co. will be paid January 2nd, 1903. The Common Stock transfer books will close December 11, 1902, and will reopen January 3, 1903. MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

The Germania Life Insurance Company

The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 29 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1902, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CARL HEYE, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

International Steam Pump Co.
Notice of Special Meetings of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of the International Steam Pump Co.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 243 Washington Street, in the City of Jersey City, New Jersey, on the twenty-second day of December, 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The purposes of the meeting are:

1.—To sanction and confirm a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors for the issue of $3,500,000 of debentures.

2.—To authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Company by the issue of 35,000 additional shares of common stock of the par value of $100 per share, so that the capital stock as increased will consist of 185,000 shares of common stock instead of 150,000 shares as at present constituted.

3.—To authorize the insertion in the debentures referred to in the aforesaid Resolution of a provision for the conversion of said debentures or any part thereof at the option of the holder into common stock of the Company, part of the increased issue to be authorized on a basis of the issue of ten shares of such stock for each $1,000 of debentures.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the evening of the 11th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the morning of the 3d day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
JAMES H. SNOW, Secretary.

Office of the
New Central Coal Company of Maryland,
Room 54, 1 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 12th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 1902. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 4th at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 10th, at 10 A. M. M. BAXTER, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's Office in the City of New York, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1902, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on December 18th at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the morning of December 27th, 1902.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Laclede Gas Light Company.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Laclede Gas Light Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9 A. M.

Transfer books will close December 19th, 1902, and reopen January 21st, 1903.
By order of the Board.
EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of A. G. HYDE & SONS will be held at the office of the company, No. 363 B'way, New York City, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. A. P. DARGUE, Sec'y.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 9, 1902.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at its banking room, No. 190 Fifth Av., Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Lost and Found.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 1,094 for nineteen shares of the stock of The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., in the name of Cora T. Underhill, and Certificate No. 1,095 for nineteen shares of the stock of The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., in the name of Lillian W. Underhill, have been lost; and that application has been made to said company to issue new certificates in place of those lost as above stated. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or otherwise dealing in or with said certificates, or either of them.

Dated Stamford, Conn., November 17th, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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List of desirable STOCK & BOND INVESTMENTS, also carefully prepared daily market letter giving quotations and valuable information, free on application.
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Stock, Bonds and Grain,
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88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
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Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough, Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary.

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WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
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DIRECTORS:
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ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS ESTATE OF SUSAN MILN, DEC'D.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co., 1st 4s, 1938.
$10,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 1st 6s, 1927.
$23,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Mich. Cent. Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gtd. Regstd. Ctfs., 1998.
$10,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Lake Shore Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gtd. Regstd. Ctfs., 1998.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry Co. 1st 4½ Gold Guar. Bds., 1922.
$10,000 St. Paul & No. Pacific Ry. 6 p. c. Regstd. Ctfs., 1923.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$15,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1906.
$27,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$10,000 United States 3 p. c. Regstd. Loan of 1898, due 1908-1918.
$12,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$9,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Skg. fd. 4s, 1937.
$5,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of N. Y., 1st 5s, 1910.
50 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
84 shs. Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. common.
200 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Pfd.
318 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
87 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
30 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
11 shs. Union Insurance Co. of Phila.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
149 shs. Erie Gas Co. of Penn.
100 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Limited, of N. Y.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
10 shs. United States Leather Pref'd.
11 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
30 shs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
29 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
8 shs. Hocking Valley R. R. common.
$700 United States 4 p. c. Bonds, 1907.
38 shs. Rechester Nat. Bank.
18 shs. People's Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
$5,000 Minn. & Eastern Ry. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1909.
$5,000 North Wisconsin Ry. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1930.
$10,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. Ry. 1st 6s, 1918.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
625 shs. Cranford Company.
208 shs. Seventh National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
60 shs. American Axe & Tool Co.
$20,000 Newburg, Dutchess & Conn. R. R. Income Regstd. Bds., 1977.
3 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pref'd.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
$29,000 N. Y. City District Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co. Receipt).
$14,000 Upper N. Y. City 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co. Receipt).
$3,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
200 shs. Ramapo Water Co. (Hypd.).
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Consol. Bds. (Certf. of Dep.).
200 shs. National City Bank.
7 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
10 shs. Jefferson Bank.
25 shs. Audit Co. Pref'd.
3 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
187 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd. $50 scrip.
$14 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d Pfd. scrip.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Columbia National Bank.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
75 shs. N. Y. Mtge. & Security Co.
100 shs. Denver & Southwestern R. R. common.
200 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.
10 shs. Seventh National Bank.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
283 shs. Chicago Transfer & Clearing Co.
$12,000 New York & Wilkesbarre Coal 1st 6s, 1932.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 2d 5s, 1914.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
3,000 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. common.
100 shs. Pacific Coast Co. 1st Pfd.
165 shs. National City Bank.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
52 shs. Central National Bank.
18 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
$6,000 Providence Ice Co. Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
67 shs. Providence Ice Co. Pfd.
22 shs. Providence Ice Co. common.
2,500 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
$8,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$10,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s, 1918.
304 shs. Industrial Federation of America.
1 sh. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
12 shs. National Bank of North America.
1 sh. Mutual Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
300 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manfg. Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manf. Co. common.
25 shs. Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. Pfd.
2½ shs

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA | B'way & 35th St. Tel. 703-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST 7 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO. IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."
Beginning Monday "HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,029-38. | Matinées Wed. & Saturday Prices, 25c. to $1.50.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
280TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.
NEXT SUNDAY, SECOND POP. CONCERT. SOUSA. NEW PROG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., at 8.—LE PROPHETE (Revival.) Schumann-Heink, Marcella Alvarez, Edouard de Reszke, Journet, Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 13, at 8. Pop. Prices.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Dani, Coppenani. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 14, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices.—Third Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff; Dani, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Eve., Dec. 11, FRANZ KNEISEL
SAT Aft., Dec. 13, ANTON VAN ROOY
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50C. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 4th Week. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI. THE ETERNAL CITY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
—LAST THREE WEEKS.—
of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.
Monday, Dec. 29.—"THE BILLIONAIRE."

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE | MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Extra Matinées Christmas and New Years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A pure melodrama with thrilling effects.
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Matinées Wednesday & Sat. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. "IMPRUDENCE."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | THE CAVALIER.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING | Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE MASTERFULNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 3 Weeks—Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
MR. [illegible] GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
E. S. WILLARD.
Evenings, 8:15. THE CARDINAL.
Mat. Saturday. Time Dec. 11th The Professor's Love Story.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
"A monstrous pretty play • • • writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. POPULAR PRICES. Wed. & Sat. Mats.
LAST WEEK—"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
TUESDAY, DEC. 16, "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."

BIJOU MABELLE GILMAN
Eve. at 8:15. IN
MAT. SAT'Y. The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Olcott | LAST WEEK
OLCOTT | Old Limerick Town | All New Songs.
Next Week JOE WELCH in THE PEDDLER.

THE DEWEY | MATINEE TO-DAY. World Beaters Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. The Matrimony Club. Weinwurst Inn.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Last Three Weeks. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation Edward Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. "FAD AND FOLLY"
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Mr. Creston Clarke as HAMLET.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. LAVIES OF RUSSIA

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY IN "The Only Way."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107 St. Mat. Wed., 25c.
A RAGGED HERO.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND—Dan Daly | THE NEW CLOWN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, Wed., Thur., & Sat. Ev., Moser's comedy, "Der Bureaukrat." Fri., "Emilia Galotti."

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. Herbert Stock Co. & Bijou Fernandez. JANE
3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. "A MONTANA OUTLAW"

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Fine Dwellings Change Hands—The Day's Dealings by Brokers—To-day's Auction Offerings.

Pease & Elleman have sold for Miss Mary P. Hoadly, widow of ex-Gov. George Hoadly, the five-story dwelling, 33 East Fiftieth Street, 45 by 64.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for George E. Weed the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 7 West Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.5. No confirmation could be obtained yesterday of a report that the Plaza Realty Company, owners of the Plaza Hotel, are the buyers of the parcel.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold 133 East Fifty-fifth Street for Richard P. Wainwright to Park E. Bell, who will convert the house into one of the American basement type.

John H. Berry has sold for Benjamin A. Jackson, to a client for investment, the five-story loft building, 35 and 37 Wooster Street, 50 by 100.

J. C. Grasmuk has bought, through his attorney, David W. Rockmore, 196, 198, and 200 Waverley Place, between West Tenth and Charles Streets, a plot 56.6 by 75, upon which an apartment house will be erected.

John A. Prigge has sold, through Pease & Elleman, 921 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Eightieth Street, a four-story brick flat, on lot 25 by 100.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for Max C. Baum the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, 27 by 100.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold to a client the dwelling, 131 West Sixty-third Street, 17 by 100.

M. Bargebuhr has sold to Henry Marx the dwelling on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 75.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Duane S. Everson the plot of four lots on the east side of Cooper Street, 100 feet north of Hawthorne Street.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Mead & Haft, to Max Marx, the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 101.3 by 35 by 99.11 by 21.11.

Gordon S. McCready & Co. have sold for Isabella M. Repley the three-story dwelling 37 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Herman Cohen the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

Robert W. Beck has sold the four-story dwelling 151 West Ninety-seventh Street, lot 100.11, to Charles Robinson, who gives in exchange the five-story flat 209 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9.

Nathan Glassheim has bought, through Charles Galewski, the four-story tenement 219 West Twenty-seventh Street, 18.6 by 98.9.

Aaron Goldman and Louis Marks have bought 43, 45, and 45½ Hester Street, old buildings on plot 58.4 by 75.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to the Cushman estate the four-story flat 182 Ninth Avenue, 25 by 60.

William J. Roome negotiated the recent sale of 50 Macdougal Street for the Bogardus estate. The buyer is a builder, who will erect a six-story tenement on the lot.

Herman Cohen has sold the three-story building 38 Avenue B, northwest corner of Third Street, 24 by 80.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Mrs. Mary Moore 252 West Fifty-third Street, three-story and basement dwelling, 18.9 by 50 by 100.5.

Montgomery & Seltz have sold for A. Lyons 155 East Sixty-third Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16 by 100.5.

B. A. Klein and a Mr. Marx on Dec. 5 sold for James A. Tripp to Morris Weinstein and H. E. Distelhurst 58 Gouverneur Street, five-story front and four-story rear tenements, on lot 25 by 100. THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 6 stated that Klein had sold the property to Marx.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the property 54 Market Street, 25.4 by 87.6.

Plans have been filed for the twelve-story hotel to be erected by the Construction Realty Company at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, on a plot 75 by 101.3. Architects Mulliken & Moeller have estimated the cost of the structure at $600,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Century Realty Company, held yesterday, Charles T. Barney, John D. Crimmins, and Charles W. Morse were elected Directors of the company. The other members of the board, as now constituted, are H. B. Hollins, Oakleigh Thorne, Robert H. McCurdy, W. F. Havemeyer, R. G. Park, Ernst Thalmann, Henry F. Shoemaker, Charlton T. Lewis, Warner Van Norden, James Jourdan, Charles F. Hoffman, E. C. Potter, John C. Tomlinson, W. H. Chesebrough, and George E. Coleman.

Charles E. Durose reports the following leases: 8 Lafayette Place, to M. J. Fitzgerald; the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, for the United States Trust Company, to Francis R. O'Neill, who will improve the property; the northeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, for Conron Brothers Company, to Magie & Crosbie, and 513 Hudson Street, for A. Sartirano & Co., to the Bell Metal Furniture Company.

The only auction offering scheduled for yesterday, a foreclosure involving 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, was adjourned sine die.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Herman Herst, Jr., referee, 345 and 347 Grand Street, south side, 42.9 feet east of Ludlow Street, 42.9 by 75, five-story brick and iron building; 320 Lenox Avenue, east side, 17.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Fifty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 150 by 100.5 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling, frame buildings, and vacant.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 184.3 by 100.3, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,650 and 2,652 Park Avenue, east side, 391.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 1,056 Fifth Avenue, east side, 106.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,388; subject to other mortgages for $80,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpoel, referee, 148 and 150 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,728.

By Adrian H. Muller & San, foreclosure sale, John H. Thompson, Jr., referee, 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,718.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 229 to 230 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 304.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 124.2 by 98.9 and irregular, five-story brick factory, with one-story extension, together with engines and machinery.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Norman G. Johnson, referee, 174 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,239.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, southwest corner, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 101.3 by 100.5 and 75; Construction Realty Company of 112 West Forty-second Street, owner; Mulliken & Moeller of 7 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $600,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, west side, 500 feet west of railroad crossing, for a one-story frame shed, 15 by 20; I. G. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil Road, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $200.

Alterations.

Nos. 198 to 202 Delancey Street, to three five-story brick tenements, with stores; F. Burrell, of 100 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, owner; F. Laylies of 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 67 and 69 Forsyth Street, to four five-story brick tenements, with stores; J. & W. Bachrach of 26 Liberty Street, owners; H. Rockmore of 2½ Delancey Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Amusements.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 10, at 3.
RAOUL PUGNO
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Aft., Dec. 14, at 8.
25 cents to one Dollar | Creatore and his band Seats 25 cents to one Dollar. | 25 cents to one Dollar

WEST END THEATRE THE 4 COHANS.
Sunday Night at 8:30 Creatore and his Band.
Next week, engagement of notable Geo. W. Lederer's Co., "THE WILD ROSE."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 89th St, 100.8x200; 96th St, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11; Boulevard, n e corner of 96th St, 201.10 to 97th St x112.8x— to 96th St x86.8; Barclay St, 42, this parcel leasehold; Ellen L. Fifield and others to William P. Dillingham and others, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100 x100; John Renehan to Max Danziger..... Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 44.6 ft s of 3d St, 22x 76; George Gruenwald to Betty Gluck, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 44.6 ft s of 3d St, 22x 76; Betty Gluck to Herman Popper, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, 750, e s, 145 ft s of 158th St, 25.2x102.3x25.5x102.4; Robert E. Lavelle to John J. Bowe, (mtg $5,000) Nom.

COOPER ST, s e s, 100 ft n e of Hawthorne St, 100x100; Annie E. Brown and others to Max Marx..... Exch.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 550 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x100; Thomas A. Campbell to Mary A. Campbell and others, (mtg $900)..... Nom.

FOREST AV, w s, 199 ft s of 166th St, 19.9x87.3x19.11x87.3; New York Building Loan Banking Company to E. F. Bliss, Jr., (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

GEORGE ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100x150; Robert R. Booth and others, heirs, to Frances C. Hatto, B. & S..... 1

GORE LOT, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St, runs s 9.11x n 16.5x e 13.5; Robert C. Ferguson to W. H. Bliss, 1-5 part..... 25

GORE LOT, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St, runs s 9.11x n 16.5x e 13.5; William H. Scott to William H. Bliss, B. & S..... 1

GORE LOT, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St; David Silberstein to William H. Bliss, B. & S..... 1

GORE LOT, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St; Marianna Ferguson, widow, to William H. Bliss, quitclaim, and all title..... 1

GORE LOT, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St; Mary Meissel, executrix, to William H. Scott, quitclaim..... 1

GORE LOT, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av and 50 ft n of 86th St; Frances K. Lipman and others, executors, to William H. Scott, quitclaim..... 1

GRAND ST, 377 and 377½, s s, 25 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x70; Gertrude A. Fincke to Morris Kosven, (mtgs $30,000,) other considerations and..... 27

GRAND ST, 157, s s, 17.6x85.1x17.2x35.2; David E. Lurch to William E. Lurch, quitclaim..... 100

HENRY ST, 200, s s, 271 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.10x100; Rosa Jackson to Max Cohen, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, 496, e s, 39.5 ft s of Christopher St, 21.6x84.3x21.9x81.6; Hudson St, 492, e s, 82.5 ft s of Christopher St, 21.6x99.1x24.10x87; Frederick A. Pell, executor, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, all liens..... 1

HUDSON ST, 496, e s, 39.5 ft s of Christopher St, 21.6x84.3x21.9x81.6; Hudson St, 492, e s, 82.5 ft s of Christopher St, 21.6x99.1x24.10x87; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Emanuel Alexander, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 166th St, 98.3x87.6x97.11x87.6; William Schlieber, Jr., trustee, to Thomas J. Quinn..... 13,750

LOTS 27 and 28, map of 107 lots of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Charles Hicks..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,000, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.0x95; Henry Dale to Martin A. Dewey, (mtg $42,500)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,000, w s, 76.8 ft s of 78th St, 25.0x95; Martin A. Dewey to Henry Dale, (mtgs $60,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 313, e s, 25.9 ft s of 42d St, 17.6x95; Emil Goldmark, referee, to William Rosenzweig and others..... 101,000

RIVER AV, s e corner of Palisade Av, 412.6x150x885x153; Lizzie T. Sackett to Henry W. Sackett..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 235, s s, 25 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; David Rothschild to Henry Kalchheim and others, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, s s corner of Columbia St, 45.8x65.10x45.8x65.8; Simme Tobish to Rosie Kirschenbluth, (mtgs $48,000)..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 948, begins at a point 45 ft n of 137th St and 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 90.10x n 31.1x w 82.7x s 30 to beginning; Walter A. Dick to Pauline Frank, (mtgs $29,500,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 68.4 ft s of 162d St, 31.8x112.8x25x131.9; Marie T. Duer, executrix, to Seth M. Milliken..... 9,750

ST. RAYMOND AV, w s, Lot 120, map of property of H. Rose, 25x100; John Flood to Eugene J. Moriarty..... Nom.

WALTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 177th St, 25x85; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees..... 750

WEST ST, e s, 44.11 ft n of 12th St, 0.1x 90; Everett P. Wheeler and others, individually and as executors, to Margaret Fay..... Nom.

4TH ST, 230 East, 24x93.2; Abraham Goodman and another to Jacob Fish, (mtg $14,500)..... 100

7TH AV, 556, n w s, 24.8x100; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Leo M. Klein..... 40,000

7TH AV, 556, n w s, 24.8x100; Leo M. Klein to Cornelius J. Ryan, Jr., (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

8TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Railroad Av, 30x 86.4; Abigail J. Purdy to Franz X. Wagner..... 4,100

10TH AV, n e corner of 48th St, 20x81.6; William Rankin to Thomas McEntegart, quitclaim..... Nom.

12TH AV, n e corner of 134th St, 49.11x 100; 134th St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; 12th Av, s e corner of 132d St, 100x99.11; Hamilton Bank of New York City to Martin D. Fink..... Nom.

21ST ST, 209 West, 25x98.9; Charles K. Robinson to Robert W. Beck, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

21ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of 4th Av, 20x69.6x 20x70.6; Patrick J. Byrnes to Rachel Stirk, (mtg $7,000)..... 15,000

32D ST, 122, s s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 98.9; Helen M. Kelly and others to William G. Loew, B. & S., (mtg $10,000)..... 22,275

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Thomas Charlton to Winfield S. Gilmore, (mtg $23,000)..... 19,000

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Winfield S. Gilmore to Crouch & Fitzgerald, a corporation, (mtg $13,000)..... 19,000

54TH ST, 232 and 254 West, 50x100.5; Margaret O'Connor to George D. Sherman, (mtg $36,000)..... 37,000

54TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x½ block, with strip on west side; Van Publishing Company to Margaret O'Connor, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

56TH ST, 417 West, 25x100.5; Helena Rexer to Daniel J. Cummings, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

67TH ST, 39, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.5; Hary H. Hazelton to Arthur H. Scribner..... Nom.

85TH ST, 117, n s, 215.6 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Moses Davis to Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, (mtg $10,000, R S $1.50,) re-recorded..... 15,000

87TH ST, n s, 96 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; Dorothea Kohl to Ernst Finkbeiner, (mtg $14,000)..... 22,000

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.8; William P. Dillingham and others, executors, to Nelson D. Stilwell, all liens; other consideration and..... 100

80TH ST, 338 West, s s, 161.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; John L. Cutler, Jr., to Helen L. Cutler, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

90TH ST, 119, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.8; James J. Jones to Catherine D. Lantry, (mtg $17,000)..... 24,250

95TH ST, 20, s s, 117.9 ft w of Madison Av, 16x100.8; Walter M. Friedenberg to Jacob Wolf and others, (mtgs $27,000).. Nom.

99TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company to John S. Carlson, (mtg $25,000).. Nom.

102D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees..... 14,000

108TH ST, 75 East, 17x100.11; Lena C. Niederman to Celia Blumenthal, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 301.6 w of Boulevard, 19 x100.11; Daniel R. Kendall to Hosanna M. Dadirrian, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

118TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x½ block; Louis Cohen to Myer Cohen, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

123D ST, n s, 158.1 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.6x 100.11; Isabelle M. Ripley to Lawrence E. Halpin, (mtgs $13,000)..... Nom.

123D ST, n s, 158.1 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.6x 100.11; Lawrence E. Halpin to Henry D. Mirick, (mtgs $13,000)..... Nom.

154TH ST, 421, n s, 212.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 21x99.11; Max Marx to Duane S. Everson, (mtg $11,000,) other considerations and..... 100

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBIA ST, 94; Barnet Sussman and others to Nathan Bonhak, 2 9-12 years.. $2,400

GRAND ST, 58; Ephraim Drucker to Edward Bergonzi and another, 5 years 3 months..... 600

LENOX AV, 306; Samuel K. Johnson to Patrick J. O'Brien, 3 years..... $1,200, 1,500

NORFOLK ST, 162; Stanton St, 140; Henry C. Patterson to Max Goldberg, 5 years..... 936

PLEASANT AV, 440; Alexander Landero to James Gregg, 3 years..... 600

WASHINGTON AV, 1,507; Herman Niebuhr and another to Adolph Sundmacker, 5 years..... 720

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 175 ft s of Olin Av; John W. Fincke, executor, to United States of America, by Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, 10 years..... 900

3D AV, 2,207; Charles P. Cohn to Steinhardt Brothers & Co., 5 years..... 2,800

4TH AV, 57; John W. Huchling to Gustav A. Beckmann and others, 12 5-12 years..... 4,500

5TH AV, 1,401; Anne Maguire to Daniel Linden, 5 years..... 1,500

7TH AV, n w corner of 23d St; Estelle Dean, executrix, to Tillman & Dreyson, 3 years..... 6,000

8TH AV, 2,102; John Friedrich to August Bruns, 4 years..... $680, 720

8TH AV, 2,102; John Friedrich to Charles Meyer, 4 years..... $680, 720

11TH ST, 514 East; Henry J. Wirth to George Grunewald, 3½ years..... 1,200

38TH ST, 407 West; Rudolph Federroll to Julius Kuschke, 2 1-3 years and 25 days. 420

38TH ST, 49 West; Henry L. Morris, trustee, to Walstein M. Tompkins, 5 years.. 2,800 to 3,000

46TH ST, 446 West; Magdalena Wittendorfer to James J. Quinn, 5 years..... 420

52D ST, 180 West; Charles J. Bonner to Patrick Killen, 5 years..... 780

103TH ST, 331 East; Frank Garofalo to Domenico Ilario, 3 years..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARONOWITZ, Annie, to Esther Flaum; Goerck St, 34, prior mortgage $11,200, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... $5,000

ALLERTON, Henrietta L., widow, to German Savings Bank; 136th St, 145 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... $8,000

BACHARACH, Yette, or Henriette, widow, to Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 80th St, 172 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

BECK, Robert W., and another to Lillian G. Johnson; 21st St, 230 West, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 4,000

BOLTON, Lavinia M., to Thomas Booth; Daly Av, (no side given,) 390 ft s of Tremont Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BRODERICK, William J., to West Side Savings Bank; Morton St, 52, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

BRESLIN, Hugh, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 182, map of Section 2 St. Raymond Park, due Jan. 1, 1903..... 300

BRAENDER, Philip, to German Savings Bank; 10th St, s s, 248.3 ft e of University Pl, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 80,000

CROMWELL, Oliver E., to Claire L. Taylor; William St, s e s, at n e s of Frankfort St, ½ part, 4 years, 5½ per cent..... 50,000

CARLSON, John S., to Bradley & Currier Company; 99th St, 6 West, installments..... 3,000

COWL, George G., to Francis H. Robinson; ¼ part and all title to estate, both real and personal, of which James Cowl died seized, installments, 6 per cent.... 2,000

CUMMINGS, Daniel J., to Herbert B. Rexer; 56th St, 417 West, prior mtg $12,500, 1 year..... 5,000

CONGREGATION KEHILATH JESHURun to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 85th St, n s, 215.6 ft e of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

COHEN, Max, to Rose Jackson; Henry St, e s, 25 ft e of Jefferson St, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DADIRRIAN, Hosanna M., and another to Continental Trust Company; 113th St, n s, 361 ft w of Boulevard, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years..... 8,500

DOLAN, James, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 34 and 35; map 107 lots, Hudson Park, 2 years..... 1,000

DANZIGER, Max, to John Renehan; Audubon Av, n w corner of 173d St, 1 year. 16,000

DEWEY, Martin A., to Letitia S. Sands, trustee; Madison Av, 1,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 60,000

ESSIG, Dorothea, to Edwin S. Gifford; Anthony Av, w s, 50 ft n of Minerva Pl, old line, 3 years..... 2,500

FITZPATRICK, William, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Spring St, 150, s w s, at s e s of Thompson St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

FINK, Martin D., to Hamilton Bank; 12th Av, n e corner of 134th St; also 134th St, n s, 100 ft e of 12th Av; also 152d St, s e corner of 12th Av, 1 year.. 24,000

FINKBEINER, Ernst, to Frederick Schuck; 87th St, n s, 96 ft w of East End Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.... 14,000

FINKBEINER, Ernst, to Frederick Schuck; 87th St, n s, 96 ft w of East End Av, due Jan. 1, 1905..... 5,000

GLUCKAUF, Finetta, Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; 91st St, 169 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,500

GLUCK, Betty, to George Gruenewald; Avenue A, e s, 44.6 ft s of 3d St, prior mortgage $10,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HOPKINS, Marie L., to Louis Silverman; 50th St, 38 West, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HATTO, Frances C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; George St, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, demand..... 6,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to American Mortgage Company; Hudson St, 492, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; Hudson St, 496, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

HELBIG, Albert, to Charles Bartsch; Columbus Av, n s, being Lots 35 and 36, map 211 lots Downing estate, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 300

HICKS, Charles, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 27 and 28, map 107 lots, Hudson Park, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 700

ISAACS, Reuben, to Bella Isaacs and another; 60th St, 217 East, 1 year..... 5,000

KLEIN, Leo M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 556, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

KALCHHEIM, Henry, and another to Lambert Suydam, trustee; Rivington St, s s, 25 ft e of Willett St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KALCHHEIM, Henry, and another to Lambert Suydam; Rivington St, s s, 25 ft e of Willett St, due June 8, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KOSVEN, Morris, to Gertrude A. Fincke; Grand St, 377 and 377½, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

KING, Thomas L., to East River Savings Institution; 13th St, 65 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 14,000

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, and another to New York Savings Bank; Madison Av, 313, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.. 70,000

KLINGENSTEIN, Bernhard, and another to Tillie Klingenstein; Madison Av, 313, prior mtg $70,000, 1 year..... 10,000

LOEW, William G., to Helen M. Kelly; 32d St, 122 East, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

LEVY, Isaac, to Harlem Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 33.4 ft s of 143d St; also Willis Av, w s, 50 ft s of 148d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

McENTEGART, Thomas, to James Everard; 10th Av, n e corner of 48th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 43,000

McENTEGART, Thomas, to James Everard; 10th Av, s w corner of 57th St, demand, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MURPHY, Annie T., widow, and others to Catharine C. Mullaney; North St, at corner of West St, 3 years, gold..... 1,000

O'DONNELL, Mary F., (formerly Kiernan,) to Anna C. S. Hassey; 2d Av, n w corner of 34th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 1,500

QUINN, Thomas J., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; Jackson Av, n e corner of 166th St, 1 year..... 10,312

RAWCLIFFE, Elizabeth, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; 3d St, n e corner of 17th Av, Wakefield, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SWAN, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 1, 2, 67, and 68, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 5 years..... 2,600

SCHAEFER, Caroline, to Roger Cunningham; Arthur Av, w s, 50.1 ft s of 178th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

STILWELL, Nelson D., to William P. Dillingham and another, executors; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 20, 1903..... 35,000

SCRIBNER, Arthur H., to Allan Marquand; 67th St, 69 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 37,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper; Clay Av, 1,347, 2 years, 6 per

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 4 Apartments Left.

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Inquire superintendent on premises, or
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Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,

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TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

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118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

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One 5-room apartment, $53, and one 6 room apartment $65, 40 and 60 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent on premises.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST
90TH TO 91ST ST.
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Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.

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2,067 7th Av., one door north of 123d St.—Eight right rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; first-class condition; new decorations; immediate possession; evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to Horace S. Ely & Co., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

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Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

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Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

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To avoid any Winter vacancies will make lowest possible rents, five, six rooms, $15 to $20. Lounsbery, 107 West 98th St.

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At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Legal Notices.

Whereas, The partnership heretofore existing and conducted in the City of New York by Albert Loeb, Louis M. Josephthal, and Louis F. Rothschild under the firm name of Albert Loeb & Co., has been terminated by the death of the said Albert Loeb; and

Whereas, The said firm had business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The business of said firm continues to be conducted by the surviving partners, who desire to continue the use of the said partnership name;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, surviving partners of the said firm, do hereby certify and declare that the members intending to continue the use of the said firm name of Albert Loeb & Co., with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

LOUIS M. JOSEPHTHAL,
38 East 73d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD,
137 West 75th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this first day of December, 1902. LOUIS M. JOSEPHTHAL.
LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this first day of December, 1902, before me personally came Louis M. Josephthal and Louis F. Rothschild, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instruments, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. FELIX M. GERNSHEIM,
[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public,
New York County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MOLLESON BROTHERS COMPANY, a domestic Corporation, having its principal business office at No. 18 Reekman Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to LASHER & LATHROP, INCORPORATED.

Dated New York City, November 17th, 1902.
MOLLESON BROTHERS COMPANY,
By HAZARD LASHER, President.
n18-1sw-6w-Tu

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Belleclaire,

BROADWAY AND 77TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
WILL OPEN
for the Reception of Guests Dec. 15.

The most complete combination of Hotel and Apartment House in the city.

From one to six large, light rooms, with bath; telephone and every requisite of comfort and luxury.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE.
MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

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Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

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The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
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One Block from Union Square, N. Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

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Remodeled and improved; one to six rooms, with or without bath; newly furnished and decorated; rents reasonable; public telephone in suites; restaurant; American and European plans.

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19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer,
has the honor to announce a sale of
HIGH GRADE PIANOS,
slightly used and second hand,
by order of
STEINWAY & SONS,
who have taken the majority of these instruments in exchange as part payment toward new Steinways, and the balance from other sources.
This highly important sale takes place
This Tuesday Night,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Prominent in the catalogue will be found

6 Steinways, 4 Knabes,
4 Sohmers, 3 Hardmans,
3 Chickerings, 2 Webers,
FISCHER, EVERETT, HAINES, LINDEMAN, FRANCIS BACON, SHONINGER, DOLL, AND MANY OTHERS OF REPUTE.

—ALSO—

3 Steinway Baby Grands,

in superb condition.
—Exhibition—
PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TO-DAY FROM, 9 A. M. UNTIL TIME OF SALE.
NOTE.—
THIS SALE AFFORDS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE SEEKING HIGH-CLASS INSTRUMENTS.
PIANOS PURCHASED AT THIS SALE WILL BE HELD FOR DELIVERY UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
WISE SAYS:—
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS.

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AUCTION ROOMS, 8 W. 28TH ST.

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DAY AND EVENING UNTIL FRIDAY, DEC. 12
AT 6 P. M.,
IN THE WINTER GARDEN OF
DELMONICO'S,
THE VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS
BY FOREMOST MASTERS,
formed by the late
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AT ABSOLUTE EXECUTOR'S SALE,
IN THE GRAND BALLROOM
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HARRIET W. REED.
Illustrated catalogue mailed on receipt of price, 25c.

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238 5th Av. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-FOURTH SALE BY AUCTION
OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
FOURTH AVENUE OFFICE, 279 Fourth Av. Of unredeemed pledges running from 18,430 to 25,120, and embracing dates of July 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also
NINTH SALE BY AUCTION.
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York
ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE,
186 Eldridge St.
Of unredeemed pledges running from No. 3,735 to 15,221, and embracing dates of July 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also
SECOND SALE BY AUCTION.
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York
FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE
119 West 42d St.
Of unredeemed pledges running from No. 1,099 to No. 2,089, and embracing dates of July 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. To be sold
THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Also Wednesday and Thursday mornings, Dec. 10 and 11 at same hour.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells December 9, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., at southeast corner 3d Avenue and Wendover Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, fixtures and chattels of saloon. Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

William E. Jensen, auctioneer, sells at 2,973 3d Av. toys, dolls, games, and jewelry; sale 2 and 6 P. M.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS CHAPKEVITZ, ABRAHAM SCHIFF, and JULIUS SILVERMAN.—Alleged Bankrupts.

Upon the annexed affidavit of Henry Lesser, verified the 12th day of November, 1902, and upon all proceedings had herein, it is

Ordered and directed that the said Abraham Schiff and Julius Silverman, appear, plead, answer, or demur on the 30th day of December, 1902, to the petition herein filed in the office of this Court on the said 9th day of September, 1902, praying that the said Abraham Schiff and Julius Silverman and Louis Chapkevitz, composing the firm Chapkevitz, Silverman & Schiff, may all be declared involuntary bankrupts, and in case of their failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, an adjudication will be made according to the prayer of the petition, and it is further

Ordered and directed that service of this order may be made upon said Abraham Schiff and Julius Silverman by publication, once a week, for not less than six successive weeks, in The New York Times, which paper is designated by me as the most likely to give notice to the said debtors, said publication to commence not later than the 18th day of November, 1902.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1902.
GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.
n13-1sw6wTu

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Worth Its Weight in Gold.

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Giant Heating and Cooking.....$2.25
Heating only.....$2.00
Large size.....$1.50
Smaller size.....$1.25

Copper and Nickel plated, very ornamental, 25 and 50 cts. extra. Specially adapted for Christmas presents.

New Style Zee-Neet Heater.

NO. 1, 98 CTS. NO. 2, 59 CTS.

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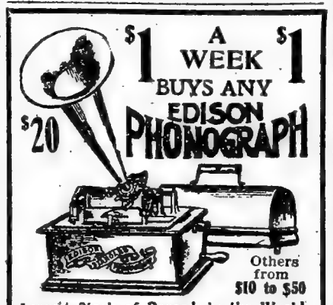

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S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 352 Broadway.—Call up 3186 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,446.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BROKHALME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward H. Brokhalme of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Edward H. Brokhalme was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 9th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES EIRON and MORRIS COHEN, individually and as members of the firm of Eiron & Cohen, bankrupts.—No. 5,391.

To the creditors of Moses Eiron and Morris Cohen, individually and as members of the firm of Eiron & Cohen, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Moses Eiron and Morris Cohen were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated December 9th, 1902.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of PETER HARPER, bankrupt.

By direction of the trustee, Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell to-morrow, Wednesday, at public auction, at the office of Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, at 4 P. M., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large number of accounts due the estate for groceries sold at 2,545 8th Av. and 2,364 Old Broadway, New York City.

M. LINN BRUCE, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 5,305.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS MENDELSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Mendelson of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Mendelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Acting for JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 6, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC MILLER, individually and as a member of the firm of MILLER & LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Miller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22d, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 8th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLY ROTH, bankrupt.—No. 5,442.

To the creditors of Willy Roth of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Willy Roth was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated December 9th, 1902.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Great Holiday
OFFER OF
Harmony Pianos
$1 a Week.

We offer another lot of 600 beautiful Harmony Pianos at

$5 Down and $1 A Week.

This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 or $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way

So you save from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week, including stool and cover.

As the booking of these Pianos will be tremendous we advise a selection at once.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the oldest and most skilled Piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

Our Guarantee

This Is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano.

Four Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.
Milton Pianos, $225.

Pianista Piano Player, $2 a week.

The Pianista Piano Player, the best and simplest one in existence, is now offered by us on these exceptional terms. A child can play a piano with the Pianista.

Our terms are $195—$15 down and $2 a week. This price includes beautiful bench to match.

Every piece of music published can be had for the Pianista.

FREE—To the first fifty purchasers of the Pianista piano player we will give $25 worth of music for it free of charge.

On cash sales pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS AT 142 LINCOLN, AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rent from $3 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

NOTICE.

Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av. near Grand, B'klyn.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano, any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Send for catalogue. 4 East 42d St.

Christmas Piano Bargains!—Weber, $75; Barmore, $90; Weters, $85; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, $55; Gilbert, $115; many others. Biddle's, 6 West 125th, near 5th Av.

100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upwards. Myllus, 12 Union Square.

One "R. M. Bent" upright piano, $100; one "Leidy" organ, $15.00. Storage, 105 South Portland Av., Brooklyn.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 599 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$55 Chickering. Small Upright, $45. Haselton, $40. Mahogany Upright, $90. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,580 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

No Extra Charge for Interest.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Open Evenings
until January 1st.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright (celebrated maker).....$133
Upright (concert used).....190
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.
Upright (taken in trade).....$90
Upright (used one year).....155
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
Upright (good condition).....$100
Square (good maker).....30
528a FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
Upright (used by artists).....$225
Upright (former price $550).....275
$5 TO $8 MONTHLY.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
JACOB DOLL
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS
92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Knabe pianos. Rents, $3 up.

Bargains.—$210 Knabe upright, $6 monthly until paid; $55 Steinway, $3 monthly until paid. Pianos Rented, $3 Monthly.

GOETZ & CO., 87 Court St., Brooklyn.
Open Evenings Until 10 o'clock.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES,
28 Cooper Square, 422 8th Av.,
opposite 5th St., AND near 31st St.

Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's new pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,386—Spring.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 26th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good-will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING:

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half, and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER.
Temporary Receivers.

Machinery.

For Sale—Cheap, one 10x20 slide valve engine and one 10x10 high speed (reliable) engine; can be seen running. The following boilers: One 30 h. p. vertical, 80 pounds pressure; one 5 feet by 16 feet, 70 pounds; one 66 inches by 16 feet, 100 pounds pressure; all Hartford insured. Steel's Laundry, 138-150 Oakland Av., Jersey City, N. J.

BACKUS GAS ENGINES.

If you want cheapest and easiest to operate; catalogues mailed. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.

High-class; carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.

Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.

Book, plans, and terms sent on application. M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager. Telephone, 4,006—38th.

THE BINGHAM,
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
REASONABLE RATES.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

15th St., 321 West.—Newly furnished suite, suitable for two or couple; all conveniences; southern exposure; $6.50 each; excellent table.

16th St., 110 West.—Large and small heated rooms; home cooking; reasonable; homelike.

16th St., 130-132 East.—Small and large rooms to let, with board; desirable location.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4256—18th.

27th St., 34 West, Near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite; excellent table; elegant baths; moderate.

25th St., 247, 249 West.—Renovated heated rooms, A1 board, $5 up; facilities for learning Spanish free.

27th St., 43 West.—A pleasant suite for gentlemen; porcelain baths; fine table; steam heat.

44th St., 221 West, near Broadway.—Large, sunny room, unexpectedly vacated; superior board; references; table board.

48th Street, 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

70th St., 30 West.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful large front room, with dressing room; also very desirable single room; excellent cuisine and service; telephone; reference.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable, large room; every convenience; also single sunny room; good board; references.

126th St., 327 West.—Newly furnished, with best home-made table; desirable locality; three minutes from "L."

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Very desirable rooms, with board, $6 to $25.

The Mary Fis

DUEL ON A FIRE ESCAPE

Detective and a Fleeing Man Shot at Each Other Without Hitting.

Guests of the Hotel Navarre Awakened by the Shooting—Arrest of Two Negroes as Hotel Burglars.

Two negroes were arrested yesterday as the burglars who chloroformed several guests in hotels and robbed them of their valuables. As the men, according to Capt. Titus, have been pictured and numbered in the Rogues' Gallery, the capture is regarded as important. The management of the Hotel Navarre claims that the house detective, Thomas Maxwell, did the work, and the police say that Patrolman Flood made the actual arrest. The prisoners are William Frazer, alias "Pink" Jones, alias "Barney" Murray and Richard Johnson, Frazer being nineteen and Johnson twenty years of age.

The reports of the robberies to the police were that the burglars could have entered the rooms of the hotels by the fire escapes that had landings at the windows. Robberies were reported from the Vendome, Marlborough, Navarre, and other hotels in the neighborhood of the theatre district. William Jerome asserted one day last week that he had been robbed in his room in the Hotel Navarre after he had been chloroformed. That day Robert Jones was caught, according to Thomas Maxwell, the house detective, and formerly a policeman, leaving the hotel with valuables that belonged to a guest. He was placed under arrest and taken to Police Headquarters, where he declared his innocence.

After the first robbery in the Navarre Maxwell had kept watch. The day before the robbery in Mr. Jerome's room he was relieved of his vigil, it being believed that his theory that the burglars entered the rooms by way of the fire escapes had not been proved. On Sunday evening he was ordered back to his post to watch for burglars on the fire escape. Early yesterday morning he was expressing his disappointment to his companion, Maurice McNulty, a hotel porter, when he saw a plank pushed over a fence in the rear and placed against the fire escape. Over it two men went to the iron ladders, and then tried the windows at the several stories. The windows had been guarded with new locks, but the men did not give up.

One of them was at the seventh story, struggling with a window, when the detective, from the fire escape outside the window of a room in which he had watched, commanded the man to surrender. In reply there were three shots from the pistol of the man at the seventh story. The detective replied with his big revolver, and the court echoed with the reports of the firearms.

The intruder on the fire escape started to climb down, and at the next shot from the detective's revolver he dropped two stories, catching hold of one of the rounds of the fire escape. The detective thought that he had hit the man, but, seeing him climbing down again, he shot twice, but missed him. The man fired two more shots at the detective before he jumped to the vacant lot at the rear of the hotel. The detective hurried down the fire escape and climbed the fence, which is eight feet and a half in height. At this point the stories of Policeman Flood and Detective Maxwell differ. The policeman says that he captured the man, who was hiding under a ladder. The detective says that he found the negro behind some lattice work, and surrendered his prisoner to the policeman.

The guests of the hotel were awakened by the shooting, and many of them leaned out of the windows to watch the duel. It was a practice in the hotel yesterday to make wagers as to which man hid under his bed and which one of the women threw a pillow at the man who shot as he fled.

After the captured man, who gave his name as Frazer, had been taken to the police station a search of the yard led to the finding of an overcoat, in one pocket of which was a four-ounce bottle of chloroform.

On information that Frazer furnished Richard Johnson was arrested in his home. He declared his innocence, but he was held. He had been arrested on Nov. 14 on a charge of burglary in the Marlborough Hotel, but had been released by Magistrate Flammer on Nov. 21, the man who alleged that he had been robbed being out of town on business. Frazer was committed by Magistrate Mayo for examination to-day in the West Side Police Court.

RELIEF FOR CALENDARS.

Commission Gets Suggestions for Hurrying Litigation in New York and Kings Counties.

Gov. Odell's commission, appointed to examine into the condition of the courts in New York and Kings Counties, in the County Court House yesterday listened to opinions as to the relief that should be afforded to the crowded calendars. Lawyers, court officials, and business men attended the hearing. Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman of the commission, presided, and with him were Lawrence Godkin, Robert E. Deyo, Edmund Wetmore, Edward Lauterbach, and Gen. Horatio C. King. The absent member was William F. King. J. Noble Hayes was present as legal adviser, and Clarence Bonynge as Secretary.

After the Commissioners had posed for their photographs Charles Stewart Smith spoke in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, complimenting Gov. Odell and the Supreme Court Justices, and saying that the day of corrupt Judges had passed away in New York. He read the Chamber's resolutions declaring that more Justices ought to be appointed, so that no litigant would have to wait more than six months for his cause to be tried.

Alfred R. Conkling of the City Club, who wrote a book on municipal reform, said that the Justices might make their day's work a little longer, sitting regularly until 4:30 or 5 o'clock, and thereby eliminating some of the delay in litigation.

James A. Douglas suggested that time would be saved if the calendars were called at the close of the day instead of in the morning. William S. Katzenstein, lawyer, said that no suit that involved less than $500 ought to be admitted to the Supreme Court. Isidor Wasservogel, another lawyer, proposed the plan of ameliorating conditions in the municipal courts and thereby taking some of the litigation from the higher tribunals. Among other changes, his plan called for the announcing of calendars at 9:30 A. M., and the beginning of trials at 10:30 every morning for five days in the week.

N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Controller, said that the Code of Civil Procedure had been overloaded with provisions that were not matters of practice, while the provisions as to practice had been complicated by hasty enactments suggested by particular cases and not duly considered so as to form consistent parts of the entire system.

The opinions expressed by a dozen or more lawyers varied in details, but most of them were along the line of shifting litigation downward from the Supreme Court to the lower ones.

BREWER'S DIVORCE CASE.

Report of the Referee Recommends a Decree for Frederick W. Woerz.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has approved Referee Franklin Bartlett's report, recommending that a divorce be granted to Frederick W. Woerz of Beadleston & Woerz, whose brewery is in West Tenth Street.

The case was remarkable in several respects. One feature of it was the voluntary granting of temporary counsel fees of $250 and alimony of $50 a week. Justice Steckler appointed Col. Bartlett as referee.

The Woerz home is at 1 East Sixty-third Street. The lawyers for the husband were Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and for Mrs. Woerz appeared A. L. and S. D. Jacobs. The papers in the case have been sealed by order of the court. It has been learned, however, that the brewer's suit was based on investigation made by private sleuths who were employed to travel after Mrs. Woerz in London and Paris. In the papers a foreign nobleman's name and that of a well-known musician were mentioned.

No Reinstatement for John E. Hayes.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has denied the application of ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel John E. Hayes for reinstatement in his position on the ground that he waited too long before making application for reinstatement.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these intruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

CHARLES T. YERKES HERE

The London Tube Promoter Arrives on the Deutschland.

PRAISE FOR JOHN MITCHELL

Difference Between British and American Labor Unions Pointed Out—Underground Railroad Work Abroad.

Charles T. Yerkes, the London underground railroad promoter, was among the passengers who arrived in New York from Europe on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Yerkes, and will spend several months on this side before returning to England. Concerning the underground system, of which he is at the head, Mr. Yerkes said that the work of construction was proceeding satisfactorily, and that one of the four tubes, the Baker Street and Waterloo, would be completed in about fourteen months.

"The new system which will connect with the Metropolitan District system, which penetrates the very heart of London," Mr. Yerkes said, "is composed of four roads, the Baker Street and Waterloo, Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead, Brompton and Piccadilly, and the Great Western and Strand. The four tubes will have a total mileage of fifty, which, added to the forty-eight miles of the Metropolitan District, gives a grand total of ninety-eight miles.

"Four years will be required to finish the four tubes, and fifteen months to equip the Metropolitan District with electricity. By the time the Metropolitan is equipped the Baker Street and Waterloo tube will be finished. There are two tubes to each road, each twelve feet in diameter, and each containing one track. The stations, of which there will be two or three to the mile, will be connected with the track tubes, by perpendicular tubes twenty-three feet in diameter.

"Of the equipment, all the cars will be fire-proof, being constructed of steel and pressed asbestos. I want to emphasize the importance of fire-proof cars, especially on electrically operated roads. The tubes will be ventilated with electric fans of sufficient strength to drive out all impurities, and we will run six or seven cars to the train. There will be one power house to operate all four new tubes, as well as the Metropolitan District. The plant will be located at Chelsea Creek and the Thames, and will probably be the largest power station in the world. We will have more electrical power than we will need, but we will not sell the surplus.

"In constructing underground roads we do not encounter in London two difficulties that have to be surmounted in New York. I refer to the necessity of tunneling under skyscrapers, and the penetrating of flint rock. In London the buildings are not near so big, while the earth is all blue clay, and we cut through it as if it were just so much cheese. Then the streets are not obstructed, and were it not for the work on the stations people above ground would not know that the work underneath was going on. The tubes will range in depth from 20 to 100 feet below the surface.

"I may mention that the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead tube, will extend London northward. This is especially desirable, because it will give the poorer classes a chance to get out of the crowded districts into the more open country, resulting in a great deal of additional comfort for them."

Concerning union labor, Mr. Yerkes said that in America the labor union was greatly superior to the unions of Great Britain, being conducted on a more intelligent basis, and being led by abler leaders.

"In England," he said, "the rule is to keep the brilliant mechanic down to the level of his less favored brother, while over here no such restrictions are imposed. I do not care to say anything against the leaders of organized labor in England, but I will say that I consider John Mitchell a brilliant man, who handled with great tact and diplomacy a very delicate situation. This thing of keeping the brilliant workman down and not permitting him to step ahead of the less skilled man has a great deal to do with what is called the American invasion. Here a man, as I said, can go just as far as he can, and the result is that he outstrips the man who is his inferior intellectually. American unions as a whole are composed of intelligent men, who are getting more and more intelligent every day, and the result is that the day is coming when there will be a perfect understanding between labor and capital in the United States, for the simple reason that the intelligence of labor will demand it."

Mr. Yerkes refused to discuss in any way his fight with the syndicate headed by J. Pierpont Morgan for the underground franchises. The matter, he said, was closed, so far as he was concerned.

LEGAL NOTES.

PAYMENT MADE FOR THE BENEFIT OF A THIRD PARTY.—A person who voluntarily and without being requested so to do pays the debt of another cannot recover against the debtor, even if the latter subsequently promised to repay the sum expended for his benefit. Such is the decision of the Third Appellate Division in the case of William J. Thomson and others against William Thomson. It appeared that the plaintiffs paid $36.70, which the defendant owed to Campbell, Sprague & Co. The payment was made without any request on defendant's part, but he afterward promised to reimburse the plaintiffs. The court decides, by Justice Kellogg, that while a moral obligation to pay a debt contracted during infancy, or one barred, for instance, by the Statute of Limitations, or by a debtor's discharge in bankruptcy, will be a good consideration for an express promise, a mere moral or conscientious obligation, unconnected with any prior legal or equitable claim will not. The court therefore finds that the circumstances were such that no implied request to pay the claim could be found, other than such as could be based upon the subsequent promise to repay, which was not enough.

PROPER EVIDENCE OF A CORPORATE ACT.—An injunction suit brought by the Ballston Terminal Railroad Company against the Hudson Railway Company involved the question whether the plaintiff had given a proper consent for the defendant to cross its tracks. The complaint, which asked that the Hudson Valley Road be restrained from attempting to cross the tracks of the Ballston Company, alleged that no such consent had been given. The answer set up a verbal agreement with the plaintiff's Vice President, and that a few days afterward the officer handed him a consent in writing. This written consent was signed by the Vice President, but not by the company's Secretary, although there was a place on the paper for his signature. The corporation's seal was also lacking. The Third Appellate Division, in affirming an order granting an injunction and overruling the defendant's objections, says, by Justice Kellogg: "The body of the instrument expressly contemplates that it shall be executed by the Secretary and have the corporate seal attached, which is usually in the custody of the Secretary of a corporation, before the instrument can be deemed to be executed, or be prima facie evidence, as the act of the Directors of the corporation. This paper cannot be accepted in this condition as evidence of a corporate act. A verbal agreement made with any other than the Board of Directors in such a matter cannot bind the corporation."

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

OXFORD

In all our stock of winter overcoats, comprising some thousands of garments of various good sorts, we pick out two as most worthy of consideration. Both *Oxford beavers*—one weave called "whitney," the other "ratiné"; the fabrics are equally durable.

They're the kind of overcoat that make one feel good all over to get inside of; and they are cut full and long enough to protect you from the blasts of winter. Both have worsted linings with silk shoulders.

We hardly know which to recommend; but of the two the whitney is the softer fabric—so soft that a lady hanging on your arm of a wintry night would be glad to put her face against it.

$32 for the whitney and $28 for the ratiné.

Other good overcoats, $16 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 51 West 33d St.

FURNITURE
Special Holiday Sale!

Our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT affords a most complete range for selection in Odd Chairs and Pieces in Mahogany and Gold; Ladies' Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, and Cheval Glasses; Dainty Chairs and Rockers for the Boudoir; Curio, Bric-a-Brac and Music Cabinets in Mahogany and Gilt; Mahogany and Teakwood Tabourets and Pedestals, together with the Latest Novelties in MISSION FURNITURE (Hall Clocks, Cellarettes, &c.) Also Lace Curtains, Sofa Pillows, &c., in great variety.

All at Prices Far Below Elsewhere
for High-Class Goods.

Morris Chairs!
50 different styles, in all the different woods, with cushions complete, from $7.75 to $35.75 each; worth double.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT HOLIDAY SALE of INDIA, PERSIAN, and DOMESTIC RUGS, in Carpet Sizes.

N. Y. "'Phone, 81 Mad. Sq."

JUST WHERE TO FIND ARTICLES, for personal use or as presents, that are above the ordinary, is oftimes puzzling.

IN OVERCOATS, the price $15 to $60, doesn't tell you how well they fit nor the skill and expertness required to produce from selected Cloths, Garments that we sell and that you may be proud to own.

The rare judgement and taste displayed in House Jackets, Gowns and other Furnishings for Gentlemen, are to be found in the same articles for Young Men.

EVERYTHING READY NOW IN OUR THREE GREAT STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.

MADE HER SIGNATURE LEGAL.

Girl's Error in Signing a Bill of Sale Rectified by a Wedding on the Spot.

Justice of the Peace James K. Murphy of Jersey City yesterday filed a return of the marriage of Ida Furst, twenty-two years old, of 165 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York, and Victor Baum, twenty-four years old, of 128 Pavonia Avenue. Concerning the marriage, which occurred on Friday last, Justice Murphy told a strange story for the truth of which he vouches.

Baum is manager of a restaurant kept by Alois Memminger, and as Baum and Miss Furst were engaged she decided to purchase the place for her future husband. She, Memminger, and Baum went to Justice Murphy's office to sign the contract and bill of sale, and in her confusion Miss Furst signed her name "Ida Baum."

"You have made a mistake," said Justice Murphy. "You told me your name was Furst."

Miss Furst blushingly acknowledged her error and asked that the papers be drawn over again.

"That is not necessary," said Justice Murphy. "As you and Mr. Baum are engaged why not get married now? Then you can enter upon the joint partnership at once."

Mr. Baum indorsed Justice Murphy's suggestion, and Miss Furst yielded, whereupon Justice Murphy performed the ceremony that gave Miss Furst the legal right to sign her name Ida Baum. Then Mr. and Mrs. Baum took possession of the restaurant, where the wedding supper was served.

Strike at New Rochelle Ended.

The general lockout in the building trades in New Rochelle, which had lasted three weeks, was ended yesterday, and the workingmen affected, numbering about 3,500, returned at once to work, it having been agreed to submit all matters in dispute to arbitration. Most of them secured their old positions.

Millinery.
Tuesday, December 9th.

Sale of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
$6.00,
Former prices $15.00 to $35.00.

Misses' and Children's Hats,
$3.00,
Former prices $10.00 to $20.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and 20th Street.

A Special Bargain Sale of
India and Turkish Rugs
as follows:—

Turkish Rugs.
6 average size 8.6x11.6, $59.00.
5 average size 9x12, $65.00.
12 aver. size 9.6x12.6, $75.00.
7 average size 10x13, $80.00.
5 average size 10x13.6, $85.00.

India Rugs.
4 average size 9x12, $100.00.
5 average size 9x12, $105.00.
6 aver. size 9.6x12.6, $115.00.
7 average size 10x14, $135.00.
4 average size 10x15, $145.00.
6 average size 12x15, $175.00.

Commencing
Tuesday, Dec. 9th.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Men's Furnishing Department.
Tuesday, Dec. 9th.

Men's Fine Silk Squares & Reversible Four-in-Hands,
55c. each,
regular $1.00 scarfs.

A large assortment of
Blanket Bath Robes,
House Gowns,
Smoking Jackets, Pajamas,
Gloves, lined and unlined,
Half Hose
in silk, cotton or lisle,
Fine Neckwear, Shirts and Suspenders.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS $12, fashionably worn; large assortment, $50 to $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

Brill Brothers
FOUR CONVENIENT STORES.
SALE OF
Men's Overcoats
Youths' Overcoats

Of course it is wisest economy for you to buy the best overcoat, yet it is the rankest extravagance to pay a fancy price for it—the Brill overcoats are better than our own best of former seasons—yet the immense purchasing power of the FOUR BIG BUSY STORES brings them to you at these little prices—

Men's Overcoats.

A rare chance—a special lot of all-wool Frieze Overcoats in black and Oxford—right in cut, make and fit; manufacturers considered them worth $12.00; this week they go at..... $8.00

A fine grade of all-wool Frieze Overcoats in black and Oxford; usually sold at $12.50; special price..... $10.00

Handsome Winter Overcoats of excellent quality Frieze, in black and Oxford; the new long, loose Overcoats; nicely tailored, serge lined; well worth $15.00..... $12.50

Splendid Winter Overcoats of extra quality Thibets and Frieze, including the very desirable long, loose broad shouldered coats; good value at $20.00; special at..... $15.00

Youths' Overcoats.

Youths' all-wool Winter Overcoats of Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons, cut in the season's best style, a durable, dressy Overcoat, sizes 14-20; great special..... $8.00

Youths' high-grade Overcoats of all-wool Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons, cut in the season's best style, loose fitting and broad shouldered, perfect make and excellent finish; sizes 14-20; would be good value at $15.00; we say..... $10.00

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.
Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

James McCreery & Co.,

Upholstery Dep't.

Handsome Lace Curtains, — at one-third less than usual prices.
Renaissance..... 3.50, 5.00 and 6.50 per pair.
Arabian,—corded, 4.75, 6.50 " 8.50 " "
Irish Point..... 5.75, 6.75 " 8.50 " "
Point d'Arabe...11.50, 15.00 " 19.50 " "

About 800 pairs Portieres,—Brocaded Armure, Venetian, Velour, Repp, reversible Armure, and Tapestry. Art Nouveau designs.
3.50, 6.75 and 9.50 per pair
Usual price 5.00 to 11.75.

2000 Cushion Covers. Brocades, Brocatelles, Armures, Damask and Satin.
25c., 50c. and 75c. each.

Down Cushions, covered with cambric, 24 inches square.
1.00 each.

New models in English Art Furniture, made of fumed oak,—by the "United Crafts" upholstered with Roan skin.
Rockers..... 4.25
Arm Chairs..... 9.00
Desks..... 12.25

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Stationery Dep't.

Sale of Imported leather writing cases, "hasty line" pads and engagement tablets, mounted with sterling silver.
1.00 each.

Imported, real seal calendars, with thermometer attached.
50c. each.

Toilet Goods.
500 pairs of ebony, fox and olive wood militaire hair brushes.
1.00 and 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Suits.
3rd Floor.

Tailor-made suits,—new pleated blouse model, trimmed with velvet and braid.
Castor, black and grey.
27.50.

Broadcloth and Cheviot suits. Various models and colors.
25.00 and 42.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Medical Lake Salts
CURE
CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS and all NASAL and THROAT DIFFICULTIES.

In Medical Lake Salts are combined twelve ingredients placed there by nature, which are marvelous in their power to heal. Buy a box—follow directions—you'll get well—you can't help it.

NOT A CATHARTIC.

25c., 50c., $1.00 a box at druggists.
Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Take no substitute.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

FURS MANUFACTURED BY C. C. SHAYNE carry the guarantee of reliability.

James McCreery & Co.
Men's Handkerchiefs.

Sale of Chauvet's fine linen Handkerchiefs. Well known "Chauvet" designs,—embroidered figures or delicately colored, woven stripes.
50c. each.
Formerly 1.00 and 1.50.

Pure linen, hand embroidered, initialed handkerchiefs.
1.50 and 3.00
per box of half-dozen.

Twenty-third Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
3.50 per pair.

Attractive, durable and fashionable.

The latest models of slippers, shoes, and boots are included in this very varied stock.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

We receive daily the folks looking for correct dress.

Is it an Overcoat?
Special correctness in length and shape, at $15, and all along up to the top of elegance at $40.

Is it a Suit?
Distinctive style and tailoring to be found in $14, $16 & $18 Suits—for best qualities, prices go to $28.

Is it a Xmas Gift?
A thousand and one choosings. From the handsomest House-Coat to a neat half-dollar Xmas Necktie.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Canaries
Extra singers; gold and red Canaries, Piping Bullfinches, Green and Gray Parrots, Angora Cats, Terriers. Christmas orders reserved.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

ERMINE MUFFS $35, $50, $75, $125; Imperial Stoles and Scarfs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, probably snow at night; winds east to south, shifting to southwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,514. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

NEW IDEAS FOR PRINCETON

President Wilson Tells of the Needs of the University.

Tutorial System on a Wide Scale and Other Changes Wanted—Not Less Than $12,000,000 Needed.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the new President of Princeton University, at a dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria last night by the Princeton Alumni of New York, forecasted radical changes in the educational system in America. Chief among them were the introduction of the tutorial system on a wide scale, and the estimation, in considering fitness for graduation, of a student's knowledge of a subject, instead of accounting the number of hours he had been in attendance at class and his carefully "crammed" recitations and examinations on lectures and textbooks. He also told of Princeton's ambitious plans, to carry out all of which, he said, would require not less than $12,000,000.

There were about 900 Princeton graduates present. The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, ex-President of the university, sat at President Wilson's left hand. The toastmaster, James W. Alexander, '60, in referring to him, said:

"It is seldom that an ex-King has the good fortune to be present at the coronation of his successor." Referring to Princeton's needs, Mr. Alexander said:

"There seems to be a light mortality among men who have $100,000,000 to give to Princeton University. But we do not insist that they die. We will take the devise and postpone the demise."

President Wilson's reception was tremendously enthusiastic, and he had to stand several minutes until the medley of university and class yells and songs and hoorays had subsided sufficiently for him to be heard. Then some one broke into the refrain of "Mr. Dooley," substituting "Woodrow Wilson," and the entire crowd, finding the words on printed slips, joined in the song.

Dr. Wilson spoke of the graduates present as persons with the feeling of boys and the purpose of men. He said that he was happy to see that they were still infected with "the spirit which is felt by the Princeton freshman in the midst of his misery; by the sophomore in the midst of his pride, and by the junior and senior in the midst of their idleness," at which there was general laughter.

He told of the plans to enlarge Princeton, to adorn its architecture so that in years to come "the past of the United States would appear married to the past of the world," to inaugurate new work in the institution and to achieve successes in the various lines that would be of lasting value to education.

"We want to transform thoughtless boys into thinking men," he said. "The trouble with our modern undergraduate is that, while being a lovable boy, he is a thoughtless boy. He sometimes performs his tasks because he loves them, but more frequently because it is his duty to do so. He wants to save himself the disgrace of saying that he did not graduate. He is not graduated on the scale of achievement, but on the scale of residence."

Dr. Wilson then told how students in universities and colleges of to-day are required to have a certain number of hours each week to their credit, and it does not matter what else, if he gets these he is considered fit for graduation. He may get them in three years, or in four years, or, if he is a boy of leisure, in five or six years, and this, he maintained, was a wrong and harmful system.

"I do not believe that a man ought to work all of the time," said Dr. Wilson, and a chorus from the audience answered "Right, right!" "I believe the Constitution of the United States guarantees a man a certain amount of loafing," he continued. "It should not be our purpose to make the undergraduates work all of the time, but rather to make them want to work all of the time. I believe I know this can be done, by making the subjects interesting to the men, by getting the men on the inside of them and throwing them on their own resources. I believe there must come in this country a radical change in the system of education."

Dr. Wilson said that a student should not be examined on his lectures and text books, but on the subject. He gave as an illustration American Constutional history, and said that each student of that subject should be required to get up himself a history of America, with relation to its Constitutional development, not from what the lecturer has told him nor from what he has read in his text book, but from what he has gathered from all sources by his own inquiries.

"I believe there is something in the 'drill subjects' that is entirely necessary to students, just as necessary as the measles in order to make him a grown-up person." Mathematics was given as an example. "But there are other subjects," he said, "that are outside of the common curriculum, such as philosophy, literature, law, history. In these it is futile to try to instruct men by mere classroom lectures."

Companions, coaches, guides, Dr. Wilson said, are needed for the students in their work. They should correspond to a corps of library advisers, and their attitude toward the students, he said, should be: "We are at your service." This would appear very like the English tutorial system, he added, "but the English make a mistake by appointing their tutors for life, and keeping them until they go to seed. We cannot afford to keep an ordinary tutor for more than five years." This change, he said, would transform Princeton from a place where there are young men to a place where there are thinking young men.

"All of this, gentlemen, will cost money. To start it properly and fairly will require two and a quarter million dollars. You may stop your whistling," he said, as several men expressed their feeling in that way, "and thank your stars that I did not ask for four millions and a quarter, because we are going to get it. We need more for other things I have mentioned, and it all would amount to twelve millions and a half. And there isn't any other university in the world that could make so small a sum go so far."

Dr. Wilson said that these improvements should be made because the country needs more than good fellowship, because it needs now, more than ever before, knowledge and enlightenment, the tasks confronting the Nation being no longer simple. He said he joined heartily in the cheers and good wishes that had been shown, "but they will not make a fortune for Princeton. Nothing except the achievements of the men she graduates will do that.

"We have heard a great deal of cant about cultivation of character. I say, get out and do something, and your character will be cultivated. Character is a by-product."

Three cheers and a "siss-boom-ah, tiger," were given for the new President, and then a verse was sung to the tune of Mr. Dooley.

Ex-President Patton followed, his speech dealing largely with reminiscences and expressions of congratulation and well wishes for his successor. Other speakers were Henry E. Howland, representing the Yale Club, Austen G. Fox, representing Harvard, and George L. Rives, representing Columbia.

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"Dewey's Wines Are Pure."
TRY OUR "HOLIDAY" ASSORTED CASES. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

RUBBER BECOMING SCARCE.

Peruvian Forests Almost Exhausted and Gatherers Must Look to Bolivia—Plenty of Balata.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—United States Consul Kenneday, reporting to the State Department from his station at Para, Brazil, calls attention to the alarming decrease in the caoutchouc in certain parts of Peru where heretofore the greatest output was gathered. The Consul says that the caoutchouc forests of Peru, from which nearly the whole supply of this product has heretofore been drawn, are practically exhausted. This is the result of the wasteful methods pursued by the gatherers who, instead of bleeding the trees, cut them down. This destructive process has been going on for many years, and now the former great caoutchouc forests of Peru are almost decimated. I am reliably informed, however, that there is an almost inexhaustible supply of caoutchouc in the little-known regions about the Upper Madeira. In the near future gatherers must look to Bolivia for their supply of this gum. It is understood that a strong effort will be made to prevent their destroying the trees, as in Peru.

The supply of balata from which gutta percha is made is so great, however, that no fears of a shortage need be entertained for years to come, if the business is properly and intelligently handled. Experts report that there is not a tributary to the Amazon which does not show forests of this tree upon its banks.

Consul Kenneday deplores the fact that as a result of his previous report on this subject three syndicates—English, Belgian, and German—are now in the field to produce gutta percha and no American syndicate has so far put in an appearance.

The importance of this new industry in Brazil may be realized when it is known that the market price of balata is equal to that of the best rubber and the cost of production is less than one-tenth that of rubber.

The balata fields of the Guianas and Venezuela are said to be nearly exhausted, which makes the discovery of the supply on the Amazon of the utmost importance to the commercial world.

Another advantageous feature in connection with the production of balata is that it does not necessitate the risk of life attendant upon the gathering of rubber. The balata grows upon high ground, as well as on the margins of the swampy streams, where the fevers lurk. It is a common saying that every ton of rubber from the upper river costs two lives. This can never be said of balata, for men may work at this industry with no greater risk than usually attends any labor in the tropics, and four men will gather as many kilograms of balata per day as thirty men can obtain of boracha.

CHICAGO LORENZ HOSPITAL.

Dr. Mueller, Chief Assistant of the Austrian Surgeon, to Conduct It—Mr. Armour's Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Dr. Frederick Mueller, the chief assistant of Prof. Lorenz, is to have charge of the first American hospital to be established in Chicago by the eminent Austrian medical expert, for treatment by the bloodless surgical method.

Dr. Max Schapiro of this city, ex-pupil of Dr. Lorenz and a close friend, says that Dr. Lorenz told him yesterday that Dr. Mueller is to return in March.

Dr. Mueller, before leaving Baltimore yesterday, said, with the approval of Dr. Lorenz:

"Mr. Armour has promised me his aid in getting the hospital established, has pledged himself to see that I am comfortably fixed and that the hospital is placed on a permanent basis, and I have decided to undertake the task. Dr. Lorenz will let me have some of his best men from the Vienna Hospital, and the Chicago institution will be conducted on exactly the same lines and the same methods used as are practiced by Dr. Lorenz in Vienna. I will have the advice and assistance of Dr. Lorenz in starting."

It is reported that efforts are being made to have Dr. Lorenz also establish branches of the Vienna Hospital in Baltimore and other American cities.

VICTORY FOR EX-GOV. HILL.

Judge Herrick's Faction Loses Control of the Albany County Democratic Committee.

Ex-Gov. David B. Hill scored a signal victory yesterday in the organization of the Albany County Democratic General Committee.

The members as elected at the September primaries were counted 41 to 38 in favor of what is known as the D. Cady Herrick-Zeb Dyer faction. Yet when the committee organized yesterday Col. William G. Rice, who was the private secretary of Grover Cleveland when he was Governor, was elected Chairman of the committee as the representative of the Hill-McCabe-Wood faction, by a vote of 40 to 33.

Six Hill men did not attend the meeting, being delayed on the railroad on account of the storm.

Col. Rice was also chosen Chairman of the Albany City Committee last night. This body has long been controlled by the Hill faction.

There was much feeling manifested at the meeting of the County Committee, and when members who changed from Herrick to Hill were accused of duplicity their unanimous statement was: "We have acted as we did to rebuke the treachery of the friends of Judge Herrick at the election in this county last month. Had they done their duty Bird S. Coler would have been elected Governor."

This is the first time since 1882 that the Judge Herrick faction has lost control of the Albany County Democratic Committee.

STEAMSHIP KILLED A WHALE.

The Huge Body Stuck on the Vessel's Stern, and Was Thrown Off with Difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The steamship Sierra, which has arrived from Australia, reports that on Nov. 4, while steaming at the rate of 16 knots, the vessel struck a whale, breaking its back and cutting into it so deeply that the huge body stuck firmly on the vessel's stem.

The steamship was immediately slowed down, but the whale's carcass remained fast to the stem, and it was only upon coming to a full stop and going some little distance astern that the whale was thrown off. The vessel was not damaged.

KING OSCAR CONFERS HONOR.

Royal Order of Vasa Bestowed Upon Dr. John Enander of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—King Oscar of Sweden has conferred the Royal Order of Vasa upon Dr. John A. Enander, the oldest editor of a Swedish paper in this country. He is now Vice President and editor of The Hemlandet, a Chicago Swedish publication.

Dr. Enander came to America in 1869 and has been prominent in public affairs. In 1888 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Denmark.

To Maintain Bishop's Salary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that 30,000f. have been raised in the Diocese of Autun to make up for the Bishop's stipend of 1,000f. suspended by the Government. The organizers of the new movement announce that if necessary they will make a fresh appeal every three years.

The Captain of Industry
uses the Pennsylvania Special because it takes him to Chicago in twenty hours. Every traveler gains by its use.—Adv.

WHITE SQUADRON VICTOR

Success Achieved by Admiral Sumner in Naval War Game.

"The Enemy" Captures Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with Little Opposition—Mines Laid for "Blue" Squadron.

MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico, Dec. 9.—A notable victory was achieved this morning by Admiral Sumner, in command of the White Squadron, with the Iowa, Illinois, Alabama, and the Chicago. He captured Mayaguez without resistance at 6:24 this morning and immediately mined the harbor. The Nashville and the Eagle subsequently entered the channel and reported that the Atlanta and the San Francisco had last been seen off Ponce and that they had perhaps been overtaken.

Admiral Sumner's victory was due to the careful execution of his plans. At Trinidad he directed the White Squadron to proceed to a point within a circle with a radius of 720 miles, the centre of which was latitude 15 and longitude 45. The White Squadron was reported to Admiral Higginson, commanding the Blue, or opposing, squadron, at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 5. Admiral Sumner's objective was Mayaguez, Guayanilla, Ponce, Ensenada, or Culebra.

Under the rules the white squadron would win if it entered the port selected and worked for one hour laying mines before the arrival of a blue squadron 50 per cent. superior, or if it entered its harbor and completed the work of mining before the arrival of a blue squadron double its strength. The white squadron would lose if it was intercepted by a superior force at sea, or within one hour after having anchored in the port selected.

While at Trinidad Admiral Sumner found that Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European Squadron, with which the South Atlantic Squadron combined, had prepared a plan of procedure similar to his own. Having ascertained that the Nashville, Atlanta, San Francisco, and the Eagle were slow, Admiral Crowninshield suggested that upon the arrival of the squadron within the curve these vessels be detached and ordered to proceed, deployed, as scouts by the nearest course to a point 100 miles south of the eastern end of Porto Rico, and the north to a point twenty miles southeast of Ponce.

"The great aim of these scouts," Admiral Sumner announced, "is to deceive the enemy as to the whereabouts and intention of the remainder of the squadron; they should make use of every possible means to attract and draw away to the eastward any force of the enemy guarding the western end of Porto Rico. Having accomplished this object, the scouts are to disappear from the circle and rush the Harbor of Mayaguez at daylight of Dec. 9."

The tactical values of the various warships are as follows: Illinois and Iowa, 20 each; Chicago, San Francisco, Albany, and Atlanta, 5 each; Nashville, 2; Eagle, 1. Total, 63 for the white squadron. The blue squadron: Kearsarge, Alabama, Indiana, and Massachusetts, 20 each; Texas, 8; Olympia, Newark, Cincinnati, and Raleigh, 5 each; Machias, Detroit, Marietta, Topeka, and Montgomery, 2 each; Scorpion, Hist, Wasp, and Vixen, 1 each; torpedo boat flotilla, 8. Total, 130.

The White Squadron sailed from Trinidad the morning of Dec. 4. The Iowa, Albany, Illinois, and Chicago, forming an indented column, left the remainder of the squadron and steamed at the rate of twelve knots an hour to latitude 14.40, longitude 57.24, which point they reached at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 5. The four vessels then steamed north in line with the islands. The greatest care was exercised to prevent discovery. No lights were shown, and only small red and blue flags were used. The flag officers did their night signaling by whistles and shielded lights. There was clear weather throughout the run. An especially careful watch was kept Dec. 7, when the four vessels were due north of Culebra Island, which Admiral Sumner supposed to be the centre of the north and south line of the Blue scouts. In order to avoid these scouts Admiral Sumner kept over 200 miles away from the land. On Dec. 8 the Iowa, Albany, Illinois, and Chicago ran parallel with the north shore of Porto Rico until directly north of the Mona Passage, when they turned to the south with the intention of making Santo Domingo, sneaking along the shore of that island and making a dash across the Mona Passage under forced draught to Mayaguez. In view of the average speed of thirteen and one-tenth knots an hour, it was not feasible to make a greater detour. Some of the officers of the White Squadron desired to enter Mayaguez at once, but to this Admiral Sumner was opposed. When entering the Mona Passage at 2 o'clock this morning the squadron stopped for a short time. No Blue scouts were sighted until dawn glowed in the east; then the Olympia, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Montgomery were seen. hTese vessels had been scouting on the north shore of Porto Rico. It is remarkable that they failed to sight the White Squadron, especially as the night was clear and there was half a moon until 1 o'clock.

All preparations for mining the harbor had been made when the four vessels of the white squadron dropped their anchors in Mayaguez Harbor at 6:24 this morning. The last vessel to anchor was the Chicago. Boats were at once lowered, and the mining of the channel was finished in 34 minutes. Upon the appearance of the white squadron the Hist discharged green and red signals, and attempted to escape. No effort was made to prevent her. The other scouts of the blue squadron, fearing capture, hastened away to search for Admiral Higginson. The commander of the blue squadron was last reported at Viequez Island, where he will be advised of Admiral Sumner's victory.

After the four vessels of the white squadron were in the harbor Admiral Crowninshield signaled the following message to Admiral Sumner: "Congratulations upon your great success to which bold navigation contributed."

To this Admiral Sumner replied: "Thank you; accept my congratulations upon the beautiful way in which you mined the harbor."

Admiral Sumner is very much gratified at this result of the manoeuvres, and says they have been excellent practice. Such exercises result in improving the navy. He believes the four vessels of the white squadron had good luck in avoiding the blue scouts.

The officers of the blue squadron cannot understand the failure of their scouts to discover the slow moving division of the white squadron, which passed through a line of scouts reaching from Porto Rico to Trinidad and along the coast of Porto Rico.

The problem is held to be a further demonstration of the need of exercise in scouting and of a greater navy, in view of the proved inability of a fleet equal to that commanded by Admiral Sampson in the Spanish-American war to prevent the seizure of one of five ports within an area of 170 miles.

Admiral Crowninshield says that, after having steamed 6,000 miles, it is gratifying to find his vessels in condition to win a signal victory.

It is expected that Admiral Sumner will sail to-night for Culebra Island, where he will transfer his flag. Admiral Dewey will then organize the fleet; Admiral Higginson will have command of the first squadron; all the battleships will be in the second division, which will be under command of Admiral Crowninshield; the second squadron, to include all the cruisers, will be under the command of Admiral Sumner.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 9.—The Blue Squadron passed Arroyo Island this afternoon, going to the west. Some warships have been reported from Guanica, also moving in a westerly direction.

Mrs. Stanford's Gift of Library.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford has decided to erect a magnificent new library building at the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. It is to be the handsomest and most costly structure of its kind on this continent. The plans for the building have been ordered and soon will be presented to Mrs. Stanford for her approval.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Carbona.
Absolutely Non-Inflammable, fully equals benzine for cleaning purposes. All druggists.—Adv.

MASCAGNI AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Musicians Demand Pay at Syracuse and His Tour May Be Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Pietro Mascagni reached another crisis here to-night. At the end of the performance at the Wieting Opera House the musicians demanded their salaries, threatening to return to New York unless paid.

Mascagni said if he paid them he would have but $89 left, which would not carry the company to Toronto. The entire party is staying here to-night, hoping some money may be obtained from Manager Heard, now at Scranton.

If this is not done, the tour may be abandoned again.

WRAPPED CHILD IN PETTICOAT.

Omaha Society Woman Took Pity on Half-Frozen Infant in a Street Car.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—By reason of a little act of kindness to a shivering, poorly clad child on a street car Mrs. Harry Cartan, a wealthy society woman of Omaha, is to-day the talk of the city, and the comments are all highly eulogistic.

Late yesterday afternoon Mrs. Cartan got on a street car to go to her husband's place of business to join him in a theatrical party. She saw on the car a laboring man with a young baby in his arms; the child was poorly clad, and seemed to be half frozen, the weather being bitterly cold.

Mrs. Cartan arose from her seat and calmly removed her silk petticoat, then, walking down the aisle, she asked the man's permission to wrap the garment around the infant. He made no objection, and she tenderly took the young baby in her arms and wrapped the warm, soft petticoat around it, then laid it back in the father's arms. Then she quietly took her seat again, the admiring, approving gaze of every person in the car resting on her.

Mrs. Cartan was Miss Sadie Nash, the daughter of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Smelter Trust.

GIRL STOPPED RUNAWAY AT RAILROAD YARD GATE.

Animal Was Dashing Toward Tracks and Train Was Approaching—She Grasped the Bit and Hung On.

Fifteen-year-old Elizabeth McCourt of 920 Second Avenue proved herself a heroine last evening by stopping a runaway horse on Park Avenue just as it was about to dash through the gate at Forty-eighth Street, leading into the New York Central Railroad yards. The Montreal Express, which leaves the Grand Central Station at 6:35 o'clock, was just rounding the curve to enter the tunnel as the runaway was brought to a stop.

Elizabeth, the oldest of five children, is employed at a dressmaking establishment on West Fifty-second Street, and helps to support her family. She was on her way home and saw the horse, which was attached to an undertaker's wagon owned by J. A. Thomas of 493 Seventh Avenue, dashing down Park Avenue from Fiftieth Street. She also noticed that the gate leading into the railroad yards was open, and a short distance away could see the glare of an approaching engine's headlight.

"I realized that if the horse went through the gate," she said, "it would reach the tracks just as the train did. The horse was very near, and as it was going past me I jumped up and grabbed hold of the bit and the check rein. The horse kept right on, and there I was hanging on to his head. I began to get a little nervous and scared, so I just screamed as loudly as I could. That must have frightened the horse, for he came to a stop just at the gate. When he stopped I fell right down and a man there picked me up. It might have been terrible, for just as the horse stopped a train dashed by us."

Elizabeth told her story before the principal and a number of her school friends in Public School 59, on East Fifty-seventh Street, where she is attending night school. She was not in the least egotistical, and hardly seemed to realize what she had done.

Policeman Ray of the East Fifty-first Street Station and a New York Central switchman corroborated her story. The horse and wagon were taken to the station house, where they were claimed by Mr. Thomas.

POTTER NOW IN THE UNION.

Schenectady Painter Expelled for Being Militiaman Taken Back—Likely to be Turned Out Again.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 9.—William Potter, who last week secured an injunction against Frank C. Sheffer, President of the Local Painters' Union, compelling him to reinstate him as a member of Local No. 62, from which he had been expelled by reason of his membership in the National Guard, this afternoon was temporarily reinstated in that organization. Formal demand was made by Potter's attorneys upon President Sheffer for his reinstatement, and a union card was presented for his signature. Sheffer finally declined to sign the card, but he said that, acting on the advice of his counsel, he would consider Potter a member of the union temporarily, pending the action of the court on the injunction.

This is believed to be in line with the statement made to-day by an official of the union in question that Potter will never again be a member of the union.

"We have a scheme to keep him out permanently," he declared.

"We expect to give him a card and then bring him up before the union on charges of working under the scale and expel him on that score. He has made affidavit to the fact that he received but $2 a day, and his former employers, Shafer & Barry, on being approached, have declared that that was all they gave him, as they did not believe he was worth any more than that sum. The union scale is $2.40, so that we have a clear case against him for working under the scale."

INTER-STATE RAILWAY CO. INCORPORATED AT TRENTON.

To Merge New Jersey Street Lines and Run Line Between New York and Philadelphia, It Is Said.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 9.—The Inter-State Railways Company, with an authorized capitalization of $10,000,000, obtained a charter from the State last week, but the fact was not announced at the Secretary of State's office until this afternoon.

It is reported that the new company is to merge all the street railways in this State and to operate a fast electric line between New York and Philadelphia. It is also rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad is behind the company in an effort to prevent its lines being paralleled by an electric line or to control the electric line when it is in operation.

Another rumor has it that the Pennsylvania organized the company in connection with its New York tunnel plans. Other rumors connect the company with the operation of the trolley tunnel under the Hudson.

None of these can be verified here nor can any line be obtained as to the promotors. The incorporators of record are Frank B. Housel, William F. Eldel, and George B. Martin.

Fire Destroys Wisconsin Lumber Town.

LADYSMITH, Wis., Dec. 9.—Ingram, a lumbering town of 125 people on the Soo Railroad, has been destroyed by fire, according to a message received here to-day.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaline.—Adv.

An Old Friend—Cheerful in Prosperity, comforting in adversity—Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

TWO FOREIGN FLEETS SEIZE VENEZUELA NAVY

British and German Naval Forces Capture Four Warships.

CASTRO ARRESTS FOREIGNERS

All British and German Subjects in Caracas Apprehended—President Defies the European Powers.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, dated Dec. 9, says the combined British and German fleet to-day seized the Venezuelan fleet composed of four warships in the harbor of La Guayra.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 9.—All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrested to-day.

President Castro received the correspondent of The Associated Press at Miraflores Palace to-day. In reply to questions the President of Venezuela said:

"The Venezuelan Government has not received any ultimatum, properly speaking, but rather simultaneous requests from Great Britain and Germany. The claims Great Britain asks this Government to settle are small, and up to the present time we have not been aware of them. Never having been presented, Venezuela has consequently never refused to settle them. Great Britain's action is therefore without justification.

"The Venezuelan Government cannot decide on foreign claims before the revolution has been entirely crushed. At present the only aim of the Government is the re-establishment of public order, and other questions must necessarily be subservient to this object. Nevertheless, to prove Venezuela's desire to settle all pending claims in a conformable manner, the Government issued a decree during the last session of Congress, dated Nov. 28, creating a committee to which all pending claims should be referred. No claims have been presented to this committee, and no claims have been rejected. There has been no denial of justice. Why, then, should foreign Chancellories intervene, thereby ignoring our laws and endeavoring to violate our national sovereignty? We cannot understand this action."

The correspondent then said to President Castro:

"What do you intend to do in view of the present attitude of the powers?"

President Castro replied:

"Enforce our rights and explain to the world that Venezuela has laws; prove that we have never denied our engagements."

The President was then asked what reply the Venezuelan Government would make to the requests handed it by the German and British envoys. To this question President Castro replied:

"After reflection, the Venezuelan Government is astonished that after the notes which were transmitted to it by the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Great Britain, these envoys should leave Caracas without awaiting the reply of the Venezuelan Government."

The correspondent then asked President Castro what course he intended to pursue should the powers declare a blockade. The President excused himself from answering this question.

No absolute ultimatum had been delivered to the Venezuelan Government up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. Should Venezuela refuse or fail to reply to the notes of Great Britain and Germany it is believed that an ultimatum will then be delivered. This ultimatum would probably be transmitted by Admiral Douglas, commanding the combined British and German fleets, or by the Captain of the British cruiser Retribution.

GERMANS OUTNUMBER BRITISH.

There are comparatively few white British subjects in Caracas, probably less than fifty. The Caracas-La Guayra Railroad is a British concern, and its General Manager and other high officials are Englishmen. There are some English engineers on the line. Other Englishmen in Caracas are employed in commercial and industrial pursuits, and Englishmen are found among the clerical force of commercial houses.

There are a large number of natives of the British West Indian Islands in Venezuela, and quite a number of these in Caracas. The islanders are negroes with few exceptions. A census of 1894 gives 6,154 British subjects in Venezuela. This number includes a great many of the islanders, as well as the British population in the territory awarded to Great Britain.

The Germans in Caracas are much more numerous. They are found at the head of important commercial houses and banking institutions. The German custom of bringing out clerks from the Fatherland accounts for the presence of many young Germans in the Venezuelan capital. The railroad from Caracas to Valencia is a German concern.

It is probably officered by Germans and Germans are employed by the railroad company in minor capacities. There are also a number of German merchants and German clerks at La Guayra, and German subjects are found in almost every important town of the Republic, engaged in commercial pursuits. The census of 1894 places the number of Germans in Venezuela at 962.

A dispatch from Caracas dated Dec. 8 said that the British Minister to Venezuela, W. H. D. Haggard, and the German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, left Caracas that afternoon for La Guayra, the port of Caracas, where Mr. Haggard went on board the British cruiser Retribution and Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi boarded the German cruiser Vineta.

The German and British Legations in Caracas were closed, consequently the members of the Legation staffs of these countries are probably not included among the men arrested Tuesday.

Grant Duff, Secretary to Minister Haggard, and the Chancellor of the British Legation, Mr. Godfrey, left Caracas with the British Minister.

A cablegram received at Washington from United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, said that prior to the withdrawal of Mr. Haggard and Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi these representatives requested Minister Bowen to take charge of the interests of their respective countries.

These requests will be granted, as no warrant exists for declining them.

CASTRO IS UNDISMAYED.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Dec. 9.—The British cruiser Indefatigable, which has arrived here from La Guayra, Venezuela, brings reports that President Castro of that country is defiant and indifferent to the threatened blockade. It is asserted that President Castro is prepared even to expel the German and British residents of La Guayra and to close that port.

The Indefatigable left the British cruiser Retribution and the German cruisers Vineta and Gazelle at La Guayra. There are at present five British men-of-war at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, ready to leave there on short notice.

MINISTER BOWEN'S REPORT.

British and German Officials Left Him in Charge of Their Interests in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Minister Bowen at Caracas has cabled the State Department confirmation of the report that the British Minister and the German Chargé d'Affaires withdrew from Caracas yesterday. Before they left these officials requested Mr. Bowen to take charge of the interests of their countries in Venezuela. This request will be granted, as there is no warrant for a declination in such cases, and the United States Legation at Caracas will extend protection to British and German subjects when called upon, until a normal state of affairs is restored.

This is not likely to be the end of Minister Bowen's activities, for from the tenor of some of the communications he has made to the department it is inferred that if he sees an opportunity to use his good offices as a mediator between President Castro and the British and German representatives he will promptly avail himself of that opportunity.

The State Department is perfectly aware of the intentions of the British and German Governments, having been sounded in advance, and it sees no reason to interfere at this stage, if at all.

An official not long returned from Venezuela states that to the best of his judgment the sum of $5,000,000 will cover the claims of Great Britain and Germany. The principal claim is that of the German railroad, built at a cost of $10,000,000, upon which Venezuela guaranteed 7 per cent. interest, a figure reduced in 1895 to 5 per cent., and in which she has defaulted for several years. The English claim covers a number of items growing out of the Government's appropriation of British railroads. Also outstanding is a large foreign indebtedness, but whether or not the claims of these bondholders are included in the present demand is not known here. Venezuela by decree set aside a considerable percentage of the Custom House receipts to pay the interest on these bonds, but it is said that there is also a heavy arrearage on this account.

The Texas Going to Venezuela?

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 9.—Advices received here to-night state that the battleship Texas, now at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been ordered to proceed to sea early in the morning. It is understood that she will go to Culebra and possibly to Venezuela.

ALL NEW ENGLAND SUFFERS.

Coal Doled Out in 100-Pound Bags—Boston Public Schools Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The temperature being from 5 to 20 degrees below zero all over New England, and but about one in every five households supplied with fuel, makes a situation never before experienced in Boston, and, in fact, not in all Massachusetts, to say nothing of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The coal offices have been literally besieged. Dealers in Boston and many cities stopped delivering coal and doled out the precious stuff in 100-pound bags at 50 cents each, no person being allowed more than a single bag. Wealthy people in scores of instances carried away their fuel in stylish carriages or sleighs, while hundreds of men and women brought their children's sleds and baby carriages. In several cities, notably Fall River and Lynn, the city highway teams were ordered out to deliver bags of coal among the poor.

The hard weather on the coast has delayed what few barges were on their way around the Cape.

The Boston schools have so little coal left that an order was issued to-night closing them from Dec. 15 to Jan. 5.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9.—The thermometer at sunrise ranged from 10 to 15 degrees below zero in the city. Colder weather prevailed in the eastern part of the State. The cold wave struck Maine just after dark last night. In twelve hours the temperature fell about 40 degrees.

At Lewiston and Auburn the weather record was 20 below zero. Most of the schools in these places are closed for lack of fuel. Lewiston and Auburn have less than 200 tons of anthracite and a small supply of soft coal on sale.

NO COAL IN NEW HAVEN.

With Thermometer Below Zero People Besieged Dealers—No Wood to be Bought.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—With the thermometer to-day below zero, there was no coal at the offices of the local coal dealers.

The dealers shut up their offices early in the day to avoid the avalanche of orders from the poor people.

This was the first time the coal supply ever gave out in this city. All day hundreds of people crowded the coalyards, and the police were called upon to prevent riots. To-night extra policemen were watching the coalyards, trains, and woodyards.

There is no wood to be bought, and the situation is extremely bad all over this part of the State. The local public schools have only 100 tons on hand, and may have to close down next week. On account of shortage, the New Haven Railroad to-day appropriated two carloads from a Bridgeport concern.

Throughout the State severe cold prevails. Norfolk reports a temperature of 23 degrees below zero, the coldest in years.

MINING PROPERTY OPTION.

Exploration Concern Gets It on Minnesota Iron Ore Land.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 9.—"Section 30" on the Vermillion Range, a piece of iron mining property which was in litigation for eighteen years, and which has attracted wide interest on account of its supposed great value, has been optioned to the "Section 30 Company," a new exploration corporation which will file articles to-morrow.

It is said that the terms of the option are a bonus of $6,000,000 and a fifty-cent royalty and a 300,000-ton minimum annual output. Prominent local capitalists are in the exploration company, but it is declared by men in mining circles that they represent the Clergues of Sault Ste. Marie. This, however, is denied by members of the company.

The fee owners of the land are Frank Eaton, R. H. Fagan, and Lon Merritt of Duluth, and George J. Lonstorf of Milwaukee.

Just Twenty Hours' Journey.
The Pennsylvania Special provides a rapid and convenient means of getting to Chicago. It leaves New York every day.—Adv.

Many mothers administer Piso's Cure when their children have spasmodic croup. It is effectual.—Adv.

The New York Central's 20-hour train takes passengers only for Chicago. To get best accommodations it is well to apply in advance.—Adv.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE DELAY

Vote on the Pennsylvania Grant Postponed a Week.

Urgency Message from Mayor Low Read Before the Board of Aldermen—Both Sides Confident.

With both sides in apparent doubt as to their ability to control a majority of the Board of Aldermen on a final vote, action on the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was postponed for one week under the rules. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan and Alderman John T. McCall, the two Tammany leaders who have been most active in opposing the tunnel grant, made no effort to have immediate consideration of the tunnel project because of their inability to muster the necessary fifty-three votes to have the report of the Railroad Committee taken up at the meeting at which it was presented.

Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn was the only member of those working actively for the tunnel who was ready to make the final fight at once with every confidence of success. Vice President McInnes and President Fornes claimed that if the vote was going to be very close on final passage, as their poll showed it was likely to be, the wait of a week would be good for those who favored the tunnel, because public opinion could be brought to bear on those wavering.

At a late hour last evening both sides claimed victory. Vice President McInnes said: "We will pass the tunnel franchise next week. We have the votes, and the interests of the public of New York are so much at stake that several of the wavering ones will be on our side on the final roll call. I think we can count on forty-five votes for the grant."

Alderman Sullivan was just as certain that the franchise would be defeated. He said: "It is sure to be beaten. We have the votes, and they are not counting those who are wavering. The Pennsylvania tunnel will not be built unless that corporation agrees to look after the interests of the laboring men of New York and pay proper wages on the work."

Those who are opposing the tunnel grant are open in their claims as to strength. The following list was prepared by one of the Aldermen among those who have been working against tunnel and shows their claims:

For the Tunnel.	Against Tunnel.	Doubtful.
Aldermen.	Aldermen.	Prest. Can...r
McInnes,	Kennedy,	Aldermen.
Howland,	Foley,	Devlin,
Dowling,	Higgins,	Holmes,
Klett,	Marks,	Ware,
Parsons,	Sullivan,	Behrmann,
Goodman,	Calkin,	Holler,
Myers,	Forges,	Dickinson,
Owens,	Harburger,	Bennett,
Leitner,	Dbull,	Alt,
Peck,	Metzger,	Nehrbauer,
Longfellow,	Haggerty,	McCarthy,
Downing,

for maritime commerce, but it also leaves all our north and south avenues in Manhattan available for subway construction, because the proposed tunnel passes under these avenues far below the surface. This enterprise, therefore, will afford new and invaluable railroad facilities to the City of New York without diminishing in any respect any facility that the city now enjoys.

"For the privilege of connecting with the surface and of making a terminal in the city for its transcontinental system the company agrees to make a payment for the franchise in a sum to be readjusted every twenty-five years, and which is to begin at 50 cents per foot, rising in ten years to $1 per foot, for every mile of track it lays within the limits of the City of New York. This provision for periodic readjustment of payments on account of the franchise will enable the city periodically to increase what it will receive on account of the franchise indefinitely.

"As a result this city will have the honor, unless it is prevented by the action of your board, of being the first American city thus to safeguard its interests. If the city, in earlier days had been as successful in caring for the public interests, its revenues from franchises would now provide for a large part of the city's annual expenses. If the first successful effort to secure for the city not only adequate initial payment for a franchise, but also the opportunity periodically to profit by the constantly increasing value of it, is now defeated, there will be natural and widespread disappointment.

"It has been said that 'He who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor.' The offer to give to a city unbroken connection by two trunk line railroads with the West and South of the United States, when only one such connection has been enjoyed before, carries with it the promise of so great a benefit to the city as ought to command from the authorities the most hearty response. It means, if accepted, more work for the laboring men of New York, not only during the process of construction, but also through the centuries of the railroad's operation; it means more business for our shops more employment for our factories, and more commerce for our port; and it means cheaper and better homes within the borders of our city for multitudes of our population. It will go far to make sure the permanent pre-eminence of New York among the cities of the world; for New York grows as the United States grows, and the more freely our island city can command unbroken railroad connection with the mainland of the United States, the greater will be the prosperity of New York.

"It is an old saying that 'All roads lead to Rome.' The same roads always led out of Rome as well; but Rome was a magnet that, given the roads, was able to draw the whole world to itself. New York is such a magnet in this country and upon this continent, but, like Rome, it must have the roads. For the city to get a new trunk line railroad without losing or impairing so much as by a bridge the city's unique water advantages is unparalleled good fortune; to get unbroken railroad connection with the West and South for two of its boroughs, and not for one only, despite such wide and navigable streams as the Hudson River and the East River, is a result only possible in these days of gigantic resources and gigantic undertakings. It is a proposal worthy of the city to which it is made, and the city should reply to it in a manner worthy of itself.

"For these reasons I venture to hope that the proposed franchise will receive the approval of your honorable board."

THE VOTE POSTPONED.

The Aldermanic Chamber and the galleries were crowded with sightseers and others interested. The programme mapped out by those who are favoring the tunnel grant was then carried out. Alderman Myers was recognized by President Fornes, and moved the matter be made a special order for next Tuesday at 2 o'clock. He said that such action should be taken, and that the franchise should be approved in the regular manner, although he declared that there were members enough present in favor of the grant to put it through at the meeting.

Alderman Wafer, who voted against the franchise in the Railroad Committee, said: "I have no objection to having this matter made a special order for next Tuesday. Mr. Platt and all of his lieutenants have gone about saying that they were going to take the power away from the Board of Aldermen. Where is there any improvement in that? The Board of Estimate has had several franchises before it for more than six months, and yet this board is criticised in all the newspapers for not putting this gigantic franchise through without any consideration."

Alderman McCall said: "This is another grand-stand play on the part of Mr. Platt. I have confidence in the Governor of this State, and I feel confident that he will not take the powers away from this board when they are legally lodged here. The Governor will not lodge our powers in another board, which is really elected the same as this board, and all the members of the Board of Estimate are members of the Board of Aldermen. The Governor vetoed the west side 'grab bill,' and I think he would veto this other bill if it ever came to him. I ask for time to prepare a minority report on this matter. The majority report was already prepared, and it was only necessary to fill in the blank spaces. At the next meeting I desire my right to put in a minority report."

President Fornes put the question and nearly every member voted to postpone the final vote. One or two scattering voices could be heard in opposition.

KEYES LETTER TABLED.

Central Federated Union Refuses to Discuss Tunnel Charges.

The letter of James Keyes, Secretary of the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, about alleged offers to bribe labor delegates to get them to oppose the granting of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise by the Board of Aldermen, was read as part of the proceedings at last night's meeting of the central body's Miscellaneous Section. The envelope was addressed to Paul Reichenbacker, Secretary of the Miscellaneous Section, and the letter itself was addressed to the Central Federated Union. Mr. Reichenbacker said he received the letter on Monday.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 moved that the letter be tabled. Robert Winston of the Hackmen's Union opposed the motion to table, but it was carried.

Winston afterward moved to reconsider the tabling of the letter. He declared that it came with bad taste from Brown to try to smother the matter.

"I don't mind it," said Brown. "I was at one meeting of Aldermen to oppose the franchise, and I didn't get any of the money, either."

A laugh followed and the Chairman cut Winston short by refusing to entertain the motion.

MOYNIHAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Jerome Will Delay Action in Capt. Haughey's Case.

Ex-Capt. Moynihan was arraigned yesterday before Judge Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded not guilty to the indictment of bribery found against him. Capt. Moynihan was represented by Lawyer Terence McManus. No date was set for the trial, but the District Attorney's office will shortly have the case transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he would defer any action he was contemplating in the case of Capt. W. R. Haughey of the West Thirty-fifth Street Station until the Board of Police Surgeons had decided whether his eyesight was bad enough to prevent him from noticing whether or not illegal resorts were doing business in his precinct. Capt. Haughey is also complaining of heart trouble, and this, District Attorney Jerome says, is quite a novel plea to escape being brought to trial before Commissioner Partridge.

BACK BROKEN TO SAVE HIM.

Patient Recovering After Rare Operation in Polyclinic Hospital.

Having his back virtually broken in order to save his life was an experience recently suffered by Seth Williams, a young man living at 30 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Several years ago, while Williams was in New Zealand, he was injured by a fall, curvature of the spine developing. Recently he suffered another accident which rendered the disease more acute. He began to experience more and more difficulty in breathing, and was under intense pain when he consulted the physicians of the Polyclinic Hospital, Manhattan.

The physicians decided to perform the rare operation of forcing Williams's back straight, in the process of which a vertebra would have to be broken and reset. Williams was placed under the influence of ether, and by the use of a system of weights of about half a ton he was literally flattened out, then placed in a four-inch thick cast, which enveloped him to the chin. This cast was recently removed, and a thinner one substituted.

One effect of the operation was to make Williams two inches taller. He is now at Summit, N. J., and is said to be recovering.

Sozodont Tooth Wash

Strictly Pure
No Acid ...
Standard for 52 Years

New Size 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

CYCLISTS' STEADY GRIND

Six-Day Riders Show Less Desire to Sprint Than Formerly.

Krebs Has His Sweetheart to Cheer Him Along, and a Wedding May Be a Closing Feature.

1 o'Clock (A. M.) Score.

	Miles.	Laps.
Breton-Darragon	935	4
McFarland-Maya	935	4
Stinson-Moran	935	4
Bedell-Bedell	935	4
Newkirk-Jacobson	935	4
Butler-Turville	935	4
Leander-Floyd Krebs	935	4
Barclay-Franz Krebs	935	3
Keegan-Peterson	935	3
Galvin-Root	935	3
Doerflinger-Heller	908	3

Record—985.6s

The hardest day of the six-day bicycle grind in Madison Square Garden was yesterday, and when it closed at midnight, although the leaders were over forty miles behind the forty-eight-hour record, nearly all of the eleven teams now remaining in the race appeared strong enough to continue the test of endurance to the end. Barring unforseen accidents there is little probability that any of the riders on the track will drop out. Even the lumbering German team, Doerflinger and Heller, who are far behind the others, say that they intend to stick it out, although both of them remained off the track yesterday afternoon for over half an hour.

The twenty-four hours of the second day resulted in no change in the positions of the teams. Seven are still tied for first honors, and the other four, with the exception of the Germans, are only one lap behind. A few sprints to gain a lap were made, but there was less tendency to steal a position than on the first day. The best effort in this direction was done by Breton, who, shortly before noon, let himself out at a terrific pace, and was soon leading the procession by fifty yards. McFarland, who is always ready for a sprint, laid himself over the handlebars and darted after the Frenchman as though his life depended on it. Menus Bedell, the eighteen-year-old American lad, followed close after and for ten laps the spectators were treated to a highly exciting race. Breton soon saw that he could not gain the coveted lap, and he gradually fell back into the bunch.

While there were no serious accidents or nerve-breaking sprints to relieve the daily tedium of the ceaseless whirl around the board track, the flavor of a coming wedding as a result of the finish gave a sentimental novelty to the events of the day. The hero of this episode is Franz Krebs, who with Barclay comprises one of the most popular of the leading teams. The heroine is Miss Augusta Schultz, a rosy-cheeked, auburn-haired Brooklyn lass, whose constant attendance upon her sweetheart's ambition was devotion itself.

Part of the time she occupied a box and smiled encouragement at Krebs as he whirled by, and when he retired to snatch a few minutes' rest on his pallet adjoining the track, she would stand by his side and tell him to keep up his courage, as he was sure to be the winner. It was confidently stated that the greater part of Krebs's portion of the prize money would go toward a wedding trip, and the furnishing of a neat little flat for two. Matrimony as the happy ending of a six-day bicycle race, however, is no new thing, for in 1899, when Charley Miller won the long ride, he was mafried in one of the boxes. Miss Schultz blushingly said that she had not yet decided upon a public wedding of that character.

The trainers, as well as the riders, are all glad that they can say good-bye to the second day in the six-day race. It is the day that the riders feel most depressed, and generally all sorts of expedients have to be resorted to to keep them good natured and up to their best work. Less of this was necessary yesterday than in previous races. One reason was that the riders took things quietly, and there will probably be no serious attempt to steal a lap until later in the week. Krebs attracted considerable amusement by eating a bunch of grapes on the track.

The smoky, tobacco-laden atmosphere is beginning to try the eyes and throats of the contestants. Nearly all wear goggles and Root has the entire upper part of his head covered with a black-looking hood, giving him a fearfully fiendish appearance as the men circle around the track. To moisten their throats the trainers frequently hand the riders long tin cups containing water, sometimes strengthened with a limited allowance of what the Indians used to call "firewater."

Early in the evening the worst fall of the day occurred. John Bedell, riding carelessly, lapped the wheel of Maya, and as both suddenly rolled down the incline, Turville was carried along in the melee. The trainers at once rushed to the spot, but fortunately found that none of the riders had suffered serious injuries. Maya and Turville remounted at once, but Bedell was considerably shaken up, and his brother Menus had to be called to take his place. Ter minutes later, however, John Bedell reappeared and resumed his riding. About 9 o'clock Galvin fell from his wheel, but fortunately he was among those in the rear, and the two or three others behind him easily avoided misfortune. Moran punctured a tire early in the afternoon and the others gained a lap before he could procure a new wheel, but the loss was not counted against him.

Maya took a long rest of nearly four hours, the longest time that any of the leaders have been off the track. He and McFarland are riding in splendid shape, and are frequently cheered by the crowd.

The attendance last night was much larger than on Monday. The boxes were well filled, and considerable style was noticeable among the spectators in the lower tier of seats. Lawrence Waterbury, the well-known polo player, and who has just joined the Stock Exchange, occupied one of the boxes with his wife. A baby was in the front row of the gallery, and a Salvation Army lass made her rounds collecting funds for Christmas purposes.

Elkes, Bald, Kramer, and Canary gave their customary exhibitions to add variety to the day's grind.

STRICKEN CELEBRATING MASS.

Father McLoughlin Dies in His Church at New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament in this city, where he had lived for forty-nine years, was attacked by heart disease while celebrating mass in the church at 8 o'clock this morning, and died within twenty minutes, his assistant, the Rev. James Hughes returning from a sick call just in time to administer the last rites. Father McLoughlin had time to leave the altar and totter to a chair in the vestry before the final collapse, so there was little excitement.

Father McLoughlin was born in Ireland seventy-seven years ago. He came to this country in his youth. After a course of study at St. John's College, Fordham, he was ordained by Archbishop Hughes. He was for two years an assistant at St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place, New York. He then came to New Rochelle. Father McLoughlin had been the pastor of three churches here. One, a large wooden edifice, was burned owing to lightning fifteen years ago, and it was then he conceived the idea of building the present marble structure, which cost $100,000. Father McLoughlin celebrated with much pomp his golden jubilee in August, 1901.

Kings County Republicans.

Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee, was re-elected last night. John E. Smith was elected Secretary, and John S. Cohen, Assistant Secretary.

For Milady's Boudoir

in Writing Tables from early Chippendale designs—Desks in Dutch inlays or simple Mahogany—Divans and Chairs with soft French upholstery—Pieces that possess a charm for perfect design and artistic merit.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

PLANS FOR STATE CANAL.

Special Meeting of Buffalo Merchants Favors Seneca-Oneida Route.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—A special meeting of the Merchants' Exchange was held here to-day, at which Gustav H. Schwab, Frank S. Weatherbee, Frank Brainard, A. E. Blackmar, and John J. D. Trenor, representing the Canal Association of Greater New York, were present.

The report of the special committee of the Exchange declaring in favor of the Seneca-Oneida route and declaring the Lake Ontario route impracticable was accepted, and a resolution was adopted declaring that the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo emphatically decreed for a thousand-ton barge canal along the line of the so-called canalized Mohawk River, Oneida Lake, Oneida and Seneca Rivers, and the Erie Canal to the Niagara River at Tonawanda, with a diversion around the City of Rochester, as the only practicable route.

Gov. Odell is to hold a conference at Albany on Thursday with representatives of commercial and industrial interests in various parts of the State. Among those invited to attend the hearing are members of the Canal Commission of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.

The Canal Committee from Greater New York, which visited Buffalo to-day, also has been invited and will be there. They will urge upon the Governor the necessity for adopting the inland route and not the Lake Ontario route.

HARVARD STUDENTS SHIVER.

Coal Famine and Antiquated Dormitories Cause Misery at the University.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 9.—Wealthy Harvard students, like cats in a woodshed, shivered and swore and suffered in their historic but sievelike old dormitories in Cambridge to-day. It was the coldest siege tumbled down old Harvard ever had, and more than one man grumbled against his fate as, with the ashes cold in the grate, no coal in the cellar, and no prospect of getting anything, even "Otto coke" from the Cambridge dealers, he broke the ice of his water pitcher in his breezy, frost-bitten little closet.

Stoughton, Hollis, Wolworthy—these names are synonymous with rattling windows, strong draughts, and absence of heat when it is most needed at Harvard. The condition of affairs is bad enough under a plain nor'easter, but when the mercury sinks way below zero, discomfort becomes misery and inconvenience is changed to suffering of the keenest kind. This was what occurred at Harvard to-day.

The man who was popular at Harvard to-day was the man who had a room with a southern exposure, banked on three sides by other rooms, and enough coal in the grate just to temper the atmosphere. Rooms of this description, like the police stations described by Jacob Riis, harbored motley crowds throughout the bitter, biting night. "No coal" meant an exodus from many rooms and all sorts of queer shiftings and expedients the like of which have never been known at Harvard before. Several lectures were omitted because the college could not heat its rooms, and not infrequently men were seen walking in sixty-dollar tailor-made suits across the campus with a hod of borrowed coal and a few kindlings in their hand.

Yet despite all this discomfort and inconvenience more than one Harvard man, riding into Boston on the street cars yesterday, stood out on the kind platform to breathe the frosty air and to show to all the world that the stoicism of the aborigines was in his veins.

WORK OF FLAMES IN ATLANTA.

Nearly a Block of Buildings in Heart of the City Burned—Loss Placed at $400,000.

ATLANTA, Dec. 9.—Fire destroyed nearly a block of buildings in the heart of the city to-day, and the loss is placed at $400,000. It started in the furniture store of the Snook & Austin Company, in Whitehall Street.

The fire soon spread to the Norcross Building, on the corner of Marietta and Peachtree Streets, and then to the large drug house of the Jacobs Company, in Marietta Street; the liquor store of the R. M. Rose Company, and the Williams Hotel. There was no loss of life. There was excitement among the guests of the Kimball House, a half block away. The windows of the Peters Building, completed less than six months ago, were cracked by the heat, and other damage was done to the structure. The Norcross Building was filled with the offices of professional men, and the sixth floor was used as a restaurant.

The heaviest losers, with Insurance so far as ascertained, are as follows:

Jacobs Pharmacy Company, $75,000; insurance, $50,000.

P. H. Snook & Austin Furniture Company, $30,000; insurance, about the same.

R. M. Rose & Co., liquor dealers, $15,000; covered by insurance.

Hammack Drug Company, $20,000; covered by insurance.

Guarantee Clothing Company, $25,000; insurance, $10,000.

Williams Hotel, $7,000; insurance $5,000.

The other losses have not been tabulated, but they will swell the aggregate to more than $400,000.

The building occupied by the Snook & Austin Company was originally the National Hotel, and during reconstruction days was famous as the headquarters of Southern politicians.

The entire street car service of the city was suspended for about four hours during the fire.

LENIENCY FOR BANK OFFICIAL.

President Commutes Sentence of Gideon W. Marsh, Convicted in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President has commuted to a term of imprisonment to expire Dec. 24 next the sentence of Gideon W. Marsh, who was convicted in Philadelphia of violation of the National banking laws, and on Dec. 13, 1898, received three sentences aggregating twelve years and three months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia.

Marsh pleaded guilty to three indictments consolidated, expecting to receive one sentence. The Attorney General's report said:

"Taking into consideration all the facts of this case as they appear in the reports and other papers on file, and particularly the seven years of punishment borne by the petitioner while he was a fugitive from justice and his voluntary return and surrender, I believe it is a case in which the usual punishment of five years' imprisonment would be sufficient. The prisoner has now served almost the equivalent of a five years' sentence, and I advise that his sentence be commuted to a term of imprisonment to expire Dec. 24, 1902."

Gov. Taft May Go on Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The prospective retirement of Justice Shiras from the Supreme Court, which was announced by his son some time ago to take place at no very distant date, it is believed here, may result in the promotion to the Supreme bench of William H. Taft, the Chairman of the Philippine Commission. Should Gov. Taft retire, the expectation is that his successor as Chairman of the commission will be Gen. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, now Vice Chairman of the commission.

G. H. Mumm & Co.

Extra Dry

CHAMPAGNE

Importations for Five Years
TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

3,665,988 BOTTLES
305,499 CASES
more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.

The famous 1898 vintage now arriving is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

FURS, FASHIONS AND PRICES.

By C. C. SHAYNE.

Russian Sable Heads the list and is the favorite fur of the crowned heads of Europe and the elite of America. The darkest and the best Imperial Crown is found on Lena River between the Arctic Circle and Arctic Sea. The choicest cost $550 per skin. From this maximum figure the prices range down—$400, $300, $250, $200, $150, $100, $60 and $40.

Hudson Bay Sable Ranks next in value to Russian. The handsomest (Northern British Columbia) cost $90 per skin; others $75, $60, $50, $40; $30, $25, $15 and $10. It takes three skins to make an average size Russian or Hudson Bay Sable Muff, and two for a Boa. Extra large Muffs, long Boas, Collarettes, Capes or Manties in proportion.

The best average size Hudson Bay Sable Muff, $300. From this figure down—$225, $150, $75 to $40.

Neckpieces, Collarettes, Capes, etc., prices in proportion to the number of skins used and quality.

NOTE: I do not sell blended, smoked or darkened sables. Ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn.

Alaska Sealskins Seals caught on the Pribylov Islands, in the Behring Sea, are the best in the world. The pelt is strong, the fur dense, handsome and durable.

Up-to-date Jackets, Elegantly finished, $250 to $350.
The Standard Coat, a few inches longer, $50 extra.
Long Coats, Automobile Coats, &c., Prices in proportion.

NOTE: I do not sell jackets or coats of China, Japan, or Lobos Island Seal (which could be sold for $100, $125, $150, and $200.) When new they look quite as handsome as the genuine Alaska, but they do not give satisfaction. They wear off at the edges, turn red and look shabby after a season's wear; whereas an Alaska Seal will wear for many years. I am making over to this season's style garments of Alaska Seal which I sold fifteen years ago.

Persian Lamb Moire and Broad Tail Persian I handle exclusively the Leipzig dyed skins, which retain their pristine beauty for years. Jackets $150 to $250.

Coats, $150 to $300. Long Coats, Automobile Coats, etc., prices in proportion.

PERSIAN LAMB AND SEALSKIN GARMENTS, trimmed with Russian or Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Chinchilla, Ermine, etc., in stock or to order without extra charge.

NOTE: I could sell American dyed Persian Lamb coats from $50 to $100 per garment less than the Leipzig dyed, and would prefer to sell American dyed if I could recommend them, but they turn rusty and peel off and have a shabby appearance after being worn for a short time. I do not sell them.

Mink A reliable and beautiful fur, fashionably worn.
Muffs, $15, $18, $22, $25 to $75.
Boas, $15 to $125.
Collarettes and Capes, $50, $65, $85, $100, $125 to $500.

NOTE: I do not sell darkened or blended mink.

Silver, Blue Sable Dyed and Isabella Fox All kinds of fox skins, made up in the latest fashionable styles. Ladies want them and I sell them at as low prices as it is possible to produce them; but I do not recommend them for service. The new style Silver Lynx and Black Lynx Boas, 3 yds. long, with muffs to match, are very fashionable; and I have a large assortment.

Chinchilla, Ermine and Siberian Squirrel In all the new styles.

OTTER, BEAVER, STONE MARTEN, ALASKA SABLE (Skunk): Latest styles in these medium priced, thoroughly reliable furs. The new shaped muffs in all furs.

Fur-Lined Circulars Made of reliable goods, $50 to $125.

Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats All sizes, lined and trimmed with genuine furs. The best $100, $150, $200, $250 and $300 Coats in the world. Our Hudson Bay Otter lined and trimmed Overcoat, for $500, cannot be duplicated. Some Automobile Coats as low as $50 and $75. Large stock of Sealskin Caps and Gloves.

Sleigh and Carriage Robes One entire floor, on 41st street, devoted to these goods. A complete assortment of fur robes to suit all purses and tastes.

Coachmen's Outfits —All the new styles.

BEAR, TIGER AND LEOPARD RUGS AND MATS.

NOTE: Buying furs in large quantities in the markets of the world, I have every advantage which long experience and capital affords, manufacture on my own premises, give my personal attention to customers, and sell at the lowest prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
41st and 42d Sts., Bet. Broadway and 6th Avenue.

N. B.—The firm name on an article is a guarantee of reliability.

FOUR KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 9.—Four men were killed and ten injured, three probably fatally, by the explosion of a box of dynamite in No. 5 Mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at South Wilkesbarre to-day.

The men had lowered into the shaft, which is 110 feet deep, a box of dynamite weighing fifty pounds. When the bottom of the shaft was reached Matthew Phillips, a miner, took the box off the carriage. It slipped from his hands and fell to the ground.

The concussion exploded the dynamite, and the twenty men who were in the immediate vicinity getting their tools in readiness to go to their respective chambers, were hurled in all directions.

The dead and injured were brought to the surface as soon as possible. The injured were wrapped in blankets and sent to their homes.

The accident caused the big colliery to suspend operations for the day.

DEATH ON THE GREAT LAKES.

The Season's List of 140 Sailors Drowned the Largest on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The death harvest on the great lakes during the season of 1902 has been the greatest recorded, 140 lives having been lost. The figures for the last seven years are as follows: 1896, 66 deaths; 1897, 88; 1898, 95; 1899, 100; 1900, 110; 1901, 132; 1902, 140.

Lake Erie, which last year had only 11 deaths charged up against it, now leads with 59. Lake Superior was the watery grave of 40, Lake Michigan had 14, Lake Huron 22, and Lake Ontario 5. Ten sailors were lost in the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

Notwithstanding the year's large total, six more sailors went down with their ships in 1901 than in 1902, the figures being 59 and 53. On the other hand, 47 men fell overboard and were drowned during the season just closed, a big increase over 1901.

Loss of life in collisions increased from 5 in 1901 to 15 in 1902.

Jewelers' Clerk Marsh Discharged.

Harry G. Marsh, Jr., entry clerk for Aiken, Lambert & Co. of 19 Maiden Lane, who was found in a dazed condition at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street last Saturday night with $571 and a quantity of jewelry from his employer's stock valued at $1,000 in his pockets, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Samuel B. Mann of the firm declared in court that the concern was satisfied that the young man, who had been held for alleged intoxication, had taken the goods without any criminal intent.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—During the past twenty-four hours the cold wave has extended through the Middle Atlantic States and New England with temperatures considerably below zero from Central New York eastward. In the interior as far as the Rocky Mountains temperatures have risen decidedly under the influence of low pressure over the Northwest. Another high area, however, accompanied by below zero temperature is moving in from the Canadian Northwest.

Rain has continued from Central California northward and over portions of the northern plateau, and there were snows in Western Montana and the lake region, and slight showers in the Southwest.

There will be snow Wednesday in the Northwest and the lake region, and probably at night in Eastern New York and Western New England. On Thursday there will be snow along the lower lakes and the windward shores of the upper lakes, and probably in the Central Rocky Mountain region and middle slope. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. It will be much colder in the Northwest Wednesday, with a cold wave in the Dakotas, Montana, and Northwestern Minnesota, and at night in Northwestern Nebraska.

On the New England coast fresh west winds will become variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will become southeast and fresh; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to south; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk south, shifting to west and north, and on the lower lakes brisk and possibly high south to southwest.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh, and fair weather with slowly rising temperature to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes. Cold-wave warnings are displayed in North Dakota, South Dakota, Western Minnesota, Northwestern Nebraska, and Southwestern Montana.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair and warmer to-day, except snow in northwest portion. Thursday fair, colder in west portion; variable winds.

District of Columbia, partly cloudy to-day and probably Thursday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Maryland, partly cloudy to-day and Thursday; warmer to-day in west portions; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Delaware, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; Thursday partly cloudy; fresh east to south winds.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; probably snow at night; Thursday partly cloudy and colder; fresh to brisk east to south winds, shifting to southwest.

Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; probably snow. Thursday, snow and colder; brisk to high southwest winds to-day.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; probably snow at night in north portion. Thursday, fair; variable winds, becoming south to southwest and fresh.

Minnesota, snow and colder to-day; Thursday fair, winds becoming northwest and fresh.

Western New York, cloudy and warmer to-day, probably snow; brisk to high southwest winds; Thursday snow and colder.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy, probably snow at night; winds east to south, shifting to southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	44	11	14
6 A. M.	38	10	12
9 A. M.	38	8	14
12 M.	43	14	18
4 P. M.	50	18	21
6 P. M.	48	16	20
9 P. M.	47	17	19
12 P. M.	50	17	20

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	17½
Weather Bureau	13
Corresponding date, 1901	44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The thermometer registered 8 degrees, the minimum temperature of the day, at 8 A. M., and 17 degrees at 3 P. M., the maximum temperature being 18 degrees at 3:35 P. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Worried?

One woman said: "If I could allow $5 apiece for each of my presents, Christmas would be a simple matter, but a dollar and a half, or two dollars at the most, won't buy much of anything." And she thought she "hated Christmas."

Now this woman is wrong. Her spirit and feeling are wrong; her whole self is wrong—but principally her eyes.

First, 'tis not the gift nor what it costs that counts, but the spirit in the gift. Being remembered is what brings the joy of Christmas; not the extravagance of the remembrance.

Second, there are thousands of delightful gifts at Bloomingdales at $1 to $2 and even for less than one dollar—as anybody will admit who makes use of eyes these days.

Women's Jackets $12.50.
In appearance these jackets closely resemble Persian lamb—they are made of black, close curled, lustrous Persian cloth, cut in the newest dip shape, with high Medici collar and large drooping revers. Lined throughout with the best yarn dyed guaranteed satin; really worth $20.

Men's Robes $4.98.
Made in Germany, these fine blanket robes are ideal lounging garments. They are shown in extra quality beautiful Jacquard weaves; liberally cut, worth $6.

Oak Desk $3.98.
Just the thing for a schoolboy; not a toy, but a good, substantial desk, 30 inches wide, 52 inches high; would make an ideal Christmas gift.

Gold Chair $3.50.
In leaf gilt (not bronze) elegantly finished, with satin damask seat and tufted back.

Pearl Brooch $11.95.
Beautiful solid gold pearl crescent brooch, new art head design; would be splendid value at $20.

Interesting Books 15c.
Neat little volumes, attractively bound in cloth and printed from clear type:

All Aboard, Oliver Optic.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, O. W. Holmes.
Bacon's Essays.
Beyond the City, Doyle.
Black Rock, Connor.
Blue Fairy Book, Lang.
Book of Golden Deeds, Yonge.
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Byron.
Conspiracy of the Carbonari, Muhlbach.
David Copperfield, by Dickens.
Dawn, by Haggard.
Deerslayer, by Cooper.
Dolly Dialogues, by Hope.
Dora Deane, by Holmes.
Fairy Book, Mulock.
Golden Legend, Longfellow.
Green Fairy Book, Lang.
Idylls of the King, Tennyson.
And others.

Hood.
Hugo, Victor.
Ingelow, Jean.
Kipling, Rudyard.
Lady of the Lake.
Longfellow.
Lowell.
Lucile.
Meredith.
Milton.
Moore.
Poe, Edgar Allan.
Scott.

Plush Coats $10.
Made of Salt's selected seal plush and lined throughout with Skinner's handsome pearl gray guaranteed satin. They have high Medici collar and large revers, dip front, made in the very newest style and look exactly like sealskin coats; worth $20; sizes 32 to 50.

Men's Neckwear 50c.
Large English squares, Imperials, Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Puffs, in black, white and fancy effects.

Tabourette 75c.
Dainty and good looking, in all finishes, well built and durable; a very acceptable gift.

Mahogany Table $7.
Genuine mahogany, 24-inch round top, handsomely carved legs, beaded shelf and fully formed carved claw feet.

Gold Locket $6.95.
Solid gold, new art design, set with one fine cut diamond, for two pictures.

Books of Poets 24c
Popular editions of poets; pretty volumes, nicely bound in best English cloth; gold stampings, head bands; good clear type on fine paper.

Grocery Specials.

Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, our 50c. kind,	38c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½-lb. cans,	15c
Java and Mocha Coffee, very fine, bean or ground, per lb.,	21c
One stick best Chicory given away with every purchase of coffee.	
Flour, finest XXXX patent, none better; not more than one bag to a customer; no mail orders filled; 24½-lb. bag,	45c
Tomatoes, very fine, big cans,	9c
Stringless Beans, per can,	10c, 13c, 14c, 16c, 18c
Kernelled Corn, without skins, per can,	14c
Pineapple, sliced, 2-lb. cans,	14c, 16c, 19c
Queen Olives, 6 oz. bottles,	8c
Rice, splendid, 5-lb. packages,	25c

Wines and Liquors

Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles,	39c
Schenley Rye Whiskey, absolutely pure, old and rich, this grade sold elsewhere at $1.25, this sale, full quarts,	75c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, excellent, ½ gal., 95c; per gal.,	$1.75
Rye Whiskey, very choice, per ½ gal., $1.45; per gal.,	$2.75
Our Celebrated *Declaration Rye,* per ½ gallon, $2.40; per gal.,	$4.70
Kummel, best domestic, big bot.,	49c
Creme de Menthe, comestic, big bottles,	49c, 85c
Cocktails, Manhattan or whiskey, big bottles,	55c, 75c
Sparkling Moselle, a $2.25 qt. bottle,	$1.25

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Toys, Dolls and Games For Christmas.

Naturally the Children's Store is the first place to look for Children's Presents of all descriptions, suitable for the purposes of good old Santa Claus.

Those who look will not be disappointed. The things are here in great variety, and at moderate prices.

Morning Shopping and Early Selections Advised.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Stella Music Box

There is no very delicate mechanism to get out of order—no pins to break off. The music is produced from flat, steel tune sheets that can be used thousands of times, and over again—and it plays anything.

In beautiful polished boxes—or art cabinets. Sold on easy payments, if you prefer it. Hear it first, any time, and as long as you want. Phonographs, too, and Swiss Music Boxes.

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY, 39 Union Square, New York.

LABOR PROBLEMS DEBATED

Civic Federation Considers the Restriction of Output.

Shorter-Hour Question Also Taken Up —Climate's Effects on Workmen in England and America.

The National Civic Federation at its second session, held yesterday in the assembly room of the Board of Trade and Transportation, had as its chief guest ex-President Grover Cleveland.

When Mr. Cleveland was escorted into the room by Oscar Straus he was heartily applauded. Mr. Straus wanted him to take one of the three seats on the platform, but Mr. Cleveland modestly insisted upon taking a seat among the audience to the right of the platform. He attended both the morning and afternoon sessions and listened to the arguments made with evident interest. When Lewis Nixon, whose address was the feature of the day, referred to some of the men who had discussed the questions before the federation from the standpoint of theory rather than practical knowledge as "professors of labor," Mr. Cleveland shook with laughter.

The subjects taken up for discussion were: "Restriction of Output" and "Shorter Hours." The problem of "Restriction of Output" was discussed by Prof. John R. Commons, who is now collecting data on the subject for Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor; F. A. Halsey, editor of The American Machinist, and James O'Connell, President of the National Association of Machinists. The question of "Shorter Hours" was discussed by Adna F. Weber, who is connected with the New York State Labor Bureau; Henry White, Secretary of the National Association of Garment Workers; Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, Theodore Marburg, a retired tobacco manufacturer of Baltimore; Prof. Gunton, editor of Gunton's Magazine, and George H. Barber, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Manufacturers' Association.

In addition to the set addresses there was some interesting debate upon the questions brought up, prominent among those participating being the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, and Alfred Mosely, the English economist who is now conducting a party through this country to study industrial conditions.

THE QUESTION OF OUTPUT.

The morning session was opened by Prof. Commons. Prof. Commons's address fairly bristled with interrogation points. There could be no lasting solution of the question of output, he believed, so long as each side believed the other dishonest.

"If unions restrict the output," he said, "can they not frankly admit it and give their reasons? If employers provoke restrictions, can they not frankly admit it? Cannot the two thus come together, eliminate the false reasons, and remedy the true reasons? The outside public is vitally interested, but will not consent that either side shall use this as an excuse to crush the other. Yet the public cannot interfere in the technical details. It can only hope that the parties immediately interested will settle the matter fairly among themselves. Too long has the problem been left to economists and ill-informed writers."

Mr. Halsey made an argument in favor of the premium method of payment, and backed up his reasons by a number of communications from manufacturers who had tried the system both in the United States and abroad. In response to the inquiry of one of the delegates for a definition of the premium payment system, Mr. Halsey said:

"It is a system by which the gains due to the increased exertion by workmen are divided between the workmen and the employer. It is a sort of profit sharing applied to the individual workman."

Archbishop Ireland—I would ask how the labor unions regard the premium system.

Mr. Halsey—I don't think they approve of it.

Discussing the piecework system, Mr. Halsey said it was an "infection of the devil."

President O'Connell of the American Machinists' Association, said that the piecework proposition, when presented to the American workman, was like waving a red flag before a bull.

"History shows," he said, "that it means a reduction of wages, enforced unfavorable conditions of employment, unsanitary conditions, and the cultivation of man's selfishness. We are told that the employers want to be fair in this matter, but I have yet to find a man employing a system of premium payment or profit sharing who has not sought to put the swiftest, strongest, ablest man against the poorest, weakest man.

"A firm in New York adopted what Mr. Halsey calls the premium plan. They say to the men: 'If it takes you ten hours to do ten pieces of work, and you will do these ten pieces in nine hours, then we will allow you one hour premium payment. If you are getting 25 cents an hour for your wages, we will allow you 12½ cents an hour for that extra hour, and we will take 12½ cents.' What right has the manufacturer to take 12½ cents from my hour that I have earned? What right has he to fine me for increased production?

"Mr. Barnes, our English friend, spoke yesterday about one plant he had visited where the piecework system was in vogue, and he described the conditions there as unfit for men to work in. I have not spoken to Mr. Barnes since he has been in the city, but I will guarantee that I can name the shop he has in mind. It is the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. I will ask him if that is not the shop?" Mr. Barnes nodded his head, and Mr. O'Connell continued: "I knew it. We can spot them. We can lay our fingers on them."

MR. MOSELY'S QUERY.

MR. MOSELY—I would like to ask a question. I have been through that factory myself on more than one occasion. I do not pretend to be an expert, to say whether that factory is being run under conditions, from a machinist's point of view, of the very best, but what has struck me is this, that that shop is non-union. The union has never come in there, and the men are apparently all satisfied and never have struck. No, if the conditions are so extremely bad, why is it that the men have not struck?

Mr. O'Connell undertook to answer Mr. Mosely's statement, but his answer was rather evasive, and Mr. Mosely was not satisfied. He told of the answer which the manager of the works had given him when he asked the question. The manager's answer was, "Because we are fair to our men, and the men recognize it."

"I will answer Mr. Mosely," said Mr. Gompers. "My answer to his question is this: In the whole history of the world you will find that the people whose conditions are the worst are those who are the least capable of resistance, and that is equally true in industry as it is in political life. The people of India do not protest, but they are starving by the millions."

Dr. Rainsford said he would like to ask Mr. O'Connell a question. It was with reference to a statement which Mr. O'Connell made about the limiting of apprentices. Dr. Rainsford thought this was a most unjustifiable assumption of authority, one which worked a positive injury to the young manhood of the country. He said he knew that expert German and Scandinavian artisans were coming here constantly, obtaining good employment, and then going back to their native countries to spend the money they had made here. This would not be if the opportunity for young men to learn trades was not restricted.

MR. O'CONNELL—Isn't it best to have the German machinists come here and get $20 a week for fifty-four hours? Isn't that an ideal state to have exist here, rather than to have him come here and only get $10 a week?

DR. RAINSFORD—That does not exactly fit the question. That man's coming to this country and staying four or five or six months and going back to the old country to spend his earnings does not help the interests of this country or build up the great democratic principles that exist here. I do not want to be misunderstood, but when a union takes a step like that they are going against the everlasting laws and are bound to be beaten. You cannot limit the education and opportunities of the youth of the land.

MR. GOMPERS'S VIEWS.

MR. GOMPERS—I would like to say something in reply to Dr. Rainsford. In regard to the matter of apprentices, this must be taken into consideration: That is, that the opportunities for apprenticeship have gone in American industries, and when we talk of the opportunities for a boy to learn a trade, the opportunity of an education in the trade, we are talking of the past. We are not taking cognizance of the fact that the division and subdivision and classification of labor has eliminated the question of apprentices learning a trade. What the boys now learn is a very infinitesimal part of a trade, and the attempt to have an apprenticeship system is simply another name for the wholesale introduction into one or two or a few establishments of a large number of boys, eliminating the question of wages to adult labor. Companies and manufacturers and employers find it necessary to send over to European countries to get some of their skilled workmen because the great classification and division and subdivision have not gone on in those countries to the same extent that it has in our own. [Cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause.]

JOHN MARTIN—Would Mr. Gompers therefore support trade schools which would give opportunities for the boys to learn the trade, under, of course, some regulation by the trades unions to prevent excessive filling up of a particular trade?

MR. GOMPERS—I should be opposed to trade schools. I should favor and do favor manual training schools. The trade schools have demonstrated themselves to be the hothouse of strike breakers in the United States. The training schools have given the young men of our country a knowledge of the use of tools, making them more easily adapted to learning the different branches of any particular trade.

Mr. Henry White said that improved machinery had increased rather than limited the opportunities of employment, and he cited a number of illustrations to support his contention. The invention of the sewing machine had doubled the demand for clothing, because clothing was made more cheaply.

SHORTER HOURS QUESTION.

At the afternoon session the first speaker was Prof. Gunton. He declared himself an advocate of the eight hour system, and said it was bound to come sooner or later. At the same time, he declared his opposition to the eight-hour bill pending before Congress, for the reason that it would put particular industries taking Government contracts at an unfair disadvantage with other concerns in the same line. The eight-hour law was only practicable, Prof. Gunton said, when all of the concerns in one line agreed to adopt it.

A. F. Weber gave the meeting a historical review of the movement for the lessening of hours of labor throughout the world. Of the 647,000 workmen in New York State, 62 per cent. worked nine and one-half hours.

Lewis Nixon, who is the President of the American Shipbuilding Company, said he did not believe any man could rise in this country unless he was a worker.

"Mr. Mosely, in speaking yesterday of labor conditions in England," said Mr. Nixon, "referred to the master and the man. Here we work with the men, not over them, and welcome any suggestion which they have to offer. We have great tools and great machinery. It is the custom in this country to scrap a whole machine shop if it is out of date."

Speaking of the suggestion for an eight-hour day, Mr. Nixon said:

"I want to tell you that while we have heard a great deal of industrial philosophy and a great deal from the dilettanti, the workman and his employer know that the basis upon which they are going to settle everything is 'Does it pay?' and unless you apply that criterion you won't get any definite result. [Applause.] I have been very much struck with the conservatism of those labor leaders who have spoken here. They have not been nearly so radical in what they have said as the dilettanti and the professor of labor, [laughter,] but they have given us good, real common sense, and they have given us reasons why they want certain conditions, and I am very well satisfied that we want to arrive as near as possible at what they advise."

Mr. Nixon said that the industries of this country could not do without foreign orders. The United States could not afford to build a Chinese wall around itself. Discussing the relative conditions of labor in the United States and England, Mr. Nixon said:

"I lived in England for three years. I went abroad to study shipbuilding. That is the great Nation of shipbuilders. I went among the workmen. I wanted to know how they lived, to get their ideas, and something of their point of view. The climate of England is such that no man can do a hard day's work unless he drinks. [Laughter.] In America the very air we breathe is toxic and exhilarating to a degree that a man can do more work here. He doesn't need the stimulation of liquor.

PIECEWORK EXPERIENCE.

"I just called up on the telephone before I came here to find out what the men make who are paid by piece, and I find they are getting $6, $7, and $8 a day, depending largely upon the weather. The men who work for them, the more skilled men, pay $4, and they pay their laborers a special wage of 25 cents more than the rest of the yard. Now, we endeavored to settle the piecework scale on some drilling. The men were then getting $2.25 per day. We wanted to give them so much for drilling a hole. All right, we gave them finally exactly what they asked, and they are making now $3.85. Now they either loafed on us at the $2.25 on which we based the payment, or they have not been fair. Anyway, I am glad they are getting $3.85, because I am getting the work done, and I have not cut them down, and I don't believe any other manufacturer will cut them down, either.

"So let us, if we can, bring about this condition that we are working for without shock. Let us do as we have done and meet. When we have come to a point where we cannot settle things, we will fight it out. A fight sometimes clears the atmosphere and settles the question which you cannot settle otherwise. I do not believe in coddling any man who worked for me, because I would not let a man do that to me when I was working. So I say to men, if you want to give men libraries and things they don't want, turn around and give it to them in hours and money, and they will be better satisfied." [Great applause.]

MR. MOSELY—Mr. Nixon made the remark that in England he thought drink a necessity for the people. I beg, on behalf of England, to offer a protest to that statement. [Laughter.] I have done in my time a good many hours of work—sixteen, eighteen, or twenty—whatever it was necessary to do, when I was in business, but I have never been a drinker, and I know a great many men who have never been drinkers who have been able to put in a better day's work than those who do. I should like to know if he considers drink an absolute necessity to our race.

Mr. NIXON—I talked to the men themselves, and they said it was necessary, and I have to take their evidence. [Applause and laughter.]

At to-day's session President Gompers will endeavor to answer, from the standpoint of labor, the various points which have been brought up against labor's contentions. Then there will be a general debate.

FUND FOR BUILDING GROWS.

Felix M. Warburg Gives $5,000 to Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, held last evening at the institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, Randolph Guggenheimer, Frederick Lewisohn, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Robert Lansburgh, and Louis Seigbert were elected Directors.

Samuel D. Levy, President of the society, announced a gift of $5,000 from Felix M. Warburg, to the $75,000 fund which must be raised before Feb. 1, 1903, in order to receive the $75,000 gift of the Lewisohn family. Other gifts to the same fund previously announced making the fund about $20,000, are the following: Jacob H. Schiff, $10,000; Albert Lewisohn, $2,000; Samuel S. Rosenstamm, $250; Eugene Galland, $500, and Julius M. Cohen, $250.

The society has long since outgrown its present quarters. President Levy announced that preliminary plans were being prepared and that several sites were under consideration.

Just say:
Please send booklets.
You will receive a fine little book of soft fibre for polishing eyeglass lenes.
A folder on "Holiday Things at the Meyrowitz Stores."
Booklets on—
OPERA GLASSES, LORGNETTES, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, and other specialties sold at moderate prices in greater variety and beauty than elsewhere.
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PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
FURRIERS—83rd SEASON
Direct Attention to Their Extensive Assortment of Ladies'
Furs and Fur Lined Garments, Coats & Fancy Furs, Automobile Garments & Outfits, Fur and Fur Lined Overcoats Fur Robes, Fur Caps & Gloves,
Ranging in price from the medium to the more expensive.
Elaborate and Unique Holiday Display of Furs of Every Description.
184 Fifth Ave.,
NEAR 23D STREET.

FELL INTO THE SUBWAY.

Horses, Wagon, Driver, and a Load of Sand Took a Tumble on Park Row.

John Noonan, driver for John Gallagher, got into trouble yesterday afternoon while hauling a load of sand on Park Row, opposite City Hall Park, and over the subway excavation. At this point a red flag fluttered on a pole above the roadway, and the sub-contractors, Degnon & McLean, claim they had a man there to warn drivers of danger in passing along that way. Noonan insists that no such man was there, and that all he saw was a red flag, and a truck driver ahead of him running the gantlet of that warning without any trouble. So he tried to do the same.

Noonan's load being a load of sand, was too heavy for a platform which was built outside of the western trolley rail. The trolley cars seemed to get over the spot without any trouble, but as soon as Noonan reached that point his right-hand wheel swerved too far, and there was a crash.

The next bit of thinking which Noonan did was down in the subway, ten feet or more below the surface, tangled up in blankets which he had wrapped around his legs to keep the cold away, on the top of a lot of pipes, his horses and his wagon lying in a jumbled mass before him.

A gang of workmen had been digging below the spot from which Noonan and his team fell, and how they had gotten out of the way quick enough to avoid injury was about as great a surprise to Noonan as was the realization of the fact that nothing about his anatomy seemed to have been damaged.

The east side of City Hall Park was soon crowded, and the police had a job to prevent trolley cars and curious persons from colliding. The accident occurred at 3:05 o'clock, but it was not until 4:15 that the animals had been pulled and pushed by means of planks out of the excavation. The entire work on the subway section was stopped to get the horses out. The wagon was not gotten out of the excavation until nearly 6 o'clock. It was damaged to the extent of perhaps $50. The horses were apparently unhurt.

HOCKING VALLEY ROAD SALE.

Circular Issued by Syndicate of Bankers —The Vanderbilts May Secure the Property.

The Hocking Valley Railroad is soon to be sold, according to a document which has been sent out by J. P. Morgan & Co. to a few large banking houses. The paper, which is called a "syndicate agreement," does not state to whom the sale is to be made, but Wall Street believes that the road will finally turn up in the hands of the Vanderbilts.

The circular, which is dated Dec. 4, is a blank agreement of a banker's syndicate for retiring the $15,000,000 preferred stock to the common stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, asking for a deposit of stock and empowering the syndicate to vote such stock for "consolidation, mergers, and other arrangements, as from time to time the syndicate may deem best. It also provides that the stock deposited under the agreement shall be held and managed for their common ratable benefit by the bankers' syndicate. If they deem best, the stock shall be sold in such manner and on such terms as shall be deemed best by the bankers, with the approval of Thomas F. Ryan, Ralph W. Hickox, and Robert M. Gallaway, as a subscribers' committee, with full power in behalf of the stockholders to approve and confirm any sale of the common stock deposited as proposed by the syndicate."

The agreement further provides that upon Dec. 31, 1903, unless otherwise determined by the syndicate, each subscribing stockholder shall receive back his shares, on paying his share of the expenses, or his share of the net proceeds of such stock. For purposes of determining the profit, if any, the stock is valued at 97½ for the common stock. The agreement shall become effective when 55,100 shares have been deposited. The profit of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the syndicate, it is stipulated, shall be 20 per cent.

CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD.

A Line Intended to Connect the Gold Camp with Pueblo.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 9.—Deeds conveying right of way to the Cripple Creek and Pueblo Railroad Company were filed here to-day, and simultaneously articles of incorporation were also placed on file. The purpose of the company is to construct a thirty-three-mile railroad connecting the gold camp with Pueblo.

The road will be constructed in the district through a system of underground tunnels, and the motive power used in the tunnels will be either electricity or compressed air.

Thomas B. Casey of Boston is the President of the company; J. R. McKay of Chicago, Treasurer, and the Directors are F. N. Hunton, C. C. Chapin, and E. N. Chapin of Boston; J. G. McAuley of Chicago, C. B. Hibbard of New York, and W. H. Spurgeon of Colorado Springs.

Santiago-Havana Railway Service.

Sir William Van Horne, President of the new Cuba Railway Company, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Morro Castle. He said that the first local train was dispatched from Santiago on Monday, and that they will begin running through trains from Santiago to Havana next month. Sir William will spend three weeks in Canada before he returns again to Cuba.

WANT JUSTICES RENAMED.

Bar Association to Gov. Odell Regarding Appellate Division Assignments.

At a meeting of the Bar Association last night resolutions were adopted petitioning Gov. Odell for the reappointment of Justice Willard Bartlett and John Woodward to the Appellate Division of the Second Judicial District of the Supreme Court, and for the reappointment of Justice Chester B. McLaughlin to the First District of the same division of the Supreme Court.

A resolution looking toward an amendment of Section 1,022 of the Code of Civil Procedure was referred to the Committee on the Amendment of the Law.

Twenty-nine new members of the association were elected last night, including Arthur C. Train, Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

ARGUMENT IN CROKER CASE.

Justice Leventritt Reserves Decision on an Application to Vacate the Stay.

Corporation Counsel Rives and John J. Delany, counsel for Chief Groker of the Fire Department, appeared before Justice Leventritt yesterday to argue over the stay granted by Justice Fitzgerald after Fire Commissioner Sturgis decided to oust the Chief. Justice Leventritt reserved his decision.

The court did not accede to Mr. Delany's suggestion that the argument should be made before Justice Fitzgerald. Mr. Rives then reviewed the case against the Chief, saying that the Commissioner had been a fair trial judge; that the charges of bias were unfounded, and that the granting of a stay in a case like this was unique in New York State courts. It was never intended by the Legislature, said the Corporation Counsel, that the courts should be allowed to keep in office a man dismissed by a superior having legal power to dismiss him. The maintenance of the stay, he argued, would bring harm to the Fire Department. He quoted President Roosevelt's remark about the coal strike, and then paraphrased it as follows:

"There are three parties in this suit—Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Croker, and the people of the City of New York. The discretion of the court should be directed in the public's interests."

Even if the Commissioner had allowed a Deputy to take the testimony, said Mr. Rives, the evidence would have been reviewed ultimately by the head of the department, who was the only possible official under the law to act as Judge in the case. He cited the case of a policeman dismissed from the force on charges made by the then Commissioners Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. Andrews, both of whom voted as Judges, and had their decision upheld by the courts.

Mr. Delany, in defending the stay, took occasion to explain away criticism about the way the stay was obtained. It had to be secured ex parte, he said, because Chief Croker received notice of his removal late Friday afternoon, and the only time left was Saturday morning. Mr. Rives's contention about the people of the city was attacked, and the Chief's lawyer said the courts should never recognize the false theory that "the greatest good to the greatest number" had any weight in legal controversy.

A BREATHING SPELL.

If the consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encouragement.

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell. The nourishment and strength obtained from Scott's Emulsion are a great relief to the exhausted system.

This treatment alone often enables the consumptive to gather force enough to throw off the disease altogether.

Scott's Emulsion brings strength to the lungs and flesh to the body.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

MR. MORGAN SENDS APPLES.

Ten barrels of the finest American apples constitute a small part of the cargo that will be shipped to Europe on the French liner La Lorraine to-morrow morning.

The apples have been specially picked and wrapped, and are consigned to the Paris branch of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Morgan is the consignor, and the apples are a Christmas present from him to his Paris associates and employes. The apples are due to arrive at Havre next Wednesday evening and at Paris the following morning.

Court Discharges Vanderbilt Chauffeur.

Justices Forker, Keady, and Fleming of the Queens Borough Court yesterday tried Mason Crocker, chauffeur for Reginald Vanderbilt, on a charge of violating the automobile speed limit law a few weeks ago. George S. Schoonmaker, the accused man's counsel, raised the point that there was no ordinance in New York City, of which Jamaica was a part, governing the speed of automobiles, and therefore the complaint was defective. Justice Forker held the complaint legal, but not proved; Justice Keady agreed as to the legality of the complaint, and thought the case was proved; Justice Fleming held that the complaint was defective, but the case proved in spite thereof. Finally the chauffeur was discharged.

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MERINO UNDERWEAR DEP'T.
(Second Floor.)
Women's, Misses' and Children's Winter Underwear of silk, silk and wool, merino and cotton, in ribbed and plain fabrics. Diemel Linen-Mesh Underwear.
BETALPH UNDERWEAR.
(Exclusive Brand.)
Hand and Machine Knitted Sweaters. Shetland Wool and Silk Spencers.
Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Semi-ready
¶ Just took one month to make "Semi-ready" clothes a success in New York.
¶ For your visits, your criticism, your good-will, your patronage, we tender our hearty thanks.
¶ Pessimists have been disappointed—some agreeably so. Optimists have seen their brightest dreams far more than realized.
¶ Look for much better variety and better service this month than last—opening days are never satisfactory to buyer or seller.
¶ Look for the best your tailor ever gave, coupled with the convenience of ready-made methods.
¶ Look for suits and overcoats at any price you want to pay, of any cloth you like to wear, and expect more for your money than ever before "Semi-ready's" existence in New York.
¶ Suit and overcoat prices run in easy steps, thus: $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, and so on.
¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.
"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
SOLE CONTROLLERS FOR NEW YORK
BOOKLET FREE

Underwear for Men.
Each good brand has its virtues--also its adherents. That's why we have all of them. But really, Saks Underwear is a little better than the best of them. Why? A sheep's wool is divided into eight classes. The choicest is called "Picklock." That's the only kind we use in our garments. It's as soft as a caress. The most fastidious man will find joy in the way we finish our underwear. As for fit, we promise you that.
We make a special underwear for short and stout or tall and thin men—it's called
SAKSONETTE,
at $1.50 per garment.
Merino, natural or white, medium weight, At 50 cts.
Merino, natural or white, medium or heavy weight. At 75 cts. and $1.00
Balbriggan Ribbed, winter weight, foreign or domestic. At $1.50
Natural wool, winter weight, per garment. At $1.50
Merino, winter weight, natural or white. At $1.50 to $7.00
Silk and wool, natural or white, At $4.50, $5.00 and $7.00
Pure Silk Underwear, At $6.00 to $24.00 per garment
We have a complete line of the celebrated "Stuttgarter" Underwear, in all weights and qualities. At $1.50 upward.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

STOCK EXCHANGE AFFAIRS.

No Official Chairman Since Monday—Change of Ideas Concerning New Building Opening Ceremonies.

The New York Stock Exchange has been without an official Chairman since Monday last, when the resignation of McPherson Kennedy took effect. On the morning of that day Mr. Kennedy called the board to order for the last time, and since then the gavel has been wielded by Assistant Chairman Niles. The committee appointed to select a new Chairman has not yet been able to reach a conclusion, especially as no one so far has applied for the job. It was said, however, that if Mr. Niles should want it he could get it. The petition circulated last week to ask for the appointment of a non-member has been withdrawn, as it did not meet with the expected approval, and the Chairman question remains in statu quo.

Another Stock Exchange committee, which has made little progress with its work, is the Committee on Ceremonies for the formal opening of the new Exchange in February. The committee recently held its second meeting. It appears that when the matter was first brought up last Summer, the sentiment was general for a grand opening with a big ball on the floor of the Exchange and a dinner at the Waldorf. It was even proposed to invite the Prince of Wales. Since then, it is reported, there has been a change of ideas, and a formal but quiet and private ceremony is advocated by many.

DECISION MAY COST MUCH.

Long Island City Firemen Reinstated with Back Pay.

The Appellate Division of the Second Department rendered a decision yesterday which, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, will cost the City of New York somewhere in the neighborhood of $500,000. The decision was rendered in the application of nine Long Island City firemen who were dismissed from the department after consolidation.

In the last two months of 1897, just before consolidation was effected, these nine men, together with forty-nine others, were appointed members of the Fire Department of Long Island City.

After consolidation Fire Commissioner Scannell declined to recognize the Long Island City appointments, declaring that they were made illegally, and the fifty-odd new firemen were dismissed from the department on March 10.

All of the men dismissed have brought actions, and if all are decided to depend upon the cases of the men just reinstated the total amount which will be lost by the city will be very near $500,000.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Broadway, 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.
During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.
Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.
While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.
The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.
Good Groceries.
Fifth Floor, take Escalator.
Other department stores occasionally reduce their prices to match ours. Investigations have almost invariably shown that when this is done inferior goods are used. No other store sells Groceries, quality for quality, as advantageously to the consumer as we do.
BEST STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR
25 lbs. put up in cotton sacks. Not more that two sold to a customer, $1.19
Genesta Coffee.
This is a new blend of Old Government Java and Arabian Mocha; our regular price is very low—quality considered—only 24c. In order to increase its popularity, by having more people test it, we'll sell it for three days at 19c
Fine Teas at Special Prices.
"Red Star" Russian Tea—the same quality that some dealers sell at $4.00 a pound; our price, $1.49; half-pound boxes, 79c.
Royal English Mixture Tea—pound box, 99c.; half-pound box, 51c.
Mayflower Chop Teas—the same quality that is sold elsewhere at 50c. a pound; our price for two-pound packages is 54c.
Macy's Cocoa—none better made at any price, half-pound can, 16c.
Lily White Flour.
Unexcelled for its bread-making and general baking qualities.
Bbl., $4.48. | Half Bbl., $2.56. | 24½ lb. bag, 56c.
Blackberries, Jessamine brand, large, whole fruit, heavy syrup; case of two dozen cans, $2.94; can, 13c.
Blueberries, Loggie's Nova Scotia brand, best quality packed; case of two dozen cans, $2.94; can, 13c.
Apple Marmalade (Sauce), three pound cans, 10c.
Cranberry Sauce, can, 18c.
Spiced Figs, in syrup, pound glass jars, 24c.
New Season's Smyrna Figs, large, fine fruit, two pound boxes, 33c.
Very fancy Elite Pulled Figs, five-pound boxes, 94c.
Extra Fancy Elite Pulled Figs, five-pound boxes, $1.24.
Imported Figs, choicest quality, by the pound, 19c.
Fancy Golden Persian Dates, pound packages, 7c.
Fancy quality Fard Dates, rich, dark fruit, pound packages, 8c.
New Season's New York State Fancy Evaporated Apples, pound cartons, 13c.
Large Evaporated Peaches, perfectly peeled fruit, ten-pound boxes, $2.29.
Evaporated Peaches, pound packages, 10c., 18c. and 23c.
Evaporated Apricots, packages, 15c. and 18c.
Evaporated Pears, extra fancy stock, package, 15c.
Large Patras Currants, thoroughly cleaned, pound packages, 8c.; dozen packages, 89c.
Seed Raisins, fancy selected Four Crown stock, pound cartons, 10c.; dozen, $1.12.
Large Bright Sultana Raisins, thoroughly cleaned, pound cartons, 14c.; dozen, $1.57.
California Layer Raisins, fine large fruit, selected clusters, 5¼-pound box, 84c.
Best Imported Malaga London Layer Raisins in clusters, our own importation, 5¼-pound boxes, $1.24.
Mixed Nuts, including fresh, newly selected Pecans, Filberts, Paper-shelled Almonds, Brazil Nuts and Walnuts, pound cartons, 15c.
Lebkuchen, our own importation, just received from F. G. Metzger, Nuremberg; the largest variety ever offered at prices that are much below what others charge for same qualities.
Mincemeat, Lily White brand, especially put up for us according to an old English recipe, best meats, fruits, spices and brandies being used; fruits are thoroughly cleaned and seeded; five pound glass jars, 64c.
Armour's Mincemeat, three-pound pails, 36c.; pound packages, 8c.
Macy's Plum Pudding; Old English style, made of the purest ingredients, thoroughly ripened and one year old; pound cans, 19c.; two-pound cans, 36c.; three-pound cans, 52c.; four-pound cans, 66c.
American Beauty Tomatoes, extra large cans, red ripe, Jerseys, case of two dozen cans, $2.94; can, 13c.
Jessamine Brand Tomatoes, case of two dozen, $2.24; can, 11c.
Lily White Tomato Catsup, our own exclusive brand, gallon jars, 74c.; pints, 16c.; half-pints, 10c.
Quaker City Catsup, made of good ripe tomatoes, pint bottle, 9c.
Imported Macaroni, Spaghetti, Vermicelli, Alphabets or Letters, package, 10c.
Caviar, ⅛ pound cans, 17c.; ¼ pound, 31c.; half-pound, 58c.
Mackerel, five-pound kits, 84c.; 10 pound kits, $1.62, $1.80 and $2.09.
Five-o'Clock Tea Crackers, inerseal cartons, 7c.
Eagle Butter Crackers, box, 10c.
Leon Marceau Olive Oil, our own exclusive importation; we guarantee this to be the purest, best flavored French Oil; half-gallon cans, $1.44; gallon cans, $2.82.
Queen Olives, extra large, bright, perfect fruit, 10-oz. bot., 19c.; 20-oz., bot., 37c.; 30-oz. bottle, 49c.

EVERETT PIANO
A DISTINCT ART PRODUCT.
REASONS WHY IT POSSESSES A TONE OF SUPREME BEAUTY.
No really great work of art can be hoped for without creative genius of a high order and an intelligent devotion to an ideal. These factors are at work in the Everett Piano manufactory, which has been called "A veritable school of art with every man an artist." Result: the EVERETT PIANO—a profound achievement in the realm of piano tone.
You are cordially invited to inspect the various styles of Grands and Uprights.
WAREROOMS 141, 143 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
Near Southeast Corner of 21st St.

HER MAJESTY THE KING
By JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE
Illustrated by Oliver Herford
$1.50 At all Booksellers' or $1.50
R. H. RUSSELL, Publisher, New York

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Overcoats

IT took a good, brave overcoat to defy the cold yesterday. If yours wasn't all it should be, we'd like to show you some capable kinds.

Inexpensive as you wish—good heavy all-wool frieze overcoats at $8.50. Better ones at $10, $12—splendid overcoats at $15; and finer sorts, right up to the sumptuous, zero-weather defying Montagnacs—of the genuine imported cloth—at $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The New Tuxedo House Coats

THE new Tuxedo house coats make a man feel more properly dressed for an evening at home, without sacrificing one iota of the ease and comfort of the less graceful house coats.

The particular man, buying for himself, picks the Tuxedo. Those who buy for him want to do the same.

We show the Tuxedo House Coats in a wide variety of patterns and colorings. Prices, $6, $7.50, $8, $10 and $12. In black velvet, $20.

Other house coats, $3.75 and upwards.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

"Wanamaker Special" Boys' Clothing

SOMETHING back of that name. It's expressed in carefully selected all-wool materials, silk-sewed seams; extra staying throughout every garment; good looks, fit, service, efficiency. And priced like ordinary clothing—or more moderately.

Double-breasted Suits, for example, of plain blue or fancy cheviots; double knees and seats in trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years—$5.

Reefers, of Oxford gray or blue frieze; lined with red flannel; sizes 4 to 14 years—$5. Second floor, Ninth street.

How about a Sweater for the boy?

Easy Chairs

EASY CHAIR, blazing grate, cold-as-Christmas outdoors—"let the world slide."

The giver of an easy chair presents a generation of comfort; and an easy chair shows for every dollar that it costs.

We have more kinds to show than you'll have time to look at. Enough to satisfy you and the recipient.

Imitation mahogany Arm Chair, with seat and back of dark green leather; shaped back, with top roll; easy arms, deep spring seat. $23.

Easy Arm Chair; golden oak frame; claw feet; full spring seat; seat and back in Spanish leather; polished frame. $33.

Platform Rocker; large overstuffed frame in dark green leather; tufted seat and back; golden oak frame below seat and golden oak base. $36.

Easy Arm Chair; overstuffed back and arms; polished mahogany base; full spring seat; covered in green ground velour with embossed rose figures. $45.

Leather Easy Rocker; large size; full overstuffed frame; tufted back and arms; plain seat; covered in dark green leather with heavy leather fringe around base. $65.

Five sorts speak for as many dozens. Fourth floor.

Linen Dinner Sets

A FINE table cloth, with a dozen napkins to match, will delight wife, mother or housekeeping friend—depend on it.

We put up these sets in neat gift-boxes; and a finer present is hard to find.

Fine Irish Table Cloth, 2x2½ yards, with a dozen 22-inch napkins, to match, $4 a set.

Of Scotch linen, same sizes, $5.25 set.

Fine Flemish linens—cloth 69x90 in., napkins 20½ in. square, $6 a set.

Fine Belgian linens—cloth 69x108 in., napkins 24½ in. square, $7.25 set.

Fine French linens—cloth 2x2½ yds., napkins 26 in. square, $10.25 set.

Fourth avenue.

Have the gift tied up with ribbon at the Ribbon counter. We'll do the tying, charging only for the ribbon.

Carpet Sweepers

DO you know where Christmas can cut the bondage of some slave to the broom?

Every housekeeper desires a perfect, easy-running carpet sweeper. There is none better than the Wanamaker Sweepers. They have all the latest improvements—cyco bearings, dust-proof axle tubes, anti-raveler.

Japaned trimmings, $2.50.

Nickel trimmings, $3.

Basement.

Embroidered Waist Patterns

From St. Gall

Spic-span-new—hurried over to give you a chance to pick out unbursted blossoms of next year's dress blooms for holiday giving.

Crisp and dainty as arbutus buds are these embroidered Waist Patterns of Mercerized cotton, from St. Gall. Materials for fronts, collars and cuffs are embroidered in exquisite designs, for next spring's selling.

Women enjoy possessing dress things ahead of time, and will highly appreciate these on Christmas morning.

Some in white and black; others in colors. All the materials for waists, in a neat box. $3, $3.50 and $3.75 a pattern.

Rotunda.

Women's Fur Coats

LUXURY, beauty and comfort are delightfully combined in these plain Persian Lamb coats, richly lined with black satin. Fashionable, warm, serviceable—no fur is more popular, or more deserving of the wide favor in which it is held.

Prices, $75 and $90.

Cloth Driving Coats, lined with squirrel, from the short box coat at $50, to the full-length Newmarket at $150.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pure Candies, fresh every day right up to the day before Christmas.

Fur Scarfs

THE warm, soft fur around the neck gives grateful comfort these wintry days. Yet furs are sufficiently luxurious to make them distinctly appropriate for holiday giving.

Double Cluster Scarf in dark mink, trimmed with tails, at $25.

Flat Muff to match, at $25.

Extra long Sable Fox Scarfs, with long brush tails, at $25.

Long flat Squirrel Scarfs, fastened with cord and tassel, at $30.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Greatest Of All Gifts

A Chickering Quarter-Grand

THE "Grand" tone in the smallest perfect piano ever made—the *Chickering* tone, the purest, strongest, most perfect tone ever produced in a piano.

A moderate price, which you can arrange to pay in easy monthly sums, if you wish.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Chafing Dishes

FROM welsh rabbits to fudge is no farther than three o'clock to nine. The usefulness of chafing dishes is almost boundless. People who have them wonder how the rest of the world lives without them. People who live without them don't—well, they miss a lot of good things.

Maybe the good things will come by giving—a chafing dish, of course.

A dozen styles to choose from, in quadruple-plated silver, $10 to $27.

Silverware Store, Tenth street.

Silver-Plated Tea Sets

WE have about thirty different patterns for you to choose from, in five-piece quadruple silver-plated Tea Sets. The newest and most beautiful designs brought out this season.

Superb gifts! Prices, $20 to $41. Silverware Store, Tenth street.

The little fellow would be tickled to death with a long-legged pair of rubber boots. Remember those red-tops, copper-toed, you had years ago.

Children's Gloves

KEEP the children's hands comfortable in cold weather—it's most important. Here are several ways how: Woolen gloves, 25c to 75c; mitts, 25c and 50c; mocha gloves, fleece-lined, 75c and $1; kid mitts, fleece-lined, 50c to $1.

Tenth street.

ONE DOLLAR Before Christmas---

The balance in easy monthly sums, after holiday worries are over—

Buys the Jolliest of All Christmas Gifts

IT will start the children dancing on Christmas morning, keep them jolly all the day, and be a constant source of delight all the year round.

The sweet, clear notes of the *Regina Music Box* will fill the home with the real, live spirit of Christmas. All day long the *Regina* will faithfully play songs, dance music, lively marches, rag time, or what you will. It needs no older head to care for it—a child three years old can wind and start it.

But it entertains old and young. Its music is perfect; the tone is clear and strong. The evening party can dance to it, as well as the children in the morning.

And This Best of Christmas Gifts Requires Only One Dollar of Your Christmas Money

Come to the store, and learn all about it. If you can't come, cut out the coupon; fill in your name and address and we will mail you full information; or, if near enough, send a man to tell you all you want to know.

Send the Coupon Today

So that everything can be arranged without hurry, for the jolliest Christmas you ever knew.

John Wanamaker, New York.

Please send at once full information about the REGINA MUSIC BOX CLUB *advertised in today's* TIMES.

Yours truly,

.....

.....

Annex, 770 Broadway.

Thousands of FRAMED PICTURES

In This Holiday Under-Price Offering

WE weren't able on Monday to give you complete details about this greatest Christmas Sale of Pictures ever heard of. The collection was so enormous that we could neither unpack, display nor describe it at one time.

Meanwhile we've been busy, and can tell you today about an entirely new assortment, including pictures priced up to $5, though worth $7.50. Many superb specimens of artistic picture-making and framing are among them—fit to decorate the walls of the most refined home. Not strange, when you think that they came from one of the most prominent manufacturers in the business, a maker who was dominated by his desire to produce beautiful pictures.

And yet, thanks to this remarkable purchase of $25,000 worth of fine, new pictures, in perfect condition, they are priced at

A Full Third Below Their Value

Here's information about some of the newest arrivals—news that will greatly interest the army of Christmas buyers:

At $2, worth $3—Fencing Girls, in colored carbon gravures; specially designed frames; 17x26 in.; with sword and mask ornaments.

At $3, worth $4.50 to $5—Lions in plain and colored carbon gravures, in specially designed frames; 23x27 in.; with bars to represent cage.

At $4, worth $6—Fencing Girls, in panel shape; hand-colored carbon gravures; frame, 15x27 in., specially designed.

At $4.50, worth $7—Fencing Girls in frames with heart-shaped opening; sword and mask ornaments.

At $5, worth $7.50—Hand-colored Carbon Gravures in pastoral subjects; bark frames; 23x27 in.

Then there's unlimited scope for choosing among the

40c and 50c Pictures at 25c
75c Pictures at 50c
$1.25 and $1.50 Pictures at 75c
$1.50 to $2.25 Pictures at $1 and $1.50
$3 to $4.50 Pictures at $2

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs

Two most important lots of Women's Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs have just come, when all the world is buying handkerchiefs for Christmas. And these are priced in a truly astonishing manner:

At 8c, worth 12½c Each

Women's Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; pure linen; unlaundered. 275 dozens.

At 12½c, worth 25c Each

Women's Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, with open-work embroidery or floral design enclosing initial. Pure linen; laundered. 250 dozens at this half price.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Excellent Corsets

There's many a chance, among these offerings, for women to get Corsets in stylish, up-to-date models, and of reliable makes and qualities, at decisive savings:

At 75c, worth $2—Lillian Corsets; low bust, short hips, two side steels, white and drab; extra quality; sizes 23 and 24 in. only.

At 75c, worth $2.50—R. & G. Corsets; medium low bust, long over hips and abdomen, bias cut, straight-front, ribbon-bound top and bottom; in white; sizes 18, 29 and 30 in.

At $1, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets; bias cut, straight-front, low bust, medium hips, long over abdomen; in white; sizes 18 to 30 in.

At 38c and 40c—Garters to hook on or sew on; in good quality, in white, pink, blue. Under-Price Store, Basement.

The Wanamaker Store

Silk Waists

$3.75, Worth $5 to $7.50

A fine holiday gift; and we'll put it in a nice box, if you wish. New, perfect, handsome Silk Waists, with no reason in the world for not bringing their regular prices—except that we can sell them for the little figure we name today.

Ten different styles of Louisine, in solid colors and black, variously trimmed. Worth $5 to $7.50; now $3.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

$3.75 Eiderdown Sacques at $2

HANDSOME, comfortable Dressing Sacques of ripple eiderdown in solid colors. Tight-fitting back, loose front, fastened at side with large pearl buttons; large collar; entire sacque trimmed with satin ribbon, edged with black velvet. Worth $3.75; today $2.

In a neat holiday box, if you wish. Second floor, Tenth street.

Have you seen the Wanamaker Doll Show? A wonderful collection!

Velvo

Mme. Le Fevre's Skin Food

KEEPS the skin fresh and healthful—removes wrinkles, fills out hollows of throat and neck; restores faded complexions, making the skin fresh and fair.

With every jar of Velvo are valuable instructions about the beneficial movements for facial massage.

Velvo, $1 and $2 a jar.

Toilet Goods Section, Tenth street.

Sterling Silver Manicure Sets

DAINTILY appointed Manicure Sets, in silk cases—most attractive as Christmas gifts, are priced as follows: 6-piece sets, $11 to $14.50; 9 pieces, $14.75, $16.25, $17.50; 11 pieces, $17.50, $19.50; 16 pieces, $22.50, $28, $31.25.

Broadway and Tenth st.

Did you give a piano last year, or some years before? You can't do better this year than put an ANGELUS beside it, and double the value of the earlier gift.

Children's Furniture

THE idea of having furniture that's built particularly for them appeals to children. This is splendidly made, and daintily finished in white enamel:

Chairs, 50c to $1.50.
Rocking Chairs, 50c to $1.50.
Tables, $1 to $3.50.
Washstands, $1.50 to $5.
Wardrobes, $7 to $10.50.
Bureaus, 75c to $10.
Desks, $4.50 to $12.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Marble Busts And Pedestals

OUR last shipment for the holidays arrived yesterday, direct from Italy. The fine, new pieces are first shown this morning. Our Art Room now contains more than two hundred beautiful marble carvings—busts, figures and groups—in Carrara and Castilena marble. Direct buying makes unusually low prices on these fine art goods:

Marble Busts, in fancy subjects, $5.50, $10 and $17.50 each; "Fantasia," $18; "Bebe," $32.50; "Tessosa," $45; "Daphne," $60; "Dancing Girl," $120; "Yenenne," $200.

A great variety of Pedestals, in white, green and onyx effects, $8, $10.50, $17.50, $22.50, $30 and $37.50.

Art Room, Basement.

A bottle of perfume is a graceful addition to any gift.

French Bronzes

MORE new arrivals in fine Bronzes come forward this morning. A hundred and fifty-three bronzes were counted in our Art Room yesterday—groups, statues, busts and other figures, from the best foreign artists.

This hint of the subjects and prices:

Amour et Printemps—"Love and Spring," $10.
Tulips et Jacinthe, $15.
Muse des Chant Pres—"Song of Wood and Field," $22.50.
Gui et Houx—"Mistletoe," $27.50.
Genie Humain—"Revealing the Beauties of Nature," $45.
L'Iris Brise—"The Broken Iris," $60.
Ophelia, $70.
Les Adieux—"The Farewell," $95.
The Sower, $150.
Dancing Girl, $250.

Basement Art Room.

Favors for the Christmas dinner—in the Candy Store.

Oriental Rugs

WE have a collection of about three hundred Turkish and Persian Rugs, which are not only interesting as holiday gifts, and holiday decorations, but most of them are worth fully a third more than today's prices.

They are in Hamadan, Guendie, Daghestan and Shirvan qualities; sizes from 4x3 feet to 6x4 feet.

Prices, $7.50, $10, $12.50, $14, $15, $16 and $18.

Third floor.

Candied Fruit

WE plume ourselves on the goodness and cheapness of our Candied Fruit. A splendid quality, imported directly by ourselves, comes in five-pound boxes, at $1.50—a clean saving of a dollar.

Another sort packed in two-pound baskets, at $1.

Glace Fruit is necessarily part of the Christmas dinner.

Basement.

Gift Sets of Books

A POINT worth considering (it may solve a knotty problem) is that you pay but a *single dollar* on any of our beautiful Club Editions before the entire set is sent you—the rest in little sums from month to month, beginning in January, if you prefer to pay that way.

They're nearly all in elegant *de luxe* library bindings—the sorts that appeal to people of wealth and refinement—and finely illustrated.

Prices, on an average, are about *one-half* what such editions cost when purchased from the publishers.

One thing about good books—they never do wear out to uselessness; five, ten—yes, twenty-five years from now, they'll be a pleasant reminder of Christmas, 1902, and of the giver.

Balzac's Works, Saintsbury Subscription Edition, 40 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.

George Eliot's Complete Works, Westminster Subscription Edition, 18 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.

Macaulay's Complete Works, Whitehall Subscription Edition, 20 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.

The New Natural History, 6 or 12 volumes, Subscription Edition (a great book for nature lovers and children). Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.

Famous Composers and Their Music, 16 volumes, Subscription Edition (the finest collection of songs, instrumental music and musical writings in existence). Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.

Ruskin's Complete Works, Artists' Subscription Edition, 26 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.

Scott's Waverley Novels, Autograph Subscription Edition, 25 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.

The Depew Library of Oratory, 15 volumes. Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.

Bulwer's Complete Works, International Subscription Edition, 24 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.

Ridpath's History of the World, 9 or 17 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.

At the Library Club Counter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

"Oh, fair Japan! Oh, rare Japan!
Thou land of ancient trees.
Where lotus blossoms fringe thy paths
And perfume every breeze."

Novelties in Japanese Embossed Leather.

Appropriate Christmas Gifts.

Folding Shaving Mirror, Razor Case,
Containing seven razors of finest quality.
Jewel Box, Boudoir Clock, Letter File,
Euchre or Whist Set,
Containing cards and scorers.
Double Pinochle Set, Game Box,
Containing best quality poker chips, two packs gilt edge cards, one pair patented euchre game scorers, dice cup and dice.
Manicure Set, Address Book, Medicine Cases, Sewing Cases, Cribbage Sets, Chess Sets, Scrap Books, Pin Cases, Etc.

"This Unusual Store" offers numerous Objects of Art and Utility from the far-away East, that make acceptable Gifts, because of their Artistic Merit and Exclusiveness.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway & 18th Street.

Hazelton PIANO

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POOR PEOPLE STRUGGLE TO BUY 10-CENT COAL

Supply Gives Out and Crowds Turn Away in Dismay.

SITUATION BECOMING CRITICAL

Thousands Besiege All the Distributing Stations, and Many Distressing Cases of Suffering Are Revealed.

Winter clutched New York City and the surrounding country in a very tight grasp yesterday. It was the coldest Dec. 9 since 1876, the thermometer registering but 8 degrees above zero at 8 o'clock in the morning. The fact that the day was somewhat windy made conditions more severe, but the day was made extraordinarily miserable for the poor by the scarcity of coal.

It was a day that taxed the facilities and resources of the city's charitable organizations. Scarcely a single request for aid was made to these societies that was not coupled with a plea for coal. Men and women fought with one another to get a chance to buy a beggarly pail of coal for 10 cents at coal yards on the east side.

The worst feature of the coal situation is the fact that late yesterday afternoon nearly every coal yard on the east side was sold out, with no immediate prospect of a replenished supply. Hundreds had to be turned away from the coal yards empty-handed.

"No coal!" was a cry which small boys could be heard calling all over the tenement districts. The boys themselves seemed very cheerful about it, but mothers shambled away with tears streaming down their cheeks. This cry of "No Coal!" made itself heard particularly about the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons, at 377 Water Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Since daylight women and children by the thousand had crowded about this distributing depot—where thirty pounds of coal might be obtained for 10 cents—and shiveringly awaited their turn. Eight policemen were required to keep the crowd in order. No one person was permitted to purchase more than two pails. Some peddlers who were discovered returning for extra pails were followed, and their efforts to resell their coal for 15 cents a pail were frustrated.

A newspaper had published yesterday a fac simile of the ticket which might be purchased here for 10 cents, and on which was the legend "Good for One Pail of Coal." Hundreds of these poor people in their ignorance had clipped out this fac simile and presented it, seriously believing that it meant what it said.

One poor woman trudged to this yard at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Her feet showed through her shoes. She carried a sack for her coal. No one was there, however, and she returned to her home. When she appeared at the coal yard again she told such a pitiful tale that she got a pailful of fuel free.

There were numerous incidents at this yard in which the element of pathos was very strong. Large numbers of applicants were children. Many of them had only a five-cent piece or a few pennies, but they always got some coal. When the last pail was sold yesterday afternoon it took the crowds, which still hovered about the place, nearly an hour to realize what had happened. The people seemed bewildered.

SUPPLIED 10,000 PEOPLE.

Immediate steps were taken by the Messrs. Barber to get more coal. They kept their wagons going all night, and after 8 o'clock supplied coal to all who applied. By this morning at 6 o'clock they expect to have a large supply in their yards. In this they differ from nearly every other yard—large or small—in the district. This one yard supplied about 10,000 people with small quantities of coal on Monday and yesterday.

This cry of "no coal" was heard during most of the afternoon in front of 175 Suffolk Street. There men, women, and children went with their sacks, pails, baskets, baby carriages, dogcarts, and every other kind of receptacle, only to find that no fuel was to be had. Again at 105 Broome Street the scramble for the privilege of buying coal was so great that the police had to be called to quiet the tumult and the door of the yard closed, while several hundred shivering children and young men and women waited outside for their turn. Finally the word "No coal" came and the throng had to disperse.

The yard of Emil Neufeld of 191 Stanton Street was one of the places to be besieged all day. His assistants handed out about seventy tons by the pailful in the course of the day, and agents were scouring the city for new supplies. One of the clerks said that this morning they would have no more coal, and the best prospects for any future supplies were for Friday.

In front of the little station of the Co-operative Coal Company, at 50 Delancey Street, there was a most remarkable scene all afternoon. The booth here is a very small place and it was necessary for all comers to get their tickets from the woman cashier before they could obtain their pailful. There was no policeman to keep the people in order and as the supply of coal was observed to be surely diminishing word went about the district that any one who obtained coal there would have to come quick.

Men, women, and children rushed toward the place as though they had buckets of water and were members of an emergency fire brigade. Then there was a wild scramble for the tickets. It was a jostle and tussle of such vigor as to suggest a real fight. One bystander remarked that here was startling proof of the riots that would inevitably have occurred yesterday if the coal strike had continued.

"No coal" was the message from this depot after about 4:30 o'clock. The late comers walked away with sad faces. They would have been willing to pay their last dollar, their last penny, even for an extra pail. Late in the afternoon pedestrians could be seen in all parts of the east side, and with empty sacks under their arms, asking passersby if they knew where any coal was to be had.

In spite of all the cold yesterday it must be stated that the supplies on hand were sufficient to remove the edge from the suffering. But to-day, unless the temperature very greatly moderates, there will be intense suffering. Unless large new supplies are rushed to these east side distributing stations the situation is likely to become desperate.

Just how critical the condition is may be realized in the fact that the Hebrew Sheltering Home for the Aged, at 210 Madison Street, an institution designed to give shelter and temporary lodging to the homeless, was yesterday forced to purchase coal by the pailful to heat its own building. Dr. Lebenson, the Superintendent, said that he had not been able to procure enough coal to keep the house warm enough. He was buying coal a dollar's worth at a time, because he could get no larger quantity.

The managers of the United Hebrew Charities, at Second Avenue and Twenty-second Street, reported that yesterday and Monday were the two busiest days they had ever known. The suddenness of the cold snap and the scarcity of coal brought a perfect deluge of applications for relief to them. Some 500 cases appeared in the course of the day.

Some of these cases were pitiful in the extreme. One little boy who said he was ten years old, but did not look over five, had walked all the way from Goerck Street. He was but thinly clad, and had no money to pay carfare. He said his mother had sent him to ask for an overcoat and some coal. So unusual did the case seem that an investigator was sent out with the little fellow immediately.

A case appeared from 61 Chrystie Street of a father who was consumptive and a mother almost so and a family of eight children. The family were almost all down sick, and they asked for a stove. When the stove was ordered for them from the society's agent it was found that he was sixty behind in his deliveries. It seemed doubtful, therefore, late yesterday afternoon whether the family would get its stove last night.

Another Chrystie Street story was that of a woman whose husband is dead and who has supported her six children by peddling coal in the top floors of tenements in past years. This year she is sick and can neither secure coal to peddle to others nor obtain even a small quantity to keep her own large family warm. These cases where entire families were destitute and without coal were said by the society's representatives to be the most distressing.

An unusually large number of applications for relief were made to the city's Outdoor Poor Department, and to the Charities Organizations Society. The Charities Organization Society supplied its workers with cash yesterday morning with which to buy anywhere from a pailful to half a ton of coal to relieve cases of immediate need. This is an unusual proceeding. No large amount of actual suffering had been reported to this organization yesterday, though Mrs. Fullerton, the Superintendent of the relief work, anticipated many reports of distress this morning.

The Salvation Army was very active yesterday. Hundreds of coal tickets were distributed by the agents of this organization. Large quantities of porous bricks had been obtained by the army. These were saturated with petroleum and distributed to the homes of the needy where they were used in ordinary cook stoves with marked success.

Any observant person could have seen hundreds of incidents upon a stroll through the east side yesterday afternoon which showed something of the distress caused by the cold. All over the district bonfires had been kindled in the streets out of little sticks, boxes, or barrels. Wherever this was done a considerable crowd of small boys gathered and clustered around the flames. The saloons of the district were packed with men who in most cases merely wanted to keep warm. The streets looked deserted compared to ordinary days even of fairly cold weather.

In accordance with a resolution introduced by John T. McCall, the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon requested the Board of Estimate to appropriate $100,000 to be expended in the purchase of coal for the poor. The resolution adopted provides that the fuel shall be distributed as Mayor Low and the Charities Department shall elect.

COAL OUTPUT ABOVE NORMAL.

4,984,000 Tons Mined in November, Mr. Baer Says—Shortage All Winter, Agents Predict.

President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was in this city yesterday, and conferred informally with the Presidents of the other coal-carrying companies on the coal situation. The coal Presidents who were seen said that every possible effort is now being made to mine as much anthracite as possible. President Baer said:

"In November 4,984,000 tons of anthracite were taken from the collieries of the various companies, being an increase of 300,000 tons over November, 1901. In December, 1901, the output was smaller than usual, being 3,600,000 tons, on account of floods. This December we expect to mine 1,500,000 tons over last December. Of course, one cannot say what drawbacks may occur. One day last week thirty-two collieries were idle because it was a saint's day."

Asked why coal was so scarce in spite of the great output, he said:

"That is a matter I have not looked into. The sales agents would be able to speak better on the subject. Of course, the shortage caused by the strike would have to be made up. At the end of November, 1901, 49,495,000 tons had been mined. This year, owing to the strike, only 26,100,000 tons had been mined at the end of November. This shortage has been partly made up by the burning of bituminous coal, but there is still a large shortage."

The sales agents of the various companies said that the principal cause of the scarcity of coal was the great demand following on the cold wave. The shortage could not be overtaken this Winter, and there would be more or less suffering.

It was estimated yesterday from figures furnished by some of the representatives of the companies that 52,000 tons of anthracite are coming to tidewater in New York daily over the various coal roads, exclusive of 1,500 tons or so sent by individual operators. One-fourth or one-third of this, however, consists of pea and smaller sizes, and about one-third of the total amount is shipped to Boston and to the towns along the Sound.

INTENSE COLD UP THE STATE.

SARATOGA, Dec. 9.—With the thermometer registering 30 degrees below zero early this morning, and an average of 20 degrees below zero this evening, the day as a whole has established a record as being one of the most severe suffered here for many years.

Had a wind prevailed the weather would have been unendurable. All outdoor building operations had to be suspended today, and comparatively few people were seen on the streets. The coal famine has entailed much distress and suffering, as many of the dealers have not a single ton of anthracite on hand. Wood is even scarcer, and such as there is commands exorbitant figures.

Schuylerville reports one fatality, James H. Rourke, aged ninety-two years, having been found frozen to death. The weather this evening is unusually severe, and the night threatens to be another record-breaker. The ice on all of the lakes and streams in this vicinity has already gained a thickness of from three to five inches.

Cold prevails throughout this seciton of the State. At Skerry, a little lumbering settlement in Franklin County, the thermometer to-day registered 38 below zero, and at Meacham Lake, in the same county, it was 34 below.

BALLSTON, Dec. 9.—The thermometer this morning at 6 o'clock registered 32 degrees below zero. This is the lowest since Feb. 26, 1861, when the thermometer showed 41 degrees below.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 9.—Bitter cold weather prevailed here to-day. This morning the thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero at 6 o'clock. It is next to impossible to procure any coal from local dealers, and many cases of extreme suffering have been reported.

UTICA, Dec. 9.—At 7 o'clock this morning in this city the mercury was 18 below zero. At several points in the Mohawk Valley near the river it was 24 below. Reports from some places on the Mohawk and Malone Railroad give from 24 to 30 degrees below zero.

NEWBURG, Dec. 9.—The coldest December weather in fifty years prevailed in the Hudson River Valley to-day. At Fishkill Landing at 7 o'clock this morning the mercury registered 12 below zero.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 9.—The temperature to-day was the coldest on record for this season. The thermometer registered from 24 to 30 degrees below zero. At Elizabethtown the mercury marked 10 below, at Saranac Lake 30, at Keene Valley, 28, and at Port Henry, 14.

HOOSICK FALLS, Dec. 9.—The thermometer to-day ranged from 18 to 32 degrees below zero. Much alarm is felt owing to the scarcity of coal.

Great South Bay Frozen Over.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 9.—Great South Bay was frozen over this morning for the first time this season.

Man Found Frozen to Death.

John V. Stellenwerf, thirty-six years old, a blacksmith of Castleton Corners, Borough of Richmond, was found frozen to death near Fairview Cemetery, on Staten Island, yesterday morning.

SIGEL MONUMENT FUND.

The Sigel Monument Committee, through its officers, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President; Carl Schurz, Vice President; Richard H. Adams, Treasurer, and Francis Irsch, Secretary, has issued an appeal to the public for funds to carry on the work. The appeal is as follows:

Over $8,000 has been raised to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Gen. Franz Sigel. Born in Germany, a patriotic soldier and an exile from his Fatherland in 1848, a naturalized citizen of the United States, a resident of Missouri when the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, he promptly gave his sword and his services to his adopted country. With Blair and Lyon and kindred spirits he organized the movement that saved St. Louis and Missouri to the Nation. In saving Missouri they assured the final result of the war from its very beginning. At Pea Ridge he won almost the first victory of the war, and from that day served loyally, unselfishly, and without complaint wherever he was assigned to duty.

In peace he was the best type of a good citizen and true man. Simple in his habits, pure and high-minded in his life, generous, self-sacrificing, loyal, he sought always to do his duty; he was an honor to the land of his birth; he was an honor to the land of his adoption. Such life and such service are rare among men, and we ask all our fellow-citizens—naturalized and native born alike—to help us erect such a monument as shall do just honor to his memory and transmit his name as an inspiration to all our young men in the days to come.

The committee requests that subscriptions be sent to Richard H. Adams, the Treasurer, at the Yorkville Bank, Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street.

TRUANT SCHOOL INQUIRY.

Thirty small boys, ranging in age from twelve to sixteen, were brought yesterday afternoon to the Board of Education Building in charge of orderlies from the Truant School. They were to act as witnesses in the investigation of the charges against Alfred T. Y. Brennan, ex-Principal of the New York Truant School and now under suspension for alleged brutalities to the boys in his charge. Superintendent Maxwell suspended Brennan after an investigation, having, as he said, found that boys in the Truant School had been beaten with a yardstick having nails in its head and had been whipped with a rubber hose.

The Committee on Special Schools met at the Board of Education rooms yesterday afternoon to investigate these charges.

Before the meeting Lawyer Ridgway, who represented Brennan, protested against the meeting being public. He said he did not want the case tried in the newspapers, and asked that reporters be excluded from the room. The committee acceded to this request, and then went into executive session, in which two hours were spent in the examination of witnesses. These included Orderly Murphy of the Truant School, Matron Leonard, and Oscar Lehr, the latter being one of the alleged victims. Members of the committee denied that Brennan was being prosecuted, saying that they were simply investigating the charges.

After sitting for two hours the committee adjourned the hearing until next Saturday, when the boys will be again brought up for examination. The yardstick loaded with nails and the lengths of rubber hose with which it is claimed the punishments were inflicted have disappeared, and will not, it was said yesterday, be put in evidence.

THE VOTE IN NOVEMBER.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—There were some errors in the tabulated vote of the November election as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning. The tabulations have been completed and the tables are ready for the meeting of the State Board of Canvassers. According to the official returns, the pluralities received by the officers-elect are:

Governor—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., (Rep.,) 8,803.

Lieutenant Governor—Frank W. Higgins, (Rep.,) 10,120.

Secretary of State—John F. O'Brien, (Rep.,) 11,890.

Controller—Nathan L. Miller, (Rep.,) 13,024.

State Treasurer—John G. Wickser, (Rep.,) 11,036.

Attorney General—John Cunneen, (Dem. and Proh.,) 9,295.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Edward A. Bond, (Rep.,) 11,984.

Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals—John Clinton Gray, (Dem.,) 14,829.

The totals for the candidates for Governor are:

Odell, 663,150; Color, regular, 655,398; New York Democracy, 949; total, 656,347; Maniere, 20,490; De Leon, 15,886; Hanford, 23,400; Ryder, 1,894; scattering and blank, 6,682; total, 1,389,790.

For Attorney General the total vote for each candidate was:

Cunneen, regular, 650,700; Prohibition, 21,292; New York Democracy, 977; total, 672,969; Coman, 663,674; Wallace, 16,473; Mayer, 23,832; Spellissy, 1,916; scattering and blank, 8,737; total, 1,337,601.

Total vote for the Judge of the Court of Appeals was:

Gray, regular, 664,359; New York Democracy, 967; total, 665,326; Werner, 650,505; Baldwin, 21,191; Metzler, 16,363; Clark, 23,617; Stewart, 1,842; blank and scattering, 5,901; aggregate, 1,387,745.

A meeting of the State Board of Canvassers has not been called by reason of the absence from the city of Secretary of State McDonough. It is believed the meeting will be held Thursday.

PATRICK CASE ARGUMENT.

Morgue Attendant Aurich and Coroners' Physician Weston Questioned by Mr. Garvan.

When the argument for a new trial for Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer convicted of murdering William Marsh Rice, was resumed before Recorder Goff yesterday Assistant District Attorney Garvan called Robert Aurich, an attendant of the Morgue, and questioned him regarding an affidavit made by him which is part of the papers attached to the motion.

In this affidavit Aurich swears that ex-Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams, who assisted at the Rice autopsy, testified at the Patrick trial that the millionaire had died of "gaseous irritant poison," and had said at the time when the autopsy was performed that there was nothing to show of what he had died. Dr. Williams is now in Europe.

Aurich said he knew what he had sworn to was the truth, because he had taken notes at the autopsy. He also testified that he had told Assistant District Atorney Osborne what he knew before Patrick's trial, but that he had not been called as a witness by the prosecution.

Coroners' Physician Weston, another affiant, whose affidavit had been appended to the motion, was asked several questions by Mr. Garvan. Dr. Weston admitted that he had been paid $250 by John C. Tomlinson, Patrick's lawyer, to review the medical testimony in the case, but denied that he had been promised a fee of $1,250 in case the Patrick verdict should be reversed.

Mr. Garvan told Recorder Goff that Dr. Weston at the time of the Patrick trial had declared himself ready to accept the theory of the prosecution regarding the death of Mr. Rice, and while never called as a witness had sent in a bill to the county for his services. The Recorder shut off a consequent argument among the lawyers. The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

MOTHER AND CHILD DEAD.

Starvation and Exposure the Cause—The Woman's Husband Killed a Year Ago.

Mrs. Winifred Owens, thirty-one years old, with her three-year-old boy, John, was found dead yesterday afternoon in her home on the top floor of a four-story double tenement at 162 Hope Street, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Owens's husband was killed a year ago while at work in a Greenpoint shipyard, leaving his wife and child destitute. Her brother, John Bradley, who lives in Powers Street, helped her along as best he could, and wanted her to live in his family, but she insisted upon having her own home. On Friday last Mrs. Owens rented the two rooms at the Hope Street house. Nothing was seen of Mrs. Owens by the neighbors after she moved in, but on Sunday morning the boy was heard moaning. The sound ceased shortly before noon, and nothing more was seen or heard of the woman and her child until yesterday afternoon, when John Derose, a tenant on the top floor, being satisfied that something had happened, went to the Bedford Avenue Station and informed Capt. Short that an investigation ought to be made. Policeman Cantrell was sent to the house, where mother and child were lying dead on a mattress, covered only with an old shawl and some rags. There was neither food nor fuel in the rooms.

A call was sent to the Williamsburg Hospital, and Dr. Straub, who responded, expressed an opinion that mother and child had been dead for fully twenty-four hours, and that death had been due to starvation and exposure. The bodies were taken to the Bedford Avenue Station, where they were later claimed by Mrs. Owens's brother.

MURRAY HILL EXPLOSION.

Dismissal of Three Indictments and Release of Epps to be Recommended.

Recommendation will be made to-day in Judge Newburger's court by Assistant District Attorney Rand for the dismissal of three indictments for misdemeanors growing out of the fatal dynamite explosion in the rapid transit subway, opposite the Murray Hill Hotel, last January. The ground for the District Attorney's action is that the section of the charter under which the indictments were found has since been replaced by another ordinance regarding the storage and handling of explosives, passed by the Board of Aldermen.

The men affected are Ernest G. Matheson, Chief Engineer; Charles B. Frazer, another engineer, and Joseph Bracken, a laborer, who acted as foreman on the day of the explosion.

Mr. Rand will also recommend that Moses Epps, the colored watchman having charge of the powder shanty, against whom an indictment for manslaughter is pending, be discharged on his own recognizance. Since the catastrophe, Ira A. Shaler, the contractor, and John Murray, the driver of the powder wagon, who were regarded as important witnesses, have died, and it is realized that under the circumstances no conviction could be secured.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE HERE

New Baseball Grounds Said to Have Been Secured.

National League Owners in Annual Session at the Victoria Hotel—Little Actual Business Done.

Representatives of the National League and American League baseball clubs were in session yesterday and they were busily engaged preparing for the season of 1903. At the Victoria Hotel the club owners of the National League began their annual session, while President Ban Johnson, Vice President Somers, and J. F. Kilfoyle of the American League held a conference at the Criterion, Forty-first Street and Broadway.

Late last evening President Johnson stated that he had completed all the details as to getting playing grounds on Manhattan Island, and that the American League would have a first-class club here next season. The grounds were secured at an outlay of $370,000, but Mr. Johnson said he was not prepared to mention the location just yet. There will be a meeting of the American League club owners held a week hence, probably in this city, and then everything regarding the new club will be made public. Speaking of the grounds, Mr. Johnson said the property measured 510 by 460 feet, and was within easy reach of down-town business men, who wished to see the games after banking hours. The team will be the same as published several weeks ago, and "Willie" Keeler, who played right field for Brooklyn for many years, will play the same position for the new club.

"I signed Keeler myself," said Mr. Johnson, "and I found him an easy man to do business with."

According to the statements made by President Johnson and his confrères, the American League season will begin April 23 or 24, and will last five months and three days. The schedule, which has not been completed, will call for 140 games, and the Eastern clubs will open in the Western territory.

Clark Griffith will be the Manager-Captain of the New York American League team, which will be made up from the following players, each of whom, Mr. Johnson says, has signed a contract: Keeler, Fultz, and "Lefty" Davis, outfielders; Ganzel, first base; Williams, second base; Leach, third base; Long, short stop; Newton, Chesbro, Griffith, Owen, Howell, Adkins, Howe, and Wolfe, pitchers, and O'Connor and Bevil, catchers.

It was after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the National League meeting was convened by John T. Brush, Chairman of the Executive Board. The club representatives present were Fred Knowles, New York; Charles H. Ebbets and Edward Hanlon, Brooklyn; A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant, Boston; Barney Dreyfus and Harry Pulliam, Pittsburg; Max Fleischman, August Herman, and George B. Cox, Cincinnati; James A. Hart, Chicago; Frank de Haas Robison, St. Louis, and Col. John I. Rogers, Philadelphia. The afternoon session lasted until nearly 7 o'clock, and later in the evening there was another session of two hours' duration. President Brush and Secretary "Nick" Young said that nothing of public interest was transacted at either session. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and also a long report from the Executive Board. None of the details of these reports was made public, but it was understood that the general tone of them was very satisfactory, and showed that the past season had been both lucrative and successful. A great deal of time of the earlier session was occupied in discussing the best means of making Manhattan Field a paying asset of the National League, and it was said that Mr. Fleischman and the other representatives of the Cincinnati organization, which they recently purchased from Mr. Brush, were particularly interested in this discussion. The delegates will resume their session early to-day, when the schedule for 1903 and other matters of importance will be taken up.

AMERICAN HENLEY PLANS.

The First Annual Regatta Will Be Held Early in July.

At the last meeting of the Board of Stewards of the American Rowing Association, held in this city, considerable progress was made toward arranging the "American Henley" regatta, which the association proposes to hold on the Schuylkill River, in Philadelphia, next Summer. Officers were elected, committees appointed, by-laws adopted, and most of the work of organization effected. The section of the by-laws defining an amateur oarsman proved the most difficult matter of business which came before the meeting, and it finally was left to the Executive Committee, together with some other unfinished business. It is expected that all these details will be decided within about a week's time, and an authoritative statement of the organization plan and scope of the enterprise will then be issued.

The plan of holding an American rowing regatta on the model of the famous English Henley event has often been proposed, but never in a definite shape until about two years ago, when certain members of the Boston Athletic Association and the Union Boat Club of Boston took up the project and began a quiet but vigorous campaign. Rowing authorities at Harvard, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania became interested and the movement culminated in the organization of the American Rowing Association in this city last Spring, with a Board of Stewards composed of seventeen members representing New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Ithaca, and Detroit.

It was decided at that time to hold the first regatta of the new association on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia in July, 1900, and the arrangements made in this city last Saturday were in furtherance of that plan. The exact date of the regatta has now been fixed as the second week in July.

The object of the American Rowing Association is to bring into competition crews and scullers from the leading college rowing clubs, and from such other rowing clubs as believe in maintaining at the highest standard the integrity of amateur rowing. It is intended to exclude the oarsmen who devote most of all of their time from one year's end to the other to training and rowing, and encourage the former college oarsmen and others who have so little time for training that they cannot compete on even terms with those having so much more leisure for training and practice.

Cornell Athletes to Go West.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The schedule for the Cornell track team, which has just been announced, shows a change of programme from that of former years. Heretofore only smaller colleges have been met by Cornell in preparation for the meets with Pennsylvania, Princeton, in the early Spring, and for the intercollegiate on Memorial Day at Berkeley Oval. This year the team will make an extensive Western trip during the Easter vacation. A dual meet will be held with Michigan March 28 at Ann Arbor, with the University of Wisconsin March 31, and with Chicago April 2.

This series of meets with the large Western universities is not only an innovation in the Cornell track schedule, but is the first time that any Eastern university team has measured itself to such an extent with the Western colleges.

Morley Wanted for Football Coach.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Football Association, which controls the gridiron policy of the university, has made formal offer to William R. Morley the position of head football coach for 1903.

Morley was coach of the team the past season, and, although the eleven was not especially successful in point of actual victories gained, Columbia has great confidence in Morley, and the students and football players are anxious that he should continue his position next year. Morley, it is said, is quite willing to assume the place of gridiron coach next season if his business cares will permit. These, however, will have to be considered before he can announce his decision. The Directors of the Football Association who made the formal tender to Morley were T. L. Chrystie, '92; A. W. Putnam, '97; J. B. Wolff, '01; Richard Smith, Captain of the team next year; H. H. Weekes, Captain of the 1902 team; G. G. Greene, manager of the 1903 team, and J. G. Prall, assistant manager of next year's team. If Morley cannot come back, Charles A. Wright of the 1900 and 1899 elevens will probably be head coach.

INDOOR FOOTBALL GAMES.

Championship to be Decided by Madison Square Garden Contests.

For the first time in the history of football a regular tournament to decide the indoor championship is to be held. The event will take place in Madison Square Garden on the evenings of Dec. 29 and 30 and Jan. 2. The teams that will contest for this honor are the strongest and best-known semi-professional elevens in the East.

Among the teams that have entered the tournament are the Orange Athletic Club, All Syracuse, All Philadelphia, Knickerbocker Field Club, and the strong team of the New York Football Association. Several other elevens will compete, but those mentioned are the most important, and the ones likely to be the real contenders for the championship title.

Each of these teams is made up for the most part of men who have proved their ability as players on big college elevens.

The arena of the Garden is so big that a sort of a gridiron can be arranged, and the iron girders are considered high enough not to interfere with the flying pigskin when punts are in order. The contests will be held on a specially prepared turf, and the teams will play twenty-minute halves. Two games will be played each evening.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night the Bedford Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Fraternity Council and the Fulton Council teams. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bedford Council—Forrest, 195; Markwell, 236; Miller, 171; Waterbury, 156; Weingarth, 165. Total—943.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 161; Myerling, 190; Fields, 157; Stoner, 154; Griffin, 145. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 167; Myerling, 159; Fields, 164; Stoner, 123; Griffin, 150. Total—803.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 170; Schmitt, 159; Blue, 137; Herbert, 122; Fernbach, 171. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—Fulton Council—Lovell, 207; Schmitt, 137; Blue, 139; Herbert, 189; Fernbach, 188. Total, 880.

Bedford Council—Forrest, 185; Markwell, 196; Miller, 188; Waterbury, 157; Weingarth, 201. Total—927.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobecki, 179; Roach, 171; Hatch, 104; Deasey, 154; W. Dobecki, 138. Total, 746.

Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 164; Hansen, 144; Greene, 159; Brown, 142; Cornell, 151. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobecki, 161; Roach, 132; R. Dobecki, 117; Deasey, 176; W. Dobecki, 227. Total, 813.

H. Content & Co.—C. Smith, 115; Dost, 145; Terhune, 132; Edmonds, 136; W. Smith, 151. Total, 679.

THIRD GAME.—H. Content & Co.—C. Smith, 141; Dost, 159; Terhune, 106; Edmonds, 141; W. Smith, 151. Total, 698.

Cohen, Greene & Co.—Cohen, 162; Hansen, 133; Greene, 159; Brown, 166; Cornell, 152. Total, 772.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 136; Wenzell, 159; Hill, 144; G. McKeever, 128; Gross, 147. Total, 714.

National Bank of Commerce—Conlon, 122; Durand, 198; Strong, 153; Roche, 143; Greer, 165. Total, 781.

SECOND GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 149; Wenzel, 162; Hill, 169; G. McKeever, 129; Gross, 155. Total, 764.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Richards, 154; Hanna, 142; Farrell, 160; Odz, 147; Morrissey, 181. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Richards, 117; Hanna, 133; Farrell, 136; Odz, 165; Morrissey, 224. Total, 775.

National Bank of Commerce—Conlon, 137; Durand, 161; Strong, 169; Roche, 113; Greer, 211. Total, 793.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 190; Dumas, 171; Meyer, 223; F. Gerdes, 148; Lehrbach, 193. Total, 925.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 163; Short, 159; Schuler, 183; Meyer, 139; Dietz, 166. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 158; Short, 165; Schuler, 133; Meyer, 189; Dietz, 184. Total, 829.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 182; Tracy, 180; Vollweiler, 146; Ohler, 151; Dennis, 133. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 159; Tracy, 198; Vollweiler, 146; Ohler, 161; Dennis, 169. Total, 833.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 159; Dumas, 205; Meyer, 185; F. Gerdes, 188; Lehrbach, 182. Total, 917.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 106; Carter, 92; Jeschke, 126; Tilton, 101; Robinson, 133. Total, 558.

John Simmons Company, Team No. 2—Presby, 177; Barenkau, 197; Keenan, 129; Fitzgerald, 110; Chadwin, 170. Total, 783.

SECOND GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 140; Carter, 126; Jeschke, 143; Tilton, 89; Robinson, 145. Total, 643.

H. P. Read Lead Works—Briggs, 83; Walsh, 86; Cathie, 117; Hirsh, 144; Tostevin, 190. Total, 620.

THIRD GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Briggs, 99; Walsh, 156; Cathie, 115; Hirsh, 112; Tostevin, 169. Total, 651.

John Simmons Company, Team No. 2—Presby, 169; Keenan, 104; Barenklau, 115; Fitzgerald, 99; Chadwin, 178. Total, 665.

Ice Yachtsmen Getting Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 9.—The cold wave has covered the North Shrewsbury River with two inches of hard, smooth ice, and the ice yachtsmen are busy. At least eight new iceboats will be launched this season, and the indications point to an unusually lively Winter among the boatmen. If the present weather should continue for two days longer the ice would be thick enough to hold the third-class boats. It is thought by the ice yachtsmen that there will be boating by the holidays.

Keeney's Brilliant Billiard Play.

In a match game of billiards in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, last night, Frank Keeney rolled up a remarkable score and average over Frank Gardner, whom he beat by 250 points to 74 in an eighteen-inch balkline game 2 shots in. A large crowd witnessed the contest. Mr. Keeney's play was in the nature of practice for his match of 1,000 points with Edward W. Gardner, to be played next Tuesday night in the Knickerbocker Academy, and the brilliance of his game last night, and his high average vastly increased the confidence of his friends in the result of the coming contest. The scores were:

Frank Keeney—97 20 22 2 12 0 5 0 0 43 36 13. Total, 250. Average, 20 10-12.

Frank Gardner—5 13 1 10 1 19 0 1 24 0 0. Total, 74. Average, 6 8-11.

High runs—Keeney, 97, 43, 36; Gardner, 24, 19, 13.

Gymnastic Team of N. Y. U.

The New York University gymnasium team will open its season with an exhibition at Trinity School on Friday. Various exhibitions will be given during the Winter at preparatory schools. Among these are Clinton High, Columbia Grammar, and Pratt Institute. The annual exhibition and dance will be given at the New York University gymnasium on Dec. 19. An exhibition at New York University on Feb. 13 will be participated in by teams from Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and New York University.

The attraction of the season will be the annual intercollegiate meet at University Heights on March 27. Teams from thirteen colleges and universities will compete. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded in each event. The team scoring the most points will receive a banner. The local team is made up of C. C. Beleher, (Captain,) parallel bars; G. P. A. Braydon, intercollegiate champion club swinger; E. S. Peck, horse and rings; C. De Zofia, rings; S. L. Miller, horse and tumbling; C. H. Lane, fence vault, and G. Prochazka, rings.

Newark Athletic Club Policy Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Newark Athletic Club to-day action was taken whereby the name of that organization will probably be changed to the Newark Club and athletics, including golf, will be entirely eliminated after Jan. 1. A movement is on foot among the golf members of the club to start an independent golf club.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—Scorpio was the only winning favorite here to-day. In warming up for the third race, St. Cuthbert ran into the fence and was cut badly. He was ordered scratched and twenty minutes given for a new book. On account of unsatisfactory riding, particularly on If You Dare in his last two starts, the Stewards have recommended that Jockey T. Walsh be allowed to accept no more engagements at present. Track slow, weather fine. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Latuka, 110 pounds, (Hoar,) 7 to 1, won; Athiana, 107, (Pickering,) 7 to 5, second; Pride of Galore, 107, (Helgerson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Gloria Mundi, Helen Hay, Shoo Fly, Agnes Mack, Floria, and Enhance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Chickadee, 102, (W. Hicks,) 12 to 1, won; Commissioner Forrester, 104, (Robbins,) 3 to 5, second; Athelola, 100, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Moderator, Leenja, Inspector Shea, Rayomen, and Dodie S. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Scorpio, 110 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, won; Ordnung, 110, (Helgerson,) 9 to 5, second; Wealth, 110, (Landry,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:16 4-5. Ray and El Rey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Moroni, 105 pounds, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, won; Pierce J., 100, (W. Hicks,) 8 to 1, second; Deponan, 107, (H. Booker,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:34 2-5. Right Bower, Flop, Cherries, Boundlee, Zack Ford, Lord Pepper, and Bean also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Glennevis, 112 pounds, (Hoar,) 5 to 1, won; Harry, 102, (Michael,) 6 to 1, second; Canyon, 112, (J. Baker,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Kittanning, My Surprise, Burke Cockran, Farmer Jim, Cincinnatus, St. Vitus, Prince Herman, Flamboyant, and Pine Brook also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a half. Barrack, 112, (Helgerson,) 11 to 5, won; Compass, 97, (Fuller,) 6 to 1, second; Marcos, 102, (Gannon,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:45 2-5. Erne, Vesuvia, Lau Woods, Pattie Davis, Pat Garrett, and Potheen also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; six furlongs. Immortelle, 96 pounds; Aurie B. and Zealotry, 98 each; Florestan, 100; Suburban Queen and Hedge, 101; Irene Mac, 103; Solver and Floyd K., 104 each; Brookston, 105; Cologne II., 107; Tom Maybin, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. Bedlam and Jane Holly, 101 pounds each; Herodiade, 104; Frank Kenney, Okla, and Jim Clark, 109 each; John Peters, 112; Clorita and Carl Kahler, 114 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Dr. Lovejoy, 89 pounds; Goldaga, 98; Georgia Gardner, Anchor, Shut Up, Banish, Tour, Right Bower, and John Potter, 103 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap; six furlongs. Trombone, 105 pounds; Dr. Scharff, 114; False, Worthington, and Basileus, 115 each; Antonius, 118; Death, 123; Wealth, 128; Belvino, 129; Golden Rule, 140.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-years-old and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Chickadee and Leviathan, 93 pounds each; Flaneur and Optimo, 98 each; Cogswell and Amie Lauretta, 103 each; Scotch Plaid, 105; Adelante, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, all ages; seven furlongs. Nimble Nag, 91 pounds; St. Tammany and Lady Alberta, 109 each; Lindie, Sarner, Little Scout, and Tom Kingsley, 112 each; Eltholin and Smile, 115 each.

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HARDSHIPS OF MINERS

An Eviction Which Caused a Sick Wife's Death.

Widow of a Man Killed in the Mines Tells How She and Her Boys Toiled to Pay Back Rent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 9.—Tales of evictions from houses owned by G. B. Markle & Co., the narration of the death of a wife as the result of an enforced removal from her home, and the story of a mother whose husband was killed in the Markle mines, of how she and her two boys struggled years to pay the Markles the back rent and coal bill she owed them, were the principal features of to-day's sessions of the Coal Strike Commission.

The first witness called to-day was James McMonigle, a miner formerly employed by Markle & Co. He said the breast he was working in was so dangerous that he complained to the company officials that he might be killed. He was told if he worked any other breast he would not be given any cars. He went out on strike, and after the suspension he was refused work and evicted from his house.

B. D. Gallagher, another Markle miner, testified that the company charges him 35 cents a gallon for oil that sells in Hazelton, a few miles away, for 18 cents, and 32 cents a quire for blasting paper that can be had for 15 cents.

Chairman Gray asked what the outside market price for powder was. Some of the independent operators said $1.25 a keg, and the attorneys for the miners said 90 to 95 cents a keg. The companies are selling it to the miners at $1.50 a keg.

Andrew Hannik, a Hungarian, told how the Markles evicted him. He was followed by Henry Coll, another Markle miner, who told how his family, including his mother-in-law, who was a hundred years old, were set out on the road with their household goods. He gave a graphic description of how he was injured many times in the mines. He said one of his legs was no better than a wooden one; he had only one eye, his hands have been crushed, ribs broken, and skull fractured. The company gave him nothing until after the employes took up a collection for him; then he was given $50 after being on the injured list for two years. The company took out of the collection the rent he owed.

In answer to other questions he said that he was one of the thirteen evicted by the Markle Company. The only rent he owed was for the months during the strike. The company gave no reason for evicting him.

Then followed the most pathetic story yet told the commission. The old miner, decrepit from many injuries, told under the examination how the evictions were carried on. His wife was sick and her one-hundred-year-old mother was blind and unable to walk. The day on which they were "thrown out" was rainy. He took them the best he could to Hazleton, seven miles away, and placed them in a cold, damp, empty house. This was last month, when the atmosphere on the Hazleton Mountain was quite cold. His wife became worse. Medical aid was kindly furnished free by a Hazleton doctor, but it did not help her much.

"We were greatly worried because of our having been turned out of our house, and one night," the witness said, between sobs, "she died."

"She died?" exclaimed Judge Gray, who was pacing to and fro across the room, as he quickly turned when he heard the man's last words.

"Yes, Sir; she died, and I buried her yesterday."

All the Commissioners and many of those in the courtroom were much affected by the old miner's story. The witness went on to say that he did not know whether the centenarian mother was alive to-day or not.

"She was in bad condition, owing to her daughter's death, when I left home last night," said he.

No one cared to cross-examine him, and Judge Gray said:

"That is all, Mr. Coll, and that's enough."

Two more witnesses told of how they were refused work by the Markle Company, and then J. B. Gallagher, National Board member of the United Mine Workers of America for the Hazelton district, took the stand and told of conditions as he found them at the mines of the Markle Company. The air in some of the gangways, he said, was so bad that miner's lamps would not burn. If he had a drill hole started and the lamp went out he would continue to work in the dark until his condition became so weakened by the air that he had to get out. So far as he could remember, not one many who was on any of the Markle grievance committees is now working for that company.

Mr. Gallagher said the miners employed by the Markle Company do not get the 10 per cent. increase because of the peculiar way the company has of figuring the increase in wages agreed upon at the end of the 1900 strike. The witness presented several of his own wage statements which showed that something had been deducted for a priest. When asked what this meant he said he did not know. It was taken off his earnings ever since he went into the mines, and he simply dismissed it because he did not object to the assessments.

An eighteen-year-old Hungarian slate picker employed by the Markle Company said that before the strike he received 85 cents, now he received only 75 cents a day. He still does the same work. He said the breaker boss, who stands over the pickers, often clubbed him, kicked him, and swore at him for not picking slate faster.

Mrs. Kate Burns of Jeddo told how she and her two boys worked thirteen years to pay off an accumulated house rent and coal bill due to the Markle Company. She said her husband was an engineer inside the Markle mines. He was killed underground, leaving her with four children, the oldest of which was a boy of eight years. The company never offered her a penny, but the employes gave her about $180 to defray the funeral expenses. After her husband had been killed she moved from her four-room house into one containing only two, one room above the ther, and for the next six years she struggled as best she could to get along. She took in washing, scrubbed for the neighbors, and once in a while she was given work cleaning the offices of the Markle Company.

During these six years she said she kept her children at schoon. As soon as the eldest child was fourteen years old she sent him to the mines to help earn the daily bread. At the end of the first month the lad brought home his wage statement showing that the mothed owed $396 for back rent. The boy's wages for the month had been taken off the bill and he came home empty handed. In the course of time her next boy was old enough to help earn a living, and he, too, was sent to the colliery. Like the older boy, the second boy received no pay, his earnings being deducted for rent. When she added that the money she earned for cleaning the Markle office was never given her, but kept by the company for rent, the Commissioners looked at one another in surprise. She said it took the three of them thirteen years to make up the debt, the mother's earnings from neighbors being the principal contribution toward the maintenance of the family. Debt was cleared last August. During the six years from the time her husband was killed until the time when the first boy went to work the company never asked her for rent.

After closing the Markle case, the representatives of the miners called witnesses who had formerly been employed in the mines of several companies to show that a blacklist exists, and that some of the companies had broken the agreement which ended the strike and resulted in the appointment of the Arbitration Commission.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Case—Benedict.

The Rev. Clifford P. Case, pastor of the Franklin Park (N. J.) Reformed Church, and Miss Jeannette McAlpin Benedict of New York were married last evening at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. The bridegroom was formerly assistant pastor of this church. Clarence Case of Somerville, N. J., was his best man.

A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Williston Hunter Benedict, 154 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Rev. and Mrs. Case will live at Franklin Park.

Moran—Tobin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 9.—Formal announcement was made here to-day of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth V. Tobin of this city to Charles W. Moran of Philadelphia. The ceremony took place in Pittsburg last Friday. The marriage was to have taken place in New York, in November, but was postponed. Mr. Moran is a son of Peter Moran of Philadelphia, who was formerly a resident of this city. He is a nephew of Thomas Moran, the artist, who painted some of the historical scenes on the dome of the Capitol.

Baker—Zell.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Miss Katherine Norena Zell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Zell, was married this afternoon to Harry J. Baker, son of William Baker of Catonsville and nephew of Bernard N. Baker. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Walker Caughy of St. Stephen's Catholic Church, in Washington, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Russel of the Cathedral, and the Rev. F. X. Brady of St. Ignatius's Catholic Church.

Dunne—Abbott.

Finley Peter Dunne, the writer, known as "Mr. Dooley," and Miss Margaret Abbott, the daughter of Mrs. Charles P. Abbott, 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, were married yesterday at noon by the Rev. Father Pardow at the residence of the mother of the bride. Only the immediate relatives of the two families were present.

Following the ceremony there was an informal breakfast, and Mr. and Mrs. Dunne left later for a wedding tour in the South. Upon their return in a fortnight they will be at home at 30 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Kirkman—Burkhead.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 9.—First Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, Eighth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sill, and Miss Grace Kearns Burkhead of Whiteville, N. C., a niece of Capt. E. E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, were married at Fort Sill to-day.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a day of débutantes' receptions and dances. To-day Mrs. Seth Barton French will give a reception for the Misses Atterbury, who are relatives of her husband. This evening the first of two dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor for Miss Edith Poor takes place, and to-morrow the Assembly.

***

One of the entertainments of yesterday was a reception given for Mrs. John Davis by Mrs. David Thompson, 14 East Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Davis (Miss Slevwright) was married to John Davis, the banker, in London, recently. A reception was also given by Mrs. Edward S. Twining of 1 West Seventy-second Street, and there was a "Ladies' Day" at the Lotos Club.

***

The bookings for Europe to-day are few, and not many well-known names are on the lists. Miss Pauline Astor, as already announced, is booked for the White Star line to-day.

***

Heber R. Bishop still continues to be very low. His death may take place at any time. His wife and daughters and son are with him.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr will leave New York on Friday for Philadelphia. They are to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle at their country seat, Laurento, near Devon. A dinner will be given for them on Saturday evening.

***

Amos F. Eno will entertain the Neighborhood Club at his residence, 32 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16.

***

Mrs. Ballard Smith will spend the Winter at Dinard. Mrs. Scott Grant has been visiting Mrs. Smith, and will be with her several weeks longer.

***

Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt will spend the Winter in Greece with her daughter, the Countess Mercati.

***

The dinner of the Beta Gamma Iota Society of St. Paul's School will take place next Thursday at the Arena. The dinner will be attended by many of the graduates in this city. From Philadelphia there will come a delegation, among whom will be E. S. Willing, W. Heyward Drayton, third; G. Cadwalader, Thomas Cadwalader, W. B. Cadwalader, Craig Biddle, L. L. Biddle, and Stephen Morris.

***

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones Crain of this city are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, at their country place near Bryn Mawr.

***

Major Charles Hall and Mrs. Hall, (Mrs. Albert Stevens,) who are at present in South Africa, expect to visit New York, arriving here in February.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt gave a dance last evening for their débutante daughter, Miss Christine Kean Roosevelt, who made her preparatory bow at a reception on Wednesday. The dance, which was at Sherry's, was preceded by a dinner of seventy covers. The tables, six in number, were in the banqueting hall, and were decorated with pink carnations and ferns. At each table there was a Miss Roosevelt to preside—Miss Christine Kean Roosevelt, for whom the entertainment was given, and her five cousins. Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of President Roosevelt; Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, daughter of the late Alfred Roosevelt of Boston; Miss Helen R. Roosevelt, daughter of James Roosevelt Roosevelt; Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, doughter of Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, and Miss Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter received the guests. Miss Roosevelt wore a gown of embroidered white satin. Mrs. Roosevelt was in blue velvet, trimmed with point lace, and wore a pearl collar and diamond ornaments. There was no cotillion. The dancing was in the small ballroom; for it a few young married people, relatives or intimate friends of the family débutante, came in. Among the guests were the Misses Margaret Dix, Jean Reid, Marie Mongant, Gertrude Green, Isabella Wetherill, Hester Hone, Janet Fish, Rosamond Street, Miss Newbold, Miss Wadsworth of Washington, and F. Grand d'Hauteville, Alexander Hadden, Phoenix Ingraham, Marshall Kernochan, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Frederick Kernochan, William Hitt, Gordon Brown, George Gibbs, Robert Goelet, John Delafield, Franklin Roosevelt, Robert Gerry, and John Dix.

***

The Neighborhood Cotillions, a dancing class organized last Spring by Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. William M. Ivins, Mrs. Carrington Royce, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. William R. Barr, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, had its first festivity at Dodsworth's last night. The cotillion was led by Herbert L. Coffin. There were several favor figures, and among the favors were leather boxes for gloves, &c.; purses with chains and tassels for the girls, and silver articles for the men. The color of the favors, aside from the silver articles, was the Christmas color—red. Several young men are appointed as a committee to have charge of each dance, a different committee being appointed for each occasion. Morris Underhill, Frederick N. McGurkey, Henry B. Britton, Edward Cook, Walter Cook, Edward Lacey, Sidney Leighton Smith, and Traverse Cook had the affair under their charge. There are about one hundred members in the organization, and among them are:

Lucille V. Bacon,	Irwin Cornell,
Madeleine Cary,	Gardner Abbott,
Hilda Goodwin,	Clyde Benedict,
Gertrude H. Smith,	Henry Britton,
Honor Barr,	Bradford Boardman,
Clara T. Boardman,	Clement Cleveland, Jr.,
Ruth Cox,	Charles W. Clark,
Edith Clark,	T. F. Cook,
Marie Dwight,	George H. Hatch,
Edna Cook,	Edward Lacy,
Ida Donaldson,	F. W. McGourley,
Isabel Erhardt,	Oliver Jones,
Mildred B. Grostmann,	George E. Jones,
Edith and Florence Bates,	Motley Lewis,
Cora Lane,	Seward Erdman,
Rosalie Jones,	Frederick H. Clark,
Elizabeth M. Hurry,	Walter B. Eager,
Helen Rogers,	E. Jay Edwards, Jr.,
Eleanor A. Scott,	Charles W. Clark,
Anna Jenner,	Francis S. Dixon,
Olive Schley,	William F. Gillis,
Helen and Mildred Harbeck,	H. A. Grant,
Harriet Hastings,	Paul L. Kiernan,
Helyn Ralston,	M. Lancaster,
Cornelia H. Merrill,	Robert Hewlett,
Elsie Ladd,	Arthur Gotthold,
Mary Shreve,	Sherman Taber,
Gertrude and Hedwig Von Briesen,	W. T. Steinway,
Ethel Ward,	Theodore Steinway,
Josephine Taber,	Percy Ziegler,
Millicent Talle,	Mark S. Willing,
Elsie Stimson,	Guy Van Amringe,
Marguerite and Grace Quackenbush,	John A. Walsh,
Margaret S. Scott,	Frank L. Marrin, Jr.,
Marguerite Hanford,	Morris Underhill,
Miss Russell,	E. S. Thurber, Jr.,
Miss Spraker,	F. K. Taft,
The Misses Ivins,	John G. Saxe,
Morgan Brookfield,	Sidney L. Smith,
Walter and Edward Cook,	J. W. Southack,
Oswald G. Hering,	Francis Shepard,
Rutgers I. Hurry,	T. Sutherland Scott,
Paul Haviland,	J. B. Sheffield,
Emmet Irvin,	Sterling St. John,
P. H. Adams,	Paul L. Mottelay,
James Alker,	Walter Merrian,
Charles Brower,	Glover and Henry Prout,
	Robert Russell,
	P. J. McCook,
	Campbell E. Locke,
	H. W. Goddard,
	Dr. E. B. Jenks.

***

Mrs. Gardiner Sherman and Miss Sherman held a reception in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sherman and her daughter received alone in a large room on the first floor. Palms were in profuse evidence. Miss Sherman was attired in pompadour silk and lace, and Mrs. Sherman in blue silk and lace. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are at the Buckingham for the season.

***

Mrs. James L. Barclay of 14 East Forty-eighth Street gave a coming-out reception for her daughter, Miss Adelaide M. Barclay, yesterday afternoon. Miss Josephine Crosby and several friends assisted in receiving. The débutante was dressed in white. Mrs. Barclay was attired in a gray gown. The reception was largely attended.

ART TREASURES BURNED.

W. C. Le Gendre's Colonial Home at Mount Kisco Destroyed.

William C. Le Gendre's Colonial home at Mount Kisco was destroyed by fire early Monday morning, and in the fire a collection of manuscripts and works of art that cannot be duplicated was lost. Mr. Le Gendre at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, said yesterday of his loss:

"Perhaps I should have kept these treasures in a safer place, but I loved to have them about me for the pleasure they gave me. I inherited them from my father, and had intended to leave them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art on my death. I went out to my place yesterday, and it made me heartsick to see the ruins. A few of the bronzes may have escaped the intense heat. There were 100, but it does not seem likely that anything escaped destruction."

The collection which has been lost was inherited by Mr. Le Gendre from his father, Gen. Charles W. Le Gendre, who served with distinction in the civil war, and at its end was appointed Consul at Amoy, China, his Consulship including the Island of Formosa. Later the General entered the service of the Mikado, whose personal friend he became. He suggested many of the reforms that have made the modern Japan.

Included in the many things destroyed by the fire were decorations conferred on Gen. Le Gendre by the Mikado, including the Orders of the Rising Sun and fifty memoranda of social and political reforms. Among the other things destroyed was a replica of the bust of Mr. Le Gendre's grandmother, the work of his grandfather, a famous sculptor in his time. The family portraits, including one by De Block of Brussels of Mr. Le Gendre's mother, another of William C. Le Gendre, and another of his mother by Mlle. Wagner, which took a prize at Munich in 1859, were all lost.

A magnificent sword presented to Gen. Le Gendre and another by Gen. Saigo have not been found in the ruins. A third sword, presented to Gen. Le Gendre by Major Gen. Robert B. Potter, brother of Bishop Potter, is also missing.

Many manuscripts relating to the history of Japan were burned. The original text and a translation of the Shinto, illustrated by famous Japanese artists, was among these.

Burned with the other manuscripts was a collection of letters in the original handwriting of every President of the United States, from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, as well as original sketches of Thomas Nast, decorations from the Emperor of Korea; autograph letters from men prominent in literary, artistic, and political circles, and a black and white in oil by Howard Pyle, illustrating Clarence Stedman's poem "Witchcraft."

One of the most valuable collections of clocks in America went with the other treasures. This included clocks of Norman, Austrian, French, Old English, and American Colonial periods. There was also one of the finest collections of vases in this country. These were gathered in the Orient by Gen. Le Gendre. A few of the many jades, of which there was a splendid collection, have been recovered. The family silverware was melted, and unique carvings in ivory and wood, works of art of the Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese, are lost. The manuscript, photographs, water colors of Gen. Le Gendre's "Notes of Travel in Formosa" are included in the losses.

The servants managed to save their own effects.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are delightful little ornaments to be found this year for the Christmas trees. They are more attractive than anything in this line that has yet been invented. They are of frosted cotton, stiffened in some way before or after it has been manipulated into little men and women, and the result is what look to be snow people, with their effectiveness heightened by the addition of bright colors. There is, for instance, a little Santa Claus a couple of inches high, the figure the peaked cap, and the pointed shoes of the frosted cotton, but the face of paper—a bright-colored little card face. There are red tips to the shoes and gilt buttons on the front of the waistcoat, while a tiny gold wire is tied around the neck to hang Santa to the tree.

***

The pretty ornaments must be of German origin, for only the Germans, with their interest in fungi, would have another Santa Claus kneeling on a little round plot of green grass, each little Santa with two brilliantly colored toadstools before him which he is apparently about to carve with a big silver cleaver.

***

There are pretty babies in cotton bath tubs; there are cotton washtubs with little scrubbing boards in them. There are dear little girls warmly wrapped in cotton robes on cotton sleds. There is a Little Red Riding Hood with the wolf, and there are any number of little men and women dressed in bright colors. Little Chinamen have long pigtails, and there is nothing better in the lot than a Pierrot, dotted over with hearts and diamonds in bright colors. These cotton pigmies cost only 5, 8, and 10 cents apiece, and are really works of art—most of them.

***

There are all sorts and kinds of bright fruits for the Christmas tree, the large fruits, pears and the like, and also many smaller ones, red cherries and strawberries. There are branches of funny little birds with gay wings, animals which are again of the cotton, all sorts and kinds of them, and there are brilliant flowers of different kinds.

***

In the way of flowers, some of the prettiest things are tin Christmas tree candlesticks. These represent different kinds of flowers, the petals of many shapes and colors. They are excellently well made, pretty, and natural. They cost 35 cents a dozen.

***

Of Santa Claus and small Christmas trees in flower pots there are all sizes, costing from very little to a good round sum.

***

And one must not forget the cherubs, which are of all sizes and of all kinds, also for the Christmas trees. These are not new; neither are the shiny balls of all the colors of the rainbow—as big as footballs, some of them, while others are tiny and sold in strings.

***

Pretty things for the children are little families of china animals, 25 cents a family. There are elephants, a big one and four or five tiny ones; big horses, each with many small horses; dogs of different breeds, each with many little dogs, and other animals of all kinds.

***

For the economical doll housekeeper there are non-breakable dishes. These are of the blue and white enamel which grown people have taken to using for coffee pots and for cooking. It is a pretyy blue, with a white lining, and no sensible doll would object to a tête-à-tête set of it. There are the coffee pot, sugar bowl and creamer, and two cups and saucers.

***

There are also sets of dolls' cooking utensils in the same ware, as well as in the gray enamel.

***

One of the most attractive toys for the little housewife is a cleaning set, all the pieces mounted on a card. There are the long-handled broom, a nice little feather duster with colored feathers, a chamois, a sponge, and other necessary articles.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

They are in thousands of homes. You can easily own one, for we are offering them ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

The Practical *Versus* The Sentimental.

UTILITY! Sentiment! Who can deny their potent influence in purchasing Christmas presents? In one the practical is dominant. In the other the finer feelings play the leading part. In many instances, however, there is a happy blending. The Siegel Cooper Store is thoroughly representative—promptly answers every demand, no matter how prodigal the sentiment or how intense the practical spirit. Where economy is the prime factor, the practical side of life is remorselessly insistent, but its sterner shades may be softened into cheerier tones by the gentle application of sentiment.

A visit to the Store quickly solves any problem that may arise.

The Christmas Stocks are here in all their brilliant refulgence.

And do not forget that the hours are flying so rapidly that Christmas Day will be here almost before one realizes its advent.

Oil and Gas Heating Stoves

All Makes at Distinctly Reasonable Prices.

Yesterday's intense cold created a great demand for all sorts of room and apartment heaters. We sold hundreds of Oil and Gas Heating Stoves. Despite the vast demand we are excellently supplied with all kinds of Stoves for heating and cooking. We emphasize two specials for to-day:—

OUR SPECIAL LEADER, No. 30. Aluminum with brass fount, brass burner, 10-inch cylinder wick; 32 inches high; will heat a large room. We guarantee this stove. It is one of the strongest of its kind; made entirely of steel with Russian iton drum; steel and nickel throughout.

Specially priced at **6.25**

GAS CYLINDER STOVES, with 25 burners; star shape, **1.25**

Highly desirable for offices, boarding-houses, flats and furnished room houses.

(Basement.)

Fancy Baskets.

And they are decidedly fancy, designed especially for us by foreign basket-makers, with a view to the Holiday trade. Useful as they are in a lady's or gentleman's boudoir or study, they are exceedingly decorative, and make a desirable gift. Prices are such as to invite purchasing.

SATIN-LINED WORK BASKETS, 2 shapes, an assortment of colors, at **35** and **60**

A large assortment of CANDY BASKETS, in many colors, rush and willow, at **20, 25** and **35**

UNCOVERED WORK BASKETS, 6 different shapes, many colors, in straw, willow and rush, at **25, 35** and **55**

JAPANESE GLOVE BASKETS, in rich colors, **40**

JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEF BASKETS, in rich colors, large assortment, at **40, 60, 80** and **1.00**

Full size SCRAP BASKETS, your choice of 5 different designs, finished in variety of colors; very special, **40**

SCRAP BASKETS; special for one day only, at **25**

PAPER RACKS, rich colors and fancy designs, **60**

STANDING MUSIC RACKS, in 3 styles, assortment of colors, at **1.40**

WORK BASKETS, on stands, 2 different shapes, **80**

WORK BASKETS, beautiful assortment of different shapes and designs, with covers, at **1.15** and **1.50**

LINED WORK BASKETS, oval and square shape, in colors, **2.35**

(Third Floor, Centre, near Elevator.)

Fine Chinaware.

If your heart is set on securing a new table service for the Christmas festivities, you need not worry any longer as to how you can manage it. We have solved your problem. These handsome service sets are priced to put them within your means.

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, fine thin porcelain, richly decorated, large 16-inch platters and soup tureen; regularly at $11.50; special, **8.50**

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest quality of thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in natural colors, newest French decorations, very elaborately gold traced, with large 16-inch platters and soup tureen, complete service, regularly $16.00; special, **13.00**

DINNER SETS, finest French Limoges china, 100 pieces, very richly decorated, large size platters, handles all stippled with coin gold; special, **16.50**

ODD CHINA.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, finest French Limoges china; bouillon size; special, **25**

CUPS AND SAUCERS, French and Austrian china; hand-painted decorations, gold-traced; great variety of designs; regularly at 60c, and 75c.; special, **40**

CONDENSED MILK JARS, with plate; Austrian china, handsomely decorated; regularly 75c.; special, **45**

CHOCOLATE POTS and CRACKER JARS, finest Austrian china, very richly decorated; special, **50**

(Basement.)

Beautiful Rugs.

Holiday Stock of 1903 Patterns.

FRENCH WILTON RUGS.

FRENCH WILTON RUGS—Another large shipment of these most durable floor coverings just received; designs and colorings more beautiful than ever. These rugs are the patterns for Spring of 1903. Having placed our order in advance of all others, we are the first in New York to receive the 1903 rugs.

9x12	8.3x10.6	4.6x7.6
50.00	40.00	17.50

AXMINSTER RUGS.

AXMINSTER RUGS—Exquisite color combinations displayed in this excellent quality of Lowell, Bigelow Co. and S. Sanford & Son Axminster Rugs; rich high pile; Oriental and floral effects; suitable for any style of furnishing.

9x12	8.3x10.6	6x9	36x72	27x63
22.50	19.50	14.50	3.25	2.25

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS.

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—High grade, heaviest quality, all-wool Smyrna rugs. These goods are marked at a sacrifice which no prudent housekeeper can overlook; every rug perfect.

9x12	7.6x10.6	6x9	4x7	36x72	30x60	26x54	21x48
19.50	16.00	9.75	5.00	3.25	2.25	1.65	1.15

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

A Special From Toyland.

THE "CHAUTAUQUA" COMBINATION DESK AND BLACKBOARD for **95c**

This is by no means a mere toy. It is 48 inches high, 23 inches wide, is fitted with writing table and blackboard 17x20 inches; made of hardwood and finished in golden oak.

The revolving chart is made of linen and contains many lessons in arithmetic, spelling, drawing and penmanship.

(Third Floor, East.)

Handsome Rockers At an Unusual Price.

A Special Lot of Well-Made and Comfortable Rockers At about 1-2 Less Than Usual Prices.

We selected 100 of these specifically to offer some article that would undoubtedly make a useful and sensible gift. They are noted for comfort, and we have underpriced them very generously—in fact, never before so low.

ROCKERS.

A fine Rocker, made in solid quartered oak or birch; fine mahogany finish; very strong construction; saddle shaped seat; regularly at $7.00; special, **3.95**

(Fifth Floor.)

Beautiful Holiday Jewelry.

One enters the great Jewelry Store on the Main Floor with genuine delight. It is so large and attractive, so bountifully stocked with everything in the way of Jewelry and Watches, that one may choose with ease and pleasure. Every showcase gleams with Holiday suggestions. Here are more memory helps:

Diamond Rings, Etc.

WOMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS; double row clusters; double centres of Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires and Turquoise; also Princess settings; Twin settings; with fine cut diamonds, **10.00**

WOMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS; plain or engraved bands; fine cut stones; Tiffany or Belcher mountings, **5.00**

SOLID GOLD HEART PENDANTS; large size; plain polished; satin or engraved; fine cut diamond in centre, **9.00**

A very fine collection of WOMEN'S SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS; Tiffany or Belcher mountings, **15.00**

SOLID GOLD POCKET KNIVES; highly polished, fine beaded edge, **3.75**

WOMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS; double clusters and Princess, surrounded with fine cut diamonds; also single stone diamonds; Tiffany or Belcher mountings, **25.00**

Miscellaneous.

WOMEN'S RINGS, in fancy settings, garnets, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and turquoise doublets, surrounded with pearls; also single stones, rows and fine settings, **4.00**

SOLID GOLD BABY RINGS with genuine rose diamonds, **75**

WOMEN'S STERLING CHAIN BRACELETS, extra heavy, plain and engraved links, **2.00**

WOMEN'S STERLING SILVER NETHERSOLE BRACELETS, fancy engraved, set with stones and signets, **1.25**

STERLING SILVER MATCH SAFES; plain or engraved; bright or gray finish, **75**

Watches.

WOMEN'S SOLID GOLD CHATELAINE WATCH AND PIN, studded with genuine rubies and fine cut diamonds, fitted with a fine jewelled Swiss movement; guaranteed to keep perfect time, **125.00**

WOMEN'S 0 SIZE 14-KT. GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, plain polished or satin finish, with fine cut diamond in centre of case, fitted with a 7-jewel Hampden movement, **25.00**

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCH, in a variety of popular colors, surrounded with pearls, **9.25**

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCH, in all the popular colors, garnet, blue, green and turquoise; pin to match; in case, complete, **4.50**

MEN'S 12 SIZE 14-KT. GOLD WATCH; thin model; plain polished; engine turned, or engraved; fitted with a 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham movement; stem wind and pendant set, **24.50**

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

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THE CASE OF VENEZUELA.

It must be admitted that the case of Venezuela is one calculated to exasperate the creditors of that republic. It is also a fact that the creditors were "charged with knowledge," long before they became creditors, that the relation of a creditor to Venezuela was one calculated to exasperate the person who held that relation. It is to be presumed, therefore, that they charged, in dealing with Venezuela, or with corporations or individuals whose debts were guaranteed by Venezuela, not only for their investment and for interest thereupon, but also for the moral risk involved in the character of the debtor. Venezuela has no right to complain, on the one hand, that she was not treated like a solvent and honest debtor. Neither, on the other, have the British or German creditors, in the forum of conscience, any right to complain that they have not got back all the money which they have not spent, but which they have charged to cover not only the money which they have actually parted with, by way of loan or investment, but also the additional money which they have charged to cover the chance that they would not get back their actual money. The case is like that of those ridiculous British investors who used to buy Erie a generation ago, say at 15, and then to write letters to The London Times to tell what thieves the Americans were for not paying them back par and accrued interest. It was not the American debtor who was the more conspicuously dishonest party to the transaction.

It is quite true that the debtors, in this old case, had no Government guarantee, and that their failure to obtain six or eight hundred per cent. on their actual investment could not, therefore, be made a basis of international action. And it is also true that Government guarantees of the indebtedness of Venezuelan corporations or individuals are not to be had gratis. Of CIPRIANO CASTRO, in particular, we may safely say, in the historic language applied by "JAKE" SHARP to "JIM" BELDEN, that he is a man "who does not stir 'round for nothing." He does not command the confidence of anybody who has had dealings with him or with the republic over which he presides since he has presided over it. The suspicion of the so credulous and at the same time so skeptical British and German investors that some share of the money they advanced to Venezuelan enterprises under Government guarantees found its way to some bank account, beyond the limits of Venezuela, to his personal credit, or was added to his private hoard, may be unjust, but it is highly plausible.

Meanwhile, the liabilities of Venezuela, incurred under the influence of the ingenious CASTRO, are stated by The London Mail with greater specification than we have seen elsewhere. The chief "battle horse" seems to be a loan of $10,000,000 negotiated in 1896, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. This is, apparently, a strictly public and Government obligation, with no question about "guarantee," and the inference is fair that a large proportion of it is in the possession of CASTRO or of his authorized and confidential depositary. Two-thirds of this loan is due to Germans, the rest to Britons and Frenchmen. The interest is four years in arrears. Then there is a German railway built at a "cost" of $15,000,000, or at least that is what the Germans charged, and the Venezuelans agreed to pay, of which our London contemporary says that the railway built with it has received "much the same treatment with the English ones." The treatment of the British roads, it appears from the same authority, is not only that the guaranteed interest has not been paid, but that on three British roads, as inducements to secure the concession, the concessionaires agreed to carry troops and munitions of war at half price, that is, at no profit. They have not received any pay whatever on this account, which now amounts to about $2,900,000.

The total amount of the claims, British and German, has not been published. The only available source for meeting them is the seizure and retention by the demonstrating naval powers of the customs receipts of La Guayra. For the past six months these have been as follows, in "bolivars" worth twenty cents each, and the figures must therefore be divided by five to reduce them to dollars:

May	901,499
June	687,876
July	670,748
August	572,372
September	511,480
October	708,201

We do not undertake to say what the current interest may be of all the obligations either incurred or indorsed by the Republic of Venezuela. But it will be seen that they cannot possibly be met by the exiguous assets in question. It is even doubtfull whether the current receipts of the Collector of La Guayra, even should he, contrary to his instincts and traditions, honestly turn them all in, would meet the current expenses of the warships sent to collect them. The most promising point of attack is evidently CASTRO. CASTRO says that as soon as he proclaims peace he will pay the debts of the republic. He has already proclaimed victory. What else are we to make of the address to the Venezuelan army in the best manner of cisatlantic Castilian rhetoric, in which he thus proudly perorated:

Thus united in the ample bosom of national confraternity, the work will sprout and bloom, and the manifestations of our culture will shine eternally with its own light in Time and History.

In the favorite form of applause of another rhetorical race, "Hurroo!" What the President of Venezuela now appears really to mean, all the same, is that he is still doubtful of the issue. If he overcomes the rebels, he will pay the bills of the unchivalrous foreigner, even if he has to pay them out of his own pocket, into which a considerable share of the foreigners' money is reasonably suspected to have straggled. But if the rebels beat him, and he is forced to flee for his life, then he will need his German and British money to cheer and console his declining days in Paris, to which the cruelty of the public creditors will have consigned him, while they go on holding the port of La Guayra and threatening the walls of Caracas. Obviously, the most promising thing for the allied creditors to do is to endeavor to put some personal pressure on CASTRO. It is highly unlikely that he, meaning Venezuela, owes them as much as they say he does, and as he, in moments of need, has acknowledged to doing. But there need be as little doubt that he owes more than he is willing to pay. The case is conspicuously one for a compromise. Considering the delicacy of the international situation it threatens, we should suppose that our own State Department would gladly join the allies in putting such unofficial and informal personal pressure upon the President of our sister republic as should secure a fair compromise of the existing claims.

RAILROADS AND SCHOOLS IN CUBA.

A railroad train left Santiago de Cuba Monday morning for Havana direct with 150 passengers. To newspaper readers in the United States this may seem a perfectly commonplace statement, hardly worth making. To the people of the Island of Cuba, however, the running of that railroad train is an event of high importance, for it was the first regular train over the new road built by the Cuba Company, of which Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE is the moving spirit. This road runs from Santiago something over 300 miles through the heart of the island to Santa Clara, where it makes a junction with existing lines, connecting with Cienfuegos on the south and with Matanzas and Havana on the north shore. Cuba has now about 1,500 miles of railways in operation. The new line just opened by the Cuba Company is important to the political and industrial life of the island, for the reason that it connects its two principal cities, Havana and Santiago, and that it traverses that great belt of territory in the centre of the island which has hitherto had no facilities for transportation save those afforded by perhaps the worst roads in the world. The new line is the backbone of the Cuban railroad system. Rail connection is now opened up from the Province of Pinar del Rio in the west to Santiago in the east, practically the entire length of the island. As commercial need develops, lateral branches will connect the central line with seaports on the north and south shores. Some short lines are already in operation from these ports to points a few miles inland. Excessively high freight and passenger charges have hitherto limited the traffic of Cuban railroads to those who are under the pressure of strict necessity. With the growth of her railroad system and of her commerce, the island may now expect the benefit of more reasonable rates. It is reported that the new company has adopted an enlightened policy of liberality in this respect.

Gen. WOOD once said that when he first went to Cuba as Military Governor of the island, he found prisons enough to accommodate all its school children. There were no schools. Two years ago, through the wise policy and energy of Gen. WOOD and of those Americans and Cubans who co-operated with him, school accommodations had been furnished for 75,000 children. That was then the daily attendance. In his message to the Cuban Congress on Nov. 1, President PALMA stated that 3,474 schools are now maintained, having an attendance of 163,348 scholars of both sexes. The Cuban Constitution declares that "primary education is compulsory, and shall be gratuitous, as also that of arts and trades. The expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the State during such time as the municipalities and provinces may lack sufficient means therefor." Consequently the Cuban budget for the last year shows an expenditure of $3,721,790 for public instruction, of which $3,021,313 was for primary schools. This is quite the largest item in the budget, the only other expenditure exceeding $1,000,000 being that for the rural guard. Of the total public expenditure, 20 per cent. is devoted to primary instruction.

Schools and railroads will transform that island. Nature has munificently endowed it. Under her Spanish Governors, whose policy was a blend of rapacity and cruelty, Cuba would never have availed herself of the endowment. Set free, pacified, and guided by us, she first takes measures for public education. The rising generation of Cubans will know how to develop the natural resources of their domain. American and other foreign capital is furnishing the facilities and instruments of industry and exchange.

Cuba feels the stir of a new civilization, the impulses of a new political, social, and industrial life.

THE ALDERMEN.

Mayor LOW still has the patience to reason with the Board of Aldermen. He reasons convincingly. His message will carry conviction to all minds save those that are influenced by motives not related to the welfare of the city and its people. The Mayor shows that the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad's tunnel would benefit the whole city and all its people, that it would notably be of benefit to the laboring men of the city.

Nobody can foretell what such a body of men as the New York Aldermen will do with the franchise at their meeting next week. The postponement of action is a triumph for the friends of the franchise. Probably it would have been defeated had a decisive vote been taken yesterday. Alderman SULLIVAN boastingly exhibits a list of more than one-half the members who, he says, will vote against the grant. There remains one week in which to bring pressure to bear upon the members whose names stand upon SULLIVAN'S list.

SCHOLARS AND POLITICS.

The death of Mr. REED emphasizes the fact that he was "the scholar in politics," the absence of whom from them so many orators at so many commencements have for so many years been in the habit of deploring. Mr. REED'S own characteristic and caustic saying that a statesman is "a politician who is dead" indicated that the grievance of the orators was not a grievance to him.

Mr. CHOATE has just been illustrating the same parable at the Thanksgiving Day dinner in London, with an even more modern and an even more conspicuous instance than that of the ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the person of the present President of the United States. Mr. ROOSEVELT is of a generation later than that to which Mr. REED belonged. We may fairly say that it is a generation more given to public service than Mr. REED'S, and that Mr. ROOSEVELT is a conspicuous example of this tendency, one of the men of his generation who have done most to remove the old reproach. Mr. CHOATE, with a happy mixture of badinage and seriousness, recalled the old complaint, which has been made by British quite as freely and as frequently as by native critics. He recalled that the old complaint was repeated, and the justice of it rather assumed than argued, in so late a work as even M. R. BRYCE'S very intelligent and friendly book on "The American Commonwealth." And then he pointed out to the critics that what they have all been exhorting the American young man to do whose circumstances enabled him to choose his life and whose education gave promise of his being able to do good public service, was precisely what Mr. ROOSEVELT has been doing, and has, by doing it, arrived at the highest official place in his country. Mr. CHOATE might have added that the personality of this American "scholar in politics" has made more impression not only upon Great Britain but upon Europe at large than that of any other President of the United States within living memory. This impression, it is true, is in part due to the fact that the growth and prosperity of the United States have made them an object of more general curiosity to Europe in our day than they have ever been before. But Mr. CHOATE'S point that the career of the President is a conspicuous refutation of the old complaint is nevertheless perfectly well taken.

From a report of the annual meeting of the Citizens' Union held on Monday evening we learn that an attempt was made to introduce a resolution demanding the approval by the Board of Aldermen of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, "but that material opposition led by A. J. BOULTON of Brooklyn developed in favor of insisting on the insertion of the labor clauses, and it was deemed best not to bring the matter up for discussion." The Brooklyn end of the Citizens' Union stands in serious need of reorganization—that has long been evident.

NUGGETS.

Natural Sequence.

"He seems down on everybody these days. What's the matter, do you think?"

"Oh, he's down on his luck."—Detroit Free Press.

One Quality Frequently Lacking.

"Do you believe that egotism and genius go together?"

"Not always. There would be a lot more genius if they did."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Their Friendly Way.

One of the worst things about falling into a hole is the number of people who gather on the bank to point out the routes you could have taken to avoid falling in.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Work Would Aggravate It.

"You say you're hungry," said the pedestrian who had just been halted. "Well, why don't you go to work?"

"Because I'm afraid that would make my appetite more troublesome than ever, Sir," replied the tramp in a dignified manner.—Syracuse Herald.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"The shots that count are the shots that hit,"
The knocks that hurt are the knocks that bruise;
The men who fail are the men who sit
While others are wearing out their shoes.

The thumb that aches is the thumb that's sore;
The eye that looks is the eye that sees;
The wisest men are the men whose lore
Is such as to make them prodigies.

The work that counts is the work that's done,
The men who rule are the men who lead;
The man who aims with an empty gun,
Ne'er causes the bounding stag to bleed.

The rain that soaks is the rain that's wet,
The night that's dark is the night that's black;
No train has ever arrived as yet
By just standing idle on the track.

LONDON DOCK BILL KILLED

House Strikes Out Enacting Clause, 129 Ayes to 138 Nays.

Representative Sherman of New York Leads the Opposition — Measure Came from Committee with Big Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The London Dock bill was debated, voted upon, and defeated in the House to-day. This was effected by striking out the enacting clause. The vote was 129 in the affirmative and 138 in the negative. It is a victory for the shipping interests of the country as against their customers. Representative SHERMAN of New York led the fight against the bill, which was championed by Mr. TAWNEY of Minnesota. The commercial bodies of New York and Philadelphia, with other cities, were strongly opposed to the bill, and some of its supporters, such as Judge RICHARDSON of Alabama, charge that a powerful lobby was at work here against it.

The bill came out of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee by a big majority. The minority report was signed by four men—Col. Hepburn of Iowa, the Chairman; Mr. Sherman of New York, Mr. Adamson of Georgia, and Mr. Tompkins of New York. There are seventeen members of the committee.

As Chairman Hepburn was opposed to the bill, the majority report was presented by the second member of the committee, Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota. Mr. Tawney of the same State was selected, however, to champion the bill because of his ability as a debater and his acquaintance with the measure, although he is not a member of the committee. Minnesota is largely interested in the bill because the dock charges on flour are among those which are regarded as most oppressive, and Minneapolis does a larger business in flour than any other city affected by the bill.

The bill was designed to prevent the steamship companies from loading upon the consignees the cost of paying the charges for dockage and lighterage in foreign countries. The claim made by its advocates was that the London dock charges are saddled upon the consignees by bills of lading, and that this amounted to an intolerable exaction.

The opponents of the bill held that the bill was designed to benefit foreign at the expense of American interests. It was argued that the bill, while nominally designed to apply to the port of London only, was so drawn as to apply to a great number of foreign ports, and, while it protected all foreign consignees, it interfered with the freedom of contract in the United States.

TO REDUCE PHILIPPINE DUTIES.

Vice Gov. Wright Urges Passage of 25 Per Cent. Reduction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Luke Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines, appeared before the Senate Committee on Philippines to-day and urged the passage of the bill reducing the duty on Philippine goods coming to this country to 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates. He also thought Chinese laborers should be allowed to come to the islands. Gov. Wright also supported the bill for reform in the Philippine currency.

Senators Burrows and Dietrich challenged Mr. Wright's statement that the existing tariff of 75 per cent. is prohibitive, and said that the imports of sugar since 1900 had increased steadily. Mr. Wright replied that the amount was a mere bagatelle compared with the production. "As a mere matter of sentiment," said he, "I think there is hardly anything Congress could do that would have such a fine effect upon the Filipino as to establish more intimate trade relations."

It would, he said, remove the impression which exists among them that the Americans are there to exploit the islands, and not to give them the benefit of American markets.

CLAIM OF RETIRED OFFICER.

Rear Admiral Gibson, U. S. N., Retired, Enters Important Suit on Personnel Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Rear Admiral Gibson of the navy has submitted a claim under the provisions of the Personnel act the result of which is being watched with great interest by naval officers. Nearly three years ago Admiral Gibson was retired, at his own request, while holding the grade of Captain. Under the Personnel act, having served in the war of the rebellion, Gibson was retired with the grade above that held by him—Rear Admiral. The Personnel act provides for eighteen Rear Admirals on the active list. A distinction is made between the first nine and those below that number. The act declares: "That each Rear Admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowance as are allowed a Brigadier General in the army." The claim of Admiral Gibson is that the only officers who are to receive the pay of a Brigadier General of the army are those constituting the last nine numbers on the active list, and that all others are to receive the same pay allowed a Major General A decision in favor of the claimant would be far reaching, and would serve as an incentive to many of the Captains to seek retirement.

There are seventy Captains on the active list, nearly all of whom served in the war of the rebellion. Every one of them can invoke the terms of the Personnel act and request immediate retirement, which, if granted, would carry them to the grade of Rear Admiral, with three-fourths the pay of a Major General in the army. A Captain who remains on the active list until promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral would be retired at the age of sixty-two with the pay allowed a Brigadier General, unless in the meantime he should gain a standing above the number ten.

The pay of a Major General retired is $5,625 per annum, and that of a Brigadier General $4,125, a difference of $1,500. The pay of a Captain in the navy in the active list is $4,600 per annum. If he continues in active service until the retiring age is reached the chances are that he will go out as a Rear Admiral, standing at the time of retirement among the last nine of that grade. In that event he would be entitled to only $4,125 per annum. By going out voluntarily while holding the grade of Captain he would, if the Gibson claim be sustained by the Court of Claims, where it is now pending, draw a salary of $5,625. Thus the Personnel act would offer a premium of $1,500 to Captains for voluntary retirement.

It was never contemplated by those who formulated and succeeded in enacting the personnel bill that its operations would be detrimental to the naval service, and many officers are urging its amendment so as to prevent men who are physically and professionally capable of performing active duty from taking advantage of its provisions to promote personal convenience and pecuniary gain.

A DELICATE HINT FROM JAPAN.

Inquiry Is Made at State Department Regarding Qualifications of John Barrett for Minister.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called upon Secretary Hay to-day to make inquiries about John Barrett, who has been selected for Minister to Japan. Mr. Takahira did not object to the appointment of Mr. Barrett, and if he is appointed it is stated that no objection will be made by the Japanese Government.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Minister was anxious to find out whether Mr. Barrett is a man of sufficiently large calibre to represent this country at the Court of his imperial master.

It is understood that the Minister's inquiry was prosecuted in consequence of hints from Yokohama. Japan regards itself as one of the great powers, and is not desirous of having the United States send a Minister who would not be regarded as good enough to send to any other first-class power. It was to find out whether Mr. Barrett was such a man or not that Mr. Takahira made his inquiries.

While no objection to Mr. Barrett was made, and while none will be made if he is appointed, it is understood that this was Japan's delicate and diplomatic way of insinuating to the United States that this country should be as careful in choosing diplomatic representatives at Tokio as it is at London or Berlin.

It is considered highly improbable that Mr. Takahira is not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Barrett's career to advise his Government if it needs advice, and his search for information to-day can only be construed as a delicate hint to Secretary Hay.

No criticism of Mr. Barrett was made by the Japanese Minister, and it was in no respect intimated that his appointment would not be satisfactory. The whole affair is believed to be an example of Oriental diplomacy.

THE PRESIDENT VEXED.

Interference of Democrats in the North Carolina Negro Question Resented in Administration Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—There is considerable feeling in Administration circles with regard to the action taken by the North Carolina Democrats yesterday in interfering in the fight between the "Lily Whites" and the negroes. This question is recognized as one of the most serious and vexatious with which the President has to deal, at least from a political standpoint, and the intrusion of the Democrats is resented.

The Administration's friends believe that when the North Carolina Congressmen went to Postmaster General Payne and demanded the appointment of a white man in Vick's place they meant to play politics and embarrass the President. If Vick is appointed, it is said, the North Carolina Democrats will say that the President has appointed a negro in defiance of the expressed sentiment of not only the "Lily Whites," but of both political parties. If the President does not appoint Vick, they may assert that he was "turned down" because he was a negro.

The Administration Republicans say it is an unheard of thing for a Democratic Congressional delegation to visit a Republican Postmaster General and announce its opposition to a Republican candidate for office. On the other hand, Southerners say that the action of Senator Simmons and his colleagues was taken, not so much to embarrass the President, as to expose the falsity of Senator Pritchard's claim that the Democrats are in favor of the negroes, and that it was a measure of self-protection.

Mr. Vick admits that he opposed the Republican Party in the campaign of this year, and voted and worked for the Democratic candidates. He says he did so because the Republican organization had driven the negro out, and there was no place to go except into the Democratic ranks. Mr. Pritchard is pleased with this confession, for he has been claiming all along that the Republican Party in the South is becoming a white man's party, and the Democratic a negro party. That, he intimates, is the basis of the "Lily White" movement.

The view of the Administration, as given above, has been made known to the Democrats, and to-morrow they intend to carry the matter to the floor of Congress. In allowing it to be known that the Administration regards the action of the North Carolinian delegation as unwarranted, it is said, there is a distinct effort to create a false impression. Senator Simmons agrees with these views, and it is his present intention to arise in the Senate to-morrow and refute the Administration's view of his action. It is said that the Administration has repeatedly invited Mr. Simmons and the North Carolina Congressmen to freely offer their advice about Southern appointments. Mr. Simmons, it is said, will offer proof that the advice of the North Carolina delegation has not only been sought but heeded. If he carries out this intention it will probably create somewhat of a commotion among Southern Republicans, for it will show that the President has been listening to their political adversaries about appointments.

BYNUM GIVES UP FIGHT.

Ex-Congressman Tried in Vain for Position on Board of Appraisers in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Ex-Representative William D. Bynum has withdrawn from the contest for the vacancy on the Board of General Appraisers in New York. This probably marks the end of Mr. Bynum's long fight for the position. He tried to get it during President McKinley's Administration, but on every occasion his ambition was checkmated by the determined opposition of the united Democratic Senators. As Chairman of the National Committee of the Gold Democratic Party, which nominated Palmer and Buckner in 1896, Mr. Bynum rendered valuable services to the cause of sound money.

Mr. McKinley sought to recognize these services by making Mr. Bynum one of the General Appraisers, but as he always nominated him as a Democrat the Democrats always fought the nomination. They invariably claimed that Mr. Bynum ought to be credited to the Republican Party. On the other hand, the Republicans were not willing to accept Mr. Bynum, and in consequence he never secured the position, although the Republican Senators from Indiana fought for him valiantly. He has again been named for the new vacancy, but his withdrawal precludes the possibility of his appointment.

TO REMOVE WAR TAX ON TEA.

Congressman Payne Will Try to Get His Bill Through Congress Before Dec. 20 Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative Payne of New York has prepared a bill removing the war tax on tea in bond, so that the importers can release the quantities of tea which are now choking their warehouses. It is to go into effect at once, in order that the advantage of the 10 per cent. reduction can be secured immediately.

Mr. Payne drew this bill to-day after a conference with Secretary Shaw. He intends to bring it before the Ways and Means Committee, of which he is Chairman, at the earliest opportunity, which will be in a day or two, and as soon as it has been introduced he intends to work for a favorable report, and use all his efforts to get it passed before the holiday adjournment on Dec. 20.

NO LIQUOR IN THE CAPITOL.

Senate Approves Clause in Immigration Bill Which Orders the Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Senate devoted most of to-day to the Immigration bill and adopted a number of amendments. There was considerable discussion of an amendment offered by Mr. Burton (Kansas) to admit Chinese laborers to Hawaii. It was met with considerable opposition, and finally was laid on the table. The provision in the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol Building caused some criticism of the House for putting it in the bill, but the provision was not stricken out. During the day the Militia bill was discussed. It will be taken up again Thursday.

Mr. Kean (N. J.) gave notice that on Dec. 17 he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions upon the life and character of the late Senator William J. Sewall.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill to regulate the duties and fix the compensation of Customs Inspectors at the Port of New York.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Pritchard for the protection of foreign patents in the United States, in accordance with the general international agreement.

The Indian Appropriation bill, reported to the House yesterday carries $7,715,930, about $30,000 more than the estimate. The amount appropriated by this bill is more than one million less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will meet to-day for the purpose of considering a general treaty between the United States and Spain, which has been negotiated recently and sent to the Senate. Since the war of 1808 there has been no treaty between the two countries. The new treaty is the usual agreement of amity and friendship between countries on good terms with each other.

New Consul to Turks Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas P. Moffatt of New York as Consul at Turks Island, West Indies.

FRENCH DUEL DECLARED OFF.

Minister of Justice Valle Cannot Fight Deputy Syveton Owing to Position.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times's Paris correspondent says there will be no duel between M. Vallé, Minister of Justice in the Cabinet, and M. Syveton, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of last Saturday's disorders in the Chamber.

There are the usual recriminations on both sides, but in any case it is as well that the Minister of Justice should not violate a law which, though seldom enforced, ought especially to be a law for him.

TO HASTEN EUROPEAN MAILS.

Conference of Officials of Leading Railways Opens in Brussels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that the international conference of the representatives of the leading railways in Europe opened yesterday.

The proceedings were private, but the object is understood to be the establishment of a better system of communication between England and the Continent.

The correspondent points out that, in consequence of the late delivery of the London morning mail in Brussels, the Paris morning papers, containing the telegrams published in the London morning papers of the same day, arrive in Brussels seven hours before the arrival of the London papers whereform the telegrams are reproduced.

RUSSIA'S SUGAR BOUNTY.

Leading St. Petersburg Papers Refuse to Coincide with the Government Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times's St. Petersburg corespondent says it is interesting to note that some of the more independent papers refuse to fall in line on the sugar bounty question. The Viedomoski is sufficiently plain spoken to point out that the best way for Russia to avoid a conflict with the Western powers is to change the system regulating the production and sale of sugar, which, it goes without saying, is highly unpopular with the Russian consumer.

The leading organ of Kieff, the centre of the Russian sugar industry, says that the Russian system "recalls the economic principles of the Middle Ages," and adds that the sugar barons are perfectly able to take care of themselves without State protection and support.

GERMANY'S TARIFF BILL.

Changes in Reichstag Rules Will Expedite the Second Reading of the Measure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says the changes in the rules of the Reichstag will doubtless expedite the second reading of the Tariff bill, and perhaps the scheme may be so modified so that a third reading of the measure may be reached, so that it may become a more efficient weapon for treaty negotiations. But at present the main feature of the situation is the coalition of the Conservatives, Clericals, and National Liberals.

The extreme Agrarians calculate that the Government can be driven to an attitude of irreconcilable hostility to the Liberal elements resulting from the situation similar to the last years of Bismarck's Chancellorship, with the difference that the present Government is more dependent upon reactionaries than that of Bismarck.

How far the political Liberals will be able to influence the general population depends upon the economic conditions of the next few years. There is reason to believe that the Government appreciates the danger of giving too free a rein to the reactionary tendencies of the present majority.

For Australian Drought Sufferers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times's correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, says the New Zealand Government has resolved to pay the freight on fodder to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers from the drought in Australia. The Premier considers this no more than a neighborly action.

The Patria Runs Short of Coal.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 9.—The French steamer Patria, Capt. Coste, from Marseilles, Naples, and Gibraltar for New York, with emigrants on board, has arrived here short of coal.

PIRACY NEAR MANILA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—The steamer Shawmut, from Manila, brought news of piracy in the Philippines, the desperadoes being led by an American. The brig Marcia, bound from Catanuan, Payabas Province, for Manila, had beaten up the coast and was becalmed off Cavite Bay. She had as passengers five Chinese merchants, who were on their way to Manila to purchase goods.

During the night a sloop came alongside and six men climbed over the rail. They immediately overpowered the Chinese crew, binding all hands with ropes. One of the men was an American dressed in a garb of an Inspector of constabulary. Two of his followers also wore constabulary uniforms and carried revolvers, as did the American. The remaining three Filipinos were armed with bolos.

Upon the pirates reaching the deck of the Marcia, the leader claimed he was a Board of Health Inspector and intended to search the vessel for arms and ammunition. After the crew had been overpowered, the Chinese merchants were brought forth and at the point of drawn revolvers were made to give over their money, about $17,000.

The pirates embarked in their boat again, and, heading toward Cavite, threatened to kill all hands on the brig if they did not keep quiet. The customs officers have been informed, but no clue was found to the robbers.

RAID ON ANARCHIST GANG.

Thirteen Arrests Near Spezia While Oath to Kill the King Was Being Administered.

ROME, Dec. 9.—Thirteen Anarchists were arrested near Spezia last night after a desperate struggle. The police surprised them at a meeting while they were in the act of taking an oath with poignards to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel.

One of the Anarchists and one of the police were severely wounded.

Indiana Congressman-Elect Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Representative-elect Aikman Carnahan, Republican, of the Second Indiana District, died last night. He had been ill ever since the election.

AGAINST SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Government Committee Wants British Ships Allowed to Carry on American Coasting Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Steamship Subsidies was issued this evening. Its general tenor is distinctly against the principle of granting subsidies. The committee finds that British shipowners have not suffered much from the fostering effects of subsidies paid by foreign Governments, that subsidies are merely minor factors, and that commercial skill and industry were the major factors in the recent development of the shipping and trade of certain foreign countries, notably Germany.

It is also found by the committee that subsidies restrict free competition and facilitate the establishment of federations and shipping rings, and that therefore a general system of subsidies, except for services rendered, and without Government control of the maximum rates on freights is costly and inexpedient.

In rare cases where, in view of special imperial considerations, subsidies may be desirable the committee declares the conditions must include adequate speed and forbid the sale or hire of any subsidized ship without the permission of the Government.

The committee considers that, in order to give British shipowners a fair show against their foreign rivals, the Board of Trade regulations should be enforced against foreign equally with British ships, that all light dues should be abolished, the cost being defrayed by the nation, and that means should be adopted to secure the removal of regulations by which British shipowners are excluded from the coasting trade of foreign countries. The committee suggests that regulations should be imposed on foreign vessels participating in the British and colonial trade of the empire, as a means for securing reciprocal advantages for British shipowners abroad.

The committee discusses at some length the effect on British trade of the transfer of merchant vessels to foreign ownership, and enumerates the British lines sold to Americans, including the Morgan syndicate, and to Germans. Dealing with the Morgan transfer, the report says:

"If the American railway management unites with the steamship management a very influential undertaking may perhaps be formed, but too many interests are often involved to make such combinations quite as powerful as they might be supposed to be. It remains, however, quite certain that the transfer of British ships to foreign flags, whether owning foreign subsidies or otherwise, may cause serious results, such as developing new trades in which British shipowners, without Government backing, cannot engage, and the substitution of foreign officers and crews for British."

The report points out that as the coast line of the British Empire is the greatest of any country in the world, Great Britain has no need to fear effective retaliation if she reserved the British and colonial coastwise trade and Imperial "coasting" trade, which would include voyages between any two points of the empire, to British and colonial ships, and to vessels of nations opening their coasting trade to British and colonial ships.

JAPANESE WATER COLORS.

A great deal has been written about the futility of the artists of Japan attempting to imitate Occidental methods, about their foolishness in supposing that their national genius can be modified to suit Western standards, about the degradation of Japanese art that has resulted from the "civilization" of the "Land of the Rising Sun."

As an abstract proposition this theory is perfect. It is only natural to regret Japan's loss of her distinctive arts, costumes, and customs. But, after all, the change was inevitable. In a few score years the ancient crafts of Japan will probably exist only in museums, and if in the meantime the clever fingers and trained eyes of the Japanese can be employed in producing work that follows Western standards, with the added poetry of feeling that belongs to the race as a whole, it will be so much gained.

It has been the fashion to laugh at those Japanese artists who have gone to Paris to study, but they are justifying themselves. An exhibition of water colors now on view at the galleries of the American Art Association, in East Twenty-third Street, shows that these men can produce work that compares favorably—very favorably—with the productions of their Occidental brothers. There is an exhibition of water colors by American artists open in Fifty-seventh Street. A visit to that show, followed by an inspection of the work of the Japanese, is likely to lead to somewhat unwelcome reflections—to an American.

It would be instructive to place one of the pictures by, for instance, Winslow Homer, which are shown in Fifty-seventh Street, beside, for instance, the "Misty Morning," by Hiroshi Yoshida, on view in Twenty-third Street. In the one is an absolute lack of poetic feeling, color that is strong but unpleasing, drawing that is very clever but unrefined. In the other one finds a subject of the simplest character created in a manner which exhibits the truest poetic instinct, subdued color which nevertheless has the qualities of a gem, drawing in which every line is subtle and full of meaning.

The American artists who are exhibitors at the Water Color Society's show ask and get sums ranging from $50 to $1,000 for their productions. At the Japanese show there are some unsigned pieces that can be purchased for as little as $5, while one can buy quite an important example by a well-known artist for an amount which, if offered to one of the Americans for a piece of his work, might possibly lead to the would-be purchaser being the victim of physical violence.

It is all a matter of fashion. Some day perhaps it will be the work of the Japanese that will be valuable, while some of the drawings by Occidentals which now bring such high prices will be decorating fourth-rate salons.

AN EXHIBITION OF BUTTERFLIES.

At the American Art Galleries, in Twenty-third Street, Denton Brothers of Wellesley, Mass., are showing another collection of butterflies, mostly from the tropics. A thousand specimens, of 700 different kinds, are on view. They include many rare specimens, including the "walking stick," from Borneo, and the "butler," from South America, India, and Africa. Some of the butterflies measure over a foot with wings expanded.

Perhaps, if the world were really as civilized as it thinks itself, it would not be gems that the gilded classes would collect, but butterflies, beetles, and moths. Many of these are as much more beautiful than gems as the latter are more beautiful than Christmas calendars. Probably not one person in a thousand has the slightest conception of the marvels of color symphony, of iridescence, and of pattern that can be found in the little winged creatures that flit about in the tropics. It is not the rarest that are usually the most gorgeous or the most delicately lovely. Take the "opal" butterfly, from Colombia, for instance. It is not rare, but what opal stone shimmers and changes color like it?

The only thing that can be compared to some of these butterflies in beauty is the iridescent glass which is dug up in Italy and the Levant—and it was nature that painted the colors on the glass, too.

TO EXAMINE MRS. WATERS.

Lunacy Commission Named by Justice Leventritt in Property Suit.

Another step in the litigation over the property of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters was taken yesterday, and in consequence Justice Leventritt appointed a lunacy commission to examine Mrs. Waters, who lies ill at her home in West Twenty-first Street. The Commissioners are Drs. Goldmark, Charles T. Terry, and Hartwell A. Wilkins. The petitioner was Sarah M. Le Brantz, one of the three daughters of Mrs. Albert Mullens, adopted daughter of Mrs. Waters.

In her petition Miss Le Brantz stated that her mother, Mrs. Mullens, lived in Anchor, Boone County, West Va. Mrs. Waters, whose age has been estimated at anything from ninety to one hundred, was given as eighty-nine in the petition. Miss Le Brantz, who is twenty-three years old, said that William G. Conklin, the defendant in the suit to recover the old woman's property, held deeds for belongings valued at about $100,000. Mr. Conklin was Mrs. Waters's business adviser for a long time, and his defense is that she begged him to take the property and keep it for her. He is a bank official.

Miss Le Brantz stated that Mrs. Waters had made three wills, the first two naming Dr. Campbell, a friend, as executor, and the third naming Mr. Conklin.

The appointment of the lunacy commission stays the order of Monday, whereby Mrs. Waters was to have her testimony taken in the suit against Mr. Conklin. If she is adjudged insane, the first order becomes null and void.

MUSIC FOR THE MASSES

First of the People's Symphony Concerts in Cooper Union.

A Large Audience That Goes to Learn as Well as to Enjoy.

Another season of the People's Symphony Concerts was begun last evening in the hall of Cooper Union with all the manifestations of interest that has attended the previous concerts. The hall was full of eager listeners—listeners who evidently came with the love of music in their hearts and a keen desire to gain all there was to be gained of enjoyment, uplift, and refreshment in hearing the music and who were not afraid of the prospect of learning something besides. Indeed, so far from shying at the admixture of "education" with their pleasure in the music, they were plainly there with the desire of appropriating all that was offered in that way.

It has always been the custom at these concerts to preface the more important pieces upon the programmes with a few words of explanation as to their form and musical content. Last evening that office was performed by Mr. W. J. Henderson, and it is as much a tribute to the disposition of the audience as to his speaking to say that the attention paid to his words was every bit as close as that given to the music. What he said was brief and to the point, but it was intended to instruct and not at all to amuse. In what he called, in Tammany Hall phrase, his "long talk," for instance, about the Haydn symphony that formed the principal number of the programme, he explained in outline what the symphonic form was, how it grew up, and who the men were who chiefly contributed to its growth; what cyclic form in general meant, and how it was evolved from the dance forms by the successive labors of such men as Corelli and Scarlotti; how Haydn applied it in the particular symphony that was to be played; how the sonata form of the first movement was built up—with the first theme played separately by the orchestra to aid in its identification during the performance—and what the rondo form of the larghetto and last movement was. It cannot be expected that in the ten or fifteen minutes occupied by such an exposition a very clear idea of the musical history and the philosophy of musical form involved shall be gained by even these earnest auditors. The chief thing is that there is a stimulus given to thought in listening to music and a definite point of view.

Now, this is not always accomplished by much more pretentious performances further up in town, presented to audiences with much higher claims to cultivation and experience. That it is apparently accomplished to so considerable a degree in these Cooper Union concerts must be set down as one of the chief reasons for rating them as successful. Another is that they appeal to precisely the kind of people for whom they are intended, and in large numbers. These are the wage-earning people of the lower east side, and other less favored districts of the city, for whom music of a high class is not otherwise generally accessible. It was perfectly evident last evening that such formed the great majority of the audience, and how important and how real an element of the higher enjoyment the music was to them.

As has already been made known, the managers of the People's Symphony Concerts have adopted this year the plan of having each concert of the series directed by a different conductor. Mr. F. X. Arens, who formerly took all this work upon himself, having been compelled to withdraw from the greater part of it. In accordance with this, the conductor last evening was Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler. The programme was made up of Mozart's overture to "The Magic Flute," three movements from one of the most familiar of Haydn's symphonies, (in G major,) a Russian dance by Tschaikowsky, and "The Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre". Miss Sarah Frothingham Akers sang the air "Rejoice Greatly," from "The Messiah," and a couple of songs, and Mr. Max Bendix played the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto.

The acoustic properties of the hall, as is emphasized by every performance there, are such as to unfit it for orchestral music and make it difficult, if not impossible, to produce the best effects of well-balanced, well-fused tone from an orchestra. Nevertheless, with all this only taken into account, there was little excuse for such a performance as was given last evening, so crass and crude and lacking in finer shades of meaning, in expressive nuance of tempo and dynamic gradation. It cannot be supposed that one of the educational objects of the People's Symphony Concerts is to show how not to do it in orchestral playing.

PAOLO GALLICO'S RECITAL.

Mr. Paolo Gallico, who has made a place for himself as one of the most sincerely artistic, refined, and accomplished of the pianists living in New York, gave a recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday. It did not attract a great many people—there are many pianists, and only a few of the more remarkable of them can hope to command widespread attention at public recitals. Yet Mr. Gallico offered a programme that contained many items of exceptional interest, and that was far from the conventional cut of the recital lists. It included Schumann's "Carnival," two little pieces written for the harpsichord by the early French composers Couperin and Daquin, Handel's set of variations commonly known as "The Harmonious Blacksmith," (though quite without any suggestion or intention of such a nickname on his part, and hence unjustifiably,) and for some strange reason set down upon the programme with a French translation of that title, a sonata in F by Mozart; three pieces of Chopin—the F minor fantasia, Op. 49, the Berceuse and the B minor scherzo—and a group of four modern pieces; a nocturne by Tschaikowsky, Rubinstein's D minor toccata, Liszt's "Au Bord d'une Source," and Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnol."

It was all music not for display, but for the gratification of a truly musical taste. Mr. Gallico's methods are of a sort to satisfy such a taste; he has refinement, fancy, and fine sense of tonal values and color. Yesterday he was not in his best mood, nor in his best form, apparently. He has often played better here. For one thing, his technique was frequently at fault, and he struck an annoying number of wrong notes. For another, he seemed possessed of an impulse to take several of the slower pieces and movements too fast—some of the numbers of the "Carnival" suffered in this way, as did the theme of Handel's variations, and the slow portion of Chopin's fantasie. Thereby much of their right spirit and impressiveness was lost. He was least fortunate, on the whole, in his interpretation of Schumann's exuberant and highly imaginative set of pieces in which he did not penetrate into all the recesses of fancy, sentiment, tenderness, drollery, and humor that are in them. The little French pieces, naïve examples of the quaint conception of programme music much cultivated by these early workers in that field, were charming; and Mr. Gallico's playing of them was quite in the right vein. And he earned thanks for putting on his programme the beautiful Mozart sonata, and for playing it with such silvery freshness of spirit and so true an idea of strength that lies behind its graciousness and simplicity. His Chopin playing was not marked by deep passion or intensity of mood.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mrs. Fiske will devote the proceeds of a special matinée of "Mary of Magdala," to be given Dec. 17 at her Manhattan Theatre, for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance. Though established only two and a half years ago, the alliance now has Chaplains and representatives in over 400 cities in the United States and Canada.

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F. F. Proctor has arranged with Arthur Collins of Drury Lane, London, to revive in New York this season the melodrama "Hearts Are Trumps." The drama was seen at the Garden Theatre last year.

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John Philip Sousa, who leaves shortly for a third tour of Europe with his band, has engaged Maud Powell, the American violinist, to appear with the band.

Officers of the Musicians' Union.

The annual election of officers of the Musical Mutual Protective union took place yesterday at the Old Homestead, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue. Those elected were: President—Maurice F. Smith; Vice President—Thomas W. Hendley; Treasurer—E. A. Hauser; Secretary—Frank Evans. About 1,500 votes were cast.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

The Fever Now in Its Seventh Day Since Diagnosis—Drs. Flint and Janeway Satisfied.

At midnight last night it was stated that there was no change in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill with typhoid fever at his residence, 22 Park Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth Street, and that he was resting comfortably. The day had passed without especial feature, and the patient's heart action, which had previously given some concern because of difficulty in years past, remained fairly satisfactory.

Mr. Vanderbilt's temperature during the day ranged between 102 and 104 degrees, and there was no appreciable increase in the evening. The disease is now in its seventh day since diagnosis, and a change is expected by Friday or Saturday of this week.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of 34 East Fifty-fourth Street, Mr. Vanderbilt's physician, remained at the house during a large part of Monday night, and paid a visit again at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, remaining a half hour. He said when he came away that the patient had shown no unfavorable symptoms.

Again, in the early afternoon Dr. Flint called and made a similar report. In the evening Dr. Flint and Dr. Janeway called about 7 o'clock and remained in consultation for some time. When asked if they had a bulletin to issue as to Mr. Vanderbilt's condition, the physicians said that they did not think one necessary at that time.

"We are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Vanderbilt's condition, and he is a good patient," said Dr. Janeway. "There are no alarming symptoms at the present time. No complications have set in, and that is a very good sign."

"Is there any improvement in Mr. Vanderbilt's condition?" Dr. Janeway was asked.

"No," he answered, "I cannot say as to that, but you can say that his condition is very satisfactory."

At 11 o'clock Dr. Flint called again and left the patient about midnight. He issued no further bulletin, but told household attendants that there was no change in Mr. Vanderbilt's condition and that the night ought to pass without incident.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet remained in almost constant attendance in the sickroom during the day, as on the days preceding, except that Mrs. Vanderbilt took a short outing during the afternoon.

Instructions were given because of stories published in the newspapers of an alleged reconciliation between Cornelius and his brothers, Alfred and Reginald, and his sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, that the list of callers should not be given out for publication, and no information was given out as to whether the two brothers were among those who came to the house yesterday. A member of the household said, however, that Mrs. Whitney had not called on Monday, as was reported.

At Cornelius Vanderbilt's house, on Park Avenue, many cards were left by friends of the family yesterday.

S. P. C. C.'S NEW PRESIDENT.

John D. Lindsay Chosen to Succeed Vernon M. Davis, Who Was Elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, held at 297 Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon, the resignation of Vernon M. Davis, who retires from the Presidency of the society owing to his election as Justice of the Supreme Court, was accepted, and John D. Lindsay was elected in his place.

Andrew H. Green presided, and there were present, in addition to Mr. Davis, George G. Haven, J. Hampden Robb, George G. De Witt, Elbridge T. Gerry, Henry S. Allen, J. Howard Wright, Harmon Hendricks, and Dallas Pratt.

In the letter tendering his resignation, which takes effect on Jan. 1, Mr. Davis said that he was sincerely appreciative of the support and unvarying confidence accorded him by the board, and of the friendship and assistance he had received from Mr. Gerry, and praised the work done by Superintendent E. F. Jenkins.

The Directors passed resolutions congratulating Mr. Davis on his election to the Supreme Court bench, expressing regret at his severance from the management of the society, and requesting that he present the society with his portrait, to be added to those who have previously served as its President.

John W. Alexander and Thomas Denny were elected Directors to fill vacancies.

The new President, John Douglas Lindsay, was born in this city in 1865. He entered the District Attorney's Office in 1882, during the administration of the late John McKeon. He studied law at the New York University, and was admitted to the bar in 1887 at the age of twenty-one.

Within a few months after his admission he was appointed a Deputy Assistant by District Attorney Martine. He later became full Assistant District Attorney, and had charge of the argument of appeals in the Appellate Division, Court of Appeals, and United States Supreme Court. He has written considerably on legal matters, principally on subjects dealing with constitutional law.

His career in the District Attorney's office extended over a period of sixteen years. Five years ago he resigned and entered into partnership with De Lancey Nicoll and Courtland V. Anable, under the firm name of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay.

From 1885 till 1897 Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Davis were associates in the District Attorney's office. Mr. Lindsay has always been more or less identified with the work of the society. He has argued many of its more important cases in the Appellate Courts.

MEAT PRICES MAY BE HIGHER.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—Nearly 10,500,000 pounds is the shortage in the provision supply at the South Omaha packing houses as compared with this date last year. The figures are considered pregnant with high prices for all classes of meats the coming year, whether or not the packing house merger becomes an actual thing.

The stocks of provisions at South Omaha to-day aggregate 19,129,855 pounds, against 29,507,415 pounds on the same date a year ago. The falling off, while largely due to the shortage in cattle, is also due to the remarkable decrease in the receipts of hogs.

Other indications point to a rise in meat prices the coming year which will exceed the prices charged last Summer. The Western ranges have been almost stripped of cattle, which were hurried to the markets during the Fall because of the high prices and poor condition of the ranges.

Robert Foote, one of the best-informed men in Wyoming on range conditions, declares that Wyoming herds are reduced until only those required for breeding purposes are left.

Similar reports come from Western Nebraska and other sections.

GOVERNOR FILLS OFFICES.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Gov. Odell has appointed A. Barton Hepburn of New York City as one of the commission to examine into judicial delay in New York and Kings Counties, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of William F. King, who is unable to serve by reason of business requirements. Mr. Hepburn, formerly Controller of the Currency, was at one time a member of Assembly from St. Lawrence County, and is now Vice President of the Chase National Bank.

Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Second Department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, having certified to Gov. Odell that the pressure of business on the court required an additional Justice, the Governor has designated Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia to act temporarily as an Associate Justice of such Appellate Division.

Gov. Odell has appointed William M. V. Hoffman of New York City to the vacancy on the Board of Visitation for the Manhattan State Hospital caused by the resignation of Isaac H. Seligman.

Fail to Agree in Miller Will Case.

Again a jury has failed to agree on a verdict in the contest over the will of Mrs. Charlotte Miller, who left her money to the second wife of Police Captain William Schultz. This last trial was an appeal from the decision of Surrogate Thomas. The jury consulted ten hours, and was discharged after saying it could not agree.

Mrs. Roos to Contest Husband's Will.

The will of Leonard F. Roos, the art collector, is to be contested by Mrs. Maria B. Roos, the wife. Notice of the contest was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Avery, Schlessinger & Paul, her lawyers. The grounds are that Mr. Roos was mentally incapable, and that undue influence was exercised over him.

JUSTICE HARLAN HONORED

Dinner Marks Completion of 25 Years in Supreme Court.

President Roosevelt Delivers a Eulogistic Address—The Response of the Justice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The dinner by the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at the New Willard Hotel to-night to Justice John Marshall Harlan, in recognition of the completion of twenty-five years of service on the bench of the Supreme Court, was a brilliant function. The banquet hall was handsomely illuminated, and the tables elaborately decorated with palms, American Beauty roses, and laurel.

Justice Harlan was in his happiest mood and gave every evidence of his appreciation of the honor bestowed on him. His three sons, the Rev. Richard D. Harlan of Lake Forest, Ill.; James K. S. Harlan, Chief Justice of Porto Rico, and John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, also were present, while Mrs. and Miss Harlan and a host of friends were interested spectators in the gallery.

Interest in the banquet outside of Justice Harlan centred in President Roosevelt. His arrival shortly after 9:30 was the signal for a great outburst of applause. The President warmly congratulated Justice Harlan, grasping him by both hands, before taking his seat.

The following was the menu:

Chablis, 1887.
Huitres.
Terrapene a la Maryland.
Moet & Chandon Jambon de Virgine aux epinards.
Brut Imperial.
Mignons de filet de boeuf a la Cheron.
Pommes duchesse.
Pommard, 1889. Canard, Canvasback, roti,
Salade New Willard.
Glaces assorties.
Fruits fours.
Fromage.
Café.
White Rock, Liqueurs, Cigars, Cigarettes,

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

When the time for speechmaking arrived Wayne MacVeagh, who presided, introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is a peculiar privilege to be here to-night as one of those gathered to do homage to a career which has honored America. [Loud applause.] It is difficult to say certain of the truths which must needs be said without being guilty of truisms in saying them. It is not an idle boast of this country when we speak of the Court upon which Mr. Justice Harlan sits as the most illustrious and important in all the civilized world. [Applause.] It is not merely our own people who say that—it is the verdict of other nations as well.

"Mr. Justice Harlan has served for a quarter of a century on that court. During that time he has exercised an influence over the judicial statesmanship of the country of a kind such as is possible only under our own form of Government. [Applause.] For the Judges of the Supreme Court of the land must be not only great jurists, but they must be great constructive statesmen, [applause,] and the truth of what I say is illustrated by every study of American statesmanship, for in not one serious study of American political life will it be possible to omit the immense part played by the Supreme Court in the creation, not merely the modification, of the great policies through and by means of which the country has moved on to her present position. [Applause.]

"Thrice fortunate is the court when it has as one of its members a man who has played a great part in other spheres of our composite life. Mr. Justice Harlan came from Kentucky, a State in which the patriotism of the people was put to so peculiarly a severe test in the civil war. In the States of the further North it was easy for the man to make up his mind on which side he would unsheath his sword. In the States of the further South it was equally easy.

"In Kentucky the task was a difficult one. I remember, Mr. Justice, being told by an American who was a stanch friend of yours, and one of the greatest lawyers and most patriotic citizens whom this country had—John Mason Brown—that he came back from a trip from the West as a young man of twenty-one just at the time of the outbreak of the civil war, just after Sumter had been fired upon, and his mother brought down to him the sword that his father had carried in the Mexican war and said to him:

"'My son, this is the sword your father carried. I hope you will draw it on the side that defends the flag for which your father fought, but for one side or the other draw it you must.'

"In any audience in any States of the Union, take it as far north as you wish, I can appeal with confidence to the people I address when I say that next to the homage we pay to the men who proved the truth of their endeavor as they battled in the blue uniform is the homage we pay to the men who, with equal sincerity, with equal devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, wore the gray. [Loud and continuous applause.] And none pay that tribute of regard so frankly as those who themselves wore the blue in battle. [Loud applause.]

"And having said that, I am sure that none of my friends who fought in the Confederate service will misunderstand me or will grudge what I am about to say when I say that the greatest debt owed by this country to any set of men is owed by it to those men of the so-called border States, the men who in statesmanship followed Clay and the Crittendens, and the Blairs, the men who as soldiers fought on the same side with Thomas and with Farragut, the men who were for the Union without regard to whether their immediate associates were for it or not. [Loud applause.]

"In New York, in Massachusetts, in Illinois, in Iowa, the men who stood for the Union went with the stream. In parts of Kentucky, of Virginia, of Missouri, they stemmed the torrent. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, I am half a Southerner myself. Two of my uncles fought in the Confederate navy. One of them served under the father-in-law of Vice Governor Luke Wright of the Philippine Islands. And so I think I have the right to say that, knowing the Southern people as I do, I would heartily advocate fighting twice as hard as you fought from '61 to '65 for the privilege of staying in the same Union with them. [Laughter and applause.]

"The man to be a great statesman on the bench of the Supreme Court must have many qualities, and fortunate are we that this evening we can point to Justice Harlan as embodying them. The citizen must be a good citizen in peace and in war. He must have the decent and orderly virtues and he must have the essential manliness for the lack of which no good intention can atone. [Laughter and applause.]

"It will be a bad thing for the Nation if ever we grow as a Nation to submit to the suppression of efficency and morality, if we ever grow to accept the belief that we are to have two camps in one of which will be grouped the men who mean well but who do not do things, [laughter,] and in the other the men who do things, but who do not mean well. [Laughter and loud applause.]

"The art of successful self-government is not an easy art for people or for individuals. It comes to our people here as the inheritance of ages of effort. It can be thrown away, it can be unlearned very easily, and it will surely be unlearned if we forget the vital need, not merely of preaching, but of practicing both sets of virtues—if we forget the vital need of having the average citizen not only a good man, but a man. [Applause.]

"It is a fine thing to have on the Supreme Court bench a man who dared venture all for the great prize of death in battle when the country called for him, and then the man who after the war was closed did not content himself with living an ignoble life on the plea that he had done so well it was not necessary to do more, but who continued to do his duty as a citizen all the better because he had done it as a soldier; the man who remembered that duty done, to be of practical use, must serve not as an excuse for not doing further duty, but as an incentive, as a spur, to make him feel ashamed that his present or his future should fall short of his past. [Applause.] Judge Harlan, I greet you.

"Personally, Sir, I wish to express my own personal debt to you for your influence, for your example, but I wish far more, speaking as the representative of all our people, to express the infinite sense of obligation we have to you for having shown by your life what the type of fearless American citizenship should be."

JUSTICE HARLAN'S RESPONSE.

As the President took his seat Mr. MacVeagh introduced Justice Harlan. The cheering was so prolonged that it was some time before the Justice could speak.

Justice Harlan, after expressing his pleasure at the signal honor done him, said that he always had been deeply sensible of the awful responsibility resting on every member of the Supreme Court, whose power, for good or evil, scarcely could be exaggerated. But he rejoiced that in the judgment of America it had steadily held the country in the path of safety "so that to-day our people believe that the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, is the surest guarantee of liberty regulated by law as well as of the success of all movements and all policies demanded by the common good."

"There is abundant reason," he said, "to believe that the people confide in its patriotism, its integrity, and its learning, and have an abiding faith that no permanent or irreparable harm will come to the Republic by any action the Supreme Court will ever take. In the early history of the country some feared that the Supreme Court, exerting the enormous power conferred on it, ultimately might so change our form of government as to destroy or endenger the essential rights of these States and imperial those fundamental rights of life, liberty and property which belong to free men.

"Few, if any, now entertain such apprehensions, and no American lawyer now questions the supremacy of the Constitution in respect of every subject transmitted to the National Government, or the wisdom of the provisions made for its final interpretation, or the absolute necessity of the maintenance of our liberties, that all the rightful powers of the States be preserved and respected."

Senator Hoar was the next speaker. Other speakers of the evening were Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Edward Blake of Canada, Judge Alexander P. Humphrey of Kentucky, Assistant Attorney General Beck, and R. Ross Perry of the District of Columbia.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sheffield Phelps.

AIKEN, S. C., Dec. 9.—Col. Sheffield Phelps died here to-day from typhoid fever, and his remains will be taken to his home in New Jersey for interment. A few years ago he built a Winter cottage here and has spent each season here since. He was the owner of a game preserve of 2,000 acres.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Col. Sheffield Phelps, who died at his Winter home at Aiken, S. C., this morning, was a son of William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany, and for several terms a New Jersey Representative in Congress.

Col. Phelps was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress two years ago, when Representative James F. Stewart was renominated Col. Phelps received his military title as a result of his having been a member of the Governor's staff.

Col Phepls entered the journalistic field with The New York Mail and Express, and later he acquired an interest in The Jersey City Journal, and several years ago controlled The Newark Daily Advertiser for nearly a year.

He is survived by a widow and son, and by a brother, Capt. John J. Phelps, and a sister, the Countess von Rottenberg.

William H. Tillinghast.

William H. Tillinghast, a member of the brokerage firm of Tillinghast & Benedict, at 11 Wall Street, died yesterday at his residence, 26 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Tillinghast was a Director of the Adirondack Railway Company, Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, New York and Canada Railroad Company, President and Director of the Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad, Director of the Plaza Bank, Trustee of the Bank for Savings, Trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Mr. Tillinghast was a member of the Knickerbocker and Metropolitan Clubs, the American Geographical and New England Societies, Down-Town and Century Associations, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Sons of the Revolution, and Society of Colonial Wars.

James C. Clarke.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—James C. Clarke, ex-President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and one of the most widely known railroad men in the United States, died last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. T. Jeffry, here, from Bright's disease.

Mr. Clarke was seventy-nine years old. He was born in Montgomery County, Md., in 1824, and entered railway service in 1844 with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He saw service as an engineer, conductor, station agent, and trainmaster, and in 1855 he came to the Illinois Central Railroad, with which company he was associated for nearly forty years, save for a brief interval in the early seventies, when he was Vice President and General Manager of the Erie.

Mr. Clarke retired from the office of President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in 1898.

Joseph Reynolds Guernsey.

Joseph Reynolds Guernsey, a lawyer, of 203 Broadway, died yesterday. He was born in Amenia, Dutchess County, March 8, 1865, and made his home in that place. He was graduated from Columbia University, and was active in club circles, being a member, among others, of the Alpha Delta Phi, Essex County Country Club, St. Nicholas Society, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Funeral services will be held at his town residence, 527 Madison Avenue, to-morrow at 5 P. M., and the body will then be taken to Amenia for interment.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT M. YARDLEY, a prominent member of the Bucks County (Penn.) bar, dropped dead at Doylestown, Penn., yesterday. He represented the Seventh Pennsylvania District in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses.

N. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce and Secretary of The Herald Company of that city, and for many years upon its editorial staff, died at Syracuse yesterday. He was forty-seven years old.

FRANCIS WOOD, who was for many years a prominent contractor and builder of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 316 Clifton Place, that borough. He was born seventy-four years ago in Glasgow, Scotland. He is survived by a wife, two daughters, and a son.

Dr. J. N. RICE, President of the Riverside Coal Company, and also connected with the West End Coal Company, died at Scranton, Penn., yesterday. Dr. Rice was a prominent independent operator, and was a member of the committee which went to New York ten days ago, which resulted in calling off the proposed settlement negotiations.

Veterans Greet Gen. Molineux.

Carrying out a long conceived plan Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., marched to the residence of Gen. Edward L. Molineux, at 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, headed by their drum corps last night, and presented their old comrade with an engrossed seal-bound set of resolutions bearing upon the case of his son Roland B. Molineux, acquitted of poisoning. They were received by Gen. Molineux, Roland, and Cecil Molineux. Many speeches were made, and Gen. Molineux declared that he was proud of his son, since during all the civil war he had never seen such cool courage as the young man displayed while on trial for his life and amid the horrors of the death house.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON.

Indications That Gould Interests Will Get Absolute Control of the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.—Seymour D. Thompson continued to hear evidence in the Colorado Fuel and Iron hearing this afternoon until dark. It is possible that a decision may be rendered before midnight, although the Master in Chancery said after adjournment that the election may be postponed to enable him to finish the taking of evidence.

The only dispute is over the 10,000 shares that were bought by the Gould interest after the books were closed, and which stand in the name of Gates. One thousand shares of this block arrived here this afternoon, and are yet to be passed upon. Testimony was heard after dinner, but the air seemed to have cleared, and there was less acrimony displayed by the contending parties. The Osgood people say they will have eight of the thirteen Directors whenever the election may taken place. If this should prove to be the case it is improbable that there will be any material changes in the management of the company.

The local sensation to-night is the withdrawal of the firm of Wolcott, Vaile & Waterman from the Gates side on the ground that they were interested as counsel for the Denver and Rio Grande with Mr. Gould, and preferred not to oppose him. This is taken to indicate the absolute control of the property by the Gould interest, as the firm was very aggressive in advancing the Gates interest at the regular date for the annual meeting.

You can sink steadily into some incurable disease through neglect of the warning signs—tremors, giddiness, numbness, flutters of heart and cold—but all of these can be cured with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

Whenever you see the word Estey on a musical instrument, either a
PIANO
or an Organ, you may ask the owner with confidence how he likes it.
Estey
is a name that has always meant highest standards of material and workmanship in
ORGAN
or Piano manufacture.
Write Estey Warerooms, 5th Av. and 17th St., for catalogue, or call and see our Holiday stock.

ILLNESS OF S. FRED NIXON.

It Is Believed Speaker Can Be in Albany for Opening of the Legislature.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Speaker S. Fred Nixon is ill at his home in Westfield. He has had an attack of heart trouble, to which he is subject.

Mr. Nixon has not been well for several weeks. Early in October he was confined to his bed for a week, but had grown better again, and was in Albany most of last week, returning home Friday morning in a much weakened condition.

Saturday he was confined to his bed, and since then has not been permitted to receive callers. His physicians say that with absolute quiet for the present he will recover his strength. His condition has been brought on by overwork, and rest is necessary.

It is believed that he will be able to return to Albany in time for the opening of the Legislature, but his physicians will give no assurance that he will be able to leave the house before that time.

JULIAN RALPH COMING EAST.

Journalist Will Open Publicity Bureau for St. Louis Fair in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Julian Ralph left for New York to-night to open Eastern headquarters for the World's Fair. Although not fully recovered from the severe illness which has kept him confined at the Southern Hotel, he determined to arrive in the metropolis in time to confer with President Francis, who is now on his way to the East by way of Pittsburg.

It is likely that the New York offices will not be opened before the first of the year, but in the meantime he will take the first steps toward placing the exposition in its true light before the press of the Atlantic States.

Fair for "Little Mothers."

For the benefit of the "Little Mothers" a fair is to be held to-day in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the articles of interest to be raffled is a picture sent by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, a Bohemian glass vase given by Mrs. Odell, an upright piano, an automobile, several expensive sets of furs, and a doll valued at $50, contributed by the Professional Woman's League.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Dec. 8, at Englewood, N. J., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Squire, George W. Barker, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral and interment private. Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BOWRON.—On Third Day, (Tuesday,) Twelfth Month, Ninth, 1902, at 327 Central Park West, Hannah C. Bowron, daughter of the late Henry C. and Deborah Bowron, in her 83d year. Funeral ceremony at Friends' Meeting House, Rutherfurd Place and 15th St., on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Chappaqua.

CRAIG.—Monday, Dec. 8, 1902, William L. Craig, many years connected with the Department of Health. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 11, from his residence, 1 West 117th St., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GUERNSEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, Joseph Reynolds Guernsey. Funeral services at his late residence, 527 Madison Av., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 5 P. M. Interment at Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

KEYS.—On Monday, Dec. 8, after a severe illness, Elijah C. Keys, in the 59th year of his age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 29 West 89th St., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, in his 50th year, Henry Francis Moore. Funeral services at his late residence, Crows' Nest, Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday evening, 8:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot Liberty St. 7:30 for West 8th St. station. Funeral at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

PHELPS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 9, 1902, at Aiken, S. C., of typhoid fever, Sheffield Phelps of Teaneck, N. J., younger son of the late William Walter Phelps. Funeral private. Interment at Simsbury, Conn.

POPHAM.—On Dec. 9, at Flushing, L. I., of typhoid fever, Edward Morris, son of Robert C. and Katherine T. Popham, in his 33d year. Funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves L. I. R. R. Depot, foot of East 34th St., at 1:50 P. M.

REID.—Suddenly, on Dec. 7, at Sturgis, Mich., John L. Reid. Service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

SHELDON.—At his late residence, 148 West 45th St., New York, William Dean Sheldon, son of the late Ann Esleeck and Smith Sheldon, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Albany, convenience of the family.

TILLINGHAST.—At his residence, 26 East 64th St., on Dec. 9, William H. Tillinghast, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY on the death of THE HONORABLE THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

We record with profound sorrow the death on the morning of December 7th of our associate, the Honorable Thomas Brackett Reed, aged 63 years.

Mr. Reed was one of the striking figures of his time. In the public eye almost constantly for a quarter of a century, he leaves a name which will for all time be an inspiration to righteousness, to courage, and real leadership.

We record our admiration for what he did, what he said, and what he was.

He gave substantially all his life to the service of the Republic, and in the crisis which most distinguished his career, he distinctly and permanently advanced the efficiency of popular government. This was a rare service, calling at the time for high courage and qualities of leadership of the first order.

Whenever he spoke the people listened. The power of conviction ran through all his public utterances, and he influenced men not alone by his eloquence, but by assuming always that his audience was patriotic and honest and without passion seeking light.

He wrote the English language with a simplicity and purity that rival Bunyan's and with a logic that was as merciless as Jonathan Edwards'.

He was cast in a giant mould. His majestic figure suggested power, conviction, dignity, yet a ripple of genuine laughter followed him everywhere.

He had a high and saving sense of humor, to which was added a kindly cynicism which made him the delight of his friends and a terror to all pretenders. He hated sham, and he did not like error even when it was honest.

In the fullness of his mental powers death has stricken him down.

In spite of all the consolation that comes to us from the inspiration of such a personality and such a life, we mourn profoundly, as we realize that we shall not again greet him within this circle; but what he did and what he said and what he was remain.

Here, as in the hearts of his countrymen, without distinction of political or religious creed, his memory will abide; that memory will teach us, and all men, the value of simplicity and courage and directness and civic righteousness; it will be eloquent, too, of the salvation that flows from a sense of humor; it will perpetually testify that men can be great and gentle, that they can be strong and yet love their friends.

While he has gone from us, he is yet here and he will remain.

JOHN A. McCALL, President;
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, Chairman;
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
THOMAS P. FOWLER,
AUGUSTUS G. PAINE,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
Executive Committee.

New York, December 8, 1902.

PIANOLA RECITAL
Aeolian Hall
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, AT 3 P.M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
Soloist,
Mr. CARL SCHLEGEL, Baritone.

The PIANOLA'S self is not the question. The music it makes possible is the consideration, and every new selection renews again the novelty and freshness of the instrument 8,385 pieces at present, and new selections added monthly at the rate of 250, makes a collection such as the world has never heretofore seen gathered together.

All this immense library is at the disposal of the PIANOLA owners, and may, by the yearly payment of an insignificant subscription, be drawn on almost without stint.

This recital affords a demonstration of the PIANOLA. Unless you have adequate reasons to feel sure that you know what can be done with the PIANOLA, we urge your attendance at this recital or a visit to our wareroome at your early convenience.

PROGRAM:
Figaro's Hochzeit Overture.....Mozart
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Prelude, Op. 28, No. 22, in G Minor...Chopin
(b) Liebestraum—Nocturne No. 2.....Liszt
(c) Feuerzauber, from Die Walkure, Wagner-Brassin
PIANOLA.
Prologue to "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
MR. SCHLEGEL
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
At Evening.....Buck
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Crescendo.....Lassen
(b) From the Carnival.....Grieg
PIANOLA.
(a) Ich liebe dich.....Grieg
(b) Ungeduld.....Schubert
MR. SCHLEGEL
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St

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HOLIDAY BOOKS
Our spacious Retail Store is popular among Holiday Shoppers. You find here abundant room and sufficient clerks to serve you. We carry the most complete stock of books to be found in New York.
Our Stationery and Picture Departments are complete. There you will find many new Christmas Novelties. Should you be in search of a book for boys, ask to see Paul Creswich's "Robin Hood and His Adventures." This book is selling more largely than any other book in our Retail Store.
31 West 23d Street.

A BOOK ON HEALTH
FOR
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
HOW TO GET STRONG
By WILLIAM BLAIKIE.
NEW EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED
"I owe a great deal to your writings."—Theodore Roosevelt.
"Mr. Blaikie has written a book that has already added thousands of years to the lives of his readers."—Sports Afield, Chicago.
Illustrated. $1.00 Net.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY DECISION.

Ohio Legislature Act Regarding Funds for Maintenance at Cincinnati Invalid.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day invalidating the special act of the Legislature under which it was sought to issue $180,000 bonds for a library at Cincinnati.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave 37th 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

Our plea for a trial is for your sake, as well as ours; yours to be satisfied, ours to satisfy; you are to be the judge. Our sale of Evening Clothes, made of Imported Finished or Unfinished Drape silk lined throughout, Full Dress suit to order $40.00, Tuxedo $35.00.

Special sale of Fancy Plaid Back Overcoatings, newest imported novelties, made long, loose or with belted back, lined with the best satin to waist seam, to order $25.00. Special sale of English trousering $6.00.

Samples, measuring guide and fashion booklet mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER
of introduction would be valueless.
A NOTE FOR $1000
if unsigned is not worth one cent.
Yet we see numerous medicines advertised on the strength of testimonials which bear no names.
YOU WILL OBSERVE
that any testimonials used by us give both name and address.
The Iron-Ox Remedy Co.
Detroit, Mich.

IRON-OX
TABLETS
A Gentle Laxative
A Nerve Tonic

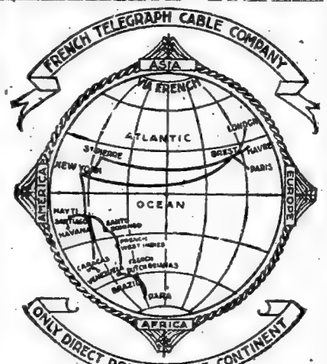

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see that your stomach and liver are in proper condition. To do it easily and pleasantly take
Beecham's Pills
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

Eddy Refrigerators.
Our standard for quarter of a century.
THE "WILKIE"
Porcelain Lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 155 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

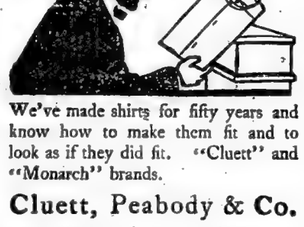

We've made shirts for fifty years and know how to make them fit and to look as if they did fit. "Cluett" and "Monarch" brands.
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Surrogate Notices.

BIBEY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. BIBEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.
AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 45 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. oct8-lawfm-W.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Columbia Telephone Company, Hudson; capital, $50,000. Directors—Benjamin F. Case, Canton Centre, Conn.; J. H. Bidwell, Collinsville, Conn.; E. C. Getty, Hudson.

Chapman Docks Company, Brooklyn; capital, $250,000. Directors—T. R. Chapman, Jamaica; S. D. Smith and M. C. Smith, Freeport.

H. D. Seaman Company, New York, (bags, bagging, and burlaps;) capital, $5,000. Directors—H. D. Seaman, W. H. Pearson, and A. A. Seaman, Brooklyn.

Alliance Protection Corporation, New York, (insurance business;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Raymond Newman, Brooklyn; F. K. Seward, New York; J. R. Turner, Basking Ridge, N. J.

Topping Brothers, Esopus, (hardware and ship chandlery;) capital, $150,000. Directors—Frederick Topping, Brooklyn; T. P. Topping, Sound Beach, Conn.; H. W. Topping, St. Paul, Minn.

Frederick Rode Company, New York, (furniture and upholstery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick Rode and C. H. Engleman, New York; J. H. Hollister, Wakefield.

Hopeville Mills Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. L. Thiele, Newark, N. J.; Ralph Wolf and F. W. Sperling, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

William Blair has been appointed Baltimore manager of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company of England and the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford.

The Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has approved the new stock form submitted by the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

The Kentucky State Insurance Department has begun an investigation to ascertain whether the fire insurance companies are complying with the provisions of the new revenue law.

R. E. Brief, delegate of the Indiana State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents to the recent National Association convention, made this report: "There are three hundred agents represented in the association. We hear of rebating in Marion, and there is a great deal of talk about it in the association generally over the State, but the trouble with us is brokerage. Why? Simply because we are a special hazard district and our big concerns go into what are called trusts. We all know that is simply a generic name. A trust is a great big corporation, and the insurance falls into the hands of Eastern brokers. The last one that we heard of, and which we expect trouble from—and it is trouble when you lose your business—is the paper and pulp. The United Box Board and Paper Company have absorbed certain fine lines that we have there, and they have been after us to accept 5 per cent. That we declined, and our local board, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, passed a resolution that it was the sense of this board that no agent in Marion should accept less than 15 per cent. for business."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Eastman Bros. & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, dress goods, domestics, and white goods; Hotel Navarre.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Pond; silks and dress goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Sconcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; A. Sconcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schoenou, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenou, laces and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 477 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Berlinger, Joseph, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Berlinger, ribbons and silks; F. Moshmeyer, novelties; Hoffman House.

Eisenberg, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. Eisenberg, domestics, linens, and linings; F. Steele, trimmings; Miss L. Hall, laces; 10 Astor Place; Hotel Albert.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, tea gowns and wrappers; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 644 Broadway; Holland House.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. A. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. D. Neff, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, waists, skirts, clothing, corsets, and muslin underwear; 396 Broadway.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; C. H. McLeod, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Simmons, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Fahy-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Bear, M., & Brothers, Wilmington, N. C.; H. C. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont.

MANHATTAN—Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal; H. B. Sedgwick, London.

MURRAY HILL—A. H. Dayton, Naugatuck, Conn.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Lyon, Albany; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

EARLINGTON—Col. A. H. Bowman, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEWISTON, Mon., Dec. 9.—The American Hotel had a fire which did $20,000 damage last night.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Fire to-day destroyed the Fostoria Glass Specialty Company's plant. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $17,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—1,569 Third Avenue; Ulrick & Krestler; damage, trifling.

10:15 A. M.—120 West Forty-sixth Street; Public School No. 67; damage, $60.

11:20 A. M.—233 East Thirty-fourth Street; unoccupied; the Rev. Charles Colton, owner; damage, $2,000.

1:15 P. M.—88 Attorney Street; Abe Rabinowitz; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—1,044 Third Avenue; Annie Stern, owner; damage, $25.

3:50 P. M.—49 East Eighth Street; Rudolph Schuck, owner; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—202 East Sixteenth Street; George Brieser, owner; damage, $500.

4:30 P. M.—79 Thompson Street; Tony Starr; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—246 East Fifteenth Street; Denova Delasmith, owner; damage, $500.

5:50 P. M.—711 Columbus Avenue; Mrs. Haven, owner; damage, $100.

5:55 P. M.—714 Park Avenue; Mrs. F. B. Campbell, owner; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—345 East Sixtieth Street; Patrick Quinn, owner; damage, $10.

7:20 P. M.—163 Elizabeth Street; Salvator Ardene, owner; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—345 East Sixtieth Street, Patrick Quinn; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—1,420 Broadway, F. W. Weiss; damage slight.

8:20 P. M.—238 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Nicola Galavanti; damage $200.

9:10 P. M.—West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station House; damage, $15.

9:10 P. M.—432 East Tenth Street; F. Slagkers; damage slight.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Walter L. Finley, Eleventh Cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's department. He will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander F. A. Wilner is ordered to duty at the Pensacola yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. F. Huntington is detached from the Franklin, Dec. 31, and will hold himself in readiness for orders to sea.

Midshipman J. B. Gay is detached from the Wisconsin and ordered to duty on the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Arrivals—Mayflower, at Culebra; Dolphin, at San Juan; Supply, at Colombo; Helena, at Hongkong; Neatnscot, at Boston.

Sailings—Panther, from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Samoset, from Philadelphia for Boston.

The Ranger has been attached to the Pacific station.

The Wyoming was placed in commission yesterday at Mare Island.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:13	Sun sets	4:33	Moon sets	1:45

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:52	Gov. Isl'd	3:15	H. Gate	5:11
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:10	Gov. Isl'd	3:55	H. Gate	5:36

Catarrh of the Stomach

and other forms of indigestion are often caused by catarrh of the head and other complications; eight out of every ten people have dyspepsia in one form or another; the only absolute cure for dyspepsia and indigestion is

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

Catarrh and Dyspepsia symptoms are a sense of burning and dull weight in the stomach after eating, sometimes accompanied by heartburn, flatulence, constipation, or diarrhoea, languor, depression, irritability, dull headaches; all these symptoms show that your digestive organs are out of order, and you should take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It will cure dyspepsia and stimulate the blood to healthy action.

STOMACH TROUBLE CURED.

Gentlemen: I got six bottles of your Whiskey about a year ago, and I used half of it, and it did me a great deal of good, and I gave the rest to my brother, who had stomach trouble, and I think he would be in his grave to-day if it hadn't been for your Whiskey, as he was going down fast, and the doctor could do him no good.
ISAAC E. WALKER, Lebanon, Pa.

CURED INDIGESTION.

I have used Duffy's Malt Whiskey for half a year, and it afforded me great satisfaction by curing me of that dreaded disease, indigestion, which troubled me for two years. DAVID GORDON, 170 W. 11th St., Chicago.

TWO BOTTLES CURED HIM.

Atlantic City, N. J., March 16, 1902.
Dear Sirs: I have used two bottles of your Pure Malt Whiskey. I tried it for indigestion and dyspepsia, and found great relief from it. M. H. RENO.

CURED DYSPEPSIA.

I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for dyspepsia, and from the benefit I derived from it I can safely recommend it to any one suffering from stomach trouble. R. M. JOHNSON, Elko, Va., Sept. 8, 1902.

Do not fill your system with harmful drugs. Doctors prescribe and hospitals use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey whenever an absolutely pure stimulant and tonic are required. It contains no Fusel Oil or other dangerous ingredient.

The genuine at all druggists and grocers or direct, $1.00 a bottle. It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is the guarantee. Valuable medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of diseases and convincing testimonials sent free to any reader of this paper who will write Duffy Malt Whiskey Company of Rochester, N. Y.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Benecict, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Catania, Barbados	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Soldier Prince, Argentine	1:00 P. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Moltke, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caslida, Argentina, Uraguay, &c	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hindoo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 6 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 10.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Coleridge, Barbados, Dec. 2.
Corondo, St. Lucia, Dec. 3.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 4.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Hinglen, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Dec. 2.
Lord Lansdowne, Swansea, Nov. 22.
Manitou, London, Nov. 27.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Parran, St. Croix, Dec. 2.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, Nov. 26.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Maranhense, Para, Nov. 27.
Nacochee, Savannah, Dec. 8.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 29.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Nov. 30.
Perugia, Naples, Nov. 29.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 6.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 4.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Dec. 4.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

Arrived.

SS Nueces, Hix, Galveston Dec. 3 and King West Dec. 6, with merchandise and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M. Dec. 10.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:55 A. M.

SS Denbighshire, (Br.,) Davies, Manila, &c., Sept. 19, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Rickman, Kingston, &c., Nov. 28, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Colon Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Oneida, Deveraux, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 5 via Wilmington, N. C., with mdse., to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lorie, (Br.,) Grahl, Licata Nov. 13, with sulphur to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Brassmann, Savanilla Nov. 25, Carthagena Nov. 26, Port Limon Dec. 2, and Kingston Dec. 4, with merchandise and 20 cabin passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the bar at 8:55 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 9, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Marfello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) for Naples.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) for Copenhagen via Christiansand.
SS Hamilton, for Newport News and Norfolk.
SS Abana, (Br.,) for Port Natal.
SS El Dorado, for Galveston.
SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) for Stettin via Copenhagen.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Croix, St. Kitts, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—SS New York, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, from New York, arr. at Genoa Dec. 6.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Olivari, from New York, arr. at Genoa Dec. 6.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, from New York, arr. at Marseilles Dec. 8.

SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) Capt. Decheles, from New York, arr. at Marseilles yesterday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS South Point, (Br.,) Capt. Robertson, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Costo, from Marseilles and Naples for New York, arr. at Bermuda today for coal.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Cafiero, sld. from Palermo for New York Nov. 29.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) Capt. Spiesen, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., Dec. 2.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Capt. Beavan, sld. from Huelva for New York Dec. 7.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Oporto for New York Dec. 4.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, sld. from Trieste for New York Dec. 5.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Rigby, (from New York,) sld. from Singapore Dec. 7 for Manila, Shanghai, &c.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Cragoswald, (Br.,) Capt. Pearn, from Alexandria for New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day, coaled, and sailed.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Plymouth at 9:40 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York via St. Michaels, arr. at Naples Dec. 7.

SS Strathord, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York via Fremantle, for Sydney, N. S. W., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Spithead, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York for Hongkong, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New York Dec. 7.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, (from Santos,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Manhasset, (Br.,) Capt. White, from Middlesborough for New York, arr. at Movills today.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen at 2 P. M. to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62
Oats, No. 2	.36¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.95
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	11.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 69@73c; No. 2 red, 73½@76¼c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 32c; No. 3 white, 32@34c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 36@39c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per barrel, $16.87½@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.70@$10.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.62½@$8.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; whisky, basis of high-wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—While not showing any material improvement in public attention to the staple the tendency in values was for the most part toward a better general level. The market started steady at an advance of 1@3 points, or at the best figure of the session on better cables than looked for with the Liverpool market showing a net rise of 3½ to 4 points. For a time there was a fair degree of public interest and during the early forenoon the market held steady on this and covering, when public interest subsided and the local traders attacked the market. Total sales of futures were estimated at 50,000 bales. The market closed steady with prices net unchanged to 2 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.30	8.30	8.24	8.27@8.28
January	8.30	8.30	8.22	8.25@8.26
February	8.14	8.14	8.12	8.14@8.15
March	8.20	8.21	8.14	8.17@8.18
April				8.17@8.18
May	8.22	8.24	8.16	8.19@8.20
June				8.20@8.21
July	8.24	8.24	8.18	8.21@8.22
August	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.07@8.08

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 600 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; middling upland, 4.48. Futures opened steady, 3 points advance; closed barely steady, net 3½ to 4 points higher. December, 4.41@4.42; December-January, 4.40@4.41; January-February, February-March, and March-April, 4.40; April-May, May-June, June-July, and July-August, 4.41. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Under the impetus of a big export trade and considerable increase of speculative operations, the wheat market continued its upward course and closed at about highest point of the session, or ¾@2¼c above the previous night. The most notable strength was in December. Practically all the markets reported an active demand for that option from the shorts. St. Louis advancing 1¼c, Duluth 1½c, Chicago 2¾c, and New York as already noted, 2¼c. The greatest strength here came in the last hour, when outside buying was a feature, and after the regular close May sold up to 81¾c, or ¼c higher than the official close. Export business was as follows: At New York, 16 loads Spring wheat, 2 loads No. 2 red, 3 loads No. 3 red, 4 loads No. 1 hard, Manitoba, spot, and 9 loads do, to arrive. Outports did 56 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¾c; Nor. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 79½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 82¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75¼c; May, 79¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51¼@52c. Barley—No. 2, 66c; sample, 35@56c. Corn—May, 44¾c.

DULUTH, Dec. 9.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; December, 72¾c; May, 75¾c; macaroni, No. 1, 67¾c; No. 2, 65¾c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 33¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; December, 71c; May, 76c asked; No. 2 hard, 67@71¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 43¼@43½c; December, 45½c; May, 40¾c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 33½c; December, 33⅜c, buyer; May, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 9.—Wheat—December, 73¼c; May, 75¾@75¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 73⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.35, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.21@$1.23. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	81¾	83¾	81¾	83⅜
May	80 1-16	80 15-16	80	80⅞
July	..	..	..	78⅞
Corn—				
December	62	62	61¼	61¼
January	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝
March	..	..	..	50¾
May	49	49 5-16	49	49⅛
July	47½	48	47½	47¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	38½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	73½	76¼	73½	76
May	75 15-16	77	75 15-16	77
July	73½	74¼	73⅜	74¼

FEDERAL COURTS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22—The Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Reargument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiff.

28—W. T. Waggoner, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Flack.—Argued for the plaintiff in error and for the State of Texas. No counsel appeared for the defendant.

32—The United States, appellant, vs. The California and Oregon Land Company, and 75—The California and Oregon Land Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Reargument commenced for the United States.

Call for Wednesday: 32, (and 33,) 49, (and 58,) 41, 7, 210, and 61.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

3—Birchhead vs. De Forest.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Illum. Co.
22—Kerr vs. Southwick.
31—Judson vs. U. S.
7—Clarke vs. Town of Northampton.
10—Hellieson vs. Wm. E. Ferguson.
11—Inter. Dredging Co. vs. Langford.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

26—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
44—Faber vs. Faber.
47—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
61—Reichard vs. Kampfe.
68—Ricordi vs. John Church Co.
38—Frank vs. Geiger.
81—Hatzel vs. Moore.
39—Same vs. same.
82—Vanderbilt vs. Eldman.
46—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. Jones.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 60, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

104—Ronan vs. Indem. Mut. Ins. Co.
176—Hughes vs. Tug A. W. Booth.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Rhinelander, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Fletcher, appellant, vs. same; Devitt vs. Providence Washington Insurance Company, appellant; Tilley, appellant, vs. Coykendall; Mills vs. Thomas Elevator Company, appellant; Heyser, appellant, vs. Peterson; Ginsburg vs. Von Seggern, appellant; President Great Western Turnpike Company, appellant, vs. Shafer; Kaiser vs. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, appellant; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; Hooker, appellant, vs. Rochester; Double vs. Grand Lodge United Workmen of New York, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re opening Ludlow Street.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Megowan, appellant, vs. Peterson; Farrell, appellant, vs. Middletown.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

New York Milk Producing Company vs. Daman, appellant; New York and New Hampshire Automatic Sprinkling Company vs. Andrews, appellant.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolutely ordered for plaintiffs on stipulation, with costs.

In re Killian vs. O'Reilly.—Order reversed and proceedings remitted to Surrogate for further action, costs to abide event.

In re Transfer tax on property of Jones.—Order reversed and that of Surrogate affirmed, with costs to appellant in all courts.

Simone, appellant, vs. Kirk.—Order reversed and judgment of Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

Hurley, appellant, vs. Brown.—Motion to show cause, &c., granted upon condition that within five days the appellant pays the taxable costs of the action, including argument fee in this court, to respondent's attorney; if not paid within that period, the motion is denied, with costs.

Zapf, appellant, vs. Carter.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs.

In re application of Greenwich Electric Railway Company vs. Greenwich, &c., Electric Railroad Company.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Calendar for Wednesday: 287, 338, 340, 341, 344, 337, 346, 347.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Glennon.
11—Csatlos vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Hauser vs. Partridge.
51—Gunther vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
57—Loch vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
58—Scheider vs. American Bridge Co.
59—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
60—Clifford vs. Press Pub. Co.
62—Donellan vs. Ketchum.
53—Perth Amboy Mut. Loan, &c., Assn. vs. Chapman.
63—Faulkner vs. Compton.
64—Young vs. Valentine.
68—Welland vs. Knox.
70—McKnight vs. Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
71—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Bowers vs. Lavery.
4—In re N. Y. House Wrecking Co.
5—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Friedline.
6—Konn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Mahrenholz vs. same.
8—Appleton vs. Hayward.
9—Foster vs. Foster.
10—In re Spofford Av.
11—In re Spencer Place.
12—In re Ittner Place.
13—Roberge vs. Banner.
14—Hogen vs. Hogen.
15—In re Byrnes.
16—People, &c., vs. Wagner.
17—Frank vs. Carrier.
18—Cont. Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
19—Steele vs. R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co.
20—Munsel vs. Hogel.
21—McNulty vs. Mount Morris Elec. Co.
22—In re Dodd.
23—Kempner vs. Sandhop.
24—Brown vs. City of New York.
25—Rich vs. Finelite.
26—Hett vs. Thompson-Starrett Co.
27—Maten vs. India Rubber, &c., Co.
28—Whitehal vs. Herman.
29—Aldrich vs. Smith.
30—Underhill vs. Jordan
31—In re Austro-Hungarian Hospital.
32—Alexander vs. Jackson.
33—Wahling vs. Hutchinson.
34—Krone vs. Mertens.
35—Herpershauser vs. Hespershauser.
36—In re Bear.
37—Friedlander vs. Michaels.
38—Bernhardt vs. Dickinson.
39—Lotz vs. Zion.
40—Hirschberg vs. Hirschberg.
41—Thorp vs. Manger.
42—Nam vs. Gar.
43—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Jennings.
44—Barson vs. Mulligan.
45—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Pustau.
46—Bryant vs. O'Brien.
47—Somerset Mfg. Co. vs. Kasse.
48—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. same.
49—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Schneider.
50—City of Ironwood vs. Ironwood.
51—Waters vs. Conklin.
52—In re Brant.
53—In re Duempelman.
54—Straus vs. American Publishers' Ass'n.
55—North Am. Trust Co. vs. Whitney.
56—Dreylinger vs. Dreylinger.
57—People, &c., vs. Quinn.
58—Young vs. Totten.
59—In re Conklin.
60—Roth vs. Roth.
61—Felix vs. Devlin.
62—Hillyer vs. Ronner.
63—Garvin Mach. Co. vs. Internat. Box Co.
64—Browne vs. Adler.
65—Gotshall vs. N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co.
67—Skillin vs. Endelman.
68—Hey vs. Wanamaker
69—Gardner vs. Hesse.
70—Dunlop vs. Mulry.
71—Beckon vs. Stoops.
72—Samuel vs. Wanamaker.
73—Purdy vs. Hall.
74—White vs. Koster & Bial Co.
75—Braker vs. Hunter.
76—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
77—Fry vs. Fry.
78—Hartwig vs. American Malting Co.
79—Emburg vs. Ellison.
80—Schwab vs. Mahoney.
66—Oriental Bank vs. Aaron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Studin, and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Tobin.
2—Thomas J. Sharkey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8322—Field vs. Surples.
7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
7855—Brittain vs. Corn.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
8582—Brady vs. Tuomey.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
8344—Cornell vs. Crawford.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
6780½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Farber vs. Farber.
7924—Staiger vs. Sayre.
8654—Seventh Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
8686—Freundlich vs. West Disinfecting Co.
8738—Terry vs. Sherman.
8023—Townsend vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
8005—Wolf vs. Am. Br. Co.
8624—Schleissner vs. Bernstein.
8630—Roy vs. City of New York.
8692—Kaston vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Terms—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

1017—Friend vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
602—Green vs. same.
7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5082—Russell vs. Nat. Exhibition Co.
4039—Geary vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. same.
7091—City of New York, &c., vs. Ward.
7100—Same vs. Tucker.
7140—Same vs. Gardner.
7238—Same vs. Taplitz.
7485—Same vs. Boston Consol. Mining.
4671—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
6184¼—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
1162—Haak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1359—Roche vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
920—Marrone vs. Fitzpatrick.
873—Granger vs. Second National Bank.
1369½—Onstrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Landers vs. same.
1372—Fischer vs. Jackson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806¼.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., XI., and XII., for trial.

668—Ettlinger vs. Well.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald
4592—Brauer vs. City of New York.
4592—Brauer vs. same.
1455—Pfeiffer vs. same.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1682—Calvey vs. Stevenson
1721—Gillan vs. Bedell.
8336—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1388—Brown vs. Cohn.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
5870—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1327—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1647—Berstein vs. City of New York.
1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Houlihan. John Metzger. Walburga Haug.
Maria L. Barton. Elizabeth M. Fons. Andrew S. Bennett.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1813—Caroline E. Crossman-Riley. 1853—John Mahoney.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2279—Gevertz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1990—Molloy vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1629—White vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1455—Newcombe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
4801½—Henriques vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1317—Moses vs. same.
1616—Stein vs. Hurewitz
1620—McGonegal vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
1064—Young vs. Fleischman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1220—Owens vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1931—Cuccio vs. Kessler.
1421—Samilson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2493—Greenberg vs. same
1723—Gregg vs. Smith.
1417—Lindenbaum vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1811—Gerson vs. Met. St. Ry.
2109—Faust vs. Faust.
2111—Hart vs. Hart.
2112—Shudtz vs. Shudtz.
2113—Beattie vs. Beattie.
2114—La Place vs. La Place.
2115—Kirchner vs. Kirchner.
2116—Heiser vs. Heiser.
2117—Fairfield vs. Fairfield.
2118—Darrin vs. Darrin.
2119—Van Orwick vs. Van Orwick.
2120—Belzner vs. Belzner.
2121—Nathan vs. Nathan.
2122—Johnston vs. Johnston.
2123—Graff vs. Graff.
2124—Eberlein vs. Eberlein.
2125—Bragg vs. Bragg.
2126—Clark vs. Clark.
2127—Waligunski vs. Waligunski.
2128—Winters vs. Winters.
2129—Van Loan vs. Van Loan.
2130—Hochman vs. Hochman.
2131—Champfort vs. Champfort.
2132—Colombani vs. Colombani.
2133—Baruch vs. Baruch.
2134—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal.
2135—Thorpe vs. Thorpe.
2136—Clarke vs. Clarke.
2137—Gilbert vs. Gilbert.
2138—Saunders vs. Saunders.
2139—Passcoe vs. Passcoe.
1955—Hunt vs. Hunt.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1,535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—George Borrho.
2—Louis Pique.
3—Ignace Lewis.
4—George Thomas.
5—Abraham Schonfeld.
6—Alexander Walter.
7—Samuel Cohen.
8—John Mitthauer.
9—Samuel Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Lord, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Louis Cohen.
2—William Williamson.
3—Michael Freund. Patrick Kane.
4—Samuel Zaconick.
5—Fred'k D. Johnson.
6—Fedele Reina.
7—Richard Stefano.
8—Thomas Finnegan.
9—John F. Smith.
10—William Leonard.
11—Chas. J. McGurley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—John Bradley.
2—Rocco Mingalone.
3—Nicolo Ferrone.
4—William Coyne. To fix a day for trial.
5—Bruno B. Spiess.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Samuel N. Hoyt vs. Jacob B. Weinberg et al.—John Powers.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Metaphysical Publishing Company—Albert Ritchie.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Albert Lewis vs. Theodore S. Meyer et al.—Charles Wolff. Lippman Tannenbaum vs. Saul Prager—Howard E. Pretzfeld.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J. — Rothschild vs. Samberg—Moses Esberg. Munsell vs. Hogel—Edward B. Ecclesine.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Stier vs. Rau—S. M. Banner. In re Metropolitan Publishing Company—Francis B. Harrison. Livingston vs. Flitner—Oswald N. Jacoby. Wahlig vs. Wahlig—Joseph C. Levi.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Sartorius vs. Gottlieb—Ephraim A. Jacob. Culligan vs. Martin—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—Fordham Stone Renovating Company vs. Hart—Ralph G. Merrill.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5412—Shauske vs. Met. St. R. R.
2942—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.
5454—Schwartzman vs. B. H. R. R.
5469—Hermans vs. same
5161—Ryan vs. Met. St. R. R.
3333—Conway vs. Manhattan R. R.
4312—Gustafson vs. Young.
9799—Loebel vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
3735—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
4573—Foley vs. Brooklyn Gas Light Co.
8197—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.
3626—Dalton vs. Martin.
3210—Haldenwang vs. B. H. R. R.
3630—Hudoff vs. same.
5476—Powers vs. same.
5477—Tully vs. same.
5478, 5520—Dessner vs. same.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5543.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1493—Curcio vs. Curcio.
1622—Burt Co. vs. Osborne.
1823—Krakower vs. Mandel.
1832—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1837—Metzinger vs. Keenan.
1891—Joyce vs. McKenna.
646—Smyth vs. McKenna.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.
1219—Carroll vs. same.
1495—Franklin vs. same

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day on the call:

1177—Brown vs. Weir.
1233—Romer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1560—Rosenblum vs. same.
1322—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1738—McLoughlin vs. Lewis.
1835—Garaventa vs. Kaimen.
1191—Papio vs. Flora.
1816—Appel vs. Appel.
1818—People ex rel. Field vs. Peltner.
1542—Noll vs. Reich.
422—Cohen vs. Cohen.
1779—Egan vs. Corbett.
17—Fisher vs. Riglander.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Burnside.
Same vs. Grabosky.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Hille.
Same vs. Kelly.
Same vs. Payne.
Same vs. Herman.
Same vs. Mannix.
Same vs. Curley.
Same vs. Wettlaufer.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Ready calendar Dec. 10.

72—Venuta vs. N. Y., West. & Conn. Traction Co.
75—Wellsteed vs. T., W. P. & M. Ry. Co.
79—Hinshelwood vs. Cockroft.
81—Bristol vs. Valentine.
83—Koppel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Citizens' State Bank vs. Cowles.
86—Farrell vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
87—Herbert Land Co. vs. Murray.
90—Walker vs. Caswell.
93—Knight vs. Collins.
94—Egner vs. New Netherland Realty Co.
96—Hirshkind vs. Sheehan
97—Reynolds vs. Emerick and another.
99—Fulton vs. Setzer.
100—McIver vs. A. Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

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113—Clark vs. Miller.
114—Storms vs. Village of Dobbs Ferry.
117—Cothran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
119—Roberts vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
120—Reynolds vs. Backus, as adm., &c.
122—Dowling vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
123—Sinsheimer vs. Schmid.
124—Stern vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
125—Mackrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
126—Baker vs. Eckert.
127—Reedel vs. Krug.
128—Peters vs. Slattery.
129—The Citizen's Nat. Bank of Yonkers vs. Heylman and another.
130—Landegon vs. Haas.
131—Mansfield's vs. same.
133—See vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1575—Corrigan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. & R. R. Co.
1378—Schultz vs. Union Railway Co.
1229—Dunn vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. Co.
1219—Carroll vs. same.
1495—Franklin vs. same

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63—Morrell, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1319—Davids vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIMSON & KIRKALDY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment against the Simson & Kirkaldy Company, manufacturers of worsteds at Woonsocket, R. I., for $1,965 in favor of the American Woolen Company for merchandise, and it was served on a commission merchant here.

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PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS F. MERRITT.—Thomas F. Merritt, an electrician, of 49 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,368, to thirty-three creditors, and no assets. He has had twenty years' experience in this line, and began business for himself in December, 1901, but gave it up last month.

ISAAC JACOBS.—Schedules in bankruptcy were filed yesterday by Isaac Jacobs of Baumann & Jacobs, manufacturers of clothing at 25 East Fourth Street, which show individual liabilities $34,025, all for borrowed money, and no assets. Among his creditors are the estate of Henry Harris, $24,000; Louis Baumann, $5,000; Agnes Kremer, $2,500, and Louis Tobias, $2,000. He is unable to give the firm's liabilities, as he did not have charge of the books. The firm's assets are $4,550, consisting of stock $2,500, fixtures $2,000, cash in bank $50.

ZION & LATZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Zion & Latz, composed of Jacob Zion and Mack Latz, manufacturers of children's clothing at 691 Broadway, by Charles H. Broas for the following creditors: Fleitman & Co., $1,165; Henry W. T. Mail & Co., $137, and Louis Siegbert & Brother, $33. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred accounts to the State Bank as a creditor, and money to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank as a creditor, and have transferred individual assets to individual creditors. At a meeting of creditors on Oct. 1 it was stated that the liabilities were $34,000 and assets $25,000. Since then the firm has been trying to compromise at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, but has not been able to get a settlement.

KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Koster, Bial & Co., corporation, which several years ago had the music hall on Thirty-fourth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, by Louis H. Rowe for the following creditors: George W. Buskirk, $228 for merchandise; W. H. Sanders, $160 for merchandise, and Emily Hall, $147 damages for injury to property. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and has admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt on that ground. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $10,000, on the application of Mr. Rowe, and an order was issued restraining the corporation and its creditors from in any way interfering with or disposing of the property of the corporation except as hereinafter ordered by the court. The proceedings were taken on account of an application in the Supreme Court, which was on the calendar yesterday, for the appointment of a receiver in sequestration proceedings brought by George W. White, who obtained two judgments against the corporation in February and April last aggregating $4,996. In the petition for the receiver in bankruptcy it was stated that the valuable assets of the company are its goodwill and right in the names of Koster & Bial and Koster, Bial & Co., which names have acquired during many years past wide fame and reputation in the theatrical business, public entertainments, &c. It is believed that Koster, Bial & Co. is about to sell the right to use such names and put this property beyond the reach of creditors. It is also believed that the corporation has some money in bank. There are also various sums of money owing to it, but it is believed that the assets do not exceed $10,000. The corporation was incorporated on Aug. 25, 1883, with a capital stock of $140,000, and in the past few years has been the subject of considerable litigation. In August last about twenty judgments, aggregating $4,700, were satisfied on the records.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AISSENBERG, Charles, and Victor Rosenzweig—People of the State of New York	$500
ARNSTEIN, Jennie, and John J. McGurk —F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	500
BECKER, Aaron—Shaul Dubnile	49
BOUGHTON, Henry L.—Boughton, contractor—A. B. White and another	457
CONIGLIO, Rosalia—J. Simpson	31
COE, William H.—W. Fisk	243
CAMPBELL, Douglas—E. F. Taylor	154
COHEN, Louis—B. Goldstein	155
DELANEY, William, and Patrick Leslie—People of the State of New York	300
DIEHLMAN, Charles, and Charles Soenges—Tindall and Godley Company	102
DULANY, Mary Ida and Harry S. Shepard —A. Horstfield, costs	108
ENGELSON, Max—A. J. Bimberg	94
FERRARO, Anthony, and Angelo L. Musso—People of the State of New York	300
FLEMING, James—Acker, Merrall & Condit	63
FLES, Moses—H. S. Kohn	77
FRANK, Samuel—A. Loewenberger	1,703
GIRARD, Edward—A. Barr and another	62
GARFINKLE, Simon and Charles—K. Mandell and another	612
GOTTLIEB, Jacob—Mercantile and Traders' Bank	533
GORDON, Douglas—H. F. Taylor	259
HAUTE, Oscar—E. E. Joyce	122
JAEGER, Margaret, and Mary Walla—People of the State of New York	300
KENNEL, Peter M.—L. C. Tiffany and another	1,913
KENNETH, George, and John Birkett—Buckingham-Routh Company	33
KING, David W.—M. Libalre, costs	116
LIGETY, Aaron—J. P. Bennett	108
LEVY, Samuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	78
McGARVEY, John C.—J. Williams, trustees	32
McGOWAN, John—J. Hamburger	30
MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited—J. Mackey, costs	75
MAYER, Max C.—H. S. Strauss and another, costs	39
MOSES, Raphael—W. H. Gebhard	186
O'CONNOR, John, and William H. Walker —People of the State of New York	500
PIERCE, Henry C.—F. G. Hall, Jr	792
RHOADES, Philip F.—M. Schweers, executrix	1,116
REAY, Benjamin C.—S. W. Johnson, President	51
RIED, Marvin T., property of the Reed Clars and Paint Company—American Florist Company	28
SPIEGEL, Morris—D. A. Van Horn and another	208
STEELE, George W.—E. A. Griffin	227
STARK, Edward and Henrietta—S. Frauenberg	1,506
SCHULTZ, Louis—G. W. Kelley	77
SAENGER, Charles, and Charles Diehlman—Crandall & Godley Company	192
SCHEFFER, Albert—G. Daiker	142
SPEAR, Luther W.—J. F. Egan	262
SUTHERLAND, Preston H.—Frank V. Sauss & Co	33
SIRE, Leander S.—T. S. Boyd	514
STEWART, Bessie—Vogue Company	173
SMITH, Ida A.—A. B. Woodward	621
THE RIDGE CLUB—H. F. Russell	177
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—R. Taggart	697
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. A. Pearsall and another	387
THE GEORGE F. BALMER CONTRACTING Company—C. Rodiger and another	684
THE JOHNSON IRON WORKS—London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited	104
THE FAWCETT VENTILATED FIREproof Building Company, Limited—F. J. Oppenauer	1,169
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—J. M. Leys and another, executors	107,697
VOGEL, Leo—E. Sanders	67
WALDRON, Edward, and Paul Weinlein —People of the State of New York	300
WILKINSON, Elmer E.—G. B. Grenny	420
WOOD, Caleb J.—General Synod of the Roman Catholic Church in America	232
WEINGARTEN, Louis—J. Leo Honigman and another	255
WIDDER, George—M. Malbin and another	320
ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A.—M. Koch, administratrix	7,654
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—R. I. Brown	11,279
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—H. H. Jackson and another	1,857

Westchester County Court Calendar.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 9	243,331
To date this year	175,885,633
Corresponding date last year	255,004,513

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 9	$1,639,500
To date this year	$844,070,850
Corresponding date last year	$953,811,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Den. & Rio Grande.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	P., Ft. W. & C.	1½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. F. & I.	⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Col. Southern	⅝	Rutland pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1⅝	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Pump pf.	5
Am. H. & L. pf.	2½	Long Island	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	2	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Westinghouse	2
Consol. Gas	⅞		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1	Hous. & Tex. Cent. gen. 4s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Sp. & Cal. 4s	1	Nat. R. R. of M. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

D. & R. G. imp. 5s	1½	Rdg.-J. C. coll. 4s	1½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	2½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Serious consideration of yesterday's stock market is not necessary. Trading dwindled to even smaller proportions than lately have appeared, while such dealings as there were came about largely as the result of operations by professionals in whose control the market at present is. Only five stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each, and in these it is not improbable that many "washed" transactions appeared to swell the total.

The market, in short, was but a duplicate of that of the day previous in that it is waiting for developments, chiefly in respect to money. It is manifest that at the present level of prices there is no pressure to sell—that is by real holders. On the other hand, so long as the present money uncertainty exists it is clear that speculative ventures are, at best, hazardous, though not so to him who is not dependent upon the banks for his money; who is, that is to say, able to buy and pay for stocks outright. It is such fortunate people who are now the largest real interests in the market, whose transactions are bona fide and not matched.

Apropos of the money market it is worthy of note that transfers of currency from this centre to San Francisco and the interior continue; that the drain upon the local banks by the Sub-Treasury persists; that there is likelihood of more gold going to South America; and that legitimate business interests are now paying 6 per cent. and even more for their time funds. Clearly, the present money stringency is not due to Wall Street's demands.

If the legislators at Washington shall see and appreciate these facts—and important business interests in every section of the country are praying that they may—bankers in Wall Street say that it ought not to be long before helpful financial legislation to remedy the situation is devised and passed.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

There were a number of favorable developments yesterday, stock market and otherwise, but the Street was apparently in no mood to pay more than passing heed to them.

One of these was the declaration of an extra dividend of 4 per cent. in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company stock, and another the extra 5 per cent. dividend on Mergenthaler stock in addition to the regular quarterly 2½ per cent.

Still another—and much more consequential in its general effect—was the announcement of another big grain export business during the day, 85 loads of wheat and 10 loads of corn being engaged for shipment.

A fourth was the evidence of a generally expanding merchandise export business, as furnished by the Government's weekly figures on exports of merchandise. These showed total merchandise shipments of $13,336,000 as compared with $11,559,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

Total dealings in yesterday's market, falling as they did below 250,000 shares, marked the dullest day seen on the Exchange in some months. Indeed, after the first hour it is not an exaggeration to say that there was no market worthy the name, the total transactions from 11 until 3 o'clock amounting to only a few thousand shares more than the dealings in the single hour from 10 to 11 o'clock, when about 105,000 shares changed hands. So dull was business in these later hours that the tape several times failed to record a single transaction for two or three minutes at a time.

The actual dullness can best be understood when it is stated that but five stocks—Copper, Sugar, St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Denver and Rio Grande—were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each, the five furnishing practically one-half of all the market transactions.

As a result of this continued dullness many brokers left the floor early in the day, while commission houses were almost wholly bare of customers.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

In respect to the continued purchases of Amalgamated Copper, the Street again yesterday heard several interesting and suggestive stories, not one of which, however, could be confirmed—indeed, all of which met with prompt denial.

One of these was that the Calumet & Hecla and Amalgamated people had finally got together and that the former company had agreed to sell all its output through the United Metals Selling Company, which is the agent for the Amalgamated people. This is denied.

It is learned, however, on the highest authority, that the Calumet & Hecla interests are now willing to sell their property—and at a lower price than that demanded a year ago—and that negotiations looking to its transfer have been going on for some time. Amalgamated interests being concerned in the matter. Whether or not these negotiations will come to anything remains to be seen, but that they have been entered into is a fact—and this though technical denials of such negotiations from time to time appear.

This may serve to explain recent buying of the Amalgamated stock.

UNITED STATES REALTY.

At a meeting of the Directors of the United States Realty and Construction Company, held yesterday, action was taken on the first quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, when a quarterly rate of 1½ per cent. was declared. The action had been expected and had no influence on the stock, which as a 6 per cent. preferred issue is in the Street regarded as selling ridiculously low.

It is understood that reports submitted at the meeting showed the company to be in excellent shape financially and otherwise, and to be doing a larger business even than had been anticipated.

THE BUYING OF SUGAR.

Houses with Washington connections were the largest buyers of Sugar Trust stock, which was easily the strongest active issue on the list. According to the purchasers, the movement had nothing to do with the 10-point advance in the price of refined sugar, but developed because of the growing closer relations between the beet and cane sugar men.

Private Washington advices were that there seems to be an improving chance for the passage of a Cuban reciprocity measure.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The activity and strength in the Denver and Rio Grande and the Colorado Southern shares were ascribed to operations by the Hawley interests, and in the Street were said to foreshadow an amicable settlement of the Colorado Fuel control dispute.

Brokers on the floor said that yesterday's selling of St. Paul seemed to them to be by certain operators as a hedge against their long commitments elsewhere. By virtue of its high price and the heavy carrying charge for it, the stock is at present the favorite short sale on the list.

The local railway shares were somewhat heavier than on the day previous, and the talk was that the young Rockefeller and Gould interests were selling. In the room, as a matter of fact, it was said that it looked yesterday as if these interests were again accumulating Manhattan.

LESS DIVIDENDS GO ABROAD.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday on the authority of several leading foreign bankers that the volume of dividend remittances this year to foreign holders of American stocks will be fully a third less than it was five years ago. Causes for this falling off are suggestive and varied. The chief influence this year has been the enormous shipments to this country of stocks held abroad. This has been going on ever since the upward price movement for American shares began in 1896, profit-taking sales this year having been specially large. Hundreds of thousands of shares have been returned within the last few months.

LARGE WIRE BUSINESS.

Apropos of the business of the American Steel and Wire Company, a part of the United States Steel Corporation, one of the Wall Street news bulletins announced authoritatively yesterday that the company has average daily sales of about 5,000 tons, or at the rate of more than 1,500,000 tons a year. The business of the company has gradually increased since Jan. 1, 1900, and has been particularly active in the last three or four months. Since Sept. 1 the company has booked more orders than for any other similar period in its history. A representative of the company is quoted as saying that it now controls about 70 per cent. of the annual output of wire and wire goods.

He intimates that the company's plants are all in active operation, and that while competition exists, it still is kept busy because of the large demand. The rapid increase in the population of the country is opening new outlets for the company's manufactures. Exports of wire goods are large, and, if home consumption were not so big, the export trade could be considerably extended.

Central Realty Extra Dividend.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Directors of the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent. This is an increase of 4 per cent. over the previous dividend. The dividend is payable on Jan. 2, and books will close Dec. 22.

STEEL TRUST INSPECTION.

The members of the committee which is to inspect the properties of the United States Steel Corporation left last night for the West. The committee is composed of Chairman E. H. Gary, Vice President Gailey, H. H. Rogers, Norman B. Ream, George W. Perkins, and one or two others. The committee will visit Pittsburg and the works at McKeesport, Wheeling, Youngstown, and Cleveland. The properties at Chicago and in the Northwest will be investigated only by E. H. Gary and George W. Perkins, the rest of the committee returning from Pittsburg. The inspection is made for the purpose of finally determining the improvements to be made at each place.

E. H. Gary, speaking of the business of the company, said yesterday that it was continuing at the high-water mark. The orders of the company exceed by 25,000 tons a day the amount it ships, and there are now on its books 5,280,000 tons of unfilled orders.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to reports from Mexico City, American capitalists interested in large smelters there continue buying silver mines in Mexico, notwithstanding the low price of the metal.

Capital stock of the Oriental National Bank of Brooklyn increased from $300,000 to $600,000.

Statement that a proposition is being considered by the business men of Louisville, Ky., for the organization of a Stock Exchange there.

According to Joplin (Mo.) dispatches zinc shipments last week were the smallest of the year.

Reports from the West that within a short time a syndicate will secure control of 95 per cent. of the soft coal mines in Indiana and incorporate a company with a capital of $25,000,000.

Lima (Ohio) dispatches stating that a receiver has been appointed for the Union Oil, Gas and Refining Company, a new property, capital $3,500,000.

Listing on the Boston Stock Exchange of 285,000 shares of the capital stock of the Copper Range Consolidated Company and $3,858,000 3½ per cent. refunding bonds of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 5 per cent. by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, as well as the regular quarterly payment of 2½ per cent.

Increase of $6,037,904 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $1,766,970 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Reports from Memphis, Tenn., that a New York syndicate has purchased the Prairie Creek coal mines at Huntington, Ark.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 4 per cent. by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as well as the regular semi-annual payment of 6 per cent.

Chicago dispatches stating that the National Cereal Milling Company has completed its plans for organization, and will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Declaration of the first dividend on its preferred stock by the United States Realty and Construction Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission in some cases.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $235,665,572; balances, $9,096,718; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $128,980.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very quiet. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅜@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—16 2-32 discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times in its City article to-day says the demand for money slightly increased yesterday, and the Bank of England did a fair business in renewals of advances. Discount rates were firm at Monday's level. Settlements occupied the entire attention of the Stock Exchange and there was hardly any fresh business. The tone was firm in most departments. Home rails showed an advance on balance. American rails were firmer, and prices closed at a moderate advance, despite considerable calling in of loans by German and other capitalists.

Foreigners had a very firm tone, especially South American bonds. South Africans were very steady. Silver was quietly steady at 22d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Money was in good demand to-day, but was not abundant. Discounts were quietly firm.

There was a rather more cheerful tone on the Stock Exchange, but business was inactive. Consols improved. Americans reflected the recovery in New York, although there was an absence of inquiry, and the market closed with a general advance owing to purchases for New York account. Rio Tintos were a shade lower. Copper was firmer at 51⅝ on general buying orders. There was a good trade, but the market closed flat at 51.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 5-16; consols for account, 92 9-16; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84⅝; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 132; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅜; Chicago Great Western, 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178¼; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 40½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville and Nashville, 130¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 73⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 29¾; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 10⅞; Reading, 30⅝; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 32¾; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64¼; Union Pacific, 105⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 43½.

Bar silver quiet at 22d per ounce.

Money, 3 to 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.50; Lisbon, 23.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Internationals advanced, with the exception of rentes, which were inactive. Brazilians commenced dull, but later were in great request. Internationals closed firm. Rio Tintos rose on New York advices. Kafirs were firm.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Home funds were dull, iron shares were firm, and Canadian Pacifics improved.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 11,220,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 100,000 marks, other securities decreased 42,040,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 22,220,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Time money is difficult to obtain even as high as 7 and 7½ per cent., but the nominal quotation ranges from 6 to 6½ per cent. Call loans, which were shaded early in the day to 4 per cent., were mostly quoted later on at from 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange remains at previously quoted rates; Clearing House rates, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3 cents discount. Clearing House exchanges, $21,770,123; balances, $1,160,343. Trading in the local market was to-day once more confined largely to the copper issues, and was again attended with a significant degree of strength. The demand for Amalgamated, which was notably active, and which came clearly from inside sources, put that stock up nearly 2 points to 58⅞. The only soft spot in the list was Old Dominion, which broke to 15¼ on news from the property that a serious cave-in had occurred, which would necessitate a temporary suspension of work. The most significant feature was a life of 19 points in Calumet, to 445, although the most of the trading in the stock was done at 435 and 440. It closed at the latter figure. The transactions, as usual, were on a limited scale, but the feeling is very confident that matters are shaping up for an early settlement, and all the denials that are coming from official sources fail to convince the Street to the contrary. The general market was an extremely active demand for Sugar, which lifted that stock sharply to 122⅞. Secretary Lord of the board made official announcement to-day of the listing of $3,853,000 of Boston and Albany Railroad Company's 3½ per cent. fifty-year refunding bonds. Announcement is also made of the transfer of the 285,000 shares of the Copper Range Consolidated Company from the unlisted department to the regular list.

Complete transactions in the stock market were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	Atchison	85⅝	82½	82½
15	Atchison pf.	98⅞	98½	98½
15	B., C. & M., Class 4	196¼	196¼	196¼
25	Boston Elevated	153	152½	152½
2	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
40	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
530	Massachusetts Electric.	35¾	35½	35¾
305	Rutland pf.	68	67½	68
450	Union Pacific	89¾	89½	89½
70	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92	92¼

TELEPHONES.

374	American	160¾	160	160
75	Cumberland	126	126	126
500	Mexican			2
5	Western England	137	137	137
4	Western	25	25	25
40	Western pf.	98½	98½	98½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	20	20	20
85	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	79	79	79
10	Am. Pneumatic Service.	6	6	6
5,072	American Sugar	122⅜	121	121½
44	American Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½
1,140	Dominion Iron & Steel.	57	55	56¾
50	Georgia Electric	40	40	40
521	Massachusetts Gas	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
11	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84½	85
5	Mergenthaler	190	187½	190
5	Reece Buttonhole	10	10	16
20	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
30	Swift Packing & Prov.	126	124½	124½
110	United Fruit	109	108	108
2	United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
299	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30½	30½
100	U. S. Leather pf.	89½	89¼	89½
22	United States Steel	35½	35½	35½
223	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅝	83½	83⅝

MINING.

35	Adventure	14	14	14
25	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
1,618	Amalgamated	58⅞	57½	57½
175	Arcadian	4	4	4
155	Atlantic	7	7	7
200	Bingham	27	27	27
500	Bonanza	60	60	60
33	Calumet & Hecla	445	430	440
120	Centennial	17	16½	16½
20	Central Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,363	Copper Range	57⅝	56⅜	57¼
300	Con. Mercur	1⅞	1 27-32	1 27-32
25	Daly West	39	39	39
50	Dominion Coal pf.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
22	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
60	Guanajuato	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mass.	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
40	Michigan	1½	1¼	1¼
35	Mohawk	39	39	39
410	Montreal & Boston	3¼	3	3 1-16
900	Old Colony	1	1	1
250	Old Dominion	14¼	14¼	14¼
2,200	Osceola	52	50¼	52
100	Phoenix	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7	Quincy	105	105	105
15	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
450	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
100	Trinity	8¾	8¾	8¾
751	United States	22	21⅝	21⅝
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
810	Utah	23⅝	23	23⅝
1,570	Winona	4 1-16	3⅞	4
30	Wolverine	59	58½	59

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The market to-day was as it has been for several weeks—dull and featureless. A few shares displayed a little firmness, but others closed with losses. Western National Bank stock was off 10 points, and Huntingdon and Broad Top common 2½. Changes elsewhere were fractional. Total sales, 7,087 shares and $100,557 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Cambria Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾
210	Cambria Steel	27	27	27
10	Colorado Southern	29½	29½	29½
200	Con. Lake Superior	21½	21½	21½
185	Con. Lake Superior pf.	69½	69¼	69¼
60	Con. Trac. of N. J.	68	67½	67½
50	De Long Hook & Eye	10¼	10¼	10¼
152	Hunt. & Broad Top	29	28	28
69	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24	24	24
237	Lehigh Valley R. R.	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
6	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
29	Minehill R. R.	65	65	65
10	Penn. R. R.	78⅝	78⅛	78⅜
4	Philadelphia Bourse	6	6	6
280	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97½
869	Philadelphia Electric	8½	8⅜	8 7-16
125	Philadelphia Company	47	46¾	46¾
110	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
3,620	Reading	29 13-16	29⅝	29¾
52	United Gas Imp. Co.	110⅝	110½	110⅝
25	United Power	50	50	50
160	Union Traction	47	46⅞	46⅞
420	United States Steel	35¾	35½	35½
100	United States Steel pf.	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
4	West Jersey & Sea. R.R.	70	70	70
11	Western Nat. Bank	92	90	90

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9.—Additional strength manifested in Atlantic Coast Line rights and the better tone and higher prices of United Railways incomes were the only incidents of interest in to-day's trading. The market was quiet, but more cheerful in feeling. The outlook for the money market seems to be growing more hopeful. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,162 shares of stock and $23,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Seaboard Ry. com.	25¾	25½	25¾
200	Atlantic C. L. com.	146⅜	142¾	142½
25	Atlantic Coast Line rts.	4½	4½	4½
50	Atlantic Coast Line pf.	115	115	115
104	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
562	United Rys. & El. com.	13	13	13
100	Nash. Ry. common	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	66½	66⅜	66⅝
10,000	United El. Lt. & P. 4½s	84	84	84
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	112½	112½	112½
5,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s, new	89	89	89
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	114½	114½	114½
2,000	Con. Gas 5s	114	114	114

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—New York exchange was quoted at 10@20c premium to-day; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were stagnant, with only an occasional trade here and there. The following memberships were posted for transfer on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day: Ira Couch, to M. F. Aldrich of Chicago, and Oscar Rosenthal, to S. M. Bushnell of Chicago. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	American Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	American Can pf.	44	44	44
10	Chicago City Ry. ex div.	210	210	210
113	Diamond Match	138	138	138
350	Lake Street Elevated	9¼	9	9¼
65	National Biscuit	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
250	National Biscuit pf.	102¼	102	102
250	Swift & Co.	125	124	124
27	United Box Board	9¼	9¼	9¼
58	United Box Board pf.	52¼	52¼	52⅜

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.03
Andes	.06	.04
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.99	.96
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.90	1.60
Challenge Consolidated	.18	.17
Chollar	.14	.13
Confidence	.77	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.20
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.18	.15
Hale & Norcross	.29	.24
Julia	.04	.04
Justice		.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.07
Mexican	.64	.56
Occidental Consolidated	.17	.18
Ophir	1.40	1.30
Overman	.40	.31
Potosi	.20	.19
Savage	.14	.13
Sag Belcher	.08	.05
Sierra Nevada	.43	.32
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.06	.07
Union Consolidated	.43	.32
Utah Consolidated	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.21	.19
Silver bars	47⅞	47⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7½	8¼	8¾
Alamo	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
American Cons	1	2	1	2
Anaconda	16¾	17¾	16	18
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C. K. & N.	11	11¾	10½	11
C. C. Cons	5	6	5	6
Coriolanus	3	3¾	3¼	3⅝
C. C. & M.	2	2¾	2	2¾
Dante	2	3	2½	3
Doctor Jackpot	9	9¾	8½	9¼
Elkton	30½	31	31	32
El Paso	61¼	64	64	65
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8	10	9	9½
Gold Dollar Cons	4¼	4¾	4½	4¾
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59¼	60
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	4	3½	3¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Gould	3¼	4	3	4
Gold Exploration	2	3	2	3
Isabella	32	33	32½	33
Jackpot	9	11	9	11
Keystone	2½	3	2¾	3
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Little Puck	3	3¾	3	3¼
Little Bessie	4⅛	4½	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	4	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	5	8	5	6
New Haven	2½	3⅜	2¼	2⅜
Pharmacist	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	4¾
Pointer	1¼	1¾	1	2
Portland	183	185	185	188½
Rose Maud	1½	2½	2½	3⅛
Rose Nicol	1½	3¼	1½	3
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1¾	2
Vindicator	100	104	100	104
Work	5	7½	5	7

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$206,239,451
Gold	117,733,789
Silver	6,723,500
United States notes	2,891,714
Treasury notes of 1890	118,905
National bank notes	13,364,080
Total receipts this day	1,610,437
Total receipts this month	14,699,606
Total receipts this year	256,181,755
Total expenditures this day	1,470,000
Total expenditures this month	13,110,000
Total expenditures this year	240,476,227
Deposits in National banks	149,080,911
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	710,987
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	596,151
Customs	819,635
Miscellaneous	194,640

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$380,014,569
Silver dollars	468,036,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,786,199
Silver bullion of 1890	23,047,801
Total	$872,884,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$380,014,569
Silver certificates outstanding	468,036,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,834,000
Total	$872,884,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$81,212,039
Gold certificates	36,521,750
Silver coin and bullion	2,432,106
Silver certificates	4,291,394
United States notes	2,891,714
Other assets	20,370,255
Total in Treasury	$147,719,258
Deposits in National banks	149,089,911
Total	$296,809,170
Current liabilities	89,559,718
Available cash balance	$206,239,451

Dominion Securities Reorganization.

It is stated authoritatively that the plan for the reorganization of the Dominion Securities Company, which collapsed during the Webb-Mayer crash last Spring, are advancing rapidly and that it will be ready for publication within a few days. A committee to investigate the property only recently returned from Nova Scotia, and its recommendations will be the basis of the reorganization plan.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the principal feature was the activity and well-maintained strength of Northern Securities. The fact that this stock has assumed a place which makes it the most prominent stock of the day has aroused considerable interest, especially as the course of the stock is not entirely in keeping with present market conditions. The strength which the stock has shown is viewed with much satisfaction as likely to help the general market, and more specifically because it is considered that the recent buying of Northern Securities is due to a belief on the part of those most intimately connected with the company that the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit brought by the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company will be decided in favor of the company. Elsewhere in yesterday's market there was not much activity, although prices in most instances were maintained at about the closing figures of the previous day. The copper group supplied several active issues, but few of them showed any substantial variation in price.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold from 109½ to 110½ and closed at the top price of the day. The trading in the stock amounted to about 18,000 shares and the buying was characterized as good. An early decision in the suit of the State of Washington against the company is expected and it seems to be expected that the result will be favorable to the Northern Securities Company. Naturally this would favorably influence the stock, although the suit which is being brought by the Attorney General against the company will in all probability not be brought to a final decision for more than a year to come.

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TRENTON POTTERIES common sold at 23. The new securities of the company are now practically ready for delivery and the work of conversion is going on as rapidly as possible. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock is to be paid to-day and the first semi-annual payment of 2 per cent. on the new debenture bonds will be made Jan. 10 next.

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AMERICAN BARREL AND PACKAGE opened three points below Monday's closing price and then sold down half a point more to 58. This represents a decline of five points from the highest price at which the stock has sold during the few days it has been traded in. This drop in price has resulted from the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

a 6s def. Brown Bros & Co certs		Mex Cent 1st inc	
15,000	11	12,000	24
American Bicycle 5s		M & St L 1st & ref 4s	
40,000	44	5,000	103
A, T & S F gen 4s		M, K & T ext 5s	
1,000	101¾	1,000	103
12,000	101¾	Mo Pac trust 5s	
10,000	101⅞	1,000	105½
500	101⅝	2,000	105½
4,000	101¾	Mob & Ohio new 6s	
Adjustment 4s		2,000	128
5,000	90½	Nat R R of Mex prior lien 4½s	
5,000	91	12,000	101¾
5,000	90¾	5,000	102
Stamped		1st con 4s	
1,000	90½	3,000	75
5,000	90½	N Y C & R H gen 3½s	
B & O prior lien 3½s		1,000	104
1,000	94¾	Ext 4s	
5,000	94½	3,000	100⅛
Gold 4s		Deb 5s, 1884	
500	101½	5,000	103
5,000	101	L S col 3½s	
P, L E & W V 4s		1,000	93
5,000	95	4,000	92½
S W Div 3½s		N.Y. C & St L 4s	
5,000	89	12,000	105
Canada So 2d		N Y Chas. R L. H & P pur money 4s	
2,000	108	2,000	111
Cent of Ga con 5s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
24,000	105	5,000	101½
1st inc 5s		1,000	101¾
1,000	75	1,000	102
24 inc 5s		Norf & W con 5s.	
17,000	30	5,000	100⅛
3d inc 5s		7,000	100
5,000	25	Nor Pac 4s	
C of N J gen 5s		18,000	103⅝
1,000	136½	6,000	103⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s		9,000	103⅜
5,000	101⅜	Nor Pac gen 3s	
5,000	101½	12,000	72½
C & O 6s, 1911		15,000	72½
5,000	113	Ore S L & U N con 4s	
Ches & Ohio con 5s		10,000	100½
2,000	117	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
C & O gen 4½s		4,000	115½
2,000	104¾	1,000 s20P	115½
5,000	104⅞	4% & participating	
1,000	104⅝	5,000	92½
Chi & Alt 3½s		47,000	92½
17,000	79½	3,000	92⅝
C, B & Q 4s jt bds		48,000	92½
8,000	93⅝	25,000	92⅝
10,000	95¼	3,000	92⅝
2,000	95⅜	111,000	92½
22,000	95⅜	10,000	92⅝
5,000	95⅜	2,000	92½
27,000	95⅝	Pac of Mo 1st	
10,000	95⅜	5,000	104½
28,000	95⅝	Penn conv 3½s	
C, M & St P, C & P West 5s		7,000	105⅞
5,000	119¼	4,000	106
C, R I & P R R 4s		Peo & E 1st 4s	
20,000	85¾	15,000	99¼
10,000	85⅝	1,000	99½
5,000	85½	Peo & E inc 4s	
22,000	85⅝	3,000	77¾
5,000	85⅜	2,000	78
1,000	85⅜	P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B	
7,000	85⅞	1,000	113
1,000	85⅞	Reading gen 4s	
4,000	85½	4,000	96¼
C, St L & N O 5s		10,000	96⅜
8,000	127	1,000	96½
C, C, C & St L, Spr & Col 4s		3,000	96⅝
2,000	102	Reading, J C coll 4s	
Col F & I gen 5s		3,000	92
15,000	102½	Rio G W 1st	
10,000	103	5,000	99
Col F & I conv 5s		St L, I M & S gen 5s	
8,000	94	2,000	114
2,000	94½	Unif & ref 4s	
2,000	95⅜	5,000	91⅞
3,000	95½	St L S W 1st 4s	
Col & So 1st 4s		9,000	95½
2,000	90½	St P & N P 6s	
Conso Tob 4s		3,000	128¼
5,000	63	Seaboard Air L ref 5s	
40,000	63¼	3,000	101½
2,000	63¾	Southern Pac 4s	
5,000	63⅛	500	91¼
23,000	63½	1,000	90½
43,000	63⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Den & R G con 4s		3,000	117
22,000	101	Third Av con 4s	
10,000	100⅞	10,000	90½
Improvement 5s		1,000	90⅝
5,000	106	1,000	90½
Erie 1st con 7s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
3,000	137½	8,000	78
Erie 1st con 4s		20,000	78¼
1,000	97⅝	2,000	78
Erie 1st gen 4s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	84¼	1,000	104⅜
1,000	84½	11,000	104⅞
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		Un Pac conv 4s	
51,000	91⅞	20,000	105½
G B & W deb cts, B		50,000	105⅜
10,000	24	1,000	105½
H & Tex Cent gen 4s		150,000	105¼
7,000	91½	15,000	105⅜
Iowa Cent ref 4s		10,000	105½
5,000	95	15,000	105⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s		10,000	105½
10,000	86½	19,000	105¼
Kan City So 3s		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	69¼	1,000	115
5,000	69½	Wabash deb, B	
L&c G L of St L 1st 5s		10,000	75⅞
1,000	108	15,000	75½
L E & W 1st 5s		10,000	75¼
5,000	120	10,000	75⅛
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 5s		West Shore 4s	
5,000	121	1,000	113½
Mct St Ry ref 4s		W & L E 1st con 4s	
2,000	96½	10,000	91
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
3,000	98¼	2,000	91¼
2,000	98		

Total sales.....$1,639,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage..	1,845	1,845	1,641
4th week Nov....	$212,388	$209,636	$175,413
From July 1.....	3,844,170	3,306,008	3,019,643
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage..	103	103	102
4th week Nov....	41,045	40,515	36,077
Month..	147,942	135,262	117,253
From July 1.....	735,232	683,665	599,532
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage..	4,284	4,265	4,241
Month Nov....	3,690,258	3,485,364	3,142,538
From July 1.....	18,218,761	17,221,904	15,188,094
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Month Nov.....	632,708	585,432	552,000
From July 1.....	2,904,251	2,607,222	2,541,976
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	977	977	950
1st week Dec....	100,000	98,381	90,976
From July 1.....	3,015,334	2,697,324	2,409,208
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for October—			
Gross earnings..	566,773	497,245	467,518
Ex. and taxes...	419,692	365,180	327,771
Net earnings....	147,081	132,065	139,747
Gross, 4 months..	2,115,386	1,879,417	1,655,001
Ex. and taxes...	1,652,202	1,463,653	1,234,001
Net, 4 months..	463,184	415,764	420,990

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for October—

	1902.	1901.	Increases.
Gross earnings...	242,790	198,692	44,098
Operating ex....	169,881	160,851	9,030
Net earnings....	72,910	37,841	35,069
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings...	922,524	713,960	208,564
Operating ex....	670,525	530,330	140,195
Net earnings.....	251,999	183,630	68,369

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for October—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings...	4,044,808	3,752,331	3,414,024
Operating ex....	2,686,597	2,454,147	2,296,765
Net earnings.....	1,358,301	1,298,184	1,118,129
Gross, 4 months..	14,528,503	13,736,540	12,046,156
Operating ex	10,601,331	9,468,244	8,929,879
Net, 4 months...	3,866,572	4,268,296	3,116,277

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	478,531	316,746	161,785
Ex., taxes, &c...	295,574	198,270	97,304
Net earnings.....	182,957	118,476	64,481
Interest...	13,001	15,619	17,382
Surplus	149,956	102,857	47,099

Independent Telephone Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Independent Union Telephone Company to-day voted to increase its capital stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000 for the purpose, it was stated, of connecting its Western New York properties with the Eastern and Southern New York properties. Samuel B. Rawson of Elyria, Ohio, was re-elected President.

Refined Sugar Again Advanced.

Prices for refined sugar were again advanced 10 points yesterday, which brings granulated up to 4.05 cents, with a strong probability, it was said yesterday, of the price crossing the five-cent mark. Raw sugar is now quoted at 4 cents as the lowest for 96 degree test.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock, A. M. on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

Re-regulating, regrading, reflagging and recurbing Edgecombe Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

Regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway; also,

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Audubon Avenue.

For full particulars see City Record.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., December 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of January, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on December 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened December 12, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Commissioner of Public Charities until 12 o'clock M. on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902,

for furnishing all the labor and material required for inclosing eight balconies and extending the roofs on male and female barracks, almshouse, Blackwell's Island. For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS or estimates for paving with asphalt between 18th and 21st Streets, East River, and with granite between Piers Old 20 and New 16, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, December 12, 1902. After particulars see CITY RECORD.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
49 Wall Street, New York City.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R.R.
First Mtge. (C. & M.) 5% Bonds, due 1949
Bonds, per mi, $12,500. Int. Chge per mi. $625
Gross engs per mi $7,168. Net engs per mi. $3,245

Utah Central 1st 4s, 1917,
Nor. & W. Imp. Ext. 6s, 1934,
DEALT IN.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST. BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia, 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET.
STEWART BUILDING.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, as provided in Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Section 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Albany, November 28, 1902.

Application having been made to this Board by the Union Railway Company of the City of New York, under Section 100 of the Railroad Law, for the approval of this Board of the use of the overhead electrical trolley system of motive power in the operation of a portion of the railroad of said company, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by this Board at Parlor D.R., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, December 10, 1902, at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

By the Board. E. C. McENTEE, Assistant Secretary, Board of Railroad Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, ESTATE OF SUSAN MILN, DEC'D.

$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st 4s, 1938.
$10,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. 1st 6s, 1927.
$23,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Mich. Cent. Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gtd. Regstd. Ctfs., 1998.
$10,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Lake Shore Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gtd. Regstd. Ctfs., 1998.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry Co. 1st 4½ Gold Guar. Bds., 1922.
$10,000 St. Paul & No. Pacific Ry. 6 p. c. Regstd. Ctfs., 1923.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$15,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1906.
$27,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
$10,000 United States 3 p. c. Regstd. Loan of 1908, due 1908-1918.
$12,000 Michigan Central R. R. 1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$9,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. fd. 4s, 1937.
$5,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of N. Y., 1st 5s, 1910.
50 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
84 shs. Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. common.
200 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Pfd.
318 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
87 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
30 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
11 shs. Union Insurance Co. of Phila.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
149 shs. Erie Gas Co. of Penn.
100 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Limited, of N. Y.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

10 shs. United States Leather Pref'd.
11 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
30 shs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
29 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
8 shs. Hocking Valley R. R. common.
$700 United States 4 p. c. Bonds, 1907.
38 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
18 shs. People's Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

$5,000 Minn. Eastern Ry. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1909.
$5,000 North Wisconsin Ry. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1930.
$10,000 Chic., St. Paul & Minn. Ry. 1st 6s, 1918.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

625 shs. Cranford Company.
208 shs. Seventh National Bank.
30 shs. National Bank of North America.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
60 shs. American Axe & Tool Co.
$20,000 Newburg, Dutchess & Conn. R. R. Income Regstd. Bds., 1977.
3 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pref'd.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
$29,000 N. Y. City District Water Supply Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co, Receipt).
$14,000 Upper N. Y. City 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co. Receipt).
$3,000 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Const. Bds. (Certf. of Dep.).
200 shs. National City Bank.
7 shs. New York Security & Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
10 shs. Jefferson Bank.
25 shs. Audit Co. Pref'd.
5 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
187 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 1st Pfd. $50 scrip.
$14 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 2d Pfd. scrip.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
73 shs. N. Y. Mtge. & Security Co.
100 shs. Denver & Southwestern R. R. common.
200 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.
10 shs. Seventh National Bank.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
283 shs. Chicago Transfer & Clearing Co.
$12,000 New York & Wilkesbarre Coal 1st 6s, 1932.
$10,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 2d 5s, 1914.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
3,060 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. common.
100 shs. Pacific Coast Co. 1st Pfd.
165 shs. National City Bank.
600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
52 shs. Central National Bank.
18 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
2,500 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
$8,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$10,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s, 1918.
304 shs. Industrial Federation of America.
1 sh. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
12 shs. National Bank of North America.
1 sh. Mutual Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
300 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
13 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manfg. Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Westinghouse Elec. & Manf. Co. common.
25 shs. Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. Pfd.
2¼ shs. Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. com.
2 shs. Washington Railway & Elec. Co. common.
$1,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 6% Bd., 1918.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Dividends.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1902.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY SIX PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The first quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company preferred stock, represented by St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company stock trust certificates, issued and outstanding, of record on December 13th, 1902, will be paid on January 2d, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend, the transfer books for the said preferred stock trust certificates will be closed at close of business on Dec. 18th, 1902, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1903.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4, 1902.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY TEN PER CENT. COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The first semi-annual dividend of $5.00 per share of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company common stock, represented by St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company stock trust certificates, issued and outstanding, of record on December 13th, 1902, will be paid on January 2d, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend, the transfer books for the said common stock trust certificates will be closed at close of business on Dec. 13th, 1902, and will be reopened at opening of business on January 3d, 1903.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

Detroit United Railway.
Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3d, 1902.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 3d, 1903. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 28 Nassau Street, New York. Transfer books will be closed from December 24th, at 3 P. M., until January 21st, 1903, at 10 A. M., covering the annual meeting to be held on January 20th.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

Tefft Weller Company,
326 to 328 Broadway,
New York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 20, 1902. Transfer Books will be closed from that date until the morning of Jan. 2d, 1903.

MORTON D. BOGUE, Secretary.
Dec. 10, 1902.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
Office of the Assistant Treasurer,
New York City, December 4, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid January 2, 1903, to the shareholders of this Company's stocks, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of December, 1902, and open at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of January, 1903. GEORGE T. BOGGS, Assistant Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—No. 14.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, December 9th, 1902.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared payable on January 2d, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 20th, 1902.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

United States Realty and Construction Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Company, held this day, the quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable January 1st, 1903, to holders of record on that day.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from December 22d, 1902, until January 1st, 1903.

Dated December 9th, 1902.

BYRON M. FELLOWS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, December 5th, 1902.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 2d, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, December 13th, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Corporation Liquidating Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 5.

The 5th semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable January 1st, 1903, to all stockholders of record December 24th. Transfer books will close December 24th, 1902, and reopen January 2d, 1903. JOSHUA T. BUTLER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

36 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,373,061

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICERS.

Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President; James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
JAMES N. JARVIE, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway, 234 Fifth Avenue,
100 West 125th Street,

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.
B. L. ALLEN, Manager Harlem Branch.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH	HON. E. V. LOEW	JOHN MAGEE
HARRY B. HOLLINS	HENRY F. DIMOCK	HENRY A. MORGAN
JACOB HAYS	CHARLES F. WATSON	HENRY C. BERLIN
CHARLES T. BARNEY	FREDERICK G. BOURNE	CHARLES W. GOULD
A. FOSTER HIGGINS	C. LAWRENCE PERKINS	FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE
ANDREW H. SANDS	CHARLES R. FLINT	HENRY W. DE FOREST
JAMES H. BRESLIN	AMZI L. BARBER	ALFRED B. MACLAY
I. TOWNSEND BURDEN	CHARLES T. COOK	HARRY W. McVICKAR

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,700,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:
John W. Hardenbergh, President. Robert S. Ross, Vice President.
George W. Young, Vice President. Oscar L. Gubelman, Sec. & Treas.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER E. AMMON,	GEORGE G. HAVEN,	ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JAMES G. MORGAN,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,	ROBERT M. JARVIS,	ROBERT S. ROSS,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	WILLIAM B. JENKINS,	EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF,	C. H. KELSEY,	EBEN B. THOMAS,
JOHN D. CARSCALLEN,	GUSTAV E. KISSEL,	MYLES TIERNEY,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	HENRY LEMBECK,	JAMES TIMPSON,
C. C. CUYLER,	JAMES A. MAC DONALD,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JACOB J. DETWILLER,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,	JOHN J. VOORHEES,
CHARLES D. DICKEY,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	GEORGE W. YOUNG.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH,		

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
16 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., ST. L. & C. consolidated six per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1902, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 225, 50, 623, 837, 1096, 532, and 797, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1903, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Dividends.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
New York, December 9, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-H

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. B'way & 35th St. Tel., 703-38. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
LAST 6 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."
Next M'day HEIDELBERG" All Star Cast. Seats Selling.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées To-day & Sat'y. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.
NEXT SUNDAY, SECOND POPULAR CONCERT. SOUSA NEW PROG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903. Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—LE PROPHETE. (Revival.) Schumann-Heink, Maryili; Alvarez, Edouard de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Plon.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 12, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8. Pop. Prices.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Plon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices.—Third Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff; Dani, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 15, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 17, at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Scheff, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 19, at 8.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirby-Lunn, (début) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées To-day & Sat. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM "IMPRUDENCE."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. "ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
JULIA MARLOWE Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Saturday at 2. THE CAVALIER.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 3 Weeks—Mats. To-day & Saturday. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
ETHEL BARRYMORE A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:15.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
E. S. WILLARD.
Evenings, 8:15. THE CARDINAL.
Mat. Saturday.
Thur. Dec. 11th The Professor's Love Story.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. EVGS., 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION AUDREY By Mary Johnston.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman ..... Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY
Every effort to extend Miss Mannering's engagement at this theatre having failed on account of previous contracts with Mrs. Langtry and Miss Annie Russell, and it also being impossible to secure another theatre in New York at the present time, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" must be temporarily withdrawn in the height of its success, but will return to New York at another theatre within the next few months and continue indefinitely. The present engagement at this theatre will terminate Saturday, Dec. 27th. Seats for all remaining performances now on sale.
MARY MANNERING
In Clyde Fitch's latest success,
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
Management Frank McKee.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 50C. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 4th Week. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
RAOUL PUGNO
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Extra Matinées Christmas and New Years.

CARNEGIE HALL Next Sunday Aft. at 4.
25 cents to one Dollar. Creatore and his band Seats 25 cents to one Dollar. 25 cents to one Dollar

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. To-day & Sat. Mats. POPULAR PRICES.
LAST WEEK—"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
TUESDAY, DEC. 16, "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs
Next Week JOE WELCH in THE PEDDLER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

American Institute, Polytechnic Section, 19 West 44th St.—Discussion, T. D. Stetson presiding, Thursday evening, regular subject "The New York Subway," stereopticon views and descriptions by P. P. Pullis. Admission free.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y. MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "FAD AND FOLLY"

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9.

BELASCO THEATRE B'w'y, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in THE GODS

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. Herbert Stock Co. & Bijou Fernandez. JANE
Matinée to-day, 2:30—25c. Entire House.

GRAND Mat. To-day 25c-50c. Dan Daly

NEW STAR Lex'ton Av. & 107 St. Mat. To-dy. 25c.
A RAGGED HERO.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Mr. Creston Clarke as HAMLET.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY IN "The Only Way."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, Thur., & Sat. Ev., Moser's comedy, "Der Bureaukrat." Fri., "Emilia Galotti."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Corner Sold by Ford Estate to Operators.

REPORTS AS TO 36 PINE STREET

Three Apartment Houses Change Hands —New Loft Building on Thirteenth Street—Other Dealings.

George Ranger has sold for the estate of John R. Ford, to Boehm & Boehm, the plot at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, 100 by 90. The property will probably be resold for improvement.

Charles A. Shaw, President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, reiterated yesterday his statement of several weeks ago, that that corporation has not acquired the property 36 Pine Street, adjoining its present building. A report published yesterday was to the effect that such a transaction had virtually been closed and awaits only confirmation by the court. No. 36 Pine Street is at present a five-story building on lot 23.7 by 59.9 by 23.9 by 61.3. The price quoted in connection with the reported sale of the property is about $215,000.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold for William W. Starr of Bridgeport, Conn., 82 Dey Street, and for Mary G. Folsom, 84 Dey Street, adjoining. These two parcels combined cover a plot 40 by 68, and are situated 67 feet from the corner of West Street. The buyers, whose names are withheld, will probably improve the property.

It is reported that the Edward Kelly estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 17 East Thirty-second Street, 25 by 98.9.

Ames & Co. have sold for the Loomis estate, to Abraham M. Eisenberg, for $60,000, the building 62 University Place, adjoining the northwest corner of Tenth Street, 28 by 102. Mr. Eisenberg has also bought 45 University Place. He will make extensive alterations to No. 62.

Mayer S. Auerbach has bought, through Folsom Brothers, from Robert Somerville, 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street, two dwellings on plot 40 by 103.3. An eight-story loft building will be erected on the site.

Mr. Auerbach has also bought the four-story dwelling 122 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 78 by 102.2.

The Corporation Liquidating Company has sold, through George A. Hampton & Brother, the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Edinboro, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, 75 by 100.

John H. Berry has sold to Benjamin A. Jackson the seven-story elevator apartment house 334 West Ninety-fifth Street, 75 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Paul B. Pugh the ten-story apartment house known as the Swannanoa, at 103 East Fifteenth Street, on plot 46 by 103.3.

Abram Ruth has sold to Judson I. Todd the plot of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 420 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Ruth is the purchaser of the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, sold recently by Herman Cohen.

Louis C. Siegener is the buyer of the dwelling 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, the sale of which through E. De Forest Simmons was reported yesterday.

Pocher & Co. have sold for I. M. de Varona the four-story dwelling 163 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Frederick A. Snow has sold 127 East Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for S. Moses, to Charles Benz, the two five-story flats 534 and 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Johnson has sold to William H. Jacques the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 51 West Fifty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Otto Strack is the buyer of the property 32½ and 36 West Forty-fourth Street, sold recently by Isabella Cuttanach.

John H. Rogan has bought, through H. H. Dreyer, the two five-story flats 143 and 145 West Sixty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Broadway.

William Lowe, who recently purchased three lots on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, has bought an adjoining lot and will erect a five-story stable on the entire plot.

Robert W. Beck says that he has bought the five-story flat 200 West Twenty-first Street, but that he did not give the dwelling 151 West Ninety-seventh Street in exchange. He still owns the latter parcel.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold to H. B. Phinny the five-story corner residence, northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street, size 33 by 37. Mr. Phinny gave in part payment the four-story American basement dwelling 274 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.

Alexander P. W. Kinnan has purchased the property 306 East Thirty-fourth Street of Yetta Kahn. Mr. Kinnan now owns 64 feet front, being 304, 306, and 308 East Thirty-fourth Street, which makes a desirable plot for improvement.

F. P. Bowen has sold to a client for Louis Eickwort the one-family frame dwelling 2,076 Hughes Avenue, Borough of the Bronx.

E. J. Welling has sold the double apartment house 309 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for Augusta Luk to Catherine Tiernan, size 26 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

345 and 347 Grand Street, south side, 43.9 feet east of Ludlow Street, 43.9 by 75, five-story brick and iron building; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager $75,500

329 Lenox Avenue, east side, 17.4 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 16.6 by 75, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale, to William A. Martin 15,100

541 to 551 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 150 by 100.5 and irregular; three-story brick dwelling, frame building, and vacant; partition sale, Nos. 541 and 543, to Philip A. Smyth 11,975
Nos. 545 to 551, to William O'Connor .. 21,300

By James L. Wells.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 184.3 by 150.3, vacant; executor's sale, to T. Giordano 9,400

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

1,056 Fifth Avenue, east side, 106.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, J. A. Osborne and others 102,778

By Herbert A. Sherman.

148 and 150 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.1, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to John Casey 45,000

By Adrian H. Muller & Son.

138 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to George Knipe 11,400

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

220 to 230 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 304.1 feet east of Eighth Avenue 124.2 by 98.9 and irregular, five-story brick factory, with one-story extension, together with engines and machinery; partition sale, to R. O. Ives 97,000

By Strong & Ireland.

174 West Ninety-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Lillian B. May. 19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 439 and 441 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, each 16.8 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling on 439, one and two-story buildings on 441.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Leopold Leo, referee, 610 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 108 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $6,137; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Saul J. Dieckheiser, referee, Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $50,413.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses Corwen, referee, 2,244 Fifth Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $18,163.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, James P. Davenport, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 58 by 100, two-story clubhouse and hall. Due on judgment, $6,390.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 6 to 10 East Seventeenth Street, for a four and five story brick hall and lodge rooms, 70 by 100.11; J. F. Fliegman of 1,460 Fifth Avenue, owner; T. Graham of 414 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 197 and 199 Allen Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 50 by 75.2 and 74.10; J. Wittner of 238 East Fifty-third Street, owner; L. Maurer of 603 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 157 and 159 West Forty-seventh Street, for a nine-story brick hotel, 40 by 92.3; J. A. Picken of 548 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; J. Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $180,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 145 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Jacob Schappert of 1,218 Brook Avenue, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 20 feet east of Belmont Avenue, for three one-story frame stores, 27 by 75 and 26 by 75; James Shanley of 870 Pelham Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, King's Bridge Road and Decatur Avenue, architects; cost, $2,400.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 108.8 feet east of Walnut Avenue, for a one-story brick gashouse, 40 by 37; Central Union Gas Company, 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; William R. Beal, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet w of Madison Avenue, to a one-story frame factory and shop; J. A. Loeser, owner; W. M. Renzel of 728 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,986 Clinton Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 55; William C. Bergen of 2,110 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Herbert Duckwitz of 3,374 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $170.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 135 ft n of Morris Park Av, 20x100; Henry B. and Helen N. Clark to George Lahrmann and another $3,250

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; Commercial Real Estate Corporation to Thomas Janney, jr., (mtg $35,000) 100

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Minerva Place, 75x100; Eugenia Bergdorf to Adolph C. Hottenroth 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 770 ft n of 190th St, runs n w and s—x e 329.6; Sadie M. Bergen to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $45,700,) B. & S. 1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 770 ft n of 190th St, runs n w and s—x e 329.6; City Real Estate Company to Sadie M. Bergen, (mtg $23,700) 100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 4th St, —x— to Westchester Creek; Florence S. Crosby to M. J. Leahy 1

BARKER AV, e s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x125, Olinville; Margaret Daffy to Richard O'Hara, Jr., & S. 1

BRIDGE ST, 25 n s, 24x94.7x25x65, George Ranger to William S. Kane, (mtg $19,000) 1

CATHARINE ST, n w s, Lots 209 to 212, map of the Penfield property, 118x96x122x102; Thomas I. Penfield and another, executors and trustees, to Susan A. Penfield 500

CLAY AV, 1,349 and 1,351, w s, 33.4x79.7x33.4x79.10; Charles H. Thornton and another to Nicholas Ewen, (mtg $4,000) 1

CLEVELAND AV, s w s, at n w s of 2d St, 300x100; De Milt Av, s w s, at s e s of Marion St, 133.4x100; De Milt Av, s w s, at s e s of Matilda St, 33.4x100; De Milt Av, s w s, at n w s of Disbrow Place, 50x105x50x100; White Plains Av, n w s, being Lots 180 and 181, map of Penfield property, 50x100; William W. Penfield and others, individually and as executors and trustees, to Susan A. Penfield 500

CLEVELAND AV, s w s, at n w s of 2d St, 300x100; De Milt Av, s w s, at s e s of Marion St, 133.4x100; De Milt Av, s w s, at s e s of Matilda St, 33.4x100; De Milt Av, n e s, at n w s of Disbrow Pl, 50x105x50x100; White Plains Av or Boulevard, Lots 180 and 181, map of Penfield property, 50x102; Catherine St. n w s, Lots 209 to 212, map of Penfield property, 118x96x122x102; Mabel Penfield to Susan A. Penfield, all title, quitclaim 1

GILES PLACE, w s, 50 ft s of Montgomery Place, 175x100x irregular; Marcus Schnitzer, referee, to Charles H. Platt. 5,000

HESTER ST, n s, 24.4 ft w of Eldridge St, 18.3x50; Fanny Cohen and another to Isaac Kleinfeld and others, (mtg $10,000) 100

HESTER ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 24.4x50; Morris Selberstein to Isaac Kleinfeld, (mtg $10,000) 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 175 ft s of 190th St, 18.1x85; Louis Eickwort to Andrea Saracco, (mtg $2,500) 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; James T. Barry to Ernest B. Wintersmith, B. & S. 1

LOTS 35 and 36, map of portion of Hunt estate; Frank Mezger to Minnie Bonagur 1

LOTS 241 and 242, map of portion of Hunt estate; Margaret S. Powers to Samuel Steinmetz 1

MATILDA ST, e s, 100 ft n of Becker Av, 200x100; Charles F. Mayer to Emma M. Mayer 1

ORCHARD ST, 158 and 160, e s, 50x87.6; Irving Bachrach to Abraham M. Levy, (mtg $64,000) 1

PERRY AV, w s, 200 ft n of Holt St, 25x111.4x25.3x115.1; John H. Hall, referee, to Solomon B. Livingston, as trustee 4,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 107.2 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Jennie Reynolds to Edward J. Nugent and wife, joint tenants, B. & S. 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 107.2 ft s of 180th St, 25x100; Edward J. Nugent to Jennie Reynolds, B. & S. 10,000

RIVINGTON ST, 183, s s, 19x52x18.9x52; Bertha Swartz to Morris Kempe, (mtg $10,500) 15,000

WOOSTER ST, 35 and 37, w s, 50x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Charles Goeben, Jr 1

WOOSTER ST, 35 and 37, w s, 50x100; Charles Goeben, Jr., to Lorenz Welher, (mtg $60,000) 1

12TH ST, n s, 210.2 ft e of 4th St, 25.2x70.4x25.2x71.2; also 12th St, n s, 185.4 ft e of 4th St, 24.10x71.2x24.11x71.3; Catherine A. Deane to Irving I. Kempner 1

12TH ST, 259 and 261 West, 53.2x70.4x50.2x71.3; Irving I. Kempner to Aaron Goodman and another, quitclaim, (mtg $17,000) 1

12TH ST, 259 and 261 West, 53.2x70.4x50.2x71.3; Irving I. Kempner to Aaron Goodman and another, (mtg $17,000) 1

14TH ST, s s, 102.11 ft e of 3d Av, runs s 51.3x109, Unionport; Timothy Power and another, executors, to William Beck 800

22D ST, 28 East, 25x98.9; Greenwich Realty Company to Pacific Realty Company, B. & S. 1

33D ST, s w corner of 10th Av, 54.7x19.7x54.9x19.2; James A. Keating to Catherine Meagher, (mtg $14,000) 1

35TH ST, 214 East, 16.8x98.9; Edward S. Fowler, referee, to Louis C. Tiffany and others, executors 10,000

43D ST, 346 East, 16.8x100.5; Julius Schlag to Louis J. Vorhaus, (mtg $6,000) 1

43D ST, 346 East, 16.8x100.5; Adolph Pawel to Julius Schlag, quitclaim 1

44TH ST, 152 West, 20.4x100.4; Ludin Realty Company to John A. Johnson, (mtg $25,000) 100

75TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Lewis Wallace to Mary H. Hazelton 28,500

79TH ST, 160 East, 15.6x102.2; Anna Feiner to Harry M. Michaelis 100

79TH ST, 160 East, 15.6x102.2; Harry M. Michaelis to Moses Michaelis, (mtg $10,000) 1

83D ST, 121 East, 25.6x102.2; Claus Bade to William Evans and another, (mtg $9,000) 1

96TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Lorenz Welher to Benjamin A. Jackson, (mtg $102,000) 1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin Oppenheimer to United States Trust Company, as trustee 22,500

121ST ST, 140 East, 20x½ block; Annie F. Evans and another to New York Edison Company 1

125TH ST, s s, 118.9 ft e of 2d Av, 56.3x100.11; Jacob Vorhaus and another to Julius Schlag, (mtg $32,000) 44,000

125TH ST, 10 East, 50x99.11; Frederick Kremler, jr., to Charles Lee, (mtg $11,000) 1

132D ST, n s, 277.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17x99.11; Harold C. Titus to Thomas O'Connor, (mtg $8,000) 1

158TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Mary E. Arthur and another to Oscar Wilder, (mtg $16,000,) all Hess. Exch.

158TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; Oscar Wilder to Curt Illing, quitclaim, Ex. G. 1

162D ST, 527 West, 18x99.11; Albert J. Wise to Elizabeth J. Dwyer, (mtg $10,000) 1

175TH ST, s s, 165.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x138; Conrad G. Strubel to Robert M. Nehlein, (mtg $5,000) 100

Recorded Leases.

HOUSTON ST, 63 East; Johanna Habermann to Bernard Hartman from Nov. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1908 ..... $1,350

LEXINGTON AV, 1,621 and 1,623; Albert J. Adams to John Connor, 5 years .. 1,200

2D AV, 397, s w corner of 23d St; Jane Jacobs to Reynolds Brothers, 4 years 2,000

3D AV, 1,290, n w corner of 74th St; Julia L. Bruggemann to Michael Morrison, 5 years $1,850, 2,000

3D AV, 1,023; Jennie Singer to Louis Marbe and another, 1 year 1,440

3D ST, 97 East; Joseph P. Slater to Henry Stern, 3 years 534

17TH ST, 5 East; 18th St., 6 East; J. O. Clement, as trustee, to Wolf Hogelberg, 3 years 3,500

44TH ST, 152 West; Ludin Realty Company to Morris Steinfeld, 3 years 1,800

107TH ST, 222 East; Samuel Golde to Herman Krakov, 2 5-12 years 324

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BARNETT, Benjamin, to Deborah Freed; 17th St, s s, 80 ft w of Irving Place, 5 years $5,000

BEREN, Sadie M., to Realty Associates, a corporation; Audubon Av, w s, 770 ft n of 190th St, prior mtg $23,700, due July 27, 1904 22,000

CENTRAL BREWING COMPANY to the New York Mortgage Security Company; Avenue A, n e corner of 68th St, demand, 6 per cent. 40,000

CONGIGLIO, Rosalia, to Albert B. Hardy; 177th St, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

CONNORS, John, to John Connor; Lexington Av, 1,621 and 1,623, leasehold, due and interest as per bond 1,265

DWYER, Eliza J., to Albert J. Wise; 162d St, 527 West, 1 year 3,400

EVANS, William, and another to Claus Bade; 83d St, 121 East, 1 year 5,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another, to Charles H. Phelps, guardian; Montgomery St, 23, 3 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

FULLER, Sarah E., and another to Margaretha Helm; Pelham Av, n w corner of Crotona Av; also Pelham Av, n e corner of Crotona Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GOEBEN, Charles, Jr., to William J. Limerick; Wescott St, 35 and 37, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold 60,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Irving I. Kempner; 12th St, 259 and 261 West, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and to Hyman Adelstein and another; Oliver St, 33, n w corner of Madison St; also Oliver St, 31, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

HAINES, Mary R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 73d St, 52 East, prior mortgage, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 1,000

HOTTENROTH, Adolph C., to Mary C. Crane; Anthony Av, s w corner of Minerva Place, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold. 3,000

JODRELL, Rose, to Wilson M. Powell; 10th St, s s, 75 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 5,000

JOHNSON, John A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 152 44th St, s s, 199.7 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 32,500

JOHNSON, John A., to Mabel R. Cushing; 152 44th St, s s, 199.7 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $32,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

JUNGMAN, Abraham, to Risina Inciardi; 152d St, 947 East, demand, 6 per cent. 558

KEMPNER, Irving I., to Catharine A. Deane; 12th St, 259 West; also 12th St, 261 West, 1 year 17,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and others, to American Mortgage Company; Eldridge St, n w corner of Hester St, 1 year 40,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and others, to American Mortgage Company; Eldridge St, n w corner of Hester St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, to Leon Tuchmann; Eldridge St, n w corner of Hester St, prior mtg $50,000, due June 1, 1903, 6 per cent 5,000

KRAUS, Carrie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118th St, 59 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 10,000

LAHRMANN, George, and another to Henry B. Clark; Amethyst Av, e s, 135 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years 2,400

LEAHY, Michael J., to Florence S. Crosby; Avenue A, n e corner of 4th St, being s ½ of Lots 490 and 491, map of Unionport, 2 years 2,800

LEE, Charles, to Frederick Kreusler, Jr.; 128th St, 10 East, 1 year 11,000

LEVY, Abraham M., to Irving Bachrach; 100 Orchard St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

LEVY, Abraham M., to Irving Bachrach; Orchard St, 158, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

MICHAELIS, Harry M., to Anna Feiner; 70th St, 169 East, 3 years 10,000

NORELIUS, John E., to Charles Bjorkegren; Morris Av, w s, 191.0 ft s of Belmont St, and 300 ft s of 173d St, old line, (two mortgages,) 1 year, 6 per cent, each 750

PECORA, Domenico G., to Agnese Pecora; 134th St, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, demand 10,000

POPE, Frances T., to the Title Insurance Company; 71st St, 345 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,500

ROTHSCHILD, Meyer D., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 53d St, s s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

SARACCO, Andrea, to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 123.11 ft s of 186th St, prior mtg $2,500, 4 years, 6 per cent. 400

SCHLAG, Julius, and another to Louis J. Vorhaus; 125th St, s s, 118.9 ft e of 2d Av; given as collateral to mortgage recorded June 25, 1902, bond 7,000

SCHWARZLERE, Louise W., to Louis W. Tiffany; 100th St, n s, 39.4 ft w of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 32,000

SILVERMAN, Abraham, to the State Bank; 162 and 164 East Houston St; also 2d Av, w s, 49 ft n of 6th St; also 18th St, s s, 259 ft w of 1st Av; also Suffolk St, s w corner of Stanton St, 6 months, 6 per cent., note 15,000

SMITH, Louise A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 135th St, 671 East, 1 year, 4 per cent 4,000

STEINMETZ, Samuel, to Margaret S. Powers; Lots 241 and 242, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station, 1 year 500

STEWART, Mary M., to James M. Stewart; 59th St, n s, 240 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $145,000, due June 9, 1905, 6 per cent. 9,000

STOIBER, Gustavus H., to Thomas S. Olive, as committee; 9th St, 422 East, 1 year 7,000

WHITNEY, Annie R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, 2,562, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 5,000

WISE, Charles G., to Riverside Bank; Lenox Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 118th St, due June 7, 1902, 6 per cent 5,000

ZIEGLER, Ida, to George; Downing; 11th St, n s, 335 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, 4 years, 6 per cent 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACH, Aaron J., to Frances S. Jaeger $1

BAUM, Jacob, and another to Alice Richard ..... Omitted

CHABOT, Theodore J., to William F. Smith 1,592

COHN, Rebecca, to Meyer Vesell 10,000

FEINBERG, William, and another to the State Bank 1

HYAMS, Albert, to Edward J. Krug, Jr. .. 1

KAUFMAN, Adolf, and others, executors, to Johanna Hollenbush 1

KAUFMAN, Adolf, and others, executors, to Joseph L. Stettauer 1

LEVY, Jefferson M., to McVickar Realty Trust Company 32,000

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to Julius Silverman 1

MENKEN, S. Stanwood to Anna N. Lawrence, 19-24 part 1,900

MENKEN, S. Stanwood, to Eliza W. Lawrence, 5-24 part 500

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Mary Curran 22,000

MOOREHOUSE, Charlotte E., administratrix, to Charlotte E. Moorehouse, two assignments of seven mortgages 12,000

MOOREHOUSE, Charlotte E., administratrix, to Bertha M. Johnson and another 12,000

MOOREHOUSE, Charlotte E., administratrix, to Bertha M. Johnson 8,000

MOOREHOUSE, Charlotte E., administratrix, to Henry P. Moorehouse and another 10,000

PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to William F. Wall ..... Omitted

RAY, Albert H., to Thomas Healy 4,000

SCHLAG, Julius, to Louis J. Vorhaus 7,000

THE STATE BANK to Rebecca Cohn 1

TIGHE, Patrick G., to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director, assigns two mortgages 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Real Estate Trust Company 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Staten Island Savings Bank 110,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; William J. Gregory against B. Mandel, owner; I. Kashare, contractor 50

80TH ST, 3 West; Geneviève Peats, committee, against Charles Joseph, owner; Henry L. Boughton, contractor 117

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; John D. Beers against Henry Anderson and Ezra R. Champion, owners; Thomas J. Fanning, contractor 174

76TH ST, 416 East; Barnet Moser and another against Antoinette Rabe, owner; Gavigan & Co., contractors 135

97TH ST, 229 and 231 West; Patrick Mooney against Bernard Wilson, owner and contractor 25

97TH ST AND PARK AV, s w corner, or 97th St and Lexington Av, s w corner, —x— Louis Lessler against Adolph Schelbel, owner and contractor. 30

121ST ST, 142 West; Louis W. Bergeron against Henry Gl

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

NUMBERS 103—105—107.
To avoid any Winter vacancies will make low-possible rents; five, six rooms, $15 to $20.
Lounsbery, 107 West 98th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

Victoria; N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Referees' Notices.

XTY-THIRD STREET.—SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Edwin A. McAlpin, George L. McAlpin, David H. McAlpin, Jr., and Charles W. McAlpin, as executors under the last will and testament of David H. McAlpin, deceased, plaintiffs, against German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Ella V. von Endel, Russell Sage and Margaret O. Sage, sued as Margaret Slocum Sage, his wife, and John Henry Hammond, as receiver of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Vincent Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue and the southerly side of Sixty-third Street; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and thence easterly along the said centre line of the block one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-third Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 3d, 1902.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located. It is West Sixty-third Street, being six vacant lots, and specifying the number of feet to the nearest cross street, viz.: 50 feet east of West End Avenue:

West 63d Street.

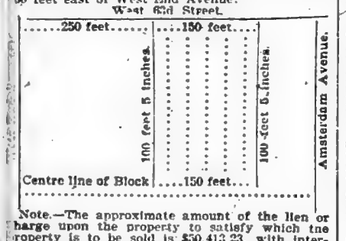

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $50,413.23, with interest on $50,070.23 from October 8th, 1902, and interest on $343.00 from October 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,151.79.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December tenth, 1902, at the same place and hour.

Dated November 26th, 1902.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

n20-2aw2wW&S

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al., defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of said Eleventh Street and the easterly side of Avenue B, and running thence southerly parallel with said Avenue B ninety-four (94) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line and parallel with said Eleventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Avenue B and part of the way through a party-wall ninety-four (94) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the southerly side of said Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as 610 East Eleventh Street.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.

LEOPOLD LEO, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 610 East Eleventh Street.

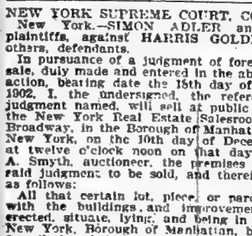

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,826.90, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1902, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $310.78, with interest from the 18th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and Croton water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $595.37.

The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,000, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 29th day of June, 1902, now a lien on the said premises, and subject also to a covenant against nuisances contained in the deed recorded in Liber 373 of Conveyances, Page 194, in so far as the said covenant may affect the premises.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.

LEOPOLD LEO, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

Auction Sales.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

238 5th Av. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-FOURTH SALE BY AUCTION
OF THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.

FOURTH AVENUE OFFICE, 279 Fourth Av. Of unredeemed pledges running from 18,430 to 25,120, and embracing dates of July 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also

NINTH SALE BY AUCTION.
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York.
ELDRIDGE ST. BRANCH OFFICE,
186 Eldridge St.

Of unredeemed pledges running from No. 3,735 to 15,221, and embracing dates of July 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. Also

SECOND SALE BY AUCTION.
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY
of New York.
FORTY-SECOND ST. BRANCH OFFICE
119 West 42d St.

Of unredeemed pledges running from No. 1,089 to No. 2,089, and embracing dates of July 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, both inclusive, and all goods left over from former sales. To be sold
THIS (WED.) MORNING
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Also Thurs. morning, Dec. 11, at same hour.

WHOLESALE PEDDLERS' SUPPLY.
10,000 Irish Point, Nottingham and other CURTAINS.
100 doz. Bed Sets and Pillow Cases,
500 doz. Marseilles & Michelaine Spreads,
4,000 Tapestry, Chenille, and Silk CURTAINS AND COVERS.
3,000 Silk Tidies and Lambrequins, 500 doz. English, Irish, and German Linen Tabls Covers, 3,000 Smyrna and other Rugs, 1,500 Quilts and Comfortables, Silk and Satin; 2,000 Imported and Domestic Shawls, 5,000 doz. Linen Towels, 3,000 Imported Wool and Scarlet Blankets, 500 doz. Tivoli Roots' Underwear, 500 doz. Silk Mufflers and Handkerchiefs, 100 doz. Silk Top Shirts, 200 doz. Unlaundered N. Y. Mills No. 1,500 Shirts, 1,000 yds. Sheetings, 25 doz. White Goods, 25 doz. Mackintoshes and Rubber Coats.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
English and German Bibles, 1,000 8-day Kitchen Alarm Clocks, 200 Regulators, 1,000 Wooden and Iron Parlor Clocks, 3,000 Clock Ornaments, 500 China and Marble Parlor Clocks, 1,000 Sets consisting of Vases, Candelabras, Candlesticks, Vase Clocks, &c., 2,000 Nickel Alarm Clocks, Wakers; 500 Benners's Nos. 15 and 20 Bench Wringers, 500 Albums, 1,000 Lamps, Ornaments, &c., full line Roger's Plated Spoons, &c.
FINKELSTEIN & PERELMUTER, Auctioneers,
Sell to-morrow, Thursday, 10:30 A. M., at
9 DELANCEY STREET, NEAR BOWERY,
large stock of above, to be removed immediately.
INVENTORY VALUE, $25,000.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer,
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Thursday, December 18th, at 12 o'clock noon,
West 17th Street. Nos. 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, and 340; five-story brick tenements, four families on a floor.
MESSRS. STANTON & HOPKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street.
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481 Cortlandt.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today, at 9 o'clock, at No. 120 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon formerly at No. 368 Henderson St., Jersey City, New Jersey. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

Adjourned Sale.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I, the undersigned, will sell to-day at 11 o'clock at No. 108 West 18th St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

William E. Jensen, auctioneer, sells at 2,073 3d Av. toys, dolls, games, and jewelry; sale 2 and 6 P. M.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES HUYLER ELLISON, plaintiff, against EGBERT B. ELLISON, Kate M. Ellison, George S. Huyler, Emma L. Huyler, Abraham L. Huyler, Mary Huyler, Grace C. Ellison, Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou and Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou, Abraham L. Huyler, and Charles McDermott, as executors under the last will and testament of JAMES S. HUYLER, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York September 12th, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the defendant, Charles McDermott:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 26 day of December, 1902, the original complaint having been filed in said office in said county on the 19th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-law7wW.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.

Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Federico Alvarado, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.

Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

LOEB, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT LOEB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix M. Gernsheim, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1903. Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1902. ROSE G. LOEB, Executrix; DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS LOEB, FELIX M. GERNSHEIM, Executors. NOEL GALE, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City. d10-law6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH ROWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of A. H. Bancker, No. 768 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM H. ROWE, Administrator. A. H. BANCKER, 768 9th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o15-law6mW

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Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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Conversational method, individual instruction; trial lesson free.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression: classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

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A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY.
Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

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Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

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Half-time, glide waltz, two step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions, Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

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Established 21 years; Prof. Sterns, B'way, corner Myrtle Av., B'klyn; each dance complete, $15; clogs, bucks, song and dance; reels; specialties, waltz, two-step; open daily; evenings, Sundays.

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Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE YATES COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present its petition and apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the YATES COMPOSITE PAVEMENT COMPANY.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

YATES COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY,
By JOHN AUSTIN YATES, President.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
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Great Holiday
OFFER OF
Harmony
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$1 a Week.

We offer another lot of 600 beautiful Harmony Pianos at

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This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 or $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.

So you save from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week, including stool and cover.

As the booking of these Pianos will be tremendous we advise a selection at once.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the oldest and most skilled Piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

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This Is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano.

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Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.
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Pianista Piano Player, $2 a week.

The Pianista Piano Player, the best and simplest one in existence, is now offered by us on these exceptional terms. A child can play a piano with the Pianista.

Our terms are $195—$15 down and $2 a week. This price includes beautiful bench to match.

Every piece of music published can be had for the Pianista.

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On cash sales pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

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Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Knabe pianos. Rents, $3 up.

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128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
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A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
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Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$55 Chickering. Small Upright, $45. Hazelton, $40. Mahogany Upright, $90. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

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No Extra Charge for Interest.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

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PIANOS.
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Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange.
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113 EAST 14TH ST.

Bargains.—$210 Knabe upright, $6 monthly until paid; $55 Steinway, $3 monthly until paid. Pianos Rented, $3 Monthly.

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Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upwards. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON B. TOPLITZ, Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to creditors and all persons interested in the estate of the above-named bankrupt that the undersigned, Trustee in Bankruptcy of said Solomon B. Toplitz, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, Auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest of the undersigned, the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, in the following described property:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, and known and designated as Number 28 on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester on the 30th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, designated as Map No. 76, and entitled "Map of Classon's Point in the Town of Westchester," designed by Ignatz Pitzal, surveyed by Gust. Fambach and William C. Livingston, May, 1868; said Lot No. 28 being bounded and described as follows: On the westerly and northerly sides by Lot No. 27 on the said map, on the easterly side by Lot No. 29, and on the southerly side by Lot No. 29 and Lot No. 39 on the said map, and along the centre of Bayside Drive, containing seven (7) acres and eight-one-hundredths (8-100) of an acre, and subject to the easement of so much of Bayside Drive as is included in the said premises. Being a portion of the premises which were conveyed to the said Solomon B. Toplitz and Harry L. Toplitz by Lippman Toplitz and Emma Ida Toplitz, his wife, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on December 30th, 1896, in Liber 9 of Conveyances, Page 58.

WILLIAM FORD UPSON, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Solomon B. Toplitz, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDWARD F. STERN, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 5,446.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BROKHAHNE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward H. Brokhahne of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Edward H. Brokhahne was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANCIS K. PENDLETON,
December 10th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK H. GAYLORD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick H. Gaylord of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Frederick H. Gaylord was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
December 9th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ALTSCHUL, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell, Friday, Dec. 12, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 26 Lispenard St., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of various kinds of jewelled, plain, and set rings; jewelled scarf pins, brooches, lockets, sleeve buttons, and other jewelry, safe, desks, chairs, and other fixtures. Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attys. for Receiver, 309 Broadway, city.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, December 10th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 85 Hester Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of
50 FINE BEDS, ENAMELED AND BRASS; SPRINGS, MATTRESSES.
Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.
DAVID STECKLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-law6mW

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Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner. $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers

Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. So.) Specialties A to. Tdh. $1.50 Neapolitan Musicians. Suppers after the opera.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner. $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Stretti'sOrch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Ale. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland 59th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.

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Mouquin's 28TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE. The new Cafe is now open.

Burns' World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra

Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Hotel Wellington 7th Av. & 55

WAR OVER A WINE DEAL

French Beverage Was Used at Naming of the Meteor III.

Substitution for That Furnished by German Embassy Angers Germans, and Libel Suit Results—Mr. Downey's Explanation.

Something of the interest taken by official German circles in the controversy as to what wine was used in naming Emperor William's yacht Meteor III. has been brought to light in recent hearings before Referee Frank Walling, who was appointed by the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Wisconsin to take testimony here in a suit instituted by the American agent for Moët & Chandon champagne. It has come to light that Ambassador von Holleben, Germany's representative at Washington, and Karl Buenz, the German Consul General in New York, are much interested in the matter, and that the Ambassador sent to the shipbuilder four bottles of Rheingold to use at the ceremony, but that the shipbuilder substituted the French champagne.

Herr Buenz has allowed his private secretary, Herr Jaekel, to appear before the referee and testify. The secretary said that Wallace Downey, member of the shipbuilding firm, sent his apologies to Herr Buenz for not promising to use the German wine, stating that the reason he was going to use the other brand was that the American agent, George A. Kessler, agreed to give him $6,000. This Mr. Downey would not admit.

Meanwhile the newspapers of Germany have been full of indignation that French wine was used by Miss Alice Roosevelt in naming the boat. The reason for the indignation is explained by a reference to recent Germany history. Just after the Franco-Prussian war, when anti-French feeling was bitter in Germany, Emperor William I., father of the present ruler, issued a command that all German State vessels should be christened with Rheingau, a foaming drink made near Wiesbaden. So it has angered the German editors to think that Emperor William's racing yacht Meteor III. should have been sprinkled with a wine made in France.

The referee was appointed after the agent for the French wine brought suit against Jacob Best of Milwaukee, agent for Rheingold. The suit was for libel. Best, after receiving the assurance of Ambasador von Holleben, declared publicly that Rheingold was the wine used, and incidentally he had said things about the agent of the French beverage.

It appears that Count von Quadt, First Secretary of the German Embassy, was present at a conference between Wallace Downey, Admiral Evans, and others, and understood Mr. Downey as agreeing to use the Rheingold. Then four bottles of the Rheingold were sent from the German Embassy to Mr. Downey. Consul General Buenz's secretary testified at the last hearing that the Rheingold reached the shipbuilder's office, and that the Consul General got Mr. Downey's receipt for them. Afterward, on the day before the launching, the Secretary took over to Mr. Downey four internal revenue stamps, for the special tax was then in force. He was asked by the shipbuilder to express his regrets to Consul General Buenz, but to say to Herr Buenz that it would be impossible to use the wine named by the representative of the Emperor. It was during this interview, said Secretary Jaekel, that the shipbuilder told of his agreement to use the French wine in consideration of $6,000 to be paid to him by George A. Kessler.

It was claimed for the defendant that the Consul General did report the tabooing of Rheingold to Ambassador von Holleben, but the report did not reach the Ambassador immediately, as the latter was traveling about the country with Prince Henry. So the Ambassador did not know the French wine was used.

When Mr. Downey was examined he testified that he entered into a written agreement about the wine, although Count von Quadt had been "very insistent" in demanding the use of the German brand. Mr. Downey admitted that he did not know of any previous case where the owner of a yacht had not had his wishes regard in the selection of wine. He said that when he selected the French champagne the agent promised to furnish free all the wine used at the launching luncheon on Shooter's Island, and that Kessler submitted documentary evidence to show that the same brand of wine was to be used at various dinners in honor of Prince Henry, and also at the party given by the Prince to President Roosevelt aboard the Imperial German yacht Hohenzollern. The witness did not say what was the nature of the document that proved the French wine was to be used at the Hohenzollern luncheon.

Since the suit against Jacob Best was begun Moet & Chandon have brought an action in Wiesbaden, Germany, against the makers of Rheingold. Some of the testimony for the German suit is to be taken in this city.

The lawyers representing Mr. Best are Gen. Winkler of Wisconsin and Daniel T. Kimball of 25 Broadway. For the agent of the French wine appears Herbert R. Limburger of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

BUTCHER'S SHOP OBJECTED TO.

Property Owners' Suit to Determine Whether It Violates a Covenant Against Nuisances.

Whether the running of a butcher shop upon a piece of property is a violation of a covenant against nuisances is the question which the courts will be asked to decide as the result of proceedings begun by the Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Company against Henry H. Tyson, and involving the building at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street.

When Mr. Tyson learned that the days of his butcher shop on Fifth Avenue, just south of Forty-fourth Street, were numbered, owing to the sale of the property by the Paran Stevens estate, he began to look around for another suitable location, and finally bought the property named in the suit, began yesterday. The house was of the ordinary four-story brownstone-front variety, and was surrounded on every side by fine residences—notably those erected only four years ago on the old Columbia College site.

Mr. Tyson, however, made no secret of the purposes behind his purchase, and said in so many words that he intended to move his butcher shop to the corner. Neighboring owners were equally outspoken in expressing their disapproval, but the filing of a lis pendens yesterday, in an action to restrain Mr. Tyson, is the first tangible evidence of their opposition. Meanwhile, Mr. Tyson has gone ahead and the alterations to the lower part of the house, converting it into a store, have been nearly completed.

While the Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue Company is the nominal plaintiff in the action, it is understood that several other near-by property owners are interested in the suit. All the property in that neighborhood, according to the plaintiff's attorneys, is subject to a covenant against nuisances. So far as is known, none of these covenants contains any clause expressly prohibiting butcher shops, but nearly all of them, after specifying in great detail the uses to which any particular property cannot be put, contain the clause "or any other noxious or dangerous business whatsoever," and it is under this clause that Mr. Tyson's opponents hope to carry their point.

FIST FIGHT IN CITY HALL.

Contractor Ryan and Plasterers' Delegate Donovan Separated.

Matthew Ryan, who has the contract for renovating a portion of the Mayor's office, and John J. Donovan, delegate of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Union, engaged in a fist fight in the City Hall yesterday morning. They were separated and led before Capt. Copeland of the sub-station, in the basement.

Some of the plasterers on the job had struck on Monday, and Donovan explained that he had gone to ask the discharge of certain non-union men so that the others could return to work. Ryan said Donovan had used bad language. Both finally withdrew their complaints and were permitted to go.

Catskill Line Trips Discontinued.

The congestion of ice in the upper Hudson has caused navigation to cease. The Catskill Evening Line steamers have therefore discontinued their trips for the season to Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, &c.

WM. VOGEL & SON

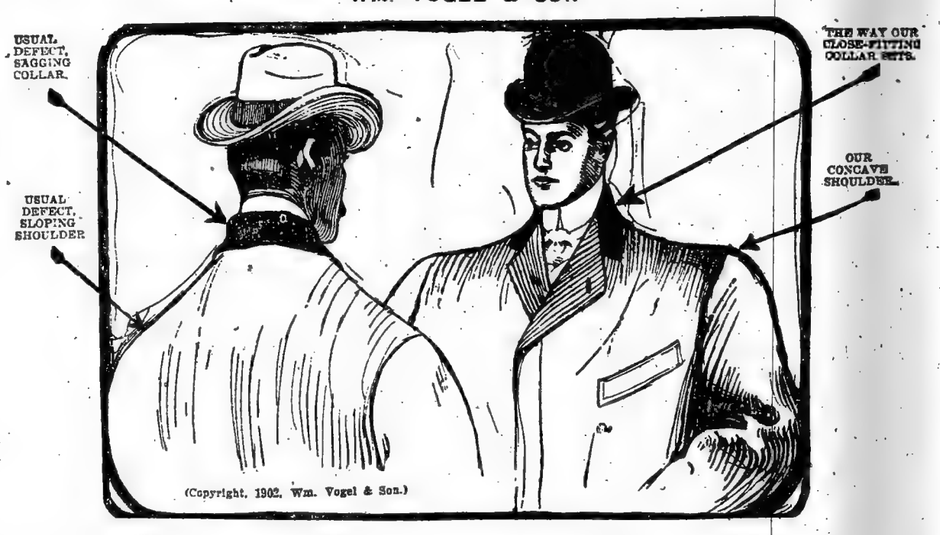

Making a Shoulder on New Lines Our "CONCAVE" Shoulder

The picture at the head of this announcement shows as nearly as a picture can the difference in the shape and set of the ordinary shoulder and our new "Concave" Shoulder.

The idea of the "Concave" Shoulder is to make you look broad and full-chested, and it's a shoulder that will keep its shape as long as the garment lasts.

The ordinary way of making the broad shoulder is to build it out with wadding—trying to do with wadding that which only skilful handiwork can accomplish.

Our "close-fitting" collar, in its own way, is quite as important as the "Concave" Shoulder—it does not set away from the neck. All our Winter Suits and Overcoats are made with these two important features.

Winter OVERCOATS.

At $12.50—Medium length Overcoats of blue, black and Oxford Frieze.
At $15—Blue, black and Oxford Kerseys and Oxford Meltons, medium length, satin shoulders.
At $15—Loose, 50-inch long Oxford and black Frieze Overcoats.
At $18—Overcoats of black and Oxford Melton, cut in the medium length style.
At $18—Extra long Overcoats in a broad variety of fancy effects—very smart.
At $20—Paddocks and Surtouts, and big, loose, double-breasted Overcoats, 50 inches long.
At $25—Silk-lined very fine Oxford Melton Overcoats, medium length.
At $25—Black and Oxford medium length Overcoats of fine twill materials.
At $25—The new long Tourist with belted back, in heavy plaided and checked patterns.
At $30—Medium length Overcoats of fine quality black and Oxford Kersey—silk lined.
At $35—Rich, elegant Velours, Vicunas, Meltons and Worsteds—lined with silk.
At $40—Imported Meltons in black and Oxford—silk lined.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway, Houston St.

OUTBREAK AT MURDER TRIAL.

Tobin Taken to the Tombs and Led Back to the Court Manacled.

During the opening address of Assistant District Attorney Clarke to the jury yesterday, Thomas Tobin, the bartender on trial for the murder of Capt. James B. Craft at the Empire Café in the Tenderloin last September, tried to jump over the table where he was seated with his counsel and attack the prosecuting attorney.

So wrought up was the prisoner that it took the combined efforts of Deputy Sheriff Von Deesten, who is watching him every moment, and four court officers to place him under restraint. Finally he had to be removed from the courtroom and taken into the prison pen, where Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon administered a sedative. When Tobin was brought into court again he was manacled. The courtroom was thrown into a panic by the outbreak.

Mr. Clarke, in the course of an appeal to the jury to see that justice was done, pointed at the defendant and mentioned his name as that of the man who had committed the crime.

Tobin sprang to his feet. A tremor ran through his slight frame, and the little beadlike eyes glared at the prosecutor.

"You lie, you lie!" he shrieked. "Nero never said that to the King. It is a lie; my mother never smoked."

In an instant four court officers were on the accused man. The Deputy Sheriff by his side bore him to the floor. Tobin struggled, shouted, and cursed at the top of his voice. Finally he was overpowered and literally dragged from the courtroom. A sigh of relief went up from the crowd that filled every seat there, as well as from the counsel and those concerned in the proceedings, when his shrieks had died away behind the heavy door.

Tobin was brought back ten minutes later with his hands manacled. He took his seat quietly, and Mr. Clarke continued his address to the jury. At this time District Attorney Jerome, who had learned of the outbreak, had come into court.

"Tobin is the man who cut off the head of the unfortunate Capt. Craft," Mr. Clarke was just saying, when the defendant gave vent to an unearthly shriek. Keeper Lee of the Tombs put his hand over the prisoner's mouth to stifle his cries. This aroused Abraham Levy, Tobin's counsel, who entered a vehement protest, which Justice Davy sustained and ordered the keeper to take his hand away. It was then found to be bleeding from a bite inflicted by the frenzied man.

"I tell you it was Norah, Norah Morrissey, who did it," Tobin shrieked at that moment. "She was at the café that night. She has sold me."

Here his strength seemed to have been exhausted, and he laid his head down on the table in front of him and slept.

Several police witnesses were examined during the day. Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon, who also was a witness, testified that his examination had convinced him beyond a doubt that the murdered man had been beheaded alive. The trial will be resumed this morning.

YOUNG WESTPHAL ARRAIGNED.

Office Boy, Arrested in Connection with Leyh's Death, Charged with Grand Larceny.

Robert Westphal, the boy who was placed under arrest yesterday in connection with the death of George L. Leyh of 73 Broadway by the police of Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Court. He was charged specifically with grand larceny on his own admission that he had found the pocketbook of Leyh on the floor and had taken it.

The police were working on the case yesterday, and their efforts were not entirely directed to gathering evidence against the boy. Capt. Reynolds admitted this, and said, although they had a prisoner, they did not consider the case entirely closed by any means, and new developments are expected.

The boy's attitude in court yesterday was the same as it has been since he has been under suspicion. His father was there, and watched the proceedings with interest. Young Westphal was first taken to Police Headquarters before going to court, and was there closely questioned by Assistant District Attorney Elder, Coroner Williams, and Capt. Reynolds. He repeated the story as to buying the bicycle, to taking Leyh's pocketbook, and to buying the buckskin gloves which he told the day previous. His complainants were Dr. Leyh, son of the dead man, and the two detectives, Miller and Donlin, who arrested him.

After his arraignment in court the boy was taken to the Children's Society in Schermerhorn Street. He will be taken to court again on Thursday morning.

MR. JEROME ON THE RAIDS.

He Says He Can Bring the Gambling Fraternity to Their Knees.

District Attorney Jerome last night had this to say regarding Farrell and Canfield. "These gentlemen are talking about their Constitutional rights. I like that. It would be a good thing for them if they would not carry this thing any further. As far as the recent raids are concerned, they were made under the auspices of the police, whose duty it is to get evidence against questionable resorts and arrest those violating the law. The police were strictly within the law in breaking down the steel door in Farrell's place. The raid would not have been complete had they omitted to do that.

"I do not mind saying that the raids in themselves did not signify anything. They were only the entering wedge for greater things. I think I know some means to bring the gambling fraternity to their knees."

Oratorio at Calvary M. E. Church.

Alfred Y. Cornell, organist and director of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church Choir of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, will present at the church to-morrow evening Gounod's oratorio, "The Redemption." Mr. Cornell will be assisted by Miss Anita Rio, soprano soloist, West End Collegiate Church; Mrs. A. Stewart Holt, contralto soloist, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Ion A. Jackson, solo tenor, Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church; Percy Homus, solo baritone, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Julian Walker, solo bass, Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church.

Bridge Cables Were Slightly Damaged.

The engineers of the Bridge Department have up to date made almost 100 tests on the cables of the new Williamsburg Bridge, which was recently on fire. They have reported to Commissioner Lindenthal that the cables were damaged only slightly in certain places where the fire reached them with much severity, but that their strength was not impaired. The cables at these points will be repaired by removing about three layers of wires in the cables and replacing them with new ones.

LEGAL NOTES.

NATURE OF BUSINESS GOOD-WILL.—There was published in THE TIMES on Dec. 7 a legal note entitled "Good-Will of a Business Part of a Decedent's Assets." The case was one where the widow of the last surviving partner of a firm was given injunctive relief against a son of one of her husband's partners, who was about to engage in business and appropriate to himself the old firm name. The court held that any such contemplated action on the part of the defendant was an injury to the value of the good-will, and should be enjoined as an injury to a property right. The nature of business good-will is discussed by The Harvard Law Review in its December number. "Lord Eldon's classic definition," said The Review, "stated that good-will was nothing more than the probability that old customers would resort to the old place. And Leach, M. R., described it as 'the advantage attaching to the possession of the house in which the business had been carried on. In accordance with this view good-will was treated as 'local,' attaching to the possession of realty, and hence it was natural to regard it in a way as an incident to property. A broader definition now prevails. Briefly stated, good-will is conceived to be the advantage possessed by an establishment in consequence of public patronage received from constant or habitual customers on account of its local position, or reputation for skill, affluence, punctuality, &c. The patronage dependent upon reputation is secured to a firm or business house by its trade names or trade marks. Thus, the good-will of a public house, instead of being incident to the premises alone, attaches to the name by which they are known. The good-will of a newspaper is annexed to the title under which the paper is published. And manufacturers find their good-will dependent upon their trade marks. Further, the general tendency of the law under the broader definition is to treat good-will as itself property. It is regarded as proper subject matter for a sale or bequest. So, too, it has been held to be an asset of a partnership. It has also been designated as an asset available in the hands of a trustee in bankruptcy. And it has been considered as property within the terms of a statute regulating the issue of stock of a corporation."

COMPUTING TIME.—How to compute time is a question often arising in legal matters. In a case lately before the Fourth Appellate Division Justice Spring stated the rule thus: If the specified event is to occur a certain number of days after a definite day, then that day is to be excluded. If it is to be a certain number of days before a day certain, then the last day is to be excluded and the first day counted. "The pith of this arbitrary rule," said Justice Spring, "is the inclusion of one day and the exclusion of the other unless the statute governing a particular case unmistakably regulates the matter otherwise." The case before Justice Spring involved the service of a summons and verified complaint in a Justice's court. The papers were issued and served on Nov. 29, 1901, and were made returnable on the Dec. 5 following. The statute governing verified complaints in a Justice's court requires that the summons and complaint be served on the defendant personally "not less than six nor more than twelve days before the return day thereof." "Following out the rule of construction referred to," said Justice Spring, "the return day is the one specified, and must be excluded from the reckoning, and the date of the service of the summons included, and we thus have the six days essential to obtaining jurisdiction of the defendant and to authorize the entry of judgment on the complaint."

The distress, apprehension, inconvenience, and danger of Asthma can all be overcome by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT if administered according to directions.—Adv.

Most of our $30 to $50 overcoats—the satin lined ones—are made of soft, silky feeling fabrics, luxurious.

Some men prefer firmer cloth that looks fine, feels fine, with durability as its first essential; for them—meltons and kerseys, satin-lined, $40 to $50; worsted lined with silk shoulders, $25 to $30.

But nothing is likely to please so many men as the whitney beavers, $32, or ratines, $28.

Plenty of serviceable overcoats as low as $16.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

OVERCOAT

Manufacturer in Distress.
WE PURCHASE THE STOCK.

This new and up-to-date Overcoat made from Irish Frieze and English Melton, full satin lined, the wonder of the age, for $25.00. This Sale,

$10.00

50 Inches Long.

The Harris Store
235 Broadway, Opp. P. O.

MRS. ELIHU ROOT ARRIVES.

Mrs. Elihu Root arrived last night from Antwerp on the Red Star Line steamship Finland. She sailed on Nov. 29, having been summoned home by the illness of her father, Salem Howe Wales, who, however, died Dec. 2, while Mrs. Root was in midocean. The Secretary of War went down to Quarantine Monday night, and as the liner was not sighted he spent the night aboard the converted yacht Kanawha. He boarded the steamship last night at Quarantine. Mrs. Root was accompanied by Miss Root and Edward Root.

The Finland was incased in ice from stem to stern, and reported a very rough passage against high head seas and heavy southwest gales. Among the other passengers were Count G. de Borchgrave, Capt. H. E. Nickels, and Stewart F. Carter.

Emanuel Sisterhood Meeting.

The annual meeting and reception of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service will be held Sunday afternoon at its home, 318-320 East Eighty-second Street. Jacob A. Cantor and Robert Hunter will make addresses.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Colored Dress Patterns.

2000 Dress Lengths, Homespuns, mixed Cheviots, Venetian and Covert Cloths,—arranged in boxes for convenience to purchase for holiday gifts

3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 5.00 per pattern.

Persian Cashmeres, Palm leaf and novelty figures.

Suitable for waists / or house gowns.

40c. per yard.
Value 75c.

Dress lengths of cotton fabrics, — percales, ginghams, dimities and madras,—in boxes.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Black Montagnac and unfinished Worsted Coats. Half-fitted or box back. Length, 27 inches. Lined with satin.

12.00 and 15.00.

Black or Castor Kersey "Monte Carlo" Coats, Double Capes,—strapped with satin. Velvet collar and cuffs.

18.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' House Gowns.

Negligees of accordion pleated albatross:

15.50 and 20.00.

Quilted silk Japanese lounging Robes, plain or embroidered.

10.75 and 13.50.

Kimonas,—made of plain or figured French flannel. Trimmed with ribbon.

7.50.

Eiderdown Robes,
2.95, 3.75 and 4.75

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets.

Handsome Turkish and India Carpets for Parlor, Library or Dining Room. 8x10 ft. to 9x12 ft.

52.00 to 98.00.

382 small pieces,—Sizes 4 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 4 in. to 8 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 10 in.

8.50, 12.75 and 16.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silk Petticoats.

Three hundred fine taffeta silk petticoats. Very attractive models.

6.75 to 12.50.

One thousand,—black or black and white, mercerized cotton petticoats.

95c., 1.25 and 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of 2000 Umbrellas.

Covered with pure silk.

Handles are imported and show some handsome designs. Their novelty and beauty recommend them very highly for holiday gifts.

Ladies'—26 inch.

Handles:—8 inch Pearl with heavy silver or gold mountings,—sterling silver, inlaid ivory, tortoise shell, agate, gun metal, French ebony, and silver trimmed natural woods.

Men's—28 inch.

Handles—Burnt and carved ivory Cape Horn, Buck Horn, and sterling silver,

2.75, 3.75 and 4.75,
Value 5.00 to 10.00.

Covered with taffetas.

Ladies'—26 inch.

Handles—Silver or gold-mounted pearl, inlaid partridge, ivory, inlaid cape horn, and silver-trimmed natural wood.

Men's—28 inch.

Handles—Carved cape horn, buck horn, inlaid partridge—and silver and gold trimmed, natural wood,

1.75.
Value 2.75.

26 inch Umbrellas, handles very handsome pearl and silver, ivory, etc.

28 inch massive burnt and carved ivory, dog and horse head handles.

6.75.
Value 10.00 to 15.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Three thousand dozen,—Gowns, chemises, drawers and corset covers.

Made of fine materials,—various models, tastefully trimmed,—excellent cut and finish.

Gowns and Chemises.

75c. to 3.50.

Drawers and Corset Covers.

50c. to 1.95.

Petticoats.

95c. to 3.75.

Twenty-third Street.

One Of The Comforts Of Home.

Smoking Jackets.

Of Double-faced and Tricot Cloth, $3.00, $5.00, $6.50.
Of Silk and Wool Brocade, $12.50, $15.00.
Of Black Velvet, and Fancy Silk, $18.00, $20.00.

Bath Robes,

special Persian effects, $3.85.
Wool Blanket Robes in checks and stripes, $5.50.

Dressing Gowns,

Fancy Silk Trimmed Eiderdown, and Matelasse, $7.50, $35.
Sizes To Fit All Men.

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Three BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. | 841 | Cor. Canal St. | 420 | Near Chambers St. | 265

Horner's Furniture

Represents in a higher degree than any other collection the latest thoughts and creations in the furniture making and upholstering arts. With its unequalled assortments from medium to finest grades, all desires can be satisfied both as to quality and cost.

Hundreds of articles combining utility with beauty specially adapted for Christmas Gifts.

WRITING DESKS in over one hundred styles; no two alike.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

Canaries

Extra singers; gold and red Canaries, Piping Bullfinches, Green and Gray Parrots, Angora Cats, Terriers. Christmas orders reserved.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

Are You Cold?

Our Elegant Long Silk lined Overcoats, have a light wool interlining between the fine Silk and the outside Cloth of Montagnac, Elysian's and fine rough Beaver's o give them extra warmth without weight—ideal Cold Weather Garments.

Prices for Silk Lined, $25 to $60.
Serge and wool lined, $15 to $25.

Warm smooth finished Underwear ready. House Coats, Jackets, Mufflers, etc., in our immense Gents' Furnishing Depots.

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Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
43 BLEND OF COFFEE
NONE BETTER GROWN.
No Breakfast Table Complete without it.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy and colder; winds west to north.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,515. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

WOMEN SAVED BY JUMPING

Firemen Arrived 25 Minutes After First Alarm.

"Two Nines" Finally Sounded, Because Nearby Engines Were at Another Apartment House Fire.

Two fires occurred in apartment houses so near together yesterday afternoon that the fire companies were called to one place and then to the other in a manner confusing to the firemen. The company from the Sixty-eighth Street Station was tearing down Central Park West to a fire in the new apartment house, the Antoinettes, in Fifty-eighth Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, when at 18 West Sixty-fifth Street a number of lives were in peril. The near-by engine company was in full swing for the first fire when the flames were discovered in the other apartment house. The alarms sent in were useless, as the engines and ladder wagons were on their way to the other fire.

Citizens and police formed a life-saving corps. The policemen ran through adjoining houses to the roofs and then down the scuttles of the burning building where they made many gallant rescues, carrying those overcome by smoke or fright to the roof and then down through nearby buildings. Citizens who broke in the front door found the stairways blazing so fiercely that they were driven back.

The fire then was on the second floor and the stairways. At the windows in the third story an old woman and a young woman appeared. The crowd shouted to them to keep close to the windows. There was a wait of five minutes, when the young woman opened the window and cried for help. The imprisoned women were not more than thirty feet from the ground. There was a rush to find a ladder, and two men who found one discovered that it was almost long enough to reach to the top of the roof, but could not raise and carry it. They managed to drag it almost to the street when it slipped away from them. They called for volunteers, but everybody seemed so much occupied in striving to be first at the fire that they abandoned the undertaking.

MATTRESS FOR LIFE NET.

In the meantime Mrs. Mary Parker, the elder of the two imprisoned women, threw out much of the bedding in her flat to the areaway. With the help of her daughter, Miss Lillian Cleveland, she tossed out a large mattress. In the crowd was Bazil Ricketts, graduated in the class of 1887 at Princeton, and one of the Rough Riders who was wounded at the time Hamilton Fish was killed in Cuba. He called for volunteers, and a dozen men took hold of the mattress as a life-net. Miss Cleveland reached for a cage that had contained a pet canary, but the bird was dead. She went back into her room looking for her mother. Ricketts used language that was deemed polite in Cuba when the American troops landed. The women reappeared and the crowd was silent. The young woman urged the elder to go first. She would not.

Crying "This is the way to do it, mother," the young woman stepped to the window ledge. Steadying herself for a second, with the flames near her feet, she jumped for the mattress and landed on it, and then over the shoulders of those who held it, into the arms of others who could not get hold of the mattress.

Fortunately the wind was driving the smoke to the rear of the house, and when Mrs. Parker appeared at the window she was in plain view. The flames from the floor below seemed to envelop her and then shoot out to the west. She put one limb and then the other out of the window so that she sat on the ledge. She was large and heavy. Ricketts called to her to jump, but not before he and his comrades had moved closer to the building. They were hampered by the areaway with its balustrade, and they could not hold the mattress as taut as they did, when the daughter jumped.

Sitting as she was, the woman could not jump. She slid off the sill, propelling her body outward with her arms. She landed on the mattress, but slid off, striking the balustrade.

The women jumped twenty minutes after the first alarm of fire. The firemen arrived five minutes later. By that time every floor was on fire, so that one could see through the blazing rafters even to the roof.

Small fires had started in several rooms of the adjoining houses where windows had been left open. These were quickly put out, and the main attention of the delayed firemen was directed to conquering the building ablaze from besament to garret. It took two hours to do this, and when the flames and embers were extinguished the building was a skeleton of rafters half burned through, and here and there spaces where rafters had been. The walls still stood, but no one was sure that within them there might not be al lthat was left of some victim.

Immediately after the rescues of the civilians they disappeared, and then others appeared who had wonderful tales to tell, but as they did not have the cards or badges showing that they had a right within the fire lines, they were expelled to tell their stories in places not so close to the scene of what actually happened.

The fire started shortly after 4 o'clock in the rooms of E. Wilson, a mining engineer. He rented his apartments from Mrs. Marooney on the second Floor. He could not explain the origin of the fire. He said that there had been a sudden blaze in his wife's dressing room, that he heard her scream and seeing the room on fire had tried to put out the blaze, severely burning his hands.

He and his wife escaped to the street in scant attire, but he had presence of mind to carry out a handful of neckties, as he had a valuable diamond in one of them. When he arrived in the street and it was too late to return, he found that the particular necktie he wanted was missing. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lost other jewels and effects which they valued last night at $3,000. Included in this amount was $900 in bills.

"TWO NINES" SOUNDED.

The fire was discovered by F. W. Lehne, a builder, of 11 West Sixty-fifth Street. He turned in an alarm, and a minute later James Brady of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, sent in another alarm. All the engines were at the Fifty-eighth Street fire. A special alarm was sent in for Engine No. 56, which responds to second-alarm fires.

Capt. McNamara of that company sent in a third alarm. Chief Croker heard of the fire, but Deputy Chief Purroy beat him to the scene. Seeing the danger of the fire spreading he sent in the alarm "To Nines," which calls for all the engines available. This brought engines from as far north as One Hundred and Forty-second Street. In all thirty engines responded.

George Burns of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, which was the first to arrive after the twenty-five-minute delay, was told that there was an old and decrepit man on the top of the adjoining building, No. 20. At the time it seemed that the building was doomed, as it was on fire in several places. He groped through the smoke-choked building and failed to find any one.

Exhausted he kicked out a pane of glass on the fourth floor and called to his comrades for water. They turned the heavy hose on him and he fell back, while another comrade rushed up and dragged him to the street, where he soon revived. Burns has a record of seven especially daring rescues.

Firemen Murphy, O'Toole, and Hoffman of the same company found a man on the roof of the building next to that destroyed. He was overcome by the smoke, and they brought him to the street with the greatest difficulty.

Fireman Murphy, groping through the smoke of 22 West Sixty-fifth Street, heard screams for help, and to his chagrin found that his rescue amounted to saving the life of a parrot which thanked him in profane language.

RESCUED FROM THE ROOF.

Mrs. Elizabeth Flood, eighty years of age, lived on the top floor. She was alone. Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, with Policeman Brady, who had run up through the next house, and Policeman Robbins, got a ladder which they let down to the fifth floor fire escape. Then Brady leaned over and steadied the ladder while Mrs. Flood fled to the fire escape. Dobbins held Brady over the edge of the roof and Capt. Kear steadied Dobbins, Mrs. Flood climbed the ladder, and Capt. Kear helped her to the roof and then to the street.

Shortly after Mrs. Parker and her daughter were rescued Miss Cleveland collapsed on being taken into the house of a neighbor, where she found her mother unconscious. The two women were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where they were quickly revived. Both were suffering from shock, especially the elder woman.

At a late hour last night it was said at the hospital that both would probably recover. They had suffered no fractures, though there was a possibility that Mrs. Parker might have received internal injuries.

Several other persons in the burned house had a hard time getting out because of the smoke and the excitement. The sufferers from smoke were cared for by Drs. Young and Hadley and by the ambulance surgeons, of whom there were half a dozen.

The fire extended into No. 20, where the second floor was damaged, and into the second floor of No. 16, where the second floor also was burned. In all, the damage was estimated at $40,000. Two-thirds of the damage was in No. 18, owned by Montgomery Maze of 418 Lexington Avenue. No. 20 is owned by Margaret Pinkenelly of 70 West Sixty-fifth Street, and No. 16 by Henry Senior & Co.

When Chief Croker found so many engines at the fire, where they were not needed, he sent away the Harlem engines and those which came from far down town.

The breaking-up at the Fifty-eighth Street fire, the coupling of hose, gathering it on the tenders, detachment of nozzles, and making for the Sixty-fifth Street fire, was a marvelous piece of quick and disciplinary work, according to hundreds who witnessed it.

HURT IN FLIGHT FROM FIRE.

Woman Injured in New Apartment House Carried Through Smoke by Firemen.

A fire that damaged the new nine-story apartment house, The Antoinettes, at 43 East Fifty-eighth Street, to the extent of about $2,000, was discovered in the basement of that house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The apartment has only recently been thrown open to the public, and all of the apartments are not as yet occupied. The fire was discovered by the elevator man, who promptly sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived Chief Farrell immediately sent in two more alarms.

The smoke rushed up through the elevator shaft, and poured out of the top windows in great volumes, making the fire appear a great deal worse than it really was. Chief Croker arrived on the third alarm, but tarried only a minute or so, for the fire on West Sixty-fifth Street occurred about that time, and he went up there immediately. The Chief's horse was covered with foam when he arrived owing to the fast run he made from down town.

One woman was hurt severely, but not seriously, as a result of the fire. She was Mrs. Edward L. Lithauer, who lived on the ninth floor, and moved into The Antoinettes a few days ago. Recently she sustained considerable loss in a fire that occurred in an apartment house on West Forty-seventh Street. When the smoke came up through the elevator shaft and penetrated into her rooms, Mrs. Lithauer, not knowing the extent or location of the blaze, rushed for the elevator, and when it did not respond to her ring, she made an attempt to get on the roof and escape through the adjoining building. The opening to the room was fastened, however, and she had to seek another avenue of escape.

She then tried to raise the window, but she was unable to lift the sash. She then broke the window glass with her hand, driving her arm through it and lacerating her hand and wrist badly in the effort. Her predicament had been discovered by this time, and a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 shouted at her to remain where she was, and then rushed up the eight flights of stairs and brought her to the street in a fainting condition. Her injured arm was dressed in a near-by drug store.

Mrs. J. M. Hall, who lives on the sixth floor, had been out shopping, and returned home soon after the fire was discovered. As soon as she saw the dense volume of smoke coming out of the top windows she remembered that she had left her baby girl at home, and became almost frantic. She fainted twice, and it was not until her baby was placed in her arms that she could be made to believe that the little child was safe.

The fire was confined to the basement, the only injury to the upper structure being from the smoke that poured up through the elevator shaft.

TO EXAMINE GIRL INCENDIARY.

Ida Thomson of Dover, Pardoned After Barn Burning, Believed Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Farmer William S. Ketcham, the benefactor of Ida Thomson, the M'liss of the Dover Mountains, has been notified by District Attorney Lee to produce the girl in Poughkeepsie to-morrow for examination to determine her sanity.

A year ago Miss Thomson kept the people of Dover in a state of terror by her pranks. She threw stones through the windows of her benefactor's home, and rode off bareback into the hills in pursuit of imaginary bandits. Mr. Ketcham had watchmen stationed around his premises to protect his property, but the outrages continued.

Finally his barns, valued at $10,000, were burned, and the crime was traced to Miss Thomson, who made a confession, stating that she did it to get even with Farmer Ketcham because he made her milk too many cows. She was sentenced to five years at St. Ann's Home, Albany, but was recently pardoned at Mr. Ketcham's solicitation, and is now living with him.

Mr. Ketcham insists that the girl is sane, and is violently opposed to sending her to an asylum. District Attorney Lee says that she is irrational and always has been.

The Quick Way
to Chicago is via the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour flyer. Financial reports, stenographer, and a lady's maid.—Adv.

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Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

POOR STRUGGLE FOR COAL

All Day Crowds at Many East Side Yards.

Salvation Army Seeks J. P. Morgan's Aid—Mr. Cutting Asks Operators to Act with Dealers for the Distribution of Fuel.

In and about the coal yards of this city yesterday there were enacted scenes unique in the history of New York. It is true that the weather had moderated somewhat from the day before, but the little supply of fuel that families, particularly on the east side, had been able to secure on Tuesday had generally been exhausted. Yesterday the people were seeking more coal and there was very little to be had anywhere.

The experience of Alfred Barber's Sons of 377 Water Street was perhaps the most striking. This firm's yards were besieged by people seeking small quantities of coal from early morning until late last night. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a line of women and children two blocks long awaiting their turn to buy a ticket good for a little pail of coal.

The police had to be called to keep the crowds in order at many yards. At Barber's ten patrolmen were on duty all the afternoon, the number having been increased from eight in the morning. Even these had great difficulty in keeping the crowds in order. One of the policemen said that the people would not listen to reason and that the moment the policemen turned their backs the line would break up. After taking one's place in line it required about two hours of slow trudging and waiting before the coveted thirty pounds of fuel could be purchased.

One dealer said that the people were so desperate that, if the weather had been as cold yesterday as it was on Tuesday, he would not have dared allowed one of his coal wagons to go out on the streets. He said the people would inevitably have attacked the wagon and taken possession of the coal.

"I would not blame these poor people a bit," remarked this dealer, who has been established on the east side for more than a decade.

"The situation is desperate," said one of the policemen on guard at Barber's yards. "If we have another cold snap before more coal comes to the market, I would not be surprised to see rioting."

WAGONS GOING ALL DAY.

Wagons of Alfred Barber's Sons had been ready all Tuesday night to haul coal to their yards, but the barge containing 250 tons of coal for them could not secure a berth at the docks until late in the morning. After that time four wagons were kept going all day long from the docks under the bridge to the yards, four blocks away.

So pressing was the demand for the coal, however, that despite this rapid and continued replenishment of supply the yards were cleaned out between the visits of every wagon. Twelve shovelmen were occupied the entire time filling up the sacks, pails, baby carriages, toy wagons, dogcarts, tin cans, dish pans, soap boxes, and other receptacles produced for the transferring of the bit of fuel.

Strangely enough, the applicants were men in very few cases. Women came mostly until after school hours, when large numbers of children thronged to the place. Old women, fragile women, delicate women, and little children would shoulder their package of thirty pounds of coal and shamble or stumble away in their pain and difficulty.

The yards of Emil Neufeld, at 191 Stanton Street, one of the large east side distributing agencies, were also besieged all day long. Mr. Neufeld had obtained a small supply of coal and it was being sold by the pail at about 15 cents a measure. Mr. Neufeld took care of about 2,000 applicants during the day, but he said, when night came on and found his supply exhausted, that the situation seemed hopeless, for a few days at any rate.

"Look at my wagons standing here idle," said Mr. Neufeld. "Look at my horses standing in the stables and with nothing to do, and yet people are coming here by the thousand begging me to send them a ton, a half ton, or even a quarter of a ton of coal. I can't get it. That is the whole story. I had a barge arrive to-day, but could not get a berth for it to unload, and I will not be able to get my supply until Friday. The docks of the city are all rented and I have not been successful in getting the temporary use of a dock other than the one I regularly use, for my purposes in this emergency. I have been nearly twelve years in the coal business in this district and I have never seen conditions as they are to-day."

Police were very much in evidence at the yard at 103 Broome Street, in the Hoe factory district. Here it was announced that fuel would be sold at 25 cents a pail, though the pails were not so large as those used by yards charging 15 cents—such as the Neufeld establishment. But the low price and the possibility of getting any coal at all attracted a large crowd to this place.

The two policemen who were on guard at the gate had a regular football match all afternoon. The throng which stretched across the sidewalk and out into the street surged and pushed and jostled so desperately and persistently that the policemen were almost tempted to use their night sticks. The crowd was handled with unusual gentleness, however. Here again, children were very largely in evidence.

The scene in front of the bin at 58 Delancey Street was remarkable. Here the Co-operative Coal Company had secured a small supply in the afternoon. The news was spread about the thickly populated neighborhood, and people rushed from every quarter. At 4 o'clock there was a veritable mob struggling on the sidewalk and street, and even on the sidewalk across the street, for an opportunity to purchase some of the little supply that was on hand.

THE POLICE HAVE HARD TASK.

Several policemen had to almost fight with the people to keep any semblance of order immediately in front of the establishment. There came nearer to being trouble at this place than at any other in the district. The supply was exhausted after a very few hours and hundreds had to go away empty-handed.

The little coal yard at 175 Suffolk Street did not get any coal at all until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Anxious inquiries had been made at the place all morning, but unavailingly. At 5 o'clock a truck dumped about two tons of egg coal on the sidewalk in front of the place. Immediately a large crowd gathered, as if free bread were being distributed.

Four men were kept busy shoveling the fuel into the pails that were pushed forward. The coal was not even moved into the house back of the street, for it was sold right there on the street just as rapidly as it could have been moved by buckets or wheelbarrows into the yard. This supply, too, was gone in a very little while, and the proprietor said he did not know when he would have more.

Representatives of charitable organizations reported yesterday that, while the suffering their workers had found among the poor was not very extreme as yet, thousands of families were uncomfortable and likely to be taken ill because of the inadequate supply of fuel. It was the unanimous opinion among those whose opinions were asked that if conditions were not alleviated within a few days, there would be an extraordinary amount of sickness among the poor people of the city.

Many measures were taken yesterday by charitable organizations to relieve the existing distress. Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army made a personal appeal to J. P. Morgan to use his utmost efforts to insure the Army's getting several hundreds of tons of coal to be distributed at a nominal price to the needy of the city. Mr. Morgan expressed to the Commander great solicitude for those thrown into distress by the scarcity of coal, and he promised to do all in his power to aid the Salvation Army.

Mr. Morgan himself declined to discuss his efforts in the matter.

Major Jenkins of the Salvation Army, who has charge of the general local relief, said that his organization could distribute twenty-five tons of coal a day, while for the past month they had been able to secure only about one-tenth that amount. For the past few days they had not been able to secure more than a ton or so.

The Salvation Army is experimenting with numerous substitutes, and special efforts will be made to encourage the use of porous bricks saturated with petroleum. Little oil stoves are also being sold by the army at a nominal figure to those in special need of warmth for their homes.

A note of special urgency has come from washerwomen. Dr. Nice of the army said that there were thousands of women in New York who made money by doing laundry work, but that they were now not able to procure coal, and that as a consequence their principal means of support had been cut off.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has concerned itself very deeply with the present condition of affairs. General Agent Frank Tucker said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The condition which exists is not a problem of charity, but one of business. We have had fewer demands for aid this Winter than ever before. The people are prosperous. There is plenty of work, and but for the coal strike this would probably have been one of the easiest Winters charitable organizations have ever had.

"The whole question is, How can the people, who have money and are willing to pay for it, get the coal? The poor are not asking for help. They are earning their wages. They are able to buy coal. But if they are not supplied they are apt to be attacked with sickness, and then they will need help.

"The solution of the problem is for the coal operators to establish sufficient distributing agencies throughout the city and to supply these agencies with enough coal to satisfy the immediate demands of the people. This is all that is necessary. The situation is most serious, and it is imperative that something of this kind should be done."

APPEAL TO OPERATORS.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the association, had a consultation with Mr. Tucker yesterday morning, and it was determined that some representation along these lines should be made to the coal operators. Accordingly Mr. Cutting addressed the following letter to F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad:

In view of the passage by the Board of Aldermen of this city yesterday of a resolution asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide $100,000 for supplying the poor of this city with coal, I beg to urge upon you and your associates in the coal-producing properties some action that will make this provision by the city unnecessary. The proposition itself, however well intentioned, is, in my judgment, unwise. The demand of the hour is not for charity, but for a temporary business arrangement for the distribution of coal in bags and pailfuls to would-be purchasers at a reasonable rate.

It seems to me most important that, in co-operation with the coal dealers of this city, depots should be established at yards the most conveniently located for distribution, at which purchases by the quantities above referred to can be made, and that these depots should have favorable discrimination in the supply of coal by the transportation agencies bringing it to New York, this discrimination to apply solely to the variety known as stove coal. The ordinary tenement house stove or range is peculiarly ill-adapted to the use of other varieties. The buckwheat size burns out very rapidly. The furnace size has to be broken in order to make it satisfactorily serviceable. I sincerely hope you will find it possible to take some prompt action and to remove a very painful situation and serious prospect.

An officer of the Charity Organization Society said last night that the expenditure of the proposed $100,000 by the city, as asked for by the Board of Aldermen, would not secure a hundred tons of extra coal for New York City. Just as much coal was being mined as possible, he declared, and it was simply necessary for the people to be patient.

"I am advised," continued this officer, "that the coal operators will see to it that the distributors among the poor are supplied first of all. The retailers will not get large supplies, but they will not be allowed to remain without any supply at all. There is just as much difficulty in getting coal on the part of those living in brownstone-front residences as there is among those living in tenements on the east side. Everybody is suffering more or less. Please make it plain, also, that the distress this time is not due to a lack of money. Money is not asked for. The poor people of the city are able to buy coal. No amount of money will do any good. It is simply a question of the amount that can be mined and shipped to this port."

Some question was raised yesterday as to the legality of the proposed appropriation by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of $100,000 to buy coal for the poor of the City. The County Clerk seemed to think that such a request from the Board of Aldermen was not valid, and that in order for the board to take such action as that suggested it would be necessary for the President of the Board of Health to come before the board and ask for such an appropriation on the ground that people's lives were in danger from a lack of coal. Corporation Counsel Rives seemed to discuss the legality of the proposition.

An inquiry was made yesterday as to the disposition of the 50,000 tons of coal which it was announced by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had been imported from Europe by the Ship Trust late in the Summer for distribution among the poor. An officer of the Charity Organization Society said that part of this coal had been offered to his organization.

"When this coal arrived," it was stated, "the coal strike was over. Anthracite was then obtainable at $6.50 a ton, and would go much further than a ton of this English coal, which was offered at the cost price of $7.50 a ton. Consequently, our society refused to take any of this coal. Similar offers were made to other charitable organizations, but I do not know how much of it was disposed of. It was never intended that this coal should be given away, and it was never placed on general public sale, except through the regular channels."

COAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Hundreds of the residents of the North End besieged the entrances to the yard of the Metropolitan Coal Company, Causeway Street, all day to-day, and at one time there was a small-sized coal riot.

At 7 o'clock when the office and yard were opened a crowd was gathered in front of the building on the sidewalk, and as soon as the company's men began to arrive these people commenced the liveliest kind of a scramble to get inside. So much trouble was caused by them in their fight for a chance to get through the gates that the Metropolitan employes decided to haul a wagon load of coal in bags out of the yard and distribute it from the opposite side of the street in order to draw a part of the crowd away from the gates. A large wagon was immediately filled with bags and driven outside.

Hardly had the driver pulled up his horses after crossing Causeway Street before the crowd was upon his wagon. Men and women pulled one another and fought for a chance to get at the coal. The patrolmen who were on duty at the yard were called upon to aid the driver, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and by using force that they were able to keep their bags from being stolen and carried off.

One patrolman jumped on the wagon to save the coal and was thrown down and pulled about by the women. One woman had him by the back of his belt and another jumped on his back bearing him to the bottom of the wagon. The policeman said he thought it was their intention to keep him from interfering until the coal had been removed. However, this action was checked by the arrival of other patrolmen, and it kept them busy holding down the bags until the wagon was again inside of the yard gates, where the throng of riotous people could not get at them.

CAN BUY NO COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

SEYMOUR, Conn., Dec. 10.—Not a bushel of coal can be bought in this place, a town of 5,000 people. The wood yards have been cleaned out, and as there are no gas works in the town kerosene is the only fuel.

The almshouse has less than a week's supply of coal, and the poor about town are burning fences and even furniture. The Selectmen have consented, should a sufficiently large petition be presented to them, to close the schools and divide the school coal among the poor.

Important Announcement to Patrons of Hotel Lafayette.
We have secured a long lease of the old Hotel Martin property, University Pl. and 9th St.—Adv.

Be Cheerful.
Dewar's Scotch whiskey clears away the megrims.—Adv.

New York—20 Hours—Chicago.
The connecting link is the Pennsylvania Special. Every convenience of office, home and club.—Adv.

TO AID NEEDY SCHOOLS

New York Millionaires in Broad Educational Scheme.

To Found Central Board in Washington with Field of Operation Extending Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—It became known to-day that the bill "for the incorporation of a general educational board" which recently passed the House is intended to pave the way for the establishment of an educational centre of extensive proportions in this city. The measure was introduced at the instance of John D. Rockefeller and other persons of wealth, who, it now develops, intend to create a fund to aid existing schools and colleges without any restriction as to the age, sex, or color of attendants.

The measure also is without limitation as to the section of the country in which the schools shall be located, but it is known that it is the especial desire of the promoters of the undertaking to improve educational facilities of the South, including those for the improvement of colored youth. There is no intention of building up an educational institution at any place. The headquarters and offices of the corporation will be located in Washington.

No definite figures can be given by any one here as to the amount to be invested, but those who know anything of the plans believe the volume of money will be sufficient to meet all real needs of deserving institutions in the Southern States. Mr. Rockefeller has not promised any specific amount, but he has let it be known that he will give liberally. The names of other wealthy men who will join him in the enterprise have not been made public.

The incorporators named in the act are the following well-known educators: Daniel C. Gilman, George Foster Peabody, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, William H. Baldwin, Jr.; Jabez L. M. Curry, Frederick T. Gates, Walter Page, and Albert Shaw.

The scope of the endowment is so broad that Mr. Rockefeller can give for almost any branch of education he may desire. The object for which the corporation is authorized is described as follows in the bill: "To build, improve, enlarge, or equip buildings for elementary or primary, industrial, technical, normal, or training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade, or for higher institutions of learning, or, in connection therewith, libraries, workshops, gardens, kitchens, or other educational accessories; to establish, maintain, or endow such schools; to employ or aid others to employ teachers and lecturers; to aid, co-operate with, or endow associations or other corporations engaged in educational work within the United States; to collect educational statistics and information and to publish and distribute documents and reports containing the same."

The understanding here is that the institution will be put into shape for business soon after the bill receives the President's signature.

FIGHT FOR A SENATORSHIP.

Warring Factions in Strenuous Battle to Elect Successor to Turner of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 10.—Quietly but strenuously the greatest political fight in the history of this State is now in progress. On one side are Gov. McBride, State Senators Warburton of Tacoma and Preston of Seattle, together with farmers and all others who favor the creation by the Legislature of a State Railroad Commission to regulate transportation rates. This phalanx is committed to the election of State Senator Preston as United States Senator to succeed Senator Turner of Spokane. His opponents in the contest comprise the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, their attorneys, together with Banker Levy Ankeney of Walla Walla, and allied corporation interests.

Their candidate is Mr. Ankeney, who has amassed the largest fortune of any citizen living in Eastern Washington. Senator Foster of Tacoma has thrown his influence on the railroad-Ankeney side, with the result that the Tacoma delegation in the Legislature will almost unanimously support Ankeney.

Seattle's larger delegation is pledged to vote for Preston if he has any chance to win. At an informal meeting of Republican Senators held here the organization of the State Senate was arranged by the choosing of Senator Smith for President of the Senate. This means that the railroads-Ankeney faction will control the Senate, and be able to block the passage of Gov. McBride's Railroad Commission bill.

The present situation indicates that Ankeney will be chosen Senator by the Republican caucus, and later on the first ballot. He has aspired to the Senatorship for six years.

AFTER AUTOMOBILE CUP.

New York Organization to be Represented in English Race.

The Automobile Club of America has decided to enter a team of three representatives in the annual race for the Bennett International Cup next Summer, and formal notice to that effect was sent yesterday by Secretary Butler of the Automobile Club of America to the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, the present holders of the trophy.

A forfeit of $600 was inclosed as required by the conditions of the contest. In case any representative of the American Club starts in the race this amount will be returned, otherwise it will be forfeited to the British club.

The three representatives of the American club have not yet been selected, but Alexander Winton of Cleveland, who is building a racing machine for the purpose, is expected to be one member of the team.

MARINES FROM CULEBRA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The more than 300 marines who arrived at League Island from Culebra, where they had gone from the Isthmus of Panama on Tuesday on the auxiliary cruiser Panther, were to-day sent to the various stations from which they had been taken for service in Central America.

They were distributed at Brooklyn, Washington and Annapolis. About 40 marines were left in Norfolk because of sickness.

The Panther will be dry-docked at League Island next Tuesday, and in about two weeks Captain Wilson expects to get away again for Culebra, when he will report to Admiral Dewey for participation in the naval manoeuvres.

$6,000 FOR BEST BOOK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—President Harlan of Lake Forest University announced to-day that the university is to have a lectureship, which will be for this country what the famous Bampton Lectures have been for England. A prize of $6,000 is to be awarded the author of the best book "on the connection, relation, and mutual bearing of any practical science or the history of our race, or the facts in any department of knowledge, with and upon the Christian religion."

The competition is open to all scholars. Manuscripts must be submitted to President Harlan on or before June 1, 1905, the name and address of the author to be inclosed in a plain, sealed envelope.

The prize and the lectures have been made possible by the gift of the late William Bross, who bequeathed a fund for these purposes to the Trustees of the university. The annual lectures will begin in April, 1903, the first of the Bross lecturers being Dr. Patton, former President of Princeton University.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky
suits the most fastidious. It is all right.—Adv.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Bulletin Issued by Attending Physicians Announce Satisfactory Progress.

A bulletin issued last night about 9 o'clock and signed by Dr. Austin Flint said that Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill of typhoid fever at his residence, 22 Park Avenue, had "spent a very comfortable day and was progressing satisfactorily." It was added that there were "no complications."

This bulletin was issued by Dr. Flint after consultation with Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, who saw the patient in the evening. No further bulletins, it was said, would be issued till to-day.

Dr. Flint said that the previous night had been fairly comfortable for his patient, and he denied a statement that he had been called at 2 in the morning to Mr. Vanderbilt's bedside. He was, he said, giving the patient the usual typhoid fever treatment, and the disease was running its course.

At the house during the day many cards were left, among the callers being Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's sister. During the evening also there were callers in carriages.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

J. B. Hutchinson No Longer General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—At the meeting to-day of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the resignation of J. B. Hutchinson as General Manager of the system was presented.

The request to be allowed to relinquish the position was sent to A. J. Cassatt, President of the company, under date of Dec. 9. Continual strain has told upon Mr. Hutchinson, the letter says, and his physician advises that serious injury will result unless measures of relief were granted.

On motion the request of Mr. Hutchinson to be relieved of the duties of the position of General Manager was concurred in, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903, with an expression by the board of its thorough appreciation of the faithful and unremitting labor performed by him in the responsible position which he is now vacating, and that the board tender to Mr. Hutchinson a leave of absence for four months from Jan. 1, 1903. Mr. Hutchinson was then appointed assistant to the Second Vice President, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903. He is fifty-eight years of age, and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1863.

PROPOSE TO KANSAS GOVERNOR

Many Women Offer to Wed Him—Lieutenant Governor Also Gets Proposals.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Lieut. Gov. Hanna, who come here to-day for the first time since his election to office, says he has received fully 500 letters from women throughout the country and Canada proposing marriage.

Gov. Bailey, also a bachelor, has received more than 1,000 such letters, many supposedly from cultured and intelligent women who desire to preside over the Kansas Executive Mansion. Messrs. Hanna and Bailey have declined to reply to any of these on the ground that when they are ready to marry they can find wives in Kansas.

NEW YORK TRIES TO BORROW.

Persistent Efforts Made to Get Money in Chicago—Notable Bond Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—New York is persistent in its efforts to borrow money in Chicago, and to-day 6 per cent. for six months, with first-class collateral, was bid for any part of $500,000. The largest bank in the city declined to consider the loan, believing it expedient to reserve its loanable funds for Chicago patrons.

Another significant matter is that one of the richest banking houses in Wall Street offered $1,000,000 first-class bonds to a Chicago house. The latter purchased $500,000 of the offer at 97½. In the meantime the published market quotation for the same issue was 101. Here was a concession of 3½ points below the regular market price.

Only two conclusions can be drawn from the transaction. One is that the seller of the bonds was in need of money, which was not obtainable readily. The other is that the proceeds for the sale of the bonds might be used to greater advantage through prospective purchase of other securities. Either motive for selling indicates the unusual value now being placed on money in Wall Street.

TO ASSIST MR. CUNNEEN.

G. F. Slocum of Rochester to be a Deputy Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The office of Third Assistant Deputy Attorney General on the staff of Attorney General Cunneen has been offered to Attorney G. Fort Slocum of this city.

Mr. Slocum will accept the office. For many years he has been an energetic worker in the ranks of the local Democracy. Several years ago he was the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Monroe County, but was defeated by Judge Adlington.

Mr. Slocum has an extensive practice here. His appointment to the position was recommended by the united factions of the local Democracy.

It is positively known here that ex-County Judge Sylvester S. Taylor of Chemung County will be First Deputy under Attorney General Cunneen.

X-RAY TREASURER MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—At the opening of the annual meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society to-day the Treasurer, Dr. E. A. Florentine of Saginaw, Mich., was absent.

It is claimed that there has been some friction in the society between the Treasurer and the Executive Committee, and the official was ordered to be present to-day with all books and money belonging to the society. He is not here, however, and those who have tried to get into communication with him say they can get no replies to their letters and telegrams. Friends of the Treasurer, however, say they think sickness is keeping him from the meeting. To-morrow the election of officers takes place.

SECOND GIFT BY MR. SCHIFF.

Arrangements for the formal opening of the Carnegie Free Branch Library, No 1, in East Seventy-ninth Street, at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon were considered at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library at the Astor Building in Lafayette Place yesterday afternoon. President Cantor will preside. The library will be opened to the public on Monday.

Jacob H. Schiff, it was announced, had given a second $10,000 to be applied to purchases for the Semitic Department. John Bigelow presided over the meeting.

Along the Historic Hudson River
run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine if you travel by the Central.—Adv.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials, and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

LANDING OF MARINES AT LA GUAYRA BEGUN

British and German Fleet Entering the Harbor.

CASTRO ORDERS RESISTANCE

Appeals to the Venezuelan People to Take Up Arms.

British and German Residents of Caracas and La Guayra Arrested—Great Patriotic Demonstration in Caracas—Venezuelan Warships Sunk.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 10.—The combined British-German fleet is entering this harbor, and the first vessels are not 300 feet from the Custom House.

The landing of marines has begun.

The German and British residents at La Guayra have been arrested, with the exception of Messrs. Fieldwick, Prince, and Lepage, the English Directors of the Harbor Corporation, who barricaded themselves in their houses. They were rescued to-day by the forces of the allied powers, and have been taken on board the Retribution.

Troops are expected here from Caracas, as the Government is credited with the intention of repulsing any landing by the allied forces.

All the stores and banks here are closed. Great excitement prevails, as the population fears that the town may be shelled.

The Venezuelan fleet was captured yesterday by ten German and four British cutters. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels, and ordered them to surrender, and, without a shot being fired, the British and German forces seized the Venezuelan fleet in the name of the German Emperor and the King of England.

Two of the vessels, which were undergoing repairs, were broken up.

The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor in the course of these proceedings, with her decks cleared for action.

The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor and at 2 o'clock this morning the General Crespo, T

tents. One hour later 205 persons prominent in social and commercial life, were crowded together in the police station. All the British residents were arrested, except Albert Cherry of the British-owned Venezuela Central Railway, and Mr. Wallace, manager of the telephone company, who escaped to a place of safety.

Ninety-seven German residents were arrested, among them Dr. Koehler, the German Consul, Valentin Blohm, and Herr Knoop, the manager of the German Central Railway. Herr Simmross, Chancellor of the German Legation, was met by the police near Bolivar Square, and also arrested.

Amid renewed cries of "Death to the Germans!" and "Down with the foreigners!" the populace directed its way to the German residential quarter, and gathered outside the Hotel Klindt and the German Club, shouting and uttering insults. The Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, F. J. S. Gofart, was arrested by mistake as a German because of his fair complexion. In spite of his vigorous protests he was taken to the police station, but was released ten minutes later.

On learning these incidents, United States Minister Bowen and Secretary of Legation W. W. Russell went at once to see President Castro, and after a long conference succeeded in obtaining the release of Dr. Koehler and Consul Blohm. Mr. Bowen also obtained the official authorization of the Venezuelan Government to represent British and German interests during the imbroglio.

The Government has placed an embargo on the British railroad to La Guayra and on the German Central Railroad from Caracas to Valencia.

The populace is still intensely excited, and the situation is regarded as critical. The British and German flags have been publicly burned.

CARACAS, Dec. 9.—It is said on good authority that the Captain of the British cruiser Retribution this afternoon sent a special courier from La Guayra to Caracas with an ultimatum for compliance with the note deposited on Sunday by the British and German Ministers at the home of the Foreign Minister, before their departure from Caracas.

It is said that the ultimatum gave a maximum of forty-eight hours in which Venezuela was to accede to its terms. The note, it is said, requested the immediate cash payment of $34,000 each to Great Britain and Germany, and the settlement of claims arising from past revolutions by a mixed tribunal.

It is also said that the British Minister at the last moment failed to present claims, except for $40,000, and that his demand is not duly supported by legal documents and facts, and is considered absurd.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Foreign Office to-night is still without any official advices from La Guayra of more recent date than Monday night, though the newspapers have received telegrams dated yesterday. This, it is explained, is because the correspondents are using the overland telegraph lines northward, while Chargé von Pilgrim-Baltazzi and Commodore Scheder (commanding the German squadron) must send their dispatches to the nearest cable station.

The German Government's reply to President Castro's complaint that the ultimatums were delivered irregularly on a holiday, at the private residence of the Foreign Minister, is that President Castro was informed that the ultimatums might be expected, and, Germany and Great Britain being unwilling to delay action any longer, had them presented on Sunday at the Minister's private house, as his office was closed on that day.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In response to an inquiry made at the Foreign Office it was stated that up to 7 o'clock last evening no information of an official character had been received from Venezuela, everything being left to the commander of the British fleet, who had received explicit instructions as to what course to pursue and regarding the aggressive measures to be undertaken.

The Foreign Office explains that the last communication sent to President Castro was not a second ultimatum, but a notification, which the commander had been instructed to send, to the effect that the second stage of the reprisals, which include other measures besides the seizure of the customs, would be commenced unless a satisfactory answer was received.

The reports of friction between Germany and Great Britain are denied. The Foreign Office says that to all intents and purposes the two powers are taking joint action, though in certain eventualities each country is free to act independently.

BLOCKADE OF VENEZUELA.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 10.—The entire coast of Venezuela from the Orinoco River to La Guayra will be blockaded from to-day on by British war vessels, while the Venezuelan coast from La Guayra to the Colombian frontier will be blockaded by German warships.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The naval plans of Germany and Great Britain provide for the patrolling of the Venezuelan coast by launches in order to prevent smuggling, and for the blockade of those Venezuelan ports where the Custom Houses have not been taken over, in order to prevent vessels avoiding the ports occupied by the allies.

Naturally, this procedure, if it become necessary, will require a number of vessels, and as Great Britain has more ships available in the West Indies than Germany, a larger portion of the work will fall on Great Britain than Germany unless the latter sends out additional cruisers, according to her first intention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The State Department has been advised that a "peaceful blockade" exists at La Guayra, which is the port of Caracas. The difference between this state and a state of war is not very strongly marked, except in the opportunity afforded by the peaceful blockade to effect a settlement without recourse to actual bloodshed. The situation is here regarded as critical.

It is believed here that the La Guayra blockade will not stop the entry into the port of American ships, but that if they land their cargoes the British and Germans will collect the regular Venezuelan customs due. Of course, this will involve the seizure of the Custom House, and in turn it is expected that President Castro, unless he concludes to abandon further resistance, will issue a decree closing the port to entries, and will insist upon collecting duties anew upon the same goods if they are passed into the interior.

The United States Navy has at present no representative at La Guayra. The little gunboat Marietta is at Curaçao, a few hours distant, in readiness to respond to any call.

It is said at the Navy Department that it would not be safe for any warship to lie off La Guayra at this season, when the winds set inshore, and there is no anchorage until almost on the beach, so that it is presumed that the blockading fleet must either go alongside the slip or stand far off shore.

ANOTHER WARSHIP SEIZED.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis seized the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar in this harbor last night. She landed the Bolivar's officers here, while the British sloop Alert took the crew of the captured gunboat to the port of Guiria, situated on the Venezuelan coast opposite Trinidad.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail has sailed with instructions to capture the Venezuelan war vessel now engaged in blockading the mouth of the Orinoco.

The commander of the Charybdis sent an officer and thirty men with a letter to the Captain of the Bolivar, informing him that he must not leave the harbor without British permission. He further intimated that resistance would be useless, whereupon Lieut. Hurtado, on behalf of the Captain of the Bolivar, who was absent, surrendered, and the commander of the Charybdis placed a crew on board the Bolivar. The officers of the Venezuelan gunboat accepted an offer to be landed here.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar was effected on instructions previously issued by the British Admiralty.

MINISTER BOWEN'S ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has accepted the trust of looking after the interests of British and German subjects in Venezuela, and this has brought him into conflict with President Castro.

The Minister has informed the State Department that a number of British and Germans were arrested yesterday in Caracas. Mr. Bowen at once addressed himself to President Castro to secure their release. He represented that he had been charged with the care of British and German subjects in Venezuela, but President Castro was unwilling at first to recognize his authority. Finally the Minister convinced Castro that he (Mr. Bowen) was acting within his rights, and the President consented with reluctance to release the principal prisoners. Mr. Bowen will insist upon the release of the remainder.

Nothing in Mr. Bowen's reports to the State Department indicates the reason for the arrest of these foreigners, except that they were German or British.

It was said at the British and German Embassies to-day that the action of Castro in ordering the arrest of all subjects of the British and German sovereigns in Caracas was without precedent in the history of civilized countries supposedly at peace with each other, and that such action would be regarded as sufficient ground for a declaration of war. Indeed, members of the Diplomatic Corps here regard it as being such a declaration in itself.

Many years ago when President Soras was at the head of the Buenos Ayres Government, Great Britain became involved in a dispute with Argentina, and Soras issued a decree that all British subjects should be arrested and their heads taken off at the first shot fired from the British men-of-war then threatening to bombard cities along the Argentine Coast. Fortunately an agreement was reached, and the order was not carried out.

Minister Bowen's prompt action in demanding of President Castro the release of the German and British subjects arrested is in accordance with the plan agreed on between the German and British Ambassadors and Secretary of State Hay when the former called at the State Department about three weeks ago, and, in anticipation of the present ugly situation in Venezuela, requested that the United States Minister at Caracas be permitted to protect the lives and property of all British and German citizens in Venezuela. It is understood that Castro was advised of this action.

It was pointed out by a European diplomat of high rank to-day that in forcing Minister Bowen to demand the release of the arrested subjects President Castro was acting directly contrary to the desire of the Washington Government not to become involved in the international dispute.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Foreign Office has heard nothing from United States Minister Bowen regarding the imprisonment of British subjects in Venezuela.

The officials still think, however, that the British at Caracas will probably be safer in prison than outside.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Official suggestions supplied to the German newspapers and to the English newspaper correspondents here lay stress on the fact that the United States has undertaken to safeguard diplomatically the German and British residents in Venezuela until the dispute is settled. Consequently, any affront offered to the resident Germans and Britishers which is not in accordance with international usage, such as their arbitrary arrest, would be an affront to the United States, and would cause that power to protest.

This consideration makes the German Foreign Office doubt the report of the arrests at Caracas.

THIS COUNTRY'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas, wishes to play the part of peacemaker in the dispute between Venezuela and Germany and Great Britain, and the State Department, after considering his statements, has decided that he may do this only upon application from Venezuela for his good offices, and if the same shall be acceptable to the British and German representatives. This attitude is said to be consistent with that assumed by the United States Government in many preceding troubles in which its good offices have been invoked.

A prominent diplomat said to-day that both Germany and Great Britain fully appreciated the position of the United States, and were determined that this country should not be drawn unnecessarily into the embroilment. It was also stated that President Roosevelt's recent interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine were being looked to by both nations as authority for the extent to which they could go in their claims against Venezuela without embarrassing the United States. The particular utterance of the President on which they have set their attention is this:

"This (the Monroe) doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power save that in truth it allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American State. We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Under Foreign Secretary, Viscount Cranborne, said that the Government had no official information of the seizure by the Venezuelans of 200 British and German subjects, or of the seizure of Venezuelan warships by the fleets of Great Britain and Germany.

Lord Cranborne added that the British claims which necessitated coercion would be fully disclosed by papers to be laid before the House. They included a demand for compensation for interference with trading vessels, the imprisonment and ill-treatment of British subjects, and the destruction of property.

The Under Secretary asserted that the Government would follow precedent in the enforcement of similar claims.

Replying to Mr. Bryce, (Liberal,) Lord Cranborne said the British Minister at Caracas had been instructed to wait twenty-four hours after the presentation of the ultimatum, and, failing a reply, to proceed to La Guayra, where he was to wait another twenty-four hours on board a British ship. That period expired on Tuesday night. Unless in the meantime a concession had been received, it was necessary for his Majesty's Government to take forcible action. The Government had not yet been informed that such action had been taken.

LONDON PAPERS' VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Great Britain is practically at war with Venezuela, but there is no disposition here to regard the situation as particularly serious. No dispatches have been received yet from the commander of the British squadron, who will be compelled to send dispatches from Willemstad, but unofficial news of the seizure of the Venezuelan fleet and of President Castro's reprisals is regarded as quite trustworthy.

The morning papers, in commenting on the situation, recognize the possibility of awkward complications arising, but are disposed to believe that President Castro, after making a show of defiance, may be brought to reason without the allied powers having recourse to the seizure of the customs.

It is pointed out that by arresting the German and British residents President Castro has weakened his position and put himself outside the pale of international law, besides offending the United States.

Some papers discuss the enormous expense and difficulty of conducting military operations in such a difficult country should President Castro maintain a defiant attitude, and question the utility of spending millions of pounds in coercing a country which cannot be annexed and is likely to prove bankrupt.

TO PROTECT ITALIAN SUBJECTS.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Government has instructed the commander of the Italian third-class cruiser Giovanni Bausan, which arrived at La Guayra yesterday, fully to protect Italian subjects in Venezuela. If necessary he is to take them abroad or land blue jackets for their protection.

ADVENTURE WITH A CAT.

Entangling of Animal's Claws in Woman's Hair Causes Wild Scene.

Special to The New York Times.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 10.—Last evening Mrs. Alexander Downey of the village of Galesburg was preparing to attend an entertainment and was nearly ready, only awaiting the return of her husband, who was to accompany her, when she opened a closet door, and the family cat, that had been shut therein, sprang from a shelf and happened to alight upon her head.

The animal's claws became entangled in Mrs. Downey's hair, and upon his return Mr. Downey found his wife unconscious on the floor, while the cat was struggling with the fury of a tigress to release itself, and it was found necessary to administer chloroform to render the animal powerless and release her victim. Mrs. Downey was not seriously injured.

AN AXE AND TOOL TRUST.

New Combination to Have a Capital of $42,000,000 and Include All Big Concerns.

READING, Penn., Dec. 10.—The movement by which the axe and tool interests are to be consolidated, and which has been going on for nearly a year, is about consummated, and will include practically all the principal concerns of the kind in the country.

The new combination is to be known as the International Axe and Tool Company, with a capitalization of $42,000,000. The plants to be acquired are estimated to have a value of about $26,000,000. It is estimated that economies amounting to at least $1,000,000 will be effected as the result of operation under one management.

Among the plants interested in the consolidation are the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Penn.; the American Axe and Tool Company, New York, and over twenty-five companies or firms in New York State, New England, and the West and South.

TELLS OF PERE MARQUETTE.

Chairman of Board of Directors of the Road Says the Control Has Not Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—W. W. Crapo, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Père Marquette Railroad, is authority for the statement that the control of this property has not passed into the hands of outside parties. He declares that he has not sold any of his personal stock nor deposited it with a voting trust.

About 92,700 shares of Père Marquette stock (less than half) has been purchased by a syndicate comprising John H. West and John F. Shepley of the St. Louis Trust Company, F. H. Prince, G. H. Norman, Nathaniel Thayer, B. B. Cheney, T. G. Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, Newman B. Erb of Chicago, and Thomas F. Ryan and Mark T. Cox of New York.

This syndicate is strongly representative of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad and expects to be able to secure full control of the Père Marquette eventually.

Chairman Crapo says:

"The Père Marquette has practically concluded arrangements to purchase the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad, and an arrangement will be made with the Michigan Central between St. Thomas and Buffalo."

It is said to be the purpose of the syndicate to extend the Père Marquette from St. Thomas, Ontario, to Buffalo, a distance of about 120 miles. At present Père Marquette trains are able to reach Buffalo over the Canadian Southern Railway. Of the $28,000,000 of the capital stock authorized by the Père Marquette stockholders, $24,037,000 is outstanding—common, $14,145,000; preferred, $10,512,000. At least $12,400,000 of outstanding stock would be required to effect a change in the company's management. The syndicate now owns about $10,000,000 worth of the shares' face value.

HENRY D. PURROY HURT.

Struck by Trolley Car While Sleighing in Saratoga and Painfully Bruised.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Ex-County Clerk Henry D. Purroy of New York City, who has a cottage here, will probably be confined to the house for several days, the result of an accident suffered to-day while enjoying a sleigh ride. When near the corner of West Circular and Hamilton Streets his sleigh was struck by a Hudson Valley Railway trolley car.

Both Mr. Purroy and his coachman, Philip Smith, were violently thrown a distance of fully twenty feet, and landed in a pile of snow. Mr. Purroy, who was painfully bruised and cut, was carried to his cottage. Smith was also injured.

WESTERN IRON LAND DEALS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 10.—Though President Hill of the Great Northern is continuing to invest in Western iron lands, particularly in Montana and British Columbia, it is now definitely stated that he has no intention of erecting blast furnaces or rolling mills at the present time. He desires instead to wait until the demand created by railroad construction in Western States and Oriental countries combined is sufficient to make the operation of steel mills profitable beyond doubt.

This announcement is made by Amos R. Kotz of Libby, Mont., who with others is interested with President Hill in iron properties in Montana.

Mr. Kotz talked with Mr. Hill in St. Paul three weeks ago. He says Mr. Hill is the largest owner of Western iron lands, having made his first purchases fifteen years ago. He is still purchasing all good iron lands offered, recently paying $50,000 for a tract in Montana.

Death of an Aged Sea Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Capt. John Vaughn, who bore the reputation of being the oldest sea Captain in the United States, died in his home at May's Landing to-day. He was ninety-three years of age, but until a short time previous to his death he retained his mental faculties. Years ago Capt. Vaughn owned a number of sailing vessels. He sailed the schooner Sarah J. Vaughn before the beginning of the civil war, and during that struggle he was in the service of the United States Navy, carrying supplies to the Northern troops, which were engaged in Southern operations.

Mrs. Roosevelt Cannot Aid Church.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Dec. 10.—In reply to a request for a gift for their bazaar the women of the Methodist Church of Big Springs, Logan County, have received the following letter from the White House: "Mrs. Roosevelt acknowledges receipt of your recent letter and states that she would be glad to comply with your wishes if it were not that requests similar to your own have become so numerous that she regrets to find it impossible to grant them."

St. Louis Terminal Railroad Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Stockholders of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, held a special meeting to-day to authorize an increase of capital stock and bonded indebtedness to $50,000,000, to provide for the payment of the recently acquired properties—Wiggin's Ferry, Inter-State Car Transfer, Belt and Terminal Line, and to provide for the extensive terminal improvements made necessary by the coming of the World's Fair.

Dinner to Al Hayman.

Manager Al Hayman, who is booked for a ten-months' tour around the world, was the guest at a farewell dinner last night at Sherry's. There were twenty-two persons present, including A. L. Erlanger, Frank McKee, Charles Frohman and Marc Klaw.

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Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
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Between 25th and 26th Streets.
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15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIES

Dr. Lyman Abbott Discusses Capital, Labor, and Monopolies.

The Demand of Labor Is Right, He Says, but the Unions Must Not Be Autocratic.

Dr. Lyman Abbott addressed the Graduates' Club at Columbia University in Earl Hall last evening, his subject being, "Our Industrial Problem." He dealt with capital, labor, present conditions, and political uprightness, condemning and praising combinations of capital and labor organizations without reserve, and expressed as his opinion that there is a movement on foot toward the dissolution of social formations in the United States and a tendency toward a Socialistic basis.

He said in part:

"Our tendencies are from the individualistic to the socialistic. Original industry was purely individualistic. Barter, trade, exchange, commerce, and capital developed in order. Capital, I shall define, is what a man has earned more than he has had to spend in the making. We must have combinations of capital to-day, but we need the organization of labor as well. We still hear the question, 'Shall labor be organized?' It must be. Modern conditions cannot exist without such organization. It is indispensable to civilization.

"When a labor union demands recognition, it may desire a brief display of authority, but at bottom is its declaration of a right to speak in its own behalf. I believe that the demand of labor is right. Labor organizations must be democratic, not autocratic. We live in a democratic age. All our institutions must be democratic.

"The phenomenon of trades unions is not to be measured by an unreasonable demand of one of them. There are dangers in great combinations of wealth, and there are dangers in great combinations of labor. What we want is to get rid of the abuse of power and the incompetent use of power when it gets into the hand of the demagogue. Demagogues are dangerous. Because there are bosses and demagogues in politics we do not propose to abolish political organizations, but rather to rid them of bosses and demagogues.

"The fundamental question is not whether corporations or labor unions are dangerous, but how we can bring them within the democratic spirit of America."

Concerning the incident in Schenectady recently, he said:

"The Governor ought to tell the District Attorney to put the labor unibn men on trial or to tell the Legislature that a law is needed to cover their offense."

Continuing he said:

"I cannot agree with my fellow-citizen who calls a scab a hero. He is not a hero, but he has a legal right to do what he does. All the powers of the State should be called at any hazard and at any cost to protect any single man in his work, whether a union man or not, and whether a strike is in progress or not. Government must be stronger than industrial organizations. When we see railroads in Pennsylvania owning coal lands against the law, our blood boils again."

After discussing the trust as an industrial institution, Dr. Abbott talked about monopolies. He said:

"The late Mr. Reed said that there were no monopolies. There was a monopoly in anthracite coal in the hands of the railroads and capitalists. There was a monopoly of labor in the hands of labor which almost caused us to freeze to death."

The speaker concluded by saying that when a small body of men can dictate whether we have meat or light or transportation or not personal liberty is gone. The Government should then take one of three steps—compel the monopoly to submit to competition again, regulate its affairs in the public interest, or own and control the monopoly itself for the public welfare.

POISON IN LEYH CASE.

Cyanide of Potassium Found in the Bottle from Which the Man Drank Beer.

The chemist who has been making an analysis of the sediment that was found in the beer bottle from which George H. Leyh, the aged truss maker of 75 Broadway, Brooklyn, drank just before his death last week, reported yesterday afternoon to Coroner Williams that he had found enough cyanide of potassium to kill a number of men.

The chemist is analyzing the contents of the man's stomach. He received yesterday the bromo seltzer bottles in Leyh's shop, from one of which young Robert Westphal says he dumped the contents into a glass from which Leyh was drinking beer. The contents of these bottles will be examined by the chemist.

GRAIN RATES NOT INCREASED.

Agreement Not in Effect Because of Action of an Eastern Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Failure by one of the Eastern lines to carry out all of its contracts, made at the old rates by Dec. 8, is assigned as the reason for the postponement of the date on which the increased rates on grain and grain products and provisions were to go into effect.

No date has been fixed when the advance in the rates is to be made, but it is not likely to be before Jan. 1.

The stubborn resistance of the lines between Chicago and the "Twin Cities," it is asserted, has had much to do with the action of the Eastern roads. The Western roads had advised their Eastern connections that it would be impossible for them to cooperate before Jan. 1 in the advance of rates, owing to long-term contracts already made.

It is believed that the investigation into the reasonableness of the freight rate advance to be made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Dec. 16, had much to do with the postponement.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY GUESTS

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Right Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania; John Patton, ex-Senator from Michigan, but a native-born Pennsylvanian; John Kendrick Bangs, and George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railroad Company, will be among the speakers at the fourth annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Friday night.

These Pennsylvanians also will be among the society's guests: Charles C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Joseph Wharton, founder of the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania; Vance C. McCormick, Mayor of Harrisburg; Dr. John W. Jordan of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Julius F. Sachs of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

A special feature of the dinner will be the presentation of a number of fac similes of historic Pennsylvania flags, given to the society by a group of members.

SENATOR SPOONER A CANDIDATE

He Says in a Letter He Would Accept Return to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 10.—Replying to a letter signed by the four members of the Rock County delegation in the Legislature of 1903, Senator John C. Spooner has declared that he will accept a re-election, responsive to the will of 98 Republican legislative conventions and to the desire expressed publicly and otherwise by 102 Republicans-elect.

The Senator says if the action of the Senate and Assembly Conventions and the public committal of nominees is for him, he will consider such action a command which he cannot disobey.

Has Coal to Give Away.

Manager John H. Springer of the Grand Opera House has decided to aid the sufferers of the city by distributing free twenty-five tons of coal at the Grand Opera House this morning at 8:30 o'clock. The coal will be given out to all deserving persons who may apply, and will be distributed in pail lots, one pail to each applicant. Tickets will be issued at the box office at the hour mentioned, and the holders will receive their coal in the rear of the building.

Pennsylvanian's Bequest to Yale.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Dec. 10.—By the will of Benjamin Barge of Mauch Chunk, which was probated in the Carbon County courts to-day, a bequest of $80,000 is made to Yale University, $75,000 of which is to establish a Chair in the Romance Languages and Literature and the income from the remaining $5,000 is to be used to assist deserving scholars. A bequest of $5,000 is made to the St. Luke's Hospital at South Bethlehem, Penn., and $2,500 to Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn.

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AGREEMENTS FOR TRADES

Opposition to the Incorporation of Trades Unions.

Senator Hanna Sums Up the Discussions at the Sessions of the Civic Federation.

The three days' session of the Civic Federation was brought to a close last evening by an address by Senator Hanna, in which he summed up what appeared to him to be tangible results likely to flow from the exchange of ideas between some of the leading manufacturers, some of the leaders of labor, and some of the noted economists of the country.

The session yesterday was the most interesting of all the sessions. The subjects discussed were contracts and agreements between employers and employes, but the session was devoted chiefly to a general debate, in which the ideas that had been advanced heretofore by the speakers were subjected to criticism, either for a clearer elucidation or to make apparent the falsity from an economic standpoint or the lack of feasibility from the standpoint of practical experience.

As before, the room in which the debate was conducted was crowded, and the debate was followed with the closest attention. Nearly all of the prominent men who had attended the previous sessions were present yesterday. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Ralph M. Easley, and Archbishop Ireland presided. Senator Hanna came in later. Mr. Easley opened the meeting by reading a paper from President Frederick Underwood of the Erie Railroad on the subject of arbitration.

The difficulty about securing arbitration, Mr. Underwood said, has been that labor has always insisted upon having a "friend at court." If arbitration is to make any headway, he declared, the men who compose the boards before which questions involving the rights of labor and capital are to be decided must be men of deep technical knowledge of the subject, of force of character, and of independence.

After reading Mr. Underwood's address Mr. Easley told of the answers he had received to the 5,000 letters he had sent to large manufacturers throughout the country asking this question: "Do you regard it as practical to gradually reduce hours by voluntary uniform agreement throughout a given industry, provided the employes agree to abandon any arbitrary restrictions of output?" He said that 920 answers had been received, and of that number 607 were in the affirmative.

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Clothing Manufacturing Association, made a plea for the adoption of the eight-hour system as a necessity to the employer as well as to the employe. After drawing a picture of the daily burden of the employers under the present system of long hours and fierce competition, Mr. Marks asked: "Is this doing business to live, or is this living to do business?"

If the employer had shorter hours, Mr. Marks said, it would make a better man of him, and give him time for the consideration of the conditions of the working class which would make for a general social uplifting.

Senator Hanna introduced Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers delivered a long address, in which he took up one by one the points which had been made by the speakers of the two days previous against the position of labor, and endeavored to answer them.

Referring to Mr. Mosely's and Dr. Rainsford's plea for the right of free labor, Mr. Gompers said:

"This is a shibboleth that is raised by those who are opposed to our movement, or who do not understand it. The labor union does not deny a man's legal right to work for whom and when and where he pleases, but there is something beside and apart from this legal right, and that is the moral obligations. A man may upon the prairie build himself a hut, and after he has built it apply the torch to it. Let him attempt to do this in the city, and he will be arrested and put into jail. And upon the plain he does himself the only injury that is done. In the city he endangers the life and the property of others."

The illustration, Mr. Gompers said, applied to the position of the non-union man. He attempted to secure something for himself by lowering the standard for others, and, as was often the case, actually profited by the conditions which had been brought about by the organizations he opposed. Mr. Gompers said that he had heard much about strikes and boycotts, but very little about blacklists and lockouts. These were the weapons which were used by employers to oppress workmen, he said, and were they not as much to be condemned as weapons of labor to which objection was made?

Mr. Gompers declared himself as opposed to the incorporation of labor unions. The underlying purpose of the suggestion, he said, was to afford unscrupulous employers an opportunity to mulct the unions by reason of the acts of any of their members. That, he said, was what had been done in England.

Mr. Gompers said he looked with favor upon the proposition advanced by Charles Francis Adams for compulsory investigation. In defending the right of labor to organize, Mr. Gompers said:

"I don't believe that might makes right, but I am confident that those who are simply right and have no power usually have their rights disregarded. Might is often required to enforce right."

He said that he took no stock in Mr. Mosely's idea that an international agreement was necessary to enforce the eight-hour system in America. In response to the statement of Mr. Barber of Detroit that the manufacturers could not afford to go to an eight-hour system at the present time because of the prosperous times, Mr. Gompers asked whether Mr. Barber thought the workingmen of America would ask for shorter hours when they had very little to do.

"'If the workmen of the United States want an eight-hour day,' said Mr. Barber, 'they must work harder,'" continued the speaker. "Work harder. Who among the employing class who have observed their own employes, but have been struck with the velocity and intensity with which the toilers of our country work? Foreigners who come here are dazed by their rapidity. The idea of suggesting that the American workmen work harder!"

Mr. Mosely asked Mr. Gompers how the number of apprentices in any given industry was determined. To this Mr. Gompers replied:

"Usually by joint agreement; and I will add this—I want to be fair—that the agreement is very often reached after a contest." [Laughter.]

There was a colloquy between Archbishop Ireland and Mr. Gompers on the subject of the freedom of labor. The Archbishop called Mr. Gompers's attention to his statement that there was a distinction between a man's legal right and his moral right to sell his labor, and asked whether it was not the business of the State rather than of any organization to enforce moral rights.

Mr. Gompers replied that every association, whether of religion, law, or industry, adopted its own code of ethics and used every legal right to enforce what it believed to be its legal and moral right. Trades unionism did exactly that thing.

Archbishop Ireland—Of course every association has its right to establish its own code of ethics. Every Church establishes its own creed, or, rather, puts forth a creed that is its own, but not every Church has the right to go out into the streets and the public places and say, "If you don't come to my code of ethics I'll hit you?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Gompers—I don't know of any organization of labor that will justify any of its members in going out and saying to anybody who disagrees with the union, "I'll fix you." That would be an illegal threat. I differentiate the proper and the improper threat. Any man has a right to refuse to speak to me. If he has that right he has the right to threaten to refuse to speak to me.

Archbishop Ireland—Really, under that plea the treatment which would be accorded by union labor to non-union labor would be pretty liberal. If you only say to them, "We don't want to speak to you," [laughter,] that, of course, clears up a good deal.

O. C. Barbour of the Diamond Match Company delivered an address, in which he argued that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest must be applied to labor as to everything else in nature. Everything in opposition to this doctrine, he said, was wrong and would not prevail.

At the commencement of the afternoon session Frederick Driscoll, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, related what had been done by that association in the way of making agreements with employes engaged in newspaper work. He said that the success of the association in this respect had been most gratifying, and that harmonious relations exist now between the publishers and all branches of labor which they employed.

Samuel Mather of the Pickand-Mather Company of Cleveland told of what had been accomplished through agreements between the dock owners and the longshoremen of the great lakes. He was followed by Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Association. The story of agreements between the employers and employes on the great lakes was one of mutual benefit and a much better state of feeling, he said.

M. M. Garland, who was formerly President of the Amalgamated Steel and Iron Workers' Association, and A. Beverly Smith, Secretary of the National Lithographers' Association, argued for the eight-hour day.

Prof. Jenks, who fills the Chair of Political Economy at Cornell University, discussed the ethical questions involved in the late anthracite coal strike. In conclusion, he said:

"A strike is not a war. It is a conflict under government. Any attack, direct or indirect, upon the Government, except to reform it, since order is essential to growth, is morally as well as legally wrong. In the past both sides, capital and labor, have sinned in this regard. Capital has probably sinned most before the strike; labor most in time of the strike. Both have committed crimes. Both they and the public should see to it that hereafter both keep the law."

Prof. John Graham Brooks of Harvard University said he thought the joint agreement was the best solution in sight for difficulties between capital and labor. The joint agreement, he said, would eventually settle the problem of the non-union man. The unions would become so strong through this system that they could afford to disregard the non-unionist.

"I wish to say," he said, "that if I were a trades union man nothing could drive me to incorporate. Trades unions won't incorporate if they have horse sense. [Applause.] If the trades unions allow themselves to be bamboozled into incorporation a large section of the workingmen will refuse to join them, and they will be weakened. The stupidest thing afloat in our country is using force against trades unions. If you want to increase the turbulent forces of Socialism, just put the screws onto trades unions. Drive them into politics, and you will get the very worst form of Socialism."

Henry White, Secretary of the Garment Workers' Association, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation be empowered to appoint a committee or committees to inquire into and report upon the subject matter discussed at this conference.

Senator Hanna then addressed the delegates. He said in part:

Summing up the good that may yet come, in my judgment, we saved the best for the last, because the result—the last analysis of this great question—will be found in the industrial agreements. [Applause.] It will be intelligence, as it is understood from the standpoint of the merits of both sides. It will be effective in its results as it is best understood and appreciated. I for one do not expect that we will reach the best results in one year, or two or more years; but under the influence and inspiration and the encouragement we have had so far, I am sure that our committee will go forward along these lines; will keep up the effort, inspired by the same desire to do good to all classes. We will expand our influences; we will extend the scope and personnel of our committee; we will keep abreast or a little in the lead of public opinion, and as we receive that support from the people we will go on to the fruition of our effort.

I agree with all the speakers upon the proposition of compulsory arbitration. I am opposed to it. The new question of investigation should deserve consideration. I believe there is something in that, but I do believe that the power to settle all differences, outside of law making, outside of coercion, outside of undue influence, will result from the conference of the employer and the employe, with the one desire to do that which is best for both. [Applause.] I do not believe, under the present condition of things, in incorporation under the law of trades' unions.

The action of the bituminous miners in the recent coal strike in refusing to go on a sympathetic strike because they were in honor bound by contract was eloquent proof, Senator Hanna said, that labor organizations could be relied upon to stand by any agreements they might make. Speaking of trusts, Senator Hanna said there were good trusts and bad trusts, just as there were good labor organizations and bad ones. He said that he knew the leaders of labor were using every influence in their power to do away with violence in strikes.

In conclusion, Senator Hanna said: "I am not afraid of criticism of our efforts along these lines; I do not shrink from any sort of discussion as to the motives which prompt us. But year by year, if I am spared, I want to point to results in justification of the integrity of purpose and endeavor that this organization is striving for. I hope that when we meet again we will have to hire a larger hall—I am sure we will."

INCREASE IN CAR TAX FEES.

Collection of Licenses Under Controller Grout's Plan Will Swell City's Revenue.

Controller Grout made public yesterday a statement about car license fees in which he proposed to tax every car owned by companies in New York. Attached to the document was an opinion from Corporation Counsel Rives on the construction of the laws passed by the Legislature in reference to the collection of license fees for cars of surface railroads. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the statement:

"The car license fees heretofore have been paid into the City Treasury through the Revenue Bureau of the Department of Finance by railroad companies once a year. The amount heretofore has been computed during what is claimed to be the busy season of the year, beginning April 1 and continuing until November, and was based upon the greatest number of cars in daily use during that season. The receipts from these fees this year amounted to $24,840, which would mean that only about 408 cars paid the tax prescribed by law, and this amount was $1,020 in excess of the revenue for 1901. The railroad companies which are liable for this tax, and the amounts paid by them this year, are as follows:

"Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $50 per car per annum, $21,100; Sixth Avenue Railroad, $7,300; Central Park, North and East River Railroad, $5,600; Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, $4,200; Eighth Avenue Railroad, $6,850; Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad, $450; Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, $2,950; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, $450; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, $50; Central Railroad of New Jersey, $100.

"Ninth Avenue Railroad, $20 per car per annum, $600; Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, $21,800; Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, $8,040; Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin Railroad, $100.

"The taxing of every car owned by the railroad companies liable undoubtedly will mean a very considerable increase in the revenues derived from this source. At the present time the number of cars paying this fee is arrived at by a system of averages, but in future Controller Grout intends that every car operated for the full year, or for any portion of the year, shall contribute its quota to the city revenues."

OIL STRIKE IN KENTUCKY.

Gusher Opened in Bobs Bar Field Said to be Good for 1,000 Barrels Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Well No. 5 in the Bobs Bar Field "came in" today in Kentucky, over the State line, and it is said to be the greatest strike made in Kentucky in years. Competent oil men say the well is surely good for 1,000 barrels daily, coming as it does on the heels of so many dry holes in that section.

It has put new life into the Wayne and Clinton fields. Bobs Bar Well No. 1 is the oldest producer in the State, and the striking of another good paying well has caused considerable excitement in the oil section. The well is on the pipe line and the product can be marketed at once.

CHICAGO BANK STOCK ADVANCE.

First National Has Connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—It appears that the fourteen-point advance in First National Bank stock is due to the connection just formed between that institution and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. President K. B. Forgan was last week elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Equitable, and it is presumed this will lead to representation on the bank's board by the insurance society. It is rumored that about 1,000 shares of First National stock have been purchased for the Equitable people.

The continued growth of the bank, and the disposition of New York financial institutions to have close relations with Chicago banks has led to the placing of considerable stock in New York. Among New York capitalists now interested in the First National are E. H. Harriman, J. P. Morgan, James Stillman, George F. Baker, Jacob Schiff, and James A. Blair.

TRIED TO BRIBE MINERS?

Testimony at Strike Hearing Involving Operators.

Witness Tells of Abortive Attempt to Secure Desertion of Local Union Presidents—Coal Roads Produce Data.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 10.—The most interesting, if not important, testimony brought out at to-day's sessions of the Coal Strike Commission was to the effect that an alleged attempt was made by a former mine foreman to bribe two Presidents of local unions of the miners to have ten men in each local use their influence to have a resolution passed sending the men to work, thus making a serious break in the solid ranks of the strikers.

Each of the Presidents were to receive $2,500 and a good position as mine foreman, and each of the ten men were to get from $100 to $200 each.

The story was told to John Early, a check weighman, employed at the Gypsy Grove Colliery of the Erie Company, who was President of the Gypsy Grove "local." Early, in his testimony to-day, said he was introduced to a former mine foreman named Michael Grimes, in the Lackawanna Valley Hotel, Scranton. Early and a miner named O'Hara, who was also President of a local union, were each offered $2,500 for their share in the work.

Early's story was that he met Grimes Sept. 23 in the hotel through another person. In the course of conversation Grimes asked him how he stood in politics, and finally said that if Early worked for William Connell for Congress he would give him $1,000. Grimes then asked about the strike, and finally made the proposition that if Early could get ten men to have a resolution passed by his local Grimes would give nine of them $100 each, the tenth man $200, and Early $2,500 and all expenses necessary to carry out the scheme. He further added that Early need not apply for work for three months, and that he then would be given a foreman's position. During the three months his expenses were to be paid, there would be no trouble in getting a mine foreman's certificate, as the companies controlled the boards that issued them.

Early refused the money and told Grimes he would see him later. Early reported the matter to District President Nichols of the Miners' Union, and it was decided to see how far the bribery scheme would be carried.

Another meeting was arranged, and, as Grimes had spoken of having approached P. F. O'Hara, the latter went along. The same proposition was made to O'Hara.

Early went on to say that the ministers of the vicinity were to be approached, but they were not to get as much as the miners for breaking the strike. President Nichols, he said, then gave out a public statement, in which he intimated bribery was being resorted to in order to break the strike, and the whole thing fell through.

The name of a company was mentioned in connection with the bribery scheme, and none of the lawyers cross-examined the witness.

During the afternoon session David Wilcox, Vice President of the Delaware and Hudson and general counsel for the company, addressed the commission and protested vigorously against the commission holding his company responsible for conditions that may exist at the Coxe or Markle mines. He was quickly stopped by Chairman Gray, who said that the commission did not intend to hold any company responsible for whatever special conditions may exist in other parts of the coal fields.

A large amount of technical testimony was heard on various phases of the questions at issue. Two check weighmen produced figures which tended to show that at two Delaware and Hudson collieries the miners produced 116,839 tons of coal more than they were paid for.

The Delaware and Hudson Company presented its figures to the commission today, they being the first certified statistics to be handed in. They show the average earnings of the miner in 1901 to have been $622.63, and his laborer $449.47. When Mr. Mitchell was on the stand he said that $600 should be the minimum of American living wages.

P. F. O'Hara was called to the stand, and he corroborated the story of alleged bribery told by John Early at the morning session.

SELLING BOOKS AT CUT RATES.

Injunction Against Publishers and Booksellers' Associations Sought by R. H. Macy & Co.

Isidor and Nathan Straus, composing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., applied to Justice Leventritt yesterday for an injunction restraining the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association from acting under a certain agreement whereby they wished to stop selling books to Macy's, because that firm claimed the right to sell the books at cut prices. It was requested by the Straus brothers that the injunction include the prevention of a blacklisting crusade against them.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle and other well-known lawyers represented the plaintiffs, and Col. Stephen H. Olin appeared for the book dealers. Col. Olin admitted that the book publishers and sellers had entered into agreements to maintain the prices of books. The trouble arose from the fact that Macy's would not consent to keep up the prices of the books. It is charged by the Messrs. Straus that the defendants joined forces "for the purpose of securing to themselves an unreasonable and extortionate profit."

After the publishers' organization had been perfected, the booksellers united to help in the maintenance of the publishers' prices. The plaintiffs say they themselves refused to join the combination and have continued to sell books at a reasonable profit, yet at prices fixed by themselves. The defendants, they claim, started an attack on libraries, and the Secretary of the Booksellers' Association said in his annual report:

"Now that the issue has been forced upon us by the librarians, and our case has been plainly stated to the publishers, the duty of every member of the association is to follow up this matter to a rightful conclusion. If your local librarian is disposed to ask for a greater discount, it is your duty to call upon him and explain to him explicitly the reason why the public library is entitled to no discounts.

"If he still insists on cutting off a share of your rightful profit, it is your further duty to go before the Town or City Council and have the annual salary of your local librarian reduced. This you may rightfully ask as a taxpayer."

The plaintiffs' lawyers dwelt on the New York State law forbidding the union of interests to maintain high prices on commodities and necessities of life. He said that books were necessary in this civilized age, and that a combination to keep up book prices was plainly unlawful. The law referred to, he said, was enacted by the Legislature in 1897 and was known as the Donnelly act. It was known also as the "anti-trust law," and an opinion of the Court of Appeals had sustained his contention.

Col. Olin claimed that the defendants had acted strictly within the law, having agreed to give the book trade a discount of 25 per cent. He said the associations of publishers and booksellers had done on a small scale just what Congress had done when it passed the Inter-State Commerce act, fixing the rates for freight and transportation in all the States. He denied that the prices were unreasonable.

Justice Leventritt reserved his decision.

NORTHERN CENTRAL MEETING.

Semi-Annual Dividend of 4 Per Cent. Declared.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Northern Central Railway Company held a meeting at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day and declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 15, 1903, to stockholders of record Dec. 31 next. This makes the annual dividend 8 per cent., exactly the same as the dividend declared last year.

The board also reorganized its legal department to conform with the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Directors at their last meeting, which made George V. Massey General Counsel and Francis I. Gowen General Solicitor.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesrooms in Greater New York.

COAL STRIKE LESSONS

Bishop Potter Asserts His Belief in Strikes.

He Declares, However, That the Country Will Not Stand Anything Which Impairs Individual Liberty.

Bishop Potter addressed a largely attended meeting of young men in Grace Chapel, 415 East Thirteenth Street, last evening on the lessons of the recent coal strike.

"I believe in strikes," said Bishop Potter, "shocking as the statement may sound. I believe in the conservative value of the organizations from which the strikes come. You can't build a great State or a great industry without organization. The organization of labor is of the very highest value. The history of labor in this country shows that no substantial betterment of the conditions of the workingmen can ever come, except where it is forced by the sentiment of those who are interested neither as employer or employed."

Bishop Potter said that in England the wrongs of the factory hands were not righted until the House of Lords, goaded by public sentiment, gained for the mill workers living wages.

"Try to make real to yourself," the Bishop said, "the hardship in the life of a coal miner, and you will realize how impossible it is that they should not attempt to ameliorate those conditions, even if they had by organized effort to effect a paralysis of production of one of the most important articles of consumption. The first lesson we learn from this painful and costly experience in this country is the power and value of organization. The next and even more important lesson is the danger of overestimating the value of that organization. If there are any workingmen within the sound of my voice, I want them to remember this.

"A great change is going on in the American mind to-day, and that change is due to the action of organized labor. We have the right to life, labor, and the pursuit of happiness, and we must recognize that anything that impairs the liberty of the individual, whether he be a member of a military company or not a member of a labor organization, is something the country will not stand. If I were a member of a labor union, I would consider the most important lesson of the strike that I must not press the value of the union principle to the point where it endangers the personal liberty of some one else."

Bishop Potter spoke of compulsory arbitration, and said that unfortunately under our laws it could not be carried out. He said that nothing was ever accomplished while the arbitrators and the aggrieved met formally, and he told of his serving on a volunteer arbitration committee which settled all differences over coffee and cigars when all parties met on a plane of equality. He declared that the differences between the miners and operators could be arbitrated, and he praised John Mitchell for the self-restraint which he has shown during the inquiry. This statement was greeted with applause. In conclusion Bishop Potter said:

"If the other side would imitate and both would abandon all personal feeling and be satisfied with the abstract principle involved and not care whether it ended with victory for one side or the other, they would be more likely to reach a happy conclusion. When we ask, not, how does it affect your wages or my dividend, but how is it going to touch the elements of justice and fair dealing, then we shall reach a basis of arbitration of the difference of capital and labor."

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLAN FOR TUNNEL PROTESTED.

Ashbel P. Fitch, for Property Owners, Opposes Grant for Railroad Terminal.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has received from Ashbel P. Fitch, representing the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company and the Schaefer Company, a protest against the acceptance of the latest plan submitted by the New York Central Railroad Company for the improvement of its terminal and tunnel.

As property owners in the city, Mr. Fitch says, his clients desire to protest against any addition to the burdens of taxation in the City of New York for the benefit of the railroad company mentioned, and they insist that at a time when public franchises and the privilege to use the surface of the streets and the ground under the streets and even the ground under water are willingly paid for by other railroad corporations no distinction should be made in favor of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. They cannot understand, they assert, why the right to go under the streets and avenues of the city should be paid for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the same right, without compensation and with a grant of money, should be given to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Mr. Fitch says further that his clients desire to protest against any action being taken by the board in regard to bridge crossings over Park Avenue at the streets above Forty-sixth Street except at the present grade of the streets. "It is clear from the evidence submitted at the hearings," he continues, "that it is entirely feasible to depress the tracks so that the crossings can be made at the regular grade of the streets and that the matter is merely one of expense to the railroad company."

Objection is also made to the adoption of this plan or the granting of special privileges to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company unless the privileges are conditioned on the railroad obtaining from the Legislature the right to use electricity and absolutely abolishing combustion in the City of New York within a certain specified time, not to exceed three years, so that in case the present nuisance is not abolished within the time fixed by the city authorities the privileges now asked, or such of them as may be granted will lapse and revert to the city.

CIGAR MAN'S BOND FORFEITED.

Warrant Out for Morgan Marshall, Charged with Revenue Fraud.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday an indictment was returned against Morgan Marshall, charging him with refilling imported cigar boxes and failing to cancel the revenue stamps thereon. Until last week Mr. Marshall was in the wholesale and retail cigar business at Broadway and Chambers Street. He was not in court when his name was read yesterday and his surety, $2,500, given by J. H. Heiman, 40 West Fifty-second Street, was declared forfeited, and a bench warrant for his arrest was issued.

Last Summer Internal Revenue Agent Thompson caused the arrest of Mr. Marshall. It was alleged that in a loft near his store more than a thousand empty cigar boxes were found, which had formerly contained high-priced imported cigars, but which, it was alleged, had been refilled with goods of an inferior quality. The revenue agent claimed that they marked several of these boxes and subsequently found them in Mr. Marshall's store.

The retail business of Mr. Marshall, at Broadway and Chambers Street, was sold last week to the Waldorf-Astoria Segar Company. It was asserted by a man connected with Mr. Marshall's firm that the wholesale cigar business would be continued but that a location had not been determined upon. Mr. Marshall's home is at 301 West Ninety-first Street.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE'S CHANCES.

Vice President McInnes Declares the Aldermen Will Pass It Next Week —Mr. Cantor's Attitude.

The politicians around the City Hall were busy yesterday discussing the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. For the first time since the meeting the followers of Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan were willing to admit that there was a chance for the franchise to pass at the meeting next Tuesday, Vice President McInnes, who has been working quietly among the members and knows their sentiments about the matter, said:

"We have the votes, and next Tuesday the franchise will be passed. The business and the commercial interests of New York demand this improvement, and the members of the Board of Aldermen are not going to see it defeated."

Alderman Meyers, who acted as the spokesman for the members who favored the passage of the tunnel franchise, said:

"From what information I have been able to gather we will have 45 votes for the tunnel franchise at next Tuesday's meeting. Many of those votes will come from the members who so far have not committed themselves. Alderman Gaffney's list of forty-five members who are going to vote against the tunnel is misleading, as there are five of that number who, on the final vote, will come over to our side."

The attitude of President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan has been causing speculation among the people about City Hall. President Cantor opposed the first tunnel franchise, and after his demands were considered before the second franchise was prepared President Cantor declared that solid concessions had been obtained from the Pennsylvania Company. President Cantor was not at his office yesterday. He has refused to state on what side he would vote when the franchise was finally put on passage. President Cantor said to a friend:

"I was surprised that the members of the Board of Aldermen who favor the tunnel did not push it through at the last meeting. I am convinced that there were enough members present who would have voted for the franchise."

Mr. Cantor is preparing a speech which he will deliver on the final roll call. He declared yesterday that his views would be fully set forth, and his public action on the matter explained.

President Haffen is another member of the Board of Aldermen whose position is in some doubt. Many friends of President Haffen claim that he will vote for the franchise, and the political leaders in the Sullivan camp of Tammany Hall declare that President Haffen will be lined up against the franchise next Tuesday.

RIOT DAMAGE CLAIM REJECTED.

Controller Refuses to Grant Compensation to R. Hoe & Co.

The rejection of a claim made by R. Hoe & Co. for $870 by Controller Grout yesterday was the first intimation that the printing press firm had made a claim against the city for damage done to their building in Grand Street last July in the riots at the funeral of the late Chief Rabbi Joseph.

The claim of the firm passed through the regular routine of the Controller's office, but was halted by Auditor William J. Lyon, who brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Grout for adjudication. After inquiring into the matter, the Controller decided that the firm was not entitled to compensation from the city, and ordered the claim rejected. It is said that R. Hoe & Co. will take the matter to the courts.

COMPANY TO BUILD YACHTS.

Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Concern Incorporated.

The Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Company has just been incorporated with a capital of $200,000. This is divided into preferred and common stock of equal amounts. The preferred stock is to pay 6 per cent. per annum. The company begins business with $1,000. It proposes to build hollow spars, yachts, launches, rowboats, canoes, dories, etc., with its plant at Whitestone, Queens Borough, now in process of construction.

The five Directors for the first year are: John G. Fraser, 195 Broadway, Manhattan; George B. Bidwell of 149 Broadway, Manhattan; John M. Dolon, Far Hills, N. J.; George Bullock, Cincinnati, O.; George S. Clay, Plainfield, N. J.

Russell Sage's Railroad Crippled.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—For the first time since the construction of Russell Sage's Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad it has become necessary to cut down the train service on account of the scarcity of coal. Superintendent Hicks announced to-day that beginning to-morrow two trains will be taken off. If coal cannot be procured quickly a further suspension of traffic may be made. The dealers have very little coal, and there is much suffering among the poor.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Fur Lined Overcoats.

Some men eschew them. Do you? Were you disappointed with the one you had? Did it become bald after short service? Don't blame the tailor-man. He was probably deceived himself. He's not a furrier. Nor is our tailor-man. That's why we have our expert furrier select the skins. The tailor-man does the rest. How? With infinite elegance and considerable grace. Here's a coat that will testify for him at a cost below its true value.

Fur Lined Overcoats. Of high-grade Black Kersey Cloth, lined with Genet Fur, collar of Persian Lamb, well tailored.

Exceptional Value at $55.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Broadway, 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

The Gebhard Astronomical Clock Is Being Exhibited and Explained in the Furniture Department.

Invented in Germany, it required thirty years' continuous experimenting to perfect the various mechanical devices. It consists of fifteen thousand distinct parts, and its one pendulum controls twenty-six separate movements.

It records time by the mean, solar, star (or sidereal) and the decimal, which is the latest system.

The value of the Clock is one hundred thousand dollars.

Come see it. Fourth Floor, Take Escalator.

Men's Furnishing Department

Located on the main floor, at the 34th St. central entrance, will be found very handy for the large number of men who daily get off the Elevated Trains at the 33d street station and walk up town.

Men's 50c. Neckwear at 24c.

Nearly all men are familiar with the Neckwear that is made to sell regularly at 50c. Recall the best silks and most fashionable shapes—including Tecks and Four-in-hands—you ever saw at half a dollar. They are the kind we now offer at 24c.

Men's 75c. Neckwear at 44c.

Handsome silks—rich and heavy—exquisite patterns—light, medium and dark color combinations. Your taste may be easily pleased by selecting from this large display of Four-in-hands, English Squares, Imperials, Tecks and Puffs—choice, 44c.

$3.50 Made-to-Order Neckwear at $1.99

Squares of silk, imported direct from the famous London firm of Welch, Margetson & Co. The quality, the designs and colorings of these silks will appeal to fastidious men. We don't think you can find more beautiful specimens anywhere. They are sold by haberdasher specialists at $3.50. We make them to order in any desired shape for $1.99.

Other Bright Neckwear Displays

Persian Folded Squares—refined—fascinating. Oriental effects—$1.74, $2.24 and $3.24. Deep and soft pearl gray London Squares, $1.44. Mellow whites and creams—simple basket weaves and rare brocades, 94c. to $2.49. De Joinvilles in new, strikingly pretty patterns, regular $1.50 quality, at 94c. For evening wear—white lawn, dimity and madras Ties, 21c. The same sheer, fine qualities that are sold elsewhere at 50c.

The dinner jacket demands black barathea and basket weaves—they are here at 44c. and 64c.

Evening Dress Protectors—black and white—$1.44 to $4.98.

For golfing, riding, skating—madras stocks—plain white, checks and stripes, 44c.

$1.50 Colored Stiff-Bosom Shirts at 94c.

These Shirts are made in our own factory to compete with popular makes that manufacturers refused to sell us unless we would agree to charge you $1.50 for. them We declined, built a factory, perfected an organization, and are now producing Shirts just as good or better than the $1.50 qualities, and our price for them is 94c.

Each Shirt has two pair of cuffs. Large assortment of patterns—principally neat dots, figures and stripes, on white grounds.

"Custom Stock" Dress Shirts

A new idea that should be investigated by men who have been paying from $4.00 to $5.00 to have their Shirts made to order.

We call them "Custom Stock," because while found in our regular stock they possess all the good features of costly custom products.

Sizes range from 14½ to 18—with varying chest measures for each neck size and different sleeve lengths for each neck size and chest measure.

The system that governs the many combinations of measurements makes it easy for us to take the measure of almost any man and select a faultless fit for him.

Fine linen bosoms, soft-finished English long cloth bodies, attached cuffs, wry bosoms, coat shape.....$2.24

Made-to-Measure Shirts

If you prefer your Dress Shirts made-to-measure, we can please you as well as any one—and will do it for less than any one else charges—$1.49, $1.99, $2.49, $2.99.

Other Shirts that we make to order:—David and John Anderson's best madras—plain colors, figures and stripes.

A rather novel conceit is to have white cuffs attached to natural linen, gray, pink and blue Shirts. Hand embroidered monograms on the sleeves heighten the artistic effect—$2.99—fifty cents extra for the monograms.

Raye Madras is a pretty weave—small figures and dots on corded white grounds—made-to-order—$2.34.

Concerning Linen Collars

14c for Linen Collars that are as good as any and better than some of the widely-advertised brands that sell at 25c. Forty-two styles to select from.

Linen Collars at 29c. As good as the English ones sold by haberdashers at 40c. Back, front and interlining are pure linen. The newest shapes are ready.

Men's Evening Gloves

98c is the price for a line of One-button Lambskin Gloves we imported especially for men who do not care to pay more than that sum for White Gloves—because they soil so quickly. So far as service is concerned, these at 98c. will wear as long as the more expensive qualities.

At $1.49 and $1.89 we show high-grade real French Kidskin Gloves that will cost you $1.75 and $2.00 elsewhere. They are soft, elastic and perfect style.

Men's Bath Robes and Lounging Gowns

Bath Robes, made of gray blankets, fancy borders around sleeves, collars and bottoms, girdle and neckcord to match, $2.98. Made of striped blankets, with sailor collar, $3.98. Made of blankets with pretty Jacquard-woven figures, $4.48. Many novel and beautiful styles, made of all-wool California blankets, at $6.98, $9.44, $10.74 and $12.24.

English Dressing Gowns, handsome plaids; front, collar, cuffs and pockets bound with cloth and silk cord, $20.98.

German Lounging Robes, made of all-wool Jacquard-woven blankets, $14.98.

Also from Germany—rich matelasse silk, lined with satin, $21.44.

One of the most magnificent of the imported Robes is made of matelasse silk, small black-and-white woven diamond-shaped figures, lined with luxurious quilted silk, sold elsewhere at $50.00; our price $39.98.

The Wanamaker Store

Holiday Gifts in FANCY CHINA

The Richest Showing We Have Ever Made

THIS is the stock that the tasteful housekeeper loves to ramble through—the beautiful wares of which she never can possess too many. The housekeeper who buys for another, comes here to select the choicest gifts she knows—to get the most beauty, as well as real worth, for the money expended. And here come too, the husband, father, son, or friend who wishes to pick out a sure-to-be-valued gift.

We are particularly proud of the fancy pieces from best English and French potteries, told of below:

Tete-a-Tete Sets, $2.75 to $6.50.
Ice-cream Sets, $4 to $22.50.
Chocolate Sets, $10 to $25.
After-dinner Coffee Sets, $4 to $6.
Chop Dishes, $1.25 to $8.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.25 to $4.75
Comb and Brush Trays, 50c to $4.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c to $4.
Syrup Jugs and Plates, $1.25 to $2.75.
Hair Receivers, 50c to $2.75.
Pudding Sets, $3 to $10.
Salad Sets, $4.75 to $22.
Fancy Salad Bowls, 75c to $7.
Fancy Bonbon Dishes, 25c to $4.
Celery Trays, 85c to $4.25.
Biscuit Jars, $2 to $5.
Bread Trays, $1 to $3.25.
Asparagus Sets, $5 to $15.
Ring Trays, 40c to 75c.
Olive Dishes, 25c to $3.25.

We have eighteen distinct, complete lines in Fancy China, all richly decorated, and in the newest shapes we select two of these for detailed pricing. First a pattern on fine French China, which stands out boldly from all the other decorations, on account of its strong contrasting colors and unique design. Each piece is made with a heavy bead edge, overlaid with filigree gold work; a wide solid border of dark green interrupted with panels of flowers, and scroll work outlined with gold; a brightly colored centre of flowers.

Dinner Plates, $30 dozen.
Bread and Butter Plates, $16 dozen.
Salad Bowls, $3 and $4.
Celery Trays, $4.
Sugars and Creams, $4.75 pair.
Pudding Sets, $8.50.
Ice-cream Sets, $27 set.
Salad Plates, $24 dozen.
Fruit Plates, $20 dozen.
Chop Dishes, $4.
Tea Pots, $4.
Chocolate Pots, $5.
Ice-cream Dishes, $7.
Olive Dishes, $1.75.
Hair Receivers, $2.50.

In marked contrast to the above pattern is a line of Fancy China in simple decoration of roses with a stippling of gold on each festoon; also on fine French China.

Salad Plates, $4 dozen.
Salad Bowls, 75c.
Spoon Trays, 65c, 75c.
Fruit Plates, $3.50 dozen.
Celery Trays, $1.
Ice-cream Sets, $5 set.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25.
Chop Dishes, $1.25.
Cake Plates, 65c.
Olive Dishes, 25c.

Basement.

Men's $1 Scarfs at 50c

SPIC-SPAN NEW English Squares, made of handsome, heavy silks, in patterns which we selected for holiday selling. Some in dark, rich colorings, plenty of blacks, and handsome white scarfs—in full sizes.

We'll put them in neat Christmas boxes for gift purposes. Regular dollar Scarfs at 50c each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's $1 Suspenders at 50c

WEBBINGS are of excellent Ottoman silk, in a very serviceable quality, in light and dark colorings; heavy plated gilt buckles and trimming; leather ends. Excellent gilt suspenders—fully worth $1; now at 50c a pair.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Overcoat Perfection

YOU get practically the *summum bonum* of Overcoatdom in either of two coats we sell at $30 and $35, respectively. One has, of course, about $5 worth more of this desirable quality than the other; but generally speaking, they're the summit of warmth, comfort, luxuriousness of material and excellence in style and workmanship—yet they're moderately—very moderately priced.

They're made of fine, smooth-faced velours, in Oxford gray or black. Your custom tailor couldn't touch them for less than double.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Warm Gloves

THE cold snap showed up the glaring inefficiency of kid gloves in keeping fingers warm. Other kinds are warmer. Take these women's wool gloves, at 25c to $1; mocha or kid, fleece-lined, at $1 and $1.50; mocha or kid mittens, fleece-lined, at $1; and reindeer gloves, squirrel-lined, at $4 and $4.50.

Tenth street.

Travelers' Flasks

And Bottle Cases

IMPORTED Traveling Flasks, of every convenient capacity from a "wee nippie" upwards, handsomely covered with alligator or pigskin; with locking top and nickel cup, are $3.25 to $8.

Travelers' Cases, in different sorts of leathers, holding 2, 3, or 4 bottles, are $5 to $9.50.

Broadway.

Hats for You

MEN—that is. The Winter hat you need is among this representative style-showing. Holiday blocks aplenty—models that measure the advance in style since the Fall blocks were brought out.

All are hats that you can wear and be sure of—for style, elegance, comfort and quality.

Imperial Hats, $3. The new Layton Derby, with its flat-set brim, is the young man's hat *par excellence*.

Among the famous Stetsons—the Portland, a new Derby at $3.50 and $5. Shown exclusively by the Wanamaker Hat Stores.

Opera and Silk Hats, too, $6 to $7.50; Fur Caps at $2.50 to $16.50, and Winter Caps for men and boys, at 50c and upwards, are headgear you're apt to be thinking of just now.

Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway.

Women's Walking Suits

Some Stirring News Today

LITTLE need to tell women what desirable dresses these are. Walking Suits, in the season's best styles, selected for regular Wanamaker stocks—now to be closed out in a jiffy, at the prices told of below. Two groups:

At $13.50, worth $18 to $24

Walking Suits of cloth and plain and mixed cheviots; various styles of jackets—both jackets and skirts tailor finished.

These at Exactly Half Price

Walking Suits of plain and mixed cheviots, and mixed tailoring materials; blouse, tight-fitting and Eton jackets; all well tailored, with properly hanging skirts. Were $14 to $22.50—

Now $7 to $11.25 a Suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Feather Boas

FASHION smiles on them—and no wonder. For they're as attractive, with their bewitching fluffiness, as they are warm and snug. Here in Black Ostrich Feathers, 1 yd. to 2¼ yds. long, at $12 to $35: in black and white, 1½ yds. to 2¼ yds., $18 to $32; in gray, 1¼ to 2 yds., $14 to $30.

Then there are the charming boas of coque feathers, or coque feathers and down, from Paris—in all white, or white-and-black effects; at $2.75 to $22.

Millinery, Second floor, Tenth st.

Quadruple Plate

THE pieces represent the designers' highest skill. Tea Sets, for example, in bright or French gray finish—thirty designs, $20 to $41 a set. Chafing Dishes—ten designs, $10 to $27. Handsome, serviceable, substantial.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

The Christmas Zone

HOLLY and mistletoe will be everywhere two weeks from today—for it is just two weeks exactly until everybody will have their Christmas gifts. Thousands of gifts aren't bought yet. Thousands of people will worry over what to buy right up to the day before Christmas. *Will you?*

Come to Wanamaker's Today

The brightest Christmas Store you ever saw, is here. Decorations are the most beautiful a store ever presented. Stocks are broad and satisfying—filled with choice and exclusive gift-things not to be found elsewhere.

Then more people can come *Direct to Wanamaker's*, without having to transfer to a crowded car, than to any other shopping point in New York city. And that's a comfort these days.

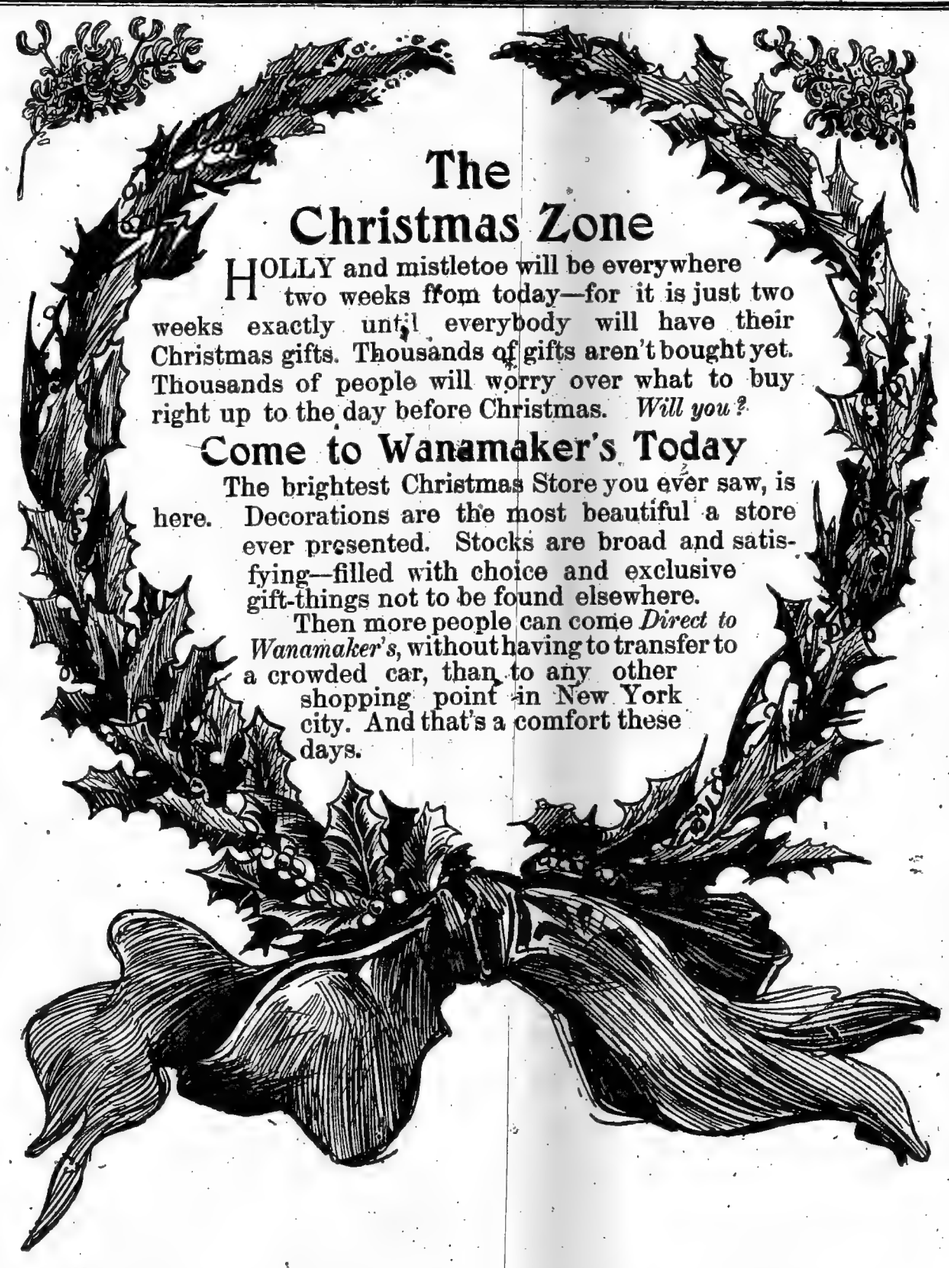

Select Your Piano Now

THE gift of a piano means ever so much more than a handsome present. It means entertainment, education, refining influence in the home. It carries unusual permanency in its benefits; for it will continue to educate and entertain its owners for a generation.

The ownership of pianos is no longer confined to homes of wealth. Easy methods of buying, together with fair, fixed prices on instruments of undisputed character have been inaugurated by the Wanamaker Piano Store. Now a very small advance payment, after giving very simple evidence of your good faith and ability to pay the easy monthly sums required afterward, brings any piano you select to your home before Christmas.

Pre-eminent among the Christmas Pianos is the

New Chickering Quarter Grand

The ideal piano for the true artist where space might not admit of the usual grand piano size. Compact in size, superb in tone—beautiful in every way.

Then the other *Chickering* Pianos, the marvelous *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos—that have won such distinction—the *Vose*, the *Crown*, the *Kurtzmann*—pianos that stand upon true artistic merit. Commercial only in the fact that the Wanamaker system puts upon them fair, fixed prices, to make piano buying safe and easy. We still have plenty of the Frederick Doll Pianos at $185; and the J. C. Campbell Pianos at $190—the best pianos on the market today at their prices—but the holiday demands will take them quickly. If you want one of these excellent instruments, at little cost, and little to pay each month, you'd best make your selection promptly now. Last year we couldn't meet your demands.

Perhaps you have no pianist in your home—don't think that this bars you from owning and enjoying a piano. The ANGELUS supplies all technical knowledge and skill. It makes a virtuoso of its player. And it costs very little more each month to buy an *Angelus* with a piano. Come and let us show you both piano and *Angelus*, and explain the wonderfully easy terms for Christmas piano buying at Wanamaker's.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Teakwood Furniture

THIS aristocratic Oriental furniture makes most effective holiday gifts. We import the pieces direct from China; but while the wood and carving are excellent, and the designs distinctly unique and Oriental, the cabinet making is very bad, and the ocean voyage damages joints badly.

Most dealers fill in cracks with wax, and let you blame the Orientals.

We have our Teakwood Furniture "re-cabineted"—that is, taken apart and properly joined. Thus you have no disappointment with it, and can enjoy its beauty without fear of its coming to pieces.

We have a fine group of Stools under-price just now.

Stools that were $12.50, now $9.25.
Stools that were $25, now $18.75.
And other prices between. Also a few stools at $3.50—originally much more.

Japanese Store in Annex.

Fur Rugs

NOTHING adds more to the attractive and decorative appearance in the furnishings of the house or club than handsomely mounted fur animal rugs.

We have a fine selection of these skins for Christmas buyers, and prices are pleasantly low.

Mongolian Tiger Rug, $100.
Mountain Lions, $30 to $90.
Leopards, $35. Lynx, $12.
Hudson Bay Wolves, $25.

Third floor.

Handkerchiefs For Women

MYRIADS of them, fresh, charming, dainty; many at prices that can't be matched elsewhere in New York. We couldn't match them ourselves, in the open market:

Hemstitched, hand-embroidered script or German initial; 6 in box, 75c.
Hand-embroidered initial; hemstitched; with floral wreath and medallion; various styles of letters; 25c each. A pretty box with each half-dozen.
Hemstitched; fine sheer linen; initial in script or block letter; 50c each.
Hand-embroidered initial; on beautiful French linen; in delicate designs; hemstitched; $1 each.

Broadway.

Eiderdown Robes

IT takes colder weather than the last two or three days to make these soft, thick Robes of Eiderdown seem insufficiently warm. They are attractively made, too, some with frogs and girdles; many bound or strapped with satin or trimmed with braid or French knots. You couldn't think up a finer Christmas gift than one of these. $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, to $10.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Iron Toys

THEY'RE splendid reproductions of the originals, are indestructible, and, besides, moderately priced. And boys are wild about them:

Fire Engines, from $1 to $8.
Hook-and-Ladders, from $1 to $5.
Coal Carts, 50c and $1.
Ice Wagons, 50c, $1 and $2.
Patrol Wagons, $1. Trucks, $1.
Iron Stoves, from 25c to $4.
Trains, from 25c to $2.75.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Gift Umbrellas

MOST of our imported umbrella-handles come direct from the makers to us; and are mounted here. Merely a detail—but it makes a large price-difference to you. And it's just a grouping of such details that makes this Christmas collection of umbrellas the finest shown in this city:

Women's all-silk Umbrellas, $2.50 to $30; Men's, $3.25 to $35.
Women's union taffeta Umbrellas, $1.25 to $4.50; men's, $1.25 to $5.
Folding Umbrellas, for the dress-suit case, $5.
"King Edward" English Umbrellas, for men, $4, $5, $6.

Broadway.

Kayserzinn

THE collection of these artistic pieces of ethereal-ized pewter ware is charmingly varied. The possibilities it offers in the way of Christmas gifts are admirable. It includes Ash Trays, Candlesticks, Platters, Salad Bowls, Pitchers, Vases, Wine Coolers, Centerpieces, Tea Sets, and other things of much decorative value. Prices are 50c to $31.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Toys for the Bath Tub

DO you realize what a delightful play-ocean the bath tub makes? Here are some wonderful toys that will delight the children more than anything they ever had:

A whale that swims around, by a spring propeller, and spouts real water beautifully. $2.
A submarine boat that runs around under water, and rises once in a while as it goes along. $5.50.
Torpedo boats, steamers, launches, ducks—lots of fun to delight children and interest grown-ups.

Demonstration tank at Eighth street entrance to Annex.

The Wanamaker Store

Gold and Silver Jewelry

The Right Sorts for Christmas

THE Wanamaker Jewelry Store always has a sort of holiday air about it—with the glitter of gold and silver, the sparkle of gems. But, around Christmas time, the attractiveness is increased to the point of being irresistible. The variety of articles in gold and silver for personal adornment is greatly enlarged; hundreds of new designs appear. And what is more perfectly fitted for Christmas giving than just these charming trinkets that possess permanent value in addition to the Christmas spirit they bring?

Choose among this splendid collection the gift for parent, brother, or sister, for *him* or for *her*, that you particularly wish to have appreciated:

For Men and Boys

IN 14K. GOLD

Watches, $23.50 to $130
Diamond Rings, $6.75 to $250
Diamond Links, $10 to $55
Diamond Scarf Pins, $7.50 to $75
Watch Chains, $10 to $28.25
Fobs, $3.50 to $40
Links, $3.50 to $18.75
Scarf Pins, $1 to $25
Studs, $2.25 to $24
Collar Buttons, 75c to $1.85
Pocket Knives, $11.75 to $26.50
Match Boxes, $16.25 to $31.25
Cigar Cutters, $3 to $17.50
Key Chains, $17.50 to 18.75
Signet Rings, $3.75 to $17

IN STERLING SILVER

Military Brushes, $3.50 to $5.50
Combs, 85c to $2
Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $8
Whisk Brooms, $2.50 to $4.75
Pocket Combs, 50c to $2.25
Match Boxes, $1.25 to $4.75
Cigarette Cases, $5 to $17
Flasks, $3.75 to $17
Key Rings, 50c to $2
Key Rings and Chains, $1.75 to $3.75
Cigar Cutters, $1.25 to $1.75
Pocket Knives, $1 to $5
Pencils, 50c to $4.50

For Women and Girls

IN 14K. GOLD

Watches, $19.50 to $140
Diamond Brooches, $12 to $400
Diamond Rings, $8.25 to $310
Brooches, set with pearls, $4.25 to $12
Lorgnette Chains, $10 to $45
Lorgnettes, $21.25 to $58
La Vallieres, $3.75 to $53
Neck Chains, $2.50 to $8.50
Belt Pins, $2.50 to $11.25
Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $25
Lockets, $4 to $44.50
Hat Pins, $2 to $17.50
Garters, $18.75 to $65
Thimbles, $2.75 to $9.50

IN STERLING SILVER

Purses, $3.75 to $10.50
Side Bags, $11.25 to $30
Hair Brushes, $3.75 to $12
Mirrors, $6.25 to $14
Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $8
Pin Trays, $2.50 to $5
Manicure Sets, $11.75 to $31
Jewel Boxes, $7.25 to $19.50
Bonbon Boxes, $1.75 to $4.25
Vinaigrettes, $1 to $3.50
Thimbles, 35c to $1
Scissors, $1 to $3.75

Broadway and Tenth street.

Some Rich Photograph Frames

BEAUTIFUL Photograph Frames have come from Vienna and Paris. Some are of the artistic French Bronze, in rich designs, at $4.50 to $19. Others, in tapestry, with French gilt bowknots, oval or round, are $2.25 and $4.25; double square frames of tapestry, are $15. Then there are Rhinestone frames, cabinet size, at $22 to $35. The choicest sort of Christmas gifts.

Broadway.

Slippers

GIFTS well worth giving; gifts that, if thoughtfully chosen with due regard for fit and fitness, are a pleasure to receive. Plenty of the true Christmas kinds here, at all sorts of fair prices:

Women's warm Slippers; elderdown; leather soles, 75c.
Women's Felt Romeos; fur-trimmed, $1.
Women's Kid Romeos; fur-trimmed, leather soles, $2.
Men's Romeos of felt; leather soles, $1.60.
Men's Kidskin Opera Slippers; patent leather trimming, $1.50.
Men's Toilet Slippers; in red leather, $2; in alligator skin, $3.
Boys' and Girls' Slippers of red felt, 75c and $1.
Small Boys' Slippers of kidskin, $1.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

Candy---A Hint

HANDY little packages, full of delicious, fresh candy—ready to take away with you without a moment's delay—and so inexpensive:

Stick Candy and Plated Peppermints, in tin boxes, 20c lb.
Parisian Peppermints, in tin boxes, 25c lb.
Special Chocolates, 20c and 30c lb.

Basement and convenient counters on Main floor.

Christmas Pictures

THREE groups of this exceptional collection of Framed Pictures under-price have been transferred to the Picture Store, Fifth floor. They are Three-color Prints and hand-colored Carbon-gravures, in fancy frames—priced thus:

At $2, worth $3 to $3.50
At $3, worth $4.50 to $6
At $5, worth $6.50 to $8.50

The other pictures, ranging from 25c to $2 each, are to be found in the Under-Price Store.

Holiday Furniture

HERE are gifts; not only more pretentious in appearance than most other Christmas suggestions, but which add good looks, comfort and convenience to the home receiving them.

Our Furniture Store has a splendid collection to choose from.

Here are a few suggestions:

At $5—*Gilt Chair;* Louis XVI. pattern; round seat-frame; fluted legs; ornamental back; fine cane seat.
At $4—Imitation mahogany *Rocker;* high spindle back; high arms; saddle-shaped wood seat; turned legs; highly polished. This rocker also in golden oak.
At $9.50—Imitation mahogany *Music Cabinet;* shaped top; one outside drawer, one door, five shelves inside; shaped legs; highly polished.
At $6—Golden oak *Bookcase;* open front; four adjustable shelves; moulded edges; 52 in. high, 26 in. wide; curtain rod at top.
At $10.50—Mahogany *Rocker;* old Colonial style; high spindle back with carved head-rest; easy arms; saddle-shaped wood seat; turned legs; highly polished.
At $20—Mahogany *Parlor Cabinet;* open pattern; four shelves; mirror back of two top shelves; inlaid holly lines on legs and shelves; highly polished.
At $6—*Parlor Table* in mahogany finish; round top, 20 inches in diameter; veneered mahogany top inlaid with fancy marquetry; highly polished.
At $85—Mahogany *Music Cabinet;* Art Nouveau style; shaped case with door; 5 adjustable shelves; door inlaid with marquetry of rare woods; design in female head and water lily effect; highly finished.
At $10—*Gilt Parlor Chair;* Louis XV. design; carved back; upholstered seat covered in figured damask.
At $7.75—Golden oak *Morris Chair;* broad, easy arms; square legs with claw feet; high adjustable back; wood seat. Cushions in velour, tufted and reversible.

Fourth floor.

The Holiday Handkerchief Store presents such variety and beauty as is matched nowhere. Every handkerchief pure linen—or silk.

Last Week of Demonstration ...of the... Language Phone Method

For Teaching French, German, Spanish

AFTER the 13th, this interesting demonstration will be discontinued to give more room to special holiday selling. To those ordering this week, the new *Speaking and Pronouncing Manual*, just completed, will be given free. Price will be advanced after this demonstration closes. If interested in languages you should not fail to see and hear it while it is on exhibition.

And, by the way, what better gift could be found for an ambitious boy or girl, young man or young woman, than this splendid language teacher?

Book Store, Ninth street.

How to Stretch A Christmas Dollar

WE'VE a recipe for stretching one of your Christmas dollars if that particular friend of yours loves fine books (and who doesn't?). For that's the only payment you're called on to make before any one of our beautiful Library Sets is sent complete—9 to 40 volumes—a variety of magnificent bindings—subscription editions, beautifully illustrated—sets that you would have to pay about double our price for if you bought them from the publishers direct.

Best be prompt, though. Not many sets left of some of the choicest editions, and no more obtainable until after Christmas.

Specimen-books of the Ridpath, the Music Library or the Natural History by mail, if you desire, free of cost.

The New Natural History. 6 or 12 volumes, Subscription Edition (a great book for nature lovers and children). Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Balzac's Works. Saintsbury Subscription Edition, 40 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.
George Eliot's Complete Works. Westminster Subscription Edition, 18 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Macaulay's Complete Works. Whitehall Subscription Edition, 20 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $5 a month.
Ridpath's History of the World. 9 or 17 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Scott's Waverley Novels. Autograph Subscription Edition, 25 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
Ruskin's Complete Works. Artists' Subscription Edition, 26 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
The Depew Library of Oratory. 15 volumes. Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.
Bulwer's Complete Works. International Subscription Edition, 24 volumes. Payments, $1 down and $4 a month.
Famous Composers and Their Music. Extra illustrated edition. 16 volumes (the finest collection of songs, instrumental music and musical writings in existence). Payments, $1 down and $2 a month.

At the Library Club Counter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NILE RESERVOIR OPENED

Khedive Puts the Assouan Dam Machinery in Operation.

Duchess of Connaught Lays Last Stone of the Dam—Latter Completed a Year Ahead of Contract Time.

ASSOUAN, Egypt, Dec. 10.—The great Nile reservoir and dam were opened to-day in the presence of the Khédive, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord Cromer, (the British Agent and Consul General in Egypt,) and Lady Cromer, the Ministers, and many other distinguished persons.

The opening ceremony took place in the afternoon, when the Khédive turned a key which put the electric machinery in motion, whereupon the sluice gates were opened and a great body of water rushed through them.

The Duchess of Connaught then laid the last stone of the dam.

It is estimated by Lord Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, that the Assouan dam, which has cost about £2,500,000, will increase the agricultural earning power of Egypt £2,600,000 every year—in other words, that it will pay a percentage of over 100 every twelve months. The dam will permit the additional irrigation of 1,600,000 acres, and it is estimated that it will provide an additional revenue to the Egyptian Government of £380,000 a year.

The contract for the construction of the dam was signed in February, 1898. The date fixed for the completion of the work was July 1, 1903, but the low Summer levels, especially in 1900, have been so favorable that remarkable progress was made by the contractors, John Aird & Co., and the dam was practically completed before the flood of this year—one year before the time specified in the contract.

The dam is to hold up water to 106 meters (about 345 feet) above mean sea level; the greatest head on the dam will be 20 meters, (about 65 feet,) the lowest level on the down-stream side being 86 meters (about 280 feet.) The storage capacity is estimated at 1,065,000,000 cubic meters (234,300,000,000 gallons) of water. The reservoir will be filled between December and March after the flood has passed, and will be discharged during May, June, and July.

There are 140 under sluices of 140 square feet area and 40 upper sluices of 70 square feet area. In flood, the sluices will be fully open, so as not to lessen appreciably the velocity of the river, and to avoid the deposit of silt. After the flood, when the water is clear—for the Nile flood brings down the rich silt which is the fertilizer of Egypt—the sluices will be gradually closed and the reservoir filled. In an average year it should be filled by March 1. Only the upper sluices will then be opened to pass the discharge coming from the south. In May, when the demand for water for the Summer crops increases, the sluices will be gradually opened to supplement the supply in the river, and the water stored will gradually be discharged until July, when all the sluices will be fully open to pass the discharge of the Nile flood.

The dam is straight from end to end, and its length is about a mile and a quarter. Its width at the top is about 23 feet, and at the deepest part 82 feet. The height from the lowest part of the foundation to the top is 131 feet. The interior masonry is rubble granite in four-to-one cement mortar, the interior casing is of square rock-faced granite in two-to-four cement mortar. The lining of the sluices is heavy granite ashlar or cast iron. The sluices are closed by steel gates, of which the greater number will work on free rollers suspended in frames.

Navigation at Assouan was formerly only feasible with great difficulty at high Nile; it will now be perennial, for on the left flank of the dam a navigation canal has been constructed, which has already been opened, whereby navigation has been rendered possible throughout the year as far as Wadi Halfa.

It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that the Duke of Connaught, who was present at the ceremony yesterday, laid the foundation stone of the dam in February, 1890.

THE CZAR'S ADVISER.

Mysterious Spiritualist Attache of the Court Was a French Mesmerist.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent, discussing the mysterious occultism of the man Philippe, who was recently reported as having obtained great influence at the Russian Court, identifies him with one Philippe Nilier of Lyons, France, a physician mesmerist who was reported to have performed marvelous cures.

He became known as Philippe, and was recommended to patients by M. Papus, the author of several French works on occultism and head of a university of students of occultism.

Papus visited St. Petersburg two or three years ago and was cordially received by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaivitch. Philippe went to Russia later and was introduced to the Czar by the Grand Duke.

The Russian papers say that Philippe was constantly being consulted by the Czar on State and family affairs. The story goes that he caused the spirit of Czar Alexander II. to appear.

FAVORED RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times Paris correspondent says that the five religious orders which the Government recommends for authorization include the Algerian White Fathers and the St. John de Dieu Brothers.

The Government recommendation states that the schools of the former diffuse the French language and civilization among the Arab children. The St. John Brothers assist the State in caring for the sick and the homeless and are necessary assistants in the relief of the poor.

Severe Storm in Southern Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Time's Odessa correspondent says that terrific snowstorms have just swept Southern Russia along the Black Sea coast. All railway communication between several large areas is interrupted.

PARIS AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—American makers of automobiles are practically unrepresented at the fifth International Exposition of Automobiles, which was opened auspiciously to day at the Grand Palace, with President Loubet and several Cabinet Ministers among the throng of visitors.

The vast amphitreatre is filled with the latest types of racers and coaching and commercial vehicles, chiefly ponderous and powerful French, Swiss, and Belgian makes, contrasting with the few light, graceful American machines. Among the novelties exhibited are automobile canoes and launches. One of the latter, luxuriously equipped, was built for the Sultan of Morocco.

The representative of one of the American companies said:

"The absence of American types is due to the American manufacturers being so busy supplying the home demand that they are not yet ready to compete for European trade, and also because the American types are chiefly for level city streets, whereas the mountain coaching of the Continent requires powerful climbers."

President Loubet gave special attention to speed machines. He was also struck with the numerous remarkable applications of automobiles to agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture is said to intend to make a special study of the application of automobiles to agriculture.

JAPANESE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Real Question at Issue That of Party Government Versus a Bureaucracy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The two great Japanese political parties, says the Tokio corespondent of The Times, are united in opposition to the Cabinet, and are strenuously combating the continuance of the present rate of the land tax, though they are indorsing the Cabinet's policy in regard to naval increase.

The two parties have held general meetings at which this policy was declared, and Count Okuma and Marquis Ito have concerted means for producing a unanimous vote in the lower house, so as to make opposition by the House of Peers difficult. The resulting situation is similar to that existing in the early sessions of the Diet, when the whole lower house combined to attack the so-called "Clan Cabinet."

The correspondent says the real basis of the present dispute is not fiscal, but the question of party government versus a bureaucracy. Marquis Ito considers that the land tax is theoretically sound, but unseasonable. He recommends that funds be obtained for the naval increase by the reduction of the Cabinet's schemes for extending the railways, telegraphs, and telephones, and by other economies.

The Cabinet is unwilling to alter the budget, so that no ground for a compromise is at present visible.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Reichstag Majority Hope to Conclude the Third Reading Next Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says the Reichstag is now in a position to enter on the discussion of the proposal of the majority to adopt the Tariff bill en bloc. It is believed that the majority intend, by means of this proposal, to finish the second reading of the bill to-day or to-morrow.

The majority, the correspondent goes on to say, hope to conclude the third reading of the bill next Wednesday or Thursday by bracketing several of the paragraphs for purposes of discussion.

The majority's proposal is so drawn up as to admit of certain alterations in the scale of duties fixed by the Tariff Bill Committee, but unless reductions are made, says the correspondent, the bill will leave the hands of the Reichstag bristling with duties which the Government has declared it cannot accept.

Belgium to Penalize Profanity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that after a prolonged debate the Belgian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Government bill inflicting penalties upon any one convicted of using indecent or improper language in any public place or at a meeting.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY.

Text of the Reciprocal Trade Convention Made Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding commercial relations between the United States and Newfoundland was made public to-day. The treaty is as follows:

Article I.—United States fishing vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland shall have the privilege of purchasing herring, caplin, squid, and other bait fishes at all times on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same penalties as Newfoundland vessels.

They shall also have the privilege of touching and trading, buying and selling fish and oil, and procuring supplies in Newfoundland, conforming to the harbor regulations, but without other charge than the payment of such light, harbor, and customs dues as are or may be levied on Newfoundland fishing vessels.

Art. II.—Codfish, cod oil, seal oil, whale oil, unmanufactured whalebone, sealskins, herrings, salmon, trout, and salmon trout, lobsters, cod roes, tongues, and sounds being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Newfoundland, and ores of metals the product of Newfoundland mines, and slates from the quarry untrimmed, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty. Also all packages in which the said fish and oils may be exported shall be admitted free of duty. It is understood, however, that unsalted or fresh codfish are not included in the provisions of this article.

Art. III.—The officer of customs at the Newfoundland port where the vessel clears shall give to the master of the vessel a sworn certificate that the fish shipped were the produce of the fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Newfoundland, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Consul or Consular Agent of the United States.

Article IV.—When this convention shall come into operation and during the continuance thereof, the following articles imported into the Colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall be admitted free of duty:

Agricultural implements and machinery imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture; cranes, derricks, fire clay, fire brick, rock drills, rolling mills, crushing mills, separators, drill-steel; machinery of every description for mining used within the mine proper or at the surface of the mine, smelting machinery of all kinds when imported directly by persons engaged in mining or to be used in mining operations and not for sale; brick machines, dynamite, detonators, blasting powder and fuse; raw cotton and cotton yarn, corn for the manufacture of brooms and whisks, chair cane unmanufactured, cottonseed oil, olive oil, boracic acid, acetic acid, preservatine, when imported by manufacturers to be used in the preservation of fish or fish glue; hemp, hemp-yarn, coir yarn, sisal, manila, jute, flax, and tow; Indian corn, oilcake, oilcake meal, cotton-seed cake, cottonseed meal, pease meal, bran, and other preparations for cattle feed; manures and fertilizers of all kinds, and sulphuric acid when imported to be used in the manufacture of manures; lines and twines used in connection with the fisheries, not including sporting tackle; ores to be used as flux; gas engines, when protected by patent; plows, harrows, reaping, raking, plowing, potato-digging and seed-sowing machines, when imported by those engaged in agriculture and not for sale; engravers' plates of steel, polished for engraving thereon; photograph engraving machinery, viz.: router, bevelling and squaring machines, screenholders, crossline screens, and chemicals for use in engraving, wood for blocking, engraving tools, and procers plates; printing presses, printing paper, printing types, printer's ink, when imported by bona-fide printers for use in their business; salt in bulk, when imported for use in the fisheries, and the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandise imported into the Colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz.:

Flour, 25 cents per barrel; pork, $1.50 per barrel of 200 pounds; bacon and hams, tongues, smoked beef, and sausage, 2½ cents per pound, or $2.50 per 112 pounds; beef, pigs' heads, hocks, and feet, salted and cured, $1 per barrel of 200 pounds; Indian meal, 20 cents per barrel; oatmeal, 30 cents per barrel of 200 pounds; rice, ¼ cent per pound; kerosene oil, 6 cents per gallon.

Article V.—It is understood that if any reduction is made by the colony of Newfoundland, at any time during the term of this convention, in the rate of duty upon the articles named in Article IV. of this convention, coming from any other country, the said reduction shall apply to the United States, and that no heavier duty shall be imposed on articles coming from the United States than is imposed on such articles coming from elsewhere.

Article VI.—The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon thereafter as practicable.

Its provisions shall go into effect thirty days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue and remain in full force for the term of five years from the date, at which it may come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months, after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other at the end of the said term of five years, or at any time afterward.

The treaty was signed Nov. 8, 1902, by Secretary of State Hay and British Ambassador Herbert.

Daughter of Lord Rosebery to Marry.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Earl of Rosebery's elder daughter, the Lady Sibyl Primrose, is engaged to marry Lieut. Charles Grant of the Coldstream Guards, son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Grant.

CIVIL SERVICE SCHEME

Judge Hinsdale's Second Attack on the Present Law.

System of Preference Perverted, He Says—Worthy Men Unwilling to Apply for Examinations.

Judge Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions, sent yesterday to Everett V. Abbot, Chairman of the Committee on Membership of the Civil Service Reform Association, a letter in answer to the letter from Mr. Abbot that was published on Monday. The controversy began with Judge Hinsdale's reply to an invitation from Mr. Abbot to become a member of the Association, in refusing which Justice Hinsdale criticised the administration of the present civil service law.

Judge Hinsdale's second letter reads in part:

"The only substantial point of difference is: Does the scheme of the law as it now stands, and which your body approves, bring to the front with reasonable certainty the most proper men on the eligible list? The law contemplates that the three men that stand the highest on the list of eligibles are presumably the most competent and best fitted to the place they are desired to fill. If this was true in fact and had been demonstrated by experience, I would concede the soundness of the conclusions of your association on this point.

"My contention is that the three highest on the list who may chance to have answered the questions of the Commissioners or their examiners to their fullest satisfaction is no evidence that, on the whole, they are best fitted for a particular position of any one on the eligible list. The personality, the former experience, the fitness of a candidate for a particular position that the appointing power has in view can never be so well determined as by an examination on those points by the appointing power. It may happen, and it has happened, that a man well down on the eligible list is by long odds the best fitted to fill a particular place.

"In the above statement I am considering the question from the standpoint that your scheme or the scheme of the law for determining the highest merit is faithfully and honestly executed by the Civil Service Commissioners and their examiners. If those officials are the best guardians of civic virtue and are each and every one of them of the highest intelligence and independence of character, and they are absolutely honest and uninfluenced by prejudice or favoritism, then an approximation to the ideal merit system, so-called, which is expected to result in the selection of the best men, may be attained. If, however, there is a failure in these cardinal virtues on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners and their examiners, your whole scheme of merit, determined by the selection of the fittest, fails. Still worse, if any of the Commissioners or their examiners are not only deficient in that superior knowledge and those virtues, but are subject to prejudice and influence, whether political or social, or any other that may be suggested, then your scheme for selecting three as the best fitted for appointment is an utter failure.

"It is this particular feature of the civil service law, the selection of the three, that, in my judgment, has caused the Court of Special Sessions and probably other departments their greatest embarrassments. I know of no system of law that is so open to evasion and so easily perverted from the intention of its framers as this particular feature of the civil service law. If 5 per cent. of the stories which have reached me for many years are true, then this system of preference has been perverted from the purpose for which it was intended. It has discouraged worthy applicants who saw no opportunity for reaching the coveted head of the list, while those who were not entitled to the place reached there and by reaching there became the only candidates that the appointing power had the right to consider. It was the feature of the Black law in its practical working that attracted my attention, that the appointing power had access to the whole list.

"If it be said that in some or in many cases favoritism was shown under that law, it was not as likely to produce bad results in debauching the public service as the present system, requiring the appointing power to select only from the three at the head of the list. If the appointing power under the Black law in some cases made a bad use of it, it at least gave others who had the appointment of subordinates an opportunity to make good selections from the whole list. If a bad use of the law was made by certain persons charged with the duty of making appointments, my belief is that a much worse one can be made of the civil service law as it now stands by those who have the power to place at the head of the list the three alleged most eligible candidates.

"I think your association should endeavor to find out with certainty whether the scheme of the law as it now stands has been administered within the spirit and the intent of the letter of the same. My experience and the experience of this court is that we attained better results under the Black law than we do under the present law. When I refer to the Black law, it is not because I am wedded to that particular law. I would be in favor of any scheme that would not be perverted, and that would improve the civil service law. Experience in the administration of this important subject under both laws compels me to give to the Black law the preference. So general has been the belief that it is impossible for many worthy men to get to the head of the list that very many of them will not apply for that reason.

"So under the operation of the present law poorer material is gathered into the public service than would otherwise reach that service if there were a more open and fair chance for the applicant's merits to be considered by the appointing power. Under the Black law the opportunities of the appointing power to show favoritism would be reduced to a minimum when the Civil Service Commissioners are careful to place upon the list of eligible only good material, no matter what party they come from."

IRATE SENATOR PLACATED.

Mr. Simmons, Angered Over "Lily White" Incident, Persuaded Not to Make Disclosures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Administration averted a serious bit of trouble today largely through the shrewdness of Postmaster General Payne.

Yesterday the Administration permitted it to be known that Senator Simmons's interference in the North Carolina Postmastership fight was regarded as an impertinence, designed to injure the President. When Mr. Simmons became aware of this he was indignant, for he claims that the Administration has invited him to advise it upon questions relating to Southern appointments, and that he was simply following out a course which he believed to be acceptable to the Administration. He accordingly prepared a speech, which he had typewritten and intended to deliver in the Senate to-day. In this speech he proposed to disclose his relations with the Administration and show that the President had sought the advice which the Administration now repudiated. It was felt that a statement that the advice of a man like Mr. Simmons, hostile to the negro, had been sought in regard to Southern appointments would be injurious to the Administration. Mr. Payne accordingly sent for Senator Pritchard and requested that the Senator go to his Democratic colleague and disavow the statement that the Administration regarded his interference as impertinent.

The Republican Senator hastened down to the Senate chamber from Mr. Payne's office, and arrived there in the nick of time, for Mr. Simmons had his speech with him and was ready to deliver it. It took a good deal of argument before Mr. Pritchard could persuade Mr. Simmons to withhold his speech, but he finally did so upon repeated assurances that the Administration did not mean to charge him with interference.

Mr. Simmons is regarded as having been outgeneraled in this matter, for the impression has been conveyed all over the country that he causelessly interfered in Republican politics, while the explanation which he thinks would have cleared him has been withheld at the request of Mr. Payne.

While Mr. Payne was doing this little stroke of political business, his political lieutenant, Surveyor Clarkson of New York was visiting the President. Mr. Clarkson made a flying trip from New York to talk over the Southern situation with Mr. Roosevelt. He went back to New York as soon as the interview was over. He would not say anything about the conversation.

If there is a new shape, we cut it; if there is a new cloth pattern, we have it.—W. C. Loftus & Co., Tailors.

$20 & $25

Suits & Overcoats Made to Measure

$15.

We have closed our store at 150 Nassau St., and removed the stock to 1191 Broadway, near 28th St., now our only New York store.

This means that the stocks of two stores are crowded into one—fully $50,000 worth of the latest and best in cloths, comprising every new pattern of the season.

We are determined to reduce this immense assortment—we must turn it into money. We will not carry a piece over. Therefore we offer *to make to your measure* suits and overcoats from cloths that we bought to make up at $20 and $25.

If you doubt the genuineness of this offer here is the test: Get a sample of the goods your tailor asks $30 to $40 to make up, bring it here and have it matched in quality for $15. If the suit or overcoat we make for you does not satisfy you in fit, fabric and fashion, you need not take it.

Better come to-day.

W. C.

LOFTUS

& CO.,

Tailors to Men,

1191 B'way, near 28th St., New York.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON

Stockholders Meet in Denver and Elect Board of Directors.

James H. Hyde Chosen as Thirteenth Member by Previous Agreement of the Three Factions.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 10.—In accordance with the agreement reached late last night between the proxy committees of the three factions who have been contending for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the following Directors were unanimously elected at the stockholders' meeting to-day:

James H. Hyde.	J. L. Jerome.
H. E. Huntington.	Edwin Hawley.
E. H. Harriman.	John E. McClement.
J. A. Kebler.	Frank Trumbull.
J. M. Herbert.	Charles Henry Butler.
A. C. Cass.	J. C. Osgood.
George J. Gould.	

Messrs. Gould, Herbert, McClement, and Butler were named by the Gould committee; Messrs. Huntington, Hawley, Harriman, and Trumbull by the Hawley-Harriman committee, and Messrs. Kebler, Cass, Jerome, and Osgood by the Osgood committee, and James H. Hyde was named for the thirteenth member of the board by mutual agreement.

The meeting was an hour late in starting, the delay being caused by the signing up of proxies and getting everything in shape to conduct business without the presence of Judge Seymour D. Thomson, the Master in Chancery.

Chairman John C. Osgood called the meeting to order, and the Secretary read the official call for the meeting. It was announced that the case in the United States court had been dismissed, and consequently the meeting was held under the direction of the board, and not uner the court's control. Roll call developed the strength of the several factions.

The Directors representing the Gould party were Messrs. J. M. Herbert, J. H. McClement, Charles Henry Butler, and George J. Gould. Those representing the Hawley-Harriman party were Messrs. H. E. Huntington, Frank Trumbull, E. H. Harriman, and Edwin Hawley. The Osgood party was represented by Messrs. J. A. Kebler, A. C. Cass, J. L. Jerome, and J. C. Osgood. Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is the thirteenth Director.

The Executive Committee consists of:

J. C. Osgood, Chairman.	George J. Gould.
A. C. Cass.	J. H. McClement.
J. A. Kebler.	

The officers are:

Chairman of the Board—J. C. Osgood.
President—J. A. Kebler.
First Vice President—A. C. Cass.
Second Vice President and Controller, (in charge of all the finances of the company)—J. H. McClement.
Third Vice President—J. L. Jerome.

The President announced the appointment of the following officers:

General Counsel—D. C. Beaman.
General Manager Iron Department—C. S. Robinson.
General Manager Fuel Department—John T. Kebler.
General Attorney Operating Department—Fred Herrington.
General Attorney Land Department—Cass F. Herrington.
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, (residing in New York)—C. E. Phelps.
Assistant Secretary, (residing in Denver)—S. I. Heyn.
Assistant Treasurer, (residing in Denver)—A. D. Moss.
General Sales Agent—J. F. Welborn.
Assistant to the President—R. M. Waite.

Upon motion the appointments were approved by unanimous vote.

On motion of Director McClement a resolution was adopted continuing the salary of the officers the same as heretofore fixed by the Board of Directors.

Both E. H. Harriman and George J. Gould said yesterday that the selection of James H. Hyde as the thirteenth Director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company assures harmony in the board and the protection of all the interests involved.

WILL OF REV. JOSEPH PARKER.

Great London Divine Left an Estate Valued at $125,000.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker left property to the value of $125,000.

His will provides handsomely for his housekeeper and his lady secretary, but the bulk of the money is divided among his wife's relatives.

Ruler of Saxe-Weimar to Wed.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The betrothal is announced to-day of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar to Princess Caroline of Reuss.

The Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst of Saxe-Weimar was born on June 10, 1876, and succeeded his grandfather on Jan. 5, 1901. Princess Caroline is the second daughter of the reigning Prince Henry of Reuss, and was born on Jan. 17, 1881.

Chateau de Grignan Now Castellane's.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Count Boni de Castellane to-day purchased for $60,000 the historic Château de Grignan, near Montélimar, formerly the home of Mme. de Sevigné.

New York's Finest Retail Store. **SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.** Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

Leather Goods and Novelties.

First Floor.

It takes genius to describe and tell about our stock of Small Leather Goods and Novelties selected for holiday buying. To picture to the mind its greatness and comprehensiveness would really require an authority with a technical vocabulary. Some of the most artistic things that skill and ingenuity can possibly devise are awaiting selection for gift to relative or friend—things that we bought because of their prettiness, novelty and serviceableness. We cannot begin to tell or describe the stock, but every case and counter is in merry dress.

From every inch of space and every corner peeps a suggestion of what to give or what to buy for self-gratification. Novelty and economy go hand and hand. All that's left for you is the pleasure of choosing from this perfect and complete holiday stock—surrounded by every convenience and facility that contributes to comfort.

WRIST BAGS in every conceivable shape and leather, with gilt, silver and gun metal finish, with or without inside frames; some have purse card cases and vinaigrettes; others plain or with change purse only; the prices range from $3.25 to $8.95

Complete with fittings the prices range from $7.50 to $11.50. Our line of good serviceable and stylish Wrist Bags from $1.00 to $2.95 cannot be surpassed.

CHATELAINE BAGS; a rare and beautiful line of these useful article has just been received. Those at $1.00 deserva special notice. They are to be had in genuine seal, patent leather, suede, fancy calf and walrus grain; the finer qualities, from $3.00 to $10.00, comprise every new style of manufacture.

SHOPPING BAGS; not ornamental, but extremely useful; will be found in leather, cloth and leather or silk:—
In silk at ..... 95 and $1.25
In leather at ..... $1.00 to $4.75
Full assortment of Pocketbooks in new shapes; prettily lined and finely finished; each $1.00
With large silver mountings $1.95

A variety of odd, pretty Purses for special use in Chatelaine and Wrist Bags ..... 50, 75 and $1.00

Our Men's Leather Goods Section will be found remarkable in its completeness. A line of cigar and cigarette, card and letter cases, bill folds, memo cases, can be had as low as $1.00

SHAVING PADS; pretty and useful; corner and centre ornaments, at 50

LEATHER JEWEL BOXES, silk, velvet or chamois linings, with Sterling ornaments or lock and key; varying in price from ..... 50 to $7.95

COMPLETE SETS OF FLASKS in all leathers, including Sea Lion and Crocodile; sizes ¼ pints to full pints, at ..... $2.25 to $3.50
Leather, with Sterling cups $7.50

WRITING TABLETS, box shape, $1.00, $1.75 and $2.25

WRITING TABLETS, in Seal, Sea Lion and Glazed Saffion, $3.95 and $5.75

COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES in leather $1.50
Others of handsome polished oak $3.25

COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, in fancy decorated wood, satin lined $2.95

FANCY GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF CASES, satin lined, $1.95

PHOTO BOXES, prettily decorated, satin lined $1.00

OAK CIGAR BOXES, metal lined $2.95

SHAVING SETS, consisting of cup, mirror, brush and excellent razor ..... $3.50 to $6.25

FANS, black or white, gauze, spangled or hand painted, $1.00

Handsome FANS, spangled, painted, gauze or silk mounted on ivory, white, smoked or Oriental pearl, many of which have no duplicate ..... $5.95 to $28.75

OPERA BAGS, beautiful designs of new, choice silks; dainty draw ribbons $1.50

Holiday Umbrellas

For Men, Women and Children.

First Floor

Umbrella buying and selling have been reduced to an exact science here. We have gone into the subject so thoroughly that we can now show you Umbrellas at the lowest prices ever offered. Our stock is replete with the good staple sorts as well as with novelties of every description, including many styles and designs that are exclusive with us. Umbrella handles this season allow of extremely wide range of selection, from the simple, yet elegant, natural wood to the fancy buckhorn, rich silver and other magnificent metal finishes. Our collection of handles alone is worthy the inspection of a connoisseur.

All Umbrellas purchased of us will be properly packed and engraved with initials, free of charge, and held if desired until Christmas.

Men's Umbrellas.

Our stock of Men's Umbrellas is an extremely worthy one. The handles include natural wood, silver, ivory, gun metal, buckhorn, both plain and trimmed, in 26 and 28 inch sizes. The prices range from $1.00 to $16.50; w give a few samples:—

Men's all-silk Umbrellas, 26 inch, 8 ribs, Paragon frames; choice of various natural wood handles $2.25

Men's Natural Wood Umbrellas, carved in different animals' heads, at $2.95, $3.25, $3.95 and $4.25

Men's 26 inch 8-ribbed Umbrellas, similar to the imported kind; wooden shanks $4.00

Men's 28 inch Umbrellas, with fine silver handles, the best in the market, from $7.75 to $14.50

Women's Umbrellas.

Women's 26 inch pure silk and finest Union taffeta; handles of choice natural wood and fancy ones too; a really choice lot at $2.25

26 inch Union Taffeta covered Umbrellas; handles are copies of Sterling designs and wear just as well $1.95

26 inch Umbrellas; Mourning Handles..$1.95, $2.25, $2.95 to $5.50

And a maker's line of finest sample handle Umbrellas, covered with pure silk; also Lisle Warp Taffeta; values up to $8.00 and $10.00 ..... $3.95

If it's to be something exclusive, come and select your handle. We have them in hundreds of designs tor the seeker after the "different."

Children's Umbrellas.

22 and 24 inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas; handles of pearl and silver, horn, Dresden, natural wood and ivory hooks; black, red and blue; cases to match, $1.39, $1.49, $1.98

Better ones in pure silk; 22 and 24 inch, at ..... $2.69 and $2.98

Sporting Goods for Men.

Second Floor.

All-wool Sweaters, closely woven, at $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

Athletic Jerseys and Tights, all wool worsteds, in all colors, suit at..$2.00

Parlor Pool and Billiard Tables, rubber cushions, complete with balls, cues and chalk, from..$9.75 to $45.00

Striking Bags, for health and strength development ..... 89 to $5.00

Bag and Frame complete, for home use, the regular $8.50 grade, at..$5.75

Chest Weights, double head $9.75

Chest Weights, single head, at $8.75

Whitely Exercisers, $2.00 kind, $1.50

Whitely Exercisers, $3.25 kind, at $3.00

Boxing Gloves, from $1.50 to $6.00

In our Golf Dept.:—

Royal Golf Clubs make an excellent Christmas present, each $1.25
Royal Golf Balls, a dozen $2.50

Also complete line of Spalding and B. G. I. Clubs are always in our stock; extra fine leather Caddy Bags, from $3.25 to $9.00

Cards, Checkers and Games:—
Ivory Enamel Playing Cards, from 15 to 75

Chess Men, weighted and polished, from ..... $2.25 to $18.00

Poker Sets, from $1.75 to $25.00

Poker Chips, hundred, from 23 to $2.50

Celluloid Dominos, equal to any, set $4.75

Cribbage Boards, from 29 to $25.00

Pearl Dominos, sets from $14.75 to $18.00

Smokers' Articles

Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

First Floor.

Men's Collar and Cuff Boxes..$6.25

Smokers' Sets, burnt wood and decorated in colors $4.25

Decorated and burnt wood Pipe Racks ..... 59 to $2.95

Tobacco Jars, burnt wood, $3.35 and $5.00

Burnt and decorated wood Ash Receivers ..... 45 and $1.19

Burnt wood Match Safes, 39 and 49

Pipe Rack, horseshoe shaped, with horse's head attached 75

Burnt Leather Tobacco Pouches, 55 and $1.15

German Silver Match Boxes 75

Copper Match Safes $1.50

Copper Cigarette Safes $9.75

Quadruple plated Smoking Sets, 4 pieces ..... $4.25 to $10.30

Quadruple plated Tobacco Jars, $2.95

Quadruple plated Tobacco Boxes, $4.75 and $4.95

Quadruple plated Cigar Boxes, $16.00 to $18.75

Quadruple plated Cigar Trays and Lamps $6.75

Sterling Silver Match Safes, 95 to $10.25

Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, $3.85 to $18.00

Sterling Silver Cigar Cutters, 48 to $2.95

Sterling Silver Cigar Holders, $3.75 to $4.95

Gold Cigar Cutters, $6.75 to $15.00

Gold mounted Amber Cigar Holders, $9.00 to $11.50

14 carat Gold Match Boxes, $18.50 to $30.75

Diamond Cigar Cutters, $15.00 to $26.75

Jewelry and Silverware.

First Floor.

Solid Gold Lorgnette Chains, extra heavy jewelled, set slide $5.75

Cuff Links, heavy 14 carat gold, plain, Roman finish for engraving $3.75

Sterling Match Safes, heavy quality of French gray, in fancy and art designs, $2.00

Genuine Gun Metal Cigarette Cases, straight and curved, jewelled springs, $3.75

Genuine Gun Metal Match Safes, straight and curved jewelled springs $1.25

Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, German silver, French gray embossed tops..$4.95

Purses, German silver, plain and French gray tops, ring and chain attached, $1.95

Chignon Combs, mounted with French cut Rhinestones, all new shapes..$1.00

Real Coral Necklaces, round, graduated beads $1.50

Golf Stick Hand Pins, of sterling silver, in burnt leather bags; pair $1.50

Candelabra, quadruple plated, butler finish; three lights, $4.95; five lights, $7.75

Cake baskets, quadruple plated, assorted styles $5.75

Tea Sets, five pieces, quadruple plated; value $20.00, for $15.00

Wine Coolers, quadruple plated, assorted styles $9.50

Ice Tubs, quadruple plated $3.25

Jewel Cases, quadruple plated, satin lined, assorted $2.50

Puff Boxes, with puff, quadruple plated, $2.25

Bonbon Dishes, quadruple plated, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.65

Candlesticks, quadruple plated, $1.95

Fern Dishes, quadruple plated, porcelain lined, several patterns $2.25

Baby Cups, quadruple plated, satin engraved or bright finish, 75, 95, 1.25 and $1.95

Toilet Articles.

First Floor.

Real Ebony Hair Brushes, mounted with sterling silver shield 75, 95, $1.65

Military Brushes, real ebony, excellent quality bristles; pair $1.35

Foxwood Military Brushes; pair, $1.25

Colgate's Extracts, ½ ounce bottle, assorted odors 25

Colgate's Extracts, 1 ounce bottle, assorted odors 43

Colgate's Extracts, 2 ounce bottle, assorted odors 65

Colgate's Extracts, 3½ ounce bottle, assorted odors $1.00

Lundborg's Perfumes, in fancy boxes, 20 to $3.50

Perfume Atomizers, with bulb, 39, 48, 75, $1.00

Piver's Extracts, Le Trefel Incarnate, Safranor and Azurea, one in box..$1.10

Violet; Extracts of amber, royal, cytise, violet and marechal, one in box..$1.30

Honbigant's Ideal Extract, 2 ounce bottle $3.60

Violet's Farnese Extract, 2 ounce bottle $2.85

Violet's Farnese Extract, 4 ounce bottle $5.40

Pinaud's Foscarina Extract, 2 ounce bottle $3.25

Pinaud's Brise Embraumee Violet Extract; 2 ounce bottle $4.00

Roger & Gallet Extracts, one in box; Violet de Parmee 90

Roger & Gallet Extracts, one in box; Peau d'Espagne, Bon des Amours and White Heliotrope $1.05

Furs.

Third Floor.

22 inch medium curl Leipzig dyed Persian Lamb Coats; with high rolling storm collar, wide revers and facing of Chinchilla; turn-over cuffs; lined with best quality brocaded satin $150.00

Short, snappy Persian Lamb Jackets; of select tight curl Leipzig dyed skins; with rolling storm collar, wide revers and facing of fine natural dark mink; bell sleeve; lined with heavy brocaded satin, $125.00

Beautiful Stone Marten Cluster Scarfs, with six genuine Stone Marten tails, $18.00

Fine natural dark Mink Cluster Scarfs, eight genuine Mink tails $14.75

Very fine Isabella and Sable dyed Fox Scarfs; with four paws and two full brushes $12.50

Choice quality Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six tails $7.75

A potent stimulant, an appetizer, a sleep-bringing "night-cap."

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

A subtle beverage to be lingered over and enjoyed.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Medical Lake Salts

Dissolved in water and used in Atomizer as a Gargle

POSITIVELY CURE CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, TONSILITIS, BRONCHITIS and DIPHTHERIA.

No other preparation

CURES SO THOROUGHLY OR SO SPEEDILY.

These salts possess the most wonderful curative properties known. They are indorsed by the most prominent medical authorities in the United States. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Money refunded for any case not cured where directions are followed. 3 sizes, 25c., 50c., $1.00 a box, at Drug Stores.

Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Take no substitute.

Medical Lake Salts Mfg. Co.,
150 Nassau St., N.Y., & Spokane, Wash.

The overcoat you read about, that you can see in your mind's eye, but that you have never yet seen with your physical eye—just that sort of an overcoat is here.

A big, loose, long, double-breasted, uncommon-looking garment of smooth black or Oxford Melton or Kersey, made with our new "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar—$20.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

A Christmas Present

THE MAID-AT-ARMS.

Illustrated, $1.50.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF

"CARDIGAN."

The Finest Stock of **SHERRIES** in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Established 1853.
Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N. Y.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

HARVARD-YALE COMPACT

These Colleges Mutually to Agree on Athletic Status.

New Set of Rules Advised—Yale Football Election Deferred Until Glass's Standing Is Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 10.—Plans are under way at both Harvard and Yale to come to a mutual agreement during the coming Christmas holidays regarding both a new schedule of athletic meets between the two universities and a new set of eligibility rules.

From what can be learned in unofficial channels it is proposed to work out a new set of rules that will be identical for both Harvard and Yale, thus doing away with a great source of disagreement due to the present dissimilar regulations. If this is accomplished Yale and Harvard will next year meet on an entirely new basis, each university agreeing to test the candidates for its teams on exactly the same rules concerning eligibility, instead of, as formerly, deciding individual cases which have come up by different rules. In spite of the different conditions existing at Yale and Harvard it is believed that it will be entirely possible to draft a set of eligibility regulations that will be perfectly satisfactory to both universities. Should this be done, it is believed by both sides that the future would promise most amicable relations on eligibility questions.

While it is not possible to state that it can be accomplished, there is a well-defined movement on foot just now among Yale and Harvard alumni to radically change the eligibility rules of both institutions by limiting the candidates for the various 'Varsity teams to students who are bona fide candidates for their first college or professional school degree. For Yale and Harvard to take this radical move would be, in the minds of many graduates, a long step ahead for American college athletics. Under the present loose system it has become more and more evident that a real danger lies in the increasing number of noted athletes from smaller colleges who come to one or other of the large universities to continue their athletic careers in the professional schools.

The result of this has been that several athletic teams, notably football elevens, at all of the large universities in recent years, have drawn to a large extent on graduates of Western colleges for their star men to the exclusion of undergraduates in their own institutions. This has not only made it more and more difficult for bona fide first degree students to make their university teams, but it has brought what many alumni consider to be a most unfortunate element into university athletics. It has made it possible for mature athletes from smaller colleges to enter into sports where they meet undergraduates on opposing teams from five to ten years their junior. It has likewise brought about several most unpleasant tiffs between Yale and Harvard, and it has brought to the professional schools of both universities a set of men who come for almost the sole purpose of entering athletics. What can be accomplished is a question, but it is probable that an effort by graduates will be made to bring about a discussion in the joint Harvard and Yale committee of the venture.

Until the committee reports on the new eligibility rules the election of next year's Yale football Captain will be postponed. Glass, Yale's famous football guard, is the favorite for the position, but his case presents some features that will have to be decided at the committee meetings. The point in Glass's case is whether 1902, when he played in small games and was withdrawn in the big contests, should be counted as a full year on the 'Varsity. It is safe to say that Yale will not play Glass unless his standing is above all criticism. Yale believes that it is, but final action will await the decision of the committee.

GLASS EYE CAUSED TROUBLE.

Complications Followed Owner's Neglect to Close It When Dozing.

Daniel Y. Lewis of Jersey City, who is one of the Hudson Boulevard Commissioners, yesterday told of a ludicrous incident that happened at a farm he owns at Hillsdale, N. J. Mr. Lewis and family returned to their city home on Dec. 1, leaving the farm in the care of Peter Banta and his wife. On Tuesday Mr. Lewis sent William Kopf and Robert Burns to Hillsdale with three horses owned by John McAusland. The horses were to be kept on the farm for the Winter.

In giving Kopf and Burns directions for reaching the farm, he neglected to inform them that Banta has a glass eye. When Kopf and Burns reached the farmhouse Mrs. Banta was absent. Banta was asleep in a chair, his head resting on a table. His glass eye was wide open, and naturally had a "glassy" stare. Kopf spoke to Banta, but received no reply. Kopf concluded that Banta had been stricken by apoplexy, and was unconscious and dying, and sent Burns hurrying to the village for a doctor.

Before the physician arrived Banta awoke. Mistaking Kopf for a thief, he seized a shotgun and drove him from the house. When Burns and the doctor arrived Banta had cooled down, but he refused to pay the doctor for his visit, and Burns was obliged to settle the bill. Kopf ran all the way to the railway station and boarded a train that was just leaving. Then he discovered that Burns had their return tickets. As he had no money, he was put off the train at Etna. From there he was compelled to walk to Jersey City, a distance of fifteen miles.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Golden Rule, Leviathan, and Smile were the winning favorites. Weather clear; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Florestan, 101 pounds, (Pollock,) 30 to 1, won; Irene Mac, 103, (Gannon,) 5 to 2, second; Tom Maybin, 108, (Buchanan,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Aurie B., Zealotry, Immortelle, Floyd K., Cologne II., Solver, and Hedge also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Karl Kahler, 114 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 3 to 1, won; John Peters, 112, (Helgerson,) 9 to 2, second; Okla, 109, (M. Booker,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:04 4-5. Frank Kenny, Herodiade, Clorita, Jim Clark, and Jane Holly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Shut Up, 103 pounds, (Helgerson,) 7 to 1, won; Banish, 103, (Gannon,) even, second; John Peters, 103, (Romell,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:56 3-5. Anchoria, Tour, Right Bower, Dr. Lovejoy, Georgia Gardner, and Goldaga also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Highweight handicap; six furlongs. Golden Rule, 140 pounds, (Buchanan,) even, won; Worthington, 115, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, second; Antonius, 118, (Powell,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Belvino, Wealth, False, Death, Trombone, and Basileus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Leviathan, 93 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 10, won; Scotch Plaid, 105, (Buchanan,) 3 to 1, second; Corswell, 103, (B. Rice,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Flaneur, Annie Lauretta, and Adelante also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Smile, 115 pounds, (Landry,) even, won; Little Scout, 112, (J. Conley,) 3 to 2, second; Tom Kingsley, 112, (Helgerson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Nimble Nag, Lady Alberta, and Ethiolin also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Gloria Mundi, Ditto, Sweet Marjorie, Nellie Bly II., and Fading Light, 107 pounds each; Suburban Queen, Varna Fonso, and Hoodmont Belle, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Lemoyne, 92 pounds; Optional, 94; Dougherty, 95; Quicksilver, Sue, and White Owl, 97 each; Light Hunt, 100; Bummer and Lazus, 102 each; Andes, 104; If You Dare and Paul Creyton, 105 each; Ordnung, 112

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Lady Midas and Pearl Finder, 107 pounds each; Swordsman, 115; Judge Magee, Rotha, El Rey, Jerry Hunt, and Invergary II., 117 each; Alfred C. and False Lead, 112; Ecome and Peter Duryea, 125 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Orpheum, 88 pounds; Honolulu, 95; Ray, 98; Lady Sterling, 101; C. B. Campbell, 106; Sarner, 104; Rolling Boer, 113. Last two coupled.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and sixteenth. Aimless, 94 pounds; Captain Forsker, 97; Latson, 98; Huzzah, 100; Optimo, 102; Free Pass, Sarilla, Annie Lauretta, Commissioner Forester, and Tour, 102 each; Croesus, 105; Prince Blasee, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. My Surprise, 90 pounds; Brookston, 93; Phil Knight and Mr. Tammany, 100 each; Little Scout, 102; Miss Quick, Lotter, Moor, Hazel B., Fair Lad II., and Omalia, 105, Joe Dougherty, 108.

MERIDEN CO.
Silversmiths
INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, SUCCESSOR

Everything that's pretty and novel in Silver, including Combinations with Buckhorn, Pottery, Cut Glass, Leather and Burnt Wood.

SMOKING SETS
with burnt wood trays, rimmed with silver—the other pieces ruby lined in silver frames. Monograms, crests, and original devices etched on wood to order.
Butlers' trays, coasters and waiters are among the other artistic productions in burnt wood.

ASH RECEIVERS.
Something new—the body of the receiver is of rich cut glass, mounted in sterling silver; the carefully balanced cover swings both ways. Knocking the ashes from a cigar tilts the cover, letting the ashes disappear into the body of the receiver. Can be cleaned readily.

Madison Square West, corner Fifth Ave. & Twenty-Sixth St.

NINE CYCLE TEAMS LEFT.

Frenchmen Forced Out in a Hot Race—Kramer Makes Two World's Records.

Score at One o'Clock A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
McFarland-Maya	1,333	0
Stinson-Moran	1,333	0
Bedell-Bedell	1,333	0
Newkirk-Jacobson	1,333	0
Butler-Turville	1,333	0
Barclay-Franz Krebs	1,332	9
Keegan-Peterson	1,332	9
Galvin-Root	1,332	9

More sensations marked the progress of the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden yesterday than have been seen since the start of the long grind. Two teams dropped out, leaving nine to continue the dizzy whirl around the track, and two new world's records were established in exhibition runs by the champion short-distance rider, Frank Kramer. Both were unpaced events. In the afternoon Kramer broke his own world's record of 0:54 4-5 for the indoor half mile by two-fifths of a second. In the evening he rode a quarter mile in 0:25 2-5, breaking the former world's figures of 0:25 4-5, made on the Garden track on Dec. 4, 1900, by the negro champion, Major Taylor. The announcement of these records was greeted with deafening cheers by the spectators.

Seats were difficult to find in the Garden last night. Whatever may be said of the sportsmanlike qualities of a six-day bicycle grind, there is no indication this year that the fascination of watching a procession of human machines on wheels has lost any of its attractive powers. It was positively asserted that the real reason of the terrific sprint started early yesterday morning by Leander was due to the offer of a twenty-dollar gold piece if his team would gain a lap. It resulted in all the leaders gaining a lap on the French team, Breton and Darragon, and led eventually to the foreigners' withdrawal.

The fifty-first hour of the race, which was between 3 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was a record-breaker in the history of six-day bicycle events. The long-expected attempt to steal a lap was begun by Leander about half-past 2. It was a minute or two before the bunch awoke to the situation, and then a chase began such as has seldom been seen in the great garden. McFarland took the lead of the pursuers, but by the time he got up full speed Leander was fifty yards away and riding like mad. Suddenly his partner, Floyd Krebs, appeared on the track, and the hitherto sleepy spectators, now thoroughly aroused, began to suspect that the partners had planned a clever ruse to steal a lap on the entire bunch. Krebs picked up Leander without the loss of an inch, and the giddy whirl continued hotter than ever. The pace was telling severely on the other men, and soon the trainers were scurrying to and fro after their sleeping partners. They were hastily mounted on their wheels to relieve the tired riders, and with an entire bunch of partially fresh riders the sprinting continued without the slightest cessation in speed.

The scene in the Garden at that hour in the morning is generally of the drowsiest kind. But this was all changed in a twinkling to a scene that has not been equaled since the start of the race. Suddenly Breton, the Frenchman, was seen to lag behind. A mighty roar went up and the other riders increased their energy and seemed to go faster than ever. The plucky Frenchman fell further in the rear, nor could his partner recover any of the lost ground, and after a mile the Frenchmen were passed. The strain had practically worn Breton out, and, being discouraged at his loss, before another hour had passed he announced that he would pedal no more and ceased riding. In that hour the leaders rode 22 miles and 3 laps.

The withdrawal of the Frenchmen left ten teams in the race, and the number was soon after reduced to nine by the withdrawal of the tail-enders, Doerflinger and Heller.

With the dropping out of the French team six were left tied for honors, while the other three are only a lap behind. The riders all look tired, but they are in pretty good condition, and the trainers have had no serious trouble yet in keeping them going.

Officers of Columbia Fencing Club.

The fencing club of Columbia University has elected Dr. G. A. Lawrence and Fitzhugh Townsend graduate Directors of the club for the coming season. The Columbia fencers will begin a tournament on Dec. 20 to select their representatives to compete in the junior foils competition to be held at the New York Athletic Club on Jan. 20. Columbia has all of last year's 'Varsity fencers again in college. They are Eugene Pitou, 1904, College, Captain of the team; Lyle Evans Mahan, 1904, Law; Frederick B. Clark, 1903, Science, last year's Captain. The men are being coached by James Murray of the New York Athletic Club.

Barnard's Tennis Tournament.

Barnard's tennis tournament has now narrowed down to the final round. In the semi-final round Miss Elsbeth Kroeber, the champion of the senior class, of Bryn Mawr, defeated Miss Jean Egleston of Elizabeth, N. J., the champion of the junior class. As soon as the courts are again in condition Miss Kroeber will meet Miss Edith B. Handy, the champion of the sophomore and freshman classes, in the final battle for the college championship.

Canadian Football Players Abroad.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—The team of Canadian football players arrived here today on the Allan Line steamer Bavarian, (from St. John, N. B., and Halifax,) and proceeded to Dublin. They will play several matches in Ireland before playing in England. On their way across the Atlantic the Canadians practiced daily. They are all well and confident of success.

Columbia's New Football Directors.

Columbia's Board of Football Directors has elected these officers for next season: President—Richard Smith, 1904, Law, the Captain of the 1903 team; Treasurer—T. Ludlow Chrystie, '92, one of the alumni Directors; Secretary—John G. Prall, 1905, Science, the assistant manager of the 1903 team. The other members of the board are A. W. Putnam, '97; John B. Wolff, '01; H. H. Weekes, '03, and G. G. Greene, 1904, Science, manager of next year's team.

Big Match for Trotters.

The opinion expressed by A. B. McDonald of Albany, and published yesterday, to the effect that Mr. McDonald's trotter Major Delmar is a faster horse than Lord Derby, owned by E. E. Smathers, gives fair promise of bringing about a championship trotting match to be decided some time in the racing season of 1903. Though there was no challenge for a race in the statement made by Mr. McDonald, the declaration of his belief that his horse is the better of the two was interpreted as a proposition for a race by the owner and manager of Lord Derby, and George Spear, trainer of the Smathers racing stable, acting for Mr. Smathers, yesteday made prompt response by asserting the willingness of Mr. Smathers to arrange a race on terms to suit Mr. McDonald.

Columbia's Track Athletic Meets.

Ernest Stauffen, manager of the Columbia track team, announces that he has arranged a dual meet with Princeton for Columbia to be held in New York on May 16. Columbia and Princeton have not met on the track for two years. Stauffen also says that he has arranged a dual meet with Pennsylvania to be contested at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on May 23. On April 25, Columbia's relay team will race against the Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Pennsylvania relay teams, also at Philadelphia. Columbia will hold an indoor carnival of sport in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, with contests for schoolboys, club athletes, and college athletes. The end of Columbia's outdoor season will come in May 30 with participation in the Intercollegiate championships in the Columbia [illegible] mana[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] outdoor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"When thou makest presents, let them be of such things that may frequently refresh the memory of the receiver."

Oriental Rugs and Carpets from Turkey, Persia, India.

The beauty and symbolic significance makes Oriental Rugs the ideal floor covering. Every rug is hand woven, and all wool.

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Carabagh and Shirvan Rugs, 3x4.6 ft., $5, $7.

Large size Carpets in Eulaha, Ferehan, Ghiordes, Kirman, Ushack, Savalan, Herese, Candahar, in sizes 8x10 to 10x14 ft., all colorings and designs, from $40 upward.

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SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

PLEAS FOR RECIPROCITY

Opening of the National Convention in Detroit.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa Ridicules Statesmen Who Fear to "Meddle" with the Tariff—Discordant Canadian.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—The National Reciprocity Convention opened here to-day. There were present nearly 100 delegates from the Northern tier of States and several from Canada. F. D. Smith, President of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, called the convention to order. He said:

"I give you a warm word of welcome as President of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. By an actual report from the various members of our association, we find that there is not a dissenting voice, not a discordant note, but an absolutely unanimous and hearty interest in the subject of reciprocity.

"Reciprocity means something; it appeals to citizens of all classes, but especially to the business men and commercial organizations of our country. The merchants and manufacturers of this city feel that we should have the privilege of placing in the hands of our neighbors the goods we have to sell to as great an advantage as possible, not having in mind to cripple their industry, but to promote, by a fair treaty, an interchange of commodities which will be a benefit to all."

Mayor W. C. Maybury then welcomed the delegates to the city. He said in part:

"The question of reciprocity is too often confounded in the minds of people with absolute free trade. While for myself, I would go a long ways toward unrestricted trade, the purpose of this conference is to consider fairly the question of reciprocity. The word might be interpreted as "give and take," or in other words, a reciprocal affair, where we give and have given to us in return. If any argument is needed for the benefits which reciprocal trade will have as between the nations of the earth and especially those whose language and history are so strongly identical as the United States and Canada, it will be found in the trade which has obtained between the several States of the American union; and which has in every instance redounded to the good of each State participating.

"There is a peculiar propriety in holding the convention here in Detroit, since it was here in 1886 that a protest was raised against the abrogation of the then existing treaty of reciprocity between Great Britain and the United States. It is well that this spot should witness the revival of the spirit of reciprocal trade, since also the social relations between the two peoples have increased until they are to-day almost as one family."

N. C. Staver of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Reciprocity League, was then introduced as the presiding officer of the different sessions.

Judge Nathaniel French of Davenport, Iowa, and Eugene Hay of Minneapolis then spoke on reciprocity, the latter urging free trade between the United States and Canada.

At the afternoon session Gov. A. B. Cummins spoke on "Reciprocity and the Tariff." Gov. Cummins, in his address, advocated tariff revision on the Iowa plan, of which he has long been a prominent exponent. He said in part:

"There is a spirit abroad in some quarters which condemn a reciprocal treaty without regard to the advantage it tenders, if it be found that any home industry, however insignificant, may be injuriously affected by it. If this spirit is to continue, and to prevail, reciprocity may as well be at once abandoned and the country left to choose between the unalterable schedules of the highest possible protective tariff, and the disastrous consequences of absolute free trade.

"I believe some changes are demanded now without respect to a modification of duties levied by any other country upon our exports. I am unalterably opposed to readjustment for light or trivial reasons. Changes should not be made unless it shall be clear that duties are too high or too low. Tariff schedules, like all other laws, are to be made, unmade, and remade, according to the public needs; and we are not to be warned off by the certainty that we are on holy ground and that the sacred vestments of the priests are not to be touched by profane hands.

"There are duties, notably in the iron and steel schedule, although not confined to it, which are absolutely indefensible, which no man will ever attempt to defend, and which are as much at war with the real object of protection as free trade itself. They can greatly be reduced and still the American manufacturer will occupy the whole American market, pay the highest American wages, and be rewarded with an ample American profit; and, therefore, they ought to be reduced, not years hence, but now.

"Why should we not approach the consideration of a change in the tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that controls us as we approach all other modifications in existing statutes? Why should we not banish forever this apparition of imaginary danger, perpetually invoked to paralyze the mind of inquiry when it turns toward tariff duties? Our motto should be, Care in everything, fear in nothing.

"What evidence is there to sustain the assertion that a correction of the grossly excessive duties would hasten the day of extreme commercial activity to a close? None whatever, save the cries of those who want to be let alone, but who ought not to be let alone, repeated by a coterie of statesmen who have become imbued with the calm philosophy of the citizen of Arkansas who refused to mend his roof in dry weather because it was unnecessary, and did not mend it when it rained because it was impossible.

"We, who believe that the time has come in which to make certain changes, are in favor of no modification that will admit, except through fair reciprocity which will increase rather than diminish the work to be done in this country, a single dollar of imported commodities. We do not favor the reduction of any schedule below the point at which the American manufacturer can, if he will, monopolize the whole American market at a fair price. We stand for tariff duties so adjusted that the potential competition from other countries will prevent producers at home from exacting more than a just and reasonable price for what they produce.

"The time has gone by when we can satisfy ourselves or the people with mellifluous phrases concerning reciprocity. If it is intended to employ the doctrine only in those instances in which we can get something and give nothing, it is but an idle dream, and we might as well eliminate the word from our platform and expunge it from the literature of political economy.

"It is possible that the superior sagacity of the American diplomat might occasionally commit larceny of that character, but if it were consciously done it would be a stain upon the honor of the American name, and when understood would meet the swift and emphatic condemnation of the American citizen.

"The protective policy of the United States is impregnable against the assaults of its enemies, and if the citadel ever falls it will be because its friends sleep while the world is awake; it will be because its friends make its excesses and perversions so obnoxious that they obscure the righteousness and the glory of the principle itself."

An element of discord was injected into the day's proceedings by the address made by Senator J. McMullen of Mount Forest, Ontario, at the banquet given in honor of the delegates this evening. The speaker declared with great positiveness that there was one question that must be settled before reciprocity between the United States and Canada is possible, and that was the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Senator McMullen said that no one must get the idea that Canada is seeking reciprocity. "It is a wrong impression," he said. "Years ago before the Dingley law was passed Canada was anxious for reciprocity with the United States. As a reason for prosecution of that law, Canada went to work vigorously to secure an outlet for the products that she had been sending to the United States, but which the Dingley law barred out. And we have been able to secure an outlet and one that is quite satisfactory. We, in Canada, ever felt the spirit of independence. We feel it to-day. Why? Because of that Dingley bill, which we believe, either rightly or wrongly, was directly aimed at Canada. I don't want to discourage the advocates of reciprocity, but I say again, that Canada is more independent and less concerned over reciprocity than ever before."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was rather an off day in society yesterday, and, with the exception of the entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French for the Misses Atterbury, there was not much of interest. There are many house parties at country places, which continue from week end to week end and will be the vogue until after the holidays. These take away from the general assemblage and deplete the ranks of society. This evening, however, there is the Assembly, and in the afternoon there is to be the wedding of Philip Benkard and Miss Olin in Calvary Church. The Assembly and the wedding will be affected by the illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He was to have been one of the ushers at the latter and Mrs. Vanderbilt will not receive at the former.

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To-day at 12 o'clock, in Calvary Church, there will be the wedding of Miss Julia Olin and J. Philip Benkard. The church ceremony, for which a large number of invitations have been sent out, is to be followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends only in the Olin residence, at 136 East Ninteenth Street.

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Mrs. Philip M. Lydig gave a luncheon on Tuesday for Miss Cathleen Neilson. Miss Nathalie Schenck, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, and Miss Natica Rives were among the guests.

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Miss Christine Kean Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, will have a dinner of sixty covers given for her on Dec. 31 in Washington by her aunt, Miss Kean, sister of Senator Kean. The guests invited will be young people, including a number of college students, who will be in Washington for the holidays. Mrs. Cowles and Mrs. McClellan will assist Miss Kean. Senator Kean and Mrs. Kean will give a ball for the débutante probably in January.

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There is little to be added as to the general plans of the Assembly this evening. Tickets are very much in demand and are scarce. Last evening no one had been substituted for Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who will not receive unless her husband's condition is much better. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived from Ferncliff and are at their Fifth Avenue residence. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Charles Post, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce will be the patronesses who will receive. The floral decorations are to be very elaborate, and the cotillion is to be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr.

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Mrs. John Hall Watson and the Misses Watson have returned from Narragansett Pier and have taken a house at 59 West Fifty-sixth Street.

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Mrs. Seth Barton French gave a largely attended coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for the Misses Josephine T. and Mary B. Atterbury. Mrs. French, who was dressed in white lace and wore pearls, and the Misses Atterbury, who were in white mousseline de soie trimmed with lace, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Constance Livermore, Florence V. Twombly, Mary Clark, and Violet Cruger. Flowers were sent in such profusion that certain rooms had certain varieties only. The library was in yellow and white flowers, another in pink roses, and so on. After the reception these were sent to the Lying-In Hospital. John T. Atterbury will give a dance for his daughters, as already mentioned, at Sherry's on Jan. 7, and Mrs. French will also give them another entertainment later.

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The entertainment which Mrs. Edward Leverich will give for her niece, Miss Mary A. Schuchardt, on Thursday evening, Dec. 18, is to be a theatre party. About sixty have been asked to it, and the girls w be of the younger set. After seeing "The Cavalier" the guests will go to Sherry's for supper. Mrs. Leverich also has cards out for a dinner for Miss Schuchardt on Saturday evening, Dec. 20.

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Mrs. Lawrence Wells of 16 West Seventeenth Street has invitations out for a dinner on Monday evening next in honor of Miss Schuchardt.

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Miss Margaret Chanler has cards out for two receptions to be given on Monday afternoons, Dec. 15 and 22, in her residence, at 317 West Seventy-fourth Street.

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Two large receptions are to be given by Mrs. Edward De Clifford Chisholm on Saturdays, Dec. 13 and 20. On Tuesday next Mrs. Charles Winthrop will give a musicale in her residence, at 46 West Forty-seventh Street.

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Miss Pauline Astor sailed yesterday for England. Her name did not appear on the list of the Teutonic, on which vessel she was a passenger. She goes to join her father, William Waldorf Astor, and to pass the Winter on the Riviera.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman and family have left their country place, Ittern Hall, Rye-on-the-Sound, and are at their new house, 129 East Fifty-fifth Street, for the Winter.

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Many dinners are to be given this evening prior to the Assembly. The largest one is to be that of the Rev. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix for the début of their daughter, Miss Margaret Dix. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier will also give a débutante dinner. The guests will go afterward to the Assembly.

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Cards have been issued by Mrs. John E. Cary of Cleveland for the wedding of her niece, Miss Katherine E. Stockly, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stockly, and John F. Plummer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer of this city, at noon on Tuesday next in the Second Presbyterian Church, Cleveland. Miss Stockly is to be attended by Miss Edith E. Plummer, sister of the bridegroom, as maid of honor. Miss Mary Rattle and Miss Marion Boise will be the bridesmaids. Franklin A. Plummer will be his brother's best man, and Messrs. Perry W. Harvey, William Rattle, Brainerd Hunt Whitbeck, Howard A. Plummer, Edwin B. Katte, and Horace C. Southwick the ushers.

***

Mrs. Henry W. Poor gave a dinner last evening in her city residence, Gramercy Park, for her daughter, Miss Edith Poor, who made her début last Winter.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, held her first Wednesday reception of the season to-day at her new home, 1,523 H Street. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Cameron, her sister-in-law, and Miss Louise Jones, both of whom will be guests of the Postmaster General for the season.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, who are still officially mourning, entertained this evening at an informal dinner at their legation, where Miss Clayton, sister of the Baroness, is now a guest. The company included the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor Des Planches, the First Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. De Margerie, the Secretary of the German Embassy, Miss Clayton, and Mr. Aygues-parsse of the French Embassy.

Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell, youngest daughter of Senator Cockrell, was the guest of honor at a luncheon to-day, her hostess being Miss Marion Gallaudet. The company was composed almost entirely of the débutante friends of Miss Cockrell.

Mrs. Charles L. Poor entertained this afternoon at a tea, the guests being young people invited to meet her friend, Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of Gen. Wilson of Delaware. Mrs. William C. Watts, a bride of the past Summer, did the honors of the tea room. The other assistants were Miss Hagner, Miss Parker, and Miss Anita Poor.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has leased Mrs. W. C. Rives's house, on Red Cross Avenue, for next season.

Egerton L. Winthrop is at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will close her cottage here next week.

Whensoever Circle of King's Daughters, of which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is President, has prepared garments for sixty persons, which will be sent to New York to be distributed among the poor by Mrs. Vanderbilt's agent.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Mott—Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Grace Presbyterian Church was thronged with a fashionable assemblage at 7 o'clock this evening for the marriage of Miss Ruth Woolsey Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dole Johnson, to Luther Wright Mott of this city.

The church decorations were elaborate. The Rev. David Wills, Jr., and the Rev. T. Glenn T. Morse of Boston were the officiating clergymen. The bride entered the church with her father, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Brussels point lace. Miss Isabel Johnson, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and wore a gown of white Liberty silk. The bridesmaids were:

Miss Marion De Wolf Nacy of New York.
Miss Ward and Miss Katherine Ward of Washington.
Miss Caroline Stoddard of Rochester.
Miss Julia Leary of Pen Yan.
Miss Elsie Gray of this city.

Charles Boucher of New York was the best man. The ushers, all members of the Harvard Class of '97, were Stuart Pullman West and Herbert N. Straus of New York, Alexander Holland of Brooklyn, Hamilton Hill and Philip Brett Sawyer of Boston, Prescott Farren of Newton, Mass., Shirley E. Johnson of Louisville, Ky., and Edwin Allen Stebbins of Rochester.

A reception and dinner followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Burbank Johnson. Over 200 invitations were issued for the reception and some of those present were:

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Ward of Washington.
Capt. and Mrs. Philip R. Ward of Fort Riley, Kansas.
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Innes of New York.
Miss De Wolf.
Mrs. M. T. Conklin of Detroit.
Mrs. A. D. Meade of Yonkers.

The bridegroom is a member of the Harvard and University Clubs of New York and is prominent in New York society.

Van Dorn—Magee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 10.—Miss Alice Magee, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Magee of Jamesburg, was married to William Van Dorn of Freehold this afternoon in the Presbyterian Church, Jamesburg. Miss Ethel Mount of New York was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Simpson of Matawan, Miss Magee of Manasquan, Miss Scott and Miss Finck of Asbury Park, and Miss Young of Middletown, Penn. The best man was John Bawden of Freehold, and the ushers were Eugene Magee of East Orange, George Gonover of Red Bank, Samuel Perrine and Frederick Buckelew of Jamesburg, and Edmund Parker and Peter Vredenburgh, Second, of Freehold.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Ewing of Jamesburg. The bride wore a gown of shirred white liberty satin over white taffeta, trimmed with Duchesse lace. The maid of honor, cousin of the bride, wore white silk, trimmed with yellow lace, and a large picture hat with white plumes. Mr. Van Dorn is the teller of the First National Bank of Freehold.

McGrann—Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Miss Amy Penn-Gaskell Hall, daughter of Col. Peter Penn-Gaskell Hall, was married to-day at noon to Richard McGrann of Lancaster, in the Archiepiscopal residence of Archbishop Ryan. Miss Hall, who was given away by her father, was unattended. Kennett Kingsbury of New York was best man. Only immediate families of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. McGrann left for New York, and will sail later on the Oceanic for Europe, where they will pass the Winter. Miss Hall is the daughter of a direct descendant of William Penn.

Stewart—Perkins.

Miss Anna Todd Perkins was married to Henry Clay Stewart of Washington, D. C., yesterday, in the First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield performing the ceremony at noon. The bride was given away by her father, Judge George G. Perkins. She wore a costume of white liberty chiffon, embroidered with pearls, made over white satin, with a bertha of point Venetian lace and voluminous tulle veil. There were no bridesmaids. Charles Johnson of Washington was the best man. Judge and Mrs. Perkins gave a breakfast at Sherry's after the ceremony.

Sommers—Stearns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Miss Mary Stearns, daughter of Mrs. George R. Stearns, was wedded here this evening to Harry G. Sommers of New York, the ceremony taking place at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. William White Wilson officiated. Mrs. Walter A. Rapp acted as matron of honor. The only other attendant was the best man, Richard Wells of Kenosha, Wis. Mrs. Stearns gave her daughter in marriage.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pearl dominos are among the pretty things shown for holiday gifts. Ivory dominos are to be found also in little Japanese leather boxes, each box with shelves, so that the dominos need not be scratched.

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A little different from the ash tray with the gold ring in a pair of gloves is the tray with a key resting upon the gloves. It costs the same price, 25 cents.

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Odd things for match receivers are big dice cups, with dice hanging over the edges, and horseshoes in black and silver are for ash trays. These cost 25 cents each.

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Mephistopheles, with wings outspread, forms an ash receiver which costs 25 cents also.

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Pretty little things in the way of egg dishes have places around the edges for holding the egg cups. One dish, which is particularly attractive, is in the form of a big leaf, with a downy chicken at one end, the egg cups outlining the edges of the leaf. Other dishes are covered with a chanticleer's head for a handle, the cups standing on a tray around the edge. These dishes are round.

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Ninepins in all sizes are among the best of the games for the children.

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Ivory combs for the hair, with more or less elaborately carved tops, are attractive.

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There are beautiful frames in ivory, some with and some without doors to close over the picture. They are carved exquisitely, some of them having work as fine as lace.

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Tiny work sets, with needles, thimbles, and a small pair of scissors in gold, come in an ivory box. The box is of ivory, inside and out, the different implements being in indentations.

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Pretty little feather fans, with tortoise shell sticks, are being sold for $1 each now. Other things are being put down to attract holiday trade.

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The handsome big purse bags in Oriental leather, with big ivory-rimmed silver buttons, numerous chains attaching the buttons to the bag, and a silver clasp in the form of a dragon to match the silver design of the button, are selling for only $10 each.

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Here is a pretty hat. It is of white fur felt, trimmed with purple orchids and maidenhair fern. On one side of the top is one cluster of the orchids and ferns, carried to the back and over the edge and under the rim, which is faced with lace. On the other side are more orchids and ferns. That is the only trimming.

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Another white fur-felt has around the rim at intervals clusters of mistletoe and loops of bright-red velvet ribbon.

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Another hat that is attractive is of gray squirrel, a turban trimmed with pale-blue velvet and gray beads and tails on one side.

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A small burnt-wood writing table and a chair are done in deep brown in a holly design, with the berries red. The table is pretty, particularly with a red leather writing set upon it.

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Small boxes of paper for Christmas gifts have on the covers designs of holly. The are tied with red ribbons, and they have Christmas cards with holly upon them.

***

A large box of paper is of a delightful lavender shade, with a design of fleur-de-lis on the outside of the box.

Telephone Service.

Begin the New Year by adding Telephone Service to your business and domestic equipment.

Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey Street, 111 West 38th Street,
220 West 124th Street, 616 East 150th Street.

IN response to numerous inquiries we beg to announce that beginning Monday next, the 15th inst., this Store will be open evenings until Christmas.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Holiday Fairs on Main and Second Floors.

CUSTOMERS who find the regular Departments too crowded for convenience will be agreeably impressed by the large and completely stocked special Holiday Fairs on the Main and Second Floors.

The Main Floor Holiday Fair is along the 19th Street Side, and on the 2d Floor it is in the centre of the store, with branches extending eastward and westward.

These Fairs contain duplications of all Holiday lines, and are priced exactly as the same goods in the other Departments. Thousands of shoppers will find in this a delightful convenience, for it insures shopping free from the rush and crush when the day is busiest.

Fashionable Furs—Special Holiday Sale Continues.

And no wonder, since the wonderfully low prices asked for these beautiful and stylish furs brought so many enthusiastic purchasers to the store that we gladly continue this attractive event. The details which follow possess irresistible attraction.

350 Electric Seal Garments will be sold to-day, each, at 14.50

100 Near Seal Coats, 22, 24 and 26 inches long, lined with best satin, made to sell at $37.50, will be offered to-day, each, at 23.50

AND FURTHER—

More than 1,000 FUR NECKPIECES AND MUFFS of the choicest furs, such as mink, chinchilla, bear, fox, sable, etc., will be offered at prices representing less than the cost of the raw pelts.

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Coats and Jackets.

Choice Assortment of the Most Popular Styles.

And they all are in the newest modes and stylish shapes; they will be found very attractive garments. The prices are a special holiday feature.

Splendid KERSEY COATS, in the very newest and most popular shapes, at 10.00 and 12.75

Also 300 Montagnac Coats, Monte Carlo shape, at 9.75

New Velour Jackets.

Blouse, with postilion, at 19.50

Blouse, with Persian collar and front, at 27.50

Blouse, with mink collar and front, at 37.50

ALSO,

Silk Plush Coats, With beaver or Astrachan collar, revers, 19.50

Full Length Garments

Of heavy Cheviot, black or Oxford, at 6.75

Of Cravenette, 11.75

Of Covert or Melton, 9.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

A Superb Array of Pianos on the Easy Payment Plan.

THE chief point to bear in mind just now is that it takes very few of your Christmas dollars to get one of these magnificent instruments. The prices are not such that they stagger you; they win you by their very reasonableness.

You Don't Have To Wait. Pianos Delivered at Once.

This is another fine advantage. The splendid new Pianos we are showing in complete selections embrace such honored favorites as

BOARDMAN & GRAY, M'PHAIL, LESTER, STROHBER, HENRY & S. G. LINDEMAN, CABLE, KINGSBURY, BAUS & CO.

We have these pianos in the Store ready for delivery. PRICES RANGE UPWARD FROM $185.00. Every Piano is fully guaranteed. WE DO NOT REQUIRE THE ENTIRE AMOUNT TO BE PAID AT ONCE. You pay a certain amount down, and then little sums monthly. You have the use of the Piano while paying for it.

WE HAVE ALSO A COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE VARIETY OF PIANO STOOLS, CHAIRS AND BENCHES. Prices range from $1.50 to $45.00.

AS TO PIANO MENDING—If your Piano has suffered at the hands of incompetent workmen come to us, and we will show you what really skilful piano mending is. Our Repair Factory is operated on the same fair and high-class principles that govern all the other divisions of the New Art Piano Store. Our force of expert piano tuners, regulators, finishers, polishers, etc., was obtained from the leading Piano factories of the United States. Prices are always reasonable.

(Fifth Floor.)

Early Holiday Sale of Women's Bath Robes.

3,600 Eiderdown Bath Robes and Dressing Sacques at 1-3 Less than Regular Prices.

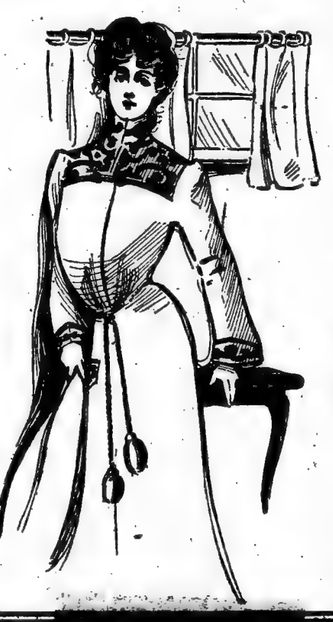

Foresight and a special purchase gave us possession of these excellent and comfortable garments. Bought at a sacrifice, they are now in stock awaiting your selection. Nothing like them in this city, and they are offered to you at a time when they make a luxurious but inexpensive gift. The prices add special attraction to the sale.

BATH ROBES.

WOMEN'S EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES, large collar, satin bound, ribbon bow, silk frogs and heavy girdle; regular price, $3.50, 2.69

WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL RIPPLE EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES, large collar, cuffs and pocket, trimming of satin binding and ribbon, silk frogs, heavy worsted girdle; regular price, $5.00, 3.95

WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL RIPPLE EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES, superior quality, two very handsome styles, one with yoke sleeves and pocket, prettily appliqued; other has elaborate trimming of satin binding and ribbon, silk frogs and heavy worsted girdle; regular price, $7.75, special, 5.00

DRESSING SACQUES.

WOMEN'S WOOL EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, round collar, ribbon bow, crocheted edge finish, very special, 50

WOMEN'S RIPPLE EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, large collar, kimono sleeve, prettily appliqued; regular price, $1.50, 95

WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL RIPPLE EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, sailor collar, trimming of silk embroidery, crocheted edge finish, special, 1.50

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

VENEZUELA.

The Ministers of Great Britain and Germany having withdrawn from Caracas, our Minister, Mr. BOWEN, has, with the approval of the State Department, accepted the duty and responsibility of safeguarding the interests of resident subjects of those powers. The significance of this transfer of authority to the American Minister will be as clearly perceived in Venezuela and other South American republics as it is in Europe and the United States. It is an impartial and friendly office that Mr. BOWEN assumes. It involves no implication of special sympathy with the course adopted by Great Britain and Germany. Just as Minister CAMBON'S consent to serve as the representative of Spain in the negotiations which suspended hostilities between that country and the United States involved on his part no implication that he was more friendly to one power than to the other.

Nevertheless, if we were in the position of protesting against the use of British and German warships in the collection of debts owed by Venezuela, we should naturally be reluctant to permit our Minister to represent the interests of British and German residents. It is known that the intentions of Great Britain and Germany were communicated to this Government, and that our replies to their inquiries satisfied them that we should interpose no obstacles to the proceeding they deemed just. If President CASTRO entertained any doubts as to our attitude, they must have been removed when Minister BOWEN convinced him that he was authorized to represent British and German interests at Caracas.

Minister BOWEN thus has a triple relation to the grave events in Venezuela of which the dispatches bring us the news. It devolves upon him to see that no wrong or needless hardship is inflicted upon subjects of Great Britain; to do the same in respect to subjects of the German Emperor; and concurrently with the performance of these duties to take heed that the interests of his Government and of Americans in Venezuela do not suffer. While we do not protest against the use of force by European nations to obtain justice from our sister republics, we regard these incidents always with anxiety. Proceedings of this nature have become rather frequent of late, and we are never unmindful of the fact that the scene of the encounter lies within the territory pertaining to the public system established by the Monroe doctrine. To collect a just debt is one thing, to attempt to control the destiny of any of the New World republics is quite another. Minister BOWEN will have no difficulty in determining where lies the clear line that divides the two. It is not what European nations intend to do that gives us anxiety, it is what they may be hurried into doing by moving events. Even a little fire may spread disastrously. It would be much to our liking if these little fires were never kindled in the Western Hemisphere.

We frankly admit that they are kindled by the fault of Spanish-American Governments, not very stable at best, and not always regardful of obligation. President CASTRO is perhaps less sensitive to the obligations of his Government than the average South American statesman. We wish that the Governments of all the republics of Central and South America could be brought to understand what almost irreparable harm they do to their own peoples by their irregular manner of treating just debts. Next to peace and civil order, their chief need is capital to develop their resources. But of course capital fights shy of a country where its owners must ask that warships be sent to get it back when once invested. If President CASTRO should come to tardy repentance and reform, he might spend a long life in good works without being able to undo the harm that through him has come to his country.

MR. BARRETT'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Neither law nor custom forbids a diplomat to mask the real reason of an action behind an avowed reason. The inquiry which the Japanese Minister has made at the State Department concerning the President's reported intention to appoint Mr. JOHN BARRETT Minister to Japan does not indicate, however, that Mr. BARRETT would not be persona grata. Such inquiries are always of a delicate nature, and elaborate politeness often stands in the way of frank statement.

It appears that the Japanese Government would like to know if Mr. BARRETT is a man of sufficient amplitude and experience for the post, and from the published reports nothing further appears. The State Department would have been quite justified in informing the Japanese Minister that his Government might dismiss all doubts concerning Mr. BARRETT'S fitness for the appointment. Japan of course feels that she is one of the important nations, but it can be confidently said that Mr. BARRETT, by reason of ability and training, stands well above the average of our diplomatic appointees below the grade of Ambassador. He served acceptably as Minister to Siam, and his wide acquaintance with the peoples and the customs of the Far East constitutes a special qualification possessed by few Americans, probably not more than three or four. Mr. BARRETT had the confidence of President MCKINLEY, who had him in mind for a Ministership at a capital where his responsibilities and the complexity of the questions with which he would have had to deal must be considered greater than would fall to his lot at Tokio. It would hardly be asserted, we suppose, that Mr. BARRETT, either in respect to standing at home or successful diplomatic service abroad, is the inferior of the late Minister to Japan, Mr. BUCK.

There is a possibility that Mr. BARRETT'S relation to the St. Louis Exposition as its representative in the East may have seemed to Japan to furnish grounds for taking exception to his appointment. That does not publicly appear, however, and we see no reason why the objection should be entertained. Of course, if the Japanese Minister is unable to say, after hearing from his Government, that it is entirely satisfied as to Mr. BARRETT'S standing, the President might deem it unwise to make the appointment. As the post is one of considerable importance, demanding of the President a careful inquiry into the qualifications of aspirants—none of whom, perhaps, will be found so well qualified as Mr. BARRETT—the appointment might be considerably delayed. Japan would understand our position, and would on her part patiently wait until the President was prepared to name a Minister acceptable to ourselves and to her.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

The public meeting of the Civic Federation for general discussion, which has occupied the past three days, was of benefit to the interests represented. One who attended every session and listened patiently to all that was said would be likely to ask himself whether the time devoted to the meetings was wisely and profitably employed. The answer to this question would undoubtedly depend a good deal upon the point of view of the person asking it. If a student of the problems of what is popularly known as the labor movement, he would perhaps conclude that he could have used the time to better advantage in other ways. No doubt the greatest good to result from it will be due to the impression which some millions of people will derive from the newspaper reports that capital and labor have met in a great convention and, through three days, amiably exchanged views and experiences along steadily converging lines of thought.

We have no wish to correct this impression. It has at least a basis of truth, and however small the benefits directly traceable to this meeting, they are real and tangible. The first day was largely wasted, owing to the fact that in the absence of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who was scheduled for the first paper, it was deemed necessary to occupy the entire opening session with speeches chiefly useful in filling in the time. Of Mr. ADAMS'S paper we have already spoken in these columns. It was thoughtful, scholarly, and normally refrigerating. The representatives of labor did not understand it; the representatives of the employers wanted time and opportunity to read it in print and think it over. If it can be considered an epoch-making contribution to the literature of the labor discussion the epoch it will make is not imminent. Of many of the papers which followed, it is fair to say that had the gentlemen who read them received "leave to print," the time consumed in their reading might have been more profitably employed in a free exchange of views. They were invariably too long, and either too abstruse or too diffusive, or both, to interest such an audience. The professional friend of mankind deems the right of free speech (from manuscript) inalienable and interminable. The third and last day of the session was of greater interest and value than the other two combined, and accomplished more of benefit along the lines of the committee's work. Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS occupied the greater part of the morning session with a speech which reminded one who listened to it of the testimony of Mr. Sam Weller for the plaintiff in the case of Bardell vs. Pickwick, and who left the stand with the conviction that he had done the plaintiff all the harm possible and not injured the defendant at all. Mr. GOMPERS was not in happy vein. He snarled and sneered, pounded the table, and found pleasure in telling the representatives of capital present that, whether they liked it or not, organized labor proposed to have its way in every issue covered by the discussion. He certainly made a very poor impression upon disinterested persons who listened to him, and in this respect may have contributed something to the good results accomplished by the meeting. Some of the other labor leaders were much happier, and dealt with the questions under consideration with much more liberality and intelligence.

The closing session of the last day, devoted to papers and discussions on the subject of industrial agreements, was in the highest degree interesting and instructive. This brought the opposing interests nearer together than anything which had preceded it, and called out from both employers and wage earners some able and enlightening speeches. In answering leading questions the labor leaders appeared to very poor advantage. They begged the question of union outrages upon non-union men, fenced clumsily and with evident embarrassment with that of the limitation of apprentices, stultified themselves concerning the restriction of output, and left unanswered every question which touched the right of individual liberty and freedom of contract. This also made for good. When Prof. JENKS of Cornell discussed the ethics of labor conflicts in a paper of which each sentence flashed like a cimeter and bisected the feather pillows of Mr. GOMPERS'S sophistry, the labor leaders had nothing to say. They might as well have disputed the sunshine or argued with a searchlight. That, too, made for good. It was not because the culture and oratorical accomplishments were on the side of those who held views inviting applause from employers. One or two of the labor leaders, notably an English machinist, Mr. BARNES, and an ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Mr. GARLAND, whose speech was homely and whose verbs and nouns were not always in agreement, were listened to respectfully and with appreciation. They were earnest, practical men, sincere in their convictions, liberal in their views, and thoroughly honest. Such men do not need the embellishment of the flowers of rhetoric to make what they have to say of interest to those who hear it.

The Civic Federation is making an earnest and sincere effort to be useful, and however much or little success may have attended its initial efforts at mediation in strikes, its work makes for good. The best of the results likely to result from the meeting just closed is the encouragement of organization among manufacturers.

MANHATTAN PASSENGER SERVICE.

The congestion of the elevated railroads and the general lack of system and discipline shown in the management of the train service, especially on the west side, indicate a lack of capacity in the executive direction of the system which warrants great popular complaint. The so-called express service is thrown into confusion by the slightest of pretexts. Train dispatching is faulty at both ends, and trainmen are not required to make schedule time. On Tuesday evening a passenger was more than thirty minutes in going from Park Place to Twenty-eighth Street, and when he left the overcrowded train which had dragged along the entire distance, another train was stalled on the track ahead of it; another was at the Thirty-third Street station, and seven trains lay motionless on the track below, waiting for a chance to get into the station. So far as could be learned there was no accident. It was also observed last evening that during the hour of maximum travel five trains passed Park Place going south during the time consumed in waiting for one to go north.

All this indicates bad management. If it were a casual and accidental condition it might very well be excused on the ground that something unexpected had occurred to derange the system at an inconvenient moment. It is, however, a matter of nightly experience. On Monday night a crowded express train due to stop at Sixty-sixth Street and at stations above made its first stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and those carried beyond their stations had to wait for a way train to take them back. It is likely enough that the present management cares very little what happens during the remainder of its tenure of control. The public, however, may be permitted to cherish the hope that the representatives of the new lessees will put in charge of the service men who know how to run a railroad, and who are able to recognize that they have something like a public duty to perform. The Car Passengers' Rights Society will make itself useful in several ways, and if the management of the elevated railroad system continues as inefficient and incapable as it now is, it will have no difficulty in commanding unanimous popular support for legislation prescribing extremely drastic measures of reform. Present conditions are approaching the intolerable.

THE COAL COMMISSION APPROPRIATION.

The measure known as the Coal Commission Appropriation bill and officially numbered H. R. 15,327, seems to have created more excitement than the facts of the case warrant. It is designated in its title as a bill "to provide for the expenses and compensation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed by the President of the United States." The amount appropriated is $50,000.

The members of the commission are rendering an important public service at the request of the President of the United States. It was not understood at the time they were appointed that the position of member of the commission carried any salary. We do not understand now that the members expect to be paid for the service they render. Two are now salaried officers of the Federal Government, and in their cases at least the law which forbids drawing two salaries would apply to prevent their receiving any compensation from the commission fund. As to the others, it is difficult to see how their salaries could be fixed after the service was rendered. Anything less than $100 a day would scarcely be compensatory for listening to the testimony thus far presented in endless and exhausting detail, without leading anywhere. If the payment of salaries to the Commissioners had been intended by the President or expected by the gentlemen honored by him in their selection, the matter would have been discussed in advance. Possibly the Senate would have had something to say about the appointment of the Commissioners if there had been "anything in it" except the honor of rendering a useful public service.

THE ETIQUETTE OF SPOILS HUNTING.

It is reported from Washington that the President is annoyed by the interference of the North Carolina delegation in Congress, all Democrats, in the matter of the negro Postmaster whom Senator PRITCHARD is trying to dislodge. We venture to hope that it is the emotion of Postmaster PAYNE and not that of President ROOSEVELT that is referred to. Indeed, we have too high an appreciation of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S sense of humor to doubt that he is really enjoying the absurd complications in which Mr. PAYNE is involving himself.

The "interference" arose very simply. Mr. PRITCHARD wishes the negro turned out in vindication of the position of the Lily Whites, of whom he is the representative. The negro has had no trouble in getting a lot of testimonials from white Democrats of his district to the effect that he is efficient as a Postmaster and honorable as a citizen. "There, you see," says Mr. PRITCHARD, "this man's politics is as black as his skin. He is backed only by the Democrats. Out with him!" Then the Democrats of the House from North Carolina step in and tell the President that they would prefer a white man for Postmaster. So Mr. PAYNE is shut out of the way of escape that seemed open to him, and he must recommend the President either to turn the negro out because he is a negro or to keep him in because he is a good Postmaster, and neither course fits the "Administration" scheme of politics.

After the President has had enough fun with Mr. PAYNE, suppose he drops the matter. The further he lets Mr. PAYNE go with it, the more it will be muddled and the less credit the President will get from it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Life in a town named Tunkhannock might reasonably be expected to give a man accurate as well as extensive knowledge about forest trees and their habits, but the resident of Tunkhannock whose letter we published disappointed that expectation, and, while revealing an admirable judgment in the matter of editorial paragraphs, at the same time betrayed a most deplorable ignorance of arboriculture in general and of Christmas trees in particular. More than a few New Yorkers, including several who write pieces for the newspapers, have, in their earlier and more innocent days, lived in places at least as woodsy as Tunkhannock can be, and these will not endure with patience to be told, even by a resident of darkest Pennsylvania, that if little evergreens are once allowed to put out low branches they will never amount to anything for lumber. As all little evergreens begin business in just that way, and as the modern forester takes great pains to bring up his infant protégés in conditions almost as unlike those of a "natural" forest as he can produce, it is quite useless to say that, since the annual crop of Christmas trees is gathered from lands once cleared, it interferes in no way with the future timber supply of the country. That theory may do well enough in Tunkhannock, which is, we half suspect, something of a centre of the iniquitous Christmas tree industry, and therefore far from disinterested, but it would have no chance whatever of acceptance with followers of the new school—of the new school that looks upon a "natural" forest with about the same favor as upon a "natural" wheat field or a herd of "natural" cattle. Go to, go to, dear friend in Tunkhannock. You're all right on the editorial paragraph question, but when it comes to Christmas trees you're in a parlous state and can find safety only in the prompt subscription to and industrious reading of two or three good magazines devoted to arboriculture. Our position in regard to "the annual slaughter of arboreal innocents" is exactly that of every such magazine we ever saw, and, to be entirely frank, our exhortation to spare the little evergreens was but a paraphrase of remarks often made by the professional foresters.

—Those members of labor unions who have met the suggestion that such organizations ought to be incorporated with the reply that the result would be "endless litigation" may, if they look closely, see in the defense set up in behalf of LAWRENCE MURPHY, charged with embezzling $10,000 from the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association, a somewhat disquieting indication that irresponsibility has its disadvantages as well as its advantages, even in the matter of litigation. For MURPHY'S counsel makes the point that, as the Stonecutters' Association is unincorporated, the Treasurer was simply one of many partners and could not steal from the partnership. There is at least a chance that this contention may be sustained, and if it is, and if all the labor union Treasurers find that union funds can be appropriated to their own use without fear of anything more alarming than a civil suit to recover the money taken—and spent—the outlook is somewhat alarming for labor organizations of the present form. It is not, of course, that their membership includes no honest men to be the custodians of their funds, but to what a terrible temptation will the honest men be subjected, and how strong will be the invitation extended to the dishonest ones to make desperate efforts to secure election to the position of Treasurer! The dilemma in which the stonecutters are involved recalls the somewhat similar case of another MURPHY—that OWEN MURPHY who, as Treasurer of the Excise Board, so won the confidence of the saloon-keeping fraternity that he was able to pocket something like $100,000, paid in advance by them as license fees, and then more or less tranquilly to confront their bitter but ineffectual reproaches for what turned out to be merely a breach of trust. Certain breaches of trust, to be sure, are felonious by statute, but most of them escape that harsh designation, and when they do they are very hard things to punish adequately. The labor unions should deliberate carefully on the relation which LAWRENCE MURPHY'S case has with the question of incorporation. Whatever the decision may be as to his counsel's defense, the point raised is of no less significance than importance.

—It behooves Mr. JOHN MARKLE, very much for his own sake, and a little for the sake of those of us who have hitherto accepted as true his statements as to the dealings of his company with its employés, to make at once some sort of an answer to the testimony given this week before the Coal Strike Commission. The stories told by several of Mr. MARKLE'S men were nothing less than frightful, and, if allowed to go uncontradicted—and not disproved—they will have an effect upon public sentiment most unfortunate for the coal operators. The tale that needs Mr. MARKLE'S first attention, we are inclined to think, is not the one which seemed to affect the Commissioners most deeply—that of the miner COLL about an eviction and the consequent death of a sick woman. That, as it was related, showed utter heartlessness, of course, but presumably, or at least possibly, the forms of law were observed, and COLL had no legal "rights" in a house for which he had not paid the rent. A case much worse, in many ways, and one not to be met with the vile phrase, "business is business," is that of the widow whose meagre wages, with those of her two boys, were appropriated by the company until they had liquidated the debt of a father who died leaving no estate. Unless the facts of this case were grossly misrepresented by the witnesses, the course pursued by the Markle company was without the shadow of legality, and was made possible only because the victims were too ignorant to know their rights or too weak to maintain them. Had this particular story stood alone it might almost have been dismissed as incredible, and we are not saying that the other evidence as to the workings of the diabolical "company store" system on the Markle property proved it to be true, but the other evidence certainly tended to do so, and can fairly be held to have put these most voluble of the independent operators on the defensive. Their claim that there was "nothing to arbitrate" was made often and loudly in the past half year; it looks at present as if there might be in the future something to prosecute.

HEALTH BOARD'S NEW REGIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial relating to the Department of Health in to-day's issue you gave well-merited praise to Dr. Lederle and his subordinates. You have failed, however, to refer to the one thing which proves more than all others together the changed atmosphere and the new spirit in that department.

The Health Department of to-day is certainly the model of what all city departments should be (but unfortunately are not) in their relations to the public. The utmost courtesy is shown to everybody who has any business with any of the officials. Dr. Lederle himself, busy though he is, receives everybody who wishes to see him, without any red tape or undue waiting; he listens quietly and courteously to any suggestion made to him, and is quick to accept any idea, no matter where it comes from, if it appeals to him as one like to promote the aims of the department.

I speak from personal experience, and wish to call the attention of all those who might have had some unpleasant experiences with other municipal departments to the fact that this courtesy of the Commissioner of Health is reflected in the whole department. All of the officials, and especially Dr. Guilfoy, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, take the utmost pains to give all legitimate information, to put the records and the library of the department at the disposition of all who have reason to consult them, and endeavor in all possible ways to make themselves useful and agreeable. A. B.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

STORY OF A SHARK AND ITS HEART

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 1 I note an article copied from The Mobile (Ala.) Register headed "Shark That Lost Its Heart Swam Away."

To confirm this statement let me say that some three years ago, when five hours out of San Juan, Porto Rico, in the month of May, on the Red D. Line steamer Caracas, while drifting and repairing a broken shaft, I induced the Captain to have a fishing outfit fixed up to let me try and capture a shark. It was got ready and baited with a large piece of salt pork, and in a few minutes I had hooked a seven-foot shark. He did not fight very hard. He was escorted by a pilot fish on each side of him, and they accompanied him to the side of the ship, where he was hoisted on board, opened, and his heart taken out. He was then thrown overboard. The two pilot fish having remained in wait for him, the three swam away from the ship for some fifty feet, and then appeared to dive down into the water.

The heart, when in the sun, pulsated plainly for fifty-five minutes.

E. G. RUSSELL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1902.

FREEZING OUT NEW-COMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a peculiar state of affairs in the coal line. I called at an agency in East Orange of a well-known coal company to order a small amount of coal—there being only enough in the cellar for one day; and my order was refused because I was not an old customer. As I have but just moved to the town, you can easily see in what a predicament I am placed.

They don't want new arrivals in these places; the combine appears to have inscribed upon its banner, "Freeze 'em out!" I understand that the reply of this agent is about the answer of all. The coal question is a serious one, but this phase of it is tragic. "ALL THE ORANGES."

East Orange, Dec. 8, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Price.

The Householder—Here, my good man, is a dime. Now please go away.

The Musician—Ach! But for den cends ve only blay. Id is a kervarder to go avay. Vat?—Chicago News.

The Hardened Cynic.

"I have noticed," said the Hardened Cynic, "that about the time a man's children get to be almost half as bad as he was when he was a boy he begins to howl about the world's growing worse."—Baltimore American.

His Badly Chosen Phrase.

"Don't you think that young Hunker wants to marry Miss Dollyers for her money?" asked Hojack.

"I think so," replied Tomdik. "I heard him say that he loved her for all she was worth."—Judge.

First Impressions of the Capital.

"Well," said the friend, "how do you like Washington?"

Col. Stillwell paused to consider, and then answered.

"Well, the speechmaking is more frequent, but I don't think the quality of the liquor is near as good as what we have at home."—Washington Star.

THE BOY WHO DIED AT WESTVILLE.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

[La Porte, Ind.—[Special.]—At Westville, this county, Sunday morning Wesley Reynolds, a sixteen-year-old boy employed to guard the bank, fought a desperate battle with a gang of bank robbers. He saved the funds, but gave up his life to do it.]

The boy who died at Westville—
How many know his name?
How many prize his courage?
And who will keep his fame?
That boy who did his duty;
Who had his trust to hold;
Now stands beside the heroes
Who lived and died of old.

No crowd was there to cheer him;
No army urged him on;
No thrilling surge of battle
Swept through the cold, gray dawn;
No fair maid gave the guerdon
That added to his might—
He only did his duty,
Did what he thought was right.

There was no foaming Tiber,
Brimmed with a raging tide;
No lithe and lusty comrade
To guard him at the side;
No hope of bay or laurel;
No vision of a throne—
He only did his duty,
And fought his fight alone.

No drums were calling—calling;
There were no bugle strains—
The strains that send hot courage
A-gallop through the veins.
Naught but a sense of duty
To hold him to the strife,
And yet—he kept his courage
And rendered up his life.

O, boy who died at Westville,
A homely tale is yours!
A tale of common courage,
Yet such a tale endures.
The proudest tablet graven;
The highest shaft e'er set
Might fail to guard your glory—
But some will not forget.

STATEHOOD BILL ADVANCES

Senator Quay Outgenerals Opponents in First Day's Battle.

Substitute Bill Providing for Admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as One State Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—"It is a skeddaddle," said Senator Quay at the conclusion of the first day's engagement on the Statehood bill. The remark was intended to apply to the act of Senator Nelson, who for the Committee on Territories withdrew the substitute bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State. It might, however, as well have been applied to the tactics of the opposition throughout the day.

An hour before the expiration of the morning hour, when he was to call up the Statehood bill, Mr. Quay had submitted his dissenting views on the action of the majority of the Committee on Territories in making an unfavorable report on the House bill and the reading of the paper only came to an end a few moments before 2 o'clock. Senator Nelson requested unanimous consent to lay the Statehood bill aside temporarily, but naturally the Pennsylvania Senator interposed objection, and the dreary business of reading the long House bill set in.

Following that came the reading of the Senate committee's substitute. Senator Beveridge broke in at one point to ask that further reading of the bills be dispensed with and the report of the committee be received and read, but again Mr. Quay objected and stood on his rights. When the reading of the bill had concluded the committee report was presented and read at length. It also was a voluminous document, and it was nearly 6 o'clock when the clerks had finished it. Senator Bacon offered an amendment to change the name of the new State proposed in the substitute and comprising Oklahoma and Indian Territory to Jefferson.

The decision rendered by President Frye yesterday when Senator Proctor announced his intention to call up the militia organization that nothing short of the Senate or what is the equivalent, a unanimous consent agreement, could supplant the Statehood bill, was demoralizing to the opponents of Statehood. There had been hope among the majority leaders that they could get a ruling which would give appropriation bills preference over Statehood. In consequence of the ruling of the chair a conference of the majority members of the Territories Committee and the members of the steering committee was held during the morning to devise ways and means to wage successful opposition to the bill. The subsequent developments of the day seemed to indicate that no definite plan was adopted.

It was learned during the day from an undoubted source that at a conference last night of the friends of the Statehood a poll of the Senate was discussed, and the names of the Senators who will vote with Senator Quay to admit the three Territories were made known. The list is as follows: Burton of Kansas, Dietrich of Nebraska, Elkins of West Virginia, Mason of Illinois, Mitchell of Oregon, Perkins of California, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Warren of Wyoming, Hansbrough and McCumber of North Dakota, Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Platt of New York. In addition to this list it was stated that Clark of Wyoming and Scott of West Virginia were likely to support the bill, but they were classed as doubtful. It is also claimed that Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada favor the bill, but have made no pledges and are not on Mr. Quay's list.

There is doubt as to the precise vote the Democrats will give the bill. It has been claimed that they will vote solidly with their 33 votes, but there is some reason to believe that Senator Cockrell will not stand with his party colleagues and it is that Senator Jones of Arkansas will accommodate his Republican friends who are opposed to the bill by voting with them.

At the conclusion of the reading of the committee report Senator Nelson of the committee moved to withdraw the substitute for some needed amendments. Senator Quay objected, as the committee had not directed this, but President Frye ruled that he must assume that the Minnesota Senator was acting for the majority of the committee, and the withdrawal of the substitute was ordered.

Senator Quay then with some asperity made the announcement that if the substitute was again offered in the Senate he should move to lay it on the table. The effect of this motion would be of course to shut off debate and force a test vote at once. It is not easy to see the force of this act of the opposition in withdrawing their bill. Senator Nelson said in explanation of it, that the substitute could now be moved at any time, and it could be debated precisely as if it were still before the Senate. He admitted that he had no definite amendments in mind to make to the substitute, but that he supposed it would need amendments to perfect it. The effect of withdrawing the substitute is to leave the original House bill before the Senate as the main proposition.

"We are now," said Senator Quay after the adjournment, "where we should be if we had forced a vote on the substitute and voted it down. We have practically got it out of the way, and we have got them on the run—in fact, we have had them on the run all day. The bill will pass. When I cannot say. It is to be debated, and that in the Senate means the flight of considerable time."

MR. GROW'S FAREWELL SPEECH

Venerable ex-Speaker Makes His Last Set Address to the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow delivered to-day what may be called his farewell speech to the House. It is not really that, for in the various debates which will take place before next March Mr. Grow will probably participate like others and make extemporaneous remarks as occasion offers. But it was his last set speech, and as such it was an event.

Once in every session Mr. Grow delivers a set speech. It is on any topic which he may choose, whether it relates to legislation or not, and sometimes, as in this case, special provision is made for it. On this occasion the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution providing for the distribution of the President's annual message for no other purpose than to allow Mr. Grow to make a speech on a topic that might suit his fancy. He is the only member of Congress who can make a speech at any time, regardless of the subject before the House. It is a mark of respect paid to the old statesman.

The first of Mr. Grow's series of set speeches was delivered half a century ago, for Mr. Grow was elected to the House in 1850. That speech was on "Man's Right to the Soil," a free homestead argument, and he had it printed with his set speech delivered at the last session, fifty years afterward.

Mr. Grow's speech to-day was on "Capital and Labor." It was not in advocacy of any particular legislation, but was devoted to preaching profit sharing. He outlined a plan by which profit sharing could be made to settle the labor problem. He was heard with close attention and at the close of his speech there was a general rush to congratulate him, shake his hand, and extend good wishes to him upon his approaching retirement.

HIGGINSON ADMITS DEFEAT.

Arrives at Mayaguez with Blue Squadron and Congratulates Admiral Sumner.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 10.—The United States cruisers Detroit, Montgomery, and Cincinnati and three torpedo boats have entered this harbor and are coaling.

Rear Admiral Higginson, with four battleships and four torpedo boats, is passing San Juan on his way to Culebra, where Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Coghlan are stationed.

MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico, Dec. 10.—Admiral Higginson arrived here at 11 o'clock last night and sent a letter to Admiral Sumner under a flag of truce, the Hist serving as a messenger, announcing his presence with four battleships and a number of cruisers. He further stated that if the harbor was properly mined he would concede the victory to Admiral Sumner, and congratulated the latter on his success. Admiral Sumner replied that Mayaguez had been captured and mined, and thanked Admiral Higginson for his congratulations.

Admiral Higginson, with his fleet, has proceeded to Culebra Island, and was followed by Admiral Sumner.

This afternoon Admiral Sumner issued an order announcing the successful termination of the problem, and conveying his congratulations and thanks to his subordinates. The order said: "Among other things involved in the solution we have had a long and trying steaming period at high speed, running without lights at night, making many exact courses and distances in exact time, covering a route of over 1,500 miles in five days, running large and heavy ships into a strange harbor with high speed at just dawn and mining the channel with dispatch, all of which was performed without accident, and even without material hitch or delay."

In his official report, Capt. Turner, commander of the cruiser Atlanta, states that he was chased by the "enemy's" scouts Monday night and attacked by the Olympia and torpedo boats, but he believes that the Atlanta escaped. The Olympia, however, claims the capture of the Atlanta. The result of the game is not affected, whatever may be the fate of the Atlanta, in view of the failure of Admiral Higginson to appear with a superior force before Mayaguez was mined by Admiral Sumner's squadron.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 10.—The battleship Texas, which has been undergoing repairs at the navy yard, sailed to-day to join the North Atlantic Squadron, which is engaged in naval manoeuvres near Culebra in the Carribean Sea.

RELIEF FOR TEA IMPORTERS.

Bill Passed Permitting Withdrawals from Bond in Advance of War Tax Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House to-day immediately after convening went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill for the relief of tea importers reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and intended to meet the recent decision of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York that goods imported and held in a bonded warehouse were subject to the customs duty assessable at the time of importation.

Mr. Payne explained the bill, saying that it was intended to permit merchants to withdraw tea now held in bond, that it may be delivered to purchasers under contracts made for delivery after Jan. 1, on which day the law repealing the tax of 10 cents per pound becomes operative. Large quantities of tea are being held in bond awaiting the operations of the repeal law, and unless authority be given to allow the withdrawal now there would arise commercial embarrassment and public inconvenience owing to the scarcity of tea which would be created.

The bill was passed without division, and later in the day it passed the Senate.

THE RAY AMENDMENT.

New York Merchants Ask President to Help Along Bankruptcy Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, consisting of George Frederick Vietor, E. D. Page, S. C. Mead, and Thomas H. Downing, called upon the President to-day to enlist his interest and influence in securing the passage by Congress of what is known as the Ray amendment to the Bankruptcy act.

The amendment was passed by the House at the last session. It changes the act with respect to the matter of preferences. One or two questions, principally of a technical character, relating to the customs administration, also were brought to the President's attention. The committee expressed itself as perfectly satisfied with the position taken by the President in the interview.

THE LONDON DOCK BILL.

Friends of Measure Defeated in the House Have Not Lost Hope—Will Try Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The advocates of the London Dock bill have not yet given up hope. The bill defeated yesterday was the House bill. The Senate bill, which was passed at the last session, is now in possession of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The friends of the measure hope to get the majority of the committee to report the Senate bill and have the fight over again on the floor of the House. Their hope rests mainly on the narrow margin by which the bill was defeated—a majority of 11.

TO REFUND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Bill Passed Affecting Importations from Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House to-day passed the bill to refund duties paid on merchandise imported from Porto Rico between the date of the ratification of the Paris treaty and the passage of the act providing for a civil government in the island, and also to refund duties collected on merchandise brought from the Philippines between April 11, 1899 and March 8, 1902.

In both cases the refund of duty is made obligatory upon the Government by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Ellery H. Wilson, Collector of Customs, District of Providence, R. I.

First Lieut. John F. Wild, to be Captain, Revenue Cutter Service.

Navy: To be Assistant Paymasters—John A. B. Smith, Jr., New York; Felix R. Holt of Maryland.

Eugene B. McDonald, New Jersey, to be Chaplain.

The Danish West India Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day decided to postpone consideration of a supplementary treaty extending for a year the time for the ratification of the cession of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The rejection of the original treaty by the Danish Parliament makes action in regard to the supplemental treaty unnecessary at this time.

FREE LECTURE IN FRENCH.

Prof. Germain Martin Delivers Second Address in the Educational Course.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris lectured last night on "The French Renaissance" at the Board of Education Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The lecture, which was delivered in French, is the second of the free course now being given by the Board of Education in co-operation with the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States. Prof. Martin was introduced to his audience by Dr. Leipziger, the Supervisor of Lectures. He said in part:

"The French style of architecture, which has been improperly called Gothic style, was fated to have a rapid evolution. Perfection was quickly reached, but it soon fell corrupted under the too great profusion of ornaments. It then became necessary to renovate this art in decadence. French artists, however, instead of drawing their inspiration from national sources sought it in Italy. Italy was then all the fashion. The Kings of France went there periodically to make their conquests, and as the arts were in that country much more widely cultivated than in France, the French artists received the greater number of their impressions from the Italian artists.

"These latter, indeed, were often invited to the Court of France. They came in great numbers, and while in the country built or ornamented those magnificent royal castles, the Louvre, Chenonceaux, Blois, Chambord. They built also a few interesting churches—St. Gervais and St. Etienne du Mont in Paris, and St. Macloud de Pontoise.

"Nor was architecture alone to fall under the influence of Italy where the models of Roman antiquity were then, so to speak, being revived. All of the arts were vivified with it. The goldsmith's art, thanks to the lessons of Benvenuto Gollini, was advanced and refined. Carvings of the most exquisite delicacy were made to adorn the common articles of furniture. And in all these things the French talent was happily commingled with transalpine inspirations. In a word, the Italian artists found in the French disciples who rapidly became most original masters.

"So side by side with the Italian Renaissance was constituted the French Renaissance, that fortunate combination of the genius of two truly artistic nations."

SOME VAUDEVILLE BITS

Versatility an Important Factor in Successful Acts.

Hits of the Week in New Specialties at Keith's and Proctor's and Hurtig and Seamon's.

What do you want?

My husband.

Madam, I haven't got your husband.

Any one, to hear you talk, would think I never had a husband!

That's of no importance.

Pardon me, but it's of the very greatest importance.

Madam, have you lost your senses?

No, I've lost my husband.

I really must ask you to collect yourself.

How can I when I've mislaid my other half?

***

At this point in the little three-scene sketch which Edwin Keough and Dorothy Ballard are doing at Proctor's Twenty-third Street this week the audiences simply shriek with laughter. The sketch is a first-rate exhibit of the sort of thing required of vaudevillians nowadays, when a simple specialty is not by any means enough to enable them to "make good," to use the vernacular of the profession. In former days a woman who could sing two or three songs, a man who could dance or do an acrobatic turn, might count on engagements right along. But to be in the swim nowadays each performer, it seems, must be a sort of three-ring circus, combining the several specialties in himself that were formerly supplied by several "artists." So this team not only does the conventional song and dance, but begins its entertainment with a sketch from which the lines are quoted.

The woman is "dying to go on the stage." The man describes himself as "Thaddeus Augustus Cramer, character delineator, elocutionist, and photographic artist." And he looks it! When he makes his appearance the young woman does not recognize him and asks:

Are you the watef rates—or the taxes?

Madam!

Perhaps the gas?

Madam, I am one of those whom lengthened experience has familiarized with every atrocity under the sunlight—a man of many parts; but gas. No, I draw the line at "light comedy." Pardon me, Madam, a poor jest but my own.

Sir!

I have dabbled in every petty pool of vice, wallowed in a stream of crime from its very rise—thence, flowing on in its turbid course to an ocean of blood, ending in a vortex of murkiness.

What horrible confession is this? You are mad.

In the palmy days they called it genius.

***

The dialogue of the first scene of this little sketch bristles with puns, and for the most part they are good ones that do not miss fire. And the reason is not far to seek. The dialogue is taken bodily from the burlesque "Tragedy," written by Charles Fawcett, and produced originally by Willie Edouin at the Princess Theatre in London fully fifteen years ago. It has done a lot of service in this country, too, and Fred Bond has employed it frequently with his Summer stock companies, playing the part of the tragedian himself. It may surprise a good many people, too, to know that in one of the productions of it, which Bond made six or seven years ago, the part of Christopher Cute, a burlesque detective who wears green whiskers and various other queer disguises, was played by William Courtney, who has since risen to fame as a leading man and who was recently seen here as the young lover in "Iris." In London Albert Chevalier played the detective in the original production.

***

In the sketch at Proctor's the extracts from this play serve to lead up to a scene in which the actor rehearses his pupil in a scene from "Ingomar." There is darkness for a moment; then the drop is raised, showing a green moon lighting up the Market Place of Masilia, and the two vaudevillians appear in the well-known scene between the fair Grecian maiden and Polydor, the miser.

This finished, the scene shifts to a parlor interior, and the two "artists," now in persona propria, do the usual things in song and dance. Multum in parvo is the keynote of this sketch, and that the audience likes it is evidenced by round after round of applause.

***

A red wig peeping out from under an old-fashioned silk tile, butt of a cigar in one hand, umbrella in the other—John Kernell in the old familiar guise, steps on the stage at Keith's every afternoon and evening, and there's always "something doing" while he's there. Kernell's wit is of a brand as familiar as his make-up, but it is spontaneous; there is no apparent effort in the projecting of it, and the old ones often "go" better than the new. He is trying a bunch of new ones this week, and not all of them hit the mark, but here are some that do:

"I arrived at the Central Station the other night," he says, "and asked a cabman how much he would charge to take me to Keith's Theatre.

"'I'll ch-ch-ch-charge you ff-ff-ff—'

"'Never mind the price. I'll be there before you get it out,' I said. But I got in the cab and we drove off. By and by I glanced out, and we were at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue. 'Here,' I called out, 'why didn't you stop at Keith's?'

"'I-tr-tr-tried to,' he said, 'bbb-but I couldn't say "Whoa," fast enough.'"

***

And that reminded Kernell of another one about a man who stopped at a subway excavation and asked what it was.

"It's the rapid transit," was the answer.

"Take you from the Battery to Harlem in fifteen minutes."

"'Gad!' said the stranger. "I'll take the train when it comes along."

"It won't be finished for six years."

"Oh, well, then, I'll walk; I'll be there before that time."

***

One of Kernell's best-liked ones has to do with a stowaway, who is discovered by the ship's Captain. The Captain takes a liking to him and sends him on shore, giving him $50 to pay for some vegetables. The fellow rows off, and, arriving at the grocery, says to the clerk:

"Say, I don't know what it is the Captain sent me for—he said 'Get vegetables.' What's vegetables, anyhow?"

"Why," says the grocer, "vegetables is—well, them dried peas is vegetables."

"Then," says the stowaway, "give me $50 worth of 'em."

So he rows back to the ship and calls up to the Captain that he has the vegetables.

"Good!" says the Captain. "Just pass 'em up one at a time."

***

Mary Norman, who is on the Keith bill, calls herself a "society caricaturist." She has not been seen in New York for some time. Her act is a little more legitimate than most of the things one sees on the variety stage. First, she mimics the typical Boston woman, heavily intellectual, interested in psychic phenomena and various other things that must sound strange to the gallery boys at Keith's. The San Francisco vivacious type, and the blasé shopping-tired New York girl are next imitated, but the most pleasing is that of the bluff, breezy Chicago girl, who is a decidedly attractive person as Miss Norman shows her. A big laugh comes when the San Francisco girl says: "We had some friends here from Pittsburg the other day, and the first place we took them to was the Sutro Baths."

Smoke-ridden New Yorkers are in a position to appreciate that jest just now. The Chicago girl's first question to a visiting English lord is, of course, "How do you like Chicago?" followed by "Have you been out to the Stock Yards?"

***

At the Thursday morning trial performance at Keith's last week a newcomer, in the person of an English girl, came out to sing a "coon song" dressed in short trousers of red, white, and blue, with a jacket of stars and stripes and a cap to match. When asked where she got such a costume idea of a dress for an American negress, she said:

"Oh, I've been playing Topsy in an English 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' troupe, and that's the way we dress the part over there."

***

The big feature at the Proctor continuous house this week is "Loop the Loop." Lottie Brandon, a pretty little woman, with a trim, well-knit figure, set off to advantage in a suit of iridescent silk, comes on, after a short lecture in which it is related that the fastest half-mile bicycle record is that of Jimmy Michael, whose time is 37 4-5 seconds. Miss Brandon mounts her wheel, stationed on a home trainer, connected with a register which is large enough to be seen by the audience. After a preliminary half mile, leisurely taken, the signal is given, the wheels fairly spin, and the lecturer on Monday night announced "Miss Brandon's time is 37 4-5."

But that is merely preliminary to the "big act." The curtain is rung down for a moment, and presently is raised to show a great wooden loop, placed on a gloomy, darkened stage. The loop is studded here and there with electric lights to heighten the effect. Miss Brandon mounts the bicycle, gets up speed, and, quick as a flash, circles around and around the loop, on the inside, head downward when at the top, and apparently defying all the laws of gravitation. The audience gasps, and—it is over.

The act is startling—no doubt of that. And Miss Brandon gets an ovation.

***

"I want you to marry me."

"What for?"

"Because I love you."

"But I don't love you."

"That doesn't matter. I won't be home much."

Lee and Kingston, "artistic comedy duo"—that's what they call themselves—indulge in the above at Proctors, Twenty-third Street. The woman is plump as a partridge—and pretty. Both performers are unmistakably English. Their sketch is a veritable vaudeville hash—that is, there's everything in it. The woman sings, and not so badly, either, though the average vaudeville patron might call her voice weak. Maybe it is. But it suggests a refinement that in vaudeville singers is absent frequently though oft desired. The man talks at the audience in the meantime.

"I'll be gone in a moment," she sings.

"Gone in a moment," says he. "What a host of memories that phrase brings up. My father—everything he touched—gone in a moment. One day he saw a diamond ring—gone in a moment. A lady put down her pocketbook in a store where my father happened to be—gone in a moment. Just then a policeman happened along, saw my father—gone in a moment."

Then the man and the woman do cartwheels together all over the stage and end up breathless and panting at the wings ready for the bow and the exit.

***

After all, who wouldn't be a vaudeville artist? This is a list of salaries paid some of the best of them, and the man who prepared it says he know it's correct:

Eugene Cowles	$1,500	Cragg Family, acrobats	800
Vesta Tilley	1,500	Kara, juggler	400
Jessie Bartlett Davis	1,000	Picchiani Family	125
"Girl With the Auburn Hair"	1,100	Caron & Herbert	300
Eleanor Falk	1,000	Papinta	400
		Agoust Family	900
		Robert Hilliard	600

For thirty minutes' work a day, and that is the outside figure, these sums are alluring. Of course the people are not busy every week in the year, which reduces the income to something less than that of a Standard Oil magnate. And there are others who—well, don't get as much and work quite as hard. But in vaudeville there is not as yet a prevailing rate of wage. That's one of the advantages of being an "artist."

***

A modern Portia, who, like her celebrated counterpart, resorts to a subterfuge to win, is the central figure in Ella Wheeler Wilcox's one-act sketch, "Her First Divorce Case," which provides the dramatic feature of this week's bill at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

George Smart and his wife, both young people, have agreed to disagree, and they seek the office of Howl & Humm to consult the lawyers in regard to a divorce. Howl, played by Mattie Keene, proves to be a woman lawyer, with an abundant good humor, a penchant for saying witty things, and an occasional lapse into sentiment, this last quality providing opportunity at one point in the dialogue for her to recite "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." Most of the time, however, the audience is so busy laughing with Miss Keene that they have no occasion for experimenting with the other phrase of the aphorism.

"You want a divorce?" says the lawyer; "that's easy. The elevated trains stop here regularly twenty minutes while you get a divorce. After a short time it will be still easier. We are going to have a divorce coupon attached to each marriage certificate, and then all you will have to do when things don't go right will be to tear off the coupon."

Finally, the lawyer makes love to the young man as a ruse to deceive the wife. Result, jealousy—the tabasco of love—and a reconciliation. And as the curtain falls, the modern Portia gives this bit of advice: "Shut your eyes and trust your husband. If you don't, some other woman will."

***

The four Mortons, in the Hurtig & Seamon bill, used to be the two Mortons. But Clara and Paul have been growing up while Sam and Kittie were busy making the family name familiar to vaudeville patrons. And the youngsters now illustrate the fact that heredity counts on the vaudeville stage as elsewhere. Paul is in his first season on the stage, but Clara started in to sing and dance last year.

Clara Morton is as dainty a bit of femininity as one would want to see, and in her white satin gown, tinsel trimmed, looks not unlike the sort of sugar angel that will be dangling from many a Christmas tree after old Santa Claus makes his rounds. Her act is novel.

After singing with orchestra accompaniment, she walks over to a piano, and, standing before it, begins to play; then, as her music changes into a quick jig her little feet begin to patter, and the next thing she is playing the piano and dancing at one and the same time. It is an exceedingly neat turn.

***

"The bloodhounds of the law are on our track."

"Where are they? Where are they? I'll eat one of them."

"Don't you know it's dangerous to eat on an empty stomach. Besides I eat enough for the two of us."

"Well, I've wheeled you on this wheelbarrow for a hundred miles ever since we broke jail. And now I'm dying for lack of sustenance—whatever that is."

"Never mind. Cheer up. I have a scheme."

"Give it to me. I'll eat it."

A woe begone tramp and a deep, double-dyed, black mustached villain indulge in the above dialogue, and more like it. Then they plan to rob a house. The idea does not appeal to the hungry tramp, and he says so.

"There is a miser living down in that house," says his companion. "Do you know what a miser is?"

"A miser is a man that eats mice."

"We'll go down and rob him."

"Do you think he has any valuables about the house—like doughnuts or ham sandwiches?"

"He's got money and jewels."

"But will he give up?"

"If he don't we'll cut his throat."

"I don't believe he'll stand for that."

"He won't know anything about it."

"But he might find out. Somebody will be sure to tell him."

***

Now this sort of thing seldom reads as funny as it acts. Hall and Staley, the Twentieth Century Burglars, as they call themselves in the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's, from whose act it is taken, end by entering the miser's room to rob the safe. The tramp is clumsy and makes all manner of noise to the evident alarm of his partner. Finally they set to work on the safe with hammer and chisel. The safe proves to be a zylophone, and the tapping of the till which follows also results in music—not bank—notes.

STAGE ODDS AND ENDS.

"Kid" Broad, known to the world of sport as a welterweight, dropped in to see "Julius Caesar" at the Herald Square a night or two ago. The house was crowded and he had to stand up. At the close of Mme. Antony's speech to the populace Broad exclaimed to a friend: "Hully Gee! Ain't this a money getter! Say, who wrote the show?"

***

Harrie Chambers, the English playwright, brother to Haddon, yesterday sold a farcical comedy to E. S. Willard which this actor is to produce shortly, probably in London.

***

W. P. McLaughlin, President of the Irish-American Boer League, will give a box party at the Casino to-night to Gen. Benjamin Viljaen, Commandant W. Malar, and J. T. F. Blake of Pretoria.

***

Mittenthal Brothers have taken possession of the scenery of "Iris" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," which was stored in Boston, and brought it to New York. This is the only tagible thing which the firm has as yet saved from the wrecked venture.

***

Charles Frohman yesterday received the following telegram from William Gillette, dated Washington: "Who is running the Georgia Cayvan benefit? Can you tell them to put me down for $200 for one standing room?"

CASINO THEATRE LITIGATION.

Referee to Hear Case of Rosalie Aaronson Against Henry B. Sire.

The first step in a settlement of the differences that have prevailed over the Casino Theatre property, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, for about seven years was taken yesterday when Supreme Court Justice MacLean directed that a referee be appointed to hear the case of Rosalie Aaronson against Henry B. Sire. If opposing counsel cannot agree upon a person for this office within three days he will be named by the court.

The litigation arose out of a lease of the Casino property. The old Casino Company was owner of the leasehold, and issued bonds in an amount of $125,000, which was secured by a mortgage upon the leasehold property. Rudolph Aaronson had been identified with the Casino for some years, and his sister Rosalie controlled options on the greater part of the bonds. An action was instituted to foreclose the mortgage securing the bonds, and an agreement, according to counsel, was entered into by the Aaronsons with Henry B. Sire, by which the options on the bonds were transferred to Mr. Sire, so as to put him in a proper position to bid in the property at the foreclosure sale.

It is claimed that Mr. Sire agreed to give to Rosalie Aaronson one-quarter of the net profits which might be realized out of the Casino, and Rosalie Aaronson, who began the action last January, asked that an accounting of the profits be had. She claims that they are very large. The attorney for Mr. Sire in court yesterday consented to the interlocutory judgment directing the accounting.

Rudolph and Albert Aaronson, brothers, controlled in former years the New York Concert Company, Limited, and this company conducted business at the Casino some ten or fifteen years ago.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

"Der Bureaukrat," a Farce Comedy in Four Acts, for the Christmas Season.

With the approach of the Christmas season, the Irving Place Theatre is putting on its lightest moon. "Der Bureaukrat" is a farce comedy in Gustav von Moser's familiar manner, with many bustling exits and entrances, mysteries of identity, and absurd rencontres that keep the audience in the continuous pleasure of expecting fun and finding it. In a word, "Der Bureaukrat" is just the kind of light German comedy that used to delight Augustin Daly, his admirable company, and the fashionable patrons of his house.

Hedwig von Ostermann has the Ada Rehan and Otto Ottbert the John Drew part. These two young people in the play are distantly related, and their relatives contrive to conspire to make them fall in love in the ancient manner of Benedick and Beatrice, by representing to each other that the other in overfond of him. At first the ruse fails, but after the due number of accidents and surprises, transparent intrigues, and surface jealousies, the curtain rings down upon bliss.

The performance of Director Conried's company is all that is requisite, and more. Willy Frey is the henpecked bureaukrat and Georgine Neuerdorff his wife. Max Haensler, his official superior, and Franz Kierschner, an elderly nobleman.

"Der Bureaukrat" will be continued for the rest of the week with the exception of Friday evening, when Lessing's "Emilia Galotti" will be repeated.

COMEDY COMPANY FORMED.

Sam S. and Lee Shubert to Star Charles E. Evans.

Sam S. and Lee Shubert formed yesterday the Charles E. Evans Comedy Company. They arranged to star Mr. Evans and certain members of his company in a number of plays, the first of which will be "There and Back," by George Arliss of David Belasco's company. The play was originally produced by Charles Hawtrey, and is said to have had successful runs in London at the Prince of Wales and Shaftesbury Theatres. It will be produced shortly on the road, and will have a New York hearing at the Princess after the close of the engagement of Amelia Bingham at that theatre. Her engagement begins Feb. 1.

Mr. Evans is remembered as one of the old managers of the Herald Square Theatre. He was also starred by David Belasco in "Naughty Anthony." He has been abroad for something more than two years.

Klaw and Erlanger Company Dissolved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—A certificate of voluntary dissolution of the Klaw & Erlanger Company of New York was filed to-day with the Secretary of State, showing that the dissolution was authorized at a stockholders' meeting Dec. 6.

Meyer Livingston, a representative of Klaw & Erlanger, said last night in explanation of the dispatch announcing the dissolution of the Klaw & Erlanger Company, that the company which was dissolved existed only for the ownership of the Tulane and the Crescent Theatres, in New Orleans, and that the change was brought about through a transaction by which the stock of that company was bought by the Klaw & Erlanger Theatre Company. Mr. Livingston said that the case affected in no way the interests here of the Klaw-Erlanger combination.

MISS ADA WOOLDRIDGE ILL.

Miss Marbury's London Representative Suddenly and Dangerously Stricken.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the dramatic agent, yesterday received a cablegram from London stating that her general representative there, Miss Ada Wooldridge, had been taken suddenly and dangerously ill. The dispatch said she certainly could not attend to any business whatever for four weeks. Miss Marbury fears that Miss Wooldridge has brain fever, as she had been hard worked of late. This is an unusually busy time for Miss Marbury's London affairs, and hence she will be compelled to send some one from New York at once to take charge of her London offices.

DEATH OF HEBER R. BISHOP.

He Was Interested in Management of Many Important Corporations.

Heber R. Bishop, the retired banker, merchant, and railroad man, died last night at his residence, 881 Fifth Avenue, after a long illness.

He was born in Medford, Mass., March 11, 1840, and at the age of nineteen years went into business in Boston. A few years later he went to Remedios, Cuba, and established the house of Bishop & Co. Mr. Bishop's active career in Cuba lasted until 1876, when he retired from business, making his home at Irvington-on-Hudson, although continuing connection with various railroad and other corporations. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, a Director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, of the Chandler Iron Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, and the Lackawanna Steel Company.

He was interested in the management of a number of hospitals, was prominent in charitable and civic affairs, and belonged to many clubs, among them these: The Metropolitan, Union, Union League, New York Yacht Club, City, and Turf and Field Clubs, the Century Association, the New England Society, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Chicago Club of Chicago, the Golf Club, the Turf Club of Newport, the American Hackney Horse Society of New York, and the Civil Service Reform Association.

"LE PROPHETE" REVIVED

Meyerbeer's Opera with Schumann-Heink and Alvarez.

A Scenic Opera That Disappoints the Seeker After Musical Beauty and Dramatic Effect.

The Meyerbeer tradition still holds at the Metropolitan Opera House, as it does at others where the theatrical scheme of things can be made to count by the production of elaborate pageants and the exhibition of star singers in brilliant casts. These are the things that keep alive the three Meyerbeer operas that survive upon the contemporary stage—"Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète," and "L'Africaine." And so the time came duly last evening when "Le Prophète" was revived at the Opera House. It was left undisturbed last season; in the season of 1900-1901, it was produced with Mr. Alvarez in the part of Jean of Leyden, and Mme. Schumann-Heink as Fidès. Before that it served to exploit Jean de Reszke and Mme. Lehmann in those parts respectively, and still earlier, Tamagno, in the hero's rôle.

They are memories that the sincere lover of the lyric drama does not cherish with anything like affection. The emptiness and insincerity of Meyerbeer's musical rhetoric, the poverty of his invention, the crudeness and baldness of his orchestration impress the listener more and forcibly as the years go by and the decrepitude of forlorn old age settles down upon the opera. Dramatic impotence lies upon it, upon the solo parts with their bloodless measures, upon the blatant and colorless instrumental background. Forced pathos and pretentious unreality are the keynotes of the action and the motives that underlie it. The moments of real passion, as embodied in Fidès's air, "Ah, mon Fils," and of moving and tragic dramatic situation, as in the scene at the coronation, and the disowning of his mother by John of Leyden, are few and far between. When the composer does rise to a sense of the situation and lets it appear in his music, it is too often spoiled, as it is in this last named scene, by the intrusion of a trivial dance rhythm at the very height of the solemn climax. So it is throughout; most of its effects are spoiled before they are achieved.

But there is much opportunity for scenic display in "Le Prophète" which the Metropolitan management takes advantage of. The stage is frequently crowded with a throng more or less animated; the skaters in the third act are an unceasing source of diversion; the ballet is employed in some of its most varied and elaborate expositions of choreographic art. The camp of the Anabaptists engages the eye with a lively and picturesque scene; the solemn function of the coronation in the Münster cathedral is presented as an imposing spectacle—though the splendid setting that was used before was replaced by a less handsome and characteristic one last evening, and, finally, the conflagration of the palace is a superb and fitting climax of this drama for the eye. Upon this latter the management had expended elaborate pains and announced that it would be done with terrifying realism. The result was a brief scene of noise, steam, and belching flame that was not without its semblance of reality.

Another important piece of realism to which attention had previously been invited—it might have escaped notice otherwise—was to be seen in the iron crown that was put upon the head of John of Leyden at his coronation, embodying results of new archaeological discoveries, for it was said to be a duplicate of one recently found at the Cathedral of Münster which the real John of Leyden had worn.

All these things are of weight in considering last night's performance, for they are of more significance than any other element of it. And yet the interpretation of the musical side of the opera was in excellent hands. Mr. Alvarez's impersonation of John of Leyden is dignified and in many ways impressive, but he is not at his best in representing a character that moves more in the realm of religious mysticism than in full-blooded passions and emotions.

It was in the denotement fervor and ideal exaltation that he was deficient. His singing was not free from the vices that so often mar it: false intonation, constriction, and forcing of the tone. Mme. Schumann-Heink, who sang the part of Fidès two years ago for the first time in French, moves in it now with less constraint than at that time, and imparts to it the impression of strenuous emotional power—more, indeed, of that than of maternal tenderness and anguish. Her singing is becoming less and less exemplary, for such methods as she pursues are bound to leave their evil traces with increasing frequency. She put much dramatic expressiveness into her tones, but they were often sharp in pitch and piercing in quality. Miss Maryill sang with self-possession and abundant knowledge of the part, and in the last act with effectiveness. The three lugubrious Anabaptists were represented by Messrs. Edouard de Reszke, Journet, and Bars Mr. Flon was the conductor.

M. PUGNO'S RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears a Varied Programme in Mendelssohn Hall.

There was an audience that nearly filled Mendelssohn Hall to hear M. Raoul Pugno's second pianoforte recital there yesterday afternoon. The French pianist is more and more widely appreciated by the musical public. It is a fact agreeable to chronicle, for the reason that his attraction is exerted solely by his artistic powers. There is no industrious exploitation of him in any of the flamboyant methods known to the managers. There is nothing about him or his personality to attract the unthinking attention of the curious; he is a solid and substantial gentleman, whose abundance of hair is not on top of his head, but upon his chin, where it is perfectly ineffective in serving the purposes for which hair is usually cultivated by musicians. And, what is most to the purpose, his art is equally solid and substantial, sane and wholesome and manly, and affording little to excite the high-strung nerves of the more emotional portion of the public.

It is, nevertheless, as there has been ample opportunity to observe, an act full of poetry and fine musical feeling, appealing to the nobler sense of beauty; and as such it was again revealed at yesterday's recital. It is as difficult as always has been to become reconciled to M. Pugno's love of violent contrast, to his sudden alternations of the loudest tone the instrument is capable of producing, with its gentlest flutterings; to a treatment of fortissimo passages, especially by the left hand, that sometimes can be called by no other name than downright pounding. With some of his readings, too, it is impossible to agree. But on the whole his playing is that of a fully rounded artist, virile and vigorous, touched with grace and sentiment that never degenerates int sentimentality and with never a suspicion of affectation.

His programme yesterday was largely devoted to Chopin, and included seven of his pieces. M. Pugno is no believer in the sentimental Chopin, and plays his music with masculine power, yet with an abundant care for the more fragile and delicate side. Such performances as he gave of the G minor ballade, the E flat major polonaise, and the F sharp minor impromptu showed the best side of his art. In the berceuse he used more power in some of the variations than we are accustomed to, and in the B flat minor scherzo there was likewise an excess of sonority, especially in the bass. M. Pugno played also Beethoven's sonata Op. 31, No. 2, with insight into its gloomy spirit and a plastic representation of its changing moods.

The lesser pieces on the programme were charming—a gigue from Bach's B flat Partita, a gavotte with variations by Handel, a sonatina by Clementi, two of Mendelssohn's songs without words, and his Capriccio, Opus 16, and Liszt's eleventh Hungarian rhapsody. The last he played with much color, and a striking reproduction of the effect of the Hungarian instrument.

MAIL ADDRESS FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Arrangements have been made with Postmaster Van Cott by Victor D. Levitt of the Novelty Exhibition Company, which is to hold a Christmas Carnival in Madison Square Garden from Dec. 10 to Dec. 25, whereby all letters from children of poor parents or from orphaned children which may be received at the Post Office between now and Christmas addressed to Santa Claus shall be turned over to him.

It is the intention of the company to erect in the Garden a mammoth Christmas tree 50 feet in height and 22 feet in circumference, at the base of which on Christmas Day presents will be distributed to the many children who have no other opportunity of entering into the celebration of the festival.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles B. Peet.

Charles Bostwick Peet, one of the founders of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., died suddenly at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

Mr. Peet was born in Chilicothe, Ohio, sixty-five years ago. His father was the Rev. Edward Peet, an Episcopal clergyman. Coming to New York as a young men, he was employed first in the then well-known wholesale clothing house of James Wilde, Jr., especially identified with the Southern and Western trade.

During the latter years of the civil war Mr. Peet became junior partner in the firm of Carter, Kirtland & Co., also wholesale clothiers, which after several reorganizations became Charles B. Peet & Co. In November of 1874 this firm was merged with the wholesale clothing firm of M. N. Rogers & Co. under the designation of Rogers, Peet & Co. This firm had its stand at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street for twenty years, and was the nucleus of the present business which goes under the same name.

Mr. Peet, who had been buyer for the house, withdrew from the clothing business in 1888 and became, first, President of the United States Mutual Accident Association, and later one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Casualty Company. This post he occupied at the time of his death.

Mr. Peet married early in life a Miss Mowrey, who died some years ago. He left no children. He was for years an active member of the old Manhattan Club and popular socially as well as in his business life.

V. Wright Kingsley Found Dead.

V. Wright Kingsley, seventy-eight years old, a lawyer, who lived at 38 West Twenty-seventh Street, was found dead at his desk in his office, at 23 Park Row, yesterday morning by H. B. Philbrook, who shared the office with him. Death was due to cereoral hemorrhage. Mr. Kingsley was a bachelor and had occupied an office at 23 Park Row for ten years. A brother and sister living in the western part of the State are the only known members of his family.

C. S. Bollen Killed by Locomotive.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 10.—C. S. Bollen, seventy years of age, who was Consulting Master Mechanic at the Rand Drill Works here, this evening, while crossing the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, was struck by a locomotive and killed.

Successor to Consul General Nast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—George Sawyer, United States Consul at Antigua, British West Indies, has been appointed to succeed the late Thomas Nast as Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Allied Hospitals Collection.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association has received many encouraging reports with regard to the collection for the associated hospitals now in progress. Owing to important changes by death in the Dry Goods Auxiliary it has been decided to enlarge the Committee on Appeal for Subscriptions, which will now include John Claflin, Cornelius N. Bliss, A. D. Juilliard, William F. King, Clarence Whitman, Isaac Wallach, George A. Hearn, J. H. Sweetser, J. C. Eames, James Talcott, and members of the firms of Louis Stix & Co. and H. & W. H. Lewis.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Dec. 8, at Englewood, N. J., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert Squire, George W. Barker, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral and interment private. Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BISHOP.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, Heber R. Bishop, in the 63d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOLLAND.—Suddenly, at Ossining, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 10, Simpson Bolland, in the 65th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWRON.—On Third Day, (Tuesday,) Twelfth Month, Ninth, 1902, at 327 Central Park West, Hannah C. Bowron, daughter of the late Henry C. and Deborah Bowron, in her 83d year. Funeral ceremony at Friends' Meeting House, Rutherfurd Place and 15th St., on Sixth Day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Chappaqua.

BROWN.—Edwin H., on Dec. 9, at Corona, L. I., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Parker, in his 52d year.

CRAIG.—Monday, Dec. 8, 1902, William L. Craig, many years connected with the Department of Health. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 11, from his residence, 1 West 117th St., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DORSEY.—Richard C., on Dec. 9, 1902. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,153 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Thursday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Augusta, Ga. Augusta (Ga.) papers please copy.

DOWNIE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 10, in his 59th year, William Downie of Dundee, Scotland, at his late residence, 73 East 116th St., husband of Mary E. Downie and son of the late John Downie. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GUERNSEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, Joseph Reynolds Guernsey. Funeral services at his late residence, 527 Madison Av., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 5 P. M. Interment at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JONES.—Wednesday, the 10th inst., Edward Douglas Jones, in his 78th year. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry P. Carrington, 125 West 120th St., at 10:30 Saturday morning, Dec. 13. Kindly amit flowers.

KELLOGG.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, at her residence, Hollis, Long Island, N. Y., in her 86th year, Lucy Ann Rawdon Kellogg, wife of the late Warren Stewart Kellogg and daughter of the late Ralph Rawdon. Funeral services at St. Gabriel's Church, Hollis, Long Island, Friday, Dec. 12, at 2:45 P. M. Train leaves Long Island City at 2:10. Interment private.

KELLOGG.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, at her residence, Hollis, Long Island, N. Y., in her 86th year, Lucy Ann Rawdon Kellogg, wife of the late Warren Stewart Kellogg and daughter of the late Ralph Rawdon. Funeral services at St. Gabriel's Church, Hollis, Long Island, Friday, Dec. 12, 1902, at 2:45 P. M. Train leaving Long Island City at 2:10 P. M. Interment private.

LOUGHRAN.—Suddenly, on Monday night, Dec. 8, 1902, at her residence in this city, Alice Gurry, widow of Thomas Loughran. Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral on this Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av. Interment private.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1902, in his 59th year, Henry Francis Moore. Funeral services at his late residence, Crows' Nest, Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday evening, 8:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot Liberty St. 7:30 for West 8th St. station. Burial at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

PAPPENHEIMER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, Jacob Pappenheimer, formerly of Fort Smith, Ark., in the 66th year of his age. Funeral Thursday, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 478 Central Park West. Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Smith, Ark., papers please copy.

PARKER.—Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the late Courtlandt Lewis Parker and Anna Elizabeth Gouverneur, at the residence of C. Arthur Coan, 141 Harrison Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, aged 84 years. Services on Friday, Dec. 12, at 4 P. M., at the above address, to reach which take Court Street car via Bridge. Interment at Perth Amboy on Saturday.

PEET.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Dec. 10, Charles E. Peet, in his 64th year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Train leaves New York at 3 o'clock.

PHELPS.—Suddenly, on Dec. 9, 1902, at Aiken, S. C., of typhoid fever, Sheffield Phelps of Teaneck, N. J., younger son of the late William Walter Phelps. Funeral private. Interment at Simsbury, Conn.

POPHAM.—On Dec. 9, at Flushing, L. I., of typhoid fever, Edward Morris, son of Robert C. and Katherine T. Popham, in his 33d year. Funeral from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves L. I. R. R. Depot, foot of East 34th St., at 1:50 P. M.

REID.—Suddenly, on Dec. 7, at Sturgis, Mich., John L. Reid. Service at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 1 P. M. Interment private.

SHELDON.—At his late residence, 148 West 45th St., New York, William Dean Sheldon, son of the late Ann Esleeck and Smith Sheldon, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Albany, convenience of the family.

TILLINGHAST.—At his residence, 26 East 64th St., on Dec. 9, William H. Tillinghast, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church on Friday, Dec. 12, at 9:15 A. M. Interment at Troy. Kindly omit flowers.

WELLINGTON.—Dec. 10, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy B. Wellington, formerly of Troy, N. Y. Funeral services at Troy.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

No Cards of Admittance Required.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

FUNNY

The appearance of a new humorist is a matter of international importance. Here is a book that marks a new departure. The press calls it "The funniest book ever written." "A new 'Innocents Abroad.'"

The Adventures of M. D'Haricot

By J. S. CLOUSTON.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. GALVIN W. GREEN, Professor of mathematics of the Illinois Wesleyan University, died at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday, aged forty-five years.

PERRY TRUMBULL, well known throughout the United States as a chess player, and son of Lyman Trumbull, one of Chicago's pioneers, died at Chicago yesterday, aged fifty-one years.

THOMAS EDWARD FREEMAN, for the past nineteen years an Inspector of the Newark Board of Health, died at his home, 42 Crawford Street, that city, yesterday from Bright's disease. He is survived by a widow, three daughters, and one son.

ALBERT GRAUL, a Justice of the Peace at Newark and a prominent Republican politician, is dead of Bright's disease at his home, 74 Winans Avenue, that city, aged forty-one years. He is survived by a widow and two children.

HENRY FRANCIS MOORE, fifty-eight years old, died Tuesday at his home, "Crow's Nest," at Bayonne, N. J. Mr. Moore was a member of the Fulton and New Jersey Athletic Clubs and Vice President and Director of the corporation of H. B. Kirk & Co., at 1,158 Broadway and 156 Franklin Street, this city.

ANDREW BELL FORBES died on Sunday morning at his home in San Francisco. Mr. Forbes was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., in the year 1826. He was the youngest child of Capt. Cleaveland Alexander Forbes of New York and Perth Amboy. He went into the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, where he remained for some years. Afterward he was induced, about the year 1850, by Commod

MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN DEAD.

Michael J. Callahan, newsboy, bouncer, saloonkeeper, Tammany Assemblyman, and Chinatown celebrity, died in his rocking chair soon after dinner time on Tuesday evening in his home at 516 Pearl Street, at the age of sixty years. He had been cracking jokes with his family after returning from his saloon at 12 Chatham Square, which was closed yesterday for the first time in a dozen years. About the place Chinatown rounders stood and told stories of "King Callahan."

Beginning life as a newsboy, then becoming a fruit peddler, then a poulterer, he won glory and the title of "Boots" as a "bouncer" or special policeman in Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Then he became a saloonkeeper, with three saloons, the most famous at 12 Chatham Square, that has a side entrance into Doyers Street. He went into politics, and in 1893 he was elected Assemblyman on the Tammany ticket.

He declared that he would never obey the Raines excise law, and he kept his saloon open on Sunday. Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the Police Board, had him arrested, but when it came to trial the indictment was dismissed. Callahan made some money, but at the time of his death only one of his saloons was left. Capt. Daniel Callahan of the Fire Department is his brother.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Life Insurance Bowling League tournament last night the Mutual Life Insurance Company bowlers defeated the Fidelity and Casualty Company team in three straight games. The scores follow:

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Mutual Life.				Fidelity & Casualty.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Babcock	177	190	187	Walsh	183	182	190
Carbonell	159	164	170	Day	138	182	173
Denning	180	187	190	Sheridan	182	147	155
Whitney	179	211	241	Watson	113	159	158
Garrison	189	205	185	Dibble	149	179	174
Total	884	957	973	Total	765	849	850

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 140; S. Miller, 133; Gatenly, 137; Barnes, 168; W. Miller, 176. Total, 774.

Post & Flagg—Brundage, 213; Lloyd, 131; Watson, 170; Appel, 192; Robinson, 155. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 181; S. Miller, 160; Gatenly, 135; Barnes, 181; W. Miller, 178. Total, 835.

Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 176; Mott, 113; Larkin, 142; Pepin, 148; Leo, 199. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.—Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 146; Mott, 130; Larkin, 160; Pepin, 129; Leo, 156. Total, 721.

Post & Flagg—Brundage, 167; Lloyd, 145; Watson, 165; Appel, 168; Robinson, 169. Total, 814.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartz & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kisch Manufacturing Company—R. Tolnse, 125; Zeitner, 169; Fisher, 134; A. Tolnse, 154; Raubitzek, 168. Total, 711.

William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 137; Lawson, 111; Smith, 142; Clark, 163; Metzendorf, 184. Total, 787.

SECOND GAME.—Kisch Manufacturing Company—R. Tolnse, 150; Zeitner, 169; Fisher, 136; A. Tolnse, 151; Raubitzek, 134. Total, 680.

New York Edison Company (Team No. 2)—McCoy, 157; Harris, 131; Piehl, 183; Hill, 157, De Ribera, 202. Total, 830.

THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company (Team No. 2)—McCoy, 163; Harris, 153; Piehl, 163; Hill, 141; De Ribera, 200. Total, 820.

William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 156; Lawson, 135; Smith, 157; Clark, 131; Metzendorf, 165. Total, 746.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 171; Fielder, 124; Sands, 92; Stein, 197; Diedrich, 206. Total, 790.

Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 95; Bond, 128; Morgan, 131; Knapp, 91; De Leon, 109. Total, 554.

SECOND GAME.—Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 114; Bond, 134; Morgan, 145; Knapp, 139; Leon, 75. Total, 606.

John Simmons Company, Team No. 1—Foster, 150; Von Hoff, 115; Schopp, 115; Walton, 139; Wiegand, 135. Total, 632.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 163; Thomas, 143; Haff, 151; Tracy, 199; Ketcham, 184. Total, 810.

Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 212; E. Powles, 154; Goerke, 165; C. Powles, 193; Kemble, 136. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 138; Thomas, 150; Haff, 182; Tracy, 172; Ketcham, 174. Total, 825.

De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 142; Ruprecht, 169; Wilson, 156; Conly, 146; Lockwood, 144. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 110; Ruprecht, 164; Wilson, 199; Conly, 140; Lockwood, 185. Total, 798.

Pro Patria Council—Rodenberger, 189; E. Powles, 161; Goerke, 144; C. Powles, 204; Kemble, 137. Total, 835.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 193; Dinsmore, 182; Kirk, 155; Carroon, 182; Dickson, 178. Total, 890.

Phoenix Bowling Club—R. Haviland, 179; McLean, 156; Hunt, 145; F. Haviland, 162; Tally, 188. Total, 840.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—R. Haviland, 201; McLean, 201; Hunt, 223; F. Haviland, 162; Tally, 195. Total, 982.

Columbia Bowling Club—Taylor, 203; Brunt, 148; Drew, 193; Smith, 196; McNally, 162. Total, 902.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Taylor, 165; Brunt, 160; Drew, 146; Smith, 174; McNally, 193. Total, 838.

Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 156; Dinsmore, 163; Kirk, 179; Carroon, 195; Dickson, 159. Total, 852.

INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 10.—Arrangements are now completed for a lacrosse match between Harvard and a combined team from Oxford and Cambridge, which is scheduled to come off during class week at Soldiers' Field, and will be one of the features of Harvard's commencement. The English team is a very strong one, and Harvard candidates are already in training. The usual Southern trip of the Harvard team has been abandoned.

Harvard is going to have a hard time to develop a winning team, as only four of last year's team have returned to college this year, and so eight new players will have to be developed.

After the Englishmen leave Harvard they will go to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where they will meet the members of the inter-university and inter-collegiate leagues, going from there to Canada. They will remain in Canada all Summer, playing the prominent teams, and will return to England in the Fall.

The match with Harvard in June will be the first international one that has been played since the team of American college men from Harvard, Princeton, and Yale visited England some years ago.

Hillebrand Engaged as Princeton Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 10.—A. R. T. Hillebrand, Captain of the championship 1899 football team and the 1900 baseball team, has been engaged to coach the Princeton candidates this Spring in baseball and next Fall in football. Hillebrand played at right tackle on the eleven, and for two years was the all-American choice for that position.

In baseball he materially aided Princeton in winning two championships and was rated as the all-collegiate pitcher. The past two years he has been at Annapolis in charge of the Navy eleven. His acceptance of the offer has been received with much satisfaction among the undergraduates for not only does he know the game thoroughly, but is a general favorite among the men.

Official announcement was made to-day that the University Athletic Association has awarded the privilege of wearing the "Varsity "P" to the following students who played in the recent 35-6 Princeton football game: Class of 1903—Pearson, S. McClave, R. McClave, Ames, Bush; Class of 1904—Davis, Henry, Reed, Dewitt, Bradley, Brown; Class of 1905—Hart, Foulke, Short Crawford; Class of 1906—Barney Tocker, Rafferty.

Dauntless Boat Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Dauntless Boat Club, one of the leading organizations on the Harlem River, was held yesterday at 748 Broadway. The officers chosen for the coming year were: President—Horace W. Walter; Vice President—John J. Shea; Secretary—F. C. Osmers; Treasurer—Edward H. Anderson; Captain—Daniel M. Daley; First Lieutenant—John A. Mitchell; Second Lieutenant—John McKeon; Trustees—A. J. Villmar, Charles G. Weimuth, Charles R. Rogers, A. B. Mamlok, G. Behning, and R. Leuers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIMON SCHIFF.—Simon Schiff, manufacturer of clothing at 721 Broadway, has suspended business and is endeavoring to get a settlement with his creditors. Lesser Brothers, who represent some of the creditors, said yesterday that the liabilities are about $15,000, and that an offer of settlement at 15 cents on the dollar has been proposed. The assets on hand are said to be about $1,000. His embarrassment is attributed to ill-health and some recent large losses in business which crippled him. He was employed in this line for many years, and he started in business for himself in 1895.

ROSA M. FEIRMAN.—Rosa M. Feirman, dealer in tailors' and dressmakers' trimmings, at 417 Grand Street, has made an assignment to Jacob Rechnitz. She is the wife of Isaac Feirman, and she has been in business about twelve years. Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner, her attorneys, said that the liabilities are $5,000, nominal assets $2,000, and actual assets $1,500. A meeting of creditors was held recently at their office, at which an offer was made to compromise at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, but the creditors refused to accept it, and it was therefore deemed best to make an assignment.

MORRIS YACHNIN.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell yesterday received a writ of replevin for $400 against Morris Yachnin, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 55 and 57 Canal Street, in favor of the Weil-Haskell Company, for shirts which the Sheriff found in an auction room. An attachment was also obtained against Mr. Yachnin for $680 in favor of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. It was said that the entire stock had been sold out to an auctioneer. Mr. Yachnin started in business in 1890 with a capital of $13, with a sidewalk stand, and soon afterward opened a store on Canal Street and built up a large business. His liabilities are reported to be about $25,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN M. STEWART.—John M. Stewart, residing at 615 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $156,628 and no assets. Of the liabilities $145,528 are secured by bond and mortgages given by him in 1898 on property at Arverne, L. I., and $11,098 are unsecured, principally deficiency judgments. Among the secured creditors are Eva J. Rogers and Estelle M. Ross of Boston and Ella R. Downs of Fairhaven, Wash., $85,500; Mabel D. Parker of Brooklyn, $12,000; Trinity Church of Rockaway, $12,000, and Peter N. Davenport, Treasurer of Hempstead, $8,000. Mr. Stewart has resided in New York City for the past thirty-five years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Edgar J.—E. Jones	$109
BYRNES, Eleanor, and Joseph Wagner—M. Loeb and another	117
BAKER, Cyrus R.—W. N. Edelston	486
BOENIGER, John—J. L. Gersen and another	197
FERRY, John—A. V. H. Ellis and another	4,254
BARNES, Mary—J. M. Bell	322
BARON, Henry M.—City of New York	402
BASSEL, Meudel, and Charles Chugerman—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
CUNNINGHAM, Nicholas C.—J. H. Bower and another	33
CHIVIS, A. B.—C. W. Withey	71
COLLINS, Philip—City of New York	76
CLARK, Edward—City of New York	162
CLARK, William F.—City of New York	105
CONLAN, James—New York Slate Works	79
CROWNER, Joseph—Rossiter, MacGovern & Co	428
CANETTA, Charles—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	92
CITIZENS' REAL ESTATE COMPANY—A. G. Patterson	226
CAMPBELL, Maurice—T. C. Marceau	186
CLANCY, Alice H.—I. Blumenthal	30
EMANUEL, Jonas F., and Robert J. Jones—Cary Manufacturing Company	161
ELLIOTT, James—City of New York	99
FASTENRATH, Henry E.—G. Speigel and another	172
FROEWISS, Mathias—City of New York	72
FOX, Francis F.—City of New York	155
GARLICK, Mark L.—J. G. Smith	292
GOLDBERG, Louis, and A. Harrison—D. E. Marks	102
GARDENER, William H., and Louis Maratsky—A. Grabowski	176
GUTFREUND, Sigmund—F. V. Strauss & Co	76
GROSS, Theodore, and George M. Seger—Higgins Screen Company	378
GRAHAM, Thomas—M. J. Moran	277
GARRETSON, Charles H.—City of New York	72
GEITZMAN, Adolph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
HARTMAN, Frank J.—Norwich Pharmacal Company	42
HEYMAN, Henry H.—C. R. Leach	35
HANLON, Angeline—W. & J. Sloane	70
IRWIN, Henry, Sr.—S. Rainey	140
ILLS, William A.—City of New York	72
JOHNSON, Daniel S., Jr.—City of New York	99
JOHANNES, Jacob—City of New York	99
JONES, Harry J., and David E. Knoll—G. F. Werner and another	154
KRETSCH, Martin—P. Patti	1,478
KREISER, Samuel—C. H. Woodruff	425
KAMPEN, Henry E.—City of New York	47
KAUFMAN, David—R. Cohn	103
LAWSON, John—L. Mullo. costs	101
LOEBER, Adam—J. Wetstead	383
LOOKSTEIN, Max—R. E. Lane	262
LOOKSTEIN, Max—R. E. Lane	292
LUEDKE, Julius—National Wall Paper Company	81
MILLER, Alexander J.—E. C. Smith, administrator	434
MULLER, Albert—F. V. Strauss & Co	77
MULLIGAN, Agnes K. M. and William G.—W. G. Barson and another, costs	136
MARCH, John—W. S. Seith	239
McCABE, Charles F.—City of New York	86
MILLER, Clifford L.—Ruggles-Coles Engineering Company	2,522
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. A. Clear	1,678
NEWMARK, David A.—L. Schaeffer	1,687
NORWALK, Abraham J.—B. Levy, costs	87
NASSAUER, Berthold—Wendell & Evans Company	66
PADWAL, Ganpatrao T.—Wrightsville Hardware Company	351
PAGE, Alfred R.—B. Reich	30
PENNINGTON, Harper—D. B. Butler	433
POWELL, Milton—E. Steifel	420
PETITT, Samuel—Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company	11
RILEY, Thomas P.—City of New York	402
ROBERTSON, Abraham M.—C. J. Toner	221
ROWLAND, E. Pierpont—J. P. W. Stuart	278
STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMPANY—G. H. Viney and another	190
SCHULDENFREI, Henry—I. C. Kohn	245
THOMAS MILLS & BROTHER—Hartog & Beinhauer Candy Company, costs	99
TERRY & TEUCH CONSTRUCTION Company—G. Crispino, administrator	1,227
THOMAS, Henry T.—Union Transfer and Storage Company	418
WELD, George W.—H. H. White and another	301
WAISSAR, Gustav—I. Rosenblum	134
WAGNER, Peter—J. A. Murray	902
WISHART, Frederick V.—W. D. Mosher	803
WENDTLANDT, Max and Bertha—H. Bassen	35
WAGNER, Peter—J. A. Murray	902
ZWEIBECKER, Sebastian—City of New York	72
ZOLLO, Frank, administrator—W. Bradley, costs	124
ZIEGLER, Fred—C. T. Eldred and another	24

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:14	Sun sets	4:33	Moon sets	2:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:50	Gov. Isl'd	4:15	H. Gate	8:11
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:13	Gov. Isl'd	4:31	H. Gate	6:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Catania, Barbados and Rio Janeiro	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Moltke, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 12.		
Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13.		
Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Prince, Antwerp		
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Casilda, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hindoo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen		2:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
	*12:00 M.	
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool, via Queenstown	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Deutschland, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 16 and up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 11.

Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, Nov. 26.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Corondo, St. Lucia, Dec. 3.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Dec. 2.
Lord Lansdowne, Swansea, Nov. 22.
Maranhense, Para, Nov. 27.
Parran, St. Croix, Dec. 2.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 29.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Nov. 30.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 6.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 4.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Dec. 4.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Bluecher, Southampton, Dec. 7.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Perugia, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 10.
Sailor Prince, Barbados, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, Dec. 3, and Queenstown, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:05 A. M., 11th.

SS Athos, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Cape Haiti, &c., Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Coleridge, (Nor.,) Connelly, Rio de Janeiro, &c., Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Dec. 7, via Charleston, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Glenesk, (Br.,) Rafferty, Yokohama, &c., Sept. 11, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 9th.

SS El Dia, Mason, Galveston, Dec. 4, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Rizzo, Girgenti, Nov. 1, and Messina, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London, Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guif Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hilgiten, (Br.,) Pulford, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 23, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, &c.
SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) for Port Inglis, Fla.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
Steam yacht Niagara, Howard Gould, owner, for Bermuda and a Mediterranean cruise, passed out Sandy Hook at 8:38 P. M.
SS Indramayo, (Br.,) for Aden, Singapore, &c.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Cherokee, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Moar, from New York for Glasgow, passed Inistrahull to-day.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Ottawa, (Br.,) Capt. Nicolls, from New York, arr. at Aarhuus Dec. 5.

SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Capt. Gramm, from New York for Copenhagen, Singapore, and Manila, arr. at Algiers Dec. 5.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 8.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Laverello, for New York, sld. from Genoa Dec. 7.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Capt. Phelan, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 7.

SS Seriphos, (Ger.,) Capt. Hille, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Dec. 8.

SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) Capt. Stabb, from New York via Norfolk for Yokohama, passed Perim to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

United States Navy transport Supply, Commander W. R. Sewell, from New York for Manila and Guam, arr. at Colombo to-day.

SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, from New York via Algiers for Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, &c., arr. at Colombo previous to to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York via Oran, arr. at Malta to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Hook of Holland at 6 P. M. yesterday.

SS Howick Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York via Norfolk for Algoa Bay and East London, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Nov. 19.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from East London for New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., Nov. 25.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaeffer, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 2:50 A. M., 11th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.: W. W. Frederick, notions and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.

Bonnell, Goode Company, Boston, Mass., W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints, ginghams, linens, and white goods; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, waists and shawls; 454 Broome Street; Criterion Hotel; W. C. Whitney, ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. C. Rogers, clothing; 57 White Street; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Eisner, millinery; W. M. Calkins, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Webber, W., Company, Salem, Mass.; B. F. Oliver, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Calder, underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Weil, H., & Brother, Goldsborough, N. C.; H. Weil, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Humburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, woolens; 777 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrop, silks; Grand Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; I. S. Long, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kann's, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. M. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Moloney, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, gloves; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Corl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Corl, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopp, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railway; Gov. C. B. Thomas, Colorado; C. G. Ogden, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Charles S. Diehl, Chicago; T. Lewald, German Imperial Representative at the St. Louis Exposition.

MURRAY HILL—Col. Y. T. Frelique, United States Army.

HOLLAND—J. Kemp Goodloe, Louisville; H. M. Noel, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—Melville J. Shaw, Norfolk; William B. Cortes, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—Rear Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy; Conde Hamlin, St. Paul.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle, West Virginia.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Since Tuesday night a disturbance has moved eastward from Northern Minnesota to the lower St. Lawrence Valley causing general, though mostly light, rains and snows from the lake region eastward. A secondary depression of moderate character extends in a narrow trough from Missouri southwestward and rain is falling in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. Snow has fallen in the Northwestern States.

It is very much warmer from the Gulf States northeastward and the temperatures are once more about at the seasonal average. In the middle and northern slopes, the Middle Missouri Valley, and in Minnesota the temperatures have again fallen decidedly, and are 10 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains the pressure is low and rains have been general, except in Utah, Southern California, and the southern plateau, where fair weather continued.

There will be rain Thursday in the Ohio Valley and locally in the Middle Atlantic States, showers in the Southwest, and snow in the slope and lower lake regions. There will also be local snows in the upper lake region and rain or snow in the middle plateau. On Friday the weather will be generally fair, little or no precipitation being at present indicated.

It will be colder Thursday from the lower lake region southwestward, through the Ohio Valley and Missouri into Northern Texas. It will be colder by night in the Middle Atlantic States and interior New England, and colder Friday in the South. It will also be colder Thursday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the middle plateau.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk west, diminishing during Thursdays; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh and mostly south; on the upper lakes fresh north to northeast, and on the lower lakes fresh north.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast and on the Pacific Coast from Point Reyes Light to Eureka, at the mouth of the Columbia River; from Port Crescent westward, at Seattle, and on Bellingham Bay.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, fair to-day, colder in west and south portions, fresh to brisk west winds; Friday fair.

Tennessee, rain to-day, colder in west portion; Friday fair, colder in eastern portion.

District of Columbia and Maryland, cloudy to-day, probably rain, colder by night; Friday fair, variable winds.

Delaware, cloudy to-day, probably rain, colder at night; Friday fair, fresh west to north winds.

Virginia, cloudy to-day, probably rain in interior, colder by night in west and north portions; Friday fair, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain or snow to-day, colder at night; Friday fair, fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, cloudy and colder to-day; Friday fair, fresh west to north winds.

North Carolina, increasing

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report to Col. John P. Story, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board, at Fort Monroe for examination: First Lieuts. Winfred B. Carr, Percy P. Bishop, Henry J. Hatch, and Elmer J. Wallace.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon; Major Lotus Niles, Artillery Corps; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Ernest Hinds, Artillery Corps; Capt. George G. Gatley, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report to the board for examination: First Lieut. Peter C. Haines, Jr., and Second Lieut. Centre Campbell.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Reno, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Charles G. Starr, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. John E. Hunt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut. C. W. Farr, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon Alpha M. Chase, First Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Recorder. First Lieut. David P. Wheeler, Twenty-second Infantry, will report to the board for examination.

Second Lieut. Albert H. Stevens, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Seventeenth Infantry, President of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, for examination.

The following-named officers of the Artillery Corps will report to Col. William E. Dougherty, Eighth Infantry, President of the examining board at Fort Slocum, for examination: Capt. William R. Hamilton, First Lieut. William F. Hase, and Second Lieut. John W. Green.

The following-named officers will report to Col. Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry, President of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination: Capt. Henry H. Ludlow, Artillery Corps; Capt. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Romulus F. Walton, Tenth Infantry.

Navy.

Capt. J. J. Hunker is ordered to command the New York.

Lieut. A. T. Long is ordered to the Minneapolis Dec. 16.

Lieut. C. C. Fewell is ordered home to wait orders.

Civil Engineer L. M. Cox is detached from the Naval Station at Guam and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Arrivals—Brutus at Culebra, Lebanon at Hampton Roads, Gloucester at Port Royal, Panther at Philadelphia, Alert at Mare Island, Wilmington at Shanghai, and Cincinnati and Detroit at San Juan.

Sailings—Dahlgren from New Suffolk for Newport, via New London; Topeka from Norfolk for Culebra.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:10 A. M.—71 Broadway; Cattigo Brothers, owners; damage, $5,000.

3:15 A. M.—252 West Thirty-eighth Street; J. C. McCafferty, owner; damage, $1,000.

3:40 A. M.—610 East Eleventh Street; Herrin Frank, owner; damage, $350.

3:50 A. M.—217 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Frank Carofolo, owner; damage trifling.

6:35 A. M.—36 Essex Street; Morris Diena, owner; damage, $30.

11 A. M.—180 Division Street; Jake Vonder, owner; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—Fire in stable on Main Street, Westchester; William Flieshmann, owner; damage trifling.

11:35 A. M.—5 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; John Murutto, owner; damage trifling.

11:40 A. M.—200 East Fifth Street; Charles Natawatsky, owner; damage, $150.

12:20 P. M.—104 and 106 Essex Street; damage trifling.

2:35 P. M.—120 Essex Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:52 P. M.—41 and 43 East Fifty-eighth Street; Herter Realty Company, owners; damage, $500.

3:55 P. M.—18 West Sixty-fifth Street; Montgomery Maze and others, owners; damage, $60,000.

4:30 P. M.—605 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Mrs. O'Brien, owner; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—120 West Forty-sixth Street; Public School No. 67; damage, $300.

6:20 P. M.—640 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—971 Columbus Avenue; Frank Lewis, owner; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—981 Jackson Avenue; A. May; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—256 Madison Street; Abe Brady; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—208 St. Nicholas Avenue; J. Robinowitz; damage, $10.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

216—The United States, appellant, vs. James A. Rickert, as County Treasurer, &c. Passed, to be restored to the call, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion for the appellant.

32—The United States, appellant, vs the California and Oregon Land Company, and 33—The California and Oregon Land Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Re-argument continued for the California and Oregon Land Company, and concluded for the United States, 49 and 58—The Kennedy Mining and Milling Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Argonaut Mining Company.—Re-argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Call for Thursday: 49 (and 58,) 41, 7, and 61.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

3—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Illum. Co.
22—Kerr vs. Southwick
31—Judson vs. U. S.
7—Clarke vs. Town of Northampton.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.
53—In re Lewensohn.
69—Watson vs. Central Trust Co.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1647—Berstein vs. City of New York.
1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
1738—Schlotterer vs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry.
2560—Griffin vs. McCord
4681—King vs. Brookfield.
1554—Fuchs vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1546—Wilkinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1547—Whalen vs. same.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
1555—Murray vs. Lese.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

27—Am. Steel & Wire 64—Reichard vs. Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
38—Frank vs. Geiger.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. Jones.
47—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
68—Ricordi vs. John Church Co.
81—Hatzel vs. Moore.
82—Vanderbilt vs. Eidman.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 341, 344, 337, 346, 347, 351, 353, 356.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

57—Loch vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
58—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
60—Cliffford vs. Press Pub. Co.
62—Donellan vs. Ketchum.
53—Perth Amboy Mut. Loan, &c., Assn. vs. Chapman.
51—Gunther vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
63—Faulkner vs. Compton.
64—Young vs. Valentine.
68—Weiland vs. Knox.
70—McKnight vs. Flintlc Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
71—Same vs. same.
66—Shaw vs. Man. Ry. Co.
13—McEvoy vs. Lommel.
72—Steinway vs. Steinway.
73—Bell vs. Supreme Lodge K. of H.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hall vs. Hoeninghaus.
1½—Same vs. same.
2—People, &c., vs. Wagner.
3—Cartan vs. Bayley.
4—In re Rapid River Mining Co.
5—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
6—Bank of America vs. Ostrander, &c., Co.
7—Mayer vs. Burr.
8—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Friedline.
9—Hahn vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
10—Oeltze vs. same.
11—Bachbinder vs. same
12—Fuller vs. Fuller.
13—Hardenbrook vs. Hilger.
14—Morris vs. Barnes.
15—Brondet vs. Duff.
16—Samuels vs. Fries-Breslin Co.
17—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt.
18—Panroast vs. Stephen.
19—Swainson vs. Rabinowitz.
20—Williams vs. Hill.
21—Barney vs. City of New York.
22—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
23—Bright vs. Eden.
24—Schiffer vs. Grout.
25—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Miller.
26—Levy vs. Schreyer.
27—Jacob vs. Thompson.
28—Davis vs. Knight.
29—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Griffiths.
30—Quackenbush vs. Quackenbush.
31—Rogers vs. Wilday.
32—Madison Square Garden Co. vs. Blodget.
33—Belmont vs. Sigua Iron Co.
34—Tuck vs. same.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Scheuer vs. Smith.
37—Sherry vs. Gallatin.
38—Cook vs. Stratton.
39—Rogers vs. Stern.
40—In re Whitenack.
41—Scholder vs. Grant.
42—State Bank vs. Gurewitz.
43—Gmaehle vs. Rosenberg.
44—Sholl vs. Blennenstock.
45—Garvey vs. U. S. Fidelity, &c., Co.
46—In re James.
47—Bell vs. Burrill.
48—Shapiro vs. Shapiro.
49—Sees vs. Schuyler.
50—Merc. Nat. Bank vs. International Registry Co.
51—Weston vs. Goldenkranz.
52—Mooney vs. Mooney.
53—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Pound.
54—Braker vs. Hunter.
55—Browne vs. Adler.
56—Beetson vs. Stoops.
57—Blackett vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
58—In re Wiegand.
59—Adee Syndicate vs. Haffen.
60—Lotz vs. Zion.
61—In re McDermott.
62—In re Gertz.
63—Montgomery vs. Sigua Iron Co.
64—Scheer vs. Linder-
65—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

2004—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2005—Same vs. same.
1416—In re Daly Av.
1750—In re McLean Av.
1747—In re E. 171st St.
1608—In re Broadway, (24th Ward.)
1865—In re Harlem River Terrace.
1043—In re Johnson Av.
1495—In re Sullivan St.
1558—In re E. 178th St.
1998—In re 114th St. and Madison Av.
2096—Goldschmidt vs. Becker.
Demurrer.
24—Leszynsky vs. Ross.
Preferred causes.
1616—Eaton vs. Smith.
1995—Strong vs. Schawe.
2096—Warren vs. Stratton.
1008—Hyde vs. Kimball.
2085—Soltan vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2086—Same vs. East River Savings Bank.
2079—Adler vs. Pollack.
General calendar.
1672—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
1224—Gunn vs. Kepp.
448—Gledden vs. Block.
449—Same vs. same.
1505—Schulze vs. Schulze.
1964—Everdell vs. Hill.
1149—Alexander vs. Nicholsburg.
1461—Perkins vs. Reinschmidt.
840—Emmerich vs. Williams.
961—Mendelson vs. Fischman.
1073—Cohn vs. Horwitz.
1305½—Robinson vs. McGinty.
1348—U. S. Mortar Supply Co. vs. Coskin.
1364—Oakes vs. Oakes.
1395—Lopate vs. Gottlieb.
1415—Epstein vs. Sokolski.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Studin, and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Tobin.
2—Thomas J. Sharkey.
3—William H. Young.
4—Alexander McEnearney.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Daniel C. Moynihan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

7697—Williamson vs. Stevens.
7341—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
8382—Brady vs. Tuomey.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
8344—Cornell vs. Crawford.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
6480½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Farber vs. Farber.
7924—Staiger vs. Sayre.
8654—Seventh Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
8680—Freundlich vs. West Disinfecting Co.
8738—Terry vs. Sherman.
8025—Townsend vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
8605—Wolf vs. Am. Br. Co.
8624—Schleissner vs. Bernstein.
8630—Roy vs. City of New York.
8692—Kaston vs. same.
8764—Hirshbach vs. Ketcham.
8836—Richardson vs. Un. Surety & G. Co.
6382—Moscow vs. London.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
7733—Ireland vs. Brady.
7734—Paul vs. Cruger.
7317—Hughes vs. Kennedy.
5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman.
6843—Abolino vs. McNulty.
6189—Keene vs. Mayer.
6344—Harris vs. McManus.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
8799—Gast vs. Schuyler Hotel Co.
7806—Cohn vs. Heyman.
5060—Randall vs. Shields.
8239—Gansevoort Bank vs. Martens.
8561—McLaughlin vs. Garrison.
8577—Barber Asphalt P. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
8673—Manice vs. Hawley.
6261—Wolff vs. Cowan.
6905—Cummings vs. Angelman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts IIi., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7091—City of New York, &c., vs. Ward.
7100—Same vs. Tucker.
7140—Same vs. Gardner.
7485—Same vs. Boston Consol. Mining.
4671—Diamond Rock Boring Co. vs. Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
6184½—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
1162—Haak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
920—Marrone vs. Fitzpatrick.
813—Granger vs. Second National Bank.
1369½—Onstrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Landers vs. same.
1373—Fischers vs. Jackson.
1375—Kyle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1377—Milbaur vs. Richard same.
1378—Cole vs. Crary.
753—Robertson vs. Flynn.
1475—Robinson vs. Talbot.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1804½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., XI. and XII., for trial.

668—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
4502—Brauer vs. City of New York.
1435—Pfeiffer vs. same.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1632—Calvey vs. Stevenson.
1723—Gillan vs. Bedell.
8330—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1388—Brown vs. Cohn.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
5070—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1827—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1647—Berstein vs. City of New York.
1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
1738—Schlotterer vs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry.
2560—Griffin vs. McCord
4681—King vs. Brookfield.
1554—Fuchs vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1546—Wilkinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1547—Whalen vs. same.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
1555—Murray vs. Lese.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Ira A. Shaler.
Ernest G. Matheson,
Joseph Bracken.
2—Moses Epps.
3—Joseph Dragne.
4—Andrew Bernard.
5—Charles Smith.
6—Vincent Dieroski.
7—Vito Sale.
8—Harry Bernstein.
9—John Meyer.
10—Patrick Keegan.
11—William McClurg,
Samuel Corbean.
12—John J. Madden.
13—Charles McDermott.
14—Charles F. Hahr.
15—Henry T. Holmes.
16—William Curley.
17—John H. Jefferson.
18—Betty Noll.
19—Charles Paul,
William Paul.
Pleadings.
1—John Kingsley.
2—James Johnson.
3—Giuseppe Chester, alias "Kid" Chester.
4—James Ryan.
5—Harry Hessler.
6—Joseph Barille.
7—John Black.
8—Samuel Henderson.
9—Joseph Salske.
10—Mollie Klotzer.
11—William P. Barry.
12—William Benjamin.
13—James R. Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Thomas D. Griffin.
2—Julius M. Hanser.
3—William J. Redman.
4—John F. Mahers
5—Attwater K. Lusk.
6—John Walker.
7—Samuel Harris.
8—John Michauer.
9—Joseph Goldberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Lord, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Vito Tafalo,
George Nicholas.
2—Josephine Pisano.
3—Samuel Meyerson.
4—Louis Charaldi.
5—Dominick Padrone.
6—Bradley H. Sandborn.
7—Leopold Gluck.
8—Bernard Silverman,
Samuel Greenberg.
9—William Murphy.
10—Michael Lindy.
11—Bernard Bielgan.
12—John F. Smith.
13—Richard Stefano.
14—Thomas Finnegan.
15—William H. Rynders.
16—Fedele Reina.
17—Charles J. McGinley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—William Coyne.
2—Hertz Steiberg.
3—Morris Shipper.
4—John F. Sullivan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Annie M. Geraty vs. Hannah Felbel et al.—John W. Jones.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—American Lumber Company vs. Henry F. Fastenrath et al.—George M. Boynton.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Gellis—Eugene H. Pomeroy, Horton vs. Gowdey—Jcb E. Hedges, Uhlfelder vs. Reichert, (2 cases)—Joseph F. Mulqueen, Carpenter vs. Myers—Hamilton Odell, Wood vs. City of New York; Kenny vs. same—Henry L. Stimson.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Lindsay vs. Slater—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—State Bank vs. Silverman—Reginald H. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Steiner vs. Adler—Abraham A. Joseph, Monahan vs. McDaniell—Robert Walker, Wood vs. Whiton—Milton S. Guiterman. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Morgan—Louis Adler.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

2942—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.
5469—Hermans vs. B. H. R. R.
5105—Sexton vs. same.
5161—Ryan vs. Met. St. R. R.
3333—Conway vs. Manhattan R. R.
4312—Gustafson vs. Young.
9709—Loebel vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
3890—Wagner vs. Zimmerman.
3630—Hudoff vs. B. H. R. R.
6476—Powers vs. same.
6477—Fatty vs. same.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5490—O'Loughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
5491, 5492—Moak vs. Coney Isl. & B. R. R.
3947—Abel vs. Met. St. R. R.
9469—Weisenberger vs. Reisenberger.
9470—Loefelm vs. Reisenberger.
5240—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
5502—Armstrong vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2846—McNally vs. B. H. R. R.
5521—Belford vs. same.
5523—Kowal vs. B. H. R. R.
5524—Ballin vs. same.
5525—Taylor vs. same.
5526—McCauley vs. same.
5528—Waarst vs. same.
5529—Downing vs. same.
5530—Gallo vs. same.
5532—Woods vs. same.
5534—Temme vs. same.
5537—Montauk Steamb't Co. vs. Joy Steamship Co.
5535—Pasqualina vs. B. H. R. R.
5539—Jones vs. Baehr.
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
5542—Early vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.
7055 and 7057 to 7064—Rogers and eight other cases vs. Sun Pub. Co.
1532—Brood vs. City of New York.
3757—Anners vs. same.
450—Roth vs. Pratt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5558.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1622—Burt Co. vs. Osborne.
1823—Krakower vs. Mandel.
1832—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1837—Metzinger vs. Keenan.
1801—Joyce vs. Joyce.
646—Smyth vs. McKenna.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Burnside.
Same vs. O'Toole.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Masso.
Same vs. Faherty.
Same vs. Caveny.
Same vs. Hamilton:
Same vs. Tolva.
Same vs. Nasevetto.
Same vs. Ryan.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Ready calendar Dec. 11.

93—Knight vs. Collins.
94—Egner vs. New Netherland Realty Co.
96—Hirshkind vs. Sheehan
97—Reynolds vs. Emerick.
99—Fulton vs. Setzer.
100—McIver vs. A. Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
101—Riddell vs. Manilla Brewing Co.
102—Same vs. same.
111—Lindsey vs. Lindsey

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days on the call.

127—Roedel vs. Krug.
129—Citizens' Bank vs. Hellman.
130—Landegon vs. Haas.
131—Mansfield vs. same.
134—Whitlock vs. Mosler Safe Co.
135—McCrea vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
136—Pillsbury vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
137—Baker vs. Egner.
140—Putman vs. Hatfield.
141—Lyon vs. Martins.
142—Same vs. same.
144—Wurzburg vs. same
145—Same vs. same.
147—Same vs. same.
148—Same vs. same.
149—Same vs. West. Lighting Co.
151—Whitlock vs. Hallock.
153—Dunne vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
156—Beerman vs. Adams Dry Goods Co.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1204—Lynch vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1538—Hillery vs. same.
1191—Sullivan vs. same.
63—Morrell, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
60—Clark vs. same.
1319—David vs. same.
1381—O'Rourke vs. Schmidt.
1738—McLoughlin vs. Lewis.
1835—Garaventa vs. Kaimen.
1191—Paplo vs. Fiza.
1779—Egan vs. Corbett.
1057—Uris vs. Baptist Home of Brooklyn.
1177—Silverman vs. Brondon.
1815—Haughey vs. Smith.
1823—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.

Causes will not be set down for a day on the call:

1340—Smith vs. Schwab.
1278—Guinaue vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1418—Jordano vs. Anderson.
1482—Lawlor vs. City of New York.
1562—Carmody vs. Interurban St. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1608.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Jan. 3, 4 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.

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Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.

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Amasis.....Jan. 8 Rameses the Great Jan. 20

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express Steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 PM | Saxonia, Jan. 3, 8 AM
Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM | Umbria, Jan. 10, 1 PM
Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 PM | Lucania, Jan. 17, 8:30 AM

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INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

* Daily. † Except Sunday. ‡ Sunday changes. ° £12.25, £12.45, £7.00, £8.45, £5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., R
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM	*7.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Manch. Chunk and Allentown Local	°11.40 PM	°12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman seats at 143, 1,323, 1,542 Broadway; 275, 1,234 and 1,364 Fulton St.; 23 West 125th St.; 245 Columbus Av., 96 Broadway, and Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. Ferries. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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who desires to see the heart of the picturesque and historical waterways of Virginia.

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in the balmy air of Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach.

For the Business Man

who prefers to break his journey by an agreeable sea trip and

For the Sportsman

in search of good hunting country.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Kaiser, Dec. 13, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 A.M. | Kronprinz, Mar. 10, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 2 PM. | Kaiser, Mar. 24, 10 A.M.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Trave, Jan. 7, 11 A.M. | *Neckar, Jan. 28, Noon
Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. | *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 A.M. | ‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM

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Christmas Sailings.

S. S. Deutschland, Dec. 15th, 4 P. M.
Due Plymouth, Cherbourg, Dec. 21; Hamburg, Dec. 22.

S. S. Moltke, Dec. 11, 9 A. M.
Due Plymouth, Cherbourg, Dec. 20; Hamburg, Dec. 21.

Patricia.....Dec. 20 | Bluecher.....Dec. 27

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia.....Jan. 12 | Palatia.....Mar. 2
Phoenicia.....Jan. 29 | Phoenicia.....Mar. 19

S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise

From N. Y., March 12, 1903.

FOR MADEIRA,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 10	368,678
To date this year	176,454,311
Corresponding date last year	255,683,801

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 10	$2,518,000
To date this year	$846,588,850
Corresponding date last year	$957,403,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @ 4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1⅝
Int. Pump pf.	1
Peoria & Eastern	2

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1¼
Am. Grass Twine	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Locomotive	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Smelting	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Am. St. Foundries	3	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. St. Found. pf.	5	Nat. R. R. of M.	⅝
Am. Sugar	2⅜	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Tob. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	2⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Norf. & W.	1
Brklyn R. T.	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	2	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	People's Gas	1½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Rep. Steel sp. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Reading	3
Chi. M. & St. P.	2⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rep. Steel.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rock Island	2¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	⅝
Chi. C. C. & St. L.	⅝	Rub. Goods	1
Col. Fuel & I.	5½	Rub. Goods pf.	2½
Col. Southern	¾	Rutland pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	2⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Con. Tobacco pf.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
Corn Products pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Detroit South	⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Erie	¾	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1⅝
Ft. W. & Den. City	1½	Union Pacific pf.	¼
General Electric	4½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	2	U. S. Steel	⅝
Hocking Valley	2⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅜
Illinois Central	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Iowa Central	⅝	Wabash	⅜
Iowa Central pf.	2	Wabash pf.	2½
Kan. & Mich.	½	West. Union	⅜
Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	⅜	Westinghouse 1st pf.	6
Kan. City South	1½	Wh. & L. Erie	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Long Island	2½	Wis. Central	1
Louis. & Nash.	2½	Wis. Central pf.	1
Manhattan	2		
Met. Sec. Co.	1⅞		
Met. Street Ry.	2⅜		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Hocking Valley 4½s 1⅜ | Rdg.-J. C. coll. 4s .1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	4
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1¼
Int. & G. N. 2d	2½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1⅛
Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s	1
Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1
Wabash deb. B	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The bears in the stock market had a field day of it yesterday. Taking advantage of the Venezuelan developments they very adroitly but none the less persistently circulated a variety of disturbing and depressing rumors bearing on the situation and calculated to give pause even to the most ardent bull. President Roosevelt was forthwith to send to Congress a special message on the affair, compared with which Mr. Cleveland's message would be mild; serious international complications involving this country could not be escaped, message or no message; dispatches to the British and German Foreign Offices had already been sent from Washington advising a "hands-off" policy—these and other reports of a like nature were heard everywhere in the Street.

And as though to impress the stated gravity of the situation, the bears not only went about dolefully shaking their heads, but sold stocks all around the room, declaring that they would be able to buy them back a mere 50 points lower!

It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that prices fell as they did, that stop loss orders were reached, and that timid holders of stocks were induced to liquidate. The wonder is that the liquidation was not more extensive, the decline greater. For weeks past the Street has been nervous, largely because of the uncertain money situation. Early yesterday it was made more nervous by the engagement of $1,000,000 in gold for export to South America, and it was therefore more than ordinarily susceptible to canards, such as those dealing with Venezuela. Happily, banking interests—the mainstay of the market—were not so easily dismayed or deluded, and it was their purchases that late in the afternoon first steadied and then advanced prices.

One result of the decline yesterday is that the short interest in the market has greatly extended. The freest selling at the bottom was for short account.

BROKERS AND THEIR OPINIONS.

On the floor of the Exchange many brokers were for a time quite unable to explain the selling or determine its source. Some declared that it looked "good," while others were equally insistent that it was "bad," and was largely for the short account. When, however, the Venezuelan rumors began to circulate, many of these brokers—unable to learn how much or how little truth there was in the rumors—called up their offices and advised their customers to sell out rather than take chances.

Later, when bankers' buying appeared and it became apparent that the decline had been forced by a bear raid helped on by irresponsible rumors, the brokers were inclined to change their position. The customers who had sold were, however, loath to buy back again, and hence this new advice was little followed.

LITTLE IMPORTANT NEWS.

There was very little actual news during the day to influence the market. Greatest capital, as a matter of fact, was made out of the Venezuelan affair, the suggestion being of serious complications involving this country. Another bear argument was the shipment of $1,000,000 in gold to South America; while still another was the continuing tightness in the time money market.

The settlement of the Colorado Fuel fight, the continuance of which had been used as a big bear card, was without helpful effect, while no attention was given to the constantly increasing merchandise exports and the larger movement of grain.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In a market so largely in the hands of professionals and almost wholly dominated by their operations (practically all on the selling side yesterday) there is little to be said of particular price movements.

In the high-class shares, for example, such as St. Paul, Central, and Pennsylvania, the selling was apparently designed largely for its effect on the rest of the market, sentiment always being most adversely affected by declines in standard stocks.

The settlement of the Colorado Fuel fight was promptly followed by a break of 5½ points in the stock of the company. The selling was on the theory that inasmuch as there were no longer reasons for competitive buying the stock would be allowed to take care of itself, marketwise.

The selling of the Gould stocks, notably Manhattan and Missouri Pacific, was, it was declared, designed to carry the impression that the Gould interests are bearish on the market. Another circular letter appeared on the Street during the day predicting much lower prices for Manhattan.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

Our monthly blast furnace report reflects the peculiar conditions which affect the local branch of the industry. A very considerable number of furnaces have started, chiefly in the districts affected by the anthracite coal strike, but the November product was not up to the normal, because of the continued trouble with the coke supply. Our coke and anthracite iron capacity is now up to 326,617 tons per week, an increase of about 6,500 tons per week over last month. There is little doubt that if the furnaces had a chance to run full those now in operation could make close to 350,000 tons per week which would be above the record.

As it is, the steel works notably are short of metal, and it appears that some of the larger plants east of the Alleghany Mountains have purchased round lots of foreign Bessemer pig for early delivery at about $20.25, ex-ship, duty paid. There has also been purchased quite a fair tonnage of low phosphorus pig. On the other hand, importers of foundry iron have done very little in European markets lately, and are holding off, the result being a further weakening of values. Thus Middlesborough No. 3 can now be sold at a profit, in cargo lots, at $17.75 cash.

In the domestic market the feature of interest is the resumption of negotiations between the leading interest and the Bessemer Association, which have not, however, led to anything as yet. Some moderate lots of Bessemer pig have sold at Pittsburg, and a good tonnage of basic pig has been placed with Eastern consumers. In foundry iron, Chicago notes a shortage of malleable for prompt delivery, but on the whole the markets are quiet.

The selling of foreign billets has been resumed, and we can report transactions in 1,000 and 2,000 ton lots, chiefly for Atlantic Coast delivery, aggregating about 10,000 to 12,000 tons. It is worthy of note that the German steel works engaged in negotiations to place the export sales of steel in the hands of their syndicate which makes the sales of steel for the domestic market. This has already strengthened the market, and to-day the lowest figure named for German steel billets, ex-ship, duty paid, is $26.75 to $27.

The rail mills have now accumulated orders for next year to the extent of 1,800,000 tons, to which must be added the amount of orders which will be carried over from this year, a quantity on which estimates vary. Importers are in receipt of some round inquiries, both for domestic and Canadian account.

The structural mills continue to receive good orders, among those recently placed being 12,000 tons for a bank building in Chicago. The plate trade is congested with work. A meeting of the manufacturers is to be held in this city, at which the percentages of participation for next year will be discussed.

Very good accounts are being received of the sheet trade, and the bar mills seem to be doing well. The sheet trade, however, is still in rather a poor condition and prices are suffering.

GOLD FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Gold exports to South America were resumed yesterday, when announcement was made that $1,000,000 in eagles and half eagles would be exported to-day on the steamer Soldier Prince to the Argentine Republic. George C. Gordon, agent of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, is shipping $500,000 of that amount, the rest being taken by Muller, Schall & Co.

The transaction is a triangular one for London account. London having credit here and debts to pay in the Argentine Republic for grain and other importations, is drawing on its credi here. The transaction is therefore equal to the export of gold to London direct.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company, $342,000 additional 5 per cent. first consolidated mortgage thirty-year coupon bonds of 1930, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,468 to 1,517 inclusive, Nos. 1,625 to 1,696 inclusive, Nos. 2,110 to 2,300 inclusive, Nos. 2,322 to 2,325 inclusive, and Nos. 2,351 to 2,375 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $2,272,000, Nos. 1 to 1,696 inclusive, Nos. 1,775 to 2,325, and Nos. 2,351 to 2,375 inclusive.

Texas and Pacific Railway Company, $73,000 additional first mortgage five per cent. coupon bonds of A. D. 2000, for $1,000 each, Nos. 938 to 1,010 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $22,059,000, Nos. 1 to 1,010 inclusive, and Nos. 3,952 to 25,000.

St. Louis and San Francisco preferred and common stock trust certificates for 40,559 shares of preferred stock and 66,221 shares of common stock of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company. The committee recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to May 1, 1903, 27,748 shares additional preferred stock trust certificates and 5,367 shares additional common stock trust certificates, on official notification that they have been issued in lieu of shares of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company preferred and common stock, deposited in accordance with the terms of the trust agreements. The total amounts of such stock trust certificates authorized to be listed shall not exceed 68,307 shares preferred and 72,178 shares common.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$15,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Company fifty-year first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1938, coupons April and October, 85¾.

$10,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, issue of 1879, due Dec. 1, 1927, coupons June and December, 127½.

$10,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company (Lake Shore collateral) 3½ per cent. gold bonds, due February, 1998, coupons February and August, 92¾.

$5,000 Long Island Railroad Ferry Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1922, (guaranteed by Long Island Railroad Company,) coupons March and September, 103.

$10,000 Long Island Railroad general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due June, 1938, coupons June and December, 100½.

$15,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway of Iowa, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due June, 1906, coupons June and December, fourteen of $1,000 each, and two of $500 each, 102½.

$27,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due March, 1992, coupons March and September, 104.

$10,000 United States 3 per cent. loan of 1898, registered, redeemable after August, 1908, due 1918, interest May, August, November, and February, 107¾.

$9,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, first mortgage sinking fund 4 per cent. gold bonds, due October, 1937, coupons April and October, 105.

$5,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, first mortgage 5 per cent. convertible gold bonds, due March, 1910, coupons March and September, 105.

50 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each, 190.

94 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, (common,) $100 each, 45¾.

318 shares Long Island Railroad, $50 each, 75¼.

87 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,494.

30 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 178½.

10 shares Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, $20 each, 100.

6 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.

149 shares Erie Gas Company, State of Pennsylvania, $50 each, $100 lot.

10 shares United States Leather preferred, $100 each, 89.

11 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 282¼.

30 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, $50 each, 66¾.

8 shares Hocking Valley Railroad Company common, $100 each, 99¾.

$5,000 North Wisconsin Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due January, 1930, interest January and July, 137½.

50 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 382½.

625 shares Cranford Company, $100 each, 53.

208 shares Seventh National Bank, $100 each, 110½.

50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 225.

$20,000 Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad income registered bonds, due 1977, 15½.

7 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 180.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 90.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company common, $100 each, 33½.

50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 225.

$29,000 New York City District Water Supply Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (United States Mortgage and Trust Company receipts,) $1,000 each, $1,400 lot.

$14,000 Upper New York City first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (United States Mortgage and Trust Company receipts,) $1,000 each, $25 lot.

$3,000 Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad Company 6 per cent. consolidated bonds, certificate of deposit, (hypothecated,) 50¾.

25 shares Audit Company preferred, $100 each, 175½.

157 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company first preferred and $50 scrip, $100 each, 25¼.

14 Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company second preferred scrip, $1.50 lot.

20 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 300.

25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 230½.

$10,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1914, coupons January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 106¾.

600 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 246¼.

$8,000 Central Foundry Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1919, interest May and November, 65.

304 shares Industrial Federation of America, (full paid and not subject to assessment,) $15 per share.

1 share Central National Bank, $100, 180.

19 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 298.

1 share Mutual Gas Light Company of New York, $100, 326.

$10,000 Mechanical Rubber Company first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1918, interest January and July, 95.

13 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 290½.

10 shares Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company preferred, 200¼.

2 shares Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company common, 200.

2 shares Washington Railway and Electric Company common, 13.

$1,000 Mechanical Rubber Company 6 per cent. bond, due 1918, interest January and July, 102¾.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 298¼.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with two tickets,) $50 each, 128½.

New York Bank Increases Capital.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The Oriental Bank of 122 Bowery, New York, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that it had increased its capital stock from $300,000 to $600,000.

Colonial Trust Dividends.

The Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company has declared the semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1903, to stockholders of record on Dec. 20, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 2.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

New York capitalists reported to be planning to pipe natural gas from Weston, West Va., to Cumberland, Md.

Statement that the Ward-Corby Company, capital $2,500,000, has been organized to build bakeries in various cities, using a patented dough-holding machine.

According to Williamsburg (Penn.) dispatches, Charles M. Schwab is the principal stockholder in the $250,000 Williamsburg Paper Manufacturing Company, just organized there.

Residents of Lebanon, N. J., said to be interested in a movement to organize a National bank, with a capital of $25,000.

Nashua Cotton Mills and the Jackson Cotton Mills of Nashua, N. H., it is said, propose to consolidate.

Distillers' Securities Corporation admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange.

Capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company increased from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 to improve the company's plant and increase its facilities.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of fifty shares of National City Bank stock at 290.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list Elgin, Joliet and Eastern $148,000 additional 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of 1941 and $900,000 first consolidated mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds of 1942 of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4¾ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission in some cases.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $195,013,597; balances, $6,911,251; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $184,695.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very quiet. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16@94¾ and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In its City article to-day The Times says the demand for money again increased yesterday, and the Bank of England did a large business in loans and discounts. Discount quotations were very steady, but business was done a little more freely.

Another shipment of gold from Cape Town to Buenos Ayres is being made.

It is not expected that the Bank of England rate will be raised to-day. It is generally recognized that the Bank's reserve is too small, but it is also perceived that the drain to Argentina and Egypt cannot be stopped or even checked to any material extent by a change in the official minimum. Probably the Argentine demand will not necessitate further heavy shipments.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday business was quiet. The tone was dull in most departments, but consols advanced and South Africans were firm.

Home rails were flat and prices were generally lower.

American rails were firm in the morning, but in the afternoon arbitrage selling was pressed from Wall Street, and prices were lowest in the latest dealings, with an all-round fall.

South Americans were firm.

There was a better tone in the silver market, bars rising to 22½d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rates for money were unchanged to-day and discounts showed a disposition to harden.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly steady, the settlement occupying the attention of operators. Consols were harder. Gilt-edge securities were generally strong. Home rails were unsettled. Foreigns were firm. Americans moved in a narrow range, were irregular, and closed quiet. Kafirs were fairly maintained. Rio Tintos reacted in sympathy with Amalgamated Copper.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 9-16; consols for account, 92 13-16; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 100⅝; Canadian Pacific, 131½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 25⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 65⅝; Erie second preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 128¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅝; New York Central, 157¾; Norfolk and Western, 73¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 29¾; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 30½; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 32⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 63⅞; Union Pacific, 101¾; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 37⅜; United States Steel preferred, 85⅝; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 43½.

Bar silver was uncertain at 22¼d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.90; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, with the exception of Rio Tintos, which were weak on New York advices. Industrials were favored at first, but realizations caused a reaction before the close. Rentes opened dull and rallied later. Brazilians attracted attention. Kafirs were steady and more active.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15¼c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were firm. Internationals were dull. Canadian Pacifics were easier on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—There was increased activity in the local market to-day, and it was at the expense of values. The calling of loans by financial institutions induced some liquidations, and the market took the offerings only after concessions. Consolidated Lake Superior broke 1½, the preferred ¾; International Smokeless Powder preferred, 1; Pennsylvania Railroad, 1½; Reading, 1⅝, and several others ¼ to ½. Lehigh Valley was very strong, advancing fractionally under buying by Drexel & Co. and other houses representing inside interests. Indianapolis Street Railway stock was up 2 points on the proposed merger. More than one-half of the day's business was in Reading common, the sales of which amounted to 17,775 shares. New York sold. The close was weak. Total sales, 30,954 shares and $87,975 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Railways	52	52	52
2	Cambria Iron	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
215	Cambria Steel	26¾	26½	26½
880	Con. Lake Superior	21½	20	20
697	Con. Lake Superior pf.	69½	68¼	68¼
310	Con. Traction of N. J.	67½	67½	67½
100	Fairmount Park Trans.	25	25	25
200	Indianapolis St. Ry.	93	93	93
100	I. Smokeless Powder	11½	11½	11½
50	I. Smokeless Powder pf.	37	37	37
6,720	Lehigh Valley	34	33¾	34
3	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
25	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
567	Penn. R. R.	78¾	76⅞	76⅞
60	Penn. Steel pf.	99	99	99
120	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97½	97½
1,850	Philadelphia Electric	8 7-16	8⅜	8⅜
661	Philadelphia Co.	46½	46¼	46¼
110	Philadelphia Rapid T.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
17,775	Reading	29 9-16	27⅞	27⅞
50	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
1,772	United Gas Imp.	110½	110	110
937	Union Traction	47	46	46
1,830	U. S. Steel	35¼	34½	34½
10	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The deadness in trading continued to-day with no signs of relief. Buying was as slow as it has been for weeks, and news was as scarce and featureless as it could possibly be. Sentiment remains cheerful, due to the expectation of better results after the first of the year. That is why holders cling tenaciously to their securities. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 235 shares of stock and $18,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. common	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
110	Atl. Coast Line com.	143	142	142
25	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83¼	83	83
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s	111	111	111
5,000	United Ry. & El. inc.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2,000	United Ry. & Elec. 4s	95	95	95
1,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	84	84	84
1,000	Sav., Fla. & West. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.06
Belcher	.23	.18
Best & Belcher	.94	.90
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.95	1.90
Challenge Con.	.22	.18
Chollar	.16	.14
Confidence	.79	.77
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.15	.12
Gould & Curry	.18	.18
Hale & Norcross	.25	.20
Julia	.06	.04
Justice	.04	...
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.75	.64
Occidental Con.	.17	.17
Ophir	1.40	1.40
Overman	.48	.40
Potosi	.22	.20
Savage	.16	.14
Sap Belcher	.08	.08
Sierra Nevada	.44	.43
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06¢	.06
Union Con.	.46	.43
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.25	.21
Silver bars	47⅞	47⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

There was great excitement in North End, Comstock, and Gold Hill stocks to-day. Thousands of shares of Best and Belcher, Mexican, Sierra Nevada, Union, and Yellow Jacket were sold.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅜	7¾	7	7½
Alamo	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
American Cons.	1⅞	2	1	2
Anaconda	16	18	16¾	17¾
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C., K. & N.	11½	11⅝	11	11¾
C. C. Cons.	4½	5¼	5	6
Coriolanus	3	3½	3	3¾
C., C. & M.	2	2¼	2	2⅜
Dante	2	3	2	3
Dr. Jackpot	9	9¾	6	9¾
Elkton	29¾	30	30½	31
El Paso	60	60½	61½	64
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	9	9½	8	10
Gold Dollar Cons.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅞
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59½	60
Golden Fleece	5	12	6	12
Gold Bond	3½	4	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	2⅜	2¾	2½	2¾
Gould	3⅞	4	3½	4
Gold Exploration	2	3	2	3
Isabella	32	32½	32	33
Jackpot	9	11	9	11
Keystone	2	3	2½	3
Lark Dollar	50	65	60	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	4⅞
Little Puck	3	3½	3	3½
Little Bessie	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	6	8	8	8
New Haven	2¼	2½	2½	2⅝
Pharmacist	3½	4½	4½	4½
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	4½
Pointer	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Portland	185	190	185	189
Rose Maud	2½	3½	1¼	2½
Rose Nicol	2	3½	1½	3½
Sunset Eclipse	1⅝	2	1½	2
Vindicator	100	104	100	104
Work	5	7⅛	5	7⅛

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Locally stocks were dormant, then prices eased off somewhat. Swift's broke 2 points. Other declines were inconsequential. New York exchange was quoted at par to 10c premium.

Time and call loans 6 per cent. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	American Can	9¾	9½	9½
150	American Can pf.	44	43¾	43¾
10	Chicago Pneu. Tool	72	72	72
60	Chicago T. & T.	120½	120	120¼
120	Diamond Match	138	138	138
50	Met. Elevated	36½	36½	36½
10	Met. Elevated pf.	85	85	85
60	Mill. & Chicago Brew. pf.	20	20	20
451	National Biscuit	45½	45¼	45½
110	Nat. Biscuit pf.	102⅝	102	102⅝
25	National Carbon pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼
155	Swift & Co.	123½	122	122
200	Street's Stable Car	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
100	Street's Stable Car pf.	88	88	88
350	United Box Board	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Shelby St. Tube	35½	35½	35½
30	Western Stove	31	31	31

OFFER FOR CANADIAN BANK.

Americans Would Like to Acquire 5,000 Shares of the Royal.

HALIFAX, Dec. 10.—The Directors of the Royal Bank of Canada, the headquarters of which are in this city, have issued a letter to the shareholders announcing that a party of Americans of high financial position and with prominent business connections have made a proposal to acquire 5,000 shares of the bank's capital stock at the rate of $250 per share.

The bank, which has now a subscribed capital stock of $2,000,000, would increase its capital by $500,000 and bring its reserve up to $2,450,000. The Directors recommend the acceptance of the proposal and ask the shareholders to renounce their rights to the new stock.

It is intended, if this proposal is accepted, to issue $50,000 worth of stock among the shareholders, making the capital $3,000,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reactions occurred in nearly all outside stocks yesterday, the curb in this respect following the course of the Stock Exchange market. While the outside declines were not in most cases as heavy as those on the board, there were very few issues which passed through the day without some loss. Northern Securities, which of late has been the centre of interest, was the stock which suffered most by the day's liquidation. The recent advance in the stock having furnished a good opportunity to sell, many profit-taking orders appeared when the general market began to weaken yesterday. As far as the news of the day particularly affecting outside stocks was concerned, there was no reason for the weakness which the market displayed. A number of dividends on outside stocks were announced, but while this was a favorable influence as far as it went, it was not of a character to result in sufficient buying to counteract the selling which was induced by general market conditions. Nearly all the stocks which recently have been made very active by poor manipulation were left pretty much to themselves, and in the absence of inside orders the stocks sold off very readily when traders attempted to clear up their accounts.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES at the opening reflected the strength which the stock had shown for several days, selling at 110⅝, the highest price recently attained. Soon, however, the selling or

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
81¼	82	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	81½	81½	81¼	81½	—¼
55¼	55⅝	33,300	*Amal. Copper Co.	57½	57½	54⅞	55⅜	—2⅜
⅝	⅝	400	Am. Bicycle Co.	⅝	⅝	½	½	—¼
2½	3	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
33⅞	34	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34½	34	34	—¼
88½	89¼	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	89	90	89	90	+1
44½	44¾	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	—1
35	37	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf	35	35	35	35	...
40	41	1,600	*Am. Grass Twine	43	43	40	40	—3
37	37½	322	*Am. Ice Co.	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	—½
27	27¼	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	—½
90½	91	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	91½	91½	91	91	—½
38⅜	38¼	3,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	38⅞	38⅞	38	38½	—1⅜
92½	92	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	...
10	15	200	Am. Steel Found	12	12	12	12	—3
55	65	100	Am. Steel Found. pf	60	60	60	60	—5
118¾	119	21,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	121⅜	121⅜	118½	119	—2⅜
67½	69½		Ann Arbor pf	68¼	68½	68½	68¼	+1¼
80⅝	81	30,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82¼	82¼	80½	80⅞	—1⅜
97½	97¾	5,965	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98⅜	98⅜	97½	97¾	—½
95¾	96	17,700	Baltimore & Ohio	98	98	95¾	95⅞	—2⅝
93	95	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	93½	93½	—½
61¾	62	22,905	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64½	64½	61¾	61¾	—2¾
218	225	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	225	225	225	225	...
9¾	9⅞	300	Brunswick City	10	10	9	9⅞	—⅛
141		300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	142	142	142	142	+1
128¼	126⅝	12,400	Canadian Pacific	128	128	126¼	126⅝	—2
44⅝	44⅞	3,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46	44⅞	44⅞	—1⅝
32	32½	1,100	Chicago & Alton	33½	33½	32	32	—1½
70	72	200	Chicago & Alton pf	71	71	70¼	70¼	—1½
24	24⅜	5,000	Chicago Great West	25¼	25¼	24	24⅛	—1¼
83	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1½
36	37½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	36½	36½	36½	36½	—½
169¾	169⅞	39,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	172¾	172⅞	169½	169⅞	—2⅞
189	191	350	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190	190	189	189	—1
217	220	175	Chicago & Northw.	218	218	218	218	—3½
16	17	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	16½	16½	16	16	—½
30½	32	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	—½
14	15	220	Chicago Union Traction	14	14	14	14	...
94½	96	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	96¼	96¼	95	95	—⅝
81	82	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	85½	85½	80½	80½	—5½
28⅝	28½	2,430	Colorado & Southern	30	30½	28½	28⅝	—⅞
67½	68½	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	69¾	69¾	68	68	—1⅞
43	43¾	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	45⅜	45½	44¼	44¼	—¾
18	19	700	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	19	18½	18½	—⅜
208	209	2,500	Consolidated Gas	210½	210¼	208¼	208¼	—2⅝
115¼	116½	672	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117¼	117¼	116	116	—2
27½	28	500	Corn Products	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	...
80¼	81	460	Corn Products pf	81	81	80¼	80¼	—1¼
155	158	300	Del. & Hudson	158½	158½	158½	158½	—¼
39¼	39	4,900	Denver & R. G.	40	40	35½	38½	—1½
89¼	89¼	300	Denver & R. G. pf	90	90	85⅜	85⅜	—⅞
15⅜	16	200	Detroit Southern	16	16	16	16	—⅜
35	35	100	Detroit Southern pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	—⅛
29⅜	31	220	*Dist. Sec. Corp.	30½	30½	30¼	30½	...
4⅞	5⅜	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	5	5	5	5	+⅛
32½	32⅝	12,900	Erie	33½	33½	32½	32⅝	—⅛
63¼	63½	1,400	Erie 1st pf	64	64	63½	63¾	—⅜
44½	44⅝	2,500	Erie 2d pf	45⅜	45⅜	44½	44⅝	—1⅛
62	63½	4,200	Evans. & T. H.	64	65	63½	63½	...
63¼	63½	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	63½	63½	63½	63½	—½
100	102	100	General Chemical pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+¾
173	176	2,110	General Electric	178	178	174½	174½	—4½
180¼	191	1,275	Great Northern pf	194	194	190	190	—3
98¾	99	4,100	Hocking Valley	101	101	98¾	98¾	—2½
96	96½	1,300	Hocking Valley pf	96⅞	96⅞	95⅝	96¼	—½
142	142½	5,184	Illinois Central	143¼	143¼	141¼	142	—1¼
45	49	200	Internat. Steam Pump	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	+¼
85	90	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	86	86	86	86	+1
38	38½	100	Iowa Central	38½	38½	38½	38½	—¾
66	68	200	Iowa Central pf	68	68	68	68	—½
77	78	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	78	78	78	78	—½
45	54	200	Kanawha & Michigan	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	—¾
30¼	31	400	Kansas City South.	31	31	30¼	30¼	—1½
54	54¾	400	Kansas City South. pf.	54	54	54	54	—1
32	36	400	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+¼
73	76	200	Long Island	74	74	74	74	—2½
122¾	123	7,610	Louisville & Nashville	125¾	125¾	122⅜	122⅝	—3¼
145¾	145⅞	16,800	Manhattan Elevated	147⅞	147⅞	144½	145¾	—2
119½	122	600	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	119	119½	119	119½	—1½
137⅜	137⅞	4,100	*Met. Street Railway	139¼	139¼	137½	137½	—2¼
21¼	21¾	1,000	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼	—⅜
73	73⅛	2,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74⅝	74⅝	73	73	—1¾
121	123	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	123	121	121	—2
24½	24½	3,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25	24¼	24¼	—1¼
53½	54⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55½	55½	55	55	—¾
104¼	104½	18,100	Missouri Pacific	106	106	104	104½	—1⅞
100	102	500	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	—3
45	46	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45	45	45	45	—1
25½	25⅝	2,100	*Nat. Lead Co.	26¼	26¼	25¾	25¾	—¾
15½	15½	1,000	Nat. R. of Mexico	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅜
33½	34	100	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	—1
151	151½	22,500	New York Central	154	154	150¾	151	—2⅞
28½	28⅝	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29¼	29¼	28	28	—1
68⅞	69	4,100	Norfolk & Western	70½	70¼	69	69	—1
92¼	93	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	93	93	92¼	92½	...
70	78	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	—3½
153⅜	153¼	47,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	156⅞	156⅞	153	153⅞	—3⅜
100½	100¾	2,800	People's Gas, Chicago	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	—1⅛
30	40	100	Peoria & Eastern	32	32	32	32	+2
58	59	600	Pressed Steel Car	59	59½	58¼	58½	—½
91	92	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	92¼	92¼	91	91	—1½
228	235	120	Pullman Company	230	230	230	230	...
34	34½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	34	34	34	34	—¼
86¼	86½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	—½
56	58¾	31,500	Reading	58⅞	58⅞	55⅝	56¼	—3
73⅞	75	1,000	Reading 2d pf	74½	74½	74	74	—1
18½	18⅝	1,500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	18¼	18½	—¾
77	77½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78¾	78¾	77	77	—1
39¼	39⅝	17,150	Rock Island	41⅜	41⅜	39¼	39⅝	—2¼
80⅞	81	3,850	Rock Island pf	81⅞	81⅞	80¼	80¼	—⅞
21	22	1,000	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23	23	22	22	—1
67¼	68½	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	68¼	68¼	68½	68½	—2½
67	70	100	Rutland pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	—1½
70¾	71½	1,000	St. L. & San Fran.	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	—1½
69½	69¾	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	—¾
26	26½	300	St. Louis Southw.	26½	26½	26	26	—½
60	60½	2,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61½	61½	60¼	60¼	—1¼
55¼	56	400	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	57	57	55½	55½	—2½
60¾	61	17,600	Southern Pacific	62¼	62¼	60⅝	61	—1⅜
31	31½	3,500	South. Ry., Exc.	31¾	31¾	31	31	—⅞
91½	92	100	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	91½	91½	91½	91½	—⅝
54¾	55	1,700	Tennessee Coal & Iron	56¼	56¼	54¾	55	—1
40	40¾	4,300	Texas Pacific	41	41	39¾	40¼	—¾
27	28	120	Tol., St. L. & West.	27½	27½	27½	27½	—1¼
114½	115¾	200	Twin City R. Tr.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	—¼
12¾	13½	100	*Union Bag & Paper Co.	13	13	13	13	...
12	13	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	13	13	13	13	—⅝
97¾	97⅞	32,900	Union Pacific	99¾	99½	97¼	97⅞	—1⅜
91	91¼	700	Union Pacific pf	92	92	91½	91⅝	—1½
60	63	200	United Rys. Invest. pf	63¾	63¾	62	62	—1½
125	130	150	U. S. Express	125	125	125	125	—1½
12	12⅛	1,250	*U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛	—⅛
88¼	88½	500	U. S. Leather pf	89⅜	89⅜	88½	88½	—⅝
16	16⅛	1,250	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	16	—¼
50	51	620	U. S. Rubber pf	50½	50½	50	50	—1
34½	34⅝	21,500	U. S. Steel	35½	35½	34½	34⅝	—1
82⅜	82½	14,400	U. S. Steel pf	83½	83½	82¼	82⅜	—1⅜
21⅜	21⅝	800	U. S. Realty & Con.	22½	22½	21½	21½	—1½
68	69	1,600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	69½	69½	68	68	—¾
60¼	61	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60½	61	60	60	—¼
...	...	100	*Vulcan Detinning	30½	30½	30½	30½	—¼
26½	26¾	3,100	Wabash	28¼	28¼	26¼	26¼	—2
...	40½	1,900	Wabash pf	41¾	42⅜	40⅝	40½	—2¼
87½	87¾	1,000	Western Union Tel.	87⅞	87⅞	87½	87½	—¾
...	...	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	200	200	200	200	—6
22¾	23	900	Wheeling & L. E.	23	23	22¼	22¾	—1
32	32½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	—¾
24½	24⅝	720	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	24½	24½	—1
49	49¾	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¼	50¼	49½	49½	—1

Sales.....368,678 | *Unlisted.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of December showed increases:

Toledo & Ohio Central	$5,938
Wabash	28,501
Total increase 2 roads	$34,439
Increase previously reported	10,619
Total increase 3 roads	45,058
Decrease:	
Ann Arbor	$2,087
Net increase 4 roads	$42,971

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Dec.	$34,782	$36,883	$31,820
From July 1	810,140	816,831	723,030
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	96	96	96
Month Nov	13,931	12,605	8,282
From July 1	67,699	59,413	51,435
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,450	5,255	5,457
Month Nov	4,372,310	4,161,675	3,023,522
From July 1	22,052,724	19,540,935	15,490,733
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
4th week Nov	259,262	240,655	231,227
Month	1,017,872	934,137	889,428
From July 1	5,150,989	4,706,373	4,305,547
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	154
Month Nov	76,765	52,918	30,967
From July 1	358,342	268,696	161,328
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	393
1st week Dec.	59,549	53,611	50,207
From July 1	1,388,184	1,310,188	1,140,412
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
4th week Nov	10,829	11,504	...
Month	40,414	39,024	...
From July 1	191,615	221,567	...
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
1st week Dec.	283,488	334,087	323,066
From July 1	9,534,723	8,700,202	7,800,642
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for October—			
Gross earnings	461,102	420,141	378,478
Ex. and taxes	259,324	240,747	224,788
Net earnings	201,778	179,394	153,690
Gross, 4 months	1,755,430	1,631,112	1,423,678
Ex. and taxes	1,009,507	941,984	874,496
Net, 4 months	745,923	689,128	549,182

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS.

The Western Union reports earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 31 (the figures being partly estimated while those for 1901 are actual) as follows:

	1902. Estimated.	1901. Actual.	Increase.
Net revenue	$2,160,000	$1,858,318	$241,682
Interest on bonds	252,350	244,000	8,550
Balance	$1,847,650	$1,614,318	$233,132
Dividend	1,217,010	$1,217,009	1
Surplus	$630,440	$397,309	$233,131
Previous surplus	11,528,617	9,812,557	1,716,060
Total surplus	$12,159,057	$10,209,866	$1,949,191

The financial results of the half year to Dec. 31 follow:

	1902. Estimated.	1901. Actual.	Increase.
Net revenue	$4,347,174	$3,807,635	$539,539
Interest on bonds	505,100	483,040	22,060
Balance	$3,842,074	$3,324,595	$517,479
Dividends	2,434,020	2,434,014	6
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD.

The report of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company for October and for the quarter ended Nov. 30 (November estimated) was made public yesterday. The October figures showed profits from operations of $180,950, net profits of $162,510, and total profits after allowance for bond and tax charges, $142,510.

For the quarter (the November figures being estimated at $172,063, after deducting for interest, taxes, and depreciation charges,) the following showing is made:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Profits from operations	$577,652	$240,841	$336,711
Depreciation and extraordinary repairs and renewals	56,263	40,778	15,485
Net	$521,289	$200,063	$321,226
Bond interest	52,500	50,643	1,857
Balance	$468,789	$149,420	$319,369
Taxes	7,500	6,825	675
Balance	$461,289	$142,595	$318,694
Surplus forwarded	853,356	455,306	398,050
Surplus	$1,314,645	$597,901	$716,744
Preferred dividend	114,000	114,000	.....
Total surplus	$1,200,645	$483,901	$716,744

COUPON CLEARING HOUSE.

Plan to be Drawn Up by the Bank Clerks' Institute.

At a meeting of New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, held at the Hotel St. Denis last Thursday evening, there was a discussion in relation to the establishment of a clearing house wherein banks and trust companies in New York City might settle each day the coupons in their hands for collection.

The proposition met with the enthusiastic approval of the members, with the result that a resolution was adopted authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee of three for the purpose of drafting a plan for carrying out this idea. The committee appointed consists of M. Bauer of the American Exchange National Bank, W. F. Linson of the Fourth National Bank, and Adolph Friedrich of the National City Bank.

When their report is handed in to the chapter and acted upon it is the intention of this organization to lay the matter before the Clearing House Committee as a suggestion for its consideration. The coupon collection feature of the banking business, because of its volume and peculiar nature, is said to be very much of an annoyance and expense to handle at the present time.

A Counterfeit Gold Certificate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service to-day announced the discovery of a counterfeit twenty-dollar gold certificate, act July 12, 1882, check letter C, Lyons Register, Roberts Treasurer, portrait of Garfield. The note is a very poor photographic production.

American-Mexican Lumber Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 10.—At the State House to-day a certificate of payment of capital stock amounting to $5,000,000 was filed by the American-Mexican Lumber Company of New York.

ACREAGE OF WHEAT SOWN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the newly seeded area of Winter wheat at about 34,000,000 acres, an increase of 5.16 per cent. upon the area estimated to have been sown in the Fall of 1901. The condition of Winter wheat on Dec. 1 was 99.7, as compared with 86.7 in 1901, 97.1 in 1900, and a nine-year average of 91.4.

The following table shows for each of the principal States the percentage of acreage sown in Winter wheat this Fall as compared with that sown last year, the averages of condition on Dec. 1, of the present year, the corresponding averages for 1901, and 1900(and the mean of the December averages of the last nine years:

AVERAGE CONDITION DEC. 1.

States.	Acreage com. with last year.	This year.	1901	1900	9-Year Aver-age	9-Year Aver.
Kansas	108	95	92	104	91	
Missouri	111	101	86	102	92	
California	101	100	98	102	95	
Indiana	104	99	86	94	89	
Ohio	99	98	75	80	88	
Illinois	106	101	88	93	91	
Nebraska	125	97	104	102	90	
Pennsylvania	101	97	85	96	95	
Oklahoma	114	107	96	105	97	
Michigan	90	92	82	80	86	
Texas	118	108	89	97	90	
Tennessee	100	103	83	84	88	

The newly seeded area of Winter rye is provisionally estimated at 99.3 per cent. of the area sown in the Fall of 1901. The condition of Winter rye on Dec. 1 was 98.1, as compared with 89.9 on Dec. 1, 1901; 90.1 on Dec. 1, 1900, and 95.7 the mean of the averages for the last nine years.

The following table shows for each of the principal States the percentage of acreage sown to Winter wheat this Fall as compared with that sown last year, the averages of condition on Dec. 1 of the present year, the corresponding averages for 1901 and 1900, and the mean of December averages for the last nine years:

AVERAGE CONDITION DEC. 1.

States.	Acreage com. with last year.	This year.	1901	1900	9-Year Aver-age	9-Year Aver.
Pennsylvania	101	96	88	98	96	
New York	103	96	97	98	99	
Michigan	92	97	82	96	98	
Kansas	93	98	94	104	95	

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Brewing	30½	30½	30½
85	Brewing pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
225	Consolidated Ice	10½	10	10½
100	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84½	84½
60	Fireproofing	25	25	25
400	Fireproofing pf.	37	36¾	36¾
75	Luster Mining	13½	13½	13½
100	Maraden	4½	4¾	4½
20	Philadelphia Co.	47	47	47
700	Pittsburg Coal	29⅞	28¾	28¾
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	135	135	135
360	River Coal	10	9¾	10
300	U. S. Steel	35¼	34¾	34¾
115	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅞	83½	83½
21	West. Air Brake	172	171	171
100	West. Elec. 2ds	99	98	98
425	Window Glass	49¾	48¾	48¾
25	Window Glass pf.	90	90	90
45	D. S. F. & T.	275	275	275
50	Federal Nat. Bank	146	146	146
20	South Side Traction	100¼	100	100¼
$8,000	B. K. & A. 6s	116½	116½	116½
2,000	Brewing 6s	113½	113½	113½

International Power Attachment.

The application made by Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum and opposed by John R. Dos Passos to vacate the one-million-dollar attachment against the International Power Company, obtained at the suit of John F. Plummer, under which about $3,000,000 worth of property was seized, has been denied by Justice Leventritt. The court also denies the further motion of the attorneys for the International Power Company to increase the security on the attachment to $250,000 and fixes it at $25,000 only.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

G. B. Kempster has been appointed Arkansas special agent for the fire insurance companies represented by Trezevant & Cochran of Dallas, Texas.

It is stated in Western insurance circles that the St. Louis County Trust Company has decided to deposit $200,000 with the Missouri State Insurance Department for the purpose of conducting a surety business.

A new schedule for the Union Stock Yards has been reported to the Executive Committee of the Chicago Underwriters' Association and will come up for consideration at the Jandary meeting. It will take up the 25 per cent. advance now in force. General hazards will be slightly increased, while semi-storage properties hold about the same. Strictly meat warehouses will be rated about the same as before.

Regarding inland marine insurance The Insurance Press says: "The canal season is now closed. Reports from Buffalo are that the boatmen have had a fairly profitable season and that there is prospect of some net earnings for the insurance companies. The lake season has not been a favorable one to the insurance companies owing to so many hull losses."

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Morning Telegraph Publishing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Turner, Rufus O. Cutlin, and Henry P. Molloy, Brooklyn; Herbert E. Brown, Richmond Hill; Charles O. Young, New York.

Metropolitan Magazine Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—William S. Young and Arthur J. Ronaghan, New York; Louis W. Brougham, New York.

The Tallander Chemical Company, Jamaica; capital, $1,500. Directors—E. I. Tellander and M. M. Murphy, Jamaica; Richard Olson, Brooklyn.

Henry W. Knight Company, New York, (publishing business;) capital, $200,000. Directors—Willis McDonald, H. S. Haskell, and J. D. Thomas, New York.

William J. Faul Company, New York, (manufacturer of brass and metals;) capital, $30,000. Directors—W. J. Faul, William D. Faul, and A. A. Faul, New York.

Sykes Metal Lath and Roofing Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—F. E. Young and P. B. Scarff, New York; H. F. Kenna, Brooklyn.

Peru Cincon Company, New York, (drugs and chemicals;) capital, $50,000. Directors—G. D. Waring and H. S. Elliott, New York; A. S. Knapp, Larchmont.

Fulton Street Lumber Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. H. Hall, E. G. Nolan, and P. D. Meagher, Brooklyn.

Standard Music Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. W. Simpson and Marie Simpson, New York; J. J. MacIntyre, Port Richmond.

Mexican Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—B. E. Carl, M. F. Riddle, and T. P. Wadleigh, New York.

Wellington Portland Cement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. B. Wellington, Georga Opdyke, and M. E. Jonler, New York.

Emerson & Co., New York, (brokers;) capital, $100,000. Directors—S. W. Adams and William Keefe, New York; E. L. Baptiste, Brooklyn.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $8,000. Directors—J. L. Parish, Brooklyn; H. B. Fisher, Pelham Manor; Louis W. Mooney, New York.

Belmont Apartment Hotel Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick Wehner, Anna E. Weber, and J. H. Taylor, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Mercy Brothers & Co., hat manufacturers; capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators—Lazar Jacobson, Jacob Mercy, Charles Mercy, William Mercy, and Meyer Mercy.

Consolidated Shoe Manufacturers' Association; authorized capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Harry H. Picking, Albert R. Palmer, and Charles A. Greene.

The Metallic Manufacturing Company; authorized capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John C. Groel, Charles Krebs, M. A. Reisinger, and Charles Seessle.

ST. LOUIS FAIR COMMISSION.

New York Building May Be Modeled After Chamber of Commerce.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission of the State of New York at a meeting at 120 Broadway yesterday elected the following officers:

President—Edward H. Harriman.
Vice President—William Berri.
Treasurer—Col. Edward Lyman Bill.
Secretary—Charles A. Ball.
Executive Committee—Louis Stern, William Berri, Lewis Nixon, John K. Stewart, and James H. Callanan.
Auditing Committee—James H. Callanan and John K. Stewart.

It is understood the commission will recommend the erection of a New York State building at St. Louis modeled after the new Chamber of Commerce building in this city.

SLAUGHTER IN STEEL RAILS.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, Dec. 10.—President Clargue of the Algoma Steel Company has announced that the rail mill of the company was closed because all orders had been filled. The present slaughter in the price of German rails, he says, has enabled the Canadian roads to supply their requirements at prices less than cost at the Soo Mills, which from the mines to the finished product pay American wages amounting on the average to 100 per cent. more than German wages.

The company hopes to secure the order of the Temiskaming Railroad Mill to start up again. About 500 men were thrown out of employment by the closing of the rail mill.

To Reorganize Grocery House.

Frank A. Merrall of Acker, Merrall & Condit, wholesale and retail grocers, denied yesterday that his concern contemplated a consolidation with either Park & Tilford or the American Tobacco Company. He said: "There is nothing in the rumor. I will say, however, that there will be a reorganization of Acker, Merrall & Condit after the first of the coming year. What form this reorganization may take I am not at the present time privileged to state. The Merrall interests in the business will remain intact. More details will be made public in a few days."

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Members N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

BRANCH OFFICES.
353 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 156 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Mere. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
28 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. 28 STATE STREET

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 703-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

In Shakespere's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement this season here will terminate Saturday. Jan. 17. Carriages at 11:15.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30.

LAST 5 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."

Next M'day "HEIDELBERG" All Star Cast. Seats Selling.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat'y. Evgs., 8:15.

A CHINESE HONEYMOON. 250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 22.

NEXT SUNDAY, SECOND POP. CONCERT. SOUSA NEW PROG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. —LAST THREE WEEKS.— of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL

MATINÉES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2. Monday, Dec. 22.—"THE BILLIONAIRE." KLAW & ERLANGER'S New Musical Comedy.

GARDEN THEATRE—SPECIAL Monday, December 29. SOTHERN AS HAMLET.

Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903. Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

To-morrow Evg., at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert, Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8. Pop. Prices.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.

Sun. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices.—Third Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff; Dani, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz.

Mon. Evg., Dec. 15, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wed., Dec. 17, at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Scheff, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 19, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirby-Lunn, (debut:) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK

Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Av. Opens for the Season Saturday Morning, DECEMBER 13TH, AT 10 A. M. Public admitted daily, except Mondays. Admission 50 Cents. Music.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Concert, Tuesday Evg., Dec. 16 at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET

Assisted by Mr. FREDERIC LAMOND. Res. Seats, $1.50, now at Dicson's, 867 Broadway

CARNEGIE HALL Next Sunday Afternoon at 4 CREATORE and his Band

Seats 25 CENTS to ONE DOLLAR.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 4th Week. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. 2:15. VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in H. H. Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

Seats for the Holiday Matinées now on sale.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat., 2. MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA

SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE. Extra Matinées Christmas and New Years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A pure melodrama with thrilling effects. THE NINETY AND NINE

Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:10.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées 2:15. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in "IMPRUDENCE."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. "ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH." JULIA MARLOWE Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Saturday at 2. THE CAVALIER.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway LAST 3 WEEKS. MATS. WED. & SAT. MARY MANNERING Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15. THE STUBBORNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. LAST 3 WEEKS. MATS. WED. & SATURDAY. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. ETHEL BARRYMORE A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinée, 2:15. MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. E. S. WILLARD. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. THE CARDINAL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. By Mary Johnston. AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y. | MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird

Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs. Next Week JOE WELCH in THE PEDDLER.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. LAVES OF RUSSIA TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward. Aft. & Eve. MUSEE De KOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS

HARLEM Op. House. Mr. Martin Harvey Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat The Only Way. Next Week—THE TWO SCHOOLS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Mr. Creston Clarke as HAMLET.

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. Herbert Stock Co. & Bijou Fernandez. JANE

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. A MONTANA OUTLAW Next Week—ALASKA.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Reade Street Corner Sold for About $750,000.

NEW BUILDING TO BE ERECTED

Sale of New Loft Structure on Eighteenth Street—Large Plot in the Bronx Bought by Builders.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the trustees of the Hemenway estate of Boston the northwest corner of Broadway and Reade Street, a plot 66.3 by 100, now covered by four and five story buildings known as 291, 293, and 295 Broadway. Further details of the transaction are withheld by the brokers, but it is understood that the site has been acquired by a bank, and that a new office building will be erected upon it in the near future. The Hemenway estate has held the property at $750,000. The sale of this plot is of special interest, because it means that nearly the entire block front on the west side of Broadway, between Reade and Duane Streets will undergo reconstruction within the next few months. Plans have already been filed for an eighteen-story structure to be put up by the Barclay estate, incorporated as the Barclay Realty Company, on its holdings at the southwest corner of Broadway and Duane Street.

James A. Campbell has sold the recently completed nine-story store and loft building 16 East Eighteenth Street, on a lot 23.10 by 94, 175.5 feet west of Broadway.

The Ford estate heirs, the recent sellers of the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, have also sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company to S. R. Jacobs, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 89 Riverside Drive, 20 by 95; also, for a client, the five-story double apartment house 454 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 85.

George C. Edgar's Sons have bought the seven-story apartment house 315 and 317 West Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

James L. Libby negotiated the sale of 36 Pine Street to the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. A twelve-story addition to the company's building will be erected on the lot and the existing structure will be carried up three stories to the same height.

The plot of fifteen lots, running through from One Hundred and Thirty-ninth to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, about 500 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, has been sold to a builder for improvement.

Frederick T. Barry has resold for Charles A. Moran the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 121 East Sixty-second Street, 16 by 70.

Amelia Phyfe is the buyer of the Swannanoa apartment house, 105 East Fifteenth Street, sold by Paul B. Pugh through the Frank L. Fisher Company.

It is reported that Miss L. V. Hedden has sold 39 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story limestone-front dwelling on lot 23.1 by 105, Columbia College leasehold.

McElroy & Cullen have sold to a client the five-story brick building 229 East Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., is the buyer of the dwelling 127 East Sixtieth Street, sold recently by Frederick A. Snow.

Thomas Farley has sold the four-story dwelling 173 West Ninety-eighth Street, 18.9 by 100.

George F. Betts has bought the four-story building 243 West Fifty-third Street, 20 by 50.5.

Midlvin & Kammerman have bought, through their attorney, D. W. Rockmore, from Polstein Brothers, the property at the southeast corner of Charles Street and Waverley Place, 75.5 by 40.

A. Satzman has sold for the Young estate to Jacob Sheenki, for about $78,000, the two six-story brownstone-front tenements 312 and 314 Henry Street, on plot 60 by 100.

Shimkowitz & Bernstein have sold for John Katzman to a builder 312 and 314 East Eighth Street, a plot 49.4 by 97.6. Mr. Katzman has bought from the various owners 93, 95, and 95½ Cannon Street, a plot 50 by 100, and 224 and 226 East Eleventh Street, old buildings, on plot 43 by 95.

John Salomon has sold 132 Henry Street for Sarah Klinger to a Mr. Cohen.

Frederick M. Wilson, as broker, reports the sale of 728 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Willis and Brook Avenues, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Leopold Hutter has sold to a builder the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 33 feet north of Tremont Avenue.

John W. Decker has sold for Emil Rabitzek the three-story frame plot 980 Trinity Avenue, 18.3 by 100.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for August Ruff to Isidore Leipzig for $84,000 the two six-story buildings 312 and 318 East Ninth Street, each lot 25 by 90.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Beakes & Schneider two five-story single apartment buildings, 39 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, 158 and 160 East Seventieth Street.

Nos. 40 and 44 Maiden Lane, the sale of which to the Mutual Life Insurance Company was reported several months ago, were transferred yesterday by Charles D. Ingersoll to F. D. Allen. Mr. Allen has represented the Mutual Life in all of its buying in the block bounded by Liberty Street and Maiden Lane, Nassau and William Streets.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Deborah Herrman to Kalle & Co. of Biebrich, Germany, manufacturers of dyes, the buildings 530 to 536 Canal Street for a long term of years; also, for Charles S. Houghtaling to Ernest J. Willis, a bicycle dealer, the building 8 Park Place. The same brokers have also rented portions of the buildings 190 and 192 Greene Street, 119 and 121 Bleecker Street, and 236 Church Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the dwelling 415 Fifth Avenue for A. A. Anderson to Marcotte & Co. for a term of years. The structure will be known as the Marcotte Building after it has been extensively altered by the lessees.

Folsom Brothers have leased for the Weekes estate to Farrell & Hawley, for ten years, the five-story building 124 University Place. The lessees will make alterations.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

610 East Eleventh Street, south side, 108 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 94.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Simon Adler and another $32,527

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, E. A. McAlpin and others, as executors 20,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

2,244 Fifth Avenue, west side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Robert Hartshorn 19,000

By John N. Golding.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 58 by 100, two-story clubhouse and hall; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the United States Trust and another 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The folowing sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, 532 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175.3 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 24.9 by 100 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,883.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Horn, referee, 147 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,528; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Mathewson, referee, 602 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, 26 by 92, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,337.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Guggenheimer, referee, 264 Division Street, north side, 60 feet east of Ridge Street, 22.7 by 67 by 20 by 57, one-half part, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $4,405; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, referee, 607, 609, and 611 Prospect Avenue, west side, 215 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 20 by 100, three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $9,634.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 368 to 370 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 46 by 83; L. Michelson of 297 East Seventh Street, owner; Horenburg & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 245 Grand Street, to a five-story brick hall; D. Cohn of 4 East Broadway, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost $400.

Orchard Street, south side, 150 feet east of Main Street, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling, by 15; Phoebe E. Williams, owner; Grant & Williams of 668 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 74th St, 16.6x —x32.3x100; Joseph Kalisher to Rosie Tauber, (mtg $18,500) $1

BARRETTO ST, 1,128, e s, 20x100; Susanna Schaumberg to Henry Lindsman, (mtg $5,000) 1

BEACH AV, e s, 214.4 ft s of 156th St, 66.3x160.6x65x147.7; George Widder to Conrad H. Plate, all liens 1

FRONT ST, 354 and 356, n s, 40.10x70; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Meyer and Philip Jaroslowsky 1

LAFAYETTE PL, e s, Lot 125, map of Morrisania, 50x100; Benjamin F. McQuay to Daniel Brady, (mtg $1,700) 1

MAIDEN LANE, 40, s s, 21.3x58.7x18.11 x92.3; also, Maiden Lane, 44, s s, 21x68; Charles D. Ingersoll to Frank D. Allen; (mtg $50,000) 1

PARK TERRACE NORTH, 186, n s, Lot 60, map of 240 lots in Twelfth Ward; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Emanuel Alexander 1,310

PARK TERRACE NORTH, n e s, Lot 62, map of 240 lots in Twelfth Ward; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Rose M. Tobin 950

PARK TERRACE NORTH, n e s, Lot 61, map of 240 lots in Twelfth Ward; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Rose M. Tobin 1,075

PIERS 23 and 24, East River, right of wharfage, &c.; Samuel Verplanck, executor and trustee, to Richard M. Newlin and others, executors, ½ part, all title 1

PIERS 23 and 24, East River, right of wharfage, &c.; Samuel Verplanck, executor and trustee, to James De L. Verplanck, ½ part, all title 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 83d St, 42.10x114.11, irregular; Henry V. Brandenburg to Bella B. Bates, (mtg $61,000) 1

THOMPSON ST, 40 and 42, e s, 41x94; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $45,000) 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 92d St, 38.1x35x irregular; Jane C. Kenny to Harry B. Phinny, (mtg $30,000) 100

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Anna Wachter to Hannah Frankel, B. & S. and all liens 1

2D ST, 264 East, 27.10x106x irregular; the Church of St. Mary to Max J. Klein, Ca. G. 20,000

2D ST, 264 and 266 East, 47.10x40x irregular; Max J. Klein to Ignatz Roth, ½ part, all liens 1

47TH ST, 166 West, 20.3x47.11x20x51.10; Max Marx to Elizabeth M. Rogan, (mtg $10,000) 100

5TH AV, s w corner of 134th St, 24.11x 85; Elizabeth M. Rogan to Max Marx, (mtg $25,000) 100

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft n of 136th St, 25x 85; Frank Hendrick to Alice G. Sarles .. 16,000

6TH ST, 216 East, 25x97; Elizabeth N. Whiteside to John Reinhardt, (mtg $20,000) 100

6TH ST, 218 East, 25x97; John Reinhardt to Louis M. Rosenthal, (mtg $20,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,436, e s, 24.11x100; Theresa Sachs, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Helman S. Isaacs, (mtg $12,000) 27,000

8TH ST, 376 and 378 East, s s, 39.7x 97.6; Aaron Goodman and another to John R. Simpson, (mtg $25,000) 32,000

8TH ST, 330 East, 21.0x97.6; George Widder to Conrad H. Plate, all liens 1

8TH ST, 53 West, 25x94.10; Francis Hessels to Marie A. Kessler, (mtg $21,000) .. 1

30TH ST, 301, s s, 116 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 98.9; Richard Butler and another to Maria S. Simpson 1

34TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 21x 98.9; Equitable Life Assurance Society, n s, to Paul Westphal, Ca. G. 100

37TH ST, s s, 194.8 ft e of Broadway, 21x 98.9; James W. Henning to Leopold Feist 100

38TH ST, n s, 352 ft e of 6th Av, 21x 98.9; Charles E. Whitehead to Lucy P. Whitehead, Ca. G. 1

44TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; George Brown to Mary J. Johnston ..... Gift

56TH ST, 152 West, 25x100.5; Charles T. Barney to Sarah M. Fowler and another, B. & S. 100

61ST ST, 311 East, 18x100.5; Ellery P. Vernon and another to Leon Pizer, Ca. G. 100

69TH ST, 143 and 145 West, 50x100.5; Amelia Naselli to James Butler, (mtg $100,000) 100

72D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x 102.2; 1st to 106 West, 16x102.2; George L. Fuller to Asa R. Davison, all liens 1

73D ST, 430 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Kalisher to Rosie Tauber 1

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Joseph Kalisher to Rosie Tauber, (mtg $11,000) 1

79TH ST, 162 West, 17x102.2; Samuel G. Stewart to Joseph M. Lichtenauer, (mtg $15,000) 100

79TH ST, 160 West, 16x100; all title to strip on rear, 16x2.2; Alice B. Colcord to Joseph M. Lichtenauer, (mtg $10,000) 100

82D ST, 528 East, 13.4x102.2; 82d St, 536 and 538 East, 26.8x102.2; Arthur and Bertha Wall, by guardian, to Caroline Wall and another, all title 2,750

82D ST, 528 East, 13.4x102.2; 82d St, 536 and 538 East, 26.8x102.2; Charles Wall to Caroline Wall and another, quitclaim. 1

82D ST, n s, 157.3 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x 102.2; 82d St, n s, 139.5 ft e of 3d Av, 17.10x102.2; C. D. Norton to E. H. Noble 1

83D ST, 136 West, 16x102.2; Nora E. White to Michael Giammancheri, (mtg $10,000) 100

88TH ST, 274 West, 18x100.5; Harry B. Phinny to Jane F. Kenny, (mtg $17,000) 1

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Nelson D. Stilwell to Felix Krupp, (mtg $17,500) 1,000

97TH ST, 39 West, 18x100.11; Herman C. Von Post, executor, to Silas H. Furman. 1

104TH ST, 172 East, 25x100.11; Hannah Frankel to George Moore, (mtg $12,500) .. 1

109TH ST, 123 East, 18.9x100.11; Isaac Schreiber to Isaac Gingold and another, (mtg $6,500) 1

109TH ST, 117 and 119 East, 37.6x100.11; Isaac Schreiber to Isaac Gingold and another, (mtg $13,000) 1

126TH ST, s s, 245 e of 7th Av, 20x 99.11; Louise Barrett to Michael Gavin, quitclaim, (mtg $16,500) 250

127TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of 4th Av, 16.10 x100; John H. Baxter to Sarah O. Faller, Ca. G. 1

176TH ST, n s, Lot 90, map of Fairmount, 100.2x199x108.9x208.4; Louise W. C. Stevener and others to Frederick D. Stoney 8,500

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, 140; George F. Liginger to Lizzie Walter, 3 5-12 years $600

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 106th St; George Quackenbush to Frank A. Gundlach, 3 5-12 years 1,500

WILLIS AV, 206, n e corner of 136th St; Catharine Whitney, individually and as executrix, to James Wilson, 2 years 1,200

2D AV, 1,854; Mary A. Connolly, agent, to Samuel Epstein, 5 years 2,700

5TH AV, 225 and 227; Frederick A. Wahl to John P. Flannery, from Dec. 8, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1919 17,000

48TH ST, 54 West, 18.9x100.5; Trustees of Columbia University to Charles W. Meloney, 21 years 677

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BANNING, Viola H., to Julia Coddington; 128th St, 17, East, 3 years $8,500

BERMAN, Jacob, to Julius Wolf; 116th St, 149 East; dated May 1, 1903; secures note 548

BOSCHEN, John J., to Citizens' Savings Bank, Division St, 218 to 222, n e corner of Clinton St, 188 and 188½, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

BRAAF, Charles, to Beadleston & Woerz; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000

BURGEMEISTER, August, to Albert A. Fenyvessy; 103d St, 152 East, due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 275

COHN, Isidor, to Peter Moller and others, trustees; 4th Av, 79, 5 years, 4 per cent. 35,000

FEIST, Leopold, to James W. Henning; 37th St, s s, 194.3 ft w of Broadway, installments, 1 year 34,000

FUHS, Carrie, to Carrie Gottgetreu; 113th St, 9 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,500

FURMAN, Silas H., to Emma Hanne; 97th St, n s, 462 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 12,500

GERKEN, Frederick, to Horace Russell and another, executors and trustees; Chambers St, n w corner of Hudson St, 3 years 200,000

ISAACS, Herman S., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 8th Av, 2,436, 5 years 18,000

JAROLOWSKY, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Company; Front St, 354 and 356, 3 years 7,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Empire City Savings Bank; Thompson St, 40 and 42, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 45,000

KLEIN, Max J. and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d St, 264 and 266 East, 1 year 37,000

KRUPP, Felix, to City Mortgage Company; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 42,500

KRUPP, Felix, to Nelson D. Stilwell; 89th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $42,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,509

LAVELLE, Robert E., to Minnie C. Coryell; Cauldwell Av, 782 to 786, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year 1,650

MALAWISTA, Charles, to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; Suffolk St, 24, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 28,000

MALAWISTA, Charles, to Samuel Blumenthal; Suffolk St, 24, prior mtg $26,000, due April 14, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000

MERCK, Lena, to Peter Meister and another; Faile St, w s, 200 ft n of Lafayette Av, 3 years 600

MICHAEL, David, to J. Frederic Kernochan; 3d St, 321 and 323 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 32,000

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENty-one Madison Av, corporation, to Bank for Savings; Madison Av, n e corner of 30th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 30,000

OPPENHEIMER, Max, to George Ringler & Co.; Park Place, 79 and 81½ Greenwich St, 244, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 3,533

OSHINSKY, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; Eldridge St, e s, 112.6 ft s of Brooms St; 5 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

PIZER, Leon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 211 East, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4 per cent. 7,500

POWERS, James E., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 218th St, s w s, at s e s of Park Terrace West, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, and another to William R. Ross Park Av, s e corner of 80th St, due June 6, 1905, 6 per cent. 20,000

SALTZSEIDER, Frederick W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Wooster St, e s, 75 ft n of Bleecker St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,000

SCHEIBEL, Adolph, to Josephine Heine, guardian; 121st St, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

SCHWARZLER, Albert J., to Laura S. Baker; 100th St, n s, 39.4 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $52,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

SHOTWELL, Carrie L., to American Mortgage Company; 127th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 10,000

SIMPSON, John R., to Aaron Goodman and another; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 20,000

SIMPSON, John R., to Aaron Goodman and another; 8th St, 376 and 378 East, due Dec. 15, 1902, 6 per cent. 6,250

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Caroline C. Lindley and another, trustees; 30th St, 362 West, demand 10,000

SINNOTT, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s e corner of 83d St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 35,000

SMITH, Jacob A., and others to Harlem Savings Bank; 125th St, 206 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 5,000

STOREY, Frederick D., to August J. Papenbaum; 176th St, n e s, Lot 80, map of Fairmount, 3 years 5,000

THE SCHAEFER COMPANY, a corporation, to the Trust Company of America; 59th St, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 60,000

TUSKA, Julia, and another to Samuel Loewy and another, executors; 148th St, n s, 179.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

TYRRELL, Matthew, and wife to Thomas C. Arnow; 9th St, s s, Lot 202, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

WAHL, Frederick A., to William Euler; 5th Av, 223 and 227, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 5,719

WESTPHAL, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 323 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to Max Danziger $1

BRIGGS, Marion R. C., to Augusta Clock 1

CRUIKSHANK, Mary A., and others, trustees, to Newbold Le R. Edgar and another 14,000

FRY, John C., and others, executors, to John C. Fry 13 assignments 101,700

HENDRICKSON, Nathaniel C., executor, to Marion R. C. Briggs 7,000

JOHNSON, Lillian G., to Jonas V. Spero. 1

LAWYERS, TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank 25,000

LEACH, James E., to Ralph C. Geriach.. 5,000

MITCHELL, Edward, and another, executors, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees 1

STEWART, James M., to Susan Weill .. 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank, 3 assignments 330,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George Nefe 16,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Emilie J. Murray 12,600

Mechanics' Liens.

BELMONT AV, w s, 170.6 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x87.5; John Bell Company against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor $1,740

BELMONT AV, w s, 170.6 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x87.5; Church E. Gates & Co. against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 553

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 191st St, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 553

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 191st St, 50x100; John Bell Company against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 889

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 19th St, 50x100; Robert Plunkitt against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 750

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of 191st St, 50x100; John Marx against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 250

HUGHES AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x87.6; Church E. Gates & Co. against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 465

HUGHES AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x87.6; John Bell Company against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 2,259

HUGHES AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x100; Nicholas Lleis and another against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 385

HUGHES AV, e s, 229.4 ft n of Pelham Av, 100x87.6; John Marx against Thomas F. Costello, owner and contractor 600

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25 ft w of Garrison Av, 75.100; J. Corbett & Son and another 23

MADISON AV AND 99TH ST, s w corner, 100x100; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Meyer Hoffman and Theodore Ellender, owners and contractors 292

RENWICK ST, 20; William H. Dank against Marie E. Wandett, owner; Frederick Wandett, contractor 105

3D AV, 1,54 East; Henry S. Lathrop against the Congress Brewing Company, Limited, owner; Selder & Stolar, contractors 125

8TH AV, 310 to 314; Morris L. Weiss against Henry C. Miner and another, individually and as executors, &c., owners; James Spearing & Son, contractors 560

64TH ST, 68 East; Dowd Lumber Company against Elizabeth R. Delafield; owner; Frederick A. Delafield, contractor; Olof Johnson, sub-contractor 225

97TH ST, 327 and East; Brochart & Braun against Peter J. Clarkson, owner; T. Sarc contractor 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE A AND 68TH ST, n e corner, 49x100.5; New York Mortgage Company with the Central Brewing Company 40,000

LUDLOW ST, 117; Joseph Polstein with Harris Packman and Harry Levin 10,000

8TH ST, 376 and 378 East; Aaron Goodman and Solomon Simon with John R. Simpson 20,000

89TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Mortgage Company with Felix Krup 42,500

Lis Pendens.

CANNON ST, 71; City of New York against Cili Webounan and another, (violation of building laws); Attorney, G. L. Rives.

BROOK AV, 23; William F. Smith against Anne J. Daly and another, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

1ST AV, e s, 20.8 ft n of 91st St, 23x94; Hiram Rinaldo against George A. Magorinsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eisman & Levy.

1ST AV, e s, 5.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Hiram Rinaldo against Frederick H. Dressel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eisman & Levy.

8TH ST, 337 East; Dora Steckler against Minnie Stern and another, (partition;) attorney, L. Steckler.

27TH ST, n 100 ft w of 9th Av., 18.6x88.9; Dora Witt against Gustave Witt, (partition;) attorney, A. P.

134TH ST, 2 West; Morris Katz against Samuel Engelsing and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. A. Gaines.

149TH ST, n 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Minerva P. against Ernest M. Callitae and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TREMONT, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Fire to-day destroyed the plants of the Trommer Extract of Malt Company and the Christy Knife Company, and damaged Tschuny Brothers' furniture factory, the A. D. Hook shirt factory, a laundry, and a saloon, entailing an aggregate loss of $200,000, partly insured.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Hatheway & Reynolds's knitting mill and storehouse, in Oriskany Falls, were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $15,000.

Real Estate at Auction.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auct'r, will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, Monday, December 15th, 1902, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under direction of WILFRED H. WARNER, Esq., Referee,

312 West 53rd St., between 8th and 9th Avenues, three-story-and-basement stone-front dwelling. Size of lot, 15.7½x75.5.

JAS. W. & CHAS. J. McDERMOTT, Esqs., Attorneys, 135 Broadway. Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TO INVESTORS.

An unusual opportunity to secure at a bargain one of the best corners on Columbus Avenue in the Seventies, all rented, paying handsome income.

Particulars of SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block Nos. 2,501 and 2,502, on the land map of the City of New York, lying between 163d and 165th Streets, on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, being about six hundred and thirty (630) feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue; on the northerly side is about two hundred and forty-two (242) feet on a line drawn at right angles from Jerome or Central Avenue at a distance of about ninety-eight feet ten and one-half inches (98 ft. 10½ in.) southerly from 165th Street measured on said avenue, (Mrs. Harriet A. Anderson owning to the north of said line;) the southerly side twenty-five (25) feet at right angles to Jerome Avenue and about one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet on a course of south 70° 49' east the easterly side by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about four hundred and twenty-six (426) feet; the easterly end of said line being about one hundred (100) feet distant eastwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Jerome Avenue, and again southeastwardly by the westerly side of said channel about one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet from the end of said line to the line of said Harriet A. Anderson's land. Deducting, however, from the above-described premises so much of said mortgaged premises as have since the commencement of this action, to wit, about November 27, 1900, been condemned, confirmed, and taken by the City of New York for the opening of East 164th Street, being a block of land about 150 feet on both the northerly and southerly sides of said street by about sixty feet on Jerome Avenue on westerly side and about sixty feet on the centre line of Cromwell Creek (so called) on the city assessment map on the east side of said condemned block for said street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

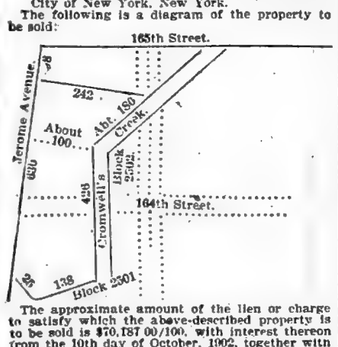

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,187 00/100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $477 24/100, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold, is $13,025 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.

de9-2aw3wT&T&d30

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN MAESEL, plaintiff, against ANTON LARSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, County and State of New York, and known as No. 599 Prospect Avenue.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

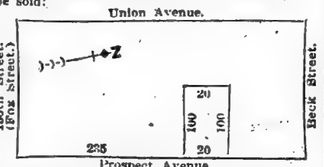

Prospect Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.40, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.09 and interest.—Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and Ella Meres, his wife; Minnie Stoll, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 597 Prospect Avenue.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

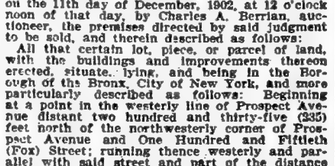

Prospect Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $388.50, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.

Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and Ella Meres, his wife; Minnie Stoll, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 597 Prospect Avenue.

Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

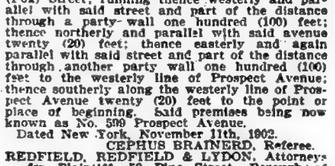

Prospect Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $388.50-100, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.

Dated November 11th, 1902.

CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John L. Parish

PRISONERS OF RAIDS HELD

Canfield's Manager and Farrell's Doorkeeper Arraigned.

Ex-Justice Fursman and ex-Gov. Black Appear as Counsel—Tilt with District Attorney Jerome.

At the arraignment before Justice Wyatt in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of the prisoners captured in the raids ten days ago on Richard Canfield's and Frank Farrell's resorts, ex-Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman and John Delahunty, Canfield's personal attorney, appeared for Canfield's manager, and the negro doorkeeper of Farrell's place was defended by ex-Gov. Black and former Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly. District Attorney Jerome was in court with Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Assistant District Attorney Sandford at his elbow.

David Bucklin, the alleged manager of Canfield's resort at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, was the first of the prisoners to be arraigned. Ex-Justice Fursman at once asked by what authority Bucklin had been arrested, as he had noticed that the warrant issued in relation to Canfield's place bore no indorsement on the back as would have been the case had it been served. He was informed that the warrant had not been executed.

Justice Wyatt asked what the charge was on which Bucklin had been arrested. Mr. Sandford replied that he had been arrested on the complaint of a police officer who had charged him with having committed a felony, and that the charge pending against him was based on new information furnished by Joseph Jacobs, the Citizens' Union detective.

Justice Wyatt held Bucklin in $1,000 bail for further examination on Wednesday next. Samuel B. Smith, the colored doorkeeper, was arraigned next and the same disposition was made of his case.

Ex-Justice Fursman wanted to know whether the charge preferred against Bucklin was the only one pending against him. Mr. Sandford replied he would hardly like to answer that question, and Mr. Jerome arose and said:

"I would hardly like to stipulate that this is the only charge we have pending now." The emphasis was on the word "now."

"Some one," Mr. Fursman remarked, "will know from us before this thing is through."

"Yes," Mr. Jerome answered. "I think it very likely some one will know something before we get through with this affair."

"We will at least make a mighty effort to that effect," Mr. Fursman retorted.

"I want to congratulate you," the District Attorney said, "upon having such a receptive mind."

District Attorney Jerome declared after the proceedings that he intended to keep up his fight against the gamblers and disorderly houses as well as against officials who are remiss in the exercise of their duty.

"The troops are enlisted for the war," he said, "and there are now funds to carry on the work. I will have $18,000 of city money available from Jan. 1, and there is plenty on hand to last until that time."

Mr. Jerome was asked regarding the rumors that he intended to call several well-known men who have been known to frequent the fashionable gambling places up town, to tell their experiences before the Grand Jury.

"The District Attorney," was the reply, "is preserving the most profound and secret silence regarding that subject."

Mr. Jerome, in discussing the Canfield and Farrell raids, said that the original warrants, issued for "John Doe" and "Richard Roe," are still in force, as the information on which they were issued had not yet been acted upon. Those arrested in the raids, he said, had been captured on the general rights of a police officer to take a person accused of a felony when found.

JANITOR TOOK SCHOOL COAL.

Board of Education Divided on How to Classify the Act—Sunday Concerts Opposed.

The charge of appropriating to himself a load of coal that belonged to the City of New York probably will cost Robert Elliott, janitor of Public School No. 182, in the Bronx, his position, although his friends in the Board of Education are doing all they can to have him retained on the city's pay rolls.

Elliott is said to have taken the coal the 8th of last month and signed a receipt for it as if it had been delivered at the school building. A committee assigned to investigate the case yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Education reported in favor of Elliott, recommending only that he be relieved from duty thirty days.

Ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, Chairman of the committee, was the champion of Elliott. He made a plea for the janitor, saying that although he had taken the coal, he had done so without criminal intent, and undoubtedly would have returned it later. It was at a time when coal was hard to get, and Elliott needed it for his family.

Other members of the board were outspoken against adopting the report of the committee, and said that the case should be dealt with more stringently. The matter was reported back to the committee for another report.

A resolution was introduced by the Committee on Buildings granting permission to the Public Education Association to continue the Sunday afternoon concerts in Public School No. 33 in Manhattan. The resolution was opposed by Superintendent Maxwell. "While I am not a Sabbatarian," said Mr. Maxwell, "I feel that it is my duty to oppose this use of public school buildings on Sunday afternoons. It is a question in my mind whether or not the throwing open of the schools on Sunday does not invade the rightful field of the church and Sunday school."

The matter was referred to the Committee on the Care of Buildings, which will hold a public session to-morrow to investigate the question.

THE SHORTAGE OF COAL.

The sales agents of the coal-carrying there was a shortage of coal which may continue all Winter, said that some of the consumers themselves were largely responsible for the present state of the market. The cold wave had started a panic among them which led to some of them getting more than their fair share. A representative of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the Ontario and Western Company, said:

"Though there is a great shortage in the coal supply, there would be enough to go around if every one was satisfied with a ton or half a ton at a time to get along with. A number of people, however, will go to four or five separate dealers and manage in some way to buy a ton of coal from each. This leaves others in the lurch.

"These people are so nervous, however, when a cold spell comes that most of them are not willing to believe that, if they had a ton at a time, the coal would be better distributed, and they use every means to fill their cellars. If a man secures five tons, other people must want, because, with the enormous demand for coal, owing to the absence of a reserve, the only way to get every one have a share is for the dealers to let no one have more than a ton at a time, or even half a ton in some cases."

It was learned that a great many persons in the flat districts both in Manhattan and Brooklyn, who have been buying coal from the real estate agents in charge of the houses they live in, cannot get any coal. The agents had a small commission for selling the coal, and bought from no particular dealers. Their trade is gone for the present, but when their clients go to the dealers they cannot be identified as customers, and the dealers will not give any guarantee to deliver coal at any particular date except to persons who have been buying directly from them.

This is particularly the case in the Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge districts of Brooklyn, where many people in good circumstances have had no coal since the strike ended, except what they bought from peddlers by the bushel. They have no coal at all for furnaces in many cases.

President Underwood of the Erie Railroad, which supplies a good many South Brooklyn dealers, was asked yesterday why coal was scarcer in Brooklyn even than in Manhattan. He said it was owing to the fact that Brooklyn was further from the point of delivery. Coal was often delayed in crossing the Hudson from one reason or another. This would be doubly felt in Brooklyn, as Manhattan would come first in the line of delivery.

TWO FIRES IN A SCHOOL.

Fire Marshal Investigating Origin of Flames Started in Small Piles of Paper.

Two fires that are believed to have been of incendiary origin were discovered simultaneously shortly before 6 o'clock last evening in Public School Building No. 67, at 120 West Forty-sixth Street. Both fires were making good headway, and had it not been for a lad passing the building, might have done more damage than they did.

One fire was on the second and the other on the third floor of the building. Both had been started in some small bunches of paper that had been placed by some one underneath a teacher's desk, and within half an hour after two of the assistant janitors had swept the two floors. The Fire Marshal is investigating.

Janitor James H. Brown had occasion to leave the building, he says, about 5 o'clock. He left two assistants, Cecil Garsher and Samuel Smith, at work. These two men had swept the third and second floors, and were at work on the first when a boy rushed to the door and furiously rang the janitors' bell. He told the men that he had seen smoke issuing from the windows of both the upper floors. The janitors went there and found a little pile of paper blazing under the desks on each floor. Both men assert that they had carefully swept up all waste and loose scraps of paper, and they declare that they had seen no one enter the building after the pupils had gone for the day in company with the teachers.

There was a fire in the building soon after 10 o'clock Tuesday forenoon. This time the fire started among a pile of new desks that are wrapped in excelsior and burlap and stored in a vacant room on the first floor. The fire was put out with no trouble, and the use of the fire drill enabled the teachers to get all the hundreds of pupils safely out. The damage of last night's fires is estimated at $300.

SUICIDE IN BATHHOUSE.

Harlem Merchant Shoots Himself—Extreme Nervousness Said to be the Cause.

Extreme nervousness is given by the family as the cause for the suicide last night in Hollander's Baths on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, of Samuel J. Stiffsonn, fifty years old, a trimmings merchant of 135 West Twenty-third Street, with a residence at 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. He shot himself in the head and mouth.

Stiffsonn went to the baths about 3:30 o'clock and took the different parts of the bath in their order, gave the elevator man 50 cents, the rubber 50 cents, and the attendant the same amount. Then he retired to his room on the fourth floor to rest. He told the attendant, Frederick Sandholm, to call him at 5 o'clock if it was dark at that time. The attendant did so, and the man called out "All right." Sandholm went downstairs, and was still on the stairs when he heard the crack of a revolver. He immediately heard two more, and he ran to notify the manager, who notified the police and J. Hood Wright Hospital, and then ran into the bath establishment.

Stiffsonn's room was entered and he was found on the floor with a bullet in the left side of his head and another shot in his mouth. A third bullet was found in the wall. A revolver was by his side. Dr. Pollock of the ambulance service said the man had been dazed by the shot in the head and killed by the shot in the mouth.

Coroner Scholer was notified and a request for a bill of over $200 from Altman's and several smaller bills were found establishing the man's identity. His family of wife and five children, at home waiting for the father to eat supper, were then told. The mother became hysterical and the children would not believe it until one of the sons identified the body at an undertaker's shop. The family said the man was very nervous and had been ill a year.

CYRUS FIELD'S PARTNER DEAD.

E. D. Jones Aided in Laying the Atlantic Cable.

Edward Douglas Jones died yesterday at his residence, 125 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He was born in New York seventy-seven years ago. His education was received in private institutions. As a young man he entered the employ of Cyrus W. Field, who was then in the wholesale paper business. Later he became a partner of Mr. Field, the firm name being Cyrus W. Field & Co.

Mr. Field's advocacy of a cable across the Atlantic Ocean interested his partner, and both were soon very active in promoting the project. Not only did Mr. Field contribute money to the then forming company, but his partner as well.

Following Mr. Field's great success in laying and operating the Atlantic cable, Mr. Jones went into the engine building business, helping to form a firm known as Clapp & Jones. This firm manufactured the first steam fire engines used by the New York City Department. So great was their success in this city that very soon the firm was engaged in making fire engines for the largest cities in the United States and of Canada. Mr. Jones retired from business seventeen years ago, and since then had lived a comparatively secluded life. He was one of the oldest residents of Harlem. For many years he was vestryman and Treasurer of Holy Trinity Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. A daughter survives. The funeral will be held Saturday morning. The burial will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

PALMER WATER COLORS.

At the Noé Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, there are now on view twenty-four water colors by Walter Launt Palmer, N. A., which will enhance the already high reputation of this talented artist. The pictures include views of scenes in Italy, Sicily, Spain, and America. Each is carefully done, Mr. Palmer, unlike some other water colorists who could be named, not being willing to insult the public by turning out pot boilers on the strength of his previous successes.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the pictures are four views of the Church of La Salute at Venice—that subject dear to all artists—under different conditions. The beautiful, stately building is shown at noon, at sunset, at twilight, and at night. The series of course calls to mind Monet's famous series of Rouen Cathedral, but it is not every artist who can follow in Monet's footsteps. The trick of drawing a building under different lights appears an easy one—until one tries it; then it is found that there is nothing which is so likely to quickly exhibit the limitations and weaknesses of the artist who makes the attempt.

That Mr. Palmer has succeeded in these four pictures is strong testimony to his powers. Of the set perhaps the views at twilight and night are the best, the night view in particular being charming in its poetical feeling and clever brushwork.

Some views in Spain at Granada are delightful, and Mr. Palmer has succeeded where so many artists have failed in treating that fascinating subject the Alhambra properly. The manner in which the elaborate details of the ornamentation are suggested, without being made too prominent as in so many other pictures of the Alhambra, is nothing less than a tour de force.

The only thing one feels a temptation to cavil at in the exhibition is the catalogue. A painter of Mr. Palmer's ability could surely do without a portrait of himself on one page and a list of the organizations of which he is a member and the honors which have been conferred upon him on another.

THE C. M. REED COLLECTION.

C. E. Smith of the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms will sell in the grand ballroom of Delmonico's to-morrow evening the collection of paintings which belonged to the late Gen. Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn. Gen. Reed at one time represented his district in Congress, and was associated with the development of commerce on the great lakes.

The collection is singularly uneven. It would appear as though some of the pictures had been purchased many years ago, when the standard of taste was altogether different from what it is to-day, while others were acquired at comparatively recent time. There are two excellent works by Adolphe Schreyer, which should bring good prices; some other pictures by well-known masters, and a few paintings by artists whose productions were at one time in demand, but which nowadays are regarded as almost worthless.

One of the best of the less important lots is "Flirtation," by A. Casanova y Estorach. It is a "picture which tells a story," but the idea is so clever and the workmanship so good that this can be forgiven.

SILK IMPORTERS INDICTED

A. S. Rosenthal and M. L. Cohn to Plead Next Tuesday.

United States Marshals with a Bench Warrant Searching for Browne, the Suspended Customs Examiner.

The so-called "silk fraud cases," which have kept the Custom House and Federal court authorities in this city busy for months, reached their culmination yesterday, when Abraham S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn of the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., silk importers at 45 Greene Street, and Charles E. Browne, an examiner of silks in the Appraisers' Stores, were called to plead to four indictments found against them, severally and jointly, by the Federal Grand Jury for the October term.

The two silk importers put in a personal appearance yesterday forenoon before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, but Browne, the examiner, failed to appear, and United States Marshals and Secret Service men, armed with a bench warrant for his arrest, are now searching for him.

The indictments, which were placed on file in the United States Circuit Court, are four in number. They are bulky documents, containing from 3,000 to 10,000 words each, and were drawn with great care by W. Wickham Smith, the Special Assistant United States Attorney General, who was appointed by President Roosevelt at the request of the Merchants' Association for the purpose of investigating the silk frauds, and A. C. Bonheim, a Custom House expert of the Treasury Department, who came here from Chicago to assist Mr. Smith in his work.

One indictment found against Browne under Section 5,444 of the Revised Statutes of the United States charges him with "aiding and abetting to procure for admission to this country (as a customs official) goods, wares, and merchandise imported from a foreign country at a less rate of duty than is legally due thereon." Six instances in which the statute is alleged to have been thus violated are mentioned in this indictment.

In another indictment, found under Section 5,440, Revised Statutes of the United States, Browne is jointly indicted with the two importers on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Two indictments are found jointly against Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Cohn, one charging them with presenting false invoices at the Custom House for merchandise imported by them, and another affecting the entry of wares and merchandise at less than the legal rate of duty thereon. In the three last indictments almost a score of instances are cited as having formed the basis for the charges, and Special Attorney General Smith stated yesterday that these had been singled out for the purposes of the prosecution from among a great number of cases.

Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Cohn, who since their arrest last September on the charges which form the basis for these indictments have been out on $30,000 bail each, were represented by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and Frank H. Platt, a son of Senator Platt, in court yesterday. Mr. Smith outlined the accusations contained in the indictments, citing a great number of specific instances in which fraudulent importations are alleged to have been effected by understating weights and other erroneous entries in the invoices declaring the merchandise. The two merchants were then called upon to enter their pleas.

"At this point Judge Dittenhoefer told Judge Thomas that he had not seen a copy of the indictments against his clients, and that he desired to examine them before entering his pleas. Mr. Smith said he thought this a reasonable proposition, and suggested that the pleading be put off until Tuesday, to which Judge Thomas consented. It is understood that a demurrer will then be interposed on behalf of the two merchants.

Browne's counsel, Judson G. Wells, came forward as his client's name was called, and said that Browne had been absent from his home several days, and had no intimation that he was wanted in court, or he would undoubtedly have been present. He asked for time to produce his client, but did not state any specific day when he would have him in court. He requested that no further effort be made to apprehend Browne, but Mr. Smith declined to enter into any agreement of that nature. There are two warrants out for his arrest, one in the hands of United States Marshal Henkel of this city and another in the hands of United States Marshal Garside of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Smith also raised the question of bail in the case of the silk merchants. Judge Thomas said the amount already fixed in his opinion was sufficient to secure their appearance on Tuesday. On that day Mr. Smith will ask the court to fix an amount of $50,000 in each case.

After the arraignment of the merchants Mr. Wells and Mr. Smith had a long consultation, which gave rise to the rumor that Browne possibly might become a Government witness.

"Undoubtedly Browne would make a very good Government witness," said Mr. Smith in reply to a question asked him after the conference. "I have no doubt he could make some mighty interesting revelations. Up to this time, however, we have had no offer of such a nature from Mr. Browne, nor have we considered the matter of accepting any such offer in case it was made. If Browne should become a witness for the Government, that would involve immunity for him, and I do not think we are prepared to adopt any such course. I think these indictments, which have been prepared with great care and deliberation, will hold water."

Mr. Wells on leaving the Federal Building said his client would be produced as soon as he could telegraph him and Mr. Browne could reach this city. According to Mr. Wells Browne, who has been suspended from the Customs Service, is now away on a hunting trip, and Mrs. Browne is with him. Mr. Wells denounced the visits of the officers to his client's home in Great Notch, N. J., as an outrage, saying they had almost scared to death Mr. Browne's mother, who is seventy-eight years old and in poor health, by breaking into the house and beginning to search it.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKEY.

A deputation, representing the religious bodies in America that are doing missionary and educational work in the Turkish Empire, will wait upon President Roosevelt in Washington to-day to protest against the conditions with which they have to contend. The deputation will tell the President that the United States citizens and organizations are not treated properly by the Sultan's Government, and will ask that the United States Government demand that, under the act according special privileges to foreigners, Americans be given the same rights as French and Russian residents, who have, it is said, secured in Turkey immunity from customs for their churches and schools, and have been granted other privileges.

Appeal has been made to the Sultan, who is said to have replied that Americans have no legal rights in the empire, while French and Russian residents have. It is said that religious and educational workers from America in Turkey are far from being satisfied with the United States Minister in Constantinople.

The Rev. George Post heads the deputation and represents the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. With him are to be the Rev. William K. Eddy of the Presbyterian Mission in Sidon, and W. W. Peet, a representative of the Congregational American Board, and Treasurer of the mission in Constantinople. Darwin R. James will represent the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and John S. Kennedy will attend as a member of the Governing Board of Robert College, Constantinople.

PRISON RELIEF WORKERS MEET.

The Prison Workers' Association of the Catholic Charities held a general meeting yesterday morning in the hall of the Catholic Club, Central Park South, with 200 members in attendance. Reports were received from the various committees of the association, showing that in the six months past, since the formation of the organization, nearly 4,000 visits had been made to prisoners and their families, and $3,000 spent in giving assistance to such unfortunates. Thirty girls had been rescued from vicious surroundings, and many men placed on probation through the efforts of the association workers.

The most recent work of the association is the fitting up of the Tombs chapel, which is to be blessed by Archbishop Farley on Dec. 21. At the meeting yesterday addresses were made by Judge Mayo, and by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. McMann.

The work has been arranged upon a systematic basis, and a yearly fee of $2 fixed for membership. In addition to this, money subscriptions are solicited. These may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Nelson, at 100 Fifth Avenue. Contributions of clothing may be sent to the Rev. Dr. McMann, at 220 East Twenty-first Street.

STOCKS BREAK SHARPLY

Disturbing Venezuelan Rumors and Gold Exports Engaged.

Representative Shares Decline from Three to Five Points Each—Rally in Progress When the Market Closed.

There was a break in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday, during which many active and representative stocks declined from three to five points each, while there was an extreme break of six points in Westinghouse Manufacturing first preferred stock on the execution of a single selling order involving 100 shares.

Disturbing reports of the Venezuelan situation, coupled with suggestions, said to come from Washington, that President Roosevelt is preparing a message in respect to the matter that may lead to serious international complications—these, together with an engagement of $1,000,000 in gold for export to South America and the continuing high rates for time money, furnished material enough for an organized and concerted bear attack upon the market, as a result of which prices broke as they did.

In the early part of the day the market had been dull and sagging, but with no positive tendency and with so very little activity that many brokers had left the Exchange in disgust. Shortly around noon, however, a fairly heavy selling movement set in, the name of several prominent professional bear operators being associated with the movement. At the outset this selling met with some resistance, but when the Venezuelan rumors became general buying orders were withdrawn and the selling became more extended, the Street recalling the crash following the appearance of President Cleveland's Venezuelan message and being fearful of another such surprise.

As a result the market broke sharply, the decline being accelerated by the reaching of many stop-loss orders, the wiping out of weakly margined accounts, and sales by timid holders preferred to take their losses rather than face the uncertainties of the morrow. When the market was weakest, about 3:45 o'clock, and it looked as if a severe break could not be avoided, banking interests came to the support of prices and not only prevented any further decline, but forced a slight rally from the lowest prices. This rally was in progress when the market closed.

The figures marking the net changes at the close of the day show that practically every stock on the list suffered, standard railway shares declining no less than industrial and lower priced issues. Indeed, it is a fact that the highest priced stocks suffered most, the continued high time money rates and the continued scarcity of time funds probably contributing to this. St. Paul, Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Northwest, and Pennsylvania, for instance, fell each three points or more.

Other losses were: General Electric, 4½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Amalgamated Copper, 2⅜; American Sugar, 2⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 2¾; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 2¾; Canadian Pacific, 2; Colorado Fuel, 5½; Consolidated Gas, 2⅜; Reading, 3; Louisville and Nashville, 3¼; Manhattan, 3; Metropolitan, 2¼; Union Pacific, 2, and many other active issues from 1 to 2 points.

HOWARD GOULD'S CRUISE.

Yacht Niagara Sails with Guests Aboard for the Mediterranean.

Howard Gould's ocean-going yacht Niagara sailed yesterday afternoon for a Winter cruise on the Mediterranean. Mr. and Mrs. Gould's guests for the trip are William A. Perry and Mrs. Perry of this city, Miss Katherine Noble of Baltimore, and Alonzo Clark Robinson. The party will be gone four months. The route to Gibraltar will be by way of Bermuda and Madeira. The yacht then will go to Algiers and to Cairo arriving at the latter place about Jan. 1. The party will spend a month on the Nile and will join the Niagara again at Port Said.

The big yacht was overhauled thoroughly and put in the best condition for the rough trip expected. Capt. Shackford has under him a crew of 68 men. Complete photographic apparatus was taken along. An orchestrion equal to a band of eight pieces has been put in the social hall.

FATHER LAMES HYPNOTIST.

Nellie Howell, Daughter of the Wing Shot, Sent to Reformatory.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Hypnotism was brought into the case of Nellie Howell, daughter of W. B. Howell, the wing-shot, who to-day was committed to the Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, by City Judge Kellogg, for soliciting contributions for a Christmas dinner for St. Andrew's Church, in this city, without proper authority. She confessed and said she had been arrested in New Rochelle for a similar offense once before. A man who has gained some mysterious power over the girl is mainly responsible for her being a convict, according to Mr. Howell.

This man, who is said to be about sixty years old and an artist, called upon Judge Kellogg shortly after midnight this morning, but refused to give his name. When he was told in response to a question the name the girl had given when arrested he exclaimed:

"Why, that is her real name! I would not have had her give her real name on any account."

He asked Judge Kellogg to release the girl, but dissented from the Judge's suggestion that she meet her father. Just before going the Judge the same man called at Police Headquarters and asked to see the girl. He was not permitted to do so. To the police he said he was Ambrose L. Jackson of 671 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, New York.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSAULT ON PASSENGER BY STREET CAR CONDUCTOR.—When Charles E. Willis attempted to board a Fourteenth Street car at Fourth Avenue he was told by the conductor that there was no room. Willis, however, as the rear of the car passed him, saw that there was room, and, running after it, sprang on to the car step. In a few seconds the conductor turned on him and said: "Didn't I tell you there was no room here?" With that he struck Willis in the neck with his fist, knocking him from the car. Willis struck on the back of his head, and received serious injuries. A judgment dismissing the complaint in his action against the railroad company because it asked for damages for negligence, while the evidence showed that it should have demanded damages for an assault, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The appellate tribunal holds that whether the action was one for negligence or for an assault, the liability of the defendant was the same, and the plaintiff was entitled to go to the jury on the question thus presented. "If," said Justice Woodward for the court, "the plaintiff was lawfully upon the defendant's car with the intention of becoming a passenger, there was an implied contract on the part of the defendant to carry him safely, and an assault committed upon the plaintiff by the defendant's servant while in the discharge of the duty which the defendant owed to the plaintiff was in law a negligent act on the part of the defendant. * * * The rule is well settled that once the relation of carrier and passenger is entered upon, the carrier is answerable for all consequences to the passenger of the willful misconduct or negligence of the persons employed by it in the execution of the contract which it has undertaken toward the passenger. The plaintiff having produced evidence showing that he had reached a place of safety upon defendant's car, and that he was knocked off and injured by the defendant's servant in charge of such car, he was entitled to go to the jury on the question of the negligence of the defendant in failing to safely carry him. The pleading may be defective in technical language, or in logical statement, but as against the demurrer or a motion of this character at the trial the pleading will be deemed to allege whatever can be implied from its statements by fair and reasonable intendment.

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THE CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.—The Baltic Mills Company published in an English newspaper an advertisement to the effect that it wanted "first-class weavers on fine combed wool in one of the most beautiful villages in Connecticut. First-class weavers can earn per week 35s. to £2. Families preferred. Reasonable rents in six-room cottages. * * * None but first-class weavers and respectable people need apply." The United States District Court of Connecticut has held that the advertisement did not "promise employment" within the meaning of the amendment of March 3, 1891, to the alien contract labor law, and would not support an action to recover the penalty imposed by such law for encouraging the immigration of aliens into the United States. "To give the words," said the court, "the sense which the District Attorney suggested would compel us to abandon, not alone the strict and narrow construction which any legal definition entails, but, going beyond that, to forsake even a moderately broad view of their meaning, and would bring us directly into the realm of unsubstantial hope and rainbow chasing with a vengeance. It is not conceivable that any sane man of full age, after studying the picture which the advertisement presents, alluring though it may be, could force himself to the point of tearing up his household lares and penates, however humble, and transplanting them, with his family and himself, to the attractive 'hills of Baltic, notwithstanding its 'six-room cottages' and 'electric cars.'"

USE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis, as Chairman of the Municipal Explosives Commission, sent a preliminary report to the Mayor yesterday. Any regulations adopted by the commission must be approved by the Mayor before they become effective. The report announced that the explosion in Park Avenue last Winter demonstrated the necessity of a careful consideration of the regulations for the transportation, storage, and use of explosives, and that the lesson was reinforced by the recent explosion on election night in Madison Square.

The report says that the injuries to life and property in the past have been due to careless and irresponsible persons, and therefore it seems proper, where necessary, to use and store large quantities of explosives that only the contractors who are able to give a bond insuring compensation for injuries shall be permitted to do such work.

The regulations under consideration provide for a magazine that cannot be used as a loafing place or for the storage of detonating caps. The thawing of explosives by the use of hot water is to be prohibited, also the thawing of explosives by steam heat at an unknown temperature. The suggested regulations permit the thawing by means of a hot-water heater or manure only. The capping or preparing of cartridges in a building in which considerable quantities of explosives are stored is not to be allowed. The report says that most accidents have occurred when it has been necessary to thaw frozen explosives. The commission will propose a type of magazine.

The commission met yesterday afternoon in Fire Headquarters, Gen. George O. Eaton, Chairman, presiding, and heard arguments concerning the use of explosives within the city limits.

C. H. Ditmar, representing the Ditmar Powder Works, objected to the regulation that provided for a high bond for each wagon carrying explosives through the city. He objected also to the regulation providing that each wagon carrying explosives be labeled as a carrier of explosives, saying that it would cause people to be nervous and afraid.

Cyrus W. Perry, representing the Masuite Explosive Company of 50 Broadway, objected to the regulation that explosives used in excavating shall not exceed, in each pound of weight, 50 per cent. of dynamite, when used four feet above the surface or ten feet below the curb line. He said that if the regulation went into effect it would force his company out of the field, as masuite had a greater force than 50 per cent. of dynamite in each pound for use in any excavating work.

Frederick Julian of the Climax Powder Company, representing the nitro-glycerine interests, said that he had been the first one to touch off a blast in excavating work in the City of New York, and that he had handled dynamite since 1872. He had never had an accident.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED LEASE.

Directors Approve Its Form—Six Per Cent. Dividend Guaranteed Until January, 1906.

The Boards of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday and approved the form of the lease which is to be signed by the two companies, and stockholders' meetings were called to ratify the action of the board.

After the meeting the following formal notice was authorized:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to-day, a form of lease with the Manhattan Railway Company was submitted and in substance approved, and the proper officers of the company were authorized to complete the same under advice of counsel, to be submitted to the stockholders of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for their approval at a meeting to be called for Jan. 15, 1903.

By reason of the practical difficulties connected with the operation of the railroad property under the circumstances that would have been necessary if the rental until Jan. 1, 1906, had depended only on the ascertainment of the net earnings, it was deemed best in the interest of both parties that the rental for that period should be a guaranteed 6 per centum dividend, and an additional 1 per centum per annum if earned.

The Manhattan Directors took similar action. The date of the stockholders' meeting for the Manhattan Railway has been fixed at Jan. 16.

Physician Wounded by Pistol Shot.

Dr. Edwin Hayward, a young physician of 240 West Forty-third Street, mysteriously was shot in the left knee early yesterday morning at his home. A young woman, who gave the name and address of Lillian Hunt of the Hotel Girard, which proved to be fictitious, was with Dr. Hayward at the time of the shooting. The wounded man and the young woman both told a policeman who was called that Dr. Hayward had been cleaning a revolver, when it exploded. Dr. Hayward was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said that he was seriously injured.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

Four Types of Smart Winter Overcoats

The big, broad-shouldered, medium length Overcoat, the graceful Surtout and Paddock, and the long, loose Great Coat—each one the best of its type. In style, fit and finish, they are to be compared with the handiwork of our best Fifth Avenue tailors—they have the same swing and grace of line, the same breadth and shapeliness of shoulder, and perfect set of the collar about the neck. They are designed, cut and made up in our own workrooms on a very large scale, thus enabling us to sell them to you at prices as low as the ordinary kind—price is the only feature of similarity in Vogel Brothers' clothing and the ordinary sort—in every other way our clothing is far better. Come in—you'd like to be convinced, wouldn't you?

Men's Winter Overcoats, $15. The figure to the extreme right of the picture above shows our Great Coat just as it is—50 inches long, with very full, loose folds from the shoulder to a wide bell bottom. The figure to the extreme left is the medium lengther, cut on the same loose graceful lines as the great coat, but not quite so long, reaching only to about three inches below the knee. These overcoats are made from blue and black Kerseys and Oxford Moulles, and Oxford and black Friezes, at $15.

Men's Winter Overcoats, $20. The two figures in the centre at the head of this announcement show our double-breasted Surtout and our Paddock, the ultra-fashionable overcoats for the winter—there is a certain style, a something about ours which can't be defined, that distinguishes them from the ordinary kind. The medium length overcoats and great coats at this price are specimens of perfect tailoring. Oxford, black and bluish Meltons, Moulles Velours, $20.

Men's Winter Overcoats, *Silk Lined* $25. The man who has been paying $40 and $45 to his tailor for overcoats will be interested in ours at $25. Ours if anything are a little better than tailors can give at that price—medium length overcoats, made of fine Oxford and black Meltons, Oxford Velours and Kerseys—silk lined, $25.

For very large men who measure from 44 to 48 inches around the chest—a large assortment of Winter Overcoats in all the proper styles.

Already buying for Christmas here—nothing you can give a man will make him more happy than a useful Holiday Gift.

Luxurious Elderdown Bath Robes, $2.95 to $9.95. The always welcome Umbrella, $1.50 to $9.95. Suspenders, made especially for holiday gifts, 50c., $1.00, $1.50. For the evening's rest—Smoking Jackets, $4.95 to $12.00. Initial Handkerchiefs are a pleasant, useful gift—half dozen to the box—50c., $1.00, $1.50 the box. Comfortable Slippers, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Neckwear in all the newest patterns and weaves, 50c., $1.00, $1.50.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 P. M. — Vogel Brothers 42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave. — OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10:30 P. M.

4 STRAIGHT WHISKIES
That Have Never Been Equaled.

Old Crow Rye,
V. O. Old Crow Rye
White Label, for Clubs and Families (21 years old). Double the age of Old Crow Rye.
SCOTCH WHISKIES, True Glenlivets,
Souvenir of Scotland, Old,
Bonnie Brier Bush, Very Old.
Also the greatest variety of Sherries, Ports, Madeiras and Clarets in the United States.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
156 Franklin Street; also Broadway and 27th Street, N. Y.

For Tired Brains

and overwrought nerves, no tonic is so good as the relief which comes from the perfect digestion and health which are imparted by the daily use of

Bass' Ale

which feeds the nerves, enriches the blood, stimulates the digestion, rests the overworked brain and

Induces Restful Sleep!

What if your tours are mostly street-car trips?

The long belted-back tourist coat of rough plaided cheviots is what you need wherever your legs get cold; $25 to $35.

They're fancy coats of course; but so are the visible invisible stripes—faint white or brown on black, which the woolen makers are pushing for next winter, and which we have this winter in regular and long cut overcoats. $28 to $32.

Warm overcoats—looks according to purse—$16 to $50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

Maids' Aprons

2d Floor.

On Thursday and Friday Sale of fine lawn aprons,—new models, with bibs and bretelles,—finished with embroidery or hemstitching. 40 to 60 inches wide,

25c, 35c and 45c each.

A complete stock of caps and afternoon tea aprons.

Twenty-third Street.

Overcoats as we know them.

Both Oxfords and Blacks. Of modish fabric outside and serviceable silk inside. Tailored without rival. Built along accurate lines.

Full silk lined, $22 & $25—silk top and fancy plaid linings, $24 & $28.

P. S. Better Overcoats by easy stages up to $40, and distinctively "good" down to $12.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Thursday,
Friday,
Saturday,

Busy days in our Three Great Stores. Extra Salesmen have been engaged to help you select the best Over-Coats—reliable Over-Coats, expertly Cut, the Shape you are, before you come in—learned this by experience.

Here are Longs, Shorts and Stouts, prices $15 to $60.

Here also are elegant House Coats, Gowns, etc. Prices range from $5 to $60.

Everything exchangeable.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Jacob A. Riis to Lecture.

Jacob A. Riis is to lecture to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Horace Mann School, Broadway and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, under the auspices of the Phillips Brooks Guild of Teachers College. Tickets can be purchased at the school at the time. It was erroneously announced that the lecture would be given in the afternoon.

Fraunces's Tavern Meeting To-morrow.

A mistake has been made in the announcement of the hearing granted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to the Women's Auxiliary of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in regard to the proposed purchase of Fraunces's Tavern. The hearing will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2, and not to-day, as has been published.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; fresh north winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16.516. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MONEY MARKET SQUEEZE

Many Brokers Seeking Renewals of Time Loans.

COMMERCIAL FIRMS AFFECTED

Rates Quoted at 8 to 9 Per Cent. for Thirty and Sixty Days—Change in Situation Since Last Year.

The money market which has been grumbling along with more or less violent eruptions at intervals for the last three months, again took on a dangerous aspect yesterday. But while heretofore the cause for anxiety had been mainly in the high rates for call money, the trouble now lies more in the tremendous demand for time loans.

According to a banker who is considered authority on money matters, almost all the brokers in Wall Street are carrying large loans in time money and are asking for more, while call money is comparatively easy. The particular stringency yesterday was due to the fact that large loans for thirty and sixty days are almost due, and that brokers are making strenuous efforts to have these loans renewed. As a result, time money loans were almost unobtainable yesterday. Time money for thirty to sixty days was 7 and 8 per cent. bid, while loans for six and seven months were 6 per cent. bid. These were, however, merely nominal quotations.

The banks declined to put out loans except to customers, and even to these the rate was 8 and even 9 per cent. This demand for time loans has had its effect on commercial houses, who find it difficult to place their paper in this city at less than 6 or 7 per cent. discount, although the market for such paper in other cities is normal.

This demand for time money, according to financial authorities, constitutes the principal difference between the money situation last December and that of to-day. On Thursday, Dec. 12, last year call money was practically the same that it was yesterday, the quotations ranging between 4 and 10 per cent. as against 5¾ and 9 per cent. yesterday. But the rates for time money, which yesterday were 8 per cent. with few offers for short loans, were only 5 per cent. last year, while four and six month loans were easily obtainable.

Bankers were inclined to believe yesterday that a pretty stiff rate for all loans would continue until after Jan. 1, although they expressed the opinion that the liquidation of yesterday was more than sufficient to relieve the situation by a release of large loans.

As to whether the bank statement of to-morrow would be favorable or not there were various opinions. Some held that the loss of the banks to the sub-treasury of $4,146,000 among other factors would unfavorably affect the showing, while others expressed the belief that the heavy liquidation of yesterday would show favorably in a decrease of loans, especially as the customs receipts were showing a falling off.

Sterling exchange was easier at 4.87.25 and all talk of gold exports has vanished for the present.

STOCKS CONTINUE TO BREAK.

A Slump and a Rally, Showing Net Declines for the Day.

The sharp decline in prices on the Stock Exchange on Wednesday was succeeded yesterday by an even more violent break, in the course of which active stocks fell from 3 to 4 points each, while there were several single declines of 6 points and one extreme break of 12 points—this latter in North American.

Total dealings for the day exceeded 1,100,000 shares—as compared with recent days of 250,000 or 300,000 shares—and there were unmistakable evidences of genuine liquidation, in which important pools are credited with having figured conspicuously. Indeed, at one time the market was in a semi-demoralized condition, and there were fears in some quarters that an out-and-out panic might develop. But as on the day previous, so yesterday banking interests came to the support of the market at the most critical moment, first steadying and finally rallying prices.

This rally came none too soon to please stock brokers and general holders of securities. Prices had gone tumbling down to the lowest general level of the year, with not a few issues selling under their previous low records. Perhaps the most striking features in this connection were the shares of the United States Steel Corporation, the common of which (paying 4 per cent.) fell at one time 3 points to 31⅝, while the preferred (a 7 per cent. security) dropped 2⅜ points to 80. In the common stock 68,000 shares changed hands, while in the preferred the dealings ran up to 37,000 shares. The selling of these shares was said to be primarily by the bears for sentimental effect and in the belief that because the stocks are so widely held and the total issue so great it would be difficult to give them adequate support were sustained pressure put upon them. Whatever the theory, the stocks did find support, the common around 32 and the preferred around 80.

But weak as these issues were, they were no weaker than many others, and not as weak as some of the so-called standard stocks, and this whether reference be had to the railroad or the industrial group. This will appear more clearly from the following list of losses, as compared with the high for the day, scored by representative stocks:

Atchison	2	Pacific Coast	6⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Westinghouse Elect.	8
Colorado Fuel	2	St. Paul	2
Delaware & Hudson	4	Texas Pacific	2½
Erie	2½	Tennessee Coal	2
Illinois Central	2¼	Third Avenue	4
Louisv. & Nashville	2¾	Union Pacific	3
Manhattan	2½	Wabash Railway	4
Missouri Pacific	3¼	Southern Railway	1⅞
Metropolitan	2¼	N. Y. Air Brake	6
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Am. Cotton Oil	5
Northwest	3	North American	12
Pennsylvania	2¾	Am. Grass Twine	6½
Reading	1⅝	American Express	6
Rock Island	4	Anaconda	6½
Rock Island pf	4⅝	Consolidated Gas	2
St. L. & San Fran.	3	Canada Southern	6
Southern Pacific	2⅜	Great North. pf	4
Baltimore & Ohio	3¼	Lake Erie & West.	5½

As for the reasons leading to the selling they may be briefly summed up: The continuing uneasiness in respect to the Venezuelan affair, the rise in call money to 9 per cent., the growing stringency in the time money market, and some extensive calling of loans. Incidentally, of course, many stop loss orders were uncovered on the decline, and many weakly margined holders were shaken out, this accelerating the downward movement.

Apropos of the calling of loans, one re

port during the day was that one of the loans thus called was for $5,000,000, and that the collateral secured by it was thereupon forced upon the market. This collateral, it was said, consisted chiefly of Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, and, according to the gossips, National City Bank stock.

The selling of this bank stock was a feature of the day's trading, approximately 1,700 shares coming out, in various transactions, though all at the same price, 700. On the previous day 50 shares had been sold at the same figure. Practically all this selling was done by two commission houses, who say that it was in the ordinary course of business and for the account of a customer, and that it was not due to any calling of loans. In January of the present year the stock sold as high as 600, but since then the capital has been increased from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000, with valuable rights to holders. It is understood that the stock sold yesterday was bought previous to the stock increase, and that, allowing for the subscription rights, the purchase price was somewhat below yesterday's selling figure.

During the day the Street heard many reports of this operator and that being in trouble, while rumor was busy also with the names of a number of Stock Exchange houses, the suggestion being that several failures were imminent. Inquiry shows that these reports have no foundation in fact, and were probably put out for stock market purposes. For that matter, it was said in some parts of the Street that the special drive against the new Rock Island stocks, which sold down to new low records, was intended to carry the impression and give color to a report that the controlling interests in the property were in difficulty. A banking interest close to these people characterizes the report as so much rubbish.

LAKE SUPERIOR DECLINE.

Sensational Drop, Causing a Loss of More than $12,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 11.—Following a sensational decline in the price of Consolidated Lake Superior shares to-day, a special meeting of the Directors of the company was held to-night lasting from 6 o'clock until midnight.

A brief statement was sent out from the meeting room announcing that the steel and iron business is in a prosperous condition, and denying the report that the company's steel rail mill had been closed owing to lack of orders. If the mill has been shut down, the statement says, it is because of the non-delivery of material.

The decline in Lake Superior shares to-day caused a loss of more than $12,000,000 in the stock value of the company. The capital stock is $100,000,000. The common shares lost more than one-half of their market value, selling down from $19.50 to $9.25, while the preferred dropped from $68 to $50, a loss of 18 per cent. in five hours of trading on the Stock Exchange.

The causes of the decline are said to be that a lien was recently filed by a contractor for $250,000, as the result of a disagreement over the settlement of an account involving several millions; that banks which have accepted the shares as collateral for loans notified brokers to withdraw a part of them and to substitute other securities; that the steel rail mill, which has a capacity of about 500 tons a day, has been closed, and that an order was received from Canada to sell a large block of the stock, estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 shares.

OFFERS FOR BANK'S STOCK.

Finance Committee of Mechanics' National of Philadelphia Will Act Upon Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Officials of the Mechanics' National Bank announced to-day that offers for the purchase of the capital stock has been received and referred to the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors.

"Whether a sale will be effected," said President Morris Newburger, "I am unable to state at this time. We have received several offers. They came from other banking institutions in this city and also from New York. They were made to me personally. I deemed it wise to refer the whole matter to our Finance Committee. When they will take it up for consideration I do not know, but if it is found that any of the offers are of benefit to our stockholders, then the committee will refer the matter to the Board of Directors, who in turn will submit it to the stockholders.

"The capital of the bank is $500,000, and it has a surplus fund of an equal amount. Its loans and discounts at the date of its last report to the Controller of the Treasury were $2,700,813, and the individual deposits were $2,241,161."

BIG NEW TRAMWAY COMPANY.

To Do Business Anywhere Outside Connecticut—Sheehan & Collins of New York File the Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 11.—The Netherlands Tramway Company is the name of a new corporation, with a capital stock of $3,500,000, that is to have its principal office or place of business in this city. Articles of incorporation were filed by Sheehan & Collins of New York to-day in the Town Clerk's office.

According to the articles the new company is empowered to construct, equip, lease, maintain, and operate by steam, electricity, or other power, railroads and tramways for transportation of passengers, mail, express, merchandise, or other freight in any foreign country or any State or Territory of the United States, except that the corporation shall not construct, maintain, or operate a railroad in the State of Connecticut.

The capital stock of $3,500,000 is divided into 35,000 one-hundred-dollar shares; $1,500,000 to be preferred and the remainder common stock. The incorporators are Louis B. Grant, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Richard McKinirg, and Charles T. Lark of New York.

FAST TRIP COST THOUSANDS.

Had the Tildeo Starbuck, with Sugar from Honolulu, Been Slower, Her Owners Would Be Richer.

HONOLULU, Dec. 5.—Thousands of dollars were lost to the owners of the ship Tildeo Starbuck, by her unusual speed in making the trip from Honolulu to New York with a cargo of sugar.

She reached New York Nov. 15, having made the trip around the Horn from Honolulu, in 109 days with 3,166 tons of sugar. Had she taken two days longer, the rise in the price of sugar would have given her owners, under the sugar contracts, $12,600 more for her cargo. The purchase contracts for Hawaiian sugar provide that cargoes shall be billed to New York at the market price on the day of arrival and the Starbuck's quick trip got her there just before a rise.

The ship Dirigo with 5,500 tons, is now 174 days out, and if she arrives safely will have made a handsome profit by her slow progress in sailing.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has not yet passed the critical stage of his illness. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., said last night that the crisis will not be reached for a week more.

"Our patient is getting along as well as can be expected," said Dr. Flint. "Everything is satisfactory so far. Dr. Janeway and I think he will pull through all right. But there is nothing certain, of course."

Dr. Flint left a bulletin at 8 o'clock last night, which read as follows:

"Mr. Vanderbilt is still progressing satisfactorily, with no complications."

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

No more acceptable gift for lady or gent than Krements One Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewelers. —Adv.

NEGRO COLONY IN FAR EAST

Experiments Planned in Hawaii and the Philippines.

T. Thomas Fortune of This City Appointed Special Commissioner to investigate Conditions—Arguments For and Against Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is likely that the War Department will take up the question of colonization in Hawaii and the Philippines and tentative efforts will be made to secure headway for an emigration movement for the negro race. The agitation of late of the question of negro representation in public affairs in the South has suggested the consideration of the old idea of race colonization and experimental encouragement will be given to such a movement if it appears.

The fact that the efforts of colonization in Africa during the last forty years have failed practically does not preclude a possible success with such a movement in some of the new island posssessions. The debate on Senator Burton's amendment to the Immigration bill proposing bonded importation of Chinese into Hawaii for use on sugar plantations, brought forth the statement that the islanders do not like negro labor there, as it is not suited to the conditions. The negro has had too long a taste of independence, and is not as docile and abject as the coolie.

There is also a apprehension of race troubles if the colored people of the South should go to Hawaii in large numbers. They have citizenship under the legislation of the United States, whatever their political condition might be under the State Constitutions. The Chinese do not possess the boon of citizenship, and are not likely to have it conferred on them.

At present the islands are a white man's country, and coolie labor, it is said, is exactly what the white man wants in his business. There will, therefore, be opposition to applying the colonization idea to Hawaii. As to the Philippines, the case is different. That is not a white man's country, and some say it never can be. The colored soldiers who have served there seem to like the climate, and are liked by the natives. Negro labor with American capital would, it is believed, make a success of our occupation of the islands. At any rate, the subject is to be taken up and studied by experts in ethnology and economics.

As a first step toward opening up this inquiry, Secretary Root has appointed T. Thomas Fortune, a New York colored Republican, as a special Commissioner to go to the Philippines and undertake a study of conditions and opportunities for colonization there of the colored people of the United States so far as they are willing to avail themselves of the chances for homes in a new country.

Alabama Negro Republicans Meet.

SELMA, Ala., Dec. 11.—Negroes from every portion of the State met here to-day to form a colored Republican Party. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of President Roosevelt in not recognizing the "Lily White" branch of the party in Alabama. An address was issued to the negroes of the State advising them to appeal to the Democrats to allow them to register next week, when the registration books of the State will be open for the last time. Booker T. Washington, who had been expected to take a prominent part in the meeting, was not present.

FRENCH PLAY AT HARVARD.

Millionaire Members of the Cercle Francais Put on "Le Menteur."

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 11.—Harvard's millionaire French students, members of the Cercle Français, delighted a brilliant audience of Cambridge, Boston, and New York society to-night with the first performance of their new French play, "Le Menteur," at Brattle Hall. Dressed, many of them, as girls, with a French accent perfected by years of residence or study in France, these young aristocrats executed to perfection one of the most difficult French plays that has ever been attempted by American amateurs. Light, trivial subjects by Molière have been the criterion of years past, and in presenting Corneille's "Le Menteur" to-night the Cercle Français started a new era in the history of French theatrical productions in this country.

Of the men who took part in this night's performance, six were sons of New York millionaires, and the others were members of families equally prominent elsewhere. A. C. Champollion as Geronte and F. B. Thompson as Dorante lamenteur, J. V. Blanchet as Philiste, and E. C. Edson as Clarice were the leading actors, and each of them took his part in a way that would have done credit to a professional.

GIFTS TO PRINCETON.

$10,000 from Morris K. Jesup and $1,000 from Prof. Humphreys's Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—At the Fall meeting of the Trustees of Princeton University this afternoon it was announced that $10,000 had been received from Morris K. Jessup, New York city, to be added to the present Morris Jesup Fund, which is devoted to the library fund.

It was also announced $1,000 had been received from the estate of the late Prof. Humphreys of the German Department to establish a series of prizes to be called the Mary Cunningham Humphreys Junior German Prizes.

NO "HORSEING" AT PRINCETON.

One-Sided Snowball Parties and "Trot Reading" Abolished.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—A decided step was taken to-day by the members of the sophomore class in the university to finally abolish the objectionable petty hazing, or, as it is called here, "horseing," which has been such a trial in the past to entering classes.

It was decided to stop the one-sided snowball fights which the freshmen have always been subjected to and in which they have never been permitted to retaliate since the disastrous battle between the classes of '05 and '04, when not only iced snowballs were used, but even stones.

The custom of "trot reading" also received a death blow. This is prevalent about examination time, when the freshmen are called upon to read translations while the sophomores follow in the text, a speedy way in which to review the term's work in the classes.

TO STOP COLLEGE BETTING.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 11.—President Angell and the Faculty of Michigan University have taken a decided stand against betting by students under their jurisdiction.

Wagers aggregating about $4,000, it is said, were posted at one hotel here on the Thanksgiving Day football game, and the rumor of this and of other large betting in similar events in which the university athletic teams have been contestants having come to the university authorities, the Faculty Senate has adopted resolutions fixing suspension as the penalty for betting on any event in which university students participate in the future.

It Saves a Day.
"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M.; arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Adv.

For a tenacious and persistent Cough, Piso's Cure for Consumption is an effectual remedy. 25c.—Adv.

TRIED TO CRIPPLE WARSHIPS?

Charge Against Labor Unionists Made by a Shipbuilding Company Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day, during the consideration of the bill which limits work on all Government contracts to eight hours a day, J. H. Mull of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, in denouncing the methods of labor organizations, created a sensation when he told of an act which, he said, was perpetrated by members of the International Association of Machinists during the Spanish-American war.

The association, he said, was endeavoring to cause the workers in the Cramps yards to strike when the United States cruiser Alabama and the transport Thomas were being hurriedly fitted out for service. In their effort to embarrass the men who would not go out, said Mr. Mull, several members of the association went on board the Alabama and seriously disarranged her machinery, which, had it not been discovered, would have severely crippled the ship after she had gotten out to sea. They did the same thing, Mr. Mull said, to the Thomas.

"We had been laboring on the ships day and night," he said, "our men, fired with patriotic zeal, working until they dropped in their tracks, and yet these members of the International Association of Machinists, Americans all of them, except one, used every effort in their power to cripple these ships in an endeavor to demonstrate to the public that a strike was affecting us seriously."

"Do you mean to tell us," inquired Chairman McComas, "that some of those men were Americans? I cannot believe it."

"I will stand by every word I say," replied Mr. Mull emphatically. "We did not make the matter public at the time because of the moral effect it might have upon the community, but the War Department knew all about it, and Col. Bird, sent as Inspector to Philadelphia to investigate the matter, and he found what I have stated here to be true."

Mr. Mull's statement seemed to impress the Senators greatly, a number of whom had never heard of this incident before, the affair being buried in the archives of the War Department.

A MODERN SPOTLESS TOWN.

Alton Adopts Ordinance Imposing Minimum Fine of $5 for Spitting on the Sidewalk.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—At the regular meeting of the Alton City Council Thursday evening an anti-spitting ordinance was passed.

Under this any person spitting on the sidewalks in Alton will be liable to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $200. The police will be instructed to enforce the ordinance to the letter, and an attempt to keep the streets of Alton clean will be made.

The passage of the ordinance is the result of the efforts of many Alton ladies. They made their pleas to Health Officer Smith, who requested the council to pass the ordinance.

Some members of the council were opposed to its passage, but now that it is a law they say they will take particular means to see that Alton is a spotless and spitless city.

PLUCKY HARLEM RIVER RESCUE

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy and a Policeman Save a Half-Unconscious Man.

Joseph Madden, sixteen years old, of 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, ran up to Policeman McGrath of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, last night and told him a man had fallen into the Harlem River at Second Avenue. They both ran back and found Henry Bartlett, fifty-two years old, an electrician of 425 East Eighty-second Street, floundering in the water.

Bartlett was rapidly becoming exhausted. McGrath and the boy ran aboard the tug Dewey, lying by, and Bartlett by that time had caught a hawser holding the Dewey. McGrath leaned over and tried to seize Bartlett but could not reach him. Then the boy leaned over and McGrath held him by the legs. The boy went all the way over until he could reach under Bartlett's arms and then he shouted back to McGrath:

"All right. Yank us."

McGrath pulled, and though Bartlett was heavy with the load of water-soaked clothing, the boy, who is strong, managed to hold him until both were on the Dewey's deck. Bartlett was then nearly unconscious. He was carried into the engine room and given some whisky, which helped. Dr. Donovan of the Harlem Hospital took him away in an ambulance. The boy was complimented for his pluck. Bartlett said he was walking by the river, and, missing his footing, fell in.

MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fireman Who Tried to Rescue Him Inhaled Flames and Had to Save Himself.

One man was burned to death in a fire at 1 o'clock this morning that started in the three-story brick building at 349 East Tenth Street, and a score of others had narrow escapes from being suffocated, being carried down fire-escapes and ladders by firemen. One fireman, James McGough of Engine 28, was badly burned while trying to save the life of the man who was lost, and inhaled flames to such an extent that he had to go off duty.

The man who died is William Glaser, a salesman, about thirty-five years old. The fire started in his room, and its cause is not known. On the ground floor is a butcher shop. On the next floor is the room of the Free Methodist Church, and back of this room Glaser had his apartments. He was in bed asleep at that time, and was alone.

McGough found an old man, Louis Hollman, who lived on the top floor, groping about in the hallway leading into the chapel rooms. He carried him out and then went back into the hall.

Flames were all about him, but he found Glaser, who was unconscious. McGough started to take Glaser out, but on going through he inhaled some flames and became so weak and overcome that he tottered and almost fell, dropping the unconscious form of Glaser. In the flames and smoke he could not locate the man again and had to leave the building without him.

The damage to the property is estimated at $3,000.

BOARD OF TRADE SUSPENSIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Appellate Court, with Judge Adams dissenting, to-day handed down the opinion that the Board of Trade shall have the authority to suspend members who violate their contracts or obligations.

This decision reverses an injunctional order issued by Judge Chytraus last August, which enjoined the board from investigating the differences between the McNeil Grain Company of Sioux City and its Chicago agent, the Weare Commission Company. The case involved the sum of $32,000, which the McNeil Company claimed was due it from the Weare Company.

HAD BEEN BLIND TEN YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—After being totally blind for ten years, Miss Fannie Knowles, twenty-two years old, of Grant Avenue and Fresident Street, East Newark, has regained her sight. Two successful operations in which soft cataracts were removed from both eyes were performed by Dr. Morgan of this city this afternoon.

Miss Knowles was poisoned with ivy while gathering wild flowers in Harrison ten years ago. She was treated by specialists in this city and elsewhere for several years, and had almost abandoned hope of recovering her sight.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

An International Arrangement.
Dewar's Scotch in the best American highballs. —Adv.

ELEVATED ROAD SERVICE BREAKS DOWN

Ice Covers Third Rail and Blocks Every Line for Hours.

PASSENGERS FURIOUSLY ANGRY

Finally Give Up in Despair and Proceed to Their Destinations by Street Cars—Trouble Began with the Rush Hours.

The Manhattan Railway Company with its recently installed electrical system received its second serious set-back yesterday when soon after four o'clock the drizzling rain that had fallen most of the day turned into a thin layer of ice on the "contact" or "third" rail, and prevented the transmission of power from that rail into the motors in the propelling cars.

The result was almost a complete tying up of the entire elevated railway service for hours, and on portions of the service the trains were at a standstill until late at night. The crippled service incensed thousands of passengers and at some stations precipitated disturbances.

At 7 o'clock traffic on the Second Avenue line was abandoned, a train having broken down at Ninety-ninth Street, in addition to trouble with the third rail. The passengers were shifted along from one train into another and thence to the station platforms, where they were dumped out and received transfers, entitling them to ride on the surface lines. Several hours elapsed before any kind of a service was re-established.

On the Third Avenue line traffic was not entirely blocked, but the trains made such slow headway and a ride to Harlem from the City Hall Station was accompanied by such inconvenience that thousands of passengers got off when allowed, and walked along the icy pathway to the nearest station, where they took the trolley lines.

All attempts on this line to maintain the usual schedule of trains running under a four-minute headway was early given up. All express trains were taken off, and a schedule running trains every eight minutes was put in force. Even this proved ineffectual.

On the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines the same trouble was experienced. All services above Fifty-third Street was practically abandoned after 6:30 o'clock. Engines were brought into requisition and towed long lines of electric cars from South Ferry as far as Fifty-third Street, where the passengers were put off and turned over to the mercies of the surface lines.

By 8 o'clock the electric trains were stalled from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fourth Street and engines were engaged in pushing them down town to South Ferry, though this took up a great deal of time and passengers were not stopped for anywhere along the line after the order had gone out that the ticket choppers should post signs bearing "Trains not running" at the foot of the stairways.

The Ninth Avenue line had just begun running a few electric trains, but its service was tied up, nevertheless, because of the electric trains that were stalled on its tracks, and in the way of trains drawn by locomotives.

BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble as already mentioned began soon after 4 o'clock. Trains had little trouble in making their usual headway, but great flashes of electricity shot out as a layer of ice and slush would catch between the third rail and the shoe which conveys the power into the motors. An hour later the temperature had dropped 2 or 3 degrees, and the rainfall had almost turned into a storm of sleet. This caught the railway officials at the very worst hour of the day, the rush hour for homeward traffic.

Thousands of people gathered at the City Hall Station and waited impatiently for a train to come along for those that were in to go out. The persons who started up town on the Second Avenue line had the first and worst trouble. Many of those who left for home at 5 o'clock spent an hour or more on the elevated road, then left their trains, and proceeded on their way by trolley.

At 5:30 o'clock an order was sent out to all train dispatchers, at City Hall, South Ferry, and Chatham Square, to take off all express service. This order was followed soon by one ordering the abandonment of the four-minute headway schedule, and an attempt was made to run trains every eight minutes. This was done, it was explained, because to attempt to run faster in view of the condition of the tracks would be to run the risk of burning out all the fuses in the motors, and thus tying up all trains.

As a precautionary measure men were sent out with bags full of the little fuses and stationed on the platform of every other station along all of the elevated lines. Trains were then run at half speed, but the fuses blew out repeatedly, and many of the men stationed along the line soon had empty bags.

The Third Avenue trains were then running from fifty to sixty minutes behind time; those on the Second Avenue line had been abandoned, and those on the Sixth Avenue line were running under the greatest difficulty. The Ninth Avenue trains, below the junction of that road with the Sixth Avenue line, were drawn by locomotives and doing very well, the trains being filled to their utmost capacity. Above the junction of the two lines the road was blocked and trains could only creep along.

Officials of the road tried a new scheme to aid in running the trains, what they called a "zero oil"; this being an oil supposed not to congeal as it lay on the third rail and to cause the rail to shed the water. This was applied to the rail from a tank in the motorman's box, and much in the same manner as sand is applied to the track rails. The oil, however, was found useless. Instead of spreading over the rail and causing it to shed the water, it congealed almost as soon as it struck and turned into a fatty substance, and rather hindered than helped.

SECOND AVENUE LINE CLOSED.

At 7 o'clock an Inspector stood at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station and called out:

"No more trains on the Second Avenue line to-night."

An hour later a guard at Chathem Square called out:

"Second Avenue line blocked."

No tickets were sold at South Ferry for this line at that hour, nor were any sold for stations on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines above Fifty-third Street on the one and Fiftieth Street on the other.

Trainmen said that a snowstorm would not have done half the harm in tying up traffic as did sleet.

The worst places on the Third Avenue road were the Ninety-ninth Street hill and the sharp curves across the river between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets. Trainmen and station men said that they did not believe the road could use locomotives if they wanted to, as they did not think there was any coal or coal enough in the train sheds at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to fire up any number of engines. It was pointed out that the officials of the road repeatedly had told the station men that they had no coal to heat the stations, hence they could have none for the engines.

On the west side branch the point of greatest trouble was at the One Hundred and Tenth Street curve. There the track is very high, and the curves very sharp. As the trains jerked and bucked around this curve, frequently backing up to get under way and let the momentum of the cars carry them along a distance, the passengers became frightened, and many wanted to get off. They were assured there was no danger, and were not permitted to leave the cars.

The electrical display furnished all along the line was almost terrifying. Every time the shoe would run upon a bit of ice, and thus disconnect the current, there would be a great blazing and intensely brilliant flash of electric light of all colors.

It Makes Time
The Pennsylvania Special enables the business man to save actually four hours; but he may pursue his business duties en route.—Adv.

Winter's Vigor
melts into mellow sunshine 3 days Chicago to California—The Golden State Limited via the Rock Island, 461 B'way.—Adv.

Thousands living along the lines gathered at their windows and watched the display.

The situation at the Brooklyn Bridge was almost as bad. Bath Beach, Coney Island, and all other suburban electric elevated trains were not run across the bridge to the Manhattan end at all, but took passengers on the end of the bridge, the trains being drawn by locomotives. The bridge trains were running, but having a good deal of trouble. The distance being comparatively short, men were sent in relays all along the tracks and sprinkled salt on the contact rail.

The surface cars on the bridge had almost as hard a time, but managed to keep going without any very great delays.

Traffic of teams across the bridge was almost at a standstill, and but few teams drawing loads tried to cross.

Theatre crowds had a hard time both getting to their destinations and getting to their homes afterward. Nearly all the Broadway theatres held back on their curtain raisers.

After the theatres closed the crowds began to experience trouble in getting home. Many ways of travel when they started out were not open to them when they wanted to go home, and many of the women, more timid than the men, were afraid to venture onto the elevated road because of the electricity continually spitting out from the rails, and the fact that the cars were for the most part dark all the time.

One man sat watching the flames as they spurted out from the third rail, when a guard touched him on the shoulder and said: "I wouldn't look at that if I were you. The road has a physician who does nothing else but treat its employes whose eyes have become affected by these dazzling bright flashes of light. It seems almost like a new disease. Many of the employes of the road have had their eyesight seriously affected, and one or two have gone blind."

At 1 o'clock this morning about 300 passengers crowded the South Ferry platform and waited for cars.

In view of the block, the night service on the Second Avenue line which usually ceases after 12:40, was ordered to be kept up all night, and trains were sent out at irregular intervals.

The trains on the Third Avenue line were reported to be running fairly well except ing on the stretch between Chatham Square and South Ferry. The first train to reach South Ferry arrived at 12:30. The up tracks were in fairly good condition.

The Sixth Avenue trains from South Ferry were unable to proceed.

Little trouble was experienced after 1 o'clock on the Ninth Avenue, the locomotive line.

DEMANDED THEIR MONEY BACK.

Police Called to Protect a Ticket Seller at a Second Avenue Road Station.

The crippled service on the elevated road last night nearly precipitated a riot at the Twenty-third Street up-town station of the Second Avenue branch soon after 11 o'clock. Over 200 people got off a train that had crawled in about half an hour from Fourteenth Street and demanded their money back. All were furiously angry and, uttering bitter denunciation of the road, besieged the office of the ticket seller.

"You've got to give us our money back," shouted the leaders of the crowd. "We've been on that train half an hour riding a few blocks, and we'd never get to Harlem on such a road. We want our money back, and if you don't give it to us we'll take it."

The ticket seller had tried to tell the people that he had no say in the matter. He was under the company's orders, and he had no instructions to return the fares.

"Then give us transfers for the surface cars," they demanded."

The crowd took up the cry, "Transfers or our money," and those outside were trying to get forward, apparently anxious to enforce their demand. The women were as fiery as the men.

The ticket seller sent the porter around to the East Twenty-second Street Station to tell the police there was a riot at the station and to send help. Half a dozen policemen arrived on the run. The crowd was boiling up by this time, and the cage was the only thing that saved the ticket seller.

"We can smash something belonging to this road, anyway," said one man who was spoiling for his money.

The Roundsman in charge of the police told the people they could not get money from the ticket seller, who had no authorization to refund moneys, and then he said:

"You're too much of a crowd here and blocking the road. Get on the train or get out altogether."

Six men with clubs and plenty of help in sight was too much for the crowd and they decided to disperse without the money.

At Forty-second Street on the Third Avenue Road several trains that came slowly along were lightened by scores of persons who also hurried into the station to demand the return of their money. At Twenty-third Street similar scenes occurred. There was no violence, but the agents were denounced by women as well as men.

VOTES FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Then the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention Decides to Reconsider Its Action.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 11.—After an extended debate an amendment to the State Constitution in favor of woman's suffrage was adopted by the convention on a roll call by a vote of 145 to 92. A reconsideration was immediately moved and another vote will be taken.

Article XXVII. of Part Second of the Constitution, under the title of "Suffrage," provides that "every male inhabitant of each town, &c.," shall have the right to vote. The amendment adopted strikes out the word "male."

GUARDED BY FAITHFUL DOG.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—The body of Miss Frances A. Bartlett, guarded by a faithful Newfoundland dog, which attacked the first person touching his mistress, was found in the woman's home here to-day. Miss Bartlett had been asphyxiated by gas, which escaped from a coal stove.

Her brother, Arthur K. Bartlett, was unconscious from the same cause. He is now critically ill. Miss Bartlett was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Bartlett is sixty-five. The man bitten was Chief of Police Maynard, but his wound is not serious.

MASKED MEN RAIDING STORES.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 11.—A gang of five masked men terrorized the little borough of Wallington, just over the Passaic River from this city, last night. They raided a number of stores and dwellings, and after shooting one man and holding up others, got away. A Sheriff's posse, led by Deputy Chrystline, pursued the gang, but they managed to elude the posse.

They entered a store kept by Morris Zimmermann. He was aroused and hurried in to investigate, to be confronted by a man with a revolver. Zimmermann failed to throw up his hands quick enough, and was shot through the right ear. He fainted, and his wife, hearing the shots, screamed. This brought Michael Heallion, who was held up by one of the men until the others had made good their escape.

State Institution's Barn Burned.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 11.—Fire this noon destroyed the big barn at the State Home of Feeble Minded Boys and Girls, near this place. All the live stock was saved, but the crops raised on the farm were destroyed. The loss is about $15,000, and the insurance about $8,000. The barn had connected with it a model dairy, and the interior fittings of the barn were most elaborate. The firemen had difficulty in keeping the flames from spreading.

Ninety-five Midshipmen Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Ninety-five of the midshipmen are on the sick list. It is thought that they were made ill by something that was given them to eat. Several are in the hospital, but most of them are able to do duty.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

VENEZUELANS' DEFIANCE

British and Germans at Puerto Cabello Arrested.

A BRITISH STEAMSHIP SEIZED

Troops Arrive at La Guayra from Caracas—A Report of Fighting in the Streets of the Former City.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacao, dated yesterday, says:

"The Venezuelan authorities at Puerto Cabello are fortifying that town. They have seized and imprisoned the British and German Consuls (R. Kolster and P. Tiedel) there, as well as other Britons and Germans, and have taken possession of their property.

"The authorities also seized a British steamer which was discharging a cargo of coal at Puerto Cabello; this vessel was unable to escape owing to a breakdown in her machinery.

"The American Consul at Puerto Cabello (L. T. Ellsworth) attempted to intervene, but he was disregarded."

The Central News says it was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that the allies had landed bluejackets at La Guayra for the purpose of effecting the capture of President Castro, and that fighting was going on in the streets.

A dispatch to a news agency from Devonport says instructions have been received there that warships of the first-class reserve be kept coaled and ready for sea at twenty-four hours' notice.

Up to a late hour last night the Foreign Office was still without further official news regarding the situation in Venezuela.

While there is no confirmation of the rumors of fighting in La Guayra, &c., the newspapers this morning are beginning to show a keener appreciation of the serious possibilities involved in President Castro's continued defiance. This feeling will hardly be lessened by the report that a British vessel has been seized at Puerto Cabello, and it is shown in the eager demands upon the Government to present in Parliament documents explaining the grounds for its action, so that the country shall be no longer in doubt as to what provocation the Government has received. Questions as to how it will be possible to enforce the payment of Great Britain's demands upon Venezuela without costly military operations, and whether even the occupation of the capital of that country would achieve the desired result, are being asked.

While it is recognized that President Castro has nothing to lose, and that the Venezuelans, incensed at the sinking of their ships, may set aside their intern

of his career, applauding his prompt intervention in favor of the Germans and British at Caracas.

The Foreign Office now understands that the press report that all the persons arrested were subsequently released is correct, but the officials here are entirely ignorant of what has transpired since Tuesday, being, as in the China campaign, two days behind the newspapers. If President Castro has replied to the German and British ultimatums his reply is still in course of transmission to Germany.

The Foreign Office officials are much pleased at Minister Bowen's energetic action

BRITISH-GERMAN FRICTION?

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Advices received here from Caracas indicate that some tension is arising between the British and German naval commanders over the methods of enforcing the demands.

The German authorities insist on decisive action, and the advices they received here show that they have landed a small German force, besides seizing the ships. The British commander desires to proceed more slowly and more in accordance with the usual course of dipomacy.

As a result of this alleged friction, some of the leading diplomatic representatives at Caracas have reported, it is not likely that the British will participate in the seizure of the Custom Houses.

If this report is borne out by events, the officials here consider that the joint character of the operations will be considerably modified.

NO SEIZURE OF CUSTOMS YET.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In connection with the reported seizure of the Venezuelan customs, the Foreign Office officials say that arrangements for that step have not been completed.

Before any general seizure could take place, it is declared, Germany, Great Britain, and other nations would have to come to an agreement for a pro rata division and adjustment of their respective claims, similar to that arrived at by the allies in China. However, the La Guayra Custom House may possibly have been seized as a purely military measure.

Though it is believed that the seizure of the custom houses will take place eventually, it is pointed out that while hostilities are in progress the customs, as a fiscal institution, are practically valueless.

STATEMENT BY LORD CRANBORNE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Under Foreign Secretary, Viscount Cranborne, confirmed the reports of the capture of three Venezuelan vessels at La Guayra and the disablement of a fourth vessel without resistance, and also confirmed the news of the capture of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Two of the prizes, he added, were sunk.

The Under Secretary also said that the release of the British subjects arrested at Caracas had been demanded, but that up to that time the Government had not been informed that the demand had been complied with. The Government had no official information of the reported arrest of the British Consul at Caracas. The latest information was that he left La Guayra on Wednesday evening. The British subjects arrested had not been harmed.

Lord Cranborne also announced that the British Vice Consul at La Guayra and some women and children were taken on board a British man-of-war on Wednesday evening, and added that it was reported that President Castro held the British and German prisoners as hostages.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The cause of the conflict between Venezuela on one side and Great Britain and Germany on the other is of long standing. It grows out of claims made by the Governments of Germany and Great Britain for losses sustained by their respective citizens by revolutions and disturbances. For a number of years past Venezuela has been in a condition of chronic revolution, and in the progress of these numerous revolutions the property of foreigners has been destroyed and appropriated at will by one or the other party to the warfare. This has proceeded until the damages have aggregated a considerable sum, but to all importunities the Venezuelan Government has given little attention, and it has taken no steps toward bringing about a settlement.

In the case of Great Britain the aggregate damages are not so great as those of Germany, the claims of the latter being about $2,000,000.

The claims are divided into two classes. Those of the first class are divided into two divisions. The first division consists of claims for the destruction and appropriation of property by the insurgents and the Government forces. In this are included the destruction of plantations and buildings, and the appropriation of movable property. The insistence upon an adjustment of this class of claim has been more urgent than in regard to the others. The second division consists of claims for losses sustained and damage done to the legitimate commerce and trade of the Germans and British, resulting from embargoes, and, in many cases, of absolute confiscation of merchandise in transit and in store.

The second class embraces German claims alone. These are for payments overdue to a Berlin banking house for money loaned for the construction of a railroad from La Guayra to Caracas, the Venezuelan Government having guaranteed the payments. This class of claim, however, was not pressed, and does not enter into the immediate cause of the present trouble.

Germany and Great Britain have been striving earnestly for years to induce the Government of Venezuela to negotiate for the settlement of the claims of the first class. President Castro, however, has declined to enter into negotiations for the adjustment of the claims either directly with the two Governments concerned or by international arbitration, and has insisted that they shall be referred to a tribunal of his own creation, which it seems is a permanent body composed of Venezuelans. President Castro's attention has been directed to the fact that the claims of the French Government, similar to those of Germany and Great Britain, were referred to an international tribunal, but to the request that a similar method should be adopted for the adjustment of German and British claims Castro has uniformly declined to accede.

In their efforts to reach an amicable settlement, the German and British Ministers are understood to have offered to have the payments agreed upon made in installments, and to provide that these should be made in a manner and at times that would not embarrass the Government of Venezuela.

The representatives of the two powers finally despaired of reaching an understanding by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, and their Governments have been compelled to resort to force.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—All the newspapers here, with the exception of the Socialist Vorwaerts, are in sympathy with the Government's action toward Venezuela. The papers contain many humorous references to what they term President Castro's "magniloquent manifesto," cabled to the representatives of Venezuela in Paris and made public last night.

The Vorwaerts, which never loses an opportunity to assil what it considers to be "political shams," says it thinks the formidable ultimatums of the two powers and the naval demonstrations are Governmental bluster, a fine piece of pretense, and international nonsense, suggested, however, for the promotion of certain financial aims." The paper adds:

"So far as Germany is concerned, the action taken is likely to do more harm than good, since $150,000,000 of German capital is invested in Venezuela. The United States must feel secret satisfaction as seeing Germany ruin its dominating position in Venezuelan commerce and finance, and must hope to supplant German by American financial influences."

WASHINGTON FULLY ADVISED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President and Secretary Hay are watching closely the progress of events at La Guayra and Caracas.

The action of the allied forces in sinking the captured Venezuelan vessels is regretted, and information in regard to the cause which led to this action is awaited with great interest.

There is no apprehension, at least not at this time, with the intelligence at hand, that the United States Government will be drawn into the trouble in order to maintain the Monroe doctrine. The Governments of Germany and Great Britain made a full explanation long ago as to their purpose with regard to Venezuela, and assured Secretary Hay that there was no intention on their part to acquire territory in Venezuela their simple purpose being to make an effort to bring about a settlement of the claims of their respective citizens. One year ago, in a note to the Secretary of State, Ambassador von Holleben declared that in case the German Government should be obliged to use coercion in connection with the pending claims, full consideration would be given to the kind of measures that should be applied. It was explained that the most important measure of coercion, the blockade of Venezuelan ports, would be carried through without a declaration of war, and that the blockade would be a "peace blockade."

Following this declaration of intention, the United States has been fully advised by both Germany and Great Britain of the progress of the negotiations, and the action of Minister Bowen in safeguarding German and British subjects, with the full knowledge and approval of this Government, is an indication that the proceedings of the two European powers have been with the previous knowledge of the President and Secretary Hay. The State Department is so far well pleased with the energetic but discreet manner in which Mr. Bowen has acted.

Senator Cullom and Representative Hitt, representing the Foreign Committees of the two Houses, were in consultation with the President and Secretary Hay to-day, and a number of other Senators and Representatives also consulted them in regard to the Venezuela matter.

The British and German Ambassadors to-day discussed the Venezuelan situation with Secretary Hay, who offered to keep the Embassies informed of all news received here from the American Legation at Caracas or from any of the American Consuls. This information is being cabled at once from the Embassies to Berlin and London, the officials at which cities, it is understood, are receiving the bulk of their advices on the Venezuelan situation from Washington.

Very little in the way of direct instructions has been received by either the German or British Ambassador in regard to the Venezuelan situation in the last few days.

Señor Pulido, Venezuela's Chargé d'Affaires, has received no confirmation from his Government of the report of the sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats by the foreign fleet. He said to-day:

"I confess I am unable to see what the foreign powers mean by sinking my country's little gunboats, which were scarcely more than yachts compared to the foreign men-of-war. I do not understand it, for the reason that assurances have been given only in the last day or two that the blockade established was to be a 'peace blockade.' I regard the sinking of the gunboats as absolutely unwarranted. It will be found that the situation has been gravely complicated thereby."

There has been no order issued to any United States naval vessel to repair to a Venezuelan port, and it is not intended to issue such an order unless an emergency should arise, as the presence of foreign men-of-war in such cases as this is apt to cause useless friction. There is, of course, always danger that the attempt of an American vessel to pass the "peaceful blockade" may in the end call for the appearance of American warships upon the scene.

SENATOR CULLOM'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressed regret to-day that Great Britain and Germany had destroyed the captured Venezuelan war vessels.

"They might better have been kept for toy houses, as, against a formidable squadron, they were fit for little else," he remarked. He believed that if it were considered necessary to seize the vessels, they could have been kept intact until after the present trouble was settled and then restored to Venezuela.

Senator Cullom expressed the opinion that the United States would not become involved seriously in the present disturbance, as he was satisfied that neither Great Britain nor Germany had any intention of acquiring Venezuelan territory.

APPROVAL IN VIENNA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The chastisement of Venezuela, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is followed in the Austrian capital with interest and approval. It is frankly admitted that Great Britain and Germany are rendering a service to all civilized States interested in Central and South America.

The attitude of the United States Government is recognized as equally important with the action of Great Britain and Germany as serving to convince small, slippery republics that the Monroe doctrine is not intended to shelter breaches of engagements.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says that the United States feels strong enough to face the rivalry of other maritime powers without preventing the enforcement of their just claims. Both Germany and Great Britain would certainly have followed a different policy if the demeanor of the United States had not rendered possible the present action without open conflict with the views of the North American Union.

FRENCH PROTEST POSSIBLE.

The Ossun, One of the Vessels Captured, a French Merchant Steamship—France's Claims on Venezuela.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A lengthy official dispatch has been received at the Foreign Office here from Caracas, saying that the boats of the German warships, in seizing the vessels supposed to belong to Venezuela, also captured a French merchant steamer, the Ossun.

These advices reached here so late today that the officials were unable to say what steps would be taken in the matter, but it is believed that, unless the Germans promptly rectify the mistake and release the Ossun, representations on the subject will be made to Germany. This is also taken to indicate the delicate state of the situation and the possibilities of international complications beyond those involving Venezuela alone.

The Ossun was owned by a Frenchman who used her in the coasting trade of South America. About eight months ago the Ossun was seized by the forces of President Castro on the ground that the step was a military necessity, and the Venezuelan flag was hoisted on board the steamer. France protested against the seizure, and put in a claim for indemnity. This is one of the claims which is now to be submitted to arbitration, Venezuela conceding that the Ossun was a French vessel.

It is thought here that the seizure of the Ossun by the Germans was due to the enforced service of the vessel under the Venezuelan flag, but the French nationality of the Ossun is considered here to be unquestionable.

Leading French officials openly express gratification at the fact that France has secured through diplomacy what other Powers are seeking to obtain through force. It is learned from an authoritative source that the French claims which will be submitted to arbitration amount to $10,800,000. This includes $3,600,000 demanded for the practical destruction of the French railroad running from the Gulf of Maracaibo to the mountains. The recent protocol restricted arbitration to damages occurring prior to 1899, but as the railroad was begun prior to 1899 and work on it was continued through the recent revolution France will insist that the claim be arbitrated under the protocol. The claims which it has not yet been decided to submit to arbitration aggregate $400,000, but it is believed that these also will be included before the arbitration is closed, and it is understood that the arbitration will result in Venezuela allowing France to collect the duties at one or two ports until her claims are paid, which may raise further issues if all the Venezuelan ports are occupied forcibly by other Powers.

Public and newspaper opinion here tends to sympathize with Venezuela, as being the victim of undue severity on the part of strong Powers. The Temps says:

"If the United States has nothing to say on the Monroe Doctrine in this affair it may be time for Europe to speak in the interest of universal peace."

Mr. Shafroth Proposes Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A joint resolution was offered in the House to-day by Mr. Shafroth (Col.) authorizing the President to propose to Great Britain and Germany to submit their claims against Venezuela to arbitration and to guarantee the payment of the awards that may be found.

Italian Warship Sails for Venezuela.

SYDNEY, C. B., Dec. 11.—The Commander of the Italian warship Carlo Alberto received orders to-day from his government to proceed with all possible speed to Venezuela, in order to protect Italian subjects there. Coal was rushed on board the warship, and the Carlo Alberto sailed tonight. This will retard Signor Marconi's experiments at Glace Bay for the present.

MR. ROOSEVELT LAUDED

National Civil Service Reform League Commends Him.

Disappointment Expressed in Results of Mayor Low's Administration—Carl Schurz on Bills Before Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League began here to-day. During the afternoon the annual report of the Executive Council was read. The report commends the policy of President Roosevelt in making Federal appointments, and calls attention to the persistent hostility of professional politicians in both the great National parties to civil service reform. The report is in part as follows:

President Roosevelt has done more for the practical enforcement of the Civil Service law, the elevation of the moral tone of the public service, and the general advancement of improved methods of government than it has fallen to the lot of any other President to do so soon after assuming office. Nevertheless it is not surprising that, in this respect, his course has been subjected to a closer scrutiny than has usually befallen a new Administration; this fact after all constitutes but a just tribute to the merits of Mr. Roosevelt's past service to the cause of good government. As a result of this exacting attitude of public opinion, (in itself a thoroughly wholesome symptom of progress,) the President and his official advisers have encountered some measure of criticism.

President Roosevelt has been accused of exhibiting too little regard for the salutary restrictions of the Civil Service rules by excepting from their operations without evident necessity a certain number of minor positions and individual appointments. With very few exceptions the positions affected are altogether unimportant.

More serious complaints against the present Administration have arisen from certain appointments to offices not embraced within the classified service. Under the "spoils system" there has grown up a practice which permits the selection of candidates for such offices by Senators, Representatives, or National Committeemen of the dominant party, reserving to the President little more than a veto on their choice.

President Roosevelt has indisputably tried to mitigate the evils inherent in this system of selection.

The persistent hostility of professional politicians in both the great National parties to civil service reform was exhibited on several occasions during the first session of the present Congress. A determined effort to render eligible for employment in the classified service without examination or other test of fitness more than 2,000 employes of the Census Bureau, originally selected, notwithstanding vigorous protests from numerous commercial and scientific bodies throughout the Union as well as from the leagues, as a matter of personal favoritism on the part of Senators and Representatives was defeated by the resolute and judicious action of the President under the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

The Council is obliged to record its regret that the results of the great victory for good government and pure politics in New York City on which the league congratulated the country at its last annual meeting have not, as yet, met all the hopes of friends of civil service reform.

The special committee on civil service in dependencies also commends the President as follows:

The President's consistent following of principles of civil service reform in the insular appointments has done more than volumes of literature for the real, healthy, substantial esteem of the merit system in our dependencies.

Carl Schurz made an address on "The Reform of the Consular Service," in which he called attention to two bills now pending in Congress, one introduced by Senator Lodge, the other by Mr. Burton in the House, and both of which, said Mr. Schurz, had great merit.

"It is not my purpose," said Mr. Schurz, "to discuss the various features of these two bills further than to say that while they might, perhaps, in this or that particular point be strengthened by amendment, they contain very valuable provisions —I mean not only the essential requirement of full competition, but also the appointment to grade instead of localities, the promotion from lower to higher grade, the facilities opened for the transfer of Consular officers from one place to another and from Consular to State Department service and vice versa—and so on—and that if either of them, even as it stands, were enacted into law and faithfully executed with a single eye to the public interest, the character and efficiency of our Consular Service would be greatly advanced. But, I regret to say, we have to admit the fact that so far the efforts made to secure a reform of the Consular Service in the way indicated by these bills have not met with enough of favor in either house of Congress to warrant any sanguine hope of success."

George McAneny of New York spoke on "The Merit System as an Element in the Reform of the New York Police Department," in the course of which he said:

"In 1901 the State Civil Service Commission brought about the amendment of the municipal rules so as to reduce the allowance of discretion allowed the Police Commission almost to a nullity. The first examination under this change was completed April 14 last. As a result of it thirteen Captains have been appointed, in whose selection the department had no say, except in exercising the limited discretion the law allows in choosing from the eligible list.

"Not one of these men was advanced through any influence but that of his own demonstration of fitness. The regulation of removal in the New York Police Department does not belong to the civil service law. Many reinstatements have thus been ordered by the courts, usually with allowances of back pay. The authority of the Commissioner must inevitably be weakened when it is understood among his subordinates that their laxities or even flagrant failures of duty will go unpunished unless they may be proved by positive evidence, and to the satisfaction of a power higher than he."

HOTEL CASHIER BILKED.

Clothes Box Contained Blocks of Wood in Tissue Paper.

Wednesday noon the telephone in the office of Hotel Margaret, in Brooklyn, rang. Cashier Eli B. De Tuy answered it, and learned that Royal C. Peabody, one of the patrons of the hotel, expected a new suit of clothes to be brought to the place any minute, and fearful that he would be unable to get over from Manhattan in time to draw a check for the tailor's agent, and yet desiring to wear the clothes later in the day, he requested that the cashier pay whoever brought the clothes, though the latter was instructed not to pay therefor unless the person bringing them should bring a receipted bill. Very soon a messenger boy brought a box bearing the name of a Manhattan tailor, and with it a receipted bill, whereon appeared Kirby's name, as per telephone advice. The bill, $47.50, was paid.

Peabody happened in shortly after and was told that his suit "came all right." He professed to know nothing about any suit. The cashier, finally convinced that Peabody spoke the truth, grabbed the box and hied away to a room where none could see. Opening it he found several blocks of light wood wrapped in tissue paper.

Flushing's New Fire Chief.

James H. McCormick, who has been Chief of the Flushing (Queens Borough) Fire Department for the last twelve years, will retire soon, and he will be succeeded by Clarence F. Byrd. Chief McCormick was defeated for re-election for a thirteenth term by Mr. Byrd. The defeat was accomplished by 4 votes. Of the 243 members of the department 224 voted.

WHY STAY PALE.

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

One of the best things Scott's Emulsion does is to give rich blood to pale girls.

The result of regular doses of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the appetite but in the good looks and bright manners which are the real charm of perfect health.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

DEVERY WILL NOT RESIGN

He Attacks Alderman Dowling's Vote for Erie Permit.

The Ninth District Leader Opposed to the Tunnel Franchise and Wants Coal for the Poor—What Dowling Says.

William S. Devery, the Ninth District Tammany leader, last night denied the story that he intended to resign his leadership in favor of Alderman Frank Dowling or Peter J. Garvey.

"Resign, no! on your life," he said. "Besides, if I should resign Dowling could never have the leadership because he has voted in the Board of Aldermen against the interests of the people of the district. He voted in favor of granting the Erie Railroad Company a permit to take a part of the river front which is the only playground the people of this district have. Them fellows at the City Hall wouldn't give this district a recreation pier, or a park, or even a free bath, and now they want to take away from the people the only playground they have for the benefit of a railroad company. I was elected leader, because I stood for the interests of the people of the district, and I intend to hold on until I get them their rights.

"That gang at the City Hall is bent on giving away all of the people's rights. Look at what they are doing in regard to the Pennsylvania tunnel. I would never vote for that graft in a million years. Not that I am opposed to the tunnel, if it was to be built under proper conditions, which would secure the rights of the people. But will it be a good thing for the people the way they propose to have it built? Well, I guess not. The railroad company, if it gets that tunnel, will ... fish its freight through New York to Montauk Point and all the men of this city who now get work in handling freight will be thrown out of employment or have their homes broken up. Will that be a good thing for the city?"

"But the company denies that the tunnel will be used for freight."

"I know it does. But just the same you can't buy any property around Montauk Point. The only way to cinch a railroad company is to cut it out; but as I say, I might favor the building of the tunnel, if the city was to build it. Then the whole people would get an equivalent for what some of them are going to lose.

"They are talking now about the need of $25,000,000 to relieve the stringency in Wall Street. They say they have got to issue bonds for that amount. If they issue them, they will let J. Pierpont Morgan gobble them all up. Why don't they issue them to the people, as they do in France, if they need the money? The people can supply the ... ough all right for anything the Government wants, and the people ought to get the benefit of the interest that the Government pays for the money it wants to borrow.

"Instead of concerning themselves so much about the leadership of this district, why don't that Tammany crowd lead up to a bunch of coal. If this weather keeps up, there is a lot of people in this city who will suffer for the want of coal. Many of them is suffering already. Tammany always says it is the friend of the poor people. Well, now is a good chance to prove it. Why don't the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall set out to raise a fund of $5,000 to buy coal for the poor people of the city that's freezing? They can count on me to contribute my share. I would be glad to do it. Let them make good by leading up to a bunch of coal.

"Now, about that resignation story, there ain't nothing in it. I will be dealing cards when a lot of them people that makes a spiel about Devery every chance they gets is out of the game."

Alderman Frank Dowling was seen and was told what Devery had said about him and the Erie Railroad permit. Mr. Dowling said:

"When Devery made that statement he did not know what he was talking about. The playground that he talks about is an old lumber yard—the yard in which he gave his barbecue. I have never heard of its being used as a playground. If Devery can get anybody in this district to go there after dark for recreation, I will take off my hat to him.

"The Erie Railroad Company has had a track across Thirteenth Avenue for nearly twenty years. They used to have their freight yard on Twenty-third Street. The Dock Department of the city has spent $12,000,000 for the improvement of the river front in that vicinity and condemned the Erie Company's property. Now all the company asks is an equivalent for what has been taken away from it. They have bought or leased the lumber yard on Twenty-eighth Street, and they want the privilege of running their tracks into it.

"If the company is not granted the franchise which it asks, it will have to establish a freight yard in New Jersey. Would it be for the interest of the workmen of this district to have the company do that? Let Mr. Devery make answer."

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Annual Election Held—Resolutions Favoring Tunnel Franchise Adopted—Tribute to ex-Speaker Reed.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club last night, in spite of the inclement weather, sixty-two members came out to vote. The regular ticket was in the main elected. Herman A. Metz was re-elected President, and of the Vice Presidents, Edward M. Shepard and Charles T. Hoogland were re-elected First and Second, respectively, but in place of Daniel Moynahan, George Foster Peabody was chosen Third Vice President. A. H. Eastmond was elected Fourth Vice President; Francis Gottsberger, Fifth Vice President; Maurice E. Thran, Treasurer; James T. O'Neill, Recording Secretary, and Eugene A. Widmann, Corresponding Secretary.

A resolution was introduced by Evarts L. Prentiss requesting the Board of Aldermen to grant the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. Some amusement was caused by the reading of one paragraph which struck those present as being sarcastic. It was as follows:

Resolved That the Brooklyn Democratic Club commend the cautious, deliberative spirit evinced by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York in considering the granting of such franchises, but respectfully urge upon that honorable body the importance of the opportunity which the proposition affords, and also that it is the sense of the Brooklyn Democratic Club that the best interests of the municipality, and of all its citizens, call for favorable and prompt action on such franchise.

This was unanimously adopted, as was also the following presented by ex-Surveyor Walter L. Bunn:

Resolved That the Brooklyn Democratic Club in recognizing the sterling character, eminent ability, and much honesty, and patriotism of Thomas Brackett Reed, deplores his untimely death as an irreparable loss to the country, and in no partisan sense but in our character as citizens of the country he so well loved and served, we express our high appreciation of those admirable qualities of mind and heart which made his character illustrious, and in which we feel a just and honorable pride.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PATRONAGE

Attorney General-Elect Announces Appointments, Ignoring Prohibitionists —Judge Bulger to be First Deputy.

BUFFALO, Dec. 11.—John Cunneen, the Democratic Attorney General-elect, announced his appointments to-night. All are Democrats.

The Prohibitionists on whose ticket Mr. Cunneen's name also appeared get no places. They made no request for appointments. The statement given out by Mr. Cunneen is as follows:

"On the 1st of January I shall formally appoint the Hon. Charles N. Bulger of Oswego to be First Deputy Attorney General. Also the following-named gentlemen for Deputy Attorneys General, their respective rank and compensation and duties to be determined hereafter: George F. Slocum of Rochester, Sylvester S. Taylor of Elmira, William H. Wood of Poughkeepsie, Francis J. Stephen of Buffalo, James Ernest Rafter of Mohawk, and Sanford Tousley Church of Albion.

"The appointment of each of the abovenamed Deputies is with the understanding and upon condition that they shall devote their undivided time and attention to the duties of their respective positions.

"I shall appoint Thomas C. T. Crain of New York City to the position now held by Clarence W. Francis of New York and Maurice B. Blumenthal of New York to the position now held by John C. Coleman."

John W. Fisher and William F. Mackey will represent the Attorney General in Buffalo. M. B. Farrington of Buffalo and George B. McCartee, Jr., of Salem, Washington County, will get clerkships in the Attorney General's office.

EXPECT A LIVELY SESSION.

Struggle Over United States Senatorship in Colorado Likely to Produce Remarkable Scenes.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—By the action of a caucus last night of Democratic members-elect of the incoming Legislature it is indicated that the session will be riotous from the start and that the struggle to elect a United States Senator will result in a deadlock so far as legislation is concerned. The plan of the Republicans to unseat in the House the fifteen Democrats alleged to have been elected from Arapahoe County by gross frauds in Denver, also seven or eight other Democrats in the State who claim election by narrow margins, was discussed and the caucus bound itself to a plan of campaign by which "fire will be met by fire."

"The Democrats control the Senate, and by their agreement they will prepare contests to file against every Republican elected to the Senate and unseat them peremptorily should the Republicans throw out the Arapahoe delegation in the House. It is proposed to organize the Senate in a rush, pass upon the contests, throw out the Republicans and then get the House into joint session and have a vote on United States Senator before the House has had a chance to fortify itself.

Should this programme be attempted, the Republicans say they will not only refuse to go into joint session, but will unseat every Democrat in the House if necessary to equal the extremes gone to by the Senate. A condition whereby one branch of the Assembly would be solidly Democratic and the other solidly Republican would be unparalleled in the history of any State.

STATE CANVASSERS MEET TO-DAY.

Statement of Total Vote as Reported to Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The State Board of Canvassers will meet to-morrow morning at the office of the Secretary of State to canvass the vote of the recent State election. Secretary of State McDonough this afternon gave the following as the totals on State officers which will be presented to the canvassing board:

Republican—Odell, 665,150; Higgins, 663,680; O'Brien, 665,590; Miller, 664,412; Wicker, 665,480; Coman, 662,468; Bond, 663,674; Werner, 650,805.

Democratic—Coler, 656,347; Bulger, 653,855; Mott, 681,700; Preston, 651,373; Finch, 651,949; Cunneen, 671,928; Sherman, 651,677; Gray, 665,326.

The total vote for all candidates for Governor, including blank and scattering, was 1,389,799, 166,721 less than in 1900.

Ten Eyck Dines Election Captains.

Aqueduct Commissioner Ten Eyck gave a dinner to the election Captains of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District at the West End Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, last night. Leader Ten Eyck, Robert C. Morris, George R. Manchester, Lemuel E. Quigg, Abraham Gruber, Justice Ernest Hall, and J. L. Wells spoke.

SALVADOR CLAIMS REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Salvador has applied for a reduction of the award aggregating $500,000 made by the Board of Arbitration which met in Washington last Spring for injuries inflicted upon the Salvador Commercial Company, an American concern, through the appropriation of their franchise. The allegation is made that the award is excessive.

The State Department has for the last three weeks been earnestly considering this matter, but from present indications it has not changed its mind as to the justice of the award, which must be paid by next February at the latest.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURRIERS—83rd SEASON

Invite Particular Attention to their Extensive Assortment of Medium Priced

FANCY FURS

Manufactured especially for the Holiday Trade:

MUFFS BOAS
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NECKLETS PALETOTS
VICTORINES, Etc.

Also a large variety of Manufactured Garments in Exclusive Designs, fashioned from

Imperial Russian Crown Sables, Hudson Bay Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Mink, Persian Lamb, Black Bear, Colored Lynx, All Species of Foxes, Natural and Colored.

184 Fifth Ave., NEAR 23D STREET.

Overcoats.

Most men would discard them were it not for the penalty—and small blame. They are, as a rule, just Overcoats. There isn't even a suggestion of a dress garment about some of them. They are so different from Saks coats. Ours have an air of exclusive dressiness that distinguishes them. The prices are as low as you'd pay elsewhere for the other kind, if not lower.

Overcoats in the 45 and 50 inch Box models, of Cheviot or Frieze, in black, Oxford or olive mixtures. The best coat you can find anywhere. At $15.00

Overcoats in the 45-inch Full Box model, of Vicuna Coatings, silk lined. A first-class garment. Value $28.00. Special at $20.00

Surtout Overcoats in all the desirable coatings, two or three buttons, wide bell skirt models, perfect fitting, At $20.00, $25.00 & $30.00

Greatcoats with belted backs, of Imported Scotch Coatings. At $18.00, $25.00 & $30.00

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Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

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For great bargain sales of Diamonds

We will daily call attention to some particular article which we are offering at a special price. Our goods are the finest, and especially selected for the best trade.

Broadway & 25th St. Hoffman House. OPEN EVENINGS.

For Friday.

DIAMOND BROOCHES in a profuse variety of artistic designs and settings.

PIANOLA RECITAL

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TO-DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 12, AT 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOIST,

Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Tenor.

Without the Pianola what possibilities are hidden within the piano!

Before the Pianola came, how very few there were who even caught a glimpse into the grand world of harmony. Toiling laboriously to produce a small per cent. of the great compositions of the masters, even the best pianists were sadly limited.

The iron rules of technique, the inexorable necessity of long hours spent in daily practice, forbade the pleasure of roaming at will within the world of music. To all the rest of human kind the masterpieces of the grandest art that is known to man were buried treasures.

The Pianola enables any one to play upon any piano any selection ever composed, and to play it with expression and individuality.

This recital affords a demonstration of the Pianola. Unless you have adequate reasons to feel sure that you know what can be done with the Pianola, we urge your attendance at this recital or a visit to our warerooms at your early convenience.

PROGRAM:

Der Freischutz Overture.....Weber
ORCHESTRELLE.
Legende in E, St. Francois de Paule.....Liszt
PIANOLA.
(a) Murmuring Zephyrs.....Jensen
(b) Spring's Awakening.....Hawley
MR. YOUNG.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Allegro ma non troppo, from Sixth Symphony.. Beethoven
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Elegie, in E flat Minor.....Rachmaninoff
(b) Hexentanz.....MacDowell
PIANOLA.
A Song of Love.....Beach
MR. YOUNG.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

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Malta-Vita

—The Perfect Winter Food.

Served with warm cream or warm milk.

—WE SAVE YOUR FUEL.
—WE SAVE YOU TIME.
—WE SAVE YOU MONEY.

We scientifically prepare, thoroughly cook, mechanically malt and toast whole wheat flakes—the most delicious, appetizing cereal food known to man.

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In winter serve with warm milk or cream.

Wholesome for old and young, sick and well. All Grocers.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' and Misses' Cloaks
at greatly reduced prices.

This season's goods—desirable styles and unusual value.

Long Cloth Coats,
pointed cape, with lace applique; 6 to 14 yrs., all sizes,
$10.50, formerly $15.50.

Long Military Coats
of navy blue unfinished worsted, lined throughout; 4 to 14 yrs.,
$9.50, formerly $12.50.

Girls' Navy Blue Chinchilla Reefers,
lined with red flannel, military buttons; 6 to 14 yrs., all sizes,
$7.00, formerly $9.50.

Misses' Suits
of fine mixture, tucked skirt stitched at the bottom; blouse jacket with yoke, plaited back and front, jacket lined with silk. 14 & 16 yrs.,
$15.50, formerly $19.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ARRESTS AT COAL YARDS

Three Prisoners Taken in Rows Among Fuel Purchasers.

CROWDS IN LINE ALL DAY

Many East Side Dealers Have Little or No Coal to Sell by the Pailful—Pressure from Well-to-Do People Quite as Great.

Coal operators strenuously denied yesterday that any effort was being made to hold up supplies of coal which should come to New York City, and they declared that every ton that could be raised was being rushed to this port. At the same time the very inclement day—with its weather so precisely favorable for stirring up grip and pneumonia—found the coal yards of the east side practically without supplies. One of the firm of Alfred Barber's Sons said, however, that if people could merely stand it for this week there would be sure relief by the early part of next week. It is reported that a very large quantity of coal is now in transit to New York.

East side coal dealers faced a very desperate condition yesterday. There was little or no coal to sell or deliver, and the people had to accommodate themselves to the cheerless situation. A large crowd besieged the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons, at 377 Water Street, early in the morning. A squad of police was necessary to keep the people in line and in order. There was at one time a throng there of sufficient size to have extended four blocks in a continuous line. One of the firm members said it was the most extraordinary sight he had ever witnessed in any phase of the coal business.

But even with the police there, the crowds in front of Barber's were at times almost riotous. Early in the morning, as a young fellow was wheeling his little pail of coal out of the yard, a man attempted to deprive the boy of his treasure. There was trouble immediately, with promises of a serious row. The prompt action of the police, however, averted further trouble, and the man was arrested.

Two other arrests were made at this yard in the course of the day, both cases growing out of the difficulty of satisfying the extraordinary crowd. These were the first arrests that have been made in connection with the shortage of coal supply in the city.

At about 2:30 o'clock the supply of the Barbers gave out. More than 9,000 pails of fuel had been sold before the amount on hand was exhausted. The people were told that it would be several hours before more coal could be obtained, but hundreds of them stood around the place, waiting for the fuel. Many of those who waited were women and children, but they were undaunted by the rain.

One of the firm members said that all requisitions from the charitable organizations were being filled from the docks. But until coal could be sold to the people in pails, it was considered a dangerous expedient to bring any coal at all to the yards. Only orders from organizations with whom the firm has had long-standing relations were filled. No orders would be accepted from other organizations.

Nearly every one of the yards of the east side was empty. Emil Neufeld of 191 Stanton Street said that he had not been able to get even one ton of coal for his patrons all day long. He said he had raked up every bit of coal dust in his yards and had swept from nooks and corners all the fragments that could be gathered, but that very little relief had been afforded.

"It is terrible," said Mr. Neufeld. "People come to me with tears in their eyes and beg me to give them a bucket of coal, but I haven't got it. They tell me that their families are at home sick, but I can do nothing for them. I have heard more abuse and more stories of sickness and trouble to-day than have come to me at any time before in the history of my eleven years in this district. The fact that this is such a damp, stormy day makes it very much more dangerous for the people than if it was merely dry cold. I believe there will be an unusual amount of sickness here within the next week."

Mr. Neufeld said that he had a barge waiting for a berth to land, but had been unable to make any arrangement yesterday.

One element of the situation which is regarded as an important one by those familiar with the coal-distributing problem among the poor of the city is the fact that the last few days have completely exhausted the small supplies of coal which the grocery and butchers' shops had accumulated in their cellars for their own customers. When the cold snap came upon the city on Monday hundreds of these little stores on the east side were selling pailfuls of fuel. But that supply is gone now, and the people must depend upon the yards.

One prominent dealer was asked yesterday what was happening to all the large supplies of coal that are coming to the city day by day, if no coal is to be obtained from yards. He answered:

"Nearly all this coal is being taken directly from the docks to the consumers. So great is the demand that there is no opportunity to take the fuel to the yards, except for the small retail trade. Coal is being delivered in vast quantities to people who are taking only a ton or half a ton at a time. The pressure from well-to-do people upon the retailers is quite as great as that from the poor."

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army applied to the city authorities yesterday for permission to establish a series of demonstrating agencies throughout New York to show the virtues of the porous brick and the wicker basket filled with asbestos. The matter will probably be presented to the Board of Aldermen next week.

"I have experimented with these substitutes very thoroughly," said Commander Booth-Tucker yesterday, "and I believe that here is the solution of the problem for the time being. What we must look out for is something that will prevent people from freezing to death. I bought 500 porous bricks to-day at 5 cents apiece. We are selling them at two for 5."

CONSERVATORIES IN DANGER.

Miss Helen Gould Sends Urgent Message for Coal to Save Flowers and Rare Orchids at Lyndhurst.

That the scarcity of coal is no respector of persons was shown yesterday by the fact that the flowers in the conservatories of Miss Helen Gould at Lyndhurst, a short distance from Tarrytown, had a narorw escape from being destroyed from lack of heat. There was no coal and Miss Gould sent an urgent message to her New York coal agent to send a boat load of coal at once. In her message she said the flowers would be ruined if the coal was not sent immediately.

The conservatories are said to be among the finest in this part of the country, and the flowers, including many rare orchids collected by Jay Gould, who had a great love for orchids, are valued at $1,000,000.

The dealers did some hustling on receipt of the message. They could not send on the boatload, but telephoned to a yard up the Hudson, and arrangements were made to send some coal at once. More will be sent later.

A representative of the dealers said that he believed the flowers would be saved. The coal, however, he said, was not sent a minute too soon.

OPERATORS RUSHING COAL.

They Pronounce Statements to the Contrary Preposterous—Shipping Coal from Cars at Weehawken.

Statements which have been made from time to time that coal was being held back from New York in order to send up prices were pronounced preposterous yesterday by operators and dealers alike. The representatives of all the coal-carrying companies said that they kept in touch with their sales agents, and that the coal was sent where it was most needed as soon as it came to tidewater. It was sold to dealers at $5 a ton, the circular price.

A representative of the Erie Railroad said: "These statements are ridiculous. Every available car is used to bring anthracite from the mines, and every available means is taken to send it to market as soon as possible."

Regarding statements to the effect that hundreds of cars filled with anthracite were to be seen every day at Weehawken, he said: "That is true. We are shipping the coal from these cars as fast as we can, and more cars laden with coal come to replace them. There might be possibly 300 cars there, but they remain only until the coal is shipped from them, and that is done with all speed."

Statements have been made that the Lackawanna Company has 30,000 tons of coal stored at Secaucus. A representative of the company admitted that this was true, and added:

"We would be glad to get $1 a ton for this coal. It is culm refuse brought here during the strike to mix with soft coal. No one wants it now."

As an instance of how all sorts of people are hit by the scarcity of coal, Mr. Ward of Ward & Olyphant said that an official of one of the companies had asked him to get him some coal. His dealer had failed to supply him, and other dealers would give him no coal because he was not a customer.

COAL ARBITRATORS' PAY.

Senate Decides Those Not in Government Service Should Get $4,000 Per Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate late this afternoon passed with several amendments the bill fixing the compensation of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, and it now goes to conference. The sentiment of the Senate was strongly in favor of allowing the members of the commission who are not in the civil or military service of the Government a lump sum for their service, and after considerable debate $4,000 per annum for each was settled upon as the proper amount, thus taking the matter out of the hands of the President, as the bill originally provided.

Several other amendments to the bill were adopted fixing the expenses of the Commissioners and the assistant recorders at $10 per day instead of $15, and leaving the question of the amount of salary to the assistant recorders and employes to the commission. The name of the commission was changed to "Anthracite Coal Strike Arbitration."

An amendment offered by Mr. Daniel (Va.) intended to prohibit officers in the civil or military branches of the Government from serving on commissions or performing duties other than called for by law, provoked a long discussion, and in response to the appeals of Mr. Allison and Mr. Hoar finally was withdrawn.

MR. UNDERWOOD REPLIES.

Erie President Assures Mr. Cutting of the Railroad Officials' Wish to Co-operate.

President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad replied yesterday to a letter addressed to him by President R. Fulton Cutting of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Underwood expressed his wish to co-operate to the fullest extent in meeting the situation. He said in his reply:

Your valued favor of the 10th inst., relative to supplying the poor of this city with coal, is at hand just as I am leaving the city for an absence of several days. I have to thank you for the suggestions contained in your letter, and beg to assure you that this company has not been unmindful of the distress of the city's poor by reason of the shortage of coal, and has made an earnest effort to relieve it as far as it has been in its power to do so.

In anticipation of the suffering which would follow a shortage in the fuel supply, the subject was thoroughly discussed by representatives of the different coal carrying roads, and the most practicable method of distribution, in their opinion, decided upon and made effective. The plan is practically the same as you suggest, and our sales agents, who acted on the committee which considered the subject, are of the opinion that the distribution through the dealers, which is being followed, has been more successful than any other plan which could have been undertaken, and at our instance as well as from their own volition, have kept the matter under their close observation.

Appreciating the situation here, we have used our utmost endeavors to secure the maximum tonnage from the mines and deliver it to the consumer with the least possible delay. The demands upon us, you will appreciate, have been many, and it has been our policy to distribute the coal in a manner which would, in our opinion, best serve the interests of the public.

MONTCLAIR IN NEED OF COAL.

Hospital, Public Schools, and a Clubhouse Face a Shortage.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 11.—The coal situation here is very serious. Practically no coal has arrived in a week or ten days. The dealers exhibit bills of lading showing the coal has been shipped. The poor are suffering greatly and the well-to-do are not a very great deal better off. Many persons able to pay $10 to $15 for a ton of coal have had to shut off their water to prevent the pipes freezing.

The Mountainside Hospital has about enough to last until Saturday. The public schools are on short allowances and may be left without coal next week. The Montclair Club, composed of the wealthiest residents of the town, may have to close down on Saturday, as it has no more coal.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Brooklyn Fireman's Prompt Aid Unable to Save Her.

Mrs. Emma Woolnough, a widow, seventy-nine years old, who lived with her son at 742 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, was burned to death last evening in her apartments on the top floor of the building. How the fatality occurred will probably never be known, because the woman was alone in her home at the time.

Shortly before 6 o'clock Fireman O'Brien of Engine Company No. 122, on Quincy Street, directly back of the house in which Mrs. Woolnough lived, noticed a bright flash in her kitchen and saw a volume of smoke pour out from an open window. He immediately notified the members of the company, and then ran ahead of the engine to the house. When he reached the vestibule door he burst it open and ran up stairs to the woman's apartments. The kitchen was all ablaze, and Mrs. Woolnough was found lying writhing on the floor in the next room with her clothing burning off her. O'Brien smothered the flames, but she was dying and expired before an ambulance, summoned from the Williamsburg Hospital, arrived. The firemen quickly extinguished the blaze in the kitchen.

THE GAMBLING INVESTIGATION.

"Al" Adams Said to be the Owner of "Lou" Ludlam's Place.

District Attorney Jerome said last night that it was not very likely the cases of the gamblers caught in recent raids on gambling resorts in the Tenderloin would be past the police court stage early enough to be submitted to the Grand Jury now in session.

Thus far the investigation has developed the fact that "Lou" Ludlam's alleged gambling place on West Fortieth Street passed into the hands of "Al" Adams, the "Policy King," last July. Among other places he is investigating are Canfield's, Burbridge's, "Shang" Draper's, "Lou" Betts's, and "Honest" John Kelly's. All these are situated in the Tenderloin.

TOBIN IN PRISON GARB.

Man Accused of Craft's Murder Tore Up His Own Clothing.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke yesterday closed the case for the prosecution in the trial of Thomas Tobin, who is accused of murdering Capt. James B. Craft of Glen Cove, L. I., at the Empire Café in the Tenderloin last September. Lawyer Abraham Levy, Tobin's counsel, will open for the defense this morning.

Tobin yesterday appeared in court in prison garb. At the Tombs it was learned that the prisoner had torn his own clothing into shreds in his cell during the night. When the keepers came to awaken him they found him standing entirely nude in his cell, muttering incoherently to himself.

Jury in Powers Divorce Case Disagree.

After deliberating half through the night, the jury in the divorce suit of Harry L. Powers against Minnie Powers was unable to agree on a verdict. When the jurymen had submitted their sealed report yesterday morning Justice Hall discharged them. Mr. Powers sued his wife for absolute divorce, naming his brother, Jesse Powers, Jr., as co-respondent.

HALL'S FURS

The high reputation of our Furs for reliability and intrinsic value has been maintained for over 46 years. We carry the largest stock of manufactured Furs in America and our prices are invariably the lowest.

Specials To-day and Saturday

Sealskin Coats, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250.
Persian Lamb Coats, Mink trimmed, $85, $115, $150.
Persian Lamb Coats, with Baum Marten, Chinchilla, $125, $140, $150.
Long Brown Fox Stoles, trimmed with two brushes, $10, $15, $20, $25.
Long Alaska Sable (Skunk) Stoles, $10, $14, $16, $18, $22.
Long Black Lynx Stoles, $25, $30, $35.
Mink Stoles, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $20, $30, $35, $50.
Isabella Fox Stoles, $15, $20, $25.
Baum Marten Stoles, $30, $35, $50, $60.
Blue Lynx Stoles, $20, $25, $35.
Black Bear Stoles and Boas, $30, $35, $45.
Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50.
Misses' and Children's Sets, $3, $5, $7.50, $10 per set.
Mink Muffs, $9, $11, $13, $15, $20, $25.
Persian Lamb Muffs, $10, $13.50, $16, $18, $20.
Chinchilla Muffs, $15, 20, $25, $30.
Alaska Sable (Skunk), $7, $9, $10, $12.
Black Lynx Muffs, $16, $18, $20, $25.
Brown Fox Muffs, $10, $12, $14, $16.
Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, $50, $75, $100, $150.
Sealskin Gloves, $8, $10, $12, $14, $16.
Sealskin Caps, $5, $8, $10, $12, $15.
Electric Seal (Cony) Caps, $3.50, $5.
Coachman's Capes, $9, $15, $20, $35, $50.
Men's Fur Mufflers, $2.75, $3.50, $5 to $15.
Polar Bear, Mink, Bengal Tiger Robes, $50, $75, $150 to $250.

These are precisely just one-half value.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.
Open Saturday Evening.

COAL FACTS CONCEALED

Operator Refuses to Answer Counsel for the Miners.

Exact Figures Withheld by Witness—Miners' Side of Case May Close This Week—A Priest Testifies.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 11.—The representatives of the miners during to-day's proceedings before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission called one of the independent operators to the witness stand to tell the exact price he received for his coal, and the mine owner refused, giving instead, after much questioning, an average of the price he received. The operator was J. L. Crawford, President of the People's Coal Company, which operates the Oxford Colliery in Scranton. Mr. Crawford, who has been attending the sessions each day, was surprised to be called, and he remarked as he took the stand: "This is a new turn of affairs." He was examined by Mr. Darrow. The testimony was as follows:

Q.—When did you ship coal last? A.—Yesterday.

Q.—What are you getting for it? A.—I don't know exactly.

Q.—Can you come near it? A.—I can if I want to.

Q.—Don't you want to? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are a party to this commission, and went to New York to see the coal Presidents? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you refuse to give this commission that information? A.—I don't think I am compelled to tell.

Q.—Which road do you sell to? A.—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Q.—What do you get for it? A.—About 65 per cent. of what the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western gets for it.

At this point attorneys for the operators objected to the inquiry proceeding any further along the lines of what a company's profits were. Mr. Darrow said he called the witness to show that the coal companies were able to pay the advance in wages asked for. Wayne MacVeagh, in his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell, he said, intimated that the increase, if granted, would ultimately be placed on the bowed backs of the poor, and he wanted to show that the companies are well able to give the increase asked for without putting it on the poor.

Mr. Darrow then continued the examination:

Q.—How many tons do you produce a day? A.—Nine hundred to 1,000 tons.

Q.—And you don't know how much you get for it? A.—I can give an estimate.

Q.—Well, what is it? A.—About $2.50 a ton.

On further examination, Mr. Crawford said that during the latter part of the strike his colliery was in operation, and he got $20 a ton for his coal. Chairman Gray here stopped the examination, saying that the exceptionally high prices during the strike were not pertinent to the inquiry.

The miners called several witnesses, who told of conditions at the collieries of the A. Pardee Company, in the Hazleton region. One of the witnesses was a boy, who said he lost a leg in the mines, received nothing for its loss, but that instead when he returned to work, the company took off of his wages his father's debt.

Mr. Darrow here announced that the miners expect to close their case this week, and now gave notice for the other side to be ready next week. The companies' attorneys said they desired a recess for a short time after the miners close, to complete the preparation of their case. Chairman Gray said he hoped there would be no interruption in the sessions.

Two witnesses, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, were called in the afternoon and each testified that before the strike of 1900 the men, when they worked, received 94 cents a car and that the strike was ended by the company agreeing to give the men an increase in wages of 10 per cent., 2½ in cash and the other 7½ per cent. to be considered in the reduction in the price of powder. Instead of receiving the increase, they now get 3 cents a car less, or 91 cents. They did not know why it was reduced.

In cross-examination the company produced figures which showed that one of the witnesses earned an average of $4.23 a day for 17 days worked in November. The witness claimed he went into the mines twenty-five days during the month. One of the same witnesses handed in a statement which was given him some time ago by a mine superintendent, showing that there were seven sizes of mine cars at the colliery where he worked. The witness said the same wages are paid for filling all of them.

Patrick O'Boyle, a miner, gave the history of the increase in the size of the miner's ton from 2,240 pounds to 3,136. He said twenty-five years ago sizes under pea coal were not used and therefore it was dumped on the refuse pile and the ton raised to 3,136 in order that the companies could get out 2,240 pounds of marketable coal. At present the companies are using coal three or four sizes under pea and the men are not being paid for it.

Thomas Malone of the White Oak Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company complained that the miners were receiving lower wages for "robbing" pillars of coal than for mining the coal in the breasts. He said it is a well-established fact that "robbing" pillars is the most dangerous work in a mine, and miners engaged in it should receive higher wages than at other classes of mining.

John William Griffith, Superintendent of Schools of Nanticoke, near Wilkesbarre, was called to the stand to show that miners' children do not go as high in the school grades as the children of other parents.

Father O'Donnell testified he had personal knowledge of only one case of violence, and did not see other acts of lawlessness committed in Olyphant where he was stationed. He believed newspaper accounts were exaggerated.

"Do you believe in boycotts?" asked Judge Gray. The witness replied that he believed he had the right not to deal or associate with a person who did something that he did not like or was contrary to his interests.

"I go along with you that far," said the Chairman, "how much further would you go? For instance, have you a right to boycott me if I should deal or associate with such a person?"

"No sir, neither would I commit violence."

"That is right; we draw the line at the same point."

P. J. Regan, a miner for the Temple Coal and Iron Company was the last witness of the day. His principal complaint was that he had been docked for light loading when he had a foot more than the required topping of six inches.

A MOTORMAN'S BLOCKADE.

Cars Delayed Half an Hour Because He Insisted on the Front Platform Being Cleared.

The obstinacy of a motorman on a car of the Flushing Avenue line in Williamsburg yesterday morning during the "rush" hour inconvenienced many persons who were going in the direction of the bridge on their way to work. When the car reached the transfer station at Nostrand Avenue it was so crowded that only with difficulty could a few women squeeze in from the rear platform. Five men got on the front platform and vainly tried to get inside. The motorman tried to aid them by pushing, but failed.

Then the motorman refused to go ahead until the platform was cleared. The men refused to budge, and the passengers, becoming impatient, craned their necks to ascertain the trouble. The conductor pulled the bell strap, but the car did not move. Then he went forward and asked the motorman when he was going to proceed.

"Not until these men get inside the car or get off and wait for the next," exclaimed the motorman.

The five men stood their ground and the motorman remained unmoved. In the meantime more cars had come up and joined the blockade. For more than half an hour the blockade was in progress. Somebody sent word to Police Headquarters, but just before the police arrived a railroad inspector appeared and raised the blockade by ordering the motorman to go ahead.

CLEVELAND OFFICIALS IN TOWN.

Are Studying Municipal Buildings in Various Cities.

District Attorney Jerome had a visitor yesterday in District Attorney Harvey E. Keeler of Cleveland, Ohio, who is the head of a large delegation of Cleveland men who have been sent on a tour of the country to study municipal buildings in various cities. Cleveland intends to erect a group of public buildings to cost $20,000,000 on a sixteen-acre plot, situated on the lake side.

District Attorney Keeler was not very much impressed with the condition of the Criminal Courts Building. Mr. Jerome in his talk with the visitor maintained an apologetic attitude all the while this subject was under discussion. He admitted that it was an "architectural abortion," built purely with a view to outside appearance, and with entire disregard for ventilation and other interior sanitary safeguards.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE WORK.

Erection of Centre Span Begun—Roadway to be Ready by August.

The work on the centre span of the Williamsburg Bridge has been begun by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and the roadway is to be completed according to the contract some time next August. The steel company expects to have the work completed by that time.

It will require about 8,000 tons of steel. The bridge workers will work outward from both towers and meet in the centre of the span.

Only a few of the steel suspenders from the four big cables remain to be placed in position.

Bridge Tower Foundation Bid Awarded.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday opened bids for the construction of the tower foundation in this borough of the Manhattan Bridge (No. 3.) The contract was awarded to John C. Rogers, who constructed the foundation for the tower at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. His bid was $482,656, or about $11,000 less than his bid for the Brooklyn foundation.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

To-morrow The New York Times Saturday Review of Books will contain a long and able review of President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," written by Augustus C. Buell, author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." Appropriate to the holiday season will be another long article on "Books for Gifts," enumerating many of various qualities and prices. The second article on "Children's Books" will treat of some volumes of rather more literary value than those described in the first article. Dr. Carl Peters's "Eldorado of the Ancients," and many other important books will be reviewed by specialists, while ample space will be given to some of the best of the new novels.—Adv.

Beginning next Monday this Store will be open evenings until Christmas.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Numerous Christmas Gift Suggestions.

Diamonds.

Diamond brooches, $18.50 to 450.00.
Diamond and pearl brooches, $12.00 to 375.00.
Enamelled and pearl brooches, $12.50 to 34.00.
Single stone diamond rings, $3.75 to 185.00.
Pearl and diamond rings, $10.00 to 225.00.
Opal and diamond rings, $6.75 to 145.00.
Turquoise and diamond rings, $2.75 to 135.00.
Emerald and diamond rings, $6.75 to 150.00.
Sapphire and diamond rings, $3.75 to 85.00.
Ruby and diamond rings, $2.75 to 85.00.
Pearl and diamond lavalliere, $22.00 to 185.00.
Diamond and pearl scarf pins, 4.75 to 125.00.
Diamond lockets, $5.00 to 56.00.
Pearl lockets, $15.00 to 20.50.
Diamond set cuff buttons, $3.95 to 65.00.
Diamond earrings, $6.00 to 98.00.
Turquoise and diamond earrings, $10.75 to 75.00.
Opal and diamond earrings, $16.00 to 40.00.
Emerald earrings, $6.00 to 50.00.

Watches.

Women's solid gold watches, $15.75 to 54.00.
Women's chatelaine watch and pin, $2.75 to 125.00.
Women's silver watch, $1.95 to 9.00.
Women's gun metal watch, $2.25 to 9.00
Men's solid gold watches, $24.50 to 100.00.
Men's gold-filled watches, $6.50 to 35.00.
Men's silver watches, $3.75 to 25.00.
Men's gun metal watches, $3.00 to 18.00.
Men's nickel watches, $2.25 to 9.00.
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Plated Jewelry.

Gold-filled lorgnette chains, $1.75 to 8.00.
Men's silver watch chains, $1.25 to 3.00.
Gold-plated charms, 25c. to 5.00.
Gold-plated necklaces, 50c. to 2.00.
Gold-filled fobs, 75c. to 4.50.
Ribbon fobs, plated charms, 98c. to 3.50.
Sterling silver fobs, $2.00 to 6.00.
Gun metal fobs, $2.00 to 6.00.
Leather fobs, 25c to 1.00.
Gold-plated brooches, 25c. to 2.50.
Gold-plated scarf pins, 25c. to 6.00.
Sterling silver brooches, 25c. to 6.00.

Solid Gold.

Solid gold brooches, $1.75 to 15.00.
Solid gold scarf pins, 98c. to 12.00.
Solid gold tie clasps, 98c. to 5.00.
Solid gold earrings, 98c. to 6.75.
Solid gold collar buttons, 75c. to 3.00.
Solid gold studs, $1.75 to 3.75
Solid gold lorgnette chains, $3.95 to 33.50.
Solid gold men's chains, $6.50 to 28.00.

Fobs.

Ribbon fobs, solid gold charms, $5.50 to 30.00.
Solid gold charms, $1.50 to 25.00.
Sterling silver scarf pins, 15c. to 2.00.
Sterling silver cuff buttons, 50c. to 2.50.
Gold-plated buttons, 25c. to 1.75.
Gold-plated hat pins, 35c. to 2.25.
Sterling silver hat pins, 35c. to 1.50.
Gold-plated waist sets, 25c. to 3.00.
Women's chain bracelets, $1.25 to 6.00
Women's Nethersole and fancy bracelets, 75c to 7.00.
Children's Nethersole and chain bracelets, 25c. to 1.50. (Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Gold Rings.

Women's gold rings, $1.75 to 15.00.
Misses' set rings, $1.00 to 2.75.
Baby set rings, 50c. to 3.00.
Boys' plain and set rings, $1.25 to 3.50.
Men's plain and set rings, $3.50 to 34.00.
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Sterling Silverware.

Sterling silver tea set, $75.00 to 145.00.
Sterling silver coffee set, $43.00 to 75.00.
Sterling silver salad bowls, $22.00 to 52.00.
Sterling silver bread trays, $17.50 to 26.50.
Sterling silver bonbon dishes, $2.50 to 14.75.
Sterling silver butter dishes, $6.75 to 12.50.
Sterling silver shaving cups, $3.95 to 12.75.
Sterling silver baby cups, $2.25 to 12.50.
Sterling silver individual salt cellars, 50c. to 3.50.
Sterling silver napkin rings, 75c. to 3.50.
Sterling silver salt and pepper shakers, $1.25 to 12.75 pair.
Sterling silver pin trays, 98c. to 3.25.
Sterling silver flasks, $5.00 to 12.50.
Sterling silver soap dishes, $2.75 to 10.50.
Sterling silver salad sets, 2 pcs., $6.50 to 13.25.
Sterling silver fish sets, 2 pcs., $12.50 to 14.00.
Sterling silver carving sets, $4.25 to 17.50.
Sterling silver berry spoons, $3.25 to 6.75.
Sterling silver pie knives, $5.75 to 6.75.
Sterling silver meat forks, $2.50 to 5.00.
Sterling silver pickle forks, 98c. to 1.75.
Sterling silver sugar shells, 98c. to 2.25.
Sterling silver butter knives, $1.50 to $2.95.
Sterling silver lettuce forks, $2.50 to 3.50.
Sterling silver cake knives, $3.00 to 3.75.
Sterling silver bonbon spoons, 98c. to 2.95.
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Pajamas.

Women's Flannel Pajamas, $1.50 to $1.95.
Women's Cheviot Madras and Mercerized Sateen and Silk Pajamas, $1.95 to $7.50.
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Flannel Skirts.

Women's White Flannel Skirts, 98c. to $4.75.
Women's Colored Flannel Skirts, $1.95 to $2.95.
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Untrimmed Millinery.

75c. GRADE WOMEN'S UNTRIMMED COLORED Felts, Camel's Hair and Scratch Felt Hats, at 25
$2.25 GRADE WOMEN'S LONG NAPPED BEAVERS (black and colors), at 1.35
(Second Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Odd China.

Oyster Plates, fine china; special, 25c.
Lobster Salad Dishes; special, $1.00.
Chocolate Pots, fine china, 50c.
Cracker Jars, fine china, 50c.
Plates, assorted sizes; Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Bowls; very handsomely decorated, 19c.
Condensed Milk Jars and Plates, fine china, richly decorated; special 45c.
Ramikins and Plate, French china; special, per dozen, $5.00.
(Basement.)

Umbrellas and Canes.

WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS; 97c. to 20.00
MEN'S UMBRELLAS; 97c. to 20.00
BOYS' & GIRLS' UMBRELLAS; 98c. to 3.50
MEN'S CANES; 50c. to 12.50
BOYS' CANES; 19c. to 98
(Main Floor, Front.)

Women's Winter Underwear.

Women's Flannelette Night Gowns, 65c. to $2.25.
Women's Flannelette Skirts, 39c. to $1.50.
Women's Knit Skirts, 39c. to $1.95.
Women's White Petticoats, 98c. to $7.50.
Women's Muslin and Cambric Night Gowns, 75c. to $3.95.
Women's Canton Flannel Drawers, 39c. to 98c.
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Shoe News.

A Word, Too, About Slippers and Leggins.

MEN'S CUSHION SOLE SHOES, manufacturer's price, $3.50; our price, at, special, 2.25
MEN'S SLIPPERS; fancy leather, 39c. to 3.00
MEN'S WARM SLIPPERS; black felt and velvet, 25c. to 1.25
WOMEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS; velvet or felt, 25c. to 1.45
WOMEN'S SLIPPERS; leather, for house or dress wear, 98c. to 4.00
BLACK WOOL JERSEY LEGGINS; For women, 69c.
For children, 49c.
(Shoe Store, Main and Second Floors, East.)

Babies' Store.

Babies' Worsted Sacques, 25c. to $1.95.
Babies' Eiderdown Sacques, 49c. to 75c.
Babies' Flannel and Cashmere Sacques, 49c. to $3.50.
Babies' Worsted Bootees, 12c. to 59c.
Babies' Worsted and Silk Caps, 49c. to $2.25.
Babies' Flannelette Wrappers, 25c. to 98c.
Children's Lawn Aprons, 25c. to $1.95.
Children's Flannelette Skirts, 19c. to 69c.
Children's Flannelette Gowns, 49c. to 75c.
Children's Drawer Leggins, 50c. to 98c.
Children's Worsted Knee Leggins, 25c.
Children's Sweaters, 98c. to $2.25.
Children's White and Colored Bonnets, 98c. to $5.00.
Children's Eiderdown Bath Robes, 2, 3 and 4 years, $1.95 to $3.95.
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Lamps.

Tall Table Lamps, with 10-inch globes, special, $2.75.
Fancy Shape Lamps, with 11-inch globes; hand-painted, special, $3.75.
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Globes.

Hand-painted Globes, handsome new designs; special, $1.50
Ruby Globes, finest quality:
9-inch size, $1.25.
10-inch size, $2.00.
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Bric-a-Brac.

Bisque Figures; very large size; special, 90c.
Vases; imported Austrian, English and German bronze Vases, special 90c.
Vases; large size, new designs; German and English goods; special, $1.25.
Vases; large assortment of very fancy designs, handsomely decorated; special, $2.00.
(Basement.)

Blankets and Pillows.

Cotton Blankets, pair, 59c. to $1.59.
Part white wool Blankets, pair, $1.75 to $9.50.
White wool Blankets, pair, $7.00 to $27.50.
Slumber Robes, Italian and German makes, each, 69c. to $4.50.
Feather Pillows, pair, 79c. to $6.50.
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Oriental Novelties.

Decorative Heads, 98c. to $1.25.
Tabourettes, $1.15 to $45.00.
Oriental Lamps, 89c. to $25.00.
Turkish Pipes, 59c. to $12.50.
Smoking Sets, 98c. to $2.50.
Oriental Vases and Plaques, 98c. to $12.50.
Japanese Gongs, $1.10 to $8.90.
Japanese Bead Portieres, $2.95 to $11.75.
Oriental Fans, 29c. to 59c.
Antique Armor, 39c. to $3.95.
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Gloves.

Men's and young men's genuine Scotch wool Gloves, pair, 50c.
Men's electric seal and water mink fur Gloves, pair, $2.50.
Men's electric seal fur Gloves, pair, $3.75.
Men's dogskin Gloves, pair, 98c.
Black, tan, brown, gray, red and white and women's imported wool Gloves, pair, 45c.
"Defiance" real kid Gloves, Paris point embroidery, pair, $1.00.
Rouillon French kid Gloves, pair, $1.65.
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Pretty Baby Carriage Robes

At Very Low Prices.

Made of China Lamb and Thibet, and very special today:—100 GO-CART LAMB ROBES, each, at 2.25

100 CARRIAGE LAMB ROBES, with pockets, each, at 3.95
(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Book Store.

5-VOLUME SETS.
Authors: Cooper, Kipling, Southworth, Holmes and Doyle; publishers' price $3.75. 90

2-VOLUME SETS.
"Lorna Doone," by Blackmore; "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," by Hughes; together as a set. Publishers' price 1.50. 45

SINGLE VOLUMES.
"Wandering Jew," by Eugene Sue; cloth bound; illustrated. Publishers' price 75c., 45
"Les Miserables," cloth bound; illustrated. Publishers' price $1.00. 45

CHILDREN'S NOOK.
The Rainy Day Library. In 4 volumes. Illustrated. Each set boxed. Publishers' price $3.00. Our price, 75
Cheerful Heart Library. In 4 volumes. Illustrated. Each set boxed. Publishers' price $3.00. Our price, 75
(2d Floor. Take Escalator.)

Ostrich Plumes.

65c. grade BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES (French curl), at 40
79c. grade BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES (French curl), at 50
(Second Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Lambrequins and Cushions.

Lambrequins, 59c. to $25.00.
Soft Pillows, 89c. to $12.50.
Head Rests, 29c. to $2.95.
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Dinner Sets.

Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, richly decorated, $8.75.
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, richly decorated, elaborately gold-traced, special, $13.00.
Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, $18.00.
(Basement.)

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets.

Nottingham Curtains, 79c. to $6.50.
Irish Point Curtains, $3.25 to $13.50.
Renaissance Curtains, $3.95 to $23.50.
Arabian Curtains, $3.95 to $35.00.
Bed Sets, 98c. to $50.00.
Bonne Femme Curtains, $2.75 to $9.50.
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Chafing Dishes.

Chafing Dish, 3-pint size, on nickel stand, with hot water pan, $2.25.
Chafing Dish, on wrought iron stand, 3-pint size, $3.50.
Chafing Dish, on nickel stand, 3-pint size, $4.00.
Chafing Dish, with side handles, 3-pint size, $6.00.
(Basement.)

Fancy Linens.

Renaissance Doylies, each, 9c. to $3.50.
Renaissance Centre Pieces, each 59c. to $27.50.
Renaissance Scarfs, each, $1.95 to $22.50.
Hemstitched Linen Doylies, each, 15c. to 75c.
Hemstitched Linen Centre Pieces, each, 75c. to $4.75.
Hemstitched Linen Scarfs, each, 39c. to $2.95
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Stationery Store.

"Fountain" Diaries, 10c. to $1.00.
Scrap Books, 18c. to $2.50.
Autograph Albums, 25c. to $2.00.
Postal Albums, 20c. to $4.50.
"Mark Twain" Scrap Books, 50c. to $2.00.
"Perfect" Scrap Books, 50c. to $2.00.
"Perpetual Ideal" Scrap Books, 50c. to $2.00.
Waterman's Fountain Pens, $2.50 to $6.00.
"The Fountain," S. C. C. Pen, guaranteed, 14 karat, $1.00.
Desk Pads, 25c. to $5.00.
Tally Cards, per dozen, 15c. to 75c.
Playing Cards, 10c. to $1.00.
Whist Sets, $3.00 to $6.00.
Writing Papers, per box, 9c. to $4.00.
Paper Weights, 10c. to 75c.
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Women's House Garments.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS: 45c. to 2.95
FLANNELETTE KIMONO SACQUES: 39c. to 1.25
FLANNELETTE KIMONO GOWNS: 98c. to 2.95
EIDERDOWN DRESSING

Father Knickerbocker and Santa Claus Have Mysterious Schemes Afoot. And Wanamaker's Is a Party to the Mischief

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER has a tremendously big family to provide Christmas presents for; and he has been worried for fear Santa Claus couldn't get all the way round among his children. But since he found out Santy's secret about getting Wanamaker's to help, he thinks Santy is a sly but dependable old fellow.

Exquisite Gifts in Brilliant Cut Glass

WE HAVE, right at the present moment, the largest and richest collection of Cut Glass which we ever presented.

The water sets, wine sets and punch bowls are superb. The pieces seem to be alive with brilliance and sparkle, enriched by the prismatic colorings.

Twice a week we receive large shipments from the factory whose product we take entire all year round—whose work is the finest we know of; though our favorable relations make prices a quarter to a third lower than will be found elsewhere.

Here are hints of the beautiful sets and pieces:

Rich Cut Glass Water Sets, 8 pieces; jug, 6 glasses and tray; $27.50 set.
Claret Sets, 8 pieces; jug, 6 glasses and tray; $29.25 set.
Whiskey Sets, 8 pieces; decanter, 6 glasses and tray; $22 set.
Cordial Sets, 8 pieces; decanter, 6 glasses and tray; $19.25 set.
Wine Sets, 8 pieces; decanter, 6 glasses and tray; $23.25 set.
Sherry Sets, 14 pieces; decanter, 12 glasses and tray; $37.50 set.
Punch Bowls, with or without stands; a large assortment of the richest kind; $27.50, $35, $40, $50, $65, $75, $100 each.
Flower Centres, $10, $17.50, $22.50, $32.50, $55 each.
Flower Vases, in unique shapes and rich cuttings, $6, $9, $12, $14, $18, $24, up to $50 each.
Salad Dishes, $4.50, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12.50 each.
Bowls—an immense variety to choose from, $6, $7.50, $9, $10, $12, $15, up to $30 each.
Ice-Cream Trays, $12.50, $15, $18, $27.50 each.
Claret Decanters, $5.25, $7, $8.50, $10, $12.50, up to $40 each.
Wine Decanters, $6.50, $8, $12, up to $30 each.
Water Jugs, $6.50, $9, $12, $15, $18, up to $25.
Claret Jugs, $13.50, $15 and $25 each.
Water Caraffes, $5, $6, $7 and $9 each.
Water Tumblers, $7, $8.50, $10, $15, up to $24 dozen.
Celery Trays, $3.50, $6, $7, $8 and $10 each.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10, $14 and $15 pair.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, $2, $3, $3.50 and $4 each.

Basement.

What $5 Will Buy for a Housekeeper

THE hardest part of Christmas buying is finding the best thing to give for the money you wish to pay.

Here is a fine group of suggestions of what five dollars will buy in our Upholstery Store—the source of all beauty-things:

Window Seats—Covered with striped tapestry; frame in oak, 19 in. high, 35 in. long. $5.

Screens—Three-fold, 67 in. high; filled with burlaps, all colors; top panels pyro-etched. $5.

Table Covers—Tapestry Covers in new styles and desirable colors; in sizes to fit the dining-room table. $5.

Sofa Pillows—Coverings of fine tapestries and silk damasks, filled with pure down. A beautiful group—$5 each.

Portieres—Armure style; reverse side different colors; neatly trimmed with cord on front edges and bottoms. Regular value $8.25 each; now $5 a pair.

Couch Covers—Tapestry covers in new designs; 54 and 60 in. wide and 3 yds. long; fringed all around, in desirable colors. $5 each.

Lace Curtains—White Irish Point in several new patterns. Values up to $7; now $5 a pair.

Third floor.

Men's Sack Suits $12.50---But Worth More

WORTH much more, in fact—as high as $20. And the lowest-priced suit in the group was $15 yesterday. Today they all bear the new price, as a penalty for being too popular—

$12.50 a Suit

for we can't stand broken lines and small lots in our stock of Men's Clothing. Handsome patterns, naturally, and desirable colorings. And we need hardly mention that the tailoring in Wanamaker $15, $16.50, $18 and $20 Suits is beyond criticism. A hundred and fifty men are due for a great bit of good fortune today. Hadn't you better be one of them?

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gas Radiators

THE RECENT cold weather has emphasized the seriousness of the coal situation. Placing one's reliance on anthracite as a warmth-producer is not only an uncertain but expensive proceeding.

You'll find Gas Radiators the safest solution of the problem. And you'll find the greatest number of variations of this solution among this stock of radiators. They're all good and efficient, and they're all fairly priced.

Get a gas radiator, and let the gas company do the worrying about the coal supply! Some good sorts:

Four-tubed; American iron; aluminum finish; full-jeweled front; 19 in. high, $1.75 each.
Six-tubed; American iron; full-jeweled front; aluminum or bronze finish; 18 in. high, $3 each.
Four-tubed "Sterling" Radiators; extra heavy casting; full nickel-plated; jeweled front; tubes made of best Russia iron; 19 in. high, $3.50 each.
Six-tubed; aluminum or bronze finish; 28 in. high, $3.50 each.
Other styles at $2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $4, $5 and $6 each.

Basement.

THE largest and completest Toy Store in this broad land fills our large Annex—from Ninth street to Eighth street, and the larger part of the distance from Broadway to Fourth avenue. Here is

Every Toy That Delights The Heart of Child

Everything to make childhood happy, everything to keep hands busy, and bodies exercised in proper, healthful play is here—or Europe and America could not supply it.

The *Doll Display* is the finest in New York City, this week; but stocks are melting away rapidly. Slill plenty of the remarkable

Wanamaker Dollar Dolls

—The finest dolls ever produced to sell at the price. But if you want to secure a "*Baby Blanche*" you must be prompt now. Other sizes of Baby Blanche Dolls, up to $4. A multitude of other Dolls, dressed and undressed, 25c and upwards. Here are brief hints of other toys:

Dolls' Houses, 50c to $45
Dolls' Trunks, 75c to $5
Dolls' Go-Carts, $1.50 to $9
Dolls' Carriages, $1.50 to $12
Fur Robes for doll carriages, 50c to $5
Stores, 50c to $24
Warehouses, $2 to $8.50
Stables, 25c to $28
Kitchens, 50c to $60
Juvenile Dress Suit Cases, $1.25 to $7
Horse and Wagon—Milk Wagons, Ice Wagons, Coal Wagons, Butcher Wagons, Trucks, Loaded Trucks, Hay Wagons, also Saddle Horses, from 50c to $16.50.
Pianos, 35c to $20
Drums, 25c to $3
Guns, 25c to $2
Fire Engines, $1 to $3
Hook and Ladders, $1 to $5
Coal Carts, 50c and $1
Railroad Trains, 25c to $2.75
Trucks, $1
Cabs, 50c
Children's Sleds and Sleighs, 50c to $6
Baby Sleighs, $10.50 to $16
Double-runner Coasting Sleighs, $16 to $28.
Express Wagons, from 50c to $10
Police and Fire Patrol Wagons, $5 to $12
Buckboards, $3.75 to $6
Hobby Horses, $2.75 to $16.50
Rocking Horses, $10 to $31
Decorated China Toy Toilet Sets, 25c to $3
Decorated China Toy Dishes, 25c to $4
Lead Soldiers on parade, 25c to $2.75
Children's Tool Chests, complete with tools, 25c to $10
Children's Paint Boxes, 5c to $2
Water Pistols, 50c
Children's Painting Books, 3c to $2.50
Children's Telephone Outfit, $1
Rubber Animals, 20c to $1.75
Rubber Dolls, 10c to 25c
Rubber Balls, 10c to $1
Horns and Trumpets, 3c to 50c
Humming and Musical Tops, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c
Tin Kitchens, complete with outfit, 25c to 85c
Tin Kitchen Sets, 25c and 50c
Tin Stoves, with cooking utensils, 25c and 50c
Toy Gas Ranges, with cooking utensils, $1, $4, $6.75, $12.50
Magic Lanterns, complete with 1 dozen slides, $1 to $15
Noah's Arks, 10c to $3.50
Ten Pins, 10c to $1
Table Croquet, 25c to $1.50
Floor Croquet, 75c, $1
Shooting Galleries, $1 to $5
Mechanical Toys, in marvelous variety—that do all sorts of wonderful things.
Christmas Tree Ornaments—Glass Balls, Glass Beads, Tinsel, Cotton Animals and Novelty Figures, Candles and Candle Holders, Artifical Christmas Trees.

Annex Store, south of Ninth street.

The Best Possible News About House Coats and Blanket Robes

HERE'S some most opportune and gratifying news for the thousands of people who are planning to give a house-coat or blanket robe to some man relative or friend for Christmas. For we offer today

300 HOUSE COATS, Worth $5, at $3.50
175 HOUSE COATS, Worth $7.50, at $5
175 WOOLEN ROBES, Worth $7.50, at $4.50

—a third, or more, under-price!

Materials and making are splendid—the variety of styles to choose from is excellent, and there are all sizes in the lot. A wonderfully timely bit of good fortune for us, and you!

Ample selling space on Second floor, adjoining Men's Clothing Store.

Women's Dresses

ANOTHER attractive offering is presented by our costume store today. Handsome Velveteen Suits, with blouse or Norfolk jackets, silk-lined throughout; and some Velveteen Shirt-waist Suits, unlined. Also a group of Tailor-made Suits of cheviot broadcloth and tailoring mixtures; coats and blouse styles; silk-lined throughout. Former prices ranged from $35 to $55. Today choose from the entire collection

At $27.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Mackintoshes For Girls

WE sell hundreds of these Mackintoshes every year as Christmas gifts—and they're mighty acceptable, too. Not made for mere giving, however, but to resist any storm that comes. Lengths 34 to 52 inches. Sewed and cemented seams, stylish cut, ample proportions, each mackintosh boxed, and moderately priced—like this:

At $2.50—"The Lenox" Mackintoshes of double-faced serge; double-breasted cape with velvet collar.
At $3.25—Belted Raglans of double-faced serge; plaid back; velvet collar.
At $3.50—"The Albion" Mackintoshes of double-faced serge, with woven plaid back; double-breasted cape; velvet collar; box plait in back.
At $4—Mackintoshes of double-faced serge; plaid back and trimmings; detachable cape and hood.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs For Men

THREE groups among many dozens of our superb assortment of Men's Holiday Handkerchiefs, of pure linen, at prices hard to match for lowness:

At 12½c each—Hemstitched hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, of Irish linen; full size, unlaundered. Worth 20c each if laundered.
At 25c each—Hemstitched hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, in scroll or German text.
At $1 each—Fine French hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, in many beautiful designs.

Broadway.

Perfumes

A LITTLE bottle of fragrant perfume is a welcome addition to the array of Christmas gifts. The best, most delicious kinds are here, many of them put up in truly holiday manner:

Queen Mary Extracts, all odors, ¾-oz. bottles, 25c.
Woodworth's Perfumes, 25c.
Colgate's Perfumes, four or five assorted odors in box, 25c box.
Colgate's Perfumes, two bottles, with cake of toilet soap, in box, 25c.
Smelling Salts; small bottles, for the chatelaine bag, 25c.

Tenth st.

$5.50 Velveteen Waists—$4

A LUCKY purchase makes this attractive offering possible. Velveteen Waists are in the hey-day of popularity this Winter, and to buy them at a bargain is good fortune indeed.

The size and color ranges are complete—the latter comprising black, blue and garnet, with metallic dots in a variety of stylish effects. The waists have stitched slot seams, with double box-plaits and inlaid vest with straps over shoulders, and large pearl buttons.

Each waist will be put up in a pretty Christmas box, if desired.

Regular $5.50 values,

At $4 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Suits

TWO more offerings of Boys' Winter Suits that afford good pickings today. Is your boy going to have a new suit for Christmas? Here's your chance to get it, and save a quarter, or more, of the cost:

$5 Suits at $3.75

Norfolk Jacket Suits in fancy cheviots; sizes 7 to 16 years; and—

Three-piece Suits, of fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 10 to 16 years.

Knee Trousers, too; of all-wool cheviots; sizes 7 to 16 years. These were $1.25, now 75c a pair.

Second floor.

Candy Boxes

NEVER was there a more elaborate showing of these charming receptacles for the Christmas candy. Ranging from the little box that snuggles into the toe of the Christmas stocking, or hangs on the gaily decorated Christmas Tree, to the more pretentious affair holding several pounds of bonbons, almost every conceivable shape and form is represented—many of them captivatingly original. Prices range from 5c to $10; and some of the sorts are:

Pianos, Calendars, Steins, Dog Kennels, Trunks, Cameras, Dice-Boxes, Hats, Washboards, Kodaks, Books, Churns, Chocolate Cups and Telephones. Then the handsomely decorated, large boxes, of paper, satin, silk, in great variety.

Basement.

Everybody's Atlas of the World

THIS excellent Atlas contains ninety-three pages of colored maps, showing every country and civil division on the face of the globe; together with historical, descriptive and statistical matter based on the latest available information. Size, 10½x14 in. Cloth cover, 85c; by mail, $1.11.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Renaissance Table Pieces

WE have several hundred quite elaborately worked pieces that will make admirable gifts, which we offer today at a full third below their real value. They are brand new, and most artistic in design.

Doilies, 6 in., $3.50 doz., worth $6.
7 in., $4 doz., worth $5.50.
12 in., $4.75 doz., worth $7.50.
Centerpieces, 16 in., $1.10 each, worth $1.75.
20 in., $1.25 each, worth $3.
24 in., $2.75 each, worth $4.75.
36 in., $3.75 each, worth $6.75.
Table Cloths, 36 in., $5.50, worth $9.75.
45 in., $7.50 each, worth $11.50.
54 in., $13 each, worth $18.
Tray Covers, 20x30 in., $2.75 each, worth $4.75.
Table Scarfs, 20x36 in., $3.75 each, worth $5.50.
20x45 in., $4.75 each, worth $7.50.
20x54 in., $5.50 each, worth $9.
20x72 in., $6.50 each, worth $10.50.
20x90 in., $10.50 each, worth $15.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

A Shoe Trio

BAD weather needs good shoes. Here are shoes that will fill the bill without emptying the purse—shoes you may rely on for service, and pride yourself on for looks:

Wanamaker Wear-Well Shoes For Men—$3

Better than any regular $3.50 shoe on the market—built that way. Some of the Winter styles are in kid, calfskin, patent and enameled leather, also a storm shoe of grained calfskin, with double oak-tanned soles.

Wanamaker Special Shoes For Men—$3.90

These very shoes, made by the same man, sell in other stores for $5. We made a special contract with him—hence $1.10 saved. Plenty of wet-weather shoes in this line—some leather-lined; all with double oak-tanned soles.

Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes For Women—$3

The twins, in general goodness, of the "Wear-Well" for men. It takes $4 shoes to equal them. Thirty splendid Winter styles in all leathers, for all occasions. Absolutely unrivaled at $3.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth St.

Work Boxes And the Like

ALL sorts of things to discourage idleness—from Germany, the land of thrift. Tape-measures, in many alluring guises, from an automobile to a cat; work boxes in fragrant leather, satin-lined; needle-books of varying capacity and equipment—all with the gift-look about them.

Fancy Tape-measures, 15c to 40c.
Fancy Needle Cases, filled, 10c to $2.50.
Work-boxes, Trays and Sewing Cabinets, linen finish, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c and 65c.
Linen-finish Hairpin Boxes, 25c, 35c; Bonnet-pin Boxes, 35c.
Leather-covered Work Baskets, $4.50, $5, $7.50, $9.50, $12.

Tenth street.

SANTA CLAUS found that his factories up at the North Pole couldn't turn out toys enough to supply the millions of children that are expecting him; and so he commissioned us to buy all we could over in Germany and France in order to help him out. So, together we hope to give New York the jolliest, happiest Christmas it ever knew.

Artistic and Practical Gifts in LEATHER

THESE handsome leather articles were mostly imported goods, from Paris and Vienna.

Many are very practical things, made in luxurious manner—things that men and women enjoy possessing though they might not be extravagant enough to buy them for their own use.

And this is the Christmas idea exactly.

Artistic leathers, many richly decorated and handsomely mounted, with silver, copper and enamel. Designs are mostly exclusive—the most desirable of Christmas gifts.

These suggestions:

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, in tree calf leather, silk-lined, with old copper mountings in artistic designs, $6.25, $7.25, $8.50, $9.50 each.
Bright red saffron leather Cigar and Cigarette Cases, with solid silver mountings, $8.50 and $9.50 each.
Cigarette Cases, in mottled leather, Art Nouveau designs, $5.50, $6.75, $9.50.
Flat Cigar Cases, in seal and alligator, some with silver rims, others with one to four graduated bands, $5.50 to $8 each.
Men's Wallets, in seal, walrus, levant, monkey and fancy leathers; silk-lined, beautifully made, with gilt, silver and enamel mountings, $5 to $9.25.
Seal and calfskin rubber-lined Tobacco Pouches; plain, and with silver monogram plates, $1.75 and $4 each.
Flat Music Folios, satin-lined; some with outside pocket and address book, in newest shades of green and tan alligator, $5.50 to $10 each.
Women's Hand-bags, in newest shapes, with or without outside pockets; in alligator, glazed morocco, levant and seal; leather and silk-lined, $4 and $8.50.
Fitted Bags, in pigskin and levant leather, satin-lined; containing purse, card-case and vinaigrette, $7.50 to $9.
Carriage Bags, in levant, suede, glazed morocco and alligator, in gray, black, bright red, dark blue and green; with indexed address book, pencil, vinaigrette, pad for plus, pockets for two sizes of cards, $4.50 to $8.
Handsome Portfolios, in green and brown levant leather, $5.75 to $30; in calfskin, with copper mountings, $8 to $12.75.
Beautiful Jewel Boxes, in morocco, calf and levant leathers; some prettily decorated; assorted colors, $8.50 to $12.50.
Book Covers, in levant and calf leathers, $3.75 to $8.50.
Trays, from $3 to $10.50.
Photograph Boxes, $2.50 to $23.
Combination Glove and Handkerchief Sets, in green decorated levant, $23.
Leather Pin Boxes, $2 to $3.
Leather Stamp Boxes, $1.75.
Work Boxes in morocco and levant leathers, assorted colors, $1.25 to $5.25.
Clocks, in green calf, copper mounting, $11.75.
Memorandum Pads, in decorated calf leather, with watch attached, $12.75 and $13.25.
Handkerchief Boxes, in levant, heart-shaped, $4.
Card Boxes, $2 to $6. Letter Racks, $25 and $29.
Perpetual Calendars, in green calf, $9.50.
Carved Ivory Boxes, $35 and $50.
Suede Wrist Bags, in white, tan, gray, black and brown; prettily studded in steel and gilt spangles, with cut steel French gilt rhinestone and pearl frames; silk-lined, $3 to $25 each.

Broadway.

More Stirring News of Black Dress Goods Vastly Below Value

ABOUT a week ago we announced some remarkably low prices on a group of handsome black silk-and-wool dress goods. They lasted hardly two days. Today we offer another lot from the same English maker—whose name is a household word—of black silk-and-wool goods,

Worth $3.50 to $4.50, at $1.50 a Yard

The range of patterns contains many that are very handsome and desirable, and that will make, as dress or skirt-lengths, most acceptable Christmas gifts. These are the materials:

Silk-and-wool Corded Zephyr Poplin.
Silk-and-wool Figured Matelasse
Silk-and-wool Figured Zephyr Poplins.

Then there are many other splendid, seasonable black dress fabrics, that are priced way below regular values—like these:

50c All-wool Figured Suiting at 28c yard; 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Granite Suiting at 37½c yard; 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Serge at 37½c yard; 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Cheviot at 37½c yard; 36 in. wide.
50c All-wool Albatross at 37½c yard; 38 in. wide.
65c All-wool Henrietta at 40c yard; 38 in. wide.
75c All-wool French Batiste at 50c yard; 40 in. wide.
$1 All-wool Mistral at 50c yard; 56 in. wide.
$1 All-wool Zibeline at 55c yard; 48 in. wide.
$1.25 English Figured Crepe Mohair at 75c yard; 42 in. wide.
$1.25 English Figured Plain Mohair at 75c yard; 42 in. wide.
$1.75 English Figured Mohair Pierolas at 75c and 85c yard; 42 in. wide.
$2 French Paquin Serges at $1 yard; 50 in. wide.
$1.50 French Cheviot Canvas at $1 yard; 44 in. wide.

Tenth st. & Fourth av.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

THE Wanamaker stock of Gloves for Women is notable throughout for unusual quality-for-price.

Two worthy examples—low priced, yet wonderful achievements in glove-making. Each pair neatly boxed, for gift purposes, if you so request.

The Venesiene, 85c Pair

Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, Paris point embroidered; in all new shades, and black and white.

The Neapolitan, $1 Pair

Two-clasp Pique Gloves. Paris point embroidered; in all stylish street and evening shades.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Any Chance Exposure

may lead to cold or cough, but if **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** is taken quickly the cold or cough will be cured before any serious harm is done. All druggists sell it. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Kennedy Cortlandt St.

Hats—No Middlemen's Profits.

New Shapes.
Flattish brims are to be "the" style.
Three Grades, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.
Why pay $3 to $4 elsewhere?

Opera Hats (ribbed silk) 4.80.
Silk Hats (newest block) 3.90.

1.00 White Shirts at 49c.

They are the "Eighme" Shirt, a well-known dollar brand.
25c Sox at 9c.
A big purchase from an overstocked importer.
50c and 75c Scarfs at 29c.
And dozens of high-grade Scarfs, all four-in-hands.

Men's Underwear.

Three representative items.
Wright's health (silk fleece), 1.25
Heavy natural wool, 98c.; worth 1.50
Heavy fleeced balbriggan, 49c.; worth .75

Men's Shoes.

$4.00 Patent Leathers at $2.35
About 275 pairs Packard's and other good makers; also 325 pairs of Black calf and box calf.

Custom lasts, in Stock, 4.98

They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank
Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

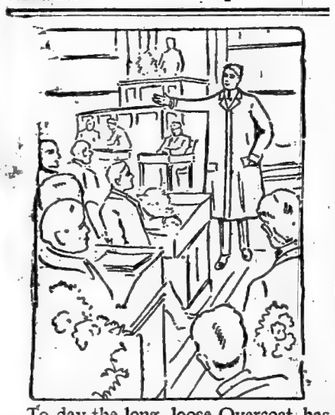

To-day the long, loose Overcoat has the floor. Listen, and you will profit. Don't let any one advise you to the contrary. There is no Overcoat that looks better or has more style than ours. The proper materials are Oxford Grays and Blacks, Vicunas and Meltons, best silk lined, to order $25.00.

Special sale of high grade imported trousering to order $7.00. No risk ordering here—clothes to suit or money back. Samples, measuring guide, tape measure free for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Benedict Bros.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

"Benedict's Time" is Standard Time and Our Trade-Mark.

The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country. The present Benedicts removed to the corner of Cortlandt Street in 1865.

They are now located at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, where they have the most attractive jewelry store in the United States and, perhaps, in the world.

An early inspection of their magnificent and extensive line of fine Watches, Diamonds and other Precious Gems is cordially invited.

Try "The Benedict" Patent Sleeve and Collar Button!

BENEDICT BROS.,
JEWELERS,
141 Broadway, Cor Liberty St.,
NEW YORK.

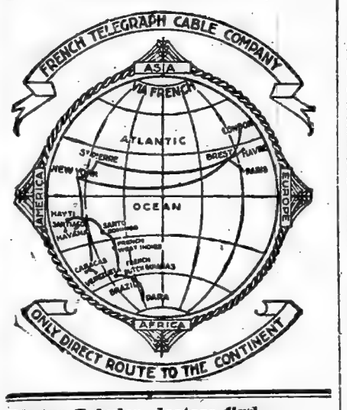

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

GERMAN TARIFF ADOPTED

Reichstag Passes the Second Reading of the Bill.

The Measure Would Have Been Defeated Had It Not Been for the Tactics of the Social Democrats.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times announces that the second reading of the Tariff bill was carried in the Reichstag yesterday by 184 to 136 votes, on the motion to pass the bill en bloc.

If, says the correspondent, twenty-four Deputies of the majority had voted on the other side, the Tariff bill would have been defeated, and that "old Parliamentary hand," Herr Richter, takes occasion to point out that this result would actually have been achieved if the majority had not been united by resistance to the obstructive tactics of the Social Democrats.

Indeed, says the correspondent, it is admitted in Government circles that but for the consolidating action of the protest against obstruction, considerably more than twenty-four votes would have been transferred to the Opposition.

The correspondent adds that the Government can hardly be congratulated on the adoption of a tariff scheme so materially differing from its own proposals. This scheme by no means represents the views of the German people on the Tariff bill, which, even in the present reactionary Agrarian Reichstag, has only been carried by a scratch majority as a protest against obstruction.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The Tariff bill passed its second reading to-day by 184 to 136 votes on Baron von Kardorff's motion taking the bill as a whole without debating it by paragraphs. This motion and the parliamentary questions growing out of it caused the violent scenes of the recent weeks.

The motion embraced a number of amendments, the result of the compromise agreement between the majority parties and the Government. Yet the bill is not considered to be in its final shape.

THE MAD MULLAH SLAIN?

Report That the Somali Prophet Has Been Assassinated.

ADEN, Dec. 11.—A rumor has reached here of the assassination of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland.

The report was brought to the coast by a native runner from Garroro, via Berbera.

The Mullah is said to have been killed by a spear thrust in the stomach, inflicted while he was praying.

The "Mad Mullah" was, it is said, only mad in the sense of being fanatical. The Mohammedans regard madness as an attribute worthy of veneration, and a "Mad Mullah" is really only a prophet who claims to possess divine powers.

The Mullah's name was Haji Mohammed Abdullah. He was a man in the prime of life, and belonged to the Habi Suleiman Ogaden tribe of Somaliland. He was of humble origin, but possessed much intelligence and cunning. It has been asserted that he employed hypnotism in order to gain adherents, and his influence over the natives, whatever the cause, was of a most remarkable character.

Once, so the story goes, the Mullah made good use of the searchlight of a British warship on the African coast. His followers asked him for some evidence of his miraculous powers. The Mullah had seen the warship flashing its searchlight, and assembled his followers on the beach at dusk. While he was addressing them the warship, as usual, began to play its searchlight on the coast, and the Mullah declared that it was a message direct from Mohammed.

How the Mullah first became powerful among the fierce tribesmen of Somaliland is not known, but it has been learned that, after his reputation was established, by forcing neighboring tribes into allegiance with him, he established himself as a considerable power in the Dolbohanti country, part of the Somaliland protectorate. Then by forcing outlying districts to accept his protection by raiding the tribes which already had given their allegiance either to Abyssinia or to Great Britain, and by levying tribute on caravans, he augmented his power. At the same time he created a condition of affairs which it was to the advantage of both Abyssinia and Great Britain to end.

About a year ago the Mullah, after checking a British column under Col. Swayne and causing an Abyssinian expedition to return to its own country in a starving condition, was left in absolute control of the country around Sassida. Conservative estimates placed the middle of November, 1901, placed the Mullah's forces at 40,000, including 8,000 cavalry. He had also nearly 3,000 modern rifles, said to have been obtained from French traders.

The British Foreign Office on Nov. 11, 1901, announced that the Government deemed it inexpedient to send a fresh expedition against the Mullah, as he had been placed practically hors de combat, his followers were dispersed, and he himself was a wanderer among hostile tribes.

The power of the Mullah became so threatening, however, that about four months ago a new expedition was sent in to Somaliland, with Col. Swayne in command. Headquarters were established at Bohotleh, 210 miles across the desert from Berbera. Early in October, Col. Swayne set out with a flying column. On Oct. 20 news reached the British Foreign Office that the column had been surrounded. Many of the troops deserted, and the remnant escaped to Berbera, where a relief column of African Rifles prevented their complete annihilation.

The latest expedition against the Mullah has proved the utter worthlessness of the native Somali troops, however carefully they are drilled by British officers. It is not likely that they will ever be employed again in any serious undertaking.

DR. TEMPLE'S ILLNESS.

The Aged Archbishop of Canterbury Now Rapidly Growing Weaker.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, who was overcome and would have fallen had it not been for timely assistance while speaking in the House of Lords Dec. 4 on the Education bill, is now rapidly growing weaker.

FOR A NEW REPUBLIC.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 11.—Poultney Bigelow, addressing the Geographical Society to-night on East Asian politics and commerce, advocated making Shanghai a republic, free from Consular or other official meddling. He said that what was good in Shanghai was due to the energy of the self-governing merchants, principally Americans and British, who for fifty years had taken care of themselves and built up a seaport aptly called the "New York of the Far East."

Some of the Chinese territory, he added, should be annexed to the city. The merchants of the East, Mr. Bigelow claimed, need nothing but liberty.

Saltcellar Sold for $15,000.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A silver Elizabethan salt cellar of the date of 1577, and weighing nine ounces, was sold at auction here this afternoon for $15,000.

An Intercollegiate Chess Challenge.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A joint challenge has been issued by the chess clubs of Oxford and Cambridge Universities to the chess clubs of the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, for a cable match to defend the Rice Trophy, to take place in the Spring of 1903.

NATAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Rival Plans Proposed by the Government and the Opposition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The approaching general election in Natal, says The Times's Durban correspondent, is hinging on railway policy.

There are two schemes, one favored by the Government and the other by the Opposition. Both are based on the hypothesis that further railway facilities will be required in the Rand. The Government scheme is to double the present main line between Durban and Ladysmith, while the Opposition advocates an alternative and more direct line from Durban to Waschbank station, below Glencoe Junction.

A third project, not enjoying political support, is for a line from Umlatoosi through Zululand and the newly acquired territory to Ermelo, joining an eventual line from the Rand to Delagoa Bay.

The correspondent says the controversy seems to regard mainly local interests, both parties pledging themselves to spend some £5,000,000 apart from the urgency and wisdom of the schemes. However, whichever party is returned, the Transvaal will have to be consulted before any scheme is put into execution.

MILNER PRAISES CECIL RHODES.

Says He Will Be Missed in South Africa More and More.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the course of a reference to the late Cecil Rhodes at a banquet at Kimberley, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, Lord Milner said he was sincerely convinced that in facing the great problems of South Africa they would miss Mr. Rhodes more and more. He added:

"Take only one point. How great a weight he would have thrown into the scale in inducing us to sink the local differences and jealousies which seem so prolific in this country, and which stand so enormously in the way of the development of the whole."

MACEDONIAN REFORM ORDER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Sultan has ordered Ferid Pasha and Hussein Helmi Pasha to see that the revenues of the three Macedonian vilayets covered by the recent reform decree are applied wholly to local purposes, and that not the smallest portion be sent elsewhere.

RUN ON FRENCH BANKS.

Withdrawals from the Private Savings Institutions Continue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The withdrawals from the savings banks continue, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. In the last ten days they have amounted to 13,000,000f., as against 2,500,000f. deposited in the banks.

Since the beginning of the year the withdrawals have exceeded the deposits by 129,000,000f.

All sorts of explanations have been offered of the extraordinary run on the French savings banks, which has been going on since the beginning of this year, but none of the explanations seems to be tenable. One suggestion is that the withdrawals are the people's revenge for the expulsion of the nuns, which theory has been declared to be absurd.

It is not the Government institution from which withdrawals are being made, but the "ordinary" savings banks, run by private capital. Three weeks ago the withdrawals had amounted to 103,000,000 francs since the beginning of the year.

SUGAR BOUNTIES IN ENGLAND.

Awkward Dilemma of the Government Resulting from Mr. Balfour's Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—As the result of a statement made by Premier Balfour in the House of Commons to-day, the Government apparently finds itself in an awkward dilemma. Questioned recently as to whether the law officers of the Crown had ever given the opinion that the imposition of a countervailing duty to neutralize foreign sugar bounties would contravene the favored nation clause in existing commercial treaties, the Premier replied that he had no record of such an opinion.

To-day, however he volunteered the statement that an identical opinion had been given in 1880, but he declined to commit himself with regard to the effect of this opinion in the present circumstances. The Premier's statement, however, is regarded as justifying Russia's threat to treat the imposition of a countervailing duty as a breach of treaty.

As practically the entire British export trade with foreign countries is carried on under the protection of the favored nation clause, the Government faces the alternative of either dropping the Brussels Sugar Convention or risking the loss of favored nation advantages, as one effect of Great Britain's adhesion to the sugar convention would be to entitle the United States and Russia to place higher import tariffs on British goods. It is expected that rather than risk such a serious dislocation of foreign trade the Government will forego the imposition of a countervailing duty on sugar.

GARBAGE PLANT IN THE BRONX.

Dwellers There Criticise City Officials for Letting a Contract Without a Hearing.

At a meeting yesterday of the Local Board of the Borough of the Bronx it was learned that ground had been leased by the city, plans made, and a contract entered into for the erection and maintenance of a garbage incinerating plant at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Rider Avenue.

This announcement brought out a good deal of opposition from the residents of the Bronx, and much condemnation of the members of the company owning and operating the plant, who, it was asserted, had deceived Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury and Health Commissioner Lederle.

Both of these Commissioners were present at the meeting, and stated that the plant would be situated at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Rider Avenue, and that the contract had already been entered into. They both said they thought the plant to be installed was by all odds the most practical and most feasible of any incinerating plant they had examined, and thought it would be a good thing.

It is estimated that the plant will cost about $40,000, and the company is to pay the city an annual sum of $1,200 for the rental of the grounds on which it will stand.

There was a good deal of hot-tempered criticism of the action of the officials in entering into a contract for the erection of the plant without giving the people of the Bronx a chance at a public hearing of expressing their disapproval of locating the plant in a borough so densely populated as the Bronx now is.

The plant will consume about 200 loads of garbage a day, and the contractors are under bond that there shall be no offensive odors nor foul gases.

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS

Negro Industrial Training the Subject of His Remarks.

A Warning Against "Happy-Go-Lucky Reliance on Continued Good Fortune"—Why the Colored People Should Be Educated.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Former President Cleveland presided to-night at a public meeting in aid of the Berean Manual Training School, which aims to give negroes the benefits of industrial education. Mr. Cleveland was the principal speaker, and Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute, also made an address. Mr. Cleveland said in part:

"We are called together in furtherance of purposes which are not only of the utmost beneficence, but which, for every reason, are deserving of serious and prompt consideration.

"It has often occurred to me that ever since we have become a Nation the American people have almost constantly been confronted with large problems, more or less perplexing, and directly affecting the political, industrial, and social phases of our National welfare. We seem to have a contented notion that, whatever dangers press upon us, and whatever obstacles are to be surmounted, we are able, because we seem to be able, and that, because we have thus far escaped threatening perils, a happy-go-lucky reliance on continued good fortune will avail us to the end of the chapter.

"I am impressed with the importance of this occasion. It is absolutely certain that everywhere in this broad land good people should be keenly alive to their duty and interest as related to the colored men, women, youth, and children, who constitute a factor, large or small, in the population of every community.

"It is foolish for us to blind our eyes to the fact that more should be done to improve the condition of our negro population, and it should be entirely plain to all of us that the sooner this is undertaken the sooner will a serious duty be discharged, and the more surely will we guard ourselves against future trouble and danger. Our colored people have been supplied with a measure of public school privileges, even though in this they have been at a disadvantage as compared with their white neighbors.

"We will not fail to estimate at its true value what has thus been accomplished, nor will we fail to appreciate the importance of continued and increasing effort in extending to this class of our citizens opportunities for ordinary school education.

"No one who has given the subject deliberate thought can doubt that, if we are to be just and fair toward our colored fellow-citizens, and if they are to be more completely made self-respecting, useful, and safe members of our body politic, they must be taught to do something more than to hew wood and draw water. The way must be opened for them to engage in something better than menial service, and their interests must be aroused to rewards of intelligent occupation and careful thrift.

"I believe that the exigency can only be adequately met through the instrumentality of well-equipped manual training and industrial schools, conducted either independently or in connection with ordinary educational institutions. I am convinced that good citizenship, an orderly, contented life, and a proper conception of civic virtue and obligations is almost certain to grow out of a fair chance to earn an honest, hopeful livelihood, and a satisfied sense of secure protection and considerate treatment.

"The objects of our assemblage to-night are to learn the details of the work done by a manual training and industrial school situated here in the City of Philadelphia, and to extend to it our aid and encouragement. Though still young, the Bereau Manual Training and Industrial School has abundantly justified its existence and demonstrated its power for good. It has passed so far beyond an experimental stage that its usefulness is seriously cramped by a lack of means and the want of necessary accommodations.

"Surely if the liberal citizens of Philadelphia are once satisfied that their duty to their less fortunate colored neighbors demands the increased success of this institution, it should not be difficult to induce them to extend to it a helping hand. We cannot anticipate that its neglect will be chargeable against the people of this philanthropic and patriotic city."

BURGLARS ROB A WOMAN.

Half Strangle Miss Martinhoff and Menace Her with a Revolver in Her Brooklyn Home.

That the vigorous efforts of the Brooklyn police have not frightened the knights of the jimmy was made evident yesterday when burglars entered the home of Miss Margaret Martinhoff, at 103 Concord Street, and carried off a purse containing $150, after half strangling her and menacing her with a revolver. The police have arrested four men whom they suspect of having taken part in the burglary.

Three men were first taken into custody. They are John Finnell, who worked as a coachman for Miss Martinhoff and who lives at 143 Tillary Street; John Hogan of the same address, and William McGeehan, who lives in a nearby lodging house. They were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, and all pleaded not guilty. They were held for examination. Late last night Robert A. Ray, twenty-eight years old, of 171 Washington Street, was arrested and held as a suspicious person. Capt. Reynolds thought the man might have had a hand in the burglary.

The house entered is quite large, and only Miss Martinhoff and her servant, Bridget O'Reilly, live in it. Miss Martinhoff was awakened at about 4 o'clock in the morning by hearing some one moving about her room. She called to find who was there, and one of three men moved to her bed and said to her, in a gruff voice: "Keep quiet or we will kill you." Miss Martinhoff sat up, and the man caught her by the throat and, choking her, thrust her back upon her pillow. Then he thrust his hands under the mattress and drew out her purse, containing $150. Then, turning on her, he demanded her keys, at the same time brandishing a revolver in her face and threatening to kill her. Thinking he meant the keys of a safe in which she kept $5,000 worth of jewelry, Miss Martinhoff told the man that the keys were under a mat. Without looking for the keys, however, the men hurried from the house by the front door.

Miss Martinhoff then rushed to her servant's room and told her what had happened. Miss O'Reilly went out and notified County Detective Joseph Irving, who lives across the street. He in turn notified the police.

TEAM STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Flagman at Woodlawn Tried to Stop the Horse and Was Thrown Down.

While trying to stop a runaway horse before it got to the railroad crossing at Woodlawn last night, Harrison Roberts, sixty years of age, the flagman at that point, was hit by a White Plains express train and thrown about twenty feet along the road. The horse was killed by the train.

The flagman heard the horse galloping down the road, and after he had put up the signal for the train, which was a few hundred yards away, he ran forward to stop the animal. He managed to catch the bridle, but the animal got on the tracks.

The engineer had seen the effort of the flagman to stop the horse and had shut off steam and put on the brakes, but the locomotive hit the horse and wagon. The injury to the flagman was a gash on the head. He was taken to Fordham Hospital. James Keegan, an expressman, had left the wagon in Woodlawn.

Union League Memorial Meeting.

Fifty members of the Union League Club met last night in the board room of the clubhouse and passed resolutions on the death of its two oldest members—Richard Butler and Salem H. Wales. Addresses were made by Warner Miller, Francis H. Leggett, F. D. Lecompte, Joel B. Erhardt, William H. Bridgeman, and George F. Baker.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St. **SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.** New York's Finest Retail Store.

Extraordinary Offerings for Friday.

$1.00 Black Satin Duchess, 65c.
Rotunda.
Black Satin Duchess, 26 inches wide, all silk, excellent quality; worth $1.00 yard, for 65c. yard.
Silk Remnants, fancy and plain, of every description, at 50c. yard, which is less than half original price.

$1.00 to $3.00 Velvets, 50c.
First Floor.
Closing out of our Velvet Remnants, worth from $1.00 to $3.00 yard, to clear, 50c. yard.
Fancy Velvets, black and white check, Persian effects and plaids; all worth $1.50 yard, for 75c.

Four Special Items in Women's Knit Underwear.
Second Floor.
Women's heavy weight fleece lined white ribbed cotton Vests, high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers to match, ankle length; very special, each.... 25
Two odd lines of very fine quality Swiss ribbed Vests, of silk and cotton, in cream, pink and sky blue, also heavier weight pure silk and wool, in pink and black only; worth $1.50 and $2.00 each, to close at..... 1.10
Women's Oneita Combination Suits of heavy weight ribbed cotton, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; list price $1.00, at..... 55
Women's Oneita Combination Suits of heavy weight ribbed merino, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length; list price $1.25 each, for..... 75
The above two "Oneita" items are a trifle soiled or have slight manufacturer's imperfections, which accounts for the exceptional reductions in prices.

Women's Lace Lisle Hose, 25c.
First Floor.
Women's sheer quality Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose, with new patterns of vertical open-face effects running to the toe; pair..... 25

12½c. Dress Lining, 9c.
First Floor.
Our warranted and well-known Nubian fast black Percaline, which we have sold for years at 12½c. yard, for Friday only at..... 9

Sewing Machines, $12 50.
Fourth Floor.
These Sewing Machines have highly polished oak woodwork, are noiseless, self-threading, have automatic tension and all the latest improved attachments, and are guaranteed. They are the product of one of the best known high class manufacturers. Special attention is called to the high arm of this machine. A splendid machine for..... $12.50
Same Machine as the above, ball-bearing, with drop head, giving the appearance of a table when closed, at..... $14.00
Higher grade Sewing Machines at..... $17.50 and upward; none better at any price.

Three Specials in **Women's Waists.**
Second Floor.
Women's black sateen Waists, with white dots, front and back of half-inch box plaits, Duchess front with vest, stitched sleeve, collar and cuffs with butcher linen turnovers..... 95
Women's black sateen Waists, in two styles; one wide hemstitching and tucking, Duchess front; the other of fine tucking with Duchess front; all sizes..... $1.25
Women's all-wool flannel Waists, in two styles; one piped with plaid, large plaid buttons; the other with open seams; also black brilliantine Waists, with tailor-stitched plaits, plaits in sleeve, large puff, tailor-stitched shaped cuff..... 1.95

$19.50 Taffeta Coats, $12 50.
Third Floor.
Women's 30-inch heavy interlined Taffeta Coats, loose fitting, with inverted plaits in front and back, trimmed over shoulde with fancy silk braid, lined with good quality black satin; regular selling price $19.50; for Friday only..... 12.50
Women's short double-breasted Jackets, of good quality kersey, in black and castor, bell sleeves, turn-over cuffs, splendidly tailored, correctly shaped, satin lined; regular price $8.75; Friday only..... 6.50
Women's Coats of fine quality heavyweight chevIot, finely tailored, smartly stitched, curved flat collar of broadcloth trimmed with fancy metal buttons, bell sleeves, lined with heavy black satin..... 16.50

$10.00 Fox Neck Scarfs, $8.50.
Third Floor.
Elegant sable-dyed Fox Neck Scarfs, four paws and two full brushes; regular price $10.00; for Friday only, 8.50
Handsome Astrachan Cluster Scarfs, with eight genuine Alaska Sable tails..... 7.75
Misses' Fur Sets of choice quality Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with ten tails..... 10.25

Eiderdown Sacques.
Third Floor.
Wool Eiderdown Sacques, button-hole stitching..... 75
Ripple eiderdown Sacques, large circular collar with black applique and silk frog fastenings..... 95
All wool rippled eiderdown Sacques, large star-shaped collar, edged with ruffle of satin and velvet ribbon and two silk frogs..... 1.95
Heavy eiderdown Sacques, bound with satin pocket cuffs and collar, trimmed with striped camel's hair; also heavy eiderdown Sacques in round sailor collar and revers, edged with satin ribbon and embroidered silk floss flowers; large flowing sleeves..... 2.95
Rippled eiderdown Sacques, Eton style, revers, buttoned on the side, pointed sailor collar bound with satin, sleeves and body of Sacque edged with satin and velvet ribbon..... 3.95

Dinner and Tea Sets.
Fourth Floor.
Haviland Limoges Decorated China Dinner Sets, new decorations, 100 pieces, with soup tureen; worth $35.00, at..... 25.00
Haviland Limoges China Sets, 100 pieces, soup tureen and three large meat dishes..... 21.50
Fine Limoges Dinner Sets, all richly decorated in ten designs, gold stippled handles..... 18.50
Austrian China Dinner Sets, new decorations, gold stippled handles; worth $22.00, at..... 14.50
Flow Blue English Dinner Sets, new decorations, 112 pieces 15.50
Fine thin China Tea Sets, all richly decorated with flowers and gold edges, 56 pieces..... 6.50

Fancy Holiday China.
Fourth Floor.
Thin China Cups and Saucers, tea size, gold and tinted; pair..... 50
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, with flower and gold decorations; pair.. 50
Moustache Cups and Saucers, flower and gold decorations; pair 1.25
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, richly decorated in colors and gold edge, fancy shapes; pair..... 50
Cake Plates, large size, richly decorated in dark colors and gold edge; each..... 75
Ramequins and Plates, richly decorated china; pair..... 25

Rogers A1 Tableware.
First Floor.
Tea Spoons, fancy pattern, dozen..... 95
Dessert Spoons and Forks, fancy patterns, dozen..... 1.75
Table Spoons and Forks, fancy patterns, dozen..... 1.90
Dinner and Dessert Knives, triple plated, dozen..... 2.25
Oyster Forks, fancy patterns, dozen..... 2.00
Coffee Spoons, fancy patterns, dozen..... 1.25
Individual Butter Spreaders, dozen..... 2.25
Child's Set, knife, fork and spoon, set..... 65
1847 Rogers Bros.' full line, new patterns.

$3.00 Umbrellas, $1.95.
First Floor.
500 26-inch Women's Umbrellas, selvage edge, silk and linen, Paragon frames, case to match cover; the handles form the samples of a well-known maker, in gold, gun metal, silver, pearl, horn and natural woods; a marvellous offer for..... 1.95

$1.00 Pocketbooks, 59c.
First Floor.
New and desirable pocketbooks in seal, alligator and fancy leathers; all sizes and styles; some mounted with pretty corners, others plain; the regular $1.00 kind, for..... 59
Collar and Cuff Boxes in leather and fancy materials..... 1.50
Oak Collar and Cuff Boxes, satin lined..... 3.25
Oxidized Metal Ash Receivers..... 29 & 50
Candlesticks, complete for the Christmas table; brass base; pink, red or green candles and shade..... 29

$1.50 Silk and French
Lisle Half Hose, 75c.
First Floor.
360 pairs of the finest heavy weight hand-made French Lisle Half Hose, in black, with hand-embroidered fronts, figures of vertical patterns; also several numbers of all-silk imported Half Hose, embroidered fronts and vertical fancy stripes on black grounds; nothing in this entire offering worth less than $1.50 pair, for..... 75

Gas and Oil Heaters.
Basement.
Gas Radiators, 4 and 6 cylinder style, new cast base and top; choice at..... 1.75
Gas Radiators, highly nickelled, 4 and 6 cylinders; choice at..... 2.95
"Simpson" Gas Grates, open front, asbestos filled..... 4.50
Large "Banner" Oil Heaters, with the newest smokeless device; value $5.50, at..... 4.25

Sporting Goods.
Second Floor.
Rugby Footballs, regular size, good leather cover and excellent quality bladder, each..... 69
Double end Striking Bags, large size, of extra gum rubber and bladder; guaranteed not to rip; each..... 1.50
Men's Boxing Gloves, Corbett pattern; stuffed with curled hair; guaranteed to stand hard punching; set.. 1.50
250 Weno No. 3 film Camera; takes 3 1-4 x4 1-4-inch picture; selling price has been $11.25; special now..... 7.75
Cycle Plate Camera; takes 4x5 perfect picture; regular price $8.00; special at..... 4.95
Brownie Camera, 2 1-4x3 1-4, at..... 1.60
Brownie Camera, 2 1-4x2 1-4, at..... 80

Special Price Reductions on
Dress Goods.
First Floor.
Imported Paris Robes, latest designs, in fine wool fabrics of various textures; formerly from $30.00 to $49.00, now..... 17.50 to 25.00
Attractive Dress Patterns, of this season's newest weaves, in colors and black, neatly folded, banded with ribbon; make handsome, useful Christmas gifts; from..... 2.25 to 12.50
Separate Skirt, Kimono and Waist Patterns, in the most desirable fancy and plain weaves, novelty mixed and solid colors; from..... 1.25 to 8.75
1 case of Shepherd Checks, a style much in demand this season, four size settings of black and white, blue and white, brown and white; yard..... 48

Men's Heavy
Suits and Overcoats, $9.50.
Second Floor.
The Suits and Overcoats offered for to-morrow range in value up to $18.00; they were considered excellent worth at their full price; at $9.50 they are exceedingly cheap.
The Suits embrace Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds. Among the Overcoats you'll find Kerseys, Coverts, Cheviots and fancy materials. Not all sizes in every material, but all sizes in the lot.

Priestly Cravenette Overcoats, $10.50.
Priestly Cravenette Overcoats, all-wool Oxford, with deep French facing, heavy serge shoulder and sleeve lining, stitched collars, the best general purpose Top Overcoat, absolutely water proof; a rare offer at..... 10.50

Boys' Long Trouser Suits, $5.00.
Boys' Long Trouser Suits, for ages 14 to 18; about 100 odd suits worth up to $8.50; to sell them quickly we say..... 5.00

Men's Terry and Eiderdown Bath Robes.
Special purchase and sale of about 50 Eiderdown and Terry Bath Robes; worth up to $5.50, at... 2.95

Men's Underwear and Half Hose.
First Floor.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER pure wool non-shrinkable English Underwear, full fashioned, regular made; the finest numbers made by this celebrated firm during this sale for less than actual manufacturing cost. A very unusual opportunity which any one who needs or is likely to need underwear should not miss.
Natural or white Shirts and Drawers and a few broken sizes in sky blue and pink; regular prices $2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75 garment; for this sale..... $1.75
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER best grades of pure wool sky blue and pink full fashioned Half Hose; regular prices 75c. and $1.00; for this sale..... 45

Silk Suspenders, 50c.
First Floor.
Men's heavyweight pure silk web, non-elastic, plain and fancy striped Suspenders, elastic back, leather ends, large plaited buckles, in silver or gilt, each pair in fancy box; the best Suspender on the market, for, per pair..... 50

Men's Neckwear, 25c.
First Floor.
On a special table we have placed 400 dozen men's light and dark colored Silk Scarfs, including four-in-hands, tecks and puffs; all new, fresh goods, satin lined, correct shape, excellent designs; an exceptional offering at this season, for..... 25

Furniture Specials.
Fifth Floor.
Special Morris Chairs, highly polished oak and mahogany finish, with broad arms, 6 spindles supporting each arm, large claw feet, spring seat, hair filled cushions, with stitched edge, will hold their shape; worth $13.75, now at... 7.75
Special Fancy Corner Chairs, mahogany finished frames, spring seats of very newest design, upholstered in silk damask; worth $9.00, at..... 7.75
Special value mahogany finish Armchair, spring seat, upholstered in high grade silk damask, Verona velour and silk tapestry, in all the popular colorings worth $15.50, at..... 12.75
A large assortment of fancy Rockers, with highly polished seats, in oak or mahogany finish, at..... 2.75

Rug Specials
Fifth Floor.
Royal Wilton Rugs, in new designs and colorings; the handsomest and most durable of all the domestic rugs, 9x12 feet; worth $35.00, at... 27.25
8 ft. 3 in. x10 ft. 6 in.; worth $30.00..... 24.25
6x9 ft.; worth $20.00..... 16.25
36x63 in. worth $6.25..... 4.50
27x54 in.; worth $4.25..... 2.75

Holiday Pictures.
Fourth Floor.
Daintily colored facsimiles of figure pieces, large selection of subjects, mounted on glass, in 2-inch gilt frames, with large corners; sizes 14x16..... 40
Hand-colored Photographs of sporting subjects, 1-inch oak frames; others in black frames, with assorted red and white mats; sizes 13x16..... 1.00
Hand-colored Photogravures of figure pieces, 2½-inch handsome gilt frames, with corners; sizes 25x29 2.50
Landscape Pastels, framed with heavy mats, in handsome 2½-inch gilt and burnished frames, 24x28 in.. 5.50

Stationery Specials.
First Floor.
Real Linen Paper, first quality; 5 quires paper and 5 packs of envelopes; regular price 75c., for..... 39
Royal Vellum Paper, box of 5 quires and 5 packs of envelopes, first quality; worth double; for..... 39

Six Special Books.
Second Floor
A MANUAL OF ETIQUETTE, with hints on politeness and good breeding 45
PERSONAL HISTORY OF U. S. GRANT, by Richardson, limited quantity..... 79
YANKEE DOODLE GANDER, Russell's great $1.50 book; our special price..... 81
RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, large 8vo, fully illustrated; special price..... 69
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, standard edition, full sheep binding, with index; price to-day, 3.55
STODDARD'S FAMOUS GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD, portfolio of photographs of the marvellous works of modern man, nearly 600 pages of views from all over the world..... 1.95

ANDREW CARNEGIE HERE

Arrives on the Oceanic and Says He Never Felt Better.

Hopes New York Will Not Have to Burn Soft Coal—His First Glimpse of His New House.

Andrew Carnegie, whose intended sailing from England a fortnight ago was delayed by his illness in London, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. He said that he never felt better in his life, but he looked a little pale and shaken and his step had lost some of its accustomed sprightliness. He was accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie and by his little daughter, Margaret, who distinguished herself not long ago by presenting to the Bronx Zoological Park the hairiest lion in the world, and more recently by escorting King Edward through her doll house at Skibo. Dr. Jasper Garmony, Mr. Carnegie's physician, also accompanied him

"I have just learned that poor Tom Reed is dead," said Mr. Carnegie as he came out of his stateroom at Quarantine and gathered the newspaper men around him in the saloon. "I had known him for many years and loved and admired him. My trouble was like his, but it worked its way out of my system as soon as I got to sea. I told the doctors that if they would let me take the voyage it would do more for me than all the medicine they could give me."

Mr. Carnegie then settled himself down in his chair, and after he had asked a few questions himself he answered some of those put to him and evaded a number of others.

"How is the coal supply in New York?" he asked first of all.

"That is a pity," he said, when told of the scarcity. "If New York has to adopt the use of bituminous coal, she will lose one of her most important claims to pre-eminence over all other cities—her clear, pure atmosphere. Only some one like myself who has spent a part of his life in Pittsburg can speak advisedly of the use of soft coal. Once it gets a foothold, curative legislation can't stop it. They have the most stringent smoke laws in London, but I spent two weeks there, and never saw the sun."

Mr. Carnegie was asked about the report that he had come here that he might present his new Fifth Avenue mansion as a Christmas gift to his little daughter.

"I haven't seen the house yet," he replied.

He was shown a picture of the house which appeared in a Sunday paper, and looked at it with interest. "I can do better than that," interjected another reporter, and he showed Mr. Carnegie a half-page photograph of the mansion, which appeared in an afternoon newspaper on Wednesday, and which represented the steel magnate going up the steps leading by the hand his little daughter.

"Wonderful!" he exclaimed. "I must have been there in spirit.

"I am glad to hear that Cornelius Vanderbilt is doing well," he added, changing the subject. "He is a model young millionaire, whom we can't afford to lose. He is a worthy son of a worthy sire."

On the trust question as discussed in the President's message Mr. Carnegie was evasive. "The President has wisely chosen a middle course between two extremes," he said. "Combinations of capital are necessary now, and all trusts are not bad—nor are they all good. I read Attorney General Knox's Pittsburg speech with great interest, and I think that he has shown that our present laws are adequate. He has shown that these laws can correct abuses and has pointed out some examples. No special legislation is needed now. Let the trusts develop until we know enough of them to gauge them accurately."

"Foreign commerce is a braggart," said Mr. Carnegie when that subject was brought up. "What we send abroad is little compared to what we consume at home. Home commerce is the more important. Two persons are advantaged by every sale that is made—the one who buys and the one who sells. When commerce is confined to home we get all the advantages."

Of the statement attributed to Lewis Nixon, that it would be better for a man who wanted to give libraries and museums to his workmen to give them more wages and shorter hours, Mr. Carnegie had nothing to say.

Mrs. Carnegie and Dr. Garmony then came along and told Mr. Carnegie that he would have to come back to his stateroom. Before he went he posed for the photographers. "There is one advantage in this," he said as the cameras clicked, "a man hasn't got time to look his worst."

He left the pier immediately to go to his new mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, which had been put in readiness for his homecoming.

OVERDUE LINERS ARRIVE.

The Oceanic and the Kronprinz Wilhelm in Port After Rough Voyages.

The swift North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which holds the record from Cherbourg to this port, and the big White Star liner Oceanic, the longest ship afloat, and which was designed especially to make schedule time in all weathers, arrived yesterday hours overdue. The Oceanic had not missed making port on Wednesday since January last; and the racing Kronprinz, which in September made the 3,047 knot run from Cherbourg in 5 days 11 hours and 57 minutes, took 7 days 2 hours and 24 minutes to complete the stormy trip which ended yesterday. Her highest day's run was 500 miles, and her average speed only 17.88 knots. Both liners reported heavy seas and head winds and storms of hail and snow.

On the Oceanic were six members of the crew of the American schooner Lucy A. Davis, who were rescued from their sinking vessel by the British steamship Brinkburn, from Norfolk for Manchester, at which port the rescued seamen were landed. Capt. John McGowan of the lost schooner is now in a Liverpool hospital with a broken arm, and the rest of the crew were sent home on the Oceanic by the American Consul there.

The Countess of Antrim arrived on the liner with her son, Viscount Dunluce. The Countess is a sister of the Countess of Minto, and will spend the Winter at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, with the family of the Canadian Governor General. Earl Minto's son, the Viscount Melgund, who went to England in the care of the Duchess of Marlborough, and who has been attending school there, also arrived.

One of the Oceanic's steerage passengers, William O'Toole, twenty-six years old, died during the voyage of heart disease. A brother lives in this country, so the body was brought to port.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, which docked late last night, showed the marks of her battle with the boarding seas. Eighty feet of the starboard rail on the promenade deck had been carried away, and the starboard companion ladder forward, leading into the well, had been broken and twisted.

Capt. William Newman and his sixteen-year-old son Charles, who during the Summer crossed from here to Falmouth, Eng., in the kerosene launch, Abiel Abbott Low, arrived on the liner. They left here on July 9 and arrived at Falmouth on Aug. 14, having suffered great hardships in the meantime. They ran into storms and thought several times that they were going to the bottom. They were exhausted when they reached England, and for a time their minds were affected to such a degree that they could not recall much of their life previous to their sailing. The Captain's son was able before he went away to sing and play a number of musical instruments. Now, the Captain said, the boy has lost his voice and has forgotten how to play.

A number of American jockeys, including R. Gray, who has been riding in Austria, and "Eddie" Jones, Charles Thorp, and Ben Rigby, who have been riding in France, also arrived.

Other arrivals were Nathan Straus, the Baroness von Palm-Muhlhaussen, a niece of the Austrian Ambassador at Washington, Baron Hengelmüller, who met her at the pier; Col. Jacob L. Green, Lieut. Col. John B. Kerr, Carl Burghardt, and Herman Winter.

Bears Numerous in the Adirondacks.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Bears are reported very numerous in the Adirondacks this Winter. Old trappers say that not in years have so many been seen.

HORSE WALKS UP STAIRS.

Black Diamond Badly Frightens Girls at Work, Then Is Entertained, and Decked with Flowers.

Black Diamond, a horse employed in the trucking business of Holland & Co., contractors, and residing at the livery stable at 493 West Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Upham of the Mercer Street Station charged with trespass and disorderly conduct. The technical charge was walking without an invitation into the factory of Rossig Brothers, makers of artificial foliage, on the second floor of 497 West Broadway.

Peter Pica, an employe of the livery stable, let him out of his stall as usual at 7:30 o'clock. He walked down the runway leading from his stall after breakfast, but instead of standing there as usual, waiting to be hitched up, went out into the street and started for an early morning stroll along West Broadway.

Soon he was confronted by a broad flight of stairs, and concluded that this must be Rossig's, where the artificial leaves and other delicious things were made, so he decided to go up and see.

There are five girls employed in the Rossig workshop, on the second floor of the building, and they were hard at work when the door opened suddenly and a huge head, with dilated nostrils and large, inquiring eyes, was thrust into the place. When the door of the place opens a little bell rings automatically, whereupon one of the girls gets up automatically, as it were, and inquires what's wanted. This girl turned to the door when Black Diamond opened it, and when she had taken one look she let out a scream that could be heard a block.

The girls screamed two or three times more, and then, having assured themselves that the apparition was nothing more than a horse, they came back, and Black Diamond walked in and made himself at home, sampling various inviting-looking artificial blossoms by way of showing that he was not proud. He even went over and laid his head upon the shoulder of a little girl in a pink waist who was beginning by this time to take in the extraordinary situation.

The girls gave him dainties from their dinner baskets, and there were all sorts of goings-on when two coarse-looking men intruded upon the scene and breathlessly began to ejaculate in an unconventional manner. Black Diamond, who had by this time been decorated with artificial foliage, simply stared at his old friends from the livery stable as if he had never seen them before and went on eating pie.

The men insisted upon his going away with them, and he seemed resigned enough, but it turned out that he was not to go for some time. The men had to go out and get a carpenter and construct a runway down the two flights of stairs, and then a block and tackle were brought into requisition, and Black Diamond, with a strap about him to steady him, slowly made his way down the stairs to the street. In custody of Policeman Upham, amid a shower of paper flowers from his girl entertainers.

Peter Pica, when seen late yesterday afternon and asked about Black Diamond, said, in part:

"He's the ——est——est ——!!—!!— horse I ever see."

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS.

President Schurman and Gen. Greely Address the Aldine Club—Praise for the Army.

At the meeting of the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, last evening the speakers were Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, and Gen. W. A. Greely. Walter S. Logan presided. Mr. Schurman spoke on "The United States in the Philippines," and Gen. Greely on "The Army in the Philippines."

President Schurman said, in part:

"The Philippine question will not down. The animals of the farms have died of disease, and famine and pestilence stalk through the land. The Insular Government is purchasing rice from Asia to furnish the Filipinos with the means of sustenance. The Filipino will pay for this through taxation. The failure of Congress to establish the gold standard has cost the Philippine Government more than $1,000,000 in consequence of declines in the value of silver. The taxpayers have suffered greater loss from the same cause.

"Congress had the opportunity to attach the Filipinos to us at least by the bonds of interest, and had the archipelago been given free trade with the United States, like Porto Rico, the people would have been more prosperous, and the idea of prosperity would have been associated in their minds with American generosity. But Congress put up against them a 75 per cent. Dingley tariff, and now Vice Gov. Wright declares that the Filipinos see in our Government's attitude and conduct evidence of commercial exploitation alone.

"President Roosevelt, too, has made us think again of the Philippine problem. He said that the flag could no more come down in the Philippines than it could in Alaska. Where the American flag goes it symbolizes the sovereignty of the people over whom it waves and republican government. The flag came down in Cuba when the rights were assured to Cubans. I do not say that this should be done to-day, or to-morrow, but we must at some time give the Philippines independence or Statehood, and I do not want Asiatic methods in our government.

"We have thought that our educational work in the Philippines atoned for other deficiencies. We are trying to teach a common language, English. This is fundamentally wrong. History shows that it is impossible to change the language of any people. From the beginning nature and history teach, and experience, too, the folly of this project to Americanize or Anglicize the Filipinos. Recognize the men there as fellow-Christians, with rights equal to your own; provide favorable conditions for the Filipino to stand upon his own feet and make his own way. Do that and you have the clues to the solution of the difficult Philippine question."

Gen. Greely prefaced his paper by remarking that personally he thought that the Spanish-American war was a mistake, and the acquisition of the Philippines also, but that he was a soldier with his duty to perform first, so he would not say any more than that he did not think much good could come of the possession of the islands, and that he did not see how this Government could get rid of them now.

He told of the work done by the army in the Philippines in establishing civil government. He lauded the army for its honesty and efficiency in dealing with questions that are not usual in the line of a soldier's duty. He declared that the men were as orderly as a whole as any other body of citizens, even more so. At the conclusion of his remarks supper was served to the members and their guests.

BURNSIDE FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict of Manslaughter and Recommends Mercy.

More than three hours' deliberation by a jury resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree in the case of David Burnside, who has been on trial for his life during the last week in the County Court in Brooklyn. Burnside was married last Summer. His wife, a very young woman, left him within three weeks and became a habitué of Coney Island concert halls.

He followed her there and, after vainly urging her to return, killed her with three shots in the presence of a horrified throng. Then he shot himself in the head, inflicting a scalp wound. The jury returned also a strong recommendation for mercy, which Justice Aspinall said he would take into consideration, adding that it was the saddest case he had ever tried. Burnside was taken back to Raymond Street Jail to await sentence.

ADAM ANGLE'S BILL.

Sidewalk Caved In and He Was Hurt—Asks Only $15.

Adam Angle of 66 Crescent Street, Long Island City, is considered a modest man. He was walking along Jackson Avenue in February last, and near the building that is used as the Borough Hall the sidewalk caved in under him. He fell into the hole and was bruised and cut. He has filed his bill against the city. The items are:

Medicines	$6
Doctor's bill	4
Time lost finding out if city would pay my claim	5
Total	$15

It is believed that the costs of the city in verifying the bill will be several times the amount asked for.

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Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
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25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

WRECK SURVIVORS HERE

How the Barkentine Olive Thurlow Went to Pieces at Anchor.

Mate Florian Tells of the Gale in Cape Lookout Cove—The Steward Killed, Capt. Hays and Two Men Injured.

Pendleton Brothers of 48 South Street, this city, who a little more than a week ago lost their fine four-masted schooner Pendleton Brothers in a gale off the Virginia Capes, received the details yesterday of the loss of their barkentine Olive Thurlow from Mate Charles Florian and two seamen, who arrived from Norfolk on the Old Dominion Line steamship Jamestown. The barkentine was wrecked in Cape Lookout Cove, on the North Carolina coast, and of the seven men who originally composed her crew, Steward John Cokely was killed by a falling spar just before the ship went to pieces, and Capt. Jerry Hays, Second Mate Albert Custin, and able seaman Fred Finch are in the hospital at Beaufort, N. C.

The Olive Thurlow left Charleston on Nov. 27 with 430,000 feet of hard pine lumber, 35,000 feet of which was deck load, for this port. She had fair sailing weather until Dec. 1, when she had to reduce sail on account of a heavy north-northeast gale. During the storm the Captain tripped over the tiller gearing and fell, breaking his leg in three places. The mate carried him below, fixed the leg up in splints, and turned the barkentine about and headed for Cape Lookout in order to land the Captain. They arrived there safely on Dec. 3, and the Captain was taken ashore and sent immediately to Beaufort, and, as the barkentine had been badly strained during the gale and was leaking in consequence, it was decided to anchor in the cove and wait for a tow.

"We lay there until noon of the 4th," said Mate Florian yesterday, "when it began to blow from the southwest, and I put out a second anchor with thirty fathoms of chain. The wind went around to the southeast, and it blew a merry gale until 8 o'clock that night, when it stopped suddenly. It began to blow again just before midnight, though, and it came up just as suddenly and blew a good deal harder. The barkentine began to ship water, and I put the men to work at the pumps, but after working an hour and a half we found that the water was gaining on us fast. A big sea stove in the fore hatches and carried away the forward deckhouse. Then the deck load went over, carrying the pumps with it, and when we saw that all was up we climbed into the mizzen rigging. A half hour later the foremast broke off flush with the deck and went by the board, breaking again in the eyes of the rigging. The mainmast went next and threw the vessel on her beam ends, and at the same moment almost another big sea broke over us and stove in the weather side of the after cabin, which began to fill. I burned a distress signal which was answered immediately by the Cape Lookout life savers, who were then about three miles away, but we were dragging anchors and being driven toward shore all the time.

"It was 4:30 in the morning when the vessel began to break up forward. When the life savers thought we were near enough shore they fired us a line, which fell about three fathoms short. The next one they tried went wide.

"Just as the third one fell close by, the mizzen topmast snapped, and, tumbling down, hit Stewart Cokely, and split his head open. The spar hit Second Mate Custin at the same time and knocked him over the rail. The steward had been knocked right into my arms, but when I saw he was dead, I dropped him and grabbed the second mate and pulled him aboard. The falling mizzen topmast had also struck Fred Finch on the right hip and hurt him so badly that he could not move.

"We never saw the dead man again, but pulled the two injured men up on to a section of the poop, which was awash, and on that drifted 300 yards to shore, where the life savers formed a chain and pulled us out of the surf. All of us were stark naked except myself, and the waves had left me only one trousers leg."

Mate Florian, who lives in Brooklyn and belongs to Sanctorum Lodge, No. 747, F. and A. M., wants to thank Capt. Gaskell of the life savers, who is a Mason; Marine Underwriter Lewis of Beaufort, and Capt. Davis of New Berne, N. C., also Masons, who he says helped them greatly in getting clothing and arranging for their transportation here. The fares of the three men who came here, Mate Florian, August Burgensen, and Hendrik Johnson, were paid by Capt. Hays.

The Olive Thurlow was built twenty-six years ago at Chals, Me., and registered 577 tons burden. She was worth about $12,000 and was uninsured, while the cargo, which is now strewn along the beach at Cape Lookout, is worth $7,000, and is insured. Half of it probably can be recovered.

CAPT. HALPIN UNDER CHARGES.

Neglect of Duty and Irregularities in Keeping the Blotter Specified.

Charges were preferred against Capt. Henry C. Halpin by Deputy Commissioner Piper at Police Headquarters yesterday. The charges were approved by Commissioner Partridge, and the hearing was set for next Monday, Deputy Commissioner Ebstein will act as trial judge at the hearing of Capt. Halpin, and also at the hearings of Inspector Grant and Capt. Stephenson.

The charges against Capt. Halpin are: Neglect of duty, irregularities in the keeping of the blotter, and neglect to prefer charges against two of his Sergeants and a doorman, Peter Cassidy, now out of the department.

Baby Bitten by a Pet Dog.

A pet fox terrier that Michael Rogers of 110 West One Hundred and Ninth Street has had for several years, became angry yesterday afternoon and sprang at Rogers's two-year-old baby. The dog bit the child's face in three places, lacerating the flesh and skin. The mother became hysterical, and the father had the dog shot. The supposition is that the child did something that angered the dog. The mother kicked the dog off, and it did not return to the attack.

Brooklyn Pastor Called to Hartford.

The Rev. Frederick E. Taylor, for three years the pastor of the Central Baptist Church at Marcy Avenue and South Fifth Street, Williamsburg, has received a call to the pastorate of the South Baptist Church in Hartford, Conn. It is probable that he will accept. He came to Williamsburg from Newark and has been very successful, having added 150 to the membership of the church.

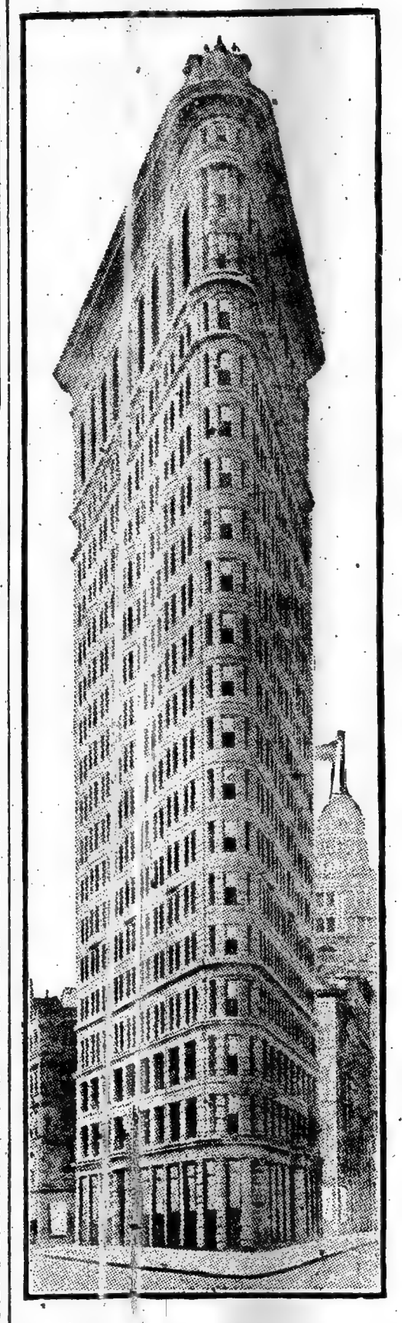

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After weeks of preparation we will open the door of our newest and most up-to-date store in the Fuller---better known as the Flatiron Building---Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

We believe we have fitted and stocked the most magnificent Tobacco shop in the United States; we await your approval of our efforts.

We cannot fully explain the many beauties of our establishment in this announcement. Your own idea of it will be the better judgment.

We have tried to decorate the interior in a perfect harmony of color and ornamenture; we have, of course, added a stock in keeping with the surroundings and we have sought to supply the needs of every lover of Tobacco and to anticipate his wishes.

In this regard the nearness of the Holiday season has governed the choice of a large part of our display, and we hope to tempt the Christmas giver with a complete, new and original show of goods.

We extend the freedom of our shop to you, and whether you buy or not we desire you to see whether you can buy judiciously and well.

WE SELL A CUSTOMER WHAT HE ASKS FOR,
NO SUBSTITUTES --- THE KEY TO SUCCESS.

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DEATH STOPS COURT SUIT

Coroner Investigates the Case of Mrs. Sarah N. Waters.

Application Had Been Made for a Receiver of Her Property—Much of It Has Been Deeded Away.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver of the property of Mrs. Sarah N. Waters of 451 West Twenty-first Street were stopped yesterday morning by the death of Mrs Waters. Coroner Scholer and the District Attorney were notified, and an autopsy was performed in the afternoon by Dr. Otto Schultz. Prof. Witthaus will try to locate any substance that might have caused death. After the woman's death the house was guarded by policemen.

Mrs. Waters was in her ninety-third year. According to some reports, she had a mania for drawing up wills and then destroying them. It was understood that she made a will last week. She had been a widow for a long time, and she had lived for twenty years in the house in Twenty-first Street. She had deeded a great deal of her property, much of which is covered by mortgages, to William G. Conklin, the cashier of the Franklin Savings Bank, who was the defendant in an action that was brought by Mrs. Waters's name to set aside the conveyances and to compel a reconveyance of her property to her. Mrs. Waters settled ago adopted as a daughter Mrs. Alber Mullins, now of Anchor, West Va., who became Mrs. Le Brants. Mrs. Mullins had two daughters, Sadie and Dorsea, who are at present living in Mrs. Waters's house.

Dr. J. A. Campbell of 320 West Twenty-second Street, who attended Mrs. Waters, said last evening that he had made affidavits that the woman for the past eighteen months had suffered from senile dementia. He said that her death was caused by bronchial-pneumonia at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The District Attorney appointed Mr. Garvan to investigate the case of the woman. Coroner Scholer visited the house and questioned the members of the family and Dr. Campbell. Afterward he said that Dr. Campbell, after the woman's death, went to an undertaker at 268 West Nineteenth Street and directed that the body be embalmed at once. The haste to prepare the body, he said, was due to rivalry between undertakers. The Coroner thought it strange that the woman should be embalmed so quickly.

The Coroner said that he had ascertained that Mr. Conklin had charge of Mrs. Waters's estate for forty years, and had been her adviser for many years. He said that about four weeks ago Conklin, with four or five men, had seen Mrs. Waters and tried to get her to assign certain properties to him, but she refused. It was said that one of the granddaughters had declared that Mrs. Waters had given a power of attorney to Conklin, but had later regretted it. The belief of the Coroner was that the woman's death was due to natural causes.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan went to Mrs. Waters's house last evening and remained until 11 o'clock. When he left the officers from the District Attorney's office, who had been stationed at the house, left also. A policeman remained at the house. Detectives Ebert and Butler of the West Twentieth Street Station were assigned to the case early in the evening.

It was learned that Sadie Le Brents had declared that Dr. Campbell and the Rev. Dr. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church had arranged on Wednesday night to be notified in case of Mrs. Waters's death.

She said that Moynahan, the janitor of a near-by house, was sent to summon Dr. Campbell, and that Moynahan told her that Dr. Campbell was up and waiting for the summons to the house.

Miss Le Brentz declared, it was said, that about a month ago Dr. Campbell came to the house with four physicians for the purpose of getting them to state that Mrs. Waters was not mentally sound.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, was informed of the death of Mrs. Waters by Lewis L. Delafield, who represents William G. Conklin. The Justice said the death rendered valueless any injunction restraining Mr. Conklin from disposing of the property.

Mr. Delafield said that the charges that were made by counsel for the plaintiff against his client on the day previous were outside the subject of the complaint. He said Mr. Conklin had done everything that could be required of him, and that the charges were untrue.

The trust fund of $25,000 deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company by Mr. Conklin in a special account on behalf of Mrs. Waters will remain there until any claims which may be made against it have been settled, Mr. Delafield explained.

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From its maturity, purity, flavor, quality,

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is Hospitality's Charm. It is

The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives,
38 William St., New York City.

Indicted Dealer Gives Himself Up.

Morgan Marshall, a dealer, charged with refilling imported cigar boxes with cheap counterfeits and failing to destroy the revenue stamps, who was on Monday indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, surrendered himself in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. His bond of $2,500 had been forfeited on Wednesday because he failed to appear to plead to the indictment, but the forfeiture was remitted by Judge Thomas yesterday. Marshall pleaded not guilty, and was permitted to go upon his own recognizance.

Illness of Leader Murphy.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, is confined to his home with a bad cold. There is said to be no cause for alarm in his condition.

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French Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs

This is one of our most attractive Holiday lines, including some of the choicest products of the fine French needleworkers.

All are hand embroidered and hand hemstitched.

Priced at 50c, 75c, $1.00, 2.00, 5.00, up to 25.00 each.

Also fine French Initial Handkerchiefs for men and women, 50c. to 2.00 each.

Besides these we have Real Lace Handkerchiefs at $1.00 to $100 each, and every pure linen kind of hemmed and hemstitched handkerchiefs at from $1.50 to $60 per doz.

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"Smart Clothes are Tailor-Made!"

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Here it is:

$20 and $25 Suits and Overcoats

Made to Measure

$15.

We do this because the closing of our 150 Nassau St. store last Monday has overcrowded this store (1191 Broadway, near 28th St.) with at least $50,000 worth of cloths.

You may just as well save $5 to $10 and have your suit or overcoat *made to your measure* as to rush into "ready mades"—and pay more.

We have ample facilities for prompt work.

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LOFTUS & CO.

Tailors to Men,

1191 Broadway, near 28th St., New York.

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in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

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MONEY FOR MOTHER.

Prosperity in This Country as It Is Represented in the New York Post Office by Orders to the Old Folks at Home.

STAGE MOBS.

How They Are Trained and Handled for Modern Production

See the

SUNDAY TIMES.

Avoid Disappointment by Telling Your Dealer in Advance that You Want It.

INSURANCE ON RISKS ALONG TROLLEY LINES

Underwriters Talk of Hazards Due to Overhead Wires.

No Insurance for Property So Located Suggested at the National Board Meeting—A Compromise Proposal for Higher Rates.

At the meetings of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which were held on Tuesday and Wednesday at 66 Nassau Street, among the many topics discussed none excited interest equal to that of the proposition to greatly increase insurance rates on property facing streets where wires, carrying currents of high voltage, are supported by poles. This system of carrying currents of great voltage was condemned, and it was even suggested that no insurance should be written on property so located.

One of the members pointed out that a denial of insurance to such risks would be almost revolutionary in the insurance business, and that property usually of the highest value on principal streets, where there are overhead trolleys, would be without insurance. The property values so affected amounted into the hundreds of millions of dollars. In Greater New York all the boroughs with the exception of Manhattan would be affected, and Brooklyn most heavily, because of the overhead trolley wires.

It was pointed out by an earnest advocate of the no-insurance idea, or the very-high-rate plan, as a compromise, that the rule would affect the property in narrow streets where the wires run close to the houses. It need not be as drastic along the wider thoroughfares if there were wide sidewalks and yards in front of the houses. The increase in rates was absolutely necessary, he said, in the narrow streets, and prudence would suggest that there should be no insurance at all there. The danger of telephone or other wires crossing wires bearing currents of high voltage was constant, because the insulation might prove ineffective and the current be carried to buildings, where it would cause a fire.

The greatest danger, however, was pointed out to be the delay caused by heavy voltage wires to the firemen in getting to their work. The delay in cutting such wires through the necessity of insulating themselves with rubber gloves and boots and the danger when the cut wires fell of driving the men away from under the poles was a very serious matter, often making it impossible to get at a fire in time to save the property and to properly prevent the spread of the flames to the adjoining houses.

Many instances were cited, where if the firemen had not been hampered with such wires they could have easily prevented the destruction of buildings. The delay in getting at the fires meant the loss of large sums to the insurance companies.

One instance, in particular, was told of a fire where the firemen had raised an extension ladder to the fifth story of a building. It was perilous climbing, because the ladder was resting on a network of wires, and not on the wall of the house. Five men were dragging up a hose. The swaying of the ladder with the weight of the men and the hose cut the insulation on a live wire of heavy voltage, and the naked wire with its tremendous charge burned through the wooden ladder in a flash. The firemen were thrown to the street. The building was destroyed, because the firemen could not get to the blaze, and five good firemen were in a hospital for a long time.

The matter of the high voltage wires on poles was referred for consideration to the Electrical Committee of the Underwriters' National Electrical Association. Their report will be printed and sent to the members of the association and its affiliated bodies for consideration, pending action to be taken at a future meeting. Representatives of various underwriting bodies were present at the meetings of the National body on Tuesday and Wednesday. A committee from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and another committee from the Underwriting Contractors' Association were invited to attend, and had the privileges of the floor.

BROOKLYN INSURANCE RATES.

Increase on Manufacturing and Business Property Ordered by the New York Exchanges.

After consideration and investigation, a special committee's report was adopted by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday increasing insurance rates in Brooklyn on manufacturing and business property from 20 to 30 per cent. Inadequacy of water supply was given as the chief cause of the increase. The largest increase is in the dry goods district, where even residences are affected. In the Eastern District the property owners are not affected as in the other districts. The committee reports the water pressure there as better than elsewhere.

In the report of the committee it is pointed out that most of the mains are old and cannot stand high pressure, and, further, that the water supply is adequate only for the ordinary consumption of the city. The committee recommends the expansion into Suffolk County and the removal of 100 miles of old and corroded pipes. It is pointed out that increased pressure could be obtained by water towers with pumping stations. It is further stated that another safeguard would be some system of salt water supply from permanent pumping stations, with auxiliary connections along the river front for the use of fireboats.

CANAL ROUTES DISCUSSED.

Gov. Odell Listens to Arguments by Buffalo, Rochester, and New York Delegations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Buffalo, Rochester and Greater New York delegations argued before Gov. Odell to-day in favor of the so-called "Inland (Mohawk-Oneida-Seneca) route" of the proposed barge canal. State Engineer Bond and Superintendent Boyd of the Department of Public Works were with the Governor.

Among those present were delegations from the Canal Association of Greater New York, including Gustav H. Schwab, F. S. Wetherbee, Frank Brainard, Henry B. Hebert, and F. A. Clark. From the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, there came former Senator John Laughlin, George Clinton, Theodore S. Fassett, Alfred Haines, W. C. Warren, R. R. Hefford, G. H. Raymond and G. R. Sawyer. Rochester was represented by J. Y. McClintock, Superintendent of Public Works, and Col. J. S. Graham, President of the Chamber of Commerce. William B. Jones, Secretary of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, also appeared.

The speakers, who included nearly every one of the visitors, advocated the inland route as being more in the interest of the general commercial welfare of the State. They opposed the proposed lake route as cutting off from the benefits of the canal Rochester and others of the principal cities of the State, and also because of delays and losses which, they said, would result from stormy weather on the lakes. Gov. Odell refused to comment upon the hearing, which was held behind closed doors.

FIRE ISLAND INLET CHANGES.

Channel Shifting Almost Daily—A Schooner Runs Aground.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The channel of Fire Island Inlet is shifting almost daily. To-day the schooner Benjamin Russell of Leesburg, Capt. Thomas, from Patchogue, was passing out, and grounded where there was plenty of water yesterday. The crews of the Fire Island and Oak Island life-saving stations floated her, with the help of the rising tide, and she proceeded southward unharmed.

The channel is now divided into two parts. Where two months ago there was deep water there is a sandbank, and there are two narrow channels on either side of this, and these shift almost daily. It looks as if eventually Fire and Oak Islands might be joined and the inlet entirely closed.

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UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI DINE.

Charles Emory Smith Refers to the Venezuelan Situation—President Raymond Speaks.

The banquet hall of the Hotel Manhattan resounded with cheers and with the songs of old Union last night, when 150 alumni of the up-State institution met for the annual dinner of the Union College Alumni Association of New York. Toasts were made by President Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., of Union College; ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, ex-Judge Judson S. Landon of the Court of Appeals, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and others. Frederick W. Seward presided.

President Raymond called attention to the development of the opportunities offered at Union through recent additions to the department of electrical engineering, over which C. P. Steinmetz has but recently been placed.

"But," he said, "there need be no fear that Union will be false to the traditions that emphasize the importance of general culture, as distinguished from technical training. We are not carried away with the idea that the degree is the great thing, and that the sooner it can be obtained the better. Something is to be said in favor of shorter courses for those who are to go to professional schools, but in addition it is well to recognize that time is an important factor in normal development.

"Forced growths are never healthy, and the year that is worth most to the average college boy is the senior year, for it is in this that he finds himself."

Charles Emory Smith, the next speaker, devoted the greater part of his remarks to National issues. He said, in part: "The National Union has taken a new position in the last five years. The saying that we have become a world power in the last five years is almost trite, yet it is literally true. Two years ago, when the civilized nations were struggling with the semi-civilized giant of the East, the United States appeared at the council table of the nations, and appeared as a determining factor. Had it been five years before, the United States would have been an impassive spectator, and it is to the credit of the United States that at that moment its power was used for the maintenance of the integrity of China and for that equal opportunity in which the commerce of the United States can always take care of itself.

"We have at this moment, the testimony of the world to our position, for to-day when the eyes of all are turned upon Venezuela, two of the greatest nations of Europe, about to exact payment for debts which I believe to be just, come to us and tell us what they propose to do—if we are willing, and not, unless we are. We have a part to play. We stood in China for moderation; we stand in the Philippines for freedom and justice, and that flag which we toasted to-night will ever stand for freedom and progress and enlightenment."

At the business meeting of the association, these officers were elected: President—Frederick W. Seward, '49; Vice-President—Charles D. Nott, '54; Second Vice-President—George F. Seward, '60; Secretary—Edgar S. Barney, '84; Treasurer—Bayard Whitehorne, '82.

FIRE AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Property Loss About $250,000, Partly Insured—Firemen Have Narrow Escapes from Falling Floors.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 11.—A fire which caused damage estimated at $250,000 started in the seven-story Chase Building, 44 Front Street, in this city at 4:30 P. M. to-day. The heaviest losers were C. T. Shearer & Co., proprietors of a department store, whose loss is placed at $100,000, and the W. J. Woods Company, men's clothing dealers, which suffered a loss estimated at $90,000. The building, owned by R. C. Taylor of Worcester, was damaged to the extent of $25,000.

The fire originated in the basement of the building occupied by the Woods Company as a storeroom. The building above the first floor was used mostly for offices. The occupants were warned in time to escape, although the police had to assist several through the smoke. Two floors of the building which had been weakened by the fire gave way, and a number of firemen narrowly escaped going down with them.

The loss on the building is covered by insurance. The insurance on the stock of the two concerns most heavily damaged will about equal their loss. There was a number of other losers from smoke and water damage.

DEAL WANTS AVENUES OPEN.

Residents Declare for the Free Use of Thoroughfares.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Owners of beach front property see much that is ominous in the action of the townsfolk here in shattering the rule of James A. Bradley. The first to follow their example are the citizens and property holders of Deal, just across the lake to the north of this city. In public meeting they have declared that all avenues legally opened to the ocean shall not be closed; that free and public use of such thoroughfares shall not be prevented, and that proper legal steps be taken to remove such bulkheads as may extend to the ocean front to the interference of public use.

The meeting declared also in favor of a boulevard along the ocean front from Long Branch through Elberon and Deal to Ocean Grove, thus making the roads uniform and in harmony along the coast as at Atlantic City and at Cape May.

FOUNDER BRADLEY'S OFFER.

The Proposition Needs Modifications Before Council Can Act.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—The proposition of James A. Bradley to sell the beach front and the sewers to the city was submitted to the City Council this evening by Mr. Bradley's attorney. The announcement after a consultation with the City Solicitor was that the proposition required several important modifications.

The City Solicitor was directed to prepare a statement of the differences and present it to Mr. Bradley this week. If a settlement cannot be reached the city will proceed with the suit to recover the beach front by law.

X Ray Treasurer Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Dr. E. A. Fiorentine, Treasurer of the American Roentgen Ray Society, who had caused the members of the association some anxiety over the funds, has satisfied the organization that everything is all right. While the Treasurer has not come to the city to attend the session at the Sherman House, he has sent the books and receipts of the society by express.

THREATEN SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Strike May Be Declared Because Engines We[re] Loaned to the Union Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—A strike of all machinists, boile[r]makers, and blacksmiths on the system before the Southern Pacific because of that road's sending eight locomotives to the Union Pacific, where they are badly needed on account of the strike among its shopmen. The Superintendents of all divisions of the Southern Pacific have been notified by the heads of the local unions that unless these engines are recalled at once the men will strike immediately.

This action was taken to-day on orders from Grand President John McNeil of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers of America, who arrived in Omaha this morning determined to prevent assistance of the other roads coming to the Union Pacific. The machinists and blacksmiths have not taken official action but are backing the boilermakers and will issue a similar ultimatum to the Southern Pacific.

Three months ago the Southern Pacific began sending engines to the Union Pacific, and a committee of strikers waited on President E. H. Harriman, giving him to understand that unless that road quit giving aid to the Southern Pacific would have a strike on its hands. The practice was stopped, but the Union Pacific retained eight of the engines. It is to force the return of these eight locomotives that today's action was taken. No answer has been received and a strike may be declared any hour.

A similar ultimatum was yesterday sent the Milwaukee, which loaned the Union Pacific locomotives last week. It only required twelve hours for the Milwaukee to back down and all in the engines, thus avoiding a strike.

COLORADO RAILROAD RIVALS.

Hostilities Resulting from C. F. and I. Election—Harriman Interests Defiant.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—Open hostility to the building of the Moffat Road to Salt Lake City from Denver has been declared by the E. H. Harriman interests, according to telegrams from New York City. Little else has been discussed in railroad circles to-day.

This announcement, coming from interests closely connected with Harriman, followed the election of Colorado Fuel and Iron Directors, which involves Gould's relation with the route to Salt Lake City. Mr. Gould has been credited with an agreement to take $5,000,000 of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific bonds, while the same amount is tendered to the Boissevains, the Holland capitalists, and to the Providence capitalist headed by Marsden J. Perry. The announcement that the Moffat is dominated by Harriman is due to the fact that the Moffat road has also projected a vast steel plant and a fuel company to compete with the Colorado Fuel and Iron.

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RAILROAD OFFICIAL INDICTED.

Michigan Central Superintendent Accused of Discharging Employes Because They Joined Labor Unions.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 11.—John B. Morford, Division Superintendent of the Michigan Central at Niagara Falls, was indicted this afternoon by the Niagara County Grand Jury for alleged violation of Section 171 A of the Penal Code. That section makes it a misdemeanor for any employer to compel or coerce an employe not to join a labor organization as a condition of securing or retaining employment.

It is alleged that Morford discharged clerks because they belonged to the order of Railway Clerks.

TO PROTECT RAILROADS.

Detective Burns Will Watch and Run Down Ticket Forgers and Manipulators.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—All barriers against the organization of the most powerful railroad protective bureau in the history of railroading were removed to-day, when the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association decided to recommend to the association membership in the proposed bureau.

The meeting as a joint one between the Executive Committee of the Western Central Passenger Association. Commissioner Donald of the latter organization succeeded in converting every member of the Executive Passenger Association. Committee of the Western Commissioner Donald showed the members how they were to be dealt with any individual action the various passenger associations might desire to take, and would, in addition, be of inestimable value. The work of the bureau will be in charge of detective agency, and will consist of watching and running down ticket forgers and manipulators throughout the entire country.

SCARE IN THE TENDERLOIN.

A rumor that Inspector Brooks, a dozen police Captains, including Capt. Walsh of the West Thirteenth Street Station, and 200 policemen were going to rush through the Tenderloin precinct from Fourteenth to Forty-second streets last night caused excitement in that district. The tip went out and the reserves were quieter last night than for many nights.

It was not until 1 o'clock, this morning that the fright was overcome. Capt. Walsh returned to the station at that hour, and when he was informed of the rumor he said:

"If that's the case then I'll stay away oftener, if places close up."

The rumor spread fasted than any tip sent out in the district for weeks. It was on every corner by 7 o'clock. By 8 o'clock nothing else was talked of on the corners, and in the saloons and concert halls. The doors of gambling places were closed, and no strangers were admitted. Sporting men said that everybody had been tipped.

At midnight the scare was at its height. Inspector Brooks was the most inquired-about man in New York. Capt. Walsh, District Attorney Jerome, and Detective Jacobs were watched for.

Missionary Dies in China.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 11.—Mrs. John Murray, who was sent to the interior of China two-and-sixty years ago from New York by the American Board of Presbyterian Missions, died last month at Si-nan-Foo. She and her husband were among the first missionaries sent out by the Presbyterian Board.

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ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Lefferts Council Wins Two More Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night the Lefferts Council team, last year's winners, won two more games, which gives it a commanding lead in the series, with 8 games won and only 2 lost. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 196; Smith, 133; Dodez, 178; McNeill, 145; Cooper, 201. Total, 853.
Nassau Council—Kuhn, 167; Williams, 143; Byatt, 164; Sackett, 149; Curth, 138. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.—Nassau Council—Kuhn, 183; Williams, 118; Byatt, 191; Sackett, 176; Curth, 140. Total, 808.
Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 201; Gollner, 143; Strickhold, 162; H. Wannsmacher, 201; Albert, 192. Total, 899.

THIRD GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 135; Gollner, 156; Strickhold, 166; H. Wannemacher, 176; Albert, 195. Total, 816.
Lefferts Council—Sellers, 213; Smith, 166; Dodez, 200; McNeill, 125; Cooper, 182. Total, 886.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 160; Betsch, 149; Greiner, 162; Fabri, 153; Wellington, 150. Total, 774.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Rheinboldt, 167; Schmidt, 159; Doelnberg, 126; Rodman, 177; Williams, 175. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 191; Betsch, 139; Greiner, 170; Fabri, 156; Wellington, 147. Total, 803.
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 122; Crawford, 145; Doyle, 147; Field, 170; Folkers, 120. Total, 704.

THIRD GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 120; Crawford, 128; Doyle, 138; Field, 115; Folkers, 137. Total, 634.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Rheinboldt, 134; Schmidt, 168; Doernberg, 181; Rodman, 130; Williams, 172. Total, 785.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Lead Company—Doughty, 120; George, 132; McClennan, 149; Trimble, 168; Stevens, 116. Total, 685.
Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Kavanagh, 148; Hallett, 144; Steves, 153; Gilmore, 145; McCormick, 133. Total, 723.

SECOND GAME.—National Lead Company—Doughty, 133; George, 116; McClennan, 187; Trimble, 130; Stevens, 154. Total, 720.
Manufacturers—Walsh, 174; Emory, 149; Brearton, 141; Morgan, 167; Cook, 159. Total, 790.

THIRD GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 161; Emory, 184; Brearton, 132; Morgan, 161; Cook, 168. Total, 806.
Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Kavanagh, 144; Hallett, 159; Steves, 126; Gilmore, 110; McCormick, 156. Total, 695.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Judge, 105; Boland, 120; Kelly, 130; Dyett, 119; Gano, 111. Total, 585.
Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 131; Ahern, 108; Thomas, 113; Somers, 154; Cross, 119. Total, 624.

SECOND GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Chaillon, 92; Anderson, 130; Lent, 168; Schwerfeger, 157; Bangs, 137. Total, 684.
Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Judge, 139; Boland, 101; Kelly, 126; Dyett, 116; Gano, 142. Total, 624.
Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Chaillon, 129; Anderson, 95; Lent, 116; Schwerfeger, 143; Bangs, 194. Total, 877.
Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 142; Ahern, 91; Thomas, 124; Somers, 130; Cross, 135. Total, 622.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 166; Haigh, 211; Carstens, 140; Lockwood, 188; Heiles, 215. Total, 926.
Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 170; Hahnenfeld, 182; Deady, 101; Buchholz, 189; Kessler, 160. Total, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 202; Hahnenfeld, 148; Deady, 193; Buchholz, 188; Kessler, 176. Total, 907.
Newburg Wheelmen—Sperling, 181; Coles, 165; W. Galloway, 159; J. Galloway, 181; Westberg, 192. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sperling, 173; Coles, 177; W. Galloway, 156; J. Galloway, 191; Westberg, 171. Total, 868.
Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 209; Haigh, 190; Carstens, 148; Lockwood, 226; Heiles, 199. Total, 970.

Gardner Wins Billiard Match.

Frank Gardner defeated Arthur Townsend in a match game of billiards, 18-inch balkline, two shots in, at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, making 300 points in thirty-eight innings. Townsend scored 248 points in thirty-seven innings. The scores follow:

Frank Gardner—0 21 5 0 27 7 0 2 14 27 3 3 1 25 6 6 13 16 6 1 0 1 0 0 4 1 1 11 3 0 0 18 9 33 23 1 6 6. Total, 300; high runs, 33, 27, 25; averages, 7 94-38.

Arthur Townsend—0 7 4 16 4 0 6 0 8, 5 2 2 5 8 1 40 11 22 8 19 0 1 0 4 0 4 4 0 9 28 5 0 2 8 14 3 1 14. Total, [illegible]; average, 6 39-37.

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And for to-day, from the myriad of things that are essentially gifts, and from the thousands of prosaic things but nevertheless appreciable gifts, which abound throughout the store, we have made up a list of special offerings which vividly illustrate the scope and breadth of our Christmas merchandising movement.

Women's Waists $2.98

Fine imported metallic dotted brilliantine; black and navy blue, with large or small dots which do not rub off. Made in a particularly pretty style, with French back, fronts tailor scitched and Duchess effect; finished with velvet buttons, shoulder straps, fancy collar and new cuffs, prettily trimmed to match front; all lined throughout; sizes 32 to 46.

Nearseal Coats $19.50

Elegantly made, from selected furs, and finished throughout in the best manner; lined with heavy satin; guaranteed to wear for two years; all the newest styles; circular collar and revers and new sleeves. It would take an expert to distinguish these handsome garments from those of genuine Alaska seal. They have sold for $45 and $50; all sizes.

Women's Gloves $1

Made from soft, pliable imported cape skins; have broad cut heavy backs; mannish style; perfect in fit; every pair fully guaranteed; all sizes; worth $1.50 pair.

Men's Gloves $1

Fine real Cape Gloves, made of the best English cape skin; worth $1.50. Also full P-K German mocha gray gloves; all sizes; worth $1.50.

Women's Rain Coats $8.75

Handsome Surtout rain coats, made of fine quality rainproof covert cloth; waterproofed by the celebrated Mohican process. Oxford gray and black; fly front shape; newest sleeves; with band cuffs; full stitched pleat on back; as well as adjustable dip belt; all sizes, 32 to 46 inches bust; 14, 16 and 18 year old sizes. Worth $14.75.

Kersey Coats $5.98

Women's heavy Kersey Coats, 21 inches long; either box or fitted backs; made of extra fine material; black and castor; lined with best quality satin; have storm or coat collars; new shape cuffs; finely tailored throughout; sizes 32 to 44; worth $7.98.

Men's Slippers $1.49

Fine Romeos and opera slippers; turned soles; full kid linings; all sizes; worth $2.

Women's Slippers $1.49

Romeos, velour, black and blue; gold and silver trimmings; wood heels; very dainty; worth $2.50.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN POLICY.

The unexpected course of events in Venezuela increases the anxiety with which we regard the joint demonstration of Great Britain and Germany against that republic. The public avowal of the intention of the two powers has justified the belief that it was limited to the seizure of Venezuelan Custom Houses and of the duties there paid upon imports. By these measures the two European powers were to collect debts due to their subjects by the Venezuelan Government. We had no disposition to protest against that purpose/or the means which it was announced would be employed to effect it. It would be useless to deny, however, that the American people find reasons for criticism in the procedures of Germany and Great Britain. It appears that forcible measures have been taken in advance of the receipt of President CASTRO'S reply to the British and German demand. Circumstances not known here may have seemed to justify this haste, but the seizure and sinking of Venezuelan public vessels is a more serious matter. When a creditor makes a levy upon the property of his debtor and sells it, he is in law entitled to reserve out of the proceeds only a sum sufficient to discharge the obligation and interest, plus the cost of collection. We have admitted in principle that Great Britain and Germany had the right to seize and occupy the Custom House at La Guayra and to collect the duties paid there. This naturally implies the right to use such forcible means as were required for the purpose. It was contemplated, of course, that in the event of armed resistance to their design, they would have opened fire upon the Venezuelans. They would have been justified in taking measures of security against any threatened attack by the Venezuelan ships of war. It can hardly be denied that they went beyond these proper limits when they actually seized and destroyed armed vessels belonging to the Government of Venezuela. That act is fairly comparable to acts of wanton devastation in warfare, which have long been discountenanced by civilized nations. Great Britain and Germany are not justified in destroying any Venezuelan property whatever, save such as it may be necessary to destroy in the prosecution of their primary purpose. It would appear, indeed, that in sinking the Venezuelan ships of war they have established a just counterclaim, putting Venezuela in a position to demand that the value of the ships shall be deducted from the debts due.

The possible risk that the demonstration might take a form and involve acts not originally contemplated has been present to the mind of every observer. The unexpected form and the unlooked-for acts are already matters of record. While we certainly have no intention of withdrawing the assurance given to Great Britain and Germany that the accomplishment of their purpose would not be deemed prejudicial to our interests, it might not be premature to express in the most friendly spirit to their representatives in Washington our hope that the demonstration would be confined to its avowed object and to the means strictly necessary for the accomplishment of that object.

Any fears which may have arisen here, in stock market circles or elsewhere, of serious complications involving our Government with the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, are simply foolish. Such complications could arise only if the two powers whose warships are now at La Guayra had agreed between themselves to seek in Venezuela ends not compatible with our interests and our declared policy. Conceivably there may be European powers who would not be unwilling to make a test of the efficacy of the Monroe Doctrine. Great Britain is surely not one of these powers, and if Germany harbored any such purpose, which is not for a moment to be believed, the British Government would not be associated with her in the present undertaking. The seizure of Venezuelan property and the occupation of Venezuelan buildings and territory necessary for the collection of the sums due to British and German subjects for such time as may be reasonably required is not an attempt to extend the European monarchical system on this continent, it is not an attempt to control the destiny of an American republic; that is to say, it is not in contravention of the Monroe Doctrine. Such an attempt may be viewed by us without apprehension, since it in no way threatens our peace and security. Our friends in the South American republics should understand by this time, and all Europe should understand, that the Monroe Doctrine was not formulated alone or chiefly for the peace and protection of the peoples of Central and South America. It is primarily as a measure of self-protection, it is first of all in the interest of our own National security, that we have declared and continue to uphold that doctrine. Under it it is no part of our policy or of our duty to protect South American Governments against the consequences of their own wrongful acts. Our Government is not engaged in the business of insuring repudiators. Our only anxiety in such emergencies as have now arisen in Venezuela is with regard to possible unforeseen consequences. In view of the well-understood nature of the public system we have asserted for this hemisphere and of its limitations, it could not be considered an impertinence or an act of unfriendliness for us to indicate our hope that the disturbance in the friendly relations of the three powers involved may be brought speedily to an end, without the development of conditions which would give us undue anxiety.

It is easy to say that the behavior of President CASTRO is senseless. Intending merely to enforce a process of execution against the property of his republic, the two creditor powers have by some excess of zeal been hurried into acts of war. President CASTRO is in fact practically engaged in war with Great Britain and Germany. To whatever pitch of patriotic fervor his people may be roused by the realization of that fact, the matter can have but one ending. Of course he knows that it can have but one ending. But we must not lose sight of the fact that the Spanish-American President or Dictator is not an altogether reasonable being. He is exceedingly apt to be vain, foolhardy, and fond of display. The exhibition of these qualities by CASTRO tends to bring about the situation which would cause us uneasiness. We do not want to see even a short war between Venezuela and Great Britain and Germany. In the circumstances, we should be justified in pointing out to President CASTRO the full consequences of his present course. We might without impropriety go something beyond the making of a formal proffer of our good offices. Such a proffer, to be made effective, would have to be accompanied by an expression of our willingness to guarantee the Venezuelan debt. That is not our intention. The Republic of Venezuela is under obligations to us for bringing about the arbitration which peacefully settled her boundary dispute with Great Britain. We can justly make some draft upon her sense of gratitude now by indicating to her President that we should be greatly pleased to see him come to some prompt understanding with the republic's creditors, in order that the warships of Great Britain and Germany may be withdrawn from her ports.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

The Evening Post yesterday did a timely public service in printing the full text of the contract between the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad now before the Board of Aldermen. It explains that it did so for the purpose of showing how carefully the rights and interests of the city had been safeguarded in the preparation of the contract.

There are two things which it particularly behooves the Aldermen who are in doubt how to vote carefully to consider. One concerns them as friends of labor and earnest seekers for the labor vote. The other concerns them as Aldermen.

The first consideration is, Would it be better for "labor" in New York that the tunnel should be built and the great enterprise of which it is part executed, with the right of free contract secured to the company and the laborers whom it will have occasion to employ, or that the tunnel should not be built at all, and the project remain unexecuted? That ought to be a serious question, especially for "labor." It is true that just now, largely owing to the enormous scheme of tunneling already in execution under the direction of the Rapid Transit Commission, New York provides a market for practically all its supply of unskilled labor. But that cannot last forever. Nothing more promising and cheering for unskilled labor could happen than that, as soon as the tunneling for the rapid transit had ceased, another vast job of the same kind should begin, and nothing less promising than that there should be nothing to fill the void. It is true that the advocates of "labor" in the Board of Aldermen pretend to believe that the work is sure to go on, even under the handicaps of the "prevailing rate of wages law," the eight-hour day, and the restriction of employment to citizens of New York. But they have no warrant for saying that. The Pennsylvania people have never told anybody so. On the contrary, they have expressly declared that, if the contract were loaded with the amendments proposed in the interest of "labor," they would withdraw their application and shut off the largest single demand for crude labor that is "in sight," or within reasonable conjecture. That is a consideration well worthy the attention of unskilled laborers and of those who assume to represent them.

The other question, which concerns Aldermen "as such," is how much longer they suppose they will be allowed to "monkey with" great municipal interests, and to pretend to be a real local Legislature, if they insist upon "holding up" every municipal project that does not pay tribute to them, either in money or in their "influence" over and with persons even more ignorant than themselves. It does not take a long memory to recall that the old Board of Aldermen of Manhattan, in spite of its pretensions, voiced by JOHN COCHRANE, to be a "co-ordinate branch," simply had to have its powers, one by one, cut down by the Legislature, until nothing remained but the comparatively harmless prerogatives of authorizing bay windows, awnings, and meat racks. It is true that the exercise of these functions by the Aldermen, at a cost of over $200,000 a year in salaries alone, when they would have been immensely better exercised by a competent clerk in the Bureau of Incumbrances, who might have been got for $2,500, was a little expensive. But nobody grudged the cost which kept the Aldermen out of worse mischief. And, after all, the main wonder is that the makers of the charter of Greater New York, including Mayor Low, who ought to have known so much better, should have insisted on creating a "real Municipal Legislature," and assuming that the new charter of the bigger city would produce a new and improved kind of Alderman. As Dr. JOHNSON said when his widower friend married again, it was "the triumph of hope over experience." Now we are getting some more experience, and we find that the Alderman of Greater New York is the same old public nuisance and obstruction that the Alderman of the old city was. But it is not wise for the Alderman to thrust this demonstration upon us. Is he too unintelligent to understand the effect of what he is doing?

We thus see that both as to "labor" and as to Aldermen, the effect of opposing the grant of the pending franchise is likely to be that of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

The ceremonies on Wednesday attending the opening of the Assouan Dam and Reservoir seem like an intrusion of the practical and material present upon the sacred and prehistoric past. The Nile, with its traditions reaching back to an antiquity so remote that history and mythology are inextricably blended, seems to have no place in the economy of the present century, and to dam it and impound its waters seems almost like a profanation. However, the Nile improvements are very practical undertakings and will greatly promote the prosperity of modern Egypt. They comprise the dam and navigation channel at Assouan, a barrage and lock at Assiout, and a regulator and lock at the head of the Ibrahimieh Canal near Assiout.

The location of the dam at Assouan was chosen so that the historic temples on the Island of Philae should not be submerged. This protection was only partly attained, however. When the dam is full, most of the smaller temples and buildings on Philae will be submerged to the depth of from two to three meters, but the great temple of Isis will not be. Those which it was impossible to protect have been materially strengthened; new and substantial foundations have been constructed and steel girders introduced wherever necessary to support the ruins. The whole work is a credit to British engineering from many points of view. The contract with the builders was executed in February, 1898, and provided that it should be completed by July 1, 1903. Owing to favorable conditions in the low Summer level of the river, the dam was practically completed nearly a year ahead of the stipulation. The capacity of the dam is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000,000 gallons. It will give perennial navigation via the lately opened canal as far as Wadi Halfa, hitherto reached with difficulty only at high Nile. It will not impair the interest of the river for the traveler, but will have vast influence upon the agricultural future of Egypt and incidentally upon the habits and character of the people. For untold centuries plenty or scarcity has depended upon the annual depth of the inundation of the Nile banks. After the flood is past, that is, between December and March, the dam will fill, and its impounded deluge will be let out as needed between December and May, regulating the fertility of the Nile Valley for fifty miles below Assouan, as the interests of agriculture may demand. Fatalism will not long survive the discovery that even the forces of nature are subject to measurable control if the attempt is gone about in the right way, and in course of time even the Egyptian fellah may become self-reliant and practical.

THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

It would be a pity if an important public benefaction should fail of public appreciation because it has been misdescribed. The bill before the House of Representatives to incorporate a "General Educational Board" has been rather absurdly interpreted in print as an endeavor on the part of Mr. ROCKEFELLER to outdo Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. CARNEGIE'S "National University." It ought to suffice to say that, while Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. ROCKEFELLER are both known to be munificent men, they are also known to be business men. They are no more likely to waste money under the pretense of public benefaction than to waste it in any other way. Particularly, neither of them is at all likely to waste it by "duplicating" or surpassing a provision already ample made for a particular purpose by the other.

Nothing, it now appears, could be more distinct from Mr. CARNEGIE'S endowment of special research than the purpose of the General Educational Board, to which Mr. ROCKEFELLER has contributed, or stands ready to contribute. The purpose of the board is to promote primary education, and especially to help it in those sections of the country which are least able to help themselves. Of course, that especially means the South. The list of incorporators, which includes both Northern and Southern men, will be recognized to contain the names of men already conspicuous in this excellent and patriotic work. It is a matter for public congratulation that this work is not to languish for want of means. But we may be quite sure, from its his... ry, that the additional money which m... be contributed to it will not be spent ...ithout the same guarantees of intellig... it local interest which it has secured in ...he past.

MR. REED ...D THE SENATE.

A published sta... ment to the effect that the late THOMAS ... REED had an ambition to become a mem... r of the Senate is contrary to what Mr ... REED said when he left Congress, and see... s to rest on no substantial foundation. ... was one of Mr. REED'S characteristics th... he frequently satirized the Senate and ... declared on his retirement that he ha... no desire to become a member of that ... ly. In 1884 he did want to become a Se... tor, and he asked Mr. BLAINE to help ... m, and was displeased because he did ... t receive a satisfactory reply. But he n... er, so far as is known, said anything fu... her on the subject. As he could have ... mained Speaker of the House, it is not ... obable that he cared to go to the Senate ...From The Philadelphia Press.

Upon the mem... ers of the Maine Legislature elected ... November, 1898, devolved the dut... of electing a United States Senator t... succeed EUGENE HALE, who had already ...erved two terms. During the campa... n it was known that Speaker REED ... as disposed to permit the use of his ... me before the Legislature, and would ...ccept an election to the Senate. At a l... r period Mr. REED for some reason ch... ged his mind and withdrew his name.

During the le... slative session of 1899 Senator HALE ... s re-elected. Why the State of Maine ... ssed by its most distinguished and mo... gifted son to return to the Senate a s... tesman who was once described as "J... AINE'S little bub," is a mystery to be ...thomed only by those who know the ... ory of Republican politics in the Sta... of Maine for the past twenty-five yea... . In every State similar situations ... ow and then present themselves to ... ew in connection with the election of ... United States Senator. Consider the fr... ltful case of New York, for instance.

When a frien... of Mr. REED expressed his regret that ... he Legislature had not chosen him inst... d of Mr. HALE, he made this reply: "I ... e chariot of the gods seldom swings ... w."

TOPICS ...F THE TIMES.

—When the ... ews first came that the British and Ger... ans had seized the Venezuelan navy, it ... s natural to wonder what they were going ... o do with it. Remembering the course u... ally pursued when a creditor has secure... possession of a debtor's property, joyous... expectations were excited —expectations t... t the two Admirals who made the levy w... uld offer it for sale to the highest bidder. ... hat involved the sticking up somewhere o... Court House doors of notices addressed ... all whom it might concern, announcin... the date of the vendue and giving pat... tically intimate descriptions of the va... us "lots." But this was not to be. Tha... the Admirals would have sold the vessels ... they could have done so is a necessary c... isequence of their nationalities, and an ... evitable inference from what happened ... Peking after the allied forces captured ... hat city in 1900. There were, however, ... any things to consider— first of them ... the fact that there was not likely to ... any bidding, eager or other, for the ... nezuelan navy. The demand for warsl... s, what there is of it, is a peculiar one, ar... at a forced sale few articles of merch... dise would be so nearly sure as these ... remain on the auctioneer's hands. It ... must be remembered, too, that the warshi... of a South American republic are usu... y worthless when the replio acquires ... lem—in a time of particular stress from ... ome kindly but not altogether health... king American—and that the vessels thu... acquired do not, as a rule, advance in va... under the sort of care they get from t... ir new owners. The warship that was... a real warship even to start with nati... ally becomes as time goes on a very forc... able craft—formidable to those who go o... board of her, that is—and President CAST... 's first impulse to resist the debt colle... rs was doubtless due to his expectation ... s to what would happen to such part of t... forces of his creditors as tried to navige... the rashly seized prizes. But alas!—or i... it fortunately?—the ships, all except one ... them, were towed out into deep water an... scuttled! The Admirals didn't even hi... a desire to make themselves amusing ... and if President CASTRO mourns the los... s which his forces did not suffer, he at le... t has quite a lot of sailors who will fight ... n shore as bravely as the rest of his ... y gathered army.

—Passaic's ... Board of Health, while searching for t... origin of the many cases of diphtheria t... it exist among the school children of th... town, has discovered that the spread of ... e disease has been due, in large part, at l... st, to an invention of—the Board of Educ... ion. It seems that it is the custom in the ... saaic public schools to give each pupil a ... ad pencil every morning, and to collect ... e pencils every night for another distrib... on next day! This plan has the obvious ad... ntage of being economical, and it is also e... remely fair. Using pencils as children alw... ys do, with frequent applications of the ... ints to their tongues, each pupil in each ... hool had an equal opportunity to acqui... such contagious maladies as might be go... g around, and an equitable distribution of ... iphtheria was rendered almost certain. ... he Passaic health authorities have decid... l, however, that this method of supply... pencils is not, on the whole, to be co... mended, and they have with some vehemen... directed the school people to think up a... ther scheme. It would be interesting to ... now in how many other towns the san... and similar exhibitions of official ignor... ce are in progress, and especially if ... ere is anything like it in New York. I... is rumored that not quite all of our dev... es for supplying our public school childre... with text books and the other impleme... s of their work are beyond the criticism ... sanitarians, and, with such a Health Boa... as we now have, these rumors ought t... be quickly ended, either by authoritative ... nial or by the removal of the abuses un... rying them.

—A full tr... slation of the Kaiser's recent speech a... Görlitz appears in The London Times, ... d, though perusal of the whole speech ... something of a task, we feel sure that ... verybody will be grateful to us for quoting ... he following passage:

It is un-Germ... ic to glorify one's self; let us thank GOD for ... eiping my grandfather and my father to unit... our land once again, and for having guided ... thus far; but let us not, therefore, on that a... unt glorify ourselves, for without Him we sl... ld scarcely have succeeded.

Royal humi... ty could hardly go further than that, ar... we note with special admiration the u... of the word "scarcely," which is in ... fect little less than an admission that ... Germany had been opposed by the odds ... fronting its adversaries the outcome of ... struggle would have been somewhat de... ttful and success would have been obtain... only by desperate efforts. This is a remarkable concession, and it well justifies the Kaiser's assertion that it is un-Germanic to glorify one's self. For some reason or other his remarks recall the old story of the missionary meeting that was to be held Wednesday evening, D. V., and Thursday evening anyhow.

—It grieves us more than a little to note the composure with which two of our correspondents have narrated their personal observations as to the power of sharks to survive, for a while at least, the terrible mutilation so often inflicted by their captors. Our grief is due to the fact that, while sharks are not amiable creatures, even when viewed by the most charitable eye, yet they are on the whole an estimable folk, because of their very great utility as scavengers in the economy of the seas. It is not at all remarkable that ignorant sailors should bear a deadly hatred toward the whole shark tribe, should see in them personifications of malignant cruelty, and should delight in inflicting on any they catch all the tortures that a seafarer's large ingenuity can devise. It is, however, quite a different thing when landsmen who read THE TIMES coolly tell about the killing, which is bad enough, and the horrid dismemberment, which is much worse, of a fish that is no worse than the vast majority of other fishes, except for his size and ugliness, and one, too, that is of immeasurably more benefit than injury to mankind. For a man who is fairly chargeable with knowledge of the selachians and the services they render to take part in their destruction, except with the excuse of self-defense, and to feel only curiosity when recalling how they swam briskly away after suffering ghastly wounds—this, as we said before, fills us with sorrow. The shark knows his business and performs it, like any other animal, and his moral character is just as good as that of a lamb.

HALF AND HALF AND IRISH STEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You printed a short article of mine recently in which I made the statement that the drink "half-and-half," so called, was not known, nor so much as known even by name, in England. This has called out a score of correspondents to your excellent newspaper in rebuttal.

An analysis of these replies scarcely disturbs the original statement. One of your writers declares that the drink is only known in the rural districts; another that it is sui generis Cockney London. One correspondent declares the compound is a mixture of ale and porter; another that it is ale and ginger ale; another that it is mild and strong ale; another that it is 'four half'—that is, no two of them seem to agree in combating a frank and free assertion of fact.

In five years' residence in England I suppose I asked the question as to the compound "half-and-half" of at least a hundred ale house proprietors. Young, American, and full of Dickens and Thackeray as I was, with an education by no means derelict as to barroom nomenclature, I went to the fountain-heads for information. These graybeards either knew nothing of the subject matter in hand, or furnished as answers the same miscellany I have read in your correspondents' answers to my note.

A certain wit once declared that "Irish stew" was a dish known in every country except Ireland. He might have gone further and declared that "half-and-half," the typical, regular, national drink of the English people, is known—only in the United States.

WILLIAM APLIN.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

Mr. Marks and Shorter-Hour Workday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue you report my address before the National Civic Federation, and quote me as making "a plea for the adoption of the eight-hour" workday. No number of hours was mentioned by me. I argued that a gradual shortening of the workday by agreement between manufacturers in each trade would benefit employers as well as employes, and that restrictions to the development of energy of the workers should be removed, wherever existing, on the assurance by the manufacturers that prices of labor would not be cut when the larger output appeared.

MARCUS M. MARKS.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

Stock Market Slumps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement of your correspondent, R. E. A., that "the immediate cause of the recent slump in the stock market is the premeditated and joint action of the great moneyed interests" is too remarkable to pass without comment. The entire capital of this country increases at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum, compounded; a proof that in the long run—and all things considered—capital cannot earn any more; a conclusion corroborated by the 3 per cent. tables usually employed by life insurance companies as the basis of their capital earnings. Yet we find good 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. securities—one of the latter having paid such dividends without interruption for more than twenty years—depressed on the stock market below par.

If such depression is due to the "joint action" of any set of men, then the investing public is under the thumb of a conspiracy, and so far as fair play is concerned, the Stock Exchange may as well be closed.

Will THE TIMES throw its brilliant searchlight on this subject?

ALEXANDER DEL MAR.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Strategy.

Daughter—Papa did not take the paper to the office with him this morning.

Mother—He didn't? I'll bet it's got a lot of stuff showing how women can trim their own bonnets.—New York Weekly.

Slow Progress.

She—Have you bought any Christmas gifts yet?

He—Bought any? Why, I haven't succeeded in even borrowing any money to buy them with yet!—Yonkers Statesman.

Discouraging Concession.

"Do you think you could be happy with a man like me?" said Willie Wishington earnestly.

"Oh! yes," answered Miss Cayenne after a pause. "I think so; if he wasn't too much like you."—Washington Star.

An Alternative.

"Now, then," said the professor of logic, "give us an idea of your knowledge of the question in plain words."

"Why—er—I'm afraid," stammered the student, "that I can't just exactly—"

"Perhaps then you may give us an idea of your ignorance of it in any old words."—Philadelphia Press.

Human Nature?

"I wonder if Miggles is making any money writing books?"

"You can find out easily enough. Ask him if he would advise any of his friends to go to writing books for a living."

"And if he is succeeding himself he will say yes. I see."

"Not at all. If he is succeeding he will say no."—Chicago Tribune.

MY SECRET.

S. W. Gillilan in Baltimore American.

Though you be wiser far than I,
I cannot envy you.
The busy world has countless ways
I may not learn, 'tis true.
Yet one grand truth I've won at last,
From which the lore of all the past
And all the coin that e'er was cast
Could never make me part:
I've found the secret door that leads
Into the human heart.

Mythology's a blur to me,
All history's a blank—
I know not who won Waterloo,
The allies or the Frank;
Yet while I know the hidden road
Down which the tides of care have flowed
That lent a human heart its load,
Content I'll play my part,
And go full oft the way that leads
Into the human heart.

For he who finds the path by which
The heartaches come and go,
Who speaks the sympathetic word
That lightens human woe,
Will aye be loved by those who feel
His tenderness about them steal;
From him they care not to conceal
The tears that fain would start.
I'm glad I know the door that leads
Into the human heart.

WOODROW WILSON ON A UNIVERSITY'S USE

American Students Need a Compact, Homogeneous Community.

Princeton's President Likens an Urban Institution's Lecture Rooms to Attendance at Day School.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, in the course of a lecture last night before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The Function of the University in the United States," rather startled the alumni of Columbia and various other universities located in cities by the positive statement that the university which was robbed by its urban location of the community atmosphere was a failure in the highest and best definition of the American university.

"The gist of the university," said Dr. Wilson, "is that it should be a community with all the wonderful advantages that that word conveys. I don't believe that, unless the students of the university are kept together, they can get the atmospheric advantage of the community.

"If the students, after they leave the lecture and class rooms of the university, can at once dive out into the street of a great city and become drifting and separate integral parts of urban life, they are not getting the benefit of a university. They are simply going to a day school. It is my firm conviction that the real effects of a university are wrought between the hours of 6 P. M. and 9 A. M. It is during those hours the all-powerful influence of association between mind and mind is exerted. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the American university should be a compact and homogeneous community. The individualistic spirit is not American."

President Wilson began his lecture with the statement that, being one of the very newest of college Presidents, he was probably better able to theorize regarding the functions of a university than an older President, who was handicapped by fact and experience. Entering upon his subject, he said that all citizens of this Republic were put under a certain compulsion of duty. "All the work of the country must be done by the ordinary citizen, and so we should make of the ordinary citizen a varied and as various a body as possible." This he said was the guiding thought in considering the function of the university.

The speaker said, however, that not all men should be trained alike and not all men were benefited by or should be given a university education. Neither should the university teach everything.

"There has been a tendency in recent years," said the speaker, "to the belief that the university should cover the whole field of learning, from handicrafts to abstract schools of philosophy. To do that it would be necessary to resort to the principle of average, and this is not for the really great university. For the university is, as much as anything else, lifting the spirits of men. It is in giving a man the capacity to look above the smoke and dust of his particular occupation in life and get a broad view of the world. And as I said, the university is not for every man. For one thing, it is not every man who could or would care to wait until his twenty-fourth year to go into business. The world must be served in various ways, and the university man alone is not able to serve in all.

"And furthermore, the universities turn out a good many failures, but men go to the universities from various motives. Some are turned out still in the raw state after four years' attendance, some are turned out who are acquainted with learning, but whose stock of it will not stand the wind and weather of life. And yet every man must get some little benefit from his university training. The human mind has an infinite capacity for resisting knowledge, but we have a system of drugooning students, and they are benefited somehow and in some ways in spite of all.

"The only way to kindle fire is with fire, and once it is kindled you may safely leave it to burn. It is the teacher's duty to lay before the pupil the compass and chart and show him where men have explored and where the dark continents of thought lay. The teacher is also to breed the temper of judgment, sanity, and tolerance. In an intellectual sphere there is poise and ease, and that is where the university differs from the common school. The boy learns to use his mind like a tool of precision. The great thing about our universities is their democracy. The only difference in them is in achievement. It may be intellectual, athletic, or social, but these are the only lines of demarcation among the students.

"And so the function of the university of the United States is the service of the Nation, the preparation of specialized minds, not in the sense of being narrowed, but in the sense of being tempered for hard and delicate use."

RECIPROCITY RESOLUTIONS.

Detroit Convention Urges Closer Trade Relations with Canada and Ratification of the Kasson Treaties.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The delegates to the National Reciprocity Convention in its closing session this afternoon adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions adopted at the first convention of this league at Chicago, which embrace in their scope the general principles of reciprocity and the establishment of liberal, fair-trade relations with all the nations of the world, and that we again call attention to the reciprocity treaties negotiated by ex-Minister Kasson, including the very important treaty with France; and we again request that these treaties be ratified, and also that a reciprocity treaty with Cuba be speedily negotiated and ratified;

Resolved, also, that the time and place of holding this convention make appropriate special consideration of our trade relations with Canada—relations which, to say the least, have for many years been unfortunate for both countries and which promise (unless speedily changed) to grow rapidly from bad to worse at the very moment when a great industrial development is taking place; and in view of these considerations, be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Government of the United States should take immediate steps to secure closer and more advantageous trade relations with Canada; and that reciprocal relations, beneficial to both countries, should preferably follow the general lines of the removal by both countries of the duties on natural products of each and such mutual extension of the free list and reductions and changes of the duties on the manufactured products of both as will give, to each as low a rate of duty as is given to any other country. Accordingly, we earnestly urge upon Congress that action to this end be taken at once, either by reconvening the Joint High Commission for the sole purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada, or by adopting such other method as to Congress may seem best;

Resolved, Finally, that we regard the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland as a most important step in the right direction and hope it may be promptly ratified.

The delegates listened to addresses by ex-Gov. John Lind of Minnesota, Eugene N. Foss of Boston, and Frank D. Pavey of New York.

RECEIVED FROM THOMAS NAST.

A Consular Report About the Lighting of Guayaquil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The latest publication of Consular reports contains a communication received under date of Nov. 12 from Consul General Thomas Nast, which was the first received from him since he went to his post at Guayaquil, and may be the last sent by him to the State Department before his death. Mr. Nast inclosed a translation of an advertisement by the Municipal Council of Guayaquil inviting tenders for lighting the city by gas or electricity, and said he hoped American capital would try to get the contract.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Collector of Customs—J. Rice Winchell, District of New Haven, Conn.; Henry Whiting, Maine, District of Frenchman's Bay, (reappointment.)

To Inspect Post Office Sites.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General expect to go to New York during the Christmas holidays to examine the eligible sites for the proposed new Post Office Building.

PROPOSES NEW CURRENCY LAW

Representative Pugsley Introduces a Bill Providing for Greater Elasticity—Its Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Pugsley of New York, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, today introduced a bill "to render the currency more elastic and responsive to the financial and commercial requirements of the country." It is said that Chairman Fowler of that committee has announced as his ultimatum that unless his own currency bill is passed none shall be passed. Mr. Pugsley, as a Democrat, is aware that there is not much hope of getting his bill through Congress. His main purpose in introducing is to create discussion, outline his idea of the real method of currency reform, and place a Democratic measure in opposition to the Republican measure, which will be Mr. Fowler's if it is anybody's.

Mr. Pugsley's bill creates a currency based on bonds, notes, and bills receivable, but not so heavily taxed as to lead to a natural contraction of the currency when crises are passed.

Explaining the provisions of his bill today, Mr. Pugsley said:

"Two issues of currency are provided for:

"First, all banks holding Government bonds as security for circulation would have the privilege of issuing additional circulating notes to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the face value of their bond security.

"Second, all National banks having a surplus fund of 20 per cent. or more would be allowed to issue circulating notes to an amount equal to 20 per cent. of capital upon approved notes, bonds, or bills receivable specifically set aside as security for such circulation. The best security, of course, should be required, whether consisting of State, municipal, or railroad bonds, or bills receivable, or notes.

"As to the amount of currency that might be issued if all the banks in the country took advantage of the provisions of the bill, I should say between $140,000,000 and $150,000,000 additional circulation would at once be available if 30 per cent. of the banks' capital in circulating notes be kept on hand by the Controller of the Currency, as provided in the bill. Any inflation of the currency would be avoided by the tax imposed upon this circulation."

"NO MONOPOLY PRODUCT."

Bill Introduced in Congress Provides for Some Such Label on All Inter-State Freight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative De Armond to-day introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful to ship from any State or Territory, through, or into any other State or Territory, any manufactured articles sold for shipment or intended to be sold unless every such article had stamped on the cover containing it the words: "No monopoly product. Produced in open competition," or other words of like import.

A maximum penalty of $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, is provided for violation of this provision. It is provided further that articles not thus marked may be seized and confiscated.

MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

Representatives of Religious Bodies Tell President Roosevelt That Sultan Is Unfair to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hay this afternoon received a deputation representing all religious bodies in the United States that are doing missionary and educational work in the Turkish Empire. The deputation was headed by Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York and President of the Board of Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. Accompanying him were the Rev. George Post, a distinguished surgeon in Syria; the Rev. William K. Eddy of the Presbyterian mission at Sidon; W. W. Peet, a representative of the Congregational American Board and Treasurer of the mission at Constantinople; Darwin R. James of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, John S. Kennedy, a member of the governing board of Robert College at Constantinople; the Rev. Samuel B. Capen, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and fifteen other men prominent in educational and religious work.

The deputation, through Mr. Capen, presented a formal address declaring that the affairs of American educational and religious institutions in the Turkish Empire are in a serious condition and need the immediate attention of this Government. The President was informed that the educational and religious institutions established in Turkey were not being treated fairly by the Sultan, and the deputation asked that this Government demand from Turkey, under the act according special privileges to foreigners, the same rights as are enjoyed by French, Russian, Italian, and German institutions. These nations, it was pointed out, had secured rights that American teachers and missionaries were unable to obtain. For the United States not to ask for similar concessions "would be to acknowledge our inferiority," the address said.

It was pointed out that Russia and France had secured from Turkey immunity from taxation for all their churches and schools and had the right to open churches and schools whenever and wherever they desired. The American missionary boards claim that to them ought to be accorded similar rights; yet the President was informed, American schools and churches have been closed by arbitrary authority.

"Our appeal," the address concluded, "is for civilization and humanity and justice—an appeal that will have the hearty indorsement of our Nation."

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay listened to the statements made with care and interest, but did not indicate what action, if any, they probably would take.

PARTY VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

Taking of Testimony in Election Case Limited to Forty Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House today devoted practically the whole day to discussion of a resolution to limit the period of taking testimony in the Wagoner-Butler contested election case to forty days, and finally adopted a resolution to that effect by a party vote—155 to 118.

The purpose of the resolution is to permit the House to pass on the case at this session. Under the regular method of procedure several months are given to the preparation of a contested election case. Mr. Butler, the sitting member, was unseated at the last session, and again returned at the last election to fill the vacancy. He had over 6,000 plurality on the face of the present returns, but the returns are contested.

AN ARMY RETIREMENT BILL.

Senate Committee on Military Affairs May Report One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs practically agreed to-day to report a general army retirement bill. The entire matter was placed in the hands of a sub-committee consisting of Senators Proctor, Warren, and Cockrell, with authority to report a bill if after thorough investigation of the subject they agree on a measure.

Their labors will be based on Senator Proctor's retirement bill, and there is little doubt that a measure of the general tenor of that measure will be reported soon.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Post Office Department has advanced 158 Fourth-class Postmasters to the Presidential class, to take effect Jan. 1 next. They include Pelham Manor, West Winfield, and Williamsville, New York; Simsbury, Conn., and New Market, N. J.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate has passed a bill refunding certain tonnage taxes on the steamers Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, Cienfuegos, and Olinda, at the Port of New York.

The bill for the retirement of Gen. H. C. Merriam as a Major General instead of a Brigadier was acted upon favorably yesterday by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill was passed by the Senate yesterday allowing Consuls General, Consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office rent, not exceeding $1,800 per annum.

The House has agreed to hold a session Sunday, Jan. 25, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memories of Representatives Russell of Connecticut and Sheppard and De Graffenreid of Texas.

Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania introduced a bill yesterday for the incorporation of a company to construct a canal from a point on the Ohio River, near Pittsburg, to a point on Lake Erie, near Conneaut, Ohio.

THE FIGHT ON STATEHOOD

Mr. Quay's Efforts to Have the Bill Advanced.

President Said to Favor Admitting New Mexico and Arizona as One State—Mr. Beveridge's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate spent less than one hour on the Statehood bill to-day, but the play of strategy on both sides was unique and enjoyable. At 2 o'clock President Frye declared the bill before the Senate. Not a Senator stirred, and profound silence ensued.

Senator Beveridge, sitting well forward on the Democratic side, stared immovably at Senator Quay, and the latter quite as motionless gazed at the press gallery. When the pause had become sufficiently awkward, the Pennsylvania Senator arose and in a matter-of-fact and quiet manner informed the Senate that the friends of the bill were ready for a vote.

The other side had not looked for this. They expected a speech from some one, and, indeed, several speeches before they would be required to proceed with the decision of the bill. Senator Beveridge said there were Senators who desired to be heard. They would like to read the reports and prepare themselves.

Mr. Quay replied that he did not think the debate would throw any light on the subject, and that the friends knew enough about it already to vote. He then offered to enter into an agreement with the other side to fix a day for a vote.

"If we have to fight every day for a vote we might as well begin to fight this afternoon," he added in the imperturbable voice and manner which mark nearly every utterance Quay makes in a colloquy with the youthful Indiana Senator. Beveridge wanted nothing so little as an agreement for a vote. His play is to get through the session without a vote on the bill.

Senator Lodge came into the fray to urge that it was unusual to expect to vote on a bill without debating it. His manner seemed to imply that the Pennsylvania Senator had proposed something that was in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Senator Hale joined in the Massachusetts Senator's appeal for debate, and suggested that the Senate adjourn until Monday.

This seemed to afford Quay a climax of opportunity. He said that Senator Beveridge, who was a member of the Republican National Convention which declared for the admission of the three Territories, and Senator Lodge, who was presiding officer of that convention and put the question, and Senator Hale, who was thoroughly familiar with the whole long story of the Statehood struggle, surely did not at this juncture need to be informed on the merits of the question. Here the Pennsylvania Senator abandoned his bland and silvery tone of speech, and his voice rang loud and clear through the chamber as he sneered at his colleagues: "If the Republicans can lie to the people about the admission of Territories in their platform, they can lie to them about other planks of their platform."

For a moment it looked as if there would be a test vote on the question of adjourning to Monday. Senator Quay said that rumors were about that it was the plan to defeat the Statehood bill by obstruction, and that the other side would offer delay after delay to gain time in which to win away votes from the bill.

The Democrats sat as if spell-bound while their friend on the other side of the chamber single-handed and unterrified held his ground tenaciously against the veteran tacticians of his own party. Almost to a man they would have voted with him if he had deemed it wise to show his strength then and there.

Senator Cockrell was the first of them to speak, and he soon pointed out the line of least resistance for both sides. He said he wanted to see the report of the majority of the Territories Committee, and he also wanted to see what the minority of the committee had to say. He would therefore like to have an adjournment to Monday. Senator Bate, who leads the Democrats on the Territories Committee, said there would be a minority report, but it could not be written until they could see the majority report, which was not yet printed.

One or two other Democratic Senators seemed on the point of rising to acquiesce in Mr. Cockrell's suggestion and Mr. Quay as once said he would not object to adjournment until Monday. It was so agreed.

Senator Quay says that he has not lost a vote, and the bill will pass. There was much said during the day about what the President has said of late about the deadlock likely to occur over the bill. He is afraid that there are Senators who want to use the Statehood bill to prevent action on the anti-trust question. The President is anxious that there should be action by Congress this session on that branch.

The President is credited with the suggestion that New Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State and Oklahoma and Indian Territory as another. This was discussed by the Statehood people all day. Marcus Smith, the delegate from Arizona, said his people would object to being tied up with the "greaser" population of New Mexico, and Delegate Rodey of New Mexico said it would never do to add Arizona to his bailiwick, which was already large.

To make one State of the two would be to bring in a State with the area of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia combined. It would greatly increase the cost of government and prove in a thousand ways undesirable.

Senator Quay, when this idea was called to his attention, said he was in the hands of his Statehood friends so far as a matter of that kind was concerned. If they wanted it, he had no objection and would join them in getting the bill through in that way. Senator Beveridge expressed positive disgust with this proposed compromise. The majority of the committee have agreed that they will submit if they must to the admission of one Democratic State, but they will not agree to anything beyond that.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Benkard—Olin.

J. Philip Benkard, a son of the late James Benkard, and Miss Julia L. Olin, second daughter of Stephen H. Olin, were married at noon yesterday in Calvary Church by the Rev. Dr. Parks. The church was decorated in white and green, with the chancel banked with palms and ferns. The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore a white peau de soie gown, trimmed elaborately with old Brussels lace. She wore a long tulle veil, caught with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and gardenias. Her ornaments were a diamond and pearl pin, the gift of the bridegroom, and a sapphire crescent, the gift of her father. The bridesmaids were the Misses Alice Olin, Fannie Iselin, Rosamond Street, and Anna Dodge. Their frocks were of accordion-plaited white chiffon, trimmed with yellow lace, and their very large picture hats of white tulle were trimmed with white ostrich plumes, tipped with pale yellow. They carried silver-bound Prayer Books, the gifts of the bride. Mr. Benkard's best man was his brother, Gerald Benkard, and the ushers were Matthew Morgan, who filled the place left vacant by Cornelius Vanderbilt; Ernest Iselin, James G. K. Lee, Harry Benkard, Monson Morris, Col. George R. Dyer, Roger Winthrop, and Count Henri de Portes. The ceremony was followed by a small reception for intimate friends and relatives only in the Olin residence, at 136 East Nineteenth Street. Among those invited to the wedding were representatives of the Astor, Baylies, Montgomery, Dodge, Rowe, Townsend, Lynch, Fitzgerald, Reynal, Newbold, Tuckerman, Sloane, Twombly, Gerry, Mills, Miller, Whitaker, Hoyt, Adee, Rives, Robb, Webb, Gruner, Street, Schenck, Iselin, Pell, de Peyster, and other prominent families.

Beth Israel Hospital's Fair.

The State and the city are to be represented at the fair and festival of Beth Israel Hospital at the formal opening in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, Jan. 3. Gov. Odell will be present. The Governor and the members of his staff will occupy boxes on the north side of the arena. Nearly every department of the municipality will be represented, and the representatives will occupy boxes opposite those of the Governor's party. Among the city's representatives will be Mayor Seth Low, President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, and Controller E. M. Grout.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The day after the Assembly is generally one of rest. To-day a few more débutantes will be added to the list. Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt of 301 Lexington Avenue will bring out Miss Dorothy Roosevelt, and a small dance is to be given at Sherry's for Miss O'Brien, the daughter of Morgan J. O'Brien.

***

To-morrow afternoon Miss Adelaide Baylis, the daughter of Mrs. William Baylis, will make her début at a tea; Miss Eleanor Crosby will come out at a reception given by Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby at 665 Fifth Avenue; Miss Lillian Stoke Holmes has an at home given for her by her mother, Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes, and in the evening will take place the Saturday dance and a musicale and reception given by Mrs. John D. Townsend and Mrs. Tagliapietra. Mrs. John Herman Eden will also give a reception to introduce Miss Ruth Eden.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have been giving a series of shooting parties at their New Jersey preserves at Tranquillity from Tuesday to Friday. They will not open their town house until after the holidays.

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The Oceanic brought in a large number of passengers. Among these were the Countess of Antrim, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, who have been absent all Summer; Viscount Dunluco, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, F. A. Ritchie, and Hugh Chisolm.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, (Miss Julia Olin,) whose marriage was the only important matrimonial event of the week, will, on their return from their bridal trip, live at 127 East Twenty-fourth Street. Their wedding yesterday in Calvary Church was very largely attended.

***

Mrs. Charles Meyers of Hempstead is giving four Mondays in December at the home of her brother, Dr. George Cornell Freeborn, at 215 West Seventieth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Jeannette Meyers. The Misses Isabella Wetherill, Kate Richardson, Adelaide Baylis, Marie Russell, Margaret Lloyd, Miriam Blagden, Elizabeth Masten, Josephine Russell, and Mrs. George Cornell Freeborn are among those who will assist the débutante and Mrs. Meyers in receiving.

***

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid has postponed indefinitely the ball she was to give early in January for her daughter, Miss Jean Reid, owing to the death of Heber R. Bishop, a cousin of Mrs. Reid.

***

Gen. Lloyd Bryce and Mrs. Bryce will not return to their Washington Square house for the Winter until next week. They have, however, come occasionally into town for a day or two at a time.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a few days, having come up from Bayport for the Assembly, at which Mrs. Post was one of the subscribers who received the guests.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin (Miss Edith Post) will sail early in January for Europe, and will spend the Winter in Egypt. They will not, therefore, occupy their new Madison Avenue home until next Winter.

***

Among the lesser entertainments yesterday were several teas and receptions. These included the second of two receptions given by Mrs. Bloomfield Wetherill at 119 East Twenty-first Street for her daughter, Miss Isabella Wetherill, the second of Mrs. Hart Lyman's two receptions for the Misses Lyman; a reception by Mrs. Almon Goodwin at 26 West Fifty-ninth Street for Miss Hilda Hawthorne Goodwin, a reception by Mrs. Charles Scribner at 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, and one by Mrs. Frederick Suse at 507 Park Avenue.

***

Dr. W. Seward Webb will take a party to Currituck, N. C., for the shooting over Christmas.

***

The Thursday Evening Club meeting was postponed. It was to have been in the residence of J. Pierpont Morgan. The next meeting is to be on Jan. 8 in the residence of Mrs. John Hone.

***

Mrs. Samuel Newhouse arrived yesterday on board the Oceanic. She was met by Mr. Newhouse. They will remain here only a short time.

***

The Hon. Lionel Guest, who has been in New York several times before, was a passenger on board the Oceanic. He will be here this Winter.

***

Mrs. Morgan Dix gave a dinner last evening in the rectory, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Margaret G. Dix. The guests were seated at five tables in the dining room, seating eight each, and a large table in one of the adjoining parlors, at which eighteen were seated. The decorations were pink roses. The guests included the Misses Jessie Sloane, Molly Lowell of Boston, Eleanor Roosevelt, Christine Roosevelt, Mrs. Jay, Alice Roosevelt, Helen Cutting, Gwendolyn Burden, Helen Roosevelt, Nathalie Knowlton, Mary Newbold, Edith Poor, Violet Cruger, Mary Atterbury, Frederica Webb, Mary Harriman, Betty Metcalf, Florence V. Twombly, Caroline Wilmerding, Mary Odgen, Therese Iselin, and Miss McCook. Also Louis Clark, Harry Gray, Robert Gerry, Julian Gerard, Tiffany Richardson, Duncan Harris, Gerald Morgan, Bayard Cutting, Phoenix Ingraham, Wirt How, Harold Weekes, Earle Dodge, and the Messrs. Draper, Kendall, and Rogers, Redmond Cross, Robert Pruyn, Herman Kinnicut, Clinton Gray, William Coffin, William Burden, Arden Robbins, John A. Dix, and Dr. E. L. Trudeau.

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At the dinner given last night by Mrs. M. Dwight Collier for her daughter, Miss Georgette Collier, and from which the hostess took her guests to the Assembly, the guests were the Misses Cynthia Roche, Gertrude Pell, Edith Kane, Elsie Waterbury, Adelaide Barclay, and Harriet Wadsworth, and Coster Wilmerding, Frederick Kernochan, Marshall Kernochan, Mr. de Costa, E. Irvin, Frederick Huntington, William Post, and John C. Waterbury.

***

Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a small dinner on Thursday evening next at her residence, 67 East Fifty-fifth Street.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Major Gen. S. M. B. Young, United States Army, was the host at a brilliant reception this afternoon. His new home on Nineteenth Street was the centre of all Washington society, which called to welcome the host's young daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wright Young, to its ranks. The house was adorned with beautiful souvenirs of travel gathered by its owner in every part of the world, and was fragrant with roses, violets, and lilies sent by hundreds of friends.

Receiving with Miss Young and her father was Mrs. John H. Gibon of Philadelphia, the eldest daughter of the family, formerly Miss Marjorie Young, and a belle in army circles. Miss Young wore a gown of accordion pleated crêpe de chine, with white lace, and carried pink roses.

Assisting in the entertainment of the large company were Mrs. A. E. Bates, wife of the Paymaster General of the army; Mrs. Corbin, wife of the Adjutant General; Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the former Governor General of Cuba, and Mrs. Samuel Reber, wife of Col. Reber and daughter of Lieut. Gen. Miles.

NOTES OF STAGE DOINGS.

It was announced last night that Andreas Dippel, the German tenor, had abandoned his concert tour and cancelled all dates. Mr. Dippel has in previous years been singing at the Metropolitan with the Grau company, but this year decided to appear in concert. He sang Nov. 9 in a Daniel Frohman concert at the Metropolitan.

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The first performance in English of "Lonely Lives," Gerhart Hauptmann's five-act problem play, was given yesterday afternoon at the Empire by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School.

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Isabelle Underwood who is star in a new comic opera, "Bobadil," was recently stabbed in the left arm during rehearsal, and is now in a sanatarium at 26 West Sixty-first Street, suffering severely as a result of the wound. After the wound had nearly healed, she returned to rehearsal and took cold in it.

***

Manager Fred Whitney says it is untrue that Virginia Earle is to succeed Lulu Glaser in "Dolly Varden." He says that the illness of Miss Glaser is only temporary, and that she will certainly be able to play within three weeks.

***

When Mrs. Wynne-Winslow of St. Louis makes her début at Keith's Monday night another recruit from society's ranks will have joined the theatrical profession. Mrs. Winslow numbers among her relatives Lyman G. Trumbull, Representative to Congress.

SOCIETY'S GREAT BALL FOR DEBUTANTES

The Assembly in the Waldorf-Astoria a Brilliant Affair.

It Was a White Ball, with Many Guests from Other Cities, and Never So Many Debutantes—Beautiful Gowns Worn.

The Assembly, the third great social event of the Winter, took place last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. To New York society this ball is what the Drawing Room in Buckingham Palace is to the fashionable world of London. A débutante and a débutante's mother feel that there is no formal coming out until the young woman has made her courtesy to the patronesses receiving and has entered the great ballroom in her gown of white and has danced in the cotillion, the largest of the Winter.

Each year it has been said that the number of débutantes is greater than that of the previous season. This Winter, however, it has eclipsed all previous records. With that fact in view, the subscribers and the fashionable women who had the management of the affair, with the florists and decorators, made it a débutantes' ball. The color scheme was white and green, and the flowers used were those of snowy hue. The almost entire absence of color made it all the more effective for the display of gowns. It is a white season, and colors are few and far between. So that the Assembly of last evening could rightly be called a white ball, and it was a very beautiful and brilliant affair, and artistic as well.

Although the invitation list was large, with the number of guests from out of town larger than ever, the ballroom was at no time crowded, and many familiar faces were missed. The illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt compelled the absence of his young wife, who was to have been one of the matrons receiving, and the death of Heber R Bishop prevented a large family connection from attending, and for the same reason Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who was one of the subscribers, was unable to bring out her daughter, Miss Jean Reid, who was to have been one of the débutantes at the ball.

Outside the night was wretched. Sleet and rain and snow made the streets very slippery. Many of the guests arrived in motor cars, and those who had horses used the depot wagon and hired conveyances more than their own carriages. The guests, as usual, entered by the Thirty-third Street entrance, and, having divested themselves of their wraps and overcoats, advanced toward the reception room through the long corridors that were decorated with smilax, with here and there palms and ferns.

The foyer was decorated entirely in green and white. The dome and gallery above were festooned with smilax, and the statuary in the middle of the room had the base banked with Boston ferns. The three patronesses, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, received the guests there. After the greetings the guests entered the large ballroom through an avenue of ferns of all shades of green, and arranged tastefully by Small to simulate the effect of a forest during the early Spring. Everywhere the lighter green was brought out by the darker. The latticework in the foyer had smilax. A similar avenue of greenery led from the ballroom to the main hall. The ballroom was not decorated elaborately. The boxes were festooned very lightly with smilax, and the musicians' gallery was screened with palms and ferns. Here and there were baskets of white chrysanthemums or white roses.

It was a white ball, and the reception was not fully under way by midnight. It was nearly 1 o'clock before supper was announced, and the cotillion was begun a little after 2. It was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., assisted by William Hude Nelison, and there was only one favor figure. The favors for the women were white leghorn hats, trimmed with pink and red roses and tied with wide blue satin ribbons, and boutonnières for the men. Two orchestras played—Lander's and the regular Hungarian Band attached to the Waldorf-Astoria.

GUESTS FROM OUT OF TOWN.

Among the out-of-town guests were:

Mrs. M. Emlen Lowell of Boston, guest of Miss Roosevelt.
The Marquis de San Vito, guest of Mrs. Russell Soley.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Huth Jackson, guests of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones.
Sir Michael and Lady Herbert, guests of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.
Miss Carola de Peyster of Washington, guest of Mrs. Redmond.
Miss Burke of Orange, guest of Mrs. Pyne.
Richard Hall, guest of Mrs. Sloane.
Edward Everett of Boston, guest of Mrs. Coster.
Judge Sharp and Dr. Sherer and Mrs. Sherer of Baltimore, guests of Mrs. McAllister.
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth and Miss Wadsworth of Geneseo, guests of Miss Whitney.
Edith Colford of Newport and Walter Tuckerman of Boston, guests of Mrs. Post.
United States Minister Leishman, guest of Mrs. Marshall.
Thomas P. Beal, Jr., guest of Mrs. Soley.
Robert Derby, Jr., of Boston and John Lewis Evans of Philadelphia, guests of Mrs. Cowles.
William Brewster of Boston, guest of Mrs. Post.
James H. Scranton of Orange, guest of Mrs. Pyne.
Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe of Pittsburg, guests of Mrs. Van Rensselaer.
John Lawson of London and Gustavus Hortsch of Geneva, Switzerland, guests of Mrs. Iselin.
Mr. Castani of Rome, guest of Mrs. Sheldon.
Baron Frankenstein of Rome, guest of Miss Whitney.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of the Ball Committee.

The subscribers to this year's Assembly were:

Mrs. T. M. Adams,	Mrs. Ward McAllister,
Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Mrs. R. B. Minturn,
Mrs. Henry I. Barbey,	Mrs. J. P. Morgan,
Mrs. E. L. Baylies,	Mrs. A. N. Morris,
Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce,	Mrs. H. Parrish, Jr.,
Mrs. J. A. Burden,	Mrs. F. J. de Peyster,
Mrs. Henry A. Coster,	Mrs. Charles A. Post,
Mrs. Wm. S. Cowles,	Mrs. Moses T. Pyne,
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting,	Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond,
Mrs. W. B. Cutting,	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mrs. Butler Duncan,	Mrs. George L. Rives,
Mrs. Frederic Gallatin,	Mrs. J. Hampden Robb,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Mrs. Beverly Robinson,
Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	Mrs. W. E. Roosevelt,
Mrs. G. d'Hauteville,	Mrs. Sheldon,
Mrs. John Hone,	Mrs. W. W. Sherman,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,	Mrs. James R. Soley,
Mrs. Cadwalader Jones,	Mrs. Street,
Miss Louise L. Kane,	Mrs. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Hamilton F. Kean,	Mrs. C. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. W. G. Langdon,	Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier,	Mrs. Arthur Welman,
Mrs. C. H. Marshall,	Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding,
Mrs. E. T. Gerry,	Miss Whitney.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney,	Dr. E. L. Trudeau,
Miss Josephine Johnson,	Bayard Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong,	Mr. Draper,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Montant,	G. Julian Gerard,
Miss Montant,	Tiffney Richardson,
Cynthia Roche,	Louis Clark,
Gertrude Pell,	Henry Gray,
Elsie Waterbury,	Gerald Morgan,
Adelaide Barclay,	Duncan Harris,
Harriet Wadsworth,	Robert Pruyn,
Edith Kane,	William Coffin,
Helen Cutting,	Herman Kinnicut,
Gwendolyn Burden,	Harold Weeks,
Jessie Sloane,	Wirt Howe,
Eleanor Roosevelt,	Marshall Kernochan,
Molly Lowell of Boston,	Frederick Kernochan,
Mary Newbold,	Cosyer Wilmerding,
Violet Cruger,	Frederick Huntington,
Caroline Wilmerding,	William Post,
Eleanor Jay,	J. C. Waterbury,
Christine Roosevelt,	Schuyler Schieffelin, Jr.,
Natalie Knowlton,	R. H. McCormick, Jr.,
Frederica Webb,	Harry Robbins,
Betty Metcalf,	Eugene Willets,
Mary Harriman,	Frederic Juilliard,
Eleanor Morris,	Beekman Hoppin,
Mary Ogden,	Mark Willing,
Josephine Atterbury,	Lambert Sackett,
Janet Fish,	Wainwright Parrish,
Sibyl Douglas,	Frank Otis, Jr.,
Katharine Dodge,	Henry Bull,
Natalie Henderson,	G. Creighton Webb,
Hester Hone,	Duncan Harris,
Eleanor Morris,	Count Primoli,
Edith Poor,	A. Murray Young,
Josephine Atterbury,	Louis Bruguiere,
Mary B. Atterbury,	Percy Bramwell,
Robert Gerry,	Lorin Kelly,
Redmond Cross,	Lewis Iselin,
Arden Robbins,	Col and Mrs. De Lancey Kane,
William Burden,	Oswald Jackson,
John A. Dix,	Miss Therese Iselin,
	Miss Fanny Iselin,
	H. Rogers Winthrop,
	Alexander Hadden.

Some of the Gowns Observed.

Mrs. Charles A. Post wore a gown of black satin, combined with black tulle, and embroidered in gold flowers. Black and gold flowers finished with a diamond aigrette were in her hair. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore an elaborate gray gown, richly embroidered with pearls. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in white satin, velvet and black lace, trimmed with gold.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies received in place of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. She wore diamonds and a gown of red satin.

Most of the débutantes present wore white.

Miss Georgette Collier was in white satin, veiled with tulle spangled with pearls in shaded pearl and trimmed with white roses.

Miss Isabella Wetherill wore a white mousseline de soie frock, trimmed with white satin ribbon and tulle.

Miss Mary Bedford Pinchot was in an embroidered gown of white chiffon, with silver wheat in her hair.

Miss Katarina Atterbury wore a frock of white crepe de chine and applique lace.

Miss Josephine Atterbury wore a white satin gown, trimmed with lace, and she carried orchids.

Miss Mary Barclay was in white tulle spangled with gold, and golden butterflies, and she wore a butterfly in her hair.

Miss Marie Louise Tailant was in white satin trimmed with Venetian lace, and had white flowers in her hair.

Miss Jean Hoyt wore white chiffon painted with pink roses, and she had pink roses in her hair.

Miss Christine Roosevelt was in white chiffon with lace.

Miss Helen Roosevelt was in white dress, trimmed with silver.

Miss Madeleine Johnson was in nile-green chiffon, with white laths of white lace roses appliqued over.

Miss Rosamond Street wore white chiffon over pale green. A few pallettes and pink roses trimmed it.

Miss Ella de Peyster was in white satin, trimmed with green tulle and ferns, and she wore pearls.

Miss Augusta de Peyster wore a black net gown, spangled with jet, and a string of pearls.

Miss Catharine Leverich was in pink crepe de chine, trimmed with lace.

Miss Natalie Henderson wore a pale pink satin gown, lace trimmed, having pallettes on the bodice.

Miss Eleanor Russell Morris was in pink satin, trimmed with tulle and lilacs.

Miss Jessie Sloane also wore pink, a liberty satin, with pink roses and white lace.

Miss Margaret Leverich wore a lace-trimmed gown over white crepe de chine.

Mrs. Cornelia Bryce was in white chiffon over silk.

Miss Claire Bryce was gowned in white lace.

Mrs. Edmund Baylies was in red satin, trimmed with tulle and shaded cherries. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier wore white net, spangled in gold, over white satin, with star points from white through gray to black about the hips and waist. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill was in white lace over chiffon and silk, and embroidered in black velvet.

Mrs. Frederick de Peyster wore white crepe de chine with opalescent spangles as its trimming and she wore pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. William Street was in a gown of black velvet and net, embroidered in rhinestones.

Mrs. Augustus Montant was in green crepe de chine, trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston wore a gray chiffon gown and diamonds.

UNION LEAGUE'S EXHIBITION.

It is no exaggeration to say that the paintings from the collection owned by George A. Hearn, which are on view at the Union League Club, are the most important, interesting, and valuable now being exhibited in New York. The first thought that occurs to one on seeing these treasures of art is regret that they can be examined by a few. The pictures ought to be displayed somewhere else, where the general art loving public can see them. At the Union League Club they will remain only one week to-day and to-morrow, and it is superfluous to add that the Union League is neither politically nor in any other sense a democratic organization.

A favored few will see these precious examples of the work of the world's most famous masters—pictures that are of a character very seldom to be found outside of great national collections. Exhibited in some public place every art lover and every art student would be only too glad to pay any reasonable fee to see them. It would be as good a way as another of providing funds for charity.

It is worth a lot of trouble only to see the beautiful Botticelli that Mr. Hearn possesses. This work has been described often, and its authenticity appears to be beyond question. It is one of the sweetest pictures that the old Florentine artist ever produced, and its beauty is of a kind that is almost lost in black-and-white reproductions.

Near the Botticelli is a glorious Corot, "Regions of Fancy," and a painting by Hobbema that is possibly the only example by the great Dutchman in this country. Then there are Gainsborough's "Lady Sheffield," as useful as anything that ever came from his brush; Turner's "Fitzalan Chapel, A ruin," strong, though hardly characteristic; an excellent Morland, a Reynolds, which, though masterly, is hardly up to the level of some of Sir Joshua's portraits, and a number of works by painters of the Barbizon school and by modern artists.

It is hardly necessary to say anything about the last named. Most people know that Mr. Hearn possesses some of the best works that are of George Inness's masterpieces and some of the best work that Winslow Homer, Wyant, and others ever produced.

Forty-four of the pictures owned by Mr. Hearn are shown, and hardly one of them is undisting- shed. Mr. Hearn, like the late Henry Marquand, is a connoisseur in the true sense of the word. Unlike so many other American buyers, he needs no advice in regard to what is excellent and what he should buy. Famous names attract him, but he buys no picture because it is by a great master and is nothing else. Two Winslow Homers, for instance, are shown in the collection, and in at the Union League Club both are masterpieces, strong as ever sea painting has been, and as has been said before, it is needless to add that does that is everything that Mr. Hearn is above the fashion of the hour in his choice of pictures. Recently there seems to have been a tendency to decry the work of Monticelli, but a little gem by that extraordinary colorist is included among the paintings on view at the club.

ART IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

At the National Arts Club on Wednesday evening an interesting lecture on "The Development of Art in the Middle West" was delivered by L. H. Meakin of Cincinnati, whose landscapes have been attracting much attention at the exhibition of work by Western artists at the club.

Mr. Meakin reviewed the history of art in the middle West from the early part of the last century until the present time. His remarks included many reminiscences of Frank Duveneck, Hiram Powers, and other Western artists. He spoke of Matthew Harris, a pupil of Gilbert Stuart, and Joseph H. Bush, who were prominent artists at the beginning of the ninteenth century, but whose names are only a memory now. Others who came later were the veteran James Hall and his brother and nephew, as well as Twachtman, (the noted landscapist, Duveneck, Farney, Benson, J. H. Sharpe, Thorn, (the sculptor,) Theodore G. Stebbins, and Mr. Meakin himself. These have restricted their work more to the Western field.

AMERICAN WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

The management of the New York Public Library has announces that the exhibition of wood engravings in the Lenox Library has attracted so much attention that it has been decided that it shall be kept open during this month and the first half of January. All lovers of wood engraving and believers in the possibility of preventing its art from falling into decay, owing to the use of "process" illustration, should visit the exhibition.

The history of wood engraving, and incidentally of book illustration in this country, is illustrated admirably in the examples on view. It is declared that they include the best collection of the work of the "new school" of wood engravers ever brought together for public exhibition here. The engravers represented range from Dr. Alexander Anderson (the "American Bewick") Timothy Cole, and include W. J. Linton, W. S. Anthony, S. P. Avery, T. Sugden, Henry Marsh, F. Juengling, S. Kingsley, F. S. King, F. French, T. Johnson, H. Wolf, P. Aitken, R. G. Kruell, R. G. Tietse, and E. Heinemann. The portfolio of the Society of American Wood Engravers, with text by W. M. Laffan, and the one issued by the Scribners, with text by P. G. Hamerton and James S. Carrington, are shown also. The technical interest of the exhibition is heightened by the addition of wood blocks by Anderson, Cole, and others, which illustrate the various stages of the process of evolution from the block in the drawing or photograph is placed up to the finished product ready for printing. Another point of interest is covered by the variety of subjects and the prints shown. There are many portraits and copies of old and modern masters.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Its Second Concert Given in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Kneisel's Beautiful Performance of Bach's Violin Concerto—New Music and Old.

At the second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last evening in Carnegie Hall—which was, by the way, the hundredth performance it has given in New York—Mr. Gericke played two modern pieces, one of them for the first time in New York, and two classics that belong in the highest walks of music. The programme thus seemed, on the face of it, equally divided, but so vast was the preponderance of musical value with the older music that of a division of interest there could scarcely be any question. The novelty was the overture to an opera, "The Betrothed of the Czar," by the Russian, Rimsky-Korsakoff, a leader of the younger nationalist school of his native land and one of the most brilliant of those adventurous musicians. But there is little that is adventurous or brilliant in this overture. It has few of the striking qualities that have brought his music to the attention of the musical public outside of Russia, and that make their appeal, for instance, in his "Scheherazade" suite. There are neither the Russian nor the Oriental characteristics in the thematic material; not the ingenuity of development nor the instrumental brilliancy that he has shown elsewhere. It is simply a well-made piece of music, agreeably melodic in its character, but offering nothing to stir the pulse of the listener or to fix the attention.

The other "modern" piece already begins to sound old-fashioned, because of its lack of vitality and musical beauty—Liszt's symphonic poem entitled "Tasso" and intended to depict the misfortunes in life and the posthumous fame of the great Italian poet—"the grand antithesis of genius ill-treated during life, but after death resplendent with a light that dazzled his persecutors," as the composer himself expressed it. To do this he employed his usual method of developing, expanding, transforming, and elaborating one or two simple themes, with all the clangerous resources of the modern orchestra. The result is pretentious, bombastic, turgid; the ineffective striving of an urgent ambition impotent to realize its purpose. The piece is full of theatrical effects and trivialities that recall nothing so much as the similar lineaments of Meyerbeer, labeling without spacious operatic climax and producing sound and fury, signifying nothing. Indeed, to those who were privileged to see "Le Prophète" the evening before, there was an irresistible comparison presented, even to the orchestral color.

Mr. Franz Kneisel was the soloist and played Bach's A minor violin concerto with the breadth and poise of a master whom it might not be far out of the way to call great. It is a composition that is rarely put upon concert programmes by violinists because it offers no opportunity for personal display or the exploitation of technical gymnastics. It requires other powers of the highest sort—robust and manly, yet subtle, musicianship, a profound insight into the depth and beauty of Bach's inspiration, a perfect facility and surety of technique, and a sustained legato style. It is a work of a grave and serene beauty that only such qualities can show forth; and Mr. Kneisel's performance—large in spirit, perfect in its symmetry and finish, yet full of warmth and human tenderness—was one to overjoy the lovers of Bach's music. To fit the piece for performance in a large hall, Mr. Kneisel had made a few skillful additions to the score of the orchestral accompaniment in such a way as not to disturb its structure or disturb the balance of effect; he played in the last movement a cadenza by Hellmesberger. The performance deeply stirred the audience, and Mr. Kneisel was made to understand the high esteem in which he was held.

The symphony was Beethoven's "Ervica," of which Mr. Gericke's reading was a sincerely felt and beautifully proportioned one. He does not seek for violent effects or dramatic climaxes and contrasts; there was nothing that is "new" or "original" in it; but it was an eloquent exposition of the composer's ideas, and for the sake of the music. The playing of the orchestra was luminous, finished, and richly colored.

LITTLE VAUDEVILLE TURNS.

Two girls in torn jerseys, with battered straw hats, two men in check trousers, abbreviated coats, and flashy ties, "The real t'ing from the Bowery, see?"

They come on the stage at the Dewey Theatre during the progress of a burlesque, "The World Beaters," which is a medley of song, dance, slap-stick, and girls in all kinds of costumes, economically constructed as to material. The quartet sing a couple of songs, then they choose partners and waltz.

The music gets more lively, and they spin about like human tops. Suddenly the couples collide. In an instant the two women are upon each other tooth and nail, and there is the liveliest sort of a scrimmage. Over and over they roll, wrestling, tugging, pulling. That's the kind of an act that Fourteenth Street audiences like, and it makes the hit of the show. There is always a cry for more, and the wrestling girls usually oblige, though by the time the second round is finished they are both "sights to behold."

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The patriotic flavor is not lacking at the Dewey this week. It is present in a song, "The Flag That Waves Forever."

Three women sing the song, while the calcium man "gets busy" and sends streams of red, white, and blue light, that adds color to their gowns. Then the chorus chimes in, and the man with a stereopticon takes a hand. A picture of George Washington is thrown on the screen.

Cheers.

One of the late President McKinley follows:

More cheers.

And when the portrait of President Roosevelt is disclosed, the curtain rolls down amid a round of applause.

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Wu Ching Mar,
He is certainly without a par,
Of all who have come from the Flowery Land,
This remarkable dwarf is in greatest demand.

The tall lecturer at Huber's Museum disdains prose. From one platform to another he goes describing the freaks in much the same manner as is illustrated above. He waxes especially eloquent when he reaches the Chinese dwarf, and the little fellow who looks as if he belongs in a bric-a-brac shop, evinces his enjoyment of the lecturer's compliments with a smile that is irresistibly infectious.

How a native greeting
To the gentleman you're meeting.

The dwarf rises and places his finger to his nose in a manner that is hardly considered polite, in this land. Everybody laughs, of course.

Once again the lecturer speaks:

But, oh, now comes truest bliss,
Give the ladies all a native kiss.

And the obedient freak blows kisses to every one within eyeshot.

Then the lecturer dilates upon the "grand concert and vaudeville show" to follow, and passes on to the next feature.

But the dwarf still smiles.

SIAMESE PRINCE'S ROMANCE.

He Fell in Love with Miss Maybelle Gilman, Wrote Poetry, and Was Punished by His Royal Papa.

What is claimed to be the life romance of the young Crown Prince of Siam has just been brought to light. It appears that while in England he became infatuated with a woman of comic-opera fame, Maybelle Gilman. He wanted to marry her, but was forced to go to Russia. He ran away from the Siamese legation there, it is said, and returned to meet her in London. After imprisonment and other exertion of royal authority over him, he finally abandoned the idea, but she is said to have been partly the cause of his recent visit to America

CYCLE TEAMS SPRINTING

Exciting Scenes in the Six-Day Garden Race.

Two Teams Only Left in the Coveted First Place—Riders Tired, but Full of Grit.

1 A. M. Score.

	Miles.	Laps.
Newkirk and Jacobson	1,721	4
Leander and Floyd Krebs	1,721	4
McFarland and Meya	1,721	3
Stinson and Moran	1,721	3
John Bedell and Menus Bedell	1,721	3
Butler and Turville	1,721	3
Galvin and Root	1,721	2
Keegan and Peterson	1,721	2
Barclay and Franz Krebs	1,721	0

Record, 1,882 miles and 4 laps.

Sprinting was the order of the day yesterday in the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden. Four different teams each gained a lap, the leaders were reduced to two teams tied for first place, and Frank Kramer made a new world's record for the quarter-mile unpaced bicycle sprint in 0:25. The previous day he had established a new world's record at 0:25 2-5 in the same event, so it will be seen that such little things come easy with him.

The spectators had all the excitement that they wanted, and from 2 o'clock in the morning until midnight it was hard to tell what the next stirring feature might be. The nine teams left in the race are giving this year's six-day bicycle grind the reputation of a thoroughly sprinting contest. The like of it has never been seen before, but the condition of the human machines may be judged by the fact that after each sprint the men responsible for it were so totally exhausted that they had to be assisted to their cots.

The first excitement came in the drowsy hours of the morning, when Newkirk, almost unaided, gained a lap on the entire bunch, and from 2 o'clock until a little after 4 o'clock the Newkirk-Jacobson team was at the head of the list. The jealousy among the teams that had previously been tied broke out in numerous sprinting attempts, but nothing was accomplished until Leander and Floyd Krebs adopted the plan of relieving each other at short intervals for fast riding, and after two miles they recovered the lost lap, and for the remainder of the day continued to share first honors with Newkirk and Jacobson.

Late in the afternoon little Franz Krebs, goaded to the point of distinguishing himself on account of the ill feeling occasioned among his trainers through the constant attentions of his sweetheart, Miss Augusta Schultz, surprised every one by striking up a terrific pace and lapped the entire bunch. He and Barclay were then tail-enders at the time, but they still need three laps more to reach the leaders.

The next stir came shortly after 10 o'clock, when Keegan and Peterson, one of the rear teams, gained a lap. Peterson started the sprint, and after he had gained 100 yards Keegan relieved him and finished the run. The Garden was packed at the time, and when Keegan came up to the bunch the cheering continued for fully five minutes. A few minutes later Leander forged ahead, but McFarland spurted after him, and for half a dozen laps the two had a very pretty race, with the bunch in pursuit, but Leander then slackened his speed and fell back among the others.

The attendance last night was large and there was considerable enthusiasm. The riders are keeping up well, but they all look tired, and, with the exception of the sprinting episodes, they ride listlessly around the track.

CHANGES IN RACING RULES.

A Meeting of The Jockey Club Amends Turf's Laws.

The regular monthly meeting of The Jocky Club was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the club in the Windsor Arcade, with sixteen members present. These were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. K. Sturgis, Jesse Brown, S. S. Howland, F. R. Hitchcock, J. G. Follansbee, H. K. Knapp, J. G. Heckscher, P. J. Dwyer, A. H. Morris, W. C. Eustis, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller, Perry Belmont, and W. C. Whitney.

The chief business of the meeting concerned amendments to the rules of racing, notice of which was given several weeks ago. The proposed amendments, with some slight modifications, were adopted. The changes were made with the view to avoiding confusion or mistake in interpreting the laws of the turf. In the section relating to liability for forfeits the amendment originally offered was changed to read as follows: "Whenever husband or wife is in the forfeit list all disabilities shall apply to both."

To the rules providing for the methods of starting races the following paragraph was added: "Whenever the horses are started by a flag there shall be no start until and no recall after, the assistant starter has dropped his flag in answer to the flag of the starter."

The rule prohibiting the use of drugs or stimulants on horses engaged in races was altered to read as follows:

"Any person who shall have administered a drug or stimulant internally or by hypodermic method prior to a race, or who shall have used appliances electrical or mechanical other than the ordinary whip or spur."

All other amendments were adopted as published in The Racing Calendar with the exception of the provision that the Secretary of each racing association should retain 1 per cent. of the full value of each race. This last change was laid over for discussion at the next meeting.

PRINCETON DROPS CORNELL.

Date Arranged for These Two Given to Yale's Athletes.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Cornell track management has received word from Princeton that the latter has arranged a dual meet with Yale to be held May 9. This announcement was received with a good deal of surprise at Cornell, for May 9 had been agreed upon by both Princeton and Cornell early in the Fall for the date of their annual Spring meet. No other reason was assigned by the Princeton manager than that the alumni had desired the Yale meet for that time, and accordingly it had been assigned. Cornell was arbitrarily thrown over without even being notified of the desired change.

The relations between Cornell and Princeton have always been of the most cordial kind, and therefore Princeton's act has been received with unalloyed regret by the students. As a result Cornell and Princeton may not meet in track this year. If another date is arranged for the meet it will cause much readjustment of the schedule. Cornell will meet Pennsylvania on the 16th of May, and it is felt to be unjust to ask her to change a date merely to suit the convenience of the Princeton management.

AUTOMOBILE CHALLENGE SENT.

Englishmen Have Little Fear of Losing Bennett Cup.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The announcement of the dispatch from the United States of a challenge for the James Gordon Bennett Cup was received by the members of the Automobile Club here with great satisfaction. It will be the first time that America has been represented in the race.

The English officials express their intention of giving the American challengers a hearty reception, but they entertain little fear of the cup going to the United States. The Automobile Club believes there is small chance of racing in Ireland, owing to the refusal of the French club to consent to a circular course. But the matter will not be definitely settled until Jan. 1. The race will probably be held on the Continent, and most likely from Paris to Bordeaux.

Date for College Rowing Race.

Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association have decided that the next annual rowing race held by the Poughkeepsie Highland Rowing Association shall be contested over the Poughkeepsie course on June 26, 1903. Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse will enter crews in the 'Varsity eight-oared, 'Varsity four-oared, and freshman eight-oared contests. Syracuse has a four-oared crew this year for the first time. Wisconsin will be represented in both eight-oared races. Georgetown will have an eight-oared crew, as last year. John E. Eustis, it has been decided, will be referee, and E. J. Wendell of Harvard and Irving Forbes of Pennsylvania, timekeepers.

The annual junior 'Varsity crew race will be on Cayuga Lake, at Ithaca, on May 30. Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Syracuse will be represented.

HOCKEY GAMES ARRANGED.

Intercollegiate and Amateur Leagues' Schedules Announced.

The schedules of the Intercollegiate and the Amateur Hockey Leagues for the coming season have been announced and give promise of a lively contest in both organizations. The Intercollegiate League is composed of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Brown, and all its games, twelve in number, will be played in this city, beginning Jan. 10.

The Amateur Hockey League, which is composed of the New York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Skating Club, the Hockey Club of New York, and the St. Nicholas Skating Club, will open its season on Jan. 3 and close it on March 3, playing twenty games.

In addition the Interscholastic Hockey League will play its annual championship series, the schedule of which has not yet been announced, and the usual visits are expected from the leading Canadian teams. The local season will begin to-morrow with the opening of the St. Nicholas Rink. The schedules of the Intercollegiate and the Amateur Hockey Leagues follow:

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Jan. 10, Saturday—Brown vs. Princeton.
Jan. 14, Wednesday—Yale vs. Columbia.
Jan. 17, Saturday—Harvard vs. Princeton.
Jan. 24, Saturday—Yale vs. Brown.
Jan. 31, Saturday—Harvard vs. Columbia.
Feb. 7, Saturday—Yale vs. Princeton.
Feb. 11, Wednesday—Princeton vs. Columbia.
Feb. 14, Saturday—Brown vs. Columbia.
Feb. 21, Saturday—Yale vs. Harvard.
Feb. 25, 28, and March 7—Final games.

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Jan. 3—Crescent A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C., at Clermont Rink.
Jan. 5—New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 7—Brooklyn S. C., vs. Hockey Club, at Clermont Rink.
Jan. 8—St. Nicholas vs. New York A. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 13—St. Nicholas vs. Brooklyn S. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 16—Hockey Club vs. Crescent A. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 21—Crescent A. C., vs. St. Nicholas, at Clermont Rink.
Jan. 22—New York A. C. vs. Brooklyn S. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 28—St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 30—Crescent A. C. vs. New York A. C., at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 3—Hockey Club vs. New York A. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 4—Brooklyn S. C. vs. St. Nicholas, at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 10—St. Nicholas vs. Crescent A. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 13—Brooklyn S. C. vs. New York A. C., at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 18—Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club, at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 19—New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 25—Brooklyn S. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 28—Hockey Club vs. St. Nicholas, at St. Nicholas Rink.
March 3—New York A. C. vs. Crescent A. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.
March 6—Hockey Club vs. Brooklyn S. C., at St. Nicholas Rink.

New Rules for Hockey Players.

At a meeting yesterday of the Intercollegiate Hockey Association, comprising Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Brown, new eligibility rules were adopted. The only new regulation of importance is:

No one shall represent any college or university as a competitor at an intercollegiate meeting who has not been a member of that college or university in regular standing from the 15th of the preceding October.

That is, a student who enters a college after Oct. 15 will not be eligible to play hockey that season. No schedule of games has yet been adopted and the President of the league has been empowered to draw up a schedule of contests for the season.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Optional, Pearlfinder, and Saint Tammany were the winning favorites to-day. While at exercise this morning Oronte bolte dand threw Jockey Robbins, breaking his collarbone and wrist. Lady Sterling while at exercise ran out two miles and collided with the fence, gashing her front legs and breaking a kneecap. Weather rainy; track muddy.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; six furlongs. Suburban Queen, 112 pounds, (Hoar,) 12 to 1, won; Fading Light, 107, (Gannon,) 7 to 10, second; Varna Fonso, 112, (Helgerson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Ditto, Gloria Mundi, Sweet Marjorie, and Woodmont Belle also ran. Nellie Bly II. left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 94 pounds, (Fuller,) 6 to 5, won; Bummer, 102, (W. Hicks,) 5 to 2, second; Andes, 108, (Otis,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. White Owl, Paul Creyton, Azua, Quicksilver Sue, Lemoyne, and Dougherty also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile. Pearlfinder, 107 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 3 to 1, won; Swordsman, 113, (J. Booker,) 10 to 1, second; Alfred C., 122, (R. Williams,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Ecome, Judge Magee, False Lead, Jerry Hunt, Lady Midas, El Rey, Rotha, and Inverary II. also ran. Peter Duryea left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Honolulu, 95 pounds, (Helgerson,) 7 to 1, won; C. B. Campbell, 106, (Gannon,) 5 to 2, second; Ray, 98, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Rolling Boer, and Orpheum also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and sixteenth. Latson, 98 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, won; Optimo, 102, (Cogswell,) 7 to 1, second; Prince Blazes, 108, (Treanor,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:57 4-5. Aimless, Croesus, and Tour also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. St. Tammany, 109 pounds, (Davisson,) 11 to 5, won; Brookston, 95½, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, second; Kiss Quick, 105, (Scully,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:36 3-5. My Surprise, Moor, Omella, Joe Doughty, Phil Knight, and Hazel H. also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-old colts and geldings; five and one-half furlongs. Ravenspur and Lord Byron, 98 pounds each; John Carney and Anzeiger, 96 each; Marieca and Sidney Sabath, 98 each; Spec and The Wizard, 101 each; Tom Maybin, 105; Forestan, 106; Lord Touchwood, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Lemoyne, 97 pounds; Allene Abbot, 102; Harry Wilson and Pierce J., 105 each; Henry of Franstamar, Joe Lesser, and Doeskin, 107 each; Bedlam, 108; Worthington, 110; If You Dare, 113.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Hanover Queen and Major Mansir, 105 pounds each; Scotch Plaid and Huntressa, 100 each; Little Scout, 112; Potente, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Travers, 97 pounds; W. J. Deboe, 112; Federal and Old Hutch, 115 each; Scorpio, 118; McChesney, 129.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Inspector Shea, 98 pounds; Jessie Jarboe and Prince Blazes, 102 each; Tour, Marcos, Trocadero, and Cogswell, 101 each; Guatama and Eitholin, 104 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; for two-year-old fillies; six furlongs. Pickles, Aurie B., Our Bessie, Wilton, Helen Hay, Shoo Fly, Latuka, Little Adele, Hindi, Athlano, and Enhance, 102 pounds each; Mrs. Frank Foster, 107.

Columbia Wins Basket Ball Game.

Columbia's basket ball players defeated the National Athletic Club team at the clubhouse of the latter players in Brooklyn last night by a score of 19 to 17. The contest was hard throughout, and Goodwin, a Columbia forward, was taken out of the game for rough play in the second half. The score at the end of the first half was 7 to 5, in favor of the home players, and they retained their advantage until a few minutes before the end of the game, when the colege teams by quick work and aided by several fouls by the National players overcame the lead of the home team and won out by the narrow margin of 2 points.

A game was also played between the junior National team and the Brooklyn High School five, which resulted in a victory for the National players by a score of 35 to 27. The line-up in the Columbia game follows:

Columbia, 19.	Positions.	Nat. A. C., 17.
Allen, Goodwin, Fisher	Right forward	Wilson
Townsend, Von Scholle	Left forward	Brophy, D. Reuss
O'Connell	Centre	Montgomery
Elias	Right guard	Magill
Earle	Left guard	Beatty

Goals for Columbia: From the field—O'Connell, (2,) Earle, (2,) Fisher, (2,) Von Scholle, Townsend. From fouls—Fisher, (2,) O'Connell. Total, 19. Goals for National Athletic Club: From the field—Magill, (4,) Beatty, (3,) Wilson. From foul—Beatty. Total, 17. Referee—G. Urquhart, National Athletic Club. Umpire—J. Thorpe, Columbia.

American Fighter, Sullivan, Won.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In a fight at the Adelphi Club here to-night for $1,000 and the light-weight championship "Spike" Sullivan, American, defeated "Bill" Chester of London in the fourteenth round.

BASEBALL WAR AT AN END

Two Leagues Will Have a Friendly Conference To-day.

Proposition to Have Manhattan Field Taken Off National League's Hands —Pulliam for President.

There will be a baseball peace conference held to-day between the National League representatives and American League officials. The men will meet at the Criterion Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. This meeting is the outcome of the invitation extended to the American League by the National League club owners last Wednesday, asking them to confer with a committee consisting of August Herrmann of Cincinnati, James A. Hart of Chicago, and Frank de Haas Robison of St. Louis, in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the baseball war which has been so warmly waged between these two rival organizations for the last two years. The National League committee delivered the invitation in person to President Johnson on Wednesday evening, and yesterday afternoon the following reply was delivered at the Victoria Hotel by Hector Clems, who is a friend of the American League President:

Dec. 11, 1902.

Mr. August B. Herrmann,
Chairman National League Committee,
Victoria Hotel, City.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication. The gentlemen of our organization who are in the city will be pleased to confer with your committee.

If it is agreeable to you a meeting can be arranged for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in Rooms 3 and 4 of the Criterion Hotel. Yours truly, BANCROFT B. JOHNSON.

When the letter was read by August Herrmann to the other members of the National League during the afternoon session, at the Victoria yesterday, the committee was instructed to be at the Criterion at the appointed time, and the prevailing impression is that everything will be smoothed over and the long-existing fight ended, much to the benefit of both organizations.

President Johnson had very little to say yesterday regarding the peace proposition. "We have always advocated peace," said he, "and now that the other side is willing to meet us I feel confident that we can come to an amicable arrangement whereby clashing of playing dates can be prevented and other very important matters can be straightened out so that both leagues may reap the benefit of a successful playing season next year. We have made careful preparations in placing an American League club on Manhattan Island, and we would have announced our plans and the location of our playing grounds ere this were it deemed advisable by our legal representatives.

"We will hold the American League annual meeting here within two weeks, and then everything will be ready for the widest publicity. New York's baseball enthusiasts can rest assured that we will do our utmost to give them first-class baseball, and as the American League has fulfilled all that it promised so far, there is no good reason why we cannot continue to do so. We are fully prepared to go our way, whether it be peaceful or warlike, but we are now, as always, anxious for peace on any fair business basis."

In some quarters yesterday the appearance of the olive branch was thought to have been carefully planned, but the representatives of both leagues denied this and emphatically denied any prearrangement. The officials on both sides are astute business men, and each organization represents a great deal of invested capital. From any point of view, it was obvious that if the war continued both sides would lose heavily, as they could not stand the financial strain. The salary list of nearly every club in both leagues has been vastly increased, and in some instances almost doubled, by the large financial inducements offered to players by opposition clubs. This could not go on with any certainty of success. In fact, the outlay would be ruinous in a short time, and while neither league was willing to give in, the individual owners saw that something or somebody had to give way, and the suggestion of a compromise was welcomed by those most interested.

It is thought that when the conference takes place to-day some solid plan will be mapped out for a new National agreement respecting all contracts and reserving of players which will be lived up to in the future, and if this can be accomplished the owners and players as well as the game itself will be benefited.

Yesterday's sessions of the National League delegates were not productive of any matters of public interest. The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up in considering the best means of turning Manhattan Field into a valuable asset to a reasonable extent. At present the ground there is a dead loss, although the National League pays a yearly rental of $15,000 for it to the New York Baseball Club. This has been a bone of contention among the owners of National League franchises for a long time, and they feel that something should be done in order to relieve them of what some of them say is an uncalled-for outlay.

Since the football games have been transferred to the Polo Grounds, adjoining Manhattan Field, that place has lain idle. The proximity of the viaduct to the grounds has made the field undesirable for games or athletic sports, as there are too many points of vantage from which a full view of the inclosure can be obtained without the spectators having to pay for the privilege. The delegates from other cities asked for information as to the proceeds derived from Manhattan Field during the past two years, but the figures were not available yesterday, and the matter will probably go over to another meeting. Another matter which came before the meeting was the advisability of renewing the almost expired leases of the Washington and Baltimore grounds, but if any arrangements were made in this respect nothing was given out about them.

The election of officers has been definitely set down for noon to-day. Late yesterday afternoon John M. Ward, who was prominently mentioned as the most likely candidate for President, wrote to Charles Ebbets of the Brooklyn club saying that he was not a candidate and had never consented to have his name proposed for the office. Only one name was spoken of last night for the Presidency, and it is generally taken for granted that Harry Pulliam of the Pittsburg club will be the unanimous choice.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; P. P. O'Halloran, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics; Hotel Netherland.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Parker, Bridgate & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Garfunkel, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Jameson, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; A. Wettendorf, millinery; Hoffman House.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss Donnelly, laces and ladies' and infants' underwear; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Colvin, A. H., Company, Rutland, Vt.; A. H. Colvin, carpets; M. E. Wheeler, carpets; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia; ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, Montana; Gov. J. Hill, Maine; Walker Martinez, Chilean Minister to the United States, Washington; Gen. C. M. Spitzer, Toledo.

HOLLAND—Dr. Henry Barten Jacoby, Baltimore; A. W. Andrews, Pittsburg; Howard T. Evans, Pittsburg; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. C. A. Martin, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—H. Henneberg, Buenos Ayres; A. K. Audriano, San Francisco.

ALBEMARLE—James R. Sterrett, Pittsburg; Admiral F. Rodgers, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Pugsley, St. John, New Brunswick.

MAJESTIC—Count and Countess R. de Exrey, Quebec; George F. Freeborn, Paris.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Traders Paper Mill was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $5,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Fire last night destroyed an old stone house recently purchased by the Government at Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, and used as a storehouse for the Commissary Department of the Ninth Infantry. Incendiarism is suspected. The loss will not exceed $3,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A trough of moderate depression noted Wednesday night as extending through the Ohio Valley into Northern Texas still persists and has pushed into Western Pennsylvania. General rains have fallen throughout the low area and they have extended into the Middle Atlantic States. On the north side snows have been general from the lake region eastward, except in Maine. There were also light local snows in the slope region and the Northwest.

High pressure and low temperature prevail throughout the northern tier of States from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, the temperatures ranging from 6 to 36 degrees below the seasonal average. They have again fallen decidedly in the lower lake region, New England, and Northern Montana. Over the latter district they are 12 to 14 degrees below zero. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the temperatures are considerably higher, while in the Southwest they have fallen 10 to 12 degrees.

There will be snow Friday from Lake Michigan eastward, and rain or snow in the Upper Ohio Valley, over the Middle Atlantic States, except Southern portion, where there will be snow; heavy in the Southern portion. Saturday rain or snow is probable in New York and Southern New England. There will be rain Friday in the Atlantic States and the south slope, continuing Saturday, and extending into the South Atlantic States. Snow is also probable Saturday along the southern lower lakes.

It will be colder Friday in the Ohio Valley, the southern portion of the middle Atlantic States, and in the interior of the Gulf States, and warmer Saturday in the Northwest. From the lake region eastward to the Gulf States temperatures will continue comparatively low.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh northeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast variable, becoming north and fresh; on the South Atlantic coast fresh and mostly south, on the Gulf coast light to fresh and mostly east, and on the great lakes fresh northerly.

Steamships will have departing Friday for European ports fresh northeast winds and rain or snow, mostly to the Grand Banks. Warnings of heavy snow have been issued for New York and southern New England.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, snow to-day, probably heavy in south port; rain to-day, probably heavy in north; Saturday probably fair, continued cold; fresh north winds.

District of Columbia, rain and colder to-day. Saturday fair; fresh winds, mostly north.

Maryland, rain and snow to-day, turning to snow in the mountain districts. Saturday fair; fresh winds, mostly north.

Delaware, rain to-day. Saturday fair, colder; variable winds, shifting to north, becoming fresh.

Virginia, rain to-day, colder in interior. Saturday fair, colder in southeast portion; variable winds, becoming north and fresh.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow to-day; Saturday fair, colder, fresh east winds, shifting to north.

Eastern New York, snow to-day, probably heavy; Saturday fair, fresh north winds.

North Carolina, fair to-day; Saturday fair, colder, fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

South Carolina, fair to-day; Saturday showers, colder in interior, light to fresh winds, mostly south.

New Jersey, rain and colder in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day; Saturday fair, variable winds, becoming north and fresh.

Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day; colder in south portion, fresh north winds; Saturday fair.

Minnesota, fair to-day; Saturday fair, with rising temperature, fresh north to east winds.

Western New York, snow to-day, probably heavy, fresh north winds; Saturday fair, except snow flurries along the lakes.

South Dakota, fair to-day; Saturday fair, warmer.

North Dakota, fair to-day, not so cold in northwest portion; Saturday fair, warmer.

West Virginia, rain or snow and much colder to-day; Saturday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow; fresh north winds

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	35	30	38
6 A. M.	35	29	38
9 A. M.	36	38	41
12 M.	42	39	41
4 P. M.	40	33	36
6 P. M.	44	32	33
9 P. M.	41	31	32
12 P. M.	38	30	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date 1901	41
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M., and 36 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 30 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 36 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 79 per cent at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:15	Sun sets	4:33
		Moon sets	4:00

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:46	Gov. Isl'd	5:11
		H. Gate	7:07
S. Hook	P. M. 7:14	Gov. Isl'd	P. M. 5:32
		H. Gate	7:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

Altai, For Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Hayti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Caracas, Venezuela	Antwerp, &c	
Castilla, Argentina, Uruguay, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Finland, Antwerp	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Norfolk	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lancastria, Liverpool	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	Cuba via 10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	12:30 P. M. 7:30 A. M. 9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M. 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Deutschland, Hamburg	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Segurana, Curacao	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursdays, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes here every Saturday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting mail is made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays unless specially addressed.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. and at 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 8:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica, Belize, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 5:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchants' United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, for forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand, which is forwarded via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail for Fiji is usually addressed,) via Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 12.

Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 29.
Britannia, St. Lucia, Nov. 28.
British Princess, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Nov. 30.
Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 25.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
Citta di Napoli, Naples, Nov. 26.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Nov. 29.
Hindoo, Hull, Nov. 22.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux, Nov. 20.
Maranhense, Para, Nov. 27.
Patria, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 10.
Havana, Havana, Dec. 9.
La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 6.
Yucatan, Nassau, Dec. 9.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 4.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Dec. 4.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Bluecher, Southampton, Dec. 7.
Matanzas, Tampico, Dec. 6.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Perugia, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 10.
Sailor Prince, Barbados, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

City of Washington, Colon, Dec. 9.
El Sigio, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Roma, Naples, Dec. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 6.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, Dec. 3, and Queenstown, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:03 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, Nov. 28, with mdse. and passenger to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Leighton, (Nor.,) Krohg, Port Antonio, Dec. 5, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Parran, (Nor.,) Hendriksen, St. Croix, Dec. 3, with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, Bremen, Dec. 3, Southampton and Cherbourg, 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES BARKER.—Schedules in the assignment of ex-Alderman James Barker, manufacturer of malt vinegar and compressed yeast at 424 and 426 West Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $32,320, of which $15,000 is secured by bond and mortgage on his factory property; nominal assets, $62,220, and actual assets, $37,714. The assets consist of the factory real estate, nominal $30,000, actual $30,000; plant, horses, and wagons, nominal $31,425, actual $6,910, and accounts, nominal $800, actual $800.

ALICE A. WALLMAN.—Alice A. Wallman, an importer and manufacturer of pattern hats at 240 Fifth Avenue, under the style of the Magazin de Modes, has called a meeting of creditors, as she is unable to meet her bills. The liabilities are about $25,000 and assets probably $5,000, in fixtures, some accounts, and a small stock. She has been in this line of business for fifteen years in Allegheny, Penn., and Buffalo, N. Y., and a year ago she opened a store in this city, paying, it is said, $10,000 a year rent. She is also President and Treasurer of the Enterprise Millinery Company of Buffalo, which was incorporated on July 8 last with a capital stock of $40,000, and succeeded to her business there. The creditors have appointed a committee of five to report a settlement. The committee consists of William Lesser of Lesser Brothers, Leo Metzger of Louis Metzger & Co., Herman Voss of Voss & Stern, M. S. Toplitz of Steinfelder, Toplitz & Co., and D. F. Morton. There are sixty-five creditors. Mr. Lesser said yesterday that Mme. Wallman had always met her engagements promptly in her fifteen years of business, and her present embarrassment is attributed to the heavy rental of her store and inability to secure sufficient good trimmers to supply the demand of her trade, and the consequent loss of business. It is probable that a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar will be made. She did a large business and occupied two floors and basement.

Out of Town.

OTTER CREEK COAL AND LUMBER COMPANY.—United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff, in chambers at Clarksburg, West Va., yesterday appointed a receiver for the Otter Creek Coal and Lumber Company of Tucker County, West Va., upon the application of the Meyer Rubber Company of New York. Over half a million dollars is involved and litigation is pending.

PERSON & RIEGEL COMPANY.—Jacob H. Lattig made application to the Court of Chancery in Trenton, N. J., yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the Person & Riegel Company, which conducts department stores at Bethlehem, Palmerton, and Coplay, Penn. Rule to show cause was granted, returnable in Camden Dec. 15. The application states that the company's books do not show the assets and liabilities, and that the company is insolvent.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN S. ASCOUGH.—John S. Ascough, a real estate broker of 935 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,908 to thirty-seven creditors and no available assets.

MOSES SINGER.—Moses Singer, an engraver agent of 431½ Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $22,970, and no assets. Of the liabilities of $20,000 is a claim against him for damages in favor of Solomon Weill of Chicago, and $2,000 to Isidor Weil of Chicago on a note.

EDWARD J. MURPHY.—Edward J. Murphy, liquor dealer of 800 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $2,415, and no assets. The debts were contracted from Jan. 1, 1901, to March last as a partner in the firm of Murphy & Co., saloon keepers, in which the other partner was John D. Murphy.

RALPH BOZZO.—Ralph Bozzo, a clerk, of 8 Baxter Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,020 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the S Liebmann Sons Brewing Company of Brooklyn, which obtained a judgment against him Nov. 8. Mr. Bozzo has kept a liquor saloon for five years at 8 Baxter Street.

MEYER DUBINSKY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Meyer Dukinsky, jobber in hosiery at 108 Canal Street, show liabilities of $19,735 and nominal assets of $10,267, consisting of stock, $8,000; accounts, $2,131, and cash, $86. Among the creditors are Converse, Stanton & Co., $1,140; A. H. & C. B. Alling of Derby, Conn., $1,315, and the Gilbert Knitting Company, $616.

JOSEPH SCHULMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Joseph Schulman, dealer in jewelry at 34 Eldridge Street, show liabilities of $33,171 and nominal assets of $15,300, consisting of stock, $5,000; fixtures, $300, and outstanding accounts, $10,000, the greater part of which are worthless. Among the creditors are A. Roseman, $9,000; Herman J. Dietz, $1,814, and Alois Kahn & Co., $1,203.

MORRIS YACHNIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Morris Yachnin, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 55 and 57 Canal Street, by Black, Olcott, Gruber & Borynge for the following-named creditors: Hyman Horwitz, $5,500, of which $2,500 is for money loaned in November and December, and $3,000, indorsements on notes; Bischoff Brothers, $331 for merchandise, and Isaac A. Samuels & Co., $337, for merchandise. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that he removed or permitted to be removed all his stock at 2 A. M. on Tuesday last to an auction room and other places at present unknown. City Marshal Louis Levy also received an execution against him yesterday for $149 in favor of the Wachusetts Shirt Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGIER, Edward—G. E. Wallace..... $248
ARONOWITZ, Louis, and Daniel A. Linisky—C. E. Ring..... 113
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. Uhl..... 313
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Medical College Laboratory of the City of New York..... 188
AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH Company—R. Foster..... 131
BEDELL, Edwin—P. H. Bresnan Type Founding Company..... 617
BARBER, Harry G., and Pansey G. Pritchard—W. J. Smith..... 397
BYRNE, Cornelius E.—G. H. Poppenberg, costs..... 35
BIEGL, Julius—W. Schaus..... 133
BEIL, Benjamin—W. Schaus..... 132
DEGNON-McLEAN CONTRACTING Company—M. Lyons, administrator, costs..... 105
THE HAMBURG AMERICAN STEAMship Company—M. W. Lennan, executrix..... 20,384
GRACE & HYDE COMPANY—P. Barry.. 892
THE ROCKLAND CEMETERY Improvement Company—C. Robertson.. 1,223
CLARK, Samuel W.—W. Campbell..... 28
CANINO, Vincenzo—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner..... 800
COLE, Frances—E. L. Patch Company.... 29
CARLI, Giuseppe—R. Montresson and another, costs..... 117
COYNE, Mary—J. Little, executor..... 154
CAROPRESS, Joseph—W. Schaus..... 136
CRANDALL, Edwin J.—Central National Bank of the City of New York..... 247
BUCHANAN, Margaret P.—K. M. Belsey, costs..... 1,065
DEMPSEY, Patrick, and Charles Knauf—M. T. Corsa..... 319
DEEGAN, James—W. Schaus..... 139
DE RANDO, Harrietta—Dufarquet, Huot & Moneuse Company..... 191
EVANS, Burr C. W.—Brown-Green Company..... 113
FLAHERTY, William H.—C. B. Graham. 639
FINK, Meyer—M. Guedalia..... 71
FREY, Gustav, and Justin Herold—United States Trust Company of New York, trustee..... 1,321
FREUND, Edward Alfred, and Adolph, and Adolph Norwood—Emanuel M. Dooley and another..... 1,737
GROSSMAN Abraham—David Stevenson Brewing Company..... 4,492
GASSAWAY, Frederick S.—L. J. H. Hewitt..... 147
GALLAHER, Luke F.—J. W. Halmer.... 63
HAMILTON, Charles—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company..... 87
HOPKINS, Leroy R., and John B. Roberts—Montgomery Dock and Box Company..... 1,374
HORWITZ, Hyman—M. Tolk, costs..... 103
JERCHOWER, Louis—Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., costs. 141
KLEINBERG, Louis—J. Marko, administrator..... 87
KOHNER, Hattie—Bank for Savings, costs..... 68
KESSLER, Max—F. Cuccio..... 431
LUNT, Clara S.—D. W. Smith..... 275
LANKERING, Adolph, receiver—J. Furlong and another..... 599
LYMAN, William—A. G. Salles..... 2,231
LIND Michael—W. Ulmer..... 525
MORSE, Eteal H.—B. Amper..... 63
MARCUS, Charles—H. Weinstein and another..... 27
McLLEN, Edward, for Joseph Ryan—C. Sullivan..... 400
MULRY, Lawrence V.—J. L. Gerson and another..... 372
PARMENTER, Isaac W.—American Box Machine Company..... 2,496
PECK, Edward—A. Abrahams and another..... 51
PECKHAM, Walter M., and Thomas Cowan—M. M. Taylor..... 47
REHFUSS, Max—H. Stern..... 29
ROSENBERG, Fanny—M. Rosenfeld..... 28
RICHEY, David—S. Williams..... 264
RICHEY, David—H. S. Gamp and another..... 230
ROSENGARTEN, Morris—W. Schaus..... 148
ROSE, Manes, and Philip Shapiro—B. Klionsky and another..... 164
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—G. E. Loeffler. 150
SHERMAN, Samuel, and Henry Singer—K. Mandell..... 115
SCHULTZ, Julius—W. Schaus..... 148
SCHMIDT, Gustav—W. Schaus..... 152
SCHUHNICHT, August—W. Schaus..... 136
SCHWARZ, Nathan—W. Schaus..... 118
STEINERT, William—A. Abraham and another..... 25
STREETER, Noyes, Jr.—J. Talcott..... 1,297
SMITH, John B.—J. L. Wells..... 123
SMITH, Vaughn—M. M. Weisker..... 120
TIETJEN, John D.—B. Verein and another..... 520
TYRREL, Daniel—P. E. Bush..... 130
TRUE, Clara A.—W. F. Bang..... 172
WOLF, Carl—American Linseed Company..... 493
WHITE, Charles H.—Gorham Manufacting Company..... 110
WIEDHOFF, Oscar and Caroline—F. J. Hecht..... 440
YACHNIN, Morris—Wachusett Shoe Company..... 157
ZEPP, John—W. Schaus..... 142

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:00 A. M.—237 Monroe Street; Himen Levy; damage trifling.

2:10 A. M.—322 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; John Remure of 29 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; damage, $100.

3:15 A. M.—19 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Charles Paenonessa; damage trifling.

7:35 A. M.—42 East Seventieth Street; L. S. Wolf; damage, $2,000.

8:30 A. M.—152 West Ninety-first Street; Lena Schmidt; damage, $500 to stock, $500 to building.

8:40 A. M.—52 Jefferson Street; Samuel Goldstein; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—410 Brook Avenue; Abraham Leigner; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—540 Ninth Avenue; Samuel Schlossman; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—One-story frame, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Mott Haven, opposite One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; damage, $500.

12:20 P. M.—223 West One Hundred and Sixth Street; Henry Irving; damage, $50.

1:25 P. M.—221 West Tenth Street; owner, Peter Gruber; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—83 Sixth Avenue; owner, Mrs. Lonsdah; damage, $25.

3:50 A. M.—317 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; H. Hoffman, owner; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—25 Washington Place; owner, Joseph Schoen; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—231 Madison Street; Jacob Slaberstein, owner; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—73 and 75 Baxter Street; owner, Louis P. Pierano; damage trifling.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

Augustus L. Burgdorf et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, to the use of the Vermont Marble Company.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Dismissed, with costs.

49 and 58—The Kennedy Mining and Milling Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Argonaut Mining Company.—Reargument continued and concluded. Leave granted to file printed copies of oral arguments within five days.

41—Stephen Otis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. M. Parker.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs.

Call for Friday: 41 and 61.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

3—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Illum. Co.
31—Judson vs. U. S.
7—Clarke vs. Town of Northampton.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.
33—In re Lewensohn.
69—Waters vs. Central Trust Co.
54—Fowler vs. City of New York.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
38—Prink vs. Geiger.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. Jones.
47—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
64—Reichard vs. Kampfe.
68—Ricordi vs. John Church Co.
81—Hatzel vs. Moore.
82—Vanderbilt vs. Eldman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases, Cases noticed.

1—Westinghouse, &c., Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas, &c., Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Lumber Co.
3—Kessler vs. Best.
4—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Frelichr.
5—Page vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Co.
7—Carlos vs. Armour & Co.
8—Armat Moving Picture Co. vs. Edison Mfg. Co.
9—Baker vs. Am. Stove Co.
10—Williams vs. Schleischer.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Bailie vs. Le Maire Optical Co.
13—United States vs. Neely.
14—Fuller vs. Gilmore.
15—Stern vs. Dreyfus.
16—United States vs. Carter.
17—Brown vs. Salisbury.
18—Monarch Shoe Co. vs. Kennedy.
19—Am. Ore Mach. Co. vs. Atlas Cement Co.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Tarantino vs. L. V. R. R. Co.
22—Feder vs. Bletson.
23—Werckmeister vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
24—Same vs. American Lith. Co.
25—Parranove vs. Cohn.
26—Schlicht Heat, &c., Co. vs. Keoltjen.
27—Nat. Mfg. Co. vs. Miller, Tompkins & Co.
28—N. Y. Phonographic Co. vs. Edison.
29—Chicago Electric Co. vs. U. S. Directory Co.
30—Newhall vs. McCabe Mfg. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

96—Glasgow Shipowners' Co. vs. Am. Smelt., &c., Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: Nos. 351, 353, 356, 343, 357.

New York Calendars—Friday, Dec. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Lamb vs. True.
2—Invernezzi vs. Dunn.
3—Cohen vs. Yetter.
4—Kane vs. Hutkoff.
5—People, &c., vs. Rosenfild.
6—Same vs. Keller.
7—In re Crotona Parkway. (In re Slater.) Non-enumerated motions.
9—Kenefick vs. Finn.
12—Fairchild Bros. & Foster vs. Eberhardt
22—Hawes vs. Hynes.
25—Crandall & Godley Co. vs. Eddy, Confectionery Co.
26—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Moynihan.
27—Fogelson vs. Levenson.
29—Darby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
30—N. Y. Bacteriological Inst. vs. Neresheimer.
31—In re Bolles.
33—Davies, Turner & Co. vs. Van der Laan.
37—Rutherford vs. Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Hogan.
2—City of New York vs. Sexton.
3—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
4—Wilson vs. McDonald.
5—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Schramm.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Smith vs. Starkey.
11—Harun vs. Partridge.
12—William vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Essman vs. same.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Deissroth vs. same.
16—Berger vs. Merchants' Express Co.
17—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Griffith.
18—Lotz vs. Zion.
19—Browne vs. Adler.
20—Shapiro vs. Shapiro.
21—Crowell vs. Denison.
22—Gillin Pig. Co. vs. Goodall.
23—Thier vs. Thier.
24—Natkins vs. Wetterer.
25—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Schneider.
26—Israel vs. Met. El. R. Co.
27—In re Station Place.
28—In re Spofford Av.
29—In re Spencer Place.
30—Hutchinson vs. Blount.
31—Earle vs. Duryea.
32—Colburn vs. Haines.
33—Griessman vs. City of New York.
34—Schellhasse vs. Yuengling.
35—In re 123d St.
36—Burdewicke vs. Burdewicke.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Wood vs. Lockwood.
39—Margolin vs. Sternstein.
40—Samuel vs. Wanamaker.
41—Herz vs. same.
42—Roberge vs. Bonner.
43—Avallone vs. Avallone.
44—In re Baer.
45—Betts vs. De Selding.
46—Nau vs. Hearn.
47—Skillin vs. Endelman
48—Schmid vs. Schmid.
49—Dreylinger vs. Dreylinger
50—Basile vs. Biondi.
51—Sickels vs. Hodges.
52—Same vs. same.
53—Wright Fire-Proofing Co. vs. Smith.
54—Baker Heating Co. vs. same.
55—Westervelt vs. McCabe.
56—Flatz vs. Flatz.
57—Scott vs. Am. Ry. Elec. Light Co.
58—Same vs. same.
59—Jones vs. Am. Law Book Co.
60—In re Bodine.
61—In re Aspell & Co.
62—Freedman vs. Dry Dock Sav. Inst.
63—Clock vs. Davis.
64—Clark vs. Clark.
65—In re Chevra Ahawas, &c.
66—Blum vs. Burke.
67—Mealy vs. Mealy.
68—In re Sheldon.
69—Schmidt vs. Gasser.
70—Rafferty vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
71—In re Gertz.
72—Levine vs. Gutterman.
73—Farrell vs. Blue.
74—Bell vs. Burnell.
75—Miller vs. Wolff.
76—Meeks vs. Weber.
77—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. Solomon.
78—People, &c., vs. Mecca.
79—In re Jerome Av. approach, &c.
80—Eckstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
81—Stiese vs. Breidinger.
82—Schiffer vs. Grout.
83—In re Man. East Side Mission.
84—Gideon vs. Krakowet.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Marlett, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

2004—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2005—Same vs. same.
1093—In re Belmont Pl.
1926—In re Marmion Av.
130—In re Elm St.
1447—In re Anthony Av.
722—In re West Farms Road.
117—In re Woodlawn Rd. Co.
1488—In re Lorillard Pl.
2097—Mendel vs. Levis.
2098—So. Danvers Nat. Bank vs. Stevens.
2099—Cochran vs. Cochran.

Preferred causes.

2010—Adler vs. Pollack.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term).—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Studin, and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Tobin.
2—Thomas J. Sharkey.
3—William H. Young.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
8582—Brady vs. Tuomey.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
8344—Cornell vs. Crawford.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
6480½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Farber vs. Farber.
7924—Staiger vs. Sayre.
8854—Seventh Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
8680—Freundlich vs. West Disinfecting Co.
8738—Terry vs. Sherman.
8025—Townsend vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
8605—Wolf vs. Am. Br. Co.
8624—Schleissner vs. Bernstein.
8630—Roy vs. City of New York.
8692—Kaston vs. same.
8764—Hirshbach vs. Ketcham.
8836—Richardson vs. Un. Surety & G. Co.
6382—Moscow vs. London.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
7733—Ireland vs. Brady.
7734—Paul vs. Cruger.
7317—Hughes vs. Kennedy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1346—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5268—McIlvaine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4671—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co. vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co.
6184—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
1162—Haak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
920—Farrone vs. Fitzpatrick.
813—Granger vs. Second National Bank.
1369½—Onstrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Landers vs. same.
1371—Fischer vs. Jackson.
1375—Kyle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1377—Millbaur vs. Richard.
1378—Cole vs. Crary.
753—Robertson vs. Flynn.
1475—Robinson vs. Talbot.
1598—Finkowitz vs. Leef.
1387—Suydam vs. Eno.
1403—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1405—Fassig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1411—Banks vs. Lancaster.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1606½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

668—Ettlinger vs. Well.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1721—Gilian vs. Bedell.
8336—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1388—Brown vs. Cohn.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1527—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1455—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
914—Salkowitz vs. Un. Ry.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1651—Kindorf vs. Holleran.
1514—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
7036—Mayor vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
6812—Linde vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Stickler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House, —Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John Lansing Miner.
2—Ann Maria Barton.
3—John D. Smith.
4—Michael Kennedy.
5—Domenico Pannarello.
6—Lena Harlam.
7—James Smith.
8—James H. Giles.
9—Emil Koenig.
10—Bridget T. Murphy.
11—Laura Astor Delano.
12—Mary A. Vrindten.
13—Eliza Ann Partridge.
14—Harman Wagner.
15—Harman Wagner.
16—Joseph Jacobs.
17—Abraham Levy.
18—Heinrich Peterson.
19—Duncan Squires.
20—Charles White.
21—Simon Sterne.
22—George Heymsmann.
23—Edward F. Randolph
24—Joseph Jacobs.
25—Thomas H. Wilson.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1864—Anna W. Ferris.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1613—Witteking vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
904—Stolov vs. same.
1075—Pike vs. Brun.
1652—Moller vs. Caan.
1620—McGonegal vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
1164—Wiley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1621—Hanness vs. Einhorn.
911—Seward vs. Robertson.
541—Smith vs. Nat. Surety Co.
1530—Delaney vs. Hopper.
450—Chielacos vs. Levas.
1585—Rosenbaum vs. Ruth.
1634—Bellardo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1013—Steinway vs. Mason.
936—Nelson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1722—Gregg vs. Smith.
1417—Lindenbaum vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
1811—Gerson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1784—Zaubel vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Br. Co.
1788—White vs. Brand.
1771—Yeamans vs. Nichols.
3015—Mittenwalder vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.
1713¾—Parelka vs. H. Las Lida Corp'n.
1127—Steinwender vs. Wallen.
1778—Feinberg vs. Cons.
1779—Patterson vs. White Star Towing Co.
1780—Flashenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1789—Ganz vs. same.
1790—Carlock vs. same.
1791—Stumpf vs. same.
1794½—Sheridan vs. same.
1602—Schwartz vs. Perkins.
1803—Reiche vs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2072—Anderson vs. Un. Railway.
2086—Kaufman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2044—Flatt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4747—Dorsett vs. Ross.
4047—Merrill vs. Undine Club.
4160—Palmer vs. Macy.
4295—Same vs. Muhlman.
4878—Werner vs. Pendell.
4826—Weissinger vs. Pilarsky.
4868—Cook & Bernheimer Co. vs. Schneider.
4866—Michell vs. Burke.
3978—Dann vs. Dernberg Mfg. Co.
1409—Barker vs. Butts.
General calendar.
1572—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
448—Gledden vs. Block.
449—Same vs. same.
1964—Everdell vs. Hill.
1440—Alexander vs. Nicholsburg.
840—Emmerich vs. Williams.
1073—Cohn vs. Horwitz.
130514—Robinson vs. McGinty.
1395—Lopate vs. Gottlieb.
1415—Epstein vs. Sokolski.
4889—Bloom vs. Campbell.
4543—Caruso vs. Assoc. Prat. Ital.
4827—Tunnell vs. Hopkins.
4891—Blumberg vs. Marks.
Equity and non-jury case.
424—Kirshner vs. Honenburger.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1268—Callaghan vs. Met. St. Ry.
1828½—Henderson vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
1287—Bechtel vs. Met. St. Ry.
1546—Wilkins vs. Met. St. Ry.
1547—Whalen vs. same.
1555—Murray vs. Lesser.
2115—Matthews vs. Dunphy.
2116—Decto vs. Muller.
2122—Baron vs. Goldman.
2123—Gross vs. Ledanan.
2127—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Thomas O'Brien, 5—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.
2—Daniel Shanklin, 6—Michael Stein.
3—Julius Lyons, 7—Benjamin Goodrich.
4—William Botti, 8—William Murray, Richard Johnson.
5—Tony Brush, 9—Jacob Lintz.
6—Abe Lipsenberg, 10—Herman Branze, alias Herman Brindze, alias Herman Hassel, alias Herman James.
7—William Leavitt, 11—Nellie Brooker.
8—Charles Griffin, 12—Jacob Perlen, William Zelkun.
9—Henry Paul, 13—James Hamilton.
10—Charles Johnson, 14—May Booth.
11—Thomas Miller, 15—William Murray.
12—Charles McCormick, 16—Waitsy Mills.
William Pleadings, 17—James Petrolino.
1—James McCormick, 18—William Benjamin.
2—Charles Joseph Jr.
3—Charles McCormick.
Joseph 2
4—Charles Miller.
Joseph
5—Louis Pique.
6—Ignace Lewis.
7—Thomas Crawford, Samuel Argo, Thomas Crosby.
8—James Sargent.
9—Frederick W. Jobelman.
10—Samuel Harris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Lord, and O'Connor for the People.

1—John F. Smith. 3—Bidwell Fluss.
2—Samuel Waconick. 4—Richard Stefano.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Jacob Levis. 2—William Coyne.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Leventritt, J.—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Trustee, &c., vs. James Martin et al.—D. Phoenix Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Board of Church Erection Fund vs. Margaret L. Foote et al.—John Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—John Stauf vs. Francis J. Schnugg et al.; William Meyn vs. same—James E. Graybill.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Young vs. Totten—Ernst Goldmark, Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Schneider—Maunsell B. Field, Bowers vs. Lavey—Charles A. Kalish, Wahlig vs. Hutchinson—Mitchell L. Erlanger, Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Excelsior Terra Cotta Company vs. Harde—Joseph Steiner.

SUPREME COURT—Wright, J.—Asbyll vs. Haines—Godwin.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Atlantic Export Company vs. Heidesheimer—William J. Clarke.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4255—Egan vs. Conlin et al.
4312—Gustafson vs. Young.
3596—Wagner vs. Zimmermann.
3630—Hudoff vs. Met. St. R. R.
5476—Powers vs. same.
5477—Tutty vs. same.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5490—Loughlin vs. Met. St. R. R.
5491, 5492—Moak vs. Coney Isl. & B. R. R.
3047—Abel vs. Met. St. R. R.
9469—Weisenberger vs. Roisenberger.
9470—Loefelm vs. Reisenberger.
5240—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
5240—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5558.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1832—Kelly vs. Kelly.
2801—Joyce vs. Joyce.
646—Smyth vs. McKenna.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.
1738—McLoughlin vs. Lewis.
1835—Garavente vs. Kalmen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II.—No day calendar. Arraignments and naturalization of citizens.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Ready calendar Dec. 12.

127—Roodel vs. Krug.
129—Citizens' Bank vs. Heylman.
130—Lendenon vs. Haas.
131—Mansfield vs. same.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days on the call.

157—Carter vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
158—Caridi vs. Cornelia Austin, as executrix.
161—Prines vs. Mills Johnson.
162—Frick vs. Selig Manufacturing Co.
163—De Witt vs. Evans and another.
164—Willemse vs. City of Mount Vernon.
165—Edick vs. West El. Ry. Co.
166—De Peyster vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
167—Griffin vs. Kress.
169—Norden vs. Grant.
172—Walter by his guardian vs. Wainwright.
174—Fasler vs. West. Elec. Co.
175—Brown vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
176—Fowler vs. Scanlan.
178—Baker vs. Appleton & Co.
179—Varey vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
180—Hasse vs. Adams Cons. Co.
181—Crawl vs. West. Elec. Co.
182—Davis vs. Tone and another.
183—Sargent and Garman Co. vs. Dunn.
184—Garman Co. vs. Harrigan Co.
185—Sherman vs. Benett.
186—Weir vs. Williams Co.
187—Bught vs. N. Y

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 11	1,180,256
To date this year	177,634,567
Corresponding date last year	256,647,861

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 11	$4,544,500
To date this year	$851,133,350
Corresponding date last year	$960,997,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5¾ @9 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. and a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Fdys. pf...2 | Col. Fuel & I..... ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & Fdy	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1¼
Am. Hide & L	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	2¼
Am. Hide & L. pf	1	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	4¼	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Grass Twine	6	Nat. Biscuit pf	⅝
Am. Express	10	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Ice	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	1½
Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Am. Linseed pf	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L	2¾
Am. Smelting	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W	¾
Anaconda Copper	6	North American	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	½	Norf. & Western	⅝
At. Top. & S. F	1¼	North American	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Coast	6¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Pacific Mail	⅞
B'klyn R. T	⅝	Penn. R. R	1½
Brunswick	⅝	People's Gas	⅝
Buff., R. & P	1½	P., C. & St. L	⅝
Canada South	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1¼
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Pressed S. C. pf	1
Chi. & Alton	1	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. Gt. West	1	Ry. Steel Spr. pf	1
Chi. G. W. 1st	2½	Reading	¾
Chi., M. & St. P	1⅝	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. & N. W	2	Reading 2d pf	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr	1	Rep. Steel pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1½	Rock Island	3½
Chi. Un. Trac.	½	Rock Island pf	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	1⅜	Rubber Goods	1
Col. Southern	2	Rutland pf	½
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. & S. F	¾
Col. So. 2d pf	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	2½
Col. & H. C. & I	¾	St. L. S. W	½
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf	1¾
Con. Tobacco pf	1	Southern Pacific	2
Corn Prod	¾	Southern Railway	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Ry. pf	½
Del., L. & W	4	Tenn. Coal & I	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Texas & Pacific	1
Den. & R. G. pf	1	Third Avenue	2
Detroit South	½	Tol., St. L. & W	1½
Detroit South. pf	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	2½
Detroit Un. Ry	¾	Twin City	¾
Dist. Sec. Corp	1½	Union Bag & P	½
Dist. of Am. pf	2	Un. Bag & P. pf	1⅝
Dul., S. S. & A	1	Union Pacific	1⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Erie	2	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	1
Erie 1st pf	1⅝	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	⅜
Erie 2d pf	1⅝	U. S. Express	1
Ft. W. & D. City	1½	U. S. Express	2
Gen. Electric	½	U. S. Leather	½
Gt. North. pf	4	U. S. Rubber	1
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Realty	¾
Illinois Central	2	U. S. Realty pf	1½
Iowa Central	1½	U. S. Steel	2⅝
Iowa Central pf	2½	U. S. Steel pf	1⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	1	Va.-Car. Chem	1½
Kan. C. So. pf	½	Wabash	¾
Lake Erie & W	5½	Wabash pf	1¾
Long Island	¾	Westinghouse	⅝
Louis. & Nash	1⅞	Wheel. & L. Erie	2⅜
Manhattan	1⅜	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf	1¾
Met. Sec. Co	1¼	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Met. Street Ry	¾	Wis. Central	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M	3	Wis. Central pf	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Utica & B. River 4s..... 1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	4	Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Met. St. Ry. 5s	1
Chi. & Ind. Co. Ry. 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	1	Nor. Pac., Gen. Nor. joint 4s	1
Chi., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1⅞	Stand. R. & T. inc	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Erie gen. 4s	1	Va. Midland gen	1
		Wabash deb. B	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Semi-panicky conditions ruled at times in yesterday's Stock Exchange market. Close to a million and a quarter shares were traded in, and almost every stock on the list went down. Some fell points between sales. The professional contingent of traders maintained attacks all day long, the selling of short stock in free and easy fashion being upon an extended scale. But the sacrifice of long stocks seemed at times to be in almost equal volume. Liquidation which recently seemed wholly to have spent its force was again, indeed, in such evidence as to be actually disturbing to interests whose market confidence has been largely based upon the strength and independence of the real owners of securities. Proofs of prosperity throughout the country are so clear and incontestable, so extraordinary in their abundance that it has been the maintained conservative Wall Street view that nothing like a scare could be induced from the professional bear campaigning. But in yesterday's market some holders of this view had their opinions modified.

Of reasons for the market's break many were advanced; few were reasonable. Oracles of depression gloated vociferously of the dreadful state of affairs coming to pass in Venezuela, announcing international war (with Great Britain and Germany against America) as right at hand. And this grotesqueness was supplemented by canards wherein the names of some of the most important banking houses of the Stock Exchange were used recklessly. Firms with international connections were made the subject of gross insinuations, and commission houses having the very highest financial connections were bulletined all over the Street as embarrassed through the calling of millions of loans. Such recitations did damage. That they were foolishly false did not defend the Street from anxiety over the possibility that by some catastrophe, after all, they might prove true. In a market excited and nervous, as at times was yesterday's, malevolence can be powerful.

One important bank credited with calling brokerage loans by the wholesale made finally an official statement that it had been doing nothing of the kind, had not been calling loans at all. In one instance wherein a leading commission house was quoted as sacrificing securities because its loans had been called and could not be renewed, the actual record was that the firm named has not for weeks past been borrowing any money whatsoever upon call, having early in the money market uncertainty supplied itself with surplus funds on time.

Then the raiders of the market whipped themselves into furious terrors over an open sale upon the Stock Exchange of a block of something over a thousand shares of National City Bank stock. This, it was shouted, reflected enforced liquidation, the letting go of stocks by millionaires. Two or three important brokerage firms were the sellers, and there was much consequent conflict in theories as to what group or groups of rich men were finally thus confessing themselves in difficulty. The bank whose stock was sold has 250,000 shares of capital stock. Enforced liquidation of almost one-half of 1 per cent. of that capital stock is direfully significant indeed.

Of just such incidents was the record of yesterday composed. Good sense was not the operating market influence. But hysteria long since ceased to be a Wall Street novelty.

Of business developments during yesterday none was disclosed with bad character. Upon the contrary, practically every development was inspiriting. Railway traffic returns presented further increases and there was notification of progress in the movement to obtain better rates upon classes of freight hitherto less profitable than they fairly should be.

Money market rates were nervous, call funds ranging from 6 to 9 per cent., though most of the day's business was at the lower figure, and time loans staid still stiff at their recent advance. But as is daily explained over and over again in every bank of the city, money is scarce this mid-December for one exceptional reason that preparations are under way for the collecting of an unprecedented volume of funds for disbursement to the public at New Year's.

AN ANOMALOUS MARKET.

The present market is by experts declared to be an altogether anomalous affair, in that it is a bear market in a time of exceptional business activity and prosperity, and with every prospect of a continuance for a long time of this prosperity.

Of course, the explanation lies in the simple fact that there is not enough money to go around, and that the very necessities of this encouraging business activity are most hurtful to the stock market, in that speculative demands for money must be postponed to the demands of legitimate business interests.

In this connection, however, it is pointed out that business interests themselves are finding great difficulty in obtaining needed funds even at above the legal money rates. It is for this reason, bankers say, that all eyes are on Washington looking to see what steps shall be taken to expedite necessary helpful financial legislation.

RUMORS AND THEIR BASIS.

As is usually the case on a bad stock market day, all sorts of rumors were flying around yesterday, telling of many houses that had been so badly hit that the failure of one or more of them was not improbable.

Banking interests seen in respect to the matter, said that in their opinion such reports were absurd and without foundation. It is pointed out that every Stock Exchange house has had ample notice and knowledge of conditions, actual and developing, and has had every opportunity to put itself in order.

In Stock Exchange circles the rumors are laughed at, it being stated that brokerage houses at this time are carrying very little stock for customers, and therefore are in no wise extended.

PERE MARQUETTE SYNDICATE.

Numerous persons representing minority holdings of the Père Marquette stock have addressed the syndicate managers, asking the privilege of depositing their shares in the voting trust, subject to the control of the syndicate managers, and offering to contribute their proper proportion of the expense incurred.

A meeting of the syndicate managers is to be held in Boston on the 22d inst., when these requests will be formally acted upon. No intimation has yet been given as to what the conclusion is likely to be, but it is said that so many influential holders have joined in this request that it is probable that the requests will be favorably considered, although the syndicate managers already control a majority of the stock outstanding.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London dealt in about 25,000 shares of stock in this market yesterday, of which fully 20,000 were purchases. From what can be learned these purchases represented the covering of outstanding short contracts, London having been short of Americans for some time.

Private cable advices reported a better sentiment abroad, influenced by the favorable showing of the Bank of England and the strength of Kafirs.

WHAT PAST YEARS SHOW.

Some disconsolate bulls, looking for a little ray of sunshine, were made more cheerful after the close of business yesterday, when it was pointed out to them that in five years out of every seven the second week of December marks the period of highest rates for money and lowest prices for stocks in the stock market.

STRONGER IRON SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co., say:

The market situation throughout the entire country is stronger than a week ago. Indications about the first of the month seemed to favor a considerable increase in the output of pig iron and possibly a shading off in consumption. Buyers were quick to catch the apparent drift and new orders dropped to small figures. The facts that have since developed, however, have put a different phase on the situation. The furnaces making merchant pig are not increasing output much. The sentiment in the Lehigh Valley district is but a partial offset to the banking of furnaces in other districts through short coke supply.

The talk of reduced consumption appears on investigation to be a myth. The foundries and mills almost universally report new work coming in in excess of capacity, while old orders are weeks and months behind contract deliveries. Lastly, the freezing up of the Rhine has delayed a large amount of German foundry iron which Eastern seaboard foundries had contracted for in December and January.

Under these combined influences the weakness in prices which was felt a week or two ago has disappeared, at least so far as domestic strong irons are concerned. High phosphorous foreign brands, such as No. 3 Middlesborough, are offered below home prices. The offerings, however, are in cargo lots, 3,000 to 5,000 tons in a single delivery, cash against documents, with no guarantee of analyses and no responsibility as to quality; naturally, therefore, buyers shrink from placing such orders.

It is reported that Eastern steel companies have placed very considerable contracts for foreign Bessemer, and German steel is again taken in good sized lots.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Bessemer Coal, Coke and Railroad Company, capital $500,000, organized at Bessemer, Ala., to mine coal and ore.

Incorporation in New Jersey of the National Novelty Corporation, with a nominal capital, which it is said will be increased to $10,000,000, to take in concerns controlling 95 per cent. of the toy trade of the country.

Capital stock of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburg increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 1,699 shares of National City Bank stock, in various lots, at 290.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches, a $250,000 cotton mill will be built at Siluria, Ala.

Association of manufacturers of malleable iron formed by twenty concerns representing a capital of about $10,000,000.

Application made by the Atlantic City Railroad Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,063,000 first consolidated mortgage gold 4 per cent. bonds of 1951.

New trust company being formed at Terre Haute, Ind., with a capital of $500,000.

Statement from Detroit that the Michigan Savings Bank has decided to increase its capital stock from $150,000 to $250,000 or $300,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5¾@9 per cent., closing at 9 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission in some cases for short dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $237,177,818; balances, $10,050,213; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $355,415.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very quiet. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83½; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Times in its City article to-day says the money market was fairly active yesterday, 3¾ per cent. being readily paid for day-to-day advances. Discount quotations hardly altered.

The Bank of England return is regarded as a warning against a too confident belief in an early fall in the value of money.

On the Stock Exchange business was small yesterday. South Americans were firm. Consols were steady. Argentine rails advanced.

American rails had a decidedly heavy fall owing to fresh New York sales. Nothing is known as to any special reason for the decline.

Home rails were steady and quiet.

The price of silver was unaltered, the market closing steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Money was much wanted to-day in connection with operations on the Stock Exchange, the market being largely dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were quietly firm.

On the Stock Exchange the feature was the depression in Americans, which were wholly subject to the New York market. They were firmer at first and gained a fraction, but later they reacted and closed weak. Consols were steady. Canadians were erratic. Rio Tintos were lower. Kafirs had a hardening tendency and were quiet. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92 9-16; consols for account, 92 13-16; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 100¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 97½; Canadian Pacific 122½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45¾; Chicago Great Western, 24⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174½; Del., Lack. & West., 225½; Denver and Rio Grande, 91½; Erie, 33; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 146; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24¾; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 70¼ ex dividend; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 28⅛; Pennsylvania, 78½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 28⅝; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 31½; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 62½; Union Pacific, 100¼; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 35 ex dividend; United States Steel preferred, 84½; Wabash, 27; Wabash preferred, 41½.

Bar silver steady at 22½d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞@3 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.57; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. Rio Tintos weakened, and Rentes advanced slightly. Kafirs were animated and hardened. Later Spanish 4s reacted and depressed the whole list. Industrials were weaker. Kafirs closed firm, but the highest prices of the day were not maintained.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 70 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull, and prices were fairly firm. International bonds were well maintained. Banks and locals were steady. Canadian Pacifics reacted on New York advices.

The Venezuelan situation had no effect on the market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £376,000; circulation decreased £247,000; bullion decreased £622,118; other securities decreased £1,445,000; other deposits decreased £1,708,000; public deposits decreased £1,628,000; notes reserve decreased £384,000; Government securities decreased £1,500,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 44.53 per cent., as compared with 42.34 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 41,550,000f.; treasury accounts current increased 8,175,000f.; gold in hand decreased 450,000f.; bills discounted decreased 45,650,000f.; silver in hand decreased 1,350,000f.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—There was a fall of prices in the local market to-day such as had not occurred before since the panic in May of last year. Almost complete demoralization prevailed at times. It was due to the heavy fall in Consolidated Lake Superior issues, the common breaking from 10⅜ to 9¼ and the preferred from 68¼ to 50. Both stocks closed at their lowest.

The selling appeared to come from all sources, but houses having Montreal connections were the heaviest. A large amount of stock was held there. The break, so far as can be learned, was due largely to the failure of holders to provide more margins for loans carried with banks and trust companies, which lost no time in getting rid of the stocks. A rumor was current that the company was in need of money, but it was stated officially this evening that a large loan had just been made with a local trust company. Other share declines were 2¼ in Cambria Steel, 1 in Fairmount Park Transportation, 1 in Pennsylvania Railroad, 2 in Philadelphia Company, and 2 in United Gas.

Total sales, 80,561 shares and $80,650 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
112..	American Railways	52	51¾	51¾
80..	American Cement	8¾	8½	8¾
200..	Cambria Iron	46¾	46½	46½
4,300..	Cambria Steel	26¾	24½	25
26,041..	Con. Lake Superior	10⅜	9¼	9¼
2,665..	Con. Lake Superior pf.	68¼	50	50
930..	Electric Co. of America	9½	9	9
100..	Fairmount Park Trans.	24½	24	24
7,595..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	35¼	34	34
28..	Lehigh Navigation	69	68½	68½
244..	Pennsylvania R. R.	76¾	75⅝	76
100..	Philadelphia Traction	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
4,210..	Philadelphia Electric	8 5 16	7 15-16	7 15-16
3,893..	Philadelphia Co.	45	44¼	44¼
130..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	48¾	48¾
1,262..	Philadelphia Rap. T.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
10,333..	Reading	28¼	27¼	27⅜
100..	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42	42½
1,210..	Southern Railway	30⅝	30	30
240..	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2½	2½
902..	United Gas Imp.	109¾	108	108⅝
679..	Union Traction	46	45⅜	45⅝
11,772..	United States Steel	34½	31½	32⅛
145..	United States Steel pf.	82½	81½	81½
300..	United States Leather.	12	11¼	11½
10..	U. S. Leather pf.	88	88	88

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The money situation remains without change. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 15c, 12½c, and 8c discount; call loans, 6 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $26,620,370; balances, $2,675,167.

Early reactions for all the coppers were in part overcome before the day was far advanced, but no considerable strength was developed. The continued selling of Sugar was the notable feature of the general list. Dominion Steel failed to reflect the announcement of the probable issue of New York stock. ...fter lifting to 55½ it ...eavy selling of Union ...el issues commanded ...e speculation broad... ...e late dealings, and in ...ed the largest volume ...e closing came active ...ed rally underway. ...ns were as follows:

RAI...OADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,070..	Atchison	81	79	79⅝
225..	Atchison pf	98	96⅞	97⅝
13..	Boston & Main	193	193	193
5..	C., J. R. & S.	123½	123½	123½
116..	Fitchburg pf	142	141½	141½
835..	Mass. Electric	35	34	34
40..	Mass. Electric	94½	94½	94½
26..	N. Y., N. H. & H	225	225	225
4..	Old Colony	209	209	209
652..	Pere Marquette	81¾	81	81¾
20..	Pere Marquette pf	83	83	83
1,495..	Union Pacific	97½	95	95⅝
5..	Union Pacific pf	90½	90½	90½
17..	West End	94½	94⅜	94⅜

TEL...HONES.

805..	American	160	158½	158½
100..	American subs	107½	107½	107½
10..	Cumberland pf	126	126	126
300..	Mexican	2	2	2
4..	New England	135	135	135
46..	Western	24	23	24
153..	Western pf	98	97½	97½

MISCE...ANEOUS.

25..	Am. Ag. Chem pf	20	20	20
154..	Am. Pneumatic Service	6½	6	6
4,243..	Am. Sugar	119	117¾	119
20..	Am. Sugar pf	117¼	117¼	117¼
4,125..	Dom. Iron &	55½	54⅜	54½
20..	Edison	268	267½	267½
125..	General Electric	175	173¾	174½
425..	Mass. Gas	37½	36¾	37¼
463..	Mass. Gas pf	84	83⅝	84
10..	Mergenthaler	188	188	188
74..	Merrimac Mfg	50	50	50
100..	Planters' Com	21	21	21
5..	Pullman	225½	225¼	225¼
140..	Reece Buttonh	9¾	9¾	9¾
10..	Savannah Elec	25	25	25
10..	Seattle Electric	80	80	80
48..	Swift Pack. &	120	119	120
115..	United Shoe	49	48	48½
110..	United S. Mach pf	39½	39½	39½
625..	United Fruit	108	107¾	107¾
4,174..	U. S. Steel	34½	31⅝	32⅜
1,320..	U. S. Steel pf	82¼	79¾	80¾
10..	Westinghouse	102	102	102

M...ING.

310..	Adventure	13½	13½	13½
3,305..	Amalgamated	55¾	54	55
100..	Anaconda	21	21	21
300..	Atlantic	6⅞	6½	6½
5..	Calumet & He	425	425	425
455..	Centennial	16½	15½	15½
50..	Central Oil	6½	6½	6½
100..	Con. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,217..	Copper Range	55	52	53⅛
55..	Daly-West	37	36½	37
400..	Dom. Coal	128	127	127
39..	Dom. Coal pf	118	118	118
570..	Franklin	8¼	8	8
830..	Guanajuato	2¼	2¼	2¼
120..	Mass	13	13	13
50..	Mohawk	38	38	38
240..	Montreal & L	2⅜	2¼	2¼
33..	Michigan	7	7	7
16..	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
200..	Old Dominion	15	15	15
105..	Osceola	50½	50	50
152..	Parrot	22	22	22
20..	Phoenix	3¼	3½	3¼
7..	Quincy	103	103	103
50..	Rhode Island	1¾	1¾	1¾
550..	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
20..	Tamarack	142	142	142
605..	Trinity	8½	8	8
3,320..	United States	21¼	20⅜	20⅜
300..	U. S. Coal &	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1,107..	Utah	22½	22½	22
100..	Winona	3½	3¼	3¼
50..	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

TRADING ... BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, D... 11.—The selling, and consequent decline ... in Seaboard caused a general easing in ... he local tone without producing any acu... weakness. The issues which felt the pres... are most severely were those sufficiently ... sociated with the New York market or w... New York affairs to feel the weight d... ctly of the heaviness there. Money on ... was at 6 per cent.

Complete trans... tions for the day, amounting to 4,11... shares of stock and $37,000 worth of b... ds, were as follows:

		High.	Low.	Last.
1,190..	Seaboard Ry	25	24¼	24¼
50..	Seaboard Ry. pf	43⅜	43	43
60..	Atlan. Coast	137	137	137
230..	Atlan. Coast	4	4	4
1,163..	United Rys.	13	13	13
20..	Mercantile	165	165	165
60..	Union	71	71	71
35..	Bank of Com	28½	28½	28½

...NDS.

11,000..	Seaboard Ry. 5s	101	101	101
7,000..	Seaboard Ry. 6s	82½	82½	82½
6,000..	United Ry. 4s	66½	66½	66½
1,000..	Un. R. & E. 5s	95	95	95
5,000..	Anacostia & P. 5s	99	99	99
1,000..	Atlan. Coast 4s, sc.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5,000..	Con. Gas 5s	114	114	114
3,000..	Con. Gas 6s	113	113	113
1,000..	Col. & Green 5s	120	120	120
1,000..	N. Baltimore Trac. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼

CHICAGO ...QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. ... 11.—Local issues sympathized with t... Eastern depression. Swifts in Boston s... d at 119 and slipped off here another poi... Union Traction was sold at 13¾, Matc... at 137½, while Can preferred, the Biscu... , and Street's Stable Car were traded ... n for small declines. New York exchan... was quoted at 10@20c premium. Time s... l call loans 6 per cent. Complete transac... ns were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,155..	American Car	9½	8⅝	9¼
1,125..	American Car pf	43	42½	42½
6..	Chicago Telep	160	160	160
14..	Chicago Edis	176½	176½	176½
60..	Chicago Pneu	70	70	70
110..	Chicago Unio Traction	14	13¾	14
318..	Diamond Ma	138	137	137½
50..	Metropolitan	36	36	38
60..	Metropolitan pf	85	85	85
781..	National Biscuit	45¼	44½	44¾
588..	National Bis pf	102½	101½	101½
198..	National Carb pf	98	98	98
250..	Street's Stab Car	30	30	30
38..	Swift & Co.	123	121	123
291..	United Box Board	9¼	8⅝	8⅝
476..	United Box B pf	51½	51	51
50..	West Chica	85	83	83

PITTSBURG ...TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day ... re as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18..	Brewing pf	47½	47½	47½
50..	Consolidated ... ce pf	36¼	36¼	36¼
2,770..	Crucible Ste	18½	17¾	17½
542..	Crucible Ste pf	84½	83¾	84
445..	Fireproofing	24¾	23½	23¾
410..	Fireproofing pf	36⅞	36	36½
25..	Luster Mine	13½	13½	13½
10..	Monongahela ... & H	90	90	90
18..	Monongahela Water	38	38	38
25..	Philadelphia ... o. com	44¼	44¼	44¼
1,220..	Pittsburg Coal	29½	28¾	28¾
285..	Pittsburg Coal pf	88	87⅜	87⅜
775..	River Coal	10	9¾	9¾
250..	River Coal pf	39¾	39⅛	39⅞
1,246..	United States Steel	34	31½	32¼
1,400..	United States Steel pf	81⅜	80¼	81
100..	West. Air Brake	170	170	170
855..	West. Elec	97	94½	95
585..	Window Glass com	48½	46⅞	47
20..	American Tin ... st	146	146	146
5..	Colonial Trust	585	585	585
10..	Colonial Tr. & T	230	230	230
5..	Federal Nat Bank	144½	144½	144½
20..	German-Am ... & T	165	162½	162½
100..	Real Estate Trust	280	280	280
10..	Safe Deposit ... & Trust	112½	112½	112½
30..	S. S. Trust	100	100	100
10..	W. S. & D.	114	114	114
$1,000..	Brewing 6s	113½	113½	113½
10,000..	River Coal	112	112	112

TREASU... BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, ... ec. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury b... nces in the General Fund, exclusive of the $1... ,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemp... on, shows:

Available cash ba... ce	$207,613,025
Gold	119,851,566
Silver	6,294,811
United States note	2,638,642
Treasury notes of ... 90	110,413
National banknotes	13,520,050
Total receipts this ... day	2,056,766
Total receipts this ... month	19,106,998
Total receipts this ... ear	260,580,147
Total expenditures ... this day	1,570,000
Total expenditures ... is month	16,850,000
Total expenditures ... is year	244,216,227
Deposits in Natio... banks	149,423,431
National banknot... received to-day for redemption	831,406
Government receip...	
From internal re... nue	1,150,919
Customs	857,417
Miscellaneous	48,429

The condition o... the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemp... n, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RE...RVE FUND.

Gold coin and bul... n	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, ...VISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$378,613,069
Silver dollars	468,391,000
Silver dollars of ... 90	1,347,157
Silver bullion of ... 90	23,415,843
Total	$871,767,069

DIVI... ON OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates ... tstanding	$378,613,069
Silver certificates ... utstanding	468,391,000
Treasury notes of ... tanding	24,763,000
Total	$871,767,069

GE...RAL FUND.

Gold coin and bu... ion	$84,291,606
Gold certificates	35,849,870
Silver coin and bu... ion	2,286,128
Silver certificates	4,028,683
United States not	2,638,642
Other assets	20,440,578
Total in Treas... y	$149,225,598
Deposits in Natio... l banks	149,423,431
Total	$298,649,030
Current liabilities	91

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 11, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
80½	82	237	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	81	81½	81	81½	+ ½
54⅞	55	32,780	*Amal. Copper Co	55¼	55⅞	54	55⅛	— ¼
8½	9	400	Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ½
34	35	400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	35	35	34	34	—1
½	¾	300	Am. Bicycle Co	½	½	½	½	...
33½	34	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co	34	34	33½	33½	— ½
88	90	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	88½	88½	87½	88	—2
41	42	1,705	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	40	40½	—4¼
34	35	3,105	*Am. Grass Twine	30½	30½	34	34	—6
210	225	115	American Express	220	220	220	220	—10
10	10⅜	500	*Am. Ice Co	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	— ½
36¾	37¼	500	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37½	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
14	15	470	*Am. Linseed Co	15	15	14	14	—1
39	45	400	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	41	41	41	41	—1
26¼	27	3,150	*Am. Locomo. Co	27	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅝
91	92	230	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
5½	6	400	*Am. Malting Co	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
37¼	38	5,700	*Am. S. & R. Co	38	38½	37¼	37½	— ⅝
91½	93	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	90¼	91	89¾	91	...
12	19½	100	Am. Steel Found	12	12	12	12	...
62	63	1,000	Am. Steel Found. pf	59¼	62	59¼	62	+2
119	119¼	22,850	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	118¾	119¼	117⅜	119¼	+ ¼
143	148	50	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	147	147	147	147	...
82½	84	1,800	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	86	86	82¼	83	—6
66½	68½	100	Ann Arbor pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ½
79⅝	79⅞	65,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	80⅞	81	78⅞	79¾	—1⅛
97¼	97¾	9,030	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97¾	97⅞	96⅞	97⅜	— ⅜
94⅛	94¼	45,400	Baltimore & Ohio	95¾	96⅞	93	94⅛	—1¾
92½	93½	340	Baltimore & Ohio pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ½
61⅜	61¼	27,910	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	61⅞	62¼	60⅜	61⅛	— ⅝
8⅞	9¼	500	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
117½	124	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	120	120	120	120	—1½
75	76	200	Canada Southern	75	75⅛	75	75⅛	—⅞
125¼	125⅝	22,800	Canadian Pacific	126¼	126⅝	124½	125¼	—1¼
44⅞	44⅞	10,543	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	45½	44	44⅝	— ⅛
30½	31	2,500	Chicago & Alton	32¼	32¼	30½	31	—1
70	70¼	400	Chicago & Alton pf	70¼	70¼	70	70¼	...
23⅛	25⅜	4,400	Chicago Great West	24	24	22	23½	—1
54	59	1,100	Chi. Gt. West pf., B	56	56	54½	54½	—2½
168¼	168½	81,110	Chi., Mil. & St. P	169¾	169¾	167½	168⅞	—1¼
189	191	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189	189	189	189	...
214	216	1,100	Chicago & Northw	218	218	215	216	—2
15¼	15⅜	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans	16	16	15	15	—1
30	31	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30	30	30	30	—1½
13	13½	2,000	Chicago Union Trac	13⅞	13⅞	11¾	13	—1
93½	94½	600	C., C., C. & St. L	95	95	93⅜	93⅝	—1⅜
81½	82	2,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	81	83⅛	79⅜	81	+ ½
26½	27	3,000	Colorado & Southern	28¼	28½	25¾	26⅞	—2
66½	67½	900	Col. & Southern 1st pf	67	67	67	67	—1
43⅜	42	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf	43½	43½	42	42	—2½
17⅝	18	1,700	Col. & H. C. & I	18¾	18¾	16⅝	17⅜	— ⅜
206	207	4,550	Consolidated Gas	208⅞	208⅞	205	206	—2¼
114⅞	116¾	2,800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115½	115½	114	115	—1
27	28	400	Corn Products	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¾
79½	80	700	Corn Products pf	80¼	80½	79⅝	80	— ⅛
154	155	1,600	Delaware & Hudson	155¾	155¾	154	154	—4½
240	246	700	Del., Lack. & West	245	245	245	245	—4
36¾	37	3,100	Denver & R. G	38½	38½	36½	36¾	—1¾
88	88¾	1,700	Denver & R. G. pf	89⅛	89⅛	88	88¼	—1
15¼	15⅝	500	Detroit Southern	16	16	15¼	15½	—2
31	31½	300	Detroit Southern pf	32½	32½	31½	31½	—3½
81	85	550	Detroit United Ry	80	80	80	81	—1½
29	30½	200	*Dist. Sec. Corp	29	29	29	29	—2
34⅜	37	400	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	34	34½	34	34½	—1
15½	16	270	*Dul., S. S. & At	16	16	15½	15½	—1⅛
22½	23½	350	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	22½	23	22½	23	—2
30⅝	30⅞	40,500	Erie	32¼	32⅜	30⅛	30⅜	—1⅝
61⅞	62	5,200	Erie 1st pf	63	63	61¼	61⅞	—1⅜
43	43½	5,300	Erie 2d pf	44⅞	44⅞	42	43	—1⅜
63	63½	6,500	Evans. & T. H	62	63½	61	63½	...
64½	65	200	*Ft. Wayne & D. C	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	—1
174	175	2,075	General Electric	174	175	173½	174	— ½
186½	188	2,200	Great Northern pf	187¾	188	186	186	—4
97⅝	98	6,220	Hocking Valley	98⅝	99	95	97¾	—1
95	95¼	2,150	Hocking Valley pf	96	96¼	95	96¼	...
140½	140¾	9,200	Illinois Central	141	141	139½	140	—2
17	17⅛	500	Internat. Paper	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
71½	72	975	Internat. Paper pf	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	— ¼
36¾	37	600	Iowa Central	37	37	35½	36¾	—1¾
65	67	300	Iowa Central pf	65	65¾	65	65¾	—2¼
76¾	77½	900	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	77	77	77	77	—1
29¾	30	1,000	Kansas City South	30¼	30¼	29	30	— ¼
53½	54	300	Kansas City South. pf	52½	53½	52½	53½	— ½
33½	36	300	Keokuk & D. M	34½	34¼	34	34	...
47	50	350	Lake Erie & West	50	50	47	47	—3½
73	75	220	Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1
120¾	121	18,800	Louisville & Nashville	122½	122⅞	120	120⅞	—1⅞
143¾	144	32,350	Manhattan Elevated	145⅞	146	143¼	144	—1⅝
117	118	500	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	119	119	118	118	—1⅜
136¾	137	6,300	*Met. Street Railway	137¼	137½	135¼	136⅜	— ¾
21	21¼	2,300	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅝	21	21	— ¼
70¼	70½	2,450	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	73	73	70	70	—3
118	122	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	121	121	120	120	—1
23¼	23½	3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23¾	24½	22⅞	23	—1½
51¾	53	1,625	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	53½	53½	51¾	51¾	—3¼
101¾	101⅞	42,600	Missouri Pacific	103½	103⅝	101	101⅛	—2⅝
100	103	500	Nash., Chat. & St. L	99	100	99	100	...
44½	45¾	450	*Nat. Biscuit Co	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	— ½
101	103	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
24¾	25	1,100	*National Lead Co	25¼	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—1
15	15¼	1,600	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	15	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
32½	33	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	32	32	32	32	—1½
158	160	300	*New York Air Brake	160	162	160	162	—4
149¾	150½	18,315	New York Central	150⅜	151¼	149½	149½	—2¾
40	42	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41½	41½	40½	40½	— ⅝
223	227	150	N. Y., N. H. & H	225	225	225	225	...
27⅞	27½	8,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	27	27¼	— ¾
68	68¼	14,700	Norfolk & Western	68¾	68⅞	67¾	68¼	— ¾
91½	92	900	Norfolk & Western pf	91	91	91	91	...
109	110	1,400	North American	112	112	106	110	—8
65	70	100	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65	—6½
37	40	300	Pacific Mail	38½	38½	37¾	37¾	— ⅞
151⅝	151¾	72,110	Pennsylvania R. R	153¼	153⅝	151¼	151⅝	—1½
99⅜	99⅞	4,000	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅛	100⅛	99¼	99½	— ⅝
88	92	400	P., C., C. & St. L	90	90	90	90	—4
57	57½	1,300	Pressed Steel Car	58	58	56⅝	57¼	—1¼
90	92	225	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	90	90	90	—1
223	229	75	Pullman Company	230	230	230	230	...
33¼	34	1,100	*Ry. Steel Springs	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
85¾	85¾	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	86¾	86¼	85¾	85½	—1
55½	55⅝	58,250	Reading	56¼	56⅞	54½	55½	— ⅜
84	85	200	Reading 1st pf	84	84	84	84	— ½
72⅞	73½	5,000	Reading 2d pf	73½	73½	72	72⅜	—1⅝
18½	19	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18½	18⅝	18¼	18½	...
76	76½	1,820	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77	77	75⅝	76	—1
36¼	36⅝	46,725	Rock Island	39½	39½	35½	36⅜	—3¼
77½	77⅜	11,500	Rock Island pf	80	80	75½	77½	—2⅝
20½	21⅜	400	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	21	21	21	21	—1
66	67	500	Rutland pf	67	67	67	67	— ½
67¼	67½	5,025	St. L. & S. F	70¼	70¼	67	67¼	—3½
67	67½	550	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	69½	69½	67	67½	—2½
25	25½	400	St. Louis Southw. pf	26	26	26	25½	— ½
58	59	2,550	St. Louis Southw. pf	60	60	57½	58½	—1½
53¾	56	1,800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	55¼	55¼	55½	55⅞	— ⅝
58¾	59	65,600	Southern Pacific	60½	60¾	57½	59	—2
29⅝	29⅞	18,600	Southern Ry., Ext	31⅞	31¼	29¼	29⅝	—1⅝
90¾	91	1,025	South. Ry. pf., Ext	91¼	91¼	91	91	— ½
53	53¼	3,500	Tennessee Coal & Iron	54½	54⅝	53	53¼	—1½
63	63½	6,500	Texas & Pacific	63¾	63¾	61	63½	—1½
38⅜	39	8,400	Texas & Pacific	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	—1½
123	125	600	Third Avenue	127	127	124	124	—4
25⅞	27	900	Tol., St. L. & West	27½	27½	25¾	26	—1½
43½	44	450	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	44¼	44½	44	44	—2½
114	115	110	Twin City R. T	114½	114½	114½	114½	— ⅝
...	...	300	*Union Bag & P. Co	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	—1⅛
...	...	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	77	77	77	77	—1⅝
12¼	12⅜	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	12¼	12⅝	12	12	—1
48	50	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	45	49	45	49	—3
96	96¾	98,275	Union Pacific	97½	97¾	94⅞	96	—1⅝
90¼	90½	2,250	Union Pacific pf	91	91	90	90¼	—2
18	22	100	United Rys. Invest	20	20	20	20	—2
60	62	30	United Rys. Invest. pf	62½	62½	62¼	62½	...
122	130	250	U. S. Express	125	125	123	123	—2
11⅝	11¾	6,448	*U. S. Leather	12	12	11¼	11⅝	— ½
88¼	89	2,100	*U. S. Leather pf	88¼	88½	87½	88¼	— ¼
15	15½	1,850	U. S. Rubber	16	16	15	15	—1
32¼	32⅞	69,000	U. S. Steel	34	34⅛	31⅝	32¼	—2⅜
80⅜	80¾	34,510	U. S. Steel pf	82¼	82¾	80	80⅜	—1⅝
20¾	21	1,100	U. S. Realty & Con	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	—⅞
66½	67½	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	67½	67½	66½	66½	—1½
57½	58½	2,550	Va.-Caro. Chemical	59⅞	59⅞	58	58½	—1½
23	23⅜	5,220	Wabash	26¼	26¼	24	25½	— ⅝
40¼	40½	4,400	Wabash pf	40¼	40⅝	39	39¾	— ⅞
87½	88	1,200	Western Union Tel	87½	87½	87	87¼	— ⅝
188	195	100	*Westinghouse E. & M	190	190	190	190	—8
21	22	1,050	Wheeling & Lake Erie	22½	23¼	20⅜	20⅜	—2⅜
50½	52	1,300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	53	53	50½	50½	—1¾
31½	31½	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32¼	32¼	31½	31½	— ½
23⅜	24	1,400	Wisconsin Central	24½	24½	23⅜	24	— ½
48	49	1,250	Wisconsin Central pf	48⅞	49	48⅛	48½	—1
Sales		1,180,156	*Unlisted.					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¾	108¼
2s, c., 1930	108½	109
3s, r., 1918	107½	108½
3s, c., 1918	107½	108½
3s, 1918 *m.	109¼	...
4s, r., 1907	108½	109¼
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	135½	136½
4s, c., 1925	135½	136½
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104¼
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104¼
D. C. 3-65s	123½	...

Adams Exp	200	230
Alb. & Sus	225	...
Alle. & W	145	...
Allis Chal	18	20
Am. Ag. Ch	18	22
Am. A. pf	76	80
Am. Bic. pf	2	3½
Am. Coal	200	225
Am. C. O. pf	93	98
Am. D. Tel	37	39
Am. M. Co. pf	22	24
Am. Snuff	...	129½
Am. Sm. pf	96	97½
A. S. R. pf	116¼	116½
A. T. & C.	88	92
A. T. & C. pf	150	162
Am. W. Co	12	14
A. W. Co. pf	74	79
Ann Arbor	38	42
A. M. 1st pf	90	95
B. A. L. pf	108	...
B. R. Un. Gas	210	222
B. R. & P. pf	141	...
Butterick Co	48	51
Can. P. ctfs	125½	125½
C. R. R. of N. J	160	172
C. B. & Q	185	210
C. & E. Ill.	...	215
C. & E. Ill. pf	...	138½
C. G. W.	190	101
A.	82½	83
C. G. W. d.	88	91¼
C., I. & L.	65	75
C., I. & L. pf	75	85
C. St. P. M. & Om	150	162
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf	190	195
C. L. & W.	65	75
C. L. & W. pf	85	90
C. F. & I.	125	128
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. Coal	83	100
D. & R. G	12	35
D. & R. G. W. pf	15	40
D. M. & Ft. D	37	42
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	110	140
D. Co. of A	4⅞	5⅛
Ev. & T. H. pf	88	92
Gen. Cb. Co	61	64
G. C. Co. pf	99	101
Homestake	60	75
Ill. C. I. L. ex div	103	...

Int. Power	49½	53
Int. Silver	7	24
Int. Sil. pf	40	60½
I. S. P., ex div	40	47
J. C. pf	82	88
Joliet & Chi	185	...
Kan. & M	40½	46
K. & O. M. pf	55	65
Lacl. Gas	75	85
Lacl. G. pf	100	110
L. E. & W. pf	115	125
Man. Beach	9	12
Md. C. pf	100	110
M. W. S. El.	146	146
Chi.	35½	37
Mich. Cent	123	174
Mil. El. R. & L. pf	120	...
M. & St. L	105	109
M. & St. L. pf	110	125
Nat. L. pf	87	92
N. Cent. C	43	50
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf	95	110
N. Y. & St. L	1st pf. 110	123
N. Y., C. & St. L	2d pf. 70½	82
N. Y. D. Co	18	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf	49	55
North Cent	210	...
Ont. Mining	6	7
P. C. 1st pf	87	105
P. C. 2d pf	70	78
Peo. & E	31	40
Pere Marq	...	82½
Pere M. pf	80	90
P., C. & St. L	100	120
P., Ft. W. & C	190	101
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	185	...
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksilver pf	6¾	9
R. R. S. Mill	...	...
C. Stk. cfs.	90	94
Rens. & Sar.	210	...
R., W. & O.	137	140
R. G. M. Co. pf	...	...
Total income	68	71
St. J. & G. I.	...	18
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	...	65
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	...	27
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	77	80
S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	89¼	93
So. R. M. & O. certs	90½	...
T. P. L. Tr.	36	40
T. P. & W.	15	25
T. St. L. & W. pf	...	158
U. S. R. pf	49½	50½
Va.-C. C. Co. pf	120	130
W.-F. Exp	215	240
Westinghouse 1st pf	190	200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week Dec	$123,858	$107,267	$99,334
From July 1	3,308,818	2,992,876	2,594,659
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
1st week Dec	875,000	759,000	651,000
From July 1	19,352,688	17,158,816	13,947,131
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
1st week Dec	299,682	288,127	316,271
From July 1	6,384,364	7,514,556	6,946,104
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,300	2,303	2,311
1st week Dec	310,300	328,600	.....
From July 1	8,014,100	7,920,400	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Dec	7,474	6,229	6,087
From July 1	188,598	154,420	158,020
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week Dec	29,823	27,340	26,354
From July 1	772,698	678,515	645,480
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Dec	105,321	103,941	107,391
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
1st week Dec	21,081	19,070	15,649
From July 1	432,903	477,449	384,165
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
1st week Dec	645,000	642,000	604,000
From Jan. 1	33,670,440	33,054,041	28,880,288
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Dec	19,000	17,000	21,000
From Jan. 1	1,000,266	1,252,307	1,250,878
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,321	1,323
1st week Dec	172,032	139,626	135,020
From July 1	4,120,537	3,148,130	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
1st week Dec	210,541	252,119	244,446
From Jan. 1	10,132,450	10,074,337	8,711,449
SOUTHERN PACIFIC for October—			
Mileage	8,812	8,704	8,763
Gross receipts	8,279,210	7,875,421	7,417,177
Exp. and taxes	5,306,499	4,763,722	4,371,840
Net receipts	2,972,712	3,111,699	3,045,337
Other income	38,418	.....	.....
Total income	3,011,130	.....	.....
Rent, bett., and addit. to prop.	4,333	.....	.....
and equipment	3,055,451	.....	.....
Deficit	44,321	.....	.....
Gross, 4 months	30,065,905	28,904,441	25,402,995
Exp. and taxes	19,567,506	18,027,753	15,963,637
Net receipts, 4 months	10,498,399	10,876,688	15,963,637
Other income	298,733	.....	.....
Total receipts	10,797,132	.....	.....
Rent, bett., and addit. to prop. and equipment	12,330,846	.....	.....
Deficit, 4 months	1,533,714	.....	.....

The Southern Pacific Company has guaranteed the principal and interest of the bonds of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Company and of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company. The earnings and expenses of these companies are not included in the above statement. For the four months ending Oct. 31, 1902, they were:

	San Antonio & Aransas Pass. Ry.	Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Ry.
Gross tran. and other rec.	$980,506.00	$98,210.83
Oper. exp. and taxes	661,069.59	38,753.74
Net receipts	$319,436.41	$59,457.09
Fix'd charges and rentals	252,000.00	25,233.40
Better., addit., and equip.	16,204.50	2,446.81
Total charges	$268,264.50	$27,680.21
Surplus	$51,171.91	$31,776.88

*Excluding interest on advances by S. P. Co.

SMALLER SUGAR BEET CROP.

Rain During Spring and Early Summer Causes Falling Off in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The indications are that there will be a falling off of 4,000,000 pounds in the amount of beet sugar manufactured in this State in 1902, compared with the amount manufactured last year. The acreage devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets was no smaller last season than in 1901, but the wet condition of Spring and early Summer was detrimental to a full crop of beets.

The bounty of 1 cent a pound to the manufacturer of sugar from beets which prevailed during the past five years was reduced to one-half cent per pound by legislative enactment this year. This reduction, Agricultural Commissioner Wieting says, was in no way responsible for the smaller manufacture of sugar this year.

The total manufacture this year will amount to 5,000,000 pounds, of which 3,000,000 pounds will be the output of the Binghamton manufactory. In 1901 the Binghamton factory turned out 4,800,000 pounds.

COMMERCIAL TRUST ELECTION.

New Officers Chosen by Directors at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 11.—The Board of Directors of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia to-day elected Horatio G. Lloyd to the Presidency of the corporation, Mr. Lloyd until to-day held the position of Second Vice President, and, since the resignation of C. Stuart Patterson from the office a little over a year ago, has been the active executive head of the company. Thomas De Witt Cuyler was elected Vice President and counsel, and James H. Hyde of New York, Vice President. Henry C. Deming, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York was elected to the Directorate of the Commercial Trust Company, succeeding Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New York, and Henry Rogers Winthrop was also made a Director.

On Feb. 14, 1900, the Commercial Trust Company began business in a remodeled private house at 1,426 Chestnut Street. The latest bank statement shows that this company now carries the fourth largest deposit line in Philadelphia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Surgeon; Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Hamilton Smith, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Henry G. Learnard, Fourteenth Infantry; Contract Surgeon Thomas L. Homes, First Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, recorder.

First Lieut. D. E. W. Lyle, Fourteenth Infantry, will report to Major Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Capt. Grote Hutcheson, Sixth Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for temporary duty.

Transfers in the Third Cavalry—First Lieut. Dorsey Cullen, from Troop L to B; First Lieut. William R. Taylor, from Troop B to L.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry; Major Francis J. Ives, Surgeon; Major James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. William Purviance, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, Twentieth Infantry, recorder.

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne of the Thirty-second Company, Coast Artillery, is transferred to the Sixteenth Company, and Second Lieut. Charles L. Fisher from the Sixteenth Company to the unassigned list. Lieut. Fisher is detailed for general recruiting service at Dallas, relieving Lieut. Sherburne, who is ordered to join his company.

Contract Surgeon Robert P. Robins will proceed to Fort Niagara for duty.

First Lieut. Ralph McCoy, Seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, and will proceed to join that regiment in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Charles W. Exton, Twentieth Infantry, will report to Major Frank U. Robinson, President of the examining board at Fort Sheridan for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie and Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard are detached from the New York and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley is detached from the naval training station at San Francisco and will hold himself in readiness for orders to sea.

Assistant Paymaster Ray Spear is ordered to San Francisco for duty as pay officer and general storekeeper of the naval training station.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. P. Sackett is detached from the navy yard at Boston and ordered to the naval training station at Coaster's Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher is ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk.

Ensign C. B. Hatch, Jr., is ordered to the Newark.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, United States Flagship Kentucky, Dec. 10, announces the following orders:

Commander K. R. Ohrer from command of the Annapolis to Yokohama Hospital.

Commander G. Blocklinger to command the Vicksburg.

Commander E. M. Hughes to command the Annapolis.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Arrivals—Lebanon at Lambert Point; Ajax at Cardiff, Modoc at Boston, Montgomery, Stockton, Thornton, Bidle, Bagley, Machias, Scorpion, Eagle,

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 703-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespere's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Carriages at 11:15.
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."
NEXT MONDAY, "HEIDELBERG" All Star Cast. Seats Selling.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat'y. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.
NEXT SUNDAY, SECOND POP. CONCERT. SOUSA NEW PROG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIRE OF 75 ARTISTS
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
First Concert, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 18,
Assisted by a chorus from the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
Tickets at office of Society, 362 Fifth Ave., at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Tyson's.

2ND SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, December 20,
A Midsummer Night's Dream
ORCHESTRA, CHORUS FROM THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.
Play to be read by
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM
Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Ave., at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Tyson's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., at 2.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductors Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8. Pop. Prices.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices.—Third Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff; Dani, Scotti, Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 15, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert. Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed., Dec. 17, at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Fritzi Scheff and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 19, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby-Lunn (début); Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
—LAST THREE WEEKS.—
of the Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED. SAT. & XMAS AT 2.
Monday, Dec. 29.—"THE BILLIONAIRE," KLAW & ERLANGER'S New Musical Comedy.

GARDEN THEATRE...SPECIAL MONDAY, DEC. 29. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée. (Christmas Mat.,)
SOTHERN AS HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Orders for seats rec'd at Garden Theatre.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor
Saturday Aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30.
Programme:
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 2, in C major, Op. 61; BEETHOVEN, Song with Orchestra, "An die Hoffnung," Op. 94; DVORAK, Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme, Op. 78; WAGNER, "Wotan's Farewell" and "Fire Charm" from "Die Walkure."
Soloist:
Mr. Anton Van Rooy
Seats, $1.50 to 75c.; on sale at box office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Av.
Opens for the Season Sat. Morning, DECEMBER 13TH, AT 10 A. M.
Public admitted daily, except Mondays.
Admission 50 Cents. Music.

CARNEGIE HALL
Next Sunday Afternoon at 4
CREATORE
and his Band
Seats 25 CENTS to ONE DOLLAR.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 4th Week. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Seats for the Holiday Matinées now on sale.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert, Tuesday Evg., Dec. 16 at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. FREDERIC LAMOND.
Res. Seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 Broadway

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs., 8. Matinée Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE | MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Extra Matinées Christmas and New Years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A pure melodrama with thrilling effects.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and Burlesque, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Ev. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. POPULAR PRICES.
LAST WEEK—"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
TUESDAY, "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME." Seats DEC. 16.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. MAT. SAT'Y.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Channcey Olcott IN Old Limerick Town
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Next Week JOE WELCH in THE PEDDLER.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JAS K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS
ENGAGEMENT ENDS DEC. 27.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
World Beaters Burlesquers.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c.
1 LAVES OF RUSSIA
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Coronation King Edward. Aft. & Eve.
De KOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 26 East Forty-second Street Sold to Drs. A. H. and D. H. Smith—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Drs. Andrew H. and Davison H. Smith have acquired, through Brokers Andrews, Bell & Co., from the Post estate, the four-story dwelling 26 East Forty-second Street, on lot 24 by 78.9 and irregular, adjoining the small lot at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, 23 by 36.7, for which they recently paid the record figure of $250,000, and also adjoining their previous holdings, 18 to 24 East Forty-second Street. Title to the dwelling 312 Madison Avenue still stands in the name of Emma E. Cattus, but with the exception of this parcel, the Drs. Smith now control a plot with frontages of 144 feet on Forty-second Street and 98.9 feet on Madison Avenue, and extending through to 19 and 21 East Forty-first Street, where the frontage is 44 feet. Upon part of this site—18 to 24 East Forty-second Street, it was stated yesterday—an office building will be erected immediately, although it is not unlikely that the structure will eventually be extended over the entire plot.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold, for about $200,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 24 East Eighty-first Street, on plot 32 by 102.2, 63 feet west of Madison Avenue.

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, said yesterday that he would not venture to state just when that institution would undertake the improvement of its new site at the northwest corner of Broadway and Reade Street. The purchase has been made to guard against the possibility of the bank's present building being taken by the city under the scheme to acquire all the land along the northerly side of City Hall Park for public building purposes. The improvement of the Broadway and Reade Street parcel, however, will not be dependent upon this contingency, President McMahon says. The new structure will be built in any event when the existing leases on the old buildings have expired.

William J. Roome has sold for Mrs. S. A. Brush the four-story front and rear buildings 438 and 440 West Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100.5.

R. L. Jacques has resold 51 West Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.5, to Thomas C. Dunham, with his previous holdings of adjoining property, now controls a frontage of 50 feet upon which an apartment hotel will be erected.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society has sold the five-story flat 232 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

W. J. Jones & Son have sold for Louise Howlett the five-story flat 320 West Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, for Richard Butler to Maria S. Simpson, the three-story dwelling 362 West Thirtieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

H. Aronson has sold for the Patchen estate to Jacob Weinstein the five-story double tenement 252 Division Street, 27 by 84 and irregular.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for A. Lazinski 78 and 80 Avenue B, old buildings on plot 48.6 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Halstead estate the northeast corner of Sullivan and Watt Streets, a plot 33 by 100, and have sold to Friedman & Feinberg for improvement 172 Forsyth Street, 20 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 110 and 112 St. Mark's Place, four-story dwellings on plot 39.2 by 105 and irregular; also, 198 Avenue B, a four-story tenement, 18.4 by 60; also, 520 and 522 East Eleventh Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 94.8.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the McKenna estate the three-story dwelling 215 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 92.

It is reported that A. W. Gerstner has sold the three-story dwelling 232 West Thirty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

M. Sturtz, Jr., has sold 33 Charles Street for Mrs. Mary Hitzel to Polstein Brothers. The same broker made the recent sales of 196 to 200 Waverley Place and 22 and 24 Charles Street to the same firm.

The dwelling 3 East Fifty-fourth Street, the subject of a recent suit begun by R. M. Haan to compel specific performance of contract, was conveyed yesterday by Sarah E. Fox, as executor, to Dr. Robert F. Weir for a consideration of $160,000

Mrs. Mary B. Harrison, wife of Congressman-elect Francis Burton Harrison, took title yesterday to Aeolian Hall on Fifth Avenue north of Thirty-fourth Street. The grantor, a corporation known as Number Sixty-eight William Street, takes back a purchase-money mortgage of $500,000, due in three years and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Miss A. M. Baldwin 8 West Thirty-second Street to C. D. Bertine & Co., who will alter the building for their own use.

Davis & Robinson have sold for Mrs. Henry O. Dubois to a client her country residence, known as Netley, on the Post Road at Rye, N. Y.

Duff & Brown have sold for Andrew Smith to a client a lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Tenth Avenue, 50 feet south of Two Hundred and Seventh Street.

S. Steingut and Company, 68 Second Avenue have sold for Dr. S. Cohn to a client 249 Second Avenue, a four-story flat on lot 25.9 by 112.6.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Abraham Kornbluth the five-story iron front mercantile building, 25 feet by 105 feet, 26 Houston Street, 50 feet west of Mercer Street.

Matt J. Ward & Co. and J. Arthur Fischer have leased the Belmont apartment hotel, 115 and 118 West Forty-fifth Street, for the owner to Frederick Weber for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $450,000.

The list of plans for new buildings, as published in this column on Wednesday, made it appear that a new hall and lodge room is to be built at 6 to 10 East Seventeenth Street. The location of the structure should have been given at these same numbers on East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. Thomas Graham is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parrish, Mooney, Fisher & Co.

532 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 175.3 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 24.9 by 100 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. A. Felter, as executor $3,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

602 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, 26 by 92, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to O. A. Schmidt and E. W. Coggeshall 26,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

264 Division Street, north side, 60 feet east of Ridge Street, 22.7 by 67 by 20 by 57, one-half part, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Thomas A. Spivey.. 14,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

507, 509, and 601 Prospect Avenue, west side, 215 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 20 by 100, three four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, V. A. Romaine..... 26,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, 284 and 286 Pearl Street, southwest corner of Beekman Street, 40.2 by 53.10 and irregular, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $105,051.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2 Liberty Street, for six-story brick offices, 30.1 by 70.4; estate of David Bishop, Lenox, Mass., owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 5 and 7 East Fifteenth Street and 14 and 16 East Sixteenth Street, for brick chimney, 10 by 10; Young Women's Christian Association of 5 East Fifteenth Street, owners; Alphous Custodis Chimney Construction Company of 95 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $2,700.

No. 69 East Eightieth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 20.6 by 98.2; Evans & Buscall of 1,838 Madison Avenue, owners; E. L. Falconer of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 302 and 304 East Fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, with stores, 43.4 by 83.2; H. Levine of 75 West Houston Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 17 to 21 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 37.6 by 87.11; D. Heuman of 23 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; F. Baylies of 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $68,000.

Madison and Oliver Streets, northwest corner, for a six-story brick flat, 45 by 68.4; A. Goodman of 1,439 Madison Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

No. 726 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand Street, owners; C. Dunne of 602 Water Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 22 Wooster Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; E. Eisenman, owner; W. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $300.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 36; Mary B. Gumbleton of 1,280 Woodruff Street, owner; R. N. Anderson of 63 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 25 feet east of Adams Place, to six two-story frame stores and dwellings; Charles Stonebridge, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Fordham Square, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northeast corner of Adams Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Stonebridge, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Fordham Square, architect; cost, $4,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, 113 and 115, s e corner of 65th St, 50.5x100; Wilson Marshall to Alfred Marshall, quitclaim, Ca. G..... $1

BAXTER ST, 12½, w s, 208 ft n of Park Row, 12.6x45x13.8x44.6; Caroline R. Foulke to William D. Foulke..... 6,000

DIVISION ST, n s, 28 ft e of Attorney St, 28x56.4x25x69.2; Division St, n e corner of Attorney St, 28x69.2x25x82; Attorney St, e s, 82 ft n of Division St, 2x56; Catherine B. Burrell and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 74,000

FORSYTH ST, 172, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 29.2x100; C. Cecelia Barclay and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 172, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 29.2x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Harris Friedman and another, tmtg $20,000,) other considerations and..... 100

GROVE ST, 84 and 86, s s, 40x100; Grove St, s s, 67.8 ft e of West Washington Place, 39.10x100x irregular; Wilson Marshall to Alfred Marshall, quitclaim, Ca. G..... 1

JOHN ST, s s, 132 ft e of Grove Av, 132x150; Albert J. Lutz to Alice Lutz, quitclaim, all liens..... 1,000

LENOX AV, 434, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; J. Newton Osorio to Hattie Y. Rosenthal..... Nom.

LOTS 365 and 366, map of Van Nest Park; Margaret Armstrong to Thomas J. Burns..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 100 ft s w of Houston St, 24x87.10; Bernard Drachman to Joseph Goldfast, (mtg $22,500)... 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x93; Morris J. Hirsch to Harry Mayer..... 38,200

MOTT ST, 220, e s, 150 ft n of Spring St, 25x94; Elizabeth Lynch to George J. Kenny and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 98.1 ft n e of Perot St, 98x200.5x irregular; John Meyers and another to William G. Ahrens and another..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 98.1 ft n e of Perot St, 98x200.5x irregular; John E. Thrall to William G. Ahrens and another..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 192.4 ft n of Strong Av, 24.4x125; William Kelly to Charles Grafstein..... 100

TRINITY AV, 918, e s, 20x100; Maria A. Donnegan to Max Marx, (mtg $3,750). 1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,848, e s, 108 ft s of Mott St, 27x120; Emily M. Hatfield to Norman S. Morgan, other considerations and..... 100

WOOSTER ST, 207, 209, and 209½, at centre line of former Amity Road, runs s 50.4x w 100x n 75.4x e 104; Pelham R. Ogle, heir, &c., to Conrad F. Kruse and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

1ST AV, s s, Lot 102, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; Charles G. Banks, referee, to Elizabeth H. Sias..... 340

3D AV, 1,297 and 1,299, e s, 40x100; Alfred Marshall to Wilson Marshall, quitclaim, Ca. G..... 1

3D AV, 1,698 and 1,700, w s, 52.8x51.8; 93th St, 183 East, 18.6x100.8; Wilson Marshall to Alfred Marshall, quitclaim and Ca. G..... 1

3D AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x95; Matilda Cardwell to Samuel Katz..... 22,500

5TH AV, w s, 61.9 ft n of 34th St, 50x100; Number Sixty-eight William Street (Corporation) to Mary B. Harrison, other considerations and..... 100

21ST ST, 338 and 340 East, 40x92; George Pfister and wife to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

23D ST, 244 and 246 West, 37.6x98.9; Hitchcock Publishing Company to Joseph E. Higgins, all liens..... Omitted

38TH ST, 114, s s, 195.6 ft e of Park Av, 14x98.9; Annie L. Wolters to Cedar B. Wilken, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

49TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 12th Av, runs n 100 x w 50 x n 17 x e 150 x s 117 to street x w 100; Frank D. Creamer to Charles R. Baird, (mtg $10,000)..... 120,000

53D ST, n s, 437 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mattie J. Griffin to Florence C. E. Graves, (mtg $75,000)..... Nom.

54TH ST, 3, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah E. Fox and others, executors, to Robert F. Weir..... 160,000

55TH ST, 238 West, 100x20.11; Alfred Marshall to Wilson Marshall, quitclaim. 1

58TH ST, 101 and 103, n w corner of 58th St and 6th Av, 100.5x71.6; George H. Robinson to Leslie R. Palmer, (mtg $180,000)..... 100

58TH ST, 449, n s, 86.5½ ft w of Sutton Place or Avenue A, 20x100.5; Ada Blumauer and others to Carrie B. Kupfer, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

58TH ST, 101 and 103, n w corner of 58th St and 6th Av, 100.5x71.6; Leslie R. Palmer to Palmer Realty Company, B. and S., (mtg $217,500)..... 100

60TH ST, 163, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Ignacio M. de Verona Aguero and another to Jeanette Wertheim, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

63D ST, 131 West, 16.9x100.5; Martin J. Ward to Francis D. Gallatin, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

66TH ST, 440, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 26.11x100.5; Rachel Hattenbach and others to Samuel C. Baum. (mtgs $15,500, R 83.80.) Not recorded..... Nom.

80TH ST, 213 and 215 East, 50x102.2; Wilson Marshall to Alfred Marshall, quitclaim, Ca. G..... 1

82D ST, 536 and 538 East, 26.8x102.2; Michael Angermann and others to David Angermann, ⅝ part..... 1

82D ST, 528 East, 13.4x102.2; Michael Angermann and others to Caroline Wall, ¼ part..... 1

86TH ST, 68 East, 21.11x102.2; Alfred Marshall to Wilson Marshall, quitclaim, Ca. G..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Greason and wife to Robert B. Greason, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 17 and 19, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; William T. Hookey and others to Harlan J. Woodward, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

117TH ST, 17 and 19, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; George W. Steele and another to William T. Hookey, (mtgs $50,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 26, e s, 137.8 ft w of Madison Av, 15.8x100.11; George R. Read to Henriette M. Owensetzin, (mtg $6,000)... Nom.

120TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.10; Frederick E. Kirby to William D. Kirby and others, all title.. 10

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; George W. Steele and wife to Bertha L. Hookey, (mtg $26,000)..... 1

126TH ST, 34, e s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x90.11; George Mersereau to Elizabeth J. Presley, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

129TH ST, 34 and..., William G. Choate, ... Janpole and another 133D ST, s s, 50 ft 24.11x16.9x...; James E. Graybill... 146TH ST, n s, 124.5 Av, 25x100; George ... to Charles Hohl, (m... 161ST ST, 572 Wes... Marx to Maria A. ... 000)..... 161ST ST, s s, 150 ... 25x100; Philip J. ... Kelly..... 1 / 20,300 / 1 / 100 / 1 / 400

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,341; ... Louis Fink, 3 years..... $980

CANAL ST, 530 to ... man to William Ka... years..... 8,500

COLUMBUS AV, 1,3... Wolf to Leon Noel, ... years..... 5,250

WAVERLEY PLACE, ... and another to Jam... 1, 1903, to April 30, ... 5TH AV, 825; George ... erick L. Siegel, 1 ... 6TH AV, 521; 1034 S... Mandelbaum and a... J. Wahmann, 10 years 9,500

25TH ST, 52 West; E... to J. Gaspard Lanz, ... 116TH ST, 370 West; ... to Anna W. Whitbe... 4,000 / 324

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 p... cent, unless otherwise specified:

BURNS, Peter E., t... 2d Av, e s, 25.8 f... Jan. 1, 1906..... $10,000

CITY REAL PROP... Company to Title G... Company; 80th St, ... Av, 1 year..... 150,000

CURRY, Edmond J., ... Institution; 83d St, ... ½ per cent..... 23,000

CUSICK, James F., ... 49th St, 536 and 5... per cent..... 2,000

CUYAS, Lila, to the ... Securities Company; ... 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

DARLING, Herbert ... Schram; 52d St, 4... year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

DONNEGAN, Maria ... 161st St, 572 We... 99.10, 2 years, 6 p... 500

EICHHORN, Mary F... ings Bank; 127th St, ... 8th Av, due Dec. 1. 13,000

FAITOUTE, Jane B... Bank for Savings; ... ft w of 8th Av, 2 ... 60,000

FINNEY, Eleanor ... Rich; 43d St, s s, ... prior mtg —, due ... cent..... 2,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, ... ris Mandelbaum a... St, 172, prior mtg ... per cent..... 10,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, ... Adele A. Fabbricott ... 19 and 18, due Nov. 7,000

GILBERT, Lilla, to ... Trust Company; 2 years 140,000

GOLDFARB, Joseph, ... man; Ludlow St, n ... Houston St, prior ... as additional secur... 31 Norfolk St, s... $30,000, 2 years, 6 p... 6,000

GOLDFARB, Joseph, ... man; Ludlow St, n ... Houston St, prior ... years, 6 per cent... 6,000

GOLDFARB, Joseph, ... man; Norfolk St, ... $30,000, 2 years, 6 ... 6,000

GRAFSTEIN, Charle... lam Kelly and wi... 210.8 ft n of Strong ... Third Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Fordham Square, architect; cost, $500. 5,300

GRAYBILL, James ... Sharpe; 133d St, e ... Newman, contra... 3,750

HARRISON, Mary E... eight William Stree... ft n of 34th St, 3 y... 4 per cent..... 500,000

HIGGINS, Joseph E., ... ley; 23d St, s s, 4... 5 years..... 110,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., ... City Mortgage Com... 460 ft w of 5th Av, ... 15,000

JONES, Gilbert E., ... Savings Institution ... due Dec. 3, 1905, 4 ... 60,000

KATZ, Samuel, to ... Av, w s, 49.5 ft s ... 4½ per cent..... 17,000

KIRBY, William D., ... lan, to Title Guara... pany; 120th St, 42 ... per cent..... 1,600

LOWENFELD, Pin... American Mortgag... St, n e corner of ... torney St, s e s, 82 ... 1 year..... 42,000

LOWENFELD, Pin... American Mortgag... St, n e corner of ... torney St, s e s, 82 ... prior mtg $42,000, ... 5,000

MALKAN, Henry, ... 184th St, s s, 10... Boulevard to Kin... years..... 400

MANDELBAUM, H... C. Cecelia Barclay ... Oct. 1, 1903..... 20,000

MORGAN, Norman ... field; Washington ... 132x150; Albert J. Lutz to Alice Lutz, quitclaim, all liens..... 1,000

MULLER, Edward, ... Av, w s, 50.5 ft ... mtg —, due Jan. ... Y. Rosenthal..... 15,000

PALMER, Leslie R., ... lesnie; 6th Av, n ... prior mtg —, 5 y... 37,500

PIGUERON, George ... ick; Spring St, s e ... St, due Jan. 1, 190... 35,000

SCHULTZ, Frederic ... 117th St, n s, 50.7 ... 3 years..... 6,000

SEEDORFF, Henry, ... 55th St. 321 West, ... years..... 1,500

STILWELL, Nelson ... gage Company; 8... of Amsterdam Av, ... year, 6 per cent... 7,500

WEBER, Michael, t... Bank; 66th St, 4... 1905, 4 per cent..... 10,500

WEINSTEN, Charl... Hind; Norfolk St, ... cent..... 2,171

WOODARD, Harlin ... Hookey; 117th St, ... terest and time as ... per bond..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE ... COMPANY to Continental Trust Co... ments..... $1

FALK, Selig, to The... dore Bitterman..... 8,950

GUGGENHEIMER, ... Sauer..... 1

HERMAN, Henriet... Assurance Society ... 12,000

LACY, Minnie L., t... considerations and ... 100

LOUIS, Fanny H., ... 2,500

LOWENFELD, Pi... Charlotte Hastorf ... 8,500

MARSHALL, Alfre... Marshall, twenty ... 421,000

MARSHALL, Wilso... Marshall, eighteen ... 335,000

NUMBER SIXTY-... to Equitable Life ... 1

O'BERRY, Ann, s... O'Berry..... 3,000

TITLE GUARANTE... pany to Jane E. ... 10,000

TITLE INSURANC... York Mortgage Sc... assignments..... 37,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 82; ... Nathan Hutkoff, ... HOEFMAN ST, s ... 50x100; White vs ... Thomas F. Cost... tractor..... $508

HUGHES AV, e s, ... Av, 100x87.6; W... against Thomas ... contractor..... 60

HUGHES AV, e s, ... Av, 100x90; Schu... Thomas F. Cost... tractor..... 625

WASHINGTON AV, ... ner, 100x150; Mac... Susan C. Steers, ... 2D AV, 2,409 and ... against Jacob ... Arthur S. Cox &... 859

3D AV, 3,870; Mo... Robert M. John... tractor..... 57

5TH AV, 225 and ... St; Julius Kas... Baker, owner; F... and contractor..... 2,171

5TH AV, 225 and ... St; Andrew B... Baker, owner; F... and contractor..... 3,820

51ST ST, 222 ... Wentzen against ... ris Stolar..... 1,000

54TH ST, 43 W... Equipment and ... against John Mc... contractor..... 150

62D ST, 218 West ... Townsend & Ho... tractors..... 57

90TH ST, 119 ... against John ... Newman, contra... 54

90TH ST, 119 ... against Robert ... G. Newman, co... 54

92D ST, 23 East; ... Company against ... owner; H. L. Bo... 35

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, ... mont Av, 100x2... against St. Jo... Church and ano... 4TH ST, 124 s... Marble Compan... son and another ... 117TH ST, 13 to ... ler against Ge... other, Oct. 27, ... 117TH ST, 13 to ... against George ... Nov. 10, 1902... 117TH ST, 13 to ... against George ... Nov. 10, 1902... 117TH ST, 13 to ...

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.
4-story brick building with lot,
No. 124 Avenue C,
Southeast Corner 8th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TO INVESTORS.

An unusual opportunity to secure at a bargain one of the best corners on Columbus Avenue in the Seventies, all rented, paying handsome income.

Particulars of
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AVENUE, N. Y.

A Park Ave. Corner. An excellent investment property and certain to rapidly increase in value. Particulars,
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$12,000 buys new up-to-date 5-story double flat, 38.89x100, choice location; bank mortgage 4 per cent.; rent, $4,176. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

$25,500 will buy new 5-story double flat, 26.85x100;; 6 rooms and bath; rent, $3,150; near 7th Av. and 139th St.; terms to suit. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

West 72d St., West End Av.—Four-story basement brownstone; mortgage $20,000; sell for $30,000. Write to Stephen Yates, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Investors—We have good investment properties below 23d St. at reasonable prices.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$10,000 buys 7th Av. business property, 25.85x100, above 125th St.; rent, $3,000; mortgage, 4½ per cent. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price, $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention—Three-story house, East 19th St., pay 10 per cent., $15,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av., 30.6x100.5; asking $215,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 88th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner on 9th Av., near 42d St.—Excellent location; size, 25x100; price, $40,000; commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

SNAP.—Three-story dwellings, Perry St., near Waverley Place, 20.10x95; $11,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

4 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."
High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to BOERUM & HENRY, 409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

$6,000, $500 cash, $50 monthly, $1,000 rentals, store apartment house, near bridge. McKeever, 179 Broadway, Manhattan.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

At the Oranges. Desirable properties for sale; all prices; many bargains; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; season or year. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church Station.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—$25,000 as first mortgage loan on property northeast corner of First Av. and 129th St., 67 feet front, 61 feet side, 91 feet rear triangle; 3 brick buildings, flats and stores, on the plot; one five-story and two two-story; value, $40,000; will pay fair fees for expenses. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

Wanted—Good properties for exchange by broker who knows how to handle them; 20 years' experience;

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

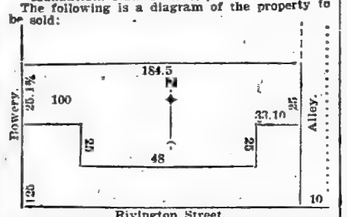

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,350.00, with interest from the 15th day of May, 1902, together with taxes and water rents paid by plaintiffs under said judgment amounting to $1,597.21, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are taxes for the year 1902 amounting to the sum of $546.82, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3d, 1900, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. MARIAN BIRD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the said City of New York and lying in Section 4, Block 1,260, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West or Eighth Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence southerly parallel with said Central Park West, and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eight and a half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence northerly again parallel with said Central Park West and part of the way through said party wall one hundred feet eight and a half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the said southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances contained in a deed made by John C. Hamilton to Schuyler Hamilton, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,271 of Conveyances, Page 96, February 5th, 1874, so far as the same may now be in force.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 22 W. 96th Street:

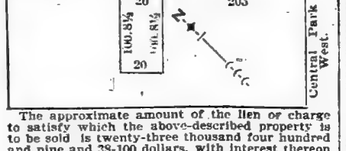

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine and 38-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of Nov., 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-five and 90-100 dollars with interest from December 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

d2-2aw3wTuSF&d22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BOARD OF THE CHURCH ERECTION FUND OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against MARGARET L. FOOTE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Beekman Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet and ten and three-fourths inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets; running thence easterly along Beekman Street twenty-three feet and eight inches; thence northerly eighty-five feet five and one-half inches; thence westerly twenty-three feet and six inches, and thence southerly eighty-five feet and four inches to Beekman Street, at the point or place of beginning. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall, said premises being known as Number Twenty (20) Beekman Street.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1902.

ELY ROSENBERG, Referee.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

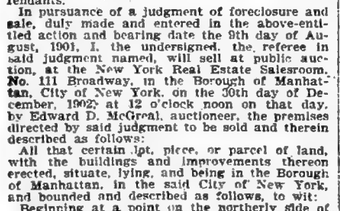

Beekman Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine and 38-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $328.29, together with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1901, and the expenses of the sale, less payments made on account of said judgment aggregating $5,600, with interest on such payments.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,789.87 and interest.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1902.

ELY ROSENBERG, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM E. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

n25-2aw3wTu&F&d17

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, and of an order duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, nineteen feet; thence westerly, on a line parallel with Eighth Street, seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Aaron Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, page 405, subject to a covenant against nuisances affecting said property, set forth in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 349 of conveyances, page 604.

Dated New York, Nov. 25th, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C:

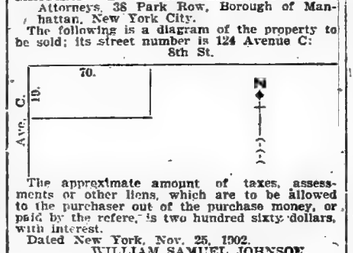

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the refere, is two hundred sixty dollars, with interest.

Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1902.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

n25-2aw3wT&F&d16

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction; at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good-will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING,

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily; and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half, and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

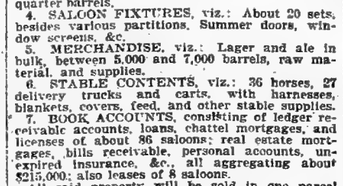

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THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Auction Sales.

Knickerbocker

AUCTION ROOMS, 8 WEST 28TH ST.,
C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

To-night in the Grand Ball Room of At 8:30

DELMONICO'S,
Cor. 44th St. and 5th Ave.,
AT ABSOLUTE EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS

BY FOREMOST MASTERS,
INCLUDING THE TWO MASTER WORKS
BY ADOLPHE SCHREYER,
formed by the late

Gen. Chas. M. Reed.

Sale by order of
T. A. LAMB and C. M. WARNER,
executors of estate of
HARRIET W. REED.

THE FREE EXHIBITION IN THE WINTER GARDEN TO-DAY UNTIL 6 P. M.

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS,
BROADWAY AND 39TH STREET.
BY J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK P. M.,
by order of
A DIRECT IMPORTER.
PERSIAN, TURKISH AND INDIAN RUGS,
CARPETS AND HANGINGS.

THEY ARE A VERY CHOICE COLLECTION.
ALSO, 10 TEAKWOOD CHAIRS AND SOFA.

NOTICE.—I would specially call the attention of experts and judges of fine Eastern Rugs and Carpets to this sale.

Sale positively without limit or reserve for account of advances.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to the lien law of the State of New York the undersigned will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following-described personal property belonging to the Vesuvius Manganese Company and Charles A. Avery, or one of them, to satisfy a lien thereon, viz.:

1st: 167 shares of the 1st preferred stock Vesuvius Manganese Company, par value $100 each.

2d: 333 shares of 2d preferred stock Vesuvius Manganese Company, par value $100 each.

3d: 300 shares common stock of the Vesuvius Manganese Company, par value $100 each.

4th: $35,000 par value 1st mortgage bonds of said company, numbered 1 to 70, inclusive, subject to prior liens.

Dated December 2d, 1902.

CHARLES E. GIBSON.
SETH K. HUMPHREY.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 2 P. M., at 17 Montgomery St., Borough of Manhattan, lot of saloon fixtures. Holm & Smith, Attorneys for mortgagee, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 3 P. M., at 230 Pulaski St., Borough of Brooklyn, lot saloon fixtures. Holm & Smith, Attorneys for mortgagee, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

William E. Jensen, auctioneer, sells at 2,973 3d Av. toys, dolls, games, and jewelry; sale 2 and 6 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God free and independent.—To WILLIAM H. NORTH, Ida Adams, Ella L. North, Carrie Haviland, Alice Vanderpoel, Laura Moore, Maud Nesbit, Susan Nesbit, and Sheridan Shook Nesbit, the heirs and next of kin of EDWARD NORTH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward North, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executor, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n28-1aw6w-F

MILES, CHARLES EDWARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANK C. MILES, one of the heirs and next of kin of CHARLES EDWARD MILES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry P. Miles of Algona, Iowa, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Edward Miles, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Joseph Agostini to Augustus T. Gillender for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of the said Augustus T. Gillender, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of said Court, and the seal of said Court, on the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

BROWN, JOSEPH. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 13th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s10-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-1aw6mF

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM G. ECCLES, Executor.—WILLIAM M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Great Holiday
OFFER OF
Harmony
Pianos
$1 a Week.

We offer another lot of 600 beautiful Harmony Pianos at

$5 Down and $1 A Week.

This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 or $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way

So you see from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week, including stool and cover.

As the book of these Pianos will be tremendous we advise a selection at once.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the oldest and most skilled Piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

Our Guarantee

This is to Certify that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano.

Four Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.

The Mayer Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.

The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.

Mason Pianos, $225.

Pianist Piano Player, $2 a week.

The Pianist Piano Player, the best and simplest one in existence, is now offered by us on these exceptional terms. A child can play a piano with the Pianista.

Our terms are $195—$15 down and $2 a week. This price includes beautiful bench of music published can be had for the Pianista.

FREE—of the Pianista piano player we will give $25 worth of music for it free of charge.

On cash sales pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM

EST 1867. 141 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $3 up.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchange. Write for catalogue.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK until paid; Stool, cover, and 25 rolls of latest music.

GOETZ & CO., 68 Court St., Brooklyn.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 1 & 2 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street Block East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS, $3 up. 341 E. 43d St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly constructed. Bought from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

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NOTICE.

Piano buyers why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

100 new pianos, following makers, warranted 10 years: Schaff, Decker, Arlen, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

Christmas Bargains.—Fine upright, $50; Weber, $75; Waters, $85; Colonial Upright, $90; Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$38—Rosewood upright pianos; large upright, $85; Chickering, cheap; renting, $3.50. Weser Brothers, 149 West 23d St.

Elegant upright piano, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 56 Fulton St. Brooklyn.

$55 Chickering. Small Upright, $45. Hazelton, $40. Mahogany Upright, $90. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you pay cash. Maier, 95 East 14th Street.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

No Extra Charge for Interest.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Open Evenings
until January 1st.

SIXTY YEARS OF PIANO BUILDING.. IS THE RECORD OF

Mathushek & Son.

In the purchase of one of these celebrated makes, one secures an instrument that has passed through all the experimental stages. You will be contented with a MATHUSHEK & SON. What more can be desired?

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Beautiful Bailey,

the best medium grade Piano made, at the special price of

$225.

On Easy Monthly Payments.

This instrument is fully warranted to give good and lasting satisfaction.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Schencke Piano,

an instrument of department store grade, at

$175.

Stool, Cover and Delivery Free.

MATHUSHEK & SON
Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

JACOB DOLL

MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS

92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CAREFUL BUYERS

will examine the following bargains in high-grade Pianos at the warerooms of

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
28 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory	$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value	150
Steinway Upright, medium size	290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order	390
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Russell Upright, Department Store grade	175

Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upwards. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. GWYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,759.—Act of 1867.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the said court by George W. Gwyer of the City of New York, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2nd, 1867, praying that an order be made dismissing and discontinuing this proceeding in bankruptcy, and that the said petition be brought on for hearing before this court on the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1902, at half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the court room of the said court in the United States Post Office and Court House Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the said district, when and where all the creditors of the said bankrupt and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted and why this proceeding in bankruptcy should not be dismissed and discontinued.

THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk of the District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT FEUERLICHT and LADISLAUS FEUERLICHT & BROTHER, Bankrupts.—No. 4,727.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Feuerlicht, one of the bankrupts, has filed his petition, dated November 29th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 22, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 11, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. BELL, JR., Bankrupt.—No. 5,306.

Notice is hereby given that William R. Bell, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on December 19th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 11, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ALTSCHUL, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, December 12th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of various kinds of jeweled plain and seal rings, jeweled scarf pins, brooches, lockets, sleeve buttons, and other jewelry. Safe, desks, chairs, and other fixtures. Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & SMITH, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
REASONABLE RATES.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; appointments first-class; transients and Southerners accommodated; telephone.

21st St., 22-19

NEWSBOY MURDERED IN CENTRAL PARK

Little Fellow Was Strangled, Presumably with Knotted Cord.

Queer Wound on Cheek Puzzles Coroners' Physician—No Clue to Perpetrator of the Crime.

Little Michael Kruck, a newsboy, has been murdered. A policeman patrolling his lonely beat along the bridle path in the depth of Central Park late Wednesday night, found the lad's lifeless body lying on his unsold papers. Yesterday morning the identification was made, but that afforded no solution of the mystery that surrounds his death.

All day the baffled detectives and police, having exhausted their every research, waited at the Morgue for Coroner's Physician Higgins, who was assigned to the case early. The doctor did not arrive until nearly 5 o'clock, and then, after performing an autopsy, he said that the boy had been strangled to death, probably with a knotted leather thong or cord. The detectives at once renewed their investigation, but groped about in the mystery, which was as dark as the night in which they had to work. Nothing was uncovered on which a clue could be based.

Michael Kruck was ten years old, and lived with his parents on the second floor of the dumb-bell tenement house at 771 Columbus Avenue, near Ninety-eighth Street. His father is Henry D. Kruck, a tailor, whose shop is at Ninety-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. There were four children. One, a boy, is two years older than Michael.

These two boys sold papers in the evening after school. Sometimes Michael went out alone. This he did Wednesday, leaving home fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, and taking 40 cents for papers and change with him. It was his custom to go to Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street to buy his papers. Then he always went to his beat at Eighty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, at the entrance to Central Park. Eddie Burke, another newsboy, saw Michael there about 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening. That was the last seen of the boy alive, so far as the police could learn.

Policeman Barney Koerstger of the Central Park squad was walking along the bridle path when he saw the white papers and the dark form. He called Policeman William Parker after he saw what it was, and as the body was still warm, the men called an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Van Ingen, who responded, pronounced the boy dead, but said the end had come but a short while before.

There was nothing in the lad's clothing by which he could be identified. He had 21 cents in money and three street car transfers in his pocket. One of the transfers was punched at 8 o'clock on that evening. They had been given him at the transfer point near where the newsboy usually sold his papers.

Where the body was found is a dark, out-of-the-way spot, and the quiet there is disturbed only by the scampering of the hundreds of rats that infest that part of the Park. It is along the path, which is a short distance from the main road, across the Park at Eighty-fifth Street, and which is used largely by workmen in the shops at the reservoir station.

The policeman scrutinized the ground in the vicinity and the approaches with great care, but the ground was frozen, and no footprints to indicate that any one had been with the boy or that there had been a struggle could be discerned. There were bruises on the lad's throat, which resembled heavy finger prints, and an abrasion or laceration on the cheek. A silk handkerchief was around the neck, but it proved to be the one he had worn from home, and it was loosely tied. There was no disarrangement of the clothing and no other marks of violence.

According to the story of the family, the father returned home about 12 o'clock. He expressed his anxiety to his wife about the absence of the son, but thinking he would return in the morning the family went to bed. Getting up at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and finding the boy still away, the father went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and told the Sergeant of the disappearance of the boy. Then he returned home and found his wife hysterical over a story in a newspaper about the finding of the body of a boy whose description answered to that of their son. Together the mother and father hastened back to the police station and thence to the Morgue, where they identified the child.

They could offer no explanation as to how he came by his death, nor advance any suggestion which would aid the detectives in their investigation.

It was 5:30 o'clock when Dr. Higgins completed his autopsy. Then he made this statement:

"The child died of asphyxia, due to violence, in other words to strangulation. It was the result, from all appearances, of a leather thong or cord or whip drawn around the throat, and the marks indicate that it must have been a knotty piece, for the black indentations are not finger prints.

"There was a most peculiar bruise on the boy's right cheek. I cannot explain it—it is one of the most puzzling wounds I have ever seen. It is somewhat like a laceration, and there is the suggestion in its nature of the possibility that it was caused by a bite of one of the incisive teeth of a man or of the fang of an animal. Had this wound been inflicted after death it might be very plausible to attribute it to the bite of a rat or some other animal that might have been in the Park. But it was an ante-mortem wound, and I cannot understand it. I will make a microscopic examination of it. It will be a day or two before I determine its exact nature and cause.

"This wound may or may not have been a contributing cause of the death of the boy. It was not the primary cause. Death was brought about directly and immediately by strangulation."

The Krucks, before coming to America six years ago, lived in France and Michael, the dead boy, was born there.

AGAINST TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

President Cantor Wants Labor Clauses Inserted in the Contract—Why Tammany Leaders Are Hostile.

President Cantor declined to state yesterday how he was going to vote on the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. To a personal friend he said he was preparing a speech against the terms of the franchise, and that he would demand that the eight-hour labor clause and the prevailing rate of wages clause be inserted in the contract. President Cantor further said:

"The Greater New York Democracy is going to be a large factor in the political situation next Fall. Tammany Hall people think they have a walk-over, but the active political leaders of the Greater New York Democracy will show them how to play the game. Tammany Hall will be defeated again next Fall, and one of the instruments of defeat will be the labor vote of this city."

A Tammany leader said yesterday that the opposition on behalf of many of the leaders of the Democratic organization was because William H. Baldwin, Jr., who was Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen, is President of the Long Island Railroad, which has become a part of the Pennsylvania system. Several Tammany Aldermen at the City Hall yesterday said that Mr. Baldwin had done all he could to defeat the organization during the last municipal campaign, and that no favors should be shown to his company now by the Tammany Aldermen.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Headquarters Not to be Removed from This City—No New Gifts.

It was announced in this city yesterday that the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives "for the incorporation of a general educational board" was an act to enable the Southern Education Board to hold and more efficiently administer the gifts made to it by John D. Rockefeller and other donors. Mr. Rockefeller gave the board $1,000,000 last February, only part of which has since been spent. It is not intended that the board shall transfer its headquarters from New York to Washington, and the pending legislation will not alter its plans to help deserving educational institutions in the South.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, who is one of the incorporators named in the bill how before Congress, said yesterday:

"Mr. Rockefeller takes an interest in our work, but I have not heard of any new gifts made by him for the purpose. The work is growing steadily in importance and scope, however, and we may, and I hope will, receive large gifts to further it, but at present I know of no large donations in contemplation by Mr. Rockefellor or by anybody else."

BRIDE SAYS SHE WAS SWINDLED

Mrs. Freeland Seeks Annulment of Marriage — Romance Begun on Shipboard Ended Disastrously.

Mrs. Aliza Herrman Freeland, who is a relative of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, appeared before Justice MacLean in the Supreme Court yesterday to ask for the annulment of her marriage to Capt. A. N. Freeland of Sumter, S. C. She stated in her complaint that the marriage was the result of fraudulent pretenses on his part; that they met and agreed to wed on an ocean trip from England; that he took her money and jewelry and went away shortly after the wedding, and that he represented himself as a Mr. Foster of Los Angeles when he was paying his court.

According to Mrs. Freeland's affidavits, the Captain had been getting cured of rheumatism at a German health resort before he started homeward across the Atlantic. On shipboard he met her, and said he was very rich. She accepted him, and the marriage was solemnized hastily, just after the arrival in New York, as he said he must hurry away in a few days on a business trip in connection with great gold and silver mines in Mexico. Just before he was about to leave, the brothers of the bride, whose maiden name was Wickes, grew suspicious of her husband. Then the Captain went away. The brothers searched his trunk and found that his name was not Foster, but Freeland. Meanwhile the bride missed money and valuable jewelry.

It is claimed that the Captain, who got his title by reason of service as a railway conductor in the South, had a bad reputation in South Carolina. After having been discharged from the railway's employ, he was in the china and glass business, but he got into trouble and departed from Sumter, leaving a wife and family behind. Subsequently he returned, went away again, and returned a second time, this last trip being to attend his wife's funeral.

When the wedding of the Captain and Miss Wickes was celebrated many of her friends and relatives were present. She was thirty-four years old, and he gave his age as forty-two.

STRIKE AT THE CITY HALL.

Plasterers Turn Out Because Some Work Was Done During Their Absence—Walking Delegate's Complaints.

There was a strike on the repair work in the City Hall yesterday, and during the day walking delegates and their friends in the labor organizations crowded the corridors. The trouble occurred because when the plasterers quit work on Saturday last at noon they left a small portion of wall in the basement of the City Hall unplastered. When these same plasterers returned to work on Monday they found that work had been done on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, although no work was supposed to be done on the job after noon Saturday.

At noon yesterday fifty men went on strike. The walking delegates went up to the office of Borough President Cantor, and the labor delegates said that a brother of Contractor Ryan, who was doing the work, had called them a lot of "blatherskites." Delegate Donovan said there were over a dozen non-union men employed on the job, and that the prevailing rate of wages was not being paid.

"Until these objections are remedied," said Delegate Donovan, "and Matthew Ryan is removed from the job as foreman, our men will not return to work. It is an outrage to think that the city will tolerate work on its public buildings where the prevailing rate of wages is not paid to the men."

President Cantor said that on all municipal work union men should be employed as far as possible. "I don't like to see this work delayed by any means," he added. "Is it not possible to allow your men to continue at work until the United Board of Building Trades meets and settles the matter?"

"No, Sir, it is not," replied Delegate Donovan, "under the rules the men will remain out until the board meets to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and takes action on the matter."

"While we are out, Mr. President," said the masons' delegate, "this man will, I expect, put non-union men at work. If I find he does, we will put a penalty on this work."

"Oh, I'll take care of that," replied Mr. Cantor.

The delegattion then departed.

NEW EAR AND EYE HOSPITAL.

Conditional Gift of $50,000 for the Building Fund—Structure Will Be on Another Site.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, held at the residence of Abram S. Hewitt on Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to double the capacity of that institution as soon as sufficient funds could be accumulated to make the desired change. The proposed new building will not be where the hospital is at present located. It will probably be on East Forty-fourth or Forty-fifth Street, somewhere between Lexington and First Avenues, although this point is not yet definitely settled.

The hospital at the present time has only sixty beds. Every day some one has to be turned away owing to the lack of room. The new building will contain from 125 to 150 beds, and will be better equipped in every way than the present structure.

At the meeting at Mr. Hewitt's residence, a communication was received from a man who offered to give $50,000 on condition that $150,000 additional was raised by Jan 1, 1904. The gift is conditional also on the hospital being moved to another part of the city, and the establishment of a ward for children, which shall perpetuate the name of the donor. The Directors accepted the offer, and are already making plans to raise the $150,000 necessary to secure the gift.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital was founded in 1869 by Dr. C. R. Agnew.

DESPERATE BOY BURGLARS.

One Stood Guard with a Sabre, Intending to Use It If Anybody Appeared, He Says.

Henry Fahrenholz, twelve years old, of 252 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, and Joseph Brennan, eight years old, of 30 Canal Street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of burglary. It was shown that during the absence of Robert Shaw and family of 215 Grand Street their house was entered and three pieces of silverware, two watches, and three small money boxes containing an aggregate of $20 were stolen. A cavalry sabre used by Mr. Shaw during the civil war was also missing, but was afterward found in the cellar.

Part of the stolen property was found in the room occupied by Fahrenholz, but he denied that he had stolen anything. He admitted that he had taken Mr. Shaw's sabre and stodd guard inside the street door with the intention of cutting down any member of the family who might return, but said the robbery was the work of Dreyman, who, despite his youth, was the leader in the affair.

The accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STOLE NAME PLATES FROM PEWS.

Thieves Got 200 In a Church in Jersey City.

The Trustees of Hedding Methodist Church, Jersey City, yesterday made public a novel robbery in the church during the recent Summer.

For six weeks during July and August services were held in the basement on account of the heat. During that period no one connected with the church entered the main body of the edifice, not even the sexton. When the latter was notified that services would be resumed on the main floor at the beginning of September he found that all the silver name plates had been removed from the pews. There were about 200 of these plates, and they cost $1.25 each.

The matter was reported to the police, but they were unable to trace the thieves, and now the chase will be given up and new plates purchased.

In a sense it's true, every man has his price—don't you always pay just about so much for an overcoat?

Say it's $25.

Stout dark Oxford kerseys; black, Oxford and gray cheviots—the firm close-woven cheviots of fine wool that have superseded the old poor-wearing fluffy sort; all with worsted linings and silk shoulders.

Other good overcoats at $25, others down to $16 and up to $50—and if you haven't seen the whitney beavers, $32, and ratinès, $28, you really ought to.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
we fill orders by mail.

DEPUTY CHIEF PURROY'S "TWO NINES" ALARM

Mr. Sturgis Says the Order Was on the Side of Safety.

Chief Croker Declares It Was the First Time Such Call Was Ever Sent Out on a Three-Alarm Fire.

Gossip was general among firemen and insurance people yesterday over the action of Deputy Chief Purroy in sending out the alarm "Two Nines," for the fire which gutted the flathouse 18 West Sixty-fifth Street, Wednesday afternoon. This call, according to the department book, brought all the engines in Manhattan between Fifth and Eighty-first Streets, and some from as far north as One Hundred and Forty-second Street, leaving a tremendous and densely populated area absolutely without fire protection.

The fire had gained headway, because the engines which should have responded to the first and second alarms were engaged with another serious fire in the Antoinettes flats at 43 East Fifty-eighth Street, which had started just before. Chief Croker, who did not arrive at the Sixty-fifth Street fire until after the big call had been rung, sent back the superfluous apparatus as fast as it arrived.

The case of Second Assistant Chief John McCabe was recalled. He was dismissed from the department for turning in the "Three Sixes" alarm for a fire which started from Independence Day fireworks in Third Avenue, near Harlem Bridge, in 1886, leaving the entire city north of Fourteenth Street without protection. That was a serious fire, too, but in the judgment of other officers of the department the force on hand was ample to cope with it. McCabe was reinstated by the General Term of the Supreme Court March 2, 1887.

Chief Croker at first refused to say anything about the matter in anticipation of his report to Commissioner Sturgis yesterday morning, until he was asked if the alarm was not out of the ordinary.

"Out of the ordinary!" he exclaimed. "Why, it's the first time in the history of the Fire Department that a 'Two-Nine' call has been sent out for a three alarm fire."

He was then asked what he would have done under the circumstances.

"I would have sent in a fourth alarm from box 616 located at Sixty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue and a fifth alarm from box 624," he replied. "They would have brought enough men to handle a much more serious fire." Study of the books at headquarters showed that on the fifth alarm Chief Croker would have received a total of thirteen engines and seven trucks.

"I never adversely criticise an officer for bringing more engines than are needed," said Commissioner Sturgis on reaching his office shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

"Do you think that he called out more engines than were needed?"

"I cannot say as to that, for I have not heard of any criticism by any one who is competent to criticise the Deputy Chief. He may have erred in calling out too many, but it was an error on the safe side, which is certainly much better than not to have called enough."

"Was he guilty of an error in judgment?"

"He may have been, but no competent authority has yet said so, and I do not see why I should be expected to make any statement at this time. I must refrain from doing so."

"Is this not a parallel case with the action of Deputy Chief McCabe?"

"I do not think so. The cases are very different. In 1886 New York was a very little city. You don't wish to compare the little City of New York as it was in 1886 with New York City as it is at present, do you? Besides the Supreme Court in reinstating McCabe said that while he was guilty of an error in judgment, no disastrous results were occasioned thereby, and, therefore, he should not be censured."

"But by issuing the two-nine alarm, Deputy Chief Purroy left the city without protection from Fifth Street to Eighty-first Street."

"He did not," was the terse reply of the Commissioner.

The records were offered to the Commissioner, but he refused to look at them, and insisted that the city was not without protection.

When he was told that Chief Croker had said that four or five alarms at the most would have been sufficient, he merely smiled and refused to utter a word.

Throughout the interview the Commissioner's secretary, William Leary, sat opposite his chief, and to almost every question put by the reporters he said, "Nonsense." "It isn't so."

"Will you make any investigation to determine whether or not Deputy Chief Purroy was guilty of an error of judgment?" Mr. Sturgis was asked.

"Not until some one competent to criticise makes a report or a complaint to me," and the Commissioner then turned on his heel and walked away.

GAS EXPLOSION'S DAMAGES.

Verdict for Property Owner in a Suit That Was the Outcome of an Accident.

The first to be tried of the property damage cases growing out of the explosion of gas from a four-inch main of the Consolidated Gas Company in East Fifty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, on Sept. 28, 1899, was decided in favor of the plaintiff, in Part II. of the Supreme Court before Justice Truax yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of $400 in favor of Simon Weil, who brought suit through Hays & Hershfield, asking damages of $600 for injuries to plastering. Ten other suits are pending, the claims for damages aggregating about $150,000.

The explosion occurred in the cellar of a house at 121 East Fifty-sixth Street on account of an accumulation of gas from the broken main. One man was killed, several persons were hurt, the house was wrecked and 4 adjacent houses were damaged.

In the case just decided, the plaintiff declared that the gas main had been leaking for several weeks and that residents of the neighborhood had sent to the gas company letters of protest, which were disregarded. It was alleged that the weakened pipe allowed a gradual escape of gas until the morning of Sept. 28, when the break occurred.

The Consolidated Gas Company, through its attorney David McClure, attempted to throw the blame upon the city, alleging that the odors noticed by the residents of East Fifty-sixth Street came from a sewer excavation, and that the break in the gas pipe was due to the prior breaking of a water pipe, which allowed the earth under the gas pipe to be washed away so that the pipe was left without support.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHTS OF CROSS-EXAMINING WITNESSES.—An action involving a question of interest to lawyers, as bearing on their rights on cross-examination, was before the Second Appellate Division lately. The plaintiff sued to recover the contract price of goods sold and delivered. His bookkeeper, in testifying to certain conversations with the defendant, produced two letters which he said had been received from that litigant. The letters were not offered in evidence, but were marked for identification. At the close of the direct examination the defendant's counsel called for the letters, for the purpose of cross-examining the witness. The trial Justice, however, refused to allow him to use them, as they were not evidence. The Appellate Court, by Justice Jenks, has decided that the ruling was erroneous. As the bookkeeper had said in his direct examination that he looked at the letters to fix the date of his conversations with the defendant, the latter's counsel, said Justice Jenks, had the right to use them on cross-examination. An memorandum which a witness uses to refresh his memory on a direct examination may be used by counsel on the cross-examination. "As the conversation was material, the defendant might possibly have been prejudiced by this limitation upon his cross-examination, and therefore I think he is entitled to a new trial should be ordered."

ATTORNEYS AS NECESSARIES.—The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided, in the case of Krafts vs. Carr, that where an attorney successfully prosecutes, on behalf of a seventeen-year-old girl, at the instance of her father, an action growing out of a tort, and, notwithstanding the attempt of the girl to enter into a disadvantageous compromise, collects the full amount, the estate is liable for his services as they were necessaries. "Though the suit," said the Court, "was instituted and counsel employed by the infant through her next friend, yet, since this was of necessity and since she knew of and profitted by the proceedings, and must have conferred with counsel, and appeared as a witness, there was an implied promise by her to pay for the necessary counsel fees." It was held also by the Court that "an instruction that, nothing to the contrary appearing, it is presumed that the father provided the defendant with all necessaries, and she must bind herself for necessaries," was too favorable to defendant, since a father is not bound to furnish counsel fees for his minor daughter for the prosecution of an action for her protection, and from which her estate receives all the benefit."

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

A useful gift, delicately bestowed, is more acceptable than a useless luxury.
Sorosis Shoes
are a dainty, attractive and meritorious gift.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Boas.
Mink—with fox tails, 7.50 and 9.50.
Alaska Sable, 7.50
" " with cluster tails, 14.50
" " 100 inches long. 25.00
Sable Fox—with natural brush and paws, 7.50 and 12.50.
Sable Fox Stole, lined with satin, 22.50.

Muffs.
Sable Fox, 9.50 and 12.50
Mink, 12.00 and 15.00
Alaska Sable, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00
Persian Lamb Coats, 85.00 150.00 and 175.00
Seal Coats—London Dye—225.00.
Russian Sable Boas, 75.00, 95.00 and 150.00.
Russian Sable Muffs, 150.00, 175.00 and 225.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Fans and Opera Glass Bags.

1000 silk or gauze fans, spangled, painted, or trimmed with lace. Various colors,—black and white, mounted on bone and ebony sticks. 1.00. Value 1.50 to 2.75.

Silk Opera Glass Bags. 1.50. Value 2.75.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Ulsters,—made of Oxford grey or black Thibet cloth. Pleated back with belt, or half fitted with triple capes. Yoke and sleeves lined. 12.50.

Three-quarter length, heavy cheviot coats, with deep cape. 19.50.

Paletots, made of broadcloth. Pleated, half fitted, or loose back. Colors,—tan, grey and black. 35.00.

Remaining stock of Carriage and Opera Cloaks, considerably below former prices.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Kid, suede, castor and cape gloves.
Colors, black and white. 1.00 per pair.
Children's gloves, sizes 4¼ to 6½. Kid, —overseam and pique sewn.
Colors and white. 85c. per pair.
Complete stock of heavy silk, wool, angora and camel's hair gloves,—for winter wear. 50c. to 2.50 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

Dainty plums to be picked out of our Boys' departments.

A variety of Overcoats and Suits with long prices cut down to short ones.

We've added a goodly supply of Reefer and Norfolk Suits, at

$3.75 & $4.75,
that were $5, $6, $7 & $8,
(all at 13th St. and Canal St. stores.)

Also more Youths' Overcoats, 31 to 35 breast, at

$9.75,
that were $14, $16, $18 & $20,
(at the three stores.)

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Canaries

Extra singers; gold and red Canaries, Piping Bullfinches, Green and Gray Parrots, Angora Cats, Terriers. Christmas orders reserved.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Goods for Gifts
At Friday Prices

ENOUGH SAID!

2,000 BOXES FANCY H'DK'FS
Sheer quality, handsomely emb'd scallop edge, or hemstitched with fancy wreath initial—6 in box..... .75
Also in H'dk'fs
Emb'd Lace Trim'd—value .12½..... 7
Children's H'dk'fs—White and Col'd borders—each..... 5
Men's All Linen Initial..... 12½
Men's All Linen H. S.—fine quality.. .17
Full Dress Silk Mufflers—value .89.. .39
Men's Silk—Hemstitch, with Initial—value .39..... .25

BARGAINS IN DOLLS
Handwerck Dolls—22 inch—movable eyes—combable wigs—value 1.39.. .98
Dressed and Undressed Dolls—jointed and kid body—bisque heads—long curls—over 50 styles..... .49
Doll's Outfit of fine Dress, Petticoat and Drawers—value 1.49..... .98

BARGAINS IN TOYS AND GAMES
Drums, Hook and Ladder, Fire Engines, Trains, Banks, etc.—value .75..... .49
Games—Horseless Carriage, Fish Pond, College Boat Race, Basket Ball, Nellie Bly, India and many others—value .49..... .25

PECK & SNYDER'S ICE AND ROLLER SKATES
At New York's Lowest Prices.
Children's Extension Roller Skates... .49
With rubber wheels and cushions.... .98
Boys' and Girls' Ice Skates—8½ to 16. .69
Ladies' American Club Ice Skates—sizes 8½ to 11..... .98
Ladies' Half Clamp Club....1.25 to 1.98
Same style—nickel finish....2.98 to 3.98
Men's American Club..... .69 to 1.98
Extra Nickel finish..... 1.98 to 4.98
Hockey Skates..... 1.98 to 4.98
Racing Skates..... 3.49
In Toy Department—Third Floor.

BARGAINS IN ALBUMS
Celluloid—Plush back—hold 40 photos—value $2.50..... 1.98
Celluloid—plush back—64 photos—value 3.49..... 2.98
Finer Albums to $8.98.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS
Latest Edition Foxy Grandpa—elsewhere .75..... .39
Grimm's and Andersen's Fairy Tales, Also Robinson Crusoe, and others—Cloth or Board Covers—good paper. .29

CELLULOID NOVELTIES
Hand painted Hdkf., Glove and Necktie cases—silk trim—value .39.. .25
H'd painted Work Boxes—value 1.25. .98

BURNT WOOD NOVELTIES
Photograph Frames—value .98..... .69
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes—silk lined—value 1.59..... 1.25
Collar and Cuff Boxes..... 1.39
Panels—college flag decorations... 1.39

CUTLERY BARGAINS
Pocket Knives—2 and 3 blades—stag handles—6 styles—value .50..... .25
Pocket Knives—3 and 4 blades—pearl handles—value .69..... .49
Celluloid handle Dinner Knives—fine steel—value .25 each..... .19
Dinner Knives and Forks—set of six each—value 1.25..... .69

NOTION BARGAINS
Fancy round Garters—value .25.... .19
Hose Supporters—Corset attachment—fancy frilled elastic—pair, value .98. .69
Fancy Needle Cases..... .15
Novelty Tape Measures..... .29

FRIDAY REDUCTIONS IN OPTICALS
Solid Gold and Gold Filled.

Spectacles Were.	Now.	Eyeglasses. Were.	Now.
4.49	1.69	1.98	1.29
2.98	1.49	1.49	.98

Best Crystal Lenses.
Aluminum Rimless Eyeglasses—fine crystal lenses—were .98..... .39

SILK MULLS
Canary and linen shades only—for Evening and Dolls' Dresses—were .29 and .39..... .11
No Mail Orders.
Also, in Wash Dress Fabrics:—
15 cent Heavy Outing Flannels..... 9¾
Fancy Cashmere Flannelettes—Navy Blue-and-White—slight print imperfections, therefore 12½ cent quality..... .5
Seersuckers and Corded Ginghams—Regular 12½ cent qualities... 8¾

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS
38-inch Serges—all wool..... .34
42-inch Granites—value .59..... .39
38-inch Silk and Wool Plaids—also 46-inch Zibelines—value .65..... .49
44-inch Imported Henriettas..... .59
54-inch Snow Flakes—value .98..... .59
52-inch All-Wool Venetians..... .89
50-inch All-Wool Black Cheviots..... .59
46-inch All-Wool Mistrals..... .79

SILK BARGAINS
China Silks—fancy colors—value .50. .39
Fig'd Silk and Satins—value .39..... .29
Black Peau de Soies—value .75..... .59
Lining Taffetas—all colors—value .45 .29
Black Taffetas—all silk..... .39
Fig'd Satin Foulards—value .75..... .59
89 ct. Bl'k-and-white check Taffetas .69
98 ct. White Cord and H. S. Taffetas .79
98 ct. Black Moire Velours—24 and 27 inch..... .59

FLANNEL BARGAINS
Silk Emb'd Flannels—white and col'd—hemstitch and scallop—hand loom work in pure silk—value .85.. .59
A skirt length makes an acceptable gift.
All wool Suiting Flannels—plain and fancy—value .44..... .29
Fine Waist Cloths—border effects—value .55 to .75..... .39

HEAVY UNDERWEAR
Children's Fleece Lined Vests and Pants—value .35..... .24
Ladies' Fleeced Vests and Pants... .25
Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—all sizes..... .49
Ladies' All Wool Swiss Rib Vests—short sleeves—value 1.39..... .98

GOLF GLOVES
Boys' and Girls' all Wool—fancy plaid effects, plain and colors and white..... .24
Ladies' and Men's all wool—Imported Novelties and all colors.. .49

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Silk Suspenders—kid ends..... .49
Domet Pajamas—value 1.25..... .98
Berlin Office Coats—dble. breast... 2.98
Heavy Cape Skin Gloves—English Red—value $1.39..... .98

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS
Cards—300 kinds.....2-3-4 to .39
Calendars—fancy designs...15-19 to 1.49

LACE CURTAINS
Special lot of Scotch Lace—4 yards long—rich pattern—value 4.50.....2.98
Point de Saxe Curtains—fancy lace edge and inserting—ivory and Arabian tint—value 4.98.....2.49
Irish Point and Point Arabe—small lots—value 7.98.....5.98

LACE BED SETS
French Net—deep valance—Renaissance and medallion—bolster sham—value 6.98.....4.98
Finer—value 10.00.....7.98

COUCH AND TABLE COVERS
French Tapestry Couch Covers—reversible—value 4.98.....2.98
Extra Width—value 6.98.....4.98
French Velour Table Covers—1¼ yds. square—were 4.98.....2.98
Belgium Tapestry Covers—2 yds. square—fringed—value 2.98....2.29

IN RUG DEPARTMENT
Fine Axminster Rugs—reproductions of fine Oriental and India Rugs—8.3x10.6 ft....18.98 | 9x12 ft.....22.49
300 best All Wool Smyrnas—30x60—25 styles and colorings—value 3.25...2.49
Bissell's Carpet Sweepers—cyco bearings—worth 2.49.....1.79

LADIES' FUR AND PLUSH COATS
Fine Near Seal Coats—perfectly matched skins—value 40.00.....29.98
Others—Striped Mink Collar, Revers Facings and Cuffs—value 60.00....46.98
Plush Jackets—Natural Beaver Collar and Revers—value 15.98....11.98
Velour Blouse Jackets—Passementerie trim—white satin lining.....17.98

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CAPES
Monte Carlo and loose back Box Coats—value 12.00..... 7.98
Kersey and Cheviot Box Coats—half fitted—double breasted or fly front—value 8.00..... 5.98
Black Peau de Soie and Broadcloth Raglans—value 36.00..... 28.98
Oxford Raglans—double shoulder Cape—half fitted—value 10.00..... 7.98
Double Face Golf Capes—Black and colors—value 6.98..... 4.98

LADIES' WAISTS
French Flannel—value 2.98..... 1.98
Taffeta and Peau de Soie—variety of newest styles—value 5.00..... 2.98
Changeable and Check Taffetas—side pleats and other styles..... 5.00
Metallic Dot Velvet Waists—military style—value 5.00..... 3.98

FUR BARGAINS
Brook Mink Scarfs—value 2.98.... 1.69
Fine Alaska Sable Scarfs—6 full tails—were 8.98..... 5.98
Sable Fox Boas—2 yards long—brush tails and paws—value $16... 12.98
Extra long Alaska Sable Boas—4 full tails—value 25.00..... 19.98
Muffs to match above, 1.98 to 10.98.
Misses' and Children's Fur Sets... 1.98

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
Goodwear Muslin Night Dresses... .69
Fine Cambric and Muslin Gowns—fancy lace and emb'y—29 styles.... .98
Cambric Skirts—lawn ruffle with tucks—3 wide insertings and lace edge—value 2.98..... 1.49
Cambric and Muslin Drawers—hemstitch cambric ruffle..... .37
Flannelette Night Gowns—10 styles. .98
Flannelette Night Gowns—value .79. .59
Flannelette Skirts—value .49..... .29
Flannelette and Jersey Rib Skirts. .49
Ladies' Canton Flannel Drawers—cambric ruffle..... .39
Jersey Rib Corset Covers—plain or fleece lined—value .60..... .49
Flannelette Dressing Sacques—Persian effects—value 1.24..... .98

In Same Dept.
Maids' Aprons—wide Emb'y insertings—wide strings—value .39... .19
Children's Lawn Aprons—Gretchen, Hubbard or Long Waist Effects—10 styles—value .69..... .49

BARGAINS FOR LITTLE ONES
Long and Short Bedford Coats—warm lining—neat trim..... 1.98
Domet Kimono Sacques—value .30. .29
Elderdown Sacques—value .39..... .25
Ripple Cloth Caps—value .65..... .49
Flannel Skirts—handstitch—value .69 .39
Handmade Bootees—close knit..... .29
Carriage Bootees—silk finish..... .39
Knitted Leggins—value .49..... .29
Handmade Leggins—value .98..... .69
Babies' Bands, with straps..... .29
Hand knit Sacques—value .69..... .49

COMFORTABLES AND SPREADS
Full size Crochet Spreads—hem'd and fringed—value 1.98.....1.49
Full size White Marseilles Spreads—Elaborate designs—value 3.69.....2.98
Fig'd Silkoline Crib Comfortables Plain..... 42 | Ruffled..... .49
Full size Sateen Comfortables—d'ble border—pure cotton filled—value 2.49.....1.89

BARGAINS IN PILLOW CORDS
Mercerized Florentine Cords—assorted colors—regularly .12½..... 9
Also
REMNANTS AT HALF VALUE
These comprise Remnants of all our Regular Cords—fresh and clean—all colors—1 to 3 yd. lengths In Basement.

NECKWEAR BARGAINS
Liberty Silk Capes, with stole fronts—value 9.98.....4.98
Silk Combination Stocks and Ties—Colors and Black; value .69..... .49
Venise Lace Collars—value 1.39..... .98
Stitched Taffeta Stocks—with Tabs—Colors and Black—value 1.25..... .98

LEATHER GOODS BARGAINS
Wrist Bags—Walrus, Morocco, Seal, Alligator and Lizard—Chamois and Silk lined—value 1.25..... .98
Combination Books—with and without fancy corners—value .79..... .39
Light-weight Suit Cases—value 2.29.....1.49
Cowhide Suit Cases—steel frame.....4.98
Leather Shopping Bags—17 and 18 inch—usually 1.35..... .98
Strong Leather Shopping Bags—leather lined—15 and 16 inch.....2.49

JEWELRY BARGAINS
Children's Sterling Silver Nethersole or Chain Bracelets—value .79..... .49
Ladies' Sterling Chain Bracelets..... .98
Sterling Silver Lorgnette Chains..... .75
Men's Solid Gold Scarf Pins..... .98

PERFUMERY, ETC.
Fancy Baskets of Perfume..... .10
Colgate's Extract—in box..... .15
Oakley's Renaissance—value .39..... .25
Infants' Celluloid Toilet Sets..... .10

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; brisk northeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,517. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

SAYS FRANCHISE WILL BE APPROVED TUESDAY

A. B. Boardman's Statement About Pennsylvania Tunnel.

The Sullivans Said to Have Been Won Over—Attitude of Some Aldermen on Another Franchise.

Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, who is also acting as counsel to the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Company, which seeks to spend $50,000,000 for the tunnel into New York to establish a terminal in Manhattan, said yesterday that the franchise was certain to be passed by the Aldermen at their meeting on Tuesday, and that all efforts on the part of those who favor the tunnel to get a larger majority for the project at the meeting had ceased.

A story was in circulation yesterday which was given as a reason for the positive statements by Mr. Boardman that the tunnel grant would be approved. It was to the effect that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district has been won over and, while he will continue on the surface to carry on his opposition to the franchise, enough Tammany members will drift from the ranks of the opponents of the tunnel to the other side to insure its passage. In return, Senator Sullivan, it is claimed, will receive substantial recognition in the shape of patronage when the tunnel work is being put through. The Tammany cry will be continued that a bitter fight was made at the request of many labor organizations against the tunnel, and that, while the Wigwam leaders were the true friends of labor, they had to accept defeat in the Pennsylvania matter.

Mr. Boardman, when asked about the franchise matter, said:

"The franchise will be passed on Tuesday next, that is certain, and our efforts and work so far as obtaining support from the Board of Aldermen is concerned is ended. I have too much faith in the political judgment and ability of the men who are running the affairs of Tammany Hall to think that when the final vote comes the franchise will be defeated. If it was necessary to pass this franchise, I am convinced that even Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan or Alderman McCall would vote for the grant rather than see it defeated. The law firm of Boardman, Platt & Soley has acted as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad and Long Island Railroad Companies, and our labors are finished so far as this tunnel matter is concerned."

Mr. Boardman would make no statement as to the reasons for stating that Alderman Sullivan, nephew of Timothy D. Sullivan, although he has combatted the grant, would rather vote for the franchise on Tuesday next than see it defeated.

A discovery made yesterday which has added to the discomfiture of the Aldermen who are opposing the franchise because the eight-hour clause and the prevailing rate of wages clause are not inserted, is the fact that at the last meeting of the board, at which the Pennsylvania franchise was laid over, another tunnel franchise was progressed toward passage without any stipulation as to the labor and wages clauses.

The franchise was that of the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, which wants the right to tunnel under the Hudson River. William G. McAdoo is President of the company. The application for the franchise was made in the same manner as that of the Pennsylvania Company, and the terms and conditions of the grant were determined and approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. Then the certificate was sent to the Board of Aldermen in the regular course and was referred by the board to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels instead of to the Railroad Committee. On the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels are three Tammany Aldermen. Just before the close of the session of the Aldermen last Tuesday the report of this committee was made and laid over under the rules.

Not a Tammany Alderman made a request to have the wage and eight-hour clauses inserted, although a bitter fight was being waged to have such clauses put in the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. A Tammany Alderman was asked yesterday about this matter. He said:

"Say, I guess that must have been overlooked. Some of our leaders in the Board of Aldermen were not sharp that time."

The Committee on Bridges and Tunnels, which reported favorably on the New York and New Jersey Railroad franchise, is as follows:

William Wentz,	Jacob Leitner.
Robert F. Downing,	Frederick Brenner,
Peter Hoiler,	John J. Haggerty,
William Dickinson,	Thomas F. McCaul.
Joseph Oatman,	

In this committee are two Tammany members who are said to be ready to vote against the Pennsylvania franchise on Tuesday next. They are Aldermen Haggerty and McCaul. The question was raised yesterday as to how these Aldermen could possibly vote against the Pennsylvania franchise after signing a favorable report on the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company's franchise.

Alderman Wentz, one of the members of the Bridges and Tunnels Committee, who has been classed in the doubtful column, came out yesterday for the tunnel. Aldermen Hoiler, Leitner, and Oatman have so far been classed as doubtful or against the tunnel, and several city officials said yesterday that they could not see how these members of the Board of Aldermen could so stultify themselves as to approve the franchise of one company without the wage and eight-hour clause and vote against the passage of another franchise just because these identical clauses had not been inserted. Aldermen Goldwater and Harnischfeger of the Bronx are now said to be favorable to the Pennsylvania franchise.

For the first time there was a feeling of certainty around the City Hall that the franchise would go through at the next meeting. A city official who has been fighting the franchise said:

"I heard on Tuesday last of the arrangement which had been made to satisfy the Sullivans. What the arrangement is no one can tell except the persons involved. If the franchise matter had been moved on Tuesday last there would have been 46 votes for the tunnel and the contest would have been over. I intend to continue my fight against the franchise, and will make a speech on Tuesday in opposition on the ground that the rights of the laboring men of New York have not been protected in the grant."

The question as to how President Haffen will vote was discussed yesterday. President Haffen when asked about the franchise said:

"I have not made up my mind how to vote yet. On Tuesday next I will cast my vote and then all will be known."

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan will, it was said at the City Hall, make a speech against the franchise.

RUMORED STEEL MERGER.

Union Steel Company Subject of Reports in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—Industrial circles are stirred up over the apparent possibility of the consolidation of the Union Steel Company and the United States Steel Corporation. It was current rumor to-day that the arrangement for a consolidation of these steel interests had been completed more than two months ago and that certain investors had a tip to buy Sharon steel stock for a rise.

President W. H. Donner was not in his office to-day, and an official of the company stated that in the absence of Mr. Donner no one was present with authority to make any statement concerning the reported merger. It was stated here, however, by persons who claim to be conversant with the situation that the merger may be accomplished at an early date.

It was reported that, while the coal strike was in progress, William Flynn made several trips to see J. P. Morgan, presumably to "try to settle the coal strike," but that the latter trouble had nothing to do with his visits. The object of the visits to Mr. Morgan, it is said, was to lay before him the plans for making the then Sharon Steel Company a part of the Steel Trust.

At that time it is said Mr. Morgan did not take kindly to the idea. But since the Union Steel Company, in which Mr. Frick, the Mellons, and others of prominence are large stockholders, absorbed the Sharon Company, making it one of the strongest independent concerns in the country, his opinion is said to have changed. This caused the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation some concern.

It is rumored that while here the officials of the Steel Corporation visited the Donora plant of the Union Steel Company. The price quoted at which the United States Company will acquire the property is $5,000,000. H. C. Frick of the Union Company refused to discuss the matter to-day.

FIRE IN BROADWAY CAUSES MUCH CONFUSION.

Opera and Theatre Goers Were Just Starting for Home.

While the money damage of a little blaze in the top floor of the Parker House, at 1,418 Broadway, at 11 o'clock last night, amounted to only $50, a combination of circumstances made the event exciting enough for an ordinary three-alarm fire. Mere chance prevented very much greater damage to pedestrians and conveyances which crowded the street at the time.

Nobody lives in the old Parker House now except the caretaker, Rowland Barnes, whose establishment is on the eighth floor, and a family which is temporarily occupying the third floor. But it so happens that the building is directly opposite the Metropolitan Opera House and half way between the Empire Theatre and the Casino.

Each one of these amusement houses was just closing its performance when the alarm was sounded. The sleet and snow were falling at the time very rapidly, and horses were finding their footing most unstable. The fact that it was opera night made the crush of carriages much greater than it is ordinarily at that hour of the night.

There was an extraordinary scurrying of carriages and cabs when the sound of the engines and trucks was heard. Drivers whipped up their horses and hurried away in any available direction. The Broadway Theatre, a block above, was dismissing its audience, and that fact added to the confusion. The fire engines and trucks were slightly delayed, owing to the extremely slippery streets, and that fact probably saved many collisions.

At any rate, when the engines did arrive on the scene, the street had cleared of conveyances, but the sidewalk on the Opera House side and in front of the Empire Theatre had filled with men and women in evening dress, who expected to find their carriages immediately available. The new system of the Metropolitan Opera House for assembling the carriages of its patrons went all to pieces in the excitement. The old plan of yelling out the numbers had to be utilized in addition to the present scheme of illuminated numerals. It required about three times as long to get the crowd away as is usual. Many persons unable to find their own carriages induced small boys to go and hunt up a hansom for them to get home in without delay.

"PRINCE OF LIARS" FINED.

Joe Mulhattan Arraigned for Being Drunk and Disorderly.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 12.—Joe Mulhattan, "prince of liars," whose tales have interested the country from one end to the other, was a prisoner in the police court to-day, charged with drunkenness, and lacked $9.45 of having enough money to pay the fine of $9.50 assessed by Mayor Rader.

After a long absence Mulhattan returned to Louisville a few days ago. Last night he crossed by ferry to Jeffersonville. Later he was found lying in the rain in front of the Falls City Hotel. It was first thought he was dead. He was in a penitent mood when arraigned.

COURT FINE BY TELEPHONE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 12.—With a call on the 'phone a novel method was instituted by Bernard's officials for the settlement of a case. David R. Moffett, a constable of Basking Ridge, had received a complaint that some persons in the neighborhood of Millington and Lyons were breaking the State game laws by shooting and hunting on Sunday. With this information he succeeded in fixing the guilt on an employe at the stone quarry, and on Wednesday morning visited that place and arrested the guilty one.

The manager at the quarry interceded for the employe and was successful in getting the constable to agree to have the case settled over the telephone.

Justice Bowers responded to the call and Constable Moffett briefly stated his case. Before he could finish, Bowers's voice responded with: "Fine 'em $20 and costs." The prisoner paid the fine to the State Game Warden.

FLOOD WARNING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—The almost steady downpour of rain for the past thirty-six hours has caused Weather Forecaster Ridgway to issue a preliminary flood warning. He makes the following statement to-night:

"If the rains continue throughout Saturday, all interests affected by a flood stage at Pittsburg should keep in touch with this office and remain at their places of business until all danger is over. While I have not sufficient data at hand to-night to definitely predict a flood, I think these preliminary advices necessary. At present there is no cause for alarm."

At 9 o'clock to-night the Allegheny, at Herr's Island, registered 16.3 feet and was rising at the rate of one-tenth of an inch an hour.

Condition of Mr. Vanderbilt.

While there was no formal bulletin issued last night at Cornelius Vanderbilt's residence, Dr. Flint, on leaving the house, said that there was no change in the condition of Mr. Vanderbilt. The danger point was not yet passed, he said, but there had been no alarming symptoms, and the patient was resting quietly.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Commercial World.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 15.
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Weather Report.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 11.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure."
TRY OUR "U. B. DRY" ASSORTED CASES. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

POLICE COMMISSIONER PARTRIDGE RESIGNS

Says He Needs Rest and Intimates He Is Tired of Criticism.

City Club Was to Have Demanded His Removal—Some of Those Mentioned as Likely to Succeed Him.

Col. John N. Partridge, Commissioner of Police, yesterday tendered his resignation to take effect Jan. 1, 1903. It has been informally accepted by Mayor Low, who states that thus far no successor has been determined upon.

Many persons are mentioned in connection with the appointment, the most notable of whom are Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning; First Deputy Police Commissioner Ebstein, Second Deputy Police Commissioner Piper, Col. Joel B. Ehrhardt, Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army; ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, ex-Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield, and Capt. F. Norton Goddard. Among the active politicians the belief is expressed that the choice probably lies between Dr. Woodbury, Capt. Piper, and Gen. Andrews.

A person very close to ex-First Deputy Commissioner Thurston said last night:

"Capt. Piper was appointed a deputy with the idea of succeeding Partridge. He was not the latter's selection, but was put upon him. I expect to see Piper named, and to see Major Ebstein retire before Feb. 1, 1903."

In his letter to the Mayor Col. Partridge wrote:

My Dear Sir: It now lacks but a few days of a year since you honored me by placing me at the head of the Police Department. During the whole of this period I have devoted my best energy and ability, and all of my time, to the improvement of the department, even to the extent of foregoing the usual Summer vacation, and to neglecting personal affairs. With what success, the records of the department and annual reports for 1902 will bear witness. A comparison of the year of 1902 with that of any year since consolidation, I think, cannot but be gratifying to the friends of your administration.

For the last fortnight I have been under a physician's care, though not seriously ill. I am advised that a prompt and complete recovery calls for more rest than I can get while performing the onerous duties of this office.

I therefore ask you to relieve me from further responsibility and accept this, my resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1903.

Permit me to thank you for the hearty support and many courtesies I have received at your hands. Very respectfully,

JOHN N. PARTRIDGE,
Police Commissioner.

With the letter the Commissioner furnished this general résumé of the work done in the year, as compared with the previous year:

	1901.	11 Mos. 1902.
Total on force Dec. 31	7,510	.....
Total on force Nov. 30	.....	7,721
Retirements	72	115
Dismissals	32	70
Complaints for violations of rules	2,282	2,903
Tried and reprimands given	247	764
Tried and fines imposed	998	1,463
Tried and fines remitted	162	4
Tried and dismissed from force	32	76
Tried and judgment suspended, (debts)	68	34
Tried and judgment reserved	46	78
Pending	114	153
Total arrests—all offenses	133,749	134,283
Arrests for gambling—all kinds	1,243	1,434
Arrests for keeping gambling houses	85	155
Arrests for blackmail	7	13
Arrests for bribery	4	14
Arrests for keeping disorderly houses	264	505
Arrests for murder	16	20
Arrests for violating Liquor Tax law	990	1,895
Arrests for violating Policy law	28	140
Arrests for violating Pool law	107	273

When news of Col. Partridge's resignation, which has long been expected, was first made public there were reports that it was made at this time to forestall action on the part of the City Club and the Citizens' Union to demand the Commissioner's removal.

ACTION OF THE CITY CLUB.

The City Club on Thursday decided to send a committee to the Mayor, the members of which were Wheeler H. Peckham, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Adolph Openhym, Charles Howard Strong, and Oswald Garrison Villard. These gentlemen were to present Mayor Low with a formal request in behalf of the City Club for the immediate removal of Col. Partridge. But when the committee learned of the Colonel's resignation the members did not go to the City Hall, but contented themselves with sending a written demand, accompanied by an explanatory note. The text of the communication was not given out, but it is said it denounced Col. Partridge unqualifiedly for his failure to achieve expected results, and declared he had totally failed to obtain the confidence of the public.

The City Club has long followed police matters through its Municipal Government Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Slicer is the Chairman. Its demand for Col. Partridge's removal was based on a lengthy report recently submitted at a special meeting. Many witnesses, including members of the force, were examined by the committee, which maintained a judicial attitude throughout, endeavoring to ascertain creditable as well as discreditable acts relating to the force. The evidence obtained, it is stated, showed extreme demoralization, the men having little or no respect for the Commissioner, while the activity of Deputy Piper was regarded as simply an endeavor to correct trivial matters while material things were disregarded. The committee believed the testimony showed that promotions were still bought and sold and that there was apparently a leak in the Civil Service Commission in regard to its relations with the department. The committee also found that haunts of vice of the worst character still existed and that the only efforts to break up blackmailing and gambling came from the District Attorney's office.

Col. Partridge was seen at Police Headquarters yesterday, and while talking with reporters he was visibly affected. Being asked whether the intended action of the City Club had hastened his resignation, Col. Partridge said:

"Is not my letter enough for one day? Why do you come and ask for more?"

"Have you any idea who your successor will be?"

"Not the remotest," Col. Partridge replied. "I know no more about it than the man in the moon. But it seems to have been the plan of Mayor Low to promote his appointees when the occasion for promotion presented itself."

"Do you mean by that that you consider Major Ebstein may succeed you?"

"I would not discuss what Mayor Low might do even if I knew."

"Have you previously discussed your possible resignation with Mayor Low?"

"I may have. I have been thinking seriously—well, not seriously—but I have been thinking of resigning ever since you reporters began coming here asking me if I was going to resign. But that did not hurry me up. I made up my mind not to resign until the end of the year. I would not resign now except that I am overworked and in need of rest. I have not had a vacation in eighteen months."

"Is overwork the only reason for your resignation?"

"Not the only one, but the impelling one. There are a great many people who I think are Mayor Low's supporters who think there are better men for Commissioner than I. So far as I am concerned, I am going to give Mr. Low a chance to put one of them in. I do not want to embarrass this administration or any future administration which may rise or fall on the success or the ash of this one. I think I have had the hardest task in the city administration—I know that I have. The figures accompanying my letter of resignation show whether or not I have been working. They speak for themselves."

Col. Partridge said he had made no plans for the future.

Mayor Low was attending a meeting of the Board Estimate when Col Partridge's letter reached the City Hall. Asked about the resignation the Mayor remarked:

"Yes, Commissioner Partridge has resigned, and I shall accept the resignation."

"Have you selected his successor?"

"No," said the Mayor, "but I shall give the matter early attention."

"Will you discuss the matter?"

"I will say nothing about it to-day."

VIEWS OF POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS.

First Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, when seen in Brooklyn, said that Col. Partridge had resigned merely because he felt the need of a rest, and that the action of the City Club or any other organization had nothing to do with his retirement.

"Col. Partridge," said Major Ebstein, "is badly in need of a rest, and he is going away, I believe. I regret very much that he is to leave the department. He is a conscientious, and tireless worker, and I believe that he has done all that he could to better the police force of the city."

"Have you been spoken to with regard to successor Col. Partridge as Commissioner?"

"So far as asked.

"I know," was the reply, "my name has not been considered in that connection. I have not asked for the place, and do not expect to succeed Col. Partridge. My present position is satisfactory to me."

Second Deputy Commissioner Piper said:

"I knew yesterday that Col. Partridge would have handed in his resignation to-day. Since he has so decided he has experienced great relief and in some respects was as happy as a school boy. While Col. Partridge is not a well man, he is much better, and now he frequently utters a sigh of relief. I am sorry he is going. He is a very fair man and I am not much endeared to him. While not rich he is a man of independent means, and I hope he will enjoy his well deserved rest."

"There is some talk that you may be selected to succeed Col. Partridge."

"I know nothing of my possible appointment and cannot discuss it."

"So Col. Partridge has resigned," remarked John McGaw Woodbury when he heard the news. "Why?" he inquired. "He gives ill health as the reason," the doctor was told.

"Yes," replied Dr. Woodbury, "Col. Partridge is quite a sick man."

Asked whether the position of Police Commissioner had been offered him, directly or indirectly, he said:

"I can say a word about it. I refer you to his Honor the Mayor."

Capt. Goddard yesterday assured Col. Partridge in the action of the City Club against the department that his views were not reflected in any Citizens' Union. Speaking with reporters, Capt. Goddard said:

"I have had no intimation of my possible appointment. Just now I could not say whether I would accept the place if offered to me. Personally I feel that Col. Partridge has had to work under adverse circumstances, and Mayor Low will not find it easy to get a man who will serve him as faithfully, conscientious, and tireless worker, and I believe that he has done all that he could to better the police force of the city."

Have you been spoken to with regard to successor Col. Partridge as Commissioner?"

"So far as I know," was the reply, "my name has not been considered in that connection.

ere ill. I expect to get them liberated ithin an hour.

"All British and German subjects in enezuela, I understand, were arrested last vening. I shall see the President and urge im to release them to-day."

The second dispatch is dated Caracas, Dec. 11, and says:

"The President informs me that he has eleased all the German and British subjects who were arrested."

CARACAS, Dec. 12.—On Wednesday, after long conference with President Castro, United States Minister Bowen obtained an order for the liberation of the remaining British and German subjects who were held prisoners, and an hour later all had been released.

Mr. Bowen and Secretary of Legation Russell went to the jail five times and assisted the poor colored British subjects and those who were ill.

The order for the release of the prisoners made a good impression, and was looked upon as a politic act on the part of President Castro.

LESS ANXIETY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Venezuelan crisis is regarded less seriously here this morning. Lord Lansdowne's speech is held to show that the situation is in no way alarming, and although the opinion is expressed that President Castro's reported request for arbitration has come too late, this step on his part is welcomed as a proof of his anxiety to withdraw from his position.

The morning newspapers express various opinions as to the arbitration proposal, but there is a general agreement that if, by a guarantee made by the United States or other means, Venezuela could be bound to carry out an award, no reason exists why Great Britain should refuse to consent to arbitration. It is believed, nevertheless, that neither Great Britain nor Germany is likely to accept the arbitration proposal.

It is understood that nearly all the Venezuelan news which the British Government gets comes through the State Department at Washington, and is based on Minister Bowen's messages. The Foreign Office so far, however, has received no trace of the reply to the demands of the powers which Venezuela is reported to have transmitted to Great Britain and Germany through the United States Consul at La Guayra, though it has officially received a copy of President Castro's proclamation.

The Foreign Office officials say they have not received information to the effect that Venezuela has requested Minister Bowen to propose arbitration. They said yesterday they did not consider that arbitration at this stage would be acceptable to Great Britain.

Statements attributed to the Consuls and other representatives of Venezuela in European cities all betray a stronger feeling against Germany than against Great Britain, as well as evidence that the United States to prevent any invasion of Venezuela. The Venezuelan Consul at Genoa is credited with the assertion that the armed intervention of the United States would be certain immediately to follow such a British-German invasion.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Express gives an interview with Señor Maubourget, the Venezuelan representative in Paris.

Señor Maubourget said he could state with authority that until quite recently the British Government had advised the British creditors of Venezuela not to act rashly, but to have patience. Great Britain's action therefore caused surprise and sorrow in Venezuela. Until this action there had been absolutely no anti-British feeling in Venezuela, but a strong dislike of Germans had existed. Germany's true motive in urging Great Britain to that country's present course was found in the question of trade.

"Americans lately have been pushing German products out of the South American market," continued the envoy, "and Germany's consular representatives in South America are constantly impressing this fact upon their Government. Of course American competition also injures British trade.

"The present trouble will strengthen President Castro's position immensely."

SPEECH BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Marquis of Landsdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was the principal guest at the annual banquet given last evening in London of the United Club.

In a speech of considerable length the Secretary touched upon the most prominent topics of the day. He said he did not believe that in any part of the world was Great Britain open to the charge of bearing inveterate antipathy to any one, not even to Venezuela. "If that Republic," said Lord Landsdowne, "would desist from committing outrages upon British subjects and British property, if she would pay her just debts, and if she would reply to the diplomatic representations made to her in perfectly courteous language, there would be no need whatever of any quarrel.

"I might add," said the Secretary, "that Venezuela should be content to put herself on a moderate allowance in the matter of revolutions. In less than seventy years Venezuela has indulged in the luxury of one hundred and four revolutions; three revolutions in two years seems to me to be altogether unreasonable.

"I am glad to say that in Venezuelan waters, at this moment, German and British warships and sailors are acting side by side in enforcing the just demands of these two powers."

THE NAVAL OPERATIONS.

To be Directed in Future by the British Commander—Navigation of the Orinoco Reopened.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Morning Post says the British commander in Venezuelan waters will, as senior officer, in the future direct all joint action by the British-German fleet, after having consulted with Commodore Scheder, the German commander.

Germany is said to have no intention of sending a force to the interior of Venezuela. All German action, according to the correspondent, will be confined to the coast.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 12.—There is one British cruiser at this port. The other men-of-war continue to blockade the Venezuelan coast.

The navigation of the Orinoco River has been reopened.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—The naval orders published to-day report the German schoolship Stosch as sailing from Curacao yesterday for La Guayra.

While the Marine Ministry is not considering the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to Venezuela, if it is necessary to occupy a port more marines will be sent. The Navy Department garrisons the coast defences, and has at its disposition fifteen battalions of marines, who are serving on shore.

THE GUNBOATS NOT SUNK?

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 12.—The captured Venezuelan gunboats are now manned by British sailors and are doing British work.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Foreign Office states that the British Government disclaims responsibility for the reported sinking of the Venezuelan vessels off La Guayra.

This action the Foreign Office entirely attributes to the German forces.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Regarding the reports that the Germans wantonly destroyed the Venezuelan vessels captured at La Guayra, it is said here that, according to the official advices received up to the present, only one vessel was disabled and none was sunk, and that the British participated equally with the Germans in the action taken.

It is stated that the orders given to the German and British commanders were to capture the vessels before beginning the blockade. No orders were given to sink them. If, however, any vessel was sunk this was a military measure necessary in carrying out the orders. No report has yet been received from Commodore Scheder, the German commander. Only a report from Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the German Chargé d'Affaires, had reached here on this subject up to 6 P. M. to-day. It was as follows:

"Four Venezuelan vessels captured. One of them disabled. Two German vessels, the Vineta and Panther, and one English, the Resolution [Retribution?] participated in the seizure."

The Foreign Office here refuses to believe that the vessels were sunk, and will not credit the report until confirmatory news is received officially from the German representatives on the spot. At any rate, it is added, if the vessels were sunk it was the result of the joint action of both squadrons and in consequence of resistance.

THE UNIFIED LOAN PLAN.

Details of the Proposals by Which Castro Hoped to Satisfy Venezuela's Foreign Creditors.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—As a result of the announcement that Venezuela has asked United States Minister Bowen to act as arbitrator in the controversy with Great Britain and Germany, Señor Schotborgh, Venezuelan Consul here, last night made an important statement.

Señor Schotborgh is the only representative of the Venezuelan Government in London, and he has been acting in concert with the members of President Castro's secret delegation, previously referred to in these dispatches, whose actions in Rome, Paris, Amsterdam, and London would form, in the event of arbitration, an important part of Venezuela's case. Senor Schotborgh said:

"There being no longer any necessity for secrecy with regard to the methods adopted by Venezuela to effect a settlement of all the foreign claims against that country, the following facts can be published: About six months ago President Castro sent special envoys to different European cities intrusted with a confidential mission having for its objects to ascertain the state of feeling of the foreign creditors of the Venezuelan republic, and to try to arrive at a basis of agreement for the consolidation and unification of all Venezuela's foreign debts, including the diplomatic claims. The envoy who came to London was instructed to associate himself with me; the other envoys were engaged in connection with other countries' claims against Venezuela, especially those of Spain, France, and Italy.

"After considerable negotiating in London and on the Continent a suggested plan of settlement was arrived at. Subsequently the firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and one of the leading French banking concerns promised tentatively to support the plan. In brief, the plan provided, as the Executive is inspired by an earnest desire of coming to a final settlement with all Venezuela's foreign creditors,' for the consolidation of all debts and claims into a unified loan, not exceeding $8,000,000, to be known as the 'Venezuelan unified 4 per cent. loan of 1902.'

"In conjunction with this plan an international bank under European control was to be established, and interest on the loan was to be guaranteed by the customs. Fiscal agents appointed by this bank were to be installed in all Custom Houses, and were themselves to collect the interest on the loan. If at any time the customs receipts proved insufficient to meet this interest the Government undertook to make good any deficiency out of other revenues.

"It was considered essential to learn the attitude of the United States. While final steps were being taken the crisis became acute. An unofficial effort was then made to gain the good offices of the United States in order to procure for Venezuela a slight extension of time. The final arrangements were cabled from London to President Castro, and were ready for presentation to the Foreign Office, pending President Castro's reply, when the news of the presentation of the ultimatum was received.

"This plan by no means has been given up, although, of course, all negotiations to this end are at present at a standstill. Unless matters go to further extremities in Venezuela a settlement upon some such basis as the foregoing is still possible. The British and German creditors of Venezuela must eventually rely upon some financial arrangement as the only method of getting back their money."

OPINION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—President Castro's war preparations and his public utterances are regarded in official quarters here as "designed to see how far the allies are willing to go, as a test of the further attitude of the Administration at Washington, and, above all, as efforts to unite his own people and reconcile them to his dictatorship."

The Foreign Office has received cable messages from the German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, filed at La Guayra. This is a sure indication, the officials think, that the situation is not as dense as the press telegrams represent it to be.

The newspapers, which have been absorbed for weeks over the political broils in the Reichstag, now print lengthy editorials on the Venezuelan situation. They generally treat President Castro's proceedings lightly, and ridicule the disproportion of officers to men in the Venezuelan army.

The papers which treat the subject more seriously say that, no matter how unpleasant the Venezuelan business is growing, it must be seen through, for it would be impossible otherwise for Germans to protect their concerns in that country. It is added that without Great Britain's participation the game would not have been worth the risk of incurring the ill-will of the United States.

All the newspapers having Government leanings carefully bring out the fact that thanks are due to the United States for its resolute protection through Minister Bowen of German and British subjects at Caracas. Throughout the official press there appear inspired reaffirmations of the statement that Germany does not intend the slightest infringement of the Monroe doctrine as defined by the State Department at Washington.

EUROPEAN POWERS HOLD ALOOF.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A Foreign Office official made the following statement to-day:

"No exchange of views has taken place between the European powers concerning the Venezuelan situation, and no such exchange is intended, as it is definitely held that the affair is one in which the United States should be left free to take the initiative in mediation."

This statement was called out by the suggestion of the Temps that it was time for Europe to speak in the interest of universal peace.

The official added:

"It is fully recognized here and at the other capitals that the United States is the only power in a position to act as an intermediary. Hence there is no intention on the part of the European powers to take concerted or individual action."

After an exchange of cable messages it has been agreed to appoint a distinguished Spanish jurist as referee in the Franco-Venezuelan arbitration. His name will not be announced until the arbitrators assemble at Caracas.

STEAMSHIP OSSUN RELEASED.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The release of the French steamship Ossun, seized by the Germans at La Guayra, has not yet been reported to the Foreign Office, but the officials accept unofficial reports of her release, thus relieving the incident of its gravity.

CALLS CASTRO UNLUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—"President Castro is extremely unlucky. He has had four wars since he became the executive, and now he is confronted with big powers," was the way Pedro Alvizua, the Venezuelan Consul in Chicago, characterized the situation to-day.

The Consul has received no official news from his country since the present trouble began. Mr. Alvizua does not think, however, that a war will be fought in Venezuela.

"President Castro is a statesman and a man of iron will," continued Mr. Alvizua, "and I do not think there will be a big war. It will not take long to raise 200,000 soldiers if the President wants them. Everybody has a rifle in his house, and the constitution says that all males over eighteen years of age must answer the call of the President.

"The three harbors, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo, are well fortified. At La Guayra the fort is on the side of a high mountain and commands the whole harbor. At each of the other two the fort is on an island in the middle of the harbor and each is strong.

"At Maracaibo there is no land around the fort, nothing but water. My brother, my father, and myself wish we were there, but it is out of the question now."

Mexican Papers' Comment.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12.—El Imparcial, the Liberal newspaper, in discussing the Venezuelan trouble, censures Germany and Great Britain for resorting to arms without having tried arbitration, although it admits that the Castro Government is hard to deal with. The Mexican Herald says that blood is thicker than water for the Latins as well as for the Anglo-Celts, and that Latin America looks on at the present crisis with anxiety. It censures Castro as the representative of "Tammanyism" in Venezuela.

DR. LORENZ COMES TO-DAY

Surgeons of the City Regard His Visit as a Great Event.

Clinical Demonstrations to be Attended by Throngs—Few of the Many Little Cripples Can Receive Treatment.

Dr. Adolph Lorenz, the distinguished Viennese surgeon, who has created a furor among the specialists in this country within the past few months in his treatment of congenital hip disease, will arrive in the city this afternoon at 4 o'clock, coming from Philadelphia. He will find every hospital in New York open to him, and, were his strength equal to it, he could find subjects by hundreds for treatment. With him is his assistant, Dr. Muller, and they will stay here at least eight days, going then to Boston. A determined effort will be made by the New York surgeons to have the specialist prolong his visit, for it is said that at the clinics which he has signified his willingness to hold, there will not be standing room for the surgeons who desire to avail themselves of his demonstrations.

A sad feature about the whole matter is that Dr. Lorenz will not be able to treat more than a dozen at most of the hundreds of cases of hip disease that have been brought forward for his manipulation. Scores of little children suffering from congenital malformation will be compelled to resign themselves to spending the remainder of their lives as cripples, unless there comes some other good angel in the shape of a surgeon able and willing to do what Dr. Lorenz finds it a physical impossibility to do in his brief stay.

The surgeons of New York are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their guest, who, by the way, will not be the special guest of any member of the profession in this city, but will make his home at a prominent Fifth Avenue hotel. He has had a tiresome week of it in Philadelphia, and will rest to-day and to-morrow. On Monday he will begin his clinics, the first of which will be at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. On Tuesday he will operate at the Polyclinic Hospital, in East Thirty-fourth Street. On Wednesday he will appear at the clinic at the Post Graduate Hospital, and on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock the most important of all the clinics will be held at the Cornell Medical College Hospital.

Beyond this date no arrangements have been made, but it is likely that Dr. Lorenz will give a demonstration at Bellevue Hospital and at the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children in Tarrytown.

The visit of the Viennese surgeon is regarded by the medical fraternity at large as the most important event in the medical history of the metropolis within the past quarter of a century. And his name has not only become the most uttered among the men who make of surgery their lifework, but also among the many homes of the poor where there are cripples who heretofore have been considered hopeless and who now are clamoring for admittance to the clinics.

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, one of the most prominent orthopedic surgeons in the city, who has had charge of selecting the cases on which Dr. Lorenz will operate, said last night that he was amazed at the number of deformed children in New York.

Following a simple announcement in the public press—that subjects would be selected by Dr. Shaffer for treatment by Dr. Lorenz—there appeared at the Cornell Institution no less than 2,000 little invalids whose cases had been considered hopeless. Of this number practically all were from the east side, and only a small fraction were afflicted with congenital hip disease, the specific ailment which is being considered by Dr. Lorenz. There were club-feet, white swelling, Pott's disease, wry neck, infantile paralysis, and other diseases. Of the 2,000 applicants Dr. Shaffer found about 125 cases of congenital hip disease, and he picked out yesterday afternoon fifty cases. On Monday afternoon there will be a further examination, and of the fifty cases twenty-five will be picked. From this final selection Dr. Lorenz and his assistant will choose from three to five patients who will be operated upon for the information of the surgeons of the United States.

The surgeons of New York say Dr. Lorenz is not being welcomed as the absolute discoverer of an entirely new treatment, but rather as the greatest living exponent of a school of treatment of a disease that has hitherto baffled his confrères. Dr. Shaffer, in discussing Dr. Lorenz and his methods, said last night that in 1886 he himself had a patient, a little girl, suffering from congenital hip disease. He called into consultation the late Dr. Henry B. Sands, and they attempted to treat the case as a recent dislocation, just as Dr. Lorenz treats a similar case to-day. The case was a stubborn one, however, and the treatment was in vain. So, as far back as seventeen years ago, the so-called Lorenz treatment was tried.

Exactly simultaneously with Dr. Lorenz, an Italian surgeon, Dr. Paci of Turin, began precisely similar operations. Dr. Hafka of Wurzburg, Germany, introduced a bloody operation which consisted of exposing with the knife the hip bone and cutting away the acetabulum or matter which filled up the hollow in the hip socket. He, however, got merely stiff hips. Lorenz and Paci, by stretching, restore the adaptive qualities of the tissues. It is the perfection of method that the New York surgeons are waiting to see. They have long known what is to be done in such cases.

Dr. Shaffer stated last night that the amazing number of congenital malformations discovered in connection with the search for Lorenz patients had already aroused the charitably inclined of this city to efforts for the amelioration of the condition of these unfortunates. He has received already a check running into four figures to be devoted to the cause. A portion of this amount will be used for buying braces and boots for the sufferers in the hospitals, and it is expected that even larger amounts will be given for the aid of the little cripples who have not yet found their way to the hospitals.

During his visit Dr. Lorenz will be the guest of honor at two receptions, one at the University Club and the other at the Academy of Medicine. The hosts in both cases are to be the orthopedic surgeons of the city.

KRUCK BOY'S DEATH.

Suggestion That an Annoyed Peddler Attacked the Lad in the Bridle Path.

Just how Michael Kruck, the ten-year-old newsboy, met his death on a bridle path in Central Park is a mystery unsolved by the detectives. Capt. Thomas of the Central Park Police had two suggestions. One was that the boy had been killed accidentally by other newsboys in an attempt to drive him from the profitable corner at Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West. He was not one of the regulars there. The other was that the boy had been killed by a peddler whom the newsboys had annoyed. The detectives worked on the suggestions.

The newsboys were questioned, and they answered satisfactorily. Joseph Esceranza said that he remembered that a peddler, a Greek, whom he and the other boys had annoyed on the day of the Princeton-Yale game, had caught James Kruck, brother of the murdered boy, and beaten him. Michael resembled his brother in appearance.

KISSED THE WRONG WOMAN.

John Yost Fined $20 for Mistaking Mrs. Purdy for the Servant Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 12.—John Yost, a handsome young man, who drives a wagon, was fined $20 to-day for kissing Mrs. Richard M. Purdy, at whose house he delivered groceries. Mrs. Purdy is a pretty young woman. She wore a long apron at the time, and Yost says he thought she was the hired girl.

No Coal; Three Paper Mills Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

LYDALL, Conn., Dec. 12.—Three paper mills in this vicinity have been forced to shut down, owing to inability to get coal. They are the Lydall & Foulds Mill, the William Foulds mill, both of Lydall, and the American Paper Company at Oakland. The mills have had a small supply of coal at New Haven, but have been unable even to get cars in which to transport that.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.

The Hon. Horace Plunkett Discusses Its Economic Situation and the Remedy Therefor.

"The Economic Situation in Ireland" was the topic under discussion before the Academy of Political Science, in session at Columbia University last night. The Hon. Horace Plunkett, Secretary of the Agricultural Board of Ireland; Bourke Cockran, and W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, were the speakers, and all three advocated the formation of co-operative societies among the laboring classes and the further education of the people along technical lines as the only means of alleviating the deplorable conditions existing in Ireland.

Mr. Plunkett said in part:

"The Irish question is far more interesting to-day than ever it attracted more attention. Standing at the port of Cork, the gate of Ireland, the observer may see great ships come in from the West laden with the produce of the world, packed for a large part by Irish hands, and take back the best specimens of the Irish race to increase the competition from those left at home. In fifty years the population of Ireland has diminished one-half. And the effect of this pitiful trend of events cannot be measured in numbers, for those who are left at home are either senile or yet in their youth. I wish to be optimistic, but I confess such a picture presents prospects for the future of the country far from alluring.

"It may be said, and truly, that you cannot eliminate the question of politics from any economic subject bearing on the life of a people, and I agree entirely with this view. To be political question involved in the economic condition of Ireland there are solutions—home rule, and 'twenty years of firm government.' I have always held the opinion that institutions in themselves are not of primary importance, and that if we could only create and develop an economic and intellectual people, institutions would adapt themselves to these circumstances. In this view I have been supported by many of my Irish colleagues—95 per cent. of whom do not agree with me in politics.

"In 1889 a few distinguished Irishmen—of whom I was one—met to discuss the evils of our economic problem. The first fact which we recognized was that any reform for the improvement of Ireland, must deal primarily with agriculture. Industrial Ireland was progressive and content, but the agricultural section presented a picture of unmitigated woe.

"On the Continent the condition of the farming classes had been improved by two means—co-operative associations and Governmental education of farming communities. With Ireland Governmental aid was the last to be resorted to, and we turned to the co-operative organization of the farmers. We have now over 685 such associations, through which the farmers buy their supplies and sell their produce. The result of our endeavors has been as remarkable as unexpected. Another form of association instituted was the agricultural banks, organized in small and debt-ridden communities where credit could be obtained only where all pledged themselves to meet the debts of each individual member. The people have entered into these reforms with a spirit of earnestness and honesty which is at least encouraging."

FAILED TO LAND CABLE.

Clarence H. Mackay Slightly Injured While Wrecking Shore-End Ceremonies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to-day to lay the first span cable toward the new American possessions. A strong unfavorable tide was the chief cause of the failure, and minor casualties marked the efforts of the workmen at the shore end, one of the victims being Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, who was of seriously hurt. Fully 25,000 people gathered to witness the ceremony. The steamer Silvertown, carrying the cable, was chored off the beach.

After several attempts, the life-saving crew succeeded getting ashore a hawser, to which was attached the cable. A wait of four and a half hours was had before the attempt was made to draw the cable ashore. The hawser sagged so that it was impossible to draw it through the strong tide.

Just before the attempt was abandoned for the day several men took hold of a final pull. The hawser flew up and struck Clarence Mackay on the chin, knocking him down. George W. McNear of this city was struck in the head and remained unconscious for a short time. Frank Hotaling of New York was struck in the face, sustaining severe cut.

Darkness coming on, the Silvertown returned to her anchorage in the bay. Another trial will be made Monday.

BRIDEGROOM'S CHECKS BAD.

Preacher and Dressmaker Found the Papers Good at the Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 12.—A cab was driven rapidly up to the residence of the Rev. S. C. Batten, and the occupants lost no time announcing their intention to be married. One of them was a young woman, who gave her name as Laura Byers of Danville, Penn., and her companion said he was Edward Wisher of Newton, N. J.

After the ceremony had been performed the bridegroom signed by him, Trust Company refunded Dr. Batten a check proceed to the drawn on the Morristown of Sarah C. Hand ordered the driver to Miss Hilsey's dressmaking establishment wedding gown, bey, in Speedwell Avenue. bill Wisher immediately constructed the bride's check for the amount. The couple then proceeded to the station and left town on the east-bound again at 3:20 P. M. Later, when the check were taken to the trust company the holders were informed that no such person as Edward Wisher kept an account there.

Until a few days before their marriage Wisher and Miss Byers were attendants at the State Hospital in Morris Plains.

SOCIETY GREETS A NEGRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, instructor in oratory at Howard University, and a well-known woman suffragist is here delivering lectures and is being entertained royally by Rochester society. This afternoon Miss Susan B. Anthony, the famous woman-suffragist leader, held a brilliant reception in her spacious mansion at 17 Madison Street in honor of the colored educator.

Rochester's 4 turned out to meet the colored woman. Susan B. Anthony was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mary S. Anthony, and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

Mrs. Cook chatted gayly with the white guests, who asked her many questions concerning her work among the colored people in the South. Mrs. Cook is highly cultured and possesses so many admirable qualities that quite won the hearts of her new acquaintances. Mrs. Jerome Jefferies of 13 Jay Street is holding a reception in her honor to-night.

Mrs. Cook is to be tendered by the Unitarian Church last Equality Club reception was held in the night and a church parlors afterward.

A $35,000 BROOKLYN FIRE.

A fire that caused damage amounting to $35,000 started at about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the upper floor of the three-story brick building at 347, 349, and 351 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

The structure is owned and occupied in part by George M. Eddy & Co., manufacturers of measures. The floor on which the fire started is occupied by J. H. Walbridge, manufacturer of novelties.

Three alarms were sent in and the flames extended to the second-story frame building at 353 Classon Avenue, owned by the Eddy concern and occupied by Daniel Coleman as a dwelling.

The Eddy Company lost $15,000 on stock, fixtures, and machinery. Walbridge lost a like amount, and Coleman's furniture was damaged to the extent of $500. The damage to the buildings amounted to $5,000. All of the losses are covered by insurance.

NEW MONEY ORDER RECORD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Transactions in the money order division of the Post Office amounted to almost $1,000,000 Wednesday, making a new record for the office. The total business of the office was $991,922.68, represented by 9,505 separate transactions.

Other records for big business had been made in the same division, but this was 7,241 transactions, and $291,044 more than the previous heaviest day's business.

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more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

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The famous 1898 vintage now arriving is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

KISSES AND KIMONOS

are among many matters pertaining to her new part discussed by Miss Blanche Bates in an exclusive interview in

The SUNDAY TIMES

Remind Your Dealer in Time.

A BRIDEGROOM LOST.

Young William Heaton of Newark, According to His Wife, Was Spirited Away by His Displeased Family.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—A secret wedding on the night of Dec. 3, in the office of Justice of the Peace Beaman, developed into a genuine sensation to-day when it became known that William Heaton, twenty-two years old, of 12 Chestnut Street, was parted from his bride, who was Miss May Robinson of 109 Orchard Street. It is openly asserted by the bride's family that the bridegroom is being detained by his parents against his will. Mrs. Heaton said to-day that she knew of a plot by which an effort had been made by her husband's parents to force him to marry a Miss Leslie, daughter of a New York business man.

"He told me," she said, "that his folks would try to part us, and he made me promise to come to him no matter where he might be sent."

Heaton cannot be located. His mother said to-day that he did not remember the circumstances of his marriage to Miss Robinson. She has engaged a lawyer for the purpose of having the marriage annulled, and she says she never heard of Miss Robinson prior to the marriage.

Miss Leslie, who is visiting the Heatons, said she had been engaged to the young man for several months, and they were to have been married on Dec. 4. She was to meet him at the Lackawanna Station on that date, and they were to go to the home of the Rev. George W. Lincoln, there to be married. But Heaton did not appear, and she did not learn of his marriage to Miss Robinson for several days.

After the secret marriage Mr. and Mrs. Heaton went on a wedding tour, and upon their return were met at the railroad station by the bride's mother and aunt, who accompanied them to the bridegroom's home. There, it is said, a stormy scene followed, and subsequently the bridegroom was spirited away.

CITY HALL STRIKE.

Propositions to be Submitted to the Contractors.

At a meeting of the Board of Building Trades in Brevoort Hall yesterday the strike on the City Hall was considered. At the request of D. H. Walker, Superintendent of Public Buildings, who was present, a committee of five was appointed to meet the contractors in the City Hall on Monday morning. The committee is authorized to demand that a member of the Operative Plasterers' Society, appointed by the society, have charge of the plastering and have power to hire and discharge men and supervise the payment of wages.

The marble cutters will demand that non-union men working in the first story be removed and replaced by men from a union firm. The Amalgamated Carpenters' Society also demands that half the carpenters employed be from the society. Other trades demand the employment of union man. Another demand is that Matthew Ryan, Superintendent of the work, be removed from the job.

Mr. Walker was informed by the contractors that they were willing to pay union wages and employ union men.

SCHWAB'S GIFT TO POOR.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—Oliver Wren, private secretary to Charles M. Schwab, arrived at Braddock this afternoon from New York. He visited Justice L. F. Holtzman, and informed him that Mr. Schwab desired to present to the poor of Braddock a fund for distribution before Christmas. While Mr. Schwab is understood to wish that the old men of the Edgar Thomson Furnaces, who are now in rather destitute circumstances, should benefit in the distribution, his idea is that all the deserving poor of Braddock should receive something. A meeting of all the pastors of Braddock will be held to ascertain who are worthy of the gift. The exact amount is not made public.

Secretary Wren visited Homestead this afternoon for a purpose like that which took him to Braddock. He called on Burgess J. Clyde Miller and other leading men, and made them acquainted with Mr. Schwab's plans.

Asked as to Mr. Schwab's condition, Secretary Wren replied that he had a letter from Mr. Schwab, received three days ago, which was written while the steelmaker was on the Mediterranean. The letter said that Mr. Schwab felt splendid and was in fine condition.

A CRANBERRY FAMINE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—A cranberry famine prevails in Cincinnati, and prices are advancing rapidly. Fruit brokers have received orders from Eastern houses not to take any more orders for cranberries, as the market is cleaned up.

The weather ripened the fruit earlier than usual and a large percentage rotted. Consequently the crop is about 25 per cent. shorter than last year. Jersey cranberries sell at $10 a barrel, against $7 to $7.50 last year. Still higher prices are anticipated before the holidays.

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STERLING.

OUR GOODS SOLD BY LEADING JEWELLERS EVERYWHERE.

LAKE SUPERIOR COLLAPSE.

President Lewis Resigns, Dividend Is Passed, and a $1,000,000 Loan Arranged For.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—There were three important developments to-day in connection with the collapse of the shares of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, which began yesterday and continued during to-day's operations on the Stock Exchange.

At a meeting of the Directors of the company the resignation of President F. S. Lewis was received and accepted. His successor was not chosen. The Directors issued a statement announcing that the last quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Dec. 15, had been deferred, and it was learned that the board had succeeded in arranging for a loan of $1,000,000. The money will probably be paid into the treasury of the company next Monday. Mr. Lewis had been President of the corporation only since Oct. 25, when he was elected to succeed E. V. Douglas, resigned.

The loan is to be made by a number of local trust companies and banking institutions with the aid of Speyer & Co. and the Morton Trust Company of New York, and the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore. It is to be secured by notes presumably on the Algoma Central Railway and the Algoma Steel Company, subsidiary concerns of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, and by the preferred stock of the company.

In the market to-day Consolidated Lake Superior preferred stock dropped to 35¾, a decline of $34.25 a share since the drop began. Common sold at six, a fall of $13.50 a share during the same period.

The cause of the company's financial difficulty is the existing money stringency. When the last quarterly dividend was declared the company had practically arranged for a large loan. This was to be devoted to the payment of the dividend, which amounts to about $412,000, and to meeting certain obligations. It is said the conservative element in the directorate favored passing the dividend rather than paying it with borrowed money.

The closing of the company's steel rail mill at Sault Ste. Marie, which appears to have precipitated the spectacular decline of the stock, is said by officials to be due to the non-completion of blast furnaces, steel plants, and other improvements, the contractors being nearly two years behind in their work.

F. H. Clergue, general manager, wired the Directors from Sault Ste. Marie to-day that the rail mill had been temporarily closed because of the failure to receive pig iron, which must be secured from other sources until the company's new furnaces are ready. He announced also that he had closed a contract for a large order of steel rails at $32 a ton for the Intercolonial Railway, which is controlled by the Canadian Government. During the past five years the company has expended $26,000,000 for improvements.

The slump has caused great losses to stockholders. The shrinkage Thursday and to-day amounted to $18,974,534. Fully 75 per cent of the stock is held here, and Philadelphia holders suffered to the extent of $14,230,890. Since last Spring the total shrinkage in value of the preferred and common stock has amounted to $33,953,002. The loss in value to-day, sustained mostly by the preferred stock, was $9,228,670.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 12.—Francis H. Clergue, General Manager of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, to-day said:

"The cause of yesterday's slump was undoubtedly due to sensational articles appearing in Canadian papers to the effect that our steel mill would be shut down all Winter. These statements were not true. The steel mills will be running in a few days and have work ahead running far into the Summer. The contract price of rails, with the mills running at their full capacity, will more than pay the dividends declared on the preferred stock. The slump yesterday was a heavy loss, but I anticipate the recovery will be just as rapid."

The steel plant, he said, had closed down because all orders booked were filled. Last night the company, Mr. Clergue declared, received orders from the Canadian Government for steel rails sufficient to keep the mills in continuous operation at prices satisfactory to the company.

He further said that the company's various operations were progressing with entire satisfaction; that the company owns outright all their various mines and plants, free from bonds of mortgages and that the only bank loans are those for current and operating expenses and that these have never been equal to the material and stock on hand.

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DINNER TO MAJOR RAMSEY.

Gen. Chaffee's Chief Aide de Camp Entertained by Boyhood Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Major Frank De Witt Ramsey, United States Army, Assistant Adjutant General and chief aide de camp to Gen. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East, and now stationed at Govenors Island, was given a dinner at the Albany Club this evening by friends of his boyhood days.

Major Ramsey has just returned from a three years' service in the Philippines and in China. In the party entertaining were State Historian Hugh Hastings, Mayor Charles H. Gaus, Justice D. Cady Herrick, Senator J. H. Allds, Justice Theodore H. Swift, and State Printer James B. Lyons. Major Ramsey is a native Albanian, and a graduate of West Point, Class of '98. Commissioner of Public Safety Edward B. Cantine, Vice President of the club, presided.

OVATION TO G. F. BAER

He Turns Irony to Sympathy at Pennsylvania Society Dinner.

Says United States Supreme Court Will Check Politicians When the Masses Fail to Respect Constitutional Limitations.

George F. Baer was the central figure and coal was the predominating subject of interest at the fourth annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Society, held last night at the Woldorf-Astoria, and presided over by its President, Bishop Henry C. Potter.

When the ices were served in miniature coal scuttles, the applause was not unmixed with derision, just as it was when the orchestra played "In the Good Old Summer Time." Neither were the cheers altogether cordial when Mr. Baer rose to speak on "Pennsylvania Theories of Government."

When Mr. Baer, however, described the first of all the American trusts, the feelings of the 400 diners changed toward him; when he attacked those whom he charged with attempts to interfere with the rights of citizens the applause was tumultuous; and when he sat down, declaring that the Constitution of the United States was in itself sufficient to settle all disturbances, the diners rose and gave him an ovation.

"I have often wondered," said Mr. Baer at the beginning of his speech, "what brought so many Pennsylvanians to New York. It has been suggested to me that it is because while Pennsylvania is a good place to make money, New York is a better place to spend it. There is another reason, though.

"In the earliest days of New York State there was a trust which was the first trust this country ever knew. It had an Indian name which I hesitate to pronounce, but it meant 'superior men.' Historically it is known as the Six Nations, and they hadn't much regard for their fellow-Indians in Pennsylvania. When William Penn made a treaty with the Delawares the Six Nations came down and said that the Delawares could not give title, as they, the Six Nations, had long ago made women of them. Thus for a long time the Six Nations had things their own way, but they made their great mistake at the time of the War of the Revolution, when they got on the wrong side. It is important in the organization of a trust to be in accord with the right party.

"Perhaps the Pennsylvanians come here to spend their surplus as a tribute to that old Indian trust. I wondered, too, a few months ago on what theory New York proposed to confiscate Pennsylvania lands. It was that old Indian claim of the Six Nations."

There were loud cheers when the speaker read from the Pennsylvania State Constitution, adopted in 1775, the paragraph relating to "the natural and inalienable rights of man," and when he added, "And the Constitution of Pennsylvania should never tolerate any interference with the natural rights of man, particularly with that right to acquire, possess, and protect property," the applause was deafening. "That is regulated by law," he continued, "and by no self-created code. It is the law by which the workman of to-day becomes the captain of industry to-morrow, and it is the law which has made the State of Pennsylvania the first industrial State not alone in this country, but in the whole world."

One could hear a pin drop when Mr. Baer paused, and there was another burst of applause when he declared that "the people of the State have the sole and inalienable right to govern and regulate the internal policy of that State." "Whether we know it or not," he continued, "that grand old idea of local autonomy, the secret of the prosperity of this country, may be gradually taken from us. Local autonomy is the fundamental principle of American Constitutional liberty. It is the principle on which Pennsylvania started. We did not surrender it in the war of the secession, and we are not willing to surrender it now.

"The experiments of tinkering politicians are in vain, because there are Constitutional limitations, which, if the masses do not respect, there is a tribunal which is the fairest and truest in the world, the Supreme Court of the United States, which scheming politicians cannot override. I do not think that experiments will result in an amendment to the Constitution. When the American people fall back to think, and when this momentary excitement has passed away, there will be no danger of an amendment to the Constitution on the narrow lines of those who do not understand that Constitution."

"That's right!" "That's right!" came in shouts from every part of the room when the speaker referred to "the Government who protects a man who wants to work and stays every hand that would prevent him."

"I will not trust myself to say more," began Mr. Baer. "Let it out!" "Let it out!" cried half the audience. "No," he continued. "This is still the great Republic, and I will not despair, if in her long vigil at the altar of Liberty she sometimes nods; but in my mind's eye I see her rising, noble and puissant, shaking her locks and threatening him who dares to undermine the great fabric of constitutional liberty which our fathers builded."

Mr. Baer then sat down, and the diners arose in a body, while the applause was loud and long continued.

The dinner was held in the grand ballroom of the hotel, which was decorated with ivy and roses. Immediately behind Bishop Potter, who presided at the guests' table, was an immense American flag, against which was a portrait of William Penn.

A picturesque ceremony was the presentation of facsimiles of historic flags. As Bishop Potter announced the flags and their donors, the silken emblems were brought up and grouped in front of the speaker's table. The different flags presented were: The Continental, or Grand Union flag, by Allan C. Blakewell; Flag of the Floating Batteries, by James Gayley; Flag of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania line, by William Guggenheim; Colonial or Provincial flag, by Charles M. Hogan; first flag of the United States, by Harry L. Horton; flag of the Hanover Associations, by John Markle; Pulaski banner, by Henry F. Shoemaker; Philadelphia Curé flag, by John Wanamaker, and the flag of the Independent Battlaion, Westmoreland County, by William Zeigler. Other flags have been promised by George C. Boldt, Thomas E. Kirby, and William Harrison Browne.

The speakers, besides Mr. Baer, were Bishop Potter, who made the opening address; Bishop Alexander Mackay-Smith, on the State of Pennsylvania; ex-United States Senator John Patton of Michigan, on "The Spirit of Pennsylvania," and the Rev. John R. Paxton, on "Our Land and People." Among those present were:

Edward Bok,	Jacob L. Greatsinger,
Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady,	Dr. W. J. Holland,
Edward P. Call,	Col. A. G. Mills,
Charles S. Carstairs,	Alfred Mosely,
Justice John Proctor Clarke,	Robert C. Ogden,
Charles H. Cramp,	Herman Sielcken,
F. N. Doubleday,	John Wanamaker,
John H. Flagler,	Thomas H. Watkins,
	Charles T. Yerkes.

John A. Hiltner, the Treasurer of the society, had as his guests the Directors of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of which he is Vice President.

RESTRAINS LABOR OFFICIALS.

Buffalo Court Grants a Temporary Injunction to Snow Steam Pump Company.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.—Justice Childs to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining Martin F. Murphy, Organizer for the Iron Molders' Union of North America; Frank Wolf, President of Local No. 84 of the same organization, and about forty strikers from further interference with the business of the Snow Steam Pump Company.

The defendants are commanded absolutely to refrain from interfering with men who desire to work at the Snow plant and from picketing or patrolling the premises.

Appended to the application for the writ is the affidavit of Edward Seip, the foreman of the works, in which he alleges that Murphy shot at him twice with a loaded revolver on Dec. 5, and the affidavit of John Haefner, whose statement corroborates that of Seip regarding the alleged assault.

The charge against Murphy and Wolf and the others is conspiracy to injure the business of the Snow Steam Pump Works and the employment of force, intimidation, and threats to prevent men who wished to work from working for the concern.

THE FRESHMEN FEASTED, THANKS TO THE POLICE.

Drawn Battle with Columbia Sophomores in Front of Healy's Restaurant—Two Prisoners.

Class enthusiasm in Columbia University resulted last night in what might have been a riot in front of Healy's restaurant, at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station had been notified by Mr. Healy that the college freshmen had an engagement in his "dungeons" for dinner. By reason of past experience with undergraduates—and remembering the animal show that had been quartered next door during the Fall—the restaurant man asked for protection.

A Roundsman and five patrolmen had not yet solved the problem of protection against the elements, and were seeking places of vantage, when they were suddenly taken off their feet. The freshmen had seen their enemies without and had been lurking in dark corners, seated on icy doorsteps or crowded into the doors of the neighborhood. Their appointed leader appeared—a young man in a dress suit which could not conceal his broad shoulders. He yelled something which sounded like:

"Eat—'em—up—bat—'em—in—the—eye—in—through—the—centre—capture—as—many—as—you—can—hurrah—for—'06! ! !"

There was a roar of disapproval from the sophomores on guard. The two classes met. The sidewalk was slippery. It was give and take, tackle and fall. The unfortunate policemen were at the bottom. They could not use their clubs and they had never played football. Nobody knows how it would have ended if some thoughtful onlooker had not sent in a hurry call for more policemen. In the end, after the Captain himself and fifteen patrolmen had come to succor their vanquished brethren, the students were routed, and many of them lay on the pavement—a mix-up of arms and legs and soiled clothing.

Two collegians, who gave their names as Webster Bernard and Herman Koff, who had not recovered their breath in time to explain that they had nothing to do with the affair, were dragged off to the police station. They were bailed out by friends.

There were thirty freshmen missing at the banquet in the "dungeons," but five sophomores were there, and it was explained that these five had been "invited" to the feast. When the "invited" guests were convinced that there was no escape they kept their places and ate.

Downie D. Muir, Jr., President of the freshman class, when certain that the captives could not escape, proposed that one of them be sent to the enemy's camp to bear a flag of truce and to invite to the feast such sophomores as would condescend to eat with them. The reply came back in the shape of the missing freshmen, and the sophomore emissary bore the olive branch. He announced that he was instructed to propose three cheers for the freshmen as a hospitable set of "very young men who ought to have waited another year before daring to indulge in a banquet."

COLORADO'S NEW RAILWAY.

Mr. Moffat Says Everything Is Now Ready and Construction Will Begin.

DENVER, Dec. 12.—David H. Moffat, President of the Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railway Company, returned to-night from New York, where he has been completing the arrangements for financing the project. In an interview Mr. Moffat said that the surveys had been completed and the line definitely fixed as far as the continental divide, and that the crossing of the main range is the best, in many respects, in Colorado. The work of surveying the remainder of the route to Salt Lake, he said, will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Moffat said:

"We have succeeded in securing the money to proceed with the construction of the railway, and will let contracts at once for the grading of the surveyed portion. In making our arrangements we have met with active opposition from the strong financial combination controlling the roads north of Denver. This, however, will not prevent the building of the roads."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S TROUBLES.

Executive Committee Considers the Demands of Labor Unions.

There was an informal conference of members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific Railway Company in the office of E. H. Harriman yesterday to consider the strike that is threatened on the road by the demands of the labor unions that the Southern Pacific take back a number of locomotives that had been loaned to the Union Pacific Railway Company.

It was the general opinion of those present that the matter should be left to the local officials of the road, and that the Directors ignore the demands.

GIRL BARN BURNER SANE.

Commission's Finding in the Case of Ida Thompson, the M'Liss of the Dover Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Ida Thompson, the M'Liss of the Dover Mountains, accompanied by her benefactor, Farmer William S. Ketcham, whose barns she burned, causing him a loss of $10,000, appeared before a commission to-day and submitted to an examination to ascertain her sanity.

Miss Thompson answered all questions in a straightforward manner. Farmer Ketcham insisted that she was sane, and one of the sisters from St. Ann's Home, a reform institution at Albany, expressed a similar opinion. Miss Thompson was sent to St. Ann's Home for five years, and was pardoned at the request of Farmer Ketcham, who offered to forgive her and provide a home for her. The commission found her sane, and she went back to Dover with Farmer Ketcham.

THE McKINLEY MEMORIAL.

Artists to be Invited to Submit Designs for the Monument at Canton.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association, to be held some time during next month, an invitation will be extended to artists throughout the country to submit designs for the construction of the monument at Canton. At a meeting to be held several months later all designs submitted will be carefully considered by the Trustees and a selection made.

NOT BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Expert Said to Pronounce Disease in California Chicken Cholera.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Dr. A. H. Glennon, the accredited representative of the United States Government, is said to be preparing a report to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington to the effect that there has never been bubonic plague in California.

Dr. Glennon's report will go further and declare positively that after a thorough and extensive investigation the bacillus supposed to be of the plague is that of chicken cholera, a comparatively harmless disease.

IOWA CROP OF 1902.

Loss of $60,000,000 Over That of 1901—Rain Worse Than Drought.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 12.—The final report on the yield and value at current prices of the Iowa crop of 1902 was made public by Director of the Crop Service, J. R. Sage, having been held back two weeks in order to check the returns on which it is based. The report indicates that the rains of the past season were more disastrous than the drought of 1901.

The total value of the crop is placed at $215,722,349, or $60,000,000 less than the value of the crop of 1901. The greatest falling off is in corn. Last year the corn crop was all marketable, but this year only 47 per cent. is marketable. The next heaviest decrease is in the value of the oat crop

MOVING THE COAL SUPPLY

Weather Conditions Caused Delay in Handling Carloads.

Situation in Brooklyn to be Considered at a Public Meeting — Salvation Army's Plans — Charity Organization's Distribution.

Concerning the problem of coal supply it was said in the offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday that the peculiar weather conditions had made the handling of coal difficult. Whole trains of anthracite were stalled at Hoboken because the rain and sleet had fallen on the coal, binding it into a compact mass.

A representative of the company said:

"As much coal as possible has been shipped over here to-day, but the slowness in handling, owing to the icy condition of the tracks, delayed matters, and any delay means much at this time. Double forces of men were put to work, but the handling and loading went on slowly all the same."

A representative of one of the largest firms of retail coal dealers in Brooklyn, which handles 80,000 tons a month under normal conditions, called at the offices of the Lackawanna company with a tale of distress. He said that the condition of affairs in Brooklyn was terrible. He could not satisfy one-third of his customers. People with large families came to him, he said, imploring him to send coal that he could not procure. Many persons who could get no coal feared pneumonia in their families. He was told that the companies were doing their best to hurry the distribution of coal.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad said that everything would be done that was possible to distribute coal where it would do the most good. Special attention is to be given to persons who have to buy coal by the pail.

"The closing of navigation on the lakes," he continued, "may cause some relief here, but not so much as many people suppose. As a matter of fact, little coal has been sent West compared to what came East. Western cities will have to do with less anthracite so that New York can be supplied."

The Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs believe that New York has been more or less discriminated against in the distribution of coal, and they are preparing to act in the matter. President Swanstrom of Brooklyn said yesterday that a general meeting is to be called at the Special Sessions Court in Brooklyn City Hall to consider the coal situation. About 800 persons are to be invited to attend.

"I have been in communication with the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad with regard to Brooklyn's needs," he said, "and it is willing to co-operate. A plan has been talked of by which a depot will be established at Thirty-ninth or Thirty-sixth Street and probably at other points, where coal can be bought in any quantity. This coal, if necessary, could be sold at cost."

President Cantor of Manhattan said that he had thought of sending an open letter to the companies about the distribution of coal, but was holding back because Mayor Low lives in Manhattan.

Mayor Low was asked if he had anything to say on the coal situation.

"Not now," was his reply.

A meeting of the representativcs of the coal-carrying companies, their sales agents, and others was held yesterday in the office of a sales agent to discuss the question of distributing coal by the pail. None of the representatives of the companies would talk of the outcome of the meeting. Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army visited J. Pierpont Morgan's office and talked about the coal situation.

Afterward the commander said:

"Tales of distress are coming to us from every part of Manhattan Island. Believing we had coal to distribute, a man came down all the way from Harlem for a bucket of coal. There must be more distributing stations. The Salvation Army has mapped out Manhattan Island and proposes to establish such agencies."

He pointed to several porous bricks for soaking with kerosene and said:

"These we will use for the people when we cannot get coal for them. Two bricks well soaked would cook a dinner, and one could be used on a pinch. At our coal depots we will have little demonstration stoves to show how the bricks can be used. When we cannot have coal to sell we will provide the bricks, three for a family, one to soak, one to burn, and one to cool of. We will not cut the prices of coal we sell below the prices charged by the dealers, but in case of destitution we may have to give it free. The present conditions mean pneumonia in many families unless every good agency is brought to bear on the situation. H. S. Black of the Fuller Construction Company has asked to co-operate with us. He has made a donation of 20,000 porous bricks, which will be a great help. It is possible by using every available means to provide every one with some kind of fuel."

In a statement given out last evening Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society and Tenement House Commissioner, said in part:

"There is no extraordinary need for coal for charitable purposes. There is no greatly increased demand for coal from those who are accustomed to apply each Winter to the great charitable societies. This has been the situation for the past two months, and is the situation to-day. There never has been a time within the past ten years when labor has been so generally employed in New York, and when the poorer classes were better able to provide for themselves and not to rely upon charity.

"Those who need coal (and there are many of them) can afford to pay for it if it can be purchased. There is undoubtedly great need for coal among the working classes, and particularly the working classes who live in tenements. They are accustomed to buy by the pail or by the bag. It is these people who for the past few days have been crowding around the coal yards where coal is sold in this way.

"Money will not produce this coal. If $100,000 were placed in Mayor Low's hands to-morrow morning to provide it not an additional ton could be added to the supply which is now being brought to New York. Nothing but co-operation between the great coal companies and the retail dealers, through whom coal is distributed to the working classes, will avail.

"It is apparent that the depots for distribution to the working classes in the tenement districts must be kept open, and that more distributing points must be opened, and that the supply of coal at these points must be increased. More distributing depots will be opened, and I am assured that they will be kept supplied. Besides the yards of Barber's Sons at 377 Water Street, distribution is now being made from the following yards of Curtis & Blaisdell: 100 Washington Street, Fifty-sixth Street and East River, and there will be such distribution within a day or so from their yards at One Hundred and Ninth Street and East River, Twenty-eighth Street and East River, and 419 Avenue A. Such distribution is also being made from the following yards:

35 Jefferson Street,	30 Mulberry Street,
90 Delancey Street,	28 Roosevelt Street,
275 Suffolk Street,	19 Roosevelt Street,
265 Monroe Street,	19 Baxter Street,
Coal cellars, 104 Cherry Street,	14 Roosevelt Street,
61 Jackson Street,	81 Elizabeth Street,
69 Bayard Street,	24 Oak Street,
79 Bayard Street,	43 Allen Street,
178 Mulberry Street,	52 James Street,
160 Mott Street,	551 Grand Street,
51 Mott Street,	78 Orchard Street,
4 Oak Street,	105 Orchard Street,
69 Oliver Street,	176 Orchard Street,
255 William Street,	45 Eldridge Street,
279 Broome Street,	49 Eldridge Street,
35 Oak Street,	38 Monroe Street,
75 James Street,	40 Monroe Street,
	154 East Broadway,

"Is there nothing that the rich can do to help the poor in this emergency? The most effective method is to economize coal themselves, and not to demand from their coal dealers any more than suffices for immediate needs. I heard of a gentleman to-day who pressingly demanded a half ton of coal for a friend who was dying of pneumonia and had no coal with which to heat his house, and when the sympathizing coal merchant delivered this half ton at great inconvenience, quite outside of his ordinary district, six tons were found in the cellar. Such a man deserves to be boycotted."

OMAHA COAL SHORTAGE.

Closing Down of the Big Packing Houses Is Imminent Owing to the Scarcity.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—A steam coal famine is on in South Omaha and the closing down of the big packing houses is imminent. Two of the packing plants have coal for two days, while the other three can only hold out one more day. Every

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on 23d St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

effort is being put forward to bring enough coal into the city to keep the packers going, but at present there is none in sight.

The trouble is in the inability of the railroads to secure cars in which to transport the coal. Within a short distance of Omaha is an abundance of steam coal, but neither cars nor locomotives with which to move the coal can be secured. The packers are holding a meeting to-night to decide upon some course to pursue, and railroad traffic men are making extra efforts to bring a trainload of coal before morning.

YALE STUDENTS FINED.

Charged with Assault for Taking from a Man Tickets for Football Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—Bradford Ellsworth, of New York, William R. Orthwein of St. Louis, William Barnum of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Harold P. Sawyer of Bridgeport, Conn., and John A. Moorhead of Pittsburg, Penn., all Yale students, were arraigned in the City Court to-day on charges of breach of the peace preferred by Sidney Tropp, a ticket speculator. The alleged assault occurred on the night of Nov. 20, when a crowd of students on Yale campus took a ticket for the Yale-Harvard football game.

A mêlée was started in the case of State against Ellsworth and Moorhead. Ellsworth was fined $200, and Barnum, Sawyer, and Orthwein were fined $100 each. The fines were immediately paid.

RESCUED OFF THE HIGHLANDS.

Captain and Crew of the Belle Wooster Picked Up Just in Time.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—Frostbitten and exhausted by a twenty-four-hour battle with sea, storm, hunger, and bitter cold, Capt. R. H. Somerville and a crew of six men of the schooner Belle Wooster reached here to-day.

They were brought in by the schooner Patriot of this port, which had picked them up at 9 o'clock this morning. The Belle Wooster sank off Highland Light early Thursday morning, just after the crew had abandoned her. In a southwest blizzard the schooner had lost every bit of canvas except the foresail, and under the pounding terrific seas had sprung a leak, her cargo of granite having shifted.

When it was seen that the craft could not be kept afloat, the crew left her, and for hours, scantily clothed and without food, beaten by terrible seas, and unable to lay a course in the blinding snow, the men fought for life.

At 2 o'clock this morning, when some of the men were with difficulty prevented by comrades not quite so far gone from lying down in the boat to die, a vessel's light was seen. The sight raised their voices in a united cry. The call was heard on board the schooner, which proved to be the Patriot, and the shipwrecked men were rescued.

The Belle Wooster was a three-master of 415 tons, built at Franklin, Me., in 1878, and was owned by Capt. Somerville and others of New York. She was valued at $9,000, with insurance of $2,000. Her cargo of cut granite, valued at $20,000, was shipped at Stonington, Me., for the new East River Bridge, New York.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The National League Commends the Work of the Federal Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League came to an end to-day. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which was adopted:

The National Civil Service Reform League congratulates the country on the high character and ability of the National Civil Service Commission:

On the regulation of the labor service of the Federal departments in Washington by the adoption of the registration system.

On the elimination of the many back-door entrances to the classified service by wise amendments to the civil service rules.

On the successful extension of classification to the rural free delivery service, now including 11,300 officials.

On the adoption and successful operation of the merit system in the Federal service of Porto Rico and in all the service excepting schools in the Philippines.

On the promotions in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, which it is hoped will lead to the general adoption of the merit system in that branch of the service.

It urges the extension of the application of the merit system to the Consular Service and Indian Agencies by legislation, if possible, otherwise by Executive action.

It regrets the defects in the administration of the civil service system in New York City. It calls public attention to the success of the Federal, Massachusetts, and Chicago boards in the very classes of the service in which the New York board seems to be deficient, as illustrating that the shortcomings in New York are due to faulty administration and not to any inherent weakness of the system.

It urges veterans of the civil and Spanish wars and their friends to oppose the bills called "Veterans' Preference" bills. Such bills will work, as they have worked in some States, great harm to the merit system. That system is the only efficient barrier to the spoils and boss systems, both public enemies of the country which the veterans risked their lives to save.

The following officers were elected:

President—Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore; Vice Presidents—Charles Francis Adams, Boston; Joseph H. Choate, New York; Grover Cleveland, Princeton; Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge; Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven; Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia; Seth Low, New York; Franklin MacVeagh, Chicago; Henry C. Potter, D. D., New York; F. J. Ryan, D. D., Philadelphia; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland. Elliott H. Goodwin was re-elected Secretary.

ARSON TO HIDE MURDER.

Body of Old Man Found in a Burning House—Robbery the Supposed Motive.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Fire in the farmhouse of Mrs. Zadoc Miller, five miles south of this village, to-day, disclosed what is believed to be a murder, following an attempt at robbery and succeeded by arson. The fire was discovered by neighbors, who knew that Mrs. Miller and her son, Jay, had driven to Saratoga in the forenoon.

An old man who boarded with the Millers was not seen when the fire was discovered. Joseph Davey quickly entered the old man's room with the aid of a ladder and found his dead body on the floor. The head and hands were burned, and there were five wounds on the head, apparently inflicted with an axe. The body was lowered to the ground just as the roof fell in. The house was destroyed by the fire. The appearance of the old man's body indicated that he had fought his assailant.

Mrs. Miller a week ago had sold apples for $400 and pork for another considerable sum. It is believed that, knowing of this fact and of the absence of the family, the house was broken into with the purpose of robbery, the old man killed, and the house set on fire so as to conceal the crime. Mrs. Miller was here this afternoon and deposited her money in a bank. Detectives are working on the case.

For Women's Reformatory in New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—At to-day's meeting of the Orange Committee, which is endeavoring to arouse interest in the establishment of a State Reformatory for Women, a committee was appointed to inspect the county jails and reformatories in New York and Massachusetts. The members of the committee are Mrs. John R. Paddock, Miss Mary R. Tooker, Mrs. George W. Blackwell, and Mrs. William M. Swingle.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Beginning Next Monday This Store Will Be OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

5,000 Fur Neck Pieces and Muffs at Remarkable Prices.

Most extraordinary of all purchases ever consummated at this time of the year.

150 Genuine Fox Scarfs at $3.90 & $5.00

SABLE OPOSSUM SCARFS, double scarfs, 60 inches long, with large tails, at 6.95

SABLE RACCOON BOAS, with two large brush tails, at 7.50

SABLE OPOSSUM MUFFS, best make, with down bed, at 3.95

DOUBLE SABLE RACCOON SCARFS, 70 inches long, with two immense fox brushes, very best fur, at 11.75

GENUINE FOX MUFFS, large sizes, beautifully made, at 6.75

CHOICE AMERICAN FOX SCARFS, rich, glossy fur, with two large brush tails, at 8.90

FINEST CUB BEAR BOAS, over 100 inches long, full and fluffy, made up very light, at 23.50

BEST GRADE ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, 26 block, down bed, at 7.50

DOUBLE ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, made out of full 4 skins, with genuine tails, at 11.75

DOUBLE MINK SCARFS, made out of full four skins, with genuine tails, at 15.00

SETS of FINEST BAUM MARTEN (4-skin Double Scarf and large Muff), regular price of these sets is $165.00, at 97.50

EASTERN MINK TRIPLE SCARFS, made out of 6 full skins, with 14 large natural tails & 12 claws, $55.00 qualities, at 37.50

(Second Floor, 18th St., Front.)

Pianos As Christmas Gifts.

Have you ever considered how much enjoyment and culture a Piano brings to the home? Visit our magnificent New Art Piano Store on the 5th Floor and you will be vividly impressed with the superb displays of elegant new instruments.

We Sell Such Fine Pianos As the Following On the Easy Payment Plan:

BOARDMAN & GRAY, HENRY & S. G. LINDEMAN, M'PHAIL, CABLE, LESTER, KINGSBURY, STROHBER, BAUS & CO.

We have these pianos in the store ready for delivery. PRICES RANGE UPWARD FROM $185.00. Every Piano is fully guaranteed. WE DO NOT REQUIRE THE ENTIRE AMOUNT TO BE PAID AT ONCE. You pay a small amount down, and then little sums monthly. You have the use of the Piano while paying for it.

WE HAVE ALSO A COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE VARIETY OF PIANO STOOLS, CHAIRS AND BENCHES. Prices range from $1.50 to $45.00.

Sale of Women's Waists.

To-day's Special Attractions.

NEW Waists that are exceptionally clever in design. Extra good qualities at amazingly low prices.

Cashmere Waists (AS PICTURED) in all the most beautiful evening shades; also solid black and solid white; selling elsewhere at $5.50, 3.95

New Velveteen Waists, solid black, navy, green and red, with bias fold around yoke and front, piped with plaid silk, stitched shield, open seam front, 2.95

New Velveteen Waists, with metallic dots, large pearl buttons on front, belt with postilion, at 3.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Our Two Clothing Stores

are in splendid form for the great Christmas business. First of all, VALUES! The Suits for Dress and Semi-Dress Occasions—the Suits for Business Wear—VALUES! The House Coats, Smoking Jackets and Gowns. Such enthusiasm over the VALUES! The great Trousers Section—pleased purchasers always. Same everywhere. And the great Aisles—the Perfect Light—Up-to-date Fitting Parlors (novel and without a peer). Polite attention and excellent service.

The Men's Store. (Main Floor, East.)

Men's Coats. American Montagnac, 18.50

Rich, soft to the touch, and lined throughout with heavy satin; finished with velvet piping. Length 47 in.; sweep 72 in. Sizes, 34 to 46 breast.

Every Good Style of Overcoat, 11.00

A marvellous selection. Long full coats, medium and box coats, all colors, (sizes to fit every build). SPECIAL—BLACK SURTOUTS. Fifty of these coats, to-day.

Men's Coats. Kerseys, Silk Lined, 14.50

Black and blue triple milled kerseys, silk lined, also black friezes, and LONG BELL COATS (50 in.) in every good fabric and style. ULSTERS and STORM COATS.

100 Coats This Morning, 8.00

Description useless, as there are but 2 and 3 of a kind. Former prices or actual values have not been considered. Sizes, 35 to 48. Please read this over again. EARLY COMERS—A HARVEST.

The Boys' Store. (Second Floor, East.)

Regulation Reefers, Red Cloth Lined. 3.85

Navy blue chinchillas, Oxford and olive frieze, navy cheviot; also RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, Navy blue, emblem on sleeve, and Oxfords and olives, with ASTRACHAN TRIMMINGS. Sizes, 3 to 7 yrs.

Long Coats and Ulsters, 3.85

The Long Coats are cut in the new full sweep style, vertical pockets, velvet collars, all colors; ULSTERS and STORM COATS, excellent garments. Sizes, 8 to 16 yrs.

Military Coats, Red Lined Hood. 2.85

Navy cheviots, wonderful value; also NOVELTY REEFERS at this price; sizes, 3 to 8 yrs. In addition a full display of SUITS and OVERCOATS of great variety. Sizes, 7 to 16 yrs.

Youths' Overcoats, Suits, Ulsters, 8.75

Garments of splendid quality; the OVERCOATS, long and full; ULSTERS, double breasted, storm collars, Friezes, Meltons and Kerseys. Suits of every description. Sizes, 14 to 20 yrs.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Elegant Imported and Domestic TAILOR-MADE SUITS Sharply Under-Price

WE are determined to have holiday wearers for these beautiful street gowns. They represent the finest, handsomest tailor-made dresses brought out this season at home and abroad.

Perhaps we bought a few too many to sell at their fair values; but we had a magnificent showing. Now the selling will be done in a jiffy, with fifteen to sixty-five-dollar reductions on the dresses. These two groups:

At $45, worth $55 to $70—Imported Tailored Suits of tweed and camel's-hair, made in box coat and blouse styles; also Domestic Suits of broadcloth and cheviot. All handsomely trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

At $60, worth $75 to $125—Imported and Domestic Suits of exquisite broadcloth, handsome light-weight kersey, and fancy tailoring mixtures; in blouse styles, with or without shoulder capes; also a number of velveteen dresses. All richly trimmed and silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of Men's Overcoats

WE'RE cleaning up the little lots of Overcoats which have accumulated in our stock—the remainders of the best selling styles—and a new price is put on them today.

The materials are mostly dark Oxford mixed, and some plain black frieze and cheviot. Some of the coats have satin shoulders and sleeve-linings, and all-wool black diagonal body-lining; others with very fine serge linings. These were the best $18 and $20 overcoats in New York; today reduced to **$14.50 each.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Great News For Boys

IT interests the boys in this way—that the parents of two hundred of them may get them for Christmas the five-dollar Suit they intended to give, and have two dollars left for another present!

For we closed an advantageous bargain with a manufacturer whereby we offer today

Boys' $5 to $7 Suits At $3 a Suit

They are handsomely made Double-breasted Suits, of all-wool blue serge and blue and fancy cheviot—suits that will resist the coldest weather. Sizes 8 to 16 years. $3 a suit.

Boys' $6.50 Overcoats At $4.50 Each

A hundred and fifty of them; of a splendid quality of all-wool Oxford frieze. Coats that would be fairly priced at $6.50, at $4.50.

Boys' 75c Trousers at 50c

They are Knee Trousers of all-wool materials or corduroy; and would be sold, at regular prices, for 75c. Now a third less than that.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Suits A Price-Reduction

HERE are some extremely handsome suits for girls of 14 to 18 years—not a very large lot, to be sure, but most interesting at their new prices.

They are mostly of broadcloth, in a variety of fashionable shades, and all very well tailored and effectively trimmed.

Prices were $42.50 to $50; but we want these remainders of large groups to go quickly; hence mark them

$35 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

Toys That Do Things

ONE of the best novelties shown this season is a crouching lion, marvelously life-like, as it creeps across the floor, turning its head from one side to the other as it takes its noiseless steps, seeking its prey. The motive power is a spring. Price, $12.

Another clever toy is a pony in cart, driven by a girl. It steps across the floor quite proudly. A delightful toy. Price, $22.

There are scores of others that do things in marvelous ways.

Toy Store in Annex.

Watches

WAY UP near the top of the choice, superb gifts for Christmas stands the watch.

The Wanamaker collection includes not only the best movements made in America, but the finest Swiss watches that are made. Newest models, most artistic cases. The broad Wanamaker guarantee covers every watch sold, whatever its price.

Watches for Men

14k. Gold Open-face Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $23 to $94.
14k. Gold Hunting-case Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $26 to $50.
18k. Gold Watches, Jules Monard movements, $100, $125, $130.
14k. Gold Repeating Watches, $65 to $340.
25-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $16.25 to $19.
20-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $12.50 to $15.50.
Silver Watches, Waltham, Elgin and Swiss movements, $10 to $35.
Gun-metal Watches, American and Swiss movements, $3.50 to $8.50.
Nickel Watches, $1.75 to $5.

Watches for Women

14k. Gold Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $19.50 to $52.
18k. Gold Watches, Jules Monard movements, $120, $125, $140.
14k. Enameled Watches, $20 to $150.
25-year Gold-filled Watches, Waltham and Elgin movements, $15 to $18.
Gold-filled Enameled Watches, $5.50 to $13.50.
Silver Watches, $5 to $11.75.
Gun-metal Watches, $5 to $10.25.
Nickel Watches, $4.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

For the Table

DECORATIVE Lunch Sets and Doilies, such as lend an attractive effect to the table, at interesting prices:

Lunch Sets, with fancy stripes, in blue, pink, gold, green and white; cloth (fringed) 69x84 in.; one dozen doilies, 16x16 in., $3.25 a set.
Bleached Tea Doilies, white, fringed, 16 in. square; very fine and handsome, $1 a dozen.
Teneriffe Finger-bowl Doilies; wheel patterns; 6 in., round or square, 18c, from 23c each.

Fourth avenue.

Brilliantine Waists

BRILLIANTINE is a discreet combination of good looks and usefulness; and when made into waists, carries both these properties with it. Some of the present collection are of plain black or blue, others have metallic dots. Various effects are obtained with plain or box-plaits. Moderate prices—$1.75 to $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SHOES for Stormy Days

DAYS like yesterday are trying to temper and shoe leather alike. It takes shoes with sturdy constitutions to stand the strain.

These shoes will—they're built that way; guaranteed by us for wear, yet priced far below regular prices:

Men's $3.50 to $5 Shoes at $2.85
Mainly the sample lines of three of America's leading factories—many exclusive styles in medium sizes; the best variety being in sizes 6½ to 7½, A and B widths.

Men's $3 Winter Shoes at $1.90
Black box calfskin—the genuine chrome tanned leather; with single or double soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; shoes that could not be duplicated in any factory today for this price.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Kidskin, box calf, patent leather, black Russia leather; new styles; either single or double soles; made in proper shapes and styles for just now.

Women's $3.50 and $4 Shoes at $2.40
A collection of high-grade shoes, in all desirable shapes and leathers—kidskin, patent and enamel leather and box calf. The details are worked out as they are in careful custom work.

Women's $2.50 Kidskin Shoes, $1.50
Black kidskin of fine quality; made in two of the season's best styles; medium-weight soles and military heels; practically complete sizes.

You need rubber overshoes badly, these days. Might as well get them here—and save half:

Women's High-cut Arctics at $1
Either the button or 3-buckle style; splendid for school-girls or business women.

Women's Rubber Shoes at 25c
Clean, perfect goods; in styles suited for today's shoe shapes.

Boys' Rubber Shoes at 25c
Heavy, warm Overshoes with heels; the sort for school-boys; sizes 13 to 1½.

Girls' Rubber Shoes at 25c
For spring-heel shoes; low-cut rubbers, best quality; all sizes.

Three News Items for Men

Or Those Seeking Gifts for Men

THE Men's Wear Store presents lavish showings of the things that men like to receive for Christmas. Anything, whether it be scarfs, house coats, robes, or suspenders, each article has the character and correctness that men demand and appreciate. Women can safely buy for men at Wanamaker's.

Blanket Bath Robes

There is a combination of style and comfortableness about Wanamaker Blanket Bath Robes that is unknown elsewhere.

We are practically our own manufacturers from start to finish. The blankets are woven to our order, after our own designs and sizes; then the robes are made up in our own factory. This not only produces robes of a character not to be matched elsewhere in points of looks and comfort; but it allows a saving of fully a third on their prices.

Plain Gray Robes, $3.75 and $5.

Plaid Robes, $6.50.

Jacquard figured Robes, $5, $6 and $10.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

House Coats Under Price

Here's the be... gift you can think of for a ...an whom you want to mak... comfortable. Many a foolish ...thing is given to a man at ...hristmas; but a house coat is ...always an appreciated presen...

We have the ...ood fortune to offer two fine ...ots of House Coats under-pri...—

House Coats, w...rth $5, at $3.50
House Coats, v...rth $7.50, at $5

Materials and m...king are splendid —the variety of st... es to choose from is excellent, and ther... are all sizes in the lot. A wonderfully ...imely bit of good fortune for us, and ... u!

Also a lot of ...

$7.50 Bath Wool... Robes, at $4.50

This special ... ering has been given ample s... ing space on Second floor, ...loining Men's Clothing Store.

Men's $1 Scarfs At 50c

More of these remarkable Scarfs are here today—ideal holiday gifts, *at just half price!*

They are English Squares, the large, effective shape, made of handsome, heavy silks, in rich dark colorings, and black; also in rich white effects.

Search where you will, and you'll find neither better patterns, nor better silks at a dollar apiece. Then we put the scarfs in Christmas boxes if you wish them for gifts; and you pay *only 50c each.*

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Gloves

LOTS of people buy men's gloves for Christmas gifts. They're sure to be used and appreciated, for one thing, and then they're so easy to send by mail.

If you get Wanamaker gloves, you're sure of satisfaction. The assortment at a dollar is unrivaled; while the gloves at $1.50 and $1.85 are each best at their price. Other celebrated makes, too, in case you prefer them.

Men's one-clasp P. X. M. Cape, Pique Cape or Pique Mocha Gloves, $1 and $1.50.
Fownes' one-clasp P. X. M. Cape Gloves, $1.50, $1.75 and $2; one-clasp "Grip" Driving Gloves, $2.50.
Dents' one-clasp P. X. M. Cape Gloves, $1.85, $2 and $2.50; one-clasp Sable Reindeer Gloves, $3.75.
Perrin's two-clasp Pique Gloves, $2.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Give a Camera for Christmas

YOU probably will, if you realize what an all-year round source of pleasure a camera is to its lucky possessor. And as a perpetuator of pleasant memories, it hasn't its equal.

We can offer you every standard make of camera to choose from, at most favorable prices. And some especial bargains are well worth noting. For instance:

The Long Focus Premo, 1901 model, 4x5 in. The net price in 1901 was $30. We offer a limited number, all brand new and guaranteed, at $15.

Then these other excellent Cameras:

Pocket Poco A—3¼x4¼ in.: list $6, at $4.80. 4x5 in.; list $10.50, at $8.40.
Blair Film Cameras—No. 3, folding pocket, 3¼x4¼ in.; list $20, at $16. No. 4, folding pocket, 4x5 in.; list $25, at $20.
Eastman Kodaks—No. 0, folding pocket; list $6, at $4.80. No. 2, Bull's-eye Special; double lens, fixed focus; an easy kodak to get a good picture with; list $15, at $12.

Also the Premo, Poco, Graphic, Korona and Wizard Cameras, and a complete line of Kodaks.

Demonstration Today of the New Kodak Developing Machine

It does away with the dark room.

"You press the button—then do the rest," in the simplest, easiest way you can imagine.

Demonstration from 12 o'clock noon to 6 P. M.

Kodak Film Developing Machines—Brownie size, $2; sizes up to No. 1 A, $6; sizes up to 5x4 in., $7.50.

Our assortment of Films, Plates, Chemicals, Mounts, Albums in new Christmas styles, and all other supplies, is most complete.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

A Remarkable Bible for $1.15

THE Teachers' International Self-pronouncing Bible. Bound in French morocco, divinity circuit; round corners; red under gold edge, extra grained lining to the edge; printed in long primer type. Size, 5½ x 8½ inches.

Contains, in addition to the Bible proper, 16 pages of maps, 16 plates and 410 pages of convenient Aids. Part I—On the Study of the Bible; Part II—The Construction and History of the Bible; Part III—The Books of the Bible and the Apocrypha; Part IV—The Chronology and History of the Bible and its Related Periods; Part V—Special Topics; Part VI—The Bible and the Ancient Monuments; Part VII—The Land and the Bible; Part VIII—The Famous International Word Book; Part IX—Maps and Plans of Herod's Temple, from Recent Surveys.

Our Special Price, $1.15

By mail, $1.44.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The World's Great Historical Poems

JAMES L... FORD and Mary K... Ford have compile... a very remarkable ...volume of poems, cal... ed by the modest title ... of—*Every Day in the Y...ur.* In reality it is the ...ranging under the date ... which they commemora... e, nearly eight hundr... d poems, inspired by th... great events of the world ... history.

For instance, Jan... ry 16th gives the "Burial of Sir J... n Moore;" March 14th, Macaulay's ...elebrated "Ivry;" March 15th—the ... y of Cæsar's assassination—Shakes... are's "Address of Marc Antony."

The poem for toda... December 13th, is "The Battle of F... dericksburg."

The lover of ... istorical poetry—the poetry of ... ction—will find the great gen... of verse here gathered within ... one volume for his enjoyment.

The student of history will find the vol... me invaluable. After-dinner sp... kers, as well as boys and girl... who recite at school or othe... entertainments, can find no e... al collection of available poem... anywhere.

The seeker of ... a gift book, desiring a *new* bo... k, original in its conception, va... able in its immense historic ... scope, thrilling in its deep hu... an interest, will select *Every ... y in the Year.* Price, $1.60. ... Postpaid, $1.79.

... k Store, Ninth street.

Mahogany Secretaries

ONE of ... e characteristic an... useful pieces of furnitur... which we have inherited from ... the earlier days is the secretary.

The modern ... esk and separate bookcase put ... t in shadow for awhile; but a... istic homes are again demand... g the secretary, which gives d... gnity as well as convenience b... combining the two useful pie... s.

It gives a t... uch of character because repres... ntative of the art of Chippenda..., Sheratin and others of thei... guild.

Here are brief ... escriptions of a few, though fifteen sty... s are shown:

At $78—Mahogs... y Secretary after an English design ... ecognized as "Colonial"; desk ha... ive outside drawers; corners are fa... sized columns; drop lid; four drawe... and twelve compartments inside; ... ok compartment has two shelves; ... o glass doors with wood lattice; ... tail of construction in mouldings is c... ried out with a fine hand; finish of ... ood-work is dull.

At $83—Mahoga... y Secretary of Colonial design; desk l... s drop lid with two drawers below ... below the two are two others of ... ge size recessed about five inches, at... ach corner a column supports the v... lting bed; large claw feet; two dra... ers and several compartments insi... of desk; top is pure Colonial with ... vo doors and an old-fashioned pat... rn of lattice work; extreme top ... s a scroll finish with vases; finish ... dull and glass knobs are used for dr... ver-pulls.

Other choice pat... rns are here. One at $110 is Engl... n Colonial with desk drawers sligh... ly bowed; bookcase compartment ... ands back from edge, and the top is ... inged to form a writing leaf.

Another pretty ... ce at $175 is a Sher... atin, richly i... aid and of exquisite proportions; ... ery detail of this piece is most correc...

Still another ... $200 is old English Colonial with ... ide columns at desk and on the ... p; two columns are richly carved ... a leaf effect.

At $166 is anot... er English piece with claw feet and ... ur quite large drawers; book compart... ent is of unusual size; drawer-pulls ... e of wood; a dull, rubbed finish ... adds to its artistic qualities.

Fourth floor.

Umbrellas Worth Buying

YOU'RE probably going to give at least one umbrella as a Christmas present. We'd just like to mention a couple of groups that are apt to interest you. You would think them good umbrellas at considerably higher figures:

At $2.90—the $4 kind
Pure silk serge Umbrellas—the wear-resisting kind; excellently made. Women's 26-inch, with full length sterling silver or pearl handles; others of ivory or buckhorn. The men's, 28-inch, have handles of buckhorn, Australian amber horn and fine natural wood, sterling silver-trimmed.

At $2—Splendid Values
26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, of union taffeta, with a variety of sterling silver-trimmed handles.

Broadway.

Dress Patterns In Boxes

GOOD, practical and quite handsome gifts—always acceptable and suitable. Wide variety. Nicely put up, in Christmas boxes—each length with the necessary trimmings:

At $3.50—Eight yards All-wool Surah Serge, with braid for trimming.
At $3.50—Eight yards All-wool Granite, with braid.
At $4—Seven yards All-wool Whipcord, with braid.
At $4—Eight yards All-wool Surah Serge; with one yard fancy velveteen.
At $4.50—Six yards 46-inch All-wool Granite cloth, with braid.
At $4.50—Six yards All-wool Storm Serge, with braid.
At $5—Six yards All-wool Cheviot, with four yards fancy velveteen for waist.

Colors are blue, royal blue, tan, gray, red, brown and black. Rotunda.

DRESS PATTERNS Neatly Banded

The materials are well-selected qualities and are splendid values. There are Serges, Granites, Cheviots, Poplins, Henriettas, Albatross, Venetian Cloth and Broadcloth. Colors are all desirable shades and black. We sell thousands of patterns at this time of the year. They make acceptable Christmas gifts. Prices are $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8.

Cotton Dress Patterns are dainty in design, and mostly white grounds suitable for housemaids' dresses:

10 yards of Percale, $1.25
10 yards of Gingham, $1
10 yards of Seersucker, $1.10

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Winter Headgear For Children

THERE'S a note of Christmas discernible in these Winter Toques for little boys, and Tam O'Shanters for little girls. For they are pretty, bright-colored sorts, as well as warm and cozy. Just the sort of thing you'd like to give as fitting companions to a pair of skates.

The Toques are of camel's-hair, all-wool or silk, in plain colors and stripes, 35c to $1.25.

The Tam O'Shanters are of rough but soft camel's-hair, in red, white, navy blue, gray, brown or black; also in mixtures. 50c to $1.

Second floor, Broadway.

All Sorts of Baskets

CANDY-BASKETS, Work-baskets, Scrap-baskets, in all kinds of shapes and patterns, and in many different colors. All come from Lichtenfels, Bavaria—a great basket-making centre—direct to us. Some of these baskets are all the prettier for being trimmed with ribbon. This we will gladly do for the asking, if you will supply the ribbon you like.

Candy Baskets, fancy; assorted colors; 5c to $2.
Unlined Work Baskets, 25c to 85c.
Silk-lined Work Baskets, 50c to $4.25.
Standing Work Baskets, $1 to $5.
Music Stands, $1.25 to $4.50.
Scrap Baskets, made of fancy braided straw; a large variety of colors; 25c to $2.

Basement.

A Great Pre-Holiday Display Of DINNER SETS

WE have more than a hundred and fifty different styles of Dinner Sets from which to make holiday selections. And all are new designs, new shapes; not an old pattern is here.

It is a superb collection!

And here is still more interesting news—*special prices* on these attractive groups:

At $12.50, from $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; border decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.
At $14, from $17.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 117 pieces; full flower decoration and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and 4 large platters.
At $20, worth $32.50—Theodore Haviland and Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; pretty floral decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
At $22.50, worth $35—Fine French china Dinner Sets, in border-decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three meat platters; 100 pieces.
At $25, worth $35—Fine French china Dinner Sets, in eleven good decorations and two shapes; 100 and 101 pieces.
At $52.50, from $70—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, in a white and gold decoration; 115 pieces. Three sets.
At $65, from $95—Limoges china Dinner Sets of 117 pieces; border decoration.
At $100, from $135—Just one Limoges china Dinner Set of 117 pieces; in a border panel decoration; one soup plate slightly chipped in this set causes the reduction.

Basement.

Books for Everybody

FINE books for lovers of beautiful books; inexpensive books for the giving of valuable presents at little cost. Books for children.

To day's word is particularly of books at low prices—not the trashy, flimsy books that old plates and cheap paper produce, and which allow of ridiculously little prices; but good printing on good paper, well bound, in neat, refined style; and for as little cost as worthy books can be made.

Handy Volume Classics. 16mo size. A collection of nearly 200 books: masterpieces of literature; handsomely printed and bound in ivory finished cloth. 20c each.
The Columbine Library. 12mo size. 160 volumes; nearly all fiction by world-famous authors; made to our order; neatly bound in maroon cloth. 35c each.
Favorite Reading. 12mo size. About 200 titles; written by well-known authors; green cloth; gilt tops. 25c each.
Favorite English Poets. 12mo size. Maroon cloth; 75 volumes. 35c each.
Booklets in stiff board covers, white. Design on cover in gold and colors. 75c kinds. 25c each.

For Young People

The Wanamaker Young People's Library—Popular works by well-known writers of juvenile literature; more than 100 titles; with handsome cover design. 35c each.
Young People's Library. Choice books for young people; illustrated; 40 titles. 20c each.
Toy Books, with colored illustrations, 8c, 10c, 15c and 18c.
Linen Books. Printed on linen; with colored illustrations; 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Derby Hats $2.50 and $3 Kinds at $1.50

MAKERS of Men's Hats are turning their faces towards Spring, and don't want to bother with Winter goods any longer. They are therefore frequently amenable to persuasion, when it comes to selling their Winter styles—the styles you're wearing now—under-price.

That's what happened in this case—and explains this offering of 600 Men's Derby Hats, made to sell at $2.50 and $3.

At $1.50 Each!

They are black Derby hats, in half a dozen of the best current styles, and each complete in sizes—and *half price!*

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

The Christmas Tide of Handkerchiefs Is at Its Flood

HANDKERCHIEFS — irrepressible, all-pervading, wherever you go throughout the store. They've even pre-empted the Broadway windows, in their effort to attract you. And such a vision of snowy loveliness as they present! Every handkerchief-making country in the world has sent its delegates—Ireland, France, Switzerland, even far-off Japan is represented.

And, talking about "taking affairs at the flood"—the next ten busy days constitute the crowning time of the whole year in this vast Wanamaker handkerchief business—the time devoted to supplying the Christmas wants of all New York!

Details of this International Handkerchief Congress:

FROM BELFAST

Several specially-priced groups:
Women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs; with ¼ and ½-inch hems, at 10c; worth 15c.
Women's plain Irish linen hemstitched handkerchiefs; plain, or with revering or drawn-work; ¼ and ½-inch hems; 12½c each, worth 15c and 20c.
Men's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, full-sized, with ¼ and ½-in. hems; 12½c each, worth 20c.

FROM SWITZERLAND

Women's fine embroidered or lace-trimmed handkerchiefs, in a multitude of patterns; separately mounted on a card, or in boxes of ¼ and ½ dozens. Some of the season's prettiest styles—the remainder of a St. Gall maker's stock; hence worth a third more than their prices—25c to $2.
Another group of elaborately lace-trimmed handkerchiefs; some with embroidered medallions. 200 dozens in all, worth 40c to 50c each, at 25c.

Main floor, Broadway, and Second floor.

FROM FRANCE

Women's delicately embroidered handkerchiefs, with medallion effects in colors and black; also silk-and-linen stripes and plaids in dainty shades. Broad variety at $1, and finer sorts up to $30.
Men's handkerchiefs, with new colorings in plaids, checks, stripes and cords; in scores of styles from 50c to $1.50. Initial handkerchiefs at $1; plain hemstitched at 50c to $6.

FROM JAPAN

Men's silk handkerchiefs with colored borders; 1½-inch hems, 40c values, at 25c each. One handkerchief makes a woman's pretty stock; five a charming Kimono. We'll show you how.
Men's silk initial handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Men's silk mufflers, in white and black, $1 and $1.25.
Women's embroidered silk handkerchiefs, charming designs in colors and white, 25c and 50c.

Girls' Coats

OCCASIONS for saving money are constantly cropping up nowadays in this stock of Girls' Winter Coats. They occur whenever certain lines get broken in size-range, and are not re-ordered. That's the case here:

At $4, worth $6—About fifty military Coats of blue cloth; deep cape, brass buttons; lined throughout with red flannel; sizes 4, 6 and 8 years only.

At $7.50, worth $9.50—Stylish box Reefers of dark blue chinchilla; navy buttons; lined with red flannel; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $10—Reefers of best quality dark blue chinchilla; double-breasted, buttoned high to neck; navy buttons, velvet collar; lined with flannel; chevron on sleeve; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Wanamaker Diaries for 1903

THESE large, convenient, instructive Diaries are ready again.

Three days to a page, with blotters between all pages. Separate section for cash account for entire year; twelve pages for housekeeping account; blank pages for recipes, etc. Thirty pages of live and valuable general information for reference. And a lot of interesting advertisements. Yes—that's the reason that such a great big Diary can be had for 5c. Same principle as your newspaper or magazine.

They'll go in a jiffy, of course.

Commercial Stationery Store, in Annex, 766 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HERE is that individuality, or superiority, if you choose, about

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

which puts it on a plane by itself. It stands alone.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

DON'T ALLOW the best things to slip away without at least investigating. We are never better pleased than when new customers put our statements to the test. Open handed methods are the key to our liberal system of

CREDIT.

MEN'S SUITS. Here is an opportunity to shine with the best dressed people in town and at small cost, too. These suits are made up in cheviots, thibets and fancy mixed goods, usual price $20, special, **$15**

MEN'S OVERCOATS. Examine them critically. They will stand the closest scrutiny as to price and quality. Made up in kersey, meltons, Irish frieze, lined, with worsted body and satin yoke. Prices range from $35 down to **$10**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. Full line in the natural wool and royal ribbed. To introduce this stock to our customers we offer an extra special at **50c**

T. KELLY,

263 SIXTH AVE., Near 17th St.

Entrance Through Furniture Store.

B'klyn Store, 470 Fulton St.

Open Saturday Ev'gs Until 10

Shirts for everybody—they're Cluett-Peabody shirts—Cluett, Monarch—another way of saying good shirts, that fit; for all sorts of occasions, from business to full dress. See them where you do your buying.

Cluett shirts, $1.50 up.
Monarch shirts, $1 each.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

For Medical or Social Purposes,

use only a Straight Whiskey, viz.,

Old Crow Rye.

Do so, and you will never regret it. Our Scotch Whiskies are also straight. We make no misstatements.

H.B.KIRK & CO., N.Y.

Musical Instruments

GUITARS
MANDOLINS
BANJOS
MUSIC BOXES
FLUTES, VIOLINS
ZITHERS

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
867 BROADWAY (18th St.)

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW CALLED UNWISE

Judge Grosscup Shows Futility of Policy of Extermination.

What Is Needed, in His Opinion, Is Legislation Providing Against Artificial Prices and Discrimination.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 12.—Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial District, in the course of an address on trusts, delivered to-day before the University of Nebraska, criticised the Sherman Anti-Trust law as unwise, and declared that as one step toward curing trust evils that act should be repealed.

"As interpreted by the Supreme Court," said he, "that act embodied a public purpose, unwisely formed, I think, to deal with the so-called trusts on no basis other than that of extermination." How ineffective it has proved he then demonstrated. An act which withheld no power, civil or criminal, that the lawmakers thought would contribute to the complete eradication of the supposed evil, has been on the statute books for more than twelve years. State legislation has been enacted very generally along the same lines, and with what result? Far from being extinguished, trusts have multiplied to such an extent that of 112 of the leading trusts in the United States now, all but 13 have been created since the passage of the Sherman act. Commenting on this fact, Judge Grosscup asked:

"May we not, confronted by such a spectacle, pause to inquire if this method of dealing with the so-called trusts—this policy of extermination or nothing—is, after all, on solid ground? Can a development so persistent be entirely unnatural? Can we, by law of Congress, successfully repeal what appears to be a fixed law of industrial economy? Is this instinct of the time, properly safeguarded, really in conflict with the public welfare?"

Before suggesting what he deems the true remedy for trust evils, Judge Grosscup proceeded to deny the existence of certain alleged evil results of the trust system. A paper issued by the Department of Labor in July, 1900, was quoted to show that the tendency of trusts has been to raise wages to a higher level instead of depressing them. The increased cost of living was cited and admitted, but it was affirmed that this increase would have come even had the old system of individual manufacturers obtained. Nor is concentration of capital an evil, in the opinion of Judge Grosscup.

But it was not denied that there are real menaces to the public welfare in the present system of trusts, and the greatest of these Judge Grosscup found in the fact that deposits in banks—National, State, and savings—are now in excess of $8,500,000,000, indicating how widespread is the withdrawal by the people at large, from general ownership in the properties of the country. This Judge Grosscup regards as fraught with the gravest dangers. He said such withdrawal will diminish, if not destroy, popular interest in National prosperity, kill off competition, discourage still further the wage earner, and widen the existing gulf between wealth and labor.

Judge Grosscup passed to the remedy for the trust evil. He said:

"The remedy, in general terms, it is not difficult to state. The first thing to do is to abandon the present policy of outlawry and extermination. That policy has failed. It has failed, through conditions that cannot be removed by law. Replace the old policy by a new, under which industrial corporations, subjected to restraints against artificial prices, will be made, in organization and management, to invite, and worthily invite, the confidence and copartnership of all the people of the country.

"To suggest concrete legislation is perhaps more difficult. It should include the repeal of the Sherman act. Logically and impartially enforced, that act forbids two grocers, on opposite corners of the street, from forming a copartnership to save expenses; partially enforced, it puts the industries of the land at the mercy, not of the law, but of the officers of the law.

"The legislation that replaces it should provide against artificial prices, brought about either by a cornering of the supply, or by conspiracy, and also against discrimination in prices as to either buyers or places, except as affected by actual transportation rates. There should be provision for open books; for stated examinations by some department of the Government, and for periodical statements to the public, as in the case of National banks and many of the railway companies.

"The new legislation should forbid the issue of primary stock in excess of the cash paid in, or the real value of property contributed, to make up the company's assets. Some department of the Government should be charged—as between the company and the public—with the duty to see that this limitation was enforced.

"Provision should, of course, be made for further issues of stock as the value of the property increases, but such issue as is based, not on subsequently acquired property, but upon increased value due to management and operation; should be secondary, always, to the first, and should be put out only after judgment, by the appropriate department, that it was justified by the earnings and standing of the company.

"To the extent that such subsequent issues represent increased value, due to management and operation, I would encourage, by every feasible method, its division in fair proportions between those who have furnished the capital, and those who have done the work. I would embody the basis of such division in the contract of incorporation, so that it would operate as a contract right, and not as a mere bonus. Experience has shown that there is no way to so satisfactorily mitigate the struggle between capital and labor, and none so just, as a fair division of the harvest, after both the reapers—capital and labor—have each had their reasonable hire.

"A programme such as this is not, in my judgment, either radical or impracticable. It will be opposed, however, by those who look upon corporations of any kind as a menace to public liberty, and by those who look upon restraint of corporations of any kind, as an invasion of industrial liberty. It will be opposed by the men who are temperamentally apprehensive; by the men who believe the present good times to be due to present conditions, and deplore interference, and by the men who still wait their opportunity to get rich out of present methods of trust organization. It will be opposed by those who have given to the subject no study; by those who are incapable of giving it a candid study, and by those who thrive in practicing frauds on public opinion. It will fall until public opinion is reached and educated.

"But public opinion will, in the end, be reached and educated. It will be made to see that a country is not made great by becoming rich; that a Government is not secure whose sole policy is to realize large dividends to capital and a large wage to laborers, and to keep the peace between them; that there must be found firmer depths than these for the foundations of permanent security. We will then begin, in reality, to rebuild the industrial edifice—a new edifice, made necessary by the change of time—but on the old foundations. We will anchor it, where our fathers anchored theirs, on a general proprietorship, so widely spread among the people, and thus securely buttressed against hate and envy, that time and change will thereafter dash in vain against the security of the State."

Colors for St. Francis Xavier Cadets.

Novel and handsome favors with the college colors represented in their design have been prepared for the reception cotillion and presentation of colors to the cadets of St. Francis Xavier College by the Associate Patronesses of the college at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 20. The stand of colors will be the most elaborate of its kind heretofore presented to any similar military organization in this city. The presentation will be made by W. Bourke Cockran. Among those who have promised to attend and who are members of the college alumni are Archbishop Farley, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop McFaul of Trenton.

Warning from Home for Cripples.

Information that some unauthorized person was collecting money and supplies for the Settlement Home for Crippled Children, also known as the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, and which is situated at 215 West Thirty-third Street, has reached the officers of that institution. They desire, therefore, that the public should know that the only method of contributing to the support of the home sanctioned by its officers is by forwarding checks made payable to the Treasurer, Mrs. Wyatt-Hannath, the Amidon, Broadway and Eighty-third Street.

SUIT AGAINST J. W. KELLER.

Ex-Commissioner's Demurrer to Claim for $25,000 Damages Overruled and His Position Defined.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision overruling a demurrer filed by ex-Charities Commissioner John W. Keller in a suit for $25,000 damages brought against him by Virginia Pleasants, widow and executrix of Cornelius Pleasants, who died in Bellevue Hospital on April 26, 1900.

It is claimed by the plaintiff that Mr. Keller was responsible for cruelties of the hospital attendants, against whom the charge was made that they did not exercise the ordinary dictates of humanity toward the blind, helpless, and demented patient. Pleasants died from fractured ribs, hemorrhages, and other causes, and it was claimed that his treatment in the hospital's insane pavilion brought about his death. In his opinion Justice MacLean says:

"The maintenance and conduct of the institution [Bellevue Hospital] was governmental, and the defendant, as a public officer or agent thereof, was not liable for the negligence of his subordinates, * * * nor would he be liable were it proved that his subordinates were unfit for their station, inasmuch as the statutes and the Municipal Civil Service Commission have done away with most of the responsibility of heads of departments for the character and competency of their appointees.

"The complaint, however, alleges direct, in addition to indirect, negligence and wrongful acts on the part of the defendant, and so to that extent sets forth a sufficient cause of action against the defendant.

"The charge is made 'upon information and belief' and verified. If it turn out unfounded or improvidently or wantonly made then the charge is so unconscionable that the plaintiff should not be let off without mulct or punishment or both."

BOY ACCUSED OF ARSON FREE.

Judge Mayer Criticises Methods of the District Attorney's Office and of the Fire Marshal.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, sitting in the Children's Court, yesterday discharged Samuel Friedman, a boy of about 13 years, charged by the Fire Marshal with arson in the case of the fire at 158 Wooster Street on Nov. 29.

Judge Mayer said that the confession of the boy made to Fire Marshal Freel on Dec. 2 would not be regarded as a voluntary confession, and that outside the confession the admitted facts of the case were as consonant with the theory of innocence as with that of guilt. In this connection he took occasion to say that "the sooner District Attorneys and others with similar duties realized that confessions gained by any and all means were not legitimate evidence the more convictions they would obtain."

Judge Mayer said that he had no blame for the Fire Marshal, who had acted as a zealous officer, but at the same time he pointed out that the Fire Marshal, for the public good, was endowed with extraordinary powers of inquisition and arrest. Under the circumstances therefore the confession made by the boy summoned by subpoena and examined by the Marshal when he had no counsel and when the report of the examination showed he hardly understood the drift of the Marshal's questions, could not be regarded in law as admissible.

According to the testimony, the boy Samuel Friedman, son of Simon Friedman of 91 Columbia Street, a blocker of hats, was peddling candy in the house at 158 Wooster Street on Nov. 29. When he reached the fifth floor, he said, he saw fire on the sixth floor among some paper boxes, and after warning the people hurried down stairs and sent in an alarm from the box at West Broadway and Houston Street. So far the testimony agreed with what the boy had first said to the Fire Marshal on Dec. 2, no record of which was read yesterday, but further the record of this testimony showed that the Fire Marshal had asked the boy if he had set fire to the boxes; that the boy had at first said "No"; that the Fire Marshal had said: "Why, of course, you set fire to the boxes," and the boy had then said "Yes," and that he had done so with a blue-headed match the like of which was found in his pocket at the time of the examination. Later also the Fire Marshal had obtained from the boy the signature of a confession to the same effect, though the boy said he had never "set fire" before and did not do it then either because he wanted to "see the blaze" or to see the engines run."

In addition Jacob Koenig of 159 East Sixty-seventh Street, stenographer to the Fire Marshal at this examination, testified that during a brief absence of the Marshal from the room, and after the boy had said several contradictory things, he (Koenig) had said to him: "Sammy, the best thing for you to do is to tell the truth. You've told several lies already, and the sooner you tell the truth the sooner you'll get out of this." Koenig said he was moved by motives of kindness for the boy, but it was after this advice had been offered that the boy confessed, and he himself explained that he thought the gentleman told him if he said he "set the fire" he'd be "let home."

By way of explaining whether the boy understood the Fire Marshal's questions put on Dec. 2, Judge Mayer quoted the following:

"Q.—You set the fire of your own impulse? A.—Yes, Sir."

"Sammy," said the Judge, "what is an impulse?"

"I don't know," said Sammy.

"What sort of an animal is it?" said the Judge.

"I don't know," said Sammy.

"Is it good to eat?" said the Judge.

"I don't know," said Sammy.

THROUGH TO YONKERS.

Report of a Lease of Putnam Railroad Branch by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

It was reported yesterday that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would lease the Yonkers Branch of the New York and Putnam Railroad, which now forms the Putnam Division of the New York Central, that the branch would be equipped with a third-rail electric system, and that express trains would be run from Yonkers direct to South Ferry or Rector Street.

August Belmont declined to discuss the report. A Director of the New York Central said that he had not heard of the scheme, but that this did not necessarily mean that such a thing might not happen in the future.

POOLROOM MAN RELEASED.

Sentence of Both Imprisonment and Fine Held to be Illegal.

Arthur Adams, who pleaded guilty to aiding and abetting "The" Allen's poolroom and was sentenced to ten days in the Tombs by Justice Newburger, in the Court of General Sessions, and also to pay a fine of $25, was yesterday released from jail by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Lawyer Benjamin Steinhardt of the firm of Howe & Hummel.

Mr. Steinhardt claimed that the law set forth that offences under the act were punishable by fine or imprisonment, and that a sentence of both was unlawful. The lawyer further contended that imprisonment, according to the wording of the statute, could only be in the State prison or the penitentiary, and that Adams might as well have been sent to the Waldorf-Astoria as the Tombs.

Justice Fitzgerald held this to be the correct interpretation of the law.

THOMAS B. REED WAS WELL OFF.

Ex-Speaker Left His Family in Comfortable Circumstances.

In view of the fact that when he retired from politics about four years ago ex-Speaker Reed was known to be a poor man, many of his admirers have expressed anxiety that he might not have had time in the meanwhile to accumulate sufficient property to provide for his family in case of his death. From an intimate friend of Mr. Reed, familiar with his business affairs, THE NEW YORK TIMES is assured that Mr. Reed left his family in comfortable circumstances.

When he came to New York to practice law influential friends assisted him greatly in making a start. He appeared in many large cases, while the lawsuits in which he was consulted and which were settled without trial were very numerous, bringing large fees. In his investments he was advised by prominent business men.

Mountain Climbing in America

Is the title of an interesting account of an Ascent of Mount Freshfield and Mount Lyell in the Canadian Rockies, which

WILL APPEAR IN TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF

The Evening Post

Order from your newsdealer.

3 cents Price Daily and Saturday 3 cents

CHINAMEN WANTED TO DROWN.

Rescued by Steamship Captain Off Newport—Civet Cat Bit Fellow Passenger, a Monkey.

The British steamship Hilglen, which arrived yesterday, from the Far East, was reported the other day as having put into Newport, R. I., for coal. Her agents, Irwin, McBride & Co. of this city, were greatly surprised when they heard that she had called there.

"Newport," said one of the firm, "is a good place for flowers, but it doesn't rank high as a coaling station."

Capt. Pulford had a rough trip and was obliged to get coal somewhere. They had just begun to unload the first barge when the boat filled and began to sink. Four Chinamen of the crew were on the barge, and they sat down calmly and wondered why it took so long to drown. Capt. Pulford, who doesn't believe in Confucius, jumped to the barge and fastened lines around the Chinamen. After they were hauled aboard, protesting, he was pulled up himself.

Capt. Pulford and Capt. Golding of the Afridi, which arrived not long ago, are rivals in the work of gathering up choice specimens for the Bronx Zoo. The severe weather played havoc with the fine collection which the Hilglen started. Three orang-outangs, a Japanese bear, a 'possum, and a coon dog died on the way over. While the ship was lying out in the stream on Thursday, waiting for a chance to dock, a valuable monkey died.

A civet cat ringtailed monkey spiteful toward a fine paw nearly two. The monkey was wrapped up in blankets and carried into the Captain's cabin, where he lay on a couch with a pillow under his head. A pet parroquet rubbed the patient's head with her beak, and a little Japanese bear cub expressed his sympathy by curling up close beside him.

PATRICK CASE ARGUMENTS.

Prisoner's Lawyers Try to Discredit Dr. Williams's Testimony About the Cause of W. M. Rice's Death.

Testimony with an important bearing on the result of the autopsy on the body of William Marsh Rice, the octogenarian millionaire, was brought out at yesterday's hearing on a motion to grant a new trial to Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer convicted of murdering Mr. Rice. The motion was made on the ground of newly discovered evidence. John C. Tomlinson and E. S. Kohler, Patrick's lawyers, directed their efforts toward discrediting the testimony of ex-Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams, who swore at the trial that Mr. Rice died of chloroform poisoning. This fitted the story of Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet, who said he administered the chloroform at the instigation of Patrick.

Dr. William Donlin, who is now in Europe, assisted Dr. E. Donlin at the autopsy. The testimony of Dr. Donlin, a colleague, was adduced yesterday ant at the Mr. Williams, after the autopsy, had said to show that there was nothing to show death due to anything but natural causes. Dr. Donlin, as the first witness at the hearing. Assistant District Attorney Garvan objected to a question asked by Mr. Tomlinson in reference to the opinion expressed by Dr. Williams at the time of the autopsy. He was sustained by the Recorder.

"We maintain that the testimony should be allowed," said Mr. Tomlinson, arguing against the ruling. "This is the condition of affairs we can show: The autopsy revealed no crime, but the authorities had a criminal on their hands, and subsequently secured a so-called confession. They had to find a crime to fit this confession, and they went back to the autopsy and managed to find there the crime they could not discover when nothing depended on it."

The Recorder declined to reverse his ruling. Dr. Donlin said his testimony at the trial, where he declared death due to poison by an irritant gas, was in answer to a long hypothetical question. At the time of the trial, he said, he had formed no opinion regarding the cause of death.

Aurich, the Morgue attendant, said at the previous hearing that he had told Assistant District Attorney Osborne that after the autopsy both Dr. Donlin and Dr. Williams concurred in the opinion that Rice had died of old age. The District Attorney has submitted an affidavit in which he denies that Aurich made these statements before the trial.

Aurich, when called to the stand, looked at the statement submitted by the District Attorney's office.

"Is this a correct report of what took place between you and Mr. Osborne?" asked Mr. Tomlinson.

Aurich read the papers carefully, and then said he had no recollection of many of the reports he was reported to have made.

"I would not say many of these things, and that man Osborne terribly mad." At this point an adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

TERRORS OF THE ARCTIC.

Admiral Melville Tells Columbia Audience of the Jeannette's Cruise.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, speaking to the Engineering Society of Columbia University yesterday afternoon, on the subject of his "Arctic Experiences," said he wished it distinctly understood that he was giving a talk, and not a lecture. He had never been mean enough, he said, to sell the blood and bones of his dead comrades for lecturing purposes. He described the cruise and final destruction of the ill-fated ship Jeannette. Out of her crew of thirty-three men twenty-two perished in the North.

"There is nothing like an arctic atmosphere to deprive the Admiral of the amenities of life," said he. "We were fairly polite to each other when we started out, but it did not take long for the 'May I please pass?' to become surly 'Get out of my way.' when the Jannette broke up there was one of the officers who was ill. I was in his cabin, making preparations to help him off. I picked up his watch and asked him if he wished to take it. 'Damn the watch!' he replied; 'it is too heavy.'

"One day after we left the ice, and the party, distributed in three boats, was making for the mouth of the Lena River, a heavy gale came up. My boat was somewhat in advance, but was in bad shape, being swamped every now and then over the stern. Suddenly I saw De Long making signs for me to heave to so that he could come up. To have stopped then would have meant death to all of us. I slowed up, however, until he came within hailing distance, and then I shouted at the top of my lungs:

"'I'll run, damn it, Sir! or I'll swamp.'"

SHE WAS ONE OF 20 CHILDREN.

Miss Anna E. Parker Will Be Buried in Perth Amboy.

Miss Anna Elizabeth Parker, who died in Brooklyn on Wednesday at the age of eighty-four, will be buried to-day in St. Peter's Churchyard, Perth Amboy, N. J. She was born in Curacao, where her father, Courandt Lewis Parker, lived for many years. She was one of twenty children. After her father's death the twenty were brought to Perth Amboy and cared for at The Castle, the ancestral home of the family.

Miss Parker was a cousin of Capt. James Parker, who now lives at The Castle, and who is the present head of the family.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

Gifts for Men.

Women well know that there's no better place anywhere for Men's Goods than the Simpson Crawford Co. Store. Men who appreciate discriminating service, elegant and complete stocks will be inclined to believe the same way after one visit. There are thousands of suitable gifts here for men, not only wearables, but other things of gold and silver and leather and wood. Walk through almost any part of this great store and you will see hints and suggestions of what to give the men folks.

Holiday Gifts from the Men's Furnishing Store.

First Floor.

The shelves of our Men's Furnishing Store are filled to overflowing with useful and acceptable gifts for men. But we've only space to mention a few items as suggestions to aid you in making selections:—

Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts are always suitable gifts for the men of the family.

Our stock is complete with the correct things in dress and fancy laundered Shirts at ..... $1.00 to $2.50

Night Shirts range in price from 50c. for the cottons to $6.00 each for the fancy silk ones. Pajamas from the $1.00 suit of Domet to the fancy or plain white pure silk at ..... $5.00 to $12.00

Our special men's imported white Pajamas of light weight pure silk, twill and China; a sample importation made by a large Japanese house and secured by us at a very low price; well made, full size, hand finished; actual value $8.50 pair, for $5.50

Men's fine quality imported French linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and printed all over in new and elaborate designs and colorings, very handsome and effective, each 75

We have prepared a very desirable assortment of imported cotton, Lisle and silk Hose for men specially selected for family presents; fancy and embroidered, as well as plain blacks; prices range from ..... 25 to $4.00

Our special is a very handsome assortment of fine quality imported Half Hose, in neat designs of colored hand embroidered fronts; pair, 35c.; 3 pairs $1.00

Holiday Suspenders, prices range from .... 50 to $6.00

Our special is a Silk Suspender, with gold plated enamelled initial buckles; each pair in a handsome box, for 75

Dress Protectors, in a large range of prices, from $1.00 to $4.00

The Protector to which we call your particular attention is the handsomest in the market for any price, and wonderful value at $4.00

Mufflers, imported and domestic, at prices ranging from $1.00 to $5.50

A very special Muffler, all silk, in black or white, at $1.00

Men's high class Novelty Silk Scarfs, for all occasions, 50 to $3.00

Special attention is called to our very large and well assorted variety of Four-in-Hand Scarfs at 50

Men's Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

Plain all-linen Handkerchiefs, with every size hem; each 12½ to 75, or six, in box, from 79, 98, $1.45

All-linen Handkerchiefs, with printed borders, each, 12½ and 25; six in box ..... 79 and $1.50

All-linen Initial Handkerchiefs, six in box, at 75, 98, $1.15, $1.45, $2.20, and $2.90

Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, in elaborate or simple design initials, at 25, 37, 48, 65, 75, 98

We are also showing a splendid collection of silk brocaded mufflers and plain heavy Silk Handkerchiefs.

A special line of fine black Barathea Mufflers, at $1.75

Hats for Men.

Second Floor.

Many people regard the Hat as the most important part of their toilet. Consequently a Hat is always a welcome present for a man. So, if you're looking for a useful gift for husband, son or brother, give him one of our Hats. He'll appreciate it because he'll know that, coming from the Simpson Crawford Co., it will be right as to style and wearing qualities: while you'll have the satisfaction of buying a first class article for a moderate sum.

All sizes, shapes and styles, in derbies and fedoras ..... $2.00 and $3.00

Silk and Opera Hats, at prices ranging from ... $5 to $7.50

Caps for cycling, hunting, golfing, motoring and all other outdoor sports, 50c. upwards.

Slippers for Men.

Second Floor.

We have a particularly attractive selection of Men's Slippers for Holiday Gifts. Just a few samples:

Tan and Black Russia Calf, pair .. $2.85
Blue Seal, pair $3.45
Brown Monkey Skin, pair $3.45
Light Shaded Snakeskin, pair $3.45
Tan and Black Vici Kid, pair ..... $1.50 and $2.00

Home Coats and Bath Robes.

Second Floor.

At the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment will be found an extraordinarily great and varied line of these goods. In fact, we believe this stock to be not only the largest, but also the choicest in the Greater City.

Double-Faced Cheviot Smoking Jackets, in 20 different patterns, trimmed with cord or satin edge; value $6.50, at $4.75

Our $6.50 and $7.50 line of Smoking Jackets cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less than $9.00.

We have a large assortment of the choicest domestic and imported Matelasse Jackets, varying in price from $15.00 to $30.00

We have all sizes in Eiderdown, Blanket and Terry Bath Robes, and make special mention of the following prices:—

Terry Bath Robes, at $2.95, $3.95, $4.95
Blanket Bath Robes $3.50, $4.50, $6.95
Eiderdown Bath Robes $2.95, $3.95, $4.95

Our Dressing Gowns range in price, according to material and finish, from ..... $7.50 to $20.00

Sporting Goods for Men.

Second Floor.

All wool Sweaters, closely woven, at $2.50, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

Athletic Jerseys and Tights, all wool worsteds, in all colors, suit at $2.00

Parlor Pool and Billiard Tables, rubber cushions, complete with balls, cues and chalk, from ..... $9.75 to $47.50

Striking Bags, for health and strength development, 89 to $5.00

Bag and Frame complete, for home use; the regular $8.50 grade, at $5.75

Chest Weights, double head $9.75
Chest Weights, single head, at $8.75
Whitely Exercisers, $2.00 kind $1.50
Whitely Exercisers, $3.00 kind $2.25
Boxing Gloves, from ..... $1.50 to $6.00

In our Golf Dept.:—

Royal Golf Clubs make an excellent Christmas present, each $1.25

Royal Golf Balls, a dozen $2.50

Also complete line of Spalding and B. G. I. Clubs are always in our stock; extra fine leather Caddy Bags, from $3.25 to $10.00

Cards, Checkers and Games:—

Ivory Enamel Playing Cards, from ..... 15 to 75
Chess Men, weighted and polished, from $2.25 to $18.75
Poker Sets, from ..... $2.00 to $12.00
Poker Chips, hundred, from ..... 23 to $4.50
Celluloid Dominos, equal to any, set $4.75
Cribbage Boards, from ..... 10 to $8.50
Pearl Dominos, sets from ..... $14.75 to $18.00

Umbrellas and Walking Sticks.

First Floor.

Men's all-silk Umbrellas, 26 inch, 8 ribs, Paragon frames; choice of various natural wood handles $2.25

Men's Natural Wood Umbrellas, carved in different animals' heads, at ..... $2.95, $3.25, $3.95 and $4.25

Men's 26 inch, 8-ribbed Umbrellas, similar to the imported kind; wooden shanks $4.00

Men's 28 inch Umbrellas, with fine silver handles, the best in the market ..... $7.75 to $14.50

Walking Sticks, with silver handles, of fine English Partridge, bright or satin finish, from ..... $1.95 to $4.50

Inlaid Partridge Wood Walking Sticks, at $2.75, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.50

Plain Black Thorn Walking Sticks $2.25

Natural Wood Walking Sticks, with ivory or horn handles, $2.95 and $3.75

Jewelry and Silverware As Gifts for Men.

First Floor.

How often have you said, or heard said, "I don't know what to give him. It's so hard to find a present for a man." Read the following from our Jewelry Dept. It answers all such questions with new, valuable and correct suggestions.

Sterling Silver.

Sterling Mounted Military Brushes ..... $2.25 to $10.25
Sterling Mounted Cloth Brushes ..... $2.25 to $9.75
Sterling Mounted Hat Brushes ..... 75 to $3.75
Sterling Mounted Long Handle Hat Brushes ..... $1.25 and $1.75
Sterling Mounted Whisk Brooms ..... $1.35 to $6.75
Sterling Silver Traveling Soap Boxes ..... $2.45 and $10.50
Sterling Mounted Gentlemen's Combs ..... 75 to $2.25
Sterling Silver Shaving Sets, mug, strap and brush $18.00
Sterling Mounted Cork Screws ..... $1.25 to $6.75
Sterling Mounted Shaving Mugs and Brushes, $6.75 and $11.50
Sterling Silver Flasks ..... $6.75 to $15.00
Sterling Silver Scarf Pins ..... 25 to 75
Sterling Silver Clasps ..... $1.00 to $9.00
Sterling Silver Bag Tags ..... $1.25 to $2.25
Sterling Silver Match Safes ..... 95 to $10.25
Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases ..... $3.25 to $18.00
Sterling Mounted Suspenders $4.95
Sterling Silver Pocket Knives ..... $1.75 to $5.50
Sterling Silver Cigar Cutters ..... 48 to $2.95
Sterling Silver Cigar Holders ..... $3.75 to $4.00
Sterling Silver Coat Hangers 95
Sterling Silver Pocket Combs ..... 65 to $1.25
Sterling Silver Stamp Boxes ..... 48 to $1.25
Sterling Cuff Buttons ..... 50 to $1.95
Sterling Silver Key Rings ..... 50 to $1.95
German Silver Match Boxes 75
Silver Watches ..... $5.50 to $14.75
Silveroid Watches ..... $4.75 to $7.50

Quadruple Plated Ware.

Quadruple plated Smoking Sets, 4 pieces ..... $4.25 to $10.30
Quadruple plated Tobacco Jars $2.95
Quadruple plated Tobacco Boxes ..... $4.75 and $4.95
Quadruple plated Cigar Boxes ..... $16.00 to $18.75
Quadruple plated Cigar Trays and Lamps $6.75
Quadruple plated Flasks, with cup ..... $3.75 and $5.75
Quadruple plated Collar Button Boxes ..... 65 to 95
Quadruple plated Match and Toothpick Holders ..... 65 to $1.95

Novelties in Ivory and Copper.

Military Brushes, antique ivory ..... $2.25 and $2.75
Military Brushes and cloth, antique ivory, copper mounted, in case ..... $4.50 to $5.25
Military Brushes, comb and whisk, antique ivory, with copper mounting $6.50
Copper Match Safes $1.50
Copper Cigarette Safes $9.75
Copper Cuff Buttons ..... $1.25 to $1.50

Gold Jewelry.

Solid gold Cuff Buttons ..... $1.75 to $22.50
Solid gold Scarf Pins ..... 95 to $6.00
Solid gold Tie Clasps ..... $1.25 to $3.95
Solid gold Signet Rings ..... $4.50 to $12.00
Solid gold 14 carat Watches ..... $26.00 to $59.00
Gold filled Watch Chains ..... $2.75 to $10.00
Solid gold 10 and 14 carat Chains ..... $6.00 to $35.00
Gold filled Fobs ..... $1.25 to $3.00
Gold Pocket Knives ..... $1.75 to $9.25
14 carat gold Pencils ..... $18.00 to $21.50
14 carat gold Match Boxes ..... $18.50 to $27.50
14 carat gold Key Chains, extra heavy ..... $17.50 to $22.00
Gold Cigar Cutters ..... $7.75 to $15.00
Gold mounted amber Cigar Holders ..... $9.00 to $11.50
Gold Stamp Boxes $7.25
Gold mounted Dress Shirt Studs ..... $6.75 to $42.00
Gold mounted Dress Shirt Cuff Buttons ..... $15.00 to $49.00
Gold filled Watches, 25 year cases ..... $11.00 to $25.00
Gold filled Watches, 20 year cases ..... $6.50 to $15.00

Diamond Jewelry.

Diamond Scarf Pins ..... $5.00 to $200.00
Diamond Cuff Buttons ..... $9.75 to $67.00
Diamond Rings, Gypsy, Tooth and fancy Belcher mountings, $25.00 to $250.00
Gold and ribbon Fobs, diamond mounting ..... $12.00 to $75.00
Diamond Locket Charms ..... $11.50 to $56.00
Diamond Cigar Cutters ..... $15.00 to $26.75
Diamond Tie Clasps ..... $3.00 to $25.00

Toilet Articles.

Manicure Set, seven pieces, with bone handles, in case $4.50
Manicure Set, nine pieces, with bone handles, in case $6.50
Manicure Set, six pieces, with pearl handles, in case $4.25
Manicure Set, seven pieces, with pearl handles, in case $7.25
Complete Manicure Set, pearl handles, in case $13.25
Pearl handle Combination Pocket Knife $2.50
Stag handle Combination Pocket Knife $2.25

Leather & Fancy Goods For Christmas Giving.

First Floor.

Card Cases, in seal, with calf linings, all sizes, $1.00 and $1.50

Letter Cases, in seal, alligator and sea lion, from $1.50 to $3.50

Billfolds, in many new styles, with invisible pockets, in seal and alligator ..... $1.00 to $1.95

Large Bill Books, in seal and alligator ..... $1.95 to $5.25

Cigar Cases, telescope or frame shapes, in seal, buffalo and alligator ..... $1.00 to $5.25

Cigarette Cases, in all leathers, from ..... 65c. to $3.25

Metal Ash Receivers ..... 29 to 50

Flasks, in pigskin, alligator, sea lion and seal; fine plated, detach ble cups ..... $1.75 to $7.50

Shaving Pads, with sterling covers 50

Traveling Toilet Cases, in endless variety, with sensible fittings ..... $3.25 to $24.75

English Purses ..... 50c. to $1.00

Collar and Cuff Boxes, in seal, buffalo and alligator, $1.00 to $4.25

Oak Collar and Cuff Boxes $3.25

Smoking Sets ..... 50 to $7.50

Shaving Cases, complete in fancy boxes, $1.95 to $7.50

Men's Safety Razor Sets.

First Floor.

Men's Traveling Sets, consisting of 2 razor blades, brush comb and shaving stick, in case $5.25

Men's Traveling Sets, in case, consisting of 7 razor blades, brush, comb and shaving stick $12.75

Men's Traveling Sets, in case, consisting of 2 razor blades, strap and and strapping machine $9.00

Men's Traveling Sets, in case, 4 razor blades, strap and strapping machine, comb and shaving stick $15.00

Men's Gifts from Furniture Store.

Fifth Floor.

Turkish Easy Chairs, covered in beautiful effects of figured denim, Verona velour, silk damask and Spanish leather, from $16.00 to $69.00

Writing Desks for home or office, in golden oak, curly birch, mahogany or weathered oak, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00.

Men's Chiffoniers, with mirror, in all the newest finishes from $9.00 upward.

Shaving Stands, in golden oak, mahogany, French walnut, curly birch and bird's-eye maple, at $16.00, $17.00, $17.75, $19.50, $23.00, $26.50, $28.25 and $33.50.

Morris Chairs, golden oak, mahogany or weathered oak, complete with cushions, at $9.75, $12.50, $14.00, $16.00 and up.

GEN. LEE TALKS OF CUBA

Gen. Weyler's Officers, He Believes, Blew Up the Maine.

His Story of the Rescue of Gen. Funston in Havana—Fear of Assassination.

"The United States and Cuba" was the subject of an address that was delivered by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee before the Patria Club in the Hotel Savoy last evening. Gen. Lee dealt with the history of this country in epitome from Columbus to Grant, and called his hearers' attention to the fact that nearly all of the famous leaders on both sides in the civil war had been subalterns in the Mexican war, where both learned their trade and fought side by side, as later the veterans of both Federal and Confederate armies fought side by side in Cuba or died and were buried side by side in camp at Jacksonville or Chickamauga.

The General talked of Cuba from his four years' knowledge of the country, first as Consul General at Havana, then as an officer in the invading army. He told the stories of his services in Cuba, and related how he saved Gen. Funston from death there and helped carry him through a subterranean passage leading from his office to the river front, and then to a steamship bound for this city. He also told of attempts to assassinate him while he was Consul General in Cuba, and told who was really responsible, in his opinion, for the blowing up of the Maine.

He said in part:

"Cuba commands the gateway of the American Mediterranean (the Gulf of Mexico). It has always been the ambition of our people to own Cuba. We never liked the idea of a foreigner owning it, and we didn't propose to tolerate such a condition of affairs very long. Cuba was always a great object to the United States. She was never so well governed by Spain as she is to-day. Congress wearied of the wars in Cuba, and decided to act, and passed resolutions recognizing the right of belligerency of the revolutionists. Then came the war.

"To go back to the days when I was first sent to Cuba, I want to say that I reported to President Cleveland the exact condition of affairs that existed there. I reported the rebellion with all its brutalities and horrors, and told him that they would continue for several generations, and perhaps longer, if they were not brought to a speedy end. Mr. Cleveland gave no attention to my reports, and it was not until that great man who is now sleeping his last sleep in Canton, Ohio, took charge of affairs in Washington that these atrocious conditions were brought to an end.

"Prior to the war with Spain, when I was Consul General in Cuba, there were repeated attempts to assassinate me. Wherever I went I had to sit with my back to the wall and my hand on my six-shooter. I received twenty and thirty letters a day, in which I was threatened with all manner of deaths. Some threatened to waylay and strangle me; others to sting me up to the nearest lamp post, and still others to tie me to a horse's tail and drag me around the streets of Havana.

"Five Spanish women called at my office one afternoon and handed me a letter from some Spanish officers in which they threatened to come to my office, tie me hand and foot, put me aboard the Maine, and drive me out of the harbor. I received reports that even the Cubans wanted to kill me because they believed that by so doing war with the United States would surely result.

"When some of these reports were current a man came into my office one day with the purpose, as I thought, of killing me. He moved toward me inch by inch and just as he came within reach I had him covered with my gun. I asked him what he wanted, and to my surprise he said, in English: 'I have just come from Gen. Gomez's camp suffering from a wound in the thigh. I want to leave Cuba. I want to go back to the United States.' I asked him where he came from, and he said, in the drawliest kind of a way: 'From Kansas.' That man was Gen. Frederick R. Funston. So you see I had much to do with the later capture of Aguinaldo."

Gen. Lee then related the incidents that followed the blowing up of the battleship Maine and told of Gen. Blanco's actions.

"I want to say here and for all time," he continued, "that Gen. Blanco and his officers had no more to do with the blowing up of the Maine than had the people of New York City. It is my belief that some of the young officers left in the arsenal by Gen. Weyler blew up the Maine. It was they, I am sure, who planted the mine that sent the Maine to its destruction.

"In view of our great business enterprises throughout the world, and our growing industries we should increase the navy to protect these interests. Who even supposes that this great country will fold its arms and allow European countries to possess the trade of the East, do not give a proper consideration to the history of nations fighting for trade. In view of recent events we may be in deep water before we know it, perhaps inside of a year. You know what I mean. I think it is best under the circumstances that we have the right kind of men at the head of our Government."

FLAT ROBBERS LEFT JEWELRY.

They Got Away with $6,000 from the Harlem Apartment of H. Beckser.

Thieves entered the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Beckser, at 229 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street Thursday afternoon and stole $6,000 in cash, but left untouched old family jewels worth $4,000. The jewels were in a chiffonier drawer.

Mr. Beckser, having just come to America and being distrustful of banks, preferred to keep in the house the $6,000 when he did not wear it in a belt. On starting out to shop on Thursday with his wife, he took off the belt and stowed it in a closet. When they returned the flat looked as if a bull had been loose in it. Fine laces and clothing were tossed about in heaps. Trunks were ripped open, closet doors wrenched from their hinges, and furniture upturned. The jewels alone were safe, and Mrs. Beckser wept for joy when she found them in their hiding place.

After the matter had been reported to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station it was found that the burglars had skipped across the roof and stolen $60 worth of jewelry in an adjoining house. Mr. Beckser told the police that he was once a masseur for the royal family of Belgium, and with the lost $6,000 he intended to establish some massage parlors in New York. His father had been a royal masseur before him, and the old man, who died a few months ago, accumulated the $6,000, the jewelry, and some fine laces.

HE SET THE VERDICT ASIDE.

Justice Gaynor Believes There Was a Swindle in Downing's Case.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, this morning set aside, on the ground of fraud, a verdict for $1,250 damages for personal injuries in the New York Central tunnel horror, awarded by a jury to C. W. Downing, a stenographer, of the Borough of the Bronx.

Downing asked $10,000, saying that he had been unable to work since the wreck, and a sealed verdict was directed. Justice Gaynor said he believed the case to be a swindle from end to end, and should be brought to the attention of the District Attorney.

The action was defended by Charles C. Paulding, a nephew of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who received such contradictory answers to his questions as to Downing's movements on the day of the disaster that he said it seemed hardly possible that the man could have been on the train at all. This is said to be but one of many similar false claims filed against the railroad.

DECEIVED ABOUT PAINTINGS.

So Says Mount Vernon's Mayor, and He Has a Man Arrested.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Simon Leopold, formerly a resident of Mount Vernon, was arrested at the Grand Central Hotel, New York City, last night by Detective Lynch and brought here, on a complaint made by Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, who says the prisoner deceived him about certain pictures claimed to have been the work of the old masters.

Mr. Fiske agreed to pay $1,605 for the pictures, but subsequently he discovered, he says, that the paintings were merely copies, and not originals. Leopold is forty-nine years old, and is said to have made and lost fortunes in Wall Street.

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MRS. S. A. WATERS'S WILL

Petition for Probate Filed by William G. Conklin.

Its Provisions Include Bequests to Two Charities—Mr. Conklin Issues a Statement.

A will of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters of 451 West Twenty-first Street, whose death on Tuesday stopped the proceedings in the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for her property, was offered for probate yesterday. The petition was filed by the attorneys of the executor, William G. Conklin, cashier of the Franklin Savings Bank. The will, which was executed on April 4 last, and was witnessed by Wilson M. Powell, Jr., of 324 West Fifty-eighth Street; John Hallock Waring of Montclair, N. J., and Walter B. Brown of 553 Manhattan Avenue, directs Mr. Conklin to pay all her lawful debts and funeral expenses. To the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless Mrs. Waters leaves the property known as 447 West Fifty-first Street, valued at $15,000, and to the Women's Auxiliary to the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor of New York City, $1,000.

The property 135 Ninth Avenue is bequeathed in equal shares, together with $2,000 each, to Sarah May Le Brantz and Dorsie Irene Le Brantz, daughters of Una May Mullins, (formerly Le Brantz.) The latter, who was Mrs. Waters's adopted daughter, is to receive $10,000, and Sarah Spratt gets $5,000. In addition to the house 451 West Twenty-first Street, the residue of the estate, both real and personal, is left to Mr. Conklin. The will revokes all previous wills, and is signed at the end by the testatrix in a straggling and almost illegible hand, and underneath is written:

Her
SARAH A. (X) WATERS.
Mark.

Mr. Conklin in his petition says the estimated value of her real property in this State is $46,500, and that her personal property is estimated at $63,300. He adds:

The decedent in her lifetime transferred to deponent a portion of the above-mentioned real and personal property upon the understanding that deponent should hold said property in trust to apply the same to the use and benefit of the decedent during her life, and upon her death to dispose of the same as provided in her will dated April 4, 1902, which has been offered for probate in the above-entitled proceedings.

Through his lawyers Mr. Conklin yesterday gave out a statement which reads, in part, as follows:

On Nov. 17 Dr. Campbell made a demand upon me that I transfer Mrs. Waters's property to him, and upon my refusing to do so without her express directions, his attorney at once served a complaint, which purported to be verified by Mrs. Waters, in an action to set aside the deed of a house. Since that time I have been excluded from there.

Dr. Campbell on Nov. 28, 1902, in an affidavit, swore that Mrs. Waters "is clear in mind, but very feeble, and unable to converse for any length of time, but understands what she is doing thoroughly and has clearly made her intentions and desires known." Upon the argument of this motion, I filed my verified answer and affidavits, and offered in open court to transfer all of the personal property in my possession to a receiver, whereupon the counsel who was then acting in Mrs. Waters's name promptly withdrew the motion for the receiver.

The talk that a nurse said to be related to me and who it is intimated assaulted Mrs. Waters seems almost too silly to be worthy of a reply, but I should perhaps explain that it is a mere coincidence that the nurse bears the name of Conklin, as neither she nor her husband is connected with me in any manner whatever. I may add, by the way, that the nurse is a daughter of the late Rev. Gideon Lederer, for many years connected with the New York City Missions, and a most gentle and kindly woman.

I should also, perhaps, explain that for quite a period of time I have paid Mrs. Waters's living expenses from the moneys which she intrusted to me, and that from such moneys I have paid Dr. Campbell's bills for service and numerous sums to the Le Brantz women, who acted as the household servants.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is in charge of the case, examined yesterday several of the persons connected with it at his office, among them the two adopted grandchildren of Mrs. Waters and Dr. J. A. Campbell. Mary M. Conklin, the nurse, who Mr. Conklin says is no relation of his, was questioned. William McConnell, the janitor, said he was offered $500 to witness the signing of the will, but that he refused.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Hodder, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, was at the house yesterday and met a number of relatives of the deceased. The funeral, he said, would take place on Sunday from the church. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

CHARLES L. PULLMAN'S WILL.

Prospect of a Contest Over His Estate—Daughter of His Business Associate May Profit.

There is a prospect of a contest over the will of Charles Lewis Pullman, who died at the Hotel Grenoble last Tuesday. Mr. Pullman was the brother of the late George M. Pullman of sleeping palace car fame, and was himself an inventor of some note. A few days previous to his death Mr. Pullman drew up a new will, by the terms of which, it is said, one-sixth of his estate was left to Miss Louise Metcalf, the daughter of his business associate, M. E. Metcalf of Washington.

None of Mr. Pullman's relatives knew of the existence of this will until after his death and burial, and they expressed surprise at the circumstances which attended its making.

Mr. Pullman went to the Hotel Grenoble about a month ago. With him were Mr. Metcalf and his family. Mr. Pullman was in bad health when he went to the hotel, and continued to fail rapidly. He was suffering from Bright's disease, which later was complicated with pneumonia. When his condition became alarming Mr. Pullman telegraphed to Washington to his lawyer, Henry F. Woodward, to come to New York as he desired to see him on urgent business.

Mr. Woodward came to this city and Mr. Pullman informed him that the business which he wanted attended to was the drawing up of a new will. The document was drawn up by Mr. Woodward. It was witnessed by A. E. Tate, the proprietor of the hotel, and two of his clerks, Messrs. Lord and Conway. By the terms of his will one-sixth of the estate was bequeathed to Miss Metcalf, it is said, and the remainder divided between Mr. Pullman's relatives, the Rev. James M. Pullman, a brother; Mrs. George West, a sister, and Mrs. Charles D. Hauck, a niece, all of whom were with Mr. Pullman when he died. Miss Metcalf is seventeen years old.

The value of Mr. Pullman's estate is not known. According to his relatives it does not amount to as much as it formerly did. Most of his time lately had been given to the development of an automatic ventilator, which he had sold to a firm in York, Penn.

GOV. ODELL IN TOWN.

Understanding Is That He Will Suggest Tax Legislation for Revenue of $13,000,000.

Gov. Odell came to this city yesterday, and he will be here to-day for some Christmas shopping. In the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening he said he had no intention of going to Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Col. Dunn, Chairman of the State Committee.

About State matters the Governor was uncommunicative. Concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, he said that what he said about the tunnel bill had been misquoted in some papers. He would not comment on the resignation of Police Commissioner Partridge.

The Governor has completed the rough draft of his message. While he has observed a strict reticence as to the recommendations he will make, it is understood that among his recommendations will be several important suggestions for tax legislation. Among the tax measures which it is believed he will favor are an increase in the excise tax, a graduated inheritance tax, and a mortgage tax. It is said that the State revenues are now $5,000,000 a year short of the amount required to maintain the system of indirect taxation which the Governor has inaugurated, and which he is anxious to establish upon a firm basis. From the increase in the excise tax which is contemplated, it is said, an additional revenue of $7,000,000 will be obtained, from the graduated inheritance tax $3,000,000, and from the mortgage tax $3,000,000, making a total of $13,000,000, or $8,000,000 in excess of the sum which is needed to meet the expenses of the State Government. It is said to be the Governor's purpose to use the extra $8,000,000 derived from these three bills to inaugurate and carry on whatever plan of canal improvement may be adopted by the Legislature.

In his speeches during the campaign the Governor declared himself in favor of canal improvement, but he promised the farmers that if the scheme of canal improvement recommended in the Republican platform were adopted the burden of taxation would not fall upon the agricultural communities, but upon the sections of the State which would be most benefited by the improvement. He assured them that in no circumstances would he favor a direct tax for the improvement of the State's waterways. It is believed therefore that at the coming session of the Legislature he will devise some means of taxation which will afford sufficient revenue to take care of the interest on the canal bonds which may be issued.

Senator George Malby of St. Lawrence, who was in the city yesterday, predicted that there would be the usual strong opposition at the coming session to any form of canal improvement.

"The State Government," he said, "has not yet finished paying damages for the waterways it has abandoned, and if $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 should be appropriated for further canal improvement those who only got their hands in up to the wrists when the $9,000,000 was appropriated would get their arms in up to the shoulder."

CANVASS NOVEMBER VOTE.

State Board Announces the Result of the Recent Election.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The meeting of the State Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the vote cast at the November election as tabulated by the clerks in the Secretary of State's office, and announced the following totals:

GOVERNOR.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., (Rep.)	685,150
Bird S. Coler, (Dem.)	656,347
Alfred L. Manierre, (Pro.)	20,490
Daniel De Leon, (Soc.-Labor)	15,886
Benjamin Hanford, (Soc.-Dem.)	23,400
Edgar L. Ryder, (Lib. Dem.)	1,694
Scattering and blank	6,632
	1,389,799

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Frank W. Higgins, (Rep.)	663,689
Charles N. Bulger, (Dem.)	653,555
John A. Hartman, (Pro.)	21,358
Norman S. Burnham, (Soc.-Labor)	16,233
William Thurston Brown, (Soc.-Dem.)	23,652
J. S. Corbin, (Lib. Dem.)	1,901
Scattering and blank	7,911
	1,388,299

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John F. O'Brien, (Rep.)	663,590
Frank H. Mott, (Dem.)	651,700
Alden W. Young, (Pro.)	21,584
Boris Reinstein, (Soc.-Labor)	16,394
Leonard D. Abbott, (Soc.-Dem.)	23,766
John B. Howarth, (Lib. Dem.)	1,969
Scattering and blank	8,481
Total	1,387,484

CONTROLLER.

Nathan L. Miller, (Rep.)	664,412
Charles M. Preston, (Dem.)	651,373
James McNeill, (Pro.)	21,310
Peter Jacobson, (Soc.-Labor)	16,365
Warren Atkinson, (Soc.-Dem.)	24,759
Daniel B. Casley, (Lib. Dem.)	1,937
Scattering and blank	8,519
Total	1,388,665

TREASURER.

John G. Wickser, (Rep.)	663,490
George R. Finch, (Dem.)	651,949
Samuel Mitchell, (Pro.)	21,442
Charles A. Ruby, (Soc. Labor)	16,432
Joel Moses, (Soc. Dem.)	23,841
De Myre S. Fero, (Lib. Dem.)	1,899
Scattering and blank	8,628
Total	1,387,681

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John Cunneen, (Dem. and Pro.)	671,928
Henry B. Conan, (Rep.)	662,463
John E. Wallace, (Soc. Labor)	15,939
Lorens D. Mayes, (Soc. Dem.)	23,493
Denis A. Spellissy, (Lib. Dem.)	2,818
Scattering and blank	8,680
Total	1,385,321

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Edward A. Bond, (Rep.)	663,674
Richard W. Sherman, (Dem.)	651,677
Emmett F. Smith, (Pro.)	21,292
John M. Grady, (Soc. Labor)	16,473
Everett L. Holmes, (Soc. Dem.)	23,832
John F. Flinn, (Lib. Dem.)	1,916
Scattering and blank	8,737
Total	1,387,601

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

John Clinton Gray, (Dem.)	665,326
William E. Werner, (Rep.)	650,505
Erwin J. Baldwin, (Pro.)	21,191
Anton Metzler, (Soc. Labor)	16,363
John F. Clark, (Soc. Dem.)	23,617
Robert Stewart, (Lib. Dem.)	1,842
Scattering and blank	8,901
Total	1,387,745

FIGHT AGAINST R. C. MORRIS.

Warm Election Contest Expected in the Republican Leader's Club.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District will hold its annual election on Dec. 17, and, as the contest has developed into a fight between those who favor Chairman Robert C. Morris of the County Committee and those who are opposed to his having anything to say in the politics of the district, the election promises to be the most exciting in the club's history. The Morris ticket is headed by Newbold Morris for President, and the anti-Morris ticket by Bainbridge Colby.

Edgar Lauer, who was nominated by the friends of Mr. Morris for Secretary, has declined the nomination, and has been put up for Vice President by the anti-Morris forces. The following members of the club, who were chosen by the Morris men for places on the Executive Committee, have also declined the nominations and have accepted similar nominations from the anti-Morris forces: Senator N. A. Elsberg, Alexander T. Mason, Edward P. Franks, and John W. Jacobus.

ARCHITECTS HONOR CARNEGIE.

Elect Him Honorary Member of the American Institute—Raising $250,000 Fund.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The American Institute of Architects to-day elected the following honorary members:

Andrew Carnegie, Samuel A. D. Abbott of Boston, and Emil Nauchamer of Paris.

It was announced that the institute proposed to raise a fund of $250,000 for the execution of a project to be disclosed later, and that $15,000 had been raised toward the $30,000 necessary to purchase the historic octagon house in this city for permanent institute headquarters.

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Cloister and Hearth.	Lamplighter.
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles.	Little Minister, The.
Children of the Abbey.	Mill on the Floss, The.
Charles O'Malley.	Other Worlds Than Ours.
Don Quixote.	Old Curiosity Shop.
David Copperfield.	Origin of Species.
Data of Ethics.	Pickwick Papers.
Descent of Man.	Romola.
Emerson's Essays.	Sketch Book.
First Principles.	Scottish Chiefs.
French Revolution.	Three Musketeers.
First Violin, The.	Thelma.
Henry Esmond.	Tom Brown at Oxford.
Hypatia.	Tom Brown at Rugby.
Ivanhoe.	Tale of Two Cities.
Jane Eyre.	Tom Burke of Ours.
John Halifax.	Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Kenilworth.	Vanity Fair.
Knickerbocker History of New York.	Views Afoot.
Last Days of Pompeii.	Virginians, The.
The Last of the Mohicans.	Wide, Wide World.
	Zenobia.

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A PROPOSED REED DINNER.

Banquet Was to be Given by the ex-Speaker's Friends Thursday Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Gov. Odell was to be in town last night to attend the annual dinner given by ex-Speaker Reed's old friends. Representative Littauer of New York was to be the host, and it was planned that time to have the President attend. The dinner, which in prior years was an unpretentious affair, was to have been unusually elaborate this time. It is really a New York dinner, all the members of the New York delegation attending, but the presence of Mr. Reed has made it more of a Reed dinner than anything else.

This year Mr. Littauer planned to have it something out of the usual run, and the date was fixed for Dec. 2, the night after the assembling of Congress. Mr. Reed's illness forced a postponement until Dec. 11, but before the time arrived Mr. Reed was dead.

GAIN FROM OKLAHOMA.

Texas to Get a Long Strip of Territory According to Newly Made Survey.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 12.—Senator Culberson asserts that the report recently filed in the General Land Office showing that Texas will lose approximately 72,000 acres of land as a result of the readjustment of the one hundredth meridian between Texas and Oklahoma is erroneous.

He has made an investigation of the new survey at Washington, and in a statement received here from him to-day he says that Texas instead of losing will gain a strip of land from Oklahoma 3,700 feet wide and 150 miles long, according to the new line just run by the United States Government surveyors.

PAYING PHILADELPHIA'S DEBT.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—City Treasurer Moore announced to-day that he is preparing to pay $5,558,000 on account of the city's debt. "This amount," said the Treasurer, "in addition to the payment of $1,200,000 loans maturing July 1, and $230,000 maturing Nov. 1, will make the total payments on this account during the year 1902, $7,988,000. Of this sum, $6,308,000 represents 6 per cent. loans, $400,000 4 per cent loans, and $280,000 3 per cent. loans.

"Of the total due Jan. 1, 1905, the Sinking Fund Commissioners will pay $5,108,000, and the city also pay by direct appropriation $450,000. In addition, the Sinking Fund will interest during 1,625 and the city $533,143.08 on the city's debt."

GEN OF '43 DINE.

Ex-Gov. Hill Entertains Friends Who Were Here Fifty-nine Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Ex-Gov. D. B. Hill entertained the men of '43 at his residence, Wolfert's, to-night, this evening. A year ago this month Gen. Amasa J. Parker conceived the idea of getting together his friends who were born in the year 1843. The dinner proved so successful that Senator Hill made all present promise that they would be his guests this year. Two have died during the year—Col. John S. Kenyon of Syracuse and Philip Schuyler Blodgett of New York. Those present at to-night's dinner were:

Ex-Gov. Hill.
Judge Edgar M. Cullen of the Court of Appeals.
Isaac V. Baker, Comstock, N. Y.
Gen. Nathaniel Wales, Springfield, Mass.
Edgar Van Etten, New York.
Delcour S. Potter, Glens Falls.
Gen. Amasa J. Parker.
Prof. William J. Miene.
Dr. Herman Bendell.
Dr. Frederic C. Curtis.
Deputy State Controller Willis Merriman.
Frank A. Harrington.
Edward A. Groesbeck.
Major George W. Hobbs.
Edward F. Hackett.
Major John W. McHarg.
Major Charles J. Buchanan.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS DEBATE.

Seventh Annual Contest with Cornell Takes Place at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Pennsylvania won the seventh debate with Cornell to-night in the Lyceum Theatre. The question was:

"Resolved, That the present tariff on the raw materials and rough products of iron and steel, such as pig iron, rails, steel ingots, &c., is justified, on the ground of the protection of American industry against foreign competition."

Cornell upheld the affirmative and Pennsylvania the negative. The Cornell debaters were C. B. Dowd, F. H. Hiller, and F. L. Carlisle. Those for Pennsylvania were H. C. Diller, P. Deeter, and R. W. Barrett. The judges were J. W. Freele, President of Wells College; W. S. Franklin of Lehigh, and A. C. MacKenzie, President of Elmira College, Elmira.

NAVAL ACADEMY ILLNESS.

Sick List Now Numbers 115 Men—Due to Ptomaine Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 12.—It has not been ascertained definitely what article of food contained the ptomaine which has poisoned so many of the midshipmen in the Naval Academy. Some think salad dressing served for supper Wednesday evening caused the trouble and others attribute the sickness to sausage served at the same meal, for it is from that time that the outbreak dates.

The sick list has increased to 115 men. The Naval Hospital is entirely full of patients, and many unable to find accommodation there are ill at their quarters.

Meriden Factory Burned.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—The Connecticut Saddlery and Hardware Company's factory was to-night gutted by fire for the third time within a year, causing a loss of between $8,000 and $10,000, mostly on stock. The plant was insured for about two-thirds value. An overheated chimney started this blaze. Fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The firm lost $6,000 by the first fire and $3,000 by the second.

Holland Boats to Sail on Wednesdays.

The Holland-America Steamship Company will change its days of sailings from Saturdays to Wednesdays, beginning Jan. 7. Sailings from Rotterdam to New York will be on Saturdays.

DENSLOW'S NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Full of Pictures in Brilliant Colors

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**JUST

CYCLE RACE IN LAST DAY

Eight Teams Left to Finish the Six Days' Struggle.

Butler Breaks His Shoulder and Is Forced to Retire—Stinson Riding with Fractured Collarbone.

The Score—One o'Clock A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Newkirk and Jacobson	2,117	5
Leander and Floyd Krebs	2,117	5
McFarland and Maya	2,117	1
Stinson and Moran	2,117	1
J. Bedell and M. Bedell	2,117	1
Galvin and Root	2,117	1
Keegan and Peterson	2,117	0
Barclay and Franz Krebs	2,116	8

Record—2,350 miles.

Eight of the sixteen teams, or just one-half the number that started in the contest, now survive for the final struggle in the six-day team bicycle race for the long-distance championship of the world. As the riders began their last day in the Madison Square Garden shortly after midnight this morning, they plodded mechanically around the steeply inclined track to the remorseless cheers of the "cranks" and partisans of the several pairs of riders, but all the enthusiasm that the spectators could give voice and expression to failed to stir the fagged-out wheelmen to the usual exciting sprints in the late hours of the evening and the early hours of the morning.

As a spectacle the race was much the same as it has been through the week, and though the race lacked something of the sensational aspect of the opening days there was the same bitter contest in every circuit of the ten-lap track, the struggle being all the keener for the fact that the number of the competing teams was reduced. The men are thus the better able to watch each other and so keep their relative positions.

Every attempt by any of the leaders to steal further into the lead was watched jealously by the rear guard, and the same vigilance was observed by the leaders when the trailers tried to gain ground by slipping up and stealing a lap or two, the result in both cases being the same, a brilliant sprint for a few turns of the course and then a relapse into the old steady gait when it became evident that the effort for gains had been observed and guarded against.

Nine teams were in the race still when the fifth day was more than half spent, and all went along so well that it was promised then that the nine would all be in at the finish, but about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon there came an accident that threw out one of the teams up among the leaders, Nat Butler and Charles Turville. Butler was badly injured, as it was found that he had fractured his shoulder blade.

The mishap came about through the wild riding of Mayo of the California team, who started off to "jump" it in a sprint, beginning with a rush from the high turn on the Madison Avenue side. Newkirk of the Century Road team, John Bedell of the Long Island team, and Butler just then were on the turn, and as Mayo came down the incline with terrific speed he went smash in among them, causing a general spill, in which, however, all but Butler escaped injury.

There was talk of foul riding, but as it was supposed at first that none had been hurt the clamor died away before it was discovered that Butler had broken his shoulder blade and it would be impossible for him to continue to ride with any hope of winning. About the same time the discovery was made that another rider, Will Stinson of the Boston team, had been riding through the week with an injury that ought to have retired him from the contest when it was incurred, he having rebroken a fracture of the collar bone sustained some days before the long race started by a fall on Monday.

Union of the broken bone had just been well started when the second accident happened and tore apart the ends of the fracture, but after being patched up by his trainers, Stinson went back into the race and rode with Spartan courage against sound men, keeping the knowledge of his injury to himself and partner and trainers, for fear that some of his opponents might take advantage of it and make a pace faster than he could live through.

A second tumble due to a collision with Krebs, who on foot was trying to cross the track after having been relieved by his partner, Leander, exposed the secret of Stinson's crippled condition, and the immediate result justified the plucky rider's effort to hide his disability, for the moment that the fact was known to the others the men behind Stinson and Moran began to "jump" in the effort to wrest from them the chances of a place prize.

Moran then was in fair shape, and the proposition was made that Stinson retire and permit Moran to take another combination with Turville, Butler's surviving partner, in the hope that the new pairing might let Moran and Turville in for a share of the big end of the championship purse, but Stinson, though in agony with the twice broken collar bone, which pulled apart when he was riding and required all the attention of his trainers when he ought to have been sleeping and resting, sturdily said he had as much desire to win as anybody else, and would ride out the race if his remaining bones held out.

Stinson was the most cheered rider of the competing sixteen individuals after that, and though in very bad shape he hung on the heels of the leaders and held his ground with splendid courage. It looks next to hopeless for him to keep on through to-day, but he showed no signs of giving up at a late hour this morning.

Moran, his partner, is quite as anxious to win as is Stinson, for it is said that Moran has made all arrangements to spend a half share in the first prize on a wedding, and if he does not win will have to put off the taking of a waiting bride for an entire year. Naturally the sympathy of the crowd was with Stinson and Moran, this pair coming in for even more applause than the team actually in the lead, Leander and Krebs.

Of this leading team, Leander is much the strongest and freshest man in the race, though he has done more than his share of the riding, having relieved his partner at every call, and done about all the gaining that the team has made in the five days of the race. Leander received a big floral horseshoe in the afternoon from a group of admirrers, and promptly sent it over as a present to Stinson, thereby winning new popularity with the spectators.

Aside from Leander, all the riders are badly worn, and the experts generally seem agreed that, barring accidents, Leander and Krebs will win. Leander, in spite of his hard riding, is keenly alert, and watches every detail of the race from a cot on the track side.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, visited the Garden with five friends during the evening. They took seats in the second row of seats. When Manager Powers heard they were in the Garden he showed them to one of the boxes.

Miss Roosevelt was in black with a large hat. She seemed to watch the riders with interest, and remained two hours with her friends, including two gentlemen and some other ladies. She watched "Jimmy" Michael, the little rider, ride a mile with a great deal of apparent pleasure, and looked at Dan Canary's perilous climb up the spiral with wonderment.

A great many persons walked as near as they possibly could to the box where the President's daughter sat to look at her, but she did not seem to mind them and chatted and laughed gayly with her friends.

NO ATHLETIC DIFFICULTY.

Question of Dates the Only Trouble Between Princeton and Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—The report concerning the severing of track athletic relations with Cornell has aroused much comment here. It seems, however, that it is simply a matter of conflicting dates, and there is no intention of severing the friendly relations which have always existed between the two universities. Manager Wright of the track team said this evening that every effort was being used to find an open date on both sides. Last Fall May 9 was suggested, but not definitely decided upon. An offer was later received from Yale naming this date as their only open day.

Princeton graduates advised the acceptance of this offer, for it was an entirely new feature to the schedule. Manager Wright immediately offered Cornell either May 16 or 23, but both these dates were filled. Cornell, however, is endeavoring to have their Pennsylvania date changed to May 9 and meet Princeton the following week. The Princeton management hope this can be accomplished, for any failure to meet the Ithacans would cause much regret.

Shooting Events for Squadron A.

More attention will be given to shooting competitions by members of Squadron A this Winter than ever before. In addition to the cup recently presented by Sergeant Judson to Troop 2 for pistol and carbine competition, a trophy has just been offered by Major Bridgeman, which will be open to teams from the Headquarters staff and the three troops. The main object of this prize is to encourage practice with the revolver, and as the teams will not be selected until February, it is expected that a large number of candidates will try for positions. Teams of five will be picked for the trophy match, and each member will shoot thirty shots at thirty yards at a standard American target, having a bull's-eye four inches in diameter. Each contestant's score will be shot in strings of five shots, each string being shot in fifteen seconds or less. The revolvers used will be .45 calibre.

The revolver competition that has been arranged between Squadron A and Battery A of Boston, will take place in Boston on Saturday, March 21. The squadron will send a team of five men and a substitute, of which Lieut. Sayre will be the Captain.

STEINWAY & SONS

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FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES WIN.

Freshman Basket Ball Team Defeated in the Gymnasium—Cane Spree Results.

The Columbia University sophomore basket ball team defeated the freshmen five in a closely contested game in the Columbia gymnasium last night by a score of 10 to 6. The first half resulted in a tie score of 4 to 4. There was also an exhibition of gymnasium work by the gymnastic team composed of C. Eastmond, O. Pullich, J. C. Smallwood, J. Block, S. E. Ashley, A. E. Ring, A. Lyle, S. Wiggin, H. C. McClintock, and S. Buncomb. In the cane spree contests T. E. Fisher, 1905, beat G. A. Younger, 1904; H. W. Gissel, 1904, beat I. C. Perkins, 1904, and E. S. Witin, 1904, beat M. S. Day, 1904.

The line up of the basket ball team was:

Sophomores, 10.	Positions.	Freshmen, 6.
Purcel	Right forward	Hurley
Hess	Left forward	Haight
Thorpe	Centre	Keys
Stiegmuller	Right guard	See
Kaye	Left guard	O'Connell

Goals for Sophomores—Purcel, (2.) Hess, (2.) Thorpe. Goals for Freshmen—Hurley, Keys, Haight. Referee—H. A. Fisher.

GERMAN TARIFF PROPOSALS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the Clericals, who are now more than ever the governing party, have given notice of a resolution requesting the Imperial Chancellor to abolish the most-favored-nation relationship between Germany and all countries in whose case experience has shown such relationship to be prejudicial to German interests. The Clericals will endeavor to prevent in future the conclusion of most-favored-nation treaties with those countries.

It is believed, says the correspondent, that this resolution and a similar motion offered by the National Liberal Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim are aimed mainly at the United States, and that their object is to introduce a policy of reciprocal and carefully balanced concessions as a substitute for most-favored-nation treaties.

THE SIAMESE CURRENCY REFORM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Times's correspondent at Bangkok says the banks are allowed to repay Government deposits by dollars at the old rate of $3 to 5 ticals. The banks will require dollars equal to 6,000,000 ticals. They bought £250,000 worth of ticals on Thursday at the Government rate.

THE REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In consequence of the disquieting news received last week from Tesa, says a dispatch from Mekinez to The Times, the Sultan of Morocco has returned to Mekinez with his army, and has dispatched several thousand infantry and cavalry to reinforce the troops already at Tesa.

In a later dispatch, dated from the Sultan's camp, the correspondent says the defeat of the troops at Tesa on Nov. 29 was caused by the treachery of a tribe which was supposed to be fighting for the Government, but which opened fire on the Sultan's troops in a narrow valley, causing a panic. Eighty-three of the imperial troops were killed and many were wounded.

EAST RIVER TUNNEL DELAYED.

The New York Dock Company, which controls much of the wharf and warehouse interests in Brooklyn, yesterday obtained from Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a temporary injunction restraining Contractor Andrew Onderdonk from continuing the construction work on the East River tunnel, at the foot of Joralemon Street.

The plaintiff claims that the tunnel work at the point named will seriously interfere with the conduct of its business. It is alleged that the docks and warehouses at Joralemon and Furman Streets will be endangered if the contractor is permitted to build the tunnel under them, and that it will mean the taking of private property for public use without due process of law and without compensation.

Corporation Counsel Rives has instituted proceedings to acquire through condemnation the necessary easements on the part of Joralemon Street in question. It is said, however, that the tunnel work there will be delayed about a month.

A Boston Educational Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—An important educational alliance has just been consummated in the uniting of the New England Conservatory of Music and the Emerson College of Oratory. The plan has been contemplated for some time. The Board of Directors will be composed of five well-known men. They are Dr. Henry L. Southwick, Dean of the Conservatory of Music; Prof. E. Carlton Black of Boston University; Dr. W. J. Rolfe of Cambridge, Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of The American Journal of Education, and Dr. Richard E. Burton, ex-Professor of English in the University of Minnesota.

MITCHELL ON THE STAND

Says Bituminous Miners Are Better Paid Than Anthracite.

Presents Comparative Figures to Prove This—In a Tilt with Operators' Counsel—Testimony of Miners.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 12.—The greater part of to-day's session of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was taken up in presenting cumulative testimony on matters that have already been heard by the commission. President Mitchell was the last witness of the afternoon. He submitted in evidence the contract between the union and the soft coal operators in Illinois, which is somewhat similar to the contracts had with the operators in Indiana, Ohio, and Western and Central Pennsylvania, in all of which sections eight hours constitute a day's work. He then presented comparative figures which showed that company men in the bituminous regions earned from 40 to 50 per cent. more than company men in the anthracite fields, and the former only work eight hours a day. Company men are not contract miners and are paid by the day. His figures were gathered by his own officers, and they were generaly higher than those submitted to the commission by the Delaware and Hudson Company.

Chairman Gray asked Mr. Mitchell what was done by the miners to adjust grievances during the interval between the two great strikes, and Mr. Mitchell replied that he did not know of any company refusing to hold conferences with its own men, but he did know that in most cases the attempt to adjust grievances proved a failure. In some instances, notably in the upper fields, company officials have refused to see district officers of the union.

Mr. Mitchell said the operators had refused the proposition for collective bargaining or collective agreements, but that Chairman Thomas of the Erie Company, early in 1901, agreed to treat with his employes through a committee or representative.

"The men have the same right," he concluded, "to employ a representative to speak for them as the company has to engage you or any other lawyer to speak for it," addressing James Torrey, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Company.

"That's all very pretty and bright," retorted Mr. Torrey, "but it doesn't fit the case."

Gen. Wilson, before Mr. Mitchell left the stand, asked him what was the initial cause of the strike, and he replied that it originated with the men because they thought they had grievances and that conventions were called by the district officers at their request.

The first witness to-day was Edward Ridgeway, formerly a company docking boss in the employ of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, who said nine years ago he was told by the mine foreman that he must dock a certain percentage, no matter whether the coal was clean or full of dirt. This percentage changed from 5 to 8 per cent. After the union had a check docking boss appointed, the percentage fell to 1.07 per cent.

John McGlone, a check weighman for the union, gave figures which showed that the men at the No. 5 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company mined 17,183 more tons of coal from April, 1901, to April, 1902, than they had been paid for. He explained this by saying there was more than 2,240 pounds of clean coal in the miner's ton of 2,700 pounds. He gave figures to show that the average monthly wages of the miner's laborer was $27.72 and the miner's wages $34.77. The accuracy of his figures was questioned by the company's attorney.

The remainder of the morning session was taken up with the hearing of four witnesses who were formerly employed by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. They testified that they were not given their old positions after the strike ended. Two of them admitted that the company had promised them other work because their places had been filled.

In the afternoon a small Polish boy, who said he was eight years of age, and had worked three weeks in a coal breaker, was called, but as he did not understand what an oath was, he was not examined. Before this fact was brought out, however, enough information had been got from him to cause Chairman Gray to make the remark that his father should not have permitted him to work.

John Williams, another witness, testified that in 1895 there was a cave-in at the Twin Shaft, near Pittston, and fifty-eight men were buried alive. Mr. Darrow, leading counsel for the miners, explained to the commission that the miners did not accuse the companies of not making proper efforts to rescue imprisoned men, but wanted to show the dangerous condition of mining.

August Baker, a miner employed by J. S. Wentz & Co. at Hazlebrook, near Hazleton, said he lived in a company house, for which he paid $4.70 per month. The houses are built on stumps. He said he built a cellar under his house, for which the company allowed him one month's rent. When it rains the occupants are compelled to place tubs and dishpans in the bedrooms on the second-story floor to catch the water which runs in from the roof. On the first floor the floor boards are so far apart that every time the wind blew it lifted the carpet in the houses built on stumps.

He said there was no road into Hazlebrook, and that undertakers refuse to go there, and tradesmen refuse to send goods into the town because of there being no road. The only way to get into the place is by railroad.

He said that the Superintendent of the colliery told him that if he expected to work he must deal in the company store. Prices for most articles were double the price charged in Hazleton. He named two articles—stove polish and shoe polish—that were high. Cross-examination brought out the statements from the witness that he owned a house which brought him $15 a month. Samuel Dickson, for the operators, read from the company's payroll to show that last year he earned over $800, and that his two sons, who also were working at the colliery, increased these earnings to more than $1,500 for the year.

Soldiers in Hurling Match.

What should prove to be an interesting hurling match is scheduled for Celtic Park, Long Island City, to-morrow. The contesting teams will be the Wolfe Tones of Brooklyn and the representatives of the Fifth United States Artillery from Fort Hamilton. The soldiers have had the advantage of a great deal of practice, and most of them are very skillful hurlers, but the Wolfe Tones can handle the caman very dexterously, and a close contest is looked for. Ex-Sheriff "Tom" Dunn of this city will officiate as referee.

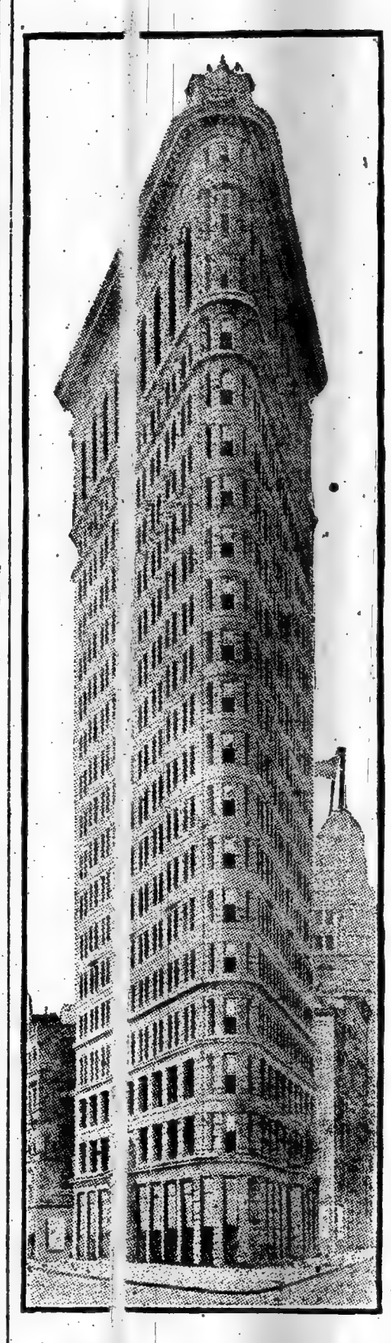

GREETING!

After weeks of preparation we will open the door of our newest and most up-to-date store in the Fuller---better known as the Flatiron Building---Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

We believe we have fitted and stocked the most magnificent Tobacco shop in the United States; we await your approval of our efforts.

We cannot fully explain the many beauties of our establishment in this announcement. Your own idea of it will be the better judgment.

We have tried to decorate the interior in a perfect harmony of color and ornamenture; we have, of course, added a stock in keeping with the surroundings and we have sought to supply the needs of every lover of Tobacco and to anticipate his wishes.

In this regard the nearness of the Holiday season has governed the choice of a large part of our display, and we hope to tempt the Christmas giver with a complete, new and original show of goods.

We extend the freedom of our shop to you, and whether you buy or not we desire you to see whether you can buy judiciously and well

WE SELL A CUSTOMER WHAT HE ASKS FOR,
NO SUBSTITUTES -- THE KEY TO SUCCESS.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

Makers Retailers Importers

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Commonwealth Council Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum bowling tournament last night the Commonwealth Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Alert Council and the Washington Irving Council. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Folk, 162; Brown, 170; Mulhausen, 137; Falleck, 144; Seyd, 173. Total, 786.
Alert Council—Richter, 156; Walmsley, 154; Bill, 159; Cook, 136; Siddall, 161. Total, 766.
SECOND GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 163; Walmsley, 197; Bill, 172; Cook, 121; Siddall, 183. Total, 836.
Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 134; Duncan, 174; Betts, 145; Morley, 195; Cordieu, 130. Total, 781.
THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 123; Duncan, 133; Betts, 138; Morley, 167; Cordieu, 170. Total, 781.
Commonwealth Council—Folk, 169; Brown, 168; Mulhaus, 212; Falleck, 209; Seyd, 192. Total, 950.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadie Monarch Palace Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 130; Spellman, 126; S. Ketcham, 91; Marnell, ; McGroarty, 153. Total, 637.
Central Foundry Company—Gannon, 104; Beach, 155; Vleck, 122; Felt, 105; Rock, 109. Total, 5
SECOND GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Gannon, 149; Beach, 140; Van Vleck, 114; Felt, 133; Rock, 1 Total, 646.
F. Adee & Co.—Lowe, 121; McKinney, 122; Sharp, 87; Fla 101; Kolver, 169. Total, 610.
THIRD GAME.—F. Adee & Co.—Lowe, 129; McKinney, 1 Brinkman, 89; Plath, 83; Kolyer, 159. Total, 5
F. N. Du & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 129; Spellman, 16 McClenahan, 130; Marnell, 114; McGroarty, 1 Total, 641.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum White Elephant Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—H. W. Poore & Co.—Deegan, 165; Loder, 1 Sayre, 133; Haight, 141; Carr, 168. Total, 72
Ellingwood Cunningham—Hardy, 141; T. Hackley, 137 Moran, 115; A. Hackley, 128; Woods, 179. Total, 709.
SECOND GAME.—Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 173; Hackley, 116; Moran, 106; A. Hackley, 158; Woods, 169. Total, 720.
Dominick & 111; Moore, 1 Dominick—Burdette, 108; Kilian, Rixon, 130; Eakin, 128. Total, 599.
THIRD GAME.—Dominick & Dominick—Burdette, 159; K Eakin, 196. T an, 154; Moore, 146; Rixon, 147; H. W. Poor al, 802.
Sayre, 138; H & Co.—Deegan, 124; Loder, 126; ht, 181; Carr, 201. Total, 770.

BA CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartz & Arps's Broadway Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Brown Brothers & Co.—Woodcock, 127; B n, 120; Shirley, 133; Seymour, 144; Ogden, 1 Total, 664.
Second Nat al Bank—Poor, 92; Vail, 123; Hawkins, 81; thoff, 128; Shotwell, 146. Total, 570.
SECOND GAME.—Second National Bank—Poor, 116; Vail, 104 Meredith, 127; Uthoff, 114; Shotwell, 129. To 590.
Mount Morr Bank—C. McKeever, 151; Wendell, 125; Hill, 40; G. McKeever, 149; Gross, 185. Total, 750.
THIRD GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 137; Vendell, 185; Hill, 183; G. McKeever, 123; Gross, 193. Total, 821.
Brown Brot & Co.—Woodcock, 136; Brown, 122; Shirley, 2; Underwood, 127; Ogden, 174. Total, 701.

MORNI NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLe ghlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Herald—Allen, 147; Burdette, 166; Mitchell, 80; Nutzhorn, 151; Twiddy, 204. Total, 828.
America—Sh ard, 170; Johnson, 113; Drake, 114; Hamblen ; Hamilton, 123. Total, 605.
SECOND GAME.—Herald—Allen, 192; Burdette, 125; Mitchell, 63; Nutzhorn, 162; Twiddy, 163. Total, 810.
Journal—Ne gan, 112; Kane, 160; Blaschke, 152; Wood, 1 Damorest, 147. Total, 748.
THIRD GAME.—Journal—Newman, 128; Kane, 129; Blaschke 158; Wood, 196; Damorest, 114. Total, 725.
America—Sh ard, 130; Johnson, 130; Drake, 123; Williams 187; Hamilton, 138. Total, 717.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Little Scout and Shoo Fly were the beaten favorites today. If Dare was run up to $1,000 and bought John W. Gates was among the spectators. Weather cloudy, track heavy.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Tom Maybin, 105 unds, (Buchanan,) 6 to 5, won; Florestan, 10 (Heigerson,) 7 to 2, second; John Carney, 96, (Williams,) 80 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Touchwood, Marco, Anzeiger, Ravenspur, Sidney Sabath, In Bond, and The Wizard
SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. If You Dare, pounds, (Gannon,) 4 to 5 won; Joe Lesser, (Fauntleroy,) 12 to 1, second; Doeskin, 107, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:34 4-5. Henry of Franstamar, Aline Abbott, lam, and Le Moyne also ran.
THIRD RACE.—One mile. Hanover Queen, 100 pounds, Fisher,) 15 to 1, won; Little Scout, 112, Conley,) 9 to 10, second; Scotch Plaid, 109, chanan,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Mansir and Huntress also ran.
FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Scorpio, 118 unds, (Gannon,) 13 to 20, won; Travers, 97, (Heigerson,) 3 to 1, second; W. J. Deboe, 112, s, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Three starters.
FIFTH RACE.—Selling; One mile and an eighth. Jessamine, 102 pounds, (W. Hick.) 8 to 5, won; Prince Blazes, 102, (Treanor,) 16 to 5, second; Gantama, 104, (J. Conley,) 60 to 1, third. Time—2:03 2-5. Inspector Shea, Maroos, Cogswell, Tour and Eitholine ran.
SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 107 pounds, (Fitzgerald,) 20 to 1, won; Aurie B., 102, (W. Hicks,) 5 to 2, second; Shoo Fly, 102, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:22. Little Adele, Wilton, Enhance, Pickles, and Helen Hay, also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Sand Flea and Ace of Spades, 104 pounds each; Alpaca, Four Leaf C., Ben Mora, and Sister Sarah, 109 each; Playlike, 112; Russellton, Montanic, and Utero, 114 each, and Frank Kenny and James J. Corbett, 117 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; one mile. Robert G. Lansing, 88 pounds; Aurie B. and Wilful, 90 each, Sheriff Bell and Prince of Endurance, 100 each; Inspector Shea, 102, and Ray, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Glennevis, 90 pounds; Doeskin, Lady Alberta, Sailor, and Cadmus, 99 each; John Peters, 102; Echodale and Andes, 107 each; Antonius, 118, and The Lady, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Preliminary Derby Handicap, two-year-olds, $1,500 added; six furlongs. Pageant, 97 pounds; Brookston and Welcome Light, 100 each; Lord Touchwood, 105; Canyon and Handspinner, 106 each; Farmer Jim and Pride of Gators, 107 each; *Oronte, 105; *Lord Melbourne, 110; †Sweet Alice, 115; †Kittanning, 116; ‡Sheriff Bell, 116; Flo Carline, 116; Henry McDaniel, 118, and Prince of Endurance, 120. *Bender entry; †Dick and Hayman entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Scotch Plaid, 100 pounds; Jessie Jarboe, 102, and Death and C. B., Campbell, 106 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a half. Potheen, 90 pounds; Irving Mayor, Compass, and Georgia Gardner, 98 each; Latson, 104, and Barrack, 118.

Fordham College Athletic Managers.

The following members of the Fordham College athletic teams were chosen last night to fill the following positions during the coming year: John R. C. Desmond, '04, New York, manager of the freshman baseball team; Thomas A. Dimon, '05, Holyoke, Mass., manager of the track team; Joseph A. Fogarty, '03, Newburg, N. Y., Captain of the hockey team.

Morristown School Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 12.—The hockey schedule of the Morristown School has been announced as follows: Jan. 10, Columbia Grammar at Morristown; Jan. 17, Hackley School at Morristown; Jan. 31, Montclair High School at Morristown; Feb. 12, Yale picked team at Morristown; Feb. 14, Montclair High School at Montclair.

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ARBITRATION FOR VENEZUELA.

It is not too late to arbitrate the questions at issue between Venezuela and Great Britain and Germany. The intimation that matters have now gone too far to permit the acceptance of the request for arbitration preferred by President CASTRO through the American Minister, if authorized, is senseless, and, if unauthorized, is mischievous. If the two European powers had actually and openly gone to war with Venezuela, with the intent to punish her for outrageous acts, to seize her territory, or to repel her invading forces, everybody would understand, of course, that blood would have to be spilled. But we have the assurance of those powers that they intend nothing of that kind.

The case is peculiarly one for arbitration. The warships of Great Britain and Germany have gone to the coast of Venezuela, not to ravage and destroy, not to inflict punishment, but to collect moneys due of which payment has been refused. The utmost limit of their rights and of their declared intention is the collection of compensatory damages. They are not entitled to exemplary damages, and the attempt on their part to extort or inflict them would be an international outrage. The collection of the sum justly due would, indeed, be of wholesome example to Venezuela and other South American republics. That is as far as Great Britain and Germany need go or should go in their joint action.

The demands made upon Venezuela by Great Britain and Germany, out of which the present trouble arose, relate chiefly to damages suffered by British and German subjects during the revolutionary struggles which are almost continually going on in the republic. President CASTRO either denies liability, or at most has in the past expressed a willingness to refer the dispute to a Venezuelan tribunal. He now offers, according to report, to accept an impartial arbitration. Great Britain and Germany could not justify a refusal of this offer. The alternative is war—a war already begun by themselves. They might, indeed, by means of the rough process of war be able to collect the moneys due them. But the cost would far exceed the return, and Great Britain at least is not in a position to engage in another small war with anything like "gayety of heart." Both powers ought to welcome a way out of the difficulties that have arisen so just and so honorable as arbitration. Article 26 of The Hague treaty provides that the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration "may be extended under conditions prescribed by its rules to controversies existing between powers that have not signed this convention or between powers who have signed it and powers who have not signed it, if the parties agree to submit to its jurisdiction." Great Britain and Germany are signatory powers, Venezuela is not. But she could hardly take exception to The Hague court either in respect to its competence or its impartiality.

We trust that the influence of our own Government at Washington will be exerted in favor of the acceptance of President CASTRO'S offer. We are exceedingly hopeful that the British Government will be inclined to consider it favorably. It is impossible to speak with like confidence of the temper of the Berlin Government. We observe that the British Foreign Office is prompt to disclaim responsibility for the sinking of the Venezuelan ships of war seized in the harbor of La Guayra. That, it appears, was a German act. This is not the first time that the world has had occasion to observe a certain precipitancy and brusqueness in German behavior, due, we must suppose, to the fact that the German Empire is a comparatively late-comer among nations, and is rather slow in acquiring familiarity with the forms of international procedure, especially upon the sea. Nevertheless, the expressed readiness on the part of Great Britain to accept arbitration, and the knowledge that we should welcome such a conclusion of the adventure, ought to have great influence at Berlin.

EXIT COMMISSIONER PARTRIDGE.

It is not in the least in any spirit of hostility to Commissioner PARTRIDGE that we cheerfully take him at his word in his resignation of his office, and bid him farewell. It is because we hold that Tammany domination of this city is simply a public curse, which is to be averted by all legitimate means, and because Commissioner PARTRIDGE'S incumbency of his office has directly tended to bring back Tammany domination.

Col. PARTRIDGE is a gentleman and an honest man. His predecessor in the headship of the police force was certainly not the first, and a designation of him as the second would excite guffaws of laughter. And yet it is impossible to point to any particular in which the reform Commissioner of Police has practically improved on the administration of the boastfully unreformed Commissioner. Nobody can or will pretend that Mr. PARTRIDGE has been guilty of any malfeasance in office. But he has been guilty of such a tremendous and continuous amount of nonfeasance that he has been a continuous drag on a reform administration. If he had remained in office till the next election he would then be worth thousands of votes to Tammany Hall.

It is curious that Mayor Low should not have seen and foreseen this long ago, when anybody else of equal or even less intelligence and of equal opportunities could see it. It is curious that he should not see it about other members of his municipal family, in whom he has been notoriously mistaken. But then we have been forced to learn that the Mayor's geese are all ganders. And Commissioner PARTRIDGE has been the least plausible man in the sense of being the most flagrant and notorious of the less spectacular birds. His resignation is the removal of the heaviest millstone tied about the neck of the Mayor and also about the prospect of decent city government.

As to the succession, it seems to us quite clear that the new Commissioner should be an outsider, a new man, and a man of military training, by which we do not mean a man of militia training. What Capt. PIPER, without hearty support from his chief, has achieved in the department shows what could be achieved by a man brought up in the same school, animated by the same spirit, and clothed with full powers as the responsible head of the department. The Mayor will doubtless have his own notions about that, as he has about other things that come under his official control. But his interests are the same as those of every citizen who desires pure and intelligent government for its own sake and for the sake of the city. If Mayor Low cannot satisfy such citizens that this is what he stands for, and that his cause is theirs, the collapse of whatever personal ambitions he may entertain will be attended by the lapse, for a long and indefinite period, of the hope of good government in New York.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD PARALYSIS.

In commenting on the complete breakdown of the electric system on the elevated railroads in consequence of the coating of the contact rail with ice deposited by the storm of Thursday night, THE TIMES has no other wish than to do the management full justice. Criticism which overlooks essential facts and fails to recognize conditions which cannot be avoided or conquered, usually fails of its purpose.

The operation of an electric railroad is a physical impossibility when a coating of hard, tenacious ice interposes insulation between the conductor and the shoe or its equivalent. This is not a new discovery. The experience of electric railroad operation since the third-rail system was first introduced has shown that ice destroys electrical conductivity. Experience has also shown that in the Winter season New York is peculiarly liable to rainstorms which build ice on all cold surfaces. In fact, we have many more sleetstorms than snowstorms, and sometimes both at once. From these facts the conclusion might safely have been drawn that a form of contact rail which is peculiarly liable to accumulate ice on the surface reached by the shoe is not the form best adapted to New York.

Probably this was understood. We are told that a provision of steel brushes was arranged for to remove from the contact rail ice and snow. The value of such brushes as a means of keeping open to travel the most important lines of electric railway in the world is yet to be determined. The ice which is still building on stone and iron surfaces as we write is not the kind which any form of brush would remove after it had even a brief chance to accumulate. Brush-equipped trains running at frequent intervals might prevent such accumulation; but a fifteen-minute stoppage, which might result from any one of a great variety of minor accidents in train operation or from a fire anywhere along the line or when the night schedule of fifteen minutes' headway is operative, would put the brushes out of effective service and stall the entire system as effectually as if the brush equipment had not been provided. The train at the head of the line could not clear the contact rail for its own shoes, and for the same reason those behind could not push it. We should have brilliant fireworks and picturesque electrolysis, but no transportation. It will not be at all creditable to the management of the Manhattan system to find this out from experience with another or several such storms as threw New York into confusion from an early hour on Thursday evening, repeating and emphasizing the lesson of the storm of just one week ago and prompting a certain fearful looking for of things to come in view of the fact that next week we may have another of the same kind. Some dependence for a more thorough cleaning of the contact rail than the brushes would always accomplish was placed upon tank cars for the distribution of oil and hot brine. During the sleetstorm of Thursday night these were tried and found unsuccessful. It is not wise to further depend upon them. Cumulative experience of disaster and confusion would not seem to be necessary to show that the conditions normal to the Winter climate of New York have not been provided for. With snow we have yet to have our experience. The position of the contact rail in the Manhattan equipment, between guard timbers making a trough into which under favorable conditions the snow might pack very solidly, would seem to invite all the trouble from that cause which has ever been experienced in electric railway operation in Winter. Our snow is normally wet.

It should not require more than average intelligence in railway management to lead to the conclusion that the contact rail in the Manhattan equipment is not properly placed. To follow a practice, which experience everywhere has shown does not permit of operation when the contact rail is icy was less creditable to the designers of the system than an unsuccessful experiment to overcome these conditions would have been. To make original mistakes may indicate progress; to repeat mistakes which have been made in every electrical installation since the art began does not. Good judgment prompts the avoidance of what is known to be wrong, even though the way to do what is right the first time is not clear. We do not believe that the ingenuity of electrical and mechanical engineers has been exhausted in spiking a contact rail face up in the open, nor in a shape of shoe which can only be made to operate when lowered upon the head of a rail so placed. What excites surprise is that in designing the electrical equipment of the Manhattan system obvious and familiar facts were so completely disregarded. A road running between a small city and a smaller village might be tied up for a few hours without doing any great harm to the interests it was built to serve. The elevated railroads of New York, carrying more than half a million passengers daily, cannot be paralyzed for fifteen minutes during the crowded hours without producing conditions well-nigh intolerable. Their management is charged with a higher responsibility than has ever before been assumed in railroad operation, and cannot afford to accept as the best that can be done in any circumstances less than the best which human ingenuity can devise under the stimulus of liberal inducement. To gain wisdom in details of equipment and operation from repeated and frequent collapses of their service would be likely to strain the public patience beyond its elastic limit. Even more so would persistence in dependence upon facilities which did not promise much at the outset and have failed under test.

ANOTHER GREAT BANK.

The tendency toward the consolidation of banks and the establishment of close relations between great financial concerns has of late been frequently noted in this city. There is a like tendency in London, where many of the old and solid private banks have been acquired by the joint stock institutions, resulting in closer concentration of capital.

One of the most interesting consolidations that have taken place in this city is that of the National Bank of the United States and the Western National Bank. The name is to be the Western National Bank of the United States, and the capital stock will be $10,000,000. The First National and the National Bank of Commerce have now a capital issue of that amount, while the National City Bank has a capital of $25,000,000. But the interest and the importance of the consolidation lie not so much in the amount of the capital issued as in the magnitude of the financial institutions which through this union of interests are brought into close and harmonious relations. Three of the Vice Presidents of the new merger are to be Mr. RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mr. JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company. President SNYDER of the Western National will be President of the new concern. The "financial group" interested in the new bank includes, therefore, the Equitable, the Mutual, the Morton Trust, the Mercantile Trust, and the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark.

The ability of this money centre to furnish the facilities for great financial operations is very naturally increased by alliances of this nature. It will not escape attention, however, that the two great insurance companies which are the chief members of the group are by the nature of their business and by their traditions enlisted upon the side of conservatism.

PRICES FOR MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.

The comparative statistics compiled by the editor of Dun's Review show that the cost of living, as measured by the prices of the necessary staples of family consumption, is showing a slight decline. During October the shrinkage was equivalent to about 1 per cent. The September average, built up on prices of commodities proportioned to consumption per capita, was $100.57; the October average $99.74. The following, from the editorial comment of The Review, is very interesting and extremely significant:

In all the leading branches of manufacture it is worthy of note that notwithstanding the high prices commanded by raw material and the frequent advances in wages, finished products are available at unchanged quotations as a rule, and are actually cheaper in some cases. Thus, hides are 56 per cent. higher than on Jan. 1, 1898, while boots and shoes are 6.4 per cent. cheaper; pig iron is 4.8 per cent. higher than on Jan. 1, 1897, but products of iron and steel are 20.2 per cent. cheaper; raw cotton is 20 per cent. lower than on Jan. 1, 1860, while cotton goods are almost 40 per cent. cheaper, and in woolens there has been a decline of nearly 40 per cent. Improved methods of manufacture and distribution explain this apparent anomaly, the consumer getting the goods cheaper while the producer of raw material receives a better return.

The most obvious conclusion to be drawn from these comparisons is that under the present tariff system the producer of raw materials is benefited at the cost of the manufacturer, and that the nearer he gets to nature, as in hides, wool, pig iron, &c., the larger his advantage from protection. In gathering raw material from field and forest and herd and mine, there is very little opportunity for improvement in methods of production and distribution to introduce new elements into the competition for business. On the other hand, improved manufacturing and transportation facilities increase the demand for raw materials often faster than production can be increased, and as the result the prices of raw materials go up as those for manufactured commodities go down. The point is very quickly reached in this process when the manufacturer would profit greatly if he could exchange the protection on the goods he makes for a free market for the materials he consumes. In this country it was reached some years ago.

The manufacturers of the United States are the ones who sustain the system of high protective duties, which is operating to give the producer of raw materials a better return, while the cost of the products into which these raw materials enter is declining. This "apparent anomaly" is explainable only on the assumption that the makers of finished products do not realize the extent to which they are sacrificed to make monopolies of natural resources unduly and abnormally profitable. Perhaps if the will study the relation through a series of years between the cost of their raw materials and the prices realized for finished products, they would see a great light. When this dawns upon them they will take a much more intelligent interest in economic legislation than they have done for many years.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Incredulity has been excited in some quarters by the statement that ex-Speaker REED belongs to the eighth generation of a Portland family. This statement appeared in several obituary articles, and it did seem inconsistent with general impressions as to the antiquity of American families and town[s]. Portland, however, was not founded yesterday or the day before, and Mr. REED took more than usual pains to look up the records of his forbears, making the task the amusement of an active life, of course, instead of the business of an idle one, and thereby avoiding any possible criticism on the subject of his genealogical tastes. His investigations carried him back to one GEORGE CLEEVE, who settled in 16[xx] on what was then called Falmouth Neck, first as the agent of Sir FERDINANDO GORGES, who owned all the land thereabout, and remained in a similar capacity for ALEXANDER RIGBY, who, exercising authority derived from CROMWELL, erected the region into a province named Lygonia, and made CLEEVE Governor of it. CLEEVE had no sons, but his only daughter, ELIZABETH, married an adventurous Irishman, MICHAEL MITTON, who had drifted to the colony, and one of her daughters, in turn married the famous Indian fighter, ANTHONY BRACKETT, from whom Mr. REED derived his middle name. The remainder of the line, as Mr. REED himself once gave it, runs—ANTHONY BRACKETT of Portsmouth; THOMAS BRACKETT, (killed by the Indians in Portland;) JOSHUA BRACKETT, ANTHONY BRACKETT, THOMAS BRACKETT, MARY BRACKETT, (married JOSEPH REED;) THOMAS BRACKETT REED, Sr., THOMAS BRACKETT REED, Jr. The fancy may be innocently, if not very profitably, exercised in crediting to one or another of these and other factors the various elements in Mr. REED'S nobleman character. Many a European nobleman could not trace his descent so far, or with so much reason for honest pride and personal satisfaction, as the ex-Speaker could. Several times, as now, the house has depended for perpetuation upon an only daughter.

—A troubled Jergeyite wants to know if we or any other readers can tell him when and why the inhabitants of this country abandoned the British "rule of the road" and took to passing each other in the street on the right instead of the left side. Far be it from us to limit the existence of any limitation to the knowledge of our readers, and possibly enough hundreds or thousands of them could, an' they would, solve this problem as easily as they do those involved in the running of newspapers and nations, but we do not remember that any of them has yet tackled and thrown that "rule of the road" mystery, and as for ourselves—well, we have publicly confessed our inability to do it so many times each year for so many years that we're really getting tired of the particular exercise in humility. Whenever a correspondent has absolutely insisted on getting an explanation of the difference in American and English highway customs we have always set forth the theory that in an old country with good roads the driver turns to the left in order to get the best view of what is to him the greatest danger—the passing vehicle; while in a new country, where the roads are bad, he turns to the right in order that he may keep his eye on the gutter. That is a good, serviceable theory, the only trouble with it being that it isn't true—that it is closet theory, and will not stand for a moment when confronted with the facts. The Britishers turned to the left when their roads were not appreciably better than ours were in their direst estate, and the Canadians, who always have known quite as much about bad roads as we did, never found it either necessary or even convenient to adopt our innovation. That residents of Montreal, for the express purpose, apparently, of rendering the question as complex and confusing as possible, turn out of each other's way exactly as we do, while Quebec, only a few miles away—"few" as Canadian distances go—follows the British fashion. Incidentally, why are some American railroads run right-handed and some left-handed, and why have many of them gone to vast expense in changing from the one to the other system? There, now, is a problem our Jersey inquirer can solve if he takes time and trouble enough. As for his values his sanity.

—We have waited patiently—and long enough—for the friends and foes of the Statehood Territories to use the names of the three Territories as arguments for and against the admission as States. The Senators have talked politics by The Congressional Record yard—which is the longest known to man—and they have been extremely voluble about the peculiarities of the Territorial populations—with not a few feeling references to the peculiarities of each other—but upon this question of names they have not touched at all. And yet it is not without importance—perhaps it is as important, for those who take a long look ahead and have thoughts for something else than immediate party advantage, as any of the questions that have been raised. For two of the Territories now yearning for Statehood have extremely good names—names of exactly the sort that best pleases the American who has an ear for harmony and an eye for beauty, as well as a distaste for the commonplace and the incongruous. "Oklahoma" and "Arizona" could hardly be bettered by luck or industry. They look right, they sound right, and, for all we know—it makes no particular difference—they mean right. They would be an eternal credit to our maps, an endless pleasure to our descendants to the n-th generation. "New Mexico," on the other hand, has as many faults as the other two have merits. Of course "Mexico," in itself, is altogether charming, but it has already been pre-empted by an intelligent and appreciative people, while "New Mexico" is a fit companion for our own wretched "New York"—the truth of a moment turned into the falsehood of all the centuries, and, like the retention of unsounded letters in words, teaching history in the very hardest, most clumsy, and least instructive way. For a hastily suggested substitute for "New Mexico," what is the matter with "Coronado"? FRANCISCO VASQUEZ DE CORONADO was bold enough and unfortunate enough to deserve a memorial of this sort—and his name is a beauty. He led the first white men into what now is—and isn't—New Mexico, when he sought for Cibola and the mythical Seven Cities, and doubtless his shade would be pleased by so delicate an attention as would be the calling of a new State after him.

—South American mail dispatches from this city yesterday on the new Pacific Mail steamer Siberia will get to Montevideo in fifteen days, and to Valparaiso in twenty-three. This, as compared with the thirty or thirty-five days it has usually taken letters to go from New York to Valparaiso by way of the straits shows an improvement in communication that will be highly appreciated by the merchants at both ends of the line, but if there were a trans-Andean railway from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, instead of only to the Chilean frontier, the service would be still further accelerated—at least to twenty or twenty-one days. That would be little more than half the time consumed on the route by way of Panama. Now that Argentina and Chile have settled their difficulties—or had the difficulties settled for them—they ought to get to work on that railway. The world needs it in its business, and would be duly grateful to the two republics.

MR. REED AND THE SENATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your article concerning the late Speaker Reed and the United States Senate. A little explanation respecting the quotation in the last paragraph may make his meaning clearer. It is true Reed often spoke whimsically of the Senate, but it is doubtful if he ever saw the day when he did not respect that honorable body or would have been averse to serving in it. ("'Twas but in a sort he blamed it," as Charles Lamb said of tobacco.) Once it seemed to be coming within his grasp, the term for which Senator Hale had been elected was approaching its end and some of Reed's friends in Maine were active in his behalf in the desire that he should be elected to the seat. For a time he did not discourage them. But as the day for the assembling of the Legislature of the State drew near he asked his friends to cease their efforts in his behalf in that direction—not, as it was understood, because of his own wish, but for the sake of others. In a friendly conversation soon after this withdrawal regret was expressed to him at its seeming advisability, coupled with the hope that another opportunity would soon occur. It was to this suggestion that in a half-regretful tone he replied: "Ah, J., the chariot of the gods seldom swings low." It had "swung low" once, and he had refrained from entering. Would it ever do so again? "Opportunity knocks once at each man's door." J.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

ONE PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the editorial in your issue of even date on "Manhattan Passenger Service," I boarded an express train last evening at Cortlandt Street at about 6:09 o'clock, intending to go to Sixty-sixth Street. The guard called out "Sixty-sixth Street Express" as I boarded the car; he also made the same announcement at several stations following, when I noticed he changed his cry to "Harlem train." When we reached Christopher Street he announced, "One Hundred and Sixteenth Street next stop." Not wishing to be carried past Sixty-sixth Street, I got off at Christopher Street, took a local train, and was obliged to stand during the rest of my journey.

As stated in your article, this indicates bad management. Whether the train went to Sixty-sixth Street or One Hundred and Sixteenth Street I do not know.

I may state that I was not the only passenger on the train that was put to inconvenience in this instance.

R. A. COWLES.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Field of Activity.

The prices of the baseball stars range from $7,000 to $10,000 a year. The theological and educational markets continue sluggish.—Washington Post.

A Study of a Rich Man.

"I wonders how a rich man feels?"

"Well, I'll tell you. He feel disaway: Now dat he got it he can't keep it; en ef he do keep it somebody else will sho' git it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

His Originality.

"Has Mr. Wishington any original ideas?"

"One," answered Miss Cayenne; "the idea that his views are original is exclusively his own."—Washington Star.

Thrifty Ones.

"When it comes to marriage I wouldn't give a thought to how much the man I love is making," remarked the dreamy-eyed girl.

"Neither would I," answered the practical damsel. "What would primarily interest me would be how much he had already made. There's no use taking chances."—Chicago Post.

Thought Better of Herself.

"When Jack proposed I suppose you asked him if you were the only girl he ever loved?" asked Polly.

"I should say not. I inquired if the other girls didn't represent steps in his progression to his present ideal," said Dolly.—Baltimore Herald.

A BILLTOWN SONG OF UNHAPPY LOVE.

From The Newark (N. J.) News.

"No married woman shall be employed in the Post Office Department."—Postmaster General Payne.

The mistress of the village post
Stood sorting out the mail.
As white she looked as any ghost.
No wonder she was pale;
For, climbing yonder up the hill
Came Farmer Jones's Lanky Bill,
And oh! her maiden breath stood still,
And oh! her heart did quail.

A hearty, lusty country swain,
Full six feet two and more,
He strode along the village lane
And stopped before the door.
"Good evening, Kate," she heard him say.
"Get anything for me to-day?"
She gently sighed and answered "Nay,"
Her eyes upon the floor.

"'Tis not a letter that I mean,"
He cried, and smote his breast.
"Nor postal card nor magazine.
Ah, Kate, you know the rest.
You know I've only called to see
If yet there's any hope for me,
If still, with grim perversity,
You spurn my love confessed."

The date machine she slowly set
And sadly stamped a letter.
The imprint of the ink was wet
But oh! her eyes were wetter.
She sighed and brushed away a tear,
And said, her sweet voice out of gear,
"Much as I love you, William dear,
I love my country better."

* * * * * * *

Recalling what her lover meant,
When Kate one day did wake up
To find her cherished Government
Determined on a shake-up,
She sent a message, "Come to me,
Tho' forty years have ceased to be,"
But Bill was holding on his knee
His little grandson Jacob.

THE PRINCE AND THE ACTRESS.

A Denial from the State Department About His Highness of Siam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The New York actress whose press agent succeeded in circulating a story involving the Crown Prince of Siam and putting him in the class with the Grand Duke Boris, has been unusually successful, for the State Department has been obliged to take cognizance of the yarn. This has been made necessary by the fact that an offense to a friendly nation and to a young Prince whose conduct was a model of discretion might have resulted unless the department, which was familiar with the real state of the case, contradicted the story.

Assistant Secretary of State Pierce announced to-day that while the Crown Prince was in America he took particular pains to avoid the company of actresses. The actress in question, presumably under the guidance of her press agent, made repeated efforts to see the Prince at his hotel, and at last, after he was tired with her importunity, he allowed her to see him for a few moments, in the presence of her mother.

Mr. Pierce, who was in charge of the Prince's entertainment in this country and was with him most of the time, says that at every place where he visited a theatre he was offered opportunities to go behind the scenes and meet the players. He always refused, except once in San Francisco and in New York. In neither case did he meet any actresses. Mr. Pierce says that he never has encountered a young man of purer morals and higher social ideas than the young Prince.

MUST PAY FOR HIS HOLIDAY.

Compromise Reached in the Case of the Government Versus a Seventh Day Adventist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A compromise on the subject of the Seventh Day Adventist creed was reached by the Treasury Department to-day. The department has been for some time on the verge of taking a stand in religious matters, but Assistant Secretary Ailes has succeeded in finding a way out. The bone of contention was Elmer Pettiford, a Treasury clerk, who belonged to the Seventh Day Advent Church.

Mr. Pettiford would not work on Saturday because it was against his religion, and he could not work on Sunday, because the department is closed on that day. Thus Mr. Pettiford worked only five days a week. For a time the department ignored this state of things, but was finally obliged to take cognizance of it by reason of a threatened conversion of a large portion of the force to the Seventh Day Advent faith. Mr. Pettiford was ordered to work or resign.

He would not do either, and the Government was face to face with the dilemma of discriminating against a religion or lending its strength to a Seventh Day proselyting movement. Secretary Shaw and all the solons of the department were unable to reach a satisfactory solution until Mr. Ailes settled the question. He suggested that Pettiford be transferred from his present twelve-hundred-dollar position to one which will pay only $720 a year. In this way Mr. Pettiford will pay $480 to the Government for his extra holiday.

JOHN BARRETT DECLINES.

He Takes Japan's Delicate Hint—Lloyd C. Griscom May Be Appointed Minister to Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Japan's delicate hint to the State Department about the inadvisability of appointing John Barrett to the mission at Tokio has had its effect. It is understood that Minister Takahira's inquiries about Mr. Barrett's availability were conveyed by cable to the latter. To-day a dispatch from him was received at the State Department declining the appointment of Minister to Japan. It is said that Lloyd C. Griscom will be selected for the mission. He is now Minister to Persia, and is a son of Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia.

Had the President persisted in nominating Mr. Barrett, Japan would have interposed no objection, and he would not have been considered persona non grata. His usefulness would, however, have been curtailed by the fact that Japan did not consider him as up to the standard of Ministers to that Court, and the influence of the United States would have been much diminished. Under the circumstances it would have been highly impolitic to appoint Mr. Barrett.

The result arrived at is precisely what Japan desired to reach without a positive objection to the personality of the proposed Minister. It is about as neat an example of Oriental diplomacy as has been seen at Washington for some time.

NEW FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

House Committee Decides to Report Bills Favorably—The Departments Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Public Buildings this morning decided to report favorably bills for the erection of a building for the home of the United States Supreme Court and the Department of Justice, and for the Department of Agriculture. That for the Supreme Court is to cost $7,000,000, and its erection is contemplated on a lot adjoining the Congressional Library on the north and fronting the East Park of the Capitol. The architecture of the proposed building is to conform with that of the library.

The building for the Agricultural Department is to cost $1,500,000. The Senate passed a bill for the agricultural building at the last session, fixing the cost limit at $2,500,000. The House committee will report the Senate bill.

For a number of years efforts have been made to provide a suitable building for the Supreme Court, whose sessions are now held in the old Senate chamber in the Capitol building. The courtroom is not large enough to accommodate the attorneys who attend its sittings, and the court itself is very much inconvenienced for lack of space and proper rooms for its consultations, its official library, &c. The committee will make vigorous effort to pass both bills at the present session.

SIGNS TREATY WITH CUBA.

Gen. Bliss's Message to Washington Announces the Conclusion of a Convention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—"Treaty signed 11:15 last night" was the message which came to the State Department to-day from Gen. Bliss at Havana, confirming the press report of the conclusion of a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Cuba. The officials here are puzzled to know just what has been signed; they thought that a protocol or protocols had been prepared, but Gen. Bliss's message carries the inference that he has actually concluded a definitive reciprocity treaty. If he has done so, the President will accept it and forward it to the Senate for its action, and the offices of Minister Quesada here will not be required to give effect to the convention.

The State Department does not feel at liberty to make public the details of the arrangement; in fact, some of these will not be known until the Havana mail reaches here, for Gen. Bliss undoubtedly has made some changes in the duties on American imports into Cuba originally proposed.

PENSION DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Calendar Cleared by Passage of 173 Bills—Foot and Mouth Measure a Special Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House devoted the day to consideration of private pension bills. The calendar was cleared, 173 bills being passed. None of them was of especial interest.

The bill to appropriate $1,000,000 for the eradication of foot and mouth disease in New England was made a special order for next Tuesday, with the understanding that only the legislative features of the bill would be considered and that the appropriation would be reported from the Appropriations Committee.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, carrying $26,980,453, was reported to the House to-day by the Appropriations Committee. This is an increase of $500,301 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

NO REPLY FROM COLOMBIA.

Charge d'Affaires Unable to Say What His Government Will Accept for Canal Concessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—At the instance of Secretary Hay, Dr. Herran, Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, called at the State Department to-day to discuss the canal treaty negotiations, that the Secretary might be able to report the exact status of the canal situation to the Cabinet.

Dr. Herran was unable to give the Secretary any reply from the Bogota Government as to the price which Colombia will accept for the lease. It was explained to Dr. Herran that in view of the many other weighty diplomatic matters pressing for attention at this time, and the growing impatience at the Capitol at the delay in the conclusion of a canal convention, immediate action by the Bogota Government was imperative.

Dr. Herran to-day cabled the Foreign Office at Bogota the wishes of the State Department, calling attention to the serious complications that may arise over the Venezuelan situation.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FIGHT.

Mr. Payne Denies That the Administration Resents Democratic Interference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Postmaster General Payne to-day wrote to Senator Simmons of North Carolina, attempting to appease that statesman's wrath over the intimations that his interference in the "Lily White" fight was not approved by the Administration. Mr. Payne assured the Democratic Senator in this letter that he much regretted that any such report should have gained currency.

Mr. Payne said that he asked the advice of Senator Simmons and other Southern Democrats in the past concerning Southern appointments, and would continue to do so. Regarding the action of Mr. Simmons and the North Carolina delegation in requesting that a white man be appointed in Postmaster Vick's place, Mr. Payne says that this proceeding was "clearly within your right and duty, looking at the question involved from your standpoint, although your point of view does not commend itself to my judgment as the correct one."

It is reported that Surveyor Clarkson is in favor of the retention of Postmaster Vick.

Postmaster Vick to-day took a hand in the proceedings by writing a letter to the President in which he denied Senator Pritchard's assertions about him. Mr. Vick says he can produce affidavits to prove that he was one of the two persons who voted the Republican ticket in Wilson at the last election. He admits that if he had hustled for the ticket there might have been more votes, and says that the negroes in North Carolina, since the inauguration of Mr. Pritchard's "Lily White" movement, are "as scarce as bears in Mississippi." A vein of levity tinges Mr. Vick's production throughout. It is believed that he will be reappointed, despite the efforts of the Republican organization in North Carolina.

Polygamy Resolutions Pigeonholed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day took up for consideration three joint resolutions introduced in the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution to disqualify persons found guilty of polygamy from holding office and to prohibit polygamy. By a vote of 7 to 6 it was decided not to report any of the measures to the House.

For Free Coal to and from Canada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative McCall (Mass.) to-day introduced a bill authorizing the President to enter into a reciprocal agreement with Great Britain whereby coal mined in the United States may be shipped into Canada free of duty and Canadian coal admitted into the United States free of charge.

Lieut. Owen to be Dismissed from Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President has approved the findings of the court-martial which found Lieut. Owen guilty of financial irregularities and absence without leave. The sentence was dismissal from the navy. Mr. Owen was appointed from this city.

Attorney General Knox's Health.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Denial is given the report circulated here to-day to the effect that Attorney General Knox is seriously ill in Florida with an affection of the kidneys. At the Department of Justice it was said that Mr. Knox contracted a cold some time ago which was causing him annoyance, and upon the advice of his physician he went to Florida about ten days ago. He left St. Augustine yesterday, and expected to resume his duties at the department within a few days.

Chief of Division Paralyzed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Major John Hancock, Chief of the Stationery Division of the Pension Bureau, father-in-law of the Director of the Census, and a relative of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, was stricken with paralysis at his desk to-day. He is in a serious condition.

MR. GOMPERS'S DENIAL.

No Truth, He Says, in Charge That Labor Unions Delayed Naval Vessels in War Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—L. E. Payson of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, in testifying before the Labor Committee of the Senate to-day, referred to the strike at Newport News in 1901, and said that when the battleship Illinois was about to leave the yards on her trial trip labor unions declared she should not leave until their terms were complied with. Had the United States been at war, he said, this would have been equivalent to treason.

Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, said he wanted to take cognizance of a statement made by Mr. Mull yesterday, and by Judge Payson to-day, alleging that the International Association of Machinists had attempted to precipitate a strike in the Cramps' shipyards during the Spanish war while Government warships were being fitted out, and that some of the labor men had attempted to tamper with the machinery of a transport. He vehemently denounced the charge, and said that Major Carson of the Thomas had declared the statements without foundation, and had said that had such an attempt been made to tamper with the machinery of the ship he (Carson) would have known it.

"It is true," said Mr. Gompers, "that the strike in the Cramps' shipyard delayed the departure of the Thomas for a week or ten days, but as a matter of fact it was not during the Spanish-American war, but late in the year 1898."

He added that "the chief merit in the statement" was that there was not a scintilla of truth in it. Continuing, and speaking with much fervor, Mr. Gompers said:

"If any man was guilty of the act charged here yesterday it was the duty of Mr. Cramp as a citizen of our country to make a criminal charge against him and to expose to the world what it implied. The charge has not been outlawed by the statute of limitation, and if the charge has no foundation in fact it simply reacts upon the heads of those who have made the accusation."

NORTHERN SECURITIES HEARING.

Testimony to Prove That Competitive Rates Had Been Canceled.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 12.—In the hearing before Examiner Ingersoll to-day in the State suit against the Northern Securities Company, the State introduced testimony in support of its claim that not only is the statute violated by the consolidation of two parallel and competing lines, but that competition is stifled.

Last evening and this morning station agents of both lines and shippers at competitive points were put upon the stand to show that since the merger had gone into effect competition had ceased and competitive rates had been canceled. Station agents produced their written orders to cancel these rates and, whether the orders issued from the Great Northern or Northern Pacific, they were identical.

CONCESSION IN ABYSSINIA

Great Britain Can Build a Railway Through the Country.

Also Gets a Slice of Territory—The Railroad May Become Part of the Cape-to-Cairo Line.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Foreign Office has issued the text of a British-Abyssinian treaty which was ratified on Oct. 28.

By this treaty Great Britain obtains the lease of a slice of territory near Itang, on the River Baro, as a commercial station, and the right to construct a railroad through Abyssinia, connecting the Soudan with the Uganda territory.

The British railway through Abyssinia may possibly become one of the links in the Cape-to-Cairo line, but the primary object of the concession is probably in order to counteract the increase of French influence, owing to the railway line which is to be built from the French port, Djibuti, on the Gulf of Aden to Addis-Ababa, the capital of the Negus's country.

In the last annual report of the Rouen Chamber of Commerce is a synopsis of a lecture given before the Chamber by Hugues Le Roux. It is in part as follows:

"To understand the importance of the Abyssinian market, one must remember that Abyssinia has an elevation varying between 5,000 and 10,000 feet. Gold is found everywhere, but the Negus, fearing the contact of his people with the adventurers of modern civilization, wishes to employ the wisest means in exploiting the mines.

"So far, however, commercial intercourse has been difficult, because the country is separated from the sea by a desert which is crossed with much danger by a caravan, at a price of transport amounting to 1,000f. ($193) a ton. The Negus has decided to build a railroad from Djibuti to Addis-Ababa, which will permit the crossing in twenty-four hours of a great desert heretofore closed to commerce. With this railroad, French commerce will have an open route into a country which produces coffee, rubber, cotton, and spices and gives to some of its products four harvests a year.

"Abyssinian commerce represents not less than 50,000,000f. annually. Of cotton, America furnishes 16,400,000f. worth and England 4,000,000f. worth annually. The Americans have captured this market by means of a cottonade very beautiful and solid, but without a fixed price, being exchanged for gold, ivory, or coffee, which takes the place of money.

"There is no doubt that the opening of the railroad will permit us to compete with the Americans and English, and the Rouen manufacturers have the right to hope that their cottonades will replace those of the latter."

DR. WOODBURY TO SAVE MONEY ON SNOW REMOVAL.

Price, 25 Cents a Cubic Yard—Fraunces' Tavern Discussion—Swantsrom Reproves Cantor.

As Mayor Low and Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury favored the proposition by William Bradley, a rapid transit tunnel sub-contractor, to remove the snow and ice from the city's streets for 25 cents a cubic yard, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved the contract yesterday. Dr. Woodbury urged the plan principally because its adoption would leave the carts and men of the department absolutely free for their usual work of removing ashes and garbage. The most serious objector was Mr. Cowles of the Snow Melting Company, who saw in certain specifications a prevention of competition.

"How do you provide for the shrinkage of the snow, after a heavy fall, by rain or thaw?" inquired Controller Grout.

"Well," replied Dr. Woodbury, "we provided for that in the shrinkage of the price from 49 cents last year to 25 cents this year."

"But suppose the snow freezes?" inquired Mr. Grout.

"Now you are finding fault both ways," retorted the Commissioner. "That is all in the providence of God, and you can either melt it or freeze it."

"Aren't you afraid the District Attorney will get after you for gambling?" asked the Controller.

Dr. Woodbury replied that he had spent the morning over in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Fraunces's Tavern was brought to the attention of the board after luncheon by a score or more of women from patriotic organizations which have been trying to put through plans for the preservation of the historic building. One plan calls for a park surrounding the tavern.

"Don't adopt halfway measures," said Mrs. Emil L. Boas of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. "Take the whole block."

"But," said Mayor Low, "the only thing before this board is the question of securing half a block."

"I am not prepared even to vote to take that half block," interposed the Controller.

"Nor I," said the Mayor. "There are many sides of the question."

Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, wife of the Deputy Controller and representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, said that society had had a half promise from the Van Wyck administration. She was informed by Mr. Grout that such a promise did not bind the present board. The matter was laid over until next Wednesday.

The board approved a resolution appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of the new commission on the future water supply of the city and salaries of $12,000 a year each to the Commissioners, William H. Burr, Rudolph Hering, and John R. Freeman. Discussion of a resolution providing for a general installation of water meters brought out the fact that Brooklyn wanted stores, workshops, and dwellings excluded, for President Swanstrom argued that conditions were different there from in Manhattan. President Cantor of Manhattan insisted that Manhattan should have the same exemption.

"Such a view," said Mr. Swanstrom, "is a very narrow one for a Borough President."

"Oh, I don't know," replied Mr. Cantor. "It's better to have a Borough President submit to local influences than to principle."

PERSONAL SNOW REMOVAL.

Householders, Explains the Corporation Counsel, Must Have It Shoveled Away.

Corporation Counsel Rives, replying to an inquiry by the Builders' League of New York, informed the organization yesterday that under the provisions of an ordinance passed last July "every owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any building or lot of ground in the city abutting upon any street, avenue, or public place where the sidewalk is paved shall, before 10 o'clock in the forenoon, after any snowfall remove the snow and ice." Conviction, he stated, carried a fine of not less than $1 or more than $3 or imprisonment until the fine be paid. Under the old regulations, said Mr. Rives, the imposed penalty was recoverable in a civil court, but the enforcement of the new law was intrusted to the police.

"Instead of waiting for Summer to inflict punishment for an offense committed in the Winter," said the Corporation Counsel, "offenders may now be arrested at once and brought before a Magistrate who has the power to deal with them summarily."

WOMEN FIGHT IN THE GARDEN.

Two young women, who began to fight because of a discussion over the merits of different riders in the six-day bicycle race, started a small riot in the ring inclosure of the Madison Square Garden shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. After beginning with hair pulling they rolled on the floor, screaming and scratching at each other.

About 500 people gathered around, and for ten minutes there was the wildest confusion. Even the riders slowed down, and Leander and McFarland shouted to the people in the reserved seats to keep back as they seemed likely to swarm over the track to the enclosure. Finally several policemen rushed into the crowd and carried the women out of the Garden, but did not arrest them.

PRINCETON WINS DEBATE.

Harvard Men Argue That President Should Send Federal Aid Only Upon State's Request.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Princeton won the ninth annual debate with Harvard this evening. The question was: "Resolved, That, whenever in the event of continued domestic violence, lives and property are not adequately protected by the State, it is for the public good that the President should have the power to afford protection without the application of a State for Federal aid."

It took the judges but three minutes to make up their decision, and a noisy demonstration took place as Bishop Scarborough of the State of New Jersey gave the decision in Princeton's favor both on argument and general form. The other judges were Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and Judge Charles Andrews of Syracuse, N. Y. The winning team, which supported the affirmative side of the query, was composed of G. S. Hornblower of New York City; A. P. Scott of Chicago, and T. R. Good of Denver. The Harvard team consisted of A. A. Ballantine of Springfield, J. Daniels of Worcester, Mass., and W. Catchings of Louisville, Ky. Among the spectators were the members of the Vassar College debating team.

Harvard has seven debating victories to her credit, while Princeton has won only the last two.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hoyt—Archer.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Miss Mary Elenor Louise Archer, niece of Miss Elenor Archer, was married to the Rev. John William Hoyt, Jr., of Mount Vernon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Tyndall at the Archer home, 178 Summit Avenue. The bride was given away by her brother, Roland B. Archer. The Rev. Arthur B. Churchman, assistant at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York City, acted as best man. Only the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Woolley—Buchan.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 12.—At 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the Hatfield House, Massena Springs, the home of Mrs. Sopha Buchan, occurred the marriage of her daughter Rachel to J. A. Woolley of New York. The ceremony took place in the parlor, which was decorated with potted plants, smilax, and a profusion of chrysanthmums.

Across one corner of the room had been arranged a bank of plants before which the wedding party stood. The Rev. E. S. Eastman, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was formerly a resident of New York, has for several years lived in Massena. Mr. Woolley is a business man of New York, a member of the firm of Mason & Hanson. The guests comprised only immediate relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Woolley received many presents. They left on the evening train for an extended tour, and will be at home after Jan. 15 at the Hotel Savoy, New York.

Sixty-eighth Wedding Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Goodenough of Worcester, this county, celebrated their sixty-eighth wedding anniversary yesterday. They are eighty-six years old, and enjoy comparatively good health. They were married at Jefferson, Schoharie County.

C. M. REED'S PAINTINGS SOLD.

Collection of 56 Pictures Brings $29,220 —Two by Schreyer Sell for $14,850.

At the Charles M. Reed art sale, which took place in the Winter Garden of Delmonico's last night, the two Schreyer paintings were the only ones that elicited any great interest among the buyers. They were entitled "Bulgarian Provision Train in Winter," which went to E. B. Perkins of 524 Fifth Avenue, for $6,600, and "Arabian Horsemen's Halt at the Fountain," which was knocked down to Anthony N. Brady of Albany for $8,250.

Both men were vigorously opposed in the bidding by local art dealers, but they stuck it out to the end.

Besides the Schreyer pictures, the Mayer von Bremen works ran up high, particularly a 19½ by 24 specimen called "The Rabbit Seller," which brought $2,000. In all fifty-six paintings were sold, and the entire collection brought $29,220 for the Reed estate. The sale was only moderately well attended.

Among the buyers were ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, Julian Edwards, R. L. Fox, and E. S. Nash.

Aside from the ones already mentioned, the pictures which brought $500 or over were:

The Burning Stable," Schreyer, (Adolphe;) sold to J. Ohme	$1,000
"The First Love Letter," von Bremen; sold to Charles L. Knoedler	800
Haymaking in D'Entouvelle," Monchablon, (Jan;) sold to J. Ohme	550
"Ruth," Merle, (Hugues;) sold to Lloyd G. Reed	800
"Children at Play," Blommers, (B. J.;) sold to P. A. Curtis	700
"Flirtation," Casanova y Estorach, (Antonio;) sold to P. A. Curtis	550
"Bridge at Andernorda," Thaulow, (Fritz;) sold to J. Ohme	1,300

PAINTINGS BY A. H. WYANT.

There will open at the Lotos Club to-day an exhibition of thirty-six paintings by Alexander H. Wyant. The pictures, which are fully representative of the work of this great American landscape artist, come from various collections, including those of L. G. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Thomas W. Bracher, Alexander C. Humphreys, William T. Evans, Horatio N. Fraser, Frank R. Lawrence, Dr. Safford G. Perry, and Henry H. Benedict. Six of the paintings are loaned by Mrs. A. H. Wyant.

Exhibitions of landscapes by one man, however eminent, are not often particularly interesting to the general public, because a sameness about the subjects and handling naturally tends to monotony. This objection does not exist in the case of Wyant's work. Indeed, the first thought on viewing the pictures at the Lotos Club is one of surprise, even astonishment, that they are all from the brush of one man. It is a pity that all the canvases are not dated, or that the catalogue does not show when each was painted. If this were the case it would be possible to tell whether the extraordinary differences in technique and sentiment manifested were the result of the orderly development of an artistic ideal or because varying moods of temperament were expressed.

To the left, as one enters the room in which the pictures are shown, is a small work—one of those lent by Mrs. Wyant—called "Autumn." It is the first picture one sees, and reminds one irresistibly of the work of Claude Monet. Near it is a picture which suggests a Sidney Cooper in its placidity of subject and its blending of green tones. "No Man's Land," lent by John Elderkin, doubtless will strike the eye of every visitor to the exhibition. It has all the best qualities of Wyant's work—poetry of feeling, technical mastery, strong but unobtrusive color, and appreciation of the mystery and wonder of cloud and sky. In the last-named characteristic it is like a Constable, but there is a romantic suggestion about the picture not found in any of the English master's work.

Others of the pictures, such as "Sunset Glow," are beautiful color symphonies, with a definite decorative value. But in all of them the personality of Wyant, as distinct from suggestions of the work of other landscapists, is evident. Perhaps the comparison of the pictures of one landscape painter with those of another is, after all, very misleading and futile. Nature is sometimes a Constable, sometimes a Monet, sometimes a Sidney Cooper. In saying that Wyant's work suggests the work of these other men one only means that either always or at different periods he saw many sides of nature—that he was not bound by the limitations of so many other well-known painters.

College Woman's Club Tea.

The College Woman's Club will give a Colonial tea on Friday afternoon next, from 4 to 6, in the residence of Mrs. S. N. Penfield, at 290 Manhattan Avenue. The decorations are to be the Continental Army colors and the rooms are to be lighted by old-fashioned tallow dips. The hostess and the women assisting her will be in Colonial dress, and the refreshments are to be those of the Colonial period.

"TOSCA" HEARD AGAIN

Puccini's Work Revived at the Metropolitan.

Mme. Eames Essays the Heroine's Part for the First Time—Mr. Scotti as Scarpia.

Giacomo Puccini's opera "Tosca" was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time this season. This, one of the latest products of the young Italian school of operatic composition, has been heard in New York at the opera for two seasons, having been produced first in February, 1901, and its grisly story of passion, jealousy, and implacable hate has become thoroughly familiar to the frequenters of the opera in New York. The part of the heroine has been hitherto represented by Mme. Ternina, and first with Mr. Cremonini in the part of Cavaradossi; last season the latter was taken by Mr. De Marchi, who made his début at the Metropolitan Opera House in it, and who had been the original representative of it at the first production of the opera in Rome two years before. Mme. Eames last evening for the first time appeared as Floria Tosca. In other respects the cast was the same as that of last season, with Mr. Scotti as Baron Scarpia, Mr. Dufriche as Cesare Angellotti, Mr. Gilibert as the sacristan, and Mr. Bars as Spoletta.

Of the younger Italian composers of the present day, Puccini is the most talented, the one with the most fertile resources in musical idea and instinct for theatrical, if not dramatic, effect. He also is one of the best equipped in his command of orchestral resources. In "Tosca" he has pursued to the most logical outcome the theory on which opera is written in Italy to-day; that of making the musical declamation follow the word to the minutest shadow of its meaning; of illustrating the letter of the dialogue with orchestral accompaniment, tracing its ramifications with an incessant turn of sententious and often disconnected phrase, and depicting the tragic situation with dissonance, abrupt changes of rhythm, and musical violence generally. The composer shrinks from no cacophony and from no harshness of contrast or of color, so that he be sure of emphasizing and bringing out with photographic distinctness in his music the play of emotion upon the stage. For doing this Signor Puccini has a wealth of resource, an infinite command of detail. His music is full of melodic ideas, not elaborated with a sustained power, but with vast ingenuity, often picturesque and vividly descriptive. His orchestration is dexterous, and of extraordinary variety of color. He is not afraid of giving us meticulous cantilena, the full-bodied melody type when the situation demands it; and few of the men who are at present at the head of musical affairs in Italy can produce it of such charm and expressiveness as he.

All this is put to the exploitation of a story of sinister passions and tragic outcome, repulsive in some of its features and melodramatic in its general effect. Yet it is one of unconvincing effectiveness on the stage, requiring to be acted with strongly characteristic style and a sure command of incisive effect. Mme. Eames's ambition to enact Floria Tosca, a woman swayed by sweeping passion and baleful impulses of revenge, has taken her far from the class of operatic heroines that she has hitherto identified herself with. And while Floria Tosca is not a part that can be ranked for its higher artistic possibilities, its dignity, and its beauty with most of the others that are associated with her name, the ambition is one that does her credit. It signifies a desire on her part to widen the scope of her art, and to make herself mistress of a wider variety of the means of dramatic expression than she has ever shown herself to possess. She did not show herself last evening to be at home in this style that is so foreign to her. Her interpretation was clearly the product of much thought and study. Unfortunately it did not show the outpouring of a spontaneous dramatic temperament, and it did not carry conviction.

Of Mr. Scotti's Scarpia, with its cunning, cruelty, and passion, and yet, withal, its aristocratic bearing, there is nothing new to be said. Like almost all that this singularly gifted artist attempts, it has distinction and force, satisfying alike to the eye and the ear. Mr. De Marchi's Cavaradossi is a sincere and robust interpretation, with not quite all the romantic tenderness that the part needs, but manly and alluring in bearing, if not altogether pleasing to the ear. As the Sacristan Mr. Gilibert delivered an admirably finished piece of humorous acting. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with a fine energy and feeling for the endless nuances of the score.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

A lively little dispute for the possession of a chorus of German students was begun yesterday between the Shubert brothers and Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre. Next week the Shuberts produce "Alt Heidelberg" at the Princess in English, and Manager Conried will revive it at the same time in German at the Irving Place. Both want the chorus Manager Conried used in his production a few weeks ago. After the latter discontinued the play the Shubert brothers engaged its chorus for the double reason that it was well trained and that it contained a number of Columbia University students and other men who had studied in Germany, and, consequently, were acquainted with the atmosphere of the play. Recently, however, Mr. Conried was besieged with requests to revive the play, and he concluded to do so next week. Yesterday he went to Lee Shubert and demanded the chorus, saying it was his by prior engagement. Then followed a lively argument between them, which has not yet terminated, and both parties are breathing threats of injunctions and other legal proceedings.

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The three-year-old son of Richard Mansfield, George Gibbs, will follow in his father's footsteps for a short while Christmas Day, and take the part of Santa Claus. It appears that Mrs. Mansfield is interested in numerous charities, and has arranged to have her son give away some presents to her to the fifty-seven boys and girls of the Free School for Crippled Children, at 434 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Thomas W. Ryley and others are arranging a benefit for Marie Dressler to take place at the Victoria Theatre Jan. 4. Oscar Hammerstein has given the use of his theatre, and Sam Bernard of "The Silver Slipper" company will act as stage manager. A number of prominent artists have volunteered their services for the benefit.

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Maurice Grau, who is suffering from nervous shock as the result of the collision of his carriage with a street car Thursday morning, will be confined to his home for about a week.

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It was reported last night that "The Silver Slipper" would go on the road in January, and that George Lederer's new musical production, "The Jewel of Asia," in which James T. Powers is to star, would follow at the Broadway. The latter company is now in rehearsal.

"CAPE COD FOLKS."

Book Dramatized and the Play Produced in South Weymouth, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—"Cape Cod Folks," the book which raised such a storm a few years ago owing to its literal and comical portrayal of certain residents of the Bay State, has at last reached the stage. At the Fogg Opera House, in South Weymouth, to-night, was given its first production on any stage.

The lines of the book are pretty closely followed by the dramatizer, Miss Nellie Ford, and the play is bright and laughable from start to finish. A big audience saw the production. It is not yet known whether the real Cape Codders will meet to protest against the play, as they did the book.

T. D. Sullivan to Sell Benefit Tickets.

Congressman-elect "Tim" Sullivan is to be the auctioneer when the boxes and seats for the benefit performance of the Order of Eagles are sold in the New York Theatre on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4. The benefit, for which many actors have volunteered, will be given on Jan. 18 to raise funds for coal and food for destitute friends of the Eagles.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last round of débutantes' receptions takes place to-day. There are several of the débutantes and each will have many others assisting to receive. One of the largest receptions will be that given by Mrs. Artemus Holmes for Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes. Mrs. Ernest Crosby and Mrs. William Baylis are also to give teas, and in the evening there will be the first of the Saturday night dances, Mrs. Charles R. O. Huntington's class.

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The engagement of Miss Marian Hopkinson Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, (Miss Josephine Van Deventer,) and Heron Charles Goodhart, attaché of the British Embassy at Constantinople, has been announced. Mr. Goodhart is the only son of the late Henry Neve Goodhart, Esq., of Langley Park, Kent, England, and a grandson of Sir Francis Tress Barry, M. P., of Keiss Castle, Caithness, Scotland.

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John D. Crimmins will give a "coming-out reception" for his daughter, Miss Constance Crimmins, on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings gave a dinner for her last evening.

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Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt gave a "coming-out reception" yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Quincy Roosevelt. The débutante, who wore white chiffon, embroidered with pink roses, and Mrs. Roosevelt, in a gown of gray brocade, were assisted in receiving by Misses Christine Kean Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt, cousins of the débutante, and by Misses Jean Hancy, Effie Waddington, Kate Richardson, Elizabeth Masten, Ethel Clark, and Nannie Lewis, the last two of Philadelphia. Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the guests. The reception was followed by a dinner and later several additional young men came for dancing. The cotillion, with a floral figure, was led by Schuyler Schieffelin, who danced with Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt.

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Justice Morgan J. O'Brien and Mrs. O'Brien (Miss Rose Crimmins) gave a dance at Sherry's last evening, and their daughter, Miss Genevieve O'Brien, made her bow. Miss O'Brien is a niece of John D. Crimmins. Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mr. Crimmins's daughter, was one of the hostesses at several dinners, from which the guests went to the dance. Among other hostesses of these dinners were Miss Evelyn Parsons and Mrs. David McClure. The dancing was in the ballroom and supper was served at 12 o'clock in the adjoining suite. The decorations were pink roses and ferns. Mrs. O'Brien and her daughter received alone. Mrs. O'Brien was in black velvet and wore diamonds and Miss O'Brien was in white chiffon, embroidered with pink roses.

Among the guests were the following:

The Misses Crimmins,	Morgen Grace,
Louise Trowbridge,	E. Carleton Granberry,
Lillian Holmes,	Jules B. Neilson,
Ada Acosta,	Duncan C. Harris,
Julia Edgar,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Elizabeth Morton,	Sarteli Prentice,
Natalie Schenck,	Charles D. Draper,
May Soley,	Reginald C. Vanderbilt,
Marie de Neufville,	Alexander Cameron,
Henrietta Weatherbee,	Thomas B. Clarke,
Elizabeth Clarke,	Hugh Inman,
Florence Carpenter,	E. Lyttleton Fox,
Eleanor Motley,	Henry G. Gray,
Cathleen Neilson,	William H. Gelshenen,
The Misses Lynch,	James R. Deering,
The Misses McClure,	Forbes Morgan,
Miss Buckley,	Frederick Mills,
Miss Callamore,	Henry Shoemaker,
Evelyn Parsons,	Thomas Hugh Kelly,
The Misses Chatillon,	Chauncey Murphy,
Ethel Howell,	Benjamin Tilt,
Estelle Thomas,	A. Bruce Whiting,
The Misses Hecker,	Henry V. Day,
Elise Postley,	Ellis Adams,
Laura Swan,	Charles Gibbons,
Hilda Gardiner,	Walter A. Burke,
Helyn Rolston,	Harold Hone,
Nella Lydon,	Freeman Smith,
Cora Carpenter,	Artemus Holmes,
Henrietta Aiken,	Frederick Childs,
Florence Kelley,	Arthur McClure,
Julia Calhoun,	Charles De Hart Brewer,
Katherine McCann,	Cortlandt Barnes,
Miss O'Donohue,	Irving Brokaw,
Elizabeth Daly,	Frank Garvan,
Julia Spellman,	Louis C. Nesbit,
Helen Beadleston,	John O'Brien,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,	Edward C. O'Brien,
Thomas Crimmins,	Charles H. Hungerford,
W. R. Grace, Jr.,	Foster Rawlins.

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At the Waldorf to-night there will be the "evening" of chamber music, to be given by the Misses Kieckhoeffer. David Bispham, for the first time in America, will render Mozart's "Per Questa Bella Mano," with piano, violin, and 'cello accompaniment. Heathe Gregory has the concert in charge.

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Miss Elizabeth Masten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Masten, and a grandniece of the late President Chester A. Arthur, is to make her début at a reception given by her aunt, Mrs. William H. Maxwell, of 168 Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., have rented their town house, and will remain in the country this Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge have been in Paris recently. At a dinner a fortnight ago they entertained W. P. Burden, Miss Rhodes, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dodge.

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The villa Luynes at Cannes has been taken for the season by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel. Mrs. Drexel's health still remains precarious, and no arrangements have been made as to the time of occupancy.

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There will be many departures for Europe to-day aboard the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Baron Charles Aliotti is among those booked. He goes to take charge of his new mission. Others on the list are Mrs. Earl Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mrs. Frederick de Coppet, Mrs. C. Lay, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Miss Loomis, Mrs. L. M. Rutherfurd, Countess Grace von Rittberg, Mr. and Mrs. George Stow, Miss M. E. Sands, Miss Charlotte Barnes, and Princess Poggio Suaso Russell.

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A reception will be given this afternoon by Mrs. Edward De Clifford Chisholm at her residence, 11 East Sixty-third Street.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mrs. Roosevelt gave the second of her series of teas this afternoon, when she welcomed several hundred guests in the Red Parlor, which, with the adjoining dining room, is now about completed. Receiving with the hostess were Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne, and Miss Wilson, all of the Cabinet circle.

The guests were presented by Col. T. A. Bingham, United States Army, and Commander W. Cowles, United States Navy, who were further assisted by Major Charles McCawley, Lieut. McCoy, and Lieut. Pool, these officers all being in uniform. Mrs. Roosevelt wore an extremely becoming gown of white cloth. Miss Louise Jones of Milwaukee, niece of the Postmaster General, and Miss Hagner did the honors of the tea table, which was decorated in pink roses. Those assisting at the afternoon were Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cortelyou, the Misses Hitchcock, Mrs. Loeb, and Mrs. Barnes.

The Ambassador from Italy and Mme. Mayor Des Planches went to Philadelphia to-day to attend a special performance of Mme. Duse in that city this evening. They were accompanied by a party of young people, which included the First Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. De Maragrie, the Misses Warder and the First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, M. De Oliviera, and Mr. Walter Berry. Mme. Duse will entertain the Washington party at supper after the play.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes, wife of the newly appointed Associate Justice of the same tribunal. The guests were Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Shiras, and Mrs. Peckham, all of the Supreme court circle; Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Mrs. Gordon Cumings, Mrs. Brook Adams, Mrs. Peirce, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. Postlethwaite, and Miss Kean.

Mrs. D. Colton of 1,917 Connecticut Avenue entertained at a large luncheon today in honor of her niece, Miss Margery Colton, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Colton of 1,935 Connecticut Avenue. The additional guests were Miss Martina Jones, Miss Carlyn Huff, Miss Bloomer, Miss Diane Morgan Hill, Miss Frances Sands, Miss Gwelin, Ffoulke, Miss Sally Schroder, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Jean Crosby, Miss Jean Loring, Miss Southerland, Miss Gertrude Brown, Miss Downing, Miss Mabel Perkins, Miss Henley Smith of San Francisco, Miss Colton, Miss Martin, and Miss Elsie Seybour.

Miss Patterson of Iowa Circle entertained to-day at a luncheon of young people in honor of Miss Elisabeth Young.

NEW SYSTEM OF TRAVEL.

High Speed to be Attained by a Train of Motor-Driven Carriages in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times describes a new system of railway traveling introduced by the firm of Gardner et Serpollet. A train consisting of three "automobile" carriages is to leave Paris for Dijon on Jan. 18. It will travel 100 kilometers (62 miles) an hour. The carriages will take forty passengers each, as well as luggage, and a lavatory and a bar will be provided.

Under the system employed, a small quantity of petroleum converts a small amount of water into the greatest possible propelling power, the steam acting directly on the wheels. Thus locomotives are superseded and each carriage is independent.

One litre of petroleum per kilometer is consumed. The initial cost of the carriage complete is equal to that of one of the present corridor cars, which, however, are not convertible to the new system.

It is stated that a speed of 100 kilometers an hour can be maintained for the whole distance from Paris to Nice.

WHAT BELGIAN PAPERS SAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Leading Belgian journals, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, think that there has been undue haste on the part of Great Britain and Germany in proceeding to active hostilities in Venezuela without a declaration of war. At the same time President Castro's attitude is generally ridiculed.

The Journal de Bruxelles quotes the fable of the frog, whose fate, it says, Castro is doomed to suffer.

The Independance Belge strongly advocates President Roosevelt's intervention with an offer of mediation, which, it thinks, both Great Britain and Germany will accept.

W. H. HORTON DIES SUDDENLY.

He Had Talked with Peekskill Undertaker the Day Before.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 12.—William H. Horton, aged seventy-six, was found dead in bed at his boarding house, 1,034 Park Street, this morning. He was down town yesterday and spent some time in the office of the undertaker who was called to-day to take charge of the body.

Most people knew Mr. Horton as "Buttercup" Horton, a man who had had many wives. In July he married his fourth wife. She died and left him a large sum of money. Her name was Hester Travis. There has been trouble over the estate, and Mr. Horton's death will add to the legal complications.

A Master Mechanic Dead.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—George W. Simmons, master mechanic of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company at Pottsville, who was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad shifter last night, died to-day.

GEORGE W. VAN TINE DEAD.

He Was Superintendent of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

George W. Van Tine, superintendent of the Singer Manufacturing Company of Elizabethport, N. J., was found dead in his bed yesterday morning at his home, in Avenue A, Bayonne. He was about fifty years old and had taken an active part in public affairs of Bayonne, besides being a master mechanic of recognized ability and a member of several scientific societies, the Bayonne Lodge of Masons, and the Bayonne Lodge of Elks.

It is thought that apoplexy caused his death. He appeared to be in the best of health a few hours before. Two sons survive him.

IN THE SHOPS.

A Christmas present worth having would be an "auto" coat that is to be seen in one of the shops up town. It is of civet skin. The coarser furs are finding their way into these heavy coats. This one is effective, with small spots of white on a dull gray or slate ground, lined with gray and white squirrel skin, and trimmed with black bear, with a deep collar, cuffs, and bands down both sides of the front of the darker fur.

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Pretty baskets for candies or fruits for Christmas are roughly made of dark twigs, and a brightly clothed, white-bearded Santa Claus is reclining upon the top.

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Other baskets of similar design are in boat shape, with top covered with fine pink flowers. Both baskets have covers. The first is more in the shape of a box than that of a basket.

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A pretty little thing in black for the hair is of tulle—a bandeau—to be carried across the front, with a rosette of the tulle at one side and all with tiny crystals. At the other end of the bandeau are two tiny black feather Mercury wings.

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A beautiful pink velvet orchid for the hair is dotted with crystal dewdrops.

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So are black velvet roses and other flowers. The roses are particularly effective with centres of yellow stamens.

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Another pretty thing for the hair is a big pink moss rose, with two buds.

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Pretty, green sprays of maiden hair are worn in the hair. All of these ornaments are dotted with crystal.

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Full-sized quart bottles with champagne labels are of chocolate.

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Stag horn is one of the materials used for the backs of brushes and combs. Brush and comb, in a box, can be found for about $2. There is a little ornamentation in all-over on the pieces. By many people it would not be considered an improvement.

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A charming pocketbook is of red leather, with a design of mistletoe upon it in a greenish metal.

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A little green bureau of wood is a letter paper box filled with paper.

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Walking sticks for men come in boxes for holiday gifts. The boxes are fan shaped, of leather, lined handsomely with silk. In one box are two sticks, one with a crook and one with a knob handle, or there may be a walking stick and a crop. Umbrellas for men and women come in handsome leather cases, but they are straight.

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An attractive checker or chess board has an ebony frame and squares alternately black and of mother-of-pearl.

Ball for Benefit of Poor Children.

A Christmas ball is to be given at Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, on Monday next by the New York Children's Charitable Clothing Association in co-operation with the Charity Organization Society, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to poor children, and will be handled by a committee of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Burrell is pastor.

You would believe a friend who told you he had been cured of these perilous consequences of overwork—dyspepsia, vertigo, palpitation, &c. Friends for nearly three-quarters of a century have related a like experience with DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John W. Henry.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—John W. Henry, ex-Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court and one of the most widely known jurists in the West, died here to-day.

He was credited with being the oldest Judge in the State. When he came to Missouri, nearly sixty years ago, Kansas City was hardly deserving of a place on the map. Booneville was one of the most promising of the river towns, and there young Henry, fresh from the Transylvania Law School, began practice.

He secured a practice from the start. He had brought strong Democratic ideas from Cynthiana, Ky., where he was born, and he soon became one of the leaders of that party in Booneville.

At Independence he formed a partnership with J. Brown Hovey. Just preceding the civil war the struggle between the Union and secession interests became bitter, and Henry took sides with the latter. In 1872 he received an appointment to a District Judgeship from Gov. Hardin. He was elected to the office for a second term and re-elected for a third. In 1876 he was elevated to the Supreme Court bench, upon which he served twelve years, two years as Chief Justice. In 1888 he retired and removed to Independence. The following year he was appointed to a division of the Circuit Court by Gov. Francis, which was his last judicial office.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM OSMUN, the oldest employe of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, died at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday aged eighty years. For many years he was station master at Finderne, N. J., and was well known to many commuters.

JEROME REED of Oran dropped dead in an undertaker's establishment at Chittenango, N. Y., yesterday while picking out a casket and making arrangements for his wife's funeral. He was sixty years old, and a prosperous farmer.

GEORGE W. PRESCOTT, one of the founders and the first President of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, was found dead in his apartments at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, yesterday, aged sixty-five years. It is believed that death resulted from heart failure. He was a native of Maine.

SAMUEL B. FAY one of Rahway's oldest and best-known citizens died at his home, 58 Hazelwood Avenue, that place, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fay had been confined to his home for several months. He was a former School Commissioner of this place. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Ophelia Taggart and Mrs. F. C. Bardwell.

WILLIAM S. JENKS, President of the Jenks Shipbuilding Company, and one of the oldest residents of Port Huron, Mich., died suddenly yesterday in the company's office. Mr. Jenks, though eighty-four years of age, had not complained of any illness. He was seized with a fainting spell and before his associates in the office realized his critical condition he had expired.

AUGUSTUS B. WOOD, Sr., a well-known boat builder of City Island, died of heart disease at his home last night. He was seventy-one years old, and retired from business eight years ago. He was a member of the old Metropolitan Police and served through the draft riots of 1863, resigning in 1864 to take up his work on City Island. Many small racing yachts floated from his yards at the foot of Pilot Avenue, and he also built lifeboats for the Government. One of these boats

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Rev. MacArthur preaches, 11; Rev. Dr. Cr[illegible]ts, 8; subject, "Living and Dying Nations." Pu[illegible]lic invited.

CE[illegible]TRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, [illegible]st of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pas[illegible]ton. A. M., "Satisfaction in Christ"; 7:45 P. [illegible]., "Guilty Silence." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pr[illegible]aching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A. M. YO[illegible]NG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MA[illegible]DISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. [illegible]orning topic, "Religious Capacity and Religi[illegible]s Character"; evening, the Third Command[illegible]nt, subject, "The Advance of Profanity and [illegible]Decline of Worship"; Sunday school and B[illegible]le class at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MO[illegible]UNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., [illegible]ear 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor; 11 A. M., "Unseen Helpers in Life"; 7:30 P. M., "The Three Great Lights" sermon to Masons.

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 92D St. and Amsterdam Av.—Rev. A. Lincoln [illegible]ore, D. D., will commence his pastorate Sun[illegible]day, Dec. 14, preaching 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., public worship, preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M., public worship, preaching by the pastor's assistant.
5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—11 A. M., the pastor will preach; music, A. M., Voluntary. Invocation. Gui[illegible]tar duet, "O Salutaris"; quartet, "Te [illegible]um," in D, (Buck); quartet in G, Postlude, "March Triumphale."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Dedication Festival. Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; [illegible]emn mass and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, procession.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.—Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.; musical service, 4 P. M. "Our Glorious Appearing." Lovell Gobnoul. The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach at the morning and afternoon service. Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by the Rector: "Is Religion a Matter of Opinion?"

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer, Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30 A. M.—Children's Service. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Noon—Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Service and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

The Rt. Rev. Sydney C. Partridge, D. D., Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector..11 o'clock Evening Prayer ..... 4:15 o'clock Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 2TE RUE EST.—Services religeux le diamanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James.)—Dr. Remensnyder preaches at 11 A. M., afternoon 4:30, "Life of David."

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Jewish Religion—as Hope Inspiring Life."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Jos. Silverman on "The Science of Right Living." All welcome.

ANNIVERSARY, 84TH, KIP'S BAY M. E. Church, 37th St. East, 3d Av.—Sunday, 14th inst., morning, Dr. William V. Kelley; evening, Samuel W. Fowne, Esq., Dr. F. Mason North, and others. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach at 4 P. M. Cantata, "A Hymn of Praise," by Mendelssohn.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 100TH STREET Madison Av.—Dr Osbon, 11 A. M.; Dr. Stone, 8 P. M.; Sunday school, musical service, with Marion Short, 2:30.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th Street, near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Back Sliding. 7:45 P. M.—Pastor will preach. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, Pastor of Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Services at 11 and 8. Dr. George P. Eckman will preach in the morning. Dr. Banks will preach in the evening. Prelude: "What Recruits the Present Army of Suicides?"

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, M1: Rev. J. Z. Moore, S.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "THE POWER OF PRAYER." 4 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN?" being the continuation of a series on this topic. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE, EDWARD JUDSON, 10:45 and 7:30. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 3:30.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. 10:45, Rev. De Witt B. Thompson, 7:45, the pastor; Monday, Forward Movement; Tuesday, illustrated lecture, "Norway"; Wednesday, prayer meeting; Thursday, illustrated Bible address; Friday, question box. All seats free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METH. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av., REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Dr. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach. 8 P. M.—Rev. GEORGE M. FOWLES.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D. 8 P. M.—Sermon by Pastor; subject, "HABIT." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TRINITY, 118TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV. Dr. STROBRIDGE, Pastor. 10:30, 7:45, Evening Sermon, "HEAVEN."

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av., Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—Sermon by Rev. Allan MacRossie. 7:45—Sermon by the Pastor. Children's Hour, Dec. 19, 3:30. Public Invited. Mrs. A. M. Woodward to preside.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS: WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject, "The Least in the Household," second in course on "Humble Lives That Count"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

Religious Notices.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AVE. & 55TH STREET. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D.D., Pastor.
On Sunday, Dec. 14th, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning topic: "Devotion to the Church."
In the afternoon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.
The Home Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D.D., at 7:30 P. M. will deliver his seventh lecture on the "Best Ten Chapters in the Bible."
Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D. The preacher to-morrow, 11 and 8, will be REV. CHARLES DICKEY, D. D.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion in the morning.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Imitation of Christ"; 8 P. M., installation service for Rev. W. H. Pheley, assistant minister.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in Chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Lord's Supper." 4:30 P. M., Choral Service, "The Song of the Cradle Night."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. Robert Mackenzie, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Pastor. Subject: "The Hem of His Garment." Communion service at 4 o'clock. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. CHURCH, SPRING ST., NEAR Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, Rev. J. W. Miller; evening, 7:45; pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates. Men specially invited.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Aves.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper service at 4:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Epaphras, the Prisoner." Evening—"How David Slept."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The City's Need of a Man." Evening—"Gehazi: the Story of a Lie."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Other Worldliness." Rev. Herman C. Weber 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge Pastor.—The communion service will be observed at 11 A. M., and new members received. All who love our Lord are cordially invited. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M. on "Job, His Two Photographs. Painted by Himself."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and Twentieth St. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach; services 11 A. M.; all cordially invited; Sunday school at parish house, 10 o'clock; Mr. Slicer's Study Class after morning service.

At Lenox Av. Unitarian Church, cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Bishop Spalding the Catholic." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach first in series on "The Religion of Jesus." Subject—"His Proclamation of the Coming Kingdom of God." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., pastor, will preach; morning subject, "The Unprodigal Son"; evening subject, "Mistakes"; organ voluntary at 7:45.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 342 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches. Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School 9:45 A. M. Pastor's Bible Class 10:15. Church service, with sermon by the Pastor, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Coming of God in His Word: Is It Credible?"

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av. Sunday night subject continued: "MEN WHO THINK THEY KNOW IT ALL," and a Few Things They Do Not Know. Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. Sunday, 11:15, "Divorce. Curse or Cure?" Prologue, "Our Aristocratic Criminals."

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, 74TH ST. AND Park Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 and 8; evening, "If Jesus Should Suddenly Return."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Avenue, near 27th Street, Sunday at 11 A. M., "The Civilizing Power of Sympathy."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, December 14th, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject—"Religious Forms and Ceremonies and Their Counterpart in the Ethical Societies." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; fine music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Tobit and His Dog," by Donald Nicholson.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY.—Swami Abhedanmanda of India will lecture on the "Worship of Truth." Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15. Free.

DEFENSE OF CIVIL SERVICE.

The Municipal Commission Replies and Blames Its Critics for Not Investigating.

Mayor Low's action in transmitting to the Municipal Civil Service Commission charges filed against that body on Dec. 1 by the Civil Service Reform Association evoked a reply which was made public yesterday at the commission's meeting. The Commissioners criticised the association for making its strictures public and declared that, if the organizaton had conferred with those whom they attacked before doing so, the causes of the complaints might have been explained.

In the reply were pointed out the differences of conditions in the Federal Civil Service, where examinations cost $2.72 per capita, and the work here, where the cost is $6.76 per capita. Long lists were appended to show that the commission had not been dilatory in announcing results of examinations, the longest time consumed being in the promotions to Roundsman in the Police Department, when four months and fifteen days were taken in finishing with the papers of 1,771 candidates.

The Commissioners urged in their reply that above all other departments they required the confidence of the public, lest proper candidates be discouraged and the standard of the city's service lowered.

In reply to the letter of Justice Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions, who complained to the Civil Service Reform Association, it was insisted that the board had not done otherwise than as the law commanded in matters which prompted his complaint. In regard to their refusal to put Miss Ada Elliot on the exempt list as a probation officer, the Commissioners said: "We feel ourselves compelled to differ with the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in thinking that an examination for such a position is practicable, and, if practicable, the Constitution does not permit us to exempt it."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 21.

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SUBJECT—Samuel the Judge.—First Samuel, vii., 2-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve Him only.—First Samuel, vii., 3.

There is an interval of more than twenty years between this lesson and that of last week. Then Samuel was presented to us as a lad of about twelve years old. Now he is a grown man of over thirty. Then he was chosen of God, and awakened to be His messenger to Israel. Now he is chosen of the people, to be their messenger to God. He stands in a new relation, both to God and to the people of God. For a great change has been wrought in the people themselves. To understand his present position we must carefully examine into events leading to this change.

The message given to him as a boy was delivered to Eli the High Priest, and not to the people. But it is evident that it was not a personal message to him as if he and his house alone were guilty before God. It was given to him because he was the High Priest. He represented all the people in their relation to God. He was the only man in all the tribes who could ever appear before Him and find mercy—and then it was not as an individual, but as the substitute for all the people. Hence when he came before Him it was "not without blood which he offered for himself, and for the sins of the people" (Heb., xix., 7,)—"first for his own sins and then for the people's (vii., 27.) So when the message of God was given to him by Samuel, it was a message to all Israel declaring God's judgment against sin. Because Israel had departed from God, the glory and the grace of God would depart from Israel.

It was not long probably, but how long we do not know, after Samuel had delivered his solemn message to Eli that the doom which he foretold fell with a crushing weight upon all Israel, and made the ears of all who heard it to tingle, (iii., 11.) For it appears that soon after that night in the Tabernacle the children of Israel made a determined effort to destroy the power of their oppressors. They were not assaulted, but they themselves "went out against the Philistines in battle," (iv., 1.) They evidently thought that their army was either superior in numbers, or possessed better appliances for war, or occupied some very decided vantage ground, for they made the attack. But when Israel determined to make this assault upon the Philistines, there is no record that they asked any counsel of God, and, like Samson in the hands of Delilah; they "wist not that the Lord was departed from" them, (Jud., xvi., 20.) The result was a most disastrous defeat, with a loss of about "four thousand" (iv., 2.)

This result the children of Israel could not understand. They recognized at once, however, that it was the hand of the Lord that had smitten them. But they said, "Wherefore?" (iv., 3.) Were they not His people? Was not His dwelling place with them in the Tabernacle at Shiloh? And had He not commanded them to drive out the heathen? So they counseled with one another, but they did not, like Joshua before Ai, (Joshua vii., 6, 9,) humble themselves before God and ask of Him the explanation. And they concluded among themselves that if they had "The Ark" in their midst God Himself would certainly be with them, as He was when the waters of the Jordan were driven back and the walls of Jericho fell down. So they sent to Shiloh and brought it into camp. The priests, Hophni and Phinehas, accompanied it.

THE ARK CARRIED AWAY.

But when the battle was again joined the result was more disastrous than before, "for there fell of Israel thirty thousand footmen," (iv., 10.) Hophni and Phinehas were both slain, and "The Ark" itself was carried away in triumph by the Philistines to Ashdod. When the news reached Shiloh, Eli, overcome by it, fell from his seat dead, and his daughter-in-law with her last breath significantly named her newborn son "Ichabod," "for," she said, "the glory is departed from Israel, for The Ark of God is taken," (iv., 22.)

The Israelites thought as the heathen thought, that "The Ark of God" and "The Presence of God" were synonymous terms. But they were not. They never have been. They never will be. For "The Ark" by itself was simply a wooden box overlaid with gold. In it were deposited the two tables of stone on which God had written the Ten Commandments. On its cover were the cherubim facing each other, and between them was God's special and peculiar dwelling place.

Because it was thus the peculiar dwelling place of God it was the most important article of furniture in the Tabernacle—the one end and aim to which everything else connected with the Tabernacle pointed, and in which everything had its complete fulfilment. It marked not only the presence of God in His almighty power, wisdom, and holiness, but more especially God declaring His judgment against sin, and His grace toward the sinner. It was the visible representation of the finished work of Jesus Christ in our redemption. It was designed for a people who had grievously sinned against God to mark His abhorrence of sin, and yet to declare that He had provided one way by which the sinner could be forgiven and restored to fellowship with Himself.

"The Ark" thus had a deep spiritual meaning and importance. But when the people came before God merely with their lips, and with their hearts far from Him, when the Tabernacle service itself was only an outward form and had lost its spiritual meaning in their eyes, when their lives were corrupt and they sought to please themselves more than to praise God, then even this the most sacred of all the "ordinances of divine service (Hebrews, ix., 1,) was of no value whatever. It was a mere box containing two stones. To give either strength or victory, Israel found it to be utterly useless. The whole incident thus shows in a most emphatic way the state of the times, and the religious formality to which attention was called last week. It is also a standing testimony for all time, that if "The Ark" of God was thus useless to Israel, no religious service, or ordinance, however sacred and honored, can by itself gave any man peace or power.

Paradoxical as it may seem, however, the result of this conflict is also a standing and emphatic testimony to the inestimable value of merely outward ordinances and services. They were ordained of God. They speak of Him, and for Him. No man can break them with irreverence, or with indifference, but at his peril. For when the triumphant Philistines took "The Ark" to Ashdod, and placed it in the house of Dagon as a trophy of his power, Dagon himself fell down before it and was broken. Moreover, the people were smitten with disease in their persons, and with devastation in their fields. So they moved "The Ark" a few miles inland to Gath, and from thence north to Ekron. But at each successive move, their afflictions were only more and more pronounced. At Ashdod, "the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them, and he destroyed them," (5, 6.) At Gath "the hand of the Lord was against the city with a very great destruction." (5, 9.) And at Ekron "there was a deadly destruction throughout all the city—the hand of God was very heavy there." (v., 11.)

RETURN OF THE ARK.

For seven months it remained in the country of the Philistines, (vi., 1,) and matters only grew worse and worse with them continually. Then they determined to return it to the people of Israel. Placing it upon a new cart, with an offering of "five golden emerods and five golden mice in a coffer," (vi., 2-10,)—memorials of that which had afflicted them and injured their crops—with no little amazement they saw the fresh cows that drew the cart leave their calves without hesitation, and take the direct road to Beth-Shemesh. This was on the border of Judah, (Joshua xv., 10,) and was a Levitical city, (Joshua xxi., 16.) Thus these Philistines learned that God honored His "Ark," and that it was He who had afflicted them because they had dared to think that they could handle it with impunity.

Moreover, He would not allow even His own people to look upon His "Ark" as a matter for their inquisitive investigation. They could rejoice in its presence and He would accept their burnt offerings and sacrifices, (vi., 13-15,) but they must not treat it lightly or irreverently. For when they ventured to look into it to gratify their curiosity—or it may have been from the apparently more worthy motive to see if it still contained the two tables of stone according to the law of God—at once they were stricken down "with a great slaughter," (vi., 19.)

So it has been always. So it probably always will be. The ordinances of God and the appointments for His services are His witnesses. Whether men will hear or not, they testify of Him and of His grace. Whether, therefore, it be the house of God, or the worship of God, or the Word of God, or the day of [illegible], or any other of the ordinances of God[illegible] men cannot ignore their sacredness and [illegible]mportance without sooner or later rea[illegible]ng bitter consequences. Neither can t[illegible]y neglect or refuse the great doctrines [illegible] grace and judgment so clearly represe[illegible]d by the Tabernacle and all of its app[illegible]itments.

Although "The Ark" was received at Beth-Shemesh by thos[illegible] whom God appointed to its care, ye[illegible]is was not permitted to stay in that c[illegible]. For when the people were smitten, th[illegible] were as much filled with terror as w[illegible] the Philistines, and they said, "Who is[illegible]ble to stand before this holy Lord Go[illegible]" (vi., 20.) The Levites themselves were [illegible]t only unworthy, but they were unwilling [illegible] have "The Ark of God" in their midst. So it was taken up into the mountains, [illegible] the city of Kirjath-jearim, or, as it wa[illegible] originally called, "Kirjath-baal" (Josh. [illegible]iii., 14.) At the time of this incident it [illegible]d been there for twenty years (V. 2.)

This was one of the [illegible]ities of the Gibbeonites who had dec[illegible]ed Joshua with their rags and stale b[illegible]d and the lying story of their long jour[illegible] (Josh. ix., 3-17.) There "The Ark" wa[illegible] received into the house of a man named [illegible] Abinadab," who appointed his son as [illegible] priest to take charge of it (v.) Whet[illegible]e he was himself a Levite or not is not [illegible]own. But in his house it remained und[illegible]urbed, and to a great extent neglected [illegible] until David removed it to Jerusalem [illegible]. Sam., vi., 1-12.) The Tabernacle at Shilo[illegible] also was removed at some unknown time [illegible]y some unknown hand to some unknow[illegible] place, but during the reign of Saul it wa[illegible] found at Nob (I. Sam., xxi., 1-6.) As [illegible]r Shiloh, it was eventually almost com[illegible]tely blotted out, and its destruction is p[illegible]ted to by Psalmist and Prophet as a wa[illegible]ing to all who do not worship God in s[illegible]cerity and truth. (Psa. lxxviii., 58-64, Jer[illegible]vii., 2-14.)

After this defeat by [illegible]e Philistines, the children of Israel appar[illegible]tly took no steps again to throw off th[illegible] yoke of bondage. For many long years [illegible]hey remained utterly subdued, and no[illegible] only unable, but unwilling, to make any [illegible]fort to free themselves. By their defea[illegible] they had learned that God had forsaken [illegible]hem because they had forsaken Him. B[illegible]this did not trouble them any more th[illegible] such a condition has troubled many othe[illegible] since then. Their defeat was indeed Go[illegible] broom sweeping them. (Luke, xv., 8-1[illegible]) But it did not bring them to repenta[illegible]e any more than the mere sweeping of [illegible]e floor recovered the lost coin. As th[illegible] woman who had suffered loss needed t[illegible]light of her candle, as well as the usc[illegible]of her broom—and as every poor sinner [illegible]eds not only the discipline of God, but [illegible]e enlightening of the Holy Ghost, to bri[illegible]him to Christ—so Israel needed instructi[illegible] as well as defeat and rebuke. This wa[illegible]given to them by the faithful but unre[illegible]ded ministrations of Samuel during thes[illegible]ong years. For it is written of him that [illegible]e "grew, and the Lord was with him, [illegible]d did let none of his words fall to the [illegible]ound. And all Israel, from Dan even [illegible] Beersheba, knew that Samuel was estabi[illegible]ed to be a prophet of the Lord. And the [illegible]rd appeared again in Shiloh, for the Lo[illegible]revealed Himself to Samuel in Shiloh [illegible] the word of the Lord." (iii., 19-21.)

SCHOOLS OF TH[illegible] PROPHETS.

Samuel's home, howe[illegible]r, does not appear to have been at Shil[illegible], but in Ramah, (Verse 17,) or, rather, [illegible]his native town of "Ramathiam-zophim [illegible] Mount Ephriam," (i., 1,) and "in his ti[illegible]e we first hear of what in modern phr[illegible]eology are called "The Schools of th[illegible] Prophets," (Dean Stanley.) The first [illegible]s probably established in Ramah, and [illegible]thers afterward in Bethel, Gilgal, and [illegible]lizpeh, where he "judged Israel." (V[illegible]se 16.) To these schools devout Israeli[illegible]s, apparently from all parts of the land, [illegible]thered for instruction in the great truth[illegible] revealed to him by God.

Little by little the [illegible]aths which he proclaimed leavened "the [illegible]whole lump," (Gal., v., 9.) And so after t[illegible]nty years we read: "All the house of Isra[illegible] lamented after the Lord," (Verse 2.) The [illegible]reat burden of his teaching, therefore, m[illegible]t have been as at the first in the taberr[illegible]le, to reveal God's judgment against sin [illegible]and to awake the people to repentance. [illegible] So he must have plainly and boldly d[illegible]ounced their idolatry, and showed the[illegible] clearly that all of their troubles were be[illegible]ise they had turned away from God. The[illegible] his earnest exhortation was: "Prepare [illegible]our hearts unto the Lord and serve Him [illegible]y, and He will deliver you out of the [illegible]nds of the Philistines," (Verse 3.) To [illegible]is exhortation they listened and they "[illegible] put away Baalim and Ashteroth, and s[illegible]ed the Lord only," (Verse 4.)

Having brought th[illegible] to this state of mind, Samuel called t[illegible]m together at Mizpeh. It was to a grea[illegible] national fast—a day of humiliation and p[illegible]yer and confession of sin. With the sig[illegible]ificant ceremony of drawing water and po[illegible]ing it out before the Lord, they showed the[illegible] depth of their sorrow and repentance, for [illegible]ey were "as water spilt on the ground, [illegible]ich cannot be gathered up again." (II. S[illegible]muel, xvi., 14.) And they "fasted on tha[illegible]day and said there, 'We have sinned [illegible]ainst the Lord,'" (Verse 6.)

This was the first [illegible]ep of their return. To this confession [illegible]f sin, they added prayer for forgiveness [illegible]But this was not enough. It never is. [illegible]God cannot send an answer of peace an[illegible]acceptance to any man simply because [illegible]e mourns over sin, mitted to stay in that c[illegible]spirit cries out for help. There must [illegible]also an atonement for sin. So "Samue[illegible]ook a sucking lamb and offered it for a [illegible]nt offering," (V. 9.) Its death was accepte[illegible]instead of the death of Israel, and its bl[illegible]d cleansed from all sin. So when Samue[illegible]had done all this, it is recorded, "The L[illegible]heard him." It is a beautiful illustrat[illegible]n and foretaste of the Redemption by [illegible]sus Christ, and sets forth the only way [illegible]which the sinner can return to God, his F[illegible]ner, and find acceptance and pardon and [illegible]ace.

But when he thu[illegible]returns he receives with these strength[illegible]nd victory. So we read that while the [illegible]eople were thus engaged in confession [illegible]d prayer, looking to God through the ato[illegible]g sacrifice, suddenly the host of Philis[illegible]es came upon them. In the eyes of their [illegible]nemies, and in their own eyes, they w[illegible]e perfectly helpless. But the Lord was [illegible]w their defense. In Him they were invi[illegible]ible, and the result was a splendid vict[illegible]y. And this victory was at the same p[illegible]e where more than twenty years before [illegible]The Ark" had been taken. Then "Icha[illegible]d" was written on all their future. Bu[illegible]now when the presence and the grace [illegible]of God had been restored to them, ev[illegible]without the visible sign and gladness they set up their memorial [illegible]and called it "Ebenezer,"—"Hitherto T[illegible]th the Lord helped us," (V. 12.)

QUESTIONS O[illegible] THE LESSON.

What is the cont[illegible]st between the position of Samuel in t[illegible]s lesson and in that of last week, and [illegible]whom was his message then in fact g[illegible]n?

What did the chil[illegible]n of Israel do soon after, and what wa[illegible]the result?

What is said of [illegible]The Ark" and what does its capture sho[illegible]?

What occurred d[illegible]ng its captivity and on its restoration, [illegible]nd what is the instruction to us c[illegible]cerning God's ordinances?

To what place wa[illegible]'The Ark" returned, how long did it re[illegible]ain there, and what was the after hist[illegible]y of the Tabernacle and of Shiloh?

What was the eff[illegible]t of this defeat upon Israel, how is it illu[illegible]rated, and what more did they need?

How was this ne[illegible]supplied by Samuel and what was the r[illegible]lt?

For what purpose[illegible]did he call the people together at Mizpeh[illegible] what was done, and what marked the p[illegible]ple's acceptance with God?

PRESBYTERIA[illegible] WANT TO MOVE

West End Church[illegible]roperty for Sale and the North Chur[illegible] Property Sold—Other S[illegible]s Needed.

The West End Pr[illegible]byterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue [illegible]d One Hundred and Fifth Street, is for [illegible]ale. The property, it is said, is worth $2[illegible]000. The occasion for action is the propo[illegible]d removal up town of the North Presbyt[illegible]an Church, Thirtieth Street and Ninth [illegible]enue, which has been sold to the Penns[illegible]vania Railroad Company. The church [illegible]ill go toward Harlem with $165

PULLIAM IS PRESIDENT

National Baseball League Returns to a Single Head.

Peace Now Firmly Established Between the Rival Clans—Severe Penalties for Contract Breaking.

The annual meeting of National League baseball club owners, which was concluded last evening at the Victoria Hotel, will undoubtedly mark the beginning of a new and successful era in the history of the national game. When the meeting began last Tuesday war measures were considered necessary to frustrate the workings of the American League officials. The National League delegates changed their minds, however, before they had been many hours in session with the result that peace is now assured between the two major baseball organizations, and the prospects for a long-standing peaceful settlement of the differences which have kept the opposing leagues at war for two years are very bright.

Before peace measures had been proposed the National League franchise owners decided that it would be advisable to dispense with the Executive Board, and elect a President to assume control of the organization. The election of officers was laid over until the final session of the annual meeting, and when it developed that peace was in sight they decided yesterday to combine the offices of President and Secretary-Treasurer, and Harry Pulliam of the Pittsburg Club was unanimously elected. After his election the new executive was empowered to appoint an Assistant Secretary, but as Mr. Pulliam will not take up the duties of his new position until New Year's Day he will have plenty of time to make a selection.

President Pulliam is a native of Louisville Ky., and was a newspaper man there until he became interested in the management of the Louisville National League Club. Later he was associated with Barney Dreyfuss as manager of the Pittsburg team, which won the championship pennant two years in succession under his direction. He is widely known among baseball men throughout the country, and he is credited with being possessed of the necessary executive ability to successfully control the affairs of the National League.

Prior to Mr. Pulliam's election, a letter of resignation from N. E. Young was read. "Uncle Nick," as he is affectionately called by baseball men, had directed the affairs of the League for over thirty years, and retired on account of illness. In recognition of his faithfulness Mr. Young was elected an honorary Director of the League immediately after his resignation had been accepted.

The following new Board of Directors was elected: John T. Brush, New York; A. H. Soder, Boston; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburg, and James A. Hart of Chicago. The board convened and organized, but adjourned without having transacted any business, and this finished the annual meeting.

The wiser heads among the rival baseball leagues have seen that a continuation of hostilities would mean large financial losses, while a peaceful adjustment of their differences could only result beneficially to all parties. Their counsel was listened to and accepted upon, and yesterday morning a committee consisting of Messrs. Hermann, Hart, and Robinson of the National League went to the Criterion Hotel, Forty-first Street and Broadway, where they were cordially received by President Johnson, Vice President Somers, and J. F. Kilfoyle of the American League. Both committees understood that they were there for the sole purpose of making arrangements for a peace conference and they wasted no time. Five of them were ready to begin the consideration of peace plans, but as President Hart of the Chicago National League Club had to leave last evening for New Mexico they agreed to postpone action until Jan. 5, when both committees will probably meet in Chicago at the call of President Johnson.

In the meantime hostilities have ceased and the prevailing impression seems to be that they may never be resumed. The American League officials, having made all arrangements for placing a club on Manhattan Island, will go ahead with that project, as the peace negotiations do not entail any forfeiture of territorial rights acquired up to the time that a truce was declared.

From some remarks made by President "Ban" Johnson, after the National League Committee had gone back to the Victoria Hotel, players who jump contracts will be severely dealt with in future. No matter on what basis the peace settlement may be made, both organizations are determined that a new National agreement of the most stringent and binding nature shall be drawn up, and any player who signs a contract or receives advance money from a club or organization and afterward signs with another club, will be dealt with severely. Blacklisting such players is advocated, and it is hoped that by making it impossible for contract jumpers to obtain positions in either league the offense which is now too prevalent will become obsolete.

The question of deciding which league shall have the right to the services of certain players who are said to have signed more than one contract this year will undoubtedly give rise to a good deal of trouble in the peace conference. James A. Hart of Chicago said yesterday that many matters would surely cause some friction before they were satisfactorily settled.

"I am satisfied," said he, "that the American League representatives are as anxious as we are to do what is right and fair. I feel that we are on the eve of bringing about a very healthy state of affairs in both organizations. We are all actuated by the same motive, the general welfare of baseball, and if we cannot agree on any particular case or point, then I am certain some outsider will be intrusted by both sides to adjust matters to our mutual satisfaction."

It is now generally conceded that there is plenty of room for two first-class baseball clubs in New York City, and as one of the principal peace propositions will provide against conflicting dates, local enthusiasts will have the unusual opportunity of being able to witness a first-class game of baseball nearly every weekday during the season, either on the Polo Grounds or at American League Park, wherever that may be situated.

ARMY AND NAVY ATHLETICS.

Strong Feeling That Eligibility Limit Rules Should Be Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—The proposition of holding future contests between West Point and Annapolis under the eligibility rules of the Intercollegiate Association will be discussed at the next meeting of the representatives of the two institutions, which will take place at an early date for the purpose of arranging the details of next season's football game. A baseball game between the two has already been scheduled. The necessity of this has been suggested by the fact that football authorities have this season refused to rank West Point and Annapolis with teams having eligibility rules, and have not considered their players for positions on the All-American team.

The fact that the regulations admit students to West Point who are two years older than those who can enter Annapolis has not only caused the army teams to be composed of more mature players, but there have been a number of young men who entered that institution who had already made reputations on other teams. The most notable instance of this is, of course, Daly, who before entering the Military Academy had played on and captained the football team of Harvard University, and would have been barred under eligibility rules. There were three others who, under the rules, could not have played on West Point—Torney, who played on Cornell last season, and Bunker and Graves, who had played on the University of North Carolina team. No such case has ever arisen in the athletic history of the Naval Academy, owing to the lower age limit.

It is urged, however, against the application of the eligibility rules that the reason for them does not exist at West Point and Annapolis, because, by the difficult mode of entrance prescribed by law it is almost precluded that a student should enter on account of a desire to become a member of an athletic team. However, there is a decided feeling that some rules should be adopted.

Conditions for Big Handicaps.

The conditions for three of the great Spring and Summer handicaps for 1903, the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Brooklyn, the Coney Island Jockey Club's Suburban, and the Brighton Beach Association's Brighton Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, have been announced in the Racing Calendar. All are to close on Jan. 5, 1903. The distances, entrance fees, and forfeits are similar in the three races, being at one mile and a quarter, with $10,000 added, $200 entrance, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, the publication of weights in the Brighton Handicap being fixed for Jan. 26, and in the Brooklyn and Suburban for Feb. 2. In the Brooklyn the weights assigned by the handicapper will rule absolutely, but in the Suburban and Brighton provision for a scale of penalties is provided for winners of three races or more of the value of $1,000; or of one or more races of the value of $2,500 after the publication of the weights.

Golf Clubs to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 12.—Following upon the statement that the East Orange Golf Club might be disbanded comes the announcement of a scheme whereby it is proposed to consolidate the East Orange Club with the Roseville Golf Club. The plans embrace proposed changes on the Roseville links and their enlargement. Land extending northwest from the present Roseville course over the property of the Orange Water Company is at the disposal of the golfers. The present Roseville links measure 3,100 yards. In addition it is expected to recruit largely from the Newark Athletic Club. The membership of the Roseville Club is 175, and that of the East Orange Club about 125.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Decker, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hoffman House.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. F. Pogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Holm & Nathan, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Nathan, millinery and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, white goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Cox-Johnston-Dimund Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, white goods and laces; 258 Church Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Wolf, C. & S., Thomasville, Ga.; S. Wolf, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lehman & Cohen, Baltimore, Md.; W. Lehman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. Owen, general buyer; 487 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, furnishing goods; 115 Worth Street.

Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; George F. Baer, President of the Reading; John A. Gary, ex-Postmaster General, Baltimore; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia.

CAMBRIDGE—Countess Lalla F. von Palm, Vienna; A. Neber, German Consul General at Pittsburg.

GRAND—Capt. G. T. Emmons, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts.

PARK AVENUE—Lieut. J. C. Chaffee, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Crygoe Jervell, Aalesund, Norway; Charles Krekau, London.

GILSEY—L. J. Healing, Yokohama.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. M. Hooton, United States Army.

SAVOY—Gustave Buck, Havana; Albert Lorsch, Paris.

NETHERLAND—Ernest Schmidt, Chicago; Joseph Hirsh, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—G. M. Norrie, London; J. A. Roxburgh, Liverpool; Charles Brooks, Santiago, Cuba.

MAJESTIC—Arthur John Forner, Detroit; Y. Yanagiwara, Tokio, Japan.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Piercy & Co., Mineola, (general trucking;) capital, $50,000. Directors—H. M. Lummis, Newark, N. J.; Z. T. Piercy, and F. L. Crocker, New York.

Sunol Manufacturing Company, New York, (disinfectants;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph Odell, Peekskill; Alfred Gaskell, Brooklyn, and Alexander Smith, Jersey City.

Rosemont Electric Transmitter Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—Herman Schwarz, Julius Rosenberger, and A. H. Schwarz, New York.

C. J. Johnson Machine Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. J. Johnson, Brooklyn; E. G. Hansen and A. J. Hansen, New York.

Kirkholder & Rousch Company, Buffalo, (manufacturers of baskets;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Jacob Dold, A. W. Dold, and William Rausch, Buffalo.

Winslow Laboratory, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. C. Thomson, E. B. Essig, and T. W. Shackleford, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Foss Valve and Specialty Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, S. Bloomfield, and H. N. Smith.

The New York Steel Fifth Wheel Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, H. N. Smith, and Charles Sutton.

The Mercantile Registry Company of America; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joel E. Feder, Aaron R. Spier, and Benjamin M. Weinberg.

Westfield Trust Company, in Elizabeth; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William W. Connolly, Hiram L. Fink, Augustus K. Gale, Joseph R. Congleton, Charles W. Wittke, William F. Arnold, and Alfred G. Cook.

Commonwealth Quarry Company of Summit, N. J. Incorporators—Lawrence C. Bonnell of Summit and Edna C. Potter and Amos A. Potter of New Providence, N. J.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments of First Lieutenants of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted: R. H. Williams, Seventy-seventh Company Coast Artillery; W. V. Cutcheon, Coast Artillery; A. M. Mason, One Hundred and Seventh Company Coast Artillery; John J. Lipop, Forty-ninth Company.

First Lieut. R. T. Ellis is transferred from the Forty-ninth Company Coast Artillery to the unassigned list.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Augusta arsenal for the purpose of examining into the work and cost of improvements necessary at that place.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, from the Twenty-fifth to the Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles J. Ferris, from the Twenty-eighth Battery Field Artillery, to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Company Coast Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Moseley, Deputy Surgeon General, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed Aug. 1 at Denver.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Quartermaster, will proceed from New Orleans to San Antonio, Texas, on official business.

Major George Ruhlen, Quartermaster, will proceed to Oswego on official business.

Navy.

Lieut. Thomas J. Senn is detached from the Wisconsin and ordered home to wait orders.

Pay Director Joseph Foster is retired from Dec. 9.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Arrivals: The Adams, at San Diego; the Nina and the Albany, at San Juan.

Sailings—The Cincinnati, from San Juan for Culebra; the Solace, from San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam; the Wilkes, the Stockton, the Thornton, the Bagley, the Barney, and the Wasp, from San Juan for Culebra; the Dixmoor, the Modoc, and the Nezinscot, from Boston for Gloucester; the Marietta, from Curacoa for La Guayra; the Glacier, from Cavite for Sydney; the Gloucester, from Port Royal for Key West.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—349 East Tenth Street; Methodist Association; damage, $2,500.

3:05 A. M.—New Street and Exchange Place; Consolidated Exchange; damage, $1,000.

5:45 A. M.—168 Lincoln Avenue; Louis Grace; damage trifling.

7:15 A. M.—Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway; damage slight.

9:05 A. M.—218 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Henry Weil; damage, $100.

12:15 P. M.—39 Barrow Street; John O'Gara; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—116 Elizabeth Street; Marks Arnheim; damage, $200.

3:00 P. M.—Pell Place, near De Milt Avenue; Alfred Eagler; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—225 East Eightieth Street; Industrial School No. 6; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—63 Thompson Street; Michael Caputo; damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—2 West One Hundred and Third Street; Willard Mason; damage, $25.

4:50 P. M.—250 Front Street; John Roebling Company; damage, $500.

5:00 P. M.—207 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Louis Lochman; damage, trifling.

5:30 P. M.—27 Washington Street; Mrs. Nora Garvin; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Consolidated Gas Company; damage, $50.

6:30 P. M.—110 West Twenty-fifth Street; Ann Christopher; damage, $10.

10:45 P. M.—1,418 Broadway; Parker Hotel Annex; damage, $50.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—High pressure and low temperature continue over the north half of the country, while over the south half the reverse conditions of low pressure and high temperature obtain. Another storm is moving up from the Southwest, having traveled from Southeast Colorado to Central Arkansas since Thursday night.

There have been rain and snow over practically the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, although west of the Rocky Mountains conditions are again assuming a more settled aspect.

The Southwest storm will move northeastward during Saturday, and in conjunction with the high pressure to the northward will cause a continuance of the rain and snows from the Rocky Mountains eastward, except in the extreme Northwest and extreme Southwest. On Sunday the weather will be generally fair except along the lower lakes, interior New York, and in New England, where snow will likely continue.

It will be colder Saturday in Tennessee and the Gulf States, except along the coast, and colder Sunday in the South Atlantic States. From the upper lake region eastward the temperature will continue low, while in the Middle West and Northwest it will be rising generally by Sunday.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh northeast, probably brisk over the southern portions; on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk east to south; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south, shifting to north Saturday night; on the upper lakes north, high over southern, and brisk to high over north portion, and on the lower lakes brisk to high northeast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk northeast winds and rain or snow to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes, except Superior, and on the Pacific Coast, from the mouth of the Columbia River northward. Heavy snow warnings have been issued for Southern Michigan and Southeast Wisconsin.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair in north, increasing cloudiness in south portion to-day, followed by snow, continued cold, fresh to brisk northeast winds; Sunday snow.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow to-day, fresh to brisk northeast winds; Sunday probably fair.

Virginia, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day, fresh to brisk northeast winds on the coast; Sunday probably fair, with colder in south portion.

Eastern New York, snow to-day and probably Sunday, except fair in extreme south portion Sunday, brisk northeast winds to-day.

South Carolina, rain to-day, fresh south winds; Sunday fair, probably colder.

North Carolina, rain to-day, fresh to brisk east winds; Sunday fair and colder.

West Virginia, rain or snow to-day; Sunday, fair.

North Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Sunday, fair.

New Jersey, rain or snow in south, snow in north portion to-day; brisk northeast winds; Sunday, fair, except probably snow in northwest portion.

Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow in south, snow in north portion to-day; brisk to high northeast winds on the lake; Sunday, snow.

South Dakota, snow to-day, followed by clearing; warmer in extreme west portion; Sunday, fair, warmer.

Minnesota, fair to-day; Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh north to east winds.

Western New York, snow to-day and probably Sunday; brisk to high northeast winds Saturday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow; brisk northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	39	27	30
6 A. M.	40	26	28
9 A. M.	39	24	29
12 M.	44	25	34
3 P. M.	50	29	33
6 P. M.	47	29	32
9 P. M.	44	29	30
12 P. M.	43	28	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30½
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1901	44
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The thermometer registered 27 degrees at 8 A. M. and 30 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 31 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 24 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:16	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...5:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:40	Gov. Isl'd...6:06	H. Gate...8:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:11	Gov. Isl'd...6:31	H. Gate...8:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 13.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:50 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp		
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hindoo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Deutschland, Hamburg	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	0:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M.; (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and other mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 25, and arrive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 13; Shanghai, Nov. 17; Yokohama, Nov. 20; and Honolulu, Dec. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru and were dispatched east Dec. 11. Due here Tuesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 13.

Bordeaux, Havre	Nov. 29.
Chemnitz, Bremen	Nov. 30.
Chicago City, Swansea	Nov. 25.
Cimbria, Shields	Nov. 28.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	Nov. 26.
City of Birmingham	Savannah, Dec. 10.
City of Savannah	Savannah, Dec. 6.
Cragoswald, Gibraltar	Nov. 18.
Dona Maria, Lisbon	Nov. 24.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	Nov. 29.
Havana, Havana	Dec. 9.
John Sanderson, Bordeaux	Nov. 20.
La Touraine, Havre	Dec. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool	Dec. 6.
Patria, Gibraltar	Nov. 27.
Peninsular, Lisbon	Nov. 27.
Pawnee, Gibraltar	Nov. 27.
Pretoria, Bermuda	Dec. 11.
Scotia, Gibraltar	Nov. 28.
St. Paul, Southampton	Dec. 6.

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Algonquin, Jacksonville	Dec. 11.
Bohemian, Liverpool	Dec. 3.
El Alba, Galveston	Dec. 9.
Minnehaha, London	Dec. 4.
Noordam, Rotterdam	Dec. 4.
Seriphos, Hamburg	Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp	Nov. 30.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Bluecher, Southampton	Dec. 7.
Colorado, Brunswick	Dec. 12.
Matanzas, Tampico	Dec. 6.
Nomadic, Liverpool	Dec. 5.
Perugia, Gibraltar	Dec. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans	Dec. 10.
Sailor Prince, Barbados	Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

City of Washington	Colon, Dec. 9.
El Sigio, New Orleans	Dec. 11.
Lombardia, Naples	Dec. 3.
Maracaibo, Ponce	Dec. 11.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik	Haiti, Dec. 10.
Roma, Naples	Dec. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp	Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Concho, Galveston	Dec. 10.
Hilary, Para, &c	Dec. 6.
Mongolian, Glasgow	Dec. 6.

Arrived.

SS Katahdin, Chisholm, Boston for Georgetown, S. C. Anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 7:40 P. M., for harbor.

SS Yucatan, Shields, Cienfuegos, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M.

SS Hindoo, (Br.) Clark, Hull, Nov. 23, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:47 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston, Dec. 6, with mdse. to J. T. Vance. Sickle.

SS El Paso, Pat , New Orleans, Dec. 6, with mdse. to J. T. Vance. Sickle.

SS Chesapeake, elano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Grenada, (Br.) Murchison, Trinidad, &c., Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 11th.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp, Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) McMillan, Natal, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Hamilton, (Br.,) Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Maranhense, (Br.,) Casey, Ceara, &c., Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Br.,) Barg, Guadaloupe, &c., Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Erskine, Antofogasta, &c., Oct. 14, with silver and Refining Company. Ore to the American Smelting and Refining Company. Consul to Beeche, Duval & Co. Will dischargs at Perth Amboy, N. J.

WIND—At San Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; raining; thick outside.

Sailed.

SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.

SS Leanox, (Br.,) for Shanghai.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) for Santiago, Manzanilla, &c.

SS Catania, (Br.,) for Barbados and Rio Janeiro.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.

SS Mexican, for Galveston.

SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Jefferson, for Newport News and Norfolk.

SS Niagara, for Tampico.

United States Cruiser Buffalo, passed out Sandy Hook at 4:00 P. M.

SS Orton, from Perth Amboy for Boston.

SS Siberia, for San Francisco, and anchored in Gravesend Bay.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Anglo-Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Parsons, from New York via Halifax, C. W., arr. at Adelaide previous to to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from his port yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Rapaljo, (Br.,) Capt. Lavene, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Br.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Trojan, (Br.,) Capt. Thorkildson, from New York and Philadelphia for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Capt. Falke, from Baltimore and New York, via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Dec. 8.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Laverello, for New York, sld. from Genoa Dec. 8.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld from Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Allcr, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from Genoa for New York via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples to-day.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale at 1 A. M., 13th.

Spoken.

Ship Kolat, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, from Hongkong for New York, was spoken Nov. 12 in Banca Straits.

Winter Resorts.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 12	1,084,403
To date this year	178,718,970
Corresponding date last year	257,261,979

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 12	$4,562,500
To date this year	$355,985,850
Corresponding date last year	$362,885,829

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. and a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper ... 5⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas .. 5⅜
Am. Cotton Oil ... 1	Mo., K. & T. pf ... 1½
Am. Smelting ... 1	Missouri Pacific ... 1⅜
Am. Sugar ... 1	National Lead ... 1
Am. Sugar pf ... 3½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf. 1½
Anaconda Copper ... 1	N. Y. Central ... 2
At., T. & S. F. ... 1	Nor. & West ... 1
Balt. & Ohio ... 1½	North American ... 1½
B'klyn R. T. ... 1⅜	Pacific Coast ... 2
Canadian Pacific ... 1	Penn. R. R. ... 1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf. ... 1	People's Gas ... 1
Chi. G. W. pf., B ... 1	P., C. C. & St. L. ... 3
Chi., M. & St. P. ... 1⅝	Reading ... 1½
Chi. & N. W. ... 2	Reading 2d pf. ... ⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. ... 1	Rock Island ... ⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf. ... 1	Rock Island pf. ... 1⅜
Chi. Up. Tract. ... 1	Sloss-Sheffield ... 1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. ... 3	Sloss-Sheff. pf. ... 3
Col. Sou. 1st pf. ... 1	Southern Ry. pf. ... 1½
Consol Gas. ... 2	Tenn. Coal & Iron ... 1½
Con. Tobacco pf. ... 1	Texas & Pacific ... 1
Del. & Hudson ... 1	Tol., St. L. & W. ... 1
Diamond Match ... 1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 1½
Erie 1st pf. ... 1	Union Pacific ... 1
Evans. & T. H. ... 1	Union Pacific pf. ... 1½
General Electric ... 1	Un. Rys. Invest ... 1⅝
Gt. North. pf. ... 4	U. S. Realty ... 1½
Hocking Valley ... 1½	U. S. Realty pf. ... ⅝
Illinois Central ... 1	U. S. Rubber pf. ... 1½
Iowa Central ... 1	U. S. Steel pf. ... ⅝
Iowa Central pf. ... 1	Wabash ... 1½
Manhattan ... 2½	Wabash pf. ... 3½
Mexican Central ... 1½	Westinghouse ... 1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. ... 1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf. 1

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chal. pf. ... ⅝	Lake Erie & West ... 2
Am. Car & Fdy. ... 1	Long Island ... ½
Am. C. & F. pf. ... ½	Minn. & St. L. ... ½
Am. Grass Twine ... 3	National Biscuit ... ¾
Am. Ice pf. ... ½	N. Y. Air Brake ... 2
Am. Linseed pf. ... 1	N. Y., C. & St. L. ... ½
Am. Locomotive ... ⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. ... 1½
Am. Malting pf. ... 1	N. Y. & Harlem ... 6
Am. Smelt. pf. ... 1	Pacific Mail ... ¾
B'klyn Un. Gas ... 6	Pere Marquette ... 2½
Can. Pac. sub. cts. ... 3⅜	Pullman Palace ... 6
Cleve., L. & W. ... 6	Rep. Steel ... ⅞
Col. F. & I. ... 1½	Rub. Goods pf. ... 1
Col. Southern ... ⅝	St. L. & San F. ... ¾
Col. So. 2d pf. ... ⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. 6
Des M. & Ft. D. ... 4⅜	Standard R. & T. ... 3
Detroit South. ... 1½	Third Avenue ... 1½
Detroit South. pf. ... ¾	Twin City Rap. Tr. ... ⅞
Detroit Un. Ry. ... ⅞	Un. Rys. Inv. pf. ... 2
Distillers Sec. ... ½	U. S. C. I. P. pf. ... 2
Dul. S. S. & A. pf. ... ¾	U. S. Express ... 3
Ft. W. & D. City ... ½	U. S. Rubber ... 1½
Hocking Valley pf. ... 1½	Wa. Car. Chem. ... 6½
Int. Pump ... 6½	W. & L. E. 2d pf. ... 1
Kan. City So. pf. ... ¾	

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s. .1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s. 4
Erie general lien ... 1	Ore. S. L. par 4s. ... 1⅞

Bonds Declined.

C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s. ... 1	San A. & A. P. 4s. 1¾
Ft. W. & D. 1st. 1	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s. 1
Int. & G. N. 2d. ... 1½	St. L. S. W. 2d. ... 1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s. 2½	Seaboard A. L. 5s. 1
Mex Cent. 2d inc. ... 1	South. Pacific 4s. ... 1
Peo. & East. inc. ... 1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s. 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The nervous situation of Thursday, attending liquidation and consequent quotation declines, continued to dominate in yesterday's stock market. Transactions were not quite so extensive, but at the opening of the day's business there seemed increased urgency in selling transactions. Much of the liquidation was actually forced. Exhausted margins and stop-loss orders were effective to the extent of giving the whole market a panicky aspect. Some stocks seemed to be wholly without support. Declines of 5 and even 10 points were not exceptional.

In the market for bonds as well as stocks the depressing factors did destructive work, many prominent issues falling substantially.

And again—as was the record of Thursday—no reasonable warrant could be quoted anywhere for the extraordinary situation. Rumors in plenty were again in circulation, some of them grotesque, all of them bearing evidence of offhand invention. And creatures capable of writing anonymous letters had been busy, the Street being treated to a variety of such scurrility. International war over Venezuela was hippodromed some more. And grave crises at every financial centre of the country had proclamation by "special dispatches." And the speculative talent of the board rammed and jammed more industriously every time a fresh fable made a start. A new Black Friday was proclaimed by all the oracles.

But at the end of the day a very different aspect was presented, the closing quotations showing few declines in any part of the market. Average net changes represented advances of substantial character. Not only the panicky disposition of Thursday's closing and yesterday's opening had been disposed of, but actual gains were reported. This record made clear the fact that cool headed men of means had been taking advantage of the curious performances into which the market had been scared. Important financial institutions will in due season be disclosed as among these bargain accumulators. Their purchases—purchases on a tremendous scale in some instances—exerted influence enough to check senseless sacrifices in many quarters. And supplementing this good feature of the day's developments there came at the close of business inspiriting assurances from important banking authorities, who have not recently been disposed to take rosy views of the situation. They have been perplexed by money market conditions. They see now what they regard as evidence of very greatly improved elements in the situation. Loan rates stay stiff, but bankers do not hesitate now to predict that betterment in that particular is close at hand.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

In the early trading there was little disposition to give heed to favorable developments, largely for the reason that most of the selling was prompted by money market exigencies, through the exhaustion of margins, the calling of loans, &c.

Later, however, when the market quieted down and there appeared unmistakable evidences of heavy buying by Standard Oil, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Morgan interests, notably in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and the steel stocks, the Street began to hear of outside favorable developments.

Among these were: The large gain by the banks from the interior during the week, the total being nearly $2,750,000; the increasing coin exports, this week's being greater than last week's and almost five times as great as a year ago; the reported proposition to settle the Venezuelan matter by arbitration; the excellent prospect for the Winter wheat crop; the belief that the stock market liquidation had materially relieved the money situation; the better market for raw copper, and the generally prosperous conditions of the country.

MARKET POSITION CHANGED.

Apart from the more hopeful utterances of bankers after the close of business yesterday, it is a fact that several prominent operators and interests that have been opposed to the market for some time changed their position yesterday, and were advising their friends to buy stocks for a substantial profit.

These interests, it may be said, though opposed to the market recently, have all along been bullish on the country and its future, and were bearish only because of the unpleasant and uncertain money situation. They believe now that this situation is relieved, and hence their change.

TWINE DIVIDEND REDUCED.

Wall Street was disagreeably surprised yesterday when announcement was made that the Directors of the American Grass Twine Company had rescinded their action taken on Dec. 8, declaring a quarterly dividend for the last quarter of the year of 1¼ per cent., and instead had made the dividend one-fourth of 1 per cent., making a total of 4 per cent. for the year.

C. P. Howland, Secretary of the company, said that the action was taken because the growth of the business necessitated a larger working capital and also because it had been urged by the holders of a large majority of the stock, owing to the present condition of the money market.

On the Stock Exchange the announcement of the reduction was followed by a 7-point break in the stock, with the closing figure showing a net loss of 3 points.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby only $2,426,700.

The banks received from the interior $5,521,800, and sent to the interior $2,778,500, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $400,000 to San Francisco and $150,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $2,743,300.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $536,800, of which $320,400 was on New York Assay Office checks and $26,500 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks lost through the export of gold coin to Argentina $1,000,000.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,320,100, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $23,456,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $5,126,900.

The total loss to the Sub-Treasury and by gold exports was $6,126,900; deducting the gain from the interior and new gold of $3,700,000, the net loss was $2,426,700.

The feature this week is the large gain of currency from the interior, which is unusual for this season and proves that the high rates for money here are drawing funds from the West and South several weeks in advance of the regular return movement. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper of $5,126,900 is almost a million dollars less than last week. Duties on imports collected for the week were $3,336,200, an average of over $500,000 daily.

GOOD BOND MARKET.

One of the best signs of the day was that, even when the stock market was weakest, the bond market was strong and active, bond brokers having all the orders they could execute.

This in the Street was pointed to as signifying the confidence of the investment public and, as well, that there was a better supply of purchasing funds.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the commercial agencies continue highly favorable.

Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Retail distribution, further stimulated by colder weather and the advance of the holiday season, has expanded largely, until now it easily occupies first position in the trade situation. Wholesale trade, except where inroads upon retailers' stocks have induced reorders, is relapsing into the quiet usual at the stock-taking period. Building trade activity has been checked by the climatic influences prevailing, and the distribution of lumber and building materials generally is less active. Other leading industries also note the quieting down usual at this season. Great basic conditions, however, make for future prosperity. Railway earnings, swelled by heavy traffic in grain and miscellaneous products, off-setting smaller movements of live stock, provisions and cotton, show an increase of 7.2 per cent. over November over the same month a year ago, thus marking the thirty-ninth consecutive monthly increase shown by the country's railways. Car shortages retard wheat receipts in the west, iron shipments at the South, the coke movement and iron production in Pennsylvania and the central West, coal shipments throughout the East, and lumber movements at nearly all points. With the close of water navigation and the advent of the new corn crop the situation confronting railroad men will prove perplexing.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

As industrial peace is essential to National prosperity, the week has been most fruitful. The annual meeting of the Civic Federation brought together labor leaders and capitalists, and facilitated interchange of opinions. Little friction occurred, and there is every prospect that hereafter amicable adjustment of most disputes will be reached. Business will be greatly benefited by the large amount of money put in circulation by work on the Pennsylvania Railway tunnel, which is expected to begin in the near future, while occupation will be provided for an army of wage earners. Lower temperature and holiday demands have combined to accelerate retail trade, sales largely exceeding the corresponding week in preceding years. Much postponed business is being made up, and shipping departments are crowded with work, but wholesale trade has ruled quiet. Considering the striking decrease in volume of speculation, the figures of bank exchanges at this city are most gratifying, showing a loss of only 18.8 per cent. compared with the same week last year, and an increase of 4.3 per cent. over 1899. At other leading cities, however, there is a loss of 5.1 per cent. from last year's clearings, while failures are exceptionally numerous.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that cold weather has stimulated trade and greatly improved the outlook at Halifax, where retail stores have been especially well patronized. Stormy weather affected trade at St. John, orders being small and mainly limited to holiday goods. Winter sailings of steamers commenced auspiciously, the business promising to surpass previous years. Trade at Quebec has been greatly stimulated by cold and snow, and collections are satisfactory. Wholesale trade is quiet at Montreal, owing to the season, but retailers are busy and payments prompt. Seasonable lines are active at Toronto, and payments satisfactory. Sales of stationery, fancy goods, hardware, and heavy woolens are notably large. Conditions are sound at Winnipeg and payments improving. Seasonable weather creates a demand for heavy goods, and holiday trade promises well. Retail trade is brisk as Vancouver owing to approaching holidays, and wholesale business is well maintained. Improvement is noted at Victoria, with collections satisfactory.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Syracuse (N. Y.) dispatches, the President of the Solvay Process Company has organized a company, with a capital of $2,000,000, for the manufacturing of coke and other by-products of coal.

Statement that a new bank, to be called the Central Trust and Savings Company, is to be organized in Philadelphia.

Reports from Chicago that plans are making looking toward readjustment of the Chicago Union Traction Company's finances.

Dispatches from Birmingham stating that the shortage of cars in the Alabama district is holding down the shipments of pig iron, steel, and cast iron to a considerable extent.

Advices from Toledo, Ohio, that a company with $5,000,000 capital is projected to exploit a newly invented steam radiator made from pressed steel.

Capital stock of the Monongahela Bank of Pittsburg increased from $700,000 to $1,400,000.

Mortgage filed by the Pittsburg and Allegheny Railway Company for $1,100,000 in favor of the Public Trust Company of Pittsburg.

New York parties said to be negotiating for a controlling interest in the Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, which has a capital and surplus of $3,000,000.

Increase in the capital stock of the Acme Steel Casting Company from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

Incorporation of the Memphis Warehouse Company, to construct and operate a cotton warehouse and compress plant at Memphis, Tenn.

According to Clarksburg, West Va., dispatches a receiver has been appointed for the Otter Creek Coal and Lumber Company of Tucker County, West Va.

Increase of $483,143 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $582,458 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@12 per cent., closing at 4 per cent., majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission in some cases for short dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $246,625,804; balances, $9,735,593; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $524,351.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅜; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@$4.83⅜.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—In its City article to-day The Times says the money market was fairly active yesterday and the rates for loans were well maintained. Discount rates were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was on a small scale, and there was no disposition to enter upon fresh transactions owing to the condition of Wall Street, for, though the direct interests of London in American issues are comparatively trifling, it is impossible to carry out such heavy liquidation of inflated securities as is now proceeding in the United States without sympathetically affecting other markets.

In some quarters there is an inclination to ignore the weakness of the American department, but at present this attitude has little practical effect, even on Kafirs, which are probably the most likely securities to develop a tendency of their own.

Prices as a rule yesterday showed a general fall, but Kafirs did not lose much on the balance, owing to Paris support.

Consols were active, and after giving way, owing to sales believed to be on American account, they closed unchanged.

American rails opened with a further decline, representing Thursday's fall in Wall Street. A little buying on Continental and local account led to a slight recovery over parity, but in the afternoon the market became very weak on Wall Street reports that terms for money had reached 12 per cent., and on the renewal of forced liquidation.

Foreigns were dull.

The silver market was quiet and steady. The price of bars was again fixed at 22⅛d. per ounce, spot and forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The rates for money were steady to-day and much cash was wanted. Discounts were inclined to slacken.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, and prices were generally lower. Consols fluctuated. Home rails were irregular. Americans relapsed sharply owing to the stringency of money at New York. There was an occasional fractional improvement, but business was meagre. Later a better tone prevailed. The market, however, closed flat and very unsettled, and it was difficult to obtain reliable quotations.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé touched 80½, Canadian Pacific 127½, Erie 30, Southern Pacific 58, and Union Pacific 96½. Rio Tintos were lower.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92½; consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 81½; Atchison, preferred, 99⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 96⅝; Canadian Pacific, 128½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45¾; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172½; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 36⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 31; Erie first preferred, 63; Erie second preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 143½; Louisville and Nashville, 123½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 68¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 27¼; Pennsylvania, 77⅞; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 28½; Reading first preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 29¾; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 59⅝; Union Pacific, 98¾; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 32; United States Steel preferred, 82; Wabash, 25¼; Wabash preferred, 41.

Bar silver quiet at 22⅛d per ounce. Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 15-16@3 13-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.17; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Prices were easier on the Bourse to-day on the approach of the option operations, which induced realizations, influenced by New York advices and the Venezuelan situation. Subsequently there was a temporary improvement, but offers imparted weakness to stocks and made business inactive. Foreigns were fairly supported. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were weaker. In Kafirs there were few realizations and they closed with a better tone.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day on New York advices and owing to the absence of trading. Foreigns and locals were fairly maintained. Canadian Pacific declined.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rate: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months bills, 3½ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Locally, securities suffered early from sympathy with the Eastern market. Swift's stock was weakest. Led by declines in the Boston market, this issue sold ex dividend 1⅜ per cent. for losses of 3 points. Metropolitan Elevated, Can preferred, and Street's Car Line fell off a point, while Biscuit preferred lost fractionally, and Box Board preferred, which was easy for a time, rallied well. As Wall Street advanced there was some response here. Swift's rallied to above 120, and declines were checked elsewhere. New York exchange was quoted at 25 cents premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
103	A. Booth Company	40	40	40
300	American Can com.	9	8½	9
400	American Can pf.	42½	41½	41½
21	Chicago Telephone	160	160	160
50	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	67½	67½	67½
170	Chicago Title & Trust	118½	117½	117½
4	Central Union Tel. Co.	65	65	65
295	Lake Street Elevated	8¾	8½	8¾
125	Diamond Match	136½	135½	136
35	Metropol. Elevated com.	35	35	35
50	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	85	85	86
10	North Chicago St. Ry. Co.	102½	102½	102½
915	National Biscuit	45¾	44½	44½
150	National Biscuit pf.	101¾	101½	101½
12	Shelby Steel Tube	11	11	11
581	Swift & Co. ex-div.	121	118½	120
100	Quaker Oats pf.	88½	88½	88½
100	Street's Stable Car	29	29	29
5	Street's Stable Car pf.	88	88	88
150	United Box Board	9	8¾	9
425	United Box Board pf.	51¾	50½	51¾

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Money conditions remain quiet, and, while rates are still holding firm, there are no material changes in quotations. Sterling exchange remains steady. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent. New York funds, 16 2-3 and 12½ cents discount. Call loans, 6 per cent. Time money, 5½@6 per cent. Clearing House exchanges, $24,972,326; balances, $2,363,170. The speculation to-day was very light and without snap. Amalgamated at one time was down to 53⅝, but later in the day easily recovered to 55 and better. Copper Range also was pushed for sale for a time, but did not fall below 52½, and recovered easily. The selling of Dominion Steel was the feature of the general market, and as against this supporting orders in numbers came from Montreal sources. The market temper generally showed a slight improvement in the late dealings in sympathy with the New York list, but with the improvement came an increased dullness. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,995	Atchison	80¼	78	80¼
271	Atchison pf.	97⅝	96½	97⅝
4	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
192	Boston Elevated	151	150	150
15	Boston Elevated sub.	72¼	72¼	72¼
65	Fitchburg pf.	142	141½	142
10	Maine Central	173½	173½	173½
970	Mass. Elec.	33½	33	33½
65	Mass. Elec. pf.	94	94	94
15	N. Y. N. H. & H.	225	225	225
200	Pere Marquette	81	81	81
2,138	Union Pacific	96½	93⅝	96
15	Union Pacific pf.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
5	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

1,837	American	159	157½	159
225	American sub.	105¾	105¼	105¾
50	Cumberland	24	24	24
195	Mexican	2	1⅞	2
5	Western	23	23	23
114	Western pf.	98	97¾	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

85	Am. Ag. Chem.	20	19½	19½
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	79	79	79
150	Am. Pneu. Service	6	5⅞	5⅞
4,595	American Sugar	121¼	118	120¾
113	American Sugar pf.	117¾	116¾	117¾
100	American Woolen	13	13	13
55	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76¼	76¼
3,400	Dom. I. & S.	55	52½	55
10	Edison	265	265	265
25	General Electric	175	175	175
380	Mass. Gas	37	36⅝	37
608	Mass. Gas pf.	83¾	83	83
20	Merrimac rights	50c.	50c.	50c.
36	Pullman	226	225	226
100	Seattle Elec. pf.	103	103	103
455	Swift & Co.	120	118	119¾
680	United Fruit	107½	106¾	107
10	Un. Shoe Machine	48	48	48
6,699	United States Steel	31⅞	29¾	31⅞
1,382	United States Steel pf.	81¼	79½	81
80	Westinghouse	92	90	92

MINING.

200	Adventure	13	13	13
250	Allouez	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,375	Amalgamated	56	53⅝	55⅝
30	Atlantic	6½	6½	6½
100	Bingham	26½	26½	26¾
100	Bonanza	60c.	60c.	60c.
425	Centennial	16	15	16
542	Copper Range	56	52½	54
550	Dom. Coal	126½	126	126½
50	Elm River	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Franklin	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Guanajuato	2½	2½	2½
610	Isle Royale	10	10	10
80	Mass.	13½	13	13½
200	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
50	Michigan	7	7	7
150	Mohawk	38	37½	38
600	Mont. & Boston	2½	2⅜	2½
305	Old Colony	1	85c.	95c.
25	Old Dominion	15	15	15
80	Osceola	50¼	50	50
210	Parrot	22	22	22
83	Quincy	100	100	100
400	Santa Fé	1½	1¼	1¼
150	Shannon	8½	8½	8½
113	Tamarack	142	140	140
130	Trinity	8	8	8
880	United States	21	20¾	20¾
214	United States Coal & Oil	13½	13⅜	13⅜
640	Utah	23½	22¾	23¾
720	Victoria	4¾	4	4¾
100	Winona	3½	3¼	3¼
8	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 8¼ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The market opened about as had been expected—weak, lower, and excited, owing to the heavy liquidating orders which were sent direct from commission houses. A feeling of uneasiness everywhere was apparent, and the intensity of the strain was increased by breaks in Cambria Steel, Rapid Transit, United Gas, and the Consolidated Lake Superior issues. The latter's common started off 3¼ points below last evening's final price, at 6; the preferred opened 5 points lower, at 45, and broke to 33¾ on the announcement that the company had not succeeded in obtaining the three-million-dollar loan. Other declines from last night's close were 1⅝ in American Railways, 1½ in Cambria Steel, 1 in De Long Hook and Eye, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1⅝ in Philadelphia Rapid Transit, ¾ in Philadelphia Company, 1½ in Union Traction, and 3 in United Gas. Later in the day, when it became known that all clearings had been successfully accomplished, a better feeling developed, and prices made substantial recoveries, Consolidated Lake Superior preferred alone excepted, owing to the rescinding of the dividend, which was to have been paid next Monday. The close was active and firm. Total sales, 102,331 shares and $48,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
812	American Railways	51	50	50
650	American Cement	9¼	8¾	9
22	Cambria Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾
5,035	Cambria Steel	25	23	24½
23,816	Consolidated Lake Superior	7⅝	6	6¾
6,299	Consolidated Lake Superior pf.	45	33¾	33¾
78	Consolidation of N. J.	67¼	67¼	67¼
15	De Long Hook & Eye	9½	9½	9½
200	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
1,680	Electric Co. of America	9½	9	9½
600	Erie	30	29¾	29¾
10	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
9,851	Lehigh Valley	35¾	35¾	35¾
200	Marsden	4	4	4
620	Pennsylvania R. R.	76½	75	76½
67	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97	97½
13,745	Philadelphia Electric	8	7¼	7⅝
3,860	Philadelphia Co.	44¼	43¾	44
4,306	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	15¼	14	15
11,110	Reading	28 7-16	26 15-16	28⅝
170	Reading 1st pf.	42	41¾	41¾
100	Reading 2d pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
90	So. R.	29½	28½	28½
1,060	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2½	2⅝
100	Union Pacific	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8	United Co. of N. J.	281	281	281
1,608	United Gas Improvement	108	105	108
3,617	Union Traction	45¾	44⅝	45¾
11,402	U. S. Steel	31¾	29½	31¾
166	U. S. Steel pf.	80	79¾	80

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—The local market, while easier in tone, refused to parallel New York in a proportionate downward movement. Seaboards and Atlantic Coast Line both shaded down somewhat, but that was due chiefly to their New York connections. There were one or two other issues which yielded fractionally. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,462 shares of stock and $68,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
710	Seaboard Ry. com.	24	23¾	24
495	Seaboard Ry. pf.	42	40¾	41
1,110	Atlantic Coast Line	136½	130⅛	136½
459	Atlantic Coast L. rgts.	4	3½	3¾
702	Un. R. & E. com.	13	13	13
20	Union	70	70	70
15	Hows	12¾	12½	12¾

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Geo.	116	116	116
1,000	Seab	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
9,000	W. N	114¾	114½	114½
35,000	Un.	86½	86	86
1,000	U. R	95	95	95
4,000	Cons	112	112	112
12,000	City	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	C. R.	116½	116½	116½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
193	Brew	30¼	30	30
100	Con.	36	36	36
285	Crucible Steel	17	16	16⅞
1,155	Crucible Steel pf.	83⅞	82½	83⅞
983	Fireproofing	23¾	23¼	23½
738	Fireproofing pf.	36½	36	36
1,500	Philadelphia Co.	44¾	43¾	44
530	Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28¾	28½
152	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87½	87½	87½
680	Riverside Coal	9¾	9½	9⅝
260	Riverside Coal pf.	40	39¾	39¾
3,475	U. S. Steel	31¾	30	31¾
950	U. S. Steel pf.	81⅝	79	81⅝
50	Westinghouse Air Brake	170	167	170
100	W.	93	93	93
4,075	W.	94	86½	94
260	Window Glass	46¾	45½	46¾
25	Window Glass pf.	88	87½	87½
70	Ally Trust	150	150	150
15	American Trust	144	142	142
5	C. I. E. T.	225	225	225
8	D. F. & T.	275	275	275
10	Fed National Bank	143½	143½	143½
115	R. Trust	280	279	279
10	Safe Deposit & Trust	115	115	115
50	South Side Trust	100	100	100

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Brewing 6s	113½	113½	113½
6,000	River Coal 6s	112	112	112

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the early trading in the outside market yesterday the downward movement of prices was even sharper than it had been during the two preceding days. Soon, however, the course of quotations began to change, and most of the stocks which had sold down recovered more or less substantially. This was notably true of Northern Securities, which has come to occupy the leadership of the outside market. In general, outside prices followed the developments in the Stock Exchange market, where substantial rallies followed the morning's declines. The improvement which showed in the afternoon gave some encouragement to the pools that during the late trading supported their stocks with somewhat greater determination than they had shown in the early part of the day. The volume of trading was in no proportion to the transactions recorded on the Stock Exch

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 12, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7	18	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	18	18	— ⅞
1¼	81½	103	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80⅝	— ⅞
55⅜	55⅞	18,790	*Amal. Copper Co.	54½	55⅞	53⅝	55¾	+ ⅝
23⅜	33	4,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	32¾	33	32	32⅞	— ⅛
78	87½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	86	87½	86	87½	— ½
1¼	41⅞	2,805	Am. Cotton Oil.	40¼	41½	39	41½	+1
1½	33	1,720	*Am. Grass Twine.	33	33	27	31	—3
9¼	10	400	Am. Hide & Leather.	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
3¼	34	500	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	34	34	34	34	...
9⅞	10	1,300	*Am. Ice Co.	10¼	10¼	9⅝	10	...
6¾	37	250	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	— ½
4	15	210	*Am. Linseed Co.	14	14	14	14	...
8	40	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	40	40	40	40	—1
5½	26	2,370	*Am. Locomo. Co.	26½	26½	23½	25½	— ⅞
0¾	92	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91	91	90½	90¾	— ⅛
5¾	6	20	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	...
2¾	24	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	—1
8¾	38½	3,050	*Am. S. & R. Co.	37½	38⅛	37¾	38½	+1
0¾	91	250	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	90	90	—1
0⅛	120¼	19,920	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	118½	121¾	117⅝	120½	+ ⅞
7	118	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ½
4	85	2,500	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	82	84	80	84	+1
0¾	80⅝	51,655	Atch., Top. & S. F.	79	80⅝	77½	80⅜	+ ⅞
7½	97¾	10,855	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97	97¾	95¾	97¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	95½	17,450	Baltimore & Ohio.	94	95½	92⅝	95⅜	+1¼
3	94	450	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	93	92½	93	...
2⅝	62¾	20,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60¾	62⅝	59¾	62½	+1⅝
9	225	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	219	219	219	219	—6
9⅞	10	100	Brunswick City	9	9	9	9	...
5	76	300	Canada Southern	76	76	75	75½	+ ⅜
26¼	126⅝	16,900	Canadian Pacific	124¾	126¼	123½	126¼	+1
26⅜	126½	150	*Can. Pac. c., 4th in. pd.	124¾	124⅜	124¾	124¾	—3⅜
44⅝	44¾	4,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	44½	44⅞	42⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
31¼	31½	3,400	Chicago & Alton	30⅜	31½	30	31¼	+ ¼
69	71	300	Chi. & Alton pf., x d.	70	70	69⅝	70	+1¼
23⅜	23½	10,000	Chicago Great West.	22	23⅜	22	23½	+ ⅛
33	35	700	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	34	34⅝	33	34⅝	+ ½
03¾	170	81,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	168⅛	170½	168¾	169¾	+1½
88	191	270	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	180	189	189	189	...
13	215	1,800	Chi. & Northw., ex div.	215	215	210	214½	+2
16⅝	16½	1,800	Chi. Term. Trans.	15¼	16½	15	16½	+1½
30¾	31	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31	31	29	31	+1
13½	14	1,000	Chicago Union Trac.	12½	13½	12½	13½	+ ½
94¼	94¾	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	94½	94½	93¾	94¼	+ ⅞
90	97	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	90	90	90	90	—6
79¾	80	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	81	81	79½	79½	—1½
26	26¼	1,100	Colorado & Southern.	26	26¼	25½	26¼	— ⅝
68	69	1,000	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	66	68⅜	66	68½	+1½
41⅛	41⅜	2,600	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	41	41⅜	40	41⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	18¾	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	17¼	18	17¼	18	+ ¼
08¾	209¾	3,400	Consolidated Gas	206	209	205	209	+3
14½	116	500	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115	116	115	116	+1
27	28	410	Corn Products	27	27	27	27	— ¼
57	158	1,400	Delaware & Hudson.	154	157	153½	157	+3
42	245	100	Del. Lack. & West.	245	245	245	245	...
36⅝	37	2,700	Denver & R. G.	36	36¾	35¼	36½	— ¼
88	89	1,160	Denver & R. G. pf.	88	88	87⅞	88	— ⅛
38	42	800	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	35	40⅛	35	40⅛	—4⅜
14¼	14½	1,500	Detroit Southern	13½	13½	13½	14	—1½
29½	30	2,100	Detroit Southern pf.	30½	31	29	29½	—2
81½	82½	625	Detroit United Rys.	80¾	80¾	80	80⅝	— ⅞
36	140	100	Diamond Match	137	137	137	137	+ ½
28	29	217	*Distillers' Sec.	29	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
15	15½	475	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15½	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅜
22½	23	525	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	22	22½	22	22½	— ⅜
30⅞	31	37,625	Erie	30⅜	31	28⅝	30⅝	+ ¼
62¼	63	4,100	Erie 1st pf.	61½	62¾	60½	62¾	+ ⅛
43¼	44	4,100	Erie 2d pf.	42	43¼	41½	43¼	+ ¼
69	69½	4,500	Evans. & T. H.	63	69½	63	69½	+6
90	92	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
60	64	300	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	63¾	60	63¾	— ½
73	176	1,150	General Electric	174	175	172	175	+1
89¼	190¾	3,400	Great Northern pf.	186	190	186	190	+4
		10	H. B. Claflin Co.	101	101	101	101	...
98¼	99	94,200	Hocking Valley	98	99	95¼	99	+1¾
96	96¼	1,800	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95⅞	94⅞	95¾	— ½
41	141¼	6,585	Illinois Central	139½	141	138	141	+1
16⅞	17	1,300	Internat. Paper	17⅛	17⅛	16½	17⅛	— ⅛
71¾	72¼	214	Internat. Paper pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
42¾	43	700	Internat. Steam Pump.	42	42	40	42	—6¼
36½	37½	300	Iowa Central	36	37½	35½	37½	+ ¾
66	67	550	Iowa Central pf.	65	67	65	67	+1¼
29½	29⅝	200	Kansas City South.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	52¾	625	Kansas City South. pf.	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	— ⅛
34½	35	500	Keokuk & D. M.	34	34¼	34	34¼	— ¼
45	50	410	Lake Erie & West.	40	45	40	45	—2
73	76	1,200	Long Island	73½	73½	73	73	— ½
20⅛	120¾	14,300	Louisville & Nashville.	119	121	116⅞	120½	— ⅜
44⅜	144⅝	23,070	Manhattan El., ex div.	142¾	144⅜	141½	144⅜	+2¼
19½	122	1,700	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	117½	118⅜	117	118⅛	+ ¼
37¼	137½	7,510	*Met. Street Railway.	136⅜	137½	135	137	+ ¼
22¼	23½	5,100	Mexican Central	21	22¾	20⅝	22¼	—1¼
07	109	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1
71	71½	1,100	M., St. P. & S. M.	70¾	70½	69¾	70½	+ ½
120	122	100	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
23¼	23⅜	4,925	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	23	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+ ⅝
53	53½	3,450	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51¼	53¼	51	53¼	+1½
02⅜	102⅝	45,400	Missouri Pacific	102¼	103	99⅝	102⅝	+ ⅞
00	101	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
44	45	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44½	44⅝	43¾	43⅝	— ¾
25	26	1,500	*Nat. Lead Co.	24½	25⅜	24	25⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	15¼	1,585	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	14⅜	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
32⅜	33	1,100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
59	162	100	*New York Air Brake.	160	160	160	160	—2
51¼	151¾	15,825	New York Central	149¼	152	148	151½	+2
40	41	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	— ⅜
80	81	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1½
		200	New York & Harlem.	405	405	405	405	—6
223	226	30	N. Y., N. H. & H.	223	223	223	223	...
27¾	27⅞	8,900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¾	27⅜	25¼	27¼	...
63	69⅞	5,300	Norfolk & Western.	67⅜	69⅛	67	68¾	+ ½
11½	112	700	North American	106	111½	106	111½	+1½
67	72	200	Pacific Coast	65¼	65¼	65¼	67	+2
38	40	200	Pacific Mail	37⅜	37⅜	37	37	— ¾
153	153½	72,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	151½	153½	149⅞	153	+1⅝
00½	100¾	4,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅜	100½	98⅜	100	+ ½
79	80	400	Pere Marquette	80	80	80	80	—2½
92	93	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	93	93	93	93	+3
100	191	38	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	189	189	189	189	...
57¼	57¾	2,100	Pressed Steel Car.	57½	57⅝	55	57⅝	+ ⅛
90½	92	900	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	90	90	...
220	228	200	Pullman Company.	224	224	224	224	—6
33	34	300	*Ry. Steel Spring	33¼	33¾	33½	33½	...
56⅜	57	36,500	Reading	54⅜	57	53⅞	57	+1½
84	87½	1,200	Reading 1st pf.	83½	84½	83½	84	...
72¼	75	1,200	Reading 2d pf.	72	73	72	73	+ ¾
17⅝	18	5,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18¼	18⅝	16⅞	17⅝	— ⅛
75½	76	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75	76	74¼	76	...
36⅝	37	35,650	Rock Island	35½	37	33½	37	+ ⅝
78¾	79	6,500	Rock Island pf.	77	79	75½	78⅝	+1⅝
21	21½	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
67	70	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	— ½
66½	67	3,800	St. L. & San Fran.	67	67	64⅞	66½	— ⅝
75	77	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	—6
67	67½	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67¼	67⅝	65½	67⅝	+ ⅛
25½	28	1,300	St. Louis Southw.	25	25½	24½	25¼	— ⅛
58¾	58⅝	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57½	58¾	56¾	58⅞	— ⅛
55¼	57	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	55½	56	55	56	+ ⅛
38½	92	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ¾
59	59⅜	65,650	Southern Pacific	57¾	59⅜	56	59⅛	+ ½
30	30	19,200	Southern Ry., Ext.	29	30¼	28	29⅞	+ ½
91	92	1,400	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	90⅝	91½	90	91½	+ ½
		200	Stand. Rope & Twine.	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
55	57	8,295	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	53	55	49¼	55	+1½
39¼	39½	7,800	Texas & Pacific	38¾	39¼	37¾	39¼	+ ½
122	124	170	Third Avenue	122½	122½	122½	122½	—1½
25¼	26¼	900	Tol., St. L. & West.	25	26¾	25	26¾	+ ¾
45½	46	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	43½	45½	43	45½	+1½
13	113½	225	Twin City R. T.	114	114	112	113½	—1
12¼	13	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	...
11½	12½	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
48	50	900	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	50	50	47	47	—2
96¾	97	81,200	Union Pacific	96	97¼	93½	97	+1
90½	91¾	2,800	Union Pacific pf.	90⅜	91	89½	91	+ ½
20¼	23	100	United Rys. Invest.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+1⅝
61	63	300	United Rys. Invest. pf.	60	60	60	60	—2
120	130	100	United States Express.	120	120	120	120	—3
11½	11⅝	4,810	*U. S. Leather	11¼	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	...
88	88½	1,500	*U. S. Leather pf.	88¼	88¼	87½	88	— ¼
14⅜	15	1,300	U. S. Rubber	15	15	14½	14½	+ ½
50	52	1,400	U. S. Rubber pf.	49½	50½	49½	50½	+ ½
31⅞	32	123,225	U. S. Steel	31⅜	32	29¾	32	+ ½
81¼	81½	39,435	U. S. Steel pf.	79¾	81⅝	79	81⅝	+ ⅜
21½	22	3,650	U. S. Realty & Con.	20⅜	21⅞	20	21⅞	+1⅜
67	67¼	500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	66½	67⅜	66⅛	67¼	+ ⅜
58¼	58½	3,240	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	54	58	54	58	— ½
120	130	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	120	120	120	120	—4½
25	26	2,700	Wabash	24½	26	23½	26	+ ½
39¼	40	6,000	Wabash pf.	39½	40	37	40	+ ¾
87½	88	1,630	Western Union.	87½	88	87¼	87½	+ ¼
185	190	1,110	Westinghouse E. & M.	180	191	178	191	+1
20	20¾	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	21	21¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
51	52	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	50¼	51½	50¼	51½	+1
31½	32¼	520	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31⅜	31⅜	30½	30½	—1
24	24⅞	3,100	Wisconsin Central	23⅜	24⅜	23	24⅜	+ ⅜
48	51	1,900	Wisconsin Central pf.	48½	48½	47¼	48½	...

Sales....1,084,403 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage.	1,845	1,845	1,641
1st week Dec.	$184,090	$179,050	$142,350
From July 1.	4,028,849	3,385,037	3,161,992
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage.	929	929	929
1st week Dec.	135,943	156,357	126,961
From July 1.	3,359,563	3,510,465	3,104,557
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage.	108	108	102
1st week Dec.	32,672	27,761	27,486
From July 1.	766,485	711,426	627,018
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.	1,891	1,891	1,891
1st week Dec.	367,880	358,854	384,013
From July 1.	8,921,533	8,747,615	7,992,504
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.	1,121	1,145	1,145
1st week Dec.	121,905	106,340	113,326
From July 1.	2,759,491	2,484,336	2,191,742
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.	423	423	423
1st week Dec.	26,358	25,356	22,611
From July 1.	512,583	564,445	503,164
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
1st week Dec.	65,918	55,587	50,650
From Jan. 1.	3,226,246	2,817,151	.....
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE—			
1st week Dec.	5,414	4,621	5,016
From July 1.	204,209	184,181	.....
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage.	4,085	4,082	4,082
1st week Dec.	611,233	546,986	.....
From July 1.	14,483,180	13,382,278	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage.	558	510	510
1st week Dec.	44,418	53,715	42,118
From July 1.	1,086,816	1,116,720	823,037
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage.	3,432	3,283	3,152
1st week Dec.	679,785	633,225	590,935
From July 1.	15,087,847	13,309,584	12,022,727
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.	2,711	2,186	2,054
1st week Dec.	455,713	386,333	290,385
From July 1.	9,247,223	7,298,778	7,132,206
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage.	642	642	643
1st week Dec.	66,292	69,184	61,694
From July 1.	1,689,490	1,636,939	1,445,498
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage.	2,582	2,480	2,222
1st week Dec.	302,940	337,965	323,842
From July 1.	7,730,082	7,448,816	6,950,655
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage.	352	352	352
1st week Dec.	54,352	50,727	53,227
From July 1.	1,210,040	1,145,895	1,028,260
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage.	180	180	180
1st week Dec.	9,672	11,998	11,247
From July 1.	273,306	292,031	256,522

ALLEGHENY VALLEY for October, and for the ten months ended Oct. 31—

	October. Increase.	Ten Months. Increase.
Gross earnings.	32,536	293,499
Expenses	30,200	301,397
Net earnings.	2,240	*97,898

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—		
Mileage.	7,114	6,921
1st week Dec.	792,735	739,401
From July 1.	18,539,559	16,704,745
	727,605	6,735
		15,606,001
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—		
1st week Dec.	70,300	63,624
From Jan. 1.	3,332,163	2,921,545
	54,832	2,613,067
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for October—		
	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings.	615,683	709,718
Oper. expenses.	392,137	393,346
Net earnings.	223,540	316,372
Gross, 10 months.	5,241,180	5,079,167
Oper. expenses.	3,450,371	3,354,088
Net, 10 months.	1,790,809	2,325,079
	1900.	
	489,194	
	314,962	
	172,232	
	4,062,811	
	3,058,775	
	1,634,036	

*Decrease.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of December showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$5,650
Chicago Terminal Transfer	5,911
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	5,032
Colorado & Southern	15,356
Detroit Southern	1,002
Grand Trunk	64,247
Louisville & Nashville	46,580
Mexican Central	69,382
Peoria & Eastern	3,625
Southern Railway	53,274
Total increase, 10 roads	$270,239
Increase previously reported	233,749
Total increase, 23 roads	$503,988

The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Great Western	$22,414
Iowa Central	9,297
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,892
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	35,019
Rio Grande Southern	1,936
Total decrease, 5 roads	$71,558
Decrease previously reported	57,265
Total decrease, 8 roads	$128,823
Net increase, 31 roads	$375,165

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 47⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¼@39⅛c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.50, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .03@.04, 300 Mexican at .72, 500 Mollie Gibson at .06¼, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04, 200 Portland at 1.75, 600 Potosi at .23@.26, 200 Savage at .20, and 100 Union Consolidated at .55.

DOMESTIC TRADE MOVEMENTS.

Comparison of Leading Operations of the Current Year with Those of the Previous Twelvemonth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The report on domestic trade movements for October, prepared for the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, makes comparison of the leading distributive operations in the trade of the country for the ten months ending Oct. 31, compared with the same period of last year. On the great lakes the total of all classes of freight received for the ten months of the current year was over 46,000,000 tons, an increase over last year of nearly 9,000,000 tons.

The Southern cotton movement shows a total available supply to Nov. 1 of 3,433,581 bales. This is an advance upon the receipts for an equal period of 1901, which aggregated 3,236,155 bales, and of 1900, with a total of 3,156,086 bales. Receipts at the Gulf ports are in excess of those of the preceding two years, while at the Atlantic ports this year's receipts are much above those of 1901 and slightly below those of 1900. An increasing proportion of the Southern cotton seeks the world's market by way of the seaboard ports. Spinners' takings, both North and South, have thus far been larger than those of either 1901 or 1900. Total domestic spinners' takings were 775,683 bales thus far this year, compared with 700,249 bales last year, and 581,143 bales in the like period of 1900.

In Southern territory the iron and steel shipments from producing districts for the first ten months of 1902 amounted to 1,615,498 tons, compared with 1,393,987 tons last year.

The ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have thus far fallen 97,868,550 bushels of grain behind last year's arrivals, or 34.71 per cent., including grain and flour reduced to bushels. Grain and flour receipts this year were equal to 184,084,044 bushels, compared with 281,952,594 bushels last year, to the end of October.

Coastwise coal shipments from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News reported for September were 880,940 tons, and 11,329,008 tons for the nine months ending with September. Coal receipts at Boston this year amounted to 3,333,744 tons, compared with 4,150,223 tons last year, to the end of October.

For the first forty-four weeks of this year the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg moved 31,803,345 tons of bituminous coal, compared with 27,258,409 tons in a like period of 1901, and 26,241,069 tons in 1900. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway coal and coke movement for three months ending with September was 272,243 tons this year, compared with 1,481,796 tons last year. During the first forty-four weeks of the current year the Connelsville coke shipments amounted to 488,889 cars, compared with 467,183 cars for a like period in 1901.

Increased Tonnage of State Canals.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Superintendent of Public Works reports the total tonnage of the State canals for the last week of navigation to be 211,998 tons as against 116,715 tons for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 95,283 tons. The large item of increase was anthracite coal, the total being 68,457 tons as against 30,982 tons last year. There was also an increase in bituminous shipments of about 9,000 tons.

Electric Light Combine.

The Queens Borough Light and Power Company, which has a plant at Astoria, has absorbed the stock of the Hempstead Gas and Electric Light Company, and it will take possession of that company's plant at Rockaway Beach.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents,	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.55
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.95
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08⅜
Lard, prime	11.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@77c; No. 3, 70@74½c; No. 2 red, 75⅜@76½c; No. 2 corn, 57¼c; No. 2 yellow, 57¼c; No. 2 oats, 31⅞c; No. 3 white, 32@34c; No. 2 rye, 49¼c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.25@$10.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@$8.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market opened firm at unchanged prices to an advance of 6 points. The advance culminated early in the afternoon with the market finally barely steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points, or 4@7 points from the top of the week. The undertone of the market was weak at the close. The sales of future deliveries were estimated at about 200,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.55c for middling uplands and 8.80c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,321 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm and unchanged, at 8⅛c; sales, 5,800 bales. Mobile, steady, ¼c higher, at 8c; sales, 300 bales. Savannah, steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; sales, 1,080 bales. Charleston, quiet, firm and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil. Wilmington, firm and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil. Norfolk, firm and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 417 bales. Baltimore, nominal and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, nil. Galveston, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 802 bales. Augusta, firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 1,123 bales. Memphis steady and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 2,500 bales. St. Louis, firm and unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 351 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.28	8.32	8.32	8.31@8.32
January	8.35	8.37	8.32	8.33@
February	8.26	8.27	8.25	8.23@8.25
March	8.30	8.32	8.26	8.26@8.27
April	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.28@8.30
May	8.32	8.36	8.29	8.30@8.31
June	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.30@8.31
July	8.36	8.37	8.32	8.33@8.34
August	8.21	8.21	8.18	8.15@8.17
September	.....	.....	.....	7.95@7.97

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE. WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	261,991	308,122
Overland to mills and Canada	38,960	52,223
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	57,000	50,245
Loss of stock at interior towns against gain last season	4,534	29,541
Brought into sight for week	353,417	440,131

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	4,171,026	4,037,673
Overland to mills and Canada	441,430	457,938
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	661,000	643,675
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	454,828	516,288
Brought into sight thus far this season	5,748,284	5,655,574

The total crop movement is for 103 days this year against 104 days in 1901.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices 4 points higher; American middling fair, 5.16; good middling, 4.68; middling, 4.54; low middling, 4.42; good ordinary, 4.30; ordinary, 4.18. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 6,900 bales American. Receipts, 1,

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 760-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. | Sam S. Shubert, Manager.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Shakespeare's Tragedy, **JULIUS CÆSAR** Carriages at 11:15.
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St Tel. 2,482 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. LAST MAT. TO-DAY.
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES OF MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & CO., IN "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY."
NEXT SUNDAY, **"HEIDELBERG"** All Star Cast. Seats Selling.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées To-day & Wed. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.
NEXT SUNDAY, SECOND POP. CONCERT. **SOUSA** NEW PROG. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Dani, Campanari, Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 14, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices.—Third Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Dani, Gilibert, Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Dec. 15, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert. Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed., Dec. 17, at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (The Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Fritzi Scheff and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 19, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby-Lunn (début); Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra Mr. Gericke Conductor.
This (Saturday) Aft. at 2:30.
Programme:
SCHUMANN Symphony No. 2 in C major, Op. 61; BEETHOVEN, Song with Orchestra, "An die Hoffnung." Op. 94; DVORAK, Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme, Op. 78; WAGNER, "Wotan's Farewell" and "Fire Charm" from "Die Walkure." Soloist:
Mr. Anton Van Rooy
Seats, $1.50 to 75c.; on sale at box office; Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
First Concert Thurs. Eve., Dec. 18,
Assisted by a chorus from the PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
Tickets at office of Society, 362 Fifth Ave., at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Tyson's.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success. THE
SILVER SLIPPER,
by the Authors of "Florodora."

CARNEGIE HALL
To-morrow (Sunday) After at 4.
CREATORE
and his Band
Seats 25 CENTS to ONE DOLLAR.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
—LAST THREE WEEKS—
of the Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.
Monday, Dec. 29.—"THE BILLIONAIRE." KLAW & ERLANGER'S New Musical Comedy.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St. B'way & 7th Av. 4th Week. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY.**
Seats for the Holiday Matinées now on sale.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Av.
OPENS TO-DAY AT 10 A. M.
Public admitted daily, except Mondays.
Admission 50 Cents. Music.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs., 8. Mat. To-day, 2.
MRS. FISKE
MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Extra Matinées Christmas and New Years.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A pure melodrama with thrilling effects.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

BIJOU MABELLE GILMAN
Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day. IN **The Mocking Bird**
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs
Next Week JOE WELCH in THE PEDDLER.

BELASCO THEATRE B'w'y, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15
ENGAGEMENT ENDS DEC. 27.
Jas. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

WEST END MATINEE THE TO-DAY. **4 COHANS.**
To-morrow Night at 8:30 Creatore and his Band. Next Week—Geo. W. Lederer's Original Co. in "The Wild Rose." 25c. to $1. Seats now ready.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY **TWIRLY-WHIRLY** and Burlesque HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

NEW YORK B'way To-day at 2:15. 45 St. To-night at 8:15. Last 2 Times.
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
TUESDAY, DEC. 16, "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME." on sale.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
E. 14th St. **World Beaters Burlesquers.**
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c. to 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.), 25c. SLAVES OF RUSSIA TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. and 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
Mr. Creston Clarke as HAMLET.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward, Aft. & Eve. **De KOLTA,** the Wizard, to-night at 9.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45 sharp. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:30. **"FAD AND FOLLY"**

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT SPANISH WAR Veterans, Madison Square Garden, postponed to January 30th. Tickets good new date.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107 St. Mat. To-day. A RAGGED HERO. Next Week—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. Herbert Stock Co. & Bijou Fernandez. **JANE** Matinée To-day, 2:30. 25c. Entire House.

HARLEM Op. House. Mr. Martin Harvey Evs. 8:15; Mat. T'dy **The Only Way.** Next Week—THE TWO SCHOOLS.

GRAND Last Mat. To-day. TO-DAY. NEXT WEEK **Amelia Bingham.**

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. **A MONTANA OUTLAW** NEXT WEEK—ALASKA.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Apartment Hotel in Forty-ninth Street.

Gore Lot at West Broadway and Barclay Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

William E. Callender has sold for the States Mortgage and Realty Company (Judson S. Todd) to the Collins Building and Construction Company, 70 and 72 West Forty-ninth Street, a plot 41 by 100.5, upon which a nine-and-one-half-story apartment hotel will be erected.

A deal involving one of the most unique parcels in the down-town section of the city came to light yesterday in the shape of an announcement that George W. Loft had purchased from the estate of the late William M. Ryan the gore lot at the southeast corner of Barclay Street and West Broadway. Many atlases show this property coming to a point at its Barclay Street end. An accurate survey, however, which the late Mr. Ryan caused to be made, revealed a frontage of one inch upon that thoroughfare. The lot extends along West Broadway 103.8 feet and has a southerly line of 21.10 feet and an easterly line of 101.10 feet. This gore is part of what was once used as a passageway for the Sixth Avenue horse cars from Vesey Street through to West Broadway; then College Place. When the latter was widened and extended half of the lot was taken by the city, the remaining portion being purchased by Mr. Ryan soon afterward. The present buyer, Mr. Loft, owns the adjoining property, 54 Barclay Street, and will erect a new building covering the entire plot. The price paid for the fractional lot is not made public.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Waiseman & Foley the two five-story flats 162 and 164 East Seventieth Street, on plot 39.6 by 100.5. The buyers, the Realty Finance Company, recently acquired through the same brokers the similar adjoining property, Nos. 158 and 160, and now control a frontage of 79 feet.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the estate of Francis Crawford to James C. Picken four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue. Mr. Picken will improve the property with five three-story brownstone-front dwellings.

William J. Roome has sold for Mrs. Susan Burkle the two five-story brick flats 926 and 928 Third Avenue, and the four-story flat adjoining, 164 East Fifty-sixth Street, these parcels combined covering a plot 50.5 by 95, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. This property was occupied for several years by Bloomingdale Brothers. Mrs. Burkle bought it in July, 1880, for $82,500.

Frederick Zittel has sold to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Sixty-eighth Street, on lot 19 by 100.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold 7 and 9 Avenue C, a plot 40 by 56, for the heirs of Almira A. Howes to J. Walkenberg, who will erect a seven-story loft building on the site.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought the four five-story tenements 231 to 237 East Fifty-sixth Street, on plot 100 by 100.5.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons, in conjunction with H. V. Mead & Co., has sold for Andrew J. Kiernan the five-story two-family flat 331 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Samuel Derickson has sold through Otway Latham, to Francis X. O'Connor, the four-story brownstone front dwelling 258 West Fifty-second Street, 20.10 by 100.5.

Relative to a report that Mrs. Josephine Schmid had sold the plot 73.10 by 100 at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Ashbel P. Fitch said yesterday that negotiations for leasing the property were pending, but that Mrs. Schmid had no idea of selling it.

Stephen McCormick has sold for Michael McGrath, to Mary Robinson, the three-story dwelling 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 16 by 99.11.

William A. Martin has resold the four-story brownstone front dwelling 320 Lenox Avenue, 16.6 by 75, purchased by him at auction on Tuesday for $15,100.

Charles Salewski has bought for a client the three-story brick building 82 Suffolk Street, 23 by 100.

Samuel Friedman has sold for a Mr. Wacht to Joseph and Lizzie Swernowsky, for about $41,000, the six-story double tenement 32 East Seventh Street; also, for Lowenfeld & Prager, to a builder, for about $55,000, 81 and 83 Chrystie Street, a plot 50.6 by 100; also, for Adelstein & Avrutine to Louis Frank, for improvement, 306 and 308 Madison Street, 39 by 100.

Evans & Buscall have bought, through J. P. & E. J. Murray, 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a two-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100.11.

E. Klein has sold for Herman Wilber 128 Lewis Street, southeast corner of Houston Street, a five-story building on lot 25 by 70; also, for Aaron Isaacs, 328 Stanton Street, a three-story building on lot 19.11 by 70.

St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church will take title in a few days to the plot on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 100 by 100.5, which was purchased recently by Charles H. Duffy, and will erect thereon immediately a church and parochial residence. P. J. Heaney & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

P. J. Heaney & Co. have sold for Fannie Eisen and John Kommermayer to M. J. Burke the dwelling, with two lots, on the east side of Lincoln Street, 150 feet north of Morris Park Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.
284 and 286 Pearl Street, southeast corner of Beekman Street, 40.2 by 53.10 and irregular, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, as trustee.....$98,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 66 to 70 Avenue D, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 57 by 59; J. Margovitz of 163 Henry Street, owner; Hornburger & Straub, of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 229 Eldridge Street, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; I. Bachrach of 35 Nassau Street, owner; H. Rockmore of 292 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 73 to 77 Carmine Street, and 62 and 64

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wed. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM "IMPRUDENCE."

Criterion Theatre. Broadway & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway
LAST 3 WEEKS. MATS. TO-DAY & WED.
MARY MANNERING in THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.
Evgs. 8:25. Mats., 2:15.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way.
LAST 3 WEEKS. MATS. TO-DAY & WED.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN — MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
E. S. WILLARD. THE CARDINAL.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Thurs. Matinée, Dec. 18—DAVID GARRICK.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
By Mary Johnston. AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Irving Place Theatre. Evegs. at 8:20. To-day, Matinée & Eve., Moser's Comedy, "Der Bureaukrat." Next week, "Alt Heidelberg."

Leroy Street, to five five-story brick tenements; estate of Henry Well of 192 Broadway, owner; G. M. McCabe of 41 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 106 and 108 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick laundry; S. W. Mayer of 104 Water Street, owner; E. Burhorn of 62 Wall Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Sixth Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 22 by 38; Michael Mack, Bronxwood Park, owner; William T. Napes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $375.

Fulton Street, east side, 320 feet south of De Milt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 30; I. Edmundsen, premises, owner; W. T. Napes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 366 feet south of De Milt Avenue, to a two-story frame barn, 36 by 26; Charles J. Reinhardt, Wakefield, owner; William T. Napes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, to a one-story frame shop, 100 by 20; William Greenlees, Woodlawn Heights, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 12.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 155 ft n of 172d St, 25x114.5; William F. Smith and another to Charles W. Smith, (mtg $7,500) 1
CENTRAL AV, s e corner of Orchard St, —x200 to Grand Av, x194.6x205.10; Solomon Michelbached and others, executors, to Clara Freedman 18,200
CYPRESS AV, w s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 24.9x100; John T. Boyd to Mary F. Dugan, mtg $5,000 1
CYPRESS AV, w s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 24.9x100; Mary F. Dugan to Everett N. Garmsey, mtg $5,000 1
FREEMAN ST, n s, 149.6 ft w of Chisholm St, 25x87.8x32.1x107.10; William T. Lavelle to Jacob G. Riedel, (mtg $5,500). 1
GARFIELD ST, n e s, 125 ft s e of Morris Park Av, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward Mason; re-recorded 500
GARFIELD ST, n e s, 125 ft s e of Morris Park Av, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Edward Mason to Thomas Scott 100
GRAND ST, 203 and 203½, s w corner of Mott St, 50x80; Barnett Levy to Louis Gordon and another, ⅔ part, (mtge $70,000) 1
MADISON AV, 2,129 to 2,133, e s, 75x 60; Charles R. Schliess to John Retzloff, (mtg $33,000) 100
MAIN ST, e s, 100 ft s of Mary St, 25x 97.9x25x98.4; Mary J. Riley to Ellen Morse 100
NORFOLK ST, 179, w s, 150 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Charles I. Weinstein to Abraham Katz, (mtg $29,000) 100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; William Rankin and another to James J. Hall 1
STANTON ST, 28 to 32, n e corner of Chrystie St, 72.6x100; David Perlman to Louis Jacobs, ½ part, (mtge $170,000) .. 1
ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, and s e s of Southern Boulevard, runs s e 86 x n w 88.3 to Southern Boulevard x s w 5.7; Robert A. Chesebrough and another to Herman Kahn, taxes, &c. 500
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 83.8 ft s of 116th St, 31.8x140.2x27x123.7; Sarah Friedman to Esther Rothstein, all liens 36,000
UNION AV, s w corner of Beck St, or 151st St, 25x100; Adolph Keppler to Christoph Ungemach, mtg $9,000 1
UNION AV, 766, e s, 36.8x104.4x16.9x 102.2; Fannie Birkenfeld to Theresa Stern, (mtg $2,500) 1
3D AV, e s, 21 ft n of 126th St, 99.11x 76; Linus A. Gould, referee, to Dorothy F. Duggan and another 68,950
5TH AV, w s, 79.6 ft n of 46th St, 20.8 x100; Mary F. Betts to Frederick Winant, (mtg $120,000) 1
10TH AV, 626, e s, 25.1x100; William H. Porter, executor, to Thomas Farrell, C. J. 18,000
10TH AV, 3286, e s, 23.1x100; Benjamin Barker, as trustee, to Thomas Farrell, quitclaim 1
12TH ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of West 4th St, 50.1x69.10x50.2x69.10; Aaron Goodman and another to Jacob Margovitz, (mtg $20,000) 1
15TH ST, n s, 495 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103.3; Lucia Coulson to William S. Kane 1
15TH ST, n s, 495 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103.3; Charles C. Gignoux and another, trustees, to William S. Kane 33,000
40TH ST, 306 West, 25x98.9; John Hardy, executor, to Gertrude Meyer 16,250
49TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, runs n 87.4 s w 139.10 to st, x e 38.6; Ira W. Dickerson to Mary Leonard, quitclaim 1
49TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, runs n 87.4x s w 139.10 to st, x e 38.6; Mary Leonard, widow, to Henry L. Morris and others, trustees 11,000
49TH ST, 132 West, 24.6x100; Edward Corey to John J. Mahony, (mtg $36,000). 1
96TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 125x100.8; Christoph G. Metcalf to George F. Johnson, (mtg $45,000) 1
101ST ST, 64 West, 25x100.11; Carrie Bendheim, to Zacharias Bendheim, (mtg $19,000) 1
114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, runs w 99x s — x n — gore; William F. Scott, general assignee, to Timothy Donovan 1
128TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; Ellen Morse to Mary J. Riley, (mtg $20,000) .. 100
130TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 250x 99.11; 14th St, n s, 93.6 ft e of 8th Av, 72.6x103.1; 130th St, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x99.11; 14th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x98.9x102x77.4; Pearl St, 277, n s, 25x101.3x25x100.10; 4th St, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x99.2; James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, to Sarah S. Collier 1
130TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 250x 99.11; 14th St, n s, 93.6 ft e of 8th Av, 72.6x103.1; 130th St, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x99.11; 14th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x98.9x102x77.4; Pearl St, 277, n s, 25x101.3x25x100.10; 4th St, n s, 275 ft w of Avenue A, 25x99.2; 4th St, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 99.2; Sarah S. Collier and another to Douglas Robinson and another, trustees, in trust 1
167TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.8x60.3x8.2x61.2; Ida Sanderson and others to William J. Van Pelt, as trustee, mtg $800 1

Recorded Leases.

DESBROSSES ST, 28; Rachel Duffy to Francis W. Clinton, 7 years 600
HENRY ST, 132; Sarah Klinger to Alexander I. Blum, 1 10-12 years 600-720
MADISON AV, 1,511; Daniel Mahoney to John Doyle, 4 4-12 years 15 days 1,200
1ST AV, n w corner of 33d St; David J. Daly to George T. Bradley, 7 years 900-1,000
3D AV, 869; Eliza Leckerling to Ludwig Raquet, 4½ years ..... $840-$960
6TH AV, 279; James Fellows and others, executors, to Addie M. Foley, 5 years .. 900
9TH AV, 566; Anson Weisburger to Lazard Kahn, 10 months and renewal, 4 years 1,080
116TH ST, 89 and 91 East; Jennie Lyman to Joseph Schenck, 1 year and renewal. 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BAILEY, Mary E., to John C. Gulick; 17th St, n s, 211.6 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years 4,750
CIRRITO, Antonio, to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees; 106th St, 402 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 21,500
CIRRITO, Antonio, to Vincenzo Ferrentemeyer; 106th St, 402 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,272
CLARKEN, Peter J., to Frank B. Colton; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $22,000, 1 month, 6 per cent. 5,700
COLORD, Alice B., to City Real Estate Company; 82d St, 103 and 105 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 20,000
DANIELL, John, Jr., to Joshua Lovett and another, trustees; 12th St, n s, 298 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000
DE GROOT, Elizabeth P., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 46th St, 325 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 11,000
DRIEVER, Bridget, and another to American Savings Bank; Robbins Av, w s, 200 ft n of 149th St, 100x100 to Terrace Place, 3 years 1,000
DUGGAN, Dorothy F., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 2,224 to 2,228, 3 years, 4 per cent. ... 30,000
FARRELL, Thomas, to Eminent Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, e s, 100.5 ft n of 44th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 10,000
FREEDMAN, Clara, to Solomon Michelbacher and others, executors; Central Av, s e corner of Orchard St, 6 years .. 4,200
HALL, James J., to Manhattan Savings Institution; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 115th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 200,000
JALIEN, Marcus, to Isaac Goldman; Delancey St, n e corner of Sudlow St, due Jan. 15, 1904, 6 per cent. 3,000
KANE, William S., to Baron De Hirsch Fund; 15th St, 29 West, 1 year 30,000
KANE, William S., to Lewis A. Mitchell; 15th St, 29 West, prior mortgage $30,000, 1 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
KATZ, Abraham, to Charles I. Weinstein; Norfolk St, 179, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000
LYONS, Jere C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 81st St, s s, 63 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 115,000
MARGOVITZ, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; 12th St, n s, 185.4 ft e of West 4th St, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 18,000
MARGOVITZ, Jacob, to Aaron Goodman and another; 12th St, n s, 135.4 ft e of West 4th St, due Jan. 2, 1903, 6 per cent. 7,000
MEYER, Gertrude, and another to Franklin Savings Bank; 40th St, 306 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000
MICHELSON, or Michaelson, Sarah, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; Avenue D, 133 and 135, 5 years 40,000
MORSE, Ellen, to Alice M. Muhlenfeis; Main St, e s, 25 ft s of Mary St, 3 years. 2,000
REDMAN, Annie K., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Park Av, 1,131, due Feb. 6, 1904, 4½ per cent. and 500
STEIN, Charles A., to Martin L. Strauss; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, prior mortgage $55,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000
STEIN, Charles A., to Clemens J. Kracht; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, prior mortgage $60,000, due June 12, 1903, 6 per cent. 750
STEIN, Charles A., to John Simken; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, prior mortgage $60,750, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,250
STEIN, Charles A., to Albert I. Sire; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, prior mortgages $35,000, due Nov. 13, 1903, 6 per cent. 1,220
STEIN, Charles A., to Excelsior Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, 3 years 55,000
STOKES, William E. D., to American Mortgage Company; 92d St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 9,000
STOKES, William E. D., to American [illegible] 8,000

STOKES, William E. D., to American Mortgage Company; 121st St, n s, 75 ft ar..... 4,000
TOBIAS, Joseph; L., and another to Anna Fixman; d St, 68 West, prior mtg —, 1 year. per cent..... 1,000
TUTHILL, Eliza; to Emigrant Industrial Savings Ba; Lexington Av, e s, 50.6 ft n of 24th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 4,000
WARNECKE, Frederick; 10th St, 1 ings; West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DISBROW, Thomas; A., and another, trustees, to Lan rt Suydam..... 7,000
DUNLOP, Clark; to Annie A. Bolger. 4,000
ECKWORT, Louis; to Dora M. Eickwort 1
HILL, Mabel, to orgene McDermott.... 3,000
KEMPNER, Irving; I., to Sender Jarmulowsky..... 3,000
KOSVEN, Morris; to Edward S. Avery, trustee..... 1
SCHLANGER, Solomon; H., to Jacob Bier, ½ part..... 1
SOCIETY OF Hospital of the City of New York to Cornelia S. Meeilli; E LYING-IN HOSPITAL of New York to Corporation of the City of Trust Company..... 37,000
TERNAN, Eliza; w York to West Side Dermott..... 20,000
TITLE INSURA man Savings Ba; h, to Mary E. Mc-..... 1,000
E COMPANY to Ger-..... 11,000

Satisfie Mechanics' Liens.

HANOVER ST, ter against Jol 27, 1902..... 5; Morrison & Phinis-Doe and another, Sept. 397
TIEBOUT AV, L. Moser and 8TH AV, 380; Thomas Morgo 1901..... Philip Weber against other, Nov. 1, 1902. 48
8TH AV, 380; Thomas Morgo 1901..... Isaac Sunshine against and another, Dec. 10, 300
Aaron Fischer against and another, Dec. 10, 170

s Pendens.

CLASSON AV, 101.7x irregul William De V mortgage;) att COLES ROAD, map of lands posite Lydig H excepting part Tietjen, Jr., s Jr., and anoth Ginsburg. 150 ft n of Mansion St, 50x Lillian W. Johnson against and another, (foreclosure of eys, Clocke & Clocke. 1,325
ELLIOTT AV, s x100x irregula F. Lewine an gage;) attorne; FORSYTH ST, w 67.1x n 7 ft x e 2.6x e 66.10 66.5x n 82.3 to Hyman D. Ba closure of mor 10TH AV, s e c Jones against (amended fore Crane & Lock 51ST ST, 129 Seth B. Frenc close mechanic 56TH ST, s s, Allerton-Clark Martin and an chanic's lien;) 88TH ST, 117 ecutrix, again closure of mo Moss & Feine 111TH ST, s s, Minerva Burw another, (fore S. P. Sturges. 233.4 ft s of Union St, 78.9 Mary Crawford against Jane another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, 74
W. s, 221.7 ft s of irregular; James C. George W. Collier, owner 313
William T. Hookey against McCarthy, owner and 83
27; Henry Iden against owner; Frederick W. 2,550
27, and 2 East 27th St; against John O. Baker, G. Wahl, contractor. 292
227; Baker, Smith & O. Baker, owner; Fredssee and contractor.... 2,503
314; Daniel J. Deady Miner and another, ins executors, owners; contractor..... 2,565
Ward; David Weinberg owner; Paul Sallvan, 47
CONTRACTS, CHAPTER LAWS OF 1900. 78,
2; Harris Mandelbaum h Harris Friedman and 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HUGHES AV, e Av, 100x90; Thomas F. Co ntractors 176th St, n w corner, E. Thibaut against owner and contractor; n, contractor..... 1,325 74
MORRIS AV an 125x95; Richar Ralph C. Bullar Ward Cunningl TRAFALGAR PL against Cathar contractor..... CE, 9; William Phelan Meehan, owner and 20
W. s, 221.7 ft s of irregular; Church E. st George W. Collier, others, contractors.... 518
W s, 221.7 ft s of irregular; James C. George W. Collier, thers, contractors.... 150
W s, 221.7 ft s of irregular; Church E. ust George W. Collier, ctor..... 55
W s, 221.7 ft s of irregular; James C. orge W. Collier, owner 313
William T. Hookey McCarthy, owner and 83
27; Henry Iden against owner; Frederick W. 2,550
27, and 2 East 27th St; against John O. Baker, G. Wahl, contractor. 292
227; Baker, Smith & O. Baker, owner; Fredssee and contractor.... 2,503
314; Daniel J. Deady Miner and another, ins executors, owners; contractor..... 2,565
Ward; David Weinberg owner; Paul Sallvan, 47
CONTRACTS, CHAPTER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

Bronx.

6 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."
High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

33 acres, heart of Jamaica, 3,000 feet trolley frontage, $50,000; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—$25,000 as first mortgage loan on property northeast corner of First Av. and 119th St., 75 feet front, 61 feet side, 91 feet rear triangle; 3 brick buildings, flats and stores, on the plot; one five-story and two two-story; value, $40,000; will pay fair fees for expenses. Baum, 72 West 113th St.

Wanted—Good properties for exchange by broker who knows how to handle them; 20 years' experience; if you want to better yourself or get good income send particulars.
S. B. ROGERS, Havemeyer Building.

For $15,000, good equity and $12,000 cash can give you a fine avenue corner that will show you a profit of $15,000. S. B. Rogers, Havemeyer Building.

Have a large number of clients looking for property. Persons desiring to sell address R. Bergman & Co., 256 Broadway, Room 810, New York City.

My specialty is leasing tenements and flats, reference, cash, or real estate security. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RAPHAEL [illegible] judgments ag ed yesterday favor of the Banking Com closure sale o dred and For One Hundred VALLONE.—Two deficiency egating $18,151 were docketed against Raphael Avallone in New York Building Loan ny, growing out of the fore-511 and 513 East One Hundred-ninth Street and 474 East nd Fiftieth Street.

FRITZ & Hennegan, manufacturers of straw goods at 108 Wooster Street, h e made a settlement with their creditors Ex-Assemblyman M. R. Ryttenberg, charge, said o has had the matter in was at 20 cen sterday that the settlement first paymen on the dollar, and that liabilities bei was made yesterday, the started the b about $4,500. Mr. Fritz negan became iness in 1894, and Mr. Hen-partner on Dec. 1, 1900. NEGAN.—Fritz & Hennegan, of straw goods at 108 Wooste made a settlement with Ex-Assemblyman M. R. o has had the matter in sterday that the settlement on the dollar, and that was made yesterday, the about $4,500. Mr. Fritz iness in 1894, and Mr. Hen-partner on Dec. 1, 1900.

Out of Town.

SPITZ BROTHERS & Co.—Spitz Brothers & Co., doing business as wholesale and retail dealers in men's and boys' clothing at 65 Summer Street, Boston, assigned yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Silas Peavy and Simon Vorenburg of that city. The firm consists of Henry B. Spitz and Abraham Spitz as co-partners, who succeeded to the business of Spitz Brothers & Mork in its present location. No statement of assets and liabilities is made. The firm suffered from a severe fire in the early part of the year. BROTHERS & Co.—Spitz Brothers & ess as wholesale and retail 's and boys' clothing at 65 Boston, assigned yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Silas Vorenburg of that city. sts of Henry B. Spitz and as co-partners, who succusiness of Spitz Brothers & sent location. No statement liabilities is made. The firm severe fire in the early part

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PAUL W. Gussow.—Paul W. Gussow, architect and designer at 2,353 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $5,543 and assets $50 in a debt due him. Part of the liabilities were contracted in 1886 as partner in the firm of Licht & Gussow, and the balance in 1892 individually.

DAVID LEVITCH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against David Lewen, manufacturer of furs at 71 East Broadway, by these creditors: Isaac Chaitin, $221; and Meyer Aronin, $309. It was

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

180—Frank Seaman, petitioner, vs. Berliner Gramophone Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Dismissed on authority of counsel for petitioner.

41—Stephen Otis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. A. Parker.—Reargument concluded for the defendant.

61—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. J. A. Soderberg.—Reargued. Leave granted counsel for United States to file brief within one week.

Adjourned until Monday, Call for Monday: (and 86.) 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 24, (and 34.) 24, 125, 128.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 236, 345, 349, 358, 359, 361, 368, 365.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Thomas J. O'Neill, respondent, vs. Leroy B. Crane, as surviving partner, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Printing News Telegraph Company, respondent, vs. May Thorne Brantingham, impleaded, with Laura B. Washburn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with separate bills of costs to the respondents. Opinions by McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ.; (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Union National Bank of Lewisburg, Penn., appellant, vs. Mary C. Leary, as administratrix, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

J. Condit Smith and another, respondents, vs. Charles C. Converse, Rosalie Abreu, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward G. Benedict, as trustee, appellant, vs. Jacob Deshel et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Mary Clark, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

August Schieck, respondent, vs. Annie Donohue et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed as to the fourth clause of answer and reversed as to the plea of tender contained in the fifth clause, with leave to defendant to answer over within twenty days on payment of costs in the court below. No costs of appeal allowed to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J.

In the matter of Ann Cassidy, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. Joseph Gorman, respondent, vs. John E. Van de Carr, Warden, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, proceedings, dismissed, and relator remanded on authority of People ex rel. Abrams vs. Fox, decided Dec. 5.

Charles Eggis, appellant, vs. Isaac V. Brokaw, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ.

Charles H. Shirk, plaintiff, vs. William Brookfield and another, defendants.—Exceptions sustained, new trial ordered, costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Abraham Feldman, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Ingraham, J. (Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Merritt & Chapman Derrick Co., respondent, vs. Walter J. Tice et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondent to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Charles M. Hubner, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Julius Meyers, respondent, vs. Pennsylvania Steel Company et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, and final judgment directed dismissing complaint, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

William McKinley, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ.

Thomas J. McCabe, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

C. Ernest Bayne and another, appellants, vs. Anson H. Hard et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles L. Zimmerman, respondent, vs. Emile B. Meyerowitz, appellant.—Order and judgment reversed and set aside, with costs and disbursements to the appellent. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The same vs. the same.—Order and judgment reversed, with costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by Hatch, J.

In the matter of Theodore Hellman, deceased.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and proceeding dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch and Patterson, J.J., dissenting.)

Theodore P. Spitz, appellant, vs. Otto C. Heinze et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for bill of particulars granted as indicated in opinion. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Spuyten Duyvil Park.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Anzie Ferri, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

William Shipman vs. William H. Bell.—Motion denied.

Martin King vs. Elizabeth A. Demarest.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of additional $10, leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

In the matter of Alma L. Larner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Preservaline Manufacturing Company vs. Albert H. Selling.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Donald Mitchell vs. John F. Williams.—Motion dismissed. See memorandum.

H. Koehler & Co. vs. James W. Brady.—Motion dismissed. See memorandum.

People ex rel. Hugh Dolan vs. Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent.—Motion denied.

Lillian C. Morrison vs. Ormond G. Smith and another.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

George Steinsom vs. Board of Education.—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Harry Bosche.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. Philip F. Smith vs. William R. Wilcox.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Merritt H. Smith vs. William A. Bryan.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

F. H. Schule Manufacturing Company vs. Friederich H. Schule.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Patrick J. Kennedy vs. George C. Flint Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars — Saturday, Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Isaac Hermann, Rocco Carbone.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Pacific Mutual Insurance Company—Arnon L. Squiers.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Henry M. Klink vs. David Kurzrok—Herman Oppenheimer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Callender vs. Schwarzler—S. L. H. Ward. Dubrau vs. Dubrau—John E. Duffy. Graves vs. Graves—Warren Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—O'Donohue vs. Bien—Gustavus T. Kirby.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—German Savings Bank vs. Brodsky—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Riverside Park, (in re White)—Adrian T. Kiernan, Mayer vs. Burr—Solon Berrick.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPOKANE, Washington, Dec. 12.—The Ridpath Hotel was damaged by fire early to-day to the amount of $25,000.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 12.—The Brevoort Block, one of the finest in the city, was burned this afternoon. The loss is about $60,000; insurance, $55,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 12.—The large five-story structure occupied by J. L. Connell & Co., wholesale grocers at 115 Franklin Avenue, was destroyed by fire to-day, together with the contents. Loss, $125,000, fully covered by insurance.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Dec. 12.—Fire here yesterday destroyed property valued at $175,000 with $120,000 insurance. Whitaker Harvey Company, tobacco manufacturers; Lippert Scales & Co., leaf tobacco dealers; Ogburn Hill & Co., leaf tobacco dealers, and Vaughan's Knitting Mill were the heaviest losers.

Surrogate Notices.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.

DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Legal Notices.

NOLEN & SHUTE.—In the matter of the continued use of the firm name of Nolen & Shute.

Whereas, the co-partnership composed of John Nolen and John C. Shute, and heretofore existing and conducting its business under the firm name of Nolen & Shute, has been dissolved by the death of John Nolen, but the business is to be continued under the firm name of Nolen & Shute by the subscriber, John C. Shute, who was a partner in the said firm, and is also the surviving partner of the said firm; and

Whereas, the said co-partnership was a co-partnership within this State, and had conducted business therein for over five years;

Now, therefore, I, John C. Shute, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, that the full name and address of the person who is now and will be hereafter dealing under the firm name of Nolen & Shute is as follows:

John C. Shute, 96½ Hicks St., Brooklyn Borough, New York City, and the place of busines of said firm is to be New York City.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. C. SHUTE. [Seal.]

Witness, FRANK H. REUMAN.

State of New York, County of New York:

On the twenty-first day of November, 1902, before me personally came John C. Shute, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and who acknowledged that he executed the same. FRANK H. REUMAN, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

SOPHRONIA H. NEVIN VS. ALEXANDER B. NEVIN.—In the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 of Philadelphia County of March Term, 1902, No. 150.—In divorce.

To Alexander B. Nevin, the above-named respondent:

Dear Sir: Please take notice that the Court of Common Pleas No. 5, for the County of Philadelphia, has appointed me Master to take testimony in the suit of your wife, Sophronia H. Nevin, for divorce on the ground of willful and malicious desertion, to the above term and number, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of my appointment at my office, 1,102 Betz Building, Broad Street and South Penn Square, Philadelphia, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., at which time and place you may appear with your witnesses should you so desire.

GEORGE McCURDY, Master, 1,102 Betz Building, Philadelphia.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN POLLIN and BARNETT POLLIN, composing the firm of N. Pollin & Son, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of skins, furs, and fixtures, is offered for sale by Robert A. Inch, receiver in bankruptcy.

The stock of furs, skins, and fixtures, &c., may be inspected at the place of business of said bankrupts, No. 24 East Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of December, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and bids may be submitted for said stock and fixtures to Robert A. Inch, receiver, at the office of his attorneys, James, Schell & Elkus, 50 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 15th, 1902, at which time and place said bids will be opened by him.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10% of the amount of the bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the stock and fixtures, will be sold at public auction at No. 24 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. ROBERT A. INCH, Receiver.

18 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 50 Pine Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS J. BERNSTEIN and ALEXANDER BERNSTEIN, Individually and as members of the firm of L. J. & A. Bernstein, bankrupts. No. 4,785.

Notice is hereby given that Louis J. Bernstein and Alexander Bernstein, individually and as members of the firm of L. J. & A. Bernstein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 4, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12, 1902.

NO. 5,296.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. FRYER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles H. Fryer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Charles H. Fryer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 12, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ARON HELLER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,467.

To the creditors of Aron Heller, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of December, 1902, the said Aron Heller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 12th, 1902.

NO. 5,359.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Jacobs of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Joseph Jacobs was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PLOWDEN STEVENS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,451.

To the creditors of Plowden Stevens of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, 1902, the said Plowden Stevens was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 12, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM F. WOODS, bankrupt. No. 5,219.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Woods, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 10, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 22, 1902, at 9:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 12, 1902.

CONTINUATION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ALTSCHUL, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, December, 13th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of various kinds of jeweled, plain, and seal rings, jeweled scarf pins, brooches, lockets, sleeve buttons, and other jewelry, safe, desks, chairs, and other fixtures. Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Trustee. MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

s6-law6mSa.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, July 26th 1902.

JAMES W. HYDE, Executor.

10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 1j26-law6mS

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Belleclaire,

BROADWAY AND 77TH ST.

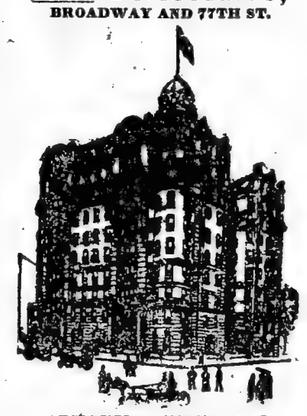

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. WIL OPEN for the Reception of Guests Dec. 15.

This most complete combination of Hotel and Apartment House in the city.

From one to six large, light rooms, with bath; telephone and every requisite of comfort and luxury.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE. MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent from $123 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The apartments are connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

EAST 16TH STREET, One Block from Union Square, N.Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

The Brunswick,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St. MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.

Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

81ST ST., 101 WEST. HOTEL ENDICOTT.

Remodeled and improved; one to six rooms, with or without bath; newly furnished and decorated; rents reasonable; public telephone in suites; restaurant; American and European plans.

For Sale.

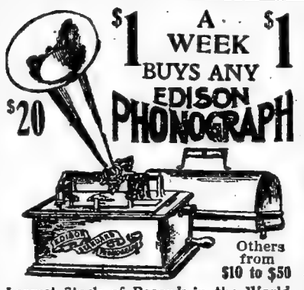

Others from $10 to $50

Largest Stock of Records in the World. Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA, Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST. Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, sold and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5980 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al, defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, on the westerly side of Washington Square West, formerly Macdougal Street, formerly known as Number 39 Washington Square West, and now known as Number 38 Washington Square West, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Square West, distant twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington Square West and Fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches, to the easterly side of a lot of land fronting on Fourth Street, and lately belonging to Ayres P. Merrill; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, again parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches to the westerly side of Washington Square West; thence southerly along the westerly side of Washington Square West twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 38 Washington Square West:

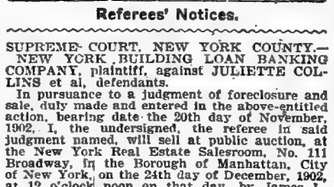

4th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,640.47, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $277.83, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $614 and interest.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.

d1-law1wW854C2d.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Great Holiday OFFER OF Harmony Pianos

$1 a Week.

We offer another lot of 600 beautiful Harmony Pianos at

$5 Down and $1 A Week.

This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 or $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.

So you save from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week, including stool and cover.

As the bookings of these Pianos will be tremendous we advise a selection at once.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material, in the most artistic style.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payment.

Our Guarantee

This Is to Certify that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in workmanship within such time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano.

Four Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Piano, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.

The Mayers Piano, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.

The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.

Milton Pianos, $225.

Pianista Piano Player, $2 week.

The Pianista Piano Player, the best and simplest one in existence, is now offered by us at these exceptional terms. A child can play a piano with the Pianista.

Our terms are $195—$15 down and $2 a week. This price includes beautiful bench to match.

Every piece of music published can be had for the Pianista.

FREE—To the first fifty purchasers of the Pianista piano player we will give $25 worth of music for it free of charge.

On cash sales pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $3 up.

PEASE PIANOS. 128 W. 42d St., b't. B'way & 6th Ave.

The ideal piano for a vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacture's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Bl'k East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHER PIANOS, 339-341 E. 43d St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rents, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

OPERA PIANOS 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

NOTICE. Piano buyers, why fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av. near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for store, squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

Christmas Bargains. Fine upright, $50; Weber, $75; Waters, $35; Colonial Upright, $90; Chickering, bargain. Bidde, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$32—Rosewood, upright pianos; large upright, $85; Chickering cheap; renting, $3.50. Weser Brothers, 149 West 3 St.

Elegant upright, $ bargain; pianos re 59) Fulton St., Broo $4 monthly; Steinway d, $2 upward. Heinrich's, n.

$55 Chickering, Sm Upright, $45. Hazelton. $40. Mahogany Up ht, $90. Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14t

UPRIGHTS $75, o; rents $3; rent allowed on pur se. 103 East 14th St.

New Pianos to Ren Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 3 East 14th Street.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

No Extra Charge for Interest.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH: 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Open Evenings until January 1st.

SIXTY YEARS OF PIANO BUILDING.. IS THE RECORD OF

Mathushek & Son.

In the purchase of one of these celebrated makes, one secures an instrument that has passed through all the experimental stages. You will be contented with a MATHUSHEK & SON. What more can be desired?

Small Pianos for Small Rooms. WE ALSO OFFER

The Beautiful Bailey,

the best medium grade Piano made, at the special price of

$225.

On Easy Monthly Payments.

This instrument is fully warranted to give good and lasting satisfaction.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Schencke Piano,

an instrument extraordinary value at

$175.

Stool, Cover and Delivery Free.

MATHUSHEK & SON Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

JACOB DOLL MANUFACTURER OF GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS 92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS. Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CAREFUL BUYERS will examine the following bargains in high grade Pianos at the warerooms of JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory..... $100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value..... 150
Steinway Upright, medium size..... 290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order.. 390
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instrument..... 455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut..... 175
Easy Payments, Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free.

A widow wishes to dispose of a high-grade upright $275 mahogany piano for $110. Randell, 141 East 56th St.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upwards. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Auction Sales.

PEREMPTORY SALE. GEORGE E. SHAW, AUCTIONEER. WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10 A. M., ON PREMISES 72 FIFTH AV., COR. 13TH ST., all the partitions and office fixtures contained on the 5 floors formerly occupied by MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO., consisting of QUARTERED OAK PARTITIONS, BOOKKEEPERS' DESKS, CARD FILING AND INDEX CABINETS, FLAT TOP DESKS, COUNTERS, LETTER COPY PRESSES, SHOW CASES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES, ALSO ABOUT 75 WINDOW AWNINGS WITH FRAMES, 25 GRAPHOPHONE DICTATING MACHINES.

NOTE:—GOODS MUST BE REMOVED SATURDAY.

Auctioneer's Office, 19 Liberty St.

Mortgage Sale.—By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by Herman Irion and Edward Weidenbach to Simon Rawitser and Herman Rawitser, and dated June 12th, 1902, and thereafter by an assignment dated the 9th day of December, 1902, the above-named Simon Rawitser and Herman Rawitser, assigned all their right, title, and interest which they had in and to said mortgage to Abraham M. Eisenberg, Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell on Monday, December 15th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Numbers 380, 382, and 384 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, all the right, title, and interest in and to the property mentioned in schedule of said mortgage, consisting of machinery, tools, fixtures, and all other property, mentioned in schedule of said mortgage. By order of Abraham M. Eisenberg, assignee of mortgage.

The effects of the late Herman Sulzer, deceased, consisting of jewelry, furniture, ornaments, obligations due him, and 300 shares of the Harlem River Park Am. Co., will be sold at public auction, on December 22d, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at Sulzer's Park, 127th Street and Second Avenue, N. Y. City.

CATHERINE O. SULZER, Admx.

Marshal Sale.—Foreclosure mortgage, furniture store, Bay 19th St., near Bath Av., 9 A. M. today, Saturday, Dec. 13. Alonzo F. Glover, Jr., Marshal.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St.; Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

William E. Jensen, auctioneer, sells at 2,973 3d Av. toys, dolls, games, and jewelry; sale 2 and 6 P. M.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Fur garments repaired, remodeled, altered into fashionable styles; reversible; satisfaction guaranteed. Bedker, 118 West 38th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl. A, *A la Carte*; T, *Table d'Hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*

Cafe Martin, 24th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (Bryant Plk. So.) Specialties A1c. Tdh. $1.50 Neapolitan Musicians. Supp

TIED-UP ELEVATED ROADS

Sleet on Third Rail Caused Much Inconvenience Again.

Delay in the Morning and Again in the Evening — Officials' Explanation— Surface Cars Had Difficulties.

Thousands of persons in this city were inconvenienced seriously yesterday by the tie-up of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system. The abused "third rail" was insulated, and the antiquated little locomotives proved friends indeed. The electrical trains were in large measure out of business in the morning, and it was not until late in the afternoon that things were put into something like shape again.

These troubles had begun early in the evening of Thursday. There was a whole night of light traffic in which to get the rails clean, but when business men and women sought to be carried down town yesterday morning they were confronted with what proved to be an exasperating situation. Not only were trains lacking, but ticket choppers and ticket sellers had no information to give about when there would be trains.

Everybody scored the management of the road. Even if there had been a lack of foresight and the electrical equipment had proved inadequate, it was urged, the public should certainly have been warned. Men whose business hours begin with the opening of the banks, and who found themselves confronted with a likelihood of not getting down town until 10:30 or 11 o'clock, scarcely had epithets strong enough to express their exact sentiments.

Scarcely had the elevated railroad operators begun to feel that they had recovered from the dire troubles when sleet and snow commenced to fall in large quantities last night. Soon everything was disarranged again, and schedules were shattered beyond redemption.

The earliest troubles of the evening manifested themselves on the Third Avenue line about 8 o'clock. A fuse burned out on a train near the Twenty-third Street station, and this blocked the whole line for about half an hour. Sleet began to fall at about the same time, and the stoppage of the trains gave the ice an excellent opportunity to thickly coat the third rail.

It took trains leaving City Hall at 8 o'clock two hours to get to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. It was fully three hours before the schedules began to get over this set-back. In the meantime the sleet and snow had done its work, and it was a hard struggle from that time on. Cars were run on ten and twenty minutes headway until midnight, and at that time the struggle was still going on.

In spite of the numerous virtues so often recited during the day of the device for cleaning the rails, which is eventually to be installed on all motor cars, last night young men with long poles and a scraper on the end were placed on the front platforms of motor cars, and they sought to assist the apparatus for keeping the track in working condition. The primitive method proved much more effective than the oil-and-brush scheme.

As soon as the storm of the evening began, the railroad people began to substitute locomotives for the motor cars and to pull out every old ramshackle coach on their tracks to run during the night. Such a collection of poorly lighted and accidently equipped cars has not been operated on the Sixth Avenue line in many a day. But these trains did take care of the theatre crowds fairly well, and there was no great congestion.

When the storm of last week occurred, and there was a general tie-up of the road because of the sleet, the officials of the road said:

"There has been an unavoidable delay in delivery of the devices which are to be fitted to each motor car for keeping the contact rail clear of sleet. The apparatus is now arriving in quantity, and will, no doubt, be installed before another storm in sufficient numbers to prevent delays."

Assistant Superintendent Grape said yesterday that the statement merely expressed a hope that the devices would be in place before another storm. The expression "no doubt," he declared, was devoid of significance.

"When do you expect that this equipment will be entirely in place, so that there will be no delays whatever?" was a question put to Mr. Grape yesterday.

"I don't know," he answered.

"Will it be a month, two months, or must the public of New York endure this sort of thing all Winter?"

Mr. Grape shrugged his shoulders.

The formal defense of the company's failings was presented by Mr. Grape, on behalf of Vice President Skitt, in this wise:

"The tie-up was due to the fact that all the motor cars have not been equipped with the new device for clearing the third or live rail of snow or ice, but the work is being rushed as rapidly as possible, and when it is completed there will be no further blocks of the third-rail system. There are 1,150 cars to be fitted with the new device, four to a car, and as there is only one firm which supplies this apparatus, work is necessarily delayed.

"The apparatus consists of a combination steel brush which scrapes the coating of ice from the rail and a spray which ejects oil upon the rail. The oil is sprayed upon the rail first, and then the brush spreads it evenly and scrapes off the ice. The oil is a special preparation, and loosens the ice so that the brush removes it easily. The steel brush is applied with pressure upon the rail and acts as a conductor in the event of the shoe failing to work.

"Some of the cars are already fitted with this apparatus, and that is the reason the Second and Third Avenue lines were not entirely blocked. If all the trains had been fitted with this device there would have been no delay on these lines. The entire tie-up of the Sixth Avenue line was due to the running alternately of steam and motor trains. The electric trains were sent out at such long intervals that the third rail had time to freeze again before a motor car equipped with the new device came along.

"There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the third-rail system has proved a failure, and that the former locomotive service is to replace it. The electric system is not a failure. Engineers are agreed that the new device is absolutely the only one which will clear the third rail, and that when all the motor cars are fitted with it there will be no trouble. There will not even be a suspension of the system pending the completion of the new equipment, but work will be rushed and everything prepared for the Winter."

Some of the engineers of the Manhattan Road were questioned as to the troubles of the new electrical system, but they devoted themselves, in reply, to an exploitation of the virtues of the new rail-cleaning device. This system, it is pointed out, is in use in Boston and Chicago. In Chicago it has proved satisfactory, so experts say.

The elevated roads were not alone with their troubles. The surface lines had difficulties of their own. Their delays were due generally to obstructions on the tracks caused by horses that fell in the slippery streets.

Late in the afternoon there was a forty-five-minute block on the Third Avenue surface line. The Ninety-sixth Street power house shut off the current for a while to remedy a defect in the supply arrangements, and the cars had to stop at the hour when tens of thousands of people were seeking to get home. As a consequence there was an extraordinary pressure at City Hall station of the elevated road. The congestion was so great that the police decided to shut off all passengers for a time. When the current of passengers was admitted again the jam was extremely difficult to handle. By 6 o'clock, however, normal conditions had about been restored.

In the morning hours, when the elevated trains in Harlem and the Bronx were found to be so irregular, the surface cars were taxed to their utmost to handle the crowds that sought to reach the business part of town. The trouble was greatest very early in the morning, for very few trains were being run then on any of the elevated lines.

One of the phenomena of the ice-covered third rail on the elevated railroads, observed especially on Thursday night, was the shower of bluish sparks that fell from the live rails as the trains proceeded. That, it was said, was due to the connecting and separating from the current, due to the partial insulation of the surface of the rail. Many comments as to the probable danger to those passing under the elevated structure when these incandescent particles were falling were uttered. It was explained yesterday by Manhattan officials that when the sleet-annihilator is placed in position there will be little or no difficulty from that source.

Brooklyn, too, had its woes with its elevated railroads yesterday. Trains were often more than half an hour behind time. So few trains came along that at many stations serious crushes were narrowly averted. It was the same story when an explanation came—the third rail.

Early in the morning the motor cars of the Brooklyn lines made such uncertain and slow progress that it was found necessary to take them off for a time in order to keep the lines clear. Locomotives were substituted for the electric motor cars, every available engine being pressed into service. Railroad men calculated that the taking off of the electric trains reduced the carrying capacity of the lines about 30 per cent. By noon the service on the elevated roads was beginning to get back to its normal condition, and in the afternoon things were running fairly well again.

Many accidents were caused by the slippery condition of the streets. Half a dozen or more ambulance calls were sent for the aid of persons who had broken bones or been otherwise injured. The streets were so slippery that in going to a fire at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue yesterday morning, three horses, pulling an engine, slipped and fell. The other apparatus had a hard time getting to the fire.

PERIL IN SUBWAY SECTION.

Danger of Cave-In of Roof Under Park Avenue, Lawyer Shepard Says in Opposing C. T. Barney's Suit.

"We are in momentary danger that this part of the tunnel roof may cave in—we might as well be frank about it. That is the reason we are doing the work so carefully, and Mr. Parsons says it is impossible to delay the work there. The exposed rock disintegrates fast, and it will be two weeks from now before it can be made safe."

This statement was made by Edward M. Shepard concerning the unfinished portion of the Park Avenue section of the subway, in arguing before Justice Leventritt yesterday against the application of Charles T. Barney for an injunction to have the tunnel work stopped. The suit is Mr. Barney's third. Once before he tried to tie up the work before a Supreme Court Justice, and then he had a case in the Federal Court. Justice Gilegerich and Judge Lacombe denied his application, the former on the ground that public utility forbade and the latter on the ground that the United States courts had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Shepard, in answering Mr. Barney's counsel, stated that all the westerly tunnel under Park Avenue was completed, and that but 130 feet were left to finish in the easterly tunnel, 25 of the 130 feet being in front of Mr. Barney's house. In the unfinished stretch the side walls are up, but the work of making the concrete roof and evening the rock surface is so hazardous that great care is being exercised to protect the miners' lives. Much timbering is necessary, and the work was described by Mr. Shepard as "lamentably precarious."

Mr. Masten, lawyer for Mr. Barney, argued that the Chief Engineer had altered the original plans contrary to law and that the tunnel now ran many feet nearer to the Barney house than it should. Mr. Barney discovered the change only after the cave-in accident of last Spring. His house, meanwhile, had suffered and his family had lost sleep by reason of the noise and vibration.

Mr. Shepard replied that Mr. Barney should be estopped from action, first, because he had been a stockholder in the Rapid Transit Construction Company, which was building the tunnel and had already drawn $22,000,000 from the city for the purpose, deriving profits in which Mr. Barney shared; second, because of Mr. Barney's laches in waiting from March until June before he brought his action, a wait of three months, during which the city paid about $600,000 a month to the contracting company. Mr. Shepard denied that the line had been changed illegally.

Justice Leventritt reserved his decision. Mr. Shepard said that if there had been any negligence the plaintiff should sue the contractor and not the city.

LEGAL NOTES.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE CONTRACT VALID.—The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the Supreme Court and upheld the contract between the East River Bridge Commission and the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the steel and masonry approaches to the new bridge. The validity of the contract was attacked by Julius Meyers, a taxpayer, on the ground that the contractor was called upon to comply with the labor law, which has been held unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. It appeared, however, that the labor law provisions were inserted in the contract prior to the rendition of the decision of the court of last resort. The Appellate Division decides that the Commissioners cannot be chargeable with bad faith in complying with the statutory law of the State, which up to the time the contract was executed had not been successfully attacked. "In any event," said the court, by Justice Laughlin, "the appellant is an innocent party, and it cannot be deprived of its contract rights acquired in good faith merely because some of the conditions imposed have subsequently been declared illegal. Their illegality does not render the contract void, nor does it for this reason become an illegal contract, the execution of which may be enjoined by a taxpayer."

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ALLEGED IMPERTINENCE OF A SALESMAN.—The defense of Otto C. Heinze and others to an action brought against them by Theodore P. Spitz, their salesman, to recover damages for breach of contract of employment, was that the plaintiff failed to devote his entire time, energies, and intelligence, as he had agreed, to their business, and that he was frequently away on private matters. The defendants also alleged that Spitz was insolent and impertinent to them and their customers, and had antagonized the customers in such a way that defendants lost their trade. The Appellate Division yesterday decided, on a motion by Spitz for a bill of particulars of these defenses, that while the plaintiff was not entitled to a more general statement of his alleged failure in regard to devotion to the business, he was entitled to particulars specifying which of the defendants he was impertinent to, and in what instances he disobeyed instructions of the defendants. The court, in discussing the defense that Spitz's conduct caused defendants to lose many of their customers, said: "Whether the plaintiff's conduct in this regard resulted in the loss of customers or injury to the business is not material. If he was insolent and impertinent to customers, such conduct was calculated to result in a loss of customers and an injury to the business, and doubtless justified his discharge. It is evident that the defendants who placed the plaintiff in charge of the business are not themselves in a position to know these facts. They must depend for their knowledge either upon information from other employes or from customers. It might be impossible for them to specify the customers for the names might not be known; and we think it would be unreasonable to require them to further particularize a defense of this kind by giving dates or circumstances."

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ILLEGAL COUNSEL FEE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of Surrogate Fitzgerald denying a motion for leave to withdraw objections to the account of Mary E. Fitzsimmons as administratrix of the estate of Ann Cassidy, deceased. The question before the court was as to the lawfulness of an agreement regarding counsel fees. The client was Michael McNally, a collateral relative of the deceased. He consented that the account of Mrs. Fitzsimmons be settled and allowed as filed. Then her counsel, I. Newton Williams, opposed the motion to settle the account, on the ground that he had a lien on the fund, based upon an agreement with McNally. By this agreement Williams was to receive 50 per cent. of whatever amount McNally might get out of the estate. Williams, however, agreed to settle out of his share any claims or charges which Robert S. Pelletreau might have against McNally. Mr. Pelletreau was also a lawyer, and he had been retained by McNally previous to the agreement with Williams, and he continued after that event to render services in the case. Justice O'Brien, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, cites Section 74 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which forbids the giving of any valuable consideration by a lawyer for the purpose of inducing any one to bring an action. It is expressly provided, however, that this shall not prevent an agreement to divide between a client and counsel whatever may be recovered. The agreement to pay Pelletreau's bill, however, Justice O'Brien says, is in the nature of a valuable consideration forbidden by the Code, and renders this agreement champerous. But, aside from that, there is the question of the agreement to pay 50 per cent. of whatever may be recovered from the estate. As to this point, Justice O'Brien says: "We are aware that of late the payment of large fees has been sanctioned by courts, but no case has been brought to our attention which has gone to the extent of upholding a fee of one-half the client's cause of action, and how that the question is squarely presented whether such an agreement is conscionable, we think it would not be in the interest of public policy or professional ethics to place the seal of approval upon it." Justice O'Brien also says that the agreement in question should not be sanctioned or enforced as against the representatives of the estate who are strangers to it, and who would be put to trouble and expense in preventing litigation based upon it.

LATE RALLY IN STOCKS

Following an Early Condition of Semi-Panic in Wall Street.

WORST BELIEVED TO BE OVER

Greatest Pressure Was in the Favorites, Including Steel Stocks — Delay of Brokers Caused Confusion.

For the third successive day Wall Street had yesterday a highly exciting time. Prices on the Stock Exchange crumbled away in the early trading anywhere from 2 to 12 points, incidentally carrying down fortunes with them, but rallied later so substantially that in many instances the early losses gave way to important net gains.

For a time, however, in the first two hours of business, matters were in such a parlous state that it would have surprised no one had an out and out panic been precipitated. Call money jumped up as high as 12 per cent.; there was a continuation of the calling of loans that had been in evidence on the day previous, and the gossips had it that a number of important brokerage houses were in such difficulty that announcement of their failures might be expected at any time.

To add to the uncertainty and confusion, many brokers and Stock Exchange members did not appear on the floor or at their offices until some time after the opening, having been delayed by slow transportation; and there was, therefore, much talk as to what should or should not be done with certain accounts with which they had to do. Included in the number of early absentees were a dozen or more "specialists" in various stocks, and their non-appearance was especially disconcerting. Some of these brokers took the precaution to telephone their orders before the opening, but there were many who did not, and they had cause to regret it afterward.

Opening prices, although generally below the closing figures of Thursday, were relatively steady. Soon, however, under the pressure of continued liquidation, as many calls for additional margin, sent out over night, had not been responded to, prices began to yield, and finally broke sharply, active stocks declining on an average of 2 points each, while one stock, Westinghouse Electric, broke 12 points.

As on Thursday, so yesterday, greatest pressure appeared in the issues which, in the vernacular, are "favorites" with the speculative public, notably the Steel Trust stocks, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific. Steel common fell 2½ points to 29¾, and the preferred 1¾ points to 79, while Southern Pacific lost 3 points and Union Pacific 2½. The break in the Steel stocks had especially disturbing effect, because it was said that they are held so widely that any severe decline was not unlikely to disturb public confidence unduly.

Although liquidation seemed heaviest in these shares, it was not confined to them, and actually greater weakness was shown in many other stocks. That this is so will appear from this list of losses in representative stocks, at the low figures:

Erie	2	Tennessee Coal	3½
Illinois Central	2	Wabash	2
Louisville & Nashv.	4¾	Des Moines	9¾
Missouri Pacific	2¼	Westinghouse	12
Northwest	2½	Harlem	6
New York Central	1½	International Pump.	7½
Pennsylvania	1½	Virginia Chemical	4½
Reading	1¼	Lake Erie & West	7
Rock Island	2⅝	Amer. Grass Twine	7
Rock Island pf.	2⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas	6
St. Paul	2⅝		

The turn for the better came around the noon hour, when, as the result of several conferences between important bankers, a veritable flood of buying orders came upon the market. Soon the market turned and was on its way up. Before the close that tendency became pronounced, and from a condition of semi-panic in the morning there developed a state of trading bordering on actual buoyancy. Thus the market closed.

How decided the change for the better was will best be judged when it is said that Westinghouse Electric, which had dropped 12 points recovered all of the loss and closed a point higher, and that such other net gains appeared as 2 in Northwest, 1⅝ in St. Paul, 3 in Consolidated Gas, 3 in Delaware and Hudson, 1 in Union Pacific, 4 in Great Northern preferred, 6 in Evansville and Terre Haute, 2 in New York Central, 1⅜ in Rock Island, 2 in Tennessee Coal, and fractional gains or more in United States Steel preferred, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Sugar, Copper, Erie, and many other stocks.

Leading bankers believe that the worst is over. A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said:

"All the trouble has been caused by the money tightness and the necessity, therefore, for stock market liquidation. It requires neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to see that lately there has been a great deal of this liquidation and that the situation has been immeasurably relieved. In my opinion, and in Mr. Morgan's opinion, the worst is now over, the situation is much clearer, and we ought from this time on to have an improving market."

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said:

"If you take the view that the worst is over, you will be taking the correct view, for it is over. The money situation is improved and improving, and stocks are cheap, when you consider the enormous earnings and the general and exceptional prosperity of the country."

It was said that of the $10,000,000 car trust notes, just issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the bulk has been placed for a permanent investment with banking houses in London and on the Continent. The proceeds of this sale, in the shape of exchange, become available at once for the New York money market. It is said that yesterday's high rates were largely due to the New York Central bond syndicate payments, involving the withdrawal of $8,000,000 for the time.

The temporary embarrassment of the firm of F. C. Pierson & Co., members of the Consolidated Exchange, was announced yesterday morning. F. C. Pierson became a member of the Consolidated Exchange in April last, and he conducted a general brokerage business. He said that his embarrassment was due to the failure of some of his customers to furnish the required margin. His liabilities did not exceed $5,000, he said.

NOT SUBJECT TO TRANSFER TAX

The Appellate Division Decides That a Seat on the Stock Exchange Is Exempt.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday decided, by a divided court, that as a seat on the New York Stock Exchange is not personal property under the Tax law, it cannot be subjected to a transfer tax. The court, therefore, reverses such a tax on a seat owned by the estate of Theodore Heilman. The prevailing opinion is written by Justice Ingraham, and is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Laughlin. The dissenting opinion, written by Justice Hatch, is concurred in by Justice Patterson.

Justice Hatch holds that it is not the seat which is taxable, but the capital invested. "What passed in reality," he said, "is the capital invested in the seat. When it is sold the capital is withdrawn. Ultimately, the persons who take under the will of the decedent receive the capital invested by the testator in the purchase of the seat in the Stock Exchange."

Justice Ingraham said in part:

"If a seat on the Stock Exchange, or the money invested in such a seat, is not taxable because not within the definition of personal property as contained in the Tax law, and which is applicable to the provision under which this tax is imposed, then it seems necessarily to follow that a transfer of that seat, or right to that seat, by the death of a holder is not a transfer of personal property which is taxable. Assuming that the money invested in this seat in the Stock Exchange was property of the testator before invested in the purchase of the seat when invested in that species of property it was not subject to taxation. When the owner of the seat died there passed to his executors a right to the seat in the Stock Exchange. Whether or not that could be of any value depended upon the consent of the Stock Exchange to its transfer. It was not their money or a right to obtain money, but a right to a seat in the Exchange which was subject to be transferred with the consent of the Exchange".

A chronic, "tearing" Cough can be so alleviated that it will be scarcely felt, while the way is being paved for a perfect cure with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS

Western to be Absorbed by the Bank of the United States.

Enlarged Institution to Have a Capital of $10,000,000—Equitable Life and Mutual Life Interested.

Arrangements have been concluded by which, with the consent of the stockholders, the National Bank of the United States in New York will absorb the Western National Bank. The combination, it is said, will bring together the financial interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Morton Trust Company, the three institutions representing the controlling interests of the two banks. Under the plan the Western National Bank will wind up its affairs and the National Bank of the United States will increase its capital stock to $10,000,000 and change its name to the Western National Bank of the United States in the City of New York.

The understanding is that the proposition marks the culmination of plans for the establishment of a great bank to represent the financial interests of the three institutions, the work of which was undertaken last Summer by Sullivan & Cromwell. It means also the establishment of a fourth National bank in this city with a capital of $10,000,000 or more, the others being the City National Bank, $25,000,000; the First National, $10,000,000, and the National Bank of Commerce, $10,000,000.

The National Bank of the United States was originally the Hide and Leather National Bank, with offices at 100 William Street. Thomas F. Ryan of the Morton Trust Company and interests representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company bought control of the bank last Summer, and announced plans under which its capital stock was to be increased from $500,000 to $5,000,000. Its name was to be changed, and the place of business shifted.

The Western National Bank is to be bought out and on Jan. 31 next the bank will go out of existence. On that day the new Western National Bank of the United States in the City of New York will represent the interests which formerly controlled both banks, some figures of which are:

	Loans.	Deposits.
Western National	$36,544,100	$41,876,000
National of U. S.	4,653,400	4,213,200
Both	$41,197,500	$46,089,200
	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.
Western National	$2,100,000	$2,549,000
National of U. S.	500,000	488,800
Both	$2,000,000	$3,027,800
Western Nat. United States in New York	$10,000,000	$2,500,000

The difference in the surplus is due to the fact that the Western National Bank of the United States proposes to pay its present stockholders a cash dividend of 75 per cent.

The price to be paid for the Western National Bank is either $590 in cash or 140 per cent. in stock of the new combination, and $70 in cash. That places the estimated value of the stock of the enlarged bank at about 371.

The following is an extract from the circular sent to the stockholders of the National Bank of the United States:

To accomplish this bank a dividend (1) To pay to the holders of the present stock of this bank a dividend of 75 per cent. in cash, and (2) To issue to the present stockholders of new stock at $10 per share, of which 45,000 shares shall be offered to the present stockholders of this bank for subscription, and the balance shall be used by Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, and Thomas F. Ryan, as a committee, in the acquisition of the assets of the Western National Bank and otherwise in the discretion of said committee, for the best interests of this bank.

The proposition is also to increase the number of directors from eleven to not more than thirty-five. The cash dividend of 75 per cent, which has been declared, is payable on Jan. 10 to stockholders of record as of Jan. The stockholders' meeting to approve the propositions is to be held on Jan. 13.

V. P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, will be President of the enlarged bank. There are to be four Vice Presidents—James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Henry A. Smith, Vice President of the Western National Bank; Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Thomas F. Ryan, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company. The Directors are to be chosen so as to represent the interests of the three institutions that will share the control. The Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Morton Trust Company interests hold 95 per cent. of the stock of the National Bank of the United States and the Equitable holds about 65 per cent. of the Western National Bank stock, but each of the institutions will have approximately a one-third interest in the enlarged bank, with enough margin to take care of the individual minority holders.

Morrison, Keeper of Saloons, Sentenced.

David A. Morrison, who was convicted of grand larceny last week in the County Court, Brooklyn, was sentenced yesterday morning by Judge Crane to go to Sing Sing for an indeterminate period of not less than one nor more than eighteen months. Further, Morrison was charged with swindling Otto Ranswler of Palmyra, N. Y., by selling to him a saloon of no value, stocked with "fake" liquors. It was said that he belonged to a gang that made a business of swindling in this manner.

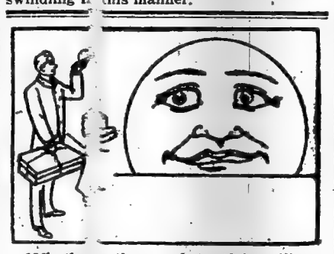

Whether the substantials, like Overcoats and Suits or the beautiful Gowns, Robes, House Coats or other Gentleman's Wearables, you'll find a complete Assortment in the Stock of our
THREE GREAT STORES.
Sent on approval anywhere.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31st STREET, N.Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Misses' Suits—various materials and models. 12.50.

Three-quarter length Montagnac Coats, with capes, and stitched collar and cuffs. 17.50.

Children's full length Cape Coats — made of fancy mixed cloths. 6.50.

Children's full length Coats —made of Bouclé or Melton cloth, finished with hood, belt and straps. 12.50.

Children's velvet Blouse Suits—full skirt—sailor collar and cuffs, trimmed with silk braid. 6.00.

Misses' Pedestrian Skirt, made of men's suiting,—deep stitched hem. 5.00.

Twenty-third Street.

Look up—flattish brim Derbies are newest for youngish men. Here $4.

Look down—Dry Foot shoes are safest; guaranteed waterproof, $5.

Look in—you miss no good sort of underwear here, find no sort that doesn't fit.

Looking for something else man or boy wears? Look here.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL MORRIS CHAIRS, $8.75.
Oak and Mahogany finish frames with Velour Cushions.

MAHOGANY MORRIS CHAIRS, $13.00
Tapestry or Velour Cushions included.

PARLOR MORRIS CHAIRS, $12 & $14
Oak and Mahogany, seat and back upholstered in Tapestry.

Built for comfort but decorative as well. A most welcome gift for "Paterfamilias" or any one who has a spot of their own.

Luxurious upholstered Arm Chairs and Rockers, Oak and Mahogany frames, also all-upholstered.

Artistic comfort at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

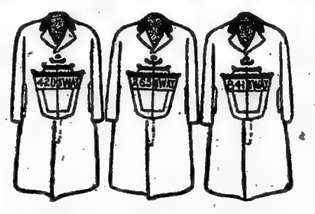

A good "street" appearance rests with the Overcoat—the ultra-stylish Overcoat, our successful study.

From the spruce $12 grade, up to the luxurious $40. All the varieties of goods and linings that men like.

Indoors — office, home or club, set off the patterns of our Suits. Everything new that's handsome, $12 to $28.

Everything in Holiday Haberdashery ready now.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St, Near Chambers.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Great Holiday Sale of Misses' Long Cloaks

350 FULL LENGTH CLOAKS—
Rough and Pebble Cheviot—Red, Navy, Royal, Brown—box or inverted pleat back—full sleeves—double capes with velvet bands or satin pipings—6 to 14 years.
Value 7.98..... 3.98 | Value 8.98..... 4.98

ALSO A LOT OF REDUCED CLOAKS, as follows:—

THREE-QUARTER COATS
Kersey, Zibeline, etc.—Best colors—Best Styles—6 to 14 years—

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
8.98	4.98	10.98	7.98
9.98	6.98	12.98	8.98

FULL LENGTH CLOAKS
Velvet and high-class Kerseys—majority lined throughout with silk or satin—

Were.	Now.
$21 to $25	14.98
$18 and $19	12.98

Holiday Specialties for the Boys
Reliable qualities—right styles—Quick Selling Prices.

Boys' Sailor Suits—3 to 10 yrs	2.98	Boys' Suspenders	.19 to .49
Norfolk Suits—3 to 10 yrs	2.98	Rubber Coats	1.69 to 1.98
Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 yrs	2.98	Mackintoshes	2.98 to 3.98
Extra Fine Suits—7 to 16 yrs	3.98	Jersey Leggins—3 to 10 yrs	.39
3 Pc. Short Pant Vest Suits—8 to 16 yrs	5.98	Cloth Leggins—3 straps	.69
Boys' Russian Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs	3.98	Russet Leather Leggins	.98
Long Frieze Overcoats—6 to 15 yrs	5.00	Boys' Pajamas	.69
Youths' Long Overcoats—16 to 19 yrs	5.98	Shirts—laundered and negligee	.49
Youths' Long Pant Suits—14 to 19 yrs	5.98	Mothers' Friend Shirt Waists—laundered	.49
Long Trouser Suits—14 to 20 yrs	8.75	Flannel Waists and Blouses	.49 to .98
Youths' Trousers—14 to 20 yrs	1.98 and 2.98	Boys' Collars—all styles	.10
Boys' Knee Pants—4 to 16 yrs	.49 to 1.49	All-Wool Sweaters—all colors	.69
Fleece-lined Gloves	.49	Knit Toques and Angora Tams	.49
Heavy Dogskin—one clasp	.79	Pull Down Polos and Golfs	.49
Neckscarfs and Windsors	.25	Felt Derbies, Alpines and Panamas	1.00
		Fleeced Flannel Bath Robes	1.98

AND AS SATURDAY HOLIDAY SPECIALS:—

BOYS' CORDUROY NORFOLK SUITS
6 to 15 years—perfectly tailored—
Hitherto $4.98.....Now 2.98
Hitherto $5.98.....Now 3.98

BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS
Short pants—with vest—all wool Cheviots and Cassimeres—
12 to 16 years—value $5.98.....3.98

BOYS' WARM OVERCOATS
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DEC 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THERE is certainly a new idea in Dr. George M. Gould's forthcoming book entitled "Biographic Clinics." We have already learned much about the pet names and domestic infelicities, the favorite pastimes and cherished aversions of great writers. Now Dr. Gould undertakes to enlighten us, scientifically, as to their physical ailments. He considers this matter of vast importance and marvels that there has been hitherto "a total absence of any work dealing with the subject." Dr. Gould has subjected the lives and letters of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning to the closest medical examination. Each of these great writers, he argues, was afflicted by a malady which baffled their physicians. He decides that in each case the source of the trouble was "eye strain." A competent oculist could have transformed their lives. "The time has come, the Walrus said, to talk of many things."

H. W. Boynton, writing in The Dial, advises poets not to have their poems "privately printed" and circulated by subscription. The method is thrifty, he admits, but he considers the principle vicious, and regrets to note an increasing tendency "on the part of verse writers of refinement" to thus escape the heartaches of the regular book market. The poet, if he be an artist, does not gain in dignity, Mr. Boynton insists, by "assuming the methods of the amateur." By admitting that his product is unmerchantable he casts suspicion upon its value. Poetry must take its chances in "the open field," but those chances, Mr. Boynton admits, are pretty poor. He declares publishers rarely pay the whole cost of bringing out a new book of verse, though with some of them it is a matter of policy to publish a new book of verse now and then. He instances a volume of verse received with great favor, of which a second edition was put forth after six months with "some trumpeting." But the first edition was only 700 copies.

Mr. Kipling has had printed for private circulation in London a few copies of a new poem entitled "Pan in Vermont," which may be incorporated in a volume of verse to be published next year. "Pan in Vermont" is a "renouveau" or Spring song, with this humorously suggestive epigraph:

About the 15th of this month you may expect our Mr. —, with the usual Spring seed, &c., catalogues.—Florists' Announcement.

Some of the stanzas are directly devoted to the vagaries of the florist's man, as, for instance, the following:

What though his phlox and hollyhocks are half a month demised?
What though his ampelopsis clambered not as advertised?
Though every seed was guaranteed and every standard true,
Forget, forgive, they did not live! Believe, and buy anew.

The first stanza of the new poem is not without a graphic descriptive touch which will strike everybody who knows Spring in New England:

It's forty in the shade to-day, the spouting eaves declare;
The boulders rise above the drift, the southern slopes are bare;
Hub-deep in slush Apollo's car swings north along the Zodiac. Good lack, the Spring is back, and Pan is on the road.

Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard contributes to The Boston Transcript an article on the theatrical library of the late Robert W. Lowe, author of a "Life of Betterton" and "A Bibliographical Account of English Theatrical Literature." His collection of theatrical books—Prof. Baker points out that it is essentially theatrical rather than dramatic—is comparatively small, but rich in books now scarce, memoirs, biographies, autobiographies, lampoons, controversial pamphlets. In all there are more than 500 books, some first editions, some notable reprints. Mr. John Drew, an actor who is also a scholar, has given this library to Harvard. Prof. Baker, who knows, declares the gift of great value to the student of English literature, and expresses the hope that some one else, inspired by Mr. Drew's generosity, may enrich the university's collection of old English plays.

Literary England and Scotland have had a great scare. "An American millionaire" has been bidding for Abbotsford. To be sure, this particular representative of an obnoxious class is reputed to be of Scotch ancestry and intends, if he gets Sir Walter's home, to give it to Scotland. But the whole idea of the purchase and the gift was felt to be positively revolting until the "sober second thought" established itself that Abbotsford, "half Gothic, half baronial," is "a tawdry place, miserably situated," its only value lying in Scott's books, pictures, and curiosities kept there, which are already public property, being held in trust by the Dean and Council of the Faculty of Advocates. So the American millionaire of Scottish ancestry may buy his old Abbotsford if he chooses, and may dwell in it himself, as so many other American millionaires dwell, some part of their time, in other half Gothic, half baronial houses of Great Britain.

Punch has been having some mild English fun with Mr. Henry James and his later style. The first sentence in a new story by James, according to Punch, will run six months as a serial in an American journal. They say in London that James's only rival at present in the construction of long sentences is Stopford Brooke, who has one filling thirty-two lines of small print in his recently published Browning book.

The London World reveals the fact that Austin Dobson, elegant lyrist and essayist, whose verse and prose alike have exquisite form and dainty finish, follows the plodding Anthony Trollope in his methods of work. He turns out so much "copy" every working day without regard for mood or inspiration. Such also is the policy of George Gissing. Emile Zola's daily stint was 1,500 words.

AMERICAN HISTORY.

Some Comments on President Woodrow Wilson's New Work.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL,

Author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy."

SEVERAL histories of the United States or of the American people have been written, varying in style, tone, plan, and aspiration, from the volumetric grandeur of Bancroft to the conscientious plodding of McMaster. In the main these histories have been more or less polemic, and in their pages constantly crop out with more or less vehemence the zeal and passions of political contests or of personal feuds long past and gone. For example, Mr. Bancroft seldom records an event, great or small, without arguing the case all over again ex parte, and deeply impressing the reader with his own views as to its causes and consequences; and in most cases he leaves his reader with the inference that Mr. Bancroft considered his own views and opinions more important than the event itself.

In like manner, though necessarily in lesser degree, other American historians have wrought, with result that the average reader of them is likely to emerge from their perusal with a pretty clear idea of what one on the other side held and struggled for in this, that, or the other great political controversy; with an impression that those on one side were demigods and those on the other side demons; and in the end he will find himself wondering how the country has developed so well.

At last, however, we have a "History of the American People" which is something more than a belated campaign document. Its author is Prof. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, and it is published in five superb royal octavo volumes profusely and judiciously illustrated.

Prof. Wilson's plan is unique, from the conventional American point of view. It contemplates a straightforward narrative, without discussion or discursion, of the rise and expansion of the American people from the first permanent settlement to the end of the nineteenth century. The reader will instantly observe the almost total absence of footnotes, the whole volume of the work being in main text. This fact indicates two things, first, that Prof. Wilson felt sure of his ground all the way, and, secondly, that he aimed to hold the reader to the thread of his narrative, and to avoid distracting or diverting his attention by introducing correlative or even contributory matter.

The professor avoids also another common fault of both American and English historians. He does not forereach. That is to say, he manages to carry his narrative along in close array like a phalanx of events instead of running out a single line far in advance and then saying: "We will now return to so-and-so."

To do this in writing a history of complex events covering a long period and involving many shifts of scene is, as every book writer knows, the most difficult of all literary tasks, and it is the one which authors most often abandon in despair. But Prof. Wilson has accomplished it to a degree that we have seldom seen equaled. And not only that, but, while carrying all along together, he has kept the relation of each event to every other perfectly clear, and when he has done with a situation, no matter how important its bearing or how complex its details, his explication needs no analysis. The reader sees clearly why and how it happened, together with its consequence in the sum total.

We shall not tire the reader with comparisons. Suffice to say that Prof. Wilson has written of the American people on a plan and in a mode very like those on and in which Thucydides wrote of the Greeks and Livy of the Romans.

Of course, within the limitations prescribed here, nothing like an analytical review of Prof. Wilson's work is possible. We could not say all we would like to in a whole issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. We therefore select as a sample Volume II. for such particular comment as the space at our command may afford. This because that volume deals with the period from the first suggestion made by Col. Francis Nicholson, Governor of Virginia, in 1690, that the colonies form a confederation and act concertedly with respect to all external affairs, to the surrender of Cornwallis, 1781—the most interesting

*A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University. In 5 vols. Illustrated. Library binding, gilt tops. New York: Harper & Brothers. $17.50 net per set.

and important period in our National history. It was, to the principle of union, the period of gestation and birth, without which nothing can be.

The first chapter of Vol. II. Prof. Wilson devotes to a review of the conditions brought about in the colonies by the French occupation of Canada during the period between Champlain's invasion of the Iroquois country in 1609 and the final downfall of French power on the Plains of Abraham in 1759—just a century and a half. During this long period a mere handful—at first a few hundred and at last and most a few thousand Frenchmen—practically environed 100 times their number of Anglo-Saxon colonists on the land side and confined them to a long, narrow fringe of seaboard stretching from Maine to Georgia. And not only that, but repeatedly harried their outer settlements, established fortifications and trading posts in their territory, and ultimately threaded out an easy line of communications, mainly by water, clear round their flank and rear from Niagara to New Orleans, practically making all our vast continent west of the Alleghanies French territory.

Prof. Wilson says that in 1750 there were probably not more than 12,000 (white) Frenchmen in Canada. The Marquis Duquesne, when he became Governor General in 1752, reported "about 22,000, including the royal troops, in the colony" (about 3,000.) This difference is not important, however, when we consider that their Anglo-Saxon foes to the southward numbered 2,000,000 at the same time. Many have marveled that 22,000 could sustain a seven years' war against 2,000,000, irrespective of external aid. But it must also be borne in mind that while, during that war the English were able to reinforce their 2,000,000 colonists with 18,000 regulars, the French succeeded in throwing into Canada only 7,000 royal troops to succor their 22,000 colonists. There was no time from 1756 to the end of the war when the English did not have under arms in the colonies a force, regulars and provincials together, numerically greater than the entire white population of Canada, royal troops included. Yet it took their 2,000,000 neighbors, backed by all the power of England, seven years to subdue them.

Strange as this may seem, the reason is not far to seek. The English colonization was permanent, domestic, home-making. Its war power was not easy to invoke. The colonies never turned out in any emergency anything like the ratio of troops to population that the number of males capable of bearing arms would justify. Their local governments were representative, and therefore acted slowly.

On the other hand, the dominion of France in Canada was a military occupation. The Governor General was as absolute in Quebec as the Bourbon King was at Versailles. The country itself was perpetually under martial law. Every able-bodied Frenchman in the colony was a soldier in esse or in posse. And the males exceeded the females as three to one. There was no attempt to extend the area of settlement. They did not covet the lands of the Indians as the English colonists did. At no period in the history of French Canada was there sufficient agriculture for the full support of the white population. Says an old writer at the end of the seventeenth century:

> Four-fifth of the fresh meat supply is wild game. One seldom sees beef or mutton exposed for sale, but the butchers' stalls in Quebec, Montreal, and Louisbourg, as well as in the outlying village, are constantly festooned with carcasses of deer, caribou, moose, bear, and smaller game, and it is easier to obtain grouse, pinnarigan, and black cock than domestic poultry. Fish are so plentiful that there is no market for them. Muskallonge, pike, salmon, and myriads of smaller fishes swarm in the great river, and every small stream is full of speckled trout. Already (1700) the inhabitants have begun quite a thriving trade in shipping smoked salmon to France. Surely nature has to some extent mitigated the rigors of the climate she inflicts upon New France by the profusion of animal life she has placed in her forests and of fish she has allotted to her waters.
>
> As for other foodstuffs, the hardier vegetables grow in profusion in the gardens of Quebec and Montreal. Some Winter wheat is grown and considerable rye. But the cereal crops are not sufficient for the needs of the people, and much flour is imported from France. The difficulty is not that the soil would fail to produce if diligently cultivated, but the profits of the fur trade or of cutting timber for shipment to France and the West Indies or of making potash and pearlash are so much greater and surer than those of agriculture that few can be found patient enough to till the soil.
>
> The whites were grouped in towns like Quebec and Montreal, or villages like Lachine, Niagara, Detroit, &c. To these secular conditions we must add the far-reaching and subtle influence of the clergy—the Jesuit Fathers. The sole industry was trading with the Indians. The French traders made themselves at home in the Indian villages.
>
> As a rule, a French trader would have an Indian wife in every important village where he traded. The result of this, by the time the decisive struggle came, was a population of half-breeds considerably exceeding the French whites in number and quite equal, if not superior, to them in the arts of frontier warfare; a race brave, active, and indefatigable. Of the force of 630 that defeated Braddock, only 16 were white Frenchmen. Of the rest, one-third were half-breeds, according to Capt. Joncaire, who organized them. Excepting the Iroquois, the French had command of the whole fighting force of Indians of all tribes east of the Mississippi. In every village could be found French half-breeds, and they were always men of rank and influence. Many of them were chiefs. When all these things are taken into account the disparity of numbers, great as it was, loses importance.
>
> All these facts, which, interesting as they may be, are not generally understood. Prof. Wilson brings out in strong light, and there is no more interesting chapter in the history of this continent than the French dominion in Canada, and the conditions under which it was maintained.

In the second chapter of Volume II. Dr. Wilson discourses with vast perspicuity and refreshing impartiality upon the contentions between the colonies and the mother country over the question of the right of Parliament to levy indirect taxation upon the unrepresented colonies. In this discussion the impartial and judicial tone of the professor's work is conspicuously exhibited. It reads like the charge of a Judge to a jury. He states both sides of the case, and ardent American as he is, he does not fail to give the English Government full benefit of its point of view.

There are always two sides to every case, no matter how fallacious one side may be. And it is a sinister view of human nature which does not recognise that men may be as earnest, honest, and sincere in their adherence to the fallacious side as to the better side. To illustrate: When was there a more utter fallacy than the doctrine of the Right of Secession? And when or where was doctrine so devotedly cherished or so desperately defended? It was only forty years ago, but the error of the Southern people has long since faded from our memories, giving place to admiration of their courage and fortitude which can never fade. No fair judgment of the merits of any controversy can be formed without due regard to the point of view.

The conquest of Canada was done, and French power in North America east of the Mississippi crushed forever. And France had also been compelled at the last moment to cede to neutral Spain her possessions west of that river to prevent them from sharing the same fate.

In this posture of affairs the English Goverment contended that the Colonies had reaped all the material advantages of the conquest; that it had removed from over their heads the hitherto constantly impending shadow of French and Indian foray; that it had extended their zone of trade, and ultimately settlement, to the Mississippi and the upper lakes; that it had made them independent of the consequences of any future European wars. All of this was true. As for England, the English statesmen contended, her benefit from the conquest was purely imperial. It had augmented the territory she must defend and had increased the number of subjects she must govern at her own expense without hope of revenue. Again, the English statesmen argued that the results had been almost wholly accomplished by England, the Colonies helping, indeed, but not decisively. "It was our sea power," they said, "that kept French reinforcements and supplies out of Canada, while it enabled us to fill the Colonies with troops and munitions."

Moreover, while cheerfully admitting that the provincials had fought well whenever they had opportunity, the English statesmen argued that all the decisive battles had been won by British regulars. They even argued that the adhesion of the Iroquois Indians to the British cause was quite as important a factor as the support of the colonists, because the Indians guarded their most exposed flank, whereas, if the Iroquois had cast their lot with the French the New York frontier would have been made untenable. But, they said, the colonists could claim no credit for the cooperation of the Iroquois. That, they said, was due to the influence of Sir William Johnson, a man of British birth and breeding and an officer of the Crown. On the whole, the English case was plausible, and from the purely material point of view, well-nigh irrefragable. It was in the main true, and, in regard to the influence of English sea power upon the historical result, absolutely true. The best half of the battle of the Plains of Abraham had been fought in Quiberon Bay.

Hawke made of Conflans at sea what Wolfe made of Montcalm on land the other side of the Atlantic. And Hawke in Quiberon Bay was fighting as directly and as effectively for the destruction of French power in North America as Wolfe fought on the Plains of Abraham. This was the substance of the English case, and Prof. Wilson states it more strongly, tersely, and plausibly than we have ever seen it stated by any English writer:

> "With such facts to our credit," asked the English statesmen, "how can the Colonies consistently refuse to bear a small share of the burdens of a conquest from which they reap all the substantial benefit?"

Here was the parting of the ways.

The colonists did not deny the rightfulness of the English contention, viewed on its own plane. They were willing in their self-governing capacity to vote grants of money to be paid into the English Treasury toward their fair share of the cost of the war. All they insisted on was that they must do it themselves and in their own way. And, through their Commissioners at London—Franklin, Arthur Lee, and others—they repeatedly so offered to the Ministers to the Parliamentary chiefs, and, on one occasion, to the King himself. But by some fatuity the King and his advisers had made up their minds that a power and a right inhered in Parliament to impose indirect taxation upon the Colonies without their consent. To fortify this doctrine they set up the queer theory that the indirect taxes they proposed did not operate upon or apply to the self-governing Colony as a whole in its capacity of autonomous dependency, but to each individual colonist as a subject of the Crown!

This was flimsy, because the individual colonist was as little inclined to obey laws passed by a representative body in which he was unrepresented as the autonomous Colony itself would have been. Here rose the spirit that every Anglo-Saxon inhales with his first breath—the right, inalienable and indefeasible, to choose those whose laws he shall obey; to select those who shall have the power to tax him. This at once placed the two cases on wholly different planes, which, being parallel, could never converge. The English case rested on the narrow plane of mere material benefit. The American case rested on the broader plane of pure principle, axiomatic and irrefragable. Then came in rapid succession the abortive Stamp act, the unenforceable Revenue act, the Gaspe, the Boston massacre, and—Bunker Hill! The abyss between the two planes was so wide that nothing but bullets and cannon balls could cross it. The Revolution was on!

In all these contentions there was an element of prime importance, which seems to have been largely overlooked by historians. That was the fact that the attitude of the colonists was at no time meek and lowly, nor did they—whatever posture some of their descendants may have since ascribed to them—have the slightest idea of assuming a status of martyrdom. On the other hand, the patriotism of the colonists was quite as aggressive if not as arrogant as the tyranny of the English Ministers, and they never flinched.

The war itself Prof. Wilson summarizes. He makes no attempt at military detail, delineating only the general strategy of the most important campaigns. The fact that he disposes of the Revolutionary War in 106 pages sufficiently indicates his plan and method. And yet, brief as this may be, it is still compendious in style and panoramic in effect.

We find, however, in Prof. Wilson's brief survey of the Revolutionary War one singular error. On Page 303, Volume II., speaking of Paul Jones and the battle of Flamborough Head between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, he says, "Neither ship survived the encounter forty-eight hours, so completely had they shot each other to pieces," &c.

The inference from this would be that the Serapis sank as well as the Richard. As a matter of fact, Jones transferred the survivors of his own crew into the Serapis after she surrendered, and then took her into the Texel, where she was subsequently sold as a prize to the King of France and taken into the French Navy, on whose list she was borne as late as 1790, at which time she was stationed as port guardship at St. Malo. The Richard sank thirty-two hours after the Serapis surrendered. The battle ended at 11:35 P. M., Sept. 23, and she sank at 7:30 A. M., Sept. 25. This error, in view of the otherwise uniform accuracy of the professor's statements as to the results of battles is simply unaccountable.

Barring this error, which is more provoking than important, Prof. Wilson's Volume II. is the most compact, clearest, and best-arranged history of the inception, growth, and fruition of the principle of unity among the American people that we have seen.

With regard to the other volumes, the limitations of space forbid anything more than general description. Volume I. deals with the feeble beginnings of colonization—the days of individual adventure, the legends of Plymouth Rock, Roanoke Island, and Jamestown, of the redoubtable Myles Standish and Capt. John Smith. It tells the sad story of New Amsterdam, of the feeble Swedish settlement on the Delaware, and of the coming of William Penn. Particularly interesting is the description of the three kinds of colonies or modes of colonization—crown, charter, and proprietary.

Volume III. takes up the thread at the end of the Revolution, and traces tersely but clearly the formative processes through which our Federal Constitution came into being, and with it the indissoluble Union. Naturally, the professor's own tastes and aptitudes lead him into discussion of the operations of the Constitutional Convention rather more in detail than is characteristic of his work in general. But it is all the more valuable for that. Few people who are not keen students of history know how near our existing Constitution came to defeat in separate provisions from time to time or in the final vote on it as a whole. They will know all about it when they have read Prof. Wilson.

Volume III. then carries the narrative through our early politics, the war of 1812, and generally speaking, to the beginning of the slavery agitation. Particularly interesting and epigrammatic is his survey of the character and career of Jackson—the first of our Presidents to "rise from the ranks." He was our seventh President. Of the other six, four had been Virginia aristocrats and two Massachusetts aristocrats, all born to more or less of fortune and educated to exhaustion of the then existing facilities. Jackson alone first saw light in a log hut among the hills of upper South Carolina, was bred in poverty, and enjoyed no educational facilities except such as he made for himself. The nearest approach to enthusiasm we find in Prof. Wilson's work is where he deals with Andrew Jackson, our first President to spring from the subsoil of the people.

Volume IV. surveys the slavery agitation, the doctrine of States rights, secession, and the civil war. Some of the professor's comments on the "right of peaceable secession" remind us of an anecdote related many years ago at a dinner table by the venerable Judge Black of Pennsylvania.

The Judge said that one day when he was in Buchanan's Cabinet Yancey called upon him, and in the talk that ensued Yancey tried to convince him that the right to secede was a reserved right. The Judge replied that in a solemn compact like the Constitution there could be no reserved rights that were not express. They could not be constructive. The Constitution said nothing about the right to secede, and therefore no such right could exist.

"But cannot such right be acquired?" asked Yancey.

"Yes, I think so," replied the great jurist.

"How?"

"By unanimous consent of all the other States!"

The Judge said that Yancey did not catch the humor of the proposition, but went away mad and disgusted.

Volume V. treats of the results of the civil war, reconstruction, and the ultimate rehabilitation of the Union, together with a general review of material progress and expansion.

On the whole, Prof. Wilson's "History of the American People" is the most important work that has fallen from the press in a long time. It may be read with equal pleasure and profit by scholar, statesman, man of affairs, and intellectually well-grown undergraduate alike.

Its plan is comprehensive, its arrangement convenient, its tone moderate and judicial, its literary style plain, fluent, and easy. It is quite likely to become a text-book on American history.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

"The Disentanglers."*

Who says all the plots are used up? That of "The Disentanglers" is originality itself, unique in its conception, and equally unexpected in its unfolding. Two young Englishmen of education, fashion, and distinguished connection find themselves "stoney broke," "down to hard pan," and cast about for a means of retrieving their fallen fortunes. As they talk over the situation and suggest occupations to each other, they are met at every point by the fatal fact that the supply is greater than the demand, until at length a great idea flashes upon one of the friends: Why not establish a firm of disentanglers—breakers off of undesirable marriages, without rows or new entanglements? The firm is to employ a number of charming young women and attractive young men, all as impecunious as they are delightful, and all rendered immune by the prophylactic circumstance of being themselves in love. These are to attract badly placed affections without being infected themselves. In other words, the agents are to act as emotional lightning conductors. The firm of two is established. Available agents are collected at a little dinner, where the talk is wonderfully natural and sparkling.

All the young women assembled have enjoyed the higher—in some cases the highest—education, but "there are too many of us," is the testimony of each, and they are glad to pick up a precarious livelihood in any way that offers itself. Naturally, the daring scheme commends itself to them, and, advertisements being published, business begins. Obviously, more tales can be strung upon this thread than were ever evoked by a plague in Florence or a Canterbury pilgrimage. When the motley array of clients begins to come there is simply no end to the varieties of character and of romance. Mr. Lang, under cover of his story, gives many a sly, keen thrust at the fads of the hour, literary, scientific, and social. His picture of the unfortunate "Englishwoman," she of the "Letters," is an exquisite bit of humor. He puts his finger upon the one possible solution of her mystery, and then punctures with a knife-edged touch the stuff which "wakens unavailing grief among the sentimental and makes the judicious tired."

Delicious is his irony on the subject of the Brown-Smiths, whose wealth is the result of vulgar soap. "But by her own line of descent Mrs. Brown-Smith came from a Scottish house of ancient standing, historically renowned for its assassins, traitors, and time-servers. This partly washed out the stain of soap."

"Miss Martin," who writes pot-boilers in penny papers at a shilling the thousand words, and who takes such a frank and whimsical view of her own romances, is the mouthpiece of many of Mr. Lang's "long, thin, pointed things." Each of her tales is an absurd travesty upon some much-exploited popular fiction. She has on the irons; among other things, "an up-to-date story, all heredity and evolution. The father has his legs bitten off by a shark, and it gets on the nerves of his wife, the Marchioness, and two of the girls are born like mermaids. They have immense popularity at bathing places on the French coast, but it is not easy for them to go into general society. 'What nonsense!' exclaimed Merton. 'Not worse than other stuff that is highly recommended by the reviewers,' said Miss Martin." Of course, we all recognize Miss Martin's model for this tale.

Not only literature and love, but wireless telegraphy, submarine vessels, seizing a woman for a vast ransom, and, in truth, everything else one has heard of in these latter days is at least touched in "The Disentanglers." Herein lies its fault; there is too much of it. It is an extravaganza, of which it would be absurd to demand realism, but one wearies of following so long a succession of fantastic mazes. Besides, we are stupid, we readers, and Mr. Lang has the vice of a too great cleverness. "Halte là!" we are ready to cry again and again, "we cannot quite follow."

Nevertheless, too much cleverness is a fault so rare as to be pardonable. There is matter for much amusement and much "fitting of caps" in the story—and O, how grateful we are for its perfect English, its English of "les nuances"! There is a subtle flattery about the book, too; Mr. Lang trusts his readers' brains; he expresses himself in hints not in surgical operations; and if he trusts our responsive intellects a little too much, still the trust is agreeable to one's vanity, and we gladly assume the virtue of the absolute knowingness with which he credits us. So we close "The Disentanglers" only less pleased with our own cleverness than with Mr. Lang's, and quite ready to dance again to his piping, to another "happy ending."

*THE DISENTANGLERS. By Andrew Lang. In one volume. Pp. 418. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

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A Glimpse at Some of the "Juveniles" of the Holiday Season.

SECOND ARTICLE.

IT SEEMS sometimes these days that books are turned out on the penny-in-the-slot plan, there are such infinite numbers of them. But with the increasing quantity there is increasing quality, as a rule, increasing variety, and there is something to please everybody in the books for the holidays.

There is a vast improvement in the girls' books, which, contrary to the old-time standard, are, if anything, superior to those written for boys. It was in the boys' books only a generation or so ago that life and action were to be found. Now girls' books have a special charm of their own and the boys' books in the meantime have been brought up to a higher standard. Where at one time there were books of adventures, and these, as a rule, impossible, there are now stories bringing in real events of some period of the country's history or there are stories of school life with incidents which might appear in the life of any boy and which make for manliness and genuine worth.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

One of the most delightful of the young people's books for the season, a book for girls, perhaps it may be called, as its chief characters are girls, though there are boys, good, sturdy, and interesting enough to hold the attention of any boy who likes good reading, is "A Romance of the Nursery," (John Lane, $1.25,) by Allen Harker.

It is an English story, and the name means more from the English point of view and in a country where there is a real nursery life of several years' duration for the little ones than in America, where to the majority of children the word nursery is unknown. There is no romance in the story in the generally accepted sense of the word. It is a bit of history about a most interesting lot of youngsters which begins at a chance period, just where it happens to, apparently in their lives, and stops again at no particular period, but because the writer evidently thinks as much has been said as most people will care to read. To be sure, Fiametta has been recovered after a mild kidnapping episode, it hardly amounts to a climax, but no one will quarrel at that.

It is a story of a healthy and natural family of English children, the nursery under the stern rule of a nurse who sees her duty in administering baths and clean clothes, which she does without regard to outside events. It is Janey who tells the story, a matter of fact little maiden, but with the all-aroundness of a girl brought up with many brothers. She has the sense of honor of a boy and stands sturdily by the resolve she makes when little Fiametta becomes a member of the family, that she will "be a gentleman to her."

And Fiametta! She is the little town and studio-bred daughter of a poet, who goes to church to "oblige God," but tired and "essasperated" by the long litany service, walks calmly out into the warm sunshine because Daddy says it is always best to go away when you are "essasperated."

Such a relief, and hand over hand she turns Catherine wheels down the path leading from the church; such skillful and yet ladylike Catherine wheels that the other children, more conventionally brought up, gaze after her with admiring envy. The parson sees, too—how can he help it?—and, perhaps he is tired of the long service, too, grows reds and chokes, almost stops in the prayers, and is raised many pegs in the estimation of the children for his humanness.

There is the Macbeth scene, for Fiametta is always acting with an anti-macassar on her head and "flowing to her waist," which her own short curly locks can never be made to do, and Lady Macbeth—Fiametta, of course—in white chalk and a borrowed nightgown. Poor Duncan! He is killed twice because Fiametta has always longed to do the real murder as well as the sleep-walking scene. Duncan is Paul, the poet of the family, who is a literal youth and he howls both from vigor of the blows and the meanness of this uncalled for assault, which is not really in the play. There is much to say about Paul, who is a queer little genius, about Harry and about baby Lucy, about them all, but the book must be read for that; and it is worth reading every word.

A nice little story for the wee people (by Mary D. Brine (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1,) is "Laddie and Lassie," little, almost twin, cousins of seven. The story is a visit of Laddie to Lassie, a great event in both lives, for Laddie comes all alone by train and stage coach. The history of the visit fills the volume, and is always pleasant reading for every one who loves children and will be thrilling to the little people, who will be excited by the savage turkey gobbler who pecks Laddie's little plump leg, his adventure with a kite which nearly takes him into the air, and other things equally interesting.

John Habberton has a new book on the order of "Helen's Babies" out. "The Tiger and the Insect," (R. H. Russell, $1.20.) It is called a sequel to the earlier book, and the Tiger and the Insect are two jolly baby girls who make life interesting for a young aunt during their mamma's absence. There can perhaps never be a second "Helen's Babies," but this is a readable story with pictures of two dear, kissable little girls. Auntie Nell's love affairs give a thread of romance which runs through the book, and she, Tiger, and Insect are left preparing to live happy ever after at the end of the book.

"A Maid of Mettle," by Alien, M[illegible] L. "Allen" Baker, (George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, $1,) is the story of the life of Dija, who is introduced as a thirteen-year-old girl and is carried along to [illegible]ung ladyhood, full-fledged authorship, and a happy marriage. This makes a story of 398 pages, with the introduction of [illegible]any other characters which play almost equally important parts in the story, which is really interesting. That is more than can be said of the illustrations, and the book is better worth the excellent pictures of [illegible]lies Barber Stevens which appear in "Bra[illegible]la's Cousin at Radcliffe," by Helen Leah [illegible]eed, (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.20.) The pictures are the best part of this [illegible]ook, though there may be more in it for college girls than would appear to the ordinary reader, and undoubtedly many girls will find it an attractive story.

"Little Miss Sunshine," by Gabriel[illegible] (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.20,) is a book [illegible] of the type not often found in modern stories. Through 400 pages she is unremittingly sunshiny, and that is surely a good ideal for anyone, big or little. Undoubtedly the book is a valuable one, and no child could emulate Little Sunshine's many good deeds without benefit.

There is nothing very original about the story of "The Wyndham Girls," by Marion Ames Taggart, with illustrations by [illegible] M. Relyea, (Century Company.) The three girls, two sisters and a cousin, lose their money at the beginning of the book. There is a lovable but unbusinesslike mamma to two of the girls and aunt to the other, who serves to bring out the good points of the young people and act as chaperon through several years of trials in boarding house life, in keeping house, of which none of the quartet know anything from a practical standpoint, to the end of the book, when the three girls are happily married in the good old-fashioned way. There are plenty of incidents, and of a kind to appeal to girls, for who does not wonder just what she would do if suddenly thrown on her own resources.

Every one who loves dogs will delight in "Dogtown," by Mabel Osgood Wright, (Macmillan Company, $1.50.) Other people may like the book as well, for there are some attractive little people in it, one old friend, Tommy Annie, and a love story runs through it. Hosts of pictures have been taken by the author, but these, again, are for the dog lovers, for they are photographs, and there is a dog in almost every one. There might be one even in the portrait of the bride, for Tip, the spaniel, climbed out of the window on the wedding day, joined the wedding procession, and no one suspected that it was a little dog walking beneath who held out the bride's train so gracefully. "However," as the book says, "He [Tip] behaved like a gentleman and sat sedately on the top step during the ceremony. This together with the white bow he wore, caused some of the village gossips, who were not invited, to say that the whole thing was planned and a disgrace to the town but wise people know that such remarks are as much a part of a wedding as the ring and veil."

"Mr. Pat's Little Girl" is a very nice little girl indeed, and the book is a good, winsome child's story. (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.50.) There is a dramatic interest in it, a bit of a family quarrel, a lost child, and just enough of two love stories to say they are there. Rosaline, who is Mr. Pat's little girl, forms a club, and the book ends with badges for the club members, a nice little enameled oak leaves; to replace the genuine leaves the children have been wearing during the Summer. Could anything be more delightful?

"A Loyal Lass" is the story of the Niagara campaign of 1814, by Amy Blanchard, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, (the W. A. Wilde Company, Boston, $1.50.) It is a story of love, adventure, and war, with a touch of sorrows and suffering. Its heroine is a little half-French maiden who lives in America on the border line of Canada, with her mother's family on the other side. The different tendencies of French and American blood, the divisions in families, the short distance which separates the one army from the other give opportunities for a thrilling tale.

Stronger and longer and with more thrills is a story of the seventeenth century. "A Loyal Huguenot Maid," by Margaret S. Comrie, (George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, $1.) There is a peculiar fascination about those old days of religious persecution, and in this story there is the usual maiden, who is as beautiful as she is good; there is the atmosphere of the people of the aristocracy, a haunted cavern, a particularly villainous Abbé, a compound of poisons, and a final victory for virtue and death, or conversion of the enemies.

BY ENGLISH WRITERS.

Some way or other English writers have a delightful fashion of making stories of children interesting. Whether it is that they have more satisfactory models—which no one would admit—or more vivid imaginations it is hard to tell. At all events many of their little histories of child life are altogether charming. Their children have individuality, naughtiness enough, certainly, but with it all strength of principle beneath and a genuine humanness through and in everything which gives them an irresistible fascination. "Things We Thought Of," by Mary C. E. Wemyss, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25,) is one of these. It is a story of a family of English children, told by one of them. The cause of the telling of the story, if there is one, is "Tony." He is a tiny boy who comes unexpectedly into a family of older people who do not understand him and consequently he spends much of his time with the book family, an army of children, while the grown people who belong to him are becoming accustomed to having a small boy in the family. The beginning of the book shows the first appearance of Tony, and in the last chapter he is fully understood and appreciated.

"Peterkin," by Mrs. Molesworth (Macmillan & Co.) is another of those charming English stories. "Peterkin" is one of the dearest of little boys, ruddy and chubby, with big dreamy eyes and an abounding faith in fairies. It is partially this which causes his intense interest in Margaret, who is an equally important character in the book, and makes him quite ready to help her run way from old Miss Bogle, who is without doubt a witch and sure to turn the little girl into something dreadful, which Peterkin, out of his vast fairy story experience, is sure will be a frog.

"The Other Boy," by Evelyn Sharp, (Macmillan, $1.25,) is a story of a family of a little older boys and girls, and introduces Aunt Theodosia, a prim person who unbends finally, as all good aunts should; "Nibbs," Miss Nibbins, the governess, who is a "brick," and any number of other people who fill in and make the story everything that it should be. There is Ted, who wishes to be a soldier, and is to be a painter. Tony, whose ideals and opportunities are the reverse; but everything ends properly.

"The New Pupil" is still another story of English life, one which is of equal interest, perhaps, though quite different. It is by Raymond Jacoberns, (Macmillan, $1.50.) It is the story of girls' life in a small private school, the heroine, a bright and unconventional little lady, Pollie Quebe, who has spent all her life in Italy and is for the first time introduced to English girls and English ways. With Jacko, the parrot, she has a hard time during her first term at school, but it is an exciting time, and every schoolgirl will enjoy reading it.

Others of the girls' books of the season are "Girls of the Forest," by L. T. Meade, (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50;) "The Yellow Violin," Mary A. Denison, (The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1;) "Sweetbriar and Thistledown," by James Newton Baskett, (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.50,) and "Grandma's Girls," by Helen Morris, (Little, Brown & Co., $1.20.) "Little Miss Oddity" is a nice little story by Amy E. Blanchard, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.)

One gets back to America and into very good company with "Gypsy, the Talking Dog," by Tudor Jenks, pictures by Reginald Birch, (Henry Altemus Company, Philadelphia.) Gypsy meets with many thrilling adventures in the course of the story, becomes a traveler, and meets an old friend of the reader's in the hero of another of Tudor Jenks's books, Galopoff, the talking horse. Galopoff does Gypsy one very good turn in tying around his neck, with great effort, a bit of the ribbon which had bound his own fancy blanket. That was because people do not like stray dogs, and it would make Gypsy look as if he had a home.

"It will stay for a while," said the pony, referring to the ribbon which his best endeavors had not succeeded in fastening securely, "and the first woman or girl you meet will be sure to tie it in a bow knot for you. They can't help it. It is one of their instincts."

SOME BOYS' BOOKS.

Most of the larger boys' books run along historical lines this year, and if it were not that they are boys' books, a new series of historical plays might be expected. As it is, the boys will undoubtedly enjoy the books, and there is sufficient variety in them to please all sorts and kinds of boys. One of the best of these history stories is "A Little Captive Lad," by Beulah Marie Dix, illustrated by Will Grefe, (the Macmillan Company, $1.50.) It dates back to those picturesque days of the Cavaliers and Roundheads. There is a goodly amount of adventure in it for the small boy who is the hero of the story, who mingles with the older people in serious events of the times. The pictures, with the costumes of the day, are interesting. The name of Mary Tracy Earle will speak for the value of "The Flag on the Hilltop," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 90 cents.) This is a smaller book, the story of a Southern boy who makes his home with a Northern uncle, a doctor, during the civil war. The doctor, in a neighborhood of Copperheads, stands for the Union, and, as may be expected, there are exciting episodes. The story has appeared before in serial form in The Youth's Companion.

"Chasing an Iron Horse," by Edward Robins, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1) is another civil war story, with many fictitious events mingled with the real. The locomotive chase actually took place in Georgia. "In the Camp of Cornwallis," by Everett T. Tomlinson, (W. A. Wilde Company, $1.50,) takes its readers back a little to the history of the New Jersey campaign in 1777. It deals with an exciting period of Washington's career, and Mr. Tomlinson has unearthed many historical facts from old archives and town records which he has used as a groundwork for the story he tells. Quite in a different line is a tale of Garibaldi's men, "One of the Red Shirts," by Herbert Hayens, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1,) another large book containing any number of thrills.

"Jack Champney," by Robert Anderson, (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1,) brings history almost up to date again, for it is a story of the Spanish-American war. Jack, the hero, appears in the book first as the college athlete, and races, swims, shoots, all the

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way through, is shot himself, performs many gallant deeds, and comes out at the end a full-fledged surgeon.

"Logan, the Mingo," a story of frontier life, by Col. H. R. Gordon, (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) is one of those books in which the Indians figure largely, and there is always a certain fascination to anything in which they appear. Their methods of warfare were too unpleasant not to appear realistic long years after their power had vanished, and they are all brought out in the book. There are night trips of the women and children to the fort, attacks by the red men, many brave deeds incident to frontier life, and Aunt Cynthia, who plays an important part in the story, shows of what the women of those days were capable. Logan is a friendly Indian who unfortunately at the end of the books succumbs to that invidious enemy of his race, firewater.

"With Rogers on the Frontier," a story of 1756 by J. Macdonald, Oxley, (A. Wessels Company, 90 cents,) is more of a war than an Indian story, though the Indians play some unpleasant Indian tricks upon the hero of the story, whom they capture.

"Behind the Line," by Ralph Henry Barbour, illustrated by C. M. Relyea, (Appletons, $1.20,) is a first-class boys' book, a story of college life. It is the football part of the book which gives it its name. The football playing was written under the eye of an expert, and that is sure to be up to date and everything that it should be. There is hazing, room decorating in the early days of college life, and many freshman tribulations, together with examples of sophomore wit and wisdom. Here is a bit of the last which appeared on posters previous to a freshman dinner:

Smok-ing, either of pipes, cig-ars, or cig-ar-ettes, stunts the growth and re-tards the de-vel-op-ment of in-tel-lect. Child-ren, be-ware!

"A suf-fic-ien-cy of sleep and plain, whole-some fare is strong-ly re-com-mended.

"Early to bed and early to rise
Make little Freshie healthy and wise."

There are some good wholesome boys in the book and it is worth reading.

One of the most exciting of all the boys' books is "Jack and Black," a tale of school life and adventure, by Andrew Home, (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, $1.25.) This is an English story, and begins with Jack's life at school and finishhes with his running away and wonderful adventures. "Black" is Jack's chum, who goes along to help him out of his troubles, and such troubles as these could hardly be passed safely outside of a book. Jack it seems is heir to a big fortune, which in case of his death will fall to a distant relative. This man, who is in desperate need of money, arranges with the villain of the story to put the boy out of the way, and this causes the really serious troubles which will keep the attention of the boy readers through the whole of the big book.

"The Boys of Waveney," by Robert Leighton, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25,) is the story of an English school with an American boy in it. It would be interesting if for nothing but the English idea of Americanisms which are put into the mouth of Winthrop, who is intended to be a "good sort," and does not boast of his money, though his father is a multi-millionaire. Winthrop refers frequently to momma and poppa, finds things "cute," and people "real friendly" and "allows" that people are nice.

A delightful book is "The Boy and the Baron," by Adeline Knapp, a story of the days of the robber barons of Germany. It has the fine heroic air of those old-time romances and cannot fail to please. It originally appeared in The St. Nicholas. It is published by The Century Company, ($1.)

"Jack of All Trades" is a nice little story by Katherine Newbold Birdsall, (D. Appleton & Co., $1.20.) It is the history of a family of boys and girls who do much to overcome the financial difficulties into which the family has fallen.

Among other boys' books are a set brought out by The Saalfield Publishing Company, $1 each. There is "A Struggle for a Fortune," by Harry Castlemon; "Larry Barlow's Ambition," Arthur M. Winfield; "Phil and Dick," E. H. Lewis; "His Mother's Letters," J. M. Merrill; "The Boy Landboomer," Capt. Ralph Bonehill. "Lucky Ned," by Edward S. Ellis (Dana Estes & Co., $1) is something on the order of the old-time Sunday school book stories, and "Chubby, a Nuisance," by Mrs. H. H. Penrose, (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.25,) is a pretty little story of a child, a story with a moral for the mother who neglects her children. The ending makes it a small tragedy.

Last, but by no means least, in a list of boys' books comes a story of English schoolboy life, "Eric, or, Little by Little," by the Rev. Dr. Frederic W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.) Offenses in the English schools are severely punished. The boys at Roslyn try a member of their school, find him guilty, form a double line, and with knotted handkerchiefs thrash him up and down five times. The next day he receives an official flogging and is publicly expelled.

Early Social Life in New York.*

Styles change and the things that our grandparents did are not always the proper things to do now, yet if Miss Singleton is to be relied upon, there have been fewer changes in manners and customs since the days of the Georges than one might suppose. In spite of the fact that we have always looked upon that time as the days of the country's poverty, in the homes of the better class of citizens then, as now, there was a lavish display of wealth and luxury. Silverware was to be found in this country from its earliest settlement, and we learn that Queen's ware, Delft, Dresden, and Wedgwood were not infrequently found in the homes of the best families.

However, one can scarcely imagine the time when the inhabitants of New York numbered only 5,816, of whom 970 were blacks. In 1748 an enthusiastic visitor recorded that "In size it [New York] comes nearest to Boston and Philadelphia, but with regard to its fine buildings, its opulence, and extensive commerce, it disputes the preference with either." It is interesting to note the attention that was early paid to street cleaning. In 1725 an act was passed by legislation against the nuisance of dogs belonging to "butchers and other inhabitants of the city" running loose in the streets, and again we find that the people were warned against "casting into the streets, docks, or slips, ashes, oyster shells, or any kind of carrion or filth," and, moreover, on every Friday, the inhabitants were compelled to "rake and sweep together all the dirt, filth, and soil lying in the streets before their respective dwelling houses." The Governor lived at the fort, then situated at the present site of the New Custom House, and centring about this locality was the then fashionable quarter of the city. An especially fine house was thus advertised for sale:

TO BE SOLD.—The House and Lot of John Symense in the Broad-Way in New York; the House is as good as new and has very good Stone-Walls; there is a small Kitchen, a Grass Plot, Wood-Yard, several Fruit Trees, and other Conveniences belonging to it. Enquire of John Symense, now in possession of the premises.

And another house is offered, which has a "very neat warm room with a fireplace annexed to it." The houses of those days were not numbered, but were identified by signs, which must have given the streets a rather bizarre aspect. For instance, the house of John Skrinner, a cabinetmaker, was decorated with a chair; C. O. Bruff, a goldsmith, chose a teapot and tankard, and so on. In 1731 stringent precautions were taken against fire, and each citizen was required to have "two viewers of chimneys and hearths to see that they are kept clean." Owners of houses were also ordered to have three fireplaces and to keep two leather buckets on hand—one bucket if there were less than three fireplaces. The landlord was compelled to pay for these buckets, and for that he was allowed to have his initials painted on them. Particular care was exercised in the case of brewers and bakers and they were compelled to have six buckets.

The spirit of money making was abroad even at this early date, and the best ladies were not too proud to own and manage shops. Afternoon tea, we learn, is an institution of a still longer standing than the time of the Georges, and so well did it flourish during that period that the papers and journals of the time were full of abuse and ridicule of the custom.

Those were the days when the men vied with the women in fine raiment. The dressing tables of the men were equipped with every article of toilet, including cosmetics, essences, oils, butters, pomatums, and powders. Not only the dandy and the beau, but every man of wealth found it necessary to spend time and thought over his toilet. The arrangement of the wigs alone consumed hours, for the gentlemen, unlike the ladies, had their hair combed every day. The latter were quite content with once every three or four months. In 1734, as now, fashion was exceedingly strict with regard to the figure, and ladies wore their stays extremely low, but it was also decreed that the position of the waist should vary every few years. Girls were taught to hold themselves very stiffly, and the figure was carried with a peculiar fall of the shoulders and elevation of the bust. Where it was impossible to produce the desired effect otherwise, long needles were often stuck upright in the front of the dress, so that if the head was bent over too far the needle served as a gentle reminder by piercing the chin. It would seem from the following description of a gown worn by the Duchess of Queensberry at a reception that simplicity was not accounted a virtue:

The bottom of the petticoat was brown hills covered with all sorts of weeds, and every breadth had an old stump of a tree that ran up almost to the top of the petticoat, broken and ragged, or worked with brown chenille, round which twined nasturtiums, ivy, honeysuckles, periwinkles, convolvuises, and all sorts of twining flowers which spread and covered the petticoat. Vines, with the leaves variegated, as you have seen them by the sun, all rather smaller than nature, which makes them look very light; the robings and facings were little green banks with all sorts of weeds, and the sleeves and the rest of the gowns loose, twining branches of the same sort as those on the petticoats; many of the leaves were finished with gold, and part of the stumps of the trees looked like the gilding of the sun.

Hannah More, in one of her letters described eleven women who had among them on their heads "an acre and a half of shrubbery, besides grass plots, tulip beds, kitchen gardens, peonies, &c."

It would be interesting to go into further details of the customs of these earlier citizens, but Miss Singleton has presented such a wealth of material in data from which to draw that one hesitates where to begin. The ordinary reader, however, is likely to be confused amid the wealth of information which she has set before him in rather too much of the style of a catalogue, to be extremely interesting reading. She has given some very amusing extracts from papers of the time, and has left scarcely any subject appertaining in the least to the social life of New York's early citizens, untouched, but one wonders if they could not have been arranged more invitingly than they are. The book has many and excellent illustrations, and is provided with

*SOCIAL NEW YORK UNDER THE GEORGES, 1714-1776. Dress, Streets, and Country Homes, with Chapters on Fashions, Furniture, China, Plate, and Manners. By Esther Singleton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xix.-401. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

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WHAT are published this season under the hackneyed title of "gift books" seem to require some brief word of explanation; for, individually and as a whole, they are of unusual excellence in several particulars. Since the days when the "gift book" meant a collection of Sunday school stories and sermons for the young, bound in morocco and gold, the volume especially made to perform the services of a friendly token has undergone many changes, until through a desire to make it as popular as it was gaudy, its mechanical devices, from the point of view of bookmaking, became as immoral as the reading matter was moral in its most evangelical and valentine days.

In recent years, however, there has been a tendency to take good and well-approved material and present it in examples of the bookmaker's art which, while denoting a gift in the best sense of the word, form at the same time volumes of permanent value, both useful and ornamental. And the present season is particularly conspicuous for just such "gift books."

In a format which represents some of the best bookmaking work of Goupil et Cie. of Paris, A. F. Pollard's sketch of "Henry VIII." is presented in a quarto three-quarters levant volume, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $25 net.) Evidently the author is fully aware of the limitations of his work, for he says in his preface: "The present volume does not profess to do more than roughly sketch Henry VIII.'s more prominent characteristics, outline the chief features of his policy, and suggest some reasons for the measure of success he attained." All the same, Mr. Pollard's pages form a tribute to literature if not to profound scholarship, and they are delightful reading for the person of average intelligence who is willing to accept his author for what he appears to be worth and without any reminders of the authorities employed.

But it is its setting which renders Mr. Pollard's book truly meritorious. Aside from its excellencies as a piece of bookmaking—and a Goupil format needs no special word of praise here—the volume forms a valuable portrait gallery of all the personages identified with the reign of the "Defender of the Faith," the originals of which form one of the most historical treasuries of art in the possession of the British Government and of the noble subjects of Edward VII. The frontispiece is a reproduction, in color, of the well-known Holbein portrait of the King in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle. This is followed by fifty photogravures of such famous paintings as Holbein's "Thomas Cromwell," Guillim Stretes's "Henry Howard," &c. Not only the national collections have been drawn from, but private ones as well have been made to yield up their treasures—Sir Edmund Verney's, the Earl of Ashburnham's, the Duke of Buccleuch's, &c. There is also an interesting array of manuscripts, bronzes, medallions, and sundry articles of vertu in reproduction.

Of all literary tourists of the past Theophile Gautier is among the few who are full of pertinent suggestion to-day if set forth through the photographer's art. Of course many of the customs which he described in his journeys to London, Russia, and Italy have long since passed away, but his picturesque, striking language remains as do many of the monuments which were new to him and new to his early readers. Admirers of travel literature should, therefore, find interest in a well-made volume of Gautier's "Journeys in Italy," (Brentano's, $3,) translated by Daniel B. Vermilye, and pictured with twenty-seven full-page photogravure views. These illustrations represent Verona, Milan, Ferrara, &c., while Venice comes in for several views representing her most famous scenes and monuments the beauty of which "age cannot wither and whose infinite variety custom can never stale."

Francis Hindes Groome's "Edward FitzGerald: An Aftermath with Miscellanies in Verse and Prose" has appeared for the season (Thomas B. Mosher, $2.50) in a curious little square volume, which represents some of the best and a few of the worst qualities of bookmaking. Together with the clear-cut type, lined, margined, well-spaced typography, and English hand-made paper, we have the blackest of black half-tones presented upon the glossiest and whitest of stiff calendered paper. Each of these features is all right in itself, but in the same book they cannot fail to make the judicious booklover grieve. Why could not Mr. Mosher have given us a woodcut or two, or some etchings, instead of the half-tones, which are neither better nor worse than those which are appearing in the weekly illustrated press? The material selected to follow Mr. Groome's work is good. There are "The Meadows in Spring," "Virgil's Garden," "Translation from Petrarch," and other minor poems and such prose fragments as "Notes on Charles Lamb."

Enterprising Mr. Mosher has also presented in a neat square 12mo volume ($2.50) "The Poems of Ernest Dowson," in well-paginated leaves and appropriate decorations, the text of which is prefaced by a critical and biographical estimate of the poet by Mr. Arthur Symonds. Mr. Andrew Lang recently undertook to show how small a man Dowson was, and, as a commentator has added, "The poet is dead in very sooth," but as "his lyric to [illegible] lives and deserves to live, all jesting [illegible] of literature notwithstanding," so what Symonds has to say of Dowson is worth reading, and it is not impossible the lover of rich, daintily turned verse may be thereby induced to further with a spirit of antagonism Mr. Andrew Lang. Be that as it Dowson knew well the subtleties of lish prosody, and if not a great p was because he wrote too much as dent of verse. Imagine a Rubens ide only by the studies that have come to us, and you have Dowson.

A striking and quaint idea underlie Marshall Saunders's story, "Beautiful Paradise," (L. C. Page & Co., $1.25. of a happy family of animals which ceased to lead an earthly existenc pass their days in play and fun in s where no enemies annoy them and they have nothing but love for each In this animals' paradise the lion a lamb lie down together and fishes co of the water and hold friendly co with foxes and dogs. Miss Saunder long time had in mind a story bear the immortality of animals, but d know exactly how to start it. The that favorite dog known to animal as "Beautiful Joe," after Miss Sau book of that name, died. The a father suggested that she make J hero of the animal paradises he des picture, and so he was chosen t over the happy republic where the a find themselves after death. In thi dise are all kinds of wonderful cre beautiful fish that do not hesitate t up and exhibit themselves to ad knowing that they will not be h submarine boats managed by seal ships run with much incidental monkeys, who take their friends ame cats and dogs for happy little journe elephants, seals, and bears, that hav together and laugh and grow fat animals never eat meat, being ple supplied with succulent grasses, and Joe arrives he pointedly asks ho grasses like being eaten, which th cod, to whom he had been introduc unable to tell him. The conversati tween the animals, as reported in th are witty and amusing, and the stor wholesome flavor that cannot be an influence for good on the chars any boy who reads it. Grown peopl ever, will find it equally interesting book is of attractive appearance a deserves enumeration as a gift b spite of its moderate price. The i tions by Charles Livingston Bull delightful.

Short standard works and out-of-t reprints of selected authors are now ed in little editions de luxe at 75 c volume by Mr. Mosher. Up to the 36 volumes have been issued, 425 c each, on Japan vellum, in flexible and in uniform size. They are ca "Brocade Series." For gift book are put up in cabinet style boxes of 3, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 36 volume authors represented in this series ar Austin, John Brown, Maurice de Maurice Hewlett, Richard Jeffries, Lee, Fiona Macleod, William Morri ter Pater, Robert Louis Stevenson dor Storm, James Thomson, ("B. V Oscar Wilde. Eight of these volu clude works of William Morris an those of Walter Peter, while Richi fries is represented by five and Louis Stevenson by three.

A handsome gift book is the qua ume of the "Poems and Ballads o non Charles Swinburne," published Mosher. It contains the text of t second and third series of poems lads as originally issued in 1878 and completes the entire collectio in 1866. The reprint of the first 1899 was called "Laus Veneris: Po Ballads," that being the name, country at least, whereby the b first known and will continue to be Heretofore the second and third ser only been procurable in two separ umes, but they are now brought compass of a single volume, and t series, considered as a whole, p body of lyrical and elegiac verse passed in the literature of the w the present volume 450 copies were on Van Gelder hand-made paper an in full antique boards with uncu The volume sells for $5.00 net and a slide case. Twenty-five copies o vellum have been numbered and si

Some of the most delightful of Louis Stevenson's works were his essays written for magazines and pers or as parts of other publicati which before his death he gather the title of "Familiar Studies of Books." They cover a wide range acter study, including such subjects ert Burns, Thoreau, François Villo Knox and Women," Charles of Orl Samuel Pepys. These have now published in two volumes by H Turner & Co. of Boston. The b illustrated with photogravures a tones and the printing is from la ble type. The price for the set is

Nearly a million dollars are now in paintings by George Romney, temporary of Sir Joshua Reyn though he is known, like Reynold by his portraits. In the fourteen y 1888 to 1901 inclusive, there were works by Romney sold at Christie' don, upward of £133,500. This tak count of Romneys which have hands by private treaty at prices higher than those paid by dealer tion sales. Yet twelve years b Revolutionary war broke out in try, Romney was painting these very pictures, according to the following scale of prices: £8 8s. for heads, £8 8s. for half lengths, and £12/12s. for full lengths, while Reynolds, who was more fashionable, was charging respectively 25, 50, and 100 guineas. These and a multitude of other interesting details about the life of this celebrated English painter are told in the book, "George Romney," by Sir Herbert Maxwell, (Scribners,) as one of the Makers of British Art Series, edited by James A. Manson. Romney's mania for painting Lady Hamilton is fully explained and numerous details of his life and methods make the volume an interesting one. It is illustrated by reproductions of characteristic Romneys.

Lovers of war pictures, which are among the most popular compositions in art, will find an interesting collection in the book "Among the Great Masters of Warfare," by Walter Rowlands, (Dana Estes & Co.,) the last of the popular Great Masters Series, the preceding volumes being devoted to literature, music, painting, and oratory. This book brings together thirty-two reproductions of famous paintings in half-tone, among them being the "Death of Alexander," by Piloty; the "Death of Caesar," by Gérôme; the "Baptism of Witikind," by Paul Thumann; "Godfrey de Bouillon at the Siege of Jerusalem," by Gustave Doré; "Nelson Leaving Portsmouth, 1805," by Fred Roe, and "The Surrender of Lee," by Thure de Thulstrup. There are likewise pictures and chapters on Cromwell, Wellington, Napoleon, Washington, Moltke, and Farragut. The text is attractively written by Mr. Rowlands, who is a well-known art critic and collector.

A showy and striking volume, which has many substantial qualities to give it permanent value, is entitled "Ad Astra," (R. H. Russell.) The title does not convey the full significance of the contents. The book is made up of selections from the Divine Comedy of Dante, with elaborate illustrations by Margaret and Helen Maitland Armstrong. These selections are treated separately, and the illustrations, which have infinite variety, are handsome and striking. The Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso were drawn upon to supply the material, and the whole makes an attractive gift book.

Vienna, the home of the waltz, whence came "The Beautiful Blue Danube," which will ever live in music, is the subject of the volume by Maria Hornor Lansdale entitled "Vienna and the Viennese," (Henry T. Coates & Co.) The book is based upon the work of Victor Tissot, but which has been materially altered and added to, and the many illustrations of the principal buildings and most interesting places in the popular Austrian city are new and well reproduced. In many respects Vienna is one of the most interesting cities in Europe, and it has always been a favorite among American tourists, Europeans saying that this is because it is the most up-to-date city on their side of the ocean. The present volume will be welcomed by those who desire to get something more than the usual guide-book information about Vienna and to study the city in all its aspects.

From the pages of "Ben-Hur" the story of "The First Christmas" has now been lifted, and it is presented by the Harpers with numerous illustrations in color by William Martin Johnson and photographic reproductions of the works of some of the great masters who have depicted the Holy Family when the Saviour was an infant. Gen. Lew Wallace tells in the preface how the story of the Three Wise Men from the East had so interested him that he decided to write of their journey, and then brought the story up to the birth of Christ, intending it for an article in Harper's Magazine. But he says he was timid about submitting it and laid it away in a drawer. Going to a Republican Convention in Indianapolis he met "Bob" Ingersoll on the train and got into a religious discussion with him. Previously, Gen. Wallace says, he had regarded religion with indifference, but when he left Ingersoll at the station he realized its importance for the first time. He promptly decided to study the life of the Saviour, and as a result took up his previous sketch and carried the tale down to the crucifixion. Thus came "Ben-Hur."

Not a page of history has been written about the real Americans—the Indians—except by their foes, and the history thus written is misleading and distorted by prejudice. The Indians neither built monuments nor wrote books. In their veins ran the wild poetry and imagination of the hunt, the chase, the battle, the dance, the forests, the valleys, the mountains, and the rivers for a thousand generations, yet they were without accomplishments in letters and art. At the same time they held in great reverence the traditions and legends common to their tribes, which were passed from father to son for centuries, and, being held as sacred, suffered little variation. Many of these legends survive among the Indians to-day. Some of the "Legends of the Iroquois," compiled by W. W. Canfield, (A. Wessels Company,) are positively known to be 200 years old and are believed to be the stories told by the red men thousands of years ago. These Iroquois legends throw a curious and interesting light on the Indian character and explain many Indian traits hitherto regarded as mysterious.

The kinetoscope, which sees and records things that are too quick for the human eye, has now been applied to sleight-of-hand tricks, thus explaining in a pictorial form mysteries that have long puzzled the uninitiated. The man who makes coins appear and disappear, picks cards apparently out of the air, and takes live rabbits out of the pockets of his friends, has now been "caught in the act" by C. Lang Neil, whose book, "The Modern Conjurer and

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston and New York.

Drawing Room Entertainer," (Lippincotts,) contains over 500 original illustrations from photographs. These pictures illustrate and explain the tricks of J. N. Maskelyne, "Trewey," Charles Bertram, T. Nelson Downs, Mlle. Patrice, Paul Valadon, H. De Manche, L. Graham Lewis, Frank Kennard, and other well-known conjurers. An immense number of curious and amusing tricks, some of them new, with bottles, pins, matches, plates, and corks, are described and illustrated in such a way that the amateur may perform them, thus providing an interesting evening's entertainment for his friends.

Carlyle, with or without illustrations, has for several seasons been a favorite author for gift book makers, and the modern appliances of binding and typography lend themselves to an adequate, even a distinctive, expression of his works. The influence of the Dent classics is seen in a little 16mo. leather-bound volume, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25,) which contains "Sartor Resartus," "Heroes and Hero Worship," and "Past and Present"; for, in this book, printed in fair-sized type, we have over 700 pages making a volume of less than an inch in thickness; yet the paper is of so fine a quality that the printing does not show through. The book has for frontispiece a half-tone reproduction of Samuel Lawrence's engraving of Carlyle; with its pliable leather covers it can be conveniently carried in the pocket without injury.

There is also a library edition of "The French Revolution" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $4.50) in three volumes, with an introduction and extensive notes and appendices by C. R. L. Fletcher, A. M., of Magdalen College, Oxford. This is by far the most important edition of "The Revolution" that has yet appeared. In his notes Mr. Fletcher not only ekes out the Carlyle narrative with material drawn from his own researches, but he criticises his author from the point of view of superior scholarship. Mr. Fletcher's introduction is a splendid essay showing the circumstances in which Carlyle undertook and carried through the work, together with an estimate of the author as a historical writer. Moreover, he gives a concise account of the causes which led up to the Revolution and describes as nobody else has, the formative influences of Carlyle's point of view with a critical appreciation of his sources of information—good, bad, and indifferent. The closing passage of Mr. Fletcher's introduction is significant:

One takes leave of the book then with a certain amount of relief; with a feeling that while no such swift and deep, if occasionally erring, insight into the motives and hearts of men has been possessed by any historian since the death of Tacitus, yet that few writers have more grave responsibilities on their shoulders for the doctrines they have preached and the forces which they have held up to admira-

tion. As a prophet for as such he undoubtedly regarded mself—he was fully prepared to take the esponsibility; and in magnifying his pro etic office, he was led to denounce w lesale many things which he took no uble to understand, and to glorify ma forces whose true meaning he had ne r probed.

Another edition o "The French Revolution" appears in 1 6mo. volume of 887 pages (Charles Scr er's Sons, $1.25) in form similar to th foregoing edition of "Sartor Resartus," c. This contains simply the Carlyle te together with the elaborate index of t second edition. For students of Carlyle t may suffice. The frontispiece is a de ate photogravure of Marie Antoinette, a like the "Sartor," it is a volume for t reader en voyage as well as for a small he in the library.

On paper which i a trifle thicker, also in pretty 16mo volu s, (Scribner's, $1.25,) we have John Lyly' "Rosalynde-Euphues Golden Legacie, fo after his death in his Cell at Silexdr and "Fetcht from the Canaries by T. J Gent." This volume, written in archaic nglish, is illustrated with nine modern n-and-ink drawings and a photogravur frontispiece. In the same form also appe s from the Scribner's the text of the poem of John Keats, with an unfamiliar portr of the poet for frontispiece in photogra e.

In the Remarque Series, in cloth, in full leather, or in fu limp chamois covers, square, 16mo, (H. Caldwell Company, 40 cents, 75 cents, .25,) appear Brown ing's "Men and omen," Stevenson's "Will o' the Mill," d Balzac's "A Passion in the Desert," d with delicately engraved frontispieces nd neatly presented in little boxes, wh , with their typographical and bindi excellencies, make particularly bookish hristmas tokens.

The fact that Lor Dufferin just before his death wrote a graphical sketch of his ancestor Richa Brinsley Sheridan stimulated a certain evival in the latter's dramatic works for eneral reading, and this influence has f nd expression in the present Christmas s son through several reprints of Sheridan plays, with more or less scholarly and st estive introductions. One of these, "Th Dramatic Works of Richard Brinsley eridan," with "A Short Account of H Life by G. G. S.," originally published n London by Samuel Bagster & Sons, has ust been brought out in this country (J es Pott & Co., $3,) in a well-made tw volume edition, with portrait frontispiec and rubricated title pages with vignett photogravures. Two hundred and eighty ur pages of the first volume are occupie by the "Life"; then comes "The Rivals The second volume includes "St. Patr 's Day," "The Duenna," "The Scho for Scandal," "The Critic," "A Trip t Scarborough," "Pizarro," and the ve s "To the Memory of Garrick." G. G. principally confines himself to Sheridan as a dramatist, devoting little space to the later years of his life spent as a politician and courtier; and an interesting feature of "The Life" is a comparison of the texts of certain of the plays, notably those of "The School for Scandal," of which there are no less than three versions extant. These volumes are printed in large type on good English lightweight paper.

"The Ingoldsby Legends," which first appeared in 1840, are being reprinted (John Lane, $1.50,) with illustrations by the well-known pen-and-ink artist Herbert Cole. Mr. Cole is a particularly good interpreter of gruesome tales of the nature drawn from the wonderful memoranda of the Ingoldsby family. His sense of irony for things ecclesiastic and aristocratic, mingled with his appreciation of his author's fancy, combine to present a series of illustrations which are full of suspense and whimsical suggestion. Besides the full-page pictures there are striking headpieces, partly illustrative and partly symbolical.

Standard novels, the scenes of which are laid in historical and picturesque places, have long been the subject of photographic illustration. The custom begun by the tourist—probably with a copy of George Eliot's "Romola" under his arm—has been carried forward by publishers with considerable artistic success. For example, the Luxembourg edition of Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., $1.60,) two volumes bound in one, is an excellent illustration of how a standard novel the action of which moves in historico-artistic surroundings, may be made beautiful as well as instructive. Nearly all the Roman monuments, buildings, sculptures, and views mentioned in the romance are presented in excellent half-tone reproductions of photographs. Some of these pictures are familiar, like "The Faun of Praxiteles" and "Beatrice Cenci"; others, like "The Fountain of Trevi" and "The Grounds of the Villa Borghese," are not so well known. Apparently, a commendable attempt has been made to give those views which are not readily procurable by tourists at picture shops or along the quays of the Tiber. Prof. Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College introduces the work with an appreciative article, partly biographic and partly literary, but in nowise strikingly critical. It does well enough, however, as an introduction to the Hawthorne romances, which are to be read by people who are more or less unacquainted with the nature of the work or with the sources from which he dressed out, in readable English prose, a legend long familiar among art students resident in the Eternal City in the first half of the last century. Still, it cannot be denied that Hawthorne added problems to what was a simple mystery of incident, and of this fact Miss Bates makes much.

"The Adventures of Don Quixote" (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50,) comes in a well-edited form from an English original on thick, light paper, and with illustrations from the crayon and pen of W. Heath Robinson. We are not told who the editor is, but he has performed his work with distinction, while his brief biographical and critical introduction shows that he is fully acquainted with Spanish literature. His excisions reveal that he is just as appreciative of modern taste in what pertains to good, rapid movement and brief graphic description, which the original "Quixote" did not possess, notwithstanding that, as a satire, it sounded the death knell of chivalry. Mr. Robinson's pictures go far toward adding human interest to the text. Here facial expression and attitude predominate. His crayon is alive to Cervantes's dramatic episodes just as it is thoroughly in sympathy with the modern idea of humor. A strong point of his work is the striking individuality which he has managed to maintain in the pictures in which the errant Don is the principal figure.

Caterpillars and Moths.*

"As the whole duty of the caterpillar is to eat and live to grow up, so the whole duty of the moth is to reproduce its kind." To watch the cocoon, pupa, and moth has occupied the attention of two ladies during not less than twenty years; hence the handsome volume with the title "Caterpillars and Their Moths." In this work are to be found the life histories of forty-three species of moths existing throughout a wide territory. These life histories have not been taken from the statements of others, but are all the results of the personal studies of Ida Mitchell Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule.

Some of the moths have peculiar odors, "a regular menagerie smell." This odor enables the male to find the female as she hangs from the twigs. This odor is diffused all through the day and is carried by the air to a great distance, so that by the time the males begin to fly some are pretty sure to be attracted by it, follow it up, flying against the wind, and find the female. The authors tell in an amusing way how a particular name was given by them to the room where their caterpillars, moths, cocoons were stored. A sister of one of the ladies, looking inside the room, cried out: "Ugh! I don't see how you can do it! It makes me crawl all over just to see them." The crawly idea was at once adopted, hence "The Crawlery" was given to that particular room. The illustrations are of great excellence, and all taken from the living subjects.

*CATERPILLARS AND THEIR MOTHS. By Ida Mitchell Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule. With illustrations of living caterpillars and spread moths by Edith Eliot. Decorated cover. Pp. 302. New York: The Century Company. $2.

The Pageant of Praise

THIS purports to be a description of a Novel Entertainment devised by JOHN LANE, publisher, at THE BODLEY HEAD, New York, in hon ur of HENRY HARLAND, the distinguished author of "THE LADY PARAMOUNT" and "THE CARDINAL'S S UFF-BOX," who is at present visiting this city. The entertainment took the form of a "*Pageant of Prais* " to which the literary representatives of every journal and periodical in America and England were invited. The function was held amid the stately columns of *The New York Times Saturday Review*. As the brilli nt company filed past in symbolical costumes, they greeted the distinguished author in the following flatt ring terms:—

THE HERALDS & THE COURIERS very properly led the w : "Mr. Harland," said *The Herald of Boston*, "The Lady Paramoun is perfectly, absolutely, utterly charming."—"Indeed," added *Chi go*, "it is cheerful, witty, and thoroughly engaging."—"A brilliant nov " agreed *Syracuse*. —"Cannot fail to be a winner," concluded *The Co ier of New Haven*.

THE TIMES, arriving punctually on the hour, *New Yo* smilingly avowed: "It is fresh, sweet, and pure."—While the *Londo* organ added: "it is a fantastic, delightful love-idyll, by a writer who s easily first in his own delightful line."—"A delicious love story," owed *Philadelphia* gracefully.—"A comedy of love-making," quoth *Washington*.—And *The Dial*, at the tail of The Times, last but n least, pointed the moral by assuring the author that The Lady Par ount was "charmingly exciting from beginning to end."

THE WORLDS pressed upon the heels of The Times. A wholly delightful love-story," murmured *New York*.—"As a sourc of pure delight we have read no book so good for a long time," said *The Literary*.—"It is, indeed, quite so," echoed the *London* represent ve.

THE OCEANS then combined to swell the praise: "The Lady Paramount is a bewitching romance—a story of irresistible charm," urged *the Inter-Ocean*.—"A charming type, sparkling and feminine, thoroughly modern," murmured *The Atlantic Monthly* of Mr. Harland's heroine.—"The qualities which graced the previous book are all in evidence once more in The Lady Paramount," languidly but delightedly remarked *The Seaside Booklover*.—"So happily conceived, so skillfully carried out, so full of brightness and buoyancy and charm and humour," p claimed *The Argonaut*.

HENRY HARLAND'S NOVELS:

THE LADY PARAMOUNT

(55th Thousand)

THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX

(35th Thousand)

THE SUNS appearing shed an added brilliance on the scene: "The Lady Paramount is the wittiest and brightest book of the season," beamed the *Evening Sun* of *New York*.—"It is the brightest piece of fiction that we have read in many moons," paradoxically agreed the *Sun of Baltimore*.—"Sunshine and sparkle," said the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*. —"Sunlight and colour," echoed *The London Chronicle*.—"Italian sun and rosy mists," murmured *The Phila. Ledger*.—"She is a thing to be thankful for,—dear, delicious, wayward," reflected *The Mirror of St. Louis*.

THE STARS, gathering sufficient brilliance from their subject, put in an appearance too: "Sparkling wit; not a single dark streak," twinkled the *Evening Star of Washington*.

VOCES POPULI. A few other eulogistic phrases should be recorded: "Honey of Hymettus that does not cloy," gurgled with inarticulate content *The Literary Digest*.—"A quality, a style, a finish. . . . " soared *The Brooklyn Eagle*.—"Delicacy and iridescence are there," pronounced *The Bookbuyer*.—"A gentle comedy of lovemaking, where villains cease from troubling and chaperons are at rest," sighed *The Bookbuyer's Bulletin*.—"A joyous book of fragrant, all-pervading charm," genially smiled *The Philadelphia Press*. —"To the book, to the book, and be delighted by the tale," cried *The Press* of New York.

And thus the chorus of praise ran on, as the enviable author received guest after guest. Finally

THE TRIBUNES came in all the glory of judicial silk: "Extremely captivating, a novel one cannot help enjoying," judged *New York*.—"A most charming story," summed up *Chicago*. "Just wise enough, just

ANCIENT OPHIR.

Dr. Carl Peters Shows Where the Gold Came From in the Long Past.*

IN THE introduction to "The Eldorado of the Ancients," Dr. Carl Peters dwells somewhat on the reason for his leaving the German service, and finding employment in England. In 1891 Dr. Peters was appointed Imperial High Commissioner of the Kalimanjaro District. In 1891 there were numerous burglaries in the station, and the chief robber happened to be a servant in the employ of the Commissioner. A court-martial was convoked, over which Dr. Peters presided, and the man was sentenced to death. In 1892 a woman who had joined a conspiracy was also condemned to death. Dr. Peters writes: "I personally voted against this latter decision, but had it carried out, as the gentlemen who had to stay behind declared they could otherwise not answer for the security of German supremacy in the Kalimanjaro District."

Accusations were brought against Dr. Peters, and he was acquitted. When he was elected Chairman of the Colonial Society of Berlin in 1896 another attack was directed against him. Dr. Peters was committed for trial and condemned by a Disciplinary Court, losing his commission. From 1884 till 1890 Dr. Peters had been engaged in African exploration, and he declares that he was the founder of German East Africa. In 1896 he went to London and threw himself into the solution of the question of Ophir, which is treated in the volume under notice.

In 1895 Dr. Peters was looking over an old historical atlas published in the years 1705-9, and, examining that portion of the map representing the Zambesi region, was surprised to see a mountain which bore the name of Fura. Dr. Peters writes:

The name Fura, as the Portuguese authors stated, was a corruption of the word Afur or Aufur, by which Arabian traders called the mountain. Afir, however, was, as I was taught by the Arabist, the South Arabian form of the Hebrew word Ophir. Was not here a possible starting point toward a solution of the Ophir problem? The entry on the map, as well as the description in the letter press, gave the impression of reality. Here was certainly no question of one of the numerous myths which characterize the history of African geography. By all appearances everything rested on reliable historical sources.

Does the Dark Continent take its name Africa from Afur or Aufur? Dr. Peters thinks it does. The Romans, he believes, learned the name Afir from the Carthagenians. Then the adjective "Africus" was formed.

The progression, Afir, Afer, Africus, Terra Africa, and Africa, as showing the development of our designation for the Dark Continent, is an altogether unique one, and effectually disposes of two geographical problems, inasmuch as on the one side it offers the long sought derivation of the words Africa, and on the other it turns the treatment of the Ophir problem toward a settled direction.

To-day statements advanced on a philological basis alone are not considered trustworthy, and of this the author of the work under notice is well aware. But there may be other indications, and these Dr. Peters and others have followed out so far as a particular portion of Africa is concerned. The discoveries made in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, the old ruins found there, give a solid foundation to what was in the past only a theory. It was then from this old map, derived in main part from the Portuguese, that Dr. Peters thought the clue to Ophir might be discoverable.

How then could I have been in doubt as to the starting point of my voyage of discovery? Up to Zambesi I must travel as far as the eastern entry into the Lupata gate, and from there I must look around. The further course of this enterprise was settled in advance. It was necessary to traverse the actual kingdom of Monomotapa, or, as I already knew it in 1897, Macombeland. Then the eastern declivity of the South African tableland would have to be explored, and in any case Manicaland was necessary as a base for the practical work of prospecting. For here discovery had gone a good deal further than generalizations. Here more especially it could confine itself to the opening up of single gold fields.

Starting from the mouth of the Zambesi the usual characteristics of an African river are described. There was game in abundance.

The quantity of river game was enormous. Before noon I have shot three hippopotami, of which we have secured two up to now. On the islands there are crowds of cranes, storks, flamingoes, herons, and black as well as white geese. Processions of ducks cross them. * * * To-day I shot eight crocodiles, six hippopotami, three ducks, and one river hen. * * * I reflect on the teeming animal life. One species always devours the other. As soon as I find a species I know, I ask: "Whom or why do you eat, and by whom are you eaten?" Man as the strongest devours them all, but he is again the victim of the smallest, of the microbes in the shape of cholera, typhoid, bubonic plague, tuberculosis, cancer, so as to even matters out. That this system upon which our whole nature is planned, as on its unfrangible law, exactly betokens the "world based on universal love" of certain philosophers, can hardly be maintained from an intellectual point of view. One need only camp for a night in the African bush and hear time after time in the sounds that break the stillness the cries of beasts frightened for their lives in order to appraise the "best of possible worlds" of Leibnitz.

How much experience the Germans have in colonial government has yet to be seen. The same remark is applicable to ourselves. Dr. Peters, when telling of the action of Gungunjanay, a native King, says that this potentate cut off sometimes the heads of culprits, and on other occasions lopped off hands and feet.

That was brutal and quite opposed to our feelings. But however much it is repugnant to European sentiment it had one good quality of making these natives industrious and obedient. To-day we punish by imprisonment. The prisoners are regularly fed, they get meat once a week, they are well clothed and sheltered. In prison they live far beyond the measure of their ordinary life, and are in clover. The new view of imprisonment may be illustrated by the following occurrence which happened in Ujanfi in the Spring of 1901: A black had been imprisoned for six months. When he was about to be dismissed at the end of his term he fell on his knees before the Warder and began to howl and cry, asking what he had done to be turned out of doors like that. * * * When one reads such twaddle that is written in Europe about the African labor question one cannot refrain from a certain feeling of contempt.

In the final chapters of the book Dr. Peters treats the Ophir question. "In the past it was the learned man at his desk who proposed to settle the Ophir question. There was no end of "altogether crazy" assertions and hypotheses."

For years my attitude toward this question has been that it was impossible to arrive at the situation of Ophir by means of theoretical deductions, and that we must actually discover it somewhere on the earth. It stands to reason that the Eldorado from which in a single expedition lasting three years returned to Jerusalem with a mass of gold weighing 420 talents (of 114 pounds troy) must be indicated to-day by unassailable archaeological remains. One must reflect that, this amount represents a value of over £1,750,000. And First Chronicles xxix., 4, we even find that King David had brought together 3,000 talents of gold from Ophir, representing a value of £12,225,000. * * * No solution of the Ophir problem is worthy of scientific consideration that does not start from the clear and irrefrangible evidence of ancient, and, to be more precise, ancient Semitic gold mining operations.

References to Ophir are shown in First Kings, ix., 26-28. King Solomon sent ships, "and they came from Ophir, and fetched from thence gold 420 talents and brought it to King Solomon." Then in Kings again, x., 10-11, the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon "an 120 talents of gold. * * Many are the references to Ophir, as in Job you read: "Then shalt thou lay up gold as dust and the gold of Ophir as the stones of the brooks."

Was Ophir in Arabia? Then gold or traces of it ought to be found as existing to-day. It is not enough to show that the precious metal was found here and there in the Old World. We want to see actual with our own eyes a section of country where it was found in great abundance and was regularly mined, and on a very large scale.

All this we can show in the region between the Zambesi and the Sabi, but where else on the Indian Ocean side. Here we find one of the richest and most extensive gold formations existing on the planet. Here many thousands of old mines have been found which were sunk to a depth of 50, 150, 400, 600, 900, to 4,000 feet, and from which millions of tons of gold ore must have been extracted. Hall & Neal, in their highly useful book just published, "The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia," enumerate over 240 modern mines in which such ancient workings occur in great numbers. This chain of ancient gold mines stretches from the north of Zambesi to the Murchison Mountains in the Transvaal, from Gorongova and the Lower Sabi far beyond the Hanyati, and as far as Beira and analand to the west. Hall & Neal estimate that the area of this region is 750,000 square miles with about 75,000 ancient workings. Here at last we find the ancient ruins, whole cities, fortresses, and temples estimated to number some 500, characteristic throughout by the civilization of the Himyarites of South Arabia, and by the symbols of the ancient worship of Baal-Ashera. What other country in the whole world can enter the lists in the face of these facts? If I can further add to this, that even the erstwhile name A. F. R. (Hebrew consonant letetrs for Ophir) has, though corrupted, lingered on in different parts of this region, my case is proved not only by indirect means, but positively and unmistakably.

It seems absolutely certain that the original negro of this portion of Africa, save under compulsion, never could have undertaken the work visible to-day in the vicinity of the gold country. That the mineral wealth of the far distant England island should have been sought for by the Phoenicians is not any more extraordinary than that the Egyptians should have tracked through the African continent in quest of gold. There are some lesser indications as of figures and characters found in the African country, but these we deem are too insignificant as yet to base a theory upon.

*THE ELDORADO OF THE ANCIENTS. By Dr. Carl Peters. Cloth. 9 by 6 inches. Pp. 447. With two maps and ninety-seven illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

Recent Poetry.*

In these three volumes of poems we look in vain for the "subtle perfection of phrase" and "happy coalescence of music and meaning" which, in Lowell's words, are needed to "make all ears converts and partisans." "Tangled in Stars" is by far the best of the three in both form and suggestion, yet the writer frequently is content to introduce the most slipshod lines and roughest collocation of consonants. For example, the following stanza with its impossible last line:

No hint of human voice or face
In frost below or fire above,
Save where the smoke's blue billowing grace
Flies flaglike from the roofs of love.

A more successful attempt to combine poetic suggestion with a fair amount of metrical felicity is the little poem in the same collection called "The Plowman":

I heard the plowman sing in the wind,
And sing right merrily.
As down in the cold of the sunless mold
The grasses buried he.

And now the grasses sing in the wind,
Merrily do they sing;
While down in the cold of the sunless mold
Is the plowman slumbering.

Many of Miss Wetherald's fancies have the flavor of individuality, and it is the more to be regretted that she uses her instrument with such uncertain skill. Her disposition is obviously toward serious and dignified treatment of her faculty, and should she turn her attention to those laws of versification which do not come by nature her work undoubtedly would merit more than the half-perfunctory admiration which is the due of poetic thinkers who write verse that is not poetry.

"Thoughts Adrift" has less individuality and more uncertainty. Mrs. Louthan has much to say about love and Springtime and flowers and birds, some of it graceful, the greater part hackneyed. We note in her verse a peculiar predilection for three adjectives united in the support of a single noun. For example: "This idle, dreamy, sweet repose"; "O moon, so sweet, so fair, so young"; "Deep, fervent, wordless tenderness"; "Calm, radiant, transcendent broke the morn," and so on. In the stanzas quoted below she is quite at her best, and certainly the two men commemorated in them have never before been yoke-fellows:

TWO MEN.

Christopher Columbus.

Toward the west he cast his longing view,
As with his chart and astrolabe in hand,
He mused upon that undiscovered land,
Then spake: "Here is one world—let there be two!"

Cyrus W. Field.

Toward the east, beneath the kindly sun,
Gazed one in after years whom science taught.
He mused upon a thing his brain had wrought,
Then spake: "Here are two worlds—let there be one!"

"Wild Roses of California" has a flower-sprinkled cover, a red top, and broad margins. The topics touched upon range from the Day of Judgment to the flying of kites, and the stars are mentioned twenty-two times in the space of forty-one poems. These items, so far as we can see, exhaust the book's distinction, but we quote the following poem for its variety of metre and imaginative scope:

THE RAGMAN.

A ragman driving a horse of gray,
Cries through the alleys every day:
"Sacks and umbrellas, paper and bags,
Bits of old iron, bottles, and rags."

Oh, I wonder what the ragman feels?
Does his heart thrill at the blue of skies?
The ripple of sunlight on the hills?
The tender light in a clear child's eyes?

I wonder if he ever notes
The rose that climbs o'er the garden wall?
Or counts the petals of faintest pink
As one by one through the air they fall?

Is his life threaded with day-time dreams?
Or is it really just what it seems—
"Sacks and umbrellas, paper and bags,
Bits of old iron, bottles, and rags."

*WILD ROSES OF CALIFORNIA. Book of Verse. By Grace Hibbard. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. 1902. $1.

*THOUGHTS ADRIFT. Poems by Harriet Horner Louthan. Boston: Richard G. Badger. The Gorham Press. 1902. $1.

A Neighborhood Novel.*

Eliza Armstrong Bengough has written a very clever story in "The Talk of the Town." A murder is the central feature of the book, but the characters and gossip which circle about it so engross one's attention that before the story is over the murder is quite forgotten, and even when the book is finished and all the uncertainty is not yet cleared, one feels only slight disappointment in not knowing the real murderer. What does attract and hold the attention, however, are the various characters whose lives make the tragedy and comedy of the story. Miss Bengough has done some very clever descriptive work. One feels at home at once in her neighborhood, and his sympathies are enlisted. Maggie's unfortunate and stormy career which somehow works itself out right in the end is well drawn. Her pride, her fine courage, her struggle against the tide of fate are all excellently brought out. One feels a bit tired of Em McEntee, though, and wishes that the stupid Ed would go off with that gay Rose Gallagher. He might have had a better time at any rate, even though she wasn't the cook that Em was.

Little ripples and undercurrents of tragedy work themselves out aside from the big plot of the story. Cyrilla's pathetic love story and Ellen McCue's wasted life are pathetic passages. But one's admiration goes out to Jim Sullivan, Maggie's husband, who was imprisoned for the murder and whose best friend steals his wife during the time of his incarceration. A "neighborhood novel" it is, to be true, made up of the bits of gossip of a parcel of factory workers, but it is also the story of a fight against a tide of Fate that engulfs its victims and carries them along with the current.

Miss Bengough has been lavish, even extravagant with her material. In the little story she tells she has crowded a wealth of incident and color. One can never say of her tale that it is "padded." And on the whole it is a very interesting little book.

*THE TALK OF THE TOWN. By Eliza Armstrong Bengough. 12mo. Pp. 232. Novelette de Luxe Edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Miss Prat's Bookbinding.

Miss May Rosina Prat gave an exhibition last week of some of the bookbindings executed by her during the past year at the Primrose Bindery, No. 37 West Twenty-second Street. Among the more interesting numbers in Miss Prat's showing were Browning's "The Last Ride," which was bound in white levant morocco, with a symbolic figure of music modeled and tinted in colors on the front cover. Further ornamentation consisted of palm leaves tooled in gold. The end papers were handpainted, with a double border in blind tooling. "The Vengeance of Noel Brassard," by Bliss Carmen, was bound in Niger leather. The ornaments were interlacing gold curves terminating in four metal bosses, which formed settings for matched turquoise. The whole was in a unique slipcase.

The binding of Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" was a green levant morocco ornamented with broken curves, ending in conventionalized clover leaves. The end papers were hand-painted to correspond. "The Book of Gems," in three volumes, with clasps, was bound in pigskin, with maple, ivy, and rose ornaments. Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane" was done in beaten leather in conventionalized design. The edges of the leaves had a very effective landscape painted thereon under the gilt. Some miniatures by Anne Louisa Prat were also shown.

"Like deep breaths of pure air."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

"A clear, able and virile story."—Charleston News.

"Stands apart from the novels of the day."—Baltimore Sun.

"The book is real, it rings true."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

"There is a charm about 'Adam Rush' difficult to define."—New York Sun.

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REMINGTON'S NOVEL.

"John Ermine," a Stirring, Well-Told Story of Western Life.*

IT IS always a little surprising to ordinary human beings when a man who has long done one thing superlatively well suddenly demonstrates that he has decided talents in another direction, and there may also be a little envy mingled with the surprise, and some regret that it always has been and always will be true that "to him that hath shall be given." It certainly does not seem quite fair that one who draws and paints remarkably good pictures, as does Frederic Remington, should also be able to write a remarkably good story, but "John Ermine of the Yellowstone" is exactly that, and, as if to show that his hand is still as cunning at the old form of picturing as at the new, Mr. Remington has most generously and satisfactorily illustrated the book with his own drawings.

The story itself makes one think of "The Virginian," and yet it is "The Virginian" with a thousand differences, and a much nearer approach to the reality of life on the Western prairies than was to be found in Mr. Wister's entirely satisfying presentation of it from the romantic point of view. If all the courage and virtue of all the brave and manly cowboys could be extracted and then condensed into one perfect specimen of the fascinating genus, no doubt the result would very closely resemble the magnificent figure which Mr. Wister impressed on his readers' minds and hearts; but the age of miracles is past and that cannot be done except as Mr. Wister has done it. His Virginian is a composite picture, and it is more than questionable if any one very nearly approaching him was ever seen in the West. On the other hand, it is as nearly sure as su[ch] without the author's own Mr. Remington has seen man whom he calls Joh curious product of the pl[ains] marks of reality, the chi[ef] he is not "too bright and nature's daily food." H[is] shine as a god's, just white man among Indians strength and prowess are because he is also, at among the whites. But b picturesque and human through Mr. Remington vigor and reality not of fictitious characters. Ar John Ermine live, but so who take part in the sh life. The old Indian bra[ve] man up in the mountain cers, all fill in the writter same satisfying sense of real thing" that one of painted pictures invariabl over, the author brings th scape of the plains, vivid[ly] by long and complicated by a word, a sentence he telling as the stroke of a masterful hand.

John Ermine lived in Sitting Bull was abroad he was not a cowboy, b United States Army. His unknown, but although s spent among Crow India[ns] ing was like that of any boy, his long yellow hair some white mother mourn "White Weasel" was his Crows, and his more civ was given to him by medicine man, a mystic[al] exercised an enormous s[way] over the Indians and wh[en] White Weasel be allowed and learn the "white Crooked Bear was never he commanded, so White John Ermine and learne[d] ways—to take care of a h[orse], a hut, to use a gun and a thing can be ord for it that nd known the Ermine. That s bears all the one being that ood for human face does not cause he is a nd his feats of ot superhuman, nes, an Indian is a thoroughly ure, and lives pages with a displayed by not only does all the others t drama of his , the medicine the army offi- icture with the delity to "the r. Remington's imparts. More- scene, the land- before one, not escriptions, but and there, as ish in the same

he days when the land, and a scout in the ntecedents were, his youth was and his train- other Absaroke roclaimed that a stolen child. ame among the ed appellation e great Crow paleface who itual influence demanded that live with him an mystery." isobeyed when Weasel became many civilized se, or at least ook the result of the hunt, even to sp[eak] English, to think English thoughts, [and] feel the warmth of human kindness [left] in his Indian heart. This last wa[s] Crooked Bear had worked for most [of] ly, for without it all his teachings would have been of no avail in bringing his charge back to his own people.

Only four years of schooling had John Ermine when came the troubles with the Sioux. He was sent down to the camp to help the soldiers as a scout, and then began the tragedy which must ever result when a man is lifted out of his own class, but not quite high enough to place him unquestionably in the next above. As a soldier Ermine was acceptable. He marched and shot and bore hardships with the best of them, formed attachments for his comrades, became the pet of the officers; but when he presumed, not unnaturally, to fall in love with his Major's daughter, and even to propose to her, a halt was called in no hesitating voice upon his ambitions.

The author is to blame for the fact that any half fair reader's sympathy will be all on the side of John Ermine, even though he will be a little dubious himself as to the wisdom of pretty Katherine's satisfying romantic instincts by actually marrying a long-haired scout. At any rate her romantic instincts did not lead her that way, and poor Ermine's civilization could not stand the test under which many a man with much better equipment has failed. What use was there in ambition when the logical rewards of his efforts were withheld? He put it thus when Capt. Lewis kindly told him he "felt for him."

I know what you feel for me, Capt. Lewis. You feel that I am an uneducated man, without money, and that I do not wear a white shirt; that I tuck my pants in my leggins, and that I sleep among the Indians. I know that you think I am a dog. I know Miss Searles thinks that I belong in the corral with the mules; but, by G—, you did not think I was a dog when the Sioux had your wagon-train surrounded and your soldiers buffaloed; you did not think I was a dog when I stood beside the Colonel, and neither did Sitting Bull. You did not think I was a dog when I kept you all from freezing to death last Winter; but here, among the huts and the women, I am a dog. I tell you now that I do not understand such men as you are. You have two hearts—one is red and the other is blue; and you feel with the one that best suits you at the time. Your blue heart pities me. Me, a warrior and a soldier!

There is surely something in Mr. Ermine's remarks, and yet his experience seems inevitable. Even now "a man is [not] a man for a' that an' a' that."

Mr. Frederic Remington is certainly to be thanked, however, for a most entertaining story that could hardly be improved in the telling.

*JOHN ERMINE OF THE YELLOWSTONE. By Frederic Remington. Illustrated by the author. Pp. v.-271. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

"A Sherburne Quest."*

Miss Douglas's public are doubtless familiar with the nine Sherburne stories preceding "A Sherburne Quest," and will be happy to meet many old acquaintances in this new tale. The reader whose paths have not lain in a like direction will probably feel bewildered by the large number of rather "unidea'd girls" who troop over the pages, and their lengthy conversations will tempt him, after the example of the great Samuel, to "withdraw his mind and think upon Tom Thumb."

A distinct guide-book flavor does not improve the matter, and one quails a little at the prospect of still another Sherburne book necessary for the clearing up of the affairs of a certain charming widow.

"A Sherburne Quest" is not to be seriously considered as literature. If in that mysterious and Protean body known as "the reading public" there are any who enjoy such heavy "light reading," they will be harmlessly engaged in following the fortunes of Miss Douglas's marionettes. After the Elsie books one learns to be thankful for virtues of omission, and these the Sherburne stories possess.

*A SHERBURNE QUEST. By Amanda M. Douglas, author of "Sherburne House," "A Little Girl in Old Washington," "A Question of Silence," &c. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 90 cents net.

Robertson Not Robinson.

The author of "A History of German Literature," reviewed last week, is Prof. John G. Robertson not Robinson.

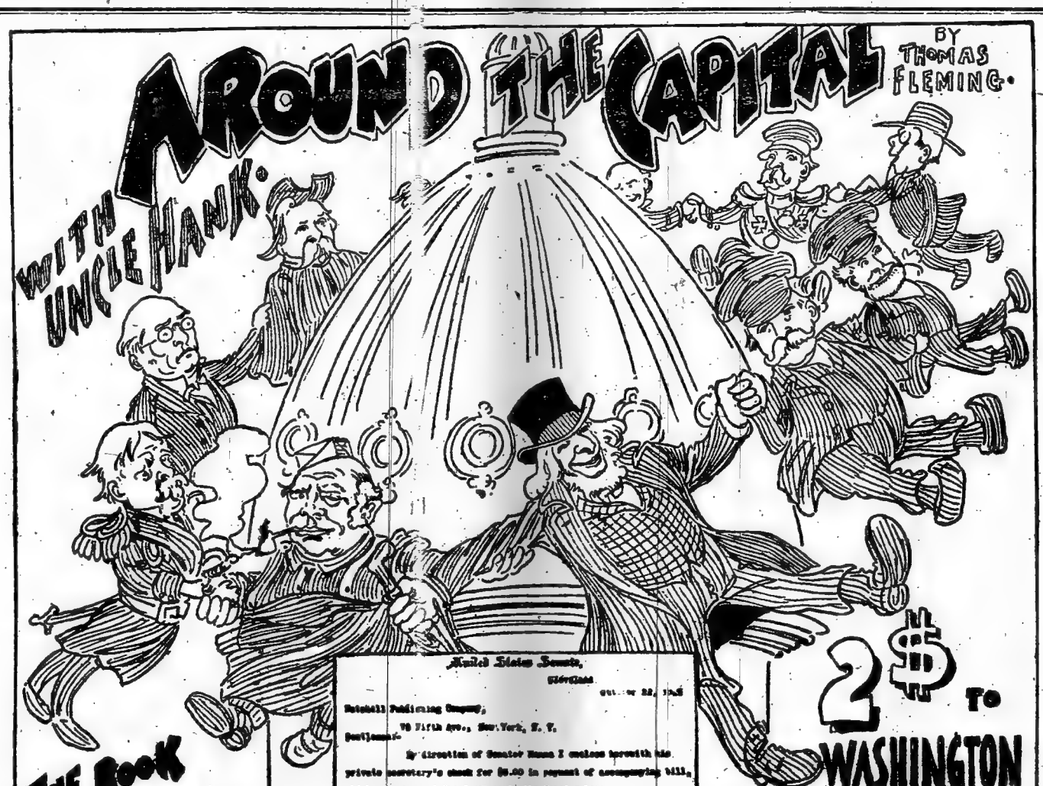

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In its way this is the work of a genius in fascinating.—Chicago Tribune.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS

English Weeklies, New Novels and Other London Literary Topics.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Pilot died a few days ago regretted by a wide circle of friends. Its death was, of course, long ago seen to be inevitable, for it was a new literary weekly, and London has no room for such ventures. Like Cardinal Ogniben, I can say that I have known four and twenty new literary weeklies—or thereabouts. The average yearly number of new literary weeklies in London is between two and three, and the mortality among them is fully 99 per cent. The Pilot was an excellent paper. It was well written, and its political articles were always dignified and courteous, and commanded the respect of even those who did not agree with them. But it could not make headway against the firm conviction prevalent in England that The Spectator and The Saturday Review are all the weeklies of the sort that are needed. Now and then a new weekly with some special feature of its own succeeds—as The Academy and The Outlook have succeeded, but any paper that tries to rival The Spectator and The Saturday Review is doomed. It costs a good deal of money to produce such a paper, and it must depend upon Publishers' advertisements for its support. Publishers decline to advertise in new weeklies, for they are convinced that the two well-established literary weeklies afford them sufficient field. Consequently the new paper, after spending a small fortune, dies a lingering death. Yet sanguine men can never be made to understand that there is no possible chance for a new rival to the elder weeklies, and it will not be many months before a new literary weekly will be born to die an early death.

Just as The Pilot was breathing its last "T. P."'s weekly was born. It is a thirty-two page paper, and is sold for a penny, though it contains a great many pennyworths of T. P. himself. Mr. O'Connor has made an excellent first number, as is his habit, for he has probably started more papers than any other London journalist, and, what is more, they have uniformly been successful until the day came when he sold them to people who did not understand that a paper edited by T. P. is not the same thing as a paper edited by some one else. In addition to several pages written by Mr. O'Connor in his always delightful manner, the new paper has a serial story by Rider Haggard, and contributions from a number of other well-known men. Mr. O'Connor evidently means to make his new paper mainly a literary one, and will steer clear of any rivalry with "M. P. A," which he will still continue to edit. Every one likes Mr. O'Connor, and still heartily wish him success. He is a born editor, and knows how to reject his own writings as well as if they were those of another man—which is a quality extremely rare in the literary man who undertakes to be also an editor.

***

I have mentioned Mr. Conrad's new volume "Youth" half a dozen times during the last year, because it has been constantly promised, and as constantly postponed. This time, however, it is actually published, and at last the public has in book form what many of the best judges in England call the best short story that has been written since the "Drums of the Fore and Aft." There is no plot in the story called "Youth." It is simply the description of a shipwreck; but how wonderfully it is described, and how poetic and subtle is the study of the hero. It is idle to compare it with Mr. Kipling's stories, for the latter have nothing in common with the stories of Mr. Conrad except the fact that both writers are men of singular genius. Of its kind, "Youth" could not be a better story than it is. I have read nearly everything that Mr. Conrad has written, but admirable as was his "Nigger of the Narcissus" and his "Lord Jim," not to mention his earlier books, he has reached his highest level in "Youth." That one story is sufficient to place him with the foremost writers of fiction in any language. To have written that one story is an achievement which ought to satisfy any man, however ambitious. It was published originally in Blackwood's Magazine some five or six years ago, as indeed were the other two stories bound in the same volume, but it is probably known only to a small circle of readers, and will have for the general public the charm of novelty.

The two other stories are excellent, but they are, of course, a little obscured by the proximity of "Youth."

Any story that is compared with it must inevitably suffer somewhat by the process. I wonder if Mr. Conrad knows what a supreme story he has written. Probably he does not, for although I never met him I am told by a man who does know him that he has a very poor opinion of his own abilities, and feels that an old sailor like himself is out of place among literary men. And yet there is probably not a literary man in London who would not give his eye teeth to have written "Youth."

It is certainly a misfortune for any new writer to dwell under the shadow of a great reputation. Mrs. Fleming wrote, several years ago, a very bright novel, but when it was discovered that she was a sister of Mr. Kipling, her book was, of course, instantly compared with Mr. Kipling's work, and, of course, to the disadvantage of the former. There has just been issued a volume of verses entitled "Hand to Hand Verses," by a Mother and Daughter. They are not all of equal merit, for no collection of verses ever published was good from beginning to end, but there are verses in the collection that are admirable. There is the ring of true genius in some of the Mother's verses, and in some of the Daughter's. Indeed, it would be hard to say which is the better writer. Had the volume been the work of Mrs. Smith, or Mrs. Jones, and their respective daughters, it would have attracted attention and praise, but as it happens to be the work of the mother and sister of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, it will probably be said that the verses are not as good as those of Mr. Kipling himself, and the assertion will be meant as a final condemnation. But the book deserves to live. If the public will only forget the fact that the Mother and Daughter are the mother and sister of the Laureate of the empire, the verses will meet with warm and general approval. They seem to me far better than the work of several of the minor poets of the day, who have earned reputation, and whose verses sell. Let the verses be judged on their own merit, and there will be no doubt of the verdict.

***

Miss Rhoda Broughton's new novel, "Lavinia," is in some respects even a more careful piece of work than most of its predecessors. Miss Broughton has always been a slow and careful worker, and, although she might have sold any manuscript that she chose to offer, she has half a dozen manuscript novels in her desk, which she has written, and afterward condemned. In "Lavinia" we have the admirable portrait painting, in the case of the women, which is always to be found in Miss Broughton's books. She is less successful with her men, who are usually less true to life than they might be, but her women are always alive, and what is more, women in whose veins flow warm blood instead of a thinner fluid. There is also in the book Miss Broughton's delightful humor, which, this time, is lavished upon fowls instead of dogs. The story is the usual story of the girl who was entangled with the wrong man, but finally married to the right one, but it is told with all the old fascination. There are those who admire the novels of women who write of problems, and the rights of their sex, and other serious and tedious things. Such readers will naturally regard Miss Broughton as a writer of less importance than are the writers of "Heavenly Discords," and the like. But Miss Broughton has her own public, which appreciates her genius, and never tires of her. "Lavinia" will rank among the best novels of the year. It is the work of a woman of true genius, an artist who has both skill and conscience, and a woman with that rarest of feminine gifts, true humor.

***

Mr. Watts-Dunton's "Aylmer" has just been issued in a new edition on fine paper, and embellished with the portrait of the author. The book had a great success when it was first published, and it certainly deserved it, although to certain dull persons who could not comprehend the difference between pure romance and mere sentiment, it did not appeal as successfully as does the average volume of historical "tushery." It is, however, a book that will amply repay a second reading, and one which no one but a poet could have written.

***

Mr. Kipling has written a new patriotic poem, which will doubtless see the light in a very short time. There is a rumor that he is engaged upon a sequel to "Kim," and it is to be hoped that it is true. Messrs. Cook & Son may not be aware of the fact that to "Kim" they owe a decided increase in the number of tourists who are this Winter visiting India. The book gave us a panorama of India as it is seen by those who live there, but the mere tourist who goes to India for a month, expecting to find the Llama and Kim on the great highway will probably be disappointed. It is one thing to travel through a country by train, stopping for forty-eight hours at the more important places, and another to know the country. The Cook's tourist, who takes his four weeks' or his six weeks' tour in India, is quite capable of returning and asserting that "Kim" is all wrong, and that no such scenes as Kipling describes can be found in India.

***

Like all humorists, Mr. Jacobs wants to be taken seriously. At least, so one might surmise from his latest volume of stories. Most of the stories are in the vein which the author has made so familiar, but several of them are written without a gleam of humor. In these Mr. Jacobs has aimed to show that he can write powerful and thrilling stories as well as merely funny ones, and in the judgment of most readers he will be held to have succeeded. However, Mr. Jacobs will never be permitted to abandon humorous writing. There are too few real humorists in the field to permit the withdrawal of one of the best of them all.

W. L. ALDEN.

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In his lucid preface Mr. Spurr gives external and internal evidence that "Master Adam" is a genuine Dumas—or, to speak more truly, he indicates the internal evidence which the reader is to find for himself. And dull, indeed, must be the reader who does not find it. The picturesque setting, the atmosphere and style, the sly humor, all these are the hallmarks of the master.

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Miss Stone's and Mrs. Tsilka's narratives having shaken our faith in the admirable qualities of brigands, it is pleasant to find the old-fashioned, noble-minded bandit of our youth in Master Adam's daughter's lover. It quite shores up our tottering confidence in the gentlemen of the road.

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*MASTER ADAM THE CALABRIAN. By Alexandre Dumas. Translated by Harry A. Spurr. In one volume. Pp. 213. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

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II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

AFTER listening to the entire course of lectures, although I did not altogether coincide with the views of the young lady at my side on the justice of his criticism, nevertheless on this point at least we were thoroughly agreed—we were both sure that Mr. Thackeray was not only entirely honest and devoid of all rancor in the expression of his views, but that he had a heart of unusual tenderness. I entirely abandoned my first impressions of his cynicism—obtained from reading "Vanity Fair"—which would take delight in finding subjects for his sportive wit in the frailty and snobbery of human nature, and came to believe that he was a sincere, and indeed enthusiastic, lover of simplicity and truth wherever found, although unaccompanied by any charm of high intelligence; that he really loved such a weak and gentle nature as Amelia Osborne and bent a loyal knee before her simple goodness, because to his mind goodness was the only thing in this world worthy of reverence; and that he loathed deceit and sham and worldly manoeuvring of all kinds, even if accompanied by the mental brilliancy and audacity of Becky Sharp. He takes off his hat to the gentle-hearted Amelia and gives her homely virtues the homage of a manly heart, but he puts the brilliant and fascinating Becky in a conspicuous pillory for the shafts of his most biting satire. He does not laugh at Captain Dobbin, although his manners are gawky and his intellect dull; but how he holds up to eternal contempt and scorn the great and noble Marquis of Steyne, although his wickedness is buttressed by unbounded wealth and social influence. Surely Blanche Amory makes a more brilliant appearance in the drawing rooms than Laura Pendennis, but you can easily see where Thackeray's affections are centred. Laura wins his love, but Blanche, with her poetry and tears, nothing but his contempt! I have to confess that the first impulse to my present belief in the sweetness and tenderness of heart and the beneficent tendency of the teachings of this great writer and moralist came from the impression I received of his personality when listening to his lectures on the English humorists. I did not fully agree then, and certainly do not now, with all he said of the lives and characters of the brilliant group of writers who made memorable the annals of English literature in the eighteenth century. I do not doubt for a moment he meant to be perfectly just in his criticism of their conduct and the tone of their literary work.

I am certain he took no pleasure whatever, but rather pain, in scoring with his sharp scalpel their vices and failings, and that he believed the pictures he drew of the manners and civilization of the age of Queen Anne and the Georges were as correct as painstaking study could make them. But I am inclined to think that in his treatment of some of them, more especially of Swift and Sterne, his judgment was warped, and that both were much truer and better men than he believed, or wished his hearers to think they were. I cannot but believe, too, that Dick Steele, whom he appeared to like in spite of his stumblings, was a good deal more industrious and sober in his conduct, year in and year out, than Mr. Thackeray's lecture would lead one to suppose. Sir Richard accomplished too much good and solid work to have spent all his time in taverns and sponging houses! I thought then, and I think now, that the Dean of St. Patrick's had much nobler aspirations and a more sensitive conscience, besides being dominated by a finer and truer religious temperament than his critic would allow. I do not think there is sufficient historical evidence to show that his life was utterly selfish and worldly. Faults of temper no doubt he had, and frequent spells of gloom and misanthropy, but his general disposition must have been amiable or he would hardly have captivated the passionate love of two good and accomplished women. Women are like dogs; their instincts will not allow them to snuggle close to those who hate them. There is not sufficient evidence to prove that Swift was a scoffer at the religion he was ordained to preach; indeed, there is much which tends in the opposite direction, and is it not quite possible that a genuine spirit of patriotism for the unhappy land of his birth may have been his leading impulse in writing "The Drapier Letters"? Extreme disgust at the sham and humbug and injustice of the civilization of that age there is in abundance in "Gulliver's Travels" and "The Tale of a Tub," but may not the biting satire of those works have been the result of a clear vision of a sweeter and purer social order which unfolded itself before his superior sight? And in that "modest proposal" to slay the babies to furnish food for adults, which Mr. Thackeray rages against so fiercely, does any one doubt for a moment that Swift's only object was to awaken the conscience of the ruling class in a striking way to the frightful poverty then prevailing in Ireland, which was sweeping the population to untimely graves in that woefully misgoverned land? Is it not possible, too, that Laurence Sterne may have been much less of a sen-

time[illegible]crite than the auth[illegible] of the lectu[illegible]he English humorist[illegible] thought he [illegible] think the artist h[illegible] d that drew [illegible]ortraits of "My Unc[illegible] Toby" and C[illegible]al Trim, so full of q[illegible]nt and tender humor and broad human[illegible], could hardly have been the humbug M[illegible] Thackeray paints him. Those portraits[illegible] re likely to remain as long in the galler[illegible] of English fiction as even Sir Roger [illegible] Coverly or the brave and simple-hea[illegible] ed Col. Newcome! And I am not so su[illegible] as Mr. Thackeray was that Sterne was [illegible] hypocrite when he bewailed in tou[illegible]ing accents the fate of a heavily laden [illegible]d woefully belabored donkey. I think [illegible] it quite possible it was a pathetic outb[illegible]st of a humane spirit. And surely it [illegible]ould be unjust to characterize the episode [illegible]" poor Marie" in his story of the sam[illegible] journey as anything but genuine pathos o[illegible]he most touching kind.

But if I do not agree with Mr. [illegible]ackeray in the above instances, I fully sh[illegible] his indignation against the immorality [illegible] of Congreve, and thank God we are [illegible]ng past the age, at least in English [illegible]erature, where such works can achieve h[illegible]r. And although Mr. Thackeray trea[illegible] Henry Fielding in a very charitable sp[illegible]it, I am not sorry that his day is gone, [illegible]w.

But it was when he came to sp[illegible]k of the serene and pure minded Joseph [illegible] Addison, who lifted the literary spirit [illegible] his age from a foul into a wholesome at[illegible]osphere, and later of that most lovable of [illegible] men of genius, Oliver Goldsmith, that [illegible] I found myself in heartiest accord with [illegible]s views. And I am inclined to think it is [illegible]s tender eulogy of the purity and goodne[illegible] of both these charming writers which [illegible]urnishes the truest key to Mr. Thacke[illegible]y's own character. His scorn of hypocr[illegible]y, sham, and snobbery is really not half [illegible] intense as his love of simplicity, sweetne[illegible] of heart, and loftiness of soul. When he [illegible]trays in his graphic and picturesque wa[illegible] the little vanities and failings and uncou[illegible] appearance of the author of "The [illegible]icar of Wakefield" and "The Deserte[illegible] Village" it is in such a sympathetic [illegible] tender spirit that we love the shining [illegible] all the more for its human weakness [illegible]nd folly. He shows what a debt of gr[illegible]tude the world owes to the dear, shift[illegible] fellow who could never keep out of [illegible]ebt, and which long generations can [illegible]r repay; and he speaks in the noblest [illegible] of the pure legacy of beauty and wisd[illegible] he has left mankind for its deligh[illegible] instruction! So, too, when Mr. Thacke[illegible] dilates with such a flow of enthusias[illegible] over the pure genius of Joseph Addison. [illegible] passes in the lightest way over his f[illegible]ings and dwells long and fondly over t[illegible] habitual strain of his writings which e[illegible]nded the sweetest and loftiest notes of hi[illegible]time. He shows us how Addison was the [illegible]rst of a the great humorists to turn th[illegible] trend of English literature away from th[illegible]mire and baseness of Congreve and hi[illegible] like into paths which had the wholesom[illegible] fragrance of new mown hay. I think it [illegible] because Thackeray believed Addison [illegible]nd Goldsmith to be so good and the [illegible]luence of their writings so ennobling t[illegible] he has crowned them both with unmad[illegible] laurels. These views are not mine [illegible]clusively; they were also those of a fair [illegible]ughter of Virginia who sat at my side.

When Mr. Thackeray visited [illegible]erica the second time I had left Richmo[illegible] and was living in New York. Perhaps [illegible]e of the reasons I did not like the lect[illegible]es on the "Four Georges" so well as t[illegible]e on the "English Humorists" was be[illegible]se I was alone, with no sympathetic lis[illegible]er at my side. Still, I think Mr. Thac[illegible]ay found himself more at home in the [illegible]ociety of wits and poets than in the cou[illegible] of coarse and stupid Kings. But there w[illegible] one pas-

sage at the close of his lecture on George the Third which I shall never forget for its beauty and pathos, and the stillness that fell over the large audience during its delivery. It has remained in my memory more than forty years, as an evidence of the marvelous impression a single voice vibrating with genius can make on the sympathy and judgment of an audience.

J. G.

Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 9, 1902.

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AMERICAN PAINTERS

Miss E. L. Cary's Impressions of Charles H. Caffin's Book About Them.*

MR. CAFFIN'S criticisms are explanatory rather than illuminating, but they give a reasonable idea of the character of the painters he describes as well as an interesting impression of their pictures, helped out to an important degree by the reproductions of the latter.

In his article on Whistler there is, perhaps, too much insistence on Whistler's subtlety and too little upon the fundamental vigor of his painting—a point of view shared with many others, notably with Mr. George Moore, but by no means a comprehensive one. If Mr. Caffin has ever chanced to observe one of Whistler's paintings in juxtaposition with one of John W. Alexander's, for example, he can hardly have failed to recognize that the really important element in Whistler's picture is its solidity, its absolute and convincing rendering of the very weight and texture of the substance represented, whether flesh, hair, drapery, water, mist, or earth. In his ethereal and luminous nocturnes this quality is quite as noticeable as in his white ladies or street children, and far more amazing. Mr. Caffin, ignoring it, says:

> In all these pictures it is the essence or innermost significance of the theme that Whistler treats, itself a quality so immaterial that he shrinks from expressing even matter in too distinct or tangible a form, enveloping it in a shrouded light, representing it as a concord of colored masses with a preference for delicate monotony of hues and soft accentuations, seeking by all means to spiritualize the material, and this without loss of statelliness. He has learned the dignity of the great line from Velasquez, and from him, too, the magisterial use of blacks and grays. Nor with the wild irrelevance of the visionary; there are piquancy and virility in all his pictures, not of lively color and rumpageous brushwork, but attained through subtle surprises of detail and decorative originality—qualities gleaned from the Japanese. Again in the trancelike intensity of Rossetti's figures he may have found a quality akin to his own spirituality of sentiment, just as his love of light and of delicate discrimination of values links his art to that of the impressionists. And out of these various influences his own personality, irresistibly original, at once fanciful and penetrating, serene and nervous, permeated with the quintessence of sensuous refinement, he has fashioned for himself a language 'faithful to the coloring of his own spirit,' in the strictest sense original and stamped with style—a style that is simple, earnest, grand.

This is a very characteristic example of Mr. Caffin's resource in criticism when confronted by an exacting and stimulating subject. The attentive reader will gain from it a suggestion of many of Whistler's more valuable attributes, and the impulse, probably, to verify the suggestion whenever opportunity affords. But he will not gain, we fancy, the large effect of Whistler's genius as it appears to a mind saturated with study of it. Its basic virtue—its truth not alone to the "innermost significance" of the subject, but to its external appearance; the intelligent, instructed, and passionate adherence to the obvious fact in itself and in its relation to the whole; in brief, the unalterable and sane truthfulness of Whistler's art is suggested only by implication. And it is this extraordinary veracity that the eye of the general reader untrained to facts of sight will not recognize unaided.

In his article on Sargent, Mr. Caffin again emphasizes his point of view:

> What a contrast he [Sargent] presents to Whistler, with whom he shares the honor of being among the very few distinctly notable painters of the present day! Sargent with his grip upon the actual, Whistler in his search for the supersensitive significance, are the direct antipodes in motive. Each started with a justifiable consciousness of superiority to the average taste of his times; but while Whistler, on one side of his character a man of the world, has in his art withdrawn himself into a secluded region of poetry, Sargent, almost a recluse, has delighted his imagination with the seemings and shows of things and with their material significance.

Here again we think that Mr. Caffin has been content with a too superficial consideration of his subject. It would be, perhaps, more intimately expressive of both Sargent's method and Whistler's to say that the latter occupied his imagination and his interpreting skill with the poetry of appearances and of material significance, and that the former endeavored to render through a considerably less flexible treatment the psychological character of his problem. Both painters have grappled with the difficulties of rendering appearances through the mediums they have chosen. But less often with Whistler than with Sargent do we find the mental and moral type revealed through the outward aspect.

In comparing La Farge with Puvis de Chavannes, Mr. Caffin has hit upon a happier thought, and one that hardly would have occurred to a critic primarily interested in the two men as painters pure and simple.

> Both have sought to reconcile their respect for tradition with their interest in the living precept; and to recognize the limitations imposed both by their medium and by their own individual personality, discipline themselves to accept the inevitable and to carry their personal development to its furthest possibility. Its manifestations in each case are widely different; the robust Puvis detaching himself more and more from the material and tending to an extreme of spiritual refinement; the frailer physique of La Farge reaching out further and further toward the interpretation of spirit by means of material splendor. The differences were personal and local; but in the qu[ality] of their minds and their attitude tow[ard] art there is an unquestionable affinity [be]tween these two pre-eminent master de[co]rators.

Without conceding tha[t] sturdiness or frailty of physique has very [much] to do with the character of a man's a[rt] we may certainly acknowledge an affinit[y] between Puvis de Chavannes and John La[rge,] particularly In one direction not m[en]tioned by Mr. Caffin, namely, their com[mon] delight in symbolism. Each is a sy[m]bolist in the large and splendid sense o[f] the term. Each puts into his compos[ition] a significance not merely of inten[se] but intimately connected with [the] meanings attached to certain for[ms] and symbols by many generations of a[n]cient peoples. With each the intellectual [in]terest in art as an expression of the bel[ief] and thoughts of human beings molded [by] experience and fixed by time is very [strong]. Both illustrate in their work t[he] unwritten history of the development of [the] human mind.

If we turn from this [type] of illustrator—surely the greatest—to [Edw]in Abbey, whose fancy plays readily [but] the substance provided by the minds [not] of races, but of individual thinkers, w[hich] find Mr. Caffin in his most discerning [mood]. Witness his comparison of Abbey [and] the stage manager "grasping the though[t] of another, recloth ing it with actuality, [and] priate environment, a[nd] making it breathe again with the spirit its time," but not presenting it with the amatic force of the actor who makes it [live] in itself. In his criticism also of Abb['s] the Boston Library [and] factory. He recogniz[es] cate imagination ths[e] inspires them and the inartistic manage[ment] of the material. "One fails to find a [rh]ythmic continuity or periodic emphasis [and] movement and col-or," he says; "they [are] conspicuously in size and color and in [the] character of composition and motive, and [make] their impression separately instead of being in consecutive accord." And [this] adds an appreciative acknowledgment [of] the nobility of the attempt to commemo[rate] a great theme in these decorations, wh[ich,] with all their defects, are, to use Mr[.] Caffin's appropriate phrase, "seriously i[magi]native."

The chapters on th[e] landscape painters—Wyant, Tryon, Inne[s,] Homer Martin—are a mingling of genuine insight, unfortunate sentimentality, and ther[e] tame description. The variety of [Tr]yon's pictures, for example, is empha[si]zed, and not their striking similarity—[an] almost uniformly high sky line, sparse foliage, and tremulous atmosphere. On the other hand, his skill in building up a whole with complete recognition of its component parts is adequately analyzed.

The other men of whom Mr. Caffin writes are Winslow Homer, George Fuller, George De Forest Brush, Horatio Walker, and Gilbert Stuart—a sufficiently catholic selection! Among them George De Forest Brush is perhaps the one to receive most nearly his due at the hands of his critic, who regards his later style as a decadence from the period of Indian portraiture when his inspiration was most vivid and his method most personal. In plain words, Mr. Caffin succeeds in driving home one of the incontrovertible truths of art constantly in the mind of a serious painter, and constantly overlooked by the appraising public, namely, the dependence of all true sentiment upon a rigid adherence to fact:

> Certainly, one accomplishment that Brush brought back from Paris was a feeling for form, and another was a faculty of seizing upon the reality of things and of keeping close to facts. No doubt it is as a painter of ideas that he is significant, but do not let us overlook the point that all his work, especially the earlier examples, shows an appreciation of the actual. How much of this he owes to the influence of Gerome it would be hard to estimate, but even if this realization of the mental and artistic value of the actual is an element in his own character, the contact with this master must have done much to give it fibre. For the sense of actuality is communicable, while ideas are not only personal to their author, but inalienable. And how distressingly elusive, tame, and profitless in pictures are ideas unbased on actuality—the landscape, for example, that makes for sentiment without support of drawing and construction. In pictures of the human figure an inspired control of color may fill us with enthusiasm, but cannot wholly stifle our regret if the drawing is inadequate, for the beauty of nature is the beauty of its forms and of the colored raiment that clothes the forms without disguising them, while in the world of spiritual ideas the beauty depends upon their association with an analogy to the world of matter.

Mr. Caffin's volume does not pretend to comprehensiveness, but it is a pity in a book that will undoubtedly be used more or less as a work of reference, to omit the names of Abbott Thayer, of John W. Alexander, and of Thomas Dewing, each of whom represents individual aim and high attainment. In fact, it is time that a full and authoritative history of American painting should be written, if only for the sake of providing future historians with contemporary impressions of men whose work is closing an era to be reckoned with in the estimate of art in general.

ELISABETH L. CARY.

*AMERICAN MASTERS OF PAINTING. Being Appreciations of Some American Painters, Illustrated with Examples of Their Work. By Charles H. Caffin. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

The Battle with the Slum.

Jacob A. Riis's new book, "The Battle with the Slum," is on the press of The Macmillan Company for a second edition. This edition bears a dedication to President Roosevelt, who, Mr. Riis says, has been the most valiant battler with the slum. The dedication did not appear in the first edition because Mr. Riis did not want to trouble the President, who was very busy, to write the customary letter permitting the author to dedicate his book to him. Mr. Roosevelt heard of this, and said that he wished Mr. Riis had carried out his original intention, business notwithstanding.

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NEW YORK, DEC. 13, 1902—28 PAGES.

THE VARIORUM SHAKESPEARE.

The most important literary announcement of the week is made, with characteristic modesty, through his publishers, the J. B. Lippincott Company, by our foremost Shakespearean student and editor, Dr. Horace Howard Furness. It is that the responsibility and labor of editing that monumental work, the Variorum Shakespeare, are henceforward to be shared by Dr. Furness's son, Horace Howard Furness, Jr. The associate editor has begun his labors on a revised edition of the "Macbeth," published originally by Dr. Furness in 1873. Shakespearean scholarship has since greatly broadened its field. The revision of the Variorum edition of this particular play indicates that Dr. Furness contemplates a general revision of the earlier volumes, bringing them all in touch with the latest thought and criticism.

The association of his son in the editorship and the announcement that hereafter the younger man will take up the burden of that great work, is an earnest that the Variorum will be completed. Dr. Furness is now in his seventieth year, and the work he began in 1871 is not yet half finished. Mr. Furness, who is to undertake the editorship of "Richard III.," under his distinguished father's guidance, should be able to carry the task forward successfully. His mother, the joint author of a Shakespeare Concordance which has practically displaced Cowden Clarke's in this country, was a Shakespearean of international renown, and he certainly comes to his new honor with every right of inheritance and training.

TOLSTOI AND THE DOUKHOBORS.

The recent remarkable divagations of the Doukhobors in Canada lend a particular interest to the relation of Tolstoi to the sect, as described by his friend and literary representative at Paris, Mr. J. W. Bienstock, in the current number of The Independent.

The writer as unqualifiedly admires the veteran philosopher and novelist of Russia as ever did an advance agent the theatric heroine to whom his services are pledged, but it would not be fair to attribute his extravagant admiration to an interested motive. Count Tolstoi has the gift of exciting devotion, a gift not uncommon among those who represent themselves as charged with a special mission in the splendor and authority of which all true believers necessarily share, shining among their commonplace fellow-men by a light none the less distinguishing because reflected. And certainly there is little room for doubt as to the sincerity with which Tolstoi himself regards his mission. A part of it he conceived to be the rescue of the Doukhobors from the persecution to which they have been subjected in their native Russia. This curious sect is founded on the belief, which prevails also among many others, that they are the recipients of direct revelation of the divine will, by which they undertake to guide their conduct in the most minute particulars. It was in accordance with such revelation that they recently left the homes provided for them in Canada because they had learned that they must not impose labor on beasts, nor eat of their flesh, nor wear their hides or their fleeces in any form. Naturally they were exposed to freezing and starvation, and how to save them from the consequences of their fanaticism is still puzzling the Canadian authorities.

Tolstoi found them, four years ago, in Russia, of a most "consoling" level of morality with a prevailing public opinion among them calling for "the higher Christian life." He undertook t[o] raise money to aid them in their emi[gra]tion and for this purpose put upon s[ale] his last important novel, "Resurre[ction]." He explains his plan in a letter h[ere]to unpublished to his relative and [repre]sentative in England, Mr. Tch[er]koff. It is in part as follows:

Since an enormous sum of m[one]y is plainly still lacking for the Douk[hob]ors, this is what I think of doing. [I] have some unfinished stories, 'Resurr[ection]' and a few others, with which I [am] just at present very busy. I should [like] to sell them on the most advan[tag]eous terms possible to an English or A[meri]can paper, and use the money for t[he] emigration of the Doukhobors. Th[e] stories are written in my old manne[r] (that is to say like 'War and Peace,' 'Anna Karénina,' and others,) which I [do] not approve of now. If I corrected t[hem] until I was satisfied I should neve[r] finish them. If I agree to send them to an editor I shall be obliged to let t[he]m appear just as they are. I did this o[nce] before with my novel, 'The Cossa[cks].' I could not finish it, but I lost, [at] that time, a large sum of money at p[la]y, and to pay my debt I gave that nove[l] to the editor of a paper.

Here is an interesting "indis[cre]tion." It is not easy to reconcile with t[he] present rôle played by Tolstoi the th[eo]ry of his paying his debts, and gamblin[g] debts at that, by the unrevised produc[tion] of his pen; after the manner of Fleet [Str]eet a century ago. But it will not le[ssen] the general desire to read "Resurr[ec]tion" to know that it is written in the [ma]nner of "Anna Karénina," though the [ve]nerable author does "not approve of [it] now." Prediction is hazardous as to future fame, but certainly the "old may[or]" of Tolstoi had in it more of the [ch]arm that experience tells us endures [wi]th all the "philosophy" he has disco[ve]red or invented.

A LITERARY CONTROVERSY.

An amusing controversy has grown out of the speech of Edmund Go[sse], from which we quoted last week, at [a] banquet in London to the contrib[uto]rs to the Supplement of the Encyc[lo]paedia Britannica. It was begun by Sir [Ed]ward Clarke, K. C., who is a lawyer [of] note and is also of some prominenc[e] in the world of letters. He had just [be]en telling a Workingman's Club in [the] East End of London that the present [is] a barren era for English literatu[re]. Mr. Gosse declared the reverse to be true, and intimated that there were [mo]rakers in all ages who were blind to th[e] merits of their contemporaries. He [in]stanced "the insensibility of Montaigne" to the good work of the writers of his [da]y.

Sir Edward Clarke came forward immediately in defense of Montaigne, quoting complimentary references from that great Frenchman's essays to some of the French poets of his time. This sort of argument could be continued indefinitely, of course. Montaigne wrote many things on many subjects and frequently shifted his point of view. But Sir Edward Clarke declared also that he fancied he detected "a somewhat discourteous reference" to himself in Mr. Gosse's speech.

Mr. Gosse replied that his very [in]direct reference to Sir Edward was not discourteous but was intended as "a mild reproof" to a "distinguished member [of] a learned profession," thus intimating that Sir Edward, when he talked or wrote of literature, was out of his field. Then Mr. Gosse went on to say a few good words for the repute of Pater, Steven[so]n, William Morris, Bishop Creighton, George Meredith, and Sir Leslie Stephen as British men of letters in the era condemned by Sir Edward Clarke, K. C., as barren. Of course, another letter to the London Times from Sir Edward [Cl]arke is in order, and in it he managed to say, amid a profusion of words, that in his speech to the Workingman's Club he had mentioned both Meredith and Hardy as men of merit.

So the quarrel stood, very prettily, at the latest advices. Its outcome is not important. No contemporary English author will be discouraged by Sir Edward's pessimism, or encouraged, we fear, by Mr. Gosse's optimism. The professional view of current literature. The literary merit of the present age, too, will be decided by posterity without reference to the views of either of these two estimable gentlemen.

The Novelist Worthy of His Hire.

The London Globe tells of a well-known novelist who was asked by a London library to give it a free copy of his latest novel. Says The Globe: "The novelist happens to be a level-headed man of business. The library in question is not a free library. Free libraries, to do them justice, have no hesitation in paying ratepayers' money down for any books they covet. It is a library supported by voluntary contributions that makes this singular request, which is equivalent to asking a hatter for the donation of a hat. But it is not probable that the librarian in question realizes this elementary truth. The novelist does."

Italian Books at the Grolier.

An exhibition of original and early editions of Italian books was opened at the Grolier Club on Dec. 4. Mr. Marion Crawford addressed the members upon Italian literature as illustrated by the showing of more than one hundred notable examples of books originating in Italy that were on view at the clubhouse. The exhibited books are a part of a collection that Mr. George A. Plimpton intends to present to Wellesley College in memory of Frances Taylor Pearsons Plimpton of the class of 1884. The volumes were arranged in exhibition according to the following plan: Dante, his predecessors and contemporaries; Petrarch, Boccaccio, fifteenth century writers, sixteenth century writers, including Boiardo and his imitators; Ariosto, poems of chivalry, mock heroic poems, Tasso, and seventeenth century writers.

Three Italian manuscripts of the fourteenth century preceded the catalogue numbers. No. 2 in the catalogue was an Italian rhetoric dated 1546, from which Dante may have obtained his knowledge of the subject. It contained a colophon and the printer's mark. A copy of "La Divina Commedia" shown was in 64mo, and is the smallest legible Dante existing. Many of the books were illuminated by hand. Some of the printed books had small square spaces reserved for the illumination which they never received. Many of the products of the Aldine Press were included in the exhibition. The first Italian book from the Aldine Press was among these. It showed the result of experiments made by Aldus to reduce the size of printing types. Legend has it that the new letters were copied direct from the handwriting of Petrarch, which inclined like all cursive writing; the name italic was given to this character, which was also called Aldine from its inventor.

A most interesting exhibit in the collection was Filostrato, numbered 20 in the catalogue. It was a manuscript on paper of the first half of the fifteenth century. In it we have contact for the first time with the future author of the "Decameron." A number of Boccaccio's later books were also on view.

Another very interesting exhibit was numbered 69. This was Castiglione's work, wherein he sought not to describe the courtier and how he lives at Court, but to form a perfect courtier. Incidentally he has given in the volume a charming picture of the Court of Guidobaldo da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, confessedly the purest and most elevated of Italy.

Poster Exhibition at Newark.

An exhibition of posters from the collection of Wilbur Macey Stone of New York was opened in the assembly room of the Free Public Library of Newark last week. Some 500 posters, many of which were autograph copies, were hung from Mr. Stone's collection of over 1,200 examples. The invitations to attend the exhibition contained a miniature reproduction of one of the chap book posters. At 9 o'clock Mr. Stone was introduced to those present by John Cotton Dana, the librarian, and he gave an informal talk on posters and poster artists.

Edward Penfield was first mentioned as a pioneer poster artist and a complete collection of his posters was shown. More than sixty posters executed by Penfield for the Harpers made a most interesting series. Louis J. Rhead and his work were next described, Will Bradley followed in the same manner, and others who were considered in connection with posters designed by them were Ethel Reed, E. B. Bird, E. A. Abbey, one of the two posters by him being a notable exhibit; Claude Bragdon, Carqueville, Maxfield Parrish, A. W. Dow, Aubrey Beardsley, Archie Gunn, Kenyon Cox, W. W. Denslow, Charles Austen Bates, and Mucha were also represented. There were as well some pleasing posters of Swiss, French, and Dutch origin that made a brave showing. The posters in which the human figure appeared were the most striking. With the exception of a small exhibition of photographs held some time ago, this is the first time the assembly room of the Newark Free Library has been used for exhibition purposes. Mr. Stone's posters will remain on free view for about ten days.

The Architectural Record.

The December number of The Architectural Record contains an account of the crumbling of the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice, by Pietro Saccardo, formerly architect in charge of the Basilica. He says that much of the original workmanship on the tower was crude. "The visible surfaces of the walls were composed of bricks which were laid in fairly regular fashion; but in the interior of the walls the bricks were placed irregularly and bound with inferior mortar." An article on "The Plan of a City" by Jean Schoffer is beautifully illustrated with many views of Paris, by way of example, the boulevards, public squares, parks, bridges, and monuments. Frederic Lees contributes an article on "The Parisian Suburb of Passy," which is also admirably illustrated. There is another noteworthy illustrated article on "The Contemporary New York Residence." This number of The Record is quite up to its own high standard.

UNUSUAL VIEWS.

Of making many Omar books there is, indeed, no end, and the latest of these, Dr. Bjerregaard's "Sufi Interpretation of Omar Khayyam," which holds the Rubaiyat to be allegory, is not the least edifying. His theory of an allegory is not novel, of course. The point of view he takes already had been taken by others, but doubtless his book will cause some controversy. In his idea the wine cup and earthly love in Omar's stanzas are merely "symbols of a great ideal." Omar sings of the higher life of the soul, Dr. Bjerregaard contends. Messrs. J. F. Taylor & Co. publish this work. The author is officially connected with the New York Public Library.

***

John A. Mooney, LL. D., writing fluently and obviously with conviction and with knowledge of his subject, in Dominicana, a Catholic magazine, published in California, strongly expresses opinions of Zola, Balzac, Flaubert, and the Goncourts which have the stamp of an original mind. Mr. (or is it Dr. or Professor) Mooney thinks for himself and dares to give voice to his thoughts. He also states his reasons. Zola, to his mind, had no great literary talent; he misused and abused the French language; he was ignorant. Balzac, he admits, had a great talent amounting almost to genius, but in planning the "Comédie Humaine" he "neglected to consult prudence." Flaubert, as a romance writer, had "no originality, no creative power." The Goncourts he condemns utterly.

***

"Lest any one should question the deliberation of these purveyors of putridity," writes Mr. Mooney in his heated way, "we need only to refer to the preface of one of their so-called romances, where, slighting contemptuously books which 'will not turn one's stomach,' the De Goncourts notify the public that in their volume will be found no more photographs, but in fact a clinic, of vice. A book of sadness, of violence, it shall be; a book antagonizing not only the manners and customs, but even the 'hygiene,' of decent society; a book to shock the public and to scandalize its taste; a book of terribly ignoble catastrophes. And this was an offering of the brothers at the altar of Art and Truth, of the religion of Humanity; an analytical book, a psychological book, a book of science, and therefore as liberal and free as Science itself. Alas! Have we been so long striving to civilize ourselves, only to find at last that Art and Truth, of the religion of Humanity, have conspired with psychology, and Science to ruin, simultaneously, our morals and our digestion?"

***

Mr. Labouchère, or the person who writes the paragraphs attributed to Mr. Labouchère in London Truth, (we have an idea that the present occupant of Pope's historic villa at Twickenham writes very little nowadays,) persists in taking a very unusual view of the literary standing of Austin Dobson. Particularly, the fact that Mr. Dobson draws a handsome pension galls this writer. He declares that as a humble taxpayer of the realm he takes a proprietary interest in Mr. Dobson. "To a modest extent," he writes, "I assist in maintaining him in his lettered ease, and I naturally therefore follow his movements with interest. He has, I see, just written a work on Samuel Richardson, which is, according to 'The Times,' very nearly a perfect little book of its kind.' From the same source I gather that Mr. Dobson's book is, among other things, new, deft, singularly entertaining, precise, graceful, remarkable, charming, accurate, fresh, vivacious, interesting, and infinitely tactful. In short, as The Times, in a final burst of eulogism, exclaims, 'it would be difficult, indeed, to improve upon Mr. Austin Dobson's latest work.' This being so, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a volume of such varied and well-nigh supreme merits must be selling like hot cakes. And, personally, I should be exceedingly pleased to hear that this is the case. For it will, I think, be obvious to every one that when once Mr. Dobson's diversified talents are associated with proportionate commercial success, the raison d'être of his literary pension will have virtually ceased to exist. And then an extremely pleasing end to the incident will be possible; and we may read in the papers any morning that Mr. Dobson has gracefully surrendered the pension which authors very much less capable than he require so very much more."

***

In his book of literary criticism entitled "Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Jane Austen: Studies of Their Work," published by the Longmans, Mr. H. H. Bonnell actually has the courage to rank the lady who wrote "Pride and Prejudice" as least of the three. We shudder to think of the abuse to which he will be subjected by some sensitive persons who know of Miss Austen's estimable stories. A favorite literary pose of the hour is to sneer politely at George Eliot. But, we fancy, Mr. Bonnell's unusual view is also a sensible view.

A "Modern Antique."

Alfred Bartlett, the bookseller of 69 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., has issued "A Remarkable Almanack" for the year 1903, which is a veritable modern antique in all its features. Its calendar, calculations, household recipes, practical, and prose quotations, observations, and signs are all in keeping. So are its illustrations. It is printed on heavy brownish paper and sells for $1.

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Addres

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Maurice Hewlett is now writing two books, one a novel in which Mary, Queen of Scots, will be the chief figure, the other entitled "Impressions of Italy."

***

Industrious Fitzgerald Molloy is busy on "Our Sailor King and His Court," which, of course, will treat of William IV., who, when a young officer in the British Navy, attended the first steamship experiments in New York, on the old Collect pond, the site of the Tombs Prison. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this in New York.

***

The publication of John Morley's well-advertised "Life of Gladstone," announced originally for this Autumn, then deferred until next Spring, is now, it is said, likely to be postponed until next Autumn.

***

Maurice Maeterlinck has just finished two of his strange plays, one having a story which attempts "to contrast the conscious manifestations and the unconscious of the human soul." This will be called "Fury," while the other, which is modern and "philosophical," will be called "Pity." They will be acted in Paris, and it is announced that Martin Harvey will produce one of them here. But, of course, the chief interest in them is literary rather than theatrical.

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A forthcoming new volume in John Lane's dainty "Lovers' Library" will be "Love Songs from the Greek," translated by an American, Miss Jane Minot Sedgwick. This is said to equal in charm her earlier work, "Songs from the Greek."

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The Christmas numbers of the magazines are selling so badly, reaching only half their usual business, that their publishers have decided the popularity of the six-penny novel hurts them. The popularity of the six-penny novel seems to account for every evil in the publishing trade nowadays.

***

To-morrow Clement King Shorter, editor of The Tatler, will preside at the dinner of the Johnson Club in the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, to commemorate the anniversary of the learned doctor's death. Among the other speakers will be Augustine Birrell, Austin Dobson, and Frederick Carruthers Gould. Richard Ashe King will read a paper on "Boswell's Injustice to Goldsmith." E. B.

Autographs Sold in Boston.

The important autograph collection of the late Rev. W. S. Alexander of Cambridge, Mass., was sold by C. F. Libbie & Co., the Boston auctioneers, Dec. 4 and 5. The collection contained 1,456 lots, comprising letters and documents of Chief Justices of the United States, Colonial and State Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Louisiana; Presidents and Vice Presidents, sovereigns of England, France, and Italy, members of the old Congress, and signers of the Declaration of Independence, and historical and literary celebrities. The highest price of the sale was $580, given by George H. Richmond of this city, for Lot 935, an autograph letter written and signed by George Washington, dated Mount Vernon, Oct. 20, 1785, and covering three folio pages. This highly interesting historical letter was written to Patrick Henry, declining the offer of a grant passed for his benefit by the General Assembly of Virginia. In conclusion Washington said: "When I was first called to the station with which I was honored during the late conflict for our liberties, I thought it my duty to join a firm resolution to shut my hand against every pecuniary recompense. To this resolution I have invariably adhered."

The other prices of interest included the following:

Lot 22—Autograph letter, signed, of Benedict Arnold, New Haven, March 2, 1765, written to Dr. John Dickinson, $20.

Lot 269—Autograph letter, signed, of Charles Dickens, Devonshire Terrace, Jan. 31, 1850, written to G. P. R. James, respecting an international copyright law with France, $20.

Lot 433—Autograph letter, signed, of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Concord, March 10, 1853, $16.

Lot 491—Autograph letter, signed, of Washington Irving, Madrid, Aug. 30, 1827, introducing Longfellow, $24.

Lot 519—Autograph letter, signed, of Abraham Lincoln, Executive Mansion, March 20, 1861, to the Secretary of State, $30.

Lot 529—Document, signed, of William Penn, Philadelphia, June 12, 1684, a grant of land, in the Co[unty] of Chester, to Robert Wade, $26.

Lot 892—Autogr[aph] letter, signed, of Poe, New York, Oct. 1[8]48, accepting an invitation to lecture i[n] Providence, $25.

Lot 935—Autogr[aph] document, signed, of Lincoln, Urbana, [July] 26, 1853, a deed written and signed as [Commissioner] of the Circuit Court of Ch[ampaign County, Ill., in] fine condition, $8[0].

Lot 1,021—Lette[r signed, of Israel Putnam, Headquarte[rs Reading, April 2, 1779, to Col. Swift, [Horse Neck, containing military orders f[or that post, in fine condition, $40.

Lot 1,022—Lett[er signed, of Putnam, written to same, [Jerson, March 25, 1779, signed as Major G[eneral, $46.

Lot 1,053—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Sir Walter Scott, [Manchester, April 6, 1821, to the Right Hon[. John Villiers, in regard to a Royal Liter[ary Society, covering ten quarto pages, $57.

Lot 1,068—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Gen. W. T. Sherm[an, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1865, to Jam[es B. Randall, regarding the Sanitary Com[mission Fair, $30.

Lot 1,154—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Washington, Mou[nt Vernon, Nov. 5, 1786, to David Stuart [on the affairs of the Potomack Compa[ny, $102.

Lot 1,155—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Washington, Mou[nt Vernon, July 17, 1785, to Col. Tench Til[gh]man, $100.

Lot 1,206—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Thackeray, no d[ate, an amusing but indignant letter wr[itten to a man whom he had tried to assi[st, $28.

Lot 1,333—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Oliver W. Holme[s, Boston, Sunday evening, Nov. 11, 18[61, letter of sympathy to John S. Dwight [on the death of Mrs. Dwight, $17.

Lot 1,377—Auto[graph letter, signed, of Lowell, Boston, [Oct. 7, 1842, to the Rev. John S. Dwight. [("On the 1st of next January a magaz[ine will be started in Boston, of which I a[m to be the editor,") $43.

The International Encyclopaedia.

Messrs. Dodd, [Mead] & Co. have just issued Vol. IV. of t[he New International Encyclopaedia, cover[ing "Canada Balsam—Colenso." The mo[re interesting articles include: "Canals," [with cross references to the Chicago drai[nage and trans-Isthmian canals, and "Cen[tral America," with a map showing route an[d profiles of both projected canals. "Ca[mpounds," eleven pages, like the [ninth pages of "Chemistry," are easy [for the lay mind, yet packed full of fa[cts. The article on "Cataloguing" was e[xcellently written by a disciple of Melvil[Dewey's classed system, but aside from [prejudice against the dictionary catalo[gue, it is most useful reading for the o[rdinary of even the smallest library; its biblio[graphy is very short, yet covers the gro[und thoroughly. "Chicago" covers e[ighteen pages with two maps, a photo of [the stockyards, and another of the hear[t of the city.

There are twent[y seven pages and a map of "China" and [Chinese subjects, of which a page and a hal[f are needed for the bibliography, which [is divided into ten general heads, such as g[eneral reference, religion, literature, missio[ns, &c. "Classification of Animals" ta[kes ten pages, most of which is a detaile[d table. "Coal" subjects cover nine pages [there are three plates and a map, show[ing the interior of a coal mine, breakers, [and the coal area of the United State[s. In the volume there are nine maps, thirty-four engra[vings, colored plates, and

More Calendars.

The array of ca[lendars which E. P. Dut]ton & Co. preser[t this year are of more than usual artist[ic value, not only on account of the artis[ts employed, but because the color work i[s the result of Bavarian printing, which is [noted the world over for the lustre of pir[fection, the harmony of shades, and the [admirable registering of plates. "The Ven[etian Calendar" ($2) is a fine example of c[olor print. It includes six scenes of modern [Venice in an ideal atmosphere of rich [blues and reds gently shading, respectiv[ely, to turquois and pale sepia. These pict[ures include views of San Marco, showing t[he basilica and the campanile, as it onc[e stood; the Santa Maria della Salute, wit[h the background of an approaching stor[m, the San Giovanni e Paolo, in the full [glare of an Italian sunshine; an unfam[iliar vista of the Grand Canal in the sam[e atmosphere, and so on. The artist, whose [work is correct as to detail, may be care[fully criticised from the point of view of [expression, for he has taken exceptional[periods, when the Venetian landscape is [richest in color and sharp in outline, and n[ot the hazy noontides or the starlit evening[s in which scenes. identified with Veneti[a.

The "Fra Ang[elico Calendar" ($3) in]cludes a beautifu[l series of embossed colored plates, repre[inting the most famous figures of Guido[Pietri's work, in what seems to be also[reproduction in line, form, and color. [There are six of these plates, each in a[appropriately designed colored, embosse[d frame, which gives at the sides the ca[lendar proper, with the Episcopal feast d[ays properly marked.

"Roses," ($3.5[0]), "Gems of the Sea[son," ($2,) and "[Sweet Memories," ($2.50,)] show the same [distinction in color and brilliancy. The f[irst consists of six large boards, each im[printed with a beautiful bunch of roses, [with appropriate legends in gold lettering. [The second contains a series of embosse[d plates, with quotations and wild rose fr[ame work in gold, in the centre of which [are clusters of flowers more or less ap[propriate to the season. "Sweet Memorie[s" is a series of four

plates, each revealing a love scene suggestive of the social pastimes of the seasons. In this calendar the pictures approach, both in their drawing and color, real artistic excellence.

The "Zodiac Calendar" is a series of symbolic pictures, thirteen in number, drawn in black and white by Elizabeth R. Finley, each of course representing the zodiacal sign of the month denoted with appropriate quotations to match. The "Glory to God" is a heavy board representing in carefully reproduced colors the "Madonna della Sepia," flanked by a couple of Fra Angelico's angels, from which hangs a drop by ribbons, which gives the necessary chronology of the year 1903."

"The Whist Calendar" (Noyes, Platt & Co.) is an interesting collection of reproductions from water colors done by M[ary] Howells, each presenting scenes in Kate Greenaway style, if that style were ever applied to adult figures. Every board, besides the picture, has a number of appropriate quotations from well-known sharps of the game. The drawing is good and the color gives sharp contrasts in pale blues, greens, browns, and yellows.

American First Editions.

Bangs & Co. sold Nov. 24 to 26 a collection of first editions of American authors. The rarest item was Bayard Taylor's first book, "Zimena; or, The Battle of the Sierra Morena, and Other Poems," Philadelphia, 1844, in the original boards, with the paper label, but not a particularly fine copy, a small piece having been torn from the title page. It sold for $27, which is far below the value of an immaculate copy. The author's own copy, with manuscript notes, realized $68 at the first McKee sale, November, 1900, and the Brown University duplicate copy, with a library stamp on the title page, sold for $51 in April, 1901.

Other prices of interest were as follows:

Field's "Culture's Garland," Boston, 1887, paper covers, $13. (Issued at 50 cents.)

Longfellow's "Le Ministre de Wakefield," Boston, 1831, original boards, paper label, (small ink stain on edges, otherwise excellent copy of one of the scarcest of Longfellow's school publications,) $43. (A fine copy, in the original binding, sold for $42 at Anderson's, Nov. 2, 1902.)

Simms's "Sack and Destruction of Columbia, S. C.," Columbia, 1865, stitched, (one of Simms's scarcest works printed on Confederate bond paper,) $11.

Max Muller.

The "Life and Letters of the Right Hon. Friederich Max Müller," edited by his widow, has been published in two stout volumes by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. In a purely anecdotal way, as a mere glance shows, this work adds much to the "Autobiography" published in 1901. Much of Müller's correspondence had been destroyed before his death. The letters that passed between him and Carlyle, Froude, Emerson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes have not been preserved. But there are many interesting letters and fragments of letters in the new book, of which an extended review is deferred. Müller was always interested in contemporary politics. In 1885 he wrote to Prince Christian, one of Queen Victoria's sons-in-law:

Lord Rosebery may turn out very well if he will accept advice. He suits Bismarck, who has long been wishing to make amends, and who in the case of a change of Government will say, "See how beautifully I have arranged it all; my son and Rosebery will carry out everything, only make him successor."

As a sort of literary adviser to Queen Victoria, Prof. Müller recommended a novel by "Lucas Malet," the author of "Sir Richard Calmady." To Mr. W. S. Lily he writes of Mr. Herbert Spencer that he is "a writer without any background." Comte also he did not esteem, considering that he "repeated in bad French what every old woman had been saying for centuries in good French." When Mr. Gladstone offered Max Müller knighthood he declined the honor. Mrs. Müller says:

France, Germany, Italy, and Bavaria had years before this each conferred on him the highest honors ever bestowed on literary men. * * * By the side of these honors the Prime Minister of England, when he had lived and worked for the greatest of her dependencies, India, for thirty-nine years, offered him knighthood.

It seems to have been at Prince Christian's suggestion that Max Müller wrote his protest against the German attitude toward Great Britain during the Boer war. The controversy with Prof. Mommsen, which it led, "did not in the least affect the friendly feeling which had existed for long years" between the two men; but the German press expressed a desire "to see Max Müller hanging on the same gallows with Chamberlain and Rhodes, and the vultures picking his wicked bones." Müller wrote to Prince Christian:

I have treated Mommsen most indulgently. If one is rude, people think one is hurt. I have always acted on this principle, and with good effect, especially in Germany, where they can be so very boorish!

Important Editions Completed.

Both the Arnheim edition of the works of Edgar Allan Poe and the Camden edition of the works of Walt Whitman have been completed and put on sale by Messrs. G. P. Putham's Sons in time for the holiday trade. Each is in ten volumes. There is nothing to add, at present, to the commendation we have already given each of these important editions. In a literary sense each seems to be final, to comprise a complete and authoritative collection and arrangement of all the writings of the poet, with scrupulous textual accuracy. Mechanically speaking, they are also admirable. Print, paper, and illustrations are all that the most fastidious collector of books could require. Especially in the case of the Arnheim Poe are the pictures noteworthy as works of art.

Readers of *The Saturday Times Review* are invited to visit our BOOK SHOP, 219 Fifth Avenue (just above 26th Street), and to look at some new and, we think, worthy publications.

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with a great number of interesting illustrations. This work is the most important of all the author's prose books and will be heartily welcomed by his readers everywhere. A limited edition of 102 copies, large paper, with a duplicate set of plates, has been prepared, of which to-day there are 13 left unsold.

* * *

"The Leopard's Spots," by Thomas Dixon, Jr., is selling faster than ever; 8,153 the first three days of this week.

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* * *

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* * *

For a man's Christmas gift THE WORLD'S WORK (a magazine for the active-minded) is a present certain to be welcomed; and if you know people who enjoy flowers, or the garden, or life out of doors, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA will be the right thing. Each $3.00 a year.

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THE GERMAN PARADOX.

Wolf von Schierbrand Writes Plain Truths About Teutonic Characteristics.*

TO THE average reader of German current news Teutonic interest seems to centre around three subjects—the idiosyncrasies of the Kaiser, the crimes against lèse majesté, and the augmentation of the German Navy. That the German people really occupy themselves with other things may be gathered from occasional magazine articles dealing with the German tariff or with German national and domestic customs. But these elements hardly furnish sufficient basis for intelligent argument, and the person who is conscious of their inadequacy is usually forced to fall back, in his conversation, upon German university life, German music, and the German literature of half a century ago.

When Bismarck was dismissed thirteen years ago the material for intelligent conversation in regard to German affairs was quite as accessible. For some curious reason, however, its character has remained practically the same. It is not only that we lack sufficient data arranged with a proper sense of coherence, but that we lack sympathy in examining what data may be thrown in our way. One may respect the progress that German savants have made in exact sciences, but everything else in which the German "manner" is evident is almost incapable of proper appreciation. The volume before us is a collection of essays, some of which originally appeared in English and American magazines, by a gentleman who, from his long residence in Germany and his thoroughly cosmopolitan point of view, is enabled to describe Teutonic forces and aspirations without humorously dilating upon the German "manner." In a word, these essays may be described as extended editorial articles, expository, analytical, and critical, on those things in the German life of the day which, for most of us, are mere names—the Socialistic, Pan-Germanic, and Agrarian movements; the Polish and tariff problems, &c.

It is not to be denied that at the base of almost every movement for German development is to be found the individuality of the Kaiser, even where the movement in question seems to be opposed to his own manifest destiny, and it is quite appropriate that almost at the threshold of his volume Wolf von Schierbrand gives a very careful analysis of the character of Wilhelm II., together with intimate information in regard to his personality and social as well as domestic affiliations. The present chief representative of the Hohenzollerns is, says the author, a curious combination of the thoroughly modern man as far as ends are concerned, and a pronounced reactionist as regards the means by which those ends shall be attained.

With one foot he stands in the eighteenth century, in the century of Louis XV. and absolutism; and with the other he touches the twentieth century, the century of electricity and of an untrammeled press. In his political creed he is his grandfather's son, not his father's. He is an autocrat by belief, by training, by temperament, and not a constitutional monarch. He wishes to rule as well as to govern. He believes neither in a free people nor a free press. He scorns the good old democratic motto, "Laissez faire, laissez aller"; and he believes in the theory and the practice of his ancestor Frederick Wilhelm I., viz., to beat his people into happiness and prosperity. He profoundly believes in the divine right of Kings and in the providential character of his own mission. He believes, with Charles I., that a monarch can do no wrong, and that he, with all the other rulers by inheritance and divine right, is fashioned of a different and better clay than his subjects. He believes in paternalism and enlightened despotism, and not in parliamentary rule nor in constitutional barriers to his own will.

This being the case, as Germany is to-day so far successful in what she is trying to achieve, there can be no doubt of the tremendous personal influence of Wilhelm II. in almost every department of politics, society, and culture. And, in fact, the writer contributes a well- written chapter on this very subject, to which is given a distinctively human touch by the chapter on "The Kaiser's Family Life," which follows. If only half be true of what Mr. von Schierbrand writes, the Kaiser is the most wonderful human machine ever created.

Apropos of the present trouble in Venezuela, a passage near the close of "Germany's Political Turning Point" may be found of interest. It deals with the Kaiser's foresight in recognizing the power of the United States and his supposed adherence to the American definition of the Monroe doctrine. But, asks the author:

> Is he sincere in this? Has Germany absolutely relinquished those old, but never more than half-formed, designs upon West Indian and South American territory? Does she consider herself bound, under all circumstances, to abide by that interpretation of the Monroe doctrine which rests, not so much upon the vigorous yet withal conservative enunciation quite recently made by President Roosevelt, as upon that somewhat hazy yet tangible and more far-reaching idea of it held by the larger half of the American people? Time alone will show.

The one great thorn in the Kaiser's side is the Socialistic movement. "We will make short work of this," said the young Wilhelm shortly after his accession to the throne. He was mistaken. To-day the Socialist party represents one-fourth of the German people, and that one-fourth finds proportional representation in the Reichstag. Paradoxical as it may seem, the Kaiser, by condemning on every possible occasion theoretical Socialism, has undoubtedly added much strength to its practical achievements through his support of the scheme of co-operative labor. The author makes it perfectly clear that the rational successes of Socialism have been acquired in this way, while, at the same time, the party has gained enthusiastic adherents through the punishments inflicted upon those who have transgressed the law of lèse majesté. The aspect is certainly not encouraging for permanent tranquillity. Side by side with the evident benefits of co-operative labor, there is the edict against expatiating upon the same in the army, navy, and public offices. This is a curious situation which can only be ended in one of two ways—either the Kaiser must cease creating practical Socialists through his support of co-operative labor, or he must allow the Socialist propaganda free development in the army, that what he imposes and cherishes with one hand, he may not attempt to annihilate with the other.

Chapters which will be found of particular current interest are those on the Polish problem, the Agrarians, Pan-Germanism, the tariff, and colonial expansion. The importance of the Polish problem is evident from the fact that the Poles have only adopted enough of German civilization, while conserving their own traditions and aspirations, to become thereby more powerful adversaries. The intricacies of this question the author explains with large knowledge and from the basis of personal observation. The need of Prussia does not, however, necessarily preclude all sympathy for a people who are attempting to maintain the integrity of their race without a country, and with no hope of political autonomy.

As every student of contemporary Continental history knows, the real battleground of Pan-Germanism is not Germany, but the dual monarchy eastward. Here the contending forces are arrayed against each other, and the strength and weakness of the movement are at once revealed. It is all very well to inculcate in the German resident in foreign lands a respect for the German language, German tradition, and German reverence for exact science; but when there is added to these persuasive elements that of pressure for adherence to German political ideals, reaction is bound to assert itself. Many of the things which are believed by the German at home to be necessary to the Teutonic edifice, when viewed with the same eyes from afar, seem archaic and useless. From this point of vantage he may still admire the ends the Kaiser is working to achieve, but the means adopted rapidly lose their fascination.

Mr. von Schierbrand's articles on the army and the navy can leave no doubt in the mind that Germany possesses the greatest land-fighting machine in the world, just as before long, on paper at least, her fleet will be the most formidable. The absolute discipline which obtains in both the army and the navy borders well nigh on the marvelous. Still, when the test arrives, if it ever does, it may be found that neither of these admirable machines is able to cope with the individual initiative of the common soldier and the common sailor.

The author believes that, as time goes on, Germany, England, and the United States will gradually be drawn together and that in this alliance, whether sentimental or practical, the German hard-fisted conservatives will be softened and modified, and German spirit become more appreciative of individual independence and initiative in character and endeavor. In a word, Germany will have a more rational, more stable, and more self-sufficient patriotism.

Mr. von Schierbrand's book will be found of particular value to those who desire an intelligent interpretation of current Berlin dispatches and news letters, and to this end a carefully prepared index will be found an adequate auxiliary. As a whole, the book furnishes sufficient testimony to prove that what the United States is attempting to achieve in politics, commercial, industrial, and social life, Germany is attempting to gain by altogether different methods. And these methods, as explained by Mr. von Schierbrand, are certainly worthy of attention.

*GERMANY: THE WELDING OF A WORLD POWER. By Wolf von Schierbrand. 8vo. Pp. 376. With exhaustive index. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.40.

English Idea of Howells's English

In reviewing "Literature and Life," by Mr. W. D. Howells, The London Academy says: "The author has a passion for words, with which he so plays about the unessential as almost to persuade us that the unessential matters; he produces a factitious air of subtley. Mr. Henry James has a similar, though far more delicate, passion for words; but in the case of Mr. James, we are continually surprised at the light precision with which he touches the heart of a mood or situation. Nor does Mr. Howells always use what he calls the 'United States language' with distinction; he is too free with it; it sometimes becomes in his hand a rather bloodless and invertebrate medium of expression. We know no modern serious American writer whose work at times has such a provincial air; it seems written almost for a single State. We do not find this, say, in the work of Mr. G. W. Cable, who writes not the 'United States language,' but beautiful and vigorous English; nor was it noticeable in the prose of Longfellow, Hawthorne, Emerson, nor even in that of Holmes. It is possible that Mr. Howells is true to some tradition of which we are unaware; we could wish that it had no existence."

1902

EARLY PLAYS.

Their Rarity and Rise in Value—The Highest Auction Prices Paid for a Century.

II.

CONTINUING the consideration of the high prices paid for rare editions of early English plays, the following list gives the record prices for Shakespeare's plays and plays possessing Shakespearean interest:

1. "Hamlet," no date, probably printed after the fourth edition, 1611, (Frederick Perkins sale, 1889, red morocco, a few headlines cut into,) £60.

This edition is probably the fifth. The first edition, 1603, only a sketch of the play, is represented by two copies. One, in the Devonshire collection, lacking the last leaf, cost £250 in 1825; the other, in the British Museum, lacking the title page, was discovered in 1856. The second edition, 1604, is represented by three copies—Devonshire's, Lord Howe's, and Huth's. (The latter, in beautiful condition, cost the late collector £365.) Two copies are known of the third edition, (a reissue of the second edition)—Capell's, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and the British Museum example, (the latter lacking the last leaf.)

2. "King Henry IV., Part I.," 1599, second edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, half morocco, sold to Almon W. Griswold, now in another American collection; McKee's, lacking the title page, brought $490 in 1901,) £135 10s.

The first edition, 1598, is represented by three copies—Capell's and Devonshire's, both perfect, and the British Museum example, (lacking B 4 and K 4.) About eight copies are known of the second edition, three of which are owned in the United States.

3. "King Henry IV., Part II.," 1600, second issue of first edition, sheet E containing six leaves, rectifying the error in the first issue, which omitted the first scene of Act III., (Perkins sale, 1889, red morocco, fine copy, once Heber's, which brought £40,) £225.

The first issue was called by Halliwell "one of the very rarest of the Shakespeare quartos." There are copies in the Bodleian, Capell, and Locker collections. About seven copies of the second issue are extant.

4. "King Henry V.," 1600, first edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, beautiful copy, in original vellum covers, formerly Kemble's and Heber's; now in the Huth collection,) £231.

Other copies of the first edition are in the Bodleian, British Museum, Devonshire, and Locker collections. The Devonshire copy is Steevens's, inlaid, and the Locker copy is very faulty.

5. "King Lear," 1608, second edition, the imprint reading, "Printed for Nathaniel Butter," (Foster sale, 1894, green morocco, by Lewis, headline in one leaf cut into; this copy was Steevens's, Daniel's, and Tite's.; it is now in the Perry collection, Providence,) £100.

The first edition of 1608 is of great rarity; the imprint reads, "Printed for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold at the signe of the Pide Bull." No good copy has been sold in many years. American copies are Lenox's and Griswold's, (the latter now in another collection;) copies are in the British Museum, Bodleian, Capell, and Devonshire collections. The second edition is less rare.

6. "Love's Labour's Lost," 1598, first edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, original stitched wrappers, small worm hole, but still the "finest copy known"; formerly Bindley's and Heber's, bought for the British Museum at the Daniel sale,) £346 10s.

The first edition is one of the rarest of the original quartos. The Gaisford copy, sold for £140 in 1890, was much inferior to the Daniel's.

7. "Merchant of Venice," 1600, first edition, according to Halliwell, the imprint bearing the name of "J. Roberts," (Sotheby's, May, 1897, red morocco, fine copy,) £315.

8. "Merchant of Venice," 1600, "I. R. for Thomas Heyes," second edition, according to Halliwell, but much the rarer of the two, (Daniel sale, 1864, green morocco, by Lewis, fine copy; Bindley's and Heber's now in the Huth collection,) £99 15s.

9. "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1602, first edition, of exceeding rarity, (Gaisford sale, 1890, red morocco, extra, by Bedford; now in the Locker collection,) £385.

Only five copies are extant—the above example, Malone's, in the Bodleian Library; Capell's, at Trinity College; Huth's, once Daniel's; Heber's, and Bindley's, bringing £346 10s. at the Daniel sale, and the Devonshire copy, lacking one leaf and part of another. The second edition, 1619, is less rare, but possesses great value. Ives's, in the original paper covers, sold for $750 in 1891.

10. "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, "James Roberts," first edition, according to Halliwell, (Ives sale, 1891, red morocco, by Hayday, probably the Chalmers, Hommer, and Griswold copy,) $725.

11. "Midsummer Night's Dream," 1600, "for Thomas Fisher," second edition, according to Halliwell, but by far the rarer of the two (Daniel sale, 1864, original paper covers, beautiful copy; once Bindley's and Heber's, now in the Huth collection,) £241 10s.

Note.—Of the "Fisher" edition, only four copies are recorded—Huth's, Capell's, and the Bodleian and British Museum examples. At least twelve copies exist of the "Roberts" edition, four of which are in the United States.

12. "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600, first edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, green morocco, by Lewis, splendid copy, "finest known of this edition, if not the finest in existence of any early edition of Shakespeare's dramas"; once Heber's, bringing £18 in Part II. of the library, (now in the Locker collection,) £287 15s.

Griswold had a copy, now in another American collection. The British Museum has two copies, one lacking the last leaf. The Gaisford copy, rebound by Bedford, which sold for £140 in 1890, is now in other hands. Other copies are in the Bodleian, Capell, Dyce, and Locker collections.

13. "Othello," 1622, first edition, (Daniel sale, 1864, blue morocco, fine copy, but a few headlines cut into a little; apparently bought for Henry Huth, and, according to the Huth catalogue, also the Bindley and Heber copy,) £155.

Copies of this rare first edition are in the British Museum, Bodleian, Dyce, Capell, Lenox, and Huth collections; also in another library unknown to me, the latter copy being Perkins's, which brought £130 in 1889. Winsor says that the Lenox copy is the Bindley-Heber-Daniel example, but it is certainly not Daniel's, being larger and finer, with all headlines untouched. The latter was once Heber's, but there is no trace of Bindley's ownership.

14. "Pericles," 1900, first edition, (Frere sale, fine, large copy in the original vellum, stitched with Daniel's "Arcadia," 1606, the latter faulty toward the end; purchased for Marsden J. Perry of Providence,) £171.

15. "King Richard II.," 1597, first edition. (Daniel sale, 1864, red morocco, fine copy; now in the Huth collection,) £341 5s.

The only copies known are the Huth and Capell examples. The second edition, 1598, is represented by the British Museum, Bodleian, Capell, Locker-Lampson, and [illegible] copies. The Locker example is the only one publicly sold for many years. It is from the Steevens, Daniel, and Tite collections.

16. "King Richard [illegible] edition, (Daniel sale, 18[illegible] Lewis, "beautiful"; copy, sold at Heber's [illegible] now in the Huth coll[illegible]

Only two perfect [illegible] tion are known. Hu[illegible] Of the second edition [illegible] amples are extant, [illegible] and Capell collection[illegible]

17. "Romeo and Ju[illegible] tion, (Perkins sale, [illegible] title mounted, and [illegible] into,) £164.

No copy of the f[illegible] been sold for a long [illegible] Museum copy is im[illegible] are in the Bodleian, [illegible] collections. Of the [illegible] five copies are extan[illegible]

18. "Titus Andron[illegible] second edition, (Sot[illegible] fine, large copy, wit[illegible] now in the United [illegible] ord price for a Shak[illegible]

An edition of 1594 [illegible] but has entirely v[illegible] known edition is th[illegible] sented by the Bridg[illegible] of Edinburgh copies[illegible] five perfect copies a[illegible]

19. "Troilus and C[illegible] issue of first editio[illegible] title and the additio[illegible] sale, 1891, red moroc[illegible]

This second issue [illegible] Ives, British Museu[illegible] Huth copies. The [illegible] serted the title page [illegible] George Daniel's, wh[illegible] 1864. The first iss[illegible] and no preface, is in[illegible] (inlaid copy,) Capell[illegible] tions.

20. "Birth of Merl[illegible] by Rowley, but once[illegible] speare, (McKee sale, [illegible] Jolley copy,) $250.

21. "Contention Be[illegible] Houses of Yorke and[illegible] edition, (Heber sale, [illegible] now in the Bodleian

22. "Whole Conte[illegible] 1619, the "True Tra[illegible] of York," forming [illegible] lowed by Shakespea[illegible] edition,) with a cop[illegible] Kee sale, 1901, mor[illegible] fine copy, without "[illegible] ——Sotheby's, Febr[illegible] alone, without the [illegible] £160.

23. "Fair Em, th[illegible] 1631, once called She[illegible] 1891, olive morocco, [illegible]

24. "Famous Vict[illegible] Fifth," 1617, long in[illegible] the first edition, 1598 copy, in the Bodleia[illegible] June, 1902, red morr[illegible] page in manuscript,)

This play furnished [illegible] two parts of "H[illegible] "Henry V."

25. "Locrine," 150[illegible] ascribed to Shakespe[illegible] fine copy, resold at [illegible] the Locker collection[illegible]

26. "Merry Devil[illegible] first edition, (Foun[illegible] bound, with blank [illegible] known copies,) £300.

27. "Richard the [illegible] tion, (Perkins sale, [illegible] perfect copy known,)

28. "Romeus and [illegible] Italian by Bandello [illegible] 1562, (Daniel sale, [illegible] original vellum, once[illegible] Huth collection,) £77.

This English versi[illegible] of Bandello's Italian[illegible] tion story of Shake[illegible] Juliet."

29. "Sir John Old[illegible] tion with Shakespea[illegible] page. (Lefferts sale, [illegible] Bedford. Halliwell's

The other edition [illegible] Shakespeare's name[illegible] This play was reall[illegible] Hathway, Munday, [illegible]

30. "Taming of a [illegible] dation story of Shak[illegible] sale, 1834, morocco, [illegible] known; now in the [illegible] £94.

31. "Troublesome [illegible] England," 1591, fir[illegible] April, 1889, lacking [illegible] part; bought for Ma[illegible]

Shakespeare's "Ki[illegible] ed on this drama. [illegible] known is in the Ca[illegible] College, Cambridge.

32. "True Tragedy [illegible] York," 1595, first e[illegible] 1842, only copy kno[illegible] lean Library,) £131.

33. "Two Noble [illegible] edition, mostly writ[illegible] haps a small portio[illegible] (Lefferts sale, 1902,

E[illegible]

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts.*

Roger Wolcott, wh[illegible] died in 1900, at the [illegible] age of fifty-three, [illegible] or having been four [illegible] times elected Lieut[illegible] ant Governor and [illegible] thrice Governor of [illegible] assachusetts, was a [illegible] New Englander of [illegible] peculiarly attractive [illegible] type. His fine old En[illegible] ish name came from [illegible] Somersetshire, where [illegible] is now spelled Wal[illegible] cott. When Wolcott [illegible] was a boy visiting [illegible] England one of the [illegible] British Walcotts in[illegible] vited him to lunch[illegible] n and showed him [illegible] some copies of fami[illegible] records with intent [illegible] to present them to [illegible] e young New Eng[illegible] lander. Before ma[illegible] g the presentation, [illegible] however, the Britor[illegible] aid: "Mr. Wolcott, [illegible] If you intend to hi[illegible] on to the English [illegible] branch of the family [illegible] ou must change the [illegible] spelling of your nam[illegible] "Sir!" said Roger, [illegible] " we do not intend t[illegible] itch on to any fam[illegible] lly." Whereupon the [illegible] British Walcott tore [illegible] up the intended gift [illegible] saying severely that [illegible] his guest had misu[illegible] erstood the purpose [illegible] of the interview.

Mr. Wolcott seem[illegible] most of the time to [illegible] have been a pretty [illegible] d party Republican, [illegible] with a rather stro[illegible] streak of indepen[illegible] dence, which, in 18[illegible] led him in to the [illegible] Mugwump camp. Hi[illegible] tay here was short, [illegible] however, for we fin[illegible] him supporting Har[illegible] rison against Cleve[illegible] d eight years later, [illegible] when young William [illegible] Russell was elected [illegible] Democratic Governo[illegible] of Massachusetts, [illegible] and Mr. Wolcott, ru[illegible] ing on the Republic[illegible] an ticket, became [illegible] lieutenant Governor. [illegible] From that time to [illegible] thin a year of his [illegible] death he was either [illegible] overnor or Lieuten[illegible] ant Governor, both [illegible] f which offices he [illegible] filled with great suc[illegible] ss. He came ripe to [illegible] his work, and had [illegible] lived a few years [illegible] longer he would do[illegible] less have taken his [illegible] place in National p[illegible] ics, though there is [illegible] nothing to indicate [illegible] at his career would [illegible] have been one of [illegible] eat distinction in a [illegible] larger field.

Mr. Lawrence's s[illegible] ch is worthy of its [illegible] subject, though the [illegible] he is perhaps rather [illegible] too uniformly eulog[illegible] e, and certainly the [illegible] fact of Mr. Wolcott[illegible] physical good looks [illegible] is somewhat too str[illegible] ly insisted upon. We [illegible] may properly spea[illegible] of a young man's [illegible] beauty, or of an [illegible] man's beauty, but [illegible] the world prefers s[illegible] other term to indi[illegible] cate the good looks [illegible] a man in his prime.

*ROGER WOLCO[illegible] By William Law[illegible]

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EXTINCT CREATURES.

The Coming and Going of Strange Animals in North America *

ONLY yesterday, it seems, the newspapers announced the finding of the tusks of some huge animal far to the northward of Cape Nome. "Oh! how very long ago it must have been when that mastodon or mammoth was alive and kicking," says some one. Long ago, that is a most uncertain and badly defined expression. Relative as to time, that huge beast was grazing in some tropical land only the day before yesterday. All is uncertain as to the age of this earth. The first "prehistoric dab of mud," as Mr. E. K. Robinson calls it, will never be discoverable. What was the origin of man Mr. Frederick A. Lucas does not attempt to determine. His volume has for title "Animals Before Man in North America." That topic alone is sufficient. How do we try to write the history of the people of the past? As to the Assyrians and Babylonians we have dug up their tablets and inscriptions, have translated them, and so we make up as well as we can something of a record of, say, only 4,000 years or so ago. "And in like manner our knowledge of the many animals that lived still more remotely is derived mainly from the study of their hard parts, such as shells, teeth, or bones that have been preserved for countless ages in the shape of fossils; and this study of the life in the past is known as paleontology." It is the fossil, or the something dug up, that answers the same purpose as the clay tablets of Nippur.

What is a fossil? The animal had died. Then buried under a mass of earth, this sort of earth in the process of time had been converted into stone, then the softer parts of the animal or plant—anything in fact that was alive once—have been dissolved, and by a filtering process the shells or the bones have been replaced by stone or are petrified, "and the older these subjects are the deeper they lie in the rocks, the more complete are the changes they have undergone."

Computations as to the time when one animal existed, the dust of whose gigantic bones are found to-day, are always topics a general public is curious about. The first thing the paleontologist is asked is: "How long ago was that animal alive?" Some kind of an answer is expected. The author begins with the creatures of the Cambrian age and ends with those of the Carboniferous. This interval has been estimated to represent something like 12,000,000 years.

This estimate may be said to have a very solid foundation, for it is based on the thickness of rocks in the Paleozoic group, and this amounts to many thousand feet. Owing to favorable circumstances in the way these rocks are exposed to view it has been possible to measure them much better abroad than in this country; and in Europe, according to W. J. Sollas, the thickness is not far from 94,000 feet—in other words, about eighteen miles. The problem is: How long did it take to wash away enough of the earth's surface to form with the aid of the limestone deposited in the sea this enormous amount of rock? Naturally the problem is very complicated, so that estimates vary from 5,000,000 to 30,000,000 years, and 12,000,000 may be taken as a conservative estimate.

The traces of the creatures of the most remote periods are found, too, impressed on the stones. Even jellyfish or sea nettles have died and left their imprint. Insects have done the same thing, and we come across the pictures of roaches and dragon flies particularly in the lithographic stones of Sienhofen in Bavaria. Other curious pictures have been left, and these are the footprints. Just as the cow of to-day leaves the marks of her hoofs in the mud, so did the animals in the life of ever so many millions of years ago show their footprints. "Very often tracks are all we have to tell that some animals have existed, for their bones were either destroyed or lie buried deep in the rocks now inaccessible." What with fossilized wood, seeds, and leaves we can obtain some inkling of the surroundings of certain terrestrial animals.

From the animals and plants we are able to tell what the climate was at different periods; for when in the rocks of Wyoming, for example, we find fossil palms resembling those now in the tropics or the breadfruit tree turns up in California, we naturally infer that the climate of that part of the world was very much warmer then than now. So the former presence in Greenland of forest trees similar to those now growing in New York indicates that the climate of the entire globe was once milder. And if remains of great reptiles are found associated with plants these inferences are strengthened, for the reptiles of to-day have their headquarters in warm countries.

Reindeer found in Southern France, musk oxen in Kentucky, indicate clearly colder climates there than are found to-day. The data we must take as we find them, and would that they were more continuous. The gaps are many. There must have been many animals that have left no sign behind them. Take the most interesting of the creatures of to-day. Now the birds of the very long past one might say are almost absent. There are known to be in 1902, at the very least, 13,000 species of birds, and one-half of these are members of the group known as the Passeres, or perching birds. In the past Eocene age we find as far as fossils go only three specimens. Then in the Cretaceous period, the creatures having some kind of a wing, were totally different from those of the present time. There were birds with teeth. "The wonder is not that we know so little of the life of the past, but that we know so much."

What may be the beginning of al life? There is some indication that li life may be found in the pre-Cam rocks in the guise of long, narrow, streaks, supposedly the burrows of w What the paleontologist believes is th has got to the bottom of things anim certain shells found in Montana. It very long time before the verteb showed up, and by vertebrates we m creature with a backbone. Then the but insignificant fossils. Are we t these the forebears of all the re birds, and mammals? What, is this s little concern the beginning of man? I there is a gap somewhere. That puzzle, evolution, has its difficulties beginning, the middle, and the en When we get to the Carboniferous we seem to stand on somewhat ground. The early amphibians hav no living relatives. You would not an armored frog to-day. When the cephala lived his surroundings, as th thor writes, would have astonished Mr. H. G. Wells. Then there were mosses, and rushes that grew to a of seventy-five feet. The rushes we the tropical jungles of the tropics. world of to-day is indebted to this for its coal. There were very crocodiles then, but we can beat th day. "The extinct crocodiles are n equals of the great living mugger water crocodile (Crocodilus porosu Southeastern Asia and Northern Aus a man-eating species, which on ra casions attains a length of thirty although examples of half that siz be considered large.

A proper comprehension of nature past may be understood by quotin passage:

> At some periods in the history earth life seems to have flourished unwonted vigor and to have dev into such strange forms that it would as if nature had fairly reveled in th ation of new and wonderful shapes. Carboniferous was the golden age of and mosses, where warmth, moistur an atmosphere heavy with carbon combined to stimulate the growth of now lowly plants into great trees sprang up, flourished, and decayed, forming the imprisoned sunlight int of coal for the use of future ages.

What a huge brute the sauropods have been. It was two or three th big as an elephant, and would pr weigh from fifteen to twenty to was aquatic, and passed much of in the water. The neck and tail Sauropoda were very long, and it raise its head twenty or thirt above the surface of the water. The thighbone of one of them which m six feet eight inches, and it weig pounds. Jumbo's thighbone was fo three inches long and but a pipester compared with the bone of this dino We cannot attempt at much order scribing some of the monstrous gro the past. The archelon was a turt would weigh not far from two ton could not make soup out of him, as too tough.

The conclusion of this volume t the "Life of Yesterday." The p comprised between the Eocene a present, to which we have given th Cenozoic. This new life, as to durs variously estimated from 4,000,000 000,000 of years. This mastodon beginning was a common animal York and New Jersey. The mamm everywhere. What became of th todon or his trail? Specimens of th moth are, however, common. Th described at the beginning of this found in Northern Alaska are unq ably the belongings of a mammoth.

Mr. Lucas's volume is philoso worked out and entertaining, and perfectly its purpose. He writes end: "Finally the one thing that prominently forth is that in the for existence mere brute force avai ing; not size or strength, but adap to surroundings is the prime factor cess in life's race."

A Mission Waning Powe

Considering the subject of Jewi sions, or the movement to convert Christianity, a topic dwelt on by M Thompson, it might be called merc regard it alone in the light of penditures. There are so many which money could be more advanti spent. If we unuerstand the figu the purpose of the conversion of the all parts of the world some $728,(been recently disbursed. It is belie 72,470 Jews have accepted Protes 57,300 have become Catholics, an members of the Greek Church. Th make a grand sum total of 204,540 p during the last 100 years, or, say, annum. Certain guesses are made increase of these converted Jews their progeny; nothing, however, i these new Christians who have rel their old faith. There is difficulty ing an exact count of the Jews o The last estimate was due to cellent authority, Mr. Joseph Je 1888. (See Smithsonian Reports.) I was 7,925,000. We may say in rou bers 8,000,000. There must have large increase during the last years. Mr. Thompson thinks that number now some 11,000,000. this figure the conversions have to some 5 per cent. Each pros cost then about $329. The money been fairly large, the results hav factory. Perhaps if there were mo available the converts would be in

Mr. Thompson thinks that there a want of zeal. He writes: "I has been no easier in the ninetee in the first century. If there ha lack in the last century it has no devices, but in power."

It is true that Coleridge was er overphilosophical, when treating topics, but it is worth while rem what he said on this particular. "When I have been asked to subs society for converting Jews to Ch I have been accustomed to say, money. * * * But if I had f scribe to make them first good then it would be time to make go tians of them."

* ANIMALS BEFORE MAN IN NORTH AMERICA. Their Life and Times. By Frederick A. Lucas. Cloth. Pp. 261. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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NEW JERSEY.

Further Discussion of the Relation of That State to Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

FEW writers who have criticised Mr. John Cotton Dana's statement about New Jersey literature have kept his point in view. In looking over one of the newspaper accounts of the speech, (which was delivered extempore, and may have been somewhat freely reported,) I read as follows: "Here is a State richest by far in Revolutionary history of any of the thirteen original States, and yet nowhere can be found a scrap of literature which when recited or read suggests New Jersey as 'Paul Revere's Ride' does Massachusetts." In some of the reports of the speech there is a statement that there has not been written one line of good literature about the State of New Jersey, of the men who did mighty deeds here, or of battles fought within her borders. I cannot get the exact wording of Mr. Dana's remarks, since each paper reported it differently, but the idea seemed to be that he could not lay his hands upon one scrap (or line) of literature of the highest grade dealing with scenes or incidents of New Jersey.

Those who had followed the train of thought did not take exception to what appeared to be a sweeping statement, but which really referred to the kind of literature of which he spoke in the quoted passages, and which was again alluded to at a meeting of Newark's Principals, when Mr. Dana said he "found no expression either in verse or prose of the deeds done in New Jersey such as a boy would like to read and would cherish throughout his life."

New Jersey should indeed feel indebted to all the correspondents who have made public so much valuable information about her writers and literature; but, as I said before, it seems to me that few of the suggestions have much to do with the case. In glancing down the list and comparing it with the real sentiment of Mr. Dana's remarks, I find that the field is still small. William Collins's "Molly Maguire at Monmouth," Bret Harte's "Caldwell at Springfield," Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," and Charles D. Platt's "Ballads of New Jersey" come nearer the mark than the other suggestions, at least so far as school children are concerned. Charles C. Abbott's charming books on birds, science, and nature studies in New Jersey are not to the point; nor are the judicial or executive papers of John Whitehead, Judge Beasley, John Witherspoon, William Livingston, or L. Q. C. Elmer. That Thomas Paine speaks glowingly of New Jersey in "The Crisis" is interesting, but not in the question.

Nor do the "Salmagundi Papers" contain anything bearing upon Mr. Dana's remarks. Longfellow's "Theologian's Tale" ("Elizabeth") in "Tales of a Wayside Inn" gives but little hint to the casual reader of a special New Jersey atmosphere.

That some of the poems are descriptive of pretty or interesting places in New Jersey does not count in this connection; for example, T. B. Read's "Distant Mart," Irving's "Falls of the Passaic," Henry Morland's "Brown-eyed Girls of Jersey," his "Wreck in Shrewsbury Inlet," "The Wrecker's Oath on Barnegat," Walt Whitman's "Patrolling the Beach at Barnegat" and "Fancies at Navesink," R. W. Gilder's four or five poems in his "Five Books of Song," and E. C. Stedman's "Fuit Ilium," (written when Washington's headquarters in Elizabeth was torn down.) His "Kearny at Seven Pines" and Dr. Thomas Dunn English's "Philip Kearny" relate to a man whom our State delights to honor, but have nothing to do with New Jersey events.

Jennie F. Boudinot's "Reminiscences of Mrs. William Bradford," Jonathan Edwards's "Life of John Brainard," the Rev. Philip Fithian's "Journal," John Woolman's "Journal," and many other works might be quoted as interesting and instructive matter in literature and history and biography, but they do not apply to Mr. Dana's point as I have understood it any more than does a formally written history of New Jersey, no matter how valuable for information; for it is through the medium of song and story principally that our enthusiasms and patriotic emotions are stirred. Mr. Dana has shelves of New Jersey histories in his library, and consequently could not have been construed to mean that none of these passed for literature.

I have chosen a number from the names suggested by different correspondents, and leave it to the reader's judgment to decide whether the writers cover Mr. Dana's ground:

Edgar Sackett, "Modern Battles of Trenton," (political.)
Shriner, "Birds of New Jersey."
John Fanning Watson, "Annals."
Daniel Leeds's Almanac.
Thomas Budd, "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey."
Abraham Coles, (religious works.)
James Barnes, (Princeton stories.)
Jesse Lynch Williams, (Princeton stories.)
Booth Tarkington, Henry van Dyke, Dr. McCosh.

Children's stories, save in rare instances, do not count in a State's historic literature to any extent, but of course Mr. Tomlinson's "Boys of Old Monmouth," "Washington's Young Aides," "Jersey Boy in the Revolution" and "Three Colonial Boys" are good New Jersey stories and (thoroughly enjoyed by boys who read them.

Among the novels about New Jersey we have

Cooper's "Water Witch."
Frank Stockton's stories of New Jersey.
Bret Harte's "Thankful Blossom."
Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne."
Ford's "Janice Meredith."
Rives's "Hearts Courageous."
Charles E. Peterson's "Kate Aylesford."

Whether we can class them all as literature that will live and tend to endear our native State to each Jerseyite's heart is of course a debatable question.

Freneau, the Man.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The little controversy now current in American literature, in which the undersigned, is involved, appears to have place in American literature, it appears to the undersigned, is in danger of being diverted into something like an apotheosis of one Freneau, over whose birthplace a contention seems to have also arisen as an outcome thereof that promises, if it meets with no check, to emulate that historic one concerning which seven ancient cities, it is said, were once involved.

That Philip Freneau was "the greatest American writer of the eighteenth century," as one of your correspondents asserts, is a mere extravagance of statement and may be dismissed as such. It may be admitted, however, with reservations, that he was a poet. That be poets and poets. He has, however, a greater claim to distinction, of a historic rather than a literary character, that ought not to be overlooked in this late effort to place this worthy on a pedestal. And in view of this superior title to em- dence, perhaps "S. M.," another correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, in its last issue, who says that "New Yorkers would be proud to claim him," (Freneau,) if he were not a product of New Jersey, may be asked by some of the people of the Empire State for his credentials in assuming to be their spokesman.

In fact, Freneau's fame is properly of that kind that borders seriously on the infamous. Nothing short of that epithet will justly characterize a person of talent who prostitutes his gifts to the base usages of a Grub Street partisan. Such he unquestionably did, whether at the behest of Jefferson and with his connivance, or without the latter's agency at all, has nothing to do with the established fact. It is certain, however, that Jefferson and his followers employed Freneau to edit The National Gazette, established by them as a rival newspaper to the United States Gazette—the Washington Administration sheet published at Philadelphia—and that its editor, while violently and to a degree of mendacity and indecency that put partisan newspaper virulence of that day to the blush, assailed every administrative measure which was not supported by the Secretary of State, and incidentally outraged the motives and character of Washington was at the same time a paid servant of the Government, being employed in Jefferson's department as a translating clerk.

Washington was deeply incensed at the course of this sheet and remonstrated with Jefferson about it. The Secretary of State vehemently denied having any agency in the matter, but in a letter to Madison recounting the interview, he says that the President "was serious and warm, and I took his intention to be that I should withdraw his [Freneau's] appointment of clerk in my office. But I will not do it!"

Hamilton of course came in for his share of drubbing in Freneau's, or Jefferson's, organ, and rejoined on one of its philippics by a scathing letter in the Federalist paper, in which he adverted to the fact that Freneau was paid a salary by the Government, and significantly inquired whether this quid pro quo was for translations or publications," adding that "in common life it was thought ungrateful for a man to bite the hand that feeds him." But another time he made a more definite charge, by referring to Freneau's Gazette as "devoted to the interests of a certain party of which Mr. Jefferson is the head, a newspaper institution supported by a public officer and the editor of regularly pensioned by the disposal of that officer."

But it was the Genet discussion of and the final promulgation of the neutrality policy of 1794 and the Genet controversy that ensued, that aroused all the reserved venom in Freneau's nature, and which was distilled in a series of vicious and mendacious diatribes in his journal that added greatly to the misunderstanding of the issue and intensified the popular feeling that already existed against what was thought to be a breach of faith with France on the part of the Administration. But with the popular reaction favorable to the latter which soon set in and the elimination of Genet as a disturbing element, together with Jefferson's retirement from the Cabinet, Freneau found himself discredited and his occupation gone.

About a year ago the public was more or less edified by the publication of a biography of Freneau which at the time was adequately reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. One or two of his poems are undoubtedly worthy of distinction, mostly, perhaps, from their relative merit as appearing at a period when native genius was but pluming its wings preparatory to its later essay at lofty soaring. He also likewise composed some high-sounding but meretricious verses after the inflated and bombastic style of the day, of the strength of which his recent biographer has styled him "the poet of the Revolution." It is unnecessary to inquire whether there are others worthy to dispute the somewhat dubious claim. But there at least the title to distinction due to his name that the poet Campbell pirated a beautiful line from one of his verses and is used, though probably without having ever heard either of author or poem, a similar motive of Freneau's in the immortal "Ode to a Grecian Urn."

So far as Freneau's mere partisanship in the neutrality controversy is concerned, it is undoubtedly excusable on the score of his French origin and his not unnatural bias thereby toward the Gallic side of the question, and to that extent requires no excuse and is not a matter for question. Such servility and venality as characterized the conduct of his newspaper, such prostitution of talent for mere hire as he exhibited in his relations to a political clique, renders him indeed, but of course a subject for contempt entirely beyond the pale of such condonation as the common human weakness and frailty of humanity ought not to be. But it does not put him entirely when claiming forgotten or forgiven, his man a place in the regard of the American people, that at a critical period of history, he wantonly and shamelessly defiled the character and denounced the patriotic name of Washington and sought to discredit, that spotless of his countrymen.

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THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

Original Documents Relative to Joanne d'Arc and Her Trial.*

JEANNE D'ARC was untutored, unlettered, and only eighteen years old, yet she accomplished marvels. Mr. T. Douglas Murray, enthusiastic as to his heroine writes:

"While we must give due weight and consideration to the age in which this marvel showed itself on the stage of history, an age of portents and prophecies, of thaumaturgists and saints, yet when all allowance is made there remains this same solid, girl leaving her humble home, and in two short months accomplishing more than Caesar or Alexander accomplished in so much time, and at an age when even Alexander had as yet accomplished nothing."

The author describes briefly the conditions existing in France when Jeanne d'Arc entered the arena. From 1380 to 1407 France had been an easy prey "to her hereditary enemy." That was England. Church and State alike were torn by various factions. France had not recovered from the blow delivered at the battle of Agincourt. Henry V. held the Channel, the ports, and the fortresses on both sides. The King of France was insane, the Dauphin a nonentity. His uncle John, Duke of Bedford, ruled France as Regent. The Dauphin sought safety in flight, and Bedford held the territory north of the Loire. Paris was captured and held by the English. Of all the strong places Orleans alone remained. "As Orleans was the key of the military, so was Rheims the key of the political situation. Rheims was the old city where for many centuries the Kings of France had been crowned and consecrated. Such a ceremony brought with it in a special manner the sacrosant, a divinity which in the middle ages hedged a King." The Dauphin had almost given up Orleans. Then it was that Jeanne appeared and announced herself "as one sent by God to aid France in her extreme need."

As soldiers the English were very much the superiors of the French. The King of France had little authority over his forces. The Duke of Burgundy was on the side of the English. The Dukes of Brittany and Lorraine were wavering. What did the Maid accomplish? She brought about the relief of Orleans, the victory of Patay, the capture of Troyes, and the triumphal march to Rheims, completing her work "by the consecration of Charles in the old Cathedral, which had seen so many of his predecessors anointed and crowned within its walls." So far the god of battles had been on the side of the Maid of Orleans. Then suddenly there was a change of fortune. Signs of disaster were threatening. Jeanne was captured before Paris.

The English had felt sorely the humiliations of the year 1429. In Bedford's report to the King's Council in London he told those who were struck with fear by the incantations of "this limb of the fiend," who had startled them from their security, and proclamations were issued against those who, in terror of the Maid, had deserted the army. Now that she, who had worked such mischief to them, was in their hands, betrayed by her own countrymen, they wreaked vengeance upon her without stint.

There were churchmen supple and wicked in those days, and among them was Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais. Jeanne was charged with heresy. The charges brought against her were ecclesiastical, but she was immured in a lay prison. "Cut off in this way from all spiritual help and instruction she was brought, when the process was ripe, before a well-chosen court bent on her destruction and ready to entangle her in questions which might entrap her into erroneous or heretical statements." The strongest adherents of the English found places in the court. The tragical death of Jeanne is one of the most terrible events of those times. Then by order of Pope Calixtus in 1455 the trial of Jeanne, which had taken place some twenty-four years before, was reconsidered, and the condemnation of the Maid was solemnly annulled and was declared "wicked and unjust."

Beginning in 1841 and ending in 1849, M. F. Quilherat published the official Latin text of the Trial and Rehabilitation of Jeanne d'Arc, taken from the French Archives, and these are now for the first time fully translated into English. Some of the charges made against Jeanne seem to us to-day to be of the most trivial character. Some of the accusations were as follows: She had attacked Paris on a feast day. She had a horse belonging to the Bishop of Senlis. She had tried to kill herself by throwing herself down from the Tower of Beaurevoir. She wore a man's dress. She had consented to the execution of a certain man, Franquet d'Arras. As to this Franquet, the Maid stated that he was a murderer, a thief, and a traitor. There were famous pettifoggers in that time. The charge of sorcery was the one the court tried its best to establish. Some of the old superstitions of the past were brought into evidence. Cross-questioned as to her origin, these were her simple replies:

In my own country they called me Jeannette; since I came to France I have been called Jeanne. Of my surname I know nothing. I was born in the village of Domremy, which is really one with the village of Greux. The principal church is at Greux. My father is called Jacques d'Arc; my mother, Ysabelle. I was baptized in the village of Domremy. One of my godmothers is called Agnes, another Jeanne, a third Sibylle. One of my godfathers is called Jean Lingué, another Jean Barrey. I had many other godmothers, or so I have heard from my mother. I was, I believe, baptized by Messire Jean Minet; he still lives, so far as I know. I am, I should say, nineteen years old. From my mother I learned my Pater, my Ave Maria, and my Creed. I believe I learned all this from my mother.

Then the question was asked: "How old were you when you left your father's house?" "On the subject of my age I cannot vouch," she replied. "In your youth did you learn any trade?"

Yes, I learned to spin and to sew; in sewing and spinning I fear no woman in Rouen. For dread of the Burgundians I left my father's house and went to the town of Neufchateau, in Lorraine, to the house of a woman named La Rousse, where I sojourned about fifteen days. I did not go into the fields with the sheep and the other animals. Every year I confessed myself to my own Curé, and when he was prevented from hearing me, to another priest, with his permission. * * * I was thirteen when I heard a voice from God for my help and guidance. The first time that I heard that voice I was very much frightened; it was midday in the Summer in my father's garden. I had not fasted the day before. I heard the voice to my right, toward the church; rarely do I hear it without its being accompanied also by a light. Since I came into France I have often heard the voice.

Jeanne in her days of childhood must have danced around a certain tree, as little girls will, and this was brought up as a charge against her.

"What have you to say about a certain tree which is near your village?"

Not far from Domremy there is a certain tree that they call 'The Ladies' Tree'—others call it 'The Fairies' Tree'—near by there is a spring where people with the fever come to drink, as I have heard, and to seek water to restore their health. I have seen them myself come there, but I do not know if they were healed. I have heard that the sick once cured came to this tree to walk about. It is a beautiful tree, a beech. I have sometimes been to play with the young girls, to make garlands for Our Lady of Domremy. Often I have heard the old folk—they are not of my lineage—say that the fairies haunt the tree. I have also heard one of my godmothers, named Jeanne, wife of Maître Augery of Domremy, say that one had seen fairies there; whether it be true I do not know. As for me, I never saw them that I know. I have seen the young girls putting garlands on the branches of this tree, and I myself have sometimes put them there with my companions; sometimes we took these garlands away, sometimes we left them. Ever since I knew that it was necessary for me to come to France I have given myself up as little as possible to these games and distractions. Since I have grown up I do not remember to have danced there. I may have danced there formerly with the other children. I have sung there more than danced.

In those days the mandragon was associated with witchcraft. As late as the year 1597 it was believed that the root of the wild bryony, when cut into semblance of human form, would work potent spells. These inquiries were made:

"What have you done with your mandrake?"

"I never had one. But I have heard that there was one near our home, though I have never seen it. I have heard that it is a dangerous and evil thing to keep. I do not know what it is."

"Where is the mandrake of which you have heard?"

"I have heard that it is in the earth near the tree of which I spoke before, but I do not know the place. Above the mandrake there was, it is said, a hazel tree."

"What have you heard said was the use of the mandrake?"

"To make money come, but I do not believe it. My Voice never spoke to me of that."

Jeanne believed that all her actions were ordered by certain voices which she alone could hear, and this delusion is by no means an uncommon one. And so from current history and fable and folk-lore Jeanne's imagination was fed. The Archangel Michael, St. Catharine, St. Margaret, all had told her that it was ordered by the Lord that she should relieve the King. This is her answer in regard to the Voice:

"There is not a day when I do not hear this Voice, and I have much need of it. The Voice told me to remain at St. Denis in France; I wished to do so, but against my will the Lords made me leave. If I had not been wounded I should never have left. After having quitted St. Denis I was wounded in the trenches before Paris, but I was cured in five days. It is true that I caused an assault to be made before Paris."

"Was it a festival that day?"

"I think it was a festival."

"Is it a good thing to make an assault on a festival?"

"Was she profane?" asked the prosecution. "Since you have been in prison have you ever blasphemed or cursed God?"

"No; sometimes I said 'bon gré Dieu,' or 'Saint Jean,' or 'Notre Dame.' Those who have reported otherwise may have misunderstood."

Jeanne was soundly berated by the court. But a tithe of the condemnatory language used can be cited. Here is some of it: "We denounce thee as a rotten member, and that thou mayest not vitiate others, as cast out from the unity of the Church." One charge was that she dressed as a man. It looks as if her woman's dress when she was in prison had been taken from her. Perpetual imprisonment was her first sentence. Then she was charged with a relapse of crime and was burned to death. According to the testimony of the executioner, "notwithstanding the oil, the sulphur, and the charcoal which he had applied to the entrails and the heart of the said Jeanne, in no way had he been able to burn them up."

No authentic portraits of Jeanne are known. A head of fine work, the portrait of a young girl wearing a casque and of Jeanne's time, is at the Musée Historique at Orléans. Tradition asserts that when Jeanne entered Orléans in triumph with the relieving force a sculptor modeled the head of his statue of St. Maurice from Jeanne herself. This head is a portion of the statue which formerly stood in the church at Orléans dedicated to St. Maurice. The church was demolished in 1850.

*JEANNE D'ARC. Maid of Orleans. Deliverer of France. Being the story of her life, her achievements, and her death, as attested on oath and set forth in the original documents. Edited by T. Douglas Murray. Cloth. 10 by 6½ inches. Pp. 396. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Tenth Commandment."

Miss Glentworth, the author of the new romance, "The Tenth Commandment," tells of two interesting stories in connection with it. When the book was announced by the publishers in October, a friend, supposing it was on sale, went into one of the large booksellers and inquired for it and was directed at once to the Bible counter. Recently Miss Glentworth herself went into one of the department stores to purchase some copies of her book, and when she made known the name of the book she wanted the saleswoman, being a recent acquisition to the department, inquired if "she was particular whether she had the Tenth Commandment bound separately, as all the Commandments she knew about were bound together." This new romance is attracting as much attention in England as the author's first book, "A Twentieth Century Boy," and was mentioned by The London Times in its list of important books of 1902, on Nov. 30, as "a strong problem novel."

BOSTON IDEAS

Demand for John Fiske's Works—Memories of the Great Historian.

A MATTER for encouragement is the brisk demand for the new twenty-four volume "Standard Library" edition of the late John Fiske's complete works. It is published only by subscription, so that, although its price is no higher than that originally set upon its contents, it represents a considerable investment; but even now, when the Christmas gift should be pre-eminent, and really does stand next to coal in popular thought and speech, each day adds to the number of orders received at Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s book-room. Two hundred photogravures and about half as many maps and fac similes of many sorts will illustrate the books. The edition is printed from new plates made from Caxton type.

***

Those who knew how completely John Fiske realized the ideal of the "all-round man," never felt quite satisfied with the small, meek volumes in which his religious books appeared. They were thought by some more valuable even than the histories, as they dealt with higher matters, but in aspect they seemed little akin to portly "Old Virginia," and did not suggest Mr. Fiske himself, for never was man of whom it was more difficult to think anything petty.

His musical side hardly appears in his writing, except in an occasional happy figure or illustration, but it was very pleasingly evident at the Boylston Club, during his Presidency. Of his philosophical side, Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard writes at considerable length in the introduction by which the volumes of "Cosmic Philosophy" are prefaced in this edition.

It was this phrase, cosmic philosophy, by the way, that was responsible for a vulgar theory, long prevalent but now forgotten. "He is a comtist; he's professor of comtist philosophy," the stupid would say.

"Now if there is anything that I am not, it is a comtist," he once said at a Horticultural Hall lecture.

***

There was one little habit of his, persistent for many years, that showed how great was the flexibility of his mind. While he was working at the "Cosmic Philosophy" every Saturday afternoon found him at "Billy Parks's" for an hour with three friends; one Martin Melmore, the sculptor, the other two dyed-in-the-wool, working politicians, honest and upright, and, like all decent Yankee politicians, interested in everything, but certainly not cosmic philosophers. There they sat, the philosopher, the sculptor, the Harvard graduate with his knowledge of things not taught by his Alma Mater, and the witty Senator, a typical Jonathan, with razorlike wit, and Mr. Fiske's delightful chuckle greeted each new quip and his own rare remarks were "worth all the rest," say the survivors.

***

No two Bostonians ever agreed upon any point connected with the theatre excepting possibly in thorough belief in the transcendant ability of the late William Warren, so it is a little too much to expect that the criticism in Lewis C. Strang's "Players and Plays of the Last Quarter Century" will be accepted without dispute, but its intention is historical and biographical rather than critical. Indeed, is the average playgoer more eager for criticism than the average reader? Both desire analyses of the plot and descriptions of the persons placed before them, but beyond that are they not indifferent? Mr. Strang gives them these things, and his criticism is, by way of showing the succession of dramatic fancies and fashions and their cause. His book is in two volumes, "The Theatre of Yesterday" and "The Theatre of To-day," and they are illustrated with such portraits in photogravure and half tone as no author could have found when the first of "The Stage Lovers Series" appeared.

***

The ally of this series, "The Music Lovers," is also lengthened by two volumes, but they are by different writers, Henry C. Lahee contributing "The Organ and Its Music," and Mr. Arthur Elsen "Orchestral Instruments and Their Uses." The former contains pictures of four or five organs, among others of that music hall organ upon which Boston once plumed herself.

***

The Lothrop Company has bought all the rights to Richard Burton's poems, issued in the three volumes, "Dumb in June," "Memorial Days," and "Lyrics of Brotherhood." Originally these books and a volume of essays, "Literature Likings," were published by Messrs. Small & Maynard, but as Mr. Burton is "editor" for the Lothrop Company the transfer greatly simplifies his business relations. The company is printing a new edition of the essays.

***

The general interest in the subject of trusts is shown by the demand for Mr. Noyes's "Intercorporate Relations," of which the first edition was exhausted before publication and the second is much depleted. This is the time to count editions. "Our Lady of the Beeches" is in its fifth, and "The Right Princess" is in its eighth, and "Roger Wolcott" in its fourth.

***

One of the most encouraging books of the day is "School of the Woods," by Mr. William J. Long, the author of "Beasts of the Field" and "Fowls of the Air." Some of the sentimentalism lavished on wild animals and [illegible]imals tame by persons not especially gentle and sweet in their dealings with [illegible]umanity is aggravating, particularly at [illegible]his minute, when the coal famine is scatt[illegible]ng death and pain on every hand, and o[illegible] is thinking of one's own kind, not of br[illegible]es. Now comes Long, with a theory that [illegible]e wild animal enjoys the chase, and en[illegible]s matching its wits with man's. He [illegible]s made a delightful book, showing the [illegible]rest children learning their life work fr[illegible]n their mothers, and Mr. Charles Copel[illegible]d has seconded him with some good pic[illegible]res. There is not the faintest suggestion [illegible]f imitating Mr. Seton Thompson, either [illegible] text or in pictures, and the book is is[illegible]ed by Messrs. Ginn & Co., who console t[illegible]mselves for the ugly work of fighting [illegible]ard politicians, inevitable with Bosto[illegible] publishers of school books, by issuing [illegible]bit of literature now and again. For I[illegible] own private delight, Mr. Ginn not long [illegible]ago published Bloch's "Future of War," [illegible]vishing to give it circulation. STE[illegible]HENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 12, [illegible]02.

Will Carleton and "Literature."

Commenting on [illegible]n anecdote touching the large influenc[illegible]of Will Carleton, published in a recen[illegible] number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATU[illegible]AY REVIEW, The Evening Wisconsin of [illegible]lwaukee says: "There have been many [illegible]istories of American literature put forth within the past quarter of a century wh[illegible]h have contained no mention of Will C[illegible]eton. Critics are numerous who would [illegible]ndertake to defend the proposition that h[illegible] is not a poet, but a producer of rather [illegible]ommonplace verse. Yet in his everyday [illegible]hemes and homespun lines there is intr[illegible]sic merit and literary quality—not of the [illegible]onventional type, it is true, but none the [illegible]worse for that.

"What is literat[illegible]re, forsooth? If it were mere prettiness [illegible]'hifalutin,' certainly such writers as C[illegible]leton would elude enrollment as literat[illegible]men. If it were affectation in any for[illegible], it could not include them. But if lite[illegible]ture is the truth about human beings and [illegible]human life, gleaned by observation or in[illegible]tion, and embodied in language that can[illegible]t be misunderstood and that makes a de[illegible] impression upon the reader, some of C[illegible]leton's work—especially some of his earli[illegible]t work—takes rank as literature. There[illegible] is no pretense in the two poems which[illegible] introduced Carleton to the American pub[illegible] and which saved him his bill at the inn[illegible]eper's. There is honest portraiture, howe[illegible] crude, and moral profundity. The less[illegible], which they teach is as old as human soc[illegible]ty, yet especially applicable in this cou[illegible]try and in the present age—the lesson t[illegible]t husband and wife are one—the lesson th[illegible] the foundation-stone of social institutions [illegible]is the home—the lesson that divorce is an evil.

"Poetry, like [illegible]her arts, has a wide scope. The old E[illegible]uscans who modeled in clay tiny figures [illegible]presenting dancing girls and fishermen an[illegible] peasant folk had an eye for form and wer[illegible] deft artificers. Not all that merits incl[illegible]ion in the category of sculptural art is [illegible]s lofty and superhuman in its theme as t[illegible] Zeus of Phidias. The history of paint[illegible]g would be incomplete without reference[illegible]o masters like those of the Dutch school [illegible]nd the English Hogarth,

Whose pictured [illegible]orals charm the mind,
And through [illegible] correct the heart.

"Poets such as [illegible]arleton perform a function like that [illegible]ich was performed in prose by Dicken[illegible] They address a larger class of readers t[illegible]n can be reached by the greatest of the se[illegible]s of song, and they help to make the world [illegible]etter than they find it."

An Expensive Book.

"Profitable Ad[illegible]rtising" of Boston describes, with illu[illegible]rative cuts, the edition of Paul de Kock, [illegible]anslated by Mary Hanford Ford, with [illegible]general introduction by Jules Claretie, w[illegible]ch is published by the Frederick J. Quir[illegible] Company, also of Boston. The edition [illegible] in fifty volumes. It is produced in six [illegible]fferent forms or styles, as follows: "Th[illegible]King Rene Edition, consisting of a sing[illegible]set, $150,000; Bibliomaniac Edition, con[illegible]sting of ten sets, $50,000 a set; Romainvi[illegible] Edition, consisting of twenty-six sets, [illegible]1,250 a set; Passy Edition, consisting [illegible]fifty sets, $3,125 a set; St. Martin Editi[illegible], consisting of 100 sets, $1,500 a set; Me[illegible]rial Edition, consisting of 250 sets, $750 [illegible]set; St. Gervais Edition, consisting of 500 [illegible]ts, $375 a set.

"A feature wi[illegible]h has never before entered into a pul[illegible]ation is that each and every edition of [illegible]e publication contains a sworn affidavit [illegible] the publisher, the printer, translator, a[illegible] the illuminators setting forth that only [illegible] many sets have been printed, that th[illegible] translations are original and made especi[illegible]y for this work, and the amount of illum[illegible]ating done. This is an absolute guarant[illegible] of the good faith of the publisher and is [illegible]mething which no publisher of limited [illegible]itions has ever done before.

"There are ma[illegible] expensive books turned out in which ini[illegible]s and other decorations are first printed [illegible]nd then hand illumined, but this is the [illegible]st time in hundreds of years that a wor[illegible] has been issued in which both the design [illegible]d the illumination have been made by h[illegible]. There are about 1,200 initials and 2,40[illegible]ead and tail pieces, and no two throughc[illegible] the entire edition of ten sets, or 500 vol[illegible]es, are alike. To complete the designi[illegible] and illuminating for the edition thirty ar[illegible]ts are required, working under the direc[illegible]n of three of the most eminent illumin[illegible]rs in the world—Helen Sinclair Patters[illegible], Ella Grace Brown, and Henri Padeloup [illegible] Holland. The illustrations are drawn[illegible] by a number of famous artists, includin[illegible] such well-known men as William Glacke[illegible], Frederick Dielman, John Sloan, Albert Sterner, and many others of equal renown. Every picture of the fifty-thousand-dollar edition is original and each volume contains from four to eight full-page drawings and many small illustrations, all drawn directly on the parchment."

On all news-stands at 8 A. M. on Monday next: the first number of **The Booklovers Magazine**: chuck full of good stuff out of a new pot: different from all other magazines except in price: the very newest thing in magazine cover: twenty-two pictures in color.

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The "men behind the magazines" is a good paper: the man who made *McClure's*, the man who made *Munsey's*, the man who made *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and several others: full-page portraits in two colors. Read Julian Ralph's paper on Frank Norris: a little gem; and Paul Piper's "Dum-fool Things." This tip will give you something to look for besides pictures.

This first number doesn't strike *twelve*: it doesn't even strike *three*: but it is a safe start, for it leaves lots of room for improvement: buy a copy and keep it until January 20 (when the February number will be out) just to see how much advance can be made by a progressive enterprise in a month.

When you are going home to-night ask your newsdealer for **The Booklovers Magazine**—January number: he may have advance copies: if not, ask him to keep a copy for you: the advertised date of publication is Monday; if put on sale at railway stations to-morrow, as it probably will be, there may be none left by Monday.

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The publication of the Virginia edition of "The Works of Edgar Allan Poe" is important because it gives what is probably the best attainable text of the prose and verse of one of the foremost American writers. No pains have been spared to find out precisely what Poe wrote and to present it in a very convenient form. Professor Harrison, of the University of Virginia, accompanies the edition with a biography which is a model of frankness and sympathetic interpretation. The story of the poet's confused career is told without evasion or concealment, and yet with a true insight into the causes of the tragedy which shortened his life and obscured his reputation. These facts having been stated with thoroughgoing candor, there ought now to be an end of the long controversy and a new appreciation of a genius for literature and of permanent achievement of a unique kind. For Poe was a poet of magical gifts, who has left a small group of poems which have won for him a place beside Hawthorne and Emerson as American writers of the first rank. He wrote a large group of short stories which belong in the first rank of fiction writing. And he was one of the first critics in our literary history to expose and condemn sham, unreal, sentimental and inferior literary work, and to educate the taste of the country.—*Hamilton W. Mabie, in Ladies' Home Journal.*

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FROM READERS

The Case of "The Contemporary."

The New York Times Saturday Review [illegible]

Authors have occasionally written about books of their own composition. Usually they have done this upon some special request, or because they wished to publish some particular information and not from more vainglory. In the same way a translator, though a far less important personage than an actual creator of literature, might be allowed to say a word about his translation, provided he were immediately intending to praise the book. The present writer is aware that, whatever his motives, there are some people who will not believe him; so he has decided to address himself exclusively to those who will.

The publication in America of the "Memoirs of a Contemporary" was followed by a commendatory consensus among the literary editors. Nevertheless, the authenticity of Ida Saint-Elme's reminiscences has in a certain instance been called in question. Now, the reputation of Miss Ida was at best as transparent and breakable as a pane of glass, and not adapted to sustaining a hard shock. Therefore, when he who undertook to convert this erring young person's frailties into English finds his thus assailed, the part of gallantry is his to lay his pen in rest and spill some ink in defense of her memoirs.

According to her own account, Ida was the daughter of a Russian nobleman who married a Dutchwoman; they took up their residence in Italy, where the child was born and partly educated. She was as precocious as she was cosmopolitan, for she rode hard and fenced well before she was nine, married a Hollander at twelve, fell in love with a French engineer officer at fifteen, then ran away from her husband, and by the time she was twenty had become the companion of Gen. Moreau. Her career was as checkered as a Scottish plaid. She was all for gayety, excitement, adventure; had a thoughtless, spendthrift nature; could never control her "violent passions." Twenty years of her life were spent in intrigue, in following the campaigns of the French Army in men's clothes, in dining and dancing at fashionable houses in Paris, in traveling all over Italy, in attempts to gain renown upon the stage. The most thrilling military moment in the experience of the "Contemporary" (as Ida Saint-Elme styled herself) was her entanglement in a cavalry charge at the battle of Eylau. Nowhere did she remain permanently, her only long residence being at Florence, with Napoleon's sister, Elisa Bacciochi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, for whom she acted as reader and companion. And her only enduring attachment was for Marshal Ney, interspersed, however, by episodes in which men of still greater and men of much smaller fame than Ney were concerned.

All this did the "Contemporary" state in the volumes attributed to her authorship which were published in 1827. History knows little about her, but the encyclopaedist Larousse tells of her connection with Moreau and of her fiasco in the rôle of Dido at the Comédie Française, (both fully described in the Memoirs.) Larousse further says that the "Memoirs of a Contemporary" were collated and edited by Malitourne from Ida Saint-Elme's manuscripts, and that they include mendacious, often scandalous tales. The edition in English recently put out is based on a later, abridged version of those Memoirs, for which Napoleon Ney, a descendant of the Marshal, and the Paris publishing house of Flammarion are responsible. M. Napoleon Ney writes a lengthy preface in support of Ida's credibility, and mentions the incorporation in his version of authentic correspondence omitted from the book in 1827. Of this additional matter the most conspicuous is from the pen of Marshal Ney. Here is a fact that should give pause to unconditional disbelievers in Ida's romantic story. Besides, there is Larousse's testimony as to Moreau and the stage. But Larousse accuses her of reciting scandalous tales. Well, to prove the immaculacy of political, social, artistic, and military France under either the Directorate, or the Consulate, or the Empire would demand an encyclopaedia even more voluminous than Larousse's. As to Ida's untruthfulness: Any grown-up reader of her Memoirs—and they are certainly not virginibus puerisque—must conclude that a woman so restless, nervous, emotional, imaginative, capricious, fickle; acting so hastily; perpetually under the sway of those "violent passions"—that such a woman is not to be given the same credence as the Almanach de Gotha. But M. Napoleon Ney, who has edited other biographies besides this, warmly stands up for his ancestor's amiable but volatile bonne amie, and perhaps is right in thinking that the public will adjudge her screed upon the whole a persuasive document.

TRANSLATOR OF "MEMOIRS OF A CONTEMPORARY."

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

"How Alaska Was Acquired."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I notice in your issue of Nov. [illegible] an "Inquiry" from Watertown, N. Y., with the above heading. "The query is, how was it possible for us to discharge the debt due Russia for sending a fleet for our protection by taking Alaska from her?"

The answer would be that Russia did not care to keep Alaska. She may have found it worthless to her. But surely Uncle Sam has not found it worthless.

May I call your correspondent's attention to one or two points in this connection? It would seem that he had only read your review of my book, "The Territorial Growth of the United States," and had not read the book. If he had read the book itself he would perhaps have hardly taken the trouble to write his query. I will not in the least vouch for the truth of the story to which he refers—namely, that in reality Russia gave us Alaska on our paying her bill for the fleet.

On Page 166 is the following explanation: When the proposed treaty ceding Alaska [illegible] was sent to the Senate [illegible] the entire American people were greatly surprised. The question had not been agitated, and there had been no call for the annexation of the Territory. The plan seemed to have originated at Washington. [illegible]

Certain circumstances point to this as the true explanation of the matter, but at present it does not seem possible to present any positive proof of its correctness.

The supposed theory of the transaction is then given, which is called "a possible explanation of the cession."

WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

Hyde Park, Mass., Dec. 6, 1902.

Signs Point to Mrs. Ward.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the discussion regarding the authorship of "Confessions of a Wife" I should like to record my opinion in favor of Elisabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward.

The incident of Marna's hearing her husband's voice when he was thousands of miles away, and her dreaming the words that he afterward said to her, strongly suggests similar incidents in "Gates Ajar" and "Beyond the Gates." The breeze blowing the curtains of the seaside cottage reminds me of a like scene in "The Singular Life"; the singing of "Loving Ki-i-indness" also suggests Joey's hymns in the same book. The place that "Job" has in the story makes one think of "Loveliness," the short story in which a pet dog is idealized.

The relationship between the father and daughter resembles that in "The Singular Life" and in Mrs. Ward's own life, as recorded in "Chapters in a Life." The letter which Marna writes of her approaching motherhood is in close sympathy with the sentiment that dictated the first chapter of "A Life of Jesus Christ."

And the singular lack of ability to create childhood, as shown in the parrot-child Marion and her "Pity Popper" is a characteristic of Mrs. Ward's other stories. Her dogs live, her children are dolls.

LUCY BANCROFT ADAMS.

Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 3, 1902.

History of This Hemisphere.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of the most urgent needs of our people in an educational point of view is a complete, well-arranged history of this hemisphere, a hemisphere justly characterized as the world's paradise. We have histories of a portion of it, but no complete history has been published. Existing histories of the United States make record of little more than the two centuries during which the germs of our nationality were planted on these shores. But America is a hemisphere stretching from pole to pole, having thrilling annals of nearly one thousand years, also every variety of climate, scenery, and resources.

Visions of exhaustless treasures, magnificent in the extreme, and forests, mountains, and rivers haunt the imagination as we contemplate this grandest of the hemispheres, yea, this earthly paradise. A narrative of this half of our globe, its peoples, their possessions, opportunities, and achievements, rightly and graphically presented, would prove of absorbing interest and inspiration. Such a work would be found of the greatest value not only to our people, but to the entire English-speaking world, for in the sense that the Bible is the most needful of all books, so should be a history of this kind to all lovers of liberty and equal rights.

Our own people surely ought to be familiar with the history of the length and breadth of this hemisphere, which provides homes for so many millions of every kindred, tongue, and people. The times are especially ripe for a work of this nature, for in the northern portion of the hemisphere—that is, the United States—the chief interest of the world now centres. It is seen to be the land of unbounded possibilities, and, by reason of its marvelous rise and progress it has become the grandest of all Nations of earth, whose inhabitants, including the Philippine Islands, number nearly ninety millions of souls.

Having been a close observer in my native land and in foreign lands, I believe it to be a fact that we North Americans are sadly lacking in knowledge not only of the northern portion of this hemisphere, but the southern portion as well, as compared with the people of foreign lands, who, it is well known, are thoroughly versed in their countries' history.

Since writing the above, I learn that a work such as I have described is in course of preparation for early publication.

HENRY S. ALLEN.

New York, Dec. 4, 1902.

Bernstein's Ghetto Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

So much has been written of late about the Ghetto and the Jews that I became interested in the subject and read up some Ghetto literature. Among others I have taken up Mr. Zangwill's "Children of the Ghetto" and Mr. Bernstein's "In the Gates of Israel." Zangwill, of course, deserves the high place that he holds in the literary world. But I wish to say that for pathos, simplicity, intensity, and human interest the first two of Mr. Bernstein's stories are just as good as Zangwill's best passages. It seems to me that they combine the power of the Russian writers with the artistic charm of the French.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902. S. BIBLEY.

The "Morris Journal."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have seemingly solved the question of the authorship of the "Morris Journal" in Winthrop Sargent's "History of Braddeck's Expedition." Mr. Sargent says:

"I do not know who was the author of this journal; possibly he may have been of the family of Capt. Hewitt. He was clearly one of the naval officers detached for this service by Commodore Keppel, whom sickness detained at Fort Cumberland during the expedition." (Page 359, note.)

I have secured a copy of the original manuscript. The journal printed by Sargent is an expanded journal written by a person who had the smaller (original) journal in his possession; the two are very nearly the same, but the author of the expanded version for some reason did not

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care to have his n… son of the two sho… expanded version… was Engineer Ha… eighth Artillery—… The entry for Jun… sion is: "Col. E… Spendlowe, and … noitre the road." … script the entry re… Orme, Mr. Engli… Spendelow were … Roads."

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Cleveland … nd His Editors.

The New York Times… aturday Review of Books:

Having given y… r readers a conundrum … to answer in reg… d to the once famous … Cavalier poet, Jo… Cleveland, and time … enough to answe… may I now proceed to … guess it myself? … Although nobody has … sifted out all the … genuine verse and prose … of this scholar f… n that mixed with his … or ascribed to his… (either by sincere mis… take or to sell th… ooks,) it is yet possible … to say by whom … dozen or more of the … pieces in William… 's edition of 1659 were … written. No less … an ten of them are the … work of a young … satirist, John Hall of … Durham, (born 16… died 1656,) who spent … a single year in S… John's College at Cam… bridge after Cle… and had left it, (being … deprived of his … llowship by the Puri… tans ,to whose … ty Hall belonged,) and … then published h… poems before he was … twenty. He was … ommended in the little … volume by Henry … More and W. Dilling… ham of the Cam… dge Platonists, and he … wrote "divine po… ns," as well as satires … and love verses. … le also translated Lon… ginus and Hieroc… s, and the latter work … was published af… his early death. Hall … wrote the verses … On a Little Gentleman … Profoundly Learn… ," which I quoted, and … the Platonic lines … his Julia, beginning:

Come, dearest J… … thou and I
Will knit us in… strict a tie
As shall with g… ter power engage
Than feeble cha… s of marriage;
We will be fried… —our thoughts shall go
Without impeac… ent to and fro;
The same desir… shall elevate
Our mingled sou… the self-same hate:

and ending with … is couplet, which has a … cadence like Mar… ll's:

Love's like a h… …capp, which doth stand
Smooth at-a di… …ce, rough at hand.

Other pieces in … e edition of 1659 are by … R. Fletcher, Jas… Mayne, Denham, and … Thomas Weaver … ne of the elegies by … Mayne and a son… by Denham. What is a … little odd, the ed… n of 1687, put forth by … Cleveland's two … friends, J. L. (Bishop … Lake) and S. … while attacking those … who palmed off … er men's verse for their … friend's, yet incl… d them, and many oth… ers, which were … evidently written after … Cleveland's deat… The editors say:

"Whilst Randi… h and Cowley he em… balmed in their … native wax, how is the … name and meme… of Cleveland equally … profaned by tho… that usurp and those … that blaspheme t… by those that are ambi… tious to lay their … ckoo's eggs in his nest, … and those that … k to raise up phœnixes … of wit, by firing … spicy bed about him. … We have beheld … the prostitution of his … name in some le… editions vended under … it; wherein his … rations are murthered … over and over in… barbarous Latin, and a … more barbarous … anslation; and wherein … is scarce one or … her poem of his own to … commute for all … e rest. Cleveland thus … 'revived' dieth … other death."

Among the pie… in this volume written … by Thomas Wes… r, who was an Oxford … scholar while Cli… land was at Cambridge, … is a mild satir… "Upon Sheriff Sand… bourn," which … t relate to the alleged … frugality of Sir … enry Sambourne, (born … 1570, died 1631,) … o lived at Moulsford in … Berks, but was … heriff of Oxfordshire in … 1631. He was … rious for his parsimony … and law suits, a… came under the censure … both of Charles … and the Parliament, so … that the satirist … t him off easy in this … lampoon:

Fie, scholars, fie! … ye such thirsty souls
To swill, quaff, … d carouse in Sandbourn's
bowls?

Tell me, mad youp… ers, what! do you believe
It cost good Sand… rn nothing to be Shrieve?
To spend so many … eeves, so many wethers,
Maintaining so ma… caps, so many feathers?
Again, is malt so … ap, this pinching year,
That you should n… such havoc of his beer?
I hear you are so … ury that you make
Most of his men t… tapsters for your sake;
And that when he … n on the bench doth sit,
You snatch the m… from off the hungry spit;
You keep such hu… busily that it passes—
Ingurgitating som… nes whole half-glasses.

And some of you … smooth) are grown so fine,
Or else so saucy … o call for wine;
As if the Sheriff … put such men in trust
As darst draw ou… bore wins than needs they
must;
In faith, in faith, … is not well, my Masters,
Nor fit, that you … uld be the Sheriff's tasters,
It were enough yo… ing such Gourmandisers—
To make the She… henceforth, turn arrant
misers;
Remove the Assis… o Oxford's foul disgrace,
To Henley on the … mes, or some such place.

He never had con… inad, had it been …
A petty firkin, or … kilderkin;
But when a barre… dity is drawn out,
My Masters, then … s time to look about.
Is this a lie, trow… ? I tell you no—
My Lord High Ch… ceilor was informed so.
And O, what? wo… all the bread in town
Suffice, to drink … Sheriff's liquor down?
But he in hamper… ust it from hence bring…
Most prodigious … d most monstrous things!
Upon so many les… of home-made bread
How long might … and his two men have fed?

He would, no doub… the poor, they should be fed
With the sweet … ms of his broken bread;
But when that … poor souls, for bread did
sue!
Answer was made … the Scholars ate up all."
And when of broke… bons they craved a crop,
Answer was made … the Scholars drank it up."
And thus I know … ot how, they changed the
name,
But did the deed, … d-Lomtail bore the blame."

This is quite … rior in audacious wit to
the genuine ver… of Cliveland; but is in-
teresting as the … ly poem written, so far
as is known, … my member of the Sand-
bourne or Sam… dy. How so many
Oxfords in Americ… s not in England, nor
Henry's Hen… , Shakespeare and the
Earlthorpe … Stratford-upon-Avon.

rary fame once was may be seen by what Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, says of him in the "Theatre of Poets," published in 1674: "Grave men (in outward appearance) have not spared, in my hearing, to affirm him 'the best of English Poets,' and let them think so still, (whoever please,) provided it be made no article of faith."

Dr. Johnson, in his life of Cowley, passes this sentence among others upon Cleveland, which time has confirmed: "Cowley, like other poets who have written with narrow views, and paid court to temporary prejudices, has been at one time too much praised, and too much neglected at another."

I may add, on another subject, that a competent English authority rates the value of my presentation copy of Galileo's "Difesa" at from £20 to £25.

F. B. SANBORN.
Concord, Mass., Dec. 9, 1902.

Crawford's "Cecilia."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is an unusual pleasure to be able to enjoy a modern novel because of its refinement when dealing with the passions of its characters. Such a surprise awaits the reader of "Cecilia," by Marion Crawford, who probably would not care to hear himself spoken of as the author of a gentlemanly book, yet very early in its perusal one is convinced that its flavor and tone are the expression of no vulgar mind.

The story of Cecilia is an old theme adapted to the modern instruments of thinking—spiritualism, hypnotism, telepathy all playing their parts in its working out. We have all met the five or six principal characters of the book under other circumstances in the world of fiction. Cecilia we know of old with other name and settings, but have never seen that learned, modern maid more attractively presented.

The eternal David and Jonathan of friendship are given again, very pleasantly and nobly drawn in the characters of Guido and his friend. "Cecilia" is not a great or original book in any sense, but it may easily take rank with the average novel in interest, while it far surpasses the average in delicacy and restraint in regard to the admirable handling of its love passages. As this may seem very uncalled-for praise, allow me to say that it comes from one who is not generally found among Mr. Crawford's strong adherents. Nevertheless, I hope for this book as cordial a reception as it deserves. A. F. B.
New York, Dec. 10, 1902.

From One Who Knows.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Martin's communication relative to the authors of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "The Confessions of a Wife," first amused me and then started a suspicion in my mind that the Martin in question was getting ready to claim the authorship of both books. As a matter of fact, I have the most positive knowledge of the authorship of one of these books, which I shall not say. Supposing both books to be the result of dreams, then they might possibly be by the same hand, one of them a very bad dream. The "Confessions" undoubtedly came from the most experienced writer of the two, with a streak of pessimism that could have no place with the optimistic writer of the "Commuter's Wife." Such books are not written in a mood, for the skies would have lifted for one and clouded for the other during the transmission of thought to paper, and both Barbara and Marna are so continuously their proper persons that the authors stand reflected. I doubt if the writer of the "Confessions" will ever be discovered, for family reasons, and the reason for hiding the authorship of the "Commuter's Wife," considering its popularity, must remain a mystery to the world. T. WILLETTS.
Stamford, Dec. 9, 1902.

The Origin of Hoboken.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondents, David C. Preyer and William Remington, are both wrong in their attempted explanation of the origin of "Hoboken."

This city, which was originally settled and founded by the Dutch, is named after a village on the Scheldt.

Conclusive evidence can be found on this point on reference to an encyclopedia or a juvenile geography. J. W. DAVIES.
New York, Dec. 7, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I find a communication from Mr. David C. Preyer of New York in which he, perhaps facetiously, avers that the name Hoboken is of Teutonic origin and is suggested by the nationality of the present dominant population of that metropolitan suburb.

As a matter of fact, the name is from the Minsi-Lenape language and long antedates the advent of the Germans. The site of the present city is called "Hobocan-Hacking" in a deed from the Indian owners to Pauw dated 1630. This name is the white purchaser's corruption of the Lenape hopokan, (tobacco pipe,) haki, (earth, land,) and ing. The terminal syllable was regularly affixed to form the proper noun in the Minsi dialect, and the whole name signifies "the land of the tobacco pipe." A local history says that the Indians found in the neighborhood a supply of stone from which they carved their pipes—hence the name.

A writer in the New Jersey historical collections supposes that the pipe was often used by the Lenape as a symbol of crookedness and that the name Hopokan might refer to the form of the river there. In the course of a rather extensive study of the Lenape nomenclature I have found several names which at first seemed, from their applicatica, to confirm the above supposition, but the Lenape pipes were straight, or nearly so, and further study renders it more than probable that these names are derived from happening to the. The curves of the Hudson at Hoboken was not so much marked as to suggest the name "crooked" as the Dutch did. The Dutch, on the

HARPER'S CHRISTMAS NEWS.

THE MAID-AT-ARMS.

The *Maid-at-Arms* by Robert W. Chambers, author of "Cardigan"—a novel of war, stirring adventures, inspiring chivalry, thoroughly wholesome romance—has already gone into the libraries of thousands of readers. That is a worthy Christmas test. The *Maid-at-Arms* is an unusually attractive volume illustrated by Christy.

IN THE MORNING GLOW.

In the Morning Glow is only a title. The volume includes those sympathetic studies of home and of childhood (studies of the "morning glow of life") which appeared in Harper's Magazine and won such universal praise. "Grandfather," "Little Sister," "Mother" are some of the stories. The volume is beautifully illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. It is a new book in a new vein, by a new writer.

OUTDOORLAND.

For the Christmas of the little folks there are three books of special interest. The first is *Outdoorland* by Robert W. Chambers—stories of the nature life little people know, told by the butterfly, the robin and so on, to two little children. They are charming stories, illustrated in color with a cover in six colors and gold.

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This book is for the "littlest" ones—delightful, simple stories of things that happen every day—playing circus, paying visits and so on—all pictured in colors and printed in large type. The book is by Gertrude Smith, the author of the "Roggie and Reggie" stories. It makes a splendid Christmas present for children.

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No writer knows what boys like better than Mr. Howells. In the *Flight of Pony Baker* he tells of the adventures and experiences of a "real" boy in a little town out West—a boy who lived very near the birthplace of Tom Sawyer. They are kin. This book by Mr. Howells is in itself a boy's Christmas.

LITERATURE AND LIFE.

Mr. Howells' new volume of essays, *Literature and Life*, is ready in time for Christmas. The volume is uniform in binding with the author's "Literary Friends and Acquaintance." One could hardly suggest presents more fitting for Christmas time than these two volumes—or if you wish them separately, either one of them.

A DOFFED CORONET.

Simply to call attention to a new volume by the author of the "Martyrdom of an Empress" means many presents given. The new volume is being widely bought for the Holidays. It tells the author's experiences abroad among the nobility and here in poverty. The title is *A Doffed Coronet.*

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Biography of the Late Dr. Joseph Parker. On account of sudden death of Joseph Parker, Temple, Lond... Fleming H... Company is rushing through the p... biography, for some time in prepar... his lifelong friend Dr. William A... Dr. Adamson is adding a final cha... lating to Dr. Parker's last days. T... will now probably appear before t... days.

Ancient Athens. "Ancient Athe... Ernest Arthur ... which the M... Company is bringing out this we... companion volume in make-up t... work on "Pompeii." This is a pop... count of ancient Athens, from the ... days to the time of the official intr... of Christianity. The author has ... as far as possible quotations from ... writers, and has endeavored to give ... narrative of the impressions derive... familiarity with the sites and build... scribed. The book deals particula... the topography of the city and the ... lls, the extant remains of ancient b... and the sculpture that decorated t... includes the results of recent ex... and research. A full description is ... the Parthenon, the Erechtheum, ... and other buildings. Such question... water supply, the walls of town ... bors, the position of the Agora, ... route Pausanias, are duly conside... enable the reader, whether he ha... Greece or not, to realize the pre... pearance of Athens and its monum... book has been fully illustrated, a... possible, by modern photogravur... Gardner is Yates Professor of Arc... in University College, London, and... one time Director of the British S... Athens. He is the author of "A H... of Greek Sculpture."

Darwin's Wife. The "Letters of ... Darwin," edited ... son, Francis ... which was announced as being b... for publication until after the hol... D. Appleton & Co., will be in two ... The work will contain a mass ... spondence that has only now been ... to light. The new letters are n... scientific in the subjects they trea... are often delightfully personal—pa... ly those to Prof. Gray. They all ... impress of Darwin's sincere an... spirit. His own comment on his wi... was omitted from his "Life and ... because when that work was publis... Darwin was still living, is as follo...

You all know your mother, and ... good mother she has ever been ... you. She has been my greatest ... and I can declare that in my wh... have never heard her utter one ... would rather have been unsaid. ... never failed in kindest sympath... me, and has borne with the ut... tience my frequent complaints of ... and discomfort. I do not believe ... ever missed an opportunity of doi... action to any one near her. I r... my good fortune that she, so infi... superior in every single moral qua... sented to be my wife. She has ... wise adviser and cheerful ... throughout life, which, without h... have been during a very long peri... erable one from ill-health. She h... the love of every soul near her.

Telepathy vs. Spiritualism. Dr. Minot J. Sav... ume, "Can Telep... plain?" which ... been published ... Putnam's Sons, ... of a request by the editor of ... Magazine for an article giving so... results of psychical research. D... denies the fact that he is a "spi... He declares that, although a gr... phenomena may be explained on th... of telepathy, there are others whi... be so explained, and besides his ... lon of these things he gives that ... people supporting the argument. ... himself, he says in his preface:

I frankly confess that I am str... clined to hold the belief in conti... sonal existence as capable of pro... the possibility of at least occasi... munication. I have been a studen... matters for twenty-eight years. ... believed that certain things we... place which were worthy of the r... ous study. But I hold that the ... method is the only method of k... So I have felt that I had no rig... press a certainty in this direct... that certainty could be made g... the most careful, painstaking, sci... vestigation. I have never been a... derstand how any one should wi... lieve that which is not true. I wo... rather wait until the fact of d... so find out as the result of per... perience, than to accept any hast... sions or be the means of misleadi... people. The body of the book ... clear to the reader what my pre... tude really is. But I conside... bound, as an honest man, to hold ... open and ready to accept any ne... sion which may come with adeq... dentials.

A New Castle Book. The Frederick ... Company has ju... the American ri... new book by A... Egerton Castle, called "The Str... er." As the authors say in their ... tion, this is a story of almost ... years ago, when George III. lay ... is the tale of a man, the owner o... tle Bindon-Cheveral. There wer... ries about the place and of the ... ing there. The authors say:

The owner, Sir David Chev... turned crazy with staring at the ... took no bit or sup but plain ... water from the Wishing Well. T... some said, and others that he ... witched by an old kinsman of his ... with him—an old, old man, bear... Jew, who could not die, and who ... spell-work on the village folk. T... others said. Anyhow, the two ... there quite alone: one on his tower, the other under ground. And that was true. And the flowers bloomed in the garden and the fruit ripened on the walls; there were horses in the stables and cattle in the byres; the whole place was flowing with milk and honey, as they say, and the only ones to use it all were the servants! Oh, there the servants grew fat and did well, while the master looked up to the skies and grew lean. But * * * I have to tell the story of Bindon's awakening.

If the walls of this castle could speak, say the writers, they would tell of the ancient glories of Bindon-Cheveral; they would recount "tales of love, of deeds, of hatred, of ambition." Brave things would be heard of the builder of the castle and of the brave men who succeeded him. "And there would be tales of clash of steel and waving banner as well as of wily diplomacy."

Mainly Personal. Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head, in speaking of English and American writers, the other day in London, said that "it is worth remembering that every great English writer from Carlyle to Kenneth Grahame has first been recognized in America." Mr. Lane has made a reputation in England for the publication of a certain order of books that has come to be known as "Vigo Street belles lettres." He considered that the popular American writer whose sales approach the record belonged to a slightly higher order than the most popular English authors. Mr. Lane admits that to a certain degree the American market follows the English, and a book with a vogue on the other side of the Atlantic will generally have one in this country.

•.• In collecting the poems for the anthology for children, "Golden Numbers," which is being published by McClure, Phillips & Co., Kate Douglas Wiggin and her sister, Miss Nora Archibald Smith, found many choice bits of verse among heaps of rhymed rubbish. Many of the poems attributed to Mrs. Wiggin were not written by her at all. When they called the attention of the publishers to this they invariably received answers to the effect that they had seen "this poem ascribed to the author in such and such a magazine article or newspaper clipping," and only a reference to the original volume convinced them.

•.• Anna C. Brackett's "The Technique of Rest," which has already been translated into French, may be done into Italian. The editor of La Nuova Parola of Rome has asked permission of Harper & Brothers to translate the work.

•.• Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent's new work, "Trees and Shrubs," will probably be of more interest than his earlier work, "The Silva of North America." The new work, of which Part I. has just been issued, containing twenty-five plates from drawings by C. E. Faxon, presents much valuable information concerning foreign shrubs which can exist in our climate. The volumes will be of assistance to landscape architects and to owners of estates in their selection of plants for their grounds.

•.• Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose new serial, "Lady Rose's Daughter," is appearing in Harper's Magazine, is described as "a tall, graceful figure, steady, smiling eyes, dark hair (touched with gray) waving down each side of an intellectual, attractive face—and yet there is something austere about Mary Ward." The writer adds that she is of "the type of womanhood which accepts the responsibilities of life, which sees both the nobility of motherhood and the nobility of knowledge." Mrs. Ward never permits an interview, but this does not prevent any one from writing about her.

•.• Lynn Roby Meekins, whose first novel, "Adam Rush," is being published by J. B. Lippincott Company, was born in Salem, Md. He served on the staff of The Baltimore American for sixteen years, during which time he contributed many articles to other journals in the form of editorials, short stories, and sketches. Many of his stories dealt with the crossroads figures, the author being much interested in politics and country life. In 1899 he became one of the staff of The Saturday Evening Post.

•.• A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton and Bond Streets, last Thursday. The subjects discussed were "Reference Lists," "Children's Lists," "Publishers' Lists," "Lists for the Bulletin Board," and "How to Make a List Useful." The opening paper, on "Essentials of a Good Reference List," was read by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone. A general discussion followed. Miss Irene A. Hackett is Secretary of the Club.

•.• According to statistics that have been investigated, it has been found that American first-class magazines devote more space to short stories than the British. Of the leading American magazines, Harper's published 109 short stories during 1902, The Century 61 during the same period, and Scribner's 48; thus, the total being 218 in only three illustrated monthlies. The extent of the popular taste for this form of fiction would seem to be unmistakable when it is remembered how many other periodicals there are, all containing more or less short stories.

•.• Sydney George Fisher, the author of "The True History of the American Revolution," is a native of Philadelphia. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1870 and afterward spent two years at the Harvard Law School. In 1883 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He wrote several legal articles for the maga-

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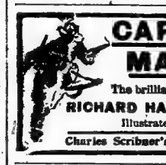

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attempts on the part of her companions to secure the papers.

When Mrs. Sidgwick paints her characters white, she makes them very white, but when their souls are soiled they are very, very black.

Mme. Varasdin was a most wicked woman, indeed, and after she had herself unsuccessfully attempted to steal the papers from the confiding Amabel, she incited her husband to the task, and then succeeded in getting them from him after first murdering him. She is foiled in her evil designs, however, and although we are not told so, one feels sure that she finally meets the awful fate she deserved. As for Amabel, what could be better than to allow a gentleman, in whom she had utter confidence, to take care of not only the valuable papers, but herself as well.

Some of the other stories in the book, although less exciting, show better work on the part of the author than does "The Thousand Eugenias." "Anne and Her Anarchist" is a bright little story with just that undercurrent of pathos which brings the gayety into higher relief; "A Sensible Woman" is pretty, while "An Iconoclast" is bright, breezy, and witty. The author is very much more attractive in her lighter and gayer moods than when hot on the trail of an adventuress or depicting the wrongs of a much-abused heroine.

American Book Prices.*

Mr. Livingston's eighth volume of "American Book Prices Current" deals with the book and autograph sales which occurred in this country from September, 1901, to September, 1902, and appears in a larger edition than usual, 960 copies having been printed, as against an issue last year of 625. The new volume includes selections from 166 catalogues, comprising 274 days' sales in over 300 sessions, the total number of lots being a little over 114,000, within a few hundred of the same number of lots given in Vol. VII. Mr. Slater's recent volume of "English Book Prices Current" gives 51,513 lots, but the London work is restricted to items bringing £1 and upward, whereas the American editor places the minimum limit of price at $3. The latter's arrangement of books under the author's name, except in the case of the Kelmscott and other presses, is of obvious value, and easily superior to Mr. Slater's system—a chronological arrangement by sales.

The chief American sales of last season—the McKee, Morgan, Weeks, and Lefferts auctions—were so completely reported in these columns (a review of the sale-year appearing Sept. 13 last) that it will be unnecessary to deal with the many important book and manuscript treasures described in Mr. Livingston's new volume.

The editor is an unprejudiced, and, therefore, a trustworthy guide, and he has done his work with care and good judgment. Each succeeding American book auction year seems now to be more interesting than the previous season, bringing under the hammer a greater number of items of scarcity and bibliographical importance, and adding largely to the ranks of collectors. The new "American Book Prices Current" is, therefore, more useful than ever before—an exceedingly valuable summary, comprehensive, accurate, and indispensable to all having to do with books.

The present volume has been issued at $6, as in previous years, but the publishers announce that any copies remaining unsold on Jan. 1, 1903, will be held at $7.50. The Lefferts set of Vols. I.-VII. sold at auction last April for $73.50.

London Auction Sales.

The library of the late R. C. Naylor of Kelmarsh Hall, Northampton, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby Nov. 24 and 25. The most important item was Bridges's "History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire," 1791, extra-illustrated with portraits and drawings and extended from two volumes to six. This brought £215.

On Nov. 26-28 Hodgson & Co. sold a miscellaneous collection. Hamerton's "Etchers and Etching," 1876, extended to seven folio volumes by the insertion of 330 extra plates, realized £74. Voltaire's "La Pucelle," 1796, printed on vellum, containing proof plates, sold for £58.

The ex libris collection of the late Joseph Jackson Howard was dispersed Nov. 27 by Puttick & Simpson. The feature of the sale was a special collection of 10,000 armorial book plates, alphabetically arranged and mounted in twenty-six guard books, which brought £340. A copy of the very rare first dated English book plate of Nicholas Bacon, 1574, with a crudely colored woodcut of arms, sold for £25 10s. The only other known example is in the University College Library, Cambridge, England.

Puttick & Simpson's sale of Nov. 28, which contained Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," 1808, which brought £155, also included many scarce sporting books. The best items sold as follows:

"Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," 1822-28, thirteen volumes, polished calf, by Riviere, £48.

"The Roadster's Album," 1845, original cloth, colored plates of coaching scenes, £38.

"The Sporting Magazine," 1792-1870, bound in 155 volumes, half calf, nearly 2,000 sporting plates, with the scarce "Key" to the plates, £260.

Westmacott's "English Spy," first edition, 1825-26, colored plates by Robert

*AMERICAN BOOK PRICES CURRENT. A Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia from Sept. 1, 1901, to Sept. 1, 1902, with the Prices Realized. Compiled by [illegible]. 8vo, cloth, [illegible] pp. New York: R. R. Bowker Co. $6 net.

Crulkshank, two volumes, original picture boards, entirely uncut, £65.

English Incunabula Sold.

The Cholmley sale at Sotheby's, Nov. 26 to 29, brought forward two rare English typographical monuments, which realised high prices. One of them, Richard Pynson's edition, without date, of Littleton's "Tenures," may be briefly dismissed, as it possessed neither the rarity nor bibliographical rank of its companion. It was a large copy, in half Russia, with the first leaf containing a full-page woodcut, and had the printer's mark at the end, and sold well, going to Quaritch for £120.

The other work was Lattebury's "Expositio in Threnos Jeremiae Prophetae," printed about 1482, probably in Oxford by Rood. It was apparently an excellent copy of the second edition, with the woodcut border of birds and flowers around the title page, (the first edition has no border,) and was in the original oak boards, covered with stamped leather. The title page was slightly cut into at the bottom, but this is said to be the case in all known copies, the number of which in 1897 was stated to be ten, eight of them being in English public libraries. This rare commentary on the lamentations of Jeremiah went to Quaritch for the large sum of £370. Theodericus Rood, by whom this volume was probably printed, set up the earliest Oxford press, using type and technical arrangements which were undoubtedly brought from Cologne, of which he was a native or citizen. This original issue of Lattebury's work was [illegible]

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation for publication in February a volume entitled "The Letters of an Actress." These letters were written or received by her under the name of Miss Gladys Luttrell. Among those received there are many signed by well-known men and women; some praise her work, others criticise it; there are letters in the book from people she knows and from those whom she does not know; some are signed and some are anonymous; some ask for interviews or appointments, and some are invitations. Altogether, the volume shows the loves, trials, and tribulations of an actress's life, the daily routine of the stage, the hard work to make a good impression upon the audience. A thread of narrative runs through the epistles.

***

"The Black Prince, and Other Poems," by Maurice Baring, will be issued this month by John Lane.

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish this week Dr. Minot J. Savage's book, "Spiritism or Telepathy?" under its changed title, "Can Telepathy Explain?" and "Twenty-six Historic Ships of the United States and Confederate Navy."

***

"Man Visible and Invisible," by C. W. Leadbeater, author of "Invisible Helpers," &c., will come from the press of John Lane in January, together with "Love Songs from the Greek," by Jane A. Sedgwick, in the Lovers' Library, edited by Frederick Chapman.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. are issuing this week "An Essay on Laughter," by the well-known psychologist, James Sully, M. A., LL. D., author of "The Human Mind." The volume treats of the subject from antiquity down to the present time.

***

"Florida Fancies," by F. R. Swift, proprietor of The Waterbury Herald and The Bridgeport Herald, will be published next month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a pleasing collection of anecdotes of excursions, hunts, and the like which occurred during Mr. Swift's sojourns in Florida during the Winter. The incidents are admirably illustrated in pen and ink by Albert E. Smith. Mr. Swift goes to Florida every Winter.

***

John Lane will publish in February "The Light Behind," by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, author of "One Poor Scruple," &c.; "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," with special reference to the so-called "Droeshout Original," and the Ely Palace portrait, by John Corbin, the author of "The Elizabethan Hamlet," with five portraits, and "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," translated from the French of J. B. Nicolas, by Frederick Baron Corvo, together with a reprint of the French text. The introduction is by Nathan Haskell Dole. The volume is printed in two colors.

***

Vol. VII., which is the concluding volume of the "Writings of James Monroe," edited by S. M. Hamilton of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State, is on the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volumes are uniform with "The Writings of Jefferson," "Washington," "Madison," &c.

***

John Lane has secured the American rights to publish "The New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle," in March. The work, which is edited with an introduction, is in two volumes. There are numerous illustrations, consisting of portraits, fac similes, &c.

***

"Rural England, Being an Account of Agricultural and Social Researches Carried Out in the Years 1901 and 1902," by the well-known novelist, H. Rider Haggard, will be issued early the coming year by Longmans, Green & Co. The work is in two volumes, and full of half-tone reproductions of photographs of antiquarian and personal as well as of agricultural interest.

***

"The Education of Christ, Hill-Side Reveries," by W. M. Ramsay, D. C. L., Professor of Humanity in Aberdeen University, is announced for publication in January by G. P. Putnam's Sons. These reveries are inspirations gathered from a journey through Palestine.

***

Two notable books which will be published by D. Appleton & Co. early in the new year are "The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte" and "A Virginia Girl in the Civil War," edited by Myrta Lockett Avary, the latter of which has already been described in these columns. Prof. Le Conte was well known as a man of science, and notably as a geologist. He was born in the South and passed his youth there. His later years were spent at the University of California. Prof. Le Conte's reminiscences deal with phases of life in the South which will be of interest to the student of American history, and his account of the civil war as he saw it will be of value. He was in Georgia when Sherman marched through it. Prof. Le Conte knew Agassiz, and he writes of his associations with him.

***

"The Better Way" will be the title under which Charles Wagner's new book will be published by McClure, Phillips & Co. early in the Spring. It does not follow the French title, "L'Ami." Wagner is the pastor of the Lutheran Church in Paris, whose doctrines of simplicity and sanity in modes of living have so impressed that capital. His "The Simple Life" is now in its sixth edition. This is the volume which President Roosevelt has mentioned in several of his public speeches.

***

The Macmillan Company is issuing this week Sartoris's "Week in a French Country House," "Ancient Athens," by Prof. Ernest Arthur Gardner; Le Conte's "Mechanics of Machinery," "The Boys' Iliad," by Walter Copeland Perry; Jane Austen's works in five volumes, Goldman's "With Gen. French in South Africa," Cook's "Highways and Byways in London," and "French Engravers and Draughtsmen in the Thirteenth Century," by Lady Dilke.

***

"The Romance of Modern Invention," by Archibald Williams, has just been issued by The J. B. Lippincott Company. It is an interesting account of airships, submarines, sun motors, dirigible torpedoes, monorailways, telautographs, and other examples of modern invention and scientific achievement.

***

"The Differential and Integral Calculus," by Prof. W. H. Echols of the University of Virginia, will be published this month by Henry Holt & Co. The subject is said to be treated with simplicity and clearness, and to abound in examples, geometrical illustrations, and figures.

***

"On Satan's Mount," Dwight Tilton's new novel, will not be published until after the holidays. Tilton's "Miss Petticoat" has just been issued in a new holiday edition from new plates. The book is now in its sixtieth thousand, and is illustrated in colors. The cover is in four colors.

***

A new edition of Conan Doyle's book "The Great Boer War" will shortly be brought out in this country by McClure, Phillips & Co. New material has been added, and it includes the period from the fall of Pretoria to the close of the war. These additions make the book almost twice its original size. Dr. Doyle's history is in its sixteenth edition in England.

***

"Americans in Process," edited by Robert A. Woods, will soon appear from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The work shows the efforts on the part of the people in settlement work. There are chapters on industrial conditions, the technique of local politics, and the criminal tendencies and temptations.

***

A second edition of the Encyclopaedia of United States History has just been issued by Harper & Brothers. It contains an addition in the form of twenty-four photogravure portraits of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Roosevelt.

***

A revised edition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," as presented in the Variorum edition, will shortly be issued by the publishers of the edition, The J. B. Lippincott Company. The volume will be the first in the editing of which Horace Howard Furness, Jr., the son of Dr. Furness, the editor of the Variorum edition has assisted. The two writers have worked together on the forthcoming play, but it is the intention of the elder Dr. Furness to relinquish the task of editorship to his son. The latter will probably present "Richard III." as the first volume under his individual editorship. The new edition of "Macbeth" will be from the first folio, and will be uniform with each volume of the Variorum edition; it will also contain a collation of all the texts.

***

"The Angevin Empire" is the title of Part II. of Sir James H. Ramsay's work on "The Foundations of England." The first part took in the twelve centuries of British history before the year 1154. This volume dealt with Henry II., Richard and John. The author calls attention to the fact that during the twelfth century there was little in England that could be called English. Not only were the upper classes of society French, but their ranks were continually being recruited by imported foreigners. The work is issued by The Macmillan Company.

***

"Biographic Clinics: the Origin of the Ill-Health of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning," by Dr. George M. Gould, will shortly be published by P. Blakiston's Sons & Co. of Philadelphia.

***

Prof. Hertwig's "Text Book of Zoology," the first part of his work on "General Principles of Zoology," translated into English by Prof. J. S. Kingsley of Tufts College, will be published this month by Henry Holt & Co. The book has been used in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, and translated into French and Italian. The American edition will contain over 200 cuts, many of them not in the German edition. Prof. Hertwig considers the problem of this science both historically and in the light of modern research, and writes clearly.

***

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces the early publication of Prof. Heilprin's work on the eruptions on the Island of Martinique. This is a personal and descriptive narrative as well as scientific investigation into the phenomena which were described, and is to be illustrated from photographs taken by the author himself and others. Prof. Heilprin was an eyewitness of the eruption of Aug. 30.

***

Harmon's "A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America," between the 47th and 58th degrees of north latitude, extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific, a distance of about 3,000 miles, including an "Account of the Principal Occurences During a Residence of Nineteen Years in the Different Parts of the Country," chiefly among the Indians, will be published immediately by The New Amsterdam Book Company. This work will be an unabridged reprint of the Andover edition of 1820, with portrait and map, and will be added to the Commonwealth Library.

***

"Successful Advertising: How to Accomplish It," by John Angus MacDonald, will appear next week from the press of The Lincoln Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The work covers almost every phase of the advertising question. Mr. MacDonald tells about "Ad-Building," "Retail Advertising All the Year Round," of "Special Features in Retail Advertising," of "Mail Order Advertising," and about the different kinds of advertising: booklet advertising, real estate advertising, street car advertising, foreign advertising, advertising a publication, a hotel, a circus, the theatre, &c.

***

"The True History of the American Revolution," the latest addition to the Questions Series, was published last week by The J. B. Lippincott Company. Mr. Fisher's aim has been to state the truth, and he puts a new light on the days of 1776. The volume is illustrated with reproductions from old prints and drawings.

***

Sir Walter Besant's magnum opus on "London in the Eighteenth Century" will be brought out this month by The Macmillan Company. The volume is a large quarto of about 700 pages. There are about 104 illustrations from contemporary prints, and a map. Among the subjects discussed are the appearance of the city and the streets, the church and chapel, the Government and the trade of the city, manners and customs, society and amusements, crime, policy, justice, and the debtors' prisons.

***

"Aubrey Beardsley as a Designer of Book Plates," by A. E. Gallatin, will be issued next Monday by The Charles E. Peabody Company of Boston in this country, and in England by Elkin Mathews of London. Mr. Gallatin is the author of the forthcoming work on Beardsley's art and of articles in the current issues of The Literary Review and Book Plate Collector, The Reader, and The Critic, in which last named magazine the article is illustrated with a number of hitherto unpublished drawings.

***

James T. White & Co. announce for publication in January the Derby Calendar, a collection of historical dates, anniversaries, and birthdays, giving on each day of the year the important events in United States history in the order of their occurrence, with a convenient reference to sources of information. The Calendar contains over 6,000 records, from the discovery of America in 1492 to the capture of Aguinaldo in 1901. It includes dates of famous bills, laws, resolutions, treaties, military operations, naval engagements, inaugurations, launchings, and birthdays of the most eminent statesmen, rulers, authors, &c., who are identified with the history of the United States, and the dates of the first issue of the well-known newspapers.

***

The circulating department of the New York Public Library announces the following popular books for the week ended Dec. 4: Wister's "The Virginian," Hope's "Intrusions of Peggy," Caine's "The Eternal City," Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Howells's "Flight of Pony Baker," Barbour's "Behind the Line," Riis's "Battle with the Slum," Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life."

Lamb in the Auction Rooms.

Recent London auction prices testify to Charles Lamb's popularity with the collectors. On Nov. 20-21 Puttick & Simpson sold the library of Alderman John Walker of the Woodlands, Acton, together with other properties. The principal item was Lamb's "Tale of Rosamund Gray," 1798, London imprint, bound in half calf, which sold for £51, a very good price for this imprint. The McKee copy, bound in calf, by Bedford, sold for $230 last season. A copy of the rarer issue of the book, "Birmingham, printed by Thomas Pearson," is owned in this country.

On Nov. 28 Puttick & Simpson sold three Lamb items possessing extreme rarity. Two of them, bound together in old half calf, were "Prince Dorus," 1811, with colored plates, and "Beauty and the Beast," with colored plates, but lacking the title page and the music. This sold to Robson & Co. for £78, which may be considered a record price for "Prince Dorus," as the imperfect "Beauty and the Beast" was worth but little, nothing at all, indeed, to a good collector. The former record for the book was £62, given in the same auction rooms last July for a colored copy, in the original covers, and in this condition more desirable than the £78 copy.

The third item in the sale of Nov. 28 was a copy of the second known issue of Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," the engraved title page being dated 1805, the outside blue paper covers bearing the date of 1808. For this copy, described as a fine example, the sole defect being the cropping of one or two bottom lines of text, the sum of £155 was given by "Thomson." The catalogue called this copy "excessively rare, if not unique," but its public sale for such a high price may possibly lead to the discovery of other examples.

At the present time four issues of "The King and Queen of Hearts" are in existence, as follows, (each being represented by what the owner fondly hopes is a unique copy:)

1. First issue, so-called, original covers, which are dated 1806, sold June 5, 1902, for £240.
2. Second issue, so considered, covers with the date 1808, sold Nov. 28, 1902, for £155.
3. Third issue, so considered, covers with the date of 1809, sold March 19, 1902, for £222.
4. Fourth issue, so considered, covers with the date 1818, sold July 30, 1902, for £5.

The British Academy.

The Secretary of the newly chartered British Academy is Israel Gollancz, editor of the Temple Shakespeare and university lecturer in English at Cambridge. Mr. Gollancz is a Cambridge man and is not yet forty years old. The British Academy was formally organized at a meeting in the British Museum. The new President is Lord Reay. Among the members of the Council are James Bryce, Rhys Davids, Principal Fairbairn, Sir Richard Jebb, Dr. J. A. H. Murray, and Prof. Skeat.

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QUERIES.

SIDONIE MATZNER, 47 Central Park West, New York City: "Lee Wolfson, 521 East Eleventh Street, New York City, under 'Appeals' of Nov. 15, asked for the author of these lines:

"'And her hair was black as night,
And her eyes starry bright;
Olives on her brow were blooming,
Roses red her lips perfuming.'

"The poem from which he quotes is 'Magdalena, or the Spanish Duel.' The author is J. F. Waller."

GEORGE PEIRCE, 623 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "In 'Queries' of Nov. 15, in answer to a correspondent who inquired about the verses printed in 'Punch' on the death of Lincoln, you say: 'Brooks's poem can be found in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology."' In my copy of Stedman's book the poem is ascribed to Tom Taylor."

This poem was long attributed to Tom Taylor, but M. H. Spielmann, in his "History of Punch," 1895, gives Shirley Brooks as the author. Mr. Spielmann had access to the records of Punch and surely should be correct in the matter.

"G.," 1,225 Park Avenue, New York City: "From what poem are these lines taken?

'I knew a forest seer,
A minstrel of the natural year,
Foreteller of the vernal tides,
Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.'"

From Emerson's "Woodnotes."

R. BROWN, 175 Third Avenue, New York City: "Who wrote 'A Century of Dishonor'? When was it first published, and where can I get it?"

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's "Century of Dishonor" first appeared in New York in 1881; it is now published in Boston by Little, Brown & Co., at $1.50.

"FINANCE," Pennington, N. J.: "Please give me a list of synonyms for the word 'money.' How did Mercer Street, New York City, get its name?"

See Malcolm Townsend's "United States," (Lothrop & Co., $2,) where a lengthy list is given. Mercer Street was named for Gen. Hugh Mercer of the Continental Army, who was killed at Princeton.

CHARLES DAWSON, St. Paul, Minn.: "What is the best standard work on French literature (of the last three centuries, especially,) in the French language? Where can it be procured in this country, and at what price? What is the best work on the same subject and period in the English language, its publisher, and price?

Dowden's "History of French Literature" (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50,) is the most useful work in English that we know of. See Prof. Dowden's preface and bibliography at the end for an account of the best works on the subject in French.

M. M. VOORHES, South Orange, N. J.: "Can you give me the titles of books dealing with Egypt of the present time, that would be informing to one thinking of spending the Winter in Cairo and on the Nile, more desirous of knowing something of political, social, and hygienic conditions than for theories regarding the origin of the pyramids? No Egyptological writer that I know offers a hint whether Egypt in Winter is good for a person with weak lungs and a tendency to rheumatism. It is not a guide-book I want."

See Dr. F. M. Sandwith's "Egypt as a Winter Resort," (London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 3s. 6d.,) C. C. D. Bell's "A Winter on the Nile," (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.,) or Stanley Poole's "Cairo," (London: H. Virtue & Co., 12s. 6d.) Among books issued by American publishers are F. C. Penfield's "Present-Day Egypt," (The Century Company, $2.50,) Francis Adams's "The New Egypt Under the British," (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.75,) Lee Bacon's "Our Houseboat on the Nile," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.75,) W. B. Worsfold's "Egypt Yesterday and To-Day," (D. F. Mansfield, $1,) Miss C. F. Woolson's "Mentone, Cairo, and Corfu," (Harper & Brothers, $1.75,) Richard Harding Davis's "The Rulers of the Mediterranean," (Harper & Brothers, $1.25.)

"C. L. B.," Newburg, N. Y.: "What was the origin of Thanksgiving Day in America?"

The first Thanksgiving services in North America were conducted in 1578 on the shores of Newfoundland by an English minister named Wolfall. The real origin of Thanksgiving as a day specially set apart for prayer and rejoicing is attributed to Gov. Bradford, the first Governor of Massachusetts Colony. In gratitude for the great harvest of 1621, following upon a period of severe depression, he proclaimed a day of thanksgiving to be observed on Dec. 13 (old style) of that year. For further information see William S. Walsh's "Curiosities of Popular Customs," (Lippincott, $3.50.)

"CURIOUS," 51 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City: "I have sought in vain for an answer to the following:

"'A headless man did a letter to write,
And those who read it had lost their sight;
Deaf were those who listened and heard,
And the dumb repeated it word for word.'"

The original appears in Barrow's "Bible in Spain" in this form:

"A headless man did write,
A dumb dictated it word for word;
The person who read had lost his sight,
And deaf was he who listened and heard.

This is supposed to be Barrow's translation of the original Spanish. Numerous answers are in existence, but none is entirely satisfactory. A "headless man" is generally quoted "headless man."

M. PAULINE VAN NORDEN, 176 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Last Winter I heard a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox recited. It was called 'My Ships That Are Out at Sea,' or something very much like that. Can any of your readers give me the poem, or tell where I can get it?"

This is probably the poem included in Mrs. Wilcox's "Maurine and Other Poems," which begins:

"If all the ships I have at sea
Should come a-sailing home to me,"

See "Maurine and Other Poems," now published by W. B. Conkey, 341 Dearborn Street, Chicago, at $1, or at $1.50, illustrated.

H. VERNOR, New York City: "Kindly tell me whether magazine and publishing houses require that manuscripts submitted to them be typewritten?"

It is always wise, especially in the case of an unknown writer, to submit manuscripts in typewritten form.

"D. M. G., Jr.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "In 'A Reproduction in Fac Simile of the Famous First Folio, 1623,' of Shakespeare's dramatic works, executed by the newly-discovered process of photogravure, and made by the engravure, at the supervision of H. Staunton, London, 1866, of any special value) I have been told that after the [illegible] of these sixty copies had been struck off the plates were defaced in a fire."

A copy in cloth [illegible]

worth about $25. A copy, finely bound by Bedford, sold for £10 12s. 6d. at the Hibbert sale last April in London.

"H. E. R.," Denver, Col.: "Where can I find the poem by John Boyle O'Reilly, which begins—

"'I'd rather live in Bohemia than in any other land'?"

This appears in his volume of poems called "In Bohemia," (Boston, 1886,) now apparently out of print, and occurs in many selections of poems and recitations. It is too long for us to print.

JOHN MULLER, 10 Cotton Exchange, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me as to the name of the author of 'An Englishman in Paris,' published anonymously some ten years ago? Also some information regarding the author, who he was, where he came from, &c."

Albert Dresden Vandam, journalist and author, born in London in 1843, Paris correspondent of several American papers during the Franco-German war, later correspondent of The London Globe, &c., is the author of this book. He has also written "My Paris Note Book," "French Men and French Manners," "Undercurrents of the Second Empire," "A Court Tragedy," &c. He now resides in London.

"A. H. R.," Schenectady, N. Y.: "Where can I secure a copy of Fitz-Hugh Ludlow's book, 'The Hasheesh Eater'?"

This book, anonymously issued in New York in 1857, is out of print, but occasionally occurs in the auction or can be had from a dealer in old books.

"W. C. H.," Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ontario: "Can you oblige me with the name of the author and title of poem in which the following occurs:

Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up in might,
And now was Queen of land and sea.
No sound was heard of clashing wars,
Peace brooded o'er the hushed domain;
Apollo, Pallas, Jove, and Mars
Held undisturbed their ancient reign,
In the solemn midnight centuries ago.

This is practically the first stanza of "A Christmas Hymn," by Alfred Domett, (1811-1887,) a distinguished Colonial statesman, holding for thirty years important political offices in New Zealand. "A Christmas Hymn," his best-known poem, appeared in Blackwood's Magazine in 1837. His chief poetical work is "Ranolf and Amohia, a South Sea Day Dream," 1872, in which he described the scenery of New Zealand and the legends, character, and habits of the Maori inhabitants. In 1877 appeared "Flotsam and Jetsam: Rhymes Old and New." He was the original of "Waring," in Robert Browning's "Bells and Pomegranates," and was long a close friend of the poet.

A. VOGEL., 226 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, New York City: "What is the correct title of a book entitled something like this: 'Going Back to Eden'? It was published something like fifteen years ago."

This is probably the Rev. E. P. Roe's "Driven Back to Eden," first published in 1885, to be had from Dodd, Mead & Co.

MARGARET JACKSON, Englewood, N. J.: "The quotation asked for by Mrs. George B. K., 366 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., is doubtless, 'I think, sometimes, it were best But to let the Lord alone,' which is to be found in the poem called 'Reform,' in Richard Watson Gilder's 'Five Books of Song.' The words were incorrectly quoted at the time of Cecil Rhodes's death."

"R. B. F.," Tarrytown, N. Y.: "Edmund Gosse, in his 'Short History of Modern English Literature,' says that Tennyson 'on his deathbed, in his eighty-fourth year, composed a lyric as perfect in its technical delicacy of form as any which he had written in his prime.' What is this poem?"

This poem, dictated by Tennyson on his deathbed, is "The Silent Voices." It first appeared on Oct. 11, 1892, in a very limited edition, with a title page of its own, and is now extremely rare and valuable, a copy selling for $140 at the A. J. Morgan sale last April. The day of Tennyson's funeral, Oct. 12, 1892, it was reprinted in the Order of Service in Westminster Abbey, and again in "The Death of Oenone, Akbar's Dream and Other Poems," 1892. The present Lord Tennyson says that "Love Flew In At the Window," in The Foresters, was "the last song" written by his father, but "The Silent Voices" is not a song, but, as Gosse wrote, is "an organic metrical structure, with interwoven rhymes correctly distributed, and an excellent example of the poet's lyrical art."

A. W. SMALL, 100 William Street, New York City: "If N. H. Kennedy, who inquired in last Saturday's TIMES REVIEW for the poem 'Unanswered Yet' or 'Sometime, Somewhere,' will send me his address I shall be pleased to send him a copy of Browning's poem."

"COQUETTE," Park Avenue, New York City: "Please tell an admirer of William Black which of his early novels firmly established his popularity."

"A Daughter of Heth," 1871. This was preceded by "James Merle," 1864; "Love or Marriage," 1868; "In Silk Attire," 1869, and "Kilmeny," 1870.

"G. R. C.," Monroe, N. Y.: "Referring to the query of 'D. M. S.' as to the author of 'Man is immortal 'till his work is done,' I have been familiar with this quotation for over forty years. About twenty-five years ago I asked David M. Stone of The Journal of Commerce, who was its author, and as I remember his reply, he traced it to George Whitefield, but that it was not original with the latter."

"ANNE B.," Holland House, New York City: "I once discovered in London a little pamphlet called 'Letters Addressed to Mrs. Basil Montagu and B. W. Procter by Mr. Thomas Carlyle.' Unfortunately I have mislaid or lost this pamphlet, and should like to secure another copy. The rare book dealers in town seem ignorant of its existence, and one bookseller endeavored to make me believe that I myself had never seen it. Please assist me in the matter."

This pamphlet certainly exists, for an edition of about fifty copies was privately printed in March, 1881, for the author, Mrs. B. W. Procter, and this was followed a few weeks later by a reissue of 100 copies. It was called forth by certain remarks at Carlyle, printed by Froude in the two volumes of "Reminiscences," issued soon after the historian's death. "Literature," Sept. 24, 1898, printed an account of Carlyle's criticisms, and Mrs. Procter's pamphlet, written by Edmund Gosse.

BARTLE GORMAN, New York City: "'Elaine's' call for the earlier occurrence of the thought in Tennyson's "'Tis better to have loved and lost, &c.,' is well answered in George Crabbe's 'Better to have loved amiss than nothing to have loved,' in his 'The Struggles of Conscience.'"

JOHN P. MAVERICK, Registry Clerk, Galveston, Texas: "I would like to secure a novel called 'A King's Daughter,' which was published a few years ago in New York."

Two books bearing this title are now in print—"A King's Daughter and Other Stories," by Mrs. H. C. Gardner, (Methodist Book Concern, 85 cents,) and "The King's Daughter," by Mrs. G. R. Alden, "Pansy," (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"G. S. S.," 11 Broadway, New York City: "Will you please advise me what book is published containing the shorter familiar poems in the English language? Stedman's 'Victorian Anthology' does not quite seem to cover the point."

See Rossiter Johnson's "Famous Single and Fugitive Poems," (Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"A. T. K.," New York City: "Who is the author of a poem entitled 'Carcassonne,' which Prof. Riddle of Harvard used to recite? Is it difficult to obtain?"

The author of "Carcassonne" is Gustave Nadaud. The best-known translation is by Mrs. Sherwood, as follows:

CARCASSONNE.

From the French of Gustave Nadaud.

How old I am! I'm eighty years!
I've worked both hard and long;
Yet patient as my life has been,
One dearest sight I have not seen.
It almost seems a wrong—
A dream I had when life was new;
Alas, our dreams they come not true;
I thought to see fair Carcassonne!
I have not seen fair Carcassonne!

One sees it dimly from the height
Beyond the mountains blue;
Fain would I walk five weary leagues,
(I do not mind the road's fatigues,)
Through morn and evening's dew.
But bitter frosts would fall at night,
And on the grapes that yellow blight;
I could not go to Carcassonne;
I never went to Carcassonne.

They say it is as gay all times
As holidays at home;
The gentles ride in gay attire,
And in the sun each gilded spire
Shoots up like those of Rome,
The Bishop the procession leads,
The Generals curb their prancing steeds;
Alas! I know not Carcassonne!
Alas! I saw not Carcassonne!

Our Vicar's right; he preaches loud,
And bids us to beware!
He says: "O guard the weakest part,
And most the traitor in the heart,
Against ambition's snare."
Perhaps in Autumn I can find
Two sunny days with gentle wind—
I then could go to Carcassonne;
I still could go to Carcassonne.

My God and Father! pardon me,
If this my wish offends!
One sees some hope more high than he,
In age as in his infancy,
To which his heart ascends!
My wife, my son, have seen Narbonne,
My grandson went to Perpignan;
But I have not seen Carcassonne,
But I have not seen Carcassonne!

Thus sighed a peasant, bent with age,
Half dreaming in his chair;
I said: "My friend, come go with me,
To-morrow, then, thine eyes shall see
Those streets that seem so fair."
That night there came, for passing soul,
The church bell's low and solemn toll!
He never saw gay Carcassonne!
Who has not known a Carcassonne?

A. S. RIGGS, 49 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York City: "I want a low-priced Rossetti complete. I am not familiar with Christina Rossetti. How is she considered to rank?"

Charles Scribner's Sons issue D. G. Rossetti's "Ballads" at $1 and his sonnet-sequence, "The House of Life," at the same price. There are several unauthorized editions of his poems. His sister, Christian G. Rossetti, is in the front rank of modern women poets. See Stedman's "Victorian Poets," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.25.)

"J. H. J.," 714 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Kindly give the titles and publishers' names of authentic works on Daniel O'Connell, Robert Emmet, and other Irish liberators. Also please let me know of good English translations of Dumas's (fils) plays, such as 'Demi-Monde,' 'Camille,' &c. I do not mean the acting edition as published by French, the playbook publisher, but editions of some literary pretension."

See Lecky's "Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," (Swift, Flood, Grattan, and O'Connell,) published by D. Appleton & Co. at $1.75; "Daniel O'Connell," by J. A. Hamilton, (Lippincott, 75 cents;) "Life and Times of Robert Emmet," by Dr. R. R. Madden, (P. J. Kenedy, $1.50,) &c. We know of no accessible versions of the plays referred to outside of the familiar acting editions.

HERMAN T. RADIN, 347 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me how I can get Kipling's 'Recessional,' published by itself or in other form? Did it first appear in a magazine, and, if so, when and in what magazine? In which of Mark Twain's books can I find the story of 'The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County'?"

Kipling's "Recessional" was first printed in The London Times, July 17, 1897. There are several cheap editions, ranging in price from 10 to 25 cents, which can be had at any large bookstore. "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," first published in 1867, was reprinted, we believe, in "Sketches New and Old," (American Publishing Company, Hartford, $3.)

Appeals to Readers.

T. S. AFFLECK, 231 Fulton Street, New York City: "I wish to obtain copies of two books that were very popular in the late 50s. One was called 'Ida May.' It was a story of Southern life. The other was a life of 'David Crockett,' written, I think, by himself."

MISS E. DAVIS, 44 Mansfield Street, Gloucester, Mass.: "I wish to find a poem that ends in this manner:

"'Some call it aspiration,
Some call it God;
Some call it evolution,
Some call it God;
Some call it consecration,
Some call it God.'"

R. S. MILLER, White Plains, N. Y.: "I am anxious to learn from what poem the following verse is taken, who its author is, and where I can find the poem entire:

"'And lo the Catskills print the distant sky,
And o'er their airy tops the felat clouds driven,
So softly blending that the cheated eye
Forgets, or which is earth, or which is heaven.'"

"FRANCIS," 311 Monroe Street, Toledo, Ohio: "I wish to secure copies of the following books: 'Unknown,' by Flammarion; 'Settlement of Germantown, Penn.,' by Pennypacker, and 'Mystery of Marwyn Kennedy,' by Hay Forbes."

R. H. OTTING, Warren, Ohio: "I wish to know the name of the author of 'Agatha Bonfort: or, Family Pride,' published in New York in 1884."

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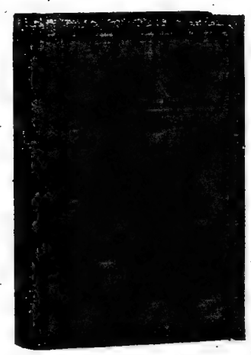

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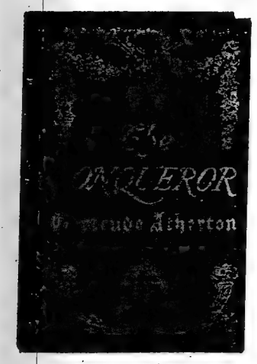

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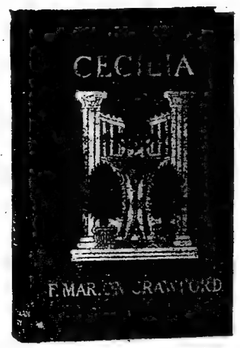

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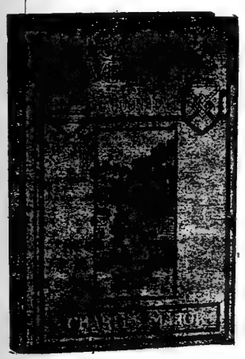

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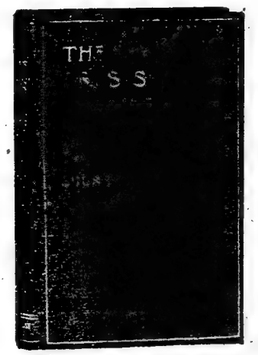

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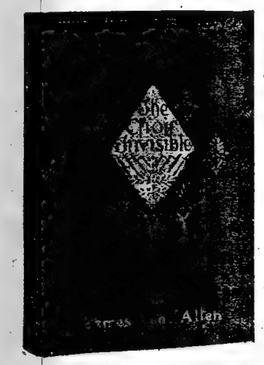

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1902

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high north winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,517. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1902.—34 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WEATHER DELAYS TRAFFIC

Elevated Blocked for a Time in the Night Rush Hour.

CONGESTION OF VEHICLES

Surface Cars Interrupted and Far Behind Schedule Time—"Plow" of a Sixth Avenue Car Burns Out.

The weather, which during the past few days has been busy rehearsing for the Winter season, wound up the week yesterday by going through the whole scale, beginning with a gentle downpour of rain and ending with a blinding snowstorm. All the variations were accompanied by a cutting northeast wind, which during the morning reached a velocity of forty-five miles an hour, and later fell with the temperature. While the thermometer was going down the price of coal was going up, and while the downfall of sleet and snow increased the chances of the purchaser to have his coal delivered as rapidly decreased.

The thermometer continued to fall in the early evening until it reached the minimum of 22 degrees at 8 o'clock. After that the snow began to fall more irregularly. Toward midnight the storm was somewhat abated.

Trains coming into the city were greatly delayed, but the telegraph companies were not seriously affected. At the office of the Western Union it was stated that there had been some, but not much delay in transmitting and receiving messages. The wires would occasionally break down, but no point in the service had been entirely cut off at any time. It was stated by the night manager of the Postal Company that although the wind was high there had not been enough sleet or rain to impair the service.

Trains coming in on the Pennsylvania, according to the officials, were from half an hour to two hours late, and on the Baltimore and Ohio the delays were stated to be somewhat less. New York Central trains had a great deal of trouble with the storm, some being over four hours late. Most of the trains on the Long Island system were delayed.

Another succession of delays was experienced by New Yorkers who tried to get anywhere. The storm caused great interruption of traffic, both on the elevated and surface lines, particularly the latter. The downfall mostly was of light, dry snow, and this fact made it possible for the elevated electric trains to keep the contact rails pretty clear and to run sometimes within hailing distance of schedule time—but none of them ever caught up with it.

The street cars and those who usually ride in them suffered tremendously. The cars did not cover altogether more than half the ground they usually travel in one day, but these delays, officials and motormen said, were due not to the snow, which was not heavy enough to stall them, nor to the lack of power, but to the congestion of vehicles in the down-town streets.

The rain and sleet of Thursday night had formed a layer of sleek ice on cobblestone and asphalt pavements, and the snow of yesterday did not relieve the great difficulty that horses had in standing upon it. Progress of heavily loaded trucks and carriages of any kind was slow and hard, and many horses fell on the tracks—that part of the street which the driver finds the easiest under any circumstances. And this, the street car men said, caused the greater part of the delay of surface cars.

The slippery condition of the pavements, however, and the consequent difficulty of vehicle travel, was not solely to blame for the delays. There were several accidents to equipment which caused tie-ups. About 2 o'clock, when on Saturday the travel up Broadway from the lower business and financial district is greatest, the Broadway cars were stalled for nearly half an hour as a result, motormen said, of a break in the channel by which power is transmitted to the cars at Canal Street and Broadway.

But that was not the most serious delay experienced on the surface lines. From shortly before 4 o'clock until a few minutes after 5 all the lines that run into the lower end of Manhattan—the Broadway, Lexington, Columbus, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue lines—were motionless. It all happened as a result of the burning out of the insulation of a "plow" on a Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue car down near the Battery. The "plow" is the cap that touches the middle rail and through which the power is drawn to the car from the channel below.

The cars on all these lines run down to Bowling Green, or Battery Park, and there go around one of the loops for the return trip. The damage to the Sixth Avenue car cut off their power and blockaded all of the lines. They could move on the down-town side all right, but could not pass the injured car so as to start on the return trip. The result was that the cars on all of those lines kept piling up at Battery Park until about 5 o'clock the cars standing closely together strung out up Broadway for a distance of about four blocks and correspondingly on streets through which the west side lines run.

Consequently the persons who ordinarily take cars on any of those stalled lines home, after waiting shiveringly at street corners without seeing any sign of up-town cars, rushed for the elevated train stations. There were bad jams at all of these stations, particularly on the west side in the down-town section. The Sixth Avenue line was taxed severely. Much trouble had been experienced with the third rail because of the sleet, and this was not entirely absent yesterday. Many locomotives were brought out from their storage tracks and fired and attached to trains of the old-style cars, which were neither too well lighted nor too clean to please those who had been used to the better fitted and better kept cars. This, however, was a secondary consideration with those impatient and cold people, who wanted, first of all, to get home.

Assistant Superintendent Grape of the Manhattan Elevated Road expressed himself as particularly well pleased with the service the trains had been able to give under the conditions. He said that the schedules had been followed pretty well during the entire day, especially on the Second and Third Avenue lines. The inability of the road to do any better on the west side was thus explained by Mr. Grape:

"On the Second and Third Avenue lines we have an all-electric service. On the Sixth Avenue line not more than half of the trains are electric, and the rest are pulled by the old steam locomotives. About one-half of all our electric cars are fitted with steel wire brushes to clean the contact rail of snow and ice. That means that almost every other train on the east side sweeps the third rail clean, and there is not enough time for the sleet to congeal between these trains.

"But on the Sixth Avenue line, with half of the trains steam, there is twice as much time between the sweepings, and consequently the sleet freezes and makes it more difficult for the electric trains to gather their power. These new brushes are arriving from the manufacturer's every day, and we are exerting ourselves to have them put on. We feel convinced that with all four electric lines equipped with them we will have no trouble whatever in keeping the contact rail clear and our trains running on regular schedule.

"Until we get this equipment complete we are using a force of men in cleaning the third rail. They are our regular track men and repairers, who are taken from other work to do that. They are supplied with brooms and small shovels resembling like hoes, and scrape the troughs clean, particularly at switches and crossings, where the snow gathers worst. Unless this snow turns into rain and a cold sleet I am certain that we will be able to keep our trains on all lines running almost on schedule time."

Motormen on the elevated lines said late in the afternoon that the day had been an easy one for them comparatively. The snow had been light and dry enough not to stick to the contact rails, and the few brushes they had cleaned it off quite satisfactorily. "But if we have any more sleet with no better cleaners than we have now," said one motorman, "we'll be tied up again, that's sure."

The elevated railroad service was again blocked and generally interfered with during the rush hours by the snow and sleet on the third rail.

The pyrotechnics of third rail locomotion became even more in evidence until at 6:45 a sheet of flame shot up about a north-bound Sixth Avenue car at the Fifty-third Street curve and ignited the sleepers, which burned fiercely. "Short circuit," a guard declared.

Traffic north and south was suspended for forty-five minutes, and a long line of disgusted passengers, some much excited, wended their way by the footpath to the stations.

An alarm of fire was turned in and the flames were speedily extinguished. Meanwhile the power on the local section of the Sixth Avenue road was shut down.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue junction of the elevated railroad it was said last night that there had been no distinct block on the Third Avenue line. A motor car shoe failed to touch the third rail at Sixty-sixth Street on the up-town track, it was said, and caused a delay of about twenty minutes. There was a block on the Second Avenue line. In view of the danger of a congestion of the traffic the Third and Second Avenue roads were put on a fifteen-minute schedule.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street cross-town surface line was blocked for twenty minutes by the inability of a horse to get off the track between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The Third Avenue surface road, Union Railway, the Bronx, was delayed considerably at the Third Avenue bridge.

Snow plows were working all night long on the Harlem surface tracks.

The Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads were blocked for twenty-five minutes early last night at One Hundred and Tenth Street at the high compound curve by the ice on the rail.

After the block was raised orders were given to proceed on fifteen minutes' headway, and it was said there was little difficulty after 10 o'clock.

As an instance of the delays suffered on the surface lines, one conductor, on a Broadway car, said that he left the station at Fifty-ninth Street at 8:50 o'clock in the morning, on his run to Battery Park and return. Ordinarily this run is made in seventy or eighty minutes, he said. But yesterday he got back to Fifty-ninth Street at 12:10, after 200 minutes, or three hours and twenty minutes. At 5 o'clock he was at Wall Street and Broadway, south bound. He said that he should have been nearly back to Fifty-ninth Street on his third round trip, and he had not completed the first half of his second.

A Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue car conductor said that he started from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 7:40, and before noon he had lost one round trip. During the day he made two trips to the Battery and back to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, instead of his usual four. Similar experiences were those of conductors on almost all of the surface lines.

There was the usual delay on the Brooklyn Bridge during the morning rush. The elevated trains ran slowly, and at different times stopped for a few minutes entirely. But during the most part of the day the elevated and surface bridge cars kept running, and the big Saturday afternoon crowds Brooklyn bound were handled well.

Brooklynites leaving the shop or office yesterday afternoon and last evening had a temper-trying time of it getting to their homes because of the storm. Quite every transportation line in the borough, surface or elevated, was operated with difficulty, traffic being frequently delayed, and there being congestion of trains at various points. These conditions prevailed particularly during the "rush" hours late yesterday afternoon. The railroad people, however, managed to keep the lines clear enough to prevent any serious blockade. As comparatively little ice formed on the "contact" or third rail last night the motor trains did not experience as much trouble as during the sleetstorm of Thursday night.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company succeeded in keeping its suburban lines open for travel yesterday morning by operating electric trains all night to Bath Beach, Sheepshead Bay, and neighboring points, the blocking of the tracks with snow being prevented by the continuous running of the trains. Officials of the Rapid Transit Company said last night that although the road was badly handicapped in its operations by a lack of sufficient electrical power, it was doing everything possible to meet the storm conditions and the service on no line had been crippled during the day.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station reported that George Muller, sixteen years old, of 626 East Eleventh Street, had been taken to the Harlem Hospital with his hands and feet frozen. At Second Avenue and One Hundredth Street the driver went to deliver some packages, and when he returned he found the boy lying unconscious in the wagon.

Of the fleet of incoming liners, the Cunarder Lucania and the American liner St. Paul alone made port. The French liner La Touraine, due yesterday, had not been sighted last night.

With the exception of Madison Square Garden, where the six-day bicycle race was drawing to a close, every place of amusement suffered in attendance last night.

Instead of the three and four hundred vehicles in the line in front of the Metropolitan Opera House, there were less than one hundred, and it was said to have been the smallest audience that has attended the opera in late years.

All of the Broadway companies played to less than half-filled houses, and hardly any of the boxes were occupied.

The city's lodging house was crowded early in the evening with wet, shivering persons, who came scantily clad and chilled to huddle about the radiators. Before 9 o'clock 247 persons had been admitted and before 11 the 260 that the house can hold were sheltered.

At midnight between 30 and 40 cots were set up in the building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, where the offices of Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Merwin are. Such of the homeless as could not be accommodated in the City Lodging House were sent to the temporary quarters.

NEARLY LOST THEIR CONCERT.

Persons going to places of entertainment yesterday thought that the weather gods were treating them harshly, but these same gods just missed robbing those going to the afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at Carnegie Hall, of the entertainment after they got there.

The other conspirators in the plot were a truckman, a balky pair of horses, and a heavily loaded express wagon filled, among other things, with the musical instruments of the orchestra, articles usually regarded as very necessary adjuncts to a concert.

The concert was advertised to commence at 2:30 o'clock, and for once inclement weather did not make the audience come straggling in about a half-hour after the hour set. The better part of the audience had arrived ahead of time, the musicians were ready, but the musical instruments were not, and Manager Fred R. Comee of the Symphony began to compose a speech to tell the audience that his musical instruments were not at hand, and consequently that the performance could not be given. He had made side speeches to excuse the illness of musicians, but never before for his instruments, and he had some difficulty in arranging it. Finally he himself ventured out, and down Seventh Avenue almost to Broadway, where he descried among the cars and carriages a truck that looked slow enough to be carrying his instruments. Without overcoat, he hurried to meet it, offered the driver of an empty coal wagon a dollar to hitch on to the front of the truck, and then raced against time to the hall. Arriving there, the clock showed that he had about thirty seconds in which to unload and get the instruments into he hall. He sent word to the musicians to come out and take their instruments from the wagon and unpack them as they went back into the hall. Hardly a moment late, the orchestra took its place, ready for work.

When in doubt about a gift for any one, buy Krements One Piece Collar Buttons. All jewelers.—Adv.

Southern's Palm Limited,
New York and St. Augustine,
Via P. R. R. and Southern Rwy., resumes service Jany. 12th, 1903. Diagrams now open. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

California—Florida—Mexico.
The Raymond & Whitcomb Company of 25 Union Square are now sending out their cars and special trains, which run through from New York to California points without change, and offer superior accommodations to those requiring a strictly first-class arrangement for reaching California. Other trains will leave New York in January and February, which make a complete round of travel through old Mexico, visiting, with their "hotel on wheels," places most interesting, that are otherwise inaccessible. They have superior facilities for tours to Florida, Europe, Round the World, Cuba, Porto Rico, Oriental Lands, and sell railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Circulars will be mailed to those interested. —Adv.

THE STORM UP STATE

Two Feet of Snow and Zero Weather in Many Places.

Two Engines to Pull the Empire State Express—Scarcity of Coal Accentuated—Country Roads Impassable.

The storm which raged during Saturday in this city swept over practically the whole State. In addition to the suspension of traffic in many places, it caused acute suffering through the scarcity of coal. The storm started in before daybreak and lasted throughout the day. In many places on the Hudson River and through the central part of the State the snow reached a depth of two feet.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A driving snowstorm from the northwest has been increasingly hampering traffic here since last evening, and shows no signs of abating. The thermometer holds about 10 degrees above zero. Street cars are running with increasing difficulty. The total temperature here so far this month is 121 degrees below normal, and the mean temperature has been the lowest since January, 1898. Trains in all directions are from one to four hours late. Ice on the river here is five to seven inches thick.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A blizzard has raged all day here. Travel is seriously impeded, railroads and trolley lines being blocked. The thermometer hovers about zero. A coal famine is threatened, and in some villages none can be procured at any price. In Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, and Fort Edward it is proposed to hold union services in one church during the rest of the Winter.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Blizzard conditions now obtain. Trains are from one to two hours late, and the mails from out in the country are delayed. The Coal-at-Cost Bureau, established by the Schenectady Citizens' Association, is thronged with persons having orders from clergymen and various city officials. Only soft coal is obtainable, but a quantity of hard coal will be received Monday. There is considerable suffering among those unable to procure coal.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—King Blizzard reigns in Watertown and northern New York. Light snow is falling, driven by a cold northeast wind. The coal situation is being relieved by spreading the scant supply over the city in small lots.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A heavy snowstorm set in to-day at Ithaca, and over eight inches fell. Street car traffic is seriously interfered with and mails are delayed. Throughout Tompkins County the fall is even heavier, and the farmers are practically snowbound. The storm is continuing with no signs of abatement.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A furious snowstorm is prevailing here to-day. Over eight inches of snow has fallen.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The snowstorm that has been raging for the past fifteen hours has entirely blocked the street-car lines. All trains are from one to two hours late, the snow having drifted badly. It is one of the worst storms ever experienced here.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The eastbound Empire State Express became stalled by snow at Lyons this afternoon. A second locomotive was attached and the train proceeded eastward. It reached here at 6:30 P. M., two hours and a half late.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Over a foot of snow has fallen here and a blizzard is raging. Suspension of traffic seems inevitable.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Eight-een inches of snow has fallen to-day, and to-night it is still snowing. Trains are late, getting through with difficulty.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A heavy snowstorm and gale from the northwest has raged here all day. The snow is now two feet on the level, the thermometer standing at 28 degrees above. Country roads are blocked. Central Hudson trains eastbound are taking additional engines here. Scarcely any trains are running on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. The Rochester and Sodus Point trolley line is closed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The first severe snowstorm of the season set in early to-day. The International Traction Company, which operates the trolley line in this city and vicinity, was the first to feel the effects. They have fifty-one snow plows at work here and on the Niagara Falls and Lockport lines, and have so far managed to keep traffic open. A strong northeast wind is blowing. Steam railroad schedules were somewhat demoralized during the morning.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec., 13.—The heavy snowstorm which raged throughout the day continues to-night, and all traffic is impeded. Coal dealers are overwhelmed with orders which they are unable to fill. The country roads are rapidly becoming impassable.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Snow has been falling all day, and is now two feet on the level, while some streets are blocked by immense drifts. All trains are late.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A heavy snowstorm which began before daybreak is raging here to-night. The mountain towns, however, Windham, Tannersville, and Hunter, to-night report but nine inches of snow, with indications of rain.

THE STORM IN CONNECTICUT.

Trolley Systems Almost Paralyzed and Trains One to Three Hours Late.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—The driving snowstorm which has been in progress since early morning has almost paralyzed the trolley systems throughout the State, and has greatly impeded traffic on the steam railways.

On the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad trains are running from one to three hours behind schedule, and in Hartford, New Haven, and other cities no attempt is made to keep the electric lines running on schedule time. An attempt is being made by steamers to keep the Connecticut River free from ice in order that coal may be taken in barges to cities up the river.

MANY VESSELS WRECKED AND TIED UP BY STORM.

Forty Coal-Laden Boats Unable to Move —A Crew Stranded on an Islet— Coast Storm Very Severe.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 13.—A heavy northeast storm with thick snow prevailed here to-day. No sailing vessels have arrived or sailed from this port. The tugs Paoli and Dudley Pray came here from Bass River for water. The Paoli returned to her barges there this evening, an dthe Dudley Pray remains here to-night.

They report a fleet of about forty steamers, tugs, and schooners anchored off Bass River waiting for a chance to proceed over the shoals. The greater portion of this fleet is laden with coal for Boston and near-by ports, having at least 30,000 tons of coal.

A fleet of about forty vessels, mostly schooners, is [illegible] chored here. There is estimated to be [illegible] 000 tons of coal tied up in this harbor b[illegible] the easterly storm. These cargoes are a[illegible] o destined for Boston and Eastern ports.

No passenge[illegible] steamers crossed Vineyard Sound to-day, [illegible] and consequently Martha's Vineyard and [illegible] Nantucket have received no mail.

ST. JOHN'S [illegible] N. F., Dec. 13.—The schooner Carmena, [illegible] om Prince Edward Island, with a cargo [illegible] meat and poultry, has been totally wreck[illegible] at Lamaline. The crew was saved.

The schoon[illegible] Northern Light, from St. John's for Fo[illegible], Newfoundland, laden with provisions, w[illegible] t ashore and became a total wreck near [illegible]rnt Head. The crew was rescued by th[illegible] fisherfolk with boats.

It is feared [illegible]at other wrecks have taken place on the [illegible]ore remote northern coast. The effects o[illegible] the gale are almost without precedent.

ROCKLAN[illegible] Me., Dec. 13.—The revenue cutter Woodb[illegible]y, which brought in Standard Oil Barg[illegible] No. 76 and crew last night, returned to-d[illegible] and reported that, owing to heavy sea[illegible] it was impossible to remove Capt. Root a[illegible] crew of the wrecked ocean tug Astral [illegible]m Mount Desert Rock, to which they [illegible]caped when the tug was wrecked last [illegible]Monday while towing Barge No. 76 from [illegible]ckland to St. John, N. B.

The Woodb[illegible]y proceeded to Portland for coal, and wil[illegible]eturn immediately to Mount Desert Rock[illegible] await a favorable opportunity to res[illegible]e the crew. The tug Clara Clarite, Capt[illegible] Sorensen, will stand by, that there may [illegible] no delay in relleving the stranded me[illegible]

PHILADE[illegible]HIA, Dec. 13.—The schooner W. S. Jord[illegible], Capt. Rich, from Norfolk for New Bed[illegible]rd, with a cargo of soft coal, went ashore [illegible]to-day on Two-Mile Beach about four m[illegible]es north of Cape May, N. J.

The Captai[illegible]mistook Holly Beach, which adjoins Two[illegible] Mile Beach, for Cape May, being unable [illegible]o distinguish the latter point owing to th[illegible] heavy fog prevailing. The Turtle Gut l[illegible]e savers rescued the Captain and crew. [illegible]he schooner will probably be a total loss.

SOUTH N[illegible]RWALK, Conn., Dec. 13.—During the [illegible]linding snowstorm early today a Stanc[illegible]rd Oil steamer, with a barge in tow pass[illegible] between the ledge at Great Marsh and [illegible] Seymour Rock and ran aground on [illegible]e Great Marsh Bar. The tide was unusua[illegible]y high at the time and the vessels are [illegible]ow resting high out of the water. Owi[illegible] to the storm, it has been impossible for[illegible]ny one on shore to communicate with t[illegible]se on board, and it is not known whe[illegible]er the vessels are damaged or not.

Later in t[illegible]day an unknown two-masted schooner wa[illegible] driven on to Copp's Reef and seems to be [illegible]n a bad position.

PORTLAN[illegible], Me., Dec. 13.—In a terrible squall Wedn[illegible]sday forenoon the two-masted lobster sma[illegible]k Horizon, Capt. Gilbert of Portland, w[illegible] wrecked off Inner Duck Island, near M[illegible]nhegan, and now lies in three fathoms of [illegible]ater. The crew escaped. The vessel had [illegible]argo of 1,500 lobsters.

A LAKE ONTARIO MYSTERY.

Four Boats with Thirty Men Believed to Have Been Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHEST[illegible]R, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Four boats which left [illegible]harlotte Harbor on Thursday afternoon a[illegible]e believed to have been lost in the storm which has raged over Lake Ontario for the past thirty-six hours. It is the judgment of the life-saving crew at Charlotte that no boat could live in the seas of the past two days.

The boats are the steam barge Resolute of Oswego, with the three-masted schooner Amy Andrews of Buffalo in tow, and the steamer John O. Hall of Oswego, with the schooner Noyes in tow. The schooners were loaded with coal.

Thirty miles off the lighthouse the boats were seen to run into a severe snowstorm. Nothing has been heard of them since. Today a message was received from Hamilton asking for news of the boats, and also from Oswego from the family of Capt. Donovan of the John O. Hall.

Messages have been sent to all the ports on the lake, but at none had the boats been heard of. The combined crews number thirty men. The Amy Andrews men hail from Buffalo and the crews of the Resolute and Noyes from Deseronto and Bay of Quinte, and the John O. Hall is manned by Oswego men.

The only chance for the boats is that they have gone ashore at some point where no word could be sent. If they did not reach some port safely before Friday morning the life savers at Charlotte regard their doom as sealed.

SCHOONER'S CREW RESCUED.

Taken in the Breeches Buoy Off the Penobscot, Which Ran Upon Eaton's Neck, in the Sound.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Dec. 13.—While going down the Sound without cargo at 5 o'clock this morning the three-masted schooner Penobscot ran upon Eaton's Neck. She struck heavily, and will probably prove a total loss.

Capt. G. W. Murphy and his crew of seven men gathered in the bows and burned signals of distress which were seen by the coast guard, who called out the lifesavers. Several shots were fired from the mortar in the direction of the vessel, and at last one dropped the lifeline on her decks. Then the crew were hauled ashore one by one in the breeches buoy.

The Penobscot is owned by Pendleton Brothers of South Street, Manhattan. She lies within half a mile from the wreck of the schooner C. M. Bird, which went ashore last Friday, and which was owned by the same firm, who are said to have now lost five similar vessels within a short time. The Penobscot lies in a very bad position to-night, and but faint hopes are entertained that she will be floated. She is of 358 gross tons, and was valued at $15,000. She was built at Belfast, Me., in 1882.

MRS. GRANT CRITICALLY ILL.

Condition of Widow of Great General Causes Summoning of Members of Family.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of President Grant, is critically ill at her residence in this city. Mrs. Grant has been ailing for some months, and a short time ago her case was so serious that her friends became alarmed. She rallied, however, and until lately was able to ride out. Mrs. Grant's ailment is Bright's disease. The kidneys and heart are affected, and to-night the case is regarded by her physicians as likely to terminate fatally within a short time. Gen. Fred D. Grant, her eldest son, who is on duty at San Antonio, Texas, and other members of the family have been notified of the impending danger.

Mrs. Grant was born at St. Louis Feb. 16, 1826, and is in her seventy-seventh year. She was married to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Aug. [illegible]848. Following the death of her distinguished husband Mrs. Grant was voted a pension of $5,000 per annum. She has resided in this city with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, for several years.

To Manufacture Cars In Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 13.—A concession has passed the Senate and has gone to the President for his approval granting to Isaac M. Hutchinson the right to establish in this city a factory for the building of cars. A company is being organized by local capitalists for the erection of a large plant fully equipped for the building of all kinds of cars and railway equipments.

Holiday Rates South
Via Southern Rwy. N. Y. Offices 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Have a heart to heart talk with your physician about Dewar's Scotch Whiskey.—Adv.

DR. LORENZ ARRIVES HERE

Will Perform a Large Number of His Famous Operations.

Says New York Is the Coldest Place He Has Visited—Spends the Evening at the Theatre.

Prof. Adolf Lorenz of the University of Vienna, where he holds the Chair of Doctor of Orthopaedic Surgery, arrived in New York yesterday and will in all probability remain here for about a fortnight, during which time he will perform a large number of his famous operations for congenital dislocation of the hip bones. Dr. Lorenz got to New York for the second time at 4 o'clock yesterday, not having visited this city since his departure for Chicago, where he operated upon the child of J. Ogden Armour for this malady, for which purpose he came to the United States.

Since then he has visited the West, going as far as San Francisco, and in all the places where he stopped large numbers of people applied to him for aid, and not all of these had children afflicted with the disease of which Dr. Lorenz is a specialist. He has been expected in New York for the past two weeks, but on the way he stopped of Washington and Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he also performed operations. At the last place he encountered one of the hardest cases, according to his own statement, that he has handled since the beginning of his treatment by the bloodless method.

Dr. Lorenz reached here over the Pennsylvania Railroad and was accompanied by his secretary and assistant, Dr. Müller, who has been with him most of the time since his arrival in this country. At the station there was a committee from the Society of Orthopaedic Surgeons, composed of Dr. Schafer of Cornell Medical College Clinic in this city, Dr. Ashley, Dr. Virgil Gibney, and several others.

Dr. Lorenz was driven to the Holland House, where he will stay during his visit in New York. In the carriage with him rode Dr. Gibney, who is chief surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. Dr. Lorenz will operate there at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Lorenz expressed great pleasure at the unexpected reception accorded to him in this country. He remarked that the weather was colder in New York than in any place he had visited so far.

At the hotel a council of the committee was held to decide upon the night's entertainment for the visitor.

"The playhouse; the playhouse," said Dr. Lorenz. "I like to go to the play."

The entire list was gone over by the doctors.

"My, my!" he exclaimed, "have you so many playhouses in New York?"

Dr. Lorenz does not speak English fluently, and is anxious to learn it as quickly as possible.

"I do not care for grand opera," he declared. "I do not want to go to a musical play. I want to go to a play where I will hear the language spoken."

"Mansfield in 'Julius Caesar,'" suggested one of the doctors.

"No, no; it is too heavy and I am familiar with it. I want something light," answered the doctor.

The list was again gone over, and finally, at the suggestion of a friend of Dr. Lorenz, James K. Hackett in "The Crisis" was selected.

"I want to know more about the language and more about the history of your country," said Dr. Lorenz. "I especially want to know about your Revolution, and if this play has to do with that, then I want to go there."

The doctor and the party had dinner at the Holland House and later went in carriages to Wallack's Theatre, where they were the guests of Mr. Hackett. After the third act they went behind the scenes and talked with him. Dr. Lorenz said, in commenting on the play, that he could not understand all of it, but that he thought it elaborately staged and that the acting was good.

After the theatre the party had supper, and then Dr. Lorenz retired.

MEDALLION FOR DR. LORENZ.

Souvenir of Appreciation Given to Him at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Prof. Adolph Lorenz, the Austrian exponent of dry surgery, before leaving for New York spent an active half day in visiting points of interest, among them the United States Mint, where he was presented with a gold medallion which was struck off as a souvenir of appreciation of his charitable work in this country. He also visited Independence Hall.

From New York Prof. Lorenz will go to Boston. About Christmas he will proceed to London, remaining there a week before returning to Vienna, his native city.

JAMES J. HILL TO RETIRE.

Young Men Are Coming, He Says, and He Will Step Aside—Not Right Away, However.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—James J. Hill to-day forecasted his retirement as head of the Great Northern Railroad, and perhaps the other great corporations in which he is the leading spirit. He declared that he was as much in love with hard work as ever, and with difficulty conceived himself as being a man of leisure. But he says he sees that the young man in business is becoming more of a factor than ever, and the older men must give way to new blood, fortified with young energy and new ideas.

Mr. Hill's retirement will not be in the near future, however. The man who had such a great part in building up the Northwest does not consider himself worn out, and he will hold his place among the greatest railroad men in this country for some time. But he is preparing to relinquish gradually the more strenuous of his duties, placing competent men in charge as he finds them.

"The young man is king of the day," said Mr. Hill yesterday. "He is pushing aside the old men. New ideas, daring, ability to grasp a situation and act on it, make him a power that's reckoned with. I am going to get out of his way before he pushes me.

"In time I will give up my work and spend the rest of my days in ease. I can't do it all at once. I am deep in many things, and some of them will want my hand for the rest of my days. I think I have a right to a rest, for I have worked long and hard. My sons have grown to manhood, and they should take an active part. And they do, for my sons have worked hard, starting in at the first rung of the ladder and going up step by step.

In discussing the chances of the young man at present Mr. Hill held that his chances are good. "The young man of the proper make-up can put himself in any position he wants," he said. "There are more chances than ever, but the man must be honest, quick, and think and act in the same breath. There is a growing demand for young men of ability."

ILLINOIS CORN CROP.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—According to the bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture last night, the corn crop this year is the largest, in point of production, and the most valuable ever produced in Illinois. The total yield was 321,000,000 bushels, 15,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1879, the banner year heretofore.

The value of the crop is $114,217,000, by far the most remunerative crop of corn ever raised in the State.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Magnificent trains, fast schedules to Pinehurst, Camden, and all Florida points. Christmas holiday rates to all Southern points. Through sleeping and dining cars. Office, 1,183 Broadway. —Adv.

Winter Homes in the South.
Issued by the Southern Rwy. Complete list of resorts, Hotels, &c. Address N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Dr. Flint, However, Denies That the Patient's Life Is Hanging in the Balance—Talks of the Case.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., who is associated with Dr. Janeway, in attendance upon Cornelius Vanderbilt, said last night that published reports that Mr. Vanderbilt's life was hanging in the balance were exaggerated, though he admitted that the case was serious. He declared that interviews accredited to him had been exaggerated.

Mr. Vanderbilt's case, in the eyes of medical men, he said, was an exceptional case of typhoid, being a little more severe than is usual, and accompanied by an unusually large number of ulcers on the peritoneum. The patient had suffered from the fever about fifteen days, Dr. Flint said, while the fever ordinarily takes about twenty-one days or three weeks, to run its course.

In typhoid fever, Dr. Flint explained, there is no such thing as a crisis, or point of radical change. The most dangerous period in the course of the disease is during the third week, and for the next four or five days Mr. Vanderbilt will be watched with the most extreme care. Dr. Flint did not want to be understood as saying, however, that his patient's condition was any more alarming than before. He said it was as favorable as it could be under the circumstances and at its present stage.

The patient's temperature had varied between 101 and 104 2-5, but it had been 104 and over only a few times. On the whole, high temperature had been well prevented, principally by means of alcoholic sponge baths and rubbing ice on a rubber sheet covering the patient. Immersion in an ice bath had not been resorted to.

Three nurses are in attendance, each one being on duty eight hours. The nurses were giving the most particular attention to Mr. Vanderbilt, Dr. Flint said, and as the work was fatiguing, it was thought best to have them in the sickroom not more than eight hours at a stretch.

Dr. Flint said he wished to deny a printed statement to the effect that Mr. Vanderbilt had had his vitality lowered by various ailments before he was taken with the fever. He said that when stricken Mr. Vanderbilt was generally in good physical condition and well prepared to cope with typhoid. The patient's mind had wandered occasionally, but never for any considerable period.

Dr. Flint visited the home of Mr. Vanderbilt at 10:45 o'clock and remained there until 11:15. When leaving he said he would give no formal bulletin, as the patient's condition remained unchanged, with no symptoms to create alarm.

DEATHS FROM LACK OF COAL.

Boston Board of Health Calls Attention to Increased Mortality, Quoting Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—The weekly health report shows the number of deaths as 220 against 193 for the corresponding week last year. The deaths from phthisis alone have increased over 100 per cent., jumping to a total of 33 against last year's record of 16.

Deaths from exposure, as interpreted by the Board of Health, mean death from lack of proper and sufficient heat. In other words, people are dying from lack of coal.

The Board of Health calls the attention of the charitable people of the city to this significant fact. It is an actual condition, not a theory, that confronts the citizens of Boston, and the board's statistics prove that people are dying directly and indirectly from lack of coal.

To-morrow all the coal yards will be opened and 250 city teams will aid in the distribution of fuel about the city, although the depth of the snow will cut down the capacity of the service fully one-half. Some 30,000 tons of coal bound for Boston are storm-bound back of Cape Cod.

COAL ALMOST EXHAUSTED.

Small Quantities Given to the Poor of Cleveland and Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—This was the record day of the year at the outdoor Relief Department of the City Infirmary. The blizzard which swept down upon the city last night intensified the sufferings of the poor, who are beginning to feel the fuel shortage, and there were many applications for relief.

About fifty tons of coal were distributed in small quantities among those who were without fuel and large quantities of other supplies were given out. The officials at the office of the Cleveland Associated Charities were also kept busy and fuel was distributed too, by the Salvation Army.

It is believed that the suffering has only begun, for, even though this city is within easy reach of the coal fields of Ohio, the price of coal is practically prohibitive to the poorer people, "lump" selling now for $5.25 a ton, which is nearly two dollars more than a year ago.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—The Omaha and South Omaha coal dealers confess that they have been reduced to a hand-to-mouth business with that commodity, and the outlook for the future is serious. Should a severe storm continue here for over a week the supply would be completely exhausted.

The large packing houses in South Omaha are in desperate straits. There is enough coal in each house to last a day or two, but the prospect of getting more very soon is slender. The managers of the houses state that should a severe storm come now they would have to close down in twenty-four hours. The smaller consumers of coal are facing a situation as serious in proportion.

ALASKAN COAL AND OIL.

Anthracite Veins Forty Feet Thick and Petroleum in Large Quantities.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Dec. 13.—Southern Alaska is likely to rival the anthracite coal and oil production of Pennsylvania, according to Charles Sinclair, who has arrived from Katla bringing samples of illuminating oil running 70 per cent. in illuminating qualities, together with specimens of anthracite coal which assay up to 87 per cent. of pure carbon and 3 per cent. of ash.

His oil well is adjacent to that of the Alaska Development Company, which is shipping four barrels to Pennsylvania for refining. The estimates made in Alaska show Katla oil contains a large amount of naphtha and gasolene. It lights readily and burns like kerosene.

The Alaska Development Company controls 40,000 acres of oil lands, and has capital sufficient to build a refinery at Katla, which it purposes doing if tests of oil sent East are satisfactory. Katla is less than 200 miles east of Valdes.

Sinclair says that the adjacent veins of anthracite coal are from two to forty feet in thickness. They will be developed with the fourteen-mile railroad which the Alaska Development Company will build next Spring.

Trees Felled with Saws in Maine.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., Dec. 13.—Saws are revolutionizing the lumber cutting in Maine this year. Woodchoppers until this season have refused to desert the axe, claiming they could not do as well working with saws in tree fel

docks. The German contingent, belonging to the cruisers Vineta and Falke, went on board the Margarita, formerly the torpedo boat Rayo, which was given to Venezuela by Ecuador, and, revolvers in hand, compelled the men who were occupied in repairing her to abandon the ship.

The German sailors smashed the torpedo tubes, the compass, and the machinery, and left the Margarita in dock in this disabled condition.

The Germans afterward boarded the Ossun, a freight steamer belonging to a Frenchman and chartered by the Government for the transportation of troops, and ordered the few sailors on board to quit the vessel, which they did without making any resistance. The German sailors cut the anchor chain and towed her outside the harbor. At the same time the sailors of the British cruiser Retribution boarded the General Crespo and the Tutumo and obliged their crews to lower the Venezuelan flag and leave the vessels. The Venezuelans made no resistance. The British blue-jackets then cut the vessels loose from their anchors and towed them outside the harbor. The Venezuelan crews were allowed to return to the shore.

The captured steamers were seen at 11 o'clock at night still in the same position. At 2 o'clock in the morning the British cruiser Retribution towed the General Crespo and the Tutumo further out, and the Venezuelan vessels have not been seen since.

The Government asserts that the soldiers at the fort at La Guayra saw them sunk with dynamite.

It is a fact that the Retribution returned a few hours later to La Guayra, and it was impossible for her to have conducted them either to Curaçao or Trinidad.

The Government complains that the German sailors ate the meals prepared on board the captured steamers for the Venezuelan crews

THE RESTAURADOR CAPTURED.

German Cruiser Seizes Old Gould Yacht Atalanta, the Last of Venezuelan Navy.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 13.—The German cruiser Vineta yesterday captured near Guanta the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, formerly George J. Gould's yacht Atalanta.

A crew from the Vineta was put aboard, and the captured vessel was sent to Trinidad.

ALLIES JOINTLY SUNK FLEET.

Report from Minister Bowen Says Not Germany Alone Was Concerned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Word was received at the State Department to-day of the withdrawal of the Venezuelan Consul from Port of Spain, Trinidad, by orders of his Government. Notice of the fact came to the State Department from United States Consul Smith at Port of Spain. It is presumed that Venezuela has sent out similar orders to all of her other Consuls in British and German possessions to withdraw from their posts. These withdrawals would not be particularly serious but from the fact that they indicate a purpose on the part of President Castro to proceed to extremes in his quarrel with the allies.

The State Department has not been advised of the rejection of President Castro's proposal to arbitrate the dispute as transmitted through Minister Bowen.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay had an early conference to-day concerning the Venezuelan situation. Both the President and Secretary of State are of opinion that, unless there should be unexpected developments in the situation, the United States will not become seriously involved in the pending controversy. Overnight dispatches received by the State Department were presented to the President, but were not made public at the Executive offices.

Secretary Hay had a busy time during the day conferring with Senators and Representatives, who are already beginning to show anxiety as to the Venezuelan situation. No one was able to suggest, however, how the attitude of the State Department could be improved upon at this moment.

The little information received during the twenty-four hours by the State Department from Minister Bowen at Caracas was interesting, but relatively unimportant. No valuable information was received here from London or Berlin. In response to directions from Secretary Hay, Mr. Bowen to-day informed the department that the sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats was the act of the allied naval forces, which does not agree with the announcement made in London yesterday practically fixing the responsibility for that action on the commander of the German force.

Since the demonstration of the allied forces at La Guayra the statement has been made that President Castro had forwarded to Europe a plan for the payment of the claims of the two countries, and that this action had been undertaken prior to the hostile demonstration of the naval allied forces. Minister Bowen has been instructed to inquire as to the correctness of this statement, and to advise the department of the result of his investigation. Little credence is given here to the story that Castro took steps looking to the adjustment and payment of the claims, and for the reason that the published correspondence shows that the Venezuelan Government contended the claims should be determined and adjusted in accordance with interior legislation and not by an international commission. The State Department is anxiously awaiting further advices from Minister Bowen on all the points in contention as well as a detailed report of the occurrences immediately preceding and following the hostile demonstration. The text of the last communications sent to Castro by the representatives of Germany and England has been received, but not the replies made thereto. It is possible that copies of the replies may have been sent by Mr. Bowen to the Ministers of Germany and Great Britain, but this is not regarded as probable.

There is considerable discussion among Senators and Representatives of the situation and its probable outcome, but members of the two foreign committees do not anticipate that this Government will be drawn into the matter other than as an intermediary. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the policy of the United States becoming an arbitrator unless it shall become absolutely necessary for the prevention of actual war. The United States can with propriety and advantage to both sides to the contention become the channel of communication, but it is believed by many Senators and Representatives that the matter of arbitration can be better undertaken and perhaps more satisfactorily settled by The Hague tribunal, which was established for this kind of work.

Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, entertains that view, and he believes it would be advisable to instruct Minister Bowen to direct his efforts to bringing about an agreement in that direction.

"While nothing to this time, so far as we know, has occurred to justify such a fear," said Senator Cullom, "the situation in Venezuela can easily take such a turn as would force us to go down there and take possession of the country. There is a thorough understanding between this Government, Great Britain, and Germany up to the present time, but should the fighting on land continue too long they may come into collision with the Monroe doctrine, and there will be little left for us to do but to take possession of that country."

FAITH IN THE BLOCKADE.

Belief in Berlin That Castro Has Plenty of Money and Will Come to Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—At the Foreign Office it is learned that the blockade will be kept up until Venezuela pays the amount due. Castro, despite reports to the contrary, is known to have a plentiful supply of money.

German officials are reticent, and will not openly express an opinion on the situation, but I learn from well informed sources that they view with concern the attitude of the American "yellow" journals which are trying to make the Washington Administration believe that Germany has territorial designs. I am given to understand that no such intentions are harbored by the Germar Government, which well knows that such designs would mean serious trouble with the United States.

Speaking of the Venezuelan difficulty, Dr. Paasche, one of the leaders of the National Liberal Party, said to me that he hoped that the matter would be amicably settled.

"The Monroe doctrine," he said, "should not prevent Germany from collecting her just claims. After all, the Monroe doctrine is no concern of Europe because the doctrine has never been established by international agreement. What would the United States say if Europe should establish a Monroe doctrine, and should ask what right America had to take the Philippines?"

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The statement that the United States had given Germany and Great Britain its consent to the landing of troops in Venezuela is incorrect, because such a landing has not been the subject of negotiation.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN DEMANDS.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—The following are authentic copies of the demands presented by the German and British Ministers Monday, Dec. 8, before embarking at La Guayra:

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Replying to your Excellency's note of the 4th inst., I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from his Majesty's Government to point out to the Venezuelan Government in writing that regarding the steamer Ban Righ the British Government have given full explanations and have shown that there exists no legitimate ground for complaint. Nor does his Majesty's Government think that there is any reason to attribute blame to the authorities of Trinidad, who only acted conformably with instructions.

"I have the honor to further express that his Majesty's Government regret the situation which has arisen, but cannot accept your note as sufficient reply to my communication, nor as indicative of the intention of the Venezuelan Government to satisfy the claims which his Majesty's Government have brought forward, and it must be understood that they include all well-founded claims which have arisen in consequence of the last civil war and the previous ones and the ill-treatment and imprisonment of British subjects, and also include an arrangement for the foreign debt.

"I have asked the Venezuelan Government to make a declaration that they recognize in principle the justness of these claims, that they will immediately make compensation in the navigation cases and the cases above mentioned and in those in which British subjects have been unjustly imprisoned or ill-treated, and that respecting other claims they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guarantee which should be given for payment. I have also expressed the hope that the Venezuelan Government will defer to these demands and not oblige his Majesty's Government to take steps to obtain satisfaction.

"I have added that his Majesty's Government have been informed of the claims of the German Government against Venezuela, and that the two Governments have agreed to operate jointly for the purpose of obtaining an arrangement of all their claims, and that his Majesty's Government will require the immediate payment of a sum equal to that which in the first case should be paid to the German Government. Any balance after the payment of urgent claims shall be held on account for the liquidation of claims which might go before the commission.

"I have, moreover, instructions from his Majesty's Government to state clearly that this communication must be taken as an ultimatum.

[Signed.]

"HAGGARD, British Minister."

GERMANY'S FINAL DEMAND.

"To his Excellency, Señor Lopez Baralt, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Caracas, Dec. 7.

"Mr. Minister: In the name of the Government of his Majesty, the German Emperor, I have the honor to make the following communication to the Government of Venezuela:

"The Imperial Government have been fully informed of the note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela, dated the 9th of May last. In that note the Venezuelan Government refused the demands of the Imperial Government relative to the payment of German claims arising out of the civil wars of 1898 to 1900 and to support their refusal referred to arguments already put forward. The Imperial Government, even after examining those arguments anew, do not think they can consider them satisfactory. The Government of the republic argues in the first place that owing to the interior legislation of the country it is not possible to arrange the claims of foreigners arising from the wars by the diplomatic course, thus asserting the doctrine that diplomatic intervention is excluded by interior legislation. That doctrine is not in conformity with international law, since the question of judging whether such intervention is admissible must be appreciated not according to the dispositions of the interior legislation but in accordance with the principles of international law. The Venezuelan Government, with the object of making a demonstration of diplomatic defense, claim that this is inadmissible, and relies on the Twentieth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the Imperial Government and the Republic of Colombia of the 23d of July, 1892.

"This argument is wanting in efficiency, first, because the treaty is valid only between the German Empire and Colombia and because Section 3 of said article puts no obstacle in the way of a diplomatic defense against German claims arising out of acts committed by the Colombian Government or its organs. Likewise, the affirmations of the Venezuelan Government are not correct that foreign claims consequent on Venezuelan civil wars have never been arranged by diplomatic course, for, besides like arrangements which Venezuela concluded with France in 1885 and with Spain in 1898, a formal agreement was signed on the 6th of February, 1896, between the German Minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan Minister, the order of their respective Governments, for the arrangement of the German claims consequent on the civil war of 1892. Nor can importance be given to the other objection of the Venezuelan Government, that diplomatic defense of the present claims is inadmissible because an adequate road to a settlement is open by the decree of the 24th of January, 1901, since the proceedings provided for by the decree do not constitute a guarantee for a just solution of those claims.

"As has been repeatedly said to the Venezuelan Government, firstly, claims anterior to the 23d of May, 1899, (which is the date of the rising headed by the present President of the republic,) are excluded, while Venezuela will naturally have to answer for the acts in forming Governments. Secondly, all diplomatic intervention against revolutions or by commission we must exclude, appeal to the Federal High Court being alone permitted. In spite of this, however, as has been seen, there were some cases where judicial employes depended on the Venezuelan Government, and when occasion has arisen they have been deprived of their offices without formality.

A DEFECTIVE PROCEDURE.

"Finally, the payment of any claims which a commission might allow was to be effected with certificates of a new debt of the revolution, to be created for that purpose, which, from what has been seen hitherto, would scarcely have value. In fact, the procedure employed by the Venezuelan Government has not led to a satisfactory solution of the claims. In particular the few German claims which would be presented to the commission have been in part unseemly refused, in part reduced, evidently in an arbitrary manner, and even the recognized claims have not been paid, but the injured parties have been asked to submit to a project of law to be submitted to Congress.

"After the failure of several attempts to induce the Government of the republic to modify the decree in said points, the Imperial Government has been obliged itself to examine its subjects' claims and immediately present to the Venezuelan Government those which were found justified. It is true that afterward the Venezuelan Government raised the possibility of obtaining a favorable solution by Congress, but the law which was sanctioned by Congress at the beginning of the year only repeats the insufficient provisions of the decree of the 24th of January, 1901. Besides, it only comprises claims which could not be duly presented to a commission.

"Afterward the Venezuelan Government conducted its correspondence in an almost offensive tone, and finally published the notes referred to, among which were some marked 'Confidential,' without the consent of the Imperial Government, accompanying them with a memorandum couched in offensive terms.

"In spite of the sincerity of the desire which animates the Imperial Government to maintain existing good relations with Venezuela, and, although far from desiring not to respect the sovereignty of the republic or to intermeddle in its interior institutions, it can only see in the proceedings employed by the Venezuelan Government an intention to deny to the German claims the settlement due them in conformity with international law. It therefore believes itself obliged to contribute in a definite manner to their immediate satisfaction. The Imperial Government has consequently instructed me to pray the Venezuelan Government to satisfy without delay the German credits which, according to my note of Dec. 31 last, amount to 1,718,815 bolivars 67 centimes.

"Furthermore, the manner in which German claims consequent on the war have been treated by the Government of the republic has led the Imperial Government to think that other claims of its subjects against the republic also stand in need of support. To arrive at a just conclusion, therefore, German claims consequent on the present civil war and the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the slaughter house at Caracas, and the amount due the Great Venezuelan Railroad for interest and amortization scrip of the 5 per cent. Venezuelan loan of 1896, which were delivered in redemption of a guaranty of interest, must be considered in the same light.

"By order of the Imperial Government I have to ask the Venezuelan Government to make a declaration immediately that it recognizes in principle the correctness of these demands and is willing to accept the decision of a mixed commission with the object of having them determined and assured in all their details. The Imperial Government hopes the Government of the republic will satisfy the just demands of Germany and not oblige the Imperial Government itself to enforce their satisfaction. At the same time, the Imperial Government thinks should not omit to mention hat it has been informed by the British Government of its claims against Venezuela. The two Governments have agreed to proceed jointly to obtain satisfaction of all demands.

"VON PILGRIM-BALTAZZI.
"German Chargé d'Affaires."

The above documents have not been made public in Venezuela.

SENATOR TELLER DISCUSSES THE VENEZUELAN SITUATION.

He Thinks the Government Should Concern Itself, If the Reported Sinking of Warships Be True.

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Speaking about the Venezuelan situation, the Senator said:

"If the Germans and the English have sunk the Venezuelan warships, as reported, there is no question in my mind but that they have committed an act of war. I am not in the confidence of the State Department, and I cannot say, therefore, as to what extent the department is concerning itself about the situation, but if the Germans and British have acted as reported, I think this Government ought to concern itself about the situation. I think the Monroe doctrine ought to be extended to prevent the oppression of any of the South American nations by a foreign power and that we should not draw the line upon the acquisition of territory.

"Venezuela has had thirty-four revolutions within thirty-two years. What is needed in Venezuela is a man of the type of Diaz. I know there is an impression in this country that when Diaz dies there is likely to be trouble in Mexico which may call for our interference. I talked with President Diaz when I was in Mexico, about a year ago, as to the conditions which were likely to ensue upon his death, and I was pleased when he told me that he thought he now had the people of Mexico so educated up to orderly government that his death would not make any difference in the condition of that country. There were a number of men in Mexico, he said, who could take up the reins of government and conduct the affairs of the State without serious friction."

Speaking about the prospects of legislation for Cuba at the coming session, Senator Teller said:

"The impression about the poverty of Cuba is an entirely erroneous one. Cuba is all right, and will work out her salvation without a doubt if she is let alone. It is not generally understood, but it is a fact, that Cuba exports more in proportion to population than any other country in the world. She imports more in proportion to her population than the United States. She is not under the expense of maintaining an expensive army and navy to protect herself. We insure her protection from outside enemies. With such conditions she should be envied rather than pitied. The per capita wealth there is greater than it is in the United States."

Senator Teller said that Senator Quay was putting up a great fight for the admission as States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and that he was with him. He said he thought that the Pennsylvania Senator would win his fight.

In connection with the proposed admission of New Mexico as a State, an interesting story is told. In 1876 Colorado and New Mexico were clamoring for admission as States. Senator Elkins of West Virginia was then the delegate from New Mexico. The Colorado bill was taken up first and passed. Among those who opposed the bill was Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan, who was then a Congressman. Mr. Burrows made what was considered a great speech. Among those who went up to congratulate him after his effort was Delegate Elkins. This action on Mr. Elkins's part made the Democrats angry, and they refused to vote for his bill to admit New Mexico, thus bringing about its defeat.

DEMAND ON SANTO DOMINGO.

American Minister Powell Insists on Withdrawal of Decrees Changing Port Dues.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Dec. 13.—Minister Powell has formally demanded of the Dominican Government the withdrawal of the decree changing the port dues, and that, failing to comply with it, the Dominican Government pay the Clyde Line $300,000 due to that company and recognize certain other rights claimed by the United States Minister for the company.

Mr. Powell has a vigorous fight on his hands, the Government being disposed to resist his demand.

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AMERICANS IN THE TROPICS.

On Mason & Palm Railroad in Vera Cruz—Forests and Savannahs—Yankees Opening Up Southern Mexico.

PEREZ, State of Vera Cruz, Dec. 1.—With the building of new railways the fortunate dwellers on the plateau of Mexico can change the clime to suit their taste and at small cost. Yesterday one needed a light overcoat and nightfall as one watched the evening parade of carriages up and down San Francisco Street—fine horses, handsome dames, whimsical liveries—and today, after descending to Cordoba and rattling down toward the Isthmus—now in Vera Cruz now in the State of Oaxaca—one is glad to don a linen coat and call for cooling drinks.

For here we are in the tropics at midwinter. Perhaps the monkeys and parrakeets in the palm jungles find the nights cool, and that is why the former keep up such a frightful howling; but the man from the uplands does not like to think what this country must be in midsummer, if in December there is so much to remind him of his own happy home in New York about the Fourth of July. But here again we must bow to the statement of the man who knows—namely, that for vicious heat New York and Philadelphia in July surpass Tehuantepec, which has the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean to call upon for cool breezes.

Perez is a hamlet on the new line which is to put the West Indies in connection with the West coast of South America, a line one end of which is still floundering in the swamps of the Isthmus, the other to the Tehuantepec Railway, that crosses the Isthmus from Coazacoalcos on the Gulf to Salina Cruz on the Pacific. "Crosses" is perhaps a misleading term, for it staggers and wabbles and creaks from ocean to ocean after a fashion that makes life on the railway stormy sea desirable by comparison. But it is going to be up to this extraordinary railway reconstructed, the new road, one branch coming down from Cordoba, another over from Vera Cruz, uniting at Terra Blanca to continue as one line to the other. Already it has two fine iron bridges, one near Vera Cruz, the other across the Papaloapam; trestlework is being turned into solid embankment with culverts, and the roadbed is being secured. What is still a railroad full of bumps and "thank-ye-marms" is rapidly becoming a line in good condition. It has the interest of a road opening up new lands upon which the iron horse has never set his feet.

Swift and varied are the scenes that shift as one climbs down the road. Emerging from the forests and fields covered with heavy foliage, one finds himself following the rushing Rio Blanca, one of many trees of large girth are bedecked to the line by oxen. Cattle some of them still in blossom. Almost without transition one plunges into palm woods shipped to Mexico City, and, via Vera Cruz, to Cuba. A lively passenger traffic is already going on, although one has to submit to the discomforts of coach and mules further down the road. A continuous line is already talked of, to connect this Campeachy with Yucatan by way of Winnipeg, thus permitting one to start at the south and travel continuously by rail to the southern border of Mexico.

At present the health of the laboring class in the republic is very bad, especially in the villages formed by the railway camps, where there is no sewage or sanitation, where the ignorance and feeble nutrition of the natives drive them over to dissipation, where the deaths from yellow fever—enteric fever or malaria are less terrible—in sound. But as sanitation in the City of Vera Cruz continues and extends to other towns, the evil steadily lessens, and with the introduction of good water and police inspection of houses it may be stamped out as it appears to have been stamped out in Havana. If the mosquito is the evil genius of yellow fever, the genius presides over Tehuantepec and Vera Cruz. Beelzebub is there with his myriads.

On the Vera Cruz line one sees chiefly natives from other parts brought in as laborers on the road, but in Tehuantepec there is a special race of Indians remarkable for the comeliness of the women—powerful, erect women, with necks strengthened from childhood through the carrying of water-jars on their heads, women who are said to rule their lords and masters physically and mentally. The Oaxaca Indians just northward are famous for their independence. President Diaz has Indian blood from mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, all of them Oaxaca Indians, and he is proud of it. Only President Juarez was more Indian in blood than he. The Oaxacans of course speak Spanish, but they always use the familiar "thou," never the ceremonial "usted" of Spanish speech, since they regard no one as their superiors. The Indians of this part of Mexico are all nominally Catholics; some of them are devoted to their religious rites; villages exist, however, which have no church or priest, and, so far as can be learned, never have had either. Yet some of these Indians will travel to Mexico City to worship at the silver-glittering shrine of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, while others, in the north, troop down the new Vera Cruz line to an ancient chapel which has great attractions as a place of pilgrimage in the spring of the year. Officially there is no recognition of one church more than another.

The Tehuantepec railway is managed by Sir Wheetman Pearson of London, whose firm is under contract to establish seaports at the two ends, and run a line of steamers on the Gulf. Many millions of dollars have been spent on these terminals and on the road itself, but the country is difficult, in the rainy season especially, and travelers who have once tried the road use irritating language. There seems a need of rough-and-ready Yankee methods to put life into the railway.

All these tropical lines suffer grievously from the lack of good laborers. They have tried Indian coolies and Chinese labor; they have imported Italians at vast expense, only to see them desert for northern Mexico and the United States; monkeyed with Jamaica blacks and wished they hadn't. After all, the Mexican laborer is the best, so far as getting work from him is concerned—when he does work. But every Sunday he must drink and fight cocks; every Monday he must recuperate, and every Tuesday he is of little use. So that four days are all that he can be depended on to work. These four are given up to the most violent labor, which wears him out. Even with steam shovels and other labor-saving devices, the problem of running railways in Southern Mexico is almost as difficult as that of digging canals at the lower Isthmus—which is a problem the United States will have to encounter by and by.

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Quart 8 year Port, " " Sherry, " " Old Madeira, " " Sweet Catawba, " " Sauterne, " " Dry Moselle, " " "Ruby" Claret, " " "Jues" Claret, " " "Norton's" Claret, " " Old Burgundy, " " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " " Pure Rye Whiskey	$6.75

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Sealskin Coats, xxx quality, $125

Sealskin Coats, xxxx quality, $175 | Sealskin Coats, xxxxx quality, $200

Persian Lamb Coats, xx quality, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, xxx quality, $100

Persian Lamb Coats, also Blouse Models, trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of handsome Dark Eastern Mink (worked in stripes), Baum Marten or Chinchilla, special, $125

Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets,
Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin Coat.
XXX quality, $25
XXXX quality, $30
XXXXX quality, $35
Ex Ex Selected, $45

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink Muffs,	$16
Mink Muffs,	$11
Mink Muffs,	$9
Persian Lamb Muffs,	$10
Chinchilla Muffs,	$15
Sealskin Muffs, large size,	$15
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs,	$7
Black Lynx Muffs,	$16
Brown Fox Muffs,	$10
Electric Seal (Cony) Muffs,	$3

Fur Overcoats.

Special lot of Men's Fur-Lined Overcoats, lined with Astrakan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wildcat; regular value $90; special, $50

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets, from	$3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from	$5 to $15
Nearseal Muffs,	$2.25
100 Misses' Muffs, Nutria Beaver; regular value $5; special,	$2
Beaver Muffs,	$7

Long Double Brown Fox Stoles, long fur and glossy, 3 yards long, shaped at neck, special, $25

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Stoles,
XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $10
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $12

Mink Stoles,
XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $12
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $15

Brown Fox Stoles,
XX quality, $10 | XXX quality, $12
XXXX quality, $15

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Boas, full 60 inches long, regular value $30, special, $20

Long Black Lynx Stoles, shaped at neck, flat effect; regular value $50; special, $35

Long Mink Stoles, special, $30
Baum Marten Stoles, special, $35
Isabella Fox Stoles, special, $13.50
Special Lot of Odd Fur Collars for Misses and Ladies; some in this lot are worth from $10 to $15; special, $5

Fur Caps and Gloves.

Sealskin Gloves,	$3 to $16
Sealskin Caps,	$5 to $18
Electric Seal (Cony) Caps,	$3.50 to $5
Coachmen's Capes,	$9 to $75
Men's Mufflers,	$3 to $16
Baby Carriage Robes,	$4.50 to $12

Tiger, Beaver, Bear, Leopard, Mink and Dog Robes for Driving or Sleighing, 33 1-3 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

BEST & Co. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Seasonable Footwear For Children.

Hygienic Shoes, damp-proof, the best possible shoe for winter wear; two styles, one for dress, and one for every-day wear—$2.35 to $3.75, according to size.

Children's and Misses' Rubber Boots, extra high and light weight—$2.00 to $2.50.

Boys' and Youths' "Storm King" Boots, strap and buckle over the knees—$2.50 to $3.25.

Youths' Hip Boots, sizes 1 to 6—$3.75.

Wool Lined Arctics, button or buckles, light weight and extra high. Children's sizes—$1.50. Misses'—$1.75. Ladies'—$2.00.

Children's Wool Lined Romeo Rubbers, and all other styles of rubbers carried in stock.

Infants' Red Felt Carriage Boots, fur trimmed—50c, & 75c., according to size.

Dolge's Red Felt Romeo and Toilet Slippers, all sizes carried in stock—$1.00 to $1.40, according to size and style.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL LINED CAPES, fashionably worn; large assortment, $50 to $125. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, $35, $50, $65, $75 to $150. Collars, $40, $60 to $125. Muffler, florentines, victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $30 and $35. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $25 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

Their Difference.

"What was the cause of their divorce—incompatability of temper?"

"Oh, no; incompatability of his income and her out-go."—Baltimore Herald.

MAYOR LOW PRAISES COL. PARTRIDGE

Says Time Will Bring Recognition of Value of His Services.

No Announcement of the Police Commissioner's Successor—Major Woodbury and James B. Reynolds Spoken Of.

Mayor Low took a complacent view of the police situation yesterday, and said before leaving the City Hall:

"There will be no announcement of a new Police Commissioner to-day. To-morrow is a day of rest, and I will give out to the public no statement about the matter."

The most talked of man as the successor to Police Commissioner John N. Partridge yesterday was Street Cleaning Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury. It has been rumored at the City Hall for several months that Mayor Low wanted Major Woodbury to take charge of the Police Department. Major Woodbury to many friends made statements about the chances of his succeeding to the control of the Police Department about three months ago, when there was talk of the resignation of Col. Partridge. Commissioner Woodbury was seen at his office yesterday. He said:

"You will have to see the Mayor for any news about the Police Commissionership. I have enlisted with this administration for two years, and I am going to continue in the service."

When asked as to what kind of a man should be made Police Commissioner Major Woodbury said:

"What is needed is a young man who can stand the night and day work in times of emergency. The man must be a hard worker."

"Are you a candidate for the place?" was asked.

"You will have to get all your news from Mayor Low," was the reply.

A short time ago there was talk that President Roosevelt was going to appoint Major Woodbury on the commission for the construction of an Isthmian Canal. When asked by a TIMES reporter about these rumors at the time they were rife Major Woodbury said:

"I would not desert Mayor Low during his administration. I am a soldier in the ranks, and if my superior gives me orders to take another position they will be carried out."

Major Woodbury at that time made it clear that he would continue a member of Mayor Low's Cabinet.

Another name discussed yesterday was that of Secretary James B. Reynolds, who has been studying police conditions for many years in connection with the University Settlement work on the east side. Secretary Reynolds has the confidence of Mayor Low to such a degee that during the recent investigation of the Police Department by a committee consisting of ex-District Attorney Philbin and Avery D. Andrews Mr. Reynolds made many suggestions as to needed police reforms in New York. His knowledge of the details of police affairs is said to have been of help to Mayor Low in unraveling in part the tangle into which police matters have become involved.

Two members of Mayor Low's commission to investigate the Police Department have also been suggested as successors to Commissioner Partridge. Ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, when asked about the matter, said yesterday:

"I am not a candidate for the place and would not accept the appointment under any conditions."

Police Commissioner Partridge, in announcing yesterday that Mayor Low had accepted his resignation, read to the reporters the following letter he had received from the Mayor:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
Dec. 13, 1902.

My Dear Col. Partridge:

In accepting your resignation to take effect Jan. 1, I take pleasure in acknowledging the good work that I know you have done as Police Commissioner. No one on the outside has the slightest conception of the difficulties with which you have had to deal, and no one understands as well as I how much you have accomplished.

Your fidelity and complete integrity are recognized by all. You can well afford to await general recognition of the actual value of your services that time will certainly bring.

I hope that relief from your burdensome and exacting duties will speedily restore you to perfect health.

With many good wishes, and with thanks for your loyal co-operation, I am, yours very truly,

SETH LOW, Mayor.

Commissioner Woodbury made a call at Police Headquarters yesterday and the officials greeted him cordially. He had a short interview with Deputy Commissioner of Police Piper, who was formerly in the Street Cleaning Department as an assistant of Commissioner Woodbury. When Mr. Piper was made Deputy Commissioner of Police to succeed N. B. Thurston, resigned, there was a rumor that this was a part of the plan of Mayor Low to place Commissioner Woodbury at the head of the police.

Commissioner Piper was seen after Commissioner Woodbury's visit, and said:

"Dr. Woodbury called in reference to the final disposition of some matters in the Street Cleaning Department, and the police situation was not discussed. I have no idea who the new Commissioner will be, and I don't believe that any one else knows at this time."

Capt. Piper said he would tender his resignation as soon as a new Commissioner was appointed.

"It is said that Commissioner Partridge did not favor the 'shoo-fly' system revived by you," Mr. Piper was told.

"He was heartily in accord with that system," was the reply.

The name of Inspector Brooks has been among those as a possible appointment to the Commissionership. In view of this rumor, Commissioner Piper was asked if, in his opinion, a member of the uniformed force would make a better Commissioner of Police than a civilian.

"That is a hard question to answer," he replied, "but I will say that a man to be a success should have a certain degree of familiarity with police affairs."

The politicians discussed yesterday a dozen names for the head of the Police Department. Among those talked of were Park Commissioner John E. Eustis of the Borough of the Bronx, First Deputy Commissioner of Police Ebstein, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was a member of the Police Board under Mayor Strong; Gen. Fred D. Grant, son of Gen. U. S. Grant, now in the United States Army, and Andrew D. Parker, a lawyer. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene's name was mentioned for the place, but the friends of Gen. Greene said that he would not accept. Gen. Greene was a caller on Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the morning. Gov. Odell was supposed to have had an engagement with Mayor Low later in the day. Mayor Low lunched at the Hardware Club and returned to his office with Assistant Corporation Counsel John Clark, his legal adviser. He did not meet Gov. Odell at luncheon.

Police Magistrate Robert C. Cornell was regarded as a possible successor to Commissioner Partridge, but when asked if he would accept the place if offered to him he replied:

"Accept it? I would not accept it if it were offered to me on a silver platter. In the first place there is too much work connected with the position for any one man to do with credit to himself and the force.

"In my mind, the man for the place is a West Point graduate a strict disciplinarian, for the head of the force. Then a good lawyer should be made a deputy. Let him try the charges against the men and do the legal work of the department. In that way outside influences would be unable to interfere, and then the men on the force, high and low, would know that if they did their duty they would not be interfered with, and if they did not would know that punishment would come swift and sure and just. There would be few, if any, reversals by higher courts, and that in itself would be a great advantage.

"I have in mind a man, whom I am sure would fill the bill and make the police force of this city what it has been known as and always should be, the 'Finest.'"

"Will you not mention the man's name you have in mind?"

"No, I do not think it would be proper. I have my own ideas, but I don't care to make nominations."

JEROME AFTER POLICEMEN.

Charges to be Filed at Headquarters Against Those Indicted, and Several Others.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan announced yesterday that he would file charges at Police Headquarters this week against a number of police officials who have already been indicted by the Grand Jury on various charges.

Capt. Gannon is one of these. He has been indicted on a charge of neglect of duty. A charge of a similar nature will be filed against him at Police Headquarters.

Others involved are Sergt. John A. Shiels, ex-Wardman John Dwyer, and Patrolmen Patrick Darcey, George Schoeneich, and Patrick Coxe, who formerly did plain-clothes duty in the Tenderloin. The charges against these officials are for neglect of duty, and grew out of their failure to secure evidence against the disorderly house conducted by Laura Mauret about a year ago. Wardman Glennon's conviction was brought about on the same ground, and these officials were witnesses for the defense at his trial.

It is the plan of District Attorney Jerome to try them at Headquarters before he brings them to trial on the criminal charges. Patrolman James A. Devanney, formerly of the West Thirtieth Street Station, will also be tried at Police Headquarters on charges of neglect of duty in connection with the failure to suppress the disorderly resort of the Mauret woman.

Mr. Morgan said it was likely that charges of neglect of duty would be preferred against all the plain-clothes men of Capt. Stephenson and Inspector Donald Grant for their failure to secure evidence against the disorderly resorts in the Eleventh Precinct which were raided by the District Attorney's detectives the day before charges were preferred against the Captain and Inspector.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan declined to say whether charges would be brought against Capt. Chapman or not, but it is known that for some time conditions in his precinct have been closely investigated by emissaries from the District Attorney's office.

POSITION OF THE BANKS.

Investments of Banks Are Counted and Carried as Loans—The Actual Situation Much Stronger Than Appears.

Wall Street and the country generally have heard very much of late of the "overextended position" of the local banking institutions, the cry in some quarters being that there has been such flagrant and reckless overborrowing that many of the banks have been, and even now are, in an actually dangerous position.

Without doubt this talk has obtained considerable credence in certain quarters, more especially in those where little thinking is done and little information is to be had. Unquestionably the banks have large loans outstanding, even in spite of the recent stock market liquidation. But there there are loans—and loans.

For instance, a matter probably not understood by ten people in a thousand is that all investments of banks—whether they be bonds or stocks or what not—are carried as "loans" in making up the weekly bank statement. In other words, a goodly part of the "loans" of $879,000,000 reported by the various Clearing House institutions yesterday are loans only in name. The investments of the banks, in other words, being included in this item of "loans," go to swell the figures to a sum far beyond what the real loans are.

Of course it is not possible to set out with any accuracy the total of this artificial loan account, but when one considers the tendency of great banking institutions to "take on" bargains in the form of investments it is very clear that the figures would run up far into the millions. In other words, the "scare" of "overextension" has in no small measure been brought about because so few people know that the banks are investing their own money in gilt-edged securities, but classing these investments nevertheless, not as investments, but as loans!

Beyond this there is another phase of the situation which, in a discussion of overextension, does not seem to be taken into account, to wit, the large increase which has been made in New York City banking capital within the last year and the still larger addition which has been made to the net profits of the banks. Latest figures show that in the last year the State and National banks represented in the Clearing House have increased their capital approximately $18,300,000, while net profits in that time have increased from approximately $99,000,000 to $121,000,000. That is to say, the combined independent resources of the associate banks have increased in the last twelve months almost $41,000,000.

Now, as against this increase of strength, it will be found that the obligations of the banks as represented by total deposits were a year ago $938,958,000 and yesterday $873,731,200, a decrease in the year of $65,226,800. A comparison of the two dates shows that the amount of loans has been more or less stationary—that is to say, on Dec. 7, 1901, the loan account footed up $881,552,000, while yesterday it was $879,371,500, an actual decrease of $2,180,500.

If these figures, showing substantially increased capital and net profits and substantially reduced deposits, and, as well, a loan contraction, (in spite of the inclusion of investments as loans,) do not indicate a much healthier condition of affairs than the average man wots of it will be most surprising.

NO AID FROM THE TREASURY.

Present Money Stringency Not to be Relieved by Government Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Shaw declines to say anything about the attitude of the Treasury Department in regard to the present money stringency in New York. There is reason to believe, however, that no action whatever is contemplated now or at any time in the near future, and certainly not as long as the interests involved are not extended to the substantial business operations of the country outside of its present limited area. It is understood that the department takes the position that the Government is not involved in the situation, and that Wall Street must rely upon its own resources to tide over the stringency. At this time the Treasury has on hand no available cash above a moderate working balance approximating $58,000,000, and it is not its present purpose further to reduce this source by making additional deposits in National bank depositories or otherwise.

RECEIVERS' EXPENDITURES.

Justice Herrick Refuses an Intermediary Order for Counsel Fees and Clerk Hire.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Justice Herrick refused to give to the receiver of an insolvent corporation an "intermediary order," such as has been customary to authorize certain expenditures for counsel fees and clerk hire. These orders have hitherto been quoted as a protection for receivers.

The decision throws upon receivers the responsibility for their expenditures, and subjects them to full investigation upon their report. Deputy Attorney General Steele said the Attorney General's office fully approves the decision, believing that it will make for prompt and economical closing up of receiverships.

71ST REGIMENT TRIALS.

Findings of Adjutant General's Office on Recent Court-Martial.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—General order No. 13, issued to-day from the Adjutant General's office, announces the findings of the recent court-martial in the case of Col. William G. Bates and Major E. T. T. Marsh of the Seventy-first Regiment under the charges brought by Major Clinton H. Smith of that regiment.

The court finds that the conduct of the accused officers in filing claims with the General Board of Audit "was not as frank as circumstances demanded; but was indiscreet and reprehensible." The court, however, failed to find criminal or fraudulent intent, and recommends "no further action." The finding is signed by Col. G. B. Dyer, Twenty-fifth Regiment; Col. A. G. Barnes, Twenty-third Regiment, and Major W. C. Fisk, Seventh Regiment, Judge Advocate.

Legislature Sat All Night.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 13.—The Legislature after being in session all night with a short recess of a few hours about daylight, adjourned sine die at 8 o'clock this morning. About 2 o'clock this morning Gov. McCullough signed bills commuting the death sentence of three murderers, Frank Shaw, Frederick Eastwood, and Charles Doherty.

Bequest for Episcopal Missionary Work.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—By the will of the late William Pitts of this city, which has just been filed for probate, $82,000 is bequeathed for the erection of chapels and for conducting missionary work in connection with the spreading of the Episcopal faith among the negroes of Georgia and various other States.

Sozodont
TOOTH POWDER
No Waste No Acid
No Spilling No Grit
BIG BOX 25c
Containing New Can with Patent Top
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, tiger and leopard rugs, coachmen's outfits, caps and gloves, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

Saks & Company

Watches.

Men's and Boys' Watches, of gun metal or nickel, Swiss or American movement. At $1.95

Men's Watches of silver, open face, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $3.45

Men's and Boys' Watches, gun metal, open face, fancy dial, American movement. At $6.00

Men's Watches, gold filled twenty-year case, open face, Waltham movement. $11.00 to $12.50

Men's Watches of 14-karat gold hunting case, Waltham movement. At $19.50

Women's Chatelaine Watches, in gun metal or silver cases, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $2.50

Women's and Misses' Chatelaine Watches, in sterling silver cases, guaranteed Swiss movement. $3.95

Women's solid gold Chatelaine Watches, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $9.75

Women's gold filled Watches, warranted to wear for twenty years, American movement, fully guaranteed. At $11.50

Women's solid gold Hunting Case Watches, guaranteed Swiss movement. At $14.50

Chains and Brooches.

Lorgnette Chains of sterling silver, rope design, medallion slide. $3.50

Opera Chains, of solid gold, in rope or link design. $7.75 to $10.50

Brooches of solid gold, in many new designs, such as ivy leaf and crescent; set with pearls, opals and other stones. $5.95 and $6.95

Finger Rings.

Women's Rings of solid gold, set with Pearls, Ruby doublet, Emerald, Opal, Sapphire, Turquoise and other stones. At $1.50

Women's and Misses' Rings of solid gold, set with cut diamond. At $5.00

Women's Rings of solid gold, set with two stones, cut diamond and ruby, emerald or sapphire doublet, in Tiffany setting. At $7.50

Women's Rings of solid gold, set with three or four stones; rubies, turquoise or emeralds and diamonds. At $15.00

Solitaire Diamond Rings, 14-karat, solid gold. Tiffany setting. At $21.00, $25.00, $32.00, $35.00 and $49.00

Men's and Boys' solid gold Seal or Signet Rings, handsomely carved designs in mermaids, horses, serpents or flowers. $2.50 to $30.00

Solitaire Diamond Rings, 14-karat solid gold, Belcher setting. At $21.00, $23.00, $27.00 and $43.00

Opera Glasses.

Opera Glasses, black Morocco covered, nickel trimmed, in satin lined leather case. At $1.25

Opera Glasses, fine pearl, gilt slides, nickel trimming, in satin lined morocco case. At $3.00

Flammarion, Premier and other reliable glasses. $4.25 to $10.75

Lemaire Opera Glasses, fine black morocco covered, in leather case. At $4.50

Lemaire Pearl Opera Glasses with gilt and pearl slides. $9.50 to $11.50

Opera Glass Bags, of Silk, fancy brocaded or plain colors. From 95c. to $9.00

Toilet Articles of Silver, Ebony, Etc.

Toilet Sets of sterling silver in oak chests, with drawers and trays; containing comb and brush, mirror, clothes brush, hat brush, salve jar, powder jars, nail file, button hook, manicure scissors, nail scissors, glove stretcher, emery nail polisher, and kindred articles. At $97.00
Other Sets at $50.00

Manicure Sets, including cuticle scissors, nail clipper, corn knife, cuticle knife and nail file, all of hand-forged steel, with bone or ebony handles, in neat plush-lined seal case. At $4.00

Manicure Sets, consisting of two ebony paste boxes, one ebony polisher, nail file, nail scissors, cuticle scissors, cuticle knife and manicure brush; hand-forged steel, with ebony handles, in morocco case, suede lined. $6.00 per set

Nail Files, Shoe Buttoners, Scissors, Manicure pieces, heavy sterling handles. 50c and upward

Dressing Combs, sterling mounted. 25c and upward

Hair Brushes with solid ebony back, fine bristles. At $1.00 and upward

Hair Brushes, sterling silver backs, pure hog bristles. $3.50 and up

Sterling Silver Hair Brush and Comb in box, various designs. At $1.95

Comb and Brush sets in the new Royal Copper, mounted with silver shield; tan velvet case, satin lined. At $11.50

Cloth Brushes, chased sterling mounted, full size, good quality bristles. At $1.95

Military Brushes, in leather cases of grain, seal, pigskin or alligator. Brushes with ebony, olive or rosewood backs. From $2.50 to $6.50

Military Brushes, ebony backs, hog bristles. Per pair, $2.00 to $5.00

Bonnet Brushes, chased sterling silver mounted, in new designs. 75c

Whisk Brooms, heavy sterling silver handles. 95c each

Toilet Rolls for travellers, in grain, seal, alligator, steer or pigskin, with necessary fittings. $2.50 to $25.00

Side and Chignon Combs of real tortoise shell; 3½, 4 and 4½ inch. At 95c

Side and Chignon Combs of imitation or real shell, mounted and jewelled, in all shapes and sizes. Imitation shell, from 95c. to $4.95; real shell from $4.85 to $17.50

Herald Square

Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

UNTIL CHRISTMAS THE STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS

Practical Gifts for Boys.

A practical strain is evident in most boys. They soon tire of playthings. After the joy of possession—indifference. So with practical gifts.

Boys' Elderdown Bath Robes, in red, blue, tan or color combinations, with novelty Persian designs; they have large collars, heavy girdle and tassel; sizes 6 to 14 years, At $3.50

Boys' Robes Turkish Towelling, with hood and girdle, Roman stripe in all colors; sizes 6 to 16 years. At $2.75

Boys' Tuxedo House Coats, in heavy or medium weight reversible Vicuna cloth, with the new plaid effects on cuffs, collar and pockets; silk cord edge and frogs; sizes 6 to 14 years. At $4.25

Boys' Neckwear, in a large variety of pretty figured silks, in light or dark effects; also plain white, black, red, blue or self-figure in all the latest shapes. From 25c to $1.00

Boys' Pajamas of flannelette, madras or sateen, handsomely trimmed; sizes 6 to 16 years, 75c to $1.45

Boys' plain and fancy woollen Gloves, in all the newest shades and combinations, 25c, 50c and 75c

Boys' lined and unlined Kid Gloves, in all shades of tan, brown or gray $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

Shawls and Scarfs

For general and evening wear, of silks and wools that have originality in designs and effects to commend them.

Imported Silk Scarfs and Shawls, fancy stripes, in a large assortment of dainty colorings. $1.25 to $4.00

Silk Shawls, pink, light blue, white or black. From $1.50 to $5.50

Hand Crochet Shoulder Capes, white, with pink or light blue borders, also plain white or black. From $1.50 to $2.75

Breakfast Shawls, hand crochet, mixed gray, with black or colored borders, From $1.25 to $1.75

Fancy Knit Shawls, in a variety of colors and designs. From 50c. to $1.50

Women's Knit Hoods, ribbon trimmed. 75c. to $1.50

Gifts for Girls in Service.

Maids, Nurses and Waitresses are, as a rule, the recipients of gifts wholly at variance with their needs, and sometimes utterly useless to them. We have designed sets of their service apparel and arranged them in dainty ribbon-tied boxes. Do you know of a more practical yet desirable gift?

Box containing two cambric dresses, neatly made, two bib aprons, hemstitched and embroidered, and two caps. At $4.24

Box containing two dresses (one of seersucker, one of percale), well made, two aprons, hemstitched and embroidered, without bib, and two pretty caps. At $5.97

Box containing two dresses (one of black mercerized sateen, one of seersucker), one fancy embroidered bib apron, one with deep, plain hem without bib, and two pretty lace-trimmed caps. At $6.38

Box containing two dresses (one of black brilliantine, one of percale), one fancy embroidered bib apron, one with deep hem and three large tucks, without bib, and two fancy caps with lace and ribbon. At $7.95

Box containing two dresses, regular nurse's uniform (one of seersucker, one of chambray), one hemstitched bib apron, and one nurse's cap. At $5.58

A complete stock of Maids' and Nurses' Aprons, single or double width, with or without bib, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitching. From 25c. to $2.98

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Jackets for Women.

In Black and Oxford Mixtures, various models and lengths.
Values $11.00 to $16.50. At $7.75 & $10.00

Tan Jackets for Women.

Of Covert cloth, different models.
Values $15.00 to $18.00. At $9.50

Monte Carlo, Three-Quarter and Fancy Coats.

About twenty desirable styles in silks and fashionable woollen materials.
Values $35.00 to $45.00. At $22.00

Rain Coats.

An assortment of styles.
Values $18.75 & $24.00. At $13.50 & $16.50

Walking Skirts.

In mannish mixtures and plain materials, different models.
Values $8.50 & $10.75 At $6.25 & $7.75

Infants' & Children's Coats

AT LIBERAL REDUCTIONS.

These garments are, for the most part, fashioned after imported models, many of which are exclusive, and embrace an unusual variety of styles and materials, including Cloths, Bedford Cords, Velvets and Silks with Fur, Braid, Lace and Ribbon trimmings. They have been divided into three classes, as follows:

Regular Prices	Now at
$5.00 to $9.90	$3.95 to $6.75
$10.00 to $17.50	$7.50 to $10.50
$24.50 to $50.00	$18.50 to $24.50

Children's Bonnets and Caps

At almost one-half former prices. Comprising the most desirable novelties of silk and velvets, elaborated with laces, ribbons and furs. They are designed for children from six months to five years.

Regular Prices	Now at
$5.90 to $17.50	$3.98 to $8.75

Ribbons.

The most ingenious person will be astonished at the number of dainty and unusual novelties made of ribbon which are to be found here. If you are deft-fingered and prefer to make them yourself, you will find a wealth of suggestions.

Hair Ornaments—Sprays of pink, red or white geranium, or pink, red, white or mais rose and two buds, tastefully grouped. 58c each

Shower Bows of satin taffeta, crepe de Chine or fancy ribbon, in white, pink, blue, nile, red, violet or black, each bow containing twenty yards of ribbon. At 98c

Coat Hangers of ribbon prettily trimmed and scented. $1.25 and $1.45

$3.50 Shoes at $1.95.
FOR WOMEN.

Of Patent Leather, lace style, military heels, welt soles, heavy enough for Winter wear. They are regular $3.50 shoes, and are offered at the above price for Monday only.

Gloves for Women

That have just come to us from France. If you wish to see the newest styles and shades, here they are. In appropriate boxes, if you wish to use them as gifts.

THE PATRITIA AT $1.50.

Women's one pearl button pique sewed Kid Gloves, Paris point embroidery, newest effects, in modes, French grays, pearls, white or black.

THE MAXINE AT $2.00.

Women's three pearl button Kid Gloves, in newest embroidered backs, French grays, pastel, white or black.

Women's two large pearl button pique sewed Kid Gloves, Paris point embroidery, in pastel, beaver, French gray, white or black.

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Persian Lamb Coats,

22 inches long, new model, high collar, wide revers and Dolman sleeves.
Values $110.00 & $125.00. At $75.00 & $89.00

Persian Lamb Coats, with high collar and wide revers, trimmed with either Chinchilla or Baum Marten.
Value $145. At $100.00

Squirrel Stoles and Muffs

to match. Fur lined.

VALUES,	NOW AT
Stoles, $16.50 & $25.00	$11.00 and $19.50
Muffs, $18.00 & $28.00	$12.50 and $22.50

African Monkey Stoles or Muffs.

Value $14.00. At $10.50

Raccoon Scarfs and Stoles.

Values $5.25 and $8.25. At $3.90 and $6.50

Alaska Sable Scarfs.

With Cluster of Tails.
Value, $9.75, At $7.25

Nearseal Stoles.

Sixty inches long, with two tails.
Value $7.25, At $5.25

Muffs.

Of Black Coney, Electric or Imitation Seal, for holiday gifts at low prices.

Girls' Dresses

AT REDUCED PRICES.

High-Grade Dresses for Girls in fashionable fabrics, such as Silks, Fine Cloths, Voiles, Etamines and novelty materials, sizes 6 to 14 years, at the following generous reductions:

Regular Prices	Now at
$32.00 to $45.00	$19.50
$19.00 to $26.00	$14.50
$14.00 to $18.00	$10.50
$11.00 to $13.50	$8.50

Girls' Three-Quarter and Long Coats

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Of Kersey, Cheviot, Zibeline or Scotch Mixtures and other fashionable materials, sizes 6 to 14 years, as follows:

Regular Prices	Now at
$19.00 to $30.00,	$15.00
$15.00 to $21.00,	$10.50
$10.00 to $13.50,	$7.75

Also, Girls' Coats in Plain or Fancy Cloths, sizes 4 and 6 years:

Regular Prices	Now at
$5.25 to $7.75,	$3.90
$7.00 to $10.00,	$5.25

The remainder of our handsome Velvet and High-Grade Cloth Coats, sizes 4 and 6 years, at proportionately reduced prices.

Misses' Three-Quarter Coats.

FOURTH FLOOR.

In Kersey or Oxford Mixtures, Satin lined.
Values $14.00 to $18.00. At $7.90

Saks & Company

Gifts for Smokers.

Cigarette Cases of Royal Copper finish, jewelled catch. At $4.45

Match Safes of Royal Copper finish, with jewelled catch. At $2.50

Cigar Cutters, gun metal, three styles, steel blade; ring to attach to chain. At 95c.

Games and Pipes.

Pipes of briar root, straight and curved shapes, long and short stems. At 48c

Smokers' Stands, oak finish. $1.00

Tennis Table of composition, size 4x8 feet, and combination Table Tennis Set; complete for $10.00

Whiteley Exercisers, No. 0. At $1.48

Laflin Rowing Machines. At $13.50

Hockey Skates, high grade, Crosby tube, finely nickelled and polished, narrow runners; list price $6.00. At $4.25

Hockey Skates, Canadian Star brand. At $3.00

Hockey Sticks or Pucks. 25c

Playing Cards, Bicycle brand, per dozen packs. $1.95

Scarfpins.

Scarfpins, fancy ivory heads of horses, dogs, etc. 75c and 95c

Men's Scarfpins of solid gold in various designs, such as horseshoe, fly, owl, and so forth; set with stones. At $1.50

Leather Goods.

Novelty Hand Purses of fine walrus leather, in tan, gray or black, with silver braid chain and button charm. At $6.50

Oriental Wrist Bags of Persian or Japanese cloth, on German silver, sterling silver or royal copper frames, some set with jewels. From $6.50 to $35.00

Pocketbooks, of fluffed lizard leather, sterling gilt mountings set with jewels, in new designs. From $17.75 to $29.00

Jewel Boxes of grain, seal, Alligator, Lizard and other fancy leathers; suede or plush lined. 50c. to $11.50

Handkerchief and Glove Case Sets, in grain, Morocco or seal leather. From $3.75 to $13.25

Writing Folios and Lap Tablets, in grain, seal or Alligator Leather. From $1.75 to $10.50

Suit Cases, oak tanned sole leather, solid brass lock, Irish linen lining; size 24-inch. At $5.00

Suit Cases, extra deep, of heavy oak tanned English sole leather, hand sewn and copper riveted, best English lock, brass catches or strap and buckle fastenings. At $7.40

Club Bags of imported English pigskin, lined with red goat skin, size 15 inches. At $9.00

Women's English Kit Bags, fine morocco leather, sewed-in frames, solid brass lock and catches, full leather lined, light weight; sizes 12 to 18 inches. At $11.50 to $14.50

Cutlery.

Razors, all styles and widths in the well-known makes, including Wostenholm, Rogers, K. B. Extra, Tree, and so forth. At $1.00

Pen Knives, gun metal handles; four hand-forged steel blades. $1.00

Pen Knives, two, three or four blades, warranted steel; with stag, pearl, buffalo, horn, bone or cocobola handles. At 50c

Perfumery.

Rogers & Gallet's Extracts in plain or fancy boxes. At 97c., $1.06, $1.23, $1.41, $1.98 and upward.

Houbigant odors, Peau d'Espagne, $1.44; Quintessence, $1.80; Ideal, $3.60.

Perfume Bottles of fine glass, sterling silver deposit. $1.50 to $17.50

Umbrellas and Canes.

Umbrellas for Men and Women, 26 and 28 inch, good taffeta silk, in blue, green or black, handles of furze or boxwood; guaranteed for one year. At $2.50

Umbrellas for Women, 26 in., pure silk, with fancy pearl, ivory, sterling silver or horn handles. At $3.50

Umbrellas for Men or Women, 26 or 28 inch, with fancy handles of pearl, ivory, smoked pearl, silver deposit, and so forth. At $4.95

Canes of Partridge wood, crook handles, sterling silver mounted, At $1.25

Canes of English Magnolia Wood, mounted with sterling silver or sterling gilt silver. At $3.95

Stationery and Pens.

Palmyrian Stationery of exclusive design, hand-painted box, containing one quire fine paper and envelopes, in blue, violet or white. 25c

Cabinet containing twelve quires of paper and envelopes, assorted sizes and colors. At $6.50

Pearl Penholders, sterling silver nozzle, aluminum points. At 25c, 55c, 75c and $1.25

Fountain Pen, Saks Special, thoroughly reliable pen, which we guarantee for one year. At 85c

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, in all styles. From $2.50 to $25.00

Fans.

Fans of hand-painted gauze, bone sticks, At 95c.

Feather Fans, latest Parisian novelty, in various colors, shell sticks. $2.50 to $5.50

Fans of gauze, steel spangles, pearl sticks. $5.50 to $25.00

An Important Publication.

Among the features of The Annual Financial Review to appear Jan. 4, 1903, will be a presentation of views of the foremost men of the financial world. Statements of the leaders in every commercial and industrial quarter will be presented. There will be a review of the financial, industrial, and commercial operations of the year, with the most complete statistical tables ever presented.—Adv.

ENGLAND'S CHRISTMASTIDE NOT ALTOGETHER CHEERFUL

Situation in Venezuela Causes Alarm, and the Public Cannot Understand the Reason for the Punitive Measures—Contrast of Luxury and Terrible Misery in London—Condition of the Poor Said to Be Worse Than in Any Year Since 1895.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 13.—If there is one thing more than another which the typical Englishman enjoys on Christmas Day it is to survey his well-spread table, graced by his comely wife and happy children, and to reflect with pride that he and the British Empire are at peace with all mankind. This pleasure, upon which he has been tacitly counting, seems likely to be denied to him again this year, whereat there is general regret.

The Venezuelan affair and the South African war are two different things, it is true, but England is heartily sick of war in all its forms, and, after the storm and stress of conflict, longs for at least a brief spell of the piping times of peace.

Three days ago I should have described the English attitude toward the Venezuelan affair as one of contemptuous amusement, if not of indifference. Such a description would now be very inaccurate. The reported sinking of the Venezuelan vessels has put another complexion on matters, and the heading "Our New War" which one newspaper gives to its article fairly expresses the feeling of the general public.

This untoward development of events is very distasteful to all whose opinion counts for anything here. People had been led to suppose that a naval demonstration, with the seizure, if necessary, of material guarantees, was all that was contemplated. They have not yet been informed why such strong measures as those taken have been deemed necessary, and can scarcely believe that the British Government would have taken them unless there were more important interests involved than a mere pecuniary claim for a very moderate amount.

Complaints are made that the Foreign Office is keeping the country in the dark, and official papers bearing on the dispute are eagerly awaited.

Lord Lansdowne's speech at the United Club dinner last night, inasmuch as it conveyed no further information, is considered disappointing, and its tone is condemned as flippant.

If the imprisonment and ill-treatment of British subjects necessitated an ultimatum England would consider herself not merely justified in resorting to coercive measures, but absolutely bound in honor to persevere in such a course, but people would like to know the real facts of the case.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.

Meanwhile, preparations for the festive season, with its indispensable accompaniment of good cheer, proceed apace. There are evidences of them all around in the shape of holly, mistletoe, turkeys, plum puddings, and, last but not least, an apparently unlimited supply of beef—that time-honored national food of all good Englishmen. Christmas would not be Christmas without the "Roast Beef of Old England," and although a large proportion of this is imported from the United States, that is a fact which it is difficult to realize during the week of the Smithfield Cattle Show.

For some time past there has been conspicuous on street boardings and other convenient places of advertisement the figure of a magnificent ox, with an appropriate inscription reminding the public of the forthcoming exhibition of live stock at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The show opened last Monday and was continued throughout the week, being attended by the King, the Prince of Wales, and many other notabilities, as well as by many thousands of the general public.

London has often been described as a city of contrasts, but it never merits the description more than during the Smithfield Show. Then burly and bucolic farmers, fresh from the country districts and racy of the soil, travel to the capital in thousands to inspect and criticise the beasts at the classic exhibition, to discuss questions affecting agriculture and stock breeding, to dine together, and to enjoy the sights of Modern Babylon.

Islington, that most cockney of quarters, assumes a different aspect when it is invaded by these healthy, breezy representatives of rustic simplicity. Every shire in England sends its quota of farmers, cattle boys, and shepherds, whose broad accents contrast strangely with the distinctive and, it must be confessed, not very attractive speech of Londoners born and bred.

But the farmer in London is a bird of passage. Like Omar Khayyam's Sultan, "He abides his destined hour and goes his way," leaving London, as it seems, poorer for the loss of his jolly red face, his hearty laugh, his sturdy independent character.

ROYAL EXHIBITS SUCCESSFUL.

The show is now over, and the beasts are being distributed all over England to be slaughtered for Christmas fare. This year's show was a very fine one. The King was a large exhibitor of live stock, the herds and flocks at the royal farms having been freely drawn upon. He met with "a gratifying run of success"; eight first prizes, five second prizes, one third prize, three reserve cards, and some half dozen minor honors fell to him.

This, says The Westminster Gazette, was "the sensation of the morning," but no one supposes that the King's beasts did not deserve to win. His Majesty is a great breeder of stock, has the most skillful experts in his service, and, being the King, naturally secures the best of everything.

As a relaxation after the fatigue of visiting the show in the afternoon, his Majesty attended in the evening a private performance of Mrs. Langtry's new play at the Imperial Theatre. Napoleon enjoyed the unique spectacle of a pitful of Kings. Mrs. Langtry's audience was not quite so select, but it consisted of the Sovereign, his Queen, their Court, the members of the royal household, and many journalists.

Curiously enough, The Times, the leading organ of English public opinion, which gave in large type an account of the King's visit to the Cattle Show, devoted only twelve lines in small type to this exceptional performance.

Less reticence is observed concerning the visit of the King and Queen to Lord and Lady Howe at Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire. The royal journey was accomplished in a new train, specially built for the King. It is of the most modern and most luxurious description, making the English wonder whether even American railway comfort, so famous here, has not been surpassed this time.

THE KING AN EXPENSIVE GUEST

To entertain royalty is a great honor, but it is also an expensive one. Queen Victoria had the greatest repugnance to visiting a subject, however highly placed, because at the beginning of her reign the cost of receiving her with due magnificence nearly ruined one noble lord, whose estates ever after were severely incumbered. The disbursements on such occasions are naturally known only to the King's hosts, but the scale on which the entertainment is carried out may be inferred from the following facts:

The suites of apartments for the King and Queen at Gopsall Hall have been newly painted, decorated, and furnished; not even a window curtain or chair has been used before. The list of guests to be invited was submitted for the King's approval, the invitations, which have the force of a royal command, being sent in the King's name. Even the menus of the meals served must receive the royal approval, also the programme of each day's events. Arrangements have also to be made with the Post Office for telegraphic facilities, the King being accompanied everywhere by his private telegraphist.

Luxury is the birthright of Kings, and no one grudges King Edward the possession of it, but when one reads the details of the royal pleasures one cannot help regretting that there are no means of removing the poverty of the thousands of his loyal subjects now fighting desperately for existence against cold and hunger.

The prime meat of Smithfield will deck the boards of the well-to-do this Christmas, but semi-starvation will be the lot of multitudes. Premier Balfour denies that there is exceptional distress, but then he boasts that he never reads the newspapers.

THE MISERY AMONG THE POOR.

Every newspaper records the sad facts concerning the condition of the poor, which is alleged to be worse than in any year since 1895. The return from South Africa of 70,000 reservist soldiers, who left civil employment at the summons of the Government to rejoin the colors, and who now find their places filled, aggravates the distress and causes the publication of many indignant articles asking if the workhouse is the proper reward for brave men who have fought for their country.

Every night during the recent pitilessly inclement weather, waiting at the Salvation Army shelters throughout London have been thousands of men and women drawn up in queues like those desirous of entering a theatre pit. They are of all ages, plenty of them being able-bodied. But few are very badly dressed, though practically none are protected adequately against the cold.

To each in turn is given a bowl of soup and a piece of bread. Each takes a spoon from a basket lying on the pavement and a pinch of salt from a bowl, and passes into a side street to consume the meal. The order maintained is perfect. Each returns the bowl and spoon and passes away out of sight into the darkness of the night. So much is this assistance appreciated that hitherto not a single bowl or spoon has been lost.

I wrote last week of London's picturesque aspect during a severe Winter. The foregoing is but another proof of the truth of the saying that London is "a city of contrasts."

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Among the arrivals from America at the Savoy Hotel this week were:

R. J. Beechinor, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stevenson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. A. M. Rothschild, Chicago.

At Claridge's Hotel the arrivals this week from the United States included:

Mrs. Robert Emmet.
Miss Eno.
George Westinghouse.
E. H. Tener.
C. T. Garland.
F. B. Esler.
Miss Gladys Deacon.

At the Carleton Hotel the following were among the arrivals:

Mr. and Mrs. Stenley V. Symondson.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Reynolds.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Norris.

TO ELECT HAITIAN PRESIDENT.

Believed That Seneque Pierre Will Be Chosen—Gen. Nord's Entry.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 12.—The Chamber of the Communes finished the elections of Senators to-day, and the National Assembly will have a session within a few days in order to elect a new President of the Republic. The majority favor Seneque Pierre, whose election is assured in case Gen. Nord, the War Minister, does not oppose him.

Gen. Nord will enter the capital with his army on Sunday next. Considerable excitement prevails here. The French cruiser D'Assas has left this port for Martinique.

Howard Gould and Party in Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 13.—The steam yacht Niagara, with Howard Gould and party on board, arrived here to-day from New York Dec. 10.

ENGLISH ARCHITECT INDIGNANT.

T. G. Jackson Denounces the Plan for the New Bridge in London.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Vauxhall Bridge controversy is proceeding merrily in the papers, and, from all indications, the London County Council will be forced by public opinion to withdraw its action in sanctioning the erection of what is declared to be nothing else than a monstrosity.

Sir William B. Richmond's letter on the subject has been quoted before. Some people criticised it severely, declaring that Sir William could not be regarded as an authority on bridge design, and in other ways arguing in support of the action of the County Council.

But now T. G. Jackson, one of the most eminent architects in this country, has come to Sir William's rescue in a letter which would seem finally to dispose of the question whether the bridge, as designed, should be built or not. Mr. Jackson declares that the worse of two very poor designs is the one that is to be carried out, and says that "for the credit of our national taste I trust some mode may yet be found of averting so great a disaster." Nothing, declares Mr. Jackson, can be done to make the accepted design artistic; to get a respectable bridge the plan must be thoroughly remodeled.

And then Mr. Jackson goes on to say some very vigorous things about the general lack of artistic standards in public buildings here. He declares that to those, like Sir William Richmond and himself, who are concerned personally with national art education, it is a very sad thing to see instances like the present one of "the utter apparent indifference of those in authority to the matter of art when any practical need for it arises." The whole land, says Mr. Jockson, is studded with art schools, art is written and preached about interminably, yet, when it comes to the point of practice, Englishmen set to work to build such a bridge as that now threatened. Mr. Jackson adds:

"If this is to be the outcome of all our elaborate machinery, surely, it would be better to give up the pretense of art entirely. If this Vauxhall Bridge is really built we had better submit to the disgrace of having to confess ourselves an inartistic people at once, and we may as well break up our art schools and save the taxpayers' pocket the many thousand pounds we spend so unprofitably."

FRENCH ARMY MORTALITY.

Since 1871 Has Amounted to 99,000 Men, While Germany Has Lost 13,000 in the Same Period.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Every year the Cologne Gazette publishes a series of German and French army statistics which demonstrate facts of discipline and sanitation much to the disadvantage of France. Last year the figures showed that offenses against discipline in the French Army almost doubled those in the German; that in the former the number of patients admitted to military hospitals was double that in Germany, and that the number of deaths was five times greater.

In anticipation of the yearly revelations of the Gazette this subject was taken up in the Chamber the other day by M. Gotteron, who asserted that, according to his own investigations, the German figures were capable of confirmation on all material points, for the fact remained that, while France lost 2,276 soldiers in 1901, Germany only lost 462. According to M. Gotteron's figures Germany had lost, by disease, 13,000 men since the Franco-Prussian war, while France had lost the actual strength of three army corps, or 99,000 men—and this by eliminating the returns from Algeria and Tunis, where hygienic conditions are less favorable than in Europe.

In making his reply, Gen. André, Minister for War, said that he was bound to admit "that in France the death rate is about 4.17 per 10,000, while in Germany it is only 1.41, or only about one-third. This fact is painful. We must in the first place seek the causes of the evil. If we examine French and German statistics we find that two diseases—consumption and typhoid fever—are very deadly in our army. There were 600 deaths from typhoid fever in our army in 1900, as compared with only 87 in Germany, while consumption carried off 1,415 men, as compared with 129. Diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be considered together with consumption, made 890 victims, as compared with 197 in Germany."

Gen. André concluded by stating that the mortality arising from typhoid fever in French barracks was owing to the fact that local municipalities had bad water supplies and that he had determined to withdraw all garrisons from towns which refused to provide better supplies when recommended to do so by the Government. He could explain the difference between the German and French figures in regard to deaths from consumption on the ground that in France all able-bodied young men were incorporated in the army, while in Germany 200,000 men showing traces of the disease were annually exempted from military service.

CASE OF PRIVATE ROUS.

A Campaign in Austria Against Military Cruelty.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 4.—Owing to a resolution recently adopted by the Reichsrath, Count Welsersheimb, Minister of National Defense, has given orders to the commander of the troops in Pilsen, Bohemia, to institute an investigation in regard to the death of Private Joseph Rous of the Seventh Landwehr Infantry.

It is very rare that such resolutions are adopted by the Reichsrath, and it is rarer still that they are ever executed through military channels. The fact, however, that Rous was actually murdered through the heartlessness of army surgeons has aroused widespread indignation, which in Pilsen even took the form of a popular demonstration before the garrison, which only subsided after an ominous show of military.

Rous was a railway engine driver called up for service with the Seventh Landwehr Infantry, stationed at Pilsen. He was compelled to drill, though he was suffering from acute heart disease and was provided with a certificate by a civilian doctor. Chief Surgeon Eisenschimmel brutally rejected the plea of illness, and, seizing Rous by the arm, pushed him out of the room with the words, "Fellow, you are shamming. I shall have you arrested." Rous broke down, but Surgeon Krigelstein refused to attend him, and the man died a few hours afterward.

Only an hour before his death Krigelstein broadly hinted to the soldiers to give the shammer a good hiding, and that if he should "make a row" to give him "cold compresses," adding, "You know what I mean." When he was put under arrest Rous asked for a gun with which to shoot himself. When Dr. Brumli, a civilian, was called Rous was dead. He leaves a widow and three children.

Ambassador McCormick Leaves Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—Ambassador McCormick has leased, furnished, Von Bervee's palace and will occupy it Jan. 1. The building, which hitherto has never been let, is magnificent in appointment and accommodation.

Mr. McCormick has returned to Vienna.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

A Former New Yorker Convicted for Swindling.

Partial Failure of the Wheat Crop—Trades Unionism Losing Ground—America's Example in Immigration.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15.—After occupying several days, the trial of Arthur Bently Worthington terminated in a verdict of guilty. The jury did not require much time to arrive at a decision. The evidence against Worthington was conclusive, and revealed a career of rascality which the presiding Judge said exposed anything in the criminal annals of the country.

Worthington's personal appearance and his assumption of the garb of a parson did much to help him in the swindles he perpetrated. His plan was to get wealthy widows under his influence and to extract money from them by pretense of erecting "temples of truth," in which they were to reign as goddesses, with the belief which he instilled into their minds that they were the reincarnations of ancient Egyptian priestesses, and that he himself was the reincarnation of the Egyptian Arisis. It was shown at the trial that his whole life has been one of fraud and immorality in America and the colonies, and that he has been the means of bringing numbers of people to ruin, including one woman whom he induced to leave her husband in New York.

It required a good deal of courage on the part of a woman to bring the charge of false pretenses against him, but Mme. Miranda de la Juventy faced the ordeal, and she detailed the circumstances under which Worthington extracted money from her to the extent of £1,052. The prisoner had recourse to the meanness of exposing his victim, and instructed his counsel accordingly, so that the prosecutrix was pressed into making damaging admissions in the witness box. The prisoner declare in open court that the moneys were advanced to him as presents" because the prosecutrix was enamored of him. Worthington had told her that he would marry her in a twelvemonth, beyond which time his wife was not expected to live.

What deprived Worthington of the last loophole of escape was the evidence given by the Melbourne hinter, at whose establishment the name of the bogus firm of lawyers on Broadway, New York, was printed on letter paper, so that Worthington might show letters written by himself but purporting to come from New York, backing up his statements that an aunt in America had bequeathed vast wealth to him. The Judge was very severe in his remarks upon the life Worthington had led and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor.

His arrest and conviction have caused a great scandal among the Sydney members of the United Church. They were warned against pointing Worthington as their pastor. They paid no heed to these warnings, and it was while he was acting as their pastor that the Melbourne detective took him into custody. If Worthington survives his sentence he will be over sixty before he can be at large again.

THE WHEAT CROP.

In consequence of the long spell of dry weather in most districts of Australia the wheat-raising district it is anticipated that next season's yield will be far short of that of former years, and that the amount available for export will be a greatly reduced quantity. Some of the States will not even yield sufficient for their own requirements, and in this respect New South Wales may be quoted as an unpromising example. The estimated area of own wheat in that State is 1,561,704 acres, and the area of wheat expected to be cut for grain is only 473,190 acres. The area from which the wheat has been fed off is 81 585 acres.

The situation disclosed is a serious one, as last season the area cut for grain was 1,392,070 acres, and a falling off is therefore represented of 915,880 acres. Even if an average crop is obtained, the quantity of wheat available for consumption would only be 4,750,000 bushels, and as the seed requirements will about 1,750,000 bushels, the actual quantity available for food will be 3,000,000 bushels, as against the probable requirements 8,000,000 bushels. The wheat-growing districts of Victoria are more promising, but in South Australia the drought has interfered most seriously with the growing crops, and cattle and sheep have had to be taken into extensive stunted areas where the hope of raising a cutting crop of grain has been abandoned. Altogether, it looks as if Australia will be a very heavy importer of wheat for the next twelve months; and New Zealand and Tasmania, where there are no droughts, will benefit according as well as other parts of the world.

ABOUT TRADES UNIONS.

Trades unionism has come in for some very caustic remarks from Mr. Justice Cohen, the President of the New South Wales Arbitration Court. The Judge has referred in strong terms to the unreasonableness of mine owners in connection with the Southern collieries dispute. He said he quite appreciated the benefits which accrued from unionism when based upon reasonable lines, but could not understand why, with all regard to the unions, there was not a little more desire on the part of the miners to assist the mine owners in times of emergency. "Pay Saturday" was always insisted on as a holiday. That might be the true spirit of unionism, but he could not understand it. His own idea was that there should be some flexibility to meet cases of emergency, and their prosperity being mutual, there should be some reasonable spirit of co-operation between the miners and the mine owners.

In New South Wales the Arbitration act (which is an improvement on the New Zealand system because conciliation boards have not been established in connection with it) has not been working any more satisfactorily than in the colony which first introduced it. This is because of the unreasonable demands which have been advanced by the unions. The fault lies with the leaders of the unions, who incite the men into asking far too much, but in New South Wales the position has not become nearly so acute as it is in New Zealand between employers and employed.

Almost the whole of the employers in New Zealand pronounce the act a failure, and many of the workers are beginning to see that labor representatives in Parliament are working merely for their own ends in order to retain salaries of £800 a year and other pickings. It is right, of course, that the workers should have parliamentary representation, but the class of men sent into the New Zealand Parliament has been bringing discredit upon unionism for a long time past. The community has become sick and tired of labor legislation, and the farmers have found it necessary to combine against it. The elections which take place within a week or two are expected to bring about such a change as will place employers and employed upon a more equitable basis. The Masters and Apprentices' Act, for example, has been operating so injuriously as to provide no trades for the rising generation, and young men are obliged to leave the country in search of employment elsewhere, while foreign tradesmen come in and fill the gap. This is because of the ridiculously small proportion of apprentices which the act allows employers to take on. Artisans who are fathers of families perceive now how the act is operating so injuriously upon their children, a result which they did not see when they gave their support to labor agitators both in Parliament and out of it. Hence the disintegration of the so-called "Liberal Labor" party which has set in.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

Letters to the editor which appeared in recent issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES attracted considerable attention here. In one of these a correspondent signing himself "An Old Toronto Boy" has drawn a comparison between the great progress made by the United States and the stationary condition of Canada. The comparison has a direct bearing upon Australia, as Canada, like Australia, has been proceeding on the slow-coach plan of depending upon one source of immigration only for an increase of population.

Australia now sees that if the country is to be developed it must be made attractive to the whole outside world, no matter what nation people may belong to, so long as they are not races like the negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Asiatics generally. After more than a century of colonization, the whole of Australia does not yet contain 5,000,000 of people, and the example of America shows clearly that if Australia wants to progress it must open its doors to the best people of all white nations, and not confine itself to immigrants from Great Britain. The correspondence in THE NEW YORK TIMES has revived the question of how best to increase the population of Australia, and public feeling is becoming more wedded to the belief that this can only be done by adopting the open-door policy of the United States. J. G. G.

PARTNER FOR SANTOS-DUMONT.

American May Assist Him Financially—He Predicts That People Will Soon Attend the Races in Airships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The latest gossip has it that Mr. Gardner, an American, who was Serpollet's partner, is to associate himself financially with M. Santos-Dumont.

"Only cold weather," said M. Santos-Dumont to a friend the other day, "prevents me from continuing my trials."

Asked if he was confident of the future of airships, he replied:

"More than ever. I expect that two years hence at the Grand Prix at Longchamps we shall find a dozen airships anchored there, having brought their passengers to see the race like any four-in-hand."

Asked if he was going to St. Louis, the aeronaut replied that of course he would do so if they would give prizes, and he had no doubt that they would.

WHAT SOCIETY IS DOING IN FRANCE

Americans Leaving in Crowds to Spend Christmas at Home—Steamship Accommodations Selling at High Premiums—Count Boni de Castellane's Purchase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The automobile show at the Grand Palais is the great attraction of the week. W. C. Rieck, who leaves Paris for New York to-day after a visit of about three weeks, says that it is quite the most wonderful show of its kind he has ever seen.

Alfred Harmsworth has bought at the show his twenty-seventh machine, which is a Mercedes. J. J. Bennet has purchased a forty-horse-power Mercedes.

To-day a great number of Americans are leaving from French ports to spend Christmas at their own firesides.

Morton Mitchell, who, owing to his wife's sudden illness, had to defer his departure, leaves at once, Mrs. Mitchell being now better. The demand for transportation is so great that he has had to pay $800 for steamship accommodations inferior to those which could easily be obtained for $200 a few years ago at any season.

After remaining a few hours only in New York the Mitchells will go to San Francisco, and will return here in the Spring.

Among those sailing to-morrow on the Savoie are Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Whitehouse, Mrs. F. D. Wilmerding, Austin Lowe Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Englisch, L. L. Smith, William N. Fleischmann, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Singer.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Paget arrived here a few days ago and put up at the Dominici Hotel. Gen. Paget has already gone to the Riviera.

Mrs. Paget will stay here till Dec. 18, when she returns to London to meet her sons from school. She will then spend Christmas with the Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth. On Jan. 10 she sails for America, returning in February, when she will go South.

Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have returned from the Château de Marais, and the Countess and her children will sail to-morrow for New York, the Count following by a later steamer.

The Château de Grignan has, as I anticipated, been purchased by Count Boni de Castellane, who proposes to restore it. He paid 35,000f. for the property, which is much below its value.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West is here for a few days, having come to say good-bye to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough before their departure for India.

Charles M. Schwab, proposed by J. T. Lord and F. J. Walker, has joined the Cercle Nautique at Cannes for the season.

Gen. and Mrs. Porter gave a dinner at the United States Embassy last evening, among their guests being Mr. Pratt, ex-United States Minister to Persia; the Danish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Benziger, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Burden.

Peter Augustus Jay has arrived here to succeed Mr. Hitt as Third Secretary of the United States Embassy.

Walter Phelps Dodge gave a small dinner at Ritz's last Saturday, his guests including Mrs. Leishman, wife of the United States Minister to Turkey; Miss Leishman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dodge, and Mr. Bates.

John J. Harjes and Miss Harjes have returned from America.

Jan. 12 is fixed for the wedding of Francis Waddington and Mlle. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix.

Mr. and Mrs. Spullsbury Barron have left for Cannes.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Whitney and Mme. Fabbricotti have moved into their apartment in the Rue Pierre Charron.

Mr. Berwind gave a dinner at the beginning of last week at Ritz's, his guests including the Duc and Duchesse de Morny and Mrs. Charles Carroll.

Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard and Mrs. Wendell are at the Hôtel Langham.

Mrs. George Lee Peabody and Miss E. Duehler of Boston are at the Hôtel de France.

Miss Elizabeth Parkinson, from Kansas City, Mo., who has been studying with Mme. Marchesi, makes her début to-night in the title rôle of the opera "Lakmé" at the Opéra Comique. During the past year she has sung with much success at private concerts.

AN ARTISTIC REVOLUTION

Importance of M. Raffaelli's Invention of Paint Sticks—Pictures Executed with Them May Come Here for Exhibition After Being Shown in London.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—"Revolution in Oil Painting" is the heading used by such an ultra-conservative paper as The Times over a dispatch from its Paris correspondent dealing with the invention of J. F. Raffaelli, the well-known French artist, by which the use of brushes and palette by artists can be dispensed with.

Since the first announcement of the invention of the "Raffaelli paint sticks" the interest in it in artistic circles here and all over Europe has increased with a steady crescendo. At present it is no exaggeration to say that it is the absorbing topic discussed by artists everywhere.

That belief in the value of the invention would be universal was hardly to be expected. If some one made a million pounds by turning out artificial diamonds there would still be Englishmen who would remain skeptics as to his success in solving that scientific problem, and who would declare that the money was probably obtained in some dishonest way. The fine old British attitude of distrust of anything new is well illustrated by W. Quiller Orchardson, the eminent Royal Academician, who, in an interview on M. Raffaelli's invention, says:

"This and similar devices arise from the craving to do things easily; but all are merely an invention of the enemy. I believe there came an American visitor to this country some years ago with a scheme of oil painting in which the paint was merely sprayed on the canvas by mechanical means. The Parisian suggestion would appear to be pastel painting in oil, practically oil crayons. But it will not do, for there is no substitute for brains, and artifice is not art. It is the selection and mixing of the colors that makes the difference between the painter of genius and the common, or garden, 'duffer.' It is not the putting on of the paint that takes the time.

"No young artist with any individuality is likely to adopt this French method. If he have the true spirit and genius within him, he will be faithful to his brush and palette, and he will not accept ready-mixed colors. If the artist have not individuality, it matters little what devices he adopts."

With all due respect for Mr. Orchardson, it must be admitted that in these few sentences he not only makes a quite remarkable number of misstatements, but appears entirely to have ignored the real meaning of M. Raffaelli's invention. No one is talking of using "ready-mixed colors." The colors in the paint-sticks are the same as in the ordinary tubes; they are mixed on the canvas. "There is no substitute for brains," says Mr. Orchardson. Does he suppose that the pictures paint themselves with the paint-sticks? His reference to the method by which paint is sprayed on a canvas is absolutely beside the point, for, though useful in decorating houses, it cannot be applied with sufficient precision for canvases. Surely, no one can claim that a stick held in the hand is any less precise an instrument than a brush. Indeed, it is a good deal more so—every artist knows that a pencil gives a surer line than a brush.

The most beautiful color effects produced by modern artists, such as Claude Monet, for instance, are not the result of the mixing of paints on the palette, but of the juxtaposition of colors on the canvas. This, really, is one of the great art discoveries of recent years. It is now known, in spite of all that Mr. Orchardson can say, that to paint with pure tints, side by side, letting the spectator's eye do the mixing, gives effects much nearer to nature and infinitely more brilliant than the old way.

That artists in general are at least willing to give the new system a fair trial is indicated by an announcement made by one of the oldest firms of artists' colormen in this country. They state—and THE TIMES has allowed them to do so in a "Letter to the Editor"—that they have concluded an arrangement with M. Raffaelli under which they will act as sole agents for his colors in the United Kingdom, the British colonies, and the United States. They add that the paint sticks will be obtainable in a few days from all the principal dealers in artists' materials in this country.

The pictures painted by M. Raffaelli's process, which are now on view in Paris, are to be shown in London early in the new year. Perhaps some of them may be sent to America afterward. One well-known journalist who attended the exhibition in Paris describes the catalogue as "an historical document, marking a stage in the history of art."

The show, from all accounts, is in itself sufficient refutation of Mr. Orchardson's opinion. It includes twenty-five paintings by M. Raffaelli himself, a remarkable work by Steinlein, four Albert Besnards, and two Cherets. Every picture shown, and there are seventy-two of them, by about a score of different artists, has been executed with the paint sticks. The journalist already referred to says:

"M. Raffaelli seems to have attached his name to a revolution in the modes of artistic expression, which, if not comparable in significance with that which is commonly associated with the names of the brothers Van Eyck, namely, the mixing of colors with oil, is nevertheless a considerable title to lasting fame.

"The importance of processes in painting is immense. M. Raffaelli, in his introduction to the catalogue of the present exhibition insists on this point. His discovery implies an entirely new process, and the advantages which this process entails may be catalogued as follows: The art of painting with the brush has the primary disadvantage of being slow. In painting, as in the other arts, the creator is handicapped by the incapacity to express himself as quickly as he thinks and feels. The time taken to write down one's verses or paragraphs or to mix one's colors may even compromise the perfect freshness, and therefore the quality of the performance. With M. Raffaelli's colors, which take the place of both of the old oil colors and of ordinary pastels and which contain exactly the requisite quantity of oil, so that there is no danger of blackening of tone by oxidation, a picture can be painted in a quarter of the time taken by the old system, and the artist can follow his thoughts much more rapidly. The art of oil painting is considerably simplified, and the artist's means of expression are augmented.

"The refined softness and luminous radiance of the pictures now exhibited at the Durand-Ruel Gallery recall the qualities of pastels; but, unlike ordinary pastels, the colors are absolutely indelible, and therefore do not require fixatives. M. Raffaelli's discovery is no longer on trial. Its importance is now triumphantly proved in the Rue Laffitte."

It is rather curious that at the same time there is on exhibition in Paris a collection of a most unusual character. It is composed of the palettes of seventy-five eminent French painters of the present century, embracing all schools, from that of Barbizon to artists recently dead. Among the painters whose palettes are shown are Corot, Rosa Bonheur, Daubigny, Constant, Puvis de Chavannes, Rousseau, and Delacroix. Many of the palettes are in a condition strongly suggestive of the differing methods of the masters who used them.

Perhaps soon palettes will only exist in museums.

SPANISH KING'S HEALTH GOOD.

Ambassador Storer Denies Various Disquieting Rumors Concerning Royal Family.

PARIS Dec. 13.—Bellamy Storer, the new Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has arrived here from Madrid, and will probably proceed to Vienna as soon as advised of the time appointed for the official letters referring to the appointment to be exchanged. He will afterward call on Ambassador Porter.

Referring to the recent reports of the ill-health of the King of Spain, Mr. Storer said:

"A most emphatic contradiction should be given to the boulevard slanders against the King and the Queen Mother. Only two days ago, when I saw the young King, I was struck by the fact that he had grown fully half a head since I saw him last July. He had also broadened out until he was full chested and erect, and he was the picture of manly health. His face reflected his happy disposition, and there were no traces of his being weighed down by the cares of State.

"The King's tender devotion to the Queen Mother showed their beautiful family life and the close sympathy of the members of the royal family. The report of the intended remarriage of the Queen Mother was an equally audacious slander."

Referring to Spain's political and social conditions, the Ambassador said: "I am glad to say Spain is again smiling, the people are happy, and the country is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. The new Cabinet brings together some of the strongest representatives of the two dominant elements and promises good results. Fortunately, the country is free from grave issues just now, and is rejoicing at the visit of the King of Portugal. Even Venezuela does not engage official attention and is only of passing public interest."

Mrs. Storer accompanies her husband. They are recipients of many social and official attentions here.

HOME FOR HOMESICK ARTISTS.

New Clubrooms of American Art Association Opened in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The American Art Association to-night inaugurated its new club rooms in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs. Several hundred guests were present, including Ambassador Porter and Consul-General Gowdy, with their families, and a large number of American and French artists.

The walls of the salon were hung with pictures from the exhibition which has just closed. The musical and literary programme was followed by a supper and a dance.

FRENCH STRIKERS TURBULENT.

Revolutionary Addresses Made at Marseilles—Troops Patrolling the Streets.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 13.—The strikers at a meeting here to-day listened to several fiery speeches against the Government and urging revolutionary tactics.

The Government has adopted vigorous measures to prevent disorder. All the quays and their adjacent streets are strongly patrolled by troops, and military reinforcements to the number of 1,200 men arrived at Marseilles during the night. The striking bakers and butchers have joined issue with the stokers, sailors, and dock laborers. The strikers engaged in several noisy demonstrations to-day, but were dispersed by the military.

The authorities have decided not to allow violent attacks on the Government and, accordingly, Secretary Rivelli of the Sailors' Union and President Castellani of the Socialist Committee have been arrested for advising the strikers to resort to a revolution. The arrests caused great excitement, and as this dispatch was filed the strikers were assembling to protest against the action of the authorities.

Other Sympathetic Strikes.

NICE, France, Dec. 13.—The boatmen and fishermen here and at Villefranche and Beaulieu, who are liable to naval service, have gone on strike in sympathy with the movement at Marseilles.

Many Russian Nihilists Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—The police have arrested forty accomplices of persons who have been attempting to introduce revolutionary proclamations into Russia. Among the persons taken into custody are several influential Nihilists.

Ambassador McCormick Leaves Palace.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—It is officially announced here that Herr Hengelmueller von Hengervar, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington, has been raised to the rank of an Ambassador.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TARIFF RELATIONS

Debate on Most-Favored-Nation Treaties in Reichstag Postponed—Views of Dr. Paasche, National Liberal Leader.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The debate in the Reichstag regarding the most-favored-nation treaties has been postponed until next week, when the trade relations between Germany and America will be discussed.

A statement by the Chancellor to-day was so guarded that it gives little idea of the state of feeling really prevailing on this question in Germany.

It may be asked why the German Government, which up to this time has been lukewarm on the tariff revision plan, should during the last few weeks have hastened the passage of the bill,

The answer to this question may be condensed into one word, Russia.

As reported by your correspondent last week, Russia will dissolve the commercial treaty with Germany, and Chancellor von Bülow wishes to be prepared to meet the Russian Bear.

What next week's discussion of the most-favored-nation subject will bring forth may be gathered from the following statement made to your correspondent this morning by Prof. Paasche, one of the leaders of the National Liberal Party, to whom in a large measure the passage of the Tariff bill will be due. Dr. Paasche said:

"I will put to the American Congress this categorical question: 'If you grant to Cuba a 20 per cent. reduction of duties will you do the same for Germany, which is fully entitled to such a concession by the most-favored-nation treaty between this country and the United States of America? Why should the United States, whenever Germany grants tariff reductions to other countries, receive concessions without being willing to reciprocate?"

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor von Bülow opened the discussion of the third reading of the Tariff bill, saying that the allied Governments had agreed on the bill as it passed its second reading, and would also accept the abolition of the municipal octrois, now that the date of its taking effect had been fixed for 1910. The Governments had also agreed that at a future date a pension fund be established for widows and orphans from the proceeds of the tariff revenues, and accepted the Herold motion, according to which animals and meats will not have minimum duties, and the duties on grains as changed from the committee's figures to those of the Government, except malting barley, the duty on which is raised from 75 cents to $1, and that other barley will be without a minimum duty.

When the Chancellor proceeded to explain that the Government, in accepting the increase of the minimum on malting barley, did not act inconsistently with its previous declarations, which merely applied to barley in general, the Socialists laughed ironically, whereupon the Chancellor begged to be heard quietly, saying: "I sat here on Thursday listening patiently and behaving decently during Herr Bebel's long, polemical speech. I shall thank you if you adopt a similar attitude when I speak."

As the Socialists continued their laughter President von Ballestrem rang his bell and asked the members of the House to hear the Chancellor quietly. The Socialists replied, jeeringly:

"Why, we are only laughing."

The Chancellor then proceeded, saying that the customs officers easily distinguish malting from feed barley, and closed by saying:

"The allied Governments hope this high House, through its decisions on the third reading of the bill, will bring about unison between the Bundesrath and the Reichstag and thereby complete the great work of tariff reform for the welfare of the fatherland."

While the Government's original figures on grain are restored the committee's increases in other sections stand, including heavy advances on animals and meats above the Government's figures. The former therefore become a general tariff, which will be enforced except where commercial treaties may be made. Some of the meat duties adopted compare as follows with the Government's:

Bacon, $9 per metric hundredweight, against $7.50.

Simply prepared meat, $15, against $8.75.

Meat delicacies, $30, against $18.75.

Oysters, $25, against $12.50.

After Herr Richter and others had spoken Dr. Barth made a sharp attack on Chancellor von Bülow, who replied, praising the patriotic spirit of the majority parties and admitting that he had taken an active part in effecting a compromise on the Tariff bill in the form of a practical basis for arranging efficient commercial treaties, which would surely be reached with the good-will of both sides. But the situation was not helped when Dr. Barth and his friends asserted that Germany had more need for treaties than other countries. The Chancellor added:

"I wish to warn foreign countries against attaching too great weight to such assertions. We are not in a position of economic distress which compels us to pass through the Caudine Forks. Germany is the best buyer in the world. Our imports exceed our exports by a billion. Other States have precisely the same interest in the renewal of treaties as we have. Therefore we enter into the negotiations with a loyal intention to reach a just and reasonable mean between conflicting interests, domestic and foreign, but with the self-confidence which the economic power of the German people gives us."

Prof. Mommsen publishes to-day in Die Nation an article on the Parliamentary situation, which he pronounces to be the result of a "selfish alliance between squirearchy and priestocracy."

The majority's tariff action in the Reichstag the Professor classes as a flagrant breach of the Constitution, and he summons "all the National Liberals who have not polluted the Liberal name" to join the Radicals and Socialists in organizing a great party to "resist Agrarian aggression and reactionary tendencies." He says Socialists at the present moment are the "only party deserving of respect," but he calls upon them to mend their behavior toward the parties willing to help the laboring classes.

Prof. Mommsen's utterances have caused siderable part in next year's electrical campaign.

considerable part in next year's electrical cam-

KING LEOPOLD DENIES REPORTS OF HIS ABDICATION

Pledges Himself To Devote His Life To the Good and Welfare of Belgium—The New Port of Zeebougge is Nearly Completed

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28.—King Leopold has himself put an end to all the rumors concerning his forthcoming abdication. In the course of a speech made in reply to an address from the President of the House of Representatives, congratulating the sovereign upon his escape from the attempt upon his life, the King said:

"Nobody knows when his hour may come. Life is uncertain, and I cannot foresee how many years I may still have to live, but I can assure you that all the remaining years of my life will be devoted, within the scope of my constitutional powers to the good and welfare of my country."

Messages of loyalty from Town Councils, both Liberal and Conservative, continue to be addressed to King Leopold from all parts of the Kingdom. Rubino's attempt has, in fact, brought forth expressions of devotion and attachment to the Throne which were hardly supposed to exist among the democratic population of Flanders. The truth is that, with the exception of the Socialist minority, the Belgians are convinced that their Constitutional monarchy is the best form of a republic, in so far as Belgium is concerned. They fully realize that the great advantages derived by Belgium from the King's action in the Congo could not have been obtained under a republican form of government.

The new Port of Zeebrugge, otherwise known as Bruges-sur-Mer, which is to place the old town of Bruges in direct communication by canal with the sea, is now nearing completion. This new port is destined, in the future, to play an important part in the development of Belgium's merchant marine. In future, not only will steamers and sailing vessels call at Zeebrugge, on account of the advantageous situation of the port, but the interior navigation by canal will be greatly benefited by the harbor. Henceforth a considerable portion of the Rhine traffic will be transferred to Belgium, for already vessels of 900 tons can, without difficulty, reach Zeebrugge, via Ghent. Quite lately two Rhenish transport freight vessels of 700 and 800 tons, respectively, coming from Ruhrort, conveyed to Zeebrugge coal for the new coking ovens which have just been built there. Further, the first steamer, the Edward William, an English vessel, has just arrived and anchored in the Harbor of Zeebrugge. The Captain of this steamer has greatly praised the advantages of the port, the excellence of its arrangements, its convenience and safety.

A Société des Gens de Lettres Belges, modeled on the French organization of the same name, has just been founded here, and is intended to hold much the same position in Belgium as does the Académie Française in France. The principal purpose of the new organization is to encourage Belgian literature and to protect the interests of Belgian authors. Hitherto, native authors have, as a rule, been but little appreciated at home, and, in order to make a name for themselves, have been compelled to turn their steps toward Paris, as in the case of Maeterlinck and Rodenbach, for instance. Among the principal organizers of the Société des Gens de Lettres are Camille Lemonnier, Emile Verhaeren, Iwan Gilkin, Octave Maus, Henri Maubel, Sander Pierron, and Des Ombiaux.

The Badminton Club, the principal Anglo-American social organization in Brussels, held its first meeting for the season under the Presidency of Sir Constantine Phipps, the British Minister, at the club rooms in the Avenue Ducpetiaux. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jarvis, Mrs. Peet, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Charles C. Thornton, Countess van den Busch, Mr. and Mrs. Livesay and Mr. and Mrs. Finlay Smith.

An interesting exhibition of manuscripts incunabula, &c., has been opened in the Royal Library here. The collection of miniatures from the Royal Library, which has never before been placed before the public, is the most beautiful and the most complete in Europe. Among the manuscripts exhibited there are some which date back to the infancy of the art of calligraphy, as, for instance, the "Homilies of Saint Césaire d'Arles," in Lombardic script.

B. C. DE W.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

THE recent trial of a Parisian chemist for illegally practicing his profession has brought out the amazing fact that the prosecutors as represented by the Chemists' Association had no legal status, as the members had not taken the prescribed oath, which dates from the thirteenth century and reads as follows: "I swear and promise before God, maker and creator of all things, that I will ever observe the following articles: To live in the Christian faith, to honor my parents, to never slander any doctor, chemist, or others, to do all in my power to increase the glory, honor, ornament, and majesty of the medical profession; never to teach the secrets of medicine to idiots and ungrateful persons, never to do anything rashly without the advice of doctors, and only in the hope of gaining lucre." It is reported that the Prefecture has the question under consideration, and probably the oath will be administered en bloc to some 1,500 chemists.

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Count Pückler, who has earned considerable notoriety as a Jew baiter in Berlin, has been fined 900 marks for using insulting language to Dr. Neumann, Judge of a provincial court, and 700 marks for inciting the audience at a public meeting to violence against their Hebrew fellow-citizens.

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The German association for putting down dueling, under the Presidency of Prince Karl zu Löwenstein, has received a message from the King of Saxony in which his Majesty expressed his cordial sympathy with its objects.

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A note from Cairo states that the Egyptian Government, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the Hedjaz, has decided that all Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca next year must accompany the Holy Carpet, which is sent annually from Cairo to Mecca with a military escort. Doctors will accompany the pilgrims. It is hoped that this measure will minimize the risk of disease among the pilgrims and will also greatly lessen the danger of their introducing an epidemic into Egypt on their return.

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A distinguished Judge of the French Court of Appeal is about to stand trial for receiving stolen goods. The Court of Requests, with fourteen Judges sitting with closed doors, has just ordered M. Andrieu, one of its own colleagues, to be tried at the Criminal Court at Rouen. M. Baudouin, the eminent Procureur Général, drew up the "conclusions" against M. Andrieu with crushing precision.

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A group of French Protestant pastors recently obtained a verdict of 5,000f. damages against M. Ernest Renauld, the editor of La Délivrance, for a libelous article entitled "The Protestant Peril." As M. Renauld declined to pay the damages, he has been arrested and incarcerated in the Santé Prison.

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The Berlin Society for the Study of Rapid Electric Railways has concluded its experiments on the military line between Marienfeld and Zossen for this year. On the last day the electric locomotive had a whole passenger train, consisting of eleven coaches, and weighing altogether 144,000 kilograms, attached to it, in order to test its starting capacity. A further trial was made with the special express train cars of the two leading electrical companies in Berlin. Three of these cars, weighing altogether 98,870 kilograms, were attached to the electric locomotives, and a speed was attained of about 125 kilometers an hour.

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According to the Neues Wiener Tageblatt of Vienna, Munir Bey, the eldest son of Ismail Pasha and the uncle of the present Khédive of Egypt, has arrived at Constantinople, for the purpose of conferring with the Sultan as to the advisability of a change of the political system in Egypt. "When it is remembered," says the Vienna paper, "that the existing Government in Egypt has been recognized by firman as hereditary, and that all changes must be preceded by an understanding with the powers, and in particular with England, the fact that the oponents of the present Khédive have been able to obtain a hearing from the Sultan is evidence of the great influence already acquired by the Pan-Islamic party."

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President Loubet has signed a decree authorizing the Bourges Municipal Council to alter the name of one of the thoroughfares in that town from Rue Bourdaloue to Rue Emile Zola. It may be remembered that when the municipality proposed this alteration the Conservative and Clerical organs protested strongly against the anti-clericalism of the Bourges authorities, who, according to them, wished to abolish the name of the Rue Bourdaloue simply because Bourdaloue was a famous preacher. But it has just been ascertained that the street in question was named after a M. Adrien Bourdaloue, engineer in the Highways and Bridges Department, who drew up a geological map of France.

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A note from Constantinople states that the Turkish State Council has resolved to reject the British Embassy's application for permission to establish at Bassorah a coaling station, intended for the supply of coast trading vessels running between the Persian Gulf and India. The precedent of the Messageries Maritimes referred to by the British Embassy has not been recognized, this privilege having been accorded only to vessels sailing from foreign and to foreign ports.

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The Danish Parliamentary so-called "Inter-Parliamentary groupe" intends, through the Danish Parliament, to demand that the Government, in all future treaties or conventions with foreign Powers, should impose a provision that all differences of opinion shall be settled by arbitration at the court at The Hague. It is believed that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Deuntzer, will accept this proposition.

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Cyprus, according to Athenian advices, is in a state of destitution. Cypriots recently arrived in Piræus, the port of Athens, state that bad harvests and exorbitant interest on loans have produced this result. In order to avoid the law regarding interest, the bonds which the villagers are required by the users to give are couched in such a way that no interest is mentioned, it being included in the amount for which a bond is given. The people are said to be charged as much as 25 or 30 per cent. on amounts advanced for periods not exceeding nine months.

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Mr. Deloncle, Deputy of Cochin-China, has addressed a letter to the French Minister of the Colonies requesting the appointment of a commission to study the financial condition of Indo-China on the ground of urgency. He states that "the establishment of a gold standard in Siam is a veritable economic coup d'état of a nature to cause the most grave consequences to the finances of Indo-China, and particularly to the rice market of Saigon. Of the three great rice-producing regions—Burmah, Siam, and Cochin-China—the last will henceforth remain under a silver currency. On the other hand, the budget of Indo-China is subject to considerable payment made in gold, and the fall in the value of the piastre now that Siam has suddenly raised the value of the tael from 1f. 18c. to 1f. 48c., will seriously compromise the financial situation of our empire."

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Writing in La Revue Maritime, the organ of the French Ministry of Marine, M. Fontin, Chief of the Admiralty Bureau, says: "Let France put into line to-morrow, as she can do without overloading her budget, the necessary quantity of submersibles and submarines, and the most formidable fleets would, ipso facto, be removed far from her shores. Better still, they will not be able to keep the open sea. For what is the open sea in a narrow channel like the Straits of Dover, or in the English Channel, or in the western Mediterranean where the French possess the shores on both sides with a connecting link in the shape of the Isle of Corsica?"

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The Paris Prefecture of Police has issued an order to the effect that every horse or electric car must be provided with wedges and screw-jacks of such a power that it will always be possible with the use of these implements, at the least, "not only to lift a derailed car on the way, but to raise it sufficiently high that the body of a passenger or the carcass of an animal may be withdrawn from under it with as little delay as possible." Two months are given the companies to provide themselves with the necessary implements.

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A campaign for small parks for the public has been begun in Paris. An association has been formed with this object in view, but a financial syndicate has offered the city 5,000,000f. for the land on which the fortifications now stand in the neighborhood of the Bois de Boulogne, with the evident intention of building thereon. M. Bonvalot thinks that the city should oppose this, and devote the land to providing pleasant open spaces for the town at large.

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The Agriculture Moderne of Paris states that the bounty on growing flax and hemp in France, according by the law of Jan. 30, 1892, has been prolonged for successive periods, the last which expires in 1904. Growers have therefore only two more seasons in which they can rely on receiving the bounty, and they naturally feel anxious to know whether this encouragement will be maintained or not.

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In the plebiscite taken the other day on the revision of the Swiss Constitution, according to which the Federal Government shall make a grant to the cantons for the advancement of elementary schools, was adopted. The votes of the citizens in round numbers showed 250,000 for and 76,000 against, and the cantonal vote showed a proportion of 21 for and one-third against the proposal.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE COURT OF "CONFLICTS" IN FRANCE.—An old court, which has long been regarded as an obsolete institution, has just been revived in France for the purpose of settling the questions which have arisen in the various conflicts between the Executive and the judicature in the application of the associations law. Although some of these questions could legally be settled by the local Courts of Appeal or carried to the Cour de Cassation, others, involving the question of status, &c., would have to come before the Cabinet sitting as the Council of State, and as in these circumstances an unfortunate effect could not fail to be produced in the minds of simple people who saw the executive and judicial departments of the Government apparently pulling in opposite directions, it was thought best to revive the old court, which should decide questions of disputed authority growing out of the application of the associations law. The court, which is called the Tribunal des Conflits, represents both the executive and judicial departments of State, the Minister of Justice being the President of the court. With him are associated three Judges of the Cour de Cassation, three Councilors of State selected by their own colleagues, and two members elected by the majority of the preceding Judges.

The first case to be submitted to the Tribunal des Conflits is that of the Prefect of the Rhone and the Lyons court. This court, it may be recalled, declared its own competence, and ordered the seals placed on a church school by the Prefect to be removed as an abuse of power.

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THE CORFU MONTE CARLO.—Announcement was recently made in THE NEW YORK TIMES that an Italian syndicate, backed by American capital, it was alleged, had obtained a concession from the authorities of Corfu to turn the ancient British cemetery there into a gambling park, with casino, theatre, &c. In spite of the fact that there has been a subsequent report declaring that King George had overruled the local authorities and had forbidden the employment of the cemetery for such a purpose, recent advices from Athens show that the work of building the casino has already begun. At the same time the Corfiote press is declaring that there is no intention to show disrespect to the British dead, whose tombstones and what lies under them will be removed to another site. It is declared that the terrible poverty which has reigned in the beautiful island ever since the British evacuation must be remedied somehow, and that this remedy seems to be in sight with the establishment of a Monte Carlo in the most picturesque part of Corfu.

It is learned that before the gambling syndicate brought negotiations to a successful termination with Corfu it had attempted to hire the beautiful estate of Achilleion, once the villa of the late Empress of Austria, from Emperor Francis Joseph.

In Athens British intervention is expected as a matter of course, for, according to Article IV. of the Decision of the Ionian Assembly of Nov. 10, 1863, "the right of property in the English cemeteries in the Ionian States is confirmed to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and the cemeteries are placed under the full protection of the laws of the State." This was one of the conditions as stated in Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff's message to the Ionian Assembly, upon which Great Britain ceded the seven islands in 1864, and the Greek kingdom then took over, with those islands, their liabilities toward Great Britain.

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ATTACK ON THE PARIS POLICE.—Owing to the comparatively large number of sensational defalcations, to say nothing of bank, house, and highway robberies, recently in Paris, the press of that city has begun a campaign attempting to demonstrate that the demoralization said to exist in the municipal and national police service touches the Government itself. Nearly all the papers, whether their views extend quite so far or not, are printing articles and reports by their "own investigator," and as initiative must be shown, there is a remarkable diversity of opinion, leading the foreigner to the opinion that the notorious Humberts were very wonderful personages indeed, and, above all, the superior of the heroes of the du Boisgobey in disguises.

Connected with this question is the disgrace of M. Lemercier, one of the three examining Magistrates intrusted with the investigation of the case, and the promotion of the familiar M. Cochefert, Chef de la Sûreté. It would appear that M. Lemercier did not have unbounded confidence in the ability of the official police, and supplemented their work by employing private detectives. It later transpired that the latter had previously been—and are said to be still—in the pay of Mme. Humbert, which fact explains why the Humberts were not apprehended.

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ANTI-PAN-GERMANIC MOVEMENT GROWING IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Until recently the Opposition in the Austrian Reichsrath has been so taken up with the language question, and in opposing a renewal of the Ausgleich, that it has paid little attention to the Pan-Germanic movement. It has suddenly discovered that by attacking Berlin influence it can make common cause with the Hungarian Opposition in the Parliament at Budapest. It is thought that in the end such a united movement may work to the advantage of the political unity of the dual monarchy, but its path is certainly strewn with brambles for each Government.

The sign was first given in Budapest where a member of the Independent Party Herr Lengyel, even rebuked the dynasty and it is said that never since 1848 has such an attack been made by a Hungarian legislator upon the Hapsburgs. The speech aroused intense enthusiasm on the part of the Opposition, and the Premier, M. Jo Szell, is said to have declared that the resignation of his Government was imperative.

The same situation faces the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Koerber, in Vienna. In the Reichsrath there the well-known Czech leader, Dr. Kramarz, made a remarkable speech, which although comparatively temperate in its characterizations of the Emperor and his family, was bitter in its denunciation of the Pan-Germanic proclivities of the Government. He said in part:

"In Austria nothing occurs without the permission of Germany. This is no State policy. Such fear exists here of Berlin that all self-consciousness is already lost. We Czechs, however, do not share this fear. Even German oaks do not reach the sky. Here in Vienna the ascendency of Germany is constantly felt. Every Government promotes it, even to self-renunciation. But already in East Germany this self-confidence is seriously shaken, as the Posen Festival and Pan-German organs confirm. If Austria would finally place herself on the firm ground of European actuality that no European State will permit the enlargement of Germany, then we could at length carry out a successful policy, not merely the policy of fearing Germany."

Extinct Animals Recently Discovered.

At the London Institution Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F. R. S., delivered an interesting lecture, well illustrated by lantern slides, on recent discoveries of extinct animals. When fossils began to be seriously studied, the lecturer said, it was found to be difficult to assign the proper place to these remains. There were pterodactyls with bones so like those of birds that even Owen was mistaken, and ichthyosauro with fishlike vertebrae. The study of fossils threw light on many difficult problems. To take the distribution of camels, for example, these animals were now confined to Asia, with some relatives (the llamas, &c.,) in South America. But there had recently been discovered in North America a giraffe-like form, showing that that part of the continent was the home of the family, members of which had passed into Asia by a now-vanished land connection. Dr. Smith Woodward then spoke of the discoveries of Grandidier and Forsyth Major in Madagascar, and of the extinct giant lemur of aquatic habits; of Stirling's and Gregory's explorations in the arid region round the Australian Lake Calabona, and showed a view of the country, with the skeleton of the giant marsupial Dipsotodon. The fish-like crocodile (Geosaurus) from the slates of Wurtemburg was described, and its interest was heightened by the fact that similar remains have been obtained from the Oxford clay, near Peterborough. A view of the famous horned tortoise, first found in the river deposits of Queensland, and afterward in Patagonia, led up to the question of an Antarctic continent, including Australia and New Zealand, and reaching to South America and perhaps Africa, in late Cretaceous or early Tertiary times. Dr. Andrews of the British Museum, (Natural History,) by his excavations in the Fayum, had solved the riddle of the origin of elephants; the Pikermi finds threw light on the origin of existing fauna, and some advantage to science would probably accrue from recent work in the lake deposits of Spain. The lecturer concluded by advocating the systematic excavation of given areas which, if undertaken with a definite purpose, would lead in the Old World to results quite as successful as those which had been attained by American men of science.—London Standard.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Socialists Opposed to Giolitti's Policy—Sonnino Apparently Master of the Situation—One Cause of the Perpetuation of Brigandage—Much-Abused Naples.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 4.—It is evidently a thoughtful period for Signor Giolitti, the Minister of the Interior, as he observes that the Socialist press has failed to respond to his eloquent appeal for the municipalization of public service, which, in purpose, if not in intent, is really Socialistic. But papers like the Avanti and the Popolo Romano look to the present and with commendable sagacity condemn a measure which, however near the Socialist ideal, could not be promulgated without giving, for the time at least, a serious check to individual enterprise. Moreover, these papers doubt the candor of Signor Giolitti, when he says that his measure may yet be amended in such a way as to protect established industry and invested capital. The Socialists believe that should the Government permit the amendment suggested it would simply mean that it was making a merit of necessity, in a sop thrown to them to prevent the more rational among them from joining Baron Sonnino's ever-growing opposition.

I have already pointed out in these letters how Giolitti has played ducks and drakes with the principles of his sometime Socialist supporters by rewarding their leaders individually. Signor Giolitti, while a past master in the knowledge of Italian character in general, has apparently not taken into account the length of the Italian memory—a very grave oversight. When he swam into office on the frothy wave of Socialistic enthusiasm he made no endeavor to mold this enthusiasm into an intelligent movement, and without a tremor he saw the Socialist phalanx divided, disrupted, and broken up into a motley group of half-a-dozen warring factions, incapable of concerted action. In their dissension reposed their weakness, while his own power lay in the fact that their leaders were bound to him with bonds of personal gratification. All this has now been made perfectly clear through the Socialist press, which for the most part remains true to principles rather than to persons—a paradox hitherto unknown in Italy.

In the meantime, Baron Sonnino is again putting on his armor, and will certainly hold the trump card in the three-cornered campaign which, it is hoped, in the end may lessen the burdens of the south even at the expense of northern pride and a momentary check to northern industry.

The Government programme as it is cannot succeed. Neither can the Socialist. It remains to be seen which side will be first to invite a rapprochement from the phalanx which Sonnino is sagaciously and industriously welding together.

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Italian Diplomacy.

It is an open secret here that negotiations are pending between Rome, Brussels, and Berlin for some sort of agreement as to the supervision of Anarchists. Downing Street was invited to participate, but declined on the ground that the measures contemplated might be an infringement of personal rights. Within certain well-defined limits, however, England promised its support to whatever might be agreed upon by Italy, Belgium, and Germany. Next to London, Brussels is the most flourishing hotbed of anarchistic propaganda, while Berlin is ever fearful that she may soon become the rival of both.

Should an international anti-anarchist treaty be the outcome of the present negotiations the burden of activity would, of course, fall upon the Italian Government, which, it is expected, would agree to prevent, as far as possible, Italian Anarchists from emigrating, and would further place detectives at the disposition of the police authorities of Brussels and Berlin.

Much satisfaction is felt here over the transfer of Count Wedel, the German Ambassador, to Vienna. It is not because the Count has not been persona grata here, but because in Vienna there is every reason to believe that he will continue to serve the Kaiser with the marked sympathy which he has for some time maintained toward the Italian people. He has been very popular here; he is well versed in Italian literature and art; he abounds in appreciation for what is best in Italian life and character, and his transfer from Rome to the capital of another member of the triple alliance is thoroughly appreciated at the Quirinal. At the same time, according to the theory of diplomatic succession, it is a distinct promotion.

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Brigandage in Italy.

There are no less than 600 persons in jail charged with giving asylum to the notorious brigand, Varsalone, who at this writing is still beyond the reach of the Sicilian carbineers. Besides the carbineers, there are others hunting for him—Palermo youths who are anxious to join his band. These youths are just as eager to mingle their destinies with that of the robber chief as the youths of certain countries are ready to die for the flag of their fatherland. What is the cause of this?

The survival of brigandage in Italy, I am inclined to think, is partly owing to a cause which so far has not attracted the attention of the Government. Of course, in Sicily poverty and ignorance inspire lawlessness and this lawlessness is perpetuated by the Mafia, but that does not account for the number of recruits that a brigand is able to muster the moment he becomes the proscribed of the authorities.

The other day I picked up in a book shop in the Corso, for the sum of 3 soldi, a little pamphlet containing the life and adventures of "Pasquale Bruno," once a notorious bandit. It was full of incident and written in poor but feverish Italian. Looking further, I found similar pamphlets, some illustrated, dealing with the notorious Musolino, whose trial created such a sensation last Summer, and with Ferraro, who after ten years of lawlessness, was killed in a drunken scuffle the other day. In the last pamphlet I read how on one occasion Ferraro was surprised at an inn by the police. He hid himself in a chamber where a tired monk was sleeping. He donned the garb of the monk, and returned to his dinner, where he sternly reproved the carabineers for their profanity. And I found, too, the adventures of Vassalone, "brought down to date

There are hundreds of these pamphlets printed every year, most of them by Ferdinando Bideri of Naples, and as they are written with the idea to fascinate illiterates and are supposed to be authentic, their moral effect upon a languid and not overworked youth may easily be imagined. There is not a bright-eyed boy who offers to shine your shoes in the new rotunda of the Post Office who has not the "literature" of Italian brigandage at his fingers' ends. Plays based upon the career of Varsalone are being presented at popular theatres all over Italy, where the sentiment of the audience may be gauged by the cheers that greet the hero's entrance and the hisses and cries of derision that are showered upon those players who have the temerity to appear in the guise of policemen.

And yet the Government is at a loss to account for Varsalone's popularity, and wonders why Sicilian and Calabrian youths should seek to enroll themselves under his banner.

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The New Princess of the House of Savoy.

The name Mafalda, which has been given to the new Princess, is not, as you may have heard by cable, of Montenegrin origin—an honor to the family of Queen Helen. Neither is it in modern Italian usage. It may, however, be translated "Mathilda," which also finds its Italian equivalent in "Matilda." The little Mafalda is named after the Princess of Savoy who was born in 1128 and married the King of Portugal in 1146. Princess Mafalda had a checkered career, chiefly legendary. She dressed as a warrior, drew a sword in battle, rode, hunted, and swam like a man. At the siege of Milan she was taken prisoner by a knight fighting under Barbarossa. Barbarossa fell in love with her, but she rejected his advances, declaring that she was plighted to her captor. When Barbarossa was obliged to recross the Alps the knight disclosed his identity, declaring himself to be Alfonso Enriquez of Portugal. And he asked her hand in marriage. After his death she became Superior of an order of nuns, and died in Lisbon in 1186, after many years of great sanctity.

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Naples as a Winter Resort.

Neapolitan society, in spite of the bad reputation given its supposed benighted city by emigrants, offers much that may interest foreign tourists. In fact, Neapolitan society is much more hospitable and open than Roman. There are boating and riding clubs there, and already the number of American guests is quite large.

Members of the Italian nobility like the Baroness Corsi, and Donne Facua, Capozzi, and Oneto entertain in good taste if not lavishly, and cards to their "five o'clocks" are easily obtained by Americans who have friends in Naples. Hotels like the Royal des Etrangers, where the Prince of Siam is staying; the Eden, and the Continental are really respectable places, where the atmosphere is congenial for bright conversation. Hartleben's "Rose Monday" is being given at the Mercadante Theatre, and on Dec. 15 they are to have Father Hartmann's oratorio of St. Pierre.

I mention this in passing, as it is so easy to condemn Naples, when one only thinks of the emigrants and the Camorra and of the destitution of her hordes of lavori.

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Preparing for Royal Guests.

Here are a few notes, culled from recent papers, which may possibly be sifted into the semblance of verity:

The Giornale d'Italia gravely asserts that the visit of the Czar to Rome has been fixed for Dec. 18. Il Scolo di Milano gives the date as Jan. 15 and adds that he will remain in the Eternal City four days. It is also reported that M. Chéremetieff of the Russian Council has arranged with the Vatican that in paying a call on the Pope the Czar will start from the Russian Embassy and not from the Quirinal.

The authoritative Tribuna di Roma declares that there is no truth in the assertion that the visits of the Czar and President Loubet will be coincident. The King of Italy will not receive the President of the republic outside of Rome. Will Loubet brave the wrath of the Vatican by coming here, or will the Pope consent to receive him from the Quirinal, as is usually the case with non-Catholic rulers?

As to the Kaiser's visit, Il Messaggero is of the opinion that Emperor William will be the guest of the Quirinal in March and that he has actually informed the Vatican that he will then pay a visit to the Pope on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Leo XIII., which falls on March 2.

In the meantime the projected visit of King Edward to San Remo, in March, had quite dropped out of sight, when La Tribuna revived it the other day by stating that it was the intention of King Victor Emmanuel to return the visit by a journey to London next Autumn.

In view of the fact that so many royal engagements are apparently broken, it would be interesting to know just how many invitations had actually been issued.

THE OBSERVER.

The Parisian Workgirl.

There has long existed in Paris a foundation for the annual distribution of prizes to well-conducted young women who are employed in shops, offices, and factories, or manufactories of various sorts. The money for these awards was left by a Mme. Batifol, and it is distributed by the Municipal Councilors. Other persons have from time to time bequeathed or given money for the same purpose, and it cannot be said to be misspent. The Paris workgirls of every sort are the most industrious and at the same time the most cheerful set of toilers in the world. They deserve all that they can get in the way of emolument. Only recently an investigator of their ways and means published an interesting article in a Paris paper, wherein he shows that the average wage of "Jenny l'Ouvrière" is 8f., or about half-a-crown daily. This is what a girl earns who is all day at work as an assistant stitcher or dressmaker, a factory hand, a florist, a feather dresser, a shirtmaker, and so on.

Upon the yearly sum of 1,095f., a little under £44, the Paris workgirl contrives to exist. Her early morning meal of bread and milk costs her 3 sous, and her luncheon and dinner a little over 1s. She pays £8 yearly for a room, and the rest of her money goes for clothes, firing, and miscellanies. If very provident she may save about 8s. 6d. annually. Jenny naturally looks forward to betterment by marriage, and if she meets a clerk, shopman, or artisan willing to wed her, she is only too glad to give him her hand, with her heart in it. If her husband prospers she may be able to give up outside work and to devote herself to domestic duties. If not, she goes cheerfully on like the old maids of her craft, and works away while health and strength are left to her. This prospect of old maidenhood is, however, bleak and bitter, and it is to provide against the dreariness and possible destitution which may accompany it that philanthropic people periodically apply their money to the relief of the struggling working girls of Paris.—London Telegraph.

Why Welshwomen Can't Speak English.

The Rev. A. N. Cooper gives the following amusing explanation of why Welsh women in a certain valley in the Snowdon district do not speak English, while their husbands have a facility in the Saxon tongue. He lost his way and called at a farmhouse:

The farmer could speak English and his wife could not. That was the rule in Wales, and if any explanation is asked I prefer to give the farmer's rather than my own. A determined effort was made to get rid of the Welsh language some years ago when my farmer was at school. When school began one boy and one girl wore a board round their necks marked "W. N." (Welsh note.) If either heard one of their sex speaking a Welsh word the board was passed on to the culprit, who passed it to another culprit, and so on. At 12 o'clock the master called up the possessor of the board and flogged him severely.

"Did they flog the girl, too?" I asked.

"No; he just tapped the girl on the hand, and they did not care if they got the board or not, and that's why the women in our valley cannot speak English and the men can."—Yorkshire Post.

EXIT POBIEDONOSTZEFF.

Will Be Succeeded After New Year's by Count Scheremetieff.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—It is stated that the Official Gazette will shortly announce the retirement of M. Pobiedonostzeff from the office of Procurator General of the Holy Synod, which office he has occupied since 1881. Although rumors to this effect have from time to time emanated from St. Petersburg, it may be stated on high authority that the Russian New Year will see Count Sergius Scheremetieff, member of the Council of the Empire, in that office, the holder of which actually wields more power than the Great White Czar.

The administration of M. Pobiedonostzeff has been marked by the vigorous persecution of all Russians who refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Orthodox Church, and his theories and practices in this matter may be recalled by Americans through his article which appeared in The North American Review of May, 1901, under the title of "The Present Crisis in Russia," and which was amply commented upon by Prince Kropotkin in the same magazine.

It was M. Pobiedonostzeff who was primarily responsible for the persecution of the Stundists and the Doukhobors and for the excommunication of Count Tolstoi. There is probably no official in Russia whose life has to be so jealously guarded by the police, and only a year or so ago, while sitting at the window of his study, he was fired at from the street.

GERMAN POLICE BRUTALITY.

Socialists Determined to Make It a Political Issue—Recent Cases Cited.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A communication from Weimar indicates that the Socialist Party intends to make a serious issue of the recent arbitrary and tyrannous conduct on the part of the police. It has sent investigators to this little town made famous by Goethe to ascertain the exact circumstances in which Fräulein Anita Augspurg, one of the heads of the women's rights movement, was recently arrested and made to suffer monstrous indignities at the hands of the police. To this case is added one in which the wife of a Würtemberg professor was arrested by the police and kept in jail over night because she "looked unrespectable."

That the Socialists mean business was well illustrated the other day in a speech made in the Reichstag by Herr Heine. He cited from various parts of the empire cases of women wrongfully arrested, and he argued not only that the police, recruited as they were from the army, were trained in a manner which unfitted them to act as guardians of personal liberty, but also that the judicial authorities failed to scrutinize with adequate strictness the police applications for warrants of arrest.

Herr Heine pointed out that the courts had ruled that policemen were acting legally even in carrying out illegal orders from their superiors, and that consequently resistance to them had been made a crime.

GEN. BLISS RETURNING.

Reciprocity Commissioner Leaves Cuba for Washington.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Gen. Tasker Bliss left to-day for Washington. He will travel [illegible] of James.

TRACING THE HUMBERTS.

All Paris Papers Have "Investigators" on Their Trail—A Letter from Peru Declares That They Have Settled Near Lima.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The press here is still hot on the trail of the Humberts, and opinion is divided as to whether their continued inaccessibility is owing to the indifference of the Government or to the alertness of detectives in Mme. Humbert's pay which she evidently left behind her.

Every paper has a daily report from "our own investigator," and by a curious coincidence nearly every article yesterday morning opened with the information that the writer was "informed on good authority that the Prefecture of Police is in possession of information which, it is hoped, will shortly lead to the capture of the Humbert family." It is needless to say that the information which one writer deigns to impart materially differs from that of his similarly gifted colleagues.

But, however alluring and fascinating may be the accounts published by "our own investigators," Le Matin is presenting really serious literature on the subject in a series of articles contributed by a corps of writers and headed "On the Track of the Humberts."

There is one clue, however, which appears to have been overlooked by the police, and that is contained in a letter received from a gentleman in Lima,

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END IT BY ARBITRATION.

It should be borne in mind that the Port-of-Spain dispatch from the German Chargé d'Affaires, informing the Berlin Government that President CASTRO's reply to its ultimatum is an unqualified refusal to comply with the demands made, was sent more than a day prior to CASTRO's request that our Minister, Mr. BOWEN, should use his good offices to bring about an arbitration of the dispute. The situation created by the refusal to comply with the British and German demands had been superseded by the stage to which events have come by the request for arbitration. It is upon this latest aspect of the matter that attention should be fixed.

The declaration attributed to the German Foreign Office by the press dispatches, to the effect that the time is passed for arbitration, reflects a characteristic, but let us hope a not unchangeable, frame of mind. In a matter of this nature, which affects neither the territory nor the national honor of Germany, it can never be too late to refer the disputed questions to the decision of impartial judges. Besides, there are important reasons why Germany should not obstinately insist upon concluding this matter in the way she has begun it. England is her ally in the venture, but English public sentiment is by no means unanimous or enthusiastic in support of the alliance. The course of action which to the German mind might seem entirely justified and proper would to a great part of the British public—and the British Government, it must be remembered, is responsible to the British public—seem much too precipitate and high-handed. Great Britain once joined with France in measures of intervention in Mexico, from which she made a dignified withdrawal when she discovered that the intentions of her ally went much further than her own. We do not see that Germany would have anything to gain by adhering to a policy which would compel Great Britain to detach herself from the undertaking.

From the Government of Great Britain we certainly have the right to expect a candid consideration of any proposed substitute for forcible procedures that would promise a settlement at once honorable and just. Such a settlement is promised by arbitration. We should not expect her to decline it.

In Washington the good faith of President CASTRO's offer is questioned. Doubts upon that subject are untimely and out of place. We may admit that the President of the Republic of Venezuela is a person unpresentable in good international or financial society. But he is at the moment in most serious trouble and he is seeking a way out of it. His suggestion proceeds, let it be said, either from his good sense or from his cunning. We are compelled to assume that it is the fruit of good sense. At any rate, our interests require that we should make that assumption, and that we should with promptness and with all our influence seek to make him justify it.

This Venezuelan trouble has gone quite as far as we like to see it go, particularly if the methods already employed in putting pressure on the republic are to be continued. The influence of the Government at Washington should be used to persuade the three parties to the controversy to submit the questions between them to arbitration. If President CASTRO should draw back, it would be our duty to apply diplomatic pressure to keep him in the path in which he has entered by offering arbitration and to increase the pressure until his resistance was overcome.

THE THIRD RAIL.

A great many thousands of people are very much interested at the moment in the answer to the question whether the management of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad deems it consistent with its interests and those of the public to pin its faith on steel brushes to keep its contact rail clear of ice. The number who believe that such brushes will do the work expected of them under conditions such as have obtained from an early hour on Thursday night up to the time of this writing, and which may continue twenty-four or thirty-six hours longer, is very small. It does not include many, if any, of those whose judgment is based upon experience in electric railway equipment or operation, or of those who know our normal Winter climate. Under many conditions the brushes will no doubt work very well. It is their liability to fail at critical moments, throwing the whole system into confusion and congestion, which makes it certain that the management is leaning upon a reed. Behind such makeshift expedients lies the fact that the contact rail is improperly placed. It will cost something to change its position, and doubtless entail considerable inconvenience, but if it is not right and can in any way be improved, the duty of the management is perfectly clear. We have what promises to be a long and at least normally hard Winter ahead of us, and the public interest will not permit any uncertainty as to the regular operation of a system so essential to the daily life of the community as the elevated railroads are and must continue to be.

Perhaps the management of the Manhattan could with advantage take the public into its confidence a little more frankly than it has thus far done. If a mistake has been made, no discredit will attach to the management from admitting it and promising all practicable industry in its correction. Everybody understands that at present the electrical installation is at least a partial failure. The public knows very well that for the confusion which almost daily and nightly attends the operation and management of the train service there is in each instance a perfectly plausible excuse. But it does not want good excuses. What it does want is to know that the system will be at once put in condition to give the service it promises three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and that the management shall so order the working of the lines that the unexpected will not continually happen.

SHAKING FISTS.

The most savage and futile of the demonstrations of hostility toward the trusts on the part of a leader of the Republican Party in the Senate is made by Senator CULLOM of Illinois. It is in the form of an amendment to the so-called anti-trust law passed in 1890 under the guidance of JOHN SHERMAN.

The first and essential feature of the bill is a definition of the particular criminals against which it is ostensibly aimed. The definition is as follows: A "person, corporation, association, joint stock company, or partnership organized, formed, managed, or carrying on business for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the manufacture, production, or sale of" an article of commerce, "or for appreciably affecting the cost of such an article to the consumer, or for the prevention of competition in the manufacture, production, or sale thereof." Taken literally, this includes in the criminal class those whose purpose it may be to affect the cost of articles dealt in by them by reducing such cost to the consumer. That little absurdity, however, may be pardoned to the Senator's blind zeal or to his sub-consciousness that the bill would not work any way, and that it did not make much difference if its penalties were directed at the wrong acts. It will be noticed that the description of the criminals is very broad. Thus, if a couple of farmers on the border line of New Jersey and Pennsylvania make an arrangement, based on their opinion of the probable demand for potatoes, not to plant potatoes any Spring after the passage of this act, they are obviously within its terms, since their purpose is, in a minute fashion, to prevent competition and affect cost to the consumer. They thereby fall under the classification of criminals formulated by the Senator from Illinois. And there are thousands of cases of the same sort.

Now let us see how the Senator proposes to get at such offenders as he describes. He asks Congress to enact that "no article of commerce produced, manufactured, owned, or dealt in" by any of these nefarious persons, corporations, &c., "shall be transported or carried without the State or Territory in which it is produced or manufactured, or in which the same may be, or without the District of Columbia, if found therein, by any individual, corporation, or common carrier in any manner whatever." And if any common carrier commits the heinous offense of transporting these condemned articles of commerce, he or it shall be subject to a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000. And in addition the monopolizing person or corporation may be visited with a perpetual injunction restraining him or it forever from "doing or carrying on any inter-State or foreign commerce whatever."

How are these offenders to be found out, that they may be reached and punished as in the bill provided? That point has not escaped the Senator from Illinois. He proposes that every person, corporation, &c., "carrying on or proposing or intending to carry on any business necessitating the engaging in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, the Territories, or the District of Columbia," shall make every year, or whenever asked, to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, a statement under oath, giving in detail the nature of their business, their capital, the names of all persons interested in the business, and all facts relating to their operations, and if any person charged with this duty fail to perform it, he is liable to a fine up to $2,000 or to imprisonment up to one year, or to both fine and imprisonment. In order further to probe any secrets that may be withheld by the offenders, they may be haled before a court or a commissioner of the United States and be compelled to answer questions under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and the employment of fifty "competent men" to ferret out violations of the law is authorized.

It all seems very determined and ferocious, doesn't it? How the Armours and the Rockefellers and other giants of the trusts having interests in Illinois and other parts of the Federal domain must quake with apprehension when they contemplate the arsenal of lethal weapons provided by the Senator for their destruction, must they not? And how proudly the rural constituents of Senator CULLOM will regard their champion in his gallant attack on the trusts, won't they? And how peacefully the Judiciary Committee of the Senate will listen to the remarks that will be made upon it as it goes its way to dusty death in their pigeon holes!

THE UNIONS IN ENGLAND.

The representatives of British industry forming part of Mr. ALFRED MOSELEY's party to investigate the causes of American prosperity, who spoke at the opening session of the Civic Federation, were extremely discreet in their reference to conditions at home. This was to be expected. Any other attitude on their part would have shown the lack of a proper degree of pride of nationality—which is something of which the Englishman can rarely be justly accused. In avoiding any pointed reference to conditions existing in England they showed good judgment and good taste. None know better, however, that the merry dance which the British trades unions have conducted for some years to music of their own composing has about come to an end, and that the time has come for a settlement with the piper. Nowhere has the advantage of union for the protection of labor been more completely lost sight of, and its power employed for purposes so destructive of the best interests of the employer and the wage earner alike. One after another of the great industries of England has dried up and surrendered its foreign trade to the competing industries of the United States, Belgium, Holland, France, or Germany.

British Board of Trade returns show that the number of the unemployed in Great Britain is greater at the present time than at any period within ten years. The struggle for employment is becoming intense, and it is estimated that half a million of those usually employed are now idle and without immediate prospect of reabsorption into the ranks of the wage earners. Five per cent. of the union membership is earning nothing. The soldiers released from service in South Africa, to the number of some 56,000, cannot find work, and in London and other cities the local governing boards are making large appropriations for public improvements not presently needed, in the hope of relieving some of the distress resulting from the scarcity of other employment.

As might be expected, the scarcity of employment first and most seriously affects unskilled labor and that so little skilled as to be undesirable at a time when enough of better workmen can be had at the prevailing rate of wages. This illustrates the futility of the effort of the trades unions to fix an average minimum wage which is as much above the value of inferior men as it is below the value of those entitled to rank as superior workmen. Pure altruism does not work out in practice in the labor market any more than it would in the flour market or the pork market. In England labor not worth the minimum union wage is lapsing into idleness, while labor which under freedom of contract would probably command a much higher price gets the minimum wage, and no more. Doubtless the reason it gets no more is that the union rules have fixed its productiveness to the standard the unskilled and unindustrious and penalized enterprise, ambition, and industry.

The British situation is perfectly intelligible. The use of the power of the unions to mistaken, dangerous, and generally mischievous ends has set in motion corrective agencies which are extremely drastic in their operation. Labor-saving machinery will be employed to an increasing extent. Much of the experience and manual dexterity which the British workman has considered his most valuable asset will be rendered less valuable than the teachable inexperience which can more readily adapt itself to simple mechanical operations performed by machinery. Organization among manufacturers for the protection of their common interest, such as that formed among the Scotch shipbuilders to try with the unions of that trade the issue of a general re-equipment of the yards with American machinery, will ultimately restore something like equilibrium in the relations between capital and labor. It may need many years to put British industries upon a basis of approximate equality in international competition with those of other countries not more favored in resources of raw material, but the process has begun and its results are inevitable.

"THE" CONGRESS.

Why "the" Congress? Whoever read President ROOSEVELT's message must have been struck by the recurrence of this phrase. To some it must have sounded like an affectation, while others may have thought there was something statesmanlike about it. The more homely and popular usage certainly drops the "the," and there is equal authority for dropping it. The Constitution uses both "a" and "the," and drops both articles upon occasion, so that the Constitution is almost equally good authority for either custom. Doubtless "the" is more often used in the Constitution, but that may be simply by way of referring in legal manner to the Congress aforesaid, the Congress herein created. Where this is not the case instances can be cited, in phrases of precisely similar and equal value and relation, where "the" is used and not used for no apparent reason in either case. In the Revised Statutes Congress is simply Congress. The familiar enacting clause reads "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled." Other cases are "At the first session of Congress" and "whenever Congress is about to convene," and others too numerous to quote. In JEFFERSON's Parliamentary Manual Congress is used whenever convenient, and so also in KENT's Commentaries. Among authoritative literary precedents is BANCROFT's "With an empire to found and defend Congress had not as yet the disposal of a penny." Upon authority the case seems very open.

This clears the way to a consideration upon principle. When "the" is used in titles it is usually in complete titles, for formality, or for distinction between several of the same or similar designation. Thus "Marquis of SALISBURY" is incomplete. Since there are several Marquises it is necessary to add Salisbury to distinguish him of that ilk from his brother Marquises, and since there is but one Marquis of SALISBURY his full title is The Marquis of SALISBURY. But "The Lord SALISBURY" is a solecism akin to "The Westminster Abbey." In a similar way it may be desirable to distinguish our present Congress from the Continental Congress or the Congress of the Confederation, or even from the Congress of Vienna, or of Berlin, or what not. But "The Congress" does not suffice for that purpose. The effort at precision seems to so exhaust itself in the beginning that it is unable to be equally exact at the end. Sticklers for perfect propriety need to go a little further, and specify which Congress is intended among the many entitled to the formal "the." Thus "The Fifty-sixth Congress" may be distinguished from the Fifty-fifth or the Fifty-seventh. But, for most Americans, there is but one Congress, and all other Congresses need to be distinguished from it, not it from them. To the man in the street Congress is just Congress.

OUR NATIVE BIRTH RATE.

A writer who, as the case may be, disguises or reveals himself under the pen-name of "J. Weston," in the current number of The Nineteenth Century and After, raises an interesting question and writes an interesting article. It is quite evident that he does not "experimentally" know his United States. Apparently he knows, except by hearsay and statistics, only his British Islands. His point is that the birth rate in the United States, among native whites, whom he insists upon regarding as transplanted Englishmen, has been decreasing, and that the increase of our population is due to the immigration of "foreigners," and to the propagation of those foreigners or of their descendants. He entitles his article "The Weak Spot in the American Republic." Doubtless it does denote a weak spot somewhere, but we cannot altogether agree that it is in the American Republic.

In fact, "J. Weston" is a master of statistics. We should not say that either, for to be a master of statistics should mean that one knows what statistics really show. The result, or one result, of his statistics is that native Americans, always meaning transplanted Englishmen, do not, as a rule, have large families. There is, according to him, only one country in Europe of which the same complaint is equally true. That, of course, is France. Whereupon our philosopher adds: "That civilization at its ripest and crudest should thus meet is to say the least of it, curious." In some ways we have to own that we are crude compared with France. In other respects candid and intelligent Frenchmen would have to own that France was crude compared with us. But Americans and Frenchmen would agree, upon the strength of this one cathedral statement, that there were very large areas of crudity, of a particularly insular, provincial, and exasperating kind, left in "J. Weston," and awaiting the plow of the sociologist.

Foreigner, J. Weston admits, thrive in the United States. He expressly admits, after floating his powerful mind in the figures, that "The United States is particularly favorable to foreigners, to their children, and sometimes to their grandchildren, but in the long run it would seem that the attenuation sets in, showing itself first in men of British descent. In other words, the population of the United States would decline, if it were not for immigration." J. Weston's generalization about the tendency of the human animal, in common with other animals, to dwindle and spindle in America, recalls a pleasing tale. Once upon a time Dr. PHILLIPS BROOKS of Boston, Dr. MCVICKAR of Philadelphia, and H. H. RICHARDSON, the famous architect, were touring England together, and, for their sins, dropped in one evening in London upon a lecture, of which the theme was the same as J. Weston's, the degeneration in America of all animals, including man. When the able F. R. S. who was the lecturer of the evening had concluded his demonstration, and questions and comments were called for by the Chairman, according to the candid and cheerful British use, first uprose PHILLIPS BROOKS, then Dr. MCVICKAR, and lastly Mr. RICHARDSON, each of them protesting, with a straight face, that he was an American, and that he had not himself observed the signs of physical degeneration of which the lecturer had spoken. As these three Americans must have weighed in the aggregate something like half a ton, and probably outweighed any five British auditors, their successive proffer of themselves as "exhibits" naturally overthrew the whole contention of the lecturer. "And the tables were dismissed with laughter." A more conclusive showing is that of the various international athletic tournaments, in which it has been demonstrated that the transplanted Englishman, if J. Weston will have it so, is not the physical inferior of the Englishman who has staid at home.

But J. Weston's real trouble lies deeper. The thing that he leaves out in his so laborious and conscientious compilation of the statistics is the very thing that it is vitally important to put in. That is the fact that, no matter what country the immigrant comes from, so long as he is a European white man, his children, and his grandchildren, are, to all intents and purposes, native American citizens. The amusing J. Weston may think that that designation denotes an inferior and colonial kind of Englishman. We think it denotes, we need not impolitely say a superior, but an equal and very different kind of white man. Unless J. Weston is too old or too case-hardened to learn, it would do him great good to travel in the United States for a time and aerate his intellect. In the meantime those Americans who read his article will view it with a wonder of which not the smallest element will be the wonder why The Nineteenth Century and After should have admitted it to its columns, at a time when it is confessedly more necessary than heretofore for Englishmen to understand America. That object will distinctly not be promoted by the publication, in a leading English review of 1902, of the notions current among educated Englishmen in 1835.

PRINCETON IDEALS.

It is with no disrespect for the honorable work of Princeton University in the past that we suggest that Dr. WILSON not only is the new President of the university but bids fair to be the President of a new institution. Certainly we may rely on him and on his associates not to cut loose from what is enduringly good in the history and work of Princeton, but we can also rely on them to adapt its aims and methods to the new needs constantly presenting themselves.

The speech of President WILSON on Tuesday evening was at once brilliant and sensible, with that penetrating common sense which is the rarest of gifts. Clearly the grafting of the Southern temperament and sentiment on Scotch-Irish stock gives an efficient result. Dr. WILSON has the combination of sincere feeling which is essential to eloquence of speech and to impressiveness of action, with cool judgment and energy and strong sense of responsibility. He is in his own person and career an excellent example of the fruit of the ideals he seeks to embody in the work of the university. In a way it may be said that these ideals as he stated them are not novel. The older system of teaching by text books, lectures, recitations, and examination had professedly for its object the same development of the mind of the student as has Dr. WILSON's modified system of making the test of graduation knowledge of subjects, gained with the aid of tutors and "advisers" and through actual investigation by the student. The old methods were more narrow and rigid because the field was more limited and the intended pursuits of the graduates were more restricted. Within the narrower field there was much work done by gifted and earnest instructors with success in the very aims Dr. WILSON now emphasizes. But it was done largely through the direct influence and inspiration of professors made possible by the smaller classes and in the modern university quite impracticable. The conditions as well as the requirements have changed, and the methods must change with them.

The essence of President WILSON's suggestion is that the students should be made, not to work all the time, but to want to work all the time, and the training of character is to be had in the work itself. "Character is a by-product," says the doctor, and it is, in the sense that you cannot have serious and intelligent work without the development of character. Now it is serious and intelligent work which he urges should be made the real occupation in the university. Of course there is a good deal of cant and nonsense talked about "original research" among undergraduates and post-graduates as well. It will be very rarely that a youngster of from twenty to twenty-five will find out anything that is not already known, but he may be guided to find out for himself that which is known in a way that will make the efforts of his trained and matured mind far more useful. Especially he may learn, as he learns to swim, through the exercise of powers of which he would have no consciousness otherwise, and through the resolute and patient effort and courage and resolution without which he can accomplish nothing. It is not the fruits of his research that need be original, it is the research itself. And the development that must thus result will be proportioned to the skill of the guide and the capacity of the student.

Unquestionably the task that this system imposes on the teachers and their assistants is a difficult and complex one. It cannot be much methodized and it does not lend itself to routine habits. It is exposed to weaknesses that may make it ludicrous and to vagaries that may make it harmful. But that is equally true of any system that has in it the breath of life, and depends on the gifts of character and mind of the men appointed to carry it on. One practical and valuable check upon it Dr. WILSON suggested when he said that "nothing but the achievements of the men she had graduated would make a fortune for Princeton." If the test of accomplishment is constantly applied to the system of preparation it will not go far astray.

THE PEACHBLOW VASE.

Chinese tradition declares that the first maker of the peachblow vase after long and futile experiments acquired the correct tint through a league with the powers of evil. The compact provided that the true peachblow color should yield itself to the efforts of the fictile artificer, but as a compensation for this chromatic intervention on the part of the demons all the objects made to wear that delicate hue should be perpetually the cause of confusion among those who had anything to do with them. The discovery dates far backward in unplumbed deeps of time going beyond the iron and golden dynasties of Cathay, but in all its history so far as it is known to us it has preserved the character thus prescribed for it.

It is useless to inquire why a particular piece of pottery should be singled out by the powers of darkness to bestow malign influence upon; we can only concern ourselves with the fact as it is revealed through many manifestations. The first example of peachblow ware to display the full force of its qualities in this country a score or more of years ago produced at once a state of ethical confusion in the minds of fine art dealers from which there has not yet been a complete recovery. It also bewildered collectors, amateurs and virtuosi, the afterglow of their bewilderment yet remaining. It came into the market with meteoric rush and radiance and disappeared out of it with a strong smell of sulphur following. Since then examples of its kind have occasionally been seen here held at prices to make Kubla Kahn in the midst of his treasures sit still with awful eye, and while each has no doubt wrought its spells of evil according to the bond under which it was created not much has been said about it—the cases have been hushed up. China, it is magnanimously considered, has been in rather hard luck of late, and even merited suspicion cast on one of its exports might seem ungenerous. But there is always a limit to magnanimity and generosity, and forbearance also hath its mete and bound. Peachblow articles cannot go on forever working their injurious spells "in our midst" without calling out the voice of remonstrance which they invite and deserve.

The chalice of the persecuted and fugitive Mr. CANFIELD is the last one in this region to distribute its witchcraft and set everything about it at sixes and sevens; and if he had known as much about that ware as he does about the esoteric details of his profession he would never have bought it. He no doubt thought that he was not only adding an object of superlative beauty to his collection, but that he was also installing therein a kind of amulet fraught with influences which would be rather protective and propitious than injurious to him. But how did the thing work? Formerly his house was his secure castle; moats, drawbridges, and portcullises, with battlements and barbicans and minatory warders at the gate, could not have made it more impregnable. But no sooner did this apparently innocent and harmless little trophy of ceramic art appear in the midst of all this splendor and security than everything underwent a change as if it were touched with a sorcerer's rod. The place was laid open to rude invasion and the commonest of "cops" swarmed like Janissaries in its penetralium. All its hiding places were turned inside out and all its boasted immunities vanished like a morning mist. With such confusion spread around it by the radiation of its own malignant glow and influence it can hardly be deemed strange that the peachblow vase vanished also, carried off by an enchanted kleptomaniac who, however, "knew when he had got enough," and presently found means to restore the disturbing object to its place.

Of course the last has not yet been heard of it. In process of time, when the storm has blown over, Mr. CANFIELD, according to all the precedents in such cases, will again sit at the receipt of custom and preside over his former activities; but unless he gets rid of this urn of confusion and necromantic spells, with its basilisk beam of withering and destroying beauty, it is quite safe to prophesy that nothing will go right either with him or with the business he conducts. And there is no certainty that he can, by taking thought, dispossess himself of the article. Flung into the deep sea it might find its way back to him through courses as devious and improbable as that which restored to POLYCRATES his ring. In that case there is but a wearisome and confusing outlook before him. From of old the ministers of his profession have been prone to ornament as the sparks fly upward, but his own case gives token that there is a kind of ornament, finding its most seductive representation in the peachblow vase, which it would be wise for the prudent gambler to avoid. For that particular type of social pirate, the black leg under and the black flag over him comprise all the decoration which his case properly calls for, notwithstanding his ineradicable opinion the other way.

GENERAL NOTES.

The New Jersey State Board of Education reports that the cost of running the public schools of the State last year exceeded $8,000,000.

* * *

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier insists that President Andrew Jackson was born on the South Carolina side of the line dividing that State from North Carolina, and that he always claimed South Carolina as his native State.

* * *

The Noah Webster Memorial Association has been formed at West Hartford, Conn., with Gen. Joseph R. Hawley at the head of the Board of Directors, its object being to erect a library building in memory of Noah Webster, who lived there and whose old home is still standing.

* * *

The Rev. D. S. McCurry of Gainesville, Ga., is proud of his record, and may he not well be? He is seventy-two years old, has done active work in the Baptist Church for forty years, has delivered 9,800 sermons, married 621 couples, baptized 4,013 persons, and conducted 911 funerals.

* * *

The death rate in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1901, was but 13.6 in a thousand, and it is declared to be one of the lowest, if not the very lowest death rate in the world. The death rate in the province between one year old and fifty-five years was only six in the thousand.

* * *

Residents and property holders on Thirteenth Street, in Atlanta, Ga., have petitioned the authorities to change its name to Piedmont Place, explaining that the name, "Thirteenth" is somewhat in the nature of a stigma, because of popular superstition, and is detrimental to their interests.

* * *

The promoters of the Jamestown Exposition have determined to ask the State of Virginia to appropriate $200,000 for the exposition, payable $50,000 annually for four years. But the bill may not be introduced in the Legislature until after the State's appropriation for the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase Fair, if any, is made.

* * *

City Engineer Ericson of Chicago says that there is a waste of 76 per cent. of all the water pumped, and, his plea for the introduction of many more water meters having been unheeded, he will be compelled to ask an additional appropriation of $200,000 or more for the city pumping stations.

* * *

Sexton Mark McTigue has had charge of the village cemetery in Kokomo, Ind., for forty-six years, and in that time has dug with his own hands some five thousand graves. He was born in Ireland seventy-four years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He believes that he holds the world's record in the number of interments and years of service.

* * *

The Supreme Judicial Court of Maine has declared unconstitutional a statute passed at the last session of the State Legislature requiring hawkers and peddlers to pay a license fee before doing business in the State. The court said that the law showed discrimination, and that no one can be punished for refusing to pay the fees.

* * *

Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued a circular letter calling the attention of the members to the restrictions in the constitution of the federation prohibiting in the camps any political or religious action or the indorsement of any candidate for political office. He reminds them that the objects and purposes of the organization are, strictly and solely, social, literary, historical, and benevolent.

A DENIAL FROM MR. H. P. WHITNEY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper this morning exclusively and conspicuously states that among those who "may be asked to aid the District Attorney in his campaign against the gamblers" is myself.

Your plain and obviously deliberate intimation is that I am one of those who have been referred to by the private detectives as habitués of these places, and therefore a competent witness against them. I desire only to say that I am not aware of any way of preventing the District Attorney from throwing out a scoop net, nor do I complain of being included in such a haphazard proceeding. It is, of course, my duty to testify in any cause when called upon by the authorities to do so, and I shall testify in this case willingly, if requested, to the simple effect that I have never been inside of any one of the places referred to.

In view of the probability that I am only one of a score or more in a like position, I cannot regard your singling me out as in any way justifiable.

If you should consider it consistent with your duty and sense of honor to refer to the subject further, I beg that you will print this statement exactly as I have written it, as I should not like to feel the apprehension, which you will admit is wholly natural in view of what you have done, of its being distorted. Very truly yours,

HARRY P. WHITNEY.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Sanguine Man.

Did you ever notice that when a man has a very sanguine disposition you do not pay much attention to his opinion?—Atchison Globe.

Does It Himself.

"They say some blind people can actually distinguish colors by the sense of touch."

"That's nothing; there are times when I feel blue myself."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

His Regrettable Remark.

Growells (at the theatre)—Mrs. Neighbors certainly does look charming to-night.

Mrs. Growells—Yes. She has a husband who likes to see her dressed decently and isn't too grouchy to pay for it.—Chicago News.

Friend with a Reservation.

Mooney—Brace up, man! Troth, yez luk as if yez didn't hov a fri'nd in th' whole wur'rld.

Hogan—Oi hovn't.

Mooney—G'wan! If it ain't money yez want t' borry, Oi'm as good a fri'nd as iver yez had.—Brooklyn Life.

THE TALE OF PIOUS WILLIAM.

The little town of Whiskey Flat has sorter petered out;
The placers are exhausted, an' no miners are about;
The shanties all have fallen, or are standing bleak an' bare,
And the gray coyote holds them as his undisputed lair.
The times has changed since Pious Bill came trudgin' into town,
An' took a drink of water then, an' laid his trappin's down,
An' says, "I'm meek an' lowly, an' I foller Duty's way,
An' I jedge I heered a whisper that summoned me to stay."

He was an unassumin' man, an' placid like, an' still,
An' so he gained his sobrikay, his name of Pious Bill.
An' when Kansas Charlie met him he says, "We'll have some fun,
An' ef you fellers watch me you'll see how it is done."
So, foolin' with his weepin', says he: "I'll take a drink
With you, my Pious William, a whiskey straight, I think."
"I do not know," says Pious Bill, "I do not know," says he,
"But, though I'm meek an' lowly, somehow I don't agree."

Oh, then this Kansas Charlie was dretful in his wrath,
An' he said: "You cantin' parson, you had better clear my path,
Fer I'm out fer gore and carnage, an' your impidence mus' stop."
Then he started in a-shootin', an' somethin' seemed to drop.
An' the thing that dropped was Charlie; he landed with a thud,
An' his nose was mounted sideways, an' his mouth was full of blood.
"Which I wish to do my duty in my humble way," says Bill,
"When it whispers, 'Whip a bully,' you can then surmise I will."

Oh, then this Pious William with Charlie mopped the floor,
An', when we thought he'd finished, he mopped a little more;
An' he used him as a doormat for the wipin' of his feet;
An' he murmured "Halleluyer!" when he fired him in the street.
But when the dust had cleared a bit he seemed to cogitate,
While he says, "I'm meek an' lowly, an' am humble of estate,
But I thought I heered a summons urgin' me as duty bid."
An' that little cloud of witnesses remarked, "You bet you did!"

The little town of Whiskey Flat has sorter petered out;
The placers are exhausted, an' no miners are about,
But when I'm sittin' lone of nights there comes the mem'ry still
Of all its foremost citizens, includin' Pious Bill.
I see them pass in single file, an' each remembered face,
Though somewhat roughly bearded, has its own peculiar grace;
But, 'mid the ones who thus appear, there never greets my sight
The form of Kansas Charlie—he flitted on that night.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Another week of the season has passed. Nearly all of the débutantes have had their coming out teas and receptions, and they have made their bow before the selected Reception Committee at the Assembly—the New York Drawing Room—and for little more than a month there will be dinners and dancing and amusements and entertainments of all kinds. To those who are not interested in society and who think much of it is frivolous and that which is written about it the merest drivel, there seems to be less difference between one social Winter and another than between the famous tweedledum and tweedledum dee. But for all that, there is something serious underlying these chronicles of society and social doings. There is the history of the manners and the morals of the times, and one would be surprised to find how important a part many of these society functions have played in great affairs and how serious men of brains and clever women regard them and how punctilious they are in performing the various duties and with what favor they regard having their names associated w them. In a way society has become a very strenuous business, and it means much more than mere dancing and dining and amusing one's self.

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From now on until Christmas times will be a bit dull. Women are interested in Christmas shopping, and next week the semi-annual visitation of school and college boys takes place, and all large entertainments are put aside for boy and girl parties. The dances at the Metropolitan Club Annex for the very youngest set begin after Christmas. On the calendar in town there are a few second meetings of dancing classes. There will be many family parties around the holidays, but the fad this year is the country. It is very much more English to celebrate the great festival by a house party. In England the shooting is over, but shooting parties are kept up in this country especially in the South. Dr. W. Seward Webb will take a number of guests to North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., have a Christmas gathering at their country place, which is on an island somewhere between Charleston and Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are to open their Southern home, and William C. Whitney has a special train of friends who are to be with him at Aiken. Here in the North, Ruthérfurd Stuyvesant gives weekly shooting parties at Tranquillity which have been among the successes of the season; Tuxedo has sports of all kinds and great house parties. There will be a Christmas celebration and a New Year's ball at the club. Chatsworth is getting itself ready for Christmas, and there are the weekly parties at Newfoundland, where the Winter sports are beginning in earnest this week.

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The Assembly over, one can judge it from an unprejudiced standpoint. It was a crush bill, and at times it was difficult to move about. The number of men was three times that of the women, and many unfortunate members of the sterner sex had a difficult time in getting to supper. The débutantes were legion, and nearly each one wore a white gown. That was happy in its way, as the florist had arranged the rooms as a kind of green bower, without any massed banks of flowers. It was quite a getting away from the old stiff designs, and there were no screens of rose or lattice work covered with blooms. Some one suggested that the corridors were a bit like a greenhouse, but the ferns, the vines, and palms made a delightful background for gowns, and especially for the débutantes. The Assembly is always a place of meeting and of greeting for o friends. It was not a very late ball. Every one was present by midnight, and the cotillion began shortly after 1 o'clock. The unavoidable absence of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had reduced the committee receiving to three matrons, but at the last moment Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles stood in line, between Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Bryce. Mrs. Charles Post, who headed the committee, was first, then Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in an indescribable gown of white, black, and gold, lace and few jewels. Mrs. Bayles, who always affects striking colors, wore a gown of cerise red bordering on claret color, and diamonds, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's frock was of such a light gray that it could be easily mistaken for white. Nearby the ladies receiving was Mrs. John R. Drexel, in a gown of blue, and wearing a wonderful necklace and diadem of diamonds and turquoise. Otherwise there were not many jewels worn, except by a few matrons.

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There were some original effects in dress. One of the débutantes, Miss Atterbury, a tall, fair girl, was in a long train gown of white spangled in gold stars, and on her head was a very large white and gold butterfly. If the gown had been dark colored it would have resembled very much that worn by Mme. Sembrich as Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute." One of the Miss Roosevelts wore a fillet in her hair, and another, Miss Dorothy, had yellow orchids. One young woman wore a snood of yellow satin.

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The Vanderbilt family was conspicuous by its absence. None of the Wilson connection was present, and the Astors were represented by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Drayton. Miss Gwendolyne Burden and Miss Iselin were among those of the Newport set. Mrs. Gerry and her daughters were not at the ball. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting left very early. In fact, it seemed to be altogether a débutantes' ball, and they had a delightful time. Only one carried flowers, and the posy was effective. It was a bunch of Gloire de Dijon roses, tied with a bright, deep red satin ribbon, which harmonized with the white gown of the young woman. There were many foreigners and out-of-town guests. It was an original and an individual ball, and every one had a good time.

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Cards seem not to have gone out this year. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock had a large party on Thursday afternoon and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons will have one on Tuesday. Seven-hand euchre is played more than bridge. It affords a chance for pretty prizes. And another fad this season is the theatre party. It is a variation of the débutante entertainment in one way, and again it takes the place of a dance for young women already in society, and it affords the middle-aged a chance of being entertained. This has been one of the grievances of the year. There will be a number of these parties before Christmas. Mrs. Leverich will give one on Thursday for Miss Schuchardt and the week afterward Mrs. Nellson will give one and Mrs. Eben Wright another. The opera has been well but not enthusiastically patronized, but the restaurants are reaping a small fortune the number of fashionable people dining in the evenings. Consonant with the facts and figures in the Social Register, the restaurants about Forty-second Street, with one exception—and that a Bohemian resort—are more patronized.

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The social calendar for the week reads as follows: The week commences with the usual Musical Morning in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will give a large dinner in the evening and during the day there will be various receptions. On Tuesday Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, will have a dance for Miss Cutting. There will also be the second Fortnightly dance in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Charles Winthrop will give an afternoon musicale. On Wednesday evening will be the dance for Miss Pell at Sherry's, and on Thursday there will be held the first Cinderella Dance at Sherry's. Friday will bring Mrs. Dallas Pratt's dinner dance at Sherry's. These, with the many impromptu affairs, dinners, and luncheons, and receptions, will make up the week.

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Society has been very much affected by the death of Heber R. Bishop. It has placed several families in mourning. There are his daughters, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. Lanier, Mrs. James Harriman, and Miss Bishop, and his cousins, D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mrs. Reid has postponed the ball for the coming out of Miss Jean Reid until later in the Winter. The illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt took away his wife, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Miss Goelet from many of the festivities of the week, and also prevented Sir Michael and Lady Herbert from being present at the Assembly. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are in deep mourning. Mrs. Oelrichs is seen at the opera, but not at entertainments. Mrs. Charles Childs is also in mourning this Winter, and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart has not been out very much since the death of her young niece in England. The meeting of the Thursday Evening Club was postponed on Thursday last on account of a death among the relatives of J. Pierpont Morgan, in whose house it was to have been held.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are expected to arrive in New York on Jan. 9. The date of the wedding of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson is to be determined on the arrival of his mother. So far all that has been arranged is that it is to be a house wedding, taking place in the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Neilson, at 106 Fifth Avenue, owing to the bride being a Roman Catholic and the bridegroom of a different religion, and that an eminent prelate will perform the marriage ceremony. The list of the ushers and bridesmaids has not been arranged.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are giving a large house party at their place near Newport. Miss Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt are to be among the guests.

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Mrs. Astor will give a large dinner on Thursday. This is said to be the first of a series. On this occasion there are to be thirty-four guests.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will sail on Jan 6 for Europe. They are at present at their residence in Roslyn.

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Among the card clubs that have weekly meetings are those of Mrs. William A. Street for bridge, at 43 Park Avenue, on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse have a Tuesday class. The Euchre Club will meet on Thursday next in the residence of Mrs. Berryman, at 107 East Seventeenth Street.

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Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Susan Bliss have returned from the Hot Springs, and they are at the Essex, Fifty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, for the Winter.

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The second of the annual assemblies on Staten Island is to be in the Hotel Castleton on Friday evening next. The first of the Morristown Assemblies took place on Saturday evening last. The second is to be held on New Year's Eve.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis have taken a house in Virginia for the Winter.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt will be the guest this week of Miss Cutting, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, who arrived from Europe a fortnight ago, have opened their residence at 32 West Thirty-seventh Street for the season.

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The Countess de Laugier Villars, who arrived here a month ago from Europe to be with her father, Johnston Livingston, who was very ill, will remain a greater part of the Winter in New York. Her husband will join her very shortly.

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Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes made her bow at a reception given for her yesterday afternon in the Holmes residence at 453 Madison Avenue, by her mother, Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes. Mrs. Holmes wore pale green brocade, trimmed with chiffon and lace, and Miss Holmes was in a princesse gown of white silk, veiled with Irish lace, and she carried a large bouquet of violets with showers of valley lilies. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, Mrs. Walter W. Stokes, Mrs. Erastus Teft, and the Misses Elizabeth Clark, Ada d'Acosta, Louise Trowbridge, Anabelle Von Nostrand, Winifred Ives, and Miss Zogbaum.

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Another of yesterday's coming out receptions was that for Miss Ruth Eden, given by her mother, Mrs. John H. Eden. Miss Havemeyer, Miss Prentice, Miss Fox, Miss Farmer, Miss Morrison, Miss Millard and Miss Mohlman, also Mrs. Rokeby, and Mrs. Witherbee Black assisted in receiving. Miss Eden was in white chiffon and lace, and she carried gardenias. Mrs. Eden wore black lace over mauve. Mrs. Rokeby (Miss Eden) wore a pink crepe de chine gown. A small dinner followed the reception, and for it a number of men came in. They were Witherbee Black, Mr. Rokeby, Howard Plummer, Morgan Grace, Charles Blair, Heaton Robinson, Mr. Mohlman, Malcolm Smith and Edgar Clausen. There was informal dancing later in the evening.

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The first of the Saturday Evening Dances took place last night at Delmonico's. It was organized some years ago by Mrs. Philip Sands, but for several years it has been, and still is, under the management of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington. The patronesses for this Winter are Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. J. Higginson, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. G. King, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. F. Livingston Pell, and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, the last two being new patronesses. Mrs. John C. Jay, assisted by Mrs. Hoppin and Mrs. Erving, received last evening. Mrs. Huntington, owing to the death last Winter of a son-in-law, did not attend the dance. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps, and the favors were ribbons and bells. The list of new members includes the names of several debutantes, among them the Misses Matilde Emory, Alice Agnew, Cornelia Filoyd, Adelaide Barclay, Effie Waddington, Gertrude Greene, Gertrude Pell, Marie Montant, Margaret Gardiner, Mary Ogden, Hilda Lockwood, Ethel de Forest, Francis Janeway, Hester Hone, Francis Irvin, Helen T. Brown, Alice Vernam of Morristown, Anna Low, Helen Olyphant, Mr. and Mrs. F. de Witt Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen W. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Kip, Joseph Meredith, Dr. J. H. Kenyon, Tiffany Richardson, Langdon Marvin, Harold Imbrie, Walter Schard, R. H. Carlton, J. D. Pell, Morris Parker, A. A. Moore, Paul Prentice, H. S. Leverich, Arthur G. Morris, A. C. Pearson, C. F. Wyckoff, Clarke Voorhees, W. E. Curtis, J. Otis Post, H. A. Stickney, Oswald Jackson, F. Gordon Brown, Jr., Oswald G. Villard, G. H. Hodges, and Dongan de Peyster. Russell Landsdale will lead the next of the dances, the date for which is Dec. 27.

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Mrs. Spencer Aldrich will give a tea on Saturday next to introduce her second daughter, Miss Mary Austin Aldrich. A number of young women, including two from Baltimore, will assist in receiving. The reception will be followed by a dinner for those who receive, and after that there will be dancing. Mrs. Aldrich has cards out for Tuesdays in January.

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Mrs. John D. Townsend and Mme. Tagliapietra gave a large reception yesterday afternoon in their residence, at 343 West Thirty-fourth Street.

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Miss Adelaide Baylis made her bow at a reception given for her yesterday afternoon by her mother, Mrs. William Baylis, at her Madison Avenue house. The Misses Mary Barton, Atterbury, Mary De Forest Clark, Helen Reed, Janet Meyers, and Anita Boulton assisted in receiving. Miss Baylis wore a white mousseline de soie frock, trimmed with lace, and Mrs. Baylis was in black net over white satin. A dinner for those who received followed.

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At the reception given yesterday afternoon in the residence of Mrs. H. Maunsell Schieffelin to introduce Miss Eleanor Crosby, the granddaughter of Mrs. Schieffelin and daughter of Mrs. Ernest Howard Crosby, the débutante and her mother were assisted in receiving by a number of young women. Among the débutantes who received with them were the Misses Dorothy Quincy Roosevelt, Josephine Crosby, Edith Kane, Effie Waddington, and Jean Hancy. Miss Crosby wore a white liberty silk gown, trimmed with Irish lace, and Mrs. Crosby was in black velvet with lace.

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Mrs. Samuel C. T. Dodd gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Marjorie Dodd. Miss Dodd was in a white, lace-trimmed frock, and Mrs. Dodd was in gray crepe de chine. The Misses Rockefeller, Phyfe, and Juliet Adams of New York, Miss Hamilton of New Castle, Penn.; Miss Grant, Mrs. George F. Valentine of Larchmont, Miss Ernest of Olean, Miss Lane of East Orange, and Miss Alling of Newark assisted in receiving.

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An engagement of interest, announced yesterday in this column, is that of Miss Marion Hopkinson Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, and Heron Charles Goodhart, attaché of the British Embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Goodhart is the only son of the late Henry Neve Goodhart of Langley Park, Kent, and grandson of Sir Francis Tress Barry, M. P., of Keiss Castle, Caithness, Scotland.

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Miss Constance Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, will make her bow tomorrow at a reception to be given for her by her father in his residence at 40 East Sixty-eighth Street.

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The important wedding, socially, of the week will be that of Miss Helen L. Kountze, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. Kountze, and Robert L. Livingston. It will take place in Grace Church at noon, and Bishop Potter, who officiated at the wedding of Miss Kountze's mother, then Miss Ward, to Mr. Kountze, will assist the Rev. Dr. Huntington in performing the ceremony. Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Lina Kountze, a Western cousin of Miss Kountze, and Miss Alice Ward of Washington will be the bridesmaids, and Miss Annie Ward Kountze, a younger sister, will be the maid of honor. D. McRa Livingston will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, F. L. Hoppin, Allen Wallace, De Lancey Kountze, Ernest Iselin, and Robert L. Gerry. For the church ceremony many invitations have been sent out, but the reception and breakfast at the Kountze town house in East Fifty-seventh Street will be small, and relatives and a few intimate friends only have been asked.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, who have been in Baltimore and Philadelphia for some little time, were given a luncheon yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel at Wootton, their country place, at Bryn Mawr. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lehr at a large dinner given in their honor at Laurento, their Devon country place. Miss Elsie Whelen and George Brooke, Jr., are members of the house party Mr. and Mrs. Biddle are giving over the week's end for the Lehrs.

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Mrs. Edward Victor Loew will give a reception on Saturday next to introduce her daughter, Miss Marguerite Loew, at the Loew residence, 25 West Fifty-seventh Street.

SOCIETY AT LAKEWOOD.

Fair In Aid of the S. P. C. A.—Many Dinner and Luncheon Parties—Pool the Craze with Women.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 13.—When Lakewood's visitors read of zero weather in New York this week and then consulted the big thermometer in the porte cochère of the Lakewood Hotel, they were convinced of the remarkable difference in temperature between the city and this resort, only ninety miles away. Lakewood was 15 degrees warmer. Two reasons account for the difference in Lakewood's favor. One is that the Gulf Stream curves in nearer the coast at this point than it does anywhere else along the Atlantic coast, and the other is that Lakewood is sheltered from damp winds by miles and miles of pine forest that completely surround it. Then, too, the bed of sand upon which Lakewood rests has a great deal to do with the dryness of the atmosphere. Within half an hour after a heavy rainfall in Lakewood there is scarcely any evidence of it to be seen, so quickly is the moisture absorbed.

Lakewood is preparing to be very gay during the holidays. There will be house parties galore, and all the hotels, from the big Lakewood Hotel down to the unpretentious boarding cottages, are pretty sure to have about all the people they can care for. The spirit of hospitality is rampant in Lakewood at this season, and it finds expression in numerous little dinner parties among the cottagers. The Lakewood Hotel welcomes the cottagers and their visitors to the daily concerts and evening hops that are a feature of the Christmas week entertainment. Oak Court will have a series of informal hops for its patrons during holiday week.

Mrs. Sherwood B. Ferris gave a reception this afternoon for her daughter, Mrs. Charles R. Marvin of New York. She was assisted in receiving by her daughters, the Misses Eleanor and Mary Ferris. The decorations in the dining room were white roses and holly. Mrs. Marvin was Miss Anna Ferris.

Society people at this resort turned out in large numbers yesterday at the fair for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The fair was held at Lynx Hall, the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch. It was a great success socially and financially. Mrs. George J. Gould was in charge of the refreshment tables, and she was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Mary Kingdon, and Mrs. William A. Hamilton and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert. Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman and Mrs. Henry A. James presided at the candy table. In charge of the doll table were Mrs. Charles L. Lindley, Miss Gertrude Leslie, Miss Eleanor Ferris, and Miss Helen Spencer.

Under the patronage of many of the society people, the Amherst College seniors will present the old English comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23. The college boys will attend a hop to be given in the ballroom of the hotel after the performance.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taffer of New York have taken apartments at the Lakewood Hotel for a brief stay. They will return to their town house for Christmas.

John D. Crimmins and Miss Constance Crimmins are enjoying the rides and drives about Lakewood. Miss Crimmins is an accomplished equestrienne.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus W. Peckham of Washington are visiting their son, H. E. Peckham. They were joined yesterday by Wheeler H. Peckham.

Lakewood's golfers are anticipating with much pleasure the formal opening of the new home of the Country Club of Lakewood. The contractors turned the building over to the club's Directors this week. The furnishings will be installed as soon as the decorators finish their work, and it is expected that the formal opening will be held on New Year's. The committees who will manage the club were made up this week. Arthur H. B. Claflin is Chairman of the House Committee, and associated with him are George J. Gould, Henry James, Clarence M. Roof, and Jasper Lynch. The members of the Sports Committee are Frederick A. Potts, Philip S. P. Randolph, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Henry Lloyd Herbert, and J. G. Batterson. The Greens Committee is composed of Jasper Lynch, J. J. O'Donohue, F. P. Kimball, A. W. Black, and Gen. Frank M. Freeman.

Mrs. Clarence M. Roof was the hostess at a luncheon given on Tuesday at her home, Iverfirs, for her niece, Miss Catherine M. Roof of New York. The table decorations were chrysanthemums. Those invited to meet Miss Roof were Mrs. William G. Schauffler, the Misses Downer, Miss Helen Spencer, and Miss Marguerite Glover.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Women's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church will be held on Saturday, Jan. 10.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Kernochan and Miss M. S. W. Kernochan, prominent members of the Hempstead colony, are numbered among the week's arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews of New York were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould at Georgian Court over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Minot Jones of Washington have taken the John Bard Rogers cottage in Forest Avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones Crain of New York, who have been at the Lakewood Hotel since the beginning of the season, left for Wooton, near Philadelphia, yesterday to visit Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel. Mr. Crain was for many years United States Consul at Milan, Italy.

Fred Gerken of New York, formerly owner of The Monk, has joined the colony of horsemen here. He has brought several fast horses, and is staying with his wife at the Lakewood Hotel. J. Hobart Moore of Chicago, who won six blue ribbons at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show, is here with a string of twenty-six horses. C. J. Hamlin of Buffalo is another noted horseman who will winter some of his fancy-bred horses here. He has engaged apartments at the Lakewood Hotel and will be down here next week.

Mr. W. H. Coombs, who has a fine country place at Wakefield, R. I., gave a birthday dinner at the Lakewood Hotel this evening to a few friends. The dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms. Those who sat down to the table were Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leonard and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Towle of New York, Arthur P. Clapp of Brooklyn, James N. Berry, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coombs.

Den Watanabe and K. S. Otani, wealthy young Japanese, who are studying business methods in this country, are staying at the Lakewood Hotel. Mr. Otani's father is the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Kobe.

Even bridge whist has given way to the craze for pool among the society women here. The ladies' billiard room at the Lakewood Hotel is crowded every day with richly gowned women, who are anxious to display their skill with the cue.

BARNARD COLLEGE FESTIVITIES.

The coming week at Barnard College, as usual, is to be devoted more or less to ante-holiday festivities. Two dances, a senior class party, and several receptions have already been scheduled. The most important function will be the sophomore dance on Dec. 19 in the Brinckerhoff Theatre. A committee, composed of eight young women, of which Miss Florence Isabella Nye is the Chairman, will have charge of the affair.

The class party for the members of the class of 1903 is to be on Wednesday. The feature is to be a photograph contest. Each member of the class who is able is to bring a picture of herself taken when she was a baby. A committee will decide from these photographs who is the handsomest woman in the class. Early in the week the out-of-town students, living in Whittier Hall, will give a dance. It is to be the second "dormitory dance" of the season.

The Associate Alumnæ of Barnard will hold their annual reunion in the Brinckerhoff Theatre on Dec. 30. Two plays will be given at that time by members of the classes of 1900 and 1901. Besides the general meeting of the association, there will be luncheons and receptions by the various classes comprising the association.

MISS COCKRELL TO WED.

Missouri Senator's Daughter Will Become Wife of E. F. Gallaudet, Well-known College Oarsman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The engagement of Miss Marion Cockrell, eldest daughter of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, to Edson F. Gallaudet, son of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet of this city, which will be formally announced to-morrow, is the romance of the christening of the Missouri last December. Miss Cockrell was the sponsor for the battleship and Mr. Gallaudet was among the guests. The latter, who is now associated with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, is one of the best-known oarsmen of the country, the stroke of the Yale crew in the winning years of 1892 and 1893, and coach for the following season. Although the son of a prominent Washington family, he has spent little time in this city since his boyhood, so that his engagement to one of the best known, as well as one of the handsomest, belles of the official set, will come as a surprise to society.

Miss Cockrell, who is a tall and handsome blonde of twenty-seven, has enjoyed the unique distinction of being a recognized hostess of the Senatorial circle for the past eight years, and has been the head of her father's household here and in Missouri since the death of her mother. She was educated in the private schools of Washington and at the Convent of the Assumption, in Paris. A week ago she was the hostess at a tea which introduced her youngest sister, Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell.

The date of the marriage has not been decided upon, but the ceremony will take place in February at the Church of the Covenant, in this city.

Curtis—Blackwood.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—A private marriage was celebrated to-day in the Anglican Cathedral, the contracting parties being Miss Retta Easter Blackwood, a niece of J. E. Kirkpatrick of this city, and Dr. John Green Curtis of Columbia University, New York.

Dr. John G. Curtis is Professor of Physiology at Columbia. He lives at 327 West Fifty-eighth Street and was a widower. He was born in this city Oct. 29, 1844, and was educated at Harvard and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia. He is a member of the Harvard and University Clubs, the Century Association, and the leading medical societies and other scientific organizations.

Secret Wedding in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.—Local society people were furnished with a surprise to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Minford of this city, who formally announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Agnes Minford, and Rudolph Martinsen of North Plainfield. Undaunted by parental objection, the young woman, who is a belle in the fashionable set, was married secretly to Mr. Martinsen on Thanksgiving Day Eve, the Rev. J. W. Richardson, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Martinsen have since been living in New York.

HOTEL RUDOLF REOPENED.

Features of the Structure That Have Attracted Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 13.—The reopening of the Rudolf to-day was one of the leading social events of the season. Charles R. Myers, the owner and proprietor of the hotel, was assisted in receiving his friends and patrons by the manager, William E. Cochran, and Lewis B. Seull and A. F. Galer. There were many guests who came from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and Camden. At the conclusion of the reception there was a dance in the music room, besides luncheon. The festivities were preliminary to a series of society events which Mr. Myers has planned for the Winter months.

The lofty tower of the hotel, which can be seen for miles at sea, and is a landmark ashore, was illuminated to-night by 500 incandescent electric lights. Among the attractions of the hotel which the visitors admired was the arrangement of the apartments. The hotel is arranged so that those seeking rest can be free from intrusion, and at the same time visitors there for recreation and pleasure can be constantly entertained.

Among the other features of the hotel is the open kitchen in the grillroom. The Rudolf contains 500 rooms, nearly 200 private baths, and has accommodations for more than 1,000 guests. It is conducted on the American and European plans.

Because it is a sure worm destroyer, it is none the less a strength-giver—DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

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First of the Carnegie Series to be Dedicated.

Mr. Carnegie Unable to Attend the Exercises—Only Eight of the Sixty-five Sites Secured So Far.

The Yorkville library, the first of the sixty-five to be established in Greater New York, principally through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, was officially opened and dedicated yesterday in the building which has just been completed at 222-224 East Seventy-ninth Street. The donor himself was forbidden by his physician to assist at this partial realization of his big scheme, but Director John S. Billings of the New York Public Library spoke of the regrets which Mr. Carnegie had expressed at being denied the privilege of attending.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan presided over the exercises, which were attended by about 300 persons, among them being Frederick Stevens, W. W. Appleton, Alexander Maitland, Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University, and I. Ferris Lockwood.

"I hope," said Mr. Cantor, "that this first building will act as an incentive to the city authorities, and that they will be more expeditious in providing sites than they have been heretofore. Up to the present time eight sites have been paid for. About thirty of the sixty-five buildings will be in the Borough of Manhattan."

In concluding his speech Mr. Cantor said: "In formally dedicating this library to public uses, as the first of this chain of free circulating libraries to be erected in our midst, it is proper for me to express, in behalf of the people, our high sense of appreciation of the splendid public services rendered by Mr. Carnegie and our thanks to those who have unselfishly labored to carry out his wishes."

Director Billings, who was the man who talked over with Mr. Carnegie the latter's plan of making the donation to the city for the public libraries, said that Mr. Carnegie had when a boy experienced trouble in getting the books he wanted, and had made a vow—"no, perhaps not a vow," Mr. Billings hastened to correct, "it seems unnatural to accuse a Scotchman of a vow—but a promise—that if he ever obtained the means he would establish a public library. By a train of fortunate circumstances Mr. Carnegie found himself in a position to do more along this line than he had expected to, and one day, when I was talking his scheme over with him, and had told him that such buildings as he suggested throughout Manhattan would cost about $80,000 each, he suddenly exclaimed:

"'Why not make it for the Greater New York?'"

Lewis Cass Ledyard, on behalf of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, explained the development of the entire public library scheme in New York, from the establishment of the Astor Library by John Jacob Astor, to its present condition, with the tendency to merge all under one head. He said he thought the Aguilar Library would also soon come into the fold.

Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library, after telling the auditors that there were now in New York fourteen libraries under the wing of the New York Public Library, gave some facts and figures of the work which the Yorkville branch, which formerly was at 1,523 Second Avenue, has been doing. The circulation for the last year reached 172,722 volumes, he said, and it had distributed as many as 1,000 volumes in a single day. The number of volumes on its shelves was now about 14,000, of which 1,500 had just been added.

The building which was dedicated yesterday is from the designs by the late James Brown Lord, and is constructed in conformity with the general type adapted by the Advisory Board of Architects appointed by the Board of Trustees, under the provisions of the Carnegie gift of $5,500,000. It is a three-story and basement structure, of Indiana limestone, 40 by 90 feet, having on its roof a fourth story for the janitor's use not visible from the street. It has cost with equipment $70,000. The interior especially is remarkably well ventilated and illumined.

The library, which is likely to be finished next, as the second of the series, is the one at 31 to 33 East Broadway. It will probably be opened about July 1 next.

DEWEY'S SQUADRONS READY.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 13.—Admiral Dewey is conferring with the squadron commanders regarding the impending evolutions.

Rear Admiral Sumner's squadron arrived here yesterday and saluted Admiral Dewey's flag. Admiral Sumner to-day transferred his flag to the Chicago and assumed command of the cruiser squadron.

The Kearsarge has landed a battalion and has established a camp at Culebra Island. The other warships are engaged in boat and minor drills, which will continue until Monday. Then there will be evolutions by the vessels forming the divisions, to be followed Dec. 17, 18, and 19 by fleet evolutions. Between Dec. 19 and 29 there will be a holiday at the various ports.

Admiral Dewey has announced the fleet organization to be as follows:

First Squadron, Rear Admiral Higginson commanding: First Division—Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Iowa.

Second Division, Rear Admiral Crowninshield commanding—Illinois, Indiana, Texas, and Olympia.

Second Squadron, Rear Admiral Sumner commanding: Third Division—Chicago, Raleigh, Cincinnati, and Newark.

Fourth Division, Capt. A. Walker commanding—San Francisco, Albany, Atlanta, and Montgomery, with the Nashville, Machias, and Detroit as picket boats.

Rear Admiral Coghlan commands the base, attached to which are the auxiliary and supply ships.

After the holidays one squadron will blockade a port and the auxiliary vessels and torpedo boats will attempt to raise it and break through. This will last five days. Then there will be tactical evolutions.

Admiral Dewey is gratified by the mobilization. He says it is the finest fleet ever assembled under one flag, and that it is an honor to command it. The search problem taught important lessons which will be beneficial to the service.

Rear Admiral Higginson has personally congratulated Rear Admiral Sumner. He says he would have been glad to have won, still the victory of the former was fairly earned. Higginson was handicapped by the absence of the Texas and Newark and the breakdown of several of his ships. The problem, the Admiral adds, showed the need of fast scouts and an increased navy.

Admiral Dewey made an official visit today to the naval base in the great harbor and carefully inspected the system of supplying the fleet, which is one of the important features of the manoeuvres.

The commanding officers of the vessels have been ordered to display interest in the sports of their men, which, it is pointed out, will not only produce greater contentment among the crews, but improve the men physically.

The coaling and supplying of the ships will be completed Monday.

DINNER TO JUDGE GRAY.

At the Metropolitan Club last night Judge John Clinton Gray was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered to him by Col. Samuel R. Honey of Rhode Island, at one time Lieutenant Governor of that State. Col. Honey is the Democratic leader of Rhode Island, which was the only Northern State to go Democratic this year.

Ex-President Cleveland had signified his intention of being present, but at the last moment was prevented from attending. The guests included, among others, Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, F. Sheldon, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, George Zabriskie, Julien T. Davies, John E. Parsons, John L. Cadwalader, Lewis C. Ledyard, Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, William H. Willis, George G. Haven, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Congressman Oliver H. P. Belmont, Robertson Honey, Justice George C. Barrett, De Lancey Nicoll, Justice Charles Andrews, John G. Milburn, George G. De Witt, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Francis L. Stetson, Wheeler H. Peckham, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge Alfred C. Coxe, Austen G. Fox, Franklin Bartlett, William B. Hornblower, Theron G. Strong, Clarence Cary, and Justice George L. Ingraham.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS DEAD.

Frederick Saunders, who died on Friday last in the ninety-sixth year of his age in his home, at 400 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, passed his long life among books by right of birth. His father was the head of the publishing firm of Saunders & Otley of London, in which city the future librarian and author was born on Aug. 14, 1807. His earliest manhood was passed in his father's business, and in 1837 he came to this country on a mission for the establishment of an international copyright law between the great English-speaking peoples.

Although he was amply equipped morally and financially, as he believed, to carry his cause to a successful issue, and having also the practically unanimous support of writers of both countries, he failed, and so far was he ahead of his time that two generations had almost passed away before the seed he planted bore fruit in the present law. He was the first to bring the matter before Congress, making three appeals, one of which, signed by fifty-six leading British authors of the day, was borne to Washington by Dickens, who delivered it to Henry Clay. Mr. Saunders had come primarily to produce an American edition of Bulwer's "Rienzi," of which his father held the copyright.

"He thought that if I came over with power of attorney I could hold my own," Mr. Saunders said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES a few years ago, "but people here laughed at my power of attorney, and I could not convince them that there was any moral law extant to prevent them from taking my book. I published 'Rienzi,' but the pirates took it immediately and brought out cheaper editions, and I lost about £7,000."

Mr. Saunders soon afterward gave up the publishing business to become city editor of The Evening Post in the time of William Cullen Bryant, John Bigelow, and Godwin. Washington Irving, who suggested the Astor Library to its founder, was his friend, and while visiting at Sunnyside in 1859 the library, to which William B. Astor was then making substantial additions, was discussed. Mr. Saunders dropped a hint that the work of that institution would please him better than daily journalism as then practiced in America, and he was engaged upon the spot as Assistant Librarian. He became Librarbrian in 1876, and he retired about six years ago.

Among his books are "Salad for the Solitary," his first, in 1855, of which 5,000 copies were sold during the first month and for which there is still a steady demand; "Pearls of Thought"; a "Festival of Song," 1808-1872, an illustrated art productions; "Mosaics," and "Evenings with the Sacred Poets," treating of hymnology from Biblical times to the present day.

Mr. Saunders had contributed frequently to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW and other publications. After his retirement from his active duties he remained a member of the staff of the Astor-Lenox-Tilden Foundation, and he was enthusiastic over the prospects of the great library.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

M. Stuart Benedict Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—M. Stuart Benedict, President of the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company of Syracuse, New York, and Chicago, died suddenly at Hot Springs, Ark., from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Benedict, who

CYCLISTS END LONG RIDE

Leander and Floyd Krebs Won the Six Days' Race.

Riders, Weary and Sore, Cheered at the Finish by Immense Madison Square Garden Crowd.

In a final sprint over a distance of a single mile, George Leander, from Chicago, riding for the Western team of Leander and Floyd Krebs, won the six days' bicycle race for the long-distance championship of the world in Madison Square Garden last night.

The Century Road Club Association team, Newkirk and Jacobson, was second, the California team, McFarland and Maya, third; the Long Island team, composed of the Bedell brothers, fourth; the Boston team, Stinson and Moran, fifth; the International team, Root and Galvin, sixth; the reconstructed team, Keegan of Ireland and Peterson of Chicago, seventh, and the Brooklyn team, Barclay and Franz Krebs, eighth.

The finish of the contest was witnessed by a crowd that taxed the great building's capacity to the utmost, every seat in the great building being filled, while the aisles and the big space of the arena were packed full of spectators, crowded close and far beyond the limits of comfort. In anticipation of an attendance that would exceed the restrictions made by the building and fire laws, representatives of the Fire Department were at the doors, but the snow storm in progress aided somewhat in keeping the number of patrons down to reasonable limits, and though the finish of the long race drew a most profitable attendance for the management, there was no occasion for interference by the law.

The crowd was present from early in the evening until the riders had fought out for the last prize of the eight offered, but the expectation of anything resembling the six-day bicycle races of former years was not realized. Instead sprints tried out the placing of the eight teams that survived of the sixteen that started in the race 142 hours before, and it was the best indication possible that the competing teams had kept within the bounds of reason and physical ability that all the men were in fairly good physical condition at the end, though less than a half mile of distance separated the winning team from the last of the eight pairs of riders that finished.

Through the day there were the old familiar stories about the "doping" of the riders to keep them going, but the use of stimulating drugs was only resorted to in the final stages of the struggle, and no man of the sixteen individuals who earned shares in the prize money, really suffered any great hardship. One reason for this was that throughout the race, the pace has been less severe than in any other team race ever ridden in New York, and the lighter tax on the men was demonstrated clearly in the fact that Leander and Krebs, winners of the race through the success of Leander in the final sprint, covered only 2,478 3-10 miles, or 255 1-10 miles less than the record for the six-day race, 2,733 4-10 miles, made by Miller and Waller in 1899. It was another convincing bit of evidence of the men's condition that in the several divisions of the sprinting at the finish, all the men engaged rode as fast and as well as they did at the opening of the race, at 12:12 A. M. last Monday.

The men making up the eight teams that were in at the finish were unanimous in their acceptance of the terms proposed for the actual finish, which offered a safe and fair means of dividing the prize money. The riders up to the last few minutes of the race were so close together, with two teams tied for the lead, three teams tied one lap behind the leaders, and two other teams tied behind the three, while the eighth team never was more than three laps worse off, that all recognized the equity of the plan suggested. This was that the track be cleared five minutes before the expiration of 142 hours, or at 10:07 o'clock, and that the teams which were in the ties each ride a mile race to decide the placing for the prize money.

This arrangement called for three races, one between the Western team, Leander and Floyd Krebs, and the Century Road Club Association team, Newkirk and Jacobson, for the winners' share of the purse. Another mile race between the Boston, California, and Long Island teams, tied for the next place, and a third between the international team and the reconstructed pair made up of the surviving members of the Irish and "Black and White teams," Keegan and Peterson. The Brooklyn team, Barclay and Franz Krebs, was last and two lengths behind the third tie in the race, and last that team remained, though the other riders generously permitted Krebs to make up one lap near the finish of the race, and by so doing furnished a bit of excitement. After Krebs made up the one lap, however, the others went with him whenever he attempted to sprint, and no more gains were made.

The race, with each team holding its relative place and all the men intently watching and riding simply to hold on, without hope of gaining in the struggle, had become a most monotonous spectacle when the time came for the finishing sprints. The leaders in the race first were called when the track was cleared, Leander riding for the Western team and Jacobson making the final effort for the Century Road Club Association pair. Both men "loafed" for nearly seven laps, while the watching crowd vainly tried to stir them to racing, Jacobson making a slow pace and refusing to go faster, while Leander waited patiently. Just before the seventh lap was completed the men "jumped" it at the same instant, and from that moment the riders pedaled with a vim that had not the least suggestion of the nearly six days that they had struggled earlier in the contest. Into the last, or tenth, lap Jacobson led.

Then Leander, with a splendid spurt, closed on him, and, showing in the lead just as the half circuit of the track was made, rode out in a strong and fast finish and won the $2,500 first money for his team by a bare wheel's length. Being second gave the C. R. C. A. team second money, $1,500, however and the race was ended for Leander and Jacobson and their respective partners. In the second Lee McFarland rode for his team, and won rather easily by about a half lap, with John Bedell second and Moran third, the result giving McFarland's team $1,000 for third prize, the Bedells $750 for fourth, and Moran and Stinson $500 for fifth. In the third tie Root rode against Keegan and won by a length, thus taking sixth prize.

The records of the riders up to the time when the finishing sprints were called for were as follows:

	Miles.	Laps.
Leander-Floyd Krebs	2,477	3
Newkirk-Jacobson	2,477	3
McFarland-Maya	2,477	2
Stinson-Moran	2,477	2
Bedell-Bedell	2,477	2
Galvin-Root	2,477	1
Kegan-Peterson	2,477	1
Barclay-Franz Krebs	2,477	0

To these figures one mile was added by the sprints. The winning team's record thus was 2,478 miles and 3 laps, which distance also was covered by the second team, but a wheel's length behind the victors. The last team in the race, Barclay and Franz Krebs, was not represented in the sprinting finishes, but in the actual long distance was only 3 laps, or a trifle more than a quarter of a mile behind the winners after 140 hours of riding.

There were eight prizes, amounting to $4,650. Every one of the men got a bonus for riding, McFarland getting $500, the others lesser amounts. The winners made various side sums through advertising agents' wheels, patent medicines, and foods alleged to have been used by them netted the winners about $2,000 extra. Others made money for the use of their names as "aids."

The race prizes were as follows: First team, $1,500; second, $1,000; third, $750; fourth, $500; fifth, $300; sixth, $250; seventh, $200; eighth, $150.

The money will be paid to the men at the Hotel Bartholdi to-morrow.

A table of mileage by days, compared with the records made by Miller and Waller in 1899, follows:

Hours.	1899.	1902.	Hours.	1899.	1902.
24	310.1	494.6	96	1,385.2	1,708.0
48	968.3	920.2	120	2,316.7	2,099.5
72	1,418.8	1,317.7	142	2,733.4	2,478.3

The number of miles covered by the men each day in this year's race is as follows: First day, 494—6; second, 415—6; third, 397—5; fourth, 388—3; fifth, 393—5; sixth, —.

Team racing was started in 1899. Since that time the records of the winners have been:

1899—First, Miller and Waller, 2,733.4; second, McEachern and Maya, 2,733.2; third, Pierce and Quinn, 2,728.0.

1900—First, McFarland and Elkes, 2,628.7; second, McEachern and Pierce, 2,628.7; third, Gougoltz and Simar, 2,628.4.

1901—First, Walthour and McEachern, 2,555.4; second, Maya and Wilson, 2,555.4; third, Newkirk and Munroe, 2,555.4.

The race was a sound financial success for the managers. Although these refused to make public any figures, the profit they would derive from the race, it was estimated, would be about $37,000. The attendance steadily increased from day to day, and the management saved a considerable sum of money by the retirement of several teams from the race. Several of the riders, however, received a bonus for their work. It is believed that the profit of this year's race will be the highest ever netted. Two years ago $33,000 was cleared, while last year there was said to have been a falling off of $3,000.

RIDERS' CLOTHES STOLEN.

Mascot, with a Wart on One Ear and a Squint in One Eye, Missing.

C. A. Stewart, manager of Galvin and Root, who called themselves the "International Team," at the bicycle race in the Madison Square Garden, complained to the police last night against a boy, who had stolen the clothes of the riders. They were sixth in the race and were the last of the riders to leave the arena. When their clothes could not be found they were wrapped in blankets and taken in a closed carriage to a near-by Turkish bath establishment. They must stay there until clothing is sent to them from Boston, where they live.

Stewart explained that the men had taken fancy to a boy who offered his services as a valet and mascot. He was an odd-looking boy, with a wart on one ear and a squint in one eye. His personality appealed to the racers, but as they had no vacancy they told him they could not employ him. His plea and the wart on the ear and the squint in the left eye, with the remark that he would starve and freeze if they would not take him as a mascot, prevailed. He worked hard over his charges during the race. He also ate a great deal and gained flesh while the riders lost weight.

Yesterday afternon he was intrusted with all the clothing that belonged to the two riders with the exception of their underwear. The clothing was to be taken to a tailor to be pressed. The riders think it went to a pawnshop.

RAILWAY RAISES WAGES.

Engineers, Firemen, and Others on the Southern to Get About Five Per Cent. More.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A general increase of wages of trainmen on the Southern Railway, averaging about five per cent. in amount, has been granted. This statement was made to-day by General Manager Eckert, who stated that the majority of the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, largely on the main line of the Southern system, had received increases.

There was no horizontal advance, but the raises were made on individual merits. The wages of the engine crews were raised from 2 to 8 per cent., and of the conductors and brakemen in a few cases as high as 10 per cent.

FOR GEN. SIGEL'S WIDOW.

Her Friends Ask That Congress Enact a Special Pension Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—An effort will be made by the friends of the late Gen. Franz Sigel to pass through Congress this Winter a special pension act for the benefit of his widow. A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Lessler to give Mrs. Sigel $2,000 a year, and, with possibly some reduction from this amount, the bill will be passed. Gen. Sigel's widow is now seventy years old and dependent, so that a strong appeal is being made in her behalf.

The President received a call to-day from Karl Kapff, a German citizen of New York, who besought the President to give the movement to secure a pension for Mrs. Sigel the benefit of his support. Gen. Sigel's important military services to the United States and his indifference to his own financial welfare will no doubt secure from Congress the aid for his widow.

WASHINGTON CITY BUILDING.

Plans of a Philadelphia Firm Accepted —Structure Will Cost About $885,087.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Board of Award in the competition for plans for the new municipal building for Washington decided yesterday to select the plans numbered 3, and to-day Secretary Shaw, and the District Commissioners opened the envelope containing the addresses of the twelve competitors. It was found that the winners were Cope & Stewartson of Philadelphia. The plans of the Philadelphia firm show a fine, dignified building, with a columnar treatment of the four fronts.

The immense building is to occupy one of the most prominent squares in the city. In view of the prospect that the city will be improved in the course of time along the lines of the scheme devised by the Senate Parking Commission, not only the front on Pennsylvania Avenue, but all the other faces of the structure will be made ornamental.

The Philadelphia architects sent the briefest description of the plans that accompanied any of the designs. The cost was estimated at $885,087. It is said that this means the building is to be of brick instead of stone, and the local architects are already criticising the accepted plans on this ground.

DE BAWN CASE REFERRED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The case of B. P. De Baun, Collector of Internal Revenue at Terre Haute, Ind., who is charged with collecting political assessments, has been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for an opinion as to whether the evidence warrants his removal from the service. Some time ago charges were made that De Baun had violated the civil service law by soliciting campaign funds, and the matter was brought to the attention of Secretary Shaw, with a request that he make a formal complaint.

President Going to California.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt to-day formally accepted the invitation of the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco to attend the dedication of the Navy Monument to commemorate the battle of Manila. The monument is now nearing completion.

DISFRANCHISED NEGROES SUE.

Governor and Framers of New Virginia Constitution Made Defendants— $5,000 Asked from Each.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—In the United States Court suits were filed to-day for $5,000 each, against the Governor, all the Constitutional Convention members in the eastern district of Virginia, and the judges of election at precincts where the negroes were not permitted to vote. All are made defendants collectively and individually. Edgar Poe Lee of Richmond and Anthony N. Pinner, a Norfolk letter carrier, are the plaintiffs.

Similar suits are to be filed next week in the United States Court of the western district against members of the convention living in that section of the State.

BREWERIES TO BE MERGED.

Special to The New York Times.

AMESBURY, Mass., Dec. 13.—A combination of a number of New England brewery companies into one corporation is planned, and negotiations to effect this are in progress. The stockholders in the companies which will be taken over will be given shares in the new company equal to the amount represented by their present holdings.

It is stated that several New York brewery firms are interested in the formation of the combination and are financially aiding the organization of the new corporation.

The promoters are reticent regarding details, but say that the deal is so near completion that it will be consummated in a month.

Orders for Sixty-five New Engines.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13.—Orders have been placed for sixty-five new engines for the Pennsylvania Southwest lines, to be delivered between January and August next year. Of the new engines, forty will be added to the equipment, and the remainder will replace worn-out engines. Six of the new engines will be built at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania, and the rest will be constructed at outside shops.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE POST OFFICE SERVICE

"Andy" Hyde to be Remembered by Fellow-Clerks.

Born in Doyers Street Seventy Years Ago, He Has Grown Up with the Postal Development of the City.

The Post Office clerks of this city next Thursday evening will present to one of their number a token of esteem in recognition of his long and faithful service in handling the mails in this city, the length of service said to exceed any of which there is previous record in this country or elsewhere.

Andrew K. Hyde, the Post Office clerk who is to be honored by his fellow-employes of the Government in the foreign branch of the Post Office, at Morton and West Streets, will have been fifty years in service on that day. When he began as a Post Office employe in this city there was only one delivery a day in the part of the town where he went his rounds, and when a vessel arrived with mails from Europe she was met on the dock by a man from the Post Office with a wheelbarrow, in which he carried back the three or four sacks of mail she might bring. Now the arrival of from 2,000 to 3,000 sacks of mail on a single ship is no unusual affair.

Mr. Hyde is seventy years of age, and his work now is to examine all outgoing papers and packages. For years he worked at the General Post Office, but when the foreign branch was started he changed his quarters. He has been so long in the Postal Service that he has formed a large circle of acquaintances among old-time New Yorkers, who remember his delivering letters at their houses when the fashionable quarter was down town.

Mr. Hyde, or "Andy" as he is generally called by his intimates, made more money than he does to-day. He received two cents for every letter he delivered, and he got one cent for each paper. The General Post Office then was in Liberty Street. "Andy's" route was from East Twenty-seventh Street to East Forty-second Street, and he says that he "had a tough time" delivering letters in the Winter. Old fashioned Winters came along then with regularity in New York, and the young man had to cut his way through snow-drifts and walk sturdily in the face of blizzards that would amaze modern New Yorkers, should they see them to-day.

No such thing as civil service reform had been heard of, but there was a sort of rough working system, under which, no matter what changes were made for political or other reasons, a certain number of indispensable men were retained to carry on the work of the postal service. Mr. Hyde was one of these, and he saw changes innumerable in the staff and management, with queer new Postmasters carrying out "faddy" ideas and men in authority who knew nothing at all about the business. Yet these changes never materially affected him, and he has survived them all.

On the east side of town below Forty-second Street, where there is hardly such a thing as a vacant lot to-day, where tenement houses crowd each other in some places, fine shops in another, and every lot is built upon and worth a large sum of money, "Andy" Hyde trudged across fields to deliver his letters, took refuge in barns where the cattle were stalled during passing storms, and exchanged remarks with the inhabitants about the potato crop and the prospects for Winter wheat.

Those, too, were the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department, whose traditions form such an interesting chapter in the history of New York. All the "boys" belonged to one company or another, and there was great rivalry between them. "Andy" Hyde was a member of the Marion Hose Cart Company, locally known as "the Swamp Fox Boys," and many were the big fires he attended while he "ran wid de machine." The members of the company in Summer time used to go swimming at "Sandy" Spencer's place, at the foot of East Thirteenth Street, and here it was his custom to dive off the logs with the best of them. Nearly all the "boys" are gone now except "Andy," who, however, remains as bright and cheerful as ever. He is a native New Yorker.

He was born in Doyers Street, the mysterious passage which leads off Chatham Square and excites the wonder of passing strangers on the elevated road. Here, where Chinese fan-tan places, joss houses, and joints of one kind and another are now filled with the almond-eyed Celestials there were fine houses when Andy came into the world. The house in Doyers Street where he was born is, however, still standing. It used to belong to his grandfather. When "Andy" entered the Postal Service there were employed in it in this city only 25 letter carriers and about 100 clerks.

One of the Postmasters of New York whom "Andy" encountered was William B. Taylor. He was a sort of reformer, and on his first tour through the Post Office he noticed tobacco juice near the place where "Andy" was working. This offended his sense of the proprieties, so he promised "Andy" if he would stop chewing for six months he would give him $50. The offer was accepted, and at the end of the six months "Andy" got a bright new fifty-dollar bill, and he promptly invested the money in tobacco and started chewing again. Last Summer for the first time since the advent of Mr. Taylor, he tried to break off chewing, but, as he says, "it was no go."

Assistant Postmaster Morgan, it is said, will do the honors on the occasion of the presentation.

"LE MENTEUR" IN BOSTON.

Production of This Year's Play of the Cercle Francaise of Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Before a fair-sized audience, composed chiefly of school teachers and students of French, the Cercle Française of Harvard University gave the first Boston presentation of "Le Menteur," this year's play, at the Bijou Theatre, this afternoon. Between the acts the Harvard Banjo and Mandolin Clubs took the place of the regular orchestra. The play is extremely well costumed and enacted, and from an artistic as well as literary standpoint, is enjoyable.

Among those who had seats for this afternoon's performance were Mrs. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. William L. McKee, Mrs. Charles S. Tuckerman, Mrs. R. C. Dixey, Mrs. Herbert Sears, Mrs. Heny W. Jackson, Mrs. Thomas Aspinwall, Mrs. Prescott, Bigelow, Mrs. W. R. Chase, Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop second, Mrs. Haskett Derby, Mrs. Amory Eliot, Mrs. L. B. Fenno, Mrs. Aaron H. Latham, and Mrs. R. W. Emmons second.

From a social standpoint Monday night's performance will be a brilliant affair. Besides the Boston attendance, society will be augmented by a large party brought over from New York by Mr. James Haslen Hyde, Harvard, '98. This will include Mr. Hyde's mother, Mrs. Henry B. Hyde; his sister, Mrs. Sydney Ripley, and W. Goffiot. Others coming from New York are Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mrs. G. E. Edgell, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones. From Troy, N. Y., will come R. F. and E. A. Thompson.

MAJOR ALEXANDER SHAW DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—Major Alexander Shaw, a prominent citizen and capitalist of Baltimore, died suddenly to-night of heart disease. He was stricken and fell in the doorway of his home as he was leaving for the residence of Gen. John Gill, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, who was entertaining the Directors of the company at a dinner. Major Shaw, who was a Managing Director, was to have been the guest. He was carried to his room and physicians summoned, but he expired in two hours.

Major Shaw was a son of the Rev. John Knox Shaw, a Methodist minister, and was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1837. He came to Maryland with his brother John K. Shaw during the civil war. Major Shaw won his title as a Union officer in the Maryland volunteer infantry. After the war he and his brother bought coal fields in West Virginia and formed the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Company, which became one of the largest coal shipping concerns in the country.

Major Shaw was a Director of the National Bank of Baltimore, the Eutaw Savings Bank, the Baltimore Equitable Society, the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, the West Virginia Oil Company, and other financial, charitable, and educational institutions. He was a Republican and always figured prominently in politics. In 1889 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor. In the contest for United States Senator in 1898 he was the chief opponent of Louis E. McComas.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 15th and 16th, in the Dress Goods Department,

COLORED DRESS MATERIALS,

of Zibeline, Canvas, Etamine, and Silk and Wool, cut in dress lengths, suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, will be offered at

$3.50, 7.50 and 6.00 Each.
Original prices, $18.00, $15.00, $12.00

also

$3.00, 3.50 and 3.00 Each.
Original prices, $10.00 and $5.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Rich Holiday Gifts.

The Famous Ruszits Furs at Retail.

NOT the limited stock of a small Furrier,

Not a collection of Furs unidentified with any maker's name,

But the rich product of a Fur Company known throughout the United States for over half a century,

Now displayed in a limitless variety of Women's Furs, Men's Furs, Children's Furs, Sleigh, Carriage and Automobile Furs, Rugs, Robes and Mounted Skins.

AT THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS

John Ruszits Fur Company,
(Established 1851.)
73-75-77 Mercer St., Near Broome St., New York.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF BUM.

Tenderloin Station House Dog Was Captured by a S. P. C. A. Man, Who Did Not Know Him.

Bum, the old patrol dog connected with the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, was a wise but sad dog yesterday. He is fourteen years old, but in all his life he had never had such an experience as befell him on Thursday, when he was picked up by the dog catchers and taken in company with a wagonload of common, ordinary street mongrels to the pound.

Bum is not a handsome dog, in fact he is very ugly. He is of an undetermined breed, and might easily pass for a first cousin to a monkey. His color is of that shade known in dogs as "yellow." But despite his physical failings, Bum is as wise a dog as there is in town. The stories of how he has saved people in heavy snowstorms, how he has sounded alarms of fire by his continued barking, and how he has pulled little children from danger are very numerous, and so much has been told of him that people walking on the street would point him out to their companions. He was known to every restaurant keeper in the Tenderloin, and the boast of the patrolmen is that they have never fed the animal in the past seven years.

It was eight years ago that Officer Rockwell, who drives the patrol wagon, picked Bum up on Sixth Avenue in an almost famished condition, and, taking pity on him both for his friendship and his ugliness, took him to the station house. Since that time Bum had been Rockwell's constant companion on the wagon.

Last Wednesday, however, the wagon received a hurry call and Rockwell did not have time to release Bum, who was chained in the corner. While the wagon was gone, Bum, by constant tugging on his collar, which was made of black leather and studded with pot buttons, released himself and started on a hunt for dinner. His first stop was on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street. There he obtained some chopped meat for his teeth are all gone and he cannot handle solid food. As he was leaving, the S. P. C. A. wagon came along with a strange driver on the seat. Not recognizing the dog as one of the preservers of the peace, the driver grabbed him and carried him off.

Later in the day a little girl told of the occurrence at the station house, and Rockwell went to the pound to get the dog. There sat Bum, far back in the rear, easily distinguishable by his lack of beauty. "Bum," called Rockwell, and the poor dog almost jumped through the wire screen in his efforts to get out.

Then Rockwell told his story to the men at the station, and a subscription was taken up to save the dog released. Every man from Sergt. Walsh to the doorman helped, and yesterday Bum was returned to his friends.

SEEKS CANADIAN LAND GRANTS.

Canadian Northern Railway After Three Important Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 13.—The Canadian Northern Railway will ask the coming session of the British Columbia Parliament for three charters traversing the wheat belt of British Columbia. One will cover the route of the main line from Fort Edmonton to Butte Inlet, 180 miles north of Vancouver. The right of way and land grant requested will run from Hazleton at the head of the Skeena River to Peace River Pass and thence to the eastern boundary of British Columbia. The second franchise will be asked from a point on Butte Inlet south to Vancouver. The third charter desired is for a line from Hazleton to Teslin Lake or Atlin Lake.

These lines, together with radiating branches, will traverse what is regarded as the future granary of Canada. It is proposed to develop that section by vigorous immigration and to ship wheat to the coast where it will be ground into flour for Oriental markets.

E. C. French of Vancouver says that all British Columbia favors the granting of these franchises. As recently announced, it is believed that the Canadian Northern lines will be absorbed by the Grand Trunk system, which will thus reach the coast and enter to vigorous competition with the Canadian Pacific.

PICTURES AT KNOEDLER'S.

The chief attraction of the Knoedler Galleries just now is a portrait of a young lady of Spanish appearance by the French painter M. Aman-Jean. It is a standing figure in white robe, with a mere glimmer of color in the necklace. The materials of the gown, the dark hair of the lady, the pensive expression of her face, the ring on her finger, are wrought with that understanding of the just proportion of value to be given to each thing which marks the master. There is something in the unusual look of this young lady that puts the stamp of character on her personality, but the artist has made her his own also, for he has done something more than present a likeness; he has made her portrait a work of art besides.

An example of the opposite is the very faithful and true likeness of Mr. John Parsons, the lawyer, by Herr Arthur Ferraris, which hangs in the same gallery. It has a positiveness which is almost painful, but it has no art in the higher sense. A good colored photograph would give all that this portrait gives, and yet would not pretend to the deeper and more intimate way of presenting face and figure which we expect in life-size oils. It cannot be argued that M. Aman-Jean had the easier task, merely because his subject was a woman—a young woman and well-dressed, for although the gentleman is not a young man, he has the fine looks of a well-preserved man with a powerful and intelligent face. M. Aman-Jean gives his young lady a pensive, brooding, almost appealing look; Herr Ferraris makes his gentleman hard and cold; the one manages color delightfully, neither using too much nor too little, yet suggesting tone and rich tone; the other has no eye for delicate color gradations. Ferraris might be a pupil of Gérôme, one of whose most unfortunate pictures is also to be seen on another wall, representing a Pompeiian painter of images seated at a table.

An aged couple seated in the sunshine is a good example of the painter Artz. There is an early Winter sunrise, a snowy landscape, by William A. Coffin, and there is also a gallery full of flower pieces by Mr. Paul de Longpré.

INDIANA MINES DEAL HALTED.

Wall Street Slump Interrupted Consolidated Coal Company Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 13.—The Consolidated Coal Company, with $25,000 capital, which the Moore Brothers and the "Rock Island crowd" were promoting to take over the Indiana bituminous mines, was about to be consummated when the shrinkage began in Wall Street this week. It was believed on Wednesday that the deal would be completed in forty-eight hours.

The conditions in Wall Street have put an end to negotiations for the present if not finally. The men who were to finance the company are too greatly absorbed in other large enterprises to make the venture inviting just at this time.

The options on the mines expire Jan. 1, and expert miners and expert bookkeepers have gone over the properties and books. All questions at issue have been settled, and the only doubt now is as to the financial end of the deal.

REMOVING THE SNOW.

Yesterday, for the first time this Winter, the men of the Street Cleaning Deparment were compelled to shovel snow. The contract let on Friday to Contractor William Brady for the removal of the snow does not go into effect until the middle of next week, so the duty of keeping the streets clear fell to the Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Early in the morning, when the prospect for a heavy fall of snow was good, extra men and carts were hired, so that the department might be ready to cope with any storm. About four hundred men and two hundred carts were hired. The pay for the men is $2 for an eight-hour day. The cost of hire for the large trucks is $7, and $3.50 for the carts.

Under the snow removal contract, a fall of three inches must be recorded before the contractor puts his men to work. The Street Cleaning Department handles all lighter falls. Snow Inspector Bouton said that he expected no trouble. According to the weather advices, he said, the fall would be very light, and the principal thoroughfares would be cleared by 7 o'clock this morning.

When asked what the department would do in case of a heavy fall, he said that it would go on hiring men, who together with the regular force would be employed in clearing the streets.

Owners and lessees of property in the [illegible] upon streets where the sidewalk is laid will be held strickly to the ordinance passed last July, which compells the removal of snow from the sidewalk. The penalty for violation of the ordinance is a fine of from one to three dollars.

ENGINE JUMPS THE TRACK.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., Dec. 13.—Slippery rails on the Perth Amboy Division of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad nearly caused a train wreck this morning. A train that connected with the 8 o'clock boat from New York and had left St. George at 8:25 progressed slowly without any trouble until after it had passed the Prince's Bay station on the way to Perth Amboy. Here the locomotive jumped the track and was followed by the cars. The whole train ran down an incline for about 200 yards, when it came to a standstill.

Neither the engine nor the cars were overturned and no one was injured, although the passengers received a severe shaking up. The rails were twisted badly, and before the track can be used again new rails will have to be placed in position for a distance of about 200 feet. The road is blocked between Perth Amboy and Prince's Bay, a distance of seven or eight miles. Passengers between these places are being conveyed to and from the points in stages and sleighs. The damage will not be repaired until this evening. The train was in charge of Engineer York and [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.

Are displaying in their various departments, articles appropriate for Holiday Gifts, among which the following are particularly mentioned:

Bronze and Marble Busts and Statuettes,
Decorated Porcelains,
Curio and Music Cabinets, Hall Clocks and Clock Sets, Standard, Library and Banquet Lamps.

Silverware, Leather Goods,
Jewelry, Stationery, Men's Furnishings, Etc.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Scarfs, Barbs and Veils.
Real Lierre and Thread Lace Mitts.

Also The Marvex Glove,
in all desirable colorings, for Men, Women and Children.

Novelties in Women's Hand Embroidered, White and Colored Linen Handkerchiefs.

Decorative Art Linens,
consisting of Reception Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Dresser Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Doylies, in Filet Italien, Point Venetian Lace, Etc.

Couch Covers, Table and Piano Covers,
Mantel Draperies, Screens,
Lounging Cushions and Sewing Boxes.

Velvet Department.

IMPORTED All-Silk BLACK DRESS VELVET,
(Mousseline Finish)
Monday, December 15th, at per yard, $2.75
Regular price $4.00

Furs and Fur Garments.

An extensive variety of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Skins, etc., from which Garments, Neckpieces and Muffs can be made to order.

For Monday, December 15th:

Alaska Sealskin Coats, superior grade	$220.00
Persian Lamb Coats, Superior Grade (Leipzig dye), trimmed with Chinchilla, Baum Marten and Mink collar and revers,	$145.00
Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye),	100.00

	NECKPIECES.			MUFFS.	
Mink,	$6.25,	$11.75, $19.50	$12.50,	$16.50,	$24.00
Sable Fox,		7.50, 10.50		6.50,	10.50
Alaska Sable,	5.25,	7.50, 10.50	5.75,	7.50,	8.75
Russian Squirrel,		15.00, 19.50			14.50
Abyssinian Monkey,		11.00			7.50

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND coats elegantly finished, lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

KEPT HER COURSE IN STORM.

Lake Steamship Proceeds Blindly, but Arrives Safely in Port, Eighteen Hours Overdue.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—Eighteen hours overdue, the steamship City of Cleveland arrived from Cleveland at 10:20 o'clock to-night, after one of the hardest trips in the history of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

From 3 o'clock this morning until 4 o'clock this afternoon the big side-wheeler was anchored under Kelly's Island. For two hours after leaving Cleveland at 10:10 o'clock Friday night she had fine weather, and then without warning was enveloped in a blizzard with snow falling so thick that the crew could not see ahead the length of the vessel.

After keeping on the course from midnight until 3 A. M., Capt. Archie McLachlan made for shelter in the passage south of Kelly's Island and dropped anchor. Here the steamer rode out the storm, and when the weather cleared at 2 P. M. the crew discovered that the current had [illegible] their course entirely, and they lay to the south of Engineer York and [illegible] two off [illegible]

COAL COMMISSION'S DAY

Breaker Boys and Miners Tell About Their Hardships.

One Cent for a Month's Work—No Compensation for Physical Injuries—Mr. Mitchell on the Stand.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 13.—The miners called witnesses to-day before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to testify to the conditions existing at the collieries of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. These were the first persons to appear against the company of which George F. Baer is the head. Considerable interest was manifested as to the character of the evidence the miners would peresent against that company. Eight witnesses were called, and the principal grievance presented was that some men who went on strike were discriminated against.

There were a large number of other witnesses called, but most of the testimony was of a cumulative nature, relating mostly to alleged unfair local conditions.

Among the witnesses heard was President Mitchell. His testimony related principally to the manner in which he computed the averages he gave yesterday, in which he showed that bituminous men received from 40 to 50 per cent. more wages than the anthracite miners. Counsel for the Delaware & Hudson disputed Mitchell's method of arriving at the averages.

The miners will close their case probably on Monday, when the operators will open their side. The coal companies have decided to present only one opening argument, and former Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, leading counsel for the Reading Company, will make the joint opening statement.

The presentation of the wage statements of the Scranton Coal Company was the first business to come before the commission to-day. The statements were presented by John B. Kerr, Vice President and General Counsel for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, which company controls the Scranton Company.

The statements show that during the year ending April 30, 1902, the company operated nine collieries. Two worked only eleven months on account of fire and flooding and one but 11½ months on account of the strike.

The average earnings of miners per year were $538.90 and of mine laborers $313.76. Average per breaker, day of ten hours, for miners, $3.13, and for miner's laborers, $1.82. The wages of other employes range from $1,200 per year for engineers down to $150 for breaker boys.

A breaker boy, aged ten, was called, and said that he received 65 cents a day. Last month he received only 25 cents, the remainder being kept by the Delaware and Hudson Company, which employed him, for rent.

He said he knew of one boy who received only one cent in a month. When he applied for work he misrepresented his age, but his mother has since given the company his correct age. He is still employed by the company.

Practically the entire afternoon session was taken up with the testimony of men who are or have been, employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The principal grievance complained of by the witnesses examined was that of discrimination.

One man complained that he was not getting regular pay for repair work; another one said there were two sizes of cars where he worked, and only one price for both. Another, who lost his leg, complained that he was taken off light work and given heavy work, and that when he complained he was told that he must do it or get out. The men who did not get work after the strike gave as the company's reason that they took a too prominent part in the strike.

On cross-examination it was brought out that the general treatment of the witnesses by the company was good, except in the instances complained of, and that there was some friction between the men and the colliery Superintendent, of which John Veith, as General Mining Superintendent, had had no knowledge.

In this connection a miner named William Gretz, employed at the Silver Creek Colliery, said he struck a bad heading and could earn little money. He complained to the foreman, but the latter made no effort to improve matters. Simon P. Wolverton, the Reading's attorney, asked him why he did not complain to Mr. Veith, and the witness replied that if he went over the foreman's or the colliery Superintendent's head to the General Mining Superintendent the other would get "even" with him.

James Clark, President of one of the local unions at Ashland, presented along with the miner's grievance those of the Teamsters' Union of Ashland, an organization entirely outside of the miners' union, but Chairman Gray would not admit them, saying the commission had enough trouble settling the miners' affairs.

A life insurance agent was called and gave the life insurance rates for miners and persons employed in other occupations. The rates for miners were very high.

The last witness of the day was a fifteen-year-old boy who lost a leg while working in a breaker owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He said he received nothing for the loss of the limb.

It was the intention of the commission to sit until 6 P. M., but as the miners could not present all their witnesses by that time adjournment was taken at 5 o'clock until Monday morning.

PEACEFUL PICKETING LEGAL.

Judge Carter So Decides in Strike Case, but Restrains Some Men from Gathering.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—Judge Carter in the Superior Court to-day issued an order restraining twenty union men by name from gathering at the plant of the Drop Forge Company, where a strike has been on for several months, for the purpose of intimidating men who wanted to go to work. The court refused to interfere with peaceful picketing, which he held to be legal.

The order is a modification of a former decision which retrained the entire union from gtahering at the plant.

OUTPUT OF COAL INCREASES.

Production of Reading Company's Mines Said to be Normal—Washingtonians Appeal to Operators.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Reports to the Reading Railway offices show that the mines of the company on Thursday reached the high-water mark of production since the resumption of mining, with an output of 1,305 cars from its 31 collieries. This is practically the normal output of the company, and exceeds the production in the past when the company had 37 collieries working.

With a continuance of this production and the probability of its being considerably increased when the company gets its remaining collieries in operation, coupled with a gradual increase from other sections of the anthracite region, there is a fair prospect of relief from the present coal stringency, and a more hopeful view of the future is being taken by the trade.

A delegation of Washingtonians called upon General Manager Henderson of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and upon the coal officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with a view to having anthracite shipments to that city increased. The gentlemen composing the party are delegates to the convention of the National Civil Service Reform Association. Beyond the assurance that the best possible would be done under the circumstances, no promises were made to the visitors.

READING, Penn., Dec. 13.—The Reading Company is taxed to its utmost to keep the coal traffic moving. Up to to-night the company transported about 10,500 cars of coal for the past week, or nearly 325,000 tons. All the collieries are worked to their full capacity. Never before in the history of the anthracite regions has there been such activity. Soft coal is becoming scarce and the Reading Company is having a hard time in getting a full supply.

PORT JERVIS'S APPEAL ANSWERED.

Temporary Relief Reaches Coal-Famished Town After Much Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Although over 500 cars of anthracite coal have been shipped through here daily since the strike ended, there was but little received in town and the supply became so reduced in the yards of local dealers that many families were unable to get any. The suffering in consequence has been very severe.

Dealers said they could get no more coal for three weeks at least, but when George W. Dowe, Superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Erie, became aware of the true state of affairs he brought the matter to the attention of General Superintendent G. T. Slade, with the result that the latter issued special orders yesterday to send twenty-seven cars of coal to Port Jervis.

The coal arrived from the mines during the night and to-day all the cart service in town was used carrying it in the raging storm to the relief of the famine sufferers.

MAY STRIKE TO-MORROW.

General Electric Workmen Demand Reinstatement of Trades Union Official.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A committee appointed by the Machinery Building section of the Trades Assembly waited on G. E. Emmons, general manager of the General Electric Works in this city, to demand the reinstatement of Edward Utting, Secretary of the Trades Assembly, business agent of the Screwmakers' Union and International Third Vice President of the Allied Metal Mechanics, who was discharged this week on the allegation that he had been away from his work for nine days without the consent of his foreman.

It is stated that, in the event of the refusal of Mr. Emmons to reinstate Utting or to give a good reason for his discharge, all union men in the works, to the number of about 6,000, would walk out on Monday. Both sides refuse to discuss the circumstances.

COAL OPERATORS BUSY.

George F. Baer Says New York Is Getting All the Coal Coming In.

Though Saturday is considered an off day in the offices of the coal-carrying companies most of the coal Presidents were in their offices yesterday and remained until a later hour than usual. President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, who remained in town, was in communication with the other operators, including John Markle, of G. B. Markle & Co., during the day regarding the coal situation and the problem of satisfying the demand caused by the cold spell. Mr. Baer when seen yesterday said he could not say as to how long the scarcity of coal will continue.

"New York is getting all the coal that is coming in," he continued. "We are mining as much coal as we possibly can and shipping it to New York as fast as we can and it is getting here. The lack of the usual reserve which should have been mined during the Summer months shows the supply away behind, but this is no fault of the operators or the coal companies. Every car that can be used is being pressed into service to rush coal to New York as fast as possible."

A member of the firm of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the New York, Ontario and Western Company, said: "The talk of the coal that has been shipped to the Western cities has been greatly exaggerated. As a matter of fact, anthracite is a luxury in the West, where the stoves and furnaces are fitted up for burning wood and soft coal. It is a sign of prosperity when there is a demand for anthracite out West, and it is no great hardship in a great part of the West if they have no anthracite. New York is getting its full share, but the problem is the distribution, so that every one can get a share.

"If the people who buy it by the ton would co-operate with the dealers and be satisfied with a little at a time the problem of distribution would be easier. No doubt coal is very scarce, and for reasons which we cannot control will be more or less scarce all Winter."

Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society and Tenement House Commissioner, said yesterday that all the coal depots where coal is sold by the pail would be kept as well supplied as possible. They would be considered first in the distribution. The new depot started by the Communipaw Coal Company at 602-608 West Fifty-first Street for west side people will open to-day, and will be kept open every day, including Sundays.

Robert Hunter, head worker of the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, which deals with tenement house conditions, said yesterday that there was no unusual distress, as far as he knew. As far as coal was concerned, the tenement house residents were getting as much, if not more, coal by the pail than in normal times at 10 cents a pail.

Some of the west side apartment houses were without heat yesterday. The tenants of one large apartment house made a combined effort, after appealing in vain to the landlord, and bought three tons of anthracite. The janitor undertook to feed it into the furnaces, and those who bought the coal will deduct the price of it in paying their next month's rent and let the landlord test the matter in the courts if he chooses to do so.

COAL FOR MORGAN EMPLOYES.

The Banker Was Found to Have Paid the Fuel Bills Himself.

Every now and then Wall Street hears of some special mark of favor to the employes of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. shown by the head of that banking establishment. Last Christmas it was a gift of an extra year's salary to every employe. Last week it was a special arrangement whereby the Brooklyn employes of the firm were enabled to get a larger supply of anthracite coal than many people even of wealth have been able to secure in this borough recently.

A score or more of clerks, bookkeepers, and such like workers in the banking house live in Bay Ridge, Bath Beach, and other parts of Brooklyn. These men compared notes, and each found that the others were having the same difficulties as himself in securing an adequate supply of fuel. Hence it was determined to make a personal appeal to F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, who frequently visits the Morgan office, and ask him for help.

A paper was drawn up, and on this paper each of these employes set down the quantity of coal he was immediately in need of. One of the number then spoke to Mr. Underwood upon one of the occasions when he was in the banking office.

"Certainly I will see to this," said Mr. Underwood, "I will have a barge docked in Brooklyn, and the wagons can then transfer your coal to your homes without delay."

So far the matter had not gone beyond the subordinate employes. After Mr. Underwood had been spoken to Mr. Joyce, who has charge of the pay roll of the office, heard of the plan.

"You had better speak to the boss about this," suggested Mr. Joyce, and straightway one of the employes approached Mr. Morgan himself. Mr. Morgan then wrote a letter to Mr. Underwood, indorsing the request of the employes, and asking that there be no delay in the delivery of this barge. And delay there was none. In a very few days every one of these men had four or five tons of coal in his cellar.

Last week Mr. Joyce was making up the pay rolls. He had kept the paper stating how much coal the men wanted, and he had a record of how much had been supplied to them from the Erie barge. He went to Mr. Morgan and said:

"I am making up the pay rolls now, Mr. Morgan, and I have these coal bills. On what basis shall the men be charged for their supplies?"

"What bills? What bills do you mean!" asked Mr. Morgan in his characteristically gruff manner.

"The bills for the coal Mr. Underwood sent over to Brooklyn," replied Mr. Joyce.

"Oh, I paid those. Don't bother about them any more," was all Mr. Morgan said. No additional announcement or notice was sent to the beneficiaries of this liberality.

One of the employes was relating this story to a reporter. The employe said, in commenting upon his chief's generosity:

"You newspaper men think Mr. Morgan is gruff and sometimes rude. He is direct in his statements to everybody, and I want to tell you that under that gruff exterior is one of the most generous dispositions in the world."

Newark Short of Coal.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—The coal situation here is more serious than at any time since the cold weather set in. Men and women are begging and pleading with dealers for a supply, no matter how small, at any price, but unless they are regular customers they are turned away. In consequence there is great suffering, and those without coal are likely to become desperate. One dealer moved by pity put men at work dealing out what coal he had in lots of eighty pounds for 25 cents. In one hour he took in $99, and the crowd had not diminished.

MORE COAL FOR THE POOR

Small Dealers Quickly Sold Newly Arrived Supply.

It Is Estimated That 228,000 Buckets of Anthracite Were Bought at the Distributing Stations.

With the snowflakes there came yesterday a new supply of coal, not for those who think they need it most, but for those who must have it. The anthracite-carrying railroads supplied the dealers who sell coal to the poor with amounts varying from 75 to 100 tons each. This coal yas sent usually in small carts carrying a ton each. In the majority of cases it was fine pea coal, usually used under boilers and not meant for stoves, but it was coal and that was what the poor wanted.

With the appearance yesterday morning of cartloads of anthracite headed for the coal yards the information spread through the tenement districts that there was coal to be purchased. The tin cans, bags, baby carriages, wash boilers, soap boxes on wheels, and the other means for carrying the coal home were again quickly put into use, and the processions of the poor to the coal yards were renewed. The old story of the nursery where the beggars are coming to town, "some in rags and some in tags and some in velvet gowns," was again illustrated. There were those in the procession who were in rags and tags, and though velvet gowns were not the rule, yet there were many well-dressed persons who joined with the others on the way through the sleet and snow to the precious coal that could give warmth and comfort.

Giving an average of 75 tons each to the thirty-eight distributing stations active yesterday, and calculating, as the dealers do, that there are 80 buckets to the ton, there were 228,000 buckets of coal sold to the poor of the city yesterday. At an average of four buckets to a person 57,000 people bought coal and carried it home in one way or another.

There were thousands of poor persons who availed themselves of the chance to buy the coal, but the term "poor" is comparative. In all the long lines there was not one who did not have the money to purchase if he or she could get the chance to do so. It was a singular example of prosperity where people stood in long lines shivering in the storm while they had with them the money that would buy them comfort later on. Everybody seemed to have money and very few coal. The invariable rule was that five buckets, or 125 pounds, was enough to satisfy the most avaricious anthracite seekers.

The policemen on guard about the coal-yards were forced to make breaks in the lines of purchasers so that traffic might not be delayed. In some places the line stretched over two blocks. It was at the street corners where the greatest trouble occurred. There many tried to get the best of their fellows by sneaking in at the separation points. The patience of the policemen was noteworthy.

They settled more than one difficulty without using their clubs, and the only man in the day's record who felt the club was a fellow who tried to crowd out a boy with a sled. When the boy refused to give up his place in the line before the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, the man jumped on the sled and smashed it. The amiable policeman then turned into an angry citizen and let his club fall with the snow flakes on the back of the man. The officer was too busy to place the man under arrest, and so he escaped, but without coal. The policeman gave the boy weeping over the loss of his sled a half dollar, and others, inspired by his kindliness, contributed such sums as they could that the lad might buy a new sled.

At the various places where coal was distributed the arrival of each cart was hailed with cheers. The shouting seemed to give courage to those wearily waiting. The excitement served to warm them up. There were women so very old that the very idea of their being out in such weather was unpleasant, but they stood patiently in line waiting their chance to buy, and there were children who will undoubtedly be accused of truancy. There were few men. Most of the breadwinners were at work, and it devolved on the old and the young to get the fuel.

Best of all was the work of Volunteers of America and the Salvation Army girls, who attended the coal selling. They would watch the long lines, and when the drawn features of an old woman or pinched face of a little one suggested that they might drop out of line from exhaustion and exposure the girls took and kept their places, sending the weary ones to the offices of the distributors that they might warm up where coal was actually burning in stoves that were red hot.

A young woman, who has done a great deal for the poor of the city and has taken a particular interest in the sale of coal to the poor, finding yesterday that there was no need of indulging in her habit of opening her purse, as her money was not needed, investigated many places where coal was sold yesterday. When she found that the majority were being sold the pea coal she could not imagine of what use it could be to them. She went with several of the purchasers to their homes and witnessed the ingenuity of people in acute need of anthracite. The favorite method seemed to be that of starting a hot fire with wood, laying a little of the pea coal on top of it, and then spreading over this oyster shells. Then a heaping shovelful of the coal was placed on the shells. They kept the small particles from falling through the grate. The scheme worked well.

Another way was to place a bit of wire netting above the kindling and then place on the coal. This was equally successful, but all could not get the netting, and the oyster shell plan was the prevailing one.

Characteristic of the poor, who are good to one another, those who had waited in vain for their turn to buy at the ends of the long lines, while the snow changed to hail and sleet, and had suffered that they might get the means of warmth, shared in the fuel of their neighbors, and suffering was minimized largely in this way.

Small retail dealers reaped a big harvest. They had saved their coal even through the period when coal could not be bought. They were early apprised of the new coal being sold at the distributing stations, and then sold all they had at figures double those at the stations. The poor had money, and many of them did not have the time, inclination, or health to wait in the storm for a chance to buy. They were eager to purchase at the high figure.

According to the dealers the coal stringency is not to be permanent. Many of them have barges of coal that are stormbound. With the subsidence of the present weather they expect these barges to soon arrive in port. Several of the dealers seen yesterday expressed themsleves as certain that within a week they would be able to supply the normal demand of their customers without stopping their sales by the pail. The prevailing price per pail yesterday was 10 cents. A pail usually held 25 pounds. In a few places the price was 15 cents per pail containing 30 pounds.

Burlington Mayor Deals Out Coal.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 13.—Mayor Charles Y. Flanders to-day succeeded in getting two carloads of coal, which were promptly distributed among the poor at cost. "The situation in our city," said Mayor Flanders, "is most desperate, and affects practically all classes. People of comfortable circumstances are as badly off as the very poor, and I don't know what will happen if relief is not soon forthcoming. We are entirely without coal, and our city is suffering greatly."

Poughkeepsie's Memorial Tablet.

A difficulty seems to have arisen as to where a tablet may be placed in the new Court House. The proposition is to set a tablet to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and the other illustrious members of the constitutional convention which met on that spot. We have a suggestion to make. We understand that the plans provided for a tablet in a conspicuous place upon which the names of the Court House Committee, architect, Superintendent, and a few others are to be handed to posterity. Now why not omit this tablet and give the space to the other illustrious names. It would be an act of self-denial, to be sure, but self-obliteration is the essence of greatness.—Poughkeepsie News-Press.

Parental Aggravations.

Johnny—I wish my folks would agree upon one thing, and not keep me all the time in a worry.

Tommy—What have they been doing now?

Johnny—Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast.—Boston Transcript.

MR. GOMPERS ON STRIKES

Fifty Per Cent. of Them Are Won Absolutely, He Says.

Condition of Working Women Ameliorated by the Labor Unions—Hopeful View of Coal Trouble Outcome.

About five hundred women and thirty men were addressed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday forenoon at the rooms of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on the subject of strikes. It is not every woman who can get away to attend a meeting at 11 A. M., and in the course of his address Mr. Gompers remarked that on this account he assumed that the majority of the women in the audience were not wage workers. A smile went around when he made this remark. Among those present were several society women and wealthy women who take an interest in the working people.

Robert Erskine Ely, who presided, said in introducing Mr. Gompers: "You can talk as long as you like." Mr. Gompers took advantage of this permission to the extent of talking for an hour and three-quarters.

He said he was not going to treat the subject of strikes from either a human or a humane standpoint, but in a businesslike way. "Looking at labor as many people did," he said, "as a marketable commodity, which was bought and sold, the student of labor would find that, judged from this cold-blooded and unsentimental standpoint, labor was at a disadvantage.

"You go to purchase an article," he continued, "and you find that the market price is regulated between the purchaser and the seller in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. The only exception to this rule has been labor.

"This is a great age, when every new development of steam or electricity adds to the wealth of the country. The people who strike want a fair share of the fruits of their toil. I do not want any one to think, however, that I am an advocate of strikes, though they are often necessary and justifiable. I have yet to meet a man in the labor movement in all my experience in the labor movement, covering a third of a century, who is an advocate of strikes. This, however, is different from antagonism to or denunciation of strikes. Neither antagonism nor denunciation has ever stopped one strike."

He held that strikes were necessary at times, and said that a labor organization which had a right against strikes would be like a militia regiment which had a rule against fighting. He believed that with unions as with nations, the best way of insuring peace was to be equipped for fighting. The union lent a new feature when a strike was necessary. When unorganized men were driven to strike it was through being goaded by employers to desperation. There was a bitterness in such strikes that strikes of organizations did not know. The latter were not desperate, and were equipped with funds for the strike. The shibboleth of "nothing to arbitrate," made infamous by one employer, he said, many years ago, he hoped would soon be a thing of the past.

Mr. Gompers said that the coal strike with all its troubles was a deplorable thing, but the result would be good. Labor and capital would understand their mutual relations better, and many good lessons would be learned from it.

He denied statements that a majority of strikes were lost. "Fifty per cent. of the strikes are absolutely won," he said, "and in 25 per cent of the strikes part of the demands are gained. Even when the strikes are lost it is a benefit to others, for employers will be more chary in forcing strikes."

One advantage of the unions, he said, was that they ameliorated the condition of the working women. There were many national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which provided that women working at the same avocations as men be paid equal wages for equal work. This was notably the case in the Cigarmakers' International Union, with which he was connected.

Mr. Gompers then talked at some length on the eight-hour question and said that the allegation that the longer the hours of leisure the more time was spent in the beer shops, had been triumphantly disproved. The great patrons of the beer shops were the overworked men and the men who were out of work.

MAINE ICE PROSPECTS GOOD.

If Other Supplies Fail, the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers Will Yield Plentifully.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 13.—The two great ice-producing rivers of Maine, the Kennebec and Penobscot, are now frozen solidly, the ice being from five to seven inches thick. Although the fields were considerably broken up by tugs and vessels just as the freeze came on, a smooth surface can be had by a little planing. The rivers were at a fair pitch when closed, and the ice is clean and blue, insuring a crop of excellent quality if there is any harvest at all.

Last Winter, for the first time in the history of the industry in Maine, no ice was cut on either the Kennebec or the Penobscot, for now that the American Ice Company has secured control the rivers are used simply as an emergency ground in case of a failure of the crop on the Hudson and elsewhere in the Middle States. When there is plenty of ice in New York and Pennsylvania, nothing is done in Maine, but if the crop fails in those States, then there is a rush to gather the harvest down East.

The houses on the two rivers have been made ready for a harvest in case it becomes necessary, and it is said that the empty houses, or some of them, will be filled in any event. Some ice has been shipped from the Kennebec this year, but there remains in the houses a large stock of ice cut in the Winter of 1900-1.

Independent operators on the Penobscot probably will fill their houses, cutting an aggregate of 70,000 tons. The trust has houses of about 132,000 tons' capacity at Bangor. At Sargentville an independent concern will cut about 100,000 tons, partly for Winter shipment, their pond lying close to the bay shore, where vessels may load at any stage of the tide at all seasons, and at Boothbay, Rockport, and Belfast some ice will be cut.

FINE SHOOTING UP IN MAINE.

The Season Just Over Has Been a Record Breaker for Deer, Bears, and Moose.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Dec. 13.—Five thousand deer, 200 moose, and a great many bears, wildcats, foxes, and other animals have been killed in Northern Maine during the hunting season that ends this week. All previous records have been broken, the number of deer killed being 1,000 in excess of last year's.

These figures represent only the game shipped by rail and registered at Bangor. In the entire State probably 7,500 deer have been shipped, and twice that number killed, many being eaten in camps or transported by various conveyances other than rail. By some authorities the number of slain deer is estimated at 20,000, but 15,000 probably is nearer the actual figures. By far the greater number of deer and moose fell before the rifles of visiting hunters, of whom more than 3,000 came into the State this season. All non-resident hunters are required by law to employ a registered guide, whose pay is $3 a day. In this way, and in the payment of hotel, camp, and railroad fares, it is estimated that the visitors have spent about $1,000,000.

Twenty-one serious shooting accidents have been recorded in the Maine woods this season. Nine of the mishaps were fatal. Three resulted from men being mistaken for deer, and one of the victims was a registered guide.

A Martyr.

"Are you aware of the fact that you sometimes make some very disagreeable remarks?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Isn't it dreadful to have a circle of friends who enjoy that sort of thing so much?"—Washington Star.

Small Ware in Furniture

as might particularly apply to this period of gift giving—is shown to beautiful advantage in inlaid Sheraton Desks, Tea Tables of quaint character, Glass Cabinets with curious lattice doors—and Music Cases. All of individual value for good taste and serviceability.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful, boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

Storm King Whiskey.
RYE or BOURBON.

4	Full Quart Bottles,	3.10
6	"	4.50
12	"	8.75
12	Screw-Top Pint Flasks,	4.75
24	Screw-Top ½-Pt. Flasks	5.00

Express Prepaid
To any point east of the Mississippi River.

NOTE—IT'S 8 YEARS OLD, absolutely pure, and recommended by physician for medicinal purposes on that account for the past 20 years. SUCH WHISKEY CANNOT BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE FOR LESS THAN $5.00 for 4 bottles. I ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. If whiskey is unsatisfactory, return at my expense—I'll refund your money. Having been established since 1878, should satisfy new readers of the genuineness of this offer. FREE Return this advertisement with your next order and receive my 1903 calendar in 12 colors FREE. This is far the handsomest calendar I have ever issued, and will be sent without the goods, postpaid, for 25c., stamps or silver.
J. C. CHILDS, 893 3D AVE., N. Y. C.

A SALE OF
EXQUISITE
(ENGLISH)
PLATES

The belated arrival of a shipment of Fine English Plates, together with our desire to dispose of them before the Holidays, prompts us to offer them at special prices, at a "Sale of Plates" which will begin on

MONDAY A. M.

The decorations are the richest designs in such famous makes as Doulton, Coalport, Mintons, Cauldon, Wedgwood, Royal Worcester and Copeland.

EARL C. RICH,
434 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 39th STREET.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40, $50; EXtra large, very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas and capes. NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

BILL OF A PHYSICIAN.

Acknowledgment That He "Rolled" It Up Because He Thought It Would Be Paid.

Testimony that amused spectators and jury was given yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by a physician who appeared as a witness for a local railroad company in a suit for damages brought by a woman who had been injured in a collision between a trolley car and a carriage. The physician had visited the woman while she was in the hospital. He made the following answers to questions by the plaintiff's counsel:

Q.—What did you continue going to the hospital every day for? A.—To see the plaintiff.

Q.—Did she need your attention, and is that the reason you went? A.—We might say "Yes."

Q.—No; not what "we," but "you" would say, is what I want. A.—All right—I.

Q.—Well, what do you say. A.—I might say "yes."

Q.—You thought it was best in your judgment for you to go every day? A.—No, not necessarily.

Q.—What did you go for, then, every day? A.—I would like to make the bill as big as possible.

Q.—The idea is you were going oftener than you needed to in order to put in a bigger bill? A.—That is clearly shown.

Q.—How much of a bill did you roll up in this course of treatment? A.—I think I rolled up a bill to the extent of about $120.

Q.—You say you cannot tell just how much of the bill was padding. Now give us the reason why you can't explain this to the jury. A.—Well, the reason for it is simply this, and the jury can readily understand it. I went to see this plaintiff every day, and I did not find a great deal the matter with her. I considered from her attitude and from things generally that a bill that might be presented would be paid.

The jurymen smiled broadly as they filed out, returning later with a verdict for the plaintiff.

Indian Servant Girls.

A new solution of the servant girl problem is being discussed in the large cities of the West. Indian girls, from special training schools, are being employed as servant girls. It is said that the Indian girls who have been properly trained are found to be perfect embodiments of satisfactory domestic service. Five thousand or more Indian girls have been engaged from the various Indian schools of the Southwest to act as domestics in the homes of wealthy people in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, and Denver. Most of these girls are from the Chilacco and Haskell Indian schools. The Indian girls are physically strong. They are, as a rule, faithful, polite, and unobtrusive.—Buffalo Enquirer.

"77"

To "break up" a Cold, take Dr. Humphreys' "SEVENTY-SEVEN" and some form of gentle exercise or work, until perspiration is induced. "77" prevents Pneumonia and cures La

GRIP

H. C. **KOCH & CO**
125th Street West. OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL CHRISTMAS.

Holiday Suggestions.

Koch's uptown prices make downtown shopping an extravagance, and keep well in mind that THIS store serves millions of people and NEVER DISAPPOINTS. Here you are certain of quality, certain of style, certain of value, certain of delivery—certain also that every word, every promise, whether spoken or written, is lived up to in letter and spirit.

Two daily deliveries by our own wagons in BRONX, MT. VERNON, NEW ROCHELLE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. Daily deliveries by our own wagons in ENGLEWOOD, HACKENSACK, FORT LEE and VICINITY.

Toys, Dolls, Games, &c.

Our fourth floor transformed into the Children's Wonderland—an enormous collection makes choosing easy—low prices make savings certain.

Special Inducements to Sunday Schools and Fairs.

Fine Jewelry Specials for Monday.

SOLID GOLD SCARFPINS with pearls; reg. 75c., for Monday 49c
GOLD FILLED LOCKETS, set with Rhinestones and pearls; reg. $1.50, for Monday 95c
LADIES' FANCY CHIGNON COMBS, mounted in fine gold, set with pearls; reg. $3.00, for Monday 1.89
LADIES' SOLID SILVER WATCHES, with chatelaine pins; reg. $4.00, for Monday 2.95
LADIES' GOLD FILLED WATCH CHAINS, solid gold slide; reg. $3.00, for Monday 1.49
BOUDOIR CLOCK, rich gold finish, 1 day time; reg. $3.00 1.75
STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES—Hooks, Horns, Files, Cuticles Cutters, Pocket Companions; regular 98c. and 50c., for Monday Knives, Seals, Paper 49c & 25c

Diamonds set in artistic designs—Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, etc., at far below exclusive dealers' prices.

Silver Toilet Articles.

Handsome designs; each in a silk lined box.

STERLING SILVER COMB AND BRUSH $1.75
STERLING SILVER MILITARY BRUSHES AND COMB $2.50
STERLING SILVER MANICURE SETS, 5 pieces $1.50
STERLING SILVER COMB, BRUSH AND MIRROR $4.95
CUT GLASS PUFF BOXES, sterling silver cover $1.45
SHAVING MUG AND BRUSH, quadruple plate $2.00

Handkerchiefs.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, scalloped or lace trimmed; value 15c., for Monday 11c
MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, all linen, hand embroidered, any letter; value 15c., for Monday 11c
CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, white and colored borders; ½ dozen in box 25c
INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS for men and women, fine Irish linen, hand embroidered initial; box of ½ doz. 1.50

Reliable Furs—Much Reduced

Coats, Boas, Stoles, Muffs, Children's Sets, Sheepskin Go-Cart Robes, &c.; a complete assortment at positively matchless prices.

Ladies' Coats and Jackets

VELOUR BLOUSES, finest quality, handsomely trimmed, lined with white all silk satin; value $40.00 21.75
LADIES' COATS, of imported all wool Coverts, Cheviots or Kerseys, three-quarter length, box or loose back, lined with best all silk satin; colors tan, Oxford and black; value $30.00 18.75
LADIES' JACKETS, of all wool Montagnac or Kersey, snug or semi-fitting, 22 or 32 inches long, lined with Skinner's satin; black or tan; value $16.50 8.75

Umbrellas.

UMBRELLAS, for men and women, of Union Taffeta, 26 and 28 inch, handles of natural wood, horn, cherry, pearl and ivory, sterling silver trimmed 1.98
UMBRELLAS, for men and women, of pure twill silk, 26 and 28 inch, handles of natural wood, ivory, pearl and horn, sterling silver trimmed 2.98
MEN'S ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, the London Club, pure silk, natural wood handles, plain or silver trimmed 4.98
CANES—A big assortment for men and boys at exceedingly low prices.

Initials Engraved Free of Charge.

Morris Chairs Big Values for Monday.

MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, carved or plain arms, best hair filled cushions, covered with Tapestry or Velour; regularly $12.00, for Monday 9.45
MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak or mahogany finish, wide sweep or straight arms, indestructible spring seats, hair filled cushions, covered with plain or figured Velour; regularly $10.50, for Monday 7.65

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Furs For Misses and Children.

Attractive assortment of Round Collars, Stoles, Collarettes, Cluster Scarfs, Boas and Muffs.

Children's White Thibet Sets $4.75
Girls' Nutria Muff and Cluster Set $8.75
Girls' Krimmer Muff and Cluster Set $10.00
Misses' Natural Opossum Muff and Cluster Set $6.75
Misses' Natural Lynx Muff and Boa Set $21.00
Misses' Beaver Muff and Cluster Set $21.50
Misses' Squirrel Muff and Long Stole Set $23.50
Misses' Ermine Muff and Boa Set $30.00

Baby Carriage Fur Robes.

Carriage Robe, with pocket of Iceland sheep $5.75
Go-Cart Robe, Iceland lamb $6.75
Carriage Robe, Burmah lamb, improved pocket $10.00

60-62 West 23d Street.

FOR PURE CANDIES GO TO
T. HUMBERT,
Manufacturer of and dealer in
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.
9 Wooster St., 4 doors above Canal St.
Highest grade confectionery and chocolates; all candies of my own manufacture are warranted pure sugar. Only Breton's vegetable colors used. Also importer of fruits and marrons, glaces, fancy boxes, bonbonnieres, and costumes, mottoes, &c.
N. B.—Original manufacturer of the old-fashioned chocolate cream drops. Sunday schools supplied at the lowest prices, quality considered. Wholesale and retail; established in 1863. Telephone, 3,387 Spring.

George H. Squire,
A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts
1 MAIDEN LANE.
4d Door from Broadway.

STECK PIANO.

Its past is a prophecy of its future. Its present is the sum of its past. A record of nearly a half century's praise from leading masters and critics makes its name its own recommendation—

The Grand Old Reliable of America.
Warerooms 136 5th Ave., N. Y.

NATURAL HISTORY FINDS

Three Rare Specimens for the American Museum.

Reports from Expeditions Sent Into Montana and Central Wyoming—A Small Kansas Dinosaur.

Three specimens of rare interest have just been made ready for exhibition in the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History. These specimens have been prepared under the direction of Adam Hermann, and they are considered of very great value from a scientific point of view.

The first is the complete skeleton of a small dinosaur which has been named "the bird catcher," owing to its apparent capacity for great speed and the long slender grasping nature of the hands.

The second specimen is the great fish Portheus molossus, secured by Charles H. Sternberg in Kansas in 1900. This object is sixteen feet in length, has been mounted on a large panel, and the Museum authorities say it is the most striking specimen of a fossil fish to be found in any museum in the world. The missing parts have been restored with the greatest care in light colored plaster, so that there is no mistaking the restored for the original portions of the specimens.

The third exhibit is the superb pair of tusks of the great Elephas imperator, secured from Texas last year. The tusks are thirteen feet six inches in length, and twenty-two inches in circumference. The entire upper portion of the skull has been restored in white plaster. The specimen has been mounted with a view to showing the actual height of the skull in an animal of corresponding size.

Reports have been made to this same department, which is under the charge of Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of the work of the different expeditions sent out by it during the Summer of 1902. The first party went to Montana, near Miles City, seeking remains of horned dinosaurs. Barnum Brown was in charge, associated with Prof. R. S. Lull of Amherst College. They found a skull which lacked the upper portions of the horns only, and which has a notably complete frill. Portions of the skeleton also of the same animal and of other horned dinosaurs and the remains of a carnivorous dinosaur of gigantic size were found. In addition, three crocodile skeletons and portions of skeletons of several beaked lizards were discovered.

Another expedition went to Montana under Dr. W. D. Matthew in search of mammals, especially of the miocene period. He made two important discoveries. The first discovery was of beds containing the remains of some smaller animals of the period in which the titanotheres flourished, small carnivores and rodents, and, most interesting of all to the layman, some primitive species of horse, among them the Mesohippus westoni. These findings are said to be of great value as adding to the interesting relics found on previous expeditions by Earl Douglas.

This party also found the lower jaws and extensive portions of the limbs and skeleton of a large rhinoceros, a long-limbed animal which has been known hitherto from its skull and single foot bone only. This discovery makes it possible to give the complete characters of this type of beast, which stands in marked contrast to the abundant short-limbed and short-skulled rhinoceros of the same period, known as the teleoceras.

The third expedition of the department went to the famous Bone Cabin dinosaur quarry, in Central Wyoming, for the fourth year of excavation. Especially valuable finds of remains of the giant herbivorous Dinosaur camarasaurus were made. Altogether, fifty-two boxes of specimens were gathered here, many of which are entirely new to the museum's collections.

The search for fossil horses, upon the fund provided by William C. Whitney, was continued by the fourth expedition sent out, under the leadership of Prof. J. W. Gidley, who has made many important discoveries in this line. A brilliant discovery was made in South Dakota of the remains of a small herd of fossil three-toed horses, belonging apparently to the genus Hipparion. Parts of numerous fore and hind limbs, in a perfect state of preservation, and one skull and an associated skeleton so complete that it may be mounted, were also secured by Prof. Gidley.

The Department of Mammalogy and Ornithology of the museum has recently received a valuable collection of mammals from the neighborhood of Repulse Bay, Arctic America, obtained by Capt. George Comer. This collection contains a fine series of Barren Ground caribou, musk oxen, and such smaller animals of the region as wolverines, arctic foxes, weasels, arctic hares, and various specimens of lemmings. This collection of mammals is regarded as of special value to the museum, as being the first to be obtained from the mainland of Arctic America bordering on Hudson Bay.

News has been received at the museum from the Andrew J. Stone expedition, which is now collecting in Northern British Columbia for this same Department of Mammalogy and Ornithology. Up to the time the last reports were sent in there had been collected thirty large mammals, consisting of bears, foxes, wolves, mountain sheep, mountain goats, moose, and caribou, as well as about 800 small mammals. The full results of the work of this expedition will probably reach the museum the last of this month.

TRIBUTE TO DR. A. S. WEBB.

Loving Cup Presented by Students of the College of the City of New York.

Students of the College of the City of New York yesterday presented a handsome solid silver loving cup to Dr. Alexander Stewart Webb, who resigned from the Presidency of the college on Dec. 1. The tribute was in commemoration of Dr. Webb's thirty-three years' service as head of the institution. The cup is eighteen inches high, and bears a fitting inscription. It cost $300.

The presentation took place at Dr. Webb's home, at Riverdale. The following class Presidents formed the committee: Messrs. Silverman, ('03,) Hartman, ('04,) Tompkins, ('05,) and Hickey, ('06.) There were also present the Chairmen of the class committees that raised the funds for the present, representatives of the college publications, and several other students.

BUTCHERS CAUGHT ON HOOKS.

Two Fell from a Ladder and Were Badly Injured.

Charles Hartman and Henry Miller, butchers employed at the Keystone Market, at Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday climbed two ladders for the purpose of hanging a quarter of beef to an upper rack. The ladder on which Miller stood slipped and he fell. One of the lower hooks, catching his neck, inflicted a severe gash.

Hartman tried to save Miller and he also fell, one of the hooks passing through the palm of his right hand.

The injured men were attended by Dr. Hoffman and sent home.

STOLEN CLOCK GAVE ALARM.

Man That Had It Said His Bag Contained Stale Bread.

Detective Michael Lynch of the Butler Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was standing in Atlantic Avenue near Clinton Street early yesterday morning when two men, one of whom was carrying a bag, came along. The actions of the men excited the suspicions of the detective, and he stopped them.

"What have you got in that bag?" he asked.

"Oh, only some stale bread we got down at a bakeshop below there," replied one of the men.

Lynch was startled just then by the vigorous ringing of a gong. The sound seemed to come from the interior of the bag.

"Pretty lively lot of stale bread you've got there," observed the detective, opening the bag and looking in.

In the bag were a dozen alarm clocks, and as the men were unable to explain satisfactorily where they had obtained them they were placed under arrest. They gave their names as John Uckert and John Corcoran, and said that they lived in South Brooklyn. In the Butler Street Court they were held for the Court of Special Sessions. The clocks had been stolen from a shop in Doughty Street.

PREDICTS FRANCHISE DEFEAT.

Alderman Sullivan Contradicts Mr. Boardman's Statement About the Pennsylvania Tunnel.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan said yesterday that he was certain that the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise would be defeated at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next. When asked about the statement of Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, and also of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Company, that enough votes had been secured to pass the tunnel franchise, Alderman Sullivan said:

"That franchise will be defeated. Mr. Boardman is 'piping,' and when the final vote is cast he will wake out of a long sleep. Mr. Boardman nor no other man can deliver my vote. If the matter comes to a vote Tuesday the franchise will be defeated. Why, some of the Aldermen they are counting for the tunnel have told me that they will vote against the franchise."

Alderman Sullivan said it was nonsense to talk about "boodle" or the patronage stories which have been circulated to the effect that the Pennsylvania franchise would be passed, and that Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district would receive more than his share of the Tammany places on the work.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS.

Board of Estimate Considers the Road's Designs for Enlarged Terminal Facilities.

The Board of Estimate, minus the presence of Borough Presidents Cassidy, Swanstrom, and Cromwell, who are not locally interested, met yesterday in the City Hall to consider the plans of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for enlarging its terminal facilities.

Mayor Low, who rarely visits the City Hall on Saturday, appeared there yesterday, and presided at the meeting, which was held in executive session. Controller Grout, who was also present, made public some figures gathered by his department engineers, which in effect were that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was now occupying streets in the city valued at $4,000,000, and are now petitioning for the use of streets, which, if granted, would approximate a property value of $2,500,000. The proposed improvements, he said, would also necessitate the city building additional bridges over the tracks of the road at a cost of $800,000, and these figures, he added, did not include the $3,000,000 which the city has already expended on the Park Avenue viaduct and other improvements.

At the conclusion of their deliberations it was stated that the board had nothing to disclose regarding their deliberations.

COLUMBIA'S "SOPH SHOW."

Cast of Students in "A Glimpse of Paradise" at Carnegie Lyceum.

With college men disguised beneath a fluffery of skirts and a concealing beauty of blonde wigs, sophomores of Columbia will present their annual "Soph Show" at Carnegie Lyceum this week. There will be four performances of the play—on Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon and night. The play chosen for production this year is "A Glimpse of Paradise," a farce-comedy in three acts by Joseph J. Dilley, first produced at the Lyric Theatre, London, in 1887.

Chalmers Wood, Jr., who this year presents Euphemia Speckley, an old maid, was a member of the 'Varsity football squad last season. Chester W. Cuthel, a demure maid servant, is coxswain of the 'Varsity crew. The leading man of the play is Lewis G. Spence, who took part in last year's 'Varsity show.

The plot is not different from the usual fabric of farce-comedies. The wrong man falls in love with the right girl, and vice versa; there are cases of mistaken identity, a duel, and many complications as a result. The difficulties, however, are all satisfactorily solved in time for the falling of the curtain at the end of the third act.

The cast of the play is:

Adolphus Dove, a local poet....Lewis G. Spence
Henri Beau Desert.....William J. Mitchell
Frank Bellamy.....Dudley H. Morris
Tates, from Thackers, Costumier, Drury Lane.....Frederic L. Humphrey
Constable Pope.....Morris D. Ferris
Laura Bellamy.....Howard F. Randolph
Euphemia Speckley.....Chalmers Wood, Jr.
Susan.....Chester W. Cuthel

The first act is laid at Miss Speckley's, "Paradise"; the second act at the meadow gate, "Purgatory," and the third act, again at Miss Speckley's, "Sackcloth and Ashes." Walter H. Bradley, a sophomore, is manager of the show.

BOY GETS $10,000 DAMAGES.

Was Injured by a Piece of Wood Projected by a Circular Saw.

Michael Green, sixteen years old, in the Hudson County Supreme Court at Jersey City, before Justice Gilbert Collins, was yesterday awarded $10,000 in a suit he had brought against the Barnes Manufacturing Company of West Side Avenue.

Young Green was employed in the company's factory, and while passing a circular saw at which some lumber was being cut was struck in the back by a piece of wood thrown off by the saw. His spine was so badly injured that partial paralysis was the result.

The defense was contributory negligence, the company claiming that Green had no business in the vicinity of the saw, but it was shown that at the time of the accident the boy was on his way to execute an order given him by the foreman. The company gave notice of appeal.

HENRY ROSO ADJUDGED INSANE.

Sheriff's Jury Passes on the Merchant's Hallucinations.

Henry Roso, the merchant who insisted on eating only chocolate for a long time, has been adjudged insane by a Sheriff's jury, presided over by Commissioner Edgar L. Fursman, C. S. Elebash, and Edward Duffy. On the application of Mrs. Julia E. Roso, the merchant's wife, he was committed to an asylum not many weeks ago by order of Justice Fitzgerald.

Mr. Roso's brother, Manuel, lives in South Orange, and he has a sister who lives in Porto Rico. The sister's name is Senorita Josefa Roso de la Madrid. The estate of the merchant is worth about $75,000, bearing an income of $5,000. The hallucinations and delusions which have caused him to be declared insane were testified to by Drs. Wendell C. Phillips, Joseph Darwin, and G. M. Hammond.

One of Mr. Roso's manias is religious, and he quotes from the Bible continuously. He knows Shakespeare well, too, and repeats it by the hour. The doctors found that he had the idea that all American women were bad, and that Queen Victoria was about the only good woman in the world.

He also thought that he was in direct communication with the Almighty, and talked often about a great volcano under the City of New York. The reason he lived on chocolate, he said, was that this food would develop spirituality in a man.

Not Connected with This Exhibition.

An organization called the Newspaper Artists' Association, at 23 East Fourteenth Street, in this city, under the management of C. W. Parker, claims to have as a part of its Exhibition Committee certain persons connected with the Associated Press Association. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, says the latter organization has no relation to this affair, and that the use of the name is distinctly misleading.

Annual Financial Review.

The coming issue of The Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES to appear Jan. 4, 1903, will in every way surpass previous editions of this publication.

It will contain tables of bonds and stock prices for the year 1902—articles by representative men from the important commercial and financial centres of the world. The compact tables of bond and stock prices have made this publication a manual for investors and dealers in securities. It will be a notable publication—a fitting record of the condition of material affairs at the close of the year. Its contents will embrace articles and statistics of immediate importance and permanent value.

Never in the history of journalism has a publication devoted to a discussion of financial affairs ever had such a distribution as will this forthcoming Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

BRIDGE EXPERTS' PLAN

Changes Proposed for Blackwell's Island Structure.

Original Plan and Commissioner Lindenthal's Plan Not Considered Satisfactory—Mayor Low's Approval.

Having received the report of the commission of experts on the Blackwell's Island bridge, Mayor Low gave out yesterday the following statement on the subject:

"The commission of experts on the Blackwell's Island bridge, consisting of Prof. Burr, Prof. Ricketts, and Henry W. Hodge, proposes in effect that a bridge ninety-one feet wide be designed to take the place of both the original plan and of the plan suggested by Commissioner Lindenthal. This is twenty-nine feet narrower than the original plan and eleven feet wider than the Bridge Commissioner's plan. The general arrangement of the new bridge, as proposed by the commission of experts, will resemble in the main those of Commissioner Lindenthal, but they will be like those of the original plan in giving to all the trolley tracks lanes of their own, instead of laying one pair of tracks on the main roadway. The feature of a wide free roadway, undivided by columns, suggested by the Bridge Commissioner, is, however, retained, and the bridge is to be widened from eighty to ninety-one feet in order to permit the good features of both plans to be secured as to the arrangement of trolley tracks and roadway.

"I shall ask the Bridge Commissioner to prepare designs on the lines proposed by the commission of experts, and I hope that these plans will be accepted by all concerned. This additional study of the problem is likely to result in the construction of a better bridge, and of a bridge having more capacity than either plan heretofore proposed. Neither will it result in any delay, for under no circumstances can the city issue any more bonds on account of this bridge until after the 1st of July, 1903."

In the report the Commissioners said that the total aggregate capacity of the original plan was greater than that of the proposed plan.

Concerning efficiency the report said:

"As to efficiency it is our opinion that the trolley traffic should be completely separated from the roadway traffic, as found in the original design, so that the speed of the trolley cars shall not in the least be interfered with by the wagon traffic. We further believe that the roadway should be in one clear width without obstruction of any kind, as found in the proposed design. In the original design, the sidewalks, being on the lower deck, are in the best position for taking care of the passengers in case of accident on any of the four trolley lines, but in case of accident on the elevated road it would be difficult to take care of the passengers; whereas, in the proposed design, in case of accident all the trolley and elevated railway passengers are taken care of. In the proposed design the sidewalks are shown on the upper deck, and while we believe this has advantages as to attractiveness for pedestrians it is well known that in case of great crowds stairways may be a course of danger at the entrance of such structures."

As the Commissioners could not regard either plan in its present condition entirely satisfactory, they submitted the following recommendations for the arrangement of the structure:

"That two sidewalks, each not less than eleven feet in clear width, be placed on the upper deck inside of the trusses and adjacent to them; that the two lines of elevated railway be placed on the upper deck, one on each side of the centre line and as close as possible to the sidewalk; that the lower deck be arranged with two trolley lines on overhanging brackets, one outside of each truss, and with two additional trolley lines inside of the trusses, one line being adjacent to each truss; that a roadway be placed in the middle of the lower deck, with complete separation between it and the trolley lines on either side, and that the clear width of this roadway between the guards shall not be less than thirty-six feet, and, without columns, requiring a clear width of not less than fifty-six feet between trusses.

"We further recommend that a solid floor on buckle plates be used on the lower deck between the main trusses, and that the lightest practicable continuous fireproof flooring be used on the sidewalks, the two elevated railway tracks, and the spaces between the overhanging and the adjacent trolley tracks. The remaining portions of the overhanging trolley tracks should have an open fire-proof floor as light as practicable. The central space between the elevated railway tracks should be entirely open to admit light and air to the roadway below. It is the opinion of the commission that this material decrease in the dead weight of the floors will fully compensate for the small increase in weight resulting from the increased separation of the trusses without increasing the cost of the structure. It is further the judgment of this commission that the capacity afforded by this plan is not beyond reasonable provision for the future requirements of the locality served by the bridge."

LEGAL NOTES.

DISOBEDIENCE BY ENGINEERS OF RAILROAD RULES.—An action brought by Mary Clark against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company to recover damages for the death of her husband, a workman in its employ, was submitted to the jury on the theory that Clark was killed because of the negligence of the railroad's engineers in disregarding rules requiring them to slow up at sight of a green flag and stop when a red one was displayed. A co-employe of the deceased gave testimony to the effect that the engineers did not mind the flag at all on the day of the accident, and also stated that it was an every-day occurrence for the engineers to disobey these rules. The Appellate Division, in ordering a reversal of a judgment for plaintiff, said, by Justice Hatch: "The effect of this testimony is somewhat obscure, as the first statement of the witness is that the engineers in the operation of the trains did not mind that flag. If by this answer the witness is to be understood as applying failure to observe the flag to the engineers operating trains on the day of the accident, and limited to the flag then in position, it is clearly insufficient, as no liability could by any possibility attach to the defendant for the negligence of its servants in failing to obey this particular flag at the particular time. A single instance of neglect or the neglect to observe the flag for a day would be insufficient upon which to predicate negligence for failure to correct a habitual neglect of rules by its servants, even though it had direct notice of such fact. Assuming, however, that the testimony of the witness is to be construed as applying generally to all cases where green flags were displayed, and that they were habitually disregarded, we think the proof is insufficient upon which to base a charge of negligence. The witness was a co-employe of the deceased of the same grade, and was not vested with any authority in regulating or controlling the actions of other servants of the defendant. Consequently, notice to him would not be notice to the company. The proof is entirely silent as to the length of time during which this flag had been disregarded."

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ERROR IN COURT'S CHARGE.—The second judgment secured by Thomas J. O'Neill in his suit against Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, as surviving partner of an alleged law firm composed of himself and his deceased brother, Royal S. Crane, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Mr. O'Neill sued to recover for professional services which he alleged he had rendered the partnership. That a partnership existed was denied by the Magistrate. The first judgment was reversed because of an error in the reception of evidence. The court now decides that on the pleadings in the action, the bill of particulars and the evidence, a recovery in favor of the plaintiff could only be supported on the theory of a partnership between Magistrate Crane and his brother, and it was, therefore, an error for the trial court to charge, at the request of the plaintiff, "that it is not necessary for the plaintiff, in order to succeed, to prove that there was a general partnership between the defendants." This charge, in effect, the court holds, by Justice Hatch, "authorized a recovery based upon no evidence, and inconsistent with every rule, both of law and of evidence, which the parties and the court had regarded as necessary to sustain a recovery prior thereto. This charge was neither modified nor cured by anything which followed, and the case, therefore, was finally left to the jury to find a verdict upon a theory which neither the pleadings nor the evidence warranted or supported."

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MOSELY COMMISSION ENDED

Trip of His Delegation Here an Entire Success, He Says.

Troubles with Labor Unions That Have Retarded the Commercial Progress of England.

Alfred Mosely, who came to this country from England a few weeks ago with a number of representatives of British labor unions for the purpose of studying American conditions and the relations here between labor and capital, sailed yesterday on the Cretic for Umbria. The delegation which came over was known as the Mosely Industrial Commission, and three of its members, Messrs. Dyson, Madison, and Wilkinson, sailed with Mr. Mosely yesterday.

"Our mission has been entirely successful," said Mr. Mosely before sailing. "We have seen and learned a great deal in this country which will be of great benefit to us in solving labor problems in our country. Both the operators and the labor men have been most kind to us and have assisted us in every way in making our investigations.

"I wish to say that I never had any trouble with any of the delegates who came here with me, but it was false that such a story was published, who accompanied and was denied. The men report embodying these views will each make out a will be forwarded to me, and, with mine, will be published by the press and in pamphlet form for the use of workers.

It has been said that one of the troubles with labor unions retarded the commercial progress of England is that the employer must pay the unskilled labor the same wages that he must pay the skilled worker. This to some extent is true, and is one of the things that must be adjusted. Labor unions are beginning to understand this, and are taking remedial measures. When this is done it will be a step forward bettering the affairs of the laboring man.

"Another trouble is that the employer does not seem to have enough confidence in his men. England a man is employed to do a certain line of work. If he is a man of brains and can see how the work can be done quicker and better, and should make a suggestion he is at once sat upon. Suggestions are not thankfully received, and the men are not encouraged to do any thinking.

"There is the same tendency in the unions. A man is supposed to be able to do a certain line of work. If he seeks to get ahead there is a tendency to keep him down to the level of the worker who is not so skilled or who does not possess the same amount of brain power. The labor unions must begin to see and not scale down. A day of better understanding between labor and capital is bound to come. We have studied the problem on this side of the water and have received some valuable suggestions."

NICHOLAS FISH'S ESTATE.

The Banker Left $255,000 in Personalty and About the Same Amount in Real Property.

Nicholas Fish's estate has been appraised, and is found that the gross amount of his personal property is $255,723, and that real estate is valued at about the same amount. Under his will, which was executed in 1869, just after he was married, he bequeathed everything to his wife, but for that time a daughter, who is now Mrs. E. S. C. Potter, was born to them, and under the law this daughter gets two-thirds.

At the time his death Mr. Fish had $146,918 to his credit in the banking house of Harriman & Co., with whom he was a special partner, a number of railroad stocks, divided into small lots, aggregated $20,327, and his bank deposits were $6,452. He had life insurance amounting to $82,000.

His debts, apart from medical bills, funeral expenses, and commissions. The funeral cost estate, and commissions. The funeral cost $759. After deductions, the net personal estate is $35,869. Of this Mrs. Potter gets $157,2[illegible] and the widow inherits the rest.

Mr. Fish, whose home was at 53 Irving Place, died on Sept. 16 in Roosevelt Hospital. He had been found lying unconscious on the sidewalk in West Thirty-fourth Street near Eighth Avenue. Thomas J. Sharkey, a private detective, is now awaiting trial on the charge that he made the fatal attack in a saloon. It was brought out that Mr. Fish had been in a saloon with [illegible] and had picked a quarrel with him that the man knocked him down the and afterward [illegible] street. Sharkey, who is steps into the [illegible] been the assailant, was arrested by the [illegible] after the banker died.

FELIX McCLOSKEY ILL.

Manager of [illegible] Coler's Campaign Headquarters.

Felix McCloskey is ill with pneumonia in the residence of Dr. Franklin P. Miller, at 314 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken ill on Friday afternoon, and during the evening, because he is seventy-eight years of age, the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were administered the last During the recent campaign Mr. McCloskey had charge of Bird S. Coler's headquarters in the Hoffman House. He served nearly [illegible] as Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

SLOTH BEAR NEARLY DROWNS.

Bronx Zoological Park Animal Slips Into an Icy Swimming Tank.

After the Bronx Zoological Park had closed night before last and it was almost dark, Esau, the largest and hardiest of the three sloth bears in Den 5, went to the swimming tank to get a drink and slipped into the water. The water was not only icy cold, but half covered with broken ice. The steps and sides of the pool were covered with ice from the sleet then in progress.

Esau is a short-legged clumsy animal with coarse, black hair from six to eight inches long. He was unable to climb out, and the cold water so completely paralyzed him that he seemed doomed to drown.

When Foreman Thomas F. Clarke passed near that den, on his way home, he saw the bear feebly struggling in the water, and shouted for assistance, and Patrick Teevan, John Toomey, keeper of the reptile house; Dennis Noonan, Henry Mock, and Dennis Welch came on a run. The keepers of the bear dens had both gone home when the Park closed. Fortunately, Toomey had a key which fitted the lock of the door of Den 5. As quickly as possible the door was unlocked, and Clarke and three of the men rushed in. One man remained in charge of the gate, and another ran for scantling from the newly erected bear dens, close by.

All of the bears not in the sleeping dens were driven with clubs upon the rocks, and kept there, interested spectators of the scene below. The new and very savage Himalayan black bear, just received from the Afridi, was kept in its den. While Teevan and Noonan kept back the bear herd, Foreman Clarke and the others took two scantlings, thrust their ends under the almost dead bear, and, using the edge of the pool as a fulcrum, lifted the animal clear of the water.

Esau was held in the air for three or four minutes in order that the ice-cold water might drain out of his hair and increase his chance of surviving the bath. Then the bear was seized by the hind legs and dragged over the edge of the pool to the concrete floor of the den. Esau was so nearly dead that he made no resistance. He was rolled over and over, thumped soundly from head to foot, and finally began to revive. The most risky part of the whole performance was when the men, none of them acquainted with the tempers of the bears, actually dragged Esau into the far corner of a sleeping den and placed him on the straw.

SARAH ANN WATERS ESTATE.

Lawyers Reticent, but a Contest of the Will Is Apparently Impending.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for the "adopted granddaughters" of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, was asked yesterday whether he would contest the will whereby the old woman left most of her large estate to William G. Conklin, Secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank.

"It would not be proper," said the lawyer, "to take action before the funeral."

Mrs. Waters, part of whose stomach is now being examined under the orders of the Coroners' office, will be buried to-day. The funeral will be from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at 1 o'clock. The Misses Le Brantz, who claim that the will in favor of Mr. Conklin is not valid, are still in the West Twenty-first Street house, where the body lies. This house was given to Mr. Conklin.

That the fight which started before the old woman's death will continue in the courts was evident yesterday, although the lawyers were unwilling to tell exactly what would be done. Mr. Conklin is represented by Frederick P. Delafield of 29 Liberty Street, with Lewis L. Delafield as associate counsel. The last-named lawyer said yesterday that he was unwilling to talk about the case, and his brother was out of town when information was sought from him.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who began an investigation into the cause of the old woman's death day before yesterday, will subpoena more witnesses.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, 11; the Rev. Dr. Crofts, 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 3:30.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:30.
RIVERSIDE, Amsterdam Av. and 92d St.—The Rev. Dr. A. Lincoln Moore; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, 11; the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
KIP'S BAY, 37th St., East of 3d Av.—The Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, A. M.; Dr. F. Mason North and Samuel W. Bowen, P. M.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. De Witt B. Thompson, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. Robert Bagnell, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 41st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, 11; the Rev. George M. Fowles, 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, 11; the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, 8.
TRINITY, 118th St., Near 1st Av.—The Rev. Dr. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Allan MacRossie, 10:30; the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Dickey; 11 and 8.
FOURTH AVENUE, Corner 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8; installation of the Rev. W. H. Pheley, 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—11 and 4. The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie, 11.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. J. W. Miller, 10:45; the Rev. Roswell H. Bates, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—11, 4:30, and 8. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 11 and 4; the Rev. Percy S. Grant, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11; the Rev. J. L. Lasher, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Right Rev. Sydney C. Partridge, Bishop of Kioto, Japan, 11; the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 8.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. William M. Groarvenor, 11 and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11; the Rev. Herman C. Weber, 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av., Corner 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Evangelist E. E. Franke; 8.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av.—11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 19th St. and 8th Av.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
THE SAVIOUR, Madison Av. and 109th St.—The Rev. Dr. Oxon, 11; the Rev. Dr. Stone, 8.
THE STRANGERS, 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Ass. Blackburn; 11 and 8.

Adams Dry Goods Co.
6TH AVE., 21ST AND 22D STS., N. Y.

Christmas Boxes of Groceries.

Here is an idea that has caught the town. Everybody seems to want these Christmas Boxes of Fine Groceries. Each contains at the very lowest estimate, $6.00 worth of

REPUBLICANS MAY MAKE REPRISALS

Col. Dunn Takes a Hurried Trip to See Senator Platt.

A Conference with the Governor Follows His Return — Cunneen's Proposed Clean Sweep in the Attorney General's Office the Irritant.

Chairman Dunn of the State Republican Committee, returned last night from a hurried trip to Washington where he went to consult with Senator Platt about State politics. He took a morning train for Washington, and returned in the afternoon. He was not at the National capital over two hours. He did not see the President.

Col. Dunn was reticent last night as to the purpose of his visit to Washington, but the fact that he held a long conference with Gov. Odell immediately upon his return led the politicians to believe that some political matters of importance were pending. It is understood that one of the matters which is now being considered by Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, and Col. Dunn is the advisability of making reprisals against Democrats holding office under the State administration in retaliation for the action of Attorney General-elect Cunneen in deciding to make a clean sweep in the Attorney General's office when he takes charge.

Mr. Cunneen a few days ago gave out in Buffalo a list of the appointments he expected to make on the first of the year. The list is said to have included all of the places within his gift. All the men named by Mr. Cunneen are Democrats. They will replace Republicans who have been connected with the Attorney General's office for years. In view of the fact that the Republican State officeholders have not made a clean sweep of the Democrats, the Republican leaders are inclined to think that Mr. Cunneen has shown a degree of partisanship which Republican workers will demand shall be paid in kind.

One State official who saw Gov. Odell last night said that he had no less than seven Democrats in his office. They were competent men, he said, and he had not felt that it would be for the good of the service to remove them. But, inasmuch as Mr. Cunneen had not shown a disposition to be governed by such considerations, he thought the Republican State office holders owed it to their party to resent Mr. Cunneen's action in the only way that was open to them, which was by letting all the Democrats in their employ out and replacing them by Republicans.

Gov. Odell spent the afternoon in State Headquarters yesterday and saw a number of politicians of prominence. Among those who called on him were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Adjt. Gen. Henry, Judge Olmsted, Justice Mayer, John Hill Morgan, Charles H. Murray, Elections Commissioner Page, Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, William Leary, Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, Simon Hess, William Brookfield, Senator Elsberg, United States Marshal Henkel, and ex-State Senator Coggeshall.

Both the Governor and Chairman Dunn said that the list of committees for the Senate and Assembly had not yet been completed. The report received from Speaker S. Fred Nixon, who recently had a serious attack of heart disease, is that he is better and expects to be in Albany on Jan. 1 to take up the duties of Speaker, to which office it is conceded he will be elected.

It is practically settled that Jean Burnett of Ontario will be the Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee. John Hill Morgan of Kings, who has been mentioned for this place, said yesterday that he was an aspirant for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary. Messrs. Patton of Erie and Fowler of Chautauqua are the ranking members on this committee, and if the custom of promotion which has usually prevailed were followed this year the Chairmanship would go this year to either one of these two. But Mr. Morgan is one of the few Republican members elected from the greater city, and he bases his claim for the Chairmanship on the ground that the city is entitled to this place, as the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities is to go to an up-State man.

Gov. Odell said last night that he had no information as to whom Mayor Low was likely to select for Police Commissioner. The Governor did not see Mayor Low yesterday.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Seabury & Johnson Team Win Twelve Consecutive Games in Wholesale Drug Trade Association.

Twelve games were bowled by the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association yesterday afternoon and evening, of which the Seabury & Johnson team, the leaders in the tournament and last year's winners, won six, making twelve consecutive victories for them since the series was begun. The scores follow:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 161; De Zeller, 176; Caughey, 167; Scrimshaw, 161; Judge, 167. Total, 834.
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Figue, 128; Heipe, 128; Hoffman, 178; Henrich, 114; Norris, 200. Total, 746.

SECOND GAME.—Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Figue, 111; Heipe, 107; Hoffman, 140; Henrich, 116; Norris, 184. Total, 699.
Sharp & Dohme—Rieffiin, 136; Keller, 122; Schultz, 145; Korndorfer, 149; Doerr, 145. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.—Sharp & Dohme—Rieffiin, 160; Keller, 129; Schultz, 164; Korndorfer, 132; Doerr, 169. Total, 754.
Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 141; De Zeller, 158; Caughey, 145; Scrimshaw, 149; Judge, 180. Total, 773.

FOURTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 135; Ely, 135; Ward, 99; Stevens, 82; Ruddiman, 175. Total, 726.
Sharp & Dohme—Rieffiin, 148; Keller, 146; Schultz, 120; Korndorfer, 143; Doerr, 134. Total, 691.

FIFTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 107; Ely, 139; Ward, 128; Stevens, 153; Ruddiman, 167. Total, 674.
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Figue, 116; Heipe, 120; Hoffman, 142; Henrich, 167; Norris, 187. Total, 732.

SIXTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 146; Ely, 149; Ward, 130; Stevens, 157; Ruddiman, 174. Total, 756.
Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 137; De Zeller, 172; Caughey, 152; Scrimshaw, 156; Judge, 171. Total, 788.

SEVENTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 155; De Zeller, 170; Caughey, 140; Scrimshaw, 145; Judge, 122. Total, 741.
Sharp & Dohme—Rieffiin, 124; Keller, 144; Schultz, 18; Korndorfer, 150; Doerr, 165. Total, 721.

EIGHTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 143; Ely, 135; Ward, 115; Robertson, 169; Ruddiman, 159. Total, 721.
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Aichle, 89; Heipe, 162; Emmet, 113; Henrich, 72; Norris, 145. Total, 581.

NINTH GAME.—Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Aichle, 101; Heipe, 156; Emmet, 131; Henrich, 121; Norris, 179. Total, 688.
Sharp & Dohme—Rieffiin, 153; Keller, 145; Schultz, 156; Korndorfer, 104; Doerr, 169. Total, 727.

TENTH GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 189; De Zeller, 161; Caughey, 110; Scrimshaw, 169; Judge, 148. Total, 765.
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Aichle, 171; Heip, 136; Emmet, 153; Henrich, 117; Norris, 151. Total, 728.

ELEVENTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 170; Ely, 129; Ward, 167; Robertson, 163; Ruddiman, 200. Total, 829.
Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 186; De Zeller, 167; Caughey, 211; Scrimshaw, 138; Judge, 174. Total, 876.

TWELFTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 143; Ely, 135; Ward, 115; Robertson, 169; Ruddiman, 159. Total, 721.
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Aichle, 112; Heip, 72; Emmet, 89; Henrich, 113; Norris, 145. Total, 581.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 167; Van Tassell, 166; Schrieber, 216; Landmann, 224; Hoff, 203. Total, 970.
Long Island Council—Goble, 180; Babler, 135; Brooks, 126; Dixon, 196; Hill, 173. Total, 810.

SECOND GAME.—Long Island Council—Goble, 185; Babler, 116; Brooks, 143; Dixon, 210; Hill, 225. Total, 877.
Brevoort Council—Duncan, 115; Jacobs, 148; Williams, 157; Boyd, 171; Nostrand, 193. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.—Brevoort Council—Duncan, 148; Jacobs, 158; Williams, 121; Boyd, 135; Nostrand, 157. Total, 719.
De Long Council—Blake, 145; Van Tassell, 156; Schrieber, 155; Landmann, 179; Hoff, 147. Total, 782.

FAST WORK ON CUP YACHTS.

Challenger and Defender Likely to be Launched About the Same Time.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 13.—In the race of the yacht builders of the challenger for and defender of the American Cup, honors appear to be about even, and from present indications it would seem reasonable to predict that the launching of both craft might occur within a fortnight of each other.

The adaptation of the longitudinal framing in the new American boat is noticed in the clamping of the angle bars into edge frames, similar to the ones strung alongside of the Constitution. Tobin bronze metal, which is to be used in plating, is seen about the boat shops in rolling machines, in cutters, and on benches in the various stages of progress which anticipate finished plate.

Designer Herreshoff is very much pleased at the promptness with which the metal and other material for construction has arrived here as the progress of work on the big sloop has been uninterrupted.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED.

Their Mother, Who Had Locked Them In, Returned as Their Bodies Were Found.

Three little colored girls locked in by their mother in their home on the fourth floor of the tenement 443 West Sixteenth Street yesterday morning were burned to death in their bed by a fire which started from some unknown cause. The mother, who had gone out to collect washing at near-by houses, returned as the bodies were recovered, and her grief was so violent that it was deemed wise to send her to Bellevue, where she was placed in the pavilion for the insane.

The little victims were the children of Louis Smith, who works on the Morgan Line piers. They were Annie, 7 years old; Gertie, 4, and Sadie, 2. Their father had gone to work about 7 o'clock and the mother went soon after, leaving the three asleep in the front room. James Hannon, a liveryman next door, soon after saw smoke coming out of the windows and alarmed the tenants, one of whom, A. N. Bellman, threw his weight against the door and burst it in. The room was full of smoke.

In an instant it burst into flame as the fresh air poured in. Hannon, meanwhile, had called the engines. Capt. Farley and his crew of Engine 3 were on the fire escapes in two minutes from the time the bell rang. The headboard of the bed barred their entrance by the window, but they quickly shattered it and found the little corpses.

The bodies lay in peaceful attitudes, evidently having died in the smoke without waking. The heads alone were badly burned. The bereaved mother had been quieted last evening, and she told all she knew of the tragedy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Conditions have changed but little during the past twenty-four hours, snow or rain having continued over practically the entire country, followed, however, during Saturday by clearing weather in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. In the interior of New York State the snow was quite heavy. The disturbance that was central over Arkansas Friday night moved rapidly up the Ohio Valley and then eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast where it was joined by another of moderate character that moved up from the North Carolina coast. A third disturbance of decided character has moved in from the South Pacific Coast and is central to-night over the south plateau. It is this storm that has caused the snow of to-day in the middle and south slopes and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will be fair Sunday in the Atlantic States, except in East and North New England, where snow will continue, followed by fair weather Monday. There will also be snow Sunday along the eastern lower lakes. The Southwest storm will move northeastward, causing snow Sunday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, middle slope, and the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys, rain in the south slope, and rain or snow in the south plateau. By Monday night the precipitation area will again have reached the Atlantic Coast, snow over the north and rain over the south districts. In the Northwest the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, and it will be fair Monday in the slope region and the Southwest, with lower temperatures over the latter districts.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be high north Sunday, on the South Atlantic Coast variable, on the Gulf Coast fresh and possibly brisk east, and on the great lakes north to northeast, increasing Monday night. Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have high north winds with snow off the New England coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day; fresh to brisk north winds, increasing cloudiness, Monday; probably snow or rain.

Delaware, fair to-day; brisk north winds; Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow.

South Carolina, fair and colder to-day; increasing cloudiness Monday, probably rain; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair to-day; colder in southeast portion; fresh west to north winds; increasing cloudiness Monday, probably rain.

West Virginia, fair to-day, except snow in the mountain districts. Monday, rain or snow.

New England, cloudy to-day, with snow in north and east portions; high north winds; Monday, fair in north, increasing cloudiness in south portion; probably snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; brisk north winds; increasing cloudiness, Monday, probably snow.

Eastern New York, fair to-day; high north winds; increasing cloudiness. Monday, probably snow.

New Jersey, fair to-day, colder on south coast, brisk to high north winds; Monday increasing cloudiness, probably snow, except rain on the south coast.

Western New York, snow to-day, except fair in southeast portion; Monday snow, fresh to brisk northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day; Monday snow in north, rain or snow in south portion, fresh to brisk north to northeast winds.

Minnesota, cloudy to-day; Monday fair in northwest, snow in east and south portions, fresh to brisk east to northeast winds.

Virginia, fair to-day, colder in the south portion; fresh north winds. Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow.

North Dakota, fair to-day and Monday.

South Dakota, partly cloudy to-day. Monday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, high north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	42	25	27
6 A. M.	43	28	26
9 A. M.	42	28	28
12 M.	46	28	29
3 P. M.	48	29	27
6 P. M.	51	24	24
9 P. M.	53	22	23
12 P. M.	53	23	22

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25¾
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1901	57
Corresponding date for last 25 years	37

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 28 degrees and at 8 P. M. 22 degrees; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent. The maximum temperature was 30 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 22 degrees at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau:

	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.	8 P. M. Temp.	Max. Temp.
EASTERN.				
Albany, north, snow			10	12
Atlantic City, northeast, cloudy			34	44
Boston, north, snow			12	18
Buffalo, northeast, snow			16	26
Eastport, northeast, snow			10	10
Nantucket, northeast, rain			32	34
Norfolk, southwest, cloudy			44	46
Oswego, northeast, snow			10	16
Philadelphia, northeast, cloudy			24	32
Pittsburg, northwest, cloudy			26	46
Portland, Me., northwest, snow			4	4
Scranton, northeast, sleet			22	24
Washington, D. C., northwest, rain			34	34
CENTRAL.				
Cairo, north, cloudy			32	38
Chicago, northeast, cloudy			28	28
Cincinnati, north, cloudy			24	34
Cleveland, north, snow			24	24
Detroit, north, clear			24	24
Duluth, southeast, clear			24	28
Grand Haven, north, clear			18	26
Green Bay, north, clear			22	28
Huron, southeast, cloudy			12	0
Marquette, northwest, cloudy			24	26
Milwaukee, northeast, partly cloudy			30	34
Toledo, north, clear			20	22
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta, northwest, clear			56	66
Charlotte, northeast, cloudy			46	46
Corpus Christi, east, clear			68	70
Galveston, east, cloudy			66	66
Hatteras, west, cloudy			54	56
Jacksonville, west, clear			78	78
Key West, northeast, clear			74	78
Mobile, south, clear			68	68
Montgomery, northwest, partly cloudy			66	72
New Orleans, southeast, cloudy			60	72
Savannah, west, clear			66	76
Tampa, northwest, clear			74	78
Wilmington, N. C., southwest, cloudy			60	68
WESTERN.				
Bismarck, southeast, cloudy			20	20
Davenport, northeast, clear			26	30
Dodge City, northeast, snow			22	28
Kansas City, northeast, clear			28	28
North Platte, southeast, snow			22	26
Omaha, east, cloudy			24	26
St. Louis, northeast, cloudy			32	32
St. Paul, east, clear			18	22
Winnepeg, south, clear			*2	10
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T., west, clear			10	24
Denver, northeast, snow			26	32
Helena, northwest, cloudy			18	32
Salt Lake City, northeast, clear			28	34

*Below zero.

ARSON AND THEFT CHARGED

Investigation of Two Fires in Public School No. 67.

Two Assistant Janitors and a Schoolboy Under Arrest — Book Seller and Store Manager Locked Up.

Charged with receiving stolen property, Andrew M. Copeland, aged seventy-four, a dealer in second-hand books at 34 Church Street, who lives at 103 Leroy Street, and Thomas E. Keane, aged forty-three, manager of the bookstore, of 254 Hudson Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., were in cells in Police Headquarters last night.

Cecil Garcia, aged twenty, and Samuel Sumpter, aged twenty-one, assistant janitors of Public School No. 67, at 145 East Seventeenth Street; Leslie Garcia, aged nineteen, a clerk at 67 Greenwich Street, and Martin Spitnagle, aged fifteen, a schoolboy, of 430 West Forty-second Street, were locked up also, the charge of arson having been preferred against them.

All except Copeland and Keane were arrested at Fire Headquarters yesterday afternoon by Detectives McConville, Peabody, and Clarke during an investigation by Fire Marshal Friel into the cause of suspicious fires at Public School No. 67 at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday and 5:45 P. M. Wednesday last.

On Tuesday about 300 children were marched out of the school, and the fire was subdued, an alarm not having been sent out. Shortly afterward a teacher reported the loss of her gold watch and chain, valued at $60. The fire on Wednesday afternoon started in the first story of the building, and it caused considerable damage before it was extinguished. Between the two fires about $700 worth of Latin and Greek grammars, new and in cases, and a number of other school books disappeared from the building without the knowledge of the Board of Education until informed yesterday by Detective Peabody.

According to the detective, Capt. Connor, formerly a Secret Service detective, was employed by Copeland in the Church Street book store. Connor, it was said, saw Cecil Garcia and Samuel Sumpter bring eighteen school books into the store and offer them for sale on Monday last, and, observing the Board of Education label on the volumes, he warned Copeland against the purchase of them. Connor was told to mind his own business, but he decided to inform Deputy Assistant District Attorney Kressel.

When the matter was reported to Capt. Titus, Detectives Peabody and Clarke were assigned to the case. Communicating with Consor on Wednesday morning, they were informed that two cases of school books had been received at the Church Street store late Tuesday night. They traced the truck driver and he confessed to the detectives that he had taken the cases from Public School No. 67. He said that he had not liked the job, but he obeyed orders.

After the second fire, the Fire Marshal began an investigation, and subpoenaed Garcia and Sumpter, the assistant janitors, and Spitnagle, the schoolboy, having heard that the boy had been at the building late on Wednesday afternoon. Lester Garcia, the brother of Cecil, was summoned because it was known that he had been in the building.

The examination was being conducted yesterday afternoon, when the detectives entered with the truckman, who identified the assistant janitors and the schoolboy as the persons who had packed the books in the cases in his presence.

Fire Marshal Friel consented to allow the detectives to take the prisoners to Police Headquarters and to allow the charge of being accessory to the theft of the books to be entered first against them. According to the detectives the Fire Marshal secured a confession from the Spitnagle boy to the effect that the lad had been an accessory to the Durland Riding Academy fire, besides the fires in the school building.

When searched in Police Headquarters, Cecil Garcia, who gave his address as 120 West Forty-sixth Street, had a pawn ticket for a watch. He declared that he had received the ticket from Sumpter. It is supposed to represent the watch that belonged to the teacher who reported the loss after the excitement at the fire on Tuesday. Lester Garcia gave his address as 3,218 Third Avenue. Sumpter, whose real name, the police say, is Smith, gave his address as 145 East Seventeenth Street.

THIRTEEN CLUB DINNER.

Abraham Gruber Talks of the Hoodoo in Politics.

About fifty members of the Thirteen Club dined at the Café Boulevard last evening, elected officers for the ensuing year, and then listened intently to a disquisition on "The Hoodoo in Politics" and a poem entitled "Jefferson and Jerome," by Abraham Gruber, the new vice ruler of the club.

The decorations were all in keeping with the reputation of the club, open umbrellas being stationed here and there, while on each table around which the thirteen sat were big skulls for ornamentation and little skulls to hold the candles that flickered dimly all over the room. The menu card was embellished with scarlet-clad devils and the mystic shield of the club.

Samuel B. Thomas, the toastmaster, introduced the first speaker of the evening in the person of Mr. Gruber.

Mr. Gruber announced himself a candidate for the Police Commissionership, for the good and sufficient reason that he knew the Tenderloin, with the exception of Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Jerome, better than any man living. He then delved into the subject of hoodoos.

"There are two kinds of politics," Mr. Gruber said, "one founded on belief in principles and the other founded on the belief in one's mission to save the people through holding an office. Every man begins his political career a member of the first class, and those who fail to get a reward as soon as they ask for it constitute the second class.

"The distinguishing trait of those who take office in order to save the masses of the people, is an oppressive modesty which they hide by abusing everybody else; they oppose franchises in perpetuity, except those that are given to their friends; they despise partisanship, except when it works for them; they hate office-seeking, when some one else is scheduled to get the office; they are mute and idle, when their names are not on the ballot, and they end up in ridicule and fantastic blundering, their hypocrisy exposed, and their lack of sense apparent even to the most gullible.

"The Alderman is a man who always has the hoodoo with him. When that individual votes for a franchise he is forthwith accused of having done so for money, and when he votes against it he is accused of wanting money. That is a real hoodoo. Sometimes when I reflect on a hoodoo I think of a book to be written on the life of Jerome by Seth Low. I would hate to think of the name of the book that Jerome is to write on the life of Low.

"This wonderful man Jerome, the other day, when he couldn't find any gambling houses to raid, started to talk about the Declaration of Independence, and saw fit to call Thomas Jefferson a fakir. Although they say that Jefferson founded the Democratic Party. I nevertheless have a tender spot in my heart for his memory, and when Jerome called him a fakir I got mad. As a result of that madness I have composed the following beautiful poem entitled "Jefferson and Jerome":

After Jefferson died and his bones were at rest,
No name more than his was by patriots blest,
And even John Adams, and Hamilton, too,
Meeting Thomas in heaven, said how do you do.
The people were free and gave Jefferson credit,
And were happy to give him full measure of merit,
For a life full of virtue, of striving and zeal,
To serve well his country, its flag and its weal.
But now all's reversed, in the land of his home,
His fame is snuffed out by good Brother Jerome,
And the bones laid away by the sad undertaker
Were not those of Tom, but were those of a fakir.
When they meet in heaven, and Thomas perceives
A spirit whose brow carries self-assumed leaves,
He will know on the instant that Travers is dead,
And at last lost his life, as he oft lost his head.

Others who spoke were Lee Fairchild, W. G. McLaughlin, Charles O. Maas, and Walter Scott.

Fight Over William Elliott Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.—Charging his brother-in-law with the misappropriation of moneys belonging to the estate, Jesse A. Dayton of South Plainfield has commenced a battle in the Middlesex County Orphans' Court to have Richard Elliott discharged as an executor of the estate of his father, William Elliott, reputed to have been the richest man in that place. The Elliotts are engaged in a bitter family quarrel over the estate. Richard Elliott declares that he will spend his last penny against being ousted from the position of trust. He denies the charges made against him.

SLEIGHING ... N SPEEDWAY

Snow Makes ... xcellent Sport in Upper Par... of the City.

Exciting Brushes ... y Fast Trotters and Pacers—Severs ... Winners of Champagne ... Magnums.

The sleighing se... on on the Speedway opened yesterday a... rnoon, when a number of enthusiastic hor... men braved the driving snow for the s... te of an exciting dash up the road. Bet... conditions for good sleighing could no... have been desired, as the sleet and rain ... Thursday and Friday glazed Seventh Av... ue and the Speedway with a coating of i... a half inch thick, and when the snow be... n to fall it held firm. When there was c... y a half inch of snow on the ground th... was good sleighing, but by yesterday a... rnoon, when the depth of snow had incre... d, the going was simply perfection, and... was declared by those who made the te... to be the finest that New Yorkers have... njoyed so early in the season for a numb... of years.

At daybreak th... sleigh bells began to jingle. As the aft... noon wore on Central Park, Riverside Dr... e, and Seventh Avenue began to resound ... th the bells and merry laughter of sleig... ng parties, and from then until close to... idnight the scene was a jolly one. Amo... the first to arrive in the Speedway wa... George Coleman, driving the trotting ... re Viola, 2:12½, who took to the snow ... ke a veteran, and led an unknown bay ... rotter over the lower stretch, and hal... way to Washington Bridge.

Following close ... hind came J. L. Dodge, with his new trott... Little Stranger, 2:24¼, hooked to one of ... latest model speeding sleighs that did ... look to weigh over 75 pounds. After ... warming up jog Mr. Dodge challenged ... Coleman to the half-mile go over the ... pper stretch, and the pair were started ... on almost even terms in a cloud of d... ing snow. The Little Stranger proved ... t she was no laggard over the snow, a... before a quarter had been covered sh... ed a lead of a half length, setting a ... ace that called forth Viola's best effor... Entering the stretch Viola improved h... position, and reached even terms within ... hundred yards of the finish. A nose-an... nose contest followed, but in the final dr... e Viola showed a burst of speed that la... ed her a winner by a head.

On the next tr... down the road, Capt. Boyce, driving on... f Matt Dwyer's pacing mares, turned in... company with Little Stranger, who m... a much better showing, and, after tal... g the lead at the quarter post, was ne... headed. Louis Kahn drove his pacer ... nnie Kirkland (2:23¼) in several winnin... heats, and Charles E. Norris, driving ... a black trotter Black Prince, (2:19½,) ... eated Frank Horton's trotter Maybell ... 12½) in two heats out of three. Finela... with a trotting mark of 2:17¼, driven ... M. Goodman, who made such a goo... ecord on the snow last season, was on t... road during the afternoon, and placed ... everal victories to his credit. George S... ar drove E. B. Smathers's famous Gr... d Circuit mares Alice Barnes and Ida P... hwood to the pole, and came down the ... etch in company with John Howell, dri... ng the trotter Blonde, (2:12½.) During ... e first quarter Blonde held the team, b... as they warmed up to their work, steppi... over the smooth white surface like clo... work, they gradually drew ahead, and ... assed the post with an open length to th... good.

Dr. Tanner dr... C. K. G. Billings's Grand Circuit pe... rmer Mazette, with a pacing mark of ... 4½, but the little mare did not seem to t... e to the footing particularly well, and a ... r a couple of jogs and a quarter-mile b... h with the trotter Lucille, 2:07, in wh... the latter won easily, was sent back t... the stable. Shortly before dusk George ... oleman appeared in the road behind King... nd, 2:09, the winner of the Speedway tr... ing championship, and had things about ... l his own way. Kingmond stepped r... arkably fast over the snow and defeat... all starters, although Lucille and the j... er Shorty, 2:12½, gave him very lively b... shes.

Among others ... the road were Capt. McDonald, drivin... a new chestnut trotter; A. J. Darlington, ... iving Nancy and Tom Jones to the po... Dod Irwin, driving a trotter; Isaac A... Hopper, driving Prince Tell and Bussie ... eld to the pole; A. E. Perren, driving ... trotter Equity, 2:12½; S. Herzig, driving ... he trotting gelding Messenger Boy; Dr. ... J. D. Gill, driving the pacer Miss Minn... Lynn; Frank Harding, driving the pacer ... Bessie J., 2:18¼; George Huber, driving ... d George, and Charles Hoatling, driving ... he pacing mare Margaret E., 2:15½. The ... New York Road Drivers' Association inte... s to hold a series of brushes over the ... now during the season providing a suit... e day can be obtained. Kingmond, 2:09, ... d the pacer Shorty will be started agains... all comers this morning.

Max Monheime... drove up to McGowan's Pass Tavern at 9... o'clock yesterday morning and expected ... receive the magnum, as he has for the ... st ten years. Entering the tavern, Mon... mer was informed that another, Max Lie... whiz of 1,544 Broadway, had arrived at 6... o'clock in the morning and claimed the ... wine. The four drivers who secured mag... ms at the Standard Hotel, One Hundre... and Fifty-fourth Street and Central Bri... e, were Miss Eva Piezster, William J. ... ner, "Jack" Cauldwell and Mrs. E. A. ... rpenter.

Columbia Bas... et Ball Players Win.

The Columbia ... iversity basket ball team defeated the "S... nt Five" team of deaf mutes in a roug... game in the gymnasium of the Dr. Savag... Physical Institute, West Fifty-ninth Stre... last night. The collegians made 15 ... oints before their adversaries scored at ... ll, and the score at the end of the first ... alf was 15 to 6 in favor of Columbia. Th... line-up follows:

Columbia, 26.	osition. Silent Five, 16.
Fisher..... R...	t forward Farley, Rappelyea
Von Scholle, Earle ...	t forward ..... Dyer
O'Connell.....	Centre ..... Wesley
Elias..... L...	ht guard ..... Muench
Rogers, Townsend, Goodman.....	ft guard ..... Avens, Farley

Goals for Columbia, Fisher, 3; Von Scholle, Earle, 3; O'Connell, 2. Goals for Silent Five—From field, Farley, 3; Muench, 2; Rappelyea. From fouls, Muench, 4. Referee—P. Thorpe, Columbia, Umpire—F. Craig, Knickerbocker A. C.

SALT TR... ST RECEIVERS.

Discharged by ... Judge Kirkpatrick in New Jerse... —Bankruptcy Peti... tio... Remains.

Special to ... e New York Times.

NEWARK, N. ..., Dec. 13.—Judge Kirkpatrick of the U... ted States District Court has discharged ... e receivers appointed by him a few wee... ago in the bankruptcy proceedings aga... t the National Salt Company, known a... the Salt Trust. He declines, however, ... to dismiss, on technical grounds, the cre... ors' petition, seeking the corporation's ad... stication as a bankrupt. Richard A. L... dabury, counsel for the company, demu... d to the original petition in contesting t... bankruptcy proceedings, on the ground t... t not enough facts were stated to give ... e court jurisdiction, and that the claims ... the petitioning creditors, the Detroit Sal... Company and Thompson Brothers, a cr... poration, and Samuel R. Underhill, Jr., ... of Detroit, were not set forth with suffi... ent particularity. Leave was granted s... sequently to amend the petition, despite ... he claim of the corporation's counsel th... an amendment could not be made after t... filing of a demurrer unless judgment ... ere first given on the matter.

Judge Kirkpa... ck, in his opinion, holds that the defects ... hich existed in the original petition ca... be corrected by amendment.

MISSOURI ... RIVER VAGARIES.

Change of Cha... el in 1866 Caused Interstate Dis... te Which is Now Settled.

KANSAS CIT... Dec. 13.—The commission which has been ... ting at the Midland Hotel to hear argume... s in the Missouri-Nebraska boundary lit... case has adjourned after making a decis... which is in the nature of a compromi... The point at issue was the ownership ... 15,000 acres of valuable land at the p... t where the two States meet.

The dispute w... s caused by the changing of the current ... the Missouri River. Formerly the riv... made a great bend and came around a ... in, leaving only a short neck of land. ... July 7, 1866, the river broke this nec... and since then the line has been in dis... te.

The commissi... which was appointed by the United States Supreme Court, found that a line drawn through the territory of the old river bed equally distant from each side represented the main channel of the Missouri River prior to 1866, and that all land lying on the Missouri side of the line belonged to the State of Missouri, and all land lying on the Nebraska side of said line belonged to that State. The river shortened its course fourteen miles by cutting through the neck of land.

LIFE INSURANCE DEAL.

About 200,000 Sun Policy Holders Reinsured by Metropolitan Life.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—It was stated on good authority last night that a deal has been consummated whereby the Sun Life Insurance Company of America, with headquarters in this city, has reinsured its entire business in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. The deal was practically closed at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sun Life Company held here yesterday, and a special meeting of the stockholders of the company has been called for to-day to ratify the transfer.

The decision of the Directors of the Sun Company is the result of the present tax laws of the State, which bear heavily upon insurance companies incorporated in Kentucky.

The Sun Life Company was organized in 1889, and the greater portion of the business is on the industrial plan. It has about 200,000 policy holders, and about $20,000,000 insurance is involved. The amount to be paid in the deal is not yet known.

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Alexandra to Give a Dinner to All Widows and Children in London of Victims of Boer War.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Associated Press learns that Queen Alexandra intends to mark her sympathy for the sufferers in the recent South African war by giving a Christmas dinner to all the widows and children, now in London, of those who fell in the war.

The dinner will be given on Dec. 27 at the Alexandra Trust Restaurant, of which the Queen is President, and which was founded in March, 1900, by Sir Thomas Lipton for the benefit of the poor. Sir Thomas Lipton has charge of all the arrangements for the dinner.

In the proclamation announcing her intention, Queen Alexandra will invite all the widows and children of the soldiers and sailors belonging to the Imperial and Colonial forces who lost their lives in South Africa or died from the effects of the campaign. She adds:

"Her Majesty desires in the Coronation Year to express her heartfelt sympathy with those who have suffered the cruel bereavement of war, and to wish that happiness and comfort may, with God's blessing, be theirs in the coming year.

Her Majesty will defray all the traveling expenses of her guests.

Taken Fatally Ill in a Car.

Conrad Moeller, fifty years of age, of 900 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, became sick in a trolley car of the Union Railway Company at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue late last night. He was carried into the waiting room at that point where he died in a few minutes.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these intruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

BLACK BEAR, HANDSOME, SILKY AND durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

Medical Lake Salts CURE Catarrh.

Money refunded for any case not cured when used according to directions.
25c., 50c., $1.00 a box at druggists.
Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Take no substitute.
MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers.
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, AND SPOKANE, WASH.

The Ball Check, a simple little device, which can be fitted to any gas burner, makes the light more brilliant, yet lessens the consumption of gas. "Just a twist of the wrist" does it all.

THE BALL CHECK

makes old burners just as good as new, and lights up to full efficiency mantles of any length from 2 to 6 inches, producing as high as 200 candle power from a single mantle.

A Ball Check burner, complete with mantle, 75 cents, or the Ball Check and short Bunsen tube, that fits your present burner, 25 cents. At any good store or of us direct, postage prepaid.

FREE full information about the Ball Check and our special lights made on the Ball Check system. Call or write

NEW YORK BALL CHECK LIGHTING COMPANY,
18 Park Place, New York.

CUR

Fur Dept.

(2nd Floor.)

Important Announcement.

We offer our *"Model" Garments,* in squirrel & broadtail, and our *Fur Lined Capes,* at greatly reduced prices.

Also another assortment of *Fur Sets.*

Muffs and Boas, from $20 to $40, value $26.50 to $50.

Complete assortment of *Children's Fur Sets.*

Special for Monday, Dec. 15th. *Alaska Sable and Sable Fur Scarfs,* at $19.50, value $25.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERsian, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed) jackets and coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

TOO HASTY APPROPRIATING

House Democrats Ask More Deliberation on Big Bills.

Charge That Speaker and Clique Can Negative Power of Majority—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House Democrats to-day indulged in some sharp criticism of the alleged loose way in which big appropriations are pushed through Congress. They also attacked the machine headed by the Speaker and the Committee on Rules for tying the hands of the opposition.

The text of the attack was the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, which was brought up by Representative Bingham of Pennsylvania from the Appropriations Committee. The Democrats asserted that under the present organization of the House a bill carrying a big appropriation could be reported one day and passed the next without giving the members any opportunity to read and study the items. The rules machine, being advised in advance, could "tip off" favored members on the Republican side about what was in the bill, while the opponents of the extravagant legislation were ignorant of the details and could not fight it.

They illustrated their point by asking members of the Appropriations Committee for information about a number of items in the bills, whereupon the Democrats would declare that the necessity of an explanation proved how little chance the members in general had to study the bill. "It would not have been necessary to explain this," they would say, "if we had time to find out what it meant."

Champ Clark of Missouri was the leader in these tactics, and he was seconded by Mr. Goldfogle of New York, Mr. Maddox of Georgia, and others.

"As long," declared Mr. Clark, "as the Committee on Rules controls this House, it is in the power of the Speaker and two members of his own party who are members of that committee to pick out a great measure that is going to be discussed, to determine the day that it is coming up to be discussed, and then to give ten days' notice to the men whom they want to have knowledge of it, and thus give themselves a vast advantage over the men who are going to oppose it. The humblest member on this floor has just as much right to his opinion of how the people's money should be spent as the members of the committee. We ought to have at least a chance for our white alley in these debates on appropriation bills."

"I'll make you this offer," added Mr. Clark in another speech. "If you'll give us ten days at the beginning of the Fifty-eighth Congress to debate these rules, and try and have them amended, I promise not to open my head, about them during this session. But instead of that, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania will come in and move that the rules of the Fifty-seventh Congress be the rules of the Fifty-eighth; there will be five minutes' debate on it, and then there will be no chance to do anything to correct these evils for two years more, except to howl about it."

Rapid progress was made on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, 50 of the 142 pages of the bill having been completed before adjournment.

TWO JOHN SMITHS MIXED.

Their Records and Descriptions Were Very Like and One Gets Pension Granted the Other.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A curious story of mistaken identity lies behind a bill introduced by Representative Pearce of Maryland to repeal a pension bill passed at the last session. It is the story of a comedy of errors, in which Uncle Sam involuntarily played the part of Santa Claus to a poor and deserving old soldier who was too modest to ask the relief which he deserved.

The soldier is John Smith of East Liverpool, Ohio. He was badly injured in the civil war and lost his eyesight as a result of his wounds. He drew a pension of $12 a month. While other veterans suffering from slight disabilities got complaisant Congressmen to introduce bills increasing their pensions, John Smith, totally disabled, plodded along on his original pension and never thought of asking an increase.

In the same troop of the same cavalry regiment in which John Smith served there was another John Smith, who now lives in Cumberland, Md. The two Smiths were friends and served through the war side by side. They were wounded in the same battle. After the war the two men drifted apart, but each joined the same soldiers' organizations and there was a remarkable similarity about their careers. Smith of Maryland also drew a pension for his injuries.

At the last session Mr. Pearre introduced a bill to increase John Smith's pension from $12 to $24 a month, and it was passed. He meant Smith of Maryland, but the descriptions of the two men were identical, and the Pension Bureau paid the increase to the blind Smith in Ohio. That veteran supposed that some kind friend had interceded for him without his knowledge, and gratefully accepted the increase. Smith of Maryland began to make inquiries about why he did not receive his increase, and Mr. Pearre discovered that it had been going to the wrong man.

Knowing nothing of Smith of Ohio, Mr. Pearre introduced a bill to repeal the bill increasing that soldier's pension as a preliminary to giving it to the right man. The Pension Committee investigating the case came to the conclusion that Smith of Ohio was better entitled to an increase than even Smith of Maryland, and the bill was not repealed.

Mr. Pearre to-day introduced a bill increasing the pension of the Maryland Smith, and the probability is that both the old comrades in arms will enjoy a doubled pension as a result of the bureau's mistake.

A QUICKER MAIL SERVICE.

Changes Which Will Effect a Saving of Five Hours on Letters to the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Change in the time of the fast mail train will be made to-morrow which will result in a saving of five hours on mail from Philadelphia and intermediate points to Chicago, the West, and the Northwest.

The fast time to Chicago to connect with three fast mails on the Northwestern, leaving Chicago at 3 A. M., and with other fast mails leaving about the same time on the Burlington, St. Paul, and Wisconsin Central Roads, will be accomplished by running a special new train from Richmond, Ind., to Chicago over the Pan Handle line of the Pennsylvania system. This train will carry mail only, connecting at Richmond with the Pittsburg and St. Louis fast mail.

This train on the Pennsylvania leaves Philadelphia at 4:55 A. M., arrives at Richmond at 6:49 P. M., and reaches Chicago at 1:20 A. M. For Chicago this will result in the delivery of a large bulk of mail from Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, Eastern and Central Ohio, making a gain of at least one delivery. For St. Paul and Minneapolis it will result in a big gain—at least one day—on account of arriving in time to be delivered on the day it is received.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S MORAL WAVE.

Gambling Tools Burned on Street Corner Amid Public Applause.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 13.—The Sheriff of Teller County burned more than $5,000 worth of confiscated gambling tools on one of the principal street corners last night. Thousands of citizens witnessed and applauded the act.

The gamblers had offered to pay into the court, to be devoted to charity, $3,000 if permitted to remove the property from the county, but the Judge declined to consider the offer.

The nearest thing to a certain Cough Cure is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; and it is deceptively cheap; it takes so little of it to do the work.—Adv.

Women's Dept.

Christmas Gift Opportunity.

Instead of waiting until January to reduce our goods, we will give you the opportunity now to secure handsome Garments, Waists, Ruffs and Persian Lamb Coats, at half price—suitable for Christmas Presents.

French Flannel Waist, strictly tailor made, was $5.00, now..... 2.75

Velvet Waist, Black, Blue, Brown and Green, was $6.50, now..... 3.75

Crepe de Chine Waist, new model, Black, Blue and White, was $9.50, now..... 5.75

Fancy Neck Ruffs, reduced from $7.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 & $20.00 to 5.00, 6.75, 7.50 & 10.00

Persian Lamb Coats—Selected skins, 27 inches long, XXXX Leipzig Dye, lined with finest black satin, have ranged from $150.00 to $250.00, (Our guarantee with each garment.) For To-morow only, 100.00 & 125.00

Velour Coat, blouse model, full Persian Lamb collars and revers, gray satin lined, were $45.00, now 29.50

Full length Velour Coats, lined with Duchess satin or fancy brocade, rich and elegant, were $75.00 and $100.00, now 49.50

150 Street and House Dresses of Etamine, Cheviot and Velvet, including some Dress and Walking Suits.

Value $15.00, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00 | Now 9.75 | No Alterations. No. C. O. D.'s.

Our Fancy Waists, Furs, and all-length Coats at proportionately low prices.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Broadway and 13th St.

SIEDE'S.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
42 West 34th Street.
(Between Broadway and 5th Ave.)

A mid-season Price Reduction of One-Third on all the Fine Siede Furs.

Such an opportunity as Fur buyers usually get toward Spring, but not often while holiday shopping is at full tide.

PARISIAN MODEL GARMENTS.

Alaska Seal Blouses,	priced at $1,000; Reduced to	$667
Broadtail Coats,	priced at $650, Reduced to	$433
Alaska Seal Coats,	priced at $500, Reduced to	$333
Persian Coats,	priced at $500, Reduced to	$333
Caracul Coats,	priced at $400, Reduced to	$267
Royal Ermine Pelerine,	priced at $375, Reduced to	$250
Squirrel Coats,	priced at $300, Reduced to	$200
Automobile Coats,	priced at $250, Reduced to	$167
Cloth Coats, squirrel lined,	priced at $250, Reduced to	$167
Automobile Coat,	priced at $200, Reduced to	$137

Several other Parisian Models and ALL THE LOWER COST FURS at the same reduction—one-third throughout.

SPECIAL NOTE—All Model Gowns and Tailor Costumes of famous French designers, imported this season, REDUCED ONE-HALF. Originally $100.00 to $300.00; now $50.00 to $150.00

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS, $20, $25, $30; boas, $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful, but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

OLD LOVE RETURNED.

Brooklyn Engineer, Who Had Been Divorced, Sought His First Wife After Death of His Second.

A midnight marriage Friday night in the parsonage of the Tompkins Avenue Methodist Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, had an unusual tinge of romance. The contracting parties were Charles Clark, an engineer, forty-one years of age, and Jeannie Laird Clark. The Rev. Alfred Hodgett, the pastor of that church, performed the ceremony after he had been aroused from his slumber by the violent ringing of the doorbell.

The minister, looking out of a front window, observed the couple on the stoop, and asked what they wanted. The man said they wished to be married. After arousing his wife and daughter, Dr. Hodgett admitted the couple. He learned that the couple had been married fifteen years ago, and that three years later, on account of differences caused by the interference of somebody, Mrs. Clark instituted divorce proceedings against her husband, and was granted a decree. She returned to her home in Newburg, and her husband remarried.

Recently Clark's second wife died, and he began a search for his first wife. When he found her in Newburg and ascertained that she had not been married again, he proposed marriage again. Clark returned to Brooklyn, and his wife joined him late on Friday evening.

They immediately went to the minister's house. Mrs. Hodgett and her daughter were witnesses of the second marriage. After the ceremony Mrs. Clark began to sob and, turning to her husband, she said to him: "Charley, we should always have been happy but for the interference of that third person." Clark wiped away his wife's tears and escorted her to his home.

NEWSBOY MURDER MYSTERY.

Capt. Titus Says He Is at Work on a New Clue—The Suspicion Against a Greek Peddler.

Deeper mystery than ever surrounds the murder of the newsboy, Michael Kruck, whose body was found in Central Park Wednesday night, and the police, at the end of three days of investigation, are still in a quandary as to the identity of the boy's slayer and the motive which might have led to the commission of the crime.

The clue involving a Greek peddler who was said to have animosity against the little colony of "newsies" who make their headquarters about the Eighty-sixth Street entrance to the west side of the Park, appears to have lost its strength, according to statements of detectives working on the case last night, for while the man has not been found to clear himself of the suspicion resting upon him, an examination of the circumstances points away from him rather than toward him.

The distance from the gate to the place where young Kruck's body was found is about a quarter of a mile, and it is argued that even if the Greek had chased the boy from their common playing ground outside the Eighty-sixth Street Park entrance, he would either have caught him or abandoned the chase before penetrating so far into the Park. Further than this, is the statement of Jimmie Kruck, Michael's brother. He said Detective McDonald of the Park Station that Michael had never taken part in the petty persecutions which the other boys carried on against the Greek peddler, and that Michael was not a boy likely to become involved in a scrimmage.

On the other side, is the theory that the murder was committed at some place other than that in which the body was found, but this is supported strongly as applying to the Greek, because, had he killed the boy in the roadway, he would not have been likely to arrange the body with the care manifested by the bundle of papers placed beneath the boy's head.

Capt. Titus, at Headquarters, announced that his men at Brice and McCaffery, were at work on a entirely new clue, which was the most promising of any thus far discovered. That this might be, neither the Captain nor his men would say, but the former said yesterday that no arrests were expected before the first of the week. In connection with this, interest was attached to the microscopic examination by a Coroner's physician of the flesh around the abrasion in the boy's cheek which was first called a bite, and by some, a knife wound. The result of the examination and Coroner has been jealously guarded, about it yesterday. Scholer would say nothing

The chase before penetrating

Stern Brothers

Will continue to offer to-morrow, in their

Fur Departments

DECIDED VALUES IN

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, LEIPZIG DYE, $69.50, 89.00

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, with blended Baum or Stone Marten collar and reveres, $125.00

Muffs

Black Coney,	$1.25	China Seal,	$2.50
China Seal,	$2.18	Alaska Sable,	$5.75
Alaska Sable,	$6.50	Mink,	$7.25
Brown Fox,	$7.25	Brown Fox,	$9.85

Scarfs

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Cheviots, Blouse Coat, interlined, trimmed with light shades of cloth and fancy braid, entire suit silk lined, $29.50

Real Value $45.00

A large collection of seasonable garments for Holiday Gifts in their

Cloak Departments

CLOTH COATS, in the most desirable styles, silk lined, $8.50, 12.75

CLOTH COATS, 48 in. long, lining and facing of white silk, finished with fancy braid, $28.00, 32.50

IMPORTED GOLF CAPES, in oxford, blue, gray and tan, $6.95, 10.75

RAIN COATS, semi-fitted or pleated back, with belts, $12.50, 17.85

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Silks and Velvets

2,500 Yds. Liberty Satins, in all desirable colors, including white, ivory and cream, 55c

1,050 Yds. Imported Black Taffetas, extra quality, 59c

950 Yds All silk Black Velvets, Value $3.25 $2.15

Cloths and Dress Goods

Another purchase of BROADCLOTHS, 52 in. wide, in light and dark gray, castor, brown, reseda, olive, myrtle, garnet, old rose, porcelain, royal, navy blue and black, Actual value $1.25 yd. 73c

And

1,100 YDS. BLACK VENETIAN, 54 in. wide Value $1.50 yd. 69c

Large assortments of All-wool Fabrics, in plain colors, fancy mixtures and black, put up in Dress Lengths for

Holiday Gifts

$2.75, 2.95, 3.15, 3.45, 3.85, 4.50 upwards

Misses' & Girls' Apparel

Greatly Reduced

GIRLS' RAGLAN COATS of Navy Serges, with capes and velvet collar, 6 to 16 yrs., $2.69

MISSES' MONTE CARLO & SHORT JACKETS of Kersey, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $15.00 $9.95

MISSES' SUITS, Zibelines and Cheviots, in black, blue, brown and green, six drop skirt, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $30.00 $19.75

GIRLS' RUSSIAN AND ONE-PIECE DRESSES of Cloth and Cheviots, 4 to 14 yrs., $4.95, 6.95

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, a variety of styles, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $10.50 to $12.90 $6.90, 7.50

CHILDREN'S COATS of Cloth, Silk and Velveteen, 2 to 5 yrs., $4.95, 9.85

Christmas Gifts for Men

House Coats, Lounging and Bath Robes

House Coats of two-toned fabrics, all desirable colors, reverse side forming collar & cuffs, Value $5.00 to $6.50 $3.60

Of Velour Finish Materials, in oxford, brown and black, stylish check and plaid collar and cuffs, Value $8.50 $5.75

Of Imported Matelasse, rich scroll patterns edges, lapels & pockets faced with satin & silk cord, Value $16.50 $10.95

Bath & Lounging Robes

Striped Blanket and Toweling Robes, assorted colors, $3.95

Jacquard Blanket and Imported Austrian Robes, in checks, plaids and fancy patterns, Value $9.75 $6.95

Robes of soft finish Imported Blankets, delicate or sombre color effects, satin trimmed, Value $17.75 $10.95

Art Objects and Bric-a-Brac

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

BRONZE AND MARBLE BUSTS, STATUES, CHOICE PORCELAINS, CLOCK SETS, RICH LIMOGES ENAMELS, MINIATURES ON IVORY, LAMPS & ELECTROLIERS.

Special To-morrow

350 Art Glass Vases, $1.60, 2.65, 350

And

"Kayser Zinn" At Decided Reductions

West Twenty-third Street

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASHionable lengths, muff to match, complete set $50, $65, $85 up. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

B. AND O. TO INCREASE WAGES.

Meeting of Officials To-morrow to Decide on Schedule of Advances.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—A meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials will take place in General Manager Potter's office in this city next Monday, to fix upon a schedule of increased wages for employes of that system. President Loree announces that the increase will not be horizontal nor uniform, as in some instances there may be an increase of 40 per cent. and in others much less, while in some there will be no increase at all.

During the past year the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad salary list has been increased $75,000 a year. The increases to be made Monday will become effective Jan. 1, 1903.

Experimental School's Principal.

Jesse Dismurks Burks, Ph. B., a graduate of the University of Chicago, and the University of California, has been appointed principal of the new experimental school which was built for Teachers' College by James Speyer at a cost of $125,000. Mr. Burks comes from Los Angeles, Cal., and he is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

Delirious Patient's Leap Was Fatal.

Hugh Gleason, forty-two years old, of 190 East One Hundred and First Street, died in Harlem Hospital yesterday. He had been ill with typhoid pneumonia since last Sunday, and while in delirium on Thursday evening he jumped from a first-story window to the yard, falling a distance of about twelve feet. He was picked up unconscious and it was found at Harlem Hospital, where he was immediately taken, that he had received a scalp wound and concussion of the brain.

Cord Meyer Automobile Case.

HOCKSVILLE, L. I., Dec. 13.—The Cord Meyer automobile case came up before Justice Augustus T. Remsen to-day, but was soon disposed of. In the complaint it was alleged that there had been a "wilful" violation of the law regulating the speed of automobiles. Counsel for Mr. Meyer contended that in any circumstances there had been no "wilful" voilation, and the Justice, concurring in this view of the matter, dismissed the case.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Continued Attractions IN HOLIDAY GOODS.

Every nook and corner is literally overflowing with useful presents for old and young. The improvements that have been made within the past six months, enlarging departments and increasing the service and selling space, has made this establishment a most pleasant shopping resort. We have the grandest display of Choice Holiday Goods in New York city.

One entire department devoted to the sale of

Solid Gold Jewelry.

Diamond Brooches,	$28.00 to $139.00 each
Pearl Brooches,	$3.50 to $47.50 each
Fine Gold Cuff Links,	$1.25 to $50.00 pair
Silver Watches,	$2.50 to $10.75 each
Gun Metal Watches,	$2.75 to $10.50 each
Gold Filled Watches,	$5.00 to $17.50 each
Finest Solid Gold Watches,	$8.95 to $50.00 each
Enamel Watches, with Chatelaines,	$5.00 to $34.00 each
Guard Chains, Gold and Gold Plate, Sterling Silver,	95c. to $50.00 each
Real Gun Metal Chains,	$1.67 to $6.75 each
Solid Gold Neck Chains,	$1.75 to $12.00 each
Vest Chains and Fobs,	75c. to $27.00 each
Solid Gold Thimbles,	$1.98 to $6.24 each

Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, &c., of the best quality lenses only.

All the latest novelties in real and French shell Combs, plain and jewelled.

1,000 styles in ornamental Hat Pins, from 5c. to $3 25 each

Silver Novelties in profusion; Bracelets, Brooches, Belt Pins, Boa Chains, &c.

Gold and Silver Match Safes, Cigarette Holders and Cigar Cutters; Pipes, Cigar Cases, Cigar Boxes, Smoking Sets, Dressing Cases; many exclusive styles.

Leather Goods, Pocketbooks and Card Cases, beautifully mounted, from 75c. to $10.00 each

Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, &c., all the newest designs, 50c. to $8.00 each

Wrist and Netsuki Bags, from 50c. to $14.00 each

In the Brilliantly Illuminated Basement,

a most agreeable and convenient place to shop, accessible by elevators and broad stairways, will be found a fine collection of

TOYS, DOLLS & GAMES,

Cut Glass and Fine China Articles, Lamps, Clocks, &c., together with an elaborate display of

Bric-a-Brac, Stationery and Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Calendars, from 3c. to $3.00 each

Beautiful Christmas Cards by the thousands 1c. to 50c. each

A choice line of Gilt Chairs, upholstered in rose, Nile and steel blue satin, each piece different, at moderate prices.

An assortment of Ladies' Writing Desks, Birds'-eye Maple, Weathered and Golden Oak, from $4.95 to $27.50 each

Picture and Framing Dep't.

Photogravures of all the noted subjects framed to order.

Selections can be made from a complete line of ready made frames, either wood and gold or all gold.

Orders for framing will be taken until December 23.

Previous to inventory of stock, GREAT REDUCTIONS have been made in the

Ladies' Suit Dep't.

Walking Suits—a variety of styles, materials and colors; formerly $19.00 to $25.00; reduced to $12.50 and $15.00

Tailored Suits; were $18.00 to $50.00; now $10.00 to $39.00

Customers making several purchases will save time and worry by using a SHOPPING CARD; all purchases can then be packed together.

Prompt execution of orders and inquiries by mail.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Rich Furs

Persian Lamb Coats

Chinchilla, Mink and Baum Marten Trimmed

$185.00

Value $250.00.

Alaska Seal Coats

$235.00

Value $325.00.

Russian Sable and Hudson Bay Sable Muffs and Scarfs at Special Prices.

Chinchilla Muffs,	$25.00
Alaska Sable Muffs,	$10.00
Mink Muffs,	$11.50
Sable Fox Muffs,	$10.00
Sable Fox Scarfs,	$6.75
Bear Sets, 3 yard Boa and Muff,	$42.00
Mink Scarfs, 8 skins,	$32.00
Black Lynx Scarfs, double and shaped,	$35.00
Alaska Sable Scarfs,	$15.00

Broadway & 19th Street.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, December 14, 1902.

THE ANTI-TRUST HEARING

House Sub-Committee on Judiciary Begins Its Work.

Representatives from Many States Speak in Favor of Their Bills and Resolutions—The Measures Explained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Hearings were begun to-day before the Sub-Committee on Judiciary of the House, consisting of Representatives Littlefield of Maine, Overstreet of Indiana, Powers of Massachusetts, De Armond of Missouri, and Clayton of Alabama, on the anti-trust bills.

Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania, who has introduced a resolution appropriating $250,000 for the use of the Attorney General in enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law, stated that he had shown his resolution to the Attorney General, who, he said, was favorable to it.

Mr. Morrell also said that he had shown the resolution to the President, who authorized him to say that he was heartily in favor of its provision. Mr. Morrell explained that the President, however, had no thought of dictating in any way to the committee.

Representative Gillette of Massachusetts explained the purpose of his bill, which provides for the seizure and condemnation of any property "owned or manufactured under any contract or by any trust or combination or pusuant to any conspiracy forbidden by laws of a State and being in the course of transportation from such State to another State." A maximum penalty is imposed of $20,000 fine or five years' imprisonment.

Representative H. C. Smith of Michigan, who introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon Congress the power to regulate and dissolve trusts and monopolies, submitted an argument in favor of his bill, the purpose being to clothe Congress with power to act when deemed necessary.

Representative Shallenberger of Nebraska was heard in support of his bill providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to investigate the subject of corporations and the effects of their formation upon the market, and to report results to Congress. His bill also requires the publication of reports showing the condition of corporations and requires corporations to file statements with the commission. Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the provisions of the bill and for false returns.

Representative Sulzer of New York explained the provisions of a bill which he has introduced, the points of which were stated in recent dispatches. "I am in line to-day with the President of the United States," said Mr. Sulzer, "on the trust question and want to see this Congress do something in line with his recommendations."

Representative Bell of Colorado was next heard. He is the author of a bill requiring corporations having a capital stock of $10,000 or more to file with the Secretary of the Treasury annual statements under oath, giving detailed information regarding their condition, financial and otherwise.

The Secretary is authorized under the bill to make rules and regulations which will enable him to obtain a complete exposition of the methods of corporations in their dealings with the public, and the Attorney General is directed to proceed against any concern making false returns.

After hearing Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the committee adjourned until Tuesday, when further hearings will be given.

CODE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

It Is Sent to Congress—Proposes Amendment to Protect Government Employes from Politicians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Department of Justice to-day transmitted to Congress a report of the Code Commission comprising proposed amendments to the House bill to revise and codify the judicial laws and to the bill embodying the Penal Code. Among other things, an amendment is proposed providing that no Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or any employe of the Government shall directly or indirectly solicit or receive any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose from any officer, clerk, or employe of the United States.

Further provision is made that no person shall be permitted to solicit such subscriptions in any Government building, and the status of an employe is not to be changed by reason of refusal to contribute for political purposes.

Another amendment provides a penalty of not exceeding twenty years or a fine of $5,000, or both, for any person who shall use any unlawful violence against any passenger on a railway train, or any officer or employe of the train, or express messenger or mail agent.

NEW WHITE HOUSE PAINTING.

Watts's "Love and Light," Once Criticised on Moral Grounds, Hung in the Executive Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Sir Frederick Watts's painting, entitled "Love and Light," which he exhibited at the Chicago Exposition, and which was unmercifully criticised then on moral grounds, has been hung in the White House. Sir Frederick at the close of the Chicago Fair gave the painting to "The American people."

It was decided to send the picture to the President of the United States, and it was placed in the Corcoran Gallery by President Cleveland, who did not know what to do with it. In the gallery it has been admired by thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. It now hangs in one of the private rooms of the Executive Mansion.

APPEALED TO WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court of the United States to Pass on a Philippine Case.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—The Supreme Court has granted the petition for a writ of error in the case of Thomas Kepner, an attorney, charged with defrauding a client. The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the trial Kepner was acquitted, but, following the Spanish custom, the prosecution appealed to the local Supreme Court, which reversed the finding and found the defendant guilty. The success of the appeal will affect many cases.

HONOR JUSTICE GRAY'S MEMORY.

Addresses and Resolutions at Meeting of the Supreme Court Bar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The bar of the United States Supreme Court met to-day to take appropriate action in honor of the late Justice Horace Gray. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts presided. He said he had known Justice Gray for fifty years, and he pronounced him as "every inch a Judge." Addresses were made by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Messrs. F. W. Hackett, J. Hubley Ashton, and William A. Maury of the District of Columbia. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we of the bar are met together to pay tribute to the memory of an able lawyer, a scholar versed in the learning of the books, and a Judge who never failed to uphold the dignity of his office. He did his work thoroughly and with scrupulous efforts to dispense exact justice.

Resolved, That the labors of Mr. Justice Gray, which had been constant and arduous, are deserving of the country's gratitude. He spared nothing of health or of strength. With patience he explored the sources of the law and gathered from the past much that proved of value in its application to the needs of the present. Of sound judicial instincts, he year by year visibly grew, alike in clearness of vision and in breadth of apprehension, until in these later days his ripened powers declared him to be a fit example of the strong and truly great Judge.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish a remembrance of the manly qualities of our deceased brother. Large of stature, vigorous and firm in demeanor, it needed but a slight acquaintance with the real man to recognize in Mr. Justice Gray a generous, noble spirit, a pure-minded, brave, and Christian gentleman.

MAY SUMMON GEN. CHAFFEE.

Gen. Jacob H. Smith Also Desired as a Witness in Philippine Court-Martial.

MANILA, Dec. 13.—Majors Waltz and Dodds have been chosen to defend Major Glenn at his trial by court-martial for alleged orders issued by the Major during the Samar campaign. The defense has prepared a written request, asking the court at the opening of the trial on Monday to summon from the United States as witnesses Major Gen. Chaffee, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, Major Irvine, and Joseph Conklin.

The court will also be asked to require Gens. Chaffee and Smith to produce all the correspondence covering the policy pursued in Samar and other disturbed parts of the islands. The request sets forth that there is no record here on the subject, and adds that the defense expects to show by Gen. Chaffee the character of the warfare he desired to be waged in Samar, and that Gen. Chaffee approved the orders which Gen. Smith issued as being necessary.

Continuing, the request says that with part of the correspondence the defense expects to prove that the orders Major Glenn issued were in strict literal compliance with the orders of his superiors, and that Major Irvine was present when Major Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, who executed the native guides, to report the incident. Conklin was Major Glenn's secretary in Samar.

THE ISTHMIAN PEACE TREATY.

State Department Learns That It Contained a Plan to Discuss the Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—For the first time the State Department has come into possession of the details of the treaty of peace which terminated the last rebellion on the Isthmus of Panamá. It was signed on board the flagship Wisconsin, which the signers say was "gallantly placed at the disposition of the undersigned by Rear Admiral Silas Casey."

The treaty, according to the preamble, was drawn not only to secure the re-establishment of peace, but to "carry to a happy terminus the negotiations upon the Panama Canal." The articles provide that the Government shall re-establish public order except in districts where the revolutionary forces do not wish to receive the treaty. There is to be a general amnesty and an abolition of extraordinary war contributions and imposts. The supremacy of civil law is to be established. An election for members of Congress is to be held, and the Government guarantees that the election shall be fair. The congress is to consider three important subjects—the Panama Canal negotiations, reforms of the Electoral system, and the reform of the monetary system.

TO REGULATE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Adams's Bill Provides for Classification and Examinations of Officials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Adams (Penn.) to provide for the reorganization of the Consular Service of the United States.

Provision is made for the classification of Consuls General and Consuls, specifying the number and salary of each class, and for the examination of applicants and those now in the service. Those office holders who fail to pass are to be dropped, but none can be called for examination within six months from the date of the passage of the bill. Consuls General and Consuls may be transferred by the President from one place to another of the same class, and special examinations are provided for those who may be sent where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction.

NEW MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Lloyd Griscom, Jr., Selected, with Richmond Pearson for Minister to Persia.

WASHINGTON, Dc. 13.—The President has selected Lloyd Griscom, Jr., now Minister to Persia, to be Minister to Japan, succeeding Mr. Buck, deceased.

He also has selected Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, at present Consul General at Teheran, Persia, to succeed Mr. Griscom as Minister to Persia. Mr. Pearson formerly was a representative in Congress from Ohio.

TO APPEAL POST OFFICE CASES.

Mr. Payne Will Go to Supreme Court for Decision on Second-Class Rate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Postmaster General Payne announced to-day that the cases of the official guide of the railways and the monthly railway list, which were decided adversely to the Post Office Department by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, would be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The question in each case is the right of the publications to pass in the mails at the subsidized second-class rate. The department holds that, under the law, they are subject to a third-class rate.

The Postmaster General stated that there would be no change in the policy of the department—to correct, as far as existing law permits, the abuses of the favored second-class postage rate.

TO FIGHT CATTLE DISEASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A favorable report was ordered to-day by the House Committee on Appropriations on the bill appropriating $500,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture in stamping out the foot and mouth disease of animals in New England States.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—Cattle Commissioner H. O. Averill, who is making every effort to prevent the appearance of the disease among cattle in Connecticut, has offered a reward of $50 for evidence of any violations of the quarantine order of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. These posters are intended chiefly for use in the towns along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island State lines, where there is some danger that cattle may be driven across the border.

Mr. Roosevelt to Help Open the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Ex-Gov. David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and Thomas Carter, President of the Government Exposition Commission, called on the President to-day and received a definite acceptance of the invitation to attend the dedicatory exercises of the exposition in St. Louis on April 30, 1903. Ex-President Cleveland also is expected to attend the opening ceremonies.

Naval Station for Lake Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Moody transmitted to Congress to-day the report of the Naval Board, which was created to select a site for a naval training station on the Great Lakes. The report recommends that the station be located on Lake Michigan, below latitude 43.30, and asks for an appropriation of $250,000. The Secretary approved the report, and pointed out that an immediate appropriation would prevent the raising of land values.

President Joins Firemen's Brotherhood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—President Roosevelt received to-day a card of honorary membership in the Brotherhood of Locomootive Firemen. The honor was conferred upon him when he attended the convention held in Chattanooga last September. John J. Hannahan, Charles A. Wilson, and F. W. Arnold, grand officers of the brotherhood, made the formal presentation. The card given to the President is a card in name only. It really is a handsome sealskin album, twelve by fifteen inches in dimensions, lined with heavy watered silk, and containing within the President's engrossed certificate of membership.

Horner's Furniture

THE useful and the beautiful are in nothing more strikingly combined than in Furniture—that is, in Horner's Furniture. A fact of special import to all contemplating the purchase of

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Greater choice here than elsewhere, and best value at every price, in

Writing Desks.	Lounges
Dressing Tables.	Work Tables.
Toilet Tables.	Easy Chairs.
Cheval Glasses.	Gilt Chairs.
Parlor Cabinets.	Inlaid Chairs.
Music Cabinets.	Rockers.
Curio Cabinets.	Shaving Stands.
Bookcases.	Pedestals.
Leather Screens.	Jardinieres, &c.

Everything in Vernis-Martin Furniture.

Eight-day Chime Clocks by Elliott of London and notable American makers.

All in all, a veritable Exposition of everything that is new and meritorious in Furniture, with its accessories as above specified, at specially attractive prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

SILVERED LYNX MUFFS AND BOAS, fashionable and beautiful, $85 to $175 per set. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

TO MAKE A STATE OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mass Meeting of Residents Indorses the Scheme.

Argument For and Against Admission to the Union—The President and New Mexico's Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A little by-play for the advocates of statehood and their opponents is promised before the contest in the Senate is entirely over. Senator Gallinger, who has espoused the side of Senator Quay and the admission of the three Territories that are demanding to become States, has, as Chairman of the District Committee, introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution and make a State out of the District of Columbia.

The idea has taken with many of the people of Washington, and meetings are being held to discuss the prospect seriously. Last night a mass meeting was held at Brightwood, one of the largest suburbs of the city, and the Gallinger resolution was unanimously indorsed, but with a suggestion that there be a limitation on the suffrage.

The meeting was attended by many of the prominent and wealthy citizens of the District. Pressure is being brought to bear on Senator Gallinger to offer an amendment to the Statehood bill looking to the admission of the District as a State.

So far as population goes, Washington and the District have a good claim to admission. Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming all rank below the District in population. In point of intelligence and prosperity, so long as the Government stays here, there will be little doubt on that score.

The presence of a large negro vote and the dubious jurisdiction involved in being the neutral ceded ground on which the Federal city is placed have been the chief difficulties in the way of giving the district any political status. The courts have uniformly held that the district in its political character is unlike any other principality on earth, and more nearly resembles the Bishopric of Durham than anything else.

Delegate Rodey of New Mexico led a large delegation of his constituents to the White House to-day to urge on the President the claims of the three Territories to admission into the Union.

The New Mexicans came away not entirely satisfied with the President's manner in receiving their arguments. He was cordial and treated his callers with all possible consideration, but he did not promise he would help them to pass the Statehood bill. This was what they wanted, and anything less than this seemed inhospitable.

Senator Beveridge also had a talk with the President about the bill, and when he came away from the White House said he could not make any comment on what the President had said to him, but he was more than ever confident of the defeat of the Tri-State bill. Beveridge says that Senator Quay has claimed too many votes and cannot muster a majority.

MR. ROOT URGES THE GENERAL STAFF BILL.

He Does Not Wish It to Become Law, However, Until After Gen. Miles's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Root appeared to-day before the Military Committee of the House and submitted an extended argument in support of the War Department bill introduced by Mr. Hull of Iowa, to provide for a general staff in charge of preparations for the National defense and the mobilization of military forces in time of war.

It was explained by Mr. Root that in case of war the Chief of Staff, who under the terms of the bill would have the rank and pay of a Lieutenant General, would not be expected to take the field, but would have a plan of campaign ready to hand to whatever officer the President might select for the field. The latter would not necessarily have to follow this plan, but he would have the benefit of it. Effective administration of the army, the Secretary said, could not be had unless the man at the head had the support of men loyal to his administration.

Mr. Root recommended that the bill take effect on Aug. 10, 1903, in order that it might not in any way affect Gen. Miles, the present head of the army.

"The bill," said he, "would increase rather than diminish his power, but he dislikes the change, and I do not ask you to do anything prejudicial to him or anything that would wound his feelings. If the bill goes into effect on Aug. 10, it will be after he has retired from the active list by operation of law."

The Secretary read a letter from Gen. Young, who, he said, was to succeed Gen. Miles. Gen. Young commended the bill as the best possible solution of the administration of the army.

To Change Inauguration Date.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—A joint resolution was introduced in the House to-day by Representative De Armond, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the term of the President shall continue until April 30, 1905, at noon, and thereafter April 30, at noon, shall be substituted for March 4 as the beginning and ending of the terms of the President and Vice President, and that the Fifty-ninth Congress shall end and the Sixtieth begin on Jan. 8, 1907, at noon, and thereafter each Congress shal begin and end on Jan. 8 at noon.

Contract Let for Thirty Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has awarded a contract for the manufacture of thirty fifteen-pounder rapid-fire guns and mounts to the Bethlehem Steel Works at its bid of $3,030 for gun and mount. The only other bid received was from the American and British Ordnance Company, at a slightly higher figure.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

West 21st and West 22nd Streets.

FINE CHINA RICH CUT GLASS

Where Every Article is Suitable for a Gift.

The most experienced Holiday shoppers agree that in nothing else that is at all suitable for Gifts will a little money go so far—make so much of a show—give so much satisfaction as in the higher grades of Glass and China.

This is one reason why our establishment has become so widely known as the Great "Present" store of the Metropolis.

Another is that in trading with us you have always the choice of two pleasant alternatives:

(1)—You can make your present 25 per cent. better than if bought elsewhere; or

(2)—You can save ¼ your intended outlay.

This applies not only to the greatest and finest collection of fine China and Rich Cut Glass ever brought together in any city in the world.

To the most wonderful exhibition of Plates;

To the astonishingly diversified display of Dinner Ware.

To the dazzling display of genuine American Cut Glass;

But also to our immensely increased variety of Statuettes, Bronzes, Bric-a-brac, Clocks, Candelabra and Pictures.

THE NEWEST—LATEST—MOST DESIRABLE.

EVERY ARTICLE SUITABLE FOR A GIFT.

EVERY ARTICLE ¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE;

For instance:

WEDGEWOOD FISH PLATES.

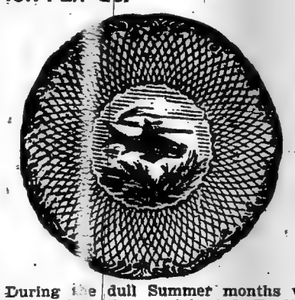

During the dull Summer months we contracted with a celebrated English china factory to produce for us several dozen very rich fish plates, to be decorated by the celebrated painter of fish, J. A. Plate. These have just arrived. They are beautifully painted with assorted fish subjects and beautiful gold lace extending from the border toward the centre of the plate. We have in stock similar plates which sell at $100.00 a dozen.

These new ones are priced for quick selling at ..... $50.00 a dozen.

RICH PLATES FOR PRESENTS. A present that is always appreciated, always beautiful and at the same time useful is one of rich English plates, and we have without a question the largest and most distinctive collection in this country. As an example of several hundred dozen, we direct our attention to rich English Coalport plates, borders in either blue, pink, yellow, or maroon, with very richly decorated gold borders. Specially priced for the holiday season as follows:

Service plates	$65.00 doz.
Entree plates	57.00 doz.
Dessert plates	49.50 doz.
Sherbet or finger bowl plates	41.00 doz.
Bread and butter plates	36.00 doz.

Roemer or Rhine Wine Glasses.

From probably fifty different styles of Roemers or Rhine wine wine glasses we have arranged for your inspection a large lot from which you can select the pattern that pleases you most at. $1.00 each.

SPECIAL TABLES. Those who have a specified sum they wish to spend will find our special tables of unusual interest. We have endeavored on each table to show as great a variety as possible. Special bargains on our 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $5.00 & $10.00 tables.

CUT GLASS ICE CREAM TRAYS. An opportune purchase of large size, very richly cut glass ice cream trays makes it possible for us to offer you ice cream trays ordinarily worth from $20 to $30 at the special price of... $18.00

STEINS. Either for decorative or practical use steins are always appreciated by a man. With hundreds of others equally low priced we mention one lot at 75 cents, and another lot at $1.00, both with metal covers.

GOLD GLASS DISHES.

A unique and very interesting lot of gold glass dishes, suitable for berries, fruit, salad, etc., have just been received, and from a large line you can select the shape and decoration that pleases you best at..... $5.00 each.

VIENNA PLATES. An important and interesting lot of rich Vienna plates, with painted centres, rich colored and gold borders. Specially priced for Christmas at.. $9.00 each.

LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS. Those desiring to make useful Christmas gifts or wishing to purchase for their own use will find an unusual bargain in the Limoges china dinner sets which we are offering in several different styles and decorations. Complete set of 100 pieces. $18.00

LAMP DEPT. In a recent advertisement we mentioned our Lamp Department, and so prompt was your response that a number of the specially advertised lamps were immediately sold. A special bargain in this department is a bronze floor lamp, with raised birds, etc., 60 inches high; price, complete with burner and chimney.. $39.00

PUNCH CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Jewelled glass punch cups and saucers. Coalport style of decoration; raised turquoise dots. $1.00 each.

MARBLES. Our collection of Carrara and Castilian marble busts, statuary, etc., is so interesting that we mention it again. The prices are as remarkable as the goods themselves—from $14.75 to $1,200.00

RAMEKINS AND PLATES Your attention is specially directed to ramekins and plates. One pattern of special note has Cobalt blue decorations; ramekins and plates complete ..... $3.00 a dozen.

BOUILLON CUPS AND SAUCERS. Artistic decoration, shapes, etc., in Bouillon cups and saucers ..... $1.00 each.

TANTALUS SETS. Arranged with decanters for Cordial, Whiskey, Wine, etc. Also for cigar jars. Prices range from $15.00 upward.

CUT GLASS TUMBLERS. Full cut strawberry, diamond and fan cut tumblers... $4.50 a dozen.

Others at..... $3.00 a dozen.

CUT GLASS DECANTER.

English shape. Rich cut glass decanter, with heavy cut stopper and fancy cut bottom. A decided bargain at $7.50 each.

OPEN EVENINGS.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

MEN'S OVERCOATS LINED AND trimmed with genuine furs, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500 up to $1,200 for genuine Hudson Bay Sable lining. Chest measures from 36 to 54 inches. Sleigh robes, foot muffs, coachmen's outfits at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 120 West 41st St. and 124-126 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Beginning To-morrow, OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

CHRISTMAS

is the word all over the store

Every department offers specialties for Gifts.

Something for Every One—Big and Little—Old and Young.

Ladies' Velvet Waists

Imported Metallic dot Velvet—Black and Navy—perfect style—finely tailored—large crochet buttons—Regular $5.00 Waists..... 2.98

Ladies' Fur Jackets

Electric Seal, self or combination fur-faced revers—stylish cut—rich satin linings—worth $26.00 to $33.00..... 17.98

This is the banner value of the season in Fur Jackets.

Our Great Purchase of The Manufacturer's Stock of Ladies' White Skirts

gives us extraordinary values to offer to Holiday Buyers....All have deep flounces of tucks and lace insertings or embroidery. HERE IS ONE OF THE STYLES.

Cambric—19-inch lawn flounce—cluster tucks, with three Point de Paris lace insertings and wide edge—worth $2.25..... 1.49

Other Elaborate Styles 98 cents and 1.98—worth 1.69 and 3.25

Still finer Skirts to $10.69.

Holiday Hints in Misses' Department

Three-quarter cloaks	4.98 to 9.98
Full length—6 to 14 yrs	3.98 to 19.98
Walking Coats—2 to 6 yrs	2.98 to 15.98
Rain Cloaks	1.98 to 3.98
Dresses—4 to 14 yrs	1.98 to 14.98
Tailor-made Suits	6.98 to 13.98
Dress Skirts—12 to 16 yrs	2.98 to 6.98
Guimpes—4 to 14 yrs	.49 to .69

Most of the Cloaks above quoted have been reduced or bought at advance of season reductions—so that present prices are one-third to one-half less than earlier.

Great Values in Lace Bed Sets

Hand-made Antique Lace—full size—with shams—value $6.98..... 3.98

Nottingham and Scotch Lace—Real Lace designs..... 1.49 to 5.98

French Net—festoon valance—renaissance centre piece—bolster sham to match—value $8.98..... 5.98

Others—more elaborate—with lace motifs—$7.98..$9.98.

Irish Point Sets—elaborate designs in heavy cushion work..... 6.98..9.98

Point Arabe—Heavy Cable net—hand corded—rich pattern—copied from a Hundred and fifty Dollar Set..... 18.98

French Velour Table Covers

A great assortment of richest colorings and designs—perfect goods, and finest Imported....These prices may appear startling. They are for such goods.

1½ yards square..2.98; value $5.00

2 yards square....4.98; value $8.98

No time to procrastinate at such prices.

Lace and Fancy Curtains

One of our strongest stocks, and one that all New York knows for its great assortments and moderate prices.....Gift-seekers will find splendid values among the following:—

Scotch Lace—4 yards long—Rich Brussels designs—value 4.25..... 2.98

500 pair Heavy Scotch Lace—54 and 60 inches wide—Point d'Esprit and figured centres—borders in large figure, leaf and fancy designs—a remarkable bargain..... 1.69

High-class Scotch Lace—made of finest Egyptian Cotton on double spool machine, resulting in beautiful combination effects that cannot at a short distance be told from real lace—a special lot of these at..... 3.98

Parisienne Curtains—something new that will delight lovers of the uncommon—French net, Renaissance braid motifs in Bowknot, Fleur de Lis and Empire wreaths—beautifully made, not showy, but dainty and rich—look like $12.00 Curtains..... 4.98

Rich Axminster Rugs—

Dark, handsome colorings in effective designs—prices and values that cannot be duplicated:

4.6x7.6 feet	7.49
8.3x10.6 feet	18.98
9x12 feet	22.49

Fancy Fur Rugs—

A special purchase—diamond and square centres, in combinations of Black, Gray, White or Tan—lined and unlined—

30x64 inch—worth $5.00—Our special price..... 3.49

Bureau Scarfs

Linen Centre—deep handmade Renaissance borders—1¼ yds. long..... 3.69

Allover Applique Scarfs—1½ yds.—also 32 inch squares to match—each..... 1.29

Net Scarfs—Rose Pattern Applique—also 32 inch squares—each..... 1.49

Other Scarfs and Squares, 39 cts. to 9.98.

Holiday Hints in Lace Department

Renaissance Lace Doylies—Round and Square—9-inch	.29 .39
Round and Square—20-inch	.98 1.49
Renaissance Lace Scarfs—60-inch	1.98 to 7.98
Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs	3.98
Point Lace Handkerchiefs	3.98
Duchesse and Point	9.98
With real Valenciennes edge	.98
With real Val. edge and inserting	2.98
With fancy Oriental edge	.69 .98

Other Lace Handkerchiefs, 19 cents to $12.98.

Holiday Hints in Gloves

Ladies' Suede, Mocha and Glace—clasp, button or lacing..... .55 to 1.98

Ladies' Kid—2 clasp—Special..... .65

Ladies' Cashmere—2 clasp—Special..... .24

Ladies' All-Wool Golf—.29 to .50

Misses' Kid—pique seams..... .98

Children's Kid—2 clasp..... .79

Boys' Dogskin..... .79

Boys' Golf—fancy plaids..... .24

Men's and Boys' Astrachan..... .49 to 1.49

Men's Kid and Mocha..... .79 to 1.98

Fine Green Castile Soap

Real olive oil Castile—2½-lb. bar—usually .29..... .15

No mail orders.

Handkerchiefs for Every One

A comprehensive stock that responds to every demand.

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

All Linen—Hemstitch—.10.. .12½.. .17.. .25 to .69

With Initials..... .12½

All linen—medium and narrow H. S.—large, medium or small initial—each..... .25; 6 in box..... 1.50

Extra fine Linen—handsome letter.. .49

White Hemstitch—all linen... .10.. .12½.. .17.. .25 to .69

Fine Linen H'dkfs—old-fashioned—cord or tape borders..... .12½.. .17.. .25 to .39

Extra large..... .25 and .39

Hemstitch Silk H'dkfs—22 inch—each..... .25 to 1.39

24 inch—each..... .39 to 1.39

With Initials—..... .25 to .79

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs—Emb'd scallop or Hemstitch—with and without lace—.12½ each—six in fancy box..... .75

.25 each—six in fancy box..... 1.50

Finer Fancy Handkerchiefs to $1.98 each.

Fine linen—Initial, with and without wreath—narrow hemstitch..... .25

Extra fine Linen—Initial..... .39

Sheer linen—Initial and Wreath—narrow hem—box of six—worth 1.25.. .75

Sheer Emb'd Mourning Handkerchiefs ..... .25 to 1.25

Linen Hemstitch..... .12½.. .17 to .39

Emb'd Silk Handkerchiefs—white or with col'd emb'y.. .12½ to 1.49

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

White and Col'd H. S. with and without Initials, also Embroidered Scallop or Hemstitch, and emb'd silk..... 5 to .49

In boxes—3 to 6 Hdkfs..... .15 to .49

SILK MUFFLERS.

White, Black and Colored—Stripes, Dots, Plaids and Plain—All sizes, including extra large, .49 to 4.49

Dolls Dressed Undressed

Finest stock in the city. Every Doll new this season—fresh, clean!

Special Values at .25.. .49.. .98.. 1.98.. 2.98

A great assortment of finer and larger to..... 29.98

Mechanical Toys	.25 to 2.98
Iron Toys	.49 to 1.98
Other Toys	.25 to 5.98
Games	.10 to 1.98

Holiday Hints in Pocketbooks, Opera Bags, etc.

Combination Pocketbooks—A variety of leathers—with and without fancy corners	.49 to .98
Extra Fine Leather Pocketbooks—Elaborate corners—value $3.00	1.98
Leather Shopping Bags—value .69	.49
Seal Shopping Bags—Bellows bottom—Silk top—value $1.69	.98
Wrist Bags—Walrus, Seal, Ooze, Morocco and Alligator—Nickel, Gun Metal and Gilt Frames—Chamois or Silk lined—value 1.50	.95
Genuine Walrus—Black, Tan and Gray—fancy frame—value $2.00	1.69
Real Seal Wallets—leather lined	.98
Alligator Wallets—self-lined	2.69
Card Cases—seal and leather lined	.49
Real Seal—seal lined—value $1.39	.98
Seal Cigar Cases—Calf lined	1.98
Genuine Alligator—Gilt frame—Alligator and Moire Silk lined	2.98
Brocade Silk Opera Bags—Satin lined—silk draw string	.98
Opera Bags—Velvet and plain or Brocade Satin—Steel or Pearl studded—Satin lined	2.69
Genuine Seal and Alligator Chatelaine Bags—leather lined	.95
Bill Folds—Real Seal—leather lined	.49

Finer Bill Folds to $3.98.

ALSO HUNDREDS OF

Wrist Bags	.25 to 5.98
Men's Wallets	.49 to 4.98
Card Cases	.25 to 2.49
Combination Books	.25 to 9.98
Shopping Bags	.25 to 6.98
Cigar Cases	.49 to 3.69
Opera Bags	.98 to 2.69
Chatelaine Bags	.25 to 4.98
Bill Folds	.25 to 1.49
Music Rolls	.25 to 3.98
Writing Tablets	.49 to 7.98
Albums	1.49 to 8.98

Holiday Hints in Dress Goods and Silks

Special Tables are devoted to these special Holiday values—goods in demand for fancy work and Christmas presents.

China Silk—fancy colors—value .50	.39
Fig'd Silks and Satins—value .39	.29
Black Peau de Soies—value .75	.59
Lining Taffetas—all colors—value .45	.29
Black Taffetas—all silk	.39
Fig'd Satin Foulards—value .75	.59
89 ct. Bl'k-and-white check Taffetas	.69
98 ct. White Cord and H. S. Taffetas	.79
98 ct. Black Moire Velours—24 and 27 inch	.59
Black Taffetas—20, 24, and 27 inch	.59
Black Peau de Soies—soft, lustrous	.59
Black Satin Duchesse—24-inch	.59
38-inch Serges—all wool	.34
38-inch Silk and Wool Plaids—also 46-inch Plain Zibelines—value .65	.49
44-inch Imported Henriettas	.59
54-inch Snow Flakes—value .98	.59
52-inch All-Wool Venetians	.89
50-inch All-Wool Tailor Cloths: also Mohairs and Henriettas	.49
50-inch All-Wool Black Cheviots	.59
46-inch All-Wool Black Mistrals	.79
Black French Voiles—Crisp finish—46 inch	.98 and 1.29
Black French Poplins—45 inch—full round cord—worth 1.50	1.09
Black French Prunellas—46 inch	1.59

FIVE THOUSAND DRESS PATTERNS

Neatly Tied or Boxed, as follows:

Prints	.39 to .59
Percales	.58 to 1.25
Gingham	.98 to 1.98
Sateens	1.35 to 2.00

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Boston Orchestra's Programme at Carnegie Hall.

An Enthusiastic Audience Hears a Fine Orchestral Performance and Van Rooy's Singing.

At the second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternon the storm made little apparent diminution in the numbers or enthusiasm of the audience. Its enthusiasm had much to feed on; the programme offered besides Schumann's splendid symphony in C major and the final scene from "Die Walküre," with Mr. Van Rooy singing the music given to Wotan, two numbers that were doubtless unfamiliar to many of those who heard them—Beethoven's song "An die Hoffnung," arranged with an orchestral accompaniment, also sung by Mr. Van Rooy, and Dvorak's symphonic variations on an original theme. Neither is, of course, a stranger to New York concert programmes, but it is a long time since they have been put before the public here.

The song by Beethoven is a setting of a poem by the German Tiedge, which appears to have had an especial attraction for him, since he wrote music for it twice. In these days the poem seems a piece of fustian and commonplace sentiment; Beethoven's music to it does not disclose his most vigorous or characteristic vein, a fact that need not surprise us in view of the dismal quality of the verses. The elaborate form of the song—that of an aria with preceding recitative—and of the pianoforte accompaniment, no doubt prompted the rearrangement of the latter for orchestra, but even with this help it makes no deep impression. Mr. Van Rooy sang it with rare beauty of tone and phrasing. His performance of Wotan's "Farewell" that he has given so many times on the concert stage in New York as well as in its place in the music drama, was, as it almost always is, magnificently effective, broadly sonorous, and with the note of tenderness never missed.

Dvorak's set of variations is peculiarly a piece for the Boston Orchestra; it is a brilliant revel of fancy in orchestral color, in which all the instrumental groups are given opportunities to emerge from the general effect from time to time, in a most ingratiating fashion, and display their peculiar virtues and powers. When there are so many accomplished players on so many different instruments as there are in the Boston Orchestra, standing upon an equal plane of excellence, the result is a delight. Dvorak has achieved a veritable tour de force in producing so ingenious a musical fabric, so varied in color and contrast, from the subject he chose to work with.

The theme, "original," as the composer claims upon his title page, but borrowed from a Bohemian song according to his friend Hanslick, is extremely simple, "plain," in fact, almost to the point of ugliness; but how plastically Dvorak has wrought it into diversities of form, figuration, of harmony, and rhythm, and of many shades of musical significance, and how richly he has expended his skill upon its orchestral habiliments could not have been more superbly shown than by the playing of the work yesterday. A special tribute of admiration was elicited by the wood-wind choir for their lovely contribution to th enjoyment. Of Schumann's symphony the orchestra gave a performance instinct with life and brilliancy. It illustrates some characteristically Schumannesque methods in symphonic writing, such as the use of a "molto" in the first movement; repeated in the last, and the recurrence of themes from the introduction and the adagio also in the last movement.

It is a device that has been followed with interesting results by some of Schumann's successors; by Brahms in his third symphony, and by Weingartner in his second, as those who heard the recent productions of those works at Carnegie Hall had opportunity to observe. An episode of the performance of Schumann's work that was not without its effect was the sudden extinguishment of all the electric lights in the hall upon the long hold that forms the climax of the last movement. Nothing happened except that the hold was followed by a brief and impressive pause, slightly longer than Mr. Gericke is in habit of making upon such occasions; whereupon the lights as suddenly reappeared and the performance went on with unabated spirit.

AT THE OPERA.

The chief point of interest in the matinée performance of "Tannhäuser" at the Opera House yesterday was the first appearance of Mr. Anthes in the part of the hero. It was in other respects like performances that have previously been seen there, with Mme. Gadski as Elisabeth, Mme. Homer as Venus, and Mr. Bispham as Wolfram. Mr. Anthes gave no reason to change in any considerable degree the estimate that was made of his powers when he first disclosed them in "Lohengrin." He sang with a somewhat more sonorous voice, but with the same manner of short-breathed phrasing and an absence of sustained legato style. His action is deficient in dignity and poise in this part, as it is in Lohengrin, but his methods are more adapted to the expression of the human passion and tragic emotion of the errant minnesinger.

Mme. Gadski's Elisabeth was of the same touching simplicity and fresh beauty as it has so often been shown to be before, and her singing was of fine dramatic power and elevation of style. In the prayer in the last act she reveals some of the finest qualities of a singer, a beautiful legato style and exquisite purity of tone.

In the evening many people braved the storm to hear again Mme. Sembrich's singing as Violetta in "La Traviata"; they heard a remarkably fine exposition of her art, for she was in superb voice, and her impersonation was full of the sparkle and vivacity and of the pathos that have so often been admired in it.

Mr. Dani made his first appearance as Alfredo. It was a distinctly creditable one, and his singing was more secure and in better style than it was at his first attempt. His voice never appears other than a small one, and in the middle and lower register his production gives rise to tones that are not pleasant. His higher notes, on the other hand, are excellent, and he is fond of displaying them as often as there is occasion. Mr. Dani's impersonation was intelligent, within conventional lines, but his limitations are marked. Mr. Campanari was the Georgio Germont, a character that his powers can almost make impressive.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET CONCERT.

The second concert of the Kneisel Quartet's series will be given on Tuesday evening in Mendelssohn Hall at 8:15 o'clock. The programme is as follows:

Quartet A minor, Op. 29.....Schubert
Sonata, piano and violin, E flat, Op. 18.....Richard Strauss
Quartet, D minor, Op. 76, No. 2.....Haydn

The assisting pianist will be Mr. Frederic Lamond.

The quartet of Schubert's was published in 1825, two years before his death. It was with his quartets as with his symphonies; not till near the end of his life did he reach anything like mastery in his treatment of the form, and only a few of his numerous attempts at quartet writing—there are fifteen published in the complete edition of his works, and these do not include many of his earliest ones—have kept a place in the concert hall. This is the more remarkable, as Schubert was from his earliest boyhood days thoroughly familiar with the practical side of quartet playing, which he pursued with zeal and enthusiasm. In this A minor quartet one of Schubert's frequent procedures is illustrated: he has taken as the first theme of his andante a melody that he had already used in the entr'acte music of his opera, "Rosamunde." He also employs the same melody as the subject of a set of variations for the pianoforte, forming the third of the Impromptus, Op. 142, beloved of every pianist. As all will remember, he did a similar thing with his songs, "Death and the Maiden," in the D minor quartet, and "The Trout," in the so-called "Trout" quintet.

The sonata by Strauss is one of the last works of his earlier period, when he was still cultivating the classical forms and before he had renounced them in favor of the vast symphonic tone poems with which he has since occupied himself. It was published in 1887, when he was twenty-three years old. The second movement, an andante cantabile, is entitled by the composer an "improvisation." With this exception the work follows as closely after the accepted models of the sonata form as do most modern compositions that are called sonatas. A recent writer has characterized it as being throughout its three movements "heroic." After its recent performance by Mr. Kneisel in Boston it was spoken of thus: "The melodic thought is singularly abundant, fresh, intelligible, beautiful, and distinguished. * * * Strauss in this work shook off the conventional, but his blood ran hot with the enthusiasm of youth; there are suggestions of passages, especially in the finale, of the later symphonic poems, but the sonata is always musical, not literary."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The title for the play just completed by Richard Harding Davis for Henry Miller was yesterday decided upon as "The Taming of Helen."

***

Paul Kester, who dramatized "The Cavalier" for Julia Marlowe, has been engaged by Charles B. Dillingham to write a play. Mr. Dillingham has engaged Millie James for the principal part. The piece is to be a comedy drama of the style that Lotta used to play.

***

Eleonora Duse opens her engagement in Chicago on Tuesday. She will give nine performances there, following them with a St. Louis engagement of four performances, and then come direct to New York, where she will appear seven times at the Metropolitan Opera House, six of which will be at popular prices. Mme. Duse and her company are booked to sail for home on the Deutschland on Jan. 22.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

President Schurman of Cornell Before the Twentieth Century Club.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Before the Twentieth Century Club this morning President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University spoke on public schools. He dwelt upon the system as it exists in this country today, and in conclusion said:

"The deliberate work of our schools is addressed almost solely to the intellect of the pupils, though a training for citizenship is unconsciously imparted by the organization of the school, and also by the study in advanced schools of such subjects as history and civics. The schools do nothing for the promotion of physical health or improvement, nothing for the cultivation of religious faith and feeling, nothing even for the formation of moral character except what results from the constrained practice of punctuality, obedience, industry, and similar prudential virtues.

"And considering the size of school classes and the 'wholesale' character of school education, I am free to confess that I do not think it possible for the teachers to accomplish more than they do at present. When we drop cant, and look at the hard facts, we see it is folly to blame the schools for defects of blood, sins of will, lapses from virtue, and blights of character, which neither our laws nor our policy require the schools to combat, save in so far as they interfere with the scholastic exercises prescribed for the pupils by their teachers. You must blame the Church, you must blame society, you must blame the offenders, you must blame yourselves when your children become the victims of intemperance, vice, or impiety."

FATHER THRASHES A BUTCHER.

Also Accidentally Wounds Himself While Attacking a Man Who Had Frightened His Daughter.

A boy rushed into the West Thirtieth Street Station about 8 o'clock last night and told Sergt. Sweeney that a man in a butcher's store around the corner was being killed. Sweeney sent fifteen detectives and policemen in charge of Sergt. Fitzgerald to the store at 397 Seventh Avenue, owned by Emanuel Weissberger. They found Alexander Metzger, twenty-seven years old, of 392 Eighth Avenue, an employe, covered with bruises from a club. He had been beaten by Thomas Redfern, sixty-three years old, a watchmaker, of 167 West Thirty-first Street.

Metzger was delivering meat at the Redfern house, in the afternoon, and frightened Redfern's nine-year-old daughter Mary into hysterics. When Redfern got home in the evening he was told what had happened, and, arming himself with a revolver and a club like a policeman's nightstick, he took his daughter to the butcher shop. The girl pointed out Metzger, and Redfern tried to draw the revolver from a side pocket. It exploded and he was shot in the right leg. Not minding that, he attacked Metzger with the club and struck Metzger over the head and body wherever he could until the other employes rescued the man.

Metzger was taken into custody as a suspicious person. Redfern was arrested at his home on a charge of assault. His injury was not dangerous, but he was taken to the hospital. When the crowd learned that Redfern was held with the man whom he had assaulted, they gathered about the station house in an ugly and threatening manner, and had to be driven away by the police.

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS TAX.

New Ad Valorem System Will Net Michigan $2,853,859 from This Source.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 13.—Railroad and express companies, which heretofore have paid a specific tax in Michigan, will pay next year under the ad valorem system. The aggregate assessment of the railroads in the State is $208,212,500. The commission determined the average rate of taxation in the State to be $13.69 per $1,000 of assessed valuation. The railroad, therefore, next year, will pay this State $2,850,231 in taxes. This is an increase of $1,366,324 over the amount paid this year.

The commission makes the aggregate assessment of express companies $2,310,000, and their tax will aggregate $31,628, or $1,415 more than last year.

The commission has assessed 110 car loaning companies an aggregate of $3,407,639. Their tax will aggregate $46,639.

NEW JERSEY'S ROADS.

The State Has Now 796 Miles of Stone Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 13.—The annual report of State Road Commissioner Henry I. Budd has been sent to Gov. Murphy. It is shown that 796 miles of stone roads have been built in New Jersey under the law providing for State aid. Toward the construction of these roads the State has appropriated $1,265,168. It is possible now to travel on hard roads from Jersey City to Atlantic City. Besides the roads built with the State aid many of the counties, especially in northern New Jersey, have built roads independently, so that the total mileage of macadam or gravel roads in the State will exceed 1,000.

Mr. Budd recommends that the State appropriation, which was last year increased from $165,000 to $256,000, be jumped to $340,000. The report shows that the total mileage constructed in 1902 was 155, for which the State paid $250,000. There are 67 miles nearing completion, the total cost of which is $262,628, and specifications and plans have been drawn for 96 miles, to cost $476,664. Forty-five miles of roadways were constructed by counties.

BULLDOG SEIZED HER THROAT.

Young Woman May Live, Because She Kept Still.

Presence of mind of Miss Freda Volquartz, twenty-one years old, of 1,327 Boston Road, in keeping still when a bulldog seized her by the throat in the street near her home may have saved her life yesterday morning. The dog was a recent acquisition of Fred Dorn, a neighbor. Miss Volquartz met the man and dog, and after talking over the animal's points, bent down to pat it, when it sprang at her.

She did not move her body, but she and Dorn put their hands to the dog's throat and strangled it until it let go. Then Miss Volquartz fainted. She was taken home and revived. Dr. D. J. Quirk of 1,001 Boston Road cauterized the wound, which does not appear serious. Dr. Quirk said that had she lifted her head or had the dog worried her its fangs would probably have severed the jugular vein.

Estey

There are no musical instruments so universally and favorably known as those made by the Esteys. Fifty-six years of experience show a total of 350,000 instruments. Estey

Pianos

are made with the same care and fidelity as Estey Organs and are the best Pianos made at a moderate price. Write Estey Warerooms, 5th Ave. and 17th St., N. Y., for catalogue, or call and see our elaborate holiday stock.

Organs

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL JACKETS AND Coats, in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

GEN. LEE AND THE NAVY.

He Would Prepare for Possible Emergencies—Speedy Action Suggested.

Referring to his address before the Pro Patria Club in the Hotel Savoy on Friday evening, recommending a material increase of the naval defenses of the country, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was asked in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening if, in his opinion, there was an immediate prospect of such a navy being called into active service.

He said: "I would not say that there is an immediate prospect of such a demand being made, but no one can tell at what moment a cap may be snapped that will cause a great commotion. The land forces are, I think, sufficient for the present, but I would emphatically urge upon Congress the need of a considerable increase in our naval forces by way of preparation for possible emergencies. You know that our Southern Representatives especially are inclined to moderation where an appreciation of this kind is broached, and I would like to impress upon them the need of speedy action as I see it myself."

CONNECTICUT'S COAL FAMINE.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 13.—The American Mills Company, manufacturer of woollen goods, to-day closed down its plant for an indefinite period on account of lack of coal. Over 400 hands will be thrown out of employment

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—The plant of the New Haven Iron & Steel Company has been closed down owing to a lack of fuel. The mill has been running night and day. It has a payroll amounting to $4,000 a week. Unless a supply of coal now retarded by heavy weather on Long Island Sound reaches here by next Monday, some of the public schools of the city will have to be closed.

Justice Keener Gives Up Law Chair.

Prof. William Ashley Keener, who was Dean of the Columbia Law School until his resignation about six months ago, has resigned his position as Professor of Law in the same institution, according to announcement made yesterday, and will devote himself to private law practice. Prof. Keener was a defeated candidate for the Supreme Court bench at the last election.

Child Killed by a Peanut.

John Ahearn of 577 Grand Street rushed into the Gouverneur Hospital last evening carrying his two-year-old child Loretta in his arms, who, he said, had swallowed a peanut while playing. A doctor examined the child, and found it had already died. The peanut was found lodged in the larynx.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Prof. Adolf Lorenz and Dr. Friederich Miller, Vienna; Guy T. Whiting, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. R. H. Wescott, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Col. C. W. Larned, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—R. D. Coe, Ponce, Porto Rico.

NETHERLAND—Martin Garcia Merou, Argentine Minister to the United States, Washington.

EARLINGTON—Major M. M. McComb, United States Army; Capt. J. C. Sanford, United States Army.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—E. D. Billings, Baltimore; D. A. Gibson, Winnipeg; A. B. Boas, Montreal; M. D. Randolph, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Wiley Phelps, Detroit.

MAJESTIC—Gordon Forbes, Detroit; William H. Fillmore, Cincinnati.

Amusements.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinees Saturday at 2.
—SECOND MONTH—
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
Mary of Magdala
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Special Matinee Christmas and New Year's.
**Extra Matinee MRS. FISKE in "MARY OF MAGDALA" Thursday, for the benefit of the ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:10
Daniel Frohman, Manager
Matinées Wed. and Sat. and Christmas Day.
100TH NIGHT MONDAY.
LAST 2 WEEKS
of the Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
**MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, KLAW & ERLANGER'S Sumptuous production of THE BILLIONAIRE THE BILLIONAIRE THE BILLIONAIRE
A new musical comedy, in 3 acts, with Mr. Jerome Sykes. Seats ready next Monday.

Madison Square Garden
10 DAYS—DEC. 15 TO 24—10 DAYS.
GRAND OPENING TO-MORROW (MON.) AT 8 P. M., and Every Day Thereafter, 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Novelty Exhibition
CHRISTMAS FAIR
STREET CARNIVAL
200 Manufacturers' Exhibits of Holiday Goods
25c. - ADMISSION - 25c.

GARDEN THEATRE....SPECIAL MONDAY, DEC 22, Every Evening and Saturday Matinée, (New Year Mat.,)
SOTHERN
AS
HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
**Sale begins Monday, Dec. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. SAM. S. SHUBERT, MANAGER. Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. Carriages, 11:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN SHAKESPERE'S TRAGEDY, JULIUS CAESAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston Engagement, his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17th.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way and 29th St. Telephone 2482 Madison. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
Messrs. Shubert Announce
The First Performance in English Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17, of
HEIDELBERG
An adaptation by Mr. Aubrey Boucicault of Herr Wilhelm Forster-Meyer's famous Romantic Comedy, "OLD HEIDELBERG"
with this remarkable Cast of Notable Players:
Mr. Aubrey Boucicault, Mr. Robert Lorraine, Mr. Augustus Cook, Mr. Norman Conniers, Mr. W. Travers, Miss Minnie Dupree, Miss Myra C. Brooke, Miss Mollie Sherwood, Mr. Edward Dresser, Mr. Karl Bergner, Mr. Theodore Roberts, Mr. Morton Selten, Mr. Max Freeman, Mr. C. Parr, Mr. W. Sissons, and Twenty Others.
AN AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA. STUDENTS AND SUPERNUMERARIES.

CASINO THEATRE B'way and 39th St. Telephone 6020—38th. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Managers.
32D BIG WEEK OF THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL TRIUMPH
A CHINESE
HONEYMOON
The Beautiful Production of Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman.
TO-NIGHT Box Office is Open Sunday. SOUSA POPULAR CONCERT NEW PROGRAMME

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
NEXT MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Tickets 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.
Have You Seen? THE "Champagne Dance." "Four and Twenty Little Men." "Come Little Girl" Sextette.
THE SILVER SLIPPER
BY THE AUTHORS OF FLORODORA
by the AUTHORS of "FLORODORA."
Seats selling for Christmas and New Year Matinées.
Sam Bernard, CYRIL SCOTT, Mai De Villiers, JOSIE SADLER.
"Dazzled even jaded New York."—Sun.
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY ARCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREEN, SUSAN DRAKE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

WEST END THEATRE, 125th St., block West of 8th Av. M. R. BIMBERG.....Manager
To-night at 8:30 FIRST CREATORE ORLEM and His Military Band. TIME IN Open All Day. POPULAR PRICES. Box Office Week Dec. 15th, Wed. & Sat. Mats. Extraordinary Engagement at TO-MORROW Prices, 25, 50, 75c., $1. No Higher. Our Popular GEO. V. LEDERER'S Gayest 100 in THE WILD ROSE
With ODIE FOY and Great Big Cast. Monday, Dec. 22d—The West End's Xmas Offering, Dere an Thompson in The Old Homestead.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
HARLEM MUSIC HALL, 125th St. and 7th Av. COMMENCING TO-MORROW MATINEE. Engagement Extraordinary. First New York appearance a vaudeville. MME. EUGENIA MANTELLI
MATINÉES Saturday and Monday, Reserved, 25c. EVENINGS Sunday and Holiday, 50c.
Mr. & Mrs. Chas. T. Ellis & Co., Winscherman's Bears, Geo. W. Day, Tscherkess Trio, Artie Hall, Goggins & Davis, Bush & Gordon, Vitagraph.
THIS AFTERNOON & EVENING SACRED CONCERTS.

PASTIME THEATRE, 14th St. and 3d Av. Com. TO-NIGHT GREAT BILL. Popular Prices, 25c., 50c. JAMES THORNTON, WATSON, HUTCHINGS, EDWARDS CO., McWATTERS & TYSON, WESTON RAYMOND TRIO, IRVING JONES, MARKEY & STEWART, ETHEL HAWKINS, THE BAILEYS, MAURICE RYAN & CO., Robt. Recker's Harmonists. W. B. WATSON'S Morrow (Monday) Mat. & All Week, AMERICAN BURLESQUERS. Special "JAPANESE HONEYMOON." Feature—"ADGIE'S LIONS."

VISIT DOCTOR'S TO-DAY. 25 50c., Reser TO-NIGHT. Res. 75c. 23d St. Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch. Continuous Vaudeville. Russell Bros., Ward & Curran, Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Orville & Frank. 25 Acts.
5th Av. Hoodman Blind, William Bramwell, Minnie Seligman. All Fav. Stock, Vaudee Features, Billy Clifford.
58th St. FALLEN AMONG THIEVES, Miss Crawford, Asa Lee Willard & All the Favorite Stock. Vaudeville.
125th St. ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME. Adelaide Keim, Ned Howard Fowler. Permanent Stock. BEST STOCK COMPANIES IN NEW YORK.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. MAT. DAILY, 25c. (Except Mon.) A REMARKABLE CASE Next wk., Alone in London. TO-NIGHT Dolan & Lenharr, Geo. W. Day, Mr. & Mrs. A. Young, Ted Mack's Big Barlow & Nicholson, Concert in 25c Mooney & Holbein, and own, 50c 7 other acts.

METROPOLIS Evgs., 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 142d St. 3d Av. A Romance of Coon Hollow. TO-DAY SOUSA REGULAR PRICES. At 3 P. M. TO-NIGHT 25 & 50c. Russell Brothers, Duffy, Sawtelle & Duffy, Taneans and others. CONCERT

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Evgs. 8:15. 6TH WEEK MATINÉE Saturday, 2:15. BELLE GILMAN in THE MOCKING BIRD
HOLIDAY SEATS NOW READY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evegs. at 8:20. Commencing to-morrow, Mon., Dec. 15, inclusive. Monday, Dec. 22, every Eve. & Sat. Matinée. 42D-ST. ALT HEIDELBERG Performance of During Holiday Week, commencing Dec. 24, Children's Matinées, (pop. prices,) Max and Moritz.

STAR Lexington Av. and 107th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c. AL. W. MARTIN'S Uncle Tom's Cabin. TO-NIGHT CONCERT The Beaux & Belles, Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c Todd, Judge Fry & others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat. TWIRLY-WHIRLEY, Unique, Humming Birds & Onions.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One week, beginning To-morrow Ev'g. Only Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents his greatest Laughing success, Alfred Capus' 4-act comedy,
THE TWO SCHOOLS
Direct from a run of three months at the Madison Square, with The Original Cast, including the favorite principals, JAMESON LEE FINNEY, IDA CONQUEST, M. A. KENNEDY, JESSIE BUSLEY, WINCHELL SMITH, IDA WATERMAN.
TO-NIGHT—Sacred Concert 1,000 CHOICE SEATS 50c., 75c
Mattie Keene & Co., Taylor, Richards Co., The Great De Biere, Olivette, Boyce & Wilson, Louise Brehany, Bennett & Smith, James H. Cullen, Miles & Raymond.
Week Dec. 22d MATINÉES XMAS DAY & SATURDAY. Nixon & Zimmermann Present
FRANCIS WILSON
and COMPANY OF 100 in the London Gaiety Musical Comedy Success.
THE TOREADOR
as played for 17 weeks at the KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AVE. E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
MATTIE KEENE & CO. AL LEECH & THREE ROSEBUDS. LeROY & CLAYTON. Miss WYNNE-WINSLOW. THREE KEATONS, BROTHERS FREYDO, COUTURE & DE VOE, WENONA & FRANK, BROOKS BROTHERS, NICE TWINS, FOLLY TRIO, WILLIE WESTON, First vaudeville appearance in years of LOUIS WESLEY. Eccentric comedian, vocalist and dancer. 30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM $1 show for 10c.
MOTH MILLER,
Only Horse with a Gold Tooth, Champion Speedway Racer Record 2:07.
Laloo & Lala, Wonderful Double Marvel, two living beings merged into one, 4 arms, 4 legs, 4 feet, 4 hands. Prince Luke's Russian Cossacks. Fat Lady, Human Billiard Ball, Olga, Snake Charmer, 20 others.
THEATRE J. B. BURKE & CO. in "The Poorhouse Girl," Whitely & Ball, Meehan & McCarthy, Ada Jones, Edison Pictures, Georgie Reynolds, 20 others. CONCERTS SUNDAY.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK. DE KOLTA THE WIZARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. GILMORE & EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE CHRISTMAS.
3d Month THE WONDER OF ALL THINGS THEATRICAL. Frank McKee's Marvelous Melodrama.
The Ninety and Nine
—By Ramsay Morris.—
THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE SCENE. THE GREATEST STAGE PICTURE EVER ATTEMPTED.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2; Evenings, 8:10.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot.
6th YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
Boucicault's famous Comedy Drama, THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. MR. RALPH STUART as "Badger."
XMAS WEEK RALPH STUART as MONTE CRISTO.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St., Near 5th Av.
PRICES 50 CENTS TO $2.
Evgs., 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "FAD AND FOLLY."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D MONTH.
Xtra Matinée Xmas & New Year's.
The engagement of Wm. Faversham will continue until Saturday Eve, Jan. 10th. Seats for all remaining performances now on sale.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled "IMPRUDENCE."
"A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
No Wednesday Matinée Dec. 24.
MONDAY, JAN. 12TH
CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN, and the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Presenting Robert Marshall's New Play, THE UNFORESEEN.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH
Xtra Matinée Xmas & New Year's.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3rd and Last Week But One
Engagement of MR. E. S. WILLARD
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT.
The Cardinal
by L. N. Parker, author of "Rosemary."
Special Matinee Thursday, 2:15.
DAVID GARRICK.
NEXT WEEK MR. WILLARD'S LAST WEEK.
Monday Evg.—The Middleman.
Tues. Evg.—The Professor's Love Story.
Wed. Evg. & Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch.
Thurs. & Sat. Nights—David Garrick.
Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
MONDAY, DEC. 29, Seats sale Dec. 22.
Engagement of MR. E. H. SOTHERN AS HAMLET

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Matinées at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
XTRA MATINEE XMAS.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Mary Mannering
in an Original Modern Play, Entitled
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
BY CLYDE FITCH.
MANAGEMENT OF FRANK McKEE.
"Miss Mannering is the same sweet, interesting actress as of old—arch, piquant, ingenuous, demure, merry, and sweet."—Tribune.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
No Wednesday Matinée Dec. 24th.
MONDAY, DEC 29th Seats Ready Wed., Dec. 24th.
Engagement for 3 weeks only of
MRS. LANGTRY
AND HER COMPANY.
Presenting a New, Modern Play, Entitled
THE CROSS-WAYS
By Mrs. Langtry and J. Hartley Manners.
JAN. 19TH—ANNIE RUSSELL.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS
XTRA MATINEE XMAS.
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Ethel Barrymore
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A Country Mouse.
PRECEDED BY a study in one act, entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"A double-barreled success."—Evg. Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
No Wednesday Matinee Dec. 24th.
MONDAY, DEC. 29TH,
Charles Frohman announces CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
First Play—
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES,
with CLARA BLOODGOOD.
Orders for seats must be accompanied by check. Regular seat sale Dec. 24.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., n'r B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
FOURTH WEEK LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION
AUDREY
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
Seats on Sale for Xmas and New Year's.

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
Evenings at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats at 2:15.
BEGINNING TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 16
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY, in the Great Civil War Opera,
"WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME"
by Stanislaus Stange & Julian Edwards, Authors of "DOLLY VARDEN"
350 People, the big cast including William G. Stewart, Albert McGuckin, Will H. Bray, W. H. Thompson, Homer Lind, George Backus, Maurice Darcey, Algernon Aspland, Zetti Kennedy, Lucille Saunders, Maude Lambert, Julia Gifford, Bertha Darel, Marie Martz, Thelma Fair, Eleanor Doyle.
—Enlarged Orchestra.—
Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 75c. and 50c.
Seats on sale for Christmas and New Year.

TO-NIGHT Concert Direction Ted D. Marks. Maud Raymond, Louis Wesley, Dolan & Lennarr, Madge Fox, Joe Morris, Crawford & Manning, and 15 other acts.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FIFTH WEEK Seats selling four weeks ahead.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY
WITH GREAT SUPPORTING CAST. INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY PIETRO MASCAGNI. LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.
**Seats for the Holiday Matinées Now Selling.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
3RD WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEES XMAS AND NEW YEARS.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
"If you are dull, Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott will banish the blues."—Herald.
THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP
by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.
SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
**Owing to previous arrangements Mr. Hackett's highly successful engagement must close Saturday Evg., Dec. 27th.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Produces Winston Churchill's Play,
THE CRISIS.
Special Mat. Xmas Day.
Dec. 29th—George Ade's "SULTAN OF SULU."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 1,000 Choice Reserved Seats, 50c. Popular Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
AMELIA BINGHAM Presents Her Company
*Henry E. Dixey, *Joseph Holland, *Madge Carr Cook, Wilton Lackaye *, Ferd. Gottschalk *, Hobart Bosworth *, and AMELIA BINGHAM in A MODERN MAGDALEN
XMAS WEEK—A DESPERATE CHANCE
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT. Haines & Vidocq, Lamar & Gabriel, Ed. Latell, Others. 25c., 50c.

14th Street Theatre, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle and Balcony, 50c.
—ONE WEEK ONLY—
JOE WELCH The famous delineator of Jewish character in his new play THE PEDDLER.
NEXT WEEK—David Higgins & Georgia Waldron in last season's success, UP YORK STATE.

CARNEGIE HALL THIS AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK
The Musical Sensation of the Season
Creatore
AND HIS BAND.
Mme. BARILI.....Vocalist
Rigoletto! Lucia!
AND OTHER POPULAR SELECTIONS.
25 cents to One Dollar for Reserved Seats.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, Dec. 19th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 20th, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
OVERTURE, "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
SYMPHONY II. IN D.....Brahms
CONCERTO IV., C MINOR.....Saint-Saens
M. RAOUL PUGNO
Prelude and Finale, "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE".....W

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Manufacturers' Association Will Endeavor to Obtain a National License System for Inter-State Commerce in Automobiles—How a Motor Vehicle is Tested.

Automobilists view the general tendency toward the registering and licensing of operators and machines with considerable apprehension, not because of a desire to avoid such regulation, but because of fear of the abuses which may be likely to result from the general enactment of license laws by local authorities. Automobile touring would be made almost impossible if the tourist was compelled to take out a license and pay a fee in every town or township through which he passed, and the sport and industry would receive a serious setback.

On this account the proposed ordinance now before the Board of Aldermen, which requires the licensing of operators in this city, has been so strongly opposed by the Automobile Club of America that it seems likely that nothing more will be heard of it, and similar opposition will be made to the attempted enactment of any similar regulation in any other municipality of the State. But while opposing local license systems, automobilists do not object to the passage of a State law for the same purpose, which would be good in every part of the State, and when the expected attempt to revise the present unsatisfactory and conflicting speed laws is made at the next session of the Legislature it is probable that a license provision will be included in the new law. There will also be an attempt to compel local authorities to indicate plainly the boundaries of the territory over which they have jurisdiction by large and legible signs, so that touring automobilists may regulate their speed accordingly and unintentional violations of the law be prevented.

While a State automobile license would be valid in any part of the State in which it was issued, it would of course be worthless in an adjacent State and no protection to the tourist beyond the borders of his own commonwealth. This would not be a serious matter if the State license system were in general use, but if the local license system prevailed in the adjacent States it would give rise to the annoyance already referred to. To avoid this difficulty the National Association of Automobile Manufactures has decided to petition Congress to pass a law establishing a system of National licenses for inter-State commerce in automobiles.

***

As the Constitution of the United States gives Congress entire and exclusive jurisdiction over interstate commerce of every kind, the possibilities of such a system are enormous, and it is believed that local interference of any kind with touring automobilists going from one State to another would be prevented. Even such matter as speed, carrying of lights, bells, &c., could be regulated by a National law, it is claimed, and local regulations which were so onerous as to be restrictive of the traffic would be void.

Legal authorities who have been consulted say that there is no doubt that the section of the Constitution in reference to interstate commerce would apply to automobiles, despite the fact of their being unknown at the time the Constitution was framed, for railroads also were unknown then, and that provision of the Constitution has been applied to them nevertheless.

If such a National law were passed, which should include provisions regarding speed, &c., it is believed that the various State laws would, in time, be modified to conform to it so that a practical uniformity of regulation throughout the country would eventually be obtained.

***

The latest idea for stormy weather automobiling is the rubber neck cape. It is to all intents and purposes a loose, long cape with sleeves, made of the best rubber spread on the usual fabric, but the neck consists of rubber alone, so that there is no bottom on the garment, and the head is pushed through the elastic orifice provided by the rubber insertion. The sleeves are also similarly fitted, so that not a drop of water can get to the wearer. Of course, the ordinary tarpaulin is a good garment, but, when driving, rain is apt to work in at the top round the collar, even when it is up and the tab buttoned.

***

Probably few automobilists realize how thoroughly a modern motor vehicle is tested before being placed on sale. Every car, before its final dispatch from its makers, is put through a series of road trials, whose thoroughness depends upon the standing of the manufacturers and the care which they regard as indispensable before any vehicle is passed from their hands to those of its owner. These trials vary in distance from 100 to 200 or 400 miles, the minimum being usually set at 100 miles, but there is no limit to the maximum, as, of course, when new features are introduced or when special requirements are to be met, it may be necessary to greatly extend the maker's road tests.

The car, as it takes the road for these trials, is a very different looking vehicle from the elegant carriage which it will become in the course of, perhaps, a few days. In place of the comfortable, well-upholstered body, with its smart decoration and luxurious furnishing, there is a dull gray box, plentifully bespattered with mud and showing traces of many grimy hands upon its surfaces. This provides accommodation for the driver and his assistant, who is often a pupil or apprentice of the firm. In the back portion of the box a load is carried, which consists of half-hundred weights, and sufficient of these weights are put in to at least equal the full passenger load and the finishing body which will be put on the particular carriage being tested. In the case of King Edward's new 12-horse power motor brougham, less than ten hundredweight of dead load was carried, in addition to the rough test body, the driver and two companions, so that it will be seen its trials did not err upon the side of lightness.

Before the car is sent out in this form each part has been subjected to a rigid examination and careful testing. Not only is every individual part examined minutely by the factory officials responsible for its final passing, but when assembled in groups they are again examined, and are still further tested when set up and assembled. This is particularly the case with the engine, for, however much care may be taken in the construction, these engines, owing to the high speed at which they are run and the immense power which they develop for their weight as compared with ordinary stationary engines, require very careful testing before every thing is in the exact order to give the best results. In these tests the engines are bolted down to a block or suitable foundation in the testing shop of the factory, and they are not removed till they have developed on the brake the full horse power for which they were designed. This means many nice adjustments and slight alterations of settings, which may take any time from a few hours to some days. There is no hard-and-fast rule as to the time which will be taken, and it does not matter how much care may be exercised in the making of the parts, this testing process must be gone through, but, once accomplished, a well-made engine properly cared for will maintain its full power for a wonderfully long period, and even when it may begin to show signs of slight loss of force this can be put right by a trifling adjustment or renewal. The change speed gear, after it has been assembled, is run in oil and fine emery for just the right period to "sweeten" the running of the gear, and to make it silent and smooth without deforming it.

The same care is taken with every part of the car, and the time which is occupied in these final adjustments, which of course include everything from the working of the pedals to the absolutely correct adjustment of the lubricator, is very much longer than the majority of people are aware of. At the same time, despite this minute care in the testing, assembling, and fitting, it is found that when the car is finished, so far as the engine and mechanism is concerned, it is not in a fit state to be handed over to the owner. It must be used on the road, and in the hands of a trained man, not only one who can drive, and drive well, but who is, as it were, a part of his car, and who lives and breathes in sympathy with his engine, a man who can feel to his finger tips if there is the least faltering or lack of smoothness in its running, and who can tell almost instinctively whether each of the cylinders is doing its full share of the work. In other words, the test driver must be a man who has driven many cars, who knows the very best that a car can do, and who is never satisfied until he does it, as a firm's reputation depends very largely upon the expertness and conscientiousness of its testing staff.

***

A motor vehicle will be in the near future a necessary part of the equipment of every up-to-date central electric lighting station. The uses to which a car could be put are so numerous, to say nothing of the saving of time effected by its employment, that the engineer will wonder how he previously could have got along without one or with only a bicycle. Where an electric supply area is scattered over a large district journeys of inspection take up a considerable portion of valuable time, and as the station man is invariably wanted in a hurry, some mechanical means of transportation would not only save time and fatigue, but would enable a closer watch to be kept upon works being carried out in outlying portions of the district, and permit calls to be made with greater frequency and promptitude.

***

The following is the translation of an advertisement which appeared in The Temps, the largest Paris daily, on Nov. 14 last:

"Important Notice.—Doctors, stockbrokers, people in a hurry, don't buy automobiles whose pace is limited to twelve kilometres an hour by municipal by-laws. Buy good horses that can trot the kilometre in two minutes. The speed of animal traction is not limited. A big arrival of trotters will be announced shortly."

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A French journalist tenders the professional automobile drivers some good advice, which may also be taken to heart by their fellows in this country. He suggests that when the chauffeurs are driving their master's car alone, or with friends, they should conduct themselves reasonably, as though they were themselves fathers of families and responsible persons, and the advent of another car should not instantly be the signal for racing. He points out to the chauffeurs that among the number of persons fined for overdriving the vast majority are professional drivers.

In fact, the professional driver, as a class, is by no means held in favor by French car owners. In some respects he resembles the skipper of a yacht, who can always find some good and adequate reason for not falling in with its owner's wishes if they do not exactly accord with his own desires. The automobilist finds that his ignition is out of gear or his tanks leak, or his valves require grinding, or his tires demand repairing if ever he wishes to drive when his driver is not of the same mind. Again, an owner cannot help noticing that with some drivers petrol consumption is particularly low when his eye is on the car, whereas when it is driven without him the gallons disappear as though by magic.

A French owner has found an excellent cure for many of the annoyances that befall the employers of skilled drivers. He has taken a leaf out of that King's book who only paid his doctor so long as his Majesty was well. When sickness befell the monarch the doctor's honorarium ceased. So this French owner pays his driver only by the number of days his carriage is in condition, and in consequence it is always in condition.

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A protecting covering of the insulating material for the sparking plugs of cycle motors, or of other motors where the plug is in an exposed position, is of a hard fibrous material, screwing over the plug close up to the cylinder, so as to retain a dry surface upon the otherwise exposed portion of the plug. An inclosed spring terminal receives the end of the high tension wire, which is secured by a small screw, whose head is recessed into the cover. The insulation of the high-tension wire is inserted in a socket at the end of the cover, and when the binding screw head is covered by a bit of guttapercha the whole plug is water-tight. The covering may be obtained to suit any standard make of plug.

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A plan is proposed in Germany for the formation of an International Federation of Automobilists, which will aim at developing the sport and pastime by organizing international tours and races and in other ways creating an interest in the motor vehicle. One of the principal supporters of the scheme is Prince Hohenlohe-Oeringen, who has already received favorable replies from the German and Austrian clubs, and it is expected that the French will also join the new association. One of the plans of the proposed federation is the organizing of a race from Berlin to Vienna, and thence to Paris, while it is also intended to hold an exhibition in Berlin next Spring, which, according to the Germans, will eclipse anything of the kind previously held.

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One of the most perplexing problems in connection with the explosive motor so generally used in automobiles has always been the question of the most suitable ignition. Incandescent platinum tubes at first were in vogue, and some of the best manufacturers of automobiles would not hear of any other system, and ridiculed electricity as a means of igniting the explosive mixture in the cylinders. Notwithstanding all opposition, however, electric ignition made its way steadily and finished by entirely supplanting tubes, which are now a thing of the past. They have been banished for two reasons; first, on account of bother with the burners and the attendant risk of fire, and, second, on account of the fact that tube ignition cannot be retarded or advanced. The only defect of the electrical ignition is, perhaps, the attention required to the batteries and the recharging or renewing of the same. In order to overcome this trouble dynamos and magnetos have begun to replace batteries. With the first there is the danger of burning out the armature, if too high a speed be reached, and the difficulty of getting a spark at a slow speed for starting purposes. The magneto, on the other hand, gives a current at a low speed, and for all practical purposes cannot be burned out. Hitherto, with the magneto the spark has been produced by means of a sudden rupture of the circuit in the cylinder. This necessitates a mechanism more or less complicated, worked by the cam shaft, and requiring several small springs; the method of retarding or advancing the ignition has to be applied to this mechanism, which needs also provision to prevent an accident should the motor back-fire. All of this constitutes a certain difficulty, and adds to the cost and care of a motor. It is, however, or was until very recently, perhaps the most satisfactory form of ignition, and as such was adopted in most high-class cars on the Continent.

Now, however, an engineer named Eisemann of Stuttgart has invented and perfected a new form of ignition, which is creating a sensation in automobile circles. It is a magneto of the ordinary type, but with two commutators, which form part of the machine itself. One of these collects the alternating current and converts it into a continuous current; the other distributes the current to the four cylinders. The continuous current from the magneto passes into a transformer coil in the secondary circuit, which gives a high-tension current, capable of flying across the terminals and creating a very long spark. A spark of nearly half an inch has been obtained when the machine was revolved by turning the driving shaft by hand. The armature of the magneto is carried on a sleeve on the driving shaft, and its position can be changed with regard to the driving shaft in such a manner as to advance or retard the ignition by cutting the lines of force earlier or later. The whole apparatus takes up very little more room than the ordinary magneto, and can be placed close by the cylinders, so that the high-tension wires will be very short, and will not be in proximity to other parts of the metal work. The only difficulty in this new ignition is the question of the insulation of the high-tension wires, but they will be so short and direct that a little care in the placing of the apparatus probably will entirely obviate this danger.

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An act passed by the New Zealand Parliament on Sept. 15 last allows motor cars to be driven at any reasonable pace in the country, but in towns they are subjected to the same restrictions as horse-propelled vehicles, which are controlled by local by-laws under the supervision of the Colonial Secretary. It has not been found necessary to define a speed limit, either for horse-drawn vehicles or motor cars. The only reference to the rate of speed is that "the person in charge of a motor car shall not permit such car to travel along a road, street, or public highway at a greater rate of speed than is reasonable."

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Although a centrally placed chain picks up less dirt than double side chains, now the dirty weather is with us, it is as well to take steps to protect it. A simple arrangement is to fix to the bottom of the car a light iron frame, covering it with leather laced or strapped to the frame to permit of ready removal. With such an arrangement, allowance must be made for the movement of the carriage body upon the springs, otherwise the gear case rapidly becomes a wreck.

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The experimental steel road in Murray Street, from Church Street to Broadway, was completed last week and is now in use. The rails are twenty feet long and one foot wide, with a slight rim along each edge. They are laid upon beds of concrete about a foot thick, which in turn rest upon a layer of granite paving blocks. There is one double track, placed in the centre of the street, and as there is a slight ascent from Church Street to Broadway, vehicles going in that direction will have the right of way.

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The series of international road races which began with the Paris-Amsterdam event in 1898, and continued with Paris-Berlin and Paris-Vienna competitions, is likely to be continued, for the Automobile Club of France has now under consideration a proposal to organize a race from Paris to Madrid in 1903. Influential personages in Spain are anxious to see this project put into execution as a means of stimulating interest in automobilism in the Peninsula, and it is also expected that such a great demonstration would result in the organization of an automobile club in Madrid. The idea of the race is approved of by French automobilists, and there is little doubt that the necessary permission could be obtained. The only objection is the state of the roads in Spain, which are so notoriously bad that high speeds in the land of the Cid appear to be out of the question altogether. It is said that the Spanish authorities have offered to put the thoroughfares in order in time for the race, but this is obviously an impossible task in so short a time.

In consequence, two modifications of the original plan are now proposed. The first is that the cars should race from Paris to Bordeaux or to the frontier, and then tour the remainder of the way to Paris. The obvious disadvantage of this plan is that it would bring the finish of the race at a point between the two capitals and the entry into Madrid would be a mere procession devoid of any spectacular features.

The other plan, which meets with more favor, is to make the start from the Spanish capital and to run to the frontier, thence racing to a triumphant finish at Paris. In either plan the contest in France would be one of speed and that in Spain one of reliability, making a combined contest such as has never before been attempted and whose results should prove exceptionally interesting and instructive.

In view of the altered conditions, the author of the proposition, the Marquis de Dion, has decided that a new plan of classification be established for the race, the results to be judged by the behavior of all the cars of any one type entered, and not by the speed of any individual car. Five cars shall constitute a series, and the speed of the series over the whole distance shall alone count in the final result. For cars covering the whole distance, the total time shall be calculated as hereinbefore, but for cars which shall break dawn their times shall be taken from the last control passed before they break down, and that after that they shall be penalized by a time representing ten or six kilometers per hour to the end of the race.

These and other suggestions will be considered after a report upon the state of the roads in Spain has been presented by M. Tampier, who has been requested to prospect the three roads from the frontier to Madrid. The route proposed is by way of Bordeaux, Bayonne, Biarritz, Irun, Vittoria, Burgos, Lerma, Fresnillo, Cavanillos, and Alcobendas.

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The action of the Automobile Club of America in deciding to send a team of three representatives abroad next Summer to compete in the annual race for the Bennett Cup has met with general approval among American automobilists generally, who believe there is an excellent chance to bring the trophy to this country.

The Bennett International Automobile Cup is a trophy given by James Gordon Bennett for perpetual competition. The races for it are held annually over a course of from 345 to 375 miles between vehicles weighing between 850 and 2,150 pounds. The race is held in the country of the club which holds the cup or in France. This year the race was held in connection with the Paris-Vienna race and was won by S. F. Edge of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. This gives the latter club the right to hold the race next Summer in Great Britain, but as the English laws forbid automobile racing on the highways it is likely that the contest will again be decided over the French highways. It has been proposed to hold it in Ireland, but there is doubt whether a suitable course can be obtained in that country. Germany and France also will be represented in the contest next Summer. The date has not been selected, but may be any time between May and August.

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Alexander Winton of Cleveland, Ohio, and Harry S. Harkness of this city, who have applied for places on the team, seem likely to be designated, leaving but one place to be filled. A number of names have been mentioned in connection with the other places, among which those of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and F. P. Keene are the most prominent. Both started in the Paris-Vienna race last year, though neither finished. Others who have expressed a desire to represent the American club are Percy Owen of this city and L. P. Mooers and W. T. White of Cleveland.

BIG SKATING EVENTS.

Sinnirud Leaves Amateur Ranks—Many Contests Arranged for Verona Lake.

Special to The New York Times

VERONA, N. J., Dec. 13.—Peter Sinnirud, the "Terrible Swede," and holder of the amateur one-mile skating record of the world, will turn professional on Feb. 1 and has entered for the world's championship events which will be run off at Montreal on Feb. 7. Sinnirud beat Le Roy See's world's record of 2:56 by 9 2-5 seconds at Pittsburg last Winter, and also won the half mile, five, and ten-mile contests at the American championship races at Verona Lake in January last. He still holds the amateur records for 500 meters in 0:46, 1,500 metres in 2:32, and 10,000 metres in 18:21 3-5, made at Christiania, Norway, in 1894.

Sinnirud has already begun practicing for the races and has taken up fancy skating, and will give exhibitions during the Winter at Montreal, Toronto, New York, Brooklyn, and other places.

Morris Wood, the holder of the world's half-mile record, and who is the one and three-mile amateur champion of America, has also entered for the world's amateur races at Montreal on Feb. 7. Both Wood and Sinnirud are members of the Verona Lake Skating Club and will be the chief attractions at the club's annual skating carnival at Verona Lake on Christmas Day, where novice, handicap, and scratch events will be run off. The carnival will be held under the auspices of the Verona Lake Park Association, which is also arranging for the American championships, to be held in January or February.

Verona Lake was covered last week by four inches of ice and the first skating of the season was begun there. A special feature this season will be a schedule of hockey games, space having been reserved for that purpose. The regular games of the New Jersey Interscholastic Hockey League will be played there.

Cyclist Nelson to Ride in France.

Joe Nelson, the cyclist, will represent America in the big paced races in France during the coming season. He will ride on the track of the Société Nouvelle du Velodrome, which is situated at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. He will use a fourteen horse power motor bicycle, twenty-six inches wide, and capable of pacing him beyond the record of forty-eight miles an hour. Nelson will leave for Paris about the middle of February, and will ride his first race on April 5. He will thereafter ride every Sunday in Paris, and later visit Berlin, Copenhagen, and other European cities, returning to America in July.

PLANS FOR COLLEGE GOLF

Annual Meeting of the University Players This Week.

Snow Stops the Sport on Northern Links and Southern Ones Not Yet Opened —Pool Event at Baltusrol.

Intercollegiate golfers will meet in this city at the Hotel Endicott and House for their annual meeting next Saturday. The officers of the association will decide upon the course for their championship tournament next year, and some changes to the rules may be made. The college golfers have made quite a reputation for experimenting, their chief fad being an attempt to find some new and equable method for scoring in team matches. The principle which they use now is the count one point for the match plus one for each hole won. It has been found that half the number of holes for no club or individual champion met with any wide favor in Intercollegiate golf, however, organization other than the college golfers. In the college golf tournaments there has never been a case where the result would have been different from the old-fashioned and customary one of giving the winner the full benefit of every hole won. At the last meeting there was some discussion about retaining it, but it was finally decided to continue the system for another year.

As Harvard holds both the team and individual championships this year, it would be surprise no one to see the intercollegiate tournament go to a Boston club next Fall. Several clubs here, as the Oakley, Brookline, and Wollaston, have been very friendly to the Harvard golfers, giving the latter facilities to practice when they were destitute of a regular course, and it is barely possible that the latter will be extended to the college course next year. Harvard has never had the invitations to play on a Boston course of the former Atlantic City. New England has intercollegiate contest, all claim for the Metropolitan events having been held in Atlantic City, but the district, except one at club is willing to have it, no serious objection can be raised to playing it there.

Several of the present officers will retire from their positions. The President, Stephen P. Nash of Columbia, has graduated since his election last December, but he is still in the Law School. He, however, will give way to a new man, and so will the Vice President of Yale, and last year's intercollegiate champion J. G. Lindsay of the University of Pennsylvania Secretary and Treasurer.

The five universities represented are as follows: Harvard—C. Tiffany Richardson and A. M. Brooks, Jr., and G. H. Princeton—Percy R. Pyne second and John G. Bates; Columbia—G. Griswold; University of Pennsylvania—H. Kennedy Hill and J. G. Lindsay.

There were two intercollegiate championships this year because, after the Spring competition, the Executive Committee decided that the Fall was the more convenient time, as in order not to occasion the lapse of a half, the change was put into effect last October, when the intercollegians met at Morris County, and H. Chandler Egan of Harvard won the individual honors.

LITTLE GOLF ON NORTHERN LINKS.

Golfers have the prospect of a long vacation from all northern links. The recent rigors of Winter have been severely felt at Lakewood, and the customarily playing has suffered considerably. The At Atlantic City there has been considerable sport, but further south the links have not yet been formally opened for regular competitions. A few golfers are at Palmetto City, Aiken, and the course of the first of the tournaments has been open since the Golf Club fall month, but the succession of the first of that has made the Palmetto year. links will not begin until after

Little has been heard regarding tournament plans at the clubs along the east and west coasts of Florida, but the customary event will be held and a number of Brooklyn golfers will be among the contestants. A large delegation of local players will be centred at Palm Beach this Winter, and among the big events to be held there will be the Southern Florida championships. Mrs. Edward A. Manice won the women's championship last season, and she may be present this coming year to defend her title. A new professional as been engaged to take charge of the Miami golf links in the chain of east coast clubs. He is Joseph Miller of the Cleveland Golf Club. He takes the place formerly occupied by George Low of the Dyker Golf Club, Brooklyn, who will sail for Europe next Wednesday to spend two months in Scotland.

Willie Anderson, the former National open champion and the present Western open champion, intends to sail at the same time. He has not visited his home for several years, having been engaged for the last three or four Winters in Wisconsin and California. Refusing engagements in California for many of the Winter, and has severed his connection with the Pittsfield Country Club for the Spring and Summer months. On his return Anderson will take charge of a Western Club and he has been staying with his father recently, Tom Anderson, who is professional of the Montclair golf links. His sister, Miss Daisy Anderson, made a new woman's record for the course last week, 93 strokes.

The Montclair Club has just closed a very successful year, and the following officers have been elected for the coming season: President—H. Spies; Vice President—T. W. Stephens; Secretary and Treasurer—F. L. Dyer; Captain—J. H. Staats; Chairman of the Green Committee—C. F. Droste. The three new Directors chosen were J. H. Staats, W. C. Freeman and Walter Brown. The regular greens have been closed, but nine holes with temporary greens will open all Winter.

The East Jersey Golf League will be the chief sufferer by the abandonment of their links by the East Orange Golf Club and the Newark Athletic Club. These form two of the five members in that league. Possibly the Rose Golf Club, with which the two former clubs may consolidate, will join the East Jersey League, but that would only make the membership four, and serious doubts have been expressed regarding the future existence of this organization. If the consolidation plans go through, the present nine-hole course of the Roseville Club will be extended to eighteen. The club is as near Newark and is almost as convenient for the golfing members of the Newark Athletic Club as is the course maintained by the latter club. The last two years by the small to rent the golfing members of the club officers, unless great proportion of members the venture would succeed, nurse has been to ment would be self-supporting, and the The Baltusrol Golf Club will keep a nine-hole Winter course open throughout the year. The recent snowfalls have rendered playing impossible during the past week, but what of sport has suffered has been made up for other ways. The squash courts, which were added last year, have resumed the old-time popularity, and arrangements are being made for a series of tournaments to be offered a cup for a handicap pool tournament, which will begin on New Year's day and continue on Saturdays through January. The handicaps will be limited to 25 points, and each game will be 100 points, except the final, which is to be 150. The new Board of Directors consists of Louis P. Bayard, Charles P. Beckwith, J. Edgar Bull, Robert W. Candler, Adolph Du Barry, John Du Fay, John Farr, Benjamin Hardwick, Howard H. Henry, Richard Hopkins, Washington Irving, Louis Keller, W. Fellowes Morgan, Arthur W. Page, George C. Palmer, William P. Smith, Charles H. Stout, and Edward G. Thompson.

New Year's Eve Cycle Run.

Preparations for the second annual New Year's Brooklyn-Coney Island road race are now well under way. This run will be held under the auspices of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, and will be a run of the Century Road Club of 12. January 1, 1903. There will be over twenty prizes, and one for the first lady member of the Century Road Club of America will finishes. There are also two prizes offered to the two clubs scoring the most points.

Two handsome prizes are offered to the first two riders of the Century Road Club centuries of America who complete the first two finish of the new year. The start and Rest, Brooklyn, the runs will be at Bedford Park.

Information and entry blanks for the New Year's race can be obtained from Henry Vait, 114 Hroad Street, Brooklyn; Charles A. Leberitter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York; C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, New York, and William G. Meister, 560 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Cross Country and Wrestling Clubs Formed—Baseball Team Needs Money.

Columbia runners have organized a cross-country club for the purpose of holding during the Winter paper chases. Permanent officers have been elected as follows: Manager—H. T. Bartholomae, 1903, Law; Captain—F. L. O'Connell, 1904, College; Lieutenant—A. S. McDonald, 1905, Science. O'Connell has also been elected captain of next year's 'Varsity cross-country team.

Wrestling is the latest sport to be seriously taken up by the students. Those who like the sport have determined to form a club and will meet this week. It is planned to hold closed contests open only to university students and dual intercollegiate tournaments. It is hoped eventually also to establish an intercollegiate wrestling association.

The Columbia baseball management must raise $400 to pay off debts from last year before candidates for the nine can start practice for this season. This is by a ruling of Frederick A. Goetze, Director of student organizations, who is carrying out the regulations that no athletic team can begin one season's work until the debts of the previous year are settled. C. C. Hendrickson, manager of the nine, is making a determined, and so far unsuccessful, effort to raise this sum.

Indoor practice for Columbia's hockey candidates was temporarily abandoned yesterday when the players took their first outdoor practice on the ice at the Olympia Rink, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. There are now thirty-four candidate for the team, among whom are W. Duden, Captain; R. L. Von Bernuth, F. N. Benedict, and H. Duden of last year's team; M. L. Cornell, T. J. Brady, and W. A. Bode of last season's freshman seven, and W. Cook, a former Harvard player.

In view of the fact that the National Whist Association has offered a cup for an intercollegiate whist tournament many of the colleges are contemplating forming teams of whist players. Harvard and Yale are ready to enter teams and Pennsylvania, Brown, Princeton, and Columbia will probably enter teams also. The cup offered by the National Association is to be held temporarily by the team winning each year. It is planned to hold the tournament in one of the New York whist clubs some time during the Winter, probably in March. The students interested in whist at Columbia met yesterday to form their club. Its charter members are N. W. Muller, T. C. Perry, H. A. Keeler, L. G. McAneny, R. M. Putzel, C. A. Schneider, V. De Beaumont, I. D. Williams, J. W. Thurlow, F. L. Wells, H. R. Sturtevant, and R. W. Thompson. Sturtevant was elected temporary Chairman and Dr. Beaumont temporary Secretary.

Columbia's Athletic Council has recently made the following award of athletic insignia to worthy athletes:

Football Team, 'Varsity "C"—H. H. Weekes, R. S. Smith, W. C. Duell, C. L. Frambach, J. R. Fisher, F. H. Duden, R. S. Strangland, D. H. Brown, V. de la M. Earle, J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., F. V. Goodman, and W. M. Erb.

Football Monogram and 'Varsity Stripes—S. F. Shaw, A. M. Wolff, S. Smythe, H. C. Townsend, C. Wood, J. G. Wallace, H. G. Alsberg, R. A. De Salliers, E. Sladkus, E. N. Dollin, M. L. Jenks, V. S. Lippe, W. Kohn, A. O. Schramm, R. B. Schoonmaker, J. Walz, J. G. Jackson, M. C. Ansorge, H. E. Post, B. A. Tintner, M. H. Landers, and J. Miller.

Track Team, Monogram and 'Varsity Stripes—Nicholas W. Muller, assistant manager track team.

Baseball, Monogram and 'Varsity Stripes—William F. Gillies, assistant manager baseball team.

Class stripes to these members of the 1905 freshman lacrosse team—J. W. Arnold, G. M. Fallion, W. M. Geer, F. J. Haines, W. Heyman, H. Mestre, L. F. Otten, W. J. Pfeil, F. W. Rochester, W. L. Rothschild, L. B. Smith, T. K. Taft, J. Van Buren, and G. A. Younger.

Class numerals to N. W. Van Nostrand, assistant manager of the 1905 freshman crew.

Freshmen at Columbia, interested in aquatic sports, have decided to form a water polo team for the first time in the history of the university. F. J. Echeverria has been appointed Captain, and candidates are to report to him three times a week for practice. As many of the prominent New York schools have water polo and swimming teams it is planned to arrange series of games with them.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW A. C. GAMES.

Close Indoor Contests Between Members for Point Trophy.

There is very keen rivalry among the members of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, who are contesting for the point prize which will be awarded to the athlete making the greatest number of points in the series of indoor games. These games are divided into seven monthly sets, and the fourth of these was decided last night. There were five events on the programme, and although the gymnasium was crowded with spectators, there was some excellent work done by the contestants. The distance races at 880 and 1,000 yards had large entries, but the fields dwindled to only a few at the finish of each race.

The potato race was run in heats, and Farrell was the favorite in the final, but he let a potato drop and did not finish. Horner and Goldberg, the two scratch men in the 1,000-yard handicap run, wore down the other contestants and finished first and second as named, without much effort.

D. McDonald won two events, the potato race and the broad jump. Several of the men in the handicap dash at twenty yards were penalized to the start of the trial heats for being too ready to get away, and S. Crino, with an allowance of five feet, won the final by a couple of inches from McDonald, who started from the twelve-inch mark.

Following is the list of the leaders in the point scorecompetition, including the points made last night: J. J. Ryan 21, D. McDonald 19, H. J. Farrell 17, W. Horner 13, A. Goldberg 11, W. Reiser 9, W. Meyer 9, S. Crino 8, and H. McEvoy 5.

The summary of last night's games follows:

Twenty-Yard Dash, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by S. Crino, (5 feet.) Time—0:03 1-5. Second Heat—Won by H. Farrell, (scratch.) Time—0:03 1-5. Third Heat—Won by W. Luther, (4 feet.) D. McDonald, (1 foot,) second. Time—0:03 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. Meyer, (3 feet.) Time—0:03 2-5. Final Heat—Won by S. Crino, (5 feet;) D. McDonald, (1 foot,) second; W. Meyer, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:03 1-5.

Potato Race, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by H. J. Farrell. Second Heat—Won by W. Meyer. Third Heat—Won by W. Reiser. Fourth Heat—Won by D. McDonald. Final Heat—Won by D. McDonald, (6 feet;) W. Meyer, (6 feet,) second; W. Reiser, (4 feet,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Boys' Club, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Sullivan, (10 yards;) J. B. Sullivan, (10 yards,) second; A. Gramlich, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:25 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Men's Club, Handicap.—Won by W. Horner, (scratch;) H. Goldberg, (scratch,) second; H. McEvoy, (12 yards,) third. Time—3:40.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. McDonald, (12 inches,) actual distance 16 feet 5 inches; A. Hart, (scratch,) distance 18 feet 3¼ inches, second; W. Meyer, (scratch,) distance 17 feet 1¼ inches, third.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Despite unfavorable conditions, there were fifteen starters in the preliminary Derby Handicap, worth $2,375 to the winner, and the best stake of the meeting so far decided. F. M. Dick's pair, Kittanning and Sweet Alice, coupled, were favorites at 5 to 2, but neither proved a contender. Lord Melbourne, at the long odds of 25 to 1, made all the running. Flocarline, at 8 to 1, who was always within striking distance, outgamed the field at the finish and won by a neck. Weather clear; track heavy.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs; Ben Mora, 109 pounds, (H. Booker,) 10 to 1, won; Alpaca, 109, (McCafferty,) 4 to 1, second; Playlike, 112, (Gannon,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Frank Kenny, James J. Corbett, Very Four Leaf C., Russellton, Ace of Spades, Sand Flea, and Sister Sarah ran.

SECOND RACE.—One Mile. Sheriff Bell, 100 pounds, (Gannon,) 1 to 2, won; Aurie B., 90, (W. Hicks,) 5 to 1, second; Inspector Shea, 103, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52 3-5. Ray and Robert G. Lansing also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. John Peters, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 9 to 10, won; The Lady, 115, (Buchanan,) 2 to 1, second; Schodale, 107, (Milburn,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19 3-5. Antonius, Sailor Cadmus, Lady Alberta, and Glennevis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Preliminary Derby; six furlongs. Flocarline, 116 pounds, (R. Williams,) 8 to 1, won; Lord Melbourne, 110, (Hoar,) 25 to 1, second; Kittaning, 116, (Bolsser,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:20. Pride of Galore, Canyon, Lord Touchwood, Henry McDaniels, Sweet Alice, Pageant, Welcome Light, Prince of Endurance, Oronte, Handspinner, Farmer Jim, and Brookstone also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and sixteenth. Jessie Jarboe, 107 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 8 to 5, won; Scotch Plaid, 100, (Treanor,) 4 to 1, second; C. B. Campbell, 108, (Gannon,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:56. Death also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and half. Georgia Gardner, 98 pounds, (W. Woods,) 15 to 1, won; Compass, 96, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, second; Irving Mayor, 98, (Treanor,) 60 to 1, third. Time—2:48 2-5. Latson also ran.

ENGLISH RULES IN POLO

American Association Decides to Play a Series Here.

Will Probably Be Held at Lakewood in the Spring—Compromise Suggested in International Rules.

Announcement was made a short time ago that the Hurlingham Club of England had consented to give a series of games next season to be played under the American rules. It will be interesting to polo lovers in this country to learn that the American Polo Association has practically decided to adopt a similar method here and play a series of games under the English rules. On this subject William A. Hazard, who has been agitating an international harmony of rules during his visit in England, wrote to Chairman H. L. Herbert a few days ago, saying, "It would be interesting and instructive to do so and also because the English players have made the request. We may also discover that theirs are the better rules."

Games have been played here occasionally by opposing teams under the English rules, but this is the first time that the Polo Association has offered to give a series of competitions under the foreign rules. The details will probably be arranged at the annual meeting of the Association in April, and the field for the games determined upon. It is, however, more than probable that Lakewood will be chosen, as George Gould is perfectly willing to hold the games on his field. They would then be played in the Spring, and as the American system of games will be in progress in England about the same time, an interchange of ideas could be had without the necessity of a long interval. Whether the coming set of games under the English rules would take the form of a regular club tournament, or simply be a series of contests for practice and instruction, has not yet been decided.

Mr. Hazard, who is Secretary of the American Association, will return in March, and he will probably present an interesting report at the annual meeting regarding the sentiment of foreign players upon the advantages of American rules. There are some features that the leading English polo ists admit would be advantageous to their game. A wide diversity of opinion exists, however, and it is not at all improbable, in case anything radical is done, that the subject will result in a compromise in which both sides will adopt some of the points that now form the greatest characteristic elements of the game in both countries.

E. D. Miller, one of the leading English players, made a significant statement on this subject recently when he said: "A great deal has been written about an international code of rules so as to approximate the style of play in America and England. The Americans maintain that our rule allowing hooking sticks is good, but say that the offside rule is bad, and as good as say that if we do away with offside they will allow hooking sticks."

No official sanction of such a possible compromise has yet come from this side, but it is possible that some of our players who took part in the international cup games last season may have become converted, after actual experience, to the benefits of the English game.

Another prominent player from this side who has been making a study this year of the game and of players in England is Albert E. Kennedy, one of the strongest polo players in Philadelphia, but who recently joined the Lakewood Club. As a player he ranks much higher than Mr. Hazadr. In reply to a request from Mr. Herbert for his views on the disputed points of the game, Mr. Kennedy has enumerated at considerable detail the advantages of the American game. He refuses to admit that the crooking of mallets is of any benefit and on this he is very explicit. He says:

TEAM PLAY IMPORTANT IN POLO.

"Nobody can doubt that team play is the all-important factor to winning both under English and American rules, and this is an important element in making polo the fine, scientific game that it is. But under the American rules, preventing the crooking of mallets, a player has the additional probability of nice, individual play. The player's mallet work is constantly rendered useless and his long runs impossible from the extraordinary power of stopping his play through the crooking of his mallet by a very mediocre opponent. When a player crooks another's mallet, neither will hit the ball, which often stops of its own spent rolling power, and thus the ball is out of play for a space of time and the game hangs, whereas, in the riding out necessary under the American rules one player or the other will generally get the ball, which remains in more continuous play.

"

EVENTFUL SEASON IN ATHLETICS.

Higher Standard Shown in Track and Field Events Than in Previous Years—Duffy's World's Record in the 100 Yards the Star Performance—Winter Activity at Yale.

Track and field athletics have had a most successful season during the past year, and in some respects an advance has been made over previous records. The improvement has been very marked in Europe. France, Hungary, Austria, and Germany are doing especially well, and it will not be long before athletes from these countries will have to be reckoned with in international competition. Records in these countries are rapidly being brought up to the standard set in America and England. The latter country had the unaccustomed sight last July of seeing an English championship going to Hungary, the first championship that has been won by a continental athlete in the history of the English A. A. A.

The present figures in America and England are set at such a high standard that it is but very rarely that they are broken. But the past season has not only seen the long-standing record of 0:09 4-5 for the 100 yards broken, but even the British records for the one, four, and fifteen miles have been bettered. Tasmania has taken a hand in the record-breaking work, as Smith, their star hurdler, equaled the grand record of 0:15 1-5 made by Kraenzlein. A review of the whole athletic field will show that whether it be due to better methods, better muscles, or better appliances, the fact is irrefutable that there is at the present time a higher grade of performances being made in all the countries of the world where track and field athletics flourish. It is true that W. G. George's splendid performance in the mile of 4:12⅘ made in the eighties still remains on the record books. But this and a very few other performances are the exceptions. At the present day there are more men capable of making standard performances in the different events than there have ever been before.

In all-round ability, America leads the world, and her athletes have proved this during the past season. The best performance of the year, one, in fact, that may live in the memory of all who saw it much as George's record for the mile remains as a bright reminiscence, was the 100-yard record of Duffy, made at this year's intercollegiate championships. On that day the Georgetown sprinter covered the distance in 0:09 3-5, and there was no doubt about the performance being authentic, for he gave a very bad beating to such men as Shick of Harvard, Moulton of Yale, and Westney of Pennsylvania. In addition he was running against a slight cross wind, and the record must therefore be placed on the books as one of the finest ever made. Many good judges of sprinting thought that the 0:09 4-5 record, first made by Owens of Detroit and afterward by several others, including Wefers, would never be beaten, and that it represented the acme of speed in man. Duffy deserves all the credit that can be given him for making such a marvelous turn of speed possible, as he not only had to bring into play all the modern methods of conditioning, but especially, he had to become perfect in starting and getting into motion as well as in forming that style which is the speediest. Duffy has studied sprinting as probably no other sprinter has ever done. His performance will go down to history as the best of the year 1902.

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The two-mile relay record was reduced by the Pennsylvania team, Smith, Klaer, Gill, and I. Orton, to 8:00 4-5. This was done in spite of a high and cold wind which seriously impeded the runners. The one-mile relay record, standing to the credit of Long, Burke, Wefers, and Lyons, at 3:21 2-5, was equaled at the Pennsylvania relay races by the Harvard team, Willis, Shick, Rust, and Lightner, and as the conditions were greatly against fast time, their performance was remarkable. Yale's quartet hunted the Crimson runners to the tape, being only five yards behind at the finish. The race was the greatest relay race that has ever been run.

The field events saw only one record beaten. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club had the honor of putting up new figures for the discus throw. His best credited performance was 127 feet 10 inches, though he was given 129 feet 3 inches at his club's Fall games. The latter record was not allowed, as the discus was a little under weight.

In several other events magnificent performances are to be recorded. The work of the vaulters was perhaps the most noteworthy. Magee of Chicago University was the first to make a new college record of 11 feet 9 inches. Gray of Pennsylvania then defeated him at the Pennsylvania relay races, doing 11 feet 8 inches, and Gray was in turn beaten by Horton of Princeton, who at the intercollegiate championships cleared 11 feet 7 inches. Besides these men, Coleman of Princeton, Anderson of the New York Athletic Club, Fredericks of Cornell, and Scheuber of Harvard have made high jumps. This is a wonderful lot of vaulters, and their fine work is due to the attention that has been given to style the past few years.

The work of the hammer throwers, Flannagan De Witt, and Plaw, was noteworthy because of the fact that all three threw the sixteen-pound missile over 160 feet. Plaw came East from California in the spring, credited with practice throws far beyond the record. But, though he threw 3 feet 8 inches, he was compelled to take second place to De Witt of Princeton, who did 164 feet 10 inches, thus upholding the honor of the East in this branch of sport. De Witt gained further honors for himself when he defeated Flannagan in September, throwing a little over 168 feet. He failed, however, to make this victory good by not appearing at the National championships, where Flannagan won, and, in view of the fact that the latter holds the world's record, at 171 feet 9 inches, the Irish-American champion must still be regarded as the champion of the world. As there are several other hammer throwers capable of doing close to 150 feet, America really outranks the rest of the world, for Kelly of Ireland is the only other man who seems able to do 150 feet with any regularity.

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Reverting to the track events, Willis of Harvard must be credited with one of the best performances of the year when he covered the 220-yard low hurdles in 0:23 4-5, which is but one-fifth of a second slower than Kraenzlein's record. This is a grand performance. Willis also showed great form over the high sticks, but in this event he had to give way to his mate, Converse, who did 0:15 3-5 at the intercollegiate games. Clapp of Yale also did this time, while Moloney of Chicago proved himself one of the best hurdlers by doing the high hurdling in 0:15 2-5 and the low in 0:24. As Moloney has done a fifth better over the low hurdles, he seems to be the best man of the year. The records of these men seem to indicate that the form shown by Kraenzlein is being approached and that he would now have his work cut out for him if he were to return to the track.

Walsh of the New York Athletic Club showed at the American and Canadian championships that America has more than one great sprinter. He did his best work at the Canadian games where he covered the 100 yards in even time, and ran the 220 yards in 0:21 3-5 around a turn. This has been given out as the fastest time ever made around a turn. It really is not any faster than the 0:21 4-5 made by Wefers and Jewett around a turn on a quarter-mile track, for the turn at Montreal is a very easy one, the track being a third of a mile, and there being 150 yards straightaway. But at its best it cannot be compared to the time made by Wefers in Toronto in 1899. He was there credited with doing 0:21 around a turn. On remeasuring the track it was found two feet short, and he did not get the record, but the performance is put on the Canadian record books, and it is really one of the best performances which Wefers ever did. Nevertheless, the improvement shown by Walsh has been very great, and his victories last September stamp him as one more of the fast men that America seems to be continually producing. No other country in the world could show such an array of sprinters as Duffy, Shick, Walsh, Moulton, Moloney, Eaton, Westney, and Blair, all of whom can do 10 seconds or better. This does not include Lightner of Harvard, whose 0:21 3-5 at the intercollegiates in the 220-yard dash, proves him to be a real champion.

Hollenbeck of Georgetown showed at the college championships that he must be regarded as the premier quarter-miler of the year. There he sprang out into the lead and, making his own running all the way, he came home in 0:49 3-5. Moulton won the American championship in 0:49 4-5, so that a race between these two men would have been very close. The fastest quarter of the year was probably run by Willis of Harvard, who did from seven to nine yards faster than 0:49 4-5 in his relay at the Pennsylvania meet in April.

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There was a large number of good half-, milers, but very few of them got under 2 minutes. Wright of the New West Side Athletic Club was the fastest man of the year. He won the American championship in 1:59:00 in a rain storm. He was followed home by Orton, the former distance champion. Taylor of Amherst, the intercollegiate champion, showed himself to be a fast man.

Williams of Prin... runner to do und... must be placed se... American and Ca... the mile and five... the American cha... perfect as the dist... level speed, and alt... in rather slow tim... reserve speed and... ditions he should ... he must be regard... tance runners tha... produced. Bowe... Pennsylvania and ... dian, were two oth... did some very cre...

With the except... the high jumpers ... ter did not have ... the Spring, and s... championships in ... very bad, his re... unknown. The ... doubtless have ... on a good day ha... however accomp... and on his sport... that he is a rems... meritorious perfo... lish championship... do 6 feet 3 inch... easily, and he ju... of 6 feet 6 inches. ... blossomed out as a ... several times ran ...

The year's broa... the average, thou... able day for the ... may have been ... Myer Prinstein, t... came out of his ... was hopeful of ... the rain prevente... of the year we... three of whom cl... of the Concord ... 6 feet 4⅝ inches ... (now at Yale) ... while Johnson of ... ed 22 feet ½ inc... good trio of sc... of Amherst won ... pionship at 21 fe...

The most rem... of the year was ... who threw the ... 9 inches, a new ...

Beck was aga... shot to win the ... a put of 44 feet ... Sheldon had to ... championships t... pion. Gray sho... good as ever, fo... slippery footing ... 5 inches.

Another surpri... at this year's c... had been doing ... 56 pound weight ... been beaten in t... policeman came ... them, throwing ... inches.

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Preparations f... sports at Yale ...

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...Amherst, the intercol... ...o showed himself to be ...

...ton was the only mile ... 4:30, but on form he ... ...nd to Alec Grant, the ...dian champion at both ...miles. Grant's form at ...pionships was as nearly ...ce runner's as can be ... he won both races ... there was evidence of ...ower. Under good con... ...ve gone under 4:20, and ... as one of the best dis... this country has ever ... of the University of ... Pierce, the Seneca In... long distance men who ...table running.

...n of Jones, the work of ...as disappointing. Baxter ...ne to get into shape in ... he jumped only at the ...e Fall and the day was ... form for the year is ...orld's champion would ...e a great performance ... been pushed. Jones, ...led Duffy to England, ...r pilgrimage he showed ...table jumper. His most ...nance was at the Eng... when he was forced to ... to win. This he did ... failed at a new record ...hile in England Jones ...a high hurdler, and he ... time equal to 0:15 3-5.

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...jumpers were not up to ...h here again the miser... ...american championships ...t fault. On that day ... American record holder, ...nforced retirement and ...king a new record but ... The best performances ... made by school boys, ...ed over 22 feet. Hubbard ...gh School leads with 23 ...wman of the Hill School ...eared 22 feet 4 inches, ...Villiston Academy jump... This is a remarkably ...lastic jumpers. Foster ...e inter-collegiate champ... 11 inches.

...kable scholastic athlete ...evelin of the Hill School, ...and his runner 187 feet ...world's record.

...good enough with the ...llege championship, with ... inches, but both he and ...ve way at the American ...Gray, the old-time champ... ...d that he was just as ... in spite of the wet and ...e put the weight 46 feet ...

...awaited the weight men ...mpionships. Flannagan ...onderful work with the ... and Mitchell had never ... event. But a Montreal ...lown and beat both of ...he heavy ball, 35 feet 6

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...the season of Winter ...e now under full swing, and the coming holidays will see the basket ball, hockey, fencing, and gymnastic teams begin their annual meets with other colleges. The Yale basket ball team has been the first to get under way. A Northwest trip for the Yale team has been considered, but Manager Binkard has not yet arranged it. If Yale goes on such a trip it will be late in the Winter. The basket ball season at Yale this year will be made up largely of veteran players. Capt. W. C. Hyatt has played two seasons, and Colton, Church, W. Hyatt, and Moorhead are all old players. A freshman team has been formed, which will develop players during the season for the 'Varsity team. The intercollegiate games will not be begun until the latter part of January. The Yale schedule for the Winter will be as follows: Jan. 16—Princeton at New Haven; Jan. 25—Columbia at New York; Feb. 6—Columbia at New Haven; Feb. 14—Cornell at Ithaca; Feb. 21—Princeton at Princeton; Feb. 26—Cornell at New Haven; Feb. 28—Harvard at Cambridge; March 6—Harvard at New Haven.

The Yale hockey season has been under way for two weeks, Capt. Hitchcock having put his thirty-four candidates through light running work and gymnasium cage and floor exercise. The heavy floor drill will not commence until college reopens on Jan. 7. During the Christmas holidays the Yale hockey team will go to Pittsburg for its annual series of practice games with the Pittsburg A. C. It is also expected that at least one game will be played in New York before January. Last year Yale won the first of the three-year cups offered by the Intercollegiate Association. The list of candidates includes the following veteran players: Charles Hitchcock, Captain; H. Potter, 1903; H. R. Stern, 1903; A. K. Oliver, 1903; Paul F. Mann, 1904; W. K. Warmcastle, 1904, and W. R. Miller, 1904.

Capt. Irwin Calmer of the Yale Fencing Club announces that several tournaments will be held this Winter. When the recently organized Intercollegiate Association schedule is made up, Yale will meet Harvard, West Point, Cornell, Columbia, and possibly Annapolis and the University of Pennsylvania. A meet with the New York Fencing Club will also be arranged. The Yale fencers this year will include Capt. Irwin Calmer, W. B. Lawrence, Buell Hollister, Francis Howland, and H. B. Endicott.

The Yale gymnasium team has begun the season with the annual "Y" contest, and will meet Columbia and Princeton later in the Winter. Of last year's team, the following are back: Capt. de Sola, the only Cuban at Yale; Mix, Kugel, and Jennings.

Yale will enter a series of swimming meets with clubs in New York. Of last year's team, the following are back: Capt. W. R. Orthwein, 1903; C. F. Alexander, 1903; E. H. Strong, 1903; E. W. Lucas, 1904; M. S. Damon, 1904; G. P. Cook, 1905; R. H. Thomas, 1905, and H. H. Loudschlager, 1905.

The Fall work of the Yale crews stopped last week, when Capt. C. B. Waterman suspended all rowing practice until college reopens in January. The Fall work began immediately on the opening of the university last September, and has been thoroughly satisfactory. The outlook is for a 'Varsity crew of unusual speed and power next June on the Thames. Of last year's eight only two men graduated—Capt. Kunsig, No. 6, and Weymouth, No. 5. The remaining six veteran oarsmen of last year's winning crew, who will be leading candidates for the 1903 boat, are: Bogue, stroke; Cross, No. 7; Judson, No. 4; Coffin, No. 3; Daly, No. 2, and Capt. Waterman, bow. To fill the remaining two places Capt. Waterman will have a number of strong oars from which to choose. First among these is Johnson, M. S., who is a veteran oar of great experience, and who rowed No. 3 in the winning 1901 boat. On his weight is not again against him he will row on the 1903 boat, possibly at No. 5. Stubbs, L. S. will also be a candidate, as will Capt. Barnum, Halpen, Blagden, and Kineon, the best oars in last year's freshman eight. The defeated 'Varsity four of last year will have Adams, stroke, and Hewitt, bow, again this season, and the four this year will be given more attention than formerly. The annual Yale-Harvard race will be rowed next June, but a definite agreement to meet for a term of years has not yet been signed.

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"The Military Athletic League sincerely deplores the fact that the Twelfth and the Thirteenth Regiments will not appear in the coming military tournament," said Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the league, yesterday. "However, I am sanguine that the tournament to be held at Madison Square Garden from April 27 to May 2 next will be very successful. Arrangements have been made with the United States Army and Navy, and also for the appearance of a delegation of the most skilled non-commissioned officers of Great Britain. National Guard organizations from New York will also be represented, and this will include Engineers, cavalry, artillery, and Signal men. Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment and Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth have both written that they will personally appear in command of four companies from their regiments in the review, and Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment will send four companies to participate in the reviews. The United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, commanded by regular officers, have never objected to me as the officer in command. As a matter of fact, I am an officer of the National Guard of New York, entitled to wear the uniform, compete in rifle competition at Creedmoor, and am subject to detail for duty by the Commander in Chief at any time. I have been in command of the previous reviews purely by the courtesy of the Executive Commitee of the league, and the assent of the commanding officers of organizations taking part. I have received no further refusals from Colonels against troops taking part in the tournament, and I do not see why there should be any."

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The followers of Irish athletic sports are very enthusiastic over the forthcoming carnival of sports that will be held in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 27. This is the first large indoor meeting ever planned by the Irish Club. The Star Athletic Club of Long Island has entered a team in the inter-city inter-club four-mile relay race. Matt Halpin's words in praise of the New York Athletic Club team have raised a storm of protest among the members of the Star Athletic Club. They claim that the statements given out by Mr. Halpin as to having the best team to cope with the visitors must be taken with a grain of salt, for in Hussey, Farrell, Rotter, Cohen, and Valentine the Star Club claims to have the fastest quintet of milers in this vicinity, and the only team that can defeat the invading forces from Philadelphia. The intercity race will follow the 60-yard novice event to give Baillie, Bowen, Orton, and the New York and Star Athletic Club men a chance to go into the three-mile open run, scratch, which will be the last event of the evening.

For the interscholastic relay race, eight teams have already entered. Deep interest has arisen in this race from the fact that the boys will meet the Brooklyn High School boys, champions for the past two years. One team that is especially anxious to meet them is the Temple College "Prep." of Philadelphia, which two years ago was defeated by the Brooklyn High School by a very narrow margin. Dwight School has entered three teams, Xavier "Prep.," one of the schools to finish well up last year, has also entered a team, as has also Erasmus Hall High of Brooklyn.

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Company H of the Eighth Regiment, and the Mohawk Athletic Club of Bronx Borough will hold a joint reception and set of athletic games at the Eighth Regiment Armony, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, Feb. 7. The programme consists of the following events: 50-yard novice, 60-yard handicap, 220-yard handicap, 600-yard novice, 880-yard handicap, 1-mile handicap, 1½-mile special scratch, 2-mile bicycle handicap, 12-lb. shot handicap, 880-yard handicap, heavy marching order, closed to members of the Eighth Regiment. Entries will be received by E. J. Rohner, 609 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street; Sergt. E. J. Deary, Eighth Regiment Armory, and Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street.

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The wrestling match between Frank Herrick, Instructor of the New York Athletic Club, and George Fisher of the New Polo Athletic Association, to be held next Friday evening at the New Polo Athletic Association, has created considerable interest among the members of both clubs. Herrick and Fisher are very popular with the members of their respective clubs, and a strong rivalry exists regarding the result.

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The following football men of the New York University are entitled to wear their "N. Y. U.," as they played in at least three intercollegiate games: Coe, Draker, and Stone of the Class of 1905; Connell, Swartz, MacDowell, and Lowry of the Class of 1906; Campbell, Warren, Lorens, and Powell of the Medical School. By playing in at least one 'Varsity game the following received their numerals: Hulsart, '05; Jennings, '06, and Wrenn, Butler, and Sutton of the Medical School.

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240 Conover	6	Monthly until paid
350 Steinway & Son.	7	Monthly until paid

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$30 Chickering	$2	Monthly until paid
35 Martin & Co.	2	Monthly until paid
40 Gilbert	2	Monthly until paid
45 Wm. Hall	2	Monthly until paid
55 Chickering	3	Monthly until paid
60 Young	3	Monthly until paid
65 Arlington	3	Monthly until paid
75 McDonald	3	Monthly until paid.
80 Weber	3	Monthly until paid.
90 Steinway & Son.	4	Monthly until paid.

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Toilet Articles, Perfume, Jewelry, Watches, Ornaments, Gift Fans, Gloves, Refreshment Counters.

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Stationery, Card Engraving, Bibles, Prayer Books, Rosaries.

The Book Store—Ask for our own Catalogue. Names every Book worth buying.

The Silver Store. The Optician. Gift Handkerchiefs, Lace Ruffs, etc. Gift Leather Goods, Dress Suit Cases. The Lace Store. The Ribbon Store. Christmas Cards. Calendars and Specials. Dainty Soaps. Standard Fashions. Christmas Notions. Imported Bric-a-Brac and Oriental Goods.

The Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Cottons, Linings, White Goods, Specials, Flannels.

These Are in Annex, Main.

Blankets, Comfortables Linens, Flannels.

The wool Underwear Store, Men's Shirts, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Canes, etc., the Men's Furnishing Store.

These in the Basement.

Xmas Housefurnishings, Stoves, Heaters, Trunks, Refrigerators, Carpet Sweepers, Xmas Baskets, the Lamp Store, Cut Glass, China, imported Steins, Clocks, Marble Pedestals, Busts, Statuary and a thousand and one necessaries.

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These on the Third Floor.

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In the Annex, Third Floor.

The Toy and Doll Store. The Phonograph Rooms.

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GIFT DAMASK SETS, $4 up. 68 and 72-in. wide full bleach Damask, $1.00 yd. Hemstitched T Cloths, pure linen, 50c. up. Hand Emb'd Linens. Tea & Tray Cloths, Scarfs and Doilies, 1fc. up to $3.

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BEST READY-TO-HANG SHADES, on spring roller, 36 in. wide, 72 in. long, without fringe, 23c; with fringe, 32c. As above, best white Holland, without fringe, 49c. Best oil color opaque, without fringe, 48c.; with fringe, 59c.

98¢ Quality Sterling Silver Novelties 39¢

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Ebony and Sterling Mounted TOILET ARTICLES 75¢ Value 25¢

PYROGRAPHY Burning outfits $1.89, 2.98, 2.69, and 3.75. Sofa Cushions, covered with Oriental stripe tapestry & trimmed on corners with tassel and filled with odorless silken floss. SECOND FLOOR. A. D. Matthews' Sons

Wastepaper Box Beautiful 25¢ up

HENTY BOOKS, 40 titles, cloth bound, 15c. Shakespeare, in cloth, complete, 59c. Teachers' Reference Bible, large type, indexed, $1.10. Monogram Die, 2 or 3 letters and 1 qr. paper, in gold or silver, $1.25.

$3.50 CHECKER TABLE, $2.39 20x20 in. square, complete. $7.50 Parlor Desks, $4.98, 4 in. high, 29 in. wide, drawers, pigeon holes, etc. $11.85 Morris Chairs, $8.98. Monday only. $16.75 Book Case for $11.98. It's the best book case bargain offered; see it.

Silver Bi... ...ished DAMA... ...KS 58 in. — 70 in. — ...75¢ yd.

PHOTO HOLDERS in cretonne or velvet, 95c. up. Burnt-wood Glove, H'd'k'f and Jewel Boxes, satin lined, Burnt-wood Cigar Boxes, unlined. Glove, H'd'k'f and Jewel Boxes satin or silk, hand painted celluloid tops, heavy card-board Whisk Broom Holders, satin or silk cover, hand painted celluloid holders, 23c. up.

Slippers from 75¢ to $2.75 FIT ANY FEET

BEST STORM RUBBERS. Women's 44c Misses' 35c Child's 32c. Boys' 59c. Children's Storm King Boots, 1.49. Children's Boots, 94c. Misses' Boots, $1.18. Boys' Storm King Boots, Sizes 1 to 6, $1.59. Youths' St'm King Boots, 1 to 13½, $1.98. Men's St. K'g Boots 3.24 " Short " 2.75 " Storm Rubbers 67c.

Dainty Perfume in fancy Baskets 48¢

CARPETS. $1.35 Biglow and Lowell Axminster, with borders, 85c. $1.50 yd. Wilton Velvet, hall, and stairs, 98c. 70c. all-wool Ingrain, small rolls, 39c.

Life Insurance, Warranted Waterproof Shoes $1.98

HAND PAINTED Celluloid Top HDF BOX 23¢

LACE CO... ...LARS (for bo... ...s and girls), 25c. ...each. Maline Bow... ...black, white and ...colors, 10c. to 39c. Real Duche... ...Lace Barbs, $3.4... ...up. Machine-mad... ...Laces for Fancy ...ork, 5c., 8c., 10c. yd. Veilings, 19c ...yd.

Silk Embroidered Linen Cushion Tops 19¢ Tinted Cushion Tops 45¢

BEAUTIFUL APRON LAWNS 40 inches wide, 12½c. a yd. Our English Long Cloths Special! 12 yards in piece. 1.25 for piece or 12½c. a yd. 1.50 for piece or 14c. a yd. 1.75 for piece or 16c. a yd. A. D. Matthews' Sons

FRENCH Coney Boa 2½ Yds. $5.00

1 JAPANESE BREAD BOX. 1 big Maple Bread Cutting Bowl. 1 Polished Steel, Wooden Handle, Bread Knife. All these articles for 35c. No C. O. D. No Mail.

EIDERDOWN Dressing Sacques 49¢

ALEX SMITH'S AXMINSTER RUGS. 18 in. Reg. $1.15 at .89 27 " " 2.65 at 2.15 36 " " 4.25 at 3.50 8.3x10.6 Reg. $22.00, at $15.50. 9.0x12.0, Reg. $27.00, at $21.00. 100—18 in Best grade Smyrna, reg. 85c at 59c

STURDY SLEIGHS, Girls' high, wood and steel runners, 85c. up. Boys' Coasters, 75c. up. Flyers, black and white, $2.25 & $2.45. Velocipedes and Tricycles, $1.58 up. Velocipedes, rubber tires, $3.26 up.

Flann... ...tte Wra... ...er ...88

WOMEN'S $3.00 value Shoes. $1.65, because not all sizes. A splendid bargain. See it. Actual $3.00 Shoes. Dainty for dress or street; four up-to-date styles, button and lace.

Outing Flannel Night Gowns 49¢

LACE CURTAINS 1-3 off. White Nottingham, 3 and 3½ yds., reproductions of Renaissance, Irish Point and Brussel's best manufacturers, at 69c. for 98c., up to $1.98 for $2.48 value.

Dainty White Lawn 12½¢ Aprons

CARPETS. $1.10 all-wool Velvet, hall, stair and room, 74c. 90c. best 10-wire Tapestry Brussels, room, hall, stair, 59c. 50c. extra heavy Ingrain, yd. wide, 26c.

MUSIC FRENCH METRONOME $2.00 Accordion 98¢ Music Boxes 49¢

Gift Umbrellas that cost $2.75 or over 3 Initials Engraved FREE

XMAS ...SPRING Tape ...Measure, 10c. up. Tomato ... ...Cushions, 10c up. Fancy Pin ... ...ushions, 25c. up. Sewing Box... ...89c. up. Harper's ... ...dlebooks, 25c. up. Scissors ... Leather Cases, 98c ...up.

Ready Made WINDOW SHADES good roller 36x72 23¢

WHITE ENAMEL DOLL FURNITURE, Etc. Beds, 45c. Cradles, 59c. High Chairs, 10c., 22c. Rockers, 22c. Willow Swing, satin upholstery, 98c. A. D. Matthews' Sons

29¢ yd Quality TAFFETA RIBBON 4¾ ... 20¢ up

CHILDREN'S NURSERY CHAIRS, 25c. Shoeblacks Cabinets, 98c. Fancy China Racks, $1.20. Bathroom Cabinets, $1.20. Bissell Carpet Sweepers, $1.59. Basement.

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUG 9X12 FEET $15.98

COMPLETE TALKING MACHING Outfit, 12 Edison Records, $8.75. Columbia Records, moulded new process, 59c. $5 Type "Q" Graphophone for $3.75.

RICH LACES. Rich Taffeta Silk Stocks and Ties, with embroidered turn-over collars, 48c. to $1.98 each. $24.48 Lace Robes, $19.98. Real Arabian Lace Collars, $9.50 to $18.50 each.

75¢ ... Wash ... Taf... ...ta For ...48¢ yd.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWL, 2.98. Cut Glass Water Bottles, $2.98. Initial Tumblers, 5c. Christmas and New Year's Glasses, 5c. Dinner Sets, 100 pcs., $6.98. Tea Sets, 56 pcs., $2.98. A. D. Matthews' Sons

$4.48 LIBERTY SILK RUFF $2.79

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR Saves money, time, and doesn't carve your features. Special, $1.38. 5 lbs. Gautemala Coffee, 75c. Mon. only. A. D. Matthews' Sons

Oriental Yankee Matting ½ Price 20¢ GRADE 10¢ 30¢ ... 15¢ 34¢ ... 17¢

RUGS—BEST SMYRNA. $1.15 S. D. Reg., 75c, $1 25 21-in. " $1.75. 26-in. Reg, $2.50 at $1.80. 30-in. Reg. $2.95, at $2.10. $14.75 size, 6x9, $9.00. $22 size, 7.6x10.6, $13. $28 size, 9x12, $22.50.

69¢ Veil, one in a box 48¢

75 cent Automobile TIE 48¢

FANCY ...WORK ...ASKETS. $1.49 up. Tapestry ...ops, beautiful, 49c up. Brocade ...ndkerchief ...ases, satin & Glove ...up. lined, $1. Hand pai... ...d Shaving Pads, ...-pin and Hair-pin ... Boxes and picture ...ames, 19c up.

50¢ Protection Collar 9¢

TOYS Shooting Gallery, with Rubber Ball Gun, 89c. up. Soldier Outfit, in box, 50c. up. Finest Toy Piano, 19c. up to $7.50. A. D. Matthews' Sons

Pictures Gold Framed 16x20, 98¢ Many Subjects

GIFT TOWELS, 25c. to $1.00. German Table Covers. 4-4 size, 55c. 5-4 size, 75c. 6-4 size, $1.25. 8-4 size, $1.95. 10-4 size, $2.68. 12-4 size, $3.25. A. D. Matthews' Sons

Military Brush 12 ROW Ebony Back 48¢

ORIENTAL RUGS. 100 Shuram & Dagestan Rugs, reg. $21.00 at 13.98. 200 Carabagh rugs, perfect shape, reg. $13.50 at $6.75. A. D. Matthews' Sons

YACHTING AT SMALL COST

Opportunities for Sport and Pleasure in One-Design Class.

Pelham Lark Club's Fleet of Low-Priced Boats—Expense of Good Raceabouts.

One of the erroneous ideas concerning yachting and yacht racing that are accepted by persons whose knowledge of the sport is only such as is gained by the casual reading of the yachting columns of daily newspapers is that it is a sport in which none but men of considerable wealth may participate. Nor is it surprising, when one considers the attention that is given to the additions to the already large fleet of steam yachts in New York waters and to the big cruising and racing schooners and sloops. But the fact is that the majority of yachtsmen are men of comparatively modest incomes, and one may "get into the game" with very little money. The degree of pleasure and satisfaction one gets from yachting is not at all in proportion to the amount of money expended.

Several years ago a small boat was designed, to be built by any amateur at a cost not to exceed $50. It was a small "scow," so called, rigged with only a mainsail. The designer built one himself, giving his own time and labor, and spent something less than $40 for material. This boat won more than twice her cost in the value of prizes before she was half a season old. It cannot be said that there was much pleasure or comfort in sailing such a boat excepting to an enthusiast of the most radical type. Nevertheless, scores of such boats were built within two or three years.

There is at present on Long Island Sound a club known as the Pelham Lark Club, which has a fleet of a dozen or more of such boats, in form slightly modified from the original design, and their appearance is requested in the regattas of all the yacht clubs at the western end of the Sound. The cost of keeping up such a boat is very small, possibly $25 or $30 a year for new cordage, a new sail once in two or three years, painting, laying up for the Winter, etc.: something less if the owner himself does the work of painting and repairing the rigging. Aside from racing there is considerable pleasure to be had with such a boat in afternoon sailing. In one of the smaller country clubs on the St. Lawrence River, just below the mouth of the Ottawa, in Canada, there is a class of boats roughly resembling those described, that are officially known as "girlabouts."

The "lark," so called, is at about the lower end of the scale of expense. But many of the one-design boats that have been built during the past two or three years are comparatively inexpensive. Those of the Indian Harbor sailabout class, the racing of which was a prominent feature in last Summer's programme of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich, Conn., cost only $350 each. They are open boats and scant 14 feet in length, rigged as sloops, and are very serviceable for afternoon sailing in light winds. The maintenance of such a boat cannot exceed $50 per year, and in some years will be something less. The one-design boats built for members of the Larchmont's Head Yacht Club last season were of similar cost. They were good sea boats, and were raced successfully in some pretty rough weather.

A little higher in the scale are the one-design boats of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, also built last season. They are little less than 15 feet long on the water line, 18 feet over all, 7 feet 2 inches beam, and 3 feet 9 inches draught. They are complete yachts in miniature. They are full-decked, excepting for large cockpits, and non-capsizable. They are rigged as sloops, with all sheets and halyards leading aft, so as to be easily handled by one person. They are splendid racing boats, and, moreover, the owner of one of them may take two or three persons for an afternoon sail in perfect comfort and safety. These boats cost $450 each, although it is said that the builder's profit was quite small, and the maintenance will cost from $40 to $75 a year.

MANHASSET BOATS SEAWORTHY.

Another remarkably successful class of racing boats is the Manhasset raceabout class, built for members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club in 1901. They are all of the same size, generally speaking, as the New Rochelle boats, but are cabin boats. The cabin, of course, is not large enough for cruising, but is sufficiently spacious to hold all the necessary material and to shelter the owner from a storm in case of emergency. Cabin boats of this size are not generally in favor, as the cockpit is necessarily cut down to such an extent as to restrict the number of persons who can be taken for a sail. The cost of a Manhasset raceabout is $450, and the expense of maintenance about the same as that of a New Rochelle one-design boat.

The seaworthy qualities of the Manhasset boats were well demonstrated in the Spring race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in May, 1901. The weather was anything but suitable for small boat racing. It rained "pitchforks," and a heavy sea rolled in from the eastward. The Regatta Committee was inclined to postpone the race, but four Manhasset boats and three of the regular raceabout class put in an appearance, and the owners declared they were ready to take their chances. The sea rolled so heavily that the committee, who occupied the bridge of a steam yacht twelve or fourteen feet above the surface of the water, lost sight not only of the hulls of the Manhasset boats, but also of the trucks at the tops of the masts again and again during the race. But they all sailed the course and finished in close order, and, excepting for the rain, they were as "dry as a bone."

Considerably higher in the scale of expense is the yacht of the regular raceabout type. Such a yacht is 21 feet long on the load water line, of 7 foot beam if a keel although it should be said that centreboard although it should be said that centerboard boats are not in favor in this class. An open boat of this type has a cockpit 8 feet long, roomy enough for a considerable party for an afternoon sail. A cabin boat, and there are a few of them, is large enough for two persons for cruising. These yachts are in high favor on Long Island Sound, and the interest in their races is equaled only by that in the contest of the 30-foot sloop class.

A new raceabout will cost not less than $1,500, and as much more as one is willing to pay for the name and reputation of the designer and builder. Herreshoff has charged $2,500 for such a boat. Maintenance will cost from $150 to $300 per year. The owner of a raceabout to whom expense is no object will keep a man to look after it, and to sail it from the home port to the place of a race, and home again afterward, and he will pay such a man from $35 to $40 a month for about five months in the year, and will give him an additional sum of from $4 to $5 a week for board. This is, of course, in excess of the figure mentioned for maintenance. The frugal owner will take care of his own boat and dispense with the paid hand.

Catboats are out of favor on Long Island Sound, but it may be interesting to know that the owner of the 30-foot catboat that won the championship on the Sound for two seasons paid about $1,800 for her when she was delivered by the builder. It has cost several hundred dollars more for fittings, knickknacks, &c., that form no part of the boat's necessary equipment, but are desired by the owner. A paid hand is always aboard from May to October, inclusive. He sleeps on board and cooks for himself, and also for the owner and his friends whenever it is desired. Aside from the wages and board allowance of the paid hand, the average annual cost of maintenance is not far from $250. This includes the cost of a new sail once in two or three years. This boat is a comfortable cruiser as well as a racer.

MODERATE EXPENSE INVOLVED.

When one goes into yachting on a scale larger than that allowed by a thirty-foot boat, the expense climbs up very fast, and becomes prohibitive to men of small incomes. Just here the record of a Summer in a fairly large yacht is of interest. The yacht, 40 feet on the water line, 55 feet over all, 15 feet beam, and 6 feet 6 inches draught, was purchased "in commission"—that is fully rigged and equipped, ready for use—early in July three or four years ago. She was a sloop, an old boat, but safe, stanch, seaworthy, and comfortable, and the purchasing price was $2,500. The object of the venture was to give the family of the owner as much yachting as was possible. Therefore, in order that the yacht could be under sail every day in the week, whether the owner was on board or not, a sailing master was engaged at $60 per month. One more paid hand was hardly enough for crew, so one sailor at $30 a month and a third man, half sailor, half steward, at $40 a month, were shipped. Every fair day throughout the season up to the last of September the owner or members of his family, with from one to five friends, went sailing. The yacht was hauled out twice during the season for cleaning. A topmast was carried away in a race, and, of course, it had to be replaced.

The owner kept careful account of all expenditures, and at the end of the season found that the average was a few cents less than $50 per week. This included wages, food for crew and passengers, repairs, repainting, bits of new rigging, and also the cost of putting the boat out of commission at the end of the season, but did not include the charges for the space occupied in the yacht basin during the Winter. Yachtsmen generally say that is a record for economy that is seldom equaled. And yet the yacht was kept in good order and the owner and his guests lived well.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

NEW STEAM YACHTS ORDERED.

Alfred Marshall and Walter Duryea Will Have Fine Pleasure Craft for Cruising.

Several new contracts for steam yachts have been placed with the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. during the past week, to be built at their Morris Heights yards on the Harlem River. Alfred Marshall of Mamaroneck, a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, has placed an order for a ninety-foot steam yacht of the same general design and arrangement as the Niagara IV. now being built for Howard Gould.

The hull will be constructed of oak frames, with a double planking of cedar. A comfortable and spacious saloon will be arranged forward, which is also to be used as a dining room. She will be fitted with triple-expansion engines. The contracted speed is twenty miles per hour. The yacht will be used in this vicinity and for service on Long Island Sound. The delivery of the boat is guaranteed for May 15.

Walter Duryea of Brooklyn is having built a sixty-five-foot steam yacht of special design to meet his requirements. The forward deck will be flush and covered with a sun awning. On the after deck will be fitted a cabin, taking in the full width of the boat, and the entire upper part of this house is to be arranged with plate-glass windows made to drop in pockets. This permits of sitting on the after deck and looking forward without obstruction to the view, or by lowering the panels it makes a comfortable Summer house.

Mr. Duryea has been a member of the New York Yacht Club for about ten years. About four years ago he met with a very serious accident which almost resulted in his death, having his neck broken at Cold Spring Harbor as the result of a fall from a float. This injury paralyzed all his limbs, and for some time his life was despaired of. He has now regained his health sufficiently to indulge in his favorite pastime of yachting.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

BASEBALL GROUNDS SITE

Nothing Definitely Known About American League's Plans.

President Johnson Still in the City with Object of Completing Business of the New Club.

With the annual meeting of the National League Baseball Club ... majority of the delegates ... spective homes, the league ... game have begun to ... the peace proposals, ... by the National League ... the very best results. ... ing of last Tuesday's ... toria Hotel, it was ... President Ban Johnson ... sentatives of the American ... the Criterion Hotel, ... watching carefully ... or would be made by ... the older organizations ... who doubted Ban John... ments to the effect ... League had secured ... grounds on Manhattan ... club, but when the ... owners made the first ... tion of securing peace ... dwindled to a few.

Some days ago the ... the National League ... that matter, in many ... there was no room ... clubs. Now it is ... there is a field here ...

With the first rumblings of peace negotiations a great many ... low the game of baseball ... began to think over ... When it was shown ... play without conflicting ... dates New Yorkers ... ceive that good ... draw a good attendance ... reason why both clubs ... money. With the schedule ... a game could be played ... Polo Grounds or ... League diamond each ... season there should ... attracting a paying ...

"Nothing pays better ... team," said one of ... terday, "and New York ... in many years past. ... American League, to my mind, will revive the old-time interest in the sport. Both sides claim that they will have teams of star players here next year, and from all accounts the cream of the playing talent will be divided between the old club and its new rival. Go where you will over either the American or National circuit you will find no such paying city as New York has proved to be. This is conceded everywhere by persons who are most closely identified with the game, and it would not surprise me to see the New York clubs leading in the American and National pennant races next season."

President Johnson and the other representatives of the American League had very little to say yesterday, and nothing would induce them to reveal the location of their new playing site. They said that there were reasons why the exact location should not be made public, and the general impression is that there is some obstacle, legal or otherwise, which they hope to overcome in a few days. Two sites have been spoken of as being the only suitable spots on Manhattan Island for the new club. It is generally believed that the site at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, which was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago, is the one upon which the American League has decided. There is another one on the west side of the city, which is situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh Streets, on the west side of Eleventh Avenue. Equitable Park, on which semi-professional baseball clubs played all last season, takes up half of this space, but between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets there are some old wooden houses on the avenue side, and a new factory has been built on the Twelfth Avenue end. Twelfth Avenue is not open there, as it is used by the New York Central Railroad as a freight road. As Sixty-sixth Street does not open on the river front there might not be much difficulty in having the street closed so as to allow the southern block to be opened up, and this, with Equitable Park, would make a first-class baseball ground. It would be within easy reach of the down-town section, as the elevated railroad station is only two blocks away, and three street car lines run very close to it.

The Lenox Avenue grounds, while somewhat nearer the down-town section than the Polo Grounds, cannot be reached more speedily. The site is ample for a good baseball field, but here again a street will have to be closed before a sufficient space for the diamond and stands could be obtained. It is said that a good deal of difficulty will be experienced by any person trying to have a street closed which opens on a river front, and as One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street runs to the Harlem River, there might be less trouble in securing permission to close Sixty-sixth Street. If either site is the right one a street will have to be closed, and this in all probability is what prevents the American League officials from telling where their recently acquired property lies.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

BROOKLYN ROAD DRIVERS.

They Call Their Speedway One in Name Only, and Demand Reforms.

The annual meeting of the Pleasure Drivers' Association will be held at the Invincible Club, 78 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. Officers for the year will be elected and plans for the coming year will be arranged. During the past year the Association was successful in securing improved pavement in several Brooklyn thoroughfares, the fast driving of business wagons and the driving of such wagons by boys was stopped by the police at the request of the association, the consent of the trolley railroad companies was obtained to stop the cars at many crossings used to a great extent by pleasure drivers, and matinée races were held in June at the Parkway Driving Club.

The members intend to take some action to stop the driving of heavy vehicles over the Brooklyn Speedway. "It is a speedway in name only," says the circular sent to the members for the annual meeting, and a number of the hardships to which Brooklyn pleasure drivers are subjected are enumerated. The officers of the association are: President—William M. Clark; Vice President—Austin E. Allen; Secretary—Robert B. Bach; Assistant Secretary—William M. Wheeler; Treasurer—Elbe H. Itjen.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

De Witt Clinton Basket Ball Victory.

The De Witt Clinton High School team defeated the Montclair School team in a one-sided game of basketball yesterday, on the latter's court. The feature of the game was the speed and rapid passing of the Clinton team. Capt. Bamman did some remarkable shooting. The final score was Clinton 26, Montclair 11.

Canadian Football Team Won.

BELFAST, Dec. 13.—The visiting Canadian team in their first football match here to-day defeated the Ulster eleven by a score of 1 goal and 2 touch-downs to 1 goal and 1 touch-down.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.
On the six business days before Christmas we shall keep the Store open until seven o'clock. On all other days the Store will close as usual at six o'clock. There will be no late closing this year.

Beautifully Bound Books.
Excellent editions which for the most part have been specially bound to our order. Two things concerning them the appreciative Book lover will discover. The bindings are not only very handsome; but they are unusually strong. The prices are far below the usual prices for Books as finely bound.
Christmas hints in the list that follows:
Allison's History of Europe, English edition, 13 vols., ½ calf.$22.00
Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., ½ calf.$14.17
Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo, 4 vols., ½ morocco.$9.00
Dumas' Works, 15 vols., fine edition, ½ calf.$19.48
Hugo's Works, 8 vols., ½ calf.$14.74
Hood's Poetical Works, 3 vols., ½ morocco.$4.30
Hood's Poetical Works, 3 vols., ½ calf.$3.85
Shelley's Poetical Works, 3 vols., ½ calf.$3.85
Shelley's Poetical Works, 3 vols., ½ morocco.$4.30
Scott's Poetical Works, 3 vols., ½ morocco.$4.30
Scott's Poetical Works, 3 vols., ½ calf.$3.85
Burns' Poetical Works, 2 vols., ½ calf.$2.60
Burns' Poetical Works, 2 vols., ½ morocco.$2.90
Keats' Poetical Works, 2 vols., ½ morocco.$2.90
Keats' Poetical Works, 2 vols., ½ calf.$2.60
Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, Bret Harte and Tennyson, Household edition, ½ calf.$2.24 each
The same Poets, in full crushed levant.$3.61 each
Robert Browning's Poems, ½ calf.$3.61
Robert Browning's Poems, full crushed levant.$5.62
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols., large type, ½ levant.$24.00
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols., ½ calf.$18.00
Shakespeare's Works, 1 vol., large print, with many illustrations of action in character, full crushed morocco, padded.$2.24
Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson, ½ morocco.$5.62
Tenting on the Plains or General Custer in Kansas and Texas, by Mrs. Custer, first edition, ¾ morocco.$4.84
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, 2 vols., ½ calf.$2.20
Hawthorne's House of the Seven Gables, fine holiday edition, 2 vols, ¾ levant.$5.31
Poe's Complete Works, 17 vols., ½ calf, gilt top, in leather box.$26.24
Main floor, rear, East Building.

Holiday Slippers.
The Best for Everybody.
Thousands more than we had a year ago—and a little bit more for the money than even those great Slippers were. They come to us from the best makers in America—the orders were placed last Summer so that the work could be done leisurely and every little detail worked out to the utmost perfection.
Most any man or woman—certainly every boy and girl—would heartily approve of a pair of pretty Slippers in the Christmas Stocking.
Just a hint of the variety:
Men's Slippers. Tan and black opera Slippers, turn soles with chamois lining.$1.24
Tan and black Romeo Slippers, turn soles.$1.49
Tan and black opera and Romeo kid Slippers, kid lined, turn soles.$1.98
Tan and black Faust Slippers, hand turn soles.$2.90
Tan and black alligator, sea calf and seal opera Slippers.$2.98
Alligator Slippers, opera style, hand made, kid lined.$3.98
Felt Romeo and opera Slippers, soft soles.$1.48 and $1.60
Crocheted Slippers, high cut.$1.39
Bath Slippers, leather soles, velvet and Turkish toweling, 98c. to $1.48
Children's Slippers. Boys' and youths' tan kid Romeo Slippers, 8 to 5½, turn soles.$1.49
Boys' and youths' tan and black Opera Slippers, 13½ to 2, $1.15
2½ to 5½.$1.25
"Little Men's" Opera Slippers, red and tan, no heels.98c
"Little Men's" patent vamp, red goat top Boots.$1.95
Misses' and children's red felt Romeo Slippers.98c
Misses' and children's Crocheted Slippers.74c. to 98c
Women's Slippers. Red and black felt Romeo Slippers, 98c. to $1.39
Black velvet carriage Boots, fur trimmed.$3.50 to $4.95
Crocheted Slippers, fancy combinations.98c. to $1.48
Bath Slippers, leather soles, toweling and velvet.98c. to $1.48
Second floor, West Building.

Fine Handkerchief News.
Thousands a day are flying out now to make fine presents for somebody on Christmas. We have had to more than double the size of the Handkerchief Store to make it convenient for every one to see and choose among the wonderful stocks that are ready.
Great values, too—better than any Store ever had before. Let's print a bit of detail to show:
Women's Handkerchiefs, scalloped edge, hand embroidered, hemstitched and lace trimmed; most of these are 12½c. styles.8c
Women's linen center lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, principally 19c. styles, at.12½c
Women's hand embroidered, hemstitched, 6 different patterns, neatly boxed.75c
Men's hand worked, initial hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 in a box.75c
Men's all linen initial Handkerchiefs, narrow hemstitch, unlaundered; worth 20c. laundered, at.12½c
Children's all linen Handkerchiefs, initial worked in white, 6 in a box.49c
Thousands of other styles ranging from 5c. to $12.00.
Main floor, center, Central Building.

Holiday Glove Notes.
Glove Certificates are coming to be the favorite way of giving Gloves. You buy the certificate for as many pairs as you wish. Then the recipient can choose style and color and size that are exactly right.
Pretty Boxes for Gloves are here for the asking when you buy two pairs as a gift.
The Assortment of styles is as complete—the Gloves are as great value for the money as you have learned to expect here. Some moderate priced sorts listed to-day:
Women's gray suede, silk lined, one clasp.98c
Women's pique sewn, mocha suede, Paris point back, one clasp or one pearl button.98c
Women's 2 clasp, tan and red Cape; mannish style; one pearl clasp in white, with spear points in black or white, almost a $1.50 value, at.$1.10
Boys' and Misses' castor Gloves, fleece lined, pique or round sewn.75c
Misses' and Children's Kid Mittens, fur tops.63c
Main floor, center, Central Building.

Women's Tailored Wear.
New Styles : : Great Savings.
A new style arrives every day or two—just as fast as the cleverest designers in New York think up something bright, they send it here for most adequate showing and broadest distribution. And to-morrow we shall have an important group of
$40.00 Broadcloth Suits at $24.98.
The maker—one of New York's famous tailors—told us when we bought this lot that the same model made the same way will cost us more than to-morrow's retail price if we order after January 1.
The broadcloth of which these Suits are made is of splendid quality in black, navy blue and brown. Jacket is the new double breasted collarless style, trimmed around the neck with a stitched band of taffeta, finished with fancy braid and ornaments. The revers are faced with moire and taffeta, so that it looks equally well worn open or closed. There is a belt of taffeta and braid and a deep peplum skirt, pleated in the back. Skirt is the nine gore model, pleated bottom with stitched seams. The entire Suit is made over taffeta silk with drop lining in the skirt. Jacket has interlining to make it extra warm. Sizes 32 to 42.
Jackets and Coats—Low Priced.
For those who need a Jacket or Coat we are constantly prepared. But even here such values are exceptional.
Jackets of black pebble cheviot, double breasted reefer front, velvet collar, revers faced with stitched satin, seams and edges finished with rows of narrow stitching, edges finished with braid piping, turn cuff, lined with satin; sizes 32 to 42; an excellent Jacket at.$7.50
Coats of black Montagnac finish cheviot, the Monte Carlo style, made with velvet collar, fly front, full back, turn cuffs, lined with satin; sizes 32 to 42; a very stylish coat at.$9.95
Second floor, front, Central Building.

Rich Furs for Gifts
And Values Without Precedent.
REDUCTIONS COME NOW, instead of in January as usual—there was never before such opportunity to buy exquisite Furs for holiday giving. We have been selling more Persian Lamb Jackets this season than any house in the country—and to-morrow brings news of sharp price cutting on the most stylish and richly made garments.
Imported Persian Lamb Coats Reduced.
$125.00, from $197.50. A Berlin model.
$175.00, from $250.00. A Berlin model.
$125.00, from $281.25. A Berlin model.
$175.00, from $285.00. A long squirrel Coat from Grunwald of Paris. Trimmed with ermine cape, collar and cuffs.
There are sharp reductions also in a group of particularly choice American made Jackets:
$145.00, From $239.00. $264.50, From $365.00.
$375.00, From $475.00. Chinchilla trimmed.
Other Persian Lamb Coats are thus quoted:
$95.00, worth $125.00, of high class selected skins.
$125.00, worth $175.00. Longer models and finer skins.
$125.00, worth $175.00. Dip front model, with large collar and revers, ermine trimmed.
$145.00, worth $200.00. A fine model, trimmed with rich blended Baum marten.
Russian Sable Sets—About Half.
Fine, dark skins, reduced to $125.00, $150.00, $175.00 and $239.00
Hudson Bay Sable Sets—half priced at $67.50 and $125.00
Cross Fox Sets—reduced from $112.50 to.$74.50
Real Blue Fox Sets—reduced from $95.00 to.$57.50
Long Fox Scarfs—sable dyed, value $8.50 at $6.45; value $12.00 at $9.45; value $15.00 at.$12.45
Second floor, front, Central Building.

Men's 1.75 Underwear, 1.05.
If the maker of this Underwear had waited until the weather turned cold, we would never have got it to sell at any such ridiculously little price.
Natural wool Shirts and Drawers, splendidly made and finished. Shirts have silk binding around neck and down front; all silk stitching and flat overlock, never-rip seams. Drawers have strong taped seams; extra deep, reinforced gussets, and perfect in every detail. Non-shrinkable, very soft and non-irritating. Brand new goods, direct from the mill, and sizes to fit any man.$1.05
Main floor, front, East Building.

Musical Instruments—Half.
Prices cut in half because they have out worn their welcome here. Yet they are as fine as when we had them at the full prices.
Martin and Bauer Guitars, regularly $45.00, now $22.49; regularly $30.00, now $14.49; regularly $20.00, now $9.49. And others at.$15.00, $12.00, $10.00 and $8.00
Rosewood Mandolins, 23 ribs, white veins inlaid between the ribs, fancy pearl inlaid sound hole and edges, mahogany extension neck, veneered head, hand polished, regularly $8.00, now.$4.98
The Durro Violins are the finest made for small money, regularly $10.00, now $5.98; regularly $15.50, now $9.98; regularly $40.00, now.$27.98
Violin Bows from.49c. to $3.98
Stella Music Boxes:
The many merits of the Stella can best be appreciated by personal investigation. Compare the Stella with other Music Boxes. The mechanism is so simple that any one can operate it; 12 tune sheets accompany each box, which is guaranteed for 1 year from date of purchase.$35.00 to $150.00
Full stock of Edison Phonographs on hand, $10.00, $20.00 and $30.00
Edison Records, $3.00 a dozen or.50c. each
Fourth floor, West Building.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Jackets and Suits Reduced.
$15.50 Jackets for $9.75.
Made from FINE KERSEY CLOTH, half fitted back, double top cape finished with stitching, lined with heavy satin, also a heavy CHEVIOT JACKET, half fitting, lined with Skinner's satin, worth $15.50, for $9.75.
$20.00 Suits for $11.75.
SAMPLE SUITS, in Walking and Dress lengths, of Plain and Fancy Materials, $20.00, reduced to $11.75.
$6.50 Waists for $3.75.
PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS of black heavy Silk, also TAFFETA in colors, this season's best models, $6.50 Waists for $3.75.
$3.00 Waists for $1.85.
FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, new model, all colors and sizes, worth $3.00, for $1.85.
$7.50 Petticoats $4.95.
SILK PETTICOATS, accordion plaited, graduated flounce, colors and black, $7.50 value for $4.95.

Holiday Dress Lengths.
Handsome Wool Dress Patterns at Prices Attractively Low.
50 inch ALL WOOL HOMESPUN and SNOWFLAKED SUITINGS, worth $4.25, at $2.75.
WOOL COVERT SUITING, $4.00 at $2.75.
MISTRAL GRANITE, beautiful colorings, $5.50 at $4.45.
ALL WOOL HOMESPUNS, Scotch effects, $6.00, at $4.50.
OTHER STYLES in endless variety, from $2.50 to $10.00.
Novelty Waisting In Neat Boxes.
SILK STRIPE TAMISE and PERSIAN FLANNEL, $1.77.
FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL and GRANITE CLOTH, $1.95.
SATIN STRIPES on Granite Grounds, $2.00.
PERSIAN STRIPE on Prunella and Satin face grounds, $2.25.
$3.00 HIGH CLASS NOVELTY, $1.25.
PIN FEATHER GIBELINE, $3.00, at $1.25.
$2.25 Broadcloth, $1.49.
BLACK FRENCH BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, jet black, with a beautiful lustrous finish, regular price $2.25, reduced to $1.49.
REMNANTS and SHORT LENGTHS, 1½ to 4 yds., for Children's Dresses and Separate Skirts, at exceptionally low prices.

White Goods Department.
HAND EMBROIDERED and Drawn work Linen Bed Set, Sheet and Pillow Shams, reduced from $75.00 to $55.00.
HAND EMBROIDERED and Hemstitched Linen Bed Spreads, reduced from $65.00 to $37.50.
HAND EMBROIDERED Linen Sheet Shams, Pillow Shams to match, $6.50, $8.00, $11.00; reduced from $9.00, $12.50, $15.00.
HAND EMBROIDERED Linen Pillow Shams, $3.00 to $3.75 pair.
HAND EMBROIDERED Linen Pillow Cases, $5.50 for $3.50.
HAND EMBROIDERED Linen Sheets, twin bed size, $20.00 reduced to $14.00; double bed, $25.00 for $17.00.
MUSLIN PILLOW SHAMS, tucked and ruffled with embroidery, $1.00 to $12.00 pair.

Silks.
TO-MORROW we shall place on sale our first installment of PRINTED FOULARDS, in new and attractive designs, for Spring of 1903. These goods are very desirable for Christmas gifts.
WAIST LENGTHS OF SILKS and METAL VELVETEENS, put up in boxes.
HABUTAI WASH SILKS, new designs.
BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 27 inches wide, 69 cts.; unusual value.

Black Goods Dept.
Dress Patterns in Boxes.
Camel's Hair, Serges, Whipcords, Granite Cloth, Cheviots, Cashmeres, Canvas, Etamines, Brilliantines and Figured Novelties, prices from $2.60 to $12.00.
CREPE DE PARIS, $1.35, $1.50, $2.00 yard.
CREPE DE CHINE, 75 cts. to $3.50.
SILK GRENADINE for evening wear, plain and fancy, 75 cts. to $3.98 yard.

Men's Holiday Goods
50 Ct. Scarfs for 25 Cts.
ALL SILK SCARFS, new goods, rich colorings, Four-in-hands and Tecks, 25 cents.
$1.00 and $1.50 for 50 Cts.
HIGH GRADE SCARFS, in heavy Silks, light, dark and medium effects, 50 cts.
$8.00 Bath Robes, $3.95.
MEN'S All Wool BLANKET ROBES, with girdle at waist and neck cord, Monday only $3.95.
HOUSE COATS, $8.00 reduced to $5.00; $10.00 for $6.50; $12.00 for $7.50.
SILK SUSPENDERS, gilt buckles, leather ends, in neat box, 50 cts.

Holiday Gloves.
MEN'S $1.50 CASTOR GLOVES, $1.00.
MEN'S Fleeced lined Castor and Kid Gloves, $1.50—$1.75. Fur lined Gloves, $3.00 to $5.50.
WOMEN'S Fleece lined Castor and Kid Gloves $1.50—$1.75.
SCOTCH WOOL GLOVES, for Men, Women and Children, 48 cts., 65 cts., 75 cts., 98 cts.
WOMEN'S Double Silk Mittens, fancy backs, one pair in box 48c.

Reductions in Shoe Dept.
$3.00 Reduced to $2.25.
Ladies' Street Shoes, soft plump Dongola Kid, mannish shapes, heavy welted soles, low square heels, $3.00 Shoes for $2.25.
$3.00 Reduced to $2.00.
LADIES' DRESS SHOES, fine Vici Kid, neat toe shapes, tipped with kid or patent leather, light welted soles, sizes 2½ to 6, A, B, C, D widths, $3.00 Shoes, reduced to $2.00.
ALFRED DOLGE'S celebrated Felt Footwear, Ladies' Romeos, in red, brown and black, fur trimmed, $1.50; Girls', $1.00.
LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, brown and black, $1.00.
LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, Felt Soles, $1.25.
MEN'S FELT SLIPPERS, $1.50.
INFANTS' FELT BOOTEES, fur trimmed, 50 cts.
LADIES' BLACK VELVET CARRIAGE BOOTS, $3.00.

STERLING PIANOS
For Christmas.
Our exhibition throughout the six floors of the new Sterling Building represents the careful thought and skilled labor of an entire year, in a desire to make our first Christmas in the new Sterling home a memorable one. Come! and see this unparalleled gathering of pianos, even though you have only a HOPE of some day owning a piano. Every one likes music, every one enjoys the beautiful, every one wants and needs a piano. Come to the Sterling warerooms. 'Tis the people's store, you know, and a half-hour while down town will certainly prove a pleasant diversion and may develop unexpected ways to purchase a piano sooner than you dared expect, when you know more fully how easy the payments are made for you and from what a variety of styles and prices you can make a selection.
Pianos at Money Saving Prices.
The arrival of the great number of pianos in Christmas array has "crowded to the wall" many others that will go to fortunate buyers at great reductions, quality considered. These include discontinued styles, returned rentals, concert and exhibition pianos, in various sizes and woods to suit space and taste.
Low Priced and Good Value.
We take in exchange, as part payment on new pianos, dozens of other makes of every kind. These are intelligently repaired and refinished inside and out and sold at quick moving prices, ranging from $100 to $150. Others obtained in this way, but of special value, at $150 to $225. Thoroughly good, from people who had whims and could afford to indulge them.
Sterling Building,
FULTON ST. AND HANOVER PLACE, BROOKLYN.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Ahlers
Alexander
Allen
Allison
Andrews
Armstrong

BAILEY
Barger
Barnard
Batty
Beinert
Belvin
Berdolt
Bergman
Beton
Bishop
Bittner
Bloch
Boliand
Bowron
Bracken
Breckle
Brennan
Briston
Brown
Bryant
Busch
Buzzard

CADMUS
Calhoun
Callahan
Callard
Carroll
Carswell
Casper
Cavanagh
Chapman
Chase
Cheshire
Chown
Clark
Cleary
Clenen
Collins
Comings
Congdon
Conklin
Cook
Cooke
Cooper
Cragan
Craig
Crear
Cronin
Crump
Cuff
Cuskley

DAVIES
Davis
Day
Decker
Degnan
Devlin
Dick
Dickson
Diegel
Dixon
Dobbins
Doherty
Dollard
Donley
Donnelly
Dooley
Dorsey
Doty
Downie
Doyle
Duffy
Dunn

EAGLES
Earle
Easton
Eaton
Edes
Ellis
Emanuel
FAGAN
Farley
Farnsworth
Farrell
Fawcett
Fay
Finnerty
Fisher
Flanagan
Flynn
Fogarty
Forbes
Foley
Foster
Fraleigh
Frampton
Franke
Fraser

GALLAGHER
Garrison
Garvey
Gassert
Gilbert
Goshawk
Graves
Green
Greene

Greenhalgh
Gregorius
Guernsey
Guiney

HAGAN
Hall
Hamilton
Hannan
Harrigan
Harris
Hastings
Hayward
Healy
Herrmann
Herzog
Heuser
Hewitt
Hoag
Hobbs
Hogan
Honan
Hope
Hopkins
Hoyt
Howell
Hughes

JACOBI
Jacobs
Jacobson
Jacoby
Jackson
Jarves
Jenkins
Johnson
Jones
Judge
Judson

KAISER
Kastendyke
Kehoe
Kellogg
Kennagh-Collins
Kerns
Keys
Kilduff
Kingsley
Knack
Knauer
Koenid
Koerber
Kriebel
Krietsch

LACEY
Lally
Lang
Larkin
Leckie
Lees
Leonard
Levy
Lewis
Lichtenberger
Lietz
Linehan
Lockwood
Loewenstein
Longstreet
Lord
Losey
Lowrey
Lynt

McALOON
McCarthy
McCormick
McFarlane
McKittrick
McLaren
McLoughlin
McMahon
McMonigle
Mackellar
Maguire
Mahoney
Malcom
Mallon
Mangels
Mann
Maresch
Marlender
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Medl
Meehan
Minor
Moger
Moise
Moore
Moriarty
Morrell
Mueller
Mullen
Mullineaux
Murphy
Murray

NAMM
Nason
Nelson

O'CONNELL
O'Connor
O'Donnell

OELKERS
O'Hara
O'Leary
Osiecki
Otis

PARKER
Pappenheimer
Parmenter
Parr
Paulilon
Pease
Peet
Pelgrift
Perry
Phelps
Pinkham
Pinksohn
Pitcher
Platt
Plunkett
Popham
Powell
Pratt
Pullman

QUINN

RAMSDEN
Reardon
Reddin
Reddy
Reed
Reid
Richards
Richardson
Ridabock
Riley
Robinson
Roche
Rochefort
Roesael
Rolsen
Runge

SCHULTHEISS
Scheffmeyer
Schlesinger
Schwab
Schwerin
Scott
Segelken
Seton
Sevess
Sharot
Shaw
Shay
Sheldon
Sherman
Short
Simmons
Simons
Simonson
Simpson
Skelly
Skinner
Slaght
Smith
Sniffen
Speck
Spiehler
Stadler
Stiffsonn
Stows
Strang
Strass
Stromberg
Stuart
Symonds
Sullivan

TALLMAN
Taheny
Tanner
Tenney
Thomas
Tierney
Tillinghast
Treat
Trillo
Tunney
Turnbull
Turner

VAN DORN
Vandeveer
Vandewater
Van Pelt
Van Tine
Van Wagoner

WALLACE
Waters
Wayne
Webster
Wellington
Wells
Westervelt
Wheeler
Whitney
Wilkinson
Willey
Willson
Wilson
Wishart
Wood
Woolnough
Wright

CRAGAN.—Dec. 9, at 248 Navy Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Cragan, aged 22 years.

CALLAHAN.—Dec. 9, at 516 Pearl Street, Michael J. Callahan.

CALLARD.—Dec. 11, at 120 West Eighty-second Street, Elizabeth, wife of John B. Callard, in her 74th year.

CARROLL.—Dec. 11, at 455 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Daniel Carroll.

CASPER.—Dec. 9, at Yonkers, Jacob Casper, aged 73 years.

CHAPMAN.—Dec. 10, at Sunnylea, Hempstead, L. I., Lydia A. Lord, widow of John Buckley Chapman.

CHAPMAN.—At Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 11, Mary E., wife of J. L. Chapman.

CHASE.—Dec. 10, at 179 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, in his 69th year, George Chase.

COMINGS.—Dec. 10, at Mancos, Col., James Kingdon, only son of William L. Comings, in the 29th year of his age.

CONGDON.—Dec. 10, at 214 St. James Place, Marion Josephine, infant daughter of Hugh Stanley Congdon.

COOKE.—Feb. 10, at 847 Columbus Avenue, John J. Cooke.

COOPER.—Dec. 9, at 254 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, Clara Frances, wife of the late Edward Cooper.

CREAR.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 11, Miss Mary Crear, formerly of St. John, N. B.

CRONIN.—Dec. 11, at 224 E. Fifty-sixth Street, Julia, daughter of the late Owen Cronin, native of Laughtsie, County Cork, Ireland.

CUFF.—Dec. 9, at 47 Little Street, Nicholas Cuff.

CAVANAGH.—Dec. 11, at 302 East Thirty-fifth Street, Patrick Cavanagh.

CHESHIRE.—Dec. 11, at 632 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Amanda D., wife of the late Isaac S. Cheshire, aged 62 years.

CLEARY.—Dec. 10, at 85½ Summit Street, Thomas F. Cleary, in the 30th year of his age.

CLENEN.—Dec. 11, Elizabeth Y. Conklin, widow of P. T. Clenen.

CUSKLEY.—Dec. 11, Austin V. Cuskley, son of Terence F. Cuskley, aged 1 year.

D

DAVIES.—Dec. 5, at 141 Sackett Street, Bridget, wife of Lewis Davies.

DAVIS.—Dec. 5, at 1,123 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Emma L. Davis.

DAY.—Dec. 7, at 229 Twelfth Street, Mary L., wife of William R. Day.

DOOLEY.—Dec. 7, at 319 West Fifty-eighth Street, Dr. J. J. Dooley.

DOTY.—Dec. 5, at Hoboken, N. J., Hannah E. Doty.

DOWNIE.—Dec. 6, at 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, John Downie, native of Dundee, Scotland, in the 83d year of his age.

DUFFY.—Dec. 7, at 390 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary Monahan, wife of Owen Duffy.

DEGNAN.—Dec. 8, at 214 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, John Degnan, Jr.

DONLEY.—Dec. 7, at 344 Maujer Street, Brooklyn, Frank Donley, in the 54th year of his age.

DOOLEY.—Dec. 7, at 319 West Fifty-eighth Street, John J. Dooley, M. D.

DUNN.—Dec. 8, at 808 Second Avenue, Florence Gertrude, wife of Frederick W. Dunn, aged 22 years.

DICKSON.—Dec. 9, at 52 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, in the 83d year of her age, Elizabeth Fry, wife of the late Hugh Dickson and daughter of the late Joseph Fry of Albany, N. Y.

DOBBINS.—Dec. 9, at Morristown, N. J., Anna M., wife of Edward L. Dobbins, aged 64 years.

DOHERTY.—Dec. 10, Mary, wife of Daniel Doherty, at 512 East Eighteenth Street.

DONNELLY.—Dec. 9, in Jersey City, Michael, son of Daniel Donnelly.

DAVIS.—Dec. 9, at Hahnemann Hospital, Joseph A. Davis, aged 28 years.

DECKER.—At New Springville, N. Y., Dec. 9, Phebe J., widow of William W. Decker.

DOLLARD.—Dec. 10, at Ossining, N. Y., Simpson Dollard, in the 65th year of his age.

DORSEY.—Dec. 9, at 1153 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Richard Caleb Dorsey, aged 38 years.

DOWNIE.—Dec. 10, at 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, in his 59th year, William Downie, of Dundee, Scotland.

DUFFEY.—Dec. 11, at 305 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Catharine Duffy, aged 50 years.

DEVLIN.—Dec. 10, at 358 West Fifty-third Street, Robert J. Devlin, in the 47th year of his age.

DICK.—Dec. 12, at White Plains, N. Y., Timothy Dick, in his 85th year.

DIEGEL.—Dec. 12, at 625 Union Avenue, Bronx, Wilhelmina Diegel.

DIXON.—Dec. 10, at 278 Belmont Avenue, Jacob S. Dixon.

DOYLE.—Dec. 12, at 358 Bleecker Street, Bridget, daughter of Jeremiah Doyle, native of Knockana, County Kerry, Ireland.

DUNN.—Dec. 12, at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, Kathleen, daughter of Joseph P. Dunn.

E

EATON.—Dec. 7, Isaac B. Eaton.

ELLIS.—Dec. 5, at Troy, N. Y., Caroline, widow of Ellis Ellis, in the 58th year of her age.

EAGLES.—Dec. 8, at Newark, N. J., Henrietta B. Thompson, wife of Thomas Eagles, aged 75 years.

EASTON.—Dec. 8, at Lowerre Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., Roswell Francis Easton, Jr.

EMANUEL.—Dec. 8, at Long Branch, N. J., Samuel H. Emanuel, son of the late Henry M. Emanuel of Portsmouth, England.

EARLE.—Dec. 10, at 219 Berkeley Place, Elizabeth Earle.

EDES.—Dec. 10, at 203 West Twenty-fourth Street, Sarah, wife of William J. Edes.

F

FISHER.—Dec. 5, at Hackensack, N. J., Wilfred Blakeney, son of Frederick T. Fisher.

FLYNN.—Dec. 7, at Throg's Neck, N. Y., James J. Flynn, aged 31 years.

FOGARTY.—Dec. 8, at 230 Union Street, Christopher B. Fogarty in the 29th year of his age.

FOSTER.—Dec. 7, at 631 Greene Avenue, Marion E., aged 22 years, daughter of Embry B. Foster.

FAGAN.—Dec. 8, at 827 Seventh Avenue, Nancy Reilly, wife of the late James Fegan, born in Parish of Granard, County Longford, Ireland.

FARNSWORTH.—Dec. 7, at 363 West Fifty-eighth Street, George A. Farnsworth, in his 74th year.

FARRELL.—Dec. 7, Thomas F. Farrell, at 331 East Twenty-eighth Street.

FLANAGAN.—Dec. 7, at 62 West Sixty-sixth Street, Elizabeth, wife of George T. Flanagan.

FORBES.—Dec. 7, in San Francisco, Cal., Andrew Bell Forbes.

FRALEIGH.—Dec. 7, at Bound Brook, N. J., Jerusha Miller Fraleigh, in her 85th year.

FOLEY.—Dec. 8, in Jersey City, Julia, widow of Patrick Foley, native of Kenmore, County Kerry, Ireland.

FRANKE.—Dec. 8, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Richard Henry, only child of Richard Franke, aged 2 years.

FRASER.—Dec. 9, at 68 Pearl Street, Anna Elizabeth, wife of William Fraser and daughter of the late John Roberts.

FARLEY.—Dec. 9, at 308 East Thirty-sixth Street, Michael Farley.

FAY.—Dec. 11, at Rahway, N. J., Samuel Barnes Fay.

FAWCETT.—Dec. 12, at 845 Lafayette Avenue, Isabella A., widow of John Fawcett.

FINNERTY.—Dec. 12, at 856 Pacific Street, Eliza Finnerty.

FRAMPTON.—Dec. 11, at 8 Temple Court, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, Mrs. E. L. Frampton, in her 69th year.

G

GARRISON.—Dec. 7, at Wakefield, Sarah B., wife of Henry A. Garrison, in her fifty-ninth year.

GASSERT.—Dec. 7, at 751 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Henry L. Gassert, in the seventy-fifth years of his age.

GREEN.—Dec. 6, at 462 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Catherine E., widow of Thomas J. Green, in her eighty-seventh year.

GALLAGHER.—Dec. 7, at 307 West Twenty-seventh Street, Mrs. Fannie Gallagher.

GILBERT.—Dec. 8, at Madisonville, Ohio, Thomas Gilbert.

GREENE.—Dec. 8, at 937 Sixth Avenue, William F. Greene.

GARVEY.—Dec. 9, at 224 East Thirty-fifth Street, Jane, daughter of Michael Garvey of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 40.

GOSHAWK.—Dec. 10, at 227 Graham Street, Mary Windas, wife of Robert E. Goshawk, aged 58 years.

GUERNSEY.—Dec. 9, at 527 Madison Avenue, Joseph Reynolds Guernsey.

GRAVES.—At New Rochelle, Dec. 10, Edward Graves, in his 80th year.

GREENHALGH.—Dec. 10, at Ozone Park, L. I., Mary Ellen, wife of T. Marcus Greenhalgh, in her 61st year.

GALLAGHER.—Dec. 13, at 120 Madison Street, Margaret, youngest daughter of John H. Gallagher.

GREGORIUS.—Dec. 11, at 673 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Henrietta, wife of Henry Gregorius, in her 76th year.

GUINEY.—Dec. 12, at 1,345 Second Avenue, Julia, wife of the late Denis Guiney, native of Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland.

H

HANNAN.—Dec. 5, at 1,139 Freeman Street, John Hannan.

HAYWARD.—Dec. 6, William A. Hayward, aged 67 years.

HERRMANN.—Dec. 7, at White Plains, N. Y., John Frederick Herrmann, in his sixty-seventh year.

HOAG.—Dec. 6, at 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Sidney W. Hoag, Sr., aged 88 years.

HOBBS.—Dec. 5, at Roselle Park, N. J., Edward Blakeley Hobbs.

HOPE.—Dec. 6, at Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J., Helen Cobb, widow of Washington L. Hope, aged 76 years.

HOYT.—Dec. 7, at 113 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Cornelia A. Hoyt.

HOWELL.—Dec. 6, at 106 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, Annie Howell, eldest daughter of James E. and Hannah Clifford.

HALL.—Dec. 8, at 237 Emerson Place, Harold Edler, son of William H. Hall.

HONAN.—Dec. 8, at 649 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, Katheryn, wife of the late Bartholomew Honan.

HUGHES.—Dec. 8, at 432 West Forty-ninth Street, Maria, widow of John Hughes, native of the County Longford, Ireland.

HEALY.—Dec. 9, at 485 St. John's Place, Peter F. Healy.

HAMILTON.—Dec. 11, at Hackensack, N. J., H. Eugene Hamilton, aged 54 years.

HARRIGAN.—Dec. 11, at 354 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Dennis Francis Harrigan.

HEWITT.—Dec. 11, at 47 Third Avenue, in his 42d year, Augustus Hewitt.

HOYT.—Dec. 11, at 934 Fifth Avenue, Mary, daughter of the late James M. Hoyt of Norwalk, Conn., in the 84th year of her age.

HAGAN.—Dec. 10, at 334 East Fifty-fifth Street, John Hagan, son of the late Patrick Hagan.

HARRIS.—Dec. 11, at 227 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, Emily E., (nee Layman,) wife of James M. Harris.

HASTINGS.—Dec. 12, at 325 Rivington Street, Catherine, wife of Thomas K. Hastings.

HERZOG.—Dec. 10, at 141 Maple Avenue, Irvington, N. J., Otto Herzog, aged 42 years.

HEUSER.—Dec. 12, at 250 Warren Street, Brooklyn, Caroline H., widow of George L. Heuser, in the 77th year of her age.

HOGAN.—Dec. 12, at 762 German Place, Cathleen, daughter of Joseph Hogan.

HOPE.—Dec. 12, at 381 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, John Hope.

HOPKINS.—At New Rochelle, Dec. 12, Janet P., eldest daughter of Alexander M. Hopkins.

J

JACOBI.—Dec. 7, at 464 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Josephine Jacobi.

JACOBS.—Dec. 7, at 204 Sands Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-eighth year, Yetta, beloved wife of the late Henry Jacobs.

JACOBY.—Dec. 6, at 55 East Seventy-sixth Street, Sigmund Jacoby.

JOHNSON.—Dec. 6, at 440 West Twentieth Street, Elizabeth A., wife of E. Lewis Johnson.

JACOBSON.—Dec. 8, at 156 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Babette, wife of Joseph Jacobson.

JUDSON.—Dec. 8, at Arlington, N. J., Abby Ann Judson.

JENKINS.—Dec. 8, at 802 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, John T. Jenkins.

JONES.—Dec. 10, at 125 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Edward Douglas Jones, in his 78th year.

JUDGE.—Dec. 10, at 884 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Thomas L. Judge in his 24th year.

JACKSON.—Dec. 12, 374 Degraw Street, John Jackson, aged 80 years.

JARVES.—Dec. 11, at Detroit, Josephine, daughter of the late James G. Gregory and wife of Deming Jarves.

K

KASTENDIKE.—Dec. 7, at 15 Watson Avenue, East Orange, Sophia L., wife of the late John Kastendike of Albany, N. Y.

KEHOE.—Dec. 6, at 232 East One Hundredth Street, Annie, wife of Michael Kehoe, aged 51 years.

KNACK.—Dec. 7, at 314 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Frederick William Knack, aged 68 years.

KNAUER.—Dec. 6, at 913 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Casper J., aged 59 years.

KOERBER.—Dec. 7, at Bayside, Long Island, Anne Henderson, wife of A. Koerber, in the 74th year of her age.

KERNS.—Dec. 8, at 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Dennis P. Kerns.

KEYS.—Dec. 8, at 29 West Eighty-ninth Street, Elijah C. Keys, aged 58 years.

KAISER.—Dec. 8, at Blackstump, Flushing, Conrad Kaiser, in the 88th year of his age.

KELLOGG.—Dec. 9, at Hollis, L. I., in her 86th year, Lucy Ann, wife of the late Warren Stewart Kellogg and daughter of the late Ralph Rawdon.

KENNAGH-COLLINS.—Dec. 8, at 240 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Cecily Kennagh-Collins, in the 78th year of her age.

KILDUFF.—Dec. 9, at 39 Harrison Avenue, Bernard F. Kilduff, in his 47th year.

KINGSLEY.—Dec. 11, Vine W. Kingsley.

KOENID.—Dec. 9, at 686 Longwood Avenue, Barbara, wife of Charles Koenid, aged 41 years.

KRIETSCH.—Dec. 10, at 101 Second Avenue, Edward Krietsch, in his 51st year.

KRIEBEL.—Dec. 12, at 2,491 Broadway, Emma E., wife of Fred L. Kriebel.

L

LACEY.—Dec. 7, at 160 East Fifty-sixth Street, James A., son of John Lacey.

LALLY.—Dec. 6, Catharine, wife of the late Martin Lally.

LINEHAN.—Dec. 6, Andrew J. Linehan of 334 Eighth Avenue.

LOCKWOOD.—Dec. 6, at East Orange, N. J., Caroline Lockwood, aged 81 years.

LOEWENSTEIN.—Dec. 5, at 68 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Salomon Loewenstein, in his 92d year.

LORD.—Dec. 6, at Centre Square Hotel, Milford, Pike County, Penn., Hiram C. Lord, in his 42d year.

LOSEY.—Dec. 6, at Jersey City, Eleanor Losey, aged 66 years.

LIETZ.—Dec. 6, Charles E. Lietz.

LOWREY.—Dec. 7, at 155 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Francis Lowrey, aged 31 years.

LOUGHRAN.—Dec. 9, Alice Gurry, widow of Thomas Loughran.

LYNT.—Dec. 9, at Ardsley, town of Greenburg, John W. Lynt, in his 44th year.

LALLY.—Dec. 10, at 99 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, Annie M. Kelley, wife of Thomas Lally.

LECKIE.—Dec. 10, at 55 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Janet Andrew, native of St. Ninians, Scotland, wife of John Leckie, aged 74 years.

LEE.—Dec. 11, at 302 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Naomi, widow of George A. Lee.

LEVY.—Dec. 10, at 687 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Sylvan, aged 18, son of Jacob Levy.

LEWIS.—Dec. 9, at 20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Ida May Ellen, wife of Joseph S. Lewis, aged 36 years.

LONGSTREET.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 3, Guy, sons of the late Charles A. Longstreet of New York.

LANG.—Dec. 12, at 19 Grove Street, Max, son of the late George Lang, aged 27 years.

LARKIN.—Dec. 12, at 134 West Sixty-third Street, John A. Larkin.

LEONARD.—Dec. 12, at 540 West Fifty-first Street, John Leonard.

LICHTENBERGER.—Dec. 10, at 128 Washington Avenue, Mrs. Lichtenberger.

M

McFARLANE.—Dec. 5, at 723 Amsterdam Avenue, Annie, nee Sisk, wife of William McFarlane.

MAHONEY.—Dec. 7, at 372 Grand Street, Brooklyn, Mortimer Mahoney, native of Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland.

MARESCH.—Dec. 5, Nellie, wife of Frank D. Maresch.

MINOR.—Dec. , at 214 Lenox Avenue, William Townsend Minor, aged 80 years, son of the late Columbus Minor.

McCARTHY.—Dec. 8, at 31 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, Bridget, widow of Daniel McCarthy.

McKITTRICK-GIBBONS.—At Westchester, N. Y., Dec 8, Margaret McKittrick-Gibbons, aged 68 years.

MALLON.—Dec. 8, at 451 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Honora Mallon, a native of Parish Nohill, County Westmeath, Ireland.

MANGELS.—Dec. 8, at 389 Bergen Street, Henry C. Mangels, in his 81st year.

MAYER.—Dec. 8, at 110 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Dr. Julius A. Mayer.

MEEHAN.—Dec. 8, at 329 East Twenty-eighth Street, Hugh Meehan, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

MULLEN.—Dec. 7, at 481 West Thirty-third Street, John, son of the late John Mullen.

MURPHY.—Dec. 9, at 48 Roosevelt Street, Mary, (nee Leonard) wife of James Murphy, native of Straid, County Donegal, Ireland.

MURPHY.—Dec. 8, at 231 East Seventy-ninth Street, Peter Murphy.

McLOUGHLIN.—Dec. 9, the Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., in the 77th year of his age and the 52d of his priesthood.

McMONIGLE.—Dec. 9, James McMonigle of 225 Twenty-fourth Street.

MOISE.—Dec. 9, at Sumter, S. C., E. W. Moise.

MOORE.—Dec. 8, at Bayonne, N. J., in his 59th year, Henry Francis Moore.

McALOON.—Dec. 10, at 101 Washington Street, James McAloon, native of Kennought, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

McLAREN.—Dec. 10, at Whitestone, Robert, eldest son of David McLaren.

McMAHON.—Dec. 11, at 885 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Catharine, widow of Arthur L. McMahon.

MACKELLAR.—At Peekskill, Dec. 11, Frances Holley, widow of Robert Mackellar.

MALCOM.—Dec. 11, Margarette McKay, widow of Charles Howard Malcom, D. D., of Newport, R. I., and daughter of the late William McKay, Esq., of Garden Vale, Moss Side, Ireland.

MARLENDER.—Dec. 10, Marie, wife of Adolph Marlender, in the 32d year of her age.

MARSHALL.—At Great Neck, L. I., Dec. 11, Lafayette Marshall, formerly of Flushing, L. I., in the 74th year of his age.

MARTIN.—Dec. 11, at 296 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, George Thomas Martin.

MOGER.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Dec. 11, Eliza Ann Moger.

MORRELL.—Dec. 10, at Kinderhook, N. Y., Jane E. Van Alstyne, wife of L. L. Morrell.

MULLINEAUX.—At New Rochelle, Dec. 10, Ella J., daughter of the late Stephen S. Mullineaux.

MURRAY.—Dec. 9, 21 East Seventy-third Street, Delia, wife of Henry Murray.

McCORMICK.—Dec. 11, at 77 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, William J. McCormick.

MAGUIRE.—Dec. 12, at 213 Greenpoint Avenue, Thomas Maguire.

MANN.—Dec. , Relief Mann, aged 92 years.

MEDL.—Dec. 1 , at 103 East Eighty-sixth Street, Caspar Medl, aged 53 years.

MORIARTY.—Dec. 12, at 28 Renwick Street, Timothy J. Moriarty.

MARSHALL.—Dec. 13, at 520 Monroe Street, Sarah Marshall, in the 85th year of her age.

MUELLER.—Dec. 12, at 111 State Street, Brooklyn, Louis Mueller.

MURPHY.—Dec. 12, Patrick Murphy, aged 24 years.

N

NAMM.—Dec. at 309 East Eighty-first Street, Eva, wife of Jacob Namm.

NASON.—Dec. , at Troy, N. Y., Frances Kellogg, daughter of the Hon. Martin I. Townsend and widow of Prof. Henry B. Nason.

NELSON.—Dec. 7, at Whitestone, L. I., Emily L., widow of Albert R. Nelson and daughter of William Lowerre.

O

O'HARA.—Dec. 7, at 983 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Owen O'Hara.

OSIECKI.—Dec. 7, at 68 Hewes Street, Petronella Osiecki.

O'CONNELL.—Dec. 7, at 1,885 Second Avenue, Johanna O'Connell.

O'CONNOR.—Dec. 8, at 475 Morris Avenue, Daniel O'Connor.

O'DONNELL.—Dec. 7, Robert O'Donnell, aged 43 years.

O'LEARY.—Dec. 8, at 2,415 First Avenue, Dennis O'Leary, native of Cork City, Ireland.

OELKERS.—Dec. 9, at 679 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Clarissa H., wife of James Oelker, in her 80th year.

O'DONNELL.—Dec. 12, at 353 East Twenty-third Street, Constantine O'Donnell.

O'HARA.—Dec. 12, Sister Mary Syra, sister of the Rev. John O'Hara, S. J., and for many years Principal of St. Patrick's (old Cathedral) schools.

OTIS.—Dec. 10, at 359 Sackett St., Brooklyn, Margaret F., youngest daughter of the late Thomas Otis, aged 34 years.

P

PEASE.—Dec. 7, at Paris, Dr. Daniel Pearsons Pease.

PINKSOHN.—Dec. 7, at 238 East Eighty-sixth Street, Isidor Pinksohn.

PLATT.—Dec. 8, at 127 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Edith Hunter, daughter of Edward Cuthbert Platt, aged 19 years.

PARR.—Dec. 8, 200 West Forty-first Street, James Parr, aged 64.

PELGRIFT.—Dec. 8, at 745 Quincy Street, James Pelgrift, aged 85 years.

PINKHAM.—Dec. 8, Charles Henry Pinkham, aged 52 years.

PITCHER.—Dec. 8, at 449 Henry Street, Jane Louise, wife of Gurdon W. Pitcher.

PLATT.—Dec. 7, George P. Platt, only son of the late Jacob Platt.

PAPPENHEIMER.—Dec. 9, at 478 Central Park West, Jacob Pappenheimer, formerly of Fort Smith, Ark., in the 66th year of his age.

PARMENTER.—Dec. 8, William H. Parmenter, aged 47 years.

PAULISON.—Dec. 9, at New London, Conn., Richard J. Paulison, son of the late John R. Paulison of Hackensack, N. J., in his 79th year.

PHELPS.—Dec. 9, at Aiken, S. C., Sheffield Phelps of Teaneck, N. J., youngest son of the late William Walter Phelps.

PLUNKETT.—Dec. 7, George Argyle, son of the late Dr. George A. Plunkett, in his 45th year.

POPHAM.—Dec. 9, at Flushing, L. I., Edward Morris, son of Robert C. Popham, in his 33d year.

PRATT.—Dec. 9, at 500 West Thirty-eighth Street, Thomas Pratt.

PULLMAN.—Dec. 9, Charles Lewis Pullman of Washington, D. C., aged 61 years.

PARKER.—Dec. 10, at 241 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of the late Cortlandt Lewis Parker, aged 84 years.

PEET.—At Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 10, Charles B. Peet, in his 64th year.

PERRY.—At Paterson, N. J., Dec. 10, Mary A., wife of Edward L. Perry, aged 56 years.

POWELL.—Dec. 10, Ella M. Powell, aged 36 years.

Q

QUINN.—Dec. 12, at 46 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Mary, (nee McMaon,) wife of Edward F. Quinn.

R

REED.—Dec. 7, in Washington, D. C., Thomas Brackett Reed, aged 63 years.

RICHARDS.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 6, Annie Frances, widow of Reuben Augustus Richards, and daughter of the late Charles Austin White.

ROCHE.—Dec. 7, at 475 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Susan, wife of James Roche.

REARDON.—Dec. 8, at 123 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Kate, nee Kelleher, wife of Mallick Reardon, native of County Cork, Ireland.

REDDIN.—Dec. 8, at 206 East Forty-fifth Street, John Reddin, native of Coolcappa, County Limerick, Ireland.

REDDY.—Dec. 8, at 530 West Fiftieth Street, Bernard Reddy, aged 65 years.

REID.—Dec. 7, at Sturgis, Mich., John L. Reid of 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

ROCHEFORT.—Dec. 8, Jules F. Rochefort.

ROLSEN.—Dec. 8, Elsie Rolsen, aged 40 years.

RAMSDEN.—Dec. 8, at 158 York Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, (nee Hart,) wife of Timothy Ramsden.

RICHARDSON.—Dec. 9, at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., Charles Richardson, in his 29th year.

RIDABOCK.—Dec. 11, at 25 West Seventy-third Street, William S. Ridabock.

ROBINSON.—Dec. 11, at 112 West Eleventh Street, Sarah Ann Robinson.

ROESSEL.—Dec. 10, at 319 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Louis Roessel.

RILEY.—Dec. 8, at 100 Gold Street, James Riley, a native of Templemore, Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

ROBINSON.—Dec. 12, at 630 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Marie Robinson.

RUNGE.—Dec. 11, at 14 Cole Street, Brooklyn, Charles P. Runge.

S

SCHULTHEISS.—Dec. 6, at 826 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Adam Schultheiss.

SCHWERIN.—Dec. 6, at 69 Patchen Avenue, Gilford J. Schwerin.

SEGELKEN.—Dec. 6, at 371 First Street, Henry C. Segelken, in his 38th year.

SETON.—Dec. 6, at 12 West Eighth Street, Alfred L. Seton, in his 78th year.

SHORT.—Dec. 7, at 399 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Short, Jr., aged 70 years.

SMITH.—Dec. 7, at Jersey City, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Smith and daughter of the late Samuel Davidson.

SMITH.—Dec. 6, at St. James, L. I., Mary Augusta, wife of the late Caleb Tangier Smith, and daughter of the late Edward Henry Smith.

SNIFFEN.—Dec. 7, at 300 Washington Avenue, William Fowler, son of the late John Sniffen.

SPECK.—Dec. 5, at Hackensack, N. J., Frank G. Speck.

STROMBERG.—Dec. 7, at 208 Seventh Street, Mrs. Emilia Stromberg.

SYMONDS.—Dec. 7, Caroline Bradstreet Bachelder, wife of Brandreth Symonds.

SULLIVAN.—Dec. 6, at 950 First Avenue, Ann Sullivan, aged 62.

SULLIVAN.—Dec. 7, at 330 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mary, daughter of Patrick Sullivan, born on High Street, Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland.

SULLIVAN.—Dec. 6, at 125 East Ninetieth Street, Walter, son of Daniel J. Sullivan.

SCHEFFMEYER.—Dec. 8, at 116 King Street, Mary, wife of James H. Scheffmeyer.

SCHWAB.—Dec. 8, at 296 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Carl F. Schwab, in his twenty-first year.

SHAW.—Dec. 9, at 276 Hoyt Street, William H. Shaw.

SHAY.—Dec. 8, at 181 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, Catherine, (nee O'Leary,) widow of John Shay.

SKINNER.—In Ponce, Porto Rico, Dec. 7, Harry M., son of P. Manning Skinner.

SPIEHLER.—Dec. 8, at White Plains Road and Twenty-fifth Street, Wakefield, Bronx, Anton Spiehler, in his seventy-eighth year.

SHAROT.—Dec. 9, at 220 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, Hiram W. E. Sharot.

SHELDON.—Dec. 9, at 148 West Forty-fifth Street, William Dean Sheldon, son of the late Smith Sheldon, in the 55th year of his age.

SIMONS.—Dec. 8, at 306 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Mary E. Simons, aged 64.

SLAGHT.—Dec. 8, at 148 Bryant Street, Rahway, N. J., James E. Slaght, in the 70th year of his age.

SMITH.—Dec. 8, at Hillsdale Manor, N. J., Catharine Emily, only daughter of Charles F. Smith.

SCOTT.—Dec. 8, Samuel Scott.

SHERMAN.—Dec. 10, George E. Sherman, aged 55 years.

SIMPSON.—At St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 11, Louis Simpson.

SKELLY.—Dec. 10, at Audubon Park, Elizabeth Skelly.

STIFFSONN.—Dec. 10, at 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Samuel J. Stiffsonn.

STORRS.—In Scranton, Penn., Dec. 9, Mrs. William H. Storrs, nee Ruthven, of Carbondale, Penn., aged 49 years.

SCHLESSINGER.—Dec. 12, at New Brunswick, N. J., Allen Wolfson, child of William Schlessinger.

SEVESS.—Dec. 12, at 55 West Ninety-eighth Street, in his 40th year, George Elliott Sevess.

SIMONSON.—Dec. 11, at 42 West Sixty-eighth Street, Augusta, wife of Sali Simonson.

SIMMONS.—Dec. 11, at 364 Union Street, Margaret, aged 7 years, daughter of Edward J. Simmons.

STADLER.—Dec. 12, at 308 West Ninety-fourth Street, Mathilda, wife of Max Stadler, in her 75th year.

STRANG.—Dec. 12, at Stamford, Conn., Susan J. Archer, wife of James B. Strang.

STRASS.—Dec. 12, at 714 Sixth Street, Sophie, widow of Jacob Strass, in the 64th year of her age.

STUART.—Dec. 11, at 975 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine Rush, widow of Andrew Stuart.

T

TAHENY.—Dec. 7, at 225 West Sixteenth Street, Mrs. Taheny.

TENNEY.—Dec. 6, at 93 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Amos Tenney, in the 88th year of his age.

TRILLO.—Dec. 6, Frank Trillo, aged 40 years.

THOMAS.—Dec. 8, at 1,116 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Elise M. Benguerel, wife of Alvin Thomas, aged 39 years.

TIERNEY.—Dec. 9, at 617 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Thomas J. Tierney.

TILLINGHAST.—Dec. 9, at 26 East 84th Street, William H. Tillinghast, in the 77th year of his age.

TURNBULL.—Dec. 9, Mary Elizabeth Turnbull, at 589 Southern Boulevard.

TURNER.—Dec. 8, at 124 Spring Street, Ossining, N. Y., Leonard R. Turner, aged 58 years.

TUNNEY.—Dec. 10, at 502 First Avenue,

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

3—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
5—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Illum. Co.
7—Clarke vs. Town of Northampton.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.
53—In re Lewensohn.
69—Waters vs. Central Trust Co.
54—Fowler vs. City of New York.
111—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. Buffalo Elec. Carriage Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and and issues of law in suits at law.

27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
35—Frank vs. Geiger.
36—Same vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. Jones.
47—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
68—Ricordi vs. John Church Co.
81—Hatzel vs. Moore.
82—Vanderbilt vs. Eldman.
53—Gen. Elec. Co. vs. Wagner Elec. Mfg. Co.
78—Baker vs. Pullman Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT———, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred cause.
14—Anglo-Continental Chemical Works vs. Hartford. General calendar.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
128—Aultman & Taylor Mch. Co. vs. Ph. & Wm. Ebling B. Co.
100—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
109—Coleman vs N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
127—Weimer Mch. Wks. Co. vs. Steele.
70—U. S. vs. Withers.
108—Gorman vs. Temple
110—Cazin vs. Felton Water Wheel Co.
112—Moran vs. Met. St. Ry.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.
90—Twohig vs. Compagnie Generale T.
119—Hayward vs. Reed.
120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
121—Lovett vs. Met. St. Ry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

5304—Edward S. Rhue.
5227—Mary F. Geschleidt
5332—J. E. Fuller.
5340—Bernard Joseph.
4394—H. Harris.
3966—Frank W. Colwell.
5312—Joseph G. Rose.
4547—Charles F. Lehr.
5329—Louis Lask.
5328—Richard Blome.
5142—William Lewin.
5295—Isaac Cohn.
5320—Wm. H. Malcolm.
5338—Jonas Goldsmith.
5045—Adolph Weiss. Under objection.
5134—Henry Hall.
5200—Harold Weddle. Adjourned cases.
5195—George Lang.
5327—Louis Leffler.
5226—Emmet K. Little.
1628—Francesco Aiello.
5240—August Nieman.
4670—William E. Cohn.
3636—Levi Abrams & Co.
5000—Frederick M. Beakes.
4913—Dorothy Weibel.
5237—Henry L. Goldbaum.
4013—Stuetz & Kretschman. Motions.
Colonial Brewery.
Martin Arneman.
Marcus & Levy.
William H. Randall.
I. Lopata & Co.
A. A. & G. H. Meyers.
Franklin Typewriter Co.
Bernard S. Faruam.
Burrell & Carr.
Bauman & Jacobs.
Charles H. Moran.
Spiegel Sons & Co.
Charles Altschul.
Gluckman & Gross.
Louis Wechsler.
Max Koven.
Sarah Bernstein.
George E. Jones.
Rapp & Spiedell Iron Works.
Kings Lime Quarry Co.
Zion & Lata.
Gutman & Wenk.
David Linder.
Elson & Cohen.
Sigmund Krebs.
Max Sussman.
John H. Lohman.
Bauman & Jacobs.
Abraham Seff.
Anna Lamberti.
Mayer & Wertheimer.
Goodman & Sons.
Wechsler & Heitler.
Lesser Brothers.
Involuntary cases.
4132—Ewing & Co.
5318—Cohen & Rabinowitz.
5427—Goodman & Sons.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lincoln vs. Anderson
2—In re Rosendorff.
3—Suydam vs. Ratman.
4—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
5—Mayer vs. Beck.
6—Flake vs. Flake.
7—Fuller vs. Fuller.
8—O'Brien vs. Miller.
8½—Same vs. same.
9—Hall vs. Hoeninghaus.
10—Shihe vs. Miller.
11—Foley vs. same.
12—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Griffiths.
14—Durham vs. Durham
15—Same vs. same.
16—Haynes vs. Edison Co.
17—Lawson vs. Hart.
18—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Nichols.
19—Welche vs. Schoenberg.
20—New York Security, &c., Co. vs. same.
21—Cullinan vs. D'Ambrosio.
22—In re Haven Av.
23—In re Perry Av.
24—In re Weigand Place
25—In re Cambreling Av.
26—Schiffer vs. Grout.
27—City of New York vs. Lienish.
28—In re Station Place.
29—Hotel Register Co. vs. Osborne.
30—In re Fracker.
31—Levy vs. Schreyer.
32—Ehrlich vs. Newman
33—In re Arnold.
34—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Topliz.
35—Nunan vs. Baird.
36—Chorosh vs. Kaufman.
37—Edison vs. Press Pub. Co.
38—Same vs. same.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Somerset Mfg. Co. vs. Kasse.
41—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. same.
42—Stein vs. Cuming.
43—Mitchell vs. Sturgis.
44—Madison vs. Brower.
45—Bronner vs. Bronner.
46—In re Metaphysical Pub. Co.
47—Gmaehle vs. Rosenberg.
48—Bayne vs. De Levy.
49—Fleck vs. Fleck.
50—Nicoll vs. Glover.
2011—Zimmerman vs. Smith.
1863—Schmidt vs. Cassidy.
1500—Conway vs. De Plasse. General calendar.
1672—Allis vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
448—Gledden vs. Block.
449—Same vs. same.
1964—Everdell vs. Hill.
1073—Cohn vs. Horwitz.
1305½—Robinson vs. McGinty.
1429—Boskowitz vs. Foster.
1451—Killough vs. Sullivan.
1528—Baumeister vs. Demulte.
588—Colton vs. Presdt., &c., Man. Co.
1322—Peabody vs. Maloney.
1323—Marty vs. Marty.
1349—Herne vs. Liebler.
1361—Colton vs. Raymond.
745—Kimball vs. Kimball.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

5582—Brady vs. Tuomey.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
6205—Schumacher vs. Hatch.
6430½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Farber vs. Farber.
7924—Staiger vs. Sayre.
8654—Seventh Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
8690—Freundlich vs. West Disinfecting Co.
8025—Townsend vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
8606—Wolf vs. Am. Br. Co.
8624—Schleissner vs. Bernstein.
8630—Roy vs. City of New York.
8692—Kaston vs. same.
8764—Hirshbach vs. Ketcham.
8826—Richardson vs. Un. Surety & G. Co.
6382—Moscow vs. London.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
7733—Ireland vs. Brady.
7734—Paul vs. Cruger.
7317—Hughes vs. Kennedy.
5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman.
8642—Abolino vs. McNulty.
8147—Same vs. Van Pustom.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 926—Marrone vs. Fitzpatrick.
1017—Friend vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
6268—McIlvaine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4671—Diamond Soda Water Co. vs. J. N. Lageman & Co.
6181½—Curtis vs. Natalie Anthracite Coal Co.
1162—Haak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
813—Granger vs. Second National Bank.
1369½—Onstrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Landers vs. same.
1373—Fischer vs. Jackson.
1375—Kyle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1377—Milbaur vs. Richard.
1378—Cole vs. Crary.
753—Robertson vs. Flynn.
1475—Robinson vs. Talbot.
1599—Flakowitz vs. Leef
1387—Suydam vs. Eno.
1403—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1405—Fassig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1412—Marando vs. T. A. Gillespie Co.
1415—Beggerman vs. Smith.
1416—Alden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1417—Same vs. same.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1800½.
1431—Bennett vs. same.
1441—Markowitz vs. same.
1442—Hart vs. same.
1445—Nat. Conduit & Cable Co. vs. Kahn.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1314—Vunck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1447—Nelkin vs. same.
1450—Bernheimer vs. Bergonzi.
1458—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1459—Campbell vs. same.
1462—Goodwin vs. same.
1468—Winston vs. Leeson.
1471—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
1483—Produce Exch. Tr. Co. vs. Pressinger.
1484—Haniquet vs. Kroeger Piano Co.
1262—Martin vs. Lepman.
6494—Coffin s. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7651—Siefke vs. Siefke.
1517—Oppenheim vs. Martin.
1518—Lester vs. Howard.
1521—Mittasch vs. N. Y. Roofing Co.
1522—Kahn vs. Nottbeck.
1523—Viles s. Durbrow.
1525—Campe vs. Pope.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1800½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

668—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
1569—Shaw vs. City of New York.
8334—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1827—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1453—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1742—Schidlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
914—Sakowitz vs. Un. Ry.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1651—Kindorf vs. Holleran.
1514—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
7036—Mayor vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1096—Ahrens vs. Mayor, &c.
1376—Fichter vs. same.
1422—Rieger vs. American Surety Co.
1421—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1421—Bennett vs. same.
1441—Markowitz vs. same.
1442—Hart vs. same.
1445—Nat. Conduit & Cable Co. vs. Kahn.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1314—Vunck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1447—Nelkin vs. same.
1450—Bernheimer vs. Bergonzi.
1458—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1459—Campbell vs. same.
1462—Goodwin vs, same.
1468—Winston vs. Leeson.
1471—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
1483—Produce Exch. Tr. Co. vs. Pressinger.
1484—Haniquet vs. Kroeger Piano Co.
1262—Martin vs. Lepman.
6494—Coffin s. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7651—Siefke vs. Siefke.
1517—Oppenheim vs. Martin.
1518—Lester vs. Howard.
1521—Mittasch vs. N. Y. Roofing Co.
1522—Kahn vs. Nottbeck.
1523—Viles s. Durbrow.
1525—Campe vs. Pope.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1800½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Michael C. Collins, Leyder E. Butler, Dennis McMahon, Morris Prayer, William Landon, Sr., Thomas Walsh, Mary A. Delmore. At 2 P. M. Robert Worthington, William J. Reynolds.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1765—Matthew Byrnes.
1822—Hannah Roche.
1846—Frank Shanley,
1859—Anna Sharp.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1824—Deutsch vs. Goldfarb.
904—Stolov vs. Met. St. Ry.
1075—Pike vs. Brun.
1620—McGonegal vs. N. Y. Equipment Co.
1621—Hanness vs. Einhorn.
1530—Delaney vs. Hopper.
936—Nelson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1634—Bellardo vs. same.
198—Owens vs. Hessels.
1618—Pope vs. Freedman
1684—Ashe vs. Union Ry.
1527—Bennett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1814—Slote vs. same.
929—Bogin vs. Tow.
937—Lauchheim vs. Stern.
1176—Liberman vs. Friedlander.
862—Pakas vs. Shaw.
1793—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4717½—Bernstein vs. Fabre.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1811—Gerson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1784—Zaubel vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Br. Co.
1788—White vs. Brand.
1771—Yeamans vs. Nichols.
3015—Mittenwalder vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.
1713½—Pareika vs. H. Las Lida Corp'n.
1127—Steinwender vs. Wallen.
1778—Feinberg vs. Cons. Gas Co.
1779—Patterson vs. White Star Towing Co.
917—Temple Brothers vs. Felt.
1698—Orr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1699—Horth vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
1702—Page vs. Brunner.
1704—Rooney vs. Thomson.
1726—Riley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1727—Larkin vs. Webber
1785—Brady vs. Whitaker.
1786—O'Connor vs. same

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

875—Barry vs. Winkle.
2087—Schnitzler vs. Oriental Metal Bed Co.
2089—Kubitzky vs. Wolfer.
2097—Klingenstein vs. Belsinger.
2098—Carey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2035—Pollack vs. same.
1990—Lynch vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
1408—Hershkovitz vs. Chopkowitz.
2001—Campbell vs. Maclean.
2070—Silvernagel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1210—Rheinstrom vs. Greenberg.
1211—Same vs. Orlean.
1930—Hall vs. Middlesex, &c., Power Co.
1937—Simon vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
2010—North Am. Life Ins. Co. vs. Abrams.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2848—Brenner vs. Iler.
4526—Rosenstein vs. Bernstein.
3977—Baldwin vs. Rockcastle Mining, &c., Co.
3503—Sloane vs. Farber.
3504—Same vs. same.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
4289—Larkin vs. Sheehy.
3907—Ehrlich vs. Newman.
4371—Hahn vs. Kunzeman.
4683—Kauer vs. Cashman.
4684—Weinstein vs. same.
4486—Camacho vs. Thomas.
3518—Blumberg vs. Zimmerman.
4815—Sinnott vs. Duessing.
4821—Rubenstein vs. Weinstein.
4459—Russell vs. Robinson.
4645—Sonken vs. Muller.
4721—Simpson-Crawford Co. vs. White & Co.
4758—Zimmerman vs. Strob.
4374—Sonn Brothers Co. vs. Thom.
4650—Scott vs. Platzek.
4760—Holland vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
4809—Barnett vs. Davidow.
4775—Korkus vs. Back.
3133—Bronner vs. Hirsch
4572—Tishman vs. Kline
4851—Levin vs. Dowler.
4861—Gilbert vs. 5th Av. Real Estate Co.
4748—Gans vs. Klinger.
Equity and non-jury case.
At 1:30 P. M.—430—Fauchaux vs. Collins Bldg., &c., Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1820¾—Hennessey vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
1297—Becht vs. Met. St. Ry.
1546—Wilkinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1547—Whalen vs. same.
1555—Murray vs. Lese.
2115—Matthews vs. Dunphy.
2116—Doctor vs. Muller.
2127—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2134—Moshkowitz vs. O'Connell.
2139—Moskowits vs. Kerr.
4154½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
1552—Schleim vs. North Brit., &c., Ins. Co.
1558—Friedman vs. Roffis.
1607—Weiss vs. Ginsberg.
1744—Rabinowitch vs. Duval Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth and Deputy District Attorneys Coleman and Fuchs for the People.

1—William Noble.
2—Benjamin Bernstein.
3—Morris Newman.
4—Tony Ambrusia.
5—Michael Leano.
6—Charles P. Hahr.
7—Charles McDermott.
8—William McClurg, Samuel Corbean.
9—Joseph E. Price.
10—John Walker.
11—Becky Haber.
12—William P. Barry.
13—Samuel Henderson.
14—John Black.
15—Joseph Solesky.
16—Henry Bauer.
17—Daniel Franklin.
1—Francis O'Reilly, Terence J. Reilly.
2—Edwin O. Cahoon.
3—Harry Gottfried.
4—Nellie Brooks.
5—Charles Lowey.
6—Victor Bloom.
7—John Whalen.
8—Jacob Schaffer.
9—Manuel Lonjega.
10—Charles West.
11—Jacob Cassel.
12—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.
13—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.
14—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.
15—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Frank Kelly.
2—Joseph Marino.
3—Parker Perez.
4—Louis Rosenstein.
5—George Boma.
6—Mollie Klotzer.
7—Harry Hessler.
8—Joseph Barrjill.
9—Bernard Bielgan.
10—Herman Gierke.
11—Timothy D. Sullivan.
12—Louis Pique.
13—Alexander Walter.
14—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland Angelo Justo.
15—James Sargent. To fix a day for trial.
1—James Merritt.
2—Clara Feldman.
3—James Carter.
4—William Lang.
5—Morris Kohn.
6—James J. Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Bidwell Buss.
2—Andrew Campiglio.
3—Samuel R. Riemer.
4—Dominick Pawaronnie.
5—Louis Schiraldi.
6—William H. Rinders.
7—Samuel Zaconica.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—James Plunkett.
2—George Slater.
3—William Coyne.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT.—Seabury, J.—Crandall & Godley Co. vs. Adam Muller—Charles O. Troll.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5491, 5492—Moak vs. Money Isl. & B. R. R.
8630—Hudoff vs. B. H. R. R.
5489—Hermans vs. same
4312—Gustafson vs. Young.
8735—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5490—O'Loughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
8947—Abel vs. Met. St. R. R.
9469—Welsenberger vs. Reisenberger.
9470—Loefelm vs. Reisenberger.
5240—Kelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
5502—Armstrong vs. B. H. R. R.
5507—Dolan vs. same.
1924—Buck vs. same.
6179—Whitaker vs. S. L. Midland R. R.
9757—Hasslow vs. B. Union El. R. R.
5329—Flynn vs. City of New York.
4609—Kenny vs. Mc-Swegan et al.
5078—Mossow vs. Rode.
4701, 5493—Devine vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
5428—Travis vs. Murray.
5441—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
5508—Sneden vs. B. H. R. R.
9354—Nugent vs. B. Un. El. R. R.
5509—Mauer vs. B. H. R. R.
5510—Samuelson vs. Nassau R. R.
5511—Hutchins vs. Penn. R. R.
5515—Morrison vs. B. H. R. R.
5518—McArthur vs. Bolton.
5521—Belford vs. B. H. R. R.
5523—Kowal vs. same.
5524—Balin vs. same.
5525—Taylor vs. same.
5526—McCauley vs. same.
5528—Waarst vs. same.
5529—Downing vs. same.
5530—Hobbs vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5558.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

646—Smyth vs. McKenna.
1793—Mehling vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.
1835—Caraventa vs. Kaimen.
1779—Egan vs. Corbett.
1815—Haughey vs. Smith.
1177—Silverman vs. Brondon.
1826—Glore vs. Walker.
1821—Stegman vs. Schintzer.
1713—Wolk vs. Barashick.
642—York vs. Searles.
1791—Burke vs. Miller.
1812—Mushkin vs. Cong. Sfard Anche.
1833—Hall vs. Dempsey.
1814—Godfrey vs. Weinberg.
1518—Smith vs. Smith.
1657—Wels vs. Baptist Home.
1559—Vaughan vs. Vaughan.
1691—Pell vs. Halbert Co.
1792—Raphael vs. Raphael.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Grafosky. Same vs. Hart.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Anderson. Same vs. Muscarella.
Same vs. Mitchell.
Same vs. Kehoe.
Same vs. Bruning.
Same vs. Johnson.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Ready Calendar Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

130—Laudegon vs. Haas.
131—Mansfield vs. same.
162—Brick vs. Manilla.
164—Willestine vs. City of Mount Vernon.
169—Nordone vs. Grant.
174—Haslett vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
175—Brown vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co
178—Baker vs. Appleton et al.
179—Varley vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
180—Hassann vs. Adams Con. Co.
181—Crawley vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
182—Davis vs. True and another.
183—Sargeant vs. Dunn.
184—Carman vs. Harrigan Coal Co.
185—Sherman vs. Bennett.
280—Evory vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
261—Boppe vs. Fragesson.
262—Hoag vs. McSpirit et al.
263—Haulenbeck vs. Beek et al.
264—Evans vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
265—Birch vs. Mutual Reserve.
266—Reynolds vs. Salles.
267—Sniffen vs. French.
268—Burke vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
269—Knapp vs. Daley.
270—Dando vs. Dalley and another.
271—Harrow vs. Hyde.
272—Stevens vs. Martens
273—Rawson vs. Leggett
274—Benjamin vs. Benjamin.
277—Carrollo vs. Brown.
278—Holden vs. same.
47—Re vs. Moore.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Cases will not be set down for days on the call.

210—Beveacqua vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
211—Malone vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
214—Fisher vs. Union Ry. Co.
216—Same vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
218—Sharley vs. Union Ry. Co.
220—Dunphy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
225—Haupiner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
227—Gillam vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
228—Daly vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
230—Woodhill vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
231—Rao vs. same.
232—Bleakley vs. Sheridan.
234—Coyle vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
236—Builders' Supply Co.
238—Clarke vs. Union Ry. Co.
239—Green vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
241—Purdy vs. Carpenter.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Monday, Dec. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1572—Cormick vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1235—Cuber vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1560—Isenblum vs. same.
1323—Daly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1204—Lynch vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
1532—Killery vs. same.
1191—Sullivan vs. same, 63—Morrell, Jr., vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
68—Clark vs. same.
1319—David vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down a day on the call:

1340—Smith vs. Schwabhauer vs. N. Y.
1278—Queens Co. R. R. & Co.
1482—Co. vs. City of New York.
1277—Appold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1348—Gabler vs. Gabler.
1249—Wanek vs. Wanek.
1040—Steward vs. City of New York.
1142—Summers vs. Spahn.
1236—Goetz vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1264—Shelskey vs. same.
1559—Downing vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1547—Bell vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1548—O'Gorman vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

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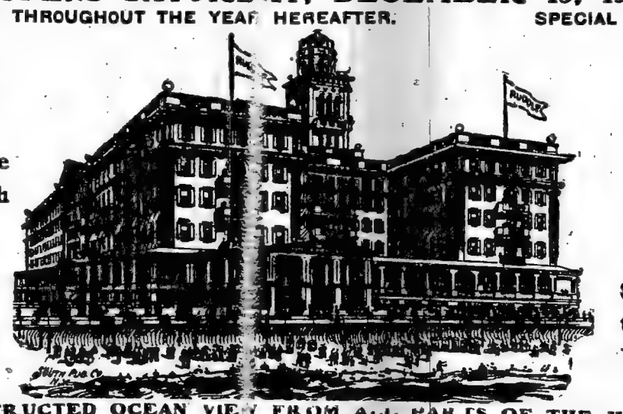

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23-DAY CRUISE

AMERICAN CREWS BARRED

Henley Regatta Stewards Adopt the Professional Rule.

It Practically Shuts Out Visiting Contestants—Cornell Was Planning to Send Another Crew.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the Henley Regatta Committee to-day it was decided by a vote of 13 to 2 to exclude all crews coached by professionals within a month of the opening of the regatta. The text of the rule adopted is as follows:

No eight-oared, four-oared, or pair-oared crew shall be allowed to compete if within four weeks prior to the commencement of the regatta the crew shall have been coached during any practice in rowing, or controlled or directed in their training by any person not considered an amateur oarsman, sculler, or coxswain under the general rules.

While the resolution adopted by the Henley stewards does not specifically bar foreign crews from competing in the regatta, it is generally regarded as practically shutting out visitors, as it is considered hardly likely that oarsmen from other countries will be prepared to change their established customs in order to acquire the privilege of competing at Henley.

Next year's regatta was fixed for July 7, 8, and 9.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The news from London to-day that the Stewards of the Henley regatta had voted practically to exclude all foreign crews from participation in its races was received with genuine surprise by the crew management of Cornell, and did not fail to carry its sting. It was felt in university circles that the action of the Henley Stewards was aimed particularly at Cornell, which had proposed sending a crew to Henley next Summer. The repulse has set unofficial opinions afloat in all directions, and these are expressed with a good deal of freedom. For the most part they reflect upon the lack of good sportmanship which it is felt the action of the Henley Stewards displayed.

When seen this afternoon Coach Courtney expressed no regret over the matter, for he realized what it meant to do defeat the Englishmen on their own course. He said, however, that he gladly would have undertaken the arduous task of preparation, had the way been open to make the effort. Prof. Durand, Cornell's representative on the Board of Intercollegiate Stewards, said that while Cornell's ultimate action could be determined only by an official meeting of the athletic council, undoubtedly Cornell would abandon the whole matter. "We could not think of entering a crew without the service of Coach Courtney," said Prof. Durand, "and of course we would want to take him with us."

The fact that seven members of last year's victorious eight are back in college this year was the chief factor in inducing Prof. Durand and Capt. Frenzel to learn the feeling of the alumni regarding the project, and as the general sentiment was favorable Cornell would probably have entered a crew had it not been for the passing of the rule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—The statement from England to the effect that the Stewards of the Henley regatta have voted to admit no foreign crews who are coached by professional oarsmen unless the coach terminates his work thirty days prior to the meet aroused great interest among Yale undergraduates, and especially the oarsmen. Capt. Waterman of the Yale crew is at his home in Detroit, Mich., and Manager Dreisbach is out of town, so that their official opinion could not be secured.

President Hadley, when shown the news, declined to make any comment. The consensus of opinion among Yale oarsmen is that Yale did not intend to send a crew to Henley, but that the decision of the Stewards would probably not militate against Yale inasmuch as a graduate who is not a professional is Yale's head coach by a settled policy. John Kennedy, who is associate coach, is an assistant. Whether he would be deemed a coach within the terms of the Stewards' decision is what the discussion among Yale men narrowed down to.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—The decision of the Henley Stewards against professional coached crews was received practically without comment by the rowing contingent at Harvard. Capt. McGrew of the Varsity crew is away and those members of the Weld Boat Clubs who were seen absolutely refused to be quoted. It is many years since a Harvard man or a Harvard crew rowed at Henley, which accounts in some measure for the lack of interest in the decision.

The final decision of the Henley Stewards formed the topic of considerable discussion at the various college clubs last night. At the Yale, Harvard, and Columbia headquarters interest was particularly keen, but there was not a great deal of surprise, as it had practically been believed that the Stewards would not change their opinion regarding foreign entries. In many quarters the sentiment was strongly expressed that it was an unsportsmanlike act, virtually amounting to a ban against foreign crews and indicating that the Englishmen wished to preserve their historic regatta as an exclusive event for their crews only.

Since 1895, when Cornell sent a crew over, American university oarsmen have frequently been represented at Henley, but they have never won the great trophy, the Grand Challenge Cup, although in 1901 the University of Pennsylvania eight got in the final heat, and was then beaten by the famous Leander crew.

As early as 1878 American oarsmen began to think of invading England for honors. A four-oared crew from Columbia, stroked by Prof. Jasper T. Goodwin, and of which Dr. Cyrus Edson was a member, competed for the Stewards' Cup, but without success, and later won the Visitors' Challenge Cup. In 1881 Cornell sent a four to Oxford, but it was beaten.

The first attempt to enter an eight-oared crew in the big Henley regatta by an American university was in 1895, when Cornell sent out a crew, coached by Courtney. He accompanied the crew, and his methods provoked considerable unfavorable comment among the native oarsmen, and, owing to a misunderstanding in a trial heat, the Leander crew stopped, and Cornell rowed out the course alone. The next year, notwithstanding the ill-feeling that had been aroused, Yale sent out a crew. It succeeded in lessening the rowing prejudices that had been aroused, but had no better success for the great prize.

The University of Pennsylvania's crew of 1901 made the best showing of all the American contestants in the Henley Regatta. In the trial heats the London Rowing Club and the Thames Rowing Club were beaten, but in the final the Leander oarsmen won by a length. Cornell sent a crew over last year, but it was beaten early in the contest.

The last number of The English Field, in discussing the attitude of the Henley Stewards, had the following to say regarding the American crews and their training methods:

"When the attitudes of the United States crews which have honored Henley are considered, some daylight may be shed on what is otherwise a mystery. The tone inculcated by the professional advisers of the visitors has been unhealthy, according to British ideas of sport. There has been too much suspicion of experiencing unfair treatment, and too much endeavor to be extra sharp and crafty. This tone has been ascribed to the professional mentors of the respective crews. The position has not been pleasant where visitors have been kept under lock and key, like Derby favorites, and have been encouraged to row in the dark, as if the feeling must be, rather than the laurel wreath, was the desideratum.

"If the American crews could spend six months instead of a few days in the society of British amateurs their views of aquatics and the spirit in which they should contend would be far more radically affected than by the enforced abolition of their professional advisers."

Americans have also had several entries for the Diamond Sculls Cup for single scullers. This trophy was won in 1897 by Edward Hanlan Ten Eyck of Worcester, Mass. He is the son of a professional oarsman, and there was a great deal of discussion regarding his amateur status at the time. In 1898 the cup was won by B. H. Howell of Albany.

CLOSE POOL CONTESTS.

Two Players Tie in the Montauk Event —Entries for January Tournament.

For the first time since the pool tournament began, the "scratch" men will come together this week in the handicap contest for the new challenge emblem at the Montauk billiard parlors, Brooklyn. There are two players in a tie for first place, and, with the few remaining games to play, an exciting finish is expected. Lewis, who is regarded by many as a winner, finished his schedule games last week. Lawson announces that he will challenge the winner.

The players' schedule for this week is as follows: Monday, Peppard vs. Lawson; Tuesday, Lewis vs. Kowenhoven; Wednesday, Peppard vs. Irving; Thursday, Gordon vs. Kowenhoven; Friday, Gordon vs. Lewis. The games won by the contestants up to date are: Robinson, (100,) 4; Peppard, (100,) 3; Irving, (100,) 5; Kowenhoven, (90,) 3; Lewis, (85,) 5; Suydam, (85,) 3; Gordon, (80,) 4; Cadley, (75,) 0; Lawson, (60,) 2.

Clarence E. Green is receiving many inquiries concerning the sweepstakes pool tournament to be held early in January in the Montauk rooms. Among the probable entries will be Frank Sherman of Washington, who defeated Clearwater last Spring after the latter had won the world's championship emblem and shortly before the challenge game in which the title passed to Grant Ely of this city. Thomas Burns of Chicago and Sneadon of Newark are almost certain entries.

The probable list of competitors also includes George Smith, Hartford, Conn.; Peter Rogers, Jersey City; Edward Dawson, St. Louis; Charles Weston, Pittsburg; Irving Long, Nashville, Tenn.; William Wenrick, Patrick H. Walsh, and Frank Hoppe, New York; H. P. Stofft, Cleveland, and Nat Ward, Brooklyn. Entries close Dec. 31 and the tourney begins Jan. 5. The entrance fee is $25, and all the money, with the $200 added, will be divided among the ten players whose entries are accepted.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE FOOTBALL.

Annual Game Between the Two Universities Ended in a Tie.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The annual Oxford and Cambridge football match to-day resulted in a tie, both sides scoring a goal and a touch-down.

There were 7,000 persons present. The ground was slippery and the weather dull and drizzly. Oxford scored all the points in the first half and Cambridge all the points in the second half. The scene on the ground was in marked contrast with that presented at the great intervarsity matches in the United States. There was an absence of any tremendous enthusiasm on the part of the spectators, though toward the close, when the elevens tied, the excitement was intense. The players did not wear safety clothing or face or leg guards.

The ball was in Oxford territory and Cambridge was playing fiercely when time was called.

Indoor Football Championship.

Eight teams will take part in the football tournament which will be held in Madison Square Garden on the evenings of Dec. 29, 30, and Jan. 2. These teams are the All-Syracuse, All-Philadelphia, New York Football Association, Knickerbocker Field, Orange A. C., Warlow A. C. of Whitestone, L. I.; Transit A. C. of this city and the Brighton Club of Coney Island. It is probable, however, that the teams will all compete in one class to decide the indoor championship of America. Several of the teams will have men who figured prominently on college gridirons. The Orange A. C. has a team that can hold its own fairly well with any of the big college elevens, and for this reason is a slight favorite over the New York and Philadelphia aggregations.

GIRLS PLAY BASKET BALL.

Normal College Defeats the Barnard Team by a High Score.

The Barnard College girls' basket ball team went down in disastrous defeat before the superior playing of the Normal College girls in the latter's gymnasium, at Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, yesterday. The score was 16—2. Barnard was completely outclassed at nearly every point of the game, as the score indicates. The chief merit of the victors was their excellent pasing, which completely puzzled the Barnard girls, who were unable to defend their goal with success. There were but few fouls and but little rough play in the game. At the end of the first half the score stood 6—0 for Normal, Miss Mahoney scoring three goals. At the start of the second period Barnard scored her solitary goal on a long shot by Miss Fisher. After that, however, Normal drew rapidly ahead with goals by Miss Munson, Miss Wellwood, the Captain, and Miss Klotz. About 500 girls saw the game, men being excluded. The line-up:

Normal, 16.	Position.	Barnard, 2.
Miss Mahoney	Forward	Miss Dorrian
Miss Munson	Forward	Miss Cooley
Miss Wellwood	Centre	Miss Fisher
Miss Roth	Guard	Miss Smith
Miss Klotz	Guard	Miss Hoffman

Score—Normal, 16; Barnard, 2. Goals from field for Normal—Miss Mahoney, (3,) Miss Munson, (2,) Miss Wellwood, Miss Klotz, (2.) Goals from field for Barnard—Miss Fisher. Referee—Theodore F. Allen, Columbia. Umpires—T. G. Cook, Fanwood A. C.; Miss Murphy, Normal. Timekeepers—Miss Alsberg, Barnard; Miss Hawley, Normal. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

New Jersey Basket Ball Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 13.—The Athletic Association of the North Jersey Interscholastic League has completed its schedule of league basket ball games, as follows:

Jan. 2—Passaic High vs. Orange High, at Orange; Paterson High vs. South Orange High, at Paterson.

Jan. 9—Passaic High vs. Paterson High, at Paterson; South Orange High vs. Bloomfield High, at South Orange.

Jan. 16—Bloomfield High vs. Orange High, at Orange.

Jan. 16—South Orange High vs. Passaic High, at Passaic.

Jan. 23—Bloomfield High vs. Paterson High, at Paterson; Orange High vs. Passaic High, at Passaic.

Jan. 30—South Orange High vs. Paterson High, at Paterson; Passaic High vs. Bloomfield High, at Passaic.

Feb. 11—South Orange High vs. Orange High, at Orange.

Feb. 13—Paterson High vs. Passaic High, at Passaic; Orange High vs. Bloomfield High, at Bloomfield.

Feb. 20—Paterson High vs. Orange High, at Orange; Passaic High vs. South Orange, at South Orange.

Feb. 27—Passaic High vs. Bloomfield High, at Bloomfield; Orange High vs. Paterson High, at Paterson.

March 4—Orange High vs. South Orange High, at South Orange; Paterson High vs. Bloomfield High, at Bloomfield.

March 11.—South Orange High vs. Bloomfield High, at Bloomfield.

PLAYED CARDS FOR JUDGESHIP.

Republican Nomination Staked, It Is Alleged, Against $1,375.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—Judge Burgess of the Supreme Court yesterday at the relation of Attorney General Crow, issued a writ of ouster against Judge Burkhead of Douglass County, to compel him to show cause why he is entitled to hold the office of Circuit Judge of the Twenty-first District.

The Supreme Court will be asked to determine whether it is a violation of the corrupt practice statute to secure a nomination by a game of cards, in which the Judgeship nomination and $1,375 were the stakes. Burkhead, Republican, defeated George W. Thornberry, Democrat.

Thornberry contested the election, alleging that Burkhead and Ernest Bronson were Republican candidates for the Judgeship; that the men agreed to play a game of cards to see who should have the nomination, and against the nomination a sum of $1,375 was put up.

Bronson won, but it is alleged that he, being unable to carry the convention, threw his vote to Burkhead in consideration of the financial stake. The defeated Democrat seeks to prove that Burkhead spent more money than he stated in his return, as filed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6:30 A. M.—781 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Robert Thompson; damage, $200.

9:10 A. M.—520 West Fourteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—397 First Avenue; Mary Langan; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—443 West Sixteenth Street; Louis Smith; damage, $50.

11:35 A. M.—68 Bayard Street; Peter Herter; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—131½ Washington Street; Austin Canfield; no damage.

2:30 P. M.—614 West Forty-seventh Street; Mary Rice; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—Public School 158, Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street; damage, $50.

6:05 P. M.—336 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Secario Caladeasa; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—127 Henry Street; M. Teasin; damage trifling.

CURLING NOW IN SEASON

Picked Team of Scotch Players Coming for Bonspiels.

Uncommon Skill and Exhilarating Exercise Demanded by Exponents of the Granite Stone Game.

Curlers throughout this country and Canada are elated over the prospect of exciting and interesting international matches this season. A picked team, representing the flower of the Scottish rinks, will arrive in this country within a few weeks. The Scotchmen are coming here to engage in all of the series of competitions and bonspiels, both in the United States, Canada, and British Columbia. They will remain here about three months, and have hopes of capturing some of the trophies offered. Among the lovers of curling this fact has caused all of the old-timers to polish up their curling stones and wish for the bitter winds and freezing weather that makes the sport prosper.

So as to be in readiness for the coming of their clansmen, W. H. Smith, the Secretary of the Grand National Curling Club, has called a meeting for the purpose of arranging a schedule and making the other necessary arrangements for the season. There are many plans to be discussed, and the curlers themselves predict the greatest year here that the grand old game has ever known. Veteran David Foulis, who was for twenty-eight years the Secretary of the Grand National Curling Club, and only went out of office last year, is most enthusiastic about the season at hand. He has held many trophies and titles, and when he says, "We'll doon 'em, lad!" the curlers all believe that the fate of the visiting Scots is sealed.

There is a deal of activity also noticeable nowadays about the covered rink buildings across the Hudson River, in Hoboken. The curling season is certainly here, and the cold weather of the past week has brought joy and hilarity to the knights of the broom, who delight in sending the granite stones over the glassy ice, with the resultant "inwicking," "outwicking," and the other terms perfectly intelligible to the curling clan, but Greek to the average man, interest in "the roaring game," as curling is called, is by no means confined to the narrow circle of our canny Scottish-Americans. Every one who has followed the trend and movement of our outdoor Winter sports must have noticed the fast-increasing popularity, until now every section of the country where there is ice has its rink and expert players, who, in the early part of the Winter compete in the local games, and later on in the season journey hundreds of miles to take part in the inter-State matches and international bonspiels. Practically all of the outdoor curling in this city is done on the ice at Van Cortlandt Park. Formerly a space was alloted to the curlers on the Central Park lakes, but of late years this has been abandoned, as only on a few days in the season could the ice be depended upon. Since the erection of the big rinks at Hoboken, N. J., indoor curling has been all the go, and the ancient Scotch sport—the game of song, story, and tradition—has boomed along as never before.

Curling is a poor game for the novice to look at, and he is apt to smile at the antics of the players as they ply the broom and dance before the stone, brushing the particles of snow and ice from before the missile. There is a likelihood that you will scoff at the idea that there is as much skill in the game as there is in billiards, but such is the fact, and the beginner will find the afternoon waning all too rapidly when he gets thoroughly warmed up and the finer points of the sport are made plain.

It will take some little time to master the art of "putting down," as the final delivery of the stone is called, and when that has been accomplished the beauties of the "out-turn" and "in-turn will be unfolded. It will be an unceasing source of enjoyment to watch the gyrations of the stone as it slowly twirls round and round as it approaches its destination, and if the shot has been well played the "Well played, Sir!" of the skip will reward him and spur him to greater exertions the next time.

The game is played with four men on a side, the last player, who is the Captain and adviser, being designated "skip." It is the skip who gauges the shots and decides how the stone shall be delivered. The inevitable broom furnishes the direction, but the turn, whether in or out, will have much to do with the final position of the stone. The aim for the broom may be ever so unerring, but if the wrong turn is given the shot will go for naught. It is surprising what gyrations these blocks of granite make as they near their destination. It is then the skip who uses the curler to be seen, and the game takes on the truly scientific aspect. There are men who can gauge to a nicety the speed and direcion of the missile, and it is a real pleasure to play with such experts.

To the tyro who has never even seen or played the game, some sort of insight into it, a brief description will be necessary. The objective point of the player is the "tee" or inner of four circles, which are drawn in the ice, and the side which has the greater number of stones nearest the smaller ring scores one point for each stone. The stones vary in weight from thirty pounds up to fifty pounds, and even higher, but it takes a man of some muscle to handle a fifty pounder, and thirty-seven pounds is about the average weight of the stones in general use in the rinks of the United States and Canada to-day.

The object of the first player is to so deliver the stones for the day—them just without the greater circle, thus barring the way to the "tee," or inner ring. As the game progresses the game becomes complicated, and perhaps the stones delivered first may be carried by concussion with those of the opposing side until they are the best efforts. Perhaps they have been carried through the circles entirely and are lost. It is the aim of each side to displace the stones of rivals, and as the game goes on the sport calls for the finest skill. "Ports," or openings between two stones, have to be run, and caroms as expert and nicely executed as any seen in the game of billiards are made. "Draws" are made around difficult points, and the entire complexion of the game is often made in the very final shot. It is the effort of opposing teams to guard their winning shots, and the skill in the game is exemplified anew when under the guidance of a skip a stone is placed within a few inches of the very spot desired.

Sweeping is one of the fine arts of the game. If the stone of a competitor leaves his hand with less speed than is desirous, and the skip calls "sweep," it is a sight for gods and men to see a staid merchant of sixty dancing before the stone and plying the broom as though his life depended upon his exertion. Though his face may be as red as the Tam o'Shanter upon his head and his arms may be working like pendulums, he will still be besought to sweep.

"Sweep, mon, sweep; why dinna ye sweep? Tak' her doon; tak' her doon!" and then, when the haven is reached, the command "Up broom!" will be followed by a ringing cheer as the granite slides into its place a winner. It is possible to carry a stone many yards by the aid of judicious applications of the broom, and the use of the brush is probably the best exercise that is connected with the game, although almost every faculty of mind and body is brought into play in the pursuit of the sport.

It is a pity that New Yorkers do not get as much curling as the cities to the north and northwest of the metropolis. The ice in the vicinity of Gotham does not afford such opportunities as are to be had by our Canadian cousins, and there are very few covered rinks and the sport is mainly followed in the open. Every town of 2,000 or more inhabitants in Canada can boast of a rink developed exclusively for curling, and it is a striking fact that the championship was held for many years by St. Mary's, a town of not more than 5,000 inhabitants. It is, generally speaking, possible to begin curling in Ontario and Quebec in the early part of December, and in many seasons the ice remains good until the latter part of March. It is not surprising that with such opportunities Canadians should excel at the game.

The most important article in the curler's outfit is the curling stone. In selecting a pair of stones the curler should not omit to take the beauty of the article into account, although it must not of course be preferred to real worth. Let him remember that the stone must be his servant, not his master, and select one over which he has command. It is also good to bear in mind that the best assistant in the management of the stone is polish. The careful curler will never allow his curling stone to loose its gloss or brilliancy. With this the heaviest stone is easily managed; without it the lightest stone is dull, stubborn, and unmanageable. What the curler requires is a true stone—i. e., a stone which will not be dull when the ice is dull and keen when the ice is keen, but which will be equable in mood and not affected by change of weather. It is a grand game, is this "roarin' relic of the kilted Scots as they hurled polished stones along the frozen surface of their Highland streams." The exercise is fine. Pre-eminently curling is a man's sport and bids fair to become deservedly popular.

IN THE RE L ESTATE FIELD

Business of Greater Variety and Increasing Volume.

Down-Town Sales Add Interest to Week's Re rts—Latest Sales by Broker -List of Auction Offerings.

Despite the most universal complaint about high pr s, and the uncertainties of the new tax ssessment plan and half a dozen other e ments in the present market that would rdinarily furnish fine ammunition for ssimists, actual business continues to s ow a steady increase in volume and c tant improvement in its general charac . Additional force could be given to thi statement were it not for the fact that a ouncement regarding several deals of s first magnitude is deferred, owing t the many trifling but not serious delays ncidental to negotiations in such cases.

These large peculative purchases preliminary to w building operations, usually looked or as features of a "big market," are, is true, noticeably absent from current reports—a condition for which the m cy market stringency is largely respo ible—but the market's vigorous tone every other particular is perhaps mo gratifying than would be a few transac ns of the spectacular sort furnished by e big realty corporations.

The purchas of the northwest corner of Broadway nd Reade Street by the Emigrant Ind trial Savings Bank occasioned no l e surprise in real estate circles, becau in the event of a move by that instit ion it had been expected that some sit further uptown would be selected, just s the Bank for Savings abandoned its Bleecker Street home in favor of its w one at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-f Street. President McMahon of th Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, fr discussing this point, said: "The possi ities of an uptown site were thoroug gone over, but it was decided that t bank would gain nothing by leaving th neighborhood, with which it has been l ntified for fifty years. A careful canv of old depositors and of the showed that a urces of new accounts, substantial ad uptown site possessed no Just how s ntages." Broadway co the improvement of the been decided, er will be begun has not that the new t President McMahon says as soon as th uilding will be begun just the bank ful lessees are willing to give sibly a year possession of the site, pos whether or no m May, and this bank's preser the city decides to take the success of the property. Of the ultimate investment s ank's new venture from an doubt, for, wh idpoint there can be no bers Street h Broadway north of Cham not been recognized as an especially atti tive field for new construction by those who must have immediate results. It is ficult to look forward to a time when th re will not be a well-sustained deman for rentable space within a stone's throw f the courts and municipal offices.

The only ot r down-town transaction of any importan , the Hanover Fire Insurance Compan purchase of 36 Pine Street, adjoining its resent structure, furnished another insta e of the centralization of financial dist holdings in the hands of corporations, nd the prediction is made that it will l only a very few years before all such roperty is permanently out of the marke

This Pine S eet deal is also interesting, as the price, 215,000, or about $158 per square foot, tablishes a new high record for an inside rcel on that thoroughfare.

In the mid business district, in which the store an loft type of structure predominates, t re are signs of continued activity. Jan A. Camobell found a buyer for his new s e-story building, at 16 East Eighteenth S eet, between Broadway and Fifth Avenu Mayer S. Auerbach's purchase of 8 a l 10 East Thirteenth Street will probably e followed by a resale to a builder, whil the sales of 45 and 62 University Place A. M. Eisenberg may also be mentioned s affecting the same general class of pro ty.

Brokers als report a noticeably increased demand for cant property—not of the gilt-edged va ety, but of the sort that admits of i rovement with apartment houses of the iddle grade. Sales on upper Park Avenu notably, that of the Ford estate's corn , at Ninety-sixth Street, give promise of a uilding movement of considerable prope lons in that neighborhood next Spring. On the west side, large plots changed han on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Seventh Avenue, and n One Hundred and Eighteenth Street ear Lenox Avenue, the latter deal bein especially significant in that the buyer, J es Picken, will improve the lots with thr -story twenty-foot dwellings.

Late Sales by Brokers.

Max Marx as sold, through Ernest Tribelhorn, to mes C. Sinclair the six-story apartment h use, known as the Biltmore, at 261 and 63 West One Hundred and Twenty-nint Street, 50 by 100.11, taking in exchange the three five-story flats, 557 to 561 West ne Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, bett en Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, plot 81 by 100. Mr. Marx has resold and 561 West One Hundred and Forty-n th Street to Martin D. Fink. Post & Re e have sold for Nathan Wolf to a client the two five-story apartment houses, 105 and 107 East Seventy-third Street, on p t 42 by 102.2.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold the four-story elling, 7 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98, recently purchased by him from M itz Bauer.

Frank E. mith has sold for John G. Gould 158 est Twenty-second Street, a lot 25 by 98. now covered by a three-story dwelling. e buyer will erect a six-story loft building n the site.

H. C. Sen & Co. have sold for William S. Patten t C. H. Barrett the four-story dwelling 15 West Sixty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

Mrs. Sam Blackwell has sold, through S. H. Mart the four-story dwelling, 139 West Sixty- urth Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

Thomas F Graham has sold for the New York Ceme Company the five-story flat at the no neast corner of Amsterdam Avenue an Seventy-third Street, on lot 75 by 25.

Francis M rris & Co. have bought the five-story t, 240 West Fortieth Street Street, 20 b 98.9.

Porter & have sold for Bessie W. Ives the four-st brownstone dwelling 41 West One Hund d and Thirtieth Street, 20 by 100.

Charles J ermann & Co. have sold for Gordon, Le & Co. the seven-story building 90 to 9 Roosevelt Street, 40 by 65, to Frederick J usser.

John Salc an has sold for Freedman & Feinberg t sidor Sabetsky 23 Montgomery Street.

Matthew Ward & Co. have leased for the owner Weirs, at r a term of years the Hotel Shares, pr rietor of the New Rockledge Hotel, at I ckledge, Fla., and of the Colonnades H l, at Seabreeze, Fla.

Hall J. ow & Co. have sold 60 West Twenty-fir Street, a four-story dwelling, 24 by 98.9, r the Peabody estate, to D. B. Freedman, ho owns the adjoining house, No. 62.

Porter & o have sold for Bessie W. Ives the four-st y brownstone-front dwelling 41 West One andred and Thirtieth Street, 20 by 99.11.

Samuel mbaum has sold to Charles Steinhause the six-story tenement 259 Seventh A ue, 24.9 by 97.

Amedee stsaing has bought 633 and 635 West Fort sixth Street, old buildings, on p 50 by

Moritz E uer has sold the seven-story store and ft building 103 and 105 Mott Street, 50.7 by 100.

Gordon, vy & Co. have sold to Frederick Laur r the seven-story building 90 and 92 Roo velt Street, 40 by 65.

Slawson Hobbs have sold for Eagan & Halley the new five-story American-basement dwe ing 312 West Ninety-second Street, 20 1 feet.

The Auction Room.

For thos small parcels which appear in current a ion lists, offered either voluntarily or nder partition decrees, there seems to h an excellent demand, a circumstance wh h argues well for a successful auction m ket with the beginning of the recognized eason for activity in that field after the of the year.

The pres t period usually is looked upon as a listl one with the salesroom contingent, a the meagreness of this week's schedule, th in quality and quantity, is only wha might be expected at this time of year. o lower east side corners, one at Houst Street and Avenue D and the other at A enue C and Eighth Street, to be sold in par tion on Tuesday, may be the subject of son competition among those operators who for that section. The four-story dwelling v extension, 185 West Seventy-second St, will also be offered at Auctioneer K nelly's stand on the same day. A volunta sale, announced by L. J. Phillips & Co. for Thursday, involves 318 West Fourteenth Street, between Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street.

There were recorded last week 235 mortgages for $3,985,292, of which 75, for $1,240,552, were at 5 per cent.; 88, for $737,890, were at more, and 69, for $2,006,850, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 226 mortgages for $4,190,773, of which 72, for $1,252,116, were at 5 per cent.; 90, for $1,304,784, were at more, and 55, for $1,633,843, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, 312 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 165.7 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 15.7 by 75.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,515.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Montasue Lesnier, referee, 102 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 35 by 100.8, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $37,501.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 1,142 and 1,144 Union Avenue, east side, 113.11 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by .100, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $1,716.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 135 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 344 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 608 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 453 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,677.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 184.5 and irregular, two-story brick buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $30,947.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Eidman, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 123 feet west of Gerard Avenue, 27 by 130 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,674.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,650 and 2,652 Park Avenue, east side, 591.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 430.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 426 East Houston Street, northeast corner of of Avenue D, 22.3 by 70, one and two story brick and frame buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William S. Johnson, referee, 124 Avenue C, southeast corner of Eighth Street, 19 by 70, four-story brick building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 682 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,770.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 2,193 Fifth Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,564.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles P. Howland, referee, 336 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.8 by 81, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,964.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, John H. Wilson, referee, 239 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, 19.5 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $31,994.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,543.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Cummings, referee, 62 Grand Street, north side, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $52,289.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George S. Ludlow, referee, 76 Convent Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,171.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 187.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,874.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, 2,181 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,519.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 318 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.8, four-story stone front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Gherardi Davis, referee, 330 to 340 West Seventeenth Street, 300 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 92, six five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on 330 and 332, $26,551; on 336, 338, and 340, $21,090.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Franklin Pierce, referee, 3,780 Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 90, four-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $16,057.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 77.2, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,982.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 656 Broadway, for ten-story brick lofts, 28.6 by 130; M. Zimmerman of 115 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; F. C. Brown of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store; Stern Brothers of 7 West Fifty-third Street, owners; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 35 Union Square, to four-story brick warehouse and stores; A. Townsend real estate, owner; C. F. Wells of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Twentieth Street, north side, 130 feet east of Third Avenue, to a four-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

To Enlarge Stern Brothers' Store.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Bureau of Buildings for alterations to 28 and 30 West Twenty-third Street. The property is to be reconstructed into an office building and connected with fire-proof stores to Stern Brothers' present building. A new floor is to be put in on the second story. Stern Brothers are the owners.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

AVENUE A, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x98; Elise Fischer to Anton Scelagy, (mtg $14,000)..... $18,500

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.3 ft n e of 176th St, 27x2.11 to w s of 3d Av; Augustus P. McGraw to Maria Kiefer, quitclaim. 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.3 ft n e of 176th St, 27x2.11 to w s of 3d Av; Theodore C. Bacon, heir, to Maria Kiefer, quitclaim 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.3 ft n e of 176th St, 27x2.11 to w s of 3d Av; Esther L. Bacon to Maria Kiefer, quitclaim..... 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.3 ft n e of 176th St, 27x2.11 to w s of 3d Av; Lidie R. McGraw, widow, to Maria Kiefer, quitclaim 1

FULTON ST, 67, s, 24.4x95.4x23.10x 90.6; Cora Strafford and another, executors, to Romulus R. Colgate, 1-6 part. 4,750

FULTON ST, 67, e s, 24.4x95.4x23.10x 90.6; Abner W. Colgate and others to Romulus R. Colgate, B. & S., ½ part... 14,250

FULTON ST, 67, e s, 24.4x95.4x23.10x 90.6; Romulus R. Colgate to Jennie A. Bliss, B. & S..... 100

FULTON ST, 67, e s, 24.4x95.4x23.10x 90.6;

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 13	$1,371,026,225	$56,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,016,451	65,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,367,580,605	51,585,597
Nov. 22	1,745,827,967	62,906,373
Nov. 15	1,747,525,857	60,257,221
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,479	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,092,479	80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	82,313,563
Oct. 18	1,721,104,799	62,609,109
Oct. 11	1,702,253,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,454
Sept. 27	1,748,298,320	54,040,012
Sept. 20	1,588,504,667	50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,065,123	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,195
Aug 30	1,370,870,095	45,359,840
Aug 23	1,375,558,456	69,857,937
Aug 16	1,353,552,608	65,502,471
Aug 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug 2	1,477,217,129	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,566,801	67,658,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	60,126,693
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,288,007	59,433,198
June 14	1,666,280,988	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,207,212	57,260,825
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,678
May 17	1,486,152,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
Mar 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,239
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,000
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,560
April 12	1,535,190,041	68,336,549
April 5	1,476,091,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,077,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,284,303	61,699 957
March 8	1,315,238,887	67,340,183
March 1	1,450,914,903	64,567,229
*Feb. 22	1,218,558,874	61,171,136
Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,376,939,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,387,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,532
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,824
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,705,733

*Five days.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Vette & Hoffman have been appointed St. Louis general agents of the Northwestern Life and Savings Company.

Frank A. Colley has been named attorney and manager of the Atlantic Underwriters at New York Central Lloyds, which is writing lines on sprinkled risks.

C. N. Gorham, special agent of the American Insurance Company of Newark has been appointed Superintendent of the company's farm department for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Indiana.

The Illinois State Insurance Department has completed an examination of the Traders' Mutual Life Insurance Company, which applied for a license to transact an industrial insurance business.

Auditor Merriam of the Iowa State Insurance Department has decided to give a hearing on the proposed policy form of that State to fire underwriters.

Alcom Ferguson, the Arkansas delegate to the Louisville National Convention of Local Fire Insurance Agents, reported in part as follows: "Two years ago our General Assembly enacted a resident agents' law. That law has been a godsend to local agents, not only doing them good, but also doing good for the companies and the State. It has helped the local agents because it prohibits interference by the foreign broker, largely stopping overhead writing. It has enabled the companies to secure full rates, and it has put into the Treasury of Arkansas the nice sum of 2,500 extra dollars. We have on our Committee of Laws and Legislation thirty-five Vice Presidents, representing the thirty-five Senatorial districts of the State. These Vice Presidents are supposed to keep in touch with the different Senators."

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1903,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
BY ORDER OF THE
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York,
Southeast Corner of North Moore and Varick Sts.,
running through to and connecting with
226 WEST BROADWAY;
five-story brick Building; size of plot 75.0½ on North Moore St., x87.2 on Varick St., with "L" of about 26.2x59.6½ on West Broadway. DIMENSIONS MORE OR LESS.
EDWARD M. GROUT,
CONTROLLER.
Maps, terms of sale, and full particulars at Controller's office, 280 Broadway, New York City, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,
Estate of NELLIE L. CARPENTER, Deceased,
135 WEST 72D ST.,
Four-story, basement, and cellar brownstone dwelling; dining room and bedroom extension; exquisitely decorated; beautifully trimmed in hard woods, including elegant gas fixtures, andirons, onyx mantels, shades, &c.; size of lot, 22x102.2; caretaker on premises. Messrs. CARDOZA BROS., Attorneys for estate, 52 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with Attorneys, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

CONKLIN PROPERTY AUCTION SALE,
Dec. 20th, at noon, on the premises,
at Hackensack, N. J.
Splendid opportunity for investment.
Large house, with 8 lots.
52 other lots.
Not less than two lots sold to each buyer.
No restrictions.
TERMS, 10% DOWN ON LOTS,
Balance in 3 equal monthly payments.
$300 ON HOUSE,
Balance in 3 equal monthly payments.
Titles insured by North Jersey Title Guarantee Co.
Hot dinner served before sale.
FREE PASSES on railroad and trolley.
Best Real Estate ever offered in Hackensack.
GET MAPS AND PASSES FROM
W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer,
Tel. 6029A Cortlandt. No. 123 Liberty St., N.Y.C.
N. B.—If cold or stormy sale will take place in well-heated Conklin residence.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE to close estate of CATHERINE M. WARD, Dec'd, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH, NOON.
TENEMENT PROPERTIES.
113 WEST 60TH ST.,
NEAR NINTH AVENUE,
209 EAST 73D ST.,
NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
No. 113 West 60th St., 5-story brownstone flat and lot 25x100.5 feet.
No. 209 East 73d St., 4-story brownstone flat and lot 25x102.2 feet.
LIBERAL TERMS. Maps and particulars with Joseph P. O'Neill, Executor, 116 Nassau St.; Bernard Smyth & Sons, Real Estate, 35 Nassau St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.
4-story brick building with lot,
No 124 Avenue C,
Southeast Corner 8th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auct'r,
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock,
Nos. 330, 332, 334, 336, 338 and 340
WEST 17TH ST.,
six five-story brick tenements, each 25x abt. 80x92, three families on a floor in each house.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.
Messrs. STANTON & HOPKINS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St. Telephone 5398—Cort.
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, 111 Broadway. Telephone 2481—Cortlandt.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at public auction,
Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
NO. 318 WEST 14TH STREET,
A 4-story stone private dwelling, on lot 25x103.1. For maps apply to the Auct'rs, 148 B'way, N.Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TWO POSITIVE BARGAINS!
An American basement dwelling, 10 rooms and 2 baths, size 19.2 x 50 x 100; a high stoop dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, size 17 x 51 x 100, butler's pantry extension 9x14
Both the above houses are in elegant condition and can be occupied immediately.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th Street.

Two Positive Bargains.—An American basement dwelling, 10 rooms and 2 baths, size 19.2x50x100; a high-stoop dwelling, 10 rooms and bath, size 17x51x100; butler's pantry extension, 9x14; both the above houses are in elegant condition, and can be occupied immediately. Erastus Hamilton, 252 West 138th St.

A GREAT BIG OFFER!
READ MY ADVERTISEMENT UNDER
"BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES"
TO-DAY.
JOHN H. BURTIS.

Mortgages at 4 per cent.; will loan from one-half to two-thirds the value Manhattan and Bronx property, 5 years, 4%; low expenses. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Near Empire Square, three wide five-story apartments; rental, $13,500; insurance company mortgage; low, to close estate. N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

For Sale—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; size, 16.6x50x100; well built, in first-class order; mortgage $5,000; make offer; private block. Wilson, 978 Lexington Av.

For Sale—Two 5-story 3-family on floor apartments; rent $6,000; mortgage $43,000; make offer; all improvements; always rented. Wilson, 978 Lexington Av.

For Sale.—7-story business building, centrally located; leased responsible party; free and clear; might entertain exchange. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Particular attention given to collection of rents; full charge of real estate taken; best references furnished. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

$100,000 to loan on 1st mtg. Manhattan and Brooklyn, 4½% and 5%. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

Investors.—Before investing call and see our large list of real bargains. Klawonn & Friedheim, 1,135 Broadway.

Avenue Investment.—Five-story, double tenement; rental $21,000; asking $21,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Owners of properties who want customers should call; have calls for same. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

I have a number of houses for sale very reasonable; great bargains. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Extra deep 30-foot lot, $13,000; Ninth Ward; central; bargain. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

In the Seventies.—Good 4-story house; pays 7% on $10,000 invested. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

First and second mortgages, sums to suit, on Manhattan property; low interest. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage at low rates. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

Bargains can be had for investments, all parts of city. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Collecting rents my specialty. George I. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

5-story new American basement house, $30,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

For Sale.—Property of every description in Manhattan. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d.

Below Canal St.

A property near City Hall, 50x119, six stories, substantially built, splendid light, having complete steam plant, for sale to close an estate.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

$2,500 buys Hudson St. flat, adjoining corner; must sell. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Horatio St.—50-foot plot, ready for improvement: price, $30,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Division Street, five-story tenement; price, $25,000; terms to suit. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Chrystie Street; six-story tenement; rental, $2,750; price, $26,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East Side.

17th Street, Near Irving Place.
High-Class Investment.
50x92. I am open for a quick cash offer. MacGowan, 111 5th Av., N. Y. City.

5-story tenement; 2d Av.; 4 families on floor; 2 stores; only $4,000 cash necessary; take small house, Bronx, in exchange. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park, in Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

For Sale.—Four-story-and-basement brownstone dwelling on Lexington Av., Lenox Hill section; asking $23,000; make offer. Wilson, 978 Lexington Av.

Attractive!!!—Best investment proposition on lower east side; builders must have ready cash; four extra wide apartment houses; rental $44,000; asking $400,000; want offer; will sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

92d St., Madison and Park Avs.—Four-story modern dwelling; sacrifice; $22,500. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Elevator apartment house, corner Madison Av., $325,000; rented for $35,000; will exchange. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Near 5th Av.—American basement dwelling at $50,000. Particulars Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

95th St., Park Av.—Three-story extension dwelling; modern private house block; $19,000. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Attention, Builders!—Site 75x100, near Broadway, for business building. Klawonn & Friedheim, 1,135 Broadway.

Murray Hill.—Four-story dwelling, 23 feet wide; only $26,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

54th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 17x100; $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

60th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 20x100; $30,600. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

61st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 19 feet wide; $27,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

62d St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; under $20,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

64th St., Near Lexington Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling; about $19,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

71st St., Near Lexington Av.—Four-story brownstone dwelling; only $14,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 20x80; only $65,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

74th St.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling, 17x100; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

75th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story, dining room extension; only $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

76th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

78th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling; handsomely decorated; about $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

92d St., Madison and Park Avs.—Four-story stone dwelling; $22,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

95th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling; parquet floors, &c.; $17,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

111th St., Near Madison Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; excellent locality; $10,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

Elevator apartment; leased tenants; rental, $16,000; price, $155,000; central location. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Actual bargain; 50.6, extra wide apartment house; rental, $6,950; price, $61,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

12th St.; bargain!!! Five-story tenement; rental, $1,500; price, $16,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Choice paying investment; new apartment house, lower section; rental, $11,000; price, $100,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Three modern apartment houses, below 14th St.; asking $65,000 each. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

14th St. apartment house, extra wide; rental, $12,000; price, $102,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

46th St., near 3d Av., 50x100; tenements; asking $35,500; bargain. John Peters, 200 E. 14th.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot; $36,500; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Extra wide modern double tenement, East 77th St., $23,500; rents, $2,550.
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Desirable plots, east side, below 14th St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Three-story house, East 19th St., pay 10 per cent., $15,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st, 46.10x98.9; asking $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—Three double tenements, corner 3d Av., 56th St., $75,000; must sell.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price, $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention!—Choice plot, 19th St., near 2d, 40x92; asking $31,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Building, Union Square, near rapid transit station; long lease; rent, $3,600; snap.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap; modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av.; $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story tenement, 4th St., near 1st, full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,400.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av., 30.6x100.5; asking $215,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Norfolk, near Rivington; full lot; $40,000; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several private houses near 5th Av.; above 34th St.; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brownstone single flat; 3 families; 20-foot front; no steam heat; price, $10,000; small cash payment. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Bargain!—Best investment to-day; 5-story tenement; 4 families on floor; west of 3d Av.; rent, $2,700; price, $24,000. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

3d Av., below 34th St., lot 50x100 for sale with or without a builder's loan. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

3d Av. store property below 34th St. for sale cheap to quick purchaser. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Lexington Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant flat, good investment. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

121st St. Near 3d Av. | Exceptional well-built and all light 20-family house; 2 stores; price, $28,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

For Sale.—40 minutes out Harlem Railroad, old-fashioned house; farm buildings, shade and orchard; six acres. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av., city.

Great Bargain.—Tenement, 100th St., near Madison Av.; all rented, 12%. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison.

A 21-foot private dwelling near 60th and Lexington, at $25,000, to close an estate; offer wanted. N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 B'way.

A 75-foot plot near 8th Av., below 14th, at $40,500; excellent for tenements or stable building. N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 B'way.

At $150,000, with loan, two lots, Madison Av. near 34th; very choice for fine apartment hotel. N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 Broadway.

DOUBLE FLAT AND STORE, 1ST AV., NEAR 20TH ST.; BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

1ST AV., NEAR 48TH ST.—DOUBLE TENEMENT AND STORE. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

122D ST., EAST.—TWO FINE SINGLE FLATS; FINE INVESTMENT; BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

EAST 75TH ST.—DOUBLE FLAT, $14,000 MORTGAGE, $7,000; RENTS, $1,320. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

East 64th St., Near Lexington.—Four-story, with extension, $22,500. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

42d St. Leasehold.—44 feet; for improvement; bargain. ANDREW, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42d St.

Seventies, 5th and Madison.—20-foot dwelling; $65,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42d St.

Bargain.—Plot 50x100, near 23d St., East; suitable for factory; $19,000; open to an offer. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

4-story double flat on 86th St.; 25x100; good order; price, $16,000; terms to suit; small cash payment. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Brownstone private in Eighties, west of 3d Av.; elegant order; price, $13,500; mortg. to suit. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

4-story American basement, $26,000; bargain; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Madison Av. corner; five-story; all rented; $42,000; mortgage $25,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Lot 25x100, with brick building, near Lexington Av., Harlem, $9,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Must sell to close estate; four-story tenement, 75th St., near 3d Av., 19.6x102; price, $11,000.00. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

91st, East.—5-story and stores; price, $28,000; mortgage, $19,000; rent, $3,100. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

$18,500.—82d St.; 3-story brownstone; good order; close estate. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

$25,000.—4-story; 16.8-foot; 79th St., Columbus and Amsterdam. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Handsome six-story elevator apartment; all rented; cheap, cash buyer. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

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2d Av. near 106 St. | Bargain; 5-story 20-family house; 2 stores; pr., $21,000; rents, $2,472; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

7th Street, near 1st Av. | 5-story triple flat, 15 families, 26x100; pr., $38,000; rent, $3,792; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

4 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

East 4th St.; 6-story, 44x96; price, $75,000; rent, $7,500. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Collecting rents my specialty. George I. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Tenement plot, 63 feet, near our office; below $40,000. N. Brigham Hall & Son, 681 B'way.

3d Av., near 34th St., 50x100; 2 4-sty. and stores, $50,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

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84th St., East of Park.—Key lot, $30,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42d St.

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East 74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story, 20x100. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

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Broome St., corner, 5-story and stores; price, $52,000; rent, $5,200. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

5-story new double flat, with stores, near 3d Av.; $19,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

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Near Central Park, 20-foot, 3-story; $23,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West Side.

IN THE 50s, 5TH AND 6TH AVES.
Handsome remodelled dwelling, 21x100; large library extension, with lavatory, 2 tiled bathrooms, electric lights, parquet floors; $54,000. H. T. Gurney, 7 Pine St., N. Y.

To close an estate, five-story 25-foot three-family house for sale on 120th St., near 7th Av.; a good investment; no heat or hot water supplied; rents $10, $12 per month. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 114th St.

8th Av. Corner Near 110th St. | 5-story triple flat up-to-date store; price, $80,000; cheapest on Avenue. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

7TH AV, BARGAINS.
23D——42D STS.
Corners and inside lots, extremely low figures. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Eighth Av. corner, (50x100,) above 42d St.; ripe for building; pays well to hold for further development; can be purchased right. Further particulars,
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

103d St., Near Amsterdam Av.—Wide flat; easy terms; price, $38,500. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

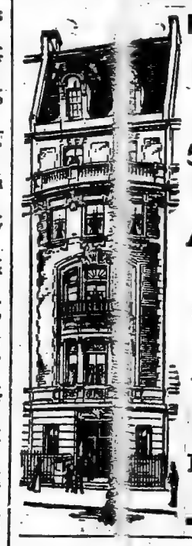

FOR SALE
Residence
1081
5th Avenue,
Near 89th St.
Absolutely Fireproof
FOR INFORMATION AND BOOKLET APPLY
Hudson Realty Co.,
135 Broadway,
Cor. Cedar St.
YOUR OWN BROKER

TO INVESTORS.
An unusual opportunity to secure at a bargain one of the best corners on Columbus Avenue in the Seventies, all rented, paying handsome income.
Particulars of
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AVENUE, N. Y.

AMSTERDAM AVE. CORNER in the 90s.—
5-story modern double flat, with 3 stores; can be bought cheap; free and clear; liberal terms. PHIL A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

8th Av. store above 42d St full lot; extra condition; estate John P. Kirwan

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot; $36,500; rents, $4,000.
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Real Estate for Sale.

SOME REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

21 lots, Prairie du Chien, Wis. Well located and very desirable for speculative investment.
Store bldg., Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Fine plantation of 240 acres in Calcasieu Co., La. 200 acres cultivated. Oil near by.
117 a. mineral land, Mercer Co., Va. Gold, silver, zinc, and lead. Developments have shown fine quality ore.
Handsome residence and 5 acres ground in Edgeworth, Pa. Fine shade.
126 a. farm in Allegheny Co., Pa., producing $100 per month in oil.
Fine Summer resort completely furnished. Situated on beautiful lake front, including 40 acres land in Kalamazoo Co., Mich.
320 a. farm in Christian Co., Ill. 4½ miles from R. R. All cultivated. Fine buildings. Extremely rich soil.
25 a. building site, West Roxbury District, Boston, Mass. Adjoining Brookline.
98 a. building site laid out in lots, in extremely desirable part of Grand Rapids, Mich., selling to close estate.
3,000 a. timberland, Swain Co., N. C. Walnut, locust, oak, white wood, chestnut, and poplar.
320 a. Wheeler Co., Neb. All tillable.
240 a. & impts. Yellow Medicine Co., Minn. 150 acres cultivated. 1½ miles from R. R.
20 a. and impts., Muskegon Co., Mich.
70 a. and impts., Buffalo Co., Neb. 50 acres cultivated. 1 mile from R. R.
New house and lot, Racine, Minn.
160 a. and impts., Ingham Co., Mich. 70 acres cultivated. 3 miles from R. R.
6-room residence and lot, Charlotte, N. C.
188 a. and impts., Mifflin Co., Pa. 80 acres cultivated; 100 acres timber; near R. R.
8 well-located lots, Summit, S. D.
160 a. and impts., Roberts Co., S. D.
6 a. and impts., Washington Co., Neb.
Fine lot, Ingle Wold Add, Des Moines, Iowa.
160 a. and impts., Hillsboro Co., N. H. Good bldgs. fine location.
Residence and lot, Hamburg, N. Y.
Modern res., Evergreen Park, Chicago, Ill.
Plantation of 1,150 acres, Carroll Co., Miss.; 1,000 acres fenced; good bldgs.
Residence and 11 acres, Albany Co., N. Y., 8 miles from Albany. Fine Summer home.
160 a. and stock, Roger Mills Co., Okla.
100 a. and impts., Barnegat, N. J.
502 a. and impts., Red Willow Co., Nebr.; 475 acres tillable. Good, rich land.
11-room residence and lot, Corsicana, Texas; bath, modern impts.; convenient location.
11-room residence and lot, Tionesta, Pa.
426 a. and impts., near Keyser, W. Va.
10 a. and impts., Rumsey, N. J.
7 a. and impts., Alachua Co., Fla.
Excellent bldg. site, 60 acres, Rocky Island, Ohio. Ideal location for clubhouse; hunting and fishing; fine variety fruit.
Fine hotel, electric light plant, water works, and 12 acres, Preston Bay, Ohio.
31 finely located bldg. lots, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
10 a. fruit farm, 2½ miles from Des Moines, Iowa; 9-room house and outbuildings.
640 a. farming land, Mercer Co., N. D.
163 a. and impts., Coffee Co., Tenn.
86 a. and impts., Hartford Co., Conn.; good bldgs.; established milk route.
Residence and lot, Port Henry, N. Y.
260 a. farm land, Ford Co., Kan.
Residence and lot, Vineland, N. J.; 10 rooms. Good medical practice included.
200 a. and impts., Fauquier Co., Va.; all cultivated; on branch 1 mile from R. R.
11-room residence and lot, cor. 2d & Arch Sts., Sunbury, Pa.; bath, modern impts.
Well-located lot, Ocean City, N. J.
128 a. Montgomery Co., N. Y.; good bldgs.; 100 acres tillable; well fenced; orchard.
16-room residence and lot, Tifft's St., Buffalo, N. Y.; bath; modern impts.; shade and fruit.
Good lot, W. Calvin St., Syracuse, N. Y.
640 a. timber land, Jefferson Co., Ark.
2 good lots, Esden Boroughs, Pa.
2-story store building, Clifton Forge, Va.; located in best business section.
1,700 a. timbered land, Greenville Co., S. C.
320 a. land, Haskell Co., Kans.
1 lot Rogers Add., St. Paul, Minn.
2 houses on 11th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.; well rented.
1 lot, South Lynne, Chicago, Ills.
320 a. & impts, Cheyenne Co., Nebr.
80 a. Blue Earth Co., Minn.; good bldgs.; orchard; 52 acres cultivated; all tillable.
120 a. and impts., Geneseo Co., Mich.
40 a. & impts., Randolph Co., Ind.
12-room residence and lot, Elm St., Montclair, N. J.; bath; modern impts.; fine location.
306 a. coal land, Losanimas, Colo.
45 a. & impts., Carroll Co., Md.
6 well-located lots, Kansas City, Mo.
Fine mining property, carrying gold, silver, and lead, Gunnison Co., Colo.
9-room residence and 32 acres, near Camden, Maine.
320 a. & impts., Dauphin Co., Manitoba, Can.; 200 acres tillable; 40 acres timber.
3 improved farms, 184 acres, 140 acres, 150 acres, respectively, Ulster Co., N. Y.; 252 acres timber.
Residence and lot, Lakeport, N. H.
Modern 9-room residence and lot, Vevay, Ind.; shade and fruit; beautiful location.
12-room residence and lot, Whitehall, N. Y.; all modern impts.; shade and fruit.
7 r. residence and lot, West Bay City, Mich.
160 a. & impts., San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.
124 a. & impts., Ashtabula Co., Ohio; 23 a. cultivated; 30 a. timber; orchard.
1,767 a. timber land, Arkansas Co., Ark.; about 1,000 a. tillable, when cleared.
40 a. & impts., Calcasieu Co., La.
162 a. & impts., New Castle Co., Del.
10-room residence and 20 a., Congers, N. Y. Fine soil, suitable for grain or vegetables.
100 a. & impts., Rockland Co., N. Y.; 60 a. tillable; ½ mile from Congers Sta.
320 a. fruit land, San Bernardino Co., Calif.
6-room residence and lot, Richmond, Ky.
10-room residence and lot, Berenice Av., Chicago, Ills. Modern impts. Near R. R. sta.
40 a. & impts. and stock, Worcester Co., Mass. Good lot, Milwaukee Av., Libertyville, Ills.
630 a. & impts., Henrico Co., Va.; 200 a. timber; especially suitable for growing vegetables.
12 a. orange grove and impts., Orange Co., Fla.; some grape fruit and pecan trees.
2 residences and lot, Jefferson Av., Chicago, Ills.; 8 and 9 rooms, respectively; modern impts.
10 desirably located lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
294 a. & impts., Talbot Co., Md. Good, rich land. Steamboat landing on property.
15 fine lots, Newport, Del.
160 a. & impts., Chase Co., Nebr.
Residence and lot, Newark Valley, N. Y.
Fine resort property of 267 a., Allegheny Co., Va. Valuable springs, water power, cottages, livery stable, and other bldgs.
Residence and lot, Troy St., Chicago.
Cottage & lot Adrian, Ga.
Residence, barn, and 3 lots, West Bend, Wis.
Residence and 5 lots, Genesee St., Rochester, N. Y. A good speculative investment.
300 a. & impts., Georgetown Co., S. C.
13-room cottage and lot, Belmont Av., Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.
Modern residence and lot, Knoxville, Tenn.
Residence and 53 acres, Bucks Co., Pa.; near Trenton, N. J.; beautiful suburban location.
Residence and lot, Dublin, Ind.
280 a., stock & impts., Henrico Co., Va.; one of the best-equipped dairy farms in the State; only four miles from Richmond; everything in perfect condition.
Residence and lot, 76 by 90 ft., Montreal, Can.; situated in best business section, and especially valuable for business site.
745 a. & impts., Arcadia Co., La.; 400 acres tillable; well improved.
800 a. & impts., Larimer Co., Col.; good improvements and fine water rights.
50 a. & impts., Allegheny Co., Pa., including royalty on 7 producing oil wells and option on 50 acres coal.
Fine farm of 2,240 acres, Barnes Co., N. D.; 1,500 acres under cultivation; 540 acres prairie and pasture; good buildings.
Stock farm of 200 acres, Eaton Co., Mich.; 150 acres cultivation; excellent buildings.
160 a. & impts., Page Co., Iowa; 110 acres cultivation; ideal home and farm.
175 a. mineral land & impts., Orange Co., Va.; slate, gold, copper, &c.
Fine residence, Washington Av., Denver, Col.; handsomely furnished and finely located.
Fine residence, lot, office, and barn, High St., Mount Holly, N. J.; modern impts.
72 a. & impts., Allegheny Co., Va.
Cottage, store room, and 2½ acres, Marksboro, Ky.
2-story stone warehouse and 2-story warehouse, adjoining, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Residence and lot, Oak St., Oil City, Pa.
7-room residence and 4 acres, Woodland, Del.
100 a. & impts., Clay Co., Ills.
100 a., Essex Co., N. Y.; mostly timber.
40 a. and impts., Jasper Co., Mo. Fine wheat and corn land. 2 miles to Joplin.
8 finely located lots, Dundee Place, Omaha, Nebr., 50x150 ft. Fine investment.
70 a. and impts., Windsor Co., Vt.
37-room Sanitarium, Concord, N. H. All conveniences; good condition; excellent location.
600 a. mineral land, Nevada Co., Cal.
25 a. timber land, Columbus Co., N. C.
75 a. fruit ranch, Santa Clara Co., Cal. Good bldgs.; well located.
120 a. timber land, Marquette Co., Mich.
20 a. fruit land and impts., Ventura Co., Cal.; 10 acres orchard; 2 miles to R. R.
140 a. and impts., San Buren Co., Mich. 85 acres cultivated; 2½ miles from R. R.
225 a. and impts., Box Elder Co., Utah. All tillable; orchard; ½ mile from R. R.
160 a. and impts., Lincoln Co., Okla.
200 a., Clay Co., Ills. 10-room residence and outbldgs.; 100 acres cultivated; near R. R.
80 a. brick and fruit land, Wasco Co., Ore.
114 a. and impts., St. Mary's Co., Md.

W. M. OSTRANDER, Suite 1,461, North American Bld'g, Phila.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Maine farms are "money-makers" at low cost, for cream, fruit, vegetables, dairy stock, and poultry; no liquor; no negroes; no malaria; healthy homes, charming scenery, lakes and rivers everywhere; stores, schools, churches, telephones, electric cars, daily mail deliveries, home cash markets, and intelligent friendly Yankee neighbors. Illustrated booklet just out mailed FREE. E. J. STROUT, Augusta, Maine.

Wilton, Connecticut; country places and farms, 70 minutes from city, $150 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Great Barrington.—30 acres, finest location in place; want city or suburban.
WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Choice cottage, near Bridgeport; lake front; 21 acres; price $1,500. Hine & Co., New Rochelle.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. CANFIELD, JR., on premises.

For Sale.—40 miles out, good farm for poultry; 90 acres, 9-room house, stable, orchard; price, $3,500. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has become a preferred medium for the publication of Want Advertisements.

Real Estate for Sale.

160 a. and impts., Hand Co., S. D.
100 a. and impts., Guernsey Co., Ohio. 120 acres tillable; 3 miles from R. R.
Fine farm, 1,580 acres, impts., White Pine Co., Nevada. Suitable for hay, alfalfa, wheat, rye, potatoes, and garden truck.
40 a. and impts., Sumter Co., Fla.
12-room residence and lot, Hunter, N. Y.
80 a. and impts., San Diego Co., Cal.
6-room cottage and lot, Covina, Cal.
Good lot, Thornburg Place, Omaha, Nebr.
Fine stock ranch, 1,080 acres and impts., Fresno, Co., Cal. Located in oil belt.
Residence and carpenter shop, Bedford, N. Y.
Well-located store bldg., Doddsville, Ills.
2-story brick school building & 6 a., West Point, Miss.; fine investment.
183 a. & impts., Shelby Co., Tenn.; 140 a. cultivated; 1½ miles from R. R.
10-room residence & lot, Oakland, Cal.; bath; modern impts.; fine location.
158 a. farming land, Hodgeman Co., Kans.
1 lot, well located, Lestershire, N. Y.
7-room residence & lot, Waterbury, Conn.
Well-located bus. bldg., Harrison, Mich.
200 a. & impts, Tioga Co., N. Y.
3-room residence & lot, Laurel St., Richmond, Va.
10 fine lots, Cragin, Chicago, Ills.
160 a. & impts., Howard Co., Nebr.; 110 a. cultivated; 4 miles to R. R.
½ a. bldg. lot & impts., Spartansburg, Pa.
40 a. & impts., Orange Co., Fla.
160 a. farming land, Ashley Co., Ark.
50 a. & impts., Hampden Co., Mass.
65 a. & impts., Oneida Co., N. Y.
167 a. & impts., Shannon Co., Mo.
160 a. fruit land, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.
340 a. stock, & impts., Stearns Co., Minn.; 150 a. cultivated; 2 miles to R. R.
Good lot, Prohibition Park, New York City.
16-room residence & lot, Bushwick St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; bath; modern impts.; fine location.
560 a. timber land, Maricopa Co., Cal.
Residence & lot, 6th & Dauphin Sts., Phila.
House & lot, Carlisle St., New Haven, Conn.
Modern 14-room fine residence and 56 a., Oyster Bay, N. Y.; 50 a. cultivated; near R. R. Sta.
150 a., Bucks Co., Pa.; mansion house, 4 tenant houses, lime kilns, & quarries.
17 a. truck land, near Gainesville, Fla.
Fine truck farm, 12½ a. & impts., and 30 a. corn or wheat land, Danville, Warren Co., N. J.
Residence and lot, 28th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
7-room residence and 2 lots, Havana, Ills.
160 a. & impts., Huntingdon Co., Pa.
Flat bldg. and lot, Erie St., Chicago, Ills.
375 a. & impts., Breckenridge Co., Ky.
10-room stone residence and 57 a., Bingen, Pa.; 36 a. cultivated; necessary outbldgs.
80 a., Itasca Co., Minn.
11-room residence and lot, Ceylon, Ohio.
255 a. & impts., Shelby Co., Ky.; 175 a. cultivated; 2½ miles from R. R.
8-room residence, laundry, and lot, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Fine business location.
2,762 a. & impts., Somerset Co., Md.; 1,000 a. tillable, 1,200 a. timber; near R. R.
Residence and 500 a., Campbell, N. Y.; 20-room residence, tobacco shed, and outbldgs.; 100 a. cultivated, 40 a. timber.
3,923 a. & impts., Chester Co., S. C.; 1,200 a. cultivated, 1,500 a. timber; suitable for cotton, corn, oats, &c.; R. R. on farm.
471 a. & impts., Rock Island Co., Ills. Best adapted for corn and oats.
2 lots, Reese's subdiv., Denver, Colo.
196 a. & impts., Custer Co., Nebr.
5 a. fruit ranch, Jackson Co., Ore.
204 a. & impts., Ross Co., Ohio; 170 a. tillable; 15 miles from R. R.
24-room residence and 41 lots, Glens Falls, N. Y.; 2 baths; shade and fruit.
Hotel & lot, 266x263 ft., Chapman St., Orange, Col.; 75 rooms; fine location.
2 houses & 1½ acres, Rutland, Vt., 12 & 8 rooms, respectively; modern impts.
6-room cottage & lot, Citronelle, Ala.
10-room cottage and lot, Citronelle, Ala.
11 a. & impts., Ware Co., Ga.
18-room residence and lot, S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.; 2 baths; modern impts.
4 good lots, Western Springs, Chicago, Ill.
82 a. adjoining Dublin, Ind.; 10-room house and necessary outbldgs.; orchard.
Fine farm 115 acres and impts., 3 miles from Scottdale, Pa.; 100 acres cultivated.
5 store bldgs. and lots, Stillmore, Ga.
125 a. and impts., Meigs Co., O.; 75 acres cultivated; ¼ mile from R. R.
165 a. and impts., Grafton Co., N. H.
6-room house and 3 lots, De Soto, Mo.
340 a. and impts., Bourbon Co., Kan. 135 acres cultivated; 2 miles from R. R.
7-room residence and 3 lots, Leland, Mich.
63 a. and impts., Marion Co., Ill.
198 a. and impts., Santa Clara Co., Cal. All cultivated; 50 acres prune orchard.
13-room residence and lot, Stanberry, Mo.
6 well-located lots, Madison Heights, Pa.
2 houses and lot, Victor Av., Victor, Col.
143 a. and impts., Kiowa Co., Okla.
150 a. grain land, Marquette Co., Man., Can.
98 a. Merrimack Co., N. H.
11-room residence and lot, Marlin, Tex.
10 a. fruit ranch, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
70 a. and impts., Emmet Co., Mich.
Dwel. office bldg., and ⅝ acre, Hartland, Vt.
130 a. & impts., Prince Edward Co., Va.
480 a. Assiniboia, Can.
160 a. farming land, Hitchcock Co., Nebr.
2 well-located lots, Rockford, Ill.
58 a., adjoining Chanute, Kan.; Santa Fé R. R. crosses property in Oil Belt.
268 a. & impts., Santa Barbara Co., Cal.; best adapted for beans, mustard, and grain.
6-room residence and lot, corner Grenada & Cedar Sts., St. Augustine, Fla.
10-room residence and lot, Jamestown, N. Y.; corner location; in best residence section.
137 a. & impts., Lancaster Co., Pa.
120 a. & impts., Monroe Co., Wis.
9-room residence and lot, South View Av., White Plains, N. Y.; modern impts.
Residence and lot, Sherman Av., Chicago.
14-room residence and lot, West 121st St., New York City; 2 baths; modern impts.
348 a., timber land, Cabell Co., W. Va.
7-room residence and lot, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Well-located corner lot, Wheaton, Ill.
1,468 a. & impts., Riverside Co., Cal.; 600 acres cultivated; 5 miles from R. R.
250 a. & impts., Hays Co., Texas.; 200 acres cultivated; 1 mile from R. R.
177 a. & impts., Pulaski Co., Ill.; extensive orchards and vineyards; near R. R. sta.
Double house and lot, Lincoln, Neb.; 10 rooms each side; shade trees; suitable for hotel.
9-room residence and lot, Wakefield, Mass.
796 a., suitable for building purposes, Fernandina, Fla.; excellent location.
10-room stone and brick residence and 177 acres, Chester, Pa.; all tillable.
2 well-located lots, Brooklyn, New York City.
Bldg. site, Lincoln Av., Livingston St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Fine residence & 14 a., on Seneca Lake, Geneva, N. Y.; 14 rooms; modern convs.
160 a. & impts., Williams Co., Ohio.; 123 a. cultivated, 37 a. timber; orchard.
200 a. & impts., Morgan Co., Tenn.
11 a. fruit ranch, San Diego Co., Cal.
11-room residence & lot, White Bear Lake, Minn.; modern impts.; plenty shade.
30 a. orange grove, Osceola Co., Fla.
College bldg. & 10 a., Dickson, Tenn.; would make fine resort property.
119 a. & impts., Osborne Co., Kan.
Interest in 70 a. suburban land, Portland, Ore.
8-room residence & lot, Chattanooga, Tenn.; bath, modern impts.; shade and fruit.
9-room residence and 21 a., Beaufort Co., S. C. Fine soil for fruits and vegetables.
376 a. & impts., Leon Co., Fla.
160 a., Cass Co., N. D.; 100 a. plowed.
11 bldg. lots, Barre, Vt.
Fine bldg. site, 140x185, cor. 22d and Brady Sts., Davenport, Ia. Good neighborhood.
14-room residence & 80 a., near New London, Conn.; 35 a. tillable; 1½ a. orchard.
25 a. & impts., Fresno Co., Calif.
Fine bldg. site, Blackstone Park, 21,460 sq. ft., Providence, R. I. Excellent location.
11-room residence & 20 a., near Newtown, Conn.; 16 a. tillable; orchard; well located.
7-room residence & lot, Spring City, Tenn.
22 a. & impts., Hampshire Co., W. Va.
Fine residence & lot, Elizabeth, N. J.; 8 rooms and large garret; modern impts.
160 a. & impts., near Warnock, B. C., Can.
225 a. & impts., Waldo Co., Maine.
2 a. suitable for bldg. lots, Jacksonville, Fla.
320 a., impts., furniture, tools, implements, &c., Burleigh Co., N. D.; fine grain land.
108 a. & impts., Las Animas Co., Colo.
250 a., stock, & impts., Escambia Co., Fla.; good bldgs.; large orchard.
480 a. & impts., Barnes Co., N. D.; 320 a. cultivated; suitable for grain, flax, &c.
2,000 a., timber land, Van Buren Co., Tenn.
Brick store bldg. & dwel., Liberty St., Chicago, Ills.; fine location; good investment.
9-room residence & lot, Englewood, Chicago, Ills.; bath; modern impts.; convenient location.
Small house & 7½ a., Floralhouse, Fla.
50 a. & impts., Santa Cruz Co., Cal.
650 a. & impts., Pueblo Co., Colo.; 150 a. cultivated; 75 a. timber.
112 a. & impts., Union Co., Pa.; 73 a. cultivated; ½ mile from R. R.
25 well-located lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 10 on Michigan Av., 15 on Western Av.
40 a. & impts., Maricopa Co., Ariz.; 5 valuable water rights; 120 a. alfalfa.
9a. fruit farm, Riverside Co., Cal.
2,000 a. timber land, Franklin Co., Tenn.; first growth; poplar, oak, hickory, chestnut, &c.
270 a. & impts., Jackson Co., Wis.; 140 a. cultivated; 130 a. timber and pasture.
8-room residence and 10 a., Chatham Co., Conn.; bath; modern impts.; shade & fruit.
20 a. & impts., Necosta Co., Mich.
250 a. & impts., Adair Co., Iowa; 200 a. tillable; 50 a. timber; orchard.
160 a. timber land, Saline Co., Ark.

North American Bld'g, Phila.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Elegant modern 11-room dwelling, outhouses, three acres, orchard; excellent location; near station; hour Harlem Railroad; quick buyer; sacrifice; $4,750. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Profitable, elegant, five-story, triple apartment house, store, basement, all improvements, near Third Av., Yorkville rentals, $2,325; sacrifice to quick buyer. McGowan, 7 East 42d.

Hamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST. VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.

"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 113 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.

7th Av. and 7th St.—Lot 30x100; sacrifice; $800. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

Lot 50x105, on South 9th Av., near 2d St.; price, $2,500. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Four lots on South 8th Av., 25x105; $500 each. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Four lots, 9th Av. and 7th St., 25x105; high and dry; $500 each. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mount Vernon.

Bargain.—At Tuckahoe; now occupied by two families; house, 7 rooms; street water on both floors; lot 50x100 ft.; price $2,000; terms. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Fine corner building plot, North 4th Av., 71.5x140; trolley to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. station; price $1,500. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

5th St. plot, 200x300, between 3d and 4th Avs., (8 fifty-foot lots,) with 3-story frame dwelling; entire plot, $19,000. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK.
The amount of cash required will net 25%; particulars will prove above. John H. Cordes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Beautiful house, 117 South 9th Av.; lot 50x105; house newly decorated; steam heat; improvements; $6,000. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

2 lots 100 feet on 8th Av., 134 feet on Lincoln Av.; street macadamized and improved; bargain; $1,800. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—7-room dwelling, arranged for two families; lot 30x105; $2,250; 10% cash. John H. Cordes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Beautiful Pelham.—48 lots, corner Wolfe Lane and Third St.; bargain, $11,000. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

House and lot, 139 Franklin Av.; lot 41x214; excellent condition; bargain, $5,250. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

House and lot, Sherwood Park, Yonkers; lot 25x100; elegant condition; $3,500.
EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

House and lot, 309 and 310 Foster tract, 100x115, near Lincoln Av.; $6,500.
EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

House and lot, 461 East 3d St.; lot, 25x100; bargain; $2,500. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Six lots on 7th Av., 25x100; high ground; excellent location; $600 each.
EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

Choice lots in Armour Villa Park, Bronxville; ideal for residence. W. B. Dixon, premises, or West Mount Vernon.

Loans on bond and mortgage secured in all parts of Westchester County. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Rents collected, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and Westchester County; established ten years. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Brick house; sale or rent; might exchange Bronx property. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Corner lot, 50x125; 4th St. and Garden Av.; high ground; elegant location for a house; $1,600. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

House and lot, 461 East 3d St., near Columbus Av.; lot 25x100; $2,500; bargain. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Lot on Overlook St., near Fletcher Av., 50x100; bargain; $1,800. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

On South 7th Av.; 4 lots, 25x105; choice location, $500 each. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Lot 100x100 ft., South 6th Av., near proposed Portchester R. R.; price $2,400. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Lot 25x100; Haven and Centre Sts.; near 3d St. trolley; $300.
EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

New house, 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; lot 25x100 feet; price, $3,750. Terms. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Choice building lots 5 minutes from station, $500 to $800. Monthly payments if desired. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Lot 33.4x100 feet, suitable for flat; 3 minutes from station; bargain, $1,200. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

Houses for rent all parts of Mount Vernon, $15-$50. W. B. Dixon, West Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—12-room cottage; large lawn, fruit and shade trees; $7,300. Downey, 20 North St.

New Rochelle.—Several cottages to rent in best locations, from $35 up. Downey, 20 North St.

White Plains.

For Sale, White Plains.—Beautiful site, 18 acres; high elevation; extended views; large trees; never-failing spring; bargain. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—New house, 11 rooms; all improvements; electric light; high ground; fine view; steam heat. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale or Rent.—White Plains, new house, seven rooms; improvements; lot 42x100. C. B. FISH, 1 Madison Av.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Gentleman's handsome residence; one of finest in Yonkers; several acres; stables; greenhouse; undoubted bargain. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Desirable 12-room house; about half acre; trees, stable; fine location; rent, $70 per month. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Roomy new house; hot water heating; hardwood finish; good neighborhood; fine order; $40 per month. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—A new 10-room house; plot, 50x100; in good section; hardwood finish; latest plumbing; $7,200. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS, Overlooking the Hudson.—Specially attractive 11-room new house, with good plot and large trees. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Good 11-room house; all improvements; land about 100x225; trees, shrubs, stables; $1,400. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Well-built 12-room house; about half acre land; best neighborhood; sale, $12,000; lease at $900. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

YONKERS.—Modern house; 6 lots; overlooking Hudson; elegant surroundings; near station and trolleys; immediate occupancy. Address Sacrifice, 503 Columbus Av., New York City.

AT YONKERS.—Non-resident will sell handsome residence, one acre, stables, big trees, at sacrifice; $25,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—New attractive 12-room house, near station, quite up-to-date, $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; building plots and acreage for sale. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Furnished house, about 10 rooms, all impts.; good neighborhood; rent $900 per annum. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Desirable houses for rent, all impts.; $420 to $1,200 per annum; sale, $5,000 up. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Desirable building lots, near Ludlow; macadamized streets, no assessments; $1,000 to $1,700 per lot. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—House, 11 rooms, bath, hot water heating; large verandas; extensive river view; price $12,000. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Beautiful place, 14 rooms, two bathrooms; fine grounds; stable; river view; $30,000; want an offer. O. B. Waring, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—Elegant new house; select neighborhood; large veranda; 10 rooms, all impts.; $10,500; liberal terms. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—House, 9 rooms, bath; lot 30x100 feet; rent $40 month; price $6,000. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—New house, 9 rooms, bath, hot-water heating; corner plot; rent $600 per annum. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—House just completed, 10 rooms, tile bath; plot 37x172; price $8,500. O. B. Waring, 14 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers-on-Hudson.—House, 10 rooms, bath; near Park Hill Station; plot 40x100; price $10,000. O. B. Waring, Getty Square, Yonkers.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Farm of 187 acres; 45 miles from New York, on the Jersey Central Railroad; price, $15,000; for city property will add cash if necessary. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

Ocean Grove.—Finely furnished 40-room hotel, all improvements; free and clear; in A1 condition; thoroughly renovated. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

For Sale—Furnished cottage, near Seabright; ocean front; $15,000; might entertain Manhattan flat. Byk & Stein, 1,439 Madison Av.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

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"This is the best place to learn the glide waltz." —N. Y. World. A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music every afternoon, and evening; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in 4 lessons. Mrs. Howe instructs personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz in 2 lessons, $5; positively guaranteed in private lessons, $5; private lessons at reduced rates. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., Near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

Established 21 years. Prof. Sterns, B'way, corner Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; each dance complete, $15; class, bucks, ties, waltz, two-step and dance; reels; specialties; open daily; evenings, Sundays.

H. Fletcher Rivington Broadway 1,439 Broadway, adjoining Theatre.—"Lotus," 115 West 79th St., (Columbus Av.,) "Lancaster," West End Av. and 105th St.; Brooklyn, "Bedford Academy," 63 New York Av. Circulars.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time
T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 7 West 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons. The 57th season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, gilded waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2587—38th.

Machinery.

Dynamos and motors on hand; also second hand; large stock on hand; also repairing. Jordan Brothers, 74 Beekman St.

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BEGINS DEC. 15; ENDS DEC. 24.

To warm stores, halls, lofts, flats, offices, apartments, etc. Gas consumed, ½ ct. per hour; absolutely odorless.

Giant Heating and Cooking	$2.25
Heating only	$2.00
Large size	$1.50
Smaller size	$1.25

Copper and Nickel plated, very ornamental, 25 and 50 cents extra. Specially adapted for Christmas Presents.

New Style Zee-Neet Heater.
NO. 1, 98 CTS.; NO. 2.....59 CTS
Don't be misled by dealers who claim so-called "just as good," offering worthless substitutes in order to derive larger profits. SUVIO is the real thing.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade. Sold Everywhere, or
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DROP HEAD,
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Not misrepresented as a $55 machine reduced, as some grocery stores and other fakes represent. When you want to buy groceries would you go to a sewing-machine store? Then why go to a grocery store for a machine? Go where the people are experts in their special line.

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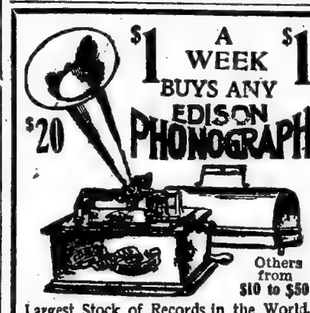

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GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Lady must sacrifice at once magnificent piano, finest clocks, rugs, paintings, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, parlor bed, and leather dining room furniture; everything nearly new and modern; suitable for Christmas presents. 207 East 60th.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

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TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 WarrenSt., N.Y.; 330 FultonSt., Bkn.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 6886 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Musical.

Mme. Albina Bardi,
Vocal instruction. Artistic training in French and English songs. 123 East 18th St., near 4th Av.

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The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

MISS C. WEISS, 1,010 2d Av.; piano instruction, including course of harmony, sight reading; 50c. hour lesson.

Wanted by visiting governess, pupils for afternoon hours; English branches, French, and music. Apply S. A., Box 40, 1,364 Broadway.

Piano instruction! Get the best! Month trial free! Address Artist, Box 158, 1,364 Broadway.

City Hotels.

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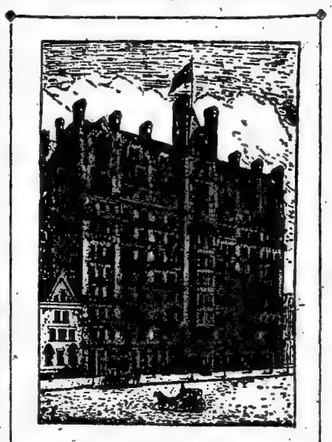

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Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.
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RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
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The most perfectly lighted, heated and ventilated Rooms in the city; even the halls are thoroughly ventilated.
REASONABLE RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

Hotel Somerset,
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Exclusive and Quiet.
Superior appointments and perfect service. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, furnished and unfurnished, by the year or for short term. References required. Inspection invited. Book and plans mailed.
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Telephone 4,006—38th.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

11th St., 36 West.—Double and single, well-heated rooms; running water; table boarders; references.

12th St., 38 West.—Large, comfortable rooms; well heated; ample closets; table board; references.

20th St., 13-15 West, The Julien.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients and Southerners desired; references; telephone.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has desirable square and hall rooms; southern exposure; heat; superior table.

40th St., 347 West.—Private boarding house; entirely new and comfortably furnished; large front room; all conveniences; excellent table.

50th St., 309 West.—Large second-story front and back rooms; heated; ladies, gentlemen, or couples; excellent home cooking.

52d St., 239 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; refined surroundings; excellent board; table board; references.

70th St., 30 West.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful large front room with dressing room; also very desirable single room; excellent cuisine and service; telephone; references.

Gramercy Park, 39—Lower suites, overlooking park; also two single rooms; board optional; prices reasonable.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

Wanted—Suite of rooms and board by two unmarried men, vicinity Washington or Abingdon Square, with German or Jewish family. Address Adelaster, Box 114 Times.

Couple desire board, apartment house preferred; first floor or elevator; references. Address, stating terms, W Box 183 Times.

Country Board.

A desirable sunny suite, single rooms, well heated, good home table, two blocks from station; commutation, $5.10 month; adults only. Miss V. M. Newton, 284 Riverdale Av.; Ludlow Station, Yonkers, N. Y.

Single and double rooms, convenient to stations; excellent table. 232 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room, handsomely furnished; large closet; all conveniences; heated; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

21st St., 48 West, Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly furnished large and small rooms for bachelors, with use of gymnasium; also parlor for physician.

25th St., 124 East.—Nicely furnished parlor; large and small rooms; well heated; board optional.

44th St., 231 West.—To first-class parties, large sunny room; house well heated; near Broadway; references.

46th St., 18 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, near 5th Av.; references exchanged.

46th St., 213 West.—$3, $3.50, $4, $5; furnace heat; hot, cold water; incomparable at price.

58th St., 357 West.—Steam-heated hall room; nicely furnished

CHRISTMAS SHIPS SAIL

Kronprinz Wilhelm and Umbria Carry $616,618 in Money Orders.

Largest Mail Ever Sent from This Port in Holiday Season—Quick Loading of Vessels.

The first and second of the Christmas ships of 1902, the Cunarder Umbria and the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, sailed for Europe yesterday, having on board hundreds of thousands of dollars in Post Office money orders and presents innumerable, either in the shape of mail or express packages, from persons in America to relatives or friends on the other side of the Atlantic. This is the first time in years that the fastest of the Cunard fleet, the Lucania, has not had the honor of being the Christmas boat of that line. Instead, she may be called this year the New Year's ship, for she has been scheduled to sail on Saturday, and will be due in England a few days prior to New Year's day. As the Umbria is a single screw vessel, the postal authorities this year gave the bulk of the mail to the North German Lloyd flier, the Kronprinz Wilhelm, that will be due at Plymouth about two days ahead of the arrival of the Cunarder at Liverpool.

The shipment yesterday in the shape of postal money orders exceeded by more than $200,000 the shipment of last year. Last year the total amount of the Christmas orders was $365,552, while this year the total of the orders in the strong boxes of the Kronprinz and Umbria is $616,618.62, or $251,066.62 more. The money is represented by 34,442 postal money orders, drawn by the Government of the United States, and payable at Post Offices in the following-named foreign countries:

	Number of Orders.	Amount, 1902.	Amount, 1901.
Great Britain	29,025	$312,501	$180,895
Germany	12,253	119,824	76,685
Sweden	5,826	56,231	23,654
Russia	1,427	24,995	11,882
Austria	2,145	31,026	14,677
Norway	1,529	13,491	7,172
Denmark	940	11,740	5,410
Netherlands	128	1,356	768
Switzerland	655	7,080	7,139
Italy	1,496	37,412	15,937
Spain	580	8,079	8,018
Hungary	1,153	27,478	11,900
Portugal	10	144	15
Egypt	4	42	41
Belgium	158	3,150	651

France, to which several thousands of dollars in money orders was sent, is not in the above list, for the reason that the reports of the total amount of money in the shape of money orders sent to that country is totaled only at the end of each month, while the amounts sent to England, Germany, &c., are totaled on the day of the sailing of the carrying steamships.

The loading of the mail on the steamships taxed to the utmost the energies of the Foreign Mail Department. There were 2,733 sacks and bags of mail sent across in the Kronprinz and 463 sacks in the Umbria. In the sacks, besides the thousands of Christmas gifts in the shape of jewelry, bric-à-brac, and other kinds of small gifts, popular at this season of the year, there were about 2,400,000 letters for the Kronprinz and about 600,000 for the Umbria.

The loading of the steamships was begun on Friday morning and was continued to the sailing hour. Superintendent Huff of the Foreign Mail Department said that, in addition to the enormous amount of registered matter sent across this year, the regular mail packages are so full of other kinds of presents that in bulk it exceeded by many thousands of pounds any Christmas mail ever sent out of this country.

The Kronprinz was held for about forty minutes on account of the Western mail trains being late. When the trains arrived the mail was loaded in the wagons in record time, and then carried with all possible dispatch to the piers. Despite the handicap of the slippery roads, the wagons made good time, and reached the pier about three-quarters of an hour after the trains arrived. The Australian and New Zealand mail arrived on Friday night. It consisted of 473 sacks, and was made up principally of presents from foreigners resident in the Orient to their relations and friends in Europe.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland will sail to-morrow, and the expectation is that she will carry the heaviest foreign mail ever shipped out of the port of New York on a single liner. The loading of that steamship has been begun, and the foreign postal officials expect to be kept busy until she sails at 4 P. M. The Oceanic and the St. Paul, sailing on Wednesday morning, are expected to carry a large amount of belated mail. They will be due in England on the eve of Christmas.

All day yesterday the General Post Office and its branch stations were thronged with people, registering and mailing letters and packages for distant ports. It was said at the General Post Office that the sale of stamps this month would probably exceed the sale of December, 1901, by about $75,000.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

It is said that the last artist who painted the Campanile at Venice before it fell was an American, F. K. M. Rehn, who spent last Summer in Venice. He did a good deal of work in the famous city on the Adriatic, which will be placed on view in New York this Winter.

***

The finest exhibition of the work of Méryon, the French etcher, ever brought together is now on view in a London gallery. The nucleus of the collection is the array of Méryon's prints collected by Sir Seymour Haden during the French artist's life. That collection came to this country en bloc, and—"mirabile dictu," as the London papers say—it has returned to England. It has been reinforced by many recent purchases, and now includes practically everything of importance that Méryon did.

Probably the best collection of Méryon's etchings in America is in a country house near Pittsburg, and belongs to John Caldwell of the Westinghouse Company.

***

The beautiful pulpit which has been in the nave of Westminster Abbey for the last forty years has been presented to the new Cathedral of St. Anne, at Belfast, and the authorities at the Abbey have substituted for it an ancient wooden pulpit from which, it is believed, Cranmer preached before King Edward VI.

The present to the Belfast cathedral is worth about $10,000. It is, in spite of the somewhat Philistine period in which it was made, a work of art, and was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, R. A. It is octagonal in shape, composed of carved yellow Mansfield stone and colored marble, and is a mixture of the early English and French styles. Though but forty years old, the pulpit has its own traditions. It was placed in the Abbey at the time when Archbishop Trench was Dean of Westminster for the nave services which he instituted. From it all the most illustrious recent divines have preached.

***

The splendid collection of modern English pictures which was bequeathed to the City of London by Charles Gassiot, "Citizen and Vintner," has now been placed on view in the Guildhall Art Gallery, which is fast becoming an institution of the first artistic importance. The collection includes one of the best Constables in existence and a number of masterpieces by contemporary artists, including Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's "Phyrrhic Dance."

***

As planned at present, the color scheme of the St. Louis Exposition will, like that of the Chicago World's Fair, be ivory white. Two coats of paint will be applied to the buildings as soon as they are completed and a third a few weeks before the opening of the exhibition.

***

Charles Holloway of Clinton, Iowa, has won the first prize in the contest for the design for the official emblem of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The design contains the figures typifying agriculture, commerce, art, science, genius, and progress. Mr. Holloway was born in Philadelphia forty-two years ago.

***

It was recently cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES that a valuable collection of coins and medals had been stolen from the Museum of Medals at Marseilles. A parcel containing about a quarter of the stolen objects has been recovered, and the French police are making great efforts to find the rest of the coins and medals. The value of the property taken is placed at about $20,000. If melted down the gold in the coins would be worth about $1,000.

***

The Chicago Arts and Crafts Exhibition will open early on Jan. 4, and at about the same time the London Arts and Crafts show will open. How long is New York to wait until an exhibition of this kind is arranged here? The show in London is usually among the most successful of the whole year.

***

Sir William B. Richmond, R. A., went to Hawarden when Mr. Gladstone died and made a series of drawings of his head and face. These have not been given to the public, and no doubt the intention was that they should be family memorials. There may, however, be some reflection of the drawings in a piece of sculpture which Sir William is now engaged upon for Hawarden Church. It is a monument to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and is said to be beautiful in design.

***

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be held late this month, the date for the opening of the new wing of the museum to be decided upon. A large number of the exhibits have already been placed in the new rooms. There is no doubt that the New York public will be delightfully surprised with the magnificent new portion of the building. The grand staircase is equal architecturally to anything in this country.

***

The annual architectural exhibition of the T-Square Club will be held in the galleries of the Art Club in Philadelphia from Jan. 7 to Jan 24. The exhibition will consist of architectural drawings, models of façades, including detail, carving, etc., and photographs. The jury of selection and hanging committee will consist of William C. Hayes, Charles Z. Klander, Paul A. Davis, Gilbert L. Hindermyer, George B. Page, Albert Kelsey and George U. Rehfuss of Philadelphia, John R. Pope and Stevens Haskell of New York and Bertram G. Goodhue of Boston.

***

An exhibition of water colors by Jules Guerin will open at the Louis Katz Art Galleries, 430 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow. A group of chalk drawings by Frank Fowler will also be placed on view.

***

The work that has been carried on for the last six years of repairing and strengthening the Parthenon has at length been completed, and the ugly scaffolding which since 1896 has almost entirely concealed the west front of the temple from view has been removed. The work was an unpleasant, but absolute necessity, as the whole Parthenon was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1894. The Greek authorities are to be congratulated on not being as foolish as the authorities of Venice.

***

The National Museum in Budapest is still regarded as the finest building in that beautiful city. The centenary of the museum has just been celebrated, in the presence of the Archduke Joseph Augustus, representing the Emperor-King, all the Hungarian Ministers, and many other well known persons. In 1848 the aristocracy and gentry of the country voluntarily taxed themselves for a number of years for the benefit of the Museum Fund. It was from the steps of the Museum that Petoefi, on March 15, 1848, declaimed his poem, "Up, ye Magyars!" which inaugurated the revolution, and the great hall of the building was, up to recently, the House of Magnates.

The Museum has only 400,000 books and some 300,000 coins and antiquities, but its collection of Roman tombstones has been declared by Prof. Mommsen to be extremely fine, the meteorites, of which the Museum has the largest store known, are renowned, and the ethnographic section is astonishingly rich for a country that has no colonies. Most valuable of all, however, are the manuscripts, including very early and rare codices, of which the principal specimens, now separately exposed to view, are the admiration of savants from all countries.

***

There is to be no Paris Salon until the regular exhibition in the Spring. The idea of holding an Autumn or Winter show has been definitely abandoned, although it was enthusiastically supported by a large number of French artists and the plan seemed at first almost certain to succeed. It appears that there is no place available in which the show could be held. The Grand Palace is otherwise engaged and the Little Palace is filled with the collection of art objects bequeathed to the City of Paris by M. Dutuit. No other suitable gallery can be found.

***

The Royal Museum of Berlin has acquired the Beckerath collection of drawings by masters of the Venetian, Florentine, and Dutch schools, one of the finest existing in the possession of any private collector. The artists represented are Ucello, Castagno, Pisanello, Leonardo da Vinci, Bellini, Mantegna, Crivelli, Botticelli, Filippo Lippi, Signorelli, Ercole Roberti, Fra Bartolomeo, Tintoretto, and Veronese.

***

Dr. George Reuling, a collector of Baltimore, has come into possession of a portrait of Benjamin Franklin by Quentin de la Tour, a noted French portrait painter of his day. The picture was purchased in Italy at the sale of the effects of a Frenchman resident in Florence.

HENRY MOSLER'S RETURN.

First American Painter to be Recognized by the French Government.

Henry Mosler, the artist; Mrs. Henry Mosler, Miss Agnes Mosler, Gustave H. Mosler, and Dr. F. H. Mosler, who have been abroad for the past year, will arrive in this city on the steamer Noordam, which is due here to-day.

Henry Mosler is the first American painter to be recognized by the French Government, which purchased his picture "The Return of the Prodigal Son" for the Luxembourg Museum. All pictures exhibited in this gallery are sent to the museum of the Louvre after the death of the artist. Mr. Mosler is also honored with the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, and his picture "The Wedding Feast," donated by Jacob H. Schiff to the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York City, is of world-wide reputation.

Mr. Mosler returns to this country to devote himself exclusively to portrait painting. He expects to open a studio in New York City. His son, Gustave H. Mosler, who is with him, will likely take a studio adjoining his father's.

ADVICE FOR A SMOKER.

Dean Van Amringe's After-Luncheon Story About Prof. Anton.

Dean J. Howard Van Amringe of Columbia took luncheon on Monday last with some of his students. Afterward he leaned back in his chair and produced one of the short, black cigars for which he is known to have a strong predilection.

Fingering it lovingly, he said: "You might not believe it, but I was a student once. I remember one day during my senior year in 1860, while I was walking home from college, I was joined by Prof. Anthon, who was then teaching Greek at Columbia. The Professor walked by my side for some time in silence. Suddenly turning, he demanded in his sternest voice: 'Do you smoke, Van Amringe?' I was forced to admit that I did indulge occasionally. He glared at me for a moment and then said gruffly: 'Glad to know it. Best thing you ever did. Don't let me ever hear of your stopping it. Good afternoon.'"

Doll Bazaar and Tea.

A doll bazaar and a tea will be held in the East Room at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 20, from 3 until 7 o'clock for the benefit of the Sanitorium Gabriels, a home for consumptives at Paul Smith's, Adirondacks. The ladies in charge of the tables will be Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. W. H. Geishennen, Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, Mrs. William A. Slayback, Mrs. Louis H. Junod, Albert G. Jennings, George G. Palmer, and the Misses Crimmins, McClure, Deering, McCann, Fanshawe, Travers, Genevieve O'Brien, Truman, Knox, O'Connor, Rawlins, and Geishennen.

P. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway, 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

During the week preceding Christmas the store will close at the usual hour, 6 o'clock.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue is Closed.

Books--Fine Library Sets.

We've no stale platitudes with which to push our book business. Don't need them. Low prices are the force we depend upon—low prices and best qualities. Come see these magnificent Library Sets—rich, sumptuous bindings. Not another store approaches our rates.

Balcony, adjoining Commercial Stationery.

Fine Library Sets.

Goldsmith's Works, Subscription Edition, 12 vols. $48.92.
Byron's Works, Subscription Edition, 16 vols., $4[illegible]32.
Green's History of England, Subscription Edition, [illegible] vols., $14.41.
Browning's Works, Sproul Edition, 12 vols., $19.[illegible].
Hamilton Mabie's Works, Subscription Edition, 10 vols., $25.96.
Waverley Novels, half morocco binding, 25 vols., [illegible]45.34.
Ruskin's Works, half calf, 26 vols, $40.81.
Geo. Eliot's Works, half calf, 24 vols., $34.67.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, half calf, 40 vols., $49.6[illegible]
Dickens's Works, half calf, 30 vols., $46.98.
Whittier's Works, half morocco, 9 vols., $25.94.
Longfellow's Works, half morocco, 14 vols., $40.[illegible]2.
Thackeray's Works, Biographical Edition, half ca[illegible], 14 vols., $30.24.
Chas. Read's Works, half morocco, 16 vols., $27.[illegible]3.
Ruskin's Works, half calf, 13 vols., $19.49.
Waverley's Novels, half calf, 12 vols., $12.98.
Eliot's Novels, half calf, 8 vols., $8.64.
Irving's Works, half calf, 10 vols., $15.63.
Balzac's Novels, half calf, 16 vols., $20.71.
Carlyle's Works, half calf, 10 vols., $10.74.
Goethe's Works, half morocco, 5 vols., $6.98.
Schiller's Works, half morocco, 4 vols., $6.24.
Pepys' Diary, Subscription Edition, $36.49.
Burton's Arabian Nights, Subscription Edition, [illegible] vols., $66.24.

Standard Sets, Cloth Bindings.

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Children's Books.

The great business has made it necessary to put the Children's Books overflow beyond the regular limits of the department. They may now be found hard by the superintendent's desk—main floor, rear.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY

Eligible Players Selected and Game Schedule Arranged.

Harvard and Columbia the Favorites—The Trouble Between Riviere and Janowski—Some Recent Paris Games.

The eleventh annual intercollegiate chess tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will be contested on Dec. 29, 30, and 31 in this city, play to begin at the Columbia Grammar School at 1 o'clock on Dec. 29. While Columbia and Harvard will practically have the same teams which did duty last year, Yale will have to play minus her best men, and Princeton will also be handicapped in this respect. A victory for either Columbia or Harvard is therefore looked for. The latter university has so far won six of these tourneys, Columbia three, and Yale one, namely, last year, when Columbia was a strong favorite for first place. Four players from each university will be selected for the contest from the following list of eligible students:

Columbia—William Berg, F. B. Barshall, G. A. Ellis, H. A. Keeler, A. Lazinsk, B. H. Ridder, R. C. T. Schroeder, Jr., F. H. Sewall, A. S. Solow, G. W. Tucker, Jr., J. Tolchinsky, and B. R. von Scholly.

Harvard—E. Hyde, Phillip S. Estes, Lawrence P. Carr, Percy W. Bridgman, Arthur W. Belcher, J. McClure, Clayton French, Claude T. Rice, and William G. Clerk.

Yale—N. C. Hull, A. Sandford, J. F. Sawin, E. B. Hull, C. H. Owen, and E. B. Adams.

Princeton—A. J. Pilgram, J. H. Hankinson, C. S. Richardson, L. G. Bissell, L. M. Schoonmaker, C. P. Brown, and P. M. Brasher.

The schedule has been arranged as follows: Dec. 29, Columbia vs. Princeton and Harvard vs. Yale; Dec. 30, Columbia vs. Harvard and Yale vs. Princeton; Dec. 31, Columbia vs. Yale and Harvard vs. Princeton.

European papers are criticising the manager of the forthcoming international tournament for failing to invite Janowski to take part in the contest. Janowski had a dispute with Riviere on the occasion of the last Monte Carlo tournament and for this reason the Paris expert is excluded by Manager Riviere this season. Most of the prominent European experts are trying their very best to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, because it is generally believed that Janowski's absence will be greatly felt in the chess world. It is stated by Riviere that the following masters will be ready to play in the tournament: America—Pillsbury, Napier, Delmar, and Marshall; France—Moreau and Taubenhaus; England—Burn, Teichmann, Mason, and Gunsberg; Germany—Tarrasch, Mieses, and Lasker; Italy—Reggio; Austria-Hungary—Marcozy, Schlechter, Marco, and Wolf.

Following is a selection of games played in the recent masters' tournament at the Café de la Regence, Paris:

RUY LOPEZ.

Taubenhaus. White.	Albin. Black.	Taubenhaus. White.	Albin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. Kt—KB3	B—K2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. B—B2	P—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	22. P—QB4	P—R3
4. B—R4	P—QKt4	23. Kt—B5	B—QB4
5. B—Kt3	P—Q3	24. Kt—Q3	Kt—K2
6. P—B3	B—Kt5	25. Q—R5	BxKt
7. P—Q4	Kt—B3	26. PxB	P—B3
8. B—Kt5	B—K2	27. Kt—Kt3	B—R2
9. BxKt	BxB	28. Q—R4	Q—B2
10. B—Q5	B—Q2	29. P—B5	Kt—Q4
11. PxP	PxP	30. Q—QB4	P—QR4
12. QKt—Q2	Castles.	31. Kt—Q2	K—R
13. Q—K2	R—QKt	32. Kt—K4	Q—K2
14. Kt—B	Kt—K2	33. B—R4	Q—QB2
15. B—Kt3	Kt—Kt3	34. BxP	Kt—B6
16. P—Kt3	B—R6	35. PxKt	QxB
17. Kt—K3	P—QB3	36. R—Q6	Q—QR
18. R—Q	Q—B	37. P—QR6	QxKBP
19. Kt—Q2	B—Kt4	38. P—B7	RQ—B

Taubenhaus. White.	Albin. Black.	Taubenhaus. White.	Albin. Black.
39. Castles.	Px[illegible]	46. RxR	QxR
40. R—R6	B—[illegible]	47. Q—B6	P—KR4
41. Kt—Q6	Q—[illegible]	48. K—Kt2	P—R5
42. KtxR	RxKt	49. P—KR3	K—R3
43. R—QB6	Q—[illegible]4	50. PxP	P—K5
44. R—Q6	K—[illegible]	51. QxKP	B—K4
45. R—Q8	K—[illegible]3	52. P—R5	Resigns.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Albin. White.	Scheve. Black.	Albin. White.	Scheve. Black.
1. P—K4	P—[illegible]	26. P—KKt3	P—KR4
2. Kt—KB3	P—[illegible]	27. R—B2	R(K3)-K2
3. PxP	PxP	28. P—KR3	Kt—Q2
4. P—Q4	Kt—[illegible]B3	29. R—B2	Kt—B3
5. B—Q3	B—[illegible]	30. P—KKt4	PxP
6. Castles.	B—[illegible]	31. PxP	Kt—K5
7. Kt—B3	Cas[illegible]s.	32. R—KR2	R—B2
8. B—KKt5	QK[illegible]—Q2	33. KtxQP	BxKt
9. Kt—K2	P—[illegible]3	34. BPxB	R—B8ch
10. Kt—Kt3	Q—[illegible]	35. K—Kt2	RxP
11. R—K	P—[illegible]R3	36. Kt—Kt6	R—K
12. BxKt	Kt[illegible]	37. Q—K2	Q—QKt
13. Kt—K5	P—[illegible]4	38. R—K3	Q—B5
14. P—QB3	KR[illegible]	39. R(R2)—R3	P—KB4
15. P—KB4	Px[illegible]	40. R—R4	P—KKt4
16. PxP	Q—[illegible]Kt3	41. R—R5	R—KB8
17. B—B5	QR[illegible]3	42. QxR	QxKtPch
18. R—K3	P—[illegible]3	43. K—R2	QxRch
19. BxB	Rx[illegible]	44. R—R3	Q—Kt5
20. Kt—B5	B—[illegible]B	45. Kt—B4	Kt—Q7
21. R—KKt3	P—[illegible]Kt3	46. KtxKt	R—KTch
22. R—Kt3	Q—[illegible]2	47. K—R	RxKt
23. Kt—K3	QP—[illegible]K	48. R—B3	Q—K5
24. R—QB	B—[illegible]	49. Resigns.	
25. Q—Q3	K—[illegible]Kt2		

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

Scheve. White.	Albin. Black.	Scheve. White.	Albin. Black.
1. Kt—KB3	P—[illegible]	22. Q—Kt3	BxKt
2. P—Q4	Kt—[illegible]KB3	23. BPxB	Kt—K5
3. P—QB4	P—[illegible]3	24. BxKt	QPxB
4. Kt—B3	P—[illegible]B3	25. R—B7	B—Q4
5. P—K3	P—[illegible]R3	26. P—R4	R—B2
6. Q—B2	P—[illegible]Kt4	27. RxR	KxR
7. PxQP	BP[illegible]	28. P—R5	Kt—K3
8. B—Q3	B—[illegible]2	29. Q—B4	B—B3
9. Castles	Kt[illegible]B3	30. Kt—Kt2	Kt—Q4
10. Q—K2	P—[illegible]5	31. Q—B2	B—Kt4
11. Kt—QR4	B—[illegible]2	32. R—B5	R—QKt
12. B—Q2	Cas[illegible]es	33. Kt—B4	K—Kt
13. KR—B	Kt—[illegible]5	34. Kt—Q6	B—Q6
14. P—QKt3	P—[illegible]B4	35. RxKt	PxR
15. R—B2	B—[illegible]3	36. QxP	P—R3
16. QR—QB	Kt—[illegible]K2	37. Q—K6ch	K—R2
17. Kt—K5	Kt—[illegible]Kt3	38. Q—Kt6ch	K—Kt
18. P—KB4	Kt—[illegible]K2	39. Kt—B7	Q—K
19. B—K	Kt—[illegible]Kt3	40. KtxPch	K—R
20. Q—R5	B—[illegible]R6	41. Kt—B7ch	K—Kt
21. Q—Kt3	P—[illegible]QB3	42. P—R6	Resigns.

RUY LOPEZ.

Taubenhaus. White.	Janowski. Black.	Taubenhaus. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	31. RxR	RxR
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	32. R—Q	RxR
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	33. KtxR	P—B5
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	34. Kt(Q)—B3	B—QB3
5. Castles	B—K2	35. B—Kt3	B—Q3
6. P—Q3	P—Q3	36. Kt—QKt	B—Kt2
7. Kt—B3	B—QKt5	37. Kt—Q2	P—B4
8. B—K3	Castles	38. B—B3	Kt—R5
9. Kt—K2	Kt—KR4	39. P—Kt3	PxPch
10. Kt—Kt3	Kt—B5	40. KtxP	B—QB
11. BxQKt	P—[illegible]	41. Kt—R5	B—B
12. P—KR3	B—[illegible]2	42. K—Kt3	Kt—B4ch
13. Q—Q2	K—Kt3	43. K—B4	K—B2
14. P—Q4	P—[illegible]	44. Kt—K4	K—Kt3
15. KtxP	B—[illegible]3	45. Kt(R5)—Kt3	KtxKt
16. P—QB3	R—[illegible]	46. KxKt	K—B4
17. P—KB4	B—[illegible]	47. BxP	BxB
18. Kt(Q4)—K2	P—[illegible]QB4	48. Kt—Q6ch	K—K3
19. Q—Q5	B—[illegible]Kt	49. KtxB	B—K5ch
20. P—QKt3	B—[illegible]KB3	50. K—B3	B—B2
21. QR—Q	K—[illegible]K2	51. K—K4	K—Q2
22. Q—Q3	B—[illegible]Kt4	52. K—Q5	KxKt
23. P—QB4	B—[illegible]3	53. KxP	K—Kt2
24. P—K5	P—[illegible]	54. P—QKt4	B—B5
25. PxP	B—[illegible]KP	55. P—QR4	K—B2
26. QxQ	KtxQ	56. K—Q4	B—Q7
27. BxP	B—[illegible]Kt3	57. P—Kt5	P—QR4
28. Kt—B5	P—[illegible]B3	58. P—B5	B—K8
29. K—B2	B—[illegible]K5	59. K—Q5	B—B7
30. Kt—K3	P—[illegible]B4	Drawn.	

Girl Struck by a Cab.

While crossing Broadway at Thirty-ninth Street on her way to the Metropolitan Opera House with her mother and a number of ladies, Beatrice Bowne, eleven years of age, of Glen Cove, L. I., was knocked down by the hub of a coupé yesterday afternoon. She was caught by her mother as she was about to fall under the wheels of the vehicle. She was not injured, and was hurried into the Opera House. Mrs. Bowne refused to make a complaint against Robert Weede, a driver for the New York Cab Company.

Dr. Gunsaulus to Preach in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago will preach this morning and this evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. His pulpit in Chicago will be filled to-day by the Rev. Dr. Dewell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth, who is lecturing in the West. This afternoon Dr. Hillis will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the University of Chicago.

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Nine Days More of Christmas Wonder.

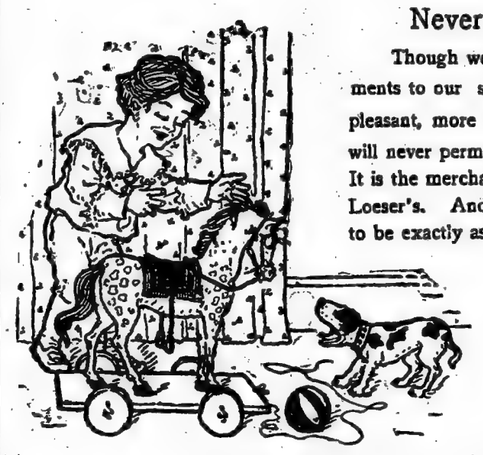

Never Such a Focus of Opportunities.

Though we are constantly making great enlargements and betterments to our store, all with the object of making your visits here more pleasant, more convenient, more comfortable and more profitable, we will never permit them to cast an illusion about the merchandise itself. It is the merchandise that does and always has stamped the character of Loeser's. And there is no time like Christmas when merchandise needs to be exactly as represented. You certainly want to feel that anything you give away carries with it the character of genuineness.

Loeser's is the most satisfactory place in the world to shop, and no year has given such opportunities as we are offering these holidays. Come early, its the easiest time.

Toys Cheaper Than Anywhere Else.

Basement---Three Exits to Elm Place.

This is the most practical toy store in the whole city and you can positively buy toys cheaper here than at any other store in Greater New York. Every hour is making this fact the wider known and the crowds are increasing. Come before the last days and you will save time as well as enjoy the shopping more. Here are some hints—but, by the way, compare our dolls with those anywhere. Enough said.

Magnetic Toys put up in neat glass covered boxes containing fishes, alligators, ducks, frogs, boats, etc. All will follow the magnet through the water.
12c. instead of 19c.
19c. " " 25c.
39c. " " 50c.
69c. " " 89c.
89c. " " $1.15
$1.19 " " 1.60

Mechanical tin toys.
Birds in cages.
Bootblacks.
Crawling lobsters.
Clowns.
Santa Claus.
Acrobats.
Windmills.
Sawmills.
Musicians.

At 13c. instead of 25c.; to $3.49 instead of $6.98.

Butterflies.
Dolls.
Locomotives.
Magic boxes.
Automobiles that run by steam and clock work.
All at half price.
Wine sets for doll house decoration,
29c. instead of 49c.
69c. " " $1.00.

Men's Sack Suits,

$10.50 Instead of $16.50 to $20.00.

Second Floor, New Extension.

Just a hundred and fifty Suits, and the men who share in this offering will be lucky. A better suit value has never been offered. The Suits are all hand tailored, very snappy and stylish in appearance, shaped shoulders, close fitting collars, graceful fitting backs, with the long collar and lapels. Suits that are correct in every detail. The materials are mixed cheviots and cassimeres, in medium and dark colors; sizes are 34 to 44, including stouts and slims.

Men's Tuxedo Coats, dress worsteds, silk lined, $15.00.

Full Dress Coat and Vests, dress worsteds, silk lined, $27.50

Dress Trousers, $6.00.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED Rainproof Coats and Mackintoshes at half prices—broken lots and sizes. Any man, if he can be fitted, will find these a genuine bargain.

Our Oriental Rug Sale.

Rare Importations at Remarkable Prices.

Interest in this greatest of all Oriental rug sales seems to increase rather than diminish as the sale progresses.

It is a most beautiful collection of rugs, representing the best and choicest products the far East has ever sent to this country.

The sale embraces all the most practical sizes, from the largest to the smallest useful creations.

Some beautiful specimens of modern Persian Carpets, notably the Kirmanshah, Meshed and the Goerevan, and some of the finest Afghan Antique Carpets we have ever shown, all being practical sizes and the very kinds that find welcome in any home.

Among the Antique Iran Rugs are the Serebend, Feraghan and Murghab, of interest to every art lover. Exquisite specimens of Kirmanshah and Tabriz Rugs and delicate design and color creations in Anatolian and Sultanabad silk Rugs.

The harmonies of color and designs have never been excelled, and just to see this collection will be a treat to any Rug connoisseur.

Here are a few hints of the prices, all very much below the regular cost of simular qualities:

Shirvans at $12.00. Shirvans at $13.50.
Shirvans at $17.50. Large Mosouls at $15.00. Irans, $18.00 to $35.00. Silk Persians, $195.00 and $210.00.
Beloochistans, $17.00 to $26.50.
Silk Anatolians, $72.50. Hall Runners, $22.50.

Fine East India Carpets.

12.2x9.0, $100.00 — 12.0x11.3, $145.00
14.3x8.0, $120.00 — 13.10x10.1, $145.00
13.2x9.7, $135.00 — 16.2x 9.1, $170.00

Turkish Carpets.

10.5x7.9, $65.00 — 13.0x10.0, $110.00
10.11x7.0, $68.00 — 15.6x11.5, $145.00
12.3x9.0, $85.00 — 21.0x 9.0, $155.00

We also place on sale to-morrow about 800 best quality

All-Wool Smyrna Rugs

at the following sizes and prices:

About 18x36 inches, regularly $1.15, at 65c
" 21x45 " " $1.75, " $1.15
" 26x54 " " $2.50, " $1.60
" 30x60 " " $3.00, " $1.85
" 36x72 " " $4.45, " $2.75

Startling Holiday Silks.

75c. for $1.50 Black Satin Crepe de Chine.

On account of some slight imperfections made by the dyer and finisher we offer this lot of real $1.50 quality black Satin Crepe at 75c. yard.

79c. for $1.25 Colored Peau de Cygne.

This is an elegant quality of all silk Peau de Cygne, 22 inches wide, white, ivory, cream, nile, rose, ciel, mais, turquoise, old rose, pearl, porcelain, reseda, lilac, silver, tan, brown, cardinal, navy and black.

69c. for $1.00 Moire Velours.

A regular $1.00 Mousseline Moire Velour, plain and with satin stripe, evening, street shades and black.

Waist, Skirt and Dress Patterns ⅓ to ½ Off.

We have 3,000 of these neatly boxed for the holidays at $1.50 to $10.00 each.

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS at 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and $1.00 yd.; 21 to 27 inch wide—real value 75c. to $1.25, and they are guaranteed.

PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS.—First opening of the new styles for 1903. Worth seeing.

Black and Colored Velvets.

BLACK SILK FACED VELVET at 75c. for regular $1.25 kind. Rich feather black, only 1,000 yards.

COLORED SILK FACED MIRROR VELVETS at 69c. instead of $1.25. 700 yards of these reduced to 69c.

Oriental Curtains and Draperies.

Sweeping Sale Half Prices and Under.

Third Floor.

This sale is unusually interesting because timely. The good have the Christmas atmosphere about them. It is a rare opportunity to get Phulkarie Draperies, India print Curtains, Table Covers, &c., at a small fraction of their regular worth. We hint at some of the prices.

India Print Curtains, both portiere size and extra large:—
49c. each for regular $1.00 to $2.00 each.
98c. each for regular $2.00 to $3.50 each.
Silk Embroidered Phulkaries, Ketch Skirts, &c.:—
$1.75 $2.98 $6.50
Regular value, $4.50 $6.75 $12.00 to $15.00
India Dhurries:—
25c. and 50c. each.
regular $1.00 and $2.00 each.

French Velour Table Covers.

Patterns we are going to discontinue. We offer them about 25 per cent. less than regular prices:—
1½ yds. sq. 2 yds. sq. 2x2½ yds.
Monday.... 3.98 9.25 11.50
Regular 5.75 12.00 15.00

Lace Curtains Almost Half Price.

All the 2, 3 and 4 pair lots, American, Arabian, Nottingham and Renaissance Lace Curtains, greatly reduced to close out.

AMERICAN ARAB CURTAINS:—
3.95 5.45 7.75
Regular value, 5.00 7.50 9.50
WHITE NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS:—
1.45 1.89 2.35 2.95
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RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS:—
5.45 8.95 11.50
Regular....10.00 15.00 20.00
125 pairs heavy figured Tapestry and Bordered Portieres. $3.50 for regular values to $5.00.
95 pairs silk finish mercerized and rich bordered Portieres, in

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
December 14, 1902.

More Fun in Fire Fighting Than Following the Hounds

Wealthy New Yorkers Who Live in Westchester Like Nothing Better than Getting Out of Bed in the Middle of the Night and Putting Out a Fire in a Neighbor's House.

THE wealthy New Yorkers who have country seats among the picturesque hills and valleys of Westchester County go in for a form of diversion which is probably unique among the country club "sets" of the United States. There are devotees of polo in Westchester County, just as there are at Lakewood and Westbury and other places where the rich have homes. The Westchester set does considerable cross-country riding, and there are a number of fox-hunting enthusiasts among the residents. There is plenty of shooting and golf and tennis, but ask any member of the wealthy Westchester colony to name his favorite sport, and in nine cases out of ten the answer will be fire-fighting.

This is pre-eminently the Westchester pastime, and to such an extent is it carried that there have been occasions when elaborate social functions have been precipitately upset and scattered simply by the ringing of a fire alarm. In the Westchester set one must be able to converse glibly on nozzles, hydrants, back draughts, hose racks, still alarms, and other terms connected with the subduing of a fire if one wishes to be persona grata in the best homes.

Westchester's wealthy young men have not been asked for years past what clubs they belong to, until it has been ascertained what hook and ladder company they were members of, or what engine they "run" with. A conflagration in a defective chimney anywhere in Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Pelham, or any other near-by village is sufficient to bring out the cream of the social element in the district, and the burning of a good-sized barn attracts everybody who is anybody for miles around. A burning residence simply amounts to a social levee. Indeed, some of the easiest roads to social recognition in Westchester County are said to be the acquiring of a private fire engine or the ownership of a few "veritable fire traps" in the way of barns, &c. And for those who have very small means the lucky chance of discovering a good stiff blaze with plenty of complications about it wins instant recognition from the best families.

A Westchester man will tell you that the dash across field and dell, over fences and stones, is as nothing compared to the mental excitement of getting to a fire in the middle of the night with the temperature pretty well below freezing and the wild scramble up the ladders and the gentle swish and hissing of the hose pipe as the flames are being doused with water.

So keen has been the sport throughout the county for several years that it is said fires are becoming infrequent, and now there are scarcely enough to go around, which fact results in keen rivalry among the various organizations to get on the scene first. There have been occasions when as many as three fire departments have fallen upon a single fire simultaneously.

TRUE WESTCHESTER FIREMEN.

A true Westchester fire fighter often is not content to chase the festive conflagration with his comrades in a body, but is constantly on the lookout for what might be termed "baby" fires that he may attack and subdue them single-handed. Owing to the fact that the sport as indulged in, à la Westchester County, is quite expensive, practically all the first-class firemen of the county belong to the wealthy classes. The purely local citizen of the various towns and villages of the county used to go in for this ancient form of diversion years ago, but with the coming of the automobile, the hive wire, the triple-plated health food, tunnel accidents, and other vehicles of danger he has not found fire fighting absolutely necessary to give zest to the matter of living, and has largely abandoned the field to the wealthy enthusiast.

The average business man may pick up the rudiments of fire fighting, but he can never expect to master its intricacies as practiced in the Westchester code. He will never win any medals. The company is too fast.

While as yet there has not been held a regular open tournament it is quite certain that such an event would bring out a field of fire fighters from among the Westchester County residents that would make the qualifying score very high indeed.

Fire fighting as it is carried on in Westchester County to-day may be said to constitute a Renaissance and is the outgrowth of the ancient form of fire fighting which has been practiced throughout the towns and villages ever since their settlement. New Rochelle, Tarrytown, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and the smaller villages have had Fire Departments for many years, but for a long time the manipulation of such apparatus as was kept on hand was on a very primitive plane. There was for the most part the regulation hand engine, and this was "yanked" to the scene of the conflagration by willing hands, but usually arrived rather too late to do much good. In fact, the most exciting efforts of the firemen were devoted to getting to the scene of the fire before the blaze had burned itself out. Most of the bets made on these occasions were with pessimists, who took the "short end" that the fire would have finished its work before the firemen had begun theirs. In those days the festive conflagration flourished throughout Westchester County, the small boy had many a night of glorious excitement, and the insurance man kept shy.

BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT.

About six years ago Mayhew W. Bronson, whose country home is at Larchmont, was smitten by the fire-fighting fever. Possessing unlimited leisure and a bank account not subject to strains, he conceived the idea of instituting and popularizing an anti-fire movement. Larchmont at that time was one of the "hottest" places in Westchester County, speaking, of course, from a fireman's standpoint, and Mr. Bronson promptly set about lowering the temperature, amid loud and continued applause of the insurance men. His motives were entirely disinterested and he went about fighting fire for the pure love of the excitement, but he went about it thoroughly. He lay awake at night thinking out improvements in the existing methods of subduing a blaze and hoping and praying for a sound of the alarm.

He had private apartments at his home fitted up as a veritable firehouse, with gongs, annunciators, connectors, indicators, oil skins, gum boots, and other paraphernalia connected with the subduing of flame. It is said that the touching of a button in almost any town in the vicinity of Larchmont in the small hours of the night automatically clothed Mr. Bronson within the space of a few seconds, and brought him pell-mell to the scene.

Such enthusiasm as this was not long in communicating itself to the Larchmont friends of Mr. Bronson, and within a few months the Larchmont Fire Department as it is now constituted had its inception, and Mr. Bronson was made Chief. Following him into the realm of sparks was such well-known Larchmont residents and New York clubmen as Frederick Flint, "Jack" Neilson, W. S. Ally, George Towle, George Murray, Albert Marshall, and many others, who soon became so inoculated with the virus of this strenuous sport that they took to sleeping mostly in the daytime in order to be alert and ready at all times during the night for a tussel with the Fire Fiend.

PRIVATE FIRE ENGINES.

These gentlemen nearly all purchased private fire engines of their own, and still keep them in readiness for use against any little stray blaze that they happen to run across that does not call for the combined efforts of the company. The Larchmont department now contains a membership of about 175, and there is said to be a waiting list of formidable proportions. It does not take much to get blackballed by the Larchmont department. A man who is known to be an abnormally heavy sleeper, for instance, is likely to have a hard time getting admitted to membership. The department now has fine quarters, an up-to-date steam fire engine, a modern hook and ladder truck, and three "jumpers," or hose carts, with horses sufficient to pull them to fires. These, with the private apparatus owned by various members, makes this one of the most formidable companies in the county.

There is as yet no very elaborate alarm system, the members relying upon the central telephone operators to set in motion the gongs and bells strung about the heads of their beds. As each man has a special rig and driver ready to whisk him off to the fire house or to the fire direct it may be imagined that with 175 vehicles tearing through the streets at the same time the population of Larchmont is likely to know about it in case of a fire at night. Chief Bronson in all these six years has not missed being at a fire of any consequence in the vicinity of Larchmont. He has been known to take a special engine from the city to that village to attend a particularly promising conflagration.

The success of the Larchmont Department in its rejuvenated form soon fired the wealthy and leisure class in the contiguous villages to emulation, and Chief Willets's band of water slingers at Harrison, four miles to the northward, was formed. In this organization are many young men from the fine homes about Rye Neck. There is now a membership of about seventy-five and the company is growing by leaps and bounds. The organization already has in the way of equipment a double tank chemical engine, a hand engine, a modern patrol wagon, and a number of "jumpers."

A FRIENDLY RIVALRY.

This organization is said to have already developed a number of Class A, or "scratch" men, and this band has frequently hunted fires over the territory of Larchmont with considerable success. There is an agreement whereby the two fire companies may fight fires over each other's territory, and the rivalry is said to be something inspiring.

As might have been expected, the contests with conflagrations in the vicinity of Mamaroneck, which lies midway between Harrison and Larchmont, had their effect on the residents of the first-named village, and two years ago there sprang into the smoky arena, so to speak, a number of men who made their way into the very front rank of amateur fire fighters and are likely in the very near future to win the open championship of Westchester County.

Probably the most prominent member of the Mamaroneck Fire Department is John R. Hegeman, Jr., son of the President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and himself Assistant Secretary of the Company. Mr. Hegeman, who is a hunter of big game, a prominent National Guardsman, a member of the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith, and an all-around athlete, has taken an interest in fires for more than a dozen years, but it is only within the last two years that his talents in that line have begun to claim wide attention. Mr. Hegeman is not yet Chief of the Mamaroneck Fire Department, but he is the central figure in that organization. Last year he personally organized the Mamaroneck Hook and Ladder Land Company, the name of the organization under which title was secured to a piece of property in the very heart of the village, and on which has just been completed a first-class firehouse, in which is installed one of the latest improved hook and ladder trucks and all the most modern devices for alarms and quick hitching of horses.

Of this company Mr. Hegeman is Captain. His home is at Orienta Point, two miles away on the Sound, but ingenious electrical contrivances make it easy for him to get on the ground almost as quickly as any member of the company.

Capt. Hegeman's apartments are fitted, not only with every needed electrical appliance for the first-class fireman, but there is the hole in the floor and the metal pole down which the Captain can slide with his clothes in his teeth and away to a fire behind a horse with a record of 2:19. In his barn he has a private chemical engine, of course, which he uses in his fire stalking or still hunt for blazes.

MAMARONECK'S COMPANY.

The Mamaroneck Hook and Ladder Company has a membership of forty-three, and every one of the members is a taxpayer. One of Capt. Hegeman's most trusted lieutenants is Albert C. Bostwick, the automobilist. Mr. Bostwick also owns his private fire engine, and is an expert. Other well-known residents who "run" with the Mamaroneck Company are Col. Sackett, J. M. Macdonough, Dr. F. H. Hall, Charles M. Baxter, Charles Nichols, John Goodwin, G. B. Griffin, and others, while among the stockholders in the firehouse property are such well-known residents as Henry M. Flagler, Frederick Constable, William H. Russell, E. H. Wetherbee, Henry Siegel, Jacob Halstead, George W. Rogers, and others, who also go to a fire occasionally, if it is a big one.

The Mamaroneck firemen have their own rigs in which to get to a fire, and if they fail to get there they are heavily fine. There are very few fines levied.

The villages of Larchmont, Mamaroneck, and Harrison may be said to represent the very heart and centre of the fire-fighting district as practiced by the fashionable element. There is an amateur department at Tarrytown of no mean proportions, and it was successful recently in saving the property of John D. Rockefeller among others, but the membership here is of a more mixed character, and there is said not to be the same amount of enthusiasm among the members. There are also unpaid departments in New Rochelle, Port Chester, and other cities and town in the county, but they have not made of it pure sport as have the enthusiasts of the first three named villages.

GERMANS SEND WHISTLE BY MAIL

Amusing Idea in Postal Cards from the Fatherland.

IF YOU should hear a faint whistle about the time that the letter carrier is expected at your door, pay attention to it, for it may be one of the latest novelties in the way of postal cards which he is squeezing that causes this sibilant sound. For the past few weeks every steamship arriving from the other side and carrying mails from Germany to this country, has had a large number of these postal cards in the mail bags. They are of German invention, and came here for the first time this year. They are of the double folder kind, and in the centre of the rear fold on which may be inscribed the message there is a whistle. By squeezing it, it gives forth a sound, which is supposed to come from a bird, a boy, or any other figure which may happen to be on the card.

The card which seems to be most numerous in the mails is one on which there is printed a bird raised from the paper and one side only showing on the folder. When this is pressed the bird begins to sing. There is another on which appears the figure of a boy, with a flute in his mouth. By pressing this papier maché figure it will also whistle. On another there is a picture of a prima donna, who will send forth notes if she is pressed to do so. If she won't sing, then she will have to be made to sing by the method which is explained on the card.

Those of the cards which have been distributed here have caused no end of amusement to the clerks, distributors, and the letter carriers. The first lot began to arrive about two weeks ago, and they were mostly from Berlin, where they are manufactured. Since then nearly every boat carrying mail from Germany has brought a large number of them in the bags.

According to the head mail clerk in the Post Office, the folding cards on which are contained the novelty are the first which have been received from the other side, this double folder having been invented on this side of the Atlantic. The novelty of having the whistle and the figures is distinctly a German invention.

The majority of the cards are directed to New York City to relatives of the senders, and were meant for Christmas remembrances. The steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm brought a large number of them to the city when she arrived during the week. The idea is the same on all of the cards, though the figures are different, and are made to suit different occasions.

That they will be copied in this country is without doubt, as they have already proved very popular from an amusement point of view with those who have seen them, though it will probably be too late to make them in sufficient numbers for the Christmas trade.

OVERPETTED PETS.

Dogs and Cats Spoiled by Appetite for Unnatural Tidbits.

POSSIBLY the dog world might afford a better specimen of a living skeleton than one in the kennel next to the door of a boarding place for animals, but it would take a day's journey to find him.

"What makes him so thin?" was asked of the attendant.

"He won't eat," was the reply. "That is, he won't eat hospital food. He's been spoiled. Lots of dogs and cats that are brought here have been spoiled. Their owners think it a sign of high breeding to cultivate an appetite for a peculiar and unnatural diet. They train animals to eat all kinds of food that they would never touch of their own volition. This emaciated fellow has been taught to like fruit. He is particularly fond of pears, but in case he can't get them, peaches, apples, and bananas are a fairly satisfactory substitute. Unfortunately, his present ailment makes a fruit diet extremely dangerous, and since he is deprived of his favorite food he is literally starving himself to death.

The attendant passed on to a neighboring cage and poked his finger sportively into the side of a large gray cat that "meowed" plaintively in response to his cheery "Hello, there, Caesar." The cat had such a healthy, wholesome appearance that the visitor inquired what meat he was fed upon. "Hump!" said the attendant, "You've missed it there. He doesn't feed upon meat. He's a vegetarian. He likes onions better than anything else, unless it's melons. A good many cats like melons, and most of them are also partial to raw asparagus. The fact is, you might run through a list of all the dishes that find a place on any up-to-date menu and you will find that some of our patients have acquired a taste for them. This epicurean appetite may denote aristocratic tendencies on the part of my boarders, but I don't approve of it. Most of these acquired tastes are a perversion of the natural animal appetite, and it is likely to prove harmful in the end. The trick is pretty expensive for us fellows that run cat-and-dog boarding houses, and I'd like to put a stop to it."

Plea for the Wooden Shoe.

WE have wisely taken to wearing sandals," says a physician in The Philadelphia Record. "I hope that before long we will learn the advantage of the wooden shoe, or sabot. Do you know that a great many diseases are due to leather shoes—due to the wearing all day long of tight leather that is often, in bad weather, water soaked? And do you know that by the wearing of wooden shoes, which keep the feet dry and which do not 'draw,' all those diseases might be avoided? I have several pairs of sabots, and so have my wife and children. They cost about 30 cents a pair, and keep the feet dry, without cramping them or making them unhealthily tender. I believe that the wisest thing Americans could do would be to take up the sandal and the sabot, discarding altogether the shoe of leather."

JAPAN REFLECTED TO SUIT AMERICANS

Blanche Bates Explains Why Oriental Methods of Expressing Emotion Are Not Used in "The Darling of the Gods."

MISS BLANCHE BATES began the task of co[n]ecting Japanese "atmosphere" f[or] "The Darling of the Gods" at the some[time] that early age of three years. That was at [her home in California, and the effort was [an unconscious one. The little Yo-San who [was to be had at that time a Japanese n[urse] and there were two Japanese boys en[gaged] in the family. Japanese servants [were always employed rather than the Ch[inese].

In those early da[ys] in California the future Yo-San receiv[ed] her first impressions concerning the [Japanese idea of the "ki-esses" and "[kimono]-braces," about which that wonderful A[merican red book in the play tells and wh[ich] are practiced by the little Japanese Pri[n]ess with her lover, the Samural chief, Ka[to]. The Japanese "boy" —all Japanese se[rvants are "boys"—in the family, noted [with a calm Japanese surprise that when [Miss Blanche said goodnight to her mam[ma] she gave her always a kiss. Such a str[ange thing to do!

"What for you [do] asked with serious[ness your mother?" he me do so," and, [with interest. "Me no kees; his forehead to th[e] [ending low, he touched never seen the red [book, which undoubtedly is a recent additio[n] to Japanese libraries.

Miss Bates's as[sociations have always been more or less [with the Japanese and with people who [have lived in their country. One of her v[ery intimate friends now is the daughter of [an older intimate friend. a tiny maiden of [three, who spent the first two years of her [life in Japan, spoke Japanese before she [learned English, and has not forgotten it sufficiently in her past year of Occidental experi[ence to ask for her milk in anything but t[he language of the land of the cherry blosso[m and chrysanthemum.

"Madame Butte[rfly" and the success she made in it intens[ified Miss Bates's sympathy for everythi[ng Japanese, and she always has about h[er in private life much to remind her of th[e people and the country. She wears the [Japanese kimono almost entirely for neg[ligees, the walls of her rooms are hung [with Japanese embroideries and she has [a collection of Japanese swords and mask[s].

JAPANESE PRESENTS.

A number of d[elightful things of Japanese make came t[o her as gifts at the opening of this new [day—Japanese vases and one delightful pi[ece in bronze, a dear little Japanese woman [with a child in her arms. This came from [California and Miss Bates and her mother [call it "Choo-Choo-San" in recollection [of "Madame Butterfly." The child made [the of the strong and affecting notes in [that play. Miss Bates has always a tender [place in her heart for it, though it is Yo[-San, the Darling of the Gods, who receiv[es her first thought now.

"I would rath[er act the part of a Japanese woman tha[n any other," says Miss Bates. "Of co[urse, whether the character portrayed be [American or Japanese, we have to come b[ack to the fact that it is always the hear[t and the soul of a woman which is to be [known. Humanity is very much alike ever[ywhere. The Japanese type of woman must [be suggested, the scenery and stage setti[ngs give the atmosphere, and there rema[ins only the story of the woman to be ac[ted. Still I am glad that in this case it is a [Japanese woman.

"It is not po[ssible to act as a Japanese woman would. [he would not do at all as I, an American [woman, would do under similar circums[tances. If we were acting before a Japa[nese audience people who understood Jap[anese life, the stoical calmness of the J[apanese woman might be shown, but it [would never do before an American audi[ence. They would not understand it, it [would mean nothing to them. They would onl[y say of an actress who did that work: 'W[ith a stick she has become.'

TRUE JAPANESE METHODS.

"In the play, [where the father of Yo-San finds her in he[r shoji in the arms of outlaw Kara—tho[ugh in the first place in Japan he woul[d never find her under such circumstances, [whether there were American red books [or not—and she would not shriek aloud a[s Yo-San does in the play. At the appear[ance of her father the little Princess would [stand immovable, without a word. If he to[ld her to kneel and bare her breast for the [sword she would do exactly as he told her [and nothing more. But in acting the pla[y only the idea of this can be suggested, [and the feeling and suffering of the woman [must be shown.

"In a stron[g scene like that of Yo-San in the old sw[ord room, the cabinet of the Minister of W[ar, with Zakkuri, the suggestion of th[e Japanese self-repression is given in the [first part of the scene, and then as the si[tuation becomes more intense Mr. Belasco [says: 'Now you have given the idea of t[his type you represent. You can let yours[elf go and show the heart of the woman.'

"One reaso[n Mr. Belasco gets so much from the peo[ple in his companies is that he makes th[em think for themselves; he does not thin[k for them. In all the time that I have [been working for him he has never said to [me: 'Miss Bates, do this or that.' I may [go a certain part in a certain way, and he [says: 'You have done that as an emotional [woman would do it. Now think what [a Japanese woman with the same feeling [would do.' If something that you do does [not represent his idea he will say so, but i[f his idea of it does not seem to you the ri[ght thing to do then it is not right for you[.]

"You may [say to him that you think a scene that [was played yesterday in such and such a w[ay would be better in such another [way, and he says: 'Very well, try it.' The[n he may think it is an improvement o[n, he may not. If he does not you feel that [this idea is not only good from the stage p[oint of view, but from that from the ot[her side of the footlights, and that it is a [broader conception than yours, and you are [satisfied.

"Even th[e supers work from their own ideas. He s[uggests, and they think it out for themsel[ves. In the serving of the tea the little Ja[panese maids bring it in, and he says: '[Very well, you do that as an ordinary Eu[ropean maid would do it; now think of t[he way it would be done in Japan.' Th[en all work with their own individuality, [with their own personality, with their o[wn magnetism, and with their own imagin[ations.

WORKING OUT IDEAS.

"He does [not tell me that in such a place I am to rai[se my arms and I am to shriek. That would [be something put on from the outside; it [would only stay by the force of a good men[ory. In the other way the idea works from [the inside out; it is a part of the actor a[nd it cannot be forgotten.

"Working [from the inside out is simply the old the[ory which Froebel advances for the instruc[tion of children. We are all children, a[ctors are more so than any other class of people. They are emotional; they must always be ready to turn from this to that, must always be ready to take in and then to give out."

"'The Darling of the Gods' is beautifully gowned. More's the pity, one might almost say, for in the dim light in which most of the scenes are played there is only a suggestion of the wonderful beauty of those Japanese gowns. They were all made for the occasion, of magnificent old Japanese embroideries and silk, some of them hand-painted in addition, to produce the graduation of colors that is desired. Every Japanese kimono, from those of the tea-maidens and Geisha girls to those of Yo-San herself, is a dream of Oriental beauty.

Yo-San alone has twenty-four exquisite kimonos. Two kimonos form what may be called the outside dress, the most beautiful and the most exquisitely embroidered worn underneath, for the Japanese woman does not present the best part of her attire for the observation of the outside world. But it is not because of the beauty of her frocks—what a frivolous word for a serious Japanese robe!—that Yo-San is a most fetching little maiden. It is the effect which is produced.

THE UTILITY OF A LIE.

Upon what in America would be called the piazza of her charming little wistaria-enveloped cottage, and after having sworn by her gods a sacred oath that she has not seen the man she loves—the wounded warrior she has in hiding at that moment—Yo-San is charming as she stands alone and in a naïve and irresponsible Japanese way remarks tentatively:

"It ees better to lie a little than to be unhappy—much."

Everything about the play is designed with marvelous accuracy. The fans used by the different ranks of people are the fans which they should use, for fans mean something in the land of fans, and may not be used indiscriminately. All the clothing is tied on in the true Japanese fashion—not a button or a hook, an eye or a pin in Japan, and the wigs—it is necessary that wigs should be worn—are properly jet black, and no one would suspect that the flowing hair which persists in flying around the face of Yo-San was not her own. The wardrobe of the Japanese woman is of the greatest simplicity, and apparently easy to get into.

SILVER STRANDS WOVEN BY GIRLS

Must do Bullion Embroidery for the Shops and Buyers Suffer.

BULLION embroidery is one of the small semi-artistic trades that are still partly carried on in unpretentious fashion chiefly by foreign-born residents of New York. The old French Quarter, now in the hands of the Italians, used to be the chief seat of this trade. With the break-up of the quarter the bullion embroiderers left the region to find other sites for their business. Most of the bullion embroiderers are women. The head of a small shop is usually a middle-aged Frenchwoman. Her employes are six or eight girls, mostly of foreign parentage, often themselves of foreign birth. The shop is usually a good-sized upper room in a small house. The room is reached by the main stairway of the house. Below is a shop of some other kind, and above perhaps are lodgings. Hanging beside the street door there is almost invariably a frame containing samples of the bullion embroiderers' art—spread eagles in silver and gold, gorgeous badges, bits of gold and silver braid, olive leaves in silver, lettering for policemen's and messengers' caps, and the like. A little sign somewhere on the house gives the name and occupation of the proprietress.

When you look into the sunny room where the bullion embroidering goes on, you find the girls bending over little wooden frames on which is stretched the material to carry the embroidery. The proprietress has outlined the design on the ground material, and is perhaps directing the newest apprentice in her work. Sometimes a little French song accompanies the labors of the day, or perhaps the girls laugh and gossip as their busy fingers ply the wiry thread. The scene is a pleasant one, for there is no elaborate machinery, and the work is such as a lady might do for pastime in her own boudoir. The workers range in age from fifteen to perhaps twenty-five, with here and there an older one who has not been released from professional toil by matrimony.

Clever girls quickly become skilful at bullion embroidery, and are able to earn fair wages. The best of them learn the art of drawing the designs, and here and there one is able to invent designs of her own. For the most part, however, the same designs are repeated year after year, or new designs are furnished by the customers. In any case, somebody in the shop must be able to copy a design on the groundwork of the embroidery.

Bullion embroidery is not all of the material that its name implies. In fact, very little of it is either gold or silver, though much of it is of a baser substance washed with one or the other of the precious metals. Fresh from the factory, as it comes to the hands of the embroiderers, it is beautifully brilliant, and the new embroidery glitters in splendid fashion, but only the best of it retains its sheen more than a few months. The embroiderers instruct customers as to the best method of brightening the wares, but much of such work is made to last only for a short season. Here as elsewhere the demand for cheapness has brought about the use of substitutes for the real thing.

Part of the work of the small embroidery shops comes to them from private customers, but more of it perhaps from dealers who undertake to furnish such material to all comers. The embroiderers have to work cheaply for the shops, and the final purchaser pays a large middleman's profit. On the whole, however, bullion embroidery is a good trade for a woman, for it is less subject to injury from the fluctuations of fashion than feather curling and some other trades immediately dependent upon the milliner. The constant increase in the number of Americans wearing military and other uniforms keeps the trade on the go. At the same time, however, the small shops are threatened with extinction by factories that undertake to do the work on a large scale.

A Course Dinner for 10 Cents.

THE manager of a down-town restaurant, where several hundred persons eat every day, has discovered that some of his customers have solved the problem of faring sumptously on a dime, and the head waiters are on the lookout for these clever beats. The restaurant rambles through several rooms and has entrances on two streets. The man who has discovered how to make 10 cents satisfy his hunger goes into one of the side rooms and orders soup, receiving a check calling for the payment of 10 cents. This course properly disposed of, he goes out into the main dining room as if looking for a seat and finding a place to his liking he orders meat, vegetables, desert, and coffee, and rolling the check up into a little ball he drops it under the table. Going out by the entrance most remote from where he has eaten last the man presents the first check he received and escapes with the payment of 10 cents.

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SENT TO OLD FOLKS IN EUROPE.

One Steamship Alone During Past Week Carried $600,000 Worth of Money Orders Issued by the New York Post Office—Steady Rush which Culminated Yesterday.

THE prosperous times prevailing in the United States will have their effect this year in many homes in Europe, to which Christmas gifts in the shape of money orders, bills of exchange, and drafts on banks are now speeding across the ocean. These gifts, while in the main for only small amounts of money, run up into an aggregate of millions of dollars. They represent sentiment pure and simple, being remembrances sent from children and relatives in the New World to the old folks at home. Even more than with Americans, Christmas is the greatest sentimental holiday of the year with the foreign-born population. No matter how humble the position, or how insignificant the possession of the Irish servant girl, the German immigrant, or the Swedish or Hungarian resident of New York, it is a matter of pride with them not to let a Christmas pass without sending some special gift to those they hold dear, or who may be dependent upon them in the land of their birth.

The amount of these remittances in the aggregate, coming as they do in the main from people who are poor in worldly possessions, once evoked the astonishment and admiration of Henry Ward Beecher, who said that the money sent from children in the New World to their parents and relatives in the old homesteads was a symbol of love and affection without parallel, and the highest tribute to the character and value of the newly arrived immigrant.

The figures of the Foreign Money Order Department of the Post Office of this city show that it is not only the newly arrived immigrant who sends these gifts of money to the old folks in the far-away home, but that the gift is not suspended with the passage of years. The amount of money sent out of the United States in this way has been steadily increasing, indicating both that the immigrants have more money to send and that they keep on sending money for years, the new arrivals each year only swelling the total.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR HOME.

The steamer Philadelphia, which left New York last Wednesday, carried over $600,000 in money orders from the New York Post Office. There is no means of knowing how many bills of exchange and drafts on banks she carried in addition to this huge sum, the whole of which was for Christmas presents. Yet that represented only the beginning of what is known in the Foreign Money Order Department as "the holiday rush." On the day after the mails for the Philadelphia closed the calls for foreign money orders at the New York Post Office amounted to almost as much as the total amount sent by the Philadelphia, which represented the business of two and one-half days. The business steadily increased each day last week and was at its height yesterday. As a rule the demands from ten days to two weeks before Christmas are for money orders on countries that are more or less remote. Presents for Russia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Hungary, and Egypt, in order to reach their destination by Christmas, must have left New York early last week at the very latest.

As a matter of fact, most of the money orders for those countries were dispatched on earlier ships than the Philadelphia, the holiday rush having now been on for over three weeks. The presents for Great Britain, where the great bulk of the money is sent that goes through the Post Office, are as a rule the last to be dispatched. Six days before Christmas money can be sent from New York in time to be distributed in Ireland and England on Christmas Eve, and many people wait until the last minute before making their application for a money order to these countries.

It must be remembered also that the New York Post Office is the Clearing House for all the foreign money orders from the United States, so that its figures represent virtually the work of the entire postal system of this country in this department. Christmas money orders are, in the main, for small amounts. This may be deduced from the following figures, which show the number of money orders and the amounts of money they represented dispatched last Wednesday on the Philadelphia alone:

Country.	Number of Orders.	Amount.
Great Britain	10,238	$230,884.09
Germany	8,410	91,396.90
Sweden	8,222	88,242.95
Russia	1,443	23,395.24
Austria	2,188	37,405.52
Norway	1,967	28,904.36
Denmark	932	9,865.52
Netherlands	98	1,351.14
Switzerland	722	10,192.41
Italy	2,657	78,584.48
France	600	9,136.13
Hungary	1,133	23,011.17
Portugal	22	239.35
Egypt	13	258.70
Belgium	159	3,549.96
Total	47,804	$639,338.12

Every day last week there were crowds of persons applying for money orders to be sent abroad on the second floor of the General Post Office. They seemed in the main to be persons in poor or moderate circumstances.

SERVANT GIRLS IN LINE.

Servant girls were present in large numbers, waiting patiently in line with money, which, in many instances, represented months of self-denial and labor in order to send holiday cheer to some far-distant heart.

Post Office people say they have known of men and women who bought money orders to send as Christmas gifts when the senders were in need of clothing, if not of food. Some of them save the whole year, and, relatively to their means, make presents which far transcend the gifts of millionaires.

Many applicants at the General Post Office last week bought as many as eight or ten different money orders. They were sending presents not only to father and mother, but to brothers, sisters, cousins, and aunts. Money orders were taken out last week for sums as small as $1 or $2.

DRAFTS AT THE BANK.

Similar scenes to those in the Post Office were enacted in the banks, large and small, in this city which make a specialty of foreign drafts in the holiday season. All over town last week there might be seen in the windows of banks little oblong signs which are absent at other times of the year. These read:

> Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain and Ireland. Exchange on all parts of the world.

These are appeals for the Christmas money order business, which of late years has been a recognized feature of banking in New York, and is so important that it affects the rate of exchange and the shipment of securities. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank did an enormous business in drafts and bills of exchange on Ireland.

Most Germans prefer to send their presents in bank drafts rather than in money orders. The German bankers had their hands full making out remittances for the Fatherland.

The same was true with private bankers who transact the financial business of the Italian colony of New York. Branch banks in various parts of New York, savings banks, great Wall Street houses of established reputation, and, in fact, all fiduciary institutions got a share of the holiday trade in drafts and bills of exchange. So great was the rush that the clerks in the Foreign Money Order Department of the General Post Office were kept after hours in order to balance the books.

ICE YACHTING SEASON OPENS

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The sudden cold snap this week put a fine coating of ice on the North Shrewsbury River at this place. Down the river, near Fair Haven and Oceanic and the Highlands, where the tide is considerably stronger, the surface of the river was only skimmed with ice. In front of Red Bank is the widest part of the Shrewsbury, the river at this point forming a big bay. There is scarcely any tide, and the winds do not have such a sweep as they do at the other sections of the stream. The result is that the river here in the Winter is one of the finest ice boating fields in the country, and usually there is continuous sport among the ice yachtsmen from the latter part of December until the middle of February.

It may safely be said that ice-yachting history had its beginning at Red Bank. Back in the "forties" George D. Allaire, who had traveled in the Northwest, had seen some primitive ice-yachting craft sailing on the forest lakes. Upon his return home the ice-yacht fever seized him, and, having in mind the rudely constructed boats which he had observed in his travels, he set about to build a boat upon an original model. The craft's lines were not of the most graceful type imaginable, but it answered Mr. Allaire's purpose, and nobody was more surprised than himself at the wonderful speed that the boat attained. The body of the boat was made out of shoe boxes. It was a big square thing, capable of holding two or three people, and there were two runner planks, one at the forward end of the body and the other at the rear. Cast-off skates, those with the steel turned up in large curves in front, answered for runners. The boat certainly was a curiosity in Red Bank, and the farmers came to see it from far and near.

There has been a wonderful development in ice yacht building since then—almost as marked as the development in the construction of the cup defending yachts. The old box body and skate runners have been replaced by a long, graceful keel, a cockpit, and long steel runners with an edge like a razor. The mainsail has given place to either a big lateen rig or a jib and mainsail. Very few ice yachts are sailed to-day cat rigged. The lateen is becoming the favorite sail, as the more experienced ice boat man claims that with such a rig a boat can sail so much closer to the wind.

Windward work is, after all, the most important part in a race. Any kind of an ice boat is able to sail fast off the wind, that is, with sheet a little off, but there are comparatively few which are capable of sailing in the wind's teeth. A jib and mainsail yacht will lift quicker when sailing in the wind than a yacht fitted with a lateen rig, and this is a great advantage, as many a good yacht has lost a race because of its inability to keep its runners on the ice. It doesn't do to overload an ice yacht with ballast. It may tend to keep a boat down, but the added weight retards the progress of the boat.

The North Shrewsbury boys have persistently fought for years to win the challenge pennant of America, which has always been in possession of the Hudson River clubs. This struggle for the championship streamer has been going on for nearly twenty years.

Perhaps the most enthusiastic ice boat man on the North Shrewsbury in the pennant racing enterprise is James B. Weaver of Red Bank, who has spent considerable money and expended much time in his efforts to win the pennant. Mr. Weaver has been represented in the contests by two boats. The first was the Scud, which is still in service as the veteran of the North Shrewsbury Club fleet. It is not the Scud any more, the boat having been named for Mr. Weaver's wife, Kittie. The Kittie is enrolled in the list of second-class yachts, and even now she shows her heels to some of the other boats in her class.

The Kittie's successor in the races against the Hudson River clubs was another Scud, one of the largest and most powerful ice-boats ever built. The boat has a keel 40 feet long and a runner plank measuring 25 feet. The boat carries a lateen sail containing over 1,000 square feet of canvas. The Scud has a record of a mile a minute, which was made in a gale on the river at Red Bank a few days after she made her début. It was a thrilling ride for James Doughty, the Captain of the yacht, and he never tires of telling of it. The wind blew a gale from the northwest, a favorable quarter for ice yachting on the Shrewsbury. The mercury was doing its level best to crawl down out of the bottom of the tube, and it was next to impossible for one to stand up against the wind and temperature. There were a few snow humhocks on the hard ice.

The Scud, with every bit of her huge sail set, went over the frozen surface of the river like a frightened bird, and the noise caused by her runners sliding on the flinty ice was like that produced by a dozen sawmills. When the runners struck a snow hummock the flakes flew up in a cloud, enveloping the boat and the occupants of the cockpit. After the record-breaking trip Capt. Doughty looked like a veritable Santa Claus. His clothing was covered with snow and long icicles hung from his mustache. It took him nearly an hour to get thoroughly thawed out.

The Red Bank ice yachtsmen also have pennant races of their own which occasion considerable fun and excitement. Most important of these is the race for the challenge championship pennant of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers.

The North Shrewsbury Club will hold its annual meeting next week, when it is probable that steps will be taken concerning a challenge for the pennant held by the Hudson River Club. In all probability the Scud will again be selected to race for the streamer.

Dance of Mixed Nations Under the Almond Trees

Women of Dutch Guiana, Where Fashions of Dress Never Change, Celebrate the Birthday of Holland's Young Queen—A Holiday Fete on the Edge of the Equator.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, Dutch Guiana, Dec. 1.—It was 9 o'clock in the morning. The sun had already run above the scale of mere temperature into that of tangible weight. If a white man in the open allowed it so much as to touch him it was like a huge, firm hand flattening him to the fiery earth. An ant on a hot shovel about to be smothered by a steaming mop should experience much the same sensation the instant before his demise.

The river, gray with silt and the shiver of heat, lay like a river of fog. Across its heavy flood the opposite bank showed low and dimmed, bush shrouded, without incident of outline, a belt of troubled smoke. On the hither shore the river bed, wherever tide water left it for the moment uncovered, seethed obscurely in its own brown and slimy substance, as though it had succumbed to circumstances and begun to boil. Yet the stir was not of the mud itself, but of millions of writhing crabs, blanketing it over with its own evil color.

Above and along the crab-coated stretch a row of almond trees, glossy, broad, and thick of leaf, spread flat topped, like green umbrellas. Under the almonds strode and shambled, skipped and sported, swam and glided, the people of the colony, each strictly according to nature. And dominating the whole, high on the front of a dwelling of ancient Dutch design, the lion and the unicorn, in red and yellow paint, stared forth from their wooden shield with all that yielding affability that characterizes in common the heraldic monster and the Briton abroad.

Standing myself on the Consulate Balcony, looking down over the heads of the monsters upon the pack in the street below, I wondered where in the world could be found an assembly more variously and naturally brilliant than this: or where one with reasons so peculiarly sound for refraining from doing the very thing that this one was about—celebrating the Dutch Queen's birthday.

Loyalty with a Hollander seems a quality as spontaneous as it is becoming; but Hollanders, even taken together with all other white residents, cut a figure numerically insignificant in this Dutch land. And why a Javanese, upon whose people the Dutch wage perennial war; or an East Indian, who owes the Dutch no kindness; or a negro, whose ancestors the Dutch enslaved; or a bush negro, whose forebears the Dutch drove into the jungle fastnesses by savagery that even savages could not endure; or an aboriginal Indian, whose traditions tell him only of dangers or evils from Dutchmen past; or a Chinaman, whose traditions tell him of Dutchmen nothing that endears—why any of these, who, collectively, make the great mass of the population of Surinam, should put heart into celebrating "Missie Wilhelmina's" birthday was not easy to see.

MEDLEY OF HOLIDAYS.

As a matter of fact, and quite comprehensibly, they put no heart into it at all; but rather each element culls from the official bread and games such parts as it can itself enjoy, lets the rest slide, and makes use after its own fashion of the remnant of time or opportunity that the holiday affords.

The Chinese, for example, after a brief, grave look at the festive gambolings, retire to their private clubhouse, the most luxurious in town, for a congenial game of fan-tan. The East Indians, with characteristic thrift, stake their share of the public largess, but reserve all real enthusiasm for mysterious night time rites connected with burials of goats' heads, erections of white and scarlet pennants in moody places, bakings and eatings of fearsome cakes, and the wailing of strange chants through the darkness into morning. The Javanese, after having spent their last half cent on ice cream and the merry-go-round, steal away in groups to some nook secluded from the eye of the police, where they may sit silent in circles, each man with a lump of sugar on the ground before him, wraptly wagering all his effects that a fly will light on his lump before any of his companions can claim that advantage. And so on throughout the polyglot chapter.

But at 9 o'clock on the birthday morning all the dramatis personae, indiscriminately tricked out with orange streamers and little printed buttons and tags of "Leve Wilhelmina," "Leve Konigen," were yet trooping together in the shade of the almond trees under the Consulate balcony, and the sound of them there was as the sound of Babel, and the sight as the sight of a more excellent Midway Plaisance minus spectators and self-consciousness. All the colors and all the rapid change of the field of a kaleidoscope flowed down that narrow lane between wall and water, and the play and dazzle of it might have enchained the fancy for hours unwearied.

RACE OF FINE WOMEN.

First of all in point of number came the Koto-missi, or town negresses, in Surinam costume, the most remarkable costume under the Monroe doctrine, and one so entirely unknown and unapproached outside of this colony that it merits description.

To begin at the root of the matter, your Surinam negress is often a very handsome woman. Beautifully built, and possessed of a certain barbaric grace and opulent delicacy of feature and bearing, her charm equals, though differing from, that of the famous Martiniquaises, while by comparison it throws the women of English colonies into fatal relief as of grosser and duller clay. But the Koto-missi, above all things, is original and a law unto herself. Her slight, fine, dryad form suggests draperies that trail and cling; but she, with perverse coquetry, envelops it rather with huge, obscuring billows, in the midst of which she glides unseen, emanating grace. The rules of relative proportions that women of all other lands seek to obey she deliberately and systematically reverses. The shape to which she conforms her outward seeming is that of a pyramid, and in that shape she moves with the air of a Princess and with the unchallengeable suavity of a ship under full sail.

What is the machinery of the thing? This. First, the "Dutch" girl—Sidonia, Magdalene, or Gherardina is her pretty name, her features are Egyptian as often as negroid, and her skin is as polished bronze—ties around her slender waist the two upper corners of a square of white cotton. Then she puts on a low-necked chemise of linen, trimmed with lace. Next she assumes a white petticoat, very full, very stiffly starched, and of a length to lie one yard upon the ground all around. Buttoning the petticoat at her waist, she girdles it a second time with a separate tape that encircles her body just below the belt proper.

Between the two belts she now pulls up all the surplus length of the skirt, until the bottom of the garment swings just clear of the floor, while the top hangs in a buoyant pouch over her hips. Then she spreads out a cotton kerchief a meter square, lays diagonally across it a goodly sheaf of straw, and goes on to fold and fasten the kerchief around the straw until it forms a long, hard roll eight inches or so in diameter in the middle and tapering slightly to the ends. This roll she girds about her, tying the two ends in front, so that the thing lies like a horse-collar upon the petticoat pouch. Thereupon she superimposes other white petticoats to the number of two or three, each very full, very stiff, and very billowy, and each with its yard surplus length disposed of as in the first instance.

AN EDIFICE OF SKIRTS.

Finally she arrives at the dress itself, which is of fine cotton or linen. The skirt measures from 8 to 10 yards in width, and is of equal length all around; that is to say, it uniformly exceeds by 30 inches the wearer's own length from waist to feet. A gathering string controls it at the top, which string, in the offset, is drawn high over the breast and under the arms. This accomplished, a tape is tied over the skirt at the waist and above the horse collar, and lastly the upper string is undone from its place over the breast and fastened again at the waist, thus letting the starched and gathered top of the skirt fall double to balance like a ring-shaped balloon upon the already imposing sub-structure.

The edifice of skirts complete, the coping stone is added in the form of a large, square kerchief, usually plaid, of a color to harmonize and to contrast with the costume, folded diagonally, tied around the waist, and spread shawlwise over the shelf of straw and starched cloth at the back.

Now comes the bodice, which is no more than a little circular short-sleeved cape, cut in one piece, reaching just to the waist in front; and, what with starch and the haycock, standing out behind almost horizontally. It is cut low enough to show the root of the beautiful bare throat, and it fastens at the top only, either with a knot of ribbon or with a pair of gold buttons. Between the loose, flapping fronts the lace of the chemise shows prettily.

Sewn to either shoulder and floating rearward are two long, white tapes, sedulously crinkled in laundering, whose use is neither apparent nor surmised, whose origin no one knows, but whose omission would make any Koto-missi the butt and scandal of the street. Over the left shoulder, before and behind, hangs a double kerchief two meters long and half as broad, silk or cotton, lace trimmed or brilliantly bordered, without crease or fold, riding stiff, like a sheet of tin. This is an affair entirely without purpose other than that of decoration, and may be laid aside in moments of abandon.

FASHION NEVER CHANGES.

On the head is a carefully tied turban of muslin or madras, its upright and pendent ends making a studiedly piquant background for the face. Or else the headdress—and this is the grander fashion—is of finer stuff, such as silk or embroidered linen, stiffened to great width over a conventional frame, finished behind with big, rampant wings, and edged about with swan's-down. On the lustrous bronze neck are many chains of seeds, beads, or coral, tied in a double knot at the throat and hanging below to the waist. And the wrists bear a heavy burden of silver bracelets.

Such is the law of dress for the vast majority of Surinam women, as it has been from earliest records to the present day; and the law of the Medes was not more absolute. Indisputably the first thought of our darkling fair is for their raiment; yet that one of their number who should venture the slightest liberty or innovation in so much as the length of a necklet or the folding of a kerchief would be driven close to madness by the mockery of her kind.

So much for shapes. As to colors, description is more difficult, because, though scarlet, theoretically, is scarlet, and green green, the world over, the effects thereof when seen under an equatorial sun and when seen under the sun of the north are intrinsically different. The blaze of light in these latitudes elevates the whole pitch of color to a hysteric key. The highest and sharpest notes seem only natural and harmonious here, and a saving element is always present in the dark skins of the wearers.

A white woman, for some obscure reason, looks sordidly hideous in the garb that on a negress seems the glorious apparel of a barbarian Princess; and the most startling hues and combination of hues that the negress's taste leads her to take on have the same unchallengeable fitness as has the plumage of the toucans, the macaws, and the flamingoes. A little study of the "Dutch-women's" costumes reveals, moreover, that each is chosen in accordance with some true standard of propriety, and that none is guilty of any of those offenses that the Spanish and the English negroes seem condemned to parade.

The designs of the materials are as peculiar to the country as is the costume itself. Shopkeepers find it bad policy to attempt the introduction here of European or American patterns. The true koto-missi demands her own stamp on every detail of her wear, and, barring a few sombre Javanese grotesques, will accept only the inventions of certain old negro limners, whose sketches are bought by the local merchants and sent abroad to manufacturers that turn out special goods for the Surinam market. Generally bold and flaunting, these conceptions are full of a sort of savage art and are instinct with real decorative merit. Were they to find their way into the hands of a fashionable New York dealer, they would fetch a round price, at the gait of the hot cakes that we wot of.

BROTHERS OF THE JUNGLE.

As the koto-missies, dipping and gliding with the very motion of a ship in a light breeze, sailed like galleys of state under the spreading almonds, taking each her three feet of leeway to every other body's one, their only rivals in insolent majesty were their brothers of the jungle, the wild bush negroes, who strode among the crowd arrayed in Adam's later manner, light-footed, face a-grin, and chin in air, radiating a sort of touch-me-not prestige very curious to see. Smooth, sleek, gay, alert, they walked like quickened bronzes of the Joy of Life and Liberty. Yet the crowd drew a little aside as they passed, and the smiling looks cast after them showed some shadow of a quality akin to fear.

The men of East India, for their part, might have served with equal competency for embodiments of distress. Lean, hollow-cheeked, hungry-faced, turbaned in dingy rags or with polls bare and shaven save for a dangling scalplock left for the convenience of that angel who shall ultimately snatch them up to heaven, they perched here and there on their reedlike legs like sad and sorry waterfowl.

Their wives, errant-eyed birdlings, hovered near in all the contrasting splendor of yellow satin ruffled petticoats, crimson or green silk vests, and sweeping veils of lace or tinseled gauzes. The greater part of their husbands' fortunes they wear about their arms and necks and heads and ankles in jewels of gold and silver. And it may be reckoned therefore as almost an even chance from day to day with any one of the small creatures whether she continues in the enjoyment of her mundane career, or, "chopped" by the cutlass of some avaricious compatriot, is left among the cane rows a little lifeless heap of blood-stained plumage.

The Chinese, the Portuguese, the Javanese, and pre-eminently the aboriginal red men, all demand place, too, in any reckoning of a Surinam birthday street scene; but how to cope with the fact that each cries out for a separate chapter?

KATHERINE PIERCE.

UNLOADING SHIP ON THE BLACK SEA

Queer Oarsmanship of the Feluccas Described by American Woman Returning from the Caucasus.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—There are several lines which run regularly from Batoum to this port by the Black Sea. When preferred to take a German, Russian or Austrian steamer, but one of the Messageries Maritimes fell to our lot, as it date of sailing suited our plans, and a voyage of five days in her proved to us how very attentive and obliging French officers can be when two women with a courier find themselves stranded on their decks.

We were much disappointed to find that the only stop before Constantinople (except Novorissiysk, which we had already seen,) was Sansoum, a small, ancient town in Asiatic Turkey, and that we were not to see Trebizond, which we had been told was a very old walled town of great interest.

After leaving Novorissiysk and finding that the passenger list had been increased from there only by four French Captains we made up our minds to make the best of it. As we had the greater part of the deck to ourselves, we brought out a lot of books and writing materials and turned the stern deck into a sitting room. The Captain begged leave to present the four French officers, saying that they were very interesting, and he hoped would prevent our feeling that we were leading a lonely life.

One of them proved to be a very intellectual man, interested in all the questions of the day. They all laughed amiably at our mistakes in speaking their language.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

The ship's doctor prided himself on his knowledge of English, but I found it almost impossible to understand a word he said. One day they had all been making suggestions for additions to my collection of watch charms, made in many lands and climes, and he was saying that I must surely get at Constantinople the autograph of the Sultan done in silver: that they were to be found in the bazaars, and made a very pretty charm.

Then he added in French, "I have the autograph as signature to my 'beel of el,'" at which he looked proudly and at the same time inquiringly at me, as who should say, "Could the accent of that be equaled?" and then, "Of course you understand!"

Alas! I did not even know it was supposed to be English, and my face told that unwelcome truth. "It ees Eenglees," he said. "You understand it not? Beel of el?" I had to confess, but tried to soften the bitter blow by saying: "I dare say that I do not know what it means, even in English." He, poor little man, looked embarrassed and suggested that he would get it for me if I cared to see it, at which I hastily and earnestly declared that nothing would or could give me greater pleasure. A moment later he presented me with a huge sheet of parchment, on which I beheld in large letters, "Bill of Health."

After that, I think, the nice little man realized his deficiencies, and our few conversations were carried on in his native tongue. There were two very funny characters aboard the ship, the maitre d'hotel and the stewardess; the former a huge, portly being, with the appearance of robust health, but who at odd times and moments was taken violently ill and upset the whole ship. He appeared to be the ewe lamb of both officers and crew. When it was reported that the maitre d'hotel was "low" a cloud overspread the horizon of our lives. The Captain had always a twinkle in his keen gray eyes when informed of the miseries of his trusty servant; but declared that the illness was not feigned, though not of a serious nature.

AN ASTONISHED STEWARDESS.

The stewardess was equally amusing—a very large person with shining countenance, stayless figure, and hoarse voice. She was of an intensely curious nature, and regarded all of our possessions with the greatest interest and ourselves with the most open and whole-souled admiration. I had brought with me a rubber tub, which, when folded, took up very little room in my luggage, but opened out into a very satisfactory size, so that I was able to take a daily cold bath of Black Sea water. The first morning that I called her in to empty it for me she duly did so, but did not at once return, so, as we heard her strident tones outside our window, our curiosity was aroused, and we looked out between the slats of our shutter.

There sat one of the French Captains, the one we had had most to do with; and there before him stood the portly stewardess, hands on hips, with my tub spread out in front of her on deck. She was regarding it with unbounded admiration, as she said in raucous tones: "Chique ça, eh! Those English ladies must be very rich to own such an article. And to take a bath each morning, cold, too. Mon Dieu!" and she shook her head; and murmuring again, "Chicque ça, eh!" she seized the article in question and entered the cabin.

Sansoum, which we reached on the morning of our last day at sea, has one of the loveliest of harbors, backed by low hills and shaped like a shell. The town is very old and very Turkish, lying in a grove of slender white minarets. Underfoot very dirty, and infested by all manner of smells. The harbor was alive with ships of all nationalities, and feluccas bringing to the ships their cargo and provender.

QUEER OARSMANSHIP.

Nothing could exceed the picturesqueness of those feluccas—huge boats, rowed by twelve, and sometimes more, men, with a very high prow, on which a scantily draped Turk was usually perched, his red fez adding color to the picture. All the oarsmen wore fez, of course. The oars were huge, with bulbous handles, and as the big men rowed they drew themselves up to their feet, sitting down again as they made the stroke, and then again pulling themselves to their feet, at the same time chattering at the top of their voices. In fact, I have never heard such a chattering as went on during the loading of that ship. Feluccas, one after the other, came out, loaded to the top, and we could hear the oarsmen talking long before they drew near.

When they reached the ship ropes were thrown on deck, and an extremely ragged being in a fez appeared, climbed over the rail, and dragged the heavy hawser around until the boat was in its wished-for position, shrieking all the time to his confrères below and sweeping all else out of his way. If you happened by chance to be in the path of the rope you were pushed unceremoniously aside and he finished his work.

As the hour for our departure drew near, we were greatly amused at the scenes in the second cabin, where friends were bidding each other good-bye in Turkish; all talking at once, some shouting orders to the oarsmen in the felucca below, and others evidently trying to collect the party together and get them started. At last they got off, and we counted thirty-one of them in the big boat, all shouting and screaming at each other, and making the greatest lot of noise imaginable.

We set sail at 3, and after a quiet afternoon came an enchanting moonlit evening and a still night. We packed and went to bed early, as we wanted to see the sun rise on the Bosphorus. Fortunately it rose in a clear sky, lighting up rosily the low hills, and turning the Bosphorus to silver. We had anchored the night before at the entrance to the Straits, and started in the early dawn along their lovely length. The "Bosphore," as we always heard it called, is indescribably beautiful. As we glided along, huge boats containing thirty and forty fezzed Turks, threw a line aboard, and made use of our superior speed to tow them, while they all lay back and chattered to their heart's content.

We passed the old fort at the narrowest part of the straits, where, in times of war, a huge chain is stretched across from shore to shore. Not long after Constantinople came into view, hazy in the distance, looking like a city in a dream.

MARGARET STIRLING.

ODD THINGS IN SECURITY TRUNKS

New York Boarding House Keeper Tells of an Impoverished Pastor Who Wrote Funeral Sermons in Advance and Kept Them Until They Were Called For.

"I DON'T know of anything I dislike so much," said a boarding-house keeper who has the reputation of being unusually considerate of the feelings of her lodgers, "as holding baggage for security, and I never do it if there is any other chance of getting my money. Occasionally I am driven to harsh measures, and then I keep whatever baggage I can lay hands on. This dragnet policy has brought some pretty queer fish into my storeroom.

"Take the case of Mr. Mellen, who boarded with me on Forty-fourth Street. He was a Methodist preacher who made a specialty of funeral sermons. When I knew him he was connected with some chapel on the lower west side. He had been identified with that particular church for a good many years, in one capacity and another, and, as he was well acquainted with the life history of all the principal members, he spent his spare time in writing their funeral sermons in advance.

"Notwithstanding his industry, Mr. Mellen did not seem to thrive financially. For one thing, his congregation was discouragingly long lived, and, as it was impracticable to collect on his obituary discourses prior to delivery, he was cut off from one source of revenue which, if at all commensurate with the labor involved, should have been profitable. His salary didn't amount to much, for he was only an assistant pastor, and what little he did get was evidently devoted to purposes other than paying his board. At any rate, he didn't pay it. I put up with his excuses for several weeks, but finally his bill reached such proportions that I had to call a halt. One day when he came home from a noon-day meeting I told him so.

"'Anybody would think,' he said, 'that you are afraid I am going to cheat you. You needn't worry. Men of my calling don't do that sort of thing. I'm not going to run away.'

"'No,' said I, 'I am not afraid of your running away. You're too good a hanger-on for that. But if you don't pay me within two weeks you'll have to go.'

"After I had put it to him so bluntly I went into a panic over daring to hit out from the shoulder toward a man who followed the Gospel for a living. But having committed myself, I couldn't go back on my word. When the fortnight was up, and no money was forthcoming, I insisted upon his vacating his room.

AN EMERGENCY CASE.

"Of course I kept his baggage. That consisted of a case of books, some rugs, and two trunks: I put all the things away carefully to await further action on the part of the owner. A month passed before he came again, and then he was in great agony of spirit.

"'Mrs. Stout,' he said, 'I haven't got any money for you yet, but I earnestly beseech you to let me look over the contents of that big trunk. All my funeral sermons are packed away in that, and I must have one of them by 2 o'clock this afternoon.

"'Funeral sermons?' said I, aghast. 'In pity's name, whose funeral sermons?'

"'My parishioners,' he replied, and then he told me all about his peculiar talent, and the unflagging energy with which he had exercised it. 'I've got a whole lot of them done,' he said; 'about 200; and they are all packed away in that big trunk. I must have Mrs. Trover's this afternoon. She is dead, and needs it badly. She has been dead two days, but owing to negligence on the part of her relatives I was not notified till this morning. The funeral takes place at 2 o'clock, and I must have that sermon.'

"If Mr. Mellen had gone at me in a nice soothing way, the chances are that he could have secured not only Mrs. Trover's funeral sermon, but everything else belonging to him, but in his excitement he bristled in a threatening manner, and the first thing I knew I was getting downright mad.

"'Can't you write another one?' said I.

"'What?' he asked, 'In four hours? My dear Mrs. Stout, I'm afraid you have never given much thought to the art of writing funeral sermons. Why, how long do you suppose it took me to write that sermon of Mrs. Trover?'

"I said I didn't know.

"'Just fou weeks,' he said. 'It is by all odds the bes thing I ever did. It has been polished till every word sparkles like a diamond. read it to Mrs. Trover at her request, d she was delighted with it —called it th best thing of the kind she had ever hea . She said her only regret was that she wouldn't be able to hear it when it was elivered, but that she hoped the rest of e folks would enjoy it. Do you think I ould get up another masterpiece in fou hours? Impossible. May I have access my trunks, please?'

"I tried I rd not to be mean, but I couldn't hel it. 'When you have paid me what you owe me,' I said. I never saw a man take as that man did. He argued, coaxed, and threatened, but the more he talked the m e stubborn I got. I felt that if he would he could borrow the money to pay me, nd it seemed that he might just as wel owe somebody else a little while as to ve me all the time. When he saw that I s invincible he came around to my way thinking, and in less than two hours was back with the whole amount due e. I was so happy over the turn affairs ad taken that I went to the funeral. Th sermon did sound very well; at least it s nded well to me, but I don't know that could be considered an impartial judg for in view of the fact that it had bee instrumental in helping me out of a hol the chances are that I appreciated it m than anybody else unless it was Mr. Me n.

"I had a ther queer experience while living in t Forty-fourth Street house. My most in resting boarder was Mrs. Seileck. She s young, good-looking, and a widow. Wh she first came to my house I got the pression that she was also fairly well- do, but the developments of the six mo hs of her residence with me showed her nances to be in a pretty shaky condition. e got into debt to the tune of $75 bef I began to press her hard for paymen The upshot of the matter was that she w t away, leaving her luggage. Among the hings that thus fell into my possession as a silver urn, about one foot high and e borately carved. This was too handsome be hidden away in the general storeroom th unsightly trunks and boxes, so I made oom for it in a cabinet that stood near e head of my own bed. It remained the for ten weeks. By that time Mrs. Selle raised $75, and came to redeem her operty. She didn't pay much attention her trunks and books and finings, bu when I took that urn out of the cabine and put it on the table she cried.

HE MISSED HIM.

"'Oh, m dear, my dear,' she said, 'you don't know ow I have missed you.'

"I can't ell you how queer that outburst mad me feel. My first thought was that her t ubles had turned her head. I was wonde ng what I should do with her in case sh got violent on my hands, when she said:

"'Mrs. out, do you know what this urn conta ?'

"'No,' d I, 'and I can't say that I particularl want to know. Thank Heaven I'm not in isitive.'

"'You uldn't have learned anything if you ha she said, coolly, 'unless you had aske me. I'm the only one who knows. T s is Mr. Selleck's coffin. He was crem d and here are his ashes.'

"A kin of sinking feeling came over me, and felt as weak as a cat. 'Why didn't you tell me so at first?' I asked. 'You mig have had it if you'd asked for it. I uldn't be mean enough to keep a sacred ic like that.'

"Mrs. S leck cried more. 'I didn't like to say an hing about it,' she said. 'I've always b a rather sensitive on the subject. I w afraid people would think I was fooli and, anyway, I knew you'd take good re of it.'

"And w n I thought of how I had gone to sleep ht after night with that man's ghost hu led up within two feet of my head. I go so dizzy that I couldn't possibly control m self. Since then I have gone slow in th matter of holding baggage."

BABY BORN A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE

NO BABE was ever born in Montana with such brilliant prospects before it as the little stranger who came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., on Monday, says The Butte Inter Mountain.

The grandson of Senator W. A. Clark, this baby is an heir in the direct line of Montana's multi-millionaire, his only grandson and, prospectively, the heir to the greater portion of his enormous wealth. The Crown Prince of Germany will inherit no more wealth than will this youngster, as yet a scarlet mite of humanity in this Far Western city. The Czar of Russia might be willing to endow a male heir with an amount approximately the same as the Clark heir's prospective fortune, provided he had a male heir, but no other European ruler could. Even the present Prince of Wales, nor even his royal father, could give an heir such fabulous wealth as this little child ultimately will control.

This Butte baby, born on the first day of the midwinter month in the cold and the smelter smoke of Butte, if events take their natural course, will direct a power as great as that of J. Pierpont Morgan of to-day, and greater than that of the King of England. If the Clark fortune multiplies at the same rate as the other great fortunes of the present generation have grown, the one which will descend to the Clark grandson will be perhaps the greatest in the world.

Think of it for a moment! What heirs are there to divide the Clark wealth when, in the ordinary course of events, the Senator passes from this world? There are two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters has a daughter, but William A., Jr., is the only one who has a son. According to the rule of primogeniture, providing no son is born to Charles Clark, the three-day-old Clark ultimately will become the head of the family.

No man knows the exact wealth of Senator Clark. It is doubtful if he knows himself. Various estimates place it anywhere from $70,000,000 to $150,000,000. Most of it is in property which is increasing in value by leaps and bounds. The United Verde copper mine, for instance, is a property the possibilities of which are amazing when put into dollars and cents.

Such vast wealth as that held by Senator Clark increases with wonderful rapidity. Allowing him, say $1,000,000 a year for board and clothes, pictures, and other minor investments, his fortune doubtless will net him, outside of these expenses, easily 10 per cent. Estimating the fortune at $100,000,000, this gives him a $10,000,000 increase every year. When the little Butte boy is twenty-five years old the Clark fortune, held by the present head of the house, will thus be $150,000,000.

There is no other private fortune in the world, present or prospective, of the size of the Clark fortune to-day, or as it will be twenty-five years hence, that is to be divided among so few heirs of the blood. Only six descendants of Senator Clark are alive to-day. It is natural to suppose that the grandson will secure the bulk of the fortune, especially if the child's father names him W. A. Clark III.

Dog That Husks Corn.

A CORN-HUSKING dog is the latest novelty on the banks of the Wabash, says The Chicago Tribune. This industrious and intelligent canine is the property of Jacob Diffenbaugh, who lives on the Stephens farm, near Andrews. It is a nine months old pup, and watched Mr. Diffenbaugh husk corn one day last week, and then went in on his own hook, tearing the husks from the ears with more celerity than the average farmhand. He wasn't careful in piling the corn and the husks, but he stripped the husks clean. The next day he followed Diffenbaugh and his man to the field, and did several hours of efficient work. The dog apparently was delighted with its work.

WORK OF TRAINED NURSES IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Corner of the Playground Used as a Dispensary for the Treatment of Trifling Ills That Are Not Attended to at Home—Work of Hygienic and Moral Value.

THE past week was the first of the regular routine work of the twelve nurses appointed Dec. 1 to look after the minor ills of the children in the public schools under the direction of the Health Inspectors. Apparently it has been a satisfactory one from every point of view. The nurses, experienced women, who have been chosen for their ability to meet the emergencies of the work, have been interested, the children are delighted, and what the ultimate results will be has been demonstrated by the reports of Miss L. L. Rogers of the Nurses' Settlement for the months of October and November, when in four crowded schools, typical of the lower east side, she began the work which in future will be undertaken by the nurses appointed specially for this purpose.

The work promises to be of general hygienic, not to say moral, value. The mothers in the homes receive the instructions of the nurses with regard to sanitary matters gratefully, and the children are always amenable to the instructions of any one of whom they think as highly as they do of the nurse.

For the children the work of the nurse is an unfailing delight. It may be that this is because it means a break in the routine of school duties, or because it is interesting to be in a small way an invalid and of sufficient importance to receive individual attention. Trouble with the eyes, eczema, and ringworms are the chief ills, unimportant in themselves, but infectious, and without proper care sometimes becoming serious, which are treated. Cleansing and disinfecting is the work of the nurse, and she also treats small wounds, cuts, and bruises when they require it. Dog bites sometimes require attention, and Miss Rogers had one wound brought to her attention which was said to be the result of a rat bite.

Aside from these things, the children constantly seek an ailment which will entitle them to treatment. Good-sized boys go to the nurse with microscopic scratches, and when Miss Rogers looked askance at one of these tiny wounds the would-be sufferer confessed that it was not the scratch which troubled him, but a longing to come down stairs and see the nurse at work.

The fun of it all is quite sufficient to make up for any irritation which may be felt when cold water or a disinfecting solution of boracic acid, the nurse's standby, is dropped into the eyes, and except in the cases of a few of the very youngest, the children take the treatment, whatever it may be, bravely. They are bright, too, familiar with the ills common in the schools, and frequently go to the nurse telling her before she asks the exact trouble.

Rat bites sound serious, and the child who came with one to the nurse said that she had been bitten while asleep. The wound was slight. Dog bites are more often brought, but these are of small moment, a scratch which the children have received at play.

DISPENSARY IN PLAYGROUND.

A corner of the playground is the location, in most of the schools, of the small school dispensary. This is not as cold as it sounds, for the playgrounds in the newer school buildings, many of which have been erected in the thickly populated districts of the city, are in the basements, inclosed, and heated by coils, but by no means so warm as to be luxurious. The nurse after reporting to the Principal of the school when she arrives takes up her stand in her temporary office, having first obtained the needed supplies, which are kept in each school, dons her long apron, which she brings in a bag with her, and is ready for work.

She does not wear a uniform, but always a cotton shirtwaist, which may be washed, and a short walking skirt, which will enable her to get over the ground she has to cover in her work in the quickest possible time.

Each nurse has four schools. This makes about thirty-odd which have visiting nurses in New York. Of the twelve nurses appointed this month, eight have schools in New York, three in Brooklyn, and Miss Rogers, who makes the twelfth, is at present installing and assisting generally.

As the first nurse to take up the work, Miss Rogers evolved the system which is at present carried out. Her first two months' work was a donation to the city, for she was loaned from the Nurses' Settlement, where she belongs, and gave her services for this period of time.

It became apparent to Dr. Lederle, President of the Health Board, early in the school year, that something of this kind was essential. The Health Inspectors were sending children home from school at the rate of 2,000 a week, and once out they became a law to themselves. The Inspectors had no further jurisdiction over them. Sent home by authority of the Health Board, they could not be controlled by the truant officer, and there was danger that playing with the school children in the streets and at the school doors contagion would be spread quite as much as in the school. Dr. Lederle remembered a conversation with Miss Wald, head worker at the Nurses' Settlement, concerning the visiting nurses in the schools in England which she had visited, talked the matter over with the President of the Board of Education, Mr. Burlingham, and the result was the beginning of the work by Miss Rogers.

She took four schools in the neighborhood of the Settlement—School No. 147, on the corner of East Broadway and Scammel Street, with an attendance of 2,370; No. 110, on Cannon Street, with 1,456 children; No. 31, at 200 Monroe Street, 1,696 children, and No. 12, at 71 Madison Street, 1,707 children. The children with the least serious troubles were allowed to remain in the schools and went down to the nurse to be treated when she called, and the children sent to their homes were visited.

In the homes where special treatment was necessary the nurse advised the mother to send for the family physician, or where there was not money for a doctor or a slight operation was to be performed, the child was sent to a dispensary for treatment. In very many of the cases it was only cleanliness and nursing, such as any well-instructed mother could give her own child, that was needed.

EDUCATING THE MOTHERS.

Occasionally the mother does not understand. One mother declared vehemently to the nurse that she would not have her child's eyes cut out. But when the nurse explained that there was to be a trifling operation, a little "plowing" inside the lid, necessary to overcome the trouble she was glad to have it done. The result of the nurse's work is that almost all the children sent home by the Health Inspectors are soon in good condition and return to school. The report for the two months of Miss Rogers's work showed that during October, with twenty school days, 895 children were seen in the schools, and 137 calls made. In eighteen school days in November over 1,100 children were seen, and about the same number of calls as in October were made.

Only the simplest of supplies are used by the nurses. Their work is that of nursing, and not that of a doctor. They have absorbent cotton, small basins, a pair of scissors for cutting away the hair for the children troubled with eczema of the head, a spatula for spreading vaseline, or some simple ointment and possibly a little alcohol lamp for heating water when it is needed.

It is not easy work, and can only be done by women who possess all-round sympathies, tact, and certain moral qualities aside from their professional skill. Bookkeeping is not a small part of the work, for a record must be made of every child seen and every home visited. Home records are not difficult to make, but to take down names with damp hands between the dressing of a cut and bathing a wound, and this when the names may belong to children of a dozen or more different nationalities, is not an easy matter.

For the present the nurses employed live in different parts of the city, and come to the work each day as do the teachers in the schools. What they may do if the work is continued and enlarged will be interesting later. Living in the districts in which they work would be easier for them. The co-operation of the teachers has done much to advance the efforts of both Health Inspectors and nurses.

Diplomat Who Knows Curves

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 13.—No matter how great may be the achievements of Sir Liang Chen Tung, the successor of Wu Ting-Fang, in the field of diplomacy at Washington, he will always be remembered at Phillips Academy as the pitcher of its most famous baseball nine—the undergraduate who introduced the curved ball. That was twenty years ago.

Before coming here Pi Yuk Lian, as he was then called, was a student at the Chinese College in Hartford, Conn., under the supervision of Dr. Yung Wing. At that time Hartford had a National League baseball nine that was crowding the Boston Red Stockings, under Harry and George Wright, very close, for the pennant. "Tommy" Bond, with his curves, was the hero of the hour. The young Chinamen used to go to the ground to watch the morning practice, and Pi Yuk became a favorite of Bond's. He taught him his famous curve. As a result, the Chinese students formed a baseball nine, with Pi Yuk as pitcher. They defeated easily the Hartford High School nine, the Trinity Collegians, and other baseball organizations of local reputation.

The idea was to furnish the boys an education at Harvard and Yale, but before the plan could be fully carried out an emissary from the Emperor of China arrived, found that the boys were becoming Americanized to an alarming extent, and effected their recall by the Government.

Liang Chen Tung was one of the third or fourth installments of young Chinese sent to this country. He arrived here about 1875. He was then a boy of fourteen, a large, robust, handsome young fellow, full of fun and spirits. For a while he remained with a family in Amherst and fitted for Phillips Academy at Andover, and with his entry into that famous preparatory school Liang Chen Tung to all intents and purposes became an American boy.

It was in 1879 that Pi Yuk became a member of the class of '81 in Phillips Academy, and in that healthy, robust, romping class of '81 there was no more vigorous, keen, or athletic youngster than Liang. He became a member of the baseball club, and one day when the pitcher was ill and a critical game was being played with Exeter, Liang stepped into the breach and pitched a game that sent his school wild with enthusiasm and scored a deep defeat for the visitors. Liang had been practicing twirling the curved ball on the campus at odd moments and hoped for just such an opportunity, and when it came Liang was waiting and proved himself equal to the demands of the occasion. After that the little Chinese boy was a school hero and the permanent pitcher for the team.

In the language of the campus, Liang was a "corker," but no matter how much attention he received or how he might excel on the field or in the schoolroom, Liang never got what we boys and lots of men call a swelled head. He was always ready to listen to suggestions and carry them out, and to the mind of many of the fellows was an ideal school chum, ever ready to defend the honor of the school.

Liang wanted Phillips to become a boating school. He advocated the choosing of an eight to row all comers on the Merrimac River, for proficiency in rowing, he explained, showed that there were stout hearts and strong muscles in a school, and that was just what Andover wanted to show. Liang's rowing movement flourished, and he gathered a strong backing, and the innovation was freely discussed in the school paper over high-sounding Latin noms de plume, and in the old files of the paper are to be found to-day glowing appeals for an eight signed "Pi Yuk."

Since leaving Massachusetts Liang Chen Tung has received his baptism in diplomacy. While Wu-Ting-Fang was Ambassador to Washington, Liang Chen Tung was his private secretary as well as interpreter of the legation. He was knighted by Queen Victoria because of the part he took as a member of the special commission which represented the Chinese Government at the Queen's jubilee. During a large part of his official career Sir Liang was intimately associated with Li Hung Chang. He accompanied him as his secretary on the peace mission in Japan after the great war; and he was also one of Earl Li's secretaries at the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria.

About Eau de Cologne.

HOW many of those who use eau de cologne, from Cologne, daily, one might almost say hourly, are aware of the fact that is was invented by an Italian and not by a son of the fatherland which gives it a name? asks The Pall Mall Gazette. Almost 200 years ago an Italian priest, Giovan Maria Farina, whose name is seen on every authentic bottle, eked out his modest fortune by selling perfumery, little art objects, and so on, at Domodossola. In 1702, happening to be in Cologne and making use of some of the finest vegetable productions of the country, he discovered the secret of the miraculous perfume, which has never been revealed to this day, except to its descendants.

PLANS READY FOR NEW DRIVEWAY

President Cantor's Project for Seven-Mile Stretch Along the Hudson River—Riverside Drive to be Connected With the Boulevard Lafayette.

PRESIDENT CANTOR of the Borough of Manhattan has begun the work of providing New York City with a seven-mile driveway along the Hudson River, the cost of which will mount up in the millions. At the present time Riverside Drive ends not far from Grant's Tomb, and the Manhattan viaduct marks the end of the journey northward for pleasure seekers. A stretch of about one mile and a half along the Hudson River is unimproved from the standpoint of good roads, and those on pleasure bent find little to enjoy in the rough paths and streets.

The plan is to extend Riverside Drive along the river front to connect with Boulevard Lafayette, which extends from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street to the heights of Inwood, and is without a parallel as a drive in any city in the world. On Boulevard Lafayette the wooded slopes tower 100 feet above the road in many places, and on the other side of the driveway the descent to the river is precipitous. Northward as far as the eye can see the Hudson wends its way.

The idea of connecting Boulevard Lafayette with the Riverside Drive has been proposed often, but this is the first time plans have been prepared for the vast undertaking. F. Stewart Williamson, consulting engineer of President Cantor's office, has provided not only for a continuous driveway of seven miles along the Hudson, but also for viaducts, bridges, terraces, and a beautiful park with innumerable artistic features.

These plans will be submitted to the Board of Estimate next week, and the first appropriation for the project will be requested. With this improvement completed, pedestrians and drivers and riders will have a continuous trip along the Hudson from Seventy-second Street to Two Hundredth Street.

A pleasure driveway will then be completed from Central Park West, via Riverside and Boulevard Lafayette, down to Dyckman Valley, and back by the Speedway and St. Nicholas Avenue, in all a distance of fifteen miles.

The proper development, however, of this, the finest public drive in the world, is a viaduct across the valley to Inwood Heights, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and on to Van Cortlandt, returning by the Mosholu Parkway and the new Concourse, making an unrivaled suburban drive of at least twenty miles.

But to return to that part of the route between Manhattan viaduct and the Boulevard Lafayette, the link yet unforged is as follows: Commencing at the north end of the viaduct, in other words, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the new drive and park, with an elevation of 80 feet above the river, will curve away to the north. Traversing the old Ottendorfer property, with its memories of German hospitality, and passing the Moorish pagoda, now all but despoiled, it crosses One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at such a grade as will permit the street to pass below. The bridge over the street will be of masonry, artistic in detail, and contain in its abutments public comfort houses. These will be fitted with every convenience, well lighted, ventilated, and warmed in season. Stairways will give access to the street. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets are graded to the level of the drive, and will lead into it.

Following the proposed route, it swings gradually to the west, approaching closely the tracks of the New York Central, but at such a height that the vision is carried above and beyond the railway to the river and distant cliffs.

Leaving the beautiful estate of Mr. Robert Hoguet on the right, the parkway now widens out, so that at One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets its width is nearly 300 feet.

Reaching One Hundred and Forty-fifth, an important 100-foot street, the drive crosses a handsome bridge. Provision is made for an inclined approach from the street. One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street therefore has the same advantages as the other streets which have access to the drive, and in addition secures an outlet to the river front.

Streets which at present lead nowhere, and have no junction with thoroughfares at their westerly end, being anywhere from twenty to thirty feet up in the air, will now be brought into communication with New York's most beautiful driveway. Property values on all streets, not to speak of those on the drive itself, will be increased two and three fold. The drive now continues parallel to the railway and on a level grade of some eighty feet above the river, crossing the several streets at such levels that they will open on the drive.

All streets running westward from Broadway north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, fall precipitously to the river, with inclines from ten to thirteen feet in the hundred, being so steep that they are all but impossible for traffic. The grade of the drive being in some cases higher than the street it crosses, the latter will be benefited by the necessary raising of the level.

Continuing to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, which is the third street to be crossed at a higher level, a bridge is again necessary. Audubon Station is situated between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, so that there is considerable traffic down the former. The street continues also down to the wharves and boathouses which cluster about this section of the shore.

Adjoining the bridge a public shelter is arranged, from which an excellent view is obtained north and south.

The drive now reaches Trinity Cemetery, where a series of beautiful masonry arches carries it over to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. This street is bridged, as the drive is, at an elevation of sixty feet above the river. An inclined approach on the northerly side makes connection between the drive and street. One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street is an important 100-foot street and a future passage to the river, and docks must be provided for. Passing through pretty Audubon Park, which, however, is fast losing its rural character, the drive crosses over One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and at once makes its northern exit upon the Boulevard Lafayette.

The approach at this point is widened out, forming a roomy plaza, and corresponding to some extent with the entrance to the viaduct north of Claremont.

The Driveway provides for a carriage road sixty feet in width, a bridle path of twenty feet, two walks of fifteen feet each, and grass plots between road and walks of five feet. Trees will be planted at the sides of the road and walk, forming beautiful avenues.

The Parkway is laid out with walks terraced down the slope toward the river, with flights of steps at various places, and ornamented here and there in a simple manner with a fountain or a vase or similar treatment. No more space has been used than is necessary for the drives and walks, for the width of the park at any point is unfortunately very narrow.

Public comfort houses have been provided at suitable places, and the entire drive will be well lighted by incandescent arc lamps, on artistic standards.

A complete drainage, sewerage, and water supply system is arranged, not for the requirements of the park only, but for the future requirements of the population to follow the building up of this section of the city. The benefits to be derived from this completion of a much-needed link in the pleasure drives and parks of the west side, will assuredly accrue as much to the whole city as to the residents of that particular section. Fifty acres of additional park land and breathing space is the gain for the people.

ROUND TRIP SLIP GIRDLES THE GLOBE.

Coupons That Include Dining and Sleeping Car Accommodations

ROUND trip tickets, which are literally round trip tickets in that they reach all around the globe, will soon be for sale at a ticket office in this city. The route which they will cover will be from New York to Paris via steamships and railroad, thence to Peking, China, via the Trans-Siberian Railway, and from Peking via San Francisco back to New York. If preferred the route may be taken in the opposite direction.

The Paris to Peking section of this ticket is quite an elaborate affair. A sample of it which was recently received by the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad shows that it consists of twenty-eight railroad coupons and nine sleeping and dining car coupons. These coupons, which are themselves of considerable size, being 3¼ by 5½ inches, are all bound in a small book. This book also contains a brief description of the trip in five languages, namely, Russian, German, English, French, and Chinese. The conditions under which the ticket is sold are also printed in these five languages.

The coupons which make up this formidable volume are numbered consecutively and contain the information that they are good on the Trans-Siberian train de luxe from Paris to Peking via Cologne, Berlin, Varsovie, and Moscow.

The coupons are divided as follows: Paris to Jeumont, Jeumont (the Belgian frontier) to Charleroi, Charleroi to Namur, Namur to Liege, Liege to Herbesthal (the German Empire is entered here,) Herbesthal to Cologne, to Berlin, to Alexandrovo, where the train passes the last frontier, where luggage will be examined for dutiable goods. Examinations by officials of the Czar will not, however, cease then, for of course a strict surveillance for suspicious persons will be kept on the train, although the Russian Government has promised to molest foreigners as little as possible and to make the journey as pleasant as it can be made.

For the purpose of control, however, that part of the ticket through the Russian Empire is subdivided as follows: Alexandrovo to Varsovie, to Moscow, to Samara, to Oufa, to Tchelibainsk, to Kourgan, to Petropawlososk, to Omsk, by which time the traveler is in the centre of Siberia. The conductor will also take up coupons and call out the stations from Omsk to Taiga, to Krasnoiarsk, to Irkoutsk, to Baikal, to Missowaia, to Mandchourie, to Soungari, to Koundiouline, to Tachitchav, to Inkoo, to Chaukhai-Gouan, to Peking.

The sleeping car ticket is divided into three coupons. From Paris to Varsovie, to Moscow, and to Peking, while the dining car coupons read from Paris to Cologne, Berlin to Varsovie, Varsovie to Moscow, to Irkoutsk, to Mandchourie, to Peking.

These tickets will permit the holder to take two months for the journey. Return tickets will be good for nine months. Each passenger may carry 108 pounds of baggage free. Children under five will be allowed to travel free, and between five and ten they will pay half fare. There will also be issued yearly tickets good on express trains. These will include board, but not wines.

The average speed of the train will vary according to the condition of the road. From Paris to Berlin the average speed will be fifty-three and one-half miles, between Berlin and Alexandrovo it will be forty miles. Between the last named city and Moscow thirty-four miles an hour will be made. After that the highest speed will be twenty-three and one-half miles from Inkoo to Peking, and the lowest seventeen miles between Irkoutsk and Lake Baikal.

IN THE PAWN SHOP.

Nearly Everything Accepted Except Family Bibles, of Which There Is Superfluity.

IN a pawn office on First Avenue, near Tenth Street, a red-nosed woman handed in a Marseilles quilt and a pair of sheets which had evidently been in recent use. The pawnbroker flung them back with a crisp, 'Don't want 'em; they ain't clean."

"You lyin' rogue an' robber, they're a blankety-blank sight cleaner than you," was the retort courteous.

"Get out of here, Madam, and never show your nose inside my door again," he commanded.

"Don't dare 'Madam' me, she shrieked, "or I'll have the law on you! I want you to understand that I'm a lady, an' me mother before me was a lady, too!" Finally she was ejected and went her way protesting.

In the same compartment stood a bleary-eyed man whose breath aroused fears of spontaneous combustion. He asked 50 cents on a pair of small boots, and clutching the coin hurried to the saloon across the way. No sooner had he disappeared than a thin, minus the overcoat, but the gold circlet was on his little finger, and evidently he was very happy in the thought that "her" ring was safe.

In a pawnshop on Eighth Avenue two men, who were unmistakably from the country, stood waiting their turn to be served. "I gave Mariar the slip in great style, didn't I, John?" one of them chuckled. "I'll get $10 on my watch, and we'll whoop it up. You can't have any fun at all with the women folks tagging after your heels."

Just then a muscular female dashed in and grabbed him. "Come right back to the hotel with me, Tom," she said grimly. "I'll teach you to go gallivanting around this wicked city without your victim!" She rescued the watch and led her victim away.

The next customer was a thin, hungry-looking woman in rusty black. She handed the pawnbroker an infant's cloak and christening robe, and received $2. Her tears fell fast as the bundle was tossed carelessly on a shelf, and she said to a sympathetic bystander, "My baby won't need them no more. He died last night, and now my only other one is sick."

The number and diversity of articles offered to this popular pawn office are really bewildering. In the course of an afternoon the proprietor advanced money on eight diamond rings, fourteen stick pins, three brooches, five watches, two sealskin coats, four pairs of boots, one French corset, a bundle of assorted lingerie trimmed with real lace, a baby carriage, a set of sad irons, nineteen umbrellas, a parlor stove, six mackintoshes, three pairs of blankets, a solid brass coal scuttle, seven silk waists, three clocks, and table linen and silver galore.

The average pawnbroker is shrewd, cautious, and unimpressionable. No matter how piteous a tale of woe is poured into his ears, he refuses to advance a cent more than he considers an article is worth to him; tears, protests, and appeals have no weight whatsoever. His business brings him into close touch with the seamiest side of life, and the law of self-preservation teaches him to be adamantine.

CORAL SUPPLY FOR NEW YORK

It Comes Mainly from Towns on the Mediterranean.

THE revival of coral in all forms of jewelry, which began about two years ago, has now become more pronounced in view of the fact that Paris has lately confirmed the choice of the material for purposes of adornment. Cheap imitations of celluloid caused the almost total extinction of coral for thirty years or more, and many of the old-established firms of jewelers have recently taken large quantities of it from safes and vaults where they have remained to await the long delayed return to popularity.

Coral is now popular because it is scarce, because it is being much worn in Paris, and because the number of carved pieces in the United States is limited, and there is none being imported, for the simple reason that coral nowadays is not being carved any more. All of the coral imported into the United States comes from Italy, and when the demand for carved pieces ceased in the sixties, the Italian manufactures ceased to make them. The result is a lost industry. There is not a single establishment in Italy to-day where carved coral can be obtained.

American workmen can carve coral as well as the Italians; but a single piece such as thirty-five years ago cost $200 in Italy, would require from two to five weeks' work by American carvers, and the expense would be almost three times as great to the manufacturer, and the cost accordingly as large to the consumer. The only kind of coral being imported now comes in beads, pendants and brooches—just plain polished pieces having no decorations or carvings.

There is not a single establishment in America to-day where coral is cut or polished. It must all come from Italy, and as there is a duty of 60 per cent to be paid, the scarcity of it, especially of valuable pieces, is apparent.

The best coral is found in the Mediterranean Sea on the coast of Africa. It is cut and polished in Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles. Leghorn, which is the principal coral city in the world, has only about seven or eight manufactories. It comes in colors from black to white, green, red, pink, and a color resembling a blue; it is found at a depth of 600 and 700 feet beneath the surface of the water, and is gathered by means of nets dragged over the bottom and catching the pieces broken off by iron bars entangled in the nets.

The cheapest shade of coral is the dark red and the best the pale, delicate pink, similar to that of the inside of a rose leaf. The celluloid imitation is readily distinguished from the genuine by its lack of grain shading. The genuine has a grain or knotty whirl in it like the cross-section of a piece of wood, while the celluloid is perfectly plain and has rather a dark undertone effect. Coral is affected by heat and acid. It is also imitated to some extent by bone, horn, and ivory, stained with cinnibar.

There are only about six or seven importers of coral in the United States, and aside from the stock held over from years ago by two or three of the biggest houses, there is not at the present time, nor is there likely to be, very much carved coral either bought or sold. Meanwhile the demand for beads and strung coral prongs will continue until it either wears itself out or a scarcity of the material calls a halt. One of the strangest and most remarkable features of its revival is the utter absence of celluloid imitations on the market.

Powerful Chinese Medicines.

I HAVE always heard that Chinese medicines are very powerful," said the city salesman, "but I never had any idea what a tremendous effect they were capable of producing on the system till I saw a Doyers Street Chinaman take a pill the other day, and then I realized that one dose of a Celestial compound can safely be warranted to kill or cure. Never in my born days did I see such a pill. How on earth the fellow ever got it down is a mystery. It was fully as big as a pigeon's egg, and, so the patient told me afterward, fearfully bitter. Upon inquiry I found that that was a fair sample of most Chinese remedies. No matter what the nature of the medicine, it is generally made up into enormous pills, whose naturally bad taste is modified by nothing but a little licorice. These pills are inclosed in wax capsules which preserve them from the air and keep them from being broken to pieces before their time. Aside from the pills the only remedies used by orthodox Chinese in New York are a medicinal oil which they rub on the temples to cure headache, and a liquid made by boiling down the leaves, stems, seeds, and roots of certain plants in a quantity of drinking water. According to my Doyers Street authority, this fluid medicine is even worse than the pills, for it has to be cooked till it is almost like a syrup and drunk scalding hot."

An Up-to-Date Shave.

THE antiseptic shaving saloon is the latest achievement in hygienic science, says Tit-Bits. The victim is seated in an enameled iron chair, with his neck and shoulders enveloped in a rubber pad that has been dipped in an antiseptic solution. Previously the razor, soap dish, and brush have been sterilized by half an hour's hard boiling. Nothing is allowed to touch the face that has not been either sterilized or disinfected antiseptically. Even the finger tips of the operator are dipped in a solution. Taps are turned by the foot, and the drawers where towels are kept are microbe-proof.

ASK ROOSEVELT FOR PERMANENT RIGHTS

Subway Officials Seek President's Influence to Secure Small Portion of Land Under Post Office.

WE have arranged to build the Broadway section of the Brooklyn tunnel so far below the surface that the pipes and conduits will not have to be shifted except in isolated instances," said Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons last week, in answer to a question about the difficulties he expected in the work below the Post Office. "We'll simply have to support the conduits temporarily. As regards trouble in holding up high buildings, there is nothing extraordinary to be done. I'd rather have a dozen Trinity Church steeples to take care of than one NEW YORK TIMES Building."

Mr. Parsons explained that the most difficult problem in tunneling under a skyscraper had been experienced below THE NEW YORK TIMES Building, at Spruce Street and Park Row, where the sub-contractors for the City Hall loop had to put in steel supports to take the place of the stone they extracted from the foundations. Sewer changes along Broadway, according to Mr. Parsons, will not give much trouble. There are only two branch drains to be lowered, one of them running west in Fulton Street and the other east under Maiden Lane. Under certain blocks in Broadway a single sewer line now runs down the centre of the street. This is to be replaced by two lines, one on each side, just as they replaced the trunk line of Elm Street by two smaller ones. Below Rector Street, however, Broadway has no sewers at all.

"There never was much reason to build sewers under Broadway," explained the engineer, "for that thoroughfare has its course along a ridge. It was easier for the buildings, many of which stretched through to the parallel streets, to be drained into those streets, which are on a lower level than Broadway."

Mr. Parsons and the other officials who are interested in the pipe gallery project have not relaxed their efforts to secure the galleries, at least for lower Broadway. President Cantor's committee of experts is still at work on plans. It is hoped that the proper legislative sanction will be forthcoming in time to land the Broadway conduits in chambers where they may be repaired, moved or renewed without the surface disturbances which have hitherto marked even the slightest alterations in underground pipe lines everywhere in the city.

FIGHT FOR PERMANENT RIGHTS.

Once more the subway officials fight for permanent rights under a corner of the Post Office is to be made in Washington. Having failed to obtain a lasting grant for the few feet of ground they wanted during the last session of Congress, the Rapid Transit Commissioners are trying to hatch a plan whereby they will be more successful this year.

The condition under which the tunnel builders have torn up part of one vault under the Federal Building is that the Secretary of the Treasury may revoke at any time his permission to use the space. Acting under that temporary permission, they have already torn open the vault wall, filled in the breach, and finished that portion of the subway. As the tunnel stands to-day, the Federal Government owns about a hundred or so cubic feet of it. If some future Secretary of the Treasury should say, "Get out," then the subway's operation company would have to close the line at that place, and the City Hall loop would fall into disuse, at least for a time.

At every recent meeting of the commission this subject has come up for discussion. Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the board, has expressed the opinion that every effort should be made to secure a permanent grant of the ground taken, although, as he said, "There is little likelihood that any Secretary will ever revoke the permit."

Still, he thought a city owning a great tunnel railroad ought not even to take a long chance of future interference, but ought to see that every obstacle, however remote, shall be removed. Engineer Parsons suggested that the New York Senators and Congressmen be asked to try their hands again.

MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT.

Mayor Low, after he heard the conditions described, moved that the board send a memorial to President Roosevelt, and the counsel were instructed to draw up such a memorial. They were also told to draw up one for Mayor Low's personal signature, as he said he was willing to make an appeal to the President as the city's representative.

Last year Senators Platt and Depew, Congressman George B. McClellan, and many others tried to get the permanent permit. They introduced bills in Congress; and the bills, in accordance with custom, were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary said he would not favor them. Congress, again following custom, forgot them altogether. Then the Senators and Congressmen talked with the Secretary, but that official was firm. His predecessor had declined the grant, and therefore he would not approve it.

It is argued by the Rapid Transit Commissioners that the Government would not be harmed in the slightest degree by giving up the few feet of land permanently, and that it ought to be especially willing to make the grant, inasmuch as it originally received the site of the Post Office from the city, which now wants just a little of it returned.

HOHENZOLLERN PLAYS FOR BROOKLYN STAGE

Plot and Purpose of the Series of Dramas by Axel Delmar.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—I had a very interesting talk this week with Axel Delmar, the author of the Hohenzollern plays, which are to be presented by the Arion Society of Brooklyn at the time when the Statue of Frederick the Great, the gift of the Kaiser to the American Nation, will be dedicated in Washington. Mr. Delmar informs me that the plays, which aroused much attention here, will be given in the United States under the title, "Hohenzollern Volkspiele," (people's plays.) The scenery and 300 costumes needed for the presentation will be brought over from Germany. The costumes are exact reproductions of some originals in the famous Hohenzoller Museum and the Zeughaus of Berlin. Their value is 40,000 marks, ($10,000.) The decorations have been newly painted.

In order to complete final arrangements with Mr. Grau, the director of the Arion, and raise the necessary guarantees to produce the plays in other cities of the United States, Mr. Delmar will go to America, probably in April. "The purpose of my visit to your country," Delmar said, "is not only to present the Hohenzollern plays but also to study for a period of two years the literary, theatrical, journalistic, and art conditions of the United States. We are beginning to understand in Germany that the United States is no longer the country of mere mammonism, but on the contrary deserves the careful study of all Europeans. Upon my return to Europe, in a course of lectures, I propose to present my impressions. I also hope to deliver in the United States lectures on German literature, at first in German and later in English."

Delmar's plays were given here at the new Royal Opera House (Kroll's) last January, at the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Prussia. The plays were brilliantly staged and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. More than 500 people, all amateurs, took part. The proceeds were devoted to charity.

Delmar plays the most striking scenes of Prussian history in the most skillful and poetic manner. The plays begin with the election of Frederick of Hohenzollern, the first ruler of Brandenburg, and end with the capitulation of the French at Sedan.

The first play shows us the tent of Emperor Sigismund at Ofen. Representatives from the Mark Brandenburg appear before him and implore for help against the encroachments of the nobles of the province. Frederick, the Burggraf of Nuernberg, is chosen by the Emperor to bring help, although against the wishes of the former's wife, who considers the inhabitants of the Mark only robbers and unworthy of help. Frederick, however, goes. The next play shows us Frederick, the Great Elector of Brandenburg. The most striking scene is presented when the Great Elector, at Potsdam, receives the French refugees, who were driven out of France by the edict of Nantes.

In the next play is seen Frederick III., the first King of Prussia and founder of the Prussian Academy of Science. We see Liebnitz, the great philosopher; Spener, the theologian, and Thomasius, the famous jurist. But the most striking of Delmar's plays is the one showing scenes in the life of Frederick the Great. We behold him before the battle of Leuthen. His army has met with disaster and a final surrender seems inevitable. The scene after the King has won the battle, although at a fearful cost, is a striking and intensely dramatic one. Another play portrays the German struggle for liberty. For some unknown reason, however, the author has left out the most interesting character of this period, the heroic Queen Louise.

Axel Delmar was born in April, 1857, in Berlin. When but eighteen years old he traveled extensively in Russia, Italy, and Denmark. When twenty years old he became an actor, and after filling various engagements in the provinces, joined the staff of the Berlin royal schauspielhaus. After his contract had expired he retired from the stage to devote himself entirely to authorship. While at the Royal Theatre, his opera, "Mara," with music by Hummel, was presented with great success. His operas "Haschisch" (music by Oscar von Chelius) and "King Drosselbart" (music by Gustav Kullenkampf) brought him the reputation of being the German poet furnishing the best German text. Delmar's last opera, "Marienburg," was presented not long ago at Wiesbaden. Delmar has also written a number of dramas.

E. T. HEYN.

NEW SCHOOL PLANNED FOR MOTT STREET.

To Be Modern in Every Respect and Contain Every Convenience.

SUPERINTENDENT C. B. J. SNYDER of the Building Department of the Board of Education has just completed the plans in detail for the new public school building which is to be situated on Mott Street, running through to Elizabeth Street, between Spring and Prince Streets. The school, which is to be known as No. 108, is intended to take the place of an old primary school which now occupies a portion of the site, and has long outlived its usefulness. It contains twelve classrooms, which are greatly overcrowded by children of the Italians living in the big tenements about Mulberry Bend, and Miss Honora R. Sweeney, who has been principal of the school for many years, has long been clamoring for better accommodations for her ever-increasing classes.

The plans for the new building which has been determined on to replace the old structure, and which have been submitted to the Board of Education for consideration, contain some novel features not to be found in school structures, and which are rendered necessary by the surrounding conditions. In the first place, the old structure of No. 108, which the new building is to replace, occupies one corner of the site, and this building, with its attendance of 700 children, could not be disturbed until a sufficient number of classrooms were ready in the new building for these children. It is therefore intended to erect the new building, which is to contain forty-eight classrooms, in sections. It is also intended in this structure to do away with the sliding partitions in the main assembly rooms, which are looked upon as antiquated and disturbing to the classes.

Another factor which entered into the consideration of the plans for the structure was that it is intended for both boys and girls, and would, by its handsome appearance and commodious classrooms, be an object lesson to the residents of Mulberry Bend, and could be used as a neighborhood centre and for free lectures and entertainments for the people living in the vicinity of the establishment.

As at present indicated the first section of the new building will be erected entirely across the one hundred and fifty feet front on Elizabeth Street, and this will not interfere with the old school building, which fronts on Mott Street. When the first section is built a wing will be added along the north side of the lot to the Mott Street site. This will broaden out at the front and leave a large court in the centre of the wing for air and light.

On the south side of the lot below the street level an auditorium capable of seating twelve hundred people will be built, which will serve as an assembly hall, seating about one-half of the pupils, which the building when completed, will accommodate, and allowing for its use by the boys' and girls' classes on alternate mornings for assembly. Cloak rooms, with drawing rooms, will be connected with this assembly hall, which will be so arranged that it can be shut off entirely from the rest of the building and used for lectures and entertainments for the general public.

The top of this assembly hall will provide an open-air playground 75 by 108 feet, which will be still further increased by the open court in the centre of the wing. This playground will be on a level with the first floor of the school. In the Elizabeth Street wing on the ground will be located a gymnasium and shower baths for both the boys and girls, and these can also be shut off when desired from the rest of the building, when the use of the gymnasium and the bathing facilities is given up to the use of the general public.

The most novel feature, however, will be the outside kindergarten. This will be a one-story building erected in the court-yard corner made by the junction of the Elizabeth Street and the north wings. This will be raised over the ground on a slight terrace off the playground, and will be bordered by a flower garden. It will have a flat roof, and this will open into a second-story kindergarten, and afford an outdoor playground for the pupils in the second-story kindergarten. As soon as funds are available the excavations for the foundation of the new structure will be commenced.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY CROWDS OUT POSTMASTERS

New Service Extremely Popular with the Farmers, Who Are Looking for More Favors Than It Is in the Power of the Federal Government to Grant.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The rural free delivery service, first installed by the Post Office Department as an experiment, has developed so remarkably that under the present operation the Congressional appropriation for the fiscal year was $3,500,000 for 11,650 routes. This now popular branch of the Postal Service was established in Eastern New York last July, and was a success from the start. The departmental order necessitated the abolishment of a few Post Offices, all of the fourth class. In many instances it was deemed impracticable to enforce an immediate discontinuance of other offices of the same grade, as it might seem that a public hardship would be engendered. In specific cases the offices will gradually "dry rot," and pass out of existence from lack of public patronage.

In Rensselaer County alone several offices have been abolished by order of the Post Office Department. A few star routes were also either brought under the supervision of other Postmasters or were greatly curtailed, the object being to reduce operating expenses to the minimum. Nearly twenty routes were put in operation during the months of July and August.

The experience of the department shows that rural free delivery service from a fourth-class office supplied by a star route is rarely successful, and then only under most favorable circumstances. It has been suggested, therefore, that petitions for service be presented only from Post Offices located directly on or very near a railroad, and having ample railway mail service.

A NETWORK OF ROUTES.

The routes now established in different towns have become so closely interwoven that many intersect and form a network. Others require that rural carriers attached to the different offices be obliged to go over the same ground on main highways for short distances in order to cover the continuous routes laid out by special agents of the department. In one instance a rural carrier attached to an office in New York State and one connected with a Vermont Post Office "hit" the same private mail box near the State line. This causes a good-natured rivalry for the business, each rural carrier being anxious to make a better report on his daily statement of collections of mail. It is the aim of the Post Office Department to give the people the most efficient service possible, and not to build up or tear down one branch of the service at the expense of, or for the benefit of, another. This line of action is very necessary.

In petitioning for the establishment of a rural service the department insists upon the form adopted and prescribed, (by the department,) these forms being supplied upon application to the General Superintendent of the Free-Delivery System, Washington, D. C. It is requested by the authorities that a separate petition be sent for each desired route; requests for two or more routes may not be included in one petition. It should be borne in mind that the intention of Congress in authorizing free delivery of mails in rural districts was not to grant a suburban delivery to cities and towns now having free-delivery service, nor to establish free delivery in villages.

NEED OF GOOD ROADS.

The purpose of the rural free delivery service is to give postal facilities to those who have none; to carry the mails daily to remote communities, the residents of which would have to travel from two to twelve miles daily to receive their letters and papers. In order to secure and maintain this service there is one condition absolutely essential—the roads must be good. As the topic of good roads is universally interesting the above requirement shows that as a preliminary to securing the service, all traversed roads must be in good order and kept so.

The first routes established were about twenty-five miles long, but experience has shown that a proper length is twenty or not more than twenty-two miles. A route of this distance usually serves 100 families, more or less, depending upon local conditions, and is so arranged that a carrier will not be required to retrace or travel over the same road twice the same day. Rural carriers are not required to deliver mail to houses standing back from the main road, except in the cases of registered mail, special delivery, and pension letters. Patrons are expected to meet the department half way, by affording the carriers every facility for the performance of their duties, by keeping the roads open after heavy snowfalls, and by using their influence with the proper authorities to maintain them in good repair at all seasons of the year and under all sorts of weather conditions.

ASK MORE FAVORS.

Although there are many restrictions placed upon the carrier, he may act as a news agent, sell newspapers or periodicals on his own account, or accept and collect subscriptions for the same. In this way the press has a method of developing larger sales and increasing its circulation, as well as giving the farmer no chance for excuse in not being up to the times or keeping himself informed as to the market for his produce and prices in general. This is considered as one of the best features of the service, and has a general effect of introducing the well-informed farmer.

The service is extremely popular with ruralites, and even those who at first bitterly opposed the innovation because of the loss of their local office as a general "stamping ground," are now the warmest adherents of the entire system, even to the point of looking for more extended favors than are allowed by the Federal authorities. A case in point is quoted, showing that while a certain individual had never been a source of revenue to the city office, he is by far the most exacting patron in all official matters. It is he who asks for better service, early collections, and more frequent deliveries. It is he who will never be wholly satisfied until, like his city brethren, he has five deliveries and a "business" collection in the early hours of the morn.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

Since its inception the branch has shown an unvarying increase in Eastern New York from month to month. The reports for November just completed show a general upbuilding. In one Post Office an increase of 15 per cent. was noted on one route. Others range from 3 to 10. During the present month the percentage of gain will be much greater, primarily owing to the approach of the holidays, so that a comparative statement of December and any other month would show that the former outstrips all other months by at least 10 per cent.

This year being the first Christmas of the rural service in this section, there is no doubt that much interest will be evinced by both young and old patrons for the advent of the farmer Santa Claus, who, in the regulation gray uniform of Uncle Sam, takes the place of "St. Nick" during the festal time, and will bring joy and delight, not merely to the hundreds in New York and Vermont, but to the tens of thousands throughout the United States.

ODD CORNERS OF NEW YORK

EXPLORERS journeying southeast from Chatham Square along James Street come upon the wholesale banana quarter, the greater part of three blocks of that thoroughfare below Madison Street. James Street is narrow and lined with somewhat forbidding brick tenements, many of them originally the dwellings of single families. Sometimes the ground floor apartments and sometimes the cellars of these houses are occupied by the banana dealers, mostly Italians, with perhaps a few Greeks. But for the banana shops the street would be dreary enough, but the display of bright yellow fruit in front of each shop, and in one block nearly every house has such a shop, gives the region a gay aspect, especially when the sun happens to be shining brightly into the tunnel-like thoroughfare. You may catch sight of the gay display almost as soon as you leave Chatham Square. It is sufficiently foreign in suggestion.

The dealers of James Street buy their bananas at auction on the wharves not far away. The fruit is brought up to James Street in drays, and you may see a hundred heavy bunches carried into one of these bare little shops. The shops are truly bare, for they are almost without furniture of any kind. Space is too precious to be wasted upon tables and chairs when so much is needed for merchandise. Accordingly each little shop has a set of beams perhaps twenty inches below the ceiling. These beams, only a few inches apart, are studded with hooks. From these hooks depend looped ropes, and from the ropes in turn hang the bunches of bananas. So crowded are the little shops with their sole merchandise that the proprietors have to stoop and creep as they move about.

Every proprietor hangs a few bunches of ripening bananas outside his shop close to the sidewalk, and most of the shops have no other sign than these displays of merchandise, though one at the corner of Madison Street has upon its awning this legend, "All Kind of Bananas." As the little shops have only the one kind of goods the bunches swinging about the doorway are an effectual advertisement. You may see the dusky proprietors moving about their shops among the crowded bunches, or standing in their dim cellarways, or carefully culling from the bunches on the sidewalk defective bananas that threaten to harm others.

The customers of the James Street banana dealers are small shopkeepers, grocers, and fruiterers, and some of the pushcart men. Any grocer who lays in large quantities may find it profitable to buy at the auction, and thus to avoid the profits of one middleman. An occasional householder with a large family buys a small bunch of bananas in James Street, but not at the price at which the shopkeepers buy. Housekeepers accustomed to buy bananas by the dozen would be astonished at the price by the bunch in James Street, and still more so by the prices at auction. Yellow bananas are most common in James Street, as being the cheapest and most salable. Sales are rapid, and prices vary from day to day. A large incoming cargo may suddenly bring down the price. The wholesalers' profits are not extravagant, but he is not ordinarily in danger of great loss.

Like most of his neighbors, the banana dealer, wholesaler though he be, lives very cheaply. The whole region lying about James Street is largely occupied by Italians and Greeks, who live in small quarters and have a colony life of their own. It is in James Street that flourishes the one and two cent restaurant, and hard by are quaint little Italian cafes and many Greek eating and drinking places, some of them dingy beyond belief. The Italian banana dealers and their Greek neighbors get on pretty well together, and often look alike. Indeed, the Greeks of the quarter and the immigrants from Southern Italy may well be in part of the same blood.

Origin of College Slang.

IN every university," said a collegian in The Philadelphia Record, "there is a slang word, 'bone,' that means to study. Do you know how this word originated? It came from 'Bohn'—from the 'Bohn' books that are so familiar to students—and in the beginning it was spelled 'Bohn,' and its significance was easily understood, but now that it is spelled 'bone' the significance is lost. The derivation of other pieces of college slang is not so easily traced back. Thus, there is the word 'pole,' 'poler,' 'a greasy poler,' which at Lehigh means a hard student. It would be hard to say whence that word comes. There is 'rush,' to 'rush a freshman,' a Cornell phrase, which means to seek to induce a freshman to join fraternity—another hard word. To 'buat' at Cornell means to fail, or flunk; 'cow juice' means milk; a 'pony' means a device for cheating at examinations; a 'dog wagon' means a lunch wagon. Those words have their derivation patent on their face; but where, I wonder, can 'to gray' have come from? 'To gray' at the University of Virginia means to get drunk."

Uncle Sam's Orange Crop.

THE orange crop of the Department of Agriculture will be ready for harvesting within the next few weeks, says The Washington Post. This may sound a trifle strange at this latitude and season, when cold winds are blowing and the native trees have shed their Summer foliage, but with the Government's men of science many things are possible, and this is one of them. Not only does the department grow apples, peaches, plums, cherries, and other fruits of the temperate zone, but quite a number that are not indigenous to these latitudes, among the number being the orange. In one of its large greenhouses the department has a mall grove of orange, citron, shaddock, lemon, Japan plum, and medlar trees of no mean size. Those of the citrus family are literally burdened with the finest fruit, the citrons being almost ready for harvest. The oranges are now turning yellow. Some are entirely so, others green, and still others with large patches or faint streaks of golden color. The Japan plums are now in the last stages of the bloom, the young fruit being in the first stages of formation.

TRAINING STAGE MOBS

How the Individual Work of the Super is Made a Factor in the Success of Modern Plays—Careful Supervision by Three Expert Stage Managers

THE "mob" in "Mary of Magdala," at the Manhattan Theatre, is not a mob in the usual sense of the word, or even in the theatrical sense. The three score and ten men and women who have not the dignity of principal rôles in the cast of Mrs. Fiske's new play are several degrees removed from the rabble that serves to people the stage in some big productions, and is a mob only—without individuality. It is the presence of this very quality that makes the mob in "Mary of Magdala" unlike many other stage mobs. Each of its members has an entity—distinct, peculiar to himself or herself—that he or she must live up to.

Jerusalem, in the days when Pilate governed, was a cosmopolitan city. People of many nations gathered there. The variety of dress, the profusion of color in costuming, made the streets a series of brilliantly-hued, kaleidoscopic pictures. Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, and men of other races mingled with the native Jews, and most of the then known tongues were heard within the city's walls. To personate a portion of this mixed population is the task of the supernumerary forces in "Mary of Magdala." How well they succeed is evidenced by the applause that they receive whenever the curtain rises on the third act of Paul Heyse's play at the Manhattan.

That they win this applause is due to the training they have had at the hands of Mrs. Fiske. When "Becky Sharp" was produced the handling of the crowd in the ballroom scene showed how expert Mrs. Fiske was in the managing of a large stage force. In "Mary of Magdala," with a larger number to direct, she has surpassed all her former efforts.

Aside from the principals, the stage force in "Mary of Magdala" is divided into two classes—extras and supernumeraries. The extras are more prominent and act, in a way, as leaders of the supernumeraries. Equally careful training, however, is given to all. Each member of the supernumerary force represents a particular type, and in dress, bearing, and action must realize the character. One, for instance, is a street merchant selling his wares; another a young Hebrew girl, coquetting with her sweetheart; another a policeman; another a traveler, and so on through a long list of varied character. There are Roman soldiers, Judaic soldiers, priests, and slaves, all garbed with historical correctness down to the smallest detail. So much for the costuming.

MANY DAYS OF DRILLING.

The drilling took many days of rehearsals before the present state was reached. In the third act of "Mary of Magdala" the supernumerary force has the stage to itself for several moments. This is to an extent an innovation, and its success has resulted in what is probably one of the best street scenes ever shown on the American stage.

There are three scenes in "Mary of Magdala," in which the "mob" appears. The first comes in the second act, when Mary, who has been listening to the preaching of the Nazarene in the garden of Simon, is recognized by the Master's followers and pursued into the house of Aulus Flavius. This is a stirring moment—the angry multitude, armed with sticks and stones, follows this one woman, the Magdalen, who seems pitifully weak in her gorgeous robe of cloth-of-gold. There is a babel of voices, crying: "The woman of Magdala! The adultress! Stone the wanton!" There is real rage in their cries and real terror is reflected in the eyes of the hunted woman.

Then, at the command of the aged Simon, the crowd is silent, and at the words: "Hear what our Master even yesterday hath said: 'He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone,'" the uplifted arms fall, and, their anger gone, the followers of the Nazarene file with bowed heads from the house. The action of this scene is admirable. Here is no ordinary rabble, but a superbly managed army that shows in every move the General behind it.

Next comes the third act, already referred to, where the "mob" pictures with extraordinary naturalness the life of Jerusalem at the time of Christ. Suddenly, above the hum of conversation, is heard a trumpet, and then the sound of marching feet. It is a file of the hated Roman soldiery. The mob crouches in fear, and when the guard has passed hisses and brandished fists show how galling is the conqueror's yoke.

Last of all comes the scene in the ravine near the city. With moans and lamentations the populace returns from Calvary, pausing for a while at the foot of the rocky defile, and then continues on toward the city. Here the crowd expresses well the feeling of terror and awe that followed the crucifixion and the storm that succeeded it. The grouping is beautiful, and, as the darkness gives way to light, the picture is impressive.

CHOSEN WITH CARE.

All the supernumerary force in "Mary of Magdala" was chosen with great care. Among the extras are players who have filled more important rôles in the past. The supernumeraries, too, are above the average and were selected from hundreds of applicants. Thus with superior material and masterly direction it is not surprising that every one who sees "Mary of Magdala" can find no praise too high for the splendid handling of the "mob."

When David Belasco took in hand the hundred or more supers who appear in "The Darling of the Gods" he had more than the usual difficulties to contend with. It was necessary to induct into each man and woman among them some idea of the Japanese carriage and action necessary for the proper atmosphere of the production. For weeks Mr. Belasco labored with them, on some days merely teaching them to walk properly. Then the peculiar shouts of the stage populace called for more instruction, and finally the questions of costume and make-up had to be considered—in themselves no small detail.

Not the least difficulty experienced by Mr. Belasco with his mob was in teaching it the "shouts." The queer cries which emanate from the wings during the performances differ considerably from the ordinary noises which are usually the part of stage mobs. There had to be a suggestion of the mellow cadences of Japanese in these spoken choruses, and it was no small matter to so train the supers that the result might be satisfactory.

An amusing thing happened during the rehearsals of the Belasco mob. To perhaps fifty of the supers typewritten instructions were distributed, similar in form to the manuscript parts supplied to the principal actors in every piece. These instructions contained the cues for the shouts and entrances and exits of the mob. One young fellow—a novice—proved so inapt at rehearsal that the stage manager demanded the manuscript back, telling him that he would no longer be required.

The manuscript bore this inscription:

MISS BLANCHE BATES,
THE DARLING OF THE GODS,
SUPPORTED BY
MR. BLANK.

Mr. Blank, the super, had determined to be distinguished as far as lay in his power, and the stage manager hadn't the heart to disillusionize him when he read the naïve inscription. So the manuscript was handed back to the young man, and he is still "supporting" Miss Blanche Bates with "shouts" at each and every performance.

Mr. Belasco's preliminary work with the "Du Barry" mob might have been supposed to have stood him in good stead when it came time for the training of the one now acting at the Belasco Theatre. But the requirements of each was entirely distinct. In "Du Barry" the effort was to so train the mob that it would represent a quick-moving, impetuous body of men and women, reflecting the nervous temperament of French people laboring under great excitement.

In "The Darling of the Gods," however, the supernumeraries for the greater part of the time are in absolute repose. And, as repose is one of the last qualities acquired by the individual actor, it may readily be surmised that in the case of such a heterogeneous mass as is seen nightly in this play its attainment was a matter of extreme difficulty. The supers were marshaled on the stage during rehearsals, and for several days there work simply consisted in lounging in picturesque attitudes, while the sharp-eyed stage manager watched to see that no one moved for minutes at a time.

It is probable that when some of those who are now silent factors in these pictures shall have graduated into speaking parts on the stage they will look back to the training under Mr. Belasco as a most important factor in their progress.

There is hardly a theatre in New York in which from three to five supers are not employed nightly, and it may readily be understood that the army of them is increasing rapidly as more elaborate stage productions become the vogue.

The current season is a bonanza one for the super. It is estimated that there are nearly five hundred men and women employed to furnish the crowds and the shouts in the theatres along Broadway at present. Dutton Cook—perhaps the only apologist the super ever had, unless one excepts M. Frombonne of the Théâtre Français, who insisted on having and obtained all the rights of an artist in that celebrated organization—says of "this animated dramatic furniture": "The theatrical supernumerary is a man who in his time certainly plays many parts, and yet obtains applause in none. His exits and his entrances, his début and his disappearance alike escape criticism and record. His name is not printed on the playbills and is unknown to the audience. Even the persons he represents on the stage always remain anonymous. Both as a living and fictitious creature he is denied individuality, and he has to be considered collectively, massed with others, and inseparable from his companion figures."

THE UP-TO-DATE SUPER.

Very pretty, but it was written a score of years ago. Mr. Cook would have revised the status of the super to a considerable extent if, for instance, he had seen "Julius Caesar" at the Herald Square Theatre as Mr. Mansfield is illuminating it. The Mansfield supers represent individuals. Every night the audience singles out particular ones distinguished for their particular characterization. And the "Julius Caesar" supers are frequently applauded for some of their remarkable manoeuvres in the Forum riots over the body of Caesar. As for record, surely any one might envy the actor-manager for the notices which the whole faculty of critics gave his supers, on account of the concrete results of his training.

Does Mansfield really train his supers? That is best answered by an analogy. In one of the grand galleries of the Louvre hangs a series of ten heroic canvases. They fasten the attention of every visitor to the great gallery, for they are counted among its finest treasures. They are catalogued as "The Apotheosis of Marie de Medici, by Paul Rubens." Now as a matter of fact these celebrated pictures were painted by the pupils of Rubens, and only at times did he contribute actively to their perfection—by a correction of perspective here, a new suggestion of composition there, a master stroke of coloring in another place. And over all was the influence of the artist and the teacher.

So it was in putting on the mammoth living pictures of "Julius Caesar." Mansfield as producing artist stood in the same relation to the Shakespearean pictures that Rubens did to the Marie de Medici paintings. He left the formulative work to lieutenants acting under his advice. They chose the men and women, distributed them into the groups desired, taught them the interruptions, speeches, wailings, and massed movements. Then Mansfield stepped in and put on the finishing touches. He gave the conspicuous figures striking attitudes, he corrected dress and make-up, he modulated the choral shouts or hisses.

AN IMPRESSIVE TOUCH.

One most significant and impressive touch in the work of the super scenes of "Julius Caesar" was Mansfield's inspiration, and, though a work of silence, it gives a climatic value to the scene which is quite irresistible. It is in the Forum. When the body of Caesar is brought, the populace, who overrun the place and seemingly extend off interminably in all directions, hiss and hoot the dead Dictator and Marc Antony. But in a short while that masterpiece of political oratory has converted the mob to a love for dead Caesar. They fall to weeping and the women kiss the hem of his slashed garments. But when they take his body to the funeral pyre it is not carried mournfully. Impulse and enthusiasm are working. Instead of the four bearers carrying off dead Caesar, Mansfield saw a tremendous effect and incorporated it. Now from the mass of the delirious populace eight strong men rush forth, brush the bearers aside and lift the purple bier at arms' length above their heads and sweep into the centre of the crush off to the pyre. The delirious people, hundreds of them, and this purple (crimson) wrapped corpse of Caesar riding like a tossed ship on this sea of heads is a picture difficult to forget.

There are in Mansfield's company three men who do nothing else than marshal the supers. The extra people are under a strict discipline, for they number several hundred in addition to the 127 people of Mansfield's artists and stage staff. Of course in the vital mob scenes in "Julius Caesar" not every one is a super. Some fifty or so are actors and actresses who have played and will again play speaking parts. They get artists' salaries, and incidentally earn them. Moreover, there are three wardrobe mistresses, an armorer, a wig man, and a make-up man who give their exclusive attention to the accoutrement of the supers.

It is not always easy to take all comers whose mouths are full of the conventional phrases of modern speech and make them learn the poetical locutions of Shakespeare. Often the classical and colloquial clash. An instance of this happened a few weeks ago, fortunately during a rehearsal.

One of the first incidents of "Julius Caesar" is the triumphal progress of Caesar to the Lupercal Games attended by the fawning populace. One of their shouts is "Ave Caesar." One super had neither learned the cue nor the words, for, in the midst of an otherwise perfect rehearsal, he came in late with a particularly lusty "Hurrah for Caesar" which would have stirred an audience to boisterous merriment.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR XMAS GIFTS

Plentiful Crop and Thousands of Barrels Sent to England.

APPLES by the barrel, apples by the box, and apples in all kinds of fancy wicker baskets are among the most popular of the Christmas presents that Americans are sending to their friends and relatives on the other side of the Atlantic this year. Every outgoing steamship that cleared this port last week carried great quantities of the luscious fruit, one steamship alone—the White Star liner Teutonic—having stored away in her hold no less than 10,000 barrels of the choicest apples grown in American orchards.

While for many Christmases past the American apple has been a favorite gift and the steamship companies have carried great quantities of them to England, this year is, according to the freight and express agents, the record breaker by thousands of barrels.

For instance, the American liner Philadelphia, which sailed for Cherbourg and Southampton last Wednesday, had on board about 3,000 barrels and 5,000 boxes of apples, while the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday, had about 5,000 boxes more. Some of the apples, of course, were going to dealers in England and Scotland, but no inconsiderable part was consigned to individuals, as a memento of the season of rejoicing, sent by some one on this side who was near to them either by friendship or blood.

The apples for gift purposes are all especially picked, and then wrapped in fancy tissue paper. This is true especially of the fruit that is sent across in boxes and baskets. For weeks past the big fruiterers have been getting in the choicest apples, and after they had polished them to a glossiness that gave them an almost mirror-like appearance they were placed on exhibition for the scrutiny of the foreign trade, and for days past the houses of the fruit dealers have been thronged with the intending purchasers, and the clerks have been kept constantly busy disposing of the fruit, and taking down the names of some cousin, sweetheart, or friend on the other side of the Atlantic to whom the fruit was to be sent.

The boxes and baskets in which the apples that are sent across are made up in all kinds of fancy designs, in colors to suit the fancy of the purchaser. The apples are then packed away in the baskets and boxes in any style that the purchaser may desire, and it may be stated that the fruiterers can fix them to suit the most fastidious taste in that line.

The most popular apples for foreign gifts are the Pippin and the Baldwin, and since the season began the fruiterers have had their agents out laying in great stores of the choicest specimens of those two species. Asked the other day why it was that the American apple is so popular abroad, the manager of one of the transatlantic express companies said that it was due simply to the superior flavor and the great beauty of the American variety.

"There are apples on the other side," he said, "but they are not to be compared with the American product. Not only is the American variety infinitely superior in flavor, but it is also susceptible of a greater and much more lustrous polish. Why some of the apples we have been sending over this week look like French-plate mirrors, they are so shiny. We are not sending any apples to places outside of England and Scotland and Ireland. The French, Germans, and Belgians, it would appear, have not learned what a fine treat they are missing, and until they do the trade so far as they are concerned will probably amount to very little, just as it does today. The apples are all placed in the coolest and best ventilated parts of the cargo space on board ship, and owing to their splendid preservative qualities they are generally in perfect condition when they are landed on the other side of the ocean."

Besides apples, a great many pears and California oranges are also being shipped across for the Christmas season. Pears are a great deal more difficult to keep in good condition than apples and oranges, and hence they are not shipped across in such great quantities. Oranges, however, are sent in great numbers, the Philadelphia having on board last week more than a thousand boxes for Christmas gifts to people in Great Britain.

Sailing to-morrow is the great Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, and as she will be the last ship to leave this side that will reach the other side more than a day ahead of the holidays, she will carry a record-breaking cargo of Christmas gifts, among which will probably be thousands of barrels and boxes of apples for people in Great Britain.

Besides apples, oranges, and pears, there is also being shipped across this season a large amount of American-made candy. The candy is going in boxes and baskets, in lots of from one to twenty pounds. It is put up in attractive style, the boxes and baskets being masses of gayly colored tissue paper and ribbons. The amount of candy already shipped according to the foreign expressmen amounts to several tons, and another large consignment is expected to go by the Deutschland to-morrow afternoon.

Fireworks for the South.

FIREWORKS are being shipped from New York into all parts of the South for the Christmas and New Year holiday celebrations. Large consignments have been going out every day during the past three or four weeks, and these shipments will continue until after Christmas. It was estimated by two prominent local dealers last week that not less than $1,000,000 worth of Roman candles, rockets, pinwheels, crackers, torpedoes, and colored fire powder will be set off south of Mason and Dixon's line during the last week of the dying year. In the South the Christmas celebration takes the place of the Independence Day celebration, there being little demonstration there on the Fourth of July. This has been true for many years both of the cities and country districts, but since the Spanish-American war the people of the South have entered more heartily into the noisy observance of the Fourth. Colored folks will spend their last dollar for firecrackers and rockets.

Charity Workers Can Give Bread But Not Coal.

Scenes on the East Side During the Extremely Cold Spell of Last Week—Struggle to Buy Even a Pailful of Fuel to Warm Homes of Poor.

WE asked for bread, and you gave us a stone," is no longer the cry of the destitute of New York. According to administrators of charity throughout Greater New York, whose mission it is to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, the popular complaint during the past week has been "We ask for coal and you give us food."

Hunger, so much feared by the destitute classes of the great metropolis, has been almost entirely forgotten in the fight for fuel, and the same shivering crowds which other Winters have stood in line for hours awaiting a free distribution of food now gather, with pails in their hands and despair on their faces, eager to purchase 10 cents' worth of the precious fuel.

More piteous in their aspect have been the scenes depicted outside the great coal yards of the squalid districts than any ever witnessed around the soup kitchens and free-food dispensaries. There has been no good-tempered rivalry for priority of position, no joking to while the weary time away. Those who other years have waited for coveted scraps knew that something could fall to their share, but bitter fights have been waged outside the coal yards by those who sought the means to get any warmth into their homes. Men and women too, have forged their way to the front, elbowing and kicking, for they knew that the demand was a hundredfold greater than the supply, and some must go empty-handed away.

On Tuesday last 4,000 half-frozen persons, who had waited for hours, scantily clad, their hands and faces blue with the biting frost, the blood in their veins chilled, and their hearts aching for little ones who lay huddled together in an agony of cold at home, were turned away from one of the big coal yards on the lower east side because the bins had been scraped clean, and not another pailful remained to be sold, no matter what might be the price offered.

SOME TYPICAL SCENES.

A woman who had stood for hours shrinking within the scant shelter of a doorway, only an apron thrown over her head, hugging a rusty iron pail to her bosom, as if to draw warmth from that, burst into tears when told her waiting had been in vain.

"I have the money here," she said, showing a dime tied up in the corner of her handkerchief, "and I've five little children at home, some of them sick with pneumonia, and no a bit of coal or wood to burn. The little darling'll die this night for sure if I don't take home some coal."

A man in the crowd gave her some broken box wood, which she thankfully clutched and folded in her apron. Then she went bareheaded to her home.

A little girl—one who might have been pretty if the inch of poverty had not hardened her features and the cold made her nose almost the color of her auburn hair—looked steadily on and bit her blue nails in envy. Then she slowly crept away, evidently anticipating a beating for not bringing the precious fuel. A man whose brutality had probably been temporarily checked by the cold spell turned the kettle he carried to a more ignoble purpose than at of bearing coal home to his cheerless home. He spent the dime "the missus" had probably given in a corner saloon, getting the kettle filled with beer, which he shared, amidst much hollow laughter, with other weary waiters.

These scenes occurred when the gates of the great coal yards were shut, pending the arrival of another consignment, and after probably 2,000 poor people had paid 10 cents for such quantity of coal as made the price in the vicinity of $20 a ton.

A visit to the tenement-house district on Tuesday last revealed such scenes of suffering as were probably unique in the history of that section of New York. On such a day—the coldest Dec. 9 for more than a quarter of a century—the streets should have been deserted. Those who were not obliged to be abroad would surely have sought the shelter of their homes but that those homes were destitute of fuel. Stoves were black and cold. In many instances the great tenement houses which other Winters have boasted of steam heat were like huge icebergs. Broken windows, long neglected in many cases, made the habitations worse than the open streets.

Around the corner peanut stands scores of boys and girls huddled. Some danced to warm their feet, and held their half-frozen fingers toward the glowing roasters. At one point street repairers had built a fire of such scraps of wood as could be gathered where every wood had become precious, and this was surrounded all day long by a crowd of miserable men and women. On the sidewalk grating of a cellar bakery lads sprawled and enjoyed the heat until kicked and cuffed off by bigger mortals, who stood a while to warm their feet. All this because there was no coal at home. Because coal could scarcely be bought for love or money. Because a fuel famine held the city in its grim clutches.

IN HOMES OF THE POOR.

The cheerless homes of the extremely poor are always pitiful to look upon. Perhaps they have never seemed so thoroughly so as during the last week. According to charity officials, there is less destitution and less sickness than usual at this time of the year. Official figures show that both in Manhattan and in Brooklyn the number in the almshouses and in the hospitals is beneath the normal. But the sudden cold spell found most all the poorer classes totally destitute of fuel and the usual sources of the supply dried up.

In one little home in Delancey Street, close by a big coal yard supplied by Burns Brothers of Cortlandt Street, there were seven little children "keeping house." The eldest, only just in her teens, was trying to soothe her younger brothers and sisters, who were crying bitterly, not because they were hungry, which is a common story, but because they were so cold. She told them to wait a little and mamma would be back with coal. "Mamma" had gone to the yard close by with a bucket. She had been gone for hours, but the visitor she explained that of course she had to wait her turn. There would be broth and boiled beef heart and cabbage when mamma came back, but the things could not be cooked without coal. Father had a steady job and made good wages, but then of course he couldn't make coal.

When the mother finally did return with her little bucket of the precious stuff there was as much noisy rejoicing as if she had brought a basketful of candy. The children jumped around and shouted with glee. All wanted to help to build the fire in the stove. But the frugal mother saw that none of the fuel was wasted in their glee. She had stood in line, her teeth chattering and her toes benumbed, for three long hours, and it must be made to last throughout the dreaded night.

Upon a bed of sickness in an attic habitation in Cherry Street an old woman lay. Over her were spread one old blanket and a pile of miscellaneous clothing, mostly discarded rags raked together from rubbish heaps. Broken windows, not many feet from the bed, were patched up with brown paper or stuffed with cloths, but the intense cold crept in in spite of these. Upon the table were spread several neat packages of flour and grocery stuff. "Relief" had been sent from some charitable organization. But the stove was cold.

"My daughter is out at work," said the invalid, "so I lie in bed to keep warm. When she gets paid on Saturday maybe we'll get some coal—if I live so long. I asked the good folks who brought the groceries for coal, but they said their supply had all run out. What's the good of flour without coal, I should like to know? Kind words won't bake no bread."

A Rivington Street family had "coal to burn," as the head of the household jokingly put it. He had succeeded in buying a hundred of a small dealer for 75 cents, and he was envied by all his neighbors. What did it matter that the precious fuel had cost him in the neighborhood of $15 a ton? Coal at any price was the cry among the poor of New York during the extreme cold spell. On Tuesday last there were thousands in the big city who would have given their last cent for coal.

DEALERS' GOOD INTENTIONS.

It has been said that dealers held back the supply for the sordid purpose of keeping the prices up and reaping big profits. A tour of the offices of the big coal dealers and supply associations easily disproved this. There overworked and worried men struggled with a problem, the solution of which was not possible. Day and night masters and clerks answered innumerable telephone calls, interviewed pleading customers, and bore the taunts of angry would-be buyers; engineered the equitable distribution of such stock as they could command, and planned and schemed to get consignments through. The fight for coal during the past week was entirely on the part of the suffering poor or the small consumers.

Members of the firm of Burns Brothers, 26 Cortlandt Street, never left their offices from early Monday morning until after Tuesday midnight. During all this time their clerks stuck to their desks, then after a few hours' sleep were back again to carry on the fight. Curtis & Blaisdell, 120 Liberty Street, and other big firms adopted the same strenuous methods in an effort to avert the famine. The Communipaw Coal Company, 111 Broadway, sent hundreds of huge truckloads over to Brooklyn, where the scarcity of coal was felt even more keenly than in Manhattan.

That the coal-bearing railroad companies strained every resource to relieve New York from one of the greatest crises in its history is certain, but not only was there a demand from the great metropolis, but throughout all the big cities of the Eastern States the same conditions prevailed. When it is remembered that on such a day as last Tuesday the City of New York alone will readily and easily consume 100,000 tons of coal, and on account of the strike all storage of the fuel had ceased. When it is realized that although the output of the mines was never greater than now the country has been eagerly absorbing that output so that no surplus has accumulated, it is not strange that the sudden and totally unexpected arrival of abnormally cold weather brought in its wake a fuel famine such as has never before been known in the history of the City of New York.

HOUSE HEATED BY ELECTRICITY

Cooking Also Done by This Means in Rochester Home.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Electricity has been harnessed into many and divers uses, but there is a home in this city which enjoys the distinction of being heated, lighted, and having all the cooking done with it. The house is that of State Electrician Charles R. Barnes. He claims that there is not another dwelling house in the country, certainly not in the State, in which electricity is used for so many purposes, and so successfully.

It is not a question of economics with Mr. Barnes that he heats his house with electricity, but merely a whim, something to give play to his inventive genius and to furnish him opportunity for experiments. To quote his own words, "it costs three times as much to heat a house by electricity as it does by coal or steam, but a man must amuse himself."

Ten years ago, when the idea of heating dwelling houses by electricity was suggested, Mr. Barnes determined to experiment on his home. A number of leading electricians collaborated with him. He sketched the plans and the specifications were carefully worked out later. In the course of a year he had installed the apparatus. But it was crude work. Since then he has labored to reduce it to a scientific basis, and has succeeded admirably.

A wire strung from his front veranda is attached to a supply wire of a local electric light company and carries the current to a switchboard in the library on the ground floor of his house, which controls the supply. There are electric heaters in the front hall, in the front and rear parlors, the library, the dining room on the ground floor, and in all the sleeping chambers on the upper floor. These heaters consist of hundreds of yards of fine wire coiled on iron frames, inclosed in castings. They are two feet in length, twelve inches in height, and eight inches in width, resembling an oblong box painted black. They rest on marble slabs, close to the baseboard.

Power, or rather fuel, for each heater is supplied from the switchboard, which is equipped with five "double-throw" switches, so arranged as to regulate the quantity of heat for each heater, making it possible to have a minimum amount in one heater, medium in another, maximum in a third, and so on. All of the heat may be turned on in one room, or in all but one room, or graduations of temperature may be attained in all the rooms.

"The single heaters in each room," said Mr. Barnes, "keep the house more than comfortable in zero weather. There is no smoke, no dirt, no trouble, or anything else that goes with stoves and furnaces. It is the Utopian in house heating, but it costs like the 'old Nick.' It will never be popular until the price of electricity is reduced."

A safety appliance is connected with each heater. Should a wire become short-circuited through breaking, or otherwise, the fuse will blow out, shutting off the current and lessening the danger of fire. A feature of heating the sleeping chambers, and one which will appeal to most people, is that on a cold morning the sleeper may awake, reach to the headpiece of his bed, turn on the switch, and inside of fifteen minutes the room will be so warm that ventilation will be required.

Perhaps the feature that would appeal most to housewives is the electric cooking devices. There is an electric oven for baking bread. Just open the switch, and in twenty minutes the oven will be hot enough to bake turkeys, bread, or anything. Mr. Barnes has an electric chafing dish on his dining room table. He unscrews a bulb from the cluster of electric lights, attaches a plug, and soon the chafing dish is ready for business. Porterhouse steaks are broiled over the stove by an electric appliance attached to the broiler. All the cook has to do is to "plug" on the wire and turn on the switch. The coffee and tea pots are set on the stove, and a wire is attached to each. Inside of five minutes the fragrant aroma is permeating the room. The water kettle is treated similarly. Even the flat-irons and curling irons are heated in the same way.

The house is supplied with electric fans in every room. The arch between the main parlors is rounded out with fifty four-candle-power bulbs, operated by a separate switch. A large parlor lamp has been wired and a bulb placed inside to shed electric light. Last Christmas Mr. Barnes had an electric "Xmas tree" composed of 600 one-candle-power bulbs in three colors—red, white, and blue—showing all colors at once and alternating them. Many persons visited the tree and it will be exhibited this year.

What Mr. Barnes considers the most valuable feature of his house of electric novelties is an "electro-therm." It is a flexible electric pad 14 by 10 by ¼ inches. It comprises a number of flexible wires, insulated from each other and covered with asbestos and wound in flannel. This is used for medicinal purposes only.

To illustrate: If a hot application is necessary, instead of a hot-water bag the "therm" would be applied and a steady, consistent heat would be obtained for an indefinite period. It is operated by a wire attached to the switchboard and can be carried to any place necessary.

NEW HAVANA WIPES OUT LANDMARKS

Demolition of Many Historic Structures Described by Dorothy Stanhope.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Beyond question the most attractive feature of Havana is its antiquity and its many traditions. Its fortifications date back to an earlier time than anything in our country. The foundation of St. Augustine took place in 1565. Yet before 1555 the Fuerza and the City of Havana had been laid in ruins by pirates. The old fortresses, the three castles which guard the entrance and form the motive of its shield; the equally old towers at the mouths of two small rivers to the east and to the west; the crowded streets, where sidewalks have been stolen from the already scanty width; the fragments of the old city wall, all give the city a kind of interest that is not eclipsed elsewhere on this side of the Atlantic.

Now the old wall is being torn away. The work has been under way for some months and is progressing rapidly. Soon every vestige of it will be gone, save one lone watch tower. This is at an angle, and a few feet of wall on each side are preserved with it. Steps have been cut in one side, so that those that wish may climb up to the little tower where the sentry was wont to keep guard. It is in the midst of fashionable drives and is most picturesque. To us who are mere lookers-on, and to the majority of the Cuban people, it seems a pity that these relics of the past should be destroyed. Most of us agree that the old, age-colored, grass-grown bits of wall here and there were far more attractive than the grass plots which have taken their place.

The Engineering Department of the Government of intervention appreciated the beauty these ruins lent to the city, and cleared away the rubbish which had been allowed to accumulate about them through a long period of years. In this rubbish some old weapons were found, including dueling pistols and an old rifle, all rusty with age. The ground about the wall was sodded and benches placed in convenient positions, thus making pleasant resting places in the midst of the crowded city.

THE OLD CITY WALL.

Several years have passed since the main part of the wall was torn away, but the occurrence is well within the memory of many citizens. It had stood for almost a century and a half, having been completed in 1737 during the government of the Marques of Casa Cajigal. It was begun many years before that, in the seventeenth century, when the coast was ravaged at frequent intervals by enemies of Spain and by pirates. Drake, Morgan, Ollonais are all remembered in this connection. It was intended as a protection against them, but although of good stone work, it was found that it had too many weak points to be much of a protection against artillery, such as many of the vessels carried. It was therefore really of more service in inclosing the city than for anything else.

But by the time it was finished the raids of the pirates had become less frequent, and as a consequence it was not kept in repair. When the English appeared before the port in 1762 it was in poor condition, grass was growing all over it, the guns were dismounted, and there was no water in the moat. The city was not the only place walled against pirates; some country houses were similarly protected. One old house, half way between Havana and Camp Columbia, has part of its wall still standing. Numerous monasteries are walled and the walls are loopholed for rifles. I think these are of a date somewhat later than the completion of the city wall.

BUILT BY SLAVES.

As in the case of the other fortifications, the wall was built largely by the labor of slaves loaned from the plantations. It surrounded the city, being three and one-third miles in circumference. It extended from the Punta to the Arsenal in a semi-circular shape; thence back along the water-front to the Punta again. Two gates pierced it on the land side; the one at the Punta led out to the water and to a road bordered on one side by the gulf, on the other by orchards. The other was at the head of Ricla Street. This was first known as the Wall Gate, and afterward more properly called the Land Gate. Here there were drawbridges and porcullises both within and without. At both gates quarters were built for officers, and the lodgment of a large number of troops. A road from the Land Gate led out toward the Cerro, probably the same one which the traveler takes to-day when he drives out by Monte Street to that old suburb. Another branched off and went around the south of the bay. Later another gate was cut near to the one of the "land," and was used only for entrance, while the Puerta de la Tierra was reserved for those leaving the city.

A gate led into the Arsenal, in which ships were formerly made. The warships, intended for service in Cuban waters, were built there in the days when wooden ships were used. There are no facilities for building iron ones. It was a favorite recreation with the inhabitants of the city to go there to see the vessels in process of construction. The wall along the water-front was between the city and the wharfs, and was originally pierced by three gates, one for Luz Wharf, another for Machina, and the third for the old wharf of Carpinete. This part of the wall is now replaced by a high fence of iron palings, outside of which long sheds shelter the incoming and outgoing produce.

The city spread beyond the walls, and in course of time the extramural district was quite large. The Tacon, now the National Theatre, was built outside, and the Prado, the fashionable drive, was laid out beyond the limits. So the wall ceased to inclose the city long before it was demolished.

THE BASTION DISAPPEARING.

The bastion which stood by the Punta Gate is disappearing, stone by stone. Negro workmen are tearing it down and throwing the stones to the street to the peril of any one who chances to pass too near. The arched rooms are disclosed, but soon their walls will disappear. For a time this bastion was hidden by the framework necessary to the electrozone plant, but that was torn away some months ago. The parapet leading from here to the Maestranza building, along the water-front, is being torn away, leaving only a single thickness of stone between the bay and the street. A cement walk is being laid in its place.

Cuba Street has been closed for some weeks by the dirt and stones. Perhaps this gives a better view of the bay to those who live on that street, or to the people that pass that way. The destruction of this parapet does not seem of much importance. But to see the fragments of wall, the old landmarks, destroyed, is a different matter. There are many things that Cubans would forget, doubtless, but these bits of masonry cannot remind them of unpleasant events in the past as much as of pleasant ones.

The old wall was connected principally with the time when Cubans were as much Spaniards as the Spaniards themselves, and as the best Spaniards. Its associations are with the times in which they repulsed the pirates, or, hand in hand with the soldiers of the mother country, made an effort to expel the conquering stranger. In the latter days of strife between mother country and colony, the wall has scarcely figured.

But the historic associations do not appeal to every one. Some one has suggested through the newspaper that the Fuerza follow the wall, as it stands on ground which could better be utilized in other ways. We shall hear it suggested next that the Morro and Cabaña be blotted out of existence.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Wall Street has had an excited week. Net changes are declines. But at one time the record was much worse than the closing figures are, for a rally marked the last day and a half of the week's business.

Money market tightness has been the effective disturber. Call rates and time funds alike advanced. Actually, considered calmly, there was little in such development at this time of the year (and under such exceptional circumstances as this year prevailed) for anybody to worry over, much less to grow agitated over—for every financial institution of importance is this month urgently preparing by cash accumulations for such dividend and interest disbursements at New Year's as never hitherto have been approached. Thus once again the stock market pays penalties for prosperity. If business were not good, if capital were not making exceptional profits, and did corporation success not involve unprecedented dividend disbursements, there would be no reason whatever just now for any money market worry. Intrinsically not one thing lastingly bad appears anywhere in any phase of the business situation—money market conditions included. Superficially considered, the tightness of money is burdensome, and from the stock market standpoint becomes a menace when, as now, stockholders and investors become entitled to such handsome returns that the mere mechanics of making payments to them intrudes upon a normal money market condition so far as temporarily to lift interest rates and give to antagonistic critics opportunities to invent a scare.

Factors other than the money market movement have been made much use of in the representations—misrepresentations—of manipulators for the decline. Rumormongers have not hesitated to proclaim not merely embarrassment but that actual financial collapse was imminent in a variety of prominent quarters. Such tactics are not, however, unusual. In Wall Street campaigning recklessness knows no bound where stock market profits may be hoped for. But, happily, every falsehood given currency in this instance has met prompt refutation. After all, the one element in the situation that has worked genuinely bad effect has centred in money market uncertainty, grave money market possibilities. And there is reassurance in the fact that at the close of the week these bankers of Wall Street who have importance are agreed that the situation in this regard is changing materially for the better. The weekly bank statement was not the disturbing exhibit predicted by bear speculators.

That money market conditions should continue to be uppermost in Wall Street discussion of events and influences is natural, seeing that in about every other respect there is nothing to cause a moment's anxiety. We are still more than two weeks from the end of the year, and a little further from the time when the January disbursements will have been made and the money distributed in interest and dividends will start on the return trip. From this process more radical relief is expected than can be looked for from any other source, the so-called investment money seeking new lodgment being generally considered a favorable factor, one upon which the usual anticipation of a "January rise" can be based. Meantime, the solution of the money problem may not work out to the liking of every one. In the case of more ease than is expected, the advocates of higher prices for stocks may reap some advantage, providing, of course, gold exports do not step in to upset calculations of this sort; and in the case of a squeeze developing, the opposing interests will find things going their way.

There will be, as there usually is, a diversity of opinion as to the return of money to the banks, and a consequent building up of reserves and resources, and of course it will remain to be seen how stocks will be affected in one event or the other. So far it has happened that money shipped from New York has remained away longer than usual. To account for this many theories are advanced, some sound, some plausible, some ridiculous, but all getting a hearing. All that can be said is that the money went away and has not returned on schedule time; for what reason makes little difference as far as effect on the market is concerned. It has been supposed that much more than usual went to interior points for crop moving purposes and to the South to help over the cotton and sugar crop season, but this is not so, according to reliable official statements. Something in excess of last year the amount certainly has been, for the five months July to November, but not more than in 1900, and, in fact, hardly as much, which is far enough to go to show that nothing abnormal has been taking place.

With regard to the influx, many people expect this to be quite considerable in volume, arguing from the fact that there will be no more use for surplus funds elsewhere than, say, last year or the year before, in the meantime there having been additions of many millions of dollars to the country's circulating medium. On the other hand, there are not wanting predictions that money will continue active at the principal Western and Southern points, and also in the East, and that balances will be retained and not forwarded to this market. They can be made better use of where they are, so the claim goes. Further comment on the outlook might conceivably take in the consideration of a multitude of other factors, and it might be pointed out, and properly so, that no two January periods are ever alike. Changes occur in conditions which, while favoring one record one year, would seemingly favor an entirely different record another year. And truly, on the face of things, this is nothing but logical, reasonable, and to the point. But, strange to say, although it must be admitted that the features in the situation have widely differed every year for some time past, in not a single instance—taking the past seven years, at any rate—has it transpired that New York bank reserves have failed to pile up during January, and to pile up to a very considerable extent.

This period takes us back to 1896, surely as unlike last year or any other year as could well be imagined. The Treasury situation then was still critical. Negotiations were going on for another issue of bonds. Gold was wanted—wanted badly. It was to be secured, if possible, by some means which would prevent its taking wings as soon as captured, as had previously happened. There was trouble in the air abroad. England and Germany were in hot water over Dr. Jameson's exploits in South Africa. Money cavorted around from 1 per cent. to 35 per cent. The year opened with President Cleveland's Venezuelan message still disturbing the public mind. Industry was already in a semi-stagnant condition, and prospects were anything but encouraging. The banks had money—more than they wanted, really. But as to the January development, since this is in question, cash reserves increased steadily from the last Saturday of 1805 until in five weeks the gain was more than $22,000,000.

A year later Mr. McKinley had been elected. There had been a sound-money victory. The markets made much of it at the time, but not what was expected. There was no trade revival right away, nor could there be on the scale that was irresponsibly figured out. By the end of the year 1896 the situation was only moderately improved. Gloomy views were indulged, but withal some improvement showed up. Money was easy enough, 1½ to 2 per cent. All through January, there was a good demand for bonds, and stocks at one time were very strong. Still the situation was not without weak features, reports of earnings being unfavorable, and such developments as the Delaware and Hudson cutting its dividend coming up to unsettle slowly growing confidence. Again the cash holdings of the banks increased, and by as much as $34,000,000, between the last Saturday of the old year 1896 and Jan. 30, 1897.

When 1898 opened trade developments were proceeding satisfactorily, money grew easy, bank clearings were running 33 per cent. ahead of a year back, and the railroads were doing better than in a long time. The previous year's crops had been large, and our foreign trade was making greater strides than ever before. Exports were running over $1,000,000 a month, and there was a big balance heaping up, owing to this and to the light imports in progress. Increase in reserves in 1898 in the five weeks following the close of the previous December was $33,000,000.

At the beginning of 1899 business was under a better head of steam than ever. Speculation was heavy, even phenomenal, and prices were stimulated. Organizations of industrial corporations were a feature. The trouble with Spain was over, and everything was moving along with buoyant step. Money was easy, and the banks gained for the period already mentioned for previous years $32,000,000, a gain, it will be observed, very similar in amount to those recorded for 1898 and 1897.

In December, 1899, there had been lively and unpleasant times. During the better part of the month preceding bank reserves had run below the legal limit, deficits taking the place of the usual surplus. The Government offered to purchase bonds as a means of relief. Gold exports took place subsequently, and there was a panic when Great Britain was having a bad quarter of an hour with the Boers at the Modder River. The Government further offered to allow internal revenues to accumulate in depositary banks. But the year 1900 opened, at home, with the monetary strain much relieved, the markets improving under the influence of good reports of earnings and trade activity, rates for call loans subsided, and the January cash expansion of the banks was again about the usual amount, or $33,000,000.

Following President McKinley's re-election in November, 1900, the feeling of confidence was restored, and speculation on a heavy scale developed. This continued, and it may be worth noting that during December there was a renewal of currency shipments to the interior. Money went to 6 and 6½ per cent., but it did not check stock market enthusiasm. The depression and uncertainty that arose over the prospects of Mr. Bryan being seated in the Presidential chair were forgotten, and the rebound seemed to be more pronounced. Business swung along at the opening of 1901, which will be remembered as starting off with a furore of speculation and the wave of prosperity still advancing, although May was to see one of the worst panics in Wall Street history. But more to the point in this discussion is the fact that the banks were loaning heavily and that the markets were unusually active. Sundry deals were in progress, others in the air, and what with American subscriptions to foreign loans and the high level of trade, industry, earnings, and profits, the boom was fairly started. At that time the gain to the bank reserves was $42,000,000, not very much more than it had been four years previously, but under entirely changed conditions, and hence offering nothing analogous as a basis for the very similar tendency of the money current.

Taking up for consideration what took place in this respect last year, the records show the gain to have been $35,000,000. There had been a good deal of a strain over the Northern Securities situation late in 1901, the break in copper had demoralized the market completely, money had jumped from about 4 to 15 per cent., bank statements were a good deal out of harmony, and generally there was quite a reversal of the influential features of the year previous. In January, instead of bouncing markets, public buying, and all the boom elements, there was dullness developing and such incidents as Atchison and New York Central coming out with new issues of bonds—not to Wall Street's taste. Again it will be seen that points of resemblance with other similar periods were few, but nevertheless, the reserves, as stated, pursued the even tenor of their upward way according to the January programme.

From what has been said, it is not in question but that the record for the periods named will be found highly interesting. In introducing it, the remark may be made that not only has there been a substantial increase in reserves every year, but that not one week of the five weeks under notice, in any of the seven years, has failed to share in the expansion. To make the assertion another way, the first five weeks of every year for the past seven years have, without exception, seen an increase in New York bank holdings of specie and legal tenders or reserve held against deposits. Here are the details:

	Total Cash Reserves.	Increase.
Dec. 28, 1895	$141,212,000	
Jan. 4, 1896	142,683,400	$1,471,400
Jan. 11, 1896	150,000,300	7,316,900
Jan. 18, 1896	155,446,500	5,446,200
Jan. 25, 1896	160,113,700	4,667,200
Feb. 1, 1896	163,375,400	3,261,700
Increase in five weeks		$22,163,400
Dec. 26 1896	$165,796,200	
Jan. 2, 1897	165,983,200	$214,000
Jan. 9, 1897	181,001,000	15,017,800
Jan. 16, 1897	191,519,100	10,518,100
Jan. 23, 1897	197,937,700	6,418,600
Jan. 30, 1897	199,981,200	2,043,500
Increase in five weeks		$34,212,000
Dec. 31, 1897	$184,554,960	
Jan. 8, 1898	193,662,700	$9,107,800
Jan. 15, 1898	198,872,000	5,209,300
Jan. 22, 1898	209,893,400	11,021,400
Jan. 29, 1898	216,230,500	6,337,100
Feb. 5, 1898	218,238,500	2,008,000
Increase in five weeks		$33,683,700
Dec. 31, 1898	$224,940,400	
Jan. 7, 1899	230,250,800	$5,310,400
Jan. 14, 1899	237,214,500	6,963,700
Jan. 21, 1899	246,062,200	9,747,700
Jan. 28, 1899	254,041,400	7,979,200
Feb. 4, 1899	257,526,000	2,885,200
Increase in five weeks		$32,586,200
Dec. 30, 1899	$196,179,800	
Jan. 6, 1900	198,996,000	$2,816,200

	Total Cash Reserves.	Increase.
Jan. 13, 1900	204,029,200	5,033,200
Jan. 20, 1900	215,565,200	11,536,000
Jan. 27, 1900	224,409,500	8,844,300
Feb. 3, 1900	229,850,600	5,441,100
Increase in [illegible] weeks		$33,870,800
Dec. 29, 1900	$225,073,200	
Jan. 5, 1901	232,083,800	$7,010,600
Jan. 12, 1901	243,732,200	11,648,300
Jan. 19, 1901	257,703,400	13,971,300
Jan. 26, 1901	265,155,200	7,451,800
Feb. 2, 1901	267,318,200	2,163,000
Increase in [illegible] weeks		$42,246,000
Dec. 28, 1901	$235,608,800	
Jan. 4, 1902	239,066,600	$3,457,800
Jan. 11, 1902	244,704,100	5,637,500
Jan. 18, 1902	253,742,000	9,037,900
Jan. 25, 1902	262,749,600	9,007,100
Feb. 1, 1902	270,622,800	7,873,500
Increase in [illegible] weeks		$35,013,800

A recapitulation of the changes for each complete period will clearly indicate how steadily the movement has been, at all events for a majority of the seven years, the average showing $33,367,800, to which five results stand quite close, that is to say, within a couple of million dollars:

Increase, 1895-96		$22,163,400
Increase, 1896-97		34,212,000
Increase, 1897-98		33,683,700
Increase, 1898-99		32,586,200
Increase, 1899-00		33,670,800
Increase, 1900-01		42,245,000
Increase, 1901-02		35,013,800
Average increase, seven periods		$33,367,800

There will be some doubt existing, perhaps, as to what happened to the surplus reserves at these respective periods, during some of which it is well known the totals were not very large, while there were extensive operations going on in the way of loan expansion. In the first few weeks of 1901, for instance, loans increased $100,000,000, and again last year they expanded $60,000,000. But regardless of what has been the course of this item, the surplus, like the total reserves, has steadily followed an upward course. This has been more widely varied, but it has always been in the direction of increase. The poorest gain for the periods corresponding to those above set forth was for 1901, chiefly because the shading off began a week sooner than usual, the January growth in surplus generally being followed by a falling off later on. Thus, for that year the gain was $13,312,925, while for other years it ranged from $18,000,000 to $25,000,000, with an average of $19,648,100 for the seven years. The record may, in this instance, be condensed to the following tabulation, since all that is necessary is to indicate the usual tendency of the surplus during the few weeks immediately following the January disbursements and when money usually finds its way into returning channels:

	Surplus Reserves.	Increase.
Dec. 29, 1895	$15,937,675	
Feb. 1, 1896	39,623,400	
		$23,685,725
Dec. 26, 1896	$34,309,900	
Jan. 30, 1897	59,148,250	
		$24,838,350
Dec. 31, 1897	$15,788,750	
Feb. 5, 1898	34,781,625	
		$18,992,875
Dec. 31, 1898	$19,180,975	
Feb. 4, 1899	37,452,675	
		$18,271,700
Dec. 30, 1899	$11,168,075	
Feb. 3, 1900	30,871,275	
		$19,703,200
Dec. 29, 1900	$11,525,900	
Feb. 2, 1901	24,838,825	
		$13,312,925
Dec. 28, 1901	$7,891,350	
Feb. 1, 1902	26,623,350	
		$18,732,000

Average inc. for the seven periods, $19,648.111.

While there may be nothing in all this to prove beyond peradventure that the bank position will improve during the ensuing month, it will be admitted that the evidence is very strongly in favor of such expectation. It has been seen that revenues have grown stronger in January under about every conceivable condition, and also while surplus accounts have been materially reinforced. Whether the forthcoming month will reveal an entirely new tendency may be doubted.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL---A STATISTICAL STUDY

In the face of unparalleled records, and despite some hindrances to the proper movement of traffic, whose congested condition has been well enough known to render it only necessary to mention the fact in order that it may be brought to mind—in spite also of a tendency which has not been altogether favorable to rates—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company continues to make further marked progress with its earnings. More attention will surely be attracted to this development as its importance is better understood. More interest will also be taken in it when inquiry is found to bring out the facts as they exist in a more striking way than is possible by a mere glance at the individual monthly statements as they appear. Naturally the gains that have been made must add value to the company's securities as propositions for the investor to deal with, and as naturally the stock is given attractions that will not be overlooked the stock being a recognized favorite and leader in market operations; for equity [illegible]led to equity means something from a market point of view, even if these accessions may not materialize offhand in the shape of increased dividends. Directors of the St. Paul Road have proved themselves masters of the art of disappointing the talent of Wall Street more than once. They may maintain the record. No harm, however, has come of the policy which has been adopted, and as traffic development and the development of money getting have been anything but disappointing, shareholders may look with equanimity upon an official body which has brought the property to the point where it has shown efficiency in handling economically the vast offerings of business which only those with keen foresight figured out as a practical certainty.

Let us see what has taken place with regard to earnings. Four months of the current fiscal year have been reported on. The year in which occur the months whose totals stand up for comparison was the best in the history of the company. Gross earnings for the 1902 fiscal period were $45,613,125, and averaged $6,906 per mile. These figures had never been equaled before. Nor had net earnings, which were $15,416,230 in all, and $2,334 per mile on the average mileage operated. Coming to the current year, July showed $3,661,393 gross—a new record for July; August produced $3,964,072 gross—a new record for August, although results were but a mere trifle in favor of the month this year. September followed with $4,443,216—a new record for September; and October has just come forward with $4,814,701 gross—a new record for October. But this is not all. October not only shows the best total for the month, but the best total for any month in any year. In other words, the St. Paul Road has for the first time earned in a single month in excess of $4,800,000.

Now as to recent net earnings, which present a picture no less remarkable for its bold features. The July total was $1,381,035—the largest for July. August, with $1,512,662, fell to a nominal extent behind August, 1901, the previous best exhibit for the month. But September, with $1,553,909, and October, with $2,019,603, both establish new records for the respective months, the last named, as was seen to be the case with gross earnings, also being the most productive month for profits the company ever enjoyed. Further, no month ever before brought in net earnings as high as $2,000,000.

In view of the facts stated, in view of the position the road holds in the section through which it runs, in view also of the wide interest taken in its progress as a thoroughly representative member of the family of American railroads, this exhibit of St. Paul's earnings, gross and net, by months, by years, and per mile, beginning with July of the fiscal year 1892, has been compiled, forming a valuable exposition of facts which should serve a useful purpose for future study and comparison.

GROSS EARNINGS—ST. PAUL.

Fiscal Year.	*Oper'd.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Per Mile
1891-2	5,721	$2,309,552	$2,367,006	$3,093,609	476,656	$3,214,162	$3,092,050	$2,420,917	$2,304,103	$2,741,040	$2,428,016	$2,251,619	$2,584,778	$32,283,508	$5,643
1892-3	5,723	2,716,999	2,760,011	3,109,375	553,520	3,340,281	3,138,954	2,555,182	2,161,446	2,706,356	2,644,658	2,540,294	2,747,979	33,975,055	5,851
1893-4	6,147	2,593,355	2,407,843	3,023,550	922,658	3,168,076	2,534,175	2,154,823	2,106,786	2,515,757	2,257,234	2,259,714	2,383,942	31,327,951	5,090
1894-5	6,159	1,799,226	2,483,078	2,936,375	990,874	2,510,014	2,203,524	1,894,379	1,927,522	2,256,287	2,054,183	2,144,094	2,263,805	27,335,369	4,438
1895-6	6,153	2,280,241	2,662,988	3,082,291	851,863	3,416,689	2,764,652	2,329,823	2,305,680	2,749,354	2,366,590	2,227,920	2,604,939	32,681,829	5,311
1896-7	6,153	2,546,227	2,524,360	2,878,180	480,112	2,738,521	2,570,878	2,010,450	2,119,740	2,338,326	2,203,770	2,359,640	2,718,580	30,486,768	4,955
1897-8	6,154	2,713,393	2,780,614	3,210,897	579,848	3,328,447	2,817,081	2,861,297	2,394,661	2,916,873	2,585,545	2,755,188	2,746,324	34,189,664	5,556
1898-9	6,154	2,535,191	3,019,787	3,692,183	078,456	3,500,448	3,504,276	2,950,408	2,573,815	3,133,728	2,916,399	3,009,946	3,395,981	38,310,632	6,226
1899-0	6,347	3,584,476	3,376,693	3,879,402	327,690	4,022,686	3,596,398	3,210,813	2,867,741	3,427,821	3,264,103	3,108,658	3,419,205	41,884,692	6,599
1900-1	6,512	3,220,325	3,594,690	3,785,837	273,887	3,788,005	3,783,933	3,318,563	3,093,925	3,535,904	3,244,196	3,392,192	3,639,553	42,396,510	6,506
1901-2	6,605	3,582,041	3,964,056	4,150,493	521,207	4,177,137	3,991,234	3,598,939	3,091,540	3,740,389	3,437,908	3,484,399	3,873,717	45,613,125	6,900
1902-3		3,661,393	3,964,072	4,443,216	814,701										

NET EARNINGS—ST. PAUL.

Fiscal Year.	*Oper'd.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Per Mile
1891-2	5,721	$725,312	$654,894	$1,329,877	572,024	$1,404,295	$1,372,498	$679,522	$583,923	$1,074,005	$897,795	$573,490	$800,868	$11,468,304	$2,005
1892-3	5,723	861,350	830,863	1,114,926	432,273	1,339,165	1,275,129	670,709	430,365	1,005,917	783,060	739,107	1,004,082	11,486,947	2,007
1893-4	6,147	736,334	639,862	1,167,160	891,343	1,278,506	859,441	606,456	574,807	1,064,343	709,420	725,473	980,465	11,213,618	1,824
1894-5	6,159	378,170	824,923	1,008,810	297,957	988,158	901,248	639,400	695,503	1,035,536	735,788	832,780	1,118,387	10,291,616	1,671
1895-6	6,153	720,394	1,041,635	1,340,307	197,911	1,293,885	1,264,890	787,718	749,701	1,114,798	776,197	871,131	1,012,985	13,005,621	2,113
1896-7	6,153	920,603	945,794	1,011,115	619,426	1,224,026	1,241,008	704,296	735,532	1,020,272	749,447	790,627	1,048,782	11,906,220	1,933
1897-8	6,154	949,838	1,092,125	1,352,294	613,226	1,479,417	1,254,514	756,880	789,804	1,180,226	776,011	945,963	1,008,389	12,963,067	2,111
1898-9	6,154	888,581	1,111,915	1,404,254	619,974	1,595,269	1,501,309	1,008,163	780,322	1,219,257	948,893	981,400	1,180,533	14,347,796	2,332
1899-0	6,347	1,140,058	1,186,068	1,394,597	490,508	1,682,971	1,482,470	1,033,789	749,292	1,188,491	787,201	993,500	974,659	13,463,805	2,121
1900-1	6,512	1,161,090	1,350,170	1,340,988	683,998	1,494,937	1,494,931	1,158,442	926,025	1,340,744	970,548	753,096	1,123,151	14,301,800	2,210
1901-2	6,605	1,357,288	1,512,662	1,553,909	816,241	1,549,573	1,556,429	1,164,704	883,351	1,397,287	976,719	872,317	1,157,343	15,416,230	2,334
1902-3		1,381,035	1,512,662	1,553,909	2,019,603										

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The year in which occur the months whose totals stand up for comparison was the best in the history of the company. Gross earnings for the 1902 fiscal period were $45,613,125, and averaged $6,906 per mile. These figures had never been equaled before. Nor had net earnings, which were $15,416,230 in all, and $2,334 per mile on the average mileage operated. Coming to the current year, July showed $3,661,393 gross—a new record for July; August produced $3,964,072 gross—a new record for August, although results were but a mere trifle in favor of the month this year. September followed with $4,443,216—a new record for September; and October has just come forward with $4,814,701 gross—a new record for October. But this is not all. October not only shows the best total for the month, but the best total for any month in any year. In other words, the St. Paul Road has for the first time earned in a single month in excess of $4,800,000.

Now as to recent net earnings, which present a picture no less remarkable for its bold features. The July total was $1,381,035—the largest for July. August, with $1,512,662, fell to a nominal extent behind August, 1901, the previous best exhibit for the month. But September, with $1,553,909, and October, with $2,019,603, both establish new records for the respective months, the last named, as was seen to be the case with gross earnings, also being the most productive month for profits the company ever enjoyed. Further, no month ever before brought in net earnings as high as $2,000,000.

In view of the facts stated, in view of the position the road holds in the section through which it runs, in view also of the wide interest taken in its progress as a thoroughly representative member of the family of American railroads, this exhibit of St. Paul's earnings, gross and net, by months, by years, and per mile, beginning with July of the fiscal year 1892, has been compiled, forming a valuable exposition of facts which should serve a useful purpose for future study and comparison.

GROSS EARNINGS—ST. PAUL.

Fiscal Year.	*Oper'd.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Per Mile
1891-2	5,721	$2,309,552	$2,367,006	$3,093,609	476,656	$3,214,162	$3,092,050	$2,420,917	$2,304,103	$2,741,040	$2,428,016	$2,251,619	$2,584,778	$32,283,508	$5,643
1892-3	5,723	2,716,999	2,760,011	3,109,375	553,520	3,340,281	3,138,954	2,555,182	2,161,446	2,706,356	2,644,658	2,540,294	2,747,979	33,975,055	5,851
1893-4	6,147	2,593,355	2,407,843	3,023,550	922,658	3,168,076	2,534,175	2,154,823	2,106,786	2,515,757	2,257,234	2,259,714	2,383,942	31,327,951	5,090
1894-5	6,159	1,799,226	2,483,078	2,936,375	990,874	2,510,014	2,203,524	1,894,379	1,927,522	2,256,287	2,054,183	2,144,094	2,263,805	27,335,369	4,438
1895-6	6,153	2,280,241	2,662,988	3,082,291	851,863	3,416,689	2,764,652	2,329,823	2,305,680	2,749,354	2,366,590	2,227,920	2,604,939	32,681,829	5,311
1896-7	6,153	2,546,227	2,524,360	2,878,180	480,112	2,738,521	2,570,878	2,010,450	2,119,740	2,338,326	2,203,770	2,359,640	2,718,580	30,486,768	4,955
1897-8	6,154	2,713,393	2,780,614	3,210,897	579,848	3,328,447	2,817,081	2,861,297	2,394,661	2,916,873	2,585,545	2,755,188	2,746,324	34,189,664	5,556
1898-9	6,154	2,535,191	3,019,787	3,692,183	078,456	3,500,448	3,504,276	2,950,408	2,573,815	3,133,728	2,916,399	3,009,946	3,395,981	38,310,632	6,226
1899-0	6,347	3,584,476	3,376,693	3,879,402	327,690	4,022,686	3,596,398	3,210,813	2,867,741	3,427,821	3,264,103	3,108,658	3,419,205	41,884,692	6,599
1900-1	6,512	3,220,325	3,594,690	3,785,837	273,887	3,788,005	3,783,933	3,318,563	3,093,925	3,535,904	3,244,196	3,392,192	3,639,553	42,396,510	6,506
1901-2	6,605	3,582,041	3,964,056	4,150,493	521,207	4,177,137	3,991,234	3,598,939	3,091,540	3,740,389	3,437,908	3,484,399	3,873,717	45,613,125	6,900
1902-3		3,661,393	3,964,072	4,443,216	814,701										

NET EARNINGS—ST. PAUL.

Fiscal Year.	*Oper'd.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Per Mile
1891-2	5,721	$725,312	$654,894	$1,329,877	572,024	$1,404,295	$1,372,498	$679,522	$583,923	$1,074,005	$897,795	$573,490	$800,868	$11,468,304	$2,005
1892-3	5,723	861,350	830,863	1,114,926	432,273	1,339,165	1,275,129	670,709	430,365	1,005,917	783,060	739,107	1,004,082	11,486,947	2,007
1893-4	6,147	736,334	639,862	1,167,160	891,343	1,278,506	859,441	606,456	574,807	1,064,343	709,420	725,473	980,465	11,213,618	1,824
1894-5	6,159	378,170	824,923	1,008,810	297,957	988,158	901,248	639,400	695,503	1,035,536	735,788	832,780	1,118,387	10,291,616	1,671
1895-6	6,153	720,394	1,041,635	1,340,307	197,911	1,293,885	1,264,890	787,718	749,701	1,114,798	776,197	871,131	1,012,985	13,005,621	2,113
1896-7	6,153	920,603	945,794	1,011,115	619,426	1,224,026	1,241,008	704,296	735,532	1,020,272	749,447	790,627	1,048,782	11,906,220	1,933
1897-8	6,154	949,838	1,092,125	1,352,294	613,226	1,479,417	1,254,514	756,880	789,804	1,180,226	776,011	945,963	1,008,389	12,963,067	2,111
1898-9	6,154	888,581	1,111,915	1,404,254	619,974	1,595,269	1,501,309	1,008,163	780,322	1,219,257	948,893	981,400	1,180,533	14,347,796	2,332
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Here at a glance may be seen what remarkable changes have taken place on the St. Paul system, which has not reached out for new mileage as much as many others, but which has steadily reflected the building up of the territory served by it, and has made handsome profits while still spending heavily on improvements. Nothing more striking is revealed than the fact that some recent monthly totals of net earnings are as large as the monthly totals of gross placed on record a few years ago, while it will easily be seen that current gross totals are from one to two million dollars, and even more, in excess of what were at one time the average receipts of the property on a comparatively trifling difference in the length of road under operation.

In the first of the years covered by this comprehensive chart, showing St. Paul's progress and development, 1892, the company was paying to pay its stockholders only 2 per cent. It had paid nothing at all in the previous year. The 2 per cent. was increased to 4 per cent. for 1893, and this stated that improvements for 1894. For 1892, it may be continued during 1894 earnings showed quite an It is to be in over those for 1891, and this in 1894 there was as the table indicates, con- mileage, 42 the years just mentioned. prevent the membered, nevertheless, that extent behind was a substantial addition to age represented miles, and that this did not ern, hitherto total from falling to some the account that for 1893. The new mile- included, since ed the Milwaukee and North- purchase of reported on separately. In ing been completed 1894 its operations were included, since the Milwaukee and North- purchase of reported on separately. In ing been completed 1894 its operations were

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STATE BANK PROSPERITY

The State banks of New York City have enjoyed a prosperous period during the past six months, as shown by the statements just filed in accordance with the call of the State Banking Superintendent for reports as to condition at the close of business Dec. 4, as compared with the statements of Sept. 6, the date of the last call.

While the last statement of the national banks show a loss in gross deposits, the State banks have increased this item by nearly $18,000,000. Thirty of the institutions report gains of about $19,000,000, while eight report losses of about $1,050,000, leaving a net gain of about $17,950,000. The largest gain in this item was made by the Manhattan Company Bank, the amount being $5,261,586. The Corn

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks advance and react.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 13	402,048
To date this year	179,128,809
Corresponding date last year	257,605,251

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 13	$1,345,000
To date this year	$857,011,850
Corresponding date last year	$965,637,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. and a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf	1½	Nat. Lead pf	1
Am. Linseed	1	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Smelting	½	Pacific Mail	1
Am. Smelting pf	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Detroit South	½	St. L. S'w'n pf	½
Detroit Un. Ry	2⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Dul., S. S. & A	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	⅞	Western Union	½
Evans. & T. H. pf	2⅝	Wheeling & L. E	1⅛
Int. Pump	1	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Manhattan	¾
Am. Grass Twine	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Am. Ice pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. Y. Central	1½
At., Top. & S. F	⅞	North Amer	½
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	Penn. R. R	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr	⅞	Reading	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Rock Island	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1	St. L. & S. F	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Col. South. 1st pf	1	Southern Ry. pf	1
Consolidated Gas	1⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Delaware & Hudson	1⅞	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Detroit South. pf	1	Union Pacific	1½
Et. W. & D. City	⅝	U. S. Realty & Con	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. Steel	1½
Great Northern pf	1	Wabash	1
Hock. Valley pf	½	Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Illinois Central	½		
Kan. City South. pf	½	Wisconsin Central	⅝
Louisville & Nashv	2		

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*Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Adams Express 4s	1	E. T., Va. & G. con. 5s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. R. col. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	3		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Up to the time of the publication of the bank statement, yesterday's stock market was strong, in continuation of the upward movement in progress when the market closed on Friday. Good investment buying and some covering for the short account were in evidence, while it was clear also that some of the erstwhile prominent bears had changed their speculative position and were buying in conservative manner for the long account.

On the appearance of the bank statement—construed by the trading element as unfavorable because showing a decrease in surplus reserve of over $1,500,000 and a smaller increase in loans than had been expected, namely, $2,065,500—the tone of the market changed; or, rather, it should be said the price tendency changed, for the tone continued substantially strong. Traders hammered quotations all through the list, freely offering stocks down and inducing some little liquidation by tired and timid holders.

In their campaigns against values these traders made much ado not only about the bank statement, but about the rejection by President Castro of the ultimatum of the German Government, the probability of further calling of loans this week, and an alleged interview with James J. Hill in which that gentleman was quoted from Chicago as taking a most gloomy view of the future.

Apropos of this interview it may be said that, while it may or may not be genuine, Mr. Hill's associates in this city declare that the sentiments expressed in the interview as given out are not his—that, in fact, when he was in this city a few days ago he was most hopeful and sanguine, and that it is worse than ridiculous to credit the statements attributed to him.

Concerning the money situation it must not be forgotten that yesterday's bank statement failed in any material manner to reflect the stock market liquidation of Thursday and Friday—this because of the "average" system under which the statement is prepared. The actual position of the banks, therefore, is much better than the figures indicate; but it is hardly to be expected that the professional bear or the average trader will admit or consider this.

No one stock or group of stocks suffered more than another in the late decline. The standard railway shares, such as St. Paul, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific; the Steel Trust stocks, and the lower-priced issues all declined a point or two points each from the high figures of the day.

At the low levels good buying by banking interests appeared. The close, however, was heavy.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in the curb market yesterday was confined to Northern Securities, Montreal and Boston, and Bay State Gas. The balance of the list held about steady, with the exception of Otis Elevator common and Seaboard Air Line preferred, both of which advanced a point.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES opened at 109¼, a loss of three-eighths, and then advanced to 109⅝, Friday's high figure. Later, on fairly large sales, which totaled over 8,000 shares, it sold off to 107⅞, a net loss of 1⅞ points.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can	9	9	9
220	American Can pf	42½	42	42
2,800	Bay State Gas	1½	1 7-16	1½
800	Champion Oil	¾	¾	¾
50	Con. Refrigerating	6	6	6
180	Electric Vehicle pf	99½	9¼	99½
900	Green Con. Copper	25½	25	25
500	Hackensack Meadows	4	3½	4
1,100	Manhattan Transit	4½	4½	4½
6,300	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2⅜	2½	2½
5	National Enameling	33	33	33
400	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	5¼	4¾	5¼
8,100	Northern Securities	109⅝	107½	107⅞
500	Otis Elevator	39¾	39½	39¾
400	Seaboard Air Line	24½	24	24⅛
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	42	42	42
500	Tennessee Copper	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	32	32	32

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,100	Distillers' Sec. 5s	72	72	72
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	30	30	30
3,000	†Internat. Silver 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	96	96	96
$5,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	70	70	70

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—There was [illegible] by the local [illegible] market, but very little [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] bonds changing hands. Prices closed, as a rule, below last evening's close, but the losses were fractional, excepting in Electric Storage Battery, which was down 4 points, and Indianapolis Street Railway, which was off 2 points. Pennsylvania Steel was 2 points higher at 52. The Consolidated Lake Superior issues were fairly steady, the common closing with a net gain of ⅛, while the preferred lost that much. There were no further developments in the affairs of the company, and it is hoped a receivership will be avoided. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
430	American Railway	51¾	50	51
1,647	Cambria Steel	24¾	24⅛	24⅝
9,402	Con. Lake Superior	8	7	7
3,689	Con Lake Superior pf	35	33	33½
300	Electric Storage	76	76	76
495	Electric Co. of America	9⅛	9	9⅛
15	Ind. Street Railway	91	91	91
2,248	Lehigh Valley	35⅝	35	35
255	Pennsylvania Railroad	76 9-16	76⅜	76⅜
22	Philadelphia Traction	97	97	97
200	Philadelphia Rapid Tran	15	15	15
6	Pennsylvania Steel	52	52	52
2,222	Philadelphia Electric	7 13-16	7¾	7 13-16
2,289	Philadelphia Company	44½	43⅝	43⅝
60	Philadelphia Co. pf	48	48	48
4,773	Reading	28⅝	28¼	28¼
650	Susq. Iron & Steel	2½	2½	2½
2	United Cos. of N. J	231	231	231
390	United Gas Improve	108	107¼	107½
558	Union Traction	46	45¾	45¾
3,427	United States Steel	32¼	31	31
23	United States Steel pf	81½	81½	81½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
690	Amal. Copper	55⅝	56	55	55
10	Am. Car & F	33	33	33	33
20	Am. Ice	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
10	Am. Smelting	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
5,430	Am. Sugar	120½	120¾	119⅝	119⅝
4,490	At., T. & S. F.	80¼	80¾	79	79
80	A., T. & S. F. pf	97⅜	97¾	97½	97½
790	Balt. & Ohio	95⅞	95¾	94½	94½
4,280	Brook. Rap. T.	62½	63	61⅞	61⅞
790	Can. Pacific	125⅝	126¼	125½	125½
110	Ches. & Ohio	45⅛	45¼	44¾	44¾
260	Chi. Gt. West	23½	23¾	23	23
11,140	C., M. & St. P.	169¾	170¾	168¾	168¾
10	Chi. Un. Trac	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
20	Col. Fuel & I	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¼
30	Col. Southern	26½	26½	26½	26½
10	Den. & Rio G	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
30	Det. Southern	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
4,270	Erie	30⅜	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛
10	Erie 1st pf	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞
980	Louis. & Nash	120¼	121	119⅞	119⅞
2,520	Manhattan	144¼	145⅜	143⅝	143⅞
20	Met. Street	137½	137½	137½	137½
10	Mex. Cent	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
270	Mo., Kan. & T.	23⅜	23½	23⅛	23⅛
20	M., K. & T. pf	52¼	52½	52⅛	52⅛
6,190	Mo. Pacific	102⅝	103¼	102	102¼
30	Nat. R. R. of M.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
300	N. Y. Central	151⅜	151½	149⅞	149⅞
160	N. Y., Ont. & W	27½	27⅝	27	27
130	Norf. & West	69½	69½	68¼	68¼
10	Pacific Mail	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
790	Pennsylvania	153	153¾	152¼	152⅜
60	People's Gas	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
7,390	Reading	57	57½	56⅝	56⅝
50	Rep. Steel	18	18¼	18	18¼
740	Rock Island	36⅝	37⅛	36¾	36⅞
4,870	Southern Pac	59	59⅝	58	58¼
430	Southern Ry	30	30	29½	29½
360	Tenn. Coal & I	53⅜	54½	53½	53½
130	Texas Pac	39¼	39⅝	38¾	38⅝
6,510	Union Pacific	96⅝	97⅛	95¾	96
160	U. S. Leather	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
15,750	U. S. Steel	32⅝	32⅝	30¾	30⅞
980	U. S. Steel pf	81⅞	81⅞	80½	80½
140	Wabash	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½
260	Wabash pf	39⅝	40¾	39¾	39⅞
50	West. Union	87¼	88	87¼	88

$1,800

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	Wabash deb. B.	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 13	3,766,975
Same week last year	4,346,088
To date this year	179,128,809
Corresponding date last year	257,605,251
Bonds for the week	$16,264,500
Same week last year	$20,930,500
To date this year	$857,011,850
Corresponding date last year	$965,637,320

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 14,'01.	Dec. 13,'02.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,870,190	2,856,429	13,761
Industrial	1,475,573	910,046	565,527
Mining	200		200
Banks		1,749	*1,749

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 14,'01.	Dec. 13,'02.	Decrease.
Railroads	$19,404,500	$14,262,500	$5,142,000
Industrial	1,384,500	1,937,500	*553,000
Government	98,500	10,000	88,500
State	9,000	55,000	*46,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@12 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. and a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Dec. 6 to 12.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Niagara	Tampico	$75
Caracas	Curacao	1,215
Monterey	Frutera	1,152
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Monte Cristi	450
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Niagara	Tampico	226
Caracas	Curacao	611
Monterey	Vera Cruz	20,850
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Niagara	Tampico	109
Caracas	Curacao	74
Gold Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	11,103
Altai	Puerto Colombia	583
Seguranca	Colon	2,897
Seguranca	Panama	1,485
Silver Bullion—		
Niagara	Tampico	44,671
Total		$85,501

Exports, New York, Dec. 8 to 13.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Dec. 8	Fontabelle	Demerara, S. C., (Mex.)	$7,400
Dec. 9	Philadelphia	London, S. C., (Mex.)	45,400
Dec. 9	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	446,930
Dec. 9	Finance	Panama, S. C., (Col.)	8,000
Dec. 10	Cherokee	Sanchez, S. C., (U. S.)	11,500
Dec. 10	Cherokee	Sanchez, G. C., (U. S.)	6,000
Dec. 12	Athos	Haiti, G.C., (U. S.)	3,404
Dec. 12	Kr.P.Wilhelm	London, S. B.	59,300
Dec. 12	Soldier Prince	Buenos Ayres, G. C., (U. S.)	1,000,000
Total			$1,581,934

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 5	Lauenburg	Cape Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	$5,000
Grand total			$1,586,934

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,953,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	13,061,450	22,256,600	17,256,975
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,025	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	3,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,949,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,577,650	7,938,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,356
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	3,946,925	13,299,925	16,535,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,075	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,362,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	9,511,350	15,558,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	18,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	19,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,375	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,185,350	28,144,575
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,600	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,007,050	8,915,875	26,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,830,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,654,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,293,025	12,942,600
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,580,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,633,950
Oct. 18	5,608,250	12,465,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,713,175	6,031,825
Nov. 1	21,399,100	10,482,800	5,050,400
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,659,925	4,600,050
Nov. 15	13,328,350	10,163,825	3,969,775
Nov. 22	19,529,975	14,486,925	12,278,275
Nov. 29	15,786,300	13,414,575	10,865,675
Dec. 6	9,973,750	6,607,675	5,701,125
Dec. 13	8,386,900	5,455,025	6,325,375

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,168,075

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$8,386,900	1896	$31,606,350
1901	5,455,025	1895	18,891,325
1900	6,325,375	1894	38,945,825
1899	17,025,825	1893	79,186,825
1898	16,743,900	1892	5,976,250
1897	14,267,425	1891	19,125,250

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

The Bank of England's Reserve Is Regarded as Weak.

Stock Exchange Quiet—Break in Americans the Main Influence—Consols Lower at the End of the Week—Home Rails Steady.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 13.—Money has been in demand throughout the week, and the Bank of England has done a large business, especially on Wednesday, in loans and discounts. Discount rates have been firm at 3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bank bills. Foreign houses were buyers at a shade under this, and the tendency was weaker toward the end of the week, owing partly to the inquiry from the Continent.

The Bank of England return shows that the gold exports have been partly offset by the return of notes from circulation, so that the reserve is only £376,000 lower, at £21,007,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has risen 2⅛ per cent. to 44½ per cent. The return is regarded as an indication of the improbability of an early fall in the value of money.

It is hoped that a rise in the official minimum will be avoided, though the Bank's reserve is weak considering the large cash withdrawals at the end of the year.

The Stock Exchange has been quiet and the tone of most departments rather dull. Consols advanced on Wednesday and continued steady till yesterday. South Africans were firm on the report that arrangements had been made to supply labor for the mines from Uganda. Foreigns were firm.

The break in Americans was the main influence on the Stock Exchange. Yesterday Canadian Pacifics and Grand Trunks declined and other markets were sympathetically dull. Consols left off one-sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 per cent. lower, at 92½ to 92⅝ for money and 92 11-16 to 92 13-16 for the account.

The knowledge that the Government's Water bill is likely to become a law this session caused an advance in most waterworks stocks. Home rails were steady and quiet. General mines were quiet and featureless.

Sovereigns were sent to Malta and Egypt. Bar gold was bought on French account.

On 'Change the Paris cheque moved slightly against London, and that of Vienna in favor of London. Rates for bills on Italy and Spain moved against London.

There was a better tone in the bar silver market, the price being 22½d. per ounce, spot and forward.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Money was in fair supply in the market to-day. Discounts were quiet and easy.

Operators on the Stock Exchange watched closely the course of Americans, their position dominating more or less the whole situation. The usual week-end disinclination to engage in transactions prevailed. The tendency was cheerful. Consols were steady. Home rails were irregular. Americans opened stronger but business was narrow. The future was regarded adversely and there was a disposition to sell. Prices closed firm on more reassuring reports from New York regarding the monetary situation. Rio Tintos and Kafirs hardened. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92½; Consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 82⅞; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 98½; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46; Chicago Great Western, 22; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 37¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 32⅛; Erie first preferred, 64; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 144½; Louisville and Nashville, 125; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24⅝; New York Central, 155½; Norfolk and Western, 71⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 28; Pennsylvania, 78½; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 29¼; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 40⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 61; Union Pacific, 99⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 32⅞; United States Steel preferred, 83⅞; Wabash, 26; Wabash preferred, 41½. Bar silver steady, 22 3-16d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Gold amounting to £80,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Prices were buoyant on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were firm, in spite of the condition of affairs at Marseilles. Options were affected in favor of buyers. Industrials were supported. Kafirs were in good demand.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for the account.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened quiet. Canadian Pacifics were animated, on New York advices. Later the tone of the market generally was more favorable, in consequence of the rise in the price of iron and encouraging reports from Upper Silesia.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—To-day's statement of Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$208,418,830
Gold	121,173,039
Silver	6,522,915
United States notes	2,761,739
Treasury notes of 1890	36,404
National banknotes	13,964,489
Total receipts this day	1,890,265
Total receipts this month	22,388,093
Total receipts this year	263,870,232
Total expenditures this day	1,400,000
Total expenditures this month	19,795,000
Total expenditures this year	247,161,227
Deposits in National banks	149,509,726

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$378,733,069
Silver dollars	468,458,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,223,157
Silver bullion of 1890	23,415,843
Total	$871,835,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$378,733,069
Silver certificates outstanding	468,458,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,644,000
Total	$871,835,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,416,069
Gold certificates	35,755,950
Silver coin and bullion	2,145,298
Silver certificates	4,377,617
United States notes	2,761,739
Other assets	20,757,033
Total in Treasury	$151,214,356
Deposits in National banks	149,509,726
Total	$300,724,083
Current liabilities	23,247,333
Available cash balance	$277,476,750

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
1326 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS
New York, Philadelphia, A SPECIALTY.
1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.
To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:
You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:
To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statutes, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorise and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of the Bank of the United States as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company, No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 9, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegheny County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1902, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on December 16th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of December 27th, 1902.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York.
National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.
The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. F. WERNER, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of New York.
New York, December 13th, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH EDITION OF THE
Annual Financial Review
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
WILL BE ISSUED
JANUARY 4TH, 1903

The Annual Financial Review of The New York Times will contain the most valuable and complete statistical review of the world's financial transactions for the year 1902, and elaborate tables, showing fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples.
Survey of Wall Street and Financial Conditions in Finance and Trade.
No Banker or Investor should be without a copy.
Mailed to any address (postage prepaid) upon receipt of five cents, in stamps.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—Money rates, bank clearances, balances, and foreign exchange rates were reported to-day as below. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 25 cents discount. Call loans, 6 per cent. Time money, 5½ to 6. Clearing House exchanges, $24,989,252; balances, $1,651,891.

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cable transfers	4.88	
Bankers' sterling	4.87½	4.84
Commercial bills		4.82¾
Francs	5.16	5.16⅛
Reichsmarks	95⅝	94⅞
Guilders	40¼	40

The trading in coppers was erratic to-day. Dominion Steel as in active request, mostly for Montreal account, and in response thereto advanced a point to 56, its high figure being 58. The trading in Sugar was notably active, and there was also a good business done in Steel and Atchison. Otherwise the general list was featureless and showing changes of an unimportant character. The closing was irregular.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,280	Atchison	80¾	79½	79½
50	Atchison pf	97¾	97½	97½
92	Boston Elevated	150	149½	149½
40	Boston & Lowell	176	176	176
10	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
6	Conn. River	280	280	280
30	Fitchburg pf	142	142	142
381	Mass. Electric	34	33¾	33¾
1	Quincy	195½	195½	195½
420	Southern Pacific	59½	59	59
475	Union Pacific	97	96¾	96¼
30	West End	94¾	94¾	94¾

TELEPHONES.

100	American	159	158½	159
100	Mexican	2	2	2
125	Western pf	98	97¼	97½

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agricultural Chemical	20	20	20
255	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	79	77	77
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,885	Am. Sugar	121	120¾	120¾
128	Am. Sugar pf	118

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A	5	Dec. 16	.....	.....
Allegheny & Western (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Ashland Coal & Iron Ry. (quarter)	1	Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Dec. 21
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 10
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Albany (extra)	25c	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 8
Boston & Maine common (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Bos., Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-an.)	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 30	Nov. 20	Dec. 30
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 5
Chi. & Alton Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. & N'thwestern com. (semi-an.)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi. & N'thwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 5
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
East Mahanoy	$1.25	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 30
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Maine Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	Jan. 17
Minn. & St. Louis com.	2½	Dec. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	2½	Dec. 31	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Norfolk & West. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 19	Dec. 8	Dec. 19
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Portland & Rumford Falls (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 8	Dec. 15
Providence & Worcester	2½	Dec. 31	.....	.....
R.R. Securities Ill. Cent. stock certs.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 5
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. com. stock tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. stock tr. cfs. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3

STREET RAILWAYS.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Boston Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union El. R. R. (extra)	½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Chicago City Railway	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 8	Dec. 14
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount, Philadelphia, common	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount, Philadelphia, pf.	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light & Power	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Mass. Electric Companies pf.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 6
South Side Elev., Chicago, (quar.)	1	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 16
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco pf.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., Providence	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Corporation Liquidat. Co. (semi-an.)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 29	Dec. 17	Dec. 30
Union Traction, Phila., (semi-ann.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 1
Washington Water Power, Spokane, Wash. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 8	Jan. 8

BANK STOCKS.

F. T. Dearborn Nat., Chic., (quar.)		Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago (semi-annual	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co. (extra)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Fifth Avenue (extra)		Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Girard, Philadelphia	10	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (extra)	7	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Union (quarter)	12½	Jan. 10	.....	.....
Williamsburg, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. pf.	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
American Bank Note	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 20
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
Amer. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
American Express Co. (extra)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Amer. Grass Twine Co. (quarter)	¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
American Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24
American Snuff Co. com	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
American Snuff Co. pf (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
American Type Founders Co. com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Type Founders Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Boot Cotton Mills, Mass.	$20	Dec. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 3
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Central Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Chic. Junction Rep. & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chic. Junction Rep. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
C. K. & N. Mining Co.	1c	Dec. 18	Dec. 13	Dec. 19
Colt's Arms Co.	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Columbus (O.) Edison Co.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Columbus (O.) Edison Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Columbus Gas Light & Heat. Co. pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 25
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quar.)	2	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Cont. Tobacco com. (quar.)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Cont. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Corporation Liquidat. Co. (semi-annu.)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 29	Dec. 17	Dec. 30
Daly-West Mining Co.	60c	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Dominion Coal Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Dominion Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Eden Musée Amer. Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 15
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	½	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Equitable Ill. Gas L., Phila., pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 8
Finance Co. of Penn 1st pf.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 18
Fisheries Co. pf. (annual)	7	Jan. 10	Dec. 15	Jan. 11
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 18	.....
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Internat. Silver Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 5	Jan. 2
Internat. Steam Pump com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Laclede Gas Co., St. Louis, pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Mil. & Chi. Breweries pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 26	.....	.....
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 28	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. pf.	1¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 29	Dec. 16
N. Y. Mtge & Security Co. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Ontario Silver Mining	30c	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	.....
Philadelphia Electric	$2½	Dec. 16	Dec. 5	Dec. 18
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Ry. Equipment Corporation (month.)	1½	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Ry. Equipment Corporation (extra)	5	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 22
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Royal Baking Powder Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quarter)	2	Dec. 24	Dec. 13	Dec. 26
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1	Dec. 24	Dec. 13	Dec. 26
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Shawmut Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Southern Cotton Oil	4	Dec. 15	Dec. 11	Dec. 16
Stand. Dist & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Standard Oil Co. (quarter)	$10	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 21
Street's West Stable Car Line pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 13	Jan. 6
Tefft, Weller & Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Trinity County Gold Mining	½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Box Board & P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
U. S. Reduc & Ref. Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Reduc & Ref. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Realty & Construc. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
West. Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 2

*On amount paid in.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing com.	30	30	30
1,345	Crucible Steel	17	16¾	17
4,200	Crucible Steel pf.	84	83¾	83¾
800	Fire Proofing	23¾	23½	23¾
235	Fire Proofing pf.	36	35¾	35¾
1,038	Philadelphia Co.	44¾	44	44¼
9	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48	48	48
33	P. B. & L. E. com.	34	34	34
350	Pittsburg Coal	29	28¾	28¾
167	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87¼	87	87
300	River Coal common	9¾	9¼	9½
912	U. S. Steel	32¾	31¾	31
235	U. S. Steel pf.	81	80½	80½
14	Westingh. Air Brake	170	169	169
820	West. Air B. El. 2ds	94½	93	93½
200	Window Glass	48	47½	48
50	Window Glass pf.	87¼	87½	87¼
300	River Coal com.	9¾	9½	9½
65	Safe Deposit & Trust	115	115	115

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$41000	P. McK. & C. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The local stock market to-day was dull and steady. Box Board common was the most active, selling at 9. Can common also closed at the same price. There was nothing doing in the preferred stock of either security. A few shares of Swift & Co. sold at 121. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. New York exchange sold at 30c premium. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
165	American Can	9¼	9	9
134	A. Booth	40	40	40
50	Chicago Title & Trust	117	117	117
25	Diamond Match	136½	136	136½
68	Lake Street Elevated	8¾	8½	8¾
155	Metropolitan Elevated	35	35	35
2	Metro. Elev. pf.	84	84	84
100	National Biscuit	44½	44½	44½
45	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101¼	101½
11	Swift & Co.	121	121	121
215	United Box Board	9	9	9
200	United States Steel	31¼	31¼	31¼
50	West Chicago	83	83	83

BONDS.

$5,000	N. W. L. 4s	94	..	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
1st week Dec.	352,964	323,431	208,154
From July 1	8,712,369	7,582,239	7,046,333
RUTLAND RAILROAD—			
4th week Nov.	54,408	54,638	.....
From July 1	1,063,009	959,772	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
1st week Dec.	146,100	158,811	166,459
From July 1	3,341,200	3,350,536	3,239,748
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Dec.	62,423	50,018	49,665
From Jan. 1	2,611,897	2,542,156	1,869,692
GRAND TRUNK RY. OF CANADA for October—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,394,805	2,252,216	142,589
Oper. expenses	1,575,778	1,454,597	121,176
Net earnings	819,032	797,619	21,413
From July 1 to Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings	9,121,014	8,540,220	580,794
Oper. expenses	5,920,584	5,519,584	401,000
Net earnings	3,210,430	3,020,636	189,794

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 13, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55	55½	7,150	*Amal. Copper Co.	55¼	56	55½	55½	— ⅝
½	¾	500	Am. Bicycle Co.	½	½	½	½	...
32½	33	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	33½	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
88⅝	89	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+1½
30	31	1,380	*Am. Grass Twine	31	31	30	30	—1
40¼	40½	500	Am. Cotton Oil	41¼	41½	40¼	40¼	—1
9¼	10	120	Am. Hide & Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	200	*Am. Ice Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
36¼	37	550	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36	36¼	36	36¼	— ½
15	17	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	15	15	15	15	+1
39	40	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	40	40	40	40	...
25½	26	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	26	26	25½	25½	...
5½	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
39⅜	39½	3,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	38½	40	38½	39	+ ⅛
90⅜	91½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91½	91	91	+1
119½	119⅝	6,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120⅝	120⅝	119⅝	119⅝	— ½
117	118	600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117	117¼	116½	117	— ½
83	84	2,300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	83	84½	83	84	...
79⅝	79⅞	23,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80⅜	80⅝	79½	79½	— ⅞
97½	97⅝	2,100	Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.	97½	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
94½	94⅜	10,400	Baltimore & Ohio	95⅝	95⅞	94½	94⅝	— ⅜
61⅝	62	5,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62½	63	61⅜	61⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	9	410	Brunswick City	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
125	125¼	5,100	Canadian Pacific	126½	126½	125¼	125¾	—1⅞
44¼	44½	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	45	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
30½	31	300	Chicago & Alton	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
69	70¼	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	...
23	23¼	3,500	Chicago Great West.	23⅜	23⅝	22	23½	— ⅛
34½	35	400	Chi., Gt. West. pf. B.	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
168⅝	169	37,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	169⅝	170⅝	168¾	168⅝	—1
16	16½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	16⅜	17	16½	16½	...
13⅜	14	200	Chicago Union Trac.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	...
94½	95½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ¼
70½	70¾	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	79	79	79	79	— ½
26½	26¾	3,200	Colorado & Southern	26⅝	26⅝	26	26¾	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	—1
41	41½	300	Col. & South. 2d pf.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	...
18	18½	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
207	208	625	Consolidated Gas	208¾	208¾	207¼	207¼	—1¾
114½	116	75	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	...
80¼	82	90	Corn Products pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	...
155	157	200	Delaware & Hudson	157	157	155½	155½	—1⅞
36	36½	200	Denver & R. G.	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	...
88	88½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
14	14½	200	Detroit Southern	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
29	29	900	Detroit Southern pf.	29	29	28½	28½	—1
82	83	212	Detroit United Ry.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+2⅜
15⅝	16½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16	16	16	16	+ ⅜
22¾	23½	400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23	23½	23	23	+ ⅜
30	30⅛	12,400	Erie	30½	31	30	30¼	— ⅜
61⅞	62¼	300	Erie 1st pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	600	Erie 2d pf.	43¼	43¼	42⅝	43	— ⅛
69	69½	6,700	Evans. & T. H.	69	71¼	69	69½	— ⅜
91	93	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	+2⅝
60½	63	100	*Ft. Wayne & D. C.	60½	60½	60½	60½	—3½
174	175½	100	General Electric	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼	— ⅞
187½	189	600	Great Northern pf.	190	190	189	189	—1
95	95½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	95½	95⅞	95½	96¼	— ½
139⅜	140¼	1,450	Illinois Central	141½	141⅝	140½	140½	— ⅝
16½	17½	400	Internat. Paper	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
43	45	400	Internat. Steam Pump	43	43	43	43	+1
36½	37	50	Iowa Central	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	...
29½	29⅝	700	Kansas City South.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	...
52¼	53	200	Kansas City South. pf.	53½	53⅝	52½	52½	— ½
33½	35	300	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
118½	119	4,800	Louisville & Nashville	120½	121	118½	118½	—2
143⅞	144½	9,300	Manhattan Elevated	144½	145	143⅞	144	— ⅝
136½	137	1,645	*Met. Street Railway	136⅝	137	136⅜	137	...
21¾	22¼	10	Mexican Central	22⅝	22	22⅜	22⅜	...
70¼	70½	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	70½	70	70	70	— ½
120	120½	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	123	121½	121½	+1½
22⅜	23	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	23⅜	23	23	23	— ⅛
52⅛	52⅜	200	Mo. Kan. & Texas pf.	52⅝	52	52½	52½	— ⅛
101⅞	102	20,225	Missouri Pacific	103	103	101⅞	102	— ⅝
25¼	25⅝	300	*National Lead Co.	25⅜	25	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
81	93	100	National Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
14⅝	15¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	15¼	15	15¼	15¼	...
150	150¾	3,600	New York Central	151½	151	149⅝	150	—1½
27⅛	27¼	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27½	27	27	27⅛	— ⅜
68½	68⅝	2,067	Norfolk & Western	69	69	68	68	+ ⅛
108	110	200	Northern Pacific pf.	110	110	108	108	—3½
66	70	200	Pacific Coast	68	68	68	68	+1
37	38	200	Pacific Mail	37¼	38	37¼	38	+1
151⅞	152¼	20,520	Pennsylvania R. R.	153	153	151⅞	151⅞	—1½
99⅜	99⅞	800	People's Gas, Chicago	100	100	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅞
56⅜	57	400	Pressed Steel Car	57½	57	57	57½	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	24,200	Reading	57	57	56½	56½	+ ⅛
17¾	18	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
76	76½	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76	77	75¾	76¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	13,500	Rock Island	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	—1⅛
78½	79	4,800	Rock Island pf.	78	79	78	78	+ ⅛
21½	22	510	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21½	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
65	70	900	Rutland pf.	67	67	67	67	...
66	66½	800	St. Louis & San Fran.	67	67	66¼	66¼	...
66⅜	67	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67	67	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅝
25	25½	400	St. Louis Southw.	26	25	25	25	+ ⅛
58	59	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
56½	58	100	Sloss-S

Letters to The Editor of The Times

WOULD UNITE AGAINST JANITORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A growing evil, and one that should find a speedy remedy, is in the annoyances that frequently make life in apartments, flats, and tenement houses intolerable. These properties usually are in the hands of agents who for the most part concern themselves in the collecting of rents, taking no further interest in the tenant, whose just complaints, if any there be, fall on deaf ears.

Rather than reprimand an insubordinate janitor, the tenants are given to understand that they can move if not satisfied; on the other hand, the janitor's complaints are carefully listened to against tenants, complaints of his own fabrication against those who refuse to submit to his own personal unwritten laws, which would cover many pages to enumerate.

If you do not care to incur his enmity you are expected to patronize only those shops where he gets his commissions; woe betide you if you have your own choice of milk dealers, bakers, &c.; you must expect no comfort, but a host of annoyances, and the punishment comes swift and certain if he discovers that you have complained to the dealers who serve you that things are wrong; then again he makes many and frequent excuses for tips, which if for reasons of your own you do not see fit to give as often as he desires, he takes good care to make you feel sorry for yourself.

In the house and outside he is continually in evidence, and, though he is supposed to have numerous duties to perform, he manages to find time to waylay the tenants in much the same fashion as do the children on the streets on Thanksgiving Day; he blocks your way, compelling you to notice him, when your mind is intent on your own affairs and little disposed to be annoyed in this manner every time you leave your house, be it several times daily, as the case may be.

This worthy, from motives of revenge, has frequently shut off the heat on a cold Winter's day, thereby causing serious illness among families in the house, and in one instance the furnace fire was dumped during the day, the families being left without heat for five hours. When all the bells rang from the different apartments to discover the cause of no heat, the janitor came into each apartment all black and grimy, saying that he had turned out the fire because a tenant had ordered him to do so. It was one of the coldest days of the season.

Besides getting no satisfaction whatever if you do complain, it only makes matters worse, as the agent is tactless enough to tell him who the complaining party is, so that he is liable after that if he catches you in the hall when he has broom in hand to sweep the dust of the stairs on your freshly brushed clothing, or do some other such outrageous act.

I would suggest as a possible remedy that tenants of different grades form a league and employ a competent manager, who would have all complaints recorded, to investigate the same, and where the case warranted, the agent to be notified of the trouble, and if in case he either failed or refused to attend to the matter, the managers of the league to take effective action of some sort to compel landlords through their agents or otherwise to enable householders and their families to occupy their apartments in peace and comfort; to insist on their employes being respectful at all times toward all tenants, and to permit absolutely no annoyance whatever to proceed from these same employes.

The average flat-house janitor is generally some ne'er-do-well who can find no other employment. Business men owning property of this kind will frequently tell you that if they find a capable man they take him into their business; that they cannot spare such a man to fill a janitor's place. So here you have the whole thing in a nutshell; and it is owing to this fact that tenants are rarely well served.

Now, if they must employ men who are of no account in any other walk of life, they might cause them at least to be disciplined; in short, they need looking after the same as does any incompetent servant. As the Germans would say, it is "unglaublich" to think that this class of people should be allowed undisturbed, unhindered, to tyrannize over orderly, self-respecting citizens.

It is anarchy pure and simple; if not that, then what is it? For instance, when I reach home tired, from a long day's work, I am obliged to listen to the loud pumping of the engine in the cellar until late at night.

Tenants have complained, then for a short while there would be little or no noise from this source, when again it would break loose with renewed force. On investigation I found that it is possible to so tighten parts of the engine that it can scarcely be heard above stairs; on questioning the janitor as to why it could not always be kept in this condition, he would make some unintelligible reply. It may be that he uses the engine to inflict one of his many modes of punishment on some tenant or tenants not to his liking, thus hoping to drive them from the house.

It seems to me that annoyances of this nature would afford sufficient cause for the breaking of a lease. Moving is no certain way out of the difficulty as you may fare no better in the next place. I should be very glad if some of your readers who have had some such experiences as I mention in this communication, would make suggestions as to a possible remedy, and with your valuable assistance help agitate the matter in such a way as to interest a great many who would care to fight this evil, and crush it out of existence.

From the number of complaints I hear on all sides I believe a Protective League empowered to adjust matters would come as a welcome relief to many. With a large enough membership the cost to each family would be small comparatively, and the benefit therefrom should be large in proportion.

In behalf of many householders I ask of you to keep this matter before the public. We think it of sufficient importance to claim your attention, and also we should feel grateful for your valuable opinion on the matter, having much faith in your sound judgment as expressed in your editorials which we never fail to read, and with much profit.

Perhaps you or one of your many readers can let in some light on one thing that has puzzled me not a little, and that is, why is it that in most cases the house agent is the faithful ally of the janitor as opposed to the tenants' interests, what has he to gain by it, what can be his motive—is it a case of "birds of a feather," perhaps?

A HOUSEHOLDER.

New York, Dec. 7, 1902.

GIFTS OF STOCK VS. STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held yesterday (Thursday) the question of labor unions was discussed. A gentleman—Mr. W. S. Rogers of Keene, N. H.—delivered himself thus: "The plan by which labor unions can be wiped out of existence and the laborers made the best workers ever is to give every employe a share in the business, if only $10 or $20 worth of stock. Then the poorest worker has an interest in the welfare of the company and the labor unions can come around with all the bands in the country and they will not go out on strike."

Mr. Rogers, you would be amusing if you were not so silly. Ten dollars or twenty dollars. Humph! If an occasion for a strike should come up I can imagine the various expressions indulged in by the average independent union workman as to what might be done with those shares of stock.

Mr. Rogers, you may understand mechanical engineering, but you do not understand human nature, else you would not indulge in such twaddle. True, some men are Esaus, and would sell their birthright for a mess of pottage—but only a small proportion are of that nature. Nothing short of a controlling interest would satisfy the average union workman.

Mr. Rogers, you talk as if you thought the union was something apart and separate from the men who compose it; as if it were some extraneous monster enslaving all its members. But some time in the dim future you may realize that the individual members of the union are "IT"—a set of free-willed human beings who are banded together to fight for the greatest good to the greatest number. And they are not sycophantic enough to be bought for $10 or $20 worth of stock.

You are not the only one who indulges in such idle dreams, because others have advanced the same ideas. But I tell you the unions are founded on principles, and the men who compose them are going to fight to a finish for those principles—and the union workmen are going to be the winners, regardless of the foolish plans put forth by foolish men whereby "the labor unions can be wiped out of existence."

ED. A. JANEWAY.

New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

WAS HELPED BY MRS. STANTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an old proverb that says "Coming events cast their shadows before." While I would not deny this, I would add that sometimes "past events shine more brilliantly further on." This thought came to me when I saw the account of the death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. With me her name has always been coupled with that of Susan B. Anthony. I had no close acquaintance with either of these ladies, yet I feel they have been a help to me for many years.

I was allowed to enter the office of The Revolution, a paper published by these ladies, in order to learn to be a compositor. A few weeks after entering I went in company with two others to the editors' rooms, then in the old World Building. Miss Anthony asked us our business in a kindly manner. Another lady with a benevolent, motherly face smiled upon us. I shall never forget the smile nor the face that beamed between the cluster of white puffs of hair. It was Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Soon after this I was given for my encouragement as a beginner what was considered a "task," about nine verses of reprint, entitled "Hester Vaurn." It was a sad story of a young and innocent girl who had been led astray by a man whom she loved. It made a great impression upon me, although I did not fully understand its meaning then, as I was not quite sixteen. The longer I lived the better I understood. It told how the man had gone free and was accepted into society, but poor Hester, who, I understood, was befriended by these good women, had been turned adrift, but God was merciful and soon took her to Himself.

I am thankful those verses were printed, and more thankful it fell to my lot to set them into type, for in after years, when I was forced to listen to undue flattery, something would seem to say, "Beware, remember Hester Vaurn."

I am now a married woman with two sons. The memory of Hester Vaurn has taught me to try to press upon them the necessity of living a life of purity.

Thus, you see, the event of the composing and printing of those verses is still casting its rays ahead.

I. L. H.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

LEGISLATION FOR LAWYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Acting upon the suggestion of the commission appointed by Gov. Odell under Chapter 485, Laws of 1892, to inquire into the delay and expense in the administration of justice in the Counties of New York and Kings, and to suggest legislation thereon, it seems to me that the delay in reaching cases on the calendar for trial in the Supreme Court is caused by the utterly impracticable assignment of the Justices to reside in the various parts. That is to say, in my opinion there should be a General Trial Term set apart for negligent actions of every character. There also should be a General Trial Term, with powers of a Special Term, for separation and divorce actions of every character; then you would take two of the most important litigations out of the general practice, and that would leave your calendar for all other actions clear. It is my opinion that more than two-thirds of the time of the courts is taken up in negligent, separation, and divorce actions.

I would suggest that the attorney's costs by cut down, so as to do away with purely technical omissions and commissions of the lawyers, to let them know that they will not receive sufficient costs to make their efforts worthy, and that no action be instituted in the Supreme Court where the recovery would be less than $500, or, in other words, the lowest jurisdictional action instituted should be $500.

It seems to me that, as the city's population is growing at the rate of 100,000 a year, it necessarily follows that litigation increases proportionately, and therefore it is the duty of the Legislature to remedy the evil either by giving the power to the Appellate Division of the First Department to assign a sufficient number of Justices from other counties to clear up the calendar, as was done in the case of the Court of Appeals, or amend the Constitution so that a sufficient number of Justices will be elected in proportion to the population of these counties.

I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature, if it has the power, if not that the Constitution be amended, pass a law whereby there could be elected in each department of the respective counties an Appellate Term Court to hear appeals from the City, County, and Municipal Courts, thereby relieving the Appellate Division of the Second Department, saving three Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Department the trouble of hearing appeals from the lower courts, and giving their proper attention to the cases to be disposed of in the Supreme Court. Congress was able to relieve the Supreme Court of the United States of a congested calendar by creating the United States Court of Appeals, and I see no reason why the Legislature cannot deal intelligently in the present instance. It is a hardship on the litigant and the lawyer that his case will not be reached for so long a period of time. I trust that the commission will recommend such action or legislation that will meet the approval of the public as well as the bench and the bar.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Dec. 10, 1902.

RULES FOR BROOKLYN TRAVEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you are in the middle of a car, always wait until your destination is reached before trying to get out; then make a frantic rush for the door. This method has been found to greatly relieve the monotony of travel; besides, it stirs up the animals and makes 'em lively.

Lay hold of or jostle your neighbors all you reasonably can. It is conducive to pleasure to jab and be jabbed in the ribs and a delight to be mauled, but the excess of joy which the average person experiences while being pawed aside by a derelict passenger of the lobster species is positively unsurpassed.

Always bear in mind the fact that the street cars and elevated roads of Brooklyn are run solely in the interest of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, not for public convenience or accommodation. Remember this and stop grumbling. If you don't enjoy riding under present conditions, walk! Confound you, walk!

In leaving by the front door in Winter always allow it to remain open; this affords ventilation, besides giving some one an excuse for getting mad. A little counter-irritation of this kind is the best thing imaginable to keep passengers from brooding about other things.

Always talk loud when riding on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Bear in mind that the greater the number of passengers who, perforce, must listen to your conversation, the smaller the number likely to be demoralized by the perusal of pernicious literature.

Ladies traveling together, or casually meeting in transit, should not offer to pay each other's car fare. The generosity usually displayed upon such occasions is demoralizing and tends to make spendthrifts of us all.

The reason the Brooklyn Rapid Transit always holds one full train at the Brooklyn end of the bridge during the rush hours of the early evening until a second train has been crammed full to the doors is because ladies don't like to travel alone in the gloaming, and this thoughtful consideration on the part of our philanthropic friends provides them company and ample protection.

Gentlemen of refinement and a few others who indulge in the habit of sitting cross-legged in street cars can have their shoes nicely cleaned in muddy weather by the dresses of the ladies who pass in front of them.

In the Spring, when the weather grows mild, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit exercises the greatest care in the heating of its cars. Doors and ventilators are kept carefully closed by the faithful conductors, (who are not allowed to turn the heat off under any circumstances,) but, in spite of this precaution for the health and well-being of travelers, some of them have been known to kick.

When a man or a boy desires to indulge in the crime of cigarette smoking, let him light one of those nuisances and board a street car. By smoking industriously on the rear platform the passengers inside may all be properly fumigated, it being a well-known fact that under these conditions a single cigarette will cause annoyance to a greater number of people than it would be possible to afflict in any other way or by any other means.

Individuals of portly build may add much to the joys of travel by taking a stand on either side of the steps leading to the street and maintaining that position against all comers.

When leaving New York in rush hours conductors should be required to immediately plow their way through the car to make a personal inspection of the passengers; then, as soon as they have been allowed reasonable time to adjust their wearing apparel, he should go through again for "fares." After a brief interval another lap may be made to distribute transfers. Communications with the motorman will afford sufficient pretext for other round trips of this kind, and the agitation thus occasioned will effectually prevent passengers suffering from ennui.

When you get on a car stay on the platform, if you are a man, or step just inside the door and stick there if you are a woman, because it seems best to obstruct the limited facilities for getting on and off as much as possible.

Those who don't smoke bad cigars on the rear platform should take a "chaw" of tobacco and go inside, indicating by copious expectoration a wholesome contempt for the Board of Health and the rest of mankind generally. These senseless restrictions to the free and untrammeled exercise of our manly prerogatives will lead to prohibiting peanuts, onions, and garlic if we don't look out.

The cars with the new style of gollywoggle seats are a boon to all, as by sitting partly on the periphery of those little cane pancakes and partly on your neighbor, several more passengers may be carried than could otherwise be jammed in.

The motorman's life is more or less strenuous, with small opportunities for relaxation, or amusement, hence his efforts to have a little fun with the passengers by "matching them bald-headed," or jerking the car out from under their feet, should be endured with Christian fortitude.

No greater effort could be made to secure places in the last car to heaven than is nightly put forth at the New York terminal of the bridge—yet, notwithstanding the unusual hurry and eager anxiety on the part of every one to "get there," the ladies are always treated with distinguished consideration, and the American gentleman can be justly proud of the fact that no men ever occupies a seat in a street car while a woman stands.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Dec. 9, 1902.

FORT GEORGE RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does a street railway operating under a city charter incur any obligation to make regular trips between the limits permitted by the charter? If it does, then the lines operating above One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on Amsterdam Avenue habitually disregard this obligation, thereby causing great inconvenience to passengers living near the upper end of the routes.

The Sixth Avenue cars of the Metropolitan system which are marked "Fort George" are supposed to run to One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, while the Third Avenue cars bound for the same point are, most of them, plainly marked with their destination. Yet many of the cars of both systems are turned back at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street. This is done against the protest of passengers wishing to go further on, as I myself have often experienced.

I do not know whether the faulty ordinance on this point has been re-enacted by the Board of Aldermen, but if not it would be a very desirable thing to do.

In any case, it would seem as if there should be some redress against the Interurban Street Railway Company for failing to run regular trips to and from the terminus at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and this whether the car is occupied by protesting passengers or not. In fact, the turning back of passenger cars at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, whether occupied or empty, deprives those of us who live further up the line of the facilities which the charters of the Third and Sixth Avenue lines were designed to give us.

Is it not fair to say that the establishment of a starting station at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street at all, with a starter empowered to turn back cars at will, is in contravention of the rights of the people under the charter granted to the company? To the residents of Fort George it seems a gross abuse. All cars going north at this point are destined for One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, and people living above One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street are entitled to the service which they would get if the cars actually went through to the end. Whoever should seek to enforce the legal rights of the people, if such rights exist, as against the efforts of the company to abridge them, would receive the support of the entire Fort George community.

G. H. S.

New York, Dec. 9, 1902.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through your columns to make a suggestion concerning a substitute for the proposed enlargement and rearrangement of the Grand Central Station and its approaches.

Grand Central Station should be made an intermediate station by constructing a tunnel link connecting the existing tracks at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue with the existing tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in Eleventh Avenue at some point north of Thirty-fourth Street. This link, with the existing tracks of the railroad company, would form a large loop, passing through the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, extending northerly to Spuyten Duyvil. The terminal yard of the company should be in the Borough of the Bronx adjoining the loop.

A portion of the tunnel link could be constructed parallel to and immediately north of the proposed Pennsylvania tunnel, affording opportunity for a union station.

This plan adapts itself to the restoration of Park Avenue and the intersecting streets north of Grand Central Station to normal grades and widths, obviates the necessity of shunting cars in the path of incoming and outgoing trains, and, if desirable, to the establishment of additional intermediate stations on the loop.

HENRY W. VOGEL,
Civil Engineer and City Surveyor.

New York, Dec. 10, 1902.

SAYS RAILROAD PLAYED FALSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association and a reader of your admirable paper, I desire to thank you for your excellent editorials in defense of the people in their fight against the New York Central Railroad. Our association is in this fight to win. We shall not allow ourselves to be sidetracked or deceived by fair promises on the part of the New York Central people.

Our demands are not unreasonable, and we shall insist upon their being granted. There shall be no compromise, no quarter. We ask to have the tracks depressed to a sufficient depth to permit the streets being opened up on grade level, which would afford easy access from one side of the city to the other, and that no power house or other objectionable structure be erected in the vicinity of the station. The streets are the property of the people, and open for their use.

No individual or individuals should be allowed to close a public thoroughfare. The grade footbridges which at present span the cut between Forty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets are not only unsightly and dirty, but are lurking places for thieves and insulters of respectable women. The Rev. Dr. M. J. Lamb made a special point of this fact in his speech before the association on the 11th of last month.

On the occasion of our first "hearing" before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a representative of the New York Central Railroad accused us of being real estate speculators, endeavoring to blackmail the company into buying our property. The party who made the statement knew that it was absolutely false. Our sole and only motive is to protect our property from further injury.

For over three years the residents of this section of the city have patiently suffered all sorts of annoyances from the railroad. The obstruction of traffic by closing the streets, the constant rumble of incoming and outgoing trains, the noise of escaping steam, the clouds of suffocating smoke, and showers of cinders and fuliginous particles from locomotives and round-houses, have driven many from the neighborhood. The New York Central officials pretend that they are desirous of co-operating with our association in improving the existing conditions, and promised the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to aid our civil engineer in making his investigations.

When the engineer called he was not only refused the desired information, but was ordered from the grounds. The New York Central people probably consider this another case of "the public be d——!" but they will find that they are up against a pretty tough proposition before we get through with them.

GEORGE F. SHRADY, JR.

New York, Dec. 7, 1902.

ELEVATED ROAD MANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Praise be to THE NEW YORK TIMES from thousands of sufferers for its sound and vigorous editorial of the 11th instant on the notorious mismanagement of the elevated railway system. The mismanagement is as unpardonable as you say; yet the facilities of the three lines are inadequate and out-of-date in almost every respect. In short, the road has more traffic than it can handle.

The only way the traffic can be evened decently handled is by third-tracking the entire length of every division, and running express trains all the forenoon down town and afternoon up town. More and wider stairways must replace the present little narrow passages to most of the stations, platforms must be widened, seven or eight car trains substituted for the five and six car trains during rush hours. Some of the locals must skip alternate stations, and thus relieve the frequent and annoying blockades.

Above all, there must be a spirit of progress to supplant the spirit of stagnation that has been the curse of this management in the past.

"STRAP HANGER."

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

ELEVATED ROAD CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in yesterday's issue arraigning the elevated road management was timely and to the point. The officials either do not care or are incapable of handling the crowds that travel on their lines. On Monday night at the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Station there was a small sized riot every time a Harlem train pulled in. The writer, seeing no chance to board a train for a time, kept tally on both up and down town trains as they came into the station. Strange to say there were five trains going down to two going up. This was not an exception, but seemed to be the rule, as it lasted for more than half an hour.

It would appear to any person of average intelligence that the most trains should be run in the direction of the greatest traffic, but such is not the case on the elevated. Less space during rush hours is taken up by Fifty-eighth Street trains, which carry but few passengers, that could be taken care of by a shuttle train from Fiftieth Street. The management seem to lack snap and evidently do not know their employes. On all railroads there are to be found engineers who take no pride in their vocation. Their mind is so firmly fixed on receiving and getting in the way and everything behind him has to go. That there are a number of such on the elevated system, goes without saying.

It should be the duty of the management or insist to weed out these individuals on it that they get a move on.

If trains were run upon a schedule at regular intervals, one slow engineer or motorman could not paralyze the whole system, with the slipshod way of dispatching now in vogue the elevated paralysis is the prevailing condition. If the officials evinced a desire to accommodate the public they could run express trains for those who travel on the Sixth Avenue line, making stops going north as far as Fiftieth Street, then running through to One Hundred and Sixteenth; going south no stops between One Hundred and Sixteenth and Fiftieth Streets.

An up-to-date railroad man would have no trouble in bringing order out of the chaos that now pervades every department of the elevated system. A visit during the morning rush at the One Hundred and Twenty-third Street Station Sixth Avenue side would convince such an official that the people waiting there to take trains were very much discriminated against. It seems to be the rule at that station not to stop the down-town train until the platform will contain no more passengers. When this is the case, those in danger of being crowded are pushed to the street a train will stop, and pandemonium reigns. That such a condition of things is allowed to go on seems incredible, and, as you say in your editorial, is "appalling, reaching the intolerable."

JOHN D. BOWNE.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

DEFENDS THE ROAD OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your editorial relating to the Manhattan Railway passenger service, I would not respectfully state that it is altogether beyond the conception of the ordinary layman—no matter how vast his education or intelligence may be—to grasp and understand the enormity of the problem attendant issue carrying hundreds of thousands of passengers in a few hours over twenty miles of railroad. The officers of the company are men of exceptional intelligence, and exceedingly perspicacious in all matters appertaining to railroad affairs. The transit must be near one million passengers a day, and these are carried without loss of equipment or accident.

I am a railroad man of twenty-six years' experience, and I tell you honestly that this is the greatest railway in the whole world. Its officers have the correct idea. While a manager successful and behaves himself the company is anxious to retain his services. I write this in the sense of justice and without fear or favor or for the sake of controversy, but to defend honest and capable men.

J. HARGAN BROSNAN.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

REFUND OF FARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer last night boarded an elevated train at Seventy-second Street to go to Fifty-ninth Street. Nearly one hour was consumed in going the distance of one station. When he left the train he demanded his fare refunded, together with many other people, but any refund was sternly refused.

This morning the writer attempted to board an elevated train at Fiftieth Street, but waited a long time in vain. A few trains passed at long intervals, each being crowded to its fullest capacity, including standing room. The guard could not open the gate. The writer then left the station and demanded his fare returned. This was refused, the station agent alleging that he had no authority from the company to return fares. The writer saw four or five hundred people leave the station, many of whom demanded the return of their fares, but could neither get their fares nor transfers to the surface lines.

The Manhattan Elevated Railway should not be permitted by law to collect fares from people when they cannot give them service. Five cents is but a small matter to most people, yet there are thousands who daily ride on the elevated railroad from whom the taking of five cents means depriving those who are dependent upon them of a loaf of bread or a pail of coal.

There is now a railroad law in the State which imposes a penalty upon a railroad company of $50 for collecting a fare more than the law permits, and in addition thereto, the excess collected. There should be a law compelling the Manhattan Elevated Railway to return the excess fare, and impose a penalty of at least $50 in addition thereto for the failure to return a fare when it cannot give service to the people.

RICHARD J. DONOVAN.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

SUGGESTS HOLLOW THIRD RAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt whatever of the fairness of your criticism on the construction department of the elevated railroads in this morning's editorial.

As you say, it does not matter how well a road may be managed in the working department if the construction department be at fault there must be breakdowns. And for a construction department to install such a rail as they have for an electrode depending on five-minute trains with brushes to keep it clear of ice in a possible temperature of 10 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, shows, (as you say,) if not gross ignorance, at least great want of forethought.

The rail that ought to have been installed should have been hollow, with sufficient area of cross-section to allow a sufficient volume of hot water at 200 pounds pressure to circulate through it with sufficient velocity to prevent ice forming on the rail should an accident happen to stop the traffic even for an hour, because under the best management such unavoidable stoppages will happen, and ought to have been foreseen by the construction engineers who designed the system.

ROBERT STEVENSON, C. E.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

MATERIAL IN THE GHETTO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, in a letter printed in your issue of Dec. 7, reflects with some severity upon the novelists and reportorial writers who seek for material in the Ghetto, and, according to his statement, depict the Jews as freaks. It seems to me only fair to call attention to the fact that the arch offender in this line—if it be an offense—is Abe Cahan, himself a Jew.

No American, skimming futilely around the edge of that strangely fascinating place, the New York Ghetto, could have got the material for "The Imported Bridegroom." Nor for that absorbingly realistic tale which depicted the degeneration of "Yekl." Nor for that other in which the young Jewish "choson" brought over the daughter of his former employer to be his bride, only to find when he met her at the Barge Office that she had become engaged to a stranger on the voyage. Nor that other, in which the youthful bride and bridegroom made a great wedding at a time when the east side garment workers were all out of work on the supposition that the invited guests would bring presents enough to set them up in housekeeping; and, because of the general stringency, no one came, and, their money all spent upon the unconsumed marriage feast, the young bride and bridegroom walked home through the midnight streets alone to their unfurnished rooms, the bride in her white silk wedding dress—penniless but happy. I cannot remember the names of all these stories, but no one who has read them can forget the characters. The wandering scribe from the outer world may linger about the edge of a world which fascinates him because of its unlikeness to anything he has ever known. He may know that this material exists, rich mines of it; but he cannot lay his hands on it. It takes a son of the Ghetto to do that.

As to "caricature" of the Jews, why should the Jews be specially exempt from what every other race that sets foot on these shores has passed through? The American press has a "type" for every class. It has a typical Italian, quite different from the charming people one visits in their homes in Italy, or from the cultivated and courteous folk we sometimes see on this side of the water. It has a typical Irishman, whose frank and verdant greenness are assuredly unlike the astuteness of those gentlemen who do us the honor to govern our cities for us. It has laughed at Ole and Hans and Fritz all in their time. Nay, more, the irrepressible American sense of humor laughs at itself, just as impishly as at any of the rest. It laughs at its own typical down east Yankee, its own backwoods "hayseed," its own typical cowboy, its own "nouveau riche," its own "new woman"—all caricatures, just as much as any caricature of the Jew that was ever penned.

The Jew in coming here, may escape special taxes, special restrictions upon his business, all manner of persecutions laid upon his burdened shoulders; but he cannot hope to escape the inextinguishable American desire to laugh; and, in view of the other things which he does escape, and of the generous catholicity with which the same treatment is meted out to all comers, as well as to the sons of the soil, perhaps the Jew ought not to take it too seriously. And as for hoping that the American scribe will keep away from a region so rich in possibilities as the Ghetto, it is quite hopeless, especially when Jewish writers point out the way so ably.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

RELATIONS OF WAGE EARNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My letter lately published in THE NEW YORK TIMES has been the subject of much comment, which is due to the fact of the great variety of opinions prevailing as to who are non-union men and what their status is at the present time. Some of the critics make it a personal affair, and speculate as to my character, motives, and conduct in remaining out of the union, while willing to acknowledge their beneficial effect on the craft.

This part of the subject does not concern the public or settle any of the vexed questions now agitating the public mind. Nevertheless, I will most cheerfully answer them, in justice to myself and by far the larger body of wage earners who are working harmoniously with both union and non-union men at the same wages and hours.

My reason for being out of the union is that I have never been invited to join the union; my sin, if any, is of omission, not of commission. Whether this is my fault or due to the indifference of union shopmates let my critics wonder and speculate to their hearts' content.

I apprehend that all true workmen have enough to do to attend to their own interests, and do not concern themselves about other workmen who do not underbid them; at least, I have found it so in my long experience. Another reason why I have not joined the union is that unions never had a dominating influence in the trade to which I belong until last year, when the Metal Workers' Union won the strike giving us the nine-hour day at the same pay.

This was the first time that I was conscious of being under obligations to organized labor. That obligation was discharged by my regular remittance to Mr. Shaffer, President of the union, and I have since responded to every call to benefit the cause of the wage earners. My critics do not consider the difference between non-union men who, with or without some reason, remain out of the union and constitute nine-tenths of the wage earners of the country, and the other, perhaps not one-twentieth, who oppose the unions.

The non-union man pays no dues, but he may or may not contribute as much in some other way; he receives no sick benefit, and can of course claim no help from union men in case of strike, although in the coal strike it was as important that they should stand firm as that the union men should hold out, Mr. Mitchell knew this, and they were aided the same as union men, and the donations from the unions and citizens were given for that purpose, because success depended upon it.

My letter was intended as a refutal, so far as positive statement could do, of the charge made by Mr. Hewitt that "if the union was recognized, no non-union man could get work." Sufficient reasons are found in my letter why I am not in the union. You might infer that one who had worked fifty years would not be a "plum" for any society paying sickness or death benefits. I do not know that they would take me in. I might be open to a charge of selfishness, more serious than the one you made. I am of that age when insurance agents give me a wide berth.

I am thankful that you published my letter, and I do not complain of criticism, as it does not affect the general subject. As to what my motives may be in remaining out, not "refusing to join the union," I could not refuse, for I have never had a chance by invitation to do so. If THE NEW YORK TIMES or my other critics can inform us whether the average workman out of the union is intimidated by union men unless he is in some way offensive or works for unremunerative wages, the public will, I think, be instructed more than by speculation as to the motives of one unknown to them. My statement, confined to my own observations and my own craft, is that no such intimidation exists. Proof to the contrary seems to me to be in order while such questions as you ask are not.

Are all the acts and methods of labor unions justifiable?

Do the unions wish the co-operation of workmen who are willing to refuse to work for less than union rates but are not in the union?

Mr. Mitchell says they do. I think my critics who think otherwise are in a weak and hopeless minority.

A VETERAN WORKMAN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1902.

COAL AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If ever a silly people deserved chastisement it is we. We have had plenty of time to prepare, with an uncommon postponement of severe weather, and now we complain of cold without wood or coal to burn. New Haven, it is said, is without either, and it was also reported that 5,000 and more tons from abroad were waiting in New York Harbor without a purchaser. This may be true or not, but, if true, it shows the servility of our business men to the dictates of coal sellers. If we have any pluck and Congress does its duty, the duty on coal will be removed as an answer to the behavior of both operators and miners. That should have been already done, but the tariff must be maintained if we are to freeze to death in consequence. My sympathy has not a touch of selfishness in it, for we are well provided for, with coal and wood at reasonable prices, which, with a little foresight, might be the case with all, especially with orders from abroad or Nova Scotia. Are we always going to be helpless and foolish as we are at present, or are we going to muster up pluck and shake off this industrial incubus?

There is a little grim satisfaction in seeing the engineer hoist with his own petard, and tariff fiends should have a dose occasionally, but it is to be feared that they will receive severer lessons. No coal or wood and the country well provided with both, and a tariff to keep up prices, is a combination that should rejoice the cheerful idiot.

FARMER.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

Tariff and the Necessaries of Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much suffering at present in this country on account of the high price and scarcity of coal. With the thermometer below zero and coal $10 per ton and very scarce at that price, a very large part of our population are badly situated. Yet the situation might have been considerably alleviated had the present Congress done its simple duty in removing the tariff duty. What are these Solons doing? Are they the servants or the masters of the people? Have they no humanity, and no regard for the suffering that one day's good honest work would relieve? Let them immediately take off all tariff taxes on the necessaries of life—they cannot serve the people better.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Dec. 11, 1902.

WHAT "NO CANTEEN" MEANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letter of Mr. Thomas G. Sayre of Newburg, though more or less accurately assuming the soldier to be merely an employe of the United States, does not correctly represent the status of the army canteen. And the letter of Corp. S. G. B., late Twenty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers, does not make the matter much clearer.

The official name of the canteen is "post exchange." We have the post exchange now.

In order that those who may wish to assume control of the soldier's interior at the point where Uncle Sam lets up, may attack the problem more understandingly, I will offer them a little information. They err in supposing that they hold this control now, though they certainly have wrested it from a more efficient administration.

The post exchange is an institution run in the interest of the soldier, and not run at Government expense. The United States never gave their soldiers any more beer than Mr. Sayre gave his employes. The soldiers bought their beer, as Mr. Sayers's employes did, and the United States, like Mr. Sayre, suffered no loss and made no profit therefrom. The exchange is a co-operative institution, and beer was once among the articles in stock. There are still candies, tobaccos, collars, handkerchiefs, knives, needles and thread, blacking, lunches, fruit, crackers, stamps, stationery, &c., for sale, and athletic apparatus, literature, and games not dedicated to gambling purposes, for the free use of the soldier. Thus the exchange still attempts to take the place of a soldier's club.

But a man's club without liquid refreshment does not hold the interest of the American soldier. It repels many to resorts not under healthful control. As a policy, it does not seem advisable to many outside of the "anti-canteen" lobby to send the weaker men out to the post-edge resorts, where neither they nor the managers of the resorts are controlled or protected against the rascality of each other. On the contrary, it seems better to freeze out the post-edge resort by the competition of a better institution.

On the edge of the Presidio of San Francisco there is a little fringe of unlicensed saloons which have been the scenes of repeated riots caused by soldiers' resentment of real or fancied mistreatment. No riot ever emanated from a post exchange.

Five years ago there were about four irresponsible little saloons with gambling attachments on the edge of Fort Logan, Colorado, maintained chiefly by soldiers whose line of conduct was not tolerated at the post exchange. A race in the street by naked women was an attraction once offered. Slight relaxation of the post exchange rules made these dives unprofitable to their owners.

If there is a post now where there are no near-by saloons, many an enterprising man with money to invest will be glad to learn of it. Numbers of such enterprising men have gone to the Philippines to put up post-edge dives.

But the means of controlling the soldiers' personal habits is only the latter end of the question. The contract of the soldier was not one of imprisonment or soul-surrender, and some of the soldiers like to play with their own palates and stomachs after Uncle Sam has had his turn, just as many other intelligent human beings not undergoing sentence. They want beer at their club, and the place that has beer will be their club, through unwarranted absences, even desertions, and amid babblings and wounds without cause.

They were deprived of this attraction at a wholesome and well-regulated club by a dishonorable rider. A rider is a low means by which a minority, playing upon the various weaknesses and wishes of those not with them, obtain legislation not desired by the majority, and thus defeat the spirit of all fair laws. The old principle that a law must have a single purpose seems endangered by a modern system of bargaining. Those who resort to such methods are not in accord with a popular government. The non-Americans who introduced this unpalatable ingredient into the legislative dish of tutti frutti, known as the "Army Reorganization bill," have less breadth than a razor's edge, and if they were not so bloodless, would be known at sight by the constant blushes that their limitation consciences would make them wear. Let the people of the United States choose knowingly between the post exchange and the post-edge dive.

LAWRENCE BOYD.

Fort Slocum; New York, Dec. 5, 1902.

THE "CANTEEN" AT PEEKSKILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The benefits of the "canteen" system and the absolute insanity of the misguided efforts to suppress it were never better illustrated than they have been under our very eyes at the State Camp at Peekskill.

When the camp was first opened no "canteen" was allowed in or near the grounds, and strenuous efforts were made to prevent Dunphy from establishing any on the adjoining lands on Annsville Creek. The result was twofold.

First, nearly all the enlisted men were in Peekskill, in the rum mills, whenever passes could be procured, and hundreds "ran the guard" and went without passes. It was almost a nightly occurrence, when some regiments were in camp, for a provost guard to be sent to Peekskill to round up deserters, and when such guards returned with dozens of drunken men, the spectacle was one which no Guardsman could view without disgust.

Second, beer and whisky were brought into camp secretly, almost by the wagon-load; "refrigerators" were constructed under tent floors and in Quartermasters' tents, and drinking during the afternoons and evenings was universal.

The attempt to suppress a canteen was wisely abandoned, and a canteen established just outside the boundaries of the post, as well as an open-air restaurant, where meals of the "lunch-counter" description could be had. The result was marvelous. Going to Peekskill, except to meet friends arriving on trains, was soon regarded as a waste of time by the average man. No one took the trouble to bring bottled beer into camp when he could get draught beer at the canteen. The provost guard became a thing of the past. Drunkenness in camp became practically unknown, the "

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

THE HANDLING OF COUPONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great pleasure the article "Coupon Clearing House" in THE TIMES of the 11th inst. It would seem to be an agitation of a prophecy made some time ago.

This same subject was discussed some five years ago with the undersigned late one evening after an arduous day's work in the coupon department of one of the largest National banks in this city. All concerned in coupon work are compelled to work very hard at times. January and July are Titanic days.

I have always maintained from practical experience that a system could be devised that would greatly facilitate the handling of coupons—a system that would mutually benefit the payer and the payee. The pioneers on the frontier of any question are always the beginning and never the end; they open up a splendid field for great effort and usefulness.

All honor to—and let us take off our hats to—the "New York Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks."

There will be adverse criticism; there will be honest arguments which will bring out valuable suggestions that will, in time, make practical what might now seem chimerical. While the direct clearance may not solve the problem, the writer believes there is a comprehensive and intelligent system that would be successful.

G. L. CARLL.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

COLD CROSS-TOWN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We note with appreciation your timely criticism of the management of the Manhattan in this morning's paper. We beg you now to direct your influence toward the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street crosstown lines, and any others which are suffering for the want of a little coal.

The writer had occasion, on account of belated train on Tuesday night, to wait from 6 until 10:30 P. M. at the Grand Central Station for the arrival of a friend. While waiting, I ran upon a chauffeur of one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway, and found that he had been waiting from 5:30, and was still there when I came away. We think, if it is necessary for a man to wait this length of time that a robust man should have the comforts of an elegant electric brougham while being taken from the station to his home, that he should turn a little of his attention to the traveling public on a system of railroads from which he has derived his affluence and wealth. We would invite this Director, or any other Director of the Metropolitan Street Railway, to take a ride in one of our slow-moving, poorly lighted, and freezing crosstown lines and see how it compares with the comforts he enjoys.

We notice that the papers are calling for an abolition of the office of Coroner. Why should not the Board of Health be abolished, if they have not some power to remedy an evil like this?

The writer has occasion to use the lines mentioned three or four times a day, and he has yet to ride on a car that has been heated, and he has failed to find any person who has been on a heated car on these lines. I am informed that it takes only half a hod of coal to keep a car running a day, and when one rides shivering along these streets and sees a coal stove all ready for the coal staring in his face, it makes his indignation rise to a boiling point—and yet this does not keep us warm.

G. A. W.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

METROPOLITAN'S CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any way by which the Metropolitan Traction Company can be induced or compelled to give the people who do business below Fourth Street on the Sixth Avenue line better service? This morning (Friday) I stood on the corner of Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, wanting to go to my place of business. The elevated railroad trains being stopped a down-town car passed filled up, platform and all, solid with people. No one could get on steps or platform. Then came four cars to fourth Street, then an empty car. The sixth car was a South Ferry car. Like the first it was packed, no one could get on any part of it. I then had to take the cross-town car to Broadway and down Broadway to Vesey Street. It was a great annoyance and a great loss of time, which would not have occurred if the cars were running, as they had been running, every minute to the South Ferry or Cortlandt Street as they arrived at Fourth Street. Since the Metropolitan Traction Company established a dump at Fourth Street (for it is nothing but a dump) people who want to go down town take unwittingly the car for Fourth Street. If they take the car next to the South Ferry or Cortlandt Street cars they have to wait at Fourth Street, rain or shine, from three to four minutes, if the cars are on time, more if they are not. This was not so when the horse cars were running. They ran direct to Vesey Street in the busy hours, one every minute, giving ample facilities to the people who do business or reside on the line to reach their places of business without delay, except in rare instances. The change of the Metropolitan Traction Company has been a serious loss to people doing business in the lower part of the city, especially to Carmine Street, and a curse to every one who used the Sixth Avenue line below Fourth Street.

I live in Eleventh Street. I am compelled to use the elevated train, going to and coming from my business nearly every day. In rare instances I get a car on the corner of Vesey and Church streets when going home in the evening. If I am on the west side of Sixth Avenue to come down town and a down-town car comes along I can take it. If the down-town car passes I have to wait four minutes for another. Then, if I do not happen to be standing on the westerly side of Sixth Avenue the motorman will pay no attention to me. He goes right along. This is why I say that the service of the Metropolitan Traction Company is a curse and a loss to every man, woman and child who desires to get down town below Fourth Street.

Some time since I read an address made by Mr. H. V. Vreeland at a meeting, if I remember right, of the employes of the Metropolitan Traction Company, in which he expressed surprise at the strong feeling which exists in the minds of the people of this city against the Metropolitan Traction Company, as they had improved the facilities for transporting the traveling public to their homes quickly, not safely or comfortably.

This sentence expresses one of the reasons why the feeling exists. It is, first, because Mr. Vreeland, or any of the men in control of the company, never looks to the comfort or convenience of the people. They look solely to how much money they can make out of them. That is one of the reasons which impelled them to take off the small cars which were in use before they commenced to use electric power. The large cars hold more people. They are manned by a motorman and a conductor who had plenty to do to manage the small cars which were lighter and more easily stopped than the larger ones; safer in every way, three cars, holding as many as two do now, taking no more room in the streets and making human life safer and the passengers more comfortable in every way.

The large heavy cars should never be permitted to be used on the streets of New York. They do not add to the comfort or convenience of the people. They are a menace to life and limb, and only serve to save the pay of an extra conductor and motorman for the Metropolitan Traction Company.

These are some of the reasons why the bad feelings exist in the minds of the people. They are further emphasised by the fact that the company seeks in every way to evade its obligations to take up tracks which are not used to repair the streets in very many cases on which their tracks are laid. In fact, the people of this city believe that the Metropolitan Traction Company pays very large salaries to some of its officials and counsel to do nothing else except to study how to get as much out of the citizens of New York as possible in any way it can be done, fair or foul, and in every way trying to evade their duty to the citizens of New York and make money for the Metropolitan Traction Company regardless of loss of life and limbs or the comfort and convenience of its citizens.

Is there any way in which they can be induced or compelled to give us back the old service of a car every minute to the South and Cortlandt Street Ferries?

L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

THE "NEW SPIRIT" IN CITY DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's issue of THE TIMES contains a grateful letter signed by "A. B.," lauding "the changed atmosphere and the new spirit" that dominate the doings of Dr. Lederle and the Health Department. This well-earned praise is then parenthetically accentuated by "A. B.," but unfairly so, at the expense of other departments and their officials. "A. B." says that other departments of the city "unfortunately" are not dominated by "a changed atmosphere and new spirit in their relations to the public"—all of which is unfair, and not true to facts.

Dr. Lederle deserves all the praise he gets, but so do other Commissioners and the subalterns of their respective departments, notably so, among others, Mr. Robert W. de Forest and the officers of the Tenement House Department. Go to any of the city's departments to-day, and in the proper, courteous spirit, I am sure, (I speak from practical experience,) "the utmost courtesy" will be meted out to any one. And this "changed atmosphere and new spirit" of official courtesy is certainly largely and pre-eminently due to the influence and actions of that patient and much-abused but just man, our Mayor, the Hon. Seth Low.

DR. ADOLPH RUPP.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

CIVIC FEDERATION'S HEARING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to add to your criticisms of the discussions of the Civic Federation—or rather to plead in extenuation of their alleged shortcomings—the fact that they were held in an atmosphere of superheated carbonic acid, in which thought was impossible and nothing but a microbe could have appeared at its best.

I made two efforts to attend the sessions, but on each occasion was obliged to beat a retreat for lack of oxygen. It reminded me of the cruel experiment of placing mice under a glass jar and exhausting the air, and I am surprised that capital and labor stood the test so well. Those who had written out their addresses in full or learned them by heart had a distinct advantage, while those who trusted to the inspiration of the moment, whether material or mental, were left in the lurch.

A low-ceilinged, over-crowded room with no proper provision for ventilation is no place to look for a fresh and vital presentation of the labor question.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

TREATMENT OF MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with a feeling of intense indignation the testimony given before the Coal Strike Commission relative to the treatment of its slaves (for I can call them nothing else), by the firm of John Markle & Co., and I could not help thinking, if Wendell Phillips were alive, we should hear a clarion blast from the bugle of that lover of liberty which would be heard all over the world. Certainly there is nothing in the most pathetic incidents in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which surpasses, or indeed equals, in cold-blooded heartlessness and injustice some of the acts which appear from the sworn testimony to be the habitual methods of conducting their business by "these Christian gentlemen, whom God has selected in His infinite wisdom" to rule in the coal region.

I used to think the landlord class in poor Ireland was about as unjust and tyrannical a gang as you could find anywhere, but really I think they appear decent and compassionate men when placed by the side of these "God selected" mine owners. No wonder the Chairman of the Commission, Judge Gray, according to the report of your correspondent, could not remain seated during the recital of the atrocious conduct of these marble-hearted millionaires, but paced up and down the room a prey to visible emotion.

I was very glad to see in your influential journal this morning, that in a pithy and striking article THE NEW YORK TIMES is not going to remain silent over this shocking iniquity, an iniquity not less shocking because it appears to have been committed under cover of existing law. But I am really anxious to see if the rest of the press of this free and enlightened republic is going to pass the atrocity over without comment, or make a special plea in its defence.

I am also anxious to see if the so-called Christian pulpit is going to avert its attention long enough from the mummery of ritualism and a discussion of the saving virtue of the baptismal rite to arouse the conscience of their flocks to this awful violation of the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount. There was a time when Plymouth Church in Brooklyn would have sounded no uncertain note.

Ah! if only the brave Theodore Parker were alive, how his strong voice would have rung from Maine to Florida, and started the tears in our eyes, and quickened the blood in our veins. But alas! who expects any brave words now from the reverend gentlemen who lead the thought of the Unitarian Church? Great Heavens! has the Christian pulpit sold itself to mammon for thirty pieces of silver?

T. G.

Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 11, 1902.

LONG HOURS OF GROCERY CLERKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As there seems to be a dawning of public interest in the conditions which surround the grocery clerks in this city, the Committee on Organized Labor of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor has authorized its Chairman to make a brief statement of the facts which have been brought to its attention.

There are in Greater New York some 50,000 grocery clerks who for the most part are compelled to work fifteen hours a day on five days of the week and eighteen hours on Saturday. In this respect they are much worse off than members of the same calling in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities. In the mentioned places the clerks' organizations have been strong enough to enforce the closing of grocery stores at 6 P. M. In New York the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union is attempting to secure 7 o'clock closing. If they should secure this reasonable demand their workday would still be twelve hours and would remain eighteen hours on Saturday, as that day is not included in the programme.

It should require no argument to show that the existing state of affairs is prejudicial to the public interest, in that it favors the development of a body of citizens who are deprived of sufficient time to cultivate family life and to consider their duties as voters. It is to be noted that certain of the more important grocery firms have voluntarily fixed the closing hour at 7 P. M. For the committee,

JAMES BISHOP THOMAS, Chairman.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYES AND EMPLOYERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The subject of my letter is old. One that has estranged families and friends, caused bloodshed, riot, destruction of property, lives of noble men, and left ruin, desolation, and poverty in its tracks across the fields of industry, commerce, and finance, and is to-day just exactly where it started more than fifty years ago—"labor against capital."

To start with, I am a laboring man. That is, I sell my energies, my talents, and my abilities to the man who wants to buy them and has the money to pay for them. I am not an organization man because I am an American—imbued with all the spirit of independence, right of suffrage, and the untrammeled liberty accorded to me under the Constitution in my pursuit of wealth, health, and happiness without interference of any man or body of men. If I am dissatisfied with my employment, employer, or occupation it is my privilege to quit. My employer is entitled to the same prerogative in the same manner. Then why should I interfere with the man who is willing to succeed me if I should resign, or why should my employer be permitted to interfere with my procuring employment elsewhere if it is beneficial to me to find a place more congenial, more suitable, and more profitable to me and mine?

This is the basis of all labor disputes, and I am most anxious to be enlightened on this one subject without going into a discussion of individual cases, as now appears at Schenectady, N. Y., where a man occupying a responsible position absents himself from his work without leave of absence to engage in the organization of labor to obstruct and thwart the continuance of a prosperity unprecedented in the history of the world and unparalleled in any country.

What did the "steel strike" of 1901 accomplish? What has the coal strike accomplished up to the present time other than to bring suffering, disease, and death to the very people that the labor organizations should foster and provide for while the rich are getting richer and the poor—God help us—are getting poorer.

BERNARD M. OSBORNE.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

SHARP SHOES FOR HORSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the streets are in such a slippery condition too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of seeing that the owners of horses keep them well shod. The loads of the poor creatures are not lightened, nor are the streets sanded or improved in any way, hence the necessity of insisting upon the frequent sharpening of the horses' shoes. One cannot walk three blocks without encountering the painful sight of a fallen horse struggling to regain his feet, while other horses quiver with fear lest they fall. Added to this is the brutal treatment of the majority of the drivers.

It is the duty of every citizen to remonstrate and to remain until justice is done the poor dumb creature. Let us not forget that he, like ourselves, is here without choice, possesses the same five senses, and is governed by the same physical laws, and is wholly at our mercy. The caretakers of these horses, those men who help to form that mighty throng of laborers whose cause is advocated by thousands of eloquent tongues and pens, should remember those that serve them faithfully and uncomplainingly.

More food and water, lighter loads, and sharper shoes for the horses during this cold weather will result in a saving of time and money, and, more important still, the suffering of the animals and the distress of those who witness these scenes will be lessened.

H. C. REYNOLDS.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

NAME FOR NEW STATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A "Topics of the Times" editorial of to-day suggests that when New Mexico is admitted as a State its name should be changed to "Coronado." It seems to me there is one vital objection to that change because of its similarity to Colorado.

What is the matter with perpetuating the name of some Indian tribe, native to that section of the country—for instance, Pueblo, Apache, or Zuni? Perhaps the last name would be best, because the Zunian Indians were natives of the Territory of New Mexico, while the Apaches were spread out over a larger section of the country, and the name Pueblo was applied to all those having a fixed habitation, the word "pueblo" meaning a small village.

Why not give the name "Cibola," to perpetuate the mystery of the "mythical Seven Cities" sought for by Coronado?

It would seem that a change in name would be the best, for then we would not have to speak of Old Mexico; besides, Santa Fé is the second oldest city in the United States. New Mexico is anything but new.

ED. A. JANEWAY.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

COURTESY OF CITY OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "A. B.," in his praise of the Health Department, and his slur on "all other city departments," let me say of the Charities Department that Commissioner Folks is in his office from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., so is Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, and Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, Merwin. These men are courtesy itself to the humblest applicants for information or relief. This is also true of all of the Charities Department dependencies.

F. B.

New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

CITIZENS' UNION IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of to-day, in reference to the Citizens' Union, you say that "the Brooklyn end of the Citizens' Union stands in serious need of reorganization—that has long been evident." As an active member of the "Brooklyn end," and knowing what I am talking about, I say that you are putting it entirely too mild. They are a hungry lot, and have no interest in the Citizens' Union except to squeeze it. Without exception, Brooklyn's representatives on the General Committee should be unceremoniously kicked out. Mr. Cutting ought to come over to Brooklyn and learn something about some of the men that he is trusting.

A MEMBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

Brooklyn, Dec. 10, 1902.

ANTI-TRUST BILL SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one nowadays has an anti-trust bill. Let me suggest one:

A Bill to Amend the Bankrupt Act.

Be it enacted, &c., that a corporation shall commit an act of bankruptcy:

1. If it shall issue certificates of stock, or other evidences of ownership of capital, without receiving the full equivalent of value in cash or property; or shall issue bonds or other evidences of debt in excess of the amount of its actual debts, or of money actually received therefor.

2. If it shall omit to make any report required by law, or shall make any report required by law which is intentionally false.

H.

New York, Dec. 10, 1902.

DIDN'T HAVE TO LOOK UP "DILEMMA."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES, under the heading "The Tale of a Double Dilemma," "W." says it is almost a pity to search rare editions of old authors * * * what is so near at hand of every grammar schoolboy"; and he admonishes the writer of this letter, "why he does not [in his letter 'Paradox' in TIMES of 4th inst.] tell that under the word 'dilemma' the tale is told in Webster's Dictionary." To set myself right, I will explain that the grammar schoolboy and those others who had to look up Webster's Dictionary to find the meaning of the word "dilemma" had the advantage of discovering there the illustrating tale, but the writer of this letter and of the letter of the 4th inst., knowing very well the meaning of the word dilemma, had no occasion to look up Webster, and thereby was deprived of the benefit of discovering that tale there, and that's why he had to travel a long way back to that ancient author Maimonides in search for the information which Webster so handily provided for grammar school boys.

S. BLACK.

New York, Dec. 9, 1902.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Central offers to carry out its Park Avenue improvements if the city will pay the company half the cost. The Pennsylvania offers to pay the city for permission to carry out its projected improvements at its own cost. Which is New York's better friend, the foreign corporation or the other one?

It may be premature to ask about the labor clause to be put into the New York Central's contract for the Park Avenue work. That matter may concern the next generation.

Was Tammany so solicitous about the laboring man when the Board of Aldermen granted Jake Sharpe's Broadway franchise?

NEW YORKER.

New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

TOPICS of The DRAMA

The Darling of the Padded Seat—The Belasco Formula—Excellences and Defects in the New Play—A Triumph of Scenic Magnificence—Time Space and Dramatic Criticism.

Whether or not Mr. Belasco and Miss Blanche Bates are the darlings of the gods, there is no doubt that they are the darlings of those who inhabit the padded two-dollar orchestra chairs. As we anticipated, the new show at the Belasco Theatre is off for a run to promises to rival that of "Du Barry." It is, indeed, to a considerable extent, made on the mold of that phenomenal success." There is a similarly splendid sequence of scenic pictures; there are similar processions of gorgeously costumed choruses, with a sprinkling of dancers and acrobats and tumblers, and there is a similar story of love and horror told in a series of similarly trite theatric situations. The leading lady is similarly given to the extremities of woe, and to Belasco methods of uttering her fierce shrieks and imprecations loud. "The Darling of the Gods," to be sure, is as virtuous as the darling of Sixteenth Louis is otherwise; but in many a little touch her part is reminiscent of the part of her predecessor. She has scarcely left her temple sanctuary when she appears to dally with the oldest of all trades and she Du Barrys like a dove when confronted with the word courtesan. Different as are the subjects of the two plays, detail after detail of this kind shows that the formula upon which they are made is the same. It is not a formula that leads to the production of anything of serious dramatic interest. There is in it too much both of childishness and of sophistication for that. But for the great American theatre-going public, which is made up largely of the overrich and the under-cultivated, its attractiveness is well proved. At "The Darling of the Gods" the dullest eye will be sated with pictorial glamour, and the crudest emotions will be aroused.

In the few particulars in which the new show differs from the old one, it differs for the better—or should we not rather say for the less bad? Whereas the Leslie Carter heroine gives the impression of morbidity and disease, the Blanche Bates heroine gives the impression of normality—a trifle high pitched, to be sure, but natively wholesome. We are here, of course, dealing with a matter of taste. Some people find their only emotional experiences in fits of horror. In its scenery it is a considerable advance upon Du Barry. Indeed, it would be hard to better it anywhere. In London, Sir Henry Irving, and especially Mr. Beerbohm Tree, have long done this sort of thing and sometimes they have done it better. In the first place, the stages of the Lyceum and Her Majesty's are vast and spacious, and in the second place the English scenic artists are more skillful in building up architectural effects and in representing great sweeps of landscape in perspective. In Mr. Tree's production of "The Winter's Tale," two seasons ago, one of the scenes represented, on the right, Olivia's villa, splendid with flights of marble stairs and flowering terraces, and beyond "the seacoast of Bohemia," with dancing waters and glorious autumnal clouds. No one who saw the spacious beauty of that scene can ever forget it. Mr. Belasco has not yet been able to combine such gloriously solid architecture with such sweeps of aerial perspective, but as far as his resources permit he has worked to splendid effect. In the lavish profusion of gorgeous scenes, "The Darling of the Gods" is an advance upon anything we have yet witnessed in America.

The Apotheosis of the Walkling.

It is on the dramatic side that "The Darling of the Gods" is defective. The ten tableaux, some of which are constructed with massive architectural strength, and at least one of which is manifestly superfluous, reduced the story to the bareness of an operatic libretto. This circumstance is not in itself perhaps altogether damning, for simple as the story is, it has great pathetic and tragic possibilities, being a tale of love, adventure, and death not unlike that of Romeo and Juliet. It only needed a touch of heroism and beauty put in by the hand of a simple and sincere artist to make it, if not a great play, at least an adequate accompaniment to so much gorgeous scenery and to Mr. Furst's admirable music. But heroism and beauty, simplicity and sincerity are not Mr. Belasco's strong points. Those who are apt to refrain from admiring the scenery long enough to think over the play will find in it little to reward contemplation. Yo-San's love for Kara is so unreasoning and animal an affection as to balk at nothing. To save him she perjures herself before all her gods, which is human perhaps; but she does it with a blithe insouciance that reveals a spirit at once shallow and profane. "It is better to lie a little than to suffer much!" she says complacently. After she has got Kara she keeps him by means of similar lies, although by so doing she is ruining his honor and risking his life. Kara, on the other hand, plays the game on an equally low plane. He knows that by staying with Yo-San he is jeopardising her honor; but on he stays. And when at last he tries to break away—more for his own honor than for hers—his demeanor toward her is of a roughness and callousness which might be explained perhaps by the assumption that he knew the kind of girl he was dealing with, but which, nevertheless, fails to enlist any elevated sympathy in his behalf. Such a story as this one in "The Darling of the Gods" is of real human interest only when it concerns young people of noble natures who are the victims of fates beyond their own control. The fate of Yo-San and Kara is the result of selfish lies on the one and the flabby dishonor of the other. If the story of the weaknesses and failures had been told in its naked truth by, let us say, Ibsen, Sudermann, or Pinero, the sensibilities of our moral censors would have been outraged, and the Summer of Mr. Belasco's prosperity would have been turned into a Winter of discontent. But Mr. Belasco knows his critics and his public. He has only to slur over the sins of his moral weaklings and to deck out their adventures in the glamor of picturesque romance, and he is lauded to the skies.

"And the Playwright, Mr. Sardou."

Almost as distressing as the cheapness of the dramatic motives are the horror and the banality of the theatric situations in which it is worked out. Item: One soldier is strangled and rammed into the mud of a river bank. Item: One wretched fisherman is tortured to death beneath the stage. Item: One shrieking geisha is tortured to death in one of the flies. Item: The hero is tortured in order to make the heroine disclose a secret. Item: A child is shot down with a bullet and his father bellows loud his grief. But why go on? Sardou used to give one such shock to a play and was sufficiently censured for it. Belasco, having gathered all the trumps of theatric claptrap into a single hand, plays one every five minutes—and is praised. He is praised, at least, by the denizens of the padded chairs. It appears that he was not, on the first night at least, the darling of the gods. In his simple little speech, the art of which he knows so well, he thanked the audience in behalf of every one concerned, from Mrs. Leslie Carter and Miss Bates to Mr. Smith, the scene painter; Mr. Jones, the electrician, and Mr. Robinson, the carpenter. Then he paused, and a voice from the twenty-seventh heaven cried: "And Mr. Sardou, the playwright."

Time, Space, and Dramatic Criticism.

In a recent number of The Dramatic Mirror it was suggested that it would be for the good of all concerned if, instead of limiting critics to the first night performances, the managers should invite them to the last private dress rehearsal, thus giving them time to think over the performance and to write of it at leisure—in a word, to adopt the Parisian institution of the repetition generale. The proposal was ably seconded by The Sun. Not many of the more important ones, are over before 11:30, and not a few of them, as, for example, the recent productions of "Julius Cæsar" and "The Darling of the Gods," last until long after midnight. Deducting the time necessary to come from Upper Broadway to Pork Row, this leaves much less than two hours in which to reduce to writing a critical judgment on what is at the worst an attempt at theatric art, and what is often a performance of complex and far-reaching significance. Even the manual labor of writing a newspaper column is a considerable task for two hours. On one hand lies the temptation to write a part of the criticism before the performance comes; and if one escapes this Scylla, there is the Charybdis of leaving before the performance is over. There are indeed, as The Sun points out, critics who blossom forth of a Tuesday morning with two columns, sometimes covering two and three first performances, in the same most beautified style; but these critics belong to the heroic age. For the most part scribes are subject to the tyranny of time and space; they are individuals, and not syndicates. Then let the managers invite them, and all the closest friends of the theatre, to the last dress rehearsal. The critics will be grateful, which means something. The public will have cause to be grateful, which is a matter of more moment. Most of all, the managers themselves will profit, not only in the matter of juster and more intelligent criticism, (which sometimes they do not value,) but in the matter of timely and extended advertising in the reading columns—a thing which to them is literally without price. Especially will this be the case when two, three, and even four new plays are booked for the same Monday evening. Time and again we have seen plays and actors suffer for a lack of recognition because they made their appearance on the same night as a production which the critics regarded in advance as more important. Thus quite recently Mr. Esmond's capital play, "Imprudence," and that fresh and admirable comedian, Miss Fay Davis, were neglected by all of the critics save one in behalf of "The Eternal City," a production which all without exception condemned.

The Gentle Lion and the Unminted Lamb.

In the same enthusiastic article The Sun proceeds to urge that it would be for the common weal if actors and critics should hook arms on the Rialto and walk in the spirit of the eternal brotherhood of man. Why not? The actor is, to be sure, at a peculiar disadvantage as regards his critics. When a writer or a painter is censured the blame falls upon certain pieces of printer's ink and paper, certain commodities of paint and canvas, which one easily learns to regard as distinct from his personality—the chance records of a bygone time and a distant place. But in an actor it is the voice that one censures, the face, the physique, the motion, to all of which an immutable destiny has linked him to eternity. The art of the actor is the most personal of all the arts. And yet what man jack will admit that he harbors resentment because of an honestly expressed opinion, that he feels anything but gratitude for friendly warnings? When actors know critics they will learn that they are the warmest possible friends, the most disinterested advisers. And when critics become intimate with actors they will gain a store of knowledge of the art of which they write and a sympathy with individual aspirations that is invaluable. It is at present the rule of actors' clubs that scribes are excluded by the fact of being scribes. What joy if the gently roaring lion could stand up with the lamb, whose vision is clouded by no fear of mint sauce, at the bar of plenty for the pre-prandial libation; what rapture to feast with the jocund player upon the reasonable table of the host Walter, upon the sweetly flowing soul of James! What replenishment if Hamlet and the critical Polonius could sup of a Saturday night where both of them eat, and neither is eaten! In sober earnest, there is something unworthy of the great art of the theatre in the manner in which critics avoid actors as the plague, and actors curse critics as plague sores. In so far as they are both sincere in their separate arts, they are both devoted to the same end, the making of beautiful plays and the cultivation of noble acting. When both care for their art more than for their important personal sensibilities they will fight their fights together like the very best of enemies, that they are.

A Miraculous Invention.

The tickets for the Empire Theatre, as now issued, state the hour at which the curtain rises. This may seem an unimportant fact, but in the heart of the theatre goer it rouses emotions of gratitude that will not down. Those who go to the Empire Theatre have only to look at their tickets in order to secure the last sip of coffee, the last whiff of tobacco. And by the happy act of looking at the tickets they are prevented from leaving them behind. Surely the Empire Theatre has made one of the most marvelous inventions of the century. In our gratitude we repeat that Mr. Esmond's "Imprudence" is the most delightful of plays, and Miss Fay Davis the most delightful of actresses; that Mr. Faversham and his people generally constitute one of the best companies now playing. And when you go to see them your tickets will tell you what time the curtain rises.

JOHN CORBIN.

STAGE ODDS AND ENDS.

Planned after the street fairs of Paris, the Novelty Exhibition and Christmas Fair at Madison Square Garden has been arranged. It will open for ten days, beginning to-morrow. Of all the exhibitions held at Madison Square Garden this promises to be one of the most unique. The decorations will be made of evergreen, and 200,000 yards of streamers will be used to entwine the pillars and iron crossbeams of the Garden and to decorate the roof. Clusters of trees will be suspended from the ceiling, giving the impression of a pine woods upside down.

In the centre of the Garden a Christmas tree 35 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter will be lighted at night by thousands of colored electric lights. The Maine woods have supplied the trees and garlands of evergreen. Almost every kind of novelty will be among the exhibits. Among them is the exhibit of Prof. Carl E. Myers of Frankfort, N. Y. It is an electric aerial torpedo constructed for use in war times, and will be seen at this fair for the first time in this city.

***

Miss Grace Garner, who made her début last week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, is a young soprano from Rochester, whose singing met with hearty approval. She has had two years of concert work and three of experience in musical comedy.

***

In response to the requests of many players who are themselves occupied with matinées on Wednesday, the date of the special matinée of "Mary of Magdala," that Mrs. Fiske is to give at the Manhattan Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance, has been changed from Wednesday, Dec. 17, to Thursday, Dec. 18.

***

On Monday, Dec. 29, Mrs. Langtry and her company will begin an engagement at the Garrick limited to three weeks, during which time she will present two plays. The opening bill will be "The Crossways," a new modern play written by Mrs. Langtry and J. Hartley Manners, a member of her company. Her second play will be "Mademoiselle Mars."

***

An unusual feature in theatre audiences is to be found at the Manhattan, where as many as fifty clergymen are often present at one time to see Mrs. Fiske as Mary of Magdala.

***

Mackenzie Gordon, the choir and concert tenor, who made his professional début in "The Silver Slipper" when it was first produced at the Broadway Theatre, has retired from the cast. Mr. Gordon, who was described as a "tenor who can ten," is the leading tenor soloist at St. Bartholomew's. In the future he will devote himself entirely to choir and concert work. Mr. Gordon has been succeeded by Stanley Hawkins, a well-known tenor, whose last engagement was with "The Show Girl."

***

Henry Miller is to have a star cast for his production of Richard Harding Davis's original comedy, which is to be presented for the first time Christmas night in Rochester. The part for the leading woman is a character not unlike Lady Algy, and this naturally suggested that Jessie Millward should play it. Miss Millward was about to return to London and had her passage booked, when Charles B. Dillingham, Henry Miller's manager, made her such a good offer to stay and play opposite Mr. Miller that she accepted. Mr. Miller has begun rehearsals.

***

Eddie Foy, Herbert Cawthorne, and Bonnie Maginn, formerly of Weber and Fields, are announced as among the members of the "Mr. Blue Beard" company, which will be seen at the Knickerbocker next month.

***

For the Georgia Cayvan testimonial at the Broadway Theatre Tuesday, Jan. 13, a new one-act play by Anthony Hope, entitled "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," with Miss Fay Davis in the leading part, will be presented.

***

Rehearsals of George H. Brennan's revival of "Caste" will begin at once under the stage direction of Edmund D. Lyons, who played in the original English production. The company includes Mary Scott, Robert V. Ferguson, Countess de Castelvecchio, William Hazeltine, William A. Evans, Lawrence Griffith, and Sadie Handy. The tour will commence in Canada in a couple of weeks. Negotiations are in progress to bring the revival to New York City after a brief season on the road.

***

Liebler & Co. will produce Hall Caine's "Manxman" next week, with James O'Neill in the leading rôle.

***

E. H. Sothern, who begins an engagement at the Garden Theatre in "Hamlet" on Monday, Dec. 20th, is now rehearsing on tour, while playing "If I Were King" at night. Cecilia Loftus is now due from England, and joins him next week at Pittsburg, to begin her rehearsals of Ophelia. Daniel Frohman will join them there to assist in the rehearsals.

***

Charles Frohman is now arranging the following new productions for New York: Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Girl with the Green Eyes," with Clara Bloodgood; "The Unforeseen," a new play by Robert Marshall, with Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin; Madeline Lucette Ryley's new play for Annie Russell, entitled "Mice and Men," and Stephen Phillip's "Ulysses," in which over two hundred people will appear.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S DOINGS.

Some of the Actor's Kindnesses and Benefactions.

Richard Mansfield has never undertaken to deny many stories about temper, harshness, and kindred weaknesses which have been printed regarding him for years. He has been equally modest about his kindly deeds, and is so sensitive that he never permits any one to speak in his presence of his benefactions, his presents, or his courtesies. He has said: "I hate to be thanked. It embarrasses me so. I never know what to reply."

During his engagement in Philadelphia last year the house was packed to the doors every night. The last night the audience stood in their places after the play and would not leave the house until, after eleven calls, Mansfield addressed them. He said, in substance: "I am most grateful for the kindly expression of Philadelphians during the past fortnight. It encourages me to believe that you will accept a word from me about a very charming and beautiful young artist, just at the beginning of a promising career, who is coming to this theatre next week. She belongs to Philadelphia by nativity and ancestry, and I hope you will extend the same generous welcome to Mrs. John Drew's granddaughter, Miss Ethel Barrymore, that you have given me."

Last Spring a member of his company was taken ill and had to be left behind in a hospital in St. Paul. Mansfield left an order to supply the invalid with all possible comforts at his expense, and until he was well again he sent a daily dispatch of inquiry after the actor's health. When Summer came he invited the young man to his cottage on the Sound to enjoy the bracing sea air.

The story has been told before of a little girl who played the Prince of Wales to Mansfield's Richard III. She was taken sick, and Mansfield paid all her and her mother's expenses from the first. He went every day to visit with her at the hospital. She had been looking forward to seeing the great actor play Beau Brummel. He promised her she should, but every day her case became more nearly hopeless. Then she realized it, and one day she complained he had not kept his promise. At that he threw off his greatcoat and disclosed himself in all the finery of the foppish hero. Then and there he acted the principal scenes from the comedy, and declared afterward he never acted them better or to a more appreciative audience.

There is a boys' charity up town which every Christmas receives the dinner for all its beneficiaries from Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield. Mansfield never cuts off salary during one of his player's illness, and often he asks for the doctor's bills and hospital bills. Last Winter he gave unaided a benefit which netted the Actors' Home nearly $10,000. When he last played in England he discovered that the boys of his old school at Derby needed a handball court, and he sent out to the boys the entire proceeds of his Saturday afternoon and evening performances following.

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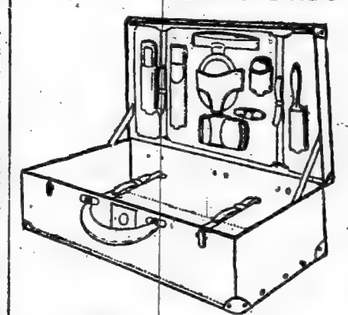

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WELL-DRILLED STAGE MOBS IN CURRENT PRODUCTIONS

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WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MONDAY—Irving Place, "Alt Heidelberg"; American, "A Remarkable Case."

TUESDAY—New York, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

WEDNESDAY—Princess, "When All the World Was Young."

THURSDAY—Empire, matinée by students, presenting five one-act plays by well-known authors.

The dullness of the week preceding the Christmas season is to be broken by two new musical productions, one at the Princess and the other at the New York.

From London's Strand and brandy and soda to the linden trees of Germany and steins of foaming beer may appear a long jump, even theatrically, but Aubrey Boucicault and his company expect to make the leap gracefully and successfully at the Princess Theatre on Wednesday night, when "Heidelberg, or When All the World Was Young," follows Weedon Grossmith and his English farce. It was to have been produced to-morrow night, but the première, for unavoidable reasons, had to be postponed. "Alt Heidelberg," the German original of the play from the pen of Wilhelm Meyer-Furster, has been in German circles one of the dramatic successes of the decade. In Berlin the drama enjoyed a run of nearly 300 performances, and at the Irving Place Theatre, this city, Herr Conried's stock company presented the piece for five straight weeks—something unprecedented in the history of the house.

In making the English adaptation Mr. Boucicault is said to have kept well in mind the strong points of the plot, preserving the most interesting scenes and characters, building up the student element, and adding a heart interest by which he hopes to make of the piece one of the prettiest comedy dramas of the season.

Karl Heinrich, heriditary Prince of Sachsen-Karlsburg, Mr. Boucicault has fashioned a character which he himself describes as a "German L'Aiglon." Timid, shrinking, unfamiliar with the world, the young Prince learns with interest that he is to be sent to the university at Heidelberg. The first act ends with Dr. Juttner, his good-hearted, broad-minded tutor explaining to him the delights of student life, and in enthusiasm the Prince imploring Juttner to accompany him. The curtain falls with the young man making preparations for his departure.

In Act. II. Karl Heinrich is shown deep in the enjoyments of German student life. As daylight is breaking he and a crowd of rollicking students return to his apartments after an all-night revel. In this act is disclosed the fact that the Prince has fallen in love with Kathie, niece of Frau Ruder, landlady of the popular inn. The two realize the impossibility of marriage, yet their love is sincere.

Their little romance is interrupted by the news of the death of Karl's uncle, which makes him a reigning Prince. He leaves his student friends for a time, but returns for a final farewell, in which he takes part in a frolic of his former companions. The Prince is sad at the leave-taking, and, when he and Kathie are left alone, he takes her in his arms and promises never to love another, no matter where his hand is given. The falling of the curtain leaves them so.

The naming of the play was a source of some worry to Mr. Boucicault. He didn't choose to retain the German one, "Old Heidelberg," and had some difficulty in finding one that expressed to English ears the sentiment of the play. Finally he pitched on a little verse by Charles Kingsley entitled, "When All the World Is Young." It runs:

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose is a swan, lad,
And every lass is a queen,
Then hie for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood will have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

THE CAST:

Karl Heinrich	Aubrey Boucicault
Von Hauptkirch	Morton Selten
Von Passarge	Norman Conniers
Dr. Juttner	Max Freeman
Count Von Asterberg	Robert Lorraine
Kathie	Miss Minne Dupree
Frau Ruder	Miss Mollie Sherwood
Frau Dorfel	Miss Myra G. Brooke
Lutz	Theodore Roberts
Von Hertzing	Edward Dresser
Kurt Engelbrecht	Karl Bergner
Schollermann	C. Parr
Karl Bilz	Ernst Heumann
Von Bartenberg	W. Travers
Von Reinicke	Wilhelm Engelhoff
Winz	W. Sissons
A Musician	August Franko
Kellerman	Augustus Cook
Von Weddell	B. Niemeyer
Glanz	Emil Himmelreich
Ruder	F. Hurleigh
Reuter	Franz Steindorff
Von Banain	William Burwell
Fetter	Charles Clear

WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY AT THE NEW YORK.

The New York Theatre will be closed to-morrow night because of preparations for the presentation of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" on Tuesday night. This production is said to be a distinct novelty. It tells a very strong story of the civil war in music, and has been likened to a "Held by the Enemy," in lyrics. The production will contain a company of principals and chorus numbering 350 persons. Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards, the authors of "Dolly Varden," are responsible for this piece.

It is presented in three acts, the scenes showing the interior of Gen. Allen's headquarters during a ball given to Federal officers by Confederate belles, Felix Graham's plantation, and the encampment of the Federal army on the eve of the declaration of peace. The story, while possessing the dramatic spirit and the atmosphere of war, is confined mainly to affairs of the heart, and all sectionalism is eliminated. In a most effective way Mr. Edwards is said to make use of all the stirring airs that were in vogue during the civil war, interspersing them with darkey melodies and the songs of the blue and the gray. In point of staging this production is described as very elaborate, the costumes being in every detail exact reproductions of the styles of war times, including the great crinoline and hoop skirts, making a most decided and entertaining contrast to the ordinary costuming of comic opera.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Col. John Graham	William G. Stewart
Felix Graham	Albert McGucklin
Gen. William Allen	Homer Lind
Jonathan Phoenix	George Backus
Major Geoffrey Martin	Maurice Darcey
Major George Buckle	Algernon Aspland
Major William Walker	W. H. Thompson
Uncle Tom	Will H. Bray
Cordelia Allen	Maude Lambert
Amelia Graham	Thelma Fair
Susan Graham	Bertha Darel
Mrs. Constance Pemberton	Lucille Saunders
Kate Pemberton	Zetti Kennedy
Robert Pemberton	Julia Gifford

"THE PEDDLER."

With the prestige of vaudeville success, Joe Welch will on Monday night, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, make his bow as the star in a comedy-drama of New York life by Hal Reid, called "The Peddler." Mr. Welch will play the part of a Jewish peddler who sacrifices much to save his son from evil companions and influences.

"ALT HEIDELBERG" AT IRVING PLACE.

In answer to numerous requests Manager Conried will revive "Alt Heidelberg" at his theatre this week, beginning to-morrow night. This will make fifty performances of the piece given there. A souvenir presentation will take place on Monday, Dec. 22.

MATINEE BY STUDENTS AT EMPIRE.

At the Empire Theatre Thursday afternoon the students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will present five one-act plays by the following authors: John Oliver Hobbes, (Mrs. Craigie,) Arthur Hornblow, Edith Wharton, Florence Wilkinson, and Louisa Meigs Green.

PLAYS THAT RUN ON.

"Mary of Magdala" continues to crowd the Manhattan Theatre. Mrs. Fiske's performance in the title rôle has improved with repetition, and her company is excellent. The production is remarkable for its beauty, good taste, and its admirable scenic effects.

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At the Herald Square there are only a limited number of weeks in which to see Richard Mansfield's production of "Julius Cæsar." Mr. Mansfield's Brutus is original and interesting, while the stage setting is a delight to all who care for artistic effects.

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The phenomenal run of "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino shows no sign of ending. An excellent caste, pretty music, and amusing nonsense are responsible for its popularity.

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There are only two more weeks in which to enjoy "The Country Girl," at Daly's. It is a merry musical play, capitally given by a company headed by Mr. William Norris.

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At the Empire Theatre Miss Fay Davis and Mr. William Faversham continue to charm their audiences in Mr. Esmond's delightful comedy "Imprudence."

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Miss Julia Marlowe's performance of the leading rôle in the dramatization of Mr. Cable's novel "The Cavalier," at the Criterion, is sufficiently charming to interest large audiences, in spite of the somewhat conventional material with which she has to deal. Mr. Frank Worthing is excellent as a Confederate who has deserted his cause to act as spy for the Northern army.

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At the Garrick Theatre there are only two weeks more of Mr. Clyde Fitch's play "The Stubbornness of Geraldine." The first two acts are amusingly original, but the story is too slender to sustain interest. Miss Mary Mannering is adequate as the heroine.

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Miss Ethel Barrymore has two weeks more of the leading rôles in "Carrots" and "A Country Mouse," at the Savoy. "Carrots" is a charming little genré piece from the Théâtre Antoine in Paris, and "A Country Mouse" is an amusing satire on English society.

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At the Knickerbocker Theatre Miss Maxine Elliott and Mr. N. C. Goodwin are playing to friendly houses in Mrs. Ryley's play "The Altar of Friendship." On this occasion the play is not the thing, as its success is largely due to the personality of Miss Elliott and Mr. Goodwin.

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Mr. E. S. Willard has only two more weeks at the Garden Theatre in Mr. Louis N. Parker's play "The Cardinal." The piece is written in the elder English theatrical convention, but it is interesting and it gives Mr. Willard a good chance to exhibit his peculiar charm.

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At the Madison Square Theatre the dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's novel "Audrey" runs on, in spite of its lack of dramatic interest. Miss Eleanor Robson plays the title rôle in a fashion as charming as her lines will permit.

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At the Academy of Music the real locomotive and the unreal prairie fire continue to prove the leading features in the melodrama "The Ninety and Nine." The result is a full and enthusiastic house at every performance.

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At the Broadway Mr. Sam Bernard and Miss Edna Wallace Hopper are making a great success in "The Silver Slipper," which was written as a successor to "Florodora."

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At the Victoria Miss Viola Allen plays the leading rôle in Mr. Hall Caine's melodrama "The Eternal City."

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At Weber & Fields, "Twirly-Whirly" and the burlesque "Humming Birds and Onions" run merrily on, continuing the success of this popular home of stars and nonsense.

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There are two weeks more of Mr. Winston Churchill's dramatization of his novel "The Crisis." Mr. James K. Hackett makes a fine and manly hero in a play which recalls the somewhat hackneyed, although always stirring, times of our civil war.

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At the Bijou Miss Mabelle Gilman is succeeding in "The Mocking Bird" because of her attractive personality and in spite of the somewhat unpromising material of her musical play.

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At the Belasco Theatre "The Darling of the Gods" is proving as great a success as its predecessor. It is a melodrama, the novelty of which lies in the fact that its scene is laid in Japan with Japanese characters. The stage setting is gorgeous in the extreme, and Miss Blanche Bates and Mr. Robert Haines are competent as the lovers, while Mr. George Arliss gives a really remarkable example of character acting.

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"Fad and Folly" continues to amuse the patrons of Mrs. Osborn's Play House. Miss Blanche Ring and Mr. Harry Conor are attractive in the leading rôles.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"A Remarkable Case," by Lawrence Marston, will be produced at the American this week. It is laid in the mountain country of Tennessee. The company includes Messrs. Freeman, Cummings, Lytell, Scott, Jamison, the Misses Bayer, Beaumont, Almosnine, Campbell, and Winters.

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"The Two Schools," which afforded entertainment to patrons of the Madison Square recently, will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. The original company will be seen in it, with Jameson Lee Finney, Ida Conquest, Jessie Busley, M. A. Kennedy, and Winchell Smith as principals.

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At the Grand Opera House to-morrow night Amelia Bingham presents "A Modern Magdalen," with Henry E. Dixey, Wilton Lackaye, Joseph Holland, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Hobart Bosworth, Madge Carr Cook, Alfred Fisher, Lucille Spinney, Adele Farrington, Rose Braham, and Maud Moffat in her support. The accessories of the original production of this play as given on Broadway last Spring will be used.

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"The Streets of New York," with Ralph Stuart as Badger, will be the week's revival of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

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"Jane" is continued at the Circle Theatre with Bijou Fernandez in the title rôle. Christmas week will see a revival of "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

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"A Romance of Coon Hollow," said to have been originally produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre over eight years ago, will be this week's attraction at the Metropolis.

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"The Wild Rose" is the bill for the week at the West End.

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A realistic volcano scene is the feature of "Alaska," the drama which is presented at the Third Avenue for the week, beginning at the Monday matinée.

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The old, ever new "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is seen at the new Star.

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"A Romance of New Jersey" the feature at Proctor's Twenty-third Street vaudeville house. At the Fifth Avenue "Hoodman Blind," the English melodrama by Henry Arthur Jones and Wilson Barrett, is presented. "Fallen Among Thieves" is the melodrama offered at the Fifty-eighth Street. William Gillette's comedy, "All the Comforts of Home," is seen at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house, Adelaide Keim playing the leading rôle.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, formerly of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, will appear this week at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, beginning to-morrow night. "Our New Girl" and "In Cork" will be two comedy acts presented.

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Special features are being prepared at the Eden Musée in the wax work exhibition suitable for the holiday season. They will be placed on view this week. In the Winter Garden de Kolta continues to amuse and mystify. He introduced several new illusions yesterday. The colored cinematograph pictures have proved attractive.

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Watson's "American" Burlesquers make their annual visit to the Dewey this week. A special feature will be Adgie and her lions. "Levi in Japan" and "Krausmeyer's Alley" will be on the bill.

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The bill at Keith's is headed by Louis Wesley, who returns to the vaudeville fold after an absence of several years. Mattie Keene and company present a one-act comedy entitled "Her First Divorce Case," the work of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds in "Examination Day at School," and Le Roy and Clayton, in a farce, "Hogan of the Hansom," by George M. Cohan, will be on the programme.

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Moth Miller, advertised as the Speedway champion, with a record of 2:07, and known as the only horse in the world with a gold tooth, is the principal attraction at Huber's Museum this week. Laloo and Lala, described as the world's greatest living marvel, will be seen for another week. In the theatre the J. B. Burke company will present "The Poorhouse Girl."

SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Academy of Music.	Irving Place Theatre.
American Theatre.	Metropolitan Opera House.
Casino—Sousa.	Metropolis Theatre.
Circle Theatre.	New Star Theatre.
Eden Musée.	New York Theatre.
Fourteenth Street Theatre.	Proctor's Theatre.
Grand Opera House.	Third Avenue Theatre.
Harlem Opera House.	The Dewey.
Huber's Museum.	West End Theatre—Creatore.
Hurtig & Seamon's.	

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House. Concert, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Bohème," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M. Leopold Winkler, Knabe Hall, 8:15 P. M. Marble Collegiate Choral Society, Marble Church, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Le Nozze di Figaro," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Tristan und Isolde," 7:45 P. M. National Conservatory of Music, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Tosca," 2 P. M. Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Le Prophète," 8 P. M.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

To-morrow will see the opening of one of the busiest and most varied weeks in the present season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. On that evening Puccini's "La Bohème," the performance of which had been postponed owing to the recent illness of Mr. Gilibert, will be sung by Mme. Sembrich, (who will then for the first time on any stage sustain the rôle of Mimi,) Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Messrs. De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert, and Journet. On Friday "Tristan und Isolde" will be performed with a cast differing in several important instances from that heard in previous years. Mme. Nordica will make her first appearance this season as Isolde, while a new-comer, Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, will be introduced to America operagoers in the character of Brangaene. The Tristan will be Mr. Anthes.

MONDAY EVENING.
"LA BOHEME,"
(In Italian.)

Mimi	Mme. Sembrich
Musetta	Miss Fritzi Scheff
Rodolfo	Mr. de Marchi
Marcello	Mr. Campanari
Schaunard	Mr. Gilibert
Colline	Mr. Journet
Benoit, Alcindoro	Mr. Dufriche
Parpignol	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
"LE NOZZE DI FIGARO,"
(In Italian.)

La Contessa	Mme. Emma Eames
Cherubino	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Marcellina	Miss Bauermeister
Susanna	Mme. Sembrich
Il Conte	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Figaro	Mr. Campanari
Dottore Bartolo	Mr. Gilibert
Antonio	Mr. Dufriche
Basilio	Mr. Reiss
Don Curzio	Mr. Maestri

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

FRIDAY EVENING.
"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE,"
(In German.)

Isolde	Mme. Nordica
Brangaene	Mme. Kirkby Lunn
Tristan	Mr. Anthes
Kurwenal	Mr. Bispham
Marke	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Melot	Mr. Muehlmann
Ein Hirt, Ein Steuermann	Mr. Reiss
Stimme des Seeman's	Mr. Jacques Bars

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
"TOSCA,"
(In Italian.)

Floria Tosca	Mme. Emma Eames
Un Pastore	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Mario Cavaradossi	Mr. de Marchi
Il Barone Scarpia	Mr. Scotti
Cesare Angelotti	Mr. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano	Mr. Gilibert
Spoletta	Mr. Bars
Scairrine	Mr. Bégué
Un Carceriere	Mr. Cernusco

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY EVENING.
"LE PROPHETE,"
(In French.)

Fides	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Berta	Miss Maryili
Jean de Leyde	Mr. Alvarez
Zacharie	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Oberthal	Mr. Journet
Jonas	Mr. Jacques Bars
Mathisen	Mr. Declery
Un Officier	Mr. Bégué
Un Paysan	ETAOINSHRDLU
	Mr. Vanni
Un Hérault	ETAOINSHRDLU
Un Anabaptiste	Mr. Cernusco

Conductor, Mr. Flon.

VERDI AND THE ITALIAN OPERA

A Movement that Began with "Rigoletto" and is Not Ended Yet.

The repertory at the Metropolitan Opera House is chiefly a question of artists—who they are and what rôles they can sing. Mr. Grau's list of sopranos and tenors this year is principally responsible for the fact that the season, so far as it has gone, has presented an aspect so unfamiliar to frequenters of the Opera House in recent years. It might be supposed at the present time that Mr. Grau had never heard of a composer named Gounod, and that there were no such operas as "Faust" or "Romeo et Juliette," and that "Carmen" was something tentative for a Saturday night experiment. But Mme. Sembrich shines as Violetta and Gilda, Mme. Eames has new dramatic ambitions that lead her toward Aida and Floria Tosca, and Mr. Alvarez is at his best in parts like Otello. The result has been that we have had such a presentation of Italian operas of the newer and older schools as has not for long been given to New York. Of the earlier works of Verdi, "La Traviata" and "Rigoletto"; of the later, "Aida" and "Otello"; and the younger Italian school has been represented already by Puccini's "La Tosca," to which will be added to-morrow evening his "La Bohème," set down for the second week of the season, but postponed on account of Mr. Journet's indisposition. When the productions two short months ago by Mascagni of his "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Zanetto," and "Iris" are remembered, it will be seen that New York has had an uncommon opportunity of observing the direction that has been taken by Italian opera in recent years, and some of the influences that have operated upon it.

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It is a far cry from "Rigoletto" to "La Tosca"; yet it is not difficult to trace the path that has been traversed in the half century that elapsed between the production of the two operas. The potent force in operation throughout the period was the genius of Verdi, original and working out its own artistic salvation, as all genius must, but still clearly influenced by the new stirrings in dramatic music that were making themselves felt beyond the Alps; always itself, and always essentially Italian in its quality, but advancing more or less steadily toward the principle of dramatic truth for which Wagner stands as the chief exemplar. Whatever else may have had its influence on the young Italian composers—and there have been many other men and motives concerned in the Italian development—we can never lose sight of Verdi as the chief force that has been making itself felt in Italian opera for sixty years.

Conventional and outdated as it appears nowadays, and as it appeared at its recent revival, "Rigoletto" must in some respects be looked upon as Verdi's starting point upon a new path. It contained seeds that were afterward to develop rich fruitage. In "Rigoletto" Verdi first dared to make his escape from some of the traditional conventionalities of the Italian opera of his time. In that opera he first employed the free dramatic, rhythmical declamation that was not recitative after the old stereotyped pattern, nor yet an air, set within the rhythmic bonds of the eight-bar period. It was speech, vivified, colored, and intensified in its emotional expressiveness by the music with which it is consorted, and the richness and fullness—speaking comparatively and with reference to the time and place—of the orchestral accompaniment. It is this that has played a part of such increasing importance in the development of modern opera. We see it in Rigoletto's impassioned address to the courtiers in the second scene of the second act, embodied in a free declamatory style of music that follows no then accepted models as to its form. We see it in the dialogue between Rigoletto and Sparafucile. Such passages in "Rigoletto," indeed, are scarcely more than sporadic, and are hemmed in by music of the old-fashioned sort on all sides; but they are interesting to the listener of to-day as being the first manifestations in Verdi's art of ideas that were so superbly developed later in "Aida," "Otello," and "Falstaff." In the construction of some of his arias, too, he had already begun in "Rigoletto" to depart from the stereotyped form of the Italian opera, with its "cavatina" followed regularly by its quick "cabaletta."

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It is not easy for us at this day to realize how bold these things were at the time when Verdi did them, and particularly in Italy, where the aria was considered the chief reason for the existence of opera, and all the rights of the dramatic action were invariably sacrificed to it as a matter of course. The music of "Rigoletto" is so outworn and wearisome to the public of the present day—excepting, of course, the remarkable quartet in the last act, with its dramatic characterization and its musical sonority—that it needs a considerable conscious effort to discern the significance of Verdi's experiments in this opera and his instinctive efforts to free himself from some of the most tenacious traditions of the Italian stage.

That they were, indeed, instinctive, and not the result of any thought-out artistic principle, appears in his next operas from his apparent indifference to what they represent, and any significance they might be made to have by further development. "Il Trovatore," which immediately followed "Rigoletto," is perfectly conventional in the bad old way; and the same is true of the works that came after it for many years. Most of them, except "La Traviata," are forgotten; "Il Ballo in Maschera" still survives, and if some of the hints of Mr. Grau's plans are carried out, it may even be seen on the stage of the Metropolitan this season.

It is an oft-repeated story, the new step that Verdi took first with "Aida," and then with "Otello" and "Falstaff," and one of the most familiar to operagoers of to-day. "Aida" is built upon theatrical lines laid down by Meyerbeer as a "grand opera," but is filled with a new spirit as to the music and its characteristics, of which the origins are traceable in part to the few adventurous pages of "Rigoletto."

His search for truth, there begun, found its goal triumphantly in the last two works of his life, in which the trammels of convention were completely thrown off, consciously and with a perfect mastery of the effects that are intended to take their place. The "Wagnerism" that has been attributed to these operas appears now as fabulous as that which the critics found in "Carmen" when it was first produced. That Verdi owes something to Wagner, directly or indirectly, is simply a part of the general truth that nobody can write operas now, or speak the language of music, quite as if he had not lived. Verdi, in the words of an acute critic, knew how to learn without being a pupil. The new impulse in the lyric drama was in the air everywhere; but it came to him without disturbing the development of his own genius; and Verdi's works are essentially Italian, and essentially Verdi's in all their characteristics.

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Just as little is the influence of Wagner directly exerted upon the young Italians who are now ruling the operatic art of their native land. They are followers of Italian models, and moved by Italian impulses. They are zealously endeavoring to write Italian music. They have established themselves upon the basis laid down by the later Verdi and Ponchielli and Boito. Puccini's "Tosca," as it was again shown on Friday evening, and his "La Bohème," are in their structure a development from these men's musical and dramatic conceptions; it may be in a perverted and unwholesome way, through an extravagant and restless seeking after modern dissonant and chromatic harmonic effects, and highly sophisticated instrumental combinations. But their musical speech, melodious and freely following the import of the text, aims for the same things that are traceable in Italy first in the tentative pages of Verdi's "Rigoletto."

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The most interesting incident at the opera last week was the essay of Mme. Eames in a kind of part that has been hitherto entirely foreign to her—that of Floria Tosca in Puccini's melodramatic opera. Mme. Eames contributed to the part a vocal delivery of opulent richness and unvarying tonal charm, especially in the passages of swelling cantilena and broad melody with which it is not too generously provided. She also presented an appearance of compelling beauty, one that the eye followed with an increasing fascination. But it needs more than taking thought to add a cubit to one's stature. Mme. Eames had obviously taken thought about her impersonation of Tosca—much and anxious thought. It was carefully studied and worked out in detail—but, alas, all the study and work were laid bare to the spectator of her movements upon the stage. They were not assimilated and fused in the great sweep of a well-rounded and strongly temperamental impersonation. Mme. Eames has never shown the warmth and energy of spirit to impersonate parts that call for deeply tragic expression or the exhibition of strong passion. Her resources as an actress and her natural endowment limit her range to the denotement of calmer, serener, less elemental natures than that of Floria Tosca. Her presence upon the stage, beautiful as it is, is rather one of statuesque pose and graceful movement than of impulsive, forceful action. She has not learned, and she does not possess by nature a wide range of gesture, facial expression, stage carriage, and bodily action. Her beautiful voice she can indeed color and give the accent of dramatic expression at times, as she did on Friday night; but not in the unending stream of varied nuance consistent with a naturally evolved and fluent interpretation. Her movements of greatest power in this direction were movements of effort. These were most evident in the long scene with Scarpia in the second act, culminating in her assassination of him, which calls for all the potency of a dramatic singer's art to give the music, which is of itself sparsely expressive, a due effect in interpreting the tensity of the situation, the trial of Tosca's soul, and the foreboding of the impending tragedy.

All the admiration for the rich and beautiful endowments of Mme. Eames and all the well wishing of those who have longed to see her powers expanded and deepened to encompass the richer and more vital attributes of dramatic singing could not accept her Tosca as a competent expression of those attributes. She was moving in a strange atmosphere, and the tentative nature of her performance was evident. But there could be nothing but admiration for the promptings that have led her to this, for the zeal that she has expended, and for the ambition that is manifested through it.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

Following is the programme of the third Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening: Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Mr. Dani, and Mr. Scotti being the soloists and Mr. Alfred Hertz the conductor:

Overture—"Rienzi"	Wagner
Song—"Pensée d'Antomne"	Massenet
Mr. Gilibert.	
(a) Recitative and air—"Doch der Herr vergisst der Seinen nicht," ("But the Lord is Mindful of His Own,") from "St. Paul"	Mendelssohn
(b) Bolero	Arditi
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	
Aria—"Una furtiva lacrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore"	Donizetti
Mr. Dani.	
Song—Waltz, "Parla"	Arditi
Mme. Fritzi Scheff.	
Symphonic poem—"Vltava;" ("The Danube")	Smetana
Song—"Malgré Moi"	Pfeiffer
Mr. Gilibert.	
Romanza—"Salva, dimora," "Faust"	Gounod
Mr. Dani.	
Duet from "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor"	Nicolai
Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Fritzi Scheff.	
Overture—"Oberon"	Weber

The second concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given in Mendelssohn Hall this evening at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

(a) "In the Evening"	Schumann
(b) Fantaisie F Minor	Chopin
Leopold Winkler.	
"Paria"	Arditi
Miss Grace Tuttle.	
(a) "Liebesbotschaft," (b) "The Lindenbaum,"	Schubert-Liszt
(c) "Marche Militaire"	Schubert-Tausig
Leopold Winkler.	
(a) Romanza from Concerto	Wieniawsky
(b) Mazurka de Concert	Musin
Miss Ruby Gerard Braun.	
"Charmant Oiseau"	David
Miss Grace Tuttle.	
(a) Gavotte	Silas
(b) Impromptu	Chopin
(c) Rhapsodie	Liszt
Leopold Winkler.	

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

Among the rarest pleasures that the New York musical season affords are the performances of the Musical Art Society, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The first of the two will be given on Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall. The programme will be made up on the same general lines as the programmes of its previous concerts. The first part will be devoted to old church music of the sixteenth century, unaccompanied; the second to Bach's cantata, composed for the Festival of the Reformation in 1730, in which he has made use of Luther's hymn, "A Stronghold Sure," and the third to modern part songs, unaccompanied. The society will be assisted by a chorus from the People's Choral Union, which will sing in responses in the "Gloria Patria," the chant in the "Pange Lingua Gloriosi," and the chorale in the Bach cantata. The programme is as follows:

PART I.

Or Sus, Serviteurs ou Seigneur	Sweelinck
(Motet for six voices.)	
Presentation of Christ in the Temple	Eccard
Motet for six voices.	
Alla Trinita Beata	
Hymn of the fifteenth century	
Gloria Patri	Palestrina
Pange Lingua Gloriosi	Vittoria
Chant Mozarabe—(For two choirs.)	
Benedictus	Gabrieli
(For triple chorus.)	
Jubilate Deo	Gabrieli
(For double chorus.)	

PART II.

A Stronghold Sure	Bach

PART III.

To Music	Henschel
(Song for six voices.)	
Fest und Gedenkspruche, Op. 109	Brahms
(For double chorus.)	
(a) Unsere Vater hofften auch dich.	
(b) Wenn ein starker Gewappneter.	
(c) Wo ist ein so herrlich Volk.	
Charm Me Asleep	Leslie
(Madrigal for six voices.)	

THIRD PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The third pair of concerts of the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Raoul Pugno, pianist, will be the solo artist. The programme will be as follows:

Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini"	Berlioz
Symphony No. 2, D major, Op. 73	Brahms
Concerto for pianoforte No. 4, C minor, Op. 44	Saint-Saens
Mr. Raoul Pugno.	
Prelude and Finale, "Tristan und Isolde"	Wagner

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The second of the series of concerts for young people will take place on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 20, in Carnegie Hall. Mr. Damrosch has chosen to give for the holiday concert a performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," as written by Shakespeare and set to music by Mendelssohn. Mr. David Bispham will appear before the public in an entirely new rôle. He will read the play, with such necessary cuts as shall in no way break the flow of the play. The music sometimes twines around the text with delightful and humorous comment, and at other times interrupts the reading by well-known and beautiful numbers like the Nocturne, the Wedding March, and the two Elfin songs with choruses. The overture was composed by Mendelssohn in his seventeenth year, and he waited seventeen years more before he returned to the subject and added the other fourteen numbers which make up this delightful entertainment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Two new volumes have been issued in G. Schirmer's extremely handsome "Collection of Operas" that now includes twenty lyric dramas extending in range from Mozart, Donizetti, and Rossini to Wagner and Mascagni. The new additions are Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Verdi's "Rigoletto." The form in which these operas are presented is certainly as handsome as that of any similar publication in typography and paper. They have another merit in the careful overhauling and revision of both music and text, original words and translations that have been made by competent editors. "The Bohemian Girl" is revised by Mr. Max Spicker. To each of the new volumes is prefixed a critical and historical essay by Richard Aldrich, giving the circumstances under which it was composed, the sources of its libretto, and the facts and dates and casts of its first production, and of its first production in America. There is also a full synopsis of the plot.

Concerning "The Bohemian Girl," the curious fact is disclosed that the plot is traceable after many devious wanderings through European literature to the story of "La Gitanilla," from the "Novelas Exemplares" of Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote." This tale is "the germ of all the gypsy romances, poems, and operas that have since delighted the world. With all the change of surroundings and of incident, the fundamental elements of the story of "The Bohemian Girl" are found in the sixteenth century Spanish tale by Cervantes. The first New York performance was given by the Seguins in 1844, the year after its London production, and before it had reached any of the other capitals of the world.

"Rigoletto" had even more vicissitudes in its early history than most of Verdi's operas; like many of them, it came at once under the ban of the censor, and it had to submit to several changes. Francis I., who is the wicked character of Hugo's play "Le Roi s'Amuse," upon which the opera is based, had to be turned into the insignificant "Duke of Mantua" in order that royalty might not be held up to public detestation. Before presenting the opera in Paris, Verdi's publishers had to go through a lawsuit with Victor Hugo for the right to use and thus mutilate his ideas. It was the composer's Opus 12. An orchestral composer had thus run counter to the French poet's conception of his rights. The opera was first produced in Venice in 1851, and reached New York in 1855. It was brought out at the Academy of Music by Ole Bull during his brief and ill-starred venture as a manager there. This was two years before it reached Paris, and two years after it had been heard in London.

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M. Witmark & Sons publish in a very well-printed edition the vocal score of the new comic opera "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." The book is by Stanislaus Stange, the music by Julian Edwards, and the opera is to be produced at the New York Theatre in this city on Tuesday evening. As its name implies, it is based on a war story, and the once popular tune whose name it bears is employed in it. There is also some "ragtime" music in it.

***

A ballad for baritone solo and orchestra composed by F. S. Converse, entitled "La Belle Dame sans Merci," after the poem by Keats, is published by the Boston Music Company in a "paraphrase" for pianoforte and voice. It is a composition laid out on broad lines and aiming at extremely sonorous and dramatic effects. The orchestra and its representative, the pianoforte, have a considerable part in the elaborate structure in heightening the dramatic and emotional color. The form in which it is written is free from conventional restrictions, being limited only by the nature and sentiment of Keats's verses. It is marked as the composer's Opus 12. An orchestral composition by Mr. Converse was played at the last Worcester festival. The present ballade indicates serious musicianship and an ambitious purpose.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The date of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler's third symphony concert has been changed from Jan. 6 to Saturday evening, Jan. 3. The orchestra has been augmented to 110 players, and Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the soloist. A feature of special interest will be Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra," which will be played for the first time by a New York orchestra.

***

How far London is behind New York and other American cities in musical matters may be judged from the fact that Strauss's symphonic poem, "Ein Heldenleben," was performed there for the first time a week ago. It was under Strauss's own direction. He has come under the spell of the English provincial festivals, and has agreed to write a work for the Leeds festival of 1904.

***

A concert was given in Vienna recently in aid of Amalie Materna, who has been reduced to poverty and had recently to submit to the sale of her house and all her belongings at Graz. At this concert every seat was taken a week in advance, as Siegfried Wagner had agreed to act as conductor, and fragments of "Parsifal" were promised under his direction. Two days, however, before the concert the newspapers surprised the musical world by saying that it was contrary to the "Baireuth principles" to perform elsewhere these fragments. As Hans Richter, who is known as a careful prot

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1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1902.

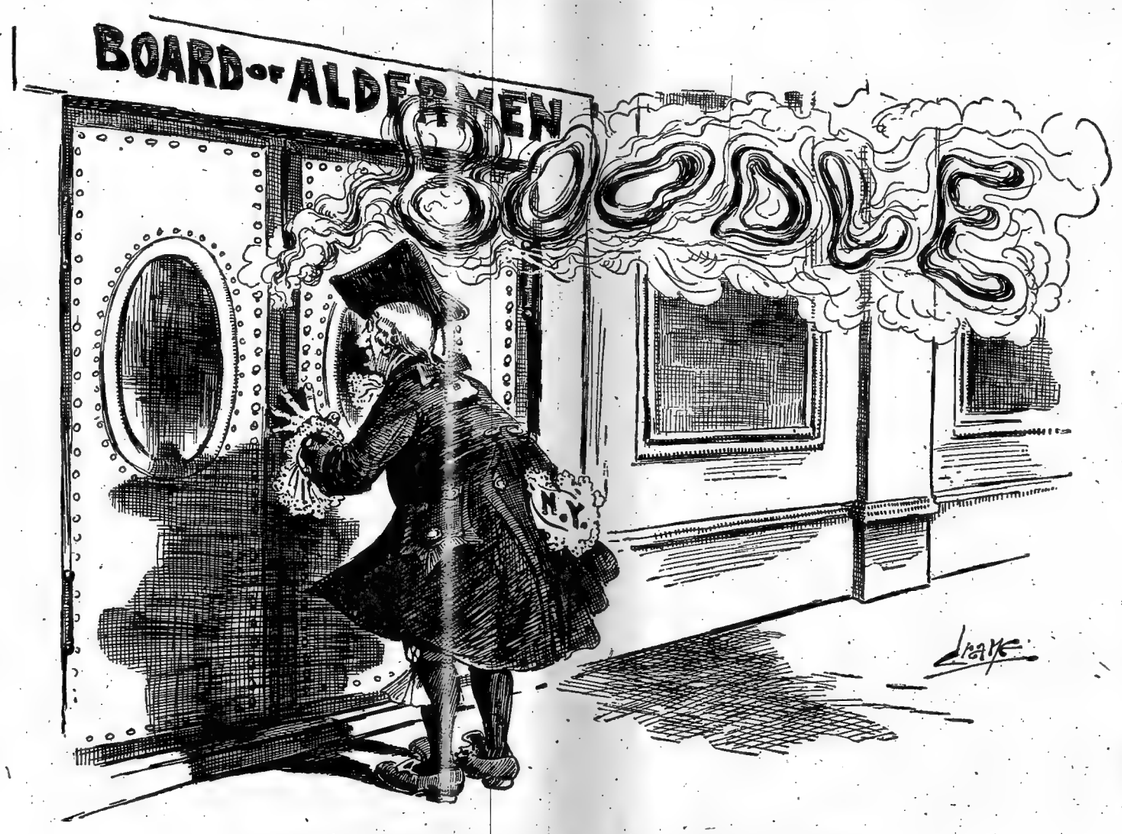

"WHERE THERE IS SMOKE THERE MUST BE FIRE."
Father Knickerbocker—I wonder if there is anything burning in there?

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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WHEN Thomas B. Reed was Speaker of the House he was approached by a member who asked his aid in securing an appropriation for improving a stream in his district. Mr. Reed promised to investigate. When the Congressman next appealed to him, Mr. Reed was ready.

"There is no water in that stream," asserted Mr. Reed. "I find that it is dry as a bone in the Summer time. Let me suggest that you amend your bill. Instead of asking the appropriation for dredging the stream, make your request for funds to macadamize it."

PETER FINLEY DUNNE was asked by a friend a few days before his marriage if Mr. Dooley would have anything to say soon on domestic relations.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Dunne, positively, "for you see marriage is one of the few things it is better to philosophize on before the experiment."

WHILE Henry Drummond was calling on a friend on his last visit here, he was introduced to a party of American girls.

"How very formal you are here when you are introduced," he said. "Now in England we always shake hands. What do you do here when you say good-bye."

"Oh, we kiss," said the youngest of the party, a charming girl of sixteen.

"Ah, that's charming," responded Prof. Drummond; "suppose we say good-bye right now!"

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S return makes timely this story of a reporter who was assigned to see Mr. Carnegie on an important public question. Repeatedly refused admittance to the house, he finally sought out a Senator who was a personal friend of Mr. Carnegie to help him out. In the course of conversation the Senator handed him his card. Immediately the reporter was struck with a bright idea, and wishing his genial acquaintance good-bye, repaired once more to the Carnegie mansion and presented both his own card and that of the Senator's. The great doors swung open, and a gracious reception was accorded the newspaper man by the master of the house.

"Young man," said Mr. Carnegie, "do you know that sixteen reporters have called to see me to-day about this very question, and that I have refused to see any one of them?"

"I surely ought to know that, Mr. Carnegie, for I was the whole sixteen," responded the scribe.

Mr. Carnegie was so pleased with the young man's persistence that he violated his rule and gave his views at length on the subject regarding which he had previously refused to talk with anybody.

A. M. ANTISDALE, editor of The Rochester Herald, tells a story of a Democrat in Lyons, near Rochester, who had arranged to announce the expected Democratic victory by firing a cannon planted on the top of a hill near Lyons. Early returns seemed to indicate Democratic success and the Democrats of the town urged this Democrat to fire off the cannon. He is a conservative man, however, and decided to wait. When the result was finally announced, and Odell's victory was proclaimed, he retired from the hill in discomfiture, saying to a friend as he did so:

"This reminds me of that good old hymn, 'A charge to keep I have.'"

WHILE ex-District Attorney James D. Ridgway of Brooklyn was strolling from the railway station to the Coney Island Police Court one morning recently with ex-Judge Finnerty, a big dog ran out from Deacon Overton's barn and began barking at them. Ridgway immediately took to his heels in rather undignified fashion. After running a block or so he halted, all out of breath.

"What are you so frightened about, Jim?" asked Judge Finnerty. "Don't you believe in the old saw that says barking dogs never bite?"

"I know, that's all right, Judge," answered the former District Attorney excitedly; "but I don't know how soon the blamed hound is going to stop barking."

THOMAS C. SMITH, an insurance broker, was asked by a tenant of the Montauk Building, at the corner of Maiden Lane and William Street, why his fire insurance cost so much.

"Probably because of the shavings in the barber shop down in the basement," laughingly responded the broker.

IMPERVIOUS to criticism, though by no means oblivious to it, Thomas B. Reed, according to his intimates, hardly relished the title of "Czar" so generally conferred upon him in the days when as Speaker he ruled a factious minority in the lower house of Congress.

"'It is an epithet, not a soubriquet,' he once remarked to me," said a friend of the ex-Speaker the other day; "but I well remember one occasion on which he really enjoyed the title.

"We were walking along Pennsylvania Avenue one day when a newspaper wagon dashed up to the curb near us and the driver called to several newsboys:

"'Here y'are, boys, new extra. Bomb thrown at the Czar!'

"'Aw, g'wan,' replied one of the urchins. 'That's a fake. Here's the Czar comin' up the street.'

"Mr. Reed shook with convulsive appreciation of the newsboy's idea that there was only one Czar—a certain ponderous man from Maine."

LAST Sunday evening Senator Mark Hanna and Marshall P. Wilder were dining in the Astoria café.

"Marshall," said the Senator, taking a cigar from his case, "have you a match?"

"No! I haven't even an understudy," merrily replied Wilder.

WHEN Mark Twain called on Senator Chauncey Depew at his office recently he found him with his fingers very much soiled from writing. As the Senator stepped to the bowl and began washing his hands, Mr. Clemens observed laughingly:

"It might be a good thing if you would use a little of that soap on your conscience, Senator."

"Possibly," agreed the Senator. "Soap would do in my case, but if 'twas yours, you'd have to use pumice stone at least."

HALL CAINE has established a world-wide reputation for unusual conversational powers. A story indicating these powers developed during his recent stay in New York.

A certain lady invited F. Marion Crawford to meet Mr. Caine at dinner. Mr. Crawford flatly refused, and this is his reason for doing so:

"Caine did me out of a meal last Summer through his conversational habit, and here'd where I get even," explained Mr. Crawford. "It was [illegible]

way. I was at work in my den in the little tower at the top of my villa at Sorrento when Hall Caine's card was brought me. I did not wish to be interrupted in my work and so sent word to my wife to say that I was out, and asking her to entertain the visitor until he went away.

"Mrs. Crawford carried out my request, but Mr. Caine became engrossed in conversation and staid to lunch. The meal was served in the library, just at the foot of the stairs leading to my den. When I started down for a bite to eat I heard Caine talking away as if he never would stop. I couldn't get down stairs without facing my visitor. Then I thought that my wife would find some way to send me something to eat. But the afternoon wore away with Caine still talking. It seemed as if I was never so hungry in my life. Well, on toward dinner time Caine finally bethought himself of other engagements, I suppose, for, expressing his regrets that he had been unable to meet me, he took his leave. It was not until then that Mrs. Crawford thought of her poor, hungry husband. I hardly care to have Caine talk me out of another meal even to enjoy the pleasure of your charming society, Madame."

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A GOOD shot and an entertaining story teller, "Tom" Nast was welcome during the shooting season at a number of country houses in England. But his first invitation was a bitter lesson to him, simply because he failed to observe the sharp differentiation between hunting "as she is known" in England and in this country. On board ship Nast made the acquaintance of a Hertfordshire man, a master of the hounds near St. Albans. Nast received and promptly accepted an invitation to hunt.

"I never felt quite so insignificant in my life," he used to say in telling the story, "as when I arrived at the rendezvous and saw that brilliant meet, the men in their scarlet coats and the jolly looking women on their fine mounts, and there was I, trudging along the road with a game bag and a gun."

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DURING the recent burglary epidemic in New Haven, Superintendent, Wrinn of the police force one night made a tour of inspection through the burglarized district. Considerably after midnight he saw a young man emerge noiselessly from a substantial homestead, and made after him.

"Did you just come out of that corner house?" the Superintendent asked, overhauling him.

The young man, while of respectable appearance, was plainly ill at ease and confused. "I did," he said.

"Do you live there?" demanded the Superintendent.

"Well, almost," was the embarrassed answer. "But I can't see that it's any of your business, anyway, as long as her father doesn't kick."

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SUPREME COURT JUSTICE O'GORMAN for the past two months has had to put up with so many back-slidings by the elderly Irishman who looks after his furnace that he made up his mind he would stand it no longer. When the man zig-zagged into the house the other evening the Justice confronted him and said:

"Look here, Mike, you've been drinking again, and—"

"But, your Honor," interposed the man, "you wouldn't be that hard-hearted to be afther condemning a man for thakin' a drop or two whin kapin of the wake for his only livin' brother."

Mike still tends the Justice's furnace.

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ON A homeward-bound trip from London the late "Tom" Reed was with a party of Americans in the Euston express for Liverpool. Something went wrong with the brakes, and the train pulled up with a vast amount of jerking and screeching at a little town called Hellsby, between Chester and Liverpool. Mr. Reed poked his head out of the window and read the sign on the station platform.

"Hell's by!" he exclaimed. "Good gracious, I hope not."

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THE Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer during a recent discussion with a friend asked him if he knew the definition of a pessimist.

"Of course," replied his friend, "he is one who is sore on himself and on the world in general. Is not that your definition?"

"Hardly," replied Dr. Slicer. "A pessimist, in my opinion, is a man who has just left an optimist."

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ROBERT C. OGDEN related an incident a few days ago which occurred at a dinner over which he presided. Andrew Carnegie sat next to him. While the speaking was in progress, Mr. Carnegie reached over and whispered to Mr. Ogden:

"I like you."

"This was very gratifying," said Mr. Ogden, in telling the story, "and I wondered what was the reason for this fondness. I was not long in doubt, for Mr. Carnegie said:

"'Most toastmasters say too much. I like you because you say so little.'"

She Had No Objection.

With delicate persuasion that betrayed
no base evasion, he contrived the conversation so it turned on true love
rare.
And in accents far from jolly he declared
'gainst friendship's folly and in tones
quite melancholy said he'd take love
for his share.
It was, he said, admitted that when
friendship's ghost had flitted those it
left were to be pitied; for their fate
was sad indeed.
But when true love once had darted
through one's soul and then departed, though it left one broken-hearted,
it had filled a long-felt need.
And there was no doubt about it, though
the skeptical might flout it, we could
not get on without it, though it left
us in disgrace:
For its mem'ry always haunted, and it
was the thing we wanted. Other
things, though highly vaunted,
couldn't take its special place.
Then he asked if he might love her, for
there was no girl above her in his
eyes. He thought only of her, and
she said: "Why, certainly."
If to love is your ambition, you at once
have my permission, but of course on
this condition: you can love, but not
have me."

Those Sensitive Monkeys.

EVERY time the man who wore his hat tilted over against his left ear peered in through the bars of the cage the monkeys nearly had a fit. The man could not explain their panic, neither could his wife and children. Other people might press their faces as close as the bars would allow, and even thrust their hands in through the chinks, and the little animals within seemed coolly indifferent to the familiarity, but the minute the man with the tip-tilted hat appeared excitement straightway thrilled each simian breast.

"It's mighty funny," said the man. "I wonder what ails them? I don't do anything to them."

"Maybe it's because your hat is on crooked, pa," suggested one of the little boys. "Straighten it up and see if that will make any difference."

The man shifted his headgear around to the conventional angle, but even when equilibrium was thus restored the monkeys still looked upon him with suspicion. Presently one of the keepers joined the crowd and it took him less than half a minute to figure out what had puzzled everybody else for half an hour.

"I don't want to get too personal," he said to the man whose hat had resumed its rakish tilt, "but it's because you're squint-eyed."

"Because I'm what?" said the man.

"Squint-eyed," repeated the keeper. "Monkeys can't bear squint-eyed people. Why they don't like 'em I can't say, but it is a matter of science that they don't. They can tell a pair of squint eyes as far off as they see 'em, and they always take on just as they are taking on today. It's queer, but it's a fact, as any other keeper will tell you."

The man whose eyes had been responsible for all the uproar wheeled round sharply.

"Well," said he, "if I have that effect on them I guess I'd better move on."

"Tom" Reed's Dog.

THERE was one loyal and devoted member of the late "Tom" Reed's family to whom the death of his master would have come as a great grief if his own had not forestalled it. This was Dash, the dog, for many years the family pet, and well known to all the family friends, who never failed to inquire for him. The dog's death was in the nature of a tragedy. It was not an event to reach the newspapers, but Mr. Reed told the story to an old Maine friend, who, visiting Portland this Summer, made the usual inquiries for the dog.

Poor Dash had grown so old that his years did not sit easily upon him. His nerves were sensitive, everything irritated him, and he was cross and snappish. The family finally decided that the situation was unbearable and Dash was punished. If such a thing had happened to him before, it was so long ago in his puppy days that Dash had forgotten it. Mr. Reed always insisted that his heart was literally broken by the humiliation, for Dash never raised his head again, and died the next day. Since his death Dash has held as high a place in the family memory as he had before held in its affections.

Uncle Isrul's Foresight.

UNCLE ISRUL TRASK was one of those thrifty Yankees who, his neighbors averred, would squeeze a dollar "till the eagle on it hollered" before allowing it to leave his pocket. He was a shopkeeper in a small way, but his business had not proved in the long run so profitable as his several matrimonial ventures, which had been three times celebrated. Soon after the last event of the kind had been solemnized, one of his intimates rallied him with:

"Well, Uncle Isrul, heard's how you'd be'n an' done it ag'in. How'd you make out this time? Pooty well, as usual, hey?"

"Well, neighbor," drawled Uncle Isrul in his soft and saintly way, "I did pooty well, 's you may say, pooty well. Ye-es, Hetty's a godly woman, neighbor, a godly woman—with a leetle prop'ty!"

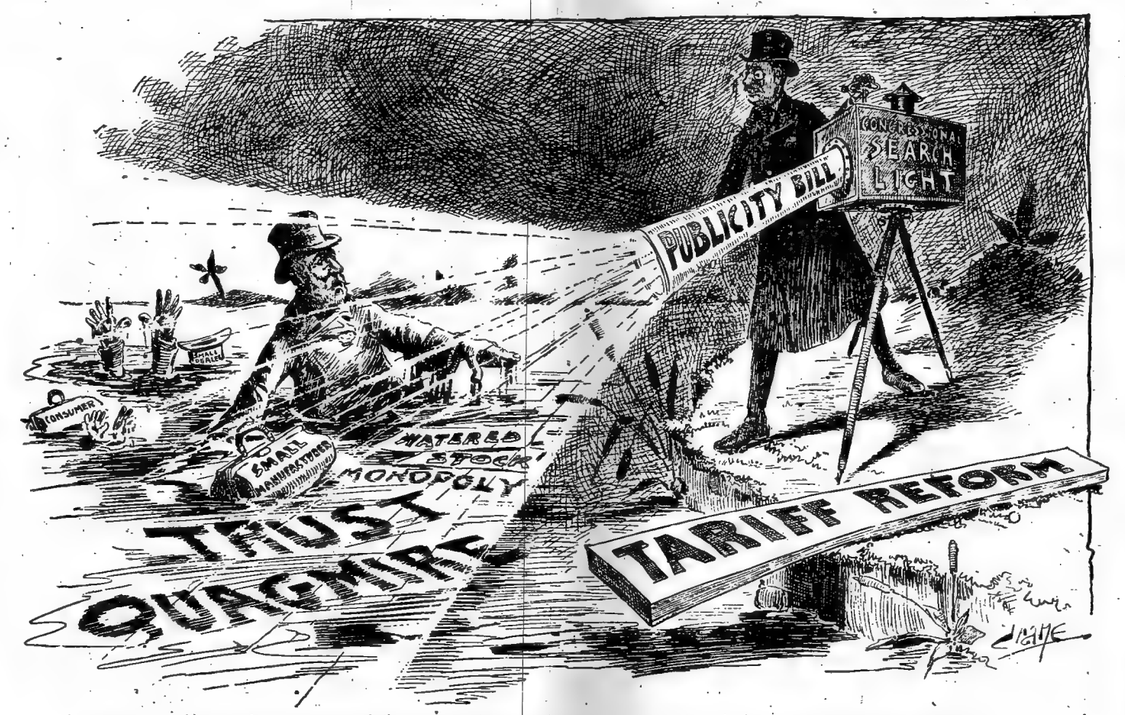

Man in the Quagmire—The light is all right, Mr. President, but if you want to get us out of the hole shove out that plank.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

BY

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

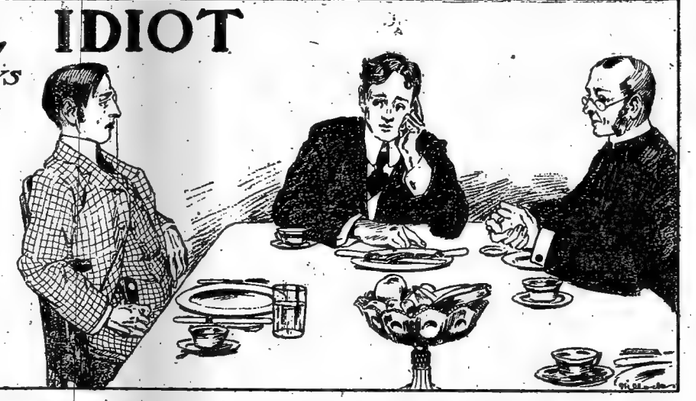

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XXVI.

HEIGHO!" sighed the Idiot, as he absent-mindedly appropriated the Poet's roll and broke it in two.

"Avast there!" cried the Poet. "That's my roll—"

"What is?" demanded the Idiot.

"That one you have in your hand," said the Poet.

"Where's mine?" asked the Idiot.

"You've eaten it," said the Poet, "or at least I presume you have, since it has disappeared."

"I don't recall the incident," said the Idiot, dejectedly; "but it may be that you are right. How do you know this is yours?" he added.

"I saw you take it," said the Poet.

"That may be," said the Idiot, "but that doesn't prove anything, my dear man. You've probably seen me taking a waffle, and a sausage, and a cup of coffee, but I can't see that that proves you to be the owner of the waffle, the sausage, or the coffee. Mind you, I'm perfectly willing to make restitution if I've really taken what is yours, but you can't expect me to give up unless you prove your ownership. Can you identify the roll as yours?"

"Yes, I can," laughed the Poet. "Easily. In the first place, it was oval in shape. The foundation was flat and superimposed upon this were two swelling oval spheres in tangential proximity."

"You begin well," said the Idiot, smiling, "but there are many such. In fact, all rolls look alike to me, and you have described rather the genus than the specific roll. A man having lost a dollar might as well claim all dollars as his own because they were oblong and green. Was your roll numbered?"

"Not that I know of," said the Poet.

"Had it any especial mark or marks by which it was distinguished from other rolls that might have been yours or mine or Mr. Whitechoker's?" persisted the Idiot, buttering the object in question.

"I don't know that it had," said the Poet; "but—"

"Never mind the buts," rejoined the Idiot, calmly biting off the end of one of the pieces. "Just go ahead and prove your ownership—I'l help you all I can. Were there any peculiarities of construction in your roll that may be employed in its identification?"

"I—ah—don't know what you mean," said the Poet. "I—er—"

"Well, for instance," asked the Idiot, "was it of steel or concrete construction? Had it any definite architectural peculiarity in style—Queen Anne, Italian Renaissance, Gothic, or Mediaeval? Was it shingle-roofed or tiled? Was its façade of granite, mortar, terra cotta, or plain clapboards? Had it gables and towers, or was it just a plain right-angled barnicular sort of an arrangement?"

"It was a plain, ordinary roll, built on the familiar lines," said the Poet.

"Was it busted in two or complete?" demanded the Idiot.

"It was complete," said the Poet.

"Well, then, I'm really sorry to say," said the Idiot, "that this cannot be your roll because it is busted in two, and, as you will observe from a glance at its present condition, it is far from complete."

"Well, you are welcome to it," said the Poet.

"Thank you," rejoined the Idiot. "That makes me easier in my mind, because I hate to rest under suspicion of having taken what doesn't belong to me. In view of the doubt I shall insist upon holding myself obligated to you to the extent of one roll—with five minutes' interest. Mary, pass the Poet the rolls, please, and charge them to my account. You may also give him an extra pat of this delicious butter, which, Mr. Poet, I beg you, to regard as the interest payment in full."

"The penalty falls on the landlady," suggested Mr. Brief, "not upon you, Mr. Idiot."

"Mrs. Pedagog is my banker," said the Idiot. "The very best of my bankers, too. She will do more for me than my National Bank will do. When I am short of funds my National Banker helps me not at all unless I give him twice as much money as I need to help me out of my troubles for security, whereas Mrs. Pedagog honors all my demands for food at sight, without even intimating that she thinks I won't settle when my note falls due. I don't blame my banker, but I do commend my landlady for her confidence. An occasion has arisen when I appear to owe the Poet a roll, and being short of the wherewithal to pay I fall back upon our good angel at the head of the table—"

"Oh, go along with you!" cried Mrs. Pedagog, beaming upon the Idiot. "I haven't any confidence in you at all, but I'd trust you to the limit."

"Exactly my own case," said the Idiot. "We are both of us fully aware of my shortcomings and have faith if not confidence in my good intentions, eh?"

"I fail to see the distinction between faith and confidence," said the Anglomaniac.

"Oh, there's plenty," said the Idiot. "For instance, I have faith in a future life, but I haven't any confidence in it. I know there's going to be one, but I place no reliance on it. It isn't good security in these material days. You can't borrow money on your future life."

"I wouldn't place much reliance on yours," said the Anglomaniac, "if you are to be judged by the company you will keep."

"I shouldn't think you would," rejoined the Idiot. "You will be too far away to have much knowledge of the securities I'll have to offer. You won't know whether my halo is solid gold or a mere effect of light. But speaking of the future, I'm getting a little uneasy about it, and if I could I'd move out and go to some place where there isn't any such thing as a future. I'd like to find a place with a magnificent past, a corking present, and no future at all. If it wasn't for this thing they call the future lowering over us all the time this would be a bully world—but there it is, all day long and all night long. It's future, future, future always; a lottery of the awfulest sort. It worries good men more than it does bad, and what it holds throws the contents of Pandora's box into a shade so deep that the mere thought of it freezes the soul. Have any of you noticed the latest utterance of that Apostle of Light, Mr. Maurice Matterhorn—"

"Maeterlinck," corrected the Poet. "He's a poet, not an alp."

"Well, Maeterlinck, then," said the Idiot. "He's usually so much in the dark that I can't tell whether he is a man or a snow-clad eminence. It doesn't matter much what his name is. It's what he says that bothers me. Here is the latest utterance he has perpetrated upon an unsuspecting public."

The Idiot took a clipping from his wallet and read as follows:

"Probably a mere nothing, the displacement of a cerebral lobe, the addition of a slender network of nerves to those that form our consciousness, any one of these would be enough to make the future unfold itself before us with the same clearness, the same majestic amplitude as that with which the past is displayed on the horizon, not only of our individual life, but also of the life of the species to which we belong."

"There!" he added. "What do you think of that? Wouldn't that jar you?"

"It wouldn't me," said the Anglomaniac. "I think I'd rather like to know my future."

"Come up to my room some night and I'll tell you," said the Idiot. "I can see your finish, but for the rest of us it would be dreadful. What good would it be to a man to be a Kipling or a Rostand or even a Maurice Spatterink if every little scribe in creation could take this displaced lobe of his and gaze with it through the slender network of nerves between his consciousness and the future at the things those chaps are going to write some day? If I could dislocate my cerebral lobes so as to enable me to copy off Kipling's next work before he gets at it himself, do you suppose I'd hesitate to sneak in ahead of him with his own magnus opus? I guess not. I try to be honest, but when it comes down to the crime of anticipatory plagiarism I am afraid I should have to plead guilty. So the scheme would work a great injustice to a number of people. The innocent would be led astray by an overwhelming temptation, and the men of achievement of the future would be forestalled by the ambitious, easy-going prophet of the present."

"That's all nonsense," said the Anglomaniac. "Kipling would probably be alive to the disadvantages of the situation as well as you, and set a lot of stenographers at work turning out his future books ten at a time. Indeed, it would prove a labor-saving arrangement."

"Nonsense again," observed the Idiot. "What you say is true, but in that case Kipling would have to compete with himself. The man doesn't live who can publish ten books abreast in a single year and have them prove as successful as though they were issued tandem a year apart. I don't know of a sadder spectacle in this world than that of an author pitted against himself as a commercial or even a literary proposition. But there are others who would suffer. Take our statesmen. Do you suppose for an instant that if President Roosevelt could have foreseen the issue of his bear hunt in Mississippi he would have gone to Mississippi at all? Not he. No bear, no hunt, would have been his motto, and by force of its own possibilities this penetration into the future would defeat itself. Do you suppose that if Seth Low had known—well, never mind. I don't think he would have, though, although he might have. Some men are by nature ready to take hold of a losing proposition, and it's possible that he is one of 'em. But the idea is fundamentally a bad one, and if Nature, who seldom makes bad mistakes, wants to make one of the worst imaginable, she should take this little hint from Mr. Maeterlinck and displace that lobe. Why, if we could see into the future as we can look into the past, life would be no more interesting to the most of us than a novel is to the woman who reads the last chapter first. All men, knowing the limit of their days, would be like prisoners under sentence of death. Ambition would be destroyed. Suicide would become prevalent, and a great many potentially successful strivers, feeling that all would be well in the end, would slight the details which contribute to success, and reach the goal without deserving it."

"Well, I can imagine you not wanting to see what's ahead of you," sneered the Anglomaniac, "but as for me, I'd like to read the pages of my biography that is to be."

"So you've said," returned the Idiot dryly. "There are people in the world who like sensational literature. As for me, I'm ready to take what's coming to me—"

"Oblivion with a big O," said the Anglomaniac.

"Perhaps," said the Idiot, "and if so, I've no complaint to make, for I'm told that oblivion is even more restful than life in the suburbs."

He rose from the table and made ready to depart.

"I'm sorry about that roll, Mr. Poet," he said.

"Oh, I don't mind," said the Poet. "You're welcome to it."

"It isn't that," said the Idiot. "That is, not quite. It isn't on my conscience so much as on my—er—digestion. I am afraid from the way I feel that it was a trifle underdone."

He Loved Her Just the Same.

IT WAS 9:30 o'clock in the drawing room of the home of Miss Clara Armstretch. As the last notes of the piano died away the young lady in question suddenly whirled around and gazed long and fixedly at the agitated countenance of her embarassed fiancé.

"Mr. Mainspoke," she said bitterly, "this is too much. When you first came in this evening it was evident to me that you intended to provoke a quarrel. There was a marked coolness in your manner, and as we sat on the sofa together you edged away, and insisted upon changing to a chair. Even there, however, you were not contented, but you suddenly arose, and I caught you glancing at the clock. Several times I saw you start to pace the floor, as if something was on your mind, and now, when at your request, I play your favorite air on the piano, I catch you trying to mimic me behind my back. This has gone far enough. If, Sir, you wish to break off the engagement, you have but to speak. Let there be no further shillyshallying."

James Mainspoke loved the indignant girl before him better than his life, and he became conscious that unless he told the plain truth she was lost to him forever.

"Darling," he said, his face suffused with blushes, "if you must know, I have on a suit of brand new underwear."

FOLLOW THIS THING UP

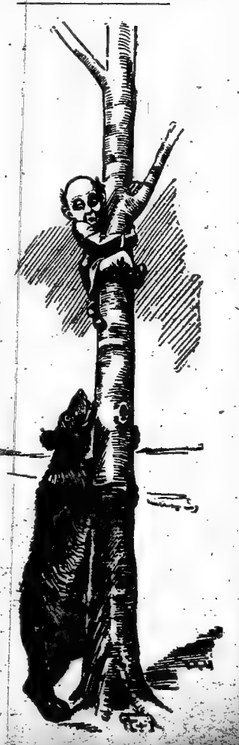

1902

TEA CUP TATTLE

Dame Fashion's figure is a thing
That really doth appall;
Her waist is underneath her arms
Or isn't there at all.

Or else it's right upon her hips,
But whether free or laced
There's one place that it cannot be,
And that is—at the waist.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

⁂

The lady in the chinchilla boa remarked to the other that, really, although the play had been very enjoyable, she did not like the manner in which certain of the characters were made to swear. "One can scarcely go to any theatre nowadays," she went on, "without having one's ears assaulted by the sound of the 'big, big D——.'"

"Yes," said the lady with the Parisian hat with a laugh that matched the hat; "but such things don't come to my ears with such a shock as they used to do before a little experience I had in Holland. I was traveling this Summer on the Continent with a party; one of those personally conducted tours, you know, where no one is supposed to venture out without the support of the entire company.

"My especial traveling friend was Miss G——. You know her. All her family are missionaries, and she herself is engaged in work in Africa; but this Summer she was on a leave of absence. We were in Amsterdam, and, getting a little tired of viewing cathedrals and palaces with our party, we decided to take a car ride.

"Perhaps you don't know how Amsterdam got its name. The city is built on the Amstel River, which flows through it in numerous canals. The centre of the city, where the palace, the Post Office, and many other public buildings are, is called the Dam, and every street car that passes through this portion of the town has that name marked upon it.

"Miss G—— and I got on a car and took a long ride, but when we reached the end of the line we found that the car we got on to return would carry us far from where we wished to go. We were in great perplexity. The conductor couldn't understand our brand of German, and we couldn't understand his Dutch. We were growing decidedly uneasy when a nice-looking young gentleman, a Hollander, who sat next me, and who understood English, offered his assistance.

"We told him which hotel we wished to get to. Very politely, in his broken English, he minutely directed us, ending with what seemed to us, even in that city of dams, as a very explosion of profanity. 'You vill, when the palace you reach,' he said, 'just take any dam car that comes along and it will take you to your hotel.'

"Fortunately I retained my self-possession and my restraint upon laughter, and thanked him; but the stony stare with which my missionary friend rewarded him for his well-meant advice visibly took him by surprise; and I suppose that ever since he has had a story to tell his friends about those 'queer Americans.'"

⁂

"Why did you never marry?" she asked.

"I never cared for tragedies," he replied.

⁂

The man from Ohio said he had discovered another specimen of metropolitan humor.

"That is," he said, "I suppose it is humor, although it is of such a peculiar quality that I hardly know how to classify it. I refer to the fantastic way many people have of speaking of their house number. Take a friend of mine who lives at 125 in the Sixties, for example. I met him at a club one evening and when I asked him for his address he said he was living at 'a dollar and a quarter' West Sixty-fourth Street. Another, whose number is 25, always gives his address as 'two bits.' Other people in the same house have adopted a more modern currency and call it a 'quarter.'

"I have heard other wits of this class speak of 5 as a 'nickel,' 10 as a 'dime,' 150 as 'dollar and a half,' and so on through the whole table of United States currency. I am not finding fault with the habit at all, for it is undoubtedly an aid to memory, but if people not familiar with Uncle Sam's money should be told an address in this fashion they would probably be slightly confused as to locality."

⁂

A little boy in Old Greenwich Village fell asleep the other night just before dinner and dreamed a dream that spread over a whole week. When they woke him they told him that he had been asleep just five minutes. He pondered for a time, and then said dazedly:

"It takes an awful long time to sleep five minutes."

⁂

It is not only in games of chance that certain numbers possess virtues that other digits and combinations of digits have not. Certain street numbers likewise have a magnetism of their own that draws to their area doors all sorts of letters for all sorts of people who do not live there, and in all likelihood never will live there.

"It is a funny thing about some of these numbers," said an old postman. "I have been detailed on a good many different routes in my time, and wherever I have been I have noticed that there are a few numbers that get most of the stray mail, while other houses all up and down the block will seldom get a letter that has been misdirected.

"Of all numbers I think 125 is the greatest lodestone. I have delivered mail to 125 in a good many different streets, and at all these houses scores of letters were received for people who had most certainly never been there in my time nor in the time of the present occupants. No. 33 is also a favorite refuge for homeless letters, 45 is another, and 155 generally gets its share. It is a curious thing that more drifting mail is sent to odd than to even numbers. It must be that certain of these odd combinations are more easily remembered than others, and when absent-minded correspondents forget the address of their friends they put down the number that sticks in the memory and trust to Providence and the postman to get it to the proper destination."

⁂

Teter—Your wife uses extremely good language.

Totter—Yes, and lots of it.

⁂

It was at a mothers' meeting in a well-known Brooklyn church. The members of the circle were chatting as they waited for the Chairman to call the meeting to order, and the following is one of the anecdotes that was told:

"Edith is the six-year-old daughter of a friend of mine. She is a lively child and quite capable of forming her own opinions and of sticking to them, and is the readiest child to pick up slang and other expressions not exactly suited for a little girl's vocabulary that I have ever known. She has always since her babyhood been afraid of the dark, and her mother, in spite of fine theories to the contrary, has humored her little girl and allowed a light in her bedroom. Recently, however, my friend decided that Miss Edith was arriving at an age when reason should help her to overcome her fears.

"So, being a good, really pious mother, she talked to Edith and told her that God was always present, and that nothing could harm her in the dark.

"Night came, and bedtime. Edith was undressed, said her prayers, and climbed into her little snow-white nest. With the good-night kiss, her mother said: 'Now, dear, just think that the room is full of angels watching while you sleep.'

"Turning out the gas she left the room. But being a loving, sympathetic mother, she stood for a while outside the door to see how Miss Edith would stand the ordeal.

"After some minutes of intense stillness she heard Edith say in a low voice: "'Beau—tee—ful white angels all around!' And then, after a pause: 'But it beats the old Nick how afraid I am of those angels!'"

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Ella—What is your idea of a good-hearted fellow?

Stella—One who spends his money on me and lets his creditors wait for their pay.

⁂

Why anybody will give his last name to the agents of a City Directory and refuse the first name is not easily explained. There are two people in town, however, who have done that very thing. They have nothing to conceal, apparently, so far as their surname is concerned, but persist in hiding the light of their prenomen under the very darkest kind of a bushel. The Directory prints the family name in regular order, but instead of the Christian appellation we find the word "Refused" capitalized and parenthetically inclosed.

This curious feature of Directory literature opens up a vast field for speculation. What were the mysteries of those hidden names? Did the company refuse to put them into type or did their owners refuse to divulge them? In either case, what were the reasons? Were they uneuphonious, unpronounceable, unprintable? Were they— But conjecture is lost in the mazes of such problems as these.

⁂

He (after being promptly accepted)—Why didn't you say no at first and keep me in suspense for a while? I understand that is the way women generally do.

She—Well, I tried that once, and—and—

"And what?"

"He didn't ask me the second time."

⁂

She was a kindergartner and he was a morsel of a boy four years old. The scene was a kindergarten room in a large school in Brooklyn. On the table was a geranium plant with its blossoms broken, lying beside the broken pot. Miss Gray and Tony sat in low chairs facing each other.

"Now, Tony, tell me who broke this plant," said Miss Gray, who already knew.

Tony—It was Sammy Brown.

Miss Gray—No, Tony, I do not think it was Sammy. Tell me who did it.

Tony—I guess it was Jacob Spahr.

Miss Gray—No, Tony, it was not Jacob. I am sure.

Tony—Then it was Willie Burns.

And so Tony went on until he had named all of his little playmates he could think of.

Then Miss Gray, looking sternly into the small culprit's eye, said: "Now, Tony, you must tell me who broke the flower."

And Tony, looking as innocent as a lamb on a Spring morning, said: "God broke it."

Miss Gray in a low voice, but still hopeful: "No, Tony, you know that God did not break it."

Tony, nearly at the end of his rope, but still full of fight: "Well, then, if it wasn't God it must have been the Other Fellow!"

After a few seconds Miss Gray recovered from a severe fit of coughing. Little children must be handled somewhat like other little wild animals are handled by the trainers in the circus, they must never be allowed to conquer, and she put her question once more, and Tony, looking bored because of his teacher's persistency, said: "Well, if you must know, I broke it myself."

And Miss Gray went away to rest and to meditate.

⁂

Mrs. Swinburn—I think the refrain was perfectly lovely, entirely the best part of the song.

Swinburn—H'm, yes; but I began to fear she never would.

Mrs. Swinburn—Never would what?

Swinburn—Refrain.

⁂

Mr. Jones—My dear, do you know that you have one of the best voices in the world?

Mrs. Jones—Indeed! Do you really think so?

Mr. Jones—I certainly do, otherwise it would have been worn out long ago.

"Why did Tom give up his study of geneaology?"

"You see he climbed so far up his family tree that he caught sight of an ape in the upper branches."

Off His Beat.

THE recent civil service examination brings to mind an amusing story which was told in connection with one of the earliest examinations for policemen. The question asked by the examining commission was: "How many miles to the moon?"

Pat, a lusty son of old Erin, whose right to a place on the force had never before been disputed, answered:

"I don't know how many miles it is, but I know that it is far enough away to be outside my beat, even when it's full."

AT the Criterion Theatre, Saturday night a week ago, two performances were going on at one and the same time. One had to do with a play by Pinero—"Iris," about which much has been said and written, and which the people out front saw. The other was a drama in the "real life of the actor," for there is a real life to his existence as well as the one of paint and powder, which the public knows so well. This other side had to do with more practical things—for it was packing night for the Virginia Harned company.

Actors playing in New York don't have to bother much with that sort of thing for weeks—sometimes months—but to the best of them the "road" is inevitable. It must come some time. And coming just at this time, with the faint tinkle of the Yuletide bells in the actor's ears, it is anything but welcome. For whether the company be destined for the one-night stands or is to find itself in the larger city with bookings of a week or more the future holds forth only promise of increased anxieties and discomforts.

It is not unusual for persons in conversation with actors to dilate with every one upon the latter's opportunities for "seeing the world," and to the novice the panoramic view of American cities and towns is not without some attraction. But to the well-seasoned player the prospect is not alluring. About the third or fourth time he arrives in San Francisco he fails to note the "picturesqueness" of the fact that he has on a Winter overcoat while the people about him on the boat crossing the bay are dressed in the light fabrics of "the good old Summer time."

In the dressing rooms at the Criterion on Saturday night, instead of the usual gossip, one heard this sort of thing:

"I say, old chap, do you think I ought to leave this fur coat out?"

"Well, it's pretty cold, you know."

"Yes, but to-morrow it's just as likely to be warm. I guess I'd better take the lighter coat and pack this."

Fancy the vindictive Maldonado after his furniture breaking scene in the last act coming down to the problem of whether he ought to put his rubbers into his trunk or into his valise.

It is certainly a case of "from the sublime to the ridiculous" when the actors pack up.

***

Nowadays no actor in New York of any pretensions at all can get along without his valet, and a very useful person he is for the actor, too. He it is who discovers just when the grease paint on the leading man's collar is so thick that it can be seen from the front. While the actor is playing one scene he is busy getting the clothes ready for the next one; the right suit is laid out, the links are in the cuffs, and the studs in the shirt. The patent leathers are standing conveniently by ready to be slipped into at the quickest possible notice. And on the last night the suits discarded go into the trunks one after another as soon as the actor is off the scene.

When the last curtain falls little remains to be done. The make-up box is securely fastened so that the powder will not sift out, the lid is down, the lock clicks, and five minutes later the baggageman is seeing just how hard he can throw the trunk without breaking it into smithereens.

Most actors nowadays carry two trunks—one of which is labelled "Theatre," the other "Hotel." In the one-night stands the hotel trunks are seldom sent up from the station, so the actor carries a little extra linen and a few necessary toilet articles in his grip.

***

One of the most serious propositions that confront the actor "on the road" is the selection of hotels. The stars and leading people, of course, go to the best establishments, but the majority have to look for accommodations at places where the rates are not excessive. The actor of to-day is not usually of the happy-go-lucky kind, taking no heed of to-morrow while enjoying to-day. He has learned his lesson and economy is his watchword. In all of the larger cities there are hotels that cater especially to the theatrical profession, and there rooms with board may be had for from $7 to $12 a week. There is also in nearly every city one or more theatrical boarding houses where "players much do congregate." They vary little in general appearance, and if an actor found an item on the menu in the boarding house in one town that differed from the one he had just left he would be too surprised and too suspicious probably to order it. Notwithstanding their shortcomings, however, there are features about some of the theatrical boarding houses that make an appeal to the actor which he cannot resist. And in many instances players who have risen to positions which justify increased expenditures still go back every season to the "little old boarding house" that sheltered them in their struggling days.

Often as not the landlady herself is one who once was on the stage. Between the serving of the soup and the carving of the roast she regales her guests with stories of the palmy days when she played Ophelia and Juliet "with the best of them." And in an exciting moment she may arise, carving knife in hand, to illustrate a passage from Macbeth. The landlady of the theatrical boarding house can be the best of friends or the cruelest of enemies. Many an unpaid board bill attests the former fact, and attics full of trunks, wherein repose the "wealth of Caesars," the crowns of Kings, and the royal raiment of Queens who had not the price, tell the gloomy story of hard-hearted justice.

***

The actor's troubles on the road are not confined to boarding houses and hotels. Late jumps at night on trains crowded with emigrants in the far West often mean serious discomforts. But the surprising part is how cheerfully, as a rule, men and women alike accept these conditions. Huddled in a cross-roads railroad station, deluding themselves with the notion that there is comfort to be had from a fireless stove, they try to make time pass with stories and with song. The wind howls dismally outside; every time the door opens there is a blast of cold air and perhaps a drift of snow. And the train is always late. They cannot go back to the hotel, for the train may be half an hour late, or it may not come along for several hours. But whenever it comes they must be ready to bundle themselves in promptly—they can take no chances. Failure to reach the next town will mean serious loss.

And if with the cold, cheerless dawn they reach their destination only to find that the one little hotel is full, they snatch such sleep as they can with heads pillowed on satchels and other hand-luggage, smiling as they dream that they are once more in New York on the beloved Rialto, which is their only home.

***

After four week's experience with Hall Caine there is one man in this town who believes he knows more than "a thing or two." Frank J. Welsbach is the man, and he says he is going to write a book on how to succeed, with this for the opening chapter:

"The showman, like the agriculturist, has his troubles; his day of triumph and his hour of despair.

"The farmer plows his ground and sows his seed; the manager opens his playhouse and displays his wares; one is dependent upon a propitious season, the other upon the public fancy.

"While a series of storms would be the ruin of one, a hurricane of applause would be to the profit of the other.

"There is a further difference between these two occupations; while the farmer has a long Summer of waiting before measuring the crop, the manager and his assistants are able to discover the nature and weight of their product within a single week—divided in this wise:

"Sunday—In the theatrical world is a day of ominous and portentous quiet. It is when the actor and author listen with credulity to the whispers of hope, expecting that the press agent's promises of to-day will be realized on the morrow. Meanwhile the manager reads a few dozen romantic novels which may prove suitable for dramatization, and visits the outlying districts to discover if the billboards have been properly covered.

"Monday—The critics now dust their mental scales and weigh the play, actor, author, and manager. Indeed, the critics are little less than theatrical weighing machines and, like the nickel in the slot, it sometimes happens that no two register alike, yet each thinks he is right.

"Tuesday—The dear public, provided with its own scales, will insist on having its own way. But it sometimes discards its scales, as the prodigal his gold, and judges off hand, thereby not infrequently bamboozling itself. Very often, too, the public prefers a heaping measure of mediocrity to an honest weight of true worth.

"Wednesday—The actor, having cut out the favorable notices of his individual performance, carefully immures them in his scrapbook, the histrionic mausoleum and perpetual reminder of true worth. The critic who praises his efforts is ever a cultured gentleman; he who condemns is ever a vulgarian. Those actors who have lean parts look upon the play as a sickening failure; those who have fat ones, as being a glorious triumph.

"Thursday—The author now wakes up to the fact that finesse, like feathers, when not mixed with something more substantial, will not have much weight with the public; that the beam must not tip this way in consequence of an excess of frivolity, or that way on account of undue heaviness, unrelieved by the leaven of merriment, since success depends upon a nice, even balance. Incidentally the author waylays the critic who said his play lacked weight, just as would a butcher who was accused of giving short weight.

"Friday—The press agent, having 'fixed' the papers, settles into a satisfying repose, awaiting developments with serene indifference. If the receipts are 'all that could be desired' he considers that the glad prosperity is all owing to his masterly efforts; but should the play fail to draw it is the 'star's fault.'

"Saturday—The manager will now balance the critiques and the week's receipts. If the latter outweigh the former he will lay his index finger along the length of his nose and say unbeautiful and unprintable things of the critics. Otherwise the sedentary gentlemen with a penchant for slaughter smile, denoting wisdom."

***

In the fourth act of "The Crisis," now playing at Wallack's Theatre, James K. Hackett wears a military coat of the period of 1861, United States Volunteers. He is supposed to have returned from a hard campaign, which his clothing should plainly show. Recently a costumer made a new coat for Mr. Hackett, and it was a question of much discussion as to how it could be made to appear marked with the stains of warfare and battle. After having tried several expedients it was at last placed in the hands of the scenic artist, who with judicious use of water colors obtained a most artistic effect upon the garment.

Shortly after this, however, a little alteration was necessary, and Mr. Hackett's dresser took it to a near-by tailor for that purpose. The tailor was enterprising, and did not confine himself to the instructions of Mr. Hackett's dresser and the coat being returned just in time for the evening's performance, to Mr. Hackett's horror and despair it was quite as new and span-looking as when it first came from the hands of the costumer. The tailor was sent for, and Mr. Hackett anxiously inquired:

"What have you done with this coat of mine? You were simply requested to make alterations."

"I know, Mr. Hackett," replied the tailor, "but when the coat came to me it was in a most horrible condition and not fit for a gentleman to wear, so I immediately cleaned it to the best of my ability; and I can tell you, Mr. Hackett, it was no easy job, because it was covered with paint, and turpentine had no effect upon it."

Mr. Hackett saw argument with the man was useless, and quietly remarked as the tailor retired:

"Send the coat to the artist again to-morrow morning. That will cost another $10."

***

The bell upon which the hours are struck in "The Darling of the Gods" is said to have come from the Buddhist temple at Nara—the first of the cities of old Japan, in order of time. Nara counts its years by thousands. It was here the Emperors dwelt when they were still earth gods, and here their palaces were when palaces were built of unknown trees of the forest.

The age of the bell is not certain, but is thought to be at least 600 years. It is thimble-shaped, and is struck from the outside with the frayed end of a bamboo. It is beautifully sculptured and its tone is a marvel of melody.

Time in the play is counted in the true Japanese way, according to the ancient picturesque system.

The day of old Japan was twelve hours long—each hour being twice the length of ours. The hours were named after such animals as were supposed to be, in their natures, more or less characteristic of the time of day. The day began at 11 P. M., with the "hour of the rat." The hours were also numbered from 4 to 9, inclusive, and then repeated backward. It was these numbers which were struck on the temple's bells. Between each hour a "half hour" was struck on a smaller bell, so that our midnight, the hour between the "rat" and the "ox," would be announced by the striking of eight and a half bells. The striking was preceded by a curious signal, consisting of a series of strokes, at first slow, but increasing in rapidity to a vibration. Then a brief silence, then the solemn tolling of the hour.

Didn't Know About Cash Boys.

Uncle Podunk (shopping in town, to saleswoman)—How much fer them socks?

Saleswoman—Twenty-five cents a pair.

Uncle Podunk (putting his hand in his pocket)—All right. Gimme a pair.

Saleswoman—Yes, Sir. Cash, here! C-a-s-h-!!

Uncle Podunk—Thunder and mud, woman! Ye needn't holler it so durn loud. I know it's cash here, an' ain't I feelin' fer it as fast as I kin?

HEARD AT THE CLUBS

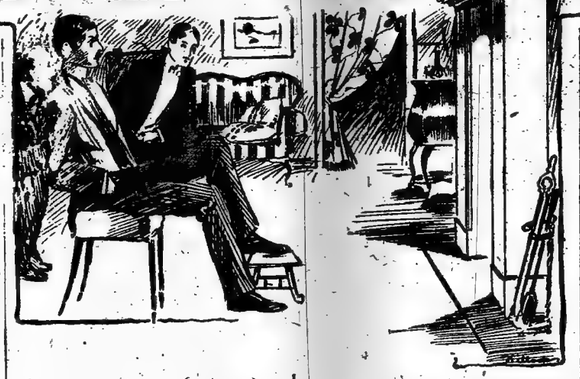

Alfred L. Seton, Jr., by the death of his father this week, is now the head of his branch of the family. He is a member of the Union and Tuxedo Clubs and married a Miss Barbey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and a niece of the late Pierre Lorillard. The most picturesque member of the family is Mgr. Seton, now abroad. Alfred Seton belongs to the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution, and is thoroughly imbued with the glories of the Seton family and the prominent part it has taken in the history of education and of society in this country. Mother Seton established the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in this country over a century ago, and Seton Hall in New Jersey is one of the most renowned of Roman Catholic colleges. Mgr. Seton took occasion once in a sermon to emphasize the fact of his lineage, and he has written a very interesting book on the Seton family.

⁂

"I understand he is married and has recently come into considerable money."

"Which was cause and which effect?"

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Of all the clubs to which Cornelius Vanderbilt belongs the Knickerbocker is his favorite. He is not much of a clubman, although he is more of a men's man than a ladies' man. He has used the officers' room at the Twelfth Regiment Armory as his club a great deal, and he delights in the society of the officers and men of his regiment. He is always kind and extremely civil to club servants. They both respect and like him, for he has the same faculty of being as natural and democratic as his uncle, William K. Vanderbilt, who is really a prince of good fellows. The present generation of Vanderbilts, like all representatives of wealthy families, are prone to be reserved, cold, and exclusive. Without disparaging his brother Alfred in the least, the difference in popularity between the two brothers is astonishing. A touch of nature makes the world kin, and perhaps it was Cornelius Vanderbilt's romantic life history that has had something to do with endearing him to the hearts of the people.

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"After all, Pat's love for his native isle is but natural patriotism."

"Maybe. But it's a little overdone when it leads him to believe that the leaves are green in honor of Ireland."

⁂

Philip Benkard, who was married last week to Miss Olin, had quite a series of bachelor farewell dinners. The mess of his regiment gave him one, and he had another for his ushers. There was one vacancy in the number of the latter, as Cornelius Vanderbilt was taken ill a few days before the last dinner at the Knickerbocker Club. Philip Benkard once took part in tableaus representing "Trilby," and as he was Little Billee, the nickname has stuck to him ever since. He really resembles Du Maurier's Little Billee in many respects. His father, who died last year, was one of the most popular men in the Union Club. His brother is engaged to Miss Bartlett, the daughter of Col. Franklin Bartlett, the Secretary of the Union Club.

⁂

Bullion—Do I understand that you would marry my daughter because in time she is to have all my money?

Knickerbocker—Why — er—I didn't think there was any other way to get it.

⁂

Nearly all the bachelors who lived below Twenty-third Street in the neighborhood of the Union Club and who were members of that organization have moved to various new residences in the upper Fiftieth Streets. George Pollock is keeping his old rooms which he has had with James Gordon Bennett for many years. These are on Twenty-first Street opposite the club, and it was at these rooms that Travers Van Buren died many years ago. Mr. Bennett is expected in New York this Winter, and with his advent it is probable that the rooms will be changed and an uptown location procured.

⁂

"He seems able to drive a pretty good bargain."

"I should say so. He spent $3,000 winning his wife and now he has sued a man for $300,000 for the loss of her affections."

⁂

Louis Fitzgerald, the Master of the Westchester Hunt and the son of Gen. Fitzgerald, has to report one of the most successful seasons in the history of the hunt. The hunting has kept up well, and the schedule is arranged until Christmas and after. Should the ground continue unfrozen at Christmas time there will be a series of meets throughout the holiday week.

⁂

"He has a nice sense of honor."

"Nice sense of honor? You bet he has! Why, if he caught himself cheating while playing solitaire he'd denounce himself, and then cut himself in the street ever after."

⁂

A. C. Hutchinson, who died last week in New Orleans and whose will has just been probated, leaving large sums of money to various charities and hospitals, was well known in New York, and frequently put up at the Manhattan and other clubs on his visits here. He was one of the props of the old Opera House in New Orleans, and he rarely missed a performance. He was for many years the business manager of the entire Morgan and Whitney interests, some of which were later consolidated with those of the late C. P. Huntington. Like Mr. Huntington and the late Mr. Morgan, he was an enthusiastic collector of art objects and pictures, and had one of the best private picture galleries in the South.

⁂

Lotus Eater—Chalmers seems to have dropped out of sight completely. At one time I thought he was destined to make a name for himself.

Merritt—That was before he happened to marry a woman who was better known than himself.

⁂

J. Henry Smith never travels even short distances except on special trains. Whenever he gives a dinner at Tuxedo he has a special train for his guests, and there is one for him whenever he goes South. The era of special cars is over. Dr. W. Seward Webb also travels with a special train, and so does William K. Vanderbilt, who has arranged for the use of his personal friends to constantly have a train at command in the Grand Central yards. John Jacob Astor and Stuyvesant Fish, both railroad "magnates," are content with special cars, though Col. Astor does not travel much, and so does not own one. Just now his fad is for automobiles, and he has forty odd machines which he keeps at Ferncliff and in New York.

⁂

"Hello, Tom, old man. I hear you're engaged?

"Yes, old chap, I am, and to the—"

"The sweetest, dearest, and loveliest of girls. The one most calculated to render one happy, the one that is the realization of youth's pure ideal, the—"

"But I say, old chap, how on earth did you discover that? You don't—you don't—know her, do you?"

⁂

There seems to be some agitation in opposition to the re-election of the Grand Duke Michael to the Presidency of the Cercle Nautique, in Cannes. The Grand Duke is a species of social despot over there, but very much beloved of the Americans who frequent the Cercle Nautique, the most fashionable club. The Russians are not very fond of the Grand Duke, as he made a morganatic marriage, and his wife is not recognized by the Court of the Czar, although she has a splendid position in England, and is received by the royal family there. The Grand Duke may resign from the Cercle Nautique and establish a new club. The misunderstanding has resulted in the election to an office in the club of T. Huger Pratt, who is a member of the New York and other clubs in this city, and who has recently made his home abroad. He is one of the first American officers of a foreign club of prominence.

⁂

Unyunleage—Do you think there are any sane persons in the lunatic asylums?

Murray Hill—I wouldn't be surprised. At any rate, the fellows I know to be crazy never seem to get there.

⁂

The Calumet Club, which several years ago passed through a crisis, is now on the high road to prosperity. At a recent meeting of the Governors it was suggested by the Treasurer, Mr. Clinton Adams, that the board subscribe among themselves $20,000 to pay off all back indebtedness and start the club with a balance in the bank to its credit in the New Year. This was merely a business proposition on the basis of underwriting. The dues and funds are ample enough in the first month of the new year to cover such a proposed insurance, but it was deemed wise to pay the back bills with other funds than those which were to come in. The money was immediately subscribed among the Board of Governors, and, within a short time, it will be refunded to them through the receipts o the club. The initiation fee has been restored and the waiting list is longer than last year, when there was no such fee demanded. The resignations, which will come into clubs every year, have been very few. To the President, Alfred Huidekoper Bond, and to the Vice President, Arthur Turnure, and the various committees much credit is due for this very flourishing condition of affairs. The Calumet is now the only large downtown club on Fifth Avenue.

⁂

"I understand that that eminent composer who has been indulging in so many erratic actions produced one of his operas in your city," said the man who had a visiting card.

"Yes, and the universal opinion was that the show wasn't one-half as good as the advertising."

⁂

The Catholic Club, which has the best library of any in town, has instituted a book lending service to its members. Books are delivered to members, and may be kept at home. The service was the suggestion of Mr. John Jerome Rooney, who for a long time was Chairman of the Library Committee.

⁂

The new clubhouse given by William C. Whitney to Aiken is nearly completed and will be open after Christmas.

⁂

Every one sympathizes with "Billy" Legendre of the Calumet in the loss of his beautiful country home by fire last Monday. Mr. Legendre is one of the ex-Presidents of the Calumet Club, and his portrait by Carroll Beckwith hangs in a conspicuous place. He gives many nice little entertainments at Mount Kisco, and has many Friday to Monday parties. The house was a splendid specimen of Colonial architecture, with great white columns in front. The fireproof library was a separate building a little distance from the main house.

⁂

"Did I understand you to say that the worried-looking person who just turned the corner is a has-been coal baron?" asked Mixeduppe, as he glanced out of the club window.

"Not quite," replied Knowsitte. "Not quite. I said he has a barren coal bin."

⁂

Dunbar Wright has come out as a lecturer, and he gave a very excellent illustrated talk before the Automobile Club on Wednesday concerning his travels in Spain, Madeira, and other places. Each Winter Mr. Wright betakes himself to Egypt, and he has made many explorations there. He will go abroad again this Winter and take a journey in the land of the pyramids by motor car.

⁂

"That is very pretty hemstitching on your lingerie," said Flyhi, when he was calling on Miss Intheswim the other evening.

"Sir-r-!" she exclaimed. "How dare you say such a thing? How do you know anything about that?"

She blushed becomingly, and her downcast eyes and heaving shoulders told of the pent-up mortification and wrath within her.

"How?" laughed Flyhi. "How? Don't you suppose we see The Sunday Yowler at the club?"

⁂

One of the club events of this week will be the dinner of the Beta Gamma Iota Society of St. Paul's School, which will take place on Thursday at the Arena. There will be a large assemblage of clubmen from all parts of the country. The younger and middle-aged generations of men at the Union, Knickerbocker, University, Calumet, and college clubs have many among them who are graduates of St. Paul's, and from Philadelphia there will come a large delegation headed by Craig Biddle, E. S. Willing, John Cadwalader, and others.

Running up a big bill.

Very Healthy, Apparently.

CHARLIE YOUNGHUSBAND had been caught in rather a confused account of his whereabouts the night previous. His wife accepted the statement without comment, but all the next day his conscience troubled him, and in order to square himself he stopped on his way up home and bought a copy of Crawford's last book. After dinner they sat down in the library and he commenced its perusal aloud. As he proceeded he felt himself growing more solid. At last he encountered this passage:

"If the girl loved her mother, and she really did, it was largely because her mother was so perfectly truthful. Cynical people called her perfectly honest, and said that her veracity would have amounted to a disease of the mind if she had possessed any; but that since she did not, it was probably a form of degeneration, because all perfectly healthy human beings lied naturally."

"Pardon the interruption, Charlie, but how thankful you should be that you have always possessed such magnificent robust health."

The Beautiful.

When the shovel's merry chorus
Rings upon the frozen ground
We are moved to cogitation
On a subject most profound.

For the snow, though white, is useless,
And we wish with all our soul
We were handling, black and grimy,
Dirty, sooty lumps of coal.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A Blue Ribbon View.

First Marketman—I tell you, I can't understand why these high-priced sausages fly so fast.

Second Marketman—Perhaps they are made of greyhounds.

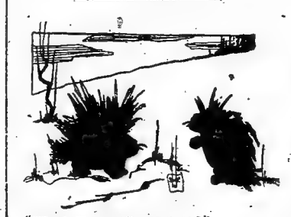

"What! You won't marry me?"
No! Do you think I am going to warm my feet on THAT back all Winter? Well, I guess not.

A SHANGHAIED CONGREGATION.

By John R. Spears.

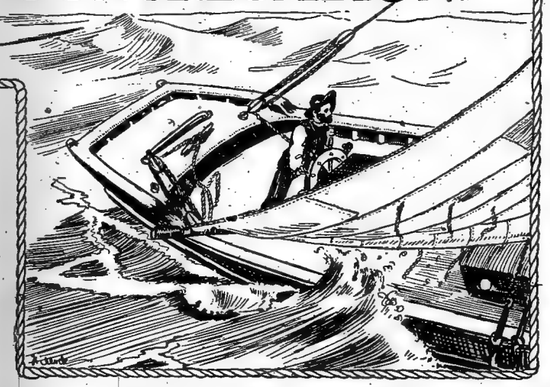

WHETHER I ever told you of a shipmate of mine what they called the Parson or not I disremember," said the old sailor, who was sitting on the stringpiece of a South Street pier, "but I never see a chap like him afore or since. He was the smartest man I ever did see; powerful smart, Sir. And he was eddicated, too, and it was all along of his displayin' his eddication to a parcel of landsmen that I first come to know him.

"I was livin' at Hurstweir, out on the Great South Bay, them days, bein' only a kid, and havin' been to sea only into coasters. And one day in the Fall of the year a young chap comes to town, dressed in a long black coat, and a-nounces that he's a mission preacher what is to make a protracted effort, and no charges to be made nor any collection took till he's done and they sees whether they has got the worth of their money.

"There didn't nobody know him, nor ever hearn tell of him, but they knowed folks he said he knowed, and he'd a takin' way with him, and without ary question they opened the church that night at early candlelight, and he goes to work.

"I ain't no judge of preachin', as you'll allow, but them 'ere few remarks of his'n that night was rousin' to the congregation. And next day the little old church was crowded till I 'lowed the shingles 'ud be busted offen the sides of it, though it had come on to blow and rain something remarkable, too—a regular hurricane, you might say. The sermon this time was still rousin'er than t'other one, but when he was half done a interruption come. Some chap as had been down to the water front lookin' arter the boats goin' adrift see a vessel drive ashore on the Fire Island beach. He comes to the church and gives notice, and with that all hands bolts, includin' the Parson, what led the way afore the ground between the church and the bay was half covered.

"In course we all went afloat as soon as may be and pulls over to the beach into the teeth of that 'ere gale, where we finds the wreck was the schooner Nemesis of Northport, what had been a privateer into the late war, and was last from Turks Island with salt for New York; only now she'd missed her reckonin' and had been throwed up by the waves, and the high tide until she was right atop the beach, and restin' in one of them 'ere tidal ditches what makes through the sand at every big gale.

"All hands had a proper and severe look at her, and then Deacon John Brotherton, what was wreck master and agent for the underwriters, he says:

"'If she brings a hundred dollars where she stands we'll be lucky, for she's hogged, and no mistake.'

"On hearin' that 'ere the Parson takes one more severe look at her fore and aft, and then he says to one of the Elders of the church:

"'Brother, lend me a dollar.'

"The Elder he done it, and the Parson gives it to Deacon Brotherton, and says:

"'I'll take the schooner at the price named, and here's to bind the bargain.'

"Whatever a parson wanted of a schooner, and it stranded on the backbone of a sandbar, was more nor ary one there could make out, but we be to learn suddint—that is, he be to tell us. He said he was to make a Gospel ship of her—a reg-lar floatin' bethel what 'ud carry him to the ends of the 'arth, and more especially to Afric's coral strand, where he be to snatch the heathen from the error of their ways. Then he calls a-tention to the fact that while she looks like she had broke her back, the old schooner hadn't so much as drawed a tack from her mast coats, and that she was a prime bargain at the hundred dollars which he'd bought her for.

"That 'ere sorter tickled the congregation immense, for not one on 'em had ever seen a man git the best of a bargain with Deacon Brotherton afore. So when the Parson sees he's headin' the right course he carries on all plain sail by preachin' a sermon that night on the miseries of the heathen, after which he invites the congregation to take stock in the vessel. He says there won't be no great dividends paid; he 'lowed it would cost a thousand or fifteen hundred to overhaul her and fit her out, and he calkerlated to use her on the African coast for a floatin' missionary meetin' house while his supplies lasted, which would be all money paid out and none comin' in. But when the supplies was nigh hand to exhaustion, he 'lowed the newly converted colored brethren 'ud help him gather a cargo of palm oil or some other product of the country, what could be sold for enough to buy a new outfit and pay back a half of the original cost to the owners.

"Well, Sir, that 'ere congregation jist formed in line for to sign for stock in the Gospel ship. The money was put into the hands of a committee what was to see fair, and then all hands goes to work and overhauls that 'ere wreck. The Parson showed 'em he was a proper sailor man by takin' the lead and tellin' 'em how to strengthen a strained hulk by buildin' an uncomon high keelson atop of the old one, with a plenty of bolts through and through, and sister keelsons the same. And in six weeks the Nemesis was afloat, with a cargo suitable and fittin' for Afric's coral strand into her hold, and a crew of Portuguese what had been acclimated to the coast fevers was into her forecastle, all savin' one, which it was me.

"I had been achin' for a deep-water voyage, but never could git permission from dad till I asked for a chance in this 'ere Gospel ship. I was shipped as steward's mate and general assistant to all hands.

"Ever been on the black coast? No matter. Them as has knows that when you has sailed about twenty miles up the Congo River you comes to a open plain on the south bank, and in the middle of the plain is two hills what is called the Twin Knobs. In them days there was a villiage 'twixt the river and the hills, and the King's name was Bosun Ben, 'cause he'd been a sailor man into the British Navy, where he'd riz to the rank of bosun's mate.

"That 'ere Bosun Ben was the smartest King on that coast, as everybody 'ud allow what ever hearn tell of him. Leastwise he knowed all about the ways of white sailor men, but he never hadn't seen no Gospel ship afore we got there, nor no such sailor as the Parson. In course, when he seen our schooner he thought it just a plain, ordinary trader, and sent one of the head Princes to see what we wanted and carry ashore the dash—eh? A dash is what the French calls a doser, and we calls it a tip. Everybody what interviews a Afric King has to put up a present of some kind, and more especially a bottle of rum first.

"When that 'ere head Prince comes off alongside and says to the Parson, 'Whatever is it you're here for?' the Parson he says, 'We're here to snatch the heathen from the ways of darkness, my brother. We're a ju-ju ship—missionaries to preach the Gospel to you. Come aboard and have a drink while I tell you all about it.'

"I reckon that 'ere Prince didn't exactly hyst in all what the Parson was sayin', but when the Parson asked him to take a drink, he hefted those few remarks to oncet, and came over the rail end on. And when he went back to go ashore he was that happy he was bubblin' over at the lips, and walkin' with his legs spread like shears for hystin' out the mainmast.

"The moment he was gone the Parson calls all hands into the hold, and he says, says he:

"'Now then, me bullies, we be to hold our first services to-night here atween decks, and the best way to gain the a-tention of them 'ere heathen is to warm their stummicks first. In consequence, therefore, we be to make a combined banquet hall and floatin' bethel of these 'tween decks for the reception of our first congregation. It's to be a special service for the King and his Princes; we must bow to r'yalty,' he says.

"And we done it, Sir. We had already laid a floor from atop of our unusual high keelson to the bilge, in anticipation of this very occasion, and all we had to do was to build a companionway down the main hatch, a picnic table amidships, and a pulpit at one end, which they were soon complete. Then we ornamented the whole interior with red calliker and Christmas tinsel and candles; and on to that 'ere picnic table we piled abundant pervisions for the inner man, as the Parson remarked, which the same included a plenty of bottles of rum with the corks out. The sight of that picnic table, Sir, were enough to make you shed tears. Why, Sir, there's many a white congregation could be gathered on them terms, but nobody ever tries it, as ever I hearn tell on. It was a proper sailor man, was that Parson, Sir.

"Well, Sir, as the fireflies begun to glimmer the King and more nor thirty Princes paddles off. The Parson he meets 'em hat in hand, and makes me bang a big drum in honor of the procession as it passes down that 'ere companionway. Let me remark that the reception of that 'ere congregation was particularly swell, and they be to have a realizin' sense of their honors, more especially as the picnic table was visible to the naked eye when they a-rived alongside the main hatch.

"But as the last of the congregation reached the foot of the companionway, and all hands be to reach for them uncorked bottles for to wet their r'yal whistles, the sailormen on deck, which, as I was a sayin', had all been acclimated on that 'ere coast, they claps on the hatches suddint like. Then they slips the cable, from the which a spring had been carried to the off-shore quarter. In course the schooner started adrift with the current to oncet, and when the spring fetches her up she slews around head to sea, when the spring is cut and all hands runs up jib and mainsail, and away we goes with a congregation of thirty-odd royalties atween decks.

"As I was a sayin' to you, Sir, that 'ere sailor what was called the Parson was the smartest chap I ever see. We reaches down to where the seas begins to lift us a bit, and then the Parson he goes down the after hatch, where he was behind a proper bulkhead, and then he sings out to King Bosun Ben:

"'I say, your Majesty,' says he, 'when I sends word that this 'ere was a ju-ju ship come for to snatch you heathens like brands from the burnin' you wasn't jist a comprehendin' of what course I was a steerin', eh? And maybe, perhaps, you need a bit of enlightenment on the subject now. If so, I be to produce the chart to oncet. We don't want you and your Princes, King Bosun Ben. No, your Majesty. You are so old and well-seasoned in your sins that all the preachers on 'arth couldn't convert you. But if you'll send off, say, 200 prime young men, your Majesty, eighteen or twenty years of age on the average, we'll turn you all ashore as soon as we've the young people atween decks. You see our course now, I dare say, your Majesty. We 'low to take them 'ere young people and distribute them among the Christian planters across the Western Ocean, into Brazil. Them 'ere Christian planters delights in trainin' colored youths into the mysteries of religion and—the coffee business, as you might have l'arned when on the South Atlantic station of her Majesty the Queen; and we be to give them opportunity to exercise their benevolent intentions, your Majesty.'

"Well, Sir, to make a long story short, that 'ere shanghaied congregation of royalties accepted the offer. One on 'em was sent ashore for the youths, which they was brung off accordin' to agreement, and when all was atween decks the royalties was released with a liberal dash of good rum to relieve their feelin's.

"Then we squared away for America. The Parson 'lowed that them 'ere benighted heathen atween decks could be sold to the Christian planters of Brazil for $70,000 gold. He 'lowed he'd pay off the crew at a liberal figure, send a fifty per cent. dividend to the owners at Hurstweir for luck, stow the rest into a bank at Rio, and then make another trip to Africa for more benighted heathen what needed convertin'.

"And that 'ere was the most propitionest v'yage he ever took, as he frequent made plain in his remarks, while pacin' of the quarterdeck, until we was about twenty miles to eastward of Cape Frio, when, most suddint and onexpected like, that 'ere crew what had been acclimated on the coast of Africa riz up, seized the Parson and me, put us in the yawl, and after sayin' 'Adios' most polite like, they comes to the wind to head for a landin' to the south'ard of Rio, and leaves us adrift."

The old sailor paused, and for a few moments gazed in silence toward a newly painted building on South Street, the most conspicuous sign on which showed a tall beer glass with a wreath of foam on top. Then he said:

"Man and boy, Sir, I've sailed in ships for more than sixty years, but I never see such a heartless crew as them 'ere on the Nemesis. No, Sir; never. For the Parson he begged 'em on his knees for just one bottle of rum, what they had a plenty of in the locker. They said 'Si, Senhor,' they'd do it, and they brings two bottles, one for him and one for me. But, Sir, when we'd uncorked 'em for a drink we finds they has nothin' into 'em but water, Sir. It a'most makes my throat parch to think of it now, Sir, and—thankee, Sir, I don't mind wettin' my whistle arter grindin' at the winch so long, Sir."

A Chicago "Quick Lunch."

"WHERE can we get a quick lunch?" asked one of the official stenographers of the National Civic Federation who came on from Chicago to report the proceedings of the Executive Committee of the Industrial Department of that organization.

Before the reporter to whom the question was addressed could tell of the neighboring "beef-and" places which met his idea of a "quick lunch," the Chicago stenographer asked how far it was to ——'s, mentioning a place where a New Yorker would not go unless he had several dollars to spare for luncheon and a couple of hours to devote to gustatory delights.

The stenographers compromised on one of the best down town restaurants.

"We had a good, quick lunch," said one of the stenographers on their return. "And it only took us an hour."

"Do you call that a 'quick lunch' in Chicago?" asked the reporter. "Anything over fifteen minutes we call a dinner in New York."

Second Nature.

THE old schoolmaster was deeply affected. His scholars, noticing the dilapidated appearance of his chair, had presented him with a new one for Christmas.

"My dear boys," said the kindly old pedagogue, with tears in his eyes, "I can never hope to tell you how you have made me feel by this token of your love for me. All I can do is to thank you for the sacrifices you have made of your little purses for the sake of my comfort. If you have found me severe at times, I trust you realize that it has always been for your own good. I hope to always have your full confidence, as you have ever had mine."

As the old schoolmaster prepared to sit down in his new chair he unconsciously ran his hand over the seat in search of bent pins.

ON A MISSION OF PERIL.

MESSRS. BADOUIN & CO., English silk merchants of Canton, were in a dilemma which apparently did not have even the two proverbial horns for them to choose between. That morning they had received from the interior a message which caused consternation. It was from their agent at Yung-chow, and said in brief:

"Boxer outbreak again has ruined all business and made it impossible to hold silks. Stores are being burned. Without funds to bribe leaders. Only way to save stocks."

For a full year the agent at Yung-chow had been buying and gathering the valuable silks found in the lower part of the Province of Hoo-Nan, and his collection was supposed to be worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The destruction of these stores meant financial ruin for the firm.

The Boxers of the interior were too strongly intrenched in their natural stronghold to hope for any relief from the European troops, and no foreign commander would be likely to send soldiers to Yung-chow simply in the interests of a single firm of silk dealers.

"It looks very much as if we were in for losing the year's crop of silks," said the senior member of the firm in his Canton office. "And that," he added mournfully, "means ruin—absolute ruin."

The junior member nodded comprehensively and replied: "There is no way out of it. If we could only get hold of the right officials we might with a few thousand dollars bribe them to save the goods. I have no doubt five or ten thousand dollars placed in the right hands would do the work."

"Ah, yes, that is it," answered the senior Badouin. "But the right person is in Yung-chow, and that is nearly three hundred miles away, with the whole country between in sympathy with the Boxers. It is impossible."

A clerk in the private office of the firm who had been forced to listen to this conversation suddenly dropped his pencil and whistled softly as he stooped to pick it up.

Badouin Senior looked over the tops of his glasses and asked: "Did you speak, Williams?"

"No; not consciously," the clerk replied, smiling good-naturedly. "I was a little startled at the news I heard you discussing, and forgot myself so far as to drop my pencil. It reminded me so much of an experience I had in the western part of the United States when I carried a message to Fort Dodge during one of the Indian outbreaks."

"How was that?" asked the head of the firm, interested.

"Oh, I was a man of peace then, and I had to cross the plains by my wits, and—"

It is unnecessary to relate the Indian adventure which befell Williams; but at its conclusion Badouin Senior smiled approvingly, and then said: "I think, after going through such an experience, you would be just the man to go up to Yung-chow and bribe the leader of the Boxers to save our consignments of silk."

It was said in a half-humorous voice and manner, but Williams promptly answered, much to the astonishment of the merchant: "I'll undertake the job, but I won't promise to fulfill the contract. Chinamen are curious people to deal with, and sometimes they are more tricky than American redskins."

"You are right; they are very shrewd and tricky, but if you would undertake the mission—"

There was an appeal in the man's voice which affected Williams. Somehow it reminded him of a pretty, serious face, whose dark, thoughtful eyes he dared not look into long at a time. When Badouin Senior was greatly interested in any subject he had the eyes of Esther Badouin, which made Williams nervous and more panicky than when facing an Indian with an ugly rifle pointed at his breast.

"I'll undertake it," he promptly answered, turning away from the father of the girl whose eyes always affected him. "I'll go at once, and do all that man can."

"My dear Sir, you realize the danger?" said the head of the firm, walking over to his desk. "It may mean death to you—a horrible death."

"I understand," laconically answered Williams.

"Remember, I don't send you—don't urge you to go. It must be on your own free will."

"I won't hold you responsible for my death. Relieve your mind of that. It's an adventure of my own choosing."

Badouin Senior sighed with relief, and recovered some of his old-time happiness; but that night, when he spoke of it at his table, he felt self-condemnatory again as he saw how white Esther went at the announcement.

"Why, father, how could you?"

There was nothing more said about it; but the subject stood as an iceberg between them to chill their affections, and daily they came and went without referring to Williams or his mission.

Meanwhile that young American, who had drifted from one part of the world to another without actually finding any permanent abiding place, was traveling alone from Canton toward Yung-chow. He had been in China just one year, but in that time he had learned more of the ways and dialects of the Chinamen than many a man who had spent ten years in the country.

"Bertie" Williams, as he had been called in the West, was a product of New England soil, grown wise and self-reliant by a residence of many years in the West at a time when Indian outbreaks were far more frequent than today; but while a thorough scout and soldier of fortune, he was essentially a man of peace. He believed in carrying his inherited New England genius for invention and trade into all lines of work, and he had often boasted laughingly that "the arts of peace were better adapted to war" than the modern guns and high explosives. As an afterthought he would sometimes add: "I'll prove it yet if the opportunity offers."

So as he journeyed toward Yung-chow he mused sleepily of his old-time boast, and wondered if his opportunity was about to come. He carried with him, besides $10,000 in gold and Chinese securities, several small packages which he called "presents for the High Muck-a-Muck."

From Canton to Shaou-chow-Foo was through a territory comparatively quiet and under control, and Williams made no special effort to protect himself; but after leaving the latter city his route took him up among the mountains, where bandit robbers always made travel uncertain and risky. In crossing this range Williams knew that he would be in special danger because of the Boxer uprising and the great number of irresponsible bandits. He hoped that the latter would be in league with the Boxer leaders, and thus he would be saved the necessity of dealing with two separate and distinct enemies.

For the first day out from Shaou-chow-Foo he met with no incident of note, but toward night of that day he found himself in a mountain pass where the thickets and rugged peaks made travel difficult. It was just the place for robber bandits, and as he arranged his blanket for the night behind a large boulder he concluded that it would be well to prepare for any emergency. Unpacking some of his "presents," he finally turned in and rolled himself up in his blanket.

Shortly after dark he was aroused from his slumbers by a noise on the rocks above, which indicated the stealthy approach of one or more persons. Suddenly standing upright he raised his voice and said in the native dialect of the people: "Do not kill me. I will surrender to you. I have no arms; nothing but 'presents' for the Governor of Hoo-Nan. If you rob me, you rob him; but come and take them."

He knew from this that if the men were irresponsible mountain robbers, owing allegiance to no one, they would take the presents for the Governor, and then kill him; but if they were in league with the Boxers, who were secretly supported by the Governor, they would give him safe conduct to Yung-chow.

There was a cessation of noise among the rocks, and then, after a consultation three dark forms appeared from the gloom and approached, covering him with guns as they advanced. Williams held up his hands, and showed they were empty. "Take all you can find," he said. "Here are some fine gold pieces for the Governor, hand-made jewelry, and some of the best cigars and opium made in the world."

The bandits pulled over the different articles, and then fell upon the cigars and opium. They sniffed at them, and then struck a light to have a smoke. Williams had half a dozen fine, gold-inlaid opium pipes with him. Two of the bandits filled a couple of these and took a few whiffs. The third, who had been in Canton long enough to learn the habit of smoking fine cigars, chose one of the latter.

But almost instantly a strange thing happened. Half a dozen whiffs from the opium and tobacco produced a change in the bandits. One and all dropped down in their tracks as if struck by lightning, and closing their eyes, fell into deep slumber.

Williams smiled, and said softly to himself: "I think they'll sleep there for a couple of days. That drug was pretty powerful. I'll move on under the cover of darkness so that I will not be found in such bad company by others."

Collecting his traps, he walked cautiously through the mountain pass for an hour, and then made a new bed for himself. He slept his first night in the mountains without further disturbance.

When he descended the other side of the slope the following morning he met many Chinamen, who followed him suspiciously, and by the time he reached a small village he knew that the mob had evil intentions upon his life. As the safest course to pursue, he concluded to give himself up. A general knowledge of the country and its people enabled him to find the headquarters of the Mandarin of the village, and thither he went and appealed to the aged Chinaman:

"Most honored and respected Sir, I come with presents and gifts to the Governor of Hoo-Nan and his most illustrious leaders in the most righteous cause of the Boxers. These excellent people do not understand me. Therefore I deliver myself into your hands to be safely conducted to the Governor or to his leaders at Yung-chow. Should I be killed on the wayside, your life would pay the forfeit. But I know your most Gracious Excellency will serve your master well and lead me to him."

This speech served well its purpose. Williams was protected and safely escorted to Yung-chow, whither, he said, his mission took him. Arriving at that city, he found himself at the headquarters of the Boxer army. He knew that the Governor of the province resided further north, in Chang-sha-Foo; but Chung-Foo, the real leader and General of the Boxers, had his headquarters at Yung-chow. He knew furthermore that he would not be conducted to the Governor before being brought before that high official.

Consequently, on the following day, when he was carried before Gen. Chung-Foo, he was prepared for the interview. "Most Excellent General," I come with presents for you and the most Gracious Governor. I do not understand the etiquette of your country, and if I do not express myself well attribute it to my ignorance, and not to any evil intentions. In this excellent uprising you have won the admiration of the whole country. I come from Canton, where your name is feared and admired. People talk of it and say you have won everlasting glory for yourself and country. I have come, therefore, to serve you, and to ask for terms of peace. The firm I serve knows your power, and begs your mercy and pardon. As a token of their good wishes, I have brought these presents. I brought them for the Governor of Hoo-Nan, but finding you greater than your master, I yield them to you. All the people bless you and pray that you may succeed."

The friction and disagreements between the ambitious General and the Governor were well known to Williams, and he had concluded that vanity was the General's weak point. In this he was not disappointed. The man showed unmistakable signs of pleasure at the speech, and commanded the presents to be brought forth.

The pieces of gold and silver was admired. Then trinkets and gewgaws of less value were passed around. Finally the cigars and opium pipes were produced. At this point Williams said: "Let me whisper a word in your Gracious Excellency's ears before deigning to use these."

Permission being given to this request, Williams said, so none but the General could hear: "These pipes and cigars are invaluable to a man of your power and position. Give them to an enemy to smoke, and he will fall asleep never to awaken again. No one would suspect them of evil designs. It is easy to dispose of your enemies in this way. I brought them for the Governor, but I give them to you. They may serve you some time."

The wily old General was so interested that he privately made one of his servants smoke of the charmed cigars and opium, and when he fell into a deep and lasting slumber, he was happy. Williams from his sleepy looking eyes saw the General's change of expression, and he promptly added: "They may serve your purpose well, Most Gracious Excellency, and I leave them with you. I shall only take to the Governor one other present, one which is more mysterious than the cigars or opium. I know he will appreciate it."

The surprise and cupidity of the old General were manifest in his beady, snaky eyes, but "Bertie" Williams had acquired the habit of self-possession of the North American Indian stoics, and not a muscle moved. The man could easily order his death, and the present for the Governor would fall into his hands.

"The present possesses wonderful value for those who understand it, but it is worthless without the secret," he continued slowly. "And I possess the secret."

That night in his small rooms Gen. Chung-Foo visited him in disguise. Throwing off his silken hood, the man said abruptly: "I've come for the Governor's present. I must see its wondrous virtues."

"But it is only for his Most Excellency's eyes, the Governor of Hoo-Nan," answered Williams coolly.

The small eyes of the Chinaman snapped, but looking into the cool depths of the man before him he understood that threats would not extract a secret from him. With a wary smile, he spoke soothingly, and with cunning forethought. "How can I deserve the present? Is there anything I can do for you? Speak, and it shall be granted."

"Most Gracious Excellency, the present is yours if you will grant my one request."

The aged General shook his head for him to proceed.

"It is a simple request to be granted," Williams continued. "I come from Canton to save the silks which are stored in Yung-chow. If they are protected until this war is over so they can be delivered in Canton, the Governor's present is yours."

With Chinese facility for lying, the General promised the safe delivery of the goods; but there was a reserve in his manner which Williams interpreted aright. Once in possession of the present and its secret, the Chinaman might order his execution without delay.

"The present is a mighty one. It is a rare box of jewels which any one might envy. But there is a spring in the box which holds the secret to a powerful perfume. Once properly set, this spring opens the box and floods the room with a delicate and grateful odor. But there is death in the fumes—slow but sure. One who breathes it never recovers, but is taken sick and dies after a few days. No one would suspect the cause. It is a strange present for one to receive. One would open it expectantly, and then breathe the deadly perfume. On the morrow he would be taken sick; the next day he would be worse, and on the following death would knock at his door."

The cruel eyes of the old man were wide and expectant, and the lips moved quickly, saying: "Let me have the present and the secret of the spring. The silks you are after will be shipped to

Canton at once. I guarantee their safe arrival."

"But I must fix the present," Williams answered. "It requires hours to do it. At this time to-morrow it shall be yours. I must be undisturbed until then. On no other condition can I give it up."

The General demurred, so eager was he to obtain the wonderful present, but Williams was obdurate, and the old Chinaman finally left him.

Within an hour after this interview, Williams, dressed as a Chinaman, was on his way back to Canton, traveling as rapidly through the darkness as possible. All the following day he made good his escape, and when Gen. Chung-Foo sent for him he was not to be found; but there was a package for the Chinaman, which he dared not open, and ordered one of his servants to cut the string.

The letter which dropped from it was addressed to him. He read it eagerly and with bated breath, and then gave a sigh of relief.

"Most Gracious Excellency: I leave the present to you. Do not open it, for the spring is set. If you have any enemy whose death you pray for, send the jewel box to him with your regards. I have left unexpectedly for Canton, and shall be close to it before you receive this package. I shall expect you to ship the silks to Canton soon.

"Your Most Worshipful Son and Admirer, Bertrand Williams."

When Williams turned up at the office of Badouin & Co. a few days later great was the surprise and happiness of at least two members of the household; but Badouin Senior did not dare to speak of the success or failure of the mission until Williams introduced it.

"I suppose you failed?" he said then, watching him anxiously.

"No, not yet. The silks will arrive in Canton within a month."

Such confidence on the part of Williams brought hope to the breast of the elder Badouin; but the junior member of the firm was skeptical. A week, and then two weeks passed, without any news from the interior. Then native messengers brought news of the sudden and mysterious death of the Governor of Hoo-Nan. Williams smiled when he received the announcement, and immediately said to his employer: "I wish to send a trusty messenger back to Yung-chow."

"What for—to get the silks?" asked Badouin Junior with a sneer.

"Yes; to get the silks."

The message which the Chinese courier carried back over the mountains was addressed to Gen. Chung-Foo. It is said that when that individual read it he nearly died of apoplexy, but he immediately gave the order to have the silks shipped to Badouin & Co. at Canton.

The incident was closed after that, and Williams never gave away his secret to either member of the firm; but later, when he was admitted into the firm by virtue of his excellent services in saving the house from ruin, and because of an alliance in which Esther Badouin was the chief factor, he related the story in full to the one he loved. In concluding, he said: "I sent the messenger to the old General threatening to expose him to the Chinese Empress if he did not ship the silks at once. The rascal had sent the present to the Governor, and the fumes of the slow poison had actually killed him. I told him that I knew it, and his secret would only be safe if he shipped the goods. He was a coward, and I knew he would not dare refuse my demand. But wouldn't he like to catch me!"

Esther shuddered, and looked appealingly at him. Williams kissed her and said: "Those eyes, Esther, drove me to undertake the trip. I don't think I would have tried it for anything else in the world. And I'll promise never to do it again."

A Young Hero.

Mother—Why, Willie, you have been fighting again.

Willie—Yes, mother, but I was trying to protect a good little boy from being thrashed by a bad boy.

Mother—Well, that excuses you somewhat. Who was the good little boy you were protecting?

Willie—It was myself.

Doubtless.

Neighbor (to Farmer Hayrick, who takes Summer boarders)—What a quare-lookin' feller that un in the plaid clothes was that staid with you last season! What was he, anyhow?

Farmer Hayrick—I've an idea he was one o' them Anglermaniacs I've heard so much about, 'cause he do nothin' but fish all Summer.

SOME MODERN MALADIES

By TOM MASSON

TWO most marked peculiarities about Betrothalosis are that it is universal and that it always attacks its victims in pairs. Properly speaking, it is not so contagious as infectious. Another peculiarity is that it is always a matter of doubt whether its victims suffer most themselves or those with whom they are surrounded. In its incipiency the presence of the disorder is manifested by great agitation and a confident complacency, which the later facts do not always warrant. An intense desire for utter solitude is one of the marked characteristics. This is entirely uniform in its action and not apt to be mitigated until a much later stage, when clubosis sets in. As the malady progresses, its course is marked by violent changes, and the transition from high temperature to arctic frigidity, and then back to high temperature, is oftentimes marvelous in rapidity, though the first named is more noticeable in the female than the male. These periods are always followed by lulls, which leave even the expert diagnostician in despair. The variation in cases is extremely great, but it has been observed that in victims where both were in moderate circumstances, the pathological process of evolution in both patients displayed a marked similarity, while in the plutocratic stratum of society the conditions were wholly different, the thermometer never registering above fifty in the shade. There are only two permanent cures for this complaint: Time and orange blossoms.

Tonguesolitis.

To assert, as some practitioners have done, that this acute and widespread disorder attacks only females, is not true. That among females it attains its most enduring and permanent form is not to be denied, but some of the most notorious cases have been confined exclusively to the male sex. When it assumes an after-dinner appearance it becomes positively dangerous and a menace to the community. In its Presidential form it is rarely innocuous, and because of the liability from contact is more likely to spread. It varies in localities, the Washingtonia Congressionalis being regarded as the worst localized type. But from a universal standpoint, the pulpit or theological form can never be regarded free from dangerous elements, especially in time of excitement or war, when it becomes a source of extreme peril. While common and in some ways peculiar to all females, it displays much more marked activities in some than in others. The domestic or matrimonial tonguesolitis is incurable, and in numberless cases rapidly fatal in its effects. What is known as the "W. C. T. U." form is always intemperate in its nature, and runs a well-established course, from simple loquitor to acute damphoolishness. There is no hope that this disorder will ever be checked. Indeed, it seems to get worse and worse as time goes on.

Smartsettia.

A malady that in the Winter is confined almost exclusively to large cities, but as soon as Spring appears, spreads out into the more sparsely settled regions. As a rule, it attacks the wealthy, though in some cases where the victim has led a scandalous life he or she may be subject to its sphere of influence. It is characterized by excessive stupidity, snobbery, flunkeyism, and cerebral anaemia, the patients never saying or doing anything that can be considered intelligent, and in its acute form it is typographical, sporadic, and noncontagious. Being strictly limited in its clinical aspects, it is easily diagnosed, the Newport form being the worst. It is hereditary in its nature, but the scarcity of heirs tends to make it the more exclusive, so that it rarely endures to the third generation, and consequently is more kept alive by new recruits than by the stork method, which is considered more or less of a quack remedy. There are many false forms of this disease, the Newark, the Boston Back Bay, the Chicago, and others, but they are easily distinguishable from the real or Waldorf-Astoria. In its treatment, the Wall Street pool cure has been found effective in many cases. The victim is slowly immersed in the pool and then stripped and skinned alive. Foreign residence has been tried by some, but it has been found that this only aggravates the disorder. One of the most effective methods, however, is to leave the patients alone, entirely unnoticed. If this could be kept up long enough the disease, at any rate in its worst form, might be entirely eradicated.

Clubosis.

This is more common to the male sex, though under certain conditions it attacks females with great virulency. It appears most uniformly in bachelors of a certain age, attacking them in large numbers, and if allowed to persist soon becomes chronic and the case utterly hopeless. Many remedies have been tried, but the most usual is the marriage cure. This when applied before the age of thirty, oftentimes mitigates the trouble, but it is only sporadic in its effects, and is apt to be disappointing in not being a permanent cure. As a temporary check, however, the remedy acts like a charm. When the malady is again observed it begins slowly, usually in married life in six months to one year after the honeymoon, and steadily increases in force. At first the person attacked disappears for an occasional evening, and as time goes on these absences become more frequent and noticeable, until finally the malady is deep-seated. In advanced cases great cunning is displayed, the patient going to extraordinary lengths to conceal his whereabouts. During the early stages, when the first symptoms are detected, much good can be done and a cure is always possible. Hot slippers, regular and well-cooked meals, kind and loving treatment, and some degree of firmness have done wonders in many cases.

Fictionobia.

A malady common to more advanced civilizations, where it rages at all times, there being no special season when its virulence is more marked, though some observers declare that a slight increase may be noted in the Fall and Spring immediately after publishers' announcements.

It attacks young girls with the greatest force, and spreads in certain communities with remarkable rapidity. Though of comparatively recent origin, it is apt to be historical in its nature, and partakes largely of the past. Its victims, when not alone in the act of absorption, gather in groups and talk and gesticulate. A great number of remedies have been suggested for this modern scourge, among others Homer's epic powders, Shakespeare's beef, wine and iron, Plato's tonic, Goethe's universal fluid, Lamb's condensed tablets, Scott's revivifier, Thackeray's cordial, and many more. But none of these seems to have the desired therapeutic effect. The only hope for the future is the open-air treatment, and a return to a state of nature. It is confidently believed that if patients could be kept out of doors a change of perspective would result, and if this method were persisted in a complete cure in the future is not to be despaired of. Trees, when taken in large doses, are good. Also mountains, morasses, and occasional but regular baths of solitude.

Shopping Inflammation.

This complaint is peculiar to the female sex, and has this desirable attribute for the student: That it can be observed almost anywhere, and one need not go across the water or journey beyond the first general store to see it in full swing. Those in whom its tendency is strongest are persons in moderate circumstances, and it decreases in force and intensity in proportion to the wealth of the husband, those of the highest estate relegating its inclination to paid representatives. In its full strength its attacks are intermittent in character, and the patients sometimes go for days together without displaying the usual manifestations. Its approach can always be detected by a certain restlessness and depression and great volubility, the conversation invariably being turned on the strange lack of everything that makes life bearable. Finally the individual, in the very height of the excitement, suddenly disappears and is not seen or heard from for hours. Sometimes several meals elapse before she returns, exhausted by the exertions superinduced by her previously abnormal condition, but invariably elated. The gradual disappearance of the attack is uniform with the decrease in the arrivals of the delivery wagons, which finally cease and disappear altogether, until the next period of excitement. Many methods have been suggested to treat this condition. The best known is, just before each attack to supply the patient with a large roll of one-hundred-dollar bills.

Dundeolitis.

A malady comparatively rare, and confined exclusively to highly civilized communities. It is one of those peculiar ailments that is actually sought after by those who have never had it, though it is well known that those who have it in its most acute form are never happy, and, though clinging to it with a persistence remarkable in sufferers, yet are apt to pass much of their time in misery even more acute than those who are immune. It rarely attacks the most highly intellectual members of a community, but those who have a peculiar combination of sagacity and avarice. And once started it is apt to gather in strength until the patient has no hope of recovery. It is of parasitic origin, and its course is greatly strengthened by politics and some forms of statesmanship. In its last stages it oftentimes leaves the victim with remorse, and he makes efforts to relieve himself of the microbes. But in its first stages it invariably affects him with the delusion that it will make him happy, this being one of the generic signs of its incubation, and there is no natural resistance to the entrance of the bacilli from the victim himself. In its last stages many remedies have been tried—the library, the college, the institution, and the church remedy—but none of these has yet been tested thoroughly enough to effect a complete cure.

TOM MASSON.

A Commuter's Confession.

WHEN Artemis is in the sky
Thy visage in the glass I spy,
For then before the glass I stand,
And hold a taper in my hand.

'Tis then my face with suds I lave
And quick essay the moonlight shave,
That I may sleep at morn and catch
My train with safety and dispatch.

Oh morning sleep, oh morning train
I catch you both in shine and rain,
Because I shave upon the fly,
When Artemis disports on high.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Barred by the Rules.

"Does our army in the Philippines use explosive bullets?"

"No, fili-busters are not allowed."

She—How did Alice happen to marry that man with one arm?

He—Oh, it's that crease she has for romantic. She thought he must be a bargain.

EVENING, STREET, AND WEDDING GOWNS

NOW is the appointed season for the display of new gowns, whether they be the filmy creations worn at balls, the somewhat heavier materials such as silk and brocades seen in the boxes at the opera, or the cloth and corduroy walking gowns. There is one material that is above others a favorite for every conceivable purpose save walking costumes, and that is crêpe de chine. This material in its various forms—for it masquerades under differing names—is one of the most graceful as well as the most durable of dress fabrics. Hardly a débutante has made, is making, or will make her bow in aught else than crêpe de chine of snowy hue, usually lace trimmed, but sometimes embroidered.

The number of fur coats seen, especially in petit gris, is steadily increasing,

This reception gown is made of cream white cloth, and the embroidery and applique work are done in light and dark browns. The girdle and velvet ribbon on the bodice are black and black leaves form the crown of the toque, the brim being of golden brown fur with black and light brown velvet leaves at the side.

and in any group of fashionable women, no matter how small, one may count, with almost absolute certainty on its including at least one of the gray wraps. It must be said that the short coats are extremely unbecoming to any but tall and exceedingly slim women, and even then, unless they are shaped somewhat to the figure, they rob the wearer of grace.

⁂

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who is tall enough and slight enough to wear bulky wraps, has one of the most remarkable coats yet displayed. It is of gray squirrel with medallion effects obtained by the insertion of ermine with a tiny tail tip of black in the centre of each white inset. These remind one of peacock feathers, for the black spots look like the eyes and the white pieces are shaped like the iridescent ovals of the feathers. This wrap is hardly a three-quarter length and hangs almost straight. The large sleeves and the wide collar are of ermine.

⁂

Miss Cora Van Norden has a carriage gown that shows a new combination of rough and smooth cloths in the same shade. It is a pale tan broadcloth, and the applied piece—or shaped flounce—is of zibeline. Eight inches from the bottom of this piece a seven-inch band of heavy écru lace, headed at the top by an inch-wide band of tan-colored panne velvet, is appliqued, and above this comes a five-inch width of the zibeline, followed in turn by another narrow band of the panne velvet. These bands are formed of picket-pointed, eight-inch bands of the velvet stitched together. The Eton coat worn with the gown has a belt of the broadcloth above which it blouses a little all the way around, and as Miss Van Norden is extremely tall and long-waisted the effect is good. A band of lace similar to that on the skirt crosses the coat, both back and front, with bands of the panne velvet. The sleeves are of the shaped kimono order—close at the tops and widening at the wrists to a foot or more. These, too, are finished by wide bands of the heavy lace and strips of the velvet.

⁂

Mrs. Clement Moore has one of the short, square-backed petit gris jackets, and Miss Nathalie Schenck is wearing a short coat in the new brown fur usually called coltskin. Its sleeves are full and have narrow and shaped cuffs, from the backs of which straps run to the lower part of the sleeves and confine the fullness.

⁂

Mrs. Henry Sedley's black and white checked walking gown is novel in that strapped bands in checks are seldom used as a trimming. The skirt clears the pavement and has underlying box plaits at intervals of a foot or so, which are released some distance below the knees, with three-inch picket-pointed bands outlining them. The top of the skirt is plain and glove-fitting. The close-fitting Eton coat has a cloverleaf design of the checked material stitched at the edges and inserted in the centre at the bottom. Picket-pointed bands run over the shoulders, ending at about the depth of a yoke. The same strappings are used on the sleeves. A toque of gray chiffon with a spray of aigrette feathers in the same color tops this costume.

⁂

Miss Emma Rutherford has one of the prettiest blouses seen this season. It is worn with a pale gray cloth skirt and coat, and is of gray chiffon laid in box plaits over a fitted lining of gray silk. Both bodice and sleeves are made of vertical box plaits a little over an inch wide and perhaps a quarter of an inch apart. The sleeves retain the box plaits from shoulders to wrists, but are so cut as to fall in sagging puffs between elbows and wrists. It has a deep round yoke of heavy white lace. It was topped one afternoon by a round ermine toque, set straight on the head, with a white flower pressed into the fur at the front.

⁂

Mrs. Richard McCreery was at a recent entertainment in a costume of lavender cloth. The plain skirt had a few rib tucks to fit it smoothly around the top. The tight-fitting coat had short skirts and the sleeves were smooth, though not tight at the tops. Below the elbows the sleeves, which were of uniform width to the cuffs, were divided into two lengthwise portions. The outer portion formed an open bell, outlined by several rows of the narrowest possible lavender braid on white cloth, and the inner portion—which was of equal width—was similarly outlined. This lapped slightly over the outer, and ball buttons in lavender crochet were fastened along the edges. The cuffs were perhaps three inches wide, and were of white cloth, with the narrow braid running around them and with loops of the braid running up from the edges toward the sleeves. The back of the coat was laid in inch-wide plaits turning outward from the centre. There was a rounded yoke collar of white, trimmed with horizontal rows of braid, with U-shaped loops running up from the edges and having the bullet-shaped buttons at their ends. The blouse worn was of very finely plaited lavender chiffon over silk of the same hue. It had a stock of loose-meshed white lace, a five-inch band of which crossed the back of the waist, and, running under the arms, also crossed the bust. There were also bands of equal width running around the sleeves below the elbows. This lace also formed the cuffs. The hat carried out the lavender and white scheme to a nicety. The hat itself was white felt, and had a moderately wide brim covered with violets. The brim was bent a little in the middle, at both front and back, and rose the merest trifle from each point to the sides.

⁂

Mrs. Perry Belmont showed at a recent operatic performance a charming example of the use of shaded steel disks as a trimming. The gown was apparently a fine net. The corsage was cut round and not very low, and had, coming from each armhole out nearly half way across the bust, and clasping it like a coat of mail, rounded medallions of overlapping disks changing from light silver to dark steel. A narrow band of the spangles ran over each shoulder and the shoulder curves and upper part of the arms were outlined by caps of the spangles. To these caps were attached full flowing sleeves of net that came below the elbows and were spangled at intervals with the disks. Mrs. Belmont wore with this gown a necklace of enormous pearls with huge pear-shaped pendants.

⁂

Curiously enough, on the following opera night Mrs. Edwin Gould appeared in a gown that closely resembled in the matter of color and spangles the one worn the previous night, and in the same box, by Mrs. Belmont. In this case, however, the disks were small and formed a scarflike trimming that formed, to the depth of six inches, the upper part of the corsage, and running over the shoulders formed the sleeves. Short frills of spangled tulle fell from this scarf over the arms.

⁂

An effective white ball gown was recently worn by Miss Georgette Collier, who has just made her bow to society. Soft white satin formed the slightly trimmed skirt, which closed invisibly and with scarcely any fullness at the top, and was absolutely plain save for the original treatment of the bottom. Oval-topped panels of white tulle, edged with fine box plaitings of the same were arranged like an applied flounce, that is, they were much lower in front than in the back. A narrow box plaiting of tulle finished the bottom. The bodice had a quaint short coat effect in front, produced by the use of shaped pieces of white satin, one wider than the other. These were perfectly plain, and were closed to the left of the bodice corsage centre with bow loops of narrow satin ribbon, the ends of which were finished by tiny passementerie ornaments. This satin front swung loose and showed full folds of white tulle above and below. Three separate folds of tulle crossed the top of each arm — one over the shoulder, the second below the shoulder curve, and the third midway between shoulder and elbow. Full short bows of tulle were at the outside of each fold.

⁂

Miss Madeleine Johnson, one of the season's débutantes, displayed at the Junior Cotillion one of the most brilliant of gowns. It was of gold-colored liberty satin that clung like a suede glove. It was a princesse and was shirred in at the waist line and a little above and below, to fit the figure. The lower portion widened out into a train, and there were many flounces and frills of the satin and chiffon around her feet. Folds of tulle were arranged across the corsage top. There were practically no sleeves, as tulle was twisted about the upper portions of the arms and tied at the back in outstanding butterfly bows. Yellow chiffon roses were fastened in her dark hair.

⁂

Miss Frederica Webb has a street costume in a charming shade of blue velvet with a lavender and white sheen—lavender in one light and silvery white in another. It is made with a long, close skirt, and the tight-fitting Eton coat has a postilion back. Velvet is an especially suitable material for Miss Webb's exceedingly tall, slight figure.

⁂

A handsome black cloth coat had a deep cape of heavy silk embroidery on fine cloth, with the cloth between leaves and the flowers cut out; the flaring sleeves had their lower halves of cut work.

Another black coat had as ornaments on its revers tiny balls set solid, with gleaming rhinestones, and these swung from tiny chains an inch or so long, also set with the stones, and four or five stones bunched together covering the fastening of the ornaments to the cloth.

A long and three-quarter fitting coat of white Irish lace over chiffon had two long streamers of white liberty satin starting from flat bows on a line midway between the top and bottom of the armholes; these streamers were slipped at the waistline through large rhinestone buckles, and then fell to the hem of the coat. They were caught all the way down and were much nearer together at the waist than elsewhere.

MARIE WELDON.

McSWIVITT'S REFORMATION

A Christmas Tale With Ragtime Variations

IT WAS Christmas Eve, and the regulation mantle of snow covered the entire assembly district except for a small black and bare spot where the wagon of the Street Cleaning Department was being loaded with samples of the wintry covering to be presented to the Commissioner. The white-winged laborers sang cheerily over their work, their voices mingling with the white flakes of falling snow.

It was a joyful day throughout the ward—in spots—for on Christmas Eve of all times of the year Poverty has a chance of making itself conspicuous, and Christmas Eve would scarcely be Christmas Eve—at least for literary purposes—without plenty of good old-fashioned misery. Of this on the day in question the McSwivitt family had on hand about as fine an assortment of gloom as ever came down the avenue. They furnished a rich vein indeed for the philanthropic prospector.

As the Street Cleaning Department toiled cheerily in Poverty Row the twelve small children of the McSwivitt family flattened their little blue noses against the window and watched the piling up of the rich brown snow with hungry eyes. It was a large window. In the bare rooms of the apartment the mother, pale and wan, sat hoping. This was about all she had had to do for many days now, and, besides, she had to do something to keep warm, for, as should have been said before, it was bitterly cold. Ever and anon she, too, looked out of the overworked family window and sighed. Soon the father would return, but she knew in her heart that he would bring little of sunshine or joy into the house. He had not done so for long, long days now.

Herman McSwivitt, the husband and father, had become a changed man within the last few years. In fact, ever since he found employment in the Health Food Factory. This sinister establishment had been started in the neighborhood of Poverty Row, where, by offers of a little higher wages than the average gas house or iron mill rate, it could entice the hardy workman to this dangerous and deadly occupation.

Little by little its insidious advances went forward and many a fond wife saw her husband day after day succumbing to the deadly vocation.

Undertakers began to move into the neighborhood or sent agents into the district to take advance orders. Herman McSwivitt had worked in a slaughter house until he became an employe in the Health Food laboratory. And of all the deadly departments, his was by far the most awful, for he was in the testing department, and had to actually taste the various compounds.

It was only a matter of time, of course, until he became addicted to the health food habit, and all tears and entreaties of his wife and friends had been powerless to emancipate him.

He even attempted to force his wife and little ones to acquire the habit that he might with more impunity indulge himself, but Mrs. McSwivitt, a woman of some force, even in her despair had to a great extent resisted, and thus far had preserved the children.

To do this was a hard task, for no more the husband rolled home of a Saturday night with a luscious piece of liver or a great bundle of pigs' feet under his coat, but now made his appearance with various packages of Peacho-Rino, "Cum Granum," Grass Flakes, Bone Meal, and other products of the Food Laboratory, which he insisted his family must eat.

Whether as a direct result of the health food habit may never be known, but Herman McSwivitt swore off. He did not swear off swearing by a very large majority, but not for many weary months now had he come home from his work with that beautiful spiritual glow and conversational aplomb for which he had become justly famous throughout the neighborhood. In the happy days of the long ago the McSwivitt family did not know what it was to want for money, for the husband and father, on pay day, rolled homeward at peace with all the world and divided his money with his wife with lavish hospitality. Then after he had at last gone to sleep the mother would steal softly up to his bedside and with loving fingers take whatever money there remained in his trousers pocket.

"Ah! those were happy days," sighed the weary woman on this Christmas Eve, and she almost shed a tear as she thought how they would probably never come again.

But she must be loyal and true to the old traditions of the family on this day. Father would be home soon, and not since their early married life had she failed to send one or more of the children to greet him on his way home on each pay day and holiday. It used to be necessary to a certain extent in the glad happy days of yore. He needed their guidance then. They used to fall in with him at Branigan's saloon, near the gas house, and joyously lead him home. Such guidance, alas, had not been necessary for a long time now, but the good wife kept up the little ceremony and so to-night she prepared for it. She got together six or seven of the little ones and sent them out into the cold in the direction of Branigan's as of old and then sat down to wait.

Soon there is a commotion among the residue of the family left at the window.

"Look, mamma! Father is coming home earlier than usual."

The mother stepped quickly to the window, and then gave a great sigh of joy. What! Did he have it with him? Yes, he did.

There, coming down the middle of the street, was Herman McSwivitt of old. He was singing a glad song and his various offspring were capering about him in glee and the neighborhood were at windows eagerly looking on, for they had sympathized with the family during the period of trouble.

"Hurrah! Old Skinflint McSwivitt is full again," shouted the sympathetic neighbors, for during the days of adversity the Health Food tester had become known as "Old Skinflint."

McSwivitt floated into his apartments and confronted his wife and greeted her as in the days of old.

"I've jush been fired," he said, simply. He could not say more—in fact, it was with difficulty that he said that much. But it was enough. The wife, without a word, held out her hand, a light in her eyes as in the olden days. Herman McSwivitt knew what it meant, and placed half his week's wages in her hand. Then he threw a package on the table—one of the two packages which he usually brought home on pay day in the olden time. But this time, instead of the luscious piece of liver or the assorted pigs' feet, it was a turkey. A Christmas turkey!

"Gott'at'raffle," said he, in the old cheery voice. "'N I've swore off, too. N' more peacho-rino fer me."

And when the deepest shadows of night had fallen on the world, including the McSwivitt household, the pale Winter moon sent its cold midnight ray in through the window, lighting up a picture of domestic joy such as a painter or a poet might have reveled in.

Slowly, noiselessly, but with a grace of movement that the scant draperies of her snowy nightdress but served to emphasize, Mrs. McSwivitt moved toward the bedside where her lord slept the peaceful sleep of an innocent child, snoring the while in a manner that was fully grown up. Tremblingly, caressingly, her hands descended—and with the deftness of the expert she removed from McSwivitt's trousers pocket the remaining half of his last week's salary.

And out of the fullness of her joyful heart the good woman murmured: "I would not have awakened the dear, poor tired soul for all the world."

And the reformation of McSwivitt was complete. CHARLES B. GRAVES.

And Thereby Hangs a Tale

"THIS," said the Dean of the Training College for Lady Novelists, flinging open the door of a room in which about a score of girls ranging in age from twelve to eighteen years were bending over small cook stoves, "is the freshman class, as it were, in the course preparatory to the degree of Historical Romanticist."

"They are, I presume, cooking up plots," suggested I deferentially.

"You forget," she declared with some hauteur, "that they are studying for the historical romance. These incipient geniuses are engaged in making fudge. We find that an excellent preliminary practice for the writing of historical novels. I do not know why this is so."

"Possibly it indicates that fudge and a historical novel are composed of the same chemical elements," said I.

"That may be so," conceded the Dean, "At any rate, we experience that the girl that makes the best fudge writes the most popular novel. In the next room you will see at work the class for the study of profanity."

"Humanity?" I hazarded, peering in through a room thick with sulphurous smoke.

"Profanity," asseverated the Dean. "A good working knowledge of words under the ban will often drag an author out of the dust of mediocrity. Profanity is the sparkle in the wine of dialogue. In your modern romance a profusion of classical Billingsgate has come to take the place of mere action. Heroes from the time of Caesar to Oom Paul are full of strange oaths, and heroines cry out in the robust terms of city truckmen. The felicitous management of cuss words is one of the daintiest points in the writing of a novel; for often the success or failure of a tale may hinge on whether the hero, at the crisis of the story, ejaculates 'Odds fish!' or 'By'r Lady!'.

"We give instruction in the whole gamut of profanity, from the innocuous 'By heck!' to thunderous word-perversions that in the common or parlor variety of composition one would not dare to express, even in dashes. Indeed, a Chair of the Profanities has lately been endowed by a prominent Wall Street financier; and we have offered the seat to Mr. Kipling, who is the authority on that subject."

"How long is your course of instruction?" I asked.

"In six months we send the student forth prepared to write 'the novel of the year.' Our twelve months' course guarantees an ordinary person the facility to write 'the Great American Novel' at the rate of two a month, with editions born every few hours. Our students range at graduation from thirteen to eighteen years, though I have known some laggards who have not published their first volume until they were twenty-three."

I suggested that George Eliot was thirty-seven when she first essayed novel writing with "Amos Barton."

"And how many editions did it run through?" cried the Dean scornfully. "The old order has changed. Who today wishes to read a novel by a woman of nearly forty years? At that age the ink grows watery, the pen runs lame. In very decency one should relegate one's self to the ranks of the writers of juvenilia or biographies. What sort of drawing advertisement would the picture of such a grandmother be, hung in the window of any barber's shop alongside of the lithograph of Miss Flossie Titwillow, petite, blonde, and seventeen, author of 'The Green Pajama,' of which half a million copies were sold before the first page was penned?"

"It always appeared to me that in her title Miss Titwillow made an error, orthographical or sartorial," I ventured. "A pajama?—the term can scarcely be singular."

"A green pajama," retorted the Dean, "is singular."

"But let us return to George Eliot," she continued. "She was hopelessly old-fashioned. She brought to her novel writing the disadvantages of a broad scientific and philosophic knowledge and a thorough familiarity with the literatures of her own and other languages. With such a generous training it would have been as impossible for her to produce a modern historical romance as for the average man without a college education to play football. We believe that any digging into science much deeper than the three R's is superfluous and a hindrance. As for reading literature, our young novelists have scarcely time to peruse even their own writings and the effusions of their press agents. A pocket dictionary and a French phrase book are all the language tools necessary.

"There is much in securing the correct atmosphere to write in. Some of our students do their most highly colored work in a room where ping-pong is being played. Others write to greatest effect in a slaughter house, and a few prefer the rural calm of the Stock Exchange gallery. Some only compose their tales in a vacuum. Others sit in a pitch-black chamber, thus going the Russian novelists one better, who, I have heard, don blue or smoked glass spectacles. The dark-room school have a certain advantage in that, since they are unable to read what they write, they can scribble along all the faster.

"The great handicap to rapid production is the fact that it is physically impossible for the pen to keep pace with the flow of words. To ameliorate, so far as possible, this distressing condition, we teach our students to write with both hands simultaneously; and in addition there are special courses for training the muscles of the wrists and fingers for rapid motion. Some of our most accomplished penchasers have been known to sit down and dash off a 300-page novel in a single rainy afternoon. This, however, is exceptional. The conception and parturition of a novel generally consume three full days.

"A popular illustrator is nine points of success. It is estimated that 40 per cent. of all novel readers peruse only the first and last chapters of the book and look over the pictures. To meet this demand we are raising a special class of writers whose tales consist of but the introductory and final chapters, with a few illustrations sandwiched between. For those who have their only opportunities for novel reading in the journey to and from business, we are training special classes to purvey tales the chapters of which are of a mean length from Cortlandt Street to Harlem, elevated railroad time. One group of our graduates is engaged in writing romances of length suitable to be consumed in the trip between the metropolis and Chicago, while others are providing for the wants of readers journeying from Manhattan to Philadelphia.

"We give five courses for the study of the heroine. She is the nut on which many a proud novelist breaks her teeth. The trouble is that they attempt to endow the young woman with a certain amount of gray matter. That is the ruin of many a heroine. Instead of brains, let your modern heroine of romance have a wardrobe. Dress her! Dress her! We have special courses in frocks. A heart is unnecessary, but she must possess a pretty face and the latest figure. Bring on, then, your fine lover! She will pout him and flout him, delude him and elude him, work him and play upon him, will pack him off on the labors of Hercules while she dances with a dozen hated rivals."

"She," I suggested, "is the sort of girl one could safely kiss in a hammock."

"Exactly!" responded the Dean. "But have no fear that she will not flutter into the hero's arms in the last chapter. Her heart, such as it is, has been his all along, from the first pages, sly girl! The novelist knows it, the reader is aware of it, she herself is cognizant of the fact, by the time the thirty-eighth chapter is reached even the muggy intellectuals of the other characters fall to the situation, but Percy, that bold devil of a lover, never gets a whisper of the thing. Though a word at the very beginning would have set him right, he goes rattling off like a pricked stallion, and snarls up the thread of the narrative until the book grows stout, finally, when the contracted-for chapters have been filled, to come tamely into the heart of his lady. Then, to the cooing of doves, do they march sweetly off the pages, two souls with not a single thought."

HAROLD KELLOCK.

Commuters' Social Distinctions.

There are four morning trains for most New Jersey commuters, and the patronage of one or the other amounts to almost a social distinction. The trains are classified. The first early train is for the workers, the second for the clerkers, the third for the shirkers, and the fourth for the shammers.

Some Humor of the Clergy

SYDNEY SMITH once remarked that "No man without a sense of humor ever ought to enter holy orders." And indeed they seldom do. The average "parson" is proverbially fond of a joke and invariably he is a teller of good stories. A few days ago a number of clergymen who are well known in New York, and who through many years of hard and earnest labor in the duties of serious pastorates have earned the right to be reminiscent, being assembled at a banquet in New York, told in turn this lot of stories. The language is not exactly that of those who told them, but of one who heard them.

"It was during the first year that I preached to my first congregation," said a dominie whose hair is flecked with gray, "that I came near losing my serenity and laughing outright in the middle of a sermon. The company to whom I preached was small, but in one of the front pews there sat a young lady—very young, indeed—and across the aisle from her a man of equal verdancy. It so happens that my own mental make-up renders me especially sensitive to looks and movements, whisperings, &c., on the part of those to whom I speak. Well, I had proceeded half way through my sermon when I noticed that this man was staring rudely at this girl and noticed that she also noticed it. When his impudence had passed the point where it could be endured, she made a face at him and turned half way round in her pew to do so. When she turned back to face the pulpit I was looking at her, and she saw it. She thought to turn it off by making of that sour grimace a normal countenance, and for five minutes while I solemnly talked on she sat and posed as though that agonizing visage was her usual expression."

Bishop Dudley of Kentucky is known among his confrères as a stickler for propriety; but inasmuch as he is an Episcopalian and inasmuch also as his work confines him to the South, these two facts explain two other things as well; first that the services at which he has to officiate are often lengthy, and, secondly, that the days on which he has to preach are often hot.

One day, while visiting throughout the diocese, he came to a church which was in charge of a young man who had but recently entered the Episcopal Church, coming from another denomination, and who, consequently, was not familiar with the rubrics of the Prayer Book. While the two clergymen were preparing for the service in the vesting room, the elder suggested to the younger that, on account of the sultriness of the weather, they expedite matters by shortening the service as much as the canons permitted.

"But," said the younger man, "how?"

"Easily enough. At several points," said the Bishop. "For example, you know that instead of reading the lengthy exhortation at the beginning, you are permitted to say merely, 'Let us humbly confess our sins.'"

When, preceded by the choir, they had taken up their places in the chancel, the young man, in a quick and nervous tone, blurted out to the congregation: "The Bishop authorizes us to-night merely to confess our sins."

Ex-President Hastings of the Union Theological Seminary recalls an incident in which a certain small boy, in the most approved manner of the enfant terrible, put to silence a certain loquacious young exhorter. This particular young preacher was in the habit of drawing more largely upon his emotions than upon his intellect for the content of his sermons, and was also prone to the use of extravagant language. In addition to this he had one other fault; that of making all his sermons, no matter what their theme, lead to one conclusion, and of approaching that conclusion in the hackneyed words of one set peroration, the opening words of whose closing paragraph invariably were: "Oh, that I had a window in my soul that I might show you how I feel."

This phrase had been repeated half a dozen times verbatim on as many Sundays in succession. On the seventh that small boy, who could not stand it any longer, called to his father in an audible stage whisper across the length of the pew: "Say, dad, I wonder if a pane in his stomach wouldn't do?"

The venerable Dr. Patten, who has been for forty years a missionary in the South Sea Islands, has adventures to tell which fill two volumes. Some of these are harrowing and some hilarious. Of the latter class, the one most recently told is this:

"We were trying to translate the New Testament into the language of the Kali tribe. It was a difficult task, and the difficulty consisted not so much in that we ourselves did not know their language, for we had learned it fairly well, but rather in finding words in that language to express the substance of things contained in our own, and to obtain names for objects all our lives familiar to us, but unknown to those living in that part of the world. It was in one of the first chapters of the First Gospel that we came upon our first great stumbling block, when we reached the words, "His food was locusts and wild honey." For it so happens that neither locusts nor bees are indigenous to those islands; therefore we had to substitute some synonyms. I tremble to confess that the nearest we could come to the original was, 'His food was cockroaches and molasses.'"

"Speaking of translations," said one who is Professor of Hebrew in a well-known Divinity school, "we who preside in classrooms are presented with our share of curios. I recall one day when members of my class were reading, as the task appointed for the day, a portion of one chapter of the Book of Proverbs. The usual method was to pronounce the original first and then render a translation which would be literal and yet preferably not in the words of the Authorized English version. That day one chap came to the verse which in the language of King James is: 'Can two walk together except they be agreed?' He stumbled over the original uncertainly, and then made bold with this 'free' translation: 'Can a couple take a walk together unless they have made a date?'"

Naturally translations as a topic led on to the subject of inscriptions. Of stories of this class every one, of course, has heard a score. Every one knows, for example, of the memorial church in Pittsburg, built and endowed by Mr. John H. Schoenberger, in which an old lady who was being conducted on a tour of inspection ventured the opinion that it was vulgar for Mr. S. to have his initials (I. H. S.) directly above the altar. Every one knows, too, the story of the memorial tablet placed in a church as sacred to the memory of a pastor who had died after long service and which bore the epitaph, "At last there remaineth a rest for the people of God." But from Cincinnati comes this new addition to a lengthy series:

A new pulpit has been placed in a certain church in honor of the man who has preached there many years—and does so still. It had cost a good round sum, and is ornate, both in the quality of the material and in the nature of the decorations, which are hand-carved in the solid oak. Prominent among these latter there is this inscription: "He giveth His beloveth sleep."

No group of stories such as these may ever be compiled without reference to the sexton and his proverbial propensity for making breaks. Among the familiar ones, of course, is that of the near-sighted one who mistook the cat for the baby at the baptism; the deaf one who persists in misunderstanding announcements; the absent-minded one who attires the church for a funeral when it ought to be a wedding, and the watchful one who, when questioned by a woman who observed a sign above the entrance: "Church open daily for prayer," and asked whether anybody ever entered for this purpose, replied: "Oh, yes, I ketched a couple of 'em at it jest the other day."

But the climax seems to have come recently with one who, serving as an undertaker, sprang an innovation. The congregation which he serves does not take kindly to new things, not even to new phrases or expressions. At funerals one statement had been made time without record by the undertaker at that point in the proceedings where the services had closed. It was, "Friends who wish to do so, may now view the remains." He thought to vary this one day, however, and in his attempt to extemporize, said: "Friends of the deceased will now pass around the bier."

A Bishop, he of New Jersey, who had brought himself under suspicion of not believing in what some of his parishioners conceived to be the doctrine of "Special Providences," became involved once in a controversy with a woman who was fond of argument. She had tried repeatedly to argue, reason, and dispute with him, and yet with small avail, for he had little patience with such controversy. Finally, however, she came to him one day with evidence she thought he could not gainsay. Her line of argument was this:

"My husband has been in the habit of riding from the suburb where we live to the city every day for twenty years on the same train at the same hour in the morning, sitting always in the same seat of the same car. Last Saturday for the only time in twenty years he was detained and missed his train. It also happened that that morning for the only time in twenty years that train was wrecked, and the man who sat in that seat of that car was killed.

"There!" she concluded exultantly. "Do you mean to say that it was not a special Providence that he missed that train?"

"I am sure I cannot say," replied the Bishop; "I don't know your husband."

An aged cleric whose name may not be quoted without the risk of shocking many who revere his memory, spent last Summer, as he has spent twenty other Summers, at a sportsman's club in Canada, where for as many years he has been its most genial member. During the week he was accustomed to do many things which tend to hardihood, but especially is he fond of golf. On Sundays it has been his custom all these years to read the service in the little chapel in the little town nearby.

Last Summer it fell to his lot to change for the first time the wording of the prayer invariably used in all Canadian churches, substituting the name of the King instead of the Queen, late deceased. He had proceeded with the reading of the prayers in his accustomed stern, sonorous tones, and coming to this point, he went on glibly, never pausing for a moment, to insert the phrase, "His Gracious Majesty, King William the Fourth."

Of course every one knew he meant Edward the Seventh; but how this slip of the tongue? It was the keeper of the lockers in the clubhouse at the golf links who next day proffered a suggestion, for, standing in that locker, in a place conspicuous at least to one who opened it, there was a bottle bearing the familiar label on which the name of William the Fourth is associated with a certain well-known beverage.

Easy.

The Venus of Milo was asked to explain why she had no arms.

"Why," she began, "since Munnybags has been speeding his Red Devil through the town—"

But she got no further, for with a whoop the citizens rushed forth to time the machine with split-second watches.

Very, Brief.

Jaggs—If brevity is the soul of wit, what is the funniest thing you know of?

Maggs—A rabbit's tail.

"Robbing Peter to Pay Paul."

YOU'VE often heard funny stories about the petty annoyances to which druggists are subjected," remarked a prominent Columbia Heights (Brooklyn) druggist, "but I think I can tell you a hard-luck story that will beat them all.

"Of course, it is a common thing," he went on, "for people to run in and ask for the loan of your street directory, to buy postage stamps and postal cards, &c. At certain hours of the day the druggist's trade is fully half of this unprofitable nature. We don't mind these little matters, for they are a part of our business. We strive to please, and it is a theory of the druggist's trade that the accommodating man will reap his reward in gaining customers by being obliging.

"But the limit was reached not long ago by a woman whom I had long considered a good customer. She was the wife of a wealthy man, and they had a running account with me. Of course, I always obliged her, if it was within my power, and the little incident that now comes to my mind was only one of many little accommodations. Still, it was funny.

"One day Mrs. Johnson and another lady came into the store. I assisted them from their brougham and was ready to serve them. Mrs. Johnson's friend, whom I knew quite well, said: 'Oh, Mr. Danielson, I want you to do me quite a favor if you can. I am sending out some invitations, and would like to get a dollar's worth of stamps.' I said I could let her have them without any trouble, and remarked that she might have two dollars' worth if she wanted them.

"Mrs. Johnson had taken no part in the conversation, but when her friend had finished she pulled a slip of paper from her bag and said: 'Well, I declare. Here is a bill I have owed for two months. It is only 73 cents, but I never seem to be able to get over to Manhattan to pay it, and I don't want to send a check for it. By the way, Mr. Danielson, couldn't you let me have the amount in stamps, and I could mail them and have the matter settled?'

"'Certainly, Madam,' I replied. 'I can let you have them just as well as not.' I counted out 72 cents in two-cent stamps and added a one.

"'Now, will you give me an envelope?' she asked.

"'Certainly,' and I handed it out.

"'And a pen, ink, and blotter,' she continued. I got them, with a droll idea that I'd like to see just how far the fun would go.

"'Now, I declare, I'll need another stamp to mail this,' she added. I got that for her, and would have licked it for her if she had asked me.

"'Thanks, awfully,' she said, and started to leave.

"'I beg pardon,' I said, 'but you forgot to pay me for the stamps.

"'So I did,' she replied, 'and I haven't any money. Well, just charge them, please,' and she whisked away. I chuckled audibly as they went, but she looked around, as innocently as possible, and I noted an expression on her face as if she was asking herself, 'Now, what can that idiot see to laugh at?' I don't suppose she ever thought of the matter again. Perhaps her husband thought she was carrying on a voluminous correspondence when he saw his next month's bill, but he paid it without saying a word. She had got rid of one debt by incurring another. That thought probably never occurred to her."

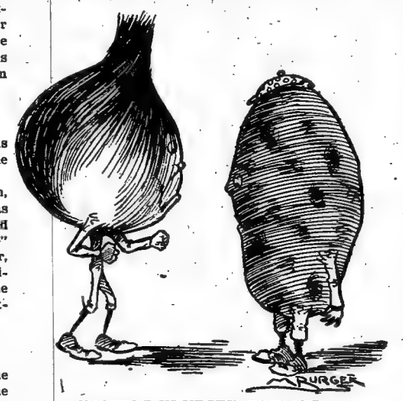

TROUBLE IN VEGETABLELAND.
Willie Onion to Johnnie Potato—Ah, shut up or I'll knock out a few of your eyes.

A Sewing Machine Tragedy

ONE evening when Mr. Broadway went home he found Mrs. Broadway's cousin Ethel shut up in the back parlor with his wife, and each woman running a sweing machine for dear life.

"Hello," said he. "What is the meaning of this? A new machine?"

Mrs. Broadway ceased propelling the treadle of her machine and held up a long white ruffle for him to admire. "Yes," she said, "I just had to have one. I had so much work on hand that there was no possibility of my ever getting it done by myself, so I called Ethel in to help me, and after she got here we found that she wasn't of much use without a machine to work on, so I just sent out and got another one."

Mrs. Broadway made this explanation of her dressmaking difficulties and her extremely simple way of remedying them in unemotional, matter-of-fact tones, as if sending out and getting a new sewing machine involved no more labor and expense than getting a seidlitz powder or a postage stamp, and Mr. Broadway, being led to believe by this easy method of settling a perlexing question, that it was no trick at all to have a new machine brought in whenever needed, said: "Quite right, Kate; quite right," and passed on into the dining room.

Two weeks later, when Mr. Broadway entered the hall on his return from the office, he heard a man talking in the back parlor. He is not particularly curious by nature, but that day he walked quietly into the front parlor and sat down near the half open folding doors. One of the sewing machines in the room beyond was cantering along at the lively pace which, so it seemed to Mr. Broadway, it had maintained without ceasing since its advent into his home a fortnight before, and its steady, monotonous rattle formed an accompaniment to the man's voice, which ran on with equal steadiness.

"Now, just look at this," he was saying as Mr. Broadway drew near. "Did you ever see anything run as easy as this? Why, it fairly runs itself. To sew on this machine requires practically no exertion, and a woman can work on it from morning till night and not feel tired. And then the appliances are simplicity itself. Did you ever see a bobbin that is filled as easily as this? Or a shuttle that was threaded as quickly? Did you ever see such hemming and tucking and shirring? I'll warrant you never did. Really, Mrs. Broadway, you'll be making a great mistake if you don't take this machine. You'd better sign the contract right now. You can pay any way you like—cash down or on the installment plan."

Then Mrs. Broadway spoke: "That is very kind of you, Mr. Mulligan," she said. "It is indeed a splendid machine, and I'd dearly love to have it. But it costs so much. Sixty-five dollars is a good deal of money. I can't tell yet whether I can afford it or not. If you will leave the machine here a few days longer I will let you know positively what I can do. My cousin is delighted with it, and if I can't buy it, perhaps she can."

"Very well," said Mr. Mulligan, "I'll drop in again Monday. Perhaps you will have come to a decision by then."

Throughout the evening and the next morning Mr. Broadway maintained a discreet silence in regard to the conversation he had overheard, but even in his sleep his mind was busy with it, and the first thing he did when he got to his office the following day was to do a little figuring on the edge of his check book.

"I believe I can afford it," he said at last. "I'll go right straight up there and attend to it while I'm in the humor."

The sewing machine company on which Mr. Broadway made his first call of the day, occupied several rooms on the second floor of the building, and Mr. Broadway was led a lively chase through latched gates and swinging doors before he came to the headquarters of Mr. Mulligan. That gentleman was just getting ready to go out to interview several prospective customers, and Mr. Broadway, not to detain him, came to the point at once.

"You have left a machine on trial at the apartment of J. C. Broadway, I believe," he said. "I want to buy it."

This direct proposition was so unexpected that, dissemble as he would, Mr. Mulligan could not conceal his surprise.

"Yes, Sir," he said. "When do you wish to close the bargain?"

"Now," said Mr. Broadway. "What are your terms? We've got an old machine up at the house that is still capable of pretty good service, and I'd like to work that into the deal, too. What can you allow me on it?"

After pondering this suggestion for several minutes Mr. Mulligan came to the conclusion that he could safely put the value of the old machine at $15, thus making the cash price of the new one $50. Upon these terms the deal was soon closed.

"You may come and take the old rattler away Saturday afternoon," said Mr. Broadway. "I'll give the women tickets for the theatre, and while they're away you and I will wind up the machine business. I don't want my wife to know anything about the transaction till it is all settled. I'm giving her this machine for a Christmas present. I had intended to give her something new in the way of furs, but judging by the way she talked to you the other night I have come to the conclusion that she would rather I'd put $50 into a sewing machine than anything else."

Mrs. Broadway and her cousin Ethel went to the matinée Saturday afternoon, according to Mr. Broadway's programme, and about an hour after they left Mr. Mulligan and a driver came and carted away the old machine. Mr. Broadway did not go out again. He drew a Morris chair up near the window, which had formerly been dedicated to the old machine, and tried to possess his soul with patience till the women returned. They came in about 6 o'clock, and, as if impelled by some psychic force, they made straight for the back parlor. On the threshold they stopped, and Mrs. Broadway exclaimed in dismay at the substitution of a husband and a Morris chair for the familiar friend of her busy days.

"Good gracious, Jasper," she said. "What in the world have you been doing? Where did you put the machine?"

Mr. Broadway's benevolent smile took on an extra tinge of unction.

"It's gone, my dear," he explained. "I've made you a Christmas present of a new machine. Mr. Mulligan took the old one away this afternoon."

Mr. Broadway had not previously drawn an exact mental picture of just what he expected his wife to do when he should make that momentous announcement, but he certainly had not expected her to do what she did. She walked swiftly across the floor, took him by both shoulders, and tilted his head impetuously against the back of the chair.

"How much did you pay for it?" she asked.

"Fifty dollars cash," said Broadway. "He allowed me $15 on the old machine."

His release was as sudden as his capture, for his wife's hands were needed in despairing gestures.

"Fifteen dollars?" she cried. "And it was worth every cent of $50. Upon my word, if you aren't enough to drive an angel mad. Why, I didn't need this new machine any more than I need another head, and not nearly so much as you do. The old one would have lasted twenty years yet. I didn't mean to buy this one. I just had it sent in on trial. I was only putting up a bluff on Mr. Mulligan. Ethel and I found that we couldn't get along with only one machine, so we had this brought in to use while we were making our waists and things. When we had finished we intended to let him take it away. You have literally thrown away $50, and it would have bought so many things that I actually need—furs, for instance. Oh, Jasper, what ever induced you to do it? Why can't you learn to keep your hands out of things you don't know anything about?"

Mr. Broadway picked up his hat.

"I thought" he began.

"You thought what?" demanded Mrs. Broadway.

But Mr. Broadway went out, slammed the door, and refused to tell what he had thought.

AND PAPA DOES THE DANCING.
—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Waitress Who Understood.

THE six young men who thought they were smart had arrived at the stage of their lunch when they were ready for dessert, and the pretty waitress, who didn't think she was smart, but who really was, waited for their orders.

"You're awful nice, Katie," said one of the smart young men.

"Think so?" retorted Katie, who wasted none of her powers of repartee on her customers.

"Why, of course. Got a piece of pie in the place as nice as you are?" went on the young man, intent on his feathery badinage.

"All our pie is nice," replied the waitress. "What kind do you want?"

"Well, cut me a piece that'll make me think of you while I'm eating it," said this youthful wit.

"Sure," said Katie. She immediately turned and cut a piece of peach pie for him. "What's yours?" she asked of the next young man.

"Katie, you're all right!" the whole six exclaimed, but Katie didn't smile. She simply repeated her question.

The second young man said: "I'll take some—er—er—lemme see. Well, seeing we're talking in parables, and you're so bright, Katie, gimme a piece of Adam and Eve pie."

"Sure," she replied again, and handed over a piece of apple pie.

Once more they all applauded. "What's yours?" she asked of the third. He had been thinking.

"I'll have some Finn pie," he informed her.

"Finn—Finn?" she mused. "Oh, yes, you want huckleberry pie," and she placed it before him.

The fourth young man was prepared.

"Step daintily pie for me," he ordered, with a soft smile, which, being interpreted, meant that he would have to explain.

But he didn't have to. Katie brought him his mince pie without a word.

It was now getting interesting. "What's yours?" she asked of the fifth diner. He ran his eye down the bill of fare and then said he'd take a piece of political office pie.

"Oh, that's easy," said Katie; "why don't you say plum pie when you mean it?" He got his pie.

"And now yours, Sir?" to the last man, who, she noticed, hadn't been quite so noisy as the others, or, as she would have expressed it, "so fresh."

The last man said gravely that he would trouble her, if she would be so kind, for some pie made from a little play on words.

There was not an atom of hesitation in the fair Kathryn's manner as she placed before him a portion of pumpkin pie, and the whole six applauded the waitress so vehemently that the manager of the restaurant looked over in the direction of their table frowningly.

After the young men finished their lunch and left a generous tip for their waitress, they went out. Katie touched the last man on the arm.

"I didn't quite catch onto yours," she smiled.

"Why," he replied, "then I'll explain. A play on words is a pun, and a little play on words is a pun-kin. And punkin is pumpkin, you know, and tastes better pronounced that way, I think. It's like manikin, a little man, and lambkin, a little lamb—diminutives, you know. See?"

"Sure. That's right. I see now," said Katie. "Like napkin, too, ain't it?" she added, shaking one out.

"Well, hardly," he replied; "but you know better than that, anyhow."

Suddenly he turned. "But how did you know what I wanted, if you didn't understand?" he asked.

"Oh, that was dead easy," answered Katie. "Punkin pie was the only kind left that hadn't been ordered."

DAVID H. DODGE.

That Polite Conductor.

WHEN it was all over the man in the light overcoat said he believed the conductor put the nickel there himself, just as a trap, but of course he didn't. He merely happened to see it lying on the floor as he passed through the car, and he picked it up and asked the man in the light overcoat if it belonged to him.

The man wasn't sure. "Perhaps I did drop it when you gave me change," he said. "Hold on a minute and I'll find out."

He clutched a strap with his left hand and dug his right hand down into his capacious overcoat pocket, whence he presently withdrew it bloated with small coin. The counting of all the nickels and dimes thus fished up was a bigger job than the man had expected, and before it was finished the car gave a tremendous lurch forward, and the whole handful of change was scattered into the laps of near-by passengers, from which halfway point it rolled on the floor and proceeded to hide itself in inaccessible chinks and crannies.

The conductor was very accommodating in the emergency.

"We'll find it when we get to the barns if we have to take the whole floor up," he said. "Just give me your name and address, please, and I'll send it to you; or, if you like, you may call for it at the office."

But the man in the overcoat curtly deprecated this proposed excessive activity. "Oh, never mind," he snapped. "I guess I can stand the loss. Whatever money you can find is yours. I want to get out at the next corner."

The conductor said "Thank you" with extraordinary gentleness and rang the bell half a minute ahead of time. When the man reached the sidewalk he kicked the curb viciously.

"How much did you lose?" asked the woman who had been waiting for the storm to break.

"About a dollar, I guess," said the man. "Gee, but that fellow made a good haul. I'll bet anything he put that nickel there on purpose to make me spill all that change."

The woman argued the point. "How could he?" she said. "How did he know you had a pocketful of chicken feed?"

"Humph," said the man. "You're dead easy, you are, but he can't fool me. I'll bet $5 he put it there on purpose."

The Common Enemy.

Capt. Hull was recounting the glorious victory of the Constitution.

"And so," he concluded, "we were plainly one too many for the Guerriere."

"Yes," interrupted his officer; "we were a Hull lot."

Throwing bouquets at each other, they then retired to fight the Secretary of the Navy.

His Maxim.

"It's always well to be on the safe side," mused the burglar with a glow of satisfaction as he crawled into the bank through the opening in the wall.

WITH CUPID AT THE TRIGGER

"YE-ES," said the girl, hesitatingly, "it is, as you say, a pretty scene—but I am an American."

"I am very well aware of that fact," said the man, who wore the uniform of an officer in one of his Britannic Majesty's regiments of the line; and he laughed jovially; "but how does it interfere with your admiration of the scene?"

"Because," the girl answered, tilting her pink parasol lower over her eyes as she looked, trying hard to frown, down across the rifle range, "here are all those men, English soldiers, with their horrid guns, practicing shooting, and some day, perhaps, they will be shooting at our American boys, and perhaps by that time, if they practice hard enough, they may be able to hit one of them."

The young officer laughed even more blithely—and Margaret Blake thought that she had never seen nicer teeth and a finer face than he showed, all animated by mirth and good humor. "Why peer so far into the future?" he said. "And please do agree that this is a charming scene."

At one end of the valley white tents were thickly dotted on the green, little flags fluttering briskly from their ridge-poles. Hills stood close around, clothed to their crests with dark spruce and hemlock trees. A late September sun drenched the Autumnal-colored brush with yellow sheen, and white clouds sailed slowly across a lilac sky. In front of the officers' mess tent the band of the Rifles was playing, and mingled with the varied uniforms of the groups about the many marquees were the brilliant dresses of women, dressed for Summer weather and for an outing. A thousand yards down the range one could see the numbers of the targets, and at every hundred yards a long row of firing mounds raised blank tops above the waving brush.

It was the last day of the annual matches of the Nova Scotia Provincial Rifle Association, and this afternoon the All-Comers' match was to be shot off at 600 yards, and there were entries from the officers and men of the regular garrison at Halifax and from the Royal Navy, and even one or two from American riflemen visiting the province.

Dalton McKenzie was one of the Americans entered. Margaret knew Dalton very well. Capt. Seymour, with whom she was now walking, was also entered. Margaret did not know the Captain quite so well as she did Dalton McKenzie, but this was no fault of the officer.

"Yes," sighed Margaret, surrenderingly; "it is a pretty scene."

And the Captain adroitly made it prettier, as no girl with a proper sense of romance could help admitting, and Margaret's sense of romance was very well developed indeed. He turned to her with his happy smile banished and a very earnest look upon his handsome face. They were walking on a grass-grown path some little distance from the marquees, where basket lunches were being disposed of.

"Miss Blake," he said, "have you decided what answer to give to the question I asked you last week at the boating party in the basin? I am anxious, very anxious, to hear it."

Margaret prodded the path with her parasol point. She liked the Captain very much; but her mind was not yet made up to say that she liked him better than any other man—than Dalton McKenzie, for instance. And she was recollecting that Dalton had talked to her in a very similar strain only about an hour ago—and suddenly she remembered what she had told him, and a bright light flooded her downcast eyes. Lifting them, she dazzled the Captain.

"Captain Seymour," she said, "really I can't answer your question yet—I have not—not decided, that is—I—I don't seem able to decide."

"But you don't decide in the negative?" cried the Captain, joyously.

"No—not yet, anyway—that is to say, Captain Seymour," Margaret continued hastily, at sight of his fading smile; "I don't know how to decide."

"I see, I see," said the Captain, in a depressed tone.

Margaret looked at him musingly, the bright light still beaming on him. "Captain Seymour," she said, "are you a good shot?"

"Oh, decently fair, fairly good," said he.

"Do you think you will win this match?"

"Oh, I say, Miss Blake, that's a long shot! Spare my modesty! Still, between you and me, I imagine that I have a chance."

Her eyes sought the turf again.

She murmured: "Somebody else has asked me the same question you have."

The Captain whistled, but showed no surprise. "I dare say many have, Miss Blake," he said; "jolly idiots if they didn't." The girl smiled. What girl could have helped so doing?

"But the one I mean, Captain Seymour," she said, "is going to shoot in the match. I told him—"

"Yes. What?"

"Well, that if he won the match I would give him his answer at once, and that probably it would be—"

The Captain stopped short and whistled again. "By Jove," he said, "indeed you are an American girl. Your answer would be, 'To the victor belongs the spoils'?"

"Something like that. But I object, Captain Seymour," Miss Blake continued, drawing herself very straight, "I object to be considered anything in the nature of a spoil of victory."

But Captain Seymour's good nature was unbreakable. "Especially to a foreign power, eh, Miss Blake? Of course. And if I win this match you will give me my answer?"

"Ye—es."

"And as good a one as the other man would receive in the event of his winning?"

"Ye—es."

"And if neither of us win?"

"Why, one of you will surely beat the other!"

"By Jove! Of course."

Ta-ra! Tirra-la-la!

It was the bugler calling the competitors for the all-comers' match together, and at the same moment the thirty white targets behind the butts rose into the sunshine. Captain Seymour handed Margaret to the keeping of her aunt, who looked at her charge sternly through her tortoise shell eyeglasses, and went to the regulars' marquee for his rifle. Dalton McKenzie was leaning on his weapon near the group where Margaret shone, looking very sulky and stern. He objected very strongly to casting his chances to win the love of this girl upon the event of a rifle match, but, as he phrased it to himself, he was too deep in the game to quit it now. He remembered college football practice, where the dummy for tackling had the initial of a rival college upon its breast to inspire determination in attack upon it, and he wished that these targets bore the portrait of his unknown rival in love and marksmanship.

On each of the mounds two marksmen were placed to commence the firing. The pairing was done by the drawing of lots. And it so happened that Dalton McKenzie an Captain Seymour of his Majesty's Royal, Loyal and Faithful Fusileers were drawn to shoot together upon the one mound. And the chances of the game that both were engaged in further decreed that each should be ignorant of the other's interest in the issue of the match. Both men were superficially acquainted with the other, and exchanged more or less cordial greetings when they met upon the mound. But, sitting just back of the mound, Margaret Blake gave a gasp or two of astonishment and then, like a genuine American girl, settled herself in composure to await whatever Fate was to bring forth.

McKenzie and Captain Seymour were very nearly the last pair to shoot, and so far the highest score made was 30 points. Seven shots were to be fired, and the best possible score was 35—which would mean seven consecutive bull's-eyes, with a value of 5 points apiece.

Margaret looked at the two men lying upon the mound and felt her heart go "pitty-pat" toward first one and then the other. Both were so handsome, and yet each was handsome in so different a style! McKenzie and Seymour both lay prone. Both their faces were shown in profile to Margaret as she gazed at them. But they were so different; and both were so attractive! There was Seymour, with his fair, fresh, plump features; speaking of health and high breeding. There was McKenzie, with his thin, clear, clean-cut, nervous face, so typical of his American race. "Oh, dear," sighed Margaret to herself, "why are there so many handsome men? What right have men to be so good-looking? I don't know at all how I am going to decide."

Meanwhile the scorekeeper at the mound had taken the scorecards from McKenzie and Captain Seymour. Both, by the terms of the match, were entitled to three "sighting shots."

Behind the two men there was soon a crowd gathered, for Captain Seymour was known as an excellent marksman. Less was known about the American, but all Americans were feared. One of the men from across the border was now tied with the leading Canadian for first place in the match.

Captain Seymour was the first to fire. His shot was signaled from the butts with a black and white flag, which signified that he had made a "magpie," that is to say, his bullet had struck the target on the circle between the circle around the bull's-eye and the space on the rest of the target, the outer part, a shot which gave 3 points. A bull's-eye meant 5 points, an "inner" 4, the "magpie" 3, and the "outer" 2. Then McKenzie fired and got an "inner," and Margaret's little hands clapped. Then the two rivals fired the rest of their sighting shots. They changed the elevation of the sights of their Martini-Henry rifles, made mental notes regarding the wind and the light, and then settled themselves in their places for the real contest.

The Captain fired, and far down across the waving grass a white flag fluttered up and the scorekeeper called out, "A bull's-eye, 5 points, Captain Seymour," and a murmur of applause arose from the crowd. Then Dalton McKenzie nestled his determined-looking chin to the cool stock of his rifle, aimed, nursed the trigger, and pressed it with a gentle touch.

And the scorekeeper said: "A bull's-eye, 5 points, Mr. D. McKenzie." And Margaret Blake murmured: "Oh, good, good, dear Dal!"

Bull's-eye by bull's-eye the score crept up, each man firing slowly, with long preparation and careful manipulation of his rifle, each aiming for more than the target shining so whitely before them 500 yards away down the range.

And Margaret Blake changed from a careless, romantic girl who had set two men in rival motion to a woman whose every heartbeat asked painfully and hungrily for the success of the man she loved.

"Sixth shot, a bull's-eye, Captain Seymour, 5 points," called the monotonous voice of the scorekeeper, and Margaret Blake, in common with all those watching, leaned forward to see the result of Dalton McKenzie's sixth shot. McKenzie nursed his rifle long. A brisker wind had sprung up and the afternoon light was waning, and every shot needed more careful deliberation of aim to send the leaden bullet to the black heart of the target. He fired, and the white disk went up; and now Captain Seymour and the American competitor were tied with 30 points each. Again Captain Seymour aimed and fired, and this time a red disk was shown, and the scorekeeper said: "Seventh shot, an inner, 4 points—Captain Seymour; total score, 34 points."

Dalton McKenzie smiled as he leveled his rifle for his seventh and last shot. He felt absolutely sure of the result of it. He had his elevation to a certainty, he knew the windage, and his nerves were of cast steel—or that was what he thought; but just as his finger fumbled the trigger he heard the voice of Margaret Blake behind him saying to somebody, "Oh, I hope he won't win." A shudder went through him, for he thought, in his tense state, that the words referred to him; his finger pressed the trigger involuntarily, and the bullet went hurtling blindly off into space.

His face fell upon his arms, and he groaned aloud, for he knew that he had missed altogether, that he had not been looking at the target at all when the rifle went off, and with rage and despair in his heart he heard the scorekeeper saying: "Seventh shot, a bull's-eye, Mr. D. McKenzie; total score, thirty-five points!" And then a hearty cheer went up from the crowd behind him and he heard the voice of his love cry out, "Dal, Dal, I am so glad!"

But Captain Seymour rolled over on his elbow, looked queerly at Dalton, and said, "Good shot, lucky shot, old man!" and then in a lower tone—perhaps he had heard Margaret's voice—"Are you acquainted with Miss Blake?" "Yes," answered McKenzie shamefacedly, and then both men slowly arose.

If Seymour or a Canadian had won the match, the victor would have been carried all around the camp. The spectators gave Dalton McKenzie a hearty though perfunctory cheer, and then dispersed. But Margaret ran forward and took Dalton's hands in hers, and said: "Oh, I am so glad, dear Dal! Please forgive me for imposing those ridiculous terms." Captain Seymour was standing near by. McKenzie, illuminated by Seymour's words spoken upon the mound, turned to Margaret. "Madge, dear," he said, "but it is all a mistake. I really did not win the match; that last shot was a fluke, and so I shall declare it."

"So Captain Seymour won the match?" asked the girl.

"Yes," said Dalton McKenzie.

"Captain Seymour!" she called.

The officer came forward.

"Dear Captain Seymour," said Margaret, "Dalton here tells me that you really won the match."

"Such was my own opinion," said the Captain.

She laid her hand upon his arm and drew him to one side.

"Then," she said, "I should give you my answer."

"What is it, Margaret?" he asked. It was the first time he had called her by her name, and his deep, earnest voice thrilled the girl to the heart.

"I shall be truthful," she said, returning him glance for glance.

"That is what I want," he bravely said.

"Then, Captain Seymour," she said, tears welling her eyes, "I ask your forgiveness for my silliness in putting you to such a foolish test. You did not deserve it. You are a gallant man. But every time that one of your bullets struck the bull's-eye it seemed to me that it was going into my heart. Captain Seymour, I love the man you shot with, Dalton McKenzie."

The officer turned white under his healthy coat of tan.

"So?" he said. "Then I congratulate Mr. McKenzie."

She caught hold of his hands.

"And, Captain Seymour," she said, "I respect and like you. Please shake hands with me."

The Captain did so. Also with Dalton McKenzie. The American declared the real fact of his winning shot. Captain Seymour was awarded the prize. It was a handsome silver cup. He sent it to Margaret Blake as a wedding present, and recently there was a Seymour McKenzie entered upon the register of births in the City of New York.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS.

A PRIMITIVE CHRISTMAS SURVIVAL

RIGHT in the path of progress, within sound of modern mechanical triumphs which are replacing the labor of men's hands, under the very shadow of a university which is liberal if not iconoclastic in its teachings, lives a small sect of men and women who will yield not a jot of their Christmas traditions to the onward march of new thought and twentieth century customs.

Their next-door neighbors may turn the solemn feast day into a season of revelry and dancing. Within a dozen blocks of their homes the theatre may offer brilliant holiday attractions. But for them the day remains what for centuries it has been to their ancestors—what it will remain so long as their people intermarry and hand down the sacred traditions—a holy day of purest, simplest, and most reverential joy.

Their Christmas carols they teach to their sons, their holiday recipes they impress upon the memories of their daughters, and the customs of the festal season are instilled into the minds of the rising generation as conscientiously as the Mosaic law is laid down in the family of the orthodox Jew.

So it happens that each year in Bethlehem, Penn., the stronghold of Moravian faith in this country, the birth of the Christ child will be celebrated each year with undiminished fervor. The observances of that ancient Church have been preserved intact. The liturgical services are rendered in both German and English, and the trombones from the belfry tower still send forth the glad tidings in the harmonies of the beautiful old German chorals.

To these Moravians the whole of the advent season is of holy import, and to the children its celebration is committed. On its first day the pupils in the parochial schools exchange small gifts, as a reminder that Christmas draws near. This is followed in the afternoon by a lovefeast in the church, where mothers even bring their infants. The Moravian lovefeast corresponds to the communion service of other denominations, and the service is entirely musical, with a large choir, organ, and orchestral accompaniment in attendance. Nothing is too good for the children of the church at Advent. Instead of wine and bread, coffee and large sweet buns are served and accepted in a most reverential spirit, and in the midst of a quiet that is marvelous, considering the age of the recipients.

During the next four weeks the children meet regularly for the practice of Christmas carols, followed by the making of Christmas cakes, the expeditions for greens, and the erection of the "puts." Moravian Christmas cakes are distinctive, particularly the "pfefferkuchen," or spice cakes, called in some parts of Germany "lebkuchen." These are made of both brown and white dough and cut in wonderful shapes, such as animals, birds, flowers, fruits, stars, hearts, and other conventional shapes. The Moravian mother does not shut her children out of the kitchen and hurry through the operation, but assembles them about the board, each cutting a share of the cakes and all listening to tales of the Christ child. Each mother guards her recipes with jealous care until her daughters reach an age when they may be intrusted with the knowledge, to hand down in turn to their daughters. To the small cakes are added loaves of raised fruit cake containing raisins, currants, almonds, and citron. In Germany bakers make the Christmas cookery, but in Bethlehem no mother would trust it to alien hands.

During the week preceding Christmas parties of children scour the woods for fragrant ground or trailing pine, moss, and hemlock branches. The demand for evergreen trees of all sizes is also great. The fruits of their labor are carefully sorted and the best is turned over for the decoration of the church, where the children work under the supervision of those who have fulfilled this important post for years. It is regarded as a religious duty, and only the best must be offered. In each of the church windows (and an ancient, stately pile is this church building) is placed a small fir tree. The recess behind the pulpit is filled in with a large painting of the Holy Family. Around this is built by means of paper rocks, trees, and greens a reproduction of the cave where Christ was born, and a strong light is thrown from the gallery to bring out effectively the halo around the Child in the Manger. The body of the church, though richly and harmoniously decorated, is kept in comparative darkness to intensify the picture in the pulpit.

This done, each family turns its attention to the preparation of its household "putz." Just as the Russian's social standing is measured by the number and magnificence of his sables, the Jewish housewife's by the number and splendor of her copper and brass kitchen utensils, so your Moravian householder feels that his importance is largely decided by the size, correctness, and beauty of his Christmas "putz."

The word in its purity means simply a decoration, but to the Moravian it stands but for one decoration and at but one season of the year. Its essential is an evergreen tree. It represents the Tree of Life which stood in Paradise, and is laden only with fruits, nuts, or decorations which simulate them, such as apples, oranges, gilded nuts and balls of varicolored paper, rubber fruits of surprising naturalness, and those made of wax or papier maché. These are purchased with due discrimination and carefully stored from year to year by the prudent housewife. So long as the family can do so, it gathers under the original roof-tree. When the parents pass away the decorations are divided among the children as so many precious heirlooms, and are added to from year to year according to the household finances.

The tree is never decorated with strings of popcorn, candy canes, and lace-decked fairies, seen by the average American child. To the Moravian mind these would be a desecration. But in their place are innumerable tiny waxen tapers, each of which typifies the Light of the World.

Beneath the tree is an elaborate representation of the old Judean town of Bethlehem, the cave in the hillside with angels singing above, and in the foreground the wise men leading camels laden with gifts. Shepherds are worshipping the Holy Child in the manger, with Mary bending over and Joseph, enraptured, watching. In the background are asses, while near the cave is a pond of glass and a field where sheep graze and shepherds listen to the songs of angels hung above the miniature trees.

Only the chosen few can afford to have a really impressive "puts" which fills half a room, and represents a landscape in miniature, running brooks and ponds of real water, wild animals roaming on the hillsides, sawmills and railroad trains run by electricity, to show that the religion of Christ is for all men and all ages. This more elaborate "puts" requires not only money for its erection, but artistic handiwork, and cannot be left to the children, though they bear a hand in its preparation, as in everything during the season. Many of its appointments are imported at heavy cost from Germany.

On the afternoon of Christmas Eve the children, perhaps not without some few regrets, tear themselves away from the "putz," with all its wonders, which seem to gain with each year, and hasten to the church to another lovefeast. Some of the most beautiful Moravian chorals are reserved for this service, and each child receives, in addition to the coffee and buns, a candle. A little child is selected for soloist of their greatest carol, "The Morning Star," and the other children, perfectly trained and exquisitely reverential in their singing, join in the chorus, the words of which, given as follows, have been handed down since the Church was born:

Morning Star, O cheering sight!
Ere thou cam'st, how dark earth's night!
Jesus mine, in me shine;
Fill my heart with light divine.

In Germany each child goes forward to the altar and, after reciting a little verse, receives its candle. In Bethlehem, toward the close of the service, there comes a most impressive moment. With the first notes of the hymn:

Behold a great, a heavenly, light,

From Bethlehem's manger, shining bright, the wide doors at the sides of the pulpit facing the congregation are thrown open and the sacristans enter, carrying on large trays hundreds of brightly shining real wax tapers. Each taper is bound in the centre by a band of bright-colored paper, cut fluffily, and serving as a protection against the melting wax. These are distributed to the children.

This service is followed by one for grown-up people, known as the Christmas Vigil, but to this children are also welcome. The carol sacred to this service is a lullaby, in softest, sweetest measure:

Silent night! Holy night!
Slumber reigns. Naught in sight
Save that pair who lone vigil keep
O'er the child who, in softest sleep,
Rests in heavenly peace.

Again candles are distributed to the children while a hymn in sung referring to the Light of the World which the candles represent. The tiny tapers twinkle in the half-gloom of the time-glorified church like myriad stars, and they light the children on their homeward way.

After this service each family has its home celebration around the Christmas tree, lighted by more candles carrying the same symbolical meaning. Among some families it is customary for Ruprecht, formerly a saint and also called "Pelznickel" or Santa Claus, to appear with a bundle of sticks and a bag filled with apples and nuts. He inquires whether the children have been good and know their verses, and they are rewarded according to this report. But this is no feature of the religious celebration. The whole idea of Santa Claus as he is commonly known is alien to the spirit of Moravian celebration of the coming of Christ. The true Moravian child hangs up no stocking on Christmas Eve, she writes no letters to Santa Claus, nor does she look for gifts on the tree of trees.

Her gifts come from friends, and she does not receive them until Christmas morning, when they are arranged either on the breakfast table or in the same room with the "putz." The family enters the breakfast room in procession, eldest first, and coffee and Christmas cakes form the menu.

Christmas Day is spent in exchanging visits with intimate friends, when the respective merits of many varieties of Christmas cakes are thoroughly tested. And then there are so many "putz" to see, and if the Moravian housewife can possibly have feelings of rivalry or envy at this blessed season it will be in the matter of "putz" and "pfefferkuchen." The children always carry boxes of cake and bunches of green to the inmates of the Widows' House and the Sisters' House, connected with the church, for no one must be neglected in this happy season.

Services there are, too, and the children bring the day to a close amid the fragrant odors of the dim, shadowy church, their fresh young voices raising the final choral whose echoes linger in their minds and in the hearts of their elders through the ensuing year, and forever keep alive some portion of the true Moravian Christmas spirit.

Up to Date.

IF ever Aphrodite
Should rise again, care free,
With arms outthrown,
And hair wind blown,
She'd rise not from the sea.

But in the peerless beauty
Of feature, curve, and line,
That made this nymph
A dainty symph-
O-nee of joy divine,

She'd pop right from a bandbox
With bosom pit-a-pat,
Her dove of snow,
Agleam, aglow,
Akimbo on her hat.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

WILLING WILLIE, OR JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS.
—From the Cleveland Leader.

THE "POOR" FARMER YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.
In the past, ignorance and isolation.
In the present, intelligence and information.

—From the Chicago Tribune.

Surmises.

I wonder if in Heaven's realm
The earthly rule applies,
And angel janitors will boss
The mansions in the skies;

Or will they rule the other place
And Satan's plans defeat
By showing their authority
And turning off the heat?

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

De Ant an' de Hoppergrass.

YOU sees, honey, dat one col' Wintah day Mistah Hoppergrass get hungry, an' he remember him o' de pantry o' de Ant fambly, an' off he go to Miss Ant. An' when Mistah Hoppergrass come to Miss Ant's doah he knock, and den he say to Miss Ant: "Please, Miss Ant, won't ye gib me some'in' to eat?"

Now, honey, dat Miss Ant was a mighty particular, workin' ant, an' she was washin' up de cabin just scrumptious like, for Miss Ant was goin' to have a quiltin' bee dat afternoon, Miss Ant was, an' when Mistah Hoppergrass knock up she get from de floah by de bucket o' suds, an' she say: "Who's da? 'Pears like dat's you, Mistah Hoppergrass. Now, what you want?"

"Please, Miss Ant," say Mistah Hoppergrass, makin' his speakin' kind o' thin, "Miss Ant, won't ye gib me some'in' to eat?"

"Go 'way, now," called Miss Ant, just openin' de doah a trifle to see whedder Mistah Hoppergrass's coat's as thin 's his speakin'. "Go way bodderin' roun' heah, Mistah Hoppergrass. What was you doin' all Summah long? What was you doin', eh?" say Miss Ant.

"Oh, I'se singin'," say Mistah Hoppergrass, kind o' hoppin' like, and winkin' one eye at Miss Ant, "I'se singin'."

"Yes, you'se singin'. Sittin' on a high stalk o' grass bendin' in de on a high stalk o' grass bendin' in de wind, spittin' tobacco juice an' playin' jewsharp all Summah long—dat's what you'se doin'," say Miss Ant. "Go long now, Mistah Hoppergrass; go long now. I'se not workin' all Summah long, workin' all day all Summah long to lay up victuals for such lazy hoppers as you. Jess you keep on playin', Mistah Hoppergrass, jess you keep on playin' you' harp till Summah time comes again."

So den, honey, Miss Ant shut de doah o' her cabin and go on gettin' ready foah de quiltin' bee dat afternoon, and lazy Mistah Hoppergrass he go bery hungry, and he cuddle himself in de big gum tree in your papa's swamp till Summah time come again. But he couldn't play his harp, Mistah Hoppergrass couldn't, for de pain dat was under his apron.

Washington's Satisfaction.

Washington was asked if he was pleased with the title of Father of his Country.

"It's great," he replied, beaming. "I certainly wouldn't want to father the city."

Hastily extricating himself from the subway, and side-stepping from an automobile, he fled to Mount Vernon.

In a Fifth Avenue Stage.

ALLOW me, Madam!" "Thank you." And the quarter is passed up to the driver—no, not to the driver, but to the hole, where it remains tapping on the glass during the intervals when the hand is not engaged in ringing the bell. After a dozen blocks of ringing, tapping, and calling, the fair passenger, with an amused smile on her face, quietly alights from the vehicle just before her would-be assistant turns triumphantly from the window to present her with the tardily procured change. A blank look gradually steals over his countenance as he gazes in vain from one passenger to another; then he laughs heartily as an old gentleman dryly remarks:

"The bird has flown."

The truth dawns upon him. "Well, what shall I do with it?" he questions, shaking the envelope until the money jingles.

There are many suggestions, for riding together in one of these omnibuses is equivalent to an introduction. One says, "You deserve it for your trouble"; another, "Advertise for the owner"; yet another, "Drop it in the box." But still the present possessor is not quite satisfied.

"Well, five cents belongs in the box," he reasons, and all agree; he drops it in. "Five cents might pay my fare back, as I have overridden my street." Again all assent. "But what becomes of the rest?" and a worried expression crosses his face. "Oh, I know! Poor beggar, I'll give it to the driver; he needs it most."

Again a ring and a tap, the hand reaches in more promptly, and soon two envelopes are thrust back.

"I say, I don't want that!"

"Why not? What do you want?"

"Nothing; it's for you."

"For what?"

"For you!"

"Eh? What d'yer say?"

"For you! for driving! for your health! for anything!"

The stage door is torn wildly open and the courteous man disappears amid the convulsive laughter of his late companions.

The Girl Who Forgot.

WHEN the girl who parts her hair on the side saw the tall girl coming she tried to turn down a side street, but the tall girl headed her off. Having been circumvented in this movement, the girl with the sidepart decided to make the best of the situation and pitched straightway into voluble apologies.

"Of course you're downright angry with me," she said, "for not bringing your music home sooner. I know you have needed it, and I know I ought to have returned it as I promised, but, the fact is, I forgot all about it."

The meeting took place at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. There were many people passing at the time, but the tall girl, all unmindful of the crowd, took her flurried companion in her arms and kissed her.

"My dear," she said, "I am so glad you forgot. I thank you for it. You have restored my faith in human nature. I had begun to think that there wasn't a person in the world who ever forgot anything, and I'm tickled to death to find that there is. All the people I have met since I came back from my European trip have the most remarkable memories. They never forget anything in their lives. They know just exactly how many gowns I had when I went away, and how they were made, and they can tell to a dot how many of them I am still wearing and what alterations were necessary to make them presentable. They remember, too, that my hair was much thicker over my temples then than it is now, and that I had only a few gray threads up near the part, whereas I now have threescore. They can recall the exact number of little fine lines I had under my eyes at that time, and they seem to take a fiendish delight in rubbing it in that crow's feet increase rapidly when a person gets to my age. Then there is my forehead. Everybody remembers that I had only two horizontal furrows there when they bade me goodbye, and they are mighty quick to observe that I now have four. In truth, I haven't a peculiarity physical, mental, moral, or financial that they cannot recall with maddening vividness, and I have been so tormented with their recollections that I have got so I dread to meet anybody I once knew lest they spring some deadly remembrance on me.

"So don't you worry about the music, my dear. Just keep it till the crack of doom if you feel like it. I am so glad to meet somebody with a memory only an inch long that I can forgive you for anything."

The girl with the sidepart seemed inclined to resent this rather doubtful compliment to her mental equipment, but she realized that she had been let out of the music muddle with undeserved leniency, and returned the tall girl's parting squeeze with equal fervor.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 13, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 13, 3,766,975.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 13, '02.
....	....	21	Nov. 29.	18	Dec. 3.	17	18	..	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000									200
....	....	82½	Nov. 28.	80⅝	Dec. 12.	81½	81½	— ⅞	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	80⅝	80⅝	..	640
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	53	Nov. 14.	55	55⅛	— 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	133,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	57½	58⅝	53⅜	55⅛	65½	143,970
....	....	13⅜	Oct. 21.	8⅝	Dec. 12.	9¼	10	— ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9⅜	9⅜	8⅝	9½	....	1,420
....	....	43¼	Sep. 26.	34	Dec. 11.	34	38	— 3½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	35	35	34	34	....	1,160
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	⅝	Dec. 13.	½	⅝	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,791,500	.....	..	..	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	⅜	3,750
35	10	26⅞	Apr. 14.	2½	Dec. 10.	2	3½	— 1½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....	..	..	4	4	2½	2½	10	1,900
35	19	37⅜	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	32½	33	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	34¾	34⅞	32	32⅜	30	8,100
89¼	67	93⅝	Oct. 31.	85¼	Jan. 14.	88½	89	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90	90	86	89	85	2,000
180½	180	200	Nov. 28.	180½	Oct. 30.	200	225	..	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	.....	..	..	200	200	200	200	190	200
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	40⅜	40½	— 5½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '02.	4	A	45½	45½	39	40½	28	5,670
91½	85	99⅛	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	93	98	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '02.	3	SA	97	97	97	97	86	100
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 23.	210	225	—10	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	220	220	220	220	200½	115
43	39⅝	62½	Aug. 21.	27	Dec. 12.	30	31	—17½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,032,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	45	46	27	30	40¾	10,740
41⅜	25⅜	31½	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10⅜	10	— ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	22,021,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10½	10½	9⅜	9⅝	20½	2,100
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	36¼	37	— 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	37⅛	37⅜	36¼	36¼	64½	1,872
30⅛	5⅛	28	Apr. 30.	14	Dec. 11.	15	19	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	15	15	14	15	....	780
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	40	Dec. 12.	39	41	— 2	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	41	41	40	40	46	610
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	23½	Dec. 12.	25½	26	— 2	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅜	27⅜	23½	25½	31	8,020
91½	85⅜	100⅛	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	90¾	92	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	⅝	Q	91½	91½	90½	90¾	87⅝	1,140
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	5½	6	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	720
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	22	24	— ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23½	23½	22½	22½	23	400
60	38½	49⅝	May 26.	36⅞	Nov. 28.	39⅜	39½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	60,000,000	.....	..	..	39	40	37⅜	39	44	16,650
104⅞	88	100⅛	June 23.	87½	Nov. 28.	89⅝	91½	+ ⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	90⅞	91¼	89¾	91	96½	2,350
....	....	15	Dec. 9.	12	Dec. 11.	12	15	..	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15	12	12	....	400
....	....	70	Dec. 2.	50¼	Dec. 11.	55	..	— 3	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,300,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	60	62	50¼	62	....	1,100
153	103⅛	133½	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 11.	119½	119⅝	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	122¾	117⅝	119⅝	120¾	118,370
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	117	118	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	116⅝	117½	116½	117	113½	1,000
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	158	160	..	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,803,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	161	161	161	161	....	20
150	137	151½	Mar. 31.	140	Jan. 9.	135	140	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	147	147	147	147	....	50
82¾	70	80½	Sep. 22.	73	Apr. 23.	75	79	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	76	76	76	76	79	30
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	80	Dec. 12.	83	84	— 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	86	89	80	84	117	6,700
66	50	77½	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	66	68	+ ½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	68¼	68¼	67½	67½	64½	212
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	79⅞	..	— 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	SA	82½	82⅝	77½	79½	76⅝	187,655
108	70	100⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	97¼	97⅜	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98½	98⅝	95⅜	97⅜	98¾	30,090
114½	81¾	118½	Sep. 10.	92⅝	Dec. 12.	94½	94¾	— 3⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,238,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	98¼	98⅞	92⅝	94⅜	101½	102,230
97	85⅞	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	92½	94	— 1½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	92½	93	94	1,325
88⅞	52½	72⅜	July 21.	54½	Nov. 14.	61⅝	62	— 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	85,000,000	.....	..	..	63	63⅞	59¾	61¾	62¾	94,275
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	220	225	— 6	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	Q	225	225	219	219	205	300
14¾	8⅜	14⅜	Apr. 23.	8⅜	Dec. 13.	8¾	11	— 1⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	8⅝	8⅝	10¼	1,230
122	77	128	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	117½	124	— 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	119½	100
146	116	145	Sep. 19.	139	Apr. 2.	136	...	+1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	142	142	142	142	140	300
89	54½	97	May 22.	73	Dec. 11.	76	80	— 5½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	75	76	75	75½	80	500
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	125	125½	— 2⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	67,896,400	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	128½	128⅜	123½	125⅝	112	65,050
....	....	144⅜	Sep. 30.	122	May 6.	124⅜	125½	— 3⅜	Canadian Pac. sub. cfts., 4½ in. pd.	..	....	.....	..	..	124⅝	124⅝	124⅜	124⅜	....	150
52⅝	29	51½	Sep. 3.	42⅝	Dec. 12.	44¾	44½	— 1⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	40,542,100	Nov. 20, '02.	1	A	46	46½	42⅝	44⅝	46	19,843
50½	27	45⅝	July 16.	30	Nov. 10.	30½	31	— 1½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,500	.....	..	..	33¼	33⅝	30	31½	33⅞	7,900
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	68	Nov. 12.	69	70¾	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	71	72	68⅜	70¼	77⅜	1,200
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	20	Dec. 12.	23	23½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	20,918,000	.....	..	..	23½	24	22	23½	24	24,600
90½	73	90½	Jan. 24.	82	Nov. 14.	80	84	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	19,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	84¼	84½	83¼	84½	85½	100
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	33	Dec. 12.	34½	35	— 2½	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,485,100	.....	..	..	36½	36½	33	34¾	44¾	2,350
188	134	188⅜	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	168⅝	169	— 3¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	¼	SA	172½	173⅝	168⅝	168⅝	160⅝	291,960
200	175	200⅜	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	189	191	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	190	190	189	189	187	1,970
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	212	215	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	30,116,300	July 1.	¾	SA	220	221½	210	214¾	199	3,775
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15	Dec. 11.	16	16½	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	17	15	16½	15½	3,500
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	29	Dec. 12.	29¾	30	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	32½	32½	29	31	30	2,500
20⅝	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	13¾	14	— ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	11¾	13¾	....	3,720
101	73½	108⅜	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	94½	95½	— 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	96¾	96¾	94½	94½	87¼	2,100
42½	27⅜	84½	May 22.	35	Feb. 10.	63	75	— 6	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	60	60	60	60	....	100
136½	41⅜	110⅝	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	79½	79½	— 6	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,631,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	85	90	79	79	84½	6,300
18	6⅝	35¾	July 17.	14⅞	Jan. 15.	25½	26¾	— 1⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	28¼	30¾	25½	26½	33⅜	14,230
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59½	Jan. 15.	67	68	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	68	68	67	67	56¾	5,500
28⅝	16¼	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	40½	41¼	— 1½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	42¼	45½	40	41¾	25½	6,600
25¼	12½	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14¼	Jan. 17.	18	18½	— ⅞	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,622,000	Dec. 1, '02.	..	..	19½	19½	16⅝	18¼	15⅝	2,800
226	187	230½	Apr. 25.	205	Dec. 11.	207	208	— 3½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,317,100	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	211½	211⅝	205	207¼	215⅛	11,425
124	93¼	126⅜	June 3.	114	Dec. 11.	114½	116	— ½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 25, '02.	1¾	Q	117	118	114	116	115	6,447
....	....	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	27	28	— 1½	Corn Products Co.	100	43,889,255	.....	..	..	28	28¼	27	27	....	1,630
....	....	90	Mar. 25.	79⅜	Dec. 11.	80¼	82	— 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	81	81	79⅜	80	....	1,340
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	153½	Nov. 14.	155	157	— 3⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	158⅜	158⅜	153½	155⅛	172	3,600
238	188½	297	Feb. 4.	231	Nov. 8.	245	250	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	249	249	245	245	246⅞	900
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	35½	Dec. 12.	36	36½	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	39½	40⅞	35¼	36½	43	21,350
103¼	80	96⅜	Aug. 21.	87⅛	Dec. 12.	88	88½	— 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	89⅝	90⅜	87⅛	88¼	83	6,760
45	18	33⅜	July 11.	25	Dec. 12.	26	28	— 4⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	3,235,100	.....	..	..	35	40¼	35	40¼	39¼	900
17	14½	25	Sep. 2.	13	Dec. 11.	14	14½	— 2	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	16⅞	13½	14½	15⅜	2,300
40⅞	36	48¼	Sep. 3.	28½	Dec. 13.	28½	29	— 6½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	35	35	28½	28½	38½	3,000
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	82	83	— ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	81	82½	80	82½	..	1,387
152½	127½	139⅞	Jan. 2.	130¾	Jan. 13.	135	140	+ ½	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '02.	2½	Q	137	137	137	137	....	100
....	....	30½	Dec. 10.	28½	Dec. 12.	28	29	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	..	37,918,400	.....	..	..	30½	30½	28¾	28¾	....	637
....	....	6⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 28.	....	....	+ ⅛	Distilling of America, tr. receipts.	..	37,359,898	.....	..	..	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	....	300
....	....	39	Oct. 20.	31⅜	Aug. 19.	....	....	— 2	Distilling of America pf. tr. receipts.	..	26,100,300	.....	..	..	34	34½	34	34½	....	400
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	15⅜	16½	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	15	16	10¼	1,105
22½	13⅜	35⅜	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	22⅜	23½	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	23½	23½	22	23	18	1,275
45½	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	28⅜	Dec. 12.	30	30¼	— 3½	**Erie**	100	112,578,900	.....	..	..	33⅜	33⅜	28⅝	30¼	39½	109,930
71	59⅜	75⅜	Jan. 2.	60½	Dec. 12.	61⅝	62¾	— 1⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	64½	64½	60½	62⅜	71½	12,800
62⅜	39¼	63⅜	Jan. 2.	41½	Dec. 12.	42¼	42⅝	— 1⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	45⅝	46	41½	43	53½	12,500
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	69	69½	+ 8⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	61⅜	71½	61	69¼	58	26,640
95	81	104⅜	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	91	93	+ 2⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	SA	90	92⅞	90	92⅜	....	400
36	17	67½	Dec. 5.	30	Jan. 2.	60¼	63	— 6⅞	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	66	66	60	60¼	19	800
....	....	103	Sep. 12.	98½	June 20.	99	102	+ ¾	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	9,416,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	100½	100½	100½	100¼	....	100
238¾	183¼	334	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	174	175½	— 2¼	General Electric Co.	100	41,353,800	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	177	179	172	174¼	282	6,135
208	157½	202¼	Sep. 4.	131½	Mar. 5.	187½	189	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	125,320,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	188	194¼	186	189	182½	11,075
112	100	102	Jan. 4.	*100	Sep. 4.	....	....	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	100	8,829,100	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	101	101	101	101	....	10
75½	40¾	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	98	99	..	Hocking Valley.	100	13,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	96	101¾	95	99	63½	29,980
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	95	95¼	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	94½	96½	93½	95¼	81	8,800
154⅜	124	173¼	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	139⅜	140½	— 2½	**Illinois Central**	100	88,700,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	143¼	143¼	138	140½	137½	23,346
28	18½	23¾	Mar. 20.	16¾	Dec. 12.	16½	17½	..	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,800	July 1, '99.	1	..	17½	17½	16½	17½	20	2,500
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	70¾	Oct. 7.	71⅝	72½	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	29,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	72	72½	71½	71½	75¼	1,280
49	24½	57½	Mar. 19.	40	Dec. 12.	43	45	— 5	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	..	48½	48½	40	43	48	1,300
89	74	95	Oct. 2.	85	Dec. 9.	82	88	— 4	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	85	86	85	86	87	200
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	35½	Dec. 11.	36½	37	— 1½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	39¼	39¼	35½	37½	35½	1,950
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	65	Nov. 14.	65	67	— 1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	68½	68½	65	67	70½	1,150
41	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	33⅞	Jan. 23.	40	41	— 1¼	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	46⅜	45½	45½	34	700
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	77	Nov. 10.	76	77	— 1	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	78	78½	77	77	78	660
22	13½	30	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 15.	29¾	29¾	— 2⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	31⅞	32	29	29¾	20	2,600
49	35	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	52½	53	— 2⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53¼	53¼	52	52½	33⅜	1,225
18½	5⅜	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	33½	35	— ⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	34½	34⅞	34	34⅜	15⅜	1,800
106½	95	110	Jan. 27.	100	Nov. 20.	....	....	..	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	June 16, '02.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	....	14
76½	39¾	71½	Jan. 3.	40	Dec. 12.	43	49	— 7½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	50	50	40	45	66	730
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	72⅜	Nov. 18.	73½	76	— 4½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	76½	76½	73	73	83½	1,720
111⅜	76	159½	Aug. 20.	102⅛	Jan. 27.	118½	119	— 8	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	127¼	127½	116½	118½	104⅜	52,460
145	83	158	Nov. 24.	128	Mar. 12.	143⅞	144½	— 2¼	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	148½	149¼	141½	144	132½	99,120
75	67½	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 18.	100	110	..	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	....	50
177	150	134½	July 23.	109¼	May 19.	119	120	— 2⅞	Met. Sec., sub. cfts., 1st in. pd.	..	....	.....	..	..	119	119½	117	118⅝	....	5,800
41	27	174	Feb. 5.	135	Oct. 13.	136½	137	— 2¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	139¾	140⅜	135	137	158⅞	26,100
30	12⅜	43	Jan. 3.	35	Dec. 13.	34½	37	— 2	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	37	37	35	35	46	19,843
111¼	67⅝	31¼	Mar. 31.	20⅜	Dec. 12.	21⅝	22¼	..	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	.....	..	..	22¼	22½	20⅜	22¼	23⅜	10,910
36¼	15	115	Apr. 29.	105	Jan. 22.	105	107	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	108¼	300
49	49	84	Nov. 1.	36½	Jan. 2.	70	70½	— 4½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	74½	74⅜	69¼	70	32	7,540
49	49	130	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	120	120½	— 3¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	122	122	120	120¼	80½	1,300
35½	15	35⅜	Sep. 10.	22½	Dec. 12.	22⅜	23	— 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	25	25⅞	22½	23	25½	16,125
68⅜	37	69⅜	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	52½	52⅝	— 3⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	56	56½	51	52½	50½	6,275
124½	69	123½	Sep. 10.	90⅜	Mar. 11.	101½	102	— 3⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,543,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	106	106⅜	99⅜	102	102⅜	140,125
80	75½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	99½	103	— 2⅜	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '08.	1	..	100	100½	99	100¼	....	1,300
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	40	Nov. 12.	44½	45	— 2½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	45	45	43⅜	43⅜	42½	1,150
103⅝	92	109½	Apr. 4.	101⅞	Dec. 11.	101	103	— 1⅞	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Nov. 29, '02.	1¾	Q	102¼	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	102½	300
25½	15	32	Sep. 26.	15⅝	Jan. 13.	25¼	25⅜	— ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,093,400	Mar. 1, '02.	..	..	26½	26⅞	24	25⅜	17	5,700
93⅞	74⅜	96	Oct. 2.	78¼	Jan. 10.	81	93	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	18,904,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92	92	92	82	100
....	....	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14½	Jan. 15.	14⅜	15¼	— ⅜	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,896,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	15⅜

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 13, 1902—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 13. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 13, '02.
50	14⅞	47½	Apr. 9.	30	Nov. 14.	30	40	— 2	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,008,000	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	39	100
94	33⅜	85½	Sep. 10	71	Feb. 15.	79	80	— 2½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	82½	82½	80	80	83	500
81	57	105½	Sep. 4.	80¼	Jan. 7.	92	93	+ 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	90	93	90	93	....	500
*195	*188½	193¼	Aug. 9.	192⅞	Dec. 9.	190	191	+ 1⅝	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,200	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	192⅞	192⅞	192⅞	192⅞	....	155
52	30	63½	Oct. 8.	39	Jan. 14.	56⅜	57	— 1⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 29, '02.	1¾	Q	56½	56½	55	57¼	38⅜	4,900
89	72¼	96½	Oct. 25.	82⅜	Feb. 4.	90	91½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, '02.	1¾	Q	92¼	92¼	90	90	82¼	1,925
225	195½	250	Apr. 29.	215	Jan. 13.	222	228	— 6	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	230	230	224	224	212	465
...	...	38¼	Sep. 19.	24	Apr. 10.	33	33½	— 1½	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	34¼	34¼	33½	33½	....	1,500
...	...	90¾	Oct. 31.	80	Apr. 1.	85½	87	— 3½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sep. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	86⅝	87	85⅝	86½	....	971
59	24½	78½	Sep. 11.	52¾	Mar. 10.	56½	56⅝	— 2½	Reading	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	59	59⅜	55⅝	56½	47⅛	167,380
82⅜	65	90½	Sep. 10.	70⅞	Mar. 10.	84½	87½	— 1⅞	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	84	84½	82½	84	76½	1,450
64½	38	80⅝	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	73⅞	75	— 1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,980,000	.....	..	..	75	75	72	73	57½	7,400
24	11⅜	24⅜	Sep. 8.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	17⅝	18	— 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	19½	19½	16⅞	18	14⅜	11,300
82	55¼	83⅜	Sep. 10.	68	Jan. 16.	76	76½	— ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	77⅜	78	74⅛	76½	69	5,720
...	...	49⅝	Nov. 13.	35	Dec. 12.	35⅜	38	— 5⅝	Rock Island	100	68,728,600	.....	..	..	41⅞	42⅜	35⅞	35⅞	....	123,505
...	...	85½	Nov. 26.	71	Nov. 14.	78½	79	— 2½	Rock Island pf.	100	46,100,900	.....	..	..	82	83	75½	79	....	29,950
...	...	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	21½	22	— 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	22¼	23	20½	21½	19⅜	4,250
38¼	18	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	68	69	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '02.	1¾	Q	70¾	70¾	68	68	65½	450
112⅜	97	125	Apr. 23.	65	Nov. 22.	66	70	— ½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	65	68	65	67	...	2,100
58½	21½	85½	July 31.	55¾	Jan. 2.	66	66½	— 5	**St. Louis & San Francisco**	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	71¼	72	64⅞	66½	52⅜	11,225
88	75	90	July 30.	77	Dec. 12.	78	81	— 6	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	77	77	77	77	81	100
76¼	53⅛	80⅝	July 30.	65¼	Dec. 12.	68⅝	67	— 3½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	70¾	70⅝	65¼	66⅜	70¼	3,950
39½	16	39	Aug. 13.	24½	Dec. 12.	25	25½	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	26½	26½	24½	25	27	2,900
71	41½	80	Sep. 9.	55¾	Mar. 5.	58	59	— 2½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	61¼	61⅞	56⅝	59	58¼	6,450
41½	19¼	33	Sep. 4.	29½	June 23.	56½	58	— 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	58¼	58½	55	56½	29	3,300
86	65½	95½	Sep. 9.	80¼	May 19.	88¾	93	+ 4	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	89	89	89	89	82¼	100
63⅝	29	81¼	Sep. 10.	50	Dec. 12.	58	58¼	— 4⅞	Southern Pacific	100	107,832,100	.....	..	..	62¾	62⅞	56	58	58⅛	183,975
35⅜	18	38⅜	Oct. 17.	28	Dec. 12.	29¼	29½	— 2⅜	Southern Railway extended	100	119,200,000	.....	..	..	32	32¼	28	29½	32⅜	48,551
94⅜	67¼	97	Oct. 18.	90	Dec. 12.	90	90½	— 1½	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	80,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	92⅜	92½	90	90½	91½	3,199
8¾	3¼	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	...	...	— ¾	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5¼	5½	4⅝	4⅝	4½	300
76⅝	49⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	49¼	Dec. 12.	53½	53⅝	— 2¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	55⅞	56¼	48½	53½	61	16,595
52¼	23¼	54⅜	Sep. 3.	37⅛	Jan. 15.	38½	38½	— 2⅝	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	41¼	41⅜	37½	38½	38½	29,350
129½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	122	125	— 5½	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	127	127	122½	122½	122	770
25½	10¾	33½	Oct. 24.	18½	Jan. 21.	25	26½	— 2	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,993,000	.....	..	..	28⅝	28⅝	25	26⅝	18⅞	2,320
39½	28	49¾	Sep. 2.	33	Jan. 15.	45	45½	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	46⅞	46⅞	43	45½	32	1,850
109⅝	65⅞	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	113	113½	— 3	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	115¾	115⅝	112	113½	105	1,440
19⅝	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	11¼	Nov. 10.	12½	13	..	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	12¼	13	12½	12½	14⅜	800
75⅜	65	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 16.	75½	80	— 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78½	78¾	77	77	74⅜	520
133	76	113¾	Aug. 26.	93½	Dec. 12.	95½	96	— 3½	Union Pacific	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	99⅝	99⅞	93½	95⅞	99⅞	268,400
90¼	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	80⅜	Mar. 6.	90½	91	— 1	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,550,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91⅜	92¼	89½	90⅜	88	5,185
...	...	34⅝	Oct. 27.	20	Dec. 11.	...	23	— ⅝	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	20	21⅜	20	21⅜	...	200
...	...	66	Nov. 1.	60	Dec. 12.	...	63	— 2½	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	63¾	63⅞	60	60⅝	...	730
...	...	17	Oct. 20.	10¼	May 12.	11½	12	— 2	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	13⅜	13⅜	11½	11½	...	1,800
...	...	50	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	46⅝	50	— 5	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	45	50	44	47	...	1,900
166	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	120	130	— 6¼	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	125	125	120	120	89	500
16⅝	7⅜	15¼	Sep. 22.	10⅜	Dec. 12.	11¼	11⅝	— ⅝	United States Leather Co.	100	62,282,300	.....	..	..	12¼	12½	10⅜	11½	11⅞	16,428
83⅜	69½	91¼	Sep. 22.	79⅞	Jan. 21.	88½	89½	— 1	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	89⅜	89⅜	87½	88	82	4,410
...	...	32	Oct. 30.	20	Nov. 14.	20⅝	21	— 1⅜	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,000	.....	..	..	22½	23	20	20⅜	...	9,400
...	...	75½	Oct. 30.	64½	Nov. 14.	66	67	— 1½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	.....	..	..	68½	69⅛	66½	67	...	7,250
34	12½	19⅝	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	14	15	— ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	25,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	15½	16¼	14½	14½	13⅜	4,880
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	40½	Dec. 12.	50	52	— 1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	50¼	50½	49½	52	49	930
55	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	29⅜	Dec. 12.	30½	30⅝	— 4⅞	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	36¼	36⅞	29⅜	30⅝	41	274,262
101⅞	60	97⅜	Jan. 7.	79	Dec. 12.	81	81⅛	— 2¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	83⅛	83⅞	79	81	01	113,757
72	51	76⅜	Apr. 28.	54	Dec. 12.	57	58½	— 3	**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.**	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	61	61	58	58	60½	8,000
125	116	134⅞	Sep. 29.	120	Dec. 12.	120	130	— 4½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	120	120	120	120	....	100
....	....	34½	Oct. 29.	29¼	Nov. 14.	....	....	— ½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	Q	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	....	400
....	....	81	Oct. 9.	78½	Oct. 10.	....	....	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	....	100
26	11⅛	38¾	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	25	27½	— 3⅜	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	28⅝	28⅝	27½	25	22⅞	12,676
40¾	23⅜	54½	Sep. 10.	37	Dec. 12.	38⅜	39⅞	— 2⅜	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	42⅝	42⅞	37	40	42⅝	18,750
100¼	87	97½	Aug. 20.	84⅜	July 30.	87⅞	88	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	88½	88½	87	88	91	6,016
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	180	190	+ 9	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,388,816	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	198	198	178	191	147⅛	1,380
187	157	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	180	200	— 6	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,997,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	200	200	200	200	....	100
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	21⅜	22	— 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	23⅜	23⅜	20⅜	21⅜	18	2,650
60⅜	43	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	51½	52	— 2¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,988,900	.....	..	..	53	53	50¼	50½	48½	2,300
38	24	42⅜	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	31	31½	— 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,393,500	.....	..	..	32	32¼	30½	31½	28½	1,220
26	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19½	Jan. 30.	23½	24	— 2	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	26	26	23	23⅝	20½	6,899
49⅜	33½	57⅜	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	48	49	— 2	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	50½	50½	47¼	48¼	40½	4,350

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. pf...1
C. G. W. pf., A....1⅝
Evans. & T. H....8⅛
Evans. & T. H. pf...2⅜
Gt. Northern pf....1
Nat. Lead pf....1
P., Ft. W. & C....1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper....1⅝
Am. Grass Twine..1⅞
Am. H. & L. pf....3⅛
Am. Bicycle pf....1⅞
Am. Car & Fdy....1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil....5⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf...1
Am. Express....10
Am. Ice pf....1½
Am. Linseed pf....2
Am. Locomotive....2
Am. Steel Fdys. pf..3
Anaconda Copper...3
At., Top. & S. F....2½
Balt. & Ohio....3⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf....2⅜
Brklyn Union Gas...6
Brunswick....1⅝
Buff., R. & P....1½
Can. Southern....3½
Can. Pacific....2⅜
Can. Pac. Sub. ctfs.3⅜
Ches. & Ohio....1⅛
Chi. & Alton....1½
Chi. Gt. West....1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., B..2⅛
Chi., M. & St. P....3⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf..1
Chi. & N. West....1½
Chi. Term. Trans..1½
Chi. T. T. pf....1
C., C., C. & St. L..2
Cleve., L. & W....6
Col. Fuel & I....6
Col. Southern....1⅝
Col. South. 2d pf....1⅛
Consol. Gas....3⅞
Corn Products....1½
Corn Products pf....1½
Del. & Hudson....3⅝
Den. & Rio Grande..2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf....1⅜
Des M. & Ft. D....4⅝
Det. Southern....2
Det. South. pf....6½
Del. Un. Ry....2
Dist. of Am. pf., t. r.2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..1½
Erie....3⅝
Erie 1st pf....1⅜
Erie 2d pf....1⅜
Ft. W. & D. City....1⅝
General Electric....2½
Ill. Central....2½
Int. Steam Pump....5
Int. St. P. pf....4
Iowa Central....1½
Iowa Central pf....1⅜
Kan. & Michigan..1¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf....1
Kan. City South....2¼
Kan. City So. pf....2⅜
Lake Erie & W....1½
Long Island....4½
Louis. & Nash....8
Manhattan....2½
Met. S., 1st in. pd..5⅝
Met. Street Ry....2½
M. W. S. El., Chi..2
M., St. P. & S. S. M....4½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf....3¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas..1¾
Mo., K. & T. pf....3⅜
Missouri Pacific....3⅞
Nash., C. & St. L..2⅝
Nat. Biscuit....2½
Nat. Bis. pf....1⅜
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.2
N. Y. Air Brake....6
N. Y. Central....3⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L....3
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf....1½
N. Y. & Harlem....6
N. Y., Ont. & W....2
North American....7
Pacific Coast....3¾
Pac. Coast 2d pf....2⅜
Pacific Mail....1½
Pennsylvania....4½
People's Gas, Chi....1½
Peo. & Eastern....2
Pere Marquette....2½
P., C., C. & St. L..1
Pressed Steel Car...1½
Pressed St. Car pf..1⅝
Pullman Co....6
Ry. Steel Spring....1½
Ry. Steel Spring pf..3½
Reading....2½
Reading 2d pf....1½
Rep. Iron & S....1⅜
Rock Island....5⅝
Rock Island pf....2¼
Rub. Goods Mfg....1
St. L. & San F....5
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.6
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.3½
St. L. S. W....1½
St. L. S. W. 2d....2½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.1½
Southern Pacific....4½
Southern Railway....2⅝
Southern Ry. pf....1½
Tenn. Coal & I....2½
Texas Pacific....2¾
Third Avenue....7½
Tol., St. L. & W....2
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.1½
Twin City R. T....3
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.2
U. S. C. I. P. pf.5
Union R. & P. pf....1½
Union Pacific....3½
Union Pacific pf....2
U. Rys. Invest. pf.2½
U. S. Express....9½
U. S. Leather pf....1
U. S. Realty....1⅜
U. S. Realty pf....1½
U. S. Rubber....1⅜
U. S. Rubber pf....1
U. S. Steel....⅝
U. S. Steel pf....2½
Va.-Car. Chemical...3
Va.-Car. Chem. pf..1½
Wabash....⅜
Wabash pf....2⅜
Westingh. E. & M..9
W. E. & M. 1st pf.6
Wheel. & L. E....1¼
W. & L. E. 1st pf..2½
W. & L. E. 2d pf..1¼
Wisconsin Central..2
Wis. Central pf....2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s. 1911..1
C., C., C. & St. L., Col. & Sp. 4s...1
Erie 1st con. 7s....1⅜
Hous. & Texas gen. 4s....1
N. R. R. of M. 4½s.1
N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s..1½
Ore. Short L. par 4s.1⅝
Third Avenue 5s....1
Utica & Black Riv. 4s....1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. coll. 4s.1
Am. Bicycle 6s....5½
Am. Hide & L. 6s...1
At., T. & S. F. Adj. 4s....1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc....1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s..2
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s....1
Chi. & Ind. Coal 5s..1½
Chi., R. I. & P. R. 4s....1⅛
Cin., Day. & I. 1st..1⅛
C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s....2⅞
Col. Fuel conv. 5s.2
Consol. Tob. 4s....1⅝
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s....1½
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s....4½
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s....1
Erie-Penn. coll. 4s..1¼
Ft. W. & D. City 1st.1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953..1
Int. & G. N. 6s....2¼
Int. & G. N. 2d....1⅜
Lake Erie & W. 1st..1
Lehigh & W. P. ext. 4½s....1½
Peo. & East. inc...1
Lake Shore 3½s....2½
Long Island unif. 4s..1
Met. Street gen. 5s..1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s..2⅛
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1¼
Mex. Cent. 2d inc..1
Mo., K. & T. 2d..1
M. & O., Mont. Div. 5s....1
Nat. R. R. of M. 4s.2
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, reg....1¼
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s..2½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen....2
St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s....1⅜
St. L. S. W. 1st....1⅞
St. L. S. W. 2d....1
Seaboard A. L. 4s...1
So. Pac. 4s....1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s..1
Stand. R. & T. inc..1½
Third Avenue 4s....1
Tol., Peo. & W. 4s..1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.3
Union Pac. conv. 4s.1½
Va. Mid. gen....1
Wabash deb. B....2⅜

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's weekly Clearing House statement was generally about what had been expected, though the trading element construed it unfavorably and sold stocks as a result.

Reserves on all deposits decreased $1,386,950, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decreased $1,382,225, loans decreased $2,065,500, specie decreased $3,761,500, legal tenders increased $666,500, and deposits decreased $6,031,400.

The decrease in cash was somewhat larger than the known movements of currency for the week had indicated, but it was understood that all of the previous week's loss had not appeared in the statement for that week, and would carry over, therefore, into yesterday's exhibit.

In respect to the decrease in loans, it may be pointed out that, because of the "average" system under which the statement is made up, th enormous stock market liquidation of Thursday and Friday was reflected only to a very small degree, and that the position of the banks is actually much better than yesterday's figures indicate.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$879,731,200	$870,373,900	$792,760,000
Deposits	873,731,200	923,158,300	842,668,100
Circulation	45,560,700	31,879,000	30,724,000
Specie	158,859,300	164,458,800	157,655,300
Legal tender	67,990,400	71,785,800	59,337,100
Total reserve	$226,849,700	$236,244,600	$216,992,400
Res. required	218,432,800	230,780,575	210,667,025
Surplus	$8,386,900	$5,455,025	$6,325,375
Ratio reserve deposit	25.9%	25.5%	25.7%

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Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,000,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

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CURRIE & GWYNNE. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

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J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5430—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks; Investment Securities.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 418 Broad. 58 New Street.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS. 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4488 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities. Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 456 Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

DEC

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company, New York—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Eden Musée American Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Fisheries Company—Books close.
Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia—Books close.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company — Dividend payable on common.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred Dec. 31 to holders of record this date.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United Box Board and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Williamsburg Trust Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Alabama Great Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A.
American Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Ashland Coal and Iron Railway—Books close.
Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Street Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, (Pittsburg)—Special meeting.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Philadelphia Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Toronto (Canada) Street Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Torrington Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Traction and Electric Company of Providence—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

American Snuff Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Crucible Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Federal Distilling Company—Special meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Adjourned annual meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

Butchers' Hide and Melting Association—Annual meeting.
Cambria Steel Company—Special meeting.
C. K. & N. Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Down Town Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania—Dividend payable on first preferred Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
National Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Railroad Securities Company, (Illinois Central collateral)—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Friday, Dec. 19.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, (old company)—Books close.
Dominion Coal Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
H. C. Swain & Son—Annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Laclede Gas Light and Coke Company of St. Louis—Books close for annual meeting.
Maryland Coal Company—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Norfolk and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Temple Iron Company—Special meeting.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 2, to holders of record this date.
Ashland Coal and Iron Railway—Dividend payable.
Boot Cotton Mills, Boston—Books close.
Chicago Title and Trust Company—Books close.
Colonial Trust Company—Books close.
Colts' Arms Company—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
Columbus Edison Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Electro Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Greene Copper Company—Books close.
Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County—Books close.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Ontario Silver Mining Company—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Railway Steel Spring Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Streets West Stable Car Line Company—Books closes.
Tefft Weller Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Reduction and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Shoe Machine Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 23 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 48c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@39½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 3,000 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 1,000 Comstock bond at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 200 Elkton at .30, 500 Mollie Gibson at .06½, 300 Savage at .22, and 400 Sierra Nevada at .40.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 13, 1902	$11,461,120
Week ended Dec. 12, 1901	11,089,781
From Jan. 1, 1902	548,870,197
From Jan. 1, 1901	565,382,500

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1902	$13,336,106
Week ended Dec. 10, 1901	11,589,129
From Jan. 1, 1902	439,394,044
From Jan. 1, 1901	478,317,935

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$40,187
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	20,806
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,924,118
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,732,268

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$1,005,000
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	2,030,440
From Jan. 1, 1902	28,731,380
From Jan. 1, 1901	51,140,747

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$964,803
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	1,969,634
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,807,262
From Jan. 1, 1901	46,417,489

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$45,304
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	72,604
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,329,027
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,314,430

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$676,936
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	845,722
From Jan. 1, 1902	23,686,889
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,534,714

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$630,630
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	833,125
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,457,862
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,000,276

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$85,491
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	33,410
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,154,345
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,046,708

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$1,681,936
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	2,876,162
From Jan. 1, 1902	51,417,269
From Jan. 1, 1901	97,674,461

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 12, 1902	$1,596,446
Week ended Dec. 13, 1901	2,802,752
From Jan. 1, 1902	44,262,924
From Jan. 1, 1901	89,674,185

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Dec. 13.	Asked. Dec. 13.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
200	230	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230 Aug. 28		189 Jan. 4		230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..		..		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	22	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,600			32¼ July 29		21 Mar. 11		25 Sep. 26, 1902
77	79	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,153,600	Oct. 1, 1902	3	91 July 29		76½ Oct. 23		78½ Oct. 23, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30 June 19		30 June 19		30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1½	..		..		70 July 15, 1901
31	39	Am. Dist. Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1	42¾ May 2		32½ Jan. 14		40½ Oct. 30, 1902
..	125½	Am. Snuff	11,000,700			135 Oct. 2		40½ Jan. 22		130 Dec. 3, 1902
95½	100	Am. Snuff pf	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	101 Oct. 2		85 Jan. 13		99 Nov. 20, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300			..		..		2¾ Dec. 18, 1901
87	92	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1¼	95 Oct. 8		84 Mar. 10		93 Oct. 15, 1902
11	14	Am. Woolen	29,501,000			17¼ Jan. 2		12 Dec. 1		12 Dec. 1, 1902
38	38½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			46¾ May 16		32 Feb. 4		40 Nov. 21, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	96 Feb. 14		86 Feb. 14		95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1902	1	*104 June 25		*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17, 1902
48	52	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902	1	53 Sep. 6		41 June 5		50 Dec. 5, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..		..		103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
165	175	Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	Nov. 1, 1902	2	198 Jan. 6		165 Nov. 20		170 Nov. 22, 1902
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	194¼ Apr. 15		184¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000			..		..		39 Apr. 28, 1900
190	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	220¾ July 30		134¾ Jan. 6		206 Nov. 11, 1902
125	135	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	151 July 1		136½ Sep. 13		136½ Sep. 13, 1902
88	91	Chi. Gt. Western deb.	26,327,000	July 15, 1902	2	93¼ June 10		89½ Nov. 14		90 Nov. 22, 1902
..	74	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	80 May 7		49¼ Jan. 14		73 Nov. 11, 1902
..	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	2	91¼ Aug. 19		75 Jan. 16		90 Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,396,600	Oct. 1, 1902		274½ Apr. 29		220 Jan. 13		282 Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Chi., Rock I. & Pacific.	74,677,400	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	206 Sep. 22		152 Jan. 15		180 Nov. 15, 1902
150	162	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902	5	170½ Apr. 30		140 Feb. 6		155 Nov. 28, 1902
190	195	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15		194¾ Nov. 28		194¾ Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..		..		102¾ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		120 June 4, 1898
47	50	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 Apr. 28		44¾ Mar. 15		47 Dec. 6, 1902
115	120	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¼	124¼ Sep. 2		118 Jan. 21		124 Sep. 2, 1902
75	90	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	95 May 21		77½ Jan. 27		*90 Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1902	1½	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23		95½ Oct. 30, 1902
125	128	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	1¾	140 Mar. 26		130¾ Oct. 17		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
170	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	180 Oct. 22		152 Apr. 15		180½ Oct. 17, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 24		175 Nov. 17, 1902
..	..	Crucrote Steel	25,000,000			24¼ Jan. 9		21¾ June 20		80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		85¾ May 21		22¾ June 20, 1902
12	35	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	50 July 3		40 Apr. 19		85¾ May 21, 1902
18	25	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	64 Feb. 24		49 Feb. 20		48 Aug. 11, 1902
110	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan. 7		130 Oct. 14		61 Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90 July 18		65 May 8		132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3½	..		..		87¾ Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G.**	3,108,100			..		..		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000			29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29 Mar. 12, 1901
61	64	Gen. Chemical	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1902	1	67½ May 10		62 Nov. 29		29 Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	..		..		62 Nov. 29, 1902
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84¾ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 8		*108¼ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	..		..		84¾ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,800	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*102½ July 17, 1900
60	75	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Nov. 25, 1902	25c	80 Feb. 7		65 Nov. 14		*106 Sep. 12, 1900
105	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17		*105 July 17		65 Nov. 14, 1902
50	53	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	190 Apr. 29		49 Dec. 2		*105 Sep. 2, 1902
7	24	International Silver	9,944,700			24½ Oct. 6		6½ Jan. 27		49 Dec. 4, 1902
60	60¼	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Oct. 1, 1902	1	65 May 17		35 Sep. 29		15 Dec. 2, 1902
..	..	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf.	15,246,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		38 Nov. 25, 1902
55	65	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		62 Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000			14 Feb. 28		8¾ Jan. 3		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..		..		12 May 21, 1902
10	14	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11		12 Oct. 31		50 Mar. 13, 1901
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7		53 Jan. 7		12 Oct. 31, 1902
..	90	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92 Sep. 10		88¼ Jan. 30		55 Apr. 7, 1902
115	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6		120 Oct. 8		90 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,468,500	July 29, 1902	3½	346 Apr. 25		325 Apr. 7		120 Nov. 24, 1902
8¼	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			19 Apr. 24		9 Oct. 13		346 Apr. 25, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	7,498,700	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..		..		9 Dec. 1, 1902
82	87	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	91¾ Mar. 22		80 Mar. 8		182¼ Nov. 12, 1901
125	175	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	192 Apr. 29		150 Mar. 24		80 Aug. 29, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..		..		174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
110	120	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	..		..		118 Apr. 16, 1901
191	197	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	127¾ Apr. 28		116½ Jan. 22		127 Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000			197 Feb. 25		195 Aug. 7		195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1¼	..		..		3¼ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	30 Jan. 29		15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
45	50	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		66 Feb. 13, 1902
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	45 Aug. 27		33 May 1		43¾ Dec. 3, 1902
18	20	New York Dock	7,000,000			124½ Jan. 27		110¼ Nov. 15		118 Nov. 20, 1902
..	60	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	28 Apr. 4		12 Feb. 7		23 Nov. 8, 1902
137	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	64¾ Sep. 3		39¼ Feb. 21		55 Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	**N. Y. Mutual Gas.**	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	141 Apr. 14		128¾ Feb. 8		55 Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	..		..		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902	1	..		..		*295 Oct. 8, 1901
210	..	Northern Central	11,462,080	July 15, 1902	4	250 July 23		235 June 18		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..		..		88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
5	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902	30c	9½ Jan. 6		6 Dec. 1		246 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	..		..		*24 Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,110,100	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		6¾ Dec. 6, 1902
98	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	106 Mar. 25		100¼ Jan. 6		*45 Nov. 24, 1899
80	90	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	93 Sep. 8		80 May 17		75½ Oct. 1, 1890
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		105 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..		..		82½ Nov. 28, 1902
101	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902	2	123 May 14		113 Mar. 25		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	8	140 Sep. 12		140 Sep. 12		117 May 16, 1900
2½	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			4¾ Mar. 8		2 Oct. 8		120 Aug. 14, 1902
6¾	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar. 10		6¼ June 5		140 Sep. 12, 1902
93	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.**	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96½ May 15		93 Oct. 1		2 Nov. 14, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..		..		10 June 18, 1902
136¾	141	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 18		*139 Jan. 7		93 Oct. 1, 1902
..	16	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000			24¼ Aug. 29		12 Jan. 14		*139 July 17, 1902
..	25	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	July 15, 1902	2½	51½ Sep. 19		62 Feb. 6		16 Dec. 2, 1902
..	27	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000			42 Sep. 2		24¼ Nov. 10		64 Dec. 4, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½ Feb. 17		50 May 16		29¼ Nov. 24, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.				55¾ Mar. 12		52¾ June 30		50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	8¼	..		..		52¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1902	2½	..		..		200 Mar. 10, 1899
90½	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.				..		..		100 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..		4,032,600	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	93 Nov. 13		90 May 22		91½ Dec. 3, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..		..		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,224,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..		..		*90 Apr. 9, 1902
36	42	Texas Pac. Land Trust	8,645,300			44¼ Feb. 18		35 Jan. 15		39¾ Nov. 21, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,900			20 June 9		20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000			38 Sep. 11		32¼ Nov. 18		32½ Nov. 18, 1902
..	158	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	159½ Feb. 18		146¾ Aug. 5		158 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	Oct. 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,918,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1	44¾ Mar. 8		23 Nov. 13		26 Dec. 1, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	68 Mar. 6		57 Sep. 4		57¾ Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..		..		105 Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	..		..		*174 Nov. 11, 1899
215	240	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 Aug. 26		194¾ Jan. 28		225 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	..		..		129 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	5	..		..		*96 Mar. 15, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 8, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par, and New Central Coal is $20 par.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 13, 1902.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95	Nov 17	98 Dec 6	96½	98
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	105¾	Mar 31	100	Oct 11	101¼ Dec 13	101	101½
Do registered	A O*	105¾	Mar 25	100	Oct 10	Nov 11		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	90	Dec 11	90 Dec 12	89½	90
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan 8	93¼	Mar 24	94¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do stamped		105¾	Dec 12	90	Dec 12	90 Dec 12	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1908	*F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97 Aug 5	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*F A	95¼	Apr 28	92¾	Nov 10	92¾ Nov 10	..	98
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	114½	Oct 8	114½	Oct 8	114½ Oct 8	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¼	Jun 25	93	Oct 13	94 Dec 12	94	94½
Do do registered		97	Apr 26	97	Apr 26	97 Apr 26	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103	Sep	97	Oct 13	100¼ Dec 12	100¾	101
Do do registered		104	Sep	101	Jan	6 104 Sep 16	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	118	Sep	101	Jan	14 111 Oct 18	104¾	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N*	03½	Feb	25	89	Oct 24 89½ Nov 20	..	..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. reg. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101	Sep	98	Nov	17 95 Dec 9	..	95
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	91¾	Jun	8	88¼	Oct 6 85¾ Dec 12	..	88¾
Do do registered		90½	Jul	16	90¼	Jul 16 90¼ July 16	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	114¼	Jun	27	114¼	June 27	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	*M S	108	Sep	9	108	Sep 9 108 Sep 9	107	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119½	Feb	20	116	Sep 5 116¾ Dec 12	116	117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	130½	Apr	11	128	Feb 28 130 May 20	..	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	129½	Mar	10	123¾	Jul 8 125¾ Oct 27	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100 No 18,99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103	Jun	18	102	Apr 18 103 June 16	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾	May	29	102¼	Dec 10 102¾ Dec 11	102½	103½
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	126¾	Mar	25	121¾	Oct 29 123 Dec 6	..	..
Do do registered	*A O	124¾	Feb	14	124¾	Feb 28 124¾ Feb 28	..	..
C. R. I. P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	118	Jan	27	118	Jan 27 118 Jan 27	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¼	Apr	24	104¾	Jul 8 105¾ Dec 12	100	106½
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111	Feb	15	107	Oct 27 107¾ Dec 13	108	..
Do do registered	*M S	106	Nov	28	106	Nov 28 106 Nov 29	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95	May	3	91¼	Jan 7 94¾ Sep 6	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	109¾	Apr	15	106¾	Jan 28 107¾ Dec 3	107	108
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123	Sep	20	119½	Mar 10 122¾ Dec 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾	Apr	12	105	Dec 8 105 Dec 12	105	105½
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	105½ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	80¾	Apr	12	74	Nov 15 76 Dec 10	75	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44½	Apr	12	32½	Mar 14 35 Dec 12	34	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31	Apr	12	18¾	Jan 8 24 Dec 11	24	24½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J J	93¾	Feb	8	01¾	Jan 31 92 Aug 21	89½	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	108½	Sep	3	108½	Sep 3 108¼ Sep 3	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	..	..	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	112¾	Apr	30	106	Jan 20 112¾ Apr 30	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141	Apr	18	132	Jan 2 136¾ Dec 10	135½	136
Do do registered	Q J	139½	Apr	12	133	Jan 2 132½ Dec 13	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J D*	115	Jun	26	112¾	Aug 4 114¾ Dec 4	114	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar	27	105	Mar 11 106 Mar 27	..	..
Do con. 5s, ext at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105	Feb	21	103¾	Dec 8 103¾ Dec 8	..	100¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115	Mar	6	103¾	Nov 29 103¾ Nov 29	110	113½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*M N	117	Mar	4	117	Dec 9 117 Dec 9	112¾	114
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123½	Apr	30	117	Dec 8 117 Dec 9	..	117
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	120½ De 31, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¼	Feb	27	103	Dec 13 103 Dec 13	103	103¾
Do do registered	*M S	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116	Jun	17	106½	May 15 112 Nov 3	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105½	Apr	2	102¾	Dec 12 102½ Dec 12	102½	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun	26	98	Jul 18 99 Oct 30	..	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	106¾	Oct	29	100½	Oct 29 106¾ Oct 29	106	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104¼	Mar	13	102¾	Jun 27 102¾ July 10	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	88	Jan	11	82¾	Nov 12 82¾ Dec 12	82½	83
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	89	Jun	11	78¾	Nov 26 78 Dec 15	..	..
Do registered		83½	Apr	16	83¾	Mar 27 83¾ Apr 16	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	106¾	Jun	6	102¾	Jul 1 104½ Dec 4	104¼	104¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	..	..	..	..	104¾ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	103¾	Jan	17	100¼	Aug 7 101 Nov 8	101¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	103¾	Mar	31	98	Nov 19 98 Dec 11	..	98½
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	A O*	119¾	Mar	14	114¾	Apr 4 114¾ Aug 6	111¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	106	Feb	14	103	Oct 28 102 Oct 28	102½	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111¾	Feb	20	107	Dec 5 107 Dec 8	106¾	108
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	100¾ Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100	Mar	20	99¾	Mar 26 100 Mar 20	98	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	110	Feb	20	103¾	Nov 12 103¾ Dec 10	106¾	106¾
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	122	Jan	24	116	Oct 16 117 Nov 24	116	117¾
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	A D*	114	May	19	111	Jun 18 112¾ Nov 22	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	130¾	Jul	31	127¾	Dec 1 127¾ Dec 1	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	129½	Apr	12	120	Nov 7 120¾ Dec 13	120¾	121
Do do registered	M N*	124¾	Mar	31	120	Dec 4 120 Dec 4	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125	May	6	121½	Dec 11 121¼ Dec 11	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	135½	Jun	24	128	Jan 10 132 Nov 17	130½	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	117¾	Jan	14	113	Jan 14 117½ Nov 20	115	117½
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115	May	9	113¾	Jan 3 115 May 9	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	106	Apr	4	102¼	Jan 10 104¼ Oct 21	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115	Mar	26	112	Jan 20 113¾ Dec 4	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun	10	110¼	Jan 3 113¾ Nov 29	..	113
Do do registered	J J	111	Dec	8	111	Dec 8 111 Dec 8	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan	29	104¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120¾	Mar	31	120¾	Mar 31 120¾ Mar 31	115	..
Do C. & M. Div. Div. 6s, 1926	J J*	124¼	Apr	3	118¾	Jan 17 121¼ Oct 31	121	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	118	Mar	31	114½	Aug 4 116 Oct 29	116	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¾	Apr	15	116¾	Jan 7 118¾ Dec 11	118½	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	115¾	May	16	112¼	Jan 7 112½ Oct 21	113½	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	..	..	..	..	137½ Jy 18,98	133½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	124	Apr	2	120¾	Aug 19 122 Oct 1	121¾	123½
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110¼	Apr	16	107¾	Aug 28 107¾ Aug 28	106¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	101½	Oct	7	182½	Jan 22 191½ Oct 7	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	J J*	119	Mar	19	116	Sep 30 116 Sep 30	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	J J*	109¼	Feb	7	108¾	Jan 16 109 Oct 3	110¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	117½	Apr	4	114	Jan 7 115¾ Dec 11	113¾	116
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115	Mar	31	113¾	Jan 15 115 Dec 3	115	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	122¼	Apr	15	116¾	Jan 10 118¾ Nov 21	118	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	117	Mar	19	117	Jan 27 117 Mar 19	112¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	125¼	May	14	120½	Aug 5 120¼ Aug 5	117¾	121
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141	Jan	25	134	Nov 1 134½ Dec 4	135½	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107¼	May	8	107	Jun 23 107¾ Oct 9	..	107½
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾	Oct	9	106¾	Oct 9	106¾	Oct 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	105¾	Oct	23	102¾	Nov 10 102¾ Nov 10	..	104¾
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118	Mar	3	115	Jan 10 115¾ July 22	113¾	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Apr	10	106½	Oct 31 107 Dec 3	107¼	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	107¾ My 24,01	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	109½	Feb	27	105½	Nov 6 108 Dec 4	105	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	106 Se 3, 01	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117½	Mar	22	112¾	Nov 1 112¾ Nov 1	..	..
Do do registered	A O 15	..	..	..	..	114 Oc 23,01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N*	124	Apr	21	117½	Nov 25 121½ Nov 25	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	121 My 28,01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	106	Nov	5	106	Nov 5 106 Nov 5	106½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	109¼	Mar	31	108	Oct 9 108 Oct 9	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*A S	107	Oct	28	107	Oct 28 107 Oct 28	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	119¾	Apr	2	116¾	Jun 10 116¾ June 10	113¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137¾	Apr	10	131½	Nov 24 131½ Nov 26	131½	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*S	126¾	Jan	8	123¾	Oct 27 124 Dec 2	..	125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾	Feb	10	142¾	Feb 7 143¾ Feb 10	130½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	139¾	Jun	10	139¾	Jan 3 139¾ Jan 10	136¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	..	..	..	..	107¾ Fe 21,01	..	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	114¼	Sep	17	110¾	May 2 114¼ Sep 17	114¼	116¾
Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	133	Apr	28	128	Jan 6 129¾ Dec 4	128¾	..
Do registered	J J*	129¼	Mar	11	127¾	Jan 6 128¾ Nov 22	127	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾	Apr	18	105¾	Jan 6 108¾ Dec 12	108¾	106¾
Do do registered	J J	112	Mar	25	109	Jan 25 112 Apr 9	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*M N	99	Dec	2	98	Dec 2 99 Dec 6	..	99
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	100¾	Jul	2	100¾	Jun 27 100¾ July 2	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M N	137¾	Jun	30	99¾	Jun 30 99¾ June 30	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*M N	102¾	Jul	9	100¾	Jul 2 99¾ July 10	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M N	183¾	Jun	28	99¾	Jun 26 99¾ June 28	..	..
C. R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N*	89¾	Nov	24	82¾	Nov 14 84 Dec 13	84¾	85
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	98¾	May	20	97¾	Jul 8 97¾ Dec 11	97¾	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905		95	Nov	17	91¼	Jul 8 93 Nov 28	93	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	..	..	..	97 De 19,00	96½	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A J	110¼	Jan	10	109¼	Apr 2 110¼ Apr 4	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	107 Oct 1, 01	..	..
C. St. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142	Apr	30	134¾	Dec 3 135 Dec 11	134¾	135½
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾	Mar	21	135¾	Nov 24 135½ Nov 24	137½	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140	Jun	6	137½	Sep 23 137½ Sep 23	..	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A J	130¾	Mar	20	125¾	Oct 27 127 Nov 28	126	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90¾	Apr	17	86	Feb 6 86 Dec 8	85	86
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119	May	21	116¾	Nov 20 116¾ Nov 21	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	109	Apr	28	100	Apr 28 100 Apr 28	107¼	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114¼	May	14	105	Jan 14 114½ May 14	108	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	111½ De 9, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937		..	..	..	..	112¾ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115½	Apr	28	113¾	Dec 13 113¾ Dec 13	..	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	104¾	Apr	17	99	Dec 12 99 Dec 12	..	99
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	102	Jan	28	101¼	Oct 8 101¾ Dec 8	..	..
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾	Jun	27	100	Sep 26 101½ Nov 3	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾	Apr	7	101¾	Nov 12 102¾ Dec 5	102	..
Do do registered	M N*	103	Oct	10	103	Oct 10 103 Oct 10	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	102	Dec	9	101	Dec 6 102 Dec 6	101	102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	83 Nov 22,99	..	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jan	29	103	Dec 11 103½ Dec 11	..	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	113¾	Apr	23	113¾	Jul 31 115 Nov 3	114¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	124¼	Jan	7	134¾	Jan 7 134¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138	May	9	138	May 9 138 May 9	133½	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	..	..	..	..	104½ No 19,01	..	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A J	102	Mar	3	98	Oct 2 99 Dec 11	..	99
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¾	Feb	21	75	May 16 75 Dec 12	75	75
C., I. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	A O*	116½	May	27	114¾	Apr 2 115 Dec 8	114¾	..
Clev. & Mah. Val g. 5s, 1938	*J J	128	Jun	6	127½	Jan 23 128 June 6	123	..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Feb	27	79¾	Dec 13 79¾ Dec 13	70	79¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	97	Jul	2	90	Dec 12 90¾ Dec 13	90½	91
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼	Jan	28	114¾	Oct 25 115 Nov 7	115	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138	Apr	1	132¾	Dec 3 132¾ Dec 3	130½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141	Apr	24	137	Jun 18 137 Sep 26	..	134
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	137	May	19	132½	Dec 11 132½ Dec 11	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	133½ Se 14,00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	118¼	May	2	115¾	Aug 4 115¾ Aug 5	115	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½	Mar	5	102	Jun 28 103 Dec 13	..	102
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar	12	112	Oct 24 112 Nov 19	111½	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A*	103½	Oct	28	103¾	Oct 28 103¾ Oct 28	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May	12	140¾	Dec 3 140¾ Dec 4	140	..
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾	Feb	19	113	Aug 18 113 Aug 18	..	..
Do registered	*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Je 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	100	Jun	12	106	Oct 7 106 Dec 7	..	..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb 4 111¾ Feb 4	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151¼	Apr	2	143¾	Nov 10 143¾ Nov 10	143¾	..
Do registered	*M N	147½	Jun	18	147½	Jun 18 147½ June 18	148¾	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¼	Apr	29	95½	Oct 10 100¾ Dec 9	100	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112	Jan	6	103	Nov 17 105 Nov 17	105¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¾	Apr	17	103	Dec 8 100 Dec 9	..	..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	91	Jul	7	84½	Jun 29 89 Aug 28	..	85½
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	..	..	..	..	111 Fe 28,01	104	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102½	Oct	10	101	Jun 10 102¾ Oct 16	101	103
Det. & Mack gold 4s, 1995	*J D	85½	May	13	92½	Jan 24 93¾ Aug 5	92	95
Det. M. & M. 1d grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	91½	Sep	9	80	Jan 2 82 Dec 11	81	84
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	87¾	Apr	23	84¼	Feb 6 86 Oct 30	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	95¾	Feb	28	91	Oct 29 92 Nov 1	..	02½
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115	Mar	1	112¾	Apr 10 114 Dec 8	..	114
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115	May	20	111	Jan 20 115 Sep 20	..	113
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Feb	26	112	Dec 13 112 Dec 13	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118	May	13	113¾	Jan 13 113 May 22	113½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122	Jan	23	118¾	May 20 119½ June 6	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116¾	Apr	16	115	Mar 14 116¾ Apr 16	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	121¾	Jan	13	117	Oct 9 117 Oct 9	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	100¾	Jan	16	100¾	Jan 16 100¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Feb	25	137	Sep 16 137¾ Dec 9	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	130	Feb	25	136	May 21 136 Sep 16	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	102	Jun	12	97½	Oct 28 97¾ Dec 13	97¾	97½
Do registered	*J J	103¼	Jul	29	96½	Jul 29 96½ July 29	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90	Jan	2	83	Dec 11 83½ Dec 13	83½	83¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	98	Apr	28	91	Oct 8 91 Dec 13	90	91
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133	Jan	9	128	Dec 3 128 Dec 3	127	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾	Apr	25	120	Dec 2 120 Dec 2	118½	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1000	A O	106	Jan	2	103¾	Apr 7 106 Aug 5	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼	Jun	26	134½	Nov 17 134½ Nov 17	..	134
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121	Aug	18	110¾	Sep 24 116¾ Sep 24	113½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	118½	Apr	23	118¼	Apr 23 118¾ Apr 23	..	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	..	..	..	109 Oc 27,98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118	Mar	8	114¾	Aug 21 114¾ Aug 21	..	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	118	Mar	8	114	Oct 11 114 Dec 5	113¾	115
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103	Apr	21	102	Mar 10 103 Apr 1	100	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¾	Jan	18	105	Dec 8 108 Dec 8	..	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116¾	May	8	110	Oct 14 110 Oct 14	113¼	114
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾	May	20	112½	Jan 17 114¾ Nov 6	..	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*J J	..	..	..	..	95 No 10,97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	120¾	Jun	6	121	Nov 24 121 Nov 24	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112	Mar	18	108¾	Jul 16 110 Aug 20	..	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112	Jun	23	112	Jun 23 112 June 2	110	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	..	..	..	110 Sep., 91	102	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr	23	114	May 14 115 May 28	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	106½	Feb	28	106¼	Feb 26 106¾ Feb 26	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	116¼	May	28	106	Jan 10 110 Dec 12	109½	110
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	J J*	92¾	Apr	4	86¼	Nov 5 86¼ D

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do registered	*J J	104½	Jun 10	101⅝	Aug 26	102⅞	Nov 14	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	103½	Apr 8	104	Dec 9	104	Dec 10	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	100	Jan 27	100	Nov 7	100	Nov 7	104	105
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102⅜	Nov 17	102⅝	Dec 13	102¾	103
Do do registered	M S*	103¾	Jan 3	101½	Oct 6	101½	Oct 6	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾	Apr 29	100⅜	Oct 4	100⅜	Oct 4	100	..
Do do registered	*J D	100½	Jan 4	98	Dec 12	99	Dec 12	..	100¾
Do deb. certs., ext g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¾	Apr 3	100	Nov 7	100⅛	Dec 9	99⅞	100⅜
Do do registered	*M N	99½	Nov 8	99½	Nov 8	99½	Dec 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98	Jan 7	92	Dec 11	93	Dec 13	92¾	93
Do do registered	*F A	96¼	Jan 16	92¼	Nov 25	93	Dec 2	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	93	Dec 1	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	96	Jan 14	92	Feb 6	95⅝	Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	..	..	..	111¼	Oc 10, 01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	100	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st, s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 6, 00	108	112
Do income 5s, Sep., 1902	Sep.	..	..	..	..	110¼	De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	..	..	..	105⅛	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113	Dec 11	..	..
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Jun 11	112	Dec 6	112	Dec 6	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞	Mar 3	104¼	Sep 18	105¼	Nov 11	102	103
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107⅜	Mar 13	104	Oct 14	105	Oct 28	101½	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	109½	Feb 17	104	Dec 8	104	Dec 8	104¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	110¾	Mr 17, 00	103	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127½	Feb 6	127¼	Feb 6	127¾	Feb 6	..	..
Flits., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	..	..	..	146⅜	Ap 12, 01	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	118⅜	De 4, 01	..	..
Do 4s, 1931	*M S	132¾	Feb	6	126	Jun 21	128	June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	..	..	..	110	De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	115⅞	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½	Jan 8	119½	Dec 3	119½	Dec 3	119	121
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	119½	Oct 4	121¾	Dec 10	120⅜	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114½	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113⅞	Jan 25	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108⅞	Dec 11	108	Sep 9	109⅞	Dec 11	..	109⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 3	104¾	Oct 1	106¾	Dec 10	105	105½
Do registered	A O*	106⅝	Sep 22	105	Nov 3	105	Dec 8	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	..	..	..	100	De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O*	229½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	229⅝	Sep 12	220	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	187	No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220	Nov 25	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	135⅜	Jan 14	130¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	122½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	114	Ja 5, 00	104	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾	Jan 10	100¼	Mar 18	104¾	Mar 18, 02	102	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾	Jan 4	100½	Dec 6	102	Dec 3	..	100½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116½	Mar 7	110½	Mar 7	116¾	Mar 25	108	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135½	Mar 10	131	Jul 16	135	Aug 11	..	133
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*M N	136	Jul	133	Feb 18	132¼	Aug 14	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¼	May	126	131¾	Nov 13	131¾	Nov 13	132¾	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104¾	May	27	100	Nov 3	101	Dec 9	100	100½
Do registered	..	100¼	Jan	13	100¼	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95	Jul	24	90⅜	Dec 8	90⅜	Dec 13	..	90⅜
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jy 1, 01	108½	..
Sci. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M S*	104¼	Apr	21	100⅝	Nov 24	101⅞	Dec 10	..	..
N. P. Ry pr.ln.ry & l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾	Mar	31	102⅜	Nov 19	103½	Dec 13	103¼	103½
Do registered	Q J	105½	Feb	27	102	Oct 17	103½	Dec 6	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75⅝	Jul	31	71¾	Dec 13	71¾	Dec 13	71¾	72¾
Do do registered	Q F	75	Feb	10	72	Jan 3	72½	Dec 8	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102¾	May	20	100	Jan 3	102½	May 20	100¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼	Jun	30	94¼	Dec 11	95	Dec 13	94¾	95
Do do registered	..	96⅝	Jan	10	93½	Dec 3	93¼	Dec 5	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129⅝	May	3	127¾	Oct 21	128½	Dec 9	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	..	..	
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122	Apr	15	118	Nov	6	118	Nov 6	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾	Feb	28	110	Oct	6	110	Oct 6	..	103¾
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan	14	100	Jan	14	100	Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94½	Feb	19	94¼	Feb	19	94¼	Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½	May	29	115	Jan	13	118	Dec 3	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	..	..	..	112½	Ja 3, 01	..	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr	7	108	Jun	2	108¾	July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½	Mar	12	108	Dec	1	108¾	Dec 4	..	110
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102¾	May	13	101	Oct	7	101	Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102	Apr	14	101½	Feb	27	102	Apr 14	98	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113½	May	26	100¾	Oct	18	110½	Oct 28	..	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May	26	100½	Nov	19	103¾	Nov 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., B, 1941	*F A	90	Jan	3	97½	Mar	7	98	Oct 16	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98	May	28	91	Dec	11	98	Dec 11	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan	21	122½	May	2	123	July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	121	Oc 22, 00	119½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	116½	Feb	15	114¾	Apr	2	114¾	June 17	..	113½
Do Series B, gtd. 1942	*A O	115½	Jun	7	112	Oct	9	113	Dec 9	..	113½
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	114½	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109¼	Nov	19	106¾	Nov	19	106¾	Nov 19	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97¾	May	26	97	Jun	13	97½	June 13	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun	13	127¾	Oct	21	127¾	Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May	2	127¾	Oct	17	127¾	Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110½	Mar	5	105¼	Nov	18	106	Dec 8	103½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	112⅝	Sep	20	103½	May	19	104¼	Dec 13	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	113¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar	19	111	Sep	19	111	Dec 8	110	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130½	Feb	10	130	Jan	28	130¼	Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—											
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar	5	121	Dec	1	121	Dec 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*M N	115	Mar	11	112	May	24	112½	Aug 28	..	111
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan	27	111½	Oct	31	111½	Dec 3	111½	113¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	Oc 11, 01	122	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	112½	Dec	13	112½	Dec	13	111½	Dec 13	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr	30	119	Nov	25	119	Nov 25	117	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	88	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun	19	100	Jan	10	101½	Nov 26	101¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101	Apr	22	100	Oct	28	101	Nov 26	100	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	120½	Dec	8	111	Jun	3	120½	Dec 8	115½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun	19	95⅜	Dec	10	95⅜	Dec 13	95⅞	96
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar	14	92	Dec	9	93	Dec 10	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102⅝	Jun	27	99	Sep	30	99	Dec 12	98¼	99½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95⅜	Mar	1	91½	Nov	2	91½	Nov 11	91	92
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan	3	97	Jan	3	97	Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¾	Apr	4	112¼	Mar	28	114	May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½	Apr	30	80½	Jul	3	80¼	July 3	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅜	Jun	28	91	Jan	2	94¼	Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99½	Jun	25	95	Jan	4	97	Nov 24	..	96
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan	7	105⅜	Nov	17	106	Dec 1	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113⅜	Apr	29	107	May	14	108¾	Aug 14	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb	28	130	Nov	14	130	Nov 14	..	130½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118½	Sep	29	114	Aug	19	115	Dec 11	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	J J*	101	Sep	4	96	Jan	6	101	Sep 10	97	99½
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jan	3	100	Jan	3	100	Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	98½	Feb	5	83¼	Oct	20	94	Dec 11	..	94½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	127½	Jun	16	125½	Jun	16	125¼	June 16	121	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94⅜	Mar	31	86	Nov	25	86	Dec 11	..	86⅝
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1980	M N*	100¼	Apr	15	94	Dec	12	94	Dec 12	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	80⅛	Aug	18	77	Jan	3	84	Dec 12	..	..
Do do trust certificates	..	81⅜	May	26	80¾	May	12	81¾	June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	90½	Sep	17	85	Dec	2	86	Dec 4	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb	7	112	Oct	8	112	Oct 8	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼	Apr	30	137½	Aug	22	137½	Dec 10	137½	..
Do do registered	J J*	140	May	14	139	Apr	30	140	May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115½	May	27	112	Jul	7	112¾	Dec 2	..	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	116¼	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	118¾	Apr	7	113½	Nov	6	113¾	Nov 11	113⅝	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	104	Apr	28	104	Oct	17	105½	Nov 17	102½	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar	14	106⅜	Jun	3	107½	Sep 26	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mont Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr	24	133½	Sep	27	133½	Sep 27	137	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr	17	124¼	Mar	26	124½	June 12	..	126
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan	8	124⅜	Jan	8	125½	Feb 17	..	..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	..	..	..	111	Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	113⅜	De 11, 01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	128	Oct	28	128	Oct	28	128	Oct 28	128½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	Mr 17, 99	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	95½	No 30, 01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	112½	Nov	19	110	May	28	112¼	Nov 10	112⅜	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Au 22, 01	94	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	96	Oct	24	89½	Jun	8	96	Oct 24	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Aug	18	82½	Dec	12	82½	Dec 12	..	86
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	103½	Apr	30	100½	Dec	12	101½	Dec 12	100¾	101
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	104¾	Fe 15, 97	112½	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	98	Sep	19	96¼	Mar	3	97	Oct 10	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	De 4, 01	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—											
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1903	J D*	101⅞	Apr	4	97⅝	Dec	13	97⅝	Dec 13	98	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	93⅞	May	1	80¾	Dec	12	80½	Dec 13	80¼	90
Do do registered	J D	95	Apr	10	94⅝	Mar	24	95	Apr 10	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	111	Ja 26, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan	8	100	Oct	10	101⅝	Dec 12	101¼	101⅝
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97⅞	Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89½	Jul	18	85	Dec	11	85	Dec 11	84	85
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	113	Jan	27	108¾	Mar	7	110	Nov 28	110	111½
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	108	Mar	28	108	Mar	28	108	Mar 28	102¾	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931	*M N	110¼	Apr	28	109½	Feb	21	110¼	Apr 28	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112	Apr	28	108	May	14	112	Oct 20	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	108	Feb	14	103	Aug	18	103	Aug 18	..	..
do gtd. redeemable 1933	*M N	102¼	Dec	1	102½	Dec	1	102½	Dec 1	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112½	Jun	4	110	Jul	3	111¾	Dec 10	111	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	114½	Mar	20	110⅝	Oct	23	110⅝	Nov 8	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97	Sep 3	90¼	Oct 30	91¼	Dec 9	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127¼	Feb 27	125⅝	Feb 3	127¼	Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122	Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	127	Jan 6	130	Nov 19	130	Nov 19	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	..	..	..	105½	No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	85	Dec 12	89	Dec 13	85	85¾
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¼	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	110	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½	Jun 23	112¼	Aug 7	112¼	Aug 7	111¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¼	Jan 27	105¼	Apr 23	105½	Dec 4	105¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	108	De 23, 01	106¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	108¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119½	June 13	119¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	107	No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1906-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108½	May 2	108¾	Nov 29	108¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼	Apr 23	110	112
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½	Feb 14	111½	Oct 30	111¾	Oct 30	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	109½	Jy 29, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	118	Oct 6	118¾	Dec 12	118	..
Do registered	J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	94½	Nov 22	95	Dec 1	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	115	Mar 12	112¾	Feb 1	115	Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	99	Oct 8	100½	Dec 2	100	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	120	Mr 25, 01	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	95	Dec 4	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	110	Sep 4	120	Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 14	118	Dec 10	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	118	Dec 13	118	Dec 13	118	119
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117¼	Jun 2	113½	May 6	116¾	Dec 5	113	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	126	Nov 26	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126¾	Oct 28	125	Jan 30	126¾	Oct 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122¼	May 3	119	Jul 7	121½	Dec 13	120½	121⅛
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	103¼	Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111⅝	Dec 3	..	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92	Sep 9	90	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	106	Nov 19	106	Nov 19	105	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½	Sep 8	114	Dec 11	114	Dec 11	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	..	..	..	116¼	De 30, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	113½	Nov 10	113½	Nov 10	113½	Nov 10	111	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	..	..	..	114	Se 10, 01	113¼	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	117¾	Nov 28	117¾	Nov 29	..	118¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	117	Jy 25, 00	122½	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½	Sep 2	99	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½	Mar 11	111	Oct 24	111	Oct 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	119	Nov 14	116½	Jan 24	119	Nov 14	116½	119
St. L. M. B. T. gt

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	.. ....	.. ....	99¼ Ap 30,01	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	100 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	99½ ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*P A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	108 Dec 12	107½ 109
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O	.. ....	.. ....	Au 25,00	.. 95
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	110¾ Apr 11	95 Oct 21	98 Oct 29	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J *o	96 Mar 31	73 Nov 7	80 Nov 11	.. ..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	65 Dec 13	62 66
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	19 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	10 Dec 13	9 11
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	116½ Apr 2	110¾ Nov 5	111 Dec 11	113 ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. r. 6s, 1931	J J*	89¾ Feb 27	84½ Aug 28	85 Dec 6	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	106½ May 7	102¼ Oct 29	103 Dec 10	.. 103
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	111¼ Apr 24	90½ Dec 12	91½ Dec 13	91½ ..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	115 Apr 8	111¾ Aug 22	110¾ Aug 22	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115 Jun 28	108 Jan 20	115 June 28	.. ..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	106¾ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106¾ Feb 27	102 104½

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24,02	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Dtv. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111¼ Apr 8	106 Oct 27	107½ Nov 19	107 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	113 Jun 23	108 Aug 15	110¾ Nov 25	110 110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 8, 00	.. ..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	104 Apr 8	100½ Nov 12	102½ Nov 19	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	100¾ Mar 17	97½ Aug 8	97½ Aug 8	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	106¾ Apr 8	100¾ Apr 8	106¾ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Oc 30,01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	114½ Apr 28	114 Nov 7	114 Nov 7	112¾ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	113½ Feb 27	105¾ Oct 9	110 Dec 11	.. ..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*M N	109¾ Apr 30	104 Dec 1	104¼ Dec 13	103½ 104½
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¼ May 5	111 June 17	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 13, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 13. $16,264,500

	Week Ended Dec. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104⅞	103½	103½	18
American Bicycle 5s	44	44⅞	40	40	152
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99	99	99	99	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	94	94	94	11
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	86½	86½	86	86	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101⅞	102	101	101	204
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	90½	91	90	90	301
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	90½	90⅝	90	90	20
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	57
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	92
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88⅞	89	88⅛	88⅛	32
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95	95	95	95	10
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	15
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101	100½	100⅝	30
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106	105⅞	105⅞	15
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107⅞	108	107⅞	107⅞	16
Central Branch Railway 4s	93	93	93	93	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	105½	105½	105	105	102
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	75	75	75	75	7
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	35⅜	36	34	35	114
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	24⅜	25	24	24	25
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136½	136¾	136½	136¼	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	134½	134½	133½	133½	6
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	85	85	85	85	11
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	24
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	113	113	113	113	5
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	103½	103½	102½	102½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104⅝	104⅝	101	103	41
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	82½	82½	82½	15
Chicago & Altcn 3½s	79½	79½	78¾	79	61
C., B. & Q. coll., Ncr. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅝	95⅞	94½	95	563
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	98	98	98	98	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	120½	120⅝	120½	120⅝	24
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	5
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	115⅝	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A, reg.	111	111	111	111	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	119½	119½	118⅝	118⅝	9
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	85½	85⅝	84	84	1,476
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. gen. 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	108¼	28
Chicago, St Louis & New Orleans 5s	127	127	127	127	24
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134⅜	135	134⅜	135	7
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	114	114	113½	113½	3
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	99⅝	99½	99	99	37
C. C., C. & St. L., Springfield & Col. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	102½	102½	43
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	94	94½	90½	91½	332
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80	80¾	79½	79½	25
Colorado & Southern 4s	90¾	91	90	90⅝	26
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	63	63¼	60	61½	1,133
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅞	101	100⅞	100⅞	33
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4s	89	89	80	82	42
Distilling Co. of America coll. trust 5s	98	98	98	98	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	3
Erie general 4s	84	84½	83	83½	56
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	97½	97½	34
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	91½	91¾	91	91	73
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	14
Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st gtd. 4½s	111	111	111	111	5
Green Bay debenture B	24	24	22	23½	101
Hocking Valley 4½s	109	109	109	109	30
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	9
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	7
Illinois Central 3½s	104	104	104	104	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102¾	103	102¾	103	2
International & Great Northern 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	97	97	97	97	1
International Paper 6s	108	108	108	108	3
Iowa Central ref. 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	86½	86¾	86	86	16
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	6
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¼	69¼	69	69	47
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	½
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	108	108	107½	107½	13
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	119½	119½	15
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104½	104	104	16
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100½	100½	1
Levington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Long Island unified 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	11
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104¼	104	104	20
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	116¼	116¼	16
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96½	24
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76½	77	74	75¼	61
Mexican Central 1st income	23⅜	24	21¼	22⅝	77
Mexican Central 2d income	14½	14½	14½	14½	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98¼	98½	97¾	97¾	44
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81¾	82	81	81¾	42
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	105¼	105½	105½	105½	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105½	105¾	105½	105½	14
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	4
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128	128	128	128	2
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	73	73	73	73	46
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101	102	101	102	22
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93	93	92	93	71
New York Central deb. 4s, reg	99	99	99	99	4
New York Central general 3½s	104	104	104	104	2
New York Central 1st 7s	103	103	103	103	10
New York Central ext. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	100¼	3
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904	103	103	102⅞	102⅞	15
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105½	105	105½	22
New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st 4s, reg	105	105	105	105	3
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	94¾	94	94	29
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	111	111¼	111	111¼	29
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132½	5
N. Y., Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	102	103	102	103	10
New York, Sus. & Western 1st gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102	13
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	90¾	91⅛	90¾	90¾	64
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	27
Northern Pacific general 3s	72¼	72¾	71¾	71¾	136
Northern Pacific 3s, registered	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅞	103¼	103¼	103¼	72
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100½	100½	100	100	45
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115¼	115½	115⅛	115½	36

BONDS.

Week Ended Dec. 13.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Short Line 4s	92	94¼	91⅝	93⅝	1,704
Oregon Short Line 6s	125⅝	126	125⅝	126	6
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Pennsylvania 3½s gtd., trust certfs	96	96	96	96	3
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	106	106	103⅜	104½	947
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	106	106	106	106	8
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	64
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77¼	78	75	75	39
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	113	113	113	113	1
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Pittsburg & Lake Erie 2d	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Reading general 4s	96¼	96¼	95½	95¾	200
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	92	93	92	93	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99½	99	99	69
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	121½	121¼	121½	121½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	114	114	112¾	113	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92¼	92¼	91	91	43
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	94	94	94	94	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115	115	115	115	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95½	95½	94	94	29
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	81	84	81	84	11
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 1st con. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	5
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86¼	86⅝	85	86	15
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	83½	83½	82½	82½	16
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101½	101½	100½	100½	7
Southern Pacific 4½s	96	96	97⅜	97⅜	54
Southern Pacific 4s	90¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	63
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1
Southern Railway 5s	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	31
Standard Rope & Twine income	10¼	10¼	9¾	10	71
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	66	66	65	65	7
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	117½	117½	116¾	117	17
Third Avenue con. 4s	99½	99¾	98	98	17
Third Avenue 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	78¼	78¼	76	76	91
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	104⅝	143
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	103¼	103½	103	103⅜	4,479
United States Leather 1st 6s	111	112	111	111	4
Utica & Black River 4s	109⅞	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	114	114	114	114	45
Wabash 1st 5s	116	116	115	115½	30
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108	107¼	107½	13
Wabash sinking fund 3s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Wabash debenture, Series B	75¾	75¾	70¾	72½	999
West Shore 4s	113½	113½	113	113	12
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119½	119	119½	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	3
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110	7
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	19
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91	91	91	91	10
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91	91½	76
Total sales					$16,199,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 13, 1902.

	Week Ended Dec. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, registered	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	10

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 13, 1902.

	Week Ended Dec. 13. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. certfs	11	11	11	11	55
Grand total					$16,264,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	107¾ Apr. 14	Q. Jan.	108⅜ Aug. 23	108⅜	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	108⅝ Mar. 7	Q. Jan.	107⅞ July 23	108⅜	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	112⅜ Feb. 7	Q. Jan.	108½ July 24	108½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	113 Mar. 14	Q. Jan.	108⅜ July 26	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	139½ Feb. 5	Q. F.	132½ July 23	135¼	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	138⅝ Apr. 2	Q. F.	138½ Nov. 26	136½	Nov. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	108¼ Mar. 11	Q. F.	103⅜ Dec. 2	103⅜	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	106¾ Feb. 1	Q. F.	103⅞ Nov. 29	103⅞	Nov. 29
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	110 Mar. 14	Q. F.	106⅜ Aug. 22	108	Dec. 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	109¼ Apr. 23	Q. F.	106⅜ Aug. 26	107⅜	Dec. 3
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	108¾ Apr. 24	Q. F.	105¾ Aug. 7	107⅜	Dec. 10
U. S. 3s, 19-20, 1918, reg., small		107 June 26		107 June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	107 Jan. 25	J. J.	104⅜ Sep. 3	104⅜	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.	....	J. J.	....	109½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	102½ Feb. 24	J. J.	102½ Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	111 Mar. 20	J. J.	111 Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	107 Aug. 8	J. J.	106 May 15	106½	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	104½ Jan. 31	J. J.	104 Jan. 24	104	Nov. 17
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	....	A. O.	....	136½	July 10
North Carolina special tax	A. O.	2 Nov. 18	A. O.	1⅞ Oct. 16	2	Nov. 18
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.	....	J. J.	....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	96⅝ Feb. 7	J. J.	95½ Mar. 21	95⅝	Dec. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg		Aug. 19		95½ Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		96 Aug. 19		94 June 21	94½	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		7¼ Jan. 15		7¼ Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts		15¾ Oct. 3		8 Feb. 14	11	Dec. 9
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	99¾ Jan. 17	J. J.	95¼ May 8	98½	Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	95¼ Feb. 21		94¾ Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	J. Jan.	100 June 9		96 Jan. 13	98⅝	Aug. 13

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 6 per cent., nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission for short dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6¼ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $313,642,405; balances, $11,879,034; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $365,209.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅞; commercial bills, $14.83¾@$4.83⅞.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—25@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic 2½c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-mon thly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,200,000	9	S	July 1, 02	545	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	300	330
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	165	175
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	178	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov., 1902	3325	4350
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	193	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	288	295
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	307	314
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Oct. 1, 02	3300	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	765	785
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	230	235
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	210	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	630	645
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	645	655
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	199	204
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	155	170
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	390	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	325	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Mctropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	475	525
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	200	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	250	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	205	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	525	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4½	S	July 2, 02	225	230
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	630	640
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	695	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	135	..
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	620	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	335	350
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	395	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	235	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1935	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	675	700
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	370	385
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	695	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	193	197
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	650	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1465	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	620	630
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	340	350
Guaranty	2,000 000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	.....	180	200
Hamilton	500,000	2	..	Nov. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	435	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	790	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	240	250
Lawyers' Title In.	8,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	380	385
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	2	S	July 1, 02	500	..
Manufacturers'	2,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	425	440
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1190	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	335	345
Metropolitan	1,000,000	8	S	July 15, 02	825	850
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1090	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	270	290
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National Surety	500,000	5	..	Aug., 1902	145	160
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10,02	1190	1215
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1370	1400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30,02	287	294
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	675	..
Real Estate	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	8	S	June 30,02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 30, 02	775	850
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	152½	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,500,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	297½	305
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	165
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1405	1490
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	485	500
United States	3,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1725	1750
Van Nordens	1,000,000	..	..	.....	248	255
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	420	..
Westchester	200,000	..	..	.....	140	..
Williamsburg	500,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	225	240
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	220	230

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105½	109½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	73	76
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	84	86
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	105
Union	3,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	94	96

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	36	39
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	89	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Eklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	90
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	73½	78
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	110½
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	89
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	14	17
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	61	65
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,600,000	3	S	July, 1902	40	50
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102½	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	68½
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov.,1902	102	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	..	50
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 02	315	330
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1923	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	40	47
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	87	88
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	June 30,02	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	June 30,02	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov., 1902	80	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	..	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	Inc	Q	Sep. 30, 02	*54½	56
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9	9½
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	42	42½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Dec 10, 02	115	123
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	87	92
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	93½	96½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	330
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	41	45
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	49⅞	50½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	87	90
Am. Wriking Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5⅛
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	21	22½
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	75	76½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	128	133
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5½	6
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅜
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	¼	½
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	3⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	..
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	60	67
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	Oct. 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,287,250	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62½	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	6,335,100	..	..	.....	1½	3
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Consol. Rubber Tire	549,000	3	S	July, 1902	50	60
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6½
Cor. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	5	10
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 01	10	15
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	103½	105
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	50	60
Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	35
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	20
Electric Boat	4,997,900	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,990,300	..	..	.....	37	42
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	4	4½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	5½	10
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	10½	13
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	42	47
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	⅝
GreeneC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	25	25⅛
H'anck Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅜	5
Hall Signal	1,535,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	110	120
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	22½	30
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	16
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	60	70
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	102	106
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Lanston M'type	3,357,240	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	125
Mankat. Trans.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	4	4¾
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	187	190
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	99½	100¼
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7½
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2⅜	2½
N. Y. Susqu. & W.	14,058,100	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	31⅝	33
Do preferred	7,658,000	1⅞	Q	Oct. 1, 02	80	86
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	101	102
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*3-16	5-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	2,575,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	162	166
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	43	45
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	75	78
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	955,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	112½	..
N. Y. Trans. ($30)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	*9	15
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	5
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 02	197⅝	198
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	39	40
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	92	100

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 02	202	205
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	100	104
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,649,600	13	Q	Oct. 1, 02	162	170
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	24	25
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	41½	42½
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 02	290	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	38	42¼
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,800,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	28	30¾
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	75	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	665	669
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 02	118	120
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16¾	17¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	21½	25
Do pr. (new)	1,250,000	2	Q	Dec 10, 02	88	94
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	120	125
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	120	128
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	120	127
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	28	29¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	9
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	13	25
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	68½	72½
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w. i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	95¾	96¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	5,970,000	..	..	.....	32	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,353,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	83
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	70	70¼
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*170	173
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	123	125

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	700	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	600	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	320	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton. ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	102	106
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	137	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	330	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	180	200
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	250	..
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	155	160
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	140	150
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	45	60
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	390	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	580	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	111	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32	35
Do 1st 5s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	247	251
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	108
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111	114
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	..	..	..	.....	..	..
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	245	247
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108½	110¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
BklynR.T. 4s, new	$150,000,000	..	..	.....	82	85
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	113	114
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	260	275
Do 1st 5s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	121¼	124½
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	210	220
Do 1st 5s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	190	194
Coney Island & B.	1,098,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 02	385	410
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,208,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do

DEC

1902

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, followed by snow; wind northeast, becoming high.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,518. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT DIES IN WASHINGTON

The End Came at 11:17 o'Clock Last Evening.

Heart Disease, Aggravated by Bronchitis, the Cause—Nellie Grant Sartoris the Only Child at Her Bedside.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, widow of President Grant, died at her residence in this city at 11:17 o'clock to-night.

Death was due to heart disease, Mrs. Grant having suffered for some years from valvular disease of the heart, which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks.

Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who had been summoned here, all being out of the city.

There were present also, when the end came, Miss Rosemary Sartoris, a granddaughter; Dr. Bishop, one of the attending physicians, and the two trained nurses. Death came peacefully, the sufferer retaining almost complete consciousness to the end.

Word has come from Jesse and Ulysses S. Grant, two of the sons now in California, that they have started on their way to Washington. The other son, Gen. Fred Grant, is in Texas, and he will hasten here as soon as he receives a message telling him of his mother's death.

The body of Mrs. Grant will be placed in the tomb at Riverside Park, New York, where that of her husband now reposes. Whether this will be done immediately or postponed for a time could not be ascertained at the house to-night.

SKETCH OF MRS. U. S. GRANT.

The maiden name of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant was Julia Dent, and her birthplace was St. Louis, Mo. There is no prettier romance in the history of American life than that of Mrs. Grant and her famous husband. A high-strung Southern girl, used to all the luxury and refinement which social life in St. Louis afforded before the war, she gave her heart to the impecunious Union Lieutenant; she bore with unfaltering love all the trials which his lack of means entailed during their early married life, she was at his side to counsel and to cheer him during the dark days of the titanic struggle from which he was to emerge with military glory such as has been attained by few men in the world's history; she shared with him his civil triumphs, being the inspiration of a home life which was as beautiful as any the White House has ever known, and when, upon Mount MacGregor, he fought his last fight she was by his side to give him that consolation which she alone could give.

Mrs. Grant was born on Jan. 26, 1826. The home of her parents was located on the old Gravois Road, a short distance out from St. Louis. Her father was Frederick Dent. Frederick Dent was the son of Capt. George Dent, who led the forlorn hope at Fort Montgomery when it was stormed by Mad Anthony Wayne. On her mother's side she was descended from John Wrenshall, who came from England to this country to escape religious intolerance, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn.

At the age of ten years Miss Dent was sent to a fashionable boarding school in St. Louis conducted by a Miss Moreau. She remained at this school until her graduation, seven years later. It was soon after her return home from boarding school that she met Lieut. Grant, then of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. It was in the Spring of 1844 that she became engaged to him. Speaking of his courtship Gen. Grant has this to say in his Memoirs:

GEN. GRANT'S COURTSHIP.

"We would often take walks or go on horseback to visit the neighbors until I became quite well acquainted in that vicinity. If the Fourth Infantry had remained at Jefferson Barracks it is possible, even probable, that this life might have continued for some years without my finding out that there was anything serious the matter with me."

But in May following Gen. Grant's regiment was ordered to Louisiana. This order brought to him the consciousness that he was in love. He decided to learn his fate before he departed for the new scene of duty. He started for the Dent farm on horseback. On the way he had to cross Gravois Creek, in which usually there is very little water, and over which at that time there were no bridges. A freshet had converted the stream into a torrent. But Grant urged his horse into the water, determined not to be turned back from his purpose.

The horse was soon off his feet and swimming with his rider down the stream of the current. Grant guided the animal toward the other shore, however, and finally reached it, drenched up to the waist. In this condition he rode to the Dent home, where he procured a dry suit from his future brother-in-law, a man nearly twice his size. Thus ridiculously attired he wooed his sweetheart. Before he left the farm Miss Dent had surrendered.

The removal of the Fourth Infantry to Louisiana was in anticipation of trouble with Mexico. When war was finally declared, Grant's regiment was ordered to the scene of hostilities, and it was not until the Summer of 1848 when peace had been proclaimed that Grant was able to return to St. Louis and claim the redemption of Miss Dent's pledge to become his wife. On Aug. 22 of that year they were married.

At the end of his leave of absence Capt. Grant—he had won that rank by his gallantry in Mexico—was sent to Detroit, Mich. The first four years of the young couple's married life was spent at Detroit and Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., to which Capt. Grant was transferred later. In 1852 Capt. Grant's regiment was ordered to the Pacific Coast. Mrs. Grant did not accompany him. It was decided that she should remain with her parents in St. Louis until her husband was able to send for her.

EARLY MATRIMONIAL LIFE.

The opportunity never came. Grant found his salary too small to bring his wife and family to the coast and support them there in comfort, and he resigned his commission in the army and returned to St. Louis in the Summer of 1854. In his Memoirs he alludes to this event, and the following six years of his career as follows:

"In the late Summer of 1854 I rejoined my family, to find in it a son I had never seen, born while I was on the Isthmus of Panama. I was now to commence, at the age of thirty-two, a new struggle for our support. My wife had a farm near St. Louis, to which we went, but I had no means to stock it. A house had to be built also. I worked very hard, never losing a day because of bad weather, and accomplished the object in a moderate way.

"If nothing else could be done I would load a cord of wood on a wagon and take it to the city for sale. I managed to keep along very well until 1858, when I was attacked by fever and ague. I had suffered very severely and for a long time with this disease while a boy in Ohio. It lasted now over a year, and while it did not keep me in the house, it did interfere greatly with the amount of work I was able to perform. In the Fall of 1858 I sold out my stock, crops, and farming utensils at auction and gave up farming.

"In the Winter I established a partnership with Harry Boggs, a cousin of Mrs. Grant, in the real estate agency business. I spent the Winter in St. Louis myself, but did not take my family into town until Spring. Our business might have become prosperous if I had been able to wait for it to grow. As it was there was no more than one person could attend to and not enough to support two families. I withdrew from the copartnership with Boggs, and in May, 1860, removed to Galena, Ill., and took a clerkship in my father's store."

The logs for the cabin to which Grant alludes were cut and hewed by him with his own hands during the Summer of 1854. When the cabin was completed he and his family went to live in it. The cabin is still in existence, and is now exhibited at Old Orchard, a suburb of St. Louis, not far from the original site on which the cabin was located. It contained four rooms, two above and two below. A hall ran through the middle, from side to side.

The land on which Grant built his cabin comprised eighty acres, and was Major Dent's wedding gift to his daughter. Major Dent was a radical Southerner, and conceived a hearty dislike for his son-in-law on account of Grant's Northern proclivities. He was a man of means, but with the exception of this gift of land he left the young couple to their own resources. During the time in which Grant and his family lived in their log cabin they were often pinched for the necessities of life. But despite the contrast which her life with her husband in their humble abode afforded to the life of luxury and ease which she had led as a young girl under her father's roof, Mrs. Grant's devotion to her husband and her family was such that her cheerful disposition was not blunted in the slightest degree.

Instead of lamenting the misfortune which had overtaken her, she did everything in her power to lighten the burden which she knew bore so heavily on the man whom she loved. She gave occasional parties in the little cabin to which her near neighbors and friends were invited, and was constantly employing her woman's ingenuity, to surround her family circle with as much sunshine as her husband's circumstances would permit. It was due to her in no small degree that her husband's dauntless spirit was preserved unbroken through the trials which he passed, and that when the great crisis came which was to mark the turning point in his career he was able to take full advantage of the opportunity which the war afforded his military genius.

DURING AND AFTER THE WAR.

During the civil war Mrs. Grant passed much of the time with Gen. Grant near the scene of action, he sending for her whenever opportunity permitted. She was with him at City Point, in the Winter of 1864-5, and accompanied him to Washington when he returned with his victorious army. She saw her husband twice inaugurated President of the United States, and was his companion on his journey around the world. Speaking of the tour they took she remarked to a friend:

"Having learned a lesson from my predecessor, Penelope, I accompanied my Ulysses in his wanderings around the world."

The days which she spent in the White House were happy days for Mrs. Grant. She often referred to them as the happiest days of her life, except those in which she had found her greatest joy in comforting and sustaining her husband in the struggles of their early married life.

On their return from abroad Gen. Grant and his wife took up their residence in New York City. Their home here was temporarily broken up when Gen. Grant was stricken with his fatal illness. After the General's death at Mount McGregor, Mrs. Grant continued to maintain her household in New York, but when her sons had all married she gave it up, finding it too lonesome.

Mrs. Grant had four children born to her—three sons—Frederick Dent, Ulysses, Jr., and Jesse, and one daughter, Nellie. Frederick Grant is now a Brigadier General in the United States Army. Ulysses, Jr., and Jesse are business men in California, and Nellie, who became Mrs. Sartoris, is living in Washington with her children. During her later years Mrs. Grant visited around among her children. She was very fond of her grandchildren, and they in turn were devoted to her.

Most of her time had been spent with her daughter Nellie, in Washington. Nellie was always the idol of her mother's and her father's heart, and the misfortune of her marriage was the greatest sorrow of her mother's life, as it was also of her father's. She married Algernon Sartoris, an Englishman, from whom she separated some years before his death, in 1892.

A WEALTHY WOMAN.

Mrs. Grant was a wealthy woman. Patriotic friends of the General gave the family many presents of value, besides the New York house, which they occupied for a number of years; the Government granted her a pension of $5,000 per annum and the proceeds from the sale of her husband's Memoirs are said to have netted her nearly $500,000.

Mrs. Grant's eyesight was not good for a number of years, and she had had to employ a companion to read to her. She always had her photograph taken in profile. In connection with a slight affliction of the eyes a very pretty story is told indicative of Gen. Grant's tender devotion to her. When he was President she became somewhat sensitive about her eyes—she suffered from strabismus—and consulted a specialist to see what could be done for her. The specialist told her he thought he could improve her eyes, but the operation would be painful. She consulted her husband to learn whether he would advise the operation.

"Don't have it done, dear," said the General pressing her cheeks with his two hands. "Let those dear eyes stay just as they are. If they were changed I might not recognize my sweetheart."

A few years after the death of Gen. Grant, Mrs. Grant began work on her autobiography. This was completed several years ago. It was her desire that her grandchildren should know Gen. Grant as she knew him, and it was for them that she prepared the record of his life and hers. The biography contains the General's letters to her as lover and husband. It is doubtful if it will ever see the light of day in the exact way in which it was written, but it may be that in after years the General's descendants may be persuaded to give at least some portions of it to the public in the interest of history.

When Gen. Grant died and the movement to build him a magnificent mausoleum on the banks of the Hudson was inaugurated Mrs. Grant notified the committee that conceived the project that if the mausoleum was built a resting place must be provided for her alongside her husband, otherwise she would have him buried where she could be with him in death. Her wishes were regarded, and in the mausoleum on Riverside Drive, where the remains of the General now repose, there are two sarcophagi exactly similar, and in the vacant one the remains of Mrs. Grant will be placed.

Gen. Grant Has Not Heard the News.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 14.—Gen. Fred D. Grant, Commander of the Department of Texas, left Brownsville yesterday on a trip by stage to Alice, a distance of 160 miles, and is expected to arrive at the latter place this evening or late to-night. Telegrams announcing the serious illness of his mother have been forwarded to him at Alice from Fort Sam Houston, and a special train is awaiting his arrival there to speed him on his way to Washington.

ROCKEFELLERS IN LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are staying here. The elder Rockefellers are the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Prof. and Mrs. Charles A. Strong, who have a cottage in Lake Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are stopping at a hotel but a short distance from the Strong cottage. They attended service at the Baptist Church this morning.

There was a report about the village this evening that young Mr. Rockefeller was ill and had come here at the direction of his physician. This was denied at the Strong cottage.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

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Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

PACIFIC CABLE IS LANDED

Christened by the Little Daughter of the Governor of California.

The Steamship Silvertown Starts for Honolulu at Seven-Knot Speed, Laying Down the Ocean Section.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—"In memory of John W. Mackay, I christen thee Pacific Cable. May it always carry messages of happiness."

With these words Lucille Gage, the eleven-year-old daughter of Henry T. Gage, Governor of California, to-day christened the trans-Pacific cable and, breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end, inaugurated a new era in the commercial development of the Pacific Coast.

The landing and splicing of the shore end, which is to connect the mainland with Honolulu, was accomplished without hitch and was witnessed by about 40,000 persons. Ideal weather prevailed, there being hardly any surf.

The steamer Newsboy, carrying six miles of cable, steamed close in shore early this morning and by a life-saving boat's crew sent ashore a rope to which the cable was attached. Word was sent to President Clarence W. Mackay and the cable and Postal Telegraph officials that all was in readiness. The work of hauling in the cable was done so expeditiously that the officials arrived on the beach only two minutes before the cable, which touched the beach and was christened at 9:55 A. M.

While the cable was being spliced to the land end, Mayor Schmitz delivered a short speech, congratulating Mr. Mackay on the successful beginning of the work. He also spoke of the importance of the undertaking and the benefit to the world at large that would result from its completion.

Clarence W. Mackay, President of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, thanked the Mayor and those present.

Gov. Gage, on behalf of the State of California, paid a warm tribute to the late John W. Mackay. The formal exercises closed with cheers for the cable and all those taking part in its landing.

Refreshment tents were erected on the beach, and while the cable was being spliced Mr. Mackay served champagne and other refreshments to a large number of invited guests. Mr. Mackay also sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

I have the honor to inform you that the end of the Honolulu cable was successfully brought to shore this morning.

When the splicing was completed, late in the afternoon, horses were hitched to the end and the cable was drawn through a conduit to the cable station. At the same time the steamer Newsboy steamed out to sea five miles and anchored the cable with balloon buoys. It was picked up by the cable steamer Silvertown and taken aboard.

The splicing to the main body was completed to-night, and the Silvertown headed for Honolulu at a seven-knot speed.

The first message over the cable was sent from shore to Chief Engineer Benest on the Silvertown, congratulating him on the successful landing. Several tests were made as the cable was being paid out by the Newsboy, and it was found to be in perfect condition.

A portion of the cable was cut up into small pieces for souvenirs and distributed by President Mackay among his guests. During the ceremonies an artillery band from the Presidio played. President Mackay tendered a banquet to-night to the officials of the Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies.

BOSTON'S PROPOSED FORUM.

Popular Assemblies for Speeches and Debates Will Be Held Sunday Afternoons.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—A large forum is to be established in Boston, where thousands will assemble every week to listen to distinguished men speak on current topics and debate great questions. Although the movement has been under way but a short time, more than 200 people already have become interested.

The assemblies will be held Sunday afternoons. No person will be debarred or prevented from taking part in the debates upon any questions discussed. Each meeting will be conducted in the most democratic manner as regards both the choice of subjects and the freedom of discussion.

There will be a representative of each "cult" and "ism" on the committee, whose duties will be to procure expert speakers as leaders, allowing them thirty minutes to present their subjects.

Among those interested are Dr. Everett Hale, Prof. Frank Parsons, George F. Washburn, B. O. Flower, and the Rev. Hiram Vrooman.

CONFERENCE ON THE TARIFF.

Senators Will Talk Over the President's Suggestion of a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—It is the plan to hold a conference this week on the suggestion from the President that there should be a permanent Tariff Commission. The conference will embrace majority members of the Senate Finance Committee and Ways and Means.

There is no disguising the drift of opinion on this matter. If there is to be a tariff commission it will be a purely advisory body, and there is strong support for the idea of making it a bureau for the collection of tariff information in the proposed new Department of Commerce.

BIG COMPANIES IN NEW JERSEY.

Plants of Many Concerns Being Located There.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—William Stainsby, chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, who is now completing a census of manufacturing interests in the State, says that several very large concerns have recently determined to locate in New Jersey, and as to some of them the preliminary work incident to their location here is well under way.

The Worthingtons are to have their principal pump works in Harrison. A big copper works is to be located on the Kill von Kull, and the preliminary work to the erection of the buildings at that place is now under way. At Phillipsburg the Ingersoll Drill Company will have a large establishment, and at Trenton the Mott Iron Works are to be located. The big shipyards at Camden were opened early in the year.

The canvass in Newark has been practically completed, and there are at least 100 additional manufacturing concerns not heretofore listed by the department, most of them being new within the last year or two.

When Mr. Stainsby first assumed charge of his office there was no record of any kind showing the number of manufacturing concerns in the State.

Trenton Iron Company's Decision.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—It was announced to-day that the Trenton Malleable Iron Company, the concern owned by Gen. S. D. Oliphant and his sons, has declined to enter the trust which is being formed in the West with a capital of $20,000,000.

"The Buffalo Limited," a second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New York daily 12:50 P. M., due Buffalo 11:00 P. M., by New York Central.—Adv.

TRAIN CRASHES INTO RIVER.

Eight Bodies Have Been Recovered Near Brookfield, Mo., and Others Are in the Wreckage.

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Dec. 14.—A wreck, in which at least eight persons were killed, occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad just east of this city early this morning. It is not known how many more bodies are in the wreckage, but there are believed to be several. The bodies of the known dead have been recovered.

The Brookfield wrecking train was on its way to the scene of an unimportant freight wreck, which occurred early in the evening, when the crane of the wrecker struck the overhead portion of a steel bridge just east of this city. Under the strain and the force of the engine pushing the wrecker, the bridge gave way and the entire train crashed into the water below.

The injured men were brought to this city.

VANDERBILT PARTY'S HARDSHIP

Mr. Reginald and His Fiancee Driven Four Miles at Night in a Snowstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt and his fiancée, Miss Cathleen Neilson, are at Oakland Farm, Portsmouth, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, having arrived late Saturday night or early Sunday morning, after a rather unusual experience. They left New York on the New York and New Haven Road, expecting to come to Newport from Wickford on the steamer which runs between that village and Newport, but owing to the storm the boat was unable to make any of its late trips, and rather than stay all night and all day Sunday at the village hotel they decided to try the all-rail roundabout route by way of Providence and Fall River.

The heavy fall of snow delayed travel on the railroads, but finally Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson, with the latter's maid and a companion, got on a train which is scheduled to reach Portsmouth at 8:30 o'clock. It was two hours late, and they were landed at the little country station in Portsmouth, four miles from their destination, at 10:30 o'clock on the stormiest night this vicinity has experienced this Winter. To make matters worse, there was no one to meet them.

The station master opened the station, and the visitors were soon made comfortable about the fire to wait, no one knew how long. Word was sent by telephone to the farm announcing their arrival, and asking for a carriage. The thermometer was down to 10 degrees. The country roads were filled with snow, which in places was drifted nearly to the top of the walls, no way having been broken through. The snow, driven by a fierce wind, cut and stung the driver's face so that he could scarcely see his horses. There were no lights along the roads, and it was with great difficulty that the sleigh finally reached the station and relieved the waiting guests. Then came the drive to the farm, and after as hard an experience as Mr. Vanderbilt or Miss Neilson ever had, they reached the hospitable walls of the house at Oakland.

Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson will remain at Oakland several days, returning to New York next Thursday.

DEATH DUE TO HICCOUGHING.

John Reibel, a Rochester Barber, Began Thursday and Could Not Stop.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 14.—John Reibel, a barber, forty-seven years old, died here this afternoon, after hiccoughing constantly for three days. He commenced to hiccough on Thursday morning after eating breakfast. By noon it became so violent that he was forced to take to his bed and summon a physician. A consultation of physicians was held and many remedies were tried, but none gave relief.

In order to ascertain the exact cause of death, a post-mortem was held on the body in the afternoon, when it was discovered that Reibel was suffering from a rupture of the lower intestine. The case is regarded in medical circles as peculiar. The Coroner issued a certificate of death from peritonitis.

SOLVING LABOR PROBLEMS.

Dr. Hollander, ex-Treasurer of Porto Rico, Says the Workingman Is Not Always Competent.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, ex-Treasurer of the Insular Government of Porto Rico, and now Professor of Economics in Johns Hopkins University, addressed a large audience to-day on "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question." The lecture was the first of a series to be given under the auspices of the local Typographical Union. Dr. Hollander said in part:

"I hope you will believe that I speak in all respect and candor when I say the workingman himself is often least qualified to give wise counsel with respect to those matters that concern him closest. The mere fact that he is performing those very things, that he is actually working, is no endowment of knowledge. The circumstances that blood flows in our veins and the food that we eat disappears do not acquaint us with the principles of circulation or the laws of digestion.

"Even more, when things are out of joint and an industrial conflict is threatened or has occurred, the workingman is by no means the most competent to suggest the remedy, any more than a person who is sick or has suffered injury or is merely seeking physical betterment can prescribe his own best treatment. In such cases human experience has made it clear that the best results are obtained by having resort to and following the advice of him who, in pure spirit and disinterested motive, be he physiologist, physician, or political economist, has consecrated his whole life to the search for truth and to its application to human affairs."

MANY INSANE IN BAY STATE.

Hospitals and Asylums Now Overcrowded and More Patients Must Be Admitted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Massachusetts State insane hospitals and asylums are flooded with insane and hundreds are sleeping in corridors, says the annual report of the Northampton Insane Hospital, just issued. The report says:

"A marked increase in the number of admissions may be expected in 1904 if the State assumes the burden of caring for all those now supported by different cities and towns. Many feeble-minded and insane are now cared for in the almshouses all over Massachusetts who will be committed to hospitals in 1904. In this institution there are 251 patients sleeping in corridors because of the overcrowded condition of the dormitories. The year opened with 618 patients and closed with 659, the greatest number ever in the hospital. The whole number under treatment was 840 and the daily average 636."

This is in one institution alone. A recent report of the State police says that one in every five vagrants arrested was of unsound mind.

ANVILS RANG ON SUNDAYS.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Paul and Fred Long, brothers and blacksmiths, whose shop adjoins the Olivet Baptist Church, have been obliged occasionally to work on Sundays, distracting the worshippers.

The ringing of the anvils in the smithy drowned the minister's voice, and the brothers were appealed to by the members of the church to desist in their work while the services were in progress, but they refused to. Mayor Katzenbach is to be appealed to by the members of the congregation to stop the annoyance.

A Question of Time. The Golden State Limited reaches California in quick time, on time; passengers have a good time going. Rock Island, 401 Broadway.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported. Recommended by Royalty—Royally recommended.—Adv.

DR. LORENZ PERFORMS TWO OPERATIONS

The Hardest Case That of a Twelve-Year-Old Girl.

Both Treated Successfully—Unscheduled Demonstration Arouses Displeasure of Some Doctors on Reception Committee.

Prof. Adolf Lorenz, who arrived in this city on Saturday, operated upon two cases of congenital dislocation yesterday morning. Both, he said later in the day, were entirely successful. One was a very hard case, though it took only ten minutes to get the hip bone into the socket. A local doctor performed a similar operation, following those made by Dr. Lorenz.

It was not expected that the famous surgeon would make his first demonstration until to-day at the Hospital of the Ruptured and Crippled, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, but he was up bright and early yesterday, and after a breakfast at the Holland House, walked in company with Dr. Müller to the private hospital of Dr. Carter, at 148 East Thirty-fifth Street, where the operations took place in the operating room on the third floor, in the presence of Drs. D. D. Ashley, Müller, Ogilvy, Carter, and others.

These operations were the cause of some friction among the many doctors here, some of whom are on the committee to receive him, though they entirely exonerate Dr. Lorenz. The latter asked that no account of the operations be made public, but the representative of a newspaper, to the exclusion of all other reporters, was admitted to the operating room and allowed to take photographs. It was said that Dr. Lorenz was operating for a surgeon on some private cases only.

A surgeon who is a member of the Reception Committee and was not present at the operation said:

"It was arranged that I was to take entire charge of the plans for Dr. Lorenz's visit to New York and make all his engagements. Already there have been hundreds of applications from all parts of the country from doctors who have private patients and want them treated. If it had been thought that Dr. Lorenz would operate to-day then other doctors would have tried to get some of their patients to him. We thought out of courtesy that he should be permitted to rest to-day."

Dr. Ashley was told that the operations had occasioned some ill-feeling among some of the doctors on the Reception Committee. He said:

"These were private cases, and Dr. Lorenz kept his word in every way when he said that his first public demonstration of his method would not take place until to-morrow. The fact that these operations were to take place was not supposed to have been known, nor was the place where they were to be made public."

None of the other doctors who were present would discuss the matter or talk of the operations.

Dr. Lorenz reached Dr. Carter's private hospital between 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He at once began to prepare for the operation, and asked if everything was in readiness. He was answered in the affirmative. A white duck suit had been provided for the doctor, but this he declined and took a long apron from his valise when Dr. Muller carried. The other doctors present wore white duck suits. Dr. Lorenz, rolling up his sleeves, announced. "I am ready; bring the patient."

THE FIRST OPERATION.

Gertrude McPherson, the twelve-year-old daughter of John McPherson, an advertising man, of 150 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, was the first selection from three patients. Dr. Lorenz rarely undertakes a case where the patient is over eight years of age. From her birth Gertrude McPherson had been a cripple, and her trouble repeatedly had been diagnosed incorrectly till an X-ray photograph was taken and the dislocation determined. At this age the bones of the hip naturally are harder than at an earlier age, and consequently more difficult to set in place if they have been out of the socket since birth.

The McPherson girl is an unusually large child, and the dislocation was marked, as for many years she has been forced to walk with a three-inch lift on her shoe. She was accompanied by her father, and though she cried consented to the operation, and, after being placed upon the table, and the anaesthetic administered, knew nothing more for several hours. When she awoke she found herself clothed in a plaster paris cast which will remain about her body for several weeks.

Dr. Ashley and Dr. Müller assisted Dr. Lorenz. When he saw the patient and noted how developed she was the operator remarked that it would require some strength, but the protruding muscles on his arms showed that this was not lacking. When he began the girl's leg was shorter than the other and was turned outward. Drs. Müller and Ashley held the patient firmly at the hip. Dr. Lorenz began with a twisting movement, at the same time putting his arm about the leg and pulling. Then he forced the leg backward to nearly the level of the face. For ten minutes he twisted and turned and pulled until at length, having got the hip into place he stopped and recovered his breath while his assistants began the work of making the plaster paris covering. The patient was put to bed at once and the anxious father, who was waiting in an adjoining room, was made glad by the assurance that the operation appeared to be a success.

Dr. Lorenz had talked little during the operation, but occasionally questions were asked by the doctors and these he readily answered.

The second case was that of a five-year-old child, and it took only a few minutes to place the hip bone right. A third operation was performed by Dr. Ashley, also with successful results.

Dr. Lorenz then returned to the Holland House, where he, with Drs. Muller, Homer, Reginald Sayre, and Virgil Gibney, had luncheon. In the afternoon he went for a sleighride round New York, visiting Central Park and through Riverside Drive. He took dinner at the Holland House. Asked for his impressions of New York, he said:

"New York is a grand, big city, and I like it very much. I like the Park, and the Riverside Drive is one of the finest places I ever saw. It was beautiful with snow to-day, and it refreshed me very much. I am not tired at all."

"EQUAL TO ANY TASK."

The doctor was told by the committee of physicians that he would not be asked to perform more than one operation a day if he did not feel equal to it, but he answered:

"I feel strong enough and equal to any task. The people in this country are inclined to think that I am alone a specialist on congenital dislocation, when I would like to do other work in the orthopaedic line. I will try while I am in New York to perform a few operations to remedy club feet. I have had as much success in this line as I have had in hip diseases, and I am most anxious to demonstrate it here."

Dr. Lorenz was asked about the operations he had performed in the morning.

"Those were private cases," he said, "I do not care to talk of them. They were done by request of a doctor whom I have known for a long time."

"Did you regard the case of Gertrude McPherson as a hard one?" he was asked.

"Yes, it was a very hard one, and I was doubtful if it would prove successful but it did," he replied.

"Do you think that the doctors of this country are selecting the hardest cases for you?"

"No, I take them just as they come. The harder cases they seem, the more interesting they are. There will be a case at the Post-Graduate Hospital where both bones of the hip have been dislocated. One has been set here by an American doctor, and the other I will try and set into place."

The doctor last night attended the concert in Carnegie Hall, given by the German Leiderkranz and the Arion Society in aid of the German Hospital. Dr. Lorenz was the guest of Herman Ridder, in whose box he received the officers of the two societies and other prominent German-Americans.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon he will go to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, where there are fifteen cases of supposed hip dislocation. Out of this number he will probably select three or four, and may operate upon all of these to-day. The room where the operation will take place has been prepared to seat 200 persons, though 300 invitations, it is understood, have been sent out. Among the doctors who will attend the operations to-day are: Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Edward Janeway, Dr. Royal Whitman, Dr. W. R. Townsend, Dr. Abbey, Dr. McBurney, Dr. John Walker, Dr. Henry Frauenthal, Dr. Walter James, Dr. Emil Holtt, and Dr. William B. Coley.

To-night Dr. Lorenz will go to Belasco's Theatre, where, with a number of other doctors, he will view the Japanese play "The Darling of the Gods." He will be the guest of James K. Hackett, the actor, and may visit the actor's home after the play. To-morrow he will operate at the Polyclinic at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday at the Post-Graduate Hospital at 3 o'clock, on Thursday at the Cornell Clinic at 3 o'clock on Friday at Bellevue at 3 o'clock, and on Saturday at the New York Hospital. Next Sunday he will go with Dr. Shaffer to Tarrytown to the New York State Hospital.

During the week Dr. Lorenz may go to the Academy of Medicine in East Forty-third Street, and may also lecture there upon his method of surgery in hip dislocation.

Dr. Lorenz evidently does not believe in alcoholic beverages, and no matter what the occasion is, he will not partake of them in any form whatever, declining even the lightest wines. He prefers strong tea, clear, without sweetening. On Saturday night last Dr. Gibney had prepared an elaborate luncheon for him after the theatre, and there were wines on the table of the choicest brand. It was noticed that he did not touch them, and he was asked why. He said he cared only for tea.

WHY HE LEFT SUGAR TRUST.

John C. Havemeyer Says It Was Because He Could Not Rob the Poor and Be a Christian.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 14.—John C. Havemeyer delivered an address in Westminster Presbyterian Church to-night, and referred to the reason which led him to abandon the sugar industry for the profession of preacher. In the course of his remarks he said:

"When the sugar manufacturers combined together to form a trust, I could not see that my way was clear to live a Christian life and at the same time to rob the poor by raising the price of their coffee sweetening."

Mr. Havemeyer said he had no hope of becoming a pulpit orator. He merely aimed to speak to the laymen as a layman. He said there were great difficulties in the way of one of wealth who wished to serve God.

WASHINGTON'S COAL SHORTAGE

Government Departments and Bureaus in Desperate Condition—Going Price $12 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The coal famine in Washington is approaching a critical stage. Some of the Government departments and bureaus have less than a day's supply of fuel, and unless they can get coal they will have to shut down.

The House of Representatives uses ten tons a day and now has just nine tons on hand. The Department of Agriculture burns twenty-five tons a day and has five tons left. The Interior Department consumes twelve tons, and is reduced to eight in the bins. The Post Office and Treasury Departments have each about three days' supply. The Government Printing Office needs fifteen tons a day and has ninety tons on hand.

It has been estimated that if all the coal belonging to the Government should be apportioned the supply would be enough only for three and a half days. The dealers say they have no coal on hand. If a heavy snowstorm should come on the interruption to traffic would leave the city without the means of keeping warm for half a week.

The street car companies are the only business organizations that have anything like a reasonable supply of coal on hand. One company, which uses 225 tons a day, has 3,000 tons in the bins, and the other company, which burns 40 tons a day, has 1,650 tons. Householders are in greater distress than at any previous time in the course of the coal famine.

The going price is $12 a ton, and the coal is hard to get at that.

LOADED COAL BARGE SINKS.

Her Captain, Who Was Asleep on Board, Was Rescued by a Tugboat's Crew.

The canalboat Muggins, carrying fifty tons of coal consigned to E. A. Ward, 1 Broadway, Manhattan, tied up at the foot of Morgan Street, Jersey City, on Saturday. During the night she sprang a leak, and sank at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

The only person on board was Patrick Murray, the Captain, who was asleep in the cabin. The inrush of the water awoke him, and he managed to reach the deck just as the boat went down. His cries for help were heard by the crew of a tugboat lying at the same dock, and he was rescued in an exhausted condition and taken to the City Hospital. He will recover. The boat will be raised to-day.

BIG SHIPMENT OF COAL.

READING, Penn., Dec. 14.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had more than fifty locomotives in service transporting coal to market yesterday and to-day. The company asserts that 75,000 tons were started last night and to-day. Most of the coal is destined for the large Eastern cities.

The motive power of the company has never before been taxed as it is at the present.

NOVA SCOTIA TOWN BURNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14.—A message from Liverpool, N. S., to-day said the greater part of the town had been burned. No details are given and wire communication with that place is interrupted. Several churches and business blocks, the Hotel Thorndyke, and a number of dwellings are known to have been burned.

Liverpool is a seaport of 3,000 inhabitants and was swept by flames in 1895. Most of the territory burned over to-day was occupied by buildings erected during the last seven years.

Leaves Her Diamonds to a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Dec. 14.—The will of Mrs. John Gould of Chatham has been offered for probate, and in it she directs that her diamonds shall be turned over to the Trustees of the Chatham Episcopal Mission, to be sold by them, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of a communion service for the church. The bulk of the balance of her property she has left to a sister who lives in the West.

To be British Military Attache.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Lieut. Col. H. J. Foster, commanding the Royal Engineers in Guernsey, has been appointed Military Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington.

No more acceptable gift for lady or gent than Krementz One Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewelers.—Adv.

Holiday Rates to all points South. Office Atlantic Coast Line, 1,181 Broadway.—Adv.

ALLIES DEMOLISH A VENEZUELAN FORT

The Stronghold at Puerto Cabello Bombarded.

ITS CANNON SOON SILENCED

Town Itself Not Damaged—Shelling Could Have Been Averted If a Little More Time for Compliance with a Demand Had Been Given.

PUERTO CABELLO, Dec. 14.—The British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta bombarded the fortress here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and quickly silenced it. The bombardment lasted for forty-five minutes.

The fortress is composed of Fort Solano and Castle Libertador. After the firing ceased the Charybdis sent marines to occupy the castle. The fortress was almost demolished. No damage was done to the town.

It is probable that only a few persons were injured by the shelling.

The commander of Castle Libertador has been taken prisoner. The cruisers are still here.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the Charybdis and the Vineta arrived here, searching for Venezuelan gunboats. The two cruisers sent their boats into the inner port, but finding no war vessels the boats returned.

The Captain of the British merchant steamship Topaze, which was seized by the mob here last Wednesday, then visited the British Commodore on board the Charybdis and lodged a protest against the violation of his ship. The British Captain returned an hour later with a detachment of fifty marines, who took charge of the Topaze. The populace was

day for Curacao on their way to Caracas. Hernandez is probably the most popular of the revolutionary leaders. President Castro has kept him imprisoned for several years past.

BLOCKADE OF LA GUAYRA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In a dispatch from Willemstad, Curaçao, dated yesterday, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says the British-German warships are blockading La Guayra.

The steamer Yucatan was warned by the British cruiser Indefatigable not to enter La Guayra, and returned to Curaçao.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—A note from the commanders of the allied British-German fleet, which the Venezuelan Government refused to receive yesterday at La Guayra, was sent to-day to United States Minister Bowen at Caracas and forwarded by him to the proper Government official here.

The note is in the name of Great Britain and Germany; it requests all Venezuelan ships, after the lapse of five days, to refrain from sailing from the port of La Guayra until the present difficulties are over. It is supposed to herald a blockade.

BOWEN NOTIFIES WASHINGTON.

Reports the Bombardment of Puerto Cabello—Instructions to American Ambassadors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Minister Bowen, in a dispatch received by the State Department this afternoon, said he had been informed by President Castro that British and German warships were bombarding Puerto Cabello.

In an earlier dispatch, received by the State Department at 3:22 A. M., Minister Bowen said that the situation at Caracas was much quieter. The great excitement at the outset of the affair, he said, was caused by the precipitate flight of the British and German Ministers, the arrest of all the subjects of those two nations, and the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboats without first declaring a blockade, thus causing the people to fear a bombardment of La Guayra would follow at once.

Aside from the dispatches from Minister Bowen there were no important developments in the Venezuelan situation so far as the State Department is concerned. The officials are watching events with keen interest, so as to be able to act promptly should such a step become necessary, but nothing was done to-day, except to make some representations to the German and British Governments in the matter of the peaceful blockade now being enforced by those Governments in Venezuelan waters. Secretary Hay took the dispatches from Minister Bowen over to the White House during the day, and discussed the situation in Venezuela for some time with the President, but he had nothing to make public on the subject.

In the matter of the blockade the Secretary has instructed our Ambassadors at Berlin and London to represent to those Governments that the United States must not be understood as giving its consent to any extension of the international right of peaceful blockade. It is not known that this instruction was called forth by any incident making such representation necessary. It was made simply as a precautionary measure, and gives the attitude of this Government should any development arise making its position a matter of importance.

It was confidently hoped that before this time some answer would have been received from the German and British Governments to President Castro's request for arbitration. This request was transmitted from Caracas by Minister Bowen during the latter days of last week, and in turn was handed to the Embassies of Germany and Great Britain at this capital. Secretary Hay up to this time has not received any reply.

The visit of President Castro to the bedside of the invalid wife of the German diplomatic representative at Caracas created a good impression here, as it did at that palace, whereas the bombardment of Puerto Cabello made an equally unfavorable one. It is regretted that the commanders of the German and British vessels should have found it necessary to resort to such a severe step. The greatest fear is that such acts will result in inflaming the minds of the Venezuelans, and that retaliation may follow by assaults on foreign residents in Venezuela.

ITALY MAY JOIN THE ALLIES.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—The statement that Italy, through her legation here, is to demand payment of her claims against Venezuela has been confirmed.

ROME, Dec. 14.—Italy's claims against Venezuela are for damages sustained by Italian subjects in the course of the Venezuelan revolutions of 1898 and 1900.

When Great Britain and Germany agreed upon a common course of action toward Venezuela, Italy thought to join them. Two Italian men-of-war, which left Otranto with secret orders, supposedly for Tripoli or Morocco, were in reality destined for Venezuela. Other warships have been ordered to Venezuelan waters.

Negotiations are still pending with Germany and Great Britain, and Foreign Minister Prinetti hopes to arrive at an arrangement which will enable him to make a statement in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow in reply to an interpellation.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Dispatches from Rome assert that Signor Riva, the Italian Minister to Venezuela, presented the Italian ultimatum at Caracas on Saturday. The time set for an answer to this ultimatum expired yesterday, and, according to the Rome dispatches, Signor Riva has already embarked on the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan.

Signor Riva's two daughters are said to have had a narrow escape from maltreatment from the populace. This news cannot be confirmed from other sources.

It is said that, owing to the fact that the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto is iceboundi, the cruiser Liguria has been ordered to proceed for Venezuela. Italy will thus have four or five warships on the spot to co-operate with the British and German warships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In referring to the action of Great Britain and Germany in Venezuela, the Rome correspondent of The Times says it is being watched with great interest in Italy, where public opinion seems to approve the course taken. Attention is chiefly centred on the United States.

The Giornale d'Italia observes that the shadowy protection of the Monroe doctrine has more than once in recent times encouraged small South American republics to treat with contumely the just claims of European nations, as in the case in question between Colombia and Italy herself.

MISGIVINGS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The news that the first shots have been fired in Venezuela has awakened the most apathetic of the critics to the gravity of the situation which is developing in that country, and the demands that the Government present the official papers in the matter to Parliament are now most insistent.

These demands are accompanied by comments to the effect that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, has failed to display, either in the War Office or the Foreign Office, such conspicuous ability as to induce the nation to trust him with a "blank check" in such a complicated and combustible matter as Venezuela threatens to prove.

It is understood that the papers will probably be issued to-day, or on Wednesday at the latest.

Thus far the British public has had to depend entirely upon press dispatches for its news, and the serious complaint is made that the public is obliged and indebted to American newspapers for the text of the British and German ultimatums to Venezuela.

The revelation of the terms of the British ultimatum does not enhance the existing appreciation of the British Government's management of the affair. One newspaper, referring this morning to that clause of the British ultimatum which demands the payment of a sum equal to that paid to Germany, says such a peculiar claim makes the British note a sort of appendix to the German note, and asks ironically: "Why did Great Britain not intrust the whole business to Germany; that country would have been more expeditious in the matter?"

Most of the morning newspapers consider that the bombardment of the fortress at Puerto Cabello puts all likelihood of arbitration or any pacific settlement of the difficulty entirely out of the question, and they begin to talk seriously of the difficulty of enforcing payment of the demands should President Castro decide to defy the powers and retire to the interior of the country. Realizing that a prolonged blockade or hostilities would endanger the interests and perhaps the lives of foreign residents of Venezuela, many newspapers are beginning to ask whether the Government has not acted overhastily.

MR. BOWEN NOT IN PERIL.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—The arrival of the United States gunboat Marietta at La Guayra yesterday was, it is said, due to a rumor that United States Minister Bowen was in danger.

There has been no ground for such a rumor, and the presence of the Marietta was not requested by Mr. Bowen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The presence of the Marietta at La Guayra, according to official explanation here, is without any special significance, the vessel having gone to that place simply in accordance with the itinerary heretofore arranged for her. Nothing came to the Navy Department to-day from her commander.

Secretary Moody said to-night that it had not been decided to send any war vessel to Venezuelan waters.

CASTRO VISITS MME. VON PILGRIM.

CARACAS, Dec. 13.—President Castro learned this morning of the illness of Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, (wife of the German Chargé d'Affaires,) and this afternoon, accompanied by his wife and a number of Venezuelan officers, he called at the German Legation. There the visitors were received by United States Minister Bowen, who escorted them to the room of the invalid.

President Castro greeted Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi and spoke to her of her husband in a friendly way, saying he held the German envoy in high regard. The President produced a favorable impression upon Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, and before he left the German Legation he offered her the hospitality of the "Yellow House," the Capitol at Caracas.

CASTRO DECLINES A LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Willemstad, Curacao, says the Venezuelan Government has declined the offer of a loan, made by a German banker of Caracas, to settle the foreign claims against the country.

THE PORT OF PUERTO CABELLO.

The entrance to the inside harbor at Puerto Cabello is through a narrow channel not more than a few hundred feet wide. To the left of this channel as one enters the harbor, situated on a low sand spit, is the fortress which was bombarded by the German and British cruisers. It is an old-fashioned structure, which was rebuilt in the eighteenth century. Its sides are comparatively low, and would offer only poor resistance to modern shells. It is not probable that the Venezuelan Government had any modern cannon there.

The Custom House at Puerto Cabello is situated on the right, or mainland, side of the channel. It is a long, two-story brick building, and contains, besides executive offices, large warehouses. Steamships discharging at Puerto Cabello tie up immediately in front of the Custom House. The town itself is flat, and stretches from the water front inland to the base of the hills, a distance of two or three miles.

The outside harbor at Puerto Cabello is hardly more than a large bay, offering comparatively little protection to shipping. The inside harbor is very secure and quite commodious.

Puerto Cabello as a Venezuelan port is second in importance to La Guayra. The trade of several interior provinces centres there, and Puerto Cabello is the port of Valencia, an important town in the State of Carabobo. A railroad, in which British capital is largely interested, connects Puerto Cabello and Valencia.

STATEN ISLAND'S WATER.

Richmond Borough Board Considers Increase of Supply—Pipe Line Across the Harbor.

President George Cromwell and the members of the Richmond Borough Board have been investigating the possibilities of obtaining a water supply for the borough at points remote from the island. The borough is using about 3,000,000 gallons a day and that, experts say, is about the limit of the island's sources of supply.

It is said that the board will find but two ways out of the difficulty. A pipe line under water is the main characteristic of either solution. Either water must be brought from New Jersey by a pipe line under the Kill von Kull or Staten Island Sound or else from this State by means of a similar pipe under the Narrows or from Bay Ridge to Stapleton. As Brooklyn has no water to spare it will be proposed that the main supply pipe be connected with Manhattan's supply, possibly by means of the Manhattan-Brooklyn tunnel.

President Cromwell says that all solutions possible will be very costly in execution, but that conditions are becoming such that it is imperative to act even if all other public improvements have to be set back to enable the borough to be properly supplied with water.

NEW ENGLAND COAL SITUATION.

Commander Booth-Tucker Says New York Poor Are Better Off.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army returned from New England, whither he went to investigate the fuel situation among the poor, yesterday. He brought a very gloomy picture of the situation there, and said that the conditions in the cities were many times worse than the situation in New York at the present time.

"I went to New England," said Commander Booth-Tucker, "to study the coal situation, and with the object in view of taking steps to remedy it as much as possible. As bad as are the conditions in this city, I found the situation there a great deal worse than here, and you know how bad it is with us. One of the Boston papers distributed 1,000 tons of coke, and then we did what we could with the limited supply we were able to get hold of.

"In New York we are establishing depots throughout the greater city, and already have ten in operation, and expect to have ten more in a few days."

REPUBLICANS WILL CONFER.

Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee, and several other Republicans will have a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Saturday. Then, it is said, the composition of the Senate and Assembly Committees will be determined on.

While nothing definite has been arranged, there is good reason to predict that on committees of eleven and nine members each the Democrats will have one more member than in 1901-2. On smaller committees there will be no change in the representation.

It can be stated that Senator John Raines will be President pro tempore and Republican leader on the floor. George R. Malby of St. Lawrence will be Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Horace White on Cities, and Mr. Brackett on Judiciary.

In the Assembly Mr. Rogers of Broome will be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and leader of the majority on the floor.

$150,000 Fire in a Maryland City.

CENTREVILLE, Md., Dec. 14.—The business portion of this city was devastated by fire this morning, entailing a loss of about $150,000, with insurance of $80,000. Among the buildings burned were the following: Queen Anne's National Bank, contents of vault intact; store and dwelling of Samuel C. Allen, undertaking establishments of Wright & Eddens and Joseph G. Dawson, William H. Smith's clothing and furnishing store; dry goods stores of Alfred Green and J. S. Morris, drug stores of Tucker & Holland and E. M. Forman, the Perkins Block, occupied as stores and dentists' and doctors' offices; A. M. Keating's meat market, McConner & Sons' paint store, and several dwellings. A large number of other buildings were damaged. The fire started in W. H. Smith's dry goods store from an unknown origin.

Cornelius Vanderbilt No Worse.

There were few callers yesterday at the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose condition showed no change for the worse. At 6 o'clock in the evening Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., issued a bulletin announcing that the patient was resting quietly, with no complications. At midnight it was said at the house that there was no change in his condition.

A Button for the Reformed Church.

John S. Bussing, a member of the Reformed Church in this city, has prepared a Reformed Church button to be worn by Christian Endeavorers, Sunday school children, and members of the denomination generally whenever attending religious gatherings or at any time when they may wish to declare their Church attachment. The button is dark blue, lettered in gold, with the Church emblem in the centre.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

DR. SILVERMAN OPPOSED

Lecture on Zionism to be Delivered in Temple Emanu-El.

Declaration That an Agreement with Dr. Gottheil Has Been Broken—Dr. Silverman's Explanation.

The Federation of American Zionists desires to have an explanation from the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. Some of the members jotted down some of his utterances recently in his two lectures against the movement for the segregation of the Jews in Palestine, and they want to thrash the subject out with him publicly. After having, verbally and by letter, as the leaders in the movement in this city aver, asked him to meet in public debate any one of the champions of their cause, they have secured from the Trustees of the Temple the privilege of giving a lecture on the subject of Zionism on Thursday evening next. Dr. Silverman gave his consent to the delivery of the lecture. The announcement for the lecture conclude with "discussion and questions invited."

The lecturer of the evening is to be J. De Haas, Secretary of the federation. N. Taylor Phillips will preside. Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia, President of the federation in this city, will speak also.

Among the intimate friends and acquaintances of Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, his son, Prof. Gottheil, and Dr. Silverman, there are many who have contended that Dr. Silverman should not have delivered the lectures against Zionism because of a compact entered into by Dr. Gottheil and Dr. Silverman, the latter being then the assistant rabbi, not to preach or lecture upon the subject.

This agreement, it was said, was made because each understood the opposing views of the other, Dr. Gottheil being a believer in the Zionistic movement.

Dr. Silverman's explanation of the agreement yesterday was:

"There was no compact. About seven years ago, when the Zionistic movement was beginning to be discussed, there was an agreement between Dr. Gottheil and myself for neither of us to preach or lecture on the subject in the Temple.

"This was agreed to, as I understood, because it would not look well for Dr. Gottheil to hold one view of Zionism and I another. Although I suppose not designedly, Dr. Gotthell at times alluded to the subject, it is true that he did not lecture or preach upon it. As Dr. Gottheil, however, has in a great measure closed his activities in the Temple, and the subject has recently been pretty widely discussed, I felt privileged to lecture upon the subject—felt it my duty to do so.

"There is no feeling in the matter between Dr. Gottheil and Prof. Goothell and myself; in fact, I have just left a meeting which we attended jointly, and where we exchanged pleasantries.

"As regards a debate upon the subject of Zionism. It is true I was asked to discuss the subject in public, and I declined.

"I have no deep feeling, no bitterness over the matter, and therefore thought it inappropriate that I should enter into a debate. I lectured upon the subject because I felt it my duty to do so—that is all. I freely gave the permission for the lecture."

Prof. Richard Gotthell said that he would attend the lecture, and that he might speak.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that in view of the agreement between your father and Dr. Silverman the latter should have lectured on Zionism?"

"I must decline to answer that," he replied. "It is a matter of feeling."

When informed that Dr. Silverman had said that he would not be present at the lecture, Prof. Gotthell said:

"Oh, I am sorry to hear that, as I am just in the act of writing him personally, inviting him to be present. My idea in so writing to the doctor is that if a man threatens to storm a position he ought to be willing to stand by his guns. I myself have always courted the freest public discussion of the position I have taken on the Zionist question.

"Of course Dr. Silverman cannot for a moment have supposed that when he attacked us we would fail to answer. Had I remained quiet I should have been guilty of cowardice before my own conscience, as well as before the world at large.

"I fully believe that when the psychological moment will have come, and the realization of a part of the Zionist ideal will be at hand we shall have the cordial support of all Jews whether orthodox or reform. When that time is at hand, we, the leaders, shall be glad to lay down our arms and trust the work to younger and more useful men.

"The fight in which we are engaged is a hard one. It takes so much talking and writing to make the Jew really understand his own position and the position of his people. I think I may say without boasting that if the Jew only once comprehends what he really is he will very quickly find the way out of any difficulty."

FOUGHT HIGHWAYMEN OFF.

Two Men Attacked in West Ninety-eighth Street, Frightened Their Three Assailants.

A daring attempt was made about 1 o'clock Saturday morning to hold up Jacob Kneipe of 13 West Ninety-eighth Street and his brother-in-law, Benjamin Shady, of Danbury, Conn., almost in front of Mr. Kneipe's home. Mr. Shady had about $200 in his possession, besides jewelry, and Mr. Kneipe a smaller sum, and they fought three highwaymen off. Both men were bruised and cut and their clothing ruined, but they did not lose any money or valuables.

Mr. Shady is on a visit to Mr. Kneipe, and they had been to the theatre. Their arms were suddenly pinned to their sides, and they were thrown to the sidewalk. Then they were kicked in the head and face and body, and their assailants leaned over to strike them with their fists. Mr. Shady and Mr. Kneipe were dazed for a few seconds by the suddenness of the attack, but then they began to fight back. Mr. Shady, who is very strong, managed to get to his feet. Then he knocked two of the men down. This determined resistance and the shouts of their intended victims frightened the highwaymen, who took to their heels.

To Inspect New City Prison.

An opportunity will be afforded on Wednesday to city officials to inspect the new City Prison, which has been in the course of construction for four years. Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner of Correction, and John E. Van De Carr, the Warden of the prison, have sent out invitations to the heads of all the city departments, and other persons of prominence, to attend the inspection. The new prison will be opened on that day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Annual Financial Review.

The coming issue of The Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES to appear Jan. 4, 1903, will in every way surpass previous editions of this publication.

It will contain tables of bonds and stock prices for the year 1902—articles by representative men from the important commercial and financial centres of the world. The compact tables of bond and stock prices have made this publication a manual for investors and dealers in securities. It will be a notable publication—a fitting record of the condition of material affairs at the close of the year. Its contents will embrace articles and statistics of immediate importance and permanent value.

Never in the history of journalism has a publication devoted to a discussion of financial affairs ever had such a distribution as will this forthcoming Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

FURS and FUR GARMENTS.

B. Altman & Co.

will hold an IMPORTANT SALE of FURS and FUR GARMENTS this day (MONDAY), consisting of Persian Lamb and Alaska Sealskin Coats; Neckpieces and Muffs, all newly made up, in the most desirable styles.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Lichtenstein Millinery Co.

beg to announce that on or about January 1 they will remove to their new buildings, Nos. 538 and 540 Fifth Av., 44th and 45th Sts., designed and built especially to afford them the most commodious and complete high class Millinery Establishment in the country.

Clearance and Removal Sale.

In order to facilitate their removal, they will dispose of all their stock on hand, comprising their recent importations and the latest of their own creations, at prices much below the actual cost. This is an opportunity seldom offered to secure distinctively fine Millinery at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

All Furs remaining on hand will be sold at a similar reduction.

As they will not transfer any of the present stock to the new buildings, every article on hand will be disposed of at this Removal Sale.

306 Fifth Avenue, 31st and 32d Sts.

LOST—A BRIDE.

Hapless Frenchman Offers a Reward of $10 for Her Recovery.

A man with his hat in one hand and frantically fanning the air with the other entered the West Thirtieth Street Police Station about 9 o'clock last evening. "Ma femme! Ma chère femme!" he was exclaiming, but that was not explanatory to Sergt. Mott, who was behind the desk. The latter thought he had a crazy man on his hands until some one noticed that he was merely an excited Frenchman. Mrs. Reynolds, the matron, was pressed into service as an interpreter, and she elicited from the man that he was Gaston Tessier, an engineer on the steamship Ryndam of the Holland-America Line, plying between New York and Rotterdam.

"He has lost his bride," suddenly blurted Mrs. Reynolds.

Sergt. Mott looked dubious.

"Yes," continued the matron, "he says he was walking along Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, with his wife, Greilier Augustine, whom he married two weeks ago in Rotterdam, when his feet suddenly shot out from beneath him and he fell. When he had pulled himself together again she was gone."

Sergt. Mott wrote down the rather elaborate description of the woman which the man gave, and then the matron announced that Tessier had said he would give $10 for the return of his wife.

FIRE IN A FLATHOUSE.

Second Alarm Sent Out Because Many Families in Adjoining Houses Were in Danger.

Fire that started in the cellar of the five-story brick double flathouse at 210 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning burned out the apartments in the ground story. Ten families occupy the house, which is known as The Cambridge. All of the tenants got out before the fire had gained headway, a servant girl having informed them.

Engine Company No. 59, under the command of Capt. Ohearn, was the first to arrive and the Captain sent out a second alarm, but when the engines arrived they were not needed, as Ohearn, with the assistance of another engine company, had got control of the fire with two streams of water. The damage was about $1,500.

Capt. Ohearn explained his reasons for turning in the second alarm as follows:

"When we reached the fire the flames had eaten through the first floor. In view of the fact that apartment houses containing many families were on both sides of the burning house, I decided not to take any chances and so I turned in the second alarm. Happily we did not need the assistance of the other engines."

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

American Programme for the Period Beginning Jan. 4.

The American branch of the Evangelical Alliance of the World is preparing for the week of prayer, to begin on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903. This branch will follow essentially the British programme and suggest to the churches the following subjects for thought and prayer:

Sunday, Jan. 4, is to be marked by sermons on the aspiration for a manifestation of the Divine outpouring and a consequent revival of the spiritual life of the people. The church militant, foreign missions, home missions, special work among the young in families and schools, nations and their rulers, and the ministry of the Gospel by pastors, teachers, and evangelists, are to be taken as topics in the order named, one for each evening of the week.

The effort is to close on Sunday, Jan. 11, with sermons on the speedy and certain answer to prayer and the injunction to be "sober and watch unto prayer," for the end of all things is at hand.

WEDS PATIENT'S EX-FIANCEE.

A year ago Miss Minnie Williams, the twenty-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. Williams of 147½ Calyer Street, Brooklyn, was engaged to marry W. Charles Smith of Manhattan Borough. The latter became afflicted with cancer of the throat and was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital. His fiancée often called at the institution.

Dr. Thomas D. Nichols of the hospital staff attending Smith fell in love with her, and it has just been announced to Greenpoint residents of Brooklyn that Miss Smith and the physician are married and living in East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan. The ceremony was performed in the rectory of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

1 Quart 8 year old Port	$5.00
1 " 8 " Sherry	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Angelica	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 " Superior Rye Whiskey	
1 Pint 8 year Port	$4.00
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Angelica	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Sweet Catawba	
1 " Dry Moselle	
1 " Sauterne	
1 " "Ruby" Claret	
1 " "Norton's" Claret	
1 " Old Burgundy	
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 Quart 8 year Port	$6.75
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Madeira	
1 " Sweet Catawba	
1 " Sauterne	
1 " Dry Moselle	
1 " "Ruby" Claret	
1 " "Ives" Claret	
1 " "Norton's" Claret	
1 " Old Burgundy	
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice	
1 " Pure Rye Whiskey	

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.,
138 Fulton Street. New York.

George H. Squire,
A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts
1 MAIDEN LANE
2d Door from Broadway.

Why Wash out the Stomach? or Live on Milk Diet? get MAN-A-CEA
the Wonderful Manganese Water,
and your troubles will be ended.
Druggists, Grocers, or Main Depot, 13 Stone St.
Send for Booklet.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
1868 The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. & 10 GROSBY ST. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY. PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

THE SUBSIDIZED RAILROADS.

All Have Settled Their Indebtedness Except One—Big Increase in Net Earnings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The annual report of General Longstreet, the Commissioner of Railroads, says that the railroad companies which have received government subsidies in bonds all have settled their indebtedness with the Government except the Central Branch Railway Company, the successor of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company.

The report of the bond-aided and land grant roads shows an increase of $29,000,000 in net earnings over those for 1901. There was an increase of over $45,000,000 in gross earnings and of $27,000,000 in expenses. The report deals with the detailed annual summaries, of the operations of the roads, embraces the principal laws of Congress that relate to the bond-aided and land grant railroads, and includes abstracts of the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases affecting them.

W. & J. Sloane

WILTON CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES

To make room for new stock, we are offering at very low cost a large number of odd pieces of Wilton Carpeting, containing sufficient material for one or two rooms.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Just Nine Days Left!

Good sense, experience, the lessons of the past—say "Now it's high time!"

There's nothing to be gained by putting off your shopping another day.

Here at Bloomingdales' you'll find no better time than to-day to unload your holiday mercantile perplexities. So, why not come?

For busy-a-day people, the store will be open evenings, until 10 o'clock on and after to-day.

All goods advertised will, therefore, be on sale from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. to-day.

Be sure to visit the special Holiday Bazaar on the second floor, Fifty-ninth street section. Music throughout the day and evening.

Velvet Suits, $14.75.
Just 50 of these women's handsome suits reduced from $27.50, $30, $35 and $40. Quite a selection of styles but only a few of each. In some cases only one. They are made of the very best velvets and corduroys, black, blue, brown and green, plain dotted or figured. All are beautifully trimmed with lace, braid, embroidery, stitched straps or taffeta bands. Some have full gray squirrel collar. Nearly all sizes in the lot.

Women's Gloves, $1.
Fine gloves made from soft, pliable imported cape skins; broad cut; with heavy backs; mannish style; perfect in fit; every pair guaranteed; all sizes; actual value $1.50.

Silk Umbrellas, $3.95.
Pure silk; for men and women. The women's styles have handsome long sterling silver and pearl handles; those for men have handles of buckhorn, boxwood and fir, handsomely mounted in sterling silver.

Chocolate Sets, 98c.
Fine imported china; daintily decorated; consisting of jug, and six cups and saucers to match. Others up to $25.

Women's Stockings, 49c.
Fine imported lace openwork stockings; with pretty silk embroidered insteps; regularly sold for 75c and $1 pair.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Women's Waists, $3.98.
We have about 500 of these extra heavy quality peau de soie waists, with cluster tuckings and Mexican drawn work insertings; duchess front, prettily trimmed with crochet buttons; the back also tucked in clusters. Collars and cuffs effectively trimmed to match waist; new style tucked sleeves. These dainty waists are worth $6 each.

Crepe Albatross, 22c.
Enough of this exquisitely dainty material for a waist or entire evening gown would make an ideal Xmas gift. It comes in beautiful shades of pink, rose, light blue, cadet, royal, navy, Nile, reseda, cardinal, gray and cream. Excellent value at 22c yard.

Oak Desks, $7.50.
Very finely constructed; have roomy desk-interior and three deep drawers; regular $10 value. Special for to-day only at the above remarkable price.

Table Lamps, $4.98
Fine glass, in plain dark colors; large globe to match base; black japanned trimmings; good value at $7.50.

Goat Leggings, $1.25.
Children's leggings of real goat leather; with three straps; made in the newest style; guaranteed to fit; worth $1.75.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Out To-day

The January number of **The Booklovers Magazine:** filled to the brim with good stuff out of a new pot; price 25 cents: three dollars a year.

If you find all copies *sold* at the newsdealers, as you probably will if you wait until late this afternoon, order direct from the publishers.

The picture of President Roosevelt on horseback, in colors, by V. Floyd Campbell, is alone worth the price of the magazine.

The Library Publishing Company
1325 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Stella Music Boxes

The tone of a Stella Music Box is positive: it unites the qualities of piano brilliance and organ richness—volume enough for the whole house. Other music box tones are pretty—and sweet—Stella tone is majestic—orchestral. Come in and hear it, any tune, any time. We show Stellas with pleasure. Sold on easy payments, if that's a help. Open evenings.

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY, 39 Union Square, New York.

REMOVING THE CITY SNOW

Force of 4,000 Men and 3,000 Carts at Work.

Over 27,000 Loads Carried Away from Main Thoroughfares—Commissioner Woodbury Pleased with the Showing.

With a force of 2,500 of its own men and 1,500 hired helpers, the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday undertook the problem of removing from the city streets five inches of snow and ice which had accumulated during the two days' storm. The clear weather all day did much to favor the work. The result is that the main thoroughfares are practically clear through the more traveled parts of the city, and substantial headway has been made on other streets, according to the amount of traffic using them.

Broadway from the Battery to Long Acre Square is entirely free from snow, as are the Bowery, from Rivington to Third Avenue; Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Thirtieth; all the principal cross-town streets from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth, together with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the principal down-town streets leading to ferries. In addition the streets at the ferry houses were cleared for the Sunday traffic, and coal yards generally, all over the city, were cleared of snow so as to facilitate delivery of fuel.

In Brooklyn, Fulton Street was cleared from Court Street to Flatbush Avenue, Broadway to Flatbush Avenue, and the approach to the Fulton Ferry, and to the Wall Street Ferry through Montague Street was opened up.

In the Bronx work was pushed, though the attention directed at the other sections of the city made the work somewhat less rapid than otherwise it would have been.

The task came as a test of what the Department of Street Cleaning could do when left to its own resources, for the contract for the removal of snow and ice will not go into effect for a week or more, and Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury expressed himself last night as being well pleased with what his men had done.

"You see for yourself," he said to a reporter, "and it shows merely what can be done with organization and the intention to accomplish what is undertaken. But let me say right here that if there is any credit, it does not belong to the Commissioner, but to the men in the department who did what was expected of them, and I mean every Street Cleaning Department employe, down to the last helper who was hired at 6 o'clock this morning.

"Never before in my knowledge has Broadway been cleared within twelve hours after undertaking the job, and I hardly think the remainder of the city has been put in so good shape within the same amount of time. It shows what could be done if the department, properly equipped, should undertake the snow cleaning work itself. The department stands to-day with practically the same equipment as it had when Col. Waring left—no, you may say, the same equipment, to be exact."

"Do you think the department could save money on the removal of snow if it were properly supplied with men and teams?" the Commissioner was asked.

"Indeed, I do, although the present contract for removal by the cubic yard is going to save greatly over the old method of contracting for the removal, because there cannot be any difference of estimate between the contractor and the department under the present régime.

"I am particularly pleased with the results in Brooklyn. The scheme of trolley removal worked to perfection, and we had that borough in better shape in the middle of the day than it had ever been under similar circumstances, to my knowledge."

Commissioner Woodbury and the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, Capt. Gibson, together with Snow Superintendent Broughton, put in a long day yesterday, personally superintending the work. The Commissioner took as his especial territory, the lower part of Manhattan and Brooklyn, while Capt. Gibson went into the Bronx.

Broadway naturally was the first point of attack, and the work of the Street Cleaning Department began at Vesey Street, the Metropolitan Street Railway, under the terms of the permits which allow it to run trolley sweepers, having been obliged to clear the street from Bowling Green to Vesey Street. All told, 1,500 department carts and 1,500 carts hired from outside sources comprised the equipment in all three boroughs, and more carts would have been gathered into service had it been possible to obtain them.

Here the fact of the day being Sunday came in to handicap the work, as it facilitated it, especially with respect to Broadway, in other respects by reason of having the streets free from traffic. The department found that many owners of carts and horses would not hire out their teams on Sunday, following the rule of one day's rest in seven, in order to get the most work done in the long run.

Some little difficulty was experienced also in obtaining men to work in the numbers desired, for, as Capt. Gibson said last night, many who otherwise would have been glad to have the extra employment declined it rather than work on Sunday.

At the same time that Broadway was invaded another small army of men made an assault upon the Bowery, with the result that the section from Broome Street to Third Avenue was fairly clear by the early afternoon. From Broadway as a base the men worked out into the more important cross-town streets, taking, however, those from Fourteenth Street up first, because the Sunday travel is to the middle section of the city rather than to the down-town part. Liberty Street, Cortlandt, Barclay, Desbrosses, and Fulton Streets and the lower part of Grand Street were among those early to receive attention, however, on account of the ferries.

An important part of the work in the early part of the day was the clearing out of coal yards. All through Manhattan and Bronx the department men paid especial attention to these yards, in accordance with orders from the Commissioner, who realized that while the snow problem was an important one, that of enabling the delivery of coal was of far greater import.

Dr. Woodbury said last night that he had counted eighty-three large double teams drawing coal in his driving about Manhattan during the day, and in addition to these were numerous smaller teams, many of which, he said, he would have been glad, under other circumstances, to impress into the service of the Street Cleaning Department. Capt. Gibson, speaking of his tour through the Bronx, noted the same conditions existing there at every coal depot.

The most serious inconvenience experienced by the department, and an even greater hindrance than that of lack of teams, was the matter of docks suitable for dumping. This year but two docks are available for dumping purposes, one at Jay Street and the other at Pier A, North River.

The result was that the snow wagons from the streets in the wholesale district had to make long trips to one or the other of these piers, where again it was necessary to waste more valuable time in waiting in line until others had been dumped.

The cleaning work was carried on with the full force until night, and then a force of 150 men, with 34 carts, went on to take up small sections, which remained at work until morning. The following figures of the work are given in detail, obtained from the department offices last night:

Total number of loads removed	27,616
Total cubic yards removed	41,424
Department men employed, (day)	2,500
Extra labor, (day)	1,500
Department carts in service, (day)	1,500
Extra carts in service, (day)	1,500
Total men employed, (night)	150
Total carts, (night)	34

The Metropolitan Street Railroad, in pursuance with its permits, cleaned Broadway from Bowling Green to Vesey Street, and portions of Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, and Sixth Avenue. The New York Central cleaned Hudson Street, from Beach to Canal, and Canal Street from Hudson to West, through which its freight cars run. The Dry Dock Railroad, operating a number of the horse car lines, cleaned portions of Grand Street, Canal Street, East Broadway, Clinton Street, and Columbia Street.

On account of the fact that the railroads were cleaning a part of West Street anyway, and had to clear a large part more to free the tracks, the Street Department did not touch it yesterday.

Ashes and general garbage were also neglected over the Sunday so that the entire force might attend to the snow. These will be collected as usual this morning.

LITTLE DELAY TO TRAFFIC.

Two Brief Surface Line Blocks the Only Interruptions.

There was little delay on the elevated and surface lines yesterday, because the clearing weather had enabled both roads to prepare for the usual Sunday traffic. The elevated trains ran a little more slowly than usual, but schedules, in general, were maintained. On the surface lines occasional blocks came by reason of the formation of ice in the trolley slots, but aside from a morning tie-up at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and one in the evening at Eighteenth Street on the Third Avenue line none caused serious inconvenience to passengers.

An incident occurred in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street blockade shortly before church time. An anxious crowd had gathered at the corner before a car hove in sight. When it finally materialized there was a general rush and the feminine portion of the presumptive churchgoers were disregarded. In the midst of it all one young woman was heard to remark to another "Gentlemen first," and as the male passengers drew back some one rejoined: "That's a pretty good tip at that."

The evening delay was due to the breaking of a plowbar on Car No. 497 of the Third Avenue line at Eighteenth Street, the bar falling into the slot. The line was blocked for three-quarters of an hour until a repair wagon arrived from the shops at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

SNOW IN THE ROCKIES.

Storm Area Extends from Northern Wyoming to Southern New Mexico.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 14.—The entire Rocky Mountain region, from Northern Wyoming to Southern New Mexico, has been visited by a snowstorm during the past thirty-six hours. The ground in the plateau sections is covered to a depth of six inches, while the fall in the mountains has been much heavier. In some parts of Colorado, particularly the San Luis Valley in the south, the snow was the heaviest for years. For the past three years drouth has visited the San Luis Valley, and the present visitation of moisture has brought rejoicing, assuring, as it does, good conditions for next year's crops.

Railroad traffic is experiencing no serious interruption.

MYSTERY OF BOY'S DEATH MAY BE CLEARED UP.

Youthful Witness Tells Capt. Titus He Saw Michael Kruck Attacked by a Gang of Young Roughs.

Capt. Titus said yesterday that his detectives, Brice and McCaffery, would follow up to-day the clue obtained in the case of Michael Kruck, the boy found dead Wednesday night near the Eighty-sixth Street entrance of Central Park. The clue was obtained Saturday, Capt. Titus said, in the shape of a boy who declares that a gang of youngsters older than Kruck were in the habit of persecuting the little newsboy, the story being that the persecution arose from the boy's being a Jew.

According to Capt. Titus, the boy who is the new witness says that he saw this gang attack Kruck about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, that Kruck knocked one of them down, but that he, the witness, was chased away at that stage and did not see how the affair concluded.

The witness, whose name Capt. Titus did not divulge, gave the gang—which he called the Ninety-third Street gang—a very bad name.

Capt. Titus said that to-day the detectives, McCaffery and Brice, accompanied by the boy, would go the rounds of several schools, where they hoped to find and identify some members of the gang, and so find out the truth of the matter.

GOV. ODELL SILENT.

Unwilling to Say Anything About His Recommendations.

Gov. Odell remained in the city yesterday. He would not say anything concerning the recommendations in his message to the Legislature; neither would he discuss the Police Commissionership.

The Governor and Mrs. Odell made a number of social calls. They expect to return to Albany to-day.

It "Wasn't Loaded," but It Went Off.

Carl Schultz and Martin Deiutchiel, employes of Herman Welcke, a market gardener at Gates and Garfield Avenues, Jersey City, were talking with several other employes in a storehouse attached to the place last night, when Schultz picked up a rifle that stood against the wall. He was warned to be careful, but replied that there was no danger, as the gun was not loaded. At that moment the rifle was discharged, the bullet lodging in Deiutchiel's throat. He was taken to the City Hospital. There is little hope of his recovery. Schultz was arrested.

Marine Overcome by Gas.

Thomas Reynolds of Lynnville, Ind., a young man dressed in the uniform of the United States Marine Corps, hired a room in the Transfer Hotel, at 159 East Forty-second Street, at a late hour Saturday night. He was slightly under the influence of liquor. Early yesterday morning he was found overcome by gas and removed to the Flower Hospital. He was charged with attempt at suicide. It was said he will die.

New Missionary Secretary.

Don O. Shelton of Odessa, N. Y., has been appointed Associate Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, in the United Charities Building, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. William Kincaid several years ago. Mr. Shelton is about thirty-five years old. He has long been associated with the Young Men's Christian Association. Since 1900 he has been a member of the International Committee's force of workers, being the Secretary of special religious work in that body. Latterly he has been taking a special course of study at Oberlin College.

Lieut. Wright's Widow Marries.

Edward Albert Grossman and Mrs. Gertrude E. Wright, widow of Lieut. Fisher Wright of the United States Navy, were married on Saturday by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer in the residence of E. Ellery Anderson at 11 West Thirty-eighth Street. Only immediate relatives were present. The bridegroom is a professor, of German, and he has a brother who married a daughter of Edwin Booth. The bride is a cousin to Mr. Anderson. Her mother was Mrs. Boken, a pianist who was esteemed in this city several years ago.

Assignments for Clergy.

The Rev. Terence J. Earley, rector of St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, S. I., has been assigned to the rectorship of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Irvington-on-Hudson, made vacant by the recent death of the Rev. Joseph H. Hayne. Father Earley was transferred to Irvington as he desired a parish where the duties would be lighter than those connected with his Staten Island charge. The Rev. Charles Cassidy, Father Earley's assistant, has been appointed rector of St. Peter's.

Suicide of a Woman.

Mrs. Maria Noonan, fifty-two years of age, who lived in the rear rooms in the first story of the tenement at 552 West Forty-ninth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a razor. Her husband said she had been acting queerly for two weeks.

Prizefight Failed to Come Off.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 14.—There was to have been a finish fight with bare knuckles here this afternoon, but at noon the tip went out to those who were to have attended that the police were on the alert. Accordingly about 100 men this afternoon went to a place not far from Hawthorne Beach, but one of the principals did not show up. It is said that he was constantly watched by a policeman and could not reach the appointed spot. The men waited in the cold for almost two hours, and then returned.

Dr. Morgan Dix Recovering.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, who contracted a cold which led to bronchitis early last week by reason of exposure to cold in his house, resulting from his inability to secure coal with which to heat it, is said to be recovering. It was stated at the rectory yesterday that he was able to sit up in the course of the day.

An Important Publication.

Among the features of The Annual Financial Review to appear Jan. 4, 1903, will be a presentation of views of the foremost men of the financial world. Statements of the leaders in every commercial and industrial quarter will be presented. There will be a review of the financial, industrial, and commercial operations of the year, with the most complete statistical tables ever presented.—Adv.

MERIDEN CO.

Silversmiths

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, SUCCESSOR

SILVER FOR THE DRESSING TABLE

Selections for beginning or completing matched sets of toilet silver may be made from a large number of patterns, varying considerably in weight and price but uniformly excellent in design and workmanship.

Brushes, Bottles, Scissors, Curling Sets, Glove Stretchers, Hand Mirrors, Pin Trays, Jewel Boxes

With many smaller pieces which may be had at very trifling cost.

CANDELABRA AND CANDLESTICKS

In fine old French and Colonial patterns in sterling silver and in silver plate This is undoubtedly the best assortment ever shown in New York

Candlesticks in gold plate in suitable designs for completing the decoration of Louis XVI. and Empire rooms.

Candleshades of pierced silver for the dinner table.

Everything in silver that's pretty and everything pretty in silver, including combinations with cut glass, horn, leather and burnt wood.

FIFTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

A Royal Acknowledgment
of the Superiority of

VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE

Is attested by the recent appointment of the house of Veuve Clicquot as purveyors to
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
for their celebrated brand of

Yellow Label, "Sec." (VERY DRY) **Gold Label, "Brut."** (EXTREMELY DRY)

SUNDAY COAL DELIVERIES

Many Extra Trucks Hired by Dealers for the Day.

HOSPITALS GET FUEL SUPPLY

Tombs Prison Without a Fire for Three Hours for Lack of Anthracite—Dealers Hoping for Clear Weather.

The snowstorm emphasized the seriousness of the coal situation yesterday to such an extent that even the dealers became alarmed, and started to deliver coal as on week days. It became evident during the day that a great deal depends on the mildness or severity of the Winter. A blizzard which would stop truck traffic for even a day would cause widespread distress, as only enough coal is coming in from day to day to supply part of the demand.

The demand for coal on Saturday was so great that extraordinary measures were taken yesterday by nearly all the dealers to meet the situation. By an arrangement made previously, many of the big office and other buildings, where there are steam plants, were open all day in order to receive coal. The engineers were at their posts as on week days. Most of the coal delivered yesterday should have been sent on Saturday, but the blinding snowstorm made trucking so slow that fully one-fourth of the coal was undelivered on Saturday evening.

It was stated yesterday at the office of Robert Gordon & Son that sixty-seven trucks had been specially hired for the day, and that about 900 tons were delivered. The firm took care of its largest customers, which included five hospitals. At the New York Hospital alone 150 tons were delivered. A representative of the firm said:

"We are doing this because we feel that we must take advantage of the opportunity to get as much coal as possible into the cellars of the hospitals. There is no money in the coal business handled in this way, but the situation is serious enough to warrant it. Another large snowstorm with empty cellars would be a terrible hardship."

About 400 tons of anthracite were delivered by H. L. Herbert & Co. Most of it was steam sizes, and was sent to hotels and business buildings. Burns Brothers had also a number of trucks out, but could make no estimate of how much they had on the wagons.

"We are using every available horse and wagon," said a member of the firm. "In spite of the heavy hauling, we are making better headway than we expected, on account of the freedom of the streets from ordinary traffic."

A list of deliveries aggregating 2,300 tons was made out by one of the Jersey companies yesterday morning. Only 500 tons could be delivered. Coal was sent to all parts of the city. In many cases the teams were doubled, four horses being often attached to two-horse trucks.

Among the places supplied were a number of the Bowery lodging houses as well as uptown residences. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning twenty-one coal trucks could be counted on the Bowery between Canal Street and Cooper Union.

For three hours yesterday morning the Tombs Prison was without a fire. Coal which had been expected on Saturday evening was not delivered, and at 7 A. M. yesterday the last coal was used. At 8 A. M. the fires were out. Two hours later five two-ton wagons came loaded with coal, and it took an hour to unload them and rebuild the fires. Though the dealers had not caught up with their orders yesterday, they said the Sunday work had helped to clear the situation.

Some of the dealers feared that they might be violating the Sunday law by delivering coal and made arrangements to furnish bail in case of arrests. No arrests were made, however.

One dealer went to Police Inspector Cortright to ask for light on the subject. The Inspector told him he could not give him permission to deliver coal on Sunday, as there was no specific law against it. In case the delivery became a nuisance, he said, arrests could be made, but only in cases where it was shown that there was no necessity for making deliveries on Sunday.

The depot of Alfred Barber's Sons for selling coal by the pailful was open all day, but fewer people than usual were there. Mr. Barber said yesterday afternoon:

"The only coal at present is the small size of nut coal. The people do not seem to be anxious for it, and, besides, many laid in an extra supply on Saturday. We expect a big crowd to-morrow."

A depot was opened yesterday at Joseph Cohen's yard, 60 Delancey Street, where coal was sold at 14 cents a pail. This was stove coal, and a large crowd gathered all day. About 2,000 tons were on hand for distribution.

Some of the small dealers who sell by the bushel complained yesterday that the large dealers from whom they bought were forcing up the prices. One small dealer said that he had been paying $9 a ton, and was told that the next would be $15 a ton. From $7 to $12 a ton is now charged by the dealers.

Greatcoats.

Give the tailorman a chance to prove his cleverness. The coarse, shaggy nature of Frieze does not lend itself readily to the punctures of his needle. It's quite a trick to make them possessed of distinctiveness and snap. The lack of it in most Greatcoats has prejudiced some men. Those with the Saks label will convert them; they are really great coats.

Greatcoats of excellent Scotch Fancy Coatings, full belted backs; plenty of style and distinctiveness to them; at **$18.00** and **$25.00**

Storm Ulsters of high grade Irish Frieze, warm wool lining, fashioned after the new Russian Greatcoats, with deep storm collar. At **$25.00**

Overcoats in the 45 and 50 inch Box models, of good grade Frieze, in black, Oxford or olive mixtures, well tailored and lined. At **$15.00**

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

TAKES THE WHITE VEIL.

Miss Kathleen Connick Enters the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Miss Kathleen Connick, daughter of Andrew J. Connick, of 112 West Seventy-third Street, took the white veil in the Convent of the Sacred Heart last week, and entered the order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, near Albany.

Miss Connick received the veil at the hands of her uncle, the Rev. P. L. Connick of Cold Spring, N. Y., while a cousin, the Rev. William J. Ennis, S. J., of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, preached the "prise d'habit" sermon. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony at the convent, at which Miss Connick appeared dressed in a white wedding gown and bridal veil. Miss Constance Connick, the novice's youngest sister, carried the habit and Louis Connick, a brother, served at the altar.

Miss Connick was graduated from the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city in June, 1[illegible], and was the recipient of the silver [illegible] at the hands of the late Archbishop Corrigan. It was the first time in half a century that the emblem had been awarded, the last recipient having been Mme. Tomasini, a sister of Archbishop Corrigan.

A SUNDAY COLLEGE FIGHT.

Hazing Affair at Annapolis in Which a Professor Participated.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 14.—An attempt on the part of upper classmen of St. John's College to [illegible]ize the preparatory students today resulted in a general fight, in which [illegible]n 100 students participated, and several heads were broken.

The first classmen went early in the morning to the dormitory building of the "Preps" but were repulsed. They returned with reinforcements, and the battle which ensued, lasted nearly three hours. Prof. Fuller, one of the instructors of the "Preps" took part in the fight and led the younger students throughout the conflict. It is announced at St. John's that the Faculty will take most vigorous measures to punish the ringleaders of the fight.

John [illegible], Ela Stricken with Apoplexy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—John W. Ela, a delegate to the recent National Civil Service Reform Convention and President of the Civil Service Reform League of Chicago, critically ill at a hospital here. Mr. Ela, who is sixty-five years of age, spoke at the session of the convention held last Friday night, and a few hours after returning to his hotel he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. His physician has telegraphed his wife to hasten to her husband's bedside.

Alfred D. Pell to Take Orders.

The coming Advent ordinations will take place this month, on Dec. 21, in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and will be performed by Bishop Potter. Alfred Duane Pell, a well-known society man, will be ordained to the diaconate, and the Rev. F. W. Roberts, a curate in St. Augustine's Chapel of Trinity Parish, will be advanced to the priesthood. The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of All Soul's Church, will preach the ordination sermon.

Father Corley Diocesan Consultor.

Archbishop Farley has appointed the Rev. Charles R. Corley, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Yonkers, a member of the Board of Diocesan Consultors. The promotion of Bishop Farley to the Archbishopric caused the vacancy. Father Corley was born in this city, and pursued a classical course at St. Francis Xavier's College, and in 1867 entered St. Joseph's Seminary, in Troy. He was made rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Yonkers in 1877, where he has since remained.

Beth Israel Hospital Fair.

The annual fair and festival in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital will open in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, Jan. [illegible]. The fair is designed to raise a fund of $[illegible] to be used in charitable work among the poor of the east side, and of this amount $20,000 is already assured by the sale of tickets.

First Orange Gospel Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Herbert Turrell of Chestnut Avenue, West Orange, has been made President of the Committee of the Gospel Settlement, at 2 Clinton Street, New York, to succeed Mrs. George Inness, wife of the artist, formerly of Montclair.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

There Is Reason Enough Why This Continues To Be The Busiest Store in New York.

The greatest, most convincing reason of all IS THE STORE ITSELF. Holiday stocks are now in the very acme of their attractiveness. Everything is here in prodigal abundance, and everything is of the very best. The Store is a scene of brilliant beauty in its sparkling Yule-tide attire; it is a centre of incessant and enthusiastic activity. Hundreds upon hundreds of extra salespeople. Everything is done to ease shopping, and deprive it of any phase of irksomeness. If the elevators are crowded, take the Escalator or the Inclined Stairways.

Every floor supplies entertainments of its own in the way of fine new stocks at lowest possible prices.

Open This Evening and Every Evening Until Christmas.

Exquisite French Fans.

These Fans came to us through an unusually lucky trade transaction. This is a doubly lucky purchase because of the timeliness of the offering. Beautiful, acceptable gifts, and at these prices they are values which you should not overlook.

GAUZE FANS; plain and painted; some in lace effects, 98c., $1.50 and **2.50**

The better grades from $3.75 to $5.00 are masterful creations of the fan maker's art.

Also about 200 very fine FEATHER FANS; white or black, with imitation of tortoise shell on ivory handle; regularly $5.00 to $7.50; special, **2.95**

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

English Squares, Made to Sell at 50c. to $1.00. **39c**

Cut full and perfect, just as those which high-class haberdashers sell on Broadway. Made to tie in Knots, Imperials, Tecks and Four-in-hands. Excellent diversity of designs and fabrics. Remember that no man's bureau drawer contains too many ties, and if you have such a gift in mind here is a remarkable opportunity to get two or three for the price of one.

ALSO TO-DAY:—

A BROAD ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S TIES in all shapes at prices, ranging from **25c** to **2.00**

Main Floor, East, 18th Street.)

Cut Glass and Dinner Sets.

REMARKABLE because no such fancy wares for Christmas were offered ever before at prices which put them within the means of every hostess who delights in an attractive table.

CUT GLASS.

Rich American Cut Glass, Hand Polished.

NAPPIES or BON-BON DISHES; chrysanthemum designs, **1.00**

8-INCH FRUIT or SALAD BOWLS; chrysanthemum designs **4.25**

SUGARS AND CREAMS; extra size, chrysanthemum designs, **4.75**

DECANTERS, (pint size), very heavy blank, chrysanthemum designs, **4.35**

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin porcelain, large 16 inch platter, soup tureen, etc., handsome new decorations, very elaborately gold traced; regularly $16.00, **13.00**

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest thin porcelain, large 16-inch platter and soup tureen, complete service; regularly $10.00, **8.75**

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, extra large size platter, gold-traced handles; regularly $25, **18.00**

(Basement.)

"Victor" Talking Machines.

As Christmas Presents.

One of the most acceptable gifts that you can think of. Doesn't tax your purse, either. Takes but two or three Christmas dollars to get one of these wonderful machines in your home.

We Sell Them on the Easy Payment Plan.

A carload came in last week. This means there are plenty "Victor" Talking Machines on hand. You don't have to wait. You get your machine without delay.

Prices Range from $15.00 to $45.00.

Complete details at "Victor Talking Machine Bureau."

(Third Floor, 18th Street side.)

Pyrographic Outfits.

Fascinating and Instructive Xmas Novelty, $2.50 sets at **1.75**

"IDEAL" OUTFIT: Contains one heavy platinum point, 1 imported rubber bulb, 1 glass alcohol lamp, tubing, handle and unions; a complete outfit, **1.75**

Others up to **5.00**

BASSWOOD: A complete stock of designed, carved and plain Basswood articles for decorating.

(Third Floor, Centre and Front.)

Bric-a-Brac and Fancy China.

BRILLIANT and beautiful collections of high-art Bric-a-Brac and exquisite Fancy China in greatest imaginable varieties at very special Christmas-tide prices. The Basement was never cheerier, never more alluring than now.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

VASES; in fancy shapes and colorings; regularly 75c., **50**

A large assortment of French, German and English VASES; very handsome shapes and decorations; regularly $4.00 to $5.00, **3.00**

BISQUE FIGURES, new designs, very rich coloring, **90**

VASES and CENTRE PIECES, very rich coloring, fancy shapes; regularly $1.50, **90**

ODD CHINA.

PLATES, assorted sizes, French and German china, very rich decorations; every piece gold edged; regularly 75c. to $1.00; to-day, **50**

A great variety of FANCY CUPS and SAUCERS, TEA, AFTER-DINNER, BOUILLON and MUSTACHE CUPS; ranging in prices from 25c., each, to 5.00. FRENCH CHINA HAND-PAINTED PLAQUES; fish and game, fancy figured designs, all edges very heavy coin gold-stippled; regularly $4.50, **2.95**

Great variety of fine FRENCH LIMOGES CHINA HAND-PAINTED FISH AND GAME and ICE CREAM SETS at very low special prices.

(Basement.)

Fancy Linens.

Lace Edge CENTREPIECES; each 14c., 23c., 39c., and **49**

Renaissance DOYLIES; each 9c., 19c., 29c., 39c., and **59**

Renaissance CENTREPIECES; each, 59c., 75c., 98c., and **1.29**

Hemstitched Japanese CENTREPIECES; each, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. and up to **3.50**

Spatchel SCARFS; each, 49c., 69c., 75c., 95c. and up to **1.85**

Guipure SHAMS; each, 49c., 69c., 75c., 95c. and up to **1.85**

Renaissance STAND AND TABLE CENTRES; each, $1.49., $2.25, $2.95 and up to **27.50**

Lawn DRESSER SET, with Doylies; each, 39c., 59c., 75c. and up to **1.85**

Hemstitched LINEN SCARFS; each, 39c., 55c., 95c. and up to **2.75**

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Beautiful Holiday Slippers.

A Special Sale at Lowest Known Prices.

Thousands of pairs of Slippers for Men, Women and Children. A remarkable purchase from the largest manufacturers in this Country.

FOR MEN

MEN'S FELT ROMEO SLIPPERS; the most comfortable ever made; all sizes; at **1.25**

MEN'S FANCY LEATHER SLIPPERS; in tan, brown and black; several styles; all sizes; at **98**

MEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS; with thick felt soles; all sizes; at **69**

MEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS; with and without backs; suitable for bathroom or bedroom; all sizes; at **49**

MEN'S LEATHER AND VELVET HOUSE SLIPPERS; several styles; all sizes; at **39**

MEN'S CHAMOIS SLIPPERS; with Indian Heads and horses' heads burnt on the fronts; made to sell at $3.50; at **2.00**

FOR WOMEN

WOMEN'S FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS, in black and red; all sizes; at **35**

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS; velvet, satin and leather; Boudoir, Colonial and Romeo styles. The best samples of the largest factory are included in this lot; made to sell from $1.50 up to $4.00; your choice of the entire lot, at **98**

WOMEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS; felt and velvet, mostly samples; made to sell at $1.00 and $1.50; at **69**

FOR CHILDREN.

INFANTS' FELT ROMEO SLIPPERS; fur binding, sizes 2 to 5, **39**

CHILDREN'S FELT COLONIALS; in red and black with buckles, and red Romeos; Sizes 5 to 8, at 69 Sizes 8 1-2 to 11, at **85**

(Men's Store, Main Floor, East. Women's and Children's Store, Second Floor, East.)

Christmas Furniture Gifts.

OUR mammoth Furniture Store is crowded with happy suggestions for gift giving. Women's Desks, Morris Chairs, Gold Reception Chairs, Odd Mahogany Chairs, Music Cabinets, Smoking Tables, Bookcases, Combination Bookcases, Parlor Tables, Gold Parlor Cabinets, Cellarettes, Cheval Glasses and Chiffoniers. Of course, anything purchased now will be held and delivered when desired.

WOMEN'S DESKS; mahogany, quartered oak, curly birch and bird's-eye maple; all beautiful designs; well constructed and finished; **4.50** to **75.00**

SMOKING TABLES; mahogany finish and weathered oak; complete with match and cigar holders; also with patent electric lighters; **1.25** to **22.00**

MUSIC CABINETS; mahogany and imitation mahogany; handsome styles; **5.50** to **42.00**

PARLOR TABLES; quartered oak and mahogany; handsome designs; finely finished; **2.50** to **30.00**

GOLD RECEPTION CHAIRS; fancy styles; upholstery and cane seats; all well made; **2.75** to **35.00**

MORRIS CHAIRS; quartered oak and imitation mahogany; complete with plain or figured velour cushions; **6.50** to **40.00**

COMBINATION BOOK-CASES; quartered oak and mahogany finish; **16.75** to **74.00**

ODD PARLOR CHAIRS; mahogany finished; all handsome designs; covered in damask and tapestry; **5.50** to **50.00**

(Fifth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Important Statement
Concerning Evening Business In the Holiday Season

OUR store will be open evenings until ten o'clock, from Monday the 15th instant until Tuesday the 23rd instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening—Christmas Eve.

We are very sensitive to intelligent public opinion upon questions involved in the welfare of our employes, and especially so in respect of the subject of this statement. Our record will indicate a large measure of liberality in the treatment of employes.

The decision to continue the custom of former years in keeping our store open for a few evenings prior to Christmas was made for several good reasons.

We are in receipt of many telegrams and letters from a distance, expressing a desire to visit our store on certain evenings next week.

The ice on Friday and the severe storm of Saturday last week kept thousands of Christmas buyers out of New York.

A vast number of people resident in Greater New York cannot command the time for visits to the great stores during ordinary business hours.

Our great preparations of holiday merchandise give to our stores an exceptional holiday interest, and thus much public pleasure is created quite outside of business.

The foregoing considerations indicate that the question of a few open evenings at our store, in the holiday period, has serious relation to the Public, and there is a positive and well-founded demand that the Public shall be accommodated.

Regarding our Employes:

All Salespersons in our employ receive extra pay during the entire month of December.

Last year we gave employes *other than salespersons* for eight evenings' service *Sixteen Thousand Dollars* of extra pay. This will necessarily be forfeited if the store is closed every evening.

The total extra pay for December last year was over *Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars*. This month we expect it will be greater.

The compensation for the additional service is ample and generous.

Our managers without exception voluntarily urge the open evenings. Expressions of opinion from the rank and file of our people upon the subject have not been solicited, but many voluntarily state their hope that the custom of past years will not be changed.

Our deep regard for public opinion and desire for protection from misrepresentation inspires the above announcement.

We've Made It Easy for Santa Claus to Bring a Piano

WE'VE just arranged a new policy for pre-holiday piano selling. A plan that will make it easy for almost any one to have a piano for Christmas, and pick from the best pianos in the world. The plan presents

The Easiest Terms Ever Known In Piano Selling

And the plan applies only to the nine business days ending on the evening of December 24th.

The whole plan has been devised in order that the piano purchase need not exhaust your Christmas money; and the easy payments that follow will set at rest any misgivings about being able to meet the monthly demands for finishing the purchase.

The Easy Terms do not add a single dollar to the Piano's Cost.

Every piano is marked in plain figures at a fixed cash price. When you buy on time, you pay the same price, only paying interest at the low rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unpaid part.

Here is the splendid array of Pianos that you may choose from; and the little payments necessary—

A Chickering Piano—
The world's greatest and best piano—including the new Chickering Quarter Grand.
For $25 Cash, and $12 to $15 a Month

A Crown Piano—
The marvelous piano of many tones—harp, mandolin, etc.; as well as the silent practice clavier; besides being a piano of superb quality and purity of tone.
For $20 Cash, and $10 a Month

A Kurtzmann Piano—
An instrument of unimpeachable quality, splendid tone and action; in up-to-date and artistic cases.
For $12 Cash, and $7 a Month

A J. C. Campbell, or a Frederick Doll Piano—
The best pianos ever produced at their prices—worthy in tone; handsome in architecture.
For $10 Cash, and $6 a Month

An Angelus Piano Player—
The marvelous instrument that makes piano-playing easy for every one—
For $20 Cash, and $10 a Month

If an Angelus and piano are purchased together, five dollars will be deducted from the cash payment required for the two instruments, and two dollars from the combined monthly payments. *The superb Mason & Hamlin Pianos*, which have recently been removed to our Piano Store, from the Fifth avenue store, will be sold on the same terms as the Chickering.

Never before were such easy terms presented to the public; and we shall not continue the terms a day after December 24th.

But, inasmuch as we sell only to people who give evidence of good faith and their ability to pay these easy sums—a very simple formality, by the way—we are quite willing to wait a little longer for the money, to make Christmas less of a burden, while presenting the opportunity for your securing the greatest of all Christmas gifts; and the most permanent benefit that can be added to any home.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

We Present the New Printed Silks for 1903

CONDITIONS are reversed—Spring nestles in the lap of Winter! Here are the crisp, brilliant new Printed Silks for the coming season—Foulards, Liberty Satins and Peau de Soie, in hundreds of fascinating new designs—just in time to be cut up into waist and dress-lengths—as they surely will—for Christmas gifts!

Every design we show is peculiarly our own. They were made for us, and will be shown nowhere else in this country. But the qualities and kinds are the same that we have sold with absolute satisfaction, to the purchasers, for many years.

Particular prominence is given today to the favorite polka-dots—more than fifty styles of them. Even they show a novel feature—the white ring that separates the colored dot from the darker-colored ground. Sizes range from pin dots to coin dots. Of course there are quantities of white polka-dots on navy blue or black grounds. As to prices:

Best Quality Foulards, $1 to $1.50 a Yard.
Best Quality Printed Liberty Satin, $1 a Yard.
A New Printed Peau de Soie, 85c and $1 a Yard.
And then there's a specially-priced offering:

$1 Printed Foulards at 55c

Fifty pieces—1,500 yards—in all sorts of colors, and a fine variety of designs. Rotunda.

Oddly-Timed Price-Reductions On Fine Silk Stockings

ORDINARILY, we announce price-reductions on Silk Stockings just before the advent of the new Spring styles—much later in the Winter.

This year we prefer to make the announcement before Christmas, when so many silk stockings are bought as gifts, thereby helping you to economize in a most gratifying manner on your Christmas shopping.

A most beautiful assortment of Silk Stockings meets with these price-reverses today. At $25, from $50; at $15, from $25, and at $10 from $20, there are some of the most superb stockings imaginable, with elaborate insertions of real lace. There are but a few pairs at each of these prices.

The lower-priced groups are more extensive, but throughout, the offering is especially advantageous. Further facts:

At $5, from $6.50—French pure silk; black; openwork ankles, embroidered.
At $2.50, from $3.25 and $4—English pure silk; black, with openwork ankles or side clocks. English or German, allover openwork, pure silk, in black, Yale blue, purple or white.
At $1.50, from $2.50 to $3—Pure silk, black, Richelieu ribbed. Plain English spun silk. Allover openwork with vertical leaf pattern design. Openwork ankles, silk-embroidered. Plain black pure silk, with embroidered fronts. English pure silk, with openwork ankles, in Yale blue. German pure silk, allover openwork, in black, cardinal, Yale blue, tan or gray.
At 50c, from 75c and $1—Spun silk, in cardinal, gray or tan; or plaited silk, in cardinal or gray. Broadway.

The First of the Spring Shirt-Waists

BEFORE Winter has even begun, according to the almanac, these charming, fresh Shirt-waists are here, in the prettiest of the styles for Spring. Not so unseasonable as you'd think at first; for cotton and cotton-and-silk, in the new fancy weaves, are holding their own, right through the Winter, with the flannel waists; particularly for wear with tailor-made suits.

You'll be delighted with the new fabrics—a soft butcher's linen, fine natural colored linen, daintily figured damasks and madras, silk ginghams, and so on. Antique lace, in striking designs, plays an important part in trimming; then there are box-plaits, fine plaits, and pearl buttons galore.

Here are some of them—but you'd better see them. And think what gratifying Christmas gifts they'll make!

At $2.25—Of white madras, in stripes; plaited front, with broad box-plaits, metal buttons; French back; stock collar, with tie to match.
At $2.75—Of pique, with colored dots; plaited front with metal buttons; French back; linen turnover collar.
At $3.50—Of white figured silk madras; plaited front with tabs forming yoke effect, trimmed with pearl buttons; French back.
At $4.25—Of silk gingham, in stripes; plaited front and back, trimmed with metal buttons; linen collar.
At $5—Of cheviot, with colored pin-dots; straps over shoulder; broad plait down front; pointed stock collar, piped with plaid gingham; large pearl buttons; French back.
At $6—Of colored cheviot, with white mixture; plaits on side, broad plait down front and back and strap on shoulder, piped with white lawn; pearl buttons; pointed stock collar with embroidered turnover.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Neckwear

NEW YORK men expect much of Wanamaker's. Long since, this store has been recognized as the one place to find the newest and smartest neckwear, both American and imported. And this is exactly why discriminating women feel safe in buying holiday neckwear at Wanamaker's.

This season we have a still broader showing than our best past holiday season. It embraces the pick of the best lines shown at home and abroad.

The very finest neckwear made, is here; also the newest, richest and most exclusive patterns. Yet we have superb variety of Neckwear at the lowest prices you would expect to pay.

Every taste and wish is fully satisfied.

French De Joinville Scarfs, $4.
English De Joinville Scarfs, $2, $2.50 and $3.50.
English Squares of imported silks, in exclusive patterns, $1.50 and $2.50.
Folded-in Squares, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Scarfs at 50c, in every desirable shape.
Four-in-hands and Tecks at 25c, on special counters in Basement and Main floor.
Two special groups of splendid Neckwear at 50c—folded-in squares, and full-size English squares, of full dollar value. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Suits Under-Price

THIS morning our Costume Store presents a half-dozen groups of Women's Dresses that offer splendid opportunity to select holiday gowns at very economical prices. These:

Tailor-Made Suits

At $27.50, worth up to $48—
Tailor-made Suits of velveteen and other materials, all silk-lined.
At $45, worth up to $75—
Imported and domestic Tailor-made Suits, handsomely made and all silk-lined.
At $60, worth up to $125—
Elegant Suits, imported and domestic; artistically trimmed.

Walking Suits

Of various desirable materials; all tailor-made.
At $7 to $11.25, were $14 to $22.50
At $13.50, worth up to $21

Shirt-Waist Suits

At $10, worth $18 and $20—
Of plain and dotted velveteen and dotted moire.
At $27.50, worth up to $58—
Handsome Shirt-waist Suits of velveteen.
Second floor, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Young People's Library

A SERIES of a hundred and fifty books by well-known writers of Juvenile Literature, made especially to our order. 12mo size, printed from large, clear type, on good paper, and neatly bound in cloth. 35c a vol.; by mail, 48c.

See the books at the store, or send for catalogue of titles.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A Suggestive List of Toys

WE could fill this page with information from our Toy Store, and do scant justice to its splendid stocks at that. These representative items must speak instead:

Full-jointed Dolls with moving eyes, and shoes and stockings; 24 in. long; at $1.
Foxy Grandpa Games, at 18c.
Toy Gas Range that burns gas, with cooking utensils, 75c.
Banks with Yale lock and key; safe deposit pattern; 75c.
Mechanical Automobiles and Balking Mules, 20c.
Large Upright Steam Engines, 17 in. high, $3.
Crokinole Boards, 31 in. in diameter, finished in two colors, $1.
Children's Revolving Desk Chairs, with arms; finished in oak, $1.25.
Toy Pianos; 8 keys, 30c; 15 keys, 85c.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

A Christmas Shoe Store

DON'T imagine that the Shoe Store is a dull, prosaic place these pre-holiday weeks. On the contrary, it's full of Christmas suggestion. Ignoring the fact that more useful, sensible presents than shoes don't exist, there are lots of holiday slippers—comfortable kinds for men, dainty sorts for women and children. Big rubber boots, for little boys, too—boots that make playing around in the snow splendid, but perfectly dry, fun.

But here are details:

Women's felt Romeo Slippers, with fur binding and flexible leather soles; Dolge quality, red and black, $1 pair. Other styles, $1.25 and $1.50.
Children's felt low-cut Slippers; no heels; red; all sizes, 75c.
Men's kidskin Slippers, high or low cut; tan or black; turned soles, well made, stylish and comfortable, $1.50 a pair.
Men's elkskin Slippers, trimmed with otter fur; the softest, nicest of lounging slippers, $2.25 a pair.
Rubber Boots, for the small boy—the long-legged kind; sizes 11 to 2, spring heels, $1.75; 7 to 10½, $1.50.
Leggings for boys and girls, of cloth, leather and stockinet; some at 50c, and upwards to $3. Some very handsome white, pink and blue velvet leggings for littlest folk.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets Reduced

A FEW missing sizes in some styles, and here and there a finger-mark, furnish sufficient reason for pricing these superb Lillian corsets at radically lowered figures. They are all straight-front, graceful models, made of best materials, and finished in the well-known Lillian way. And now they offer veritable prizes for women who claim them promptly:

At $3, from $5

Bias cut, gored hips and bust; medium and high bust; moderately long over hips and abdomen. All whale-bone. In white; three styles, in all sizes from 18 to 30. Originally $10 values.

At $2.50, from $4.50

Straight-cut, straight-front Corsets, with dip over hips and abdomen; lace-trimmed at top; for medium figures; in white; sizes 18, 19, 24, 26, 28, 29 and 30.

Second floor, Tenth street.

75c Eiderdown At 37½c a Yard

THIS cozy fabric is used for a dozen different sorts of cold-weather garments; and has been selling regularly at double today's price. This lot is in plain, ripple and crepe weave, in self-colored, light blues, pinks, tans and cardinals.

Only about 1,500 yards in the lot. They make cozy morning dressing sacques, bath-robes, afghans and children's garments.

At 37½c a Yard instead of 75c. Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas and Canes

JUST one Umbrella suggestion—'twill cost you $3.75 if you act upon it, and you get $5 worth of umbrella. Either 26-inch for women, or 28-inch for men; of extra quality all-silk, with a splendid variety of fancy handles.

Walking Sticks, too; of ebony, partridge, hazel, ash, magnolia or blackthorn, with a superb assortment of handles, in gold, Tula Silver, ivory or silver mountings. A notable collection, ranging in price from $1 to $2

Broadway

Winter Clothing For Boys

INSTEAD of rising as the temperature drops, our prices on Boys' Clothing seem to go down too. That's most convenient for those fathers and mothers who want to add a warm overcoat or suit to their boy's wardrobe about Christmas-time. State of the weather to-day:

Norfolk Jacket Suits of fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years; reduced from $5 to $3.75.
Double-breasted Suits of fancy or blue cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years; worth $5 to $7, at $3 a suit.
Reefers of Oxford frieze; lined with red flannel; sizes 4 to 14 years, at $5 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

Silk Petticoats For Girls

A GROUP of most attractive Silk Petticoats for girls, bears sharply reduced prices, right in the holiday season, when so many petticoats are bought for gifts. They are made of best quality of taffeta; with two or three ruffles, or plaited flounce edged with ruffles—seven colors. Lengths 24, 30 and 36 in. Each petticoat in neat gift-box, if desired.

$2.50 and $3 Each

Worth $4.75 to $7.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bibles and Prayer-Books

WE have large assortment of Bibles, Prayer-Books and Hymnal Sets that are particularly adapted for Christmas gifts—many of the latter in very beautiful bindings.

Prices:
Teachers' Bibles, 80c to $9.
Text Bibles, 85c to $1.75.
Family Bibles, $3.20 to $16.
Reference Bibles, 90c to $4.80.
Revised Bibles, $1 to $4.
Original American Revised Bibles, 90c to $4.80.
American Standard Edition of Revised Bibles, $1.50 to $5.
Testaments, 15c to $1.05.
Prayer-Books and Hymnals—combination sets, 60c to $12.50.
Roman Catholic Prayer-Books, 55c to $1.50. Book Store, Ninth street.

House Desks

A MAN enjoys having a desk at home; and all women appreciate having a place to keep things in systematic order, though they would count it extravagant to buy a desk for themselves.

We show quite a remarkable variety of house desks for both men and women. The desks are in mahogany, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, oak, imitation mahogany, in Empire, Chippendale, Colonial, Sheraton, "Mission," and best American styles. Many richly inlaid, handsomely carved, finely decorated pieces are shown. Styles comprise table desks, big roomy desks for libraries, quaint styles for halls or living rooms. One of the newest finishes is oak in "driftwood" gray, with appropriate hardware for trimmings.

Prices range from $6.50 for a golden oak desk, up to a superb mahogany desk at $225.

Fourth floor.

Women's Gloves

IT'S easier to get any other sort of gloves for a dollar than good ones. Hence it's pleasant to buy Princess May Kid Gloves for a dollar, and be sure of getting *absolutely the best $1 kid gloves on the market!* We've worked years to get the "Princess May" up to the present standard—and it's unequaled at the price.

Three-clasp, in kid or suede; full color-lines at **$1 a pair.**

Other famous Wanamaker Gloves for women:

Princess Louise, 2-clasp, $1.
Royale, kid or suede, 3-clasp, $1.50.
Royale, pique kid or suede, 2-clasp, $1.50.
Victoria, kid, 3-clasp, $1.85.
Victoria, pique kid, 2-clasp, $1.85.
Victoria, suede, 3-clasp, $1.75.
Victoria, pique suede, 2-clasp, $2.

Tenth street.

Bureau Scarfs Pillow Shams

THEY'RE imported, and under-priced as well. So suitable for holiday gifts, that the hundred dozens of them won't stay here long.

The Scarfs are 54 in. long; of sheer lawn; beautifully embroidered with fleur-de-lis, Napoleon wreaths, butterflies and floral figures. Pillow Shams, to match, are 32 in. square.

45c, instead of 75c

A more elaborate style, with embroidery and openwork, with lace inserted, is 65c, worth $1.

Then, among the Mexican Drawn-work there are many pretty designs of our own importation, in Scarfs and Pillow Shams at $1.25 to $2.75.

Broadway.

Favors for Christmas

FAVORS for the Christmas dinner-table—all in the cheery red of the season of holly and holiday. They'll cast, with their warm coloring, a festive glow over the gathering. There are attractive pieces for the centre of the table, then these mottoes and cases for ices:

Ice Cases

All trimmed with holly.

Sleds, 25c. Hats, 10c, 25c.
Baskets, 25c, 30c, 35c.
Plum Puddings, 25c. Bells, 25c.
Steins, 25c, 35c. Nine Pins, 25c.
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NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES

Holiday Dullness at the Theatres Along Broadway.

Jeanne Hading, the French Actress, Expects to Come Here Next Year —Some Present Attractions.

This week is counted among theatrical people as the dullest of the forty which go to make up the season, but if it can beat the record of the one just finished it will do well. In its early part the usual dropping off in the theatres, caused by the disinclination of Christmas shoppers to go anywhere at night, began and was rapidly increased by the storm. If fatigue could not keep persons away from places of amusement, certainly the weather did, and the faces of the managers grew in length in proportion as the storm continued. The houses which had been selling out, dropped, with two or three exceptions, to the three-quarter rank, and those with plays of uncertain popularity fell away to nothing. In fact, if the rumors of Saturday night hold good, the storm will help to drive off Broadway some of the shows which have hitherto been doing only a light business.

***

"The Cavalier" makes Southern hearts beat quickly with its old-time melodies, and nightly the playing of "Dixie" brings a cheer. In fact, if one goes in time to hear the music which precedes the rising of the first curtain, the airs of twenty-six of the most popular songs of the South and the North can be heard in the space of twenty minutes. This is due to the misunderstanding of an order given by Julia Marlowe to a German composer. She wanted to make a medley of some of the best-known songs of the civil war so as to interpret the sentiment of the entire play to the audience. She handed the composer twenty-six songs she thought best suited to the purpose, and asked him to form a medley for her. The man put every one of the songs into the medley.

***

Jeanne Hading writes from Paris to a friend in this city that she will certainly come to America next year for a short tour. She says that she has got the American fever again, and, despite the fact that certain foreign artists have not found this a country of gold lately, she is determined to come. The French actress has not yet concluded any contract with James K. Hackett, who cabled from Paris in September that he would probably bring Miss Hading to America next season.

***

The Princess Theatre seems likely to become the rendezvous of college men during the engagement of "Heidelberg; or, When All the World Was Young," which begins Wednesday night. Already requests have reached the Messrs. Shubert that a series of "college nights" be arranged. Acting on this suggestion, Lee Shubert yesterday sent a letter to the various alumni clubs in this city and to representatives of several organizations at Columbia University asking them to select a date for which they would like seats reserved for a number of their members.

***

"A Glimpse of Paradise" is the title of a three-act farce comedy by Joseph J. Dilley, that the sophomores of Columbia College will present at Carnegie Lyceum Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights as their annual play offering. As usual, the women parts are to be taken by students. The three acts of the comedy are entitled "Paradise," "Purgatory," and "Sackcloth and Ashes." The last includes Lewis G. Spence, William J. Mitchell, Dudley H. Morris, Frederic L. Humphrey, Morris D. Ferris, Howard F. Randolph, Chalmers Wood, Jr., and Chester W. Cuthel.

***

In the opinion of Grace Kimball, there should be some law to prevent chorus girls from stealing the names of players who have become well known. Every one remembers how annoyed Francis Wilson was when a chorus girl commenced to call herself "Frances" Wilson. Then there was a girl named Maggie O'Brien who changed her name to Zaza Belasco. Also, a chorus girl has recently been discovered in New York who calls herself Marie Cahill, after the prima donna of that name. Now Miss Kimball, who won her reputation as leading lady with E. H. Sothern and Henry Miller, is much annoyed because of the antics of a Chicago girl of the chorus who apparently bears the same name, possibly with every justification, but nevertheless under annoying circumstances. This Grace Kimball of the chorus is the young woman from whose silken slipper the Grand Duke Boris drank champagne last August. Now an enterprising Chicago concern has issued a large advertising card showing Grace Kimball posing in a flashy costume and exhibiting a pair of pink satin slippers.

***

"The Five Little Pilgrims" is the title of a new play, by Miss Martha Morton, which David Belasco expects to produce during the present season. This work is based on John Strange Winter's little story, "The Truth Tellers," and will be given by special arrangement with the publishers, the Messrs. Lippincott.

***

Special attractions for the holiday season are presented by the Eden Musée management. The waxwork exhibition has been converted into fairyland scenes, with Santa Claus as the central figure. There are special features suitable for the children. Even the cinematograph pictures have assumed a holiday garb.

***

A man wore evening dress at the Metropolitan Opera House matinée Saturday afternoon. His shoes were not tan, nor his tie red.

TROUBLE OVER PRIZE SONG.

New Selection of the United Singers of Brooklyn for the Baltimore Festival—First One Rejected.

In German circles in Brooklyn it was said yesterday that there is likely to be bitter feeling aroused between the United Singers of Brooklyn and the Baltimore Festival Committee unless the latter accepts as the prize song the selection chosen at a meeting of the delegates of the United Singers in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, and that the organization may not participate in the singing festival next year.

The song selected is "Dem Rheine Mein Lied," (The Rhine My Song.) The first selection was entitled "Schlachtruf und Gebet." The Music Committee of the Baltimore Festival rejected it because of its length and because it was not popular enough. The United Singers became indignant and many were in favor of not taking part in the affair. The matter was referred to the Music Committee. Its new selection was approved at the meeting yesterday. Thirty singing societies are affiliated with the United Singers.

MME. NORDICA ARRIVES.

She Is Suffering Yet from the Effects of a Railroad Accident—Ill During Voyage.

Mme. Nordica Döme arrived yesterday on board the American liner St. Paul, but the stormy voyage had been so trying that she was not able to leave her stateroom and go to the Buckingham until three hours after the steamship had been docked. Her secretary, E. Romayne Simmons, who accompanied her, said that she was suffering also from the effects of a railroad accident last Winter.

"If the Southern Railway does not settle," said Mr. Simmons, "Mme. Nordica will sue for damages, the amount of which she has not yet determined. She has been pretty well played out by the rough trip, but she will recover soon.

"Since she left here in April, Mme. Nordica has sung at Covent Garden and at Munich. She may sing at the great Wagner festival in Berlin next Summer. While abroad she was invited by King Edward to sit in the royal box at the coronation, but she was unable to attend.

"She will probably sing here first in 'Tristan und Isolde,' though that has not been decided upon definitely. Her only new rôle will be in 'Gioconda.'"

Mme. Kirby-Lunn, who will sing for the first time in this country with the Grau company, arrived yesterday on the Lucania. She is at the Navarre.

CHANGES AT MRS. OSBORN'S.

Denial That Her Play House Is to Close Its Season.

On Saturday night the members of Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse company received the two weeks' notice customary previous to the disbanding of companies. The notice stated that the season of "Fad and Folly" would end Dec. 27, and that the services of the present members of the company would be no longer needed. A rumor had been current for some days that the company would be disbanded, and the notice gave rise to the impression that Mrs. Osborn had abandoned her theatre, which was so bravely christened with "Tommy Rot" some two months ago.

An attempt was made yesterday to correct the impression regarding the closing of the playhouse. It was stated at the home of Miss Norma Munro, who is said to have been interested with Mrs. Osborn in the theatre scheme, that "Fad and Folly" would be taken off, but that the playhouse would be continued with a new company and a new comedy, with Blanche Ring as the star, as she was previously.

It was said at Mrs. Osborn's residence, 2 Rutherfurd Place last night, that the report that the playhouse bearing her name was to be permanently closed at the end of two weeks, was untrue. The present play, "Fad and Folly," it was explained, was to be taken off, and a new production put on. The new production will not be a musical comedy, and several of the members of the present company will be discharged for the reason that there are no parts in the new piece for them to play.

MME. KIRKBY LUNN HERE.

The English Contralto Gives Her First Impression of America.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, arrived here yesterday on the Lucania. She was accompanied by her husband, Mr. Pierson. She is to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House Friday evening with Mme. Nordica in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." This will be her début in grand opera here. Mme. Kirkby Lunn said last night, when seen in her box during the intermission at the Sunday night concert:

"After our rough passage any land would seem delightful, but my first view of America was more than that. It was a great surprise. It was like coming into fairyland—the city all in white and those terribly tall buildings, seeming like mansions in the sky or castles crowding mountain heights. I am sure I shall like your country. I shall sing here on several occasions, and twice in 'The Messiah,' on 'Boxers' Day' and the day following."

Asked to define "Boxers' Day," she said that it was the day after Christmas, when men fought in the old country. Mme. Kirkby Lunn, under contract with Maurice Grau, will tour the country, singing first in Boston and later in other cities. She will sail from New York on Feb. 4, as her engagements in Great Britain begin on the 13th of that month.

BRITISH BUYERS' COMPLAINTS.

Consul Halstead's Report on Delays in the Shipment of Goods from This Country.

Marshall Halstead, the United States Consul at Birmingham, said in his latest report that British buyers of American goods have complained that they have not received on time the goods ordered and that they could not get definite assurance as to the dates of shipment.

"In the middle of October," he said, "the representative of a Birmingham firm called to tell me that he had given an order in May last to an Indiana manufacturer, and had not up to date received the goods or even an intimation when they were like to come. I took it upon myself to write to this manufacturer, urging, as I recollect, that if he could not ship the goods, he should at least write a polite letter to the British buyer, explaining the cause of the delay. The Indiana manufacturer accepted my intermediation, apparently without regarding it as meddling, and wrote me that the Birmingham concern having requested the goods to be sent in one shipment, the order had been delayed 'on that account and also on account of labor troubles and many orders ahead.' He added: 'We are catching up with orders and can make the shipment in a few weeks.' When I sent a copy of the letter to the Birmingham firm they said this gave them the first information they had had on the subject."

Mr. Halstead quoted from a letter he received from a manufacturer, as follows:

I do not know whether it is any use writing to you on the subject, but we are having a bitter experience in buying goods from America just at present. A few years ago, manufacturers in this unfortunate country were severely blamed for not being punctual in deliveries. Those in your country seem now to have gone us one better, or rather one worse. Thus, for example, early in June last we ordered —— tons of bright drawn-steel rods, made by the well-known —— Company. We were promised shipment from New York, half the order the middle of August and the other half the middle of September, and to get deliveries we agreed to pay £3 or £4 ($14.59 or $19.46) higher than we could buy in this country.

Up to the present time I have had no deliveries at all, and although we were told that a carload was to be shipped by the steamship —— on the —— of November, apparently this has not taken place, as that steamer is in. We have been buying this brand of steel in small quantities from other sources to keep us going, and have paid as much as £5 ($24.33) a ton extra to get deliveries. It is obvious we cannot continue to use this steel, (as we have done for several years,) much longer, and must return to our own manufacturers in this country.

Another illustration of the state of things is furnished by the —— Company of —— City, Conn. I placed an order with their London agent for the delivery of a large piece of machinery in August last. They undertook to ship in eight weeks. We are now reaching the end of November, and I have heard nothing about the machine being dispatched, and so on. Forgive my pouring these grievances into your ear in this way, but "the iron, (or more correctly, steel,) has entered into my soul."

PATRICIA BRINGS ANIMALS.

"Willie," the Elephant, Bought by Atlanta School Children, and a White-Whiskered Monkey on Board.

Willie, the big elephant which the school children of Atlanta, Ga., bought for the Atlanta Zoo with their penny contributions, arrived yesterday from Hamburg on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia. Willie has long since outgrown his name, for, though only seven years and two months old, his weight is computed in tons, and he is worth $4,000. He will be shipped at once to his destination.

Eight other elephants arrived on the steamship, for the Ringler Brothers' Circus. Rajah, the big Rangoon elephant, ranks them all in stature, and is considered a very aristocratic member of the tribe. The pets of the collection were Minade and her baby, Sara, who is not much bigger than a Newfoundland dog, but who can trumpet like a steam siren. Four zebras, five dromedaries, a porcupine, two macaws, and a chimpanzee also were for the circus.

The Bronx Zoological Park gets a reindeer, two zebra wolves from Tasmania, and a monkey with white whiskers. One monkey died during the trip.

Georg Schwenger, who has made fifty trips across the ocean on similar occasions, had charge of the animals. In charge of the elephants was Nida, a Cingalese, who brought them to Hamburg from Ceylon. When the ship began to roll in the big seas Nida was the only one who could keep them quiet, for Cingalese is the only language that the elephants could understand. The chimpanzee, who was very frolicsome in Hamburg, was not heard from on the voyage, as he was seasick all the way over.

Arraignment in Case of Book Theft.

Andrew M. Copeland, book dealer of 34 Church Street; Thomas Keane, his manager; Cecil Garcia and Samuel Smith, assistant janitors of Public School No. 67; Leslie Garcia, and Martin Spitznagle, who were arrested on Saturday for being implicated in the theft and disposition of 340 books from the school, were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Charges of grand larceny were preferred against the prisoners, by Detectives Peabody and McConville. Magistrate Hogan held each of the prisoners in $1,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

PRIES[T] SCORES THE STAGE

Father [D]ucey's Views Astonish the A[c]tors' Church Alliance.

In Gene[ral] Denunciation He Says the Theat[re] in Its Best Days Is Scarcely to be Commended.

The Re[v.] Father Thomas Ducey preached yesterda[y] afternoon to the New York Chapter [of] the Actors' Church Alliance at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-[e]ighth Street. He has been one of the Cha[m]pains of the alliance ever since its orga[n]ization.

"I re[j]oice, and so does the Catholic Church,' said the preacher, "that the stage an[d] the theatre should be an exalted and [pu]rifying teaching factor in civic and Nat[io]nal life. The theatre grew out of the Chu[rc]h, and it is the duty of the Church [to] support the theatre in its best work ar[t] to reprove it when it is necessary. T[he]re are many reasons to question, however [a]nd many of you know it too well —if the [th]eatre and the actors on the stage to-day [are] fulfilling the mission of the theatre."

Father Ducey then read portions of an interview recently published, with a woman who he [cl]aid is prominent on the American stage to[-d]ay. The interview was on the question "Is a virtuous woman a dramatic p[ro]fession?" Father Ducey injected t[his] comment: "If I had been that woman would have kicked the reporter out."

The g[en]eral drift of the interview was an indirect [a]dmission that a "good woman," as und[er]stood in the conventional sense, was ne[ve]r desirable nor possible on the stage. [T]he preacher exclaimed with a horrified [a]: "Now, just suppose a priest should [say] that about the profession?"

Father Ducey's reading of this interview, together with various pungent asides on his part, e[li]cited several waves of merriment; but as [he] got further into his sermon the smiles [we]re dispelled from the faces of the theatrical [pe]ople. Amazement was clearly depicted, [bu]t at the close of the service the questio[n] was asked by many as to why Father [Du]cey should care to hold the position of [ch]aplain in the alliance if his views concern[in]g the stage were what a little interpret[at]ion of his sermon would indicate.

Father Ducey began this general denunciation [w]ith a prefatory apology for what he ter[me]d his "Irish bluntness," and he wanted it distinctly understood that his criticis[m] of the drama was not due to any want o[f] the qualities of pathos and humor, of whi[ch] qualities, he asserted, he himself had an [a]bundant share. He denounced in general[ly] all plays based upon immoral intrigues and he quoted from a well-known theatri[ca]l man the statement that the theatre w[ou]ld be no place for young girls to go to, adding, "I quite agree with him as to some t[he]atres and some plays."

He d[id] not refer to any particular play by nam[e] except "The School for Scandal," in whi[ch] he denounced "the vicious screen scene." He denied that the exposé of immoral [ac]tions was due to any devotion to truth [or] experience, and declared that the selecti[on] of such themes was due purely to a desi[re] to make money. He especially excepted [fr]om this criticism the actors and actress[es] who appear in these plays, who, he sai[d], merely got a bare existence. He also s[ai]d:

"The[y] who build and manage theatres do it [so]lely for money. They know the tastes [o]f their customers and, I may add, they [co]nder to those tastes. A theatre condu[ct]ed in a way to be safe for the morals o[f] youth would not pay. The claim that [th]e theatre is a school of morals is false. [In] its evil days the theatre sinks to the b[o]ttom of the scale of decency, and in its be[st] days it is scarcely to be commended. It [en]deavors to meet the demands of its pa[tr]ons, and the demands of what even is cal[le]d the best society is very frequently that [of] the worst society. I am ashamed of my [fe]llow-men who will take women to see [m]any of the plays that are produced. It is [a] degrading of a man's manhood."

EMA[N]U-EL SISTERHOOD'S HOME

Presi[d]ent Cantor, Robert Hunter, and Dr. Gotthell Speak.

The [f]ourteenth annual meeting of the Emar[u]-El Sisterhood of Personal Service was [h]ld yesterday in its new home, 318 East [E]ighty-second Street. Jacob Cantor, Presi[d]nt of the Borough of Manhattan; Rober[t] Hunter, head worker of the University [S]ettlement, and the Rev. Dr. G. Gotth[e]l, Honorary President of the sisterhood, [s]poke. Mrs. William Einstein presided. President Cantor said:

"It [d]oesn't require much personal sacrifice t[o] sit in the Board of Estimate and Appo[r]tionment and vote large sums for charit[y] but it does require much sacrifice f[or] those who go out among the poor. "In[d]ividual generosity is not only wonderfu[l] and strong, but the city itself is unpar[a]lleled for its generosity. There does [n]o more for its poor than does any other city i[n] the world. Its appropriations every year [f]or charity amount to $3,000,000 for the c[o]rporation alone.

"Th[r]ee million dollars is not all that the c[i]y appropriates for charity, sums by privat[e] charities being additional. In addition [t]o it has erected roof gardens and baths. The three new baths I voted for will [b]e ready, I hope, by August. I am going [t]o make another attack on the Board of E[s]timate and Apportionment for more baths."

Mr. Hunter told in a few words what is being [d]one on the east side, and invited all t[h]e members of the sisterhood to visit the U[n]iversity Settlement.

Dr. Gotthell delivered a short prayer and said [a] few words about the sisterhood, of which [h]e is the founder.

W[O]MEN HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

Arre[s]ts in Brooklyn for an Attack Made with the Aid of Red Pepper.

Ne[g]o women, big and muscular, are operating as highway robbers in the district lying [b]etween the bridge and the navy yard in B[r]ooklyn. The dusky highwaywomen have [h]eld up and robbed at night a number of w[h]ite women and girls who have had occa[s]ion to be abroad on the streets.

Ge[o]rge Bantella, a negress, thirty-one year[s] old, living in High Street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of waylaid and robbed Miss Barbara Higg[i]s, sixteen years old, of 50 Sands Stre[e]t, on High Street, near Jay, late on Satu[r]day night. Miss Higgins was on her way [h]ome from a visit to friends when she [w]as attacked.

Re[d] pepper was thrown into her eyes, and [h]er pocketbook, containing $5, was torn from [h]er grasp. Her assailant then fled. Info[r]mation given to the police by an eyewitn[e]ss to the hold-up led to the Bantella wom[a]n's arrest. She denied that she had com[m]itted the robbery.

ABID FROM CAT SCRATCH.

Pati[e]nt Whose Case Baffled Diagnosis at First Taken to Bellevue.

Ab[o]ut three weeks ago Thomas Rogers, sixt[e]en years old, an engineer in one of the [la]rge down-town buildings, who lives at 9 [M]itchel Place, was scratched on the left [w]rist by a pet maltese cat. He thought not[h]ing of the wound. About a week ago he [w]as suddenly seized with convulsions, and [b]egan to froth at the mouth. The par[o]xysm passed, and Rogers felt better a mo[m]ent later.

Dr. [J]ohn O. Chase of 284 East Thirteenth Stre[e]t was called, and was unable to diagnose [t]he trouble until he heard of the scra[t]ch on the wrist. Then he suggested that [R]ogers had hydrophobia, but decided to t[e]ll the man until he was certain.

The [r]esult of the physician's observations were somewhat mixed, for Rogers was taken [t]o Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon [a]nd placed in the insane pavilion. He there became very violent, and went from one [s]pasm to another until exhausted.

The [p]hysicians at Bellevue last night were inclined to believe that Rogers had hyd[r]ophobia. He will probably die.

Hungarian Peasant Ball.

The Hungarian peasant ball, which is given each year under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary Society, is to be held on Wednesday night, Dec. 31, in Sulzer's Harlem Casino. The customary features, such as [t]he Hungarian village customs and exam[p]les of other customs peculiar to Hungary are to be given. The proceeds of the affair are to be devoted to charitable work among the children of the east side.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

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New York's Finest Retail Store.

WE WILL NOT KEEP OPEN ANY NIGHT THIS WEEK BUT SATURDAY.

Art Wares, Bric-a-Brac, &c.

Fourth Floor.

All human kind has a soft spot for the rich and beautiful. Thus Art Wares, Bric-a-Brac, Lamps, Cut Glass, &c., will ever maintain a high and conspicuous position near the top of the gift list. To those seeking the substantial and elaborate for giving, our collection of Art Objects, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, China and Glassware will prove a fruitful source of supply. Nowhere is a richer, larger or more comprehensive stock to be found.

Our buyer visited the studios of famous masters renowned for their constructive and decorative genius. Thus we can promise highly artistic, unique and exclusive things.

Bric-a-Brac.

Austrian Vases, new decorations, old Royal Worcester effect.

6 in.	8½ in.	12 in.	14 in.
39c.	55c.	$1.25	$1.75

Japanese Vases, new colorings and decorations, 8½ in. $1.50

Austrian Vases, dark brown, with figure decorations, in old Vienna effects $1.95

Teplitz Vases, a collection of fancy shapes and assorted decoration, each $1.50

French Vases, decorated in Royal Sevres effects, mounted with bronze feet and handles, $3.25, $3.90, $5.25, $5.75, $6.75, to $725.00

Deep Cut Glass.

Bowls, heavy, deep cut, 8 inches, $3.00

Deep cut Salad Bowls, new design, $3.95

Deep cut Fruit Bowls, 8 inches, $4.50

Extra rich Salad or Fruit Bowls, new cutting $6.75

Extra heavy, deep cut Celery Trays, $5.50

Deep cut Wine Decanters, with handles, $2.55

Bonbon Trays, fancy shape, deep cut, $1.95

Rich, deep cut Ice Cream Plates, $1.50

Deep cut Water Bottles . . $1.50

Fancy cut Pepper and Salt Bottles, with heavy sterling tops, each 50

Decorated China Mustache Cups and Saucers, pair $1.25

Decorated China Chop Dishes, each, $1.50

Decorated China Bread and Butter Plates, each 25

Decorated China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, pair 50

Decorated China Sugar and Cream Sets, pair 50

Decorated China Ramequins and Plates, 25

Decorated China Bonbon Trays . 25

Lamps and Droplights.

Dark Red Lamps, with black iron foot, central draught burner, mounted with dark etched red globe; worth $8.00 . $3.75

Large size Red Lamps, mounted on iron feet, new shape, with large globe; value $15.00, for $9.00

Japanese Bronze Lamps, with bent glass shades, a unique piece . . . $27.00

100 Portable Red and Black Iron Stands, with Welsbach or Yotto burners and green domes; value $5.00, for . . . $3.00

Brass Portables, with black stand, mounted with Welsbach or Yotto burners, large green shades and six feet of tubing; value $4.00, at $2.75

Dinner Sets.

Haviland's Limoges Decorated China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, with gold stippled handles, value $35.00, at . . $25.00

Haviland's Limoges Decorated China Sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes $21.50

Martin's celebrated Limoges Decorated China Dinner Sets, in ten styles, 100 pieces, special $18.50

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, new decoration, soup tureen and meat dishes $14.50

Oriental Rugs for Christmas.

Fifth Floor.

Every householder wants an Oriental Rug. 'Tis the only art fabric that the hand of time improves; the only floor covering that gains in beauty with each year of service. Some most remarkable expressions of the art life of the Eastern World are represented in our Rug Store this Holiday Season, and at prices that are really tempting. Rugs at hundreds of dollars await the connoisseur. Each wins his admiration and facilitates selection, for among them he always finds just the ones he wants.

Kazikji Rugs, every piece in perfect condition $5.75

Three bales extra quality small Persian Rugs: average size 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches $7.50

Two bales Ghendji and large Carabagh Rugs $9.00

100 fine Persian Rugs, including Kirmanshah, Tebriz and Sehnehs, $12.75

Antique Beloochistan Rugs, very silky and with a beautiful sheen . $15.50

150 pieces antique Moussul and Persian Rugs $16.50

Two bales antique Cabistan and Shirvan Rugs $18.50

300 antique Serebend and Kurd Rugs, $24.50

50 Kirman Prayer Rugs . $27.50

150 selected antique Ferreghan, heavy Persian Serebend and Kurd Rugs. $28.50

Large square silky Kazaks, the best wearing Turkish Rug made . . . $35.00

Silk Rugs of unusually fine texture and coloring $59.00

Antique and modern Afghan Rugs, in soft colors $45.00

Best quality Sultanabad Rugs; average size about 8x10 feet . . . $79.00

Turkish Kirman Rugs of the finest weave; selected colors and designs; average size about 9x12 feet . $135.00

Khorassan Carpets; one of the most beautiful of Persian weaves; from $150.00 upward

Furs.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Third Floor.

Short jaunty Eton Jackets of small medium size or large bright curl Leipsic dyed Persian Lamb; a new snappy model, with high storm collar and turnover cuffs of fine natural dark mink; lined with a heavy grade of brocaded satin; selling regularly for $125.00, to-day only at $110

Very handsome silky sable dyed Fox Neck Scarfs, with four paws and 2 full brushes; selling regularly for $22.50, to-day only $20.00

Beautiful fluffy Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, with 6 lynx tails $19.75

Choice quality Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with 6 tails $7.75

Handsome sable dyed Fox Muff, $14.75

Fine quality natural Mink Muffs, $12.50

Splendid quality Alaska Sable Muffs, $10.00

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS

Handsome Cross Fox Sets . . $12.00

Stylish Muskrat Sets $6.75

Fine Nutria Beaver and Imitation Chinchilla Sets $5.00

Women's Waists.

Second Floor.

Women's Taffeta Silk Waists, in light and dark colors, entire waist and sleeves of hemstitching and tucks, at . . $3.75

Changeable Taffeta Waist, including the new gun metal shades, front of eight inverted plaits; eight large pearl buttons down front; large sleeves, with four inverted plaits; perfect tailor finish, at $6.85

A very dressy and serviceable Woman's Waist, to be worn with tailor made suits; in changeable taffeta; plaited from waistline to shoulder, each plait piped and stitched with black silk, long shoulder effect, finished with shoulder straps, at $7.75

Women's Duchess Satin Waists, trimmed with cut jet buttons and black applique; broad box plaits, large full sleeves, in white, light blue and black $8.75

Silk Dept.

Rotunda.

Colored Crepe de Chine, complete assortment of colors; regular $1.00 quality, at 68

Black Taffeta, 26 inches wide, guaranteed for wear, per yard 75

These are made specially for us and we can highly recommend them.

Printed Warp Louisines, very desirable for entire dresses; a magnificent quality; worth $1.25, at 75

Silk Waist Patterns for holiday gifts; plain and fancy silks of every description, put up in fancy boxes; 2 pattern, from . . . . . $1.75 to $7.00

VELVET DEPT.

Lyons all-silk Panne Velvets, full representation of colors; actual value $2.50, at $1.25

Fancy Velvets, checks and plaids and Persian effects; worth $1.25 yard, at . . 75

Dress Goods.

Greatly Reduced for Holiday Selling

First Floor.

Now at the real beginning of Winter, just in time for the Christmas shopper, we make the following remarkable reductions on high class Paris Robes and individual robe lengths of finest French silk and wool and all wool novelty fabrics. You will rarely have as good an opportunity to purchase handsome Christmas presents for so little.

Robes formerly $49.00 . . . . $22.50
Robes formerly $39.00 . . . . $17.50
Robes formerly $35.00 . . . . $15.00
Robes formerly $25.00 . . . . $12.50
Robes formerly $20.00 . . . . $10.50
Robes formerly $17.50 . . . . $8.50
Robes formerly $15.00 . . . . $7.50

We have taken from our regular stock Dress Lengths of Fall Novelty, fancy mixed, solid colors and black, banded each piece with ribbon and marked them at the following prices:

$1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, up to $7.50

Boxed Waist Patterns and lengths suitable for Kimonos, in wool and silk-and-wool, from . . . . . $1.25 to $3.50

Shepherd Checks, black-and-white, blue-and-white and brown-and-white, in four size checks; yard 43

Diamond Jewelry.

First Floor, Right of Main Entrance.

Our Diamond Booth, just at the right of the main entrance, is rich with a display of Diamond Jewelry of which any high-class jeweller might be proud. The designs, which are unique and beautiful, were specially created for the holiday season—and as a whole form a variety that is bewitchingly rich and admirable.

Diamond Brooch, 14-karat gold, handsome scroll design with large diamond centre, $20.00; others up to . $875.00

Diamond Earrings, Tiffany and cluster settings . . $14.00 to $495.00

Diamond Cuff Links, 14-karat, extra heavy, with handsome diamond centre, star and plain setting . . . $14.50

Other styles up to . . . $67.00

Diamond Scarf Pins, many handsome designs . . . $5.50 to $200.00

Ladies' Hand chased Diamond Set Rings; large brilliant stones; value $20.00, $16.50

Diamond and Hungarian Opal Rings; handsome fancy designs; value $25.00, $19.50

Clusters and other fancy settings up to $500.00

Watches.

First Floor.

Men's Solid Gold 14-carat Hunting Case Watches: heavy cases, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements, in 7, 15 and 21 jewels and high-grade movements, $30.00 to $65.00

Men's Solid Gold 14-carat open-face Cases, fitted with Elgin or Waltham movements, 7, 15, 21 jewels and high-grade movements . . $26.00 to $59.00

Ladies' Solid Gold Chatelaine Watches: fine Swiss movement . . . $10.50

Ladies' Enameled Gold inlaid Chatelaine Watches; in various colors . . . $7.75

Ladies' Hunting Case Watch; guaranteed for 25 years; fitted with a fine Hampden movement; engraved; plain and engine turned styles $12.75

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, pendent set, engine turned and engraved styles; fully warranted . . . $3.95

Ladies' and Misses' Diamond Rings; fancy Belcher and Tiffany Belcher settings; value $18.00 . . . . . $12.00

Diamond Heart Locket, 14-karat gold, with large diamond centre; value $10.00, $7.50

Other shapes, diamond set, up to $56.00

Ladies' Solitaires, Tiffany setting, perfect white stones, weighing almost a half karat; extraordinary value . . $45.00

Ladies' Diamond Ring, hand chased, Belcher and Tiffany settings, brilliant cut and white stones; value $30.00 . $25.00

Solid Gold Knot Brooches, plain and chased, small diamond centre . $5.00

Diamond Tie Clasps, plain and fancy, large size diamond $6.75

Solid Gold Jewelry.

First Floor.

Solid Gold Hatpins, set with real stones, $2.95 to $10.50

Solid Gold Necklaces, various patterns, 12½ to 22 inches . . $1.75 to $6.75

Solid Gold Cuff Patterns, extra heavy, 14-carat gold, plain Roman finish, for engraving $4.95

Solid Gold Baby Pins, fancy and with setting; value $1.75 pair . . . $1.25

Solid Gold Baby Pin Sets, with chain; new patterns; value $3.75, at . $2.75

Solid Gold Brooches, plain and fancy $1.95

Baby Rings, solid 14-carat gold; extra heavy and set with good-sized diamond; value $5.00, at $3.95

Ladies' Signet Ring, extra heavy; Roman and bright finish; new designs . $4.50

A Piano---A Life-Time Present.

(Fourth Floor.)

The greatest opportunity ever offered to the piano-purchasing public of Greater New York is now to be found in this establishment.

400 Pianos are now assembled in our spacious warerooms, which we propose to dispose of at prices and terms that cannot fail to be appreciated by the music-loving public. Headed by THE FAMOUS KNABE, our line consists of the following well-known makes:

GABLER, HOBART M. CABLE, DAVENPORT & TREACY, SCHUBERT, PACKARD, BUSH & GERTS, PRICE & TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE.

No words of ours are needed to expatiate on the high quality and excellence of every one of these instruments. In thousands of American homes they are to-day gladdening the hearts of their owners, and are thus their own best advertisements.

We are offering

Pianos at $165 to $190

that usually command from $225

"Vantine's is one of the sights of New York."

This is an "Unusual Store," because of the Artistic and Useful Objects, Curios and Textile Fabrics, gathered together from Japan, China, India, Turkey and Persia displayed here that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

A cordial invitation is extended to all strangers, as well as our regular patrons, to visit this interesting store and view the largest exhibition of Oriental things displayed under one roof.

HANDSOME, USEFUL GIFTS.

Oriental Rugs,
Large stock, all sizes, weaves, colors and designs.

Oriental Lamps,
Oriental Silks,
Sheer Fabrics,
Pineapple Gauze,
Ivory Carvings,
Antique Embroidery.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway & 18th St.

Administrator's Sale — The entire stock of an exclusive high class tailor on sale this week only on our second floor. The finest woolens ever displayed for overcoats, coats, vests and trousers—on sale at one uniform price of, Suit or Overcoat to order $20.00. Coat and Vest $15.00. Trousers $5.00. The former selling prices were from $60.00 to $100.00 for Overcoat or Suit. Trousers from $12.00 to $20.00.

It's our holiday offering, take advantage of it. We have facilities for completing garments in 24 hours if required. It's triple value—or money back.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Fifth Avenue Auction ROOMS,
F A-A R
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
Modern and Antique
FURNITURE
Consigned From Private Families
Handsome Parlor, Dining Room and Bed Room Furnishings, Brass Bedsteads, Carpets, &c.

PIANOS.
Steinway & Sons' Grand — Knabe Upright
Erard Parlor Grand — Whitney Upright
Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Chests of Drawers, &c. Choice twin Marqueterie Bedsteads, a Rare Colonial Secretary (which was broken open and rifled by the Hessians during the Revolution), a superb Buhl Hall Clock, Magnificent carved Florentine Sideboard, collection of historical china, rare and valuable Chinese Embroideries (collected by the owner while residing in China), choice old Laces, Fur Garments, European Porcelains, Bronzes, Cut Glass, Etchings, Engravings, Pen and Ink Drawings, a collection of Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Potteries, Bronzes, Ivory and Wood Carvings, embroidered and uncut Velvet Screens, Teakwood Pedestals, &c., and
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
Pair Diamond Earrings weighing 10½ and 1.32 carats.
TO BE SOLD
Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 17th,
AND FOLLOWING AFTERNOONS, AT 2 O'CLOCK

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

SENATE TRAPS THE HOUSE

Refuses to Strike Off Rider Prohibiting Sale of Liquor.

Representatives Had Tacked It to the Immigration Bill, Relying on the Senators to Kill It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There is an interesting contest in progress between the House and the Senate which has been given little notice, mainly for the reason that the matter in controversy is one that affects the House only. There always has been a vigorous outcry against the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building. In previous years there was little concealment of the barroom features of the restaurants at both ends of the Capitol, and although the sale of intoxicants has been forbidden by the rules of the Senate and House, no attention was given them.

Finally the sale was carried on so boldly that public attention was arrested, and on the Senate side the rule was rigidly enforced. For some time, therefore, no intoxicants have been dispensed in the Senate restaurant. On the House side, however, there are no restrictions, and visitors as well as members of the House find no difficulty in obtaining their preferred tipple. Spasmodic efforts have been made from time to time to prevent this by advocates of prohibition, but while such efforts have had the effect to temporarily check the sale, they failed to suppress it.

Believing that the desired reform might be accomplished by the enactment of a law, the prohibition advocates succeeded in having an amendment placed on the Immigration bill forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in any part of the Capitol building. There was no contest over the amendment, those who did not agree with it believing that the Senate would strike it from the bill. The Senate committee did strike it out, the point being made that it was not germane to the bill. When the bill reached the Senate a strong opposition developed to the action of the committee, and, after considerable debate, the paragraph was restored.

Many Senators voted for restoring the paragraph, believing the House was not sincere in its action, with the object of placing that body in an awkward position. So far as the Senate is concerned a prohibitory law will not inconvenience the Senators. No liquors are sold at the Senate end of the Capitol, a fact well known to members of the House, and if that body sincerely desires to suppress the sale of intoxicants in its restaurant Senators believe they should be gratified.

The Senate has a great advantage over the House in the matter of personal conveniences at the Capitol. The increased accommodations derived from the removal of the Congressional Library and the possession of the Maltby Building, situated on the north edge of the Capitol Park, enables every Senator to have a private room, and if these private apartments were searched it is highly probable that stimulating beverages would be discovered in many of them. The Senate adheres to the paragraph of the Immigration bill which forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building. It cannot be touched by a conference committee when the bill reaches that stage. Should it become law the House therefore will be required to pass a repealing act or be compelled to "go dry."

Senators are laughing at the predicament in which the House is likely to find itself by reason of its insincere action in passing a prohibitory clause. In agreeing to it the Senators sprung the trap which the House set to catch the Senate, and the former body has been adroitly caught. Unless Senators shall heed the importunities of those Representatives who are appealing to have the paragraph stricken out before final action on the bill, visitors will not be able next Winter to get their drinks at the House restaurant; and the Representatives will be compelled to follow the example of the Senators and keep private bottles in their committee rooms.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Total for Ten Months of 1902 Foots Up to $415,000,000, Figures Only Exceeded in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Manufactures now form one-third of the exports from the United States, a larger proportion than in any preceding year. The ten months of the year for which data are now complete show that manufactures formed during that period 32.61 per cent. of the total exports of the country. The figures now available indicate that the total exports of manufactures during the calendar year 1902 will reach about $415,000,000, or more than in any preceding fiscal year, save in the exceptional year 1900, when the total was $433,000,000.

One feature of the exportation of manufactures which is especially interesting and important is the large proportion which finds a market in the chief manufacturing countries of the world. A statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows that more than one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States now go to Europe, the great manufacturing section of the world, and that about one-fourth of the total exports of manufactures go to North America, the other fourth being about equally distributed between South America, Asia, Oceanica, and Africa.

Five great articles form the bulk of the exportations of manufactures from the United States to Europe—copper, mineral oil, iron and steel manufactures, leather, and agricultural implements. The annual exportation of copper, mineral oil, and iron and steel manufactures each exceeds $40,000,000, while that of leather exceeds $20,000,000, and agricultural implements over $10,000,000.

BIDS WANTED IN MANILA.

Franchises for Street Railway and Light, Heat, and Power System to be Let in March.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has issued a statement announcing that it now is in a position to furnish intending bidders the full text of the enactment of the Philippine Commission providing for the grant of a franchise to construct an electric street railway in Manila and its suburbs and for the grant of a franchise to construct, maintain, and operate an electric light, heat, and power system in Manila and its suburbs. The franchises will be awarded after competitive bidding, the bids to be filed in Manila before March 5, 1903, when they will be opened. The route of the proposed systems, as fixed by the Philippine Commission, is thirty-five miles long.

The points of competition for bidding are: The duration of the franchise, not to exceed fifty years; the rate of fare on the street railway, not to exceed 7½ cents gold for first-class passengers and 5 cents gold for second-class passengers, and the compensation to be paid the City of Manila for the franchise, not less than 1½ per cent. of the gross earnings.

Construction must begin within six months after awarding the bid and be completed twenty months thereafter.

FEAR BIG CHIMNEY WILL FALL.

Employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington Are Greatly Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The thousand and more employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are viewing the immense smokestack on the bureau building with something like the same feeling that the inhabitants near a volcano behold smoke issuing from a crater.

Nine years ago the big stack was erected at considerable cost. Not long after it was built a crack was discovered in its side about 150 feet from the ground. A board of architects was called in to give an opinion as to the extent of the damage and to decide whether the crack threatened to become larger. They said the crack was caused by building a fire under the stack too soon after it was built, and that in all probability the crack would not grow any larger. However, it is now seen that what was only a crevice nine years ago is a huge yawning fissure, and every day it is widening.

The architects who said the strength of the chimney was not endangered have few believers among the hundreds of young women who are occupied every day in feeding the silken paper into the presses to be converted into bonds and United States notes. They are sure that the big mass of brick and mortar will fall on them at almost any moment, and a general appeal has been made to Capt. Meredith, the of the bureau, to have something done in regard to the menace that hangs over them. It is proposed to put heavy iron bands around the chimney. There is apprehension that if the chimney fell it would crush the bureau building, and that if it collapsed during work hours it would cause great loss of life.

All Good Doctors

Agree that the first symptoms of cold should never be neglected. If at first sign of cold or cough you'll take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, you will escape serious consequences. All druggists sell it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

STATEHOOD BILL FIGHT.

Senate Will Debate the Question All Week—Outlook in Doubt—The House Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. — The coming week is likely to be marked by more effective attention to business in both houses than has been shown in the first fortnight of the session. In the Senate the Immigration bill is practically completed, and an agreement will be reached for a final vote Wednesday or Thursday.

The Statehood bill is also ready for passage, according to Senator Quay's way of looking at it, but Senator Beveridge and the leaders on the Republican side are not expecting a vote on the bill this week. The question will furnish debate all the week, as the bill is the unfinished business at the close of the morning hour until disposed of. Friends of the measure express an intention to force a vote when the majority of the Committee on Territories brings back the substitute which they withdrew to perfect. The majority members of the committee say they have proposed the substitute as a choice of evils. They would prefer to have one Democratic State rather than two, as would be the case, they assert, under the Three-State bill.

It is not probable the managers of the fight against the Omnibus bill will give the opportunity that Senator Quay is looking for to get a test vote. They are not likely to report back the substitute right away. If the process of persuading strength away from the Three-State bill succeeds, the report will be brought in, and the test vote allowed with the expectation that the motion by Senator Quay to lay the substitute on the table can be beaten. After this the fate of the measure would depend on the affirmative attitude of the Republican Senators who are inclined to admit Oklahoma but keep out New Mexico and Arizona. It is improbable that the fight will come to an end this week.

After the routine morning business in the Senate is disposed of to-morrow, Senator Proctor will ask the Senate to take up the bill for the reorganization of the militia force of the United States, and he will continue to bring it forward each day with the hope of securing action early in the week, and of having it become a law before adjournment for the Christmas holidays.

The Senate will adjourn Saturday for the holidays.

The prospects are for an uninteresting week in the House. To-morrow is District of Columbia day, and the bill to give the Secretary of Agriculture power to make regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in live stock has been set for Tuesday. Beyond this and the consideration of an Urgent Deficiency bill there is no fixed programme before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays Saturday.

TRENTANOVE COMING AGAIN.

The Italian Sculptor, Who Once Was Said to be Engaged to a Senator's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Washington society is looking forward to a visit from Chevalier Trentanove, once a conspicuous figure here in a gay and semi-Bohemian section of the social world. The last time Chevalier Trentanove appeared before the public was when it was reported that he would marry the late Mrs. Lucille Blackburn Lane, daughter of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky. The wedding never came off.

Not long after Trentanove had sailed for his old home, in Florence, it was learned that he had secured a divorce from a wife he had left behind him in Italy when he came to this country in 1892 to exhibit his sculptures in the Chicago Fair. He and his artist friend, Prince Troubetskoy, husband of Amelie Rives, in their joint studio had given fashionable receptions, which had been attended by all the leading buds and matrons in Washington, and it was never dreamed that the handsome sculptor was a married man.

There will be no mistake on this score now, as the Chevalier returns with an Italian wife, having married recently Marie Castolozzi, a rich Florentine, who is well known in Italy as a patron of art.

NEGRO COLONIZATION PLAN.

Why Senator Morgan Advocates Sending the Colored Race to the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Morgan of Alabama is the principal advocate of the plan for using the Philippine Islands as a colony for American negroes. He has been urging the scheme upon the War Department for some time, and is enthusiastic about its possibilities. He has also consulted Governor General Taft about it. In course of time, Mr. Morgan believes, the project will be far enough advanced for legislation.

Mr. Morgan thinks that millions of negroes will go to the Philippines in case the way is opened to them, and that this will go far toward settling the race problem in this country. His idea is to incorporate steamship transportation companies for them and to give them homesteads of about twenty acres each, with the best business advantages that can be secured. This plan, unlike the old scheme for sending them to Liberia, would not deprive them of their citizenship or their protection under the American flag.

He thinks the climate is exactly suited to the negroes, and in proof of this says that negroes were the original inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. The Malays drove them back from the seacoast, but the Philippine negroes still live in the hill regions.

PHILIPPINE TRADE GROWS.

Value of Imports Increases, While That of Exports Falls Off to a Less Degree.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A comparative summary of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the seven months ended July 31, 1902 and 1901, shows that the total value of merchandise, exclusive of gold and silver, imported during the seven months ended July 31, 1902, was $19,310,437, as against $17,132,205 for the same period of 1901. The principal increase in 1902 was in foodstuffs. Gold and silver were imported to the value of $3,026,747, compared with $1,230,294 in 1901. The value of imports coming from the United States in 1902 was $2,433,889, a gain of approximately $500,000.

The destruction of the work cattle by rinderpest and the outbreak of cholera, combined with the currency crisis, have produced a falling off in exports of nearly $1,000,000, as compared with the previous year, the figures for 1902 showing $13,883,263, against $14,815,761 in 1901. Gold and silver were exported to the value of $2,019,717 in 1902, against $635,181 in 1901. This decrease did not prevent a comparative increase in shipments to the United States of $709,630, a gain during the past two years of more than $3,250,000.

The annual export trade since American occupation has improved so rapidly that the present monthly average, notwithstanding the adverse conditions, is in excess of the computed ratio based on the showing of former years.

RECENT ENDORSEMENTS FROM MUSICAL CRITICS

"I am perfectly amazed at the artistic results obtained with the Pianola. Not to my recollection have I ever heard a similar instrument." RAOUL PUGNO

"I not only does the Pianola perfectly play the great pianoforte compositions as no other mechanical device could hope to do, but as an accompanying instrument, it is simply beyond criticism." MARCEL JOURNET

"I would like to own several pianola playing machines for curiosity, but I would play only the Pianola, as that is far superior to all of them from *every* point of view. FRITZ KREISLER.

"My chief reason for preferring the Pianola is that by its use the piano can be played artistically, and this I cannot say of the other piano-playing devices I have seen." LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.

"I have seen all the different piano attachments, but the Pianola is the only one which could be considered seriously, for it is the only one which is musical and artistic." JAN KUBELIK.

"I am familiar with quite a number of the automatic pianoplayers, but, until I heard the Pianola, I had no conception of how thoroughly artistic those instruments could be made. Of all the piano-players, the Pianola is unquestionably the best." JEAN GIRARDY.

"The Pianola brings out the accentuation and rhythm in my marches even better than many accomplished pianists." JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

Placing Pianola in position to play upright piano.

The PIANOLA

A logical CHRISTMAS GIFT to every owner of a piano. It provides an endless source of pleasure throughout the year.

Less than four years ago there was but one way to play the piano—*i. e.*, to pick out and strike each note with the human fingers, a laborious, yet prescribed action.

To-day the same notes are struck by pneumatic fingers, no less sensitive than human fingers, and much more obedient to the will. Moreover, this is done to the satisfaction of the entire musical profession, including the great pianists.

The Pianola occupies among musical instruments an absolutely unique position, and the measure of success which it has achieved during its comparatively brief career, is also unique in that it has never been equalled.

Built as an adjunct to, or amplifier of, another instrument, the Pianola has become to the public all over the world almost as well known, at least by name, as the piano itself.

Though perfectly artistic and wholly individual in each player's hands, the Pianola can be played by any one, even those utterly ignorant of the art of music, and is thus practically available to every man, woman, and child in the whole wide world.

The Pianola not only solves the problem of the unused piano, but furnishes a splendid and agreeable means for pianists to pursue their studies beyond the point where their own ability to execute ends.

The Pianola is the natural complement to the piano, and so increases the usefulness and value of that instrument, that the cost of both is in a short time amply repaid by the amount of pleasure they afford.

For controlling the expression, the Pianola is provided with three levers: the tempo-lever, regulating the time; the touch or accent lever, controlling the force with which the key is struck; and the sustaining lever, pressing down the sustaining pedal of the piano.

These levers are sensitive to the slightest variation, at the will of the player, and are instantaneous in their effect.

An expression-line printed on each roll of music guides the player unfamiliar with the selection. When not in use the Pianola can be removed to another part of the room.

Price of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments if desired.

Instruments selected now will be reserved for Holiday delivery.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Avenue, near 34th Street.
Selling Agents: FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn.—LAUTER CO., Newark and Paterson.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF PATRONS

"We believe the Pianola is a great educator. We know it is a source of great pleasure. To anyone, situated as ourselves, the possessors of a piano, without the skill of playing same, the acquisition of the Pianola is practically the beginning of the ownership of the piano."
A PROMINENT CLEVELAND ATTORNEY.

"I enjoy my Pianola so much that I wouldn't take five thousand dollars for it if I couldn't replace it. I never had anything in the line of musical instruments that I enjoyed so much."
MARIETTA HOLLEY (SAMANTHA ALLEN).

"It is not too much to say that we are all delighted with it. We could see no difference between its playing the piano and of the best performers on that instrument."
A PROMINENT BANKER.

"I consider the Pianola one of the greatest refining influences of the century.
"No purchase of any kind—costing a similar sum—ever gave me so much happiness as the Pianola."
ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

"The library of music is made to satisfy all tastes, and the person that does not own and use a Pianola must either be an excellent pianist, or else have no love for music."
PROMINENT CAPITALIST.

"If the performer will give the time, expression, and feeling, the Pianola will do all the rest. It is a wonderful instrument and adds a hundredfold to the value of the piano."
A PROMINENT LAWYER.

THESE LETTERS ARE ON FILE AT AEOLIAN CO.'S WAREROOMS.

Playing Grand Piano with aid of Pianola.

OPPOSE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Conservative Leaders Will Strive to Defeat the Measure Passed by the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—What the Senate will do with the Eight-Hour bill is a topic of political conversation here at present. This has passed the House three times, but has never been brought before the Senate for a vote. One of the counsel for the Government contractors remarked the other day that if the House passed the bill for two reasons—first, because that body feared the labor vote, and, secondly, because it felt sure the Senate would not act affirmatively upon it.

Among conservative members of the Senate the bill is regarded as a dangerous piece of class legislation, and this element will endeavor to prevent action at this session. Senator Proctor of Vermont has been quoted as saying he is determined to defeat the bill if he has to speak against it every day during the remainder of the session.

It is impossible to predict what the report of the Senate committee will be. Appearances indicate that the committee will be equally divided, four to four, or that a favorable report will be made by five members and a minority report by three. The report is expected Monday or Tuesday, and the bill will probably come before the Senate after the holidays.

DENTISTS WANT RECOGNITION.

Not Satisfied with the Grade They Hold in the United States Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A hearing on dentistry was given yesterday by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and many leading dentists were present to urge that a bill be passed raising the grade of naval dentists.

The dentist is a modern institution on shipboard. Formerly the tar whose tooth ached had to suffer or else have it pulled by the ship's doctor or a fellow-seaman. Now there are dentists in the navy, but they are rated as yeomen.

The National Dental Association wants a "Dental Corps" created so that the dentists may have proper rank and pay.

DOGFIGHT ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

No Policeman in Sight While a Brindle and an English Terrier Did Battle.

Two dogs, one a brindle and the other of the English bull terrier breed, did battle for over twenty minutes at noon yesterday underneath the elevated road structure at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, while the owners of the two animals looked on and a crowd of a hundred or more formed a circle about the combatants. Not a policeman was in sight, and it was not until one of the dogs plainly was getting the worst of the fight that any step was taken to separate them.

Just how the fight started nobody seemed to know. The brindle was in leash and being led by a stocky little Englishman, who spoke with a strong cockney accent, wore a little cap over one ear, and trailed a long raglan coat. He said his dog was three-quarters English bull, a quarter-bred French, and weighed thirty-six pounds. The other dog, the terrier, was a handsome silky-coated fellow, and about five pounds lighter than the brindle. He wore no collar and followed at the heels of a tall, well-dressed young man.

When the fight started in good shape the two dogs were in the middle of the street. To one side stood a tall negro in livery, who held by the collar a huge English bull, which did best to break away and get into the fray. The owner of the terrier, who had not long as his dog was getting the better of the fight, shouted to the Englishman to pull his dog off. He said he could not do it, and then one of the spectators picked up the terrier by his tail. The brindle held his victim by the throat and was lifted into the air. There he hung for a minute and until another spectator stepped up and with great force and deliberation landed three heavy kicks on the brindle's head. Then he dropped.

The terrier was badly used up, and lay whimpering until carried away by the young man whom he had followed. The little Englishman caught up the leash of the brindle and swaggered down Eighth Avenue. The crowd dwindled away. The Englishman became friendly and said to a spectator as he walked away:

"You must not think my dog a quitter because he let go after being kicked in the head. He's the best fighter that ever lived. But you see, it's this way. He was in three battles up in Fort Lee last night and won every fight, making $165 for me, and half killin' the last dog. So you can't blame him, you know."

REFUSED TO VACATE A STOOP.

Prisoner Sent to Roosevelt Hospital and Then to Bellevue for Observation.

Edward P. Wilson, fifty-two years old, is in the observation ward at Bellevue Hospital, where he is being examined as to his sanity. He was removed to Bellevue from Roosevelt Hospital at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. At Bellevue Wilson said that he was a salesman and had an office in Room 56 of the building at 14 John Street. He did not give any house address at Bellevue. He said that his nearest friend was Hattie Wilson of 555 Bridge Street, Lowell, Mass.

The man was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the complaint of the occupants of the house at 104 West Forty-seventh Street, who said that the man had been sitting on the stoop of the house for hours and would not go away.

Wilson had a room in the flat of Mrs. T. L. Dingman, at 66 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Dingman said the man gave up the room several weeks ago. He was there Friday, when he appeared excited and nervous, and told her an aunt was sick in her home near Boston. He went away saying he would have to go to her, but he returned Saturday and that night shouted and made a lot of noise. When she asked him what the matter was he said he had taken poison, but she did not believe it. She told him to go to a drug store, and he went away and was not seen again.

THEY GOT INTO BELLEVUE.

There were so many applicants for a place to sleep at the City Lodging House last night that Superintendent Yorke turned away those who had been drinking. These men had no money, and as the night was cold, they schemed to get into Bellevue Hospital and in a couple of hours all were sleeping there.

Intoxicated men do not like to go to Bellevue Hospital usually, as they have to stay two or three days, and sometimes longer, and they are made to work as soon as they are able. But these men determined to meet that if it had to come so they could get shelter for the night.

The first man appeared early. He astounded the examining physician by answering, when asked if he had been drinking, "Yes." It is usual to say "No" to help appearances, but to get assigned to the alcoholic ward where it is warm, the man said "Yes." Then he began to shake as if he were getting over delirium tremens, and the doctor sent him to the ward. The man exchanged winks with another intoxicated man just walking in, and the doctor was called back. The second man admitted in a hurry that he had been drinking, and his fingers and hands began to shake, and he tried to talk incoherently.

The doctors found out what the matter was at about the six applicant. They began to ask more questions, and the men answered every question in whatever manner they thought would tend further to gain them admission to the hospital. The shaking was kept up in good time, while the doctor confronted them, but it was forgotten in the ward. The doctors passed them all in, and twenty-five of them quickly gained admission.

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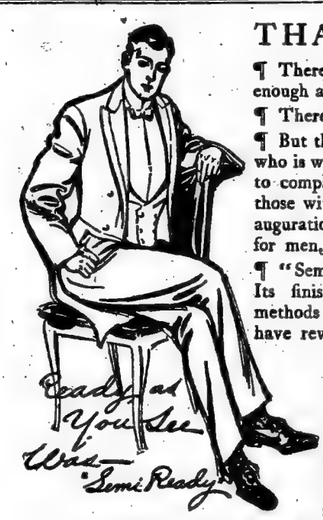

THAT EASY GRACE

¶ There are ready-made clothing stores enough already.

¶ There are high-priced tailors to spare.

¶ But the easy grace characteristic of a man who is well dressed and knows it, was possible to comparatively few men in New York—those with elastic pocketbooks—till the inauguration here of "Semi-ready" clothes for men.

¶ "Semi-ready" amounts to a discovery. Its finished-to-order and quick delivery methods along with patent wardrobe system, have revolutionized the problem of clothes.

¶ Nothing short of highest grade custom-made excellence has any place in a "Semi-ready" Wardrobe. Money can't buy better workmanship. Whether the need is for evening, informal or business apparel, expect all you have got from the best tailor and expect to pay about half that tailor's price.

¶ Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $40, $45, $50 and $55.

¶ Sack Suits and Overcoats, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40 and $45.

¶ This makes investigation safe—You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
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SOLE CONTROLLERS FOR NEW YORK

BOOKLET FREE

Butcher and His Assailant Discharged.

Alexander Metzger, twenty-seven years old, an employe of the Consumers' Meat Company, of 396 Seventh Avenue, and Thomas Redfern, sixty-three years old, of 167 West Thirty-first Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. As neither man would make a complaint both were discharged. It is alleged that while Metzger was delivering meat Saturday afternoon to the Redfern house he badly frightened Redfern's nine-year-old daughter Mary. As soon as the father heard of it he armed himself with a revolver and a policeman's club and went looking for the marketman.

DEFENSE OF LABOR MEN

Confidence Expressed by the Central Federated Union.

Denunciation of James Keyes, Who Made Charges—Opposition to Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise Continued.

The Central Federated Union spent two hours yesterday over the letter of James Keyes, Secretary of the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, to the central body, in which it was said that five labor delegates were offered $500 each to oppose the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. Keyes, who had been invited to attend the meeting, was not present. He sent a letter, inclosing $12 for back dues, and saying that a cold prevented him from attending the meeting. District Attorney Jerome had been invited also, but he was not present.

The subject came up on the reading of a letter from the Machine Stone Workers, Rubbers and Helpers' Union, which said, among other things: "It is the sense of this body that the franchise should not be granted in its present form without insertion of the labor clauses."

Joseph A. Lord of the Steam Fitters' Union, who was on the committee from the central body that went before the Board of Aldermen to oppose the franchise, said that he could find no United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, Keyes being apparently the only member. The report of a committee of investigation was:

After careful investigation we find that in our opinion no masters' and pilots' association, which James Keyes claims to represent, is in existence, and we therefore recommend the expulsion of Delegate James Keyes and the union he claims to represent from this body.

James Daly of the Dock Builders' Union, another member of the committee, made several charges against Keyes and Capts. Barry of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Association and Pastor of Harbor 1 of the Manhattan Pilots' Association, said that they could not find any meetings at Keyes's alleged organization.

Various motions and counter-motions were proposed, and the delegates became excited on account of a report that Keyes was down stairs. Several delegates volunteered to fetch him, but the Chairman insisted on them remaining. The alarm was false.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee was opposed by Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. He said that the Central body should appoint a committee to investigate Keyes, and that the committee which went before the Aldermen should be vindicated.

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union declared that "Judas Iscariot was a gentleman" compared to Keyes.

Finally a committee, consisting of Daniel Harris, Matthew Barr, and George H. Warner, was appointed to draw up resolutions of confidence in the committee of the central body that went before the Board of Aldermen to oppose the franchise in its present form.

Samuel E. Donnelly, Chairman of the committee that has charge of the movement among labor men in opposing the granting of the tunnel franchise without the labor clauses, made his report. He said:

"On Monday, Dec. 8, we met Mr. William H. Baldwin, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the purpose of ascertaining if an agreement could not be reached whereby the object desired by your honorable body could be attained regardless of the terms of the proposed franchise now under consideration by the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Baldwin informed us that he could only repeat and suggest that we make public the statement of President Cassatt made to Mayor Low and communicated to us, which was that 'the Pennsylvania Company will endeavor' to have the contractors for the construction of the proposed tunnel enter into an agreement similar to the agreement now existing between the Rapid Transit tunnel contractors and the Central Federated Union. Mr. Baldwin was requested to define the word 'endeavor' as used by Mr. Cassatt. He stated that it meant that the company would make an effort. He would not guarantee that the work would be performed by union labor, but stated that such a condition might occur. You are familiar with the situation, and we suggest that you decide as to whether you will accept the statement of Mr. Baldwin as satisfactory or continue to oppose the granting of the franchise."

Another committee, which sounded the sentiment of the building trades on the subject, made the following report:

Your committee finds upon a thorough investigation that the unions affiliated with the United Board of Building Trades are unanimous in their opposition to the proposed franchise in its present form.

The two reports were adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the Aldermen that organized labor was opposed to granting the franchise unless the contract has the labor clauses. The delegates were instructed to attend the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow and lobby in the interests of the labor clauses.

The committee on the Keyes matter reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this matter having been brought to the attention of the Central Federated Union, we brand the statements of James Keyes as malicious falsehoods in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and be it further

Resolved, That the Central Federated Union reiterates its demands, that we are emphatically opposed to the passage of the franchise in its present form; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the delegates representing all bona-fide labor organizations in the City of New York, have unlimited faith and confidence in the integrity and honesty of the committee so foully assailed.

The resolutions were carried by acclamation. Another committee was appointed to investigated James Keyes's standing.

A letter was read from Senator Chauncey M. Depew in reply to a request that he support the eight-hour bill. He said he would do all in his power to accede to the request.

PLAN FOR BIG MOTOR RACE.

Conditions Announced for the James Gordon Bennett Cup Contest.

The conditions which will govern the motor race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup to be held some time in the Summer or Fall of 1903, have been announced through the Automobile Club of America by Secretary S. M. Butler. The organization already has accepted and nominated one entry for the contest, and will receive further entries, from which two competitors will be nominated, under the general terms arranged for the trial. These are as follows:

Each entrant shall deposit with this club the sum of $800.

The Racing Committee of this club will decide which of the entrants not yet accepted may compete in the cup race. This decision may be arrived at by a contest, or by the committee without a contest.

Any entrant who is not nominated by the Racing Committee for the cup race shall have its entrance fee returned to him.

Any entrant who, after being nominated for the cup race by the committee, does not start shall forfeit his entrance fee of $800.

If three entrants are nominated to take part in the cup race, each entrant shall have two-thirds of his entrance fee (after deducting his proportion of the expenses incurred in holding the race) returned to him, provided he starts in the race.

If two entrants only are nominated, each of such entrants shall have one-half of his entrance fee (after deducting his proportion of the expenses incurred in holding the race) returned to him, provided he starts in the race.

These rules are supplemental to the rules of the Bennett Cup Race, by which each entrant agree to abide.

Races for Inter-City Relay Runners.

With the view of giving the athletes who take part in the inter-city relay race of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, in Madison Square Garden, on Dec. 27, the chance to compete in the three-mile run also, the three-mile race has been placed last on the programme, while the relay event will be run after the first two sprinting contests. This will give Bowen the chance to beat Alexander Grant, who defeated him in the five-mile race at the National Amateur Athletic championships last September. The relay, in which both men will run a mile for their respective teams, will serve merely as a warming-up exercise for the longer event. This three-mile race, next to the inter-club relay, should prove to be the closest of the night. It is expected that Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association and Joyce of the Pastimes will take part in this event. Mike McGarry, the old-time Pastime man, now Captain of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, may also come out from his temporary retirement and start in this race.

J. J. HILL NOT PESSIMISTIC.

At the Same Time He Finds Considerable Fault with Tendencies in This Country.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 14.—J. J. Hill returned to-day from an Eastern trip, and said that the alleged interview with him, sent out from Chicago, in which he was made to take a pessimistic view of industrial and financial conditions, was purely imaginative and that he did not talk with newspaper men in Chicago.

"The business of the country is undergoing a readjustment to meet changed conditions," said Mr. Hill. "The most alarming thing is the decrease in our exports. We are importing much more than we export. This is not due to a larger home consumption; it is because our articles cost too much.

"Our people demand better things than do those of other countries, and our production has been overtaking the needs of the country too rapidly. The things we manufacture cost more than other nations will pay, and they buy elsewhere. Agricultural products, provisions, and such things sell readily everywhere, and are staple the world over. They are not affected by local conditions. I do not look for the production of articles of a cheaper kind to meet the demands of the export trade. I don't know what will be done. It is hoped that some adjustment will be made to meet the conditions.

"There is too much speculation now or too much boom. Just how it will come out I do not know."

ASYLUM TIRED HIM.

Explanation of a Man Who Was Recognized by a Bloomingdale Keeper in Broadway.

John Kilcullen, a keeper in Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane at White Plains, while strolling down Broadway last evening, noticed something familiar about the face and figure of a middle-aged man who passed him at Forty-fifth Street, and he went to Policeman Matthew Horan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and said:

"Arrest that man. He is an escaped patient from Bloomingdale. I am from Bloomingdale, too."

In the police station the man described himself as Holmes Agnew, forty-one years old, a canvasser of 119 West Forty-seventh Street. His mother, Mrs. Mary Tomela, lived at 58 West Forty-seventh Street, he said.

"I entered Bloomingdale of my own volition," he explained.

The keeper remarked that he had left it in the same way, and alleged that Agnew had been in the asylum three times.

"I got tired and wanted to have a good time, so I left," Agnew said. "I escaped last Thursday."

In Bellevue Hospital he was sent to the alcoholic ward on a technical charge of intoxication.

"SUGAR" WILL STAY ON BOARD.

Chinese Cook of the Queen Mary, Known in Many Ports as a Strong Man, Due to Arrive.

"Sugar," the nineteen-year-old Chinaman who is known to the wharf rats of many ports in Asiatic and Mediterranean waters as the big, good-natured cook of the British steamship Queen Mary, and the stories of whose prowess as a strong man would fill a book, is due to arrive in New York for the first time in his maritime career this morning.

As much, however, as "Sugar" would delight to see New York, as it can only be seen to be appreciated, he will nevertheless not be allowed to leave his ship, and the only thing that he will be able to tell his countrymen, when he returns to his native land, about the metropolis of the Western hemisphere, will be limited to a description of how the tall buildings looked from a ship and the way the rivers were crowded with craft during his brief sojourn here, for "Sugar" comes under the ban of the Chinese Exclusion act, and will not be allowed to touch American soil even for an instant.

"Sugar," who is over 6 feet in height and weighs about 200 pounds, always has a smile on his face, and, according to the officers of the Queen Mary, who aver that he is the best Chantiman that ever shipped on any ship, is always happiest when he has enough work before him to tire a dozen ordinary men. He is an expert in the preparation of all dishes in which rice is a factor, and now, after a service of little more than a year on a ship commanded by Caucasians, he has so far progressed in the preparation of dishes peculiar to the white man's country that there are few cooks on the seas better qualified.

Another thing about this Oriental is his aversion to wearing thick clothing, and his absolute hatred of footgear in any shape or form. He is always barefooted, and whether the decks be heated by a glaring sun or almost frozen with sleet and snow, "Sugar" trots about from cabin to galley, apparently never thinking of the cold, that would put almost anybody else in the hospital with pneumonia or tuberculosis.

With officers he is said to be a great favorite, and according to dispatches from Boston there is not a man on the Queen Mary who would not put up a rough and tumble fight of substantial proportions if anybody tried to interfere with the legal rights of "Sugar," the Queen Mary's chef.

Pocketbook with $273 Had Vanished.

Colgate Baker, Jr., of 29 West Thirty-seventh Street, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that he had lost his wife's pocketbook, containing $273, in a restaurant. He explained that he had discovered, when he came to pay for the dinner, that he had left his pocketbook at home, and so asked his wife for the money. She handed him the pocketbook, containing $275, from which he took $2, and gave it back to her. Waiters, he said, helped him and his wife on with their wraps, and when they got home they discovered that the pocketbook was gone.

Death of J. J. Bardwell.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—J. J. Bardwell, one of the oldest photographers of the country, died here to-day at the age of seventy-nine years. Five years ago the National Association of Photographers discussed a proposition to give him a home in recognition of his services to photographic art, but he refused to acquiesce. He was at one time President of the National Association.

Amateur Bird Taming.

In the Christmas number of The Pall Mall Magazine a clergyman provides a diverting description of bird taming, illustrated with photographs of a very convincing character. For instance, we see the author with a sparrow in his left hand, while his right is pressing the camera button which photographs it; we see a robin taking crumbs from the author's lips; and in another case a sedate little cole-tit perched quite contentedly on his fingers. Robins, chaffinches, blue-tits, cole-tits, great-tits, and hedge-sparrows have been trained to feed regularly from the hands, while among the casual guests at the crumb banquet are many jackdaws, starlings, pied wagtails, and other non-resident members of the tame species. The method is to begin in frosty weather by plentifully sprinkling window-sill and doorstep with breadcrumbs; then, when the birds have become convinced of your altruism, the hand should be well spread with tempting morsels of cheese and walnut and laid flat on the ground. At this stage one has to wait till that pugilistic little charlatan, the robin, leads the way by making a mad dash for a tit-bit on the extreme point of a finger; but, after that, courage soon manifests itself, and one is able to raise the hand inch by inch till the birds are obliged actually to perch upon it for their rations. After this patience will gradually enable the host to work upon his little guests that they feed fearlessly from his lips.—London Globe.

Pecans Grafted on Hickory.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier calls attention to the fact that in Chester County in its State they are grafting pecans on hickory sprouts. Such grafts grow at the rate of five feet a year, while seedlings grow very slowly. It is believed such grafts will begin to bear in four years, while seedling pecans would consume twice that time in getting to productiveness. Nor is this all. Seedling pecans are subject to attacks of "borers," while it is assumed that hickory stock would be proof against such attacks. Alabama is full of hickory sprouts, and if these sprouts can be turned into pecan trees, a new source of income will soon become available. Two old pecan trees in Virginia are considered worth $1,000 apiece, simply because they each yield annually the income of that sum.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

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15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
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SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

EGAN LOST AT HANDBALL

Champion Beaten by Flaherty and McCabe Paired.

Negotiations Progressing for an International Match — Large Attendance at Local Courts.

Some of the liveliest handball games of the season were played yesterday by the leading experts in the Brooklyn and Jersey City courts. Owing to the heavy fall of snow, all of the Gaelic football and hurling matches, which were to have been decided during the afternoon in Greater New York, had to be postponed indefinitely, and a great many of the Irish players visited the handball courts instead.

There was an immense gathering of experts at Oliver Drew's court in Degraw Street, Brooklyn, as they were anxious to see the little Irishman play as well as to learn the latest developments in the arrangements for an international match between Drew and the present Irish champion, Timothy Toohill of Kanturk, Ireland.

Among those present were "Phil" Casey, ex-champion of the world; ex-Alderman James Dunne, who with Casey has played on both sides of the Atlantic; Dr. Shea, "Mike" Slater, Oliver Drew, James Dunne, Jr., Joseph Devlin, J. McElroy, Charles Raleigh, J. O'Connor, John Hurley, and Edward McCarthy.

James Dunne, Sr., who has charge of the arrangements for the Drew-Toohill match, read a letter from the Irish champion, in which the latter stated that he was willing to play Drew for £150, and to have the first half of the match decided in America. This was very satisfactory, but Toohill also said that he would insist on using the "Gorman ball" alternately with the "O'Donohue ball," which is in general use here. The "Gorman ball" is not liked by the experts in this country, as it is not lively enough for good play; its only claim for efficacy is in service because it is almost unreturnable.

Mr. Dunne saw Toohill play this ball in his matches against John Lawlor at Dublin and Kanturk, Ireland, when Toohill won the Irish championship last August. Toohill won every game played with the "Gorman ball," while Lawlor was equally successful with the lively sphere.

"We want the lively ball," said Mr. Dunne yesterday. That one which Toohill insists upon using in alternate games won't do. You might as well be served with a stone. It would be a handy thing in a Tipperary row, but it is not the article for an American handball court."

A letter to this effect was written and mailed to Toohill yesterday, and if he does not consent to play with the lively rubber the negotiations will cease, and the much-desired match may be dropped. This contest has been talked of for months, and a great deal of interest has been taken in the prospects of a meeting between the present and former Irish champions in home-and-home games. In all probability some agreement may be arrived at, so that the men may be brought together, and "Phil" Casey says he will do his utmost to prevent the match falling through.

On next Wednesday "Phil" Casey and Oliver Drew will play against James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea in Drew's court, and this is expected to prove one of the best matches of the season end. The conditions are to be best three in five sets.

There were many fast matches played at Drew's court yesterday, in one of which Casey and Drew defeated John Henry and James Dunne, Sr. In another game Drew and J. Dunne, Sr., were beaten in three straight sets by Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr., and in both games Drew played up to his very best form. Following are the leading scores of the principal matches:

"Phil" Casey and Oliver Drew	21	21	18
John Henry and J. Dunne, Sr.	15	16	21
Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr.	21	21	21
Oliver Drew and J. Dunne, Sr.	16	18	17
E. McCarthy and M. Hurley	21	18	21
J. O'Connor and J. Hurley	17	21	19
John Murphy and James Murphy	17	21	14
Charles Raleigh and J. McElroy	21	18	21
T. O'Donnell and M. Slater	21	18	20
"Mike" Henry and M. Ryan	14	21	21
Simon Henry	21	18	21
Joseph Devlin	19	21	20

At his own court in Jersey City, "Mike" Egan, the world's champion handball expert, met his first defeat in many months yesterday. He was playing single-handed, however, against two of the best players who frequent the Mercer Street court. On the previous Sunday Egan defeated James Flaherty and Thomas McCabe two games out of three, and yesterday a return match was in order. All through the first two sets the partners played a remarkably clever game, and Egan was unable to show to his best advantage on account of the manner in which they divided the short and long play in rallies. Egan scored 16 and 18 aces in the first two games and won the third, 21-12. In the last game he was invincible and had such perfect control in service and return play that he asked for an extension to "best three out of five," but his opponents would not consent, and the final game of the rubber will take place between them next Sunday, when the champion says he will surely redeem himself.

The majority of the spectators were anxious to have the game prolonged, but none of them could blame Flaherty and McCabe for not extending it, as they had won the match fairly and squarely in the first two sets, so that it will take another contest to decide whether Egan can beat them.

Another match which evoked a good deal of applause from the occupants of the gallery was a three-in-five between P. Egan and T. McCabe as partners and John Egan and J. Hanlon. Every ace in the four sets played was hard earned, P. Egan and McCabe winning the first two sets and the fourth. Following are the scores in the leading matches:

J. Flaherty and T. McCabe	21	21	13
"Mike" Egan	16	18	21
P. Egan and T. McCabe	21	21	16
J. Egan and J. Hanlon	17	16	21
G. Nees and C. Cannon	13	21	21
T. Kelly and P. Eckhoff	21	15	9
P. McCue and J. Walsh	21	21	21
M. Walsh and M. Kenny	17	15	10
H. Ross	21	8	21
P. Dolan	19	21	15
T. Waldron and J. Conway	21	0	21
T. Tuchill and J. Baggs	11	21	19
P. Burns and J. Delaney	11	21	21
T. Murray and J. Quinn	21	3	20

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The weather has cleared in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, but the Southwest storm noted Saturday night has reached Southern Texas, and as a result snow and rain are again falling in the Gulf States, the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and continues in the Central Rocky Mountain region. Snow in the south plateau has been followed by clearing weather. Over the remaining districts west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, with little change in temperature.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the South Atlantic and risen in the West Gulf States. They are, however, generally below the seasonal average except in the latter district.

The Southwest storm will move northeastward during Monday, causing rain in the Southern States and snow from the Lower Missouri Valley eastward ... kept in New England.

There will be ... Tuesday in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday ... Tuesday. It will be warmer Monday in the ... south Atlantic and colder in the West Gulf Sta... It will be colder Tuesday in the East Gulf a... South Atlantic States, and warmer in the slo... and Central Rocky Mountain region.

On the New Eng... and coast the winds will be fresh north to nor... east, becoming brisk Monday night; on the Mi... le Atlantic Coast north to northeast, increasi... in force; on the South Atlantic Coast northe... st to east, becoming brisk to high; on the East ... lf coast brisk, possibly high, south, becoming w... t to north by Monday night; on the West Gul... coast brisk to high south, shifting to north;... the upper lakes brisk north to east, probably b... h over south portion, and on the lower lakes br... t to high northeast.

Steamships depa... ng for European ports Monday will have fre... to brisk north to northeast winds, increasing ... cloudiness, probably snow Monday night, to ... e Great Banks.

Storm warnings ... are displayed on the Gulf coast from Brown... ille to Cedar Keys, on the Atlantic Coast fr... Jacksonville to Nantucket, and on the Great ... akes. Frost warnings have been issued for ... lifornia and moderate cold-wave warnings for ... he south plateau.

FORECAST FOR ... TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

District of Colur... sia and Maryland, increasing cloudiness to-day, ... followed by snow; Tuesday, rain or snow; i... reasing north to northeast winds.

Delaware, rain ... snow to-day and Tuesday; brisk to high nort... to northeast winds.

Virginia, cloudy ... to-day, with rain or snow; Tuesday, rain or ... now, rain in southeast portion; increasing r... tion; north to east winds, becoming high.

Eastern Pennsyl... nia, snow to-day and probably Tuesday; incre... ing northeast winds, becoming high.

Eastern New Y... k, increasing cloudiness today, followed by ... now; not so cold in central and north portio... Tuesday, snow; increasing northeast winds, ... coming high.

North Carolina, ... in to-day, not so cold; brisk to high east wind... Tuesday, fair, colder.

New Jersey, inc... asing cloudiness to-day, followed by snow; T... sday, snow in north, rain or snow in south por... n; increasing north to northeast winds, becom... g high.

Western Pennsy... ania, snow to-day and Tuesday; brisk high es... to northeast winds.

West Virginia, ... ow to-day; Tuesday, cloudy, with snow and col... r in the mountain districts.

Minnesota, clou... to-day, with snow in east and south portion; ... fresh east to north winds; Tuesday, fair.

Western New Y... k, snow to-day and Tuesday, not quite so col... to-day; increasing east to northeast winds, ... coming high.

New England, ... increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by snow ... n south portion; not so cold in west portion; ... uesday, snow; north to east winds, increasing ... force.

North Dakota, f... to-day, not so cold in northwest portion; Tue... ay, fair.

South Dakota, ... aring to-day; Tuesday, fair.

LOCAL FORECA... T—Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow; w... d northeast, becoming high.

The record of t... perature for the twenty-four hours ended at m... night, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S t... rmometer and from the thermometer of the W... ather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1901.	Weather Bureau 1902.	TIMES 1902.
3 A. M.	52	19	20
6 A. M.	52	19	20
9 A. M.	55	18	21
12 M.	55	21	24
4 P. M.	54	22	24
6 P. M.	55	19	21
9 P. M.	56	19	20
12 P. M.	56	17	18

THE TIMES'S t... ermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that ... of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the st... et level.

Average tempe... tures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House ...	...are...21
Weather Bureau	...20
Corresponding ...	...54
Corresponding da...	for last twenty-five years..37

The temperatu... at 8 A. M. was 18 degrees, and at 8 P. M. ... 9 degrees; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 p... cent., and at 8 P. M. 53 per cent. The max... um temperature was 23 degrees at 8 P. M. ... and the minimum 17 degrees at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following ... bservations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Temp.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	2	12	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	24	28	NE	Clear
Boston	18	24	NW	Clear
Buffalo	10	16	E	Clear
Cape May	24	30	N	Clear
Eastport	14	14	W	Cloudy
Nantucket	26	28	N	Clear
Norfolk	32	34	NE	Cloudy
Oswego	10	18	SE	Cloudy
Philadelphia	24	28	N	Clear
Pittsburg	24	26	SE	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	16	22	NW	Clear
Scranton	14	18	NE	Clear
Washington, D. C.	24	28	N	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	34	34	NE	Cloudy
Chicago	28	28	E	Pt. cloudy
Cincinnati	30	30	NE	Cloudy
Cleveland	20	24	E	Cloudy
Detroit	22	22	NE	Cloudy
Duluth	26	26	E	Cloudy
Grand Haven	22	24	E	Cloudy
Green Bay	24	28	NE	Cloudy
Huron	20	22	E	Snow
Marquette	28	28	SE	Cloudy
Milwaukee	30	32	E	Cloudy
Toledo	24	26	NE	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	48	54	SE	Cloudy
Charlotte	38	44	NE	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	74	78	S	Cloudy
Galveston	70	72	SE	Cloudy
Hatteras	Missing.			
Jacksonville	60	66	NE	Pt. cloudy
Key West	72	80	E	Cloudy
Mobile	66	72	SE	Cloudy
Montgomery	60	66	E	Cloudy
New Orleans	72	74	SE	Cloudy
Savannah	50	60	NE	Cloudy
Tampa	72	80	E	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	36	46	NE	Pt. cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	16	22	SE	Cloudy
Davenport	24	26	E	Snow
Dodge City	20	24	NW	Cloudy
Kansas City	28	28	E	Cloudy
North Platte	18	20	NW	Snow
Omaha	22	24	E	Cloudy
St. Louis	32	32	NE	Rain
St. Paul	24	24	E	Cloudy
Winnepeg	22	22	S	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	10	20	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	22	24	N	Snow
Helena	18	24	NE	Clear
Salt Lake City	26	30	NE	Clear

Girl May Die from Morphine Poisoning.

Gertrude Blaney of North Attleborough, Mass., and a graduate of Wellesley, according to her friend, Miss Elfrida Cole of 126 West Sixty-fifth Street, was removed from a boarding house at 255 West Fifty-fifth Street last night to the Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from an overdose of morphine, supposed to have been taken accidentally. Her condition was said to be critical.

HARPERS

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THE MERIT SYSTEM.

The meeting in Philadelphia last week of the National Civil Service Reform League may well call to the attention of the public the important changes that have taken place in the mode of selection for the public service since the league was formed twenty-two years ago.

In 1880 there had already been begun a real reform in this regard, and the change was indeed a re-formation, for it was a return to the idea and the practice of the early days of the Republic, when office was regarded as a trust and the qualifications were substantially what JEFFERSON demanded, honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the Constitution. Under President HAYES the Department of the Interior had fully adopted the test of open competitive examinations for probationary appointment, and these had also been enforced in the Post Office and in part in the Custom House in New York. The result had been a distinct improvement in the character of the service and a serious abatement of the nuisance and the evil of partisan subservience on the one hand and partisan dictation on the other. These were partial gains, which made the general practice more obvious and odious. It is not too much to say that at that time the chief business of the members of the House and the Senate was the peddling of places, while the chief concern of the great mass of place holders was to secure and retain the influence of the politicians on whose favor they had to depend. This favor was obtained by partisan service to the sacrifice of independence and manhood and by heavy payments from salaries nominally into the party treasury and only too often into the pockets of the politicians. The essential mischief was that the sense of responsibility of the place holders, then four times as large as the army of the United States, was to the party and the machine and not to the Government and the people. The work was bad, the cost was great, and the corruption of politics was widespread and deep-seated.

The definite movement for reform which had been begun officially under President GRANT in 1870, and had been abandoned by him because of the refusal of support in Congress, had, as noted, made some progress under President HAYES. It received a powerful impulse when President GARFIELD was murdered by an office seeker, crazed by greed and disappointment. The wave of horror and indignation aroused by this crime compelled the passage of the civil service law of 1883, prepared and pressed by the league, and like laws were adopted, under similar pressure from reform associations in New York and Massachusetts, and, with more limited scope in other States. The principle of the laws was of the simplest. It imposed the test of open competitive examination for probationary appointment on such parts of the service as the Executive should determine. Amid much confusion of sentiment and despite many difficulties the system has year by year been extended and has fully justified itself in the greater efficiency and economy of the service and in the elevation of the character of the public servants in the departments where the merit system was enforced. It is the unbroken tenor of official testimony in all such departments since the passage of the law that these were its effects. During the dozen years following the passage of the law, there were four revolutions in the party control of the Federal Government. As each Administration succeeded to one of a rival party, the law was steadily extended and its application made more strict, with uniform acknowledgment of advantage secured and abatement of partisan corruption and demoralization. Under President MCKINLEY, largely on account of the stress due to the sore trials of the Spanish war, this progress was retarded and in some degree reversed, though there was reason to think that the advance would have been resumed had Mr. MCKINLEY lived. Under President ROOSEVELT the advance has again been begun and has been very marked. In the several States the movement has had varying fortune, but on the whole its tendency has been forward.

There is reason for it. In reality, the merit system is one of the products of the modern American tendency toward organization for the promotion of efficiency and economy in all the large departments of business. The old mode of appointment of employés by partisan favor is as ill-suited for Government administration now as the methods of the retail shop would be to the conduct of a great department store, or those of the old-fashioned stage coach owner to the running of a great railway. There must be some systematic method of selection and promotion, and the plan of open competitive examination as a test for probationary appointment has developed greater practical advantages than any that has been tried. Nor is the application of the principle to be confined to the subordinate places. Public sentiment is steadily seeking the selection of the higher offices for fitness to discharge their duties, as is shown by the emphatic approval every such selection brings out and the contempt which selections for mere partisan motives excites. The pressure of this sound sentiment is, of course, more or less intermittent. But it is very real, as Mr. ROOSEVELT, for instance, and Mr. LOW have found when they have invited it. As the public business increases in complexity and importance, and comes home more nearly and clearly to the "business and bosoms" of the American people, the demand for sound and practical administrative methods in all grades of the service is bound to be more and more urgent. The striking record of the movement for the reform of the civil service is due to that fact, and sensible men in public life will more and more recognize it.

BAER ON LIBERTY.

President BAER drew with a sure hand the picture of the great Republic in her long vigil at the altar of Liberty. No wonder the diners of the Pennsylvania Society got on their feet and shouted their enthusiastic approval when he turned the sketch to their delighted eyes.

Mr. BAER is right about the Constitution, too. That instrument sternly forbids DAVID B. HILL to go down into Pennsylvania and confiscate President BAER'S coal lands; and all acts and parts of acts found in the statute books of New York which are inconsistent with the sovereignty of the State of Pennsylvania are by that Constitution made void and of no effect. The right of the Pennsylvanians to regulate their own internal policy is sole and inalienable.

When Mr. BAER declares that the local autonomy of States is a fundamental part of American Constitutional liberty, only a man whose soul was quite dead, some miserable outcast who had no knowledge of our institutions nor any pride in them, would venture to dispute him. Mr. BAER'S theory of the Constitutional limitations and of the power and disposition of the Supreme Court to see to it that the tinkering politicians do not override them, is as sound as a ten-dollar gold piece. "And when the period of momentary excitement has passed away, there will be no danger of an amendment of the Constitution by men who do not understand the fundamental theories of free government," said Mr. BAER. That is one on President ROOSEVELT, but it is sound doctrine, we think. If the Constitution ever is amended, the work will be done, doubtless, by men who have the theories of free government at their tongues' ends.

These things said by President BAER at the Pennsylvania Society dinner embody the fundamental principles of our republican government. They have also been the commonplaces of our orators, statesmen, and writers for more than a century. If Mayor LOW had said them, they would have attracted no particular attention. But President BAER is the most stirring and conspicuous of the coal operators. He speaks under a sense of injury with the full earnestness of his hurts. That makes men attend to him. On the whole, it is well that he did say these things, even though they be commonplaces. We need once in a while to have our attention sharply called to that patient figure of the Republic in her long vigil on the cold steps of the altar of Liberty.

Freezing and thawing, we lay waste our powers of right thinking. We cry coal, and there is no coal. Then we get up and proceed to blame somebody and to prescribe remedies. Of course, when 80,000,000 people begin to prescribe remedies, substances strange and abhorrent to the pharmacopoeia are tossed into the compound. That is what Mr. HILL did when he let the coal plank go into the Democratic platform. He deserved to be bumped for it, and was; President BAER has bumped him again. Moreover, Mr. BAER gave Gov. STONE a dose of richly deserved censure when he said that "to-day we have the spectacle of citizens born right in this country not being protected in their right to work, the very smallest of the natural rights for the protection of which the Government was founded." Gov. STONE failed miserably in his duty "to protect the man who wants to work, and to strike any and every hand that would oppress him." All just men will applaud that sentiment of Mr. BAER'S speech.

We must remind the President of the Reading that the Constitution is not a one-sided document. Some day he might go round and look at the other side. He will discover that, while the right to own property and be protected in its lawful use is not to be denied, the right of the owners of great properties of a quasi public nature to do as they please and what they please with them is open to serious question. The Constitution was made by the people, for the people. It gives the people a show.

But no man will dispute the truth of this brilliant gem of President BAER'S industrial philosophy: "It is an important thing, when you organize a trust, to be in accord with the right party."

COAL FOR THE POOR OF NEW YORK.

The coal famine is becoming acute, and in view of existing and threatened weather conditions may become so serious as to necessitate extraordinary measures of relief for the tenement dwellers, who are compelled to buy fuel in small quantities at prices equivalent to $15 per net ton, and likely from short weight or scanty measure to average nearer $20.

For some days those buying coal in a small way have had great difficulty in getting it at all, and great suffering has resulted. Among the improvident poor of the dependent class the suffering has probably been less than among the independent poor who have money enough to buy coal but cannot buy it and will not ask it as public charity. Such people have besieged the coal yards, clamoring for coal, and have gone away empty-handed. In some instances a police guard has been necessary to hold back the multitude from the gates of the empty coal yards. These are serious conditions. They may mean dangerous riots before many days.

An inquiry on Saturday among the sweepers and laborers of the Street Cleaning Department gave instructive information. These men are excellent representatives of the self-respecting poor who work regularly and expect to purchase the necessaries of comfortable living. The average family of this class requires for comfort two buckets of coal daily. With less than this it is found impossible to keep a fire all night, which, in apartments not otherwise heated, necessitates sleeping as many in a bed, for warmth, as its size permits. Dependence upon what is known as a half-fire calls for one bucket per day as a minimum. This will keep an ordinary small cookstove or range going for fourteen hours in the twenty-four if a brick is lodged in the firepot to reduce its area and the ash is carefully sifted and washed to recover every particle of available fuel therefrom. With this amount of fire the cooking of the family may be done, also the family washing, if distributed through the week.

A net ton of coal as retailed fills about seventy-five buckets. In 1900 the average price per bucket was about 8 cents. In 1901 it was 10 cents. During the strike it ranged from 25 to 35 cents. Since the strike ended it has been 15 cents, and on Saturday those having to purchase in this way were very glad to get any coal at all at from 20 to 25 cents, or at the rate of $15 to $18.75 per net ton. Forty to fifty cents per day for fuel taken from the earnings of the average laborer is a serious burden.

This is a matter which invites the kind of benevolence which seeks to help the self-reliant and to aid without pauperizing those benefited. If a movement is started under proper auspices the hearty co-operation of the Street Cleaning Department can be relied upon to remove the one serious obstacle, the provision of storage accommodation without expense for rent. In premises controlled by the department and used as section stations the quantities of coal indicated in the following table can be accommodated, permitting that much daily distribution to retail purchasers:

	Tons.
18 Burling Slip, basement	5
70 New Chambers Street, no basement, but could in an emergency take	2
34 Baxter Street, no basement, but could in an emergency store	2
Rear of Stable G, 44 Hamilton Street	10
Underneath dumping board at foot of Clinton Street, East River	20
231 Bowery, entrance from Chrystie Street	30
Stanton Street dump, East River	20
Stable A, Seventeenth Street and Avenue C	50
Twenty-ninth Street dump, East River	20
Yard at Forty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue	100
Incumbrance yard, Fifty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue	100
Stable B, Fifty-second Street, near Eleventh Avenue	30
West Forty-seventh Street dump, North River	20
West Thirtieth Street dump, North River	30
West Nineteenth Street dump, North River	30
Stable E, 408-10 West Fifteenth Street	40
627 Hudson Street, basement	10
81 King Street	5
Basement at Vestry and Varick Streets	20

An arrangement may be made with the contractor for snow removal for haulage from the river front when his teams and wagons are not engaged in the work for which they must be kept in momentary readiness. Probably a very low cartage rate would be accepted. The coal can be had by the barge load at the river front at $5 per long ton; handling, cartage, and selling by measure would permit buckets of thirty pounds, or seventy-two to the long ton, to be retailed at a uniform price of 10 cents per bucket, covering every item of cost and waste. This would be a practical charity possessing the advantage of being self sustaining. It would employ less than $5,000 to maintain a daily distribution of say 500 tons, which would give comfort to 18,000 or 20,000 families at a price within their means. The necessity for such distribution will probably last all Winter.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE IN HIPPOPHAGY.

To have to make choice between a diet of horse and one of "crow" is a disagreeable alternative, but it has been forced upon certain representatives of the German branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by the Berlin butchers. Not long since the society issued a circular advocating the more general use of horseflesh as food, to the end that the meat value of broken-down horses no longer fit for work might cause their earlier withdrawal from service, and those of tender sympathies be spared the unhappiness caused by seeing aged and infirm animals drawing loads and striving after impossible speed to meet the views of inconsiderately insistent drivers. The gentle ministrations of the butcher with his lethal implements would be enlisted in the cause of the useless horse by the popularization of its flesh as food, and when no longer able to work one pang would usher it into the Nirvana of the icebox, from which its resurrection would not be a matter of experience.

The scheme was kindly and humane, and it evi[illegible]ntly appealed to the butchers, since t[illegible]ey have issued invitations to the signer[illegible] of the circular to be their guests at [illegible] dinner in which they promise that the [illegible]st of culinary skill shall be employed [illegible] make the flesh of an aged, rheumatic[illegible] foundered, spavined, and generally [illegible]lapidated workhorse as palatable as [illegible]ssible. Curiously, up to last reports, n[illegible] acceptances had been received, an[illegible] the butchers are beginning to wonder[illegible] whether the gentlemen who advocate t[illegible]e increased use of this kind of food a[illegible] manifesting a natural reluctance t[illegible]partake of it themselves. If so, they ar[illegible] not of the stuff of which reformers a[illegible] made, and their further efforts in t[illegible]cause of the hippophagous propagand[illegible] will not be taken quite seriously. I[illegible]r the present it is perhaps better that[illegible]he superannuated and otherwise usele[illegible] horse should masquerade as something [illegible]se when offered as an article of diet[illegible] The frolicsome colt and the tender tw[illegible] year-old might not be unacceptable a[illegible] steaming joint and succulent steak, bu[illegible] the sorry Rosinantes of the boneyard[illegible] scarcely appeal to the crudest carnivorou[illegible] appetite not stimulated abnormally [illegible] hunger, and might continue best to s[illegible]ve the purposes of humanity when assi[illegible]ilated into the savory sausage or emulsi[illegible]ized as an undistinguishable unit of th[illegible] gustatory goulash. It is asking a goo[illegible] deal even of a food reformer to invite [illegible]m to a feast at which the plèce de r[illegible]sistance is such as the Berlin butchers [illegible]fer the reluctant and evasive members[illegible] of the Thier-Grausamkeits-Verhütun[illegible]-und-Pferdefleisch-als-Speise-zu-gebrau[illegible]hen-Gesellschaft, or words to that effe[illegible]

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mov[illegible] to renewed comment on what it calls "[illegible]e bob-tailed curriculum" by the statemen[illegible]ascribed to President BUTLER that it [illegible] better for students to dawdle through [illegible]o college years than the canon. ical four[illegible] The Electrical World and Engineer w[illegible]ts to know why the students should be[illegible]llowed to dawdle at all. That they are, [illegible]t says, may explain why grave doubts h[illegible]e been expressed by noted business men[illegible]s to the usefulness of collegiate education[illegible] and it adds: "The weakest point in [illegible]r whole modern educational system is a[illegible]rtain apparent incapacity to prevent dav[illegible]ling. When the cultured graduate of t[illegible] kindergarten, the juvenile art school, t[illegible] infantile conservatory of music, and thr[illegible] or four prenatal laboratories comes up[illegible] to the college he is very apt to interroga[illegible] nature as to the easiest way of sliding t[illegible]ough. The whole field of classified knov[illegible]dge and ignorance is open to his choice in[illegible] the elective system, and he would reflect d[illegible]redit on his previous training if it should[illegible] give him no clue to the smooth and eas[illegible]path." In the opinion of The Electrica[illegible] World and Engineer, "the first duty of [illegible] higher institution of learning should b[illegible] to take this victim of slipshod soul cult[illegible] by the nose and lead him firmly up to[illegible] the strenuous life. It is not so much wh[illegible]t he learns, as how he learns, that det[illegible]mines his future capacity for serious w[illegible]rk. And according to our observation[illegible] the average college needs considerably m[illegible]e than two years merely to instill the [illegible]ndamental principles of mental activity. [illegible]And from that point education begins." [illegible]his is a vigorous contribution to the s[illegible]rt-course controversy, and the queer th[illegible] about it is that the side of broad an[illegible] liberal culture is taken by an exponent of [illegible]pplied science.

—No[illegible]ubt the German Crown Prince would le[illegible]n several things of much interest, and, [illegible] himself, of considerable value, if he ca[illegible] over here and attended a National Co[illegible]vention of one of our great political pa[illegible]ties, but is a convention of that sort amo[illegible]g the sights we would be most pleased t[illegible] have him study? Such gatherings are [illegible] longer what they were in other days—are[illegible]as in which large fractions of our sove[illegible]ign voters assembled to discover and exp[illegible]ss the product of their united wills. T[illegible]re is a vast deal of the cut-and-dried ab[illegible]ut their proceedings nowadays, and the [illegible]redictions of the reporters, made days or [illegible]eeks before, so often are verified by the [illegible]utcome that the presence of the ordinary [illegible]elegates seems hardly to be required. [illegible]he party bosses could record their decisions [illegible]n a much simpler and less expensive [illegible]ay if we did not so fondly cling to antiq[illegible]ated and empty forms. All this the Prin[illegible] might see, and the tales he told about u[illegible] at home would not tend to make easy th[illegible] path of Americans abroad. Of course [illegible] will be warmly welcomed whenever he comes, and he will go where he pleases [illegible]hile here, but—it might really be a little [illegible]mbarrassing if he insisted on attending [illegible] National Convention.

—Con[illegible]idering the embarrassing surprise that fol[illegible]wed Great Britain's latest attempt to [illegible]pose her own standards of manners and [illegible]morals upon what she supposed to be a n[illegible]tion of no military strength compared wi[illegible] her own, one cannot but wonder that [illegible]her officials should be as ready as they [illegible] to make fun of Venezuela, and should a[illegible]ume that the task they have undertaken [illegible]nvolves no danger or difficulty. Venezuel[illegible] though a little nation, is a very large co[illegible]try, with a climate, especially near the [illegible]a level, that will do something, and perh[illegible]s a good deal, toward evening the odds [illegible]tween herself and European invaders. [illegible] was undoubtedly funny when Lord LA[illegible]DOWNE, speaking in a London club on t[illegible] desirable changes in Venezuelan habits, sa[illegible] that 104 revolutions in seventy years, or [illegible]wo every three years, were altogether to[illegible] many for any people, and that the Vene[illegible]uelans ought to content themselves w[illegible] a reasonable amount of this form of [illegible]musement. Of course they ought, and 104 [illegible]volutions in seventy years—we suspect [illegible] at several of those revolutions were cou[illegible]ed twice, but never mind that—certainly [illegible]re too many. His Lordship and his hear[illegible]s should remember, however, that thos[illegible] who indulge in constant fights among t[illegible]mselves get training of a sort that may [illegible]vell inspire thought in the minds of outsid[illegible]rs whose approach is sure to unite th[illegible]late contestants in harmonious animosity[illegible] against a common foe. Of course we have [illegible]o idea that President CASTRO could me[illegible] any except hopeless resistance to the de[illegible]ands of Germany and Great Britain acti[illegible] in concert, but the lesson of the Boer [illegible]war is a recent one, and it is a little om[illegible]us that British statesmen should not have [illegible]needed it. A Venezuelan soldier is not [illegible] impressive spectacle, and yet, with a [illegible]odern rifle and no foolish prejudices ag[illegible]nst running away whenever it may be[illegible] convenient to do so, he can, if in sufficien[illegible] numbers, make a lot of work for adversar[illegible]s who must rout him out of his limitless [illegible]interland before they can apply the disc[illegible]line they think he needs.

—A [illegible]cent report that somebody unnamed [illegible]d seen in the North Atlantic a rock not [illegible]n the charts has been taken with some ser[illegible]usness by The New York Marine Journal, [illegible]and it thinks that the Government ou[illegible]t to look into the matter at once. The rock [illegible]was described as 60 feet long by 8 feet wi[illegible]e, all just awash except a slightly elevated [illegible]portion in the middle. The position of this—if it exists—very dangerous obstruction to navigation was given as latitude 47 north and longitude 37 west, which is about midocean, and right in the track of steamers bound by the northern route for Queenstown. The figures in themselves excite suspicion, and indicate at least inaccuracy, for though it is, of course, not impossible for a rock to be exactly at the crossing of two degree lines, the chances are largely against it. However, The Marine Journal has taken the trouble to write to Secretary D. A. NASH of the Board of Pilot Commissioners on the subject, and Mr. NASH has responded with the information that the new reef was "discovered" long ago. In the years between 1849 and 1855, when he was in the chart business, it was reported several times by customers, and on a few maps published in 1858 it was set down in the position now given, but it was soon removed for the very good reason that the reef could never be found by anybody who looked for it. Even this, however, does not content The Marine Journal. It holds up, apparently, that where so many people have seen something there must have been something to see. "No more important service," it says, "could be rendered humanity by the Government of the United States and other nations interested in safe navigation across the Atlantic than to dispatch surveying vessels to this location at an early date; for if this danger to navigation in midocean is real, navigators should be warned to give it a wide berth and thereby doubtless lessen the number of missing ships." This reef, it is suggested, may be the explanation of the Naronic's loss in 1893 and of many another stanch vessel that has left one port never to arrive at another. It ought to be very easy to settle the question whether there is or is not a rock at the point so definitely fixed or anywhere near it.

PLAN TO SIMPLIFY THE VOTING SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 8 you refer editorially to the defects of the New York ballot law as respects the difficulty of casting an independent or "split" vote, and say "our present system of printing and marking ballots disfranchises so many qualified voters that an immediate improvement in the system is, as the doctors say, "indicated."

In support of this view you refer to the votes cast at the late election for Supreme Court Justices in the First District, of which 9,300 were thrown out as "blank," more than 700 as "defective," and 2,000 as "void." You then very justly declare these figures to indicate something radically wrong in the system of voting which causes "unrecorded thousands though desirous of voting for one or more candidates not of their own party, to refrain from doing so for fear of falling into an error that will cost the head of the ticket a vote," and call for such improvements in the law as will prevent these "obvious evils."

It is surprising that after more than ten years of experience with the Australian ballot system in New York, during which not a year has passed without a legislative attempt to reform the very evils above referred to and many others that might be specified, without the least success, it has not dawned upon the public mind that these evils are inseparable from that system of voting, and ineradicable except by abolishing the whole system.

With the use of a blanket ballot printed by the State there is no possible way of voting except by marking on the ballot, and independent voting necessarily becomes a process requiring very careful attention. As the voter never has his ballot in hand except when he enters the voting booth and is obliged to do all his marking during the few minutes allowed him there, the process of independent voting is unavoidably rendered so embarrassing that comparatively few persons can safely attempt it, and of those who do it is inevitable that a considerable proportion will do it so uncertainly or improperly that the vote will not be counted. If you will examine the history of legislation on this matter for the past ten years you will find that at every session of the Legislature an honest attempt has been made to obviate these objections to a blanket ballot furnished by the State, but in vain; the difficulties are inseparable from the system.

What, then, is the remedy? One remedy would be the use of the voting machine, in which case the individual ballot would be dispensed with, and several great advantages secured, among them the speedy and correct reporting of the vote. This last is an advantage so great that it almost seems to overweigh all possible disadvantages. But with respect to independent voting the machine would bring but little if any improvement over the present system. The voter being compelled to operate the proper levers without assistance within a very brief period of time would need a clear head and careful attention to express his selection accurately. There would be considerable liability to mistake, and mistakes if made would never be known.

Another remedy would be the adoption of the individual party ballot, to be inclosed by the voter in a uniform official envelope before voting. Under this system every voter who desires to vote independently, whether a straight or a split ticket, provides himself with it in such form as he prefers to vote at the expense of his own home and takes it with him "in his vest pocket" when he goes to vote. At the polls he is offered straight tickets of all parties and he takes as many of them as he cares to, together with an official envelope which is given him by the proper officer. He then enters the secret booth and shortly emerges therefrom and deposits his envelope, with its inclosed ballot, in the ballot box, but what ballot is thus inclosed is known only to himself.

This method offers the widest opportunity for independent voting of the most complex character without possibility of error. It is also more secret than either the Australian system or the voting machine, since under both these last named methods it is possible to know whether a voter votes a straight or a mixed ticket by the length of time he remains in the booth. It is also more expeditious than either of these, since the ballot may be prepared before entering the booth and the voter remains in the booth only long enough to inclose it.

In the matter of counting alone it is inferior to the voting machine, and in all respects it is far superior to the Australian system, which has proved itself to be a complete failure not only in New York but in every other State where it has been adopted.

I will only add that voting by envelope in the manner above described has been the method used in Connecticut for the last twelve years. During the first two years of its use dispute arose over some features of the ballot law which had been borrowed from the Australian system, and were in no way essential or appropriate to the method of voting by envelope. Most of these questions were then settled by judicial decision, and for the past ten years the system of voting by envelope has proved itself a method which is unsurpassed for simplicity, expedition, and efficiency, and what is of the highest importance for pure and intelligent elections, secret and independent voting. HENRY T. BLAKE.
New Haven, Dec. 11, 1902.

DOUBLE-DECKED STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not double-deck all surface cars in this city, and so haul twice as many passengers as now and seat twice as many? The power is there; so is the right of way and the demand. Even if the upper deck be not covered it would be more popular than the main floor five days out of six, as the Fifth Avenue stages are today. The surface cars are about 7 feet high in the body, exclusive of the monitor part of the roof. The bodies of some, if not all, horse cars are hung about 8 inches lower than those of the trolley cars.

The elevated roads appear to average about 14 feet in the clear above the street. In the few tunnels, like the Fourth Avenue, the tracks could be depressed or the roof of the tunnel taken off, a little landscape gardening righting the change as to looks. The elevated cars weigh, I think, about 14 tons each. They hold about 100 passengers each, sitting and standing, who weigh, say, 8 tons, or car and load weigh about 22 tons.

A few years ago a double-decked car ran many times daily from Gravesend to Coney Island, carrying 108 passengers. The car was said to weigh only 5 tons, making car and load weigh about 13 tons, or 9 tons less than the weight of an elevated car and its load, yet seating every passenger. It ran upon one rail, and was a little over 4 feet wide, as it was on a bicycle road, with an overhead rail to steady it when needed, although when going fast it was little needed. I rode upon that car with the President of the Colorado Midland and an engineer sent by Mr. C. P. Huntington, both of whom praised the car and its work.

It would seem as if a car of that pattern, about 9 feet wide, like those of the elevated, need not weigh much over 10 tons, yet would carry its load all right, as that one did its load for thousands of trips. An upper platform also at each station, and doors opening at each seat, as in the open elevated cars, would make it easy for the passengers to get in and out far quicker than they do now, and so all trains would make better time.

Instead of the billion persons now carried each year, why could not two billion ride in this way with twice as many seated as now? The street surface would hardly need to be disturbed at all, and the change could likely be made at an expense far less than the gross receipts of even one year, while the car-carrying capacity would thus be doubled practically for all time. WILLIAM BLAIKIE.
New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

A THIRD RAIL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day entitled "The Elevated Railroad Paralysis," I should like to advance a suggestion which, perhaps, might bring to life again the apparent paralysis in the ingenuity of the elevated road's engineers and induce them to see fit to make use of it in the service of the public.

If a "third" or "live" rail can be spiked face upward, why cannot it be spiked just as well face to the right or left? And, if a shoe can be dropped on a rail perpendicularly, why cannot it be brought in contact with another rail horizontally? In other words, the "live" or "third" rails should have been spiked to boards so that their faces pointed to the right or left, instead of upward. Boards could then be clapped over them and thus they could have defied all freaks of the weather. Shoes could also be brought in contact, horizontally, with the rails, by means of springs, which would effectually hold them in their proper positions. The system then could not be affected by rain, snow, or ice, as both rails and shoes would remain always under cover.

These few suggestions will be at once appreciated by any one who has studied the present system. To my mind the only surprise is that it has not occurred to the ingenuity of some engineer before. But I understand that the company has utilized its old rails in the present system, while the one I have suggested might require a lighter rail. FRITZ L. SCHMIDT, JR.
New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

England's Mixture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a British subject, born and bred, I must defend my countrymen from the aspersion cast on them by your correspondent, Mr. Aplin, that they know nothing of their own well-beloved "half-and-half."

"Half-and-half" is a mixture of beer (what Americans call ale) and porter—half beer, half porter—drawn from the cask into the one mug.

The reason why your correspondent never discovered this drink, which the lower-class Englishmen know "not wisely but too well," is undoubtedly because, to quote his own description of himself, "young, American, and full of Dickens and Thackeray" as he was, he undoubtedly asked his gray-beard acquaintances for "half-and-half," a foreign concoction they had never heard of. If he were to go over and try his luck asking for "'arf and 'arf," he would doubtless find that when he addressed Englishmen in their native dialect he'd get what he wanted. G. H. ROSENFELD.
P. S. and N. B.—Beer and ginger ale is known as shandy gaff from one end of the British Isles to the other, and has no connection with "'arf and 'arf."
New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

"Half and Half" an Irish Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents on the subject of "half and half" have all overlooked the fact that the beverage is not an English institution, but one peculiar to Ireland. If the gentleman who tried to obtain a glass of mixed porter and ale in England had tried any inn in the Emerald Isle he would not have gone away disappointed.
New York, Dec. 12, 1902. F. W. S.

Paintings for the Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in to-day's issue of the TIMES, with great interest, the account of the exhibition of pictures at the Union League Club, and wish to tell you how thoroughly I am in sympathy with your feeling of regret that such a collection can be enjoyed by so few of those who truly love good pictures.

As you say, such people would pay any reasonable price to see certain pictures now being shown, and for only a very limited time, to a chosen few. Personally I feel that the chances to see some of those masterpieces of our own American painters as George Inness and Winslow Homer, (whose works one sees all too seldom,) would be worth almost any sacrifice. And I sincerely hope the day may come when the art-loving public may be given such a chance. It would indeed be a wise and beneficent charity. M. H. B.
New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

Coal of the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest that, while the present coal famine lasts and the poor are suffering so much from cold, all the churches in the city close and give to the poor the coal that they would use for heating their buildings. Such an act of charity and practical Christianity would do more for the cause of religion in this city and, I should think, would conduce more to the moral benefit of the church-going people and be more pleasing to God than many church services. H. T. T.
New York, Dec. 11, 1902.

Rule of the Road in Sweden and Denmark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your item in "Topics of the Times" anent turning to right or left, I am led to put a further conundrum on the subject to your Jersey correspondent, viz., Why is it that in Sweden the rule is to turn to the left and in Denmark to the right? REVERSA.
New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Same Old Complaint.

Old Emdee—Well, how do you like your profession?

Young Emdee—Profession is O. K. It's the practice I'm kicking about.—Town and Country.

Easy Way Out.

She's sent me a "bid" to her wedding,
And I, when I think of my debts,
Am glad that I've something to send her—
It's cheap. I shall send my "regrets."
—Philadelphia Press.

The Bravery of It.

"Intrinsic value should never figure in considering a Christmas gift."

"It never does with me," answered Miss Cayenne. "What touches me is the thought that anybody has been willing to brave a crowd of holiday shoppers for my sake."—Washington Star.

In a Quandary.

Jack—I'm not up on these things. Suppose a girl sends you a very beautiful and artistic penwiper—

Tom—Yes!

Jack—Will she feel hurt if you spoil its appearance by using it, or will she feel hurt if you don't?—Brooklyn Life.

A MARITAL LAMENT.

Elliott Fisher in Chicago Post.

That I lingered at the office I have reason to regret,
For I've had the kind of welcome that I do not like to get;
Not a word, of course, unpleasant,
But a feeling, ever present,
That my path to-night with troubles is most seriously beset.

Though I had a smile of greeting, I am dining all alone,
And I know that for my thoughtlessness she's making me atone.
I perceive I'm out of favor,
For the coffee's lost its flavor,
And the steak that looked so tempting now is colder than a stone.

But I dare not make a murmur—or, at least, I'd rather not;
I prefer the cold potatoes that are falling to my lot,
For a dinner cold is better
Than a growl that may unfetter
Some remarks as to my absence when it all was piping hot.

A SENATOR ON VIVISECTION

Dr. Gallinger of New Hampshire Replies to Dr. Keen of Philadelphia.

Charges Him with Self-Advertising, Misrepresentation, and Denies His Statements as to Ability of Experimentation on Animals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who also is a member of the medical profession, gave out the following letter to-night on vivisection, in reply to the published letter of Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, sent him a week ago:

Dear Sir: Reviewing your letter of Dec. 5, 1902, which you gave to the press of the United States, respecting your success in the case of Midshipman Aiken, I note four points:

First—That self-advertisement is prohibited by the ethics of our profession.

Second—That misrepresentation is forbidden by the ethics of mankind. No measure that would prohibit vivisection, or prevent any of the experiments which you claim were necessary to give you the requisite knowledge in the Aiken case, has ever been introduced by me in the Senate; nor has any such legislation been recommended by me to the Senate. Your statement that I have been engaged in efforts to secure "inhumane and cruel legislation," is without the slightest warrant in fact. I have been engaged in efforts to secure humane legislation that would prevent cruelty. The bills which I favored would, if enacted, only regulate vivisection in the District of Columbia, so as to prevent admitted cruelty, and should have the support of every humane person.

Third—That your argument turns entirely on an assumption which cannot be maintained, namely, that the localization of the functions in the brain of man has been determined by experimentation on animals. The brains of animals differ from the brain of man and also differ from one another, so that stimulation of a certain part of the brain will produce a certain effect in one animal and another effect in another animal. The long history of experiment on the brains of animals has shown that it is not only not safe to reason from the brains of animals to that of man, but that such reasoning is not safe as between the brain of one animal and that of another. It has been so in general with animal experimentation.

When such experiment had established a fact with regard to any species of animal the next thing was: "Now, let us see if it is the same in man." The experimenters, therefore, "saw" by experiment in some form upon man, and sometimes the result was similar and sometimes not. That such experiments upon man, as results of reasoning from the lower animals have been to a great extent disastrous, is certain, for it is the testimony of great surgeons and physiologists. By "experiment" upon man, I mean, in general operations upon human beings, with the exception that they would have the same result as they had had with animals.

Fourth—That you ignore, in your direct appeal to selfishness, that altruism which is the principle of moral progress. To practice cruelty, even in the hope of helping humanity, is to hurt it and to delay the advance of civilization.

Recurring to the suggestion already made that I have never introduced into the Senate or advocated any bill that would prohibit vivisection, I beg to say that the purpose has been to regulate the practice, thereby removing from it the "inhumane" and "cruel" features which have shocked the moral sense of our people.

You will doubtless recall the fact that when you gave testimony before the Committee on the District of Columbia Feb. 21, 1900, I asked you if you thought it improper for Congress to enact a law saying that a dog or a horse should be put under the influence of an anaesthetic before being cut to pieces or the nerves torn from the brain, and that you promptly replied: "I think it would be most unwise legislation." In view of that reply, do you not think that your charge against me that I am engaged in efforts to secure inhumane and cruel legislation should be withdrawn, and especially so when we have undoubted testimony to the fact that one experimenter is in the habit of plunging dogs for thirty seconds into boiling water; that another fastens a dog to the dissection table, and, discarding the use of anaesthetics, stands above it with a large empty stone bottle, with which he strikes with all his strength a dozen blows on the head; while the same experimenter says that he dislocates both the shoulders, doing it with difficulty?

Another experimenter claims that he has "consecrated" more than eighty large animals, mostly horses and mules, to the extreme of torture possible, not, as he expressly tells us, to solve any problem in medical theory, but simply to see what degree of pain can be inflicted through irritation of the spinal cord.

Another still says that he has invented a new machine, which he calls his "tormentor," and in this fiendish device, which had first been "quilted with long thin nails," animals are moved about, racked with torment, torn and twisted, crushed and lacerated, hour by hour, until crucified nature could no longer endure, and death comes as a tardy release.

That experimenter says: "I can take an ear, a paw, or a bit of skin of the animal, and by turning the handle squeeze it beneath the teeth of the pincers; I can lift the animal by the suffering part; I can tear it or crush it in all sorts of ways," and he adds that these experiments are repeated day after day "with much delight and extreme patience for the space of a year."

If, Sir, to attempt to prevent such barbarous practices brings me under your condemnation, I am willing to have the case submitted to the judgment of the American people.

Are you sure, Sir, that you "saved" the life of Midshipman Aiken? Are not blood clots frequently absorbed by the processes of nature, and is it not a fact that in many such experiments death has resulted because of the operation?

Your claim that you located the blood clot because of experiments upon animals may or may not be true, as we have the highest possible authority for believing that such experiments are oftentimes misleading and absolutely without value.

You are doubtless well aware of the fact that many distinguished scientists have asserted that experiments on animals in the matter of localizing brain functions have led to nothing of value, inasmuch as the human brain differs immensely from that of the highest animals.

Prof. Ferrier has asserted that "the greatest disagreements imaginable" exist among experimental physiologists on that point, adding: "It seems to me a matter of essential importance that in generalizing as to the functions of the cerebral hemispheres we should be careful lest the hypothesis we adopt,

BAD OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

Grave View of Situation Taken by Impartial Observers.

Critical State of Affairs Due to the Events in the Reichstag and the Government's Attitude.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The critical situation created in Germany by the Reichstag coalition, by the attitude of the Government, and by the tactics of the Social Democracy, has created widespread anxiety, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent declares that it is not only the professional politicians and the leaders of popular opinion who take a grave view of the future. Among impartial and competent observers, whose intellectual equipment enables them to survey the situation from a higher plane, the tendencies of the present political developments in Germany are regarded as fraught with risk of disaster.

Two currents of opinion, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, are noticeable in the Austrian capital in regard to the adoption of Baron von Kardorff's motion by the German Reichstag.

On the one hand the victory of the majority over the obstruction of the Socialists and Moderate Radicals is deplored as a brutal exemplification of majority rule, while the passage of the Tariff bill is considered likely to be a serious obstacle in the way of the conclusion of acceptable commercial treaties, and a step toward the commercial isolation of Germany.

On the other hand the crushing of obstruction in the Reichstag is greeted as a harbinger of better days for the Parliamentary system of government.

It is certain, remarks the correspondent, that if the Austrian Reichsrath followed the German example in pitilessly crushing obstruction the outlook in the country would vastly improve.

HARD NAMES FOR IRISH M. P.'S

Arthur Moore, Who Was Once One of Them, Calls Them Sycophants, Tipplers, and Other Things.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A telegram from Dublin to The Times says that Arthur Moore, who was formerly a Nationalist member of Parliament, writes to The Daily Independent and to The Nation saying that the Irish Party has been tried and found wanting.

The country, says Mr. Moore, needs a new set of men and a new system. He describes the present party as "a gang of obscurities," largely composed of "sycophants, paid organizers, prowlers, idlers, tipplers, village attorneys more or less sober, and spoiled priests."

The Evening Telegraph retorts by calling Mr. Moore "a political microbe," who is fortunately powerless to poison the Nationalism of the country.

TWO PRESENTS TO THE POPE.

A Gold Statuette from Emperor Francis Joseph and a Gold Medallion from Vienna.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that Emperor Francis Joseph is about to present to the Pope on the occasion of his Holiness's pontifical jubilee a gold statuette representing the Good Shepherd, the work of the Viennese sculptor Rudolph Marshall.

Herr Marshall has also executed a large gold medallion portrait of the Pope, a jubilee gift to him from the City of Vienna.

SULTAN'S MACEDONIAN ORDERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Although, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, the Sultan's supplementary orders in regard to Macedonia appreciably improve the reform decree, the conviction remains unshaken in regard to the inadequacy of the measures taken to counteract the agitators' efforts to promote disturbances.

The correspondent adds that the Porte has prepared a dispatch to the powers claiming exculpation for the recent occurrences in Macedonia, and laying the whole blame on the Bulgarians.

RUBINO TO BE TRIED IN JANUARY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The formalities in connection with the prosecution of Rubino for his recent attempt on the life of King Leopold have now been completed, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times.

Rubino is to be tried at the Brabant Assizes next month.

Gen. Nord Enters the Haitian Capital.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Dec. 14.—Gen. Alexis Nord, who was War Minister under the Provisional Government, entered the capital to-day at the head of his army. A sympathetic reception was accorded to him by the people. Gen. Nord's intentions are not known. It is generally believed that in case he announces himself a candidate for the Presidency his election to that office is assured by reason of the large force at his command.

THE NEW RAND LABOR PLAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In reference to the project for procuring natives from Central Africa (Uganda) for the Rand mines, the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says he understands that the Foreign Office at London has consented to a scheme on general lines, and is now occupied in formulating conditions as to transport, which must be complied with before the natives leave their country.

The Pittsburg Coadjutor Bishopric.

ROME, Dec. 14.—Cardinal Martinelli has recommended to the Congregation of the Propaganda the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg, to the post of Coadjutor-Bishop of Pittsburg.

LAKE SUPERIOR AFFAIRS.

Directors May Elect New President To-day—Only $500,000 or $600,000 Will Be Borrowed Now.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—At their meeting to-morrow afternoon the Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior may settle the question as to who shall succeed Frank S. Lewis as President, and also announce that they have obtained a temporary loan.

Much interest has been felt by stockholders and in local financial circles concerning this loan, because the knowledge of the fact that the company was trying to borrow $3,000,000 was the chief cause of the tremendous slump last week. Statements that the company will get the $2,000,000 to-morrow are erroneous. The sum to be advanced will probably not exceed $500,000 or $600,000. Such a sum will be sufficient to meet present emergencies. When more shall be needed it will be furnished up to a $3,000,000 limit.

The question of a temporary loan is nearer a settlement than is that of the Presidency. It is possible that a successor to Mr. Lewis will not be elected to-day. Interests closely affiliated with the Pennsylvania Railroad will be in practical control of the Consolidated and the new President will be chosen by the conservative party.

The 1¾ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, payable to-morrow, and which was deferred, may be paid in the near future. A Director said to-day that the payment of the deferred dividend would be one of the first matters to be considered under the new management.

GIVE ADVICE TO BOYS.

City and County Officials Address a Meeting in Brooklyn.

A platform meeting of prominent laymen interested in boys' work in the churches was held last night in the Simpson Methodist Church, Clermont and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn. The meeting was largely attended, a number of city and county officials being among those present.

Cornelius S. Loder presided, and the speakers included Deputy Police Commissioner F. H. E. Ebstein, Park Commissioner Richard Young, District Attorney John F. Clarke, Deputy Water Commissioner Robert Van Iderstine, ex-President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, Edgar M. Robinson of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Edward P. Lyon, President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

All of the speakers urged upon boys the need of earnest purpose, of conscientious effort, and of the exercise of Christian principles in their work. District Attorney Clarke referred in his talk to the case of young Ronald Brennan, who was recently sent to prison for ten years for swindling in mortgage transactions. Brennan, he said, was a good boy, bright and able, but he yielded himself to evil influences, and at the age of twenty-one years he was serving time in prison for a felony. Mr. Clarke mentioned President Roosevelt as a fine example of energy and character. He advised all boys in selecting a calling to choose one they could love.

The singing during the meeting was led by a boys' choir of forty voices, chosen from various local churches.

DISEASE-RIDDEN INDIANS.

Tuberculosis, Scrofula, and Other Incurable Maladies Threaten Extinction of Sac and Fox Tribe.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 14.—Dr. Wyman, Government physician at the Sac and Fox Indian Agency, in Oklahoma, announces that a large majority of the tribe are afflicted with tuberculosis, scrofula, and other incurable diseases, and adds that the tribe will be extinct within a few years.

The latest report says there are left only 479 members of this once-powerful tribe.

Prof. Hilprecht Going to Nippur.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, the explorer, will start for Germany to-morrow on the Deutschland, on his way to Nippur. He will address several student audiences in Leipsic and other German university cities on the results of his recent researches, and then will proceed to Constantinople, where he will work upon the tablets stored there. In that city he will fit out an expedition, and then go on to Nippur to make further excavations.

Another Institution for Tramps.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Thomas Terradell, who built a large hotel in this city for the education and comfort of tramps about ten years ago and was obliged to abandon the scheme after losing about $100,000, has received about $5,000, and it is said that he will begin to conduct a new institution with a wood-cutting adjunct. Mr. Terradell named his place Terradelphia.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read an article in THE TIMES of Dec. 12 entitled, "The Assouan Dam," and a series of articles in the American press of the same character—veritable paeans to the British god who has wrought such wonders in Egypt! Is it possible, Mr. Editor, that these articles have been inspired by London correspondents? At any rate, may I ask the hospitality of your columns in order to state certain facts which have been ignored?

Imprimis, Col. Beverley Kennon, the son of Commodore Kennon of the United States Navy, was one of the American officers who, recommended by Gen. William T. Sherman, then General in Chief of the United States Army, went to Egypt in 1870 to aid in overturning the unutterable Turk. Great Britain interfered to prevent the revolt for Egyptian autonomy. Col. Kennon thereupon was sent by Ismail Pasha (in 1871) to Assouan to make preliminary surveys and studies, with the view of constructing a dam, the necessity for which the Khédive appreciated. Col. Kennon, with several other American officers, was engaged during several months in this work, and having accomplished it successfully, his surveys and studies became a part of the archives of the Bureau of the General Staff of the Egyptian Army pending the contemplated construction. To Ismail Pasha and his American chief of staff, therefore, belong the merit of the inspiration to construct the Assouan Dam, and to Col. Kennon, an American officer, the merit of having executed the preliminary studies, which were appropriated by the British when they occupied Egypt in 1882.

Secundo, an article in another American journal, entitled, "Assimilation and Irrigation," speaks complacently of the "benevolent assimilation of Egypt by Great Britain, who, it is commonly believed, intends to maintain and enlarge the authority that it now has along the entire Valley of the Nile." Mr. Gladstone and Lord Gordon held very different views about the proposed enlarged authority in the Nile Valley, and always denounced Great Britain's presence in Egypt as a shameless and defenseless violation of treaties and solemn pledges. How an American journal could do less seems singular.

Nor is it true, Mr. Editor, as frequently asserted, that there has been a single reform inaugurated in Egypt since the British occupation. All of the reforms, in fact—the abolition of slavery, the abolition of the corvée, the fixing of a certain definite term of military service in the place of former perpetual military service, a fixed tariff of taxes for the fellah, the International Tribunals, the abolition of the courbatch and bastinado—all these reforms were decreed under Ismail Pasha, and finally executed and put in practice under the Government of the dual control called the condominium, which existed after the dethronement of Ismail, and under Tewfick, his son, and prior to the British occupation.

If you may ask, What of Arabi Pasha? I can tell you that Arabi and his military friends rebelled because an Anglo-Egyptian Ministry, the pliant tools of Great Britain, refused to pay them and an army of 18,000 soldiers their stipend, due since thirty months. Arabi was more fool than knave. The story of the crime committed in the bloody drama in 1882 is yet to be told, and it will be found that it is connected as by links of a chain to that other crime committed by Chamberlain, Rhodes, Milner, and Jameson. What a pity that Arabi dare not talk! Arabi and Kruger! Both victims of an insatiable ambition.

HELIOS BEY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 12, 1902.

FIFTEEN OVERDUE STEAMSHIPS ARRIVE

All the Delayed Liners Report Heavy Weather.

Ethiopia Fifteen Days Out from Glasgow—Octubre Comes In Damaged—Bridal Couple on the Lucania.

A fleet of overdue steamships from many ports and sailing under many flags arrived together at Quarantine yesterday morning, and gave the revenue officers the busiest time they have had for many a day. All the steamships belonging to what is known as the "Saturday fleet" were there, including the American liner St. Paul, the French liner La Touraine, and the Cunarder Lucania. The first of the three giants to arrive at the Bar on Saturday afternoon was the St. Paul, which led the Lucania and La Touraine by more than three hours. On account of the storm, however, none of the ships came up the bay.

Other liners which had anchored at Quarantine when the revenue cutter arrived there were the Patricia of the Hamburg-American Line, from Hamburg; the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, from London; the Italian liner Citta di Napoli, from Naples; the Spanish Line steamship Manuel Calvo, from Genoa; the Patria of the Fabre Line, from Marseilles, and the Octubre, from Spain. Besides the transatlantic boats there were the Quebec Line steamship Pretoria from Bermuda; the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's flier Coamo, from San Juan, and the Mae, also from Porto Rico. The procession of steamships from Quarantine to the docks on the North and East Rivers lasted from 9:30 until noon.

The Chicago City, from Swansea; the Anchor liner Ethiopia, from Glasgow, and the Holland-America liner Noordam arrived later in the afternoon. Without exception the liners reported very heavy weather. The Ethiopia took fifteen days to cross the storm-tossed ocean from Glasgow, and the Spanish steamship Octubre came in with two boats gone, her bridge and ladders damaged, her deckhouse stove in, and her cabins flooded.

On the Lucania arrived Arthur Hagen, Jr., and Mrs. Hagen, and their friends in this city to the number of a score or more, advertised the fact that they were recently married by showering the couple with rice as they came down the gangplank. Others on the Cunarder were Rear Admiral George E. Ide, United States Navy; John Sanderson, and the Marquis Spencer-Turner.

SENATOR CLARK RETURNS.

A Passenger on the St. Paul—Edmond Kelly Also Arrives.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul. He sailed three weeks ago on the Lucania, and spent two days in London and four days in Paris.

"I just went away for a rest," said the Senator, "and to get the benefit of the sea voyage before entering upon my duties at the coming session of Congress. I hadn't time to do any business while abroad, and I didn't bring back any tapestries or paintings.

"Yes," he replied in answer to a question. "I read that story about my having promised to give a million dollars to my first grandson, but the alleged gift has not yet materialized."

While the Senator did not bring back with him any works of art, he did bring a magnificent diamond brooch, which he is going to give as a Christmas gift to one of his daughters living in this city. The duty was $1,600, but the Senator did not have the sum at hand. The customs officials would not take his check, for, according to the regulations, duties must be paid in currency. Senator Clark tried to borrow the money, but the agents of the railroads and express companies that do business on the pier did not seem to be able to raise the amount. It was Sunday, they said, and an off day with them. The baggage, accordingly, was left in charge of the customs officials, and the duty, which covers also some small articles he brought over, will be paid to-day.

Edmond Kelly, the French authority on international law, also arrived. He will remain here three weeks, and will live during that time at the Century Club.

PROGRESS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Special Theme of the Speakers at the Dinner of the International Committee This Evening.

The annual dinner of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Waldorf-Astoria this evening is to be attended by Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Gen. W. H. Carter, Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad; Commissioner H. B. F. MacFarland of Washington, D. C., and Major J. F. French. The number of guests expected is about 400.

The progress of the association during the year is to be the special theme of the speakers, and the officers of the organization say that this progress has been more generally satisfactory than in any preceding year. There are now 1,575 associations, a gain of 99 in the past twelve months, while the adult membership is 284,912, showing a gain of 16,435 in the same time. There was also a gain of 7,637 in the junior department. The greatest increase has been, the reports say, in the railroad and student departments, the railroad associations numbering now 175, for which twenty new buildings have been erected during the year.

The progress of the association in the United States Army and Navy is noted as conspicuous also. In the army 632 stations have been established by the organization, the stations being at the home posts and in Porto Rico and the Philippines. A special point is that educational advantages furnished by the Young Men's Christian Association have enabled five men in San Juan, Porto Rico, to secure commissions in the army. Work on buildings at Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Hancock, N. J., is under way. Similar encouraging results are quoted for the work in the navy.

Y. M. C. A. IN HONOLULU.

Soldiers Returning from the Philippines Entertained by Hawaiian Branch.

Returning soldiers from the Philippines bring reports of the attention shown them when they stopped en route or returning at Honolulu. Association representatives met them in the harbor with invitations to make their shore headquarters at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, with its baths, writing tables, lecture rooms, and club privileges without limitation and without charge. Among the men of Honolulu frequently meeting the men en route has been Gov. Sanford B. Dole, who was the first President of this association thirty-five years ago.

Among the 450 members of the association are men of all races, but English and Americans predominate. There are prosperous branches among the Hawaiian, Chinese, and Japanese young men in Honolulu. The Chinese branch is twenty-seven years old, and has a building of its own costing $5,000.

New Rector of Grace Church, Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Rev. Edward V. Stevenson, formerly curate of St. Michael's Church, New York, was formally instituted as rector of Grace Church, this city this morning. Priests of various parishes assisted Bishop Scarborough in the ceremony.

Church Debt of $43,000 Lifted.

At services held yesterday in the Willis Avenue Methodist Church, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, the Bronx, subscriptions were received which will pay the entire amount of the church debt, $43,000. The Rev. Dr. Ezra Tippie and the Rev. Dr. F. Mason North conducted services. The church owns the land upon which it stands. The Rev. Melville Bovard is the pastor.

THE WEBER TONE

Distinguished Artists pay tribute to its marked superiority by using

WEBER PIANOS

EXCLUSIVELY

Catalogue Mailed Free on Request.

The Weber Piano Co.

Fifth Avenue, cor. 16th St., N. Y.

605 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES HENRY JACOBUS of Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., died of pneumonia on Saturday. He was born in Morris County, and was a veteran of the civil war, having enlisted in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

The Rev. EDWARD HANNIN, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Toledo, Ohio, died yesterday. He was seventy-six years of age. Last April he dedicated a hundred-and-sixty-thousand-dollar church which he had designed himself.

DANIEL C. BAKER, for a number of years one of the proprietors of the Van Ness House at Burlington, Vt., and later a city Constable and Overseer of the Poor in that city, died yesterday at his home aged eighty-one years.

GEORGE W. DONAHUE died on Saturday in the Mansion House, Brooklyn Heights. He was born fifty-four years ago in this city, and was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College, Manhattan. He was a bachelor, and he occupied himself in caring for the large estate left by his father. Under Mayor Van Wyck's administration he was a member of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Carlton and Crescent Clubs and of Greene Council Knights of Columbus.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the little carpet sweepers that children could use comfortably can be bought for 17 cents each, and others a little larger for 34 cents.

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Many of the grocery supplies for dolls' houses which heretofore have been found only in dolls' grocery shops, in medicine cases, or things of that kind, can be bought separately now. Boxes of dried fishes are in the dolls' market, little jugs and jars and bottles, containing various household necessities, or at least marked with the name outside; little jars filled with confections that may be pills or candy, whichever one wishes to call them; bottles filled with liquids, and many other interesting things may be purchased for a few cents.

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One of the interesting new playthings for a child is a loom for weaving. It is on the principle of the regular hand loom, and the children who learn to use the small one will later be able to weave their own rag mats—these are becoming artistic creations lately—or possibly Navajo blankets. The Navajo squaw works in much the same way, hanging her home-made loom from a tree. The toy loom is intended for making dolls' necessities, and directions come with it for putting in the warp, weaving, and finishing. In the shops many pretty things are shown, woven on the loom—dolls' couch covers, shawls, and worsted shoes. Cotton is used for making white bed covers and mercerized linen for small rugs.

***

Crochet sets are among the useful things that come for the children this year. Just why these would not be for the grown people as well it is hard to tell. With one set there will be a steel crochet hook and cotton for use, with innumerable patterns, bits of crochet work. For wool there are a bone needle and different kinds of wool for use.

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Working in plaster, introduced in the kindergarten, has made clay modeling popular, and modeling sets, with innumerable molds of different kinds, are among the holiday goods.

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What is recommended as a new breakfast dish—one almost says cereal—is nut marmelade. It is in the form of a jam, and is warmed slightly and eaten with warm milk.

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Apple butter has a rival. It is date butter and it is said to be excellent. Peanut butter is well known now, and nut butter, when the nut is not specified, is made of pecan nuts.

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Shelled nuts of all kinds can be found now and at reasonable prices, 40 cents a pound for most of them. Walnuts, pecans, filberts, Brazil nuts, hickory, black walnuts, pistachios, and magnolias can be bought shelled.

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It is an old story that shelled almonds are to be found, and these come salted also. Salted pecans are liked fully as well by some people.

***

Any number of things that one ordinarily buys by the yard come put up in boxes for the holidays. Very pretty things in percales, gingham, and other wash goods are to be found. There are pretty silk gowns, shirtwaist patterns of flannel and of cotton or linen embroidered, and patterns of silk for shirt or fancy waists.

***

Handkerchiefs of good quality, but simple and inexpensive, are put in boxes by the half dozen and they make useful Christmas gifts, and in some of the shops gloves are put in boxes, a single pair in a box, or two, three, or a half dozen pairs. An individual box seems to give an additional value.

GOULD BOY ALLOWED TO HUNT.

Off with The Father on a Trip from Lakewood as a Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 14.—There are no two happier boys anywhere to-night than Kingdon and Jay Gould, sons of George J. Gould. As a reward for faithful application to their studies they were permitted to accompany their father on a shooting trip to High Point, N. C., this afternoon. Their joy was great when they were told a few days ago that they could go.

Since then they have spent an hour or two each day shooting at a range in an effort to improve their marksmanship. In the party, which left here in a special train at 4 o'clock this afternoon, were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Kingdon and Jay Gould, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, and J. H. Carter. They will be absent a week. Wild turkeys, quail, and partridge are the game they are in search of.

LOOKING TOWARD MARRIAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—The annual report of the New Jersey State Teachers' Retirement Fund, which has for its object the pensioning of aged members, shows that only about half of the eligible teachers have joined the organization, the membership being 3,300.

The young teachers refuse to join the organization believing that they will marry some day. It has been said that they do not wish to contribute to pensions for the older teachers. The minority of the members are between middle age.

New Corp Beach Hotel Fire.

The New Corp Beach Hotel, owned by Edward H. [illegible], was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on building and contents was estimated at about $45,000. The hotel contained about 100 rooms. In the summer time it was patronized by New Yorkers who desired to be close to business. Lewis Nixon, while leader of Tammany Hall, lived there with his family. It is supposed that the fire started in a defective flue in the watchman's room. Owing to the condition of the roads, the structure, which was three stories in height, was destroyed before the first engine arrived.

The Entire Million Completely Sold Out

of the Christmas Ladies' Home Journal.
No more Subscriptions beginning with the Christmas number can be received.
The only copies left are on the news-stands.

10 Cents—If the Dealer Has One
A Dollar for All of 1903

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

SOUSA'S BAND DID NOT PLAY.

Audience Waited Over Two Hours for Instruments Which Did Not Come—Got Its Money Back.

Prof. John Philip Sousa and his band were expected at the Metropolis Theatre, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, and practically a full house did the expecting. Prof. John Philip Sousa and his band came at 2:30 o'clock, just when the audience was becoming impatient. The curtain remained intact for so long that all helped to swell the hand-clapping chorus, aided by shouts from the gallery.

At 3 o'clock Prof. Sousa stepped to the stage and announced that he and band were present, but that the instruments were not. A howl went up. He said the instruments were expected every minute. They were shipped, as he supposed, from New Haven with him and his band, but inquiry developed them as being "down town." The audience waited until 4 o'clock.

There was not a sign of cymbal, tinkling or otherwise, not a sign of a drum, nor of brass or wooden melody producers. At 5 o'clock the same conditions prevailed. The money taken in for tickets was refunded to an angry lot of patrons.

THIRD SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

The Weather Responsible for Small Audience at the Metropolitan.

The attendance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night on the occasion of the third Sunday night concert was not equal to that the previous two, though the programme was attractive. The cold night seemed to have kept many away. Mme. Schumann-Heink delighted her hearers with a recitative and air from Mendelssohn and a selection, "Bolero," by Arditi. Mme. Fritzi Scheff pleased the audience with Arditi's waltz song "Parla," and sang with Mme. Schumann-Heink a duet from "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor," by Nicolai.

Mr. Dani, the new tenor, made his first appearance at the Sunday night concerts, singing Donizetti's aria, "Una furtiva lacrima," from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "Salve dimora," from "Faust." He was cordially received. Mr. Gilibert rendered "Pensée d'Automne" (Massenet) and "Malgré moi" (Pfeiffer) in a manner that brought him abundant applause.

Novelty Exhibition Carnival.

The fact that the New York Novelty Exhibition Company will have charge of Madison Square Garden on Christmas Day will not interfere with the Salvation Army's dinner to the poor, because a booth will be provided at the exhibition to receive Salvation Army contributions. The big Christmas tree for the exhibition arrived from Maine yesterday and was placed in the centre of the amphitheatre.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—BLACKWOOD.—On Dec. 13, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Rev. F. J. Steen, assisted by the Rev. T. H. S. Boyle, Netta Easter, daughter of the late Henry James Blackwood of Norwich, England, to John Green Curtis, M. D.

GROSSMANN—WRIGHT.—On Saturday, the 13th of December, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Gertrude E. Wright, widow of M. Fisher Wright, to Edward Albert Grossmann. Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

CLARK.—After a brief illness, Amy Hatfield Clark, wife of Le Roy Clark, Jr.
Funeral service at her home, 72 West 52d St., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CLARKE.—At Orlando, Fla., on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1902, Francis Clarke, formerly of Brooklyn.

HASTINGS.—On Friday, Dec. 12, Catherine, the beloved wife of Thomas E. Hastings.
Funeral from her late residence, 325 Rivington St., on Monday, Dec. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

PECK.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 14, William Jarvis, son of Charles A. and the late Mary E. Peck, in the 24th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 563 Madison St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock.

VON SWARTWOUT.—At Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 13, Dr. William H. Von Swartwout, in his 66th year, son of the late Eugene and Claramond Washburn Swartwout of Utica, N. Y., and husband of Jennette G. Von Swartwout.
Funeral at the convenience of the family.

A Splendid Christmas Present

A companion classic to the Peter Newell "Alice in Wonderland" published last year

THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS

By LEWIS CARROLL
The Peter Newell Edition

There are forty full-page illustrations by Peter Newell, a frontispiece portrait of the artist, decorative borders in color, gilt top, and deckel edges. It is put up in a handsome box.

$3.00 Net (postage extra)

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, N. Y.

London's Ugliest Statue.

Now that the cosmopolitan nature of the Cobden Club is under discussion, I should like to point out that the statue of Richard Cobden in the Hampstead Road is by far the ugliest thing in all London.

It was presented by the late Emperor Napoleon III., but is the work of a German sculptor, now deceased.

The libeled statesman is shown wearing a frock coat with huge outside flap pockets, out of which stick up things that look like rolls of wallpaper. This garment has been estimated to measure six yards round the skirt.

He is wearing the usual stovepipe nether garments, which are made clinging to the legs like a wet swimming costume. His feet is a thing resembling a gramophone trumpet, filled with stone fruit. Below this, at the time of the general election of 1895, was inscribed the watchword of the Cobden Club, "Free markets in England for foreign prison-made goods," but this has since been erased.—London Mail.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 14.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Dec.
BYRNES, James, 244 E. 45th St.	67	13
BERNSTEIN, Joseph, 128 Ridge St.	43	13
BIRSTONS, Edward, Bellevue Hosp.	62	13
BRENNEISEN, Francesca, 410 E. 63d	41	12
BERKOWITZ, S., 185 Attorney St.	1	13
BURNS, W., 427 W. 52d St.	2	13
BRIMMER, Jane, 443 W. 28th St.	47	13
CARLSON, Theresa, 401 W. 34th St.	24	13
CLENNEN, Elizabeth C. Y., 53 7th Av.	54	11
CLARKE, Catherine F., 31 W. 132d	42	13
COGGIANO, Nicolina, 53 Spring St.	1	13
DOWD, T. F., 841 Washington St.	1	12
DEVLIN, R. E., 358 W. 58th St.	46	10
DICKER, Lena, 36 Montgomery St.	36	13
EISENMAN, E. A., 181 Broome St.	51	13
GRIEFE, Emil, 327 E. 23d St.	41	12
GEIL, Veronica, 445 W. 27th St.	21	13
GLASER, W., 349 E. 10th St.	50	11
GIFFORD, Margaret, Hotel Bartholdi	27	13
HARRINGTON, J., 482 Pearl St.	5	13
HODGES, Emma, 231 E. 75th St.	32	11
HASTINGS, Catherine, 325 Rivington	46	12
JACKSON, J., 374 Degraw St.	81	13
KYLE, Letitia, 314 W. 36th St.	38	12
KOHLER, W., 58 Forsyth St.	1	13
KIBOLSKY, Minnie, 331 Madison St.	12	12
KAISER, Grace, 219 W. 68th St.	1	12
KRIEHEL, Emma E., 2,491 Broadway	28	11
LEMARD, J., 540 W. 51st St.	44	12
LONGWORTH, F., 443 W. 31st St.	21	13
LOWENSTEIN, J., 42 E. 115th St.	29	12
LANGLEY, Pauline, St. Vincent's Hos.	57	13
MEYEROWITZ, L., 27 Ludlow St.	60	12
MALCOLMSON, Irene A., 506 W. 51st	1	13
MONAHAN, Lizzie, 217 E. 73d St.	35	13
MOUN, Relief, 673 Amsterdam Av.	91	13
MANNING, Mary, 169 W. 98th St.	50	13
MALINKOFF, Anne, 412 Cherry St.	15	12
McGUIRE, Ellen, 24 E. 114th St.	39	12
McCONNELL, Veronica, 313 E. 43d	1	13
O'MALLEY, J., 222 Varick St.	23	12
O'DONNELL, Constantine, 122 Leroy	40	12
PARRY, J. F., 72 W. 102d St.	50	11
REDWOOD, J. L., 477 W. 144th St.	8	13
REIDER, Mary, 182 2d St.	76	13
RAKOF, Lewis, 112 Lewis St.	1	13
SEIGEL, George, 160 106th	1	13
SCHULTZ, Beatrice, 1,739 3d Av.	1	13
SACHS, Harris, 15 Rutgers Place	1	14
SCHUPPS, Mabel, 50 Leroy St.	1	13
TRIEGER, Rebecca, 57 Clinton St.	53	13
TREFZGER, J., 2d Avenue A.	30	11
ULRICH, Michael, 507 10th Av.	36	11
WUNDERLICH, Isidor, 48 Allen St.	1	13
WALSH, J. J., 542 W. 48th St.	30	11
WILLIAMS, H., 127 Lexington Av	3	11

Bronx.

BEREUL, Ignacy, 428 East 148th St.	1	12
COPPINGER, G., St. Joseph's Hosp.	28	14
COLLINS, William F., Burnside and Sedgwick Avs.	1	13
DONELLY, William, Lincoln Hosp.	46	14
HEALEY, Bridget, Webb's Academy	45	11
KONDERMANN, W., Fordham Hosp.	55	13
McGARRITY, W., Lebanon Hosp.	21	13

Brooklyn.

ADICKES, Annie, Consumptives' Ho.	26	12
BAUN, Mary, 200 Greene St.	1	12
BENZLER, John, K. Co. Hosp.	58	9
BITTNER, Herman, 252 Cooper St.	1	13
BONACCI, Vito, 253 Union St.	18	12
BRENNAN, Louis, 180 Ralph St.	70	11
CHRISTNER, Christian, 5 Bushwick Av.	54	13
COTTON, Alston F., 400 4th Av.	1	12
DONOHUE, Geo. W., Mansion House	53	13
FANCI, Vincenzo, 125 Walton St.	1	13
FARRELL, Elizabeth, 131 39th St.	77	13
FAUCETT, Isabel A., 845 Lafayette Av.	77	12
FINNERTY, Eliza, 356 Pacific St.	67	11
GOMEROWITZ, Ber, 194 Watkins St.	31	12
GROTE, Mary, 237 Bergen St.	1	13
GUILER, Charles, E. 94th St. and Avenue M	32	11
HAIN, Gertrude, 477 Baltic St.	1	12
HARRIS, Emily E., 262 Rodney St.	31	11
HARTMAN, Henry L., 1,649 B'way.	1	13
HOPE, John, 381 Van Brunt St.	66	12
JENSEN, Anna, 268 19th St.	13	13
KANUTE, Michael, 74 N. 5th St.	1	13
KRIM, Benjamin, 43 Tillary St.	4	13
LOVE, Cornelius R., 167 Clinton St.	1	13
LYRAGHT, William F., 237 Nostrand Av.	31	13
MAHER, John M., 418 Union St.	1	12
MARSHALL, Sarah, 320 Monroe St.	88	13
MERKLE, George, 105 Lynch St.	26	12
MONUS, Vincent, 171 Conover St.	1	13
MULLER, Simon, 152 McKibben St.	1	13
McCORMACK, Amanda C., 490 4th Av.	52	12
McFARLAND, Anna, Cons. Home	37	12
NUTRIZIO, Elwin, 396 Marion St.	2	13
O'NEIL, William, 60 York St.	1	13
O'NEIL, Cornelius, 1,235 60th St.	40	13
PACELLA, Salvatore, 465 Carroll St.	1	13
PALSTER, Agnes, 253 Jefferson St.	80	11
QUINLIVAN, Agnes, 810 76th St.	2	13
SANTAMELO, Catrena, 81 Sackett St.	15	13
SAUNDERS, Frederick, 400 Clermont Av.	95	13
SCHANZER, Jacob, St. Cath. Hosp.	14	13
SEMON, Meyer, 44 Driggs Av.	1	12
SMIDDY, Mary R., 114 Varona St.	1	12
SMITH, Martha, 810 E. 8th St.	73	12
STAHL, Christian, K. Co. Almshouse	76	12
STANLEY, Bernard, St. Peter's Hosp	30	13
TANNER, Myron E., 1,157 Dean St.	70	11
TREAT, William H., 150 Sterling Pl.	1	12
VAN SWARTWOUT, William H., Memorial Hospital	65	12
WARD, Margaret, Home for Aged	72	13
WAREHEIM, Emily, K. Co. Hosp.	72	13
WEINSTEIN, Louis, K. Co. Hosp.	26	10
WOHLGEM

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 760-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Carriages at 11:15.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.
PRINCESS THEATRE.
—Broadway and 29th Street.—
HEIDELBERG.
POSTPONED TO WED. EVG., Dec. 17.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 23.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed., Dec. 17, at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (The Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Fritzi Scheff, and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 19, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby, Lunn, (début;) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 20, at 2.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Marylli; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANO USED.

GARDEN THEATRE....SPECIAL MONDAY, DEC 29, Every Evening and Saturday Matinée, (New Year Mat.,)
SOTHERN
AS
HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Sales begin Monday, Dec. 22.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH .....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Dec. 19 at 2 P.M. Sat., Dec. 20 at 8:15 P.M.
PUGNO.
Programme: Overture "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphony II. in D, Brahms; Piano Concerto IV. C minor, Saint-Saens. Prelude and Finale, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. —LAST TWO WEEKS.— of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.
MONDAY, DEC. 29, KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION OF A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY,
THE BILLIONAIRE
With .....JEROME SYKES
SEATS READY NEXT MONDAY.

BROADWAY Théatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert, Tuesday Evg., Dec. 16, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. FREDERIC LAMOND.
Res. Seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 Broadway

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Matinées Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
IMPRUDENCE
Xtra Matinées Xmas & New Years.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
Julia Marlowe | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. Xtra Mats. Xmas. & New Years.
THE CAVALIER.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Last 12 Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Xtra Matinee Xmas.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | A Country Mouse, Preceded by CARROTS,
DEC. 29. CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
First Play.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREN EYES.
With Clara Bloodgood.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 12 Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
Xtra Matinée Xmas.
MARY MANNERING | THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY.
In the New Play—CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Sat. & Xmas. 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N. C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, E. S. WILLARD
Last 6 Evgs., 8:15. THE CARDINAL
Mat. Saturday.
Thursday Matinée—"DAVID GARRICK."
Next Week—Mr. Willard's—Last Week
Monday Evg—The Middleman. Tuesday Evg—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Evg. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
DEC. 29TH—E. H. SOTHERN.
as HAMLET. SEATS READY DEC. 22.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way.
Ely Mary Johnston. AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. | B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and Burlesque HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 18. FIRST TIME NEW BURLESQUE.
THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE.
BY THE ALL-STAR STOCK COMPANY.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE | MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Matinées Christmas and New Years.
THURSDAY, Extra Matinee for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 5th Week. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Seats for the Holiday Matinées now on sale.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The one great success of the season.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ENGAGEMENT ENDS DEC. 27.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

BIJOU | MABELLE GILMAN
Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saty. | IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. AMERICAN BURLESQUERS. ADGIE'S GREAT LIONS.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "FAD AND FOLLY"

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOE WELCH in his new play THE PEDDLER.
Next Week—Last season's success, Up York State

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. "ALASKA."

THE SEASON'S ATHLETICS

What Has Been Done on Fields of Other Countries.

Field Sports in England Suffer Because of Lack of Patronage—Canada's Good Performers.

The past season among the American athletes on track and field has been reviewed at quite some length, and what has been accomplished by the Yankees in this respect shows to what a high degree of excellence this character of sport has attained here as compared to other countries.

A review of the foreign fields will show that last season was a banner one for all of them. The English athletes were the best that they have had since the days of W. G. George. The standard event in England is the one-mile run. England never had so many first-class milers as she had last season. In the English championship four men ran under 4:20, the winner doing 4:16 4-5, a new British record for amateurs. H. J. Binks was the miler who had the honor of making the new figures. He beat Hawtrey only two yards, while Barker was not more than ten yards back, and Shrubb close up. It was the most remarkable amateur mile that has ever been run.

Shrubb's real forte is from four miles up, and he showed this by making new world's figures for four miles. The new time is 19:26 4-5, a really wonderful example of strength, speed, and stamina. All through the season Shrubb's footsteps were dogged by another great distance runner, Appleby. The latter found Shrubb a little too speedy for him up to ten miles, but he twice defeated the latter at fifteen miles. The second race was on the marvelous order, for from thirteen miles on, Appleby was inside the record, with Shrubb right at his heels. He succeeded in shaking off Shrubb in the last half mile, and covered the fifteen miles in 1 hour 20 minutes and some odd seconds, over half a minute under the previous figures, Shrubb, though second, was also under the previous record.

England had no Duffy in the sprints, but Wadsley, White, Hargreaves, and Tremeer could all do about one yard worse than even time for the 100 yards. Two of these, White and Wadsley, both did under 50 seconds for the quarter. White is one of the most remarkable runners that the world has seen since Lon Myers. He has been credited with the following performances, all done in the same season: 100 yards, 0:10; 220 yards, 0:22; 440 yards, 0:49 3-5; 880 yards, 1:58; one-mile run, 4:25. The last two performances are not actual, as he won halves and miles in world's record time from very short mark in handicap races. He is the best all-round runner in the field to-day.

COCKSHOTT WAS DEFEATED.

There were only a few other men in England who did anything meritorious. Gay Roberts's defeat of Cockshott in the mile run at the Oxford-Cambridge sports, created a sensation, but in all England there was not a field performance worthy of notice with two exceptions. Garnier's hurdle race in 0:16 1-5 and Coe's shot put of 43 feet 10 inches were the exceptions.

In field sports England has retrograded greatly owing to nothing else than lack of encouragement. Many meetings are held, but unless the presence of some Scotch, Irish, or American star warrants it, not a single field event will be placed on the programme.

But if England excels in the number and generally high standard of her track athletes, Ireland excels in her field men. Nowhere outside of America can such magnificent field athletes be found as in Ireland. The best performance of the year must be given to C. Leahy, a brother of the old champion, who on several occasions cleared over 6 feet 2 inches in the high jump. His brother also cleared over 6 feet on more than one occasion. O'Connor, the holder of the world's record for the broad jump, at 24 feet 11¼ inches, did not come up to his work of the previous season, but he did some very meritorious jumping. Several times he jumped close to 23 feet. Keilly maintained his supremacy with the hammer, throwing it over 150 feet many times. No one came forward to replace Horgan, the genial giant shot-putter, who went to the professional ranks, but Galavan did close to 41 feet, and with so many big men in the game, Ireland is sure to have another champion before long.

Ireland's best track men were Finnigan and Daly for the distances, Murray for the sprints, and Carey for the hurdles. These were all good men. Finnigan has done under 2:00 for the half, Daly close to 20:00 for the four miles, Murray 0:10 1-5 for the 100 yards and 0:22 for the 220 yards, and Carey 0:16 1-5 for the high hurdles.

Scotland developed a number of good men. Nicolson was the only champion of them. He was a shot-putter and his best record is 43 feet 2½ inches, the best performance of the year in the British Isles, omitting Coe's performance, as Coe is an American. "Little" Milne did some very creditable work in the high jump, some remarkable work considering his diminutive stature. Though but 5 feet 2 inches in height, at the English championships, the little fellow, who jumps with great dash and sprightliness, completely gained the sympathy of the vast host of spectators by clearing 6 feet before he was compelled to withdraw.

Canadian athletes were stronger than usual this season. This they showed at the American championships. Grant, running under the colors of the New York Athletic Club, captured both the distance races, while Orton, another Canadian, now resident in this country, was second in the half mile. Gray, the old-time champion, won the shot-put, while the silent French policeman from Montreal surprised every one by defeating both Flannagan and Mitchel in the fifty-six-pound event. Morrow was second in the quarter, while Craig was placed in both the sprints. The above men were the best in Canada, but there were several others who approached championship form. Mention must be made of Caffrey and his fellow-townsman from Hamilton, Ontario, who made such a fine showing in the annual Marathon race given each year by the Boston Athletic Association. Caffrey holds the world's amateur record for the twenty-five miles, again indicating Canada's superiority in America as far as distance running is concerned.

Australia's season, now almost a year old, for another is now just beginning, was a very good one. This was mainly due to the New Zealand athletes, of whom we shall speak at the same time. The most noted of all the antipodean athletes was Smith, the hurdler. Last March he was credited with 0:15 1-5 for the 120-yard high hurdles, equaling Kraenzlein's record. Smith has stated that he credited this performance to the fact that the course was extremely fast, and to his being in especially good form on the day. He was rather skeptical of the performance. He trained at the London Athletic Club grounds in London for the English championships last July, and he did not impress the experts as a man who would give Kraenzlein a good race. Smith had the greatest admiration for Kraenzlein, and stated that he would go all the way to America to meet him "and get a good licking at his hands." Smith is a remarkable athlete, as he has run the 100 yards in 0:10 1-5, the 220 yards in 0:22, and the 440 yards over high hurdles in 0:58. He is counted one of the best quarters playing Rugby, while when younger he was one of the best-known jockeys in New Zealand.

Simpson, another New Zealander, accompanied Smith to England last Summer. He won the right to do so by winning the Australian mile championship in 4:32 and the four-mile championship in 4:49, a new antipodean record. The New Zealand athletes captured eight of the Australian championships, several of them in mediocre time.

The Continental athletes did not make great progress the past year, with the exception of the Hungarians. There was, however, much greater interest, and this will show fruit in the performances of the coming season. In France, there were but two performances of especial merit. Deloge showed that he is still the fastest distance runner in France by covering the 1,500 meters (a meter being a little more than a yard) in 4:16 1-5. Klingelhoefer ran through the 400 meters in 0:58 4-5, a very good performance.

The Hungarians furnished the first Continental athlete capable of going over to the English championship and carrying off the honors. Kauser of the Magyar Athletic Club was the man to do this, and it is safe to say that on his return home to Budapest, he could have had any part of the town he desired. Kauser's visit was a result of being in Paris in 1900. He was present then and competed in the vault. Since then he has developed the American style, and his record of 11 feet 2¼ inches proves that he is a real champion at his favorite sport.

The Hungarians are very fond of field sports, and their records are rapidly becoming first-class. Goenczy made a new high-jump record this season of 5 feet 11¼ inches, GGajzago cleared 21 feet 9¾ inches in the broad jump, and Crettier put the shot 41 feet 5⅞ inches. BaBrtko's 120 feet 8¾ inches for the discus proves that Hungary is still strong in this branch of sport. It will be remembered that according to Hungarian rules the throw is measured directly out from the front of the square, and that the discus must be put straight or distance will be lost. Under these conditions, Bartko's record is every bit as meritorious as the figures credited to Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club. All of these are new figures for this year, and indicate considerable interest in sport. The system of training in vogue in Hungary is so crude and so many dissipations of various kinds are indulged in by all the athletes that it is a wonder they do as well as they are credited with. When the Hungarians learn modern methods in the various lines of sport, they will be formidable competitors for any athletes in the world, for they are just of the temperament to make the best.

Nothing of moment was done by the German, Danish, Belgian, or Dutch athletes though reports from those district indicate that a greater interest than ever before was shown in the sport.

But though interest is increasing in track and field athletics throughout Europe, it is undeniable that these countries are still far behind in the race for honors. This is due to the fact that the spurt is comparatively new and to the prejudice which exists to a greater or less extent. This prejudice is gradually disappearing, and there is therefore increasing hope for the future of the sport.

FENCING AT HARVARD.

Over One Hundred Candidates Trying for the Team—Many Matches Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—Fencing has sprung into unprecedented popularity this season at Harvard. At the last report 101 candidates were trying for the team. This is not so large a number as the basketball squad contains, but this fact may be accounted for by the disparity in expense between the two forms of sport. Basket ball requires nothing beyond the gymnasium suit and "sneaks" which every college man is supposed to have. Fencing candidates must have foils, masks, gloves, and breast pads, which, in the whole, mount up to a considerable sum. Fencing is popular at Harvard for two reasons: It is considered a "handsome accomplishment," and as a form of exercise it embodies all those elements of quickness, skill, and grace which go to make all forms of manly sports fascinating and exciting. The man who fences skillfully must be strong, quick, and possessed of a level head. Fencing brings into action arms, back, shoulders, breast, legs, and waist. It is in recognition of these facts that Harvard's athletic authorities are paying so much attention to the sport this Winter. The interest that is taken in fencing is shown by the appointment of a fencing coach and by the surrender of the handball room to the devotees of the mask and foil. Handball has always been popular at Harvard, but it gives way to fencing this year.

The man who will have charge of the Crimson fencing candidates this Winter is M. Pianelli, formerly fencing coach of the Boston Athletic Association. He is a student of the French schools of fencing, and he intends to develop a team at Harvard this year that will hold its own against any aggregation in the collegiate world. That M. Pianelli's services were secured for the Crimson team this Winter is due to the energy of Capt. Harry W. Holmes, who promises to be regarded as the father of fencing at Harvard in years to come. Through his efforts fencing has been established as an interclass sport, and every class is now represented by a trio of experts with the foils. The Law School, also, is represented by a fencing team, and the week that has just ended has seen a tournament for the Harvard University championship in progress.

The prospects for a good fencing team at Harvard are unusually bright this year, due partly to the material on hand and partly to the enthusiasm which is being displayed. Capt. Holmes played on the fencing team last year, T. D. Roberts, his classmate, was Captain of the fencing team last Winter. He is a fast man, and has a deadly stroke which is extremely difficult to parry. These are the only two regular men who are back, but as the team itself is composed of but three members they form a big nucleus. In the match against the Boston Athletic Association, H. J. Elam, a third-year Law School man, was chosen to fill out the team, and it is very likely that this trio will represent Harvard, without change, throughout the Winter.

Judging from the showing of the men in university tournament, which was run off the past week, Capt. Holmes will soon select a squad of twenty-four men from whom the final Varsity squad of ten picked fencers will be chosen. The ten men who will finally be chosen as a Varsity squad will be instructed through January, February, and March by M. Pianelli, at the rooms of the Boston Athletic Association, and by the time the intercollegiate fencing tournament comes around in the latter part of March a strong team should be developed. Before that time the men will have opportunities for practice in less important matches. A dual match with Cornell will probably be held in Ithaca in February.

Some of the most promising candidates for the team at Harvard are T. D. Roberts, H. Saint Gaudens, J. Bryant, F. P. Woodbury, A. Tyng, G. Dolley, W. MacLeod, H. A. Hirsh, S. Sargent, R. Merrill, J. R. Nichols, A. K. Miller, H. J. Elam, H. W. Banum, M. G. Buchanan, B. S. Lee, J. H. Phipps, N. S. McKendrick, H. B. Sherman, R. E. Daniels, D. M. Warner, J. B. Stetson, W. M. Wright, W. E. Meyer, and R. A. Grosenbaugh.

Wesleyan's Basket Ball Schedule.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 14.—The following schedule of games has been arranged for the Wesleyan University basket ball team for the season of 1903:

Games at Home.—Jan. 10, Springfield High; Feb. 14, Hartford Y. M. C. A.; Feb. 20, Williams, (two games;) March 6 and 7, Dartmouth, and March 14, Trinity.

Games Abroad.—Jan. 16 and 17, Dartmouth at Hanover; Jan. 21, Brown at Providence; Jan. 24, Hartford Y. M. C. A. at Hartford; Jan. 31, Springfield High at Springfield; Feb. 27 and 28, Williams at Williamstown, and March 12, Trinity at Hartford.

A game with Yale, to be played in Middletown, is also being arranged.

The college football association has elected as Captain Robert Gillespie, 1904, Brooklyn, N. Y., who played centre on the team this year. Other officers were chosen, as follows: Faculty Director—Prof. James M. Patton; Manager—Charles A. Stone, 1904, Troy, N. Y.; Treasurer—George F. Tolman, Dannemora, N. Y.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Adm. 25c
Grand Opening TO-NIGHT at 8 P.M.
NOVELTY EXHIBITION
CHRISTMAS FAIR & STREET CARNIVAL.

NEW YORK —CLOSED TO-NIGHT— TO-MORROW NIGHT Prices 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c. & $2. Seats selling. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sh'p. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation, King Edward. Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex'ton Av. & 107 St. Mat. T'dy, 25c. AL W. MARTIN'S UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

GRAND—Amelia Bingham

22d Regt. Armory, Sat., Dec. 20th. SOUSA Only week night Concert in New York. Dancing 10:30.
Tickets at Armory, Tyson's, Miller's & McBride's.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., Incl. Monday, Dec. 22d, ALT HEIDELBERG.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. THE TWO SCHOOLS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. A Remarkable Case.

WEST END THEATRE. West 125 St. THE WILD ROSE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. HerbertStockCo. & BijouFernandez. JANE

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Av. & 37th to 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR The Panhard Complete Pleasure Car. C.G.V., Mors & Renault

Supply & Repair Dept.

SEASON'S CRICKET RECORD.

Of Columbia Oval Cricket Club—New Cricket Club Formed.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club, which tied the Essex County team of Newark for the championship of the New York Cricket Association during the past season, has issued its annual report. This shows that of a total of 27 games played 16 were won, while the first eleven of the club was credited with 13 wins against 3 defeats.

H. O. Wilkinson obtained the best batting average, while R. Cobban and J. N. Escobal also did good work with the willow. T. C. Cliff carried off the bowling honors, although in this department H. O. Wilkinson was also seen to advantage, and received the bowling prize of the association. G. Shaw, J. Allen, and H. T. Hullock were also successful with the ball. The records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
First eleven	19	13	3	3
Second eleven	8	3	4	1
Total	27	16	7	4

May 24—Columbia Oval, 81; Manhattan, 2d, XI., 88. Lost by 7 runs.
May 30—Columbia Oval, 29 and 52; Brooklyn A., 81 and 71. Lost by 71 runs.
May 31—Columbia Oval, 60; Newark, 58 for 9 wickets. Drawn.
June 7—Columbia Oval, 100 for 8 wickets; Germanic, 16. Won by 84 runs.
June 14—Columbia Oval, 70; Kings County, 33. Won by 37 runs.
June 28—Columbia Oval, 80; Bridgeport, 37. Won by 43 runs.
July 4—Columbia Oval, 80 and 35 for 5 wickets; West Indian, 52 and 72. Won by 28 runs.
July 5—.....; Brooklyn B, 28 for 4 wickets. Drawn.
July 12—Columbia Oval, 42; Branch Brook, 101. Lost by 59 runs.
July 19—Columbia Oval, 78; Paterson B., 71. Won by 7 runs.
July 26—Columbia Oval, 43 and 16 for 1 wicket; Brooklyn B, 22 and 36. Won by 10 wickets.
Aug. 4—Columbia Oval, 71; Etruria, 20 and 29. Won by an innings and 22 runs.
Aug. 9—Columbia Oval, 76; Essex County, 60. Won by 16 runs.
Aug. 16—Columbia Oval, 104; Manhattan 2d, XI., 50. Won by 54 runs.
Aug. 23—Columbia Oval, 71 for 4 wickets; Paterson B, 67. Won by 6 wickets.
Aug. 30—Columbia Oval, 36; Bridgeport, 32. Won by 4 runs.
Sept. 6—Columbia Oval, 81; Essex County, 64. Won by 17 runs.
Sept. 13—.....; Branch Brook, 8 for 3 wickets. Drawn.
Sept. 20—.....; Newark forfeited.

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST ELEVEN.

	Innings.	Runs.	Average.
J. Seignior	3	28	14.00
J. E. Foy	3	36	12.00
H. O. Wilkinson	17	169	11.27
R. Cobban	17	180	11.25
J. N. Escobal	17	153	10.93
R. Murphy	7	59	8.43
J. Allen	14	109	8.38
L. W. Mars	8	50	8.33
H. T. Hulloc	10	44	6.29
T. Creedican	7	39	5.57
R. Dundas	14	60	4.62
J. J. Govey	8	31	4.43
T. C. Cliff	7	25	4.25
E. Phillips	10	35	3.89
G. Shaw	11	30	3.00
W. Galpin	1	3	8.00
P. J. Brenn	6	17	2.83
Howard Newbery	4	5	1.25
T. Bagnall	2	2	1.00

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. C. Cliff	192	6	79	22	3.59
J. Allen	160	3	63	15	4.20
E. Phillips	54	1	17	4	4.25
J. E. Foy	155	10	36	8	4.50
H. O. Wilkinson	267	28	207	45	4.60
H. T. Hullock	150	1	84	16	5.25
R. Cobban	110	2	56	10	5.60
G. Shaw	588	28	210	37	5.68
J. N. Escobal	348	7	163	19	8.58
R. Murphy	237	12	79	9	8.78

An enthusiastic meeting of the cricket contingent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, held during the week at the Alpine, 55 West Thirty-third Street, it was unanimously decided to reorganize and form a new club, to be known as the New York Wanderers' Cricket Club.

The following officers were elected: President—Arthur E. Rendle; Vice President—Archie Gunn; Secretary and Treasurer—F. F. Kelly; Delegates to Metropolitan District Cricket League—A. E. Rendle, Archie Gunn, and F. F. Kelly. The following Executive Committee was elected: James D. Boyd, C. Dalton, A. J. G. Cooke, F. D. Mocker, C. H. E. Griffith, C. H. Clarke, and H. A. Gibbs.

Archie Gunn, A. J. G. Cooke, and F. D. Mockler, were appointed a Special Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and Messrs. Kinnear, Gunn, and Gibbs a committee to arrange details for a dinner to be held on Jan. 11, 1903.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricketers, now the New York Wanderers' Cricket Club, are the champions of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, having won the championship pennant last season.

RIDERS UNHURT BY LONG RACE.

Six-Day Bicyclists All in Fair Condition After the Struggle.

The bicycle riders of the six days long distance championship race in Madison Square Garden, which ended at 10:12 o'clock Saturday night, made the Putnam House, in Fourth Avenue, at Twenty-sixth Street, their headquarters yesterday and spent the day in the lobby in such excellent condition as to surprise greatly the long-distance racing enthusiasts who visited the hotel in the course of the day. Not one of the men appeared to have suffered from the muscular and nervous strain of the six days' ride. George Leander of the winning team was so fresh and in such good spirits that he went for a walk in the forenoon, though his partner, Floyd Krebs, remained at the hotel and spent most of his time in his bedroom nursing a lastered leg. Even the men who were injured in accidents, among them Butler and Stinson, appeared in the course of the day, and talked over the outcome of the race which earned the shares in the prize money, beginning with the winners of the $1,500 first prize, will meet Kennedy and Powers, managers of the race, at the Bartholdi Hotel to-day for a distribution of the money.

Against the prizes captured by the eight teams in the finish, a considerable portion of the money won was consumed by the expenses of training and for handling and food in the week of the race. An estimate of the expenses incurred by the competitors, based on the statements of trainers: McFarland-Maya, $425; Root-Galvin, $350; Newkirk-Robson, $300; Stinson-Moran, $300; Bedell, $250; Keegan-Peterson, $200; Barclay-Krebs, $175.

Barclay and Franz Krebs had but few handlers and their fare was the poorest of any. Some of the things consumed by the McFarland-Maya team, which fared best of all, were: Twelve pounds of steak, 12 pounds of chops, 6 packages of cereals, 4 boxes of grapes, 24 heads of celery, 24 bottles kumyss, 5 dozen bottles apollinaris, 18 bottles glass ale, 4 dozen oranges, half peck of apples, 6 pickens, 6 packages biscuits, 6 packages graham wafers, 18 quarts pounds of coffee, 1½ pounds of tea, 2 dozen cups custard, 1 dozen bottles ginger ale, 5 dozen eggs, 2 quarts sherry, 4 quarts burgundy, 2 gallons vinegar, 30 pounds salt for baths, 15 loaves of bread, 1 dozen cans bouillon, 8 jars calves foot jelly, and other sundries, including proprietary articles of food and drink.

On this menu McFarland-Maya eat while on the track as was once the practice in six-day races, though they carried tented food tablets. George Leander were many pounds lighter, who finished dined seven pounds, and gains to eat three pounds by most of the other riders lost several pounds. Stinson, however, refused Krebs about a walk in gain a great part of the time and lost weight, Barclay six and Krebs and Franz pounds. The weight gained by the other men is accounted for by their constant demand for liquids and the cool weather which prevented any loss of weight from perspiration.

OUR LOCATION, LOW TAX RATE and IMMENSE PURCHASING POWER ENABLE US TO UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPY
RUGS. FURNITURE. CARPETS. CHINA. HOUSEFURNISHINGS. DRAPERIES.
8TH AVE. 35TH TO 36TH ST. N.Y.
Furniture Entrance, 260 to 268 West 36th Street, Near 8th Avenue, New York City.

VISIT THE ART GALLERY, WHETHER OR NOT YOU WISH TO PURCHASE. THE EXHIBITION WILL DELIGHT EVERY LOVER OF ART.

GIFTS GALORE.

A stupendous stock—replete with seasonable suggestions and rich in splendid values! Headquarters for holiday presents! They are here in the largest variety—in most permanently pleasing forms, and at the lowest prices ever quoted for equally excellent goods. Our illustrations give you but slight conception of the beauty of the articles. Personal inspection is coincident with conviction that our stock is as elegant as our values are incomparable!

ARMCHAIR of the famous Wing model, large, elegantly upholstered and in every particular first class. Best springs and upholstery, covered in tapestry, in figure design and with arms in plain velour. Very special value for..... 36.35

WEATHERED OAK DESK of Mission design, very odd, pretty shape, strong, well made and well finished. Complete desk, drawer and shelf base. Very special at..... 6.75

COMBINATION BOOKCASE of novel design in quartered oak, polished golden finish; carved top, lid and frame; French bevelled mirror, 10x18. Large bookcase section with adjustable shelves; complete desk interior; cupboard at base. Very special..... 10.89

SEWING TABLE or WORKSTAND of superior design in polished mahogany, with massive base, adjustable side shelves, two drawers. In cabinet work and finish a splendid little article. Very special..... 12.65

MORRIS CHAIRS in complete assortment, with polished golden oak finished frames of latest styles. Very well made and finished throughout. Reversible cushions in figured velour. Very special at 7.70, 7.15 and..... 6.60

SECRETARY BOOKCASE of very desirable design, highly polished, mahogany finish; complete desk interior, well finished; swell front, 3 drawers; book section has double glass doors and adjustable shelves. Very special holiday price; only..... 24.00
A large assortment of handsome styles from $25.00 to..... 75.00

PARLOR CABINET of very exquisite design, finely developed in polished selected mahogany, with ornamental French gilt decoration, rococo style, mirror back, plate glass shelves, velvet lined table section. A very dainty, well-made cabinet and special holiday value for..... 61.89

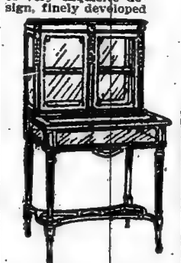

PARLOR CABINET of magnificent design, in pure gold leaf, burnished finish, exquisitely carved; is 40 inches high, 32 wide, with onyx top, mirror back and heavy plate glass shelves, sides and door. An exquisite ornament and splendid value for..... 162.00

CRYSTAL CLOSET of very elegant style, with excellently made frame in polished golden oak; ornamental carved top; plate glass sides and door; very choice design; mirror back and glass shelves. Special..... 33.00
Large assortment of other China and Glass Cabinets at very attractive holiday prices.

LIBRARY DESK of exceptionally handsome design, in golden oak, polished finish, carved top, panels and claw feet; complete desk interior, all latest devices, cupboard at side..... 36.39

PARLOR ARMCHAIR, all upholstered and with elaborately carved base in polished mahogany, superior springs and upholstery, tufted back, overstuffed edges, puff finish, all in silk damask, heavily embossed and in rich green tones, at..... 66.55

HALL OR DESK CHAIR of very dainty design, with tall back; extra well made, braced and finished throughout; in polished golden oak finish, with carved trimming; special holiday price, only..... 3.49

VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR TABLES, in complete and exquisite assortment, with figure and floral decorations in latest approved style; round tops and square, oval and oblong; all very special values, beginning at $4.95; other PARLOR TABLES as low as..... 49c

CARVED ARMCHAIR of very elaborate and ornamental design—exquisitely carved, all in quartered oak, golden polished finish. A strikingly elegant and effective design, at..... 31.79

ROMAN CHAIRS in large variety, upward from..... 6.50

MUSIC CABINETS in very complete assortments. Handsome Vernis-Martin Cabinet, decorated panels..... 40.49
Other MUSIC CABINETS in mahogany as low as $4.49.

ROCKER of very popular design in polished golden oak finish; tall back, extra braced arms, wood seat; a very special bargain at..... 3.30

LADIES' DESK, of very desirable design in polished golden and weathered oak, maple and mahogany finish; French legs, one long drawer, complete desk interior. Very special holiday value at..... 9.45

LIBRARY BOOKCASE of very handsome style in quartered oak, with cross veneered front; highly polished and of superior cabinet work and finish. Three large sections—plate glass doors, adjustable shelves, bird's-eye maple back. Very special value for..... 21.25

UPHOLSTERY.

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, floral and real lace effects.
Regular value 89c., special 49c. per pair.
Regular value $1.50, special 79c. per pair.
Regular value $1.95, special 98c. per pair.
Regular value $2.98, special 1.49 per pair.

REAL IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS:—
Regular value $3.75, special 1.98 per pair.
Regular value $5.75, special 2.98 per pair.
Regular value $7.00, special 3.75 per pair.
Regular value $9.50, special 4.98 per pair.

SOFA PILLOWS.—24x24 silk floss Sofa Pillows, best quality; regular value 75c., special, each 49c

JAPANESE GOLD EMBROIDERED AND DAMASK LAMBREQUINS:—

Regular value	$1.95	$3.00	$3.75	$5.00	$7.50
Special	1.29	1.59	1.98	2.75	4.50

OUR SPEEDWAY SEWING MACHINE is the equal of any high grade machine. We guarantee them for five years:—
The 3 drawer style, special..... 14.95
The 5 drawer style, special..... 15.95
The 5 drawer drop head, special..... 17.95

CARPETS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS, comprising all worthy grades.
Exclusive patterns of pronounced elegance.
500 PIECES INGRAINS—Very heavy, several patterns from which to select; cheap at... 37c
ALL-WOOL ART SQUARES—Fine designs

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Traders and others who sold stocks following the publication of Saturday's bank statement, professing that it was grievously disappointing, made much ado about nothing. No well-informed person expected a good statement; indeed, in many quarters it was thought that it would be worse than it was.

But that actual conditions were reflected by the statement—he who maintains that has not a leg to stand upon. Not only was some $2,000,000 loss in cash "carried over" from the previous week, but, under the "average" system of preparing the statement, the reduction in loans resulting from the enormous stock market liquidation of Thursday and Friday figured very little.

The real position of the banks is one of much greater strength.

It goes without saying that as a result of last week's cleaning up process the position of the stock market, technically and otherwise, has been vastly improved. But that forthwith there is to be a big advance in prices—to presume that, is to jump to a ridiculous conclusion. Between now and the turn of the year the banks will have to husband their resources, and will be in no position to extend free speculative credits. But that present prices are cheap and that purchases now will handsomely profit in short order is the opinion of all men in Wall Street whose opinion is worth having.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—While the week on the Stock Exchange closed with some attempt at cheerfulness under the influence of the recovery in Americans and the hope that the New York bank statement would show an appreciable contraction in loans, there is little expectation of a real improvement in business prior to the New Year. The position of New York domiates more or less the whole situation here, and operators follow closely the course of events in Wall Street.

Considerable money uncertainty still exists in London, but as New York and South Africa are supplying a portion of the South American demand for gold, and as there is no Continental drain upon the stocks of this metal held by the banks, it is considered probable that another advance in the bank rate this year will be avoided. Considerable confidence is expressed that with the flow of money back to New York from the interior after the New Year, and with increasing recognition of the fact that the fiscal situation in Europe is not dangerous, affairs are shaping themselves for distinct increase in activity early in 1903.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Boerse has had a week of stagnant trading, but values were rather firm.

It is remarked that the present season is utterly devoid of the usual bull tendencies. The business situation does not justify speculative buying in any department.

Yesterday the Westphalian Pig Iron Syndicate reduced the price on puddling and casting qualities of pig iron by 2 marks per ton for the first quarter of next year. This reduction, however, did not prevent a slight advance in iron shares yesterday upon the receipt of Friday's closing quotations from Wall Street.

Under the influence of the year's end money has a higher tendency. This has had the effect of fractionally depressing domestic loans. Foreign rentes were slightly better during the week.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 14.—Owing to the continued hardening in the price of cotton, business in the cloth market at the week end was firmer and more active. The total of the week's business was fair. Miscellaneous demands were steady, and principally from India, although the offers were difficult to negotiate. The China inquiry was meagre, but some of the lesser outlets purchased more freely. South Africa bought moderately.

The firmness in the price of yarns acts as a check on business; there was some miscellaneous inquiry. Purchases were mostly for immediate requirements.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	546	546	546
1st week Dec.	$95,328	$90,027	$77,095
From July 1	2,240,020	2,098,158	1,830,845

MIDDLEBURG & SCHOHARIE for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	2,588	2,600	*12
Oper. expenses	1,345	1,781	*436
Net earnings	1,243	819	424
Other income	160	190	*30
Total income	1,403	1,009	394
Fixed charges	325	343	*18
Surplus	1,078	666	412

Cash on hand, $4,490; profit and loss surplus, $1,077.
*Decrease.

SYRACUSE & SUBURBAN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	22,294	22,273	21
Op. expenses	12,494	12,940	*446
Net earnings	9,800	9,333	467
Other income	189	189	.....
Total income	9,989	9,522	467
Fixed charges	6,853	1,192	5,340
Surplus	3,545	8,330	*4,876
Cash on hand	3,388	18,071	*14,689

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for November—

Gross earnings	91,870	99,242	*7,872
Op. expenses	71,673	80,614	*8,941
Net earnings	19,697	18,628	1,069
Charges	22,537	21,050	*513
Deficit	2,840	4,422	*1,582
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	502,171	509,666	*7,495
Op. expenses	376,824	366,933	9,891
Net earnings	125,347	142,733	*17,386
Charges	112,688	115,252	*2,564
Surplus	12,659	27,481	*14,822
*Decrease.			

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. Broderick Cloete, London; Gen. W. P. Orr, Piqua, Ohio; Gov. E. C. Smith, Vermont.

HOLLAND—Col. Claude Cane, Ireland.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. E. S. Sawyer, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Hugh Patton, Montreal.

NETHERLAND—Commander G. E. Ide, United States Navy.

PLAZA—A. J. Du Pont and Eugene Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

MANHATTAN—Justice Alton B. Parker, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goodale, Brown & Co., Birmingham, Ala.: R. M. Goodale, notions and furnishing goods; 89 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Briscoe, Daniel Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; P. J. Briscoe, millinery, laces, and ribbons; D. Briscoe, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Lebach, S. J., York, Penn.; cloaks, notions, ladies' and infants' wear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, woollens; 104 Worth Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; [illegible]te Street.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, ladies and infants' wear, hosiery, gloves, linens, and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; W. S. Turner, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions; 86 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 14.—The Victoria Hotel in this city was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about $110,000; insurance, $75,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 14.—The tobacco warehouse of Joseph Grundy was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss about $60,000.

BOWDOINHAM, Me., Dec. 14.—Fire in the business section of this village early to-day destroyed a hotel, four blocks, and eight dwellings. Loss, $20,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Fire to-night in the Hathaway Building, 208-18 Summer Street, caused a damage of $75,000. The building is occupied by printing and bookbinding firms and wool dealers.

LEADVILLE, Col., Dec. 14.—A fire starting in a lodging house to-day spread to adjoining buildings and destroyed property worth $150,000. Among the buildings destroyed was the "Pap" Wyman House, one of the famous landmarks of the city.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Fire to-day gutted the five-story building on McGill Street occupied by H. Jacobs & Co. as a cigar factory. One million cigars just finished went up in smoke. The firm's loss is placed at $60,000, fully covered by insurance. The building is damaged to the extent of $10,000, fully insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.

12:20 A. M.—167 Ninth Avenue; John Roder; damage, $100.

4:50 A. M.—467 West Fifty-third Street; Peter Foy; damage, $1,000.

8:30 A. M.—376 East Eighth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—230 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Mrs. Beene; damage, $300.

10 A. M.—18 Jefferson Street; Jacob Cohen; damage, $250.

11 A. M.—109 East Eighty-sixth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $50.

11:20 A. M.—57 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; J. Rodenbock; damage trifling.

11:40 A. M.—Grace and Lyons Avenues; N. J. O'Connor; damage, $500.

12:30 P. M.—159 West Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Wincope; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—218 West Thirtieth Street; Isaac Goldstein; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—20½ Pell Street; Yee Kee & Co.; damage, $25.

1:45 P. M.—22 North William Street; German Herold; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—Eleventh Street and Avenue C, Wakefield Bryan; damage, $15.

4:05 P. M.—440 East Fifty-eighth Street; F. Gluck; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventy-second Stret and West Farms Road; Union Railway Company; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—17 Bloomfield Street; George Tietjen; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—50 Allen Street; Mrs. Annie Nabovich; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—12 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; James B. Lorenz; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—640 Sixth Avenue; Harvey Furnace Company; damage, $250.

8:55 P. M.—159 West Twenty-seventh Street; Samuel Cohen; damage, $900.

11:30 P. M.—63 and 65 Wall Street; Stevens estate, owner; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...5:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:25	Gov. Isl'd...7:50	H. Gate...9:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:59	Gov. Isl'd...8:20	H. Gate...10:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Deutschland, Hamburg	12:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	*2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 16.		
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	0:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Delagoa Bay	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 18.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 19.		
Caribbee, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and ths schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 13; Shanghai, Nov. 17; Yokohama, Nov. 25, and Honolulu, Dec. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru and were dispatched east Dec. 11. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 15.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
Bluecher, Southampton, Dec. 7.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Bordeaux, Havre, Nov. 29.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 12.
Cragsowld, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Matanzas, Tampico, Dec. 9.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Perugia, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 10.
Sailor Prince, Barbados, Dec. 8.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.

City of Washington, Colon, Dec. 9.
El Sigle, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Maracaibo, Ponce, Dec. 11.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Haiti, Dec. 10.
Roma, Naples, Dec. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Beliagh., Barbados, Dec. 9.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 10.
Hilary, Para, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Palermo, Nov. 21.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Indiana, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Milano, Hamburg, Dec. 4.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

SS Kansas City Smith, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:27 A. M. 15th.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Smith, Bordeaux Nov. 20, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 10:15 P. M.

SS Katadin, Chrisholm, Boston.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chemnitz, (Ger.,) Langreuter, Bremen, Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Fildes, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 6, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Dec. 4, and Boulogne, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Anchored off Sandy Hook Lightship at 7:32 P. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg, &c., Nov. 20. Anchored outside the Bar at 9:25 P. M.

SS Mae, Sullivan, Port Tampa. Is bound for Perth Amboy.

SS Titan, (Br.,) Braithwaite, Santos, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:16 P. M., 13th.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Coste, Marseilles, Nov. 18, Naples, 22d, and Bermuda, Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M., 13th.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre, Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Hunter, Bristol, Nov. 19, and Swansea, 25th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Urania, (Nor.,) Jensen, Philadelphia, Dec. 12, in ballast to master.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Oliver, Genoa, &c., Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers for New York, Havana, and Mexico, to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 13th.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London, Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdane, Glasgow, Nov. 29, and Moville, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 P. M.

SS Patricia, (Fr.,) Lithapsier, Hamburg, Nov. 30, Boulogne, Dec. 1, and Plymouth, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Lavarotti, Genoa, Nov. 24, and Naples, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M., 13th.

SS Octubre, (Span.,) Canal, Huelva, Nov. 15, with ore to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M., 13th.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Pritchard, Liverpool, Dec. 6, and Queenstown, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:5[illegible] P. M., 13th.

SS Coamo, Sargent, Ponce, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:10 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Norge, (Br.,) Boe, Portland, Me., Dec. 12, in ballast to Peter & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Soldier [illegible], (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Louisiana, [illegible] for New Orleans.
SS Guyandot[illegible], for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Dia, [illegible] Galveston.
SS Chattahoo[illegible]hse, for Baltimore.
SS Chesapea[illegible], Br.,) for London.
SS Manitou[illegible], (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS Stalheim[illegible], Wilhelm, (Ger.,) for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.
SS Africa, (F[illegible],) for Newcastle, England.
SS Ole Bull, [illegible]Nor.,) for Kingston via Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Searles, from [illegible]ull for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Cape Spartel to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from New York, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at noon to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from Bremen for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH [illegible]D WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

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Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
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BUY AND SELL
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
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Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

New York Telephone, 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
at most accessible point to New York

THE SEVENTH EDITION
OF THE
Annual Financial Review
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
WILL BE ISSUED
JANUARY 4TH, 1903

The Annual Financial Review of The New York Times will contain the most valuable and complete statistical review of the world's financial transactions for the year 1902, and elaborate tables, showing fluctuations during the year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples.
Survey of World Conditions in Finance and Trade.
No Banker or Investor should be without a copy.
Mailed to any address (postage prepaid) upon receipt of five cents, in stamps.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

TRUSTEES
Horace E. Andrews
H. S. Black
Wm. H. Chesebrough
Jonathan B. Currey
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R. L. Edwards
H. B. Hollins
John Hone
James Jourdan
James S. Kuhn
Charlton T. Lewis
Allan McCulloh
Joy Morton
Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr.
E. C. Potter
John J. Riker
Henry F. Shoemaker
Edwin Thorne
Oakleigh Thorne
John C. Tomlinson
Warner Van Norden
Richard N. Young

EXECUTES TRUSTS of Every Description

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.
James Talcott, Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden, Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg, R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane, Samuel Sloan.
William S. Tod.

A PROMINENT TRUST COMPANY WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF TRUST OFFICER. ONLY THOSE WHO ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE, ABILITY AND STANDING WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLICANTS MAY SECURE INTERVIEWS BY ADDRESSING AS BELOW. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE REGARDED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X. Y. Z., CARE P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

THE CUBA COMPANY hereby gives notice that all of its outstanding debenture bonds issued under its agreement with the Morton Trust Company, dated May 1, 1902, will be redeemed at the office of the Morton Trust Company, No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1902, by payment of the principal of the bonds with the unpaid interest accrued thereon to such date of payment, upon surrender of such bonds with all unpaid coupons thereof for cancellation. Further interest upon all of said bonds will cease upon said date of redemption.—Dated November 28th, 1902.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for plumbing improvements, Male Department, Basement Toilets, Wards 14, 19, and 22; Female Dept., Wards A, B, and C; Boat Boiler House, at the Manhattan State Hospital, East, Ward's Island, New York, may be sent by mail, or delivered in person, up to ten o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 20th day of December, 1902, to the State Commission in Lunacy, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.
Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, and at the office of G. L. Heins, State Architect, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
Contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidder, unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the State Commission in Lunacy reserves the right to reject all bids.
T. E. McGARR,
Secretary State Commission in Lunacy.
Albany, December 4, 1902.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902:
For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Houston Street, from Crosby Street to Broadway;
For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Varick Street, from Laight Street to Beach Street;
For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Twenty-third Street, from Sixth Avenue to Tenth Avenue;
For regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Lexington Avenue, from Ninety-fifth Street to Ninety-sixth Street.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock, A. M. on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.
Re-regulating, regrading, reflagging and recurbing Edgecombe Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.
Regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway; also,
One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Audubon Avenue.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902:
For furnishing all the labor and material required for an extension to outlet sewer at the foot of West Seventy-second Street;
For furnishing all the labor and material required for sewers in Broadway, east and west sides, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902:
For furnishing all the labor, materials, tools, &c., necessary to clean all the glass in all the windows and doors of various public buildings, courts, and offices under the care of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR,
Borough President.

SEALED PROPOSALS ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Retaining Wall," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, January 3, 1903, and then and there publicly opened, for constructing a retaining wall at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa. Appropriation available, $85,000. Plan and specifications can be seen at the Bureau or will be furnished by the Commandant of the navy yard named. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. December 2, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT of East Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.—Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioner of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, December, 22, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and material required for enclosing eight blacksmiths and extending the roofs on male and female wards, almshouse, Blackwell's Island. For full particulars see City Record.
HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REMOVING the two existing piers and building a new wooden pier at the foot of East 86th Street, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, December 23, 1902.
(For particulars, see City Record.)

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 812 ST. PAUL St., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1902.—Proposals for dredging in Curtis Bay, Md., will be received until noon, Dec. 17, 1902, and then opened. Specifications, blank forms, and information will be furnished on application to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engrs.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

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RICHARD DELAFIELD, LORD MAYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

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The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
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Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

CUP YACHT TAKES SHAPE

Material to Keep the Builders Busy for Weeks Is on Hand.

Construction Now Is a Full Month Ahead of the Records for Earlier Cup Defenders.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Dec. 14.—The prompt delivery of the first of the metal for the construction of the hull of the new cup defender the past week sets a good pace for the launching of the craft in April next, the time arranged for her completion, providing there is no delay in receiving the material. This is especially pleasing to Mr. Iselin and the Herreshoffs. The arrival of the Tobin bronze irons gives a start on framing and plating over a month ahead of any other previous cup defender built at these shops, and in addition other lots of the metal are on the way to Bristol from Ansonia, Conn., and Pennsylvania. A sufficient amount of the metal of both kinds is now at the shops to keep things relative to the framing and plating booming steadily for many weeks in all departments of the works.

Of the finest quality obtainable, the Tobin bronze plates received so far look as though they had been subjected to a polish before being sent from the mills. In the process of rolling the plates, cutting them, and boring the holes for the rivets, which will subject them to more or less rough usage, they will not look quite as smooth on the surface as they do at present. The final polish of the plates before the launching, however, will result in eliminating anything in the way of roughness. Of a thickness of a quarter of an inch, the first batch of plating will be used on the gunboard and adjoining strakes of the new craft. Thinner plates will be brought into use in sheathing the sides of the lead keel and in the region about the bilges.

Like the first of the plating material to arrive, the framing is of the most substantial variety, in plain angles, the widths being an inch and a quarter. Some of the pieces will serve for midship frames in connection with the longitudinal framing which is the same style followed in building this Constitution. Such a course is evident from the fitting of L-frames in the boiler shops.

When the steel angle bars came the work of fastening the bronze keel plate on the lead ballast had progressed so well during the week that almost every one of the lag screws had been placed in position. The shaping of the plates and the bending of the framing material to the proper curves was begun as soon as it was received at the shops.

Nat Herreshoff, acting in the capacity of superintendent as well as designer and manager of the concern, keeps a watchful eye on the shaping of the angle bars to the curves required by the design. He has more than the usual care of matters in the shops since Superintendent A. Packard resigned. He divides his time between the model room and bending room, with occasional visits to the south shop, casting glances now and then to the progress in the fitting of the keel plates.

The trial spin given the first of the new sloops of the thirty-foot class that are to race at Bar Harbor next season demonstrated the fact that the boat had too much ballast, giving her more than the necessary stiffness. To remedy this it has been decided to cut off about 1,000 pounds of lead from the keel, which it is thought will not only give her easier heeling qualities, but will also bring her up out of the water somewhat.

Auxiliary Yawl Possum Sold.

The auxiliary yawl Possum, designed and built by L. D. Huntington, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y., 1899, has been sold by David Gregg, Jr., Jamaica Plains, Mass., to Adolph Erdman of New York. The transaction was made through the office of Stanley M. Seaman, yacht broker, 220 Broadway, New York. It is probable that Mr. Erdman will fit the yacht out for a cruise through the West Indies this Winter. The same office has sold the half-rater Indian to Regis H. Post of New York, who has arranged for her shipment to Bermuda by the next steamer for use there this Winter.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:16 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25, 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:25, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,364, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and Stations of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check Baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

11-30-1902.

Bankruptcy Notices.

Unmade Beaded Purses.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOLDMAN & FLAXMAN, bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, December 15th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, bill for account of former purchaser Solkat, consisting of unmade beaded purses and trimmings.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 33 and 90, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*NORTH WESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 20½ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P.M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A.M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Except Sunday. †Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "960 28th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Leave Boston 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.

†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.

*2:25 PM—Court. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

†3:45 PM—(2) Hudson River Points & Albany.

*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Arnex (1), at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M., leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (25:30, Lakewood only). Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:23, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 19:23 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖19:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 14:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30 *10:30, 11:30 A. M., *1:00, †*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M. *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 415, 1,216, 261 and 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 142 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.

Chicago, Columbus...*12:15pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

Pittsburg, Cleveland...*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd. "Pittsburg Limited"...*8:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Cincinnati, St. Louis...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.

Cincinnati, St. Louis...*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.

Cincinnati, St. Louis...*7:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Norfolk...*12:05pm. *12:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto... †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.

Washington, Balto... *10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.

Washington, Balto... *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.

Washington, Balto... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

"Royal Limited"... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.

Washington, Balto... *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.

Washington, Balto... *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.

Washington, Balto... *12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, 1,323 Fulton St., 366 Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.00, n 5.25, s 6.45, x 5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM	*7.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS8	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*c12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THEBUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence.

First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, at 4 P. M. For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9.30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Delightful Short Trips

For the Tourist

who desires to see the heart of the picturesque and historical waterways of Virginia.

For Those Who Seek Rest

in the balmy air of Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach.

For the Business Man

who prefers to break his journey by an agreeable sea trip and

For the Sportsman

in search of good hunting country.

Steamers Sail 3 P. M. Every Weekday.

Tickets and Stateroom Reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Telephone 1380 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Christmas Sailings.

S. S. Deutschland, Dec. 15th, 4 P. M.

Due Plymouth, Cherbourg, Dec. 21; Hamburg, Dec. 22.

Patricia..Dec. 20, 9:30 AM | Pretoria...Jan. 3, 8 AM
Bluecher..Dec. 27, 4 PM | Waldersee..Jan. 10, 2 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Palatia....Jan. 12, 2 PM | Palatia....Mar. 2, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Jan. 29, 2 PM | Phoenicia..Mar. 19, 2 PM

S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise

From N. Y., March 12, 1903.

FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 A.M. | Kronprinz, Mar. 10.2 PM
Kronprinz, Feb. 10.2 PM. | Kaiser, Mar. 24, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, Feb. 24, 10 A.M. | Kronprinz, Apr. 7, Noon.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

*Trave, Jan. 7, 11 A.M. | †Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. | *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 A.M. | †Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM

*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples, only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

COOK'S XMAS TRIPS

Under Personal Escort.

OLD POINT COMFORT AND WASHINGTON

By Old Dominion Line, returning by rail. Dec. 26—5 Days, $27.50. Dec. 27—4 days, $24.00

BERMUDA.

Splendid 9 day trip by Quebec S. S. Co., leaves Dec. 27. $53.50

Fares Include ALL Traveling Expenses.

Other Tours to Bermuda, Florida, Havana, etc., January to April.

CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES

A delightful cruise to the Tropics by Quebec S.S. Co.'s S. S. "MADIANA," leaves New York Feb. 7, 1903, visiting BERMUDA, PORTO RICO, WINDWARD ISLANDS, DEMERARA, CUBA, etc., 34 days, $185 and upwards. Berths, Tickets, Programmes, etc., from

THOS. COOK & SON.

261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 8 A. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 2 BROADWAY.

ORIENT CRUISE $400 AND UP.

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, Feb. 7, 65 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included, visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc. Absolutely no overcrowding; only the main dining room to be used.

West Indies Cruise, Jan. 14, $125 up.

Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.

FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul...Dec. 17, 10 AM | Phila...Dec. 31, 10 AM
St. Louis..Dec. 24, 10 AM | St. Paul...Jan. 7, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Vaderland..Dec. 20, 10 AM | Zeeland...Jan. 10, 10 AM
Kroonland..Jan. 3, 10 AM | Finland...Jan. 17, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Jan. 6, 29, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70.

E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM | Umbria, Jan. 10, 1 PM
Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 PM | Ivernia, Jan. 17, 8:30 AM
Saxonia, Jan. 3, 8 AM | Campania, Jan. 24, 1 P.M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic...Dec. 17, 7 AM | Teutonic...Jan. 7, Noon
Cymric...Dec. 24, Noon | Germanic...Jan. 14, Noon
Celtic...Dec. 31, 6:30 AM | Cymric...Jan. 21, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Seguranca, Dec. 16, 1 PM | C. of Wash'ton, Dec. 23, 1 PM

CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.

INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.

Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

JAMAICA

Round trip, $75. Send for booklet.

UNITED FRUIT CO., Boston or Phila.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE.

Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 937 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr., GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN, Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d8-1aw6mM

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, ANNA M. KLEMANN, MARIA A. KOCH, Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

MORTGAGEE SALE.

The superbly furnished private residence, containing a wealth of beautiful works of art, has been placed in our hands to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, as per catalogue, on the premises,

150 WEST 80TH ST.

By order of the mortgagee,

MR. WARREN H. DUNN,

Office, 68 and 70 West Broadway.

EXHIBITION TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), DECEMBER 16, 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

SALE WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 18 and 19, Commencing 10:30 A.M. Each Day.

The furnishing of this house is on the very highest order, regardless of expense, showing a refined and artistic taste in selection.

DRAWING ROOMS, DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY ARE FURNISHED IN BEAUTIFUL GOLD AND CARVED PIECES, DAINTY LOUIS XV AND XVI. STYLES IN CHAIRS, ONYX TABLES, PEDESTALS, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES, REAL BRONZES; MANY CABINETS IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART FILLED WITH CHOICE CARVINGS IN IVORY, HAND PAINTED MINIATURES, CAPO-DE-MONTE CUPS AND SAUCERS, DRESDEN FIGURES, DAINTY CURIOS, &C.

Weber Baby Grand Piano; also Horace Waters Upright.

(PERFECT CONDITION.)

Sideboards, massively carved; Table, Crystal Closets, Side Table, Game and Fish Sets, French and Dresden China, beautiful hand-painted Plates, Cups and Saucers, several pieces of magnificent Cut Crystal, Bowls and other pieces, French imported Clock Sets, Tapestries, Leather Couches and Chairs. The dining chairs are very handsome and upholstered in tapestry coverings. Carved Library Suit, magnificent Library Table, Bookcases, about 1,000 Books in fine leather binings, Japanese Porcelains, Etchings and Engravings, some very fine Artists' Proofs.

A SMALL BUT EXCELLENT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

HANDSOMELY CARVED MAHOGANY CASE.

Several beautiful TUBULAR CHIME CLOCK, ELLIOT & CO., OF LONDON, MAKERS; Linen, &c. A number of Bedroom Brass Beds, Mahogany Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Cheval Glasses, fine Bedding, Coat; also several pieces of fine Wraps, Dresses, Evening Gowns and Ladies' Wearing Apparel, Sealskin

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Breakfast Room is nicely furnished in quartered oak Buffet, Table, Leather Chairs, China, Silver, &c. Sale commences with kitchen and servants' quarters.

Catalogues at sale. Admission by card only, which can be had by applying to auctioneer's office, or will be mailed on application.

Special notice.—The furnishings are almost new, having been used but a short time, and consequently in perfect condition.

STANDARD ART GALLERIES, 19 & 21 West 125th St.

Telephone, 722 Harlem. Sale will be conducted by

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court in the State of New York, held in and for the County and City of New York in the First Judicial District, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of September in the year 1902.—Present: Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Board of Directors of the FLUSHING AND SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of said company.

On reading and filing the petition of William H. Baldwin, Jr., William F. Brown, Frank E. Huff, Fred. C. Scudder, George A. Hamilton, and William J. Hawson, a majority of the Directors of the FLUSHING AND SOUTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY above named, verified on the 5th day of September, 1902, and the schedule attached to said petition, from which it appears that the Flushing and South Shore Railroad Company is a domestic corporation located in the City and County of New York, and that the petitioners are a majority of the Directors of said corporation, and have the management of the affairs of said company and of the business and property thereof; that said Flushing and South Shore Railroad Company has been organized to be constructed as a railroad corporation for the purpose of running and operating a railroad from Flushing to other roads in Jamaica, and there connecting with roads to be constructed by the said Flushing and South Shore Railroad Company, and the necessity for such railroad Company has thereupon ceased. And it appearing that the Flushing and South Shore Railroad Company has ceased to transact business and a majority of the interested in the Directors deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved, and said petition and schedule contained allegations as specified in Section 2,421 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

And on reading and filing proof of due service of application for this order as proposed, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and it appearing that no previous application has been made for this order;

Now, on motion of William J. Kelly, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof, Part I., appointed to be held in and for the City and County of New York at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of December, in the year 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three successive weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in The New York Law Journal and also in The New York City and Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in which this order is entered.

Dated, A. O'G., J. S. C.

Sir: Please take notice that the foregoing is a copy of an order duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1902.

Dated November 5th, 1902.

WILLIAM J. KELLY, Attorney for Petitioners, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Hon. JOHN C. DAVIES, Attorney General.

d8-1aw3w

Surrogate Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—RICHARD J. LYONS, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'D

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, 312 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 165.7 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 15.7 by 75.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,515.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 162 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 30 by 100.8, five-story brick fiat. Due on judgment, $37,501.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert Ten Eyck, referee, 1,142 and 1,144 Union Avenue, east side, 113.11 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $1,716.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A property near City Hall, 50x119, six stories, substantially built, splendid light, having complete steam plant, for sale to close an estate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot; $36,500; rents, $4,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

3d Av., below 34th St., lot 50x100 for sale with or without a builder's loan. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

6th Av. store property below 34th St. for sale cheap to quick purchaser. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Lexington Av., Near 34th St.—Elegant flat, good investment. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

21st St. | Near 3d Av. | Exceptional well-built and all light 20-family house; 2 stores; price, $26,500. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

3d Av. | Near 106 St. | Bargain; 5-story 20-family house; 2 stores; pr., $21,000; rents, $2,472; terms easy. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

7th Street, | near Ave. | 5-story triple flat, 15 families, 26x100; pr., $38,000; rents, $3,792; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

1st Av. | 8th Av. Corner 42d St. | 5-story triple flat up-to-date store; price, $60,000; cheapest on Avenue. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Corner on 9th Av., near 42d St.—Excellent location; size, 25x100; price, $40,000.00; commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

42d St. | Near 4th Av. | 5-story 16-family flat; price, $23,000; mtg. $12,000 at 4½ per cent. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Seven-story, store; loft building; Greenwich St., near Canal; elevator; rent, $3,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th; 20x82; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lot 50x112; west side, below 14th St.; for sale at reasonable figure to quick buyer. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

A 5-story property, 5th Av., near 116th St.; price, $17,500. Gargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av., (115th.)

For Sale.—Property of every description in Manhattan. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d.

Bronx.

1-story frame double flat and place for big shop in rear; lot 25x100; price, $3,500; take $1,500 cash, balance to suit; mtg. $5,500; good for carpenter, tinsmith, &c.; might trade for Tremont lots. Builder, 604 Melrose Av., near 151st.

$12,000 buys new up-to-date 5-story double flat, 38x89x100, choice location; bank mortgage 4 per cent.; rent, $4,176. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

3 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."
High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Real Estate Wanted.

Party with $15,000 to $25,000 cash and intelligence wanted to speculate in city real estate, small parcels. Fortune easily made. Advertiser has $2,000 and experience. Address Confidential, "Hebrew American," 210 Times, Harlem.

Have a customer for five-story double flat in the Bronx; will pay cash. Send particulars F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Attention.—We can avoid foreclosures on properties if owners will call. Kronengold, Room 23, 111 Broadway.

Owners can dispose of their tenement flats or leaseholds quickly by sending particulars. Franklin, 111 Broadway.

Wanted, Buy or Lease—Old tenements to make alterations for Italian tenants. Faruolo, 45 East Houston St.

We have buyers for lots and old buildings in any fair section of Manhattan. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted to Buy—Old tenements to improve. Call or address Faruolo, 45 East Houston St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$2,000,000 of Apartments, Tenements, Dwellings, Suburban Houses, Farms, to exchange. J. T. Young, 171 Broadway.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES
At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city. 2 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn, Lake View. For sale or rental, furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing, steam and hot air heating. Apply for leaflet to R. H. WARREN, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. WARREN, 56 Worth St.

For sale.—New Jersey, 168 acres, 60 acres is lake of pure spring water, stocked with pickerel, perch, and catfish; 30 acres tillable; large peach orchard and vineyard; seven-room house; large new barn and boathouse and four boats; about ten minutes to railroad station; price, $10,000. G. H. Drew, 115 16th Av., Paterson, N. J.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Farm near Annapolis, Maryland; 112 acres, more or less; 40 acres good trucking land, 70 acres good wood and timber land; on navigable creek, close to railroad station; can be purchased reasonable. Address H. Hollyday, 109 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House on the 18th day of November, 1902.—Present, Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the SQUIRE & TURNBULL COMPANY for authority to change its name to W. A. SQUIRE & CO.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Squire & Turnbull Company, a domestic corporation, dated September 23d, 1902, duly verified by Theodore F. Allen, its President, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name W. A. SQUIRE & CO., and upon reading and filing the certificate of the Secretary of State annexed thereto, certifying that the name which such corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly to resemble it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon reading and filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published once in each week for six successive weeks, commencing October 6, 1902, in both The New York Daily News and The New York Times, two daily newspapers published in the County of New York, in which county said corporation has its business office, and the Court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificate presented therewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made,

Now, on motion of Eaton & Lewis, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner hereto, the Squire & Turnbull Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name W. A. SQUIRE & CO., on and after the 1st day of January, 1903, and it is

Further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, the county in which the certificate of said corporation is filed and its principal office is located, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper in the County of New York, beginning within ten days after the entry thereof. Ent., F. M. S., J. S. C.

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Real Estate.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

THIRTEENTH—Its policy is a liberal one, and is drawn so as fully to protect the policyholder. It requires the Company to defend, at its own expense, any attack on the title, and to pay any judgment recovered; to force the marketability of the title; and to protect a grantor under his warranty, even after he has sold the property.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Real Estate at Auction.

CONKLIN PROPERTY AUCTION SALE,
Dec. 20th, at noon, on the premises,
at Hackensack, N. J.
Splendid opportunity for investment.
Large house, with 8 lots.
52 other lots.
Not less than two lots sold to each buyer.
No restrictions.
TERMS, 10% DOWN ON LOTS,
Balance in 3 equal monthly payments.
$300 ON HOUSE,
Balance in 3 equal monthly payments.
Titles insured by North Jersey Title Guarantee Co.
Plot, dinner served before sale.
FREE PASSES on railroad and trolley.
Best Real Estate ever offered in Hackensack.
GET MAPS AND PASSES FROM
W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Tel. 6029-A Cortlandt. No. 123 Liberty St., N.Y.C.
N. B.—If cold or stormy sale will take place in well-heated Conklin residence.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
Wm. Samuel Johnson, Esq., Referee.
4-story brick building with lot,
No 124 Avenue C,
Southeast Corner 8th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to Meighan & Necarsulmer, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Park Row, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Speculator or Investor.—3-story double brick store and flats, Bedford section, 30x55x82; cold water improvements; rents, $840 yearly; price, $6,750. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

$6,000, $500 cash, $50 monthly, $1,000 rentals, store apartment house, near bridge. McKeever, 170 Broadway, Manhattan.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

SOUTHEAST CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS.—FIRST FLOOR, 30X80; HIGH CEILING; EXCELLENT LIGHT; ADAPTED FOR BANKING OR ANY COMMERCIAL BUSINESS; LEASE; LOW RENT; EARLY POSSESSION. ANDROVETTE, ROOM 4, 218 FULTON.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 35 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 47 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Two lofts, 15,000 feet each, on west side; every modern improvement; new building; possession January; lowest rent. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant Broadway stores below Fulton Street; also 6th Avenue, Broadway corners; Thirty-fourth District. Crouch, 21 Park Row.

To Let.—Desk room in elegant light office. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Large and small light lofts on 14th St.; power, heat, and elevators. Scheina, 115 East 13th St.

Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, bankrupt.—No. 5,074.

To the creditors of said National Mercantile Agency, and to all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed written bids for one or more of the following lots of property of the NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY. Said bids will be opened at his office on the 18th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount bid. The property may be inspected during business hours at the respective locations mentioned below until the same is sold.

Lot 1. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 137 Sumner Street, corner of South Street, Boston, Mass.

Lot 2. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 505 Penn Mutual Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lot 3. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 482 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, New York.

Lot 4. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at Nos. 5 and 6 Gridley Building, Syracuse, New York.

Lot 5. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 234 Mann Building, Utica, New York.

Lot 6. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at Granite Building, Rochester, New York.

Lot 7. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 1,207 American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lot 8. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 106 East Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lot 9. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 29 Gilfillan Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Lot 10. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 302 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Lot 11. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 105 Navajo Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lot 12. Office furniture, fixtures, and reports contained in the office of the National Mercantile Agency at 815 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md.

Lot 13. Office furniture, typewriters, etc., at the office of Charles Shongood, auctioneer, No. 26 Lispenard Street, New York City.

In case the undersigned shall reject bids for any or all of said lots, the property included therein will be sold at public auction at the respective locations named above on the 20th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. Further information may be obtained from the undersigned.

GEORGE H. GILMAN, Receiver,
67 Wall Street, New York City.
JOSEPH A. ARNOLD, Attorney for Receiver, 22 William Street, New York City.

210,798 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the 12 months ending December 31, 1901.

Purchase and Exchange.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—BOOKS OF every description bought for highest cash prices. Calls free. Send postal. Open evenings. LOVERING'S, 823 Broadway.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decher, est. 1860, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG and DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements to be erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in section No. 7, Block No. 1895, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet; thence southwardly parallel with Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Wagner by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

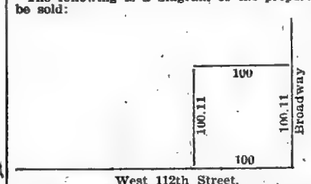

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $102,814.34, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $256.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $90,000, with interest thereon from January 21st, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
d15-2aw3wM&W&th6

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN MASSEL, plaintiff, against ANTON LARSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant easterly one hundred and eight feet and six inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the easterly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of this block; thence easterly and along said centre line parallel with Ninety-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence southerly again parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known by the street number 113 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

96th Street.

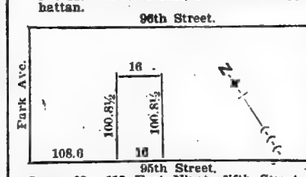

95th Street.

Street, No. 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,063.08, with interest thereon from December 6th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.75, with interest from December 6th, 1902, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,727.94 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, on which there remains due and unpaid the sum of $10,000, besides interest from January 1st, 1902, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.
d8-2aw3wM&Th&d30

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

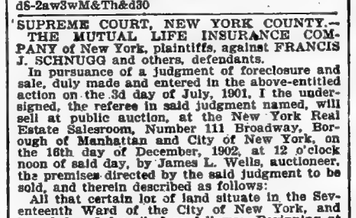

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,350.00, with interest from the 15th day of May, 1902, together with taxes and water rents paid by plaintiffs under said judgment amounting to $1,597.21, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are taxes for the year 1902 amounting to the sum of $345.63, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3d, 1900, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes

43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
from 6 to 8 rooms; $200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.,

ELSMORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $55, and one 6-room apartment, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. All-furnished rooms for transient use by the day; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

The Normandie Apartments,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Avs.
Elegant apartments of seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only one vacancy; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

8 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, $40.
Very light apartment in The Regent, 438-440 West 57th St.; every room has outside light.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; moderate rent.
Wm. Hertz, Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; rents, $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; rents, $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Washington Av., 525.—Residential; steam-heated; hot water supply; seven rooms, all light; small families only; $25 to $30; supervision invited; references. Inspect, Box 119 Times Office.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. One sunny apartment, Absolutely Fireproof. bath, $1,090 a year, furnished. Another, at of two large rooms and bath, unfurnished, or $100 a month a year unfurnished, furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

Seven rooms and bath, fifth, fifth floor, corner; all sunny, outside rooms, overlooking West End Av. in the eighties, $135 per month; if desired experienced servant might remain; best references required. H. A., Times Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

3-Story Private Dwelling, $1,000.
84th St., between 1 and 2 Broadway and West End Av.; 9 rooms and bathroom; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$35 Monthly—Second floor, six light rooms and bathroom, corner apartment; steam heated, light and new house. The Brewster, 1 West 115th.

FIVE ROOM FLAT, NEAR HERALD SQUARE. Heat, hot water; desirable; only $30.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished house, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES,
28 Cooper Square, opposite 5th St., AND 422 8th Av., near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, colored and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Wire Haired Terriers; Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line of ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,388—Spring.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BOARD OF THE CHURCH ERECTION FUND OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against MARGARET L. FOOTE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McCormick, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Bekman Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet and ten and three-fourths inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets; running thence easterly along Beekman Street twenty-three feet and eight inches; thence northerly eighty-five feet five and one-half inches; thence westerly twenty-three feet and six inches, and thence southerly eighty-five feet and four inches to Beekman Street, at the point or place of beginning. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall, said premises being known as Number Twenty (20) Beekman Street.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1902.
ELY ROSENBERG, Referee.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

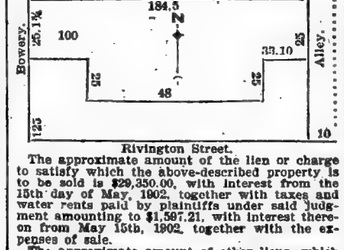

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,293.75, with interest thereon from the 2d day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $328.29, together with interest thereon from the 9th day of December, 1902, and the expenses of the sale, less the amount of said judgment aggregating $5,600, with interest on such payments.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,759.87 and interest.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1902.
ELY ROSENBERG, Referee.

Apartment Hotels.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N.Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND

Winter Resort, ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort. New York office, with personal representative, at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av. The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of New York patronage all the year 'round. Sea-water baths.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 12 to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 5 P. M.
Telephone 6060 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Miscellaneous.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
NOW OPEN.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED.
ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Jas. N. Berry, } Managers.
H. E. Eder, }
NEW YORK OFFICE: 249 5TH AVE.
Telephone, 1003 Madison Square.

Daily to New Orleans & California.
New Orleans Short Line and Sunset Limited. Through Sleeping cars and Dining Car service. Excursion tickets and lowest rates. Address, Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y.

Country Board.

A desirable sunny suite, single rooms, well heated, good home table, two blocks from station; commutation, $5.10 month; adults only. Miss V. M. Newton, 284 Riverdale Av.; Ludlow Station, Yonkers, N. Y.

Single and double rooms, convenient to stations excellent table. 232 Warburton Av., Yonkers.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE CHELSEA,
WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
REASONABLE RATES.

Dancing.

HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL
ALWAYS OPEN.
"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World.
A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY.
Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., Near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

H. Fletcher Rivers, 1,439 Broadway, adjoining Broadway

SLEIGH BELLS JINGLE IN CENTRAL PARK

Cutters of All Varieties Out in Sunshine and Moonlight.

Merry Parties Enjoy the Bright Wintry Weather—Animals Sprightly, Too, All Save the Polar Bear.

Eight thousand dollar automobiles, in the language of Policeman McGuire of the Central Park squad, looked like "30 cents" yesterday. The automobilist leaned low over the steering wheel, or lever, in very shame at the blundering jolting vehicle, and those who have looked scornfully down upon the pedestrian public cuddled among their furs dejected and disheartened. The toot of triumph was hushed by the jingle of the sleigh bells.

It was one of New York's magnificent days of sunshine. The ice coating of the trees had not gone. It sparkled and divided the sun rays into the prismatic colors so that the cedar and pine trees seemed decorated as for the coming of Santa Claus. There was just enough of a breeze to sing among the long branches of the maples. As they swayed to the wind's music the ice crackled and broke free from the limbs, falling in many colored particles to the snow.

The squirrels that have largely lost their native thrift through the generous gifts of children, so that they have not made proper provision for the Winter, were gayly tame, frisking about to attract the attention of the little friends bearing them gifts, the nuts that they love. The ducks and geese with loud quacking expressed their delight at the sunshine, as they broke through the thin ice on their ponds in apparent games of tag.

The surprise of the day was the behavior of the polar bear. Almost every one who went to the Park had in mind the big fellow from the Arctic icefields. They wanted to see him enjoying the day. Either because he was disappointed over the end of the storm, with the glare of the sunlight on the white hills, or because he was grieving for his own home and family, brought back to memory by the Winter, or perhaps because he wished to live over the old life in a dream where there were no iron bars to confine him and no curious people to watch and tease him with impunity, the bear curled himself up into a great white ball. He slept so soundly that the snowballs of the mischievous small boy did not disturb him. The dainties in the shape of nuts and candy thrown through the bars would be there when he woke, and so he slept through the long afternoon. The disappointed many moved away, saying hard things about the creature that in the goodness of their hearts they had come to see reveling in the snow.

The grizzly behaved better, and consequently enjoyed a large measure of public favor manifested by liberal offerings of delicacies. In return he delighted them by breaking the ice in his trough to drink of the cold water and scampering about his inclosure as he would have done in the Rockies, where such people as pay visits take with them guns, instead of nice things to eat.

It was the first really good day of the season for sleighing, and there were so many vehicles on runners, that one wondered where they all came from. The livery stable men, who store sleighs in the hope of such days as yesterday, did a splendid business. It was difficult to get even a two-seated cutter with a single horse for less than $25 for the afternoon. In the evening there was renewed demand with the rates not reduced. Every one who owned a sleigh was in it—the selfish man who drives alone and the generous fellow who does not mind being crowded by his mother-in-law, because he has his sweetheart wife at his side.

There were some magnificent turnouts, in which the fur wraps, coats, and hats represented fortunes. The low body of the sleighs were curved fore and aft. Above the dashboard stood plumes of black, red, blue, orange, green, and white, or their combinations. Similar plumes waved above the bridles and over the saddles. Had it not been for the types of American vehicles mingling with the sleighs one might have imagined oneself in St. Petersburg, especially when a sleigh swept by with a large centre horse and the great collar with its silver bell in the centre, a smaller horse to either side, and the driver in furs flourishing a short stock with a long lash. In these stylish turnouts the fur-clad children, with their ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes, seemed almost as happy as the boisterous youngsters from the tenements romping with new red sleds.

The trouble with the majority of the fashionable snow runners was that they had discarded the old style of sleigh bells and had substituted large brass cylinders enclosing steel balls. Their clamor lacked the melody of the bells that play on a Winter night's straw ride. There were enough of the old-fashioned kind, however, to bring back to many the days when sleigh riding was not a luxury for the few but the pleasure of the many.

The company which furnishes the sightseers with conveyances in the Park secured somewhere a huge yellow sleigh seating forty persons. It made many trips at the rate of 50 cents a head, and was always crowded. The occupants, inspired by the occasion, laughed and chatted with people they had never seen before, and probably would never see again. Thus the public party was even merrier than many of the private ones.

There was an exciting runaway on the West Drive early in the afternoon. Frank Burger of 31 West Fifty-first Street lost control of his horse. It was frightened by an automobile. Taking the bit in its teeth at about One Hundredth Street it dashed up the road, and twice came close to upsetting the cutter. Mounted Policeman Fitzgerald went to the rescue, and subdued the horse at One Hundred and Seventh Street. There were many persons passing who made the policeman blush with congratulations over what he regarded as a very tame affair, reflecting no credit on himself. Mr. Burger was not hurt, and continued on his sleigh ride with a watchful eye for snorting automobiles.

The moon came up, a great globe of gold, just as dusk was hesitating about ushering in the night. The snow took on a gilded sheen that soon turned to silver as the moon rose higher and shone with all her accustomed brilliancy.

Shortly after the dinner hour Central Park was again filled with the tinkling music, and the merry people riding in the moonlight singing the sleigh song of "Jingle Bells, Jingle Bells, Jingle All the Way," or, if sentimental, the old melody: "Roll On Silver Moon, Guide the Traveler on His Way."

It was late at night when these cheerful sounds were hushed and the wind in the trees sang the lullaby of a delightful day, precursor, doubtless of other happy days when bells of deeper tone will tell of weddings and the stately harmonies of Mendelssohn and Wagner will replace the wild impromptu music of the wind.

SPEEDWAY TILTS TO SLEIGHS.

Snow-Covered Course Made Stirring Sport for Road Drivers.

Everything on runners, from a packing box to a seventy-five-pound speeding cutter, was called into use yesterday, and from sunrise to sunset Seventh Avenue and the Speedway resounded with the merry jingle of sleigh bells.

The centre of attraction was the Speedway, where the road drivers gathered in force with their fast steppers hooked to cutters so light and frail that they seemed hardly able to carry their occupants with any degree of safety. There were innumerable lively brushes on the Speedway, and many of the dirt-road trotters and pacers who to wagons have had things all their own way during the Fall were forced to take second and third places by their rivals, who proved far too fast for them over the snow.

As early as 9 o'clock the crowds began to gather on the lower stretch of the Speedway, but the first comers in sleighs found the going a little heavy, as no path had been broken in the level stretch from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street almost to King's Bridge. An hour's jogging, aided by a heavy roller and the sun, put the lower stretch in prime condition for fast work, and from then on throughout the day brush followed brush in such rapid succession that at times the finishes were difficult to decide, the fast steppers overtaking the slow ones, and seven or eight horses on occasions finishing in a bunch, almost hidden in the cloud of snow thrown by the quick-stepping hoofs.

Among the earliest arrivals on the stretch was Nathan Straus, driving his old trotting favorite Cobwebs, (2:12,) the ex-king of the Speedway, to a speeding cutter. It was Mr. Straus's first appearance on the road since his return from Europe, and he was warmly greeted by the brushing contingent, of which he is a recognized leader. Cobwebs, who always has been a fast snow horse, showed that he had lost none of his speed, despite his increasing age, and after being thoroughly warmed to his work was stepped several fast half miles. Later Mr. Straus drove the pacer Quadriga, (2:0) but that star roadster was so fast that it was hard to find company for him.

A three-cornered brush that excited the enthusiasm of the spectators was between George Coleman's new roan pacer Shorty, (2:12½,) and the two trotters Ilderim, (2:23¾,) driven by W. J. Clark, and Harry Davis, (2:26¼,) driven by J. J. Timmons. After jockeying several minutes for a start, during which time Shorty in his anxiety to get away almost dumped his driver in a snowbank by making a quick turn, the two trotters got away nose and nose, leaving the pacer several lengths behind. Shorty's driver protested without avail, and, giving it up as a bad job, started to overtake the trotters. In covering the first quarter Shorty just about held his rivals, but in the second quarter the pacer's stride began to tell, and before the stretch was reached the trio were only heads apart, with Harry Davis in front. A nip-and-tuck race followed, but in the final drive Harry Davis made a grand finish, and won by a head from Ilderim. A second heat was demanded by Shorty's driver, and the three were started again, but luck seemed to be against Shorty, for before he reached the first quarter post he made a bad break, Ilderim finishing an easy winner. In the final heat Shorty redeemed himself by outfooting his rivals and winning as he pleased. The bay trotter Lorna Doone, driven by Al Greenspecht, did some fast work, and stepped two very pretty heats with the trotting mare Lorna McGregor, driven by Charles Welland. Each took a heat, and the final was so close that both drivers thought they had scored a victory.

Christopher Hackett's little bay pacer Helen H. proved a wonder on the snow, and found no difficulty in stepping home in front of the pacer King Tom, (2:19¾,) driven by H. De Wight Luce, who has defeated her on the road on numerous occasions. The finish of a half-mile go between the gray trotting gelding Glenmere Boy, (2:14¼,) driven by Alexander Frankenstein, and A. Simon, behind Woodsboy, (2:25¾,) was a thrilling one. For three-quarters of the course Glenmere Boy led by a couple of lengths, but in the final drive Woodsboy, encouraged by a touch of the whip, showed a remarkable burst of speed, and, stepping out in front, won by a half length. In a return brush Glenmere Boy reversed the result in good style, winning the heat by several open lengths.

A. B. Gwathmey drove his new trotter Senator Mills, and made the snow fly with him. Ilderim and Harry Davis joined company with him on the way down the stretch, but soon found that they had struck a snag and were outclassed. Senator Mills stepping home an easy winner. Arthur Lape's new trotter Copeland (2:09¾) attracted much favorable comment by his form and speed, and showed a very clean pair of heels to J. C. Lloyd-Jones's recently purchased trotter Manalos.

As the day wore on the footing improved, and the crowd increased to such proportions that both the upper and lower stretches were used for brushing purposes. Teams were very conspicuous in the fast work of the afternoon. Hiram Hollis's team, composed of Blue Mare and mate, carried off the honors in a half dozen starts. David Lamar's stable was well represented on the road, the crack pacer Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, driven by Trainer Jack Curry, stepping almost as fast over the snow as he does over the dirt. Sally Simpson, with a trotting mate of 2:11¼, driven by A. Jarvis, was started a length in front of the pacer, but before the stetch was reached Nathan Straus stepped by the trotter and won in almost a jog.

Col. John F. Cockerill, President of the New York Road Drivers' Association, drove his trotting mare Miss Hibbard in several winning heats, and finished nose-and-nose with the pacer Bonnie Kirkland, (2:23¾,) driven by Louis Kahn. The bay trotting mare Royal Rene, (2:20,) driven by W. Kilpatrick, and the gray trotter Glenmere Boy (2:14¼) had a pretty race that was spoiled within a hundred yards of the finish, where Royal Rene made a bad break. Before she could catch again she had lost the heat. Charles Riley's black trotting gelding Mahlon, 2:13¼, made one winning trip over the upper stretch that was very creditable, as he was started against a speedy unknown pacer, who gave the gelding a hot race over the entire stretch, but lacked speed for the final drive.

Among the many others out in speed cutters were J. Luhrs driving the brown gelding Mosul, (2:09;) E. C. Harper behind a team of bay cobs; Harry C. Penny driving the brown pacing gelding Ivan, (2:18¾;) W. Schildwachter driving the pacer Ball Bearing; G. M. Irwin driving the trotter Allright, (2:09¼;) Morris S. Herrman driving the trotter Tom Boy, (2:15;) David Goodman driving the trotter Freeland, (2:17¼;) Isaac A. Popper driving his champion trotting team Prince Tell and Bessie Reid; Dr. A. H. Kramer driving the pacer McShedd, (2:17;) D. O. Dell driving the bay mare M. M. D., (2:19¼;) J. S. Magliola driving a speedy pair of trotters; Albert Jenkins driving the brown trotter Belmont, (2:18¼;) Alexander Newburger driving the pacer Smilax, (2:22¾;) John Howell driving the trotter Blonde, (2:12½;) J. L. Dodge behind the trotter Little Stranger, (2:24¾;) Capt. Bryce driving one of Matt Dwyer's pacers, and Claus Bohling driving Kingmond, (2:09,) the winner of the trotting championship of the Speedway.

ON BROOKLYN DRIVEWAYS.

Sleighs of Every Description Animate the Parks and Boulevards.

Yesterday was a day of days with sleigh owners in Brooklyn. Everything on runners in the borough, from the grocer's rude and clumsy delivery sleigh to the dainty and graceful cutter, was out, and the boulevards and parks were crowded with happy riders gliding over the snow. Horsemen who frequent the Ocean Parkway declared that not in the past ten years had there been such perfect sleighing. There was a fine bottom to the hard, flaky snow on the driveways, and the conditions generally were just right for a full enjoyment of the exhilarating sport.

The greater number of drivers in Brooklyn headed, of course, for Prospect Park and Ocean Parkway. Most of the sleighs went down the popular speedway, all the way to the ocean. Coney Island came out of its Winter sleep and opened up in spots to entertain the throng of sleigh riders. The resort by the sea wore an air of animation all the afternoon. Ocean Parkway was alive with sleighs of all descriptions from early morning up to a late hour last night.

The sleighing at night in the bright moonlight was enjoyed by many even more than that of the day. The road houses on the Parkway, from the Circle down to the Concourse, were crowded with merry sleigh riders. Eastern Parkway also had its crowd on runners, many drivers going out that way to the network of fine roads in Queens Borough.

STORM STOPPED TROLLEY CARS.

Midland Line on Staten Island Quit—Feed Wire Broke.

The Midland Electric Company which operates a portion of the trolley lines on Staten Island, failed on Saturday night to cope with the snow and sleet, and about 9 o'clock withdrew its cars. This step was taken to prevent the cars being stalled on the road.

The Staten Island Electric Company managed to keep its lines running except from 9 until 12 o'clock, when the breaking of a feed wire caused the shutting off of the circuit below Stapleton on the South Beach line. Early in the evening the police were cut off from communication. A wire carrying a heavy charge fell in Beech Street, Stapleton, and crossed the telegraph wire leading into the station house at Stapleton and burned out the fuse in the station house. The current then leaped to the line connecting the station house with the sub-station at Tottenville and burned out the coils at Tottenville.

FIRE IN HEROLD BUILDING.

Composing Room Being Useless, Mr. Ridder Offered Facilities.

The composing room of the New Yorker Herold in the eighth-story of the Herold Building, at 22 North William Street, was made useless last night by a fire, the cause of which was not ascertained. The fire was extinguished in about an hour, but composition could be done in the room.

The difficulty for the publisher, C. B. Wolffrem, was overcome through the courtesy of Herman Ridder, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, who offered the use of his composing room. The offer was accepted, and the forms of the New Yorker Zeitung, the morning edition, were made up there.

TEA. Very Best No. 1, All Kinds, A POUND, 35c. COFFEE, Best Mocha and Java, A POUND, 25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

APPLES. Baldwin or Greening, A BASKET, 15c. ORANGES. Choice Florida, Medium size, a doz., 25c. Large size, a doz., 29c.

Butler's Borax Soap

8 CAKES is recognized as the highest grade of laundry soap made, and this is undoubtedly due to the well-known cleansing properties of the ingredients employed in its manufacture. We guarantee that it will not injure the finest fabric, which can't be said of the majority of soaps sold nowadays. SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE ONLY, 25 CENTS.

8 Big Generous Cakes for 25 Cents.

SPECIAL. CRACKERS. SPECIAL.

A Package Uneeda Biscuit, A Package Zu Zu Ginger Snaps, A Package Kennedy's Oysterettes, All three for 10c

Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra fancy new crop, a pound 9c
Cleaned Currants, extra quality, a pound, loose 9c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound 12c
New Dates, best quality, a package 6c
Dried Apples, very choice, a pound 10c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, box of 500 3c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, our best, a package 9c
Queen Olives, luncheon size, 4-oz. bottle 5c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package 8c
Peas, Queen Brand, early June, a can 10c
Housekeeper's or Booth's Baked Beans, a can 10c

PRUNES, FANCY NEW CALIFORNIA; All Fine, Black, Meaty Fruit. Medium size, 3 lbs. for 16c. Large size, 3 lbs. for 25c.

CORN. ESSIE BRAND, Fancy Mince, Packed Expressly for Us. A CAN, 10c.

Black Pepper, ¼-lb. can 8c
English Mustard, ¼-lb. can 10c
Domestic Olive, good quality, quart bottle 15c
Olive Oil, best imported, ¼-pint bottle 21c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle 10c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Our Own Brand, a bottle 10c
Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares 5c
Maple Syrup, our best, pint bottle 15c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, our best, quart bottle 7c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle 13c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, all varieties, a can 7c

BUCKWHEAT—SYRUP. A Package Peerless Buckwheat, New Goods, A Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup, BOTH 19c.

FLOUR. The Famous Pride of St. Louis Brand, 7 POUNDS FOR 15c.

Ceylon Tea.

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS. None to Surpass This Brand. Pound Package, 50c. Half-Pound Package, 25c.

Another New Store. 3,029 THIRD AVE., Near 156th St., Borough of Bronx, will open for business on THURSDAY, DEC. 18th, 1902. HOUSEKEEPERS IN THAT PARTICULAR LOCALITY WILL DO WELL TO LOOK US UP ON THAT DAY.

CERO-FRUTO Special for this Sale A PACKAGE 10c

WOODBURY LAUDS PIPER

Says He Would Be a Good Head of Any Department.

He Himself Has Received Hundreds of Letters Urging Him to Remain Street Cleaning Commissioner.

The opinion gained strength yesterday that Major John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, will succeed Col. John N. Partridge as the head of the Police Department next month.

Mayor Low, in accordance with a long-established custom, refused to see reporters.

Dr. Woodbury was seen at his home, 120 Fifth Avenue, last night, and while he would not say that he would not accept the Police Commissionership, his almost invariable reply to questions bearing on that subject was, "Respectfully referred to his Honor, the Mayor."

Dr. Woodbury did remark in the course of conversation:

"The many suggestions made by the press and its representatives of my possible appointment as Police Commissioner I consider a very high compliment. The Mayor is the commanding officer; I am only a subordinate.

"It is strange, though, that since the resignation of Col. Partridge was made public I have received hundreds of letters, many from people I do not know, urging me to remain in my present position. The general good health of the city depends in a very large degree upon the condition of the streets, and I don't know but that the health of the people is of more importance than the policing of the city. I went to see Capt Piper at Police Headquarters yesterday concerning street cleaning matters. The Captain was the best Superintendent of final disposition I ever saw, and I am very sorry he was taken away from me."

Dr. Woodbury highly praised Capt. Piper and intimated that he would be a good executive head of any department.

The sentiment among politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel was to the effect that Mayor Low had tired somewhat of listening to the so-called reform element, and that for this reason he might defer, in the selection of a Police Commissioner, to the wishes of the Republican organization. Gov. Odell and Mayor Low are said to be in hearty accord on many important details of municipal government.

There was a rumor last night that in the event of the appointment of Dr. Woodbury as Police Commissioner Capt. Piper might succeed him as Superintendent of the Department of Street Cleaning.

TRICK ON A BARTENDER.

Magistrate Zeller Denounced the Actions of Two Detectives in Making an Arrest in the Bronx.

What was characterized by Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday as "a low down trick" resulted in an arrest in the morning of Edward Auscher, a bartender, for violating the excise law. He lives over the saloon at 2,577 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

He told the Magistrate that he was shoveling snow off the sidewalk at 8 o'clock, when two men asked him to get them a drink. He replied that the saloon was closed for the day, and that he would not be able to serve them with anything.

"The men begged so hard," he said, "for a drink, because it was so cold out, that I finally took them in the side door and upstairs to my own room. One of them took two drinks of whisky and the other one took a drink of sherry. They offered to pay me for it, but I said: 'No, this is on me.' They insisted on paying me for the drinks, and I took 30 cents. Then they said they were police officers, and arrested me for violating the excise law."

Magistrate Zeller scowled at Detectives Boyle and Sweeney, and asked: "Is this man's story correct?"

Boyle replied that it was.

"Of all the low-down tricks I have ever heard to effect an excise arrest this is the worst," the Magistrate said. "I really did not think that an officer of the law would stoop to such things."

Turning to the other policemen in the court room, he remarked:

"I hope these other officers here will never stoop to so low and so mean a trick."

"It is with the greatest reluctance," he said, to Auscher, "that I have to hold you for trial, but on your own admission I must do so. You are held for trial in $500 bail. When your case comes up for trial, if your attorney will call on me, I will be glad to go on the stand and tell the court what I know about this case."

THE PRESIDENT AND PILATE.

Questioner at the Rockefeller Bible Stopped by Ushers.

In the absence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday, his Sunday school class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was led by the Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnson, pastor of the church. Dr. Johnson took up the lesson relating to the condemnation of Jesus and how Pilate violated the Roman principle "Justice must be done though the heavens fall." He was talking of what would have happened if Pilate had stood by the principles of the Romans and come out bodly and declared Jesus innocent, and what the world thought of him for condemning Jesus because he feared he would lose his power and incur the hostility of the Jews, when F. A. Nittinger, an upholsterer, of 148 West Fifty-third Street, got up and asked:

"Is not President Roosevelt holding the same position as Pilate in the stand he took in the coal strike and causing many to suffer because he feared to lose his power?"

Dr. Johnson looked at his questioner and answered:

"I don't see how the President could help the coal strike."

"You don't because you don't—"

Mr. Nittinger did not finish the sentence. Ushers whispered in his ear and he became silent, though he seemed to want to go on. Several members of the class who were seated behind him patted him on the back.

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

NEW 18TH ST. ENTRANCE TO THE MEN'S STORE.

A Side-Tracked Sale To Begin To-Day At 12 o'Clock.

It is a strict rule in this store to have no accumulation of Broken Lots. The heavy selling since December 1 has naturally created "Broken Lots." Usually these clearance sales occur on Fridays, but during the last two weeks we had to "sidetrack" this event. The phenomenal selling of last Friday and Saturday has again added a quota of choice "Two and Three of a Kind," thus making a total of

550 Fine Suits and Overcoats,

which are being arranged on special counters this morning and marked uniformly at Six Dollars. 6.00 Six Dollars.

It is now a well-established fact that the Siegel Cooper Clothing Store carries no "cheap clothing" in quality; hence these garments at the "cheap price" of Six Dollars are extraordinary bargains.

The offering consists of

240 SINGLE-BREASTED SUITS, of all descriptions as to colorings and styles (broken lots), but all sizes in the group.

120 DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, in all the new effects and shapes (broken lots).

80 LONG BELL OVERCOATS, in olive and gray, heavy coatings (broken lots).

110 MANHATTAN BOX OVERCOATS, including blacks, blues, browns and Oxfords, all sizes (even extra large)—broken lots.

The values are so extraordinary that we doubt if A SINGLE GARMENT WILL BE LEFT WHEN THE STORE CLOSES TO-NIGHT.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. BROADWAY.

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

Oriental Rugs for the Holidays.

60 Kermanshas, $75.00.

70 Irans, $37.60.

90 Daghestans, $30.00.

80 Kurdistans, $21 & $25.

175 Karabaghs and Guenjes, $6.75 to $13.50

Commencing Monday, Dec. 15th.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

Gold Jewelry and Watches.

Always the most acceptable as Holiday gifts. We have here a magnificent assortment to select from.

Solid gold Heart Locket, set with beautiful cut diamond $8.98
Solid gold Heart Pendants 69c
Solid gold Tie Clasps $1.25
Solid gold Cigar Cutters $3.98
Solid gold Brooch Pins, beautiful designs $1.89
Solid gold Link Buttons $1.25
Solid gold Rings, set with brilliant cut diamond, fancy or belcher settings $4.98
Women's Seal Rings $1.49
Men's Seal Rings $3.49

Watches.

Silver Chatelaine Watches, excellent movement $2.98
Enamelled Chatelaine Watches; plain, $5.25; fancy backs $5.98
Boys' Gun-Metal Watches, reliable movement $3.75

Dress Suit Cases. (Fourth Floor.)

LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, with steel frames, brass locks, cloth lined, a really good case for all ordinary purposes and worth at least $3.75, special at $2.98

SOLID COWHIDE DRESS SUIT CASES, with steel frames, heavy brass locks, leather corners, linen lined, with shirt pocket in top, a good strong, splendid case, and usually sold at $5.75, special at $4.39

SOLE LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, steel frames, heavy brass lock and hinges, sole leather corners, linen lined, shirt pocket in top—a case you can take anywhere, worth $7.50, at $5.00

Fine China. (Basement.)

DINNER AND TEA SETS.

Austrian China Decorated DINNER SET, 112 pieces, new shapes and decorations, very special $14.98
100 Piece DINNER SETS, assorted floral decorations, in natural colors, full gold traced, 3 large Platters and Soup Tureen, at $9.98
200 Piece French China DINNER SETS, handsomely decorated floral effects, gold handles, worth $25.00, at $18.48
56 Piece China TEA SET, new shape, new decorations, three distinct styles to select from; exceptional value $6.98

Handkerchiefs for All Exceptionally Low Prices.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, hemstitched and hand embroidered initials, lace, embroidered, scolloped and fancy, worth 18c. and 20c., at 12½c. each; $1.40 per dozen.

Finer quality, worth 35c. and 40c., at 25c. each; $1.43 for box of six.

Very fine Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered and fine Valenciennes Lace trimmed, neatly boxed, worth 70c. and 75c. each, at 50c. each.

Real Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, worth $1.50 to $2.50 each, at $1.25 and $1.48 each.

Children's Handkerchiefs, with embroidered initials or fancy borders, three in a box, worth 30c., at 22c. for a box of three.

All Silk Japanese Handkerchiefs, ¼ to 1 inch hem, for Men, Women and Children, with or without embroidered initials, in white and cream, also colored borders, worth 22c., 35c., 60c. and 75c., at 15c., 25c., 39c. and 50c. each.

Real Renaissance Lace, Doylies, Squares and Scarfs.

Real Renaissance Lace Doylies, round or square, 6x6 inches and 8x8 inches, worth 20c. and 25c., at, each 12c
Real Renaissance Lace Tidies, round or square, 12x12 inches, worth 80c. each, at, each 45c
Real Renaissance Lace Squares, 32x32 inches, also round, worth $3.25 each, at, each $1.98
Real Renaissance Lace Scarfs, 20x45 inches and 20x54 inches, worth $3.25 and $3.75, at, each $1.98

Women's Lace Neckwear at Attractive Prices.

Plain and fancy Stock Collars, Ties, Jabots and Scarfs, made of crepe de Chine, taffeta silk and chiffon, hemstitched and with lace and embroidery, in black, cream and colors, worth 75c. to $1.10, at, each 50c
Black Silk Spanish Lace Scarfs, 13 inches wide and 81 and 85 inches long, formerly $1.35 to $2.50 each, at, each 68c and 98c
Real Duchesse Lace Turn-Over Collars, worth $1.50 and $1.75 each, at, each $1.10
Black, white and black and white Neck Ruffs, worth $6.00 to $8.00 each, at, each $3.75

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK. The Best Shoe for Women. 3.50 per pair.

To be absolutely graceful, a lady must be unconscious of her clothes.

An ill fitting or badly made shoe is the greatest detriment to ease of deportment and demeanour.

Sorosis Shoes fit perfectly.

When supplying patrons the foot is always measured,—as ordinary sizes do not indicate the model required.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

A remarkable thing about waterproof shoes is that all men don't wear them.

Yet our Dry Foot, $5, has the swing, has every good quality of a stout walking shoe, beside the guarantee that it's waterproof.

Just notice how big and loose the best tailors are making this winter's overcoats.

Then notice how gracefully full our overcoats are cut.

$16 to $60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
843 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1220 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS!

Great Clearing Up Sale!

All odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating; the entire accumulation of a season's business. Will be closed out AT REMNANT PRICES.

Holiday Rug Sale!

HAND-MADE INDIA JEYPORE RUGS. The finest quality, light, delicate shades; suitable for drawing rooms; sizes 3 ft. x 6 ft. to 15 x 30 ft., from $5.75 to $375.00 each.

Persian Rugs

Special—Fine silky Shirazes, Shirvans and Kazaks. Two lots: at $18.50 and $24.50 each. A Very Appropriate Xmas Gift!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO. Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Great Holiday Sale of Morris Chairs, Ladies' Writing Desks, Dressing Tables and other Holiday Goods.

In the Palace of the King

the greatest care is exercised in the selection of the proper diet for the royal convalescent. The physicians to his Majesty attribute his wonderful strength and vitality to the restful sleep and perfect digestion induced by the continued use of

Bass' Pale Ale

which for many years has been practically his only beverage, and to which the King himself ascribes his present excellent health.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c, at druggists.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; high east to south winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,519. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CANFIELD SUES JEROME

Demands $6,054 for Damage to Gambling House.

Capt. Piper and Inspector Brooks Are Co-defendants—The Inspector Also Sued Criminally—District Attorney Summons Rich Men to an "Inquisitorial Proceeding."

Just exactly what District Attorney Jerome says he desired took place yesterday. Richard A. Canfield sued him. Mr. Canfield, popularly known as "The King of Gamblers," owner of gambling houses in Newport and Saratoga, and proprietor of the palatial home of gambling at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, this city, seeks to recover treble the value of the damage he says was done to his lace curtains and hard wood floors on the occasion of the raid made upon his premises on the night of Dec. 5.

Mr. Canfield wants reparation to the extent of three times $2,018. He not only makes the District Attorney a defendant, but as co-defendants he names Police Deputy Commissioner Piper and Police Inspector Brooks. In addition to this civil action, Mr. Canfield has had his "manager," David W. Bucklin, bring a criminal action for illegal entry and wilful excess of authority against the Police Inspector.

On the other hand, the District Attorney has summoned about a score of men prominent in the social and financial activities of this city to appear as witnesses to-day in a John Doe proceeding, or "inquisition," as the District Attorney termed it, aimed at Canfield. Among those who have been asked to testify are Jesse Lewissohn of the firm of Lewissohn Brothers and Arthur A. Housman, senior member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of A. A. Housman & Co.

These inquisitorial proceedings will be conducted by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, coached by Mr. Jerome and assisted by Assistant District Attorney Sanford. Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions will preside. The hearing will be entirely secret. Not even counsel for the well-known witnesses who have been summoned will be admitted.

District Attorney Jerome said last night that these witnesses would be compelled to testify. They could not plead the statute as to testimony which would tend to degrade or incriminate, because that statute does not apply in gambling cases. If they refuse to answer questions, he will ask the court to lock them up for contempt at once. These men, he declared, must either tell what they know or perjure themselves.

This action against John Doe is distinct from the case against Bucklin, Canfield's manager, who was arrested on the night of the raid. This is but a step in the relentless war on gamblers.

PRESSURE ON JEROME.

Great consternation prevails among some of the witnesses who have been summoned. Eminent counsel have been retained for nearly every one of them. Several of these counsel have approached the District Attorney. But he has told them that all the pressure in the world will not induce him to allow these men to escape testifying if he needs their evidence.

"Bring your pressure on Canfield, and let him save his patrons," is the terse ultimatum of the District Attorney.

This ultimatum was delivered to Canfield himself on the night of the raid. On that occasion, so Mr. Jerome said for the first time last night, the District Attorney had a private talk with Canfield and his lawyer, John Delahunty. In that talk Mr. Jerome said, among other things:

"Now, Canfield, you know me well enough and I know you well enough for us not to have any misunderstanding. You can't give me any steer about this not being a gambling house. Now, one of two things has got to happen. Either you must stand for your place or you must subject your clientele to the indignity of being compelled to testify in an inquisitorial proceeding.

"I don't expect a man of your kind to give full faith to what I am telling you, so I will let you think over this matter and talk it over with your lawyers. Let me know by Wednesday what you propose to do, so that I can act accordingly."

The District Attorney says he has never heard from Canfield in response to that ultimatum. He has accordingly determined to bend every legal means to get evidence to present to the Grand Jury against this owner of the American Monte Carlo.

"Canfield has shown that he is just like the cheap policy sellers of the east side," said the District Attorney last night. "Here is a man who has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the men of New York, and yet he permits his customers to endure the indignity of being called into court to testify rather than acknowledge what every man in New York knows him to be guilty of."

The Canfield guns, which have been training ever since the spectacular raid of Dec. 5, got into action early yesterday morning. The first shot fired was the civil suit. The complaint in this case is exceedingly brief. It notifies the defendants that they must make answer within twenty days to the Supreme Court. Forbes J. Hennessy appears as attorney of record, although ex-Supreme Court Justice Edgar L. Fursman is the leading counsel in the case. John Delahunty does not appear as an attorney because he was a witness to the raid, and his status in the trial of the case will be that of a witness only.

ACKNOWLEDGES OWNERSHIP.

The most interesting thing about this complaint is that Canfield himself acknowledges the ownership of property at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, where the raid occurred. This is something the District Attorney has been wanting Mr. Canfield to do for some time. The complaint is supported by an affidavit by Canfield, made before John Delahunty as Notary Public. There is no bill of particulars as to the specific property which was injured.

District Attorney Jerome immediately placed his case in the hands of Judge Baldwin, of Lord, Day & Lord. He said they had volunteered their services free of cost in the interest of justice.

"It is a pretty state of affairs," said the District Attorney, in commenting upon the action, "when a man known as a violator of the law of the State of New York in this city and in Saratoga and a violator of the laws of Rhode Island, at Newport, would show himself so jealous of his constitutional rights. It amuses and delights me to see the way in which these fellows are playing into my hands. They ought to know that their only safety is in keeping under cover. So long as they remain under cover they may do something, but the moment they show themselves in an organized fashion public sentiment and the law combined will hit them so hard that it will demolish them forever after.

"The important fact is that the animus, the purpose of the whole proceedings, is so plain in joining Capt. Piper and myself as defendants in this action. The raid was undertaken on due process of law, and the police did their duty. They would have been liable to charges had they done anything else than what they did. And I will say further that Inspector Brooks did not exceed his rights. He did attempt to gain admittance to the Canfield house before he broke open the window.

"I cannot believe that Judge Fursman and Gov. Black have indorsed this proceeding. It seems so foolhardy. They are well aware of the state of public sentiment and they must know that the public will not stand for this sort of thing. The whole trouble grows out of this. These gamblers did not believe I would dare subpoena men of the prominence I have summoned to court. They thought that such pressure would be brought to bear upon me that I would let the men off.

"Many lawyers have come here. One of them wanted to get evidence for me if I would let his client off. I don't want to subject anybody to indignity, but the fact that a man has a high social position will not exempt him from his obligation to testify if we want him. No influences can deter me from the course I have set upon in this matter. I would have to be more senile than I am for any pressure to swerve me from my sworn duty. It is obviously absurd to include Piper and myself in this case, for we did not get there for fifteen minutes after entry was made."

The District Attorney said that it was not true that he had at any time offered to get Canfield off with a mere fine if he would come down and confess to running a gambling house.

Neither Deputy Commissioner Piper nor Inspector Brooks would comment upon the case after papers had been served upon them. The Corporation Counsel will look after their interests before the courts. Inspector Brooks was also served with a summons in a criminal complaint, made by David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager. This complaint was sworn to before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court. It is returnable on Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Bucklin and Forbes J. Hennessy went before Magistrate Brann at 2 o'clock yesterday. Bucklin presented his affidavit, which charged that Inspector Brooks violated Section 812 of of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 120 of the Penal Code of the State of New York. The circumstances of this violation Bucklin described partly as follows:

On the evening of Dec. 5, 1902, about 11 o'clock, while I and Richard A. Canfield were seated in a room on the ground floor of 5 East Forty-fourth Street, Richard A. Canfield and I saw a man enter the parlor through the broken window, and, without stating who he was or what he was doing there, or what he came for, or what his authority was, or why he came through the window instead of through the door, he presented a revolver and said: "Hold up your hands or I'll shoot."

Mr. Canfield asked him who he was and what he wanted, and why he came through the window, and he said he was an officer. He was not in uniform, and exhibited no signs of authority. Meanwhile some other persons, including one Nicholas Brooks, also armed, entered through the window, whereupon said Canfield directed one of his servants, who was standing by at the time, to see who was trying to get into the house. On the door being opened a large number of other men entered the house, claiming to be officers under said Brooks, all in civilian dress and bearing no signs of authority, and immediately scattered themselves all over the house. The said Canfield requested said Nicholas Brooks, who seemed to have the others under his orders, to prevent people from coming in through the window, which said Nicholas Brooks consented to do.

DENIES ANY BELL RINGING.

The complaint sets forth that Nicholas Brooks said he was an Inspector of Police, and that he was there pursuant to a search warrant and a warrant for felony, and that what was being done there was done under his orders. On the subject of the preliminary notice of entry the complaint continues that the electric bell was not rung, and nobody tried to gain admittance through a door.

District Attorney Jerome refused yesterday to disclose the names of the various witnesses he had summoned to appear before Justice Wyatt this morning. He said it would not be legal to make any of the facts of this inquisition public. Jesse Lewissohn refused to discuss the subpoena which had been served upon him. A. A. Housman issued the following statement on the subject:

I have read the article entitled "The Canfield War is On" in this morning's Sun. I notice that two other gentlemen and I are honored with the specification of our names out of the "net full" of witnesses and "other Wall Street men" as being among those who have been or may be subpoenaed by the District Attorney.

The general tenor of this article implies that those gentlemen whom I have referred to have been placed under subpoena on the theory that they are possessed of information with respect to Mr. Canfield or his business.

In answer to this implication I desire to make as explicit a denial as the English language is capable of expressing for the benefit of the press and those who are interested in knowing the truth. I have never been in Mr. Canfield's place and know nothing of him or of his business, nor have I ever been in any other or similar place in the City of New York, nor have I any information, direct or indirect, concerning same or their transactions.

I deem it my duty, however, to respond to the District Attorney's call in any matter in which I may be summoned and shall of course seek to make no exception in this case, and I have advised the District Attorney to this effect.

GOOD WISHES FOR CENTENARIAN.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Mary Pollard Espy of this city is 100 years old to-day. She received a letter of congratulation from Alexander Ramsey, the first Governor of Minnesota, who is nearly ninety years old, and knew her about seventy years ago. Others who sent congratulations were Judge Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harris Fahnestock of New York, and the children of Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, who died recently.

Mrs. Espy was born in Virginia in 1802. She was the daughter of Thomas Pollard and Rebecca Perry. Her father was a first cousin of Thomas Jefferson.

So Badly Frozen That He May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y. Dec. 15.—Ex-Postmaster Frank Thomas of Ketchum's Corners, Saratoga County, whose hands and arms were terribly frozen Saturday night, will probably succumb to his injuries. His team ran away on a lonely road and he was thrown out. He lay in a snowdrift until rescuers reached him. The weather was intensely cold, and the wonder is that he was not frozen to death. He is an ex-Captain of a company in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V., which served during the civil war, and is sixty-five years old.

Archaeological Institute Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The general meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America is to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 31, and Thursday and Friday, Jan. 1 and 2, in the Princeton Inn. President Wilson will welcome the institute members at their opening session, and that evening will entertain the visitors at Prospect, his home. Among the Princeton professors who will speak are Prof. J. B. Carter, Prof. Allan Marquand, and Prof. A. L. Frothingham, Jr. Prof. William W. Goodwin of Harvard University will deliver the annual address.

Burned Billiard Cues for Warmth.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 15.—Being unable to get wood with which to start a fire in the quarters of Essex Hook and Ladder Company last evening, the members raided a rack in which were several billiard cues, broke them, and used them in the stove. The men succeeded in warming the place sufficiently for them to play pool with the cues that were left.

Blondin Convicted of Killing His Wife.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Blondin, the peddler accused of killing his wife, was found guilty to-day of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is life imprisonment. Sentence was not imposed to-night.

Luxurious Train to California
the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky
Soft and smooth, not smoky like the others.—Adv.

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Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

LORENZ APPLAUDED BY NOTED SURGEONS

Enthusiasm Shown at First Public Operations Here.

Vienna Specialist Treats Two Children for Hip Dislocation at the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital.

Prof. Adolf Lorenz, the famous Vienna University orthopedic surgeon, performed his first public operation in New York yesterday at the Hospital of the Ruptured and Crippled, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. At that place he was the guest of Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, the chief surgeon of the institution. He started the operation soon after 3 o'clock, and performed a second one about a half hour later. Both his operations, he said, were successes, and the opinions of the prominent New York doctors present were in accord.

The little room in which was the operating table was wholly occupied by spectators. Applause followed applause as Dr. Lorenz demonstrated his method. The expressions on the faces of the watching surgeons showed that they were intensely interested, and they were the chief applause givers.

It being Dr. Lorenz's début in New York, celebrated surgeons and physicians early gathered about the clinic of the hospital on Lexington Avenue. They were prominent, and were admitted to the operating room whether they had invitations or not. It was regarded as a most notable gathering of New York medical men, but they fought for admittance to the small amphitheatre like schoolboys would to get into a circus.

The operating room is on the top floor of the hospital, and the entrance to it is narrow. Round the operating table in rising banks seats were arranged, but they held only a bare majority of those anxious to see the operation and hear the lecture by Dr. Lorenz. Men noted in surgery in New York squeezed and forced themselves into the room, and peered between the wooden seats so intently that it was almost impossible to disturb them even to pass.

When Dr. Lorenz entered the operating chamber he was greeted with cheers and applause. During his operations the applause continued at intervals during the periods in his lectures and work. When the sharp click, which was heard distinctly all about the room, indicating the desired result in the operation for congenital dislocation, the sound was followed by a sigh of relief from Dr. Lorenz. After that came enthusiastic handclapping by the great surgeons near the operating table.

Dr. Lorenz was accompanied to the operating room by his assistant, Dr. Müller, who also shared the general approval of the many present for his quick and efficient application of the bandages, over which was placed a plaster of paris cast. This operation of Dr. Müller occasioned almost as much interest as did the real operation of Dr. Lorenz. Four nurses were kept busy, all standing by him with long strips of gauze, while physicians stood by with the plaster of paris, ready to dip the gauze in.

Dr. Lorenz went to the hospital at 10 o'clock, where there were twenty-five children awaiting him to be examined and from whom he was to select a few cases which he thought were suitable to demonstrate his method. Not alone were there children in the hospital waiting for him, but he had to fight his way through a vast crowd which lingered outside the hospital. The throng seemed to recognize him at once, and hundreds of mothers and fathers, carrying crippled children, ran to him, begging of him to treat their little ones.

"Help my baby, doctor," they were crying frantically, and the look of disappointment was sad to note as they were told by the surgeons that Dr. Lorenz could not treat them, and then, while they were still crying to Dr. Lorenz after he had passed, the big policemen brushed them aside and told them to come to-morrow.

"I just want Dr. Lorenz to look at my child and then I am willing to have him operated on by some other surgeon," said one father with a little girl in his arms.

Dr. Lorenz heard these appeals and his kindly face bore an expression of pity. His time is limited, however, and he can only demonstrate his methods.

In the circle around the operating table sat such prominent surgeons as Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, Dr. Hewer Gibney, Dr. Henry Frauenthal, Dr. Newton E. Shaffer, Dr. Walter James, Dr. W. R. Townsend, Dr. Robert Abbe, Dr. J. D. Bryant, Dr. Kinnicutt, Dr. D. B. Delevan, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., and Dr. A. Alexander Smith, with many others. Assisting the operating surgeons were Miss Jameson, head operating nurse; Miss Hardwick, and Miss Anna Fuller, all attached to the hospital.

Dr. Lorenz turned to the many doctors present and explained his bloodless method in a short lecture, reading from a manuscript. He said in the course of his remarks that he was very much gratified to note that the American surgeons had taken up his method, and that it was in such general use. He continued talking all the time while he operated.

The first patient was golden-haired, a six-year-old child, Mary Singleton, of 107 East Eighty-sixth Street. The dislocation was in the left hip bone. As she left the room where the other children were, all wearing tags so that they might be distinguished, a general wail was set up. Miss Jameson led her into the operating room. The bone was three inches out of place. It was only a few minutes after the strong fumes of ether began to permeate the little amphitheatre that the little patient had become unconscious.

Dr. Lorenz began to talk as he started, taking a firm grip upon the leg of the patient.

"We—we begin—er," he said, as he jerked and twisted, "in this way. We shall know when the bone is in place."

Two minutes later there was a snap that was audible in all parts of the room, followed by great applause. The operation had taken exactly three minutes.

The next patient was Madeline Deveraux of 347 East Seventy-sixth Street. The time consumed in her operation and in placing the bone was little less than fifteen minutes. During this operation Dr. Lorenz evidently took more time to lecture on his method, as he read nearly all the time, except while he was setting the bone, from his typewritten manuscript.

Dr. Whitman and Dr. Müller, the professor's assistant, remained at the head of the operating table and held each child while Dr. Lorenz manipulated the bone of the leg. He said that a child should be less than nine years old for the operation to be tried, though he had in one case treated successfully a twenty-three-year-old girl.

During the operations Dr. Lorenz was observed to be using a great amount of physical strength, especially at the moments when he attempted to put the bone back into the socket. He breathed hard after the second child had been turned over to the assistants.

Dr. Müller operated on a third child, employing the same methods as Dr. Lorenz. The patient was Helen Krebbs of 274 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. Dr. Gibney explained that owing to the short time that Dr. Lorenz was to be in New York he could not operate on more than two patients yesterday.

Last night Dr. Lorenz went to a theatre. This morning he will operate again at the Polyclinic, Thirty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenue.

Save Four Hours
By taking the Pennsylvania Special leaving New York and Brooklyn daily for Chicago. Extra comforts; extra speed.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations. Adv.

BANKRUPT CARLEY MAKES CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

Says the Kentucky National Bank Is Being Used in Order to Get Money from W. K. Vanderbilt.

TRENTON, N. J. Dec. 15.—Francis D. Carley, the New York broker who failed recently for over $1,000,000, charged, in the United States District Court here to-day, that the Kentucky National Bank was being duped into opposing his discharge from bankruptcy by persons who were seeking to extort money from William K. Vanderbilt and other financiers. He declared that Camille Weidenfeld, who figured in the Peter Power Northern Securities case in New York; Treadwell Cleveland, formerly of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and Charles S. Cleveland were implicated in the movement against him.

According to Carley, the persons he accuses want to get money by frightening Mr. Vanderbilt into thinking that he will have to come here and prove that Carley has no interest in a lot of Panhandle stock now held by Mr. Vanderbilt, and in litigation in New York in the case of Rathborne against Vanderbilt.

It is alleged that they also want Carley to get his wife to make over to his creditors $40,000 worth of notes due her in consideration of the withdrawal of opposition to his being declared insolvent.

The claim was made by the Kentucky National Bank, one of the creditors, that when Mr. Vanderbilt was buying into the stock of the Pan Handle route the western end of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a couple of years ago, Carley acted as one of his agents, and that Mr. Vanderbilt is now holding stock in which the bankrupt broker has an equity.

A. Gordon Murray, counsel for the bank, denied in court the truth of Mr. Carley's statement and branded it as false.

"We are willing to examine Mr. Vanderbilt anywhere in New York," said Mr. Murray. "We will go to his own office at any time he may select, if it is agreeable to the referee who has the matter in charge."

The petition of the bank set forth that Mr. Carley had conducted the transactions in Pan Handle simply as a speculative enterprise to make money, and that Mr. Vanderbilt, at the request of the bankrupt, had furnished $3,000,000 to carry Carley over. It is then alleged that Mr. Vanderbilt is liable to account to the bankrupt for an equity in the stock and which is subject to the claims of Carley's creditors. The equity of Carley in the Pan Handle stock in the hands of Vanderbilt is alleged to be $250,000.

In the Rathborne suit it was alleged that Panhandle stock had been purchased from Carley and his wife and his daughter, as well as in other names, for William K. Vanderbilt. In his answer to the New York suit, Mr. Vanderbilt avers that he made heavy loans to Rathborne and his firm when the concern was in financial straits, and that the Panhandle stock was deposited as security for the loans.

Eventually, when the Rathborne firm was unable to meet its obligations, Mr. Vanderbilt alleges, the stock was turned over to him in lieu of the debt.

Judge Kirkpatrick took the papers and will announce his decision later.

NEW STEAMSHIP LAUNCHED.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Mississippi, the new steamship of the Atlantic Transport Company, was launched this afternoon. Miss Catharine Wright, daughter of James Wright, Second Vice President of the American Line, was the vessel's sponsor. Others present were Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company; D. A. S. Franklin, President of the Atlantic Transport Company; Michael Jenkins, Myron C. Wicks, A. W. Maclen, J. Craig Smith, Henry Wolters, Samuel Maloney, Harbor Master of the Port of Philadelphia; D. M. Lyttle, and Mr. Fipatter.

The Mississippi is a sister ship to the Massachusetts, launched on Oct. 14, which is now lying at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yards almost completed and ready for her final trip. The Mississippi, like her sister ship, was built for the Atlantic cattle trade of the Atlantic Transport Company. She is 503 feet 6 inches over all, 58 feet 3 inches beam, and 43 feet deep to the shelter deck. Her gross tonnage is 8,100 tons, and she is rigged as a four-masted schooner. She has two sets of triple expansion engines and Scotch boilers, and has piston valves of the high and intermediate type.

BOSTON GETS COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—No more welcome fleet of vessels ever rounded Cape Cod and entered Massachusetts Bay than that sighted from the Highland Light observation station about 8 o'clock this morning. It consisted of barges, steamers, and tugs many days storm-bound at Vineyard Haven and Sound, waiting for a favorable opportunity to proceed to Boston with thousands of tons of coal. A rough estimate places the figures at about 25,000 tons, the greater part of which is hard fuel. One cargo of bituminous is for the Boston and Maine Railroad, aside from which the coal apparently is all for sale to the public.

Four of the seventeen vessels are bound to points outside the city proper, but the Metropolitan Coal Company has at least five barges among the whole number, practically all anthracite. This company also further replenished its store when the steamer Orion brought in a supply of 2,200 tons of anthracite from Perth Amboy. Besides these barges and steamers, the total amount of coal received to-day was swelled to about 40,000 tons by the arrival of two steamers from abroad.

TROUBLE FOR TELEGRAPHS.

A storm of sleet which started two weeks ago in the vicinity of Minneapolis and traveled in a southeasterly direction without any marked diminution of force until it reached Buffalo in the lake region and Pittsburg and Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, made not a little trouble for telegraph companies last night. Several of the more important lines connecting points west of Buffalo with the East were almost entirely tied up on account of the storm, and other lines which might be "hitched up" to make a connection via Pittsburg were in a similar condition.

The weather disturbance of telegraphic service at Pittsburg and Buffalo has been noticed for two or three days past, but only yesterday did it create serious trouble. The end is hardly in sight yet, for the reason that a southwest storm, moving in a northeasterly direction, is due in the Middle States soon, according to the weather prediction, and that accompanied by snow in New England as it probably will be, will complicate things.

Some local trouble was experienced in the long-distance telephone service last night in different New York points. That, it was said, was not general, and the telephone service was not affected to points West and South.

15 BELOW ZERO AT SARATOGA.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The mercury registered 15 degrees below zero at an early hour this morning, and the protracted cold wave, which has covered eleven consecutive days, is severely felt by all classes, rich and poor alike, owing to the fact that local dealers are unable to meet the demand for coal and wood.

Coal is received here only in limited carloads, while wood commands a figure that elevates it to a luxury. The severity of the weather necessitating extraordinary consumption of fuel, adds to the seriousness of the situation.

So heavily is the ground blanketed with snow that scarcely any frost has penetrated the surface, but all lakes and streams are Winter-locked with ice fully seven inches thick. Ice harvesting will commence as soon as the ice becomes a foot in thickness.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
one of the elegant daily trains between New York and Chicago, via the New York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

Merry Christmas assured by a gift of Krements One-Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewelers.—Adv.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

VENEZUELAN SITUATION ALARMS WASHINGTON

Note of Inquiry to the Allies Under Consideration.

STAND REGARDING BLOCKADE

It Will Not Be Recognized as Affecting American Ships—Resolution in the Senate Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There is no longer any concealment at the State Department of the fact that the Venezuelan situation is regarded as serious. It is made more serious by the obvious unrest in Congress and the country.

No inquiry has yet been made of Great Britain and Germany in regard to the meaning of their action in seizing Venezuelan vessels and bombarding the fort at Puerto Cabello, but such an inquiry is under consideration by the President and Secretary Hay. It is hoped that the inquiry will be made unnecessary by the adoption of more peaceful measures by the two powers.

The United States Government recognizes the right of Great Britain and Germany to go to war with Venezuela. The Monroe Doctrine, according to the Administration's interpretation, does not render any South American country immune from a war which its own misdeeds bring upon it, provided that no South American territory is taken by the European participant in the war.

But the two European powers have expressly disavowed any intention of making war at present. They consulted the United States before taking the action which has caused such a sensation, and assured this Government that their intention was to conduct a "peace blockade." The acts which they have committed in furtherance of this purpose look to the Government officials here very much like acts of war. Hence an inquiry about the extent to which the alleged "peace blockade" has been peaceful is in contemplation, and may soon be made unless the warlike acts are stopped. Practically the view of the United States is that, while Great Britain and Germany have a right to declare war, it is strongly questionable whether they have a right to commit acts of war under the name of a "peace blockade."

If such an intimation is conveyed to the two Governments, the only practical way in which to continue their present course will be to abandon the peace blockade and declare war. This, of course, is very far from what the United States Government desires, and that is one of the considerations which leads to the postponement for the present of a decision on the question of notifying the two Governments of this country's position. It might not prove to be a practical question, since Germany and Great Britain apparently do not desire openly to declare war, but the possibility that some such unexpected result might occur is pregnant with danger.

As long as possible the Administration intends to keep from interfering in the affair. The report that Puerto Cabello had been bombarded seemed for a time likely to make interference necessary, but it is now learned from Minister Bowen that the firing was upon the fortifications, not upon the town. This statement relieves the affair of the first suspicion that it constituted a violation of international law, as twenty-four hours' notice was not given. The requirement as to notice applies to unfortified or fortified towns where the fire is directed upon the inhabitants, and this was not the case at Puerto Cabello, so that, while the officials here regret that the firing took place, they have as yet no cause to protest.

Pending the decision of the question to what extent acts of war can be committed in a peace blockade, the State Department has firmly made up its mind upon one subject. It will not recognize the blockade as affecting American vessels. Its conception of a peace blockade is that it is effective only against the power whose ports are blockaded. It is effective as to Venezuelan ships, but not effective as to American ships, and will not be recognized.

The two European Governments have been informed of the American stand upon this point. Apparently they have not as yet attempted to enforce their blockade against American ships, and presumably they will not do so in view of the intimation they have received.

So far the United States has scrupulously kept its hands off the affair. Secretary Hay, in transmitting President Castro's request for arbitration, did not accompany it with any recommendation or suggestion. It was accompanied merely with what is diplomatically called "an expression of good will." This may be construed as a hint that the United States would be glad to see the trouble terminated speedily and peacefully, and it is said upon high authority that Secretary Hay intended it to be so understood. But there was no actual tender of good offices.

Mr. Hay was in conference with the President for some time this morning. Chairman Cullom of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Chairman Hitt of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs called upon the President to-day, but they called separately, and neither was with Mr. Roosevelt more than a few minutes. It was stated that neither talked to the President about the Venezuelan situation.

The South and Central American diplomatic representatives here are in a state of anxiety that finds expression in frequent calls at the State Department for information. No less than six Ministers were among Secretary Hay's visitors to-day, although this was not diplomatic reception day.

The situation is causing considerable comment among Senators, and there are indications that a resolution of inquiry may be introduced at an early day. This proceeding would in all probability have been instituted to-day but for the fact that assurances were received from the State Department that this information was quite meagre.

If the subject comes up it will probably be dealt with in executive session.

CARACAS, Dec. 15.—The Venezuelan Government announces that Great Britain has reopened the navigation of the Orinoco River. Two warships will patrol the mouths of the river and the river itself.

This measure applies only to foreign ships. Vessels flying the Venezuelan flag are excluded.

The officials of the Red D Line in this city received a cablegram yesterday from La Guayra saying that the steamship Zulia of the line had arrived at that port and was discharging cargo. The greater part of the Zulia's cargo was consigned to a German firm.

The officials now know with considerable relief that there is no molestation of vessels from America.

FLASH CAUSED FRIGHT IN AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Two Women Unconscious When Taken Out—One of Them Paralyzed on the Right Side.

Mrs. Annie Stapleton of 435 West Thirty-sixth Street is a patient in Bellevue Hospital, suffering evidently from hysteria. She had been taken from an electric car of the Ninth Avenue line at Forty-second Street. There was no indication of a burn on the woman, but she was paralyzed on the right side in a way that the physicians could not account for except on the theory that she had received a severe electric shock.

She and another woman had been found unconscious in the car after others had deserted it when frightened by a flash through the car at about 7 o'clock last evening. Every one of the passengers was certain that he or she had felt a shock and none of them could be induced to return to the car.

Mrs. Stapleton, who is about twenty-one years of age, had been sitting over one of the electric heaters on a south-bound car. Opposite to her was Mrs. Jennie Norton of 424 West Forty-seventh Street. When the car stopped at the corner of Forty-second Street, according to the passengers, there was a flash of blue light that drove them from the car.

The conductor said that Mrs. Stapleton was about to leave the car when she stepped on the iron groove which guides the sliding doors, and that she pitched forward into his arms. He tried to help her regain her feet, he said, and, finding that she could not stand, carried her to the sidewalk. Mrs. Norton was carried out by the motorman.

Mrs. Stapleton, according to the conductor, did not wear rubbers, but Mrs. Norton did, and she recovered quickly. Dr. Vose of Bellevue Hospital found Mrs Stapleton hysterical and paralyzed on the right side. With her left hand she wrote her name and address.

In the hospital last evening the physicians said that it is one of the strangest cases that they had attended. When the young woman was examined first her tongue had a bluish color, but it regained it natural red soon after restoratives had been given to her. Her speech did not return to her.

PREACHER CONDEMNS HYMNS.

Pittsburg Clergyman Attributes "Degeneracy in Worship" to Modern Songs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 15.—The Rev. Dr. W. Steffy of the Washington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to-day at a ministerial meeting spoke emphatically in denunciation of modern hymnology used in Sunday schools.

"I have a profound conviction that the multiplication of sacred song books and music has caused almost bankruptcy in matter and in spirit," he said. "Their multiplication has had more to do with degeneracy in worship than all other causes combined. There are 1,117 hymns in our denominational book, of which not more than 200 selections should be used or can be used with profit to the average congregation."

AMERICA SENDS XMAS CHEER.

About $1,000,000 Mailed to Foreign Lands from Boston Alone.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Boston's Christmas gift to Europe this year in money alone amounts to about $1,000,000. Great Britain, particularly Ireland, gets more of this than any other country. Germany comes next on the lists in the money order division of the Boston Post Office; then Sweden and Italy.

Such a general contribution was never known before. It surpasses all records in number of gifts and size. This is particularly surprising, as there was every reason for believing that the strikes, high prices of beef, and scarcity of coal would compel economy.

The individual amounts sent home to Ireland are a little smaller than last year as a rule, but in the Post Office the increase in the number of orders for Ireland over last year is 10 per cent., while the increase in the amount of money these orders represent is 20 per cent.

THE YACHT PURITAN SOLD.

Boston Yachtsman Will Convert Her Into an Auxiliary.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Through Hollis Burgess, the schooner yacht Puritan, formerly the ninety-foot cup defender sloop of that name, has been sold to a prominent Boston yachtsman, who will have her centreboard taken out and the yacht changed into an auxiliary.

The Puritan was the first large yacht designed by the late Edward Burgess and was selected to defend the America's Cup in 1885 after defeating the Priscilla in the trial races. In the cup races she defeated the British cutter Genesta. She was built in South Boston by George Lawley & Son. Her dimensions were over all 93 feet; length lower water-line, 81 1-1 feet; beam, 29 9-10 feet, and draught, 8.2 feet.

J. J. HILL DISMISSES HIS SON.

Young Man, Who Was a Clerk in His Office, Came to Work Late.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 15.—Walter J. Hill, youngest son of J. J. Hill, and employed as clerk in the office of his father, was discharged yesterday because of inattention to duty. The young man, like other sons of J. J. Hill, was employed to work as other clerks, but the holiday attractions made him late for work, and, according to instructions from his father, he was dismissed by the superintendent. It is believed he will be reinstated after the holidays.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

The crisis in the progress of the typhoid fever afflicting Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., began last night. From now on until it has passed he will be watched very closely, it being believed, however, that he will pull through. Dr. Flint said at 7 o'clock last night:

"Mr. Vanderbilt's condition to-day has been the same as for the past three days. He is not in a very grave state, but his condition is serious. His temperature has been the same for two days, and has not risen. He must be watched closely now for three days."

Dr. Flint again visited the house at 11:40 o'clock, but remained only ten minutes. He said he found his patient had been asleep for several hours.

GLASS JOBBERS MEET MAKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—The window glass jobbers met here to-day with representatives of three window glass manufacturing organizations to place an order for next year. The manufacturers want the jobbers to contract for 450,000 boxes of window glass a month during the next six months, the jobbers to be allowed a discount of 90 per cent. off the list price for the deliveries of the first two months and the price for the remaining four months to be arranged on a sliding scale. Owing to objections raised by some of the jobbers the contract was not closed to-night, but will be discussed again in the morning.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

The Train of Thought
Is the Pennsylvania Special, representing the highest development of railroad equipment and service. Leaves New York daily.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported.
A clear Scotch for clear heads.—Adv.

BRITISH IN VENEZUELA BUILD FORTIFICATIONS

Stronghold Being Erected in the Environs of San Felipe.

MAY BOMBARD MORE FORTS

Cruiser Reported to Have Sailed to Destroy the Defences of Maracaibo.

MERCHANTS LEAVE LA GUAYRA

Fear That the City Will Be Shelled—Movement to Oust Castro—Britain May Call a Halt on Further Operations.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Matin from Caracas says:

"The English are building fortifications in the environs of San Felipe."

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Caracas to the Matin says that, in case of an armed conflict, Venezuela has on hand 32,249 Mauser rifles, 9,000 Remington rifles, and some cannon.

The only town of San Felipe in Venezuela, according to available gazetteers, is in the State of Lara, 130 miles west of Caracas and about forty miles from the coast.

The Aroa copper mines, which are held under a concession and worked by a British company, are situated at Aroa, in Lara, about twelve miles from Felipe.

The dispatch to the Matin may mean that the employes of the company referred to are preparing to defend the mines against a possible attack by the natives.

GERMAN CRUISERS SAIL.

Panther May Level Maracaibo Forts—The Vineta Reported to Have Gone to Margarita Island.

CARACAS, Dec. 15.—The Government reports that the German cruiser Panther is going to Maracaibo to destroy the forts there.

Caracas in obtaining the release of the British and German subjects."

Lord Lansdowne said he had no official information regarding the reported bombardment of Puerto Cabello.

Continuing, the Secretary said that since the Parliamentary paper giving the Venezuelan correspondence had been issued the Government had received from Minister Haggard a cabled summary of what purported to be Venezuela's reply to the British ultimatum. In it Venezuela complained that no reparation was offered by Great Britain for the landing of the marines or for the conduct of the British authorities of Trinidad. The dispatch closed with the statement that Venezuela represented that, as her Treasury was exhausted, it was impossible for the Government to meet its debts for the moment, but directly peace was declared it would not be necessary to remind the Venezuelan Government of its obligations.

Lord Lansdowne's statement was drawn out by Earl Spencer, who referred to the manner in which the Foreign Secretary recently "criticised and made sarcastic and jocular remarks regarding that small country, Venezuela." Lord Spencer said he considered it to be most unfortunate that the Foreign Secretary should have adopted such a tone toward a country with which negotiations were pending.

There is reason to believe that orders will be or have been sent to the British commander in Venezuelan waters to take no further aggressive action at present, pending a decision on the proposal for arbitration.

In Ambassador Choate's absence Chargé d'Affaires White is making every effort to arrange some pacific method of settlement of the dispute. He is in constant communication with the State Department at Washington. Nothing definite has yet been arranged, but it is understood that there is some hope of further hostilities being averted. The negotiations are handicapped by the absence from London of several of the Cabinet Ministers, as before an answer can be given the Cabinet will probably have to meet.

No final decision is expected before Wednesday.

News has been received in London that all the employes of the La Guayra-Caracas and Puerto-Cabello-Valencia railroads are safe.

Telegrams received here from Berlin say that the German Government will ask the consent of the Bundesrath to a proposal to make the Venezuelan blockade more stringent.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Venezuela's proposition, through Minister Bowen, to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration, has been received here. The Foreign Office says this will not delay the measures Germany and Great Britain previously decided upon. The officials do not indicate what will be the final decision on the arbitration proposition, but it was apparently made too late to affect the general situation.

The Foreign Office has received Secretary Hay's communication concerning the blockade. Its terms are not disclosed, but it is understood that it expresses the hope that the blockade will be a peaceful one. Allusion is made to the sinking of the two Venezuelan vessels. The note, it is believed, does not modify the United States's general attitude of friendly reserve.

The precise character of the blockade has not yet been notified to the powers, but Great Britain and Germany have agreed in regard to it.

The German Government submitted a draft of the notification of the blockade to-day to the Bundesrath, the approval of which body is necessary because, the blockade being an act of war, the Bundesrath must, under the Constitution, sanction it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—It has developed that the reason for the delay in the consideration of President Castro's proposal to arbitrate the disputes with Great Britain and Germany was the absence from London of Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. That official spends Saturday and Sunday of each week at his country place, and does not allow any business to interfere with his rest.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CASE.

Diplomatic Correspondence in Regard to the Difficulties with Venezuela Made Public.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Parliamentary paper giving the correspondence relating to Venezuelan affairs was issued yesterday afternoon. It begins with a memorandum which, after recounting the existing causes of complaint against Venezuela, including the seizure of British ships and the action of the Venezuelan Consul at Trinidad in exacting improper fees for collecting customs dues for Venezuela in Trinidad, of which "no notice was taken by Venezuela," says:

"Besides these specific outrages and grounds for complaint there are causes in which British subjects and companies have large claims against Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government declined to accept the explanations and assurances of his Majesty's Government in regard to the Ban Righ as in any way modifying the situation. As a result the position of his Majesty's Legation at Caracas is rendered quite impracticable for diplomatic purposes, as all representations, protests, and remonstrances now remain disregarded and unacknowledged."

The correspondence, which dates to Dec. 2, shows that as early as July 23 Germany tentatively mentioned the Venezuelan difficulties, and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne replied that he would be quite ready to confer with a view to joint action. On Aug. 8 Lord Lansdowne warned the Admiralty to prepare for putting pressure on Venezuela, adding:

"The German Ambassador has suggested that the two powers concerned should partake in a joint naval demonstration."

On Aug. 1 the British Minister at Caracas, Mr. Haggard, notified Lord Lansdowne that he had personally presented to the Acting Foreign Minister a note recording his formal protest against the "intolerable conduct of the Venezuelan Government," stating that unless prompt compensation were paid to the injured persons he would take the necessary steps to exact reparation. Mr. Haggard concludes:

"The Minister accepted the note quietly. His final remark was that they were 'used to these communications.' I said that might be the case, but not from England."

Mr. Hagard on Aug. 4 informed lord Lansdowne that the Venezuelan Foreign Minister had definitely stated that "until the Ban Righ matter is settled satisfactorily to the interests of both nations the Venezuelan Government cannot entertain any question of a different subject."

On Sept. 27 Vice Admiral Douglas suggested to the Admiralty that it would be necessary, in order to bring effective pressure on Venezuela, to blocade the ports of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo toward the end of November and to seize all Venezuelan gunboats "until the demands are complied with."

Lord Lansdowne, under date of Oct. 22, says the blockade is "open to some objection," but he indorses the seizure of the vessels.

In the next communication, dated Nov. 11, Lord Lansdowne notifies Chargé d'Affaires Buchanan at Berlin that Germany is prepared to join Great Britain in a final warning, and that it has been agreed that the fist step shall be the seizure of Venezuelan vessels. "As to the joint execution of measures of coercion," says Lord Lansdowne, "the German Government recognized that there was a sharp distinction in the character of the British and German claims, but that nevertheless the two claims ought to stand or fall together, and that we ought to exclude the possibility of a settlement between Venezuela and one of the two powers without an equally satisfactory settlement with the other."

In a further communication to Mr. Buchanan, dated Nov. 17, Lord Lansdowne said that Germany concurred in the view that any joint action should be maintained until the demands of both Governments were satisfied.

Mr Haggard, on Nov. 17, told Lord Lansdowne that the Venezuelan Government had reiterated that it considered the Ban Righ question and the facilities afforded to the revolutionaries by the authorities at Trinidad to be all important, and that it would be much gratified if Great Britain would express some desire for arriving at an understanding on the subject, adding that Venezuela "therefore appeals to the sense of fairness of the British Government."

After settling with Germany the mode of procedure and the instructions to be sent to the naval commanders, Lord Lansdowne, on Nov. 27, informed Mr. Haggard thereof, and gave instructions as to his course regarding the presentation of the ultimatum and the Minister's departure from Caracas, which have been since followed out.

The Foreign Office, on Nov. 28, in asking the Admiralty to forward specific instructions to Vice Admiral Douglas, adds:

"Should the British Legation be withdrawn from Caracas it is probable that British interests in Venezuela will be placed in charge of the United States Minister."

The last communication, dated Dec. 2, is from Lord Lansdowne to Mr. Haggard. It instructs him regarding the terms of the ultimatum, which are already known.

The issue of the Parliamentary paper has, to a considerable extent, but not altogether, abated the public impatience with the Government. The grounds of Great Britain's complaint against Venezuela are held fully to justify the employment of force to obtain satisfaction. The feeling against the Government, however, for too readily linking itself to Germany, whose claims are supposed to be purely financial, still runs high. This strong feeling is an outcome of apprehension that some impulsive action on the part of Germany may endanger the existing friendliness between Great Britain and the United States.

In this light many newspapers protest most strongly, and it is asked what would happen should Germany try to defy the Monroe Doctrine and obtain a footing in South America. In short, all the opposition newspapers, as well as many of those in sympathy with the Government, contend that the friendship of the United States is too precious to be risked either for Germany or in order to obtain satisfaction from Venezuela. For this reason great hopes are entertained that Venezuela's proposal to arbitrate may lead to an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

With the exception of Lord Cranborne's unfortunate remarks about it being Great Britain's duty to police the nations, general approval is expressed this morning with the tone of the Government's explanation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE.

The Government Sharply Criticised—Replies by Premier Balfour and Lord Cranborne.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Charles Ernest Schwann (Advanced Liberal) moved an adjournment of the House to discuss Venezuelan matters.

The motion came up for discussion at 7 o'clock in the evening, the House being crowded. Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, had a seat in the Diplomatic Gallery.

Mr. Schwann, after having expressed surprise that the Government was anxious for another war after South Africa, complained of the paucity of the information concerning the Venezuelan situation which had been given to Parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted, because, although President Roosevelt was anxious to act correctly, the situation was full of danger and the President's hands might be forced by politicians.

The Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, replied. He reproached Mr. Schwann with a desire to discredit the Government, and explained that the papers in the Venezuelan matter were very voluminous, and that those issued yesterday were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform police duty among the nations, and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations. The United States took the sensible view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was no infraction of the Monroe Doctrine.

"No country has been more anxious than Great Britain," said Lord Cranborne, "to assist the American Government in maintening that doctrine." This remark was greeted with cheers.

Continuing, the Secretary said the British Government had displayed great forbearance, that it was only after Venezuela had been thrice summoned to do right that the Government had been driven to strong measures to secure the safety, liberty, and property of British subjects in Venezuela, and that in the execution of these measures the Government desired to pursue the same course of moderation. Lord Cranborne said also that the blockade would be carried out with every regard for the interests of neutrals.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, voiced strong dissatisfaction with Lord Cranborne's speech. He complained of the lack of information about the German and British claims, which he said seemed to be on a different footing. The speaker said he was an advocate of the best possible feeling between the two countries, but in this matter Great Britain seemed to be bound hand and foot to Germany. "We can do nothing with regard to our claims," declared the Liberal leader, "unless the Germans are perfectly satisfied with the settlement of their claims. Such an agreement is contrary to the country's best interests. The noble lord has said nothing about an important communication received from the United States; there would be universal satisfaction if this communication was of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what, after all, seems to be a somewhat squalid difficulty."

Premier Balfour then spoke. He accused the mover and the seconder of the motion of a desire to discredit the Government, and said this was not the way to approach a painful international episode. There was no justification for the assumption that the Government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bondholders. The crux of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and shipowners. Not only had compensation for these been refused, but Great Britain's remonstrances had been entirely disregarded. It was an intolerable situation. The Premier denied that the Government had been unduly hasty. He said Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman appeared to desire to cooperate with Germany on his own peculiar terms, but few allies would be prepared to act on such a basis.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the Government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He said also that the United States Government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been intrusted to the American Minister at Caracas, Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects.

The Premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On that point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by these controversies, but that on the contrary she should have refused all explanation or apology until actually engaged in hostilities; then this idea of arbitration suddenly commended itself to the minds of the Venezuelans. The Premier said he would say nothing for or against this idea, and repeated that it had not come from the Government of the United States.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) and other members of the House criticised the Government for its action, and pressed for additional information.

Timothy M. Healy (Nationalist) declared that the Irish vote in America had driven the British Government into a humiliating alliance with Germany, and warned the Government that it was in a perilous position owing to the state of political feeling in the United States.

Henry Norman (Liberal) warned the Government of the perils which might possibly result from a sudden change in American feeling. He suggested that Great Britain should even now approach the United States with a request for that country's friendly offices.

Major Arthur Hamilton Lee, (Conservative,) who was at one time Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, expressed regret at the British-German co-operation, which, he said, "would be greatly resented in America."

Replying to questions, Premier Balfour said Italy was sending warships to Venezuelan waters, but that there was no such agreement between Italy and Great Britain as there was between Great Britain and Germany. Referring to the British and German fleets on the Venezuelan coast, the Premier said there was no question of seniority, as the two fleets were acting along different parts of the coast and independently of each other.

Mr. Schwann's motion was rejected without a division.

ITALY JOINS THE ALLIES.

Speaker in the Italian Chamber Says the Monroe Doctrine Has Been Sent "Sky High."

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Foreign Office stated to-day that Italy would participate in the Venezuelan blockade by agreement with the allies, and that a portion of the coast would be assigned to the Italian ships.

The proceedings against Venezuela thus become tripartite.

ROME, Dec. 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Foreign Minister, Signor Prinetti, replying to an interpellation, made a statement on the subject of Italy's attitude toward Venezuela. He reviewed the causes leading up to the British-German action, and said:

"Italy on her side claims damages for her citizens who sustained losses during the insurrection which has disturbed the republic since April. The Italian Minister at Caracas, having exhausted all efforts to bring about a friendly adjustment, presented a list of claims reduced to a minimum of 2,810,236 bolivars."

Continuing, the Minister said that further considerable damage to Italians in Venezuela had been caused during the revolution, but that the amount of these damages had not yet been ascertained. As soon as he was informed of the British-German action he addressed London and Berlin, proposing to participate in the measures these countries were about to undertake in order to collect similar claims, and his proposition was favorably received. In conclusion Signor Prinetti said:

"I think this statement will reassure my countrymen; they will have the same efficacious protection that British and German subjects enjoy."

The Foreign Minister was followed by Deputy Santini, who expressed confidence in the Government's policy and urged accord with Germany and Great Britain. The Deputy warned the Italian Government to "watch the United States, whose imperialism is a political and commercial menace to Europe, and especially to Italy, the weakest of the great powers."

Continuing, Signor Santini declared that the energetic attitude of Germany and Great Britain had "sent the Monroe Doctrine sky high, as the United States understood it was not dealing with poor Spain."

The speaker recommended that further reinforcements be sent to Venezuelan waters.

The statement published in the United States that Signor di Riva, the Minister of Italy at Caracas, has gone on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan at La Guayra is incorrect.

King Victor Emmanuel, who is keenly interested in the Venezuelan trouble and the attitude of the United States, to-day received in private audience Capt. Borea, who started to-night to take command of the Italian cruiser Elba, bound for Venezuela. The King expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution of the questions would be found, but said he was sure the Italian sailors would do honor to their country in all eventualities.

NATIONS WATCH MR. ROOSEVELT

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Figaro this morning publishes an article by Jean Izoulet entitled "Roosevelt and Latin America." M. Izoulet says:

"The Venezuelan conflict has brought four men face to face, Emperor William and King Edward as the assailants, President Castro as the assailed, and President Roosevelt as the witness and arbitrator. The solitary man of the White House, warm of heart and cool-headed, observes, reflects, and waits, enigmatic and feared. If the territory or sovereignty of Venezuela is endangered, President Roosevelt is ready to defend it against all."

After citing from President Roosevelt's writings and speeches to support this view, M. Izoulet adds that the President of the United States is that conscience which disconcerts bourses and chancelleries, and says the Latin Nations on both sides of the Atlantic are watching him with emotion and respect.

KILLED BY THE BOMBARDMENT.

CARACAS, Dec. 15.—A German resident and two servants at San Esteban, three miles from Puerto Cabello, were killed by the bombardment of the fort on Saturday.

THE SINKING OF GUNBOATS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, denied in the House of Commons yesterday that the British commander was responsible for the sinking of the Venezuelan ships.

The Under Secretary said his Majesty's Government had been informed that the German Commodore found it necessary to sink two ships, but Great Britain was not responsible for this.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—In official quarters here it is said that the Venezuelan vessels sunk off La Guayra were old and worthless revenue cutters and unfit to go to sea, and that the other ships captured have been sent to a certain West Indian port to be refitted for use during the blockade.

The destruction of the Venezuelan craft, it is added, was necessary in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Venezuelans, as the German vessels had to leave La Guayra.

Lieut Commander Tuerk, First Officer of the cruiser Gazelle, has taken command of the captured Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, which is now flying the German flag. As soon as the Restaurador has completed her equipment at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, she will be utilized in the German operations against Venezuela.

Lieut. Commander Votelingerke, First Officer of the cruiser Vineta, has been ordered home and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Commander Herrklotsch will succeed him.

DEMONSTRATION IN GUAYAQUIL.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 15.—A patriotic demonstration took place here last night. A large number of people who had attended a meeting went to the Venezuelan and all the other South American Consulates, shouting: "Long live Castro!" "Long live Venezuela!" and "Long live the South American countries!"

The participants in the demonstration, before dispersing, adopted a resolution asking President Plaza to protest officially against the action of the allied powers.

ARGENTINA NOT TO INTERVENE.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 15.—It is officially denied that Argentina intends to intervene in the Venezuelan affair, although the press protests against the actions of the British-German fleet.

In the Chamber to-day Deputy Martinez protested against what he termed the brutality of the powers toward weak nations, and invited the Argentine Government to initiate a policy aimed frankly at securing the solidarity of South America by means of an agreement for mutual defense and independence among all South American nations.

Señor Martinez's resolution was referred to a committee.

MORE WORK FOR MR. BOWEN.

CARACAS, Dec. 15.—United States Minister Bowen, at the request of the Dutch Minister, Dr. Van Leyden, who is ill at Curacao, has taken charge of Dutch interests here.

NEW YORKERS WILL PROTEST.

Venezuelans in This City Will Hold Mass Meeting to Condemn Action of Allies.

The action of the German and English warships in firing upon the fortifications at Puerto Cabello, following the sinking of Venezuelan war vessels, has fired the Venezuelan residents in this city with excitement and anger.

There are not many citizens of that country resident in New York at present, owing to the fact that the recent revolution has called home most of the citizens from foreign lands. The few remaining here, however, are arranging for a mass meeting, to be held within the next few days, to express their indignation and make a public protest against the action of the allies.

Many American citizens, it is said, will attend the meeting, when speeches will be made by persons of both nationalities.

One of the Venezuelan sympathizers in this city is Eduardo Larralde, engaged in the export business with his father at 54 Stone Street. He is a private in Company H of the Twenty-third Regiment of this city. He will leave this city for La Guayra on the steamship Maracaibo on Saturday in answer to President Castro's call to arms. His grandmother owns a large coffee plantation in the vicinity of Caracas on which are employed 300 men, all of whom, it is said, are ready to take up arms against the allies.

HUGH CHISHOLM HERE.

The London Journalist Talks of Venezuela, the Rhodes Scholarships, and President Roosevelt.

Hugh Chisholm, ex-editor of The St. James Gazette, who in conjunction with Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace edited the London Times supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, is at the Waldorf-Astoria on his first visit to the United States. During the four months that he expects to remain in the country he plans to take in all of the most interesting things from the Canadian border to New Orleans and from Boston to San Francisco.

Mr. Chisholm will go to New Haven this morning, where he will spend the day with President Hadley of Yale, and will return to New York in the evening. After remaining here a fortnight he will start on his tour, taking the northern route to California and returning by way of New Orleans.

Speaking of the trouble in Venezuela Mr. Chisholm said:

"I do not know what Germany intends to do, but I do know," he said, "that Great Britain has no intention of taking any territorial advantage of the South reached that point where it is necessary for him to eat his piece of "humble pie," and I believe that it is just as much to the interest of America as it is to Great Britain and Germany that he take the whole of it. England does not have any intention of violating the Monroe doctrine, and it is only to enforce the payment of a just debt that has caused her to make this demonstration in conjunction with Germany. America would have a perfect right to protect the South American Latin republics from being grabbed up by the European powers, but I am certain that she will not back them up when the sole cause of their troubles is due to a breach of international courtesy."

Mr. Chisholm was very enthusiastic concerning the Rhodes scholarships.

"That idea of Mr. Rhodes," he said, "was a splendid one, and my one regret is that some of your American millionaires have not seen fit to do the same thing for us. As an Oxford man, I will say that I believe that this influx of Americans will result in great good. I believe in the intermingling of the people of the two countries, and I am sure that the coming of the American scholars will do us a lot of good, and at the same time won't do you any harm. The more we see of each other the better it will be for all parties concerned. I knew Mr. Rhodes well, and that was the idea he had in view when he made the legacy, as he was a man of big ideas. I hear that some of the Germans do not take the scholarships left to them, very enthusiastically. I do not know whether it is true or not, but I imagine England will survive, be it correct or incorrect.

"I am a great admirer of the President. He is what you may term a real man, and is very popular in England. I have read his books, and was greatly entertained. I look forward with a great deal of pleasure to taking him by the hand. There is no doubt whatever that President Roosevelt is a very strong man. That is what we think of him in England."

Concerning his work in conjunction with Sir Donald Wallace in editing The London Times supplement of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Mr. Chisholm said:

"All the work is finished, and of the ten volumes in the supplement seven have been printed. The other three will follow in about a month. I am very glad, too, for I have been steadily at work for ten years, and now I am going to have a vacation. I may write a book when I get through seeing America, but whether I do or not, I expect to have a good time, and hope to meet all the fine people to whom I have letters of introduction."

$125,000 FOR SENEY HOSPITAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Halls, Jr.'s, Offer Conditional on $500,000 Being Raised by June 1.

William Halls, Jr., Vice President of the Hanover National Bank, made a conditional gift of $125,000 last night, to complete the buildings of the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) Hospital in Brooklyn. Mr. Halls, who is Vice President of the hospital's Board of Managers, made his offer at the Montauk Club in Brooklyn last night after a dinner to the Medical Staff, in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the institution.

Mr. Halls was one of the last speakers on a long toast list, and his theme was "The Future of the Hospital." He deplored the fact that the hospital had been unsuccessful financially this year, its deficiency being $13,000, as against $7,000 for last year, and especially regretted that, owing to lack of accommodations, it had been obliged to refuse aid to many applicants. Then he noted that $50,000 is owing on the buildings, $13,000 on the current expenses account, and it would take $125,000 to put the property in proper shape. Then he added:

"If by June 1, 1903, the sum of $500,000 is raised in bona fide, good subscriptions, payable in a reasonable time after that date to cover the building debt and current expenses deficiency, and provide say $15,000 on account of 1903 expenses to obviate a deficiency that year, and to bring the endowment fund (now $425,000,) up to at least $850,000, my wife and I will complete the buildings up to a cost of $125,000."

The offer was a big surprise to the 200 pastors, doctors, and lay workers present, and Mr. Halls received a great ovation.

Dr. A. S. Kavanagh, Superintendent of the hospital, said the money would be raised somehow, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman pledged his hearty support.

BABY BORN WITH SMALLPOX.

Its Mother Is Suffering from the Same Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

FALCONER, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A baby was born to Mrs. Grace Everhart, near Falconer, in the direction of Ross Mills, Sunday, with the marks of smallpox disfiguring its body. The physician attending says the baby has a well-developed case of the disease. The mother is ill with smallpox, and fears are entertained for the safety of the rest of the family.

Village Health Officer Davis has quarantined the home of Albert Brunson, father of Mrs. Everhart, where the afflicted ones are residing. The malady was brought into the Brunson home, it is supposed, by children attending school, at Falconer. There are other suspected cases.

DEVERY A CHIEF FOR LIFE.

Initiated as a Member of Abenaki Tribe, Noble Order of Red Men.

Ex-Chief William S. Devery was initiated last night into the mysteries of the Noble Order of Red Men, receiving the three degrees, Hunter, Warrior, and Chief, that constitute full membership. Afterward he said:

"It was a hard deal. I've ridden everything to-night from a billygoat to an elephant. Cartridge's job was a cinch compared to it."

He was initiated by the members of the Abenaki Tribe, meeting at 305 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was crowned with the "Hat of Feathers," the insignia of the full membership, by Sachem T. J. Colligan, who remarked:

"You are now a Chief for life."

Tale of Two Weeks' Extravagance.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Dec. 15.—Gavier Santa Maris, who is charged with having obtained $300,000 by swindling operations in this State, has been arrested under numerous warrants. He had just returned from the United States, and was in disguise. He asserts that he spent the entire amount in Chicago, St. Louis, and New York in less than two weeks.

Death of Mrs. Samuel Franko.

Mrs. Samuel Franko died yesterday at her residence, 249 East Forty-eighth Street. A week ago Sunday she contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. Mrs. Franko was well known to New York's music lovers as a vocalist.

As the wife of Prof. Samuel Franko, who is leader of the American Symphony Orchestra, Mrs. Franko developed a large circle of friends. Though devoting the greater part of her time to vocal music, Mrs. Franko also was an accomplished pianist. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Saar.

In 1889 she was married to Prof. Franko, who is a brother of Nahan Franko, also a well-known musician. Besides her husband, Mrs. Franko is survived by her mother, Mrs. John Mencke, and a stepbrother, William Mencke. She was thirty-five years old.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Allegheny Valley pf	28	28	28
125	Brewing	30	29¾	29⅞
60	Brewing pf	47½	47	47
5	Consolidated Ice pf	36½	36½	36½
300	Crucible Steel	17	16¾	17
145	Crucible pf	84	83¾	84
98	Fire-Proofing	23¾	23¼	23½
540	Fire-Proofing pf	35⅞	35½	35½
150	Phila. Co.	44	43¾	44
850	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28¼	28¼
143	Pittsburg Coal pf	86⅞	86¾	86¾
40	Pittsburg Plate Glass	135	135	135
20	Pleasant Valley Track	26½	26½	26½
15	River Coal	9¾	9¾	9¾
10	River Coal pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
990	U. S. Steel	31⅝	30¾	31⅝
438	U. S. Steel pf	81	79¾	81
50	West. Air Brake	170	169	170
5	West. Elec. 1sts	95	95	95
270	West. Elec. 2ds	93¼	93	93
100	Window Glass	48½	48½	48½
28	Window Glass pf	88	88	88
20	Alleg. Trust	150	150	150
10	Ger. A. & S.	162½	162½	162½
16	People's Nat. Bank	400	400	400
35	Real Estate Trust	280	278	280
71	Safe D. & T.	115	114	115

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Brewing 6s	115	115	115

School May Absorb Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—Andrew J. Van Ness, the founder and general supporter of the Hilton Free Library, has asked to have a meeting called for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of the library to the Hilton Public School. Mr. Van Ness does this because he says the general public does not manifest interest in the library, and the Library Association does not display enough activity. He says if it is annexed to the library of the school the whole will comprise the largest school library in the State. Mr. Van Ness has the support of the school authorities.

Railway Combination Vetoed.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 15.—It was announced at the City Hall to-night that Mayor Cabell this evening vetoed the Boston Syndicate ordinance for a merger of all the street railways of Dallas. It will now require nine of the twelve votes of the city Council to make the ordinance the law. The result is in doubt. If the merger should be passed over the Mayor's veto the Boston syndicate, it is stated, will at once float $4,500,000 of bonds on the property.

President Wilson's Inaugural.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The 1904 "Bric-à-Brac," the annual book published by the junior class of the university, will be issued to-morrow. The volume is dedicated to President Woodrow Wilson. The dedication was written by G. T. Bispham, 1904, of New York City. The inaugural ceremonies of last October fill the first form of the book. Among the individual photographs is one of the late Henry Gordon Marquand.

Denied His Own Obituary.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A report was circulated about the village of Edmeston that Solomon Harrington, one of the best-known citizens, was dead. His obituary appeared in print on Sunday. When friends called to condole with the bereaved family they were met at the door by Mr. Harrington. When he appeared in church later some persons in the congregation were unnerved.

Rabbi Stollnitz Elected in Hoboken.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Rev. Henri Sande-Stellnitz of this city has received a unanimous election as rabbi of the Reformed Congregation Adath Emune of Hoboken. He was born in Germany, and he received his education there and in France. He is a musician and a linguist. He will assume his charge in January.

Book with 700 Authors.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—There is at the present moment a work seeking a publisher which in one respect, at all events, is entirely unique, (if one excepts the Encyclopaedia Britannica.) It is a history of the Boer war and is written by 700 authors.

Its origin was the personal narratives of a large proportion of the Boer prisoners at Ahmadnagar, each of whom wrote down his own experiences. These were collated and edited by Commandant Bresler of the ex-Orange Free State Artillery. These accounts were subsequently amended by those of the prisoners at Umriaar, and it is claimed that the 700 authors between them have written authentic accounts of every important engagement of the war. Commandant Bresler is now in London seeking a publisher.—London Daily.

"LA BOHEME" AT THE OPERA

Mme. Sembrich in the Musical Picture of the Latin Quarter.

A Performance of Puccini's Work Full of Animation and Picturesqueness.

The frequenters of the Metropolitan Opera House do not often enjoy a performance so spirited and so fully representative of the composer's intentions as they did last evening, when Puccini's opera, "La Bohème," was given for the first time this season. The work itself cannot pretend to a very important place in the literature of the lyric drama; but it is one of the most successful of the output of the young Italian school of composers and the one that has chiefly contributed to Puccini's reputation as the most genial and talented of that school. It embodies to the fullest extent the methods and the ideals now prevalent in Italy. In it are fragmentary melodic phrases, mingled with pointed declamatory passages, and resting upon an orchestral groundwork itself melodic, with disjointed rhythms painfully sought out and remote harmonies and an instrumental coloring of ever-changing variety.

Its dramatic substance is thin, and there is much in it that can never be reconciled with musical treatment at all, not calling for it, and incongruous with the very purpose and meaning of music. Heard so soon after "Tosca," too, the same composer's work, written in the same style, the music of "La Bohème" seems lacking in the power of characterization. Though the subjects of these operas are so widely different, it seemed as if the music of the two were cast in the same mold. There are long passages in them which might, for all the definiteness of impression they convey, be exchanged one with the other without any great incongruity striking the listener.

This represents one of the fundamental weaknesses of the method and the result in the composition of "La Bohème." That there is great talent in the work, however, is an undeniable fact; and there is that in it which has touched a note of appeal to the taste of the present day. There is an exuberant freshness in it that all its sophistication cannot submerge, and there are certain dramatic qualities that persist in having their way. The elaborate, deliberate maternity of the piece has a charm of its own. The opera keeps its place on the stage by virtue of these qualities.

It has become familiar to frequenters of various kinds of operatic performances in this city since it was first heard here, in the Spring of 1898, from a wandering company of Italians calling themselves "Royer" and "of Milan." It has been heard in English, and two seasons ago was several times exploited upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, with Mme. Melba in the part of Mimi and Messrs. Saléza and Cremonini at different times as Rodolfo.

Last evening for the first time Mme. Sembrich enacted the heroine's part, a fact of itself that made the revival one of the significant features of the operatic season. Mme. Sembrich has not often devoted her powers to works of the modern repertory; her preference is for the rôles of the older Italian school that were made solely and simply for such art as hers, such perfection of vocalization, such beauty of style, and such command of all the florid graces of singing. Her task is different in "La Bohème," with the free declamation that is largely a requirement of the rôle, a manner in which she has hitherto essayed little before this public.

Her vivacious spirit and ebullient gayety, and her power of representing moving pathos are of the utmost value in her impersonation of Mimi, and count for much, giving the part, indeed, a dramatic significance that raises it to a level beyond what it has ever had in any previous representation in New York. It was not unnatural that her performance last evening should not show all the perfect freedom and fluency of execution that characterize some of her better-known achievements; but it was brilliant in all its parts, varied and expressive in the enunciation of the text, full of delicate and significant detail, and in the lyric portions beautified by all the charm of the luscious tone and perfect style that are hers.

Mme. Sembrich's power of emotional coloring and of expressing the accent of sorrow and suffering in her voice, is brilliantly exemplified in this part. It is full of extraordinary grace, simplicity, and pathos, and was enjoyed to the utmost last evening.

Her companions in the cast were all familiar exponents of their parts to those who saw "La Bohème" two years ago, except Mr. De Marchi, who, for the first time here, was the Rodolfo. He was an ingratiating and sympathetic figure; his singing was no more agreeable to those who love a tenor voice of color and richness, than it usually is, but he sang the music with evident understanding. The other unappreciated characters in the artistic world of Paris are represented with uncommon gusto by Messrs. Campanari and Gilibert—whose unctuous and spontaneous humor afforded much delight—and Journet.

Their first scene in the Latin Quarter garret, in the first act, was a brilliant piece of comedy and of finished ensemble. The gayety and bustle and variegated picturesqueness of the street scene at the Café Momus were capitally reproduced; and, indeed, a stimulating spirit animated the entire performance. Through it all as one of the most potent factors was the never-failing energy and authority of Mr. Mancinelli's conducting. It is not too much to say that the performance was hugely enjoyed by the audience, which in the lower part of the house at least was of large proportions and generous enthusiasm.

FISHERMEN OPPOSE TREATY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 15.—The Gloucester fishing interests will be represented at the hearing to be given to protestants against the Hay-Bond fisheries treaty before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington Wednesday. The Master Mariners' Association has adopted a resolution protesting against the ratification of the treaty with Newfoundland, giving as a reason that the treaty, if ratified, would mean "the total annihilation of New England fishing as well as the fishing of the United States."

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RAIN CLEANING STREETS

Commissioner Woodbury Reports Progress with Snow.

Rapid Rise in Temperature Aids in the Work of Removing the Deposits.

The coming of rain last night, following a snow flurry in the early evening, brought relief to the minds of the Street Cleaning Department officials, who had been struggling with the snow problem during the past two days. The temperature, too, which kept rising all day, at midnight had reached 35 degrees, jumped 5 degrees by 2 o'clock. The rain and milder weather meant that while pedestrians would have bad walking with the various uncomfortable attendant conditions, the work of snow removal would be vastly easier by reason of the melting of bottom ice and carrying away of the surface accumulation.

All day yesterday and through the night the cleaning department labored, and the result was a substantial gain in streets cleared entirely and streets made passable for traffic.

The problem was a double one, because the collection of ashes and garbage, under the extreme pressure of Sunday, was neglected, and all department teams and men were transferred to the more important work of clearing snow.

When the regular work was taken up yesterday an accumulation of two days' refuse confronted the ashmen, and it meant that not only teams and men hired outside the department could be turned in for the removal of snow. As on Sunday, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining teams, due, department officials said, to the great movement of coal throughout the city. Workmen were more plentiful yesterday, and greater docking facilities added materially to the speed with which carts might be dumped. In all 1,800 men and 1,500 carts were at work on the snow, as against 4,000 men and 3,000 carts on Sunday.

Commissioner Woodbury was well pleased with the day's work, and in the afternoon issued an order highly commending all men under him for their work since the snow fell. [illegible] tours of inspection took him all over the city from early in the morning.

"What do you think of it to-day, Commissioner?" he was asked in one of his flying visits to his office.

"First rate. Everything is going as well as we could possibly expect. I've been around more or less during the morning, and, considering the fact that we have only outside men on snow to-day. I think we are accomplishing a good deal. To-night we are going to tackle the business streets and ought to get a good deal of piled-up stuff out of the way before morning."

The streets taken hold of first, were those where some progress had been made the day before, except in the down-town district, where the business traffic made it impossible to do anything before night. On account of the lack of teams on Sunday, and of the inadequacy of docking facilities, much of the snow cleared from the cross streets from Forty-second down, with the exception of Fourteenth, was either piled high at intervals, or banked along the curbs so that teams might use the centre portion. As fast as possible this snow was removed and the work of clearing pushed beyond the limits reached previously. Fifth Avenue, from Forty-fifth, where the clearing stopped Sunday, and above Fifty-ninth Street, the upper limit, was thoroughly cleaned during the day and night, and men in the afternoon were set to work on the Avenue below Twenty-third Street. With other streets in the Fifth Avenue district little was done, and the same might be said for the upper west side.

In the east side, however, a radical departure from the custom of other years was established. Commissioner Woodbury made a personal trip through the east side in the morning to see what the conditions were there regarding ashes and snow, and ordered that a force of men who had been at work on the Bowery, as soon as they could be spared, be started on the more important cross streets, Rivington, Broome, Grand, Canal, and so on. Great was the sorrow of the pushcart men when policemen hustled them out, temporarily, from the larger thoroughfares into the less profitable stands on Suffolk, Orchard, and the other side streets to make room for the cleaners.

Meanwhile the ashes collectors in the east side were having troubles. Most of the dwellers there did not afford the luxury of more than one ash can, and that was filled over Sunday. The result was that when it came to Monday's ashes—why these were dumped on the edge of the street, or maybe on the edge of the sidewalk.

From Houston Street down town, on both sides of Broadway, practically nothing was done during yesterday. At night, however, all the men available were put into these streets and the prediction at the department offices was that nearly all of the snow cleared up the day before would be removed before morning.

The scarcity of teams to hire at $7.50, when coal dealers were paying $10 a day for teams to deliver coal, was a matter of general comment.

"Why," said one department official, "I could put on 5,000 teams ordinarily as easily as I can put on 1,000 now."

The figures given out last night on the day's work were: Hired trucks, 1,500; extra laborers, 1,800; regular laborers, (sweepers,) 2,000; loads of snow carted, 23,826; cubic yards of snow removed, 35,739.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

Gen. Bliss Expected in Washington with a Draft To-day—The House May Pass on It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The State Department has been advised through a telegram received at the War Department that Gen. Tasker Bliss will be in Washington to-morrow with a draft of the reciprocity treaty formulated with the Cuban Government. Gen. Bliss was sent to Cuba several weeks ago for the purpose of agreeing upon the terms of a reciprocity treaty, his selection having been made for the reason that during the American occupation he was Collector of Customs at Havana and has thorough knowledge of the fiscal conditions that obtain on the island.

The general provisions of the proposed treaty are known to the authorities here and they are quite confident that it will be negotiated by Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada and transmitted to the Senate before adjournment for the Christmas holidays.

If ratified by the Senate it is probable the treaty will be sent to the House for approval by that body. Under the Constitution the President and Senate are given full authority to negotiate treaties, and such treaties are declared to be the supreme law of the land, but as there has been contention as to the right of the House to control the revenues of the Government, it is the expectation that a copy of the Cuban reciprocity treaty will be laid before the House.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—When questioned in the House of Commons to-day regarding the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba and how it was proposed to protect British rights under the most favored nation treatment in Cuba. Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said representations had been made to Washington on the subject, but that no reply had yet been received.

Bostonians Want a Poe Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—In literary circles here agitation is in progress looking to the establishment of some sort of a memorial to Edgar Allan Poe. It was in Boston that Poe was born Jan. 19, 1809, his mother being the leading actress at the old Haymarket Theatre. Prof. Richardson of Dartmouth College is one of the chief New England leaders in reviving an interest in this genius.

New Theatre for Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Iroquois Theatre Company to-day took out a permit for the erection of a new playhouse, the site for which was secured some time ago. The permit is for a two-story theatre building at 79, 81, and 83 Randolph Street. The cost is estimated at $300,000.

HELP FOR PRISONERS.

The Work of the Prison Branch of the Association of Catholic Charities —Appeal for Donations.

The Prison Branch of the Association of Catholic Charities has issued a report of its work since its inception, six months ago. About twenty-five persons are engaged voluntarily in visiting the Tombs and the district prisons. They have made more than 1,000 visits to the prisoners, their families, and their employers, and have, when discharged, given to each prisoner an address for shelter and employment, and have sheltered and obtained positions for more than fifty young women. They have helped families in cases where the breadwinners have been in prison and have cared for the children especially. In many cases they have paid the fines and placed on parole many prisoners whose ages ranged from sixteen to twenty years.

In addition to the work of charity, they have placed at the convenience of the prisoners all the advantages of their religion. They have recently fitted up the Catholic Chapel in the new Tombs, which is to be blessed by Archbishop Farley on Sunday next.

The general meeting in the Catholic Club was addressed by Judge Mayo, who said that there were 96,000 persons arraigned in the seven police courts of the city during the year 1901. He said that the Judges welcomed every prudent endeavor which would aid them in bringing the rightful meed of justice to the unfortunates. Many of them might be more liberally dealt with and very much hardship saved, he remarked, if all the facts and circumstances could be made known through the voluntary efforts of noble-hearted persons.

The report says that in all the hospitals of the city there is scarcely so much poverty and misery and moral suffering to be encountered as the hundred thousand brought before the bar of justice, and that prosecution at times has been turned by enemies into persecution, which can be avoided by the influence of charitable persons.

The Rev. Father Pardow, S. J., and Father Doyle, C. S. P., spoke of developing the preventive work so that the numbers of the criminals may be lessened, and for that purpose to aid in the development of the probation system for the first offenders and the young.

The Prison Committee has been told that, in proportion to population, the criminal class is increasing, and therefore effective methods must be employed to stem this evil. The work which the committee has accomplished in six months has been a drain upon a few benefactors. More than $3,000 has been expended, of which not one penny was for salary, office hire, or printing, but solely for the benefit of the prisoners.

More than once the committee said, it had felt the heel of adversity pressing hard, and only for the generous interposition of Thomas F. Ryan the work would have had to be suspended. The Chairman is Mrs. Floyd Jones and the members of the committee are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. De Navarro, Mrs. John Beresford, John G. O'Keeffe, and Mrs. De Lancey Kane.

The committee is very much in need of funds to carry on its work. Donations may be sent to Mrs. Neilson, 100 Fifth Avenue, and due acknowledgment will be given.

FIREMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Smarted Under Disgrace of a Trial, and Was Chagrined at Being Victim of a Joke.

Smarting under the disgrace of a trial and also a cruel hoax, George A. Hannon, a fireman attached to Truck 17, in One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Third Avenue, killed himself by swallowing carbolic acid in the dormitory of that firehouse last evening. After taking the poison he ran to the rod leading down to the assembly room below, where his comrades sat.

"Good bye, boys," he said, "I've gone to my last fire."

Then, as they crowded about him, astonished, he spoke to Battalion Chief Peter Sloane.

"Good bye, Chief," he called, and fell dead.

Hannon had been accused of two days' absence without leave. He was tried before Commissioner Sturgis in his own firehouse, which is the Fire Headquarters for the Borough of the Bronx. Decision was reserved.

As the man lay dead they took from his pockets papers giving him honorable mention—one for saving four lives at a fire at 159 Ridge Street on Dec. 9, 1899, and another for a life saved at 43 Allen Street, Oct. 8, 1898. The man had been too worried to even present the papers to the Commissioner.

Just before the trial Coroner O'Gorman passed the house and engaged in a chat with Fireman Sullivan. The fireman conceived the idea of presenting the Coroner to Hannon as the Commissioner. The Coroner lent himself to the joke and announced that he would be satisfied to transfer Hannon to City Island. The fireman was greatly discomfited when he found out he had been trifled with.

Hannon was devotedly attached to his crippled young son, who died six months ago, and that loss seemed greatly to upset him. He lived with his wife and two other children at 773 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW NEWARK DRAWBRIDGE.

Progress Being Made Despite Continued Inclement Weather.

Notwithstanding the long period of inclement weather, work on the Newark Bay drawbridge of the New Jersey Central has progressed. All of the piles have been driven for the north half of the foundation under the west bound track, and the trestle spanning the opening is now being replaced. Traffic will then be diverted to the west bound track and the foundation work under the east track will be commenced—upon completion of which the mammoth caisson now in course of construction near the Electric Launch Company's Works will be placed and the masonry pier built, but at no interruption to the running of the trains on their respective tracks.

If the weather permits this work will continue all Winter, otherwise both tracks will be restored to their normal condition and all labor abandoned until Spring.

ANTI-PASS COMPACT RENEWED.

Trunk Line Presidents Ratified the Agreement for Another Year.

It was reported yesterday that the Presidents of the trunk lines had finally decided to renew the anti-pass agreement for another year. This agreement was reached last year, and under it the trunk lines agree not to exchange passes with each other and outside roads for the use of their respective employes. The agreement has never been viewed with favor by the trunk line employes, and the Western roads have opposed it.

The renewal occasioned something of a surprise among railroad men, as it was known that it was opposed by two of the strongest trunk lines on the ground that it had been violated by almost every road in certain instances during its first year of existence.

Book of the Royal Blue.

The December number of The Book of the Royal Blue, published by the passenger department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been issued, and contains an article on Annapolis in Colonial times. The restoration of Statuary Hall at the Capitol is also dealt with. In an article on the new series of postage stamps attention is particularly called to the two-cent stamp, which will bear the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington intertwined with flags. A steel engraved "Stuart" Washington has been used by the railroad in many of its publications.

Union Pacific Strike Conference.

President Burt of the Union Pacific arrived in this city yesterday to confer with E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, on the Union Pacific strike situation. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Executive Committee. Nothing was given out, but it is understood that measures have been taken to prevent the strike from spreading to the Southern Pacific lines.

ANTI-POLYGAMY CRUSADE

Campaign for a Federal Constitutional Amendment.

Dr. Sarah J. Elliott Speaks Under the Auspices of Several Women's Organizations—National Politicians Accused.

A campaign in this State against Mormon polygamy was started last night by several co-operating women's organizations. The first meeting was held in the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. Other meetings will be held within the next few weeks in cities and towns throughout the State. The object is to obtain an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting plural wives.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Interdenominational Council of Women for Christian and Patriotic Service and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The latter organization recently enlisted in this campaign at the solicitation of those who fought against the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts.

The speaker at last night's meeting, Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, is an elderly woman who was a practicing physician when she went to Utah several years ago, but recently has been acting as a missionary among the Mormons. She is a Deaconess in the Episcopal Church.

Mormonism, Dr. Elliott said, is spreading over the United States at an alarming rate. The reason people are not more alarmed is because they know so little about it, she said. Proselyters are at work in Manhattan and Brooklyn, she said, in Philadelphia, and in many of the towns up the State. At the door of a factory in Brooklyn the other day, Dr. Elliott said, she saw missionaries of the Mormon Church walking home with factory girls, telling them alluring stories about the freedom they would enjoy if they would go to Utah, where they would have no "boss." "And what," asked the speaker, "appeals more to the ear of a working girl than that?"

"And those tracts," said Dr. Elliott, "are most harmful. They contain nothing to which one could take exception. They draw a beautiful picture of Mormonism, and many of the points in their belief are quite similar to those of any Gentile sect.

"But," continued the speaker, "they do not tell what the religion of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is. I had one of those tracts stating the articles of belief of the church when I was in Utah. I saw how untruthfully they represented Mormonism as practiced there. I went to an elder of the church and asked him how he accounted for it and he replied that the young disciples could not be given 'the strong meat of our gospel,' as he expressed it, until they got into Utah."

She said that the young converts were taken into the State under false representations. But they became pitifully sincere in their belief of the doctrine of many gods and plural wives, she said, and while the majority of the Mormons in Utah were foreign peasants, hundreds, especially of the women, were from excellent New England and New York families.

Dr. Elliott told of a young woman who had gone to Utah from one of the best of New York homes and joined the Mormon Church. She lived in the same town that Dr. Elliott did. When this young woman was very ill Dr. Elliott remained with her and nursed her.

"And when she recovered," said the speaker, "she said to me:

"'Let me save your soul, Dr. Elliott; you have helped my body.'

"I asked her how, and she replied:

"'Marry my husband.'

"You have reason to laugh, hearing this in this way," continued Dr. Elliott when the audience was laughing, "but the deep sincerity with which that dear young woman importuned me in that way nearly broke my heart. I asked her for time to think about it. A day or two later I spoke of it to another young woman friend of mine.

"'Oh, don't marry her husband,' she implored of me, 'marry mine. He's much better.' And both these women were sincere."

Dr. Elliott said that most of these wives were not supported by their husbands, but each had a 160-acre farm of her own.

"These farms are furnished by the Government," said Dr. Elliott, "and in this way is a premium put upon polygamy. The more wives a Mormon gets in Utah the more farms he gets. Only yesterday I received a letter from the Danish Minister at Washington. He asked me how it was that so many people came from his country to the United States, converted to the Mormon religion. I told him in a letter to-day that it was to get the 160-acre farms the United States Government gives them."

Dr. Elliott said that the politicians are hampering the effort to secure the adoption of an anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution. She charged that Joseph Smith, the National Republican Committeeman, came to New York and turned the State over to the Republican Party, securing the promise that they would let the amendment alone.

One desire of the campaigners is to secure anti-polygamy provisions in the constitutions of the territories when they become States. She said that the Senators and Congressmen at Washington had been approached on this, but they had declared that they had better let the matter alone and legislate against the practice. This Dr. Elliott referred to scoffingly, pointing to the fiasco which she said had resulted in Utah. She said that Senators Quay and Clark of Montana had property in the territories they were trying to have admitted as States, and their aid could not be enlisted in the movement.

A vigorous war, Dr. Elliott said, would be waged against Apostle Smoot if he is elected to the United States Senate. Mrs. Ella A. Boole also spoke.

A BRECKINRIDGE MEMORIAL.

Tablet to the First Victim of the Spanish-American War.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 15.—A memorial tablet to Ensign Joseph Cabell Breckinridge of Kentucky, the first martyr of the Spanish-American war, was placed in the chapel of the Naval Academy to-day. Breckinridge was washed overboard from the torpedo boat Cushing, en route to Havana, with dispatches for the Maine, on Feb. 11, 1898. The inscription reads:

In Memoriam.
JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE,
protomartyr of the war with Spain.
Born Fort Monroe, Va., March 6, 1872.
Washed overboard from United States torpedo boat Cushing Feb. 11, 1898.

The tablet is bronze, 38 by 42 inches in size.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—Three buildings were damaged to the extent of $25,000 early this morning by a fire which started under the saloon of William Donohue, at 1045 Main Street, and spread to the shops of Thomas Duffey and the Needham Pharmacy Company.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Fire caused by defective insulation of electric wires caused a loss of $45,000 in the five-story building at 34 Pearl Street to-day. The building is owned by the Boston Real Estate Trust, and F. B. Carr, dealer in carriage findings, and the Trade Paging and Numbering Company are tenants.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4 A. M.—2,412 First Avenue; Isabel Popping, owner; damage, building $5,000, furniture $3,000.

7:40 A. M.—11 East Forty-second Street; Degnon-McLean Company, owner; damage, $200.

9:30 A. M.—429 Second Avenue, Michael Englernan, owner; damage, $10.

11:50 A. M.—152 Fourth Avenue; William Just, owner; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—2,090 Madison Avenue; owner not given; no damage.

2 P. M.—169 West Forty-fifth Street; George B. Kimball; damage slight.

2:07 P. M.—133 Allen Street; owner's name not given; damage slight.

3:05 P. M.—432 East Seventy-third Street; Emma Enrich; damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—156 Ridge Street; Sigmund Green; damage slight.

4:55 P. M.—190-192 Goerck Street; owner's name not given; damage slight.

6:25 P. M.—124 Goerck Street; Samuel Mayerowitz; damage, $50.

8:19 P. M.—416 Pearl Street; T. A. Sullivan & Brothers; damage, $500.

9 P. M.—2,028 First Avenue; Sarah Hyman; damage, $100.

9:20 P. M.—239 West Street; Andrew Phelin; damage, $500.

9:20 P. M.—53 Beaver Street; Lehman Brothers; damage, $500.

10:10 P. M.—390-392 East Third Street; Mullendiet & Co. and others; damage, $10,000.

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$50,000,000 MONEY POOL

Bankers Unite to Prevent Possible Financial Panic.

RALLY IN STOCKS FOLLOWS

George F. Baker, J. Pierpont Morgan, and James Stillman a Committee to Decide on the Fund's Release.

The announcement was made in Wall Street yesterday afternoon that a money pool of $50,000,000 had been formed by a number of banks to be used as a safeguard against a possible money panic. The announcement caused a rally in prices of securities on the Stock Exchange, and had a decidedly sentimental effect in favor of the bulls. The announcement was made about 2 o'clock, and in some brokers' offices, as it was read off the ticker, was received with cheers and applause.

There were, however, no loans made out of this fund. Yet the mere announcement was enough to send the rate for call loans from 10 per cent., the highest for the day, down to 4 per cent., at which price it remained until the close of the market.

The statement as given out officially was to this effect:

"With a view of meeting any emergency which by any possibility may be occasioned through a stringency in the money market a number of banks have agreed to place at the disposal of George F. Baker, J. Pierpont Morgan, and James Stillman, as a committee, $50,000,000.

"Among the subscribers are the First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Park National Bank, the Chase National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Hanover National Bank, the Western National Bank, who subscribe $5,000,000 each, the Corn Exchange Bank subscribing $2,500,000, and the Chemical National Bank and the Bank of New York, who subscribe $1,000,000 each."

It will be noticed that this makes a total of only $44,000,000. The remaining amount of $5,500,000 has been subscribed in amounts less than $1,000,000, and the names of these subscribers were not made public. It is understood that the scheme was conceived last Friday when six institutions agreed to furnish $30,000,000, but when the other participants of the present pool heard of it they desired to be taken in, and consequently the amount was raised to $50,000,000.

When Wall Street recovered from its first enthusiasm on receipt of the news brokers and others of an inquisitive nature began to ask where this money suddenly came from, and why it had not been brought out before. It was suggested that the bank officials must have gone through their old clothes and found money that they did not know they had. When this was brought to the notice of Vice President Hine of the First National Bank, he laughed and said:

"Of course the money is to come out of our vaults, though I don't quite see why a borrower needs the money should ask where he got it from. The lender, of course, represents part of our money, or excess reserve."

Another banking official who was seen about this said that he did not expect that loans of this pool would really be made. He admitted that the sentimental effect resulting out of the announcement ought to relieve the situation. The suggestion that the banks had taken this action in order to advance prices on the Exchange, he said, was absurd. This idea was, however, voiced by many brokers, who said that, now that the "big fellows" had bought stocks at bottom prices, they were trying to move up the market in order to sell out with a profit.

It was stated officially that the measure was intended as a preventive and protective step, and that the money would be loaned only when the situation demanded it, and that Messrs. Morgan, Baker, and Stillman would have to decide when the stage for the release of the money had been reached.

Harvard Senior Class Election.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 15.—The senior class elections at Harvard were held to-day and resulted as follows: First Marshal—R. Derby; Second Marshal—E. Bowditch; Third Marshal—R. P. Kernan; Secretary—R. Ernst; [illegible]rator—W. Black; Poet—L. Warner; Ivy [illegible]rator—R. W. Child; Odist—R. Inglis; Chaplain—C. G. Frantz. The class voted to wear the cap and gown after May 1, but voted down the alumni plan for commencement.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

1 Quart Bottle	Regular old Port	$5.00
" "	" Sherry	
" "	" Tokay	
" "	" Angelica	
" "	" Gold Seal Champagne	
" "	" Superior Rye Whiskey	
1 Pint Bottle	Regular Port	$4.00
" "	" Sherry	
" "	" Old Angelica	
" "	" Tokay	
" "	" Sweet Catawba	
" "	" Dry Moselle	
" "	" Sauterne	
" "	" "Ruby" Claret	
" "	" "Norton's" Claret	
" "	" Old Burgundy	
" "	" Unfermented Grape Juice	
" "	" Gold Seal Champagne	
Quart Bottle	Regular Port	$6.75
" "	" Sherry	
" "	" Old Madeira	
" "	" Sweet Catawba	
" "	" Sauterne	
" "	" Dry Moselle	
" "	" "Ruby" Claret	
" "	" "Blues" Claret	
" "	" "Norton's" Claret	
" "	" Old Burgundy	
" "	" Unfermented Grape Juice	
" "	" Pure Rye Whiskey	

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburbs towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.,
138 Fulton Street. New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway 34th to 35th St.

Why We Have Discontinued the Old Practice of Keeping Open Evenings the Last Ten Days Before Christmas.

For forty-five years we kept the store open evenings the last ten days before Christmas. The custom started when New York was much smaller than at present—when clerks and patrons were not scattered throughout such wide-lying distances. At that period Macy's was a "neighborhood" store. The majority of the clerks lived hard by, and they were not subjected to personal inconveniences and long delays in reaching their homes after leaving the store.

We held on to the Holiday night work habit, in common with others, until last year, at which time we announced its discontinuance. Various reasons were attributed to our action. The public, generally, hit upon the true one:—**Consideration for the health of our employes.** Many of them now live miles from the store. Night schedules are slow—especially the ferry-boats. Were they to work until 10 o'clock, many would not arrive home until midnight, or later. By closing at 6 o'clock they are enabled to retire at a reasonable hour, enjoy needed rest and appear at the store in the morning refreshed—bright and alert mentally and physically.

Statistics from the Macy Employes' Mutual Aid Association show that the last year we kept open at night there were three times more people on the sick list at the expiration of the Holidays than there were the first year we kept closed, during the corresponding period, in spite of a large increase in the membership roll for the latter year.

Extra Pay for Our Salespeople During December.

We have paid our salespeople extra during December. Closing during the holidays does not affect that custom.

Rich Specimens of Art Goods Just Received from the Royal Porcelain Factory of Berlin of Which We Are Sole Agents.

Frederick the Great was as great in the arts of peace as he was in the arts of war. The most renowned of his industrial and artistic achievements is the Royal Porcelain Factory of Berlin, which he established in 1763.

The King, like many of his crowned contemporaries, was an ardent admirer of porcelains, and he exerted all his personal influence to bring the factory, that he had raised to a Royal institution, to the highest mark of technical and artistic excellence.

In 1871 the factory was transferred from the city to the extensive grounds at Charlottenburg, where there was nothing to interfere with the enlargement of the buildings in any direction. Ever since the death of the King the management of the factory has been executed by the most eminent scientists, chemists, artists and artisans, whose laboratory experiments and various discoveries and inventions have been of enormous benefit to the ceramic industry of all countries.

Connoisseurs Will Enjoy the Display Now Being Made in the Green Art Room on Third Floor.

It is probably the finest and most interesting collection of Porcelains ever seen in New York. Herr Weissenburger, the personal representative of the Royal Berlin factory, is here for the express purpose of directing the exhibition. He is thoroughly conversant with the technical and artistic details of every piece, and will answer questions freely.

All the charms of the Rococo, Empire, Renaissance, Greek and Louis XV. styles, as applied to the shapes of Vases, Urns, Statuettes, Groups, Clocks, Plaques, Flower Holders, Jewel Caskets, Mantel Ornaments and Table Sets, with their plastic and painted decorations, are to be seen to the best advantage.

Prices Are Much Less Than They Would Have Been Had the Goods Landed When Expected.

We can't describe—can only hint of such beauty. These are first to hand—selected from the art gems that rest on a single table.

Pair of Vases, 12½ inches high. *Craquele* glaze—a glaze on a glaze, producing a highly-polished marble finish. The body coloring is dark blue, frieze of peacocks and floral borders—enamelled in gold and tints, $97.84.

Classical Vase, 40 inches high. Body decorated with magnificent peony and rhododendron designs—gorgeous colorings. Medallion on each side—rich with raised gold ornamentations. This design was painted by Mr. Aulich, brother of the famous American artist, $897.41.

Square-shaped Vase, 20 inches high. This Vase makes an ideal mantel ornament. Beautiful landscape on both sides, painted on a high glaze. Herr Menzel, the foremost landscape portrayer of the Royal Berlin Pottery, executed both scenes with rare skill, $769.41.

Empire Vase, 16 inches high. Body yellow-tinted, frieze three inches wide, terra cotta and light blue, four fine medallions—sharp, clear-cut cameo effect secured by enamelling on enamel, $269.42.

Renaissance Vase, 18 inches high. Front decorated with pate sur pate medallion. Obverse decorated with Cupid head, painted in black on platinum. Delicate colorings and exquisite enamelled effects, $147.21.

Pate-tendre Vase, 26 inches high. Soft china, covered with a superb glaze that blended as it flowed under the influence of the intense kiln fires and assumed indescribable colors. Both sides decorated with corn stalks with ripened ears in bursting husks, $87.43.

Large assortment of other Vases, Plaques and Small Figures in Pate-tendre Ware.

Vases, finished with the exquisite crystalized glazes—marvellous, transparent, alabaster, pearly and frosted effects, in soft or brilliantly irridescent jewel-colors.

Vases, Flower Pots, Jars and Jardinieres—in many sizes—with the oxide of copper glazes—among them are ox-blood and peachblow colors.

Flower Holder—resting on a gold base are two cupids embracing; another Cupid—with mischievous expression—peers down at the infantine gods from top of the shell-shaped receptacle for the flowers. Soft, light colors, $47.63.

Flower Pot, 16 inches high. Greenish-blue glazed body. Top and bottom mounted on finest, hand-chiselled bronze—very elaborate design. The bronze was made at the Royal Berlin Pottery by a leading artist and is the best that can be produced, $147.33.

Porcelain Clock, 25 inches high. Dome-shaped top, surrounded by classic bust. Panels painted by Menzel—four scenes representing the four seasons, $347.21.

Plaque, 14 inches in diameter. Centre decoration composed of pate sur pate faun and two nymphs mounting a Herme column on a base, rich enamelled leaf and vine border around rim. The work of H. Monno, $194.63.

Demi Tasse Cup and Saucer. Cup decorated with medallion—crests in panel on each side composed of trumpet and fife crossed. Three medallions on saucer. The colors are deep maroon and terra cotta. Gold ornamentation in sharp relief on platinum, $44.62.

In addition to the purely decorative pieces, there are a number of samples of fine Dinner Sets—among them is the copy of the set painted by the most skilful artist of the pottery for its royal founder and patron.

Frederick the Great ordered it for the new palace he had built at Potsdam upon the ending of the Seven Year War. Every piece is decorated with beautiful flower designs—all different. **The same pattern is still used in the Royal Household.**

The Wanamaker Store

Our store will be open evenings until ten o'clock, until Tuesday the 23d instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening—Christmas Eve.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Sack Suits Made to Order, $25

Coats luxuriously silk-lined!

THESE are suits that cost regularly, ten dollars more; but we have enough fancy cheviots and neat worsteds to make about a hundred suits, which we will make up to order, and line the coats with Skinner's pure silk merveilleux, at $25 a suit.

The man who wants a handsome business suit, and appreciates having it made to order at the cost of equal suits ready-made, will be here promptly today.

All will be finished before Christmas, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Suspenders

For Gifts

OUR Men's Wear Store has the broadest variety of fine Suspenders to be found in the city. Here is the widest profusion of high-class novelties that the gift-seeker could desire.

Some owe their beauty to the webbings, and these range from plain silks to the most elaborate Persian designs; some in rich stripes, and all sorts of fancy colorings. Others are beautified by the buckles and trimmings — one very novel group having buckles of gun metal set with imitation precious stones.

All are handsome, correct, and made of dependable webbings and trimmings. Each pair packed in a neat holiday box.

Prices, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Of particular interest are the Suspenders at $1, with sterling silver buckles; also those with gun-metal buckles, inlaid with imitation precious stones, at $3.

Then we still have ample quantities of the special Ottoman Silk Suspenders, in plain colors, at 50c; worth $1.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Hats

For Christmas wear—
For Christmas gifts.

MANY a man puts off buying a silk hat or an opera hat until his wife or sister makes him a present of one.

We have the smartest and most correct styles in both. Prices, $6 and $7.50.

The *Edward* silk hat, with bell crown, is pleasing smart dressers just now.

The *Portland*—a new Stetson Derby—is very smart. $3.50 and $5.
The *Layton*—a new Imperial Derby—with flat-set brim and low crown, is very popular now. $3.
Fur Caps, $2.50 to $16.50.
Cloth Caps, 50c to $1.50.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Eiderdown Robes For Children

THE luxury and comfort to be derived from an Eiderdown Bathrobe isn't confined to grown-ups nowadays. These, for children, are every whit as cozy; and don't believe for an instant that the children don't appreciate them. Why not experiment with one on Christmas?

Styles for children of 2 to 8 years are in robe or kimono style; have sailor collars bound with ribbon or silk cord; others with Persian border; girdle at waist. In pink, blue, red and gray; $1.75 to $3.75, according to size.

Similar styles, for older girls of 10 to 18 years, are $2.50 to $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Diamond Jewelry

QUALITY insurance is most important in buying precious stones. Thousands of people pay enormous rates to secure it round Christmas time.

At Wanamaker's you find diamonds and other gems selected by experts of highest skill, *and you pay nothing for the insurance.*

We buy none but selected stones; and we buy so extensively both at home and abroad, for our New York and Philadelphia stores, that we secure far lower prices than most other dealers. Then we price these luxurious things in the same fair way as other merchandise.

The newest and most artistic designs and settings:

Women's Diamond-and-Opal Cluster Rings, $42 to $160.
Women's Diamond-and-Turquoise Rings, $38 to $155.
Women's Diamond-and-Ruby Cluster Rings, $95 to $235.
Women's Diamond-and-Sapphire Cluster Rings, $78 to $255.
Women's Diamond-and-Pearl Cluster Rings, $45 to $225.
Women's Diamond-and-Emerald Cluster Rings, $83 to $165.
Women's Single-stone Diamond Rings, $16 to $310.
Women's Two-stone Diamond Rings, $85 to $250.
Women's Three-stone Diamond Rings, $100 to $260.
Women's Hoop Rings, in diamonds and emeralds, sapphires, rubies and turquoise, $47 to $190.

Brooches

Diamond Harvest Moons, $52 to $300.
Diamond Scrolls, $31 to $400.
Diamond Sunbursts, $120 to $250.
Diamond Wishbones, Hearts, Crowns and Horseshoes, $75 to $170.
Diamond and Pearl Scrolls and Sunbursts, $37.50 to $125.
Men's Single-stone Diamond Rings, $29.50 to $250.
Men's Diamond-and-Ruby Rings, $65 to $135.
Men's Diamond-and-Sapphire Rings, $70 to $115.
Men's Diamond Snake Rings, $47 to $80.
Cluster Scarf-pins of diamonds-and rubies, pearls, emeralds and turquoise, $35 to $75.
Diamond Horseshoes, Wishbones, Shepherds' Crooks, Pearl and Diamond Scrolls, etc., $14 to $69.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Christmas Hints from Toyland

LETTERS to Santa Claus are notoriously comprehensive, as to the variety of wishes expressed. Most of them would put the average toy-store to its trumps. But with Wanamaker's as a base of supplies, it's easy for paterfamilias to play Santa Claus with unqualified success.

Sample tips from Toyland:

Dressed Dolls, 18 inches long; full jointed body; fine bisque head; sleeping eyes; long curly wig; a number of styles of dresses to choose from. $1.

Decorated China Tea Sets, containing half dozen cups and saucers, half dozen plates, teapot, sugar-bowl and cream pitcher, $1.

Pressed glass Toy Table Sets, containing butter dish, cream pitcher, sugar bowl and spoon-holder, 25c.

Blown glass Toy Water Sets; six glasses and pitcher; 50c.

Toy Wash Sets, containing table 9x18 inches; wash-tub, water pail, washboard, wringer and clothes-horse; 50c.

Magic Lanterns, all brass, 11 inches high; complete with 12 slides, $1.

Printing Presses, with two-drawer cabinet; complete with type, cards and ink, $1.

Mechanical Locomotives with tender, freight car or two passenger coaches; complete with track, $1.75.

Boys' Tool Chest, complete, size 9x18 inches, $1.

Toy Store, Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Cotton Shirt-Waists

At Interesting New Prices

THE Fall and Winter styles of Wash Shirt-waists in the popular heavy cottons and vestings are beginning to feel crowded by the arrival of the advance styles for 1903.

Quite a number of them have had their noses thus put out of joint, as it were; with a great resultant reduction in price. You'll find some among the number that show marks of handling—but then, you know, they're easily washable.

Prices—**$1.50, formerly $2.75 to $3.75.**
$2.50, formerly $4 to $5.
$3.50, formerly $6 to $7.50.

The materials are domestic and imported; the waists are plain, plaited in many different effects, or trimmed with buttons or materials in contrasting colors.

Basement.

Furniture as Gifts

THERE are thousands of women who get a hundred times more real, personal enjoyment out of things that beautify and decorate the home than they do out of things for mere personal adornment.

The **Home** is the first pride of the good wife and mother; and the seeker of gifts to delight a housekeeper will find most permanently satisfying things in our Furniture Store.

Here are gifts, too, for husband or father who enjoys most of all the comforts of home.

We give a suggestion of the scope of our holiday furniture showing, as well as some special news for today:

Leather Easy Chairs, 25 styles, from $20 to $50.
Leather Easy Rockers, 25 styles, from $25 to $65.
Easy Chairs and Rockers in fabrics, 35 styles, $25 to $[illegible].
Music Cabinets, 37 styles, from $7 to $100.
Parlor Cabinets, 41 styles, from $20 to $375.
Gilt Parlor Cabinets, 20 styles, from $50 to $300.
Fancy Upholstered Rockers, 35 styles, from $11 to $3[illegible].
Fancy Upholstered Chairs, 100 styles, from $4 to $55.
Gilt Parlor Chairs, from $4.50 to $18.
Library Tables, 70 styles, from $15 to $350.
Parlor Tables, 125 styles, from $6 to $350.
Card Tables, 30 styles, from $10.50 to $85.
Bookcases, 115 styles, from $6 to $220.
Dressing Tables, 60 styles, from $15 to $100.
Tall Hall Clocks, 36 styles, from $32 to $625.
Women's Desks, 175 styles, from $8 to $225.
Fancy Sewing Tables, 15 styles, from $10 to $65.
Fancy Tea Tables, 27 styles, from $7 to $110.
Morris Chairs, 70 styles, from $6.25 to $62.
Women's Desk Chairs, 50 styles, from $3 to $17.
Standing Hall Racks and Seats, 60 styles, $8.50 to $2[illegible].
Sideboards, 125 styles, from $18 to $350.
China Cabinets, 100 styles, from $15 to $280.
Extension Tables, 140 styles, from $10 to $170.
Bureaus, 100 styles, from $9 to $200.
Chiffoniers, 125 styles, from $7.25 to $175.
Bedroom Suites, 60 styles, from $30 to $1810.
Parlor Suites, 75 styles, from $16 to $4700.
Cheval Mirrors, 30 styles, from $25 to $150.
Couches, 60 styles, from $12.50 to $65.

A special item of interest at this time: A lot of Gilt Chairs of various patterns, covered with pretty figured light-colored damask in different colors at prices much below regular, for instance:

At $6.75, from $10—Gilt Reception Chairs; upholstered spring seats; figured damask cover.
At $10, from $15—Gilt Roman Chairs; carved arms; upholstered spring seats; figured damask cover.
At $10, from $15—Gilt Corner Chairs; carved back; carved panels; shaped seat; upholstered spring seat; figured damask cover.

Fourth Floor.

Robe Patterns

From Paris

THESE are the richest dress fabrics that come from abroad—the finest holiday gift, in the line of a dress that can be found anywhere.

The robes are so designed, that when made up they will be, in every point of fact but the sewing, Paris costumes.

The skirts are practically finished except for putting on the band, and turning them up to the proper length. The waists are outlined, and trimmed with applique, and embroidered in harmony with the skirts.

The fabrics are fine broadcloths and Venetian cloths, with a wide variety of trimmings.

Below we give the former and present prices of these robes:

At $30, from $38. At $58, from $70
At $38, from $50. At $60, from $75
At $50, from $65. At $68, from $80
At $55, from $68. $125, from $150

Rotunda.

Women's Neckwear

WE have a most remarkable variety of charming neck-fixings for women—fancy hand-made stocks, jabots and yokes, made of silks, velvets, lace and chiffons, studded with glistening beads and decorated with hand-work stitching in all sorts of novel effects.

There are styles for girls and elderly women, as well as innumerable styles for ages between.

They are ideal for gift purposes.

Fancy Hand-made Stocks, $1.50 to $4.50.
Fancy Hand-made Jabots, $3.75 to $6.
Fancy Hand-made Yokes, $11 and $12.

Broadway.

Lace Waists

THE rich, dressy effects of laces are utilized to the fullest extent in these handsome Allover Lace Waists for afternoon and evening wear.

The foundation, of course, is silk—and the laces are Point Venise, cream or white Chantilly, embroidered chiffon and others. Prettily contrasting touches are given by means of panne velvet or silk strapping or piping, or chiffon or other trimming.

They will greatly attract, by their refinement and distinctiveness of design, every woman whose taste leads her to dress well. Prices are $10 to $18.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Fine Handkerchiefs

AMONG the more elaborate sorts the selection is just as broad as in the plainer grades.

There are the dainty Lace Handkerchiefs, trimmed with Valenciennes and Mechlin lace and insertion—all hand-made handkerchiefs that every beauty-loving woman delights in possessing. About 50 styles, each attractively boxed—75c to $3.

Then the handkerchiefs of real Duchesse lace, with finest, sheerest linen centers—hundreds of most beautiful patterns, and ideal Christmas gifts. $1 to $25.

Broadway.

Fur Coats

THE [illegible]ecent weather delighted the polar bear at the "Zoo," as well as all womankind provided with fur garments.

We have a superb collection from which those not supplied may choose. And many are remarkably low in price.

Perhaps you've been wondering what to give wife, mother, sister, daughter, for Christmas. A better suggestion will be hard to find.

Persian Lamb Coats, with high collar and extra full revers of dark mink and beaver; lined with fancy silk. $150.

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, lined with heavy black satin. $75 and $90.

Electric Seal Coats, with high collar and bell sleeves. $29 and $37.50.

Cloth Automobile Coats, lined with squirrel, in lengths from the short box coats to the long Newmarket. $45 to $150.

Double Collarette Scarfs of mink, trimmed with tails. $25.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Reductions on Girls' Coats

THERE are probably many mothers who would like to take advantage of this offering of Girls' Winter Coats that there are coats—for the group is not a large one. But it is mighty interesting, though—

$20 to $30 Coats at $15

They are Three-quarter and Full-length Coats of velveteen, peau de soie, and fine tailor cloths, in a variety of effective colorings, styles and trimmings. Sizes are 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine Clocks

Under-Price

THIS is a collection of very handsome French Regulator and Figure Clocks which have been shown as samples, and are not as fresh as others in our holiday stock, hence we wish to sell them quickly; and these prices should do it in a jiffy:

Gilt and Crystal Regulators, $15, were $20; $18, were $23 and $26; $20, were $24, $27.50 and $31; $22, were $28.50; $24, were $30; $35, were $47.50; $40, were $61.50.

Onyx and Gilt Clocks, with figure tops, $15, were $23.50; $20, were $26.50; $25, were $32 and $35; $27, were $37.

Clock Store, Basement.

Upholstery—

Holiday News

HERE are just four little hints of what the Upholstery Store holds for you, if you wish to blend sense with sentiment, in part of your Christmas giving:

For $3—*White Irish Point Lace Curtains*, in new patterns; regularly priced at $5.50 to $7 a pair.

For $7—*White Irish Point Lace Curtains*, in present-season designs; regularly $7.50 to $10.25 a pair.

For $7—*Portieres* of armure, in handsome new styles and patterns; tapestry borders appliqued on front; edges trimmed with cord. Regularly $9 a pair.

For $10—*Portieres*, Mercerized, in new patterns and desirable colors; corded edges. Regularly $15 a pair. 3d floor.

Children's Aprons

SHALL the little people find a dainty apron among their Christmas presents? There are lots of attractive sorts to choose from here, that are bound to delight the children of 2 to 12 years.

They are of fine lawn, in yoke and waist effects; some trimmed with embroidery insertion, others with lace edging and ribbon, and plain or hemstitched ruffles.

Prices are 50c, 85c and $1—they would be 65c to $1.35 elsewhere.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cut Glass

WANAMAKER Cut Glass is noted for its lustre, brilliance and beauty of cutting. Also for its prices, that are regularly below the market. The pieces mentioned here are, thanks to special concessions, priced even lower than usual.

Figures tell just how much:

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50
Worth $5, $8.50, $10, $12.
Nappies, 8 in., $3.25, $5, $6, $7
Worth $5; $8, $9.50, $12.
Celery Trays, $3.50 and $5
Worth $5 and $8.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, $2, $2.50,
Worth $2.25, $3, $3.75,
$3, $3.50 and $4
Worth $4.50, $5 and $6.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50,
Worth $3.50, $5, $6.50,
$5.50 and $6
Worth $8.50 and $9.
Decanters, $2, $3, $5.25, $6.50, $8
Worth $3, $5, $8, $9, $12.
Water Bottles, $3.50, $5, $6 and $7
Worth $5, $8, $9 and $12.
Cologne Bottles, $4, $5, $5.50, to $7
Worth $6, $8, $9, to $12.
Claret Jugs, $8.50, $12 and $15
Worth $12, $18 and $20.

Basement.

Christmas Books -:-

At Alluring Prices

QUITE feasible, thanks to the superb opportunities for book-buying that the Wanamaker Bookstore presents, to give books worth owning, in beautiful editions, at far below the original published prices. Here are four examples—all priced in a most modest manner:

Janice Meredith. Illustrated edition. 2 volumes in a box. By Paul Leicester Ford. Each volume with colored frontispiece; 74 full-page illustrations in all, by Howard Pyle and his pupils. Bound in silk cloth with gilt tops, uncut edges. One of the most popular of the great historical novels dealing with the American Revolution. Published at $5. Our price, $1.25 the set.

Rulers of the South: Sicily, Calabria and Malta. By F. Marion Crawford. Illustrated by 28 photogravures and 91 illustrations in the text by Henry Brokman. 2 vols. 8 vo., Publisher's price, $8. Our price, $4.

James Russell Lowell. A biography by Horace E. Scudder; illustrated with portraits of Lowell and others. 2 vols., large 12mo. $3.50. Our price, $2.25.

Sir Arthur Sullivan. Life story, letters and reminiscences. By Arthur Lawrence. Illustrated octavo. $3. Our price, 65c.

Then here's news of a valuable Atlas:

Everybody's New Census Atlas of the World. Containing ninety-three pages of colored maps, showing every country and civil division on the face of the globe. The proposed route of the Nicaragua Canal, the farthest Northern explorations; Congo Free State, Rhodesia and other South African States are shown. Together with historical, descriptive and statistical matter. Based on the latest available information of the world's peoples. Special ready reference lists showing all places in the United States, together with the latest census returns. Size, 10½x14 inches. Cloth cover, 85 cents; by mail $1.11.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Warm Slippers For Cold Days

SLIPPERS of all sorts, but all so obviously full of comfort and warmth for cold mornings and nights, that you'll be tempted to keep them yourself, instead of putting them to their intended use—Christmas presents:

Felt Slippers for men and women; warm, easy, durable; men's, $1.30 and $1.60; women's, in red and black, $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Foot-warmers; braided cloth with wool-fleece lining; $1 and $1.25.
Elderdown Slippers; flexible leather soles, 60c.
Pearl-gray horse-hide Lounging Slippers, trimmed with vari-colored ribbons, $1.75.
Elk-skin Slippers, trimmed with otter fur, $2.

Main Shoe Store, 4th av. & Ninth st.

Candy

In 5-lb. Boxes

JUST before Christmas every year, we sell great quantities of two excellent grades of Candies in 5-lb. boxes, at specially low prices:

At $1 for five pounds—A special mixture of Chocolates and Bonbons that is better even than our splendid 20-cent candies.
At $1.25 for five pounds—Chocolates, Bonbons and Fruit Candies that are regular 30c-a-pound sorts.

A Christmas supply of candy for a nominal outlay.

Basement.

WOMEN'S COATS

At Reductions You'd Look for in January

THE final advent of cold weather has had a marked and immediate effect on our stock of Women's Winter Wraps. The ranks have been decimated; there are gaps in the size-ranges that we can't fill up

So prices totter and fall among Coats that would remain at full prices for a while longer at least, if sizes were complete.

And you profit thereby now, instead of weeks later—on the best and handsomest of the season's styles and materials, with the splendid tailoring that one associates with Wanamaker wraps.

These are the sharply reduced groups:

At $10, reduced from $14, $15 and $16

A group consisting largely of short black Jackets; in splendid styles, though sizes are missing here and there.

At $25, reduced from $37.50 to $50

Three-quarter length Coats, in double-faced materials—mostly Scotch mixtures. Splendid garments for driving, traveling and similar purposes.

At $42.50 to $175, reduced from $85 to $350

Our entire remaining collection of women's luxurious Opera Coats; mostly in light colors; now all at *half price.*

Then a specially attractive and low-priced group of

$20 and $30 Coats, worth $27.50 and $40

A clear saving of one-quarter on Black Broadcloth Coats of fine quality, 50 in. long; with box back; double shoulder capes; collarless; edged with stitched panne velvet; sleeves gathered, with cuffs of same material. The $20 coats are half satin-lined; those at $30 are lined throughout with white peau de soie. A manufacturer wanted to keep busy until the Spring orders commenced; hence this very low price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Framed Pictures, $1

Just Half Price

IT'S impossible to have too many really good pictures on the walls of your home. And good pictures are not necessarily expensive—witness this most attractive offering.

They are artotypes, in soft browns or black; excellent reproductions of a variety of good paintings, in figures and landscape subjects. They are all matted, and framed in ornamental gilt; 24x28 in. Pictures that would rightfully and readily bring $2 each—priced, because of our large purchase, at

One Dollar Each

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

One Dollar

And the very simple arrangement for paying the easy monthly sums to complete the purchase, during the coming year,

Puts a REGINA MUSIC BOX Into Your Home for Christmas

It is the jolliest of all holiday gifts. It makes Christmas seem like Christmas; and it is an endless source of delight to children, old and young, all year round.

The REGINA MUSIC BOX is the best automatic musician ever invented. Nothing complicated, to get out of order; requires no attention; a child can wind and start it. Yet it plays practically all popular and classic music.

And the *Wanamaker-Regina Club* makes it wonderfully easy to buy.

This Best of Christmas Gifts Requires Only One Dollar of Your Christmas Money.

Come to the store, and learn all about it. If you can't come

Cut Out the Letter Sheet Below [Just outside the heavy black rule.]

By folding along the lines you can easily tear it out; fill in your name and address—and if you don't have an envelope handy, fold it as directed, put a *two* cent stamp on it, being sure that the stamp seals it, and

Mail It at Once

So that everything can be arranged in time for the jolliest Christmas you ever knew.

Annex, 770 Broadway.

This side to be folded out.

Fold along this line

Two Cent Stamp Here

JOHN WANAMAKER
Station O
New York City

REGINA MUSIC BOX CLUB

Fold along this line

John Wanamaker, New York.

Please send at once full information about the REGINA MUSIC BOX CLUB *advertised in today's* TIMES.

Yours truly,

.....

.....

Fold along this line

Place

Other end to lap over this end when folded.
Be sure stamp laps over both edges to seal the letter.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Registered Trade Mark.

Gift Handkerchiefs Of Real Lace

$1.00 to $10.00 Each.

We show a very wide variety of these fine dress Handkerchiefs, including:

Valenciennes Lace Edge, at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 each.

Valenciennes Lace Edge and Insertion, $2.00, 2 75 and 3.50.

Armenian Lace Edge, $1.25.

Duchesse and Point Laces, at $2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and up to 10.00 each.

Finer Hand - Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs, at $25.00 to $100.00 each.

Any of these Handkerchiefs may safely be ordered by mail.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Hats—No Middlemen's Profits. A single hat at wholesale price.

Flattish brims are to be "the" style.

Three Grades, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

Why pay $3 to $4 elsewnere?

Opera Hats (ribbed silk) 4.80.

Silk Hats (newest block) 3.90.

Men's Shoes.

$4.00 Patent Leathers at $2.35.

About 275 pairs Packard's and other good makers; also 325 pairs of Black Calf and Box Calf, Custom Lasts in stock,

4.98

They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank.

Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

Men's Furnishings.

Fine Underwear at a Bargain.

98c. Each,

for pink and blue wool, worth $2.00.

1.00 White Shirts at 49c.

They are the "Eighme" Shirt, a well-known dollar brand.

1.50 Kid Gloves at 98c. Imported goods, harness sewn.

You'll feel satisfied with yourself if you wear a Cluett-Peabody collar. Nothing is more becoming than a collar which fits well and is in the proper style. When you want that kind ask for

Cluett "Uvalda" 25c

Arrow "Stockton" 15c

Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Look for our name in 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES

in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

George H. Squire,

A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts

1 MAIDEN LANE

24 Door from Broadway.

COMMISSION AVERSE TO PROBING COAL TRUST

Judge Gray So Announced at Yesterday's Session.

Miners' Counsel Submitted Five Points to Prove That a Monopoly Exists in the Anthracite Industry.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 15.—The mine workers, after occupying 19 days in presenting about 100 witnesses, closed their case before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission late this afternoon, excepting that they will call one important witness to-morrow morning. The afternoon session was one of the most important sittings the commission has yet held, because the question of whether the close relationship of the coal-carrying railroads with the mining companies shall figure in the commission's effort to adjust the controversy came squarely before the arbitrators.

After the taking of testimony had ended Clarence S. Darrow of counsel for the miners said he wanted to present documentary evidence showing the relationship between the railroads and the companies and numerous other matters pertaining to the anthracite coal industry. Continuing, he said:

"I will present also a table showing the fluctuations in the anthracite industry as to the amount of mining in the past ten years and the amount per man. We will claim, of course, that the last year is not a fair criterion as to the amount of wages that a miner could earn. We say at some future time—do not promise now, but just wish to reserve the right if it should happen to come—we may want to ask some questions about any combinations there are of various railroad Presidents when we get them before this commission. We leave that question as it is. We may or may not want to ask that."

The Chairman—Well, of course, we will have to decide when questions of that kind come before us. The scope of our inquiry is to investigate and decide upon the matters in controversy between the anthracite mine workers and the operators, who have signed the letter of submission, or those who have intervened since. The question of the existence of a coal trust cannot be investigated here.

James H. Torrey, for the Delaware and Hudson Company, said the companies do not want to go into their case, and then after a while have the miners come on with some production of tabulations, or of coal Presidents or railroad Presidents or something else that will start an issue that the companies would have to go back and meet.

The Chairman—I take it that this commission will consider that it has quite enough to do to decide the important issues that now constitute the controversy, and, without deciding anything until it is actually presented, I can state as a general opinion that we shall be averse to widening the scope of this investigation beyond the terms of the submission.

Mr. Darrow—Still, I take it that the commission's authority is a little broader than that, to inquire into the conditions here and anything that would tend to the permanent settlement of this matter. I rather inferred that the commission would want to know something about freights and about the connection between the railroads and the mine owners. I think it also has direct bearing upon this case. At least one company has pleaded directly that they cannot afford to pay any more wages.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OFFERED.

Mr. Darrow then proposed to present the documentary evidence, which was voluminous enough to fill a bushel basket. Mr. Lloyd was permitted to proceed to read the documents with the remark from Chairman Gray: "You may submit them to us, but I do not think that the commission would go into the relations between the coal carrying companies and the miners unless you can show something more directly bearing upon the matters we have in controversy."

Mr. Lloyd then read a syllabus of the documents he had to present. He said:

"For the purpose of connecting the present facts with the past, we offer evidence of the causes, character, and results of the combinations, both of labor and capital in the anthracite coal industry; the profits of the business, both of mining and transportation; the relations of transportation companies to operators and miners and the economic, political, and social consequences that have resulted. This evidence thus offered we obtained from the reports of various legislative investigations by the States of New York and Pennsylvania and by Congress from 1871 to the present time, and embraces, we believe, all the important inquiries of that character which have been made."

Mr. Lloyd read an extract from the first annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Agriculture of Pennsylvania for the years 1872 and 1873, showing that the organization of labor was made necessary by the previous organization of employers in the anthracite fields. He submitted five points to prove that a monopoly exists in the anthracite industry as follows:

1. The ownership by certain railroads of extensive mining properties in the anthracite fields.
2. That men who are Directors in one mining company are members of Boards of Directors of other railroads and mining companies.
3. Joint resistance of the coal-carrying railroads to the individual operators building an independent railroad to carry their product at reasonable rates.
4. The community of interests of the coal-carrying railroads and their mining companies.
5. Constant acquisition of additional unmined coal by the coal-carrying railroads.

This brought Mr. Lloyd up to the point where he wanted to show the exorbitant freight rates charged by the companies and a specific objection was promptly entered by Simon P. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Company. Two of the Commissioners had temporarily left the courtroom and Chairman Gray hesitated to make a ruling on the objection, and asked Mr. Lloyd to read something else for the time being.

OPERATORS' COUNSEL OBJECTS.

At this suggestion Mr. Lloyd began to present evidence relating to the profits of the coal carrying railroads and the mining companies. He was instantly stopped by Mr. Wolverton, and then ensued a long colloquy over the question whether the freight rates and the profits of the two classes of companies could be properly heard by the Commission. Chairman Gray did not think so and ex-Congressman Brumm, one of the attorneys for the miners, argued that it could; that the coal companies and the railroads were one and the same; that freight rates were much higher for anthracite than for bituminous coal, and that the profits of the coal companies do not show on their books, but instead on those of the railroad companies. "It is a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul," he said.

During the discussion Chairman Gray announced that the Commission was assuming that the operators could pay a fair wage and that if employers cannot pay fair wages they ought to get out of the business.

Mr. Lloyd seemed to be satisfied with this view, and in his remarks to the commission said he would go no further; that the principle thus laid down by the commission would be welcomed by the workingmen of the country and set a precedent. If that principle is carried out, no employer in the country could, when his profits were low, decrease a workman's wages below the standard of fairness.

Chairman Gray, in a further discussion, said that if the companies in presenting their side of the case make the point that they cannot afford to pay an increase in wages, then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the subject.

LITTLE GIRLS IN MILLS.

Several little girls employed in silk mills were called to the witness stand to-day. The first girl called was only eleven years old, and she had to go to work because her father had been hurt in the mines. She said she worked from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M. for $2 a week.

Annie Denks, aged thirteen years, said she worked at night from 6:30 o'cock until 6:30 in the morning. She had to stand up all night during her work and received 90 cents a night. When the girl said she was employed at night every member of the commission seemed to be shocked. Judge Gray appeared especially indignant. He asked her where her father worked, and she told him in the mines. Judge Gray said, "I would like to see the fathers of these girls. It may be a necessity to send them to the mills, but I don't think a father has a right to coin the flesh and blood of his children into money. It is an outrage."

A small Slavonian girl, aged twelve, who also worked all night, gave her testimony through a thirteen-year-old girl interpreter. She worked twelve hours each night and received 3 cents an hour. She was asked whether her father owned the house she lived in, and she replied, "Yes." Chairman Gray, who was standing up and leaning over to get the girl's answer, straightened up, and as he walked to his seat remarked: "Well, I'd like to see her father."

Another thirteen-year-old girl said she worked all night in the silk mill at Dunmore for 66 cents a night.

Judge Gray—Does your father own his house?

"Yes, Sir; he's my stepfather."

"He is your stepfather; I thought so."

Judge Gray inquired as to the law in Pennsylvania regarding child labor at night. One statute was found which partially covered the case, and the Chairman remarked that it seemed as though the statutes of Pennsylvania in this part of the State do not seem to bother any one.

A breaker boy, 14 years old, testified that he has a ten-year-old brother working in the breaker of the Red Ash Company at Mount Carmel. The father of the boys was killed in the mines.

It was announced by the Coal Strike Commission at the opening of its hearing to-day that when it adjourns for the Christmas holidays, probably Saturday, it will be to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January. This decision, however, can be changed by the developments this week.

WELCOME MITCHELL HOME.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Dec. 15.—John Mitchell was given a warm welcome upon his return to his old home to-day. Spring Valley observed the day as a general holiday, and business was suspended in his honor. From near-by towns delegations began arriving at an early hour and joined in the demonstration. It is estimated that 3,000 unionists and citizens took part in the parade that escorted the labor leader from the train through the principal business streets.

The feature of the afternoon programme was the presentation of two sets of resolutions, one by citizens and labor organizations of Spring Valley and the other by the Peru Trades and Labor Council. The former was engraved on a large silver tray, part of a set of five pieces presented to President Mitchell, and felicitated him upon the success achieved for the miners in the Pennsylvania field. The latter resolutions were embossed on aluminium and incased in a massive frame.

CITIZENS RAID COAL CARS.

The Fuel Situation at Goshen, N. Y., Has Become Desperate.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The coal situation has become desperate in this village, and rich and poor alike are suffering. A number of respected residents of this village made a raid upon a string of coal cars standing on the Montgomery Branch switches by night and helped themselves liberally to the contents of the cars.

No effort has been made to apprehend them, for popular sentiment approves rather than condemns the act.

Factory Closed for Lack of Coal.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15.—The works of the Diamond State Steel Company in this city were closed temporarily to-day on account of failure of the coal supply. About 3,000 men and boys are thus made idle.

No Heat for Ballston Prison.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Dec. 15.—With the thermometer showing a temperature of 17 degrees below zero, the last shovelful of coal in the Court House bins was placed in the furnace to-day. No supply is in prospect. There are fifty-seven prisoners in jail, which is heated from the Court House.

Three Schools Closed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—Two public schools in Kearny and one school in the Arlington section were closed to-day, owing to the lack of coal. About 1,000 pupils were sent home.

Lighthouses Without Coal.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Dec. 15.—The lighthouses at Point Judith, Watch Hill, and Block Island are without coal and Superintendent H. H. Knowles has been unable to relieve them. He has reported the fact to Superintendent Kimball of the Life Saving Service in Washington.

SLEIGHS CROWD THE DRIVES.

All of the drives in Central Park and the avenues leading to them were crowded yesterday afternoon with sleighs of every kind and description. Constant traffic, aided by the sun, put a finishing touch to the footing, and it was declared by all to be the finest in years. In Seventh Avenue and the East Drive in the Park the sleighing was especially fine. Conspicuous among the rigs that sped along were the speed cutters hooked to spirited trotters and pacers bound for the Speedway, where a large number of reinsmen spent several hours in brushes for the honors of the road. The lower stretch had been planed and rolled for the occasion.

Among the first to arrive, ready and anxious to meet all comers, was James Murphy of Chicago, driving his recently purchased pacer Dusty Wilkes, 2:15¼, hooked to a Western model speeding cutter of graceful proportions. After several warming jogs the pacer was turned to a good start with the champion Speedway trotter, Kingmond, 2:09, driven by Claus Bohling, and Dusty Wilkes made such a poor showing that Mr. Murphy sent him back to the stable and took the reins over his little bay pacing mare, Rotha J., 2:12½, and scored half a dozen straight heats. Mr. Murphy issued a challenge to the effect that he would meet any pacer in the city.

George Coleman, driven the pacer Shorty, 2:11¼, that made a record on Sunday by winning six brushes out of seven, accepted the challenge, and arranged terms which called for a meeting this afternoon at 4 P. M. over the lower course.

Prominent among the winners yesterday afternoon was David Lamar's pacer, Nathan Straus, (2:05¼,) who proved extremely fast over the snow. Kingmond won an easy victory over the trotting mare Vola, (2:12½,) and the black trotting gelding Black Jim, (2:18½,) driven by E. C. Harvey, won a half-mile go from the pacer La Favorita, (2:16½,) driven by Charles J. Blanchard.

Others on the road were John Howell, driving the trotter Blonde, (2:12½;) W. J. Arkell, behind a handsome pair of cobs; David Levy, driving the bay mare Della K.; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer Bonnie Kirkland; David Goodman, behind the trotter Freeland, (2:17¼;) W. Luhs, behind the big trotter Mosul, (2:09¼;) Walter Kilpatrick, driving his brown trotter Royal Rene, (2:20,) and Charles Welland, driving the bay mare Lorna Doone.

Many sleighs were out in the evening, but at about 10 o'clock rain began to fall, and there was a rush for the stables.

SKATING AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Hoisting of the Red Ball Sent Thousands to the Park.

The lake in Van Cortland Park had about 8,000 skaters early last night. Preparations for skating were begun early in the morning, when men were detailed by Superintendent Peters of the Bronx Parks to clear off six inches of snow. It was ascertained that the ice averaged seven-inches in thickness and that it would not be necessary to erect "danger" signs.

At noon the red ball was hoisted and hundreds of skaters assembled. After school hours the number was augmented by boys and girls. The prevailing costume of the latter consisted of a short skirt, a sweater, and a tobogganing cap of the same color as the sweater. Students from St. John's College at Fordham were among the late comers in the afternoon. Curlers were out in force, and many members of the Yonkers Curling Club practiced in the afternoon. The beginning of skating was marked by an open-to-all race from the south to the north end of the lake. In the evening calcium lights were placed along the shore.

Coasting in Central Park.

Park Commissioner Willcox issued an order yesterday designating places in Central Park where the children can coast with their sleds and throw snowballs this Winter. The places are:

The Empire ball grounds at the southern end of the Park, with the entrance at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, for boys, and at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue for girls.

At the rear of the Seventh Regiment Mounment, at about Sixty-sixth Street, in the centre of the Park, for boys.

Near the conservatory lake, at Sixty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, for boys and girls.

Back of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the East Drive at One Hundredth Street, for boys and girls.

Baseball green and the north meadow for snowballing.

COAL PRICES INCREASED

For Hard Coal Retailers Have Added Fifty Cents a Ton.

Cost of Cartin Given as the Reason for the Advar e—Companies Working ay and Night.

More anthrac e coal than usual came to tidewater yest day, but deliveries were difficult on acc unt of the sloppy condition of some of the streets. Representatives of the companies aid that they are charging the circular pr e of $5 a ton, but dealers said that the independent operators are trying to mak a golden harvest out of the situation nd sending most of their coal to this cit where there is a great demand for it an high prices are more likely to be obtained.

A general ad ance in the schedule price was agreed on by the large retailers yesterday afterno n, the reason given being the increased st of carting. The following are the ad nces by the ton and prices of the various zes:

Domestic anthra te	from $7.00 to $7.50
Pea	from 5.25 to 5.75
Buckwheat No.	from 4.25 to 4.75
Domestic No. 2	from 4.00 to 4.50
Soft coal	from 6.50 to 7.50

Some of the ealers charged from $8 to $12 a ton. A a rule persons who were eager to get co l and were willing to pay a high price rec ved it, as it paid the dealers to make ex ra efforts for them. Some of the dealers ill supply coal at the yards if purchasers s nd trucks for it.

Concerning t e moving of the supply a representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and We tern Railroad said:

"The men w rked all night at the docks on Sunday ni ht, and will be working twenty-four hours a day while the present emergency las . That is, shifts of men will be put on alternately so that work will be going o night and day."

A coal agent said:

"The questio as to whether the public will suffer is one which the public itself must decide. If the man who needs ten tons for the Winter will be content with a ton at a time, everybody else will be cared for as well as himself. That is the situation. The public can make conditions good or ill for itself."

Michael Burns of Burns Brothers said, regarding the selling of coal by the pail, that those who sold it at the regular depots at 14 cents a pail were not charging any more than the men who sold it at 10 cents. A ten-cent pail meant twenty pounds, and a fourteen-cent pail thirty pounds.

The yard of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, where coal is sold by the pail, was short of coal. A new depot was opened at the yards of the Communipaw Coal Company, 602-608 West Fifty-first Street, for the west side people yesterday. There was not a large crowd at any yard.

Commander Booth of the Salvation Army said yesterday that its new building, in Chatham Square, will be opened to-day, and will be started with thirty tons of coal for distribution. Coal is to be sold at 10 cents a pail when it can be had, and in cases where the parties have no money and are destitute it is to be given away.

In South Brooklyn matters were as bad as ever yesterday. Dealers exhibited empty or nearly empty yards to customers, and some of them cut off their telephone calls. Each householder who obtained a ton of coal had a story to tell. One man paid $2 for a truck to cart two tons of coal from Manhattan. One woman, who had been trying for six weeks to get some stove and furnace coal, obtained a ton of each by accident yesterday. The consignees of the coal could not be found, and she gladly took it off the hands of the driver at the price contracted for, and sent for her neighbors to rejoice with her.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company issued the following statement yesterday:

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company, realizing the great need of coal in New York City, and to relieve the present situation there as much as possible, has issued instructions at their mines to make shipment up to the ability of its terminals at Perth Amboy and Jersey City to deliver the same.

COAL DEALER THREATENED.

"Red Hands" Said His House Would Be Burned If the Price of Coal Were Raised.

A postal card threatening to burn down his house if he raised the price of coal, and signed "Red Hands," has been received by Rudolph Reimer, of Rudolph Reimer & Son, coal dealers at Atlantic Avenue and Herkrix Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn. The police of the Liberty Avenue Station are seeking for the writer of the card.

The postal card, which was written in German, was delivered at his home, 124 Williams Avenue, on Saturday. It read as follows:

Mr. Reimer (coal baron): If you raise the price of coal, if you attempt to raise the price of coal, we will burn down your house. Do not think this is a joke. It is not intended so. We mean business and just as sure as you raise the price of coal, your house will be burned down. Take warning. RED HANDS.

Mr. Reimer and his son were inclined to treat the matter as a joke, but Mrs. Reimer was alarmed by the threat, and at her request the police were consulted. Since Saturday the Reimer house has been guarded by policemen.

80,000 TONS ON HAND.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company began today to ship coal on its wharves here twenty-four hours a day. The cold weather makes the coal hard to handle, and last week the average shipment per day was about half what it would have been under ordinary conditions of weather.

The company has about 30,000 tons standing in cars and nearly 50,000 tons in its stockgrounds. The coal is being loaded into boats as rapidly as possible, and what cannot be shipped at once is put into stock as rapidly as possible, in order to release the cars and send them back to the mines. The company is receiving daily about 20,000 tons of coal. Coxe Brothers & Co. are sending large quantities of coal here also.

At South Amboy the Pennsylvania Company is shipping its entire receipts, which are not yet half what they generally are at this time of the year.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company is shipping about 8,000 tons a day at Port Reading, and more than half of it goes to New York City.

SOOT ON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The coal famine has produced one calamity in Washington that has greatly exercised several public officials. The Washington Monument is gradually turning dingy and black from the dense clouds of smoke that hover over the southern part of the city day and night.

The smoke comes from the use of soft coal, which has been an absolute necessity, owing to the difficulty of getting anthracite. Not only do private concerns use it, but the Government departments have been as frequent and regular violators of the smoke law as any.

The monument is blackened particularly from the pouring from the huge chimney of a refinery and electric lighting company situated near. The tall white shaft is showing the effects of the sooty smoke only on the side nearest to the chimney, which is the windward side. The prevailing mild weather of late has contributed to adhere to the injury, causing the soot to marble.

The other day one of the keepers at the monument at the top, went up to the small windows and, reaching out, with a cloth wiped away the soot. The large white spot that was left could be seen from the grounds hundreds of feet away.

The sight from the top of the monument or from the windows of the office of the Postmaster General any day shows how rapidly Washington is becoming another Pittsburg the olden time before the liquid fuel came into vogue. The whole southern part of the city is usually overhung with a dense clould of smoke that darkens the landscape as it rolls off slowly toward the Potomac.

The difficulty was made to-day that delivery of coal is very much hindered by insufficient trackage at the Pennsylvania Railroad station. This will be overcome, the railroad company having been given permission to lay additional tracks for the discharge of coal cars.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

We will not keep open any night this week but Saturday.

Remarkable Offerings in Men's Pajamas and Night Shirts

First Floor.

Any article under the category of Men's Furnishings is acceptable as a Christmas gift. If he's a member of the family, Pajamas and Night Shirts will not be amiss. You may now purchase these very useful and necessary garments at prices that are remarkable for their littleness. Never, in fact, has our Men's Furnishing Store offered greater values.

$2.50 to $4.00 Pajamas, $1.59.

Heavy and medium weight fancy flannel Pajamas, full size and best finish, made with turndown collars, pearl buttons and loops; the prices were $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00, to close at $1.59 suit.

$4.50 to $6.50 Pajamas, $2 75.

185 suits of medium and very heavy weight imported fancy flannel Pajamas, in stripes and plaids, made and finished in a superior manner, full size, frogs and pearl buttons, turndown collars; altogether the finest garments in fancy flannels at any price; our prices were $4.50, $5.75, $6.50 each, now $2.75.

$7.50 Silk-and-Wool Pajamas, $3.75.

36 suits of fine imported medium weight silk and wool Pajamas, in fancy plaids and plain white, splendid washing quality, made and finished by hand, turndown collars, silk frogs; regular price $7.50 suit, now $3.75.

$9.50 Pure Silk Pajamas, $4 25.

45 suits of fine quality pure silk Pajamas, finest imported, of real, natural pongee silk or pure ivory white twill and China silk, full sizes; regular price $9.50 suit, now $4.25.

$1.50 to $2.00 Night Shirts, 95c.

45 Night Robes, made of fine quality sateen, fancy embroidered and trimmed, in white, pink and blue; values from $1.50 to $2.00 each, at 95c.

$2.00 to $2 75 Night Shirts, $1 50.

90 Night Shirts, of fine quality sateen, hand finished, embroidered and trimmed elaborately, in white, pink and blue; some with military and some with turndown collar; regular price from $2.00 to $2.75, each $1.50.

$2.75 to $3.75 Night Shirts, $1.90.

110 fine fancy Cotton Night Shirts, especially made for holiday trade; also, elaborately trimmed robes of white and fancy sateens; also silk trimmed white corded Madras Robes, some with military collar, others with turndown collars; regular prices from $2.75 to $3.75 each, now $1.90.

$4.75 to $7.50 Pure Silk Night Shirts, $3.50.

34 of the most beautiful pure Silk Night Shirts, in white, pink and blue, of twill and China silk; some have plain, others plaited fronts; embroidered and trimmed elaborately; regular prices from $4.75 to $7.50 each, for $3.50.

Men's Neckwear and Suspenders For Holiday Giving.

First Floor.

Men's handsome silk Neckwear, rich in coloring, heavy in quality, light, medium and dark shades; in four-in-hands, folded squares or tecks; full choice assortment; at, each.....50

Squares of rich silk, made into the most elaborate shapes of open or folded squares, designs and patterns the most aristocratic to be had at any price; we procured them at a great price concession from a leading firm of manufacturers of high class Neckwear, who were dissolving partnership. They are in endless variety, light, medium and dark colorings, made in the most approved styles of folded or open squares, to be tied as four-in-hands, Ascots or once-overs, each.....$1.50

Men's heavy weight pure silk wide Ottoman Web Suspenders, light tints or dark shades, leather ends, gilt buckles, elastic backs; actual worth $1.00 pair, at.....50

Silver Buckle Suspenders, every conceivable style, in sterling silver, or gold plated buckle Suspenders, in colors, white and black; boxed individually, at, pair, from....$1.00 to $6.00

Holiday Books for Men.

Second Floor.

JEANNE D'ARC, by T. Douglas Murray, beautifully printed on special paper; illustrated with photogravures; 1 volume, $5.00 and $8.00

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FORERUNNERS, by Sidney Lanier, 2 volumes; large paper edition on Van Gelder paper; limited; 2 volumes, net.....$25.00

EDGAR ALLAN POE, complete works; Virginia edition, 17 volumes, flexible, in a box to match binding.....$9.75

PARIS, PAST AND PRESENT, by Henry Haynie, 2 volumes, cloth; with 24 photogravures and 32 half-tone engravings.$4.00

RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 2 large volumes, fully illustrated, per set.....$3.10

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ESSAYS, by John Fiske, 2 volumes, with frontispiece.....$4.00

MONTCALM AND WOLFE, by Francis Parkman, holiday edition, in 2 volumes, beautifully illustrated.....$4.25

THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS, by Jacob Riis; uniform with "The Making of an American".....$2.00

THE LITERATURE OF ALL NATIONS; De Luxe edition; in half morocco; deckle edges, fully illustrated; 10 royal volumes, $15.00

KIPLING'S INDIAN TALES, with original illustrations by Bridgman, in unique cover design.....$1.49

AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, by Richard Le Gallienne, illustrated by Green; large 8vo.....$2.40

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF U. S. GRANT, 1 volume, quantity limited; fully illustrated.....79

THE CONQUEROR, by Gertrude Atherton, a romance of Alexander Hamilton, one of the strongest books of the year.$1.08

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses

First Floor.

Americans are the greatest theatre-goers in the world, but they need a French Opera Glass—the celebrated Lemaire, to enable them to enjoy a performance fully. Here are Opera Glasses and Field Glasses anybody would love to receive, and you can afford to please a friend at these prices.

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, white and Oriental pearl, fine gold plated mountings; 11 and 13 ligne. $8.75 and $9.25

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, white and Oriental pearl, fine plate mountings; 15 ligne.....$10.50

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, white and Oriental pearl; small size, with pearl handle.....$17.95

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, white and Oriental pearl; barrel and handle.....$27.00

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, morocco cover, 11 and 13 ligne.....$3.75 and $4.25

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, morocco cover, 15 and 17 ligne.....$4.95 and $5.75

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, glazed leather with fine gold plated mountings, 15 ligne.....$6.00

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, morocco, aluminum mountings, 15 ligne.....$13.25

Genuine Lemaire Field Glasses, with aluminum mountings, $29.50

Genuine Lemaire Field Glasses, morocco cover; powerful lenses.....$12.00

Christmas Pictures.

Fourth Floor.

Pictures are particularly appropriate for holiday giving. We are as busy as we can be selling them. Here will be found as choice and complete a stock as you've ever had the pleasure of gazing upon, and it's so comprehensive that every purse and fancy can be met. A mere hint to-day of low priced ones.

Fencing Girls, in 1½ inch close black frame, with gilt swords crossed at top; very artistic.....35

Hand-colored Artotype Engravings of figure pieces, very dainty in 2½ inch gilt frame, with corners; size 25x29; large selection of subjects.....$2.00

Hand-colored Photogravures of Sports, in 2½ inch polished quartered oak frame, with gilt lining and mat, for dens and dining rooms; size 25x30.....$3.50

Novelties from the Art Dept.

Second Floor.

Our assortment and stock of novelties, besides the more prosaic and practical merchandise to be found in this department, is unequalled anywhere. Here's a list of articles, any one of which is highly appropriate for Christmas giving:—

Calendars, many new and clever ideas artistically arranged to welcome 1903. Each suggests some popular pursuit, pastime or problem. One special, the Football Team, at.....98

The Golf Girl Calendar, breezy with outdoor air and action, in gay holiday attire, each.....79

Late novelty—Pin Balls, in colorings to suit every fancy, at 98

Blotters, in many and varied designs; one suggestive desk blotter, the "Why Don't You Write?" for.....25

Match Scratchers on background of bright coloring, in odd fancy shapes, at.....75

Shaving Paper Pads, in white and rainbow tints, make useful and pleasing presents, at, each.....29

Only the artist's brush can describe the beauty of the many colored burnt wood novelties. The browns are the infinite soft tints of late fall, the reds glow like melted rubies; in fact, every color is at its best.

Burnt Wood Fruit Trays; decorated in a variety of artistic designs, one large Fruit Tray ornamented with full clusters of dark purple grapes and olive green leaves; at.....$7.50

Large size Burnt Wood and Decorated Trays, in cherry design, very effective.....$6.75

Tie Racks, handsome, useful and appropriate Christmas presents for men, each.....$1.95

Cocktail Trays, of burnt and decorated wood, covered by suggestive design, done in bright coloring.....$3.75

Burnt Wood Trays; ornamented in Art Nouveau and Floral Patterns, at.....$2.25

Book Racks of burnt and decorated wood, in conventional floral designs, at.....89

Book Racks, decorated wood, floral designs; some of the prettiest have highly colored background of green.....$1.19

Book Racks of burnt wood, presenting on either side the profile of the beautiful Gibson girl; the artistic browns of the material bring out perfectly the soft contour of face and head, each $1.25

Book Racks of burnt wood; design represents two jovial 16th century Monks, a refined and beautiful study ornament, $2.39

Book Racks of burnt and decorated wood, flower effects, in delicate tracery of line and color, at.....$2.95

Shawls and Fascinators.

Second Floor.

We believe we have the largest and most complete line of Shawls and Fascinators in the City. They come in all colors and combinations, and are offered at all prices: thus every desire and every purse may be met. For Christmas Gifts they're not easily bettered.

Women's hand-made Fascinators, in red, white, light blue, pink and black; made of Germantown wool . . . 55

Women's hand-made Fascinators, in red, light blue, white, pink and black; made of Germantown wool . . . 95

Women's Fascinators, double sheet stitched, hood effect, trimmed with ribbon, in red, pink, light blue, white and black $1.25

Women's double cape Shawls, combination colorings; made of Shetland Floss, hand made $1.35

Women's double cape Shawls, white with colored border, made of Shetland Floss $1.75

Women's double ripple cape Shawls, extra full sweep; in solid colorings; hand made $3.95

Full assortment of Chinchilla effects . . . . . $1.95, $2.95 and $3.95

Also an assortment of Square Shoulder Shawls, with fringes . . . . . $1.35 to $4.50

Women's Coats and Capes.

Third Floor.

Most stores begin to feel fearful of keeping full stocks in winter wearables just now. That's where we differ with them in judgment and practice. We believe you should find here what you want at any time. Our assortment in the coat department is almost as varied and perfect now as it was in October and November. However, manufacturers make price concessions at this season, therefore we make them to you as well.

Women's Coats, of very fine quality Kersey; loose fitting full box back, Kimono sleeves; trimmed with stitched straps of self material, lined with heavy black peau de soie . $14.75

Women's Coats, of fine soft finish Boucle, in black; half fitted back; welted seams; velvet collar, turn-over cuffs; beautifully tailored and finished; lined with excellent quality black satin.....$10.00

Women's Coats, of good quality Thibet or Cheviot, in black and Oxford; loose fitting, collarless. With vestee of black velvet, lined with a heavy grade black satin..... $7.50

We call particular attention to our assortment of Golf and Steamer Capes, at.....$5.50, $8.75 and $10.00

Sterling Silverware for the Holidays.

First Floor.

We are making an exquisite holiday showing of Sterling Silverware. The stock is very broad and the variety of styles richly profuse. The display will indeed charm the seeker after brilliant and highly appreciable Christmas gifts. The prices are generally lower than you'll find in most stores—thus there's splendid opportunity for holiday investment.

Sterling Silver Teaspoons, six in case.....$3.25

Sterling Silver Bonbon Spoons, silver and gilt bowls, each, $1.25

Sterling Silver Sugar Spoons, each.....$1.25

Sterling Silver Butter Knives, each.....$2.00

Sterling Silver Berry Spoons, each.....$2.50

Sterling Silver Meat Forks, each.....$3.00

Sterling Silver Gravy Ladles, each.....$2.35

Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, set of 6.....$3.00

Sterling Silver Deposit Ware.

Claret Pitchers, colored glass, bright and gray deposit work, $23.00, $27.00

Vases of assorted colored glass, with bright and gray silver deposit.....$6.95 to $27.00

Decanters, gray and bright silver deposit, $17.50 to $25.00

Liquor Bottles, with bright silver deposit.....$28.50

Bouquet Holders, of Tiffany Glass, ornamented with Sterling deposit.....$3.75 to $4.25

Cologne Bottles, with silver deposit.....$1.50 to $5.25

Watches.

First Floor.

Men's Solid Gold 14 carat Hunting Case Watches; heavy cases, fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements, in 7, 15 and 21 jewels.....$30.00 to $65.00

Men's Solid Gold 14 carat Open Face Cases, fitted with Elgin or Waltham movements, 7, 15 and 21 jewels, $26.00 to $59.00

Ladies' Solid Gold Chatelaine Watches; fine Swiss movement.....$10.25

Ladies' Enamelled Gold Inlaid Chatelaine Watches; in various colors.....$7.75

Ladies' Hunting Case Watch; guaranteed for 25 years; fitted with a fine Dueber, Hampden movement, engraved; plain and engine turned styles.....$10.75

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, pendant set, engine turned and engraved styles; fully warranted.....$3.95

Solid Gold Jewelry.

First Floor.

Solid Gold Hatpins, set with real stones, $2.95 to $10.50

Solid Gold Necklaces, various patterns, 12½ to 22 inches, $1.76 to $6.75

Solid Gold Cuff Patterns, extra heavy, 14 carat gold, plain Roman finish, for engraving.....$4.95

Solid Gold Baby Pins, plain, fancy and with setting; value $1.75 pair.....$1.25

Solid Gold Baby Pin Sets, with chain; new patterns; value $3.75, at.....$2.75

Solid Gold Brooches, plain and fancy.....$1.95

Baby Rings, solid 14 carat gold; extra heavy and set with good sized diamond; value $5.00, at.....$3.95

Ladies' Signet Rings, extra heavy; Roman and bright finish; new designs.....$4.50

Candies and Novelties.

First Floor.

We are showing in our Candy Dept. a magnificent line of exclusive novelties in Favors, Mottoes, Baskets, Boxes, French and German Receptacles, &c., Indian Clubs, Tenpins, Balls, made of wood for filling, decorated with ribbons and holly, 15 to 75

Splendid Snapping Bonbons, dozen.....10 to $2.00

Superfine Bonbons and Chocolates or all Chocolates, put up in 1, 2, 3 and 5 lb. boxes; regular 80c. sorts, for, lb.....60

Bonbons and Chocolates or all Chocolates, the kinds other stores sell at 60c. lb., in ½, 1, 3 and 5 lb. boxes, at, lb.....40

Bonbons and Chocolates or all Chocolates, that cannot be duplicated for 40c. lb., in

READY TO PLAY SQUASH

Many Country Clubs Now Arranging Winter Tournaments.

Baltusrol and Ardsley Will Hold January Events—Former Club May Apply for Golf Championship.

With the advent of Winter and the practical cessation of golf as a competitive sport the adherents of the latter game are devoting considerable attention to squash. The interest in the game is greater this season than ever before, and those who renounced it temporarily last Spring in favor of ping-pong have now returned to their first favorite with more enthusiasm than ever. Ping-pong has absolutely ceased to possess any undue attractions, and its sudden fall is one of the peculiarities of the sporting world. Squash, on the other hand, is constantly growing. There are more courts in and around New York now than last Winter. Contracts were recently let by the New York Athletic Club to build two or three courts. Work, however, will not begin until early in the year, and there will not be much of an opportunity for a busy squash season among the New York A. C. members until next year.

The two squash courts that were built by the Baltusrol Golf Club near Short Hills, N. J., last year have been crowded with players during the past two weeks. The stormy, Wintry weather has driven the golfing sharps inside, and many of them are practicing now in preparation for the coming tournaments. The Club Committee is arranging a handicap and a championship event. The former will be held soon after the pool tournament begins, which is to start on New Year's Day. There are a number of new players this year, and the handicap contest will serve to give them a rating. The leading players will be picked for the championship, for which one of the governors has offered a cup. Some of the active squash players of Baltusrol are Arthur Cater, H. R. Landale, W. Fellowes Morgan, Walter Wood, Jr., Howard Colby, Jeremiah Beall, and Louis P. Bayard, Jr.

Between twenty-five and thirty entries have been received for the handicap pool tournament which will be continued throughout January. Bradish J. Carroll, the pool champion of the Union Club, will be one of the leading contestants, and other scratch players will be Beverly Robinson, Hugh Toler, and Howard Colby.

Squash was a great success last year at the Ardsley Club, but the coming season promises to eclipse it. The regular players and several new ones are working hard to get in tournament shape, as a big club tournament is being planned for January. There will also be some pool and billiard contests.

The Ardsley Club's skating pond is all ready for use and the members were anticipating some delightful ice sport, but the heavy snowfall last week covered the frozen surface of the pond with from three to four inches of snow. If the cold weather holds on, the pond will be swept, for there is always a large outpouring of members at Ardsley when there is good skating, particularly on moonlight nights.

Pool, billiards and other indoor sports will be popular all Winter at the Nassau Country Club near Glen Cove. Extensive changes are being made to the clubhouse, more rooms being added and the opportunities for Winter enjoyment will be greater this season than ever before. The club has not yet definitely announced that it will apply for the National amateur golf championship next year, but the general opinion in metropolitan circles is that the application will be made. A new aspirant for the honor may be the Baltusrol Golf Club. There is a strong disposition among many of the Governors to offer the use of the links to the association, at any rate. How strong a fight Baltusrol will make for the event depends, to some extent, upon the other applicants. If Nassau really wants the championship, Baltusrol will not stand in the way, for, as a member said yesterday, "Nassau is entitled to the tournament, if it wishes it, in view of the many disappointments the club has encountered in the past."

Last year Nassau was only beaten by one vote on the first ballot by the Western Club, Glenview. Nassau has a grand course, and its enlarged clubhouse will furnish accommodation for a large number of players next season. If Nassau refuses to apply for the big event again, Baltusrol is almost certain to make a strong fight for the match. The 6,000-yard course at Baltusrol will remain open for play until February, and the regular greens will continue in use.

Many of the Powelton Club members at Newark, as well as those of the Mt. Pleasant Club, Ossining, and of other Hudson River clubs in the vicinity, are making preparations for ice yachting. Some new boats have been added to last year's fleet, and with a good season of ice a number of races will be arranged.

PRIZES PAID FOR CYCLE RACE.

Men in Six Days' Team Contest All in Good Condition.

The managers of the six-day team bicycle race which was contested in Madison Square Garden last week yesterday, at 12:30 P. M., met the long-distance riders who competed and distributed the prize money on the basis of the placing of the teams in the final sprints Saturday night. P. T. Powers represented the Kennedy-Powers Company, which conducted the race, and beginning with George Leander and Floyd Krebs, the winners, paid to Lehnder for his team the fifteen-hundred-dollar first prize, together with an allowance to cover the expenses of training through the actual time of the race. Money prizes were paid to the eight teams that finished in the first eight places, each team also receiving the allowance for training, this being a sum sufficient to pay the wages of trainers and rubbers and the amount expended for food and training supplies in the six days.

The management also made provision for the men who were thrown out of the race because of injuries received while riding. Nat Butler of the team, Butler and Turville, and Woody Hedspeth, the negro rider of the team, Peterson and Hedspeth, being the most notable of the men thus provided for. Butler, who broke his shoulder late in the fifth day of the contest, has decided that it will be impossible for him to try to race again before Spring, and will rest until then. Most of the other men also will rest for a month or more, but Leander, of the winning team, and who finished the strongest and freshest man in the race, already has made a contract to go to Atlanta, Ga., next week to ride in a race against Walthour. All the riders were out on the street yesterday, none of them the worse for the race seemingly except those few who were injured in accidents.

Fordham Games for New York Colleges.

The managers of Fordham College athletics have decided on an important innovation in the conduct of athletics there, in arrangements now being completed for a set of games which will be open to all the colleges of New York State. The date for the competitions has not been selected as yet, but it is intended that the games shall be held in February. The new armory of the Second Battery on Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Fordham, has been selected for the meet. Maurice J. McCarthy will coach the Fordham track team again through the Winter and Spring months.

Swimming and Fencing at N. Y. A. C.

The first of a series of aquatic events to be held at intervals during the Winter will be given next Saturday night in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club. The events for the coming contest will be, in swimming, a 50-yard novice, 100-yard handicap, 200-yard handicap, and a water polo competition between Teams 1 and 2 of the New York Athletic Club. As practically all of the star water polo players of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club are now wearing the N. Y. A. C. colors, the latter club can put a strong aggregation of players in the field, or, rather, water, this season. Several Yale and Columbia swimmers have entered for the coming races.

The fencing members of the club are practicing for forthcoming Winter events, but no stated competitions will be arranged until after the arrival of Charles E. Goodhue, Chairman of the club's fencing team. He has been in Europe for several weeks, and is expected back next week. A regular club team will then be picked to compete in some of the open events which will be held at intervals during the Winter, many of them being at the Fencers' Club.

TRAINING FOR IRISH GAMES.

Hop, Step, and Jump Event Will Have Prominent Entrants.

Of the many contests which will make up the programme of Irish games to be decided in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 27, the running hop, step, and jump is the only one which is not seen very frequently on this side of the Atlantic at athletic meetings. It is distinctively Gaelic in origin and for many generations in all parts of Ireland it has been known as the hop, step and leap.

Quite a number of athletes have entered for this event, and it is very probable that the record of 48 feet 6 inches, established by E. B. Bloss at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893, may be equaled if not beaten on this occasion. At least three record holders will compete in this contest, namely: Ray T. Ewry of the New York A. C., record holder for the standing high and broad and three standing jumps; Myer Prinstein of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, holder of the American record for the running broad jump, and another member of this association, Dr. B. E. Mulligan of Yonkers, who holds the world's record for the ten standing jumps. Several other athletes have been training for some weeks past at Cedar Park, in the Bronx, and two of them, Englehardt and Mang, have become quite proficient at the Irish pastime. Engelhardt, on the strength of his having cleared 22 feet for the running broad jump, believes that he has an excellent chance for winning first honors, while Mang, who is an adept at the three and ten standing jumps, also thinks that he can successfully accomplish it in record figures.

WORK ON NEW STEAM YACHT.

Preliminaries Begun on Fast Craft for Spencer Kellogg of Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 15.—In the Jacob shipyard here the lines are being laid down for a fine new steam yacht designed by Henry J. Gielow of New York for Spencer Kellogg of Buffalo. The new craft will contain all conveniences and an endeavor will be made to deliver her about the middle of June. Her dimensions are 126 feet 8 inches over all, 101 feet water line, 16 feet beam, and 6 feet 10 inches draught. She will be equipped with a triple-expansion engine and two water tube boilers, enabling the boat to maintain a speed of fifteen miles an hour under normal conditions, and eighteen miles an hour with forced draught.

Two mahogany deck houses will be mounted on the flush deck, the one forward to be used as a dining room and the after house to be fitted as a social cabin, with a companionway leading to the staterooms. The owner's stateroom will be located aft of the engine room. Three other staterooms will accommodate guests and are to be located convenient to the companionway. The interior fittings are to be finished in mahogany and enamel paint relieved with gold. Mr. Gielow designed the Felicia, Marietta, and Albatross.

The frames of the Wintringham designed schooner yacht for Seymour L. Husted has been set up in the same yard, and all haste is being made to finish the craft.

CYCLISTS' NEW YEAR'S RACE.

Midnight Run of Century Road Club of America Interests Riders.

The interest of bicycle road riders just now centres in the coming second annual midnight New Year's race, for amateurs, the first event arranged by the Century Road Club of America for 1903. The race as arranged promises to excel even the first contest of the kind, held a year ago, in the enthusiasm it has aroused. The general plan of the event is that the start shall be made on the stroke of midnight, Dec. 31, at Bedford Rest, under the management of the New York State Division Century Road Club of America, the route to be Coney Island and return on the Coney Island cycle path. This race popularly is known as the Brooklyn-Coney Island road race. State Centurion P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, reports thirty entries received already. There are over twenty prizes, consisting of watches, plate, and jewelry. Two prizes were offered for the clubs scoring the most points. Two prizes also are offered to the two members completing the first two centuries of the New Year.

Encouraged by the good showing of racing members, the Century Road Club of America probably will have a fast team to represent the club in all amateur races on the track. Information and entries for the events announced can be obtained from Henry Velt, 114 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; Fred Mommer, 59 Greene Street, New York; Charles A. Lehritter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York; William G. Meister, 560 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, and C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, New York.

Awards for Princeton Athletes.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The University athletic management announced today that it had awarded class numerals to the following students who played on the football team this Fall:

Class of 1902, Montgomery; 1903, Bayles, Byles, Cole, Hermann, Howell, Scott, Stratton; 1904, Burrell, Butler, D. Edwards, Lloyd, McLeod; 1905, Baker, Brown, Burke, Delaney, Dull, Forney, Kafer, King, Minott, Otis, Pond; 1906, Bard, Brasher, Carruthers, Dutcher, Hardy, Hoagland, Keith, Munn, Vetterlein, Waller.

Columbia's Scheme for Ice Rink.

Columbia University students yesterday afternoon cleared off all the snow from the college athletic grounds, in South Field, and in the evening the field was flooded, in the expectation of a freeze that would convert the place into a skating surface. The plan is to keep at the work, taking advantage of all the cold weather, that the Columbia hockey team may have a convenient practice rink.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—John Peters was the only winning favorite to-day. Weather rainy; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Meran, 109 pounds, (Donegan,) 25 to 1, won; Major Tenny, 109; (W. Murphy,) 30 to 1, second; Oronte, 105, (Hoar,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Fading Light, Shot Proof, Sleepy Head, Uranium, Pageant, John Carney, and Piquancy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Shandonfield, 104 pounds, (Hoar,) 3 to 1, won; Optimo, 102, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, second; Atheola, 101, (H. Michaels,) 13 to 2, third. Time—1:49. Worthington and Light Hunt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. The Caxton, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 6 to 1, won; Tom Kingsley, 102, (W. Hicks,) 9 to 10, second; Lord Neville, 106, (C. Alley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Vesuvia, Jim Nap, and Dutch Carter also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. John Peters, 117 pounds, (Gannon,) even, won; W. J. Devoe, 110, (Otis,) 4 to 1, second; Echodale, 105, (O'Neill,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:34 3-5. Glennevis and Death also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Harry Wilson, 101 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, won; Doeskin, 103, (Treanor,) 10 to 1, second; Alpaca, 100, (McCafferty, 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Brown Vail, St. Tammany, and Russelton also ran. Pierce J. was cut off and pulled up.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; a mile and a sixteenth. Flaneur, 97 pounds, (D. Gilmore,) 7 to 2, won; Shut Up, 102, (Helgerson,) 7 to 2, second; Joe Doughty, 105, (Leblanc,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:01. Banish, Heroics, Elisa Dillon, and Miranda also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Cologne, 11; Marco, Flora, Levy, Enhance, 94 pounds each; Ravenspur, Prince Herman, 99 each; The Wizard, 102; War Cry, 103; Pirate, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Milton, Lady Superba, 90 pounds each; King Dodo, 93; Crescent City, Lady Brockway, 100; Mathilde, 102; Ardita, Honey Brook, 103; Grantor, Doctor McNulty, Sister Kate, 11, Aline S., 105.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Dutch Carter, Maid of Enid, 96 pounds each; Phil Knight, 100; Willard J., Lissome, Kiss Quick, Miss Shanley, Star Gazer, James J. Corbett, 101 each; Zackford, 103; Rowdy G., 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Aurie B., 94 pounds; Hedge, Little Adele, 99; Floyd K., 102; Helen Ray, 103; Welcome Light, Tom Maybin, 105; Lord Touchwood, Florestan, 107 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Epidemic, 90 pounds; Kittanning, 98; Benmora, 100; Whiskey King, 103; Okla, Fonspray, Ordnung, Henry McDaniel, 105 each; Scorpio, If You Dare, Golden Rule, 117 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Swordsman, 99 pounds; Georgie Gardner, Moabite, 100; Trocadero, 101; Gin Spray, 103; Prince Blazes, 105; Morkete, 109; Lady Cherister, 111; Joe Lesser, 113.

BIG BOWLING CONGRESS

Mayor Bookwalter Outlines Plan of the Indianapolis Meet.

He Will Speak to Brooklyn Players Tonight—A Prize List Offered of Over $5,000.

Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter of Indianapolis, who is also President of the American Bowling Congress, the National Association of Bowlers in this country, did not arrive in this city Sunday evening as expected. The train upon which he came was due at 6 o'clock, but did not arrive at the Grand Central Station until about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. In consequence a meeting of Brooklyn bowlers which had been arranged for Sunday evening at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, and at which the Mayor of the Western city was to speak, was postponed until this evening, when it will be held at the same place.

Last night President Bookwalter addressed a large meeting of Manhattan bowlers at the White Elephant Alleys, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, in reference to the next annual meeting and championship tournament of the American Bowling Congress, which is to be held in Indianapolis during the week of Feb. 22. The last meeting of the congress, held in Buffalo last January, resulted in a disagreement, which almost split the association, on account of the number of proxies which some of the Western bowlers, particularly those from Chicago, insisted upon voting, with the intention of electing a Chicago man as President. The New York and Brooklyn bowlers, who were supporting an Eastern man for President, left the convention in a body and refused to renew relations with the congress until a compromise was effected by the election of Mayor Bookwalter. The latter is now anxious to interest Eastern bowlers in the coming meeting of the congress, and in particular to make certain that they will be well represented in the championship tournament.

At the meeting last night President Bookwalter, who was introduced by Dr. H. Timm, Vice President of the New York Bowling Association, first gave the New York bowlers assurance that they would receive fair play in the convention, and that the unpleasant experiences of last January at Buffalo would not be repeated. He then outlined the preparations for the tournament, which is expected to be the largest ever held in this country and to have over 3,000 entries. The prize list, which was $3,000 at Buffalo last Winter, will be $5,000 this year, and in addition Mayor Bookwalter will offer a prize of $100 to the player making the highest total score in the three tournament events, which will be for five-men teams, two-men teams, and individual players.

Through the instrumentality of Mayor Bookwalter the City of Indianapolis has agreed to pay all expenses of the tournament outside of the prize list, so that the latter will be largely, if not wholly, defrayed by the entrance fees.

The tournament will be held in Tompkins Square Hall, where ten new alleys and 3,000 seats for spectators will be built, every seat commanding an unobstructed view of the alleys.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

American Woolen Company Team Makes New High Team Score in Commercial League.

In the tournament of the Commercial Bowling League last night the American Woolen Company bowlers made a total of 934, which is a new high team score for the tournament, and defeated the Rogers, Peet & Co. and the Kirsch Manufacturing Company teams. The scores follow:

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 203; August, 183; O'Brien, 163; Brooks, 159; Coghlan, 157. Total, 865.

American Woolen Company—Frankle, 190; Cantrell, 221; Lansing, 187; Donaldson, 161; Warmuth, 175. Total, 934.

SECOND GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankle, 172; Cantrell, 183; Lansing, 161; Donaldson, 183; Warmuth, 190. Total, 889.

Kirsch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 165; Fisher, 141; Raubitschek, 147; A. Toense, 125; R. Toense, 129. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 175; Anger, 185; O'Brien, 138; Brooks, 190; Coghlan, 181. Total, 869.

Kirsch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 167; Fisher, 113; Raubitschek, 160; A. Toense, 182; R. Toense, 152. Total, 774.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Tall, 169; Travers, 126; Pearson, 125; Shaw, 184; Conway, 104. Total, 708.

A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 134; Wright, 137; Jack, 161; Herr, 136; Roberts, 179. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 133; Cordes, 112; Larkin, 126; Mott, 141; Leo, 177. Total, 689.

Parkinson & Burr—Tall, 124; Travis, 159; Pearson, 175; Shaw, 133; Conway, 133. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.—Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 194; Cordes, 136; Larkin, 101; Mott, 167; Leo, 161. Total, 759.

A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 164; Wright, 133; Jack, 141; Herr, 117; Roberts, 194. Total, 749.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 204; Breen, 165; Starr, 204; Fisher, 161; Arnold, 170. Total, 904.

Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 223; Dinsmore, 118; Kirk, 193; Carroon, 164; Dickson, 181. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.—Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 201; Boulanger, 181; Kirk, 198; Carroon, 223; Dickson, 192. Total, 995.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 202; Klepper, 202; Stiefel, 145; Schlett, 170; Fisher, 171. Total, 890.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 181; Klepper, 191; Stiefel, 199; Schlett, 183; Fisher, 185. Total, 939.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 194; Breen, 166; Starr, 197; Fisher, 213; Arnold, 171. Total, 941.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Crane & Co.—Good, 140; Herman, 116; Marx, 133; McCleary, 177; Grimshaw, 163. Total, 729.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, (New York)—Elder, 137; Mahnken, 138; Kavanagh, 120; Cosgrove, 173; Bollman, 159. Total, 727.

SECOND GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, (New York)—Elert, 159; Follette, 145; Kavanagh, 108; Cosgrove, 123; Bollman, 139. Total, 665.

The Metal Worker—Eilert, 148; Durkin, 132; Jimmerson, 131; Barnett, 153; Deasey, 206. Total, 770.

THIRD GAME.—The Metal Worker—Eilert, 143; Chew, 164; Jimmerson, 102; Barnett, 149; Deasey, 155. Total, 713.

Crane & Co.—Good, 191; Herman, 159; Marx, 126; McCleary, 147; Grimshaw, 130. Total, 753.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 180; Schwitzler, 180; Strickhold, 102; Wannemacher, 186; Albert, 179. Total, 887.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 159; Medicus, 194; Vandekar, 218; Stoddard, 160; Bierschenck, 138. Total, 864.

SECOND GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachhold, 199; Schwitzler, 160; Strickhold, 137; Wannemacher, 180; Albert, 178. Total, 854.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 167; Blue, 190; Herbert, 167; Schmitt, 204; Fernbach, 185. Total, 913.

THIRD GAME—Fulton Council—Lovell, 126; Blue, 130; Herbert, 180; Schmitt, 133; Fernbach, 154. Total, 727.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 146; Medicus, 156; Vendekar, 189; Stoddard, 166; Bierschenck, 150. Total, 807.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 187; Toomey, 132; Finley, 113; Greene, 173; Murphy, 122. Total, 727.

McGivney Council—Lee, 145; Greene, 182; O'Neill, 197; Moran, 138; Hulbert, 158. Total, 820.

SECOND GAME.—San Salvador Council—Carroll, 175; Winters, 155; Mahoney, 130; Davis, 124; Golie, 133. Total, 717.

Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 134; Toomey, 123; Finley, 182; Greene, 131; Murphy, 174. Total, 744.

THIRD GAME.—San Salvador Council—Carroll, 120; Winters, 144; Mahoney, 168; Davis, 172; Golie, 137. Total, 741.

McGivney Council—Lee, 182; Greene, 147; O'Neill, 178; Moran, 130; Hulbert, 124. Total, 761.

Cornell's Basket Ball Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Cornell's complete basket ball schedule was announced by Manager Sloat to-day, as follows: Dec. 19, Rochester, at Rochester; Jan. 10, Waverly, at Ithaca; Jan. 17, Columbia, at Ithaca; Jan. 22, Harvard, at Ithaca; Feb. 13, Yale, at Ithaca; Feb. 19 and 20, open; Feb. 21, Harvard, at Cambridge; Feb. 26, Yale, at New Haven; Feb. 27, Princeton, at Princeton; Feb. 28, Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia; March 6, Princeton, at Ithaca; March 12, Pratt Institute of Technology, at Brooklyn; March 13, Columbia, at New York; March 14, Renesselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy.

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Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. That great success. $1.00.
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Napoleon Jackson. By Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart. $1.50.
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The Biography of a Prairie Girl. By Eleanor Gates. $1.50.
Barnaby Lee. By John Bennett. $1.50.

CLASSICS.

The Century Classics. New issues: Essays of Elia, A Sentimental Journey. $1.25 net each (postage 10 cents).
The Thumb Nail Series. New issues: In Memoriam. The Rivals, Thoughts of Pascal.
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BROOKLYN TRACTION SERVICE.

The Manufacturers' Association of the City of New York last night, at its headquarters in Montague Street, Brooklyn, considered the condition of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and passed resolutions declaring that the service is shamefully inadequate, and at the company had done nothing in answer to repeated requests for better service, except unfulfilled promises. The resolutions directed the Committee on Railroad Facilities to "appeal to the Board of Aldermen, the Grand Jury, the Corporation Counsel, the Attorney General, the Railroad Commission, and the State Legislature for a special relief from present conditions and to secure legal measures to enforce proper consideration on the part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in the future."

The association also adopted, and by a unanimous vote, a resolution to the effect that Ashley Cole, as a resident of Brooklyn "does not appear to have exercised his power as a member of the State Railroad Commission to secure for Brooklyn reasonably decent transit facilities," and requesting Gov. Odell to appoint as the successor of Col. Cole "such a Commissioner as to people of Brooklyn may have reason to hope will not sesve the interests of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company exclusively."

John P. Kane's Debts $515,287.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, by John P. Kane of Huntington, L. I. The petitioner says that he owes individually and as the surviving member of the firm of Canda & Kane, builders debts amounting to $515,287.34. The schedule, as set forth in the petition, amounts to $400. There are 270 creditors. Canda & Kane, who had offices here for a number of years engaged extensively in building operations in Manhattan. The firm went out of business about nine years ago.

Four Clothing Firms Damaged by Fire.

Four clothing firms were damaged by fire and water shortly after 10 o'clock last night in the four-story factory building at 390 and 392 Third Street. The fire was confined to the establishment of Mullendict & Co., on the fourth floor of the factory, and did about $3,000 damage to the building. The stock and fixtures of Mullendict & Co. were damaged $2,000, and the firms of Rich & Rothenberg, on the third floor; Joseph Unger, on the second floor, and Joseph Rother, on the first floor, sustained a water damage of $2,000 each.

Rosary Hill Home.

Concerning Rosary Hill Home, a cancer hospital at Sherman Park, in Westchester County, and to correct the impressions that it is sectarian and that Roman Catholics are favored above Protestants, M. Alphonso Lathrop says that there have been sheltered at the hospital two Jews and a Christian as patients. "We have always had a number of Protestants among our patients," he says, "and this is especially the case among the male patients. All of the Protestants have been extremely courteous, and their gratitude toward us for being their only resource is our consolation."

Forming Harvester Combination?

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—George W. Perkins of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is believed to have completed the details of the new harvester company to-day. Mr. Perkins arrived in Chicago Saturday night and went to the Chicago Club, but his presence was kept secret. Mr. Perkins declined to talk, but it was said that the completion of the harvester combination was what required his presence here.

$7,000 for Park Avenue Tunnel Victim.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A verdict for $7,000 damages was rendered by a jury in the United States Court to-day, in the suit brought by William B. Brooks of Erie, Penn., against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in the Park Avenue tunnel accident in New York City in January, 1902.

Mission Wants Christmas Aid.

Christmas aid is asked by the Mother Mission of the Florence Crittenton Mission, at 21 and 23 Bleecker Street, where it is proposed to make the day one to remember for the erring and unfortunate young women who are sheltered there. Remittances may be sent to F. B. Waterman, Treasurer at the mission, and donations of clothing and provisions will also be gratefully received.

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STREET CAR SEAT FIGHT

Women Hold a Session Devoted to Real Business.

The Car Passengers' Rights Society Adopts a Constitution Which Is Intended to be Capable of Being Stretched.

The Car Passengers' Rights Society, composed of women who have begun a fight for adequate seating accommodations, met again yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Dore Lyon, the Treasurer, at 100 East Ninety-fifth Street. They made some progress in the work, which at present hangs rather heavily upon them, by the adoption of a constitution embodying the object and purposes of the organization.

The officers wish it to be understood that this constitution is not "iron-bound" in its stipulations, but rather of a flexible nature, capable of being stretched. Above all, the President, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, wishes it to be understood that there would be no "tea and twaddle" in the deliberations of the society, but that its sessions would be characterized by dignity and sense. She was moved to this declaration by an announcement which was made that Andrew H. Green would be willing to serve on the Advisory Committee of the society, providing it meant business.

At this point a new member who confessed to being a little hazy on what the society sought to accomplish, asked for light on the subject. "Do you seek to provide seating capacity for all, or seating capacity and standing room for a few—few enough to be in conformity with comfort and morality?" she asked.

Mrs. Savage seemed a trifle annoyed. "We haven't quite reached that yet," she said. "It is our purpose first to tell the companies that they are all wrong, and afterward tell them what improvements we want."

"Oh, that's it," said the inquirer, taking her seat, but betraying some dissatisfaction with the information she had received. It was Mrs. Henry T. St. John Gaffney, the Honorary President, who read over the constitution which the committeee had adopted. She felt the need of some explanation when she got to these two paragraphs:

The active membership of this society shall consist of women.

Associate and honorary membership is extended to men and women.

"The committee did not relish the idea of separating men and women, but felt it its duty to arrange the matter in this way," she said.

"That's right! That's right!" exclaimed several of the members.

More need of explanation on the part of Mrs. Gaffney and discussion on the part of the members was felt to be necessary when this governing stipulation was reached:

The Advisory Committee shall be composed of men proposed and accepted by the board of officers.

"Who are these men to be?" Dr. Anna F. Donaghue wished to know.

"They are to be men of affairs—men who are well known and respected," was the Honorary President's reply.

"I know," said the doctor, dubiously. "But there is a whole school of those fellows who act in the capacity of 'male patronesses.' Their names are merely attached to societies of this kind for the dignity they will lend to it, but they never do very much."

"We don't want that kind," broke in Mrs. Savage. "We don't want to be patronized. These men are to act as bulwarks between us and the public."

That seemed to settle the Advisory Committee proposition. There was another little hitch when the time for meetings, fixed in the constitution, was read, as follows:

Meetings shall be held on the first and third Fridays of every month at 11 o'clock in the morning.

"We selected an unfortunate day, because this is an unfortunate situation we are dealing with," remarked Mrs. Gaffney.

"I must again put in my plea for the working men and women," said Mrs. Frances Hardin Hess. "They would be practically debarred from taking any active part in this movement, if you insist upon those hours for meetings."

This proved a knotty point. It became more and more complicated by suggestions. Wednesday evening was prayer meeting night, Thursday Christian Endeavor night, Friday another day when in the evening there were religious services at some of the churches. In the end the duty of providing a date and time when bread winners could attend was thrown upon the shoulders of the committee which had drafted the constitution.

At this juncture the possibility of Andrew H. Green serving on the Advisory Committee was again broached. It was announced that Mr. Green would be willing to serve, because the purpose of the society was in harmony with his bill endeavoring to get the Government to mint 2½-cent coins, because it would be quite in harmony with the improvements the organization sought to bring about to have the members insist that 2½ cents only should be charged by the companies for persons compelled to stand, and 5 cents for those provided with seats. Although that suggestion was not given as coming from Mr. Green himself, it found favor with the members. That was yesterday's only suggestion of how to avoid the "close contact with objectionable persons," so much spoken about in the meetings heretofore.

In the end Mrs. A. E. Hulbert of 180 West Eighty-second Street offered her home as the place for holding the next meeting. The offer was accepted.

MORE CARS ON THIRD AVENUE.

Mr. Skitt Says Service on the Elevated Road Has Improved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—A general denial is the answer of Vice President Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Elevated to the complaint of F. H. Weeks, marine engineer of New York, who charges deficiency of car service, particularly on the Third Avenue line. Mr. Weeks wrote to the State Railroad Commissioners and said that the number of cars had been reduced since the installation of electric motive power. In his answer Mr. Skitt asserts that the road has not reduced the service in any way, but on the contrary is running sixty cars more than ever before in its history.

LOAN FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Sufficient Money Obtained to Meet the Company's Difficulties.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company held a protracted meeting to-day and to-night. It was announced that the election of a successor to F. H. Lewis, who resigned the Presidency last week, was not regarded as an urgent necessity and that the office would remain vacant for the present.

The most important feature of to-day was the statement that a satisfactory loan has been negotiated to meet the corporation's present financial difficulties. The total amount of the loan was not announced, but it is said to be about $3,000,000. Of this amount, it is said, more than $700,000 has been obtained to meet immediate obligations.

BEGGED IN PRIEST'S GARB.

Captured by a Real Priest, Prisoner Said He Was a Canvasser.

Dressed as a priest, and charged with being a suspicious person, a man who said he was James Crawford, a canvasser, but who refused his address, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night. He had been arrested by the Rev. Father James O'Brien, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in Mulberry Street, and Michael Bennett of 135 Crosby Street, a private detective for a department store.

Both captors declared that Crawford for some time has been going from house to house in the tenement districts, representing himself as a priest, and after going through the form of blessing the occupants of the household asked for money, which was often given.

Crawford, it is charged, last night went to Bennett's home in Crosby Street, where he blessed the furniture and the inmates of the house. He then asked for money. Bennett's mother said she had given him money last week. Then he went up stairs.

Father O'Brien was in the house making a sick call on a woman on another floor. Bennett told him of the visitor, and when Crawford started down stairs he met Father O'Brien.

Crawford ran, but Bennett and the priest caught him after a hard run of a block.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was rather dull yesterday. The musical morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, a card party at Mrs. Street's, and two débutante receptions, and a few dinners in the evening, with the opera, constituted the programme. To-day it will be quite busy with its numerous receptions, its card parties, and its very brilliant dance at Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's, where Miss Alice Roosevelt is a guest.

***

Miss Constance Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, made her bow at a tea given yesterday afternoon at Mr. Crimmins's city house in East Sixty-eighth Street. Miss Crimmins, in a white frock, received alone; her sister, Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, poured tea. The affair was informal. Among those present were:

Miss Rees,	The Misses Lalor,
Miss Myers,	Miss Costello,
Mrs. Russell Sage,	The Misses Trowbridge,
Mrs. Matthews,	Mrs. Trowbridge,
Miss Matthews,	Mrs. Hugh J. Grant,
Miss Loring,	Mrs. Peter Doelger,
Miss Erhardt,	Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor,
Mrs. Towle,	Mrs. Cutler,
Miss Thursby,	Mrs. Beales,
Mrs. Southwick,	Mr. Fox,
Mrs. Phelps,	Miss Von Zeidlitz,
Mrs. R. Waldo,	Miss Ehret,
Mrs. J. S. Hartley,	Miss Chatillon,
Mr. Childs,	Miss Holmes,
Miss Childs,	Miss McClure,
Miss Sinnott,	Mrs. McClure,
Mrs. Arnold,	Mrs. Kelly,
Mrs. O'Brien,	Miss Kelly,
The Misses O'Brien,	Mr. John Kelly,
Mrs. Haggerty,	Mr. Keane,
Mrs. Condon,	Mr. Stetson,
Mrs. Guggenheimer,	Mr. and Mrs. Curran,
Mrs. Hoyt,	Dr. and Mrs. Cherry.
Miss Charles,	Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer,
Mr. Williams,	Mr. Carroll Beckwith,
Mr. Thompson,	Mr. Harris,
Mr. and Mrs. Burke,	Mr. Keller,
Mr. and Mrs. Jennings,	The Misses Lummis,
Mrs. Donohue,	Mr. Beekman,
Miss Donohue,	Miss Beekman,
The Misses Jennings,	Mr. McCann,
Miss Suse,	Miss McCann.
Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth,	

Miss Mabel Bonner, whose marriage to the Rev. Mr. Stein, a curate at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, will be celebrated on Wednesday, Jan. 11, will have but one attendant—her sister, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr. The Rev. Frank Nelson of Cincinnati will be the best man. The ceremony will take place in St. George's, and the following reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner, on Gramercy Park, will be a small one.

***

Mme. Gadski, David Baxter, and Miss Katharine Ruth Heyman, with Isidore Luckstone at the piano, were the artists at yesterday's musical morning. Next Tuesday the artists will be Mme. Eames and Mr. Kocian. Among those present yesterday were Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. Kortright, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. C. G. Peters, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Soley, Mrs. J. H. Davis, Mrs. R. L. Beeckman, Mrs. Gambrill, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Miss Pell, Miss Cameron, Miss Constance Livermore, Mrs. George Crocker, and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

***

At Cleveland to-day there will be the wedding of John F. Plummer, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer (Miss Emily Atkins) of this city, and Miss Katherine E. Stockly, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Stockly. Miss Edith A. Plummer, a sister of the bridegroom, will be the maid of honor, and Franklin Plummer will be his brother's best man.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting will give a dance to-night, at which their elder daughter, Miss Helen Cutting, will make her formal bow to society. Miss Alice Roosevelt is visiting Miss Cutting, having staid over for the dance.

***

Other events for to-day are the card party Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons will give, a musicale by Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop of 46 West Forty-seventh Street, and the meeting of the Neighborhood Club at the residence of Mr. Eno.

***

James W. Paul, Jr., gave a luncheon Sunday at his country place for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr. The guests included, among others, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle.

***

Miss Katharine MacSherry of Baltimore, who is well known in the younger set here, and Miss Marguerite Van Ness Buzby, are to have a dance given for them at the Country Club by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Robinson on Thursday evening, Jan. 8.

***

Mrs. James M. Waterbury and Miss Waterbury will give a reception Friday afternoon at 11 West Sixteenth Street.

***

F. Diodati Thompson, who has been quite ill with the gout, is on the road to recovery. Mr. Thompson, who recently arrived from abroad, will pass the Winter in New York.

***

C. Stacey Clark arrived on Sunday from a seven months' trip abroad. He is located for the Winter at the Calumet Club, where he has taken rooms.

***

Mrs. Charles Scribner of 12 East Thirty-eighth Street will give a reception on Thursday to introduce her daughter, Miss Louise Scribner.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Spencer Eastwick of New Orleans arrived on the Lucania on Sunday. They will pass a part of the Winter in New Orleans.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre, who are now at the Waldorf-Astoria, have taken a house in Washington for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs have returned to town from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are due from Europe in a few days. They will stop a short time in New York, and then will go to California.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches entertained at dinner this evening the Russian Ambassador, the Spanish Minister, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, the Countess Marguerite Cassini and her guest Miss des Planques, Miss Alice Ward, Count Quadt of the German Embassy, Mr. Regis de Oliveira of the Brazilian Legation, and Mr. Parsons.

Senator and Mrs. Depew will leave Washington on Friday for New York, to spend Chrisumas in that city, and early the following week go to Asheville, N. C., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt over New Year's Day. On their return they will have a house party at Corcoran house to attend the diplomatic reception on Jan. 8. They will celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage Dec. 27.

This attractive hostess is looking forward with great pleasure to a visit from her sister, Mrs. Von André of London, who is widely known as one of the handsomest and most brilliant women in England, where she has resided for years.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at a theatre party and supper this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., arrived to-day for a visit to Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay.

Miss Bates, daughter of the Paymaster General of the Army, was the guest of honor at a large luncheon given by Miss Rose Wallach to-day.

W. J. Youngs Resigns State Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15.—Col. W. J. Youngs tendered his resignation as Deputy Superintendent of the State Banking Department to-day, to take effect Dec. 19. He was recently appointed by President Roosevelt to be United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York.

Newark Mayor Chooses Secretary.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—C. Albert Gasser, who until Saturday last was city editor of The Daily Advertiser, to-day was appointed private secretary to Mayor-elect Henry M. Doremus. Mr. Gasser will take office when Mr. Doremus is sworn in on Jan. 1.

Gives $3,591 to Salve Conscience.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Treasury Department to-day received a conscience contribution of $3,591.48.

WAITING FOR GEN. GRANT

Son Will Make Arrangements for Funeral of Mrs. Grant.

Her Body Will Probably Be Placed in a Receiving Vault to Await Public Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant will not be made until Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, her eldest son, arrives from the West. It is expected that he will reach here Thursday.

Adjutant General Corbin has telegraphed Gen. Grant permission to proceed to Washington, waiving the usual strict requirement that army officers, before leaving their posts, shall have their requests for leave of absence approved officially.

The President will send a handsome floral piece from the White House conservatories, conveying an expression of his grief and that of Mrs. Roosevelt over the death of Mrs. Grant.

H. W. Hayden, Secretary of the Grant Monument Fund Committee, said yesterday afternoon that there had been no meeting of the committee to arrange for the interment of the body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant in the sarcophagus beside that of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. No word had been received from the family, and it seemed probable that after private services in Washington the body would be placed in a receiving vault until such time as seemed proper to remove Mrs. Grant's remains to New York for final interment.

A note from Gen. Grant was discovered after his death among his papers. In this he expressed the wish that he and his wife should rest together when they were dead. It had been his hope to "sleep the long sleep" at West Point, but as the military regulations made it impossible for his side, he preferred his wife to be buried in either New York or Galena.

According to friends of the family, he first expressed the desire that he and his wife be buried side by side when, with his wife, he was making a tour of the world. They were standing before the tomb of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain when the General said that in the same manner they must rest.

Custodian Burnett of the Grant Monument yesterday afternoon said that he had received no notification in regard to the preparation of the sarcophagus for the reception of the body of Mrs. Grant. The top weighs three tons and must be raised by a derrick before the body can be placed in its final resting place.

At the tomb yesterday the flag was at half-mast and on the sarcophagus of the General there was the accustomed wreath of white roses which his wife has had placed there every week since his body was placed in the granite tomb.

Henry Clews yesterday recalled the incidents leading to the decision of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and his family that his body be interred in New York City. Mr. Clews was in Saratoga in July, 1885, and as an old friend of Gen. Grant journeyed to Mount McGregor. Gen. Grant was taking a sun bath at the further corner of the porch on July 23 when Mr. Clews arrived, about 11 A. M.

Mr. Clews, after seeing the General, felt certain that death was a matter of a few days only. He was engaged in conversation with the members of the Grant family, though out of hearing of its distinguished head. He said that the General should be laid to rest in New York City, because the city claimed him as a citizen, and asked that the project be brought before the General at once and settled before he departed. At that time persons in St. Louis, Washington, West Point, and cities of Ohio and Illinois were expressing their desires that the former President's silent be laid to rest within their limits.

The members of the family agreed to present the proposition to Gen. Grant at once. Mrs. Grant conferred with him, as did Col. Frederick D. Grant. The distinguished patient said that wherever he should be laid to rest there also should Mrs. Grant be, and that any arrangements having in view a burial place for him should be made also with the idea of providing a place for his wife. This, he said, must be pledged before he would commit himself.

The promise was readily given, the General apprised thereof, and New York was thus chosen as the burial place of one of the greatest Generals the world ever knew. Mr. Clews at once telegraphed George Jones, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of what had been done, and this telegram, in addition to a article descriptive of the movements of Mr. Clews at Mount McGregor, was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES next morning.

Mr. Clews conferred with Gen. Grant on a variety of subjects, the visit at the cottage being of some two hours' duration, or from 11 o'clock until about 1:15 o'clock. At its close the General arose and, unattended, walked with the aid of his cane into the nearest door, remarking that he felt somewhat weary and would retire. As he passed from view Mr. Clews little realized that he would be the last person, aside from the immediate members of Gen. Grant's family, to see in life the great Captain. The walk along the plazza and into the house was Gen. Grant's last, as he became very ill next day, and grew weaker and weaker until he died on July 23.

On the basis of the telegram sent by Mr. Clews to Mr. Jones, Mayor Grace called a meeting of citizens for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect a mausoleum for Gen. Grant, and as a result the monument on Riverside Drive was erected years afterward.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something new in a pen brush is in bronze, a mushroom the top, and underneath are a couple of little bronze rabbits. Another which is similar is a toadstool, and underneath it is a toad.

***

All sorts of things in nice little Japanese calendars, with pictures of Japanese women and musical instruments and articles that Japanese women use, in miniature, tacked to it. There is a block calendar on some of these, and movable leaves on others.

***

Little paint gauze candle shades, also Japanese, showing the portraits of little Japanese ladies, are $1.25.

***

Moiré letter paper looks like the real thing. It has a beautiful silken finish.

***

Another fancy paper is stitched with red around the edges of paper and envelopes. The stitching is only in effect, of course.

***

All sorts and kinds of things in silk are ornamented with flowers in raised silk. There are picture frames with wreathes of the embroidery, boxes for handkerchiefs, veil cases, everything that one can imagine. It is perhaps not as attractive as the genuine embroidery, but it is effective and is done in delicate colors.

***

Some of the new picture frames with standards are of leather, a broad expanse of suede, large square, perhaps, with the opening for the picture a small oval. The remainder of the frame is dotted with metal, steel perhaps, on a gray suede, and there is a line of metal around the edge.

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Some of the all-metal frames are a narrow roll of metal, and are made up in a long, narrow oval shape, which will take in the full length figure of a photograph. There have been oval frames and oval frames, but these narrow ones are different.

***

Little card dominoes can be bought for 15 cents a box.

***

An attractive electric lamp is of bronze in beautiful red-brown tones. A shade is set at intervals around the sides, with lumps of what looks like uncut topaz.

Spreckels—Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A notable wedding to-night was that of Miss Edith Huntington and Mr. John D. Spreckels, Jr., at the Palace Hotel. Archbishop Riordan performed the ceremony, assisted by several local clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard H. Huntington, and grandniece of the late Collis P. Huntington. The bridegroom, who is the only son of John D. Spreckels, is the owner of The San Francisco Call, and one of California's wealthiest men.

Store Open Evenings.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

To-Day's Christmas Specials.

WHAT 25c WILL BUY.

DOUBLE-WIDTH WHIPCORDS, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

Full waist patterns of fancy granite, double width KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

COLORED TAFFETAS, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

Skirt patterns of OUTING FLANNEL, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

All-wool TRICOT FLANNELS, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

SILK MULL, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

FLANNELETTE WAIST PATTERNS, per pattern. (Main Floor.)

LIFE-SIZE DOLL PATTERNS, per pattern. (Main Floor.)

SCOTCH FLANNELS, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

All-wool SHAKER FLANNELS, by the yard. (Main Floor.)

CHILDREN'S TRAYS, nickel or japan. (Basement.)

BREAD TRAYS, Japanese floral decoration. (Basement.)

SALAD SETS, 2 pieces, carved, made of boxwood. (Basement.)

COVERED BASKETS, assorted colors. (Third Floor.)

SEWING BASKETS, assorted shapes and colors, some satin lined. (Third Floor.)

1 can TOMATOES, 1 can N. Y. STATE CORN, 1 can EARLY JUNE PEAS. (Fourth Floor.)

1 lb. CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 1 lb. evaporated Golden APRICOTS, 1 lb. evaporated PEACHES. (Fourth Floor.)

2-lb. box MIXED CANDIES. (Main Floor.)

1 PERFUME ATOMIZER, gold or silver plated top. (Main Floor.)

1 colored knitted UNDERSKIRT. (Second Floor.)

French or German china CUPS and SAUCERS. (Basement.)

Sterling Silver MANICURE or DESK PIECE. (Main Floor.)

Imported Novelty ASH TRAY. (Main Floor.)

5-inch Hand-Painted Satin PIN CUSHION. (Main Floor.)

Hand-Painted Silk GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOX. (Main Floor.)

Men's black, gray and brown WOOL GLOVES. (Main Floor.)

Men's BILL FOLDER and CARD CASE. (Main Floor.)

Men's and Women's 35c. and 50c. IMPORTED HOSIERY; plain and fancy. (Main Floor.)

JAPANESE FURNITURE, in box. (Third Floor.)

WHAT 50c WILL BUY.

BLACK TAFFETA (guaranteed quality) by the yard. (Main Floor.)

BLACK SILK VELVET by the yard. (Main Floor.)

ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA by the yard. (Main Floor.)

ALL-WOOL ALBATROSS by the yard. (Main Floor.)

FANCY ZIBELINE by the yard. (Main Floor.)

BLACK CHEVIOT by the yard (Main Floor.)

54-INCH HEAVY WEIGHT SKIRTING by the yard. (Main Floor.)

5 YARDS HEAVY WEIGHT OUTING FLANNEL. (Main Floor.)

4 YARDS PERCALE in new printed designs. (Main Floor.)

DRESS PATTERNS OF PRINTS (dark colors). (Main Floor.)

SQUARE AND ROUND SCRAP BASKETS, assorted colors. (Third Floor.)

SEWING BASKETS; assortment of colors; 4 different shapes. (Third Floor.)

SILK PILLOW TOPS; rich floral medallions; all colors. (Third Floor.)

CRUMB BRUSH AND TRAY; nickel-plated, highly finished. (Basement.)

BREAD TRAYS; very strong. (Basement.)

BAMBOO TABOURETTE OR JARDINIERE STANDS. (Basement.)

Bottle VIOLET REGAL, in box. (Main Floor.)

Austrian China FERN DISH. (Basement.)

Black framed PLATOTYPES. (Third Floor.)

Children's Gold-Filled CHAIN BRACELET. (Main Floor.)

MEN'S $1.00 LINED MUFFLERS. (Main Floor.)

Men's and Boys' 75c. and $1.00 stiff-bosom COLORED SHIRTS; cuffs to match. (Main Floor.)

Men's 75c. Fancy SILK SUSPENDERS, boxed. (Main Floor.)

Metal Trimmed 75c. BRIAR PIPES in satin lined box. (Main Floor.)

12-INCH DRESSED DOLLS; bisque head; glass eyes. (Third Floor.)

15½-INCH JOINTED DOLLS; bisque head; moving eyes. (Third Floor.)

TABLE TENNIS SETS, 60-inch bound nets, 6 regulation balls. (Third Floor.)

12x24-inch dovetailed body EXPRESS WAGONS. (Third Floor.)

IRON FIRE ENGINES, 2 horses, 16 inches long. (Third Floor.)

WRIST BAGS. (Main Floor.)

WHAT 75c WILL BUY.

Infants' embroidered FLANNEL SKIRT LENGTHS. A waist length of MERCERIZED CHEVIOT. Handsome DRESS GOODS by the yard. BLACK TAFFETA by the yard. SATIN LIBERTY, all shades, by the yard. CORDUROY by the yard. Choice WAIST SILKS by the yard. METALLIC PRINTED VELVETEEN by the yard. (Main Floor.)

APOLLO EXERCISER, double pulleys, strong elastic; complete with chart and screws. (Third Floor.)

ORIENTAL DECORATIVE HEADS; original character studies; correct colorings (Third Floor.)

WORK BASKETS on stand; assorted shapes and colors. (Third Floor.)

Covered HANDKERCHIEF BASKETS, variety of colors and shapes. (Third Floor.)

BAMBOO TEA TABLES; square top. (Third Floor.)

BAMBOO TABOURETTE or JARDINIERE STANDS. (Third Floor.)

TOILET CABINETS; Mirror and two shelves. (Third Floor.)

$1.00 Grade 16x27 in. COCOA MATS. (Third Floor.)

FLANNELETTE LONG KIMONO GOWNS. (Second Floor.)

BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS. (Second Floor.)

White Silk BABIES' CAPS. (Second Floor.)

Imported Fancy BRONZE VASES. (Basement.)

Women's Sterling Silver NETHERSOLE BRACELETS. (Main Floor.)

Sterling Silver or Gold-Filled NECK CHAINS. (Main Floor.)

Solid Gold TIE CLASPS. (Main Floor.)

Babies' Solid GOLD RING. (Main Floor.)

24-kt. Gold-Plated JEWEL CASE. (Main Floor.)

NOVELTY CANDLESTICK. (Third Floor.)

$1.50 Bottle IMPORTED MUSCATEL. (Fourth Floor.)

Men's $1.25 FULL-DRESS PROTECTORS. (Main Floor.)

Genuine Meerschaum CIGAR HOLDERS; real amber mouthpieces. (Main Floor.)

Guipure and Irish Point SCARFS AND SHAMS; $1.50 qualities. (Main Floor.)

28-inch STEEL SLEDS, 11 inches wide. (Third Floor.)

Barrel-Shaped Registering TOY BANK; for quarters, dimes, nickels. (Third Floor.)

BOYS' TOOL CHEST; 19 tools. (Third Floor.)

PIANOS; 16x11x8; 15 keys. (Third Floor.)

Seal LETTER CASES. (Main Floor.)

CHILD'S ROCKER; 26 inches high; 12-inch seat. (Third Floor.)

WHAT $1.00 WILL BUY.

PAINT BOX, 18 assorted colors, drawing pencils, crayon holder eraser, ruler, triangle, crayons, brushes, pallette, gold and silver cup, 3 water glasses, in enamelled box, $3.00 grade. (Third Floor.)

SKIRT PATTERN of Knickerbocker Tweed. (Main Floor.)

WAIST PATTERN of Fancy Albatross. (Main Floor.)

WAIST PATTERN of Novelty Waist Cloth. (Main Floor.)

WAIST PATTERN of Colored Silk Taffeta. (Main Floor.)

WAIST PATTERN of Henrietta. (Main Floor.)

Sufficient Fancy Granite for HOUSE DRESS. (Main Floor.)

Covered WORK BASKETS, 15 different kinds. (Third Floor.)

Covered WORK BASKETS, pretty and handsome. (Third Floor.)

BAKING DISHES, 3-pint size, nickel-plated, with cover and enamel pan. (Basement.)

BLACKENING CABINETS, carpeted top hardwood. (Basement.)

TEA or COFFEE POTS, 3-pint size, ebony handle. (Basement.)

4 oz. bottle COLGATE'S HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS. (Main Floor.)

1 Bottle, in box, HUDNUT'S EXTREME VIOLET. (Main Floor.)

5-lb. box fine ASSORTED CHOCOLATES. (Main Floor.)

1 fancy Flannelette LOUNGING ROBE. (Second Floor.)

1 GILT FRAMED PLAIN OR COLORED PICTURE. (Third Floor.)

Silk Gauze Hand-Painted SPANGLED and LACE FANS. (Main Floor.)

WHAT $1.50 WILL BUY.

LEATHER ALBUMS. (Main Floor.)

POCKETBOOKS, sterling silver corners. (Main Floor.)

Men's and Women's Fine Kid and Mocha lined GLOVES. (Main Floor.)

$2.50 Imported BENTWOOD CHAIRS. (Fifth Floor.)

$2.50 Imported BENTWOOD ARM CHAIRS. (Fifth Floor.)

$2.50 SOLID OAK ROCKERS. (Fifth Floor.)

$2.00 Gold-Trimmed French BRIAR PIPES. (Main Floor.)

20-Inch Steel Wire Wheel VELOCIPEDES. (Third Floor.)

Hardwood HOOK AND LADDER TRUCKS. (Third Floor.)

Imitation Bird's-Eye Maple COMBINATION GAME BOARDS. (Third Floor.)

Children's Chautauqua COMBINATION DESKS AND BLACKBOARDS, with Linen Chart. (Third Floor.)

8½x8½ inches 4-horse RACE COURSES. (Third Floor.)

5-lb. box 40c. CHOCOLATE BONBONS. (Main Floor.)

Imitation Ebony COMB, BRUSH and MIRROR, in box. (Main Floor.)

FANCY GERMAN VASES. (Basement.)

Ebonized 2-piece TOILET SETS. (Main Floor.)

10-Volume Edition THACKERAY'S NOVELS. (Second Floor.)

Gallon $2.00 Choice PORT, SHERRY or SWEET CATAWBA. (Fourth Floor.)

SATIN COVERED CUSHIONS, filled with fluffy silk floss; new designs and colors. (Third Floor.)

WHAT $2.00 WILL BUY.

Quadruple-plated FRUIT DISHES. (Main Floor.)

4-volume edition Dumas' "COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO." (Second Floor.)

$3.00 Quartered Oak CIGAR MOISTENING BOXES. (Main Floor.)

19-inch Long DRESSED DOLLS. (Third Floor.)

Children's Ash WASHSTANDS. (Third Floor.)

Imported POCKETBOOKS, PURSES and BAGS. (Main Floor.)

LEATHER ALBUMS. (Main Floor.)

$2.75 grade 27in. x 63in. AXMINSTER RUGS. (Third Floor.)

Baby's Ripple EIDERDOWN COATS. (Second Floor.)

$3.00 Imitation MAHOGANY ROCKERS. (Fifth Floor.)

$3.00 SOLID OAK ROCKERS. (Fifth Floor.)

Women's Sterling Silver CHATELAINE WATCHES. (Main Floor.)

Quadruple-Plated BAKING DISHES. (Main Floor.)

GUITAR ZITHER, No. 2, 31 strings, 4 chords, richly decorated; $4.50 grade. (Third Floor.)

WOOL TABLE COVERS, 2 yards square, well-fringed, new colors and designs. (Third Floor.)

JAPANESE SILK LAMBREQUINS, gold embroidery, knotted fringe. (Third Floor.)

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, Egyptian yarn, fast edges. (Third Floor.)

3-Pint CHAFING DISHES, extra hot water, non-explosive alcohol lamp, highly finished. (Basement.)

5-o'Clock TEA KETTLE, solid brass, fancy designs, wrought iron stand and non-explosive alcohol lamp. (Basement.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

If President CASTRO's reply to the British and German ultimatum was correctly summarized in the cable dispatch from Minister HAGGARD, read by Lord LANSDOWNE in the House of Lords yesterday, further hostile action against Venezuela by the two European Powers would be quite without warrant. Indeed, CASTRO's reply makes the entire demonstration appear to have been premature, if not needless. Venezuela is represented as saying that as her Treasury is exhausted it would be impossible for the Government to pay the debt at once; but as soon as peace is established it would not be necessary to remind her of her obligations. There is here no denial that the debt is due. It is in fact acknowledged by the promise to pay as soon as the money is in hand. This shows President CASTRO to be in a very different temper from that which Germany and Great Britain thought so offensive prior to the delivery of the ultimatum. He then denied liability and gave no encouragement to the belief that he would pay.

After the receipt of such a communication from President CASTRO, to go on shelling Venezuelan forts and seizing and sinking Venezuelan vessels would be outrageous and an act of savagery. Great Britain and Germany are not in need of the money. The acknowledgment that the money is due and will be paid should satisfy them; for, of course, in making the settlement on that basis they would ask satisfactory guarantees that the promise should be kept.

CASTRO's offer to submit the matter to arbitration has at length reached the Foreign Offices in London and Berlin. Lord LANSDOWNE announced that his Majesty's Government has the offer under consideration. There is, it appears, good reason to believe that it will not be rejected—at least, it will not be hastily rejected, or without some decent reason. The Berlin Foreign Office, if the press dispatches may be trusted, declares that the receipt of the offer "will not delay Germany's and Great Britain's measures previously decided upon." That is precisely what was to be expected from the Berlin Foreign Office. We make bold to express the belief that the statement is inconclusive as to Great Britain. Whatever assurances the two Powers may have given at the outset, whatever protestations they might now make as to the purpose and limits of the demonstration, we should certainly draw our own conclusions from their persistence in making war upon Venezuela after Venezuela had in her reply to the ultimatum promised to pay the debt, and in her communication through Minister BOWEN offered to accept the judgment of arbitrators. Great Britain and Germany know well that there is a point beyond which we should not be indifferent to their operations against Venezuela. The principles which would guide us in determining when that point was reached are very clear in our own minds, and for our decision, should we have to make it, we should have good reasons to present to the judgment of a candid world.

But it will not come to that, unless our confidence in the friendship of Great Britain has been misplaced. We do not for one moment think it has been misplaced. Events, we trust, will promptly justify and confirm it. If we must speak with much greater reserve in regard to the disposition of the German Empire it is because we have not sufficient information to form a belief which we should like, indeed, to form, and would cheerfully entertain so long as it was permitted us to entertain it. But here again our trust in Great Britain is reassuring. That Germany would persist in ravaging the coast of the Venezuelans after Great Britain had discarded that method for a more civilized procedure is incredible. We place our hope in the good sense, the wisdom, and the friendship of our nearer kin.

The shelling of the port at Puerto Cabello was a perfectly characteristic incident of this ill-managed affair. No one will deny that the lesson in "ordinary courtesy" which Commodore MONTGOMERIE of the British squadron wished to enforce upon the misbehaving rabble of Puerto Cabello was needed. They had gone aboard a British merchant ship, hauled down the British flag, and otherwise misbehaved. Punishment had to be inflicted or reparation made for that outrage. At half-past 4 o'clock the Commodore demanded reparation, and at 5 o'clock began to inflict the punishment. That the time allowed was indecently short is proved by the fact that an apology and a promise of reparation were on their way to his ship when he opened fire. He might have given, and he should have given, a more reasonable allowance of time. He would have given it but for the evident fact that the spirit which possesses both squadrons is that of war and carnage rather than that appropriate to a "pacific blockade." The Germans may delight in that sort of thing, but the eyes of the British Government must now be fully open to the risk which they run in consenting to a further prosecution of the joint war on the weak republic. They are dealing with a passionate and unreasoning people. Acts of outrage and misbehavior they must expect, and if they permit their squadron commander to punish them in haste and passion neither they nor he can foresee to what destructive lengths the matter may go.

The negotiations for a pacific settlement ought to be begun without any further delay. The anxiety of our own Government for such a termination of the affair increases from day to day. There should be a corresponding increase in the emphasis with which it urges a reference to arbitration.

MR. CANFIELD'S SUIT.

That Mr. CANFIELD, a citizen strongly suspected of aleatory practices which were also illegal, should have his place "pulled" is a novelty in the local enforcement of the statutes of the State of New York. That Mr. CANFIELD should contemplate civil and criminal prosecution of the invaders of his peace and privacy is also a novelty. In order to sustain his criminal prosecution it is necessary, we believe, that he should be able to set forth that he was "in the peace of the people of the State of New York then and there being," or some equivalent periphrasis. His lawyers are talking big, but when it comes to drawing that clause of the indictment, it looks as if they might have to sing small. And, in fact, the indictment must pass through the District Attorney's office. How Mr. CANFIELD's lawyers expect to get that clause past Mr. JEROME is more than we pretend to understand.

It is to be remembered that Mr. JEROME is not quite a novice in these matters. The vote by which he was elected to his present office, after a very "strenuous" personal canvass, indicates the opinion of the voters of Manhattan and the Bronx that he is not a fool. It would be an indication that he was a fool if he undertook to stop gambling in New York. But it is not an indication that he is a fool, it is an indication only that he is a faithful public officer and District Attorney, when he undertakes to show malefactors of this kind that a "pull with the police" is by no means all that they need in order to do business unmolested when he undertakes to show them that "protection does not protect."

That demonstration, as to CANFIELD's place, the District Attorney has abundantly made. It is worth all it cost. If injudicious and too zealous agents have unnecessarily smashed the woodwork of CANFIELD, and unnecessarily sequestrated the peachblow vase of CANFIELD, those indiscretions are regrettable, and possibly reimbursable, but they ought not to be allowed to affect the main fact, that CANFIELD was not, as a matter of fact, "in the peace of the people of the State of New York," if it can be proved that he was distinctly not. Our faith, in view of all the disclosures and of all the allegations thus far made, is still pinned to the District Attorney.

MR. J. J. HILL'S DIAGNOSIS.

Some allowance must be made for possible errors in reporting in considering the remarks attributed to Mr. J. J. HILL at St. Paul on Sunday. The weaknesses of human organization in the interviewer and in the interviewed are such that we cannot be sure that the great railway President really said all that was sent over the wires. Indeed, we may be perfectly sure that he did not say that "we are importing more than we export," for no derangement, physical or mental, short of utter collapse would induce Mr. HILL to make so glaring a mistake as that. The fact that in the ten months ending with October the exports exceeded the imports by nearly $300,000,000 is too well known to him easily to be forgotten, and had he made a slip of the tongue the reporter would surely have asked him for an explanation of the amazing statement he is reported to have made. Possibly what he said was that our imports of manufactured articles exceeded our exports of such articles. That would roughly have been correct, though our imports of manufactured articles for consumption is only about one-third of our imports of materials for our own manufactures, and is less than half of our exports of manufactures.

It is possible, too, that Mr. HILL really said that our foreign trade was limited by the high prices of goods at home and not by the large home demand, for he laid a good deal of emphasis on the fondness of our people for "better things than those of other countries." But it does not make much difference which way you put it; if the prices here are too high for export it is because the demand keepes them high. If the demand slackened the prices would go down, and, other things being equal, exports would be stimulated. But, as a matter of fact, our export trade in manufactures is doing extremely well. The total was higher in the ten months of this year than ever before, except one year, and the percentage was higher without exception. The exports were at a rate which will carry them to $415,000,000, if continued for a couple of months longer, and that is higher than ever except in 1900, when they were $18,000,000 more. The percentage was 32.61, the highest ever reached. Of this extraordinary total, copper and mineral oil constituted about $80,000,000, or one-fifth, and these may be called articles of a low stage of manufacture. But the remainder was made up of articles such as iron and steel manufactures, agricultural implements, leather manufactures, and miscellaneous manufactures, which in the main are articles that have been considerably advanced by American labor.

These figures give no cause for discouragement, certainly. They show steady and efficient activity in varied lines of industry and enterprise. There is no appreciable element of speculation or "boom" in them. They indicate that we are engaged profitably in supplying the every-day needs of a large part of the population of the world because we can make a good many things better or cheaper or both than they can be made elsewhere. As we have three thousand miles of water transportation and a good deal of land freight against us in such a trade, the evidence of our sound industrial condition would seem to be convincing. It is to be noted also that these exports of manufactured articles go in by far the larger part to European countries, that is to say, to industrial countries where the competition is sharpest and where the demand is most varied.

The situation is still more remarkable and more cheerful if we compare it with that of the past. It is only within the last quarter of a century that we have had an export trade in manufactures that could be called important. It was in 1877 that the total reached $100,000,000, and then it was less than 18 per cent. of our whole exports. By 1896 it had doubled and was $200,000,000. But in the last six years that total has doubled again and considerably more. The average annual advance from 1877 to 1896 was a little over $5,000,000. Since 1896 the annual advance has been more than $33,000,000. These figures do not warrant the conclusions that Mr. HILL is reported to have drawn from the situation as he sees it. Quite the contrary. They are in their way much more inspiriting than the remarkable history of our exports of food products for the past ten years. Of course, our foreign trade in manufactures is not all that a people of our strength and resources might have. But the progress we have made in this direction is great; it is solid, and there is every reason to infer that it will continue.

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

We learn from The London Times that we, meaning the State Department, addressed a note to Roumania concerning her outrageous international procedures touching her Jews, before we addressed our now celebrated "note" to the Powers. This little anterior confidential note to Roumania decidedly clears the air, in view of the turmoil that has been raised by the subsequent note to the Powers, and of the international clamor that has thereupon arisen, the confidential protest to the peccant new nation gains great force.

It seems that, in the course of our confidential and friendly remonstrance to Roumania, we developed the ground of our subsequent remonstrance to the Powers in a way which, if we had been equally explicit and comprehensive in our circular note, would have rendered impossible much misapprehension. For instance, we told Roumania frankly that "it behooves the State to scrutinize most jealously the character of the immigration from a foreign land, and, if it be obnoxious to objection, to examine the causes which render it so." And our confidential protest goes on to say, about the deportation of the Roumanian Jews: "Human beings so circumstanced have virtually no alternative but submissive suffering, or flight to some land less unfavorable to them. Removal under such conditions is not, and cannot be, the healthy, intelligent emigration of a free and self-reliant being. It must be, in most cases, the mere transplantation of an artificially produced diseased growth to a new place." These are strong words. But they are just words and true words. It is, in fact, an international outrage for one country to eject its failures, made failures by its own fault, upon another which is in nowise responsible for them. That is what we have been pointing out ever since the circular note appeared. That is what this more lately published confidential remonstrance makes very clear.

We do not like it when any nation dumps its failures on these shores. We do not deny that we have made successes of the failures of many European nations. But we do insist that a European nation which has, by its own act, made industrial failures of any class of its citizens, as Roumania has by its own act made of its Jews, shall not transfer to us the responsibility of its failure. This is not in the least, as certain European newspapers do mainly talk, the attitude of Don Quixote de la Mancha. It is simply the attitude of a prudent man and householder, who can employ laborers who come to him of their own good-will, willing and able to do work, but who does not welcome laborers who come to him as refugees from a landlord who has disabled them from earning their own livings and then driven them out of his premises. Our earlier communication to Roumania illuminates our later "note to the Powers." It must be a singularly stupid or a singularly impudent European organ of opinion which continues not to see the point, or, seeing it, pretends not to see it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Discussing the recent blockades on the elevated roads, a correspondent of The Electrical Review who signs himself "An Engineer" evidences easily comprehensible anxiety that the blame for the trouble be put where it is deserved and not charged against either the engineers of the company or the system of propulsion. The official explanation, that the trains were stopped or delayed because not all of them have yet been equipped with certain devices for clearing the "third rail" of snow and sleet—which is, by the way, less an explanation than a confession of culpable, almost criminal lack of foresight—is apparently rejected by The Review's correspondent, for, after describing what the devices are and saying that they seem to be ample provision against any conditions of weather, he declares that the lines were tied up through "lack of organization among those who are responsible for the proper management of the cars." "The engineers," he adds, "have spared no effort to prevent such delays, and, by telephoning from point to point, within a few minutes the Superintendent could have put in operation all of the scrapers and spraying apparatus to clear the conducting rail and enable the cars to make fair schedule time." If this means, as it seems to mean or can be interpreted as meaning, that New York has been subjected to an enormous amount of inconvenience and no small amount of suffering and loss, simply because a Manhattan Superintendent didn't do some necessary telephoning along the line, then—but there! we scorn to imitate the example of him who implored his fellow-citizens not to nail to the their own pump the ears of somebody who had grievously offended them, and it would be most unbecoming, with our reputation, to be saying anything about lamp-posts or the clocks. Besides, we do not think that the situation is as uncomplicated as is hinted by "an Engineer." Marked as has been the deterioration in the management of the elevated road of late, we still have faith to believe that its Superintendent, by means of the telephone or otherwise, gave his trainmen permission to use such facilities as he had provided them with.

—In considering the problems of passenger transportation through the streets of New York, must be remembered that the city is about on the line where Winter storms from the south or southwest change from rain to snow. The consequence is that we often have these two forms of precipitation combined or in quick succession, and are forced to deal with water in its most unmanageable and dangerous shape—that of all-covering ice. When rain freezes as it falls ordinary precautions fail, and a sleet storm that lasts a few hours can do much more damage than storms much more severe of either snow or rain. Our transportation companies, therefore, not only have to contend with greater difficulties than those of cities to the north, south, and west of us, but they have to contend with different difficulties, and the devices found adequate by our neighbors often prove of little service here. But while these facts explain the frequent inconveniences to which we are subjected, they do not excuse the managers of the various lines, surface and elevated, for their failures to meet conditions which are none the less familiar because they occur only in a comparatively narrow meteorological zone. The position and climate of New York have been generally known for some time. What we need on our roads are devices especially adapted to our storms, and reliance upon those found adequate in Boston, Chicago, or Baltimore shows a deplorable lack of intelligence. Our ills are not without remedy. They seem so, at times, merely because our transportation magnates are characterized by an almost unconquerable disinclination to undertake expensive experiments themselves—and us—preferring to let other folks do the testing of new inventions and then to adopt those that work the best and the most cheaply. This plan has its advantages, but it also has its disadvantages, and in many cases the latter outweigh the former, as both the railway companies and New Yorkers have been learning in the last week.

—Fanciful minds may find an ominous significance in the name of the Venezuelan port where the British and German guns have first been aimed at things ashore. "Cabello," in Spanish, means "hair," and "Puerto Cabello" was invented in the sailing-ship days to express the fact that the harbor, because of its narrow entrance and protecting hills, was a particularly safe one—so safe that there vessels could be anchored with a hair. That, at any rate, is the legend current along what used to be called the Spanish Main, and, though the student of names or of etymology who relies on legends for his theories is extremely apt to go astray, perhaps this one is true. And even if no ship ever was or could have been anchored by a hair in Puerto Cabello, that doesn't prove the name to be now incongruous. By giving free rein to timidity, one can easily come to feel that several things vastly more important than ships—among those things the peace of nations and the friendship of peoples—are hanging by a hair right where the galleons did or didn't do it in the days gone by. Such an idea is moderately nonsensical, to be sure, but the old yarn of the sailor men does in a way suggest and justify it.

—One dispatch from Boston announces the need for new insane asylums, and another that there is soon to be built in the city a great "forum" where thousands will gather every week to hear unlimited debate between the representatives of all the cults and isms the Bostonians have yet invented or may invent in the future. The exact connection or relation between these two pieces of information is not quite clear, but we are sure that one exists, and that, if carefully studied out, it would be found extremely interesting. If the "forum" were already in operation—perhaps we should say, if it were already in eruption—it would be easy to understand the necessity for the new asylums. As the necessity comes first, however, the chances are that the "forum" has been devised as a cheap and convenient means of avoiding the construction of a lot of madhouses. The unfortunates who gather in the "forum" will be out of mischief, and as they will all doubtless talk at the same time they will be reduced to a state of permanent exhaustion so complete that resort to methods of confinement can be postponed or abandoned. And a few of them may even be cured! His or her mania must indeed be inveterate whose liking for and appreciation of life's realities would not be restored by listening to the speeches promised by the plan—and the list of Directors—of Boston's new enterprise.

MR. BAER AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in to-day's TIMES entitled "Baer on Liberty" was quite interesting. Theoretically Mr. Baer is correct in his reasoning, but he does not seem to take into consideration that with an increase of population certain property rights may cease to be private.

Mr. Baer says: "The people of the State have the sole and inalienable right to govern and regulate the internal policy of that State."

Has Pennsylvania the absolute right to forbid the shipping of anthracite coal to other States, regardless of their needs? Or does public necessity confer a public ownership in what Mr. Baer pleases to term private property? If the latter is answered in the affirmative, is public necessity bound by the State line, or does it extend to all parts of the country dependent on the product of Mr. Baer's private property? If Mr. Baer wishes to extend his railroad across my farm, my private ownership in a strip of ground of a certain width ceases, and I am powerless in the matter. And this is not done by process of a State law. Mr. Baer's private coal lands are becoming a greater necessity than some railroads; why not compel the operation of them according to public needs—and by National law, because the public need for coal is not confined within the Pennsylvania State lines?

A State has the right to regulate its own internal policy, but when the internal policy of one State affects the needs of any other State, the National Government is in duty bound by Constitutional enactment to step in and reregulate that internal policy until a condition of equilibrium is brought about. E. A. JANEWAY.
New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

HALF AND HALF IN LITERATURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have followed with keen interest the correspondence that has been going on in your columns about the English drink, "half and half," and was somewhat amused to read in yesterday's paper Mr. Aplin's reply to the various correspondents who have contributed to your columns.

As an outsider in the discussion, will you permit me to point out that "half and half" has its place in English literature? It is to be found in "The Gentleman's Magazine" for 1756, page 299. It occurs also in Praed's Poems, published in 1839, in the following couplet:

And o'er a pint of half and half,
Composed poor Arthur's epitaph.

Disraeli introduced it in the "Endymion," which was published in 1880. From the effects of this mixture of two malt liquors, especially ale and porter, has been derived the figurative use employed by Duncombe in his "Sinks of London," published in 1848. Here I find "half and half" described as "half seas over: tipsy." The Standard Dictionary defines this beverage as "a mixture of two malt liquors, usually ale and porter, or old and new ale."

As to the existence of "half and half" as a beverage, I am told by the late proprietor of the "Swan" in Old Kent Road, London, which has been immortalized by Albert Chevalier, that he has sold quantities of it, and that it is a mixture of mild ale and porter; usually a one-half of a pull of the bar pump of porter and the same quantity of mild ale, each half-pull being equivalent to half a pint. Practically the same thing is told me by the proprietors of the "Nag's Head" in the Holloway Road, and the "King's Head," Hampstead Road.

Publicans depend for their trade largely on the sale of "half and half," which differs according to the locality, being blended in accordance with the public taste, so that in some localities what is technically called "half and half" is not always mixed in equal quantities.
FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

CONGRESS AND TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is a suggestion from an outsider in order as to the division in the household, between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt, relating to the grant of franchise by the Legislature of the State if the Board of Aldermen refuse to ratify the contract with the City?

It may be that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have to resort to a higher tribunal, viz., Congress, as that body has the right and power to grant, extend and establish mail routes for United States mail service, and for carrying on commerce between States. These are unquestionable facts in this case, and there is need for Congressional intervention to overreach Tammany's realm, and relieve the Governor and Senator from unpleasantness or contention.

Does not the fact that what belongs to the Nation in the East and North Rivers extend "from the centre of the earth to the heavens above" assert itself in this case, and place the right of granting franchise beyond the power of State legislation or Aldermanic control? Must this not be taken into the account in settling this question, to make the grant of franchise complete?

The throbbing pulse of the great financial system—the heartbeat of the Nation—is located here and cannot be congealed and the flowing life current of commerce poisoned by the Aldermanic methods.

Let Congress act at once to relieve the congested condition. CASE.
Schenectady, N. Y. Dec. 13, 1902.

HOW CHRISTMAS TREES GROW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 11 the "Topics of the Times" disposes of the Christmas tree question with graceful rhetoric and apparently to his own satisfaction. His fatal mistake, however, is in taking periodicals instead of nature as his source of information. I have been familiar with agricultural and horticultural journals all my life. I find in them many things of value, but occasionally gross errors creep in that a chore boy on a farm could correct. They are not infallible, and when they disagree with nature I side with nature every time.

Respecting the Christmas trees, they are universally gathered in "open" or cleared lands, as it is only under such conditions that they grow shapely and beautiful. If my friend of the "Topics of the Times" will produce a single coniferous tree growing under such conditions that would turn out lumber that would pass inspection at any city lumber yard, or will produce the affidavit of any practical lumberman to that effect, I will "go to" with alacrity. But if he cannot do so, let him subside. I fancy he could do the latter as gracefully as he wields the pen, if obliged to do so.

If the "new school" of arboriculturists plant their trees closely enough together, they may raise timber trees of value; otherwise they will have a pretty bank of green upon the landscape, but nothing more practical. When closely planted, the lower branches, for lack of light and air, soon die and drop off. This process repeats itself year by year, as the trees keep pace with each other in growth. The little "pin" knots left by the falling limbs do not extend deeply into the trunk and are soon absorbed or effaced by the growth of the trunk. With trees growing unhampered by neighbors, the conditions are different. There the limbs do not die, but increase in size year by year, and intrench themselves more firmly in the parent stock. This is done by the trunk expanding around the limb, instead of shedding it and healing the scar. That is how knots are produced and knots spoil the lumber. V. H. LYMAN.
Tunkhannock, Penn., Dec. 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Queer.

"Sometimes I think so hard it makes me tired."

"How thoughtless!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Money Troubles.

"I tell you, money is the greatest trouble a man has."

"Yes; especially when he hasn't any."—Judge.

His Desire.

New Cook—Does the master like his beef well done?

Mrs. Higgins—Mr. Higgins says that his only requirement is to have his meat well cooked.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Quick Inference.

Hassett—The way people rave over slender girls makes me tired. I think the plumper a girl is the prettier she is.

Gessett—Ah! I congratulate you, old man; so Miss Dumpling has accepted you, eh?"—Philadelphia Press.

Reduced Assessments.

"Old Croesus is a mighty clever fellow."

"How is that?"

"Why, just before the Assessor gets to him he always manages to have a lot of stuff printed to the effect that he has been giving several millions to charitable and educational institutions. That makes his assessment schedule look more plausible."—Chicago Post.

WHEN LANGUAGE FAILS.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Philologists have told us how
Our language gradually grew
To the profuseness it has now
From simple sounds a very few.
How aboriginally we
Expressed in grunts our love and hate,
Our joy and grief, which you'll agree
Was really most inadequate.

How later came the formal word
That, spoken, stood for this or that—
For implement or beast or bird,
Or flesh or fowl or round or flat;
And followed then the parts of speech—
The verb, the adjective and noun,
And eke the other six that teach
Our sorely puzzled youth to frown.

Then words and words on words were piled
And lexicons by scores were made;
The wells of English undefiled
In time grew much too deep to wade.
But, oh, how feeble language is
When people heedless leave the car
Or enter it in front—gee whiz!
It is indeed too weak by far.

TO CALL CHAFFEE AND SMITH.

The Major Glenn Court-Martial Will Summon Those Generals to Manila as Witnesses.

MANILA, Dec. 15.—The court-martial which is to try Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry has decided to summon Gens. Chaffee and Smith from the United States to testify as to orders given during the conduct of the campaign on the Island of Samar and to the character of the campaign waged there.

The court-martial was organized to-day and Major Glenn was arraigned. The formal charge against the Major is that he unlawfully and willfully killed seven prisoners of war, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline and in violation of the sixty-second article of war.

Major Glenn first entered a special plea denying the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that it lacked power to try a prisoner charged with murder in times of peace. Judge Advocate Godier denied that Major Glenn was charged with murder, and the court overruled the objection. Major Glenn then pleaded not guilty.

The defense submitted a request asking the court to summon four witnesses, including Gens. Chaffee and Smith, from the United States. This request was granted.

The prosecution then asked for an adjournment, owing to the non-arrival of certain witnesses from Samar. The court will decide to-morrow whether or not to send a steamer to Samar to bring the witnesses there to Manila or adjourn until January.

Capt. W. C. Rogers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry will be tried before the Glenn court-martial to-morrow. Capt. Rogers is charged with using disrespectful language to Gen. Davis and other officers. He applied for leave, which was denied. It is alleged that the Captain thereupon created a scene in Gen. Davis' anteroom.

PRITCHARD'S VIEWS CHANGE.

North Carolina Senator Now in Favor of Reducing Southern Representation in Republican Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Those Republicans who favor Postmaster General Payne's plan for cutting down the Southern representation in the National Conventions have found a Southern recruit. It is Senator Pritchard of North Carolina. Mr. Payne's plan includes the cutting down of the Southern representation in the House of Representatives, but Mr. Pritchard does not go that far. The fact that a Southern Republican of prominence has been led to favor any part of the Postmaster General's scheme, however, is a novelty that is likely to cause considerable excitement in the South. Heretofore all the Southern Republicans have been against the idea.

Senator Pritchard's change of views came out through a conversation held between him and Senator Quay at the White House. Mr. Pritchard had gone there to recommend several candidates for Federal positions in North Carolina, and as he was going in he met Senator Quay coming out. The Pennsylvania Senator stopped and said:

"Well, how are the Lily Whites?"

"In splendid shape," said Mr. Pritchard, emphatically.

"What do you think now about representation in the next National Convention?" asked Mr. Quay.

"Well," replied Mr. Pritchard, "I am going to support any effort to reduce the representation of the Southern States in the National Conventions according to the vote polled by them," said Mr. Pritchard. "I believe that is the only fair method, and I am for it. Let the representation be according to the Republican vote polled."

"I am with you," said Mr. Quay, "and I am glad you have taken that position at last."

There were several persons present, and after Mr. Quay had gone Mr. Pritchard was asked whether he favored cutting down the Congressional representation as well as the representation in National Conventions.

"I do not favor cutting down the representation of the South in Congress," he replied, "for I do not believe Congress has the right to do that under the Constitution."

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

Treasury Official Suggests Co-operation to Detect Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—W. S. Chance, Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, in discussing the subject of undervaluations of imported merchandise, says:

"The fact that many importers with unlimited credit and unsurpassed facilities for buying abroad are still obliged to purchase from other importers certain lines of goods which they would prefer to import themselves tends strongly to show that such goods are still consigned by the foreign manufacturers to sales agents in this country, a system which suggests that undervaluation is the chief reason for its continuance. In such cases it has been found to be particularly difficult to secure satisfactory evidence of dutiable values. Co-operation between importers who wish to purchase in the foreign markets and the special agents charged with the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue would accomplish a great deal toward changing these conditions. Communications on the subject are always welcomed and made the basis of investigation. Whenever requests are so made they are treated as confidential."

REARGUE LOTTERY CASES.

Federal Power Over Inter-State Commerce an Issue—Third Argument Before Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The so-called lottery cases were reargued to-day in the Supreme Court. They were first argued in October, 1901, and a reargument was had in April, 1902. On account of Judge Gray's death a further reargument was ordered, which was commenced this morning. The cases are important, as the ability to prevent lotteries in this country may depend upon the final decision.

While the power of the Government to exclude lottery matter from the mails has been sustained, the business in these cases was conducted through the agency of the express companies. To prevent this, Congress in 1895 passed an act which prohibited the carriage or transfer by any means of lottery matter from State to State. Under this act two arrests were made, one for conveying lottery matter by the Wells-Fargo Express Company from Texas to California, and in the other case the defendant was arrested for carrying a lottery ticket from Newport, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio. The validity of these arrests is the point involved in these cases, and, apart from the ability to suppress lotteries, the cases are believed to be very important as defining the nature and extent of the Federal power over inter-State commerce.

The importance of these cases is measured by the fact that the Supreme Court has seen fit to require three oral arguments of the propositions involved. It is believed that the decision may have an important bearing upon the question of Federal regulation of trusts, for if the Government's contention that the transit of individuals from State to State is commerce, and subject to regulation, and that the power to regulate is the power to prohibit, the power to control all inter-State trade in trust-made commodities, upon conditions that Congress might prescribe, would follow as a consequence. If the other contention should prevail, it is believed by many that the Federal Government would have little power over trusts beyond that embodied in the Sherman anti-trust law.

STATEHOOD BILL DEBATED.

Senator Dillingham Opposes the Tri-State Measure — Its Friends Frequently Interrupt Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Quay insisted on taking up the Statehood fight to-day, and the opposition to the House bill entered on the argument. Senator Dillingham spoke for the majority of the Committee on Territories and gave a running account of the trip that the Beveridge sub-committee made through Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Senator Quay made a little speech with a view to discovering whether the majority of the Territories Committee intended to bring into the Senate again their substitute bill to admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State.

"As soon as the long report of the majority was read," said Mr. Quay, "the Minnesota Senator suddenly and tumultuously withdrew the bill. We are left here in an unheard-of and anomalous situation with a report on a bill which is not before the Senate, but in the hands of the majority of the Committee on Territories. Shall we expect the Minnesota Senator to bring his substitute back or not?"

Mr. Nelson said he expected to report the substitute again after it had received minor changes at the hands of the committee.

Senator Dillingham's speech was a matter of fact argument against admitting New Mexico and Arizona. He was frequently interrupted by Senators who favor the Three-State bill, and at times the discussion became quite heated. Senator Elkins, who formerly lived in New Mexico, objected most strenuously to the argument that the Territory should not be admitted because much of her soil was arid. That was an argument, he said, which had never been made against her before, and he could not see why it should be advanced now, when Congress had passed an irrigation law which would make the arid West the most prosperous part of the country in point of homes and agricultural productions. Senator Teller broke in a number of times and contradicted Senator Beveridge sharply on practical questions as to mining output, water supply, and various facts on which, from his long experience as a pioneer in Colorado, his information makes him an authority. Senator Stewart, about whose vote on the measure there has been some doubt, entered the discussion and showed that he is for the Three-State bill.

THE HOUSE PASSES BILLS.

Among Them One Providing for a $4,000,000 Railroad Station—Cattle Disease Fund.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill for a union railroad station in this city to cost $4,000,000. The station is to be situated north of the present site of the Baltimore and Ohio station, at Delaware and Massachusetts Avenues, and in front of it is to be a large plaza park. The Pennsylvania Railroad, by the terms of the bill, is to remove its tracks from the mall and reach the site of the proposed station through a tunnel, to run between the Capitol and the Library buildings. The Government is to pay the Pennsylvania Railroad $1,500,000 and the Baltimore and Ohio $500,000, in addition to providing for the plaza park.

The House also passed an urgent deficiency bill, which carried, among other items, an appropriation of $500,000 for eradicating the foot-and-mouth disease in New England.

A bill was passed to provide for the allotment in severalty of the lands of the New York Indians. The bill provides that prior to the allotment the claim of the Ogden Land Company should be decided in the courts, and, if found good, it should be purchased for the benefit of the Indians for a sum not exceeding $200,000.

COMMERCE BILL CHANGE.

Proposed Amendment Enumerating Bureaus to be Embraced in the New Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The sub-committee of which Representative Hepburn is Chairman will report to the House Committee on Commerce to-morrow a bill amending the Senate Department of Commerce bill, which will embrace the following bureaus within the proposed Department of Commerce:

Census, Lighthouse Board, Immigration, Fish Commission, Labor, Manufactures, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the State Department; Bureau of Statistics, and Bureau of Standards of the Treasury Department, the Fur Seal and Salmon Fisheries, and a Bureau of Insurance.

TO PAY FOR MOB VIOLENCE.

President Asks That Provision Be Made for Heirs of Italians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—"As an act of grace and without question of the liability of the United States," President Roosevelt recommends that reparation be made for the death of two Italians, Giovanni and Serio, who were killed by a mob at Erwin, Miss., on July 11, 1901, and injuries to their companion, Liberto, who was wounded.

A report of the Secretary of State on this case was transmitted to the Senate to-day, and the President asked that "Congress make suitable provision for the heirs of the two Italian subjects killed, and for the survivor who was injured, the proceeds to be distributed by the Italian Government in such manner as it may deem proper."

MILITIA BILL IN SENATE.

Senator Pettus Opposes Reserve Force Provision on State Rights Grounds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate to-day began consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. Mr. Pettus (Ala.) submitted an amendment striking out Section 24 of the bill providing for a reserve force of trained men, on the ground that it was a direct infringement of the authority given to the States by the Constitution.

A brief debate followed, which was participated in by Messrs. Foraker, Daniel, Hale, Spooner, Pettus, Proctor, and Allison. The bill went over without action.

DEWEY CONDUCTS EVOLUTIONS.

Exercises Preliminary to the Big War Game After the Holidays.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 15.—Admiral Dewey, commanding the battleship fleet, with the exception of the Massachusetts, sailed for Culebra this morning and engaged the vessels in tactical evolutions, which are preliminary to the great exercises which are to follow the holidays.

The details of the blockade problem are announced. The torpedo boats inside of Great Harbor will steal out and attack the battleships lying not less than two miles distant. Judges will be appointed to determine which side is victorious. The value of torpedo boats will thus be demonstrated, and the commanders are confident that the prejudice against this type of vessel will be swept away as a result of their behavior.

Yale Professor for Consul.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Richmond Pearson, having by cable accepted the post of Minister to Persia, W. H. Bishop has been appointed to succeed him as Consul at Genoa, Italy. Mr. Bishop is a well-known man of letters, of considerable reputation as a novelist, and is Professor of Modern Languages at Yale University. He is indorsed by the entire corporation of Yale and the solid Connecticut Congressional delegation.

For the Government of Guam.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Foraker to-day introduced a bill to provide a government for the Island of Guam. It vests in the President authority to select a person or persons who shall exercise all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary for the government of the inhabitants of the island. The tariff on Guam-made goods imported into the United States is reduced to 50 per cent. of the existing rates.

FEDERAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—James C. Tawes, for the Eastern District of Maryland; Morton Tower, for the District of Southern Oregon.

Assistant Collector of Customs—Frank F. Patterson, Port of Camden, N. J., District of Philadelphia, Penn.

Surveyors of Customs—Leander H. Shubert, Port of Council Bluffs, Iowa; James H. Bolton, Port of Sioux City, Iowa.

United States Marshal—W. N. Northrup, Northern District of Florida.

Surveyor-General of North Dakota—Erastus A. Williams, North Dakota.

State—Lloyd C. Griscom, Pennsylvania, Minister to Japan; Richmond Pearson, North Carolina, Minister to Persia.

Postmasters: New York—James H. Hitt, Margaretville; Eugene Vreeland, Dundee; Frederick B. Smith, Norwood; Samuel H. Palmer, Ogdensburg.

Navy: Commanders to be Captains—Edward D. Taussig, Richard Lynch.

MACEDONIA NOT PACIFIED

The Situation There Regarded as a Very Dangerous One.

Peasants Driven to Desperation and Likely to Join the Rebels—Pan-Slavists Becoming More Active.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In spite of the present apparent tranquillity in Macedonia, says a dispatch from Salonika to The Times, all the factors making for disturbance are still actively at work. Well-informed people consider the actual state of affairs full of danger, and as threatening increasing gravity unless effective remedies are applied in the next few months.

The correspondent says that a large number of armed bands still hold the field, unchecked by the authorities. They obtain food and shelter in the more remote villages, and exercise in many districts a kind of independent jurisdiction. Murders and other crimes continue, and are seldom punished.

The principal danger, however, says the correspondent, lies in the state of desperation to which the naturally submissive Christians are reduced. The peasants, for a long time the victims of iniquitous taxes, are now harried on the one hand by the insurgents and on the other hand by the troops and gendarmes. Their homes have, in many instances, been pillaged and burned, and, not having more to lose, they will probably show in the future a greater readiness to join revolutionary movements.

The only means to avert the coming danger, declares the correspondent, is the early adoption of measures to relieve the suffering population. There is little time to lose. If the powers are sincerely anxious for the maintenance of the status quo and the preservation of Turkish rule they must exercise collective pressure on the Porte, and establish effective European supervision in Macedonia, securing the equitable administration of the existing laws and some measure of justice for the population.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the Russian Foreign Minister, who is now at Livadia, will shortly visit the Austrian capital. This announcement, following as it does the Russian communiqué in regard to the Balkans, is interpreted as a further sign of the gravity of the Balkan situation, and as an indication that special efforts may be necessary to deal with probable disturbances next Spring.

The foregoing view of the Macedonian situation confirms statements which have been appearing in various European papers. A letter from Vienna, dated Nov. 25, said:

"Trustworthy information which reaches me from different quarters leaves no doubt that there is a revival of apprehension as regards the situation in the Near East. From what I hear on the subject it looks uncommonly as if things were gradually drifting to a climax.

"According to intelligence received from one reliable source the possibility of sporadic disturbances on a small scale during the present Winter has to be reckoned with, the object being to maintain that unrest which caused serious anxiety throughout the Summer. Should this plan be successful, it is considered all but certain that in the coming Spring the powers will have to face a far more dangerous state of affairs in Macedonia than has hitherto been the case.

"It may be well to mention that, according to credible accounts received here, the Russian Pan-Slavists, who have for a long time been kept in the background—owing, no doubt, to the Czar's well-known love of peace—are now beginning to recover their former influence. I cannot say to what extent this may be the case, but I hold the fact on excellent authority. It is also of interest to note that Russia is believed to have in some measure modified the attitude of absolute reserve toward the Balkan States which she maintained during the Far Eastern crisis."

NEW OTHELLO IN LONDON.

J. Forbes-Robertson's Performance Favorably Criticised by The Times.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In criticising J. Forbes-Robertson's appearance in "Othello" at the Lyric Theatre last evening The Times says it is a thoroughly stirring performance, with a common-sense handling of the play. Mr. Robertson is careful not to make tradition a fetich. He knows he is dealing with a classic, but he knows that the virtue of a classic does not lie in its antiquity, but in its eternal freshness. In brief, he is interesting because he is realistic. His Othello is interesting rather than great, because it is somewhat lacking in volcanic force.

Gertrude Elliott, says The Times, is somewhat overweighted as Desdemona. She is a fair, sweet child repeating a lesson.

There was a crowded house, and the production was received with enthusiastic applause.

OPPOSES THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Public Opinion Extremely Unfavorable to It—Government May Not Accept the New Scheme Entirely.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Public opinion in Berlin and elsewhere, says The Times's correspondent in the German capital, is extremely unfavorable to the Tariff bill passed by the majority in the Reichstag. Only a few press organs of the majority, together with those journals which make it a daily duty to defend the Government, regard the decision of the Reichstag as a matter for congratulation.

Doubtless, says the correspondent, a bad tariff is better for the commercial classes than the previous uncertainty, but uncertainty is not entirely banished even now.

Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, said it was just possible, with the original tariff scheme, to negotiate commercial treaties. The correspondent says the natural inference is that it is impossible to negotiate them now that the duties have been raised.

On the other hand, the correspondent adds, it is not believed that the Government will consider itself absolutely bound by the new scheme, or that it will take the responsibility of paralyzing important business interests by enforcing the more extravagant duties enacted.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—In well-informed quarters, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, it is considered that interviews on Sunday between the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, as well as an exchange of views between M. de Szell (the Hungarian Premier) and Count Goluchowski, (the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs,) have brought the Ausgleich and the Austro-Hungarian tariff appreciably nearer to completion. It is possible that the conclusion of the Ausgleich will be announced in the course of the present week.

In any case, says the correspondent, the two Premiers are understood to have reached an agreement which will enable them to circumvent or override the difficulties presented by the Austrian parliamentary situation, and to face the denunciation of the German commercial treaty with composure, even if the Czechs should continue to obstruct Government measures.

FOR ARCHBISHOP OF CHICAGO.

Congregation of the Propaganda Recommends Bishop Quigley of Buffalo—Another American Nomination.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The Congregation of the Propaganda has decided to propose to the Pope the appointment of Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo, N. Y., as Archbishop of Chicago, in succession to the late Archbishop Feehan.

The Propaganda to-day, on the recommendation of Cardinal Martinelli, also decided to propose to the Pope the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, Rector of St. Paul's Catheral of Pittsburg, Pa., as Coadjutor-Bishop of Pittsburg.

There was an unusual assemblage of Cardinals at the College of the Propaganda to consider the appointments. Cardinal Pierotti participated in the meeting for the first time.

The Right Rev. James Edward Quigley, Bishop of Buffalo, was consecrated to that office in 1897. He was born in Oshawa, Canada, in 1854. He was graduated from St. Joseph's College, Christian Brothers, Buffalo, studying later at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, now Niagara University; at the University at Innsbruck, Austria, Tyrol, and at the College of the Propaganda, in Rome. He was ordained a priest in 1879, and was pastor of St. Vincent's Church in Attica, N. Y., from that date until 1884. From 1884 until his elevation to the episcopacy he was pastor of St. Joseph's Cathedral in Buffalo.

THE NEW MANCHURIA MOVE.

Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung Protests Against the Establishment of Custom Houses by Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Times says that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung has memorialized the throne against compliance with the establishment by Russia of frontier Custom Houses in Manchuria independent of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service inspectorate.

The Viceroy points out the dangerous consequences of admitting any procedure not recognizing China's full sovereign rights.

Now that Liu-Kun-Yi is dead, Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung is the most powerful man in South China, and, with the exception of Yuan-Shi-Kai, Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, is probably the most influential official in the empire.

The Peking correspondent of The London Times in a dispatch dated Dec. 2 said Russia proposed to make a new departure by the establishment of customs in Manchuria. At present goods entered Manchuria from Dalny, Port Arthur, and Siberia duty free. On the eastern frontier of Manchuria, at the railway station of Pogranitchnaia, goods entering Siberia from Manchuria paid the heavy Russian duties, but goods entering Manchuria from Siberia were allowed a full rebate on all duties which were collected when entering Siberia at Vladivostok. Thus Vladivostok was really a free port for Manchuria.

The Russians propose, it is stated, to establish customs on the eastern frontier and at the frontier of the Port Arthur leased territory, where duties will be collected according to the Chinese tariff and paid to China. The establishments will be under M. Protasief, recently Finance Secretary at Port Arthur, who has appointed various Russian assistants at present or formerly in the maritime customs service of China. Nominally, in order to "save China's face," the establishments may be under the Chinese maritime customs, but the obvious intention is said to be their entire separation from all interference or control by the Inspectorate General.

Germany is expected to follow the same procedure at Kiao-Chow, where the present maritime customs staff, though entirely German, belongs to the Chinese service, and was appointed by Sir Robert Hart.

AMERICANS IN CHINA INSULTED.

Arrested and Maltreated on a Visit to Chinese Court.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A special dispatch received here from Peking says that upon the occasion yesterday of the return of the Imperial Court from four months' residence at the Summer Palace, it was learned that certain foreigners who visited the Court on its journey had been ill-treated, arrested, compelled to make obeisance before the populace, and detained until the Court had proceeded.

Among the persons arrested were the members of a party from the American Legation at Peking, including two women.

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Governor of Formosa reports, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that in the operations against the insurgents between Oct. 14 and Dec. 2 the Japanese casualties were 19 killed and 71 wounded.

INVASION OF NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Whatever doubt existed in Nicaragua as to the intention of Colombia to carry out her threat to attack Nicaragua as soon as her own revolutionary movement had been suppressed has been removed by the receipt of advices of a semi-official character here that the Colombian Army officers at Panama and Colon are steadily but quietly making ready for an invasion of Nicaragua.

It is said that there is a double reason for the attack. In the first place, Colombia wishes to take forcible possession of the Mosquito strip, which would give control of both routes available for an isthmian canal, and so enable her to make her own terms. Secondly, she must find congenial employment for the Colombian soldiers, who, having been fighting rebels for four years, cannot be easily turned to ways of peace, and would, it is feared, start a new revolution if not allowed an outlet for their energies outside of Colombia.

The advices are to the effect that the officials in Managua are seriously disturbed at the outlook and are casting about for means to avert the attack by Colombia.

DEPRESSION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—The unprecedented severity of the weather throughout Austria has caused acute suffering among the poor and the unemployed, who are more numerous this year than for many years past. In the iron trade alone there are 140,000 men without employment. Many factories are closed or are running on half time. The authorities fear an epidemic of typhus and far-reaching famine.

The emigration agents are thriving. The best workmen of Austria are leaving for the United States, a fact which economists greatly deplore, because it assists the United States to compete with Europe. In emigrating, Austrian workmen help the ruin of their own country. It is feared that the present conditions will grow worse before the end of the Winter.

"FALLEN AMONG THIEVES"

Sensational Melodrama at Proctor's 58th Street Theatre.

A Play with Plenty of Thrills That Aroused Much Enthusiasm Last Night.

"Fallen Among Thieves" is a play with a moral. The moral is "Let all farmers' daughters study art."

If Hester Parkins had had even the most elementary knowledge of painting she would have spotted Horace Burridge for a villain at once. For he certainly was a villainous painter. Edna Archer Crawford, the leading woman at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street, is a pretty woman, but no one would have guessed it from that portrait.

Hester's father was as much pleased with the portrait, however, as if he had bought it on the installment plan, with a gilt frame included in the purchase price. But John Langton, who had just returned to the Vermont home, after taking his diploma in medicine in New York, diagnosed the situation at once the moment he laid his eyes on the picture. He and Hester had plighted their troth long before. But while he was getting experience in New York she was sitting for her picture to Burridge.

For a thriller of the good old-fashioned kind, "Fallen Among Thieves" can hold its own, and it's worth any one's while to see the way Grace Huntington carries her gowns and her emotional scenes. Miss Huntington plays Cerise, but she dresses in blue and pink, thereby proving once again that there is nothing in a name anyhow.

Hester's mother has forsaken her father eighteen years before. It is Christmas Eve. Snow without; good cheer within. Hester is sad.

"Fly with me to New York," says the villain.

Hester refuses.

"At 12:40 I will be here with a sleigh."

The family has its dinner and all retire. Soft music and sleighbells. Hester hesitates. But the bells still jangle. The bad artist comes in—she is lost. She writes a letter telling her father all. A moment later he comes in from the barn.

"She is gone as her mother went before her," he exclaims. "She is gone forever!"

"No not forever; we will follow and find her."

And the doctor and the old man shake hands on the compact.

From that time on Hester has a time of it. The portrait painter is a member of a band of thieves who make their headquarters in the pink and gold parlor of Cerise's house in the Tenderloin. Cerise is the young doctor's prize patient, and she goes to his office every once in a while to have an attack of heart failure and give him $100 for his services. That is how it happens that she meets Silas Parkins there. He recognizes in her his long-lost wife, but she puts her lorgnette to her eye and exclaims haughtily:

"Why, I never saw you before in my life!"

The doctor visits Cerise's home, and, incidentally, meets Hester in the pink and gold room. He denounces her, but she swears she is innocent. Cerise learns of a plot against the girl, and will have none of it. She tells Burridge that she is going to turn over a new leaf. Then he makes his fatal error. He tells her she has lost her looks. Result—five minutes later she reveals to Hester the man's true nature, and tells her the best way to escape from the place into Sixth Avenue.

Then the doctor comes back.

"She is your daughter," he explains. Cerise clutches at her heart and falls to the floor.

And the bad artist rushes on to say that the police are raiding the place.

When the curtain fell on this scene last night Press Eldridge came out to do his turn in the vaudeville bill.

"Say," he began, "'aint that a shame? Dey sent me out cause de police raided de place and pinched all de actors. Now I'll have to talk to you till dey are bailed out."

By the time Eldridge had finished the audience had laughed so much that they were again ready to shed tears for Hester. And there was plenty of opportunity for that. She had started to walk home, and being taken for a scab by some factory employes on strike, was about to be mobbed, when Dan Loo, a sailor, came along with the cry, "The United States Navy to the rescue!" and put the crowd to flight. She took shelter in a barn, where the thieves surprised and tried to strangle her. She was accused of the robbery they had committed, and sent to prison. But in the end all came right, with forgiveness for everybody, including Cerise, who had left her pink and gold parlor and was living repentant in a man and dingy tenement.

And if the audience at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street house was not well pleased with the play and players last night, then applause and cheers mean little anywhere.

JOE WELCH, "PEDDLER."

A Yiddish Comedy Drama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The Yiddish character type is in the ascendant. David Warfield some time since left the stage of Weber & Fields to become the bright particular star of a play built about the type in which he has so long been popular; and now Joe Welch has said bood-bye to the vaudeville stage led by Tony Pastor, and is on view for the current week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "The Peddler," a four-act comedy drama by Hal Reid. He was warmly greeted last night, and, in a series of scenes which introduce ancient Bowery types mixed up in the now familiar manner with Fifth Avenue swells, succeeded in amusing and thrilling an audience upon which no trait of the Yiddish character—upright, affectionate, and keenly shrewd withal—was wasted.

Mr. Welch is the proprietor of a prosperous second-hand clothing store. His son Sammy is revealed as his shop assistant; but it soon transpires that he has forsworn the paternal uprightness and thrift and is mixed up with a Bowery tough named Chuck Conover, whose obvious and generally futile villainies will bring the blush of shame to the modest and astute Mr. Chuck Connors if that gentleman is ever beguiled into witnessing them. The revolvers which are wrenched away from Chuck while he is feebly trying to hold up the various members of the cast would stock a Bowery pawnshop.

The cause of Sammy's backsliding from the second-hand clothing trade is a great and first-hand passion for one Mrs. Wyandotte, wife of a member of the smart set of Fifth Avenue, who, as it seems, is much given to what her husband calls "perambulations," and more than reciprocates Sammy's ardor. The result of one of her perambulations is a child, born, as she says, "out of wedlock," and though the husband spends his days and nights in trying to dog his wife's perambulations, he is not aware of the birth of the child—which only goes to show how very far out of wedlock it was born.

Mrs. Wyandotte meanwhile has contrived to lose the perambulator with the baby in it. Joe Welch has heard the infant's cries of a stormy night, and his honest heart compels him to adopt it. Sammy remonstrates with him, but Joe argues with conviction that the child has brought good luck. On the day after its adoption he took in $12 in the shop, of which $11 were profit.

Overcome with remorse on account of the perambulation and fear as to the fate of the perambulator, Mrs. Wyandotte has written a confession, which, with an eye to the needs of posterity, she has sewed up in the dress shield of a mauve waist. In a moment of financial embarrassment—the only kind of embarrassment which, on the stage, ever afflicts the perambulating wives of Fifth Avenue—she absentmindedly sells her mauve waist to Joe the Peddler, who is thus apprised of the story of the birth of his adopted child.

Between the malign if futile promptings of Sammy's friend, Chuck, and the maligner influences of his Fifth Avenue inamorita, adventures follow thick and fast upon the Peddler's household. The sins of his son and the villainies of Mr. Wyandotte, who, like others of his kind, is a tenement house proprietor, and who amply lives up to the reputation the programme gives him of being "a cruel master," are followed through scenes representing Cooper Union, Tammany Hall, Chinatown, and other familiar localities. The Peddler is brought to the jaws of death, but in the end the Yiddish virtues of the Bowery triumph over the perambulations of Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Welch's illustration of the Yiddish character sticks to the familiar lines, but it has moments of admirable strength and restraint. It is worthy of a far more coherent and plausible story.

"A REMARKABLE CASE."

Play at the American Theatre Wins Favor and Furnishes a Svengali-Like Villain.

The play at the American Theatre last night pleased the audience. It was called "A Remarkable Case," and the scene was laid in the mountains somewhere in the South—one might suppose East Tennessee.

There was a beautiful girl who lived alone in a cabin in a "gully," and there was a faithful, manly young suitor, a minor villain, brother to the manly suitor, and a very surpassing Svengali-like villain who hypnotized the beautiful girl and made it appear that she had murdered the minor villain, who, by the way, had treated her very shabbily.

In the end the villains were unmasked, the surpassing one especially. There was an effective scene where, grown paralytic and repentant, and rolled upon the stage in a chair, he made a confession in a ghost of a voice and tore up a document with a red seal which had an important bearing on the case.

The manly suitor and the beautiful girl by this time were married, but not happy, on account of the horrible suspicion the villain has created.

The audience, which was a good one, was impressed with the acting of Miss Lillian Bayer, who played Hinda Beekman, the pretty girl and paid the tribute of laughter and applause to several of the others. The conduct of the surpassing villain called forth repeated protests from the house, for Robert Cummings, who played the part, did his work convincingly. The manly suitor was played by Maurice Freeman. The play is the work of Lawrence Marston.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."

AMERICAN.—"A Remarkable Case."

BELASCO THEATRE.—"Darling of the Gods."

BIJOU.—"The Mocking Bird."

BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

CIRCLE.—"Jane."

CRITERION.—"The Cavalier."

DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."

DEWEY.—American Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE.—World in Wax.

EMPIRE.—"Imprudence."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—"The Peddler."

GARRICK.—"The Stubbornness of Geraldine."

GARDEN.—"The Cardinal."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Modern Magdalen."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Two Schools."

HERALD SQUARE.—"Julius Caesar."

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Vaudeville.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE.—"Alt Heidelberg."

KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Altar of Friendship."

MANHATTAN.—"Mary of Magdala."

MADISON SQUARE.—"Audrey."

METROPOLIS.—"A Romance of Coon Hollow."

MRS. OSBORN'S.—"Fad and Folly."

MURRAY HILL.—"The Streets of New York."

NEW YORK, (to-night.)—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

PRINCESS.—Heidelberg, Wednesday.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Vaudeville; Fifth Avenue.—"Hoodman Blind."

PROCTOR'S Fifty-eighth Street.—"Fallen Among Thieves"; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—"All the Comforts of Home."

SAVOY.—"A Country Mouse."

STAR.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

THIRD AVENUE.—"Alaska."

VICTORIA.—"The Eternal City."

WALLACK'S.—"The Crisis."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Twirly-Whirly."

WEST END THEATRE.—"Wild Rose."

AMERICAN GIRL SINGS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Miss Elizabeth Parkinson of Kansas City, Mo., made her début here to-night in the title rôle of "Lakme," which was revived at the Opéra Comique for the occasion. Miss Parkinson is attractive in appearance. Her voice is a high soprano. She was much applauded, receiving several recalls. A large and fashionable audience, including Ambassador and Mrs. Porter, Consul General and Mrs. Gowdy and many resident Americans, was present.

Amaranth Dramatic Society.

The Amaranth Dramatic Society of Brooklyn will appear in public again this evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the benefit of the Royal Arcanum Employment Bureau Association in Planché's comedy "The Follies of a Night." The bureau covers Greater New York and Long Island. Frank L. Bedell is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and E. T. Denning Secretary. Among the performers are Miss Rachel Mason, Miss Alice Post, Miss Ethel Lloyd, William Roselle, Jr., Thomas C. Bell, Deane Pratt, and Harri J. Stokur.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Because of a blockade of freight cars in the railroad yards of Jersey City yesterday and the consequent delay with several cars holding scenery, the Harlem Opera House and the West End Theatre just missed being compelled to postpone their performances last night.

As it was, the West End was obliged to give "The Wild Rose" with improvised scenery, the company being able to get only the costumes. The cars carrying the scenery and costumes arrived from Philadelphia some time in the afternoon, but were not found until late, and then the manager of the company had only time to take the essential part of the contents of the cars.

The same conditions applied to the property of "The Two Schools," which played at the Opera House, except that it was found earlier in the afternoon and hence was gotten to the stage on time.

***

Cecil Loftus, who has been playing since the latter part of last season with Sir Henry Irving in London and the Provinces, arrived in New York yesterday on the Noordam and left here last night for Pittsburg, where she will be gin her rehearsals for Ophelia in E. H. Sothern's production of "Hamlet." She will return here when that production is put on at the Garden Theatre, Dec. 30. When Miss Loftus was seen at the Gilsey House she said that after her appearance with Mr. Sothern she would return to England to play with Mr. Irving in "Dante."

***

When Richard Harding Davis appeared yesterday at the rehearsals of his new play, "The Taming of Helen," with a new scene in the third act requiring that Jessie Millward appear in a boy's costume, she balked and resigned. She declared that she had never yet worn a man's clothes and would not now. Henry Miller and Mr. Davis began a series of entreaties and incidentally saying something about the precedence of Bernhardt as "L'Aiglon." This moved Miss Millard and finally she yielded.

***

A large number of church folk are expected at the matinée benefit given by Mrs. Fiske on Thursday for the Actor's Church Alliance. Sunday it was announced from the pulpits of several local churches, and yesterday at the luncheon by the New York Churchmen's Association at the Hotel Chelsea, the Rev. Ernest M. Stores of St. Thomas's Church advised his colleagues to go to see "Mary of Magdala."

***

George Tyler's mother yesterday received what she thought for a moment was a telegraph message sent from mid-ocean. When Mr. Tyler sailed away for London last Wednesday he left at Quarantine a telegraph message to his mother reminding her of some things he wanted done on Monday. To keep her from forgetting it, he marked it to be delivered yesterday. After some investigation Mrs. Tyler learned how the incident arose.

***

It has been rumored lately that Weber & Fields will enlarge their New York productions and enter one of the new theatres being built by Klaw & Erlanger, giving up their present Music Hall.

***

Harry Sommers, manager of the Knickerbocker, returned yesterday from Chicago, bringing with him his bride, who was Miss Mae Stearns of that city. They were married there Dec. 10.

***

Raoul Pugno, pianist; Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and David Bispham, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, are to give a concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. The programme will be of a popular character.

DINNER OF Y. M. C. A. MEN.

Addresses Delivered by Heads of Departments, Explaining Their Work—Conspicuous Women Present.

At the annual dinner of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening there were more than three hundred diners, besides many women conspicuous in Christian work, who occupied the decorated galleries. Lucien C. Warner, Chairman of the committee, presided. At the guests' table were S. W. Bowne, E. P. Platt, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, Gen. O. O. Howard, Dr. I. De Ver Warner, Gen. W. H. Carter, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Dr. L. C. Warner, Lucius Tuttle, Col. John J. McCook, Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, D. Chauncey Brewer, and Fleming H. Revell.

Among the women of prominence in the galleries were Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. L. C. Warner, Mrs. O. B. Potter, Mrs. D. W. McWilliams, Mrs. Robert Dun Douglas, Mrs. A. E. Marling, Mrs. James G. Cannon, Mrs. Annie C. Howland, and Miss Mary M. Potter.

Senator Redfield Proctor was to have been one of the speakers, but he found it impossible to be present, and was compelled to send his regrets. Mr. Warner opened the proceedings, after the coffee had been served, with a few remarks, and then introduced Secretary F. B. Smith of the Special Religious Work Department, who told briefly of the work accomplished by his department during the year.

Mr. Smith was followed by F. B. Pratt of Pratt's Institute, Brooklyn, Chairman of the Special Committee on Educational and Physical Work; William B. Millar, Senior Secretary of the Army and Navy Department; W. A. Hunton, Secretary Colored Men's Department; Clarence J. Hicks, Associate General Secretary, who dealt exclusively with the railroad work; C. C. Michener, one of the field secretaries, who told of the work in the industrial departments; John R. Mott, Senior Secretary Foreign Student Department; T. E. Stillman, who talked of the finances of the institution, and W. E. Lougee, business manager of the International Committee.

Speeches were delivered also by James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and H. B. F. Macfarland, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

TO DISCUSS LEGISLATION.

Gov. Odell went to Newburg yesterday afternoon. He will return to the city Saturday, and a conference will then be held between him and Senator Platt about appointments and legislation, which it is considered desirable from a party standpoint to enact during the coming session of the Legislature.

The final arrangement of committees for the coming session has not yet been decided upon, and the delay is being accounted for by some politicians upon the theory that there is some serious differences of opinion between the Senator and the Governor on the subject. It is pointed out that at this time last year Speaker Nixon's list was made up. That it is not now completed is due to the fact that the Speaker has been seriously ill for the past ten days, and to the further fact that there is not the necessity for hurry this year that there was last, the Legislature not meeting until the second week in January. It is probable that Speaker Nixon will be invited to attend the conference in this city Saturday to submit his tentative arrangement of the committees to the Senator and the Governor.

The reports from Speaker Nixon are that he is progressing toward recovery, but that he is still far from being a well man. Some of his friends have endeavored to dissuade him from accepting a re-election to the Speakership this year on the ground of his health. They fear that the arduous duties which devolve upon the Speaker, together with the excitement incident to the position in a close House, might bring on an attack of his heart trouble which would prove fatal.

TRIBUTE TO SPEAKER REED.

The Republican Club at its regular monthly meeting last night adopted extended resolutions commemorating the career of Speaker Reed.

Among the persons proposed at the meeting for election to the club are Mayor Low, Charles A. Schieren, Alexander Gilbert, W. D. Sloane, George W. Wickersham, Thomas Thacher, H. R. Bishop, Jr., F. A. Warburg, E. S. Harkness, and Samuel P. Avery, Jr.

Nominations for officers for next year have been posted, the election taking place at the January meeting. Those nominated on the regular ticket include: President—Louis Stern; Vice Presidents—Alexander Caldwell, Alexander P. Ketchum, and Samuel W. Bowne; Recording Secretary—John Henry Hammond; Corresponding Secretary—Charles S. Whitman; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Members of the Executive Committee (to serve until 1908)—Joseph Deuel, Alfred R. Conkling, Albert F. Hagar, Robert C. Morris, and Merritt E. Haviland.

The President Entertains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a large number of guests at dinner this evening, those present including the following: Justice and Mrs. Holmes, Senator and Mrs. Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Nelson, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator Hanna, Senator Warren, Representative Sherman, Representative Littauer, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Slater, Miss Dietrich, and Miss Gwynne.

Volcanic Disturbance on St. Vincent.

KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, Dec. 15.—Premonitory symptoms of another volcanic eruption have been experienced here. The Soufrière was disturbed yesterday, and there were peculiar electrical discharges and detonations from that volcano last night. The agitation is apparently increasing, and extraordinary heat prevails.

British Education Bill Passed.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Education bill passed its third reading to-day in the House of Lords.

The Krupp Family Stops Libel Suit.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The Lokalanzeiger says the libel proceedings against the Socialist Vorwaerts for the allegations made by that paper against the late Herr Krupp have been stopped by the Public Prosecutor, at the request of the family of the deceased.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Henry Adams.

Charles Henry Adams died yesterday at his residence, 16 East Sixty-seventh Street. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Adams was President of the Mercantile Corporation of the United States and South Africa, and a Director of the Bank Clerks' Co-Operative Building and Loan Association. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. Lucy Evarts, a well-known woman physician, was found dead in bed from heart disease in her home, 104 North Sixth Street, Newark, yesterday morning. Dr. Evarts was sixty years old.

The Rev. J. Campbell Fair, Dean of Trinity Cathedral of Omaha, Neb., died at his home in that city last evening of general debility. He had been high in the Councils of the Episcopal Church for many years.

John C. Boyd, a leading insurance man of Maryland, died in Baltimore yesterday. He was seventy-two years old. For half a century he was connected with the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company, rising from a clerkship to the Presidency.

Mrs. Eliza Jones, widow of Dr. Samuel Jones, formerly a member of the House of Representatives, died at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. Her father, James R. Lawrence, was a Justice of the Supreme Court in this State. She was ninety years old.

The Rev. Isaac M. See, a retired Presbyterian minister, died on Sunday at his home, 393A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, from shock resulting from a fall he suffered on the ice last week. Mr. See was seventy-four years old, and was a graduate of Rutgers College. His last charge was at Riverhead, L. I.

William Hood Glass died at his home, 97 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Scotland in 1829. He came to this country in 1865 and settled in Jersey City, where he became a builder and contractor. He is survived by a widow, two sons, and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Major James B. Pond.

Benjamin F. Dennisson, Treasurer of the American Baptist Publication Society, died at his residence in Philadelphia yesterday. He was sixty-seven years old, and since early manhood had been associated with religious and temperance movements. He was at one time Grand Worthy Patriarch of America of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Sol. Hirsch, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, died at noon yesterday in Portland, Ore. Mr. Hirsch was a prominent merchant in Portland when he was appointed by President Harrison on May 16, 1889, to represent this country in Constantinople. His friendship with Senator Mitchell, who was then a power in the Northwest, influenced the appointment.

DEATH OF GABRIEL HARRISON.

Gabriel Harrison, veteran actor and theatrical manager, who had numbered among his friends Edgar Allan Poe, John Howard Payne, Edwin Forrest, and other well-known men, and who in his boyhood had been a protégé of Aaron Burr, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Beatrice Harrison Hart, 865 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Stomach trouble caused the complications which resulted in death.

Mr. Harrison, who was eighty-three years old at the time of his death, had often been referred to as "the father of the drama in Brooklyn." He was a moving spirit in the organization of the Shakespeare Club, and gained distinction as an amateur actor. Mr. Harrison also acted Othello to Lester Wallack's Iago at the National Theatre, and supported Charles Kean when the latter played an engagement with the Park Theatre Company, of which Mr. Harrison became a member. Subsequently he managed theatres in Paterson, N. J., and Troy, N. Y. In 1863 he opened the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, the first regular theatre that Brooklyn had seen. Later he was lessee and manager of the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Turning his attention to playwriting, he scored his first success with "Melanthia," a tragedy, which was produced by Miss Heron. In 1878, at Wood's Theatre, in New York, he made a success as dramatist and actor, appearing as Roger Coningworth in his own dramatization of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," in which his daughter, Viola, played the part of Hester Prynne.

Mr. Harrison was also the author of a biography of John Howard Payne and of many short stories. He also took a prominent part in the movement which resulted in the erection of a bust of Payne in Prospect Park.

A painter of no mean ability, he had Edwin Forrest and other well-known men for sitters. A portrait of Poe, of which Mr. Harrison was proud, had been made from a daguerreotype taken in 1846. His friendship with Poe continued until the poet's death.

In the last years of Aaron Burr's life Gabriel Harrison, then a boy, lived in Reade Street, near Centre Street, and made the acquaintance of Hamilton's slayer. Burr became interested in him and taught him elocution.

As President of the White Eagle Club of New York, which aided in the election of Polk and Dallas, Mr. Harrison became known as a politician. In 1848 he joined the Free Soil Democrats, and became prominent in the councils of that party. On the occasion of his first meeting with Poe the latter wrote for him a campaign song to be sung by the White Eagle Club.

J. W. ELA OF CHICAGO DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—John W. Ela, President of the Civil Service Reform League of Chicago, who was stricken with apoplexy while attending the National Civil Service Reform Convention in this city, died at the Methodist Hospital at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. His wife reached the hospital this morning, having been summoned from Chicago, but her husband was unconscious and did not know of her presence.

Mr. Ela was a prominent lawyer of Chicago and a leading spirit in the civil service reform movement in the West. He was born in Meredith, N. H., on Sept. 26, 1838. He studied at the Northfield Academy and the Harvard Law School. He began practicing law in Chicago in 1864. He became President of the Chicago Civil Service Reform Association in 1894 and drafted the bill which was forced through the Illinois Legislature. He afterward successfully defended the law in the courts. He applied the reform to the Chicago police force as President of the Police Commission. He had been a member of the Civil Service Commission in Chicago since May, 1900.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

No Cards of Admittance Required.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS—JOHNSON.—On Monday, Dec. 15, at her home, 50 West 9th St., by the Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., Elsie Cleveland, daughter of the late Charles C. Johnson of Norwich, Conn., to John Marbury Reynolds.

DIED.

BRANDES.—On Monday, Dec. 15, at 1 A. M., Henry C., son of Anna M. and the late Frederick Brandes, in his 38d year.
Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of his mother, 97 Liberty Av., New Rochelle. Interment private.

CLARK.—After a brief illness, Amy Hatfield Clark, daughter of Mrs. E. J. Post and wife of Le Roy Clark, Jr.
Funeral service at her home, 72 West 52d St., on Tuesday, Dec. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

FRANKO.—On Monday, Dec. 15, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Sam Franko, in her 36th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 249 East 48th St., Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 10 A. M.

GEER.—At his home in

MEYER JONASSON & CO.'S OFFER

Creditors Agree to Accept 37½ Cents on the Dollar—Receiver Turns Over the Property.

The adjustment of the affairs of Meyer Jonasson & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at Broadway and Twelfth Street, was accomplished yesterday, and Hays & Greenfield, the attorneys for the firm, secured an order from Judge Adams of the United States District Court directing Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, the receiver, to turn over all of the property to their clients.

The basis of the action was an agreement on the part of all the creditors to a composition of 37½ cents on the dollar, and the property is placed in the hands of Meyer Jonasson & Co., to enable them to carry out the agreement. Counsel representing the National Park Bank and the other creditors expressed to the court entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Bloomingdale had administered his trust, and later Mr. Bloomingdale formally turned over the premises to Meyer Jonasson.

The firm owes between $800,000 and $900,000, the creditors being widely scattered and something like 500 in number. Of the 37½ cents on the dollar the agreement calls for 12½ cents in cash and 25 cents by indorsed notes, Sutro Brothers, bankers, being indorsers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE M. JACOCKS.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed W. J. Walsh receiver in supplementary proceedings for George M. Jacocks, formerly of the firm of Joseph F. Jacocks & Co., wholesale dealers in yarns at 30 Lispenard Street in 1891, on the application of Ellis Goldberg, who obtained a judgment against him on Sept. 23, 1895, for $10,926. Mr. Jacocks is now President of the Dragoon Mining Company of Arizona, with an office at 81 Fulton Street, this city, and also Treasurer of the Federal Copper Company, near El Paso, Texas, which is now shut down, but receives no compensation at present for services as an officer of these companies.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES B. ABBOTT.—Charles B. Abbott, Superintendent of a stable, residing at 288 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $2,221, and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1894 to 1896 for horses, feed, &c.

ISAAC MYER.—Isaac Myer, salesman of 4 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $2,955, and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Myer & Selig, corner of Ewen and Ten Eyck Streets, Brooklyn, who dissolved in 1893.

SAMUEL I. REICHMAN & BERG.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets of Samuel I. Reichman & Berg, importers of flowers and feathers at 712 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 12th inst.

JAMES M. MACDONALD.—James M. MacDonald, a dancing master of 44 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,121, and no assets. The creditors are Kate Foley of 20 Grove Street, $1,009, judgment obtained on Nov. 18 last for borrowed money; Edward G. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins, $112, judgment obtained on May 27 last, on a contract.

MAX AND ISRAEL SACHS.—Max and Israel Sachs, residing at 115 Henry Street, who formerly composed the firm of Sachs Brothers at 125 East Broadway up to March 6, 1898, have filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $4,885, and no assets. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $300, and J. S. Lasser & Co., $350. They were dealers in curtains, rugs, &c.

FLAXMAN & GOLDMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Flaxman & Goldman, composed of David Flaxman and Max Goldman, manufacturers of furs at 169 Mercer Street, by the following-named creditors: Mautner & Ahlswede, $380; A. Kornbluth & Brother, $433, and Pike & Appelman, $286. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they have admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupts on that ground. They have been in business six years, and formerly they claimed a capital of $5,500.

STREICHER & SMIGELSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Streicher & Smigelsky, composed of Aaron Streicher and Nathan Smigelsky, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 103 Delancey Street and 1,046 Third Avenue, by the following-named creditors: Louis Margolin, $379; Frank Avnet, $100, and Lena Ginzberg, $30. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they have removed a large part of their property. They began business in May, 1897, at 103 Delancey Street, and opened the store at 1,046 Third Avenue two years later. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Louis Margolin.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to thirteen bankrupts, among them being the following: Harry L. Goldbaum, formerly a dealer in flowers and feathers at 57 Bleecker Street, whose liabilities were $29,021; J. Ensign Fuller, a promoter, of 32 Broadway, formerly of Chicago, liabilities, $161,845; Bernhard Joseph of 19 West Twenty-first Street, formerly of Joseph & Meyerson, clothing manufacturers, at 577 Broadway, liabilities, $20,870, and William E. Cohn, wholesale jeweler at 51 Maiden Lane, liabilities, $14,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENSON, Jacob—P. C. Schenck	$54
ASPINWALL, Frank A.—C. S. Clark	137
BAUM, Levi—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
BLACKMAN, James J.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	5,000
BOGARDUS, Robert F.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
BUDELMAN, Henry—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
BURKE, William H.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	2,500
BYRNE, Mary E., Nellie Dougherty, John Dougherty, and Thomas C. Dougherty, executrices and executors—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
BOECK, J. Edward—F. Bell	1,231
BURNHAM, Mary R.—J. Turner, Jr.	488
BARNETT, Mary G. Brandies	218
BROGAN, Charles—Union Stove Works	182
BREWSTER, Amos H.—J. McCormick	1,356
BOBENRIETH, Alphonse—H. Wittner	90
COHEN, Louis—Block and another	100
COTTER, John—R. W. Cromley	885
COSSENAS, Matilass—T. Ward	96
CASE, Alfred M.—A. Roseman	86
COLEMAN, Reuben W.—M. B. Edinger and another	334
CORNELL, Richard L.—J. W. E. Clarke	790
CHACONA, John P.—A. P. Vambalo	224
DELLGHMANN, George—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
DUFFIELD, John J.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,800
DRESSLER, Katherine M. D., administratrix—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
EDWARDS, Antoinette L.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
ENGELHARDT, Charles, and Nellie Brooker—People of the State of New York	1,000
FIELD, Henry, and Rubin Gurewitz—People of the State of New York	2,000
FENN, Elisha—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
FICKE, William—J. McCormick	126
GATES, Louis—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
GRAHAM, John H.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
GILL, Hannah, executrix—D. B. Sickels, receiver	15,000
GEORGE, F. BALMER CONTRACTING Company—J. E. Claffy	100
GILES, William O.—I. R. Platt and another	2,850
HANDWERCK, Joseph—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
HINCKLEY, Elihu G.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	2,100
HANWAY, Joshua A.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	2,500
HOOKS, George—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
HUGLE, Leo F.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	200
HILDEBRANDT, Gertrude—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
HEIM, Joseph—S. Rapp	154
HERBERT, John — Metropolitan Printing Company	121
HOFFMAN, Joseph A.—Textile Manufacturing Company	54
IMPERIALE, Peter—C. Martin and another	142
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Finnigan	169
JONSON, Julius—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
JOHNSON, Jesse W.—A. G. Spalding & Brothers	47
JAEGER, Clara—A. M. Simon	82
NATIONAL EXHIBITION COMPANY—F. Russell	968
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. P. Schwerich	46
KELLER, Charles—D. B. Sickels, receiver	200
KITTLEMAN, Marshal R.—F. J. Hogan	125
KREHBIEL, Herman C. Roder	311
KUNZENMANN, Josephine—O. Hahn	221
LICHTENBERG, Bernard, and Charles Brein—M. Scheiblich	124
LA FORGE, Emma M.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
LUTZ, George—Horace Waters & Co	257
LEANO, Michael—People of the State of New York	1,000
LUSTIG, Seligman—H. B. Claflin Co	415
LYONS, Elizabeth J.—J. J. Julis and another	1,890
MAYER, Seligman and Lena—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
McLEAN, Donald—D. B. Sickels, receiver	2,000
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Fynes	1,448
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Robinson, by guardian	1,935
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Funck	795
MULHERN STEAM HEATING COMPANY—Seventh National Bank of New York	567
MANILLA, Selig—Hampden Trust Company	1,888
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Harding	737
MacFEETERS, William—J. W. Hoey	52
MOORE, Charles C.—W. M. Seymour	574
MARTIN, William J., and Benjamin H. Reeves, receivers—East River Savings Institution, costs	30
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD Railroad Company—E. Leech	81
O'BRIEN, Thomas B.—I. L. Zualey	148
MARTIN, William J., and Benjamin H. Reeves, receivers—W. H. Steiner, President, costs	94
MORE, James H., and George G. Decker —J. P. Jackson and another	271
PAPKE, William—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,800
PHELAN, Michael J.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
PREYER, Edgar R.—C. A. Theller	221
PHILIPS, James R.—M. B. Philips	97
QUIGLEY, Harriet M.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
ROSENBERG, Henry—W. Vigelius	76
RODE, Martha—R. Goldsmith and another	75
REED, Charles M.—J. D. Maher	5,988
SCHULTZE, Louis W.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
SEDDON, Charles A.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
STEIN, Albert A.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	3,500
STEINER, Mathilda—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company	92
SCHAUMLERG, Julius—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500
STROH, Gussie—D. Zimmerman	198
SUTTON, Francis—Eagle Tube Company	1,219
TOAL, Daniel C.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
TRAVIS, Lottie E.—D. B. Sickels, receiver	200
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. M. O'Brien, individually and another	398
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—Alice M. O'Brien and another	685
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. M. O'Brien and another, costs	241
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Walter	150
THE ROCK CASTLE MINING AND Manufacturing Company—R. S. Baldwin	900
WAGENFUERR, E. C.—E. J. Osborne	341
WAGNER, Edward O.—L. Osfeld	106
YOUNG, Ferdinand—D. B. Sickels, receiver	1,000
YOUNG, Charles—D. B. Sickels, receiver	500

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. George P. McLean, Connecticut; E. G. Burt, Omaha; J. N. Beckley, Rochester; Col. H. H. Du Bois, Scranton; Frederick Cook, Rochester; H. W. Fuller, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—H. De Ford, Boston; A. Scheck, Attaché of the German Embassy, Washington; L. von Broder, Attaché of the German Embassy.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. T. M. Wood, U. S. M. C.; Dr. A. M. Stark, United States Army, West Point.

EARLINGTON—Col. A. H. Bowman, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; D. C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

HERALD SQUARE—Mayor C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis.

NORMANDIE—The Rev. Dr. George F. Breed, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE—Henry Mosler, back from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, laces, gloves, and handkerchiefs; 43 Leonard Street.

Grossman, Edward B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks, suits, waists, and wash goods; 4 and 6 West Third Street.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, linings, notions, and small wares; Hoffman House.

Menz & Shafer, Rochester, N. Y.; M. F. Shafer, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Scott, J. W., & Co., Greensborough, N. C.; D. Sherwood, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hislop, James, & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, cloaks, domestics, dress goods, and white goods; 406 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Tosney, ladies' knit underwear; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Parker, E. E., Providence, R. I.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Haskell & Jones, Portland, Me.; E. Haskell, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Abernethy, upholstery hardware; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Landauer, Adolph, & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Landauer, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ury, H., Schenectady, N. Y.; ladies' furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, dress goods and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, and trimmings, leather goods, and jewelry; J. McDonald, silks and dress goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mohler Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Mohler, laces and neckwear; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, carpets; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The rapid succession of decided storm movements that has thus far characterized the present month continues uninterruptedly. They have been remarkable from the fact that their influence has extended over practically the entire country, general winds, snows, and high winds attending.

The latest contribution is a Southwestern storm that was central last night over Southern Texas which moved northward to Lake Michigan with increased intensity, accompanied by general rains from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in New England and in the West Gulf States, and snows in the north upper lake region, the slope, and Central Rocky Mountain regions and the southern plateau, followed by clearing weather to-day over the three latter districts.

Temperatures have risen considerably in the Ohio Valley and greater portion of the lake region and fallen in the slope region and the Gulf States. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except on the north coast, with comparatively low temperatures.

There will be rain to-morrow in the South Atlantic States, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and snow, followed by clearing weather, in the Middle Mississippi Valley. To the westward the weather will be fair, except on the North Pacific Coast, where there will be rain.

Wednesday the weather will be fair, except that snow is probable in Northern New England, snow flurries along the windward shores of the great lakes, snow in Western Montana, and rain over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic Sates and New England, followed by lower temperature Wednesday. It will be colder to-morrow in the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the Gulf States. It will be warmer in the extreme Northwest and warmer Wednesday in the Central West. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be brisk to high east to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk east to south, shifting later to west, becoming high over north portion; on the Gulf Coast fresh west to northwest; on the upper lakes brisk to high, shifting, and becoming northwest, and on the lower lakes high south to southwest, shifting to west.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have brisk to high east winds and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport, on the great lakes and on the Pacific Coast at Northead, Washington.

Frost warnings have been issued for General and Southern California, and warnings of freezing temperature over the interior of the West Gulf States.

Supplementary flood warnings have been issued for the Red River, in the vicinity of Shreveport, advising all in exposed places to remove themselves and portable property to places of safety.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion to-day, warmer in west portion, high east to southeast winds; to-morrow colder with fair in south, snow in north portion.

District of Columbia, rain to-day, brisk to high east to south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

Maryland, rain to-day, possibly turning to snow and colder in extreme west portion, brisk to high east to south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

Delaware, rain to-day, high east to south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

Virginia, rain to-day, warmer in southwest portion, brisk to high south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day, warmer, brisk to high east to south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

Eastern New York, rain or snow and warmer to-day in interior, rain in extreme south portion, high east to south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

North Carolina, rain to-day, brisk to high east to south winds; to-morrow fair.

South Carolina, rain to-day, brisk east to south winds, becoming variable; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer.

North Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

West Virginia, rain or snow and colder to-day; to morrow fair.

Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day, brisk to high east to south winds, to-morrow fair, colder.

Western Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day, high south winds, shifting to west; to-morrow snow and colder.

Minnesota, fair in west, snow in east portion to-day, colder, brisk west winds; to-morrow fair weather.

Western New York, rain in west, rain or snow and warmer in east portion to-day, high south to southwest winds; to-morrow snow and colder.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; high east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau—1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	56	14	18
6 A. M.	56	17	18
9 A. M.	37	20	24
12 M.	36	30	30
4 P. M.	31	32	30
6 P. M.	25	33	32
9 P. M.	20	34	33
12 P. M.	19	35	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27⅝
Weather Bureau	26⅛
Corresponding date 1901	35½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	34

The thermometer registered 18 degrees at 8 A. M. and 33 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 35 degrees at 10:20 P. M., and the minimum 14 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

EASTERN.	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
Albany	10	14	NE	Cloudy
Atlantic City	42	42	SE	Rain
Boston	30	30	NW	Cloudy
Buffalo	34	36	S	Rain
Cape May	42	42	E	Cloudy
Eastport	20	22	NW	Clear
Nantucket	32	34	E	Cloudy
Norfolk	48	48	SE	Cloudy
Oswego	24	24	SE	Cloudy
Philadelphia	30	30	NE	Sleet and Snow
Pittsburg	30	40	SE	Rain
Portland, Me.	18	22	N	Cloudy
Scranton	24	32	SE	Snow
Washington, D. C.	32	32	NE	Rain
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	40	58	SW	Cloudy
Chicago	34	38	SW	Cloudy
Cincinnati	52	52	SE	Rain
Cleveland	38	38	SE	Rain
Detroit	36	36	SE	Rain
Duluth	28	30	E	Snow
Grand Haven	36	36	SE	Rain
Green Bay	32	32	E	Snow
Huron	30	30	NW	Snow
Marquette	30	34	SE	Snow
Milwaukee	34	40	SW	Rain
Toledo	36	36	SE	Rain
SOUTHERN.				
Augusta	36	36	NW	Rain
Charlotte	32	32	NE	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	56	60	N	Clear
Galveston	54	58	NW	Clear
Hatteras	58	58	SE	Cloudy
Jacksonville	70	72	SE	Cloudy
Key West	76	80	E	Clear
Mobile	68	72	S	Rain
Montgomery	56	60	E	Rain
New Orleans	60	78	N	Cloudy
Savannah	52	54	NE	Cloudy
Tampa	72	80	E	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	50	54	N	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	2	12	N	Cloudy
Davenport	28	32	SW	Cloudy
Dodge City	22	24	NW	Clear
Kansas City	24	28	SW	Snow
North Platte	26	26	W	Clear
Omaha	22	24	NW	Cloudy
St. Louis	36	36	SW	Cloudy
St. Paul	24	26	NW	Snow
Winnipeg	12	22	Calm	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	2	34	W	Cloudy
Helena	16	20	SW	Clear

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. P. M. P. M.
Sun rises...7:18 | Sun sets...4:34 | Moon rises..6:48

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook...8:17 | Gov. Isl'd...8:42 | H. Gate...10:38
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook...8:51 | Gov. Isl'd...9:14 | H. Gate...11:10

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Napoli	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 18.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	8:00 A. M.	
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 19.		
Caribbee, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 20.		
Alleghany, Jamaica and Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		9:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp		
Vaderland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 22.		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Roston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‖1:30 P. M. and ‖11:30 P. M., Sundays at ‖1:00 P. M. and ‖11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at ‖11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at ‖11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‖16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Duke of Fife. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‖22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‖22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‖23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‖24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‖27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. ‖13 and up to Jan. ‖3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‖3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‖6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‖Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 13; Shanghai, Nov. 17; Yokohama, Nov. 25, and Honolulu, Dec. 5, reached San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru and were dispatched east Dec. 11. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 16.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Bluecher, Southampton, Dec. 7.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 4.
City of Washington, Colon, Dec. 9.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 12.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Siglo, New Orleans, Dec. 11.
Lombardia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Maracaibo, Ponce, Dec. 11.
Matanzas, Tampico, Dec. 6.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Perugia, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Prins Fregrik Hendrik, Haiti, Dec. 10.
Roma, Naples, Dec. 3.
Sailor Prince, Barbados, Dec. 8.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 6.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

Bellagio, Barbados, Dec. 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 10.
Hilary, Para, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Palermo, Nov. 21.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Dec. 6.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Indiana, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Milano, Hamburg, Dec. 4.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
El Mar, Galvestcn, Dec. 14.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, Dec. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool, Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to F. Layland & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:17 A. M.

SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) Jamison, Durban, Nov. 19, in ballast and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Lebarrier, Havre, Nov. 30, with mdse. to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Smith, Bordeaux, &c., Nov. 20, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M., 14th.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Thidemann, Copenhagen, Nov. 20, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, Dec. 4, and Boulogne, 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:40 P. M., 14th.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Kudenheld, Hamburg, &c., Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 14th.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Sluiter, Swinemunde, Nov. 25, and Shields, 29th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Cragoswald, (Br.,) Pearn, Alexandria, Egypt, &c., Nov. 10, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Alba, Quick, Galveston, Dec. 9, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

Sailed.

SS Aragon, for Georgetown.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Lindenfels, (Ger.,) for Natal and Delagoa Bay.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Heverlius, (Belg.,) Capt. Byrne, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Dec. 11.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Cohuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. Stitch, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Pacific, (Br.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Dec. 22, to Monday, Jan. 5.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

176—Walter A. Cunningham et al., petitioners, vs. Metropolitan Lumber Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

470—The W. G. Eads Brokerage Company, petitioner, vs. the City of Fort Scott, Kan. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

513—Lena M. Slater et al., petitioners, vs. Mexican National Railroad Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

374—George F. Harding, appellant, vs. John H. S. Hart et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the seventh Circuit dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

520—Fred C. William, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. William J. Wilson. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for the petitioner.

9 Original—State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. the State of North Carolina et al. Leave granted to open and file depositions. Motion to fix day for argument, &c., submitted for the complainant.

480—Loftus Cuddy et al., petitioners, vs. Percival W. Clements, receiver. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted.

451—William Gray Brooks, petitioner, vs. Charles H. Pratt, administrator, &c., et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the First Circuit submitted.

401—Elias E. Barnes, appellant, vs. the District of Columbia. Appeal from the Court of Claims Dismissed.

522—The National Glass Company et al., petitioners, vs. Bryce Brothers' Company et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

491—Robert A. Chesebrough, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. Motion to advance submitted.

Original ex parte—In the matter of the Camden Interstate Railway Company, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted.

521—Charles L. Rawson et al., petitioners, vs. Western Sand Blast Company et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted for the petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondents to file brief within one week.

509—Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company, petitioner, vs. the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted.

523—The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, petitioner, vs. D. D. Muir, as receiver, &c. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

287—George B. Rommel et al., appellants, vs. the County Court of Barbour County et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of West Virginia. Dismissed, clerk's costs to be paid by appellants, on stipulation of counsel.

51—Edward H. Clarke, petitioner, vs. Wilbur Larremore, Trustee, &c. Submitted.

2—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal, and 80—John Francis et al., petitioners, vs. the United States. Three hours allowed to each side in the re-argument of these cases. Reargument commenced.

Call for Tuesday: 2, (and 80,) 110, 120, 121, 122, 123, 24, (and 34,) 124, 125, and 128.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Elec. Co.
7—Clarke vs. Town of Northampton.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
47—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
66—Ricordi vs. John Church Co.
81—Hatzel vs. Moore.
82—Vanderbilt vs. Eldman.
53—In re Lewensohn.
54—Fowler vs. City of New York.
111—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. Buffalo Elec. Carriage Co.
51—In re the Alaska.
157—United States vs. Austin Nichols & Co.
158—Same vs. Leggett.
159—Same vs. Schering.
160—Same vs. Bogle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

General calendar.
70—U. S. vs. Withers.
119—Hayward vs. Reed.
120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.
129—Rosenberg vs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster.
130—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
131—Westinghouse, &c., vs. Rogers.
132—Edye vs. Treat.
133—Wolf vs. Grant.
134—Snyder vs. Emmons.
135—Internat. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
136—Wallis vs. Wilson.
137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
138—Haynes vs. Edison Co.
139—Gaynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
140—Fowler vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
141—Weidenschlegt vs. Hall & Grant Con. Co.
142—Davis vs. True and another.
143—Carman vs. Harriman Coal Co.
144—Sherman vs. Bennett.
145—Weir vs. Wilson-Adams Co.
146—Ackerman vs. Robinson.
147—Oziamba vs. Nat. Conduit Co.
148—Taldott vs. Empire Bedstead Co.
149—Rooney vs. Mad. Ry. Co.
150—Washburn vs. Bets.
151—Fallon vs. Mertz and another.
152—Boveacqua vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
153—Malone vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
154—Brower vs. Metal Furniture Co.
155—Frankel vs. Goldfader.
156—Fessler vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
157—Clocks vs. Purdy.
158—Hardy vs. Hynes.
159—Logan vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
160—Ullman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
161—McClure vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
162—Galgano vs. Beck et al.
163—Every vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
164—Boppe vs. Fragassor.
165—Haulenbeck vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
166—Risch vs. Mutual Reserve.
167—Mahmquist vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
168—Mulcahy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
169—Siegel vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
170—Wallace vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
171½—Bernstein vs. Fabre.
171—Sheridan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
172—Bernstein vs. Garland.
173—Eisenberg vs. Kappe.
174—Moses vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
175—Fielding vs. Bracken.
176—Samuels vs. Rosenberg.
177—Safke vs. Weissberg.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Shipman, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

155—Nav. Ital. Gen. vs. SS. Peconic.
178—Med. & N. Y. SS. Co. ss. SS. Liguria.
187—Eakridge vs. Sizer.
188—Gill vs. Tug Chas. F. Harris.
150—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. Tug L. Luckenbach.
41—Lazarus vs. Barber.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: 363, 368, 369, 370, 371, 374, 375, and 376.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

64—Young vs. Valentine.
68—Welland vs. Knox.
70—McKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. City of New York.
71—Same vs. same.
66—Shaw vs. Man. Ry. Co.
13—McEvoy vs. Lommel.
72—Steinway vs. Steinway.
4—People, &c., vs. Irvin.
10—Moran vs. Morrill.
3—People, &c., vs. Berkman.
47—Taft vs. Little.
31—Magoun vs. Magoun.
45—Weidman vs. City of New York.
7—Regan vs. York.
46—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co., Limited.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Willis vs. Sanders.
2—Morrison vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Cornett vs. Cornett.
6—McLellan vs. Marks.
7—O'Rourke vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—Morris vs. same.
9—Maier vs. same.
10—Eshner vs. Eshner.
11—Shaffer vs. Shaffer.
12—Neman vs. Baird.
13—Duncan vs. Sire.
14—In re Standard Dame and Sash Co.
15—City of New York vs. Unsafe Building, 52 Duane St.
16—In re Robbins Av.
17—In re Ingers Av.
18—In re Ilber Place.
19—Brennan vs. Mayor, &c.
20—O'Brien vs. same.
21—Ryan vs. same.
22—Heaney vs. same.
23—Odell vs. same.
24—Skennion vs. same.
25—White vs. same.
26—O'Connor vs. same.
27—Wallace vs. same.
28—Maher vs. same.
29—Odell vs. same.
30—Durham vs. Durham
31—Same vs. same.
32—In re Briggs Av., (East 146th St.)
33—In re Robbins Av., (Southern Boulevard.)
34—People, &c., vs. Life Union.
35—In re McClure.
36—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Griffiths.
37—Jacob vs. Thompson.
38—Harrison vs. Wilson.
39—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
40—Embury vs. Ellison.
41—Rogers vs. Wildey.
42—Nichols vs. Frank.
43—Rosseau vs. Rouss.
43½—Same vs. same.
44—Gray vs. Smith.
45—Betts vs. Selding.
46—In re 20th and 21st Sts., N. R.
47—Stoltz vs. Tuska.
48—In re Roso.
49—Lowenfeld vs. Adams.
50—Matthews vs. Wellborn.
51—Bulger vs. Merchants' Express Co.
52—Sloane vs. Ruddock.
53—Parker vs. Parker.
54—Isaac Sulzbacher. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Catherine E. Weber.
Barbara Kreitner.
Eliza Hamill.
Mary Dougherty.
Robert O'Brien,
Jacob Tausig.
Charles Stocky.
Charles Gilhaus.
Otis A. Thompson.
Mary Houlihan.
Solomon Stone.
Sarah A. Fawcett.
55—Mosses vs. Stahl.
56—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Coles.
57—Bachman Brew. Co. vs. Oberloskamp.
58—Mohl vs. De Forrest.
59—Scott vs. Am. Ry. Elec. Light Co.
60—Ruspoli vs. Sherman.
61—Lamb vs. Richard.
62—Stoltz vs. Tuska.
63—Wagner vs. Hall.
64—Verity vs. Sternberger.
65—Wahlig vs. Wahlig.
66—Avallone vs. Avallone.
67—Schreiber vs. Lodge.
68—Steinert vs. Steinert.
69—Same vs. same.
70—In re Kelly St.
71—In re Dongan St.
72—White vs. Dunson.
73—In re Arnold.
74—Given vs. Sans.
75—Cohen vs. Cohen.
76—Scholl vs. Blenchstock.
77—Abendstein vs. Abendstein.
78—Peterson vs. Peterson.
79—Bell vs. Wenk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House, Chambers called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Zelie Verrault Howe.
2—Samuel J. Lynch.
3—Laura A. Delano.
4—Olive E. Merritt.
5—Mary A. Vrindton.
6—Joseph Cornell.
7—Mary A. Mills.
8—George Eckstein.
9—Eliza Ann Partridge.
10—Patrick H. Morgan.
11—Henry C. Houghton.
12—Nunzio Tuntillo.
13—Giuseppe Cosentino.
14—Jennie Schuihoff.
15—Frederick Grote.
16—Duncan Squires.
17—Alexander S. Hunter.
18—Lucy A. Hall.
19—Cord F. Schweers.
20—Richard M. Hoe.
21—George Horstmann.
22—Mary A. Farrell.
23—Margaret F. Downs.
24—Hermann Wagner.
25—Hermann Wagner.
26—Meta Wreder.
27—Terence Rafferty.
28—Catharine Hays.
29—Charles H. Kerr.
30—August Exner.
31—Anna Ittner.
32—Martha L. Hedrick.
33—Dora M. Von Hellen
34—Charles Gudin.
35—Jacob Hoffman.
36—Alexander M. Lawrence.
37—Henrietta C. Walker
38—Thomas H. Cullen.
39—Michael M. Rodgers.
40—Vincent C. King.
41—Henry Schneidl.
42—Elizabeth Odell.
43—Elizabeth B. Curtis.
44—Bernard Hein.
45—Elizabeth Giles.
46—Merwin S. Cohen.
47—Alexander P. Irvin.
48—Elizabeth U. Coles.
49—William F. Bonynge
50—Ann E. Hill.
51—Joseph Corbit.
52—Hannah B. Strong.
53—Eva Friend.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions

2092—In re Wood.
1750—In re McLean Av.
1608—In re Broadway, (24th Ward.)
1565—In re Harlem River Terrace.
1948—In re Johnson Av.
1495—In re Sullivan St.
100—In re Arthur Av.
2102—Barry vs. Barry.
2103—Arndt vs. Brogan. Demurrers.
117—Keltz vs. City of New York.
94—Watkins vs. Wetterer.
108—Coates vs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co. Preferred causes.
2007—Whiteside vs. Lappine.
1284—Mayor, &c., vs. Renwick.
1849—Anker vs. Hoes.
1358—Hodkinson vs. Frank.
1892—Klock vs. Nealls. General calendar.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
1073—Cohn vs. Horwitz.
1305½—Robinson vs. Mc-Gilly. Foster.
1429—Boskowitz vs. Sullivan.
1451—Killough vs. Man. Co.
586—Colton vs. Fresdt. &c.
1322—Peabody vs. Maloney.
1323—Marty vs. Marty.
1361—Colton vs. Raymond.
658—Hosmer vs. Darrah
1066—Biendl vs. Biendl.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.
2142—Welde vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1366—Ogden vs. Ogden.
1370—De Carvajal vs. Young Men's C. A.
1375—Hall vs. Hoeninghaus.
1376—Sinshelmer vs. Kahner.
1382—Lawrence vs. Fiegler.
1391—Avil Printing Co. vs. Battersby.
1393—Johnson vs. Mitchell.
1394—Gittleman vs. Gittleman.
1396—International Nav. Co. vs. Reilly.
1399—Luyster vs. Joseph
1418—Garfinkel vs. Rapaport.
1422—Kroger vs. Ryan.
1423—Smith vs. Cohen.
1424—Lawrence vs. O. J. Gude Co.
1425—Mackall vs. Olcott.
1434—Wastell vs. Belden
1435—Pollard vs. East River Nat. Bank.
1440—Leibinger vs. Pizzutiello.
1443—Reddy vs. Baker.
1456—Lindblad vs. Lynde.
1460—Burbank vs. Campbell.
1469—Fleming vs. Kessler.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Studin, and Iselin for the People.

1—Thomas Robin.
2—Thomas J. Sharkey.
3—William H. Young.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 8654—Seventh Nat. Bank vs. Rosenbaum.
Inquest, 8646—Campbell vs. Murphy.
7732—Christie vs. Christie.
6480½—Leonard vs. City of New York.
7469—Farber vs. Farber.
8580—Freundlich vs. West Disinfecting Co.
8605—Wolf vs. Am. Br. Co.
8624—Schleissner vs. Bernstein.
8630—Roy vs. City of New York.
8692—Kaston vs. same.
8764—Hirshbach vs. Ketcham.
8836—Richardson vs. Un. Surety & G. Co.
8382—Moscow vs. London.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
7733—Ireland vs. Brady.
7734—Paul vs. Cruger.
7317—Hughes vs. Kennedy.
5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman.
6139—Keene vs. Mayer.
6344—Harris vs. McMahon.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
8799—Gast vs. Schuyler Hotel Co.
7806—Cohn vs. Heyman.
5060—Randall vs. Shields.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

8268—McIlvaine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
813—Granger vs. Second National Bank.
1389½—Oastrich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Landers vs. same.
1373—Fischer vs. Jackson.
1375—Kyle vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1377—Milbaur vs. Richard.
1378—Cole vs. Crary.
753—Robertson, vs. Flynn.
1475—Robinson vs. Talbot.
1599—Flakowitz vs. Leef
1387—Suydam vs. Eno.
1403—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1405—Cassig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1412—Marando vs. T. A. Gillespie Co.
1415—Beggerman vs. Smith.
1416—Alden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1417—Same vs. same.
1441—Markowitz vs. same.
1442—Hart vs. same.
1445—Nat. Condint & Cable Co. vs. Kahn.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1314—Vunck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., IX., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII, Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

698—Ettlinger vs. Well.
8338—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1244—James vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
1327—Ehrhart vs. Halsey.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1458—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1742—Schlowe vs. McCafferty.
1713—McLaughlin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1396—O'Brien vs. same.
914—Sakowitz vs. Un. Ry.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1651—Kindorf vs. Holleran.
1514—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
7036—Mayor vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1096—Ahrens vs. Mayor, &c.
1376—Fichter vs. same.
1422—Rieger vs. American Surety Co.
1471—Green vs. Degnon & McLean Co.
1474—Poerschke vs. Harowitz.
1481—Hahn vs. Hahn.
1482—Houlihan vs. Kaufman.
1453—Sullivan vs. Prudential Life Ins. Co.
1485—Troy vs. Sklarsky.
1486—Herriott vs. Burfeindt.
1488—Olson vs. Anderson
1493—Radice vs. Benefit.
1496—Condon vs. Power.
1497—Bauer vs. Armstrong.
1500—Conway vs. Plasse.
1501—Zucker vs. Bailing
1507—Beetson vs. Stoops
1510—Schlesinger vs. Meinken.
1526—Ernst vs. Am. Shirt Mfg. Co.
1527—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Bedell.
1530—Pollak vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum.
1128—De Lima vs. Grell.
1141—Penner vs. Penner.
551—Sloane vs. Frost.
1300—Mayor, &c., vs. Clark.
755—Tugman vs. McIntyre.
847—Coley vs. Tallman.
923—Williams vs. Williams.
803—Frilsen vs. Polstein.
964—Am. Pneumatic Tool Co. vs. McCoy.
1064—McDonald vs. Mayor, &c.
1222—Sanderson vs. Zinke.
2144—Prichard vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
995—Moore vs. Fisher.
1975—Bly vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
396—Majestic Hotel Co. vs. Feitner.
397—London Mfg. Co. vs. same.
1115—McAuliffe vs. Gabay.
1176—Schaeffer vs. Harlam.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
842—Brown vs. New York Cab Co.
554—Friedman vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
929—Ruth vs. Ernhart.
818—Merriam vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
1089—Quincy vs. Lawson
911—Central Trust Co. vs. West India Imp. Co.
832—Hackett vs. No. Pacific Ry. Co.
1016—Linton Pharmacy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1019—Marx vs. same.
692—Thurber vs. O'Connell.
901—Colletti vs. Colletti.
885—Kirmiss vs. Kroder.
858—Bradley vs. Wolff.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1804—Anna W. Ferris. 1686—Winnifred Moran.
1822—Hannah Roche. 1856—Anna Sharp.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1814—Slote vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1671—Sheridan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1668—Bernstein vs. Garland.
674—Eisenberg vs. Kappe.
1317—Moses vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1669—Fielding vs. Bracken.
686—Samuels vs. Rosenberg.
2078—Safke vs. Weissberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1788—White vs. Brand.
1771—Yeamans vs. Nichols.
3015—Mittenwalder vs. Supreme Lodge, &c.
1713¾—Parelka vs. H. Las Lida Corp'n.
1127—Steinwender vs. Wallen.
1776—Feinberg vs. Cons. Gas Co.
1779—Patterson vs. White Star Towing Co.
1698—Orr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1702—Page vs. Brunner.
1704—Rooney vs. Thomson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1937—Simon vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
1401—Sirignano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1891—Wolfson vs. same.
1892—Indelli vs. same.
1402—Callahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1970—Schimmer vs. Goldman.
1151—Silberberg vs. Atlantic Trust Co.
1936—Evicci vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1300—Gaynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Equity and non-jury case at 10 A. M.

422—Fried vs. Strauss. Short causes.
3007—Ehrlich vs. Newman.
4486—Camacho vs. Thomas.
4815—Stinott vs. Duessing.
4645—Sonken vs. Muller.
4374—Sonn Bros. Co. vs. Thorn.
3205—Gilroy vs. Johnson.
4742—Kessler vs. Fleck.
1331—Stillman vs. same.
4628—Hirshkowitz vs. Goldberg.
4886—Bloom vs. Campbell.
4807—Ferguson vs. Blen
4712—Bogy vs. Walker.
4554—Maul vs. Katz.
4038—Overocker vs. Standard Frame and Sash Co.
4826—Weissinger vs. Fllarsky.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1546—Wilkinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1547—Whalen vs. same.
1555—Murray vs. Lese.
2115—Matthews vs. Dunphy.
2116—Doctor vs. Muller.
2127—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2134—Moshkowitz vs. O'Connell.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.
4154½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
1552—Schleirs vs. North Brit. &c., Ins. Co.
1558—Friedman vs. Roffia.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg.
1744—Rabinowitch vs. Duval Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Kassel Salz.
2—Vincent Dyeseroski.
3—Thomas O'Brien.
4—Vito Sale.
5—Restan Arnold.
6—William Lyons.
7—Charles Eisenberg.
8—Henry A. Cassidy.
9—Julia Szabo.
10—John J. Madden.
11—Betty Noll.
12—William H. Brush.
13—James Hamilton.
14—William Williamson.
15—Joseph Soesky.
16—Edward Fischer.
17—Harris Levy.

Pleadings.

18—Cornelius Ryan.
2—Joseph Franklyn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Harry Hyman, Meyer Levine.
2—Herman Bernhardt.
3—Frank Pfeiffer.
4—Bernard Silverman, Samuel Greenberg.
5—Thomas Crosby.
6—Antonio Morciloni, Dominico Cozzacres, Angela Cozzacres, Luigi Lazzaro.
7—Nicholas Wann, John Fay.
8—Bruce Forrester.
9—John De Freies.
10—Nathan Roth.
11—Edward Cowe.
12—Adolph Bensinger.
13—Frank Spanish.
14—John Wall.
15—Andrew Clark.
16—James McDonnell.
17—Joseph Collins, John Crowley, Harry Williams.
18—Christian C. Landgraf.
19—Harry Aaronson.
20—John D. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland, Angelo Justo.
21—Alexander Walter.
22—James Sargent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the people.

1—Bidwell Fluss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—George Slater. [2—William Coyne.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—David Klein vs. Grace E. Johnston et al.—Charles E. Bensel. Edward Stetson et al., trustees, &c., vs. Harry Lahn et al.—George A. Minasian.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Maurice Bayno vs. Marie C. Delevy—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Ellen Louisa White, administratrix, &c., vs. Hugh J. Barrows—U. Grant Blackford.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Crowell vs. Denison—Harold Nathan, Clock vs. Briggs—Charles E. F. McCann. Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Schramm, (two cases)—Emil Goldmark. Briggs vs. Eden—Ira Leo Bamberger.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Nahm vs. Nahm—Samson Lachman. Cushing vs. Van Vechten—Edgar M. Leventritt, United States Trust Company vs. Toplits—George E. Kent, Wick vs. Waterbury—Joseph P. McDonbugh, Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Nichols—Paul Malpin. Conner vs. Watson—Robert A. Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Schorr vs. Gewirz—Franklyn Paddock.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Falvella—George E. Kent.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

NOTICE.

Supreme Court—Kings County—Trial Term.

All causes from 5771 to 6170 will be called on Friday, Dec. 19, 1902, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer "ready" or "not ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which the following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until 6170 shall have been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5105—Sexton vs. Penn. R. R. R. Co.
3735—Koch vs. same.
5487—Mulligan vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
5490—O'Loughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
3947—Abel vs. Met. St. R. R.
9757—Haenloop vs. B. Union El. R. R.
4609—Kenny vs. McSwegan et al.
5078—Mosson vs. Rode.
4701, 5483—Devine vs. Nat. Wall Paper Co.
5428—Travis vs. Murray.
5441—McDermott vs. B. H. R. R.
5508—Sneden vs. B. H. R. R.
9354—Nugent vs. B. Un. El. R. R.
5509—Mauer vs. B. H. R. R.
5510—Samuelson vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5558.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1779—Egan vs. Corbett.
1815—Haughey vs. Smith.
1833—Hall vs. Dempsey.
1814—Godfrey vs. Weinberg.
1559—Vaughan vs. Vaughan.
1818—People ex. rel. Field vs. Feltner.
1796—Tyrrell vs. City of New York.
1426—Brown vs. Brown.
1635—Assip vs. Pratt.
1712—Richard vs. Richard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Heyman. Same vs. Dietreck. Same vs. Ginsberg. Same vs. Williams.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Hoyt. Same vs. Smithers. Same vs. Bardon. Same vs. Rasmus. Same vs. Abercrombie. In re Molloy, an alleged incompetent. Same vs. Ahearn. Same vs. Richards.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1240—Smith vs. Schwab.
1278—Guinan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1482—Lawlor vs. City of New York.
1277—Dippold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1345—Copp vs. Gabler.
1040—Howard vs. City of New York.
1142—Summers vs. Spahn.
1539—Downing vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1547—Bell vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1548—O'Gorman vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day on the call:

1361—Mahmquist vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1434—Milewicz vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1245—Bialostotzky vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1594—Walker vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1308—White vs. Welz & Zerwick.
1141—Wright vs. Brons. 85—Davrin vs. City of New York.
1585—Feldman vs. Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.
1470—Mulligan vs. 42d St. & Manhattanville R. R. Co.
1471—Duffy vs. R. R. Co.
1197—Rufein vs. B. H. R. R.
1198—Lounsbury vs. same.
1199—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Ready Calendar, Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

178—Warin vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
182—Davis vs. True and another.
184—Carman vs. Harriman Coal Co.
185—Sherman vs. Bennett.
186—Weir vs. Wilson-Adams Co.
196—Ackerman vs. Robinson.
208—Oziamba vs. Nat. Conduit Co.
204—Taldott vs. Empire Bedstead Co.
206—Rooney vs. Mad. Ry. Co.
208—Washburn vs. Bets.
209—Fallon vs. Mertz and another.
210—Boveacqua vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
211—Malone vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
214—Fisher vs. Union Ry. Co.
216—Same vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
218—Sharley vs. Union Ry. Co.
220—Dunphy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
225—Hauptner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
227—Gillam vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
230—Woodhill vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
234—Coyle vs. West. El. Ry. Co.
238—Clark vs. Union Ry. Co
239—Green vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
241—Purdy vs. Carpenter.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: Cases will not be set down for days on the call.

243—Brower vs. Metal Furniture Co.
244—Frankel vs. Goldfader.
245—Fessler vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
247—Clocks vs. Purdy.
248—Hardy vs. Hynes.
253—Logan vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
254—Ullman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
256—McClure vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
258—Galgano vs. Beck et al.
260—Every vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
261—Boppe vs. Fragassor.
265—Haulenbeck vs. Beck.
284—Brodie vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
285—Risch vs. Mutual Reserve.
288—Burke vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
289—Knapp vs. Daley.
270—Dando vs. Daly.
278—Rawson vs. Leggett
279—Miller vs. Loftus.
280—Beveridge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
282—Collier vs. Martens.
283—Nichols vs. City of New Rochelle.
284—Caulkins vs. Secor.
285—Talbott vs. Hubbell
286—Parsons vs. Richards.
288—Wood vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
290—Burns vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
291—Shelecky vs. Valley Farms Co. of Yonkers.
292—Menendez vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong after early weakness.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 15	848,903
To date this year	179,977,802
Corresponding date last year	258,108,224

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 15	$3,149,000
To date this year	$860,160,850
Corresponding date last year	$967,446,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@10 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent and a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 7@8½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis Chalmers	2	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Allis Chal. pf	⅞	North American	1¼
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Reading	1
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Rock Island	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
General Electric	1	U. S. C. I. Pipe	1
Kan. City So. pf	1¼	U. S. Express	⅝
Long Island	⅝	U. S. Steel	½
Louis. & Nash	⅝	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	⅝
Md. Coal pf	10	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	1¼	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Int. Pump pf	2½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Iowa Central	1¾
Am. Smelting pf	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	¾
Am. Snuff pf	3½	Met. Street Ry	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1	Mexican Central	1¼
Chi. & Alton	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf	¾	Nat. Lead pf	¾
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Nat. Lead pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅜	Norf. & West. pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Un. Trac.	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	⅜	Pullman Co	2
Col. Southern	¾	Rock Island pf	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Rutland pf	2½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Del., L. & W.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Detroit South	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¾
Det. So. pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Distillers' Sec.	1	Southern Pacific	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1⅝	Twin City	½
Gen. Chemical	1⅞	Wabash pf	¾
Gt. North. pf.	1	West. Union	¾
Hock. Valley pf.	¾	Westinghouse	⅝
Illinois Central	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s 4 | Nat. R. R. of M. 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Green Bay deb. B	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj., stamped	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Chi. & Erie 1st	1½	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	6
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's security market had a discouraging opening. There was absence of activity, but practically every transaction represented declines. The whole list was weak. Even the professional bargain hunter was undiscoverable. Venezuela news was made to do serious service for the speculative contingent, whose profit is in the creation of distrust. Money on call was at 10 per cent. All conspicuous market factors seemed ranged aggressively upon the bear side. And, after the usual fashion, the Street was crowded with rumors of sensational sort, wherein liberties were taken with the good names of individuals and corporations—bankruptcy forecasts becoming relatively commonplace.

And throughout the greater part of the day this unhappy condition continued. Prices sagged and bidders were lacking; disturbing elements ruled.

Then came quick change, official announcement being made of a safeguarding coalition among important bankers. Sentiment was forthwith transformed. The whole market rallied, and most of the earlier declines were recovered; relief from apprehension, a re-established sense of safety, exerted wholesome effect in every quarter.

What has been done is in many ways extraordinary. It is not exceptional. In the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day are explained the details of this great relief undertaking. It is counted upon—is confidently expected—as a sure and thoroughgoing cure for those current troubles which have been so searchingly harassing the financial world. But the same financiers—the identical interests they represent at least—have in this same broad-spirited way stood again and again before this time as providers of relief and guarantors of safety. What they do proceeds far beyond the limits that selfishness sets—is splendidly philanthropic, is patriotic.

It is not to be expected—it is certainly not to be desired—that this magnificent measure of relief shall be utilized for stock market exploitation. There are times when it is profitable to wait—and waiting, under present circumstances, involves no shadow of doubt of the quality of our National prosperity.

EXPLAINING THE DECLINE.

The Street was more or less at a loss to explain the weak opening, initial quotations in many instances showing declines of a point or more as compared with Saturday's closing prices. One early story was that the banks were planning a severe money squeeze, (the later developments showed that the plan was quite the reverse,) while another had it that private advices had just been received from Washington to the effect that the Venezuelan situation had suddenly assumed a much graver aspect and it was difficult to see how this country could fail to become involved.

As a matter of fact, it may be said that the real reason for the initial weakness was that over Sunday there had accumulated a fairly liberal supply of selling orders—the tone of the Sunday newspapers in respect to the Venezuelan outlook being held responsible for most of these—and that, learning of these orders, the bears helped to bring about as low prices as possible.

Later, on the rise in call money rates to 10 per cent., there was further weakness, but little real liquidation.

PROFESSED DISAPPOINTMENT.

Many traders and all the bears professed grevious disappointment when, following official confirmation of the formation of the bankers' pool to relieve the money situation, the stock market did not immediately respond with an outburst of bullish enthusiasm and a furious upbidding of prices. It is true that the market did respond, advancing substantially from the low of the day and maintaining its strength up to the close; but the advance was gradual and in no sense "wild." Hence the alleged disappointment.

The fact of the matter is that the market acted precisely as bankers hoped that it would act. Indeed, had there been evidence of any enthusiastic buying movement, the bankers, it is understood, would have taken means to check it. Their stated desire is, not to boom prices, but to relieve the situation and to restore confidence. It is an open secret, however, that they feel assured that the worst is over and that from this time on they say a gradually advancing market is likely to appear.

LIQUIDATION SEEMS OVER.

At the close of business yesterday bankers and brokers were almost unanimous in their opinion that the market has been pretty thoroughly liquidated, and that certainly all weak accounts have been eliminated.

It is pointed out that stocks are down anywhere from 20 to 30 points in the last three months, and that on top of this the market had late last week and early yesterday to stand up not only against a money market squeeze, but against a Venezuelan "scare." Yet despite this, very few stocks have come out in the declines of the past week, the recessions being largely forced by bear attacks. Therefore, say the bankers, it is reasonably safe to conclude that liquidation has run its course.

THE MARKET'S EARLY ACTION.

Though the heaviness in the early trading was pronounced, stocks going off an average of 2 points each, it was noticed, and in many parts of the Street commented upon as perhaps not without significance, that there was always a "market" for stocks—that is to say, that at no time was there any sign of demoralization, while buyers a-plenty were to be found, ready to take stocks at the concessions. It was a fact, too, that on the decline there was much less stock coming out and offering than on Friday's or Saturday's slump.

All of which in the Street was taken to signify that some favorable news was hanging over the market. This came later in the form of the proposed money market relief.

LONDON A BUYER.

One of the favorable developments of the day was that London, which recently has been inclined to be a seller of American stocks, was a fairly large buyer in this market, taking probably 25,000 shares. This buying was in the Street regarded as especially reassuring, in that it reflected the opinion of London that there was little real fear of any serious international complications growing out of the Venezuelan affair.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The support accorded the Standard Oil, Harriman and Morgan stocks following the early decline did much to encourage and influence sentiment. St. Paul was rallied nearly 3 points from the low, and closed at practically the highest price of the day; Union Pacific rose 2⅛ points from its low and Southern Pacific 2¼; each of the Steel Trust stocks advanced 1¼ from the low figures; Amalgamated Copper was up 1½, Reading 1¼, and so on through the list of the stocks referred to. There was no news in respect to any of the properties.

Brokers who do business for the Moores were the largest buyers of Rock Island.

The selling of 277 shares of National City Bank stock was understood to be for the same interest which sold last week some 1,600 shares. The price yesterday remained unchanged at 290. It is understood that the seller originally held 2,000 shares of the stock, which leaves now little more than 100 shares to be disposed of, if so it be desired.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 277 shares of National City Bank stock at 290.

According to Amesbury (Mass.) dispatches, a combination of a number of New England brewery companies is planned, and negotiations to effect this are in progress.

Statement from Pittsburg that twelve real estate firms have combined under the name of the Consolidated Real Estate Company of Pittsburg, with a capital of $500,000.

Notice filed at Albany of the merger of the General Aristo Company and the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, combined capital, $5,000,000.

Incorporation of the Standard Motor Vehicle Company of America, with a capital of $1,000,000, which it is said will establish three factories in Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Kansas City, respectively, and have its headquarters in Chicago.

Statement that the Smith & Scott Tobacco Company of Paducah, Ky., will increase its capital and acquire the business of the Flournoy Tobacco Company, also of that city, and the Porter-Hudson Tobacco Company of Paris, Tenn.

Articles of incorporation filed at Indianapolis by the United States Trust Company of Terre Haute, Ind., with a capital of $500,000.

Maryland Sheet and Steel Company stated to have been leased to the M. & G. Taylor Company of Philadelphia, capital $1,000,000, which operates independent tin mills at Cumberland, Md.

Advices from Halifax, N. S., that a lumber operator has secured options on nearly all the lumber properties in Nova Scotia, and is on his way to New York to meet American capitalists with a view of a great lumber corporation.

Statement that a brewery syndicate, to be backed with a capital of more than $500,000, is being formed in the lower part of Schuylkill County, Penn.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota Railway, capital $100,000, to build a road from Momence to East Dubuque, Ill.

Plans said to be nearly completed for the combination of forty refractory brick plants into a company with a capital of $15,000,000.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the Union Steel Company has awarded contracts for the construction of 1,000 beehive coke ovens at Buffington, at a cost of $500,000.

Reports that the Continental Paper Company, incorporated under New Jersey laws last week, with a capital of $500,000, has acquired control of the Thames Paper Company, Limited, of London.

Reserve of outside banks $2,642,930 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,268,150 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@10 per cent., closing at 4 per cent., majority of the day's loans at 8 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods, with a commission for short dates equal to 7½@9 per cent. for sixty to ninety days.

Mercantile paper rates, 7@8½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, and 6 per cent. for six to seven months.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $145,318,563; balances, $7,198,202; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $302,855.

Money on call in London, 3½@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short, and 3 11-16@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¼@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@$4.83¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95¼; guilders, 39¾ and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was a brisk demand for money yesterday. The discount market was quiet and rather weak in tone.

On the Stock Exchange business was on a small scale, but the tone was pretty good in most departments, prices, except those for American rails, finishing higher.

South Africans were specially firm. The dealings were chiefly professional.

American rails were active, and there was apparently some disposition to take advantage of Wall Street's liquidation. In the afternoon prices relapsed sharply on New York selling. Subsequently a rather large amount of stock offered through arbitrage channels was absorbed. The final quotations were half a point to a point above the lowest reached in the course of the day, though showing a considerable fall as compared with Saturday.

Foreigns were active and firm, especially Spanish 4s.

Silver bars were 22 3-16d. per ounce. The tone of the market was firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Money was in active request to-day. Discounts were easier, owing to the Continental demand.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless. Consols and home rails were steady. Americans were heavy at the opening, but were afterward steadier and mostly above parity. They weakened during the last hour and closed irregular. Foreigns were firm. Rio Tintos relapsed. Kafirs were harder.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 92 9-16; consols, for the account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 99¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 95¾; Canadian Pacific, 128¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45½; Chicago Great Western, 23⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 172½; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 36¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 30½; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 122; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23½; New York Central, 153⅛; Norfolk and Western, 69⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 27½; Pennsylvania, 77¼; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 28½; Reading first preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 29⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 58¼; Union Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 31⅛; United States Steel preferred, 92½; Wabash, 25¼; Wabash preferred, 40¼.

Bar silver firm at 22½d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3 13-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £150,000. Withdrawals of gold from the Bank were £50,000 for shipment to Java and £30,000 for Malta.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.95; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, reacted on realizations, became quiet, recovered on cheap contangos, and at the close were firm. Internationals advanced. Rentes were weaker. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were weak, but rallied toward the end. Kafirs were firm, and during the last hour were in brisk demand.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99f 60c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Mines were animated on bear covering. Canadian Pacifics were somewhat easier. Business generally was quiet.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15.—The copper stocks were surprisingly quiet, notwithstanding Mr. Lawson's flight of tissue shorts. There was some big selling of Atchison and the steel stocks, with partial recovery in both groups in later dealings. Strictly home specialties played the rôle of spectators rather than participants. Call loans, 5½@6½ per cent. Time money, 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper, 8@7 per cent. At the Clearing House, balance between the banks loaned at 5 per cent., and New York funds sold at 15 cents per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $21,018,809 against $19,497,064 a year ago to-day, an increase of $1,521,745, or 8 per cent., and the balances were $1,340,729. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,220	Atchison	79¾	77¾	79¼
382	Atchison pf.	97½	96¾	97½
5	Boston & Lowell	238½	238½	238½
33	Boston Elevated	150	150	150
10	Boston & Maine	193¼	193	193
60	Baltimore & Ohio	93½	93½	93½
730	Massachusetts Electric	33½	33¼	33⅜
9	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	94	94	94
110	New York Central	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝
110	Rutland pf.	65	64⅞	65
35	Quincy Bridge	195¼	195¼	195¼
645	Union Pacific	95¾	94¾	95⅜
3	Union Pacific pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾
12	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

577	American	159	158	159
100	American Subscription	106	106	106
60	Mexican	2	2	2
19	New England	136	135	136

MISCELLANEOUS.

465	American Ag. Chem.	19½	19	19
3	American Ag. Chem. pf.	76½	76½	76½
100	American Pneu. Service	5½	5½	5½
2,000	American Sugar	120	119	120
21	American Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½
10	American Woolen	12	12	12
21	American Woolen pf.	76½	76½	76½
15	American Locomotive	91	91	91
1,530	Dominion Iron & Steel	55⅜	55	55⅜
208	Massachusetts Gas	36⅝	36½	36⅝
338	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84	83¾	83½
16	Pullman	225	225	225
240	Swift Pack. & Prov	119	116½	119
61	United Fruit	107	106½	107
10	United Shoe Machine	47	47	47
58	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30⅝	30¾
3,208	United States Steel	30¾	30	30¼
622	United States Steel pf.	80	79½	79⅝

MINING.

85	Adventure	13	12¾	13
838	Amalgamated	54⅞	52	52
15	Central Oil	6½	6½	6⅝
100	Centennial	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
635	Copper Range	52⅜	51⅜	52⅜
100	Guanajuato	3	3	3
60	Mass	13	13	13
50	Michigan	7	7	7
200	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
120	Old Dominion	15¼	15	15
19	Tamarack	140	140	140
110	Trinity	8	8	8
1,120	United States	20⅞	20½	20⅝
1,150	United States Coal & Oil	13¼	13	13
510	Utah	23	22¾	22¾
30	Wolverine	58	58	58

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The price movement in this market was irregular to-day. In certain stocks no little strength was displayed, but in others weakness appeared—the result of liquidation. American Railways and Lehigh Navigation each receded a point, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit and Union Traction lost a half. The Consolidated Lake Superior issues were strong, the common advancing from 7 to 9⅝, and closing at the top, and the preferred 6½ to 40, reacting to and closing at 38½. The belief that the Pennsylvania will in the future dominate and direct the affairs of the company had a reassuring effect, as did the facts that banks and trust companies have agreed to tide over firms and individuals who had been hit hard in last week's slump. The buying of Lehigh Valley and Reading was again a feature, and it is now generally conceded that important developments are pending in these properties. Total sales, 51,796 shares and $50,800 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
51	Am., Rys.	50	50	50
100	Am. Cement	8½	8½	8½
2,116	Cambria Steel	24½	23⅞	24½
16,988	Con. Lake Sup.	9½	8	9½
23,468	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	40	37	38½
25	Diamond Steel pf	3	3	3
885	Elec. Co. of Am	9¼	9	9
100	Elec. Stg. Bat.	75¾	75¾	75¾
1,600	Erie	30⅜	29½	30⅛
300	Ind. Sc. Ry	92	91	92
3	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
2,570	Lehigh Valley	36	35	35⅞
6	Lehigh Nav.	67½	67½	67½
585	Penna. R. R.	75 15-16	75	75¾
18	Phila. Trac.	97	97	97
7,830	Phila. Elec.	7¾	7½	7¾
1,184	Phila. Co.	44	43¾	44
1,100	Phila. Rap. Tr.	14¾	14½	14½
40	Rwys. Co. Gen.	4	4	4
5,249	Reading	28 13-16	27 9-16	28 13-16
5	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
510	Reading 2d pf.	36½	36 3-16	36⅜
100	So. Pac.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝
940	Susq. Steel	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Texas & Pac.	37¾	37¾	37¾
5	Un. Cos. of N. J.	281	281	281
870	United Gas Imp.	107½	100	107½
905	Union Trac.	45⅝	45¼	45¼
8,443	U. S. Steel	31¼	29¾	31
400	U. S. Steel pf.	80½	80	80¼
6	Un. Tr. Phila. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
103	Warwick Steel	5⅝	5	5
11	W. J. & S. R.R.	70	70	70

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—The market failed to alter its negative character. The New York developments were not conducive to activity here. The aspect was somewhat gloomy in the political sky, hence the reluctant mood which remained in prominence. The tone here was preserved in steadiness, due to the attitude of holders. There were no signs of any growing uneasiness. The main trend of present action is to be prepared to take care of this market, it matters not which way the Wall Street affairs turn. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,520 shares of stock and $45,800 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Seaboard Ry. com.	24½	24	24½
200	Seaboard Ry. pf.	40½	40¼	40½
135	Atlantic Coast L. com.	135½	135	135
534	Atlantic Coast L. rts.	3½	3	3
1	Consolidated Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼
25	G. B. S. Brew. com.	12	12	12
2,700	United Rys. & El. com.	13	13	13

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101⅛	101¼	101½
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	82½	82½	82½
18,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	66	65⅝	66
13,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	94⅞	94¼	94½
4,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	35	35	35

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—New York exchange was quoted at 40 cents premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were fairly active at times. In general the list was affected by the money situation. Swift's, Box Board common, and the Biscuit issues were depressed fractionally. Box Board preferred was firm. The transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
385	American Can	9	8¾	9
160	American Can pf.	42	41½	41½
41	Chicago Edison	176	175	175
100	Chicago T. & T.	116	116	116
70	City Railway	208	207	208
10	Lake St. Elevated	8¾	8¾	8¾
625	National Biscuit common	44¾	44	44¾
281	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101	101
19	North Chicago St. Ry. Co.	162	160	160
360	Street's Stable Car	28¼	28½	28½
60	Street's Stable Car pf.	88	88	88
405	Swift & Co.	119	117¾	118½
15	Southside Elevated	109	109	109
267	United Box Board	8½	8¼	8½
153	United Box Board pf.	51½	51	51½
10	West Chicago	83	83	83
35	Western Stone	30	30	30

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—New York exchange was quoted at 40 cents premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were fairly active at times. In general the list was affected by the money situation. Swift's, Box Board common, and the Biscuit issues were depressed fractionally. Box Board preferred was firm. The transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
385	American Can	9	8¾	9
160	American Can pf.	42	41½	41½
41	Chicago Edison	176	175	175
100	Chicago T. & T.	116	116	116
70	City Railway	208	207	208
10	Lake St. Elevated	8¾	8¾	8¾
625	National Biscuit common	44¾	44	44¾
281	National Biscuit pf.	101½	101	101
19	North Chicago St. Ry. Co.	162	160	160
360	Street's Stable Car	28¼	28½	28½
60	Street's Stable Car pf.	88	88	88
405	Swift & Co.	119	117¾	118½
15	Southside Elevated	109	109	109
267	United Box Board	8½	8¼	8½
153	United Box Board pf.	51½	51	51½
10	West Chicago	83	83	83
35	Western Stone	30	30	30

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—To-day's statement of Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$209,444,075
Gold	120,309,902
Silver	6,436,497
United States notes	2,834,400
Treasury notes of 1890	94,245
National banknotes	14,294,879
Total receipts this day	2,277,657
Total receipts this month	24,965,740
Total receipts this year	206,147,890
Total expenditures this day	1,455,000
Total expenditures this month	21,250,000
Total expenditures this year	248,816,227
Deposits in National banks	149,580,790
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	857,806
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,359,239
Customs	818,174
Miscellaneous	100,243

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS—DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$379,211,069
Silver dollars	468,743,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,177,157
Silver bullion of 1890	23,415,843
Total	$872,547,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$379,211,069
Silver certificates outstanding	468,743,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,593,000
Total	$872,547,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,761,362
Gold certificates	35,546,540
Silver coin and bullion	1,194,227
Silver certificates	4,522,270
United States notes	2,834,400
Other assets	21,261,824
Total in Treasury	$150,742,624
Deposits in National Banks	149,580,790
Total	300,323,415
Current liabilities	90,879,330
Available cash balance	209,444,075

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.07
Alpha Con	.06	.07
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.23	.25
Best & Belcher	1.05	.95
Bullion	.04	.05
Caledonia	2.30	2.95
Challenge Con	.23	.23
Chollar	.21	.16
Confidence	.90	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.03	.02
Crown Point	.16	.13
Gould & Curry	.22	.19
Hale & Norcross	.33	.30
Julia	.05	.04
Justice	.07	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.05	.06
Mexican	.65	.65
Occidental Con	.23	.19
Ophir	1.30	1.40
Overman	.48	.54
Potosi	.23	.20
Savage	.18	.18
Sag Belcher	.10	.10
Sierra Nevada	.41	.42
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.42	.43
Utah Con	.12	.10
Yellow Jacket	.24	.25
Silver bars	.48	.48
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	1.00	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	7¾	7½	8
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Cons	1⅛	2	1¼	1¾
Anaconda	15	17	16	17
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C., K. & N.	10⅜	10⅝	10	10½
C. C. Consolidated	5	5	4½	5¼
Coriolanus	3	3¼	3	4
C., C. & M.	2½	2⅜	2	2½
Dante	2	3	2	3
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9¼	8¾	9
Elkton	25	29	27½	29
El Paso	60½	61½	61⅜	63
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5	3½	5
Findley	9	9½	9	9¼
Gold Dollar Con	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4½
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59½	61
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3½	2½	3
Gould	3	4	3⅜	4½
Gold Exploration	2	2¾	2	2½
Isabella	29⅜	30⅝	30⅛	31
Jackpot	8½	10	9	10
Keystone	2¾	3	2¾	3
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3½	4	3¾	4½
Little Bessie	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	5	3½	5
Moon Anchor	6½	8	6	8
New Haven	2¼	2⅜	2	2½
Pharmacist	4	4½	4	4½
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	4½
Pointer	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1½
Portland	182	183½	186	188
Rose Maud	2	2¾	2	3
Rose Nicol	1¾	2⅜	1⅞	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1¾	2⅜	1½	2
Vindicator	100	107	98	104
Work	6	7	6	6½

To Finance Lead Trust.

As an outcome of the numerous conferences of the Directors of the National Lead Company, it was announced yesterday that a definite proposition had been made to Messrs. Ryan, Whitney, and Guggenheim for the formation of a syndicate to underwrite the proposed lead combination.

Rochester City Bonds Offered.

W. E. Hutton & Co. are offering a new loan of $3,000,000 of the City of Rochester, New York, 3½ per cent. refunding water bonds. These bonds are exempt from all taxation in New York State and are a legal tender investment for savings banks, estates, trustees and executors

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 15, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	20	400	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	20	18	20	+2
80¼	81½	250	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	81	81½	81	81½	+ ⅞
55½	55⅝	20,200	*Amal. Copper Co.	54	55¾	54	55½	+ ⅜
..	22	50	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
33	33⅛	2,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
87¾	88	710	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	87	87¾	87	87¾	−1½
40½	43	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	40	40	40	40	− ½
29	30	780	*Am. Grass Twine, x d.	28½	28½	28	28¼	−1½
215	225	200	Am. Express	215	220	215	220	...
9⅜	10	550	*Am. Ice Co.	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9⅜	− ⅛
36½	37	400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36¾	36¾	36	36	− ¼
14⅞	15½	900	*Am. Linseed Co.	14⅞	15	14½	15	...
23¼	25½	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	25⅜	25⅜	25	25½	...
91	91½	352	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90⅜	91	90⅜	91	+ ⅛
23½	24	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22½	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
38⅞	39	3,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	37½	39⅛	37	39⅛	+ ⅛
90	90¾	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	−1
94½	100	310	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	−3½
119¾	119⅞	10,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119	120½	119¾	119¾	+ ⅛
116½	117½	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
83½	84	300	*Amaconda Cop. M. Co.	83	84	83	84	...
79¾	79¾	68,200	*Atch., Top. & S. F.	79	79⅞	77	79⅞	+ ⅝
97⅝	97¾	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	96⅞	97⅝	96½	97⅝	+ ⅛
94⅝	94¾	35,910	Baltimore & Ohio.	94	94¾	92¾	94¾	+ ⅛
91	92	110	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	92	−1
62	62¼	19,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61	62¼	59¾	62	+ ¼
8¼	8⅞	400	Brunswick City	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	− ⅛
125⅜	125¾	16,500	Canadian Pacific	125	125¾	124	125¾	+ ⅞
44⅞	44⅞	4,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	44	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+ ⅝
30⅝	30⅞	1,900	Chicago & Alton	30	30⅞	29½	30⅝	− ⅛
69	69⅜	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	− ⅜
22⅜	22⅞	1,550	Chicago Great West.	22⅞	23	22¼	22⅜	− ½
33⅜	34	800	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	−1
168⅝	169	61,270	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	168	169	166¼	168⅝	+ ⅛
211	214	100	Chicago & Northw.	212	212	212	212	−2½
...	...	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	180	180	180	180	...
15½	16	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	16	16	15¾	15¾	− ¾
29½	30	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	−1½
13	13½	325	Chicago Union Trac.	13½	13½	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅝
93	94½	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	93½	93½	93	93	−1½
76¼	76½	3,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	78	78	75	76	−3
25½	26	2,100	Colorado & Southern	25½	25⅞	24½	25⅞	+ ⅝
67	67½	700	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	67	67	66	67	+ ½
40¼	40⅜	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
207	208½	1,000	Consolidated Gas	206	207	206	207	+ ¼
114½	115	335	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	114	115	114	115	−1
26¾	27½	885	Corn Products	27	27	26¾	27	...
80	83	100	Corn Products pf.	80	80	80	80	...
156	157	1,500	Delaware & Hudson.	155¼	156	154½	156	+ ⅞
240	245	100	Del., Lack. & West.	240½	240½	240½	240½	−4½
36½	37	2,100	Denver & R. G.	35¾	36¼	35½	36¼	− ¼
87½	88	1,700	Denver & R. G. pf.	87¼	87⅞	86½	87⅞	− ¼
13½	14	1,650	Detroit Southern	13¼	14	13	13½	−1
27⅞	28	800	Detroit Southern pf.	27½	27½	26	27	−1½
27½	29	281	*Distillers' Sec.	27	27½	27	27½	−1
15	16	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15	15	15	15	−1
22	23¼	700	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	22	23½	22	23½	+ ½
30⅜	30⅞	27,220	Erie	29¾	30¾	29	30⅜	+ ⅜
62¼	62½	3,550	Erie 1st pf.	61	62¼	60½	62½	− ⅜
42⅜	43	1,300	Erie 2d pf.	41⅞	43	41½	43	...
67½	68	1,800	Evans. & T. H.	69	69	67½	67½	−1⅝
59	61	161	General Chemical	60½	60¾	60½	90⅝	−1⅞
174½	175½	1,934	General Electric	174	175	172¾	175	+ ½
188½	190	800	Great Northern pf.	187	188	187	188	−1
98¾	99	4,100	Hocking Valley	95½	99	95½	98¾	− ¼
95	95¾	500	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	94	94½	− ½
139⅜	140	4,620	Illinois Central	138½	140	138½	140	− ½
16¾	17	300	Internat. Paper	17	17	16½	16¾	− ¼
69¾	70½	120	Internat. Paper pf., x d.	70	70	70	70	...
42½	44	300	Inter. Steam Pump.	43	43	43	43	...
81½	84	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	83½	83¾	83½	83½	−2½
35¼	36	225	Iowa Central	35½	35¾	35⅜	35¾	−1¾
75¾	76	450	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	76	76	75	75¼	− ¾
29½	29⅝	1,100	Kansas City South.	28½	29¼	28	29¼	+ ⅛
52⅝	52¾	200	Kansas City South. pf.	52	52¾	52	52¾	+ ½
30	35	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ⅜
42	45	200	Lake Erie & West.	45	45	45	45	...
73	78	300	Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
119	119¼	8,800	Louisville & Nashville.	118	119½	116¾	119½	+ ⅝
144⅛	144½	11,900	Manhattan Elevated.	143	144¾	142⅜	144⅛	+ ⅛
100	...	100	Maryland Coal pf.	110	110	110	110	+10
117	118	700	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	118	118	117¾	117¾	− ⅜
136¼	136¾	3,150	*Met. Street Railway.	136	136¾	135½	136½	− ⅞
21	21¼	1,100	Mexican Central	21¼	21¼	20⅝	21	−1¼
68	68¼	1,700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	68¼	68¼	67¾	68¼	−1⅝
122¼	123	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	123	120½	122¾	+1
23⅜	23¾	3,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	22¾	23¾	22½	23¾	+ ⅛
52¾	52¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51	53	51	53	+ ½
102¼	102¼	36,400	Missouri Pacific	101	102	99½	102	− ¼
100	103	700	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100¼	100¼	100	100	− ¼
25	25½	1,200	*National Lead Co.	24½	25⅛	24½	25	− ¾
90	93¼	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	−1
14¼	14¾	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ¾
31¼	32	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	− ¾
150¾	150⅝	16,510	New York Central	149	151	148¼	150¼	+ ¼
39¾	40	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	40	40½	40	40	...
27¼	27¼	6,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26⅝	27⅛	26	27⅛	...
68⅝	68¾	6,800	Norfolk & Western	67¾	68⅝	67	68⅝	− ⅜
90	92	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	92	92	90	90	−2
109¾	112	100	North American	109⅜	109⅜	109¾	109⅜	+1⅜
37	37¼	100	Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	−1
152	152¼	44,190	Pennsylvania R. R.	151¼	152¼	149⅞	152⅛	+ ¼
99½	99¾	2,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	98⅝	99½	98½	99½	− ¼
89	90	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	90	90	90	90	−3
56½	57	800	Pressed Steel Car.	50½	56⅞	56	56⅞	+ ⅝
89	90	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	89½	90	89	90	−2
222	227	100	Pullman Company	222	222	222	222	−2
67⅛	67⅝	60,700	Reading	56	57⅞	55½	57½	+1
84½	85	1,500	Reading 1st pf.	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
73½	75	1,200	Reading 2d pf.	72⅜	73½	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	17½	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ¼
74½	75	100	*Rep. I. & S. pf., x d.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	...
36¾	36⅞	21,650	Rock Island	35	36⅞	34½	36¾	+ ½
77⅜	78	6,800	Rock Island pf.	77	77¾	75¾	77¾	−1¼
20½	21	320	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	21	21	21	21	− ½
68	69	10	Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
...	...	400	Rutland pf.	65	66	64½	66	−2½
64½	65	1,300	St. Louis & San Fran.	65⅞	65⅞	63¾	65	−1½
77	80	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	78	78	78	+1
66¼	66½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66¼	66¼	65⅞	66	− ¾
24½	25	500	St. Louis Southw.	24⅝	25	24½	24⅞	− ¾
57	57½	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57½	57½	57	57½	−1¼
55	57	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	56½	56½	54½	55½	−1
89¼	93	130	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	...
38⅜	38½	40,750	Southern Pacific	37½	38⅝	36	37⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	12,450	Southern Railway. Ext.	29	29⅝	28½	29⅞	+ ⅛
90	91	910	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	90	90¼	89¾	90¼	+ ¼
4¾	5¾	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
53⅞	54	4,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	53	54	52	53⅞	+ ⅝
38½	38½	6,200	Texas & Pacific.	37¾	38⅝	37	38⅝	− ⅛
36	40	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	38	38	38	38	−1½
26¼	26½	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	25	26¼	25	26¼	+ ⅛
45¼	46	1,100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	44½	45⅞	44½	45⅞	+ ⅝
112½	113½	100	Twin City R. T.	113	113	113	113	− ½
12¼	13	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
73¾	77	35	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	...
96	96¾	70,610	Union Pacific	95	96	93⅞	96	+ ⅛
90¾	91	3,500	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90⅜	90	90½	− ¼
12	12½	700	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12¼	+1
46¾	50	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	46	46⅜	46	46⅜	+ ¼
120	130	100	United States Express.	125	125	125	125	+5
11¼	11½	2,820	*U. S. Leather.	11	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¼
86¾	87	800	*U. S. Leather pf., x d.	87	87	86½	86¾	+ ¼
14½	15	450	U. S. Rubber	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
50	52	35	U. S. Rubber pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
31⅛	31¼	82,825	U. S. Steel.	30½	31¼	30	31¼	+ ½
80⅜	80⅞	26,595	U. S. Steel pf.	79½	81	79½	80⅜	+ ¼
20¾	21	1,100	U. S. Realty & Con.	20½	21	20	21	+ ¼
67	68	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	65⅞	67¼	65⅝	67¼	+ ¼
120	130	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	121	123	121	123	+3
24½	25	1,900	Wabash	24½	25	23½	25	...
39⅜	39¼	4,800	Wabash pf	38⅝	39⅜	38	39⅜	− ⅝
87½	87⅝	1,050	Western Union Tel.	87¼	87½	87	87¼	− ¾
186	190	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	186	186	186	186	−5
21¼	22¼	500	Wheeling & L. E.	21	22	21	22	+ ¼
50½	51	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
23	23¼	1,935	Wisconsin Central	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
48¾	48⅞	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	48½	48½	48	48⅝	+ ⅛

Sales.....848,093 | *Unlisted.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed) 160-lb	.03⅝
Lard, prime	10.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75¼@76½c; No. 3, 74@72¼c; No. 3 red, 75¾@76c; No. 2 red, 84¾c; No. 2 yellow, 64¾c; No. 3, 64c; oats, 31¾c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 31½@34½c; No. 2 rye, 49¾c; good feeding barley, 39@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.30@10.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@8.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Great excitement developed at the Cotton Exchange. The market started firm and very active at an advance of 7@10 points. The initial rise was due to strong cables from Liverpool. The English rise was attributed by private cables to the appearance of Egyptian speculators, who were reported to have bought enormously following the advance in two days of ¾ at Alexandria. Speculation in the local market broadened to the largest volume of business since "Bureau" day, with all classes of buyers contending for supplies. The demand was accelerated, if not originated, by the continued failure of receipts to expand as predicted, while the general run of statistics show a continued subsidence in the visible supply of American cotton, now about 356,000 bales under last year's, notwithstanding the general movement for the season has been greater than last year's. From the low prices of Saturday the extreme advance of cotton in this market was 20@24 points, with the market finally firm at a net rise of 11@18 points. Total sales of futures were estimated at 525,000 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans closed firm and 1-16c higher, at 8 3-16c; sales, 3,000 bales. Mobile firm and unchanged, at 8c; sales, 600 bales. Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 8c; sales, 362 bales. Charleston firm, 1-32c up, at 8c; sales, 100 bales. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales nil. Norfolk steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 433 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c. Galveston firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; sales, 150 bales. Augusta firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 5-16c; sales, 881 bales. Memphis quiet, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 1,350 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.36	8.44	8.36	8.44@8.46
January	8.40	8.47	8.37	8.46@8.47
February	8.30	8.35	8.29	8.31@8.32
March	8.33	8.35	8.29	8.35@
April	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.30@8.38
May	8.35	8.40	8.33	8.39@8.40
June	8.34	8.37	8.34	8.39@8.40
July	8.39	8.42	8.35	8.41@8.42
August	8.21	8.27	8.20	8.25@8.27
September	8.01	8.01	8.01	8.01@8.03
October	7.85	7.85	7.85	@

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points higher; American middling fair, 5.16; good middling, 4.68; middling, 4.54; low middling, 4.42; good ordinary, 4.30; ordinary, 4.18. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,100 bales American. Receipts, 15,000 bales, including 9,300 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed very steady; American middling good ordinary clause: December, 4.52; December and January, 4.50@4.51; January and February, 4.50; February and March, 4.50; March and April, 4.50; April and May, 4.50; May and June, 4.50@4.51; June and July, 4.50@4.51; July and August, 4.50@4.51.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The general trend of prices was toward a higher level all day, except for occasional reactions such as might attend any advance in prices. Most notable of these setbacks was a midday decline on the visible supply increase of 2,211,000 bushels and a slight loss near the close on disappointing export business, which left final prices about ½c from from the top, although still ½@¾c higher than Saturday. World's shipments were 7,393,000 bushels, compared with 8,768,000 bushels the previous week, the falling off being in shipments from this country. In the amount on passage there was a decrease of 2,880,000 bushels. It was evident early in the day that not much could be expected from exporters, and the 15 loads at outports, which comprised the only business, therefore excited no surprise. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86½c, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 83¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; December, 71½c bid; May, 76¾c asked; No. 2 hard, 67@72c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 46¾c; December, 48c bid; May, 39¾c bid. Oats—No. 2, cash, 34c; December, 33½c, nominal; May, 32½c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 15.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; December, 73¼c; May, 76¼@76¾c; inactive. No. 1, 68¾; No. 2, 66¾c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76½c; May, 77¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@51¾c. Barley—Stand, 64c; sample, 35@39c. Corn—May, 43¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.21@$1.22. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18@$18.25; Spring bran, middling, $18@$23, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18.50; linseed oilcake, $26.50; corn oilcake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	..	..	..	83¾
May	81⅝	81⅝	81½	81½
July	79	79	78¼	78¾
Corn—				
January	56	56	56	56
May	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	38½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	76	76	75¾	75¾
May	77⅞	78¼	77⅜	77⅞
July	74½	74⅝	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
December	56¾	57	54½	55
May	43⅞	44	43¼	43⅝
July	42⅝	42 11-16	42⅜	42½
Oats—				
December	31¾	32	31¾	31¾
May	33⅜	33⅝	33	33¼
Lard—				
January	$9.80	$9.80	$9.70	$9.72½
May	9.17½	9.25	9.17½	9.20

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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BANKERS
Government Bonds
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

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Separate department for unlisted securities
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N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
$25,000 First Mortgage 5% Bonds, 1942,
of the
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co
First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.....$325,000
Gross earnings for current year, over.... 100,000
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER PINE STREET.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,500 Bond & Mortgage of Alfred T. Ackert, on Property in Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., payable August 15th, 1888, at 6 p. c. interest.
$700 United States 4 p. c. Bonds of 1907.
38 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
18 shs. People's Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. 1st 5s, 1921.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R. (Prior Lien R. & L. Grant) 4 p. c. Bd., 1997.
$8,500 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Texas Pacific R. R. 1st 5s, 2000.
$5,000 Reading (N. J. Cent.) R. R. 4s, 1951.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
325 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas.
40 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
2 shs. Atlantic Dock Co.
5 shs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.
$500 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 6s, 1911.
2 shs. Merket and Fulton Nat'l. Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$50,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1908.
$25,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Consld. 1st, 1903.
$26,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5s, 1916-1941.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st R. R. & L. G. 4s, 1947.
TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED ACCOUNT.
$5,000 Chicago, Brazil & Ohio River R. R. & Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
2,060 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. common.
25 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
28 shs. Trenton Potteries Pfd. (not deposited.)
35 shs. American Brass Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$6,000 City of New York 4 p. c. Corporate Stock, (Water Loan, City B'klyn,) due Jan'y, 1913.
5 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
$3,400 United States 4 p. c. Regst'd Consols, 1907.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
24 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
50 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
20 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. common.
3 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
2 shs. Mexican Trust Co. Pfd.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry. Genl. Consol. & L. G. 5 p. c. Mtge., Stamped, 1931.
$3,000 Cleve., Akron & Col. Ry. 1st Consol. 4s, 1940.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. 1934.
$1,000 Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. 1st 2½ p. c., 1905.
$3,000 Oregon & California R. R. 1st 5s, 1927.
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Consld. Bds. (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Computing Scale Co. of America com.
100 shs. American Electric Tel. Co.
100 shs. Hastings Pavement Co. common.
100 shs. American Caramel Co. common.
100 shs. Union Selling Co.
100 shs. American Sewer Pipe Co.
100 shs. Fairmount Coal Co.
100 shs. Clarksburgh Fuel Co.
150 shs. Flint, Eddy & Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Flint, Eddy & Co. common.
100 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Fireproofine Co. Pfd.
200 shs. American Industrials Co. (25 p. c. Paid.)
250 shs. International Time Recording Co. Pfd.
250 shs. International Time Recording Co. com.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. National City Bank.
45 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
8 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
1 share Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. First National Bank.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
35 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
500 shs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co. (Hyp'd.)
3 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Con. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
48 shs. Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.
100 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. common.
$5,000 Minneapolis Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1909.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
500 shs. Houston Oil Co. pfd

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 703-38 | Carriages at 11:15.
Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS THEATRE.
—Broadway and 29th Street.—
HEIDELBERG.
POSTPONED TO TO-MORROW EVG.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250th Performance Next Tuesday.
SOUSA'S Last Concert Next Sunday Night.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON. 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. (The Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Fritzi Scheff, and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 19, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby, Lunn, (début;) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 20, at 2.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryili; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 21, at 8:30, at Pop. Prices.—FOURTH SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Soloists: Schumann-Heink; Salignac, Campanari. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Programme: SCHUBERT, Quartet in A minor, op. 29; RICHARD STRAUSS, Sonata for Piano and Violin, in E flat major, op. 18; HAYDN, Quartet in D minor, op. 76, No. 2.
Assisted by Mr. FREDERIC LAMOND.
Res. Seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 Broadway

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IMPRUDENCE
Matinées Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Xtra Matinées Xmas & New Years.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
Julia Marlowe THE CAVALIER.
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
Xtra Mats. Xmas. & New Years.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Last 11 Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE A Country Mouse,
Xtra Matinee Xmas.
Preceded by CARROTS.
DEC. 29. CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
First Play.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES.
With Clara Bloodgood.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 11 Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MARY MANNERING
Xtra Matinée Xmas.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play—CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Sat. & Xmas, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N. C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, Last 5 Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
E. S. WILLARD
THE CARDINAL
Thursday Matinee—"DAVID GARRICK."
Next Week—Mr. Willard's—Last Week
Monday Evg.—The Middleman. Tuesday Evg.—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Evg. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights —David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
DEC. 29TH—E. H. SOTHERN
as HAMLET. SEATS READY DEC. 22.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way.
By Mary Johnston. AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
—LAST TWO WEEKS.—
of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.

GARDEN THEATRE....SPECIAL TUESDAY, DEC. 30. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée. (New Year Mat.,)
SOTHERN AS HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Sale begin Monday, Dec. 22.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
FIRST HOCKEY GAME.
Yale vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.,
TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents. Music.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Matinées Christmas and New Years.
THURSDAY, Extra Matinee for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The one great success of the season.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Novelty Show DEC. 15 to 25. ADM. 25c.
Christmas Fair—Street Carnival.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saty. | MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ENGAGEMENT ENDS DEC. 27.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. AMERICAN BURLESQUERS. ADGIE'S GREAT LIONS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sh'p. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOE WELCH in his new play THE PEDDLER
Next Week—Last season's success, Up York Statc

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation Kings Edward, Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"FAD AND FOLLY"

22d Regt. Armory, Sat., Dec. 20th. SOUSA Only week night Concert in New York. Dancing 10:30. Tickets at Armory, Tyson's, Miller's, McBride's & 253 Bway

GRAND—Amelia Bingham

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

KEITH'S B'way and 16th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Dealings Confined to Small Properties—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

John H. Berry has sold for Elias and Martin Kempner to an investor, for about $100,000, the apartment house 219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, on plot 50 by 100.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for a client to a Mr. Thornell, for occupancy, the three-story brownstone front dwelling 209 West Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 100

C. Maitland Connfelt has sold for Charles Stadler the four-story dwelling 155 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.5. The buyer, D. S. Ritterband, owns the similar adjoining houses; Nos. 157 and 159.

Bernard Freund has bought from the Post estate, through Milton T. Woolley, the three-story building 142 Bowery, on lot 26.5 by 102.4.

The plot 125 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Broadway, has been acquired by an operator, who has given the property in exchange for the nine-story building 16 East Eighteenth Street, the sale of which by James A. Campbell was recently reported.

C. W. Gaylor has sold for Richard T. Moriarty, the plot at the southwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 56.2 by 90.6 and irregular; also, for Charles A. Cowen, the five-story flat 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 27 by 99.11.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that Robert E. Dowling is the buyer of the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-third Street, a plot 102.2 by 119.2, sold recently by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant.

Albert J. Adams has mortgaged his property on the south side of Thirty-third Street, 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, to Augustus Hemenway and others, as trustees, for $200,000, due in five years and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

H. Aronson has sold for Samuel Wacht to D. Appel the five-story tenement 13 Hamilton Street.

Dohn, Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz, in conjunction with H. Wallach, have sold for Louis Minski & Co. to Isidore Leipzig, for $75,000, the property at the northwest corner of Avenue D and Third Street, 32.6 by 100.

I. Friedus has sold for Morris Steinberg, for about $33,000, the six-story tenement 419 West Seventeenth Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Theresa Kraft the six-story tenement 248 East Third Street, on plot 26.7 by 105.11 and irregular.

John A. Steinmetz has bought from W. Bloodgood the plot 65 by 100, at the northwest corner of Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Plans were filed yesterday, through Architect A. Zucker, for an eleven-story store and loft building to be erected by Herman Bergdorf at 125 Fifth Avenue, on lot 22.6 by 100. The cost of the structure is estimated at $132,000.

Stephen McCormick has sold for James McSorley the five-story flat 56 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 33.5 by 100.11; also, for Davis Karp, the six-story apartment house 304 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100; also, for Harry B. Davis, a plot of about twelve lots on Browne Street and West Farms Road, Bronx.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

312 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 165.7 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 15.7 by 75.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. Woodruff $7,700

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

102 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 30 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 35 by 100.8, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Germania Life Insurance Company 35,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, administrator's sale, 135 West Seventy-second Street, north side, 344 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Hiernan, referee, 508 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 453 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,677.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, 225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 184.5 and irregular, two-story brick buildings and vacant. Due on judgment, $30,947.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Ferdinand Eidman, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 123 feet west of Gerard Avenue; 27 by 130 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,574.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Gutterman, referee, 2,650 and 2,652 Park Avenue, east side, 591.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Ellhu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.8 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 426 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Avenue D, 22.3 by 70, one and two story brick and frame buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William S. Johnson, referee, 124 Avenue C, southeast corner of Eighth Street, 19 by 70, four-story brick building.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 382 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,770.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 125 Fifth Avenue, for eleven-story brick lofts, with store, 22.6 by 100; H. Bergdorf of 190 Convent Avenue, owner; A. Zucker of 32 Waverley Place, architedt; cost, $132,000.

Chisholm Street, west side, 95 feet north of Freeman Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 59; William T. Lavelle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Freeman Street, north side, 25 feet west of Chisholm Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 59; William T. Lavelle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $15,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, south side, 500 feet south of railroad crossing, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 20; I. G. Johnson estate, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $500.

Rider Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, rear, for a one-story frame workshop, 52.10 by 41; Chasley & Hertsch of 271 Rider Avenue, owners; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner, rear, for a one-story bowling alley, 35 by 92.7; Union Republican Club of 3,142 Park Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Lexington Avenue and Fifty-second Street, northwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement; R. Hoe of 504 Grand Street, owner; R. Hoe & Co. of 504 Grand Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 2,208 and 2,210 Seventh Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; W. Solomon, premises, owner; M. C. Levine of 132 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 313 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; City Real Estate Company of 146 Broadway, owner; J. W. Cole of 463 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 219 and 221 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story brick factory; P. Fulmer estate of 516 Ninth Avenue, owner; W. J. Fryer of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 15.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 82 ft n of Division St, 2x50; Edward H. Atkins to Samuel Greenstein, ¼ part, quitclaim $1

ALLEN ST, 16 and 18, 45x150; Harris Friedman and another to Rosa Opoznauer, (mtg $30,500,) other considerations and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; Thomas Tanney, Jr., to Commercial Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Robert F. Greacen to Wright Gillies and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 73d St, 102.2x119.2; Hugh J. Grant and another to Robert E. Dowling, (mtg $125,000)... Nom.

AVENUE C, 206, e s, 79 ft s of 13th St, 25x62.3; Eliza Guggenheimer to Bella Gluck, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, e s, 75.6 ft s of 6th St, 27x92.8; Jacob H. Westheimer to Fanny Herrman, ½ part, (mtg $26,500) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, w s, 78.7 ft n of 7th St, 19.1x63x18.11x63; Hannah Wallach to William Zuckerman, (mtgs $10,000,) other considerations and 100

BERGEN AV, n w corner of Rose St, 50x87; Henry Kruepke to James T. Barry, (mtg $6,000) ..... Exchange

CATHARINE ST, 78, w s, 71.2 ft s of Oak St, 25.6x101.8; Catherine Stacom, individually and as executrix to Morris Klinkowstein, (mtg $35,000) 40,000

DALY AV, w s, 151.1 ft n of 178th St, 50x110.4; John J. Brady and others to John A. Steinmetz ..... Nom.

DALY AV, n w corner of 178th St, 15.1x110.4x15x110.4; George Hill to John A. Steinmetz 1,000

DIVISION ST, 238 and 240, n e corner of Attorney St, 84x50x58.4x56; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Greenstein, (mtg $47,000) 100

DUANE ST, 116, s w s, 25x116.8; Anna B. Van Kirk to Emanuel Stern, (mtg $56,000) ..... Nom.

FULTON AV, e s, 28 ft n of 168th St, 27x96.6x26.11x98.8; Mary E. Barry to Henry Kroepke and wife, joint tenants, (mtg $15,000) ..... Exchange

HAMILTON ST, 13, n s, 151.4 ft e of Catharine St, 25x31; Samuel Wacht to David Appel, mtg $7,000 ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 92.3 ft s of Freeman St, 30.9x82x25.8x70; Frances O. Van Riper to Christopher W. Ruether ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 839, n e corner of 137th St, 25x75; Louis Keplinger to Henry Marks, mtg $17,000, other considerations and 100

LEWIS ST, 10, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x101; Samuel Padwee and another to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $20,000) Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Henrietta Zoellner to John Rosekrans, (mtgs $22,500,) other considerations and 100

MONROE AV, w s, 50 ft n of Gray St, 50x95; Sarah Squires and another to Elizabeth C. Squires, quitclaim 1

TRINITY AV, 890, e s, 131.8 ft n of 161st St, 18.3x100; Emil Robitzek to Cornelius W. Roe 1

WILLIS AV, Cherry s, 24.10 ft n of 143d St, 25x106; Frederick A. Bohing to Elkan Kahn, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and 100

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 221.6 ft s of 168th St, 75x74.9x76.5x89.8; George W. Collier to Horace Mantz ..... Nom.

187th AV, n s, 21 ft n of 6th St, 21x87.11; Jacob May, heir to Elizabeth A. May, and others ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 28th St, 24.4x63.7; Chalmers Wood, referee, to Michael A. Coyle 30,500

3D ST, 234 East, s s, 24.9x105.11; Edward Michel to Max Cohen, (mtg $8,000) 20,000

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Augustus and Ida Raden and another to Henry A. Knaver, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.25) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 205, e s, 18.10 ft s w of 22d St, 18.4x50; William C. Wieland, executor, to Patrick J. Cuskley, (mtg $9,000) 16,000

8TH ST, 384, s s, 275 ft e of Avenue B, 24.7x97.6; Augustina Winneberger to Falk Rhonheimer ..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,231 to 2,235, w s, 75x100; James H. Hughes and others to Henry Hughes 1

8TH AV, 176 to 190, e s, 50.6 ft n of 47th St, runs e 100 x n 7.4 x w 3.1 x n 31.7 x w 96.11 x s 89.5; Meyer Grayhead to Oscar T. Johnson, (mtg $135,000) 100

8TH AV, n w corner of 178th St, 28.4x100; Line, or Lena, Meyer and another to Max Ullmann, other consideration and 100

10TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; David Frankel to Robert Gerson, (mtg $28,500) 100

10TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x94.10; Adam Happel to David Frankel, (mtg $21,500) 100

11TH AV, 2,516, w s, 19.6x80; Joseph Parrell to Jane Macauley, (mtg $7,000) 1

15TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, runs s 103.3x e 10x n 3.3x e 10x n 100 to street xw20 to beginning; William Lane to Frederick Kanning, 1-5 part, quitclaim, (mtg $10,000) 500

15TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, runs s 103.3x e 10x n 3.3x e 10x n 100 to street x w'20 to beginning; Charles W. Lane to Frederick Kanning, 1-5 part, quitclaim, (mtg $10,000) 500

15TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 7th Av, runs s 103.3x e 10x n 3.3x e 10x n 100 to street x w 20 to beginning; John Lane to Frederick Kanning, 1-5 part, quitclaim, (mtg $10,000) 500

15TH ST, 21, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x81.7x25.8x75.9; Mary A. Van Nostrand to Marcus M. Marks, B. & S., (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

18TH ST, 340, s w s, 160 ft n w of 1st Av, 20x92; Margratta Madden and another to Michael Larkin 13,000

20-FOOT ST, 2,321 and 2,323, w s, 259.6 ft s of s w s of 3d Av, 39.11x85, subject to proceedings to opening of Bassford Av; Thomas F. Costello to John F. Boyle, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

22D ST, 241, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 74x e 20x n 24.8x e 5.6x s 49.4 to street x w 25.6, ½ part; 5th Av, 2,168, w s, 19x100, ½ part; Henry St, 311, n s, 23.6x70.8 e s x 23.6x71.4 w s, ½ part; Cherry St, 128, n s, 130.3 ft e of Catharine St, 25x103.6x25.9x103.6, ½ part; 8th St, 324½, s s, 387.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x58.11x24.10x61.5, ½ part; 3d St, 361, n s, 236.9 ft c of Avenue D, runs n e 77 to alleyway x e 6x s e 40x s 40 to street x w 20, ½ part; 2d St, 233, s s, 322.10 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x80x25.1x78.6; Henry St, 47, n s, 25x100; Broome St, s s, 20, 2 e of Sheriff St, 20x92, ½ part; Greenwich Av, n e s, 255.3 ft s e of 13th St, 20.10x76.4x21.10x83, ½ part; Emanuel Glauber to Max Cohen, all liens ..... Nom.

22D ST, 265, n s, 18.9x98.9; Charles Jagels and another, executors and trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other considerations and 100

22D ST, 265, n s, 18.9x98.9; Charles A. Schnepel and others, heirs, to Harris Mandelbaum and another ..... Nom.

30TH ST, s w s, 25x98.9; Frances O. Van Riper to Christopher W. Ruether, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

48TH ST, s s, 88.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5, 1st Av, 947, w s, 20 ft n of 52d St, 20x64; Max I. Lichtenberg et al, heirs to Rebecca Lichtenberg, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

48TH ST, s s, 88.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; Rebecca Lichtenberg, widow, to Frank Bradner, (mtg $6,000) 10,000

50TH ST, 310, s s, 150.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Carrie Foster to Barnet Levy, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

50TH ST, 318, s s, 169 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Benjamin Blumenthal to Barnet Levy, (mtg, $6,500) ..... Nom.

50TH ST, 320, s s, 187 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5; Hannah Foster to Barnet Levy, (mtg, $5,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 28x100.5; Harry C. Graef and others, executors, to Henry B. Anderson 185,000

57TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 28x100.5; Harry C. Graef and another to Henry B. Anderson, quitclaim ..... Nom.

57TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Margaret I. Robinson to George R. Bourne, (mtgs $19,500) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, 120 to 124, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 80x100; Central Realty Company to Anthony Van Bergen and others, (mtgs $350,000) 100

60TH ST, 245, n s, 175.1 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11x100.5; Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, individually and as executrix, to William McGowan ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 243, n s, 200.2 ft e of 11th Av, 24.11x100.5; Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, individually and as executrix to William McGowan ..... Nom.

63D ST, 234 East, s s, 24.9x105.11; Edward Michel to Max Cohen, (mtg $8,000) 20,000

77TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 25x100; Augustus and Ida Raden and another to Henry A. Knaver, (mtg $15,000, R S $3.25) ..... Nom.

77TH ST, 110, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 21x102.2; Louisa J. Hutchinson to Rose E. Merrall, all title 8,250

83D ST, s s, 173 ft w of Avenue B, 25x102.2; Martin Specht to Oscar Schwarz, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

86TH ST, n s, 187.9 ft w of Madison Av, 51.10x100.8; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company to George Edgar and another, (mtg $200,000) 1

89TH ST, 226, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sophie Knepper to United States Fidelity Guarantee Company, (mtg. $17,000) ..... Nom.

92D ST, s s, 145 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x111.2 to n s of old road; John J. Egan and another to Daniel J. Holden, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and.. 100

94TH ST, 113 and 115, n s, 201.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 51.9x100.8; Frederick Schuck to Patrick Canavan, (mtg $30,000) 100

100TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William Nicholas to Carl Engelhardt, all liens 15,000

111TH ST, 15 and 17, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x100.11; Henry D. Greenwald and others to John Brown and another, (mtgs $47,000,) other considerations and..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.11; Jennie Mintz to Alfred A. Herrman, (mtg $58,000,) other consideration and 100

112TH ST, 9 to 17, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x100.11; Herman Cohen to Daniel F. Mahoney, (mtgs $115,000,) other considerations and..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; John B. Squier to Carrie I. Shotwell, (mtg $40,000, R S $2.50,) rerecorded Nom.

112TH ST, n s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; Carrie Shotwell to Victor Weichmann, (mtg $40,000) 100

115TH ST, s s, 345 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Georgine E. Dankel to Antonio Salerno, (mtg $4,000) 5,500

117TH ST, s s, 122.11 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20.11x100.10; Sarah Wald to John C. Fisher and others, quitclaim ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 122.11 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20.11x1.60.10; James E. Moore to John C. Fisher and others, quitclaim... Nom.

119TH ST, 110 East, s s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x100 11; August Zanzig and others to Ree C. Huston, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

120TH ST, 310, s s, 200.2 ft w of 8th Av, 25.1x100.11; Harriet Robeck to Abraham Lawrence, (mtg $20,500) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Louisa J. Hutchinson to Rose E. Merrall, all title 25,000

129TH ST, 261 and 263, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Max Marx to James C. Sinclair, mtg $70,000 100

132D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Anna Weichmann to Carrie I. Shotwell, other considerations and 100

133D ST, 33 to 35½, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Emeline Barker and others to Joseph Levy, mtgs $15,000 ..... Nom.

133D ST, 33 to 35½, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Joseph Levy to Abraham Cohen and others, mtgs $22,500 ..... Nom.

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 51x99.11; Clarence Sinclair to Max Marx, mtg $75,000 ..... Nom.

156TH ST, 918, s s, 27x90; Frederick McCarthy to Frank C. J. Becker, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

156TH ST, 920, s s, 60.6 ft w of Forest Av, 27x90; Frederick McCarthy to John C. Brinkmann, (mtg. $14,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

BERGEN AV, 504; Angelicka Gilfrich to Michael Schroder, 5 years....$1,140 and $1,200

CANNON ST, 100; Congregation Genulath Chesed Kranker Untersilitzung Verein to Philip Greenfeld, 5 years ..... Omitted

CHERRY ST, 47 and 49; M. J. Mahony and another to John O'Connor and another, 4 7-12 years 840

CROSBY ST, 13 to 17; John J. Schmitt and another to Sigmund Langsdorf and others, 5 2-12 years ..... $10,000 and 10,500

MONTGOMERY ST, 29; Simon Epstein to Henry Goldman, 5 years 1,000

3D AV, n w corner of 81st St; Emma Fish to Isaac Harris, 3 years 4,000

6TH AV, 1,029; Henry W. Schmidt and others, trustees, to Peter Duffy, 7 5-12 years ..... $3,600 to 4,200

10TH ST, n e s, 250 ft n w of 3d Av; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to J. Blackburn Miller, 21 years 750

146TH ST, 831; Charles H. Duglas to Thomas F. Murphy, 3½ years....$480 to 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Augustus Hemenway and others, trustees; 33d St, s s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent $200,000

ANDERSON, Henry B., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, s w corner of 57th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 100,000

BENJAMIN, George G., to Rachel H. Pfeiffer; 59th St, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 45,000

BLOCK, Louis, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 6th St, 611, 5 years, 4½ per cent 24,000

BRONX INVESTMENT COMPANY to Elizabeth Anderson; 47th St, s s, 174.3 ft w of 6th Av to 46th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 120,000

BROWN, John, and another to Henry D. Greenwald and another; 111th St, 5 and 7 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $47,000, 4 years, 6 per cent each 2,500

CANAVAN, Patrick, to Frederick Schuck; 94th St, n s, 227.6 ft w of Columbus Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent 15,000

CANAVAN, Patrick, to Frederick Schuck; 94th St, n s, 201.9 ft w of Columbus Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent 15,000

COHEN, Max, to Gerard Vermilye; 3d St, 234 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 16,000

COYLE, Michael A., to William D. Ward; 3d Av, w s, 25 ft n of 28th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,300

COYLE, Nellie M. A., or Ellen M. A., and another to 7TH Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, w s, 25 ft n of 28th St, 3 years 22,500

DANELL, Andrew P., to John Wynne; 31st St, Nos. 310 and 312 East, prior mtg $17,000, due Nov. 1, 1905 4,000

DIAMOND, Elias, to Linda S. Kahn; Cannon St, 135, 5 years 13,000

DISCH, Gustave, to Central Trust Company, executor; 95th St, 205 West, due Jan. 15, 1905, 4 per cent 20,000

DOWLING, Robert E., to Hugh J. Grant and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner 72d St, prior mtg $125,000, 3 years 55,000

ENGEL-HELLER COMPANY to Isis P. Carter and others, executors; 10th St, 31 and 33, n s, 204.3 ft e of University Place, 3 years, 4½ per cent 130,000

ENGEL-HELLER COMPANY to Nettie Luning; 10th St, 31 and 33, n s, 204.3 ft e of University Place, prior mtg $130,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

ENGEL-HELLER COMPANY to Sidney J. Baumann; 10th St, 31 and 33, n s, 204.3 ft e of University Place, prior mtg $155,000, 1 years, 6 per cent 15,000

FISHER, John C., to Winfield S. H. Fisher; 117th St, s s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, ½ part, prior mtgs $4,855.93, 3 years 1,256

FISHER, John C., to Frank G. Wild; 117th St, s s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, ½ part, prior mtg $4,650, 2 years, 6 per cent 205

FISHER, Winfield S. H., and another to Gustav W. Brennan, 117th St, s s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years 4,400

FISHER, Winfield S. H., and another, to Annie Matthies; 117th St, s s, 122.11 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg. $4,400, 2 years, 6 per cent 250

FRANKEL, David, to Adam Happel; 10th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $21,500, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Division St, 238 and 240, n e corner of Attorney St, 4, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and another to the emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 133d St, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 mortgages, 1 year, 4 per cent, each 13,500

HULSEBUSCH, Wilhelm, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 25.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

HUSTON, Ree C., to Katie Zanzig; 119th St, 110 East, prior mtg $19,000, 5 year, 6 per cent 936

JACKSON, Benjamin A., to American Mortgage Company; Cornelia St, 16, 3 years 4,500

JANNEY, Thomas, Jr., to Henry Schwartzwalder; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 107th St, due Nov. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.. 35,000

JOHNSON, Martin L., to Charles R. Saul; 77th St, 32 and 34 West, prior mtg $55,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

JOHNSON, Martin L., to Paul Tuckerman; 77th St, 32 and 34, West, 3 years 55,000

JOHNSON, Oscar T., to Anthony Van Bergen; 8th Av, 776 to 780, 1 year 25,000

KINGSTON, George D., to Anthony Smyth; Bainbridge Av, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 2,100

KROEPEL, Henry, and another to James T. Barry; Fulton Av, e s, 28 ft n of 168th St, due Sept. 1, 1904 1,600

LA VELLE, Neille A., to Lucy G. Barnard; Freeman St, n w corner of Chisolm St, prior mtgs $10,500, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent 15,000

LARKIN, Michael, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 18th St, 340 East, 1 year 9,000

LEVY, Joseph, to Amanda Barker; 133d St, n s, 451.8 ft e of Lenox Av, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 7,500

LEVY, Barnet, to Hannah Foster; 50th St, s s, 187.6 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $5,000,

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, rents, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$35 Monthly—Second floor, six light rooms and bathroom, corner apartment; steam heated, hot water; light stone house. The Brewster, 1 West 115th.

FIVE ROOM FLAT, NEAR HERALD SQUARE. Heat, hot water; desirable; only $30. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Instruction.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. 308 W. 59th St. **Normal School** of Physical Education. Open. Circulars.

REGENTS' and **COLLEGE** Examinations. SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE. Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

Musical.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

MISS C. WEISS, 1,010 2d Av.; piano instruction, including course of harmony, sight reading; 50c. hour lesson.

Piano instruction! Get the best! Month trial free! Address Artist, Box 153, 1,364 Broadway.

Dancing.

HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. ALWAYS OPEN.

"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World. A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., Near 65th St. Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well: 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

H. Fletcher Rivers, 1,439 Broadway, adjoining Broadway Theatre.—"Lotus," 115 West 79th St., (Columbus Av.;) "Lancaster," West End Av. and 106th St.; Brooklyn, "Bedford Academy," 63 New York Av. Circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 East 49th Street. Classes and Private Lessons. The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time; glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

For Sale.

A $1 WEEK BUYS ANY $20 EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Others from $10 to $50
Largest Stock of Records in the World
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.
S. B. DAVEGA— Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST. Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Lady must sacrifice at once magnificent piano, finest clocks, rugs, paintings, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, parlor bed, and leather dining room furniture; everything nearly new and modern; suitable for Christmas presents. 207 East 60th.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER. OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., Bkn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Legal Notices.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing and conducted in the City of New York by Albert Loeb, Louis M. Josephthal, and Louis F. Rothschild under the firm name of Albert Loeb & Co., has been terminated by the death of the said Albert Loeb; and

Whereas, The said firm had business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The business of said firm continues to be conducted by the surviving partners, who desire to continue the use of the said partnership name;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, surviving partners of the said firm, do hereby certify and declare that the members intending to continue the use of the said firm name of Albert Loeb & Co., with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

LOUIS M. JOSEPHTHAL, 26 East 73d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD, 137 West 75th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this first day of December, 1902. LOUIS M. JOSEPHTHAL, LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this first day of December, 1902, before me personally came Louis M. Josephthal and Louis F. Rothschild, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instruments, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. FELIX M. GERNSHEIM. [Notarial Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MOLLESON BROTHERS COMPANY, a domestic Corporation, having its principal business office at No. 18 Beekman Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to LASHER & LATHROP, INCORPORATED.

Dated New York City, November 17th, 1902.
MOLLESON BROTHERS COMPANY,
By HAZARD LASHER, President.
n18-1aw-6w-Tu

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against LENA KUNTZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and two, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain gore lot, piece, or parcel of land, with all that part of the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue about seventy-six feet six and one-half inches to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, otherwise known as Old Harlem Road; thence southwesterly along the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street to the point or place of beginning; together with the right and privilege of using the westerly wall of the building adjoining to the east for the purposes of beam-right of the building upon within premises.

And also all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Francis J. Schnugg, of, in, and to all that certain other gore lot of land, with the part of the building thereon situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which adjoins to the west the piece or parcel of land first above described, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the centre line of the block between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the westerly side of Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue about twenty-four feet four and one-half inches, more or less, to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, or otherwise called Old Harlem Road, (now closed;) thence southwesterly along the centre line of said Old Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and First Street about nine feet seven inches, more or less; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the centre line of the block at a point distant three hundred and four feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of said Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and thence easterly along said centre line of the block to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.
CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 53 East 101st Street:

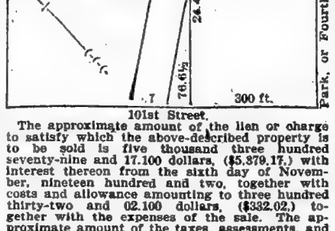

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred seventy-nine and 17-100 dollars, ($5,379.17,) with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred thirty-two and 02-100 dollars, ($332.02,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand three hundred thirty and 07-100 ($1,330.07-100) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.
CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.
d9-2aw3w&d29&30

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of July, 1901, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the northerly line of Rivington Street where it intersects the Bowery; running thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of the Bowery, and thence southerly along the easterly side of the Bowery twenty-five feet one inch and three-quarters of an inch to the place of beginning, said premises being now known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-five Bowery.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate in said ward and city, in the block between the Bowery and Chrystie Street and Rivington and Stanton Streets, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line drawn parallel with Rivington Street, at a distance of one hundred and fifty feet northwardly therefrom, which point is one hundred feet distant eastwardly from the easterly side of the Bowery as measured along said line parallel with Rivington Street; thence running southerly on a line parallel with the Bowery fifty feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Rivington Street forty-eight feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with the Bowery twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel with Rivington Street thirty-three feet ten inches to an alley ten feet wide running on the rear of said land to Rivington Street; thence northerly along the said alley at right angles to the said last mentioned line twenty-five feet, and thence westerly on a line parallel with Rivington Street eighty-four feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

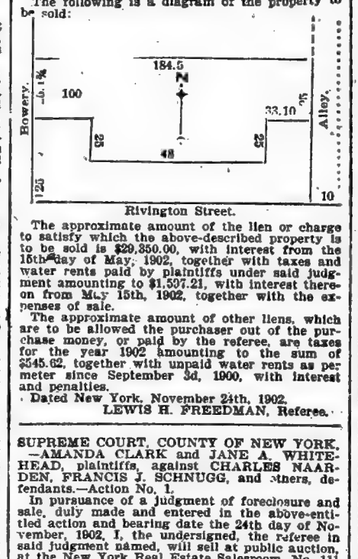

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $29,950.00, with interest from the 15th day of May, 1902, together with taxes and water rents paid by plaintiffs under said judgment amounting to $1,597.21, with interest thereon from May 15th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, are taxes for the year 1902 amounting to the sum of $545.62, together with unpaid water rents as per meter since September 3d, 1900, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block No. 2,503, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded westerly by Jerome Avenue about one hundred and fifty-eight feet, (158 ft.;) northerly by the southerly side of Doughty Street or End Row Place, about eighty-three feet, (83 ft.;) southerly by a line drawn eastwardly at right angles to Jerome Avenue, about one hundred and sixty feet (160 ft.) to the channel of Cromwell Creek, and easterly by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about one hundred and sixty-five feet, (165 ft.) Together with all the right, title, and interest to End Row Place lying opposite to and adjoining the northerly side of said tract.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

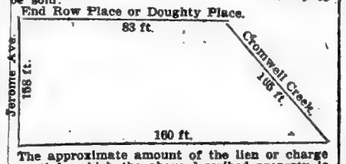

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,611 60-100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $447 74-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold is $2,981.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.
ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
d9-2aw3w-Tu&Th&d30

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block Nos. 2,501 and 2,502, on the land map of the City of New York, lying between 163d and 165th Streets, on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, being about six hundred and thirty (630) feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue; on the northerly side is about two hundred and forty-two (242) feet on a line drawn at right angles from Jerome or Central Avenue at a distance of about ninety-eight feet ten and one-half inches (98 ft. 10½ in.) southerly from 165th Street measured on said avenue, (Mrs. Harriet A. Anderson owning to the north of said line;) the southerly side twenty-five (25) feet at right angles to Jerome Avenue and about one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet on a course of south 70° 49' east the easterly side by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about four hundred and twenty-six (426) feet; the easterly end of said line being about one hundred (100) feet distant eastwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Jerome Avenue, and again southeastwardly by the westerly side of said channel about one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet from the end of said line to the line of said Harriet A. Anderson's land. Deducting, however, from the above-described premises so much of said mortgaged premises as have since the commencement of this action, to wit, about November 27, 1900, been condemned, confirmed, and taken by the City of New York for the opening of East 164th Street, being a block of land about 150 feet on both the northerly and southerly sides of said street by about sixty feet on Jerome Avenue on westerly side and about sixty feet on the centre line of Cromwell Creek (so called) on the city assessment map on the east side of said condemned block for said street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

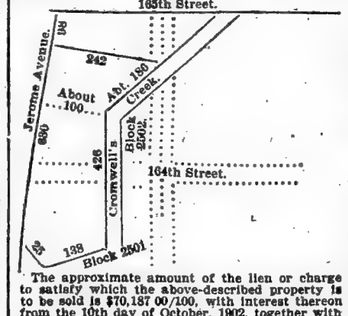

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $70,187 00/100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $477 24/100, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold, is $13,925 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.
CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.
de9-2aw8wT&T&d30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. MARIAN BIRD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the said City of New York and lying in Section 4, Block 1,209, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West or Eighth Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence southerly parallel with said Central Park West, and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eight and a half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence northerly again parallel with said Central Park West and part of the way through said party wall one hundred feet eight and a half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the said southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances contained in a deed made by John C. Hamilton to Schuyler Hamilton, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,271 of Conveyances, Page 302, February 5th, 1874, so far as the same may now be in force.

Dated New York, December 24, 1902.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 22 W. 96th Street:

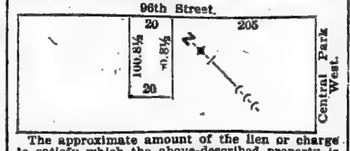

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine and 38-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of Nov., 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-five and 90-100 dollars with interest from December 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
d2-2aw3wTuSF&d23

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, and of an order duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, nineteen feet; thence westerly, on a line parallel with Eighth Street, seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Aaron Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York January 24th, 1854, in Liber 603, page 405; subject to a covenant against nuisances affecting said property, set forth in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 349 of conveyances, page 604.

Dated New York, Nov. 25th, 1902.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.
MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C:

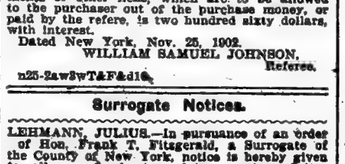

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the refere, is two hundred sixty dollars, with interest.

Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1902.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.
n25-2aw8wT&F&d16

Surrogate Notices.

LEHMANN, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Lehmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, his attorney, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1902.

GUSTAV LEVOR, Executor.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Att'y for Executor, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, **at a reasonable price,** call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos,** with reduced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.

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138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

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Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
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The Beautiful Bailey,
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This instrument is fully warranted to give good and lasting satisfaction.
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Upright (celebrated maker)	$135
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$5 TO $8 MONTHLY.	

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PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 67 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $2 up.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

$140. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music.
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1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
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NOTICE.
Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $5; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
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New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Fisher Upright Piano in good order for sale at a sacrifice. 108 East 16th St.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

The most advantageous offer in America.

Pianos $1 Week
Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175
$5 down and $1 a week. No interest is charged for time taken in making payments.
Pianos delivered on receipt of first payment of $5.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having their own piano factory, and thus our facilities surpass any competition.

We also offer on the same easy terms the following high-grade pianos—
Richardson $195
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With each piano selected we give a stool to match and a new style piano cover.

Come and hear the wonderful **Pianista Piano Player.**
You can secure one on easy terms of
$2 a Week.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Third Avenue 59th and 60th Streets.

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MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS
92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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CAREFUL BUYERS
will examine the following bargains in high-grade Pianos at the warerooms of
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory	$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value	150
Steinway Upright, medium size	290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order	390
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instrument	455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut	175

Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf and Delivered Free. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

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Unexcelled in tone, touch, and durability, absolutely reliable. Factory prices. Cash or easy payments. Pianos rented. Rent allowed on purchase.
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STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS,
339-341 E. 43d St.,
bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schumann, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

Christmas Bargains.—Fine upright, $50; Weber, $75; Waters, $35; Colonial Upright, $90; Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway, bargain; uprights rented. Heinriche's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Great Bargains.—Chickering, $55; Schirmer Upright, $100; Mahogany Upright, $90; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

A widow wishes to dispose of a high-grade upright $275, mahogany piano for $110. Randell, 141 East 56th St.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upward. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

$32—Rosewood, upright pianos; large upright, $85. Chickering cheap; renting, $3.50. Weser Brothers, 149 West 23d St.

Purchase and Exchange.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—BOOKS OF EVERY description bought for highest cash prices. Calls free. Send postal. Open evenings. LOVERING'S, 823 Broadway.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES,
28 Cooper Square, 422 8th Av.,
opposite 5th St., AND near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling, Tel. 1,388—Spring.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1385—Madison Square.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ISAAC K. COHN against MARTIN M. LEWIS and GEORGE W. LEWIS, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Nathan Lewis, deceased; Fanny Harris, Jerome C. Lewis, Amy H. Lewis, Clarence M. Lewis, Alfred A. Lewis, Lucille Lewis, and George W. Lewis, individually, and Martin M. Lewis, individually; Jacob Harris, (husband of Fanny Harris,) Jacob Lewis, and Tillie Lewis, his wife, and Albert Lewis.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, Martin M. Lewis, individually; Jacob Harris, (husband of Fanny Harris,) Jacob Lewis, and Tillie Lewis, his wife, and Albert Lewis:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental and amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 12, 1902.
JOSEPH C. LEVI,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Albert Lewis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1902, and filed the same day with the supplemental and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated December 1, 1902.
JOSEPH C. LEVI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
d2-1aw6wT.

Surrogate Notices.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard E. Kelly, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD E. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy8-1aw6wTu

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
Exclusive and Quiet.
Superior appointments and perfect service. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, furnished and unfurnished, by the year or for short term. References required. Inspection invited. Book and plans mailed.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
Telephone 4

TUNNEL FRANCHISE FIGHT

Aldermen to Vote To-day on the Project of the Pennsylvania Co.

Belief Expressed That the Contract Will Be Approved—Attorney General's Opinion on the Power of the Legislature.

The Aldermen will line up to-day when the vote is taken on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. The opponents of the project were busy in City Hall yesterday, and there were many rumors of defections from the ranks of the Tammany members who have been against the franchise. In contradiction, Alderman James E. Gaffney said that the men who had deserted temporarily from the Tammany ranks had been won back again, and that the franchise was certain to be defeated at the meeting to-day. The strongest indication came late in the afternoon, when the Aldermen who are in favor of the Pennsylvania tunnel decided that they had enough votes to put the franchise through to-day, and the fight would be forced.

The names of five men who, it was said, had deserted from their Tammany friends and had gone over to the side in favor of the tunnel were told in the City Hall. That two of the men will stand in favor of the tunnel grant was settled last evening. The Aldermen who have kept the closest track of the probable vote said last evening that, as the matter stood, two votes would settle the matter.

Alderman John T. McCall, the leader of the Tammany members, has prepared a minority report that is to be presented at the meeting. It insists that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall insert a contract in the franchise, guaranteeing that no men shall be employed more than eight hours a day on the work, and another clause agreeing to pay the prevailing rate of wages.

An attempt was made yesterday to have Borough President Cantor declare how he stood on the railroad tunnel franchise. William F. King, Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on the Tunnel, wrote a letter to President Cantor, who replied by telephone to the effect that he considered the existing transit facilities of New York outrageous, and that he was ready to co-operate heartily in any movement to improve facilities. President Cantor said also that, while the railroads were entitled to a proper return on their money invested in improvements, they were not entitled to increase their capitalization by the watering of stock at the expense of the public.

Gov. Odell transmitted to Mr. King a letter from Attorney General Davies in reference to the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. When Gov. Odell said recently that it would be unconstitutional for the Legislature to grant a franchise to the Pennsylvania Company direct, if the Board of Aldermen refused the grant, Mr. King asked the Governor to have the Attorney General write an opinion whether it would not be possible to restrict the powers of the Board of Aldermen over franchises by transferring the power to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Gov. Odell replied that the request would be granted, and the following letter was made public yesterday:

State of New York, Attorney General's Office,
Albany, Dec. 11, 1902.

The Governor, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Replying to your verbal request for an opinion, based upon the letter of Mr. William F. King, under date of Dec. 4, I have the honor to say:

First—I am of the opinion that the Legislature has no power to grant a franchise to a railroad company to build a tunnel in New York City for railroad purposes. Such action is forbidden by Article III., Section 18, of the Constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill "granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks" or "granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever." (Astor vs. Arcade R. Co., 113 N. Y. 93.)

Second—The power to grant franchises of the character indicated is now vested by statute in the Board of Aldermen of New York City. In my opinion, the Legislature may take this power from the Board of Aldermen and confer it upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, or any other board or body elected by the electors of the city or appointed by the authorities of the city. Respectfully, JOHN C. DAVIES,
Attorney General.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan said last night:

"The talk which is going the rounds about defection from the ranks of the opponents of the tunnel is fake. The tunnel franchise will be defeated to-morrow. Why, all this talk about the New York and New Jersey tunnel is a different matter. In the first place the New York and New Jersey Company only wants a terminal near the water front, for which the company agrees to pay 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for a term of years and 5 per cent. for the balance of the franchise. We tried to get the Pennsylvania to agree to pay a percentage of the gross receipts of the tunnel, but they refused. The Pennsylvania Company refused to agree to the eight-hour day, while the New York and New Jersey Company guaranteed that both of these clauses would be carried out. I am against this tunnel, and will be until the conditions of the grant are changed."

Alderman Owens, the only Tammany man who has been openly in favor of the tunnel, said yesterday:

"There will be forty-eight votes for the tunnel to-morrow and the people who have been talking about opposition will be surprised. The tunnel franchise will be put through on the first roll-call."

The position of the Aldermen from the Bronx district was the subject of talk yesterday. The Aldermen in President Haffen's borough met, but they agreed to keep the discussion a secret.

Alderman Harnischfeger, who was present, said:

"The Aldermen did not pledge themselves in any way, and there was no caucus. There was a discussion about the franchise, and some of the Aldermen expressed their views. I did not say how I was going to vote on the tunnel matter, and will not make up my mind until to-morrow."

The tunnel franchise had been made a special order for 2 o'clock at the meeting to-day.

LEYH CASE PRISONER FREED.

No Evidence Against Westphal Boy—Leyh's Will Examined.

Robert Westphal, the boy who was arrested by Brooklyn detectives in connection with the case of George F. Leyh, who died in his store, 73 Broadway, Brooklyn, after drinking from a bottle of beer, yesterday was discharged from custody. The District Attorney said in court that he was unable to make out a case of grand larceny against the boy.

Surrogate Church in the course of the day asked the First National Bank to turn over to him the will of Leyh. That was done. It is supposed that there is a later testament, but it has not yet been unearthed. The will in question is dated June 8, 1900. It leaves to the testator's son Edward, from whom he was estranged about eight years, the sum of $1,000 and divides the remainder of his estate, which is worth about $60,000, between his other five children.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE.

Son of Henry B. Plant to Build at Fifty-second Street.

Morton F. Plant, son of Henry B. Plant, will erect a handsome residence at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, opposite the Vanderbilt mansion, on a plot 50 by 100, negotiations for the sale of which to Mr. Plant have practically been concluded.

This site is part of a large plot which was acquired about two years ago by Stewart H. Chisholm and others with the idea of erecting thereon an eighteen-story apartment hotel. Subsequently the property was transferred to the New York Realty Corporation for $1,000,000—a figure so high as to lead to the belief that the Vanderbilts were the real buyers. This proved to be the fact, and George W. Vanderbilt is now erecting on the southerly half of the plot two houses, which it is said are intended for occupancy by Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

For the corner plot Mr. Plant will pay about $350,000, and the mansion which he will build will represent a further outlay of $400,000.

TENEMENT FIRE KILLS THREE.

Man Made Vain Efforts to Save Wife and Children—Had to be Dragged from Blazing Building.

A mother and her two children lost their lives in a fire which partly burned the tenement at 2,412 First Avenue early yesterday morning. The father of the victims was badly injured in efforts to save his loved ones.

The dead are Mrs. Mary Bond, thirty-two years old, her seven-year-old son Raymond, and her five-year-old daughter Rose. The father, Edward, is employed as a carriage washer. He lost, besides his wife and two little ones, all his household goods and $63 in money, all he had in the world, but he saved his daughter Helen, two years old.

The Bonds lived on the fifth or top floor of the tenement, which contained sixteen families. On the floor in which the Bonds lived were three other families—Patrick Prendergast and his wife: Barney Hughes, his wife and child, and Carl Johnson and his wife and child. The fire started on the ground floor at 4 o'clock in the morning. Bond had been awakened by the shouts of fire and roused his wife and children. He opened the door leading to the hall, thinking he could get them out that way, but he was met by a hurst of flame which drove him back. He seized Helen and shouted to his wife to follow him to the front window with the other children. Then he dashed through his rooms, the flames blistering himself and daughter, but he gained the fire-escape and turned to listen for the others of his family. He could not hear them.

On the fire-escape he met Mrs. Prendergast, who carried his child to the adjoining house. Prendergast and Bond plunged back into the burning tenement, where could be heard the cries of Mrs. Bond and her children. The men reached the Bond flat and crawled around on the floor, but were unable to reach the woman and children. Prendergast seized Bond and dragged him back to the fire-escape. Prendergast then went into the adjoining building, thinking Bond was following, but the father had heard another cry from within the burning building and plunged in a second time. But the cries had ceased, and the frantic father, after calling in vain, reluctantly sought the fire-escape.

All of the other tenants got out safely, and it didn't take the firemen very long to extinguish the blaze. Then they found the bodies of Mrs. Bond and the two children. The husband's case was so pitiful that neighbors and bystanders took up a substantial collection for him. The fire is estimated to have done $8,000 damage.

ASSIGNMENTS OF JUSTICES.

Messrs. McCall, Amend, and Davis to Sit in Trial Term Beginning Jan. 5.

According to the order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the three new Supreme Court Justices in this county—Edward E. McCall, Edward B. Amend, and Vernon M. Davis—will take their seats Jan. 5. Justice Davis will be in Trial Term, Part VII.; Justice McCall in Trial Term, Part V., and Justice Amend in Trial Term, Part VI.

Justices Leventritt, Dugro, Freedman, Gildersleeve, O'Gorman, Bischoff, and Greenbaum will begin the new year by sitting in Special Terms, and in the other Trial Terms will be Justices Clarke, Scott, Blanchard, Truax, MacLean, Fitzgerald, and Giegerich. The Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, which sits in the Criminal Courts Building, is to be presided over by Justice Barrett.

In the City Court, Chief Justice Fitzsimons will sit in Trial Term, Part I.; Judges Seabury and Hascall in the Special Term, and Judges Conlan, McCarthy, Delehanty, and O'Dwyer in the remaining Trial Terms.

What up-State Justices will be assigned to Trial Terms of the Supreme Court is not yet decided.

New York Lawyer Had to be Introduced

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 15.—T. Lloyd McConchie, a New York lawyer, was refused a hearing by Chancellor Magie in a small Prerogative Court matter here to-day until he had been properly introduced by a Newark lawyer. Chancellor Magie said that he was unwilling for lawyers from New York or other States, not associated with New Jersey counsel, to be heard in the New Jersey courts unless they were introduced.

LEGAL NOTES.

WARRANTIES IN LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.—The Third Appellate Division has decided, in an action brought by Karoline Schane against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to recover on a life policy, that where such a policy makes the application for insurance a part of the contract and the answers by the insured to the medical examiner are warranted to be true, a false answer, even though immaterial, will make the policy void. On the trial testimony was introduced which tended to show that the insured falsely stated that he had had no medical attendance since childhood. A Dr. Decker was called and he said he had treated the deceased as a physician for several years prior to the date of the policy. The trial court left it to the jury to say if they found that Dr. Decker had attended the insured, whether that was a material fact or a breach of the warranty. A judgment for the plaintiff on a verdict in her favor has been reversed, the Appellate Court holding that the trial Justice in charging as he did committed a manifest error. "Assuming, as we must," said Presiding Justice Parker for the court, "that the statements so made by the deceased were warranties, and not mere representations, it was not within the province of the jury to determine whether they were or were not material; nor was there any question for a jury as to whether, if such statements were untrue, there was or was not a breach of the warranty contained in the contract. 'Whether a warranty be affirmative or promissory, the effect of a breach thereof upon the validity of the contract does not depend upon the materiality of the facts warranted. The stipulation of warranty is, in effect, an agreement that the facts warranted are material to the risk, and precludes any inquiry into the question of materiality.'" Presiding Justice Parker adds that whether or not such statements were warranties, within the terms of the contract, was a question of law for the court.

OTHER CRIMES IN CONFESSIONS.—On the trial of an indictment against Augustus Loomis for burglary and grand larceny, a witness was called to testify as to an alleged confession made by the defendant. The indictment recited that certain articles were taken from "the Smith cottage." The witness said that Loomis told him that he and others had gone to that cottage. The District Attorney then asked about another cottage that had been robbed. An objection was raised by the defendant's counsel on the ground that no proof could be introduced of another crime. The court, however, ruled that he would allow the witness to tell all that was said on the occasion of the confession. On an appeal to the Third Appellate Division from a judgment of conviction, that court has held, by Justice Chase, that as a warrant to search for the property taken from both the Smith cottage and the other one had been issued just before this conversation between the witness and the defendant, and the officers had found property from both cottages in the house of a man whom Loomis confessed had accompanied him on the night of the burglary, the admission of the whole confession was not a ground for reversal. "The defendant," said Justice Chase, "knew of the issue and service of the search warrant, and that stolen property had been found. The witness and the defendant were talking of the disclosures. The property so found was intermingled. The defendant's desire for help came from the admissions constituting the entire conversation, and the advice sought and obtained by him was also based on the confession as a whole. The confession consisted of one conversation and one disclosure on the part of the defendant, and the fact that it included a statement as to the Loomis cottage does not quire a reversal of the judgment."

PARK AVENUE PROTEST

New York Central Plans Opposed in a Petition.

Appeal to Mayor Low by the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association—Specific Features Attacked.

Mayor Low received a call yesterday afternoon from Richard J. Donovan, attorney for the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association, which includes several hundred property owners and others interested in Park Avenue property. This association, which includes among its members the Rev. Father Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is the pioneer in the demands for an improvement in the service of the New York Central management in the matter of its passage through Park Avenue.

The association takes exceptions to the plans of the railroad company as submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Dec. 4. The petition, which largely explains itself, is as follows:

We, the following citizens and property owners of the City of New York, hereby protest against the extremely steep grade of 4 per cent. as proposed by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to carry over the streets from Forty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Madison Avenues.

According to the plans filed with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Dec. 4, 1902, it appears that it will be necessary to climb a grade of twelve feet five inches above the grade level. This, we are advised by engineers, is such a grade as would be unsafe for a horse to travel over faster than a walk, and which would be avoided by trucks and heavy loads of all kinds, as well as by light carriages, and it would be hazardous to life and property. That it would not be available for good service for the Fire Department, Street Cleaning Department, and the Police and Ambulance Service of this city.

We further protest against the building of any power house on Manhattan Island, unless it be upon the river front.

The New York Central, having already received the munificent sum of nearly $7,000,000 from the City of New York, we emphatically protest against the taxpayers of the city paying any portion of the expense of the New York Central in making the proposed improvements. Other railroad corporations are willing to pay a large bonus for the privilege of coming underground into New York City, and an annual compensation thereafter. Why should the New York Central be made an exception and have their improvements paid for by the taxpayers of this city? It has already been given the franchise by the city, which has made it "America's Greatest Railway." Why should it be further fostered at this time?

We further respectfully submit that there should be a time limit within which the tracks are to be depressed and electricity installed. That the installation of electricity and the depression of the tracks be made within a period of three years, and also made a condition of the right to secure legislation for the purpose of making the proposed improvements.

We further submit that from the numerous hearings before the Murray Hill Board of Improvements and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment there appears to be no engineering difficulty so that the streets may be carried over at grade level.

We further submit that all the streets between Forty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, on Park Avenue, be carried over at grade level.

We submit also that the New York Central make direct connection with the underground rapid transit below the surface tracks as depressed.

That Park Avenue be parked over from Forty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street, leaving only such openings as may be required to afford light and air for operating the railroad.

That the waiting room be depressed so as to avoid the climbing of stairs upon entering the station, and bring the level of the waiting room nearer the level of the tracks upon which the trains are boarded.

That there be a carriage way and entrance upon Forty-fifth Street.

That all the conditions herein which apply to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company shall apply to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

The Mayor took the papers in the case under advisement and stated that there would be an executive session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-morrow at which the subject would be brought up.

Mr. Donovan, when seen yesterday afternoon, expressed great hopes that the improvements originally proposed by the East Side Association would be adopted by the New York Central management under compulsion.

"As we were the first in the field to suggest the depressed track improvement," said he, "we are naturally deeply interested in the promised improvements by the railway management, but they do not go nearly far enough."

POSTERS NEAR THE PARKS.

Commissioner Willcox's Efforts to Regulate the Putting Up of Undesirable Advertisements.

President William R. Willcox of the Department of Parks has been waging war for several weeks against the bill-posting agencies regarding posters on boards within 350 feet of the parks. He believed that prominent spots near the parks were marred by the glaring posters, and he tried to find some means of stopping, or at least regulating, the posting. He ascertained that the old charter gave the Park Department authority to regulate signs within 350 feet of the parks, and that in the revision the sense of the law remained the same. In looking up the law he learned that a test case had been tried in Rochester, N. Y., and that the Court of Appeals had decided that billboards could be regulated by a city through the police.

Mr. Willcox induced the Police Department to enforce it and make arrests. The result was that three agencies—the O. J. Gude Company, A. Van Buren & Co., and the New York Billposting Company—declared at first that they would test the law, but a few weeks later they began to go to the Park Department and submit their matter and get permits for posting.

Some of the smaller billposting companies continued to fight, with the result that ten men were fined $1 each by Magistrate Pool last week. Two men who were posting for the Princess Theatre were arrested yesterday for putting up bills at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, near a small park, and Magistrate Mayo held them for trial at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

President Willcox said yesterday, regarding his actions in enforcing the law:

"I feel that these posters should not be allowed in conspicuous public places where an attempt has been made to beautify them. While it would be unconstitutional to dictate to any lessee or owner of property what he shall or shall not put on it, yet the law regulates the matter. I would like to keep posters entirely away from parks, but as I can't I shall certainly enforce all the law I can. In dealing with the poster companies I shall attempt to be friendly with them and persuade them not to put bills in certain beautiful spots. For instance, a sign near Grant's Tomb, on the Riverside Drive, would be horrid, but if an individual near there chose to lease his property to a sign company no law could prevent it."

THE MICHAEL KRUCK MYSTERY.

Greek Flower Peddler, Arrested on Newsboys' Stories, Permitted to Go.

The Greek flower peddler, who newsboys at Eighty-fifth Street and Central Park West said quarreled with little Michael Kruck on Wednesday night when the boy was strangled to death in the Park, was apprehended yesterday by Detectives Mulvey, O'Brien, and O'Laughlin of the Arsenal station. He said his name was Nicholas Kallas, and that he lived at 167 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Kallas was taken to the police station and closely questioned by Capt. Thomas and the detectives. He proved to the satisfaction of the officers that he was not at the Park on the evening of the murder of the lad, and that he had not sold flowers in that vicinity for about three weeks. Several of the newsboys who usually sell papers at the Park entrance were unable to identify Kallas as the man they thought they saw have a quarrel with the murdered boy, and the Greek was permitted to go.

The stories of the "newsies" who had known young Kruck are the only ones the police have been able to obtain, and the clues they thought they had found in them have proved worthless. The story the boy, Joe Esperanza, told the detectives about an attack on Michael Kruck which set the police to work trying to locate the accused lads among a crowd of youngsters known locally as "The Ninety-third Street Gang," was disproved yesterday, according to Capt. Titus.

LANDLADY AND LODGER SHOT.

Woman Wounded Four Times and the Man Once—Each Accuses the Other.

A desperate encounter between a man and woman, in which the woman was shot four times and the man once, took place in Jersey City yesterday. Notwithstanding the fact that all the shots were fired at close range, none of the wounds is serious.

The persons injured were James Fanjoy, alias Farrell, fifty-three years old, and Mrs. Elizabeth Busch, thirty-five years old. The woman is the wife of William Busch, a night clerk at the New York Post Office. They live at 143 Montgomery Street. Busch and his wife own the house, and let out furnished rooms. Fanjoy hired a room in the house a month ago. For some reason which he failed to explain to the police, he gave his name as Farrell. He and his landlady had a dispute over rent yesterday, and it is alleged that Fanjoy drew a revolver and began shooting. The woman deflected the weapon through the window, and the bullet went through the lodger's finger.

The man succeeded in freeing himself, and fired two more shots, both wounding the woman. Busch by that time arrived to assist his wife, and says Fanjoy turned the revolver on him, but Busch seized his arm and the bullet lodged in the wall. In the struggle that followed the two men fell to the floor, but Fanjoy bit Busch's thumb until he yelled with pain, and released his hold. Fanjoy fired another shot at Mrs. Busch, again wounding her. She ran to the window, broke a pane, and shrieked. Fanjoy fled.

The house is directly opposite Police Headquarters, and the First Precinct Police Station. Policemen dashed across the street and Fanjoy was arrested. Both he and Mrs. Busch were sent to the City Hospital. When he was questioned, he said that he had no pistol in his room, but that when Mrs. Busch demanded her rent she threatened to shoot him. When he told her he could not pay, she produced a revolver and shot him in the thigh. He then took the revolver from her and shot her in self-defense. Busch says that neither he nor his wife ever had a revolver.

CITY FATHERS TO CITY PRISON.

Some of the Aldermen Annoyed by the Receipt of Cards for the Formal Inspection.

A card inscribed as follows was sent to each member of the Board of Aldermen yesterday:

ADMIT THE BEARER TO
NEW CITY PRISON.
Dec. 17, 1902.

With each card was an engraved invitation from Charities Commissioner Hynes to inspect the new prison. The consternation which the distribution of the cards caused was unusual. At first it was thought by the Aldermen in the "hold-up" clique against the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise that some practical joker had put up the trick.

"Say," said "Big Tom" Foley, "if I could catch the guy what send me a card to admit me to the new City Prison the day after I votes on the Pennsylvania job I'd break every bone in his make-up."

"It ain't in my line to be opening jails, and you won't find me trying to break into any or going up there to find out how it feels to be inside. There ain't no fear in this tunnel matter," said Alderman Frank Dowling, who hails from "Big Bill" Devery's district. "Not a cent. Boodle? Why, the people talking boodle should be cutting paper dolls in a funny house."

Some of the members were offended by the invitations until the word went out that the Commissioner of Charities had not meant to intimate to the Aldermen that they ought to investigate the prison regime because of the status of the Pennsylvania tunnel matter.

Commissioner Hynes decided to send invitations to all of the city officials, and if the Board of Aldermen had been excluded it would have been a slight.

PLANS TO RETIRE POLICE.

Orders for Inspector Thompson, Five Captains, and Three Sergeants to Undergo Physical Examination.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday ordered one Inspector, five Captains, and three Sergeants to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons next Monday for examination as to their physical fitness for duty.

The men so notified are Inspector Walter L. Thompson, Capts. Theron S. Copeland of the City Hall Station, William Schultz of the Bronx Park Station, W. A. Vredenburgh of the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, who was Captain Myles O'Reilly's predecessor at Oak Street; Edward Brown of the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, and W. A. Nelson of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Sergts. John Graham and John W. Wormell of the Stagg Street Station, Brooklyn, and John Hamilton of the Grand Central Station, Manhattan.

When asked if he proposed to order still other members of the force to be examined in the near future, Commissioner Partridge shrugged his shoulders. "I never draw on the future," he said. "Let to-day answer for to-day."

SILENT AS TO POLICE HEAD.

Mayor, Dr. Woodbury, and Col. Partridge Decline to Talk.

Soon after Mayor Low arrived at his office yesterday he announced that he would make no appointment of a successor to Col. John N. Partridge as head of the Police Department for at least twenty-four hours, and must decline to discuss his present actions or purposes in regard to the matter. Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was equally reticent.

The general impression among politicians and some members of the City Government was that it will be several days before the Mayor announces his choice. It is said that not only may prominent politicians be consulted, but also that one or two citizens who have not been identified prominently with either the Republican organization or the reform movement, but whose opinions are valued by Mayor Low, will be asked to make suggestions.

When information was sought from Commissioner Partridge, he said: "My successor? I make room for him on Jan. 1. That is all I know."

MOYNIHAN'S SPECIAL PANEL.

To be Drawn to Try the Indicted ex-Captain of Police.

On the motion of Assistant District Attorney Schurman, Justice Davy, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday ordered that a special panel of talesmen be drafted from which to select a jury to try ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan.

The former police official, who has been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of bribery, will be placed on trial before Justice Davy on Friday. His counsel, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, opposed the Assistant District Attorney's motion.

McNUTT GAINS FREEDOM.

Justice Decides He Was Not in Chicago at Time of Swindle.

William H. McNutt, who was in the Tombs on the charge of having swindled Willard T. Block out of $13,000 in Chicago, was released from custody by Justice Fitzgerald yesterday as a result of the writ of habeas corpus obtained several days ago. "Gussie" McKee, known as "the poolroom queen," who had been on the prisoner's bond, was in the court room and expressed herself as highly delighted.

McNutt's assertion that he was not in Chicago at the times mentioned by Block was sustained by his stenographer and a restaurant keeper. Justice Fitzgerald held that McNutt had proved his case.

Gaston Finds His Lost Bride.

Gaston Tessier, the engineer of the Holland-America steamship Rhyndam, who lost his three-weeks bride Sunday night, found her again at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She had wandered about until she met a woman who spoke French, and this woman conducted her to their boarding house at 158 West Twenty-fifth Street, where she found her husband. She ran up stairs and threw herself into the arms of Tessier with the cry, "My dear Gaston!"

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND DIET

A Surfeit of Beef to be Corrected by New Arrangement.

Commissioner Folks Appoints a Dietary Advisory—A One-Day Change to Pork and Beans Brought Much Joy.

There is to be a change of diet for those who are dwelling on Blackwell's Island in the various institutions there. It was brought to the attention of Commissioner Folks of the Department of Charities that the people of the island were suffering from a surfeit of beef. They had beef for breakfast, dinner, and supper. As one of the lunatics in the asylum put it:

"Beef is very good and many people want it, but when you go to sleep with a stomach full of ox or cow and wake up in the morning to find that you are to be nourished with veal, and then when dinner time comes on that there is to be oxtail soup, followed by overdone roast beef, and at supper beef again in the shape of hash, one swallows the food with reluctance and wonders what happened to the man, who in the hey-day of Chauncey M. Depew's popularity as an after dinner speaker said 'To have to attend every dinner where the eminent railroad man speaks is like having to eat roast beef all the time.'"

The Charities Commissioner the other day tried a new diet on the people of the island. This was greeted with delight by the prisoners and caused a demonstration among the insane, who were of the impression that the millennium had come. They were given "pork and beans with coffee in the dark." The rejoicing was such that it seemed that some of the unfortunates in the asylum might regain their reason.

Other experiments in the way of milk, butter, and eggs were made with equal success.

Commissioner Folks announced yesterday that he had appointed Miss Florence R. Corbett, the Chief Dietitian in the Kings County Hospital, as his assistant and general adviser in the purchase, distribution, cooking, and serving of food in the Charities Department. She will take office Jan. 1, 1903, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

In speaking of the appointment, the Commissioner said that during his investigations in the department he had discovered that there was a scarcity of variety in the foods served. He thinks that too much beef is served in some instances and not enough of vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs.

On account of the high price of beef he thinks that, if the money spent for beef were better utilized, more variety of food could be served. He does not intend to convey the idea that the department means to cut down the allowance for food, but thinks that by expert handling the culinary department can give better satisfaction with the money appropriated.

Miss Corbett is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and has studied in the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn. For three years she had charge of the Dietary Department of the Elizabeth (N. J.) General Hospital, which position she resigned to accept one with the Kings County Hospital.

TOBIN SHOWS FIRST EMOTION.

Alleged Murderer of Capt. Craft Broke Down When His Aged Father Gave Adverse Testimony.

The defense in the case of Thomas Tobin, accused of the murder of Capt. James B. Craft at the Empire Garden, a Tenderloin resort last September, closed yesterday.

For the first time during his trial the accused man showed a trace of emotion when his aged father testified, with tears, that his son had been wayward from early youth, and that nineteen out of his thirty-seven years of life had been spent in prison. The prisoner then buried his head in his hands and cried aloud. The elder Tobin's testimony was not in favor of his son. He said it was no delusion on the part of the latter that a woman named Hennessey had played an important part in his son's life.

Dr. L. S. Manson and Dr. E. H. Williams, the alienists of the defense, pronounced Tobin insane. Dr. James R. Campbell, the Tombs physician, swore that while Tobin had conducted himself strangely in the prison, he could not tell whether the man was sane or insane.

Assistant District Attorney Clark called Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, who had examined Tobin for the prosecution. Dr. MacDonald was one of the physicians who examined the assassin of the late President McKinley. He declared that Tobin was sane when he committed the crime, but said he had given absurd answers to some of the questions put to him during the examination in the Tombs last week by the witness and his two colleagues, Drs. Charles L. Dana and Flavius Packer.

MORRIS PRAGER WILL CONTEST.

Notice Filed by the Jeweler's Relatives, Who Charge Fraud.

Notice of a contest over the will of Morris Prager, who died last month at the Hotel Netherland, was filed yesterday by lawyers representing a number of the jeweler's relatives. The contestants are Ida Tynberg of the Hotel Ashton, Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street; William Hauchhaus, George I. Koplik, Samuel I. Koplik, and George Koplik. Miss Tynberg's bequest in the will was $1,000, and a like amount was left to Mr. Hauchhaus. The others named above were to get $333.33 each.

It is claimed by the contestants that the will was not properly witnessed, and that fraud and deceit was practiced by A. J. Prager, the nephew, to whom were left the bulk of the property and the Maiden Lane jewelry business. The charge that the testator was of unsound mind is also made. A. J. Prager is represented by Morris J. Hirsch, lawyer, of 68 William Street, who said yesterday that he had abundant evidence to overthrow all these claims.

FIREMAN'S WIDOW WINS.

Mrs. Geary Gets $15,000 Verdict Against a Street Car Company.

A verdict of $15,000 for the widow of John Geary, fireman of Truck No. 2, was rendered by a Supreme Court jury yesterday, after the second trial of the suit brought against the Madison Avenue Railroad Company.

Geary was killed by a trolley car while answering a fire alarm on Feb. 11, 1901. The first verdict, before Justice O'Gorman, was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground that improper evidence had been admitted.

Knocked from a Car Into a Trench.

Walter Mills, twenty years old, of 320 West Twentieth Street, last night, at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, got on a west-bound car and hung backward, clutching the railings as the car moved on. A railing to protect persons crossing the street from falling into a forty-foot-deep excavation, protruded far enough to hit Mills in the side. It knocked him off the car, and he disappeared into the trench. He landed head first on a plank stretched across the trench ten feet below, and sprawled his length on it. His body was bruised and he was taken to the Flower Hospital.

Man Dies from Cat's Scratch.

Thomas Rogers, an engineer, employed in a down-town office building, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from what the physicians believe was hydrophobia as the result of a cat's scratch. Dr. Packer refused to discuss the case, but said that an autopsy would be performed to ascertain the cause of death.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

Some call the "tourists," ulsters—that's a description that doesn't describe.

The "tourist" is an overcoat that covers you right down to your shoe tops, made from a heavy rough cheviot, usually plaided—a beltslightly gathers the back.

A coat that's a comfort on blustery days and chilly nights.

$25 to $35.

Every other good sort of overcoat; $16 to $50.

"Holiday blocks" — three new Derby shapes for the mid-season, all with flattish brims.

$4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

Linen Dep't.
2nd Floor.

Cluny lace articles, — with linen centres.

D'Oylys, 6 inches round. 3.00 per dozen.
8 inches, 8.50 per dozen.

Centre Pieces.

20 inches round,	3.75 each
24 " "	4.75 "
27 " "	6.75 "

Tea Cloths.

36 inches round,	9.75 each
45 " "	16.00 "
54 " "	19.50 "

Table Cloths, 2, 2½ and 3 yards round,
35.00 to 120.00 each.

A complete stock of sideboard and bureau scarfs,—new laces and patterns, fine linen centres.

Sizes 20x45, 20x54 and 20 x72 inches.

Twenty-third Street.

Shoes for Men

Days like these demand shoes like ours. "Gingerbread" cannot withstand the winter's variable temper. Good leather can. Body and sole, our shoes are of the best, including the Patent. The lasts are comfortable, and have style and dressiness in every line. Patent and enamel leather, box calf, calfskin, wax calf or vici--heavy or medium waterproof soles.

At $3.50 and $5.00

Saks & Company

UNTIL CHRISTMAS THE STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Exhilarates—does not intoxicate.
Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

John Daniell, Sons & Sons.
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Are
OPEN
EVENINGS
Until
CHRISTMAS

Entrances on three thoroughfares
Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

James McCreery & Co.

SILKS.

4000 yards of Liberty Canton Silk Crepe.
Colors—white, cream, rose, pink, pale blue, maize, grey and black, 24 inches wide.
65c. per yard,
Value 1.00.

Fine quality imported taffetas,—20 inches wide,
65c. per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Suit Dep't.

Black Zibeline Suits,—pleated blouse, — pleated skirt. Trimmed with velvet.
25.00

Black Crepe de Chine and Peau de Soie Skirts.
27.50.

Cheviot Skirts,—plain or trimmed with taffeta.
6.50 and 9.50.

Black Cloth Skirts.
9.50 and 11.50.

Cloth Skirts with Peau de Soie strappings to waist.
17.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Corset Department.

Hand painted corset bags and sachets,—
Gold or silver gilt stocking supporters,—suitable for souvenirs.

Margai Ribbon Corsets.
Various lengths,—pink, blue or white.

On Tuesday, Dec. 16th.
Sale of corsets, — various models, including straight front—made of dainty colored materials.
3.45.
Value 5.25 to 12.00.

Shirred ribbon supporters—white, pink or pale blue.
.85.

Twenty-third Street.

FURNITURE
Great Holiday Sale!

Our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT affords a most complete range for selection in Odd Chairs and Pieces in Mahogany and Gold; Ladies' Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, and Cheval Glasses; Dainty Chairs and Rockers for the Boudoir; Music Cabinets in Mahogany and Gilt; Mahogany and Teakwood Tabourets and Pedestals, together with the Latest Novelties in MISSION FURNITURE. (Hall Clocks, Cellarettes, &c.) Also Lace Curtains, Sofa Pillows, etc., in great variety.

All at Prices Far Below Elsewhere for High-Class Goods.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.
LADIES' WRITING DESKS
in Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple, and Golden Oak, from 36.00 up.

Morris Chairs!

50 different styles, in all the different woods, with cushions complete, from 17.75 to 85.75 each; worth double.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT HOLIDAY SALE of INDIA, PERSIAN, and DOMESTIC RUGS, in Carpet Sizes.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,520. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE PASSED

Aldermen Approve the Grant by a Vote of 41 to 36

Borough President Cantor Speaks and Votes Against the Measure—Excited Debate Before the Final Action.

The Pennsylvania Railroad obtained yesterday from the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 41 to 36, the right to tunnel under the Hudson River to the Borough of Manhattan, to the projected terminal of the company below Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues, thence eastward under the East River to the Borough of Queens, to connect with the Long Island Railroad system recently acquired by the Pennsylvania Company. The company proposes to spend $50,000,000 on the improvement and in return for the franchise the company claims that the people of New York City will be given exceptional transit facilities.

The fight for the passage of the tunnel franchise has been long and bitter. The culmination yesterday was as near dramatic as any scene witnessed in a legislative body in this city in years when after a long roll call 41 votes were secured for the tunnel grant, just one vote more than enough to put the franchise through. Thirty-six members of the board stood steadfastly to the end, and prolonged the speechmaking in the hope of defeating the franchise. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, one of the Tammany leaders, made his fight to the end, but half an hour before the final roll call he acknowledged to a friend that the franchise would be approved.

A few Tammany Aldermen accomplished the passage of the franchise. No stubborn effort was made to whip these men into line when it became known that they were going to vote against their comrades. In fact, those who were working against the tunnel grant showed the greatest complacency during the fight, except that they made a firm stand for the insertion of the eight-hour and the prevailing-rate-of-wages clauses. Some few members believed that the city was not receiving enough compensation for the franchise, and a few others claim that the grant in perpetuity was against the policy of the city administration.

THE FRANCHISE VOTE.

The final vote on the franchise was as follows:

YEAS.

President C. V. Fornes,	Joseph H. Malloy,
James H. McInnes.	James C. Meyers,
Charles Alt,	James Owens,
John H. Behrmann,	Herbert Parsons,
Frank Bennett,	William D. Peck.
Joseph A. Bill,	E. A. Seebeck, Jr.,
John V. Coggey,	Cornelius A. Shea,
Charles W. Culkin,	David S. Stewart,
William Dickinson,	Noah Tebbetts.
Frank L. Dowling,	Webster R. Walkley,
Robert F. Downing,	Franklin B. Ware,
John L. Goldwater,	William Wentz,
Elias Goodman.	Henry Willett,
Philip Harnischteger,	John Wirth,
Peter Holler,	G. Cromwell, Rich. Borough President,
David M. Holmes,	J. Cassidy, Queens Borough President,
Charles P. Howland,	L. F. Haffen, Bronx Borough President,
William T. James,	J. E. Swanstrom B'klyn Borough President,
John C. Klett,	Total, 41.
Jacob Leitner,	
F. W. Longfellow,	
Frederick Lundy,	
Patrick H. Maloney,	

NAYS.

Thomas F. Baldwin,	Patrick S. Keely.
Frederick Brenner,	Michael Kennedy.
James J. Bridges,	Francis P. Kenney,
Patrick Chambers,	John T. McCall,
James J. Devlin,	John L. McCarthy,
John Diemer,	Thomas F. McCaul,
John J. Dietz,	Isaac Marks.
John H. Donohue,	Armitage Mathews,
Reginald Doull,	Charles Metzger,
John L. Fehrbacher,	Nicholas Fehrbauer,
Thomas F. Foley,	Max J. Porges,
James E. Gaffney,	Frederick Richter,
Frank Gass,	John A. Schappert,
Andrew M. Gillen,	Timothy P. Sullivan,
John D. Gillies,	Moses J. Wafer,
John J. Haggerty,	William Whitaker,
Leopold W. Harburger,	Jacob A. Cantor, Borough President.
Patrick Higgins,	Total, 36.
Samuel H. Jones,	

The discussion lasted four hours, during every minute of which there was constant effort being made by the opponents and the friends of the franchise to win votes. The dodging and failure of many members to vote did not indicate what action the board would take on the final roll call, and it was not until the absentees were called twice that the requisite forty votes could be mustered. Then one or two Aldermen who have been on the fence jumped off and voted for the grant, while the audience which crowded the Aldermanic Chamber and the galleries applauded and hissed alternately.

Promptly at 2 o'clock Alderman Goodman started the fight to put the franchise through. It had been made a special order, and as Reading Clerk Martin read the majority report of the Railroad Committee favoring the grant the chamber was quiet. Alderman Goodman's motion for the adoption of the franchise was quickly followed by Alderman McCall, who offered the minority report. This report, which was signed by Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, and Alderman Diemer, Republican, and Chairman of the Railroad Committee, recited the demands which had been made by the city officials at the conferences with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the insertion of the eight-hour clause, the prevailing rate of wages clause, and the demand for the appointment of an arbitration committee to settle all differences arising during the building of the tunnel. The refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to accept any of these demands was set forth as sufficient cause for the defeat of the franchise, although it was acknowledged to be an improvement which would be of great benefit to New York.

As soon as this report had been read Alderman Moses J. Wafer, another member of the Railroad Committee, presented a third report, signed by himself, which opposed the granting of the franchise, and advocated the recommittal of all reports to the Railroad Committee, so that further public hearings could be held, and attempts made to try to get the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to concede some of the points of contention.

The Tammany leaders accepted the report of Alderman Wafer as a substitute.

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The Well-groomed Man
Uses the Pennsylvania Special, on which he can have his morning "tub" and shave as at home. —Adv.

CHILDREN SLOWLY DIE IN GAS-WRECKED HOUSE.

Six Bodies Recovered from Wreckage Due to Acetylene—Cries of the Perishing Heard by Rescuers at Fort Lee.

Six children were killed and their mother badly injured by the explosion of an acetylene gas-lighting machine in the home of John Pagliughi, on Linwood Avenue, Fort Lee, yesterday.

The explosion occurred a few minutes after 12 o'clock. By its force the house was wrecked—razed rather—for literally not one timber was left standing, and only the posts of an iron bed protruding above the ruins bear mute testimony to the fact that there was once a house. Boards and timbers were scattered about surrounding door yards and in the ice-coated street in front. The last body was removed at 3 o'clock.

The explosions—for there were two—were in the cellar, and the marvel of it all was that Mrs. Pagliughi, the mother, escaped with her life. She is supposed to have been in the cellar at the time the disaster happened. She was blown almost clear of the wreck, and was rescued by Frederick Marston, the son of a neighbor, suffering only from a deep wound in the right arm and from the shock. The six children it is thought, were in the kitchen and pinned under a mass of fallen beams and timbers. Five suffered death by flames.

The fire started almost immediately after the first flash. One child, a girl, eleven years old, was taken from the ruins, conscious, and died within an hour. The others had to be left to cry and moan for aid which could not be given. Death put an end to their sufferings

The dead are:

CLORINDA, twenty years old, employed by Gerome Sardi, West Broadway and Third Street, this city.
IDA, fifteen years old, a member of the graduating class at the Grammar School here.
TILLY, thirteen years old.
ADELINA, eleven years old.
IRENE, eight year old.
GEORGIE, the "baby," five years old.

It was a happy, prosperous family to which the disaster came. John, the father, is a Superintendent in the Duparquet, Huot & Monteuse Stone Works, at 43 Wooster Street, this city, and Tony, the oldest son, is employed there under his father. The second son, Louis, is a plumber, working in this city, and Clorinda, the oldest daughter, was employed in the making of artificial flowers. The other children were all in school except Georgie.

Clarinda staid at home yesterday, and with the younger children on account of the weather remained indoors. Otherwise only Mrs. Pagliughi and Georgie would have been in the house at the time of the accident.

Just how the explosion occurred and why probably never will be known, unless Mrs. Pagliughi, when she recovers, can tell. The neighbors say that they heard the first report a little after the 12 o'clock whistle was sounded, and, rushing out of doors, say the Pagliughi house—a two-story frame building—in ruins.

Probably the first person to reach the scene was Fred Marston, who lives two houses below the Pagliughis. He was coming up Linwood Avenue, and at the report started on the run to see what the matter was. A second explosion, not as loud as the first, followed within a minute, and young Marston ran the faster. When he got there, as he says, "I saw Mrs. Pagliughi under a beam in the front of the house, crying for help and screaming. It was already on fire in the back, and I grabbed her by the feet and pulled her out. Then some other people came, and I don't remember much more. I just worked."

Another of those early to reach the place was Sigua Jousson, the daughter of Mme. Jousson, a milliner, who lives next the Pagliughi place.

"There was an awful row," she said last night, "and I rushed out and saw the house all in a heap. Then Fred Marston came, and then a lot of others, and the fire started."

Almost as soon as Mrs. Pagliughi had been dragged to safety there were heard moans from within the mass of wreckage. It was the Pagliughi children, pinned fast, and close together. At the same time flames began to lick up about the pile. Soon it was all ablaze, and the little band of rescuers, half frantic in the realization of the situation, could do little more than pry about the edges, because of the intense heat. The moans were stilled soon, for fire had finished what falling timbers had left undone, but not before the frightfully burned body of Adelina had been dragged out.

The child was alive and conscious when taken from the ruins, but died as she lay there, moaning, on the snow.

It was a short time later that the body of little Irene was found, burned so as to be unrecognizable. After that, notwithstanding the efforts of Fort Lee Engine Company, which arrived half an hour after the disaster, the fire gained such headway that no further search could be made. The pile blazed until long after the available water supply—that which could be drawn from two neighboring wells—had been exhausted, and the workers were throwing pails of water scooped up from pools in hollows of the ice.

John Pagliughi and his son Tony were notified at their place of employment by telephone. Three more bodies, those of Ida, Tilly, and George, had been taken from the heap and were on the steps of an adjoining house awaiting the arrival of an undertaker's wagon when father and brother rushed up.

"Oh, my children, my children," sobbed Pagliughi, as he bent first over one of the blackened forms, and then over another, raising them in his arms as if they still might be brought back to life.

At last the crazed father was dragged away and told that his wife was alive and had been taken to the Englewood Hospital.

At 5 o'clock the work at the ruins was abandoned temporarily, for no other bodies seemed to be there, and the absence of Clorinda, the eldest daughter, was accounted for by the fact that she might have gone to work.

When it was time for Clorinda to return home Charles Sellers, a brother-in-law of the Pagliughi family, began to watch for cars, that he might break to her as gently as possible the news of the disaster. But Clorinda did not arrive. Seven o'clock had passed, and now it was 8:30. "Is she coming?" began to be asked, and finally the bell rang for the company to gather again at the engine house. Men and boys began to gather again in the streets. Still the bell rang, until a hushed procession formed in Main Street, with picks and shovels, to wend its way over the slippery roads to the place where all had been earlier in the day.

By the light of lanterns the wreck was overhauled once more. Finally those nearest the spot where the other bodies had been found bent over.

"She's found," was passed through the crowd from one to another, and such was the fact. The body was placed on a wagon, and the procession filed into town.

Coroner Robinson of Tenafly announced before he left last evening that an inquest would be held Saturday.

The acetylene plant which exploded was manufactured by a concern in New York which went out of business two years ago, and whose name could not be learned from relatives of the Pagliughi family. The machine was constructed with two tanks, one larger than the other, which were used for storage of liquid. Further than that, its mechanism could not be ascertained. The theory is that the large tank exploded first and then the smaller one, thus accounting for the two explosions heard.

Mr. Pagliughi owned the house that was wrecked and the one next to it. The house destroyed was worth about $4,000, and the furnishings about $3,000. The effects of the explosion were felt as far away as Englewood and Hackensack.

Royal Blue Tours to Washington.
Only $13 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Dec. 29, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 12 and 26, Apr. 9 and 27, and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices. —Adv.

Your grandmother used "Piso's Cure." It is still the best remedy for coughs and colds.—Adv.

LEWISOHN ARRESTED IN CANFIELD CASE

Banker Declined to Answer in the "John Doe" Inquiry.

A. A. Housman and Other Prominent Men Deny Knowledge of the Gambling Place — Report of a Petition to Have Jerome Removed.

Chief among the incidents of a day full of action in District Attorney Jerome's war on gamblers in general, and Richard A. Canfield in particular, was the arrest of Jesse Lewisohn of the banking house of Lewisohn Brothers, at 41 Broadway, charged with contumaciously refusing to answer a question put to him before a Magistrate.

When Mr. Lewisohn declined to answer questions before Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions the District Attorney did not stop. He promptly served the witness with a subpoena to appear forthwith before the Grand Jury. There, again, Mr. Lewisohn refused to testify. Then Mr. Jerome asked Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions to demand of the Grand Jury if a witness had been refractory and, if so, to promptly institute contempt proceedings against him. Judge Newburger ruled, however, that the initiative in cases of this kind should come from the Grand Jury.

Late in the afternoon, after Mr. Lewisohn had been in the custody of a policeman for five hours, Alfred Lauterbach, acting for the law firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court. The writ was made returnable Friday morning at 11 o'clock, and meanwhile Mr. Lewisonn was remanded in the custody of his counsel.

Jesse Lewisohn is a well-known young man about town. He is a son of the late Lecnard Lewisohn, and lives at 48 East Sixtieth Street. He is a member of the Fulton Club, and, besides being connected with the concerns mentioned, is a Director of the Bartlett Traction Company. He had been served with a subpoena to appear as a witness in the secret "John Doe" proceedings before Justice Wyatt, designed primarily to obtain evidence against Canfield.

Before going to court, however, Mr. Lewisohn had been advised by his counsel, who had conferred with other lawyers, that the secret proceedings before the Special Sessions Justice were illegal. They said that no star chamber inquisitions were permitted by the Constitution of the United States. These lawyers held that while the statutes of this State authorized these proceedings, the statute itself was unconstitutional.

The prospective witness was also informed that he had a perfect right, if he desired, to plead the statutory exemption from being compelled to give testimony which would tend to degrade or incriminate him. This was in fact the ground on which Mr. Lewisohn subsequently refused to testify before either the court or the Grand Jury.

PRECAUTIONS FOR SECRECY.

Mr. Lewisohn was accompanied to the Criminal Courts building by Alfred Lauterbach, son of Edward Lauterbach. Every precaution had been taken by District Attorney Jerome to insure the secrecy of the proceedings before Justice Wyatt. Guards were stationed so as to keep intruders many yards away from the doors of the library in the District Attorney's office.

The proceedings opened at 10:30, and Arthur A. Housman, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of A. A. Housman & Co., was first called. Mr. Housman emerged from the library in about fifteen minutes. He said that he had told the court that he had never been in Canfield's place, and that he had no information, direct or indirect, concerning this establishment. As he left the room he said that he told the District Attorney that he could not understand why he had been summoned in such a proceeding as this. He said he regarded it as an imposition that his name should, without justification, be dragged into a matter of this character.

Then Jesse Lewisohn was called. He was asked if he knew Richard A. Canfield, if he had ever been in Canfield's house at 7 East Forty-fourth Street, and one or two similar questions. To each of these Mr. Lewisohn replied:

"I decline to answer, by advice of counsel, upon the ground that it would incriminate or degrade me."

When it was realized that Mr. Lewisohn would answer no questions whatever concerning the Canfield place, District Attorney Jerome asked that Mr. Lewisohn be held temporarily until an affidavit could be drawn up charging him with a misdemeanor in contumaciously refusing to answer the questions of the court.

Mr. Jerome said later that he did not ask for a summary commitment because that would probably enable the witness to escape through technicalities and prevent a decision from the Court of Appeals upon the main issue.

But before the warrant was issued Mr. Lewisohn was summoned before the Grand Jury. There District Attorney Jerome again asked questions concerning the Canfield place, which Mr. Lewisohn again refused to answer. The witness, it is understood, was advised by the District Attorney that the statute as to evidence which would incriminate or degrade did not apply in gaming cases, but Mr. Lewisohn was obdurate.

Thereupon Mr. Jerome went before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of General Sessions, who has charge of this month's Grand Jury. The District Attorney announced that a witness had been duly summoned before the Grand Jury and had been asked a certain question. Judge Newburger warned Mr. Jerome that he must not speak in open court of any proceeding before the Grand Jury, and the District Attorney said that he would be careful and made his plea.

Judge Newburger replied that until the Grand Jury asked for the advice of the court, he refused to bring them in for instructions. He said that when the case was properly presented to the court of any witness failing to answer a question before the Grand Jury, the court will take proper proceedings for the punishment of such witness."

PROTEST TO THE COURT.

"Do I make my point clear to your Honor?" persevered the District Attorney.

"That I, as District Attorney of this county, with the full responsibility for conducting the criminal business of this county, and in their behalf, state to you, as an officer of this court, and as such District Attorney, that this contempt of court has taken place, and that I know of no way of bringing this Grand Jury to you, to inform you officially, of that fact; and that, therefore, I am helpless in the premises, although I state it on my honor as a man and officially that such did take place?"

"Well, then," responded the court, "it is for the Grand Jury to inform this court. The District Attorney is no part of the Grand Jury."

No official information would be given out as to the indentity of the other witnesses heard by Judge Wyatt. It was reported that Harry Payne Whitney had appeared and testified that he knew nothing about Canfield's place. It was reported also that Mortimer H. Schiff, son of Jacob H. Schiff of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had appeared in response to a subpoena, which had been left with his father at the banking establishment.

There was a report in the Criminal Courts Building that the District Attorney had asked the Grand Jury to inform the court of Mr. Lewisohn's contempt and that the Grand Jury had refused. Mr. Jerome said that he could not say as to the fact.

Mr. Lauterbach was meanwhile busily engaged in drawing up his writs for presentation to the court. A petition was prepared setting forth that Jesse Lewisohn had been summoned before a secret tribunal from which his counsel were excluded, and that such tribunal was illegally convened. When the relator emerged from that tribunal he was under arrest—illegally, it was maintained.

Justice Scott appeared in court at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon to hear the application. District Attorney Jerome appeared in person to represent his office. Writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were requested. The District Attorney made no objections to their being granted or to the prisoner being remanded in the custody of counsel.

Mr. Lauterbach wanted to make a speech to the court, saying he did not know why his client had been arrested, and he wanted to know of the District Attorney why such had occurred. The Justice replied that that question was not before the court.

After court had adjourned Mr. Lauterbach approached the District Attorney and asked him what the charge against his client was. Mr. Jerome said that Justice Wyatt had issued a warrant charging Mr. Lewisohn with a misdemeanor for contumaciously refusing to answer a proper question before a Magistrate. That warrant had been served, but the prisoner had not been arraigned.

"Well," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I am glad to know something about this thing. When a District Attorney cloaks himself behind his office, and conducts a proceeding without warrant and beyond the law behind closed doors, I feel that I have the right at least to demand of him why my client is arrested."

At his office later, the District Attorney refused to say whether the John Doe proceedings would be called off pending the settlement of the Lewisohn matter.

Alfred Lauterbach said that he intended to fight Mr. Lewisohn's case to the bitter end. He will take it to the Supreme Court of the United States if need be. Unlimited funds are at his disposal, and no steps will be omitted to win the fight.

"Mr. Lewisohn does not make this contest," said Mr. Lauterbach, "out of any special regard for Mr. Canfield. He feels that there are certain rights he enjoys as an American citizen which have been invaded. He will contest the legality of the proceedings before Justice Wyatt upon three grounds: First, the constitutionality of the law permitting these inquisitorial hearings; secondly, the legality of these contempt proceedings in particular, and, thirdly, the legality of the law permitting a Special Sessions Judge in gaming cases to direct a witness to answer a question when the answer thereto would tend to incriminate or degrade him."

SEEKING JEROME'S REMOVAL?

A story was persistently circulated about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon that a movement was on foot on the part of ex-Justice Fursman and ex-Gov. Black and others to ask Gov. Odell to remove District Attorney Jerome from office. The question was asked of Mr. Black as to whether or not this report was true.

"I would rather not discuss that matter at this time," replied Mr. Black.

"Well, could you name some one who might discuss it?" it was asked.

"Well, even if I could, I would not tell you," was the response.

Mr. Black was asked if he was interested in the John Doe proceedings instituted by the District Attorney.

"No," was the answer. "In these matters, I represent only two persons, T. W. Burbridge and Frank Farrell."

This was the first suggestion from any authoritative source that Frank Farrell was interested in any of these cases. It was said when the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge was first retained that Mr. Burbridge, owner of the "residence" at 33 West Thirty-third Street, was the only client. Farrell has repeatedly asserted that he did not own the gambling house at that address, and that he had no relation directly or indirectly with it. A short time ago he wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES specifically denying any relationship whatever with the establishment.

"We are primarily interested in the proceedings to-morrow," continued Mr. Black. "At that time we will represent Mr. Smith, who was arrested the night of the raid at 33 West Thirty-third Street."

At the hearing to-day ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman will represent David W. Bucklin, who was arrested at Canfield's. Mr. Little, of Judge Fursman's office, said yesterday that District Attorney Jerome's assumption that Judge Fursman had not advised the various actions brought by Canfield was unwarranted, for the very contrary was the fact. Judge Fursman had been consulted at every step, and what had been done was with his approval.

District Attorney Jerome was asked if he had heard of the plan to ask his removal from office. He responded:

"My only information has come from newspaper men. I am not worrying about it. I feel no hesitancy in saying that there has not been even a technical illegality in the actions of my office in these gambling cases."

STEEL WORKS ABSORBED.

Trust Buys Union and Sharon Plants in Pennsylvania—Issue of $45,000,000 of Bonds Will Be Made to Cover the Transaction.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, on behalf of the United States Steel Corporation, announced to-day the purchase of the Union and Sharon plants of the Union Steel Company near Pittsburg. The transaction will involve a bond issue of $45,000,000. Judge Gary gave out a statement embodying details of the transaction:

"The Finance and Executive Committees of the United States Steel Corporation," he said, "accompanied by the Presidents and other prominent officers of the subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation, have recently made an inspection of the Union and Sharon steel plants, now controlled by the Union Steel Company, and as a result the Finance Committee, by direct negotiation, has purchased the same for the Steel Corporation.

"These plants are located near Pittsburg, on the Monongahela River, and at Sharon, respectively. They were started some time before the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, and not in opposition to it. These properties have wire, nail, and other works in operation as going properties. When fully completed they will have five more blast furnaces and twenty-five open hearth furnaces, capacity to manufacture 7,500 kegs of nails daily, new and modern tube mills, bar mills, tin mills, sheet mills, plate mills, &c.

"They have about 5,000 acres of coking coal in the Connellsville region, besides nominal railroads in the coke region, 6,200 acres of fuel coal on the Monongahela River, limestone properties, and valuable developed ore mines in the Mesaba region and Marquette region, containing about 40,000,000 tons of ore, two lake steamers, and steel railroad cars.

"The Steel Corporation pay the exact cost of the manufacturing plants, to be determined by auditors appointed for that purpose. For the real estate, ore properties, and the coal, lands they will pay something more than the cost value, but not to exceed the present market value. The stockholders of the Union and Sharon plants agree to furnish about $10,000,000 new cash, to be expended in the completion of improvements and further development of the properties in such manner as the Steel Corporation may determine.

"The manner of paying for the property will be by a bond issue of $45,000,000, secured on the property and the principal and interest guaranteed by the Steel Corporation. For the actual money put into the manufacturing property the stockholders will receive these bonds at par. For the value of real estate, ore, and coal they will receive bonds at par, and for the $10,000,000 of new cash they will receive bonds at par. The remainder of the bonds will be kept in the treasury for use at some future time in such further development of the property as may be decided on by the Steel Corporation.

"The sellers' profit in the transaction arises solely from their profit in operating their plants to date, and in the increased value of their ore, coal, and real estate, which were purchased some time ago.

"There is an advantage over purchase for the steel corporation, as the properties are located near their other plants, and the general expense of managing the business with the addition of these two large and modern plants will not be increased, and also for the reason that the corporation is now short of pig iron and open hearth capacity."

The Mid-day Chicago Limited
leaves Grand Central Station at 1:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 11:50 next morning. 24-hour train via New York Central and Lake Shore.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported
An entertainer which always wins an encore. —Adv.

VENEZUELAN TROUBLE ABSORBS WASHINGTON

Cabinet and Senate Discuss Action of the Allies.

Government Still Puts Faith in the Promises of England and Germany, but Will Be Watchful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Venezuela troubles were the subject of discussion today at the Cabinet meeting, and briefly at the executive session of the Senate.

All the incidents growing out of the operations of the allied naval forces and the subsequent action of President Castro, terminating with an offer to submit the dispute to arbitration, were discussed at the Cabinet meeting.

While this Government is naturally anxious for a speedy and amicable settlement of the dispute hope is felt that the United States will not be involved in the trouble. No conclusion different from that upon which the President and Secretary Hay have acted since the trouble commenced was reached at to-day's meeting.

Until there shall be happenings to warrant a change in the present policy, the United States will rest upon the assurance that Great Britain and Germany have no intention to violate the Monroe Doctrine by occupation of Venezuelan territory.

No answer having been received from London or Berlin to the offer of arbitration from President Castro sent by Minister Bowen through this Government, Secretary Hay to-day directed our Ambassadors at Berlin and London to remind those Governments of the action of the United States, and that its note remained unanswered.

Secretary Hay's note was non-committal and contained no suggestion, not even a proffer of "good offices." It was little more than a note of inclosure, though containing "expression of good will." Briefly, the note of Secretary Hay directs our representatives at London and Berlin to remind Germany and England that no response has been received to the offer of President Castro to arbitrate.

It is not assumed that the delay is deliberate, and confidence is expressed that a reply will be forthcoming, but this Government naturally desires that the decision of Great Britain and Germany shall be made known as speedily as possible to the end that further complications and possible bloodshed may be prevented.

As an explanation of the delay in answering the note of the United States it is suggested that the Foreign Offices at London and Berlin have been in communication in regard to the arbitration proposition, and that they have not reached a definite conclusion. Then the notification of Italy's intention to take part with Great Britain and Germany in prosecuting the claims of Italian citizens against Venezuela has doubtless contributed to further delay an answer.

A member of the Cabinet said this evening that thus far there was nothing in the situation to excite apprehension that this Government would become involved in the dispute, either on one side or the other. The United States had no sympathy with a movement to evade the payment of just claims, and the Cabinet member alluded to further said there would be no trouble in reaching a definite settlement if the United States would guarantee the payment of Venezuela's debts to Germany and Great Britain.

There is a difference of opinion among nations as to the meaning and force of a peace blockade. The United States holds that a peace blockade applies only to the vessels of the country whose ports are declared to be in a state of blockade, and cannot apply to the ingress or egress of vessels of a neutral. The alternative of this contention implies that there is practically no difference between a peace blockade and a state of actual war.

Furthermore, it would be within the power of one nation by declaring a peace blockade to monopolize the entire commerce of the country whose ports were subject to the blockade. The Government of Great Britain accepts the contention of the United States, but Germany inclines to the other view. The understanding is, however, that Germany will agree with Great Britain and that the American interpretation of a peace blockade will be acknowledged.

In the executive session of the Senate this afternoon, after the ratification of the treaty with Spain, the Venezuelan matter was alluded to.

In the House, Representative McCall of Massachusetts introduced a resolution asking the Secretary of State to furnish that body, "if no incompatible with the public interests," with information of any understanding or agreement between Great Britain and Germany with reference to the occupation of the territory of Venezuela by those powers. The resolution went to the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Secretary of State will be consulted before any action is taken by the committee.

NO DIVISION IN THE SENATE.

Venezuelan Question Discussed and Watchfulness Agreed Upon as the Nation's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There was no division of sentiment in the Senate this afternoon in an hour's discussion of the Venezuelan trouble. The subject was taken up in executive session, and several prominent members expressed their views. The general tone of the speeches by members of both parties was that the position of the Nation should be one of watchfulness. There was general agreement that while the means adopted by Great Britain and Germany for the collection of their debts had been extraordinary, the allies thus far had committed no infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

The question came up informally almost immediately after the public session. Senator Teller, disclaiming all intention of being critical, and saying he merely desired information, asked Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, what information he possessed as to the Venezuelan affair. Mr. Teller said that the situation is such that Senators felt that the Monroe doctrine at any time might become involved if the complication should continue.

Senator Cullom replied to the inquiry that he had no knowledge of recent events not contained in the public prints. Much light as to the attitude of the Administration could be obtained, however, by consulting the correspondence conducted between the State Department and the German Ambassador a year ago. He called attention to the statement by the Ambassador that the German representative desired that it should be explicitly understood that in whatever steps might be taken by his country there was no desire to encroach on or interfere with the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Cullom quoted Secretary Hay's reply, saying, in effect, that the Monroe doctrine was not intended to shield any American nation from the payment of its honest debts and that its purpose was to prevent the acquisition of territory by Old World nations. Mr. Cullom also read from President Roosevelt's message the declarations on the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Lodge called attention to the declaration attributed to Lord Lansdowne by to-day's dispatches that there is no disposition or desire on the part of Great Britain to acquire any Venezuelan territory.

Senator Bacon of Georgia, a leading minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that on a question of this kind there was no party division, and everybody would stand with the Administration in doing what was best for the general good. There was no desire on the part of any one to embarrass those who were in control of affairs, and upon whom devolved the duty of protecting American interests. The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, he added, devolved on the whole people.

Senator Hoar said that thus far nothing had been done to cause apprehension, and he expressed the opinion that for the present the Government of the United States could do nothing more than keep a watchful eye on the situation.

Senator Stewart dwelt somewhat on the bombardment of the Venezuelan fort at Puerto Cabello, and said that incident should be accepted by our Government as a warning of what might be expected whenever excuse might offer. He gave as his reason for his admonition the fact that our recent acquisition of territory had aroused the jealousy of all the European powers, and that they might attack us at any time. "Not in two generations," he said, "could we build up a navy equal to that of Great Britain, but we can strengthen our coast fortifications, and in view of Venezuela's experience it behooves us to do so."

AMERICAN FLEET TO BE READY.

Secretary Moody Will Co-operate with State Department in Disposing Admiral Dewey's Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Thorough co-operation of the State and Navy Departments in the Venezuelan incidents is insured by the decision reached to-day that the disposition of Admiral Dewey's fleet during the holidays is to be made by Secretary of the Navy Moody. No reflection is intended upon Admiral Dewey in thus relieving him of responsibility. It was thought wise to have the situation in the complete control of the authorities here.

It was learned to-day that Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy Department yesterday in regard to the disposition of his fleet during the Christmas holidays. Orders are now in preparation for the various vessels, and will be forwarded to the Admiral in a day or two.

It is unlikely that men-of-war will be sent to La Guayra, the feeling being that the presence of American men-of-war at this time might cause uneasiness among the allied powers as well as offer encouragement to President Castro to maintain his defiant attitude. On the other hand, the situation has grown so acute within the past few days that both State and Navy Department officials are agreed that it will be wise to rendezvous the fleet in ports within easy range of the Venezuelan coast.

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 16.—The Brazilian Government is absolutely indifferent in regard to the Venezuela troubles. High officials and prominent men here do not sympathize with President Castro.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Dec. 16.—The Government of Argentina officially denies the reports that it contemplates intervention in the dispute between Venezuela and the allied powers. The newspapers are protesting against the action of the fleets of the allies.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 16.—Owing to the great distance separating the two countries little is known here regarding the origin of the difficulties between Venezuela and the allied powers. The Government and people of Chile deplore the events which have led the sister republic into a serious situation, but the Chilean Government has decided on complete abstention from any action.

Chile's principle has always been to pay her debts, and it is held here that Venezuela ought to do the same. At the same time, general opinion is frankly against the action of the great powers in treating a weak country in such a manner. It is claimed that the questions in dispute should be submitted to arbitration, and it is held that the United States should intervene in an amicable manner.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 16.—The news of the bombardment of the forts at Puerto Cabello has further excited the Ecuadorians, who were already greatly incensed at the sinking of the Venezuelan ships. More than 3,000 persons paraded the streets last night carrying the Ecuadorian, Mexican, and various South American flags. Many patriotic speeches were delivered in favor of a Latin America Alliance. Perfect order prevailed. The Government is not likely to take any action, however.

The newspapers here continue to protest at the action taken by Germany and Great Britain. They further assert that the Monroe Doctrine is only used when it suits the United States to appeal to it.

PANAMA, Colombia, Dec. 16.—On account of his having helped the Colombian revolutionists, President Castro of Venezuela has no friends in the Colombian Government.

Influential members of the Government in Panama side with Venezuela in the present difficulty, and hope that the United States will not allow Europe to trample upon that country's rights. Were this done it is believed that the future of Latin America would be endangered. Government officials believe that the time for the application of the Monroe doctrine has arrived.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 16.—The newspapers of Peru are in favor of collective action in support of Venezuela by all of the South American republics. The Preuvian Government, however, is not disposed to take any action in the matter.

The students of the university here, at a meeting last night, resolved to address expressions of sympathy to the students of the University of Caracas.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 16.—While the Government is not prepared to take any steps to assist Venezuela in the present crisis, the newspapers of Bolivia express themselves in favor of some joint action on the part of all the republics of South America in support of Venezuela against the allied powers.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador, Dec. 16.—The newspapers here are urging the South American republics to support Venezuela, but the Government of Salvador is not likely to take any action.

COLLISION ON ELEVATED.

Eleven Persons Hurt in a Rear End Crash Between Two Second Avenue Trains.

Eleven persons were injured in a rear end collision last night between two southbound Second Avenue elevated trains at Thirty-fourth Street, and traffic on that line was delayed for four hours while the tracks were being cleared. Of the injured, only one, Wolff Kaplan, a tailor, of 411 Grand Street, was hurt so seriously as to necessitate his removal to a hospital. He was taken to Bellevue suffering from contusions on his body.

A south-bound train was leaving the Thirty-fourth Street station at 7:45 o'clock and another train, in charge of Conductor Henry Lyons and Motorman Robert Sling, was following close behind it. Sling apparently misjudged the distance between his train and the one leaving the station, and although he had slowed down, his car crashed into the rear car of the other train with sufficient force to knock it off the track and damage the rear platform and surrounding woodwork. The motorman ran back into the car before the collision came and escaped injury, but the front of the car was considerably damaged.

Policeman Michael Clary of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, who was standing under the elevated station when the accident occurred, sent in a call for an ambulance, and Dr. Vose of Bellevue responded. He dressed the wounds of those who had been cut by the flying glass and splinters, and pacified some others, who declared they were hurt, though no marks could be found on them.

He Bathes en Route.
Bathing facilities, a barber, and a stenographer are much appreciated features of the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

When in doubt about a gift for any one, buy Krements One Piece Collar Buttons. All jewelers.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair. —Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

BRITISH INSISTING ON STERN ACTION

Foreign Office Says Venezuela Must Be Punished for Insults.

Willing to Arbitrate Financial Difficulties, Although Offer Is Tardy.

Germans Are Displeased by the Statements Made by the British Leaders and Press.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Judging from statements given out by the Foreign Office, the Venezuelan situation to-night is no nearer settlement. Up to a late hour to-night no suggestion had been made

decided to resort to a blockade of the ports. It was not intended to land a British force, and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.

Lord Lansdowne's repudiation of any intention on the part of Great Britain to land forces in Venezuela, a statement made, it is thought, for the purpose of reassuring the United States, is commented upon by the newspapers this morning as likely to embolden President Castro in his resolution to defy the powers.

It is now seen that Emperor William's recent visit to King Edward at Sandringham was coincident with and undoubtedly concerned the final arrangements of the Anglo-German agreement. Premier Balfour is seriously reproached with having misled the country when at the Guildhall banquet on Nov. 10 he protested that the assertions of the newspapers that some negotiations were going on in connection with Emperor William's visit were fantastic inventions.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said no attempt had been made by Great Britain to refer the dispute with Venezuela to arbitration.

Premier Balfour presided at a Cabinet meeting held at the Foreign Office at noon yesterday. The Venezuelan crisis and the King's speech at the proroguing of Parliament were the principal matters considered.

GERMANS DEPLORE CRITICISM.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Berlin correspondent, referring to the German view of the criticisms in the British House of Commons and press on the British co-operation with Germany against Venezuela, says that though it may possibly have some justification, it involves certain inconveniences and is regarded in Germany as inopportune while the common action is progressing. There has not been much enthusiasm in Germany regarding the joint action, but no influential journal has criticised it.

It seems as though any protest at the present juncture must be most inexpedient, because it is calculated to prolong the situation, which many Germans as well as Englishmen desire to see terminated as soon as possible. If Castro thought that the co-operation of the British and the Germans was causing any dissatisfaction to either country he would be encouraged to remain obstinate.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Secretary Hay's note excepting American ships from certain restrictions of the Venezuelan blockade is favorably received by the German Government. The Foreign Office treats the matter as not raising any essential difficulty and as being within precedent, since Secretary Sherman made a similar reservation in the Cretan blockade. The precise status of American vessels under the blockade will be defined in an official notification.

Minister Bowen's communication to Germany, through the United States Government, in behalf of President Castro, received here yesterday, was a simple proposal to arbitrate the questions in dispute, and was not accompanied by any conditions.

The German Government has not yet replied to President Castro's offer of arbitration, being still in correspondence with the British Government on the subject. It is intimated that Germany's reply is not likely to be ready for several days.

The opinion in the Cabinet appears to be that President Castro's proposals are merely a move in a game designed to see what Germany and Great Britain are now willing to do, and as a test also of American public feeling. The prevailing idea here at present is that it is too late to arbitrate, and that the acceptance of the offer to do so would place Germany in the position of having put her hand to the plow and is looking backward.

The Government's concern at the present moment is to guide the application of force so as to avoid what could be taken internationally as a declaration of war, resulting in the recognition of Venezuela as a belligerent. The conduct of the United States is regarded in diplomatic opinion here as being strong and dignified and the State Department's handling of the affair is looked upon as establishing Europe's recognition of the Monroe Doctrine. At the same time, it is claimed that events in Venezuela are saving the United States many future complications by letting the Latin republics understand that the United States will not protect them from the effects of financial delinquency and internal disorder.

SPAIN AND BELGIUM ACT.

CARACAS, Dec. 16.—The Spanish Minister to Venezuela, Señor Gaytan de Ayala, and the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, M. van der Heyde, have presented a joint letter to the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which they ask, in case the claims of other powers are paid by Venezuela, that the same treatment given these powers be accorded to Spain and Belgium.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says the opinion gains ground there that arbitration in regard to the Venezuelan question will win the day.

The Etoile Belge says: "England is fully desirous of proving that her intentions are disinterested, and we may therefore hope for a peaceful solution. She will doubtless use her influence as a moderator in staying the force of Germany's mailed fist."

APOLOGY SENT TO BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. de Favereau, the Foreign Minister, was questioned on the Venezuelan situation. He said the Belgian Acting Consul General at Caracas had been arrested when the British and Germans at the Venezuelan capital were taken into custody, and had subsequently been released. The Venezuelan authorities apologized for the arrest of the Belgian official.

The Consul General has been instructed to protect Belgian interests, and these instructions will be supplemented if fresh developments occur.

ITALY JOINS THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and advised Secretary Hay that Italy has joined England and Germany in the operations against Venezuela. He requested that the United States Minister assume charge of the Italian interests in Venezuela, and Secretary Hay granted this request subject to the approval of Venezuela.

Signor des Planches explained that it had been the hope of the Rome Government to reach a satisfactory settlement such as France had obtained. A polite but firm note was addressed to the Caracas Foreign Office after the ultimatums of Germany and Great Britain had been sent.

Pending a reply to this note the Italian authorities did not resort to drastic measures. When the reply came it was found to be not only a rejection of all Italy's demands, but its tone was wholly displeasing. It was, therefore, necessary, he said, for Italy to join with Germany and Great Britain in the allied naval demonstration.

Signor des Planches made it plain that Italy will enter the alliance pledged to abstention from seizure of territory.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The claims of Italy on Venezuela comprise losses sustained by Italians during the recent revolutions. Most of the 7,618 Italian residents of Venezuela have been heavy losers. The Poggioli firm, from Elba Island, is the greatest sufferer. All its property was sacked. Other important losses are those of an engineer named Martini and ex-Deputy Fagi, controller of the Maricual coal mines, which were invaded by the Venezuelan troops, who destroyed everything and obliged the Italian miners to flee from the country. All the marble works in Venezuela, besides other industries, were in the hands of Italians, hence the aggregate of the Italian claims for damages is large.

CARACAS, Dec. 16.—The Italian Minister to Venezuela, Signor de Riva, has received orders from Rome to leave Caracas to-morrow morning. He will go on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan at La Guayra.

ITALIAN SHIPS FOR BLOCKADE.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The instructions transmitted to Capt. Orsini, commander of the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, now at La Guayra, are to act in full accord with the British and German commanders in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast and any other measures which may be considered necessary in order to reach the desired object. The Italian Government, however, does not anticipate having to co-operate in any very serious action.

The Italian cruiser Elba is expected to reach La Guayra Jan. 4. No further orders have been sent to the Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto to leave Canadian waters for Venezuela.

LA GUAYRA BADLY SCARED.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 16.—The arrival of the British cruiser Charybdis and torpedo boat destroyer Quail here yesterday morning caused fear of another bombardment and consequent excitement.

The commander of the fortress visited the American, French, Spanish, and Dutch Consuls and asked them in case the British landed marines to intervene to prevent firing on the fort and to delay any movement on the fort, as he had received orders from the Government to evacuate the place. The commander added that if the Consuls refused to intervene and the fort was attacked, he would defend his post and could not answer for the consequences to the town, which is without any defense now with the exception of a few armed policemen. The Charybdis and the Quail left the harbor at 5 o'clock, however, and the fears of the population subsided. The ships sailed in the direction of Curaçao.

What caused the alarm was the fact that when the British ships arrived they took up a commanding position, their guns covering the fort, and remained stationary for a few moments, as if about to open fire. The people ashore, seeing these movements, began leaving their houses, and the Government officials had great difficulty in preventing an exodus.

The foreign Consuls subsequently called on the Prefect, who assured them there was no danger at present. He added that the commander of the fort had been needlessly excited. He further assured them that the commander of the fort was under the orders from Gen. Ferrer, Minister of War, who is in charge of the Venezuelan forces surrounding the town.

The Consuls tried to learn if the Prefect had received any message from the allies, but they were unsuccessful, as the Venezuelan official would not speak on the subject, though he promised to communicate with the Consuls if necessary.

The warships in the harbor to-day are the British cruiser Retribution, the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, and the American gunboat Marietta.

MARGARITA ISLAND VISITED.

CARACAS, Dec. 16.—The Governor of Margarita Island reports that British and German warships are off that island.

It is now said that the object of the German cruiser Panther in sailing for Maracaibo is to capture the Venezuelan steamer Miranda (formerly the Spanish torpedo boat Diego Velasquez) and the remaining vessels of the Venezuelan fleet.

GERMANY DISCLAIMED WAR.

CARACAS, Dec. 16.—Details of the seizure of the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guayra have been received here. When the combined fleets arrived at that port the German commander delivered to each of the Venezuelan Captains this document:

"By order of my sovereign, and at the command of the Commodore of the German squadron in West Indian waters, I, the commander of the Panther, request you to lower your ship's flag immediately and leave your ship with your crew within ten minutes. This is not a measure of war on the part of Germany, but only with the object of making a provisional seizure of your ship in order to oblige the Venezuelan Government to recognize our just demands. In case you disobey and wish to defend your ship, I shall be obliged to prevent you from so doing by the discharge of arms. ECKERMAN, Commander."

Further light is shed by an entry made in the book of the signalmen of the fortress of La Guayra. It reads:

"Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1:30 night.

"The Adjutant called me to ask if I knew that the steamer Retribution of the English Navy was towing the steamers Crespo and Totumo of the national navy three or four miles north. I had heard four cannon shots, and said the two steamers had disappeared, and understood they had been sunk by the Vineta and Retribution. At the end of an hour the Retribution returned to the harbor alone.

"SIGNAL COMMANDER OF THE FORTRESS."

The fact that the Retribution returned to La Guayra alone two hours after leaving with the captured vessels was confirmed by English residents of La Guayra.

CRUISERS STRUCK IN FIGHT.

PUERTO CABELLO, Dec. 16.—It has been learned here that during the bombardment of Puerto Cabello, Dec. 13, by the British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta, the Charybdis was struck in the bow by a shot fired from a cannon on the Plaza Bruzual. The Vineta was struck twice by the Venezuelan cannon fire.

The report which has been in circulation here that an officer of the Vineta was killed during the bombardment by a rifle bullet fired from the shore appears now to be true. The Vineta left this port suddenly, although it was supposed she would remain here to protect the German interests. She is at present at Willemstad, Curacao, where she arrived with her flag flying at half mast. It is believed the German cruiser went to Willemstad for the purpose of burying the body of the officer.

"EL MOCHO" MEETS CASTRO.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 16.—The American steamer Merida, belonging to the Red "D" Line of New York, arrived here this morning at 8:30 o'clock from Willemstad, Curaçao. On board the Merida were "El Mocho" Hernandez, the revolutionary General who was recently released by President Castro from prison at Maracaibo, and R. Schunck, British Consul at La Guayra, who, on the morning of Dec. 10, was escorted with his family from the Consulate to the British cruiser Retribution by marines from that vessel.

Long before the arrival of the Merida the streets and piers of La Guayra were filled with a great crowd awaiting the arrival of "El Mocho." The people were very orderly. "El Mocho" disembarked from the Merida at 9 o'clock. The train run by the Harbor Corporation from where steamers tie up to the pier to the Custom House waited as usual for the Merida's passengers, but Gen. Hernandez preferred to cover the distance to the Custom House on foot. He was followed by an enthusiastic crowd, which cheered him all the way.

"El Mocho" was cordially greeted on board the Merida by Señor Leicibabaza, Prefect of La Gauyra, and when he reached the Custom House he was received at the entrance of the building by the administrator of the La Guayra customs, who conducted him to his living apartments up stairs. After a short conference with the administrator, Gen. Hernandez appeared on the balcony of the Custom House and delivered a short speech to the people below him.

"I have been recently released from prison, and here I am once more among you," he said. "I was released, as you know, to assist in the defense of our cherished and well-beloved country. I heartily thank you for the spontaneous demonstration of sympathy and welcome that you have given me.

"Upon leaving prison I was informed of the great international question which confronts our country, and of the grave danger of our being once more reduced to the yoke of dependence. Immediately I put aside all party questions, for in this, her hour of need against the aggressors, our beloved country calls for the services of all her sons.

"I call oh you, one and all, to put aside all party feelings and rally to one flag. When once we have succeeded in vindicating our National honor we will all unite in a bond of unity; we will forget the past and we will try to bring about the spirit of peace. We will work together for the advancement of our country, which is a second Poland, the Poland of South America."

Gen. Hernandez's remarks were greeted with prolonged and loud cheers. The people showed the greatest enthusiasm, and seemed entirely to have forgotten the present extreme situation.

After having delivered his speech, "El Mocho" took a special train to Macuto, a Summer resort not far from La Guayra, where he was followed by large crowds who continually cheered him. He remained at Macuto until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when he left for Caracas.

The Dutch Minister to Venezuela, Dr. Van Leyden, arrived here this morning from Willemstad and proceeded to Caracas.

CARACAS, Dec. 16. — Gen. Hernandez reached Caracas at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was received at the railroad station with great enthusiasm by 1,500 of his partisans, who tried to unharness the horses attached to his carriage and themselves draw the General in his triumphal return to this city. At the General's request, however, the people desisted from this endeavor.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE PASSED

Continued from Page 1.

and the first skirmish of the final franchise battle was on this proposition.

Alderman Walkley of Brooklyn made the first speech in favor of the grant. He spoke about the rejection of the first franchise passed by the Rapid Transit Commission, and said that the rejection of that grant had been applauded by Mayor Low and other city officials, but that this second franchise was infinitely better for the city than the first.

"I am a friend of labor, but when labor organizations expel men from their union because they are members of the National Guard it is time to call a halt," said Alderman Walkley. There were hisses in the gallery.

On the roll call thirty-five members voted against the motion to recommit the franchise to the Railroad Committee and thirty-two members voted in favor of recommittal. Because of the "dodging" of the members on this, eleven members having failed to vote, although present, there was no indication as to what would happen when the franchise was finally put on passage.

Vice Chairman McInnes made an effort to keep the speeches of the members in favor of the tunnel project as short as possible, as he claimed that on the line-up there would be enough votes to put the grant through and no chances should be taken of the debate leading up to a parliamentary tangle which might delay action. President Cantor, who opposed the tunnel grant, said that the matter, as a whole, ought to be debated and the propositions be voted on separately.

THE LIE PASSED.

With the franchise on final passage the first tilt came, between Alderman Doull of the opposition and Vice Chairman McInnes.

"The Republican Party is attempting to get this franchise through and has instructed the members to vote for it," shouted Alderman Doull. "Senator Platt is using his power to push this franchise through."

"That's a lie!" shouted Vice Chairman McInnes amid much excitement.

Alderman Armitage Mathews made the next speech in opposition to the franchise. He quoted from the party platforms of the Fusion politicians, on which Mayor Low was elected, declaring that franchises should not be granted in perpetuity, but for short periods. He declared that the city was not properly compensated, and that the $75,000 a year for the tunnel franchise would not be enough to pay for the extra police which the city would have to hire to look after the terminal.

"To police the Grand Central Station costs $89,000 a year," said Alderman Mathews, "and the Lord knows how much it would cost to police this depot when completed. I am against granting this franchise in perpetuity, and will not vote for it unless the matter is studied and the rights of the city safeguarded."

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan then made his prepared speech against the franchise. President Cantor declared that if the Pennsylvania Railroad accepted the eight-hour and the prevailing-rate-of-wages clauses and they were put in the contract, they would be operative.

"When we asked this company to put these clauses into the contract the officials of the Pennsylvania Company said that they would be embarrassed from this city to Chicago if the clauses were inserted. Mayor Low wanted these clauses put in the contract, and so did Controller Grout, but the company refused. I declare now that I will not sacrifice a principle to prevent the embarrassment of a railroad."

President Cantor made the point which pleased the Tammany members that Mayor Low and the Board of Estimate had provided $500,000 to carry out the provisions of the eight-hour law on the Jerome Park Reservoir contract, and that if the city was willing to spend this sum and the officials voted on this appropriation as their consciences dictated, then these same officials should oppose the Pennsylvania franchise. President Cantor said that during the construction of the tunnel the welfare of the Borough of Manhattan would have to be considered.

"The power of the municipality will be paralyzed if this franchise is granted," said President Cantor. "The condition will be terrible, and what would happen in labor troubles would be frightful to think of. The City Government has been defied by a foreign corporation. As soon as this franchise is granted the power will be taken from this city, and will be powerless to prevent this corporation from doing what it chooses. Because the company refuses to put in the eight-hour clause and the prevailing rate of wages clause, and the arbitration plan has been rejected, I shall do my duty and vote against the grant."

President Swanstrom of Brooklyn said that it was the duty of officials to comply with public sentiment, which was best expressed through the newspapers. In discussing the eight-hour law he showed by the decisions of the Court of Appeals that if such a clause were put in the contract it would be ineffective. President Swanstrom said that President Cantor had quoted from an opinion of one Judge of the Court of Appeals, who dissented from the majority which settled that the eight-hour law could not be placed in a contract made by the city.

Alderman Sullivan said that the Aldermen should have the courage of their convictions regardless of public opinion. He said: "We have the spectacle of seeing the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen standing on the platform on which the Fusion administration of Mayor Low was put in power."

BREAK IN TAMMANY FORCES.

One of the first breaks from the Tammany forces was when Alderman Frank Dowling, who represents Devery's district, made a short speech.

"If you pass this tunnel franchise, it is in the interest of labor of the people of the city. If it is a crime to give people work, then I am going to commit that crime. Some members of this board were elected as Fusion candidates and some as Republicans. I was elected as a Fusion candidate, and now I am a confusion candidate. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has always been fair to the laboring people. The company recently voted $4,500,000 a year to increase the wages of its workingmen. Is that the kind of a corporation that acts tyrannical toward its men? I am going to vote to give the laboring men of this city work, and I am going to vote for the tunnel." There was some applause when Alderman Dowling made his speech.

President Fornes then made an appeal to the members to pass the tunnel franchise. He spoke about the needs of maritime New York and showed what advantages would accrue from the tunnel. President Cassidy and several other Aldermen made speeches, and about 6 o'clock the rollcall was started.

On the first call only 33 members voted for the franchise and 28 against. Then the work for votes began. Several Aldermen tried to dodge the vote. The stand taken by Aldermen Culkin and Coggey, the first a stanch Tammany man, decided in part the fight. They voted for the franchise. Then Alderman Lundy of Sheepshead Bay, who was reported to be solidly against the tunnel, fell into line and voted yea. The votes of the Aldermen of the Bronx district were cast for the tunnel.

Considerable political pressure had been brought to bear upon Borough President Haffen to oppose the tunnel, on the ground that it would in no way benefit the Bronx district. President Haffen, after conferences with his followers, decided to vote for the grant, and his Aldermen followed the lead. When on the first call for absentees 41 votes were recorded in favor of the tunnel there was much applause in the gallery.

The final announcement by President Fornes was that 41 members had voted in favor of the tunnel and 36 against. The only Alderman present who escaped having his name recorded was John J. Twomey. Alderman Keely, after the rollcall, made a request to be recorded in the negative, which was allowed by President Fornes. Alderman Joseph Oatman was reported to be ill at his office, and by the advice of his physician did not attend the meeting.

TUNNEL WORK TO BEGIN SOON.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night expressed his gratification over the action of the Board of Aldermen of New York in sanctioning the tunnel project. He said:

"We will begin work as soon as the engineers are ready. We will spend $40,000,000 in three years. It is impossible to say now how many men will be employed on the work. The details will be arranged by the engineering and construction departments. The fact that we have $10,000,000 worth of real estate in the heart of the City of New York is in itself a guarantee that we will push the work.

"What was the influence which brought the Board of Aldermen to finally see the light? In my estimation it was the force of public opinion. We had no particular influence in New York City, and our campaign was necessarily one of education. It was incumbent upon us to show we would not divert business from New York to Montauk Point, or to do a dozen equally absurd things."

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL PLAN.

It is estimated that the tunnel under the Hudson River, across Manhattan, and under the East River to Long Island, which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to build, will take at least three years and probably five or six years to be brought to completion. The minimum estimate of the cost has been $50,000,000, and engineers who have figured closely on the plans have said that the final outlay for all of the features will approach $100,000,000.

The formal announcement of the desire of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build a tunnel that would give the road a terminal in New York City and connections with lines running into Long Island and New England, was made Dec. 12, 1901. Before that date, for several months, a plan had been under consideration for the construction of a bridge over the Hudson, but that idea was abandoned and a company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York to build the tunnel. This company was made up of Directors of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroad Companies.

The general plan calls for the construction of a tunnel with a central and two sub-stations in Manhattan, one on the east and one on the west side, and a terminal in Long Island, with connections with the Long Island Railroad, which is now controlled by the Pennsylvania. The cars are to be propelled by electricity.

The tunnel under the Hudson, according to the plans, is to be quite like a submerged bridge, encased in a tube, which is to be supported by piers resting on piles driven into the river bottom to bed rock. The central station is to be situated on the property bounded by Thirty-first Street, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. An immense passenger station is to be built there. Sub-stations will be built on the east and on the west side at points yet to be determined. The tunnel under the East River will be similar to that under the Hudson.

The first franchise asked was thrown out on the grounds that the city was not properly protected or compensated by its provisions. Thirteen concessions were asked and of these the Pennsylvania Railroad Company consented to grant nine. They refused, however, to insert stipulations for an eight-hour day for employes, for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, or the submission of disagreements with their employes to arbitration. The franchise was granted without these provisions.

As the document stood when passed, it provided, among other things, that the city should have the right to readjust the rentals every twenty-five years; that the city might use the tunnel for fire and police telephone and telegraph wires; that the tunnel come under the police laws of the city; that the sanitary control be vested in the Department of Health, and that the franchise should always be controlled by some company organized under the laws of the State of New York. The annual rental which the city will receive will be about $75,000 for the first twenty-five years or until readjustment.

It was announced recently that the plans for the work had been carefully prepared and almost completed, and that the work of construction would be begun as soon as the franchise was granted.

TROLLEY TUNNEL APPROVED.

The franchise giving the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company privilege of landing its Hudson River tunnel at West Street was passed by the Board of Aldermen immediately after the Pennsylvania franchise had been granted. The vote stood 43 to 15. The following voted against the franchise:

James Diemer,	John T. McCall,
Reginald Doull,	Isaac Marks,
John L. Florence,	Armitage Mathews,
Thomas F. Foley,	Max J. Forges,
James E. Gaffney,	Moses J. Wafer,
Leopold W. Harburger,	William Whitaker.
Francis P. Kenney,	

President Jacob A. Cantor said last night regarding the passing of this franchise immediately after the granting of the franchise for the Pennsylvania tunnel:

"While the chamber was in an uproar following the passing of the Pennsylvania franchise, they took advantage of the excitement and the confusion to rush the other franchise through."

Mr. Cantor said he understood that the next matter to come up after the Pennsylvania franchise was an ordinance for the numbering of houses, and he left the chamber and went to his office. He was surprised afterward to learn of the passing of the second tunnel franchise, the conditions of which he had had no opportunity to look into, as he had given all his attention to the Pennsylvania matter.

William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is the sponsor for the New York and New Jersey Railroad franchise, which was referred to the Board of Aldermen several months ago with the recommendation of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The franchise is for a tunnel from New Jersey for a trolley line, the tunnel to strike Manhattan at the foot of Morton Street and to run up to Greenwich Street.

The plan of the company is to continue and complete the partly constructed tunnel under the North River, work on which is now being prosecuted on the Jersey side.

MAGISTRATE SHOOTS PRISONER.

Special to The New York Times.

LAMAR, Col., Dec. 16.—At Carlton, ten miles east of here, a rural Magistrate in an altercation in court this afternoon drew his revolver and shot the prisoner at the bar in the leg, inflicting a serious wound. The Justice was arrested, and to-morrow will have a hearing before another Justice of the Peace.

Justice of the Peace C. H. Fryburger, who lost his temper, is also Postmaster at Carlton, and since a band of outlaws held him up and robbed his office three weeks ago he has been heavily armed, not even venturing forth to hold court without his brace of pistols.

A. R. Vanderpool was brought before him to-day charged with a minor offense. The prisoner accused the Magistrate of prejudice, and the fight followed.

HIGHER SLEEPING CAR RATES.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—An advance in sleeping car rates between Boston and New York is the latest contribution to the era of high prices. Beginning yesterday, the charge for this form of transportation on both the New York, New Haven and Hartford and Boston and Albany Railroads was increased to $2 for lower berths and $1.50 for uppers. The former charge was $1.50 and $1, respectively.

Heretofore both the New York, New Haven and Harttord and Boston and Albany Roads have maintained their own sleeping and parlor car equipment. Although the Boston and Albany Company has surrendered this department entirely to the Pullman Company, it is understood that the other road will continue to maintain its own service.

TOBIN GUILTY; FIRST DEGREE.

The jury in the case of Thomas Tobin, the bartender accused of having murdered James B. Craft of Glen Cove, L. I., at the Empire Garden, a Tenderloin resort, on Sept. 27, last night rendered a verdict finding Tobin guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner, who at various times during his incarceration and trial has given way to violent outbreaks of feigned or real insanity, took the verdict quietly.

Drs. Carlos F. MacDonald, Charles L. Dana, and Flavius Packer, insanity experts for the prosecution, testified during the day and united in declaring the defendant sane. The remainder of the day was occupied by the summing up by counsel and the charge of Justice Davy.

Tobin was remanded until Friday, when he will be arraigned before Justice Davy for sentence.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Condition.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., called at the Cornelius Vanderbilt mansion, 22 Park Avenue, last night about 11:15, and remained for an hour. On leaving, at first he said that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was practically unchanged. Pressed for a more definite statement, the physician said that there had been a very slight improvement in the condition of his patient. His temperature, he said, was also slightly lower than it had been.

CHICAGO MEAT PACKERS' CASE.

Arguments on Bith Sides on Demurrer—Final Consideration Deferred Until Next Month.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The second argument in the legal battle between the forces of Attorney General Knox and the Chicago meat packers was fought in Judge Grosscup's court to-day. For four hours the court listened to the arguments of John S. Miller, representing the combined interests of the packers, and District Attorney Bethea and Special Counsel Day, representing the Government, over the demurrer of the packers to the bill for injunction filed last May.

At the conclusion Judge Grosscup instructed the attorneys to file briefs for his inspection, and said that he would not be able to take up the demurrer for final consideration until next month. In the meantime the temporary injunction remains in force.

Attorney Miller based his demurrer to the bill on the plea that it is multifarious and faulty through misjoiner. He denied the contention of the Government forces that the methods of the packers' combination were violations of the inter-State commerce law. The packers hope to carry this point by insisting that in shipping their meats direct to their agents in other States they complete the act of inter-State commerce, and the sale of the meats by those agents to the marketmen is domestic trade and not covered by the law.

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Quart 8 year Port	$6.75
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" Old Madeira	
" Sweet Catawba	
" Sauterne	
" Dry Moselle	
" "Ruby" Claret	
" "Ives" Claret	
" "Norton's" Claret	
" Old Burgundy	
" Unferm'd Grape Juice	
" Pure Rye Whiskey	

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B. Altman & Co.

Announce that, as heretofore, commencing December 26th (Friday), and until further notice, their store will be closed at 5 P. M.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Store Open Every Evening.

Suggestions—

Or good advice, if you will—and advice that bears repeating, like a good story!

Shop in the morning if possible. The crowds are less dense—the aisles less congested.

On giving your name and address to the salesperson for the delivery of your purchase, have it read back to you, or, better still, ask to see the slip yourself. It is particularly important that you be sure no mistake has happened here, for nine cases out of every ten to this point are traced such annoyances.

Use the "transfer system" if you have several purchases to make. Ask the salesperson or the floorwalker about it. It saves a lot of waiting for change and is easier and quicker for all concerned.

On the second floor will be found a special holiday bazaar, where throughout each day and evening there will be music.

Women's Waists $5.98. These dainty and becoming waists are made of an excellent quality peau de cygne, with tailor stitched pleats, prettily edged with black or white silk, producing a very effective contrast.

Morris Chairs $8.50. Handsome, comfortable Morris Chairs with heavy, massive frames; of highly polished quartered golden oak or mahogany finish, fronts pretily embossed; one has carved claw feet, the other has lions' heads on arms; backs adjust to four (4) positions, cushions of Belgium velours, reversible and all hair filled; positive value $11. None sent C. O. D.

Girls' Dresses $1.98. Pretty, serviceable little garments, made of plain cloth, cashmere and mixed materials, effectively made and trimmed; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Chinchilla Scarfs $19.50. Handsome chinchilla straight scarfs, exquisite quality; made to sell at $35.

Women's Watches $9.95. Solid gold 14 kt. hunting case watches; fitted with fine Swiss movements; value $25.

Grocery Specials.

Rob Roy Tomatoes, Fancy Ferseys, red ripe, big cans, 12c
Cambridge Tomatoes, fine big cans, 9c
Lima Beans, extra fine, 2-lb. cans, 8c
Luxury Spinach, very fine, 3-lb. cans, 14c
California Bartlett Pears, very fine, big cans, 16c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans, 15c
Java and Mocha, (genuine Mandheling and Arabian Mocha), exquisite flavor, lb., 34c. and 40c
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c
Fine Sago, best 1-lb. packages, 3c
Pearl Tapioca, best 1-lb. packages, 3c
Mince Meat, full quart jars, 36c. 47c
One-half gallon jars, 70c and 84c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Dainty Kimonos 59c. About 100 dozen outing flannel and flannelette kimonos and fitted back dressing sacks; in fancy and solid colors; several pretty styles for choice; finished with silk frogs and pocket; bell sleeves, trimmed with ribbon and fancy braid. Real value, 98c.

Men's Neckwear 50c. And boys, as well; regular $1 grades; made of rich and heavy silks; in large English squares; wide and narrow four-in-hands, puffs, imperials and tecks; a splendid variety for choice.

Children's Coats $3.98. Smart black velvet coats, made double breasted style; with full cape, prettily trimmed with flat silk braid; nothing more stylish or becoming. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

Persian Lamb Coat $65. Beautifully made and finished; trimmed with mink and chinchilla collar and revers; worth $100.

Women's Watches $6.95. Dainty solid gold watches, fitted with fine Swiss movements.

Wines and Liquors.

Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles, 39c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow, this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price, full quarts, 55c
Schenley Rye Whiskey, absolutely pure, old and rich, this grade sold elsewhere at $1.25, this sale, full quarts, 75c
Declaration Rye, our $1.25 bot., 99c
Imported Port or Sherry, per gal., $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50
Chateau la Tour (Claret), bottled at chateau, big $2.00 bottles, $1.25
California Port or Sherry, per ½ gal., 44c, 60c, 70c, 90c; per gal., 80c, $1.10, $1.30, $1.70
California Catalonia, Muscatel or Angelica, per ½ gal., 44c, 60c, 90c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

NOT PRICE ALONE

It may be your habit to pay from $30 to $50 for a good Sack Suit.
See what we can do for $20 to $30.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL CHRISTMAS.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (NEARLY OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.
Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

Stella Music Boxes

The music for a Stella Music Box is cut on sheets of steel that do not wear. Each piece goes to make up a store of music for all time—draw on it as you will, it is inexhaustible.

Nothing delicate, to break or fail. Stella Music Boxes are cased in polished wood and in art cabinets. Sold on easy payments if desired. Call and hear them any time. Open evenings.

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY, 39 Union Square, New York.

PIPER AND BROOKS HEAD RAID WITH AXES

Police Swoop Down Upon Five Places in the Tenderloin.

Iron Gate and Doors Smashed in at the "Westchester Club," Next Door to the Lambs'—Sixteen Prisoners.

Armed with sledge hammers, axes, and "John Doe" warrants, Second Deputy Police Commissioner Piper, Inspector Brooks, Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and two score of detectives in plain clothes, went raiding late yesterday in the "Tenderloin." Four alleged poolrooms, one of which was next door to the Lambs' Club, were raided, and one alleged handbook game in the Hotel Metropole, the raids netting a total of sixteen prisoners and a quantity of poolroom paraphernalia.

The raids were simultaneous, each being made about 4 o'clock. The leaders of the party met at the station house just before that hour. All plans had been laid by Inspector Brooks. The information on which the raids were made was obtained by Detectives Pfeifer and Rowland of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who say they have made about ninety bets in the four rooms raided, and with the man arrested in the Hotel Metropole.

Inspector Brooks and Deputy Commissioner Piper, with a number of Roundsmen and Sergeants under them, led the party that went to the place known as the "Westchester Club," in Thirty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, and next door to the Lambs' Club. There they found a heavy storm door, which when swung open disclosed a iron-barred gate, behind which stood a man who said he was John Rodgers of 781 Broadway, and who refused to open the gate at the command of Inspector Brooks.

"Give me that axe, then," said the Inspector, and an axe was handed him. He swung it against the gate, and then ordered one of the Roundsmen to help with a sledge hammer. In a minute the gate gave way, and Rodgers was arrested. Back of this was a heavy pine door of double thickness. The axes were brought into play once more and this door hammered through. Then the raiding party made their entrance and rushed up a short flight of stairs. On the first and second floors were about a hundred men, many of them well dressed and prosperous looking, and badly scared.

"The first man who tries to escape will be hurt," cried Inspector Brooks as he drew a revolver. Nobody tried to get out, and then the raiders went through the group picking out the prisoners they wanted.

They arrested William J. Conklin of 72 West Thirty-sixth Street, who said he was a waiter, and William Fabian, who said he lived at 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. He is the man, the police declare, who had the bank roll, but when he was arraigned at the station house and searched less than $2 was found on him. After these prisoners has been taken the rest of the people were permitted to leave the place. A quantity of racing cards and poolroom paraphernalia was seized.

Under the leadership of Capt. Walsh a number of policemen went to the saloon of Clarence O'Brien, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. There is an entrance to the saloon from the Thirty-sixth Street side. It was in here that the police entered. They had no trouble in getting in, merely pushing the doors off their locks and going through the private entrance and up stairs to the floor above.

There they found about eighty men, and, after arresting O'Brien, the detectives picked out Joseph Bennett of 225 East Twenty-fifth Street; "Jack" McAuliffe, the former lightweight pugilist, whom they charge with being the proprietor of the place; John Hughes, who refused his address; William Callister of 616 Sixth Avenue, and Moses Levy, who would not tell where he lives. About the windows of this place were what the police term "getaways," being heavy shutters that are so arranged as to swing down from the window sills to windows or doors or roofs opposite. The police confiscated a lot of racing cards, telephones, and poolroom paraphernalia.

In the meantime Sergt. Sweeney of the West Thirtieth Street Station and a lot of plain-clothes policemen were raiding the alleged poolroom in Thirty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. On the ground floor of one of the buildings there is the cigar store of Anton Steinmetz, the police say, and charge that the entrance to the poolroom was through his cigar store, and then through a short hallway into the first floor of the building next. There is a rear room, according to the police, were about a hundred men, and all the appurtenances of a poolroom. The police arrested William Bush, the alleged proprietor, of 158 West Twenty-sixth Street, and Robert Lambert, who said he lived at 751 Sixth Avenue. Three eight-foot ladders were sticking down from each of the windows. A number of men got out and down these ladders into a yard surrounded by a fence about seven feet high, but were driven back.

Sergts. Cohen and Thor of Inspector Brooks's staff had during this time gone over to Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, and entered a cigar store which they say is run by James Scarvone, who said he lived at 300 East Twenty-fourth Street. In a room in the rear of the store they say they found sixty men, and the paraphernalia of a poolroom. They arrested Scarvne, John Tayes of 616 Second Avenue, Timothy Murphy, 756 Third Avenue, and Frank Jackson of 2,009 Lexington Avenue, confiscating the stuff found in the room.

Afterward Detectives Pfeifer and Rowland went to the Hotel Metropole and arrested William Bowman, sixty-four years old, who is said to control the cigar store there. He was charged with running a hand book.

Bail was furnished at the West Thirtieth Street Station during the evening for all of the prisoners.

GIFTS TO YALE ANNOUNCED.

Portion of the Carnegie Institute Fund Granted That College for Scientific Research Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—It was stated to-day by Yale officials that notice had been received of the first grants of financial support from the Carnegie Institute fund to original scientific research in Yale University, the paleontological staff of Peabody Museum and the department of experimental psychology of the college being the recipients. No figures were given out as to either donation, but both were said to be more than adequate to fill the needs of the departments.

This is the first of a number of grants that will be given to various Yale departments of original research, it was stated to-night, in the near future. The gift to Peabody Museum will be used for the purpose of prosecuting the exhaustive studies of the famous Marsh collection of vertebrate fossils which Dr. J. L. Wortman has been at work on for some years. The gift to the experimental psychology department will be utilized by Prof. E. W. Scripture to enlarge and develop his present plant in Herrick Hall.

Each Carnegie grant is to be the income from a certain part of the $10,000,000 institute fund presented to the Nation by Mr. Carnegie at Washington.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY GROWS.

Figures That Show Increase in Attendance This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 16.—The registration figures of Harvard University, which have just been compiled, show that the Crimson institution has taken a considerable stride forward within the last year. The largest gain is in the college proper, where 2,106 students are registered against 1985 last year, an increase of 120.

The freshman class, as usual leads with an enrollment of 608 students, with the sophomores numbering 578, the juniors 520, and the seniors 381. A gain of 35 is also recorded in the Lawrence Scientific School, making, with the increase of graduate students, a total gain of 165 for the department of arts and sciences.

The Medical School, on the other hand, shows a loss of 61 students, and the total loss of the professional schools is only 40, owing to slight increases in other departments. The total registration of the university is 4,261 students, against 4,141 last year, while the grand total including officers, teachers, and students in Radcliffe College is 6,252 students, against 6,157 in 1901 and 1902.

LENGTH OF COLLEGE COURSE.

Chancellor MacCracken at Rochester Alumni Dinner Discusses the Age at Graduation.

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of the New York University in his speech before the New York Alumni Association of the University of Rochester at its annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night declared that he favored twenty-five years as a sufficiently advanced aged for a professional degree. The Chancellor said in part:

"If the students do not graduate from college till they are twenty-three, and spend three years in a professional school, they will have passed twenty-six, and if they spend four years in professional study they will have passed twenty-seven before they gain even their professional degree. This is too great an age for the beginner in a profession, when we consider that no man can hope immediately upon beginning to earn a livelihood. I favor twenty-five years as a sufficiently advanced age for a professional degree. What shall we do in order not to exceed this limit?

"Two measures recommend themselves. First, the condensing of the preparatory course so as to lower the average freshman age to eighteen, or even to seventeen, or one year less than it is now.

"Second, the combining of a year of professional preparation with the fourth year of the college, leaving in this way only two years of law or theology to be pursued and three years of medicine.

"For the student of one profession I advocate the anticipation in college of one solid professional year. This is the medical profession. No other profession demands so long a course of study. It is entirely possible for a college of even moderate means to offer in its fourth year a course of study that should earn the man who has done this work well the right to enter the second year of the best college of medicine.

"The four years of college residence, however, is the most American fact in American education. It is un-American to surrender it. It is un-American to turn the college into a shuttle railway or mere way station, where students transfer from the preparatory to the professional school."

William R. Willcox, who spoke on "Municipal Government," said: "In our endeavor to get good municipal government it is not the population below Fourteenth Street which is to be feared, but the carping critics who live in brownstone houses. If they will not only elect good men to office, but sustain them in their efforts to get good results, we shall have that which we are striving for."

The others who spoke were President Rhees of the University of Rochester, J. Sloat Fassett, the Rev. W. A. Granger, President of the Colgate Alumni Association; the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, and Prof. George D. Olds of Amherst College.

The annual election was also held before the dinner, at which George Albert Allin was re-elected President of the association.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE DINNER.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on the Pennsylvania Tunnel—Urges Flatbush Avenue Extension.

In spite of the disagreeable weather, about 125 members of the Brooklyn League attended the first annual dinner of the organization, which was given last evening at the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue and Lincoln Place. Ex-District Attorney Hiram R. Steele acted as toastmaster, and the other after-dinner speakers included Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Commissioner of Water Supply J. Hampden Dougherty, Commissioner William C. Redfield, Col. Robert Grier Monroe, President William McCarroll of the Manufacturers' Association, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Frank L. Babbott, Vice President of the Board of Education; Henry Sanger Snow, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Frank Harvey Field.

In the course of his remarks Lieut. Gov. Woodruff expressed his astonishment that certain Brooklyn Aldermen should have worked against granting the tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his pleasure that the measure should have passed finally.

He declared that one of the greatest improvements for which the league could work was the extension of Flatbush Avenue to the Brooklyn Bridge. A few years ago, he said, he had spoken at a meeting held for the purpose of forwarding the project, at which time, had sentiment resulted in concerted action and public opinion been properly aroused, the improvement could have been obtained at the comparatively small cost of $1,500,000.

TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

New Hampshire Constitutional Convention May Instruct the Legislature to Pass Laws to Protect the Public.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 16.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day it was voted upon motion of ex-United States Senator Chandler of Concord that all amendments relating to trusts be referred to the standing committee on bill of rights with instructions to report to the convention an amendment expressing in suitable language the hostility of the convention to trusts and instructing the Legislature to pass needful laws upon the subject.

Edgar Aldrich of Littleton, Judge of the United States District and Circuit Courts, was among those who spoke in favor. He said in part:

"The law is in the hands of the people, and the government is whatever the people, under Constitutional limitations, chose to make it. The people have been sleeping upon their lawful rights. They have been disposed to be tolerant under prosperous conditions. They have freely accorded to corporations full opportunity to prosecute their enterprises and declare generous dividends. They are, however, awakening to the idea that their tolerance and indulgence are being abused, and that they are being robbed of their most precious rights."

PRISON EX-DEPUTIES IN JAIL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 16.—Head Keeper George O. Osborne of the State Prison at Trenton has caused the arrest of ex-Deputies James J. Langten, John D. Hassett, and James T. Dullard, who will be tried by the Mercer County authorities for malfeasance while in office. The arrests are the sequel to the liberation, on parole, by the Court of Pardons, of Charles L. Roller, the forger and embezzler of this city, who made the disclosures while serving a seven-year term in prison, but who was paroled after he had served less than one year of his sentence.

The deputies are accused of carrying information in and out of prison, contrary to law. They are also charged with passing contraband articles in and out, such as morphine, cocaine, and other drugs.

FREDERICK D. ALLEN DEAD.

Frederick D. Allen, eighty-four years old, the oldest member of the Old Guard, died yesterday, probably from heart disease, in his room, at 154 West Fiftieth Street. He had been a member of the Guard since 1868. Allen used to be a member of the Open Board of Brokers, and he was also in the jewelry business.

Mr. Allen had a room in the home of Mrs. A. E. Martin. She went to his room to call him yesterday, but found him lying dead on his bed.

The body will be removed to the armory of the Old Guard this morning, where a guard will be detailed to watch over it, and it will lie in state until Friday evening, when military funeral ceremonies will be held. Burial will be in Greenwood Saturday morning.

Isaac A. Hopper Elected Leader.

The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-first Assembly District met in the Harlem Democratic Club, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, last night, and elected Leader Isaac A. Hopper their member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. The following other officials were elected: Peter A. Hendrick, Chairman of the General Committee; Louis A. Abrams, Vice Chairman; James W. Carroll, Recording Secretary; James A. Delehey, Financial Secretary; Moses Barnett, Treasurer; T. E. Kennedy, Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Hendricks, who is a lawyer, was also named associate leader.

Annual Financial Review.

Among other features will be the following in THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW to appear January 4, 1903:

1. Charts showing range of prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and pig iron.
2. Statements from the best available sources of the outlook for the coming year in financial and trade matters, including statements from the Federal Treasury and Agricultural Departments.
3. Statistics of imports and exports and exposition of their meaning.
4. Accounts not only of conditions in principal industries but also conditions in principal business centres.
5. Review of foreign conditions in finance, trade, and agriculture, with special reference to American trade and manufactures.
6. Adequate and thorough presentation of how things really are to show prospect for the coming year.—Adv.

Sozodont Tooth Powder

For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality
Absolutely Non-Acid

BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No Grit. No Waste. 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

DR. LORENZ PERFORMS TWO MORE OPERATIONS

Second Public Demonstration Made at New York Polyclinic.

Canal Boatman's Son Who Sent a Doll to J. O. Armour's Daughter to be Treated by the Specialist.

A doll sent by a little boy to the child of J. Ogden Armour, after she had undergone the operation for dislocation of the hip, performed by Prof. Lorenz, the Austrian specialist, caused the Chicago millionaire to take such an interest in the sender that next Sunday the boy, who is similarly afflicted, will be operated upon by Dr. Lorenz at the New York State Hospital, at Tarrytown.

The boy is Alvin Louis Black, six years old, son of Thomas Black, a canalboat Captain, of Roundout, N. Y. He is a sufferer from congenital dislocation, and when he was told that the Armour child was crippled in the same way, and that she loved dolls, he begged his mother to allow him to send her one. The mother bought a large doll and spent some time in preparing clothes for it. It was elaborately trimmed with lace which Mrs. Black had made by hand during her spare time on the cruises. The doll was then sent to Chicago, addressed to Mr. Armour, with a letter asking him to use his influence to get Dr. Lorenz to operate upon her boy. At once came the reply that the doll was accepted. The letter from Mr. Armour read:

Your letter with the doll for my little daughter has been received and I thank you for your thoughtfulness and your kindly interest. The operation upon our child by Dr. Lorenz has been successful. In reference to your request concerning Dr. Lorenz he is now at the Pacific Coast, but I understand that he will visit New York later and will be at the Cornell Medical College Clinic. I will send your letter to him and see that it gets his attention.

The letter was sent to Dr. Lorenz, and the parents of the child were advised to take him to the clinic, there to be examined by Dr. Newton M. Shaffer. The latter, who is getting the cases ready for Dr. Lorenz for to-morrow at this clinic, said yesterday that it was a true case of congenital dislocation and an excellent one for the famous specialist to work upon. The boy was at the home of Dr. Shaffer yesterday, and Dr. Lorenz, true to his word that he would make an examination, did so even before he had partaken of luncheon and after he had performed two difficult operations during the morning. The child was sent to the New York State Hospital for Crippled Children at Tarrytown to be prepared for the operation on Sunday.

The canalboat on which his parents live is in dock at the foot of Eighteenth Street, North River. The parents wrote to Mr. Armour thanking him for his interest in their boy and inquiring as to the condition of his daughter. Mr. Armour wrote that it was too early to tell how successful the operation had been, as the girl was in a plaster of paris cast and had not yet attempted to walk.

Dr. Lorenz gave his second public demonstration yesterday morning at the New York Polyclinic Hospital and College in East Thirty-fourth Street. He operated upon two cases, one being a true case of double hip dislocation, and succeeded in adjusting the bones in their proper places, while the 300 surgeons, as on the day previous, applauded his work.

By way of preliminary explanation of his method he said:

"The muscles in the hip offer a great deal of resistance, and that explains the strength which is needed to perform this bloodless operation. The posterior muscles are less resistant. When these muscles are overcome then the reduction begins and the femur is placed in the acetabulum. A rigid flexion of the knees indicates that the reduction is complete. This is overcome by manipulation and extension."

Dr. Lorenz jumped about the floor to illustrate the gait of a child with double congenital dislocation, and he occasioned considerable amusement, in which he seemed to share.

When all was in readiness Theodore Steidt, two and one-half years old, whose parents live at 244 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was brought in under the influence of chloroform. This child had dislocation of the right hip.

It required less than five minutes to complete the operation as far as Dr. Lorenz was concerned. In fact, it was little more than two minutes after he took hold of the leg that the bone was heard to snap back into the socket. During the operation he explained each manipulation, and when he employed his whole strength his words came spasmodically, showing how great was his exertion.

"You see," he said, "that—the—femur—must—be used—itself as—er—the—grinding agent." Dr. Lorenz was breathing heavily. He had hold of the leg of the child just above the ankle, and was alternately pulling and pressing hard. "You must," he continued, "use the bone as a handle to grind out the shallow part of the acetabulum."

Dr. Lorenz then dwelt upon the importance of leaving the plaster of paris cast on the child for a sufficiently lengthy period.

Then came the case of double dislocation, the first of the kind he has treated in this city. The patient was six-year-old Kittie Hughes of 3 Thompson Street. The operation was a difficult one and taxed Dr. Lorenz's strength. He took hold of the child's right leg, and Dr. Muller began manipulating the left one. The reduction of the right leg was soon accomplished, but the left one resisted the efforts of Dr. Muller to bring it into place. Dr. Lorenz relieved him. After working laboriously for several minutes trying to effect a forcible extension, the professor made a slight incision in order to stretch the skin, then stopped and rested. Turning to the audience he said:

"It may be that the capsule is too thick and that the narrow part is too small."

When he resumed two sheets were requisitioned. These were knotted together and tied about the body of the child, making a strap which held it firmly on the operating table. Dr. Muller, his assistant, and Dr. W. R. Townsend, the Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Polyclinic, with the doctor who was administering the anaesthetic, held the child while Dr. Lorenz took hold of the left ankle. The three doctors had all they could do to hold the little one on the table so hard did Dr. Lorenz pull. After the pulling he pressed upon the hip with both hands, exerting all his strength. Suddenly there was a click audible all over the room, and Dr. Lorenz turned and amid enthusiastic cheering bowed to the audience. The bone had been placed in the socket, and both hips were in place.

The work of making a plaster paris cast by Dr. Müller, assisted by the nurses, was then begun and watched with unusual interest by all present, as it was the first time also that a cast had been made for double dislocation. Dr. Müller was heartily applauded.

After the operations Dr. Lorenz went to the home of Dr. Shaffer, where he was the latter's guest at luncheon. With him were Drs. Müller and Townsend. Dr. Shaffer invited his staff of the Cornell Clinic. They were Dr. T. H. Myers, Dr. P. H. Fitz-Hugh, Dr. Henry Scott, Dr. D. D. Murphy, Dr. F. S. Weisse, and Dr. N. M. Shaffer, Jr.

After luncheon Dr. Lorenz, with Dr. Shaffer, went to Long Island, where it was understood he examined a child of a very wealthy New Yorker and who is a private patient of Dr. Shaffer.

To-day Dr. Lorenz will operate at the Post-Graduate Hospital at 3 o'clock, and to-morrow at the Cornell Clinic, where it is expected there will be several interesting cases for him. Dr. Shaffer hopes to have him operate upon a patient for clubfoot. The eminent surgeon has performed only one operation for this trouble since he has been in this country, and that was in Washington.

Dr. Lorenz has consented to hold a clinic at the Beth Israel Hospital, where he will operate free upon a number of crippled east side children. The date of his visit there will be announced to-morrow, and in the meantime the parents of children so afflicted with dislocation of the hip are requested to make their applications to Superintendent J. Borchardt, at the hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Streets.

The Spirit of Simplicity

finds bold expression in our offering of Furniture for the Bedroom. The features of hand-wrought construction, brought into harmony with simplicity of outline, urges an influence for refinement and simple taste. The Bureaus of generous length, the Chest of Drawers for ample storage, and the low Twin Beds—are pieces that conform in perfect detail.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

AGED SISTERS DEAD TOGETHER.

Miss Worman Had Claimed London Estate of Christopher Worman, Who Died in 1773.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Miss Caroline Worman, aged sixty-six years, died Sunday, and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Cohen, aged eighty-three years, died yesterday, just twenty-four hours after Miss Worman, who was the youngest daughter of Herman Worman. Once Miss Worman, who was out of health for years, was bedridden for a time.

It was then that she began to gather facts to establish her claim to the estate of Christopher Worman, who died at 3 Aldelaide Place, London Bridge, in 1773. His estate was then worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars, and it is claimed by the heirs, over 300 of whom reside in America, that the estate "is now worth over $80,000,000."

Most of the brothers and sisters of this family—there were twelve of them—have died within a few years. The recent convention of the heirs at Flemington aroused hope in the hearts of the aged couple that they were about to come into possession of their inheritance, and they had made promises as to the disposition of their share of the English estate.

The double funeral service will be held at their late home to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be beside the other brothers and sisters in the local cemetery.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—So successful was the recent experiment with the City of Memphis, which brought from Savannah the largest cargo of cotton ever sent from there to a domestic port, that the Ocean Steamship Company has decided to run a direct line of steamers from Savannah to Boston. The steamer Tallahassee is being made ready to go into this service with the City of Memphis.

The New England cotton mill men are supporting the innovation and are ordering heavy consignments coastwise. The Boston and Maine and New Haven Roads are erecting new cotton sheds at their wharves here and indications are that Boston is to become a great distributing point.

INVESTIGATING FREIGHT RATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—An investigation into the advance in the freight rates on grain and grain products, dressed meats, and provisions from the Mississippi River, Chicago, &c., to New York and Eastern points, governed by the New York rate, was begun to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The testimony showed that $400,000 revenue would be added to the profits of one road alone by the contemplated increase. It was claimed that the advances were justified by the increased cost of operations. The chief witness was Traffic Manager George J. Grammer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Traffic Manager B. B. Mitchell of the Michigan Central also testified, the latter's testimony, however, being qualified by the statement that his reason for increasing the rates was because the President of his road had ordered the increases.

Mr. Grammer claimed that railroad expenditures were increasing much more rapidly than the earnings; that even at the increased tariffs grain was not being hauled at a profit. The principal items of increase in expense were maintenance of engines and fuel supply and he predicted, while admitting that the present price of coal undoubtedly was artificial, that coal prices would not get back to the old figures for years.

At the suggestion of counsel and officials of the roads represented the commission decided to require the railroads to file written statements by Jan. 10 next, setting forth the reasons they rely on to justify the advance in rates. Another hearing will be held probably in Washington, at the earliest practicable date, though the time and place are yet to be decided.

Mr. Grammer in the course of his testimony to-day said the railroads had agreed to advance the rate on iron articles on Jan. 1 by 10 per cent. in shipping west from Pittsburg, Youngstown, Cleveland, and other points, but whether this advance would be carried out would develop later.

TO RESUME OLD RATES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—An emphatic denial was made of the report that the Central Freight Association lines had postponed the date when the new grain and provision rates were to go into effect until Jan. 1 by Chairman J. F. Tucker of the association.

He says the new rate of 20 cents a hundred pounds on grain and 30 cents on provisions from Chicago to New York went into effect Dec. 8 as originally agreed on.

Over 80 per cent. of the commodity rates that were reduced below the regular tariff basis since last March, when the temporary injunctions against rate cutting were granted, will be knocked out by the Western roads Jan. 1. The rates on a majority of the articles will go back to tariffs in effect prior to March 25, and on some heavy freight like cement, stone, brick, &c., the advance is from 10 to 25 per cent. above the old tariffs. The advance on groceries and iron articles from Chicago to Colorado and Utah points amounts to over 100 per cent.

MAY FORCE RATES STILL HIGHER.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—When the Central Traffic Association roads at their session in Chicago two weeks ago considered an advance in freight rates it was deemed inadvisable to make a greater raise in commodity rates than 10 per cent. Since then, however, a majority of the roads have come to the conclusion that a mistake has been made, and that most of the commodities can stand a larger advance. The traffic officials of the Chicago east-bound roads were in session all day to-day and fought over the proposition to make further advances on Jan. 1.

Owing to the opposition of some of the roads, which claimed that the rates heretofore agreed on were as high as is warranted by existing connections and that a further advance might do great harm by reducing the volume of traffic, the matter was referred without recommendation to the general meeting of the Central Freight Association, which meets here to-morrow.

Wabash Tidewater Terminals.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The Western Maryland Railroad has awarded contracts to the Degnon-McLean Construction Company of New York for the construction of the tidewater terminals of the Wabash system. The grading of the seven-mile branch from the main line to the site of the terminals, near Fort McHenry, will be begun at once, and the work pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Some preliminary work on the site of the terminals has already been begun. Vice President Langstreet hopes to have the terminals and branch completed in time for Fall traffic next year.

Southern Pacific Appointment.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 16.—Official notice has been given that W. C. Farrington has been appointed manager of the Southern Pacific's Atlantic coast steamship lines with headquarters at New Orleans. He will have jurisdiction over the whole steamship department, and the piers at New York, New Orleans, and Galveston.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

The Big Store's Night Charms

Greatest Christmas Stocks of the Metropolis.

CHRISTMAS Shopping attains its most jovial moods when the electric lights flash and sparkle, when the crowds are thickest and liveliest, when everything is jolly, good-natured, bustle and animation. Thousands of bright, happy faces in the Siegel Cooper Store. The enchantments of the season are myriad. The Big Store is radiant with its festoons of electric lights, its prodigious stocks from all parts of the world. It looms a mammoth holiday bazaar before the vision. Trade is naturally enormous at night. Thousands must give their time to business exactions during the daytime. With night comes their surcease from labor. Then for holiday shopping! To multitudes it's a far greater treat than going to a play. Its charms are manifold—new at every turn of elbow and gaze! Christmas shopping becomes enjoyable. True crowds surge in and out in endless streams from apparently everywhere! But what of that? Thousands of brisk, clever salespeople are here to wait quickly and satisfactorily on you. Every modern convenience is supplied. Electric Elevators and Moving Stairways carry you swiftly and safely from floor to floor. Staircases are broad and unobstructed, should you prefer to walk. Waiting rooms to rest in. Telegraph and Cable Stations, Post-Office, Accommodation Desks, Barber Shop, Restaurants, Medical Attendance—everything that can be desired. In fact, as we repeatedly declare, "A City in Itself." Yes, shopping at night has its own most agreeable charms.

Fox Brand Umbrellas.

Complete Assortment of the New Popular Styles.
Priced Specially for Gift Giving.

A "Fox Brand" Umbrella will make a pleasing Xmas gift. This brand is made for us exclusively. Quality and style guaranteed. Prices range from $1.25 to $15.00. In the better grades from $5.00 upward. You select a handle from a very complete assortment of the very newest and best styles. We will mount it on any of a dozen grades of silk. Every "Fox Brand" Umbrella is kept in good repair for one year free of charge.

(Main Floor, Front.)

Stylish Holiday Slippers.

You must be thinking of getting new comfortable Slippers either for yourself or for presentation. We have thousands of pairs of the best makes. Nothing else makes so acceptable and inexpensive a gift. At least our prices make them inexpensive.

WOMEN'S SLIPPERS, velvet, satin and leather, Boudoir, Colonial and Romeo styles. The best samples of the largest factory are included in this lot, made to sell from $1.50 up to $4.00; your choice of the entire lot, at **98**

MEN'S FANCY LEATHER SLIPPERS, in tan, brown and black, several styles, all sizes, at **98**

Other Slippers, from 25c. up to **4.00**

(Men's Store, Main Floor, East; Women's Store, Second Floor, East.)

$225.00 Piano Players for $165.00

Is There a Piano in Your Home and No One to Play It?

There are thousands of homes in this great city which have pianos that are never played except when "company calls."

WOULD YOU wake your piano from its silence? Would you fill your home with the charms and delights of music? Would you make your home hours doubly cheerful—drive away dull care as the wind whirls a grain of chaff before its invisible wings?

At 165.00 — **We place on special sale today 6 brand new Lyraphone Piano Players, cash or the easy-payment plan.**

The regular price everywhere throughout the United States is $225.00. In addition we will give you, without extra cost, eight pieces of new and choice music for use on the Lyraphone.

We Regard This as One of the Most Extraordinary Holiday Opportunities of Its Kind Possible to Offer.

NOTE—We sell Pianos cheaper than any house on earth, quality considered, and on the most liberal terms. No "stencil" pianos—only thoroughly representative instruments.

Fifth Floor.

Odd China and Bric-a-Brac.

Attractive Holiday Display of Imported Novelty Patterns.

The crowds that daily throng this department prove the attractiveness of our special offering in Odd China and Bric-a-Brac. Of course the prices make the wares exceedingly enticing.

ODD CHINA.

Finest Austrian thin CHINA, richly decorated in delicate tinted rosebuds and handsomely gold-traced; regularly at 75c. to $1.00, **25**

Included are Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, Celery Trays, Salad Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Tea Pots, Chop Dishes and Plates,

CUPS AND SAUCERS, finest French and Austrian china, handsomely decorated, very fancy shapes; regularly at 50c., **25**

TABORETTE or FANCY LOBSTER SALAD DISHES, finest Austrian china; richly decorated; regularly at $1.50, **1.00**

TETE-A-TETE SETS, complete with tray, very richly decorated; $1.50 quality, **1.00**

OATMEAL SETS, handsomely decorated, fancy shapes; regularly at 40c., **25**

BRIC-A-BRAC.

VASES; variety of fancy shapes and rich decorations; regularly at 75c., **50**

VASES and CENTRE PIECES, entirely new shapes, very richly decorated on tinted backgrounds, **90**

Large assortment of FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VASES, very handsome shapes, new decorations; regularly at $4.00 to $5.00; choice, **3.00**

(Basement.)

Novelty Upholsteries.

This is the rarest of HOLIDAY BARGAIN events.

PORTIERES.

500 pairs fine quality TAPESTRY PORTIERES, solid colors, plain or figured; fabrics with borders of Arabian laces or embroidered borders; the latest novelties, usually priced at $8.00 to $10.00, **5.00**

COUCH COVERS.

220 COVERS in this lot; every cover should sell for fully one-half more; regular price $2.25, special, **1.45**

CURTAIN POLES.

Oak or mahogany finish, 5 feet long; with combination wood and brass fixtures; the grade usually sold at 50c each; complete, each, **25**

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.

An exceptional offering, comprising 1,500 fresh new covers in the latest colorings and designs, beautifully fringed, at fully one-half less than regularly.

TAPESTRY COVERS, 2 yds. long x 2 yds. wide, each, **2.75**

TAPESTRY COVERS, 2½ yds. long x 2 yds. wide, each, **3.50**

TAPESTRY COVERS, 3 yds. long x 2 yds. wide, each, **4.50**

SCOTCH CURTAIN NETS.

50 inches wide; in newest patterns, the 29c grade, **15**

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

A Whole Carload of the World-Famed

"Victor Talking Machines"

Came in Last Week and Are in Great Demand as Welcome Christmas Presents.

THINK of that! An entire carload. It took four enormous trucks to bring them to the store. But we did not want to disappoint you. We want to have plenty of "VICTORS" on hand.

It Takes So Little Christmas Money to Get One That You Hail the Event with Delight.

All you do is pay a **little amount** down, and a **small sum** every month. Every "Victor" purchased before Saturday night will be delivered before Christmas.

And How Much Fun and Entertainment You Get for Your Money.

You thank the giver a thousand times over. When you own a **"Victor Talking Machine"** you practically have a **theatre** of your own.

There isn't anything that it cannot sing, play, talk or recite. It is the only machine that was awarded a Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

Everything is reproduced just as clearly and wondrously as the original tone or voice. The repertoire is endless. New records are added daily. All the latest "hits."

First Payment Makes a "Victor" Yours.

Prices Range from $15.00 to $45.00.

(Music Store, Third Floor, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store

Our store will be open evenings until ten o'clock, until Tuesday, the 23d instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening—Christmas Eve.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert in Rotunda
10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

ARTISTS:

MORNING	AFTERNOON
Mrs. Selma Kronold	Mrs. Beatrice Fine
Mrs. Isabelle Bouton	Miss Bessie Bonsall
Mr. Leo Liebermann	Mr. John Young
Mr. Julian Walker	Mr. Fred. J. Wheeler

ANDRE BENOIST, Accompanist

Men's $5 House Coats At $3.50

JUST the thing to give a man—and the biggest and best gift that such a little sum can buy.

We secured about two hundred and fifty excellent five-dollar House Coats to sell at this decisive reduction.

They are all made of reversible cloths, trimmed with the reversed side of the cloth and cord, in most desirable effects. Good five-dollar coats **at $3.50 each.**

Sold on Special Counter on Cross Aisle, Second floor.

The Proper Clothes For Men's Dress Wear

BUSINESS SUITS require care in design and making to give the good service demanded of them.

But the true test of scientific tailoring comes with the turning out of Men's Dress Clothes—the Frock, or Prince Albert coat, for formal afternoon wear, the dress suit for evening.

And Wanamaker tailoring stands the test. In perfection of fit, in correctness of style—up to the requirements of the minute—in thorough-going workmanship—invisible as well as visible, in reliability of materials—the Wanamaker Dress Clothing for Men is impossible to better.

And more men of taste learn to appreciate this fact every day. They also appreciate the distinct economies, compatible with being well-dressed, that this clothing affords them. Style-hints:

Frock Coats and Waistcoats, of all-wool black Thibet; serge-lined; silk-faced to buttonholes; at $20.

Frock Coats and Waistcoats of all-wool black Thibet; silk-lined; at $25.

Of imported black Vicuna, silk-lined throughout; mostly handwork; at $35.

All Waistcoats are double-breasted.

Evening Dress Suits of fine unfinished worsted; silk-lined throughout; exceptional value; at $30.

Tuxedo Suits of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined throughout; at $30.

Evening Dress Waistcoats; single and double-breasted; in all the newest designs; $3 to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

All-wool Crepes
At 37½c. Worth 65c

THESE are dainty and handsome All-wool Crepe Suitings, in an effective grain-of-powder weave that makes up most attractively.

We secured about two thousand yards to sell at this decisive reduction; and you may choose from this fine list of colorings—

Cream	Light Blue
Light Gray	Light Tan
Reseda	Cadet Blue
Cardinal	Royal Blue
Garnet	Black

At 37½c a Yard
instead of 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Oriental Rugs
Sumptuous Holiday Gifts

WE have some thousands of carefully selected Oriental Rugs for the holiday buyer to choose from—finely woven, clean, authentic rugs; modern and antique.

The new Turkey or Persian Rugs at $6 to $12.50 are excellent value. Strong, durable and of the Eastern patterns.

The Rugs from $15 to $25 are woven as smoothly as Rugs that sell for $40 or $50.

From $50 to $4500 we have Tabriz, Senneh, Kirmanshah, Silk Rugs in small, medium and large sizes.

All guaranteed to be exactly as represented and of value better than usual.

Third floor.

Fancy Stationery
Much Under-Price

BOXES in the shape of backgammon boards, that when opened, disclose two quires of white and blue Cambric Bond with envelopes, and a set of checkers, are **50c**, instead of $1 — their former price.

"American Girl" and "Outing" boxes of stationery, each containing 36 sheets and 36 envelopes, in white and blue, are **15c**, formerly 25c a box.

Basement.

Women's Desks
Half Price

THERE are certain patterns, among our broad collection of Women's Desks, that we cannot duplicate, when present lots are gone. Hence we gather these desks—not a great many of them—and mark them today at *half former prices.*

There's a good opportunity here to secure a substantial and welcome Christmas addition to the furnishing of sitting room or boudoir:

At $17.50, from $35—One weathered oak Library Desk, old English design; conveniently arranged, dull finish. Also one in golden oak, wax finish.

At $20, from $40—Four golden oak Desks; English design of a cabinet pattern; carved drop lid, moulded edges, wax finish. Also three in golden oak, polished finish.

At $35, from $70—One mahogany Desk, open table pattern; Art Nouveau style; richly inlaid after the Art Nouveau on top and drawer fronts.

At $45, from $90—Two mahogany Desks, Art Nouveau design; richly carved ends, cylinder-shaped lid; Art Nouveau marquetry back and front.

At $47.50, from $95—Two mahogany Desks, with book shelf above; Art Nouveau design; large drop writing leaf, richly decorated with Art Nouveau marquetry. This desk is of Tuna mahogany.

The regular assortment of desks runs through a variety of 150 styles. Prices begin at $8, and the finest is $225.

Fourth floor.

Fine French Handkerchiefs

FOR men and women we have gathered for this Christmas season, the very aristocracy of French Handkerchiefs, in lavish profusion. Machines never touched them—the weaving, embroidering, hemstitching; are all the finest of hand-work. And by this very exclusiveness, they appeal to people of refinement of taste. There are—

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Hand-woven and hemstitched, at 50c to $6.50 each.

Hand-woven and hemstitched, initial; $1 each.

Silk-and-linen, with cords and stripes in new colorings and effects, 50c to $1.50.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Hand-woven and hemstitched; 35c to $2.25 each.

Hand-woven and exquisitely embroidered; in a variety of new, exclusive effects; only one or two of a pattern; mostly in white; $1 to $6.

Hand-embroidered Initial; $1 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Good Books That Cost Little

BOOKMAKING has advanced wonderfully, when such gems of literature as these can be so nicely bound and well printed as these, and cost so little:

Charlotte Bronte and Her Sisters' Books, 6 vols., $1.50.

Charles Dickens' Works, 15 vols., $3.50.

Bulwer's Novels, 13 vols., $3.25.

George Eliot's Complete Works, 6 vols., $1.50.

Rudyard Kipling's Selected Works, 6 vols., $1.50.

Sir Walter Scott's Novels, 12 vols., $3.25.

William M. Thackeray's works, 10 vols., $2.75.

A History of the English People. By John Richard Green. 4 vols., $2.75.

A History of the Dutch Republic. By J. Lothrop Motley. 3 vols., $1.

Prescott's Historical Works—
Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., $1.
Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 75c.
Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols., $1.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Good Things for SANTY To Bring Down the Chimney

IT'S puzzle, puzzle, puzzle—think, think, think—my, what a worry Christmas is, when you don't know what to buy!

The best way to smooth out the wrinkles of perplexity is to *come to Wanamaker's*, where is displayed the broadest and richest collection of gift-things to be found in this great city.

Then here is a little long-distance help which the splendid Wanamaker stocks suggest:

Gifts for Men

Thermometers, 25c to $4.50
Paper Knives, 25c to $10
Handkerchiefs, 8c to $6.50
Paperweights, 75c to $25
Desk Pads, $1.75 to $15
The New Scarfs, 50c to $2.50
Suspenders, 50c to $3
Pipes, $2 to $18
Golf Clubs, 75c to $2.50
Boxing Gloves, $1 to $7 a set
Inkstands, $1 to $30
Gold Scarf-pins, $1.50 to $20
Match Boxes, $1.50 to $30
Pair Razors, $3.25 to $8
Opera Glasses, $3.75, $22.50
Bath Robes, $3.75 to $27.50
Cuff Buttons, $3 to $18.75
Cigar Cutters, $1.25, $28.75
Seal Rings, $5.50 to $22.50
Gold Pencils, $6.25 to $32.50
Cigarette Cases, $5 to $14
Silver Watches, $10 to $35
Gibson Pictures, $2.50
Calendars, 10c to $5
Felt Slippers, $1.30 to $2
Kidskin Slippers, $1.50 to $3
Shoe Trees, 50c and $1
Cigar Cases, 50c to $10
Note Folds, 75c, $1 to $2.75
Cape Gloves, $1 to $2.50
Fountain Pens, $1
Mufflers, $1 to $6
Dress Protectors, $1.50 to $3
Canes, 50c to $20
Watch Fobs, $1 to $29.50
Silver Key Rings, 50c to $2
Umbrellas, $1 to $35
Corkscrews, 85c to $4.75
Lamps, $2.75 to $27.50
Pocket Kodaks, $4.80 to $56
House Coats, $3.50 to $35
Morris Chairs in variety
Suit Cases, $3.25 to $50
Pen-handles, 75c to $3.75
Diaries, 25c to $3.50
Military Brushes, $7 to $11 pr
Cigar-cutters, $1.25
Stamp Boxes, $1.25 to $6.50
Collar&Cuff Boxes, $1 to $6.75
Pipe Racks, $1.50 and $2
Kodak Developing Machines, $2 to $7.50
Wanamaker-Wellington Typewriters, $60
Steamer Rugs, $3.25 to $40

Gifts for Women

Candles, 25c to 80c a pound
French Calendars, $1 to $5
Gibson Calendars, $1.20
Powder Boxes, 25c to $22.50
Neckwear of all kinds
Engage't Pads, 75c to $3.50
Garters, 50c to $3.25
Victoria Gloves, $1.85
Princess May Gloves, $1
Evening Gloves, $2 to $3.50
Tea Gowns, $5 to $50
Silver Brushes, $3.75 to $12
Inkstands, $1 to $30
Jewel Cases, $11.25 to $19.50
Card Cases, 50c to $20
Gold Cuff-Pins, $1.75 to $17
Boudoir Clocks, $1.25 $10.50
Bead Chains, 25c to $2.75
Dress'ng Sacques, $1 to $16.50
Bibles, 25c to $14.40
Chafing Dishes $10 to $31.50
Screens, 3 panels, $1.75 to $90
Fan Chains, $1.50 to $9.75
Comb-and-Brush Sets, $2.75
Belt Pins, $1 to $11.25
G'd Hat Pins, $2.50 to $15.75
Gold Brooches, $2.25 to $34
Gold Bracelets, $10 to $27
Gold Lockets, $5 to $41.50
Coin Purses, 25c to $62.50
Cut Glass Bowls, $3.50 to $80
Desk Sets, $1.75 to $15
Desks, $6.50 to $150
G'd Watches, $19.50 to $152
Bronze Statuary, $8 to $250
Silk Waists, $5 to $20
Dia'd Brooches, $34 to $400
Diamond Rings, $18 to $250
Plates, $1.20 to $270 doz.
Jardinieres, 75c to $21
Queen Mary Ext., 30c to $1
Handkerchiefs, 5c to $80
Opera Glass Bags, $3 to $25
Operatic Scores, $1.60, $1.80
Engagem't Books, 40c to 90c
Visiting Lists, 60c, 90c, $1
Gauze Fans, $1 to $73
Chatelaine Bags, 50c to $35
Pocketbooks, 50c to $30
Silver Nail Files, $1.25, $1.50
Silv. Buttonhooks, 85c to $2
Mirrors, $1.25 to $1.75
Dressing Slippers, $1 to $2
Golf Bags, $1.50 to $12
Book Covers, $1 to $8.50
Framed Christy Pictures, $2
Umbrellas, $1 to $30
Sets of Scissors, $2 to $7
Bonbonnieres, $1.50 to $3.75
Hair-pin Trays, $3.75 to $5
Desk Clocks, $1.25 to $10.50
Glove-mending Sets, $1
Shell Lorgnettes, $3 to $25
Op'a Glasses, $3.50 to $22.75
Belt Buckles, $3.25 to $7.50
Silk Belts, $1.50 to $2.75
Photo Frames, 25c to $8
College Fans, 85c, to $2
Thimbles, 35c to $9.50
Signet Rings, $2.50 to $5
Steel Bags, $2.25 to $13.50
Wrist Bags, 50c to $15
Silver Mirrors, $6.75 to $17
Lorgnettes, $4.25 to $57.50
Alaska Sable Boas, $12.50
Persian lamb Collarettes, $20
Alaska Sable Muffs, $10
Electric Seal Muffs, $4.50
Sewing Machines, $18 to $85

For the Baby

Nursery Books
Dress Pins, $3.25 to $6.75
Gold Rings, 75c to $2.25
Silver Rattles, $1.25 to $3.50
Rubber Dolls, 10c to $2.50
Balls, 50c to $1
Jumping Jacks, 5c, 10c
Baby Dolls, 75c to $3
Sliced Objects, 20c
Roller Chimes, 50c, $1

Gifts for Girls

Calendars, 10c to $5
Collection of Songs, 10c to $2
College Pins, 25c to $2.50
"My Books" for memo., 25c
Parasols, $1.15 to $4
Queen Mary Ext. 30c to $1
Toy Ranges, 25c to $6.50
Dressed Dolls, 25c to $25
Candies, 25c to 80c pound
Toy Carpet Sweepers, 15c, 90c
Dolls' Toilet Sets, 25c to $3.50
Brownie Cameras 80c, $1.60
Basket Balls, $1.50 to $5
Gold Brooches, $2.25 to $12
Gold Rings, $2 to $25
Coin Purses, $3.75 to $7.50
Plated Lockets, 75c to $4.75
Silver Bracelets, $1.25 to $3
Bead Fan Chains, 25c to $2.75
Kid Slippers, $1 to $1.75
Wrist Bags, real walrus, $1
"Baby Blanche" Dolls, $1 and $1.50
Hand Sewing Machines, $2
Gd. Belt-pins, $4.50 to $11.25
Plated Hat Pins, 25c to $4
Diaries, 25c to $2.50
Silver Garter Buckles, $1.75
Gold Bracelets, $4.25 to $10
Watch Chains, $8.25 to $15
Gold Watches, $19.50 to $35
Silver Watches, $5 to $10.25
Bicycles, $13.50 to $17.50
Desks, $1 to $15.

Gifts for Boys

Hook and Ladders, 25c to $1
Building Blocks, 10c to $1
Parcheesi, 75c to $1.50
Br'nie Cameras, 80c to $1.60
Skates, 60c to $4.50
Steam Engines, 50c to $3
Passenger Cars, $1
Baggage Cars, 50c
Footballs, 75c to $4
Boxing Gloves, $1 to $7.50
Striking Bags, 75c to $7
Sweaters, $1 to $3.50
Silv. Scarf Pins, 25c to $1.75
Felt Slippers, 75c to $1
Rubber Boots, $1.50 to $3
Buckboards, $3 to $5
Mackintoshes, $4 and $5
Watches, $8.50 to $11
Balls, 5c to $1
Tops, 10c to $1.75
Transparent Slates, 2c to $1
Building Blocks, 20c to $48
Dangerless Popguns, 25c, 50c
Drums, 25c to $3
Jack Knives, 25c, 50c, 75c
Neckwear, 25c, 50c
Suspenders, 25c, 50c
Indian Clubs, 16c to $5
Hockey Clubs, 25c to 50c
Miniature Railway, $1, $8.50
Slate Blackboards, $3.50
Gold Scarf-pins, $1.25 to $10
Pocket Knives, $1 to $5
Velocipedes, $1.50 to $6
Bicycles, $13.50 to $17.50
Hand Cars, $5.50 to $7.50

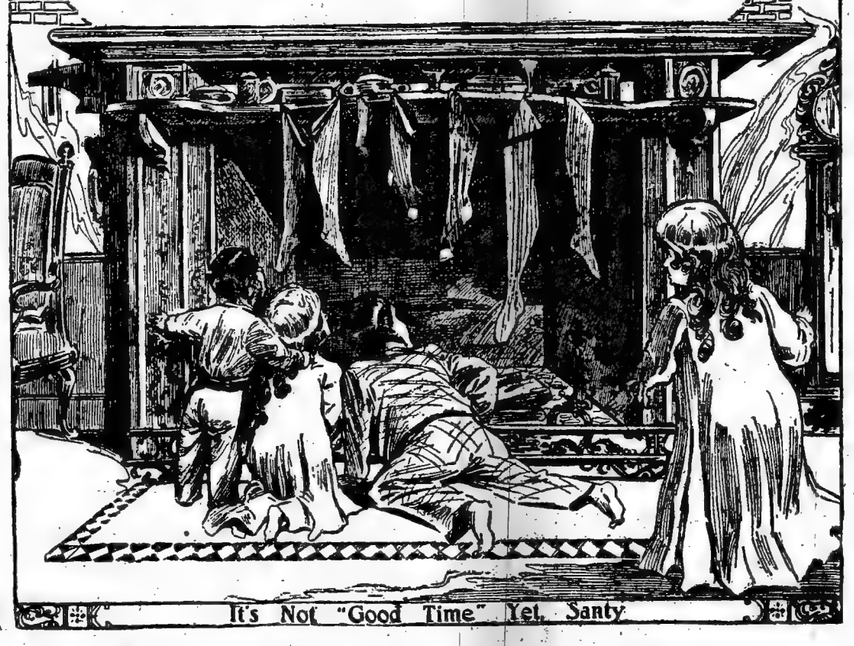

It's Not "Good Time" Yet, Santy

Men's $10 Blanket Robes
AT SIX DOLLARS!

WE have just secured a group of a hundred and two Blanket Bath Robes, Jacquard figured, in nine different patterns, that we can sell today at this handsome reduction.

They are exactly the robes that nine men out of ten would select from regular stocks. Desirable in pattern, of best quality blankets, and made by the best maker of robes in this country.

The best regular ten-dollar value we know of, **at $6 each!**

Broadway and Ninth.

Embroidered Silk Waist Patterns
HALF PRICE!

THIS is an offering by our Silk Store, of nearly two hundred Embroidered Waist Patterns—of Louisine, Crepe de Chine and Peau de Cygne, in white, black, light blue, pink; and many other shades. Each pattern is nicely boxed, and contains 3½ yards of 27-inch material, or 4 yards of 24-inch silk, with embroidered front and collar and cuffs, and many with embroidered backs.

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Suits of cheviot, canvas cloth, melton and tailoring materials; made with blouse, double-breasted and Norfolk jackets; stylish, well-finished skirts.

At $27.50, worth up to $40

Handsome Walking Suits of various materials; all well tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

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Bird Cage Hooks, 10c each.
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Cuttle Bone, 5c each.
Parrot Food, 15c box.
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Basement.

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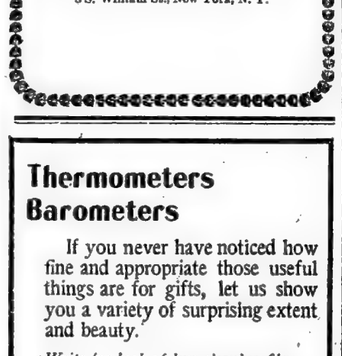

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A MILITARY COMIC OPERA

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" at the New York.

Plot of Love and Intrigue, with Military Uniforms and Patriotic Airs Arouses Audience's Enthusiasm.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home," according to the programme "a spectacular military opera" and according to the libretto "an American spectacular comic opera," in three acts, book by Stanislaus Stange, music by Julian Edwards, was produced last night for the first time in this city at the New York Theatre.

The production evidently made a favorable impression on the audience, which, owing to the stormy weather, only half filled the house, but which at certain points made up in volume of applause what it lacked in numbers. Indeed, at the end of the first act the enthusiasm broke forth in tremendous cheering—not certainly an every-day occurrence.

This ending of the first act, presenting a very spectacular climax, is probably the best thing in the performance, for the second act sags off decidedly, and the third act is so short, being merely a hurried disentanglement of the complications, that there is not much chance for a recovery.

Why the title "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was selected is not quite clear. All during the piece Johnny is not marching home, but is down on the Mississippi playing at war, and if war were such a series of pleasing adventures as the librettist has depicted, no sympathy would be wasted on the poor fighters.

The scene opens in the headquarters of the Union General, Allen, somewhere near the Mississippi in the year 1865. The General's daughter, Cordelia, has a birthday party to which she has invited the Union officers in nice blue suits with gilt cords, which evidently had never seen service, and a bevy of charming Southern belles, all dressed up in very expensive silk and satin dresses of the hoop-skirt variety, thus proving that the stories of Southern impoverishment at the end of the war are a pack of prevarications.

Cordelia, however, is not the heroine of the play, though Maude Lambert, who played the part, assisted materially in making it stand out from the others. The heroine is Cordelia's friend, Kate Pemberton, a Southern girl, who straightway falls in love with a Union Colonel, John Graham, who later turns out to be the long-lost son of Felix Graham, on whose plantation most of the action of the second part takes place. Kate has a brother, a mere boy, who is all fire for the Southern cause, and who persuades her to aid him in extracting valuable dispatches from Gen. Allen's pocket to send them by a Confederate spy to Gen. Lee.

Jonathan Phoenix, who has deserted from both armies, is mistaken for this spy by the boy and the papers are intrusted to him. When he finds that the possession of these papers would prove him a spy he throws them away, and Col. Graham picks them up by mistake, thinking the book which contains them to be his own pocketbook. Jonathan in the meantime is taken for the long-lost son of the planter Graham, and when Col. Graham, who is the real lost son, put forth his claims, Jonathan, knowing he has the telltale papers, denounces him as a spy. The Colonel, thinking his sweetheart and her family implicated, refuses to explain and is condemned to die. Jonathan then repents, tells the truth, and is himself condemned to death, but the timely announcement of peace saves his neck.

The plot, which is not new, is developed in a rather clumsy fashion, full of absurdities and impossibilities, but the music which has been written around it is lively and tuneful, and the score contains some good songs and stirring choruses.

There is only one shot fired during the whole performance, but the march of the soldiers at the end of the first act, with colors flying and bands playing, and the ever-present uniforms and flashing arms give it enough military color, even if false color, to please those who like to have their patriotism appealed to. A similar object is fulfilled by the constant use made by the composer of almost all the patriotic songs and songs of the period from "The Star-Spangled Banner" to "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground."

What the piece lacks most is humor. What little there was last night was supplied mainly by Miss Lambert, who was charming in a light comedy part, and by a volunteer in the audience, who single-handed applauded the sentence of the widow Constance Pemberton that "love knows no age," which convulsed the audience.

The part of Jonathan Phoenix, who has deserted from both Northern and Southern armies more than once, especially as played by George Backus, smacks strongly of the humor of Marks the lawyer, and in fact, many of the characters resemble those of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," even an old negro named Uncle Tom being among the characters.

The principals, besides those named, were W. G. Stewart as General Allen, Homer Lind as Colonel Graham, Lucille Saunders as the Widow Constance, Zetti Kennedy as Kate, the heroine, and W. H. Bray as Old Tom. They acquitted themselves well, as did the chorus. The scenery was attractive, if not always plausible, and the staging was good.

MR. LEOPOLD WINKLER'S CONCERT.

If sympathetic exposition or elucidation be the end and aim of piano playing, and, indeed, of instrumental interpretation in general, one can have little difficulty in placing Mr. Leopold Winkler very near the head of the list of our local virtuosi. The latest attestation of this proposition was made last evening at Knabe Hall to an audience which would doubtless have been more numerous but for the outrageous weather, but which could not have been more appreciative.

The programme did not attempt to detail the "evolution" of pianoforte music. It did not go back beyond Beethoven, and it did not come forward that side of Liszt and Tausig. But it was quite evident that all the solo pieces had been chosen because the pianist "believed" in them. They also sounded so. It is, indeed, a rare treat to have the pieces of a piano recital chosen by the reciter on purely musical grounds, and to have those grounds constantly kept in view. That was the case with this recital. Mr. Winkler has an ample technique, but he never obtrudes it on the hearer. It is always a "technique," a means to an end, never an end.

So it was last evening, even in the sixth Liszt rhapsodie, which passed in the last generation for a piece of dazzling and technical, nay pyrotechnical, virtuosity. And what was true of that was true of all the other pieces. The technique was subdued "to what it worked in," to the end of a sympathetic elucidation of the pianist's own favorite selections. And the result of such an interpretation of such a programme, including a Chopin fantasie and impromptu, a Schumann piano lied, a Schubert-Tausig transcription, and the Liszt rhapsodie, was to assure the audience of a sincere, sympathetic, and skillful pianist.

Mr. Winkler had the assistance of Miss Grace Tuttle, soprano, and of Miss Ruby Gerard Braun, violinist.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

It is announced that Mrs. Fiske will produce "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Macbeth" after next season. She would have been seen in them next year had not "Mary of Magdala" warranted her continuing in that production.

***

It is an open secret that Mrs. Osborn has wearied of the part of manager and is attempting to get some one to take the sublease of her Playhouse. George W. Lederer is mentioned as the one person who is thinking seriously of continuing the house, with Blanche Ring as a star.

***

The opening night of "When All the World Was Young" at the Princess has again been postponed, and it will be given to-morrow night instead of to-night.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have sent $400 for two seats for the Georgia Cayvan benefit at the Broadway, Jan. 13. The house is already more than half sold.

***

The spelling of the names of Maurice Grau's foreign singers is often confused, but an ordinary English one caused some confusion recently. It was spelled in every way except the right one, and now the press agent sends out the following note: "Kindly note that the exact spelling of the name of the new contralto at the Metropolitan Opera House should be Kirkby (no hyphen) Lunn."

SOME VAUDEVILLE LAUGHS

Features in This Week's Bills at Variety Theatres.

Large Audiences Prevail Despite Holiday Rush and Inclement Weather.

Two vaudeville artists stood on the stage of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall the other morning, their faces reflecting the blank despair of those who feel that they are "up against it." One was a man, the other a woman, and it would have been difficult to have determined which of the two was the more sorrowful. They had just arrived from Chicago, their names were down on the bill for appearance in the Hurtig & Seamon programme, but they were entirely minus the necessary wardrobe for their act. To go on in their ordinary street clothes was out of the question, for much of the success of their sketch was dependent on the grotesqueness of costume and make-up.

At this point, however, the stage manager of the music hall came to the rescue. Hurtig & Seamon have been engaged in theatricals so long with road companies and productions of their own that they have collected in the course of time enough wardrobe to stock any number of companies, not to speak of vaudeville artists.

The two disconsolate artists were shown into the wardrobe room, and in a few minutes their gloom was dispelled. Everything they required for their act was found, and, with a few trifling alterations, answered the purpose quite as well as their own property.

***

Louis Wesley, who is playing an engagement at Keith's this week, looks like Punchinello and has a penchant for playing practical jokes which add to the amusement of his auditors, though the joke is usually on them. He sings and dances, indulges in funny remarks, and makes "quick changes," removing his false mustache in full view of the audience. At one point in his performance last night he walked to the wings, held a brief confab with a stage hand who was visible there, and then returned to the centre of the stage, his voice and action indicating extreme nervousness.

"I shall have to crave your indulgence, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "but the stage manager informs me that there has been an accident and I must be excused for a few moments. It is nothing serious. Is there a doctor in the audience?"

After a moment's pause a serious-looking young man arose.

"I am a doctor," he said.

"Very well," said the comedian; "please don't leave the house, for I'm going to sing."

The roar of laughter that followed this bit of fooling was sufficiently spontaneous to indicate that the audience had undoubtedly been "taken in."

After some preliminary remarks, Wesley informed the audience that he would sing "In the Good Old Summer Time" backward, adding that it was a very difficult thing to do. Then, when the orchestra started to play the air, he calmly turned his back to the footlights, carrying out his promise to sing backward, but in a somewhat different manner from what had been expected. This is Wesley's first appearance in vaudeville in five years, and his turn wins much applause. He is a good acrobatic dancer, and in addition to his singing and dancing does a little recitation which pleases.

***

Although the week before Christmas is ordinarily set down as one of the dullest of the year in theatricals, the vaudeville houses seem not to be affected in the least. Probably it is something of a relief for strenuous shoppers to drop in for an hour or so during the afternoons, but it would be difficult to explain, with such climatic conditions as prevailed last night, why any one who did not have to do so should leave his or her happy home and fireside. Not so very long ago there were those who predicted that the top of the wave of vaudeville favor had been reached, but with the rain coming down in sheets last night, such houses as Hurtig & Seamon's, Proctor's, and Keith's were filled to overflowing. There was a steady stream of patronage at Huber's Museum, where the gold-toothed horse is on exhibition this week, and the Dewey and Eden Musée also enjoyed a large share of patronage. There is, perhaps, but one explanation after all—people like vaudeville, and they are willing to put up with inconvenience and discomfort, if necessary, to enjoy it. Otherwise such a rain as that of last night would have found empty chairs in all of these places.

And like the old circus posters—but with more truth—the vaudeville houses can point to the fact that they show "under waterproof," and that the bill is the same, "rain or shine."

***

There is perhaps no better illustration of the broad range of the present-day vaudeville performance than is to be found at Hurtig & Seamon's this week, where the feature of a good bill is Mme. Mantelli, to hear whom the people of Harlem are flocking in great numbers. Her efforts evoke tremendous enthusiasm at every performance, which is not surprising, for vaudeville audiences are, as a rule, singularly receptive and appreciative. The Hurtig & Seamon house is in some respects unique. The upper floor is given over to boxes, many of which are engaged for the season by members of Harlem families, who attend the performances with the regularity of operagoers at the Metropolitan. Old favorites are warmly welcomed, and newcomers are given a respectful hearing. As the bills are usually kept up to the standard these new comers quickly develop into favorites, also, and in the long run, everybody is satisfied and happy.

***

That the general idea of the sort of life led by vaudeville people is somewhat different from that which the public conceives it to be, was indicated by a scrap of conversation overheard on the stage at Keith's. A young woman—petite and attractive—who does a song and dance in the bill, had just finished her turn and was going up the stairs to her dressing room when one of the employes who evidently rejoiced in her acquaintance asked:

"Will you go and have a bit of supper afterward?"

"Oh, dear, no," she answered; "now, you know just what mamma would say if I did."

And she tripped up to her dressing room where mamma was waiting to take her home.

***

George M. Cohan probably writes as many successful vaudeville sketches as any one who is engaged in that profitable line of business. Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton are appearing in his sketch, "Hogan of the Hansom," at Keith's this week, and though it has been seen here before a description of it may be new to some. And it is a first-rate exhibit of the sort of thing that "goes" in the variety houses.

Mrs. Redmoney is infatuated with Percy Paraquette, an actor, and writes a note asking him to call at her home and hear her read a play, "a companion piece to 'Romeo and Juliet.'" She prepares a nice lunch for him, orders a case of champagne, and makes ready to receive him in state. While she is out of the room attending to some details of the feast, Hogan, the hansom driver, arrives, carrying Percy Parquette, who is so intoxicated that he cannot walk. Hogan, thinking the man is the husband of the lady of the house, decides to carry him into another room, where he can sleep off the effects of his overindulgence. Then Hogan comes back, sees the table spread with good things to eat, and decides to enjoy himself. While he is feasting Mrs. Redmoney comes in. She thinks he is the actor, in a new make-up put on for a joke, and he, in turn, takes her for one of the servants. When she recites tragically:

"Romeo! Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?" the hansom driver cannot restrain his firth.

"Ha, ha, Romeo!" he shouts, "why that's the name of Dugan's goat."

Then she asks him if he is fond of birds on toast.

"No," he replies, "but Oi do loike fish on Friday."

He is willing to stand for a good deal from her as long as she allows him to eat as much as he wants, but he rebels at the name of Percy.

"What do your people call you?" she asks.

"O," he answers, "Oi wouldn't think of usin' such language before ladies."

Now things of this sort don't read as if they were particularly funny, but a good oily brogue and the infectious influence of a lot of people around one anxious to be amused adds greatly to the effect.

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THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

A Large Audience Listens to Its Second Concert—Strauss's Sonata for Piano and Violin and Quartets by Schubert and Haydn.

The audience last evening at the second concert of the Kneisel Quartet gave a pretty tribute to the esteem in which that organization is held by the music lovers of this city by appearing in numbers scarcely diminished by the atrocities of the New York weather at its worst. Mr. Kneisel and his associates have often had occasion to put this esteem to the test through the singular fatality that has of late years attended the weather conditions under which they have played here. Such conditions concern the players in a string quartet even more than they do the audience—in the case of the Kneisel Quartet the effect upon the audience, as it seems, is almost a negligible one—on account of the sensitiveness of the stringed instruments to their influence.

It was evident last evening that this influence was felt in the spirit of the performance as well as in the incisiveness of the tone. There was not at any rate in the first item of the programme, quite all of the elastic energy and muscular vigor that Mr. Kneisel's listeners have been accustomed to. This was chiefly manifested in the beautiful A minor quartet of Schubert's with which the concert began. The result was a certain emphasis upon the elegiac spirit that pervades it, and a certain monotony of effect, especially as regards the tempo.

The first movement was taken with a deliberation that paid more regard to the composer's cautionary "ma non troppo" than to the "allegro" that stands at the head of it. And so when it came to the next following andante the theme—that beautiful melody from the entr'acte music of his "Rosamunde," with which Schubert was so enamored that he used it twice in other compositions—not only had the effect of a quicker movement, but was played in actually a more rapid beat. The minuet likewise went in such a measured tempo that some of its point was lost not only as to the contrast it should afford to the slow movement, but also as to its own rhythmic pulse.

The sonata by Richard Strauss for violin and piano is not familiar to New York through public performance. It is Strauss in his earlier spirit, his adherence to classic form and devotion to the ideal development of musical thoughts as such and for their own sake that he has since renounced for their employment in the service of purely external, poetic, and so to say, literary ideas. The sonata is music beautiful for what it is itself rather than for what it represents. The musical inspiration is fresh, spontaneous, and flowing.

The themes are striking in outline, ready for the plastic development the resourceful musician that Strauss had already shown himself to be. The rhythmically pregnant motive of the first movement is elaborated certainly for all there is in it, and perhaps a little more, but the method is extraordinarily skillful, and the detail of the work full of ingenuity and resource, and of fascinating effect. The second movement, called by the composer an "improvisation," is of ravishing beauty of melody, warm and romantic in its expression, truly poetic in its spirit. Here, too, the composer's command of varied and novel effects is delightfully shown; the cantilena of the violin is supported and contrasted with a pianoforte part of delicate efflorescence and iridescent color, raising its expressiveness to a higher power. The last movement is more a product of deliberate ingenuity, and is more artificial in its structure, less distinguished in its conception. It made the least appeal upon its first hearing of any of the three.

The sonata was superbly played; it was a piece of ensemble performance as nearly perfect as anything that Mr. Kneisel has presented here in a long time. In Mr. Lamond he had a coadjutor thoroughly in sympathy with his intentions, thoroughly master of the spirit of the work, and possessed of the finest feeling for the symmetry and balance that are a primary requisite for music of this type. As a solo performer Mr. Lamond has shown less sensibility for the subtler qualities of pianoforte playing than he did in this sonata, into which he put vigor, tenderness, delicacy, and shades of intimate expression. Mr. Kneisel played with the eloquence of a master and with the intention of impressing his conviction of the value of the music upon his hearers.

There followed a spirited and elastic performance of Haydn's quartet in D minor, opus 76, No. 2.

TENOR ANTHES PUNISHED.

As the result of joining the Maurice Grau opera company and leaving the Royal Court Theatre, at Dresden, Georg Anthes, Mr. Grau's new tenor, has been expelled by the King of Saxony from the Order of Albrecht. The King also has withdrawn from him his appointment as a royal Court singer. Mr. Anthes considers his treatment unjust, and says that he may possibly become an American citizen in consequence of it.

He received the news of his expulsion in a letter yesterday from Carl Buenz, the German Consul General, in this city. The letter reads:

New York, Dec. 10, 1902.

Honored Sir:

I am requested to announce to you that in consequence of a report from the Council of the Order, his Majesty the King of Saxony has decided that you have forfeited the First-Class Knight's Cross of the Order of Albrecht, owing to your attitude toward the General Direction of the Royal Musical Kapelle and the Court Theatre. In consequence it has become necessary to demand the return of the decoration from you and to strike your name out of the lists of the order.

Moreover, his Majesty the King has to inform you that your appointment as a royal Saxon Court singer is canceled.

In making to you, as I do by request, these announcements I beg you respectfully to deliver to me the insignia of the order above referred to, so that I may transmit it to the Council, and I also beg you to refrain in the future from assuming the title of a royal Saxon Court singer.

(Signed) The Imperial Consul General.
BUENZ.

The trouble dates back to last Spring, when Mr. Grau secured Mr. Anthes's services in a five-year contract. Mr. Anthes had been engaged at the Dresden Opera House since 1889, but he felt that an American engagement would increase his reputation and so asked at once to be released. He met with a refusal, and after giving three formal notices of his intention, in accordance with the law, deposited the $6,000 forfeit under his contract.

"While I regret the decision of his Majesty," said Mr. Anthes yesterday, "it doesn't reflect on my character as a man or an artist. I hold numerous decorations, among them being the Order of Wasa, given by King Oscar of Norway and Sweden, and one more or less doesn't mean that I am a better or worse artist. This action of his Majesty indicates the work of a clique of singers who are jealous of my American engagement. The order from which I am expelled is 150 years old, and I am the first to be expelled from it."

He thinks the action against him is intended as a warning to other German singers who are anxious to secure engagements in America.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

Announcement.
We will not keep open any night this week but Saturday.

TWO LECTURES.
You are invited to attend a Lecture on "Picturesque and Industrial Niagara Falls," illustrated by Moving Pictures and Stereopticon Views, in our Lecture Hall on the Sixth Floor. This Lecture will be given from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M. to-day.
At 3:30 to-day another lecture will given in the same place by Mr. Ed. J. Farron, entitled "A Tour Through Europe."

A Piano—The Ideal Christmas Gift

Fourth Floor.

A Piano is, beyond doubt, the superlative and ideal Christmas gift. When the poet sang—

"Oh, power divine, to bless! From care to save
And charm us from the cradle to the grave."—

he may have been inspired by the witchery of music.

Truly no instrument yields sweeter and more sympathetic music than the Piano. It is the one instrument which, above all others, has imbued the soul of musician and student with artistic and aesthetic inspiration and stimulation. The influence of the Piano in the home cannot be overrated. As rays of light centred upon a diamond produce exquisite iridescence of color, so is the warmth of the soul intensified through the medium of sweet, elevating music.

Here in New York's finest and best equipped piano warerooms will be found an assemblage of instruments that command recognition by reason of the fact that in them artistic perfection is truly embodied.

The Knabe is a Piano that represents the foremost attainment of expert piano structure. It enjoys, and well deserves, the reputation of being the most popular piano of the present day. Everything money and skill can accomplish is lavished upon the Knabe by its makers, and consequently the piano grows in favor from year to year. Besides the Knabe we handle the following well known pianos:—

GABLER, HOBART M. CABLE, DAVENPORT & TREACY, SCHUBERT,
PACKARD, BUSH & GERTS, PRICE & TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE.

All are instruments of high quality and marvels of piano-making, and each has received eloquent encomiums from renowned musical authorities and artists of critical discrimination. There's not one in the list but meets general appreciation in whatever quarter it goes.

Prices for Pianos Range from $165.00 to $1,500.00

and in every instance we guarantee the price to be the lowest obtainable anywhere for instruments of equal merit.

OUR MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN, PRIVILEGING YOU TO PAY FROM $6.00 TO $15.00 PER MONTH, MAKES IT INDEED AN EASY MATTER FOR THOSE WITH MODERATE INCOMES TO BUY REALLY WORTHY AND ARTISTIC PIANOS.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Piano business has, from the offstart, proven a distinctly artistic success, so if you're contemplating the purchase of a Piano for your own or somebody else's home, you cannot do better than come to the Simpson Crawford Co. Store. Here, as the various names mentioned above clearly show, is assembled an excellent range of instruments as it is possible to get together, the tonal qualities and beauties of which may be heard and seen to best advantage in our magnificent warerooms, which are considered the finest and best equipped in the country.

The Cecilian Makes an Ideal Christmas Present.

Any one, with or without a knowledge of piano playing, can easily manipulate the Cecilian.

Not only does this marvelous instrument enable you to hear the finest compositions of the world's most famous masters in your own home, but with it you can reproduce every shade of feeling that the composer intended, or your fancy suggests.

It is these excellent features, which are attested by hundreds of delighted men and women, that have gained for the Cecilian its well merited title of "The Perfect Piano Player."

The price of the Cecilian is $250.00, payable, if desired, in monthly instalments. Instruments purchased will be held for Christmas delivery, if desired.

Low Priced Books.

(Second Floor.)

There are few things that one can give that are so acceptable to all as a good book. In our new Book Department we are showing some special Books that, on account of both the prices and the subjects, rise above the level. Note carefully this short list—every single item is undervalued:

PERSONAL HISTORY OF U. S. GRANT, by Richardson; illustrated 79
VENICE OF TO-DAY, by F. Hopkinson Smith; the regular subscription edition of 20 parts; bound in one volume; a $25 book for $5.00
De Luxe edition $9.00
RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES; four volumes bound up in two; over 700,000 sets of this work have been sold at over twice our price; the set $3.10
Illustrated Edition of the HISTORY OF THE U. S. ARMY, by Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner; complete and unabridged, with 25 full-page lithographs in color; size 14x18, regular price $3.50, our price 98
Illustrated edition of the U. S. NAVY; a companion volume of the Army, by Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelly; illustrated in colors with every battleship, cruiser, etc., belonging to the Government in 1899; publisher's price $3.50, our price 98
THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH; Charles Reade's masterpiece; new Holiday edition; 1 vol., square, 12mo; beautifully illustrated and printed upon special paper; our price $2.60
RAND-McNALLY'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD; considered by all as the most complete Atlas ever published; containing large scale maps of every country and civil division upon the face of the earth; large one volume edition $7.75
AN OLD SWEETHEART OF MINE, by James Whitcomb Riley; illustrated in color by Howard Chandler Christy; by special arrangements we will present to each purchaser of the book a copy in colors of one of the original drawings, size 24x30; the price of the book, including picture, is $1.44

Our Line of Books for the Young

is particularly rich and our line is all new.

THE FAMOUS HENTY BOOKS; 30 titles 15
THE FAMOUS HENTY BOOKS; copyright edition; 30 titles that cannot be had in so-called cheap editions; our price 44
THE ALCOTT BOOKS, for girls; Little Men and Women Series 90
BOB, SON OF BATTLE, by Oliphant; published at $1.50, ... 85
THE FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS, by Margaret Sidney; new 16mo edition 25

Toys, Dolls and Games.

Toys in the Basement. Dolls and Games on Third Floor.

Walk through Toyland, in our great big Basement, or through Dollville, on the Third Floor, and you cannot help wishing you were a child again.

How the children delight in the thousand and one quaint and funny things here! Many of them are quite practical, too, but we cannot begin to tell about them, so, with Eugene Field, we'll sing:

Ho! But it's gay in Toyland, this merry, merry Girl-and-Boy-Land,
Where bright are the dreams and sunny the beams that gladden the faces in Joyland.

Games.

Bring the children to see our demonstration of the Richter's Stone Blocks. They are instructive as well as amusing, and come in all sizes at prices to suit all. You can build churches, bridges, houses, stables and many other models. Here are a few specimen prices:

Box P, set 20
Box Q, set 40
Box 4, set 80
Box 6, set $1.50
Box 8, set $3.25
Wedding Bells, special 39
Quoits, with covered rings ..... 39 and 75
Football Game, special 59
Dolly's Play House 89
Ring Toss ..... 25 and 75
Well seasoned ash Crokinole Board, well made, 25 hardwood disks 89
Bagatelle Board, with marbles ..... 29 to $3.50

Dolls.

Baby Dolls, with long white dresses, light or dark curly hair, blue or brown eyes ..... $1.00 and $1.50
21-inch Dolls, dressed in pretty pink and blue silk dresses, blue or brown moving eyes $5.00
Other Dressed Dolls with silk shoes and stockings, light or dark curly hair, large blue eyes, from ..... $2.00 to $8.00
The Florodora Waltzing Dolls are now being demonstrated on the Third Floor. Do not fail to see them. They are new comers, bright and attractive, and are small priced at 50
Dolly Gray, beautiful doll, light or dark curly hair, blue or brown moving eyes 49
Marguerite, 21½-inch doll, large eyes, curly hair; best value found anywhere 85

Toys.

Doll Go-Carts, steel gearing, fine finish, open wood frames; while they last 98
Reed Rockers, 27 inches high, close woven, strong and fine finish; special 89
All reed Chairs, close woven seat, open back $1.45
Wheelbarrows, oak finish ..... 45 and 98
Kindergarten Chairs ..... 49 and 59
Toy Carts ..... 25, 45 and 75
Small size Express Wagons, oak finish 49

Women's $2.00 Silk Hose, $1.35.
240 pairs Women's Pure Silk Black Hose; plain or open ribs; sheer qualities or medium weights; fast colors, a jobber's line of samples; the values are all about $2.00 pair or over; for Friday $1.35

Men's 50c. Hose, 3 Pairs for $1.
Men's fine quality Lisle or Cotton Half Hose; all imported novelties, embroidered and striped on black grounds; nearly all worth 50c. pair; at 35c. pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00

75c. Domet Night Shirts, 59c.
Men's heavy weight fancy striped Domet Flannel Night Shirts; large, full sized, and 52 inches long; collar and pocket; wash and wear well. Sold regularly at 75c; special at 59c

Leather and Fancy Goods.

First Floor.

What to buy? It's a problem that keeps one guessing, but it can easily be solved if you visit our Leather Goods Store, which holds thousands of rare and fine things, gathered from almost every land under the sun. Of course, assortments are at their best now—the tide is at its flood. So the earlier you come the better, because you select from full stocks and buy leisurely and in comfort.

Wrist Bags, in tan, gray and black suede, fancy jeweled frame, inside pocket; also made in alligator, seal or walrus leather, $1.95
Fitted Wrist Bags, containing purse, card case and vinaigrette, in sea lion leather, moire lining $6.75
New style Carriage Bag; also useful for shopping purposes, $6.50
Chatelaine Bags, exact copies of sterling silver mountings, in German silver and sea lion leather $9.75
Imported Morocco square Wrist Bags, finely jewelled, snake or double wire chains ..... $4.95 and $5.50
Misses' Wrist Bags, in hornback alligator and lizard, jewelled frames $1.95
Chatelaines, covered or metal frames, all leather 50
Misses' Wrist Bags, leather with jewelled frames, in all colors, each 50
Pocketbooks for the little ones 25
Suede Wrist Bags, medium size, jewelled frames 75
Also oblong and round oak stands holding 300 chips and 2 packs of cards; usually $6.00, for $4.50
Chamois Opera Bags, purse attached ..... $1.25 and $1.35
Fancy Smoking Sets in all colors, prettily decorated, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
Ash Receivers; exact fac similes of finest art designs, each 29 and 50
Shaving Sets, holding brush, cup and good razor, in fancy box $1.95
Shaving Pads; most useful gifts; each 50
A beautiful line of silk and satin Belts, with fancy buckles, in entirely new designs, in white or black effects, from 50 to $5.25
An importation of Fans which should have reached us Nov. 15th was delayed. You may therefore purchase the $1.00 kinds for 50; white, black, and light colors are in the assortment.
Also a beautiful Empire size; decorations are artistic and chaste $1.50
For the Poker Player; round oak stands, oxidized handles, holding 200 chips; usually $3.75, for $2.25

LOCAL DELIVERY OF COAL

Dealers Aided Greatly by the Warmer Weather.

Aldermen Vote $250,000 to Buy Fuel for the Poor—President Baer Says the Operators Are Doing Their Best.

It was generally admitted by the coal dealers that conditions were better for delivering coal yesterday. The warm rain melted the frozen lumps at the docks, and from the time the fuel left the docks until it was delivered the handling of the coal was more expeditious. At the same time many dealers asserted that New York may be hard up for coal all Winter, and that, in view of the shortage, there will not be enough to go around.

There were loud complaints about unequal distribution of coal. While some persons seem to be able to get all the coal they want, others can get none, and for several days the coal departments of the carrying companies have been inundated with complaints. A representative of the Communipaw Coal Company said:

"To-day we are delivery full loads instead of half loads. We have had for the past two days to put four horses to five-ton trucks or else to send out two or three tons, instead of five at a time. To-day coal is no more plentiful, but it is simply easier to handle. Coal will be scarce until the Spring under the most favorable circumstances."

There was no coal for sale yesterday by the pail at Alfred Barber's Sons depot, 377 Water Street, though a long line of people waited there, and were bitterly disappointed when the coal was not forthcoming. Mr. Barber said that the lack of coal was owing to the delays in shipment. He expected 10,000 tons for distribution this week, of which 2,000 will be here to-day.

A large number of people were also supplied with coal at the depot established by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army announced that Major Ludgate had been placed in charge of the distribution of coal at the new branch headquarters of the army in Chatham Square, which is a ten-story building. The army has rented the basement and nine of the floors, but the first floor is occupied by a saloon.

"We have an option on the building for $150,000," he said, "and will try to secure the whole building on Jan. 1, when the option closes. Major Ludgate will open the new depot for fuel in the basement to-morrow morning with a large supply of coal, and it will be the main emergency fuel depot. Major Ludgate will also have a general supervision over the other depots."

The Board of Aldermen yesterday voted $250,000 to buy coal for the poor of the city. The resolution passed last week voting $100,000 for this purpose was recalled.

Tenement House Commissioner De Forest, when asked last evening what he thought of the action of the Aldermen, said: "I have already gone on record on that matter. It was altogether unnecessary. The agencies already at work can cope with the situation."

President Baer of the Reading Road was in town yesterday for several hours. He said that all the companies were doing their best to let New York have as much coal as possible.

"We know," he continued, "that New York has a capacious maw for coal, but we have to look after New England, too. Neither dealers nor operators are holding back any coal, and to-day, when it is not freezing, ought to be a good day for deliveries. The charge that the railroads are selling railroad coal to independents for disposal in the open market is absolutely false. We are doing all in our power to keep down the price of coal and to get it to market quickly. As for the talk of there being quantities of coal held up in New Jersey, there is not one particle of truth in it. The only coal delayed that I know of is that which our fleet of boats bound for Boston has on board. They had to seek shelter from the storm. New York is getting fully its share."

Mr. Baer denounced independent operators for forcing up the wholesale price of their coal to $11.50 a ton, but said that the railroads could not compel them to sell at company prices or as common carriers refuse to carry their coal.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOLS CLOSE.

No Fuel to Keep the Pupils Warm—Mills and Factories Also Shut Down.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—The School Board to-day ordered closed beginning to-morrow all the public schools which cannot be properly heated through lack of fuel. About 100 buildings come within scope of the order and 20,000 pupils will have to take a vacation until Jan. 5, in place of the usual one week's vacation beginning Dec. 24.

Shortage of fuel has caused the shutdown of the Queen Dyeing Company, employing 200 hands, and the Clyde Print Works, employing 650. The Morgan Mills at Johnston are forced to stop the operation of heavy machinery because of lack of sufficient steam power.

Half a dozen mills and bleacheries here have only meagre amounts of coal on hand.

IMPLICATIONS BY GOMPERS.

Labor Chief Insinuates That Coal Operators Import Foreigners to Work in Mines.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that the mine workers announced yesterday that they had closed their case with the exception of calling one more witness, the entire two sessions of the strike commission to-day were consumed in hearing witnesses for the men. The most important testimony was given by John C. Haddock, an individual operator, and President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The principal point in Mr. Haddock's testimony was that he favored giving the mine workers concessions, under certain conditions. Mr. Gompers created a stir when he strongly implied during his examination that the coal companies are responsible in bringing immigrants to the coal regions.

On the question of the recognition of unions, Mr. Gompers said employers made a mistake when they refused to recognize organized labor. The employer, he said, has no moral right to refuse to confer with a committee of his employes.

Mr. Gompers was cross-examined by James Torrey, counsel of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Mr. Torrey asked the witness if he did not believe that members of the United Mine Workers of America should be twenty-one years of age, and able to read and write before they are admitted to membership in the union.

To this the witness replied:

"Yes—ten years from now, and when the companies stop bringing illiterate foreigners to this country."

"They are brought here by the companies, and the labor union must protect them, and see that they get their rights."

Mr. Torrey asked him if he can prove that coal companies were guilty of such a thing, and the witness replied that he felt certain it was true, because he had seen copies of circulars which have been sent around in Southern Europe asking people to come into Pennsylvania, as there was plenty of money to be earned in the mines.

Mr. Torrey asked him if steamship companies were not the authors of those circulars, to which Mr. Gompers replied that he had seen ten, twenty, and thirty men huddled together in huts in the anthracite coal fields, and he noted that it wasn't long after they arrived here that they were given employment in the mines.

He offered to give to the commission the name of a man who could give the facts to the commission. He did not care to make his name public.

Henry D. Lloyd, for the miners, renewed his attempt to get on the records the matter of the alleged extortionate and discriminating freight rates of coal-carrying railroads, and the fact that a monopoly existed. He made the point that as a result of the monopoly the low level of wages in the anthracite field was unnatural, and the miners looked forward to the commission to give them the largest measure of relief in its power.

Chairman Gray in rendering his decision said the commission felt that the issues must be reasonably confined to the four corners of the submission of both sides. The claim that extortionate freight rates were being charged and that a monopoly existed might or might not be true. If the commission did go into these phases it would not affect the commission one way or the other.

He said: "If we did go into it the question of the justifiableness of the miners' demands still remains. If hereafter it is made necessary to go into those wider fields the commission will not deny the right of the miners to be heard."

Just before the recess was taken the miners presented a chart showing the fluctuation in the production of coal for ten years. The production last year, the miners claim, was abnormal, being 10 per cent. above the average for the previous ten years.

LAW TO PROTECT CHILDREN.

Coal Strike Commission Would Forbid Their Working at Night—An Investigation of Girls' Testimony.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 16.—When the coal strike commission met to-day Chairman Gray opened the proceedings by saying that the Commissioners were impressed with the spectacle of the little girls who were before the commission yesterday and testified that they worked all night.

He said the people of the community and citizens of the Commonwealth should not let the incident pass without taking some steps to have the Legislature of Pennsylvania seriously consider the enactment of a law that will forbid the employment of children at night.

At the suggestion of the commission the statement of the wages of the fathers of two of the girls was presented. One earned more than $1,000 last year and the other over $900.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—Factory Inspector James Campbell to-day directed Deputy E. W. Bishop to investigate the testimony given before the coal strike commission at Scranton yesterday in regard to little girls working at night and report promptly.

MANY MINES FLOODED BY RAINS.

Output in Vicinity of Tamaqua, Penn., Will Be Diminished.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Dec. 16.—Nearly all the mines in this section are flooded as the result of the heavy rainstorm which has prevailed in this section since last night.

As a result it is expected that the shipments to the market from this section between now and the first of the new year will be small.

NEW YORK CITY TRAVEL.

924,754,211 Passengers Rode on Elevated and Surface Lines Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the surface and elevated railroads of the City of New York carried 924,754,211 original passengers; that is, passengers paying fares. Counting the transfers, the total number of passengers carried was 1,160,030,344. It has been estimated that the railroads of New York City carried last year over one and one-half billion passengers. This is not the fact, for the reports of the railroads which have been sworn to and filed with the State Railroad Commissioners show that the surface railroads, excepting steam, and including the elevated roads, did not in the aggregate carry to exceed a billion and a half passengers.

The passenger who pays his fare is the one who is of the most consequence. Therefore, these figures are of importance:

	Original.	Including Transfers.
Manhattan and Bronx	625,547,434	802,134,809
Brooklyn	299,206,777	357,875,435

The original passengers riding on the cars in Manhattan were distributed as follows: On the street surface roads, 410,287,089; on the elevated 215,259,345. There being no transfers on the elevated makes the total transfers on the street surface roads, 176,726,464. These figures, when compared with those of the preceding year, show that the passengers carried decreased 7,895,446 on the street surface and increased 25,213,604 on the elevated. The decrease on the street surface roads of Manhattan and the Bronx was not in original passengers, but in transfers, as these figures will show:

	1902.	1901.
Original passengers	410,287,089	392,117,069
Increase	18,170,020	

This year there are fifteen railroad companies operating in the territory of Manhattan and the Bronx, which is an increase of two companies over last year. The length of tracks operated by these companies is 216.491 miles, against 206.613 miles last year.

The surface and elevated roads of Brooklyn carried during the past year 357,875,435 passengers, including transfers. The original passengers numbered 299,206,777. There is no way to separate the elevated from the surface road passengers, for the report of the Brooklyn Heights Company makes no distinction. The lines of this company carried during the year 296,534,777 passengers, including transfers, and 240,394,676 original passengers. The increase in total number of passengers was 10,719,524. The statistics of original passengers for both years are:

	1902.	1901.
Original passengers	299,206,777	283,546,691
Increase	15,660,086	

Eight companies operate the railroads of Brooklyn, which is unchanged from last year. The track mileage this year is 330.217; last year, 328.394.

These figures show that there are more than two millions of passengers carried on the cars of the several lines of railroads operating in Greater New York every day in the year.

VISIT OF BOER GENERALS.

They Will First Go to South Africa to Co-operate with Mr. Chamberlain.

In reply to a letter from a committee of the Trustees of the Holland Society to Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey, now in Brussels, tendering the courtesies of the society and co-operation during their contemplated visit to this country, a letter from Gen. Botha was received yesterday. In it he said:

You will no doubt be aware that Mr. Chamberlain has left for South Africa. He has promised to investigate matters there and to give our people further pecuniary assistance if he finds that necessary. For this season we shall not at present visit America, as we are returning to South Africa because we consider that we shall be better serving our people to meet Mr. Chamberlain there and personally helping to let him see how great the need is in our devastated country, and giving him all possible information there. When we have done that we propose to go to America, and will take the liberty of informing you further about our visit. We shall be only too pleased to meet you.

I regret to see that so many of our fellow-countrymen are already busy trying to raise funds in America. I wish to remark that no one there represents our people nor is there on any mission from our people, or in any way connected with us and our mission.

WOULD END INVESTIGATION.

Mount Vernon's Mayor Restrained from Paying Out Money to Search the City's Accounts.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, to-day issued an order restraining Mayor Fisk, the City Clerk, and the Controller of this city from paying any money to S. E. Patterson, the public account of New York City, who is conducting an examination of the affairs of this city covering a period of several years. The examination is costing about $3,000 a month, and is likely to cost the city about $30,000 before it is completed. Many claim it will bring no good, as no such amount can be recovered from those who are supposed to have defrauded the city.

The order was obtained by Frederick T. Foster and Richard Winfield, as taxpayers. It was said to-night that even if the city might eventually be permanently restrained from paying the bills of the accountant, money would be raised by public subscription.

Broker Ill in a Hospital.

H. M. Le Count, a cotton broker living at New Rochelle, who had offices in the Cotton Exchange Building, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital last night suffering from a brain trouble resembling apoplexy somewhat. It was said at the hospital that he was in a serious condition, with a fighting chance for life.

A KNABE PIANO as an Xmas Gift

will prove not alone acceptable this year, but will be a life-long Christmas remembrance, and one that can give pleasure to the recipient EVERY DAY OF EVERY YEAR during the 20th Century.

Visit the Magnificent Exhibit of Art Pianos at OUR NEW YORK WAREROOMS 156 Fifth Ave., cor. 20th St.

WM. KNABE & COMPANY

Delivery

Christmas gifts become Christmas promises when intrusted to some shops for delivery. That is not one of our faults. Living up to promises (especially relative to delivery) is a veritable mania with us. When we say it will be there at a specified time, depend upon it it will be there. We recognize no obstacles. You may purchase here until the eleventh hour and rest assured it will be delivered by Christmas. We will pack them in neat and tasteful boxes that will add to the attractiveness of the gift, be it what it may.

Until Christmas the Store Will Be Open Evenings

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

LAWYER ABANDONS HIS CASE IN COURT

Hospital Physicians Testify to Fraud in Damage Suit.

Kelly, Who Sued for $50,000, Has Been a Clinic Exhibit of Hysteria for Fourteen Years.

Luke D. Stapleton, as attorney for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, yesterday revealed what he claimed to be a plot to exact from the railway company $50,000 on a fraudulent claim. The revelation, made in a sensational manner by means of the testimony of five physicians, one of whom is Dr. Alexander Lambert, professor in the Cornell University Medical College, came out in the trial of the suit brought by William Kelly against the railway company before Justice Marean and a jury in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

When Justice Marean heard the testimony he declared that the case was saturated with fraud, and the attorney for the plaintiff, Jacob M. Birnbaum, formally withdrew from the case, saying that he himself had been deceived.

William Kelly, the plaintiff, is known as a clinic exhibit of hysteria major throughout the City of New York. He is forty-five years old, and lives on Second Avenue, Manhattan. Some fifteen years ago he was injured in the freight yards at Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, and as a result of his injuries developed hysteria major. He became afflicted with double vision, hysterical tremors, and paralysis. His lower limbs are crippled. Dr. Lambert, being called to treat him, found in him a subject for lectures, and has since used him in the various hospitals of the city.

On April 8, 1901, Kelly was knocked down by a car at Eighth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street and was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital where he was discharged the same day. Later he caused an action to be brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $50,000, retaining Mr. Birnbaum as his attorney.

In his complaint Kelly declared that he had been dragged a half block by the car, his skull fractured, and his legs injured. He then alleged that as a result of his injuries he was afflicted with double vision, paralysis, and all the other injuries, by means of which, it is alleged, he had made his living previously.

Kelly himself had been on the stand and made a pitiful spectacle. He had had several hysterical convulsions during the forenoon. Several witnesses, including Theresa Kelly, his wife, had testified that he had been strong and well before the accident.

Mr. Stapleton, in his opening address to the jury, declared that he would show that the case was a most gigantic fraud, and then called Dr. Lambert, who testified that Kelly was an old patient and that his condition was worse in 1889 than at present. He said that he had used Kelly as an exhibit for lectures before Cornell students for the last fourteen years, and knew him very well.

Dr. Frederick Peterson of the College of Physicians and Surgeons testified that he had used Kelly in his lectures on nervous diseases prior to the time of the accident. Drs. Theodore M. Abbott and John H. Bleu were also called. Dr. Bleu testified that he was house physician at Bellevue Hospital, and that Kelly, or some one representing him, had attempted to bribe him by offering $500 to him if he would refrain from testifying in the present action, and would withhold records. A letter written to Dr. Bleu embodying such an offer was introduced in evidence.

Policeman William H. Michaels testified that the inquiries received by Kelly were trifling and said that he had been offered $25 by the plaintiff's attorney.

"For what?" asked Mr. Stapleton.

"Why, to give favorable testimony for the plaintiff," was the reply.

Mr. Birnbaum then took the stand. He said: "I have been surprised by these revelations. I did not prepare the case, and was forced into the trial. I will give the defendants a non-suit, if your Honor pleases, and will never have anything more to do with it."

Mr. Stapleton replied that he did not want a non-suit, but would insist on the case going to the jury, and Lawyer Bert Hanson, who was associated with Mr. Birnbaum in the suit, said he would proceed with the examination of witnesses. He said that he did not believe that the plaintiff should be abandoned.

"Can you afford to defend him when his rights are so mixed up with an effort to defraud this court?" asked Justice Marean.

"He is my client," responded Mr. Hanson.

Justice Marean then adjourned the case until this morning.

Accused Labor Leader Discharged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Martin F. Murphy, President of the New York Federation of Labor, was arraigned before Judge Murphy to-day on the charge of assault in the first degree. The specific charge against Murphy was that of firing revolver shots at Edward R. Seipp, foreman of the Snow Steam Pump Works, on the morning of Dec. 5 last. After hearing the evidence Judge Murphy discharged the labor leader.

WANT SUBWAY STATION

West Siders Object to Change of Plans at 104th Street.

Mass Meeting Views Consolidation of Underground and Elevated with Suspicion.

There was a large attendance last night in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, to protest against the plan of the Rapid Transit Subway Company to do away with the proposed station at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

It was asserted that the subway interests, having obtained control of the Manhattan elevated road, were disregarding pledges and directing their efforts to compel residents on the upper west side to utilize the overhead system.

Judson Lawson presided. He declared that the proposed change from One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West to the Boulevard and a near-by street would be a positive injury, as the subway would be of no use to residents of the district unless they went to Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway or One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lenox Avenue. The idea of abandoning the station at One Hundred and Fourth Street had not been thought of until the subway and elevated systems were merged.

Frederick M. Cook of Manhattan Avenue asserted that the merger had done away with all opposition, and that the subway management now was in a position to run the system to suit itself, regardless of the wishes or needs of the people.

The speakers maintained that in June last William Barclay Parsons, the engineer, had favored a station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West, but a few days ago had changed his views. This proposed change would be a great inconvenience to people east of Columbus Avenue, between Eighty-first and One Hundred and Seventh Streets, where the population had very largely increased and where the elevated stations were many blocks apart.

The contention was that the abandonment of the proposed station at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street was not on account of steep grades, as alleged, but really to force the public to use the elevated road.

Assemblyman Julius H. Seymour, Charles H. Coler, and Assemblyman William S. Bennet opposed the abandonment of the station, and Mr. Bennet asserted that the transit accommodations furnished New Yorkers would not be tolerated in cities of the third class.

Ex-Senator C. C. Hunt of Illinois, F. T. Newbury, and George C. Snedden spoke in a similar strain, and then Alderman Armitage Mathews was called on. He said:

"I voted against the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise to-day and I am not here to defend my course. I am not opposed to the tunnel, but I am opposed to the terms of the contract. The Rapid Transit Commission is good in making contracts and quick in changing the terms when you don't expect it. Some years ago a railroad station was to be built at a certain point at King's Bridge. Persons bought property and the route was changed so the speculation did not prove profitable.

"The members of the Rapid Transit Commission are not so high-minded as many people suppose. I have nothing to say against the characters of the gentlemen, but while they are well paid, they have to rely on their counsel and engineers. One Commissioner has been paid at the rate of $250 for each meeting he attended. These Rapid Transit Commissioners send resolutions and contracts to the Board of Aldermen and tel us if we don't pass them they will go to the Legislature.

"I am in favor of rapid transit, better transit, and the tunnel, but there is nothing in the contract which says when, how, and what trains shall be run. Railroad companies are not philanthropists, and the Rapid Transit Commission is a self-perpetuating body accountable to nobody.

"It is alleged that the change in the location of the proposed station is the result of real estate speculation. Some men bought land that others wanted, and the latter, being disappointed, are seeking satisfaction. I regret that the Aldermen cannot determine the location of stations as well as they can establish routes."

L. J. Arthur, Samuel Green, Senator-elect Russell, James W. Conway, and Andrew Donohue also spoke. Mr. Green scored Engineer Parsons and charged he had been guilty of a deliberate misstatement to the Mayor with regard to the grades at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West.

Remarks were then made by George Grotz, Mrs. Letitia Ferris, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, and M. Edward Downey, all in favor of the object of the meeting, and then resolutions offered by Assemblyman Bennett were adopted. These provided for a committee of thirty to wait on the Rapid Transit Commission to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Lawson will serve as Chairman.

J. B. McDonald, the contractor, said last night that the proposed new station at One Hundred and Third Street and the Boulevard would answer all purposes and that there was no reasonable ground for complaint.

Church Mission Rummage Sale.

With the idea of providing the needy with useful articles at a nominal price, the Woman's Home Mission Society of Mount Morris Baptist Church will hold a rummage sale at 255 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday.

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LONG ISLAND BANK MERGER.

The Consolidated Institution to Operate Under a State Charter.

The merger of the local State banks of Flushing, Jamaica, and Far Rockaway is now practically complete. The title of the consolidated banks will be the Bank of Long Island, which will continue to operate under its State charter. The President is F. R. Smith of the Jamaica Bank. The bank building at Jamaica will be used as the central building, while those at Flushing and Far Rockaway will be operated as branches on the same basis as the Jamaica Bank has been operating branches at Elmhurst and College Point. These branches will also be continued. For the present the capitalization will be but $100,000, but within a short time it is to be increased five-fold.

The merger is said to be in a way a result of the Corn Exchange Bank of Manhattan securing control of other banks in this borough. These have for almost two years been operated as branches of the Corn Exchange Bank, and this fact was found, it is said, to operate against the smaller banks, and caused many to transfer old-standing accounts from the small local banks to the branches of the big concern.

The promoters of the Bank of Long Island expect to extend its operations outside of Queens Borough and to eventually establish branches in the various larger villages in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

POOR DAY FOR HANDKERCHIEFS

One by Mrs. Roosevelt Fetches But $1.85 and One by Mrs. Odell $1.75 at the Country Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A feature of a Presbyterian church fair held at Milford, a village near here, last Saturday night was an auction sale of handkerchiefs donated by Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, and by Mrs. Odell, wife of Gov. Odell.

The prices realized from the sale of the handkerchiefs were disappointing to the manager of the fair. Both were knocked down to a young farmer, who was the most spirited and highest bidder. The Roosevelt handkerchief brought only $1.85 and the other 10 cents less. The handkerchiefs were of linen and very plain. To each was attached the card of the sender.

DIED IN DEPARTMENT STORE.

Syracuse Woman Drank from a Bottle, and Expired at Once.

Seating herself in a chair in the women's waiting room in The Siegel-Cooper Company's store at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Frances Theresa Cahill drank from a bottle labeled "Sherry Wine." She fell back the next minute. A call was sent to the New York Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Hitchroth found the woman dead.

The death was reported to Coroner Scholer. He took the bottle in charge. It contained a liquid giving forth an aroma like that of wine. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment at Eighth Avenue and Ninteenth Street.

The woman had the card of an Eighth Avenue dentist in her possession. The dentist said that he had treated her in the afternoon. Miss Cahill was thirty-five years old, and lived in Syracuse. She came here three months ago for her health.

OLD MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatality at Fire in Amsterdam, N. Y.—Property Loss $10,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Robert F. Owens's block, composed of stores on the first floor and flats on the second and third floors, was badly damaged by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. Peter Fury, aged eighty years, was burned to death.

The fire caught in his room and he perished before aid could reach him. Robert F. Owens and W. H. Hobbins were painfully burned.

The stores were occupied by Alderman John Kelly, Jr., café; W. H. Hobbins, undertaker, and A. D. Ogden, pianos and organs. They were damaged by water, the fire being confined to the upper stories of the building. The total loss is $10,000; covered by insurance.

Flood at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 16.—The high tide to-day in Staten Island Sound flooded the boiler rooms of several industrial plants along the shore, and caused them to shut down. All outdoor work at the Crescent shipyards had to be abandoned. All the schools closed at noon, as it was considered dangerous to allow the children to return through the water and slush which was several inches deed in the streets.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—O. C. Mead, Louisville.

IMPERIAL—O. G. Traphagen, Honolulu.

PARK AVENUE—Judge A. G. Phelps-Dodge, Danville, Ill.

GRAND—Col. E. P. Pearson, United States Army; Capt. W. C. Forbush, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Charles Belsbury, Manchester, England; R. B. Swift, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Capt. T. R. Kenney, United States Army; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson.

PLAZA—F. W. Huidekoper, Washington; Thomas H. Gibbs, Newport; R. G. Savage, Louisville.

SAVOY—George H. Franklyn, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—J. T. Fletcher, Detroit; Austin G. Nicola, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—Major H. C. Dennis, United States Army; Major F. B. Weeks, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—F. G. Du Bigne, Atlanta.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. M. Bigelow, Pittsburg; F. I. Foss, Crete; Goodwin Lee, Chickamauga, Tenn.

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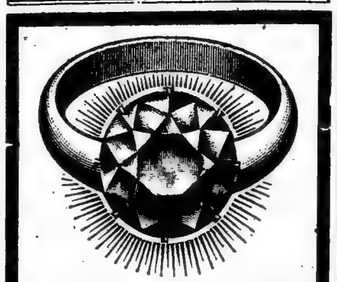

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Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Kuppenheimer, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sampliner, A. W. & J., Co., Cleveland, Ohio; P. H. Sampliner, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Chalifoux, J. L., Lowell, Mass.; clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson Brothers & Walden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. B. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Powers, dry goods; 428 Broadway; Holland House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

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YALE BEATEN IN HOCKEY

Season Opened by a Close Game in St. Nicholas Rink.

Hockey Club of New York Wins by Two Goals to One—New Canadians on the Team.

Yale was defeated by the Hockey Club of New York last night in the first hockey match of the season, which was played in the St. Nicholas Rink, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. The game was a closely contested one, as the victors won by the narrow score of 2 goals to 1. Notwithstanding the unfavorable night, the attendance was large and there was a fair Yale delegation to stir up considerable enthusiasm.

Yale holds the intercollegiate hockey championship, and the sympathizers of the collegians had anticipated a victory. These hopes were sustained throughout the first half, for Yale made the only goal. A distinct surprise awaited the blue team in the final half, when the Hockey Club, by a series of fast and cleverly executed plays, first tied the game and then forged ahead just enough to win. The Yale players worked furiously in the last five minutes in an effort to square accounts, but the referee's whistle sounded before the coveted goal was made.

Both teams showed new material in some of the positions. The Hockey Club brought out three new players—Clarke, McKenzie, and Butler—all Canadians, the first two coming from Halifax and Butler from Montreal. They are all skilled players, and added material strength to the team. Only three of the seven Yale men played on the college team last season—Stern, Hitchcock, (the Captain,) and Potter. The others, however, have had wide experience in hockey, and demonstrated that Yale will have a strong team this Winter.

Russell, the Hockey Club Captain, and Marcus for Yale faced off, and for ten minutes the puck was kept flying back and forth over the ice without any material advantage, although the Hockey Club players were in the Yale territory the greater part of the time. Hitchcock and Sellick played a grand defensive game and stopped many clever goal shots. Stern himself guarding the goal with unceasing watchfulness. Hitchcock and Dilworth, who had taken Rowland's place as one of the Yale forwards, finally managed to force the puck into their enemies' territory, and Oliver seized a chance to make a long try for a goal. Ellison, the Hockey Club goal keeper, stopped the puck from going into the net, but he made a low return, and the Yale players immediately got possession of the puck, and after a short scrimmage Marcus scored the goal for Yale and the first point of the game.

Some furious playing followed, and just as time was called McKenzie, one of the Hockey Club's new men, fell in a scrimmage, and in the melee had his wrist badly cut. His place was taken by De Casanova, who did splendid work in the second half.

The second half started rather slowly, but the players soon warmed up to work, and some splendid passing was seen. Phillips made a long carry of the puck close to the Yale goal, and Russell made an effort to put it in the net, but Hitchcock saved it in the nick of time. Sellick then carried it up toward the Hocky Club goal and Hitchcock made a long drive to score, but without success. Newbury then returned the puck to the other side of the rink only to have Marcus take it when near the goal and run it back again. The playing grew livelier every minute, and after some brisk playing De Casanova carried the pack close to the goal, then passing it to Russell, who shot it into the net by a quick stroke.

The score was now even, but in the remaining play the local team showed superior team work. Within less than a minute Russell barely missed a goal, and the Yale lads were constantly kept on the defensive. Russell and Sellick then engaged in a little hot tussle for the rubber, and De Casanova soon got into the struggle. The puck was hit across the rink, when Russell returned it and De Casanova, getting it close to the goal, shot it in and made the winning point.

Yale tried hard to score, but without avail, and the game closed after a pretty stop by Hitchcock after a long run by Russel with the puck down the ice.

The line-up:

Hockey Club. 2,	Position.	Yale. 1.
Ellison	Goal	Stern
Clarke	Point	Sellick
Newbury	Coverpoint	Hitchcock
Russell	Forward.	Rowland, Dilworth
Phillips	Forward	Potter
McKenzie, De Casanova	Forward	Oliver
Butler	Forward	Marcus

Goals—Hockey Club, Russell and De Casanova; Yale, Marcus. Referee—L. Balden, St. Nicholas Club. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

The Andover and Cutler School teams will play a game in the St. Nicholas Rink tonight.

SECRET CONFERENCE AT YALE.

Harvard and Yale Athletic Committees Discuss Eligibility Rules.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16.—A lengthy conference began this afternoon and ended to-night between Prof. Ira N. Hollis, Chairman of the Athletic Committee; E. E. Krumhaar, 1904, and J. J. Storrow, 1885, for Harvard, and Walter Camp, Theodore S. Woolsey, Henry B. Sargent, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and Captains and managers of Yale's Athletic Association. The conference was held quietly at the home of one of the Yale members.

The Harvard representatives left the city to-night to return to Cambridge. They made no statement for publication. Not much could be learned from the Yale members of the committee. They referred inquirers to Mr. Camp, who is Chairman of the committee, but Mr. Camp would only say that the conference was an amicable one and that it adjourned with some progress noted, but no agreement was reached. The conference committee will hold another session after the Christmas holidays, probably in Cambridge. Mr. Camp said that the general matter of eligibility rules was discussed at length, but no final draft of such rules was prepared or submitted.

BASEBALL IN THE SOUTH.

Harmony Agreement for One League Adopted at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16.—A meeting of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs, held here to-day, adopted the peace agreement reached recently after amendment at Memphis. This arranges for only one league in the South for the season of 1903. The leaders of baseball in the South were represented at the meeting.

It was agreed to reimburse Chattanooga for money pledged to expenditure for next season. William H. Kavanaugh of Little Rock was re-elected President, and the duties of Secretary and Treasurer also were given to him. H. D. Newman of New Orleans was elected Vice President.

BASKET BALL AT BARNARD.

Athletic Girls Appeal to the College to Aid Team.

Barnard College's basket ball team needs money. The team has not sufficient funds to continue its existence on a proper basis, according to the statements made by a correspondent in the current issue of The Barnard Bulletin, the girls' newspaper. This communication says:

"There have been many complaints against the basket ball team on account of lack of achievement. There is a cause for this deficiency and a remedy. The cause is, first, that athletics is not formally recognized as a department of the college, and, second, but far more important, that we have not sufficient money for our support. We have barely enough to pay a coach and to meet other small current expenses. What we need is an amount in the treasury which would enable us to travel to other colleges, and to invite their teams in return to Barnard for match games. There is no training for a team like that gained in a match game, to say nothing of the experience in playing and confidence in themselves.

"There is a remedy at hand if the students are willing to consider it. The Undergraduate Association has a large surplus in its treasury from last year, with the power of using the sum as it pleases. If a part of this money could be devoted to athletics for the use of the basket ball club a great step would be gained. The teams would be enabled to travel, and, by dint of hard work, to earn for Barnard a name and a place in athletics."

Estey

Pianos Organs

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CURLERS IN BIG MEETING

Arrangements Made for Visit of Curlers from Scotland.

Schedule for the Season Adopted—Twenty Foreign Players Coming Here in January.

With a view to arranging the details for the reception of the Scottish curlers who are to visit New York during the Winter, and to fix a schedule of bonspiels for the season, a meeting of the Grand National Curling Club of America was held last night. The regularly accredited delegates and others met in the clubhouse of the Caledonian Club, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street. William D. Edwards of Jersey City presided, and William H. Smith, St. Andrew's, acted as Secretary.

A lengthy communication was read from the Royal Caledonian Club of Scotland, in which it was stated that twenty players, or five rinks in all, were coming over. They will arrive in Halifax, N. S., about Jan. 1. According to the letter it will be a month later before they reach this city. Their itinerary as outlined in the letter is as follows:

"It is proposed to arrive at Halifax, N. S., about the 1st of January, where three days might be spent. Thereafter St. John, N. B., might be visited for two days. Montreal and Quebec would be the next centres, where nine days might be spent. Then Ottawa two days, Toronto and district nine days, Winnipeg six days, and then the return journey would be by St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Chicago, to New York, where three days could be spent in curling. Allowing nine days for traveling, this would work out at six weeks in America. Of course, all arrangements as to rinks and competitions would be made by the committees of the various branches and a time table could be prepared on the foregoing basis showing the dates at which the team will visit the various centres.

A committee composed of the following was appointed to arrange a reception and banquet in their honor and also several matches: Forest McNee, Chairman, St. Andrew's Curling Club; Thomas Nicholson, St. Andrew's Curling Club; James Thaw, Thistle Curling Club, and David G. Morrison, Manhattan Curling Club. Two of the committee will journey to Montreal and meet the Scotch curlers there, and escort them to this city, stopping off at Utica for a day's sport at hurling the granite stones over the ice.

The important medal matches of the season were all scheduled at approximately the same dates as they held to last year. The bonspiels and the dates fixed upon are as follows:

North vs. South of Scotland Match for Dalrymple Medal and other trophies, Van Cortlandt Lake, Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 12 M. Managing Committee—Messrs. P. F. Gilmartin, Thomas Wigley, James Kellock, John Pepper, and James Thaw. James Thaw, Director for the North, James Kellock for the South.

Champion Club Match, for Mitchell Medal, at Hoboken Rink, Wednesday, Jan. 14; first round at 10 A. M. All skips must be on hand at that time to draw for their rinks or forfeit. This is to be a club match of two rinks. Frank Dykes, official referee.

Champion Rink Match, for Gordon Medal, at Utica, Wednesday, Feb. 14. Benjamin Allen, official referee.

John Dewar Challenge Cup and four gold medals, at Van Cortlandt Lake, Wednesday, Feb. 11. First round at 10 A. M., when skips must be on hand to draw for their rinks or forfeit. An affiliated club can enter as many rinks as it chooses, each rink playing on its own basis. James Kellock, referee.

Scots vs. Other Nationalities for the McLintock Medal. Any time during the month of February wherever affiliated clubs are located.

Interstate Match, New York vs. New Jersey, for the Hamilton Medal. Date and location of match to be arranged by the National Club officers.

International Two-Rink Match, for Gordon Medal, at Utica, N. Y. Date of match yet to be arranged by the officers of the G. N. C. C. of America, and those of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club.

All of the National Club annual medal matches are to be games of seventeen heads each, and all members of affiliated clubs are eligible for competition.

Some consternation was caused among the curlers who rely upon the out-of-door curling at Van Cortlandt Park over the report that they would be unable to store their curling stones and the inevitable array of brooms in the old mill. John Leslie of St. Andrew's Curling Club and James F. Conley of the Empire City Curling Club were appointed to look into the matter and to see the Park Commissioners with a view to building a storage place under the porch of the skating house.

Much enthusiasm was manifested at the increased interest in the ancient game, and a big season is being planned for both out-of-doors and in the covered rinks at Hoboken, N. J.

Among the prominent representatives of clubs who were present were Forest McNee, St. Andrew's Curling Club; James F. Conley, Empire City Curling Club; E. S. Clayton, Caledonian Curling Club; John Wark, Thistle Curling Club; David Ballintine, Manhattan Curling Club; W. D. Edwards, Jersey City Curling Club, and William Hogg, Van Cortlandt Park Curling Club.

The annual religious service known as the "Curlers' Sermon" will be held some Sunday in January at the convenience of the chaplain. It is planned to hold the service in the hall of the Caledonian Club.

Considerable interest was infused into the meeting by the evident reluctance of the New Yorkers to enter into a match with New Jersey. The latter teams have played in great form of late years, and their rinks at Paterson have always proved too strong for the teams from Manhattan. The New York clubs, however, decided to make another attempt, and the date was left open on the schedule. The New Jersey curlers also extended a cordial invitation to members of the Grand National Curling Club to visit them and engage in friendly bonspiels on the ice.

AUTOMOBILE REPORT ISSUED.

Details of Recent Reliability Contest of Automobile Club.

Advance copies of the complete report of the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America on the 500-mile reliability contest from this city to Boston and return under the auspices of the club last October were received at the clubhouse and made public by Secretary Butler of the club yesterday. The report is a rather bulky volume of 112 pages, and contains, in addition to the report and recommendations of the committee, a detailed account of the performance of every car in the contest and an analysis of the results of the competition as a whole.

There were seventy-five starters in the contest, of which sixty-eight completed the round trip, and of which sixty-five received first-class certificates for an average speed of twelve to fourteen miles an hour, one a second-class certificate for a speed of ten to twelve miles an hour, one a third-class certificate for a speed of eight to ten miles an hour, and one no award at all, having made less than eight miles an hour. No less than seventeen cars made perfect records.

Of the sixty-seven automobiles receiving certificates forty-nine were gasoline cars, of which six made no stops at all, the other forty-three having stops as follows:

	P. C.
Ignition	26
Water circulation	11
Stalled motor	10
Tires	10
Valves	10
Accidental stops	6
Carburetor	5
Transmission gears	4
Springs	2
Gas connections	2
Out of gasolene	2
Lubrication	2
Wheel bearings	2
Chains	2
Clutch	2
Brakes	1
Broken piston	1
Crank shaft, Muffler, Steering gear	2
Total	100

There were eighteen steam vehicles, of which two made no stops, the other sixteen having stops as follows:

	P. C.
Water and gasolene	75
Tires	9
Air pressure (all in one car)	5
Water connections	3
Lighting fires	2
Low steam	1
Water glass	1
Lubrication	2
Brakes, Chain, Gasolene connections	2
Total	100

It will be noticed that ignition troubles form 26 per cent. of the difficulties of the gasoline car, and miscellaneous difficulties the other 74 per cent., while in the steam cars 75 per cent. of the troubles were due to fuel difficulties, with only 25 per cent. of miscellaneous troubles. Tires were responsible for 10 per cent. of troubles in the one case, and 9 per cent. in the other. To both makers and users of motor vehicles these figures, which embody the practical results of the competition as a whole, will prove very interesting.

Indoor Skating Season Open.

The indoor ice skating season will open in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to-day for the seventh year, the season to continue indefinitely. As special features of the Winter's skating, there will be schoolboy races every Saturday, children's hours Saturday morning and afternoon, league hockey on the evenings selected by the Hockey League schedule, and a series of championship races to be arranged later on, the contests planned making provision for races by both amateur and professional skaters. In addition special programmes of fancy skating and ice carnivals are planned. The extra features will all be held on nights other than Tuesday and Friday, on which nights the rink will be open to skating patrons only.

Columbia Handball Team Matched.

The handball teams of Columbia University and the new Polo Athletic Club will meet in a match event on the court of the Polo Athletic Club to-night. As both teams include a number of proficient players, the contest promises to be an uncommonly interesting one to amateur handball players.

New Officers for Century Road Club.

The annual election of officers of the Century Road Club of America has just been finished and the votes counted, the result being the election of the ticket as nominated. The officers elected and who will assume office on Jan. 1, 1903, are as follows: President—H. A. Ludlum of New York; First Vice President—Dr. C. D. Peck of Sandusky, Ohio; Second Vice President—John M. Miller of Chicago; Secretary—C. E. Nylander of New York; Treasurer—Robert C. Williams of Washington, D. C.

In the case of the Secretary and Treasurer, the newly elected officers succeed themselves. Mr. Ludlum, the new President, has been the First Vice President for the year just closing, and is thoroughly familiar with the many duties of the position. The active officers of the organization, the President and Secretary, are now located in New York, and it is expected that this change will be beneficial in the government of affairs.

Columbia's Basket Ball Coach.

Trevelyan G. Cook, coach of the "Silent Five" basket ball team, has been engaged as coach of the Columbia basket ball team until the intercollegiate championship games begin.

Columbia Whist Club Organized.

Columbia's Whist Club was organized yesterday with officers for the coming year as follows: President H. R. Sturtevant, 1905, Law; Secretary, T. L. Perry, 1903, College; Managers, N. W. Muller, 1904, College; Victor de Beaumont, first graduate, and H. S. Loveman, 1903, College. The club's object is to furnish teams to represent Columbia in intercollegiate tournaments, and to promote among the students of Columbia University the study and appreciation of whist. Twenty-three members of the club have planned to form a team to play in a dual tournament with Pennsylvania.

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Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Rowdy G. fell in the third race and broke Jockey Leblanc's shoulder. Prince Blazes was cut off in the last race, stumbled and fell, throwing Jockey Treanor. The horse showed lame after the accident. After the last race the Stewards sent for Jockey Hicks, whose recent riding on Latson, War Cry, and Moabina, and others horses, is under suspicion. After questioning the boy, the Stewards decided to suspend him pending further investigation. They also suspended the filly Moabina and her owners, Hatfield & Canby. Scorpio was the only winning favorite to-day. Weather fine; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Flora Levy, 94 pounds, (Wissard,) 15 to 1, won; Marco, 95, (Fuller,) 16 to 5, second; Pirate, 107, (Sculley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:38. Cologne II., War Cry, The Wizard, Enhance, Ravenspur, and Prince Herman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Alice S., 105 pounds, (Munro,) 15 to 1, won; Crescent City, 100, (J. Miller,) 5 to 1, second; Lady Brockway, 100, (Milburn,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05 4-5. Mathilde, Wilton, Sister Kate II., Honey Brook, Ardita, Lady Superior, and Dr. McNally also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Dutch Carter, 96 pounds, (Phillips,) 12 to 1, won; Miss Shanley, 105, (Wainwright,) 10 to 1, second; Lissome, 101, (Hoar,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52 4-5. Willard J., Star Gazer, Zack Ford, James J. Corbett, Kiss Quick, and Maid of Enid also ran. Rowdy G. fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Welcome Light, 105 pounds, (Phillips,) 20 to 1, won; Tom Maybin, 105, (Treanor,) 3 to 1, second; Floyd K., 102, (Scully,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:37. Aurie B., Little Adele, Helen Hay, Florestan, Lord Touchwood, and Hedge also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Scorpio, 117 pounds, (Gannon.) 3 to 2, won; Golden Rule, 117, (Treanor,) 2 to 1, second; Whiskey King, 103, (Hoar,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04 4-5. Okla, If You Dare, and Fonspray also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Joe Lesser, 105 pounds, (Fauntleroy,) 6 to 1, won; Mosketo, 106, (Pollock,) 15 to 1, second; Georgia Gardner, 100, (W. Wood,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Lady Chorister, Gin Spray, and Maobina also ran. Prince Blazes stumbled, threw his rider, and did not finish.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Varna Fonso, My Surprise, Enhance, and Mathilde, 98 pounds each; Judge Cantrell and Zealotry, 103 each; Ranklin and Suburban Queen, 105 each; Lord Touchwood, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Tillo, 117 pounds; Judge Magee, Ben Frost, Gin Spray, Charles Ramsey, Polly Bixby, and Alfred C., 122 each; Guatema, 125.

THIRD RACE.—Fillies and mares; all ages; six furlongs. Fair Lass, 88 pounds; Shoo Fly, 95; Insolence and Hanover Queen, 104; Azua, 105; Optional, 112; The Lady, 117.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 100 pounds; Farmer Jim, 102; Pride of Galore, 105; Lord Melbourne, 110; Kittanning, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Trocadero, 97 pounds; Scotch Plaid and Compass, 98; Flaneur, 100; Joe Doughty, 101; Banish, 103; Erne, 106; Knight Banneret, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Tickful, 117; Montanic, Playlike, Dandie Belle, Aratoma, Peat, and Jerry Hunt, 123 each; Peter Duryea, 125.

Big Entry List for Amateur Games.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at the Garden on Dec. 27, by agreement of the managers, must start promptly at 8 P. M. The officials have received notice to be on hand at 7:30 o'clock sharp to get everything in readiness. This order was necessitated by the fact that great numbers of entries are pouring in, especially for the sprints. It is expected that at least 150 men will face the starter in the fifty-yard novice and the sixty-yard handicap.

Skating Races for Christmas.

The programme for the skating race meet, to be held on Verona Lake, Verona, N. J., Christmas Day, beginning at 2:30 P. M., has been announced by S. D. See, 18 Wall Street. Four regular events are announced as follows: The one-mile novice, the one-mile handicap, the two-mile handicap, and the half-mile scratch races. The prizes offered will consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals. Among the prominent skaters who have declared their intention to take part in the contests are Sinnirud and Woods, amateur champions of the United States and Canada, and Sarony and Swan. The entries will close next Saturday.

Handicap Pool Tournament.

Peppard, one of the scratch men in the handicap pool tournament which is drawing to a close at the Montauk Billiard Parlors, Brooklyn, will play two games there to-night. His first opponent will be Irving, another scratch man, and this will be the first meeting of 100-point men since the tournament began for the new challenge cup offered by Clarence E. Green. In the second game Peppard will play Lawson, the latter, who through a lack of practice has failed to secure a standing in this contest, will challenge the winner. There are now several ties for first place, and interest is increasing as the tourney nears its conclusion, and the result promises to be doubtful up to the last ball pocketed.

The game last night between Lewis (85) and Kowenhaven (90) was won by the former, the score being 85 to 68. The winner made four scratches, while his opponent had seven. Following are the scores by frames:

Lewis (85)—5 8 11 6 3 9 5 11 7 13 7. Total, 85. Scratches, 4.

Kowenhaven (90)—9 6 4 7 12 5 9 4 8 6. Total, 68. Scratches, 7.

High Runs—Lewis, 13; Kowenhaven, 12.

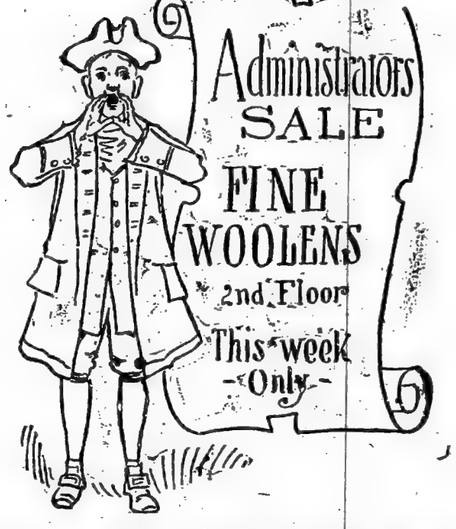

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THE ALDERMEN YIELD.

The vote by which the Aldermen approved the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise was significantly close. Forty votes would have confirmed the grant. It received forty-one.

The Tammany Aldermen appear to have kept their promise to the ear of labor and broken it to the hope. They continued their opposition at the meeting of the board yesterday, but it was doubtless a sham. If organized labor is deceived by the outcome it must be very credulous.

But the Aldermen are not worth talking about—until the next time. The great thing, the momentous thing, is that the way is now open for the Pennsylvania Railroad to begin work upon the tunnel and terminal. Since the rapid transit subway was begun, no public undertaking of equal importance to the development of the city and the comfort and convenience of its citizens has been under discussion.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

Nothing in the conduct or in the declarations of the two allied Powers now operating against Venezuela has been of a nature to give so much satisfaction to the people of the United States as the statement of Lord LANSDOWNE in the House of Lords yesterday that "it was not intended to land a British force, and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory."

We do not expect either of the two European Powers to admit or disclaim an intention permanently to occupy Venezuelan territory. As that would be altogether inadmissible, such an intention could not be charged or suspected. Lord LANSDOWNE refers, of course, to a temporary occupation, with a view to increasing the pressure upon President CASTRO. In view of the deep concern with which we regard the demonstration against Venezuela, it is an indication of the high wisdom of his Majesty's Government that it has determined to limit the undertaking to a blockade of ports.

No new or unusual impression is created here by the Berlin dispatch intimating that Germany's reply to CASTRO'S offer of arbitration "is not likely to be ready for some days." Whatever views we may hold as to the great propriety of prompt action on the part of Germany, we are not surprised by the statement that she will take her time.

Meanwhile, it is of high and hopeful significance that the Atlantic cables last night were reported to be exceedingly busy, insomuch that by one of the lines at least some dispatches were refused. Information is the best guide to enlightened decisions, and it would appear that a considerable volume of information is going forward to the European Chancelleries. Secretary HAY'S contribution to the stock of European knowledge is perhaps not the least important. It is reported from Washington that he has instructed the United States Ambassadors at London, Berlin, and Rome again to invite the attention of the Governments to which they are accredited to the Venezuelan proposal to arbitrate the difficulty, in order that an early expression of their opinion may be obtained.

It is perfectly open to us to ask for an early expression. But it will not be misunderstood in the Foreign Offices of European Governments that asking for it shows a desire to receive it with reasonable promptness. As an indication of the state of public opinion in this country, Secretary HAY'S instruction to our Ambassadors can hardly be misinterpreted.

GERMAN ABSOLUTISM AND THE TARIFF.

There is an aspect of the passage of the German Tariff bill which is considerably more important than its economic effect, serious as that is. It is the fact that the system of representative Government through a Parliament has practically broken down. Count VON BUELOW has his tariff, such as it is, and he can now go on with his negotiation of commercial treaties with practically a free hand, since he has high duties on which he can dicker. But the means by which the majority parties in the Reichstag consented to give him his tariff will, in the future, constitute a precedent for almost complete absolutism.

What the Chancellor did was to effect a bargain with the Agrarians and their allies by which he was allowed to "closure" the bill as a whole with the great body of its nine hundred and odd items undiscussed. This is something like the passage of a tariff bill in the House and the Senate without debate under the operation of the previous question. But it is far more significant. In our country there is no summary process of action in the Senate at all, and if there were there would always remain the power of the President to suspend the operation of a law unless it were repassed by a two-thirds vote, leaving the final disposition of the act to a little more than a third of the members of either house. When the majority consented, at the dictation of the Ministry, to forego the right of discussion, it substantially surrendered all the real control it had over legislation. For it must be remembered that the Reichstag has neither direct command of the pursestrings nor any voice in the selection, retention, or dismissal of the Ministers. The Emperor has the right of absolute veto, as has also the Bundesrath, or council of the federated kingdoms. The real function of the Reichstag was debate in such fashion as to turn the light, more or less fierce, of public opinion on the measures of the Government. If it gives up that, the power of the throne is limited only by the skill of the Ministers in making bargains such as that just consummated. The responsibility of the Ministers, vague enough at best, becomes illusory.

It looks as if the Chancellor had made a serious error. The storm of criticism that he has aroused is not confined to the recognized opposition. Very many of the papers ordinarily supporting the Government participate in it. If the sentiment shall be sufficiently strong and lasting to induce the voters to send a majority to the Reichstag that will overthrow the precedent the mischief may yet be undone. But that failing, Germany faces something like a reactionary revolution.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

Through reports systematically disseminated the attempt has been made to influence the United States against Germany and create the belief that Germany is following in Venezuela plans that may lead to a conflict with the Union.—The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung of yesterday.

The press of the country is certainly engaged in the business of systematically disseminating truthful information concerning the situation in Venezuela, so far as the truth is ascertainable. Does our neighbor think that the publication of the truth tends to influence the people of the United States against Germany? If that is the case, either the acts of Germany must be of doubtful propriety, or we must be a very unreasonable people. Which is it?

But how quickly Germany could bring us all over to her side by agreeing to accept CASTRO'S offer of arbitration!

CHILD LABOR IN COAL MINES.

It is evident that the President made no mistake in the selection of the Anthracite Strike Commission. Commissioner and Judge GRAY alone has a dozen times over shown himself worth his weight in gold.

Most conspicuously in the latest phase of the investigation it was made to appear, by the injudicious efforts of the attorney for the mine workers, that children were employed at the mines, at night, at the rate of from 3 cents to 5½ an hour. With no other facts that would look as if American parents were so unfortunate and distressed that they had to let their little girls work in the mines at such wages in order to keep the souls and bodies of the families together. That a body of workers should be reduced, in the United States of America, and at the beginning of the twentieth century, to such straits, might well afflict every American and did afflict the commission. But then came a new light. The attorney for the operators had already offered to show what the wages were that were earned by and paid to the fathers of these children. Having an inkling of these figures and of their bearing on the situation, Judge GRAY observed: "We refused them then, but we will take them now."

When taken the figures showed that the father of one of these slave children had earned and been paid, for a year's work, $1,121.05; that the father of another had received, for eight and a half months, $934.51, and the father of a third, for six months' work, $375.02. With regard to this last case of parental affection it was explained that "McDERMOTT had an accident." "He ought to have an accident," retorted Judge GRAY, in words that will run round the United States and meet with warm approval in every part of it.

In truth, it is a shameful showing that an American father of a family, earning something like a thousand dollars a year, in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, should put his little children to work in coal mines, at night, for the pittance of 5 cents an hour. We do, for our sins and to our cost, know that there are in the anthracite regions various lost tribes of Southeastern Europeans—Polacks, Hungarians, Bohemians, or what not—who have no civilization, no decency, no anything but covetousness, and who would with pleasure immolate their offspring on the shrine of the golden calf, for the low return of 5 cents an hour. But the name of the particular unnatural parent who met with an accident, and, as Judge GRAY justly remarked, "justly so," appears to be not Denko, nor yet Siscack, but McDERMOTT. It is an Irish-American who has traded off his birthright, or his naturalization right, for this contemptible mess of pottage.

We should not like to exaggerate the incident. It would be as easy to make too much of it as too little. All the same, when the next labor leader begins to talk about "the American standard of living," and the necessity of maintaining it in the anthracite regions, we shall have to recall this testimony and to point out that an unnatural and uncivilized parent who will send his little children to the coal breakers to earn 5 cents an hour by night work, when he himself is earning $1,000 a year, is by nature incapable of maintaining the American standard of living, and that his room is far preferable to his company.

SELF-HELP FOR IRELAND.

"You must not give anything to an Irishman; you must not do anything for an Irishman." This was the radical statement made by the Right Hon. HORACE PLUNKETT on Monday evening before the Society for Political Education in explaining the work of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society. The statement made the more impressive the remarkable success of that work in helping the Irish farmers to help themselves. The essential aim of the society is to teach the Irish farmers how to work together at every stage of their business. It is in no sense a charity. It is animated by the strongest well-wishing, but it is not in the common meaning of the word benevolent. It is patriotic, but it is not even indirectly or remotely political or partisan. It has been carried on for about twelve years, and its success is striking and encouraging. The various self-helping organizations formed number some 700, with about 70,000 members, all heads of families, so that not less than 300,000 of the people of Ireland are interested in these organizations and benefited by them.

It was a simple and sober, but very pathetic picture of the condition of Irish life that Mr. PLUNKETT presented in explaining the need for this work. The population reduced in fifty years from 8,000,000 to 4,500,000 by the emigration chiefly of the young and strong from the rural districts; the usually sound rule of free contract in the tenure of land vitiated by the fact that the farmers must either rent land, emigrate, or starve; the gradual sinking of the people in the least fertile and often the most congested regions into ignorance, inefficiency, and increasing poverty; wasteful modes of farming, worse modes of marketing, and still worse modes of living—these were the conditions in many parts of Ireland, for which it seemed that there was no outside relief. The Agricultural Organization Society was formed to secure relief from the inside. As has been said, its main object was to teach the farmers how they could work better by working together. This co-operation naturally related to purchases of supplies and implements, to industrial production, and to sales. Agricultural societies were formed, at first in a small way, for purchasing at wholesale prices the needed supplies and stock and tools, then creameries and factories were established for the production of butter and cheese or for the disposition of milk, then poultry societies for like work as to poultry and eggs, then co-operative sale societies were formed or relations entered into with others already in existence, and finally agricultural banks were established.

These various forms of united effort among the farmers have secured some important advantages. The farmers buy on the best terms. They fit their products to obtain the best prices, and they reduce the cost of disposing of them to the lowest practicable rate. By experience, conference, and study they improve their farming. They are gradually learning to turn out the best at the least cost and to make the most of what they get. Of course, there have been difficulties to encounter and overcome, and there have been many delays. But on the whole the work has gone on from better to better and is healthy and promising. According to Mr. PLUNKETT it has been both helped and embarrassed by the establishment of the Government department of agricultural and technical instruction. The actual instruction is valuable, but the notion that the Government is to step in and aid is somewhat demoralizing. But this will doubtless be remedied as the real purpose of the Government is defined and understood.

The most recent and the most interesting of the institutions described by Mr. PLUNKETT was that of the agricultural banks. These he bluntly described as associations of practically insolvent men to loan money to each other. Of course, there had to be a little capital to start with, and this was furnished by friends of the movement in part and in part later by the Government. But once started the bank observed two important rules. It only loaned for specific plans for improvement and production, approved by a committee of the bank, and it loaned, not on short time, but for such period as was needed to carry out the plan, payment by installments being allowed. The banks also pay such interest on deposits as is safe, and thus encourage thrift. At the latest returns there were some 130 of these banks, with about 4,500 members, and loans annually of some $60,000. The amount seems small in these days of large transactions, but it means much to the farmers of Ireland in what it implies and in what it makes possible.

We commend the Irish Agricultural Organization Society to the careful study and generous aid of all Irishmen in a position to advance its usefulness.

THE TAFF VALE DAMAGE SUIT.

The House of Lords having, on an interlocutory point, decided that trades unions in Great Britain may be sued in courts of law and judgments satisfied from funds in their treasuries, the management of the Taff Vale Railroad has begun action against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, claiming: (1) damages for "maliciously and unlawfully conspiring together to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business, and for maliciously and wrongfully procuring certain of the plaintiffs' servants to break their contracts of service with the plaintiffs, and for maliciously and wrongfully watching and besetting, and causing to be watched and beset, the plaintiffs' works and approaches thereto, and the places of residence of the workmen employed by the plaintiffs or proposing to work for the plaintiffs, and divers other places, including the Great Western Railway station at Cardiff, and for using violence and intimidation toward the plaintiffs and their servants, and for preventing persons from working for the plaintiffs, and for otherwise committing violation of the legal rights of the plaintiffs," and, (2) an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, and agents from repeating any of the above-mentioned acts.

The complainants' brief makes what must be regarded as a very bad showing for the union and its officers, several of whom are individually joined as defendants. The facts are pretty well known to every one in this country for whom they have especial interest, and include recourse to nearly every expedient known to organized labor to win its strike or ruin the company. The damages sought by the company are intended to be compensatory for actual loss and injury suffered during the strike, to the amount of between £27,000 and £28,000, as the plaintiffs expect to show.

This is the decisive battle in the war of organized labor against individual and corporate employers. Whatever the measure of damages awarded the Taff Vale Railroad Company, the lesson will no doubt be wholesome and will at least impress the labor leaders with the advantage of keeping within the law and respecting the rights of persons and property.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not at all for the sake of having the last word, but simply to keep the Christmas-tree topic before our readers for their own moral welfare and the advantage their increase in wisdom may have on the forests of the future, we will gently manhandle once more that friend in Tunkhannock who so fondly imagines that rusticity is a better foundation than science for opinions about the conifers. His request that we "subside," despite his attempt to make it palatable by expressing confidence that the subsidence will be graceful, still hath a bitter flavor, and our distaste therefor remains quite great enough to prompt, in the hope that he may find it useful in other controversies, the revelation that when an argument has been once demolished it is a reckless waste of energy to repeat that argument in different words. To do so merely changes a discussion of facts into a question of veracity, and of that the possible outcome is always that very dreadful thing, a breach of the peace. Of what use was it to tell us again that when young evergreens grow where they have room to develop freely they put out low branches and never become worth sawing into lumber? The second statement of the alleged fact was no more convincing than the first, even when helped out by a disquisition on the superiority of chore boys to the editors of arboricultural journals. As for the plan of planting trees close together, in imitation of "natural" conditions, of course good timber could be produced in that way, but it would involve an enormous waste of time, while the trees fought out the slow battle with each other and starvation, and the modern foresters prefer to set their nurslings well apart and to do with an axe and in a few minutes that lopping off of low branches which "nature" takes ten or fifteen years to accomplish. Whatever the Tunkhannockian or his chore boy may believe, the Christmas tree in esse, e'en though it grow on cleared land, is in posse a greater or less number of hundred feet of sound lumber and whispering shade, and to cut it untimely down for the few cents it will bring now is cruel robbery of those pathetically helpless creatures, our descendants.

—As we cannot possibly be suspected of failure to appreciate the worth of any man who dies in the performance of his duty as a member of the United States States Army or Navy, we are confident that we shall not be misunderstood when we criticise and regret the wording of the inscription on the tablet placed this week in the chapel of the Naval Academy. The inscription reads:

In Memoriam.
JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE,
proto-martyr of the war with Spain.
Born Fort Monroe, Va., March 6, 1872.
Washed overboard from United States torpedo boat Cushing Feb. 11, 1898.

Now, the Maine was not blown up until Feb. 15, 1898, and on the 11th of that month a war with Spain was not in progress, and few considered one more than remotely possible. The Cushing, when the young Ensign was washed from her deck, was on her way to Havana with dispatches for the Maine's commander, and actually as well as theoretically we were at peace with all the world. How, then, was he "the proto-martyr of the war with Spain"? That he should have a memorial tablet at the Naval Academy is entirely and eminently fitting, but he who writes in bronze can fairly be expected to write accurately with some regard for the meaning of words, and with a view to informing, not misleading, posterity. Young BRECKINRIDGE died in his country's service as truly as if he had fallen in a great battle, but he was not the proto-martyr, or any other martyr, of the war with Spain.

—We published the other day a letter from Prof. HENRY T. BLAKE of New Haven, highly extolling the Connecticut system of voting by means of ballots bearing only the names of one set of candidates and securely sealed by the voter himself in an official envelope. The letter was elicited by some adverse comment on our own blanket ballots that had appeared in this column, and so enthusiastic was the professor in his eulogy of the Connecticut plan that we were considerably impressed by it. Now, however, comes along The Hartford Courant with the declaration that Prof. BLAKE'S praise of the plan was, if not the first, at least the first for a long time, it had heard, and it adds a long list of the plan's imperfections and of the opportunities it offers for disfranchising mistakes and for the exercise of deception and coercion. "Whoever," says The Courant, "puts his ballot in the wrong envelope loses it; whoever forgets to lick it down tight or is too dry to do so, whoever by accident puts two different ballots in the same envelope, whoever, folding his ballot into the envelope, accidentally and all unknown to himself folds in also any loose slip of paper or anything else perceptible—all these, each and every, lose their votes. Deft management can secure an envelope and carry it outside the booth; then voters can be loaded beforehand and 'voted' easily at so much per." And, in conclusion, The Courant declares that it had supposed the State of Connecticut to be "dead tired" of its present secret ballot law! Thus do opinions differ, and thus, for New Yorkers, perhaps, is discontent with their own known ills mitigated by fear of exchanging them for the ills of other people.

HIGH PRICE OF COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been glad to see the articles in THE TIMES on the coal question, but there is one point that has not been touched upon, and that is the question of the combination between the coal operators and the so-called speculators. Is it not a curious thing that the so-called speculators can get all the coal they want and that the regular dealers cannot get any, and as a consequence are obliged to buy of speculators for $10 to $12 a ton what is sold or could be sold for $4 or $5 per ton?

The coal dealers, as I understand it, cannot buy of the operators. If that is an attempt to recoup their strike losses by grinding the face of the poor, it is the most heinous crime that has ever been perpetrated for the sake of gain. Children are deprived of bread and the self-respecting poor man is suffering because of the iniquitous price that is being charged for coal. It seems to me that this question is one that ought to be ventilated by the press until this crime against humanity be stopped, for it is the firm conviction of many people that the high price of coal is due to t he coal operators, and that they alone are to blame.

Mr. Baer has asserted the divine right to do what he will with his own, but there is no divine right to do what he will with our own, only the divine right to do what we ought with our own, and if the possessors of any monopoly in this country think that they have the divine right to starve and freeze their fellow-beings in order to keep up dividends, some law, constitutional or extra-constitutional, must be discovered to limit their divine rights.

A SUBSCRIBER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1902.

Complaint of City Gas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Won't you please give our gas companies a little prodding about the very poor quality of gas they are giving us, both for cooking and lighting? What is our high-salaried Inspector doing in the matter? Don't throw this in the waste basket, but give us your aid, please, in our time of trouble.

A READER OF THE TIMES.
New York, Dec. 12, 1902.

A Third Rail Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the icy rail difficulty can be entirely met by the very simple device of fastening the third rail, not, as now, with its face uppermost, but on the side of a raised stringpiece, with its face toward the track, and then adjusting the brush on the car so as to engage the rail from the side instead of from above. It would then be easy to place a roof or hood over the rail so placed, thus sheltering it from storm.

The idea is so simple that I can hardly believe it has been overlooked by engineers; nevertheless, I venture the suggestion for what it is worth.

WILLIAM A. WOODWORTH.
White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1902.

Derivation of the Verb "to Gray."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of an article on college slang, quoted from a Philadelphia paper in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, wonders whence comes the verb "to gray," meaning to get drunk. It is possible that it comes indirectly and by translation from the French proverb:

Et la nuit
Tous les chats sont gris;

which, when applied to getting drunk, may mean that it is better to get drunk under cover of the night than during the day. There is an amusing story of a Shah of Persia, who, on a visit to Paris a few years ago, got very drunk one night, and the next morning, in reply to one of his attendant gentlemen who ventured mildly to remonstrate made the following pun on his own title:

Et la nuit
Tous les Shah's sont gris.

The story, like many another, may have been invented for the Shah by somebody else, but it is a clever thing all the same.

C. E.
New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

Meaning of "Boxing Day."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, with all due politeness, to offer a slight correction as to "Boxer's Day" in England.

Mme. Lunn says: "It was the day after Christmas when men fought in the old country."

Now, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the day after Christmas in England, and especially in London, is called "Boxing Day," and is so named from the good old custom of all employers and householders making presents, generally of money, to the household servants, and to the boys of the various tradesmen who deliver goods at their doors during the year. Such presents are called "Christmas Boxes" and have no connection whatever with "the noble art of self-defense."

ALEXANDER SMART.
Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1902.

Origin of a Rule of the Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interesting editorial item in to-day's issue anent the "Rule of the Road" in our country and in Great Britain incites me to say that it seems to me the British rule of the road to pass on the left originated in rude times of bridle roads, when every man carried weapons and the sword arm was always ready for attack or defense.

In the American colonies there was no such need to pass on the left side, as the only enemy feared was the red man, who always lurked behind trees or other coverts, never fighting in the open.

Why the Americans and many of the European Nations adopted the rule to pass on the right side is not apparent. A lady, however, suggests that it is just "because!"

ARMIGER.
Fordham, Dec. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Fully Credited That.

He—The trouble with you is you don't believe a word I say.

She—No such a thing. I believe thoroughly what you just said.—Boston Transcript.

A Risk to be Avoided.

Harry—I think I'll give you money for a Christmas gift, Harriet.

Harriet—Well, don't give it to me now, or I'll spend it all on you and the children.—Detroit Free Press.

Deferred Publications.

Mr. Bacon—I notice all of the articles of that woman which are now appearing in this magazine are about things which happened years and years ago.

Mrs. Bacon—Perhaps she gave the articles to her husband to mail.—Yonkers Statesman.

Queer Thing About Girls.

"Human nature's a queer thing, especially female human nature."

"What are you thinking about now?"

"For instance, if a young man tells a girl, any girl, that she's altogether different from her sisters she always takes it as a compliment."—Philadelphia Press.

His Majesty's Preference.

Royal Chamberlain—And when your Majesty steps forth the people will all cry out, "Hail! Hail to the King!" Will that be his Majesty's royal pleasure?

King (reflectively)—I suppose that is proper and according to Hoyle, but I think what the country needs is a good, long, steady reign.—Baltimore American.

REPLY TO "A MARITAL LAMENT."

When you linger at the office, don't you
think that it is due
To your wife to let her know about what
time you will be through?
I don't wish to be exacting,
But it's just a bit distracting
When dinner's long been ready, to be waiting, dear, for you.

Of course I greet you smiling, as indeed
why should I not?
You've been away all day from home and
slaving such a lot!
But when we dine at 7,
And you're not home till 11,
You can hardly blame me, dearie, if the
dinner isn't hot.

When toiling for your family with energy
sublime,
To be kept in at the office, to be sure, is
not a crime;
But—not to press unduly—
Will you tell me, dearie, truly,
Are you sure it was the office that detained
you all the time?

—K. W. MILLICAN.

PROGRESS TOWARD CANAL

Agreement with Colombia Has Been Practically Reached.

Acting Minister Herran Clothed with Full Power to Sign Treaty—Senator Morgan Seeks to Fix Canal Commission's Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Dr. Herran, Chargé d'Affaires for Colombia, called at the State Department to-day and informed Secretary Hay that Minister Concha had sailed from New York for his home in Colombia, Concha, however, technically continues as Minister and will so continue until he personally presents letters of recall or such letters are presented by his successor. Minister Concha's conduct in connection with pending negotiations for jurisdiction over the strip of land through which the canal is to be built caused him to remove to New York on account of "indisposition," which indisposition there is reason to believe was brought about by orders from Bogota directing him to turn over the legation to Dr. Herran that the latter might conduct the negotiations between the two Governments. Dr. Herran has been clothed with full powers to negotiate and sign a treaty, and it is the understanding that an agreement has been practically reached.

Dr. Herran has been holding frequent conferences with Secretary Hay, nearly an hour having been spent to-day in discussion of the terms of the convention. It is intimated that the only question unsettled is the price to be paid Colombia for the land to be acquired. Heretofore the stumbling block was as to whether Colombia could transfer jurisdiction of any portion of her territory to a foreign power. That having been removed it is confidently believed the question of money consideration will be satisfactorily determined if it has not already been, and that the treaty will be sent to the Senate before adjournment for the holidays or shortly after the reassembling of Congress in January.

There was a brief colloquy in the Senate to-day, which will interest those gentlemen who are seeking to be appointed members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. Senator Morgan has a bill fixing the compensation of the Commissioners at $5,000 per annum, and in asking for its reference to the Interoceanic Canal Committee he explained that the Commissioners of the present commission were paid at the rate of $1,000 per month, and that their services had extended over a period of twenty-nine and one-half months. Responding to an inquiry, Mr. Morgan said only six months had been spent by the commission in Nicaragua and two weeks in Panama.

Mr. Hale thought that was a remarkable statement, with which Mr. Morgan agreed, and said it was a fact which should induce Congress to take action to regulate the expenses of the Nicaragua Commission when appointed. He wanted something done in advance of commencing work that will prevent this Government from running into the iniquities of the old Panama Company, which expended 3260,000,000, and had practically nothing to show for it. It is evident from this brief discussion that the Senate has in mind the passage of a bill, not only to fix the salary of the Commissioners, but to provide that they shall be supplied with statutory regulations that will forbid extravagance in expenditures and insure to a certain extent that each Commissioner shall attend to his duties.

Applicants for appointment to the Board of Commissioners have been laboring under the impression that there would be comparatively little for them to do, and that this little could be done at Washington or New York, at one of which points the headquarters of the commission would be established.

Senator Morgan's bill provides that the Commissioners shall have permanent offices in the vicinity of the canal, and that their meetings shall be held on the line of the canal. Permanent residence either in Nicaragua or Colombia may not be so pleasing a prospect to several of the gentlemen who are seeking appointment as Commissioners, and if Mr. Morgan shall succeed in having his bill passed it is probable there will be fewer applicants for appointment.

COLONIZATION IMPRACTICABLE.

Senator Tillman Says the Negro Problem Cannot Be Solved by Senator Morgan's Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Tillman, who is nothing if not virulent on the negro question, expressed his views to-day on the plan urged by Senator Morgan of Alabama for the colonization of the colored people of the South in the Philippines. He discounts the idea entirely, and predicts that the negro would not go if he could, and the Government, he said, cannot afford to ship him.

"It's too much like the 'forty acre and mule' scheme that was suggested at the close of the war," said Senator Tillman. "Most of the plans that are suggested, I believe, are the result of speeches by negroes who have acquired some education and the gift of gab. I tell you none of these plans will ever succeed—that is, from the humanitarian point of view, and the American people will insist upon that being taken under consideration.

"Now, say that the negroes are taken to the Philippines. There will be the cost of transportation to the Pacific ocean, of the ocean voyage, of the preparation of some temporary habitation until they are able to provide for themselves, and feeding them until they raise, harvest, and market their first crop. If the Government intends to do this for them, why the item of expense would be something enormous. It would be necessary to tax the people to the point of oppression. No, Sir; all such plans are chimerical dreams of the wildest character.

"Just suppose such a plan is put into practice by the Government. Possibly with hurrahs, camp-meeting fervor, and promises of paradise, 2,000,000 people might be induced to go to the islands, but then you would have 7,000,000 left. The removal of 2,000,000 negroes is not going to solve the problem. The race breeds so fast that the two-million gap would be filled in no time, and you still have that great expense on the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

"It seems we can never get beyond the penetrating stink of this 'Lily White' and 'Black and Tan' business. It is continually popping up in one form or another. First, it is giving the negro his rights, then it is eliminating him from politics, with the educatonal question and colonization schemes following close in the rear."

Senator Morgan is trying to get his idea under headway in Congress, and has hopes that it will meet with the approval of Gov. Taft and the Administration here. He is not urging any legislation at this time, and says that the colored people will go if they have a chance. When once some of them have gone and have made a success in the islands their kin will follow. He does not believe in sending all the colored people to the Philippines at once, but would have them go gradually and establish themselves successfully by slow and sure degrees.

OFFICERS ASKED TO REMAIN.

Rear Admirals Melville and Kenny May Not Retire at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Moody announced to-day that he had decided to request Rear Admirals Melville and Kenny, respectively Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Paymaster General of the Navy, to serve out the remainder of their terms as bureau chiefs. Ordinarily both these officers would have been retired next January, when they reach the age of sixty-two years.

Admiral Melville's commission as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering will expire Aug. 8, 1903, and Admiral Kenny's May 4, 1903. Both officers have records of exceptional efficiency.

The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The House to-day passed the bill transferring from the Treasury Department to the Department of Agriculture the power to establish regulation for the suppression of contagious diseases among live stock, and devoted the remainder of the day to the Legislative Appropriation bill, on which rapid progress was made.

THE "LILY WHITE" FIGHT.

Controversy Broken Out Anew Over Collectorship at Newberne, N. C.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The "Lily White" fight in North Carolina has broken out in a new place, and Surveyor James S. Clarkson of New York is to be brought into it in a new way. A "Lily White" politician was to-day sent to New York to enlist Mr. Clarkson's aid in preventing the removal of the Collector of Customs at Newberne, N. C., and in fighting Senator Pritchard's candidate for the place.

This is a new manifestation of the race fight, for both the candidates are white men. Mayer Hahn, the present Collector at Newberne, however, is one of the white politicians who are allied with the negro voters and opposed to the attempt to reorganize the party. Senator Pritchard is determined to get rid of that entire element, and in addition to his fight on the colored Postmaster at Wilson he has begun one on Mr. Hahn.

Yesterday Mr. Pritchard went to the White House and submitted the name of D. H. Patrick for the Collectorship. Mr. Patrick is said to be an unexceptionable candidate, a man of high repute and ability. The President seemed to receive the name favorably, and the impression yesterday was that Mr. Patrick would be appointed.

Mr. Hahn is here in Washington, and became alarmed over the outlook. To-day he sent one of his friends to New York to see Mr. Clarkson and secure the assistance of the Surveyor of the Port, who is regarded by Mr. Hahn and his people as the Administration's general manager in all matters relating to Southern politics.

Mr. Hahn is said to be worth about $150,000, and is a man of standing in the community where he lives. He is strongly indorsed by Democrats and Republicans in Newberne and has a good official record. He was a delegate to the State Convention at Greensborough when the "Lily White" organization was started. At that convention several negro delegates were unseated, including ex-Congressman O'Hara and Recorder Cheatham. Mr. Hahn, although a white man, was unseated, too.

The battle has extended beyond the boundaries of color, and Mr. Pritchard is fighting white men as well as negroes, provided the white men support the old order of things. For this reason he is demanding that Mr. Hahn shall go. He has already been seriously hampered, if not thwarted, by the opposition of Mr. Clarkson, who is generally recognized as the most powerful Republican factor in Southern politics, next to Mr. Pritchard himself. This in spite of the fact that Mr. Clarkson lives in New York, and was recently an Iowan.

The impression is general in the South that this battle over Postmasterships and Collectorships is really the preliminary fight for the control of the Southern delegates in the Republican Convention of 1904.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While no official announcement has been made, it is understood the President has decided to appoint Dr. W. D. Crum, the colored applicant, as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C. Investigation of the charges involving the integrity of Dr. Crum has been made by the President, and it is stated they have been found to be unwarranted. Unless other charges are made and substantiated, the President, in accordance with his original intentions, will appoint him.

It is understood also that the President will appoint V. P. Clayton as United States Marshal of South Carolina to fill the vacancy made by the death of Marshal Cunningham. Mr. Clayton was Marshal Cunningham's first deputy and is now Acting Marshal.

TO LIMIT PUBLIC SERVICE.

Bill Introduced to Make the Limit Six Years in the Government Employ.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Scott (West Va.) to-day introduced a bill for an amendment of the civil service law. It provides that all persons employed in the classified service shall serve for a term of six years, and that after the expiration of their term they shall be eligible to another six-year term only.

Railway mail clerks are exempted, and provision is made for their permanent employment. The bill also provides that the classified service shall include only persons whose salaries range from $900 to $1,800.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Gen. Bliss Returns from Havana with Completed Instrument Ready for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—General Tasker H. Bliss, who was sent to Havana to aid Minister Squiers in drafting a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, reached Washington this morning and delivered to Secretary Hay the treaty signed in Havana last week. It provides for a 20 per cent. reduction in the tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States and heavy reductions on American exports to Cuba.

The document that was signed in Havana is a treaty pure and simple, and as such will be forwarded to the Senate by Secretary Hay.

Minister Quesada, who initiated the proceedings here for his Government, but was unable to bring them to a successful conclusion, expected that it would be necessary for him to sign a definitive treaty here, but, owing to the thoroughness with which Gen. Bliss prosecuted his work, nothing further remains to be done by the executive branch.

The treaty with Cuba, which was negotiated in Havana by Gen. Bliss, and which arrived in Washington in Gen. Bliss's hands to-day, was presented to the Cabinet and considered in detail. It is ready for presentation to Congress, and probably will be transmitted to the Senate within twenty-four hours. It is regarded as highly important that it should be ratified promptly, as the present Venezuelan situation emphasizes the necessity for coaling stations in Cuba. While definite action upon the treaty by the Senate, or by Congress, if the necessity arises to present it also to the House of Representatives is scarcely to be expected before the holiday recess, the Administration is hopeful of prompt consideration of it after Congress reconvenes.

NATIONAL BANK CLOSED

Controller of Treasury Proceeds Against Institution at Hyndman, Penn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Controller of the Currency Ridgley has closed the National Bank of South Pennsylvania at Hyndman, Penn., and has appointed Walter R. Mason, Bank Examiner, as receiver.

The report of the condition of the bank at the close of business Nov. 25, 1902, shows its resources and liabilities on that date as follows:

Resources: Loans and discounts, $53,410; bonds, and interest on same, $13,700; stocks, securities, claims, &c., $17,040; due from National and other banks, $17,275; legal tender and specie, $8,544.

Liabilities: Capital stock, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $10,016; circulating notes, $12,500; due to National banks and other banks, $3,058; deposits, $40,432.

The failure of the bank was due to losses sustained through large loans made to officers and Directors. A controversy has existed between the stockholders of the bank of several weeks' duration, and an attempt was made to arrange the affairs of the bank and prevent a receivership. Owing to the impossibility of any agreement being reached, the Controller to-day appointed a receiver at the request of the larger stockholders.

Statehood Discussion Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Dillingham concluded his remarks in opposition to the Omnibus Statehood bill, and by unanimous consent it was agreed there should be no further discussion of the measure until the Senate reconvened on Jan. 5. Mr. Teller wanted to submit some remarks in reply, he said, to the slanders of the Committee on Territories and of Mr. Dillingham, but Senators insisted that the agreement not to further discuss the bill should be adhered to.

SPLIT IN THE REICHSTAG

Agrarians Are Dissatisfied with the Tariff Bill.

Have Issued a Manifesto Declining to Act with Those Who Voted for a Compromise on Grain Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that one of the immediate results of the Parliamentary compromise whereby the Clerical and Conservative majority agreed to adopt the minimum duties on grain, with an additional 10 marks per ton on barley, is that the extreme Agrarians are out of charity with the rest of the Conservatives. They have now issued a manifesto declaring that they cannot continue to co-operate with those who voted for the proposal whereby the compromise was incorporated in the Tariff bill.

Even the friends of the Government, now that the danger of Parliamentary defeat has passed, are beginning to look the majority's gift horse in the mouth and recognize the clumsiness and the partial absurdity of the Tariff bill as it passed the Reichstag.

THE NEW CHINESE TARIFF.

Customs Officials at a Loss to Interpret the Protocol.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says the question has been raised at the Custom Houses on the southern frontier whether overland trade is not liable to a proportionate increase of duties in accordance with the new tariff protocol. The protocol applies to maritime imports only, but the Chinese text admits of another construction.

The question is undecided, but the Chinese officials handle it in a manner showing a marked lack of information and intelligence which is now distinguishing the Central Government.

CHINA'S OLD VESSELS FOR SALE

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says that a telegram to a native official states that Viceroy Sheng Chih Tung has instructed the Nanking arsenal to sell to the highest bidder ten obsolete vessels of the Nanyung fleet in view of the impending arrival of his successor to assume charge at Nanking.

This unexpected order is attributed to pique on the part of the Viceroy at certain recent criticisms regarding his financial enterprises expressed in Peking. Sheng's position continues one of increasing difficulty.

The control of the China Merchants' Company is expected to pass shortly into the hands of Yuan Shih Kai, but it is generally believed that Sheng will retain the Directorship of Railways.

MONT PELEE'S VIOLENCE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that Prof. Lacroix, who is at the head of the scientific expedition sent to Martinique to study the conditions of Mont Pelée telegraphs that, owing to the undermining of the cone formed within the crater of the volcano, great masses of incandescent lava are being rolled in the direction of the Riviere Blanc, which is being completely choked up.

The ashes ejected from the crater had a temperature of over 100 degrees Centigrade after a week of cooling.

PANIC IN PORT-AU-PRINCE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Dec. 16.—Gen. Saint-Foix Colin, Minister of the Interior and opponent of Gen. Nord in the contest for the Presidency, has sought refuge in the United States Legation.

There has been much firing in the city, and a state of great excitement prevails.

All the military authorities who have been supporters of Seneque Pierre's candidacy for the Presidency, and therefore opposed to Gen. Nord, also sought refuge in the Consulates.

Gen. Nord is acclaimed President by the troops, and seems to be master of the situation, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of Congress is in favor of Seneque Pierre. It is believed that Gen. Nord will dissolve the Chamber of Communes and the Senate, and will order other elections, which will result in his favor.

Firing continued this afternoon in the streets, but the foreign residents are in no danger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following cablegram has been received from Vice Consul General Jerres, dated Port-Au-Prince, to-day:

"Gen. Nord arrived Sunday. Great excitement. Shooting in streets. Secretary of Interior with general police at Legation. Serious trouble expected.

VISIT TO MRS. MAYBRICK.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Baroness de Roques visited her daughter, Florence Maybrick, in Aylesbury Prison to-day. She found Mrs. Maybrick to be in delicate health, but cheerful.

Owing to the interest taken in Mrs. Maybrick by the Duchess of Bedford and others, the prisoner is now receiving better treatment. She has been transferred from the manual labor department of the prison to the library.

For a French Consumptive Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the subscriptions opened by the Figaro for the founding of a tuberculosis sanitarium at Bligny and dispensaries on the Emile Roux system in Paris already amount to 338,000f.

D. A. R. DOLL BAZAAR.

Washington Society Patronizes Martha Washington Chapter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The widespread interest in the Continental Memorial Hall and great popularity of the Martha Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution were demonstrated to-day by the social and financial success of the Dolls' Bazaar and Kettledrum, which brought hundreds of patrons to the banquet hall of the New Willard from 4 until 10 o'clock.

The group of Colonial dolls, each representing an ancestor of the contributor, and in most cases wearing costumes copied from family portraits, included Lady Fenwick, sent by the State of Connecticut; Janice Meredith, by the State of New Jersey; Letitia Penn, from Pennsylvania; Alice of Old Vincennes, two Martha Washingtons, a Dolly Madison, as she appeared at the White House, and also later in life as a widow; a Daniel Boone, a Daniel Morgan, and several unnamed officers of the Continental Army.

Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of Senator Fairbanks and President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided at a large flower table, while in charge of other booths were prominent women of local society.

Loss of appetite can be restored, failing health be renewed, and strength can be brought to the weak through DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER ADDS $1,000,000.

Magnate Makes His Regular Christmas Gift to University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—President Harper of the University of Chicago, at the convocation exercises this afternoon, announced the gift by John D. Rockefeller of another million dollars to that institution. Additional gifts were announced, the whole amount aggregating $1,526,000.

The announcement of the Christmas present from Mr. Rockefeller came as the climax to the Christmas convocation statement. A large audience in Studebaker Theatre had followed the President through the reading of a long statement. Finally reaching the Rockefeller paragraph, President Harper said:

"In addition to the other gifts mentioned, I am authorized to announce that the founder of the university has given the University within the last four days his customary Christmas gift of $1,000,000 to be treated as an endowment fund."

The convocation address was delivered by William Henry Maxwell, Superintendent of the New York City schools, who took for his theme, "The American Teacher." Mr. Maxwell made a strong plea for higher standards and ideals in the training of the modern teacher.

THE CHICAGO CAT SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—With 250 exhibits and with household pets from Maine and from Texas, from London and from New York, the first show ever held in this country in which cats only are exhibited will open to-morrow at the Coliseum. The show will begin at 10 A. M. and close Friday night. The awarding of premiums to be made by judges from Canada will also commence with the opening. J. Baldwin and William Vidal will be the judges.

While Chicago furnishes the greatest number of exhibits, New York, Cincinnati, Detroit, and other cities have good showings. The State of Kentucky is represented by some of its prize cats. So are the States of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Texas.

UNITE FOR RECIPROCITY.

Special to The New York Times.

MOLINE, Ill., Dec. 16.—Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport manufacturers, representing $17,000,000 in capital stock and surplus and employing 7,000 men, have joined to promote the principle of reciprocity and a wider market for their products of which there is a combined output every year of $19,000,000.

They have formed a local branch of the National Reciprocity League, and hope to secure recognition for the principle from Congressmen.

The members say: "Other countries, to retaliate for the attitude of the United States, are constantly making it harder for the American goods to find a market, and thus the danger of a panic is becoming more and more serious."

GLOBE NATIONAL'S DIVIDEND.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Receiver Wing of the Globe National Bank, which failed Dec. 21, 1899, to-day declared a final dividend of 7 per cent. to the creditors, and the Controller has approved the settlement. This makes 107 per cent. that has been paid, and it calls for $200,000. It really represents 6 per cent. interest on the deposits from the time of the closing to the present date, and the equivalent of 7 per cent. on the face of the claims.

There are still on hand assets of the face value of $1,000,000, which will be turned over to some agent of the stockholders to liquidate as best he can. But $100,000 is the most that can be realized, and this will represent the only return that the stockholders will get on the 100 per cent. investment which they paid in shortly after the bank's failure.

When the amount and number of the interests involved and the dangers that seriously threatened many financial interests in Boston at the time of the failure are considered this achievement of Mr. Wing is hardly without a local parallel. He has collected $6,992,888 out of a possible $8,400,000, at a cost of $73,000. The 30,000 shares of United States mining which formed part of the bank's assets have been marked at $18 or better, although since the failure the market price has been as low as $6.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Plummer—Stockley.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16.—To-day at high noon Miss Katharine Stockley became the bride of John Franklin Plummer, Jr., of New York. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Paul F. Sutphen at the Second Presbyterian Church in the presence of several hundred guests. Those acting as bridesmaids were Miss Marion Boise of Baltimore and Miss Mary Rattle of this city. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Emily Plummer of New York.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Croxden. Eighty covers were laid for the immediate friends and relatives. The guests were received by the bridal party, Mrs. John E. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer, Sr., of New York, and Mrs. Jotham Potter. Covers were laid at the bride's table for the bridal party and for Miss Dickman, Miss Bertha Stevens, Miss Margaret Kelly, Miss Mildred Potter, Miss Margaret Boise of Baltimore, and Miss Helen Taimage of Plainfield, N. J. The bride's gifts to her attendants were silver card cases. To the ushers and best man Mr. Plummer gave gold sleeve links.

Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. John F. Plummer, Sr., Mrs. Charles Milliken, and Mrs. George W. Carey of New York, the Misses Boise of Baltimore and Mr. Walter Stockley from Lakewood, N. J.

Nettleton—Treat.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 16.—The marriage of Miss Mary Clark Treat to George Henry Nettleton at the bride's residence, on Courtlandt Hill, this afternoon attracted a large number of society people from this city and New Haven. The bride is a daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Amos S. Treat and is considered one of the wealthiest young women in Bridgeport. The bridegroom is an instructor at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer and the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., were the officiating clergymen. The matron of honor was Mrs. Arthur E. Foote of New York and the bridesmaids were Miss Nettleton of New Haven, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss Hatch of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Hincks and Miss Patterson of this city. The best man was Arthur E. Foote of New York and the ushers were Harry J. Fisher of New York, James B. Neal of Scranton, Penn., and John N. Gains and Lewis P. Sheldon of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton will make their permanent home in New Haven.

Manderlick—Squire.

Miss Marie Antoinette Squire, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Henry Squire, 328 West Eighty-eighth Street, and Charles Edward Manderlick, were married yesterday at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend. Mrs. John H. Flagler, sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor, and Miss Helen Maude Mabley maid of honor. William C. Manderlick was best man, and the ushers were Henry W. Stackhouse, William J. Beggs, H. W. Abbott, and Clayton Mayo. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Corning—Bayne.

Charlotte Bayne, daughter of the late William Bayne of this city, and Gardiner Corning were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 119 East Fortieth Street, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Virginia Lee Bayne, and the best man was Bayard Dominick, Jr. The ribbon boys were Masters William Bayne and Carroll Smith Bayne, third, nephews of the bride.

Goldsmith—Silverman.

Miss Sallie Silverman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Silverman, 153 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was married to Moses Goldsmith last evening at Delmonico's by the Rev. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with duchess lace, and tulle veil. Miss Anna Silverman was maid of honor. She was in pale pink silk and chiffon.

CRITICISES THE CLERGY

Dr. Burrell Talks on the Weakness of the Ministry.

Says Pastors Do Not Believe What They Preach—Makes an Attack on the Pew-Renting System.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Dec. 16.—Some things about the weakness of the ministry were spoken by the Rev. Dr. James D. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, in an address before the Presbyterian Union in Brick Presbyterian Church here last night.

Dr. Burrell said that the average minister wasted too much energy in rhetorical effort, and did not pay enough attention to teaching the Gospel. He also condemned the present system of renting pews, saying:

"You ring your church bell, invite the people to come in and stand twenty minutes in the vestibule while the regular pewholders take their seats, and then let them take what seats are left.

"Two-thirds of the population of this world are not Christians, and who is to blame for this condition of affairs? We ministers are a good deal to blame. We need to wake up to our preaching of the Gospel; we want to stop preaching about the fire of the Holy Ghost, and get some of the fire ourselves. Why, I often wonder how my congregation stands me, and I'm a good deal better than many men some congregations have to stand. We can't be too hard on a dull preacher. We have our topics to preach on—God, the resurrection, the crucifixion, and other things—but nowadays you have to get a hurdy-gurdy and a stereopticon to get the people in.

"Then we are so eloquent and rhetorical! We talk fine rhetoric to the people who are going to hell. We turn out those finely rounded sentences, and the old ladies come around after the sermon, if it's by a young preacher, and tell him how fine it was. You don't want that, and, if you do, you ought not to have it. What we need is more fire of God, but we will never have more fire until we have more faith. Why, many of us ministers don't believe half of anything we preach.

"We need an open door. I believe in the family pew, but there is something wrong with our system of rentals. The same hospitality that is exercised in domestic life ought to be practiced in the church. Carnegie, Morgan, and Rockefeller haven't got money enough to buy one square in the house of God. No church should support pew rights, which prohibit the exercise of hospitality."

CAPT. ROGERS'S COURTMARTIAL

Not Likely That Accused Will Be Convicted of Disrespect to Gen. Davis at Manila.

MANILA, Dec. 16.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Rogers of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, charged with using disrespectful language to Gen. Davis was concluded to-day. The verdict is not known, but it is doubted that the court took a serious view of the case.

The accused officer admitted that he thoughtlessly used objectionable language before Gen. Davis's Aide de Camp, denied any intent to be disrespectful, and pleaded illness and discouragement at his inability to secure leave of absence in extenuation.

The trial of Major Glenn of the Fifth Infantry has been postponed until January.

WATTS'S "LOVE AND LIFE."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While there is no local discussion of the objections made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the painting of Sir Frederick Watts, "Love and Life," which was recently taken from the Corcoran Gallery to the White House, there is a general feeling here that the public has been deprived of a great work of art which should hang in a public gallery and not in a private room in the Executive Mansion.

The objection of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union eight years ago to the picture was that the figures are nude or nearly so. This to the prurient mind is no doubt a sufficient ground for objection. But to lovers of art and those accustomed to pure and uplifting expressions of allegory there is nothing wrong in "Love and Life." It is a subject conceived in the purest and simplest form, and few persons looking at the picture have anything but a profound reverence for the artist's meaning. There has been practically no criticism of the picture from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or from any other source since the canvas was placed in the gallery.

Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, who had the painting transferred to the White House at Mrs. Roosevelt's request, said that as "Love and Life" is a Government picture and was only loaned to the Corcoran Gallery, there was nothing unusual in having it sent back to the White House. He regarded its previous exclusion as a matter of personal preference entirely, and not of judgment of its artistic merits.

"The public has been it for seven years now," said Col. Bingham, "and I don't see any reason why criticism should be made on its removal. It was sent to the White House by the artist himself, and now it has gone back there."

NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Quarles of Wisconsin to-day introduced a bill for the amendment of the anti-trust law, the purpose of which is to prevent trusts from forcing ruinous competition on rivals in the same line of business. The bill proposes a new section to the existing law, as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, who, alone or together with others, has engrossed or monopolized or seeks to engross or monopolize, the production, control, or sale of an article or articles the subject of commerce between the several States, or who, alone or together with other persons, has control of the major part of such article or articles produced or sold in the United States, to directly or indirectly offer for sale or sell any such article or articles in, or for delivery in, any locality or localities, at, or for prices less than the prices charged and received therefor by such person in any other locality—allowing for differences in freight and carriage—with the view, intent, or natural result of hindering, preventing, stifling, or forestalling competition in inter-State commerce, or in the production for sale, or sale between the several States, of such article or articles, or of similar articles.

Fine and imprisonment are proposed for persons violating this provision. In case of such violation by a corporation, the corporation shall be liable to fine, and every one of its agents and officers participating in such violation also shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both.

No recovery of the purchase price of any article sold in violation of the section is permitted in any court, and any purchaser of articles so sold may plead such violation in bar of any action.

HIS CONSCIENCE PRICKED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The dull routine of office of the Sixth Auditor, who has charge of the work of the Post Office Department, including the countless transactions of the money order business and the sale of stamps, was enlivened for a moment to-day by a spiritual interruption from a correspondent who addressed a letter to the "Conscience Fund" and inclosed 50 cents in two-cent stamps. The letter accompanying the stamps was as follows:

Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be white as wool.

Years ago I took something like 50 cents from the Post Office. I inclose 50 cents to make restitution. I have repented years ago, but have never made restitution.

ONE OF GOD'S CHILDREN.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This evening there will be the dance for Miss Gertrude Pell given by Mrs. Walden Pell. The programme otherwise consists of dinners and small entertainments. With Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's ball, and meetings of dancing classes, yesterday was very gay, and the downpour did not seem to dampen in the least the spirits of the débutantes.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Helen T. Olyphant, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, (Miss Marie C. Viele,) and Prentice Strong, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong, (Miss Martha Howard Prentice.) Mr. Strong is a Yale graduate, class of 1901, and a brother of Theron R. Strong. Miss Olyphant is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, and is a niece of Robert Olyphant. She made her début two seasons ago.

***

Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting has asked a few friends to dinner on next Saturday evening to meet Miss Alice Roosevelt.

***

Miss Margaret Emerson has selected the attendants at her wedding on Dec. 30 to Dr. McKim. The bridesmaids will be Miss Martha Lee Jenkins, Miss Rosalie Porter of Annapolis, Miss Mary Garnett McCarty of Richmond, Va.; Miss Anne Phinizy of Augusta, Ga.; Miss Agnes Arnold of Pittsburg, Penn., and Miss Sara Boone. Mrs. T. M. Horner of Atlanta, Ga., will be the matron of honor. Louis McKim, a brother of Dr. McKim, will be his best man, and the ushers selected are Gerard Hopkins, Charles Boone, Spalding Jenkins, Noel Poullain, William West, and Dr. Dabney.

***

Mrs. John C. Calhoun has cards out for a large reception on Saturday at her residence, 617 West End Avenue, at which her daughter, Miss Julia Calhoun, will make her formal bow to society. The débutante is a great-granddaughter of the famous John C. Calhoun, and will have, among those who assist her in receiving, Miss Lucy Hayes, a granddaughter of Jefferson Davis, and Miss Sophy Marshall, great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall. Miss Bessie McLean, Miss Jeannette de Mauriac, Miss Harriet Russell, Miss Peachy Brown, and Miss Kate De W. Mox-ham, and Mrs. Jefferson Davis will also receive with the débutante and her mother.

***

Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell will be married to-day in Baltimore to Thomas A. MacIntyre. Both the bride and bridegroom are now living in New York. Mrs. Mitchell will be given away by her eldest son, Archibald P. Mitchell, and her attendant will be her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Seeley. Mr. Ormiston is to be the best man, and the ushers selected are Langlin Martin, W. Watson Martin, Frank Mitchell, Watson B. Randall of Baltimore, Frederick Lockwood, and William MacIntyre.

***

The St. Paul, which is booked to sail to-day has a small passenger list. Among those whose names appear on it are George G. Barnard, Mrs. J. P. Burnett and Miss Burnett, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Harris.

***

Mrs. John McCall of this city is visiting in Philadelphia. She was a guest at the tea given by Mr. and Mrs. William Pierce Denegre for Miss Marie Louise Denegre in Germantown on Monday.

***

Mrs. Bruce Brown (Miss Ruth A. Loney) gave a large card party last evening. Whist and seven-handed euchre were the games played.

***

Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze will give to-morrow afternoon a private view to their intimate friends of the wedding gifts which have been given Miss Kountze, whose marriage to Mr. Livingston will take place on Saturday.

***

Two bridge parties were given yesterday. One met at the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, in the Brunswick, and the other—the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club—met at the residence of Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, 8 East Forty-fifth Street.

***

Among the smaller entertainments of yesterday was a luncheon given by Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop, 46 West Forty-seventh Street.

***

A small cotillion will be given by Mrs. John S. Wise at Delmonico's this evening. It will be chiefly for members of the Southern set.

***

Mrs. W. T. Washburne, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street, will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Washburne, followed by a dance, on Saturday.

***

Alfred Vanderbilt was in town on Monday and yesterday. Miss Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt, who have been visiting Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt at Portsmouth, are expected in New York to-day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting gave a dance last night for their daughter, Miss Helen Cutting, who made her début last Summer. The dance was preceded by four large dinners, given by Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, who afterward chaperoned their guests to the Cutting dance. The guests were received by Mrs. Cutting, gowned in white silk, flowered in soft colors and trimmed with lace; Miss Cutting, in white satin trimmed with tulle and pink roses, and Miss Alice Roosevelt, in black tulle, spangled and paillette in silver. There was a cotillion, led by Monson Morris, the favors for which were large fans, flower-trimmed swords, baubles, floral wands, silver trinkets, and leather trifles from Mrs. Collins. After it a supper was served. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ward,	Caroline Drayton,
Evelyn Sloane,	Emily Rogers,
Mary Kernochan,	Ashbel Barney,
Edith Poor,	Roger Winthrop,
Janet Fish,	Bradish Johnson,
Violet Cruger,	R. L. Gerry,
Muriel Robbins,	Peter Gerry,
Elsie Waterbury,	Moncure Robinson,
Maud Livingston,	Forsythe Wicks,
Natalie Knowlton,	James de W. Cutting,
Eleanor Jay,	Robert Cutting,
Cynthia Roche,	Robert Goelet,
Constance Livermore,	The Messrs. Gray,
Caroline Wilmerding,	The Messrs. Kinnicut,
Helen Barney,	Ernest Iselin,
Martha McCook,	Arthur Iselin,
Margaret Dix,	W. F. Whitehouse,
Marion Haven,	Creighton Webb,
Julia Hoyt,	Munroe Ferguson,
Jessie Sloane,	Lewis Iselin,
Sybil Douglas,	William Sloane,
Marie de Neufville,	Eugene Hall,
Rosamond Street,	F. Hoyt,
Nora Iselin,	E. Hoyt,
Therese Iselin,	The Messrs. Gerard,
Natica Rives,	Frederick Kernochan,
May Goelet,	F. G. d'Hauteville,
Frederica Webb,	Archibald C. Harrison,
Florence Twombly,	Frederick Havemeyer,
Jean Reid,	Gordon Brown,
Alice Olin,	Mr. Barbey,
Mary Newbold,	Mr. Draper,
Cornelia Bryce,	Redmond Cross,
	Bronson Winthrop.

The first of the Cinderella cotillions was danced last evening at Delmonico's. There was general dancing and no cotillion. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Russell A. Cowles, Mrs. John Stanley Foster, Mrs. Joshua A. Varian, and Mrs. William Caswell Little.

***

Mrs. William Schley will introduce her daughter, Miss Olive Schley, at a reception to be given this afternoon at her residence, 17 West Fifty-second Street.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The President entertained at dinner this evening, when his guests were the Secretary of the Navy, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators Allison, Hale, Gallinger, Perkins, and Hanna; Representatives Grosvenor, Dalzell, Cannon, Foss, Dayton, and Gen. Granville M. Dodge.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Countess Zaniti-Salazas, editor of the Italian Review, who arrived at the embassy yesterday. Other guests were the Chargé d'Affaires of France and Mme. de Margerie, the Misses Warder, and the members of the Ambassador's official household.

The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert were formally at home to-day from 5 to 7 at the British Embassy to their associates of the Diplomatic Corps, the reception being the usual function of a newly arrived Ambassador or Minister. Only two of the thirty-six envoys representing as many powers were absent—Dr. Holleben, the German Ambassador, and Mr. Pulido, the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela. Receiving with Sir Michael and Lady Herbert were the members of the embassy's staff and Mrs. Sidney Waterlow, wife of the attaché of that name and a bride of the present season. In the absence of the Dean of the corps, Dr. Holleben, the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, was the first to be presented to the host and hostess.

Gen. and Mrs. Gillspie entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood. To meet them were Senator and Mrs. Alger, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Gen. and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan, Mrs. N. S. Lincoln, and Dr. Joseph Bryan.

Representative Edward Morrell entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Representative Joseph Babcock, Chairman of the District Committee. There were many Congressmen and other public men present.

Mrs. Richards, wife of the Solicitor General, entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

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Artistically framed and ready for immediate delivery

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MRS. GRANT'S FUNERAL

Short Religious Services Will Be Held in Washington.

Army Officers in New York Ordered to Attend Services at the Tomb in Full-Dress Uniform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While the final arrangements for the obsequies of Mrs. Grant will not be made until after the arrival here of Gen. Grant and other members of the family next Thursday, it is settled that there will be short religious services in this city, and that the remains will be placed by the side of those of her husband in the tomb at Riverside Park, New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered to provide a combination car for the casket and pall bearers and a private car for the use of the family in the journey from this city to the tomb, to be attached to any train that the funeral party may desire.

The Secretary of War has directed that all the army officers stationed in New York and vicinity shall attend the services at the tomb in full dress uniform. It has been arranged that the steamer Meigs shall meet the funeral party at the Jersey City Station, and convey it to the tomb, where there is a convenient landing place.

Secretary Root and many other prominent officials will accompany the funeral party to New York and attend the services at the tomb.

At the Grant residence a great number of messages of condolence have been received. The President's aide, Capt. William S. Cowles, called to express the sympathy of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Among the messages of sympathy were dispatches from Princess Cantacuzene, the mother-in-law of Princess Cantacuzene, the granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. Grant; Gen. Horace Porter, Robert T. Lincoln, Andrew Carnegie, Russell Sage, Gen. H. Kydd Douglass, Mrs. George W. Childs, Mrs. Gresham, and Mrs. Pullman.

Gen. Grant Hurries to Washington.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 16.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas, returned from a tour of inspection of army posts yesterday afternoon. At Alice he first learned of the death of his mother. He hurried to headquarters in this city, arriving last night. Soon after, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, he started for Washington on a special train.

In Aid of Crippled Children.

Auxiliary No. 2 of the Guild for Crippled Children will hold its annual meeting at Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening. Among the speakers will be Dr. H. L. Taylor, Dr. H. F. Mendes, David Leventritt, and Prof. H. Leipziger. Dr. Lorenz, the Vienna surgeon, has promised to be present.

IN THE SHOPS.

Something new in the way of desk furnishings from the silversmith is a little umbrella stand in silver—a generous one in size, with square corners, longer than it is wide, and fenced in with silver bars. At the bottom in the tray for umbrellas is a brush for the pens and two or three dozen of these could stand handle up in it. Standing in front, and a part of it, is an ink bottle of crystal and silver.

***

Another ink bottle, which is rather an attractive little thing, though not as much can be said for its usefulness, is one set in a little hansom cab and horse. The top of the cab lifts at one side, and there is the ink bottle If it is not too high, it may be as satisfactory as any.

***

Something else new in letter-paper boxes is a checkerboard in red and black, about the size of the board in general use. It is, of course, of pasteboard, and turns back. It can be utilized for checkers, but inside are two quires of paper, one white and one colored. It costs only 50 cents, which is certainly little enough for a game and a box of paper in one.

***

All those queer-looking beads which go by the name of Indian beads, but which have not much to do with the Indians except that they sometimes wear them, can be bought in all the many varieties. They are certainly quaint and odd, and show many queer combinations of color. In some places they can be bought by the string, and in others they are sold by the piece, which is really the most satisfactory way of getting them. The smaller ones cost one cent apiece, the larger ones two cents, and the largest two for five. There are two or three of a much larger size which cost five cents each. These beads make picturesque bead portieres.

***

One variety of egg shampoo comes in condensed form, put up in wooden eggs. There are ten shampoos in an egg, and the egg costs ten cents.

***

Pretty little bottles of perfume can be bought, three or four in a box, for a quarter.

***

Single bottles of fine perfumes are also put up in small boxes of silk tapestry, and Japanese perfumery is put up in Japanese boxes.

***

One of the most interesting things in toilet materials is a fine bay rum which is sealed in copper cans, covered with something that looks like a heavy flannel. These cans are rather small, and cost $1.50 each Fine essences come to the wholesale dealers sealed up in similar copper cans, only larger, and the small ones have a professional air.

***

Bags of the finest leather come made up simply with frames of 14-carat gold.

***

A number of large chatelaine bags are to be seen in burnt leather and white metal.

***

President Roosevelt's portrait appears on a sofa cushion with a few words below, quoting from one of his speeches.

***

Jeweled gunmetal ink bottles are among other effective desk furnishings. Another piece of desk furniture which is useful is in the form of a square gunmetal paperweight, but the entire centre of it is a watch.

***

There are all sorts of tiny plants for the doll's house and tiny watering pots for watering them. The water must be imaginary, however, for the little plants are artificial, though they are set in real earthenware pots.

***

China candelabra for the dolls' house have real candles in them. There are little brass candlestocks also with candles, but these are make-believe.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adopted a joint resolution offered by Mr. Wetmore (Rep., R. I.,) appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of a bronze bust of President McKinley.

A bill was passed by the Senate yesterday providing for an additional District Judge in the District of Minnesota.

The Senate yesterday agreed to an amendment to the Militia bill offered by Mr. Forsker, (Rep., Ohio,) striking out as much of Section 24 of the bill as relates to drills, inspections, and instruction of men enrolled in the reserve force.

The Senate has ratified the treaty of friendship and general relations between the United States and Spain.

Representative Martin (Rep., S. D.,) yesterday introduced a bill making Oct. 21, the anniversary of the discovery of America, a legal public holiday, to be known as "Columbus Day."

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OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Butler Magoun.

George Butler Magoun, member of the banking firm of Magoun Brothers & Co., died on Monday night at his country home in Babylon, L. I., from heart disease. Mr. Magoun was thirty-three years old, and had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1899. He had been a member of his firm for three years. Mr. Magoun retired early on Monday, complaining that he was not feeling well. Soon afterward he was found unconscious in his room, and died shortly afterward. His only surviving brother, Francis Peabody Magoun, went to Babylon to attend to the funeral arrangements. Mr. Magoun was a member of the New York, Racquet, and Babylon Clubs, and a graduate of Harvard. He was a Vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church. A widow, who was Miss Katharine Jordan of Cincinnati, and a little daughter survive him.

Gen. George Moorman.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, died suddenly to-night, aged sixty-one years. He was on the staff of Gen. N. B. Forrest and other Confederate leaders during the war, earning many special mentions, and was commander of Moorman's Cavalry Battalion. He had been Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans since its organization. He expired while at his desk in his New Orleans office.

Obituary Notes.

GARZA GALAN, former Governor of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, died on Monday at Monterey, Texas, of cancer of the throat.

Judge ALEXANDER MARTIN, Dean of the Law Department of the Missouri University, died Monday night, at Columbia, Mo., of paralysis of the heart. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and Harvard College, and had a wide reputation as an authority on law, having written many law books.

EDWIN W. BELCHER, an old-time resident of Brooklyn, and formerly well known in this city in the white goods trade, from which he retired seven years ago, died at his Summer home, in Oronoque, Conn., yesterday morning from a complication of disorders. Mr. Belcher was seventy-two years old.

Dr. MALCOLM ETHAN PARRATT died at his home, 379 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, aged fifty-five years. In 1885 he acted as surgeon for the Red Star Line, and at the time of his death was on the staff of the Bushwick Hospital. Funeral services will be held at his home Thursday evening.

Capt. R. C. TRONESEGARD, sixty-nine years old, and a well-known resident of Staten Island, died yesterday afternoon at his home on the Fingerboard Road. He had been ill for about five years. He was for some time connected with Funch, Eddy & Co., and was also an Immigrant Inspector at Ellis Island. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, and three sons.

Edson Thomas Drops Dead.

Edson Thomas, sixty years old, a well-known resident of Thomaston, Conn., dropped dead in the Grand Central Station yesterday as he was about to board the 1:02 P. M. train for home. He was traveling with his valet, Schwartz, but was alone when he fell, the man having gone ahead with his overcoat and satchel. Mr. Thomas's identity was learned from papers in his pocket.

Schwartz, missing his employer, left the train before it started, and, learning what had happened, went on to Thomaston to break the news to the family. Another passenger told the police that Mr. Thomas was in the insurance business in Thomaston and a nephew of Seth Thomas, the clockmaker. He is said to leave a family of grown children.

Mme. Nordica Still Indisposed.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mme. Nordica, "Tannhäuser" will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday instead of "Tristan and Isolde." The cast of "Tannhäuser" will be the same as that of last Saturday afternoon with the exception that Miss Bridewell will be replaced by Mme. Se

BIGGAR CONSPIRACY CASE

Trial of the ex-Actress, Dr. Hendricks, and Stanton Begins.

Accused Woman Not Allowed to Plead as Laura Bennett—Testimony for the Prosecution.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 16.—The trial of Miss Laura Biggar, Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton, on a charge of conspiracy to secure the estate of the late Henry M. Bennett of Farmingdale, began this morning before Judge Heisley, in the Monmouth County Court of Quarter Sessions. The defendants were represented by Joseph M. Noonan of Jersey City, and A. E. Johnson and Frank B. McDermott of Freehold. Prosecutor Foster, assisted by Edward Wilson of Red Bank, conducted the case for the State.

Before the selection of the jury, who were speedily secured, Miss Biggar asked permission to plead as Laura Bennett instead of Laura Biggar, but the Prosecutor objected, and her request was denied.

Prosecutor Foster, in opening the case for the State, said he expected to prove that all three defendants were equally guilty. He said he expected to be able to show the jury that the marriage blank signed by the defendant Stanton and purporting to be the certificate of the marriage of Miss Biggar and Mr. Bennett, was printed in New York in 1900, whereas the paper was dated Jan. 2, 1898. The Prosecutor then reviewed the case at much length, going into many of the details of the alleged conspiracy to obtain the Bennett estate.

The first witness, Surrogate David S. Cratter of Freehold, testified to the fact of the probate of Mr. Bennett's will, and to the fact that Miss Biggar had petitioned to have the will set aside on the ground that Mr. Bennett was the father of her child.

John F. Hawkins, who is the administrator of the estate, pending the present suit, gave testimony as to the value of the Bennett estate. He said there was $15,000 in a bank in Pittsburg and an additional $15,000 in the Asbury Park Bank, and $16,000 in a New York bank. There were also the Bijou Theatre block in Pittsburg, 400 acres of land in Farmingdale, N. J.; property at Avon, and jewelry, horses, carriages, &c.

S. B. Hinsdale, the court stenographer, read from his notes taken at previous hearings what Miss Biggar had sworn to at Long Branch. The defense objected to this on the ground that the Court of Errors a few weeks ago ruled that the branch court at Long Branch was not legally established. It was held, however, that its cases were legal.

Briefly told, the testimony given at Long Branch when Miss Biggar was trying to show she was the wife of Mr. Bennett was that Stanton swore that he had performed the marriage ceremony for Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar, and then Dr. Hendrick's testimony as to the condition of Miss Biggar when she reached his sanitarium and of the birth and death of the alleged child. The court sat until late that this portion of the trial might be concluded, and new matter might be introduced to-morrow.

HAD BUBONIC PLAGUE ON BOARD

Three Members of the Crew of the Saxon Prince, Here from South Africa, Found to be Stricken.

When the Prince Line steamship Saxon Prince arrived here on Monday from Durban, South Africa, symptoms of bubonic plague were discovered by Health Officer Doty on the first and second cooks and the second steward. The three men were taken at once to Swinburne Island, and cultures were made and taken to the laboratory. The result of the examination, it was announced last night, confirmed Dr. Doty's previous diagnosis. The second cook is now convalescent, but the others are still under treatment.

The Saxon Prince, which is consigned to the J. C. Seager Company of this city, came from Durban in ballast. She has a crew of thirty-one men, and besides, brought five passengers, a woman and four children. The steamship will be sent to sea to-day to discharge her sand and water ballast, and will return to Quarantine, while the passengers and crew will be sent to Hoffman Island, where they will be detained ten days for observation. The baggage and clothing of all will be thoroughly disinfected, and the steamship will be fumigated and scoured from stem to stern before it is released.

According to Capt. Jamison, the second cook was the first man who became ill, and began to complain on Nov. 21, two weeks after the Saxon Prince left Durban. The two other cases appeared simultaneously a fortnight ago. Dr. Doty is of the opinion that the disease was contracted while the crew were ashore at Durban, and spread by contagion to the chief cook and second steward, all three having occupied the same compartment. Dr. Doty said last night that the cases were well in hand and that there was no danger of a further spread of the disease.

"We have been at work a long time," he said, "in anticipation of the possible appearance of bubonic plague from South African ports. All steamers from those ports, since the reported presence of plague there, have been detained at Quarantine. The crews have been taken aboard the disinfecting steamer, stripped, bathed, and examined for symptoms of the plague, and their sleeping quarters have been disinfected. This course has been strictly pursued and has at least resulted in the detection of cases of disease."

TROLLEY FEED WIRES ON FIRE.

Two Firemen Knocked Headlong by Electric Current and Policeman Injured in the Bronx.

Feed wires of the Union Trolley Road converging at Willis, Melrose, and Third Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Bronx, crossed on the corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue at 7:30 o'clock last night, resulting in a brilliant electrical display and a fire three-quarters of a mile long. The place of contact was immediately under the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated road.

A sheet of flame shot from the wire north on Melrose Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, where it followed the feed wire of the cross-town line at this point and thence west to Park Avenue, where defective connection with a pole stopped it.

For this distance, some three-quarters of a mile, sheets of fire burst forth. Traffic on the lines tributary to the wire stopped. The insulation burned fiercely, with the wire becoming red hot. An alarm of fire was turned in, and Engine Company No. 17, in East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, responded. Capt. Kelly and Fireman Johnson guided the hose under the burning wire and turned on the stream. The men holding the hose were knocked headlong some distance. The hose squirmed almost at will, drenching the crowd which had collected. The hose was recovered after great effort by other members of the company, but no longer was it played upon the wire.

The reserves of the Morrisania Police Station were called out under command of Roundsman Dean. The fire finding a weak spot at a pole on Park Avenue burned out the sockets in which the wire was held, and then the portion of the wire near thereto dropped. A telephone communication to officials of the trolley company brought a repair wagon to the scene, and a reserve feed wire was cut in and traffic resumed.

Policeman Dann of the Morrisania Police Station was severely burned about the neck by a piece of hot wire falling upon him.

STRONG FOOTBALL TEAM.

The All-Syracuse Club will put a strong team in the football tournament for the indoor championship which will be held at Madison Square Garden on the evenings of Dec. 29, 30, and Jan. 2. Among the most noted of the players who will represent the All-Syracuse team is Jack Wright, who, as a guard on the Columbia eleven, was selected for the All-Syracuse team; "Pop" Warner, Captain of the Cornell team for the last two seasons, who was also picked as an all-American guard; Freeman, former quarter back of the Princeton eleven; Phil Draper, one of the best half backs that Williams College ever turned out; Billy Bottger, an ex-member of the Princeton eleven, who played fullback for the Watertown team last season; Tom Folger of Cornell, who was selected for the all-American team; Wyckoff, the centre of the Syracuse 'Varsity this season, and O'Neill, ex-Captain of Williams College and the present Captain of the All-Syracuse team.

Capt. O'Neill has few equals behind the line. He will not make his selections from over twenty men anxious to play on the Syracuse team until just before the match. He believes that the championship will lie between his team and that of the Orange Athletic Club. He says that unless the other teams are equally successful in securing star players the All-Syracuse eleven will win the championship. The Syracuse men are now in strict training.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League last night the Goldman, Sachs & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of Kountze Brothers and the United National Bank. The scores follow:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—United National Bank—Eldridge, 146; Giese, 131; Schellenberg, 150; Schmittberger, 146; Lange, 150. Total, 723.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 141; Brown, 133; McCabe, 142; Forsdike, 157; Schmitt, 105. Total, 738.

SECOND GAME.—United National Bank—Eldridge, 135; Giese, 121; Schellenberg, 143; Schmittberger, 96; Lange, 128. Total, 623.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 133; Huber, 96; Gregory, 147; M. Morrissey, 155; G. Morrissey, 129. Total, 660.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 136; Huber, 150; Gregory, 160; M. Morrissey, 169; G. Morrissey, 179. Total, 783.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 151; Brown, 132; McCabe, 156; Forsdike, 135; Schmitt, 154. Total, 728.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 181; Snyder, 178; Geisler, 228; Malzacher, 171; Meyer, 191. Total, 947.

Nyack Bowling Club—Powell, 139; Kurz, 159; Coonan, 147; Lewis, 186; Gedney, 180. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club.—Powell, 158; Kurz, 184; Coonan, 143; Lewis, 180; Gedney, 151. Total, 816.

Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 193; McLean, 181; Hunt, 180; F. Haviland, 155; Tally, 168. Total, 886.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 170; McLean, 171; Hunt, 223; F. Haviland, 218; Tally, 163. Total, 945.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 190; Snyder, 215; Geisler, 142; Malzacher, 162; Meyer, 1995. Total, 904.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Kramer, 215; Runge, 132; Becker, 180; Clayton, 151; Blue, 205. Total—883.

F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Apex)—Hogenauer, 151; Fawcett, 143; Renner, 136; Ketcham, 124; Haff, 189. Total—743.

SECOND GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Apex)—Hogenauer, 178; Fawcett, 112; Renner, 134; Ketcham, 156; Haff, 127. Total—707.

Dimock & Fink Company—Welling, 92; Bassford, 111; Weber, 96; Hamilton, 93; Veich, 95. Total—487.

THIRD GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Welling, 128; Bassford, 107; Weber, 121; Hamilton, 136; Veich, 121. Total, 613.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Kramer, 185; Runge, 192; Becker, 153; Clayton, 191; Blue, 192. Total—913.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Amphion Council—Horst, 175; Cheshire, 180; Thomas, 138; Farmer, 115; Bauer, 128. Total, 719.

Franklin Council—Davenport, 122; Brown, 121; Estabrook, 106; Penrose, 147; Dinsmore, 162. Total, 658.

SECOND GAME.—Franklin Council—Davenport, 155; Brown, 116; Estabrook, 134; Penrose, 180; Dinsmore, 160. Total, 745.

Palm Council—Levy, 117; Holley, 139; E. Mullen, 124; Oehlers, 142; J. Mullen, 185. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.—Palm Council—Levy, 147; Holley, 117; E. Mullen, 111; Oehlers, 151; J. Mullen, 144. Total, 670.

Amphion Council—Horst, 88; Cheshire, 208; Thomas, 148; Farmer, 117; Bauer, 192. Total, 753.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 160; Rogers, 142; Brown, 175; Galvin, 161. Total, 638.

New York Council—Lilly, 150; Buckley, 128; Thompson, 117; Hyland, 114; Hartigan, 93. Total, 602.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Lilly, 120; Buckley, 116; Thompson, 150; Hyland, 125; Hartigan, 87. Total, 607.

Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 171; Checkers, 129; E. Welcke, 154; Connell, 163; Cotter, 113. Total, 750.

THIRD GAME.—Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 165; Checkers, 102; E. Welcke, 131; Connell, 134; Cotter, 185. Total, 707.

New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 174; Rogers, 118; Brown, 144; Curley, 131; Galvin, 156. Total, 723.

President Charles A. Bookwalter and Vice President W. B. Thompson of the American Bowling Congress addressed a meeting of Brooklyn bowlers at Cordes & Holden's alleys, Washington Street, Brooklyn, last night in reference to the coming annual convention and tournament at Indianapolis next February, outlining the plans as already published. To-day both officials will leave for Philadelphia, and thence will journey to Pittsburg and Cleveland.

The games in the New York Stock Exchange League tournament were postponed.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Since Monday night the storm has made but little progress. There are evidences of another disturbance off the extreme South Pacific Coast, but its character and direction are as yet uncertain. Rains and snows have continued east of the Mississippi River, while to the westward as far as the Rock Mountains the weather cleared.

It is considerably warmer in the Atlantic States and extreme Northwest and colder from the upper lake region southward. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair, except on the South California and Washington Coasts.

The weather will be generally fair Wednesday over all districts, except that local snows are probable in the lake region; rain or snow in Northern New England and the South Plateau, and rain in Southern California. There will be snow Thursday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, rain or snow in the Middle Slope and the Southern Plateau, and rain in the West Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Thursday. It will be colder Wednesday in the Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the eastern lower lake region, and somewhat warmer in the extreme Central West.

On the New England Coast the winds will be brisk south to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk and mostly northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast light north; on the upper lakes brisk west, and on the lower lakes brisk and possibly high west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk to west to northwest winds and cold, clearing weather to the Grand Banks. Flood warnings have been issued for the Lower Red River and warning of a moderate rise in the Alabama River. Frost warnings have been issued for the south portion of the East Gulf States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, rain in north, possibly turning to snow in northwest portion; fair in south to-day; colder in west and south portion, Thursday, fair; colder in east portion; brisk south to west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and colder to-day; fresh northwest winds. Thursday, fair.

Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, fair and colder to-day; brisk northwest winds. Thursday, fair.

North Carolina, fair to-day; colder, except in extreme west portion; fresh west winds. Thursday, fair.

South Carolina, fair, colder Wednesday; light west winds. Thursday, fair.

North Dakota, fair to-day and Thursday.

South Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in east portion. Thursday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania, snow and colder to-day; brisk north winds. Thursday probably fair.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Thursday; variable winds.

West Virginia, fair and colder to-day, except snow in mountain districts. Thursday, fair.

Western New York, snow and colder to-day, except fair in southeast portion; brisk west winds. Thursday generally fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; brisk northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	1902.	THE TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	15	40	42
6 A. M.	17	45	45
9 A. M.	17	48	49
12 M.	21	50	51
3 P. M.	23	52	53
6 P. M.	23	47	50
9 P. M.	22	45	46
12 P. M.	22	43	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47¼
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1901	20
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 8 A. M. and 45 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 54 degrees at 5:10 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 96 per cent. at 8 A. M. and total, at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

EASTERN.	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Wind.	Weather.
Albany	42	46	S	Rain
Atlantic City	48	54	NW	Rain
Boston	52	54	SW	Rain
Buffalo	32	44	W	Snow
Cape May	46	52	NW	Rain
Eastport	46	46	S	Rain
Nantucket	48	48	S	Rain
New York City	45	54	NW	Rain
Norfolk	54	66	S	Cloudy
Oswego	36	44	S	Cloudy
Philadelphia	44	56	NW	Rain
Pittsburg	34	50	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	46	46	SE	Rain
Scranton	38	46	W	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	42	42	NW	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	38	40	SW	Clear
Chicago	26	26	W	Snow
Cincinnati	34	38	W	Cloudy
Cleveland	28	44	SW	Cloudy
Detroit	26	38	SW	Pt. cloudy
Duluth	26	30	SW	Clear
Grand Haven	30	38	W	Snow
Green Bay	30	30	W	Cloudy
Huron	8	18	S	Clear
Marquette	30	32	NW	Cloudy
Milwaukee	28	28	W	Cloudy
Toledo	26	42	SW	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	40	48	NW	Clear
Charlotte	48	58	W	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	54	56	N	Clear
Galveston	54	54	N	Clear
Hatteras	64	64	S	Cloudy
Jacksonville	68	76	S	Cloudy
Key West	74	80	E	Cloudy
Mobile	52	56	NW	Clear
Montgomery	48	54	NW	Clear
New Orleans	52	56	N	Clear
Savannah	58	72	N	Cloudy
Tampa	68	68	SW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	66	72	SW	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	26	34	NW	Clear
Davenport	24	26	W	Clear
Dodge City	12	30	W	Clear
Kansas City	26	30	SW	Clear
North Platte	14	24	W	Clear
Omaha	20	26	SW	Clear
St. Louis	32	34	W	Clear
St. Paul	20	28	W	Clear
Winnipeg	14	18	S	Cloudy
ROCKY MTS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	20	28	Calm	Clear
Denver	20	34	S	Clear
Helena	16	18	N	Clear
Salt Lake City	28	32	NW	Clear

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises. 7:19	Sun sets. 4:34	Moon rises. 7:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A: M:
S. Hook....9:08	Gov. Isl'd...9:34	H. Gate....11:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:44	Gov. Isl'd...10:00	H. Gate....12:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 17.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Antillia, Bahamas	12:00 M.	.....
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	8:00 A. M.	.....
Talisman, Guadeloupe	9:00 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

Caribbee, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua	.....	.....
Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Alleghany, Jamaica and Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp	.....	.....
Vaderland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mail for Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—daily at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 17.

Bellagio, Barbados, Dec. 9.
Bluecher, Southampton, Dec. 7.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 16.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 10.
Dona Maria, Lisbon, Nov. 24.
El Siglo, Nuevitas, Dec. 11.
Hilary, Para, Dec. 5.
Lombardia, Naples, Dec. 3.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 27.
Perugia, Gibraltar, Dec. 3.
Roma, Naples, Dec. 3.
Scotia, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Indiana, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Milano, Hamburg, Dec. 4.

FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 14.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, Dec. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 13.

SUNDAY, DEC. 21.

Byron, Pernambuco, Dec. 13.
El Cid, Galveston, Dec. 16.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Minneapolis, London, Dec. 11.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 3.

Arrived.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Pearce, Marseilles Nov. 8, Genoa 10th, and Palermo 21st via Bermuda Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed in Quarantine at 12:53 A. M. 17th.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:50 A. M. 17th.

SS Matanzas, Miller, Tampico Dec. 6 and Havana 12th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M. 17th.

SS Apache, Bearse, Jacksonville, Dec. 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) Smith, Port au Prince, &c., Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnston, Brunswick and Mobile, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Santiago de Cuba, Lambert, Cienfuegos, &c., Nov. 28, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 A. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Markschlaeger, Antwerp Dec. 2, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 15th.

SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br., cable,) Schenk, Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13, with cable to the Commercial Cable Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Colon, Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorenson, Kingston, &c., Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Jones, Santos, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. to the J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,) Palos, Paramaribo, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool Dec. 5, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:23 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, Furst, Maracaibo, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3:23 P. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Young, Antwerp, Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 4:05 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 16, 9:30 P. M., west southwest, light breeze, raining, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Fairmead, (Br.,) for St. Croix.
SS Brighton, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) for Havana.
SS Winifred, for Fort Arthur, Texas.
SS Seguranca, for Colon.
SS Nordpol, (Nor.,) for Hamburg via Philadelphia.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS Brighton, (Nor.,) for Banes and Port Antonio.
SS J. H. Guffey, for Sabine Pass.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Bark Duguesclin, (Fr.,) Masson, from New York for Rangoon, was spoken Nov. 2 in lat. 6, lon. 27.

Notice to Mariners.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 120, No. 554; List of Beacons and Buoys, Fifth Lighthouse District, 1902, Pages 15 and 68.)

THIMBLE SHOAL LIGHT STATION—VIRGINIA.—Located on the shoalest part of Thimble Shoal, off the Horseshoe, Chesapeake Bay, northerly side of the channel to Hampton Roads.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Jan. 15, 1903, there will be established at the station a compressed air siren, to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 4½ seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 4½ seconds.

The sounding of the fog bells at this station will be discontinued on the same date.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York via St. Michaels and Naples, arr. at Genoa Dec. 12.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Ocken, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) Capt. Sibbelee, from New York via Port au Prince, &c., arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Shimosa, (Br.,) Capt. Chaplin, from New York via Aden for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore to-day.

SS Jesseric, (Br.,) Capt. Shotten, (from Caleta Buena,) sld. from Montevideo for Hampton Roads and New York Nov. 19.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Anglo-Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Parsons, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., and Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, (from New York,) sld. from Barbados for Para Dec. 13.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Indraghiri, (Br.,) Capt. Harwood, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Melbourne previous to yesterday.

SS Calliope, (Br.,) Capt. Carter, from Manila via Cebu for New York and Boston, passed Perim to-day.

SS Omba, (Br.,) Capt. Barnes, from Manila, &c., for New York or Boston, passed Perim to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York via Oran and Malta, arr. at Venice yesterday.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York for St. Kitts, &c., arr. at St. Croix at 3:15 P. M., yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS. Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harndan, (from Bari, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York yesterday, having coaled.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York for Southampton, passed the Lizard at 4:15 A. M. Dec. 17.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

24—The United States, appellant, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove, and 25—The officers and enlisted men of the United States ship New York et al., appellants, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove.—Assigned for argument Jan. 5, after the cases already set down for that day.

2—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal, and 80—John Francis et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Reargument continued by Assistant Attorney General Beck for the United States and concluded by John G. Carlisle for Francis et al.

119—The Diamond Glue Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States Glue Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Call for Wednesday: 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 128, 131, and 132.

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Amusements.

HERALD SQ. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel. 702-38 | Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Carriages at 11:15.

MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD

In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tel. 2482 Mad. First Mat. Sat.
HEIDELBERG.
POSTPONED TO TO-MORROW EV'NG.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinees To-day & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250th Performance Next Tuesday.
SOUSA'S Last Concert Next Sunday Night.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
First Concert, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 18,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Assisted by a chorus from the
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
2ND SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, December 20,
A Midsummer Night's Dream
ORCHESTRA. CHORUS FROM
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.
Play to be read by
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM
Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Ave., at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Tyson's.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. —LAST TWO WEEKS.— of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.

GARDEN THEATRE....SPECIAL TUESDAY, DEC. 30. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, (New Year Mat.,)
SOTHERN
as
HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
***Sales begin Monday, Dec. 22.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Matinees To-day and Sat. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. | IMPRUDENCE
Xtra Matinees Xmas & New Year's.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. "ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH." Julia Marlowe | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's. | THE CAVALIER.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Last 10 Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE | Xtra Matinee Xmas. A Country Mouse, Preceded by CARROTS. | DEC. 29. CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
First Play.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES.
With Clara Bloodgood.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 10 Evgs., 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. MARY MANNERING | Xtra Matinee Xmas. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch. | DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY in the New Play—CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Xmas, 2:15. MR. GOODWIN as "A SLAVE AT THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP." | MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT in

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. E. S. WILLARD
Last 4 Evgs., 8:15. THE CARDINAL
Mat. Saturday.
Thursday Matinée—"DAVID GARRICK."
Next Week—Mr. Willard's—Last Week
Monday Eve.—The Middleman. Tuesday Evg.—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Evg. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights —David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.

DEC. 30TH—E. H. SOTHERN
as HAMLET. SEATS READY DEC. 22.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston | Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. | AUDREY

CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday Aft., Dec. 21, at 3:30
DAVID Bispham BARITONE
ELSA Ruegger 'CELLO
RAOUL Pugno PIANO
Seats 25 cts. to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 21 Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in THE ETERNAL CITY.
Seats for the Holiday Matinées now on sale.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Novelty Show DEC. 15 to 25. ADM. 25c.
Christmas Fair—Street Carnival.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. ENGAGEMENT ENDS DEC. 27. JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS
Dec. 29th, George Ade's "Sultan of Sulu."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The one great success of the season.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. | MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-d'y&Sat.,2:15. | THE BIG MUSICAL HIT! "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sh'p. Mat. Sat. 2.
DAVID BELASCO presents | THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

WEST END THEATRE Mat. To-day—THE WILD ROSE
Every Sunday night hereafter, Rice's "POPS." Same big bill as at N. Y. Theatre. Seats Thurs.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOE WELCH in his new play THE PEDDLER
Next Week—Last season's success, Up York State

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Rest. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. | "FAD AND FOLLY"

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation. King Edward. Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. HerbertStockCo. & BijouFernandez. | JANE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., Incl. Monday, Dec. 22d, | ALT HEIDELBERG.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. THE TWO SCHOOLS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | A Remarkable Case.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

HANNAWA FALLS WATER POWER COMPANY.—The Hannawa Falls Water Power Company of Potsdam, N. Y., has gone into the hands of a receiver. The receiver, E. J. Page of Syracuse, was appointed by Justice Houghton of Saratoga Springs, who made the order on the petition of a majority of the company's Directors who declared that the company was insolvent, and asked for its voluntary dissolution. The company has a capital of $300,000, and is bonded for $500,000. The minority Directors, who did not join in the application for the receivership, announce that they have retained counsel to attack the receivership. They allege that the company is solvent, and that the receivership was obtained without notice to them.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM A. BLISH.—William A. Blish, a clerk at 80 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,127 and no assets. There are two creditors—Alfred Schanck, $6,050, and W. H. Johnson, $4,079. The debts were contracted twenty-three years ago as a partner in the firm of J. W. Amerman & Co., stock brokers, who dissolved in 1880.

JAMES H. FLETCHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of James H. Fletcher, dealer in suits, millinery, &c., at 534 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $76,751 and nominal assets of $51,329, consisting of stock, $30,000; fixtures, $8,439; accounts, $12,805, and cash, $55. The accounts are due from a large number of customers, among them being C. Vanderbilt, $86. Among the creditors are Meyer Jonasson & Co., $39,444; R. D. Warburg & Co., Paris, $4,869; Wiswall & Tichenor, $2,965; Roche & Dien, $1,744, and L. Nevault & Co., $1,969.

LUSTIG & LUSTIG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Lustig & Lustig, composed of Hugo and Seligman Lustig, manufacturers of ladies' neckwear at 1 Union Square and 315 East Seventy-second Street, by the following creditors: Max Feist, $143; Sigmund Meddee, $125, and Philip Schiff, $125. The firm was dissolved on Oct. 9 last. Hugo taking the assets and assuming the liabilities. He made an assignment on Nov. 6, and it was alleged that Seligman has assigned notes to the amount of $1,000 to various persons unknown to the petitioners.

J. ABLOWICH & CO.—Julius, Alfred, and Israel Ablowich, who composed the firm of J. Ablowich & Co., formerly manufacturers of cloaks at 403 Broadway, have filed another petition in bankruptcy, showing firm liabilities of $196,017 and nominal assets of $64,189. Julius Ablowich has individual liabilities of $4,397, of which $1,897 are personal taxes, and nominal assets of $9,500 on real estate at 422 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, subject to a mortgage of $7,000. The firm filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 27, 1898, which has ever since been contested by some of the creditors, a discharge was denied on Jan. 26, 1900, and an appeal was taken. The present petition was filed to overcome some technicalities in the first petition. Kaeland, Feira & Glaze are the attorneys. Among the creditors are the estate of Harris Ablowich, $42,230; C. E. Fillebrown & Co. of Boston, $6,868; Barnes, Hutchinson & Pierce of Boston, $4,619; Sturzburg, Schell & Co., $5,084, and H. Bauendahl & Co., $4,534.

THE JOHN A. BAKER NOTION COMPANY.—The John A. Baker Notion Company, wholesale dealers in notions at 394 Broadway, has been cleaned out, all the stock having been removed in the past two days, and only the office furniture, shelving, and odds and ends being left. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company by three creditors, the Russell Manufacturing Company, the Campbell Webb Company, and the Varick Bank. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws on Oct. 2, 1900, with a capital stock of $10,000, John A. Baker becoming the President, Klass Wynstock Secretary, and George W. Shute a Director. They had all been previously employed by a firm in the same line for several years. In the trade it was said that the concern was financed by a commission merchant, and this arrangement recently expired, and the company expected to raise additional capital of $30,000 for the business, but from appearances was not successful. The place was in confusion last evening when the reporter called there, and Mr. Wynstock, who was just leaving, declined to make any statement regarding the affairs of the company or to say what had become of the stock of merchandise.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges to the following bankrupts: William H. Malcolm, real estate agent of 101 West Forty-second Street, liabilities $51,419; Joseph M. Gutman and Wolfe W. Wenk, who composed the firm of Gutman & Weak, manufacturers of embroidery under the style of the Castle Embroidery Works at 97 Spring Street, liabilities $6,584.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUGUSTIN, August J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... $68
BRUNS, Charles T.—S. E. Brumley, administrator..... 1,088
BIERENBAUM, Sam—L. Horowitz..... 99
BROAS, Henry C.—United States Trust Company of New York and another.... 948
BECKER, Christian E.—H. Stern..... 111
BLAUVELT, William H.—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company..... 356
BORGENSKI, Leon J.—H. Cady..... 92

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8.—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. (The Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Fritzi Scheff, and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Frid. Eve., Dec. 19, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Seygard, Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 20, at 2.—TOSCA. Eames, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Scotti, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryill; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Evg. at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert.
KOCIAN.
(His only appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.) Schumann-Heink, Saligmac, Campanari, entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Monday Evg., Dec. 22, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Homer, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard, Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Friday Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45 P. M.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (debut); Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY and Burlesquie HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS. TO-MORROW EVE. FIRST TIME NEW BURLESQUE. THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE. BY THE ALL-STAR STOCK COMPANY.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c. TO 1.50. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora." Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri. Dec. 19 at 2 P. M. Sat. Dec. 20 at 8:15 P. M.
PUGNO.
Programme: Overture "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; Symphony II. in D, Brahms; Piano Concerto IV., C minor, Saint-Saens. Prelude and Finale, "Tristan und Isolde," Wagner.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE | MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Matinées Christmas and New Years.
TO-MORROW, Extra Matinee for the benefit of the Actors' Church Alliance.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT, Andover (Mass.) vs. Cutler School.
Admission 50 cents. Music.

22d Regt. Armory, Sat., Dec. 20th. | SOUSA Only week night Concert in New York. Dancing 10:30. Tickets at Armory, Tyson's, Miller's, McBride's & 253 Bway

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. AMERICAN BURLESQUERS. ADGIE'S GREAT LIONS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. AL W. MARTIN'S | UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

GRAND MAT. TO-DAY, 25c., 50c. | Amelia Bingham

CONNORS, Frank, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—P. W. Cullinan, committee..... 1,630
CASSIDY, Martin—F. Uhlmann, costs..... 1,116
CARMIN, Isaac D.—J. B. Ireland..... 101
CROLL, John H.—B. Frankenthaler and another..... 82
CARPENTER, John A.—Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York. 51
DONOHUE, Philip F. and William A.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs. 70
DILLINGHAM, William G.—M. A. Kouwenhoven..... 1,312
DONEGAN, Daniel M.—Hoffman House of New York..... 91
DARRIN, Sidney L.—Standard Gas Light Company of New York..... 89
DICKINSON, Anna E.—Morning Journal Association..... 162
EARLE, Harry L.—Orleans Hotel Company..... 1,082
ELLIS, William H.—H. H. McCorkie..... 36
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY—W. Hennessey..... 526
FICKEN, Henry W.—J. J. Reynolds..... 332
FRANKEN, Otto F.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 340
FUCHS, Andreas—A. Fuchs..... 1,056
GOODMAN, Joseph—P. T. Hallahan..... 130
GOODMAN, Joseph—R. B. Ellison and another..... 256
GOLDBERG, Marcus A.—E. Koscherak.. 987
GALLIGAN, James F. and Mathew F.—H. R. Worthington..... 68
GLOVER, Samuel W.—M. L. Gotthelf.... 125
GATHMAN, Otto, executor.—J. Ganss, costs..... 69
HOELZLE, Catharine—J. Martinelli and another..... 224
HAFT, Jacob S.—Thomas C. Edmonds & Co..... 512
HOFFMAN, Isaac—L. Sanders and another..... 74
HOLLY, William C., and Frederick Ruppert—J. M. Woolf and another..... 85
HAHN, Adolph—L. Barth..... 122
INTERNATIONAL CAN COMPANY—J. Sanborn and another..... 90
JACOBSON, Albert—Standard Gas Light Company of the City of New York..... 46
JACOBSON, Morris—M. Ligourt..... 1,368
JOHNSON, Arthur M.—National Bank of Commerce in New York..... 349
JOSEPH W. CODY CONTRACTING Company—J. Purcell, possession of property and $29 costs, or..... 459
KEYES, Michael—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 74
KITCHEN, James, Jr.—H. H. Spies and another..... 54
LAMONT, Gerald I.—Smith, Gray & Co.. 93
LIBERTY PURE FOOD COMPANY—J. F. Egan..... 101
LAGERHOLM, Fritz—David Mayer Brewing Company..... 205
MORAN, Daniel A.—O. Ironmonger..... 341
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Lawrence..... 498
MULLER, John, Jr.—J. Kraus..... 30
MEEHAN, Patrick, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner..... 1,630
MAXHEIMER, Louis P.—Werner Company..... 30
MORRIS, Henry C.—Conway, Gordon & Garnetts National Bank..... 246
NATHAN, Sedgwick—G. Decker..... 40
NEW YORK EQUIPMENT COMPANY—H. McGonegal..... 1,016
REILLY, Michael—J. J. Loonie, costs.... 23
ROWEN, John and William—H. Dreschel. 115
ROUQUET, Calvin B.—C. P. Reeves..... 398
RUBENSTEIN, Joseph—A. S. Weinstein and another, costs..... 69
REGENSBERG, Rose J.—Nassau Electric Railroad Company..... 200
REGENSBERG, Rose J.—Nassau Electric Railroad Company..... 107
SYMONDS, William H.—G. Farewell..... 119
SCHMIDT, Louis M.—M. S. Daniels..... 145
SCHWEITZER, Nicholas—L. Sanders and another..... 118
SCOTT, Lloyd M.—E. Charles and another 502
SUPREME COMMANDERY UNITED Order of the Golden Cross of the World—M. Robinson..... 107
SULLIVAN, Maurice J.—German Exchange Bank..... 2,617
THE A. M. CROFTS COMPANY—J. J. Robinson..... 212
TRUESDELL, Ella L.—S. M. Pollock and another..... 159
THOMPSON, Emma M.—J. Wanamaker.. 1,574
TRAVES, Frank—P. Ballentine & Sons... 131
TRIPP, Dwight K.—F. M. Smith..... 1,070
TRIPP, Dwight K.—F. M. Smith..... 1,070
ULANOFF, Harris—B. Cohen, costs..... 113
WEISS, Morris—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company..... 79

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08⅜
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 3, 71@71¼c; No. 2 red, 74½@75¼c; No. 2 corn, 52¾c; No. 2 yellow, 52¾c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 31½@32¾c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 37@41c; fair to choice malting, 45@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.20@$10.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose, $8.50@$8.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; cloves, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed irregularity, with special firmness as to the nearer positions, while the more remote deliveries were finally lower. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points, and for a time ruled decidedly strong and very active. At the best point prices showed a rise of 3@13 points. Coincident with later weakness was a rumor that a conflict had arisen in diplomatic circles, involving this country in a controversy with Germany and England. The latter was a factor in promoting the disposition to secure profits, although there was but little increased disposition to sell for short account. The market was finally steady at a net rise of 12 points to a net decline of 8 points. Total sales of futures estimated at 250,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.51	8.57	8.51	8.56@8.57
January	8.53	8.59	8.46	8.54@8.55
February	8.34	8.34	8.30	8.32@8.29
March	8.37	8.38	8.31	8.32@8.33
April	8.36	8.35	8.34	8.33@8.34
May	8.40	8.42	8.33	8.34@8.35
June	8.40	8.40	8.34	8.34@8.35
July	8.41	8.43	8.34	8.35@8.36
August	8.28	8.28	8.20	8.20@8.21
September	..	..	..	7.93@7.94

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 37,000 bales; American, 30,000 bales; midland upland, 4.58. Futures opened firm, 2@3 points advance; closed barely steady, net ½@2½ points higher; December, 4.52@4.53; December and January, January and February, February and March, and March and April, 4.52; April and May, 4.53@4.53; May and June, June and July, and July and August, 4.53; August and September, 4.48. Manchester yarns firm; cloths hardening.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bears took advantage of a break-down in the wire service between here and Western markets and a rather depressing run of news to make a severe attack on prices, to the extent of ⅞@1⅛c loss for the day their efforts were successful, which was a pretty fair decline considering the volume of business. For both long and short account there was considerable wheat put out, mostly in the afternoon, when prices ruled lowest, within 2 points in all markets. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, all prompt; No. 2 red, 82¾c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; December, 70¾c; May, 76¼c; No. 2 hard, 67@72c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; December, 45½c asked; May, 39⅜@39¼c bid. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33½c; December, 36c; May, 32¼c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 16.—Wheat, cash No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 61c; December, 73c; May, 76c. Macaroni, No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 66½c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 31¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77¼; No. 2 Northern, 75@76½c; May, 77⅛@77¼c. Rye—No. 1, 52½c. Barley dull; standard, 64c; sample, 58@58½c. Corn—May, 43⅛@43⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—Wheat—December, 74¾c; May, 75½c. No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.60; coarse, $1.19@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $18@$18.25; Spring bran, middling, $18@$23, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18.50; linseed oil cake, $20.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50 @$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	..	..	..	83¼
May	81½	81¾	80⅞	81⅛
July	78 7-16	78 7-16	78¼	78⅝
Corn—				
December	..	..	..	61
January	65¼	65½	65¼	65¾
March	52½	52½	52¼	52½
May	48⅝	48 7-16	48¼	48⅜
July	..	..	..	47⅛
Oats—				
December	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	75¼	75¼	74½	74½
May	77⅛	77 11-16	76 7-16	77⅛
July	74¼	74¼	73 13-16	74
Corn—				
December	55	55	52¼	53
May	43 9-16	43⅝	43 5-16	43½
July	42½	42½	42 3-16	43⅜
Oats—				
December	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼
May	33	33½	32 11-16	32⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.75	$9.77½	$9.72½	$9.72½
May	9.22½	9.22½	9.12½	9.12½

Winter Resorts. Florida.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA
Land of the Oranges, Pines and Palmettos
Tampa Bay Hotel
Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel
Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, She ll Roads for Wheeling, Automobiling. Pretty drives, splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club. Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, out-of-door Concerts in beautiful gardens.
A Resort for Young People. A Winter Home for Families
Medicinal, Sulphur Spring, Bathing in Pool
Hydriatic Establishment Finest in America. Open Jan. 8, 1903
Through Pullman Cars on Fastest Trains to Hotel.

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Down in the Pine Forests. Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.

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Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens. Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating. OPEN IN JANUARY
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Hotel Kissimmee. KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; pingpong. Best hunting and fishing; moderate rates. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE DARROW. ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. $2 up. A. H. BARROW & SON.

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New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

South Carolina.

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Best location in the city. Large, cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates $3.00 up. Special weekly. (Booklet.) W. IRVING DAVIDS.

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Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB'S Tours and Tickets Everywhere.

ORIENTAL LANDS.
A small party will leave New York January 31st for a tour of Southern Italy, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, the Levant, Turkey, and Greece, with a voyage up the Nile to the First Cataract, and including, if desired, Southern and Central Europe. This is not a hurried trip, touching only some of the chief points of interest, but a comprehensive tour, with opportunities for observation and study.
Other tours to California, Mexico, Porto Rico, Florida, Cuba, Washington, Hawaii, Japan, Around the World, etc.
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Circulars on application.
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Under personal escort, all expenses included.
LAKEWOOD, DEC. 26.
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., Dec. 26 & 27,
BOSTON, DEC. 29.
Rates low. Everything first class.
Send for circular.
Thos. H. Hendrickson, 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

January	8.45	8.47½	8.40	8.40
May	8.37½	8.37½	8.30	8.30
Pork—				
January	16.77½	16.80	16.67½	16.67½
May	15.72½	15.75	15.12½	15.65½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $16@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS, $20.50 @$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 8¾@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 10c; 10 lb, 9¾@10c; 12 lb, 9¼@9½c; 14 lb, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11½@11¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD, $10.80; city lard, $10@$10.20; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $11.05; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 11@ 11½c; city lard stearine, 11¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine, barrels, 64½@65c asked. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.82½@$1.85; D, $1.85; E, $1.90; F, $1.95@$2; G, $2@$2.05; H, $2.15; I, $2.40@$2.45; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.85@$3.90; W G, $4.15; W W, $4.50@$4.60.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—Turpentine—51¾c; receipts, 1,094 casks; sales, 784 casks; exports, 1,602 casks. Resin—Receipts, 5,110 barrels; sales, 3,820 barrels; exports, 4,351 barrels. B, C, D, $1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.70; H, $2; I, $2.25; K, $2.75; M, $3.50; N, $3.55; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 16.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½c; receipts, 18 casks. Resin—$1.35; receipts, 633 barrels. Crude turpentine—$1.75@$3; receipts, 58 casks. Tar—Firm; $1.60; receipts, 38 barrels.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement of Chaplain Bernard Kelly, Tenth Infantry, is announced.

The resignation of Capt. Joseph C. Byron of the infantry has been accepted.

Major, Robert C. Van Vleit, Tenth Infantry, will report to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for treatment.

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty with the Cuban Artillery and will join his company.

First Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, Artillery Corps, is transferred to the Twentieth Company.

Major Philip G. Wales, Surgeon, is relieved as a member of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Denver, and Capt. William F. Leads, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed, vice Major George E. Bushnell.

First Lieut. Bassil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, upon the expiration of his sick leave, will proceed to Fort Myer for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. James E. Palmer is detached from the Mare Island Yard and ordered to duty on the Marblehead.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Rodman is ordered to the Pensacola.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

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Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

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Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
$25,000 First Mortgage 5% Bonds, 1942,
of the
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co
First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.....$325,000
Gross earnings for current year, over.... 100,000

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1064—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia, 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Seventeen (17) First Mortgage Bonds of the SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY, Nos. 24, 25, 27, 80, 131, 189, 289, 352, 384, 389, 404, 421, 436, 459, 462, 467, 469 have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund and will be paid for at the rate of $1,025 per bond, with accrued interest, at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, on the first day of January, 1903, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
Fredk. L. Eldridge,
Dec. 6, 1902. 1st Vice Pres.

A PROMINENT TRUST COMPANY WILL RECEIVE APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF TRUST OFFICER. ONLY THOSE WHO ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE, ABILITY AND STANDING WILL BE CONSIDERED. APPLICANTS MAY SECURE INTERVIEWS BY ADDRESSING AS BELOW. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE REGARDED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS X. Y. Z., CARE P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificates of deposit Nos. 389 and 476 by City Trust Company in favor of Eugene A. Philbin; payment stopped and new certificates applied for.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER PINE STREET.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$1,500 Bond & Mortgage of Alfred T. Ackert, on Property in Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., payable August 15th, 1888, at 6 p. c. interest.
$700 United States 4 p. c. Bonds of 1907.
38 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
18 shs. People's Bank.
8 shs. Bank of America.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. 1st 5s, 1921.
$1,000 Northern Pacific R. R. (Prior Lien R. & L. Grant) 4 p. c. Bd., 1997.
$8,500 Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R. 1st 5s, 1906.
$2,000 Texas Pacific R. R. 1st 5s, 2000.
$3,000 Reading (N. J. Cent.) R. R. 4s, 1951.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
325 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
40 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas.
40 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
2 shs. Atlantic Dock Co.
6 shs. Brooklyn Jockey Club.
$500 Knickerbocker Steamboat Co. 6s, 1911.
2 shs. Market and Fulton Natl. Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$50,000 Metropolitan Elevated R. R. 1st 6s, 1908.
$25,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. Consd. 1st, 1903.
$26,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st 5s, 1916-1941.
$2,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st R. R. & I. G. 4s, 1947.
TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED ACCOUNT.
$5,000 Chicago, Brazil & Ohio River R. R. & Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
2,000 shs. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. common.
25 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
57 shs. Trenton Potteries Pfd. (not deposited).
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
$6,000 City of New York 4 p. c. Corporate Stock, (Water Loan, City B'klyn,) due Jan'y, 1913.
5 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
$3,400 United States 4 p. c. Regst'd Consols, 1907.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
24 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
50 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
20 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. common.
3 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
2 shs. Mexican Trust Co. Pfd.
$1,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. Ry. Genl. Consol. & L. G. 5 p. c. Mtge., Stamped, 1931.
$3,000 Cleve., Akron & Col. Ry. 1st Consol. 4s, 1940.
$1,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. 1934.
$1,000 Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. 1st 2½ p. c., 1905.
$3,000 Oregon & California R. R. 1st 5s, 1927.
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 6 p. c. Consid. Bds., (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Computing Scale Co. of America com.
100 shs. American Electric Tel. Co.
100 shs. Hastings Pavement Co.
100 shs. American Caramel Co. common.
100 shs. Union Selling Co.
100 shs. American Sewer Pipe Co.
100 shs. Fairmount Coal Co.
100 shs. Clarksburgh Fuel Co.
150 shs. Flint, Eddy & Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Flint, Eddy & Co. common.
100 shs. N. Y. & Staten Island Traction Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Fireproofine Co. Pfd.
200 shs. American Industrials Co. (25 p. c. Paid.)
250 shs. International Time Recording Co. Pfd.
250 shs. International Time Recording Co. com.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
1 share Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. First National Bank.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
35 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
500 shs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co. (Hyp'd.)
3 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
1 share Jekyl Island Club.
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. Con. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
48 shs. Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.
100 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. common.
$5,000 Minneapolis Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1909.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
500 shs. Houston Oil Co. pfd.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
5 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. pfd.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
26 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
34 shs. International Fire Engine Co. pfd.
5 shs. First National Bank.
10 shs. Mt. Morris Bank.
25 shs. German-American Bank.
40 shs. German-American Bank.
35 shs. German-American Bank.
$1,000 Steinway Ry. Co. (L. I. City) 1st 6s, 1922.
50 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
31 shs. Western National Bank.
35 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.

WANT
Colonial Trust,
Corn Exch. Bank,
Long Is. Loan & Tr.

FOR SALE
Eastern Trust,
North Am. Trust,
Colonial Trust.

HALLOWELL & HENRY,
41 Exchange Place.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building,
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital..... $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,022,238.86
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	Michael Coleman
James N. Jarvie	Frederic Cromwell
James H. Post	G. G. Haven
James H. Hyde	E. W. Coggeshall
Wm. H. McIntyre	Hugh J. Grant
Ernest Ehrmann	Henry Morgenthau.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY
Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, 1,000,000

OFFICERS:
BIRD S. COLER - - - - President
R. ROSS APPLETON - - } Vice-Presidents
ERNEST C. BROWN - - }
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD }
HERBERT H. SWASEY - - Secretary
LATHROP C. HAYNES - - Asst. Sec'y

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 & 21 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
at most accessible point to New York

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,373,061

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President; James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
G. G. HAVEN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JAMES N. JARVIE.
LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND.
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway, 234 Fifth Avenue,
100 West 125th Street,

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.
B. L. ALLEN, Manager Harlem Branch.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH	HON. E. V. LOEW	HENRY A. MORGAN
HARRY B. HOLLINS	HENRY F. DIMOCK	HENRY C. BERLIN
JACOB HAYS	CHARLES F. WATSON	CHARLES W. GOULD
CHARLES T. BARNEY	FREDERICK G. BOURNE	FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE
A. FOSTER HIGGINS	C. LAWRENCE PERKINS	HENRY W. DE FOREST.
ANDREW H. SANDS	AMZI L. BARBER	ALFRED B. MACLAY
JAMES H. BRESLIN	CHARLES T. COOK	HARRY W. McVICKAR
I. TOWNSEND BURDEN	JOHN MAGEE	

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

336	954	1636	2464	3296	4311	4776	5372	6092	7141
411	960	1727	2482	3318	4312	4883	5505	6750	7164
495	981	1751	2635	3325	4351	4973	5599	6753	7221
507	1034	1775	2759	3445	4361	5002	5603	6790	7245
627	1092	1782	2836	3477	4413	5015	5673	6821	7251
739	1132	1801	2955	3496	4416	5047	5704	6829	7393
793	1144	1811	2973	3547	4439	5074	6014	6833	7414
795	1155	1951	2975	3806	4468	5222	6220	6834	7444
797	1159	1961	2978	3944	4501	5227	6224	6907	7568
818	1168	1970	2983	3976	4545	5243	6541	6941	7674
851	1172	1976	3018	4058	4611	5254	6545	6953	7693
852	1333	2131	3169	4138	4618	5336	6554	6965	7824
869	1482	2152	3223	4223	4663	5331	6559	6972	7905
882	1569	2170	3239	4224	4671	5366	6655	7097	7922
893	1579	2174	3262	4232	4682	5371	6686	7130	8026

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 28th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 85 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

19	852	1199	1507	1892	2167	3070	3502
59	890	1206	1509	1937	2346	3164	3510
136	891	1219	1516	1980	2356	3235	3644
313	903	1224	1629	1982	2628	3254	3672
324	1020	1263	1713	1983	2630	3257	3801
341	1092	1267	1738	2013	2734	3340	3877
679	1094	1339	1767	2042	2758	3342	3902
699	1098	1426	1770	2100	2960	3364	3915
739	1102	1454	1788	2126	2976	3367	
746	1143	1466	1809	2127	3022	3468	
771	1184	1477	1874	2166	3057	3488	

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 27th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. THIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
Stuart G. Nelson,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Hudson Hoagland,	George W. Perkins,
James Stillman,	Abram M. Hyatt,
M. C. D. Borden,	Norman B. Ream,
John G. McCullough,	Charles M. Schwab,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John S. Phipps,
B. Aymar Sands,	Frank Tilford,
John W. Sterling,	Woodbury Langdon,
John A. McCall,	Osborn W. Bright.
E. Parmalee Prentice,	

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000.
Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.,
25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS & GRAIN.
Send for prospectus of our MANUAL OF VALUES, now being published, containing 1,000 PAGES, illustrating prices on all active stocks and commodities; also containing comparative earnings for the past six years; BUSINESS SOLICITED in all listed securities for cash or on margin; interest at four per cent. per annum allowed on deposits subject to check; branches connected by wire at
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO, and intermediate points.
CITY BRANCHES,
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.,
Broadway, corner Spring St.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2780 CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Moderate Margins.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members {New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
67 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Meetings and Elections.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
45 Broadway, Room 97,
New York, December 1, 1902.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1903, at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20th, 1902, to January 8th, 1903.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Electro Gas Company.
45 Broadway, Room 95,
New York, December 1, 1902.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January, 1903, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting.
The polls will remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20th, 1902, to January 7th, 1903.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Childs' Unique Dairy Company will be held at the office of the Company, at 42 East 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday the 31st day of December, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open one hour from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
Dated New York City, N. Y., December 13th, 1902.
CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

The National Citizens Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 13th, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House, Nos. 407-409 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1902, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 9th, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.
The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 10, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, December 15, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 West 125th Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902:
For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Houston Street, from Crosby Street to Broadway;
For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Varick Street, from Laight Street to Beach Street;
For regulating and repaving with asphalt pavement on present pavement relaid as foundation the roadway of Twenty-third Street, from Sixth Avenue to Tenth Avenue;
For regulating and repaving with asphalt block pavement on a concrete foundation the roadway of Lexington Avenue, from Ninety-fifth Street to Ninety-sixth Street.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902:
For furnishing all the labor, materials, tools, &c., necessary to clean all the glass in all the windows and doors of various public buildings, courts, and offices under the care of the President of the Borough of Manhattan.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, FOOT of East Twenty-sixth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.—Sealed bids will be received by the Commissioner of Public Charities at the above office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, December 22, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and materials required for enclosing eight balconies and extending the roofs on male and female barracks, almshouse, Blackwell's Island. For full particulars see City Record.
HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR REMOVING the two existing piers and building a new wooden pier at the foot of East 80th Street, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, December 23, 1902.
(For particulars, see City Record.)

Public Notices.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, (FIRST TO FOURTH GRADES, INCLUSIVE.)—Thursday, January 8, 1903, at 10 A. M.
The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Monday, January 12, 1903, at 4 P. M.
The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience	2
Handwriting	1
Arithmetic	1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75. There is at present a large number of vacancies in the City Departments paying $1,200 per annum. Persons who obtain a place on the eligible list as a result of this examination are sure to receive appointment in the early part of the year 1903.
Vacancies in the higher grades are filled by promotion of these persons occupying positions in the lower grades and who have served six months in the Department.
Persons desiring applications and further information should communicate with the Secretary of the Commission.
For full particulars see City Record.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (10th Grade.)—Wednesday, December 24, 1902, at 10 A. M. Annual compensation, $2,100.
The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Friday, December 19, at 4 P. M.
The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience	2
Handwriting	1
Arithmetic	1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75.
Candidates should be graduates of some school of mechanical engineering of recognized standing, and should have had at least seven years' practical experience in modern drawing-room and shop practice, and should be especially familiar with machine design, resistance of materials and thermodynamics.
Persons securing a place on the eligible list as a result of this examination will be certified to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
S. WILLIAM BRISCOE, Secretary.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTisement in The City Record of December 16th to 30th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 186TH STREET OPENING, from 3d Avenue to Park Avenue; confirmed October 14, 1902; entered December 12, 1902.
24TH WARD, SECTION 12, EAST 242D STREET OPENING, from Katonah Avenue to the northern boundary of the City; confirmed October 20, 1902; entered December 12, 1902.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 12, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of stock trust certificates issued and outstanding under a certain agreement made between subscribers to or holders of the stock of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and others, August Belmont & Company, and the undersigned, dated May 14, 1902, will be held at the office of August Belmont & Company, No. 23 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion by the holders of such stock trust certificates, concerning the advisability of a lease of the railroad and properties of the Manhattan Railway Company to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and of instructing the Voting Trustees with respect to voting to approve said lease upon the number of shares of stock of said Interborough Rapid Transit Company, standing in the names of the Voting Trustees upon the books of said Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1902, at 12 M., for the purpose of holding the aforesaid meeting of certificate holders and will be reopened on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 M.
Dated, New York, December 12, 1902.
E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHARLES B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law and the by-laws of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, that a special meeting of the stockholders of Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been duly called and appointed by its Board of Directors, and will be held at the Company's office, No. 23 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 16,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks advance and react.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 16	644,008
To date this year	180,621,900
Corresponding date last year	258,635,793

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 16	$2,604,500
To date this year	$862,855,350
Corresponding date last year	$970,081,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. and a commission; at six months, 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis Chalmers	1½	Dul., S. S. & A.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	5½	Int. Pump pf.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Manhattan	¾
Canada So.	½	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2½

Stocks Declined.

Atl. C. & F. pf.	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Express	4	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Ice pf.	2	N. Y. C. & St. L.	3
Am. Locomotive	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6½
Am. Locom. pf.	6	N. Y. & Harlem	10
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	North American	2
Am. Steel Fdy.	2	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Am. Steel F. pf.	1½	People's Gas	⅞
Anaconda Copper	2	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	4	Rock Island	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	1⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Rubber Goods	¾
Col. C. & C. St. L.	⅝	Rub. Goods pf.	1¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1¾	Rutland pf.	⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Consol. Gas.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Corn. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Corn Products	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Corn Products pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Del. & Hudson	2½	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., L. & W.	½	Southern Railway	½
Den. & Rio Gr.	1	South. Ry. pf.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	2½
Int. South. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	½
Ill. Cent. North. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Lock. Valley pf.	1½	U. S. R. & Ref.	7
Illinois Central	¾	Wabash	½
Iowa Central	1¼	Wabash pf.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	⅝	West. Union	⅝
do. pf.	2¾	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Lake Erie & W.	4½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Long Island	3½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Met. Sec. Co.	¾	Wis. Central	½
Mo., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅛		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Chi. Mfd. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	4
Green Bay deb. B	1		

Bonds Declined.

Manhattan 4s	1	Rich. & D. con. 6s	1
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	2		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

During most of yesterday Wall Street was actually cheerful. Practically every stock on the list scored gains. Some advances extended to 4 and 5 points. Manipulative pressure seemed suddenly removed. There was a covering of short contracts. Yet—despite the quick and substantial improvement—there appeared in few quarters anything which seemed to betoken new buying upon the part of outsiders. The chief commission houses of the Street did little. In its betterment the market is as thoroughly professional as it was professional during the preceding days of nervousness and declines.

It is certain that financial interests of most consequence in Wall Street are not favorably disposed toward the making of an active and buoyant stock market at the close of the year. They will regard it unfortunate any efforts which may be made to turn measures of relief into a basis for hurried speculation. In their view it will be ample time after New Year's to help the market into new life. Then reliance can be placed upon a score of factors not now available. Incidentally effective influence cannot fail to show from the use in the investment world of the tremendous volume of dividend and interest funds which during this month have to be accumulated.

Sterling exchange receded materially yesterday. An import of gold is to come from France. In banking circles there will be small surprise if this unexpected shipment is prelude to a gold import movement which may reach large proportions.

Just before the close of yesterday's market a concentrated raid was made upon conspicuous stocks, with the effect of making the closing prices as a rule lower than the best of the day. As occasion for the exhibition the only available reason was that announcement is to be made to-day that, after all, alas! the United States will have to fight Great Britain and Germany. The market had closed before the "reason" was forthcoming.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

It was a matter of comment in the Street that in such advances as came about during the day there were few evidences of pool manipulation or of any "matched" orders such as oftimes appear when an artificial market is being created. Here and there exceptions appeared. One of these was Missouri Pacific, in which it was declared on the floor there were unmistakable signs of manipulation. The gossips had it that this was by the pool which was so successful in advancing the stock to 125 some months ago.

The conspicuous strength of Southern Pacific was one of the features of the day. Two reasons may be offered for this: One, the heavy purchases for London account, and, two, some hasty short covering by local interests. It is a fact that the pool on this stock is still intact, but that many members of it sold stock short against their commitments, when the general market began to show a declining tendency. Much of yesterday's buying was to cover these short sales.

Brokers who usually do business for the Moores were again the largest buyers of the Rock Island issues, but their purchases seemed to be designed to permit of accumulation rather than to mark prices up. The company is now showing over 15 per cent. earned on the common stock.

One of the Street stories, as explaining the purchases and strength of the Steel Trust stocks, is that a new syndicate has been formed and that Mr. Keene has been put at its head. This may or may not be true, but it is not possible to obtain any information in the matter. Indeed, so meagre is the information forthcoming that the Street is uncertain whether the old pool has ever been dissolved.

The buying of the coal stocks, notably the Readings, was on the Street characterized as "good." Philadelphia houses took large blocks of Reading.

ST. PAUL'S SHARP DECLINE.

The sensation of the afternoon was a sharp break in the last five minutes of trading in St. Paul stock of nearly 4 points from the high of the day, on very limited transactions. The decline came too late to have much sentimental effect on the rest of the list, but it occasioned not a little disquietude in certain circles, the contention being that it might foreshadow unfavorable developments in the Venezuelan affair. On the decline stop orders were uncovered, some weak "trailers" being forced out.

The theory that in most quarters found favor was that the decline was due to a deliberate raid—that, having knowledge of the stop orders, the bears attacked the stock on the belief that liquidation would be forced. Color is lent to this theory by the fact that this was the only high-priced stock to suffer seriously in the late reaction, and that the decline was forced on few transactions.

It was commented upon as perhaps not without significance that on the curb Northern Securities in the last few minutes of trading slumped in much the same manner as St. Paul, while the remainder of the list was relatively steady.

Standard Oil interests were credited with the largest buying of the stock in the early trading, but were offering no encouragement to those people who were insisting that early action is probable on the proposed new stock issue. Best information in this matter is that no action will be taken until some time after the turn of the year.

MANHATTAN.

The recent difficulty experienced on the Manhattan in the operation of the third rail system has been responsible for the creation of a rather bearish sentiment on the stock for the moment. This made itself manifest in the late trading yesterday, when the stock was offered down 2 points.

The decline came in the face of an official statement that on Monday the company had carried 900,000 passengers—the largest number for a normal day in the history of the company; and that when the road is fully equipped with electric cars it is believed that 1,000,000 passengers can easily and normally be carried each day.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Coincident with the strength of New York Central, the gossip was that the dividend on the stock is to be increased at the forthcoming dividend meeting, it being said that the company will be able to grant the increase because of the saving to be effected under the bond redemption plan, effective Jan. 1.

In well-informed quarters the report of an increase is discredited—is, indeed, declared to be put out for stock market purposes. It is pointed out that the company has many improvements and additions to make, requiring a large outlay of money, and that it is hardly probable under the circumstances that an increased dividend will now be declared.

SENTIMENT MORE HOPEFUL.

Sentiment in the Street yesterday was more hopeful than it has been in any time in the last month, but despite this many people hesitated to make purchases because of the uncertainty growing out of the Venezuelan difficulty. They frankly admitted that were this out of the way they would buy stocks, but said, just as frankly, that they would prefer to pay two or three points more for their purchases, once the matter were settled, than to buy now and take the chances of unfavorable developments cropping up.

The almost unanimous opinion was that inasmuch as the recent market decline had been brought about, not by any failure of prosperity, but solely because of the money stringency, therefore, now that this has been removed, stocks ought to go up again, provided always nothing unforeseen occurs.

A MARKET OF ANOMALIES.

The market at present is declared to be one of many anomalies, in which even standard stocks figure. It is pointed out, for instance, that St. Paul, a 7 per cent. stock, is selling at 167, and Pennsylvania, a 6 per cent. stock, at 152¾, while New York Central, peying 5 per cent., is quoted at above 150; Northwest, paying 7 per cent., at 216, and Atchison preferred, 5 per cent., at 98.

Similarly in the industrial group Continental Tobacco preferred, a 7 per cent. issue, is at 115; Consolidated Gas, an 8 per cent. stock, is 200½; United States Steel preferred, 7 per cent., is 81; Amalgamated Copper, 2 per cent., 55, and American Smelters preferred, 7 per cent., 91½.

What is commented upon as somewhat singular is that these and similar figures show that some of the so-called "favorites" have suffered most in the late decline.

Bankers point out that, anomalous as these records appear, they are not unnatural, in that many declines often run to an extreme, just as do many advances.

STRENGTH OF THE SITUATION.

The fact that during the day no application for relief was received by the committee in charge of the $50,000,000 fund was on the street regarded as indicating the inherent strength of the situation. The opinion seemed to be that the chief benefit of the relief offer was, not the actual money that it might be supplied under it, but the encouraging effect upon sentiment. The offer, in other words, (to quote a representative broker,) gives the market a backbone that was lacking before, because assuring the prevention of any stringency or consequent panic.

THE LATE REACTION.

In connection with the decline in prices at the close, in which several stocks, notably St. Paul, broke sharply, Wall Street heard many rumors.

One was that the Government had ordered a fleet of observation into Venezuelan waters.

Another was the rumor that Secretary Hay's cable messages to the United States Ambassadors at London, Berlin, and Rome were really more than inquiries in respect to the reception of the arbitration offer—were, in fact, in the nature of warning messages to the foreign powers.

And, finally, the gossips had it that, notwithstanding the bankers' pool, a bad squeeze in money could not be avoided before the end of the year.

In the present nervous condition of the Street, the reports were sufficiently disquieting to cause some hasty selling; and this even by people who but a few hours before had expressed their entire confidence in the situation.

WIREHOUSES HANDICAPPED.

Many of the wire houses were seriously handicapped yesterday by the storm, being unable to communicate with any regularity or certainty with their out-of-town correspondents. As a consequence, while the local commission houses were moderately active during the day—much more so than for some time past—the wire houses did very little business, though latterly they have been quite active.

This in a measure serves to explain why the market was not more active than it was, total transactions being little more than 600,000 shares, and largely the result of purely local and professional business.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

Trade interests were reported to be active on the buying side of Amalgamated Copper, and it was said that they believed the corner had been finally turned in the trade, and that from this time on improvement is bound to show.

Figures published during the day show that the production of copper for November by United States reporting mines and outside sources was 25,297 tons, against 21,725 tons last year and 23,276 tons in 1900.

MALLEABLE IRON COMBINATION.

$16,000,000 of Stock to be Issued to Stockholders of United Companies.

Regarding the consolidation of the 17 most prominent malleable iron companies, of which so much has been printed, it was learned yesterday that of the $20,000,000 capital stock $16,000,000 will be issued to the stockholders of the seventeen companies for their holdings, no cash being paid for the stock of any of the concerns taken in. It was stated that the committee which has the arrangements for the consolidation in hand consisted of the following:

W. C. McMillan, Detroit.
O. F. Letchworth, Buffalo.
C. P. Bostford, Pittsburg Malleable Iron Company, Pittsburg.
F. E. Nulsen, Missouri Malleable Iron Company, East St. Louis, Ill.
T. H. Simpson, Michigan Malleable Iron Company, Detroit.
F. W. Sivyer, Northwestern Malleable Iron Company, Milwaukee.
W. B. Ullman, Moline Malleable Iron Company, St. Charles, Ill.
B. H. Whiteley, Whiteley Malleable Castings Company, Muncie, Ind.

Gold for the National City Bank.

It was reported yesterday that the National City Bank had received from Paris $250,000 in gold. No statement was obtained from the bank beyond the assertion that it was not unusual for them to receive money in transit for South American ports. In financial circles the opinion prevailed that the money was the result of a profitable exchange transaction.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches coke ovens aggregating 1,700 are now under construction in that State, and 600 more, it is expected, will be constructed before July 1, 1903.

Senator Elkins and associates said to have bought four-fifths of the $500,000 capital stock of the Union Gas and Water Company of Morgantown, Va.

Statement that the Directors of the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company have recommended to stockholders re-incorporation under the laws of Rhode Island and a reduction of capital stock from $2,750,000 to $1,000,000.

Joplin (Mo.) advices that zinc ore has fallen $4 to $5 a ton in thirty days, but is still about $6 a ton higher than last year.

Boston and Maine Railroad granted permission by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners to issue $1,000,000 capital stock.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $10,000,000 common and $5,000,000 preferred stock of the United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco.

Marion (Ind.) dispatches stating that the Standard Oil Company has purchased a large tract of land near there on which they will erect one of the largest refineries in the world.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 100 shares of National City Bank stock at 290.

Directors of the International Silver Company stated to have authorized the issue of its scrip to preferred stockholders in settlement of the unpaid cumulative dividends upon its preferred stock to Jan. 1, 1903.

According to dispatches from Indianapolis, it is understood in that city that the Indiana bituminous coal deal is off.

Decrease of $3,370,715 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $1,365,141 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Application of the Beech Creek Railroad to the New York Stock Exchange to list $335,000 additional guaranteed common stock and $500,000 additional second mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1936.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4½@6½ per cent., closing at 4½ per cent., majority of the day's loans at 5½@6 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single name, and 7 per cent. for others.

Time money, 6 per cent., with a commission for short dates equal to 7½@8½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 6@7 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $338,502,977; balances, $16,504,250; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $842,886.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short, and 3 11-16@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easy. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83⅝.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—10@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the money market was quiet yesterday, 3¾ per cent. being paid fairly often for loans. Discount quotations were nominally unaltered, but had a tendency to rise. On the Stock Exchange business was inactive, with a tendency to good. In a fair number of cases prices show an advance owing partly to the recovery of Americans. Chinese bonds rose, while South Africans were well supported. There was a strong demand for bar silver on the Eastern account. Prices rose to 22½d. per ounce.

American rails were firmer. There was a moderate amount of buying on the advance mentioned, until the close of the day, helped along considerably during the afternoon by large purchases on American account.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Supplies were limited, money was in active demand and rates were firm to-day. Discounts were easy, owing to the scarcity of bills.

On the Stock Exchange the cheerfulness of Americans, consequent upon the announcement from New York of the formation of a syndicate to protect the money market, had a good effect generally, but business was restricted, owing to the absence of public support and the depressing weather. Professionals were buoyed up by the hope of a revival of trading at the opening of the new year. Consols were slightly easier.

Americans in general were irregular, and closed firm. Kafirs were in better demand on more favorable South African labor news. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92½; consols for account, 92 11-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 100¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 97¼; Canadian Pacific, 129⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; Bee Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 37¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90⅝; Erie, 31⅝; Erie first preferred, 64; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 143½; Louisville and Nashville, 123; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24½; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 70¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 28; Pennsylvania, 78; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 29½; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 37¾; Southern Railway, 31; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 60⅜; Union Pacific, 98⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 32⅜; United States Steel preferred, 83½; Wabash, 26; Wabash preferred, 40½.

Bar silver uncertain at 22½d per ounce.

Money, 3½@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¾@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@ 3 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.90; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but later weakened on realizations and became inactive. Foreigners were irregular. Industrials reacted. Rio Tintos were buoyant owing to a decrease of 1,579 tons in the stock of copper. Kafirs started firm, subsequently reacted and closed heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 50c ex-interest. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Internationals and iron shares were firm on the Boerse to-day. The former finished easier on realizations. Canadian Pacifics recovered slightly on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The local market displayed increasing firmness to-day, notwithstanding the fact that stocks were apparently dribbling out from quarters that had been hard hit on the slump in Consolidated Lake Superior stocks. These issues were quite strong, the common closing with a net gain of ⅝ and the preferred 1⅛. American Railways advanced 1¾, Pennsylvania Railroad 1, and Philadelphia Company preferred 1. Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas each improved ½. The only decline of moment was in Pennsylvania Steel preferred, which was offered down 4 points to 95. Total sales, 43,671 shares and $70,600 Bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
199	American Rys.	51⅝	50	51⅝
100	American Cement	56½	56½	56½
10	Cambria Iron	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2,149	Cambria Steel	25½	24⅝	25
8,118	Con. Lake Superior	10	9⅞	9⅞
2,935	Con. Lake Superior pf.	40	39½	39⅝
986	Elec. Co. of Am.	9⅝	9	9⅝
8	Indianapolis St. Ry.	92	92	92
110	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24½	24½	24½
3,826	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36⅛	35⅝	36
110	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
400	Norfolk & Western	69	68⅞	69
256	Penn. R. R.	77	76	76⅞
25	Penn. Steel pf.	95	95	95
173	Philadelphia Trac.	97	97	97
3,995	Philadelphia Elec.	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,657	Philadelphia Co.	44	43⅝	43⅞
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
100	Philadel. Rap. Transit.	15	14⅞	15
10,135	Reading	29 7-16	28⅝	29
100	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
100	Southern Railroad	30	30	30
93	Susquehanna Steel	2½	2½	2½
27	United Cos. of N. J.	280½	280½	280½
600	United Gas Imp.	108	107½	108
1,250	Union Traction	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
9,220	United States Steel	32⅛	31⅞	31⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—New York exchange to-day was at 35 cents premium; time and call loans, 6 per cent. The Chicago Stock Exchange had more business than usual early in the day. Because of the wire trouble Chicago houses executed a number of orders in stocks usually traded in on the New York Exchange. The business soon died out, however, and the transactions in local stocks did little to bring activity. In general the tone was better. The Biscuit issue improved somewhat, as did Swift's. There has been some buying of good character of late in the latter stock. To-day the stock went to 121. Title and Trust gained a point. Street Car Line fell off fractionally.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
770	American Can com.	9½	9	9½
300	Chicago Pneu. Tool	70	70	70
22	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
175	Chicago T. & T.	117	115	115
16	Diamond Match	137	137	137
10	Lake Street L.	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Metropolitan L.	35¾	35	35¾
84	Metropolitan L pf.	85	85	85
717	National Biscuit com.	45	44¾	45
316	National Biscuit pf.	101¼	101	101¼
25	National Carbon pf.	98	98	98
455	Street Side Car	28	27½	28
198	Swift & Co.	121	118½	121

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The money market holds firm, and funds are scarce, even at the higher rates. The big banking pool in New York has had no effect as yet. Call loans, 6@6½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 6@7 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6½@7 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 10@8c discount; clearings, $26,011,709; balances, $1,825,227.

Stock business in the market was duller to-day than it was yesterday. Sugar was fairly active here, and United Fruit was strong after the declaration of the regular dividend. There seems to be no doubt that this company has long since emerged from the difficulties which once surrounded it and is now on a firm, substantial, and profitable basis. Its earnings are very large. If the treaty with Cuba becomes effective the United Fruit Company will realize considerable benefit in its sugar business. The coppers were dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,641	Atchison	81	79⅝	80
100	Atchison pf.	98¼	98	98¼
40	Boston Elevated	150	150	150
62	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
1,060	Massachusetts Electric	34⅛	33½	34
20	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
225	Rutland pf.	67	66	67
680	Union Pacific	97	96½	96½
15	Union Pacific pf.	91	90½	91

TELEPHONES.

309	American	159½	159	159
21	American sub.	107	107	107
10	Western pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	19½	19½	19½
25	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	21	21	21
6,180	American Sugar	122	120	121½
32	American Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½
50	American Woolen pf.	76½	76	76½
480	Dom. Iron & Steel	56½	56	56½
7	General Electric	176	176	176
205	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84	83¾	84
50	Mergenthaler ex div.	186	186	186
37	Merrimac rights	40	40	40
10	Reece Buttonhole	9½	9½	9½
83	Swift P. & P.	122	120	122
328	United Fruit	108½	107½	108
85	United Shoe Machine	47½	47	47½
72	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	30¾	31
2,426	U. S. Steel	32	31¾	32
165	U. S. Steel pf.	81¾	81	81¾

MINING.

403	Adventure	13½	12¾	12½
1,200	Allouez	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,455	Amalgamated	56¼	55¾	55¾
20	American Zinc	7	7	7
200	Bingham	26½	26½	26½
6	Calumet & Hecla	435	435	435
10	Central Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
175	Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
925	Copper Range	53½	53	53
50	Daly-West	38	38	38
25	Dominion Coal	127½	127½	127½
85	Franklin	6	7⅛	6
100	Guanajuato	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Isle Royale	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Mass	14	12⅝	13
90	Mohawk	37½	37	37
950	Mon. & Boston	3 9-16	2⅝	2½
500	Montana Coal & Coke	5	5	5
550	Old Colony	1½	1	1
95	Old Dominion	15⅝	15½	15½
100	Parrot	22¼	22¾	22¼
22	Tamarack	141	140	140
755	Trinity	8½	8¼	8¼
1,120	United States	21	20⅝	21
1,680	U. S. Coal & Oil	14½	13⅝	14
470	Utah	23⅞	23¼	23⅜
50	Victoria	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
650	Winona	4¼	3⅝	4¼

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—The market evinced a better tone to-day, due to the relief from panicky fears. The action of the New York pool created a very favorable impression, and helped to relax the tension enough to make limited buying possible. Seaboard stocks and United Railways common succeeded in advancing on the strength of this buying. Money was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,100 shares of stocks and $64,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Seaboard Ry.	25	24½	25
1,430	Seaboard Ry. pf.	42½	41	42⅜
215	Atlantic Coast Line	132	130	130
1,483	Atlantic Coast L. rights	2½	1	2
50	Consolidated Gas	70	70	70
100	G. B. S. Brewing	12½	12¼	12½
100	U. R. & Electric	13⅝	13¾	13¾
5	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	148½	148½	148½
10	Union	70	70	70
25	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	86	86	86
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101½	101¼	101⅜
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	82½	82½	82½
44,000	U. Rys. & Electric inc.	66	65½	65½
1,000	U. Rys. & Electric 4s.	94½	94½	94½
1,000	At. Coast L. 4s, (new).	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1,000	City Passenger 5s.	107	107	107
10,000	City of Nashville 5s.	104	104	104
5,000	North Carolina 4s.	104¾	104¾	104¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brewing	30	29⅞	30
145	Brewing pf.	47	47	47
710	Crucible Steel	17½	17	17⅛
148	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	84	84½
50	Fireproofing	25	25½	25
615	Fireproofing pf.	36	35½	36
10	Manufacturers' L. & H.	87	87	87
156	Philadelphia Company.	44	44	44
250	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28½	28⅝
30	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	87	87
50	River Coal	9½	9½	9½
225	River Coal pf.	39½	39⅜	39⅜
1,290	United States Steel	32¼	31⅞	31⅝
425	United States Steel pf.	82⅛	81⅞	81⅝
15	West. Elec. 1sts.	95	95	95
350	West. Elec. 2ds.	95½	95	95
280	Window Glass	51¼	50½	51¼
35	Allegheny Trust	150	150	150
20	D. S. Fidel. & Trust	280	280	280
35	Safe Deposit & Trust	115	115	115
20	Trad. & Merch. Bank	72	72	72

BONDS.

$2,000	Brewing 6s.	113	113	113
2,000	River Coal 6s.	112¾	112	112

Charles E. Warren's New Position.

Charles Elliot Warren, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York, has been made Treasurer of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company of Michigan, with offices in the Lincoln National Bank Building, 38 East Forty-second Street.

H. R. Winthrop in Adams Trust Co.

Henry Rogers Winthrop of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was yesterday elected a Director of the Adams Trust Company of Boston, Mass.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The response of the market to the relief measures adopted by the banks on Monday showed in the outside market by a general steadying of quotations accompanied by a few substantial advances. In most parts of the list trading was not very active, but the betterment in prices made up at least to some extent for the absence of much activity. In Northern Securities the advance was followed by a sharp reaction, but this was not the case in other stocks, most of which closed at about the best prices of the day. While much significance cannot be attached to the course of prices in a market as narrow as was the outside market yesterday, yet the advances that occurred in most stocks taken in conjunction with the gains made in the Stock Exchange market may well be taken as an encouraging development.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, which early in the day led the market in point of activity, went contrary to the rest of the market during the last hour of trading. After having sold as high as 109¾, a gain of 1½ points over Monday's closing quotation, it dropped abruptly to 107¾, and closed there with a net loss of an eighth of a point. The decline in this stock was similar to that which occurred in St. Paul on the Stock Exchange, which sold off more than 3 points from the best price of the day, and closed with a net loss, while most other stocks showed more or less substantial improvement over Monday's prices. The trading in Northern Securities yesterday was fairly active, but the total was by no means as large as those which accompanied many of the recent movements in the stock.

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HOUSTON OIL was one of the few stocks which showed no improvement. On the contrary, it sold off several points to the lowest price which has been recorded in the stock. For a long time past the market for Houston Oil common as well as preferred has been very narrow and weak.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	American Can	9	9	9
120	American Can pf.	42	42	42
100	American Writing Paper	23	23	23
4,700	Bay State Gas	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½
1,900	Champion Oil	13-16	⅝	13-16
600	Con. Refrigerator	6¾	6¼	6¾
950	Electric Lead Reduction	3½	3¼	3½
200	Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Eighth Avenue R. R.	410	410	410
800	Greene Con. Copper	25¼	25	25
600	Hackensack Meadows	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
100	Houston Oil	12	12	12
800	Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
9,800	Montreal & Boston Copper	2½	2¼	2½
7	National Enameling	33	33	33
300	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	5¼	5¼	5¼
8,700	Northern Securities	109¾	107¾	107¾
20	Otis Elevator	40	40	40
35	Ot

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

A, T & S F gen 4s 32,000..... 101¼
20,000..... 101¼
1,000..... 101⅛
3,000..... 101¼
Adjustment 4s 18,000..... 89
Stamped. 5,000..... 90
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 1,000..... 100⅝
9,000..... 100⅝
3,000..... 100⅞
S W Div 3½s 1,000..... 88⅛
2,000..... 88¾
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 10,000..... 100½
3,000..... 100½
5,000..... 100⅝
Canada So 2d 1,000..... 108
Cent of Ga cons 5s 3,000..... 105
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000..... 101½
2,000..... 101¼
Ches & O con 5s 7,000..... 116¼
C & O gen 4½s 1,000..... 102⅝
10,000..... 102½
4,000..... 102⅞
3,000..... 103
5,000..... 102⅝
5,000..... 102½
Chi & Alt 3½s 3,000..... 79
C B & Q con 7s 5,000..... 104¼
C, R & Q 4s jt bds 23,000..... 94⅞
1,000..... 95
C & E Ill gen 5s 5,000..... 120¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s 5,000..... 119
C, M & St P, C & P West 5s 1,000..... 118½
C, R I & P R R 4s 1,000..... 84¼
1,000..... 84⅜
10,000..... 84⅛
5,000..... 83¾
60,000..... 84¼
25,000..... 84⅜
124,000..... 84
3,000..... 84⅜
50,000..... 84
10,000..... 84⅛
4,000..... 84⅛
10,000..... 84⅜
1,000..... 84⅛
2,000..... 84⅝
105,000..... 84½
Col F & I conv 5s 5,000..... 91½
5,000..... 91¼
1,000..... 91½
10,000..... 91½
Col Mid 1st 4s 5,000..... 70¾
Col & So 1st 4s 7,000..... 104
5,000..... 90⅜
5,000..... 92
Consol Tobacco 4s 50,000..... 62
2,000..... 61⅞
1,000..... 62½
35,000..... 62¾
Dist Co of Am col trust 5s 5,000..... 98
Equitable Gas L of N Y 1st 5s 10,000..... 17
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000..... 97½
Erie 1st gen 4s 3,000..... 83½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 22,000..... 91
Ft W & D C 1st 5,000..... 109
G R & W deb cts, B 22,000..... 22
2,000..... 22¼
8,000..... 22⅛
4,000..... 22¼
3,000..... 22⅜
1,000..... 22¼
9,000..... 22¼
5,000..... 22⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000..... 86
Kan City So 3s 49,000..... 69
Manhattan con 4s 27,000..... 103½
20,000..... 103
Mex Cent con 4s 10,000..... 76¼
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000..... 21¼
10,000..... 21⅞
49,000..... 22
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000..... 98
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 5,000..... 80½
24,000..... 81
Mo, K & T of T 5s 2,000..... 104
Mo Pac trust 5s 22,000..... 103
22,000..... 103½
Mob & Ohio new 6s 6,000..... 128
N, C & St L 1st con 5s 2,000..... 112¼
N Y C & H R ext 4s 7,000..... 100
N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000..... 104½
N Y Gas, E L, H & P pur money 4s 3,000..... 94
N Y, O & W ref 4s 3,000..... 101
16,000..... 101½
Total sales..... $2,694,500

Nor & W con 4s 17,000..... 99½
Pocah C & C 4s 12,000..... 90¼
Northern Pac 4s 8,000..... 103⅛
2,000..... 103
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000..... 72¼
Ore S & L 4% and participating 20,000..... 93⅞
28,000..... 94
40,000..... 93⅞
30,000..... 93¾
50,000..... 93½
17,000..... 93⅝
18,000..... 93½
Pac of Mo 1st 5,000..... 104½
Penn conv 3½s 20,000..... 104⅜
4,000..... 104⅜
35,000..... 104¼
10,000..... 105
35,000..... 105⅛
2,000..... 105
75,000..... 105½
20,000..... 105
Peo & P inc 4s 5,000..... 75
Reading gen 4s 13,000..... 96
2,000..... 95⅞
1,000..... 96
1,000..... 95⅞
R & Dany con 6s 3,000..... 120½
St Lz I M & S gen 5s 2,000..... 115½
1,000..... 112¼
2,000..... 112⅛
Unif & ref 4s 3,000..... 92
St L S W con 4s 1,000..... 82½
5,000..... 84
Southern Pac 4s 9,000..... 89½
8,000..... 89⅝
3,000..... 89⅜
1,000..... 89⅝
500..... 90½
So Pac of Cal con 5s, stamped 1,000..... 108½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 4,000..... 118½
Stand R & T inc 10,000..... 9¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 9,000..... 116½
16,000..... 116
Third Av con 4s 17,000..... 98
Union Pacific 1st 4s 5,000..... 104½
5,000..... 104⅜
14,000..... 104
2,000..... 104½
30,000..... 104
4,000..... 104½
7,000..... 104½
7,000..... 104
43,000..... 103¾
Un Pac conv 4s 10,000..... 103⅞
1,000..... 103⅞
20,000..... 103⅞
10,000..... 103⅜
15,000..... 103⅜
20,000..... 103⅞
56,000..... 103⅜
33,000..... 103⅜
10,000..... 103⅞
30,000..... 104
23,000..... 103⅞
2,000..... 104
5,000..... 104½
10,000..... 104
10,000..... 104½
34,000..... 104
10,000..... 104½
30,000..... 103⅞
5,000..... 103⅝
10,000..... 103⅝
10,000..... 103⅝
Wabash 1st 5s 11,000..... 115½
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000..... 107
Wabash deb, B 30,000..... 72¼
55,000..... 72⅜
10,000..... 72⅞
1,000..... 72½
10,000..... 73
10,000..... 73¼
20,000..... 73⅜
1,000..... 73¼
10,000..... 73⅜
10,000..... 73½
20,000..... 73⅜
10,000..... 73½
10,000..... 73
10,000..... 73⅜
10,000..... 73¼
20,000..... 73⅜
10,000..... 73⅝
W U Utg & r e 4½s 10,000..... 104
W U col tr 5s 8,000..... 110
W & L E 1st con 4s 1,000..... 91
Wis Cent gen 4s 1,000..... 91
20,000..... 90¾
25,000..... 91
2,000..... 91¼
5,000..... 91
8,000..... 91¼
2,000..... 90⅞
19,000..... 90¾
3,000..... 91
11,000..... 91¼
15,500..... 91⅜
3,000..... 91½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.06	.05
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.22	.23
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.05
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	2.35	2.30
Challenge Con.	.20	.22
Chollar	.18	.21
Confidence	.75	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.16	.22
Hale & Norcross	.28	.33
Julia	.05	.05
Justice	.05	.07
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.61	.65
Occidental Con.	.20	.23
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Overman	.41	.43
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.17	.18
Sag Belcher	.07	.10
Sierra Nevada	.38	.41
Syndicate	.02	.06
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con.	.38	.42
Utah Con.	.08	.12
Yellow Jacket	.21	.24
Silver bars	48⅝	.48
Mexican dollars	.Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	1.00	1.00
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Cons.	1	2	1½	2
Anaconda	13½	20	16	17
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C., K. & N.	10⅝	11	10¾	10⅝
C. C. Consolidated	4	6	4	5
Coriolanus	2¾	3	3	3½
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2½	2⅝
Dante	2	2⅝	2	3
Dr. Jackpot	8½	9	8¾	9½
Elkton	26½	29	25	29
El Paso	61	61½	60½	61⅜
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	3½	5
Findlay	9	9¾	9	9¾
Gold Dollar Con.	4¼	4⅝	4¾	4½
Golden Cycle	59½	60½	59½	60
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	10
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	3½	3½
Gould	2½	3	2½	3½
Gold Exploration	50	85	50	85
Isabella	28½	29½	29¾	30¾
Jackpot	8½	10	8¼	10
Keystone	2⅜	2⅞	2¾	3
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3½	4
Little Bessie	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	4	3½	5
Moon Anchor	6¼	7	6¼	8
New Haven	2¼	3	2½	2⅝
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4	4½
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	4½
Pointer	1	1½	1⅜	1½
Portland	180	185½	182	185½
Rose Maud	1¾	2	2	2⅜
Rose Nicol	1¾	2¼	1⅝	2⅜
Sunset Eclipse	1¾	2½	1⅞	2½
Vindicator	100	104	100	107
Work	5½	9	6	7

Christmas Boxes at the Exchanges.

Wall Street men are preparing their annual Christmas boxes for their employes. On the Exchanges yesterday the brokers began to make collections. On the Stock Exchange the committee in charge is said to have been very successful thus far, so that the amount of $10,000 collected last year will probably be equaled. On the Consolidated Exchange $2,550 has been collected so far, which is almost twice as much as last year. This will be divided among seventy-five employes. On the Cotton Exchange collections have just been started, and it is expected that the grand total will exceed $2,000, in which sixty employes will share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,410	Amal. Copper	55⅝	56½	55⅝	55½
10	American Ice	10	10	10	10
220	Am. Locomotive	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅝
11,940	Am. Sugar	120½	122	119⅝	121
8,440	A., T. & S. F.	79⅝	81	79⅝	79⅞
120	A., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅜	98½	97⅜	98¼
6,770	Balt. & Ohio	94⅝	96½	94½	94⅞
200	Bay State Gas	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,910	Brook. Rap. Tr.	62	63½	61⅝	61⅝
740	Canadian Pac.	125⅞	126¼	125⅞	126¼
400	Ches. & Ohio	45	45¼	44⅞	45¼
20	Chi. & Alton	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
340	Chi. Gt. West.	23¼	23⅝	23	23
20,910	Chi., M. & St. P.	168¾	170⅝	167⅝	167⅝
80	C. Term. Trans.	16¼	16¼	16	16
250	Col. Fuel & I.	76¼	76¾	75⅞	76¼
150	Col. Southern.	26	26½	25⅝	26½
20	Col. & H. Coal.	18½	18½	18½	18½
10	Del. & Hudson.	156½	156½	156½	156½
50	Den. & Rio G.	36¼	37⅛	36¾	37⅛
20	Dul., S. S. & A.	15½	15½	15½	15½
5,620	Erie	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31
140	Ill. Central	141½	141½	140⅝	140½
1,560	Louis. & Nash.	119¼	120¾	118⅝	119¾
5,600	Manhattan	144⅛	145⅜	143¾	143¾
70	Met. Street	136½	137⅝	136½	136⅞
20	Mex. Central	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
190	Mo., Kan. & T.	23⅝	24½	23½	24½
17,390	Mo. Pacific	102¼	103⅞	101¾	102¾
10	National Lead	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
800	N. Y. Central	150⅜	152	150⅜	151
430	N. Y., O. & W.	27¼	28⅞	27½	28½
320	Norf. & West.	69¼	69¾	68⅞	69¾
1,290	Pennsylvania	152	154	152	153⅜
80	People's Gas	100⅜	100½	100¼	100½
18,190	Reading	57⅞	59	57⅜	57⅝
320	Rep. Steel	18¾	18½	18¼	18½
1,720	Rock Island	37	38	36⅜	37⅜
11,090	Southern Pacific	58½	60¼	58⅜	58⅝
1,140	Southern Ry.	30	30⅝	29⅞	30¼
410	Tenn. C. & I.	54½	54½	54	54
120	Texas & Pac.	35⅝	35⅝	33⅝	33⅝
20	T. St. L. & W.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
16,100	Union Pacific.	96⅜	97	95⅞	95¾
180	U. S. Leather.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
20	U. S. Rubber.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
18,580	U. S. Steel.	31½	32⅛	31¾	31⅞
940	U. S. Steel pf.	81½	82	80⅝	81½
50	Wabash	26¼	26¼	26	26
250	Wabash pf.	39	40⅝	39	39⅝
10	West. Union	88	88	88	88
40	Wis. Central	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
162,170					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Col. Fuel cv. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½
6,000	Mex. Cen. 1st inc	21	21	21	21

$7,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22¼d per ounce and in New York at 48⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37⅛@39¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.55. 500 Elkton at .29, 300 Hale & Norcross at .30, 800 Mollie Gibson at .06½, 300 Potosi at .21, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .46.

WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY.

Announcement has just been made of the organization of the Windsor Trust Company, with the following officers and Directors:

Charles H. Van Brunt, President; Robert H. McCurdy, James A. Burden, Jr., John Alvin Young, Vice Presidents; Nord Huntington, Treasurer; A. Gordon Norrie, Secretary. Directors—August Belmont, James A. Burden, Jr., Andrew Freedman, James Gayley, Robert L. Gerry, Robert Walton Goelet, John M. Hall, Ernest Iselin, William B. Leeds, Robert H. McCurdy, Cord Meyer, Ogden Mills, De Lancey Nicoll, Daniel O'Day, Charles Lathrop Pack, Morton F. Plant, Robert C. Pruyn, Jordan J. Rollins, Philip Stockton, Eben B. Thomas, James Timpson, Charles H. Van Brunt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles D. Wetmore, Archibald S. White, George W. Young, and John Alvin Young.

This company has a capital and surplus of $1,500,000, and is to be located at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

BONDS OF CINCINNATI ROADS.

Holders of the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad Company, maturing Jan. 1, are notified that the principal of the bonds and coupons due on the same will be paid on and after Jan. 2 by Vermilye & Co.

Vermilye & Co. have purchased from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company $1,800,000 of the new Cincinnati, Hamilton and Western Railway Company first mortgage and refunding 4 per cent. gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1953, guaranteed principal and interest by indorsement on each bond by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company. These bonds are issued to retire the 7 per cent. bonds. Holders of maturing bonds who wish to exchange for the new issue, will have the privilege of depositing their bonds carrying the coupon due Jan. 1, upon which date the bankers will be prepared to deliver the new bonds and cash to the amount of $45 each per bond.

MINING COMPANY INCORPORATED.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 16.—Articles of incorporation for the Western Mining Company were filed at the County Clerk's office this morning. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The incorporators are Simon Guggenheim, E. L. Newhouse, A. L. Walker, Samuel D. Nicholson, Julius Rodman, and Mr. Maurer.

Daniel Guggenheim said last night that the Western Mining Company was merely a subsidiary company to the Guggenheim Exploration Company. Its purpose, he said, was like that of similar corporations to buy lead, silver, and other mines. The majority of the stock, he said, was held by the Guggenheims, and the minority interest by some men living in the West.

New Jersey's Senate President.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Eight of the Republican State Senators held a conference at the State House to-day and agreed to hold their caucus here on the night of Dec. 26. It is practically conceded that Senator E. C. Hutchinson of this county will be chosen President of the Senate. He claims ten of the fourteen votes.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Wilson Portable Manger Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. F. Wilson, L. J. Williams, and L. J. Noel, New York.

Architectural Cap Company, Mount Vernon, (to manufacture capitals for columns and pilasters;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. A. Hart and Leon Kaufman, New York; M. W. Pelchtie, Brooklyn.

J. Krusi Company, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $1,000. Directors—John Krusi and Emma Krusi, New York; T. F. Bernard, Richmond Hill.

Rosenthal Samstag Company, New York, (millinery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Felix Rosenthal, Joseph Wolf, and D. G. Brennan, New York.

Crandal Wedge Company, New York, (to manufacture garters, belts, and suspenders;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Charles Scheuer, Maurice Scheuer, and Sylvan Bier, New York.

City Law Corporation, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—William Robitsok, R. W. Hawthorne, and C. S. Hendrickson, Brooklyn.

Brogan Construction Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles Brogan, Martha Brogan, and J. B. Cooper, New York.

Russian American Rectifier Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Simon Friendel, Julius Powers, and Abraham Umansky, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Price Cereal Fruit Company; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Vincent S. Price, R. S. Wilson, Arthur F. Chapman, Martin V. Kellogg, and John F. Hollingsworth.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Arthur W. Worthington has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois.

The Factory Mutual Insurance Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has been authorized to begin business. A. L. Garford is President and J. C. Staats Secretary and Treasurer.

The Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia has reversed his ruling that all fire insurance companies were to pay taxes for 1902 in 1902 and on a basis of 1½ per cent. of the premium income of 1901.

Joseph M. Biggert of New York and Edgar J. Sloan of Hartford have been appointed special agents of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford for the Middle Department territory and Western New England, respectively.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:40 A. M.—117 Bleecker Street; owner, J. Burback; damage, $50.

9:50 A. M.—86 University Place; damage, $10.

10:20 A. M.—1,648 Madison Avenue; owner, Dora Porth; damage, $50.

10:50 A. M.—556 Third Avenue; owner, James Melt; damage, $25.

1:20 P. M.—108 East Forty-third Street; owner, George R. Hawney; damage, $10.

1:20 P. M.—108 West Forty-third Street; George R. Hawney; damage, $10.

5:22 P. M.—7 Barclay Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Melrose Avenue; Union Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—180 Green Street; Florodora Waist Company; damage, $25.

9:15 P. M.—117 Henry Street; Hyman Holcoff; damage, $25.

11:45 P. M.—664 Hudson Street; H. J. Rastells; damage, $250.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourth Avenue Corner Added to Metropolitan Life's Site.

Sale of New Dwelling on East Eighty-eighth Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

With the exception of the site of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company now holds title to the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets. The three little buildings at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 40.4 by 60, and the adjoining house 26 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 49.4, were conveyed to the company by the various owners yesterday, and the work of extending the company's building over this property will probably be carried forward in the near future. The addition covering the former sites of the Academy of Design and the Lyceum Theatre is now nearly completed. The acquisition of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church site depends only upon how soon that congregation shall be willing to abandon it—it being generally understood that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company holds some sort of an option or contract, which will insure to it the ultimate possession of the church property.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for Horace S. Ely to The New York Commercial, for a long term of years, the entire building 8 Spruce Street. The structure will be extensively altered to suit the needs of the prospective tenant.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for George C. Edgar's Sons to a client the five-story American-basement dwelling 5 East Eighty-eighth Street, 26.6 by 100.8. The house is one of a row of three built by the sellers.

Walter C. Wyckoff has bought the four-story dwelling 49 West Thirty-seventh Street, on lot 17 by 98.9.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for Mrs. A. C. Barnes to Mary L. Owens, for $31,500, the four-story dwelling 44 Irving Place, 26 by 116.

Joseph W. Smith has sold the four-story brick dwelling 122 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 87.6. It is reported that the purchaser is W. L. Sutphin.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold the plot of nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 225 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 92 and 94 Second Avenue, two three-story dwellings, each 24.6 by 100. The entire plot will be resold to a builder for improvement with a modern tenement.

Mandelbaum & Lewine are the buyers of 50 Macdougal Street, sold recently by the Bogardus estate.

Katharine Engelhardt has sold to Joseph Gallo the five-story tenement 311 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The purchaser of the dwelling 37 West Forty-ninth Street is Miss Caroline T. Burkam.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to William K. Aston a tract of 100 lots, with the mansion thereon, formerly the property of Herman Schleicher, with a frontage on Thirteenth Street, the principal thoroughfare of College Point, Borough of Queens. The purchase price is withheld, although it is stated that the deal was of a cash character.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold to W. W. Miller of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, a tract of land at Sands Point, L. I., upon which Mr. Miller will erect a handsome residence.

Duff & Brown have sold for the Bradley & Currier Company to a Mr. Flannagan a plot 150 by 105 on the south side of Post Street, near Broadway, Yonkers.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. Jackson Thomas the Iowa apartment house, 133 and 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, seven-story, 50 by 100.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Century Realty Company, held yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. was declared.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Hermann Thomas the brownstone dwelling 120 East Sixty-second Street on a lot 18.9 by a half block to a client for investment.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

508 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 453 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 90, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, F. H. Catlin $13,500

By James L. Wells.

225 Bowery, east side, 125 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 184.5 and irregular, two-story brick buildings and vacant; foreclosure sale, to James Ajello.. 34,000

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 123 feet west of Gerard Avenue, 27 by 130 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. W. Richards and others... 3,400

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

426 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Avenue D, 22.3 by 70, one and two story brick and frame buildings; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... 24,150

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

124 Avenue C, southeast corner of Eighth Street, 19 by 70, four-story brick building; partition sale, to Marcus Nathan... 18,075

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

682 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, 16.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Estelle Rossiter, as executrix.. 2,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 2,193 Fifth Avenue, east side, 74.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,564.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Howland, referee, 2330 West Seventh Street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.8 by 81, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,064.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, John H. Wilson, referee, 238 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-first Street, 19.5 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $31,994.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,543.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Cummings, referee, 62 Grand Street, north side, 100 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $52,289.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George S. Ludlow, referee, 76 Convent Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,171.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 187.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,874.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilfred H. Warner, referee, 2,181 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 21 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,519.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 101.3 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a six-story brick tenement; 50.8 by 106.2; Realty Company of New York of 140 Nassau Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $100,000.

Division and Attorney Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores; 56.3 by 75.5 and 49.7; S. Greenstein of 123 Orchard Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 155 feet west of Second Avenue, for a four-story brick school, 142.4 by 61.8; city owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $130,000.

Nos. 122 and 124 East Thirty-eighth Street, for two four-story brick dwellings, 14.2 and 14.1 by 70; W. R. H. Martin, owner; R. S. Townsend of 23 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

West Farms Road, northeast corner of Unionport Road, for a one-story frame car shed, 162 by 16.8; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; William Henderson, Westchester, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, rear, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 50; William Bluemenauer of 615 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; A. E. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Home Street, for six three-story brick dwellings, 20 by 54; William Crockett and Archibald Hamilton of 2 East Fifty-eighth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $48,000.

Alterations.

No. 97 Gold Street, to five-story brick lofts, with stores; A. K. Ely, owner; C. E. Reid, architect; cost, $300

No. 172 Fifth Avenue, to five-story brick lofts, with store; H. C. Lytton, Chicago, Ill., owner; A. Zucker of 32 Waverley Place, architect; cost, $30,000.

Park Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, rear, to a two-story brick factory, 40 by 70; American Silk Label Manufacturing Company of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, owner; A. F. S. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Dec. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 76th St, 77.2x25; James A. Campbell to Thomas Cullinan, B. & S. $1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 76th St, 77.2x25; Frederick W. Kerr to Thomas Cullinan, quitclaim. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 76th St, 77.2x25; Jennie Volk to Thomas Cullinan, B. & S. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 76th St, 77.2x25; Emma Clark, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Thomas Cullinan. 48,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 76th St, 77.2x25; Thomas Cullinan to Eugenia Wolf. (mtg $40,000) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; Commercial Real Estate Corporation to John O'Connor. (mtg $35,000) 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 157th St, 99.11x475; Charles H. Kerner to Atlantic Realty Company. 100

BROADWAY, 447, and 24 Mercer St, 24x200.3x24.9x200.3; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Moses Gardner. 144,000

BROOME ST, 44½ and 46, n s, 36.3x75; Juliet S. Brown to Abraham Nevins and another 16,500

CHERRY ST, 32, rear part; Rachel Rosenberg to Frederic D. Weekes, ½ part, B. & S., all liens. 1

CHERRY ST, 32, rear part; Frederic D. Weekes to Bernard Golden, all title, B. & S., all liens. 1

CLINTON ST, 152, e s, 25x100; Catharine B. Burrell and another, trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 74,000

CLINTON ST, 152, e s, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry J. Hemmens 1

DIVISION ST, 264, n s, 22.7x57x20x67; Charles S. Guggenheimer to Mamie E. Adams, ½ part and all title. (mtg $12,000) 2,000

DIVISION ST, 264, n s, 22.7x57x20x6; Moses L. Adams to Mamie E. Adams, ½ part 1

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Margaret J. Thomson, widow, to Otto Nicola. 4,200

GERMAN PLACE, s s, 178.1 ft n of 158th St, 75.1x100.4x75x96.9; Max Marx to Lawrence J. Rock. (mtg $10,000) 100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,406 and 2,408, e s, 50x122.5x50x122.8; Leila H. B. Kissam to Jennie Feinblatt 3,800

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of Madison Av, 61.8x80x60x103; Caroline Boehm and others to Sidney Worms and another, B. & S., all liens. 1

LOT 1, map of Lott G Hunt estate; Catherine Hunt to Thomas Scott. 1

MADISON AV, 1,636, w s, 25x100; Edward Schnell and others, heirs, to Margaretha Bock. (mtg $17,000) 27,500

MYRTLE, Vanderbilt, or Railroad Av, s w corner of 176th St, or Mott St, 58x100; James P. Davenport, referee, to United States Trust Company and another, executrix 7,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.5x75; James T. Walsh to James E. O'Donnell. (mtg $29,500) 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.5x75; James E. O'Donnell to Agnes E. Sullivan, B. & S. (mtg $29,500) 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to German Hospital and Dispensary 14,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 809, w s, 23.6x116.8x 23x111.5; Frank M. Brennan to Hyman Kohen. (mtg $25,000) 1

SUFFOLK ST, 82, e s, 23x100; Jadivega Grodska to Polish National Kosciusko Benevolent Society, quitclaim. 250

SUFFOLK ST, 82, e s, 23x100; Polish National Kosciusko Benevolent Society to Bernard Galewski 14,200

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 378.6 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x116.8x18.1x119.11; Louis Fuchs to Walter Whewell, (mtg $1,500) 1

WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of North Moore St, 24.11x75; Alfred

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Hamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$5.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Party with $15,000 to $25,000 cash and intelligence wanted to speculate in city real estate, small parcels. Fortune easily made. Advertiser has $2,000 and experience. Address Confidential, "Hebrew American," 210 Times, Harlem.

Attention.—We can avoid foreclosures on properties if owners will call. Kronengold, Room 8, 111 Broadway.

Owners can dispose of their tenement flats or leaseholds quickly by sending particulars. Franklin, 111 Broadway.

Wanted, Buy or Lease—Old tenements to make alterations for Italian tenants. Faruolo, 45 East Houston St.

We have buyers for lots and old buildings in any fair section of Manhattan. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted to Buy—Old tenements to improve. Call or address Faruolo, 45 East Houston St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.

One sunny apartment of two large rooms and bath, $1,000 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Another of four rooms and bath, $800 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, rents, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $150. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

$35 Monthly—Second floor, six light rooms and bathroom, corner apartment; steam heated, hot water; light stone house. The Brewster, 1 West 115th.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

PELLETIER & LODER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.

Yours, &c., PELLETIER & LODER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. n26-jaw6wW&ja7.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against FEDERICO ALVARADO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1902.

PELLETIER & LODER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Federico Alvarado, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.

Yours, &c., PELLETIER & LODER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. n26-law6wW&ja7.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES HUYLER ELLISON, plaintiff, against EGBERT B. ELLISON, Kate M. Ellison, George S. Huyler, Emma L. Huyler, Abraham L. Huyler, Mary Huyler, Grace C. Ellison, Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou and Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou, Abraham L. Huyler, and Charles McDermott, as executors under the last will and testament of JAMES S. HUYLER, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York September 12th, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the defendant, Charles McDermott:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 2d day of December, 1902, the original complaint having been filed in said office in said county on the 19th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-law7wW.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,255.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MARX, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Marx of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Max Marx was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1902.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 16th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM R. SABIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham R. Sabin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 17, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. HARRY STRAUS, (bankrupt.—No. 4,346.

To the creditors of A. Harry Straus of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said A. Harry Straus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG and DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements to be erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in section No. 7, Block No. 1895, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westwardly parallel with West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet; thence southwardly parallel with Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Wagner by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

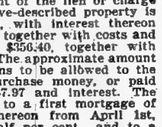

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $102,814.34, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $90,000, with interest thereon from January 21st, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee. d15-2aw3wM&W&ja8

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al., defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, on the westerly side of Washington Square West, formerly Macdougal Street, formerly known as Number 39 Washington Square West, and now known as Number 38 Washington Square West, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Square West, distant twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington Square West and Fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches, to the easterly side of a lot of land fronting on Fourth Street, and lately belonging to Agnes F. Merrill; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, again parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches to the westerly side of Washington Square West; thence southerly along the westerly side of Washington Square West twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $35,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 38 Washington Square West:

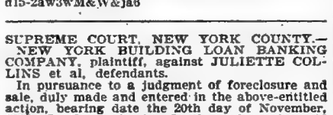

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,640.47, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $277.83, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $634 and interest.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee. d3-2aw3wW&S&d24.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 114 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $35,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

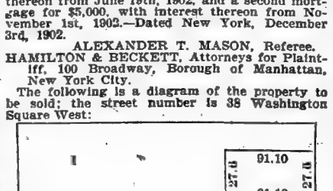

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee. n25-2aw3wTu&F&d17

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—REBECCA SCHNEEHAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rebecca Schneehage, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 26th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 16th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN POLLIN and BARNETT POLLIN, comprising the firm of N. Pollin & Son, bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells to-day, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 East Broadway, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of furs, skins, and fixtures. To be sold in one lot.

ROBERT A. INCH, Receiver, 18 Wall St. JAMES, SHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 50 Pine St.

For Sale.

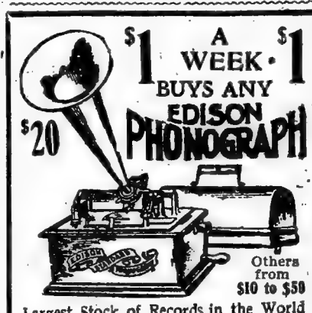

$1 A WEEK $1 BUYS ANY EDISON PHONOGRAPH

Others from $10 to $50

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S. B. DAVEGA, Only Store. 32 E. 14th St.

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EDISON PHONOGRAPHS CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

Records and Supplies Wholesale and Retail; Machines and Records Exchanged; expert repairing, Telephone 1708—38th.

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GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil Paintings! Gold frames and shadow boxes. Don't waste time and money at these so-called auction sales when you can buy at wholesale direct from Robert Hyman, Importer of Paintings, Manufacturer of Frames, 43 Murray St., New York City.

Lady must sacrifice at once magnificent piano, finest clocks, rugs, paintings, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, parlor bed, and leather dining room furniture; everything nearly new and modern; suitable for Christmas presents. 207 East 60th.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS $1 SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 50 Warren St., N. Y.; 330 Fulton St., Bkn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597-38th.

Surrogate Notices.

BIBBY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. HIBBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 45 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. o15-law6m-W.

DINWOODIE, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert Dinwoodie, Marion Smith, Rachel Coutts, Jean Anderson, Joseph Dinwoodie, Johan Wright, Jane Welsh, Helen Herman, James Gray, Thomas Gill, Alexander Gill, William Gill, David Gill, Joseph Gill, Marion Gill, Allison Gill, the children, descendants, heirs at law, and next of kin of John Dinwoodie, a deceased brother of William Dinwoodie, deceased; the children, descendants, heirs at law, and next of kin of Isabella Gill, a deceased sister of William Dinwoodie, deceased; all persons unknown being or claiming to be heirs at law or next of kin of William Dinwoodie, deceased, or having or claiming to have any estate, share, or interest in either the real estate or personal estate, or both, of said William Dinwoodie, deceased, the heirs and next of kin of William Dinwoodie, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, David Scott of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 6th day of October, 1902, and signed at the end thereof by said testator, William Dinwoodie, and by Mrs. G. W. Pearce, H. L. Sherwood, and William Terhune as subscribing witnesses, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Dinwoodie, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Atty. for Executor, 31 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n12-law6wW

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER, LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR, Executrices.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-law6mW

LOEB, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT LOEB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix M. Gernsheim, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1903. Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1902. ROSE G. LOEB, Executrix; DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS LOEB, FELIX M. GERNSHEIM, Executors. NOEL GALE, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City. d10-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH ROWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of A. H. Bancker, No. 768 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM H. ROWE, Administrator. A. H. BANCKER, 768 9th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o15-1aw6mW

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, **at a reasonable price,** call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos,** with reduced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH: 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

OPEN EVENINGS.

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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG; POST-PAID.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

SIXTY YEARS OF PIANO BUILDING... IS THE RECORD OF

Mathushek & Son.

In the purchase of one of these celebrated makes, one secures an instrument that has passed through all the experimental stages. You will be contented with a MATHUSHEK & SON. What more can be desired?

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Beautiful Bailey,

a superb instrument of modern construction at the special price of

$225.

On Easy Monthly Payments.

This instrument is fully warranted to give good and lasting satisfaction.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Schencke Piano,

an instrument of extraordinary value at

$175.

Stool, Cover and Delivery Free. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

MATHUSHEK & SON
Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

KRAKAUER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.

Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange. EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT. 113 EAST 14TH ST.

New Pianos, $100-200.

At factory. Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., 11 Lexington Ave., Corner Grand, Greene Ave. L. 8ta., Brooklyn; open Saturday. Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave. The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing Key-board. Rents, $3 up.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

GOETZ & CO.,
83 Court St., Brooklyn.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

NOTICE.

Piano buyers: why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

Bargains.—$85 Schirmer Upright; fine Weber, $75; Waters, $35; German Upright, $50; Parlor Upright, $80; Chickering bargain. Organ, $20. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 106 East 14th St. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Fisher Upright Piano in good order for sale at a sacrifice. 106 East 16th St.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3d Ave. & 59th St.

The most advantageous offer in America.

Pianos $1 Week

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

$5 down and $1 a week. No interest is charged for time taken in making payments.

Pianos delivered on receipt of first payment of $5.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having their own piano factory, and thus our facilities surpass any competition.

We also offer on the same easy terms the following high-grade pianos—

Richardson $195
Mayers $165
Walters $195

With each piano selected we give a stool to match and a new style piano cover.

Come and hear the wonderful **Pianista Piano Player.**

You can secure one on easy terms of

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BLOOMINGDALE BROS., Third Avenue 59th and 60th Streets.

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Master Piano-Player.

That's What She Wants. That's What He Wants.

The most valuable Xmas Present of the Century.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Send for XMAS BROCHURE No. 1; it is FREE

The APOLLO Company,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

ANDERSON & CO., 470 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS

92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.

OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CAREFUL BUYERS

will examine the following bargains in high-grade Pianos at the warerooms of

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory.....$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value..... 150
Steinway Upright, medium size..... 200
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order.. 300
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instrument..... 455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut..... 175
Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS.

Unexcelled in tone, touch, and durability, absolutely reliable. Factory prices. Cash or easy payments. Pianos rented. Rent allowed on purchase.

1,518 THIRD AV., NEAR 86TH ST. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS,
3219-3411 E. 43d St.,

bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway, bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Great Bargains.—Chickering, $55; Schirmer Upright, $100; Mahogany Upright, $90; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

A widow wishes to dispose of a high-grade upright $275 mahogany piano for $100. Randell, 141 East 56th St.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upward. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

$32—Rosewood, upright pianos; large, upright, $85; Chickering cheap; renting, $3.50. Woser Brothers, 149 West 23d St.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE YATES COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present its petition and apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the YATES COMPOSITE PAVEMENT COMPANY.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

YATES COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY, By JOHN AUSTIN YATES, President.

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WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

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Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. 80.) Specialties A la Carte. Tdh. $1.50 Neapolitan Musicians. Suppers after the opera.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti's Orch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. A la Carte. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland 59th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.

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Burns' World Renowned Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av. Fine orchestra.

Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

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Ingold's 82 St. & Col. Av. New West Side Restaurant. Tdh., $1, 6 to 8. Music. After Theatre Suppers a Specialty.

"THE CIRCLE," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. **Reisenweber's** MUSIC.

Scherz Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh. Casino, 75c. Strauss Vienna Orchestra

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner. 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

New Hotel Brunswick 5th Av. & 20th St. Course Luncheon, 50c.

PATRICK CASE HEARING

Lawyers Tomlinson and Battle in an Angry Wrangle.

The District Attorney Attacked—Recorder Goff Reserves Decision on the Motion for a New Trial.

After two protracted and acrimonious sessions yesterday, at which some additional testimony was adduced and the final argument made on the motion to grant a new trial to Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted of having murdered William Marsh Rice, Recorder Goff last night took all the papers in the case and reserved decision. The hearing was held in the library of the Criminal Courts Building.

Patrick is in a cell at Sing Sing. The motion was made by John C. Tomlinson, his attorney, on the ground of newly discovered evidence and errors committed at the trial. Mr. Tomlinson's argument in support of his contention was of five hours' duration. Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who represented the people, submitted his side without argument, but both lawyers will submit final briefs to the Recorder later.

Mr. Tomlinson concentrated his efforts in an attack on the testimony of the Coroners' Physicians Donlin and Hamilton Williams, who swore at the trial that Mr. Rice had died from the effects of chloroform poisoning, when Mr. Tomlinson said that in reports and statements at the time of the autopsy they had declared the death of the millionaire to be due to old age. He brought wholesale and sweeping accusations against the District Attorney's office for the treatment og Charles F. Jones, the millionaire's valet, the self-confessed accomplice of Patrick, who was used as the principal witness for the prosecution and allowed to go free.

In this connection Mr. Tomlinson also attacked George Gordon Battle, who acted as counsel for Jones.

"Mr. Battle," Mr. Tomlinson said, "served three masters and he served them well. He succeeded in getting Patrick convicted, the will declared a forgery, and he also freed Jones. With no reflection on Mr. Battle personally, I think he made himself guilty of unprofessional conduct in this case."

Mr. Battle changed color and asked permission to make a statement in which he vehemently denied the accusation of Mr. Tomlinson.

"If it were not for the Court I would more forcibly resent this base calumny," he said with considerable emphasis.

Mr. Garvan, in cross-examining Mr. Battle, asked him a question which made Mr. Tomlinson very angry.

"Do you know that Mr. Milliken, Patrick's wealthy brother-in-law, tried to get Jones to make false statements while the latter was boarding at Mrs. Dickinson's?" was the question.

"I object," shouted Mr. Tomlinson. "The question is too offensive to argue again. When you are older," he said, turning to Mr. Garvan, "you will know better than ask such questions."

Mr. Tomlinson opened his argument by accusing the District Attorney of suppressing testimony favorable to his client. He said the actions of the prosecuting officer in connection with the Patrick case justified him in making charges against him, which in themselves should be sufficient ground for a new trial in the case of his client.

"The conviction of my client," he said, "was due to the violation of their oath of office of the Grand Jury, which acted in the case, the failure of the District Attorney to fulfill his oath of office, and the fact that the prosecuting officer of this county deceived and fooled your Honor. These are all serious charges for a lawyer who has been practicing at the bar for twenty-five years to make, but I make them with full deliberation and will quote authorities to show your Honor that I am right in my contention."

After recess Mr. Tomlinson said it had not been his intention to attack the personal integrity of George Gordon Battle, nor his integrity as a lawyer.

"I want to say, however, that he served two masters, and that wherever the pestilential influence of the District Attorney's office has touched any one in this case, that one has been polluted, and Mr. Battle is one of them."

BROOKLYN TRANSIT FIGHT.

Grand Jury Probing Alleged Intolerable Conditions—President Greatsinger Questioned.

The Kings County Grand Jury is pursuing an inquiry into the many complaints about the transit conditions in Brooklyn. The residents of the borough have raised a storm of protest of late against the service provided by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Manufacturers' Association, Boards of Trade, and other organizations in the borough have passed resolutions condemning the methods of the railroad company, and there has been a flood of complaints from individual citizens.

It is declared that while the transportation service in the borough has always been poor, it now has become intolerable. Complaint is made that not only are far too few cars run on the surface and elevated lines, but the cars are not properly heated, and many of them are unclean and a menace to health.

The Grand Jury, in taking up the matter, summoned President Greatsinger and General Manager Smith of the Rapid Transit Company before it and questioned them at length. Mr. Greatsinger, when seen afterward, would only say that his talk before the Grand Jury was satisfactory, so far as he was concerned.

"All I can say," said District Attorney Clarke, "is that the Grand Jury has taken this matter up and is making a thorough investigation of the alleged bad conditions prevailing. Mr. Greatsinger and Mr. Smith have been before the jury."

There was much talk yesterday to the effect that the Manufacturers' Association and other bodies interested planned to begin proceedings against the company to nullify its franchise. The ground would be taken, it was said, that the company was not carrying out its compact with the people. The action, if instituted, would be brought through the Attorney General.

The Manufacturers' Association yesterday sent a dispatch to Gov. Odell informing him of the resolution it passed on Monday night, asking that Col. Ashley W. Cole be not reappointed as a Railroad Commissioner. The resolution requested the Governor to appoint "such a Commissioner as the people of Brooklyn may have reason to hope will not serve the interests of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company exclusively." Following the telegram a letter, in part as follows, was sent by Secretary Hoile to the Governor:

> Permit me to assure you that an outraged community of one and a quarter millions of people are thoroughly aroused, and we appeal to you to exert your good offices with the members of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to protect the citizens of Brooklyn by exacting from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company a compliance with the conditions upon which charters were granted to the companies from which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has secured leases.

Tax Reformers to Dine.

At the dinner of the New York Tax Reform Association this evening at the Hotel Savoy, the principal speakers will be George F. Seward, Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce; James L. Wells, President of the Tax Department, and Lawson Purdy. Among those who will be present are John S. Kennedy, Lewis Nixon, Richard A. McCurdy, Dallas B. Pratt, Bolton Hall, Gen. Howard Carroll, Charles R. Miller, and Joseph B. Bishop. Julien T. Davies, President of the association, will preside.

Frank Bottome Memorial Warning.

Information that some unauthorized person was collecting money for dinners, to be given by the "Frank Bottome Memorial, the King's Daughters' House, in Haarlem," at 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has reached the officers of that institution. They desire that the public should know that the only method of contributing to the support of the work, sanctioned by its officers, is through Mrs. George Moulton, who always has her credentials with her.

TAXABLE AS PERSONALTY.

Court of Appeals Decision in the Case of The Times Association Stock Held by George Jones.

The Court of Appeals has just handed down a lengthy opinion holding that the shares of stock which George Jones, the veteran editor and part owner of THE NEW YORK TIMES, held, while living, in the joint stock association which published that paper are taxable under the inheritance tax law as personal property.

This case has been pending in the courts for several years, and has attracted great attention among lawyers because the question presented of the taxability of shares in a joint stock association as personal property had never been decided in this country, and because, if they were held so taxable, the same principle would cover the shares of stock in all the big express companies and the other joint stock enterprises.

George Jones upon his death left an estate valued at $800,000, which was liable to debts of about $220,000 to Augustine Smith & Co. and the Nassau Bank. The Controller of the State commenced proceedings to collect the transfer tax, and the executors of the estate asked to have deducted from the value of Mr. Jones's forty-six shares in THE TIMES association the amount of its good-will and also the amount of suits which were then pending against THE TIMES. Both these claims were disallowed. They also raised the further point that in so far as the value of these shares was made up of real estate—THE TIMES Building in New York City—the shares should also be considered as real estate, and not taxed, since the law taxed only personal property.

The Appraiser, the late George P. Webster, overruled this point, and upon the testimony of Richard V. Harnett that the building was worth $1,200,000, assessed the interest of Mr. Jones therein, represented by his shares, at $575,000. The executors immediately appealed to Surrogate Varnum, who sustained the Appraiser's view, and Surrogate Fitzgerald subsequently concurred therein.

The executors then took a further appeal to the Appellate Division, where they succeeded in having the decisions of the Appraiser and Surrogates reversed by a divided court, Judges Ingraham, Hatch, and Van Brunt holding that the shares, in so far as their value was made up of real estate, were in themselves realty, and not taxable, while Judge O'Brien wrote a dissenting opinion urging that they should be considered as personal property and taxed. From this an appeal was taken by the Controller, through his attorneys, John R. Dos Passos and Edmund F. Harding, to the Court of Appeals, and in the lengthy opinion just handed down Judge Bartlett, with the concurrence of all the other Judges, sustains the view advanced by Judge O'Brien and holds the stock taxable as personal property, whether or not its value is largely made up of real estate.

Messrs. Einstein & Townsend were attorneys for the executors.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SEAT NOT EXEMPT.—A member of the Consolidated Exchange against whom a judgment had been obtained contended, in a proceeding by his judgment creditor to have a receiver appointed for his seat on the Exchange, that his privileges there constituted his necessary working tools and as such were exempt from levy by creditors. The member cited a case where it was held that a lawyer's share in the New York Law Institute was so exempt. Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has decided against the member's contention. He said that "the case cited is not identical with the one now before the court, for, though the constitution of the Law Institute and the nature and extent of the privilege of membership therein were not in that case and are not now fully set forth before the court for the purpose of comparison, it may be said that the share and its attendant privileges are commonly supposed to consist of the right to make use of the books and facilities supplied by the institute. These books and similar facilities constitute the working tools of the lawyer. It is financially and physically impossible for the ordinary practitioner to own and keep all or most of the books in which the law is recorded or expounded, but he may obtain access to and the use of them by securing membership in an association which does possess them, and when he does that membership constitutes in law his books or library or working tools. * * * The membership in such an institute, with its privileges as above stated and as commonly understood, is essentially different in legal nature from the valuable right, license, or franchise to transact business in a special board or Exchange, with a limited membership and with peculiar rights and suitable facilities for the conduct of such business."

***

MUST LOOK FOR APPROACHING CARS.—On the trial of an action to recover for personal injuries, brought by William McKinley against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, a witness for the defendant testified that as McKinley was approaching the trolley track he was looking straight ahead. Another witness swore that the plaintiff, when he first saw him, was from four to five feet from the tracks, with his head bowed low. The witness's attention was particularly drawn to the man because he seemed either unconscious or heedless of his surroundings. The railroad's counsel requested the court to charge the jury that "if the plaintiff failed to look for an approaching car and was struck by it as soon as he put one foot upon the track, he was guilty of contributory negligence and the verdict must be for the defendant." The trial Justice, however, refused to charge as requested, but did charge this modification: That if the plaintiff was reckless and failed to look up and down, heedless of the consequences, and the car was in sight when he put his foot on the track, he was clearly guilty of negligence. The Appellate Division has reversed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding that it was an error for the trial court to modify defendant's request. Justice Patterson, for the court, said: "The defendant was entitled to have it charged as requested. Recklessness and heedlessness are not controlling elements. Negligence, not necessarily so gross as to be recklessness and disregard of consequences, was the proper test, and the instruction to the jury failed to present the question accurately and fairly. A witness had testified that the action of the plaintiff was such as to indicate that he was unconscious of his situation, as well as heedless, and that unconsciousness of his surroundings at the time must have been the result of inattention, but that does not necessarily imply recklessness of consequences or indifference."

AN OLD TRICK REVIVED.

Beware of the Man Who Calls for a Package Left by Mistake.

The old trick of calling for a package just delivered has made its annual appearance in the residence districts of the city. A well-known firm has been informed that after one of their wagons had delivered a parcel at the house of one of their patrons yesterday, a man came hurriedly up to the door and asked the maid to hand him back the package, as a mistake had been made. The man was very persistent, and said that the parcel intended for her mistress had been delivered elsewhere, and would be promptly called for when this one was returned. The maid, however, replied that she would not give up the package without an order. The man promised to bring an order, but, of course, was not heard from again.

This is an old trick revived usually at this season of the year, and with the hundreds of delivery wagons running all over the city it is difficult to trap these swindlers.

Green Wins Sixth Trial of His Suit.

The sixth trial of the suit of Edward Green against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has resulted in a verdict of $10,000 for the plaintiff, who brought suit as guardian ad litem of his son, William Green, the little boy who had his leg cut off by a trolley car on Dec. 11, 1897. The previous trials included one dismissal of the suit and two jury disagreements. One of them, the fourth, resulted in the same verdict as the one rendered yesterday in the sixth hearing of the case. Abraham Gruber appeared for the plaintiff and Franklin Pierce was the railway's lawyer. Another appeal will be taken.

The Cold commonly described as "deep-seated," with pain and soreness in the breast, difficulty of breathing, and all that, yields quickly to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FERNANDO YZNAGA ESTATE

Its Value Over $1,000,000 More Than Estimated.

His Net Personal Property Found by the Appraisers to Have Been $2,298,898—Dowager Duchess of Manchester Sole Beneficiary.

It has been discovered by the appraisers who investigated the estate of Fernando Yznaga that he was worth over a million dollars more than was estimated when he died on March 6, 1901. At the time his very brief will was filed his lawyers stated that his personal property would not amount to much more than $50,000, but the appraisers have found it to be above $2,000,000. The real estate he left, estimated as being worth between one and two millions, has not been exactly appraised, but it is safe to say that its value will be more than $1,000,000. So the total estate, all of which was left to Consuelo, Dowager Duchess of Manchester, is worth between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

The Duchess is one of the testator's sisters. In his will he made no mention of either of the other sisters or of his mother. He named as his executors his friends William K. Vanderbilt and Harry B. Hollins. The sisters he did not remember in his bequests are Natica, Lady Lister-Kaye, wife of Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye of London, and Miss Emily Yznaga of 70 Avenue Marceau, Paris. His mother, who was also disregarded in the will, is Mrs. Ellen M. Yznaga, widow of Don Antonio Yznaga del Valle of New Orleans. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is the mother of the present Duke, who was married to Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati. The Duchess lives at 45 Portman Square, London.

Mr. Yznaga was a member of the brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., and the appraisers have found that his share in that concern amounted to $1,194,467, less his liabilities in joint ventures ($367,546) and less one-fourth interest in the firm's Stock Exchange seats, ($150,000.) After the deductions have been made his interest is found to be $576,421. At the time of his death he owned the following stocks:

1,900 common Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad	$142,075
200 Atlantic Transport Company	44,800
150 Ohio River Railroad	6,000
2,706 Worcester Traction Company	94,710
2,600 International Steam Pump Company	74,100
1,000 United Gas Improvement Company	125,000
3,000 United Traction Company, Philadelphia	99,000
20 Knickerbocker Trust Company	10,500
6,060 Brooklyn Ferry Company	124,230
First consolidated mortgage gold bonds of the Brooklyn Ferry Company	190,125
796 Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferry Company	59,700
3,000 preferred Havana Commercial Company	156,000
4,000 common Havana Commercial Company	69,825
800 Cambria Steel Company	14,000
300 Electric Storage Battery Company	22,200
100 Consolidated Traction Company, Pittsburg	23,500
133 North American Trust Company	36,000
375 Southern Lighting and Traction Company	15,093
Mortgage bonds of the Southern Lighting and Traction Company	38,312
5,460 International Mortgage Bank of Mexico	31,531
5,000 Colorado and Eastern Railroad Company	41,250

The furniture in Mr. Yznaga's cottage at Tuxedo is appraised at $5,766, and his personal effects aggregate but $500. The total personal estate is $2,361,789. From this gross amount are deducted $10,655 in disbursements, $47,235 in executors' fees, and $5,000 in administration expenses, leaving a net personal estate of $2,298,898.

SILK MERCHANTS IN COURT.

Judge Thomas to Set a Date for Hearing Motions for the Accused Men.

A. S. Rosenthal and Martin L. Cohn, comprising the silk firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and Charles C. Browne, formerly examiner in the Appraisers' Stores, appeared in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday in consequence of the indictments charging them with having conspired to defraud the Government by means of false invoices on silks imported into this country. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer appeared as the merchants' lawyer, Judson G. Wells representing Browne. Frank H. Platt, who was associated with Mr. Dittenhoefer, told Judge Thomas that he would like to make a number of motions in behalf of the accused men, but the Judge, who was busy with other cases, replied that later he would set a date for hearing the motions.

Mr. Dittenhoefer said afterward that he had served notice of a motion for leave to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury on the ground that the letter of one Godfrey Block, unverified and unsworn to, containing statements prejudicial to the defendants, was handed to the Grand Jury, and that it was wholly incompetent, illegal, and unauthorized. "Another ground of the motion," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, "was that it was understood when W. Wickham Smith received his appointment from the Attorney General that he was to receive no pay from the United States Government, and that his compensation would be paid out of a fund raised by private persons in this city, some of them rivals and others enemies of the defendants, and that he had no right to appear before the Grand Jury, and for that reason the indictments should be set aside."

Judge Thomas, in the course of the discussion, remarked that if any one appeared before the Grand Jury who had no right to do so he would set aside the indictments.

Notice was served on Mr. Smith to produce in open court the authority under which he was acting.

COULDN'T TALK TO PRISONER.

Deaf and Dumb Boy Unable to Read, Write, or Use the Sign Language.

John Linstecker, sixteen years old, of 555 First Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Judge John A. Blair, in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City, yesterday, on an indictment charging him with petty larceny. The case developed into a problem. It was found that the boy, being a deaf-mute, and not having been taught to read or write or instructed in the sign language, could not be made to understand the charge against him nor could he plead to the indictment. After a vain trial to make the boy understand, Judge Blair sent him back to the county jail, where he has been confined since his arrest.

As the larceny charged against the boy is merely the theft of three bottles of liquor from a saloon on the first floor of the building in which he lives, Judge Blair, after consulting with Assistant Prosecutor George H. Vickers, decided to have the boy committed to a charitable institution, where he may be given some sort of education.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Plan to Further Americanizing of Immigrants Considered.

The second Fall meeting of the General Board of Managers and Executive Committee of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution was held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. Edwin Warfield of Baltimore, President General, occupied the chair, and beside him sat Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, ex-President General Among the National officers present were Charles Waldo Haskins, Secretary General, and George William Bates, Historian General.

A plan of campaign was marked out for the use of the Educational Committee, to which the National Society, at its recent congress, intrusted the direction of a movement looking to the Americanising of the foreigners being landed on our shores. It was reported that the bill, urged by the society, favoring the erection of a memorial at the tomb of the martyrs on Long Island, had become a law.

The total membership reported for 38 State societies and the society in France is 10,852.

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$12.00 ALASKA SABLE MUFFS	$7.90
$12.00 SABLE FOX MUFFS	$8.75
$18.00 SQUIRREL MUFFS	$13.50
$10.00 ALASKA SABLE STOLES	$6.90
$12.00 SABLE FOX STOLES	$8.50
$18.00 SQUIRREL STOLES	$14.00

Cloak Dept.---Reduced Prices.

MONTE CARLO COATS, Reduced from $25.00	$18.00
TRAVELLING and STORM ULSTERS, Reduced from $25.00 and $30.00	$18.00
VELOUR JACKETS, Value $25.00	$18.50
WHITE COATS, Greatly reduced	$35, $45, $50.00

Broadway and 21st St.

STEEL PLAINTIFFS REPLY

Brief Filed in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Lawyer Stetson Asked to Publish a Letter Stating Conditions on Which the Hodge Suit Would Have Been Withdrawn.

The brief on behalf of the plaintiff appellees I. Aspinwall Hodge and others, in their case against the United States Steel Corporation, which was made public yesterday, contains many interesting arguments. The brief was filed in Trenton, the defendant corporation having appealed to the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals from the order for a preliminary injunction granted by Vice Chancellor Emery.

The first part of the brief contains the argument of Edward B. Whitney, as counsel for Mr. Hodge and his co-plaintiffs. Mr. Whitney, among other things, stated that the Vice Chancellor had only decided that the meeting at which the bond plan was adopted had been illegally because prematurely held. He declared that the Directors could have at once called another stockholders' meeting in a legal manner to readopt the bond plan, so that by this time the meeting could have been held and the plan adopted, but that they preferred to appeal because they were afraid the stockholders would not again support the plan. Mr. Whitney says the stockholders changed their minds because they were convinced that they had been misled when they gave their affirmative proxies in April last. He declares that most of them have since learned, what few of the outside stockholders then knew, that instead of voting for a prompt issue of $250,000,000 of bonds, for underwriting which they were to pay J. P. Morgan & Co. a 4 per cent. commission, they were procuring only a one-hundred-million-dollar issue, while J. P. Morgan & Co. were obtaining an option on the remaining $150,000,000 to the detriment of the company, but to a possible advantage to themselves so great as to make the ten-million-dollar commission insignificant.

The brief, after then stating fully the plan as outlined by the official circulars, proceeds to analyze these circulars. Mr. Whitney argues that as a matter of fact only $100,000,000 appears to be underwritten and that after deductions for preferred stock, for cash payments, and syndicate commissions, only $16,000,000 remains for the Steel Corporation instead of the $50,000,000 promised by the circular. The remaining $150,000,000 of the bond issue, he says, was not underwritten.

The corporation, he says, is effectually prevented from borrowing anywhere else. Nobody is likely to lend money upon a third mortgage on advantageous terms so long as it is uncertain whether the second mortgage will be for $100,000,000 or $250,000,000, and that question will remain wholly undetermined until Jan. 1, 1903, and at least partially undetermined until Oct. 1, 1903, while it may remain wholly undetermined for an indefinite time thereafter by agreement between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Finance Committee, of which one of the firm's members is the Chairman.

He also says that while J. P. Morgan & Co. and their favored friends were given these very long options, the other preferred stockholders had an option which could by a strict construction of the contract be limited to thirty days, and as actually limited to fifty-eight days, although J. P. Morgan & Co. and their friends were right at hand in Wall Street, while they admitted that the outsiders included "thousands of stockholders scattered all over the world."

He also declares that Morgan & Co. had unlimited speculative opportunities because the price of the preferred stock declined to 81, while the bonds, when issued, remained at 98 bid, making it very profitable for Morgan & Co. to make an exchange of stock for bonds—an exchange which everyone else was precluded from making.

The brief goes exhaustively into the question of dividends, and intimates that these dividends, at least in part, were not earned by the corporation, and that because of the number of sub-companies, it was an easy matter to juggle accounts so as to show anything the Directors desired shown.

The brief also declares that the assets of the corporation are not worth as much as their valuation in securities of the company. The brief cites former statements made by President Schwab and others before a Pennsylvania court in Frick vs. Carnegie to show what they then said the assets of the company were worth, and which statements are conflicting with the present valuation.

The brief also attacks the bond proposition because of the interest of the Directors in the syndicate.

Mr. Whitney's argument ends with a denial of the charges that the case was brought for blackmail. In that connection he says that "another complainant was expected in the person of one Russell Sage, who may be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be a person of financial responsibility." Mr. Whitney declares that the personal attacks on Mr. Hodge were inexcusable, and that he would never have accepted a pecuniary settlement.

"On the contrary," says the brief, "one of the gentlemen who have signed these attacks knows the precise conditions upon which Mr. Hodge would have been willing to withdraw his suit. These conditions, contained in a letter over my signature, I respectfully request Mr. Stetson to state."

The remainder of the brief is taken up by an argument by Mr. Hodge himself, which contains, among other things, an analysis of the bond conversion plan for the purpose of showing that the net result to the company may vary between $11,500,000 in cash and $30,000,000 in bonds optional at 96 to J. P. Morgan & Co., and under most favorable conditions $40,000,000 in cash.

Dinner to Discuss Tariff Reform.

The Tariff Committee of the Reform Club will give a dinner at the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, next Friday evening, at which tariff reforms will be discussed. The speakers will be Josiah Quincy, John De Witt Warner, Edward M. Shepard, Bird S. Coler, Representative John S. Williams of Mississippi, and Henry W. Lamb, President of the New England Free Trade League.

HURT BY HARLEM EXPRESS

Miss Clark Pushed by Crowd Against Rushing Cars.

Leg Torn by Steps, She Saved Herself by Clinging to Rail While Men Looked On.

With her foot and ankle caught between the edge of an elevated station and a rushing express train yesterday morning, a courageous young woman caught the platform guard rail, and, clinging to it, probably saved her life. The train swept on, and of the crowd that witnessed the accident none moved to help her. The station porter finally went to her assistance and drew her up to safety.

The down-town platform of the Ninth Avenue line at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was full of passengers at 8 o'clock, and Ida Clark, a stenographer, of 21 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was well toward the front. Delayed trains caused the crush to increase rapidly, and the young woman grew apprehensive of being pushed off the edge to the tracks. She tried to work her way back toward the gate, but instead was shoved directly into the front row.

A south-bound express approached, and the crowd stirred in anticipation. Miss Clark's position became more perilous, but there was no escape. When the second car was abreast of her a thrust came from a man back of her that pressed her directly against the rushing side. Before the gate had reached her she grasped the platform rail and kept herself from being pitched forward. Her foothold was lost, however, and her left foot slipped down into the narrow opening.

Though the crowd saw her peril, none moved to help her. As each successive car swept past, the steps tore Miss Clark's leg and ankle. When at last the train was gone the men who had thrust her into danger still stood staring at the helpless girl, unable to raise herself to the platform. Everybody was shouting, and several women are said to have fainted. After a considerable time the colored porter pushed through the crowd and lifted Miss Clark to the waiting room. Thence she was sent home. Her injuries were very painful and will confine her to bed for some time.

TO SUCCEED COL. PARTRIDGE.

Gen. Greene, Commissioner Woodbury, and Timothy L. Woodruff Mentioned for the Appointment.

It was reported in political circles yesterday that the man to be appointed Police Commissioner in place of Col. Partridge was Gen. Francis V. Greene. Mayor Low had nothing to say in regard to the appointment. Gen. Greene, when seen at his home last night, was about to start West on a business trip. He said that he had not seen the Mayor in three months, and that there had been no communication between them regarding the successor of Col. Partridge.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Woodbury called on Capt. Piper at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. They were in consultation for some time, and after their talk spent fifteen minutes with Col. Partridge. Mr. Woodbury and Capt. Piper drove away together, and a little later Assistant Secretary to the Mayor, William J. Moran, called on Col. Partridge.

The coming of these visitors led to the report that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning had been appointed Commissioner of Police and that the Mayor, as a matter of courtesy, had sent his secretary to see Col. Partridge to let him know who his successor was to be.

Col. Partridge said that he had not talked about the new Commissioner and that there was nothing unusual in the calls. He said that the only news in his office was that he had appointed seven Roundsmen, six to be stationed in the Borough of Brooklyn and one in Manhattan.

Commissioner Woodbury was non-committal about his visit to Police Headquarters. He said that he was there on business. Capt. Piper said that the call of the Street Cleaning Commissioner was one for a conference as to how the police should co-operate with the Street Cleaning Department in forcing negligent citizens to observe certain ordinances.

Timothy L. Woodruff was mentioned yesterday as a candidate for the position. It was said that he had been in frequent conference with Gov. Odell, and that the Mayor had been persuaded that the only way to solve the police problem was to put it into the hands of the Republican organization. It was asserted that Mr. Woodruff was anxious to be the Commissioner, believing that it would give him great prestige if he should succeed.

WATER SUPPLY HEARING.

The Mayor's Commission to Inquire Into the Subject of Waste.

William H. Burr, Rudolph Hering, and John R. Freeman, the members of the commission recently appointed by Mayor Low for the purpose of inquiring into the sources of water supply, the improvement of the same, and to determine ways and means of increasing the water supply of the city in the future, met yesterday morning in the office of Water Commissioner Monroe and organized. The latter was present, being ex officio a member of the commission.

The commission will begin its labor at once. Each member will receive a salary of $12,000 a year, and $100,000 has been appropriated to meet their expenses.

In view of many requests, one of them coming from the City Club, a public hearing will be held in regard to the waste in the water supply on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Council Room in the City Hall.

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Urgent orders completed to meet every requirement.

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It's less expensive to dress a boy sometimes than other times.

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Among them sailor and Princeton suits, sizes 3 to 10, $3; double breasted jacket and knee trouser suits, sizes 8 to 16, $3.50.

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An ill fitting or badly made shoe is the greatest detriment to ease of deportment and demeanor.

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Extra singers; gold and red Canaries, Piping Bullfinches, Green and Gray Parrots, Angora Cats, Terriers. Christmas orders reserved.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

TWO BRAKEMEN KILLED.

Caught Under a Drill Engine Shifting Cars at Williamsburg.

Joseph Donaughey of North Eleventh Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, and James McDermott of Maspeth, brakemen employed in Palmer's freight yards, North Fifth Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, were killed last night by being caught under a drill engine which was moving freight cars from a float.

Both men were standing on the front of a drill engine, and it is believed that McDermott lost his balance while the engine was in motion, and Donaughey, in trying to save him, also fell to death.

Engineer Moore and Conductor James were arrested and held on a charge of criminal negligence. They declared that they did not see the fatality.

MRS. STAPLETON RECOVERS.

Was Partly Paralyzed by Electric Shock While Boarding a Car.

Mrs. Anna Stapleton of 455 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Monday evening suffering from the effects of an electric shock received while riding on a car, was discharged yesterday.

The effect of the shock was unusual, according to the hospital physicians. Mrs. Stapleton was supposed to have received it by stepping on the iron slot at the car door, which had become charged in some way. The direct result was paralysis of the right side of her body and incidental hysteria, although no burns or discolorations were apparent.

The paralysis passed away during the night, and the only development yesterday morning was a slight tingling sensation in the left leg. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Stapleton was taken home.

RATHJEN ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Son of Long Island City ex-Police Commissioner in Jail.

John Rathjen, a son of ex-Police Commissioner Jurgen Rathjen of Long Island City, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Connorton on a charge of forgery made by H. L. Simering, a saloon keeper of 208 Jackson Avenue.

Simering's story was that Rathjen caused him to cash a check for $17, which purported to be signed by the young man's father. After the young man had secured the cash he left the place, and a customer, who was in the place and witnessed the transaction, advised him to at once be certain if the check was good, as the young man had been in trouble before, and had been an inmate of the Elmira Reformatory.

The check was at once taken to the elder Rathjen, and pronounced a forgery by him. The young man was at once taken into custody and still had $15. The Magistrate committed young Rathjen pending a further examination.

The New York Times

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF THE

Annual Financial Supplement

1902, Present Conditions and Outlook for 1903.

TO BE ISSUED JAN. 4.

A Survey of World Conditions in Finance, Trade, and Agriculture.

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Statistics of imports and exports, with an analysis of their meaning.

A series of charts showing at a glance the fluctuations for the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.

The official figures of the Clearing House.

The rates of money and exchange.

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READY MADE AND TO ORDER.

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Fair; fresh west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,521. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS

FUNDS TO CURB TRUSTS

Democrats Force House Republicans to Vote $500,000.

Majority Surprised by Attack, but Quickly Attempts to Take the Credit—Members Engage in Sharp Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The first anti-trust legislation of the session was passed in the House to-day without waiting for the Administration Anti-Trust bill. Its passage was totally unexpected and was the result of Democratic manoeuvring.

The Democrats forced the question to the front during the debate on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill and the Republicans improved upon and adopted the legislation they suggested. It was in the form of an amendment to the bill and made an appropriation to enable the Attorney General to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law. As adopted the amendment reads:

That for the enforcement of the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not heretofore appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the employment of special counsel and agents of the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings, suits, and prosecutions under said act in the courts of the United States; provided, that no person shall be prosecuted or be subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, in any proceeding, suit, or prosecution under said act; provided, further, that no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. This appropriation shall be immediately available.

Representative Bartlett of Georgia succeeded in forcing this first movement on the trust breastworks. He sprang a surprise upon the Republicans by offering an amendment appropriating $250,000 for the purpose stated. There was a hasty conference among some of the Republican leaders while Mr. Bartlett was speaking, and it was decided not to make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.,) said that there was no necessity for the passage of the amendment because the Judiciary Committee had before it two bills for the purpose and was considering them.

GOADED REPUBLICANS TO ACTION.

Mr. Bartlett began to talk about Republican insincerity on the trust issue, quoting the President's message. He reminded Mr. Overstreet that the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Overstreet was a member, had always been considering the trust question and never doing anything with it, and declared that now was the time for the Republicans to show whether they were in earnest or not. The only bill they had ever introduced, he declared, was the Ray bill of 1900, which the House passed for political effect on the eve of a Presidential election, well knowing that it would sleep the sleep of death in the Senate.

The Republicans by this time had decided that it was necessary to change their attitude.

Col. Hepburn of Iowa offered as a substitute for Mr. Bartlett's amendment a bill introduced by himself on the first day of the session, appropriating $500,000 to enable the Attorney General to enforce the anti-trust law.

"What we need," said he, "is not legislation, but the enforcement of laws now on the statute books."

Mr. Cannon of Illinois then announced that he had intended to put a similar provision in the Sundry Civil bill when it was reported from his committee, but he was willing to accept the present amendment.

Mr. Bartlett said he was willing to accept the Hepburn substitute in order to get the Republicans to do something.

Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) appeared skeptical about the utility of the amendment and substitute. He said that there were two classes of thin.ers on the trust question, one opposed to trusts, and the other sincerely believing that trusts were a necessary feature of evolution, and that the Federal Judges and District Attorneys were always drawn from the latter class.

Then Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio got the floor and proceeded to inject some fire into the discussion. His speech was purely political, and was the feature of the debate. He declared that in the campaign just ended the Democrats had adopted two issues by which they hoped to wipe out the Republican majority in the House, reorganize their party, and pave the way for a victory in 1904.

"One of these," he said in tones of sarcasm which aroused laughter on the Republican side, "was cruelty to the Filipinos by the American Army, and several tons of literature were produced about it in this Capitol. The second was the question of trusts.

"Something happened to the Philippine question. The great issue of overdoses of water evaporated, and there was nothing left but the trusts, and when the election was over there was nothing left of the Democratic Party. Outside of the solid South, we swept every State from the Atlantic Ocean on the northeast to the Pacific on the west, excepting a part of Rhode Island and a little bit of the sage brush State of Nevada."

THRASHED OVER THE ELECTION.

"The gentleman forgets," interrupted Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, "There was also a section of New York which you did not sweep."

"What section?" demanded Gen. Grosvenor.

"The entire section from which comes the intelligence of the State—the Greater New York," retorted Mr. Fitzgerald.

"All the intelligence of the State? Then I suppose the gentleman does not reside in that section," sneered Gen. Grosvenor.

"The city has the distinction of owning me as one of its Representatives," replied Mr. Fitzgerald, "and is proud of the fact."

"I have no doubt," said Gen. Grosvenor, "that the city is proud of the gentleman. But the State has greater pride in that distinguished gentleman who was selected Governor—the first time a Republican Governor has been re-elected since the war."

"That," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "is because it is the first time that the Republican organization has dared to give a Republican Governor a chance to run for re-election."

The Ohio Representative then attacked the Administration of President Cleveland, whom he styled "the incipient architect of the reorganization of the Democratic Party."

"One of the earliest acts of his Administration," he continued, "was a pronunciamento sent out by his Attorney General saying that the Sherman law was of doubtful constitutionality, and was absolutely inefficient against the trusts. For four years the law was treated as a nullity and no action was brought."

He began to tell about the trusts which the Republicans had broken up when they came into power, and instanced the Whisky Trust. Mr. Cochran immediately demanded to know whether the Whisky Trust was broken up by Federal or State laws. Gen. Grosvenor confessed that he did not know, and Mr. Cochran shouted:

"Name one trust that was broken up by the Sherman law."

"I decline to be interrupted further," said Gen. Grosvenor, and Mr. Cochran, after an ineffectual attempt to put another question, took his seat, saying, "I don't blame you." But Mr. Goldfogle (New York) succeeded in interjecting this question:

"Will the gentleman point out a single instance in which the Attorney General or any other Federal officer attempted to prosecute in the Criminal Courts of the United States any one of the trusts which the gentleman concedes to be illegal?"

"Were not the members of the Ice Trust of New York indicted?" said Gen. Grosvenor derisively. "It may not have been done by a Grand Jury, but it was done by the people of the City of New York."

FINAL ATTACK ON MR. CLEVELAND.

Mr. Goldfogle attempted to repeat his question, but Mr. Grosvenor would not yield, and declared that a Republican anti-trust bill would soon come out of the Judiciary Committee.

"In the meantime," he added, addressing Mr. Cochran, "I desire that my friend from Missouri shall not be unmindful of the efforts made by a Republican Administration to enforce a law which was denounced by the only Democratic Administration we have had since the war of the rebellion, and, I pray God, the last one we may ever have."

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) said he was glad Gen. Grosvenor, one of the Republican leaders, had made a confession which the Democrats had for years been trying to drag out of the Republicans.

"That is," he said, "that the Sherman law is sufficient to stop the trust evils if it is enforced. The gentleman from Ohio says that it is. The people have been complaining ever since the enactment of that law that the trusts were increasing and destroying individual business. The Republican Party has repeatedly repudiated the idea that it was responsible for that condition of affairs. Since 1890 the trusts have taken control of the business of the country to an extent unknown in our history.

"Now, the gentleman from Ohio says that the law is efficient and that the trusts could have been driven out of business under it, and he cites one or two cases where the Republican Party has actually used the Sherman law to suppress certain trusts that it was not in partnership with. According to the confessions of one of your own leaders you have had since 1896 the power to suppress trusts and have not done it."

The Hepburn substitute was agreed to without division.

Senator Hoar Has a Trust Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Hoar to-day obtained permission from the Senate to file with the Secretary of that body while the Senate is not in session a bill for the regulation of trusts. He did not state the nature of his measure, but said he would prepare and file it before next Saturday.

ONE WAY OF RAISING WAGES.

Western Roads, in Order to Increase Pay of Mechanical Help, Decrease That of Clerks.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.—The difficulty which Western railroads are finding in keeping enough mechanical help is affecting in a peculiar manner the clerks they employ. Some of the roads, the Santa Fé included, have begun reducing salaries of the office employes. The high wages paid to mechanical help make it necessary, the companies say, to retrench in expenses, and the roads are doing this among their office forces.

No organization exists among the clerks, but it is understood that steps will be taken to protest against the reduction policy.

HANNA'S NEPHEW FOR SENATOR

North Dakota Relative of Ohio Statesman Gets Enthusiastic Support.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 17.—The Cass County legislative delegation of twelve members met here and enthusiastically resolved to support L. B. Hanna for United State Senator. He is a banker and nephew of Senator Hanna of Ohio. Cass County members assert that he is the only candidate on whom the factions can unite. Supporters of Senator Hansbrough say he has votes enough to elect him without Cass County.

HUNTER CHARGES CONSPIRACY.

Minister to Guatemala Refers Passionately to Killing of Fitzgerald by His Son.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—In a letter written to a friend in this city, W. Godfrey Hunter, Minister to Guatemala, says:

"I will not leave Guatemala until I have put those conspirators in the penitentiary." Minister Hunter in this letter designates five men, who, he claims, were in a conspiracy to kill his son, who shot William Fitzgerald in Guatemala City last month.

W. A. Hunter of this city, who has returned from Washington, states that he has evidence of a conspiracy to drive his father out of Guatemala and to assassinate Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and James G. Bailey, the Secretary of the American Legation in Guatemala.

PULLMAN LEFT THREE WILLS.

Brother of the Late George M. Pullman Executed One Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

PAOLA, Kan., Dec. 17.—Word received here from Washington says friends of Charles L. Pullman, formerly of Paola, who died last week, were surprised to-day to learn that he left three wills. Mr. Pullman was a brother of the late George M. Pullman. He left an estate that is estimated at upward of $100,000.

A will bearing the date of Oct. 27, 1900, was filed at the office of the Register for Wills in Washington yesterday. An earlier will is said to-day to be in the possession of a friend in New York, while Mr. Pullman's attorney, Henry F. Woodward, of this city, has the latest of the three, which was drawn Dec. 3 of this year. This will, Mr. Woodward says, is the last.

In he will filed yesterday one-half of the estate is given to Mrs. Helen West, who is Mr. Pullman's sister, and one-fourth each to Emma Hauk, his niece, and Stuart West, his nephew. Mrs. Clara J. Pullman, the divorced wife of Mr. Pullman, and William C. Pullman, his son, are left $1,000 each. Mrs. West is named the executrix, and the will decrees that if, in her judgment, the share of the wife and son should be larger they are to be paid a sum not to exceed $4,000.

The will Mr. Woodward drew in New York for Mr. Pullman left one-sixth of his estate to Miss Louise Metcalf.

TO FIGHT SUGAR TRUST.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The New Hall Engineering Company has nearly completed plans for a sugar refinery in New York City, to be erected for a company in opposition to the trust. The plans provide for a nine-story filter house, 78.9 by 80 feet; an eight-story pan and melter house, 90 by 181.8 feet, and a five-story engine house, 41 by 80 feet. Bids will be called for in about ten days.

Take Your Mail with You.
An official stenographer is at the instant command of passengers to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Special. Finish correspondence en route.—Adv.

No more acceptable gift for lady or gent than Krementz One Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewelers.—Adv.

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Royal Blue Tours to Washington.
Only $12 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Dec. 29, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 12 and 26, Apr. 9 and 27, and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

BREAK IN DECEMBER CORN

Avalanche of Margin Calls in Chicago Hits "Blind Pool."

Break of Almost Six Cents Forces Suspension of McCleary & Co., Representatives of T. A. Cleage, the St. Louis Promoter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The action of the December corn market to-day suggested the failure of the St. Louis "blind pool" in that cereal conducted by T. A. Cleage and represented in the Chicago market by W. W. McCleary & Co., Mr. McClear being a brother-in-law of the St. Louis operator. Traders in position to know what is going on, however, assert the "pool" has plenty of money and that its holdings of the December delivery remain intact.

Margin calls on large quantities of December corn sold to McCleary & Co. began pouring into the office of that firm Tuesday, and at that time were responded to with satisfactory promptness. Still more demands for money were sent in to-day and were not met. As a consequence the market began to break early in the session and fell from 52¾ to 47¼ cents, without any reaction. Later it recovered to 48¾, and closed at 47¼, as against 53 cents the day previous.

Long before noon the office floor of the McCleary concern was paved with margin calls which were clipped through an opening in the door, nobody in authority being in possession of the room.

Then an avalanche of corn was dumped on the market and shortly after 1 o'clock the notice to close outstanding trades was posted on the bulletin board signed by Charles W. W. McCleary & Co., "per W. D. C.," these initials representing W. D. Cleage, a brother of the St. Louis conductor of the blind pool.

Ever since the beginning of the week there has been more or less local uneasiness regarding the Cleage and McCleary accounts. A line of 245,000 bushels of long corn was carried in the Irwin Green office, but at the request of George H. Phillips it was ordered removed, and by T. A. Cleage was transferred to Bartlett Frazier for the account of Orthwein & Co., Kansas City. This latter firm has been conducting the Cleage business in the Missouri city.

Mr. McCleary said that everybody would be paid in full. He attributed his temporary embarrassment to the fact that an export house to which he had corn sold failed to respond to margin calls.

Mr. Cleage's pool has about 8,000 members. He has been operating in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, and at one time is said to have had as much as 11,000,000 bushels of corn in these three markets.

CLEAGE SAYS HE IS SAFE.

St. Louis Promoter of Corn Pool Denies That Break in Market Affects Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Thomas A. Cleage, leader of the December corn deal, was the target for a speculative bombardment in to-day's market. All the forces which have been arrayed against him since he went forth single-handed to do battle in the pit were concentrated.

After the skirmish he was still smiling. Cleage bought heavily at the close, and the market responded, closing only ¼ cents lower than on Tuesday.

Those who knew that W. W. McCleary of Chicago, whose firm suspended to-day, was a brother-in-law of Thomas A. Cleage and that Cleage had been trading through McCleary, regarded this announcement of the suspension as significant.

Mr. Cleage said: "I plied some of my trades through my brother-in-law's firm. I also traded through fifty-two other Chicago brokers. The McCleary suspension does not affect me in the least. I had no interest in the concern. All of my trades with it have been transferred to other commission houses in Chicago. I understand that the firm was unable to secure margins for trades made through it by New York traders. My margins were all up, and my trades are in the same condition as though the firm had continued in business."

Cleage is said to be handling $300,000 of outside money. His own capital is unknown. His account at the Fourth National Bank is said to be second only to that of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

He is not a member of the Merchants' Exchange, but has one of the largest brokerage offices in the city, employing fifty stenographers and bookkeepers. He makes daily reports to his clients and pays weekly profits. He has paid as high as $2,000,000 a month in profits. He has been in business here three years.

AGED BROTHERS STARVE, HIDING THEIR MISERY.

Brooklyn Cobblers Found in Their Shop, One Dead, the Other Probably Dying.

Two aged men, brothers, living together in Brooklyn, have suffered the pangs of starvation for weeks. The police learned of their plight yesterday, but arrived too late with relief. One of them was dead, and the other was removed to the hospital with but little hope for recovery.

The men were Michael Buthren, seventy-three years old, and his brother Jacob, who is sixty-seven. They lived and worked together in a little shoe-mending shop in the rear of 850 Gates Avenue. Not even their nearest neighbors knew of their misery.

The news was given to the police by Mrs. Caroline Heiser, who lives in the house directly in front of the place occupied by the old men. While at work in her yard she heard groans, and, looking in the window, she saw both old men stretched out in apparent agony. A policeman found that Michael Buthren, the elder man, was already dead. His brother, lying near him, was but half conscious. He was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital. The doctors said they had never seen such complete emaciation.

SUED FOR SELLING A LEGACY.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts May Be Compelled to Return Gift of $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Suit in equity was instituted to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Henry R. Towne of New York, the surviving executor of the will of John H. Towne, which may cause the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the defendant, to forfeit a legacy of $5,000 and the value of the painting, "Landing of the Northmen on the Coast of America," by the artist, E. Leutze.

It is charged that the defendant has violated a trust and ignored the last wishes of one of its benefactors. John H. Towne, who died in October, 1874, provided in his will for a bequest to the Academy of the painting and $5,000. It was stipulated that the picture should be hung in a good position. The money and picture were tendered to the Academy, and the painting was hung in the gallery.

The picture was sold at auction on April 22, 1898, to Simon Leopold of New York for $90, and was subsequently given into his keeping.

Mr. Towne says it is his intention to compel the defendant either to recover the picture and return it to its place in the art gallery, or return the actual value of the picture and the $5,000. He declares that Leutze's painting is worth $2,500.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported.
Same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Pure!—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky
will leave a pleasant taste in your mouth.—Adv.

CARS TELESCOPE IN SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED CRASH.

Shuttle and a Locomotive Train in a Rear-End Collision at Fiftieth Street Station.

Another collision took place on the elevated road last night. The Fifty-eighth Street shuttle motor car, carrying a dozen passengers between that station and the Fiftieth Street station on the Sixth Avenue branch, ran full speed into the rear car of a five-car locomotive train standing at the Fiftieth Street station at 7:15 o'clock. The last car of the train and the motor car were telescoped, all the windows in the train car smashed, the platform of both cars wrecked, and the passengers sent into a panic. They rushed off every car of the train to the station, the women shrieking in terror. No one was injured. A block resulted. No one noticed how the signals were set and the cause of the accident could not be learned.

The majority of the passengers from the locomotive train, after leaving the cars, remained on the platform. Those in the shuttle car, however, were imprisoned and had to await developments in fear.

Neither car was derailed, but the platforms were wrecked and the front shed and platform of the shuttle car were wedged into the rear platform and shed of the last train car. It was feared something more serious might result if either car or train were moved, but it was found the electric wires were in shape, and the shuttle was backed out, though high power had to be put on to get it out of the wreck. It was in shape to run, and the passenger train was not damaged badly enough to prevent it going on. The passengers, finding there was no further danger, boarded the train again. After about a half hour's delay the train was pulled down town. Other trains had come up behind, but after a time they were running regularly.

A CEMETERY TO ORDER.

Residents of Kalamazoo, Mich., Started One to Prevent Issuing of Saloon License.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 17.—To prevent the licensing of a saloon by placing a cemetery within eighty rods of the proposed location is the novel attempt that has been made by the temperance people of Fulton.

Last Summer Ray Weeks built a hotel at a cost of several thousand dollars, and it was understood that he was to be given a license for a bar. The temperance people dug up a law of 1869 which forbids the location of a saloon within eighty rods of a cemetery. Then they quietly organized a cemetery association, filing papers Oct. 7 with the County Clerk, and locating the plot within eighty rods of the hotel. Weeks's application has been denied.

SHOPPER LOST $3,000 IN GEMS.

Mrs. Fannie Mansfield Carried Her Jewels in the Crowds and Offers $500 Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—It came out to-day that the United States Steel Corporation is seeking the outstanding stock of the Shelby Steel Tube Company. When the Shelby Company was absorbed last year by the Steel Corporation, all the holders of the stock did not accept the terms of exchange. Bids were made to-day of 18 for Shelby common and 40 for the preferred. This is an advance of 7 points on the common and about 9 on the preferred. Shelby common sold within the last two weeks at 11.

According to the terms of exchange four shares of Shelby common were turned in for one of United States Steel common and two and two-thirds of Shelby preferred for one of Steel preferred. The prices bid yesterday for Shelby would be equivalent to 72 for United States Steel common and 106 2-3 for the preferred.

A few Chicago people did not exchange their Shelby stock and they are receiving receipts from the United States Steel officials to convert their shares.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A large force of laborers who have been working to put in readiness for resumption the great Breaker Island steel plant, formerly the property of the Troy Steel Company, were advised last night that their services were no longer needed.

It is announced this evening that the plant has been purchased by the United States Steel Corporation for $4,500,000, and that in all probability the works will not be operated.

Mrs. Fannie Mansfield of 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, whose husband is connected with the Twelfth Ward National Bank of Harlem, reported to the police of the Tenderloin Station last night that in the afternoon she had lost jewelry and money amounting to more than $3,000 between Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. She is not sure whether they were lost or stolen, but is willing to pay a reward of $500 for their return.

Mrs. Mansfield says that when she left a department store in Sixth Avenue she had in a chamois skin purse five diamond solitare rings, the stones weighing three and a half carats each; one Marquise ring set with a turquoise and twenty-five diamonds, weighing from half carat to three and a half carats; one Marquise ring with a large turquoise stone in the centre; a pair of screw diamond earrings, the stones weighing two and a half carats each; one pair of drop earrings with three-carat diamonds; a gold bar breastpin with a pendant containing a three-carat diamond, and $30 in money.

HOW CALLAHAN ESCAPED.

The Prisoner in St. Louis Who Is Wanted Here Tells How He Got Out of the Tombs.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—James, alias "Red," Callahan, who escaped from the Tombs Prison in New York, is now occupying a cell in the St. Louis holdover, and declares he will not go back to New York. He says that as he is wanted there merely for a misdemeanor requisition papers cannot be secured for him.

Callahan to-day related to Chief Desmond the details of his remarkable escape. "My escape occurred more than seven months ago. I was sentenced to serve a term of sixty days for assaulting a policeman. My wife and I had a little difference, and the policeman interfered. I whipped the policeman, and that's why I was sent to prison.

"My work as a plumber and formerly as a sailor is what permitted my escape. I had been in jail but eighteen days when I escaped. I had been put to work inside the stockade doing plumbing repairs. The stockade wall is of brick and stone, and is about 35 feet high. There was a big pile of waste material inside the stockade ready to be carted off to the junk shop. In this pile were a number of pieces of iron gas pipe, and seldom could a piece longer than three feet be found. But it was from this junk pile that I made my ladder of escape.

"My experience as a sailor, for I was attached to the navy for three years, until I was twenty-one years old, stood me in stead, and I easily climbed this iron pole hand over hand.

"I went out to South Dakota, and there I got a divorce from my wife. I had intended to go back to New York sometime, but I do not intend to go back now and go to jail."

DEATH TO THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Six Hundred Texans Meet to Consider Means of Slaughtering the Cotton-Destroying Pest.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 17.—Six hundred delegates attended the State convention held in Dallas to-day to devise means for combatting the work of the boll weevil in Texas cotton-growing districts. Papers were read by the most prominent scientific experts of the State, and general discussion was held by farmers, merchants, and public men. Committees were appointed to promote the interests of the cotton and other farm crops. Legislation was advised, including an appropriation of $15,000 annually to aid the State Agricultural and Mechanical College in spreading knowledge on insect pests to the farmers of the State.

It was estimated that boll weevils have injured Texas cotton crops more than $50,000,000 in the last five years. Laws were asked for to stop the killing of birds, as it was clearly demonstrated by the scientific men that the increase in insect pests in Texas were largely due to the slaughter of birds that formerly destroyed the insects.

SEEKING LOANS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Notwithstanding the New York money pool, Eastern borrowers are trying to obtain time loans in Chicago. One bank to-day was bid 6¼ for six months by one of the large railroad companies with headquarters in New York. A large sum was needed. A New York manufacturing company bid 6½ per cent. for a short time loan, but did not obtain it.

For the Connoisseur.
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST'S ACTIVITY

Great Independent Concerns of Pittsburg May Be Absorbed.

Control of Transportation by Morgan Syndicate Given as the Reason for Supposed Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—Iron and steel circles are considerably exercised over the extension of the United States Steel Corporation's interests. Predictions are freely made that the affiliation of the Jones and Laughlin and Cambria Steel Companies either as auxiliary companies or an integral part of the great combination is not far distant.

It is said that the reason that impels these giant corporations to entertain merger propositions is that the control of the railroad "community of interest" in the transportation lines by the Morgan syndicate places even the larger independent plants in a disadvantageous position regarding the receipt of raw materials and the distribution of the finished product.

It is pointed out that even should the great independent plant of the Pittsburg district build a railroad to the lakes it would be handicapped in the delivery of shipments by slow water transportation and also shut out of the markets at certain seasons of the year. While it would be possible to obtain ores and fuel by the lake routes, the distribution of the product of the mills would inevitably suffer when the congestion now existing in traffic conditions is relieved.

The merger of these large independent plants that have a trade that has been with them for a half century would be of advantage to the railroad lines controlled by the Morgan syndicate, it is said, and would make the efforts of the Wabash to enter the Western Pennsylvania freight territory less threatening.

An official of the Jones & Laughlin Company stated to-day that as far as he was informed, no negotiations were in progress that looked toward any change in the status of the company. He admitted hearing the rumor current concerning the merger of the company, but declared that "there is nothing in it."

Willis L. King, who is at the head of the company, is out of the city to-day, and no information was obtainable as to his whereabouts or the time of his return.

B. F. Jones declined to be interviewed on the subject of the merger, and it was stated that if there was anything of public interest to say the officials were always ready to say it.

Resident officials of the United States Steel Corporation stated that any information concerning the plans of the company were obtainable only at the New York office, and that nothing was known here of any absorption plans that the company may contemplate.

Special to The New York Times.

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DAMAGES AGAINST DOCTOR.

Widow of a Patient Recovers $3,000 from Family Physician for Alleged Negligence.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 17.—In the law court to-day one of the most unique cases in the jurisprudence of this State was heard, Chief Justice Wiswell presiding. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $3,000 in the case of A. D. Ramsdell, administratrix, against Dr. J. B. Grady. Both parties reside in Eastport. The plaintiff alleges that because of the negligence of the defendant, the husband of the plaintiff died of diphtheria. Dr. Grady's counsel, W. R. Pattangall of Bangor, argued that the verdict was against law, against the evidence, and the weight of the evidence, and the damages were excessive, and not warranted by the evidence in the case. The administratrix brought suit, placing the ad damnum at $5,000.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS UPHELD.

Court Defeats Attempt to Seat Republicans in House.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 17.—The Court of Appeals to-day prohibited interference by the courts with the State Canvassing Board and rebuked Judge Palmer for issuing a mandamus. This means that the two Republicans, C. A. Cooper in San Juan County and S. H. Stevens in Las Animas County, cannot resort to the District Court to gain their seats.

The Canvassing Board may therefore determine the election of a United States Senator. Should it seat Whitelaw and Aguilar, (Dem.,) the Republicans will have only one majority in the House of Representatives. Samuel W. Jones, a Republican member, is seriously ill at Hot Springs, Ark., and therefore the Republicans would not be able to control the House and unseat enough Democrats to insure a majority on joint ballot.

GIRL KILLED BY A TRAIN.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Lola Leonard, nineteen years old, of 628 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, near the New York City line, died in St. Joseph's Hospital early this morning from injuries sustained in being run over by a train on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, which started as she was trying to board it at the Park Hill station while on her way home from a visit to friends last evening. The wheels passed over both her legs before the train was stopped.

She was carried into the station unable to speak, but wrote with a pencil: "I am Lola Leonard. I live in Caryl." This is the name of the suburban settlement where her home is located, and where her funeral service will be held on Friday.

Poland Water Is Invaluable.
Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the kidney and stomach.
INVALUABLE IN TYPHOID FEVER.
A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's disease. Poland Water book mailed free. POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and the West.—Adv.

MORRIS DEFEATED IN HIS OWN DISTRICT.

Leader Mason and Senator Elsberg Elect Their Ticket—Effect on His Chance of Re-election as Chairman.

After the most exciting election in the history of the Twenty-ninth District Republican Club, the forces of Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the County Republican Committee, were defeated last night by a vote of over 2 to 1. The Morris candidate for President of the club was Newbold Morris. The Mason candidate was Bainbridge Colby, who represented the district last year in the Assembly. For a month past the rival factions in the district have been preparing for the contest.

The trouble in the district arose over the alleged attempt of Chairman Morris to prevent the renomination of Senator Elsberg and accomplish the downfall of Alexander T. Mason, the leader of the district. On account of his opposition to Elsberg and Mason Mr. Morris was denied a place on the county ticket from the district, and in order to retain his place on the County Committee and go as a delegate to the State Convention he had to obtain nominations from the leaders of other districts. Since that time Mr. Morris has declared that the fight between him and the forces led by Mason and Elsberg was to be to a finish.

Mr. Morris was the President of the District Club, and the Nominating Committee of the club were men of his selection. When this committee made up its ticket it selected for all of the principal offices men who were antagonistic to Mason and Elsberg. This led the friends of those two men to put up an opposition ticket. The test of strength came last night.

Mr. Morris presided at the meeting, and the assembly room of the club was crowded to the doors. August Schwarzler and Simon Hess, former members of the club, who resigned from it some time ago to form another organization in the upper end of the district, which is known as the Yorkville Club, and which is friendly to Mason and Elsberg, were on hand with a number of their followers, but were denied admittance. Half a dozen policemen were on hand to preserve order. The Morris crowd are said to have had on hand all of their supporters, going so far as to vote George Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee, and ex-Assembly John A. Weekes, Jr., who do not reside in the district, but who were elected members of the club as a personal compliment. Mr. Manchester had never qualified as a member of the club until last night.

The Mason ticket, which was elected, was as follows: President—Bainbridge Colby; First Vice President—Edgar J. Lauer; Second Vice President—Franklin B. Ware; Secretary—Lucien L. Bonheur; Financial Secretary—William J. Chamberlain; Treasurer—Frederic H. Hatch; Executive Committee—Edward Lauterbach, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Leo Levy, Braddin Hamilton, John W. Jacobus, Dr. De Lancey Carter, Lewis Einstein, Alexander T. Mason, Isaac Elliott, A. Kimmelstiel, Dr. C. C. Richardson, W. Holden Weeks, Edward P. Franks, Frederic E. Perham, and Robert J. Brunjes.

In view of the overwhelming defeat of Mr. Morris in his own district it was reported last night that there would be a decided opposition to his re-election as Chairman of the County Committee at the annual meeting to-night. Mr. Morris is Senator Platt's candidate for the Chairmanship, and the story which was in circulation was that Gov. Odell had intimated to his friends that he would like to see Mr. Morris defeated. It was further stated that Gov. Odell's candidate for the place was Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

When Mr. Mason and Senator Elsberg were asked about this story last night they said that, so far as they knew, there was absolutely no truth in it. When Mr. Mason was asked if there would be no opposition to the re-election of Mr. Morris as Chairman of the County Committee he said:

"I can't say as to that. We have not formulated our plans yet and will not do so until to-morrow. I have heard some talk to the effect that the Executive Committee of the County Committee will caucus to-morrow afternoon. If this is done, there may be some trouble at the meeting of the County Committee. At any rate, I think the meeting of the County Committee will be lively."

Capt. Goddard was seen last night and asked whether he was a candidate for the Chairmanship of the County Committee. He said that he was not, and he stated further that he had heard of no movement to put him in nomination.

NEW SIX-MASTED SCHOONER.

The Addie M. Lawrence Sent Off the Ways at Bath, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Dec. 17.—The weather did not affect the launching of the big six-masted schooner Addie M. Lawrence, which gracefully slid overboard from the yard of Percy & Small this noon. The vessel was christened with champagne by Miss Lawrence of Fairfield, the daughter of the Hon. Edward J. Lawrence, and the young lady for whom the craft was named.

After the launching a banquet was served in the cabin by Capt. William R. Kreger, who will command the craft. It is expected the vessel will be ready for sea by next Saturday, as she was launched all rigged and practically complete.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Dr. Flint Says There Is No Change in His Patient.

The condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, according to his physician, Dr. Austin Flint, at 7:10 o'clock last night, was unchanged. The patient has been in the same condition for the past three days. At the request of Mrs. Vanderbilt, he said, he refused to talk further about his patient.

Dr. Flint left the Vanderbilt house at 10:45 o'clock, when he said there had still been no change and he had left his patient sleeping.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the patient's brother, called yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 17.—A message received here from New York to-night stated that the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt was serious, owing to weakness of his heart. His brother Reginald, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Miss Kathleen Neilson will return to New York in the morning.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE DYING.

His Family Has Given Up All Hope After Sinking Turn.

After rallying and apparently recovering from a general breaking down of his system, Gen. Wager Swayne, who has been ill for ten days and confined to his bed at the Hotel Renaissance, 10 West Forty-third Street, was said to be dying last night and was not expected to live until this morning.

The General was taken ill with a complication of troubles about ten days ago, and was compelled to take to his bed. Soon it was found that his heart had been weakened by diabetes. But he seemed to recover, and until two days ago appeared to be on the road to health. On Tuesday he suddenly began to sink, and although his mind was clear, it was evident to his physician, Dr. Andrew H. Smith of 18 East Forty-sixth Street, that the end was near.

Overhead Trolleys in the Bronx.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The State Railroad Commission to-day authorized the Union Railway Company of New York to use the overhead trolley system in extensions of its lines on several streets in the Borough of the Bronx.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

An Appeal to the Ladies.
The services of the ladies' maid on the Pennsylvania Special, in connection with the palatial appointments of the train, commend themselves.—Adv.

VENEZUELA DISPUTE TO BE ARBITRATED

Terms of Settlement Are, It Is Said, Being Arranged.

CARACAS CITIZENS' APPEAL

Note to Castro Asked Him to Give Full Power to Minister Bowen to End the Con

ould happen should Germany choose to ize Margarita Island as a base for the ockade?"

The Daily News, in an editorial article, oundly declares that the new European oncert "is not to coerce a bankrupt republic, but is a revolt against the Monroe octrine."

The Education bill, having passed its last age yesterday, Parliament will be prorogued to-day. Consequently no information concerning Venezuela will be gathered rom the Ministers, except as parliamentary papers are occasionally issued.

AYS A STATE OF WAR EXISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—In the course of a ong statement in the House of Commons esterday the Premier, the Right Hon. A. Balfour, said there was no such thing s a "pacific blockade." A state of war ctually existed with Venezuela and an intimation of the blockade would shortly be iven to the powers.

The Premier said the operations were reluctantly undertaken, not to recover debts, but, after a long and patient delay, to recover compensation for assaults on British subjects and the seizure of British vessels. He believed that the Germans also had claims besides the financial ones.

Timothy M. Healy (Irish Nationalist) asked if the United States assented to a blockade which would exclude United States vessels. Mr. Balfour replied:

"Neutrals are not consulted when you are in a state of war with a third party."

"Is war declared?" asked Mr. Healy.

The Premier replied:

"Does the honorable member suppose that without a state of war you can take vessels and have a blockade?"

Replying to further questions, Mr. Balfour said he had nothing to add regarding arbitration beyond what was contained in his previous statement on the subject. Papers were being prepared and would be presented to the House as soon as possible. He assumed that they would include the communications which had passed on the subject of the blockade between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour's statement was made in reply to the desire expressed by the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for information on the Venezuelan situation. After reiterating Lord Lansdowne's brief statement in the House of Lords on Tuesday the Premier continued:

"The blockade will be carried out by Great Britain and Germany along different portions of the coast, and though the two fleets will have the same objects they will not act as one force. We never had any intention of landing troops in Venezuela or of occupying territory even temporarily. We do not think it desirable on either military or other grounds. All the conditions governing the blockade have been carefully considered, and will be published in due time for the information of neutrals. The Government are most anxious that these operations, the necessity for which we deeply regret, should be as little inconvenient to neutrals as they can possibly be made. No difference will be made between the vessels of the various neutral powers.

"I think it is quite likely that the United States will think that there cannot be such a thing as a 'pacific blockade.' I, personally, take the same view. Evidently a blockade involvesia state of war."

Mr. Balfour concluded his statement by saying that he could make no announcement as to whether or not the offer of arbitration from Venezuela would be accepted by Great Britain.

WAR BLOCKADE LEGITIMATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—There will be no effort on the part of the United States Government to resist a war blockade of the Venezuelan coast as against merchant ships. Custom requires that due notice be given of the blockade, and that fact, taken in connection with the declarations made in Parliament by representatives of the British Government, will, it is understood, be sufficient to justify all neutral nations in the understanding that a state of war does actually exist. This might in the end require the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality by President Roosevelt, but this, it is stated, would not be timely now.

The officials here, however, have come to the conclusion that the projected "peaceful blockade" of Venezuelan ports cannot be recognized, at least as against United States shipping. If the allies seek to exclude Venezuelan shipping from entry to Venezuelan ports that might be permitted, but they cannot exclude United States ships unless a genuine state of war is recognized. Regardless of the merits of the present controversy, the State Department feels that the vast interests of American trade demand that this rule be adhered to, else American trade might be crippled at the will of any naval power that sought to resort to the anomalous "peaceful blockade."

If Great Britain and Germany wish to exclude American merchantmen from Venezuelan ports they must exclude all shipping, including their own, a condition which can only be met by recognizing the existence of a state of war.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—A formal notification of the blockade of the Venezuelan coast by the war vessels of the allied powers is likely to be issued to-morrow. It is understood that ships of the United States will have precisely the same standing as those of other nations.

The Berlin newspapers to-day print from Kiel a statement that the German cruisers Ariadne, Amazona, and Niobe are again being equipped for departure to Venezuela, but it is said officially that no such orders have been given, and that it will depend later upon the demands of the blockade whether additional vessels are sent.

LA GUAYRA NOW BLOCKADED.

CARACAS, Dec. 17.—The blockade of La Guayra, notification of which in the names of Great Britain and Germany was communicated to the Venezuelan Government on Dec. 13, went into effect to-day.

The order applies to Venezuelan vessels only.

TO AID MR. BOWEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following cablegram was sent to-day by the Navy Department to Admiral Dewey, in command of the combined fleets, addressed to San Juan:

"Send competent officer with dispatch in topedo boat destroyer or other vessel to Caracas as assistant to American Minister."

The following cablegram was sent to Commander Diehl of the Marietta, now at La Guayra:

"Send Van Duser [executive officer of the Marietta] as assistant to the American Minister temporarily."

The officer from Admiral Dewey's fleet will relieve Lieut. Commander Van Duser when he arrives upon the scene.

It was stated at the Navy Department to-day that one reason for sending the officers to Caracas was the fact that Mr. Bowen was almost overwhelmed with the amount of work imposed upon him by his many charges. He has nearly all of the British residents in Caracas domiciled in the American Legation, and is feeding them from his own table. As for the torpedo boat destroyer, it was pointed out that if would serve as a dispatch boat to keep Mr. Bowen in touch with the nearest cable station to La Guayra, which could be relied upon to transmit messages to Washington in case the La Guayra cable was cut as an incident to the blockade.

Mr. Bowen's position is realized to be one of extraordinary difficulty. He is now in charge of the interests of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Holland, besides those of the United States, and may be called upon to take charge of those of the remainder of the European countries, with the possible exception of France, which remains on pleasant terms with Venezuela.

No further orders than that mentioned went to Admiral Dewey to-day, but Secretary Moody expects to have ready by to-morrow his orders for the distribution of the vessels of the combined fleet. Up to the present moment he has not reached any settled determination as to any of the ships. It is said that the vessels will be placed, a few at each important port, so that the men can enjoy Christmas.

No comment is made at the department upon the detention of the big battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco. It is stated, however, that no orders have been given to the ship to proceed to the Isthmus, from which she only recently returned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Orders from Washington which would have taken the battleship Wisconsin to sea, bound for the Bremerton dock on Puget Sound, have been canceled, and Lieut. Commander Mayo, temporarily in command, awaits further instruction from the Navy Department.

The reason for canceling the original orders is not known here, but the officers of the vessel still expect to go to Bremerton within a few days.

THE SPANISH-BELGIAN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Señor de Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, have not received official advices relative to the joint note their Governments have addressed to President Castro, asking that, in the event of a settlement of the claims of the allied powers, Spain and Belgium shall receive similar treatment.

The Spanish Minister denies that there is the slightest probability of further action on the part of Spain unless events in Caracas make it necessary for the Spanish representative to withdraw. Señor de Ojeda does not anticipate this, in view of the strong ties of friendship that exist between his Government and the South American republics.

Baron Moncheur regards the position of his country as thus far neutral, but in case circumstances change this attitude it is likely that Minister Bowen will be requested to look after Belgian interests in the Venezuelan capital. Belgium having no navy, it would not be possible for that country to join in the naval demonstration of the allied fleet.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—The Belgian claims against Venezuela amount to several million francs.

They arise chiefly from the non-payment of interest on Venezuelan Government bonds issued as purchase money for the water works at Caracas, which were promoted by a Belgian company.

BRITISH MARINES LAND?

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is reported in a dispatch from Willemstad, Curaçao, that British marines have landed at Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco.

PEACE FAVORED IN GERMANY.

Observers Convinced That Present Phase of Trouble Will Not Last Beyond a Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times states that the uneasiness of large and influential sections of British public opinon in regard to the Venezuelan affair is paralleled in Germany. Evidently, says the correspondent, if authoritative British opinion favors a solution by peaceful methods, like American arbitration, Germany cannot raise objections, lest she appears less inclined than Great Britain to consult the views of the United States.

The chief present peril, declares the correspondent, is not friction with the United States, but the possibility that British-American relations will permanently or for a considerable period be involved with German-American relations. This situation may be obviated by Italy's action and the simultaneous presentation of the claims of other powers. There is safety in numbers.

The correspondent adds that acute observers in Berlin are firmly convinced that the present phase of the Venezuelan affair cannot be prolonged beyond a week or a fortnight.

DISCLAIMERS BY GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Foreign Office here denies explicitly that the German squadron in Venezuelan waters has orders to seize Margarita Island, adding that no occupation of the territory of Venezuela will take place.

The Foreign Office officials allege that a systematic effort is apparently being made to represent Germany as the propelling power in the coercion of Venezuela and as being responsible for all the harsh measures. For instance, they say, the bombardment of the fort at Puerto Cabello is ascribed to German initiative, whereas the bombardment was at the British commander's suggestion, the Topaze being a British ship. The German commander participated in the firing as a loyal ally.

The German Government is not insisting on more severe measures than the original plan contemplated, and regards the sinking of the "two diminutive, wholly unseaworthy craft" as an "insignificant incident."

THE ARBITRATION PROPOSAL.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Germany considers that President Castro's proposal to arbitrate is inadequate, unaccompanied as it is with guarantees to pay if the arbitrators decide against him, and a reply in that sense has been, or will be, sent through United States Minister Bowen. Great Britain will make a similar answer.

These statements are not made officially, but are derived from an excellent source.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The question of the arbitration of the dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain and Germany remains in abeyance, and is evidently still under consideration by the Foreign Offices at Berlin and London.

It is the expectation here that Great Britain will favor arbitration, and that Germany will also finally accept Castro's offer. The German Government being the heavier claimant for damages, and previous efforts to reach a settlement having failed, hesitates about entering into an agreement in advance of some reasonable guarantee that any conclusion reached by an international tribunal will be observed by Venezuela and an honest effort made to meet the obligations imposed. It was this doubt as to the commercial integrity of Venezuela that prompted the proposition recently made to the United States Government, through Mr. Seligman, to fund the foreign indebtedness of Venezuela and insure its ultimate liquidation provided the United States would give some sort of guarantee that its offices would be used to induce Venezuela to make provision for meeting the loan by a lien on the customs or by other methods that would insure payment. Of course the United States could not undertake to give any guarantee whatever without becoming legally and morally responsible for the payment of the debt, interest, and principal.

However, the question of whether Venezuela will abide by the decision of a board of arbitration is one that must be determined with the main question, namely, as to whether Great Britain and Germany will consent to arbitration. It is believed here that if the proposal to arbitrate be received favorably, there will be little difficulty in reaching a satisfactory conclusion in regard to the time and method of paying the sums awarded.

In the meantime the President and Secretary Hay are hopeful that an answer will be shortly received from the European Governments accepting the arbitration offer, and that the matter may be referred to The Hague tribunal for adjustment.

It is not known here whether President Castro will consent to apologize as a condition precedent to arbitration, but it is hoped that Minister Bowen can induce him to do so, if this will be sufficient to meet the demands of the allies. It is pointed out here, however, that further attacks on Venezuelan forts will make an adjustment just that much more difficult.

Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador here, has gone to New York and Count von Quadt is transacting whatever business the Embassy has with the State Department, and is forwarding to Berlin such information touching the situation in Venezuela as is forthcoming from Mr. Bowen. The explanation given for the Ambassador's visit to New York is simply "business," and the length of his absence is not stated.

ITALY'S DEMANDS REFUSED.

ROME, Dec. 17.—Venezuela has rejected the demands in Italy's ultimatum. This news was expected here, and caused no sensation.

The Italian cruiser Agordat has been ordered to proceed at once for Venezuela.

During the day frequent communications were exchanged between Italy and Great Britain and Germany on the question of arbitration. The friendly attitude of the United States is particularly appreciated here. Opinion generally favors arbitration, although it is understood that Great Britain and Germany are the leaders in the matter by reason of their heavier claims and their priority in the present action.

At the weekly diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office to-day United States Ambassador Meyer and Foreign Minister Prinetti had a lengthy conference on Venezuelan affairs.

The announcement of the presentation yesterday afternoon of Italy's ultimatum to Venedeula was received here with general satisfaction. Apart from the desire to recover the claims of Italian subjects, there has been long-standing ill-feeling between the two countries consequent on the persistent hostility shown by the ruling clerical element in Venezuela to Italy on account of the struggle between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

CARACAS, Dec. 17.—At 8 o'clock this morning United States Minister Bowen went to the Italian Legation in a State carriage, accompanied by Secretary Russell. He took the Italian Minister, Signor di Riva, and the Italian Consul, Signor Gazzurelli, in the carriage, and conducted them to the railroad station, where they were met by the leading Italian residents of this city. Mr. Bowen then accompanied the Minister to his car, shook hands with him, and handed him papers and cigars for his journey to La Guayra.

The Venezuelan newspapers are still ignorant of the fact that the Italian Minister presented an ultimatum to the Government yesterday afternoon, and therefore there was no crowd at the railroad station and no hostile demonstration.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 17.—Signor di Rava arrived here by the 1:30 o'clock train. He was accompanied by the personnel of the Italian Legation, and immediately proceeded on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan. The crowd at the railroad station when the Minister arrived was very orderly.

Señor Laicibabara, Prefect of La Guayra, said to-day he could not understand Italy's precipitate action, but thought that country had been influenced by Great Britain and Germany.

There are a great many Italians in La Guayra. They all show signs of being afraid, and do not uphold the action of their Government.

ONE GUNBOAT MAY BE SAFE.

CARACAS, Dec. 17.—Rumors have been in circulation here lately of the capture of the last Venezuelan gunboat, the Miranda, at Maracaibo, by the German cruiser Falke.

It is now reported, however, that the Miranda has taken refuge in the Lake of Maracaibo, and that all the guns and ammunition which were on board have been disembarked.

VENEZUELAN REBELS ADVANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacao, dated Dec. 17, says the Venezuelan rebels are approaching Valencia. The population of Caracas is urging President Castro to resign.

It is rumored in Willemstad, says the correspondent, that the President is in hiding.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Caracas to the Matin says:

"Sixteen hundred revolutionists under Gen. Ramos have occupied Rio Chico (in the State of Miranda.)

"President Castro and 'El Mocho' Hernandez met to-day and assured each other that they would forget the past."

ENGLISH PUBLICIST ALARMED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times this morning gives great prominence to a letter from Sir Robert Giffen declaring that the Foreign Office gravely blundered in associating itself with Germany against Venezuela.

Sir Robert contends that a blockade will be useless against a bankrupt State, while the seizure of the customs will be tantamount to annexation and full of danger, considering the peculiar relations of Venezuela to the United States. "Further," continues the writer, "however much we may bring Venezuela to its knees, no solvent Government will remain with which to deal."

Sir Robert strikes his most alarmist note when he refers to the danger of Germany embroiling Great Britain with the United States. He believes that Germany would not hesitate to occupy Venezuelan territory. He thinks the less said about the British claims the better. He says he doubts if Great Britain has any good moral claims against Venezuela, and concludes with these words:

"The best course is to cry off at all hazards and at the utmost exact punishment for the injured seamen by getting hold, if possible, of the guilty Venezuelan officials."

The Times, without indorsing Sir Robert's gloomy views, and while it repudiates his suspicions of Germany, says it cannot hide from itself either the actual or the contingent difficulties involved in this most disagreeable undertaking.

COMMENTS OF MEXICAN PAPERS.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 17.—In discussing the Venezuelan imbroglio, the Mexican Herald says:

"The famous Monroe doctrine is being subjected to a sharp test. It cannot emerge from this proof quite the same as it was before."

El Pais, a penny Catholic daily, vigorously sustains Roosevelt and denounces Castro. It says: "Without doubt Dictator Castro places his reliance on an odious interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, but that doctrine has been interpreted in an honest manner by President Roosevelt, who has declared that, while the doctrine in question is a barrier to European imperialism in America, it cannot bar European nations from exercising their rights. That doctrine does not disinherit any nation or any man of his birthright of justice. In this respect all educated people in Mexico must range themselves on the side of Roosevelt's interpretation."

PLEA FOR BALLOT REFORM.

City Club Hears ex-Justice Cohen's Report Favoring the Massachusetts System.

At a meeting of the City Club Trustees last night ex-Justice Cohen, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Ballot Reform, formed by the City Club, Citizens' Union, Reform Club, and other organizations, reported that the committee had decided that the Massachusetts form of ballot is much preferable to that used in this State, and the committee urged a vigorous campaign for its adoption. Mr. Cohen declared in his report that the Massachusetts ballot obviated any such clamor as after the last election, in which parties claimed votes under certain emblems and party names. In this ballot the name of each candidate appears only once.

It was announced that Henry P. Davison had been elected Treasurer in the recent election. The election of several Vice Presidents took place, with this result: Third Vice President—Abram S. Hewitt; Fourth Vice President—Nicholas Murray Butler; Fifth Vice President—Felix Adler.

The board appointed a committee to consider the question of the celebration of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the City Government, Feb. 3, 1903. It consists of James R. Burnett, Chairman; O. G. Willard, C. C. Nadal, I. N. Seligman, and F. N. Goddard.

Gen. Henry M. Cist Dead.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Word was received from Rome, Italy, to-day, of the death there of Gen. Henry M. Cist, a well-known lawyer of this city. Gen. Cist was sixty-five years old. He enlisted as a private in the civil war. He won promotion, and retired from the army as a Brevet Major General. He is the author of "The Army of the Cumberland," and "The Life of Gen. George H. Thomas," and had written many articles for periodicals. He was the chief champion of the Chickamauga Park project. He had been traveling for his health, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Stricken Before Ogden Mills's House.

An unidentified man about forty years old fell unconscious on the sidewalk last evening in front of the residence of Ogden Mills, at 2 East Sixty-ninth Street. The man was much emaciated, and apparently had suffered much from exposure. Dr. Van Ingen of the Presbyterian Hospital ambulance staff said the patient was suffering from nervous convulsions. He was taken to the hospital.

Receiver for Big Plantation.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—On an application of Harry L. Laws of Cincinnati Judge Pardee in the United States Circuit Court to-day appointed A. B. Wheeler receiver for the Magnolia and other sugar plantations of ex-Gov. Warmoth, in Plaquemines Parish. A note held by Laws for $15,000 fell due on Dec. 1 and was protested and not paid. It is said various creditors were threatening seizure of the plantations. Magnolia is one of the best-known plantations in the State.

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ARMY STRIFE OVER DOGS

Jerry and Mickey, Banished from Ft. Hancock, Cause Coolnesses.

Four-Footed Heroes, Company Mascots, Victims of the Commandant's Ire, Swam the Shrewsbury Repeatedly.

Jerry and Mickey, two half-breed St. Bernard dogs that once lived with the Forty-eighth Company of Coast Artillery in Fort Hancock, some time ago were outlawed by the order of Lieut. Col. William F. Stewart, Commandant at Sandy Hook. Having been dismissed, however, they insisted on swimming across the Shrewsbury River from Highland Beach, and stealing into the post like enemies, and if they couldn't get back in that way they crept aboard the Government supply train at Navesink and slipped into the lines right under the closed eyes of the guards. As a result of it all a Captain of Artillery, as every army officer from the Hook to Hell Gate has heard, is looked upon with suspicion by the Lieutenant Colonel, and there is a small-sized social war within the post.

The Captain of Artillery, Charles L. Phillips, happens to be at the head of the company that owns the dogs. Nobody has hinted that either the Captain or the soldiers had anything to do with the swimming matches between Jerry and Mickey in the muddy Shrewsbury River. Of course the Captain knew nothing of these matters until after they had taken place, but it is a matter of record that there have been stormy sessions in the Lieutenant Colonel's office, and the post contingent knows that all the post officers are tacit members either of one faction or the other. The war is between the dog lovers and the "antis." It is darkly hinted by the former that the Lieutenant Colonel is the only member of the latter faction.

It might not have developed into a serious affair if Jerry and Mickey had contented themselves with one swim, but they persisted. Two days after their expulsion, they bobbed up under the trestle guard house. Though plenty of guardsmen stood watch on the trestle, nobody seemed to notice the intruders. Later there was talk of collusion, even of court-martial.

As far as any one in the fort will admit, the only known fact is that the dogs got back "somehow" from the other side of the river, where they had been sent at the expense of their owners, who hired a man in Highland Beach to "lock them up and feed them well." The Lieutenant Colonel had expelled them, and so, of course, they had to be sent somewhere. When the Lieutenant Colonel wanted to know how they got back he could find nobody to enlighten him. Finally he contented himself by expelling them again, having prefaced his second decree of banishment by a stormy interview or two with the company's officers.

That first swim of the dogs was several months ago, not long after Lieut. Col. Stewart had been placed in command at the barracks, and had marked his entrance by the anti-dog order. The second swim followed close on the first, and the Lieutenant Colonel was astonished and enraged to see them cavorting around as though they had never been ousted.

More stormy scenes followed, and still another edict of banishment. Once more the half breed St. Bernards were boxed up and shipped to Highland Beach, with instructions that their keeper must prevent them from swimming exercises in future.

After that there were intervals of weeks in which Jerry and Mickey apparently were forgotten. Then, without warning, they would show up again in the fort. At last, exasperated beyond endurance, the Lieutenant Colonel declared he would have them executed at sunrise after their next reappearance. Since he thus delivered himself, they have swam the Shrewsbury River no more.

Once, however, they succeeded in entering the post by a different road. Escaping their keeper in Highland Beach, they found their way to Navesink, whence the Government supply train, consisting of an engine and a single car, makes its daily trips out to the Hook. The car has its army guards, but the dogs got aboard. Afterward the guards said they didn't know how such a thing could have happened.

There was terror in the Forty-eighth Company of Coast Artillery when the train arrived with the dogs. It was evident that for this once, at least, there was no collusion as far as most of the soldiers were concerned, for the first thing the men did was to slide the pets out of the post again. If the Colonel ever heard of the visit, he heard too late.

The Lieutenant Colonel having proved himself relentless, the Forty-eighth Company decided to send the animals far away. A few days ago Jerry was shipped to Albany, where he will remain until the company or the Lieutenant Colonel is transferred to some other post. Mickey, sorrowing over the loss of his pal, is still in Highland Beach, but plans are under way to have him moved further away.

When the members of the Forty-eighth Company mention the affair they swear under their breaths. For five years they have boasted that their dogs were the finest mascots in the army and the greatest dogs in the world. Every post where the company has been stationed knows the history of the big dogs—Jerry, lean and ferocious-looking, and Micky, more corpulent and less fierce. Once an artilleryman swam too far out into the surf, and the dogs saved his life. Another time two little children were dragged into the deep sea by an undertow. Again the St. Bernards did what all the men of the company believed to be impossible, bringing the youngsters to safety.

From their puppyhood the dogs were taught to do everything a dog could do, both useful and ornamental. They kept off intruders from other companies' barracks, walked guard with the sentries at night, drilled with the company, ate in the mess halls of officers and men impartially, and benevolently regarded each member of the organization as their especially protégé.

MAYOR FISKE SUED.

Nomination for City Counsel Not Having Been Confirmed, Charles W. Sinnott Wants Counsel Fees.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Charles W. Sinnott of Fergueson & Sinnott, lawyers of New York, has instituted a suit against Mayor E. L. Fiske to recover $750 for money due. The case arises out of the election a year ago.

Mayor Fiske defeated Dr. Brush, his Republican opponent, by but twenty, and there were court proceedings to determine the result. Mr. Sinnott and William M. Dyckman represented Mr. Fiske. Mr. Dyckman, it is said, received $1,500 for his share of the counsel fee and Mr. Sinnott nothing. A year ago the Mayor nominated Mr. Sinnott for City Counsel.

The Board of Aldermen being Republican, did not approve the selection, and the nomination of Mr. Sinnott was not confirmed. The Mayor refused to withdraw the name and substitute another. The election in November resulted in another Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen. Then the Mayor withdrew Mr. Sinnott's name. After the withdrawal Mr. Sinnott began his suit.

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CHRISTMAS SHIPS SAIL

The Oceanic and St. Paul Due in England Dec. 24.

Record Day at the Post Office—Three Heavily Laden Mail Liners Due Here Saturday.

The White Star liner Oceanic and the American liner St. Paul sailed yesterday from this port laden with Christmas gifts in letters, packages, bundles, and dry goods boxes. The big liners are due to arrive at Southampton and Liverpool on the day before Christmas, which will permit of the distribution of the greater part of the enormous Christmas mail, the great bulk of which is explained by the fact that the Oceanic and St. Paul are the last mail steamships to sail from this port which will arrive on the other side before Christmas. Most of the passengers carried gift packages, and both liners carried a large number of steerage passengers, who will spend the holidays with relatives on the other side.

Money orders formed the chief item in the gift cargo, and the St. Paul took away with her the record-breaking sum of $460,615.67 in international money orders and payable as follows in fifteen European countries:

	Orders.	Amount.
Great Britain	20,838	$206,473.57
Germany	986	87,182.15
Sweden	2,592	31,156.91
Russia	1,082	17,700.63
Austria	1,231	25,316.69
Norway	661	9,950.82
Denmark	492	5,844.75
Netherlands	84	852.80
Switzerland	688.	7,675.03
Italy	1,074	35,671.88
France	600	8,540.25
Hungary	747	21,156.18
Portugal	9	112.90
Egypt	9	154.90
Belgium	149	3,026.03

Altogether, yesterday broke all records at the General Post Office, the total transactions, including foreign and domestic money orders, money orders paid, money order drafts cashed, and the certificates of deposit issued to out-of-town Postmasters, amounting to $1,168,741.02, the largest amount for a single day's transactions ever recorded in the history of the Post Office. 783 domestic money orders being issued. They were worth $9,590.28. The sum of $143,617.92 was paid out on 25,064 money orders, and $63,185 on money order drafts. Out-of-town Postmasters received $491,724 on certificates of deposit. The number of transactions involved in piling up the record-breaking total was 66,541.

The Christmas letters and the Christmas money orders, however, are not all outward bound. Assistant Postmaster Morgan is authority for the statement that the incoming Christmas mail would break all previous records. The Etruria is bringing 1,805 bags of mail, the Cymric 2,600, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse 600, and the St. Louis 300, a total of 5,365. Should all the liners make port at the same time, which is not improbable, as the Cymric is due to-morrow and the other three on Saturday, Mr. Morgan expects that with the heavy domestic mail the Post Office facilities will be inadequate.

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DEATH OF J. E. DOWLEY.

Aged United States Deputy Marshal Who Arrested the Notorious "Owney" Geoghegan.

John E. Dowley, for thirty-two years a Deputy United States Marshal, died on Tuesday night at the residence of friends in Harlem, where he was taken ill. He was by one of the prisoner's friends in the fight which attended the capture.

Perhaps the most thrilling episode of his career was when about ten years ago he undertook to arrest the notorious "Owney" Geoghegan on a warrant charging him with colonizing, sworn out by Superintendent of Elections John I. Davenport. He took the man to the Federal Building, but was confined to the hospital for more than a year thereafter from being struck on the head with a blackjack by one of the prisoner's friends in the fight which attended the capture.

Dowley was known as a close personal friend of Postmaster Van Cott. He attended to his official duties until a few weeks ago, and was the oldest Deputy Marshal in the service.

Deputy Marshal Dowley was about sixty-five years ago, and a member of Phil Kearny Post, G. A. R. His wife died many years ago, and he leaves no child. He lived for a long time at 134 West Thirteenth Street, but his health had been failing rapidly, and about a fortnight ago he moved into the home of Mrs. Howe, who had been a friend of long standing.

TO SUCCEED COL. DADY.

Senator Fuller Indorsed by Kings County Republicans.

At a special meeting of the Republican Executive Committee in Brooklyn, held last evening to indorse a candidate for Election Commissioner to succeed Michael J. Dady, the Republican member of the Board of Elections from Brooklyn, there were but two candidates, Senator Rudolph C. Fuller, who was defeated for re-election at the last election by Walter C. Burton, and ex-Judge William Schnitzpan. After some debate Schnitzpan's name was withdrawn, and Senator Fuller was unanimously indorsed for the place.

Senator Fuller has been an active organization Republican for twenty years. For several years he was in the Brooklyn City Record Department and in 1900 was elected Senator from the Sixth Senatorial District. Although he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated this year. Senator Fuller also has the indorsement of the Independents, headed by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren.

AUCTION AT UNION CLUB.

Old Building Closes Saturday and Furnishings Will Be Sold.

The Old Union Club, at Twenty-first Street, Saturday night closes its doors forever, preparatory to moving to Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. All the furnishings of the old building are to be disposed of, with the exception of a few valued paintings and specially prized articles.

These furnishings will be sold at public auction, beginning Monday morning and continuing the following day. Though the club was loth to part with objects which have been so closely connected with its history, it was felt that the new clubhouse ought to be arranged in a more handsome and elaborate manner than the old. However, it is said to be the intention of the members to keep as many articles as possible within the club circle by purchasing them at the sale. For this reason quite lively bidding is anticipated.

COAL OPERATORS HEARD

Lawyers Outline Their Case Before the Strike Commission.

Deny That Recognition of the Union Is an Issue—Offer to Prove That Strike Was Unjustifiable.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 17.—Innings of the coal operators came in the hearings before the coal strike commission to-day. Counsel for the miners closed their case, and the case of the employers was outlined and the introduction of evidence begun.

The miners' final testimony was the occasion of a spirited discussion. It was introduced to show that a schedule of wages submitted by the Pennsylvania Coal Company was misleading because earnings were credited to individual miners which were divided among several. There were other interesting incidents during the day's session.

DEFENSE OF THE OPERATORS.

The spokesman for all the coal companies was ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, general counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. He outlined the case which will be made to offset the mass of testimony put in by the miners.

Mr. Wolverton repeated the statement frequently made by the operators that natural conditions are so varied in the different mines that it is impossible to have a uniform system of mining for the entire region. "It is necessary," he said, "that the mining in the greater part of this coal field must be done by special bargaining, from time to time, betwen the operators and the miners."

After stating that the United Mine Workers of America was originally an organization of miners of bituminous coal, he continued: "The respondents will show that it is the acknowledged purpose of the United Mine Workers of America to organize all mine employes that produce or handle coal or coke in or around all the mines of the United States, and thus to establish a monopoly of the labor necessary to produce the fuel supply which is essential to the domestic comfort and industrial prosperity of the American people—a monopoly obviously dangerous to all industry and contrary to sound public policy."

He referred to the strike of 1900, and its settlement on a basis of 10 per cent. increase of wages and an agreement that all complaints of the miners should be taken up and settled as they arose. The operators complied with the terms of this agreement, he said, but the union men did not, the result being 100 minor strikes in one year. Then came the demand for more pay, reduction of the hours of labor, and recognition of the union. The resulting strike of May 12, Mr. Wolverton pointed out, was opposed by a large portion of the miners.

ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE THE MINES.

Special stress was laid upon the order which required the pumpmen, firemen, and engineers to abandon the mines.

"Some of the mines are even yet flooded and will not be entirely pumped out for months to come," Mr. Wolverton said. "Had it not been for the most strenuous efforts on the part of the operators to keep the pumps going, so as to keep many of the mines in condition to work, but few miners would have been able to obtain employment after the resumption.

"Nor could there have been a general resumption of mining until next Spring, and possibly not even then. Had the union, therefore, succeeded in its attempt to prevent running the pumps, little or no coal could have been furnished to the public during the Winter of 1902-3."

On the question of recognition of the union the lawyer thus outlined his position: "The respondents concede the right of labor to organize for its protection and to benefit the conditions of the laborer, but they feel that to be subject to any control of a bituminous coal organization, composed of boys as well as men, in which the youngest boys are entitled to half of a vote, and many of them to full votes, covering the whole United States, consisting of eighteen districts, of which fifteen are in the bituminous regions and only three in the anthracite, would end in the ruin of the anthracite business in Pennsylvania."

The right of the commission to consider recognition of the union was disputed. "It has been conceded during the progress of this hearing that the basis or foundation of the appointment of the commission and its powers rest upon the letter to the public signed by the Presidents of the coal-mining companies, dated Oct. 13, 1902, and the acceptance of the terms of this letter by the convention of the striking mine workers," the lawyer declared, "and that the powers of this commission are confined to the questions affecting the rates of wages paid and the reduction of the hours of labor, and in no way involve the question of recognition or the entering into any agreement with that organization, as proposed in the statements of claims filed by the complainant in this case."

Mr. Wolverton charged bad faith on the part of the miners after the settlement of 1900, in that by "apparently concerted effort" they reduced the output of the mines 12 per cent. "This reduction," he declared, "was for the evident purpose of preventing the producers from accumulating a stock of coal on hand to meet emergencies, such as floods and strikes, and when the strike was ordered in May there was less than one month's supply of coal in the market, showing that the strike was contemplated and planned a long time beforehand, and carried out without the slightest regard for the interests of the public."

WAGES OF THE MINERS.

He then took up the subject of wages. He pledged proof that the rate of wages in the anthracite mines is not 40 or 50 per cent. lower than is paid to miners in the bituminous region, but is actually higher.

"As a fule, contract miners in the anthracite field earn $600 per annum or more, and many of them earn upward of $1,000 a year," he continued, "and all laborers are paid higher wages than those employed in other occupations of equal skill and training."

Statistics taken from the reports of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania, the Twelfth Census, the Department of Labor, and from other sources will be offered to show that the average earnings of all employes of manufacturing establishments, covering over 300 different classes, skilled and unskilled labor, are much below the average wage of the miners. The average wage of farm labor in Pennsylvania, he intends to prove, is about one-half of the miner's wage, and much less than the wages paid to laborers about the mines, and the average daily wage of all manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania in 1901 was $1.53 per day, and the average annual earnings about $449.45.

The Twelfth Census will be offered to show that the average earnings of wage workers of all manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania, in the Counties of Carbon, Columbia, Dauphin, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northumberland, Schuylkill, and Sullivan are about $460 of all male employes from sixteen years of age and upward. The average earnings of wage workers of all manufacturing industries in fifty-four cities and towns in and near the anthracite region are to be shown to be below $450, and in only three towns do they exceed $500.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania will be offered as proof that in industries requiring skilled labor of a higher character than that required of miners, the average rate of wages paid to the employes for 1901 was $449.45.

LARGE SUMS PAID FOR SCHOOLS.

Charges made that children of the miners have fewer advantages than other children were then taken up. "In no part of the State outside of the large cities are better educational facilities afforded than are offered to miners' children in these regions," Mr. Wolverton made answer. "The employes of the coal companies assess the coal lands, levy the taxes, generally to the full limit allowed by law, and expend the money in building up school houses and equipping them better than in any other part of the county. They have a greater number of months schooling per annum, and pay their teachers about double the amount paid in the agricultural districts of the county."

He cited figures to show that in the various coal townships the full legal rate was generally assessed for school purposes and that the companies paid the larger share of these taxes.

"'In no part of the State where agricultural or manufacturing industries prevail,' he said, 'are there to be found brighter or better educated or more intelligent people than among the miners who have been born and educated in the anthracite coal fields, and they will compare favorably with those who have enjoyed the benefits of the free schools in any other part of the State.

"There may be instances when, through the neglect of the parents or the officers of the district, a child may be allowed to remain out of school and thus not take advantage of the facilities offered, but such instances are likely to occur in any district, and the results should not be charged to any but those who are responsible."

HOPES FOR LASTING PEACE.

Mr. Wolverton concluded by summing up the other complaints.

"It will be shown by reliable statistics and the testimony of physicians," he declared, "that mining is not an unhealthy occupation, and that, aside from accidents, its healthfulness compares favorably with all other occupations.

"As to the third claim made by the complainants, for the adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed, and fixing a minimum rate per ton, it will be shown that in the larger part of the anthracite coalfield, owing to the pitch of the veins and other conditions, it is almost impossible to adopt such a system.

"As to the claim for the reduction of the hours of labor, without any reduction of earnings, it will be shown that miners and laborers do not now work eight hours, and that as to the miners in a majority of cases they work less than six.

"It is to be hoped that after the testimony in behalf of the respondents has been fully heard, the miners and laborers will feel that the wages paid to them are not only equal but greater than is paid to others engaged in similar occupations, and that their conditions and surroundings are not intolerable, as the paid agitators and organizers would make them appear, and that the good feeling between the operators and employes, which prevailed prior to 1900, over thirty years, will again be restored.

"It is also hoped that this commission, when it has heard all of the evidence, will be able to render such a decision as will be followed by a lengthy period of peace between the employers and employes."

Immediately after Mr. Wolverton had concluded, Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners, challenged the statement that recognition of the union is not an issue before the commission. He said if the commission should sustain that contention then the operators should have no right to present witnesses to show that the violence committed during the strike was instigated by the union.

James Torrey of the Delaware and Hudson made the point that the miners occupied most of the time trying to show that the union was not responsible for the violence, and it would be unfair for the commission to deny the right of the operators to combat that testimony. The matter went no further.

THE INDEPENDENTS' POSITION.

Ira H. Burns, representing the independent operators, read a separate statement, supplementary to that of Mr. Wolverton.

"The object and organization of this commission is probably without any precedent in this country," he said. "It is not based on the common or statute law, but has for its foundation only the agreement of the operators and workmen. It has no power to enforce its judgments, and its findings must necessarily be largely advisory."

He cited the statement to the public made by the operators which led to the appointment of the commission.

"It will be noticed that the 'questions at issue' are not between the operators as a body and the workmen as another," he went on, "but are between the respective companies and their own employes.

"We claim that according to the terms of the submission, any question as to wages should be settled by an examination of the complaints and conditions at each separate colliery, and that the only issues involved are those between the operator of each mine and the men actually in his employ.

"As we understand it, one of the chief duties of the commission in this case is to ascertain the value of labor in and about the mines. It is purely a business proposition. It is the value of the labor and not the necessities of the laborer that we are trying to ascertain. The laborer is worthy of his hire, but the hire is fixed according to what he does, and not by what he needs.

"As to the length of a working day, the varying conditions at the respective mines make it impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule that will do equal justice to all concerned.

"If any award is made by this commission in favor of United Mine Workers, we claim that as a condition precedent there should be some substantial assurance on the part of such United Mine Workers that they will in the future refrain from in any way interfering with or molesting persons who wish to work in or about the mines, but who do not belong to the union."

Interest in the day's session began with the introduction of evidence directed against the wage statement submitted by the Pennsylvania Coal Company to break the effect of the testimony of little girls who said they were compelled to work in silk mills at night to help support themselves. The statement showed that the father of one earned $1,400 a year and of another $1,600 a year for himself and a laborer. These men testified that the sums cited were divided among four and six men.

WAGE STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

This testimony surprised the Commissioners, and Judge Gray asked if the figures on the memorandum were taken from the wage statement already filed by the company with the commission, and Mr. Warren replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Gray then requested counsel for the company to indicate in its statement, handed up, whether the figures given are for one, two, or more men.

"We don't say it shakes our faith in the statement," he continued. "Unless you can show, however, that there are none of these cases, such as are suggested by this testimony, it will very materially shake our faith in it."

The company, through its general manager, W. A. May, made a statement. Mr. May said the company does not keep a record of the individuals in a contract or the number. It only keeps the name of the man in whose name the place is run. He did not know whether two, four, or six men worked to earn the money indicated on the memorandum.

"You saw these figures handed to me, to the newspapers, and to the commission, and you did not state to any one that you did not know how many men shared in the money earned," said Mr. Darrow.

"I did not say anything about it either one way or the other," replied Mr. May.

The commission examined a Deputy Factory Inspector regarding child labor and suggested that the Legislature of Pennsylvania be petitioned to improve the factory inspection laws. The miners here rested their case.

After counsel for the operators had made their statements it was arranged that the attorneys representing the non-union men should first present their case. Five witnesses were produced who testified that strikers had killed one man and had more or less seriously annoyed two other men who worked during the strike. The first witness was Mrs. James Wenston, the wife of the murdered man and the second was her son-in-law.

Mr. Darrow asked the son-in-law who was paying for the lawyers who are representing the non-union men, and then came the liveliest tilt that has occurred in the session of the commission.

Counsel for the witness objected, and Mr. Darrow insisted he and the commission had a right to know who were behind the non-union men. Judge Gray differed from him, saying it made no difference if the operators were paying for the lawyers.

Mr. Darrow insisted he had a right to know because this was a peculiar case, and ex-Congressman Brumm, also for the miners, asserted that the non-union men had virtually formed a union because they had asked the commission to recognize them in the award and protect them from losing their places, and that they also asked for an increase in pay.

The colloquy was carried on for some time, and finally Chairman Gray consulted his colleagues and as a result quietly answered that the Commissioners thought it immaterial who was back of the non-union men.

MITCHELL FULL OF HOPE.

Says Strike Is in Fair Way of Settlement—Says President Baer Is Sincere and Honest.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, stopped off in Buffalo to-night for an hour. He came from his home in Spring Valley, Ill., and is going to Scranton to continue attendance at the investigation of the Coal Strike Commission.

Mr. Mitchell was given quite an ovation in the dining room of the hotel. One of the guests in the crowd surrounding Mr. Mitchell, put this question to him, "What do you believe is the cause of the prolongation of the trouble between the miners and the operators and the cause of their inability to come to terms?"

"Principally the sincerity of some of the captains of industry," he said. "I believe that Mr. Baer and some of the coal barons are sincere and mean everything they say, but they have the wrong ideas and principles, and it is next to impossible to get them to acknowledge the facts. Mr. Baer, in my opinion, is an honest man and lives according to his principles.

"The strike, I believe, is now in a fair way toward a settlement."

MORE ANTHRACITE DUE HERE.

Coal-Carrying Company Predicts Some Relief—Thousands Seek Depots to Buy by the Pail.

The improvement in the weather conditions yesterday led to greater facility in the delivery of coal and the bringing of a quantity of preferred sizes of anthracite to tidewater which had been delayed through the storm of the early part of this week. The New York, Ontario and Western Company reported yesterday that 1,446 cars of coal were on the way here, and would arrive some time to-day. A representative of the company said:

"During the snow blockade the average output at our collieries dropped from 11,600 to 8,300 tons a day. If the present open weather continues it will result in a great improvement. New York, however, is away ahead of many other cities in its supplies."

Up to yesterday afternoon there arrived during the day from this company's collieries 182 cars of preferred sizes, besides other anthracite. Of that 75 per cent. was for New York. The company was sending about 500 tons a day to Brooklyn, and is one of several companies supplying anthracite to that borough.

About 12,000 pails of coal were sold at Alfred Barber's Son's depot, 377 Water Street, yesterday. The waiting thousands stretched for blocks three deep, and the distribution lasted into the night. A good deal of coal was also distributed by the pail at the yards of the Communipaw Coal Company, 602 and 608 West Fifty-first Street.

The emergency fuel depot of the Salvation Army in the basement of the Braveman Building, Chatham Square and East Broadway, was opened yesterday morning by Major Ludgate. The supply gave out when 600 pails were distributed. A larger supply will be ready to-day.

$2,500 FOR COAL FOR POOR.

Check to be Presented to the Mayor by Democratic Club's Committee.

The Board of Managers of the Democratic Club at a meeting on Tuesday evening decided to appropriate $2,500 for the purchase of coal for the city's poor.

A committee, consisting of President John Fox, ex-Charity Commissioner John W. Keller, and Treasurer F. H. Hascall, was appointed to present a check for the amount to Mayor Low this morning.

WOULD ABOLISH CORONERS.

Medico-Legal Society Nevertheless Elects a Dead Man a Vice President.

The annual dinner and election of the Medico-Legal Society was held last night at the Hotel Montauk, on West Thirty-fifth Street, in connection with a session of the Psychological Section of the society, before which papers on "Miracles," by the late Luther R. Marsh, and "Legal and Medical Responsibility in Insanity," by Prof. Herman Kornfeld of Silesia, were read by title.

The officers of the society were re-elected, with the exception that vacancies caused by death were filled. By an inadvertence "John M. Harcourt" or South Dakota was elected Vice President for that State, notwithstanding that one observing member noted on his ballot, "I am opposed to voting for a man who has been dead as long as he has," and scratched the name.

The greater part of the evening was taken up by discussion of the abolition of the Coroner's office.

"In this city, not long ago, a Coroner appeared before the Commissioner of Accounts and asked for $62,220. The case of the replevin clerk was discussed. 'How many writs did your replevin clerk serve last year?' asked Mr. Grout. 'Nine,' said the Coroner. 'What!' exclaimed Mr. Grout, 'you pay $2,200 for a man to serve nine writs?' The Coroner insisted that he needed the clerk to watch his desk. Mr. Grout asked him why he didn't nail the desk to the floor.

"Before making more serious charges against the holders of this office, I wish to say that I do not include the present Coroners of this city. One of them told me that there was no more blackmail connected with the office. I was so glad to hear this that I am willing to believe that if the present Coroners do things that seem irregular—like withholding from the Board of Health and the public the fact that a person committed suicide in one of our large hotels—they do them through purely philanthropic motives."

Resolutions favoring the abolition of the office were passed.

MAYOR ASKS PARTY ADVICE.

Republican Organization Requested to Suggest a Man for Police Commissioner.

Mayor Low would not discuss the police situation yesterday and no word came out of the City Hall as to who would succeed Police Commissioner Partridge. Commissioner of Street Cleaning Woodbury would not declare that he was out of the race for the head of the Police Department and referred all questioners to Mayor Low. When shown a story in a morning newspaper of an alleged bitterness which existed between him and Mayor Low two months ago, during which the Street Cleaning Commissioner offered his resignation, he said:

"That is a marvelous story—most marvelous!"

It became known yesterday that the Republican organization had been asked to send in a name to Mayor Low for Police Commissioner, with the understanding that its recommendation would be seriously considered. So far that invitation has not been complied with, and several leaders, including Chairman Morris, are said to be averse to having anything to do with the Police Department. No action will be taken on the matter until Saturday, when Senator Thomas C. Platt comes over from Washington.

SHARKEY PLACED ON TRIAL.

Thomas Sharkey, the private detective accused of having caused the death of Nicholas Fish, the banker and society man, during an altercation in Erhardt's saloon, Thirty-fourth Street near Eighth Avenue, last September, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Before adjournment was taken a jury had been selected, fifty-two talesmen from a special panel having been examined.

It took Assistant District Attorney Clarke, the prosecutor, only eight minutes to make his opening address. He merely outlined the circumstances surrounding the death of the banker, the share Sharkey is alleged to have had in his death, and his subsequent capture while he was hiding in the cellar of a house where some of his friends lived.

The taking of testimony will begin this forenoon, and the prosecution expects to present its entire case during the day. Abraham Levy, Sharkey's counsel, said the defense would not occupy more than two hours, and that he expected the case of his client to go to the jury as manslaughter in the second degree, not in the first, on which charge Sharkey was indicted.

WINTER CARNIVAL IN MAINE.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGETON, Me., Dec. 17.—A unique carnival of country sports is to be held here Dec. 22 to Jan. 6. The enterprise is designed after the idea of the famous sporting meets of the Southern gentry, and the list of events includes pickerel fishing, fox hunting, running rabbits, skating, tobogganing, snow shoeing, coasting parties, and sleighing.

There will also be skating races, snowshoe races, iceboating, Winter golf, ice-sleighing, coasting contests, and mountain climbing.

Invitations will be sent to experts in the different branches all over America.

Magoun Brothers & Co.'s Change.

Magoun Brothers & Co. of 44 Wall Street, announce that the business of the firm will be continued by the present partners, Francis P. Magoun and Edward V. Van Duzer, without interruption. George B. Magoun's seat in the New York Stock Exchange will be transferred to Francis P. Magoun.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

No Cards of Admittance Required.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS
Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.
NEW YORK.

Gift Things

Are sometimes at variance with the taste and need of the recipient. Loyalty to the giver places them in prominence. Yet they defeat their very purpose. Would you saddle your gift with this embarrassment? No? Here's a way out. We have all manner of practical things (also jewelry), invested with the true spirit of good taste and artistic beauty, that will hold their attraction longer than the mere occasion of their presentation. The prices are right, rest assured.

Until Christmas the Store Will Be Open Evenings.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

TRIAL OF LAURA BIGGAR

Evidence That Alleged Accomplice Wanted the Records "Fixed."

Defense Produces Witnesses Who Swear Bennett Admitted the Marriage—Says Child Was Born.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 17.—The trial of Laura Biggar, Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton for conspiracy to obtain the estate of Henry M. Bennett was resumed before Judge Heisley in the Monmouth County Court of Quarter Sessions this morning. Miss Biggar appeared to feel the strain of the trial.

A. V. D. Watterson of Pittsburg, counsel for P. J. McNulty, one of the beneficiaries under Mr. Bennett's will, and also one of the executors of the estate, testified that he had two interviews with Dr. Hendricks. The first was on June 19 last in Dr. Hendrick's sanitarium in Bayonne. The witness said that Hendricks told him he did not know just what he would do in Miss Biggar's behalf, but that he proposed to follow one of three courses. He would either claim for Miss Biggar her share of the estate under the will, claim the whole estate for her as the common law wife of Mr. Bennett, or put in a claim for the services she had rendered Mr. Bennett during the closing years of his life.

The second meeting, Mr. Watterson said, was at Long Branch on July 2 last. Hendricks then told him that he was still undecided what to do.

Mr. Watterson was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Joseph M. Noonan, and the witness became somewhat ruffled.

P. J. McNulty testified that he was asked by Miss Biggar to go to the sanitarium at Bayonne to see her, and that he went there accompanied by Lawyers Watterson, Edmund, Wilson, and Samuel A. Patterson. Dr. Hendricks said that they could not see Miss Biggar. Dr. Hendricks, according to Mr. McNulty, told him he had not yet decided what to do in the interest of Miss Biggar.

E. W. Arrowsmith of Freehold, who had been Miss Biggar's lawyer, was called to show a certain letter, but Mr. Noonan, after vainly protesting against Mr. Arrowsmith's being sworn, settled the matter by admitting that a letter written by Miss Biggar had been sent to the lawyer signed "Laura A. Biggar."

Henry Croft of Brooklyn, a clerk in the Thomas stationery store at 16 and 18 Reade Street, New York, testified in regard to the certificate signed by former Justice of the Peace Stanton, setting forth the alleged marriage of Miss Biggar and Mr. Bennett. The witness said that the blank certificates of the kind said to have been used by Stanton were printed by his firm on Dec. 23, 1900, and were put on the market on Jan. 10, 1901. The date of the marriage certificate was Jan. 2, 1898.

Joseph Tucker, Secretary of the Board of Health of Hoboken, said that Stanton approached him on Sept. 19, 1902, and said that he was in trouble and wanted help. Tucker said that Stanton told him he had married Miss Biggar and Mr. Bennett, but had forgotten to put the marriage on record. The next day, witness said, Stanton and Aleck Young, a lawyer of Jersey City, called on him together.

According to Tucker, Stanton asked him if he had a blank marriage certificate with the figures 18 on it, and witness furnished him with such a blank, which Stanton filled out. The witness further said that Stanton asked him to enter the marriage in the records at the proper place, pointing out that there was sufficient room at the bottom of the page for the purpose. The witness said he refused to enter the marriage as requested.

Mr. McDermott opened for the defense. He ridiculed the case as presented, and announced that the defense would establish the marriage of Bennett and the woman on trial.

He then called J. W. McConville, an actor, who was Miss Biggar's first husband. Mr. McConville stated that he met his former wife and Mr. Bennett at Belmar in the Summer of 1900, and that Mr. Bennett told him that he had married her. He became somewhat mixed as to his dates when under cross-examination. He was asked about his marriage to the defendant, his divorce from her, and the interview he had with Mr. Bennett. Mr. McConville was not, however, materially shaken, and stuck to the interview with Bennett, the main point of his testimony.

Joseph Garrow, who said he was a dramatist of New York City, testified that he sat in a box in Mr. Bennett's theatre in Pittsburg on the night of New Year's Eve, 1900. Mr. Bennett was with him. "The Queen of Chinatown" was being played. Miss Biggar had a part in the play. The witness said he made a flippant remark concerning Miss Biggar's beauty, and Mr. Bennett almost flew into a rage and turned to him and said:

"I want you to understand, Sir, that that lady is my wife."

Edward Reynolds, who was employed at Mr. Bennett's place at Avon, added another to those whom Mr. Bennett had told that he had been married to Miss Biggar.

Dr. J. W. Connolly of Bayonne swore of his own knowledge that Miss Biggar had a male child at Dr. Hendrick's sanitarium.

ARE-YOU A-KELLY customer? If so, you need no argument to convince you the following goods are big values for the price. If you have never bought goods here examine these offerings and compare prices, then you will be a future Kelly customer. We believe in lowest cash prices and the most liberal system of

CREDIT.

BOYS' SUITS. We offer at this sale a special lot of two-piece Suits of fancy mixtures for boys; they are all wool, warm and serviceable, worth easily $6.00, the Kelly price is $2.98

OVERCOATS. If your boy is not provided with a good warm overcoat come to our store to-day. We offer a special in all wool frieze, worth $8.50, the Kelly price is $5.95

MEN'S UNDERWEAR. We have just secured a large line of these garments, and in order to make a quick sale of them have marked them much less than real value; elegant garments, worth 75c., the Kelly price is 50c

SHOES AND HATS for men and boys are a pride with us. There is no more complete line in the city. The prices, well, like all Kelly prices, they are always the lowest.

T. KELLY,
263 SIXTH AVE., Near 17th St.
Entrance Through Furniture Store.
Brooklyn Store, 470 Fulton St.
Open Evenings Till Christmas.

ERMINE MUFFS, $35, $50, $75, $125. Imperial Stoles and Scarfs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Fifth Avenue By The Auction Rooms.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

An Important Sale by Auction of the Furniture and Effects of the UNION CLUB contained in the house now occupied by them,
Northwest Corner of 5th Ave. and 21st St.,
to be sold
ON THE PREMISES
Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
Dec. 22 and 23,
commencing at 11 A. M. each day,
Comprising luxurious leather arm chairs and settees, mahogany reading and writing tables, bookcases, wicker furniture, bentwood arm chairs, card tables, royal wilton and axminster carpets, bronzes, brass, and crystal chandeliers, fitted for gas and electricity, tapestry, velour and applique draperies, English colored sporting prints, valuable artist proof etchings, by Dendy, Sadler, and others. Weber upright piano, china and silver plated ware, &c.
Exhibition at 9 A. M. Morning of Sale.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL FAIR.

Final Arrangements Made at Annual Meeting of the Association.

The annual meeting of the Beth Israel Hospital Association was held last evening in the assembly room of the hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Streets, and final arrangements made for the opening of the annual fair and festival to be held on Jan. 3 next in the Madison Square Garden. It was announced that Gov. Odell will be present at the formal opening of the fair and will officiate.

It was also announced that Dr. Adolf Lorenz will hold a clinic at the hospital on Saturday afternoon next.

President Harris Cohen presided at last night's meeting, and Secretary Isaac Price read his annual report. The following new Directors, to serve three years, were elected: David Bloom, Dr. Abram Brothers, Harris Cohen, Nathan Hutkoff, Israel Levy, I. M. Earlstein, Abraham Nelson, Nathan Roggen, Joseph Rosenthal, and Harris Saul.

It was said that $40,000 was needed for the use of the hospital association during the coming year. Half of that, it was said, had been already realized by the sale of boxes, seats, and donations to booths, at the coming fair.

New Trial for Alleged Goebel Murderer.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 17.—The Court of Appeals has granted James Howard a new trial. Howard is under sentence of life imprisonment for the Goebel murder.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

We do not keep open evenings. Our Salespeople need the rest. Shop during the day—the early hours.

Twelve Acres of the Store Are Crowded with Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents. The Greatest Variety Ever Displayed in One Store.

Royal Berlin Porcelain.

Connoisseurs will enjoy the special display now being made, on third floor, of rich art goods from the Royal Porcelain Factory of Berlin, of which we are sole agents.

Other Pottery and Bric-a-Brac.

Rudolstadt, Doulton, Coalport, Crown Derby, Bonn, Dresden, Royal Worcester, Teplitz

The names are brilliant in the art realms of the world—and have been for generations. Every critic of Ceramics knows the products of the glorious factories we have enumerated. The choicest works of each may be seen in our China Department. The collection is unrivalled. Shapes of every epoch that gave new forms of beauty to fictiles—plastic and painted decorations of the richest and rarest effects. The writer knows enough about the specimens that may be seen here to appreciate the uselessness of trying to describe them.

Important to Givers of Gifts.

Connoisseurs of Fine China, Pottery and Glassware who combine with their art knowledge sufficient independence of judgment not to rely upon an exorbitant price to determine the real value of an article may easily secure here two presents of equal merit for the amount exclusive dealers charge for one.

Thousands of Beautiful Plates.

A matchless display of Plates, all kinds—Soup Plates, Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Salad Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fish and Game Plates—the collection represents the highest grades of all the Havilands; also scores of exquisite effects from our own Limoges decorating shops.

Single Course Plates from Doulton, Coalport, Wedgwood, Pointon, Crown Derby, Cauldon and other notable English makers—$5.88 to $247.66 per dozen.

White and Gold China,

Dainty Lace Borders, on fine, thin China, at about one-third less than is usually asked:—

Dinner Plates, dozen, $2.76.
Breakfast Plates, dozen, $2.28.
Tea Plates, dozen, $1.79.
Bread Plates, dozen, $1.19.
Mush and Milk Plates, dozen, $1.79.
Preserve Plates, dozen, $1.19.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers, dozen, $3.48
Tea Cups and Saucers, dozen, $2.76.

Lamps.—Basement.

Gas and electricity will never oust Lamps from the popular niche they fill. They are so ornamental, and the soft, mellow glow diffused by them is both pleasant and refined. We are showing many unique styles in old brass, old copper, gun metal, real bronze, wrought iron and genuine Japanese cloisonne.

Lobster Plates and Dishes.

Lobster Salad Dishes, natural lobster handles, gilt decorations, size for six portions, 97c.; for twelve, $1.83.

Lobster Plates, flower decorations and gold edges, lobster impressed in centre, for sale here only, $5.88 doz.

Lobster Servers, natural shape, with cover, intended for lobster a la Newburg, dozen, $11.88.

Limoges China Sets. Basement

Ice Cream Sets, $1.49 to $27.81.
Game Sets, $4.87 to $49.23.
Fish Sets, $5.87 to $73.41.
Chocolate Sets, $5.87 to $34.87.

Umbrella Jars.—Basement.

Over fifty varieties of China Umbrella Jars—useful and ornamental.

Blue Owari, $1.49.
Gilt Dragon, $2.47.
Blended Colors, $2.97.

Other unusual styles at $5.87, $6.87 and $9.87.

Electroliers.—Basement.

In the basement may be seen the newest European ideas in Electroliers. Tinted bronze and Vienna terra cotta, Russian hammered brass and artistically ornamented glass are among the materials used in the production of these rare specimens.

Plaque Electroliers — bronze figures mounted on exquisitely polished wood bases—that attach to the walls after the manner of plaques. Dainty art nouveau designs.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Toys, Dolls and Games For Christmas.

Naturally the Children's Store is the first place to look for Children's Presents of all descriptions, suitable for the purposes of good old Santa Claus.

Those who look will not be disappointed. The things are here in great variety, and at moderate prices.

Morning Shopping and Early Selections Advised.

60-62 West 23d Street.

"New Gem Safety Razors"

Give a man a New Gem Safety Razor and you present him with a perpetual source of luxury and economy. If you don't get one by gift, secure the style you want at any local cutlery, jewelry or department store.

Razor in Tin Box..... $2.00
Razor, with Two Blades, in Leather Case. 3.50
Automatic Stropping Machine and Strop.. 2.00

As a test of its easy and safety shaving qualities, call at our salesroom and try a shave in our "Barber Shop" FREE.

The GEM CUTLERY CO. 34 Reade St., City.
Mail Orders filled. Booklet Sent.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

36 HOWARD ST. & 16 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY.

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERSIAN, Moire Persian (Leipsic Dyed) jackets and coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Store will be open Evenings until ten o'clock, until Tuesday, the 23d instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening, Christmas Eve

The Wanamaker Store

Fayal Hand-Embroidered Doilies

THE exquisitely fine hand-worked linens are loved by artistic housekeepers. But the slow and delicate work makes them quite expensive, and the sale is naturally slow. Perhaps we are not conservative enough about keeping such high-art things as these—if so, it's to your advantage, if you wish to secure these dainty bits of elegance, or give them on Christmas Day.

Today we mark them at

About Half Prices

Finger Bowl Doilies—
75c kind for 38c each; $1.10 kind for 50c each; $1.25 kind for 63c each; $1.50 and $1.75 kinds for 75c each.

Plate Doilies—
$2.25 kind for $1.25 each; $4.50 to $5 kinds for $2.50 each.

Center-Pieces—
$8 kind for $4 each; $33 kind for $16.50 each.

Fourth avenue.

These Are Busy Days for Santa Claus

HE has to be everywhere at once, peeking around corners to see who are the good girls and boys; trying to find out what everybody wants, so that he can make everybody happy on Christmas morning. Then he has to come to Wanamaker's and get everything ready to fill the thousands of stockings on Christmas morning.

But Santa Claus and everyone else find Wanamaker's wonderfully helpful in getting things for Christmas. Here are the broadest, choicest stocks of holiday goods to be found in Greater New York, a safe, convenient, comfortable store, efficient and courteous salepeople. The ideal Christmas Store.

Men's Hats

Correct Styles

IF you intend bestowing useful things on brother, father or son, why not a hat, in a style you may be sure is good? Here are hats in styles that range from the conservative to the extreme—but all in new and correct holiday blocks:

Silk Hats, $6 and $7.50.
Opera Hats, $6 and $7.50.
Stetson Derby and Soft Hats, $3.50, $5.
Imperial Derby and Soft Hats, $3.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

The "Victoria"

The Best Gloves for Women That Skill Can Make

THOUSANDS upon thousands of pairs of gloves will be given this Christmas; and no gift, at a moderate price, is more certain to please the recipient.

Then, when giving, who does not like to present something that is, of its kind, the very best that money can buy?

Among kid gloves for women the *Victoria* holds this proud position; and the one who receives on Christmas morning a pair of *Victoria Gloves* knows that the giver has selected the choicest and most beautiful kid gloves that the best French glovemakers can produce.

The *Victoria* seems made for just this purpose. Made of the best parts of the finest and most carefully selected French kidskins; fresh, soft and dainty, just lately received from their French maker. Beautifully made, in the smartest, newest styles known to glove-making. With nothing finer, choicer, more elegant in a woman's dress glove to be had at any price.

Do you wonder that the Christmas gift of Gloves should be any other than VICTORIA?

Yet the price is only

$1.85 a Pair

Full, fresh assortments of the newest, choicest shades for day or evening wear.

The size? If you don't know it, you'll be forgiven for "stealing" an old glove.

Tenth street.

Umbrellas

$1, worth $1.50

UMBRELLAS of Union Taffeta, as good-looking as they are durable; 26-inch, for women; 28-inch for men; and in an excellent variety of fancy handles.

Regular $1.50 umbrellas, that we get, as a special concession, to sell at

One Dollar Each

Basement.

Gold Jewelry

A Fund of Fine Gifts

HERE are the things that are easy to choose. They are intrinsically good, new in design; artistic, elaborate or inexpensive as you wish—and you are sure that they will please wherever they go.

Pearl Brooches, $8.50 to $158.
Gold Brooches, $1.75 to $10.
Scarf Pins, $1 to $75.
Cuff Buttons, $3.50 to $18.75; set with diamonds, $10.75 to $53.50.
Lockets, $3 to $41.50.
Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $17.
Dress Buttons with chains, set of 3, $2.50 to $13.25.
Studs, set of 3, $2.50 to $17.75.
Gold Safety Pins, 75c to $2.50.
Vest Buttons, $11.25 to $17.75.
Hat Pins, $2 to $17.50.
Bracelets, $4.25 to $51.
Neck Chains, $3 to $10.
Gold Match Boxes, $16.25 to $33.75.
Lorgnette Chains, $8.50 to $85.
Vest Chains, $9.25 to $35.
Thimbles, $2.75 to $9.50.
Pocket Knives, $11 to $26.
Cigar Cutters, $3.75 to $28.75.
Collar Buttons, 75c to $1.75.
Pencils, $5.75 to $32.50.
Signet Rings, $3 to $22.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Hundreds of Thousands of Holiday Handkerchiefs

THE largest and completest stock, the broadest variety, the choicest and most exclusive patterns of any stock in this city, is at Wanamaker's.

That is a broad statement; easy for you to verify.

It is an important fact to know during these busy days when so many thousands of handkerchiefs are wanted for holiday giving; and when you are particular about securing the newest, choicest and best, for gift purposes.

The Wanamaker handkerchiefs are all *pure linen*, from one end of the stock to the other. All are laundered with the soft, ready-to-use finish that is so pleasing. Then patterns are largely a full season ahead in our showing—many made up expressly for us.

Buying the larger part of the product of one of the largest handkerchief makers in Ireland brings us the lowest prices in America on plain hemstitched handkerchiefs.

The points of newness, goodness, variety and price are highly important to holiday shoppers; and nowhere are these so entirely gratifying as at Wanamaker's.

Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c to $6.50 each.
Women's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 5c to $2.25 each.
Some special values in Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 12½c, worth 20c; and Women's 15c and 20c kinds at 10c and 12½c.
Women's lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, 75c to $3 each; real Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs, $1 to $15 each.
A special lot of fine lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs at 25c—another at 50c each.
Broadway.

Beautiful French Novelty Handkerchiefs, for women, at $1 to $30 each; for men, 50c to $1.50 each.
Initial Handkerchiefs—all initials handworked—for women, 8c to $1 each; for men, 12½c to $1.
Women's fancy embroidered Handkerchiefs in marvelous variety. Prices 10c and upwards. Particularly large selection at 12½c and 25c each.
A comprehensive collection of Silk Handkerchiefs and Muffiers, for men, women and children.

Women's Suits

Under-Price

THESE are very stylish and desirable Tailor-made Suits from our regular stocks. One group in particular includes some of the handsomest Tailor-made Suits shown this season. Here are the offerings:

At $27.50, worth up to $42

Tailor-made Suits of cheviot, camel's-hair and velveteen; made with various style jackets; handsomely tailored and silk-lined throughout.

At $60, worth up to $125

Very handsome Tailor-made Suits of cloth and velveteens; exceptionally well tailored, and all silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's HOUSE COATS

$6.50 Kinds at $4.50

WE secured a decisive concession on over five hundred handsomely made House Coats such as we sold previously at $6.50, and counted them best value at that price.

There are twenty-five different patterns to select from—more than you'd expect to find at one price in the best regular stock. All are made of handsome reversible cloths, and well made and finished. Today $4.50, instead of $6.50.

Second floor, Cross aisle.

Young Men's Suits

Sizes for 15 to 19 years

TWO groups of decisive bargains, and two hints of smart styles for Christmas wear.

First, is a collection of

$12 and $15 Suits at $7.50—

Single or double-breasted plain black or fancy cheviot Sack Suits.

Second, about fifty

$8.50 and $10 Suits at $6.75—

Also of plain black and fancy cheviots, with single or double breasted Sack Coats.

Among the suits are some very smart Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviots, in desirable patterns—stylish as they can be, $12 and $15 a suit.

Young Men's Sack Suits, of fancy and plain cheviots, single or double-breasted, in very wide variety, $13.50, $15 and $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fur Neckwear

A PIECE of fur is a most desirable and luxurious gift. Perhaps you have wife, mother, daughter, sister, who would like nothing better. This is sure to be the case, if not already supplied.

These are furs of latest design and highest character, most fairly priced.

At $15—Natural Lynx Collarettes, with high storm collar.
At $20—Persian Lamb Storm Collarettes, trimmed with tails.
At $25—Extra long Alaska Sable Boas, trimmed at ends with six tails.
At $25—Double Sable Fox Boas, with large brush tails.
At $29 and $37.50—Electric Seal plain Coats, 22 in. long, lined with heavy brown satin.
At $30—Flat Squirrel Scarfs, made from choice selected skins, fastened with cord and tassels.
At $75 and $90—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, 22 in. long, lined with heavy black satin.

Second floor, 9th st.

Shoes for Inside the Stockings

OUR Shoe Store offers a wide variety of shoes that are on the order of luxuries—excellent for gifts, because of the pleasure possession will give their wearers. For instance:

Hockey Shoes, built by specialists—for skating; improved shape, padded tongue, rawhide soles; comfortable, warm and safe. For men and women. $4.
Storm Boots, for school or college boys or anyone out-doors in bad weather. Black and tan grain calfskin; soft and pliable, yet water resistant and warm. Men's sizes, $3, $3.90 and $5.
Dress Shoes for young women; graceful, light weight and with the newest style-touches. In patent leather and kidskin. $3, $4 and $5.
Slippers for the older and oldest folks; warm wool felt with fuzzy fur trimming; kidskin in high or low cut; horsehide and moosehide in chamber slippers; elderdown or crocheted wool with fleece soles. 60c to $3.50.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Lillian Corsets

A TRULY holiday stock of these best of imported corsets is here. Ranging from the simple girdle at $1.50, to the suberbly made Lillians, of rich brocade, at $30, the variety of new, graceful models is complete. There's a model for every figure and expert fitters to see to it that the correct model is chosen. Price-hints:

At $1.50—Girdle; straight front, lace trimmed.
At $2.50—Of coutil: long hips and abdomen, medium low bust, straight-front.
At $3.50—Bias cut; gored hips and bust, medium low bust; garters attached.
At $4.50—Straight cut; dip over abdomen and hips; of coutil or batiste; garters attached.
At $5.50—Of coutil: long waist and over abdomen and hips; medium low bust, straight cut; garters attached in front. Same, of batiste, $6.50.
At $7—Extra long tailored corsets; dip over hips, closely boned over abdomen, hip and front garters attached.
Other Lillians at $8.50, $9.50, $10 to $30, in fancy broche materials, heavy-weight plain or fancy silk or silk-lined; with garters to match.
Fancy Bows, Garters, Sachets, and the like, in great variety.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Robes and Dressing Sacques

Interestingly Priced

EIDERDOWN ROBES, Albatross or Flannel Dressing Sacques—what more cozy, comfortable negligee garments can be imagined? And what more opportune news, just when thousands of women are buying them for Christmas gifts, than this welcome word of price-savings?

Details: **$3.75 Eiderdown Robes at $2.75**

In light blue, pink, red or gray; fitted back, full front, fastened with frogs; girdle at waist; pointed collar and cuffs; neck bound with satin ribbon. A clear saving of a dollar on our regular price.

Dressing Sacques Reduced

Of albatross, in attractive light shades, trimmed with lace, ribbon or hand embroidery; some lined with silk.

$4.50, from $6.50. $6.50, from $8. $10, from $14.50.

Of flannel, in plain shades or neat stripes or figures; trimmed with fancy braid or hand embroidery.

$4.50, from $6.50 $6.50, from $12

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bits of Art From Japan

If you appreciate the delicacy and refinement of Oriental art, you will be fascinated by this showing of Japanese curios of real artistic value. There are Carved Ivories, for instance, that show the most exquisite workmanship and detail in a marvelously little space. Worthy specimens for the curio cabinet, at a quarter to a third less than their real values—$2.65 to $86.50; instead of $3.50 to $130.

Satsuma Ware—beautiful pieces of the real ware; so minutely worked out that the figure decorations will stand microscopic inspection. $2 to $30.

Cloisonne—rich specimens of this wonderful enamel-and-wire work; in graceful vases, little teapots and covered jars, $1.75 to $75.

Japanese Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

A Beautiful Book for 30c

For Boy or Girl

A DISTINCTLY original book in its style; but entertaining to all boys and girls who love fairy tales—

A New Wonderland.

The first account of the queer people of Phunnyland.

Beautifully illustrated from pictures by Frank Verbeck. There are sixty-eight of these pictures, many of them in color. Bound in boards, with cover design in color. 160 pages. Size 9 x 12 inches. Publisher's price, $1.50. This special lot offered by us

At 30c Each!

Book Store, Ninth street.

Timely Reductions on Dress Goods

THE anxiety of dress-goods manufacturers to clean up stocks has led to our securing many veritable bargains at a most opportune time—just when Christmas makes greatest demands on your finances.

Many waist and dress-patterns may be secured among these splendid fabrics, both black and colored, at much less than their usual prices:

BLACK DRESS GOODS

At 37½c yd.—50c All-wool Granite; 36 in.
At 37½c yd.—50c All-wool Serge; 36 in.
At 37½c yd.—50c All-wool Cheviot; 36 in.
At 40c yd.—65c All-wool Henrietta; 38 in.
At 50c yd.—75c All-wool French Batiste; 40 in.
At 50c yd.—$1 All-wool Mistral; 56 in.
At 55c yd.—$1 All-wool Zibeline; 48 in.
At 75c and 85c yd.—$1.75 English figured Mohair Pircola; 42 in.
At 75c yd.—$1.25 English figured Crepe Mohair; 42 in.
At 75c yd.—$1.25 English figured plain Mohair; 42 in.
At $1 yd.—$2 French Paquin Serge; 50 in.,
At $1 yd.—$1.50 French Cheviot Canvas; 44 in. wide.
At $1.50 yd.—$4 Silk-and-wool Matelasse; 46 in.
At $1.50 yd.—$3.50 Silk-and-wool Crepe Cords; 46 in.
At 1.50 yd.—$3.50 Silk-and-wool figured Zephyr Poplins; 46 in.

COLORED DRESS GOODS

At 37½c yd.—50c All-wool Albatross; 38 in.
At 37½c yd.—50c All-wool Serges; 36 in.
At 40c yd.—65c All-wool Henrietta; 38 in.
At 50c yd.—60c Sharkskin Granite; 42 in.
At 75c yd.—$1 All-wool Mixed Cheviot; 54 in.
At 75c yd.—$1.25 All-wool French Plaids; 45 in.

Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

Girls' Waists

Reduced

GIRLS' Shirt-Waists of botany flannel; in various attractive styles; some trimmed with taffeta or fancy buttons; in white or colors. Sizes 12 to 18 years. Formerly $2.25 to $5, now

$1.50 to $3.50 Each

Silk Waists—peau de cygne, peau de soie or crepe de Chine; in white, pink, or light blue; handsome styles; worth $6 to $7.25, now

$5 to $6 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dinner Sets

Some Rare Good News

GOOD news, if you wish a satisfying gift for a housekeeper—good news if you are the housekeeper and wish to secure a new Dinner Set for the Christmas feast.

These sets are complete and perfect, beautifully decorated; and each set contains a soup tureen and large meat platters.

At $10, regularly $16—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; good flower decorations and all pieces gilt; three patterns and two shapes to choose from.
At $12.50—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in several decorations; of some of these we have two or three of a kind. Some have sold for $17.
At $20—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt. They were $25.
At $25—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; full flower decoration and all handles gilt. Were $30.
At $20—Limoges china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; border decoration and all handles gilt; new shape. Were $25.
At $52.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; white and gold decoration and border design; 115 pieces. Reduced from $70.
At $65—Limoges china Dinner Sets of 117 pieces; handsomely decorated. Reduced from $85.
At $105—Cauldon china Dinner Set of 120 pieces; scroll border decoration and heavily gilt. Was $210.

Basement.

Candied Fruit

NOTHING in the way of sweetmeats can be more harmless, and, if good, nothing more delicious than Candied Fruit.

This Candied Fruit *is* good; therefore delicious; incidentally marvelously low-priced.

We import it specially, and price it thus:

Five-pound Boxes, $1.50—worth 50c a pound.
Two-pound Baskets; still better quality, $1.

Basement.

Best Pianos Easy to Buy

Holiday Terms: $10 to $25 Cash; $6 to $15 a Month afterward

YOU can choose from the *Chickering, Vose, Crown, Kurtzmann, J. C. Campbell* or *Frederick Doll;* as well as our recent addition—the superb and beautiful *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos and Organs.

Special Pre-Holiday Terms Have Been Arranged

So liberal that no matter how heavy the Christmas drain may be upon your pocketbook, you may not only buy a piano for Christmas; but you may choose from the world's best pianos, *and pay the regular Wanamaker cash prices even on the easiest terms.*

Here is the splendid array of pianos that you may choose from; and the little payments necessary—

A CHICKERING PIANO—The world's greatest and best piano—including the new Chickering Quarter Grand.

For $25 Cash, and $12 to $15 a Month

A CROWN PIANO—The marvelous piano of many tones—harp, mandolin, etc.; as well as the silent practice clavier; besides being a piano of superb quality and purity of tone.

For $20 Cash, and $10 a Month

A. KURTZMANN PIANO—An instrument of unimpeachable quality, splendid tone and action; in up-to-date and artistic cases.

For $12 Cash, and $7 a Month

J. C. CAMPBELL or FREDERICK DOLL PIANOS—The best pianos ever produced at their prices—worthy in tone; handsome in architecture.

For $10 Cash, and $6 a Month

An ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER—The marvellous instrument that makes piano-playing easy for every one—

For $20 Cash, and $10 a Month

If an Angelus and Piano are purchased together, twenty-five dollars will be deducted from the combined price, five dollars will be deducted from the cash payment required for the two instruments, and two dollars from the combined monthly payment.

The Mason & Hamlin Pianos will be sold on the same terms as the Chickering.

Never before were such easy terms presented to the public; and we shall not continue the terms a day after December 24th.

But, inasmuch as we sell only to people who give evidence of good faith and their ability to pay these easy sums, a very simple formality, by the way—we are quite willing to wait a little longer for the money, to make Christmas less of a burden, while presenting the opportunity for your securing the greatest of all Christmas gifts; and the most permanent benefit that can be added to any home.

You Can Select Your Piano Today and Have It Delivered When You Wish, Up to the Day Before Christmas

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these intruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

BOOKS *for Holiday GIFTS*

Standard Editions

Choice Small Sets

Fine Bindings

Rare Editions

All the NEW BOOKS at SCRIBNERS
153 Fifth Avenue

Open Evenings Until Christmas

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASHionable lengths, muffs to match, complete set, $50, $65, $85 up. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Medical Lake Soap

DOES WONDERS FOR THE SKIN.

Relieves instantly Soreness and Irritation caused by wind and cold, Truly a Modern Luxury for the Bath.

25c. a Cake at Drug Stores.

Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Be sure you GET it.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.
NOTE.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

California Resorts

Offer the faultless service of fashionable Eastern hotels with the added charm of a perfect winter climate. Also faultless service on the **California Limited.** Chicago to California in less than three days. Ask for illustrated books.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y, 377 Broadway, New York.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL JACKETS AND Coats in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

You won't look at any but "Cluett" or "Arrow" collars when you know how good they are. Your style and size.
Cluett brand, 25c Arrow brand, 15c
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful, boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY
99 95/100 PURE.

It is the only Whisky of the kind. Exhilarates—does not intoxicate. Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50. Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers. Send for Descriptive Circular.
FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O

Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

NEW LAW FOR RAILWAYS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Sees Peril in Combinations.

Complete Revision of the Present Statute Sought to Avert Further "Wrongs and Injustice."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Complete revision of the law by which it was created is the remedy proposed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for grave dangers it sees in the continued combination of railways. The annual report issued to-day lays especial stress upon the creation of new problems and the necessity of further legislation.

"The tendency to combine continues to be the most significant feature of railway development," says the report. "The progress of consolidation, in one form or another, will at no distant day confine this competition within narrow and unimportant limits, because the control of most railway properties will be merged in a few individuals whose common interests impel them to act in concert.

"While this will insure, as probably nothing else can in equal degree, the observance of published tariffs, and so measurably remove some of the evils which the act was designed to prevent, the resulting situation involves consequences to the public which claim the most serious attention. A law which might have answered the purpose when competition was relied upon to secure reasonable rates is demonstrably inadequate when that competition is displaced by the most far-reaching and powerful combinations."

Of the present law the commission says:

"Its inadequacy as a remedial measure was long ago discovered, and further trial has illustrated the various respects in which it is insufficient. While its purposes are clearly beneficent the means devised for giving practical effect to its mandates are concededly imperfect.

"That this imperfection is curable is equally conceded," the report continues. "The fullest power of correction is vested in the Congress, and the exercise of that power is demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare. A sense of the wrongs and injustice which cannot be prevented in the present state of the law, as well as the duty enjoined by the act itself, impels the commission to reaffirm its recommendations, for the reasons so often and so fully set forth in previous reports and before the Congressional committees.

Moreover, in view of the rapid disappearance of railway competition and the maintenance of rates established by combination, attended as they are by substantial advances in the charges on many articles of household necessity, the commission regards this matter as increasingly grave, and desires to emphasize its conviction that the safeguards required for the protection of the public will not be provided until the regulating statute is thoroughly revised."

The report says that the fact that no convictions have yet obtained nor indictments found in the cases of the roads which were shown by an investigation last Winter to be giving secret rates to grain shippers, emphasizes the fact that the criminal provisions of the present inter-State law are practically a dead letter.

The commission says that the effect of issuing injunctions to compel roads to observe published tariffs has been to materially advance as on these commodities the rate actually received by the carrier and actually paid by the shipper. Therefore it asks for a statute which will not only compel these carriers to maintain the published rate, but which can compel them to publish a fair and reasonable rate.

Increase in net earnings of $51,000,000 and in dividends of $30,000,000 is shown in the reports of railroads owning about 98 per cent. of the trackage in the United States. This is exclusive of dividends paid to stockholders of leased lines.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Annual Meeting Indicates Retention of Old Policy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was held in the general offices of the company here to-day.

The meeting of the stockholders was harmonious throughout, and all who attended were pleased at the outlook as evinced by the declarations of the new Directors. While control of the Louisville and Nashville property has passed to the Atlantic Coast Line, it seems certain that the old officers of the Louisville and Nashville will be retained and the old policy continued.

After verifying the proxies the following Board of Directors was chosen:

August Belmont, Chairman Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, New York, re-elected.
R. G. Erwin, President Atlantic Coast Line, New York.
H. M. Smith, President Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, re-elected.
H. Wallers, Chairman Board of Directors, Atlantic Coast Line, New York.
Warren Delano, Jr., Baltimore.
Warren G. Elliott, President Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut and General Counsel of Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore.
Michael Jenkins, Baltimore, stockholder Atlantic Coast Line.
D. P. Kingsley, Third Vice President New York Life Insurance Company, New York.
Attilla Cox, President Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky., re-elected.
W. G. Raoul, President National Railroad Company of Mexico, New York, re-elected.
John L. Waterbury, Eresident Manhattan Trust Company, New York, re-elected.
Walter Blackman, New York, re-elected.
F. M. Lane, re-elected.

When seen after the meeting August Belmont said:

"The Directors of the road will meet in New York on Friday. I prefer not to forecast their action, but I will say that there will be no radical change in policy and that the officers to be elected will be agreeable to the old constituency of the road."

It is said that Milton H. Smith will be re-elected President on Friday with the same authority, and that there will be no changes among the officers of the road.

MERGER HEARING ADJOURNED.

Big Railway Suit Will Be Resumed in This City Dec. 29.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—The merger hearing was adjourned to-day, to be resumed in New York Dec. 29. Railroad Commissioner C. S. Staples was called to identify the commission's map of Minnesota, as showing correctly the railroad lines in this State. The Northern Pacific trust deed and a number of the exhibits in the Federal case were submitted in the State's case.

It had been expected that Mr. Hill would be called as a witness, but the State did not desire to put him on the stand. He may appear later as a witness for the roads in the State case.

Short Line to the Pacific.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dec. 17.—New York, Virginia, and New Mexico capitalists to-day incorporated the California Short Line Railway, capitalized at $1,250,000. A line 126 miles long has been surveyed from Alamo Gordo to Deming, crossing the Rio Grande at Las Cruces. It will connect the Rock Island system at Alamo Gordo with the Southern Pacific at Deming, and with the Santa Fé at Las Cruces and Deming. It still further reduces the Rock Island's mileage from Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles and San Francisco 75 miles.

PLANS OF MAIL DRIVERS.

Will Not Inconvenience Santa Claus by Striking Before Christmas.

Members of the Mail Drivers' Union, which is preparing for a general strike, said yesterday that the men do not intend to disappoint the children who are eagerly looking forward to a visit from Santa Claus by striking before Christmas.

The drivers will demand a shorter workday, higher wages, and a full day off every week. They say they want to inconvenience the public as little as possible, but are bound to have better conditions and do not want to turn public sympathy against them by striking before the holidays are over.

The drivers deny the statement of President and General Manager Boomer of the New York Mail Company that the average pay was $10.50 a week, with extra pay for overtime. Drivers at Station H said that drivers of one-horse wagons receive $1 a day and drivers of two-horse wagons $1.50 a day, and that they have a day off only every two weeks. Their demands will be as follows: Drivers of one-horse wagons $1.60 a day, of two-horse wagons $2.20, a ten-hour workday for all, and extra pay for Sunday work.

FOUR WESTERN PAINTERS.

Until Christmas the galleries of the National Arts Club will exhibit the works of four artists of the Middle and Far West who have made their mark in figure work, portraiture, and landscape. The best-known in this part of the Union is Mr. Frank Duveneck, who contributes a number of really masterly etchings of Venice and Florence—the Rialto from the Grand Canal and the Grand Canal from the Rialto, the Bridge of Sighs, the Riva del Schiavone, the Ca' d'Oro, and views on the Piazza and about the Jiudecca, &c., together with a fine plate of the Fonte Vecchio, in Florence. Duveneck has in etching as well as painting a style of his own, not so airy and fairylike as Whistler's, nor so heavy of line as Strang's and that of other British artists who have done valuable etched work in Italy. Among the best are a view on the Grand Canal, with men rowing sandolo and gondola in the foreground, and another from the fisherman's quarter in the back canals with eel baskets and nets about.

The portraits in oils by the same painter show the bold brushwork that so captivated the public when he returned from Munich. The likeness of Mr. William Adams in soft black hat, seated full-face in an old-fashioned armchair; the head of "Mr. B."; the head of a boy with long brown hair, each sitter looking straight from the canvas with a peculiarly searching and yet reflective gaze, indicate well enough the uncommon merit of Daveneck.

"A German Innkeeper" seems painted while under the influence of Franz Hals, though the color scheme and pigments employed are not those of the old Haarlem master. The double-chinned face of the Bavarian tavern keeper is a character study fit for the pages of "Jugend." Those who like a smoother, more rounded brushwork will prefer "Head of an Italian Woman," a kindly face, still handsome beyond middle age, a red headcloth, gold earrings of generous size, and a somewhat melancholy look. Here belong the profile "Italian Boy," (1887,) with his rosy cheek and black cap on black hair; the "Woman With Veil," and the red-haired Venetian girl in profile.

Mr. J. H. Sharp of San Francisco is certainly the best portrait painter of living Indians who has ever shown work in New York. It is his custom to finish a head at a sitting, drawing with the brush, so that he may lose nothing of the impression made upon him by the sitter's character. Very dignified, and indeed noble, are many of the faces he presents, as, for example, the profile of Hand, a Sioux, which resembles that of Emerson, except that the brow and upper head are not so high and full. Another Sioux called Wolf Ear, painted in profile, and a Blackfoot named Big Plume, taken in full face, are impressive physiognomies—firm, mild, and handsome, gaining rather than losing by their red complexion of darker or lighter shades. "Mourning Eagle" is another splendid face—he is a Blackfoot. The famous Chief Joseph (Flathead) looks surprisingly young.

The other sex is not lacking in this gallery. Very pretty in her plump and serious way is Miss Mary Tailfeather, a Blackfoot maiden, though the eyelids have a somewhat Mongolian curve; she wears a red scarf round her head and not a little embroidery on her gown. A fine, sensitive, serious face is that of the Sioux squaw Last Woman. Pleasing in features and expression is the Blackfoot called Lady Pretty Blanket. One Indian has been taken seated by a fire and smoking the ceremonial pipe with good effects of the light playing on his half-naked body. These likenesses are painted with remarkable skill and insight, and must be valuable records of tribes, some of which are gradually melting away.

The landscapists, Messrs. Steele and Meakin, are better known in the Middle West than here, though both have shown pictures in Boston and Philadelphia as well as New York. Mr. Charles C. Steele is very clever in atmospheric effects, as in "October Morning on the White Water" and "The Mysterious River," both painted last year, and "The Brook—Winter," painted last Winter. He enjoys the color of our snowscapes, as one can see from what is perhaps his finest canvas here—"River in Winter." The pale browns in the copses and reds of the earth where it is bare, the blues and greens of the water-runs in the ice, the color notes in the wintry trees against the white covering of snow betray the pleasure he takes in cold weather landscape. "Town in the Valley," an Autumn landscape, has very pleasing tones. Townscapes at closer range are seen in "Winter Morning" and "Western Town, Winter."

Mr. L. H. Meakin of Cincinnati paints a shore scene as well as he does a landscape in the Miami Valley. "A Gale" has a dash about it which many pictures of surf on a rocky shore lack. Another mood is "A Silvery Day," somewhat like that in "Driving Clouds." Other interesting landscapes are "The Twin Poplars" and "Hill, Valley and Stream."

CROWDING IN STREET CARS.

An effort to unite public opinion on the overcrowded condition of the transportation lines in this city was begun yesterday by the Committee on Franchises and Transportation of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The Manhattan Railway Company is particularly attacked by the committee in an appeal to the members of prominent organizations in the city, including the commercial bodies, Exchanges, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, clergymen, and physicians, and a petition to Mayor Low has been framed asking for official action to enforce the public right to proper accommodation in street and elevated railroad cars."

The appeal for support in the movement is in part as follows:

Every respectable man in this city is interested in abolishing the indecent conditions which now disgrace the management of our elevated and surface car systems, which makes it impossible for any woman to use those public conveyances without unavoidable and indecent contact with others, and, as a result, frequent gross insult which cannot be resented or avoided.

These vehicles are public vehicles, making use of public property and operated under public powers to serve the public needs. The use of the public property and of public powers is delegated to servant corporations, to serve a public purpose, and no grant, charter, or contract can alienate the public right of control, or delegate to agents the right of the use of streets, except subject to the rights of the public. The efficient performance of the public purposes intended is the essential consideration. No grant is valid unless that is the controlling condition.

The street-car companies of this city do not supply efficient service, but instead divert the earnings which should go for the purpose to paying profit on a great volume of watered stock.

The have made the growing needs of the public an opportunity for an increase of profit, without any reasonably corresponding increase of facilities, until the abuse has become intolerable and a reproach to the good name of the city.

The attack on the Manhattan Railway Company is as follows:

We aim particularly to exact from the Manhattan Railway Company due recognition of the rights of the public and provision of facilities necessary to serve public needs.

These have never been provided by this corporation, although it has enjoyed since 1876 public privileges far in excess of those granted to any other. It has uniformly neglected not only to provide means of transportation, but it has refused to carry its fair share of the public burden in the form of taxes or payment of licenses.

With the appeals are sent forms of petitions addressed to Mayor Low. A general circulation of the petitions is requested. They are intended to be mailed direct to the Mayor.

SMUGGLERS STARTLE POLICE.

Detective Shaffer and three patrolmen, all dressed as longshoremen, were looking for river thieves last night and rowed up the North River to the American Line Dock, where they rested close to the steamship Vaderland. They were startled by three heavy packages falling into their boat, and hastily scrambled up the side of a barge beside the steamship. They saw three men running. Two darted up a ladder leading to the Vaderland and succeeded in getting away. The third man was arrested on the barge. He said he was Frederick Delage, a fireman on the Vaderland.

The bags were examined when the police landed, and were found to contain a fine quality of Sumatra tobacco, said to be worth $1,500. No revenue stamps were found on the tobacco. Delage will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner to-day.

Opening of Museum of Art's New Wing.

The new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is to be opened formally at 2 P. M. on Monday next with appropriate exercises. It is to be opened to the public on the following day.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLAN

Controller Grout Opposes Latest Park Avenue Terms.

Board of Estimate to Discuss President Newman's Proposition To-day—What Engineer McLean Says.

Controller Grout received yesterday a letter from Eugene E. McLean, engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in which he submits President W. H. Newman's proposition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in relation to the enlargement of its terminal yards from Forty-second Street to Forty-seventh Street.

This proposition is that the company will depress all of its tracks between Forty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Streets to such an extent as may enable the city to carry by viaducts or bridges over the tracks at a grade not exceeding 4 per cent. such of the intersecting streets from Forty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Streets as may be necessary in the public interest, the expense of extending these streets over the tracks to be borne by the city.

President Newman asks in his proposition that in view of great expense the company shall be put to in depressing their tracks that it be given the right to use those portions of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Streets included within the limits of its enlarged yard, and of Park Avenue from the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street northerly to Fifty-seventh Street, (the existing roadways of Park Avenue not to be interfered with,) and to a connection with the rapid transit subway at Forty-second Street, and the right to erect on the bridges or viaducts over its tracks such signals as may be required for the operation of the road.

By this arrangement Engineer McLean tells the Controller the city will give the railroad company the use of certain streets now in use or controlled by the railroad company, the easement or vault privileges to run under the surface of the westerly and easterly roadways of Park Avenue from Forty-ninth to Fifty-seventh Street—vault privileges under the sidewalks at different points around the yard, and the easement to cross under the surface of Forty-second Street to connect with the rapid transit subway.

"Using the usual methods and customary charges for similar privileges granted to private parties," says Mr. McLean, "I estimate the city would give the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad privileges which are worth $2,497,348 and be obliged to construct eight short bridges and four viaducts at a total cost of $848,000. This does not include the item of maintenance, which will be at least $25,000 per annum."

In opposition to this plan Controller Grout said last evening:

"This matter has resolved itself into a question as to whether the New York Central Railroad Company will receive privileges from the city when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company have agreed to pay a much higher price for similar rights. The matter has been discussed before the Board of Estimate, and the members understand the details. The New York Central agreed to the plan to depress the tracks in the tunnel, so that bridges could be constructed over the streets and an improvement made in traffic facilities for pedestrians and vehicles between the west and east sides of the city.

"In the agreement to depress the tracks the company has asked for privileges underground, and do not offer adequate compensation to the city for the rights they seek to acquire. The only question at issue is whether the New York Central should be asked to pay as much as the Pennsylvania and other companies. The New York Central Company has in the past received many favors from the city. It is my opinion that they should now be compelled to pay adequately for any additional rights obtained."

Will the members of the Board of Estimate oppose the new plan of the New York Central?" was asked.

"That will be decided at the next meeting. But I am in favor of giving the New York Central additional rights if they will pay adequately, so that the conditions complained of in the Park Avenue tunnel may be corrected."

The Board of Estimate will discuss the plan to-day.

BUYING FOREIGN LOCOMOTIVES.

The following officers of the American Locomotive Company were re-elected yesterday: President—S. R. Callaway; Vice President—A. J. Pitkin; Second Vice President—R. J. Cross; Secretary—Leigh Best; Treasurer—C. B. Denny; Controller—C. E. Patterson.

A dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 21, 1903. The earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, (partly estimated,) were $15,265,352, an increase over same period in 1901 of $3,034,387.

The company, it was said, has now on its books orders for over 2,800 locomotives, and is increasing its shop capacity and the purchase of new tools as rapidly as it is possible to have them built and delivered.

Of the failure of American and Canadian locomotive builders to obtain a contract for a number of locomotives for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was secured by Nelson, Reid & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, Secretary Best said of the part of the American Locomotive Company in the endeavor:

"In the present instance we could not engage to deliver the locomotives in question in 1903. At the earliest we could not have had them ready before 1904. In the last eighteen months we built for the Canadian Pacific seventy-five locomotives, and outstanding orders filled and to be filled for it were for about 90. The fact is our works have all they can do for home patrons for the coming twelve months.

"For the railways of the Imperial Government of Japan we had to refuse recently to bid on thirty locomotives because we did not think it fair to take foreign contracts when home work was so good. We had built sixty locomotives for Japan. We also refused to put in bids for locomotives for the railways of British India on the same grounds—preferring to give United States customers precedence."

SHORT LINE THROUGH CANADA.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—President Hays of the Grand Trunk and President Norton were in town to-day, and the supposition is they were here to fix up details of traffic arrangements looking to the time when Clover Leaf trains will be running into Detroit and Grand Trunk trains into the Southwest. The magnates and their secretaries assured the reporters that the visit was merely a periodical one and had no significance. Mr. Hays said he hoped it would not be long before something definite could be given out about a bridge over the Detroit River. He said the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk through Canada to the Pacific Coast will reduce the traveling distance from Yokahama to Liverpool by 1,500 miles.

The route has been practically mapped out. Secretary Phillips admitted that the Pacific terminus had been selected with almost certainty. It is to be Port Simpson, some 400 or 500 miles north of Vancouver. It is said that surveying parties are already at work, and estimates of the cost of the work have been made for large sections of the work, the entire extension to cost $100,000,000.

SHIFTING RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Sweeping changes in the passenger department of the Southern lines of the Illinois Central were announced here to-day, all changes becoming effective Feb. 1, 1903.

John A. Scott, at present Division Passenger Agent of the system at Memphis, is appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent, succeeding A. W. Kellond of Louisville, who resigns. The headquarters of this office will be removed from Louisville to Memphis. F. W. Harlow, now Division Passenger Agent at Cincinnati, will have his headquarters removed to Louisville. In the division passenger agency A. J. McDougal succeeds William Murray as Division Passenger Agent at New Orleans and W. J. McLean, now Traveling Passenger Agent under Mr. McDougal, succeeds the latter as General Eastern Passenger Agent at New York.

William Murray is made Foreign Passenger Agent at New Orleans. M. Kennedy, ticket agent at New Orleans, has resigned, his resignation to take effect Jan. 31, 1903.

A. Q. Pierce, at present ticket agent at Vicksburg, for the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road, is appointed Traveling Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Memphis, succeeding John R. Hollis, whose resignation becomes effective Jan. 1, 1903.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. New York's Finest Retail Store.

Fashionable Furs at a Price Flurry

Third Floor.

You cannot please Milady better than by giving her Furs. Such a gift means almost continuous and permanent pleasure. Any announcement coming from this establishment, which savors of great economy, is always highly appreciated—how much more welcome, then, must this opportunity be, coming as it does right in the midst of the winter season, when Furs are in great demand, and when gift-giving is on every mind. We particularly direct attention to our present offerings in the season's choicest and best Furs—and emphasize the fact that the values are such as will not be equalled elsewhere. Those seeking stylish Furs should not overlook this most unusual opportunity.

Smart, snappy, Persian Lamb Jackets, made of perfectly matched, medium curl, Leipzig dyed skins, with high storm collar, wide revers and facing of fine color Chinchilla, turn-over cuffs, lined with heavy brocaded satin.....$150.00

Short, jaunty Eton Jackets, of select tight curl, Leipzig dyed Persian Lambskins, high rolling storm collar and turn-over cuffs of natural dark mink, lined with heavy brocaded satin.....$125.00

Twenty-two inch Jackets, of medium curl, Leipzig dyed Persian Lamb; good, strong, serviceable skins, high rolling storm collar, wide revers and turn-over cuffs, lined with good quality brocaded satin.....$95.00

Electric Seal Coats, very choice skins, with high rolling storm collar, wide revers and turn-over cuffs, lined with Skinner's warranted satin....$25.00, $29.75 and $37.50

Very fine quality Chinchilla Muffs.....$25.00
Rich, natural dark Mink Muffs.....$22.50
Choice quality Alaska Sable Muffs.....$10.00
Beautiful silky sable dyed Fox Scarfs, with four paws and two full brushes.....$19.75
Fine natural Dark Mink Cluster Scarfs, with six tails.....$12.50
Elegant sable dyed Fox Neck Scarfs, with four paws and two full brushes.....$9.50
Choice quality Raccoon Neck Scarfs, with four tails and two fox brushes.....$8.75
Splendid quality Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six tails.....$7.75

Women's Stylish Coats.

Third Floor.

Women's Smart English Top Coats, Norfolk style, of excellent quality tan Covert Cloth, inverted seams, patch pockets, velvet collar, turnover cuffs, stitched belt of self material, lined with heavy self-colored satin.....$23.75

Women's Top Coats of Montagnac, in black, loose fitting inverted plait back, velvet collar, stitched revers of Peau de Soie, turnover cuffs, lined with heavy black satin.....$18.00

Women's Coats, of good quality Vicuna and Cheviot, in black and Oxford, half fitted back, velvet collar, stitched seams, with or without turnover cuffs, lined with heavy black satin.....$16.50

Women's Short Jackets, double breasted effect, of Cheviot and Vicuna, in black and Oxford, with Peau de Soie revers and facing, finely shaped, correctly tailored garments, lined with taffeta or heavy black satin.....$12.00

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

At a busy hour of the day, under the handling of the salespeople, our Handkerchiefs from a distance appear like crests of foamy waves that surge and swell, ceaselessly moving to and fro. 'Tis indeed a beautiful sight, this copious field of white.

It is generally admitted that nothing is more appropriate for Christmas-giving—and that no article of merchandise is given more extensively than Handkerchiefs. It is therefore natural that merchants at this season should gather very large stocks, and make broad and conspicuous displays of them.

Nowhere will be found a more generous line, nor a better one, than at the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment. Hundreds upon hundreds of styles are shown, forming a variety that is simply marvellous. Our Handkerchief stock is unique in more ways than one. We could cite scores of reasons why you'll find it to your advantage to make your holiday purchases here.

Women's Linen H'dkerchiefs.

Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, of finest Irish linen; both sheer and heavy cloth; tiny hems and wide ones, 12½, 15, 18, 25, 40 and 50

Women's embroidered hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with beautifully embroidered effects running inside the hem, 12½ to $2.50

Women's Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, immense variety of patterns in Valenciennes and Mechlin lace, 12½, 25, 35 and 50

Women's Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, finest French lace; exquisite designs.....50 to $2.50

Women's Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, from.....$1.25 to $20.00

Women's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs; large variety of styles of initials, six in box, from.....85 to $2.20

Women's Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs, white and colored effects, 25 to $1.35

Women's Handkerchiefs, in finely decorated tans, 6 in a fan, $1.25 and $1.75

Men's Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.

Our Men's Initial Handkerchiefs were ordered months ago, each style initial was made especially for us according to our own designs.

Men's initial all linen Handkerchiefs, six in box.....75 to $2.90

Men's plain linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs.....10 to 75

Men's French printed Handkerchiefs; the latest novelties in this style of goods.....65, 75 and $1.00

Men's linen printed border Handkerchiefs, neat designs, splendid holiday gift; six in box.....75 and $1.50

Men's silk initial handkerchiefs, narrow and wide hems, large and small initials.....25 to 98

Men's cream and black brocaded Mufflers.....50 to $2.50

A special line of Barathea Mufflers, figured and plain....$1.25 and $1.75

Children's Handkerchiefs.

Children's Handkerchiefs, colored borders, all linen, 3 in box.....24

Children's Handkerchiefs, colored borders, in fancy pocketbook box.....39

Children's Handkerchiefs, colored initials and colored borders, 3 in box, 24

Children's plain Linen Handkerchiefs, with white initials, 3 in box.....39

Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, with colored initial, 6 in box, 75

Soft Silk Initial Handkerchiefs for baby.....15

Pictures for Christmas Giving.

Fourth Floor.

The importance and influence of our Art Salon grow and widen daily. Its commercial side must be spoken of particularly at this time, as thousands, intent upon giving Pictures, are limited in expenditure, because of the hosts of presents to be made to relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

That important business element—economy—is as seriously thought of in our Art Salon as in every other branch of our business; thus you may make your holiday purchases here to great advantage. To illustrate this we mention just a few items:—

Oil Paintings, landscape and figure pieces, handsomely framed in heavy gilt, $25.00

Hand colored Photogravures, figure pieces, in handsome gilt frames with burnished gold corners and mat; good selection of subjects.....$23.50

Photogravures and Proof Etchings, in gilt frames, with burnished corners and mat; large variety of subjects for selection.....$18.75

Pastels of landscapes, in delicate colors, gilt frames, with mats.....$15.00

Water Colors of landscapes, by noted artists, very pretty subjects, gilt frames and mats.....$10.00

Landscapes in pastel, green and gold frames, with ornaments of burnished gold, with mat.....$12.00

Remarque Proof Etchings, in oak and gold frames, with mat.....$7.50

Hand colored Photogravures, framed close, 3½ inch Flemish oak frame, with gilt lining; tablets of each subject attached.....$5.50

Water Colors and Pastels, framed in handsome gilt frames and gold burnish; very dainty; size 24x30 inches..$5.00

Hand-colored Photogravures of sports; framed close, in four inch Flemish Oak, with leather dog whip upon frame; very artistic.....$4.00

Hand colored Pastels and Photogravures, with mats, in gilt frames and burnished gold corners; size 24x28 inch, price.....$3.75

Hand colored Photogravures of figure pieces, in handsome gilt frames, matched corners; size 25x29, large selection of subjects.....$2.50

Hand colored Photogravures of sporting subjects, 2½ inch oak frame, with gilt lining and mat; rare selection of subjects.....$2.50

Black and white heads, reproductions of Gilbert and Flagg; mounted on dark green, in one inch black frame; size 16x20 inches, at.....$1.50

Sepia finished Photogravures, in oval oak and gilt frames, the colors of which harmonize with picture; very artistic size 15x18 inches; price.....$1.50

Remarque Proof Etchings of landscapes, in gilt frames two inches wide, with corners and mats; size 24x34 inches $1.25

Colored Facsimiles of figure pieces; very daintily colored, in two inch gilt frame, with mat and corners; size 24x26 inches.....85

House Coats and Lounging Gowns

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes are highly appropriae for Christmas gifts. Their giveableness cannot be questioned—custom advocates and utility argues in their favor. To the prospective giver of a house coat, lounging gown or bath robe, we most highly commend our holiday stock, which assures every fancy and taste the maximum of satisfaction.

Double-faced Cheviot House Coats, pretty and stylish; 25 patterns; trimmed with satin and cord..... $4.75

Smoking Jacket, of fine quality Broadcloth, numerous pretty colors; satin trimmed, all sizes..... $9.75

Choice of 50 styles in a good assortment of Smoking Jackets, every one new and stylish. Garments of double-faced goods and plain fabrics, in dark, medium and light colors, trimmed with satin and silk cord, some with satin cuffs, at..... $6.50

An excellent assortment of Imported Silk Matelasse House Coats, from..... $15.00 to $30.00

Splendid assortment of Terry Bath Robes, pretty combinations of colorings..... $6.95

Large line of Blanket Bath Robes, excellent values..... $2.95 to $6.95

Sporting Goods.

Second Floor.

Balletto Pool and Billiard Tables; these combination tables are perfect and true; have solid rubber cushions, positi n dots and counting beads; complete with cues, balls, bottles, adjusting legs and extra tips, in five, six and seven feet. Regular catalogue prices are $28.00, $35.00 and $45.00; special for Christmas week only, $25.00, $32.00 and $41.00

Crescent Golf Clubs, including socket drivers, at..... 89

Kempshall's Golf Balls, to-day only, dozen.....$4.95

Rugby Footballs, just the thing for boys.....69

Men's Sweaters, with double collar, cuffs and bottom; excellent for skating and auto riding.....$3.00

Ping Pong Tables, 5x9 feet, regular $15.00 style.....$9.00

Peck & Snyder Ice Skates for men or women, boys or girls; any style, at prices lower than elsewhere.

Boxing Gloves, full size, curled hair; set of 4 gloves.....$1.50

Special Film Camera; takes a 3¼x3¼ picture; can be folded and carried in pocket; No. 3 Folding Weno Camera; sold regularly at $11.25; our price, $7.75

Special Cycle Plate Camera; takes 4x5 picture; complete with one dozen plates, developing and printing outfit, tripod carrying easel and one plate holder; sold regularly at $10.60; our price..$7.00

Complete line of Eastman's Kodaks, 80c. to $28.00

Photograph Albums, 10c to $4.00

Eastman's Developing Machines, $2.00, $6.00 and $7.50

Model Food Store News.

Entire Sixth Floor.

PRUNES:—Fancy Meaty Santa Clara Prunes, small; 25 lbs., 1.00; lb....5

BREAKFAST BACON:—Armour's or Swift's Fine Sugar Cured Bacon, choice lean strips; lb.....15

JAMS:—Raspberry or Strawberry Pure Fruit Jams; glass jar.....10

PRESERVES:—"Royal Stuart" Whole Fruit Preserves, thoroughly spooned, all kinds, 1 lb. Phoenix glass jars; jar..25

CHEESE:—Finest Imported Swiss; lb.....27

MARMALADE:—Cross & Blackwell's Imported Marmalade; jar.....16

HONEY:—Sweet Clover Pure Strained Honey; 16 ounce jar.....24

SARDINES:—Lamarchand Imported Boneless Sardines, packed in pure olive oil; can.....22

MUSHROOMS:—George Dulidet's or Marion & Co.'s Imported Mushrooms, in glass; bottle.....23

FRUIT BUTTER:—"Royal Stuart" Pure Fruit Butter; 1 lb. stone crock..12

TEA:—Our "Royal Stuart" White Label Ceylon and India blend tea, ½ lb. can, 40c.; lb. can.....70

BAR LE DUC:—The Genuine Imported de Bar Le Duc, red or white, jar....18

PINEAPPLES:—Fancy Large Florida Pineapples, special, each.....15

CHOCOLATE:—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Sweet Caracas Chocolate, 5 cakes, 18

EXTRACT:—Armour's or Liebig's Extract, jar.....35

SOAP:—Dobbin's Electric or Fels Naptha, 5 cakes.....22

PLANT DEPT.—Holly Wreaths, with large red berries, for Christmas decorations.....25

Immortelles, consisting of hearts, wreaths, anchors, &c., $2.48, $2.75 and $2.98

JOCKEY REIFF CLEARED

French Court Vindicated American Rider Charged with Fraud.

Judgment Was Rendered Against the Paris Newspaper Which Published Some Damaging Accusations.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The lawsuit of the American jockey "Johnny" Reiff against the Vie au Grand Air, arising from that newspaper's charges that Reiff had "pulled" the horse St. Saulge, was heard to-day in the Ninth Correctional Tribunal. A number of turfmen were among the spectators. Reiff was represented by Maitre Lagasse, and the defendants by three advocates. The early part of the session was occupied by hearing witnesses in behalf of the plaintiff, tending to show the honesty of his riding and the regularity with which his mounts won races.

A number of horse owners and trainers testified that they had employed Reiff as a jockey. All these said they had examined his English references before employing him, and had found them to be excellent. They had never had cause to complain of Reiff's riding, and all said they did not believe he pulled the horse in question.

The trainer of St. Saulge declared the horse to be unreliable, and said he never trusted him. St. Saulge, the trainer further said, ran very badly the day of the race in question because he was ill. The horse had been raced against the advice of the trainer, who declared he could not understand how Reiff could be accused of "pulling" the animal, as he had ridden him energetically and according to orders.

The owner of St. Saulge said he was surprised the horse had lost, as he believed he had a good chance of winning, and he had been ridden by the best jockey in France. He also said he had investigated to learn the reason why the horse lost, and had come to the conclusion that Reiff had ridden him too hard at the start, and had used the whip too much. He did not think St. Saulge had been pulled, and testified that Reiff had ridden for him subsequently.

After the arguments the Tribunal condemned M. Meguin, the author of the defamatory article, to make amends by the payment of nominal damages, $3.25. The Tribunal also gave judgment against the defendants in $200 damages, with interest, and ordered the Vie au Grand Air to insert the judgment in its columns. The judgment is also to be inserted in ten other papers, to be named by Reiff.

"Johnny" Reiff, the most successful lightweight jockey in Europe, and one of the most popular of the American riders engaged in England and France, was ruled off the French turf by the French Jockey Club late in the Summer, the same action being taken against Milton Henry, another successful and popular American rider. The ruling off came a few days after the order of expulsion from France was issued against a group of American bookmakers and turf followers, who were charged with race track frauds. The action against Reiff and Henry was based on reports made by agents of the French police. Both Reiff and Henry denied any knowledge of turf frauds, and both riders were advised by friends to fight against the order. Henry brought suit against the French Jockey Club, seeking reinstatement, but Reiff was content to appeal to the Jockey Club for a hearing, while he brought suit for damages against newspapers which published reports charging him with fraud. The case decided in Reiff's favor is the first tried. Henry has not had a hearing so far. In the meantime both riders remain ruled off the turf in France, and necessarily in England and America, as the rulings of the accepted turf bodies are recognized internationally.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—In the investigation of the riding of W. Hicks, who was suspended yesterday, the Stewards have uncovered the bookmaking firm of Stitzel & Grefer as the alleged instigators of the boy's questionable work in the saddle. They have, therefore, suggested to C. S. Bush, Steward of the Western Jockey Club, that W. Stitzel and F. J. Grefer, operating under the title of the Iowa Club, be ruled off the turf. The Stewards also suggest that the suspension of Jockey W. Hicks and his employers, Hatfield and Ownby, be continued, and Hicks's valets be denied all privileges. The weather was clear and track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Suburban Queen, 105 pounds, (Hoar,) 7 to 2, won; Lord Touchwood, 111, (Cogswell,) 8 to 1, second; Rankin, 106, (Pollak,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Judge Cantrell, Zealotry, Varna Fonso, Mathilde, and Enhance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Alfred C., 122 pounds, (R. Williams,) 9 to 2, won; Charles Ramsey, 122, (C. Wright,) 9 to 1, second; Judge Magee, 122, (J. Conley,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:34 1-5. Tillo, Gin Spray, Polly Bixby, Ben Frost, and Guatama also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. The Lady, 117 pounds, (Treanor,) 4 to 5, won; Shoo Fly, 95, (Waugh,) 15 to 1, second; Fair Lass, 88, (H. Gilmore,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Aza, Insolence, Hanover Queen, and Optional also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Kittanning, 113 pounds, (Gannon,) 9 to 10, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 100, (Fitzgerald,) 13 to 1, second; Pride of Galore, 105, (B. Rice,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Farmer Jim and Lord Melbourne also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and an eighth. Scotch Plaid, 98, (Treanor,) 7 to 5, won; Erne, 105, (Otis,) 10 to 1, second; Trocadero, 97, (Helgerson,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:02 3-5. Knight Banneret, Compass, Flaneur, and Joe Doughty also ran. Banish was left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Playlike, 122 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 1, won; Jerry Hunt, 122, (Donegan,) 6 to 1, second; Aratoma, 122, (Gormley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:34 4-5. Tickful, Dandie Belle, Peat, Bluff, and Peter Duryea also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. My Surprise, 93 pounds; Marco, 95; Candareur, Irene Mac, and Epidemic, 100 each; Brookston and Cronte, 105 each; Sontag, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Lemoyne, 92 pounds; Alpaca, 97; Chorus Boy and Brown Vail, 102; Andes and Harry Wilson, 103; Bummer, 107; If You Dare and Antonius, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Rayomen and Simoon, 107 each; Lord Pepper, 115; El Rey, Jerry Hunt, Grey Forge, Vesuvia, Maid of Enid, and Judge Magee, 117 each; Lord Neville and Rowdy G., 120; Alfred C., 122.

FOURTH RACE.—All ages, handicap; one mile. Prince of Endurance, 90 pounds; *Moor, 90; *Major Mansir, 104; Huntressa, 102; C. B. Campbell, 105; Jessie Jarboe, 110.

*Coupled as Simons entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; five furlongs. St. Tammany and Crescent City, 90 pounds each; Herodiade, 102; Grantor and Tom Kingsley, 104 each; Benmora, 99; Midnight Chimes, 104; Smile, 107; Death and Okla, 100 each; John Peters, 112; Potente, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; a mile and a sixteenth. Potheen, 92 pounds; Atheola, 94; Pearlfinder, 96; Dutch Carter, 98; Swordsman, 101; Optimo, 102; Commissioner Forester, Pay the Fiddler, False Lead, and Heroics, 103 each; Shut Up, 105; Joe Doughty, 106.

Pastime Athletic Club Armory Games.

Company K of the Eighth Regiment and the Pastime Athletic Club will hold their joint fet of indoor games on Saturday evening, Jan. 31, in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. The events, which will be open to all registered amateur athletes, are: Sixty-yard dash, handicap; 60-yard dash, novice; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; 12-pound shot, handicap; one-mile interscholastic relay race, each man to run a quarter of a mile. Entries close on Jan. 24 with George K. Bolster, Pastime Athletic Club, and Capt. P. Charles Staubach, Eighth Regiment.

Hedstrom's Motor Cycle Records.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 17.—Oscar Hedstrom to-day attempted to lower the motor cycle record for ten miles. He failed to scale the first mile, but after that up to and including the eighth he clipped seconds from each record. In the ninth mile a tire came off, and Hedstrom was thrown heavily, but was not seriously hurt. The time for each mile was: 1:13 1-5, 2:28 4-5, 3:43 1-5, 5:00 2-5, 6:18 1-5, 7:33 1-5, 8:50, 10:06. Except for the accident, the ten-mile record would have been broken. The trial was official and took place at the Coliseum track.

HOCKEY TEAMS IN TIE GAME.

Cutler and Andover Evenly Matched in a Practice Contest.

A tie game between the Andover College and Cutler High School ice hockey teams, played last night in the St. Nicholas Rink, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, gave glowing promise of what is to come in interscholastic hockey, if the play in this game preliminary to the opening of the regular series was anywhere near a truthful test of relative strength. The play was fast and furious from start to finish, and though both teams started in more or less crippled, and finished even worse crippled, the pace was as hot at the close as at the opening. The chief incident of the game happened just before the end of the first period, when in a sharp scrimmage before the Cutler goal, Carpenter, one of the most aggressive of the Andover forwards, was tripped and fell under the steel-shod heels of the Cutler defense and the three other forwards of his own team. He remained on the ice, after the defense had shot the puck back into the middle of the rink, blood streaming from a great gash on his left cheek, where the skate blade of one of the struggling boys had torn the flesh from his cheek bone to the base of his ear.

The injury was too severe for Carpenter to return to the game, and he was removed to the dressing rooms, where a surgeon attended to his hurts. The accident caused the withdrawal of two members of the Andover team, as one of his comrades was assigned to remain with the injured skater, and Andover played out the contest with six men, as the team had only one substitute available. Cutler refused to take advantage of the accident and withdrew one of her forwards, Frost, thus leaving six men to a side for the finish.

Carpenter shot the first goal for Andover early in the contest, and was the most active player of his team up to the time of his injury, after which Hodge took up his part and did all the scoring that was done for Andover. For Cutler, Cornell, Captain of the team and a star player of the school football eleven, earned practically all the glory, he alone of the local seven scoring all three goals earned by his team. Carpenter's first goal gave Andover the lead, Hodge then shooting another goal and making the score 2 to 0 for the visitors. Just before the end of the first period Cornell, practically unassisted, made the first goal for Cutler, the period ending with the score 2 to 1 for Andover.

In the second period, Cornell, after carrying the rubber nearly the full length of the rink, shot home the second time, and tied the score. From that time to the finish enthusiasm ran high, and the rink resounded with cheers. Hodge put Andover in the lead again about the middle of the second period, and Cutler had to play its hardest to avert defeat for the remainder of the time. Less than a minute before the referee's whistle announced that time was up, Cornell, by a third brilliant bit of rushing and dodging, got past Andover's cover point and point and shot the goal necessary to tie the score, the game ending with three goals to the credit of each side. The line-up:

Andover, 3.	Positions.	Cutler, 3.
Pratt	Goal	Feltner
Fletcher	Point	Lefferts
Townsend, Stewart	Cover point	Herrick
Hodge	Forward	Dailey
Reed	Forward	Cornell
Carpenter	Forward	Edgell
Waterworth	Forward	Frost

Goals: Andover—Carpenter, Hodge, (2,) Cutler, Cornell, (3.) Referee—Mr. Reilly. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

To Encourage Athletics in Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of War has approved a recommendation made by Gen. Randall, commanding the Department of the Columbia, that officers and men be granted permission, under proper restrictions, to visit other posts for the purpose of taking part in athletic contests. Such permission will not be considered as a leave of absence or a furlough, but will be noted on the returns in the same manner as absence with permission to hunt. The Secretary also has approved a recommendation that an annual department contest in field sports be had, on condition that such contests be without extra expense to the Government. This action is in line with the policy of the War Department that proper provision be made in each of the military departments for a course of systematic instruction in athletic exercises.

LIVELY HANDBALL GAMES

Columbia Beaten After a Tie by New Polo Athletic Club.

First Meeting of the Collegians with an Outside Club—Good Matches in Brooklyn.

In the gymnasium of the new Polo Athletic Club, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last night six representatives of the Columbia University Handball Club played their first handball match against an outside club and were defeated by the New Polo Athletic Club players, but not until a tie was played off, which gave the home players the victory by 4 games to 3.

The match was divided into three sets of two games each, between pairs from each side, and in each set the honors were evenly divided and the first two pairs, being the freshest, had to play off the deciding game. For Columbia A. J. Walsh, who won the singles handball match from Gaynor of Yale last April, was the best player, and for the Polo Athletic Club Higley and Nagle were by far the cleverest.

The Columbia men were handicapped to a certain extent by having to play with a soft ball larger than they usually use. The ball with which they play on their own court is about the size of the regular handball used by Egan, Drew, Casey, and other first-class professionals, but it is made of red rubber and is almost as hard. They also were unused to serving from outside of the ace-line, but they soon overcame this, and on the whole their service was equally as good as that of their opponents. Neither side was accustomed to back-wall service, and any ball served over the back line was unplayable, and was counted the same as a short ball in serving. Back-wall play only came into the game in some long rallies, and most of the men took it very nicely, but, of course, the home players had the advantage, as they were accustomed to it.

In the opening match A. J. Walsh and H. C. Guerrin were the Columbia pair, and the New Polo Athletic Club sent in E. McCarthy and C. Higley. The visitors did not show to good advantage in the first game, being beaten 21—7, but they played very well together in the second and just reversed the score, beating their opponents by the same figures. Taber and Clifford of Columbia should have won both games in the second match, but lost the first, 19—21, through poor judgment in a long close rally. They won the second, 21—10, in very decisive style, and again the score was tied, each side having won two games.

The third match was by far the liveliest of the three, the contestants being Coelos and McCollom for Columbia and Monoghan and Tiernan for the New Polo Athletic Club. The collegians had the better of the first game, which they won, 21—11, but their opponents saw that McCollom was weak in left-hand return play and directed that service to him as frequently as possible.

The onlookers were worked up to a high pitch of excitement at this point, as by winning the second game Columbia would have the honors, while a win for the New Polo Athletic Club pair meant a tie. Both pairs played very fast and earnestly, but the Columbia men were unequal to the service and lost the game 11—21. With the score tied, it was decided to play off a deciding game, and the first pair was chosen to settle the question of supremacy. Neither Walsh nor Guerrin exhibited anything like the form they displayed earlier in the evening, and were easily beaten by McCarthy and Higley, 21—10. This gave the victory to the home players. The scores follow:

A. J. Walsh and H. C. Guerrin, Columbia...7—21—10
E. McCarthy and C. Higley, N. P. A. C....21—7—21
E. L. J. Taber and O. L. Clifford, Columbia..19—21
J. Nagle and E. Clarke, N. P. A. C.....21—10
J. A. Coelos and H. C. McCollom, Columbia..21—11
G. Monaghan and H. Tiernan, N. P. A. C...11—21

Owing to a business engagement, which detained him in Manhattan, "Phil" Casey, the ex-champion handball player, was unable to take part in a match which was arranged for yesterday afternoon at Oliver Drew's Court, Degraw Street, Brooklyn. Casey and Drew were to have played James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea, and a big gathering of experts was on hand to witness the match. In order to entertain the visitors Peter Connelly consented to take Casey's place, and a best-three-in-five match was put on.

Of course Drew was handicapped from the start, as his partner was unable to render him sufficient assistance in rallies, and Drew had to do almost double work. During the third set, Connelly was almost knocked out by being hit on the back of the head with the ball, which Dr. Shea was returning off Drew's service. It was a "hinder" which Connelly will remember for some time to come, as it came near to making him forget everything, for a few minutes, at least. After a brief delay, Connelly resumed the game, but he was in a somewhat dazed condition, and Shea and Dunne had no difficulty in winning the third and fourth sets and the match.

In the opening set both Dunne and Shea were particularly effective in service, and won in five hands by 21-11. Drew played splendidly in the second set. His service was puzzling, inasmuch as he never served the ball similarly twice over, and some of his "kills" against the bottom brick were executed with rare judgment. This was the only set of the match that was won by Drew and Connelly. In the third set Dunne and Shea made 13 aces in succession on service in their fourth hand in, and after Connelly was injured they had matters very easy.

Prior to the big game Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr., played a match, best two in three, and Dunne won, scoring two straight. On next Sunday J. Dunne, Sr., and Oliver Drew will play Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr. This will be a return match, as the latter pair defeated the first named three straight sets last week, and there is a good deal of talk as to whether they can duplicate their victory. Following are the scores of yesterday's games:

Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr.	21	12	21	21
Oliver Drew and P. Connelly	11	21	9	16
J. Dunne, Jr.	21	21		
Dr. Shea	20	19		

Opening Hockey Match Arranged.

A hockey match has been arranged between the teams of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn and the Short Hills Hockey Club of Short Hills, N. J., which will be played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, and will be the opening game of the season for both the competing teams. The Short Hills Hockey Club has also arranged two matches with the South Orange Field Club, the first to be played at South Orange on Christmas Day and the second at Short Hills on New Year's Day. These games are practically for the championship of New Jersey, and if they result in a tie a third contest will be played in this city.

Games are also being arranged with Princeton, Yale, and Columbia, which will be played at Short Hills on Saturdays during January. The line-up of the team this season will be as follows: Goal, J. Harrington; point, George Wright Campbell; cover point, Grier Campbell; forwards, E. P. Larned, Holkins Palmer, Lee Gwynne, and A. Blood; substitutes, D. Campbell, F. Gwynne, and W. Harrington. The officers of the club for the coming season are: Captain—Grier Campbell; Manager—Lee Gwynne; Treasurer—Holkins Palmer.

EQUESTRIANS' MUSIC RIDE.

The Wednesday night music ride held at Durland's Academy in West Sixty-sixth Street last night was largely attended. More than 100 men and women took part in the exercises, and went through the various evolutions under the leadership of Charles T. Krauss. A number of well-known society people were among the spectators present.

After the ride there was a game of Jeu-de-Dane, and an exhibition of high jumping by well known horses. Among those who rode were Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, T. I. D. Bristol, Mrs. Edward Keyes, Miss Bennett, R. S. O'Loughlin, Miss Haydock, Mrs. Osboy, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Amend, W. Zinsser, J. Pollock, H. D. Hollis, M. S. Ely, Mrs. Von Klein, Miss A. C. Maguire, E. H. Cleft, J. H. Emery, T. C. Reid, R. W. Emery, Miss Schlepp, E. Schlepp, Miss G. Solari, A. Strassburger, Miss MacAuley, Miss C. MacAuley, Miss Thurston, J. R. Butter, Albert Turner, A. B. Meyer, W. Trevor, F. R. Minrath, Dr. Cudlipp, Dr. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Clapp, and Miss M. Graham.

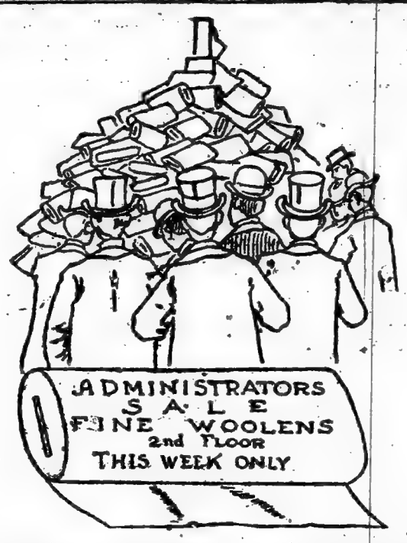

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169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 33th St.
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669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
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815-817 Flatbush Ave., op. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

ITEMS:	VALUE:
½ Pound Very Best Tea	.18
1 Pound Best Coffee	.25
3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar	.18
A Bottle Peerless Sauce	.13
A Pkge. Best Seeded Raisins	.13
1 Pound Mixed Nuts	.15
1 Pound Package Dates	.07
A Package of 5 o'Clock Teas	.10
	$1.19

ALL FOR $1.00 FOR THIS SALE.

Asparagus, Golden State Brand, choice California, a can	25c
Olive Oil, best imported, very fine, ½ pint bottle	21c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, a package	10c
Corn Starch, X. L. C. R. Brand, a package	6c
Maple Syrup, our best, pint bottle	15c
Honey, extra fine, one pound jar	15c
French Mustard, Butler's best, a bottle	8c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, our own brand, a bottle	10c
Molasses, quart bottle	12c
Black Pepper, ¼-lb. can	8c
Domestic Oil, good quality, pint bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, a pint bottle	13c

PRUNES
Fancy Santa Clara.
The choicest grown in California.
All fine, meaty fruit.
3 Large size Pounds for.... 25c

CRACKERS

NABISCO, a package	19c
CHAMPAGNE WAFERS, a package	19c
BUTTER THIN, a package	9c
SOCIAL TEA, a package	9c
GRAHAM, large red package	9c

LEMONS, Fancy Messina, a dozen..... 15c
CURRANTS, extra quality, a package.....11c freshly cleaned, a pound, loose 9c
CITRON, Orange or Lemon Peel, a pound..... 15c
NUTS, mixed or Walnuts, a pound..... 14c

FIGS.
Fancy Large Smyrna, a pound, 15c

DATES.
New Dates, extra fine, 3 pkgs. for 20c

Plum Pudding, Greenbaum's, light and flaky, a can	9c
Liberty Jam, all fruits, special, a jar	9c
Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra fancy, new crop, a pound	10c
London Layer Cluster Raisins, new goods, a pound	15c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound	12c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c

APPLES.
Very fine Baldwin or Greening,
a basket,
15c.

Seeded Raisins,

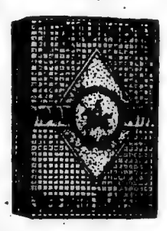

Fancy Recleaned
Our Best.
Triumph Brand,
2 packages for 25c.
PEERLESS BRAND, a pkge., 10c.

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND,
35c.
COFFEE,
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND,
25c.

FRENCH PEAS.
(PETIT POIS.)
Choice Quality. Our Own Importation.
A Can, 10c.

Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very rich, a jar	19c
French Sardines, Clement Brand, imported, 2 cans	19c
Thyme and Sage, all fresh, 2 packages	5c
Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, a can	15c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	17c
Bremangelon Jelly Powder, all varieties, a package	11c

STORES EVERYWHERE. 109 RETAIL BRANCHES

SUBURBAN STORES:
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. call 134-C Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. Tel. call 208 New Rochelle.
81 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. Call 148 White Plains.
PRICES QUOTED Do Not Apply To Our Suburban Stores.

Registered Trade Mark.

Afternoon Tea Cloths For Holiday Gifts.

We can suggest no more acceptable or beautiful gift from our entire stock than one of these richly decorated Cloths. Our assortment is very wide and includes Cloths with

Irish Linen Hand-Embroidery, $2.25 to $15.00.

French Crepon Lace, $10.50 to $50.00.

Real Venetian Lace, $75.00 and $85.00.

Real Irish Point Lace Cloths, $30.00 to $50.00.

Florentine Lace, $25.00.

Italian Filet Lace, $30.00 to $50.00.

All put up in boxes bearing our name and trade mark.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, LINED AND trimmed with genuine furs, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500 up to $1,200 for genuine Hudson Bay Sable lining. Chest measures from 36 to 54 inches. Sleigh robes, foot muffs, coachman's outfits at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 129 West 41st St. and 124-126 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

I wonder what to give—
To Mother, Father, Sister, Brother;
Some uncommon gift,
A rare, artistic thing.
Try—"Vantine's."

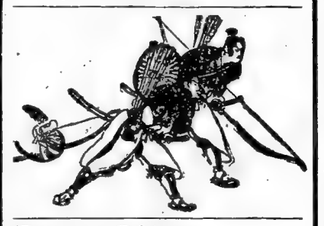

Rare Gifts.

Oriental Rugs

Priced Special.

Shirvans—6.00 7.00 & 9.00

Mousoul & Guenjes { average size 3½ x 7 ft., 12.00 & 14.00

Kazaks, 16.00.

Cashmere Rugs,

average size 7x9 ft., 35.00 up

Fine Silk Rugs.

Choice of lot—65.00

Large sized rugs a specialty with us.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway and 18th St.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40, $50; EXtra large, very handsome, $65, $75, $100. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes.
NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES

in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER

PROMPTLY CURES

ASTHMA

Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression Suffocation, Neuralgia

E. FOUGERA & CO. New York

AND ALL DRUGGISTS

George H. Squire,

A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts

1 MAIDEN LANE

2d Door from Broadway.

DR. LORENZ'S OPERATIONS

One Case of Clubfoot and Four Cases of Hip Dislocations.

Successful Manipulations Applauded by Physicians and Surgeons in the Post Graduate Hospital.

Prof. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, had yesterday what might be called his most strenuous day in New York. He performed five operations, and the most interesting one was that in which he straightened a clubfoot. That operation was performed in the Post Graduate Hospital, at Second Avenue and Twentieth Street, before the largest assemblage of noted surgeons of those that have gathered to witness exhibitions of his skill in this city. Before Dr. Lorenz went to the Post Graduate Hospital at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he operated on one case of dislocated hip in St. Mark's Hospital, Second Avenue.

The operation on a little girl for clubfoot was successful as far as putting the bone in place, and its accomplishment, after the manipulations by Dr. Lorenz, was followed by much applause on the part of the large crowd present. Dr. Lorenz seemed to be pleased because he had a chance to operate for some other malady than congenital dislocation of the hip. It was expected that the first case of the kind that he would operate upon in New York would be presented at the Cornell Medical College clinic to-day, but so many eminent surgeons were present that the professor consented to attempt the operation.

The operating amphitheatre is one of the largest that Dr. Lorenz has operated in since arriving in this city. The seats are in a semi-circle and located far above the operating table. That caused an unusual crowding, and only a few of those seated were able to witness the operation or hear Dr. Lorenz's remarks.

When the surgeon got out of his carriage, in company with Dr. Carl Beck, in front of the Post Graduate Hospital, hundreds of men and women were at the entrance, carrying in their arms babies afflicted with hip disease, and as he passed from his carriage to the door of the hospital the pleadings that the children might be operated upon could be heard. Dr. Lorenz walked on hastily and greeted the physicians and surgeons, who recognized him and cheered him. He went at once to the operating chamber. There he was met by Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. George F. Shrady, Dr. Ogilvy, Prof. Phelps, and Dr. Virgil P. Gibney. Dr. Muller assisted him again.

Dr. Lorenz was introduced by Dr. Roosa, who praised his work. Concerning the work of the Post Graduate Hospital, Dr. Roosa said at least 150 physicians were always ready to treat the people who might come there.

In the case of clubfoot, Hattie Brill, four years old, who had been afflicted since birth, was selected. The right foot was turned toward the left. Dr. Lorenz straightened it, and then the plaster cast was applied by Dr. Muller and the assisting physicians.

During the operation Dr. Lorenz lectured. The operation seemed to require more strength on the part of the surgeon than did those in which hips had been dislocated. All of the ligaments of the ankle had to be broken by him. After the foot of the child had been straightened the observing physicians applauded.

Dr. Lorenz explained that he had succeeded in straightening a foot of a patient at the age of forty years. The infirmity, he said, was very pronounced. The hardest case, he said, was that of a patient who was twenty-three years of age. Without making any incision he had straightened both feet and made them normal, so that the person operated on walks with as much freedom as any person.

The method which Dr. Lorenz uses in restoring clubfeet differs little from that for hip dislocation, except requiring more strength. He takes hold of the turned member, while the patient is under the influence of an anaesthetic, and twists and pulls with all his might until he is satisfied that he has the ankle bone back into its place. When it is there the foot appears to the spectator to be dislocated in another way by being almost level with the leg. The foot remains in that position until the patient is able to walk and not have it jump back into its old position. In only one case, Dr. Lorenz said, had he used the knife, and that was successful. He said that in one case he had left the plaster cast on for nearly a year with good result.

For the second time since his arrival in this country the X ray was employed in the operation yesterday. All of the movements of the surgeon were observed by means of the apparatus, it being directly in front of the operating table.

Three children with hip dislocations were operated upon by Dr. Lorenz in the Post-Graduate Hospital with successful results. The first case was that of Lillian Carmody, aged two years. Both hip bones were dislocated. After much labor Dr. Lorenz succeeded in restoring both bones to their natural places.

The second case was that in which Prof. A. M. Phelps of this city had operated successfully on the right hip by the bloodless method. The left hip Dr. Lorenz operated upon yesterday and he succeeded in a few minutes. The patient was Florence Wolfel, aged four years.

Dr. Lorenz was asked about the case of Marian Green, upon whom he operated in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. It had been said that she was dying as the result of convulsions due to the operation. Dr. Lorenz said:

"I never heard of a case before where convulsions followed the bloodless method. They may have been due to the anaesthetic administered. That I have heard of in my experience. I have written to the doctors in charge of the case, but as yet have received no reply."

Dr. Lorenz will operate at the clinic of the Cornell Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, at 3 P. M. to-day.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McIntyre—Mitchell.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Lucie Vera Mitchell and Thomas Alexander McIntyre of New York were married at noon to-day at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. James D. Iglehart, on West Lanvale Street. The wedding was a notable event in Baltimore society. Mrs. Mitchell is the widow of Archibald Paul Mitchell and a daughter of the late James Henry Martin. Her great-grandfather was Col. William H. Watson, who led the charge at the battle of Monterey. Mr. McIntyre is a member of the banking firm of McIntyre & Marshall.

The ushers were Messrs. Frederick F. Lockwood, Wilbur McIntyre, brother of the bridegroom; Frank H. Mitchell, son of the bride; W. Watson Martin, her brother; W. Langley Martin, all of New York, and Watson Beale Randall of Baltimore, cousin of the bride. The best man was Thomas S. Ormiston of New York.

The matron of honor and only attendant of the bride was her daughter. Mrs. Herbert B. Seeley of New York, who wore a gown of white chiffon, embroidered in snowballs and daisies.

The bride was given away by her son, Archibald Mitchell. Her gown was of crêpe de chine, with point lace.

The home of Mrs. Iglehart, an aunt of the bride, at which the ceremony was performed, was decorated with thousands of roses and orchids, among which sparkled hundreds of tiny electric lights. The halls and drawing room were bestrewn with Southern smilax from Mr. McIntyre's estate, Ousler Hall, in North Carolina. The Mendelssohn Glee Quartet of New York sang the bridal chorus and the Hungarian Orchestra of New York played during the ceremony and the breakfast. Among the guests were Senator Gorman and his daughter and Gen. Alfred C. Barnes. The New York guests included the bridegroom's father, Ewen McIntyre, who is eighty years old.

Kaiser—Holly.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 17.—Miss Alice M., daughter of Dr. Francis Manton Holly, became the bride at Christ Church this afternoon of Charles Cumner Kaiser, who, as a member of the architect firm of McKim, Mead & White of New York City, had charge as supervising architect of the alterations at the White House at Washington. Three of the bride's sisters were members of the bridal party—Mrs. James Walter Montieth as matron or honor, Miss Caroline Renshaw Holly as maid of honor, and Miss Mary Charlotte Holly as bridesmaid.

H. B. Jacobs was best man and the ushers were Francis Kaiser of Scranton, Penn., brother of the bridegroom; J. W. Montieth, David Keppel, and J. Arthur Holly of New York, and Walter Houghton of Stamford. A reception followed the wedding at the home of the bride's father, being confined to the immediate relatives only, the bride's family being in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser intend going abroad in January and will spend the year traveling, afterward taking up their residence in New York City.

Cornell—Jones.

The marriage of Irwin Hewlett Cornell and Miss Ruth Arven Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, was celebrated yesterday in the Brick Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Andrew Longacre and the Rev. William R. Richards. Miss Mabel Lefferts Jones was the maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mollie Cozine Lefferts, Hilda Le G. Lockwood, Theodora Barber, Anna Jenner, Julia C. Leffingwell, Fanny Hoagland, and Sara P. Barber. The bride's gown was white satin, trimmed with lace and pearls. The ushers were John B. Cornell, D. L. McGrew, Russell Leffingwell, James R. Knapp, Barent Lefferts, Stanley Brown, Charles Smith, and Theodore Crane.

Phelps—Peck.

The marriage of Dudley Farley Phelps and Miss Louise Gordon Peck, daughter of Mrs. Ernest H. Peck, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the residence of Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley. Miss Louise Phelps and Miss Eleanor Dupignac were the bridesmaids. Miss Frances Gregory was the maid of honor. Loring Townsend Hildreth was the best man, and the ushers were Andrew Morrison, Samuel P. Negus, Samuel W. Cook, and J. R. Burnet. The bride, in white satin, trimmed with chiffon, was given away by her mother. An informal reception followed the ceremony.

Swaney—Gilpin.

Miss Lily Gilpin was married last evening to Frank Dexter Swaney in the home of her brother, William J. Gilpin, at 1,300 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Miss Helen Cutter Swaney, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and James Ross Edwards was best man. The ushers were Edward F. Gilpin and Dudley McGrath. A reception followed the ceremony.

Weeks—Manners.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 17.—Miss Beatrice Manners, daughter of Dr. W. S. Manners of 276 Orange Road, was married this evening to Raymond D. Weeks of Ridgewood, N. J. The Rev. Charles D. Mitchell officiated at the ceremony, which was celebrated in the residence of the bride's father. Miss Anna Clark of East Orange was maid of honor. Hoyt Spooner of New York was best man.

Braman—Dudley.

Dwight Braman of Boston and Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with point lace, and a tulle veil.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first Cinderella dance, the theatre party and dance given by Mrs. Leverich for Miss Schuchardt, Mrs. Astor's dinner, and Mrs. Henry Poor's dinner for Miss Edith Poor are some of the events in society to-day. At the Cinderella dance the cotillion is to be led by Alexander Hadden, who has done yeoman's work this Winter. On Friday will come the dance given by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and the theatre party which Mrs. Frederick Neilson will give for Miss Neilson.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Stone Field, daughter of Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., (Miss Susie M. Andrews,) and a granddaughter of the late Cyrus W. Field, to Dr. Pfieffer of Baltimore. The wedding is to be celebrated in February in the Field residence at 45 Fifth Avenue.

***

The engagement has been announced in Boston of Miss Dorothy Amory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Amory (Miss Elizabeth Gardner) of Boston, and Frederic Winthrop, son of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, (Miss Katherine W. Taylor,) of 38 East Thirty-seventh Street, this city. Mr. Winthrop has a brother, Robert Dudley Winthrop, and a sister, Miss Albertina Winthrop. He is a Harvard graduate, class of '91, and is a member of the Meadow Brook, Knickerbocker, and other clubs. Miss Amory is a sister of Mrs. T. J. Coolidge, Jr., and a cousin of Mrs. Francis Bangs and Mrs. D. Francis S. Parker.

***

Mrs. William Schley (Miss Mary A. Reeve) gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Olive Schley. Miss Schley, in a gown of white embroidered mousseline, and Mrs. Schley, in a frock of white silk, veiled with black lace, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Elizabeth Clarke, Jena Hancy, Elise Postley, Margaret Walsh, Lillian and Florence Carpenter, Henrietta Weatherbee, Anna Blakeman Lewis, and Eve Schley, and Rhoda Sargent of New Haven. A very small dinner followed the reception.

***

Miss Helen Kountze, who is to be married to Robert L. Livingston on Saturday, gave a luncheon yesterday to her attendants, who are to be Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Lina Kountze, Miss Alice Kountze, and Miss Anna Ward Kountze. Covers were laid for twelve and the other guests were the Misses Adelaide Randolph, Sibyl Douglas, Marie de Neufville, Mary Gurnee, Ella de Peyster, Lucy Kearney, and Alice Ward of Washington, D. C.

***

Mrs. Walden Pell gave a dinner dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Gertrude Pell, at Sherry's last evening. The dinner was served in the banqueting hall, and was followed by a cotillion in the small ballroom. It was led by Alexander Hadden, who danced with the débutante. Mrs. Pell and Miss Pell received the guests, the former in black velvet, trimmed with point lace, and Miss Pell in a pale blue robe, embroidered and trimmed with lace. White satin sachets were given to the girls as favors, and the men received boutonnieres. Among the guests invited were the Misses Alice Roosevelt, Cynthia Roche, Constance Livermore, Georgette Collier, Eleanor Roosevelt, Betty Hare, Nora Iselin, Dorothy Roosevelt, Violet Cruger, Marie Louis Gibson, Gwendolyn Burden, Alice Olin, and Henry W. Bull, Townsend Burden, George Hollister, Duer Irving, Theodore R. Pell, Edward Huton of Boston, Archibald Harrison, Frederic R. Kernochan, Arthur Weeks, Archibald Alexander, and Mr. Stockton.

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There is to be a meeting of the Drawing Room Club at 8:30 this evening in the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard and the Miss Hard will have apartments in the Holland House this Winter, having sold their residence at 40 Park Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Wisner, with Dr. and Mrs. Edward G. Janeway, will be at 36 West Fortieth Street this Winter.

***

The second of two receptions was given by Mrs. Gorman and Miss Gorman at 226 Madison Avenue yesterday. Miss Gorman is a débutante of the season.

***

Mrs. Charles Henry Noble and Miss Maria de Haas Noble gave a reception yesterday afternoon in the Brunswick, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. George R. Preston, Mrs. John Gould Noble, and Mrs. William Murray Crombie among others.

***

A dance is to be given for Miss Jessie Sloane by Henry T. Sloane on Jan. 20 at Sherry's.

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The theatre party which Mrs. Eben Wright will give for Miss Gertrude Pell on Monday evening next is to be followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's.

***

On the Oceanic which sailed yesterday were booked O. Bostwick, H. McK. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon M. Norrie, Mrs. B. J. Swinnerton, and G. H. Warren.

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The first meeting of the Bachelors and Spinsters' Dancing Class is to be at Delmonico's this evening.

***

The Euchre Club will meet this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, 107 East Seventeenth Street.

***

Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones are at the Hotel Buckingham for the Winter.

***

Miss Augusta Robinson and Moncure Robinson have apartments in the Essex.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The first state dinner in the renovated White House will be given to-morrow evening, when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain in honor of the Cabinet officers and their wives. The company will, however, be increased by the presence of fifty additional guests who are to include numerous out-of-town friends of the host and hostess. Among the latter are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman of New York and Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Frick of Pittsburg.

The new furniture for the Red Room arrived to-day, and is now in place, but only a temporary furnishing of the East Room is now contemplated before Jan. 1.

First Assistant Postmaster General and Mrs. Robert J. Wynne entertained a dinner company this evening at their home, on Rhode Island Avenue, in honor of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne. To meet them were Senator and Mrs. Quay, Senator Platt of Connecticut, the First Assistant Secretary of State, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Darling, Representative and Mrs. Butler, Representative and Mrs. Mann, Miss Jones, Miss Stelwag, and Capt. Robert F. Wynne.

Col. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, entertained at a stag dinner this evening, when his guests were Justice Peckham of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, Solicitor General Richards, Representative Hitt, Representative McClellan, Representative Wadsworth, Gen. Gillespie, Mr. John W. Foster, and Mr. Charles A. Spalding.

Miss Marie Routh entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of Gen. S. M. B. Young, to meet whom were present Miss McLanahan, Miss Crosby, Miss Postlethwaite, Miss Speed, Miss Seckendorff, and Mrs. Arthur Addison.

Mr. and Mrs. William Elery Curtis entertained at dinner this evening, when the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Calderon, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson were guests.

Mrs. John F. Rodgers entertained at a dinner for young people this evening in honor of her niece, Miss Speed of New York.

Mrs. Slater gave a dinner of twenty covers this evening in honor of the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Joseph Todhunter Thompson has rented the Parker cottage on Parker Avenue for the season of 1903.

Joseph Harriman has taken the Dresser cottage on Bellevue Court for another season. The cottage is owned by Mrs. John Nicolas Brown. Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. George G. Merrill.

Louis Quentin Jones has returned from a visit to New York.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Cathleen Neilson, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt were among the Christmas shoppers in the Thames Street stores here this afternoon.

Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, accompanied by George A. Cormack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, left to-day on his steam yacht Maria for New York.

IN THE SHOPS.

An opera ping-pong puff is a rather flat puff, which might, by a stretch of the imagination, be considered to have something the appearance of a ping-pong racket. It is mounted on a long black handle and put up in a fan-shaped box. The cost is 95 cents.

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The little baskets in the shape of a Boston bag are being filled with confections, boxes of candied fruit, and the like, with a branch of holly in the top, for Christmas gifts.

***

Attractive little bonbon boxes are in the shape of a red flower pot, with a small Christmas tree, trimmed with red candies in each.

***

A small red sled, with a branch of artificial holly upon it, is another box that is attractive.

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A bigger bonbon box is red also, the size of a Christmas wreath, which it is supposed to represent, and one of artificial holly is upon it.

***

In Japanese embossed leather come small medicine cases, three bottles in a case, the bottles being marked off into spoonfuls so that the medicines can be taken by the dose properly.

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Charming things are address books in the Japanese leather, the leather being dark, with a touch of crimson in it, after the fashion of the Japanese.

***

For 25 cents each leather purses can be bought in the shops, each with double leather handles. One has on each side an owl's head. The other and more conventional styles of decoration are actually prettier, but there is something particularly pleasing about the owls. Either would delight a child.

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Stag horn forms the handles of rocking blotters.

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Probably the handkerchiefs are not of the best quality, but they have fancy embroidered edges, and each half dozen has in the top of the pasteboard box the sticks of a flowered paper fan. The half dozen handkerchiefs and flowered fan cost only $1.25.

***

Face cloths of Turkish toweling come in neat, square linen cases, rubber lined, for 25 cents each.

***

A steamer trunk, which would be excellent for actual ocean travel—comparatively few of these trunks of convenient size and shape are used for the purpose for which they were invented—has the four corners rounded.

***

Pumice soap costs 4 cents a cake. It is one of the best of the hand scrubbing articles.

***

"Swastika" jars are among the attractive things which are being shown for Christmas gifts. One of these is of metal, coppered inside and out, with a gray-green finish on the outside, and the raised design of the "Swastika," the peculiar cross cut from a circle, which is a primitive symbol of many different races. It is supposed to bring good luck. The jar upon which the mystic symbol is used for decoration costs $2. It is about five inches or more in height, a rather straight jar, the diameter being about the same at top and bottom. Rather more graceful in design and more simply decorated are other small jars, oval and narrower at the lower part than at the top.

***

Pretty little neck scarfs of crêpe de chine, with himstitched ends, cost only 50 cents each. The white crêpe will wash nicely, and the scarfs are very useful. Each is about three inches in width.

Telephone Service.

Begin the New Year by adding Telephone Service to your business and domestic equipment.

Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Dey Street, 111 West 38th Street,
220 West 125th Street, 616 East 150th Street.

Being New York's Christmas Headquarters, This Store Is Naturally Open Evenings.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Another Sale of $250 Baus Pianos on the Easy Payment Plan at $168

We have just received another consignment of Baus Pianos—the kind that were offered a month ago at $168; and which found so many delighted purchasers.

You Pay a Trifling Sum Down and a Little Sum Monthly.

One of the Most Remarkable Piano Offers of the Holiday Season.

WE GUARANTEE THE BAUS PIANO IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR FIVE YEARS. The designs were specially made for this sale. They include plain and handsomely carved antique oak, Circassian walnut and San Domingo mahogany cases of new and elegant designs. Cases are all double veneered, have ivory keys, overstrung bass and three strings in the treble.

IN ADDITION TO BEING ELEGANTLY MADE OF FINE MATERIALS, THE BAUS PIANO POSSESSES TONE OF GREAT BRILLIANCY AND RICH MELODIOUSNESS. It is particularly noted for its staying-in-tune qualities. Visit the magnificent New Art Piano Store on the Fifth Floor for further detail.

Here Is a Wonderful Opportunity to Get a Fine Christmas Present for Little Money---Place Your Order Without Delay.

Holiday Sale of Fancy Pillows.

4,500 Covered Pillows in Every Imaginable Style At the Lowest Prices Ever Named.

Another case of anticipating the other stores in extraordinary holiday bargains! Every fine art design of these lovely decorative pieces is here—the simple and durable, the elaborate hand-embroidered, and what attractive pieces!—Really they are irresistible.

Oriental Tapestry Pillows, at 69
Full size, well-filled pillows; covered with Oriental striped Tapestries; finished at corners with tassels; sold as a bargain elsewhere at $1.25.

Rich Satin Pillows, each, at 1.15
24 inches square; extra plump; handsome designs in artistic colorings; sold elsewhere as a big bargain at $1.69 to $2.50.

Handsome Damask Pillows, at 1.40
Fine French tops, medallion centres, dainty combinations; would be cheap at $2.50.

Gobelin Tapestry Pillows, 1.25
Beautiful floral centres, rococo scroll borders, in red, blue and green; very serviceable and priced elsewhere at $2.00.

Hand-Embroidered Oriental Pillows, 1.75
These are covered with finest quality East Indian silk embroidery. The most remarkable value of this sale. The manufacturer's actual wholesale cost price is $2.75.

Scores of Better Pillows,
covered with damasks, velours, tapestries, burnt leather and rich embroideries; priced very low for this sale.

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Christmas Dinners for $1.50.

That those of our customers who live on Manhattan Island between the Battery and 135th street may extend their holiday gratuities to the deserving and needy without delivery trouble and with but little expense to themselves, we have arranged a most

Appetizing Christmas Dinner Basket,

which we will have ready for delivery Dec. 24. The contents of this basket will be sufficient to provide a dinner for 5 people.

Everything is fresh and pure. Your order must be placed with us not later than Dec. 20, to insure filling. No C. O. D. orders accepted.

(Fourth Floor.)

A Sensational Offering at 6.75

Dressing Gowns.

Luxurious Dressing Gowns shown only at exclusive shops at "exclusive high prices." The Siegel Cooper Store has but one standard: Prices Below All Others and

Quality the Best, No Matter How Low the Price.

The illustration to the left shows the general aspect of the gowns. The Color Combinations are dazzling. One set shows Solid Grounds with Diamonds in contrasting colors, viz.: navy and white, green with red, olive with pink and white, brown with tan, red with green, red with white and alternate **diamonds.** Another set shows similar combinations with Overplaids. Collar, pockets and cuffs show another contrast. A Splendid Christmas Gift,

Smoking Jackets.

Fine quality Tricots, every fibre pure wool; fast colors, Navy, Maroon, Brown, Myrtle; beautiful plaid worsted body linings, edges, collar, cuffs and pocket facings, **satin trimmed,** 3.65

House Coats.

Reversible fabrics, showing solid outside, and contrasting color combinations inside, also on collar, cuffs and pocket facings; Oxfords, Tans, Overplaids, Checks and Mottle effects, 2.90

The prices at which we quote these beautiful garments are in almost every instance LESS THAN THE PRICES PAID AT WHOLESALE BY OUR COMPETITORS.

To Obtain a Correct Fit, Cut This Out

Age_____ Height_____ Weight_____

Breast Measure_____ Waist Measure_____

And Bring It with You to Our Men's Store.

(Main Floor, East.)

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE OF

Cameras and Kodaks.

Highest Standard Goods at Less Than Wholesale Prices.

THE PREMO CAMERA

IF IT ISN'T AN EASTMAN IT ISN'T A KODAK — KODAK

We should not dare to do this if the demand for photographic outfits were not at this time pressing. But we accede to the people's wishes and put a selected stock on sale for those who desire to make a handsome and useful Xmas gift. Quality is guaranteed and the prices are phenomenally low.

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WIZARD CAMERAS; the only American brand of plate-cameras that won a gold medal at the last Paris exposition.

WIZARD SPECIAL NO. 93 CAMERAS; 4x5 size; rack and pinion; 12-inch bellows, extra rapid rectilinear double lenses; each in neat carrying case; list price $18.00; our special price for this very fine camera, 6.00

CYCLE WIZARD C. Jr.; 4x5 camera; has every known camera improvement, including a reversible back; listed at $20. 7.00

CYCLE WIZARD C. Jr.; 5x7; list price $29.00; special, 10.00

WIZARD A. AND B. CAMERAS; 4x5 size; hold 3 plate holders in rear; leather bellows and double lenses; in one lot, while they last; special, 3.50

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LONG FOCUS CYCLE WIZARD SENIOR; 4x5; the finest camera ever offered for the price; triple extension slide; 20 inch morocco leather bellows; rising, falling and sliding front; swing and reversible back; finely finished; will delight the heart of the experienced photographer as well as the tyro; list price $35.00, 12.00

KORONA CAMERAS.

KORONA I. D.; 4x5 CAMERAS; listed at $18.00; double lens; all improvements; others sell it "special" at $8.00; our price, 5.00

KORONA I. D.; 5x7 CAMERAS; listed at $25.00; a few left; special, 7.50

CYCLE KORONA II. C.; 4x5; list price, $18.00; special, 8.00

CYCLE KORONA III. A.; 4x5; fitted with reversible back and symmetrical double lenses, 10.00

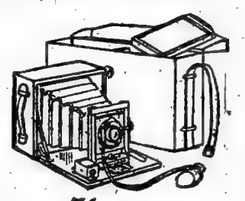

CYCLE KORONA II.; standard in every way; 4x5 size only; every improvement; swings back; extra long focus; made in best possible manner of finest selected materials; list price, $25.00; with leather case, 12.00

CYCLE KORONA VII.; triple extension; reversible and swing back; 4x5 size; extra fine symmetrical lenses; list price $35.00; the best of our camera offers, 14.00

POCO AND PREMO CAMERAS; full lines of both at the right prices.

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BLAIR FILM CAMERAS; now made to use Eastman films at *25 per cent.* from makers' list.

Full stock of albums, films, plates, tripods, cutters; outfits of all makes for finishing pictures at great saving in price.

(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

THE POCO CAMERA

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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AT WAR WITH VENEZUELA.

Either the British Prime Minister spoke without due consideration in the House of Commons yesterday or the earlier declarations of British intentions toward Venezuela must have been made hastily and without much weighing of the responsibilities of official utterance. We are told now by Mr. BALFOUR that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Venezuela. The "pacific blockade" is a myth, and the usual notice of the intention to maintain a hostile blockade will be sent to neutral Powers. But in the beginning of this South American adventure the intention to make war was rather elaborately disclaimed. We were allowed to believe that the allied Powers sought merely to collect a debt and seek reparation for injuries. To this end, they would seize Venezuelan Custom Houses and hold them until the customs receipts were sufficient to pay the obligations.

The early declaration of purpose and the later are quite incompatible. In seizing a Custom House to enforce a payment of a debt through collecting and retaining the duties on imports the creditor Government would naturally desire that the commerce of the port should continue without interruption. It was the logical, the inevitable, inference from Great Britain's earlier statements that merchant ships would have free access to Venezuelan ports. Now comes the announcement of blockade as a measure of actual war. That cuts off all commerce and necessarily reduces customs receipts to zero.

What is a candid world to conclude from these conflicting declarations of policy? We may admit that there is no such thing as a "pacific blockade." Intending mild measures, the peaceful blockader may stumble into war through the resistance and hostile acts of the blockaded. But when Mr. BALFOUR says that his Government is at war with Venezuela, while we may commend him for the frank admission of evident fact, we must be permitted to say that his statement does not go far enough. We are left very much in the dark by his vague remark that the operations are undertaken not to recover debts, "but after a long and patient delay to recover compensation for assaults on British subjects and the seizure of British vessels." What is the nature of the compensation, and how is it to be recovered? Certainly not by collecting the customs; the blockade excludes that method. Is it by duress, by putting such hard constraint upon Venezuela that she will somehow scrape together the money to buy relief from it? That theory is in conflict with the specific declaration of both Great Britain and Germany that they have no intention of landing troops in Venezuela or of occupying territory even temporarily. It would appear, therefore, that the war is to be carried on entirely by blockade. Our merchant ships and the merchant ships of all neutral nations will not be at liberty to enter Venezuelan ports. Our very considerable trade with that republic must cease, and as an incident of the war by which Great Britain and Germany obtain satisfaction, citizens of the United States will be put to serious inconvenience and loss.

In this view of the matter we have an undoubted right to inquire with some particularity what are the intentions of Great Britain and Germany toward Venezuela. Have they in view an indefinite blockade? How do they expect by this form of compulsion to force Venezuela to a compliance with their demands? If she refuses all compliance, will they withdraw their present disclaimers and advance the war another stage by landing troops and occupying territory? All these questions are of grave interest to our Government and to those of our citizens who have business relations with the Venezuelans. We cannot be expected to admit in principle or in practice that it is open to European Powers to cross the ocean with armed ships and "bottle up" indefinitely an American republic which is in their debt for moneys due and offenses committed. Our interest in the matter and our anxieties naturally increase our impatience with the delay of Great Britain and Germany to make some reply to President CASTRO's offer to arbitrate transmitted through us.

NEW STATES.

It is one of the most striking proofs of the immensity of the territory and the National interests of our country that the bill now pending in the Senate for the admission of three new States arouses only the most perfunctory interest in the public generally. These three States, were they erected in accordance with the plan of the House, which has already passed the bill, would add six to the number of the Senate, and in that body these Senators would have the same vote as those of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Their delegates at large in the Electoral College would also balance the like representation of the three great States mentioned. Their population is a little over 700,000, or less, or about one-fifth of that of the City of New York, and less than one-tenth of that of our State. Every citizen of the new States would have in the Senate, therefore, some thirty times the representation of a citizen of New York State. Yet the scheme for the admission of these States has passed the House, and the chances are at least even that it will pass the Senate, under the skillful and energetic and not too scrupulous management of Senator QUAY, who is its champion. And the country looks on with comparative indifference.

The proposed new States are Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. The majority of the Senate committee have reported a substitute for the House bill. This bill proposes to leave the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to some future time when the conditions justify it, and now to admit Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State. The arguments of the committee, as submitted by Senator BEVERIDGE, seem to us conclusive, both as to delay in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico and as to the admission of the other two Territories as one State. The controlling considerations are the interests of the proposed new States and those of the Union as a whole. Both these considerations require that the population shall bear a respectable relation to that of other States and to that of the Nation; that the area of the new States shall be large enough to compare reasonably with that of the larger States already in the Union; that the resources and industries of the new States shall be sufficient to secure the future development of their prosperity, and that the character, education, and nationality of the population shall be such as to promise intelligent performance of the duties of National citizenship.

These conditions are not fulfilled by Arizona or New Mexico. The former has a population of but 122,931, the latter but 195,310. In the former the illiteracy is 29 per cent., in the latter it is 33.2 per cent., and the number of those unable to read or write the English language is probably not less than two-thirds of the total population. The industries are confined practically to agriculture, which is largely dependent on irrigation, not yet provided on an adequate or permanent plan, and mining, which is as yet necessarily more or less experimental, and the population engaged in it more or less transient. Undoubtedly there is or may be a future of great growth and progress for these Territories. Should it be realized there is no reason why it may not be recognized by a future Congress. Admission is possible at any time. An error in refusing admission can always be corrected. But admission once granted, there is no retracing the step. The State remains forever an integral part of the Union, an equal partner in the Nation, one that for good or ill must have the rights of Statehood to use or abuse, and the obligations of Statehood to perform or to neglect. Clearly there is immense risk in admission; there is none in waiting.

The case of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is very different. Oklahoma is essentially a part of the Indian Territory, from which it has been made up piecemeal from time to time. The population of each is about the same as that of the other, and that of the two is nearly or quite 800,000. The illiteracy of Oklahoma is only 5.5 per cent., and that of the Indian Territory is 19 per cent., and the educational system of both is excellent. Oklahoma is a purely agricultural community, or nearly so, and very prosperous. The Indian Territory has agriculture, mines, forests, coal, and quarries. The two Territories are closely united in social and trade and transportation interests, and many industrial and other organizations extend throughout both. Curiously enough the sentiment in Oklahoma especially is not urgent for Statehood. The people are doing extremely well under their present form of government. But both in that Territory and in the larger one from which it has been made up there is no question that the people are fitted for Statehood and that their own interests and those of the Union would be served by admission. But if it might be well to defer action until they are affirmatively in favor of admission, there is no excuse for admitting New Mexico and Arizona, or Oklahoma alone.

SILVER DILEMMA IN MEXICO.

The seriousness of Mexico's monetary crisis is recognized wherever people study the situation of countries whose finances are on a basis of silver; but the peculiar difficulty under which Mexico labors is apt to be overlooked. Her troubles arise not merely from the fact that her bonds held abroad must be paid for on a gold basis, that every dollar of such payments must be met with two dollars and a half or two and three-quarters in Mexican money. Nor is it only that the heavy discrimination in exchange against her paralyzes her merchants, and that the fluctuations in the price of silver, which discourage foreign capital from investing in Mexico, tends to hurt her credit in the markets of the world. There is another reason for her slowness to come to the gold standard. This reason lies in the conservatism of her masses.

A new coinage would be regarded with intense suspicion by the common people. Laborers cannot be paid in banknotes or in gold, for they will take nothing but silver, which is the medium they and their fathers and ancestors have known. Although the Government is very strong and the people have good reason to appreciate the benefits they are getting from the quiet and consistent policy of President DIAZ and Secretary LIMANTOUR, there is no knowing what would happen if any sudden change were made which might frighten them into the belief that they were being hoodwinked. They feel already the pressure of rising prices without a corresponding rise in wages and salaries; but that makes them cling all the more to the solid silver peso to which they are accustomed.

Employers of labor who do not have to buy much abroad, or purchase things made outside the republic, seem to be gainers by the fall in silver. Former absentee landlords find it profitable to remain in Mexico, since everything made or grown there seems so very cheap in comparison with prices in other countries. The cost of turning Mexican cash into other money acts, in fact, as a deterrent to their leaving the country. Especially does the great and powerful class of landed proprietors, the owners of haciendas, enjoy the cheapness in the labor market. So that, while the laborers will have nothing but silver, the wage payers are not anxious for any other medium which might raise wages or excite the workman to protest.

Though it is generally agreed that sooner or later Mexico must abandon the silver standard, the tendency is to defer the evil hour because of the difficulties mentioned. A beginning has been made by the new decree that customs must be paid in gold at some arbitrary figure to be fixed as the ratio of the gold to the silver dollar. It is hoped in that way to accumulate gold in the Treasury against the day when her silver coins become, as with us, good for their full face value, because the National credit is behind them. With her credit good, as at present, Mexico might borrow gold in preparation for any demand for the conversion of silver into gold, and then set a date for the new system to go into effect. But for the reasons stated here the Government hesitates to adopt the untried policy.

The Government is seeking to prepare the public mind for this change. An official statement has just been issued, showing that by reason of the fall in silver, which of course affected the rate of exchange, Mexicans have been obliged to pay in silver $14,000,000 more for the merchandise they imported during the past fiscal year than during the previous year. The gold value of the merchandise imports was about the same; approximately $65,000,000, which in silver, however, has cost the Mexicans $147,000,000, as against $133,000,000, for nearly the same gold value during the previous year. This is an argument that even a Mexican little attentive to financial problems might heed.

GETTING FACTS AS TO WATER WASTE.

It is to be assumed that the City Club published its recent pamphlet on the waste of water in New York with an excellent purpose. This being true, more care in the collection and collation of facts would have been repaid. Most of the statements embodied in it were used in the club's publications of two years ago in arraignment of Tammany corruption and official incompetency or in the anti-Ramapo literature of the late Controller and of the Merchants' Association. It involves rather a violent stretch of the imagination to assume that these statements equally are useful nunc pro tunc, or that the same necessity now exists for arousing public sentiment in favor of an honest and capable administration of the affairs of the department which has to do with the city's water supply. As to the statistics of supply and waste, they are neither the latest nor the most trustworthy which could have been had for a formal discussion of this subject. We can explain the well-meant but misdirected enterprise of the City Club in printing them at this time only on the assumption that the members are ignorant of what it gives us pleasure to tell them in what follows.

Commissioner MONROE of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity fully appreciates the importance of the public service which he will render the city in reducing the more or less intelligent guesswork of the experts respecting water waste to an exact demonstration. This is the first step in practical reform in the matter of water distribution ever made in New York. Meanwhile, the Commissioner is neither affirming nor denying anything concerning the volume of the city's waste, but is endeavoring to maintain a judicial attitude which will permit him to decide the problem before him on the evidence. This is commendable. Under the direction of Chief Engineer HILL of the department the entire city has been districted into experimental areas of one-half square mile each, and such provision of gate valves has been made as will enable any district to be isolated except for what flows into it through certain mains which are tapped for the insertion of an instrument known as the pitometer. This gives a practically accurate record of the total flow of water into an area under observation, in each minute of the twenty-four hours. In connection with this installation of flow-measuring devices there will be a house-to-house inspection to discover and correct leakage at fixtures. The total metered consumption will then be tabulated, and by deducting the amount thus accounted for from the total use the leakage and unmeasured consumption will remain. With continuous house waste stopped, or at least minimized, it is assumed that the measured velocity of flow in the supply mains between the hours of 2 and 4 A. M., when there is practically no house consumption, will very closely approximate the underground leakage from mains and service pipes. If this is found in any district to represent a negligible quantity, costing the city less than the expense of finding and correcting the leaks, it will be assumed that there the waste which exists is not preventable, since to stop it would cost more than the economy is worth. When it is found to be large the district in which such large leakage exists will be subdivided and the tests so applied as to locate the seat of serious trouble.

This subdivision may, and in some instances will, be reduced to single blocks, and by this means it is expected that the leakage will not only be measured with a very close approximation to accuracy, but will be so sharply localized that the amount of excavation necessary to correct serious leaks will result in very little public inconvenience. This procedure follows the method which gave such remarkable results in Liverpool, but the apparatus employed is very much simpler and cheaper than the Deacon meter, and promises to be quite as accurate and fully as useful. Plans are also in hand to check the figures of the alleged daily pipeage, by the introduction of Venturi meters. It is quite possible that much less water is delivered to the city daily than the figures given by the present methods of measurement would indicate. The results will be of exceeding value, and with them the whole problem of the water supply of New York may be discussed much more intelligently than has been possible up to this time.

This is the first attempt made in New York to learn by exact methods what becomes of water unaccounted for, and is the first scientific analysis of water waste made in any American city. For undertaking it on his own initiative Commissioner MONROE is entitled to great credit. The plan is thoroughly approved by Messrs. FREEMAN, BURR, and HERING, the Mayor's Commission of Investigation, and what it will show will largely determine the nature of their recommendations. All of which tends to confirm the suspicion that the pamphlet of the City Club is untimely, being too late for guesses, too soon for statements based on knowledge, and unnecessary as a stimulus to the Commissioner and his technical advisers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In his speech before the Rochester alumni, Chancellor MACCRACKEN conceded to the advocates of shortened college courses the truth of their claim that under the present system the would-be doctor, lawyer, or engineer is usually older than he ought to be before he can earn a living by the practice of his profession, but the Chancellor did not deduce from that fact the conclusion that the degree of A. B. should be made meaningless and worthless by giving it to some for two years' work, while demanding four of others. Instead, he advised, first, a condensation of preparatory work, so as to lower the age of admission to college, and, second, the selection of such studies for the last year of the college course that it may also count as the first year of the professional course. This latter suggestion, of course, is not new; indeed, the plan has already been adopted to a greater or less degree in several universities; but it has hardly received the attention it deserves as a hopeful remedy for the difficulties in which the recent vast extension of the field of human knowledge has involved the modern student, and there is no general appreciation, as yet, of the fact that the consequent hastening of the attainment of a professional degree is only one, and perhaps the least, of its merits. Even in the past—the recent past, that is—the student whose education was supposed to end with the close of the regular or classical course has been taught something of anatomy, something of law, and something of the mathematics of mechanics. It would be very greatly to the advantage of all collegians if on graduation they knew as much about the rudiments of these professions as can be acquired in a year, and, if the intention were to enter a technical school, a suitable application of the elective system could easily fit the student for entering the second year of that school without rendering his college course materially, or even at all, less "liberal." With four years of work behind him, he could take his A. B. without compunction, and it would be worth taking.

—Mount Vernon's intelligent taxpayers have secured an injunction against completing an expert investigation of the city's affairs that has been going on for some time, and they have taken this action, not because the examination already made has revealed that everything is all right—it has, as a matter of fact, revealed that much is wrong—but for the peculiar reason that there is no hope of recovering the large amounts of municipal money which have been wasted or misappropriated! "We would be willing," say these intelligent taxpayers, in effect, "to spend a little money for the sake of getting more back, but we are not willing to spend it merely for the sake of punishing past misdeeds and of proving that their repetition in the future will be dangerous." The position thus assumed is not incomprehensible, and it is not unfamiliar—more's the pity!—but it convicts those who take it of complete inability to distinguished between big and little evils and between big and little advantages, and, above all, it will fill those responsible for Mount Vernon's losses with a delightful sense of security as regards the past, and an even more delightful feeling of hope as regards the future. With the principle once established that embezzlement or malfeasance is to be punished only when the products thereof can be recovered, then will it be a happy time indeed for those who look upon public office as a private snap. We notice with satisfaction that some of Mount Vernon's taxpayers deny the wisdom of the economists who have obtained the injunction, and are preparing to continue the interrupted investigation at their own expense. That is a highly commendable plan, though, of course, it will be bitterly criticised by all whose liberty and reputation it endangers.

—As the conclusion of a highly eulogistic appreciation of the character and work of Prof. LORENZ, The New York Medical Journal makes the following summing up of what has been accomplished by the visit of the distinguished Austrian to this country: "In the first place, a comparatively large number of our orthopaedists will have grasped a greater mastery over the Lorenz operation than they had before supposed to be possible. They will consequently be able to render more efficient aid to a particular class of cripples. In the second place, the general practitioner will be more keenly on the lookout for cases of congenital dislocation of the thigh bone and more mindful of the need of submitting them early to the specialist's treatment, when the prospect of lasting benefit is greatest. Finally, orthopaedic surgery will be elevated in the public esteem, and, as has already been shown, wealthy men will be all the readier to endow orthopaedic hospitals and dispensaries and to provide liberally for the teaching of orthopaedics." That list presents the expert and professional view of what Prof. LORENZ has done here, and the nature of the benefits bestowed and the order in which they are mentioned deserve the careful study of laymen, who have, it is to be feared, been somewhat misled and confused by the current accounts of the professor's achievements.

THE COUNTRY'S CONDITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present financial and commercial condition of the country seems to be a very peculiar one.

We are suffering from a phenomenally large crop of cereals, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, and other agricultural products.

We are suffering from an increased production of gold, silver, copper, and iron.

We are suffering in nearly all manufacturing industries from an avalanche of orders almost exceeding their capacity.

We are suffering from unusual good earnings of our railroads and other large enterprises.

We are suffering from a famine in cars and locomotives, and are unable to handle all the freight that is offered for transportation, and, last, but not least,

We are suffering from a revenue far in excess of the requirements of the National Government.

The only bright spot in this gloomy picture is the high interest rate charged by our banks and other money lenders, ranging at times from 12 per cent. to 30 per cent. per annum.

This phenomenon of a high interest rate in the richest country on earth, however, is not new and is only a repetition of what has happened in other prosperous years and is easily explained. The volume of general business in most of the industrial branches, like clothing, other wearing apparel, shoes, fancy goods, toys, furniture, stoves, and hundreds of other articles, is twice to three times as large during the last four months of the year as during the first eight months, and in addition to this a crop aggregating in value about $2,500,000,000 has to be moved and partly marketed during these same last four months of the calendar year; our currency, however, being of a non-elastic kind, there is always a stringency of money existing just at the time when more cash is required, and the more prosperous the year is the more acute and exasperating becomes this stringency.

Another phenomenon in our condition is that we are looking with fear and gloom upon the abundant revenues of the National Government; in other countries, where the budget is generally very evenly balanced, such receipts far in excess of expenditures would be considered as signs of a healthy condition, but with us it means just so much more money withdrawn from circulation at the most inopportune time.

There is no doubt that too many great enterprises have been launched during the present year, probably more than can be digested just now, but other substantial interests outside of Wall Street are commencing to fear that they will not be able to obtain from their banks the usual accommodations in the future, and consequently they are holding back and are waiting for developments; furthermore, the retail trade is already suffering somewhat. The present condition is, of course, created by our present financial and bank system, whereby money rules very low during the first eight months and excessively high during the balance of the year; it is self-evident that the problem how to make our money supply automatically elastic will have to be solved by some financial genius in the near future.

That the Secretary of the Treasury has done a good deal to relieve the money situation in October must be admitted, but I believe it is within his power and means to help now to tide over the next six weeks by additional deposits in the banks and thus prevent more serious disturbances. According to the last statement the Treasury holds $90,000,000 for current liabilities and $60,000,000 as a working balance, but at the same time the current receipts still continue to exceed the current expenditures. It is a well-known fact that the $90,000,000 reserved for "current liabilities" will not be exhausted within the next three months, and the sum of $60,000,000 supposed to be necessary for a working balance, may be considered as an imaginary safety line, which can be raised or lowered according to circumstances.

At the present time it is not alone Wall Street that is to be helped, but the business interests of the entire country need to be assured that they can look with confidence into the future, and that there is nothing in sight to change our present prosperity.

In order to form some idea of the magnitude of these business interests outside of Wall Street, I quote the following figures from the Twelfth Census relating to the country's industries:

Number of establishments	512,600
Number of wage earners	5,310,600
Capital employed	$9,853,000,000
Total wages	2,323,400,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,028,500,000
Cost of materials used	7,350,000,000
Value of products	13,019,000,000

These interests are certainly great enough to offer aid, if it is needed and where it is needed. G. L.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

ELEVATED TRAIN ANOMALIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. John D. Bowne's letter in the Sunday TIMES on "Elevated Railroad Conditions," would say that I made the same observations as he did on the train movements, but at the West Eighty-first Street station on the morning of the 12th inst.? South-bound trains were twenty to twenty-five blocks apart, and it was absolutely impossible to board them at the Eighty-first Street station, but on the north-bound tracks a train barely carrying 100 passengers passed every two minutes.

An up-to-date management would have switched these north-bound trains to south-bound tracks at all stations wherever possible and relieved the shivering crowds. This would not have interfered with any schedule, as "schedule time" is a theory and not a condition on the "Elevated Cattle Road." M. G. HORF.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Reminiscence.

"Well, Johnnie, what are you going to give your little brother for Christmas?"

"I dunno. I give him the measles last year."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Dues.

Wigg—I feel that Borrowell owes me an apology.

Wagg—I wish that was all he owed me.—Philadelphia Record.

Great Labor Saver.

Customer—The metal in that knife you sold me is as soft as putty. It got dull the first time I used it.

Dealer—Y-e-s, but think how easy it will be to sharpen."—New-York Weekly.

Method In It.

"She pretends to enjoy every thing that her rich uncle, who has lived in India, likes."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "she favors curry in order to curry favor."—Washington Star.

FISHERS FOR SEATS.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Three workmen ran breathless to catch a street car—
To catch a street car as the sun went down.
Each thought of the woman who waited afar
And the Beef Trust steak that was cooking brown.
For men must eat and women must cook,
And there's little to balance the grocery book,
Though the motor car be moaning.

Three women got in at a down-town street
At a down-town street when the car was ajam;
They had bundles and boxes and wanted a seat—
And the workmen together said: "My seat, Ma'am!"
For men must stand and women must sit,
Though the labor be hard and the body unfit,
And the motor car be moaning.

A NEW BANKING BILL

Mr. Fowler Introduces the Republican House Measure.

Intended to be Urged as a Substitute for Currency Bill Reported at the Last Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Representative Fowler, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, introduced a bill to-day which was drawn by him in accordance with the views of the Republican members expressed at recent conferences, and which will be urged instead of the Currency bill reported to the House at the last session. The bill provides "that any National bank may, with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, take out for issue and circulation an amount of National bank notes not exceeding 25 per cent. of its paid-up and unimpaired capital, without depositing United States bonds with the United States Treasurer in the manner provided by existing law.

"That said National bank notes shall be furnished by the United States at the expense of the respective banks issuing them, and shall be in the denominations of $10 and multiples thereof.

"That before any National bank shall receive any of the banknotes referred to in this act, it shall first deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as a guarantee of the payment thereof, an amount of United States bonds or gold coin or both equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the notes so taken out, and such deposit shall be counted as a part of the lawful reserve of said bank against said notes. The interest upon said bonds shall be paid to the bank so depositing them, and if said bank shall retire said circulation or any portion thereof, an amount of bonds or gold coin or both equal to 5 per cent. of the notes so retired shall be returned to said bank; provided, however, that if it should be necessary to sell said bonds for the purposes defined in this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to dispose of the same and use the proceeds in accordance with the provisions of law herein contained."

A tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. is to be paid of the 1st days of January and July of each year in gold on the average amount of such notes in circulation during the preceding six months, which tax, together with the 5 per cent. deposited, shall constitute a guarantee fund.

The bill provides that these notes shall be a lien on the assets of the banks issuing them.

Provision is made for the redemption of the notes and the protection of the United States in case a bank fails.

AN EMERGENCY CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Senator Depew to-day introduced a bill authorizing the issuance of emergency currency by the Treasury Department. It provides that such currency shall be supplied to any National bank with a capital of not less than $50,000 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the bank's capital.

The extra capital, however, is to be supplied only in case of a stringency in the money market sufficiently serious to jeopardize values and imperil the commercial and business interests of the country.

HEALTH IN ECUADOR.

The Late Consul General Nast, Shortly Before His Death in Guayaquil, Said One Soon Got Acclimated There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It is only occasionally that a State Department paper contains any pathos. A conspicuous exception to this general rule is what is probably the last report ever sent in by Consul General Thomas Nast, the great cartoonist, who was representing this country in Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he died about two weeks ago of yellow fever after an illness of but a few days.

In reply to a letter from a resident of Minnesota asking about Ecuador as a country for investment, the Consul General wrote at length from Guayaquil on Nov. 17 through the State Department. Respecting the healthfulness of the country, he had this to say:

"Ecuador is reasonably healthy, especially in the country, the prevailing diseases being malarial fevers. One soon gets acclimatized. In Guayaquil and along the coast the climate during the wet season (from January to May) is very unhealthy. The diseases on the coast are 'paludic,' 'pernicious' fevers, and dysentery."

A few days later the writer of the letter died.

SMUGGLING IN PORTO RICO.

Big Consignment of Liquors from St. Thomas Seized on Lighthouse Tender Laurel.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 17.—Collector Cruzen to-day seized several hundred cases of liquors which had been brought from St. Thomas on board the United States lighthouse tender Laurel. It is reported that certain army and navy officers as well as some prominent citizens of San Juan are implicated in the matter.

The case will go before the Federal court, and the Bureau of Insular Revenue will also take action. It is said that this method of smuggling has been in operation for the last eighteen months, and that goods amounting to several thousand dollars have been landed here.

TARIFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

House Ways and Means Committee Asks Reduction to 25 Per Cent. of Dingley Bill Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee to-day reported a bill providing for the exchange of commodities between the United States and the Philippines at 25 per cent. of the rates imposed by the Dingley Tariff act. The bill passed at the last session providing for a civil government for the Philippines fixes the rates at 75 per cent. of those imposed by existing laws. The bill will be taken up to-morrow for consideration, and it is probable it will be passed during the day.

When the bill was under consideration in the committee the Democrats urged the removal of all duties, so that merchandise between the States and the islands should be admitted free. This was opposed by the Republicans on the ground that the 25 per cent. of the present duties retained will be of great assistance to the Treasury of the Philippines. They contend that so far as merchandise imported from the Philippines is concerned the revenues of the United States would not be materially affected, nor would the imposition of 25 per cent. of the present duties prove in any degree obstructive to the development of commerce between the States and the islands.

Representatives Richardson of Tennessee and McClellan of New York submitted a minority report, in which they say, in conclusion: "A vote against the bill is a vote for the maintenance of the present rates of duty—75 per cent. of those imposed by the Dingley law. A vote for the bill is a vote in favor of reducing the rates imposed to 25 per cent. If the opportunity is offered we shall try to amend the bill; failing, being powerless to relieve the country from what we believe to be an unconstitutional system and as a choice between two evils, we shall vote for the bill."

BIG SEIZURE OF GEMS.

Diamonds Said to be Worth $24,000 Taken by Treasury Agent at El Paso, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Special Agent J. F. Evans, stationed at El Paso, Texas, has reported to the Secretary of the Treasury the seizure at El Paso of diamonds said to be worth $24,000, and which, it is claimed, were smuggled from England via New York. The jewels have been placed in the custody of the Collector of Customs at El Paso pending a hearing of the case.

One of the pieces of jewelry was a diamond necklace containing 192 gems, mostly small; another was a brooch containing about 600 small diamonds. It is understood that a wealthy lady of El Paso and a young man, a professional palmist claiming to be from India, are connected with the case, or at least know the history of the gems.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY.

New Englanders Represent to Senate Committee That It Injures Americans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day devoted an hour and a half to hearing representatives from the Maine and Massachusetts fishery interests in opposition to the Hay-Bond treaty for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland.

The witnesses heard attacked the treaty as entirely in the interests of Newfoundland.

The witnesses agreed in the statement that if the treaty should be ratified the result would be to turn our fish markets over to the Newfoundland people. "We are giving a good dollar for a counterfeit penny," said Mr. Maddocks of Booth Bay Harbor. He called attention to the fact that Newfoundland produces a million quintals of fish per year, and declared that if the treaty should be ratified fully one-half of that product would come to the United States. This would, he said, be a concession of several hundred thousand dollars in the way of duties, whereas the return concession in the way of free bait would not amount to more than $4,000 annually.

IN MEMORY OF MR. SEWELL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Kean of New Jersey called up the resolutions expressing the regret of the Senate at the death of the late Senator Sewell of New Jersey and feelingly spoke of the life and character of the deceased. Other addresses were made by Messrs. Cockrell, (Mo.,) Allison, (Iowa,) Morgan, (Ala.,) Cullom, (Ill.,) Proctor, (Vt.,) Daniel, (Va.,) Warren, (Wyoming,) Penrose, (Penn.,) Depew, (N. Y.,) McComas, (Md.,) Quay, (Penn.,) and Dryden, (N. J.)

At 4:05 P. M. the Senate as a further mark of respect adjourned until Saturday.

VOLCANOES IN SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The State Department has received from United States Consul Weimrod at Apia, Samoa, a report that on Nov. 2 last two supposedly extinct craters in the volcano of Manga Api, on the Island of Savaii, broke into violent eruption.

Heavy earthquake shocks preceded the volcanic outbreak. No lives were lost.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Navy.—Brigadier General, Commandant Charles Heywood, Marine Corps, to be a Major General.

Revenue Cutter Service.—To be Second Assistant Engineer, George M. Kohler, New York.

Senate Passes Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Senate to-day passed the Pension Appropriation bill without discussion. It carries $139,847,000.

An urgent deficiency bill also was passed. The amount carried by this bill is $1,140,400, and includes an item of $500,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, which has become epidemic in the New England States.

Cuban Treaty Reaches the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the reciprocity treaty recently negotiated between the United States and Cuba. The treaty was received by the Senate in executive session, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations without being read. It is stated that the treaty does not concern the disposition of the Isle of Pines.

Spanish Copyright Revived.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, has advised the State Department by cable that the reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Spain for the international copyright of 1895 has been restored to full effect by the interchange of diplomatic notes. The terms of the proclamation which was issued by President Cleveland in 1895 lapsed during the war with Spain.

President Cannot Attend Dinner Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President to-day was invited by Representative Douglass of New York and a committee representing the West Side Republican Club to attend a dinner to be given in New York on Jan. 29, the birthday of the late President McKinley. The President expressed regret at his inability to accept the invitation on account of a reception to be held at the White House on that date.

Service Bands May Compete.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House to-day killed the bill prohibiting military and naval bands from competing with civilian bands.

PROF. MARTIN LECTURES.

Literary Influence of Claude Bernard and Pasteur Discussed Before the Alliance Francaise.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris, who is visiting this country as first lecturer of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, lectured last night in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association Auditorium before the members of the Alliance Française of New York. The subject of the lecture, which was delivered in French, was: "The Literary Influence of the Great French Biologist, Claude Bernard and Pasteur." Prof. Martin said in part:

"Among the men who have been responsible for the greatest advance in positive sciences, France is proud to number Claude Bernard and Pasteur. Both have demonstrated the importance of the method of observation. They paved the way to the great scientific discoveries and to the progress witnessed by the nineteenth century. Nor has their influence been the less because their ideas have always been expressed in the most elegant and elevated style. They have both, indeed, given an illustration of the fact that a savant may at the same time be a great literateur.

"Claude Bernard was first revealed in that light in his book entitled 'Introduction to Experimental Medicine.' He there showed how vain are the pretensions of men who believe themselves geniuses because they have merely built up a system without confirming the reality of their conceptions by observation of the actual living world. 'True science,' he writes, 'always seeks for and looks without tremor at the things it does not yet understand.' These pithy sayings are to be found in every page of the book. The author has given in the writing of it the most unquestionable marks of precision and of power of thought.

"Pasteur's style is not less pure, less chastised. It is sometimes, however, less incisive. In him, as well as in Claude Bernard, we find the passion for the true and the beautiful. But with this sentiment is to be noted also a religion for the family and for the native land. Pasteur was seconded in his labors by his wife and his children, who all took a most active interest in his researches. Mme. Pasteur may indeed be held up as the exemplar of those mothers, numerous in French society, whom novelists have ignored and who are an honor to their country as well as to the women of all times."

MAY ASK COL. BRYAN'S ADVICE.

Report That Nebraskan May Attend Mexican Silver Money Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 17.—It is reported here that Col. W. J. Bryan, who will arrive in Mexico in about a week, has been invited to meet with President Diaz, Minister of Finance Limantour, and other Government officials and financiers of the country for the purpose of considering the financial situation.

The object of the conference is to obtain suggestions from Col. Bryan and others as to the best policy to adopt to relieve the existing condition brought about by the low price of silver.

The report of this proposed conference, and that it is to be participated in by Col. Bryan, is in general circulation here, but no information on the subject is to be obtained by those in a position to give confirmation or denial.

MOORISH RULER IN PERIL

Power of Pretender to the Throne Greatly Increased.

Nearly All Tribes East of Fez Acknowledge Him as Sultan—He Appoints Viziers and Has a Court.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A correspondent of The Times, telegraphing from Fez, says that the pretender to the throne has complete possession of Tesa and the neighboring districts.

The pretender has appointed Viziers and other officials, and has set up a Court with every symbol of royalty.

The tribes east of Fez almost without exception acknowledge the pretender as the Sultan.

The correspondent says that very heavy rains impede the progress of the imperial troops.

The reports in regard to the rebellion which Omar Zarahuni is heading against the Sultan of Morocco have recently been of the most conflicting character. It has been said one day that Omar has been utterly routed and that his influence has been entirely lost, and the next that his army has been greatly increased, and that his power is of the most formidable character.

It appears that the Moroccan authorities have been lying systematically about the real condition of affairs. If a few of the Sultan's soldiers met a handful of peasants belonging to one of the tribes which have given their allegiance to the pretender, it has been declared that a "great victory" for the Sultan has been obtained. As for the occasions on which the pretender has beaten the imperial troops, nothing at all has been allowed to leak out officially.

Omar is said to have once been an ordinary Moroccan soldier. He began his mission with a few conjuring tricks, by which the simple-minded and superstitious Berbers were completely taken in. Finding that he was more successful than he had ventured to hope, Omar began to preach larger things, and eventually proclaimed himself a brother of the present Sultan.

Omar is a native of Zarahun, a mountain district near Fez. After serving as a soldier he went to Tunis and Algeria, where he is supposed to have picked up whatever little education he possesses.

The pretender preaches humility of the spirit. He rides only on donkey, in front of which walks a man carrying a prayer rug, while behind rides a servant on a horse. His followers accept him as a "Mahdi." He declares that he is working in accordance with the desires of the people of Fez, who are only awaiting his arrival to proclaim him Sultan.

The name by which the pretender is generally known is "Bu Hamara," "the father of the she ass," a nickname derived from his refusal to ride anything but a small donkey.

At first the Moroccan Government attached little importance to the doings of the pretender, but afterward it realized that the fanatical outbreak was a good deal more serious than previous affairs of the same kind, which had come to an end without suppression, and a large force was sent against the pretender. Later it was announced that the Sultan, with the entire Moorish Army, was to leave Fez to suppress the rebellion.

STRATHFIELDSAYE FOR RENT.

Estate Presented by the British Nation to the Duke of Wellington Will Be Let.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times announces that Strathfieldsaye, the famous seat of the Duke of Wellington, near Reading and Basingstoke, is in the market, to be let with shooting.

The park comprises 1,100 acres. It has magnificent avenues of oaks, elms, yews, and wellingtonias.

Strathfieldsaye is one of the most celebrated "White Elephants" in existence. After the battle of Waterloo it was purchased by the British Nation as a present to the Duke of Wellington, and he used to say that it would have ruined any man but himself. As it was, every cent of the rental from the property was spent by the Duke on improving the estate. He did not consider himself entitled to spend the money in any other way.

"I am a rich man," he used to say, "and the next Duke of Wellington will not be a rich man. I am therefore determined that he shall receive his patrimony in the very best order. If he cannot keep it so, it will not be my fault."

Nevertheless, it is very problematical if the property has ever done much more than pay for itself, and often it has not even done that. The estate cannot be sold. It is deemed "holden of the Crown" on condition of sending every year a flag to the sovereign at Windsor Castle. A similar state of things exists in regard to the Duke of Marlborough's estate, Blenheim.

The pleasure grounds of Strathfieldsaye are noted for their rare trees and shrubs. There are several cedars of Lebanon over 100 feet high, and two or three trees raised from chestnuts which the first Duke received from this country, gathered from the trees which Washington planted with his own hand.

BRITISH RAILWAY'S NEW PLAN.

Northeastern Will Try a System of Auto Cars Like That Under Experiment in Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times announces that the Northeastern Railway is about to try a system similar to that of Gardner et Serpollet described in a telegram from Paris published in The Times last Saturday.

Two autocars are now being built at York. At one end of each car is a Napier petrol engine of 85 horse power and with 4 cylinders, driving a dynamo generating electricity for two motors applying the power to the wheels.

The cars are light, and each carries 52 passengers. The storage capacity is for 30 gallons of petrol, which will last 5 hours.

It is proposed to work the new system experimentally on the crowded part of the railway between Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, which are not far apart.

FRENCH NAVAL INCREASE.

Estimates Show a Gain of 10,000 Francs in Expenses.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The French naval estimates, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, show a net incease of 10,000f. as finally settled by the Budget Committee.

The net deficit in the general budget of 56,000,000f. has been met by saving 31,000,000f. in various departments, adding 16,000,000f. to the succession duty receipts, reducing the railway guarantees by 4,000,000f., and adding 5,000,000f. from other sources.

AUSTRIA'S LANGUAGE DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the Czech reply to the German proposals in regard to the language question is couched in conciliatory terms, but rejects the form and in part the substance of the German offer.

The reply says the language question must be solved before administrative changes are made. The Czech must be admitted to equality with the German language in Bohemia. It is also declared that Moravia and Silesia must be included in any arrangement, not excluded as the Germans wished.

REPATRIATING THE BOERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The work of repatriation, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, has made great strides since the introduction of the burgher land settlement scheme. The 18,000 persons in the Transvaal camps in the middle of November have been reduced to 7,600. By the first week of January all save the five main camps, those at Irene, Pietersburg, Middelburg, Standerton, and Potchefstroom, will be closed. These five camps contain mostly inhabitants of the indigent class or persons who are not able-bodied.

Japanese House Prorogued.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—On Tuesday, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, the Japanese House of Representatives was prorogued for five days, when about to reject the Government's scheme for an increased land tax.

The Humberts' Paris House Sold.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Humberts' house in the Avenue de St. Ouen has been sold for 56,000f., but their principal residence, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, which was put up with a reserve price of 350,000f., has not found a bidder.

EARTHQUAKE DESTROYS TOWN.

Andijan in Russia Razed—Survivors Threatened with Starvation.

ASHKABAD, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 17.—The town of Andijan was totally destroyed by an earthquake to-day. The number of fatalities is not yet ascertained. The population is threatened with starvation. Shocks were felt in New Marghelan and surrounding villages, and a railway at Andijan was destroyed for a considerable distance. Food and clothing is being sent to Andijan, a town of Russian Central Asia, seventy-three miles from Khokand. It had a population of about 30,600 souls.

COADJUTOR BISHOP OF ST. LOUIS

Pope Intends to Do Away with Assistants Without Right of Succession.

ROME, Dec. 17.—The Congregation of the Propaganda intends, in accordance with the Pope's settled policy, to appoint a Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession, instead of an assistant, as suggested by the Archbishop.

The Pontiff desires this rule to be adhered to in all cases except in the most important dioceses, where Archbishops must be elected, as he does not approve of the appointment of auxiliaries who on the death of their superiors are left without a position.

ROW OVER TONNAGE DUES.

Storm of Protests Against Increase at Southampton.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A proposal to increase tonnage dues at Southampton in order to recoup the cost of the project to deepen the harbor has raised a storm of protests, on the ground that light-draught vessels will be taxed unfairly.

The North German Lloyd Line threatens not to call at Southampton, and the American and other lines have sent in written protests to the Harbor Board. The board has appointed a committee to consider these communications.

AMERICAN DEMANDS ON KOREA.

Minister Asks $1,500,000 for Builders of Electric Railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Seoul that the United States Minister to Korea has demanded the payment of $1,500,000 due to the builders of the electric railroad.

China Will Pay in Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Unofficial advices have reached here that China intends to pay the next installment of the Boxer indemnity in silver. The reports indicate that China is driven to this course by the fact that all of her revenues are payable in silver, and the great internal financial strain makes it impossible to obtain gold.

A QUEEN AS GODMOTHER.

Alexandra Acts as Sponsor for Future Duke of Manchester.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Queen Alexandra today acted as godmother at the christening of Lord Mandeville, the heir of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Her Majesty signed the register with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister; Count von Brockdorff, Secretary of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy; Earl De Grey, Lady Lister-Kaye, and others.

The Queen's present to her godchild was a silver bowl and spoon inscribed:

"To Alexander George, Viscount Mandeville, from Alexandra Regina, Dec. 17, 1902."

The Duchess of Manchester was Miss Helena Zimmerman of Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAPT. CARSTAIRS GETS DIVORCE.

Wife of English Soldier Was an American Woman.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Capt. A. Carstairs, late of the Irish Rifles, was granted a divorce from his wife, formerly Miss Frances Bostwick, daughter of the late Jabez A. Bostwick, whom he married in New York in 1892.

Francis Francis, a playwright, with whom Mrs. Carstairs went to Homburg and Monte Carlo while her husband was fighting in South Africa, was the co-respondent.

AN OFFICIAL X-RAY EXPERT.

Unique Appointment in Law Department of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The office of X-ray Expert and Electrical Diagnostician of the Law Department of Chicago has been created, and will be filled by Dr. H. Preston Pratt. In his letter tendering the position to Dr. Pratt, City Attorney John E. Owens says:

"This office has become necessary on account of numerous attempts at fraud through the evidence of X-ray and electrical so-called 'experts' in claims against the city for personal injuries."

HUBBARD R. YETMAN RESIGNS.

Associate Superintendent of Schools Ill and Pressed by Business.

Hubbard R. Yetman, one of the Associate Superintendents of Schools and a member of the Supervisory Board of the public school system of the city, sent in yesterday his resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1. Poor health and pressure of business interests, it is said, explain Mr. Yetman's action. He is at home in Tottenville, S. I., and it is said that he has bronchitis.

Mr. Yetman, who was for several years a figure in Staten Island politics and had served as Assemblyman, was Superintendent of Richmond schools at the time the new charter went into effect, and he became one of the Associate Principals for the greater city. During the past year he has had charge of the truancy department. His term would have expired next year.

TAX REFORMS DISCUSSED

President Wells Upholds Assessments on Full Values.

Julien T. Davies, Lawson Purdy, and George F. Seward Also Speak at Association Dinner.

Assessment of real estate at its full value on the market and publicity of estimates of Assessors so that all property owners might satisfy themselves that they were not being taxed excessively in comparison with the known holdings of their neighbors were spoken of last night by James L. Wells, President of the Tax Department, as the most important reforms necessary to secure an equalization of taxation. Mr. Wells spoke at a dinner of the New York Tax Reform Association at the Savoy Hotel. Others who made addresses were Julien T. Davies, President of the association; Lawson Purdy, the Secretary, and George F. Seward, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce.

Julien T. Davies, in speaking of the aims of the association, said in part:

"The association has endeavored to strike at the root of the whole matter by enlightening and forming public opinion with respect to the two principles of taxation. These it conceives to be that taxes should rest principally upon real estate and franchises of corporations—upon real estate because it is the one species of property which is absolutely in evidence; cannot be concealed; has comparatively stable value, and because it is required and used by every individual of the community. Taxes upon it are divided and subdivided by reason of its use of occupation so that they are ultimately distributed and fall upon the consumer of the products of real estate, or the owner if it is unproductive.

"Taxation of the franchises of corporations lays a burden upon earnings or surplus income, where all taxation should, if possible, rest, because the earning power alone gives power to corporate franchises. This principle, unfortunately, has been greatly ignored in some of our recent legislation."

Among other policies of taxation which Mr. Davies said the association was working for was that of local option. He said that every year has seen a growth of public sentiment in favor of a statute that would enable the different taxing districts of the State to levy taxes either upon both real and personal property or upon either of these classes. He said the progress of this had been greatly assisted by the present policy of the State to raise the State tax by means of levies by and direct payment into the Treasury of the State. When the different localities are relieved of the necessity of raising and paying State taxes, Mr. Davies said, probably they will be clear for local option in the matter of taxation.

Mr. Wells declared that the system of taxing property upon a certain percentage of its market value, together with defective judgment, neglect, or favoritism, which sometimes are shown by Assessors, had caused numerous inequalities in the matter of taxation, and told of the efforts of the present Tax Department to be just to all taxpayers. He urged that assessments be made on a basis of the full valuation of taxable property. He added:

"If greater publicity be given to the assessment rolls property owners themselves will detect the inequalities in the assessment of real estate in their particular neighborhoods, and take such steps for its correction as will protect their own interests. Thus through full valuation equalization such as we have never had before will be brought about. It is not a new or untried method, but one which has proved successful in many of the largest cities in the Union, and has met the approval of many of our own citizens and prominent organizations."

"The present Tax Department of the City of New York," said Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the association, "has never received adequate appropriations; it has never been able to employ a sufficient number of competent men. In spite of this difficulty the present board has undertaken a work the magnitude of which few people appreciate. Only those who have made some study of assessments in this city have any comprehension of the frightful discriminations which have been the rule."

Mr. Purdy spoke of the difficulties met with in an effort to secure just assessments and compared the laws of New York with those of Illinois, under which assessments in Chicago are made.

"The law of this State," he continued, "and of this city requires an assessment at market value. Any other rule can rest solely upon the arbitrary and secret determination of the Assessor. It must be arbitrary, for there is no lawful authority for any rule other than that prescribed by the statute. It must be secret, for under the oath of the Assessor he would be guilty of perjury if he deliberately broke it. There is no safety for the Assessors or for the taxpayers outside of a strict compliance with the statue.

"Every effort should be made to put honest men in office, but no more reliance should be placed upon the honesty of officials than the necessities of the case require. Publicity is the safeguard of both."

Mr. Seward spoke of the work of the Committee on Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce and its co-operation with the Tax Reform Association. He said he believed that in matters of taxation, perhaps more than in any other direction, the work of unofficial citizens is necessary, for the reason that the subject is not generally discussed from an economic standpoint, and is so little understood.

MRS. WATERS'S PROPERTY.

Security and Trust Company Appointed Temporary Administrator.

Another complication has been added to the many that surround the estate of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, who died at an age somewhere near one hundred last week in her West Twenty-first Street home, where her two "adopted granddaughters" and her business adviser had been waging war over her property long before her death. Surrogate Thomas has appointed the New York Security and Trust Company temporary administrator of the estate, with power to take charge of all properties and rents The appointment was made on the application of William G. Conklin, Secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank, to whom Mrs. Waters gave several deeds before her death, and against whom the "adopted granddaughters" started their fight to get back the property, claiming that he had exercised undue influence over the woman.

In his application for the receiver, Mr. Conklin said that the personal estate was worth $63,500 and the real estate $46,500. He said that Mrs. Waters often told him that she had no relatives, and begged him to take charge of her belongings. She made him residuary legatee in the will that was filed for probate last week.

Sheriff O'Brien's Ball.

The annual reception and entertainment of the Minnetonka Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, of which Sheriff William O'Brien is President, will take place in the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Monday evening next. Tickets and invitations to the number of 3,000 have been issued. An elaborate vaudeville entertainment has been prepared, including the best talent of the Actors' Protective Union. Among the boxholders are Capt. F. Norton Goddard, "Abe" Gruber, Senator Victor J. Dowling, John J. Adams, George H. Farbach, and Thomas E. Rush. Among the officers of the club are Deputy Sheriff Martin J. Fogarty, Vice President; J. Irving Hanshee cashier of the Sheriff's office, Treasurer, and Daniel D. Shine, George Geizler, and Edward Quinn, Secretaries.

Noted Albany Citizen Is Dead.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Patrick Maher, whose cigar store was widely known as a place of resort for prominent men, and who was an old and respected citizen, died early this morning from cancer of the throat. He was seventy years old. His sister, Margaret, died yesterday, and her body lay in the house.

Justices-Elect Sworn In.

Supreme Court Justices-elect Davis, Amend, and McCall yesterday morning took the oath of office in the private chambers of Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The oaths were administered by Presiding Justice Van Brunt.

Altman's Early Closing.

B. Altman & Co. announce that, commencing Dec. 26 and continuing indefinitely, their store will be closed every evening at 5 o'clock.

"FIGARO" AT THE OPERA.

Mozart's Comedy Performed with Overflowing Spirit—The Beautiful Singing of Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Eames.

Mozart made his first appearance this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given. Mr. Grau has it in his power to give great joy to the lovers of Mozart's comedy in the performances that he can present this week, for in Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Eames he has two admirable Mozart singers, who not only possess the vocal art that is needed in such ample measure for the music, but who are thoroughly conversant with the style which is to so many singers of the present day a sealed book. And he has, as was again proved last evening, others who are entitled to stand by them in the performance of this work. It is to be feared that Mozart's sparkling comedy, however, is not a potent attraction to the general public of operagoers.

It is rarely absent from the season's list, but it rarely reaches more than a few performances. Last season there were two, the season before there was none, and in previous seasons it has generally been underlined two or three times for presentation. Last evening it was not one of the largest audiences of the season that was present. The reasons for this public indifference to what has so long shown such singular vitality as a masterwork are not far to seek. The book is one of pure comedy without a sentimental interest. The intrigue is full of complications that are not clear to the average listener without a previous study of the libretto; with all the beauty of Mozart's music the style is not one that appeals to the popular taste—and it is without a tenor part.

More is the pity; for to those whose ears and understanding are attuned to the opportunity offered there is no greater delight than "The Marriage of Figaro" can offer. Last evening this delight was at its highest pitch, for such a performance as was then presented is rarely heard. The characters that play the principal parts in the action were in familiar hands, with the exception of Mr. Scotti, who for the first time here appeared as Count Almaviva, but one of the delights of the performance was the admirable co-operation in the humorous developments and the incessant unfolding of the action by the representatives of some of the less important characters. Mme. Sembrich is a Mozart singer without a peer upon the operatic stage to-day. Her Susanna is a most familiar impersonation, but it seems more entrancing at each repetition.

In perfection of vocalism, in warmth and purling fluency and sustained legato, in point and variety of expression, her singing never seemed more beautiful than it did last evening; nor has she often appeared in gayer spirits and readier to the mischiefmaking and exuberant folly that fall to her to carry out. For Mme. Eames the part of the Countess is exactly fitted in its aristocratic bearing and in the quality of the music that she has to sing. She is a delight to the eye in the part, and her singing last evening was a source of unalloyed pleasure. To hear these two in the letter duet was a privilege that the frequenters of the Opera House ought to appreciate at its high value.

Mme. Scheff's impersonation of the page Cherubino was the weakest point of this remarkable performance. She is a bewitching picture for the eye in her slender shapeliness and her vivacious agility. But in her singing she could not hold her own in the company she was with. Her voice is poor in quality, thin and unstable. Yet her "Voi che Sapete" was demanded a second time.

Mr. Scotti's Almavira was made known here for the first time in place of the familiar appearance of Mr. De Reszke—a more flexible and courtly, if less weighty impersonation, especially after his first scene in which he appeared not quite to have felt his way toward the spirit of the part. Vocally it was rich and full of expression. Mr. Campanari's inimitable Figaro was never more fascinating in its volatile and effervescent activity, his speech never more voluble, his voice never more rich and certain. The Doctor Bartolo of Mr. Gilibert was a most valuable addition to the ensemble—a piece of character acting of the raciest sort, and the Basilio of Mr. Reiss was another.

To the spirit that was infused into the work of these singers and that animated them as with a single purpose was added the energy and finesse of Mr. Mancinelli, who conducted the performance with skill and electrifying vigor.

FOR A NATIONAL THEATRE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—James Paxton Voorhees, a son of the late Senator Voorhees, has been laboring for a number of years to create sentiment in favor of the erection of a National theatre at Washington, somewhat after the manner that such institutions are now maintained in France. A bill having this object in view was introduced to-day in the House by Mr. Miers of Indiana. According to Mr. Voorhees, who may be regarded as the author of the bill, it has the indorsement of the leading actors, and, if passed, will have the financial support from wealthy and public-spirited men like Andrew Carnegie.

"The bill," said Mr. Voorhees, "is the result of six years of missionary work on the subject of a National theatre. In 1896 I originated the first bill on the subject that was ever introduced so far as I know, and it has largely devolved upon me since that time to keep the subject of a National theatre under consideration.

"Since that time prominent members of the profession have given the matter their careful consideration, and indorsements have been heartily given by such actors as Richard Mansfield, Henry Irving, E. H. Sothern, Henry E. Dixey, Frank Daniels, and many others.

"The movement has also secured an offer from Mr. Carnegie to endow a playhouse, with the essential qualification that the Government should take an interest in the affair, and the introduction of the bill by Mr. Miers is the logical next step in the plan of meeting the requirement of Mr. Carnegie."

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA FUND.

Walter Damrosch, leader of the Philharmonic Orchestra, denied yesterday that he had authorized a statement to the effect that Andrew Carnegie had offered the orchestra $500,000 as an endowment fund, provided a like amount were raised by independent subscriptions, and that the offer had been refused. The reported reason for the rejection was that the time necessary to complete the $1,000,000 would involve too long a delay.

"Mr. Carnegie had neither made such an offer," Mr. Damrosch said, "nor has he been asked to do so. The story must have been printed through some misapprehension. We have a guarantee fund of $25,000 a year for a number of years, and Mr. Carnegie is one of the larger contributors to it. Any report of his having given another amount, independently, or upon conditions, is unwarranted."

NOTES OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Charles B. Dillingham, manager of Julia Marlowe, made arrangements yesterday by which he is to present Frank Daniels next season at the head of a large musical organization. Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert are engaged to write for the comedian a comic opera, which will have as its principal character a Parisian man milliner.

***

A pajama party is the latest novelty introduced as a form of private entertainment. Its introducer is Hazel May Hall, who is the star of "The Seminary Girl." She gave the party last night at her home on the upper west side, and her guests appeared in this costume, which is also used in her play.

***

The engagement for this week of Mme. Mantelli, the opera singer, at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall, has been marked by a temporary cessation of smoking in that establishment. Mme. Mantelli declared to the management that smoke is injurious to her voice, and that either she or the smokers would stop.

***

Mrs. A. C. Haynes, once known to the public in connection with Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett, as Miss Minna Gale, will give a benefit at the Garrick Theatre this afternoon for "The Little Missionaries' Day Nursery." The play will be "The Lady of Lyons." Mrs. Haynes will be the Pauline and Mr. Arden will be the Claude.

***

Because Stanley Hawkins, the new tenor of "The Silver Slipper" refused to sing "Because I Love You, Dear," John C Fisher started to get a new man yesterday. Mr. Hawkins declared that the song was old, and it would be unworthy of him to sing it. Finally Mr. Fisher yielded and had a topical song, "Tessie," written for him on short notice by W. R. Anderson.

***

The New York Life Insurance Company has engaged the entire Casino Theatre and company for Dec. 30, when some 1,500 of its employes, with their families, will attend the night performance.

WILL OF HEBER R. BISHOP

Provision for Preservation of Famous Jade Collection.

Now in Metropolitan Museum—Estate of $3,500,000 Goes to Family of Testator.

Under the will of Heber R. Bishop, banker, who died on Dec. 10, the greater part of an estate worth about $3,500,000 is left in trust for the widow, children, sisters, and brother of the testator. Ample provision is made for the future preservation of the famous collection of jade which Mr. Bishop gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art last Spring, $55,000 or more being bequeathed for the definite purpose of equipping a room for its keeping. Of the estimated $3,500,000, only $500,000 is represented in real estate.

The will was executed on April 5, 1899. Four codicils were added later, the first one in the Summer of 1901, and the other three on Nov. 19, 28, and 30 of this year, respectively. Mr. Bishop died in his residence, at 881 Fifth Avenue. His widow, Mrs. Mary Cunningham Bishop, and eight children survive him. The children are Heber R., James C., Francis C., and Ogden Mills Bishop, Mary C. Bishop, Elizabeth T. Harriman, wife of James Low Harriman; Harriet B. Lanier, wife of James F. D. Lanier, and Edith Bishop Taylor, wife of Moses Taylor.

The executors named in the will are Francis C. Bishop, Moses C. Taylor, the Metropolitan Trust Company, and Alexander J. Paterson, for many years the secretary of the testator.

In reference to his jade collection, the banker wrote in the original will:

I have in preparation books and descriptive catalogues of my various collections of jade, bronzes, ironwork, porcelains, lacquers, ivories, and many other objects, and I direct my executors and trustees to complete the same in accordance with their knowledge of my wishes and purposes and the directions of my wife, and I direct my executors and trustees to set aside securities of the value of $50,000, the principal and interest of which they may use for this purpose, which securities, or such as may remain after the set of books and catalogues are completed, shall fall into and become part of my residuary estate. The discourse upon jade and 200 catalogues of the collection of jade shall not be sold, but be distributed in accordance with the instructions which I have given to my wife. The remaining catalogues may be disposed of as my trustees deem proper.

In the codicil of Nov. 19 last, Mr. Bishop said:

* * *

In apprehension that the fund of $55,000 in bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad given to Francis C. Bishop, Moses Taylor, Alexander J. Paterson, and the senior Vice President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as Trustees under an agreement of April 21, 1902, between myself and the persons named, may be insufficient for the purposes expressed in said agreement, I direct the executors to pay to the said Trustees out of my estate such sum or sums of money as may, in the discretion of the executors, be required in addition to the $55,000 for the construction and equipment of a room to be set apart in the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the exhibition of the collection of jade and other hard stones presented by me to said museum through the medium of the Trustees under said agreement of April 21, 1902.

The testator added that the treatise on jade, after having been bound handsomely, should be distributed among the great libraries and museums of the United States, the entire edition to be limited to 100 copies.

The will, after making minor provision for relatives, in the last codicil provides that his four sons shall receive his collection of silver on the condition that it should be used by Mrs. Bishop until her death.

MRS. GRANT'S FUNERAL.

No Decision Yet as to Whether the Ceremony Will Be Public.

The Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Association met yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce Building to decide upon the arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. U. S. Grant. No decision has been made yet as to whether the funeral shall be of a private or public character, as the special committee appointed yesterday afternoon will await the arrival in Washington of Gen. Fred Grant, who will consult with the family and with the committee. The special committee is composed of Secretary of War Root, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Cornelius N. Bliss, Col. A. Noel Blakeman, and Henry W. Hayden, the Secretary of the association. Col. Blakeman, who has been placed in general charge of the funeral ceremonies, went to Washington yesterday afternoon, and will confer with Gen. Grant, who was expected to arrive there last night or this morning.

Workmen are busy preparing the Grant Monument for the reception of the casket containing Mrs. Grant's body. The lid of the marble sarcophagus in which the casket will be placed weighs five tons, and to remove it will necessitate the erection of a derrick.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George De Lisle Zimmerman.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 17.—George De Lisle Zimmerman died to-day at the home of his mother, Mrs. Charles S. Zimmerman, 60 Evergreen Place, East Orange. He had been ill a long time. He was thirty-nine years old, and was born in Brazil. Mr. Zimmerman had the distinction to be the first Democrat to fill an elective office in East Orange. He was chosen as Assessor from the Third Ward about eight years ago. He belonged to nearly all the prominent social organizations in East Orange, and about ten years ago he was editor of The Record, a society journal.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. FRANCISCO SANCHEZ HECHAVARRIA, the Governor of Santiago Province, died yesterday morning at Santiago, Cuba. Gen. Hechavarria was a popular and successful executive. Manuel Yerro, a brilliant young lawyer, will succeed him.

HENRY B. KING, who lived at one time in New York, but was recently a resident of Philadelphia, where he was connected with one of the public libraries, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Samuel, in Glen Ridge. He was seventy-three years of age.

ABRAHAM FULKERSON, former Congressman from the Ninth Virginia District, died at his home, in Bristol, Tenn., yesterday morning, aged seventy years. He was a Colonel in the Confederate Army and organized the first company of Confederate infantry to go from Eastern Tennessee.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, JR., of 106 Central Park West, a broker at 71 Broadway, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, where he had been for several weeks for his health. He was the son of William Alexander Smith of 412 Madison Avenue, a retired broker and formerly President of the New York Stock Exchange, and he married Miss Emily Gurnee. He belonged to the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

ALFRED HAYNES PORTER died of heart disease yesterday at his home at 457 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Hartford, Conn., seventy-four years ago. In early life he entered the house of Daniel T. Hoag & Co., tea importers, and continued in that firm until he retired twenty-five years ago. He gave considerable time and money for the support of the Brooklyn City Mission. His son, Alfred Haynes Porter, Jr., is Vice President of the Royal Baking Powder Company.

C. OTTO BAESE, a Custom House broker, Past master of Benevolent Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., died Tuesday morning at his residence at Hamilton Terrace, Washington Heights. He was fifty-six years of age, and for a number of years he had been a member of the Board of Governors of the Customs Brokers and Clerks' Association of the Port of New York. When a lad of sixteen he enlisted in the Eighth New York Volunteers and served later in the Sixty-eighth Volunteers to the close of the war. He was a members of Steinwehr Post, G. A. R., and for many years a member of the Republican County Committee.

Dr. Meredith's Successor.

The Rev. Dr. Macy Magee Waters of the First Congregational Church of Binghamton, N. Y., was unanimously called last night to the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Brooklyn as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Robert Meredith, through the action of the congregation upon the report submitted by the committee having in charge the seeking of a new pastor. Dr. Waters will receive an annual salary of $8,000, the same as was given his predecessor.

"GENERAL PEANUTS" DEAD.

Acrobatic Midget from Japan Who Became a Circus Clown.

"General Peanuts," the midget clown of the Barnum & Bailey and the Forepaugh and Sells Brothers circuses, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon in a boarding house at 207 East Fourteenth Street. The belief is that he had heart disease. He was a native of Japan, and he had been in this country about four years. He weighed less than sixty pounds and was two feet and one inch in height.

For several years he had been looked after by Frank Oakley, the principal clown during the past few seasons of the Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' circus. The midget gave him all of his money. It has been said that when the midget first met Oakley, known as "Slivers," he said:

"I don't know your name or anything else about you, but I like you, and from this time on, right straight down to my death, I belong to you. You have got to take me, and wherever you go I'll go, and whatever you do I'll do. I will be a clown, too, and you might just as well give in, for I am yours just as sure as Japan has a Mikado."

Oakley accepted "General Peanuts," who had been an acrobat, in the same spirit that he offered himself, and from that day always took a great interest in him and trained the little fellow in the ways of the clown. Dressed as a drum major and carrying a big baton, the midget used to lead the clown band. His imitation of Sousa was amusing. He became dissipated after awhile. His real name is not known in this country. Oakley, who was in Boston yesterday, was informed of the death of his charge.

New York Flower Mission.

The New York Flower Mission, which was founded in 1870, will be open to-morrow and Dec. 20, 22, and 23 for the reception of hospital decorations and delicacies for tenement house sick, at 104 East Twentieth Street. Christmas cards, evergreens, popcorn, candy, fruit, and jelly are requested for the island institutions; supplies, especially tea, beef extract, canned soups, and condensed milk, for sick and infirm; dolls, toys, games, and books for Randall's Island and for very poor tenement house children; money for running expenses and the purchase of delicacies will be gratefully received.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BAESE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, C. Otto Baese in his fifty-seventh year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 39 Hamilton Terrace, between West 141st and 144th Sts., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M.; Steinwehr Post, No. 102, G. A. R., and Custom Brokers and Clerks' Association of the Port of New York please notice. Interment Friday, 10:30 A. M.

BELCHER.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., after a long illness, Edwin W. Belcher, in his 71st year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Oronoque, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 18th, at 2:30 P. M. The 12 o'clock train from Grand Central Depot will connect with Bridgeport and Derby trolley line at Bridgeport. Interment will be at the convenience of the family.

BIDDLE.—Suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 17, at her late residence, 104 East 17th St., Harriet S. Biddle, wife of John Biddle.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—On 12th Month, 16th, at his residence, 45 Dominick St., New York, after a long illness, Isaac T. Carpenter, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, N. Y., on Sixth Day, 12th Month, 19th, at 11:30 o'clock. Train from Grand Central Station at 9:35 A. M. will be met by carriages at White Plains.

JAMES.—At Riverdale, N. Y., Dec. 15, Frances Harriman, widow of John Bradley James and daughter of Orlando and Anna Ingland Harriman.

Funeral services at residence 10 A. M. Thursday. Carriages meet 9:10 train from 42d St.

KING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, Henry D. King, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his son, Samuel W. King, Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., Friday, December 19, on the arrival of the 2:10 P. M. train from Barclay and Christopher Sts. Interment at Fairfield, Conn. Philadelphia papers please copy.

KUDLICH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, Cora, daughter of Dr. Hans Kudlich.

Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at her late residence, 506 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

MAGOUN.—At Babylon, suddenly, of cerebral hemorrhage, George B. Magoun, on the night of Dec. 15.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence at Babylon on Thursday, Dec. 18, at 3:45 P. M. Train leaves Long Island City at 2 o'clock. Returning leaves Babylon 4:49.

MAGOUN.—At Babylon, L. I., suddenly, of cerebral hemorrhage, on the night of Dec. 15, George B. Magoun.

Funeral at his late residence, Babylon, L. I., Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 2 P. M.

MORTON.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1902, Jean McDougall, wife of James Morton.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services Thursday, Dec. 18, 2 P. M., at 530 State St., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

OGLE.—At Milan, Italy, of pneumonia, Dec. 17, 1902, Ponsonby Ogle.

PEASE.—In Paris, Dec. 7, Dr. Daniel Pearson Pease of 9 West 24th St., New York.

Date of funeral services, to be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's,) will be announced later.

PEUGNET.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, on Dec. 17, 1902, Ramsay Eugene, beloved son of Katharine R. and Ramsay Peugnet, in his 3d year.

Funeral private.

PORTER.—At his home in Brooklyn, after a short illness, Alfred Haynes Porter, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Funeral service at 457 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 19, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SALTER.—On Dec. 16, 1902, at her residence, Fordham, New York City, Eva A. Salter, wife of A. Oldrin Salter.

Funeral private at convenience of family.

SEAMAN.—Wednesday, Dec. 17, Emeline Loveland, wife of Willet Seaman, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 130 West 58th St., on Friday, Dec. 19,

NEW STEEL ROAD TESTED

Gen. Roy Stone Supervised the Trial in Murray Street.

Experiment Showed That Less Tractive Force Is Required on the New Road Than on Rough Pavement.

A test of the experimental steel road recently laid in Murray Street, between Church Street and Broadway, by the Automobile Club of America was made yesterday under the direction of Gen. Roy Stone, the originator of the movement in favor of these highways, and the results were a remarkable demonstration of the value of the system. It was found by actual experiment that a tractive force 60 per cent. greater was required to draw a load upon the rough stone pavement than upon the track, or that, taking the power necessary to draw the load upon the pavement as the standard, exactly 37½ per cent. of it was saved by using the rails. In starting the load the advantage in favor of the rails was even greater, as but one-half or one-third of the usual force was required.

The rails are about a foot wide, slightly flanged at the edges, and are laid in beds of concrete, flush with the street pavement, and the usual distance apart. There is a double line the entire length of the block.

The experiments were made with a large iron tipping cart, similar in pattern to the ash carts used by the Street Cleaning Department. It was not loaded, as the object of the test was to obtain comparative figures of the tractive power necessary on the pavement and the track respectively, and not to test the maximum load which could be drawn by a single horse on the two surfaces, and consequently the weight of the load was not material.

A heavy spring balance of the kind commonly known as an ice balance, which weighs up to 500 pounds, was attached to the cart, the horse being removed, of course, and a long rope was fastened to the other end of the balance. The motive power was furnished by half a dozen laborers who tailed on to the rope. The start was made from the Church Street end of Murray Street, and was found to require a force of about 200 pounds, but it was noticed that there was a slight declivity there, and the result accordingly was disregarded.

The cart was then taken upon the rails and started again, and this time a force of from 300 to 350 pounds was indicated. It was decided that the wheels of the cart had been slewed at an angle to the rails, so that they had borne against the flanges, and this result was disregarded. The wheels were straightened out and a third start made, when the dynamometer indicated 200 pounds. This result was accepted as the power necessary to start the cart from a standstill upon the rails.

The cart was then drawn upon the rails for about half a block at a speed of two to three miles an hour, and a force of from 120 to 80 pounds was indicated, rising to the higher figure when the speed was slackened and falling to the lower one when the speed was accelerated. The average figure of 100 pounds accordingly was taken as the force necessary to move the load upon the rails.

The cart was next dragged off the rails on to the rough pavement, and the effort made to start it stretched the balance to its limit of 500 pounds, and it was in addition necessary for several of the spectators to lend a hand with the rope before the start was made. It was estimated that the force required was about 600 pounds, but there was, of course, no way of definitely determining it in the absence of a stronger balance, and so that part of the test was not conclusive. With the cart under way, however, a force of 200 to 120 pounds was required to keep it in motion at the rate of two to three miles an hour, and the average figure of 160 pounds was accepted. This, compared with the 100 pounds necessary to draw the cart on the rails, gave the comparative figures already quoted, showing an excess of 60 per cent. of power required to draw a load on the pavement over that required on the rails, or a saving of 37½ per cent. of the power now used on the stone block pavements could be made by the general use of the steel roads.

The tests yesterday were materially impeded by the interference of passing vehicles on the narrow street, and by the presence of the usual curious jostling crowd which quickly gathered and of itself nearly blocked the street. More experiments will be made at an early date, but it is likely that a Sunday will be chosen in order to avoid the disadvantages which were experienced yesterday. A test with automobiles will be made, and probably further experiments with ordinary vehicles. The value of the rails when slippery with mud or sleet is yet to be determined, but it is believed that the same comparative advantages will be shown in slippery weather, as the horses' hoofs find a good foothold on the pavement, and only the wheels of the vehicle are upon the rails. Gen. Stone has invented a form of rail with slight rectangular depressions about three inches square and a quarter of an inch deep, for use where there is much ice and sleet, but this has not yet been given a trial.

QUEENS TROLLEY DEAL.

There was a revival yesterday of the report of last May that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had practically acquired control of the trolley lines in Queens County. Although the officials of the company would not make public their plans or the terms under which they came into possession, it has been practically admitted by them that the report was correct, and that the closing of the deal was a matter of detail only.

The Interborough officials have made no secret of their hope that a tunnel from East Forty-second Street to Long Island City be included in the system of subways ultimately approved by the members of the city administration. As was announced recently, both the Mayor and the Controller have expressed themselves as favoring an east side line in this borough, to be begun next year. Both the public officials and the builders of the Manhattan-Bronx subway have said that they favored the building of such an east side line as the next "tunne; project; so it seems evident that a tunnel to Long Island must wait upon this earlier venture.

"GYP" ON A RAMPAGE.

Gyp, an elephant, went on a rampage on the Hamburg-American Line Pier 3, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon and caused considerable excitement, but nobody was hurt. Gyp arrived on the steamship Patricia, having been shipped to Ringling Brothers, circus men.

Soon after the elephant had been hoisted out of the hold of the vessel in a portable stall he broke through the door and started up the pier.

About 100 men were at work on the piers, and those on Pier 3 scrambled to get on top of the bags of salt and meal. Gyp ran to the end of the pier, dragging the chains by which he had been held in the stall, and then to Pier 2. The men at work there fled, too. Oscar Weighe, a checker, jumped through a door of a watchman's house, and had his face cut by glass. Then Gyp was prodded into subjection. In a freight car he started last night for Buffalo, where he is to be exhibited in a park.

Frank Gardner Wins in Billiards.

Frank P. Gardner and Edward W. Gardner played a 300-point exhibition game of billiards at 14.2 last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The former won, reaching the limit in twenty innings, while Edward Gardner only scored 187. The winner's high run was 73 and Edward Gardner's best single score was 43. The averages were 15 and 9 1-20 respectively.

The 1,000 point game between Frank Keeney and Edward Gardner will not be played until next week owing to the absence from the city of Keeney. The game will be played in blocks of 250 points each.

Golf Professionals Sail for England.

Willie Anderson, the open golf champion of the United States last year, and George Low, professional of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the steamship Oceanic. They will be gone a little over two months. Anderson will spend the greater part of his time in the vicinity of his former golf home, at North Berwick. Low will visit his family in Aberdeen. Isaac and Jack Mackie will sail for Europe on Saturday. The former is the Fox Hills Club professional on Staten Island. They will return early in the Spring.

CANE SPREE AT COLUMBIA.

Sophomores Beat Freshmen in Two of Three Bouts.

Columbia's cane sprees between the sophomores and freshmen of the college classes were decided yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the sophomores, who won two out of the three sprees. Their victory prevents the college freshmen from smoking pipes or carrying canes on the campus.

The contests were held in the Columbia gymnasium, and had all the attributes of a big intercollegiate game. Spectators were crowded everywhere. On the running track overlooking the big amphitheatre in which the rival sprees fought out their battles were massed the students from the sophomore started in to rush matters, but he gymnasium floor itself were the upper class men sprawled about, and in the running gallery were the girls with their masculine escorts.

The first cane spree was in the lightweight class between E. A. Ullman of 1906 and Gustavus A. Younger of 1905. Ullman had an advantage of nine pounds, the men weighing 139 and 130 pounds respectively. At the start Younger rushed the fighting, his object being to take away the cane, a feat that in this sport constitutes victory. Ullman played a waiting game, and in a minute and a half got his body between the cane and the sophomore and wrested the pole away to the hitchse enthusiasm of the "freshies." C. W. Rich, 1906, and George W. Tucker, Jr., 1905, were the contestants in the middle-weight bout; the men scaled, respectively, 144 pounds and 159 pounds. As in the first bout, the sophomore started in to rush batters, but he found a worthy opponent, for Rich held on gamely. Tucker once came near to getting the cane, but Rich stuck on with one hand and soon managed to regain his grip. The first round ended with neither man having scored. It was not long in the second round of three minutes before Tucker, by a quick wrench, got the cane. The score then stood a victory for each class, with the final supremacy dependent in the outcome of the heavy-weight bout.

In this contest the competitors were D. Ferris of 1905, who weighs 215 pounds and stands 6 feet 2 inches, and G. J. Gerdon of 1906, weighing only 160. It took Ferris only two minutes to get possession of the cane. His classmates flocked down on the floor and carried him away triumphantly.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Bowlers Win Two Games.

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League last night the Metropolitan Life Insurance bowlers won two out of three games with the New York Life Insurance team. The scores follow:

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

METROPOL'TN LIFE.				NEW YORK LIFE.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Wernecke	220	187	169	Herz	153	178	179
Cluff	165	155	182	Loeser	165	134	211
Richardson	156	162	190	Wood	191	165	145
Rand	161	178	184	Perryman	145	174	138
Newkirk	151	165	167	Vogelsang	216	156	209
Total	853	867	892	Total	870	807	882

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 191; Weigold, 165; Forman, 209; Buek, 175; Potter, 192. Total, 932.

Gilbert Council—Hagar, 149; Fuller, 152; Chalmers, 216; Bierds, 168; Van Tassell, 238. Total, 923.

SECOND GAME.—Gilbert Council—Hagar, 165; Fuller, 182; Chalmers, 102; Bierds, 132; Van Tassell, 144. Total, 836.

De Long Council—Blake, 200; Healey, 166; Schreiber, 144; Landsmann, 177; Haff, 154. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 188; Healey, 174; Schreiber, 178; Landsmann, 176; Haff, 198. Total, 914.

Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 183; Weigold, 147; Forman, 176; Buek, 182; Potter, 204. Total, 892.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 169; Williamson, 153; S. Miller, 144; Lawrence, 184; W. Miller, 194. Total, 844.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 158; Cornell, 123; McGoldrick, 145; Campbell, 117; English, 199. Total, 762.

SECOND GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 150; Cornell, 145; McGoldrick, 134; Campbell, 155; English, 126. Total, 710.

T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 147; E. Whitman, 174; Day, 135; A. Whitman, 124; Enderich, 143. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.—T. J. Taylor—Voss, 145; E. Whitman, 95; Day, 153; A. Whitman, 143; Enderich, 185. Total, 721.

McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 180; Williamson, 179; Miller, 127; Lawrence, 148; W. Miller, 161. Total, 840.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Stern Brothers & Co.—Gilchen, 150; Falk, 177; Mack, 115; Boschen, 166; Koenig, 159. Total, 767.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 151; Hasling, 160; Cole, 193; Dodge, 159; Patterson, 164. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.—Stern Brothers & Co.—Gilchen, 192; Falk, 153; Mack, 131; Boschen, 118; Koenig, 158. Total, 744.

George Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 145; Heinrich, 138; Stewart, 196; Warnbach, 179; Hoering, 166; Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—George Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 168; Heinrich, 101; Stewart, 139; Warnbach, 152; Hoering, 184. Total, 742.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 166; Hasling, 156; Cole, 191; Dodge, 146; Patterson, 131. Total, 790.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD TOURNAMENT.
Stillwagon's Alleys.

PARKWAY B. C.			BELMONT B. C.		
Name.	1st.	2d.	Name.	1st.	2d.
F. Ritterhoff	175	201	Haller	210	120
Bartholomay	190	160	Berg	163	196
Clark	150	161	Reiss	173	159
Baker	204	155	Meyer	189	139
H. Ritterhoff	198	193	Holden	155	152
Total	916	870	Total	890	766

AMERICAN LEAGUE'S GROUNDS.

Boston Post Quotes High Authority for Statement That They Will Be on Lenox Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The Post will say tomorrow: "With one of the high officers of the American League as authority, it can be stated with almost absolute certainty that the location of the New York American League baseball grounds will be at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. This information came yesterday by one of Ban Johnson's associates, who, for personal reasons, did not want his name used. He was in Boston for only a few hours on personal business and took the midnight train back to New York.

"'The grounds,' he said, 'will be at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, which, as everyone knows, is a much better location than the present Polo Grounds at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and besides it has been settled that a new station will be built for the special benefit of the baseball patrons. The American League will be eleven blocks nearer the heart of the city.

"'The owners of the grounds would not make out a lease, and Johnson had to buy the lot outright. The price paid was close to $300,000. The lot is plenty large enough for baseball. While not as large as some, a home run will be possible inside the grounds.'"

Boston Baseball Club for Sale.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—A. H. Soden, President of the Boston National League ball club, practically admitted to-day that the probabilities favor a consolidation of the rival baseball leagues, and said that he was ready to sell. The understanding is that a twelve-club circuit will be the result and that Ban Johnson will be the head of the new organization. The American League will neither have to come to New York nor to vacate territory. There will be a consolidation here as in the other cities where there are rival clubs.

It is predicted that Col. Rogers of Philadelphia and John T. Brush of New York will retire from the business and that Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg will buy out the Philadelphia Club. In case these arrangements came to a head the circuit would be: Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore.

Sarony Won Brooklyn Skating Race.

Arthur Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club won the mile handicap skating race at the opening of the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, defeating W. W. Swan of the same club by five yards. Both started from scratch. O. Dorlon, who had an allowance of 110 yards, was third. There were four other competitors.

Football Men Honor Morley.

Columbia students will hold their final football mass meeting of the year in Earl Hall to-day. Its purpose is to bid farewell for the season to William R. Morley, the head football coach, and it is expected that the mass meeting will be the largest of the year. Addresses will be made by Allan B. A. Bradley, President of last year's senior class, and by Richard S. Smith, Captain of next year's Varsity eleven. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the college, has been asked to preside at the meeting. William Ellis Mitchell, manager of the 1890 Columbia football team, gave a dinner at the New York Athletic Club last night to Mr. Morley. All the members of this year's Varsity eleven were present, together with many men of former Columbia teams, including Berrien, Van Hoevenberg, Wolff, Bruce, Knapp, Wright, and Neidlinger.

Irving Beat Peppard at Pool.

Probably the most interesting game in the pool competition now in progress at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, was played last night between Peppard and Irving. They were both scratch men, and it was the first time in the tournament that two scratch opponents have met. The attendance, therefore, was unusually large. Irving won the match by 100 to 95. The finish was an exciting one, as Peppard had only 7 to go to 27 for Irving. The latter surprised the gallery by playing two admirable frames, making 15 in the first and 12 in the last, which gave him the victory. He had no scratches, while Peppard had 7. The scores:

Irving—10 10 2 11 4 2 7 3 9 4 2 7 15 12. Total, 100; high run, 21.

Peppard—5 5 13 2 10 13 8 10 6 9 10 2 0 3. Total, 95; high run, 11; scratches, 7.

The second game that was to have been played between Peppard and Lawson was postponed. The players to-night will be Gordon, 80, and Kowenhoven, 90.

Duffy Will Run in the Garden.

Arthur F. Duffy, the world's record holder for the 100-yard sprint, at 0:09 3-5, notified the committee of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association yesterday that he would compete in the games to be held by the association Dec. 27 in Madison Square Garden. He will enter the 60-yard handicap and will run an exhibition at that distance against time. This will be the first time that Duffy has started in a race since he came back from his tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland last Summer, where he won all the scratch events in which he started. At the present time he is in fine condition. Duffy's entry is expected to bring out all the crack sprinters for the 60-yard handicap.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Low pressure prevails from the lake region eastward and northeastward, with the centre of disturbance over the Lower St. Lawrence Valley. There was snow Tuesday night over this district and during Wednesday in the eastern lower lake region and Northern New England. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather was generally clear and there was frost Wednesday morning along the Middle and East Gulf Coasts.

It is somewhat colder in the Atlantic States and slightly warmer in the interior, although the temperatures in the middle slope and Central Rocky Mountain regions range from 5 to 22 degrees below the seasonal average.

The weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with little change in temperature. It will also be fair in the slope region, except over the South Slope, where rain is probable Friday. There will be rain Friday in the West Gulf States.

There will be rain or snow Thursday in the south and lower portion of the middle plateau, and probably on Friday in the Central Rocky Mountain region. It will be warmer Thursday in the middle slope.

On the New England, and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh brisk west on the South Atlantic Coast, light west to north; on the East Gulf Coast, light northeast to east; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southeast; on Lake Michigan, fresh west, and on the lower lakes, brisk to high west.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have light winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Flood warnings have been issued for the Ohio River in the vicinity of Evansville, Ind., for a stage of between 38 and 39 feet, 3 or 4 feet above the danger line.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, fair to-day and Friday, fresh west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, fair to-day, light to fresh west winds; Friday fair.

North Carolina, Delaware, Virginia, fair to-day, light to fresh west winds; Friday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, fair to-day, fresh west winds; Friday fair.

South Carolina, fair to-day, light to fresh west to southwest winds; Friday fair.

West Virginia, fair to-day and Friday.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, brisk to high west winds; Friday fair.

Minnesota, fair to-day and Friday, fresh west winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in northwest portion; Friday fair.

South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Friday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	22	38	37
6 A. M.	20	36	37
9 A. M.	21	33	38
12 M.	22	35	39
3 P. M.	22	37	37
6 P. M.	20	35	37
9 P. M.	20	32	35
12 P. M.	20	31	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1901	22
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

EASTERN.	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
Albany	36	38	SW	Cloudy
Atlantic City	34	40	W	Clear
Boston	34	38	SW	Cloudy
Buffalo	36	38	W	Cloudy
Cape May	36	46	W	Clear
Eastport	32	46	SW	Clear
Nantucket	34	40	W	Clear
Norfolk	44	48	W	Clear
Oswego	32	36	SW	Cloudy
Philadelphia	34	40	W	Clear
Pittsburg	32	34	SW	Clear
Portland, Me.	30	38	S	Clear
Scranton	32	36	W	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	34	38	W	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	42	46	SW	Clear
Chicago	28	30	W	Clear
Cincinnati	38	42	SW	Clear
Cleveland	34	34	SW	Pt. cloudy
Detroit	32	32	W	Cloudy
Duluth	30	32	W	Clear
Grand Haven	32	34	W	Cloudy
Green Bay	22	28	SW	Clear
Huron	12	20	SE	Clear
Marquette	32	32	W	Clear
Milwaukee	26	28	W	Clear
Toledo	30	34	SW	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	42	48	NW	Clear
Charlotte	44	50	SW	Clear
Corpus Christi	56	60	NE	Clear
Galveston	52	56	SE	Clear
Jacksonville	48	60	N	Clear
Key West	72	76	NW	Clear
Mobile	48	56	N	Clear
Montgomery	46	52	NW	Clear
New Orleans	52	54	N	Clear
Savannah	50	56	N	Clear
Tampa	54	68	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	44	52	W	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	32	40	NW	Clear
Davenport	26	28	W	Clear
Dodge City	14	20	W	Clear
Kansas City	34	38	SW	Clear
North Platte	14	24	W	Clear
Omaha	28	30	SW	Clear
St. Louis	40	46	W	Clear
St. Paul	30	30	W	Pt. cloudy
Winnipeg	22	28	Calm	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	40	44	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	26	46	S	Clear
Helena	12	14	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	30	30	S	Cloudy

The thermometer registered 34 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 38 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 10:20 P. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DANIELSON, Conn., Dec. 17.—The shoddy mill of B. C. Young, at Killingly, five miles from here, was destroyed by fire today. Loss about $15,000; partly covered by insurance.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Glens Falls High School building and contents were destroyed to-day by fire. The building cost $25,000. The insurance is $23,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Crosby P. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for temporary assignment in charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster of that department, to relieve Col. Daniel D. Wheeler. Col. Wheeler will proceed to New York City and assume charge of the general depot, relieving Major Isaac W. Littell until relieved by Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster General, will resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, relieving Major William H. Miles, of his temporary duty in charge of that office, and will sail March 1 for Manila, where he will report for duty as Chief Quartermaster of that division.

Major John McE. Hyde, Quartermaster, will proceed to Portland and report for duty as Disbursing Quartermaster at Portland, to relieve Lieut. Col. Forest H. Hathaway.

Capt. Harry L. Fettus, Quartermaster, will proceed to Fort Hamilton and report for duty as post Quartermaster.

Capt. William E. Horton, Quartermaster, will proceed to Baltimore and assume charge of Quartermaster's duties at that place, including the construction work at the various defenses in Baltimore Harbor, to relieve Capt. Samuel V. Ham. Capt. Ham will proceed to Salt Lake City and assume charge of the construction work at Fort Douglas.

Capt. William S. Scott, Quartermaster, will proceed to Cheyenne and assume charge of the construction work at Fort D. A. Russell.

Capt. Jacques De L. Lafitte, Quartermaster, will report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco for temporary duty until the arrival of the transport Logan, when he will assume duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport, to relieve Capt. Abraham S. Byckham, Quartermaster.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Quartermaster, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., and thence to Chickamauga Park on official business.

Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon, and Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board at San Francisco, vice Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon, and First Lieut. Francis M. C. Usher, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. George F. Baltzell, Fifth Infantry, will proceed to Fort McPherson and report for temporary duty until the arrival of his regiment at its station in the United States, when he will join it.

First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, now attached to the Sixty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery, is assigned to that company and will join it upon his arrival in the United States.

First Lieut. George S. Simonds, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Reno, vice First Lieut. Stanley H. Ford, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the bookbinding plant at the Artillery School.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Pay Director William J. Thompson is ordered to Mare Island for examination for retirement, Dec. 29.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Arrivals—Mohican at Magdalena Bay; Yorktown, Vicksburg, and Helena at Cavite; Alexander at Valparaiso.

Sailings—Scorpion, Stockton, and Nashville, from San Juan for Culebra; Marcellus, from Hampton Roads for Culebra; New Orleans, from Hongkong for Cavite; Winslow, from Newport for New London.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stewart was placed in commission to-day at the New York Yard.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York State Fire Underwriters' Association is conducting a series of inspections of risks in Troy with a view to the arrangement of a revision of fire insurance rates in that city.

Auditor Calderhead of the Montana State Insurance Department in his annual report calls attention to the fact that fraternal insurance concerns of other States which do business in Montana are not subject to Montana supervision and do not at present contribute any revenue to that State.

The reports of fires so far this month show that New England is sustaining a December loss so large as to be out of proportion to the other months of the present year.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department has elected these officers: President—L. Wiederhoed, Jr.; First Vice President—Paul Turner; Second Vice President—R. C. Christopher; Secretary and Treasurer—E. R. Clemence; Executive Committee—George W. Kear; J. M. Woodroffe, J. W. Brown, F. J. Beates, E. E. Howes, H. O. Kline, and O. E. Laster.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. T. Harrahan, Chicago; Decatur Axtell, Richmond; E. P. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; M. Routkowsky, Attaché of the Russian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—F. B. Bowes, Louisville; Joseph Tasse, Montreal; John Jay Abbott, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. O. C. Horney, United States Army; Salvador Zarazoza, Manila, P. I.; A. Braggeotti, London.

MANHATTAN—Major H. Carrington Smith, Quebec; Sir William Van Horne, Montreal.

GRAND UNION—Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico.

SAVOY—Thomas Fitch, Honolulu.

NETHERLAND—A. L. Clark, San Francisco; George P. Pettingill, Cleveland.

VICTORIA—M. d' Azpiroz, Mexican Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOFFMAN—A. K. Andriano, San Francisco; M. J. Murphy, Seattle.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. M. Guffey, Democratic Chairman Pennsylvania State Committee.

NAVARRE—Col. T. H. Sanderson, United States Army; Capt. F. H. Pope, United States Army.

MAJESTIC—Louis B. Sheldon, Chicago; Edward L. Gould, Detroit; Henry L. Watson, Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Eskind, J., & Brother, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Eskind, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Edsall, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rauser, Leavens & Kissinger, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Rauser, underwear; A. F. Leavens, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway.

Cooper, H. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Cooper, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway, Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. E. Alley, white goods; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Clark, white goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Evans, cloaks and suits; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Winston, Hardee & Wichard Company, Norfolk, Va.; M. Winston, domestics, dress goods, and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...9:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:00	Gov. Isl'd..10:27	H. Gate...12:20
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:38	Gov. Isl'd..11:05	H. Gate...12:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	8:00 A. M.	.....
Talisman, Guadeloupe	9:00 A. M.	.....
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 19.		
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 20.		
Alleghany, Jamaica and Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples	.....	.....
Saint George, Antwerp	.....	.....
Vaderland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 22.		
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 9:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PAN-AMERICAN LIGHT COMPANY.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Morris B. Lindsley ancillary receiver for the Pan-American Light Company, formerly of 82 Warren Street, on the application of Walter P. Lindsley, who obtained a judgment against the company on July 25 for $1,074. It is a New Jersey corporation, organized about eighteen months ago, and Mr. Lindsley was appointed receiver in that State on July 22 last.

Out of Town.

PERSON & RIEGEL COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Reed, in Trenton, N. J., yesterday filed an opinion refusing to appoint a receiver for the Person & Riegel Company, which conducts department stores in Bethlehem, Penn., and other places. The Vice Chancellor held that the evidence presented was not sufficient to warrant the appointment of a receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BENJAMIN NAGELSCHMIDT.—Benjamin Nagelschmidt, clerk of 171 East Eighty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $2,004, and no assets.

SIMON BROTHERS.—Abraham and Leopold Simon, who composed the firm of Simon Brothers, dressmakers, formerly at 239 and 240 Sixth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,786, and no assets.

DAVID LEWETCH.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets of David Lewetch, manufacturer of furs at 71 East Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 12th inst.

HESS & MORGENTHAU.—Philip Hess and Moritz G. Morgenthau, who formerly composed the firm of Hess & Morgenthau, manufacturers of neckwear at 42 East Twelfth Street in 1894 and 1895, have filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $29,300, and no assets. Among the creditors are L. Henry & Co., $4,886; William Henry, $2,500; Ashley & Bailey Company, $1,612, and Fuld Brothers, $1,152.

CARRIE E. HEATHER.—Carrie E. Heather, doing business as the Standard Cloak and Suit Company at 245 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $8,190 to seventy-three creditors, and assets to the amount of $3,120, consisting of cash $20 and stock $3,100. She is the daughter of George Heather, who began business in 1882 and who failed on Dec. 26, 1896. The present business was started in July, 1900.

LOUIS FIRETAG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Firetag, doing business as the Firetag Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of children's hats and caps at 102 Wooster Street, by the following named creditors: Lin Fong & Co., $306; M. Lowenstein & Son, $240, and Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., $70. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that he has paid $2,500 to certain creditors to prefer them and admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Walter F. Wood temporary receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,000. The business has been established more than twenty years.

MIEBIS TOBACCO COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Miebis Tobacco Company, manufacturers of cigarettes at 3 and 5 William Street, by the following-named creditors: M. L. Herzog & Co., $761; Brett Lithographing Company, $456, and Louis C. Berrien, $177. It was alleged that on the 11th inst. the company allowed two judgments to be taken against it in the Municipal Court for $689, on which a City Marshal took possession of the place and advertised the sale for the 19th inst., and that the company has also paid money to numerous creditors in the past four months, thereby giving a preference. The company was incorporated on May 8 last with a capital stock of $20,000, and R. Wilmarth Appleton became President.

Frederic Bond a Bankrupt Again.

Frederic Bond, actor, who resides at 44 West Twenty-eighth Street and has a place of business at Proctor's Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $2,180 and no assets. Part of the liabilities were contracted in this city, and part at Tarrytown in 1901 and this year, and $773 is for merchandise and $998 for work, labor, and services. There are twenty-one creditors, among them being Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn, $339; John M. Furman, Tarrytown, $400; D. S. Brome, Tarrytown, $375; Bliss Brothers, Tarrytown, $80; Briarcliff Farms, Yonkers, $36, and Margaret Gyves, $170. Mr. Bond filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 23, 1899, and received a discharge on July 17, 1900, wiping out $5,857 of liabilities.

"Chappie" Moran Out of Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday dismissed the proceedings in bankruptcy brought against Charles H. Moran, known as "Chappie" Moran, on Sept. 30 last by Mrs. Helen M. Markham, formerly of Chicago, who alleged that he owed her $15,000 for money lent to him. Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, reported some time ago that the allegations were not sustained by competent and necessary proof that Moran committed acts of the bankruptcy charged, or was insolvent at the time of the commission of the alleged acts of bankruptcy.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. B. WOODRUFF COMPANY—City of New York	$147
AMEND, Edward B., executor—A. Koblenzer	5,602
ACKERMAN, Marie—V. Ackerman	88
ARMSTRONG, William J.—Hyde Park Milk Company	37
BROWN, Alfred L., trustee—A. Guichard, costs	113
BRANDT, Henri S.—A. Rauchfuss	90
BREITERMAN, John—J. Brandt and another	128
BENEDICT, Edward G., trustee—J. Deshel and another, costs	104
BERNSTEIN, Isaac—E. Schleissner	754
BROWN, Adolph—F. Brown, costs	112
BRITT, Sarah F.—S. Richard	472
BIDDISON, Samuel W.—A. Howell	440
BROUWER-ANCHOR, Gerard P.—A. Larson	37
COSSENUS, Miltiades—R. Gair	102
CODY, Nicholas—Dempsey	205
COOKE HEATING AND POWER COMpany—S. Schwartzman	166
CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF New York—S. Weil	601
CANAL, Edmund—City of New York	44
CONNORS, John—City of New York	44
CAMPBELL, Robert J.—G. W. Files	785
DURYEA, William B.—L. Barth and another	381
DUREIMUS, Joseph C.—American Linseed Company	348
EIFERT, John J.—City of New York	165
FLANK, Charles F.—J. Phillips	96
FRANK, HERMAN—J. S. Ehrich	99
FITZGERALD, William H.—J. Moss	185
FITZGOD, Bernard—City of New York	79
FITZGERALD, Isaac—City of New York	44
FLANNERY, Joseph F.—City of New York	147
FITZPATRICK, James T.—M. Marrone	1,780
GREATER NEW YORK CREDIT COMpany—City of New York	277
GOLD POINT HYDRAULIC MINING Company—City of New York	1,603
GEORGE, John—City of New York	147
GREEN, John—City of New York	277
HESS, Gertrude F.—F. Dovale and another	286
HARWAY, May A.—D. Taylor	39
HOLMES, Edward A.—Hughes Company	156
HUNTINGTON, Wilber—I. Wiltner	206
HALL & GRANT CONSTRUCTION COMpany—H. Snyder and another	210
HALL, Charles W.—J. C. McGuire, costs	132
HOSIER, Henry—Home Life Insurance Company	71
HUEBNER, Alwin L.—City of New York	48
HADE, Patrick H.—City of New York	72
HOLTKAMP, George T. J.—City of New York	107
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Fuchs, by guardian	210
JACOBY, Albert—G. H. Rosenblatt	222
KAUFMAN, Henry—M. Bloch	754
KNAPP, Robert W.—Robert W. Knapp, Jr., William G. H. Smith, and Josiah T. Smith—National Bank of North America in New York	10,603
KRATT, George H.—F. W. Hopkins and another, costs	102
KENNEDY, Michael—S. London, Jr	164
LENNON, John D.—F. Dederick and another	44
LARSON, Victor—City of New York	48
LOPER, David L.—City of New York	45
MAGEE, Edith R.—E. J. Gillies and another	14
MATHEWS, Edward I., and William L. Sanders—Benjamin B. Hampton Company	156
McMILLAN, Samuel—L. F. Welsmann	10
McCAID, Mary T.—M. C. Mulvaney, administrator	1,209
McCARTHY, Dennis—A. F. Warren	56
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Muller, costs	154
MERRITT, Thomas F.—E. P. Merritt	158
McPHERSON, William—City of New York	147
NEFF, James W.—F. P. Anderson	4,044
PITNEY, Frederick—City of New York	169
VON SEGGERN, Arend H.—H. H. Ginsberg, trustee, costs	162
ROSS, Ruth S.—R. C. Dorsett	504
RUBIN, Abraham—G. Cowen	510
RAUBITSCHEK, Max H.—T. M. McCarthy	310
SMYTHE, Henry H.—J. St. G. Dillon	113
STEIN, Henry B.—A. Larsen	35
SWOHIG, Michael—City of New York	98
SHEEHAN, John—M. Hirshkind	3,120
SIBE, Meyer L., Leander S., and Henry E.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	611
SKENNION, Edward J.—City of New York	44
SCHICKLER, Samuel—City of New York	926

THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE JUNIOR Order of United American Mechanics of the State of New York—The New York State Council Junior Order of American Mechanics and another, costs 277
TERRY, Charlotte T.—H. A. Sherman, costs 118
THOM, David R., Jr.—Sonn Brothers Company 774
TIMONY, Mary A.—F. L. Sheppard and another 215
UHLFELDER, Simon, and Jacob A. Zimmerman—C. Haas 851
WARD, William A.—City of New York ... 44
WERTHEIM, Abraham—City of New York 146
WARD, Walworth—City of New York 1,254
WILLIAMS, Fred M.—J. C. Adams 129
WHITE, Anabel B.—M. R. Clare 98
WALTER, Marie A.—L. Hangin 1,964

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States.

119—The Diamond Glue Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States Glue Company.—Argument continued for the defendant, and concluded for the plaintiff.

120—Reuben M. Manley, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Anna O. Park, as assignee, &c.—Argued.

121—Home Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff in error, vs. A. A. Fisher, executor, &c.—Submitted.

122—Cary Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Acme Flexible Clasp Company.—Submitted.

123—North American Transportation and Trading Company, claimant, appellant, vs. T. J. King et al.—Submitted.

124—Western Central Railway Company, Limited, plaintiff in error, vs. J. W. Eckman, guardian, &c.—Submitted.

128—Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Kate G. Wolfe, administratrix.—Argued.

125—Francis Winslow et al., &c., appellants, vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Argument commenced for the appellants.

Call for Thursday: 125, 131, 132, 135 (and 136,) 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, (and 195.)

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.
53—In re Lewensohn.
54—Fowler vs. City of New York.
111—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. Buffalo Elec. Carriage Co.
51—In re the Alaska.
157—United States vs. Austin Nichols & Co.
158—Same vs. Leggett.
159—Same vs. Schering.
160—Same vs. Bogle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
81—Hatzel vs. Moore.
82—Vanderbilt vs. Eidman.
83—Elec. Co. vs. Wagner Elec. Mfg. Co.
135—Internat. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
136—Wallis vs. Wilson.
137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

General calendar.
120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.
130—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
131—Westinghouse, &c., vs. Rogers.
132—Edye vs. Treat.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 393, 410, 541.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Dec. 18

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

7—Regan vs. York.
46—Hopper vs. Empire City Subway Co., Limited.
8—Driscoll vs. City of N. Y.
32—Miller vs. Barlow.
74—City of N. Y. vs. U. S. Trust Co.
75—Toohey vs. Ocean S. S. Co.
76—Eckel vs. Reichmann.
77—Huebner vs. Hammond.
79—Moravec vs. Grell.
80—Donnelly vs. City of New York.
81—Kauffman vs. Judah.
82—Levine vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
83—Schmidt vs. same.
84—Swenson vs. same.
85—Deutschman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
86—Aronson vs. Greenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Suydam vs. Retman
2—Latil vs. Denslow.
3—In re Ammon.
4—Gardner vs. Hesse.
5—J. Ottman Lith. Co. vs. Pearson Pub. Co.
6—McCauley vs. Cantor.
7—Hollin vs. Hohmann
8—Frank vs. Carrier.
9—Hallenbeck vs. Frank.
10—Smith vs. Starkey.
11—Schwetzke vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
12—Wilsman vs. same.
13—Schen vs. Union Ry. Co.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—Goodman vs. same.
16—In re Mapes Av.
17—Boeckel vs. Eagleton.
18—Fiske vs. Fiske.
19—Murphy vs. Murphy
20—Minor vs. Gurley.
21—Sherry vs. Gallatin.
22—First Nat. Bank vs. Badgley.
23—People, &c., vs. Canal St. Bank.
24—In re Tee Taw Av.
25—Clarke vs. Heylman
26—Nat. Fireproofing Co. vs. Nat. Fireproofing Co.
27—Rosenfield vs. Frank.
28—Wahlig vs. Hutchinson.
29—Daly vs. Otto.
30—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
31—Bruce vs. Ledman.
32—In re D'Auxy.
33—Meledy vs. City of New York.
34—Traphagen vs. Brown.
35—Devlin vs. City of New York.
36—Fleck vs. Simon.
37—Russel vs. City of New York.
38—Boyle vs. same.
39—Stricker vs. same.
40—Campbell vs. Ehrich
41—Bergman vs. City of New York.
42—Duey vs. same.
43—In re Smith.
44—In re Pracker.
45—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Kasse.
46—Somerset Mfg. Co. vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

180—In re E. 153d St.
1742—In re E. 157th St.
1924—In re Mount Hope St.
1750—In re McLean Av.
1203—Arndt vs. Brogan.
1488—In re Lorillard Pl.
2105—In re Monterey Av.
105—In re E. 179th St.
1714—In re Cromwell Av.
2106—Work vs. Work.
2107—Slingerland vs. Slingerland.
2108—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
2109—Moore vs. Moore. Demurrer.
24—Leszynsky vs. Ross. Preferred causes.
1892—Klock vs. Walls.
2021—Commercial Cable Co. vs. Feitner.
1008—Hyde vs. Kimball. General calendar.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
1073—Cohn vs. Horwitz.
588—Colton vs. Presdt., &c., Man. Co.
1361—Colton vs. Raymond.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.
1366—Ogden vs. Ogden.
1391—Avil Printing Co. vs. Battersby.
1393—Johnson vs. Mitchell.
1394—Gittleman vs. Gittleman.
1493—Radice vs. Mut. Ben. Assn.
1418—Garfinkel vs. Rapaport.
1443—Reddy vs. Baker.
1456—Lindblad vs. Lynde.
1469—Fleming vs. Kessler.
1474—Poerschke vs. Harowitz.
1482—Houlihan vs. Kaufman.
1483—Sullivan vs. Prudential Life Ins. Co.
1486—Herriott vs. Burfeindt.
1526—Ernst vs. Am. Spirit Mfg. Co.
1527—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Bedell.
551—Sloane vs. Frost.
847—Coley vs. Tallman.
1222—Sanderson vs. Zinke.
1176—Schaeffer vs. Harlam.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
929—Ruth vs. Ernhart.
1080—Quincy vs. Lawson
832—Hackett vs. No. Pacific Ry. Co.
692—Thurber vs. O'Connell.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.
1963—Deering vs. Schreyer.
1315—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Sutro.
1317—Same vs. Wardwell.
466—Miller vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Chadwick for the People. 1—Thomas J. Sharkey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7734—Paul vs. Cruger. 6015—Lehnhoff vs. City of New York.
5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman. 7286—O'Brien vs. Waller
6189—Keene vs. Mayer. 7725—Kluhsmeier vs. Heyen.
8561—McLaughlin vs. Garrison. 7859—Lawrence vs. Meyer.
6905—Cummings vs. Anselman.
8216—Du Bois vs. Sheffler.
3593—Guar. Trust Co. vs. Jennings.
8572—Haaren & Meinken vs. Schrader.
8650—Herbert vs.
8762—Foster vs. Abbe Eng. Co.
8740—12th Ward Bank vs. Fox.
7335—Brittain vs. Corn.
8327—George A. Kessler & Co. vs. Chappel.
8716—Bennett vs. Patterson.
8756—Hasson vs. City of New York.
8816—Henry vs. Hynes.
8824—Bermingham vs. Grout.
8833—Coney Island A. Co. vs. Boynton.
8905—Chamberlain vs. Iba.
7857—Yates vs. Chamberlain.
8600—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Yokel.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

763—Robertson vs. Flynn.
1475—Robinson vs. Talbot.
1599—Flakowitz vs. Leef
1405—Fassig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1415—Beggerman vs. Smith.
1441—Markowitz vs. same.
1442—Hart vs. same.
1445—Nat. Conduit & Cable Co. vs. Kahn.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1447—Nelkin vs. same.
1450—Bernheimer vs. Bergonzi.
1458—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1459—Campbell vs. same.
1469—Winston vs. Leeson.
1471—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Fercite Powder Mfg. Co.
1483—Produce Exch. Tr. Co. vs. Pressinger.
1517—Oppenheim vs. Martin.
1523—Viles vs. Durbrow
1649B—Same vs. same. Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., IX., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
1483—Little vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
914—Sakowitz vs. Un. Ry.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1514—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
7036—Mayor vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1422—Rieger vs. American Surety Co.
1423—Kraesberg vs. Brothers.
1427—Pelzel vs. Schepp.
1437—Hoffman vs. Sidson Elec. Ill. Co.
1443—Mirr vs. Union Ry. Co.
1512—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Werner.
1516—Dean vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1532—McGinn vs. City of New York.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1553—Megrue vs. Taylor
1572—Tausig vs. Richards.
1595—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1530—Town vs. same.
1535—Carson vs. same.
1540—Rodecker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1541—Franz vs. same.
1543—Hall vs. same.
1544—Hall vs. same.
1545—McMahon vs. Ross
1540—McKenna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4066—Hatch vs. Leonard.
1550—Padlau vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1552—Dambrosio vs. same.
1556—Hughes vs. same.
1564½—Banta vs. same.
1228—Bornkamp vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1612—Jagers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1613—Sherill vs. same.
1641—Meyers vs. Hecker.
1642—McCullough vs. Hamilton.
1645—McLaughlin vs. Salomon.
1649A—Selig vs. Schiffer.
1649B—Same vs. same. Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary A. Westman, Louisa Lent. | Louisa S. Elfent, William Raab.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1864—Anna W. Ferris.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1859—Wollach vs. Shepard.
1270—Davidson vs. Popkin.
1609—Phillips vs. Greene.
1650—Demetre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1237—Levenson vs. Kerr.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg.
1744—Rabinowitch vs. Duval Co.
2121—N. Y. B'klyn Brew.Co. vs.Stimmel
873—Michaels vs. Walters.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Antonio Viganil.
2—Restan Arid.
3—William Lyon.
4—Charles Alssenberg.
5—Becky Haber.
6—John Whalen.
7—Manuel Lonjega.
8—Charles West.
9—Jacob Schaffer.
10—Harry Hyman, Meyer Levine.
11—William Murray, Richard Johnson.
12—Harry Klein.
13—Thomas Sullivan. Pleadings:
1—John Dodge.
2—William P. Flanagan
3—Thomas Levis.
4—Jacob Feinberg, Samuel Schenker.
5—Henry Lanahan.
6—Pierre Renar.
7—Samuel Shore, Julius Frank.
8—Frank Pirchio, 9—James Leahy.
10—William A. Doyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney Generals Coleman and Fuchs for the People.

1—Joseph. White.
2—Frank Pfeffer.
3—Bernhard Silverman, Samuel Greenberg.
4—William J. Redmond
5—Louis Wallenstein.
6—James Martin, Edward Jackson, James Brady.
7—Frank Kelly.
8—Joseph Marino.
9—Timothy D. Sullivan.
10—George Stanton, Charles Haven.
11—William R. Rose.
12—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland, Angelo Justo.
13—Alexander Walter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Nott, and Lord for the People.

1—John F. Maher, otherwise called John Maher.
2—James Ashley.
3—Joseph McCaffrey.
4—Samuel Cohen.
5—Louis Navoting.
6—Charlotte Pierce.
7—John Ring. Charles Hunter.
8—John J. Kelly, alias M. Reynolds.
9—Joseph Franklyn.
10—Bidwell Fiuss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Harry Godfrey.
2—William Coyne.
3—Samuel Marcus.
4—Hertz Stelberg.
5—Morris Shipper.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Walter R. Lindsley vs. Pan-American Light Company—Morris B. Lindsky.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Anderson vs. Dressel—Leslie W. Russell. Duncan vs. Sire—William L. Turner. Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Brecker—Moses Herman. Macy vs. Jordan—William A. Sweetser.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Laig—William L. Turner. In re Mayer—Clarence L. Westcott.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

3735—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
5490—O'Loughlin vs. B. H. R. R.
5428—Travis vs. Murray.
5508—Sneden vs. B. H. R. R.
5321—Belford vs. B. H. R. R.
5524—Balin vs. same.
5525—Taylor vs. same.
5526—McCauley vs. same.
5528—Waarst vs. same.
5534—Temme vs. same.
5538—Pasqualina vs. same.
5542—Early vs. U. S. Mortgage Co.
3617—Schotterer vs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry.
4681—King vs. Brookfield.
1554—Fuchs vs. B. H. R. R.
3843—Streicher vs. Met. St. R. R.
2917—McGinley vs. Meakim.
5547—Solomon vs. B. H. R. R.
5552—Rabinowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
5554—Hendrickson vs. B. H. R. R.
5555—Keenan vs. Sylvesky.
5557—Cox vs. B. H. R. R.
3882—Thornton vs. City of New York.
2832—Van Salisbury vs. Hall.
2187—Albert vs. Brumme.
9760—Rohrs vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
4493—Leary vs. City of New York.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
5411—Mirsky vs. same.
8369—Nowalk vs. Newman.
3370—Same vs. American Steam Laundry.
3358—Corbally vs. Erie R. R.
2264—Haley vs. Briody.
2416½—Ehlers vs. Tent of Maccabees.
5519—Putnam vs. Henderson.
1950—Fickling vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R.
4374—Byrnes vs. Hanley
9392—Livesey vs. Jones.
5559—McIntyre vs. B. H. R. R.
5560—Walsh vs. same.
5562—Doyle vs. National Lead Co.
5563—Weed vs. B. H. R. R.
5564—Murphy vs. same.
5567—Foley vs. Butler.
5571—Hagan vs. McSherry.
5573—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5598.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1559—Vaughan vs. Vaughan.
1818—People ex rel. Field vs. Feitner.
1712—Richard vs. Richard.
1098—McGarry vs. Sup. Council Amer. L. N.
1106—Selig vs. same.
1107—Mintzer vs. same.
1136—Davis vs. same.
1657—Uris vs. Baptist Home, &c.
1852—Purdy vs. Lounsbury.
1681—Merrill vs. same.
1680—Lyon vs. same.
1670—Merrill vs. same.
1677—Purdy vs. same.
1673—Same vs. same.
1672—Schimmelpfeng vs. same.
1670—Dixon vs. same.
1663—Same vs. same.
1104—Hamilton Trust Co. vs. Wray.
1633—Assip vs. Pratt.
422—Cohen vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Remond.
Same vs. Cregan.
Same vs. Sisto.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Alnwyck.
Same vs. same.
Same vs. Brown.
Same vs. Parkington.
Same vs. Nasevetto.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Ready Calendar, Dec. 18.

243—Brower vs. Metal Furniture Co.
244—Frankel vs. Goldsfer.
245—Fessler vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
247—Clocke vs. Purdy.
253—Logan vs. Interurban Ry. Co.
261—Roppe vs. Frageser
264—Evans vs. Columbia Ins. Co.
268—Burke vs. Yonkers R. R. Co.
269—Knapp vs. Daily.
270—Dando vs. Daily and another.
273—Rawson vs. Leggett
279—Miller vs. Loftus.
280—Beveridge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
282—Collier vs. Martens.
283—Nichols vs. City of New Rochelle.
284—Caulkins vs. Secor.
286—Parsons vs. Richards.
292—Menendez vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
293—Same vs. same.
295—Williamson vs. Barrett.
296—O'Brien and another vs. the Brockway Brick Co.
303—Reynolds vs. Quinlan.
304—Same vs. N. Y. & Stamford Ry. Co.
305—Slevin vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day on the call:

1143—Kells vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1414—Wood vs. Case.
1092—Karlsen vs. Lichenstein.
1357—Grimm vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1184—Vogel vs. the American Bridge Co.
1409—Sankievicz vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
103—Nelson, as admr., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1452—People ex rel. Kelly vs. Police Board of L. I. City.
1453—People ex rel. Fitzpatrick vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

1346—Same vs. Mingle and another.
1348—Stillman vs. Wertheimer et al.
1350—Reynolds vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1351—Wiedeman vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
1352—Jenkins vs. Lankota.
1354—Crawford vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1355—Green vs. West. Elec. Ry. Co.
1356—Andrews vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1357—Balone vs. the City of Mt. Vernon.
1359—Murphy vs. Kelly.
1360—Silverstone vs. Engel.
1265—Birch vs. Mut. Reserve Life Ins. Co.
1166—De Pindar vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1212—Andre vs. City.
1220—Dunphy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1188—Clarke vs. same.

If marked ready, will Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1175—Ney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1227—Viemeister vs. same.
1375—Sabine vs. Mathews.
1215—Bower vs. Hyde, as Committee.
1507—Roode, an infant, vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1566—Windmuller vs. Standard Distilling Co.
1364—Sadefskey vs. N. Y. Sugar Refining Co.
1301—Ruppert vs. Weber

Queens County Court Calendar.

Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1470—Mulligan vs. 42d St. & Manhattanville R. R.
1471—Duffy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1119—Weber vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
1018—Kastener vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
1019—Same vs. same.
1318—Tyndall vs. Thornton.
1596—Andrew vs. McGurk et al.
1357—Jaeger vs. N. Y. & North Shore R. R. Co.
1422—Conville Brewing Co. vs. City of New York.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days on the call:

1322—Ofurt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
325—Adams vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
328—Dearman vs. Marshall.
329—Conway vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co.
334—Glasser vs. Accon-via.
357—Whitney vs. City of New Rochelle.
338—Kelly vs. Bellows Agricultural Co.
339—McNulty vs. same.
342—Goldstein vs. the Yonkers R. R. Co.
344—Lawrence Brothers, Incorporated, vs. Heylman.

Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1322—Ofurt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1552—Dambrosio vs. same.
1612—Jagers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1613—Sherill vs. same.
1641—Meyers vs. Hecker.
1642—McCullough vs. Hamilton.
1645—McLaughlin vs. Salomon.
1649A—Selig vs. Schiffer.
1649B—Same vs. same

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 17	627,755
To date this year	181,249,655
Corresponding date last year	259,340,181

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 17	$2,094,500
To date this year	$864,949,850
Corresponding date last year	$973,199,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Hide & L.	½	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. Hide & L. pf.	3	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	3½	Nat. Biscuit	⅞
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B'klyn R. T.	1 1/16	North American	2¼
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pullman Co.	3
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Reading	1
Chi. Gt. West. pf. -B.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Rock Island	⅛
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Rutland pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. & S. F.	1
Del., L. & W.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Int. Silver pf.	⅜	Union Pacific	½
Int. Pump	1⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
Long Island	2	U. S. Steel	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	⅛	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Manhattan	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis Chalmers	½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Allis Chal. pf.	⅛	Ontario Mining	⅛
Am. Express	9	Pacific Coast	3
Am. Ice, pf.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Am. Malting pf.	⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Chi. Union Tract.	½	Third Avenue	2
Chi. Fuel & I.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	⅛
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Cast Iron P.	⅝
Gen. Electric	2¾	Vulcan Detinning	½
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Kan. & Michigan	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Met. Sec. Co.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2⅜
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	½	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	1½	Chi. & Erie 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 1st	1½	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	1
Col. & Southern 1st	1	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	2
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market dragged through a dreary day yesterday, only professionals giving life to the trading by their operations. The public and the commission house element continued to hold aloof, as lately they have done; being apparently indisposed to make any commitments so long as the Venezuelan incident adds to the uncertainty of an already uncertain situation. And so it was that the market merely "backed and filled," with the professionals swapping stocks much as boys trade penknives.

Not unnaturally Venezuelan affairs and the probable developments in connection therewith were much discussed during the day. In some quarters there was a disposition to exaggerate matters somewhat and to take a gloomy view of the outlook, but in conservative quarters no apprehension was manifested. Yet they who were most conservative and most confident that the matter would ultimately be satisfactorily and peaceably settled seemed determined to take no chances; and hence it was that they left the market in the hands of the professionals.

A development of importance during the day was the break in grain prices, corn falling over 3 cents a bushel, to the lowest figure of the year, while wheat eased off in sympathy. The result of this is not hard to determine. Exports will now show in greater volume than ever, exchange will be easier, and our foreign indebtedness will be further reduced.

The money situation is growing better, with many evidences that the return flow from the interior has at last begun in earnest.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

While on Tuesday there was little evidence in the market of pool or other manipulation, it was clear yesterday that the market was largely made up of professional and manipulative orders. The banking interests were apparently doing little, while the public continued to hold aloof.

Only on the ground that many of the orders were matched or "washed," can the trading in 60,000 shares of St. Paul be explained. It is a notorious fact that the floating supply of this issue is growing less and less, but this nevertheless did not prevent transactions in the stock yesterday by the 500 and 1,000 share lots. That the four-point decline in the issue in the last 10 minutes of trading on Tuesday was clearly the result of a bear raid was made manifest when yesterday the stock opened up a point and advanced 1½ points further. The advance, however, was no more significant than had been the decline on the day previous, because it was solely the result of professional operations.

In Southern Pacific there was a continuation of the upward movement begun on the day previous, the stock being one of the strongest on the list. The explanation for this is very simple; many members of the 300,000 pool in the issue being called upon some time ago to take up their stock (for the pool is still intact) sold against their holdings, and are now buying back in anticipation of a call to return their original stock certificates. Such a short interest is proverbially one which takes fright easiest.

By far the most interesting movement of the day was in Sugar, which rose 4 points on aggressive buying by houses with Washington connections, in which at the end nervous shorts joined. Reasons for this buying appeared late in the day, when announcement came from the capital that the Cuban reciprocity treaty was being considered, and that the chances for its passage seemed to be growing better. At the same time the Street heard that the trust is making arrangements to extend its business.

The strength of the coal stocks throughout the day was due to the same kind of buying that had appeared on Tuesday, Philadelphia houses being conspicuous among the purchasers. In the high-priced issues there was especially good demand for Delaware and Hudson, which in the Street was taken to indicate that there will be no decrease in the dividend (shortly to be declared) such as has been rumored.

The Steel Trust stocks were given good support throughout the day, the Room declaring that the buying was for Morgan interests. It was the general opinion in the financial district that the trust had materially strengthened its position by the purchase of the Union and Sharon plants.

LESS NERVOUSNESS SHOWN.

There was at the opening yesterday no trace of the nervousness that had appeared toward the close of business on Tuesday, resulting from the dissemination of some alarming but untrue reports in respect to Venezuelan matters, and accentuated by the sharp break in St. Paul. To the contrary, the market opened strong, under the lead of St. Paul, the initial transaction in which was a point higher than Tuesday's final figure, and continued fairly steady throughout the day.

This was directly due to the failure to materialize of the many disturbing reports and to the rather better news over night. During the day such developments as came to pass were construed favorably, even to the declaration of Premier Balfour that a war is actually on, because it was said that this would likely remove any trouble that might result in an endeavor to enforce a "peace blockade."

PREDICTING A DULL MARKET.

Bankers who would discuss the situation said yesterday that, apart altogether from any restraining influence, the Venezuelan incident might have, they looked and hoped to see the stock market move within narrow limits and remain comparatively dull for some time—this because of the uncertain money situation.

The declaration was made, in short—and it is not news—that the bankers' relief pool was formed not to help the stock market or with the purpose of advancing prices or encouraging speculation, but solely in the event of an emergency, so that, should a crisis threaten, relief would be instantly to hand. It was further said that the actual money situation is such as not to warrant any stock market activity at this time, despite the relief measure.

OPINION IS MIXED.

Notwithstanding the fact that sentiment continued hopeful and the undertone of the market remained firm, opinion as to the immediate course of the market was curiously mixed. In some representative quarters the advice was to sell on the rallies; in other quarters equally representative the advice was to buy on the declines.

Those who offered advice to sell said that they did so because of the uncertain Venezuelan and monetary outlook; those who suggested purchases declared that stocks are ridiculously cheap; that the situation from this time on in respect to money would improve, and that there is no reason to look for any trouble growing out of the Venezuelan dispute.

A BOSTON FABLE.

One of the interesting stories in the Street, coming by way of Boston, was that a new pool had been formed in Amalgamated Copper by E. H. Harriman, Edwin Hawley, and James R. Keene, and that Mr. Keene is to be the pool manager. In the Street the story is ridiculed. It is believed, however, that there is a pool in the stock, but that Boston has gone too far afield in seeking to locate the interests connected with it.

It was commented upon as more or less curious that Boston sold the stock throughout the day.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will say to-day:

The acquisition of the Sharon and Donora plants by the United States Steel Corporation is of special interest to the wire trade, since the total product of the latter and a large share of that of the former went into wire. The Sharon Company also make tin plate, the product having been sold for five years to the American Tin Plate Company, and are just completing a sheet mill and a tube mill. It seems probable that the contemplated building of a rail mill at the Donora works will not now be carried out.

From a trade point of view, the corporation have strengthened their position, since both of the enterprises are largely self-contained, from the raw material in the ground to the finished product, and since both of the plants are extremely well planned and built. The fact, however, that the corporation have resumed the purchase of outside works, and that by the guarantee of an issue of bonds, comes as a surprise to the trade, which had learned to look for development of existing plant as the line along which additional capital would be placed. It is possible that the purchase may take the place of some of the new plants contemplated.

Conditions, so far as the current production of crude and finished materials is concerned, have not changed for the better recently, the movement being still hampered by the causes frequently alluded to.

Practically all the leading pig iron distributing markets note dullness and apathy, which is natural at this time. Still it must be noted that there are signs that Southern pig iron makers have abondoned their extreme views and are making more attractive prices, notably on forge irons.

Negotiations which were pending between the United States Steel Corporation and the Bessemer Association for a large block of pig iron for next year have been broken off for the present.

In the steel trade business is very much restricted in domestic material. Further sales have taken place of foreign billets, both for the Chicago district and for the Atlantic Coast markets.

St. Louis enterprises have this week called for upward of 10,000 tons of structural work, which goes to the leading interest.

In some markets the bar trade shows some indications that prices are not very firm. Sheets, on the contrary, so long sharply contested over by the outsiders, are getting into a firmer position.

Philadelphia notes considerable purchases of scrap, among them one lot of 1,000 tons of foreign crop ends.

STEEL TRUST'S PURCHASES.

The purchase of the Union Steel Company by the United States Steel Corporation was a topic of interested discussion in Wall Street yesterday. It was generally accepted as a fact that the price paid was conservative, and consequently the influence on the market price of the Steel stocks was favorable. The question was raised, however, as to whether the purchase had been forced on the Steel Corporation or not, and there was speculation as to whether this was not a precedent for similar forced purchases by other companies. On these questions, however, no authoritative statement or explanation was forthcoming.

One closely identified with the Steel Corporation pointed out, however, that the American Sugar Company when first organized had to buy out a lot of competitive concerns. "If," he added, "the prices for the Steel stocks will go to the same level as the American Sugar Refining Company's shares, I suppose no one will kick against these purchases."

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday, at the New York Real Estate salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$1,500 bonds and mortgage of Alfred T. Ackert, on property in Town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., payable Aug. 15, 1888, interest at 6 per cent., $300.

38 shares Mechanics' National Bank, New York, $25 each, 280¾.

18 shares People's Bank of New York, $25 each, 230½.

8 shares Bank of America of New York, $100 each, 558½.

$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, 118⅝.

$1,000 Northern Pacific Railroad (prior lien on railroad and land grant) 4 per cent bonds, due 1997, 102½.

$3,000 Reading (New Jersey Central) Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, 92¼.

$5,500 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1906, 102½.

$2,000 Texas Pacific Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 2000, 115.

25 shares Guaranty Trust Company, $100 each, 741.

325 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 175.

40 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 218.

40 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 209¾.

2 shares Atlantic Dock Company, $100 each, 85.

5 shares Brooklyn Jockey Club, $100 each, 158.

$500 Knickerbocker Steamboat Company 6 per cent bond, due 1911, 48½.

2 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 271.

$50,000 Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, carrying January coupon, 112⅜ to 112¼.

$25,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Consolidated first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1903, coupon January and July, carrying January coupon, 104⅜.

$2,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1947, interest January and July, 103¾.

200 shares Peacock Copper Company, $5 each, $10 lot.

$6,000 City of New York 4 per cent. corporate stock issued in lieu of permanent water loan bonds of the City of Brooklyn, interest January and July, (exempt from all taxation in the County of Kings, except for State purposes,) due Jan. 1, 1915, except January interest, $1,000 each, 106⅝.

25 shares New Jersey Steamboat Company, $50 each, 38½.

50 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 380½.

5 shares Merchants' Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 330.

$3,400 United States 4 per cent. registered coupons of 1907, 108½.

24 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 168.

$1,000 Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad first mortgage 2½ per cent. bond, due 1905, interest January and July, 93½.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 90½.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company common, $100 each, 23.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 298½.

50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 225.

1 share Jekyl Island Club, $800, 650.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 297½.

20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 291.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 378½.

1 share Trust Company of America, $100, 300.

500 shares Atlantic Coast Lumber Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 1 per cent.

3 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,500.

$3,000 Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company 6 per cent. consolidated bonds certificate of deposit, (hypothecated,) 37½.

2 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 290½.

34 shares International Fire Engine Company preferred, $100 each, 40.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 380.

200 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each, 328½.

50 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 651.

35 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 164.

$1,000 Steinway Railway Company (of Long Island City) first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due July 1922, interest January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 116¼.

30 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 322.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Baltimore capitalists said to be planning to establish a modern trolley system at Monterey, Mexico, to be called the Monterey Electric Railway.

According to St. Louis dispatches, a two-hundred-thousand-dollar plant is to be built there to compete with the National Biscuit Company.

Incorporation in California of the South Springs Ranch and Cattle Company, capital $1,000,000, which will have its headquarters at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Dispatches from Youngstown, Ohio, stating that it is announced there that the Steel Corporation will build at least two furnaces at the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company.

Reports from Toledo, Ohio, that a company with $5,000,000 capital is projected to exploit a newly invented steam radiator made from pressed steel.

Reduction of half a cent posted rates for sterling exchange.

Capital stock of the Federal Distilling Company increased from $75,000 to $200,000.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of National City Bank stock at 290.

Statement from Sharon, Penn., that the United States Steel Corporation will double the output of its Greenville Weldless Tube Works by expending $1,500,000 in improvements.

Advices from Baltimore that the Western Maryland Railroad has awarded contracts to a New York construction company for the building of its tidewater terminals at Baltimore.

Application of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,531,000 additional unifying and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1920.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent., majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Time money, 6 per cent. for ninety days to six months.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $278,035,221; balances, $10,761,751; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $842,114.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short, and 3 11-16@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83¾, demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Times, in its city article to-day, says the demand for money increased yesterday. A fair amount of business was done by the Bank of England in loans and short discounts. The market closed firm.

The Stock Exchange was dull in the morning, chiefly owing to some uneasiness concerning the situation of the New York money market. This was an inevitable consequence of the announcement that preparations had been made to help sound interests if the market became stringent, many thinking it ominous that such an announcement should be required.

The American market was very firm in the afternoon. Other markets also hardened, but there was no increase of business. On the whole the tendency was better than might have been expected, considering the nearness of Christmas.

American rails were lower at the opening, but small offerings of stock were readily absorbed, and the improvement was helped in the afternoon by considerable arbitrage purchases. The market closed strong at nearly the highest prices touched in the course of the day.

Kafirs were fairly steady. There was a slight relapse in a few Transvaal shares.

Bar silver further advanced ⅛d., to 22⅝d. per ounce, spot and forward, but the market was unsteady at the close.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—There was a strong demand for money in the market to-day. Discounts were firm, owing to the fact that there is less confidence that there will be no rise in the Bank of England's rate of discount before the year's end.

Business on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful but inactive. Consols and home rails were easier. Americans opened irregular and mostly below par, but they improved later, especially on receipt of New York's opening prices, and closed strong. Grand Trunks were occasionally easier, on the traffic returns not equaling expectations. Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs sagged.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅛; Consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 83¼; Atchison preferred, 100⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 98⅜; Canadian Pacific, 125⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 174; De Beers, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 37⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90¾; Erie, 32⅝; Erie first preferred, 64; Erie second preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 144½; Louisville and Nashville, 123½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24¾; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 71½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 28; Pennsylvania, 78¾; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 30¼; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 31¼; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 61⅞; Union Pacific, 90⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 32⅜; United States Steel preferred, 83¾; Wabash, 26; Wabash preferred, 40¾; bar silver firm, 22⅝d per ounce; money, 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3 11-16@3 13-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.87; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Stocks opened heavy on the Bourse to-day, owing to the weakness of rentes. Later there was a general rally and prices closed firm. Internationals advanced and rentes finished with a better tone. Brazilians were strong. Industrials were favored, and Rio Tintos were well maintained. Kafirs commenced heavy, but recovered at the close of the day. The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Internationals were maintained on the Bourse to-day, and coals were fairly steady. Canadian Pacifics were easier on New York advices. Business was quiet throughout.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—Money conditions remained firm, with call money inclined to a further advance. Indeed, one bank has already raised its rate on call loans to 7 per cent., while the going rate for the bulk of the business is from 6 to 6¼, with Clearing House money, however, still quoted at 5 per cent. Sterling exchange is steady at the recent decline and with the tone showing an inclination toward further ease. New York funds, 10c discount. Time money, 6@7. Clearing House exchanges, $24,787,031. Balances, $1,861,708.

Speculation to-day was again for the most part exceedingly tame. The feature was the exceptionally active trading in Utah mining, which in the early dealings fell off to 23 and then as easily recovered to 24, and closed at 23¾. The early selling was explained by the non-appearance of the expected dividend announcement. The buying of late has come largely from New York. Copper Range sold as high as 53¾, and then eased off to 53½. The buying of the stock continued to come from inside sources. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	Atchison	81	80	80½
66	Atchison pf.	98	98	98
$50	Atchison pr., scrip	106	106	106
10	Boston El	152	152	152
11	Boston & Lowell	238½	238½	238½
50	Mass. Elec.	34	34	34
11	Mass. Elec. pf.	94	93½	93½
8	Pere Marquette	81½	81½	81½
100	Pere Marquette pf.	81½	81½	81½
5	Rock Island pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾
150	Union Pac.	96½	96½	96½
15	Union Pac. pf.	91½	90¾	90¾

TELEPHONES.

343	American	160	159	159¾
100	American Sub.	107	107	107
5	Cumberland	126	126	126
125	Mexican	2	2	2
9	Western	23	23	23
58	Western pf.	99	98	98¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

275	Am. Ag. Chem.	22	19½	22
10	Am. Pneu. Svc.	5½	5½	5½
5	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	22	22	22
12,029	Am. Sugar	124½	121½	124
103	Am. Sugar pf.	117¾	117½	117¾
45	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76½	76½
1,375	Dom. Iron & Steel	56¾	54¼	54¼
71	Gen. Elec.	175	174	175
10	Georgia Elec. pf.	80	80	80
4	Mergenthaler	180	180	180
15	Mass. Gas.	38¾	38½	38½
143	Mass. Gas pf.	85	83½	83½
12	Pullman	225	225	225
250	Swift Pack. & Prov.	123	120	123
10	Torrington pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼
60	United Fruit	108½	108	108½
8	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
10	U. S. Rubber pf.	50½	50¼	50½
1,530	U. S. Steel	32¾	31¾	32½
77	U. S. Steel pf.	82¼	81	82¼

MINING.

50	Adventure	13	13	13
150	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
800	Amalgamated	55¾	55¼	56
250	Arnold	37½c	37¼c	37½c
25	Atlantic	7	7	7
7	Cal. & Hecla	430	430	430
10	Central Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cochiti	30c	30c	30c
150	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
470	Copper Range	53¾	52¾	53½
50	Daly West	3	3	3
10	Dom. Coal	127½	127¼	127¼
30	Dom. Coal pf.	118	118	118
50	Elm. River	1¾	1¾	1¾
150	Guanajuato	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Isle Royale	10	10	10
5	Mass	13½	13½	13½
20	Michigan	7	7	7
613	Mohawk	38	38½	38
150	Montana & Boston	2½	2½	2½
20	Old Dominion	16	16	16
10	Osceola	50½	50½	50½
100	Parrott	22¾	22½	22¾
50	Phoenix	3¼	3¼	3¼
52	Tamarack	140	140	140
117	Trinity	8	8	8
310	U. S.	21	20⅞	20⅞
60	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13⅞	13⅞
2,728	Utah	24	23½	23¾
450	Victoria	4¾	4½	4¾
1,850	Winona	4¾	4¾	4 15-16
16	Wolverine	58	58	58
100	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia—5 bid; 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—There was less activity in this market to-day, while the price movement was irregular, indicating the continuance of liquidation whenever the market would take stock at current quotations. Consolidated Lake Superior issues were lower on delay in the expected statement showing the actual conditions of the company. United Power and Transportation was off 1¾ on failure to complete the reorganization, and Lehigh Navigation was down 1½. Electric Storage Battery ¾, and American Railways ¾. West Jersey and Seashore was up a point, and Pennsylvania Steel preferred recovered the four points lost on Tuesday. Cambria Steel, Broad Top preferred, Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia Traction, and United Gas were fractionally higher. Total sales, 37,990 shares and $53,300 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	51	51	51
100	American Cement	9	8½	8½
25	Atchison	80¾	80¾	80¾
6	Cambria Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾
2,277	Cambria Steel	25¾	25	25¾
8,588	Con. Lake Superior	9¾	8¾	9¼
3,598	Con. L. Superior pf.	37	35½	36
130	Con. Traction of N. J.	68	67	68
10	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
6	Electric Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Electric Storage Battery	75	75	75
20	Hunt. & Broad Top.	28	28	28
3	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
10	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
144	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36¾	35⅞	35⅞
20	Lehigh Navigation	86	85¾	86
10	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
341	Pennsylvania R. R.	77	76¾	76¾
63	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	99	94½	99
20	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97¼	97¼
6,249	Philadelphia Electric	8	7¾	7¾
1,312	Philadelphia Co	44¾	43¾	44½
73	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
9,161	Reading	29 9-16	28 15-16	29¼
80	Reading 1st pf.	42 7-16	42 7-16	42 7-16
154	United Gas Imp.	108¼	108¼	108½
36	United Power	48¼	48	48¼
935	Union Traction	45¼	45	45
3,860	U. S. Steel	32½	31⅝	32¼
59	West Jersey & S. R. R.	71	71	71

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.06
Andes	.03	.04
Belcher	.20	.22
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.05
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.85	2.25
Challenge Consolidated	.18	.20
Chollar	.15	.18
Confidence	.80	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.40
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.03
Crown Point	.15	.16
Gould & Curry	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.27	.28
Julia	.04	.05
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.56	.61
Occidental Consolidated	.17	.20
Ophir	1.25	1.30
Overman	.40	.41
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.14	.17
Sag Belcher	.07	.07
Sierra Nevada	.31	.38
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.07
Union Consolidated	.32	.38
Utah Consolidated	.00	.08
Yellow Jacket	.20	.21
Silver bars	47¾	45¾
Mexican dollars	37½	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par.	1.00
Telegraph	.02½	.02¾

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7¾	7¼	7¾
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Cons.	1⅝	1⅝	2	2
Anaconda	16	17¾	13½	20
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C., K. & N.	10½	11½	10⅝	11
C. C. Consolidated	4	5	4	6
Coriolanus	3	4	2¾	3
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Dante	1	2	2	2¾
Dr. Jackpot	9	9¼	8½	9
Elkton	27	29	26½	29
El Paso	60½	61	61	61½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	9	10	9	9¾
Gold Dollar Con.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Golden Cycle	59½	60½	59½	60½
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	4	3¼	3¾
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2¼	3
Gould	3¾	4	2½	3
Gold Exploration	1½	2¼	50	65
Isabella	27½	29	28½	29½
Jackpot	7¾	10	8½	10
Keystone	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3¾	4	3½	3¾
Little Bessie	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	5	3½	4
Moon Anchor	6	7	6½	7
New Haven	2¼	2¾	2¼	3
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4	4¼
Pinnacle	4	4¼	4	4½
Pointer	1	1½	1	1½
Portland	180	181	180	185½
Rose Maude	1	2½	1⅝	2
Rose Nicol	1½	2¼	1½	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Vindicator	100	102½	100	104
Work	5½	6¼	5¼	6

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Only a few outside stocks yesterday developed much activity, but those in which the totals were fairly large showed more animation than has recently been displayed. Prices were somewhat irregular, but those that showed improvement over Tuesday's prices were sufficient in number to indicate a continuance of the increased confidence which began to appear a day or two ago. Northern Securities, which all along has been one of the most prominent stocks in the list, again showed activity and strength, but among the other active stocks were several which had not recently figured conspicuously in curb market trading. During the past few days a change for the better has occurred, but at the same time no disposition has developed to force prices upward. The stronger tone of the market and the lessening of selling pressure are in themselves satisfactory developments and serve to offer encouragement to those who are looking forward to

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	19	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18	18	18	18	— ½
80⅞	81½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅜
55⅜	55⅞	4,425	*Amal. Copper Co.	55¼	56¼	55¼	55⅜	...
9⅞	10	500	Am. Hide & Leather.	9¼	10	9¼	10	+ ½
35	36¼	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36	37	36	37	+3
33½	33⅝	750	Am. Car & F. Co.	32⅞	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ¼
41¼	41½	100	Am. Cotton Oil.	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
95	98	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97¼	97½	97	97	...
28½	30	220	*Am. Grass Twine.	28	28½	28	28½	...
215	225	110	American Express	215	215	215	215	—9
9⅞	10	400	*Am. Ice Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	38¼	310	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
25⅞	26	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	26½	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
21½	23	150	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	22	22	22	— ⅞
38⅜	39¼	2,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	38⅝	39½	39	39¼	+ ⅛
90¼	91¾	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	...
93	95½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf., x d.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
124	124¼	60,550	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	121½	124⅝	121⅝	124¼	+3½
117	118	300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117⅜	117½	117⅜	117½	+ ½
80⅝	80½	27,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80	81	80	80⅜	+ ½
97½	98	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98	98½	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅜
94⅜	94⅞	16,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	94⅜	96	94½	94⅜	— ⅜
93	94	400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	94	93½	94	+1
62⅜	62⅞	11,510	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62⅛	63⅜	62⅛	62⅝	+1⅛
8¼	8½	100	Brunswick City	...	8½	8½	8½	...
75	75	400	Canada Southern	75½	75½	75	75¼	— ¼
125⅜	126	5,400	Canadian Pacific	126	126⅜	125⅜	125⅝	— ½
45⅞	46	15,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	45⅜	46⅝	45⅜	45⅞	+ ¾
31	31½	600	Chicago & Alton	31	31⅝	31	31½	— ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	3,600	Chicago Great West.	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
36	36⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	36	36½	36	36½	+1
168¾	168⅞	30,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	168¾	170¼	168¾	168¾	+1
213½	215	400	Chicago & Northw.	214½	215¾	214½	214½	—1½
...	...	10	Chi. & Northw. pf.	230	230	230	230	...
30⅜	31	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30¾	30⅞	30½	30½	— ¼
13	13½	100	Chicago Union Trac.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
94½	95	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	93⅝	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ¾
75	75¼	3,350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	75	76⅝	75	75½	— ½
25¾	26⅛	800	Colorado & Southern.	25⅜	26⅜	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
67	68½	350	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68	68½	68	68½	+1
40⅝	41½	700	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	41	41⅞	41	41¾	+ ⅜
18	18½	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18½	18	18¼	...
209	210	1,300	Consolidated Gas	209	211	209	210	+ ½
114⅞	115½	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	114¾	115	114¾	115	— ½
28	29	250	Corn Products	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	...
81	84	30	Corn Products pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
160¼	162	2,700	Delaware & Hudson.	159	162	159	160½	+2
242½	245	200	Del., Lack. & West.	243½	244½	243½	244½	+3½
38⅜	38⅞	300	Denver & R. G.	37	37	37	37	— ¼
88⅞	89	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	88⅞	89	88⅝	89	+ ½
28¾	29	500	Detroit Southern pf.	28	28½	28	28¼	+ ¼
27	29	100	*Distillers' Securities.	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
31¼	31⅝	19,000	Erie	31	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ¼
62	62¼	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	62	62⅝	62	62½	⅛
43¼	43¾	600	Erie 2d pf.	43½	43½	43¼	43½	...
67	67½	1,500	Evans & S. T. H.	67⅝	69⅜	67	67	—1
172	173	1,100	General Electric	174	174	171	172½	—2¾
187½	188	700	Great Northern pf.	188	188	188	188	—1½
99	99½	1,600	Hocking Valley	99½	100½	98½	98½	— ¼
96	96¾	740	Hocking Valley pf.	...	96	96	96	...
140¾	141¼	3,500	Illinois Central	141	142	140¾	141	+ ¼
70	71½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼	—1½
40	50	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	+3¾
42½	45	200	Internat. Steam Pump.	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	+1⅞
36	36½	100	Iowa Central	36½	36½	36¼	36½	...
77½	78	300	K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78	77¾	78	— ⅛
40	45	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	44	45	44	45	— ½
20⅜	20½	200	Kansas City South.	20½	20¾	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜
33	35	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
77	79	900	Long Island	78½	79	78½	79	+2
119½	120	4,800	Louisville & Nashville.	119½	120⅞	119	119⅜	+ ¼
144½	144⅞	6,000	Manhattan Elevated	143⅝	145¼	143⅝	144¾	—1½
117⅜	118⅛	400	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	118½	118½	118	118	+ ½
136¾	137½	3,435	*Met. Street Railway.	137½	138⅜	137	137⅜	+ ⅝
21⅜	22	2,000	Mexican Central	21½	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
69½	70	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	70½	70½	69½	69½	— ⅝
24	24¼	2,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	24	24⅝	24	24	+ ¼
53	53¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53¾	53¾	53	53	...
102¼	102⅝	23,800	Missouri Pacific	103¼	104	102¼	102½	+ ½
102	103	1,750	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102½	103	102½	103	+1
44½	44⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
25½	25¾	700	*Nat. Lead Co.	25½	25⅞	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
92	95	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
14⅝	15	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅝
160	165	350	*New York Air Brake.	163	163½	163	163½	+1
150⅜	150⅞	9,020	New York Central	150⅜	151⅞	150	150½	+ ¼
42¼	43	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	— ½
221¼	225	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	222	222	222	222	—1
27⅝	27⅞	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27⅞	28	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	4,750	Norfolk & Western.	68¾	69⅝	68¾	69½	+ ⅜
109	112	300	North American	112	114	112	114	+2½
...	...	400	Ontario Mining	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
65	70	300	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65	—3
37	38	100	Pacific Mail	37	37	37	37	...
152⅜	152⅝	39,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	153½	153⅝	152½	152⅝	— ⅜
100¼	100⅝	900	People's Gas, Chicago.	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100½	+ ¼
57	57½	800	Pressed Steel Car.	56⅜	57½	56⅜	57	— ½
89	90½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
222	228	300	Pullman Company	223	225	223	225	+3
58⅜	58⅝	34,500	Reading	58¼	59½	58¼	58½	+ ½
85	86	370	Reading 1st pf.	85½	85¾	85½	85½	+ ½
73	76	500	Reading 2d pf.	75½	76	75½	75½	...
18⅜	18⅝	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	...
73½	73¾	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75	75½	75	75¼	+ ½
37⅝	37⅞	12,000	Rock Island	37	38	37	37⅞	+ ½
70½	73⅜	5,350	Rock Island pf.	70⅜	73⅜	70⅜	70⅝	+ ¼
21⅜	22	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22	22	22	21⅜	...
68½	70	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ½
66	...	300	Rutland pf.	66½	67¼	66	67¼	+1
67½	68	1,600	St. L. & San Fran.	66½	68	66¾	67½	+ ½
79½	80½	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	79	80	79	80	+ ⅞
67¾	68	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67½	68	67½	67½	+ ¼
24⅝	25	700	St. Louis Southw.	24⅞	25	24½	24¾	— ¼
57	58	4,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57⅝	59	57½	57½	— ¾
54½	55	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	55	55¾	55	55¼	—1
60⅜	60¼	53,100	Southern Pacific	59¼	61⅜	59¼	60⅜	+1⅝
30¼	30⅝	11,000	South. Ry., Ext.	30⅜	31	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
90¾	91½	400	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	91	91¼	90⅝	91½	+ ½
53¼	54½	800	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	54¼	54½	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅝
38½	38⅝	1,800	Texas Pacific	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	...
123	123	100	Third Avenue	123	123	123	123	—2
26	27	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
45	45½	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
112	112¾	200	Twin City R. T.	113	113	112⅜	112⅜	— ¼
76	78	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	76	76¼	76	76¼	— ⅛
96	96⅛	38,500	Union Pacific	96	97⅛	95⅞	96⅛	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	1,710	Union Pacific pf.	91	91⅜	90⅝	91½	+ ⅛
12	12¼	1,000	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	12½	12½	11½	12⅜	— ⅛
11¼	11⅜	1,200	*U. S. Leather.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
86½	87½	275	*U. S. Leather pf.	86¾	87½	86¾	87¼	+ ⅛
15	16	515	U. S. Rubber	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
50	52	385	U. S. Rubber pf.	50¼	52	50½	52	...
32¼	32⅝	44,920	U. S. Steel.	31½	32⅝	31½	32⅜	+ ⅞
81⅜	81⅝	20,300	U. S. Steel pf.	81¼	82½	81⅜	81⅝	+ ½
21¼	21½	1,700	U. S. Realty & Con.	21⅜	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ¼
29	30	200	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
57⅞	58	2,300	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	58	59	57¼	58¼	+ ½
120	121	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	+ ¼
25½	27¾	800	Wabash	27½	28½	25½	25⅝	— ¾
39½	39¾	1,800	Wabash pf.	39¼	40¼	39¼	39¾	— ¾
87⅞	88	2,700	Western Union Tel.	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	...
22	22⅛	400	Wheel. & L. E.	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
50⅛	51	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53	53	50½	50½	—2⅝
31	32	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
23½	23⅞	1,200	Wisconsin Central.	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
48	48¾	660	Wisconsin Central pf.	48¾	49¼	48¼	48¾	— ⅝

Sales..... 627,735 *Unlisted.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Dec.	$32,857	$36,170	$35,711
From July 1.	861,120	864,664	778,035
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week Dec.	123,042	107,267	99,334
From July 1.	3,432,759	3,100,143	2,684,293
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	5,181
2d week Dec.	679,000	603,000	650,000
From Jan. 1.	34,350,248	33,057,635	29,331,205
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Dec.	21,000	17,000	19,000
From Jan. 1.	1,021,713	1,269,993	1,279,121
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
1st week Dec.	248,053	223,650	220,468
From July 1.	5,599,042	4,930,032	4,526,015
BALTIMORE & OHIO for November—			
Gross	4,985,871	4,878,880	3,885,241
Op. expenses	3,154,962	3,025,117	2,576,384
Net	1,830,909	1,853,763	1,308,857
Gross, 5 months.	26,856,359	24,969,742	19,480,351
Op. expenses	16,331,081	15,056,656	12,995,496
Net, 5 months.	10,525,278	9,853,086	6,484,855
TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT for November—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross	125,936	113,077	12,859
Exp. and taxes.	55,817	57,273	*1,456
Net	70,190	55,804	14,315
Gross, 11 months.	1,319,483	1,184,705	134,778
Exp. and taxes.	662,889	572,775	90,114
Net, 11 months.	656,594	611,930	44,664

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of December showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$16,674
Missouri Pacific	76,000
—Central Branch	4,000
Total increase 3 roads	$96,674
Increase previously reported	7,344
Total increase 4 roads	$104,018
Decrease:	
Ann Arbor	$3,313
Net increase 5 roads	$100,705

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

H. W. Dopp Company, Buffalo, (soap makers' appliances); capital, $40,000. Directors—Charles Bosche, G. R. Howard, and S. H. Griffin, Buffalo.

Sportsmen's Supply Company, Binghamton; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. B. Weed and L. M. Weed, Binghamton; C. A. Haskell, Newton, Mass.

Colonial Silverware Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. S. Braman, Alanson Galloway, and W. C. White, Rochester.

Union Mortgage and Realty Company, Glen Cove; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. C. Adams, Glen Cove; J. C. Barr, Brooklyn; J. A. Gregory, East Orange, N. J.

John Bingham & Co., incorporated, New York, (stationers and printers); capital, $10,000. Directors—John Bingham, M. J. Quinn, and W. M. Evarts, New York.

Harcourte Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. D. Harcourte, Mount Vernon; Jesse R. Terhune and J. M. Gilmore, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

South American Drug Company; authorized capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—Alfred George Brown, Edward T. Magoffin, and Charles A. Green.

Mercantile Trust Directors.

G. S. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; L. D. Ward, Director of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Edwin Gould have been elected new Directors of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Mortgage Insurance Capital.

The stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company have been asked to authorize at a meeting on Jan. 5, 1903, an increase of the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. This stock shall be sold at not less than 175 and stockholders shall be permitted to subscribe to the new stock at the rate of 20 per cent. of their holdings.

Hocking Valley's Future.

It was reported yesterday that the Hocking Valley Railroad may be sold ultimately to the Chesapeake and Ohio as representing the joint interests of Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt systems. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that nothing was known of such a plan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 3, 68½@72½c; No. 2 red, 73⅝@74½c; No. 2 corn, 47¼@50c; No. 2 yellow, 47¼c; No. 2 oats, 31½@32¾c; No. 3 white, 30½@32½c; No. 3 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.15@$10.20; short ribs, sides, (loose), $8.37½@$8.62½c; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market started about steady in tone at a decline of 1 point to an advance of 1 point, and ruled fairly active, but irregular, at one time showing a rise of 2@4 points on the more active positions, as compared with the closing figures of the previous day, while the lowest prices of the session showed a net decline of 2@7 points, with the market finally barely steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 7 points. Following a statement indicating that the January bull clique, after having accumulated 1,000,000 bales in the way of January contract, had made private settlements with spot holders to the amount of 300,000 bales, leaving the net long interest 700,000 bales, January worked up 9 points, and the remainder of the list advanced generally 3@5 points, after which the market became weak under selling started by a large Philadelphia interest, which undermined some of the weaker long accounts and gave the market a declining tendency at the close. The total sales of futures were about 250,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; sales, 6,600 bales; Mobile, firm, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 200 bales; Savannah, steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; sales, 143 bales; Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; sales, nil; Wilmington, firm, ¼c higher, at 8c; sales, nil; Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; sales, 504 bales; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, nil. Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; sales, 427 bales; Augusta, steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 1,084 bales; St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, nil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.55	8.56	8.49	8.49@8.51
January	8.55	8.58	8.49	8.50@8.51
February	8.29	8.30	8.27	8.26@8.27
March	8.31	8.34	8.30	8.31@8.32
April	...	...	...	8.31@8.32
May	8.35	8.36	8.32	8.32@8.33
June	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.32@8.33
July	8.35	8.37	8.32	8.33@8.34
August	8.21	8.21	8.14	8.14@8.16
September	7.96	7.96	7.95	7.93@7.94

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 5.18; good middling, 4.70; middling, 4.56; low middling, 4.44; good ordinary, 4.32; ordinary, 4.20. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,400 American. Receipts, 32,000 bales, including 12,700 American. Futures opened easier and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.50@4.51; December and January, 4.49@4.50; January and February, 4.49@4.50; February and March, 4.49@4.50; March and April, 4.49@4.50; April and May, 4.50; May and June, 4.51; June and July, 4.51; July and August, 4.51; August and September, 4.46.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was rather uneventful, the range being narrow and speculation small, with news of little consequence one way or the other. At its lowest interval the market was about ⅝@⅞c under the previous night, while at the close, which was near best point of the day, values were partly ⅛c higher than the previous night. The greatest weakness appeared during early forenoon operations. From midday on evidences of a steadier tone were noted. The export trade could scarcely be said to have justified expectations, for only 3 loads of Spring wheat were taken here and 18 loads at outports. Northwest receipts amounted to 252 cars, compared with 650 cars last Wednesday and 516 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86c, and No. 2 red, New York, 79½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 83⅜c

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; May, 76¼c bid; July, 72¼c bid; No. 2 hard, 68½@72½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 43⅛@44c; December, 44⅞c asked; May, 39⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 32c; December, 33c, nominal; May, 32c; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2. Northern, 75@76½c; May, 77¼c. Rye—No. 1, 51¼@52c. Barley—Standard, 64c; sample, 35@52c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—Wheat—December, 73½c; May, 75¾@75¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 17.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; December, 73½c; May, 76½c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.80; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $22@23, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.60; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks and to arrive, 200 lb, $18; Spring bran, middling, $18@23, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜
May	81	81 3-16	80 11-16	81
July	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78⅝
Corn—				
December	59¼	60	59¼	60¼
January	55	55	54½	54½
March	...	...	...	51
May	48 3-16	48½	48 3-16	48½
July	47	47¼	47	47⅛
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74⅜	74½	73⅞	74⅜
May	77⅛	77⅝	76 11-16	77⅛
July	74 1-16	74¼	73¾	74⅛
Corn—				
December	53⅜	53⅝	47¼	47½
May	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅜
July	42 5-16	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
Oats—				
December	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛
May	32¾	32⅞	32 9-16	32¾
Lard—				
January	$9.77½	$9.77½	$9.70	$9.20
May	9.17½	9.17½	9.10	9.12½
Ribs—				
January	8.45	8.45	8.37½	8.37½
May	8.32½	8.32½	8.25	8.25
Pork—				
January	16.70	16.70	16.55	16.57½
May	15.72½	15.72½	15.52½	15.57½

*Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
January	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
February	...	...	...	4.55@4.60
March	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70@4.75
April	...	...	...	4.80@4.85
May	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
June	...	...	...	4.95@5.00
July	...	...	...	5.00@5.05
August	...	...	...	5.10@5.15
September	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
October	...	...	...	5.20@5.25
November	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $15@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8½c; pigs, 8¾@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 9¾c; 10 lb, 9¾@10c; 12 lb, 9¼@9½c; 14 lb, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 8½@8¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@11¾c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.75; city lard, $10@$10.20; refined lard, South American, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 11@11¼c; city lard stearine, 11¾c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of turpentine—Off bbls, 54½c; machine bbls, 55c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.25; oil bbls, $4.25. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.85; D, $1.85; E, $1.90; F, $1.95@$2; G, $2@$2.05; H, $2.15; I, $2.40@$2.45; K, $3.15; M, $3.70; N, $3.85@$3.90; W G, $4.15, and W W, $4.50@$4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 17.—Turpentine, 51½c; receipts, 728 casks; sales, 1,043 casks; exports, 471 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,035 bbls; sales, 2,730 bbls; exports, 845 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.70; H, $2; I, $2.35; K, $2.85; M, $3.35; N, $3.55; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Spirits of turpentine, 51½c; receipts, 45 casks. Resin, $1.35@$1.40; receipts, 261 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; receipts, 37 casks. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 456 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers opened steady; closed slow to 15c lower; bulls unchanged; cows, 10@15c off; native steers, $4.40@$5.75; oxen, $4.25; bulls, $3@$4.25; export do, $4.60@$5.40; cows and heifers, $1.50@$4; dressed beef steady; native sides, 7½@11½c per lb; Texan beef, 6½@7½c; veals steady to strong; barnyard calves weak to 25c lower; Western calves slow; veals, $5@$6.50; little calves, $4.25@$4.50; barnyard do, $3.25@$4; Westerns, $4.37½@$4.50; city dressed veals, 11@14½c per lb; sheep and good lambs firm; medium and common lambs slow; sheep, $3@$4.50; extra, $4.75; culls, $2@$2.50; lambs, $5@$6.25; dressed mutton, 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10c; hogs higher;

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-MORROW Evg., at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Seygard, Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 20, at 2.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryili; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Evg. at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert.
KOCIAN.
(His only appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.) Schumann-Heink, Saligna, Campanari, entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Monday Evg., Dec. 22, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Homer, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard, Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Friday Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45 P. M.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (debut;) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
First Concert, To-Night at 8:30,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Assisted by a chorus from the
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
A Midsummer Night's Dream
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, December 20,
Play to be read by
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM
Tickets for both concerts on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Av., at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and at Tyson's.

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1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, Dec. 19th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 20th, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
OVERTURE, "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
SYMPHONY II. IN D.....Brahms
CONCERTO IV., C MINOR.....Saint-Saens
M. RAOUL PUGNO
Prelude and Finale, "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE".....Wagner
Tickets can be had at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
of the Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.

GARDEN THEATRE....SPECIAL TUESDAY, DEC. 30. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée, (New Year Mat.,)
SOTHERN
HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Sales begin Monday, Dec. 22.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Matinées Sat. & Xmas.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
IMPRUDENCE
No Wed. Mat. Dec. 24. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
Julia Marlowe
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.
THE CAVALIER.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Last 9 Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Xtra Mat. Xmas.
A Country Mouse,
Preceded by CARROTS.
DEC. 29. CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
First Play,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES.
With Clara Bloodgood.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 9 Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MARY MANNERING
Xtra Matinée Xmas.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play—CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Sat. & Xmas. 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N. C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST WEEK E. S. WILLARD
BUT ONE.
MATINEE TO-DAY—DAVID GARRICK.
Last 3 Evgs., 8:15. THE CARDINAL
Mat. Saturday.
Next Week—Mr. Willard's—Last Week
Monday Eve.—The Middleman. Tuesday Evg.—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Evg. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
DEC. 30TH—E. H. SOTHERN
as HAMLET. SEATS READY DEC. 22.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way.
By Mary AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15.
Johnston. Mat. Sat. at 2.

CARNEGIE HALL 30th Season. 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 26., at 2.
Saturday Ev. Dec. 27, at 8.
Seats (Fri.), 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 to $13.50. (Sat.), 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 to $15.
Sale opens Friday, Dec. 19, at Box Office.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
THE MESSIAH
SOLOISTS:
Soprano, Suzanne Adams,
Contralto, Kirkby Lunn,
Tenor, Theodore Van Yorx,
Basso, Herbert Witherspoon.

CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT SUN. AFT., at 3:30.
DAVID Bispham BARITONE
ELSA Ruegger 'CELLO
RAOUL Pugno PIANO
Seats 25 cts. to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH TO-MORROW.
St. Paul School vs. Alumni.
Admission 50 cents. Music.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St.
Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Xtra Mat. Xmas. Engagement ends Dec. 27.
Jas. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS
Dec. 29th, George Ade's "Sultan of Sulu."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Novelty Show DEC. 15 to 25. ADM. 25c.
Christmas Fair—Street Carnival.

THE DEWEY E 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. AMERICAN BURLESQUERS.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

22d Regt. Armory, Sat., Dec. 20th. SOUSA Only week night Concert in New York.
Dancing 10:30. Tickets at Armory, Tyson's, Miller's, McBride's & 253 B'way

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOE WELCH in his new play THE PEDDLER
Next Week—Last season's success, Up York State

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward, Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
"FAD AND FOLLY"

WEST END THEATRE Mat. Sat'y—THE WILD ROSE
Sunday Nights, RICE'S "POPS." Tremendous Bill of High-Class Acts. Seats Now Selling.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. ALT HEIDELBERG
Incl. Monday, Dec. 22d.

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. JANE
HerbertStockCo. & BijouFernandez.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. "ALASKA."
Next Week—"Ten Nights in a Barroom."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

I. Townsend Burden Buys a Plot from Andrew Carnegie.

To Erect a Town House Adjoining the Ironmaster's Mansion—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

It was a dull day in the real estate market yesterday, and important transactions were few and far between.

The most notable feature was the purchase by I. Townsend Burden for, it is said, $175,000, from Andrew Carnegie, of a plot at the corner of Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue, 50.4 by 100. Mr. Burden, who recently disposed of his house, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, also is said to have an option on the adjoining 50-foot lot on the south. Mr. Burden will build thereon a handsome town house, which will adjoin the mansion that Mr. Carnegie is to give to his little daughter on Christmas Day. It is possible that Mr. Burden will take advantage of his option, and he will have for his neighbors on the north side of Ninety-first Street his nephew, James A. Burden, Jr., and John Henry Hammond. Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mrs. Hammond are daughters of W. D. Sloane, who is building them two handsome residences.

Another important sale is of the premises 92 and 94 Second Avenue, and when the leases expire in May the buildings will be razed and an eight-story apartment house will be erected on the site. F. Steingut & Co. of 68 Second Avenue made the sale for Henry Stengel and Dr. C. S. Kramer, but the firm declines to give the names of the purchasers or the amount paid. The Tammany organization of the Tenth Assembly District has long made its headquarters at 94 Second Avenue.

Five three-story brownstone-front dwellings, 1,021 to 1,029 Park Avenue, on the northeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, were yesterday sold to the Municipal Realty Corporation by Julia C. Brown and Daniel B. Kendall. The terms were private. The property adjoins the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and is supposed to have been bought for speculative purposes.

The property on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the sale of which was reported several days ago, was bought by Jeremiah C. Lyons.

Bullowa & Bullowa, as attorneys, have sold the premises 18 and 20 Jackson Street, a five-story building, 40 by 100, for about $40,000.

John H. Berry has sold for Elias and Martin Kempner the two six-story flat houses 226 and 228 East Fortieth Street, 50 by 100, for about $100,000, to an investor.

The premises 122 East Twenty-fourth Street have been purchased by M. Fitzsimmons from William Japha for W. L. Sutphin. Terms private.

Earl G. Pier has bought from Thomas W. Russell the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on lot 20 by 100.11, Mr. Russell taking in exchange the three-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 100.11, at 256 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The Municipal Realty Corporation sold yesterday the three-story and basement dwelling 71 West Eleventh Street, on lot 22.6 by 103.3.

H. Weisstock disposed of, at private sale, the three-story and basement dwelling 61 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on lot 20 by 99.11.

Morris Steinberg sold the five-story tenement 41 West Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 92. Terms private.

John C. Brown has sold to William S. Pattern the three dwellings 119, 121, and 123 West Sixty-fourth Street, on plot 54 by 100.5.

Mrs. A. C. Barnes has sold to Mary L. Owens the four-story dwelling 44 Irving Place, on irregular lot 26 by 116.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold the tenements at the northwest corner of Stanton and Allen Streets, on lot 50 by 75. Terms private.

Leo M. Mosauer has sold for S. Citron & Co. 1,730 Madison Avenue, 25.11 by 79, five-story flat, with stores.

The same broker has sold for the Rev. Dr. Kuehne of Wilkesbarre, Penn., 325 East One Hundred and Fifth Street to Joseph Roberts, who has resold the same to Loewenfeld & Prager, who own the adjoining parcels.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold for a client the southeast corner of Stanton and Allen Streets, 43 by 75, to the Corlears Realty Company.

Oscar Dobroczynski has sold for B. Simons to M. Lipsman for $45,000 the six-story tenement 637 East Ninth Street, 30 by 93.

Berry Hiss has sold for Mrs. Jeannette Hall to Albert J. Schwarzler the five-story flat 67 East One Hundredth Street for about $17,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By George R. Read.

No. 336 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 18.8 by 81 feet, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. William H. Redfield and others. Sold to the plaintiff.....$19,500

No. 76 Convent Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 94.5, three-story brick building; foreclosure sale; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. William H. Redfield and others. Sold to plaintiff.....16,700

No. 239 West End Avenue, southwest corner Seventy-first Street, 19.5x82.10, five-story dwelling; foreclosure sale; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. William H. Redfield and others. Sold to plaintiff.....33,000

No. 62 Grand Street, near Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story building; foreclosure sale; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. William H. Redfield and others.....Withdrawn

No. 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, near Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale; Susan M. C. Livingston vs. John J. Buckley and others. Adjourned until Jan. 7, 1903.....

By Herbert A. Sherman.

No. 2,193 Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale. Sold to J. Herbert Carpenter, plaintiff.....16,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

No. 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, near Seventh Avenue, 12.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale; Wilson M. Powell and others, Trustees, vs. Elizabeth R. Taylor. Sold to Sutherland G. Taylor, 29 Wall Street.....7,100

By James L. Wells.

No. 112 West Sixtieth Street, five-story brownstone front dwelling, 25 by 100.5; to close estate of Catherine M. Ward. Sold to F. A. E. Meyer.....21,250

No. 209 East Seventy-third Street, four-story brownstone front, 25 by 102.2; to close estate of Catherine M. Ward. Sold to B. Auffees.....14,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

No. 2,181 Bathgate Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 21 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; Ronald C. Brown and others, trustees, vs. Charles H. Conklin and others. Sold to plaintiff.....4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, at noon.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, Seventeenth Street, 330 West, south side, 425 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; George Young vs. Emma A. Totten and others, as executrix, &c.; Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys; Gherardi Davis, referee. Amount due, $26,551.76; taxes, &c., $4,104.71.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, Seventeenth Street, 332 West, south side, 400 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; George Young vs. Emma A. Totten and others, as executrix, &c.; Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys; Gherardi Davis, referee. Amount due, $26,551.76; taxes, &c., $4,104.71.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, Seventeenth Street, 334 West, south side, 375 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; George Young vs. Emma A. Totten and others, as executrix, &c.; Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys; Richard J. Lewis, referee. Amount due, $21,091.44; taxes, &c., $4,512.48.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, Seventeenth Street, 336 West, south side, 350 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; George Young vs. Emma A. Totten and others, as executrix, &c.; Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys; Richard J. Lewis, referee. Amount due, $21,091.44; taxes, &c., $5,028.31.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, Seventeenth Street, 338 West, south side, 325 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; George Young vs. Emma A. Totten and others, as executrix, &c.; Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys; James W. Perry, referee. Amount due, $21,088.10; taxes, &c., $4,898.90.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, Seventeenth Street, 340 West, south side, 300 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement; George Young vs. Emma A. Totten and others, as executrix, &c.; Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys; James W. Perry, referee. Amount due, $21,088.10; taxes, &c., $5,097.96.

By James L. Wells, Park Avenue, 3,780, One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 704, begins Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 90 by 25, four-story brick flat and store; Sophie E. Minton vs. Pasquale J. Lamberti and others; Charles May, attorney; Franklin Pierce, referee. Amount due, $16,057.44; taxes, &c., $780.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., Fourteenth Street, 318 West, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 103.1, four-story stone-front dwelling; public auction sale.

By referee, on the premises, Tacoma Street, north side, 125 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, 25x100; Adolphine Courtright vs. M. H. Stroger and others; Clocke & Clocke, attorneys; John M. Digney, referee. Amount due, $2,393.35; taxes, &c., $72.47.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 131 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25 by 98; Miss E. H. Cannon, Ridgewood, N. J., owner; P. Griffin, 244 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, three-story brick store and tenement, 25 by 65; Felix Rosegin, 306 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; P. M. Pentony, 90 Barrow Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 1 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick office building; W. H. Caswell, 150 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; W. W. Knowles, 4 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 66 Pike Street, to a two-story and basement brick meeting room; R. Muyash, 96 Monroe Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, 172 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 975 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame hotel; J. Vanderpool estate, owner; J. H. O'Rourke, 149 East Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Flower Street, rear; one-story frame henhouse, 16 by 8; James McKeon, premises, owner; Louis Falk, 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 17.

ALLEN ST, 9, w s, 25x87.6; Rachel Hymes, devisee, to Abraham Hymes, (mtg $25,000).....$1

ALLEN ST, 170, e s, 26.6x87.6; Morris Levy to Abraham Levy, re-recorded, all liens.....1

ALLEN ST, 170, e s, 26.6x87.6; Abraham Levy to Max Jacobs, (mtg $23,000).....31,250

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, —x70x 19x70; Merritt S. Leggett to E. S. Brownson, Jr., all title.....150

BROOK AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25x 100; Bradley & Currier Company to August Gerlelt, (mtg $22,000).....1

COLUMBIA ST, 98, e s, 25x100; Arthur R. Parsons to Abraham Levy, (mtg $17,000).....100

CROMWELL AV, n w s, Lot 41, map of Claremont, 100x125; Pauline Baumann to Harry Kluger, all liens.....1

CROMWELL AV, n w s, Lot 41, map of Claremont, 100x125; Harry Kluger to George Schwappenhauser.....1

ELIZABETH ST, s corner of Cross St, or Road, runs s e 61.11 x s w 153.10 x n w 90.6 to Elizabeth St x n e 161.7; Arthur J. O'Leary, executor and trustee, to Carrie F. Meagher.....2,500

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.3 ft n e of Mott St, runs n e 27 x s e 2.11 to 3d Av; Louis J. Stich, as assignee, to Maria Kiefer, ½ part, all title, E. and S.....30

FORSYTH ST, 18, e s, 25x100; George L. Ronalds to Isaac Lipschitz.....1

FRONT ST, 300 to 306, n e corner of Montgomery, 105.10x70; also Front St, 308, n s, 84.10 ft w of Gouverneur St, 21x70; Nicholas F. P. Behrens to Frederick Pape.....1

HENRY ST, s s, 47.6 ft w of Clinton St, 23.9x100; William F. Clare and others, executors, to Max Cohen.....22,116

HENRY ST, 200, n s, 23.9x100; Henry St, 202, s, 23.9x100; Max Cohen to Julius I. Livingston and another, (mtg $35,000).....1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 65th St, 20x70; Dennis Breslin to Kate A. Breslin, (R. S $10).....1

LOT 74, map of Undercliff Terrace; John N. McArthur to Amelia P. Simon.....1,650

LOTS 87, 88, and 114, map of Cammann estate; Frederic J. Middlebrook to American Mortgage Company, (mtg $2,420,) taxes.....1

MERCER ST, s e corner of Washington Place, 49.9x100; James R. Smith to Henry & Hyman Sonn, (mtg $125,000).....1

MYRTLE AV, w s, 42 ft n of the dividing line between Lots 72 and 71, map of Upper Morrisania, runs w 312 to River St; x s 40 x e 159 x n 0.8 x e 150 to the avenue x n 41.4; Charles O. Kirkup to Michael Gleason.....100

NELSON AV, s s, 325.11 ft s of 167th St, 25x50.10x25.9x51.8; William F. Scott, assignee, to William J. Walter, all title, all liens, Ca. G.....

ORCHARD ST, 188, e s, 25x87.6; B. Friend to Joseph Oshinsky, (mtg $22,500).....24,800

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x73.3; Myer Hellman to Adolph H. Landeker, (mtg $10,000).....1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 57.3 ft n of 84th St, 80.1x130.9x75x102.9; Mary A. Underwood to Everett Smith, executor, quitclaim.....200

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 57.3 ft n of 84th St, 80.1x130.9x75x102.9; 85th St, s s, 99.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular; Everett Smith, executor and trustee, to William R. Stewart and another.....150,000

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Desbrosses St, 21.10x82.10x21.10x82.3; Henry and Hyman Sonn to James R. Smith, (mtg $30,000).....1

18T AV, 391, w s, 20x68x irregular; Charles Kroetz to Julius Levy, (mtg $9,000).....100

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 119th St, 25x86; Peter Otten to Julia Levy, (mtg $18,000).....1

7TH ST, n s, 249.8 ft w of Avenue C, 33.4x97.6; Bernard Reich to Michael Kramer, (mtg $23,000).....1

10TH ST, 220 East, 25x92.3; Jonas Weil and another to Julius Berkowitz, (mtg $27,500).....1

11TH ST, 610 East, 25x94.9; Leopold Leo, referee, to Simon Adler and another, (mtg $26,000).....6,000

23D ST, 62 West, 25x98.9; Clarence L. Lowther to Catharine L. Lowther, 1-9 part.....1

25TH ST, 47 East, 16.8x98.9; William G. Choate, referee, to Emanuel Heilner and another.....30,700

25TH ST, 47 East, 16.8x98.9; Emanuel Heilner and another to William H. Siegman.....100

32D ST, 557 West, 25x98.9; Henry J. Scheuber to Sadie M. Bergen.....1

53D ST, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 18x100.5; Sarah S. Wiltse to the Reconstruction Company of New York, (mtg $20,000).....1

85TH ST, s s, 99.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x102.2x irregular; William R. Stewart and another to Herbert S. Harde, (mtg $54,000).....1

85TH ST, 509 East, 25x102.2x irregular; Julius Levy to Charles Kroetz.....100

79TH ST, 223 West, 16x102.2; Adeline F. Platt and others to Olga G. Floyd.....1

84TH ST, s s, 455 ft w of 8th Av, 19.6x 102.2; Amos M. Lyon to Cora L. Canning, quitclaim, (mtg $8,000).....1

88TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x 100.8; William M. Benjamin to Derick Lane, (mtg $141,000).....1

94TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Annie De Jonge to Elise Fischer, (mtg $12,000).....100

105TH ST, 310 East, 24.5x100.11; Hattie Hirshbach to Adolph Scheibel, (mtg $9,500).....1

109TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 4th Av, 34x 100.11; Cordelia E. Tveiln, administratrix, to Mark Blumenthal and another, B. & S.....18,000

120TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.1; Harriet H. Schneer to Frederick C. Ampfer, (mtg $20,000).....100

121ST ST, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 26x75.7; Augusta Fuhr, widow, to Katherine M. Tiernan, (mtg $7,500).....1

122D ST, 245 East, 14.6x100.11x irregular, with gore lot on rear; Robert L. Shaw to James King, (mtg $6,000).....1

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Weinstein to Cornelia McKay, (mtg $18,000).....1

134TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; James Byrnes to Lillie K. Cornwell, (mtg $6,600).....1

138TH ST, 123 and 125 West, 52x99.11; Julia Fleischmann to Morris H. Stern and another, (mtg $46,000).....100

148TH ST, n s, 243 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; William A. Neidlinger to Annie E. Neidlinger and another, all liens.....1

149TH ST, 536 and 538 West, 33.4x99.11; Mary A. Goodspeed and another to Eliza O. Allen, (mtg $18,000).....100

Recorded Leases.

FORSYTH ST, 149 and 151; John Schween to Herman Rosenbaum, 3 years.....$5,000

7TH AV, w s, 22.1 ft n of 34th St, 18x80; Timothy F. Paddell to Coffey & Co., 14½ years, $2,000 to.....2,500

7TH AV, n w corner of 34th St, 22x60; Timothy F. Paddell to Coffey & Co., 14½ years, $5,000 to.....7,000

8TH AV, 2,403; Edward J. O'Gorman, executor, to Joseph Oppenheimer, 4½ years, $960 to.....1,080

23D ST, 219 East; Bernard Klingenstein to Joseph Shenk, 3 years.....2,900

32D ST, 8 West; Alice M. Baldwin to C. D. Bertine & Co., 10 years.....5,000

34TH ST, 262 West; Joseph P. Burd to Ida Martin, (also cancellation,) 4 years.....1,300

130TH ST, 122 West; J. A. Clinchey and others to Mrs. L. A. Darling, 1 year.....1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Title Insurance Company; 45th St, 79 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....$25,000

BECK, Robert W., to Louis C. Wedgefurth, 21st St, 209 West, prior mortgage $34,000; also 97th St, 151 West, prior mortgage $11,000, due April 17, 1903, 6 per cent., gold.....1,750

BERKOWITZ, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th St, 220 East, prior mtg $27,500, installments, 6 per cent.....6,000

BERKOWITZ, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 10th St, 220 East, given as collateral security for mtg of $1,500 on 3d St, 48 East, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, and another to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 170 ft w of Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....6,500

BLUMENTHAL, Mark, and another to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, s s, 170 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to George C. Kip, 23d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....23,000

CHAMBERLIN, Frank W., to Jennie E. McKay; Convent Av, 139, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....17,500

CLOOS-LONGO, Grace L., to Archibald M. Maclay; 8th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

COHEN, Max, to William F. Clare and others, executors; Henry St, s s, 47.6 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year.....16,000

CONWELL, Lillie K., to James Byrnes; 134th St, 63 West, prior mtg $6,600, installments.....2,000

FISCHER, Elise, to Annie De Jonge; 94th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.....2,000

GERLEIT, August, to Bradley & Currier Company; Brook Av, s e corner of 150th St, prior mortgage $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

GLEASON, Michael, to Charles O. Kirkup; River St, e s, 40 ft s of division line, Lots 71 and 72, being part of Lot 72, map of Upper Morrisania, 5 years.....5,000

GLEASON, Michael, to Charles O. Kirkup; Myrtle Av, w s, 42 ft s from division line, Lots 71 and 72, part of Lot 72, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years.....3,000

GROJEAN, Rose N., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 169th St, n s, 94 ft e of Union Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....1,000

HALL, Robert W., to Demilt Dispensary; 29th St, 118 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..17,000

JACOBS, Max, to Abraham Levy; Allen St, 170, prior, mtg $23,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....4,250

KROETZ, Charles, to Julius Levy; 85th St, 509 East, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....14,000

LAUDEKER, Adolph H., to Myer Hollman; Park Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Congress Brewing Company; Broome St, n s, 42 ft w of Norfolk St, demand, 6 per cent.....5,000

LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, to George L. Ronalds; Forsyth St, 18, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....23,000

LIPSCHITZ, Morris, and others to Millie Hellinger; 2d St, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius I., and another to Max Cohen; Henry St, 200 and 202, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

LOWTHER, Charles S., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 25.2 ft s of 76th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....20,000

McKAY, Cornelia, to Morris Weinstein and another; 123d St, n s, 190 ft e of Park Av, prior mortgage $18,000, 7 years, 4½ per cent.....2,000

McKENNA, Charles F., to F. Kingsbury Curtis and another; Pearl St, 221, s w corner of Platt St, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent.....23,000

MEAGHER, Carrie F., to Arthur J. O'Leary, executor and trustee; Elizabeth St, s corner of Cross st, 3 years.....2,000

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Henry W. Gaines, sub-trustee; 134th St, s s, 509.10 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.....6,500

OGDEN, Clara F., to Charles K. Beekman; Forsyth St, s s, 75.1 ft s of Canal St, prior mtg $22,500, due June 17, 1903, 6 per cent., gold.....1,600

O'HARA, Richard, and wife to John Bussing, Jr.; Lot 63, on Barker Av, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, on Map No. 2, Olinville; installments, 6 per cent.....5,000

OSHINSKY, Joseph, to Banned Friend; Orchard St, 188, prior mortgage —, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....7,200

PAPE, Frederick, to Nicholas F. P. Behrens; Front St, 300 to 306, n e corner of Montgomery St; also Front St, 308, 10 years, 4½ per cent.....37,000

RABINSKY, Marx, to Estelle Best; 74th St, 120 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., to Nannie Altman; 230 St, 113 West, ½ part, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....4,000

SCHLESINGER, Abraham, and another to William Bachrach and another; 110th St, s s, 26 ft w of Park Av, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....44,000

SCHWARZ, Marie E., to Henry Keyser; 156th St, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, due July 2, 1907.....4,000

SIEGMAN, William H., to Title Insurance Company; 25th St, 47 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....22,000

STEWART, William R., and another to Everett Smith, executor; Riverside Drive, e s, 57.3 ft n of 84th St, building loan, due June 17, 1904, 4½ per cent.....61,000

STEWART, William R., to Everett Smith, executor; 85th St, s s, 99.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, building loan, due June 1, 1904.....54,000

SUFFERAIN, Ann, to Henry A. Brann; 8th Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, 3 years.....5,500

TESCHNER, Goldine, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 61st St, s s, 60 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....17,000

THATCHER, Thomas, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 51st St, 19 and 21 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....25,000

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Sarah S. Wiltse; 53d St, s s, 234 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....15,000

VOGEL, Max, to Joseph Hamersblag; 79th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $180,000, 1 year.....29,000

WAGNER, William H., to Henry Benz; 48th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....9,500

WEIMAN, Magnus, to East River Savings Institution; 38th St, 339 West, 5 years, 4 per cent.....12,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 123d St, n s, 190 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..13,000

WISE, Nathaniel, to William W. Underhill, trustee; Madison Av, w s, 63.2 ft s of 89th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHRACH, William, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....$100

BERKOWITZ, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another.....1,500

COHEN, Max, to Solomon Kohn.....3,000

HELLMAN, Myer, to John A. Straley and others.....4,400

HUETTNER, Henry F., to George J. Palmer.....1

LAWSON, Judson, to Charles E. Heydt..1,000

LUKE, Allen M., to Jessie A. Lake, an infant.....600

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to American Mortgage Company.....14,708

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Brooklyn Trust Company.....25,000

PALMER, Milton C., and another, executors, to William S. Pyle.....2,500

PHILLIPS, Helen M., to Edward H. Kissam.....750

POWELL, Wilson M., to Samuel T. Valentine, trustee.....1,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Samuel T. Valentine, trustee.....5,000

SCHAEFER, Edward and others, trustees, to the Trust Company of America.....20,000

STERNGLANZ, Cacilie, to Julia Harris..1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alexander Mackenzie.....15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Dry Dock Savings Institution.....140,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to NEW York Mortgage and Security Company, 3 assignments.....53,500

TREAT, Margaret C., (formerly Cornell,) to Solomon Kohn.....22,058

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Sarah H. Powell.15,000

WEDGEFUTH, Louis C., to Maximilian Fraade.....1

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 131; Max Zwerdling against John Doe, owner; Jacob Sweetman, contractor.....$304

ELEVATED STATION grounds and property known as the Bronx Park and 3d Av station of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company; Jacob S. Haft Company against Manhattan Railway Company, owner; Hopkins & Robert, contractors.....35

GRAMERCY PARK, 26, and 133 East 19th St; Michael J. Donelan against Robert J. Blake Realty Company, owner and contractor.....1,851

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 364; Isidor Glassheim against John M. Cantwell, owner and contractor.....58

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 150 ft s of Bartholdi St, 50x100; Carmine Cipolla against Joseph J. Snow, owner and contractor

Referees' Notices.

EW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF lew York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, ainst LENA KUNTZ et al., defendants.
n pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and le, duly made and entered in the above-en- ed action, and bearing date the twenty- irth day of November, nineteen hundred and o, I, the undersigned, the referee in said igment named, will sell at public auction, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, y of New York, on the 30th day of December, neteen hundred and two, at twelve o'clock on on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Esq., uctioneer, the premises directed by the d judgment to be sold, and therein de- ibed as follows: All that certain gore lot, ece, or parcel of land, with all that part of building standing thereon, situate, lying, and ing in the City of New York, and bounded and scribed as follows, to wit: Beginning at a int on the northerly side of One Hundred d First Street distant three hundred feet esterly from the northwesterly corner of said eet and Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and run- g thence northerly and parallel with said enue about seventy-six feet six and one-half ches to a point where the same intersects e centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, herwise known as Old Harlem Road; thence uthwesterly along the centre line of the Old ston Post Road to the northerly side of One undred and First Street, and thence easterly ong the northerly side of One Hundred and rst Street to the point or place of beginning, gether with the right and privilege of using e westerly wall of the building adjoining to e east for the purposes of beam-right of the ilding upon within premises.
And also all the right, title, and interest of e said defendant, Francis J. Schnugg, of, in, d to all that certain other gore lot of land, ith the part of the building thereon situate, ing, and being in the City of New York, and ich adjoins to the west the piece or parcel land first above described, and bounded and scribed as follows, to wit: Beginning at a int on the centre line of the block between ne Hundred and First and One Hundred and cond Streets distant three hundred (300) feet esterly from the westerly side of Park, or ourth, Avenue, and running thence southerly rallel with said avenue about twenty-four et four and one-half inches, more or less, to point where the same intersects the centre ne of the Old Boston Post Road, or other- ise called Old Harlem Road, (now closed;) ence southwesterly along the centre line of id Old Road to the northerly side of One undred and First Street; thence westerly along ne Hundred and First Street about nine feet ven inches, more or less; thence northeasterly a straight line to the centre line of the block a point distant three hundred and four feet x inches westerly from the westerly side said Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and thence sterly along said centre line of the block to e point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hun- ed and two.
CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.
UACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaint- iff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to e sold; its street number is 53 East 101st treet:

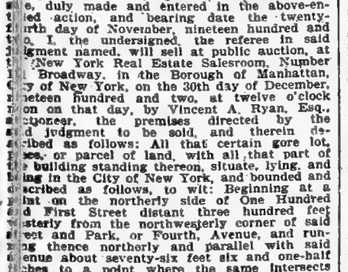

The approximate amount of the lien or charge o satisfy which the above-described property is o be sold is five thousand three hundred wenty-nine and 17.100 dollars, ($5,379.17,) with nterest thereon from the sixth day of Novem- r, nineteen hundred and two, together with osts and allowance amounting to three hundred hirty-two and 02.100 dollars, ($332.02,) to- ether with the expenses of the sale. The ap- roximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and ater rates, or other liens to be allowed to the urchaser out of the purchase money or paid y the referee is one thousand three hundred hirty and 07.100 ($1,330.07-100) dollars and nterest.
Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hun- red and two.
CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.
9-2aw3w&d29&30

UPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITE- EAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAAR- EN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, de- endants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and ale, duly made and entered in the above-enti- led action and bearing date the 24th day of No- ember, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in aid judgment named, will sell at public auction, t the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 roadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of ew York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, t 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. arish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said udgment to be sold, and therein described as ollows:
All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situ- te, lying, and being in the City, County, and tate of New York, in Section 9, Block No. 2,503, s the land map of the City of New York, ounded westerly by Jerome Avenue about one undred and fifty-eight feet, (158 ft.;) northerly y the southerly side of Doughty Street or End low Place, about eighty-three feet, (83 ft.;) outherly by a line drawn eastwardly at right ngles to Jerome Avenue, about one hundred nd sixty feet (160 ft.) to the channel of Crom- ell Creek, and easterly by the westerly side of romwell Creek channel about one hundred and ixty-five feet, (165 ft.) Together with all the ght, title, and interest to End Row Place lying opposite to and adjoining the northerly side f said tract.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
AWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaint- iffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to e sold:
End Row Place or Doughty Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge o satisfy which the above-described property is o be sold is $12,611 60-100, with interest thereon rom the 10th day of October, 1902, together with osts and allowance amounting to $447 74-100, ogether with the expenses of the sale. The ap- roximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and ater rates, or other liens subject to which the ortgaged premises will be sold is $2,981.00 and nterest.
Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.
ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
d9-2aw3wTu&Th&s30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITE- HEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAAR- DEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, de- fendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of Novem- ber, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block Nos. 2,501 and 2,502, on the land map of the City of New York, lying between 163d and 165th Streets, on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, being about six hundred and thirty (630) feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue; on the north- erly side is about two hundred and forty-two (242) feet on a line drawn at right angles from Jerome or Central Avenue at a distance of about ninety-eight feet ten and one-half inches (98 ft. 10½ in.) southerly from 165th Street measured on said avenue, (Mrs. Harriet A. Anderson own- ing to the north of said line;) the southerly side twenty-five (25) feet at right angles to Jerome Avenue and about one hundred and thirty- eight (138) feet to a course of south 70° 49' east the easterly side by the westerly side of Crom- well Creek channel about four hundred and twenty-six (426) feet; the easterly end of said line being about one hundred (100) feet distant eastwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Jerome Avenue, and again southeastwardly by the westerly side of said channel about one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet from the end of said line to the line of said Harriet A. Ander- son's land. Deducting, however, from the above- described premises so much of said mortgaged premises as have since the commencement of this action, to wit, about November 27, 1900, been condemned, confirmed, and taken by the City of New York for the opening of East 164th Street, being a block of land about 150 feet on both the northerly and southerly sides of said street by about sixty feet on Jerome Avenue on west- erly side and about sixty feet on the centre line of Cromwell Creek (so called) on the city assess- ment map on the east side of said condemned block for said street.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaint- iffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

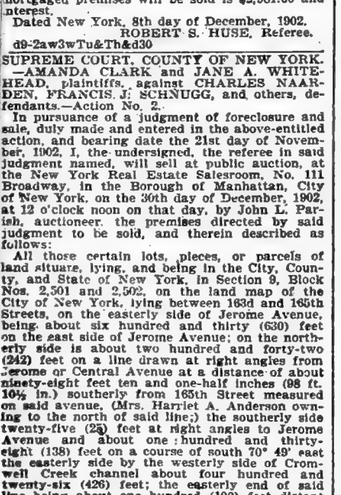

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $70,187 00/100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $477 24/100, together with expenses of the sale. The ap- proximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold, is $13,925 and interest.
Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.
CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.
d8-2aw3wTu&Th&s30

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN MAESEL, plaintiff, against ANTON LARSEN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant easterly one hundred and eight feet and six inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the easterly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of this block; thence easterly and along said centre line parallel with Ninety-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence southerly again par- allel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known by the street number 113 East Ninety-fifth Street.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Man- hattan.

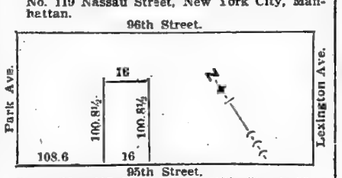

Street No. 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,063.08, with interest thereon from December 6th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.75, with inter- est from December 6th, 1902, besides the ex- penses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,727.94 and interest.
The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, on which there re- mains due and unpaid the sum of $10,000, besides interest from January 1st, 1902, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.
d5-2aw3wM&Th&d30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, de- fendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Sales- room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Bor- ough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

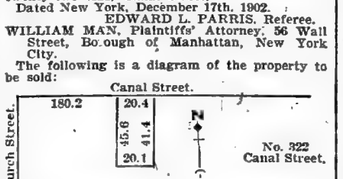

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assess- ments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.
Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January, 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d18-2aw2wM&F&ja2&7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DANIEL F. APPLETON and FREDERICK H. MAN as surviving executors of the will of William J. A. Fuller, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT W. HAYWARD and others, defend- ants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judg- ment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broad- way, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, in section one in block two hundred and ten on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Begin- ning at a point in the southerly line of Canal Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Church Street with the southerly line of Canal Street, and running thence southerly forty-five feet and six inches; thence easterly twenty feet and one inch; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall forty-one feet and four inches to the southerly line of Canal Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly line of Canal Street twenty feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimen- sions and distances more or less; said premises being now known as number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Canal Street.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
WILLIAM MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:
Canal Street.

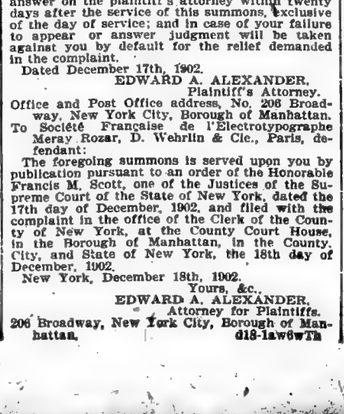

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,538.61, with interest thereon from the 2d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $441.74, with interest from December 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $978.18 and interest.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
d18-2aw3wTh&S&ja9

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ATTILA DE SZEMERE and LEOPOLD GRUN- HUT, plaintiffs, against SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE L'ELECTROTYPOGRAPHE MERAY RO- ZAR, D. WEHRLIN & CIE., Paris, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the com- plaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 206 Broad- way, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
To Société Française de l'Electrotypographe Meray Rozar, D. Wehrlin & Cie., Paris, de- fendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Su- preme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Coun- ty of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 18th day of December, 1902.
New York, December 18th, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d18-1aw6wTh

For Sale.

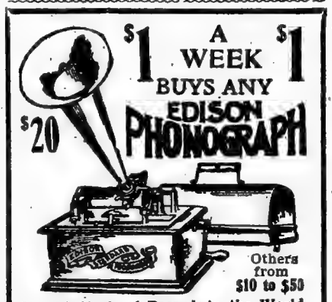

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Lady must sacrifice at once magnificent piano, finest clocks, rugs, paintings, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, parlor bed, and leather dining room furniture; everything nearly new and modern; suitable for Christmas presents. 207 East 60th.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fix- tures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall- cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, minia- tures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Rem- ingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model, A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., N. Y.; 830 Fulton St., Bkn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5936 Cortlandt. Central Type- writer Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; re- liable goods; representative calls. Eagle Dia- mond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 4,513.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAM- UEL BANK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Samuel Bank of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, 1902, the said Samuel Bank was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meet- ing of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 17th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE C. CRISFIELD and ALBERT HART, composing the firm of Crisfield & Hart, Bankrupts.—No. 5,200.
Notice is hereby given that George C. Cris- field and Albert Hart, composing the firm of Crisfield & Hart, bankrupts, have filed their pe- tition, dated December 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said peti- tion before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Janu- ary 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bank- rupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 18th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARGARET K. DOUGLASS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Margaret K. Douglass, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 28, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all cred- itors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the ex- amination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRED V. ENGEL, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Fred V. Engel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Decem- ber 12, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH- ern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. HARRY STRAUSS, Bank- rupt.—No. 4,346.
To the creditors of A. Harry Strauss of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, the said A. Harry Strauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my of- fice, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 16th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL LOBENTHAL and LEVI LOBENTHAL, individ- ually and as members of the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Michael Loben- thal and Levi Lobenthal, individually and as members of the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated De- cember 4, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Of- fice Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the ex- amination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID E. LURCH and THOMAS NETTERFIELD, composing firm of LURCH AND NETTERFIELD, and the firm of LURCH AND NETTERFIELD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of David E. Lurch and Thomas Netterfield, composing firm of Lurch and Net- terfield, and the firm of Lurch and Netterfield, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said David E. Lurch and Thomas Netterfield, composing firm of Lurch and Netterfield, and the firm of Lurch and Netterfield, were duly adjudicated bank- rupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Pren- tiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 17th, 1902.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, re- peating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone**, solid construc- tion, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improve- ments, **at a reasonable price**, call and see us, or send postal for cata- logue of **Waters Pianos**, with re- duced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time on a piano with- out interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

SIXTY YEARS OF PIANO BUILDING... IS THE RECORD OF
Mathushek & Son.
In the purchase of one of these celebrated makes, one secures an instrument that has passed through all the experimental stages. You will be contented with a MATHUSHEK & SON. What more can be desired?
Small Pianos for Small Rooms.
WE ALSO OFFER
The Beautiful Bailey,
a superb instrument of modern construction at the special price of
$225.
On Easy Monthly Payments.
This instrument is fully warranted to give good and lasting satisfaction.
WE ALSO OFFER
The Schencke Piano,
an instrument of extraordinary value at
$175.
Stool, Cover and Delivery Free.
MATHUSHEK & SON
Broadway, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

New Pianos, $100-200.

At factory. Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bar- gains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., 11 Lexington Ave., Corner Grand, Greene Ave. L. Sta., Brooklyn; open Saturday. Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $3 up.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS.
339-341 E. 43d St.,
bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly con- structed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or in- stallments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

NOTICE.
Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

Bargains.—$85 Schirmer Upright; fine Weber, $75; Waters, $85; German Upright, $50; Par- lor Upright, $80; Chickering bargain. Organ, $20 Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
6d Ave. & 59th St.
The most advantageous offer in America.
Pianos $1 Week
Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175
$5 down and $1 a week. No interest is charged for time taken in making payments.
Pianos delivered on receipt of first payment of $5.
Bloomingdales' is the only de- partment store in the world hav- ing their own piano factory, and thus our facilities surpass any competition.
We also offer on the same easy terms the following high-grade pianos—
Richardson $195
Mayers $165
Walters $195
With each piano selected we give a stool to match and a new style piano cover.
Come and hear the wonderful
Pianista Piano Player.
You can secure one on easy terms of
$2 a Week.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Third Avenue 59th and 60th Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
JACOB DOLL
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT
PIANOS
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS
92 5th Ave., NEAR 18TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CAREFUL BUYERS
will examine the following bargains in high- grade Pianos at the warerooms of
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory	$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value	150
Steinway Upright, medium size	290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order	390
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instru- ment	455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut	175

Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS.
Unexcelled in tone, touch, and durability, ab- solutely reliable. Factory prices. Cash or easy payments. Pianos rented. Rent allowed on pur- chase.
1,516 THIRD AV., NEAR 88TH ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. OPEN EVENINGS.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 month- ly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
GOETZ & CO.,
83 Court St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway, bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 556 Ful- ton St., Brooklyn.

Great Bargains.—Chickering, $55; Schirmer Up- right, $100; Mahogany Upright, $90; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

A widow wishes to dispose of a high-grade up- right $275 mahogany piano for $110. Randell, 141 East 56th St.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bar- gains; pianos to rent, $3 upward. Mylius, 12 Union Square.

Fine piano; a bargain; only $10; cash or install- ments. 1,351 3d Av.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you pur- chase. Wissner, 26 East 14th Street.

Fisher Upright Piano in good order for sale a sacrifice, 106 East 16th St.

Several upright pianos upward from $90. 1,355 3d Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES C. MACK, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that James C. Mack, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Novem- ber 28, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hear- ing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC SIL- VERMAN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Silverman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 3, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hear- ing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH- ern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS RAPPAPORT and JACOB RAPPAPORT, doing business as M. & J. Rappaport, Bankrupts.—No. 5,067.
To the creditors of Morris Rappaport and Jacob Rappaport, doing business as M. & J. Rappaport, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Morris Rappaport and Jacob Rappaport were duly adjudicated bank- rupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come be- fore said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 18th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—THEODORE RIDDER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Theodore Ridder, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALBERT SMITH, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Albert Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in b

JERSEY TROLLEY TUNNEL

Controller Grout Charges Erie and Lackawanna Control.

President McAdoo Asserts That the Enterprise Is Independent — Railroad Trains Not to be Run Through It.

There was something of a flurry in official circles yesterday when it was reported around that the New York and Jersey Railroad Company's tunnel, for which a franchise was granted by the Board of Aldermen Tuesday night, was to be used by the Erie and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads to secure a direct connection with Manhattan. The excitement over the matter appears to have been altogether due to a lack of information. It was positively asserted that the tunnel will not be used for railroads trains, but for the operation of an independent electric line.

Early in the day Controller Grout declared that he had positive information that the New York and Jersey Company was controlled by the interests which control the Erie and the Delaware and Lackawanna Roads. Mr. Grout did not express any criticism of the granting of the franchise, having voted for its approval when it was up before the Rapid Transit Commission for consideration.

The New York and Jersey Railroad Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York for the purpose of owning and operating the tunnel and railroad formerly owned by the Hudson Tunnel Company and of constructing and operating a tunnel railroad in the City of New York to be connected with railroads in the State of New Jersey. The Hudson Tunnel Company was organized for the purpose of constructing a tubular tunnel under the North River to accommodate electric cars. After the company had expended $4,000,000 in construction work its workmen struck a rock about two-thirds of the way across the river on the New York side. It was deemed necessary to tunnel this rock. This work the old company never undertook and the project passed from the public attention for the time being.

The New York and Jersey Company now proposes to complete the project. It is estimated that it will take $6,000,000 more to finish the tunnel and provide the proper terminals. The tunnel will enter New York at Morton Street and will run up Morton to Greenwich, thence along Greenwich to the block bounded by Christopher, West Tenth, Greenwich, and Hudson Streets, where the terminal for Manhattan is to be located. The terminals for New Jersey probably will be at the Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna stations.

The Rapid Transit Board considered the proposed franchise on July 10 and by a concurrent vote of six of its members determined the locations and plan of construction of the railway and also the terms of the franchise. It was decided that the company should pay the city a rental, which should be readjusted every twenty-five years. Those who voted for the franchise in the Rapid Transit Board were Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Alexander E. Orr, John H. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, and Charles Stewart Smith. With regard to the terms of the franchise Controller Grout said yesterday:

"Under the terms of the franchise, the city is to receive 3 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company on that portion of the railway lines in New York for the first five years and 5 per cent. thereafter. I regard these terms as even better than those arranged with the Pennsylvania Company."

W. G. McAdoo, the President of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland. Mr. McAdoo, when seen last evening, said that the inference which might be drawn from the statement which he had understood Controller Grout had made that the tunnel was to be used to afford the Erie and the Delaware and Lackawanna Railway an entrance to the city was calculated to cause an altogether false impression.

"There is absolutely no connection between the New York and Jersey Railroad Company and the Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Companies," said Mr. McAdoo. "There has never been any intention of having those roads run their passenger trains through the tunnel, and the idea that the tunnel will be used for freight is ridiculous. What we expect to do is to run electric cars through the tunnel to connect with the railroads and electric lines of New Jersey. It is true that we expect to build two spurs, one running to the Lackawanna and the other to the Erie terminal in Jersey, but neither of these two roads has any financial interest in the tunnel.

"At the present time more than 4,000 feet of this tunnel have been constructed from the New Jersey side and a gap of only approximately 1,400 feet remains between the completed end of the tunnel and the New York shore. Active work has been in progress on the tunnel for some months under the supervision of Chief Engineer Charles M. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs is also the engineer of the Pennsylvania tunnel, but he was with us before he was with them.

"We expect to make the trip from the New Jersey terminals to the New York terminal in six minutes—maybe less. This will be four minutes' gain over the time made by the ferries, and, besides, we will land passengers where they can make rapid transit connections in the city. We will run trains on one-minute headway. This will be another distinct advantage. If you miss a ferry, you have to wait ten minutes for another. By the tunnel route the wait will be reduced to one minute.

"Now that the franchise has been granted by the Board of Aldermen, active work will be begun from the New York end as well, provided, of course, Mayor Low approves the grant made by the Board of Aldermen. This is a great public work, but has attracted little notice, because of the intense public interest in the larger undertaking which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has under way. It is expected that the tunnel will be completed and that cars will be in operation through it within eighteen months."

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road said yesterday afternoon: "We have no arrangement or understanding of any kind with the company which Mr. McAdoo represents. Representatives of the company have been negotiating with us, but no understanding has been reached, and it is quite uncertain whether one will be."

At the offices of the Erie Company it was stated that no definite proposition from Mr. McAdoo or his company had been considered by the Erie management.

E. F. C. Young, President of the North Jersey Street Railway Company and Director of the New York and Jersey Railway, said yesterday that there was nothing in the story that the tunnel is to be used by Lackawanna and Erie Railroad trains. He said the tunnel will not be large enough for ordinary steam railway cars, and is intended solely for the use of street cars. He had not heard of any proposition to convert the tunnel into a tunnel for steam cars.

MAYOR LOW ON THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL.

Pleased with the Franchise Action—He Also Discusses the Grants of Land Under Water.

Mayor Low issued the following statement yesterday in regard to the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise:

"I am greatly gratified by the passage of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. It is one of two things, already accomplished, that will make this year memorable in the history of New York. In the years to come all who have taken part in securing this invaluable benefit for the city will rejoice that they were permitted to be in any way identified with so great a matter; for it is not often, in any man's life, that he is given the opportunity to help to initiate work of such far-reaching and enduring importance, not only to his city, but to the people of the United States.

"The terms secured for the city also in connection with this franchise mark a new era in the dealings of municipalities with such subjects. They are particularly gratifying to me, for it has been my good fortune to secure the insertion in the rapid transit act, both in its earlier form and again this year, of the provision for a periodic revaluation of franchises, when such franchises, from the nature of the case, have to be granted without term.

"Franchises that are complete in themselves, and wholly within a city, should not be and need not be made perpetual, but franchises that are mere fragments within a city of perpetual grants on the outside must probably be given for many years to come in the form adopted in this instance; that is to say, with a reservation to the city of the right to share in the growing value of the franchise by a provision for the periodic adjustment of the payment to be made to the city for the grant.

"The other matter to which I referred as making this year memorable is scarcely second in importance to the grants of land under water made to the city by the Dongan and Montgomery charters. There are, in the present City of New York, about 350 miles of water front, counting all the islands and indentations, and, as to 230 miles of this great water frontage the title to the land under water still inheres in the State. It is customary for the State to grant the title to land under water to the owners of the abutting upland, and until recently these grants have been made for a song.

"When the Shore Drive was built by the City of Brooklyn, a few years ago, that city was obliged to pay $100,000 for land under water that had been granted by the State not many years earlier for nothing, or for a consideration purely nominal. This single illustration will serve to show the immense possibilities of future value involved in the 230 miles of land under water still owned by the State. On the other hand, it would not do for the city, if it could, absolutely to prevent such grants to private owners, for such a policy would prevent the development of the port, except as the city could gradually develop it at the public expense, which would at best be very slowly.

"But the city may want any part of its water front, at any moment, for some public purpose, and no one can tell what part of it the city will want next. Large parts of it the city may never want. Under these circumstances, the administration proposed to the State Commissioners of the Land Office that they should insert in every patent for land under water within the city limits, a clause providing that whenever the city may need such land under water for any public purpose, the city may condemn it by paying the amount originally paid to the State, plus the value of improvements. The Commissioners of the Land Office accepted this suggestion, and every patent now issued for land under water within the City of New York contains such a clause.

"By this arrangement the State receives for land under water whatever it may be worth at the time the patent is granted; the owner can afford to improve his property, for he knows that if the land is ever taken from him by eminent domain he is sure to receive all that he has paid, and, on the other hand, the city can secure control of any part of its water front so affected whenever it needs it, by paying what the State originally received for the patent. In other words, the city will not again be obliged, as to grants of land under water made since September last, to pay the unearned increment, as Brooklyn did in the illustration used a moment ago.

"When the increase in value is contemplated of 230 miles of water front in the City of New York, decades and centuries from now, I think I am justified in saying that this arrangement is not unworthy to be compared, in importance to the city, with the grants under the Dongan and Montgomery charters, and with the Pennsylvania tunnel."

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PERIL.

Teacher's Coolness Stopped a Panicky Rush from Building on Fire.

Fire yesterday afternoon in an old building at 569 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, which has been occupied for more than two years as a branch to Public School No. 17 at Driggs Avenue and North Fifth Street, imperiled the 180 little girls, ranging in age from seven to eleven years, who occupied the four class rooms. The building stands on a hill, and was once known as the Blake Mansion. It was erected about seventy years ago.

Miss Margaret Dowling was in charge of the school, and her class was directly above the furnace in the cellar. She noticed a strong odor of smoke in the forenoon yesterday, but paid no attention to it, believing that it was due to the quality of coal. The pupils were dismissed at noon, but reassembled at 1 o'clock. Miss Dowling still noticed the odor of smoke. Twenty minutes later while giving a spelling lesson she noticed flames emanating from the heat register, and she suspected that the building was on fire, and ordered all her pupils to stand up and not move until she gave the order. Then she sent word to the teachers in the other classrooms to immediately dismiss the children.

Meanwhile the fire was making great headway, and the children in Miss Dowling's room, who had also discovered the flames, became panic-stricken, and would have rushed from the room but for the coolness of Miss Dowling, who put her back against the door and remained in that position until the girls quieted down and then let them pass out.

The children were scarcely in the street when the flames burst through the floor. The firemen were obliged to chop away the floor to put out the fire. The damage was estimated at about $1,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEMURRAGE ON YACHT NOT ORDINARILY ALLOWABLE.—A decision of interest to owners of yachts recently was rendered by Judge Adams of the United States District Court. Pliny Fisk's yacht, the Admiral, while lying at anchor in the East River, was run into and damaged by the Thomas S. Brennan, a steamboat owned by the city. It cost Mr. Fisk $1,108.58 for repairs, and in his action against the city this item was not disputed, but the defendant did deny its liability for a claim of demurrage for sixteen days at $100 per day while the yacht was being repaired. It would be necessary, Judge Adams decided, in order to recover demurrage, to show that the yacht's owner suffered a loss of profits in a commercial sense from the accident. No such testimony was, however, introduced. Mr. Fisk showed that he had expended $572.13 for wages and food for his yacht's men during the time the Admiral was laid up for repairs, and the question whether the men were kept on the yacht for its safety is sent to a referee. Judge Adams said in part: "The Conqueror [a case cited] did not exclude expenses incurred during the detention, but approved an allowance for wages and provisions of the crew on board, which had been made on testimony to the effect that it was necessary to have the men there to keep the vessel safely during the time. There is nothing here which directly shows that the men were necessary for the safe keeping of the vessel, but if any such expenses were incurred I think the libelant should have an opportunity to establish them."

TELEPHONE COMPANIES IN VILLAGE STREETS.—The Fourth Appellate Division has decided, by Justice Hiscock, that a telephone company has the right, with the permission and under the control of the authorities, to erect poles and string wires through the main street of a village of several thousand inhabitants, notwithstanding that the abutting property owners refuse to give their consent. The village in question is Salamanca, N. Y. The property owners there own to the centre of the street. The defendant had no right to erect the poles unless their erection was within the limits of the public easement in the street, and it is settled that the ownership by a property owner of the fee to the centre of a street does not give him the right to prevent any additional use of the street, provided such use is within the limits of the public easement. Justice Hiscock held that while a city street may be subjected to many purposes that would not be necessary or proper in a country highway, there was nothing to show as no hard and fast line could be drawn—what class the Salamanca street came under. The Justice said in part: "In considering what are the proper limits of lawful public use of a street or highway, a natural and well-defined distinction has been drawn by the courts between rural or country roads and city streets. Passing upon the right of a telephone company like defendant to place its wires in a public street in a city, this court has fully held and decided that such right was within the limits of the public easement in a city street. In the classification of, and distinction to be drawn between, city streets and rural highways, the courts have treated village streets as more analogous and akin to the former than to the latter. Such conclusion is a natural one. No fixed and arbitrary line upon the subject of public uses and necessities can be drawn between the streets of a city and a village. The more populous the latter becomes, the more extensive will be its public needs and the demand for public conveniences. In a smaller degree than in the case of a large city its streets will always, in the natural course of events, be subjected to greater public demands and uses than the ordinary rural highway."

JACOBS STANDS UNDER EX-GOV. BLACK'S FIRE

Gambling House Witness Sticks to His Story of Playing.

District Attorney Jerome's Detective Goes on the Stand Against Bucklin and Smith.

Joseph Jacobs, the ex-Deputy Sheriff of the State of Washington, on whose evidence District Attorney Jerome made a raid on the gambling establishments of Richard A. Canfield and Frank Farrell, was under fire on the witness stand for several hours yesterday.

In spite of all the threats of possible complaints for perjury, talk about "gift horses" which the District Attorney dared not look in the mouth, and other unpleasant insinuations against the energetic Mr. Jacobs, the witness withstood the fire directed against him much better than even the District Attorney expected. Ex-Gov. Black was as savage at times with the witness as he was with Harry S. Cornish in the Molineux trial, but Jacobs's story, in essential details, was not shaken in the least.

Ex-Justice Fursman scarcely got warmed up to his cross-examination. There were two separate cases, one against David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, and the other against Samuel G. Smith, alleged to be the "look-out and doorkeeper" for Farrell's establishment. In both cases Jacobs was the chief witness for the people.

The other events of the day in the war on gamblers were the entry of ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin into the situation as the counsel for Police Inspector Brooks and the continued talk of possible efforts to ask Gov. Odell to remove District Attorney Jerome from office. Mr. Philbin's appearance in the matter is entirely voluntary, and is without cost to Inspector Brooks.

In regard to the reported efforts to have District Attorney Jerome removed, no responsible person could be found yesterday who would vouch for the fact of such an effort.

When Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, acting as a committing Magistrate, convened court in the library of the District Attorney's office yesterday morning, there was an exceptionally formidable array of counsel before him.

The Bucklin case was caned first, and Mr. Osborne got Jacobs to describe his experiences in Canfield's place on the night of Nov. 25, when he says he went there.

He had gone to Canfield's on that occasion with a man named Willard. He said he had bought $50 worth of chips from Bucklin, who was the dealer in a game of faro. All of that money was lost. He also had lost at the roulette table. He had seen Bucklin also on the night of the raid.

Ex-Justice Fursman started in to discredit the witness. He made him tell the story of his life in detail, and had not got within several years of the present time when an adjournment was asked for. Jacobs related having been variously employed as a ship's cabin boy, a hotel waiter, a detective, street car conductor, a Deputy Sheriff, a team driver, a ranch keeper, and a Town Marshal.

Then Justice Wyatt took up the Smith case. Mr. Osborne led the witness through the story of his experiences at Farrell's place. There, too, on the night of Nov. 26, Jacobs said he lost $50 playing roulette. Smith, the defendant, was the doorkeeper, and admitted visitors. Mr. Black wanted to have the complaints against his client dismissed, but the court denied the motions.

Mr. Black pretended innocence of the nature of the Citizens' Union, in the employ of which Jacobs said he had been, and he wanted to find out from the witness what sort of an organization that was. Jacobs could not inform him. The detective said it was his business to investigate complaints sent to the union.

Q.—Who told you to go to this place at 33 West Thirty-third Street? A.—Mr. Lippert of the Citizens' Union.

Q.—How many times have you gambled since September, when you began working for the Citizens' Union? A.—I have been in twenty-five or thirty places gathering evidence. I have never gambled as a profession. I do not believe in it.

Q.—Why are you engaged in this business? A.—To support my wife and family.

Q.—Then you are doing it for pay? A.—I do it for my living.

Q.—Do you consider it any better to accept pay to get information than it is to sell information after you get it? A.—Yes. One is wages and the other is bribery. I don't do the latter.

Mr. Black found several discrepancies between the affidavit prepared for Jacobs in the District Attorney's office and the testimony of the witness. One error, Mr. Sandford says, was his fault in preparing the paper, and that the witness had stated to him as he had testified before the court.

"Well," retorted Mr. Black, "I submit that I am not to be bound by affidavits which have been revised, revamped, and doctored by the District Attorney's office to meet a changing situation."

While Jacobs was still on the stand the case was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

FISH DEALERS IN A QUARREL.

Fight for Fulton Market Privileges Before the Sinking Fund Commission.

Three rival associations of fish dealers in and around Fulton Market were represented by lawyers and business men yesterday before the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners when the fight over the lease of the Fulton Fish Market and pier rights were discussed.

Mayor Low and Controller Grout said before the end of the hearing that no monopoly would be given to any association, and that the business of the market would not be restricted to the eighteen firms which for more than thirty years have had control through the lease of city property.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes presented plans showing the improvements which he proposed should be made, which would give the rival associations of merchants an opportunity to carry on and increase their respective business. Hitherto the city has received $12,000 for the lease of the market and piers from the old association. The proposed new market, it is said, will net the city approximately $500,000.

George T. Noon, who talked for the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, was interrogated by Controller Grout. The facts brought out were that the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association occupied eighteen spaces in the "Fulton Fish Market," fifteen of which are 11 feet 6 inches by 105 feet. The Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association is seeking from the Singing Fund a renewal of the twenty-one-year lease. The whole question was referred back to Commissioner Hawkes.

BIG CAR ON LITTLE TRACKS.

General Superintendent Dow S. Smith of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, while on a pleasure jaunt in a big private car built for the elevated branch of the service, yesterday afternoon tried the experiment of running the great vehicle over the surface tracks at Coney Island.

Within sixty feet of the point of departure from the rails for which the car was fitted it jumped the track and ran ponderously across the pavement, gouging a big section out of the curb and bringing up with a crash. Its full sixty feet of length reached across two sets of tracks and blocked both effectively. The car was not crippled, however, for when the power was reversed the heavy wheels tore up great blocks of pavement, but they did not carry the car back to the rails.

Then a Surf Avenue car of the ordinary trolley type was hitched on and backed down, adding its power and more important guidance to the helpless monster. That was a success, for presently the big car began to forge back across the furrows it had made, caught the rails suddenly, and then leaped upon its benefactor, shattering a lot of its windows, and damaging its woodwork, while the vast crowd of spectators gave noisy vent to varying emotions, in which, however, was no applause for the departing Mr. Smith and his guests, traveling slowly back to the elevated line. Then the people scampered away to the waiting cars.

The blockade had lasted from 2:35 to 4:05 o'clock. It occurred in Surf Avenue about midway between the Boulevard and Coney Island Avenue on the way from the West End to Brighton Beach. The track there is used by the Brooklyn and Coney Island system, whose cars also were held up. Perhaps a hundred cars were stalled by Mr. Smith's experiment. His aged father, for whom the trip was arranged, and Superintendent Edwards of the elevated divisions, who was a guest, were interested spectators of the experiment.

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when your system is run down and you vitality exhausted, you need a tonic. Your blood needs enriching, your nerves a rest.

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The good digestion, restful sleep and perfect health enjoyed by thousands of Americans are directly due to this famous tonic.

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WRITING DESKS in over one hundred styles; no two alike.

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Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

JUROR ACCUSES DETECTIVE

Says the Man Approached Him in a Railway Damage Suit.

Justice O'Gorman Cites Before Him an Alleged Agent of the Metropolitan Company.

Henry Kaufman, a detective in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has been cited to appear before Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court to-morrow and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court, his offense consisting in an alleged attempt to tamper with a juror in a damage case in which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was the defendant.

The case was that of William Green, a boy who sued for the loss of a leg, claiming $50,000 damages. A jury yesterday awarded him $10,000 damages.

The order citing Kaufman to appear was drawn up by Abraham Gruber, the plaintiff's attorney, and was the result of a disclosure made to Justice O'Gorman by Jacob S. Hecht, one of the jurors called in the Green case. Hecht sent Justice O'Gorman a written communication, setting forth that he had been annoyed by Kaufman, who persisted in speaking to him in the interest of the Metropolitan Company. When the court opened yesterday Justice O'Gorman requested Mr. Hecht to repeat in the presence of the lawyers on both sides of the case the allegations which he had made to him. Mr. Hecht's statement was in substance as follows:

When he was first called for jury duty two weeks ago he saw Kaufman in the court room. Kaufman asked him what he was doing there, and he replied that he had been summoned for jury duty. His case was that of Green against the Metropolitan. During a recess Kaufman said to him:

"If you get on in that Green case, I want you to stay on, because I have a special interest in that case."

Later Joseph H. Adams, the attorney for the plaintiff, had intimated to Hecht that Kaufman had been indicted for perjury. When Adams went away, Kaufman asked Hecht what the lawyer had said about him. Hecht's reply was "Nothing." Kaufman thereupon stated that he intended to bring a suit for libel against Adams. To that Hecht replied: "I have nothing to do about your suit. I don't want you to talk to me while I am on jury duty. It looks better not to." According to Hecht, Kaufman had been sitting opposite the jury box all the time eyeing him.

When Hecht went to luncheon on Saturday last, he says he saw Kaufman standing in an embrasure between two buildings at Broadway and Walker Street. Hecht tried to avoid the man, but Kaufman ran after him, and when he came up said to him: "I want to see you. The case you are now on will be over Monday, and you do the right thing and I will see you after you are off."

Justice O'Gorman asked Mr. Gruber to draw up the order for contempt. If Kaufman fails to present himself in court to-morrow and make answer as to why he should not be punished by the court, the matter will be presented to the District Attorney.

MAYOR INSPECTS CITY PRISON.

Mr. Low Introduced to Tammany Architects, Horgan and Slattery.

Mayor Low yesterday, in response to an invitation from Commissioner of Correction Hynes, visited the new Tombs prison. Accompanied by the Commissioner, Warden Van de Carr of the prison, and H. Jamer, Inspecter of Buildings in the Department of Correction, the Mayor made a tour of inspection of the new structure.

During the inspection the Mayor was introduced to Messrs. Horgan and Slattery, the two Tammany architects who were ousted from the service of the city by Mayor Low. Both the Mayor and the architects tried hard to look pleasant during the introduction, but the greetings they exchanged were exceedingly stiff.

Mayor Low arrived shortly after 10 o'clock in his automobile, accompanied by his personal secretary, W. H. H. Beebe. At that time the elevator was out of commission, and the Mayor and his party had to climb the stairs to the third floor. Here he visited the Protestant Chapel, where he was received by the Rev. Dr. H. C. Wendel, the Episcopal Chaplain. He went up three flights of stairs more and made a cursory examination of the cells, the plumbing, heating, and the complex automatic system by which the cells are locked. When he reached the sixth floor the elevator was running, and the party was taken up to the exercising ground on the seventh floor. He then returned to the third floor, where he visited the Roman Catholic Chapel and met Mrs. G. Stanton Floyd-Jones and Mrs. Neilson of the Catholic Charities Association, who showed him about. In the basement he inspected the heating and lighting plant, the laundry, and the kitchen.

"I think for its purpose this is a splendid building," said Mayor Low when he thanked Warden Van de Carr.

During the day many of the Judges of the General Sessions Court, the Grand Jury, a number of city officials, and others interested inspected the building. The Board of Aldermen had been invited to attend in a body, but few of the City Fathers materialized.

EXPRESS COMPANY'S STEP.

Wagons to Stop at 7 P. M. in Effort to Prevent Freight Handlers' Strike.

Notice was sent out yesterday that, commencing Jan. 1, 1903, the Adams, American, National, United States, Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Long Island, New York and Boston Dispatch, Dunlap's, Manhattan Delivery, Metropolitan, New York Transfer, and Westcott's Express Companies will withdraw their wagons from the streets of New York for the purpose of collecting express matter at 7 o'clock in the evening.

It is understood that this action was taken because of the demand of Jersey City freight handlers for more pay or easier hours. It is expected that this action will prevent a possible strike at this time, which would tie up holiday traffic.

The New York Times

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1902, Present Conditions and Outlook for 1903.

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A series of charts showing at a glance the fluctuations for the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.

The official figures of the Clearing House.

The rates of money and exchange.

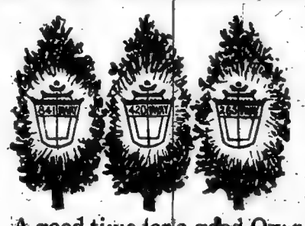

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Boys' Brighton (belted back) Coats, three smart styles, $15. Peaked Lapel Long Coats, $15. Boys' prices are $8 to $25.

Can't realize how good Overcoats can be till you see them all.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.

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Upholstery Department.

We direct attention to the following Useful and Seasonable Gifts which may be procured in this department.

Cushions.

An extensive showing of Handsome Cushions, including several novelties, $2.35 to $13.50 each.

Down Cushions, in muslin covers, full sized, $1.00 to $2.25 each.

An elaborate collection of Squares and Tops for cushions.

Lambrequins.

Silk and Satin Mantel Lambrequins richly embroidered, $3.00 to $22.50 each.

Screens.

An assortment of 3 and 4-Fold Screens in many unique designs, $4.50 to $11.50 each.

Tabourettes.

Pyrographic Tabourettes, in the different sizes, $4.75 to $12.50.

Book Racks, numerous designs worked out in burnt wood, $1.00 to $2.25 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Trimmed Millinery.

Toques, Turbans, and Round Hats for Morning or Visiting dress, $9.50; formerly $15.00 to $30.00.

Misses' Hats, ... $3.50

Twenty-third Street.

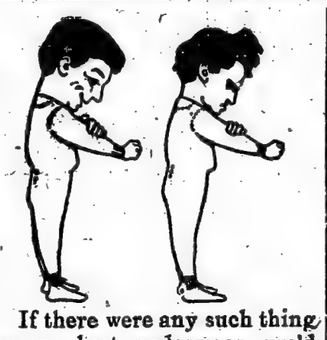

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But what's best for Jack may irritate John—we have many bests.

The best materials—wool, cotton, linen, silk and their combinations; the best fitting garments we know of each material; the best of the sanitary makes—Deimel, Stuttgarter, Dermophile.

Don't you think this is one of the best places to buy underwear?

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
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NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color.

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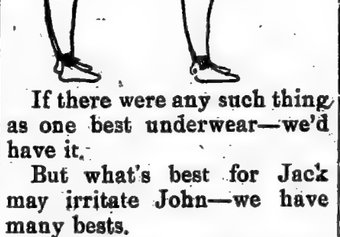

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Bath Robes, Suit Cases, Canes, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Opera Hats, etc.

All acceptable gifts grouped where you can quickly and comfortably choose them.

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Colored Dress Goods.

10,000 yards—Serges, Covert Cloths, Cheviots and Home Spuns in 5, 6, and 7 yard lengths,

3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 per pattern.

600 patterns, Mixed Covert Cloth,—Tan, Brown or Castor. 36 inches wide. 7 yard lengths,

2.50 per length.

Dress lengths of cotton fabrics,—Percales, Ginghams, Dimities and Madras,

1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per pattern.

Twenty-third Street.

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House Gowns.

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Japanese quilted silk lounging robes, plain or embroidered,

10.75 and 13.50.

Plain or figured, French Flannel Kimonas,

7.50.

Plain or striped Eider Down robes,

2.95, 3.75 and 4.75.

Blanket Robes,

1.85.

Twenty-third Street.

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Extra singers; gold and red Canaries, Piping Bullfinches, Green and Gray Parrots, Angora Cats. Terriers. Christmas orders reserved. G. H. HOLDEN, 2340 6th Ave., bet. 132d-133d.

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,522. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS

MORRIS WINS RE-ELECTION

McDougall Hawkes Defeated as a Rebuke to the Mayor.

QUIGG RECEIVES AN OVATION

Republican County Committee President Declares That He Is Not Chosen Again Because of Any Bargain.

The Republican Committee of New York County last night at the meeting called for the annual election of officers renewed its allegiance to the leadership of Senator Platt in several ways. It re-elected as President Robert C. Morris, who, although he failed to get on the County Committee from his own district, the Twenty-ninth, was the choice of Senator Platt for the Chairmanship; it gave a great ovation to Lemuel Ely Quigg, whom Senator Platt selected to be temporary Chairman of the last State Convention, and it gave countenance to the defeat of McDougall Hawkes as executive member from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District as a rebuke to the Low administration.

The defeat of Mr. Hawkes came as a complete surprise. His successful opponent was Henry Birrell, who made the race for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District against William R. Hearst. Mr. Hawkes, the present Dock Commissioner, is the only Republican district leader who was honored by Mayor Low with an important appointment, and it was generally reported last night that his defeat was due to the influence of Senator Platt and National Committeeman Gibbs. No secret was made of the fact that a slap at the Low administration was intended.

The meeting of the County Committee was held in the United Charities Building, and there was almost a full representation. President Morris called the meeting to order, and stated that the first business in order was the nomination of a temporary Chairman. Col. W. B. Fuller of the Nineteenth District nominated Col. W. A. Crombie, who was chosen without dissent.

Col. Crombie then announced that nominations for President of the committee were in order, and Leader Samuel S. Strassbourger took the floor to nominate Robert C. Morris. Mr. Strassbourger is a Tax Commissioner under the Low administration, and a large part of his speech was devoted to a defense of Mr. Low and to rebuking the organization for the criticism which some of its members have indulged in against the Fusion administration. He said in part:

"We started out immediately after the Mayoralty election to claim that 85 per cent. of the votes cast for Mr. Low were contributed by the Republican organization. After Jan. 1, because we did not get as much patronage as we wanted, nor as much as I think we ought to have had, we commenced to jump on to the Mayor. In view of this fact, can we blame the people for doing what they did at the last election? I am sure that Mr. Low means well. [Laughter.] I am sure that he is doing as well as anybody could do in his position."

There being no other nominations, Mr. Murray moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Morris. Alexander T. Mason, the leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, Mr. Morris's own district, was on his feet in an instant and objected. There was some confusion, during which William Halpin asked for the chair's ruling.

Then Lemuel Ely Quigg arose. He was given a big ovation and a hearty one. When the cheering and applause had subsided, some one cried out: "What's the matter with Quigg?" and the answer, "He's all right," was given in thunderous tones. Mr. Quigg said that it would be impossible to cast one ballot for Mr. Morris as long as there was an objecting member, and therefore the roll must necessarily be called. Chairman Crombie ordered the roll called.

There was no vote cast against Morris up to the time that the Twentieth District was reached. When Capt. Goddard's name was called, he did not respond. To the surprise of many, Col. Gruber of the Twenty-first voted for Mr. Morris. When the name of David Steckler of the Twenty-sixth District was called he responded in a loud voice:

"I vote for Senator Thomas C. Platt or Robert C. Morris."

This announcement was greeted with both hisses and applause, the hisses being much more pronounced than the applause. Mr. Morris received all of the votes cast until the Twenty-ninth District was reached. When the name of Leader Alexander T. Mason of the Twenty-ninth was called he voted for Robert A. Brunjes. Senator Elsberg, and all of the other members present from the Twenty-ninth, followed Mr. Mason's example and voted for Brunjes. Edward Lauterbach and Gen. McCook, members of the County Committee from the Twenty-ninth, were not present. The vote as announced by the Secretary was: Morris, 150; Brunjes, 6. Mr. Morris was declared elected.

As he was escorted to the chair he was greeted with liberal applause, but the demonstration did not equal that which was given to Mr. Quigg. Mr. Morris then addressed the committee. He spoke in part as follows:

"This is the third time I have been elected President of this committee, and I assure you I appreciate it upon this occasion more than any other. I have been misunderstood and have been subjected to most unjust criticism and insinuation. This very election, which you have so kindly tendered me, has been misinterpreted—has been openly ascribed to a compromise between rival elements in the party, a temporary truce in other words. Indeed, there are not wanting those who have gone so far as to call it a bargain, which, if not exactly corrupt, would be at least highly discreditable to me. I have been pictured as a disappointed and unsuccessful party leader, on the verge of repudiation by those, whose confidence I have enjoyed for years, in search of that panacea known among politicians as a "vindication." It has been said that this election by you is more or less of a farce, and that, after receiving your empty indorsement, I could easily be persuaded to lay down the cares of office, perhaps to transfer my usefulness to some other field.

"It is useless to inquire where such stories as these start," continued Mr. Morris, "or by what agencies they find their way into the public prints. There are varying degrees of the absurd, and I think that the stories representing me as the subject of a compromise in the storm-centre of conflicting party emotions are about the limit.

"Let me specifically declare that I am not the victim of any arrangement of this kind, and that nothing of the sort has ever been suggested to me. I do not enter upon any bargain to resign or not to resign. If I did not believe that my re-election resulted from the free and independent expression of the wishes of the majority, I would not consent to serve."

The other officers of the committee were elected without opposition. All of the old officers were re-elected. The new officers of the committee, therefore, will be, as follows:

President—ROBERT C. MORRIS.
First Vice President—EDWARD H. HEALY.
Second Vice President—WILLIAM HALPIN.
Secretary—GEORGE R. MANCHESTER.
Treasurer—GEORGE R. SHELDON.
Sergeant at Arms—EDMUND BODINE.

When the election of members of the Executive Committee came up a surprise was sprung. The members slated for election went through without a hitch until the Eleventh District was reached. The Chairman of that delegation asked that the district be passed, as the delegation had not yet reached a decision. Objection was made. It was demanded that the names of the members from that district be called and they be compelled to announce their choice. This was done, and John T. Windolph, the regular candidate for executive member, was elected, receiving all of the votes.

When the Twenty-fifth District was reached Bronson Winthrop offered a resolution that the whole matter of the election of any executive member from that district be referred to a committee of five to be appointed by the President, and no member of which should be from the Twenty-fifth District. The reading of the resolution caused an uproar. Mr. Quigg raised the objection that it was not in order. Mr. Winthrop attempted to state the reasons which actuated him in offering the resolution, when Mr. Quigg blurted out:

"I object, Mr. Chairman. I object on principle to a discussion of district troubles before this committee."

McDOUGALL HAWKES'S DEFEAT.

President Morris ruled that Mr. Winthrop's resolution could not be considered and that the members from the Twenty-fifth would have to state their preference for executive member when their names were called. The name of Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes was called first. Mr. Hawkes said:

"Mr. President, the members of this committee were elected to vote for me for executive member. If thy do not do so, it is a distinct breach of faith on their part toward the electors of the district. I ask to be excused from voting."

"Go down on the docks!" shouted some one in the rear of the hall.

When the name of Alderman Herbert Parsons was called he said the members of the County Committee elected from the Twenty-fifth District were McDougall Hawkes, John A. Weekes, Jr., Henry Birrell, George R. Manchester, William J. McEwan, Edward H. Hardy, Bronson Winthrop, and Herbert Parsons. They were elected upon a distinct understanding, Mr. Parsons said, that they would support McDougall Hawkes for leader, as against Charles A. Hess. Mr. Parsons said he had copies of a circular sent out to the voters and signed by Messrs. Birrell, Manchester, and Weekes assuring the electors that their election meant the retention of Mr. Hawkes as leader of the district. Mr. Parsons stated, moreover, that personal pledges had been given by Messrs. Birrell, Manchester, and Weekes that they would be for Mr. Hawkes.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Parsons, "that I am here to execute a trust. The failure of any of the members of the County Committee from the Twenty-fifth District to vote for Mr. Hawkes would be equivalent to the repudation by the electors of a State of the Presidential candidate whom they were chosen to vote for. It is an outrage upon the Republican electors of the Twenty-fifth District, and it would be a disgrace for this committee to countenance such a thing."

The friends of Mr. Birrell made no reply to the charges of bad faith put forth by the supporters of Mr. Hawkes. The vote resulted in the election of Mr. Birrell, he receiving five votes to Mr. Hawkes's two. Mr. Birrell did not follow the example of Mr. Hawkes and refrain from voting. He voted for himself. The other members who voted for him were John A. Weekes, Jr., George R. Manchester, William J. McEwan, and Edward H. Hardy.

The election for members of the Executive Committee resulted in the re-election of all the present members, with the exception of four. In the Second, Michael Hines succeeds Dennis Shea; in the Fourth, Joseph Levinson succeeds W. H. Guy; in the Seventh, John J. Hannon succeeds Franklin B. Miller, and in the Twenty-fifth Henry Birrell succeeds McDougall Hawkes.

William H. Ten Eyck offered a resolution which was adopted, recommending to Mayor Low the reappointment of Charles B. Page as Election Commissioner. The committee then adjourned.

A number of members, in speaking privately after the adjournment, said that the defeat of Dock Commissioner Hawkes could only be construed as a slap at the Low Administration. When Alderman Parsons was asked what it meant, he said:

"It means that there are a lot of liars in the Twenty-fifth District."

Mr. Birrell, who defeated Mr. Hawkes, said that he went in against him because Mr. Hawkes had promised him two years ago that he should be leader, and failed to keep his promise.

BEGGAR DIED WORTH $100,000.

Toronto Mendicant Who Slept in Sheds Had an Estate and an Income of $3,000 Last Year.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 18.—Eli Hyman, who begged for admission to the General Hospital here on Saturday, is dead. An examination of his clothing resulted in finding in an old handkerchief scrip worth $17,000. In the lining of his pocket other scrip to the value of $14,000 was revealed. Other papers showed Hyman's income from his stock and other transactions to have been $3,000 the last year. In all the estate it is expected will value $100,000.

For twenty years he had slept in sheds and stables. He sold papers and begged money and food. The heirs are his wife and a daughter, living, it is thought, in San Francisco.

JURY GIVES CADDY $6,000.

David Flemming Threw a Golf Stick at Him Last Summer and Ruined One Eye.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A jury at Elizabethtown has rendered a verdict of $6,000 damages against David Flemming, who, while playing on the Lake Placid links last Summer threw his golf stick at his caddy, causing the loss of sight of one eye. The caddy brought suit for $10,000.

MASCAGNI AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

Transfer Company Holds Baggage Until a Bill Is Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Signor Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, and his opera troupe, who appeared here last night, were delayed in getting away to-day. A transfer company held the eighty-five pieces of baggage until a thirty-five-dollar claim for moving it was settled.

Trouble began immediately after the concert at Tomlinson Hall, when there was a dispute about the settlement between Signor Mascagni and the local promoters of the concert. After a wrangle of several hours this dispute ended. Meantime the transfer company had taken the baggage to the station and was holding it pending payment of charges.

Signor Mascagni appeared and said he could not pay until he had been paid by the local promoters. The baggage was taken to a transfer warehouse until the bill was paid.

Will of Longfellow's Sister.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 18.—The will of Mrs. Mary Longfellow Greenleaf, sister of the late poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was filed at East Cambridge for probate to-day. It disposed of $215,000 in personal property and $10,000 in real estate. Many charitable institutions of the Episcopalian Church in this State are remembered, public bequests aggregating $83,000.

Poland Water Is Invaluable.
Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the kidney and stomach.
INVALUABLE IN TYPHOID FEVER.
A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's disease. Poland Water book mailed free. POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

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Save Four Hours
By taking the Pennsylvania Special leaving New York and Brooklyn daily for Chicago. Extra comforts; extra speed.—Adv.

LONG ISLAND CITY STATION IS BURNED

Employes Forced to Jump from Windows to Escape Fire.

Neighboring Householders Move Their Possessions—Trains Hauled to Safety—Traffic Shifted to Brooklyn.

The terminal station of the Long Island Railroad at Long Island City, which was built in 1891, at a cost of about $200,000, was destroyed by fire last night. The flames spread so rapidly that within a half hour after the fire had started the station was falling in.

The building was a large one, constructed of red brick with a tower on one corner. In the building were the waiting room, and, in galleries, the offices of the company. On the north end were the information office, baggage room, and telegraph office. The ticket office was in the middle of the room in a booth.

The fire started in the telegraph office about 8:15 o'clock. The operator had left at 8 o'clock. George Leek, the doorman, saw a light in the office which he had seen dark a minute before, and started across the waiting room to investigate. Before he reached the telegraph office the whole interior of that room was a mass of flames.

He shouted a warning and called to all in the station to get out, but they lingered, not thinking the fire amounted to anything. From the room where they started, the flames burst into the baggage room and then up a private stairway to the office gallery.

In hardly more than a minute the whole gallery was a mass of fire, and all in the building made a rush for the street. Before all were out the flames were close on them. The operators in the train dispatcher's office had to leap from a window on the second story. One of them suffered a sprained ankle. Nothing was saved from the building except the ticket rack and the cash taken in by the night ticket agent. He carried these out when he fled.

Five minutes after Leek made the discovery of the fire the entire interior was burning, and the flames were bursting from the windows and roof.

An alarm had been turned in, but by the time the first engine arrived from Vernon Avenue, two blocks away, there was no hope of saving the building. Other alarms were sounded in quick succession, bringing all engines in Long Island City, several from Brooklyn, and later Chief Croker, with help from Manhattan. The fireboats also helped later.

The heat from the fire was intense. Across the street, in Borden Avenue, the heat cracked the plate-glass fronts of the stores and scorched the buildings. The wind was blowing a gale, but fortunately it blew the flames and embers out along the railroad tracks toward Vernon Avenue, the embers being whirled along as far as East Avenue. That prevented the spread of the fire, as there was nothing in the direct line of the danger except some small buildings in the railroad yards.

When the fire started the platforms extending out from the station were lined with trains made up ready to go out over the various branches. There were engines in plenty in the yard, and as soon as the danger was recognized the engineers backed down and hauled out the cars, but some of them were scorched and two were destroyed, being hauled out blazing.

When the glass in their houses and in the stores beneath began to crack in the heat the tenants in the houses on the north side of Borden Avenue began taking away their more valuable household goods.

When the fire was at its height would-be passengers continued to arrive by way of the ferry from Thirty-fourth Street, but they were advised to recross the river and then by means of the bridge and elevated railroads reach the Flatbush Avenue Station in Brooklyn.

The heat was so great that the rails in the yards in Long Island City were twisted double and the ties for a long distance were burned out.

It was said by the railroad officials last night that as much as possible of the traffic would be diverted to Brooklyn this morning. The trains it would be absolutely necessary to send to Long Island City would have to stop in the freight yards, and the passengers would have to walk to the ferry.

Nothing as to the origin of the fire could be learned last night.

One man was injured by jumping from a window. He was H. F. Woodward, thirty-nine years old, of 153 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. He was employed in the audit department of the railroad. He is in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City. After he reached the hospital a message was sent to him by a man named Hammond asking if his Hammond's, brother had escaped. Mr. Woodward sent him word that Hammond had leaped before he did and had escaped.

As soon as the flames were under control the railroad company cleared its rails in the express yards and began to use this for the arrival and departure of trains.

The losses will be heavy. Much will depend upon how many safes in the various offices stood the heat. They are filled with valuable papers.

Across Borden Avenue the loss will also be heavy. The loss on plate glass alone will amount to $10,000, and this, with the fact that the heat damaged much of the stock in the windows and in the stores, will run that end of the loss up to $20,000. So great was the heat that in a cigar store a hundred feet from the depot and to windward the stock is all dried up and the cases cracked by the heat.

The fire was one of the shortest in duration in the memory of old firemen, when the loss is considered. Inside of an hour the fire was practically out. Twenty minutes after it was discovered it was at its height, and the flames were shooting high into the air. Then the dry timbers and trimmings of the depot had burned out and the fire died down almost as suddenly as it burst forth.

It was said by an officer of the company late last night that as the construction gangs working on the new improvements near Jamaica reported this morning they would be sent to the station with ties and tracks, and that by noon, or at least before the rush home began in the afternoon, there would be plenty of terminal facilities. Lacking a waiting room, heated cars will be kept always on the tracks to shelter those who arrive before their trains were made up.

RAISES ILLINOIS ASSESSMENTS

Equalization Board Increases Estimate on Corporations $8,000,000—One Assessment Jumps $2,471,600.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—The State Board of Equalization finished its labors to-day and practically adjourned. The work of the capital stock and railroad committees, added to the assessments by local Assessors throughout the State, brings the total amount of assessments for 1902 up to $1,030,127,030. This is made up of town lands, city lots, and personal property, which reach $921,820,117; net capital stock assessments, $22,675,587, and railroad property, $85,631,326.

Of this amount Cook County contributes $430,810,072, made up as follows: Personal property, town and city lots and lands, $289,021,412; net capital stock assessment, $71,759,727, and railroad property, $20,628,933. The value placed on the stock and franchises of the utility corporations of Chicago is about $8,000,000 more than last year, the total this year being close to $140,000,000.

The Diamond Match Company will remember this committee because of a net assessment of $2,471,600 on its stocks and bonds. Last year it got off entirely.

Burnett's Cocoaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

Merry Christmas assured by a gift of Krements One-Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewelers.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch—Finest Imported.
Without a peer, yet made for peers.—Adv.

WINSTON CHURCHILL IS ILL.

Novelist Compelled to Take to His Bed, and Physician Says He Is Overworked.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Winston Churchill, the novelist, who arrived Monday morning with his wife and five-year-old daughter to spend the holidays with the family of his uncle, J. B. Gazzam, at 2,810 Pine Street, was compelled to-day to give in to illness, which has been depressing him for several days.

Mr. Churchill thought rest and recreation would make him well, and refused to have a physician or to take to his bed until to-day. After a short walk he returned to his uncle's home, admitting that he was ill. He went to bed and sent for a physician, who said that he is suffering from overwork and exposure during the recent political campaign in New Hampshire.

The physician says Mr. Churchill must be very quiet for several days, and probably will be forced to abandon his proposed hunting trip to Oklahoma. He has also forbidden Mr. Churchill to attempt any work on his new novel.

MRS. McSHANE WEDS AGAIN.

Daughter of Moncure Robinson Becomes Bride of S. A. Crozer of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Florence Chauncey Robinson McShane, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Moncure Robinson and a noted Baltimore belle and society leader, who recently obtained a divorce from James E. McShane, was quietly married to-day to Edward Crozer, son of Samuel A. Crozer of Philadelphia. The announcement of their marriage will be a surprise to Philadelphia and Baltimore society circles. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home by the Rev. Henry G. Weston of Chester, Penn. The bridegroom's best man was Henry Wilson of Philadelphia.

Mr. Crozer belongs to a prominent Pennsylvania family. His father owns the house originally occupied by William Penn. Mr. Crozer is a well-known cross-country rider and hunter, and a member of Philadelphia clubs. His first wife was Miss Edith Sloan of Philadelphia, who obtained a divorce a year ago, about the same time, it is said, that Mrs. McShane and her husband separated. Mr. Crozer and Mrs. McShane first met some months ago in Newport, and after he had secured a divorce from Mr. McShane it was rumored that an engagement had been made. Members of both families denied all knowledge of an understanding.

Mr. and Mrs. Crozer will live at their country place near Chester.

MINERS SET LOOSE A GEYSER.

Water Flows Down a Valley, Freezes, and Forms a Glacier Miles Long—Nature Shuts It Off.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 18.—After sinking a shaft 210 feet, two Klondike miners struck a stream of water which suddenly filled the shaft and began overflowing. The stream increased until it became as large as Bonanza Creek in Summer time. Running down Bonanza Valley, it cut through numerous dumps of auriferous dirt, swept away cabins, and washed out large piles of cordwood hauled for thawing purposes. The well became a regular geyser and threatened to work permanent injury to the entire Bonanza district.

Its menace was so great that the Yukon Government sent engineers to stop its flow if possible. They have spent $4,000 in capping the geyser. A dispatch received to-day says they have succeeded. In the meantime the overflow from the geyser has frozen solid, forming a glacier several miles long, which will require years to melt.

The water came from a subterranean lake below the frost level. This shaft is the first one ever sunk in the Klondike district to below the permanent frost limits. Its owners had taken gold from three successive bedrocks and expected finding richer gravel than on bedrock which they were approaching when the water was struck.

They have applied for permanent possession of the head of water from the shaft, which will be worth more than an ordinary gold mine if the flow continues as heavy during the Summer when Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks are low. The Gold Commission will grant their request if they can provide some way of controlling the flow, so it will not damage other property.

KING OF TROTTERS LOST.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Cresceus, the king of trotting horses, and Mike the Tramp, his running mate when he goes for exhibition and record miles, are still unaccounted for, along with a string of nine other valuable animals consigned to George H. Ketcham from Atlanta, Ga., last Sunday. Ketcham is the owner, trainer, and driver of Cresceus. They should have reached Cincinnati not later than Tuesday afternoon, but up to to-night not the most remote trace can be secured of any of the shipment.

The horses were, and have been for some time, in charge of Eddie Mitchell, in whom Mr. Ketcham and his Toledo friends have great confidence. But if the shipment has been sidetracked or tied up at some point along the line, Mr. Ketcham is puzzled to understand why he has not been notified by wire.

Many telegrams were sent to various points to-day and this evening, and when Mr. Ketcham's private Secretary, Mr. Blodgett, said this evening that he had not thus far had a word from Mitchell or anyone else offering any explanation of the mysterious disappearance of this $200,000 string of horses, the well-known horseman ejaculated:

"Well, this beats everything; I cannot understand it."

WOMEN VOTE AT ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 18.—To-day by a decisive vote the taxpayers of the village of Fishkill Landing, opposite this city, on the Hudson, decided to expend $145,000 for the construction of a thirteen-mile sewer through its streets. The outlet will be protected by a pier a quarter of a mile long, extending out into the river. Mr. Roche, a Far Rockaway contractor, will do the sewer construction work.

Great interest was evinced in the election, and for the first time a number of women voted. The vote of the women was the factor of success, as they were all in favor of the municipal improvement.

When the polls opened a prominent woman appeared before the Village Trustees, who acted as a Board of Electors, and asked the privilege of voting. J. Harvey Cook, a lawyer, entered a protest, saying that women had no right to vote at a special corporation election, and he referred to a village law regarding the matter. Corporation Counsel James G. Meyer held otherwise, and the ballots of the women were received all day.

CAR FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—A car famine and grain blockade is being experienced by the Burlington Road in Nebraska. The Northern Division to-day was 600 grain cars short of orders placed. It was an exceptional day, and exceptional days are expected from now until the first of the year. Another demand more urgent is for coal cars. The Burlington is rushing all possible cars to the mines. The season is the worst in the history of the road, an official said to-night.

Royal Blue Tours to Washington.
Only $12 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Dec. 29, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 12 and 26, Apr. 9 and 27, and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices. —Adv.

The Train of Thought
Is the Pennsylvania Special, representing the highest development of railroad equipment and service. Leaves New York daily.—Adv.

INSURED FOR $340,000, POSSIBLY A SUICIDE

Louisville Business Man Dies in Suspicious Circumstances.

Obtained $200,000 in Policies from the Equitable and $120,000 from the Provident Life Within Sixteen Months.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—Material for a celebrated case in insurance annals is furnished by the death of Robert C. Whayne, President of the Whayne Manufacturing Company and a prominent business man of this city. He carried $340,000 insurance and had been accepted for $50,000 more. Of this insurance the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York carried $200,000 and the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York $120,000.

Mr. Whayne's body was found last night in the vicinity of Jacob Park, within 100 yards of his home. There was a gunshot wound in his breast. About four feet on the opposite side of a wire fence was a double-barreled shotgun. One barrel had been discharged. The other was loaded and the hammer was cocked.

Suspicion is strong among insurance men that Mr. Whayne committed suicide. They have demanded the most rigid investigation by the authorities. Coroner Kelly, who has taken the matter in hand, went to the place where the body was found to-day. He said that circumstances are such that the case will require exhaustive investigation. He has set the inquest for Saturday, and members of Mr. Whayne's family and his friends will undoubtedly be questioned as to his personal affairs and the state of his mind recently. It is known that he suffered from rheumatism this Winter.

Most of the insurance carried by Mr. Whayne was taken out in the last sixteen months. Before he evinced a desire to place a high value on his life he was a believer in insurance, as he had long carried policies in reasonable amounts. He suddenly began applying for policies, however, and in large amounts, and was generally accepted as a good risk. These are the policies he carried at the time of his death:

Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, four policies of $50,000 each, issued on Sept. 1, 1901; Nov. 19, 1901; Dec. 20, 1901, and May 10, 1902.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, two policies of $60,000 each, issued in January, 1902, and February, 1902.

Union Central Life Insurance Company, one policy of $10,000, issued Feb 15, 1898.

New York Life Insurance Company, one policy of $5,000, issued in 1890.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, two policies of $2,000 and $3,000, issued Feb. 6, 1887, and Aug. 22, 1891.

It will be seen that he began taking out insurance in 1887, when he obtained a $2,000 policy, following with another of $5,000 in 1890, and a third of $3,000 in 1891. This $10,000 sufficed until 1898, when he doubled the amount. There was another interval of years and then he began the campaign with the Equitable Company and followed it with his applications to the Provident Savings Company.

Each of the Equitable Company's policies contained the one-year suicide clause. On two of them this had expired.

Mr. Whayne applied less than a month ago for a policy of $25,000 with the Manhattan Insurance Company and had been accepted. The policy was due to arrive Dec. 22. He had also applied to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Vermont for $25,000, and had been accepted. The policy was to arrive next Wednesday. It is said by agents of these companies, however, that he had not been formally accepted, and that, according to the terms of the policies, these companies need not pay.

Mr. Whayne eight years ago applied for a ten-thousand-dollar policy with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and was accepted. Upon the policy being delivered he learned that it forbade him taking a trip to the tropics or to the Klondike without the company's consent, so he rejected the policy unless the terms would be changed. The company refused, and the policy was never placed in force. He told the officials of the local agency that he intended going to the Klondike, and, therefore, he could not accept such a rigid contract. Investigation showed that Mr. Whayne was always a believer in insurance. Suspicion centres in the fact that in the last sixteen months he had been obtaining policies apparently as many and as large as possible, as if having centred his attention in that direction.

The family and friends of the deceased are indignant over the suspicion of suicide. They hold that the shotgun was accidentally discharged as he was attempting to climb the fence. They declare there has been no evidence that he contemplated putting an end to his life.

PROVIDENT IS REINSURED.

Half the Whayne Risk of That Society Has Been Assumed by Other Concerns.

E. W. Scott, President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of 346 Broadway, said last night:

"I have just heard of the death of Mr. Whayne, but know nothing of the particulars. Mr. Whayne took out endowment policies for $120,000 in our company last February or March. The commuted nature of those policies at this time is $74,000, but as half of the total amount has been reinsured by us in other companies, our loss, if it has to be paid, will only be $37,000. I suppose that our officers will make an investigation.

"The courts have held that a life insurance policy is vitiitated if the holder commits suicide at any time within two years of the issue of the policy. That decision, I believe, was rendered in Illinois. I do not know the names of the companies in which half of our Whayne risk was reinsured."

BRINGS SUIT FOR $3,000,000.

One of the Locators of the Famous Portland Mine Seeks a Sixth Interest in the Property.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 18.—J. D. O'Haire, one of the original locators of the Portland Mine at Cripple Creek, filed a suit to-day in the district court against James F. Burns and the Portland Gold Mining Company, asking for a one-sixth interest in the ore which has been shipped since date of discovery.

The mine has produced approximately $12,000,000, and at the ruling market price the stock is selling at $6,000,000, so that the claim amounts to $3,000,000 against the Portland estate.

The suit is brought upon practically the same grounds as those upon which James Doyle obtained a judgment of $500,000 in the district court at Council Bluffs, Iowa, several months ago.

The Lake Shore Limited
is still the great 24-hour train to Chicago, leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Chicago 4:30 next afternoon; luxurious service; all Pullman cars.—Adv.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for Cold on the Lungs. Sold by all druggists. 25c.—Adv.

BIG OCEAN LINER IN A PERILOUS POSITION.

The Medoc, from Toulon for the Orient, Collides with a Warship and Grounds—Has 223 Passengers.

TOULON, Dec. 18.—The steamship Médoc, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, collided with the French cruiser Latouche-Théville as she was leaving this port this evening.

The Médoc grounded on the rocks at the Mourillon Arsenal, and now lies in a dangerous position.

The vessels collided because of a storm and seas are now breaking over the Médoc. Tugs have made unsuccessful efforts to get her off.

On board the Médoc are 223 passengers for the East Indies, a number of sailors intended for the French warships on the China station, and the mails.

The Messageries Maritimes is the most important of the French steamship lines, with a fleet of sixty-two vessels and a total tonnage of 247,541. Since 1861 the company has held the French mail contract for India and China.

There is a monthly line direct to Bombay, a service via Bombay, and another via Colombo every month to China and Japan, and a monthly service to Australia and New Caledonia. There are also services to Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Danube ports, London, Africa, and Madagascar, with various branch lines.

FUNERAL OF MRS. U. S. GRANT.

Body Will Be Committed to Its Final Resting Place in New York Next Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Arrangements were completed here to-day for the funeral of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant.

Services will be held at the Metropolitan Methodist Church in this city at 9:30 o'clock Saturday morning, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol officiating. Immediately afterward the funeral party will proceed to the Pennsylvania Railroad station and take the 11 o'clock train for New York City.

The Grant Monument Association will take charge of the observances in the metropolis. Its representatives will meet the body at Jersey City and take it on the steamer Meigs immediately to the Grant Tomb on Riverside Drive, where Grant Post, G. A. R., will serve as a guard of honor. The family and friends will proceed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The committal service will occur at the tomb Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Bishop Andrews officiating, assisted by Bishop Coadjutor Mackay-Smith. Special military honors will be paid the dead woman. All the army and naval officers in New York City and vicinity will attend in full dress uniform.

The honorary pallbearers in this city will be Speaker Henderson, Secretaries Root and Wilson, Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Senators Cullom, Kean, Fairbanks, Allison, Foraker, and Platt of New York, John R. McLean of Ohio, and J. I. Bancroft Davis of Washington.

GRANT FAMILY SERVANT ILL.

Worry Over Mrs. Grant's Death Given as the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Harrison Terrell, who was for many years the body servant of Gen. Grant, is dangerously ill at his home in this city. It is said his illness has been brought on by worry over the death of Mrs. Grant, and the fear that he will not be well enough to attend the funeral has made him worse.

Harrison attended Gen. Grant through his last illness and was with him when he died. A letter Gen. Grant gave Terrell secured him a Government place in Washington, and he has lived here since his master's death.

NEW LINE TO SOUTHWEST.

Chicago Hears of a Combination Which Would Unite Systems of the Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Behind the recent movement in Père Marquette and Hocking Valley Railroad securities is believed to be a merger plan of more than ordinary dimensions.

The syndicate which has figured in the purchase of Père Marquette stock is backed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and it is said to be the plan to consolidate the Michigan lines with the Hocking Valley and such other subordinate properties as are necessary to perfect the system. Represented in this syndicate are some strong financial factors in the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the opinion prevails that this system is to be closely connected with the new combination.

The deal whereby the Père Marquette takes charge of the Lake Erie and Detroit River system has been practically concluded, and the traffic arrangements with the Michigan Central, which was announced several days ago, will be carried out for the purpose of reaching Buffalo from St. Louis. The merger of the Hocking Valley with the Père Marquette would give an outlet to the southwestern coal fields, and unite the east and west lines running along the lakes with these coal fields.

It is positively stated that the Père Marquette will have terminals in Chicago, and that a line will be built around the south shore of Lake Michigan, materially shortening the distance to this city. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which is a part of the St. Louis and San Francisco system, and the Père Marquette probably would use joint terminals.

A dispatch received here from New York to-day states that the Hocking Valley is to be turned over ultimately to the Chesapeake and Ohio as representing the joint interests of the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania. This would not prove a close alliance between the Père Marquette and Hocking Valley Railroads as the Vanderbilts are known to have a large interest in the former.

NAST LETTERS ARRIVE.

Messages Written by the Cartoonist Just Before He Was Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 18.—The family of Thomas Nast received two letters yesterday from Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he was United States Consul, written by him several days before he was stricken with yellow fever, from which he died. In them Mr. Nast spoke of this plague, which was claiming so many victims, but expressed no fear for his own welfare.

There also arrived a large picture of the late Andrew Reasoner, who was Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which was the last painting by Mr. Nast before his death. The picture is an oil painting of Mr. Reasoner, life size, and shows him seated at his desk in his office in Hoboken. The picture is to be hung in the Reasoner Memorial at Orange.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

The Rock Island, of Course,
for California. No other train can compare with the Golden State Limited. 401 Broadway.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old, and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

HAS POWER TO ARRANGE PEACE FOR VENEZUELA

Minister Bowen Asked to Represent the Country.

ALLIES REQUIRE GUARANTEES

It Is Believed They Will Demand Assurances That Venezuelan Obligations Will Be Discharged—Germany Also Wants an Apology.

CARACAS, Dec. 18.—Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, has transmitted to United States Minister Bowen a document, signed by President Castro, as constitutional President of the republic, and countersigned by himself, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which Mr. Bowen is recognized as the only representative of Venezuela in the matter of effecting a settlement of the present difficulty.

According to the terms of this document, Mr. Bowen may act without restriction, and he is to use all means possible to protect the interests of Venezuela. The document was subjected to correction last night, and again this morning, before delivery. The State Department at Washington had been notified of the transmission of this instrument to Mr. Bowen.

Events here are dependent upon the receipt through the United States Department of the answers of the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to the proposal of arbitration advanced by Venezuela; these answers are expected to-morrow.

give the least hint of the character of Germany's reply, it seems certain that arbitration will not be accepted, though the refusal may be accompanied by fresh suggestions.

A NEW COMPLICATION.

France Says Her Claims Against Venezuela Must Be Recognized as Pre-eminent—Italy May Object.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Government of France has now entered the field as an active party in the Venezuelan trouble.

The French Government, through its Ambassadors and Ministers, has served notice upon the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, and by way of information has also told Secretary Hay that any provision made for the settlement of the claims against Venezuela must recognize the pre-eminence of the French claims.

A second call by M. De Margerie, the French Chargé, at the State Department, at a late hour to-day, a very unusual happening, was, it is understood, connected with the effort of his Government to safeguard its interests in Venezuela. This morning it was understood that the other powers had conceded France's right of priority in the collection of debts due to her by Venezuela, but it now appears that they are disposed to look more closely into the proposition, and the Italian Government at least is disposed to make a strong protest against any differentiation among the creditors.

The Italian position is, in brief, that if there is to be any preference in the settlement of claims against Venezuela it should be based upon the date of the claim, and from that point of view the Italian claim, being older, would take precedence.

It was learned to-night that France has addressed a note to her Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas for submission to the Venezuelan Government, stating the position she will maintain with reference to her claims. France makes a distinction between claims arising before Castro's assumption of power and those arising since. The claims prior to Castro's administration, it is already agreed, are to be settled by arbitration. The claims arising since Castro became President are to be adjusted by the French Minister at Caracas and the proper Ministerial officials of Venezuela. This was arranged some time ago. In the note sent to Caracas France takes the position that claims arising since 1899, when Castro became President, should have as favorable treatment as is given to claims of Germany, Great Britain, and other countries. As to claims prior to 1899, France says they shall be met according to the most-favored-nation treaty clause, and be met out of the customs receipts.

The note is courteous, but firm. France, it is announced, will make no demonstration against Venezuela.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—On official of the Foreign Office, after a careful examination of the latest correspondence on the subject, said to-day:

"I am unable to confirm the report that Germany and Great Britain have given assurances that French interests in Venezuela will be protected."

The official added that the only information here on the subject was contained in an announcement made by the semi-official Berlin Post three days ago, saying that Germany did not intend to prejudice the rights of other powers. It has been hoped that this assurance would take official form, but it has not yet been given to the French Ambassador at Berlin or to the Foreign Office here.

The French Government's attitude toward a so-called "pacific blockade" of the Venezuelan ports has not yet been announced, but responsible officials say that it would undoubtedly be the same as that of the United States, and favorable to unrestricted merchant commerce.

CARACAS, Dec. 18.—The French cruiser D'Assas is expected at La Guayra.

Her commander has received orders not to do anything which might wound the susceptibilities of the Venezuelans.

ORDERS TO ITALY'S ENVOY.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Instructions have been sent to Signor di Riva, the Italian Minister to Venezuela, who is on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, at La Guayra, to be guided by circumstances as to the best measures to take, always, however, bearing in mind the agreement with Germany and Great Britain and the necessity for uniformity of action.

The Italian Government considers that the cruisers Giovanni Bausan, Elba, and Agordat are sufficient to co-operate in the tripartite blockade of the Venezuelan coast.

King Victor Emmanuel granted an audience to-day to Commander de Novellis of the Agordat, which has received orders to proceed to Venezuela. His Majesty said he hoped for a speedy and happy ending without complications with other powers of the Venezuelan affair.

The Agordat will sail for the Caribbean in a few days.

INTERVIEW WITH CASTRO.

CARACAS, Dec. 18.—Early this morning the correspondent here of The Associated Press saw President Castro and questioned him regarding the report published in the United States that the demands in the British-German ultimatums had been accepted by Venezuela.

The President became furious with rage, and said there was no truth in the report. He added:

"The acceptance of an ultimatum cannot be coupled with arbitration. Besides, the Anglo-German ultimatum is not, properly speaking, an ultimatum."

When asked if it were true that Venezuela was taking diplomatic steps to arrange for arbitration, and that arrangements in this connection were well advanced, President Castro remarked:

"The Government of Venezuela does not propose to determine on any steps while the proposition for arbitration that the legation of the United States was charged to present to Great Britain and Germany remains unanswered."

"WAR BLOCKADE" TO BEGIN.

Allies to Close Six Ports To-morrow—German Commander Told to be Cautious.

CARACAS, Dec. 18.—It has been learned from an official source that the allies will to-day notify the Venezuelan authorities at La Guayra of the blockade, to become effective on Saturday at 3 P. M., of the ports of La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Coro, Maracaibo, Carupano, and Barcelona.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The German commander in Venezuelan waters, Commodore Scheder, has been instructed to use extreme caution and to avoid acts of force till he receives further orders.

Commodore Scheder cabled to-day from Willemstad, Curaçao, that the reports of German losses at the bombardment of Puerto Cabello were untrue. The Germans suffered no loss whatever.

Another telegram from Curaçao says all the Venezuelan warships have been seized with the exception of the Miranda, which fled up the Orinoco River.

The Venezuelan beacon lights, it is announced, are no longer reliable.

It is not settled whether the notification of the commencement of the blockade will be made in Berlin and London simultaneously or take the form of a communication from the two commanders of the squadrons to the Venezuelan authorities. The publication will, apparently, be delayed a day or two.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—As understood here, the blockade to be declared by the allies against Venezuela on Saturday is to be a "war blockade," as contrasted with the "peace blockade" which has been in operation since the trouble assumed an acute stage. Ordinarily a legal blockade is preceded by a declaration of war, but at times this formality is dispensed with and a blockade maintained just as though war had been declared. To all intents and purposes war has existed, and this condition has been recognized by the Governments of the allies.

A formal declaration that a blockade has been established will be sent to all the powers, and it will be recognized by the United States Government. Following the practice in such cases, this Government will maintain an attitude of neutrality toward the belligerents, for they practically become belligerents by the establishment of the blockade, although whether a Presidential proclamation announcing this country's neutrality to the world will be issued has not yet been decided upon. The matter will come up for determination very soon.

The Government here is fully informed of the intentions of the allies against Venezuela.

The blockade notice about to be issued is not understood here to mean that Minister Bowen's efforts to adjust the difficulties have failed. It was conceived that the naval commanders of the powers were acting under explicit instructions, and it was not expected that these instructions would be suspended until the negotiations through diplomatic channels had assumed a phase indicative of a final and satisfactory adjustment.

As Minister Bowen has only to-day been appealed to to endeavor to effect such an adjustment, he has had as yet no opportunity of moving forward in his negotiations to a point where he might reasonably expect the allied powers to cancel the remainder of their punitive programme. Therefore it is to be expected that the blockade will go into force on Saturday unless in the meantime Mr. Bowen is able to offer sufficient assurances that the Venezuelan Government is ready to meet the terms of the ultimatums.

ITINERARY OF DEWEY'S FLEET.

No Undue Concentration of Vessels Near Venezuela During the Christmas Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Navy Department to-day made public a cablegram from Admiral Dewey announcing the proposed itinerary of the vessels of his fleet during the Christmas holidays. The plan provides for no undue concentration of ships near the Venezuelan coast, and, so prudently have its details been drawn up, that Secretary Moody to-day cabled to the Admiral the department's approval of it.

Admiral Dewey's cablegram, dated San Juan, Dec. 14, was as follows:

Proposed itinerary of vessels for Christmas holidays:

Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Iowa, Scorpion to Trinidad.

Illinois, Indiana, Hist. to St. Thomas.

Texas, to Pointe-a-Pitre.

Chicago, Newark, Eagle, to Curacao.

San Francisco, Albany, Wasp, to Mayaguez.

Cincinnati, Atlanta, Prairie, tugs, and torpedo boats, to San Juan.

Gulgos to Mayagues and San Juan.

Olympia, Nashville, and Machias, to St. Kitts.

Detroit to Antigua.

Mayflower and Vixen, to Porto Rican waters and vicinity.

Dolphin to Antigua and vicinity.

In reply Secretary Moody sent the following cablegram:

Carry out proposed itinerary. Merry Christmas.

According to the approved plan the principal fighting ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet will rendezvous at the Island of Trinidad, right off the coast of Venezuela, and at St. Thomas. Rear Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, will have command of the battleship fleet at Trinidad on his flagship Kearsarge, with Rear Admiral Sumner, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, on his flagship Iowa, as second in command. The vessels at St. Thomas, which will include two battleships, will be under the command of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, commanding the European Squadron, on his flagship Illinois. The vessels which will anchor at St. Kitts will be in command of Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Caribbean division, on his flagship Olympia.

Although not so stated, it is expected that Admiral Dewey will retain the converted cruiser Mayflower as his flagship, and will spend most of the ten days' holiday at San Juan. He is now at Culebra with the bulk of his immense fleet. The Texas and the Topeka have arrived at Culebra.

BRITISH-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Referring to the report that the United States has intimated that it will not recognize a "pacific blockade" of Venezuelan ports as applicable to American shipping, the Berlin correspondent of The Times recalls Prince Bismarck's principle in regard to Africa: "Great Britain's friendship is more important to us than the whole of Africa."

The correspondent says that probably few Englishmen would not acknowledge that the friendship of America is immeasurably more important than the whole of Venezuela or any number of opportunities for co-operating with Germany.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, President of the Local Government Board, speaking at Westminster last night, said that at no previous period had Great Britain's relations with foreign countries been more satisfactory than they were to-day.

Mr. Long expressed himself as quite certain that there existed no danger of war, or of any straining of the present friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He said he believed the British Government was determined to avoid any rupture with Washington.

THE DISTRUST OF GERMANY.

Foreign Office at Berlin Extremely Sensitive Over Feeling in This Country—An Inspired Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—A fact which impresses foreign observers here is the indifference of the newspapers and people toward the Venezuelan affair. Not a Berlin newspaper has a leading article on the subject to-day, and the news published is largely an abstract of what the London and New York papers are saying.

The Germans appear to be astonished at the commotion in Great Britain and the United States over what is regarded here as a mere episode. Few of the German newspapers have correspondents in New York, but those who are there telegraph that Germany is seemingly without one friend in the country, and trace the cause to Germany's alleged attitude toward the United States during the Spanish-American war. The popular feeling in Great Britain against co-operation with Germany is attributed here to the German people's bearing toward Great Britain during the South African war.

But if public opinion is little concerned as yet over Venezuela the Foreign Office is extremely sensitive over the developments of public feeling abroad, especially in the United States. The Cologne Gazette, in an evidently inspired statement published to-day, endeavors to allay the uneasiness regarding Germany's actions which prevails in the United States.

"There are no facts," says the statement, "to support the distrust of Germany expressed in many quarters. The Government of the United States knows well that Germany as little thinks of seizing Venezuelan territory as of planting her flag on the mountains of the moon. Even if we could annex Venezuela without a protest from the United States we would forego so doing, as complications with the United States would be bound to follow.

"Germany does not think of waging a land war. She believes she can enforce her just demands by means of a blockade. The real cause of her action was the robbery and plunder in the guise of war contributions, to which our countrymen were exposed. Payment of our claims arising therefrom is our first demand. Then we insist on a settlement of the question of Venezuela's relations with the Great Venezuelan Railroad, and ask that the bankers' claims be submitted to the consideration of a mixed commission. In the ultimatum only the immediate payment of proved claims was requested. In fact, the German Government proceeded, in spite of all provocation, with the greatest patience and moderation."

Aside from the financial claims, Germany expects some form of apology from Venezuela for the diplomatic insults, which, the Foreign Office says, were more serious and more gross than those of which Great Britain complains. The Foreign Office officials point out that Premier Balfour's remark last evening in the House of Commons about Germany having other than financial claims must be understood as applying to diplomatic reparation for these insults, and not to a material indemnity, like money or territory.

Indications are not wanting that the German Government is seeking an expedient to arrive at a solution of the difficulty without anything further happening to vex the people of the United States, whose good will is considered to be more important than the humiliation of Venezuela. Still, Germany must have her claims satisfied, and the hopes of the hour among the Emperor's advisers are that either President Castro will yield voluntarily if not pushed any further, that the commercial classes in Venezuela will compel a settlement, or that the United States will offer to guarantee that Venezuela pay if she lose in the arbitration.

HOUSE ASKS FOR THE FACTS.

Adopts Resolution Calling Upon Secretary Hay for Information Upon the Venezuela Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Venezuela question made its appearance in the House to-day from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but did not excite special interest, nor give rise to protracted debate. Resolutions were introduced several days ago and referred to the Foreign Committee requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House with certain information in regard to Venezuela, if not incompatible with the public interests.

There were two of these resolutions, one by Representative De Armond of Missouri and the other by Representative McCall of Massachusetts. Both were directed to the same object, but that of McCall was considered to be in better form, and, therefore, the committee adopted that unanimously, and reported it this afternoon.

Mr. Hitt made an explanation of the resolution and the action of the committee, and after a short colloquy between him and Mr. Richardson in regard to the inclusion of Italy, the resolution was adopted without a division.

Before acting on the McCall resolution the committee gave the general question consideration. Mr. Shafroth of Colorado has a resolution pending proposing that arbitration of the claims against Venezuela be urged upon the European powers by the President of the United States, and that the United States should guarantee the payment of the award resulting from arbitration. Mr. Shafroth made a long speech in support of his resolution, but the committee decided to postpone action, which means that it will be given no further consideration.

TO PROTECT DUTCH INTERESTS.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18.—The Dutch cruiser De Ruijter, which it was purposed to send to the West Indies, has been ordered to proceed to Venezuela to protect Dutch interests there.

A SCHOONER CAPTURED.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 18.—The German cruiser Falke, which has been anchored for the past two days at the entrance of Lake Maracaibo, to-day captured the Venezuelan schooner Victoria. After cutting down her mainmast, thus disabling her, the Germans abandoned the vessel.

This action has caused great indignation among the Venezuelans, and excitement runs high at Maracaibo, where the people have been parading the streets uttering cries against Great Britain and Germany.

THE ALLIES AND THE REBELS.

CARACAS, Dec. 18.—Documents and letters which have been seized by the Venezuelan authorities are said to prove the connection of the Matos revolutionists with the recent demonstration of the allies against Venezuela.

It is reported that since the capture of the Venezuelan fleet munitions of war have been shipped openly from Willemstad, Curaçao, to points on the Venezuelan coast, and steamers are said to have sailed from Port of Spain, Trinidad, with the knowledge, it is alleged, of the British authorities there, bearing arms and ammunition to the Venezuelan revolutionists at Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco River.

It is declared here that these statements, if true, sustain Venezuela's past assertions that Great Britain has been assisting the Matos revolutionary movement.

The revolutionists are showing signs of activity, but the Venezuelan Government has taken steps to crush the new uprising.

POLITENESS TO THE ALLIES.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 18.—Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the German Chargé, landed here to-day, permission for him to do so having been granted by the authorities. He spoke by telephone to his wife, who is very ill at Caracas. Later the German Envoy accompanied the Prefect of La Guayra, Señor Leicibabaza, to the latter's office, where he remained for a short time.

A British cruiser has obtained permission to purchase fresh provisions on shore here.

The British cruiser Tribune arrived here this morning. The British cruiser Indefatigable left here at noon to-day, steaming in the direction of Trinidad.

Protest by the International Union.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Executive Committee of the British branch of the International Union this evening passed a resolution, introduced by W. T. Stead, expressing regret that Great Britain had engaged in war with Venezuela without attempting to secure arbitration in accordance with The Hague Peace Convention and urging the people of the United States to protest against war being made upon any American State prior to the submission and refusal of an offer to arbitrate. Copies of the resolution will be sent to Lord Lansdowne and Secretary Hay.

The President Consults Gen. Tracy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, took luncheon with the President to-day. The President, it is understood, desired to see Gen. Tracy to discuss with him some phases of the Venezuelan question.

BELGIUM CLAIMS $1,250,000.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Germany is supporting the claims of Belgium against Venezuela, which amount to $1,250,000.

CARNEGIE'S HOUSEWARMING.

Andrew Carnegie held a "house-warming" at his new residence, Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, last night. It was the first social affair in the new mansion.

Those of the executive heads who were prominent in the affairs of the Carnegie Steel Company before it was merged with the United States Steel Corporation, to the number of thirty-three, came from Pittsburg on a special train. They, with Mr. Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie, and Mrs. Carnegie's sister, were seated at table.

Two of the oldest associates of Mr. Carnegie were in the party—Capt. L. T. Brown, Superintendent of the Lower Union Mills, Pittsburg, and Thomas Morrison, Superintendent of the Edgar Thompson Works, at Braddock. Another veteran was Thomas Lynch, now President of the Frick Coal and Coke Company and manager of the United States Steel Corporation's coal and coke operations. Among others present were W. E. Corey, W. W. Blackburn, A. R. Peacock, D. M. Clemson, James Gayley, W. C. McCausland, H. P. Pope, William R. Conrad, William H. Singer, Joseph E. Schwab, W. C. Magee, O. W. Kennedy, D. G. Kerr, George E. McCague, Edwin F. Mills, and R. A. Frank.

ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18.—The Constitutional Convention to-day voted, 318 to 2, in favor of an anti-trust amendment to the Constitution.

By a vote of 186 to 177 the convention refused to reconsider its vote adopting an amendment in favor of woman suffrage.

THE WHITTIER MONUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 18.—Of the $10,000 which it is planned to raise for the Whittier monument at Amesbury, over $4,000 already has been obtained. H. H. Kitson, the Boston sculptor, is creating a design which the poet's relatives think very appropriate, as it embodies suggestions of the anti-slavery phase of Whittier's career. There is soon to be held in New York an autograph sale of some 200 Whittier relics, the proceeds of which will go in part at least toward the expense of putting the birthplace in order. The monument will stand within 150 feet of the Whittier homestead.

Loan on Chicago Real Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Chicago Real Estate Trustees, comprising Owen F. Aldis, Byron Lathrop, and others have executed a trust deed to the Northern Trust Company to secure an issue of first mortgage refunding bonds of the aggregate sum of £90,000. Each bond is of the denomination of £1,000, and they are payable at the Scottish Provident Institution, 17 King William Street, London, on June 1, 1907.

The bonds to the number of ten or more may be redeemed upon any interest payment day one year or more from date. They are secured by valuable real estate in the heart of the city.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HALL

SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY IN

FURS

As the week progresses our Great Holiday Sale assumes extraordinary proportions. Could it be otherwise with such low prices as these for strictly reliable Furs?—and the winter only begun, with months of fur-wearing weather to come.

Sealskin Coats, xxxx quality, $150

Sealskin Coats, xxxxx quality, $200

Persian Lamb Coats, xx quality, $75

Persian Lamb Coats, xxx quality, $100

Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets,
Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin Coat.
XXX quality, $25 | XXXXX quality, $35
XXXX quality, $30 | Ex Ex Selected, $45

Misses' and Children's Furs.
Children's Fur Sets, from $3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from $5 to $15
Nearseal Muffs, $2.25
100 Misses' Muffs, Nutria Beaver; regular value, $5; special, $2
Beaver Muffs, $7

Fur Caps and Gloves.
Sealskin Gloves, $8 to $16
Sealskin Caps, $5 to $18
Electric Seal (Cony) Caps, $3.50 to $5
Coachmen's Capes, $9 to $75
Men's Mufflers, $3 to $16

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Stoles,
XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $10
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $12

Mink Stoles,
XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $12
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $15

Brown Fox Stoles,
XX quality, $10 | XXX quality, $12
XXXX quality, $15

3 yards long, shaped at neck, $25

Long Black Lynx Stoles shaped at neck, flat effect; regular value $50; special, $35

Long Mink Stoles, special, $30

Baum Marten Stoles, special, $35

Special Lot of Odd Fur Collars for Misses and Ladies; some in this lot are worth from $10 to $15; special, $5

MUFFS.

Mink Muffs, $11
Chinchilla Muffs, $15
Sealskin Muffs, large size, $15
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, $7
Black Lynx Muffs, $16
Brown Fox Muffs, $10
Electric Seal (Cony) Muffs, $3

Tiger, Beaver, Bear, Leopard, Mink and Dog Robes for Driving or Sleighing, 33 1-3 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S CONDITION VERY GRAVE

Peritonitis Sets In—Four Physicians in Consultation.

Many Callers at the House, Who Leave Messages and Flowers—What the Doctors Report.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been suffering from typhoid fever at his home, 22 Park Avenue, for nineteen days, was said to have taken a turn for the worse yesterday, and it was admitted last evening by his physicians that his condition was very grave. The fact developed that the seriousness of his illness has been minimized by his physicians in their reports made public. He has been growing worse for the past forty-eight hours, and yesterday generalized peritonitis set in.

While this complication, occurring at this stage of typhoid is most dangerous and often fatal, it was stated by some of the friends and relatives of the sick man last night that the peritonitis was being held in check and that the patient was holding his own and might pull through. His physicians, however, were reticent, and beyond detailing the developments in the case, gave out nothing that would leave his friends to hope.

It was said, however, that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was in the city at the Knickerbocker Club ready to go to his brother's bedside if the worst should come. The nearest of kin to call at the residence yesterday afternoon was the sick man's aunt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, although all the relatives of Mrs. Vanderbilt and a great host of friends of the family called. Cards, flowers, and sympathetic messages were left by the callers.

Dr. Janeway, one of the attending physicians, called at the residence shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained inside about twenty minutes. Coming out, he said that his patient had passed an exceedingly good night and was cheerful. "He is a little better," was the physician's report at this time.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., called at the house at 9:30 o'clock, and it was from him that the public got its first disquieting information regarding the patient. When Dr. Flint was asked the condition of the patient he replied, "About the same." When told that Dr. Janeway had spoken of improvement he looked surprised and refused to say more.

At 11 o'clock Dr. Flint returned to the house looking much concerned, and he was followed a little later by Dr. Janeway, and the physicians joined Dr. S. A. Brown at the bedside. All three doctors remained in the house until shortly after 1:30 o'clock, when they were joined by Dr. Delafield, who came from the Holland House, and all the indications were that he had been hurriedly summoned. Then there followed a long period of waiting, during which many friends of the sick man, who had heard of the sudden change for the worse called at the house and left cards and messages of sympathy.

At 3:15 o'clock the watchers at the house were called inside and given the following bulletin issued by the physicians:

Since the issue of the last bulletin (last night) Mr. Vanderbilt's condition remains about the same, with a tendency of his temperature to decline, and thirty-six hours ago he developed a small area of inflammation over the spleen. This subsided, and it showed no tendency to spread until to-day, when it developed a generalized peritonitis. His condition is, of course, grave.

At 3 o'clock Robert Goelet, a nephew of Mrs. Vanderbilt, drove up to the house and hurried in, carrying some sort of a medical appliance. He only staid in the house long enough to deposit the package, then he drove hurriedly away. Shortly after he left a district messenger boy came up to the house on the run. The boy was quickly dispatched to a druggist's supply house on Fourth Avenue for another appliance. When the boy left the house after delivering the package he said he did not know what he had been sent to get, but had been told to "run all the way."

Richard T. Wilson, the father of Mrs. Vanderbilt, arrived at the house during the forenoon, and remained until 4 o'clock. When asked as he was leaving the house as to the condition of his son-in-law, the banker replied:

"Why, we hope the boy will pull through it. That's all at present. He is conscious, and is holding his own very well."

Mr. Wilson stayed away from the house only about a half-hour. During the afternoon M. Orme Wilson, the elder brother of Mrs. Vanderbilt, drove up and remained inside the house for a half-hour. He refused to say anything as to his brother-in-law's condition. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter, Miss May Goelet, sister and niece of Mrs. Vanderbilt, were early on hand, and stayed in the house throughout the day.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, with which Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife are connected, arrived. It was surmised at first by the watchers that the clergyman had been summoned. Dr. Stires, however, set this fear at rest by the statement as he left the house that he had merely called of his own volition in order to inquire as to the condition of his young parishioner, of whom he was very fond. During the afternoon Mrs. W. D. Sloane called and remained some time at the house.

At about 7 o'clock last night Drs. Janeway and Delafield left the house, and about the same time Mrs. Austin Flint arrived at the house with her husband's traveling bag, and it was understood that he would not leave the house during the night. Drs. Delafield and Janeway refused to be interviewed regarding the condition of the patient, referring all inquirers to Dr. Flint, who at 7:30 o'clock issued the following bulletin, through Frank L. Polk:

Mr. Vanderbilt is so far standing the complication as well as we can reasonably expect. He is no worse than at noon to-day.

Mr. Polk, who was best man at Mr. Vanderbilt's wedding, did not deny that the condition of his friend was desperate, but expressed the hope that he had some chance of recovering.

Dr. Janeway arrived at the Vanderbilt residence shortly after 11 o'clock and remained until nearly midnight. He said that his patient's condition was the same. Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., was in the house for the night. It was announced that an official bulletin would not be given out.

Mrs. Michael Herbert, wife of the British Ambassador, and sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived in the afternoon to remain during the night. W. K. Vanderbilt was a caller.

It was ascertained that neither Alfred Gwynne, Reginald, nor Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, brothers and sister of the patient, had called. Attached to the train that arrived at the Grand Central Station at 6:58 P. M. was a special car in which were Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, and his fiancée, Miss Cathleen Neilson. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt met the party at the station.

MANY RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Frightened Dwellers in a Tenement House Taken Down Ladders to Safety.

A hundred women and children were assisted down thirty-five-foot ladders from the fire escapes of the five-story tenement house at 229 East One Hundred and Eighth Street at 1 o'clock this morning, while a fire was burning in the lower floors of the building. No one was hurt.

The fire started in the rear of the stairway on the first floor. It spread up through a dumbwaiter shaft and into every floor. Flames were to be seen by the frightened tenants, while the smoke was very dense. The police found the people terribly frightened. Many had run down from the third, fourth, and fifth floors to the second, where they were stopped by the smoke. Others had rushed to the fire-escapes in front and stood shouting in terror. Policeman Monahan, Clarke, and McBymie climbed up the cornice to the first floor fire escape, and then further up, where they found a child, a woman, and five men surrounded by smoke. They got them down to the second floor, where by this time ladders had been put up, and the policemen assisted them down the ladders. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Business Men Favor the Rogers Proposition for New Boats, with Three-Cent Fare.

At a mass meeting of the business men of Stapleton and New Brighton, in the rooms of the German Club, at Stapleton last evening, the ferry question was discussed. Addresses were delivered by George W. Stake, David Tyson, Henry F. Morrison, E. J. Wheeler, the Rev. Dr. Youcum, and Capt. Joseph Nelson.

The Rogers proposition was to build a new fleet of boats, to run from Tompkinsville, and to give a 3-cent fare. The meeting passed a resolution urging the city authorities to accept that proposition. A Committee of One Hundred was appointed to urge the authorities to act at once.

BROOKLYN MAN MURDERED.

Lee Palmer Shot in a Fight at Bluefield, West Va.—Was to be Married on Christmas.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., Dec. 18.—Matthew Dodd of this city to-day shot and killed Lee Palmer of Brooklyn, N. Y. The killing occurred in the Norfolk and Western shops, where both men were employed.

There was a scuffle, said to have been provoked by Dodd criticising Palmer for allowing his assistant to do a certain kind of work. During the scuffle Dodd struck Palmer over the head with the butt of his revolver, and then fired the fatal shot, which passed through Palmer's heart. Dodd was arrested.

Palmer would have left here to-morrow for New York, where he was to be married Christmas Day.

CAPTURE OF STUDENTS.

Three bound captives were dragged to a banquet of the Class of 1905 of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in the Arena in West Thirty-first Street last night and their torment proved one of the chief joys of the festive party. The prisoners were Edwin Buchach, Edward Van Cleaf, and Victor Meyers, freshmen. They had been captured from the ranks of their comrades immediately after the close of the lectures.

First they were bound with ropes and photographed for the archives of their conquerors. Then they were carried to the home of one of their captors and guarded until the evening, when they were taken in a closed carriage to the Arena. They were fed with bread and milk, the fluid nourishment being administered from nursing bottles. When it was deemed that they had enough they were compelled to recite and sing. At midnight they had not been released.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL LINED CAPES, fashionably worn; large assortment, $50 to $125. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Brokaw Brothers

Established and continued under same management for almost half a century

Men's & Youths' Overcoats.

Exclusiveness. Superior Make. Consistent Prices.

The label that always stands for BROKAW BROS NEW YORK the highest quality in clothing.

Refined Styles. High Art Tailoring.

Boys' and Children's Overcoats

in great variety.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Answers.

For you Christmas means a few days or weeks, at most, of preparation—for us it means as many months. Every question you now have to answer was anticipated by us months ago, and answered for you accordingly—you'll admit the answers are apt, too!

Notice the following specials—and don't forget to compare prices. We haven't, and so we're ready to say that to-day's list is an aggregation of Christmas specials unequaled anywhere in New York.

Store Open Evenings.

Flannel Waists $1.98
Of excellent quality twill flannel, with round yoke, back and front; collar and front piped with white taffeta silk, making a very effective contrast; the front also finished with large taffeta covered buttons. All sizes.

Women's Robes $4.98
Of ripple eiderdown; with fitted backs; bell sleeves and pocket trimmed with stitched satin; heavy girdle.

Corsets $1
A lot of Royal Worcester, C. B., a la Spirite, W. B., Sonnette and J. B. Corsets—all new; straight front shape; with low busts and dip hips; made of coutil in white, drab and black. Choose to-day at $1 each.

Women's Gloves $1
Made from soft, pliable imported cape skins; broad cut, with heavy backs; mannish styles; every pair guaranteed; all sizes. Actual value $1.50.

Ansonia Clocks $4.95
8-day marbleized Ansonia clock; very beautiful design; trimmed with bronze; has bronze top ornament; strikes hour and half hour on cathedral gong; listed at $10—the ornament alone is worth $1.

Silk Petticoats $2.98
Handsome petticoats of an excellent quality taffeta silk; made with accordion plated flounce, perfectly finished throughout; light and dark colors for choice. Each petticoat worth $5—No C. O. D. or mail orders filled.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Nearseal Coats $19.50
Fine selected furs; elegantly made and finished throughout; lined with heavy satin; guaranteed to wear for two years; all the newest styles; new sleeves; large circular collar and revers. It would take an expert to distinguish these garments from genuine Alaska seal; they look as fine as $100 sealskin coats, and have sold as high as $40 and $50; all sizes.

Silk Umbrellas $1.95
Smart and stylish looking umbrellas of all pure silk, with case and tassel; they roll tightly; 26 and 28 inch sizes for men and women. The women's umbrellas have beautiful pearl and sterling and ivory and sterling handles in exquisite designs. The men's umbrellas have handles of horn, box and fir with sterling silver mountings. Not one in the lot but is worth from $3.50 to $5.

Golf Gloves 35c
Women's and children's best quality fine all wool cashmere gloves with knitted backs; all colors, including black and white.

Fur Scarfs $19.50
Handsome chinchilla straight scarfs; beautiful quality; made to retail at $35.

$5.50 Bed $2.98
With the provision that you buy a mattress and spring (any kind you wish.) We do this in order to keep our mattress makers busy. The beds are heavily built; have high heads and foot ends; seven upright laterals in each; brass mounts and six brass rosettes; our regular price $5.50. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

STUDENTS OUST PROFESSORS.

In a Warm Fight the Former Elect Undergraduates Officers of Harvard's Famous Co-operative Society.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 18.—A state of unprecedented war exists at Harvard between the students and the Faculty concerning the Crimson's famous co-operative society, a profit-sharing store in which Harvard men do thousands of dollars worth of trading each year. Recently after one throw-down and two bitter fights the society was changed into a corporation with five Harvard professors, including Dean Briggs of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, as a committee of stockholders in trust. The students have complained all along on this change, claiming that the running of the store, which hitherto has been entirely in the hands of the undergraduates, is being usurped.

Yesterday when the election of officers occurred they entered the field with a bunch of opposition nominees to fight those put up by the professors. The meeting was heated and not lacking in acrid personal remarks. The students came out ahead. President Johnson, who has been at the head of the co-operative for ten years, was deposed, and a student nominee put in his place. The only professor elected was Prof. J. H. Gardiner as Secretary.

The Faculty members are greatly dissatisfied over the election, and are seeking to annul it and fight the matter over again.

LEVEE STRIKE FAILS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—The most bitterly fought levee strike in New Orleans in the past ten years has ended in utter defeat and disaster to the striking unions. The strike was a result of the American Federation of Labor Convention, and its failure was due largely to the fact that a Northern labor agitator conducted it.

When that body of labor leaders assembled here, there was trouble among the terminal freight handlers who transport sugar, molasses, and rice on the Mississippi River levee. The union was split, and one faction held a court injunction against the other restraining them from holding meetings.

"Tell them to meet anyway," were the defiant words of President Gompers. C. F. O'Neill, general organizer of the Team Drivers' International Union, Buffalo, N. Y., was left here to engineer the strike. Two thousand men walked out, but the presence of O'Neill was so bitterly resented that the strike failed last night. To-day the teamsters and round freight handlers are willing to return to work. O'Neill has departed for Buffalo.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

1 Quart 8 year old Port	$5.00
1 " 8 " Sherry	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Angelica	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 " Superior Rye Whiskey	
1 Pint 8 year Port	$4.00
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Angelica	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Sweet Catawba	
1 " Dry Moselle	
1 " Sauterne	
1 " "Ruby" Claret	
1 " "Norton's" Claret	
1 " Old Burgundy	
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 Quart 8 year Port	$6.75
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Madeira	
1 " Sweet Catawba	
1 " Sauterne	
1 " Dry Moselle	
1 " "Ruby" Claret	
1 " "Ives" Claret	
1 " "Norton's" Claret	
1 " Old Burgundy	
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice	
1 " Pure Rye

BOYCOTTS COWARDLY, JUDGE GRAY HOLDS

Coal Strike Commission Wants Full Proof of Violence.

Strict Rules of Evidence Will Not Be Enforced—Non-Union Miners Tell of Reign of Terror.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 18.—Counsel for the non-union miners scored an important point before the Coal Strike Commission to-day when it was decided that the strict rules of evidence should not be permitted to shield those who were responsible for the violence and boycotts during the recent strike. Judge Gray, Chairman of the commission, incidentally expressed strong opinions on the subject of boycotts.

Occasion for this decision was given during the examination of witnesses who testified that a reign of terror existed during the strike, and that in most instances union men were responsible for violent measures. Counsel for the miners frequently objected to the admission of statements on hearsay. Judge Gray overruled these objections with a caution to counsel to confine themselves so far as possible to direct evidence.

The Chairman finally, however, was moved to make a sharp statement of the views of the commission. He said that in trying to prove the existence of boycotts it is too difficult to get evidence. The commission desires to learn if a reign of terror did exist in the coal regions, and direct evidence, he said, would hamper it.

"The coward who will go to the storekeepers," he continued, "and tell them not to sell the necessaries of life to a poor woman usually seeks the obscurity that the law of evidence throws around him. If a girl is discharged from her position in a store because she rode in a street car in inclement weather while a street car strike was on, the coward who discharged her is coward enough to refuse to testify."

He recognized why some merchants will not come forward and tell who forced them to refuse to sell necessaries of life to certain boycotted persons, but if he were a storekeeper he thought he would risk his all in order "to assist in breaking up the cowardly business."

The first witness to-day said a member of the miners' union threatened to kill him if he did not stop working, and finally did shot him. The offender was sent to prison.

The next three witnesses were John Hoffman and his son, and the son's wife. The men were working at the Upper Lehigh Colliery assisting in putting in a new boiler. They said a crowd of strikers visited their home at midnight to harm the son. He fled five miles to another town, and the crowd smashed the furniture and attempted to burn the house.

The next witness said he and his wife were hung in effigy in the streets of Nanticoke, the effigy of the wife being of a most offensive character.

Mrs. Kate McNamara of Parsons, the mother of four small children, whose husband was in the mines, and could not come home for fear of bodily harm, testified that their house was destroyed by fire at night and she and her children were rescued with difficulty.

Counsel for the miners called the commission's attention to the fact that the fire had not been connected with the strikers. Judge Gray said that while the evidence did not directly connect the strikers with the fire, the inference was that the fire was most probably of incendiary origin.

August Scheuch of Hazleton, who worked for the Lehigh Valley Company, testified that he was attacked by a mob while he and his sons were going to work. He was severely injured by stones, was stabbed three times, and had five ribs broken. He was acting as a coal and iron policeman, but did not use his pistol because he was afraid of hitting his son. Many of the men in the crowd were strikers, among them being Squire McKelvey of Hazleton. His son corroborated his testimony.

Henry Vermilye of Dorrancetown said he was forced to join the union by the Superintendent of the John C. Haddock Coal Company in order to keep peace at the colliery. He left the colliery because he thought the union was too arbitrary. He worked for another company during the strike. He was hung in effigy, stones were thrown at him while going to and from his work, and storekeepers were compelled to refrain from selling his relatives the necessaries of life.

John Doran, manager of the Wilkesbarre Lace Mills, testified that because he would not discharge two girls who had relatives working in the mines the 1,100 employes went on strike and stayed out eight weeks.

Another witness said he was a member of the union, and while under a physician's care during the street car strike last year, he was compelled to ride on a car. His discharge was asked for by the union, but the mine Superintendent refused. The union men made his occupation so unpleasant for him in the mines that he had to quit. He left the union, and when the strike came, he worked in the mines. He moved from one place to another, and finally located at Pittston. The man who owned the house at that place, a union miner, ordered him out.

These witnesses and others who were called, testified that their wives were insulted on the streets, the children were beaten by other children, and could not be safely sent to school, that local unions requested storekeepers to refrain selling goods to any one related to a man working in the mines; that their houses were stoned, that they were stoned, shot at, and hung in effigy, and that life generally was made miserable for them and their families. Most of the witnesses connected strikers with the offenses alleged.

The commission will adjourn at about noon on Saturday, and will reconvene in Philadelphia on Jan. 5.

COAL SHORTAGE TO CONTINUE.

Reading Official Tells Why There Is No Relief—Prices May Remain Up All Next Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Officials of the Reading Railroad Company hold out no hope of relief from the present anthracite coal stringency this Winter, despite the efforts on the part of the company to mine and ship to its full capacity. "Under normal conditions," said one of the officials, "the anthracite production never is equal to the demand during the Winter months, and the Reading and all the other anthracite companies have been obliged to draw upon the stock at various storage points to help out the demands of the trade.

"This year there is not a pound of coal at any of these storage points, and consumers are dependent entirely upon the daily output of the mines. The big dealers in New England, who usually have in stock at this season of the year from 50,000 to 100,000 tons, are bare of coal and dependent entirely upon what is being shipped to them by the various companies."

Practically all of the Reading Company's collieries are in operation. The company shipped from the mines during the past two days nearly 1,000 cars of coal. This means a daily production of nearly 60,000 tons.

It is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has 3,000 of the Reading Company's coal cars on its tracks in the Western part of the State, as well as 1,500 belonging to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. These are now urgently needed in the anthracite trade. Their non-delivery, it is claimed, is causing much delay in the shipment of anthracite to points west of Harrisburg.

Reading Company officials decline to discuss the question as to whether the advance of 50 cents a ton, made in October, would hold good during 1903, but they admitted that it would certainly rule beyond Jan. 1, 1903, the date fixed by President Baer for a reduction to the old rate. An operator who attended the meeting of the operators in New York stated that the advance would be retained during all of next year.

The anthracite output in normal years ranges from 52,000,000 tons to 55,000,000 tons, and it is estimated that to meet the increased demand the companies will turn out in 1903 at least 56,000,000 tons, and probably 60,000,000 tons. Half a dollar a ton increase, it is said, would more than recoup the operators for their losses sustained by the strike.

The Reading Company has arranged to spend $3,000,000 in opening new mines and building breakers, and President Baer has determined to develop the company's properties to their fullest capacity.

COAL SHORTAGE AND ILLNESS.

Big Increase in Number of Cases of Pneumonia at Washington, D. C.—Women Mostly Affected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The health officers of Washington state that there has been unprecedented increase of pneumonia and severe colds of late, and the fact is attributed to the dearth of coal and the exposure to which many people are subjected on that account.

The physicians state that in the great majority of the houses where they are called they find only one or two rooms heated and the rest of the house is allowed to go cold. Necessarily there is constant danger in going from heated rooms to cold ones, and this has caused a large increase of the cases mentioned. A majority of the cases are women.

Asks Drawback on Imported Coal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Hill of Connecticut to-day introduced a joint resolution providing for a drawback to all coal imported into the United States at Atlantic ports until June 30, 1903.

MORE FACTORIES CLOSED.

Fuel Situation Serious at Danbury, Conn., and South Kingston, R. I.—Hundreds of Hands Idle.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 18.—The coal situation in this city is very serious, and several factories have suspended operations pending the arrival of fuel. The Danbury and Bethel Street Railway Company had exhausted its supply of soft coal, but to-day secured a supply from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and is operating its cars as usual. Some of the factories are burning green wood brought in from the neighboring hills.

SOUTH KINGSTON, R. I., Dec. 18.—The Peacedale Manufacturing Company, employing more than seven hundred hands, was forced to suspend operations to-day because of the shortage of fuel. The mills manufacture a high grade of woolens.

CROWD STORMS COAL TRAIN.

Two Hundred Men, Women, and Children Overpower Crew and Take Fuel from Cars at Derby, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Dec. 18.—A train of twenty carloads of anthracite coal, consigned to Waterbury dealers, was sidetracked in Ansonia this morning while the two locomotives were run ahead for water. The train had hardly come to a stop when a crowd of 200 men, women, and children, who are thought to have received the tip from Bridgeport that the train was coming, issued from the surrounding tenements, and, with pails, barrels, baskets, and receptacles of all kinds, swarmed onto the cars.

Conductor Charles Munson and his train crew repeatedly attempted to clear the train, but the crowd was no sooner driven from one car than it surged onto another, and the few trainmen were powerless. One big foreigner with a shovel succeeded in throwing off nearly half a ton before he was seized by Conductor Munson.

Engineers Drinkwater and Griffith, taking in the situation from the water tank ahead, backed their locomotives to the scene and the train was hauled out of danger, but not until the crowd had made way with seven or eight tons of coal.

QUIT WARRING TO GET COAL.

Two Railroads Enter Into Agreement, and as a Result Baltimore Fuel Famine Will Be Relieved.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18.—In order to relieve the coal famine here the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has entered into an agreement with the Gould management of the Western Maryland Railroad, that if the latter would furnish the cars, engines, and coal the former would permit the Gould men to haul fifty cars per day over the Baltimore and Ohio tracks from Cumberland to Cherry Run and thence to Baltimore over the Western Maryland. The Western Maryland last night sent its cars and locomotives for the first shipment to Cumberland, and by to-morrow will land fifty cars of West Virginia and Western Maryland coal in this city.

This agreement was made in New York with President Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio and President Pierce of the Western Maryland, in behalf of their respective companies. It is said that President Loree's action is influenced by the Pennsylvania, which practically controls the Baltimore and Ohio.

Thus the warring railroad giants have established a truce to relieve the coal situation. This will enable large manufacturing plants to continue. They were about to close down for lack of soft coal.

COAL HIGHER FOR POOR.

Three Cents a Pail Added Because the Charges for Moving the Supply Have Increased.

The price of coal by the pail was advanced yesterday from 10 cents to 13 cents, or two pails for 25 cents, at the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street. The reason given for the advance was the additional cost in towing, which has increased from 15 cents a ton to 45 cents. Other charges incidental to the transit of coal have increased in a like proportion. Some of the peddlers have been selling coal at 15 cents a pail. The increase of price had no effect in diminishing the crowd of people at the yards.

Alfred Barber's Sons are acting as distributing agents, the coal being supplied through an arrangement between the dealers and the operators, so that the tenement dwellers may be supplied.

At the depot of the Communipaw Coal Company, 602-608 East Fifty-first Street, more than 1,000 pails of coal were sold yesterday at the old price.

The Presidents of the coal-carrying roads and their general sales agents met recently to agree on a plan for systematizing the distribution of coal by the pail. Several charitable societies, independent of the Salvation Army and the dealers, are engaged in the work, and an effort is being made to have the distribution under one management. A committee was appointed consisting of E. E. Loomis, Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; W. H. Sayre, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and R. H. Williams of Williams & Peters, general sales agents of the Erie Railroad, to take charge of the matter.

It was said yesterday that the Erie Railroad will make special efforts to get more coal to market during the remainder of this week. Coal will take precedence over all freight except perishable freight. Coal is to be delivered all day on Sunday.

Some of the dealers said that less coal than usual had come to them yesterday. They declared that more coal could be sent here, and that New York has not been getting its fair share.

President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn has asked the coal retailers to meet him to-morrow at 10 A. M. in the Borough Hall to consider the best means of getting coal. Mr. Swanstrom said the people of Brooklyn are being neglected in the distribution of coal.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S GIFT.

Check for the Purchase of Coal for Poor Presented to the Mayor.

Justice Hascall of the City Court, John W. Keller, and John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, called on Mayor Low yesterday and tendered him on behalf of the club a check for $2,500 to be used in the purchase of coal for the poor of the city.

The Mayor was at a meeting at the time the committeemen called, but he left it to go to his office and receive them. Justice Haskell presented the check, and the Mayor accepted it and thanked the committee. The Mayor is somewhat undecided through what channel he will use the money, but he thinks it will be turned over to the Superintendent of Outdoor Poor.

LIVELY ZIONIST MEETING

Hearers Criticise Secretary de Haas at Temple Emanu-El.

Protests Against Advocacy of the Plan for the Acquisition of Palestine—Joint Debate Not Held.

But for the tact of Prof. Richard Gottheil and the repeated raps of Chairman N. Taylor Phillips's gavel last evening, the Zionist demonstration in the Temple Emanu-El was in a fair way to be carried away by listeners who took exception to the speech of Jacob De Haas, Secretary of the Federation of American Zionists.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman, whose attacks on the organization led to the meeting, was not present. His desire to accommodate his opponents stopped when he gave them the use of the temple's big vestry room.

According to the announcement sent out by the Zionists in advance of the meeting, Mr. De Haas challenged Dr. Silverman to debate the disputed subject, leaving all the conditions to the challenged, but the invitation was declined with thanks, and then the Directors of the congregation placed the room at the disposal of the offended Zionists.

The audience packed the auditorium to the doors, and a policeman was stationed at the entrance to see that there was no over-crowding. Besides Deputy Controller Phillips, Prof. Gottheil, and Mr. De Haas, those present included the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, rabbi emeritus of the temple; the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, the Rev. Dr. William Sparger, and many other prominent Jews of the city.

In introducing Mr. De Haas the Chairman said that by far the greater part of New York Jews were Zionists, and out of every four inhabitants one was a Jew. The advantage of Zionism, he said, was that it organized the nation, which would be unable to maintain its religion without organization. If Zionism never did anything else in the world, he added, and whether or not it led the Jews back to Jerusalem, it would have done a great work for the race.

After Mr. De Haas had described the condition of Jews, saying that they were subject to more or less oppression everywhere on earth, had decried assimilation with other peoples, and had rebuked those who accused Zionists of a lack of patriotism, the audience was invited to ask questions and express its views. The first man who rose from his seat was dressed like a laborer, with a blue flannel shirt and unbrushed hair. He said:

"I'd like to ask Mr. De Haas if he is convinced that there is not a Dead Sea in California and that Moses was not an Indian? That's all!"

The second speaker, a tall foreigner with a pointed red beard, shook his finger at the line of rabbis and others on the platform, crying:

"This Mr. de Haas is a fakir, a great fakir, all smooth phrases. Zionism injured the Jews everywhere. It—"

A storm of hisses followed, and Mr. Phillips had to shout loudly for order before quiet was restored. Then the disturber said something about English Jews, like Mr. De Haas, lending money to Russia. He persisted in abusing all who wanted to help Jews abroad, declaring that the money should be spent here.

There were periodic hisses and whistlings, and finally Dr. Sparger, backed by Prof. Gottheil, obtained silence long enough to move that a five-minute limit be placed on each talker. There was more noise, however, before the man with the red beard was prevailed upon to take his seat.

A young man, who said he was Mr. Rubin, with a plan to debate Zionism in the Young Men's Hebrew Association next week, then took the floor.

"How," he cried, "can we buy Palestine when Palestine is Turkey, and Turkey is owned by the whole world because she owes money to every nation? We must have our Ghettos. There are days when we have to go to synagogues and yet cannot ride on the cars, and we must have Ghettos so that we can walk to worship. I'd like to know how Zionism can amount to anything."

Another young man resented a reference Mr. De Haas had made to the Alliance Israelite Universelle as "an organization no longer moving." Then Morris Leon talked about American Zionism, saying the Jew of this country looked on the matter just as a good citizen should, wishing everybody, whether Jew or not, to be free, and resenting the ill-treatment accorded to Jews in various parts of the world.

Prof. Gottheil, after saying he knew Mr. de Haas was misinterpreted by some of the objectors, explained that Zionists wanted to set the public mind right on two points.

"First," he said, "it is our object to find a new home for Jews who cannot live in their adopted countries, and, second, we work toward finding such a home for those who do not want to live in their adopted countries. We have no idea of trying to send to Palestine those who do not want to go there, but only those who desire to go from the bottom of their hearts."

In answering some of the questions and accusations, Mr. De Haas turned his attention to the man who had charged him with being a fakir. To that person he said:

"I wish to interfere with you, as you say. You represent degeneration. You are the kind that would found new Ghettos and make worse those that already exist."

"No, Sir!" shouted the man addressed, rising as though to make a new harangue. Mr. de Haas pounded on the desk and cried: "I am talking now. Wait!"

In the speech Mr. De Haas made, lasting for more than one hour, he said the Jews of the world numbered 10,500,000, of whom he would count 4,184,989 as politically emancipated, leaving 7,057,726 enthralled. Of the emancipated, he said, only 2,701,011 could be called entirely free, a million of these being in America, a million in Austria-Hungary, and the rest scattered.

In the whole world, he added, only 50,000 Jews could be said to be entirely unaffected by anti-Semitism, which had permeated even America to a great extent.

After referring to the exclusion of Jews from hotels and clubs, he mentioned the riot over the funeral of Chief Rabbi Joseph in the east side.

Of this he said: "New York is too full of foreigners for the easy display of the theory 'Eave a 'arf a brick at 'im, 'e's a furriner'; yet some of the bricks were flung this Summer at a coffin because, as Tom Hood wrote of the pauper's funeral:

Rattle his bones over the stones;
He's only a pauper what nobody owns."

The speaker spoke bitterly of those who treated Jews as inferiors and who tried to convert them to other religions. Jews, he recalled, did not go about seeking to convert. Of the horrible life of Jews in certain European countries, he said that in Wilna thousands lived in hovels two flights below the streets, while it was no uncommon thing for two families to occupy a single room nine feet square.

In the last twenty years, he said, more than $25,000,000 has been spent for charities among Jews, but what had been the return? Practically nothing for the final betterment.

"Anti-Semitism is as old as Abraham," he continued, "but it has developed a new phase. We can no longer say 'Get thee gone'; we are no longer Hebrews; there is no river to cross westward. The Jew who flees here as a political refugee from Roumania is denied because he is an immigrant. Not for a moment would I say that the law is administered unfairly, but the law is an ass—the immigrant seeks work—the Jew first seeks air to breathe."

An Important Publication.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Extraordinary Number of the Annual Financial Review, 1902. Present Conditions and Outlook for 1903. To be issued Jan. 4. A Survey of World Conditions in Finance, Trade, and Agriculture.

A comprehensive series of reports from commercial centres in this and other countries, showing the present financial and trade conditions and the prospects for the year 1903.

Articles by leading men in the mercantile and financial worlds, specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special articles giving the outlook for the new year of the more important industries of the country.

The legislation and legal decisions of the year affecting corporate interests.

An accurate review from Consular officers and special correspondents showing conditions in foreign countries so far as they affect American trade and commerce.

Exhaustive tables showing the dealings in and range of prices for the various railway, industrial, and miscellaneous securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange and on the curb during 1902.

A comprehensive bond table showing the dealings and fluctuations during 1902.

A list of the principal companies incorporated and their capitalization.

Statistics of imports and exports, with an analysis of their meaning.

A series of charts showing at a glance the fluctuations for the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.

The official figures of the Clearing House.

The rates of money and exchange.—Adv.

Oriental Rugs FOR Christmas Gifts

Special Holiday Sale

Small and Medium Sizes from $4.50 to $50

The largest, richest collection we have ever presented, and fully worthy in variety and beauty of this

Largest Rug House in the World

FRITZ & LA RUE,

NEW YORK STORE, 894-896 Broadway near 20th St.

PHILADELPHIA STORE, 1218-1220 Chestnut St.

CROKER STAY VACATED

Justice Leventritt Revokes the Order of Justice Fitzgerald.

The Court Holds That Such Intermediate Interference with Appellate Tribunal Functions Is Unwarranted.

When the two days allowed by law have elapsed Fire Commissioner Sturgis can dismiss Chief Croker from the department. Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has vacated the stay ordered by Justice Fitzgerald just after the Chief was ousted in consequence of the trial held before the Commissioner.

In his opinion Justice Leventritt says he is not called upon to decide the merits of the case, but simply the question of the stay, which was granted by Justice Fitzgerald after an application had been made on the ground that the Commissioner was a biased and prejudiced trial judge. The allowance of the writ of certiorari, says Justice Leventritt, was "entirely proper," but in regard to the stay he continues:

"I am of opinion that it was not the purpose of the Legislature that the Judge of whom the stay is asked should in any case grant it merely because he discovers an error of law or because if a verdict had been rendered thereon by a jury it would be best set aside as against the weight of evidence. Such an intermediate or halfway interference with the functions of the appellate tribunal would be as unwarranted as it is uncontemplated. The stay in those classes of cases where it is proper must have other considerations to support it I reject, therefore, those points urged by the relator which are based on erroneous rulings, errors of law, or questions of the weight of evidence. Nor is there any force to the contention that the respondent was not qualified to act. The question here is not as to the propriety of his acting under all the circumstances of the case. The question is, Did he have the power? There is no doubt that he had. It is given by statute.

"There remains, then, the question of bias and prejudice. Conceding, for the sake of argument, that on the application for a stay the court may properly inquire into their existence for the purpose of controlling its discretion, and conceding even that the Appellate Division will reverse on that ground, I still cannot see how at this stage they can avail the relator. Bias and prejudice per se can afford no ground for a stay, just as little as bias and prejudice per se constitute a ground for reversal. It is bias or prejudice tainting or affecting the result. Grant that the respondent showed animus, or even that he prejudged the guilt of the relator, if there was, nevertheless, uncontradicted evidence supporting any one of the charges, evidence of a kind that would satisfy an impartial tribunal, the judgment of dismissal based on that charge alone would have to stand."

The Justice adds: "Perhaps extraordinary and exceptional circumstances may arise justifying a stay, but I am at a loss to conceive them." He explains that he has been unable to find record of a case where a stay like this one was granted, and he deems it "a bad precedent to invoke the extraordinary remedy of a stay in a case, in its last analysis, simply a disciplinary proceeding, which has resulted in the dismissal of an inferior by a superior officer."

John J. Delany, Chief Croker's lawyer, was out of town yesterday, but Mr. St. John, who is associated with him, said that the decision of Justice Leventritt was not regarded by the Chief as having any final bearing on the case, which must be decided in the Appellate Division.

Mr. Sturgis expressed himself as much gratified at the decision when he was asked about it at headquarters yesterday afternoon. He would not discuss the time of the Chief's removal.

ASPHALT RECEIVERS SUED.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia, as trustees for holders of gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America, instituted suit to-day in the United States Circuit Court against Henry Tatnall and John M. Mack, receivers for the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company. The object of the suit is to have the holders of the gold certificates given preference over the holders of preferred and common stock, and also to foreclose a mortgage held by the Land Title Company.

The petitioners ask that securities amounting to nearly $1,000,000 and $1,080,540 in cash and demand notes of the subsidiary companies be devoted to the paying off of the holders of the gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America.

There were deposited with the Land Trust Company as security for this issue of gold certificates the following stocks:

39,975 shares United Asphalt Company.
38,998 shares Barber Asphalt Paving Company.
985,550 shares New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company, of Trenton.
796,900 shares Alcatrez Company.
995 shares Atlantic Alcatrez Company.
995 shares Alcatrez Asphalt Paving Company.
1,495 shares Alcatrez Construction Company.
995 shares Alcatrez Paving Company.
1,995 shares Southwestern Alcatrez Asphalt and Construction Company.
245 shares Southern Asphalt Paving Company.
245 shares Utica Paving Company.
9,493 shares Warren Schaef Asphalt and Construction Company.
34,950 shares Denver Paving Co.

The bill avers that when the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company were consolidated the following additional securities were deposited with the Land Title and Trust Company as further security for the holders of gold certificates: 15,000 shares Consolidated Paving Company, $132,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-five-year gold bonds of Gibson Asphaltum Company of America, $398,000 collateral gold certificates Asphalt Company of America, and $1,080,540 in cash, of which sum $135,994.84 was subsequently invested in the purchase of $142,000 par value first mortgage 5 per cent. twenty-five-year gold bonds of Gibson Asphaltum Company of America, $3,000,000 time and demand notes of the several companies mentioned on the agreement.

Seeks Share of $1,000,000 Estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Louise K. Eames, claiming to be the only child of Lester H. Eames, deceased, a former Ottawa (Ill.) bank President, seeks to establish her claim to his estate, valued at $1,000,000, asking that an agreement by which she signed away all her rights to the estate for $10,000 be set aside.

Reception to Consul General Maguy.

The Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain of New York will give to-morrow night in College Hall, 130 East Fifty-eighth Street, a reception to M. M. S. de Maguy, French Consul General at New York. An invitation has also been sent to M. Helleu, the artist.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms.

238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

and following afternoons at same hour, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF Modern and Antique FURNITURE

CONSIGNED FROM PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Handsome Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furnishings, Brass Bedsteads, Carpets,

PIANOS.

Knabe Upright, Martin Upright, Whitney Upright,

Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Chests of Drawers, &c. Choice twin Marqueterie Bedsteads, a Rare Colonial Secretary, (which was broken open and rifled by the Hessians during the Revolution,) a superb Buhl Hall Clock, Magnificent carved Florentine Sideboard, rare and valuable Chinese Embroideries, (collected by the owner while residing in China,) European Porcelains, Bronzes, Cut Glass, Etchings, Engravings, Pen and Ink Drawings, a collection of Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Potteries, Bronzes, Ivory and Wood Carvings, embroidered and uncut Velvet Screens, Teakwood Pedestals, &c., and

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, Pair Diamond Earrings, 10½ & 1.32 Carats.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS, $20, $25, $30; boas, $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

WESTERN UNION'S WIRES.

Argument in the Case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Efforts Toward Removal.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Judge Fitzpatrick, in the United States District Court to-day, heard argument on the rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from removing, or interfering with, the Western Union Telegraph Company's wires along its system. By agreement similar proceedings in the United States Courts of Pennsylvania had been held up to suit the convenience of the lawyers who preferred to have the first test made in this State. Briefs are to be submitted next week.

The telegraph company was represented by John F. Dillon, Henry D. Esterbrook, and Rush Taggart of New York, general counsel for the Western Union, and R. V. Lindabury of this city. In behalf of the railroad company appeared James B. Vredenburgh and R. L. Lawrence of Jersey City and ex-Judge John G. Johnson of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lindabury, after describing the contracts between the companies, said that the Western Union was negotiating for a new contract when, on May 14, it received notice from the Pennsylvania Company that the contract of 1861 would not be renewed, and that the company must vacate within six months from June 1 following. Subsequently, he said, the Pennsylvania Company accepted and receipted for rent for May and June, despite the fact that under the contract no rent was to be paid after six months' notice had been given.

The acknowledgment of the rent, he said, voided the notice under the common custom of landlord and tenant, and the Western Union stood without any notice to vacate. But aside from that, he said, the Western Union was a Government agent, and could not be removed from the position it holds. It could only be made to pay a reasonable remuneration. He claimed that under an amendment to an act of Congress in 1866 all railroads are post roads, and therefore the Western Union had the right to occupy the right of way along them by paying a proper rental.

RUSSELL SAGE AT HIS OFFICE.

Russell Sage visited his office for the first time in two months yesterday, but his presence was hardly noticed by Wall Street. Mr. Sage stayed at his office for two hours, and then went home. He transacted very little business while at his office, as his affairs have been put in such shape that his personal attention is hardly required.

That he had been at his office was not discovered until shortly before the market closed, when the ticker ticked off a single sentence to the effect that "Russell Sage was at his office to-day for two hours." A broker who saw the announcement read it off to his customers, and added jokingly:

"And, gentlemen, I suggest that this is the true explanation for the rise in the market," whereupon everybody who had neglected to buy on Wednesday smiled faintly, and a man with recollections of college learning remarked sadly: "Sic transit gloria mundi."

GIRL ARTIST A SUICIDE.

Miss Fernald, a Minister's Daughter, Broke Down Through Study.

Mary G. Fernald, twenty-three years old, of 222 Jewett Avenue, Westerleigh, S. I., died last night from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning. The acid was drunk some time early in the day.

Miss Fernald was the daughter of the Rev. J. C. Fernald, who is retired from the ministry. He is engaged in writing religious books. His wife is also an author. Miss Fernald was graduated from the Pratt Institute a year and a half ago, and since had been suffering from nervousness and melancholia. She was an instructor in art and was broken down by excessive study.

RATTLESNAKE BAND BROKEN.

Three Harlem Lads, in Cowboy Attire and Armed, Have Promised Not to Run Away Again.

Armed to the teeth, with sombreros, buckskin trousers, and blue flannel shirts open at the neck in true cowboy fashion, three lads stood and consulted in the shadow of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad stairway at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 4:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Not one was more than fifteen years of age. The youngest was weeping, and only one, the biggest, Adolph Determann of 2,403 Eighth Avenue, showed courage befitting the attire. His companions were John and Edward Phelan, brothers, of 133 Edgecombe Avenue.

"Men, you are not going to fail me now?" Policeman Hawkins heard the leader say. "You surely do not intend to falter at the very outset of our journey. We have now gone too far to turn back, and you must follow your chief to the free plains of the great, wild—"

Then Hawkins folded the three lads in his arms. In the station house there was found upon them a varied assortment of revolvers, playing cards, hunting knives, dime novels, cigarettes, dollar watches, and ammunition and $175. The police failed to verify certain hastily formed suspicions as to a robbery in Ingersoll's sporting goods establishment in Harlem Tuesday night, so "being without proper guardianship" was the charge on which [illegible] were arraigned before Justice Mayer in the Children's Court.

Determann said he was to blame for all that had happened. He stole money from his mother's bed on Tuesday, he said. The Phelan boys had accepted his invitation to see life and shoot rattlesnakes in New Jersey. Some of the money had been spent for theatre tickets.

The sentences of the court, fixed according to the expressed wishes of relatives of the culprits, were:

[illegible]

Protectory so that he cannot lead his brother into mischief any more.

Edward Phelan—To look [illegible] by in the eyes, and to [illegible] the Court that he will never be [illegible]

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

We do not keep open evenings. Our salespeople require the rest. Please shop during the day—the morning hours are best.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Reduced—Second Floor, Rear.

Men's Suits at $12.96.
Regular Prices were $14.96 to $24.49.

Last Thursday our advertising told of Men's Suits — broken sizes and odd lots—reduced to $14.96 from $19.96 to $24.49. All of them have not been sold. To the original lines we have just added one hundred Suits that have been selling from $14.96 to $19.96—and will now let you choose from the entire collection at $12.96. Made of sturdy, reliable, fancy cheviots—newest patterns and colorings—single and double-breasted styles.

Men's $25.00 Suits at $19.96.

These Suits were made by the very best manufacturers in America—latest sack models—serviceable worsteds in neat, refined effects—unobtrusive checks, invisible plaids and broken hair-line patterns—mostly gray. They are sold by others at $25.00; our price $19.96.

Men's Coats at $14.96.
Prices Elsewhere, $18.00 to $20.00.

Two fabrics — melton-finished cheviot and strong friezes. Two colors — black and gray. Lined with silk or with heavy serge. The foregoing describes the essential details. But your information concerning the garments will not be complete until you use your eyes to take in their perfect fit and splendid workmanship. Sold by others at $18.00 to $20.00; our price $14.96.

Men's $12.50 Overcoats at $9.96.

These are made of heavy friezes and cheviots—black and gray. Medium and extra long, broad shoulders, loose backs—the fullness that creates nobbiness—bodies lined with serge; sleeves with satin. Sold by others at $12.50; our price $9.96.

Men's $32.50 Overcoats at $24.96.

Black and dark gray, slightly rough materials, lined throughout with heavy, lustrous silk that lessens the friction caused by arms slipping into sleeves, thus insuring long wear. The broad shoulders, the bulging backs, the narrow collars and lapels are almost entirely finished by hand. Sold by others at $32.50; our price $24.96.

Evening Dress for Men.

Not every good tailor is competent to fashion dress apparel. It is a thing apart from the making of every-day wear. As apparel de luxe, it requires a craftsman of unusual attainments to make it true to its function—to make it individual and specific. You will readily recognize these points in apparel identified by the Saks label. They have an air of quiet yet elegant dignity that distinguishes them. Our prices include but a small percentage above the cost of creation.

Full-Dress Suits of smooth-surface Dress Fabrics at	$27.00
Full-Dress Suits of superior non-sheen Worsted that are and wear without a gloss, silk Merveilleux lined, at	$35.00
Full-Dress Suits of imported English non-sheen Fabrics, superior silk lined, at	$45.00
Tuxedo Suits of superior Black Thibet Cloth, at	$25.00
Tuxedo Suits of fine rough-surface Worsted, silk lined throughout	$30.00
Inverness Overcoats of superior unshorn Worsted, silk-lined cape	$30.00
Long Over-all Evening Coat of good Black Thibet Cloth, silk lined throughout	$25.00

We have Hats and Shoes, Ties and Gloves, and Linen to go with it.

SPECIAL—Henry Heath Imported Silk Hats, Regular Price $10.00 . . . At $6.50

Until Christmas the Store Will Be Open Evenings.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

What Men and Boys Want

If you're at loss what to give the Men or Boys of the house, look through our store. It's a Bazar of Clothes and Furnishings. Purchases for Gifts delivered at your pleasure. Everything from Ulsters to Pajamas.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (NEARLY OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.

Open Evenings Till Christmas.

SLEIGH TIGER AND LEOPARD RUGS, coachmen's outfits, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Store will be open Evenings until ten o'clock, until Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening, Christmas Eve

The Wanamaker Store

Service is Better Than Ever In New York's Greatest Christmas Store

THE machinery of the great Christmas Store is running smooth and true, under the highest pressure ever put upon it.

Many improvements have been made this season. All experiences of the past have been profited by for store comfort. The physical limitations have broadened. The Toy Store has extended clear to Eighth street; and a new store at 766 Broadway has been added.

But the chiefest attraction at Wanamaker's is the

Magnificent Christmas Stocks

Such an array as is assembled nowhere else, is here at Broadway and Tenth.

The largest, completest *Toy Store* in this broad land.

The best *Pianos*, sold on the easiest terms ever made on high class pianos at cash prices.

The broadest variety of *Men's Wear*—Scarfs, Suspenders, House Coats and Bath Robes, to be found in New York City.

Handkerchiefs, not only by hundreds of thousands; but including the choicest, finest, newest handkerchiefs that come from abroad.

A comprehensive *Book Store*, complete in every sense of the word. Presenting, in addition to practically every book published, the largest and most beautiful collection of CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS ever brought together.

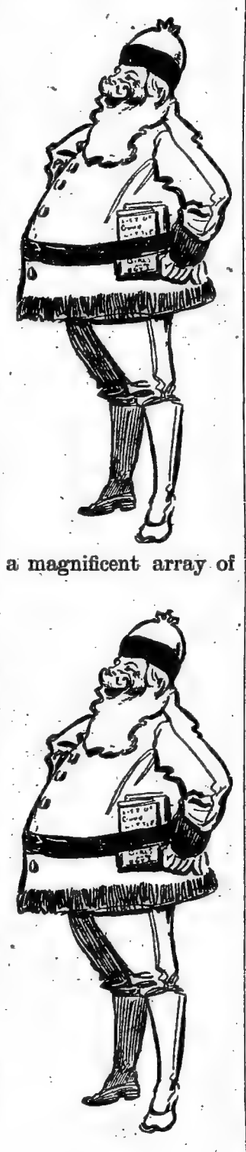

The *Jewelry Store* presents a magnificent collection of carefully selected diamonds and precious stones, in rings and jewelry; as well as the best WATCHES in the world—American and Swiss. The showing of STERLING SILVERWARE is complete, and designs are the most artistic yet produced.

The *Art Wares Salon* in the Basement presents a magnificent array of Marble Busts and Figures, French Bronzes, Vienna, Teplitz, Bonn and other Art Wares.

The *Chinaware Store* presents a broad and beautiful variety of Dinnerware, Fancy China and Cut Glass.

The *Furniture Store* shows the finest stocks ever assembled here.

The *Carpet Store* has prodigal variety of Oriental and Domestic Rugs; as well as Animal Rugs, so popular for holiday gifts.

The *Linen Store* is ready to supply the most beautiful linens that cross the ocean—either for gifts, or the dressing of the Christmas Table.

And space fails us to tell of the beautiful gift-things in Leather and Burnt Wood, the Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Umbrellas, Gloves, Slippers, Neckwear for Women, the Dress Patterns, and the thousand-and-one other practical gifts that serve as well as delight the recipients.

And the *Candy Store*—first thought and last thought in all Christmas preparations. Finest, purest Candies that can be made—*fresh every day* until Christmas.

Good Clothing News
For Men and Boys

RIGHT in the midst of fine Winter weather, just when men and boys are preparing, or being prepared for the holidays in the matter of clothes, come these stirring offerings from our Clothing Store.

First is a collection of about a hundred

Men's $15 to $20 Suits at $12

They are of fancy cheviots, in a variety of styles; sack coats, in smartest cut, with the thorough and careful tailoring of regular Wanamaker clothing. Suits that sell regularly at $15, $18 and $20; today **at $12 a Suit.**

Also a lot of Men's Striped Worsted Trousers—our splendid five-dollar grade, **at $3.50.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

And these offerings for Boys—

$5 to $7.50 Sailor Suits at $3.50

Two hundred Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots, and plain serges; also some regulation sailor suits of cheviot. Sizes for ages 3 to 12 years. Regular prices, $5 to $7.50; today **at $3.50 a Suit.**

$5 and $6 Double-breasted Suits at $3

About two hundred excellent Suits, made of mixed cheviot, that is warm and serviceable. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. Regularly $5 and $6; today **at $3 a Suit.**

Perhaps a new suit would be the finest present you could give a boy.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Exhibition of FINE ART PIANOS
From Chickering & Sons

WE present to our New York public today a group of six fine art pianos, exhibiting an originality of architecture and decoration such as has probably never been equaled since the first piano was made.

More than a year ago we conceived the idea of producing pianos of original character, and asked some of the best artists in the country to submit designs.

Nothing of sufficient beauty or originality came from it. Then we went directly to Messrs. Chickering & Sons, who set to work to prove the pre-eminence of their artistic resources, as they have for three-quarters of a century proved the pre-eminence of Chickering Pianos.

The pianos which the effort brought forth have just arrived. The group presents a series of designs that has never been equaled for either beauty or originality. Only two pianos of each design were produced. One of each comes to our New York store. The duplicates go to our Philadelphia store. The collection includes—

A Chickering Grand Piano, in *Oriental* style, at $3500.
A Chickering Quarter Grand, in *Classic Greek* style, at $2000.
A Chickering Upright, in *Louis XIV.* style, at $2000.
A Chickering Upright, in *Gothic* style, at $1500.
A Chickering Upright, in pure *Colonial* style, at $1000.
And a Chickering Upright, designed by Will Bradley, in his unique style, for a man's den—the most striking piece of piano architecture ever produced. $2200.

All of the cases, with the exception of the Bradley design, are made of the rarest and finest San Domingo mahogany, in both bright and dull finish, and treated with intricate foliated panels, and borders of gold, green, or copper bronze, natural wood, or composition, with outlines that are wholly new in piano architecture. The wood-carving is of the most exquisite character, and so delicate as to be almost microscopic in detail.

In point of tone these pianos are the best that Chickering & Sons ever produced—no more need or can be said.

No exhibition was ever held in the United States whose influence on piano architecture was as great as we believe this will be.

All lovers of music, all lovers of art, all interested in decisive progress in furniture architecture, are invited to the exhibition of these Art Pianos in a special salon today, on the Fifth Floor.

Our Holiday Slipper Store
In the Basement

ANOTHER move for broader comfort for holiday shoppers. A large space in the Basement has been arranged, where we show a collection of gift-slippers that practically duplicates our main floor stock. It makes a pleasant and comfortable place for buying. Here are suggestions of the principal sorts shown:

Men's Slippers

Black kidskin Opera Slippers with turned soles; plain vamps. $1.50.
Tan kidskin Opera Slippers with patent-leather trimming. $1.50.
Black and tan kidskin Romeo cut turned-sole Slippers. $1.50.
Black or dark russet Romeo cut Slippers of finer quality kidskin; trimmed with kidskin. $2.
Tan and black kidskin Opera cut Slippers, lined and trimmed with fine material. $2.
Black wool Felt Toilet Slippers; wide toes and flexible leather soles. $1.30.

Women's Slippers

Women's Crocheted Slippers; closely knit from fine yarn, with best soles. $1.
Women's Felt Romeo cut Slippers, red and black; heavy fur binding, leather soles and heels. $1.
Women's All-felt Slippers; felt soles. $1.
Women's black Felt Slippers; leather tips and galoshing; red lining. $1.
Women's black and red Felt Slippers; best quality; Dolge felt, leather soles and heels. $1.50.
Women's kidskin Romeo Slippers; fur-trimmed; lined with warm felt. $2.
Women's patent leather one-strap Dancing Slippers, with high heels. $2.

Children's Slippers

Children's red Felt Romeo Slippers, with leather soles, $1.
Children's red goatskin Romeo Slippers, $1.50.
Boys' brown goatskin Opera Slippers, $1.25.
Children's patent leather Pumps, $1.50.

Christmas Sets of Books

SETS of books that are intrinsically well worth shelf-room in any library; splendidly appropriate for Christmas gifts; and doubly attractive because offered at prices far below the published prices:

Honore de Balzac's Works. Translated from the French by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. With 168 photogravure illustrations. 21 volumes. Fine paper; large clear type; and bound in cloth, gilt top, uncut edges. Published at $42; our special price, $25.
Mark Twain's Writings. Riverdale limited edition. Each volume is numbered. Well printed on superior paper; bound in white cloth with slip cover-protectors. 22 volumes. $37.50.
The Universal Cyclopædia and Atlas. New edition. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. 12 large octavo volumes; half morocco; $67.50.
Alexandre Dumas' Works. Valois edition; 40 volumes with 125 full-page plates; half calf or half morocco, gilt tops; $80.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Good News of Handkerchiefs

HERE'S a pithy pointer to the many who have handkerchiefs on their shopping-list, of several pure-linen sorts, handsome and serviceable, at wonderfully little prices:

At 50c for Six—Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, in script or block letter; regular 12½c values, now half a dozen for half a dollar.
At $1.25 for Six—Men's hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs—a round-up that means a saving of one-fifth to you. All letters.
At 12½c Each—Men's plain Irish linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched; full size; ¼ and ½-in. hems; fine soft finish; regular 20c values.

Basement.

Desk Fittings
In Inlaid Wood

CONVENIENCES for the writing desk or library table are made of handsomely polished wood, with inlaid designs. Among them are:

Book Racks, carved, two shelves, $3.50.
Letter Trays, silk-lined, $3 and $4.
Inkstands, with tray and stamp-box, $5.
Upright Letter Boxes, $3 and $3.50.
Stamp Boxes, carved, $1.75.
Portfolios, with wooden corners, $2.50, $3.50.
Scrap Baskets, silk-lined, $4.

Second floor.

Dainty Perfumes

A WHIFF of delicate perfume—the French would call it *discret*—how refreshing, how delightful!

Here's a group of the best, as varied as it is excellent, distilled by the most famous of foreign perfumers.

Such perfumes, many of them attractively boxed, make most acceptable holiday gifts. Suggestions:

Guerlain—Dix Petales de Roses, Cyprisine, $2.26 bottle.
Baume Essentielle de Violette, $4.75 bottle.
Legrand—Violette de Turbie, $2.26 bottle.
Peau d'Espagne, Iris, Opoponax, $1.50 bottle.
Pinaud—Foscarina, $3.25, $5, $7.50 bottle.
Carnation Pink, $1.25 bottle.
Violette Reine, $1.10 bottle.
Also perfumes from Lentheric, Roger et Gallet, Violet, Houbigant and Lubin.

Tenth street.

Dress Patterns
For Holiday Giving

THE demand for the neatly boxed dress patterns, with trimmings to match, is greater this year than ever before. There is no waste, and no risk of pleasing, when such a gift is chosen.

The season favors special purchases for filling these boxes; and the handsomely put-up goods are most decisive bargains as well.

A box containing a full dress pattern of Cheviot, Granite, Storm Serge or Surah Serge, with appropriate trimmings of braid, fancy velveteen or silk. The prices range from $3.50 to $5 for the box.

Then we also have dress patterns neatly banded—of Cheviots, Serges, Henriettas, Granites, Venetian Cloth and Broadcloths. Prices from $2 to $10 a pattern.

Cotton Patterns suitable for maids' dresses are put up in Percales, Seersuckers and Ginghams. Prices are $1, $1.10 and $1.25.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

New Prices on
Lace Bed Sets

THESE are fresh and new—taken right from our this season's stock, and reduced 20 to 30 per cent. for quick selling. A variety of extremely handsome patterns. The sets include two pillow shams and counterpane:

Ruffled Net Sets—With Renaissance centerpiece and bolster—
At $5.75, $6.50, $10.50, $15.25, $15.50.
From $7.25, $8.25, $13.50, $18.50, $19.50.
White Irish Point Sets—Full size—
At $6.50, $7.50, $8.25, $8.50.
From $8.50, $10, $11, $11.50.
At $9, $10.25, $10.75.
From $12, $13.75, $14.50.
Renaissance Sets—Full size; only one of a pattern—
At $13.50, $14.50, $18.
From $18, $19.25, $24.
White Irish Point Sets—Single size; only one of each pattern—
At $5.50, $6, $8, $10, $12.
From $7.25, $8, $12, $13.50, $16.

Third floor.

Goatskin Rugs

IN front of the library fire, the easy chair, the lounge, the bed—there are all sorts of good places for one of these gray Goatskin Rugs. The Christmas stocking, or its "sphere of influence," is another.

They are 2½x5½ ft. in size; and usually priced at $2.75.

Today, 250 of these rugs at

$1.50 each

Some Axminster Rugs will also be found well worth looking over. Basement.

Fine Furs
For Holiday Gifts

THE buying of Furs requires careful selection always; and in the giving of presents one would not like to be deceived.

You are safe at Wanamaker's.

Every garment is selected with extremest care. We neither buy nor sell furs of any but irreproachable character. And yet our prices are as low as careful people would wish to pay.

Here are hints of Furs most admirable for presents:

Fine quality Electric Seal Coats, in latest cut; lined with light brocaded silk. $40.
Persian Lamb Coats, with bright lustre collar and deep lapels of dark mink and blended marten; lined with rich fancy silk. $150.
Fine Alaska Seal Coats, made from selected London dyed skins; 22 in. long, $300; 24 in. long, $325.
Natural Hudson Bay Sable Sets; scarf and muff. $200 and $225.
Rich dark Eastern Mink Scarfs, extra long; $65, $125 and $140.
Squirrel-lined Cloth Coats, for automobile, $45 to $150.

Second floor, Ninth st.

More Fine Suits for Women
Under-Price

WE are busy cleaning up stocks in our Costume Store, and today another fine group is offered at decisive reductions on former fair prices.

They are imported and domestic Tailor-made Suits, with blouse and box coat jackets, of various tailoring materials, tweed and broadcloths; all prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Were $52 to $67.50; today at

$40 a Suit

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Coats

HERE'S an offering of some very stylish Winter coats for girls of 14 to 18, that makes pre-Christmas economy possible. It is a gathering up of small lots of Jackets, Box Coats and Coats, in black, navy blue and tan, at

$15 Each

for coats that have been, until now, $25 to $30 each. The tailoring and finishing are of the best; and there is a good variety of styles and trimmings.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Corsets
At Little Prices

THE woman who is seeking good corsets, of makes with which she is familiar, at decided price-savings, will find plenty of field for choice in the Basement Corset section. Here are several representative lots:

At 75c, worth $1.25 and $2—Corsets of best makes in odd sizes; white and gray; some straight-front and bias cut; long or short hips and abdomen; sizes 18 to 26 in.
At $2.50, worth $4.50—Lillian Corsets, in broken sizes; straight-front, dip hips and abdomen; medium low bust; lace and embroidery trimmed on top; in white; sizes 18 to 20, 24 to 26, 29 and 30 in.
At $3, reduced from $5—Lillian Corsets; bias cut, gored hips and bust, long and medium hips; medium low bust, straight-front; in white; all sizes, 18 to 30 in. Basement.

Vuitton Trunks

THE perfection of trunk-making; the acme of comfort for travelers. Louis Vuitton, of Paris, is renowned for his skill in turning out beautifully finished, light, yet durable trunks; and this new shipment comes directly from him to us—the only store in New York where his trunks can be found.

In external appearance, in internal appointments, the Vuitton Trunks make a direct appeal to men and women of taste and discernment. $46 to $95.

Basement

Parlor and Library Tables

OUR assortment is most adequate, and includes tables to correspond with every scheme of furnishing. The variety of shapes, sizes, styles of finish is very broad, from the simplest sort to tables in gold, finely finished with onyx tops; in mahogany, richly embellished with marquetry; or elaborately carved. Price-hints follow:

At $5—Quartered golden oak Parlor Table; 20-inch top with shaped edges; small shelf below; shaped legs; polished finish.
At $5.50—Imitation mahogany Parlor Table; round top; 20 inches in diameter; inlaid lines and marquetry; shaped legs; lower shelf; highly polished.
At $6.50—Quartered golden oak Parlor Table; square top; shaped and moulded edges; 24-inch top; small shelf below; highly polished.
At $9—Polished quartered oak Parlor Table; 24-inch square top; heavy moulded edges; French legs; large shelf below.
At $16—Mahogany Table; oval top, 21x29 in.; fancy stretchers; French legs; richly inlaid; marquetry top; highly polish.
At 18—Quartered golden oak Library Table; 32x50 in. top; heavy turned legs; one drawer; large lower shelf; polished finished.
At $23—Mahogany Table; 29-inch round top; deep rim; shaped legs; fancy stretchers with shelf; inlaid rim; top has broad band of fine marquetry.
At $25—Weathered oak Library Table; 28x40 in. top; one drawer; carved side panels; open and book compartments.
At $28—Mahogany Table; 26-inch round top; carved legs; fancy stretchers; deep rim; rim and top inlaid with fine marquetry.
At $32—Mahogany Parlor Table; Art Nouveau pattern; legs and stretchers are shaped and moulded on Art Nouveau lines, and the top is in richest marquetry after same style.
At $40—Quartered golden oak Library Table; top, 38x57 in.; carved and moulded rim; heavy turned and carved legs; large lower shelf; finest construction and finish; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Christmas Candies

FROM the simplest sorts, that children may eat with impunity, to the rich chocolates and bonbons for grown-ups, the Wanamaker Christmas Candies are arrayed in toothsome temptingness.

And such a variety of kinds, and scope of prices! Chocolates and bonbons at 30c and 60c a pound; all sorts of nut and hard candies at 25c and 30c; salted almonds and glace nuts at 80c, are some of our standard, delicious sorts.

Then these Special Candies:

At 20c lb., worth 30c—Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougat and Mixed Chocolates.
At 30c lb., worth 40c—Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougat, Chips and Peppermints.
At $1 for 5 lbs.—Special holiday mixture of Chocolates and Bonbons, worth 25c a pound.
At $1.25 for 5 lbs.—Special holiday mixture of Chocolates, Fruit Candies and Bonbons, of the regular 30c sorts.

Candy in Quantities

For Sunday school or church and charity festivals and similar holiday occasions, we sell special grades of pure, wholesome candies at 14c, 16c, 18c and 20c a pound, in 25-pound lots. With each 25-pound order we include without charge 50 half-pound Christmas candy-boxes.

Basement.

Baskets for Christmas

DAINTILY constructed baskets, of every conceivable shape, form and material—candy-baskets, work-baskets, scrap-baskets, and every other sort you can think of. Some are of rushes, some of willow or reeds, some of the fragrant "sweet grass," others of palm leaves.

So much by way of a hint of sorts; now for a hint of prices:

Candy Baskets, fancy; assorted colors, 5c to $2.
Unlined Work Baskets, 25c to 85c.
Silk-lined Work Baskets, 50c to $4.25.
Standing Work Baskets, $2 to $5.
Music Stands, $2.25 to $4.50.
Scrap Baskets, made of fancy braided straw; a large variety of colors, 25c to $6.50.

Basement.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques

JUST the coziest, warmest garments imaginable, to slip into on a cold morning. They are made with fitted back, full front, with ribbon at neck, and finished with crocheted zephyr. In light blue, pink, red and gray. Full 75c values, at

50 cents Each

Basement.

Silk Petticoats for Christmas
Temptingly Low-Priced

THE rustle and swish of a silken petticoat is beloved of all women. It's not improbable, as a result of this strikingly interesting and opportune announcement—that a good many such women will be gladdened on Christmas by finding one of these rich, handsome, pure Taffeta Silk Petticoats among their gifts.

For, in every one of the five groups described here, there is a sharp, snappy bargain—which means something you want, at less than its usual price—for eager Christmas gift-seekers:

At $5, worth $6.50—Petticoats of changeable taffeta, in all sorts of combinations. Graduated accordion-plaited flounce with small ruffle.
At $7.50, worth $8.50—Petticoats of lustrous black taffeta. Accordion-plaited flounce, finished with flared ruffle.
At $8, worth $10.50—Petticoats of changeable taffeta, all the newest, most effective light shades. Circular flounce, finished with ruffle.
At $10, worth $14 to $16.50—Petticoats of plaid taffeta. A great variety of most charming color-combinations, in silk of rich, luxurious quality. Double side-plaited ruffles with small ruffle; or circular flounce with three rows of ruching.
At $11.50, worth $13.50—Petticoats of lustrous black taffeta, of excellent quality. Circular flounce with cording or ruching; or accordion-plaited, with small ruffle.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CLUB FEET ARE MADE STRAIGHT BY LORENZ

Austrian Surgeon's Clinic at the Cornell Medical College..

Operations for Hip Dislocation Continued, and a Demonstration on Wry Necks Is to be Made.

Before the largest crowd which has yet witnessed him operate, Dr. Adolf Lorenz yesterday restored to their normal position the feet of a child who had suffered since birth with double congenital dislocation of the feet.

Dr. Lorenz said during the operation that it was one of the most difficult he had undertaken in years, and it required nearly an hour to perform. He had picked the case out from hundreds which had applied at the Cornell clinic, where the operation took place yesterday, because of its difficulty. With an expression of satisfaction, his task done, he placed the child upon the table with both her feet straightened, while the entire audience rose and shouted.

Long before the time set for the clinic, the crowd which surrounded the building was tremendous. For blocks, walking up and down the sidewalks, could be seen parents carrying crippled children in their arms. So persistent in their applications at the door did they become that a reserve force of police was called on to convince the mothers and fathers that Dr. Lorenz could not operate on any except the selected four.

The operating theatre of the Cornell clinic afforded the best accommodation for spectators in which Dr. Lorenz has operated in New York. The noted surgeon took pains that every one should have a good view, and several times he asked that the operating table be moved about so that it would give all a chance to see. Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, who assisted him, and who is head of the Chair of Orthopaedic Surgery at Cornell Medical College, had his large class of students present. Dr. Lorenz asked that two operating tables be arranged, and as soon as one patient was taken from the table after he had completed his work, and while Dr. Muller was adjusting the bandages, he began on another.

The crush to get into the operating room was the greatest so far shown, and after every one had been seated, there was standing room given to about a hundred. Long before the operations began students gave their college yells. As each member of the Faculty entered the room the cries were renewed, and they were doubly loud when President Schurman forced his way in.

The cheers given to the President of the college and to the Dean, W. M. Polk, were outdone only when Dr. Lorenz, in his long robe of white, entered the chamber. For fully five minutes he was kept bowing his acknowledgments. With him were Dr. Shaffer, Dr. P. H. Fitz Hugh, Dr. Muller, his assistant, who accompanied him to this country; Dr. G. E. Dodge, Dr. J. A. Robinson, and Dr. Nile of Bellevue Hospital.

Prominent in the operating theatre were Dr. W. R. Townsend, Dr. Lesser, Dr. George R. Elliot, Dr. Reginald Sayre, Dr. Henry Frauenthal, and Dr. John B. Walker, all practitioners in orthopaedic surgery in New York.

Dr. Lorenz was introduced by Dr. Polk amid much enthusiasm. Dr. Lorenz said that he was glad to see that at this large clinic his method had been adopted and with much success.

"I can show you nothing new," he said. Dr. Lorenz then read the lecture which he has given during all his cases while operating here in New York, and it was listened to with rapt attention by the many students present.

The first three cases were of single hip dislocation, and required only a short time to place the femur in the acetabulum. The greatest interest was, of course, manifested in his straightening the bones of the feet of the little child afflicted with club feet.

"I am sorry that this has to be done in so much haste," he remarked. "If I had the time I would like to give two hours to this operation. But you know everything is rush in New York."

Annie Roth, four and one-half years old, living at 153 Orchard Street, was the patient operated upon for club feet. Then Dr. Lorenz was first announced to visit the Clinic her mother took her there and begged of Dr. Shaffer that he prevail on Dr. Lorenz to look at her child. Dr. Shaffer thought that the request would be impossible to grant, but he promised, however, to tell Dr. Lorenz about the excellent case. The Austrian surgeon, when he saw it, exclaimed:

"I will surely operate on this case. It is a most rare one and it will be the most difficult one I expect to find in this country."

Last evening Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Muller were at the Yale Club. There were present at the dinner Dr. Gibney, Dr. Townsend, Dr. Shaffer, Dr. Elliot, Dr. George D. Hemalan, Dr. Stimson, Dr. Polk, the Rev. Mr. Chapen, the Rev. Mr. Hagamon, and Arthur Fisk.

Leaving the club, Dr. Lorenz went to Tuxedo Hall, in East Fifty-ninth Street, where he made his first public address in New York. He was the guest of Auxiliary No. 2, The Guild for the Relief of Crippled Children. It was the annual meeting of the guild, and the President, Mrs. D. P. Hays, presided. Dr. Lorenz said:

"Will you believe me when I say that I have been so busy during the past few days that I have had no time to prepare a speech. Will you pardon me if my English is so bad that I cannot address you with as much eloquence as the gentlemen and ladies who have preceded me? If so, I will try and express my gratefulness to all New York for the great kindness and courtesy which has been shown me since my visit to your wonderful city. You do not know how much I appreciate the great honor which you have extended to me here, and I am sorry that my knowledge of the English language will not allow me to express my thanks. I want only to express my impressions of this wonderful country. The most forcible impression which I have gained is your charity. It is magnificent; it is grand. Nowhere in any country where I have been have I seen hospitals supported by charity so well equipped as in America. And it seems that the hospitals for crippled children have been endowed even more generously than the others. It really makes me envious and half ashamed of my own country when I look at them. There is nothing in my country like them.

"More, you do not stop alone at endowing, building, and equipping these hospitals, but you go further. You take care of the children after they have been treated. Then you have established manual training schools and schools of other kinds that make these poor unfortunates of some worth to the world instead of objects of derision from the rest of humanity.

"Your orthopaedic hospitals and clinics are the finest in the world. Nothing can equal them. Your surgeons are the best in the world. I want to congratulate you on possessing both, and commend you for your great charity in maintaining them and caring for them so liberally as you have done."

Dr. Lorenz was heartily cheered when he ended his address.

Dr. Lorenz will operate again to-day at Dr. Reginald Sayre's clinic at the Bellevue Medical College at 10 o'clock. The operation is looked forward to by the medical fraternity with renewed interest, as Dr. Lorenz will operate for wry neck on two cases. Dr. Lorenz will show that he cannot alone adjust joints of the leg and hips, but can also place a neck back into place. Later in the day he will operate at the Hospital for Physicians and Surgeons.

STORY OF THE OPERATIONS.

How Dr. Lorenz Straightened Out a Little Girl's Club Feet.

Dr. Adolph Lorenz is a tall man of massive build, and possessed of a muscular strength which is extremely rare among professional men. His physical powers are at their maximum, as he is but fifty-two years old, and has experienced an almost uninterrupted muscular development since youth, owing to hard work, abstemious habits, and good health. Like all very strong men, he appreciates the value of gentleness, and both strength and gentleness are needed in the operation which bears his name. At certain stages it is necessary that he should imitate the example of Samson, when, having to deal with a young lion, "the Spirit of the Lord came mightily upon him and he rent him as he would have rent a kid." At other stages exceedingly gentleness is required, which only a strong man could show, and at all stages the iron hand must be guided by tender sympathy for weakness and suffering. He accomplishes in minutes what has by other methods required hours, and perhaps weeks or months, and his successes have been such as to establish the principle that nature responds more quickly and effectively when forced than when lured by persuasive methods.

Congenital dislocation of the head of the femur from its socket in the acetabulum is not a new accident of intra-uterine life, nor is its correction a novelty. As hitherto bloodlessly treated in this country, the effort has been to stretch the muscles and tendons gradually, to permit replacement, and some measure of success has attended this method. That the ligaments of the hip joint are plastic and flexible in every direction except that of elongation makes their molding and extension tedious and delays the subsequent contraction which holds the head of the femur in place when restored to its proper position.

The Lorenz operation rests upon the theory that if the head of the femur is forcibly replaced where it belongs in the cavity of the acetabulum the effort of nature will be exerted to hold it there and heal by first intention the wounds of the ligaments and muscles due to their forcible elongation; whereas if nature is called upon first to relax, and then to contract the ligaments, its power may exhaust itself before the final result is accomplished. Dr. Lorenz maintains that there is positive value in concentrating the recuperative powers of nature upon a single supreme effort, and that this is furthered by the cicatrisive action demanded when the ligaments are torn and the muscles bruised and wounded by the strong hand of the surgeon in compelling an immediate rearrangement of the parts to produce articulation.

In his lecture at the Cornell University Medical College clinic yesterday Prof. Lorenz spoke modestly but confidently of the advantages of his method, and his demonstrations were convincing to all who viewed the subject without the preconceptions resulting from identification with another principle in reparative surgery.

The lecture room of Prof. Shaffer was crowded long before the hour announced for the clinic, 3 o'clock, and hundreds of students and others were necessarily turned away. The interest of the cases to be treated and of the method followed would have filled a very much larger auditorium, and it is to be regretted that it could not have been provided. The audience was composed largely of physicians, some of them distinguished enough to command warm applause as they entered and were recognized. There were also many ladies present, and a number of nurses whose errand was obviously educational.

A few minutes after 3 Prof. Lorenz entered, accompanied by Dr. Shaffer, his assistants, several house physicians and orderlies. From a manuscript written in English, he read pleasantly, but not quite intelligibly at all times, a description of congenital hip dislocation, stating that in the case of children no great difficulty was experienced in replacing the head of the femur in its socket, provided such socket existed of normal depth and shape. It became more difficult, however, as the infant grew older, and the limit was reached at about ten years. In the case of adults the amount of power required to make the muscles and tendons plastic was greater than could be brought to bear upon them. He described his operation as "the subcutaneous stretching of the muscles," but that it is something more than this the experiments which followed appear to show.

The first patient was an Italian girl, Loretta Paltaughi, eight years old, and very near the limit of the Lorenz operation. The muscles of this patient were strong and obstinately resisted the effort of the operator to reduce them to plasticity. The method followed was essentially the same as that described in reports of previous clinics, and it was chiefly interesting because of the great exertion which it demanded. During part of the time Dr. Lorenz was pulling the child's right leg against the anchorage of as many assistants as could get hold of her body at points offering a handhold. The operation occupied nearly half an hour. The bandaging and incasement in the plaster of Paris jacket were deftly performed, and a round of generous and spontaneous applause broke the spell of absorbed attention. The nerves of the company, which during the manipulation of the obstinate joint had been as tense as piano strings, suddenly relaxed; the strained position was changed for one of greater comfort, and everybody drew a long breath as the little one was carried out and put to bed for an indefinite period—six months, and perhaps longer. The bandaging was beautiful, and was explained by the demonstrator as it progressed.

Patient No. 2 was Gertrude Braberman, six years old, and consisted in correcting the displacement of the left hip. As she was only partially anaesthetized when carried in she added a touching variety to the incident by crying petulantly and calling for "Papa." She soon went to sleep, however, and the operation proceeded. In general it was like the first. The muscles and ligaments of the hip were made plastic, the head of the femur was slipped into and out of place several times to show how perfect was the surgeon's control of the conditions he had produced, and the bandaging proceeded as before. The flexing of the muscles shown in this case seemed impossible in anything less comfortable than a rubber doll, but the skin was not broken, and no evidence of subcutaneous bleeding was seen. Patient No. 3 was Annie Feinbloom, five years old. She had a congenital dislocation of the left hip, and its replacement required great physical labor. It was quickly performed and was greatly appreciated by the surgeons present.

The fourth and last operation of the clinic was upon Annie Roth, four and a half years old, for clubfeet. She was shown to the audience before treatment, and presented the distressing spectacle of an otherwise normal and beautiful child with misshapen stumps of feet, both turned over on what should be their outer sides and pointing inward, so that in walking one would have to be lifted over the other. Prof. Lorenz took the left foot and his assistant, Dr. Muller, the right. They began by tearing the muscles and ligaments by bending the feet over wooden blocks, and, considering the amount of strength required in this operation, it was difficult to realize that the bones as well as the flesh had not been macerated.

When it was finished the poor little feet were as plastic as lumps of clay in the hands of the potter. In this condition they were molded into the normal shape and looked much like those of a child which had never known deformity. Still unconscious from the chloroform, she was made to stand upon the operating table for a moment, held up by the strong arm and gentle hands of the great surgeon, showing that she rested on the soles of both feet and that the toes pointed as they should. At this demonstration the applause was enthusiastic. The feet were then incased in the plaster bandages, and the little one was sent away with a very good chance of being able to run about like other children in a few weeks.

From the professional point of view, the clinic was a success, and Dr. Lorenz received with modest acknowledgment but evident pleasure the tribute of applause and cheers which signalized the close of two and a half hours of as hard work as a strong man could perform.

NOT ADMITTED TO EXCHANGE.

Lawrence Waterbury, Whose Name Was Before the Governors, Is Said to Have Withdrawn His Application.

Lawrence Waterbury, who was a candidate for election as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has not been elected, and there is now no application before the Membership Committee of the Board of Governors for his election. This official statement, given out at the Stock Exchange yesterday, caused much speculation as to the whys and wherefores among the Wall Street community.

No explanation was vouchsafed by any one in authority and the officials of the Exchange were very reticent about the matter. Mr. Waterbury late in November last made an agreement with Campbell Steward to purchase the latter's seat. It was said at the time that he had paid $80,000 for the seat. The notice for transfer was duly posted, but no announcement was ever made of Mr. Waterbury's election.

It was reported yesterday that when Mr. Waterbury heard that some objections against him had been raised, he withdrew his application. Mr. Waterbury is a well-known polo player, and has also achieved some notice in Wall Street because of his alleged plunging proclivities.

Refuses Rochester (N. Y.) Bonds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The $3,000,000 of refunded water works bonds purchased by E. Hutton & Co. of New York have been refused by the successful bidders. The firm bases its refusal on the failure of the Board of Estimate to approve the bond issue, which Hutton & Co. say makes them of doubtful legality. An amended ordinance legalizing the issue probably will be passed.

CAR PASSENGERS' RIGHTS

Borough President Cantor Will Aid Movement for Reform.

Railroad Officials to be Asked to Provide Better Service—Difficulties Along the Lines.

Borough President Cantor has decided to aid the Merchants' Association in the movement, started by the Car Passengers' Rights Society, for better service on the surface and elevated railroads. A reform is to be brought about, he said yesterday, "peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary."

Concerning the conditions and the movement for correction he said:

"The local conditions of travel are such that something must be done to bring about a remedy. I have no doubt that the city authorities have the power to compel the railroad companies to take action. We can adopt a plan which the railroad people ought to carry out. The Board of Aldermen can enact the necessary legislation, and, if the railroad companies disregard it, we can go after their franchises.

"It is my intention to request the engineers and other local railroad officials to-morrow to visit this office and talk the matter over. I am convinced that something can be done to relieve the discomfort during the rush hours. Whether more cars and less headway can be obtained on the elevated railroads may be determined after a conference with the railroad officials. I believe that the surface cars should be run tandem, and it is my opinion that such a course would greatly decrease the discomforts. I don't believe the assertion of the Manhattan Company that it is running six-car trains on a headway of one minute and forty seconds. My opinion is based on what I have seen."

William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, said:

"The Merchants' Association is in this fight to stay, if it takes a month, a year, or ten years. The women who initiated this movement ought to be supported. We intend to enlist the aid of the bar, the doctors, and the clergy, and if we can secure reform in no other way we will insist on the passage by the Legislature of a 'No seat, no fare' bill. Anybody at all observant knows that the railroad companies secure more than 50 per cent. of their receipts from passengers who are compelled to stand in the aisles.

"Cars throughout the day and upon Sundays are run at comparatively infrequent intervals; they are crowded and jammed to their utmost capacity. One car is expected to do the work and reap the income of three. One improvement may be suggested for even the rush hours, and that is a conductor to collect fares and another to look out for the passengers as they board and alight from the cars, the latter to have charge of the starting and stopping of the cars. It is simply a physical impossibility for a conductor to collect the fares and look out for the safety of the passengers."

Mayor Low had no opinion to express on the subject. He said he had not been consulted by the Merchants' Association Committee or others on the matter.

Controller Grout, after commenting on the situation, told of the unwillingness of the railroad companies to pay their fair shares of taxation, and continued:

"It would be a good idea to put this matter right up to the State Railroad Commissioners through Gov. Odell. If the members of the Railroad Commission would personally investigate existing conditions during the rush hours, they would appreciate the discomforts we have to bear. The service given is outrageous. The companies are always asking favors, but never seek to grant any to the public. It is my opinion that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is running less cars than it did a year ago."

Assistant Superintendent Grape of the Manhattan Elevated explained that the blockade yesterday was due to the bursting of a steam pipe leading to a condenser, but he declined to disquss possible reforms to relieve existing discomforts.

Oren Root, Assistant General Manager of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said:

"There are many persons who think they know more about transportation than we know, even though we are devoting our whole time to the subject. Any transportation man who has investigated the matter will tell you that I am right when I assert that we are running on the main lines every car that is possible—not every car we have—but every one we can find room for. The number of cars you can run on the Broadway line, for instance, is not the number you can put on the tracks from the Battery to Thirty-fourth Street, but the number you can push past the intersections, and the number you can handle at the terminals.

"Look at the section of our road at Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. There two north and south lines and one crosstown line intersect, yet our records show that in the busy hours of the day 1,150 cars pass there hourly. There is no other record in the world to equal it. We might put more cars on Broadway, till there was not a vacant foot of rail south of Thirty-fourth Street. But would it benefit anything? Only 1,150 cars, under the most favorable circumstances, can pass Thirty-fourth Street in one hour. It is a condition that cannot be improved, and to put on cars that could not be moved would only create a senseless blockade.

"The record at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street is 900 cars per hour during the rush. That cannot be beaten. Every car we can run means that much more revenue for us, and as we are after business the talk of our keeping down the number of cars for our own profit is all nonsense.

"When we found we had attained the absolute limit of cars we could run, we sought other means of relief. We instructed our motormen to be quick and take advantage of every inch of space and second of time. Then we figured out that if we could not run more cars we could run longer ones, and many of our cars have been increased six feet in length, increasing the carrying capacity 10 per cent.

"The city could do something to regulate the traffic of vehicles. It is an outrage of almost hourly occurrence when a drunken or stubborn truck driver backs his wagon against a curb and holds up 10,000 persons for five, ten, or fifteen minutes at a time. This is done many times a day, but the public rails only against the car company. Such a state of affairs is not permitted in other cities. In Boston, Philadelphia, or Detroit the obstreperous driver would be arrested and punished.

"The ordinances of this municipality on this subject are inadequate, and, such as they are, they are not enforced. Traffic of all kinds here has grown to such proportions that the time has come for radical and up-to-date measures."

BLOCK ON THE ELEVATED.

Electric Power on West Side Lines Shut Off for Three-quarters of an Hour.

For some unannounced reason, presumably bearing upon the installation of the third rail system on the Ninth Avenue line, the electric current on the Sixth Avenue line was shut off at noon yesterday, and remained in confinement until 12:45 o'clock, effectually tying up both the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines in the meantime. Passengers on some of the electric trains were "shunted" up to stations by steam trains following, and others, including a goodly number at the junction of the two lines at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, climbed out of the cars and walked along the track to the stations. It was noticeable that although everybody knew that the third rail was "dead," they let it religiously alone.

Employes of the road denied later that there had been any delay at all, while others said that there were so many delays that it was impossible to distinguish that of yesterday noon from those accompanying it in earlier and later hours.

FORT LEE EXPLOSION.

Pagluighi Believes That Dynamite Was the Explosive.

John Pagluighi, whose house in Fort Lee, N. J., was destroyed by an explosion on Tuesday, and whose six children were killed, believes that dynamite was the explosive, and that two Italians whom he discharged some weeks ago are responsible. They told him then, he says, they would "get even." The authorities have commenced an investigation of the matter from that viewpoint.

The bodies of the children are to be buried to-day. The mother, who is in the Englewood Hospital, has not been told that her children are dead.

BOARD CONDEMNS ITSELF.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Further than to make an offer to mediate the ninety-five strikes which have occurred in the State within the past year, the State Board of Arbitration has performed no public service. The board admits its uselessness in its annual report to the Legislature now in the printer's hands, and discusses at some length the question of arbitration. The services of the board as mediator were not accepted in any of the labor disputes, and as the board has no power to interfere, save to offer its services, the report says:

"As a rule, the party in a labor controversy who feels that he has the losing side, desires the aid of outside arbitration. The usual reply of the employers to the offers of the official assistance is summarized in these words: 'We have nothing to arbitrate.' Where the controversy only concerns the persons directly interested in a strike, and none desires outside interference, the right of the State to step in might well be questioned. Such a condition seldom occurs. Often the majority workers are non-combatants involuntarily thrown out of employment."

The board deplores the failure of the Legislature to make some provision for compulsory arbitration, when it declares the tendency is to "drastic State interference in this industrial direction." The report says that arbitration schemes have only been successful in States where the law authorizes the boards to proceed on their own volition to investigate industrial troubles. There are no recommendations.

For maintaining this board the State annually appropriates $6,200 in salaries, besides the printing and stationery and the cost of printing the annual reports.

Metal Workers in Convention.

The annual convention of the Sheet Metal Workers' National Alliance was opened yesterday in the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. Reports from the local organizations were read. The out-of-town delegates visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the afternoon.

SHOT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Charles Klauser, forty-eight years old, of 424 West Fifty-third Street, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night, charged with the homicide of his brother-in-law, Peter Sharm, thirty-three years old, of the same address. According to the police, Klauser married the sister of Sharm, and when her father died and left $1,000 in an insurance policy, she should have received $250. She did not get it, and the two families quarreled.

The two men, according to the police, met yesterday evening at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street. Both men, according to the police, were furiously angry, and Klauser, it is said, drew a revolver and fired one shot at his brother-in-law.

The shot missed and struck the window of Mrs. Marguerite Persich's basement toy store at that number. She was dressing her window with toys at the moment, and the bullet sent a shower of glass about her. She fainted. Meanwhile, Sharm, pursued by Klauser, fled across the street, where Klauser caught up with him and fired four more shots. Klauser was arrested while standing over the body of his victim with the revolver in his hand. He handed the weapon to Policeman Conway, and submitted without protest. An ambulance surgeon pronounced Sharm dead. The body was taken to the station house, where Coroner Goldenkranz examined it.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Announcement.
On Saturday Night and the three nights next week preceding Christmas this store will be open until 10 o'clock.

THE WORLD FAMOUS OBER AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. Fully illustrated. Will be the subject of a descriptive address by Mr. J. E. Farron, in our Recital Hall, Sixth Floor, Friday afternoon from 3:30 to 4:30. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Another Friday of Splendid Offerings.

The limit of value-giving seems to have been reached every Friday, when one reads of the magnificent offerings presented in this store. Yet the week following we come forward with just as good or better ones. Opportunities are here presented that no wise one, with Christmas purchases to make, should overlook. Never were offerings more opportune, and it is only stupendous merchandising and keen foresight that enable us to present them to you.

Smoking Jackets, Bath Robes and Lounging Gowns.
Second Floor.

Very special value in double face Jackets, trimmed with satin and cord, pretty designs in cheviots; value up to $6.50, at $4.75

Large selection of Smoking Jackets; exquisite coloring, in new shades of fancy mixtures, trimmed with silk frogs and cord edge $6.50

Broadcloth Jackets, imported from Germany; all the new shades; a splendid garment $9.75

Imported Jackets of Silk Matalasse Broadcloth Velvet and double faced Mixtures, all the latest styles, including the swell Tuxedo effect, $12.50 to $30.00

Robes of Eiderdown, Terry and all other suitable materials, elegantly trimmed, $3.95 to $12.00

Special, splendid Eiderdown Bath Robes, in several pretty colors; also gray blankets $2.95

Holiday Art Goods.
Second Floor.

Special offering of Bureau Scarfs and Cushions, in boxes suitable for holiday gifts ..... $5.50 and $10.50

Hand painted Cushions, in Cupid and floral designs; real value $15.00; to close $9.85

Trimmed Pincushions, 5x5 and 6x6 inches, 55c.; 8x8 inches, 85c.; others, more elaborate $1.75

Holiday Pictures.
Fourth Floor.

Colored Photographs of Figure Pieces; very delicately colored in two-inch gilt frame, with corners and mat; size 24x28, 95

Photograph Medallions, mounted on glass, with metal corners; large selection of subjects; stands on backs; very artistic for mantels or table 25

High Grade, Ball Bearing
Sewing Machines, $12.50.
Fourth Floor.

These Sewing Machines have highly polished oak woodwork, swell front, are noiseless, self-threading, have automatic tension, all the latest improved attachments and are guaranteed for five years; they are a product of one of the best known manufacturers; special attention is called to the high arm of this machine; a splendid machine for $12.50

Same machine as above, ball bearing, with drop head, giving the appearance of a table when closed, at $14.00

Higher grade Sewing Machines at $17.50

Special attention is called to our $20.00 Automatic Lift Machines; none better at any price.

Useful Presents in
Quadruple Plated Ware.
First Floor.

Tea Set, quadruple plated, five pieces, satin engraved and burnished; value $18.00, at $11.00

Coffee Set, quadruple plated, highly polished, 3 pieces and tray $9.75

Fern Dishes, quadruple plated, burnished, Pierce design; value $3.50 ..... $2.25

Bread Trays, quadruple plated, French gray, satin engraved, Butler finished and burnished; value $2.75, at $1.95

Three Fur Specials.
Third Floor.

Persian Lamb Jackets, Leipzig dyed, medium curl, serviceable skins, high storm collar, wide revers, turnover cuffs, lined with a heavy grade of brocaded satin; a jaunty, stylish model; selling regularly for $95.00, for Friday only $72.50

Handsome Sable dyed Fox Neck Scarfs, with four paws and two brushes, at $9.50

Splendid quality black Coney Muffs, $1.75

Blankets and Quilts
For Holiday Gifts.
First Floor, Rear.

Blankets for baby beds, pair, $2.25

Silk covered Comfortables, for baby beds, each $4.50

Blankets for twin beds, at, pair, $3.95 and $4.50

Blankets for large size beds, at, pair, $4.95 and $8.25

Sateen Comfortables for large beds, down filled, each $4.95

$12.50 Comfortables $10.00.
First Floor.

A very special offering in silk-covered Comfortables for full size beds; filled with pure odorless down in various pretty colorings; value $12.50, at $10.00

Sale of
Men's Fine Neckwear.
First Floor.

$1.75 and $3.00 Scarfs, $1.25.

These Scarfs are of the finest grades of rich imported silks; designs and patterns are very choice, including blacks, whites, light, medium and dark fancy effects; large, double-folded in squares, or with large, wide ends; shaped to tie as four-in-hands, Ascots or once overs; values from $1.75 to $3.00, for $1.25.

50c. Neckwear at 25c.

1,200 Four-in-Hands and Tecks, regular 50c. value, for 25c.

$1.00 Suspenders, 50c.

Men's pure silk web, non-elastic Suspenders, in plain and fancy colorings, elastic backs, leather ends, mounted with handsome, large silvered or gilt buckles; a few have finer quality gold plated buckles, with enamelled initial; each pair in fancy box; value $1.00, for 50c.

Wines and Liquors.
Sixth Floor.

Guiness' Stout, imported, doz $1.45

Niersteiner, imported Rhine Wine from Gebr. Ehrhardt, Frankfurt, case of 12 qts $5.50

Plymouth Riesling, a California White Wine, case of 12 qts $3.00

Montferrand, imported in glass from Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux, France, case of 12 qts $4.75

Medoc, imported in glass from Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux, France; case of 12 qts $5.25

Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, Sweet Catawba; gal., according to vintage, $2.00, $1.45, $1.15 and 85

California Claret and Zinfandel, gal., including jug ..... 85 and 65

Monongahela Rye, gal $2.25

Mt. Vernon Rye gal $2.50

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, gal., $2.90

Jamaica Rum, gal $2.75

Cameron Scotch Whiskey, gal $3.00

Specials in Boys' Suits.
Second Floor.

Boys' Suits, Boys' Overcoats, $5.00

Suits and Overcoats are sensible gifts for boys. We offer an endless variety of Suits in Norfolk, sailor and double-breasted effects, in sizes to 16 years, well made in every particular, perfect fitting and excellent value. In Boys' Overcoats we show an array of styles at remarkable price concessions.

Boys' All-wool Frieze Overcoats, lined with red flannel, size 3 to 9; value $5.00, at $3.50

Children's Imported Tam o' Shanters, Camel's Hair, a beautiful assortment of colors, including all the Scotch mixtures, at ..... 75 and 95

Boys' Caps, Golf, Polo and Pulldowns, 45

Special Offering in
Black Chantilly Lace Galloons.
First Floor.

Black Chantilly Irregular Galloons, in floral designs that can be separated and are very appropriate for appliqueing on chiffon, crepe de Chine, &c.; $1.25 value, for, yard 75

Special Offerings in
Portieres and Cushions.
Fourth Floor.

Ottoman Rep Portieres, extra quality, deep, heavy fringe, in choice colorings; pair $4.25

Down Cushions, 26 inches square, covered with rich damask, brocades, velours, &c.; handsomely trimmed $4.50

Furniture Specials.
Fourth and Fifth Floors.

Brass and Enamel Cribs; very best construction, with drop or sliding sides, closely woven wire springs attached.

Special Brass Crib, with four coats of best French lacquer, extra high sides, plain, heavy, upright bars; size 2 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches; regular price, $22.50; for Friday only $18.75

Enamel Cribs, in white, pink and baby blue; size 2 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches, with drop or sliding sides; woven wire springs attached; very best baked enamel; regular price, $6.50; for Friday only $5.50

Crib Mattresses of all hair; guaranteed quality; covered in fancy patterns of art ticking; at $2.82, $3.25, $4.25, $5.00 and upward.

Special Desk of highly polished quartered oak, with French legs; one long drawer, interior fitted with 6 separate compartments; also small stamp drawers, for $9.75

Others of mahogany and oak, with mirror top or flat; richly carved or severely plain, at ..... $10.50, $11.00, $12.50, $13.75, $15.75 and upward.

Special Morris Chairs, in highly polished golden oak or mahogany finish; with extra broad arms which can be adjusted to four different positions; all hair filled; cushions with extra stitched edge; your own choice of color; regular price, $9.75; for Friday only $7.75

Others at ..... $9.50, $10.25 $11.00 and up to $60.00.

A large assortment of old Morris Chair Cushions in Spanish leather, Verona, Velour, Silk Tapestry and Persian or Empire Velour, from $5.00 to $22.50

The So-eezy Sewing Machines at 35c.
Regularly $1.00.
Basement.

We will place on sale to-morrow 400 of these perfect little Sewing Machines, which sold formerly at $1.00, while they last at 35

Only two to a customer.

Men's $4.50 to $6.50 Pajamas, $2.75.
First Floor.

185 Suits of medium and very heavy weight imported fancy flannel Pajamas, in stripes and plaids, made and finished in a superior manner, full size, frogs and pearl buttons, turndown collars; altogether the finest garments in fancy flannels at any price; our prices were $4.50, $5.75, $6.50 each, now $2.75

Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass.
Fourth Floor.

Deep cut Glass Bowls; new, low shapes; regular value $6.00 ..... $4.50

Handled Olive and Almond Trays; new cutting; regular $2.50 values, at $1.50

Deep cut handled Claret Decanters, $2.55

Deep cut Water Bottle, bowl shape, regular $2.00 value, at $1.50

Cut Glass Salt or Pepper Sifters, with Sterling Silver tops; regular 75c. value, at 50

Large Austrian Vases; decorated in old Worcester effects; worth $4.00. $1.90

Large Austrian Vases, decorated in dark green with figures after old Royal Vicuna effect; worth $7.00, for $3.50

500 small Vases with floral decorations; new shapes; worth $1.00, for 55

300 Japanese Vases; assorted shapes and decorations; some in the Cobalt blue finish; all styles, at the uniform price $1.50

$1.50 to $2.00 Night Shirts, 95c.
First Floor.

45 Night Robes, made of fine quality Sateen, fancy embroidered and trimmed, in white, pink and blue; values from $1.50 to $2.00 each, at 95

Handkerchief Specials.
First Floor.

500 dozen Women's fine linen and Swiss Mull Handkerchiefs, at 12½

200 dozen Women's fancy embroidered and lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, regular 50c. quality 35

1,000 boxes of Men's pure linen Initial Handkerchiefs, box of 6 75

250 dozen Men's silk Initial Handkerchiefs, at 25

150 dozen Men's silk Initial Handkerchiefs, at 48

Toilet Goods.
First Floor.

Triplicate Mirrors, in oak and ebony, $1.35, $1.75, $1.85, $2.00, $2.25, $3.75.

Real Ebony Military Brushes, a pair, $1.35

Pump Atomizers 95, $1.25

Pinaud's Carnation Pink Extract; one bottle in box $1.25

Roger & Gallet Perfumes, in fancy boxes ..... 90 to $5.75

Specials in Gloves.
For Men, Women and Children.
First Floor.

Clearing sale of oddments in Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves; value $1.00 65

Women's Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, tans, modes and brown; value $1.00. 50

Misses' 2-clasp Glace Gloves, tan, black and brown; value 95c 65

Clearing lot of oddments in Men's Gloves; one-clasp real Mocha and Pique Dogskin Gloves 69

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, DEC. 19, AT 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOIST,

Mr. WM. H. RIEGER, Tenor

The Pianola solves the problem of music in the home.

Its production was the crowning achievement of musical activity in the century just closed.

Surpassing Bellamy's solution of bringing music from the concert hall and stage by telephonic means, the Pianola makes the piano producer of the music in the home, and every member of the household a performer.

The old regime, wherein the piano stood almost unused, ended with the coming of the Pianola, and now by virtue of the Pianola's aid it has become a fruitful source of pleasure.

This recital affords a demonstration of the Pianola. Unless you have adequate reasons to feel sure that you know what can be done with the Pianola, we urge your attendance at this recital or a visit to our warerooms at your early convenience.

PROGRAM.

A Midsummer Night's Dream, Overture ..... Mendelssohn

ORCHESTRELLE.

(a) Liebestraum in A flat ..... Liszt
(b) Valse Caprice ..... Sapelnikoff

PIANOLA.

Recitative and Aria; Comfort Ye, from "Messiah" ..... Handel

MR. RIEGER.
(Accompanied with the Orchestrelle.)

March from Orchestral Suite in B minor ..... Lachner

ORCHESTRELLE.

(a) Norwegian Bridal March ..... Grieg
(b) Valse in C sharp minor ..... Chopin

PIANOLA.

(a) Du bist wie eine Blume ..... Liszt
(b) Italienische Serenade ..... Bohm

MR. RIEGER.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St

An opportune moment to make a handsome gift.

Silk Rugs.

Just received a bale of Turkish Silk Rugs assorted sizes, from 4x4.6 ft. to 5x6 ft. choice at $65.00 each.

Also a small invoice of

White Polar Bear Skin Rugs,

Mounted with heads and claws, well furred, Large sizes, from $125 to $200.

A. A. Vantine & Co
Broadway & 18th St.

FOR PURE CANDIES GO TO

T. HUMBERT,

Manufacturer of and dealer in
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

9 Wooster St., 4 doors above Canal St.

Highest grade confectionery and chocolates; all candies of my own manufacture are warranted pure sugar. Only Breton's vegetable colors used. Also importer of fruits and marrons, glaces, fancy boxes, bonbonnieres, and costumes, mottoes, &c.

N. B.—Original manufacturer of the old-fashioned chocolate cream drops. Sunday schools supplied at the lowest prices, quality considered. Wholesale and retail; established in 1863. Telephone, 3,387 Spring.

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful, boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $35 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $15, $25, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, West 42d St. Carriages, Broadway and 6th Av.

NOVELTIES IN THEATRES

Aubrey Boucicault's "Heidelberg" a Travesty of the German "Alt Heidelberg."

A New Burlesque at Weber & Fields'—Mrs. Wharton as a Playwright.

No play of the season has been richer in idyllic sentiment and in poetic charm than "Alt Heidelberg" as it was written by Wilhelm Meyer-Foerster and interpreted at the Irving Place Theatre. Anything more flat, stale, and unprofitable than Mr. Aubrey Boucicault's production of his version of the same, which was given for the first time last night at the Princess Theatre, it has seldom been the fate of indulgent first nighters to contemplate. "Heidelberg; Or, When All the World Was Young"—the bathos of the whole play is in that subtitle, and in the song of Kingsley's which Mr. Boucicault recites whenever he gets a chance.

The original is a simple, highly untheatrical, but very sympathetic contrast between the dead formality of German officialdom and the freedom of university life. Karl Heinrich, the heir of a petty German principality, has for twenty years been subjected to the discipline of court training. For one year he tastes the freedom of youth—wine, love, and song—and then he returns heartbroken to marry a Princess he has never seen, and to spend the rest of his life in a round of petty formalities that annihilate the man—to become a more manly Prince Otto.

At Heidelberg he learns for the first time what it is for a man to join with equals in the freedom of youthful friendship, to love a maiden for the beauty of her eyes and for the tenderness of her heart, to spend whole long nights drinking to the joy of the approaching May. Then he is called back to his principality. On the eve of his marriage of state he returns to the old scene, only to find that his brief hour of freedom has perished forever. His friends have mostly gone, and those who are left have lost the charm of old acquaintance. They sing hymns when he would have them sing songs, and treat him as a Prince when he is craving to live for one hour more as a man. Only the maiden of the inn remembers him, and his hour of life and love; and she is soon to be married to the man her parents have destined for her. It is the simplest possible story, and one of the sweetest. It closes with the sad poetic lift of "The Prisoner of Zenda"—the renunciation of love in behalf of the duty that is greater than the man.

The calibre of the English version of this story may be gauged in the fact that Mr. Boucicault has left out the act in which Karl Heinrich first hears the student songs, first meets his fellows on terms of equal friendship, first takes his sweetheart in his arms in the joy of young love. At the Irving Place Theatre this act, idyllically quiet as it is in its movement, is the most beautiful of all, and at the professional matinée some weeks since it was selected as giving the best idea of the whole. But to Mr. Boucicault it has apparently seemed lacking in dramatic force. One or two episodes from it are jammed into a subsequent act, and the spirit of it is served up in a speech of empty-sounding declamation.

To the hand capable of this, nothing is impossible. Several of the characters speak broken English—just to show how German they are. The Prince's human and humorous tutor, Dr. Juttner, is reduced by his broken English from a warm rich personality to the level of a cheap character type. The actual costumes in which German students go on drinking journeys—trousers and coats; such as all of us wear with a ribbon perhaps and a colored cap—are exchanged for the white tights and top boots of comic opera. In a word, the simplicity of the original, which is its initial virtue, becomes mere flatness in the English version, and the poetic appeal of the little idyl is lost in empty bustle and declamation.

To any one who has seen the princely, radiant manhood of the Karl Heinrich of John Feistel, Mr. Boucicault's performance last night was the depth of bathos. Instead of dignity, he gave us struts and stares; instead of sentiment, mawkishness; instead of pathos, the old-fashioned emotional claptrap.

It is just possible that a clever adapter might have fashioned a conventional English play out of this rare little dramatic idyll. One would lament the degradation of such a metamorphosis, but if it succeeded, in all honesty one would have to chronicle its success. Mr. Boucicault achieved not even this dubious triumph. It is inconceivable that the most facile playgoer should find amusement in "Heidelberg; or, When All the World Is Young."

The scenes of the play are rich and well realized—in the manner of comic opera. The company includes Morton Selten, Norman Conniers, Robert Lorraine, and Max Freeman, whose talents count for nothing. There is also Miss Minnie Dupree. From "Life" to "Heidelberg," what a succession of frosts have pinched this charming and capable actress! Augustus Cook has the fat character part of Kellerman, the waiter, and manages to extract some fun from it. But again, the contrast with Herr Conried's players is fatal. His performance is crude and obvious beside that of Julius Ascher. Mr. Boucicault twice leads on a huge Great Dane, who plays a vigorous part effectively, but mainly succeeds in dwarfing further the little stage of the Princess.

WEBER & FIELDS.

"The Stickiness of Gelatine" succeeds "Humming Birds" and "Onions." When Mr. Clyde Fitch put on the stage the promenade deck of an Atlantic liner and portrayed for us the familiar scenes and accidents of an ocean trip, it was inevitable that Messrs. Weber and Fields should parody the same. It was perhaps because the parody had been so long expected that it seemed at times last night to be not quite striking; twelve—although the clock struck that bewitching hour ere it was over. Yet from first to last it heartily amused the audience.

As a bit of stage mechanics the scene on shipboard was, if anything, better than that in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine." Its heelings over were swifter and more devastating in their effects, as for the qualms of the passengers, they resulted in headlong dives below when, in the vernacular of the house, it is possible "to be obseen." Peter Dailey was the expatriated English Lord; ("You Englishmen know what home is!"—"Well, rather, that's why I'm leaving it!") and he was funny enough when promenading the deck with bulldog, pipe and arms akimbo; but when he sang his new topical song—we draw the veil of tears. William Collier was the girl from Tombstone, Arizona. ("I came from Arizona—wouldn't you?") and fired pistol shots to emphasize her remarks. Weber was the Fraulein, which with fidelity to the original production was called Frowline, Frahlans, and everything but what it is. He was without his fallaciously undistributed middle, being lean and scrawny, thereby shattering the illusions of the house; but he was as sympathetic as funny as usual. Fields was excellent, as ever, in Arthur Byron's part of the Hungarian lover, and he showed a strange familiarity in the matter of broken English (he might almost have taken a character part in "Heidelberg.")

Strange to relate, Miss Templeton was the disappointment of the evening. Beyond the red gown, there was nothing about her to recall Miss Manering, and there was much to regret. Miss Ethel Barrymore. You may shake the other burlesque if you will, but the scent of the onions lingers there still.

If the new burlesque falls short, it still has the makings of excellent nonsense, and no doubt, will be rapidly whipped into shape. The "Twirly Whirly" part of the show, by the way, has braced up amazingly since its rather inauspicious beginnings, and is now more convulsively funny than ever.

ETHEL BARRYMORE ILL.

She Will Rest, and the Savoy Theatre Is Temporarily Closed.

No performance was given at the Savoy Theatre last night because of the serious illness of Ethel Barrymore, who has been playing there steadily during the past two months in "Carrots" and "A Country Mouse."

Miss Barrymore's illness is not defined and did not come on at all suddenly. Wednesday night Charles Frohman sat through the performance and saw signs which indicated that Miss Barrymore was not at all well, and appeared to be suffering from nervousness.

He decided at once that she was in need of rest, and so yesterday notified her that she must not play any more until Dec. 29, when she is booked to appear in Philadelphia. Miss Barrymore will spend her rest at either Lakewood or Atlantic City.

In consequence of this closing of the theatre, Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Girl with the Green Eyes," will be presented Dec. 25 instead of Dec. 20, as previously intended.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The First Concert of Its Tenth Season in Carnegie Hall.

There is much cause for congratulation that the Musical Art Society begins its tenth season with a clientele so firmly established and so persistently interested in the highest manifestations of choral singing as was indicated by the aspect of the audience last evening at its first concert. The society, when it was started nine years ago, announced its devotion to the highest standards and its purpose of cultivating a form of choral art that could not, in the nature of things, be expected to make appeal to a widely popular taste.

The music that it sings is often severe, often abstruse, generally such as only fastidious and cultivated musical taste may be expected to find interesting for its own sake. It has kept unwaveringly to its own standards—has, indeed, rather strengthened and advanced them than yielded to any temptation to seek popularity by any expedients that would distract attention from its own work in unaccompanied choral singing.

In the most recent years it has found less and less place for the solo performers, who, however dignified their contributions to its programmes, were, after all, intruders upon its special field. There was some reason to fear lest the fascination of novelty that was at first found in its work would lose its potency as time went on. So far from this being the case, the beauty of the old ecclesiastical music in a style unfamiliar to modern ears, profoundly effective even when transferred from churchly surroundings to a festively decorated concert hall, and of the deeper and better class of modern unaccompanied part songs, has taken a firmer hold upon the constituency of the Musical Art Society. There can scarcely be a question of fad or fashion in an enterprise that has endured so long, and that enters upon its tenth year with an audience larger than has ever before been drawn to its concerts. For last evening, it is safe to say, Carnegie Hall could seat no more people.

The programme last evening was typical of the best that the Musical Art Society has performed. It contained in its first part, ecclesiastical music by the greatest of the church composers of the sixteenth century—Tweelinck, the Netherlander; Eccard, the German; Palestrina, Vittoria, and Giovanni Gabrieli of the Italian school; in its second part, the splendid cantata by Bach, "A Stronghold Sure"; and in the third, modern part songs by Georg Henschel, Brahms, and Henry Leslie. In the first class the chorus gave a beautiful example of a kind of singing in which it has reached its highest perfection, and that which differentiates it most widely from other choral societies. Purity of tone, perfection of finish, and of elevated sustained style and immaculate intonation are the requisites for success in these pieces. It may be that the chorus has shown in the past a greater beauty and homogeneity of tone than it did last evening, but in the other respects its singing was of exquisite quality.

There were special points of interest in several of these pieces; as in the psalm by Sweelinck, based on the melody now known as the Old Hundredth—a melody which, sung pianissimo by the chorus of the People's Choral Union in the gallery, was made to precede the piece itself, and in the remarkable boldness and stimulating muscularity of the "Benedictus" by Gabrieli, in which the division of the voices into three choirs of different composition shows a feeling for modern effects quite foreign to the style of Palestrina that has been so largely expounded in the work of the society. The co-operation of the People's Choral Union was deeply impressive in Palestrina's "Gloria Patri" and in the chants that enter so largely into the composition of Vittoria's interesting "Pange Lingua Gloriosa."

Bach's cantata on Luther's hymn is not quite unknown in New York; it was performed some years ago by the now defunct Church Choral Society. It received a spirited interpretation last evening of its splendidly vigorous and sonorous score. It is a characteristic example of Bach's employment of German chorales in his cantatas. The theme of "Ein Feste Burg" appears fragmentarily but insistently, and with various rhythmic changes, throughout the long opening fugal chorus that is really the backbone of the work, a fabric of rich contrapuntal involution; it appears again, likewise with rhythmic transformation, the chorale sung in unison, with highly figured orchestral accompaniment, and at the end it takes its proper form as a simple chorale, but with Bach's own masterly harmonization.

In this the chorus of the People's Choral Union joined with imposing power. Mr. Damrosch omitted the long duet for soprano and bass that forms the second number of the cantata.

Mr. Henschel's six-part song, "To Music," sounded strained and artificial after the music that had preceded it, and, though it contains striking harmonic effects, seemed, nevertheless, deficient in spontaneity. Not so Brahms's powerful "Festival and Commemoration Sentences" for double chorus, in which there is a deliberate avoidance of any effort at sensuous charm. They are full of rude and compelling energy. Gothic in their severity of outline, rugged in their use of biting and drastic discords, and inspiriting in their tonic vigor. Leslie's honeyed setting of Herrick's verses, "Charm Me Asleep," was as great a contrast as could be imagined to these choruses, but for all its cloying sweetness a work of fine skill.

THREE SPECIAL MATINEES.

Benefit for the Actors' Church Alliance at the Manhattan—Actors Aid Day Nursery.

There were three special matinées yesterday, one at the Manhattan, one at the Empire, and one at the Garrick. Considerable interest was attached to all three, but perhaps the most conspicuous was the benefit for the Actors' Church Alliance, given by Mrs. Fiske. There the church and the stage were brought close together. The theatre was crowded with ministers and actors, both being evenly represented. Before the performance the Rev. Walter E. Bentley made a short address. Among the theatrical folk present were Maxine Elliott, Viola Allen, Mary Mannering, Eleanor Robson, Blanche Bates, Lillian Russell, Hijos Fernandez, "Aunt" Louise Eldridge, Carina Jordan, Emma Field, and James K. Hackett, N. C. Goodwin, Joseph Haworth, Edward J. Morgan, Robert T. Haines, Sheridan Block, W. H. Thompson, Harry Davenport, Melville Stewart, and Forrest Robinson. Among the clergymen in the audience were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, the Rev. J. P. Peter, the Rev. Thomas Sill, the Rev. J. Johannes, the Rev. J. W. Buckmaster, the Rev. Dr. Dunnell, the Rev. Dr. Canedy, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Patey, the Rev. D. K. Young, Jr., and the Rev. A. B. Churchman.

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The feature of the benefit given at the Garrick for "The Little Missonary's Day Nursery" was the reappearance after a long absence from the stage of Minna Gale, known in private life as Mrs. Archibald C. Haynes. The play was Bulwer Lytton's "Lady of Lyons." Miss Gale was seen as Pauline, while Edwin Arden appeared as Claude Melnotte. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Among the other actors who tendered their services for the benefit were John Malone, Russ Whytal, Alfred Hickman, James L. Carhart, Frank Lamb, Rankin Duvall, Lewis J. Cody, William Harris, Mrs. Thomas Barry, and Mrs. Sol Smith. The theatre was loaned by Charles Frohman, and the scenery, costumes, and properties by Frank McKee. The money obtained by the benefit is to be devoted to the care of the poor children in the Day Nursery at 93 St. Mark's Place.

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The third special matinée yesterday was that given at the Empire by senior pupils of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre school. The programme composed five one-act plays, treating of the present time. The first was "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," described as a proverb, by John Oliver Hobbes. The second was the first performance of "The Deserter," a problem play, by Arthur Hornblow. The next play was "The Twilight of the Gods," by Edith Wharton, while the fourth was "The Picture in the Frame," a story of an American art student in Paris, by Louisa Meigs Green. The last was a sketch, "Two Is Company," by Florence Wilkinson.

BURLESQUE AT THE DEWEY.

This is a season for things Japanese, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that the chief feature of the bill at the Dewey Theatre this week is "A Japanese Honeymoon." The American Burlesquers, in a Japanese offering, seems somewhat paradoxical, but the audiences at the Dewey evidently care not a jot for that, nor for the fact that the chief character in the piece is called Julius Levy, and not by one of the names more characteristic of the land of the Mikado.

There is really a plot to this little burlesque, which concerns the love affairs of a wandering peddler and "Big Annie, Queen of Japan," whose name also suggests a nativity other than that of the Land of Flowers. And in appearance "Big Annie" is certainly in no wise suggestive of tender, fragile blossoms.

"Big Annie" falls in love with Levy, and insists upon making him ruler of Japan through process of marriage with her. But he does not like her looks, and frankly says so, for which offense he is doomed to the block. Just as the axe is about to fall, Levy thinks better of it, and the wedding ceremony takes place. Perhaps the best idea of the kind of burlesque this is that Dewey audiences are enjoying this week may be obtained from this synopsis, which is printed on the programme. The humor of the piece is of much the same character as the synopsis.

Scene—The Queen's Palace, year 1313, G. X. Place—The middle of the centre. Time—Three-quarters past. Author—A man with fingers on his hand. Plot—It can be bought at any hardware store by giving the password "boxumerigomerstep."

In the olio the special feature is "Adgie's Lions," and it is said to be the farewell performance in America of this specialty, which has been seen and enjoyed by many.

MRS. WHARTON, PLAYWRIGHT.

A Brilliant Little Play at the Matinee of the Empire Dramatic School.

Amid the concoctions of calico tea which go to make up an afternoon's exhilaration for the Empire students of acting Edith Wharton's "The Twilight of the Gods" came yesterday afternoon like a draught of iced wine. At its best the lines rose to the heights of "The Importance of Being Earnest." They flashed with almost superhuman brilliancy; and in each of them lurked a bitter of impish malignity like the angostura that makes the 'cocktail. Such are the bibulous metaphors to which Mrs. Wharton inspires one, even in the afternoon!

It is the young lady of the play who is responsible for our intoxication. In her salad days she had been loved by a man who confessed to a previous entanglement with a married woman, and who did not ask her to marry him because of an alleged sense of duty toward his previous attachment. When the play opens she is married. She has apparently taken her husband, as they say, on the rebound; and, as usually happens in such cases, he is himself a bounder. There are bills, and he needs a post in Washington to enable them to live. The earlier lover can get him the post. He hints that his wife use her influence in the matter.

In the opening scene she pours upon him the brilliant fire of her contempt, and yet with such subtlety that he is scarcely aware of it. Then the earlier lover returns, and she finds that instead of being a godlike man of honor she had thought him, his decision not to marry her had been merely the result of the fear of a scene with the older woman. This is the twilight of the god. He in turn receives the flood of passionate epigram, and in turn he quite fails to catch the drift of it. As the play ends the wife is adroitly arranging to use the fading hero to advance the fortunes of her pusillanimous husband.

The whole thing is void of the pink of conventional sentiment, but it is also void of the drab of conventional morality, being as sincerely true as it is genuinely brilliant. So one heartily forgives it.

This little play has already been published by the Scribners, but we rehearse its praises in the hope of attracting the managerial eye. Never has there been a better curtain raiser for, let us say, such a play as "Imprudence." Miss Doris Keane, who plays the young wife, is pretty and well gowned, and acts well enough to make her points—which is said in partial dispraise of her, for when she is more experienced she will have learned not to play for points, but for the character, and for the piece as a whole. Yet she is quite capable of making the play vastly amusing to an intelligent and fashionable audience. Miss Fay Davis in such a part would be a thing to remember for a lifetime.

There was also presented for the first time "The Deserter," a so-called problem play, by Arthur Hornblow, founded upon a story by George I. Putnam; "Two Is a Company," by Florence Wilkinson, and "The Picture in the Frame," by Louisa Meigs Green. Mrs. Craigie's "Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting," in which Ellen Terry used to appear, was revived.

The pupils of the school are a peg above those of last year, not only in looks, for which one is grateful, but in the correctness with which they pronounce the language, in behalf of which one feels like swinging a hatchet. There are, however, still plenty of lapses from pure and natural speech to keep both pupils and instructors busy.

STAGE ODDS AND ENDS.

Georg Anthes, the tenor of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, is attempting to treat the King of Saxony in the same indifferent fashion that he thinks he was treated when expelled from the Order of Albrecht recently. In the letter of expulsion, Mr. Anthes is asked to return his decoration of the order to the Imperial Consul General in New York. Hurt by the tone of the letter, Mr. Anthes says he will meet the Consul half way, and so left his decoration with his hotel clerk.

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Few calendars for the new year will be more pleasing or more welcome to the lucky persons to receive them than that which Charles Frohman has arranged for Maude Adams. It consists of eight handsomely printed pages, showing that charming actress as herself and then in some of her favorite roles, such as those in "The Little Minister," "Romeo and Juliet," and "L'Aiglon."

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Maurice Grau says that Leoncavello's "Pagliacci" will be given next month in conjunction with "The Daughter of the Regiment" at the Metropolitan. This opera was not among those promised for the season.

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In the holiday week Mme. Ranke will give at Mrs. Osborn's play house several recitals, illustrated by many stereopticon views. She will be assisted by Master Arthur Bradley, boy soprano soloist of St. Thomas's Church, and John Francis Glider, pianist. In a series of recitals in the early part of January, Mme. Ranke will read "Ulysses," Steven Phillip's drama.

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The management of the Circle Theatre denies various rumors to the effect that a comic opera company would succeed the Herbert Stock Company. It is said that the present company has been successful from the opening of the theatre.

A cable dispatch just received by Charles Frohman from London says that King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge attended the performance of "The Admirable Crichton," J. M. Barrie's play, at the Duke of York Theatre on Wednesday evening.

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ASSERTS BIGGAR MARRIAGE

Stanton, Co-defendant with Actress, Says He Performed It.

Other Witnesses Declare That Henry M. Bennett Said the Woman Was His Wife.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 18.—The third day of the trial of Laura Biggar, Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton, for having conspired, as alleged, to obtain possession of the estate of the late Henry M. Bennett, opened before Judge Heisley this morning.

Mrs. Mary Roche, who formerly kept house for Mr. Bennett on Seventy-second Street, New York, said that her employer, with Miss Biggar, occupied a flat in the apartment house. Miss Biggar was known as Mrs. Bennett, and showed a marriage certificate.

Joseph Rickert, proprietor of the Park Hotel at Mount Pleasant, Michigan, testified that on Dec. 15, 1900, Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar stopped at his hotel. The witness said that Mr. Bennett registered for himself and Miss Biggar as "Henry M. Bennett and wife." The register was produced in court, and the State acknowledged that the signature was that of Mr. Bennett.

Samuel Stanton, one of the defendants, was called to the witness stand, and testified that on Jan. 2, 1898, Bennett and Miss Biggar called at his house, 117 Monroe Street, Hoboken, and asked him to marry them. Stanton called in Elizabeth Webber, a servant, to act as witness. After he had performed the marriage ceremony, Stanton said he gave the bride a marriage certificate. About a year later she came to him to get a duplicate.

Stanton then went on to explain that while at the house of Joseph Tucker, Secretary of the Board of Health in Bayonne, he met Alexander Young, a lawyer of Jersey City, and that Young told him a prominent man of New York City had been married in Young's office, and he wanted to file an ante-dated marriage certificate to save the young woman's name. Young told him that the couple had been married by a minister named Houston, and that it was no use attempting to get the minister to give such a certificate.

Stanton said that Young offered him $25 if he would make out the required certificate. The witness said he refused to do that. In a general way he told Young that he had had some trouble in the Bennett case at Long Branch. The witness said that Young then offered to help him out if he would help Young out. Stanton said that Young told him that Tucker, Secretary of the Bayonne Board of Health, was an intimate friend of his, and that he would have no trouble in filling such a certificate with the Board of Health.

The next day Stanton and Young went to the office of Joseph Tucker. On the way Young remarked, according to Stanton, that he—Young—would see that a certificate recording the marriage of Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar was placed on the records. The witness then described what took place in Tucker's office. He said that Young asked Tucker for a blank marriage certificate with the figures 18— on it, and that it was furnished by Tucker and filled out.

Stanton was subjected to sharp cross-examination by Mr. Wilson for the State. Counsel asked the witness if at Long Branch last Summer he had not sworn that a certificate shown to him was not the original marriage certificate of Mr. Bennett and Miss Biggar. The witness admitted that he had so sworn, but said that he made a mistake.

During his cross-examination, Stanton repeatedly, in reply to questions, said that he could not remember. In some cases he explained his inability to recall events by saying that he had been drinking on the occasions to which reference was made.

PROFESSOR TO MARRY ACTRESS

Miss Olga Flinck Quits Mrs. Le Moyne's Company to Wed Henry A. Perkins of Trinity.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Prof. Henry A. Perkins of Trinity College, Hartford, and Miss Olga Flinck of this city. Prof. Perkins, who was graduated at Yale in 1896 and was instructor there before going to Trinity a year ago, is a son of Mrs. Edward Perkins of Hartford, Conn.

Miss Flinck was at one time connected with a publishing house in New York, and was frequently a guest at the home of the late Charles Dudley Warner, where Prof. Perkins first met her. As she possesses beauty and talent, she was encouraged to study for the stage, and after graduating from a New York school had just entered upon a career that promised to be successful. This was her second season, and the critics spoke highly of her work as leading woman in the support of Mrs. Le Moyne in "Among Those Present." She left the company last Saturday.

NEW YORK-BOSTON TROLLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Dec. 18.—Plans are now completed, the companies incorporated, and the capital found for the construction of the final link in a system of trolley roads connecting Boston with New York City. This is a line from Hartford to New Haven. The backers will be Gay & Co., bankers, of State Street, Boston, and James F. Shaw & Co., another banking firm of that city.

These promoters, who jointly control some $40,000,000, are the principal stockholders and have controlling interests in two proposed lines between these hitherto unconnected cities, one running direct and the other via New Britain, Plainville, Southington, and Cheshire. When the charter applications are made at the next session of the Connecticut General Assembly it is reasonably certain that one of the two will be granted. Both the Gay and the Shaw interests are already operating roads in Western Massachusetts, among others being largely represented in the line connecting Worcester with Boston.

In the make-up of the through line this Boston-Worcester Road will be the terminal. Between Worcester and Rockville, Conn., a forty-mile line is rapidly nearing completion. From Rockville to Hartford are the lines of the Hartford, Manchester and Rockville Street Railway Company, making an unbroken system from the Hub to the Connecticut capital. Then comes the break which the Boston firms are now planning to span.

Beyond this, from North Haven, through New Haven to Woodmont, run the tracks of the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Company, and from there on the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, carries the line through Bridgeport, the Norwalks, and Stamford to Port Chester, N. Y. From there the New York and Port Chester Road, which has recently gained the right of way for a four-track rapid transit system from the terminus of the New York City subway to the Connecticut line, will complete the through system. This latter road will overreach the Greenwich line, owned and operated by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, with which the latter for some time has completely blocked the plan for a through trolley from Boston to New York.

From Boston to Hartford the Gay and Shaw interests will be the controlling factors; from Woodmont west to Port Chester, the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, known as the trolley trust, and from there on into New York City the Port Chester Road. The Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Company thus far has remained independent, but it is believed to be only a matter of time when this will be absorbed by the ever-growing Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company. In Hartford also there is an independent line in the form of the Hartford Street Railway Company. Just what traffic arrangements will be made between these roads is still to be made known, but it is certain the fare between Boston and Manhattan will be materially under the steam prices.

For the entire distance the trolley will practically parallel the Consolidated Road. However, the hostility of the steam interests is beginning to wane, and it is becoming more and more apparent that the electric lines not only serve as feeders for the steam, but build up suburban populations and bring bigger returns for both classes of roads.

St. Paul Railway Officer Resigns.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—William E. Powell, General Immigration Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, has resigned, to take effect Jan. 1. Mr. Powell is well known in railway circles, and has been with the Milwaukee Company for the past thirty-seven years.

Plan New Route to the Pacific.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 18.—President E. P. Ripley and his associates have incorporated the Eastern Railway Company of New Mexico. It is intended to construct the line from a point at or near Rio Puerto on the Santa Fé Pacific in Valencia County, New Mexico, to a point of connection with the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railway at or near Toxico, near the eastern New Mexico boundary. The completion of the line will give Santa Fé two separate routes between Chicago and Los Angeles, and will enable the company to operate trains to Los Angeles and San Francisco in twelve hours less time than at present.

New York Central's Weehawken Plant.

The New York Central Railroad has made a contract with the General Electric Company and with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. for the installation of steam engines and electric alternating current generators for the Weehawken Station. The company is expending some $50,000 on its electric plant there.

SALE OF IMPORTED HORSES.

Horsemen from all sections of the country attended the sale of imported brood mares and yearling fillies at the American Horse Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway, last night. The consignment included seventeen head, twelve yearlings and five mares, from the famous Childwick stud, owned by Sir J. Blundell Maple, located at St. Albans, England. Up to the present time Sir John Blundell Maple always has held the animal sale of his stock in Paris. This year he was induced to try America, but as the sale did not come up to expectations it was said he would not hold another here.

This farm is known all over the racing world. The horses have always taken a prominent part on English race tracks, while his farm has produced many noted winners. This year his horses won sixty-seven races in England.

The catalogue of the sale was printed in the racing colors of Sir John, yellow and white stripes. Many well-dressed women sat in the galleries during the evening. Among the prominent turfmen seen about were Frederick Gebhard, Henry T. Oxnard, William Lakeland, James Galway, Charles Reed, John E. Madden, representing W. C. Whitney and Harry Payne Whitney; Wyndham Walden, Matt Byrnes, W. L. Powers, "Tom" Healy, Jere. Dunn, Alfred Lamar, Charles Oxx, E. H. Garrison, Charles White, A. Garson, A. F. Walcott, J. H. Carr, J. L. Holland, J. G. Folansbee, De Courcey Forbes, and David Gideon.

The first offering was a big, racy-looking yearling filly by Gangway, dam Jennie Winkle. The first bid was $100, by "Charlie" White. The bids went up, a hundred dollars a clip, and were made by James Galway, John E. Madden, R. H. McPatten, and Alfred Lamar. Mr. Lamar finally got the filly for $700.

Auctioneer Ware announced before the sale that all the youngsters catalogued had been declared out of all stake engagements and would be sold under that change in the conditions of sale.

The first spirited bidding came when a handsome bay filly by Childwick-Omladina was led into the ring. The first bid was $500, made by H. T. Oxnard. She was finally knocked down to J. G. Hamilton for $1,050.

Billy Lakeland, presumably acting for James R. Keene, bought a handsome big brown filly, by Childwick, dam Homespun, John E. Madden, David W. Gideon, Lakeland, W. C. Pallin, and H. T. Oxnard were the contenders for Vespers, a daughter of the great St. Simon. She went to Mr. Pallin for $2,900. The same bidders were arrayed for Spanish Match, and this time Mr. Oxnard was successful. The price, $3,200, was the best of the sale.

It was announced late in the evening that four of the horses catalogued had not arrived.

Much disappointment was expressed at the prices brought. The thirteen head offered brought $14,925, an average of less than $1,150.

John F. Fanning, who brought the horses and managed the sale for Sir John Blundell Maple, said he was greatly disappointed by the result of the sale. He thought it would be the last time Sir John would have horses on sale here. Summary:

Bay filly, yearling, by Royal Hampton-Bonnie Dundee II.; M. McDonald, New York	$375
Black filly, yearling, by Common-Esther Clarke; M. McDonald, New York	375
Bay filly, yearling, by Childwick-Omladina; J. G. Hamilton, New York	1,050
Brown filly, yearling, by Childwick-Homespun; William Lakeland, New York	1,400
Dorimene, ch. m., 9, by Bend Or-Link Girl; W. C. Pallin	2,500
Vespers, b. m., 7, by St. Simon-La Cloche; W. C. Pallin	2,900
Spanish Match, b. m., 7, by Royal Hampton-Allumeuse; H. T. Oxnard, New York	3,200
Marcella II., b. m., 5, by Melton-Andreina; R. Newport, New York	1,500
Bay filly, yearling, by Knight of Malta-Golden Coin; G. Watson, New York	300
Bay filly, yearling, by Common-Bedwig; G. Watson	100
Bay filly, yearling, by Childwick-Royal Victoria; H. T. Oxnard, New York	300
Bay filly, yearling, by Prince Hampton-St. Andrease; H. T. Oxnard, New York	400
Bay filly, yearling, by Orwell-Constantia; H. T. Oxnard	600

TURF SUIT DISMISSED.

A new side of the race track betting law suits, based on the provisions of the present racing law, to recover money lost by bettors on the Metropolitan race courses, was presented in the First District of the Municipal Court, before Judge W. Penfield yesterday, when the plaintiffs permitted the first case called to be dropped rather than go to trial. The actions were all brought by M. Steinhardt, supposedly in the interest of Peter De Lacy, the leader of the poolroom interests in New York City, and were directed against the Brighton Beach Racing Association, on which track the plaintiffs, alleged to be agents of De Lacy, bet on races and then brought suit to recover the amounts lost, under the provisions of the racing law, which provides for the recovery of such losses through civil suits. The contention of the poolroom men has been that the racing law is unconstitutional, because of the difference in the penalties for race track betting and betting in poolrooms.

Effort was made by the Brighton Beach Racing Association to bring on for trial the first of the cases, that of William Mausell against the Brighton Beach Racing Association and Lewis Gilbert. The counsel for the plaintiff, however, declined to try the case, and in spite of the fact that all of the witnesses subpœnaed by both sides were present, and the jury had been summoned to attend, Mr. Steinhardt consented to a dismissal of the case of his client. De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, and Mayer & Hyde, Herbert Barry, and Harris Lindsley of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, appeared as counsel for the defense. The result was regarded as a knockout to a defeat for the poolroom interests.

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Included are: Ferrault's The Tales of Mother Goose, Edgeworth's Waste Not, Want Not, Lamb's Adventures of Ulysses.

A CHILD'S LIBRARY OF FOURTEEN VOLUMES, FOR $7.00.

Among the titles are: Thackeray's The Rose and the Ring, Browne's The Wonderful Chair, Shakespeare's The Tempest.

TWELVE HANDSOME VOLUMES, FOR $9.00.

Includes: Robinson Crusoe, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Ivanhoe.

The whole forming a library of forty-seven volumes for TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS. These prices include delivery.

Descriptive circular sent on application.

D. C. HEATH & CO., 225 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40, $50; EXtra large, very handsome, $65, $75, $100. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened

Registered Trade Mark.

3,000 Dozen
Lace & Embroidered Handkerchiefs At 25c. Each.

This is one of our most attractive lines of Holiday Handkerchiefs.

There are over 100 carefully selected styles to choose from, each one having some individual merit of its own; and every handkerchief in the entire lot is guaranteed to be of absolutely pure linen. All packed in McCutcheon boxes.

Finer goods at 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each, in wide variety.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 WEST 23D STREET.

A gift—its kind, value and Appearance: if from "Vantine's," Decides the dignity of the giver.

Japanese Lacquer Ware.

Cabinets, with compartments,
2.00 3.00 4.50 6.00 9.00
Glove Boxes, asst'd designs,
50c 60c 1.00 2.00 5.00
Handkerchief Boxes,
40c 50c 1.00 2.00
Jewelry Cabinets,
50c-75c 1.00 1.50

Japanese Table Porcelains,

Decorative and serviceable.
Tete-a-Tete Sets,
Tea Sets, Jars,
Oatmeal Sets, Plates,
Sugar & Cream Sets,
Cracker Jars, Bowls,
Cups & Saucers, Dishes,
Etc., Etc.

Teakwood Furniture.
Damascus Furniture.
Oriental Lamps.
Oriental Rugs.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway and 18th St.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, LINED AND trimmed with genuine furs, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500 up to $1,200 for genuine Hudson Bay Sable lining. Chest measures from 36 to 54 inches. Sleigh robes, foot muffs, coachman's outfits at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 129 West 41st St. and 124-126 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES

in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1853.

Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

BLACK BEAR, HANDSOME, SILKY, and durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

George H. Squire,

A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts

1 MAIDEN LANE
2d Door from Broadway.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASH- ionable lengths, muffs to match, complete set, $50, $65, $85 up. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. & 10 CENTRE ST. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY. PHONE, 1227 SPRING.

NEW WHITE HOUSE ALIGHT

Brilliant Dinner Opens the Capital's Official Season.

Members of the Cabinet and Other Notable Guests Gather in the Remodeled Dining Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt opened the official season this evening by entertaining a company of seventy-five at the first of three state dinners to be given in the remodeled White House. The guests of honor this evening were the members of the Cabinet.

For the first time an invited company entered the mansion by the south front, one of three entrances provided for in the new plan, thus putting the historic doorway on the north out of use as an official portal.

The south entrance is on the level of the basement and the guests missed the impressive grandeur of the main hall. In coming from the basement to the East Room they passed the much-discussed basement corridor where, according to the present plan, the collection of historic portraits is shortly to be placed.

The East Room, although not completed, was used for the first time, the walls of white carved wood and golden yellow window hangings showing to excellent advantage in the myriad electric lights used in the two new crystal chandeliers. The eight old marble mantels and mirror rests are replaced by four mantels, two on the east and two on the west side of the room, all of colored marble and all different in material and finish. The two large Limoges vases presented to President McKinley by the Republic of France occupy a prominent place before the large window recess, and thus far are the only ornaments of the room.

The marine band stationed in the main hall played during the assembling of the guests and during the dinner.

Mrs. Roosevelt welcomed the company in a gown of pink brocade trimmed in ecru lace, Col. Theodore A. Bingham making the introductions to the President, who in turn presented the guests to Mrs. Roosevelt. Shortly after 8 o'clock the President, escorting Mrs. Hay, led the way to the state dining room, Mrs. Roosevelt and the Secretary of State closing the procession of distinguished men and superbly-gowned women.

The table, made especially to accommodate a party of such unusual size, was crescent shaped and profusely decorated in white and pink roses. The Dolly Madison mirror divided in three sections marked the centre, and on it rested masses of Bride roses. A new decoration consisted of six bisque statuettes of mythological subjects that are recent additions to the White House bric-a-brac, which were placed among the roses. A corsage bouquet of Bride roses marked the place of each lady, and a single rose that of each man.

The dining room, as now completely finished, is a combination of Baronial hall and modern banquet room. The walls are of carved oak, and the ceiling of white, highly ornamented in white enamel. The chimney place is hung with tapestry, and six or eight heads, including specimens of moose, elk, and buffalo, form the only ornamentation of the room, Mr. Watts's much-discussed masterpiece, "Love and Life," having been removed to the second floor.

In addition to the hundreds of pink tapers on the table, the room was flooded by a softly modulated light from a large silver colored chandelier in the centre of the ceiling.

The company gathered about the board included all the members of the Cabinet and their wives, except Secretary and Mrs. Root, who are in mourning; Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate; the Speaker and Mrs. Henderson, and a number of Senators and Representatives and their wives. The out-of-town guests were Mr. Lyman J. Gage of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, Col. and Mrs. William R. Nelson of Kansas City, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frick, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt are stopping at the White House.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cotton—Latimer.

Mrs. Annabelle Latimer of Wilmington, N. C., was married to Col. William James Cotton of Arizona in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday by the Rev. William Brown Lusk of Saranac, N. Y. The bride was given away by her brother, Thomas W. Huske, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Arthur Audley Brownlee of this city was best man. Among those present, besides the Misses Annabelle and Bessie Latimer, daughters of the bride, and John and Garret Cotton, sons of the bridegroom, were:

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,
Miss Sadie Jones,
Pembroke Jones,
Captain and Mrs. J. S. Ogilvie of Quebec,
George B. Morris,
Miss Elizabeth Morris,
Burke Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Ware,
Miss Savage,
Harry Walters, of Baltimore,
St. John Robinson of Ireland,
Mrs. A. B. Campbell of Wilmington, N. C.;
Marshall Prevost of Washington, D. C.;
Capt. Burton C. Mossman of Arizona,
H. S. Fairchild.

Blackburn—Parker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A beautiful wedding took place at noon to-day at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Myron M. Parker, on Vermont Avenue, when their daughter, Miss Louise Levaun Parker, and Representative Edmond Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina were married in the presence of a small company of relatives and friends. The ceremony was followed later in the afternoon by a reception to several hundred guests, representing official and resident Washington.

The bride, escorted by her father, and attended only by her schoolgirl sister, Miss Ruth Parker, entered from the second drawing room as Mr. Blackburn, who was unattended, entered the room with the officiating clergyman, the Rev. U. S. G. Pierce of All Souls' Church. The bride wore a gown of Irish point mounted on white taffeta, the bodice entirely of lace gulmpe of shirred tulle, a necklace of pearls, and tulle veil worn off her face.

Hagner—Ray.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 18.—Paymaster Hagner of the training ship Adams and Miss Helen Ray of Washington, D. C., were married on board the Adams yesterday. Mrs. Hagner is a daughter of the late Commander Ray, United States Navy.

Westbrook—Tomalin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Miss Bessie Tomalin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Tomalin of 820 Parker Street, Forest Hill, was married to Claude Horace Westbrook in St. John's Episcopal Church this afternoon by the Rev. George W. Lincoln. The maid of honor was Miss Annie B. Potter and the bridesmaids were Miss Edna Westbrook of Tioga, Penn., a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Beatrice Tomalin, sister of the bride. Morris Havens Putnam of New York was best man, and the ushers were Arthur Tomalin, the bride's brother, and Edmund J. Guthrie of Nutley.

A Correction.

The wedding of Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley and Dwight Braman is to be celebrated on Saturday, Jan. 17, and Bishop Satterlee of Washington is coming over to perform the ceremony. The announcement yesterday, regarding the wedding of Mr. Braman and Miss Dudley, was an error. The invitations to the wedding have not been issued yet.

MR. ISELIN LEASES HOUSES.

Takes Adjoining Properties in Fifth Avenue—May Make Home There.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., has leased for a long term of years from the Jones estate the two five-story dwellings 711 and 713 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. It was reported that Mr. Iselin intended to dispose of his present residence at 9 East Twenth-sixth Street, and that the Fifth Avenue houses were to be extensively altered and converted into one large dwelling for his occupancy. Mr. Iselin said last evening, however, that he had not decided what he would do with the leased property.

Mr. Iselin's present residence occupies a plot 27 by 200, running through to Twenty-seventh Street, and adjoins the properties which have been acquired for the new Hotel Brunswick site.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The dance that Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will give for her débutante daughter at Sherry's is to be the most notable event of this evening. There are to be several smaller events this afternoon and evening. Mrs. Louis Casimir de Coppet will give a reception, and in the evening the dancing class for young people organized by Mrs. David Dows will meet at Sherry's.

***

Mrs. Astor gave her first large dinner of the season last evening. Covers were laid for thirty guests. Her favorite American Beauty roses decorated the tables. They were arranged in the gold service, a large boat-shaped piece, in the centre of the table, and others at each end. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Gambrill, Lady Cunard, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Miss West, Miss Blight, William C. Whitney, Richard Peters, James Henry Smith, James De W. Cutting, and Mr. Navarro.

***

The Grand Central Station is to be the scene of a fashionable demonstration this afternoon. College boys will come in. The Groton boys will arrive on a special train, and parents have arranged to meet them. The St. Paul's boys will be there also. Many of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton boys are in town, and entertainments are being given for them.

***

Miss Martha J. Havemeyer, daughter of William F. Havemeyer, has been ill with typhoid fever, but she is so near recovery now that there will be no change in the plans for the dance Mr. Havemeyer will give at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening for his sons, Arthur and Raymond Havemeyer.

***

Invitations are out for the ceremonies at the opening of the new building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Monday next from 2 to 6 o'clock. A large attendance of people prominent in New York society, including the Rhinelanders, Schermerhorns, de Peysters, Livingstons, Delafields, &c., is expected.

***

Mrs. George R. Sheldon will give a reception on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 23, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Seney Sheldon.

***

Miss Harriette Cady will give a reception, with music, from 4 to 7 this afternoon in her apartment, at 253 West Forty-second Street. Mrs. Mason Bey will assist in receiving.

***

The wedding of Miss Margaret Emerson and Dr. Smith McKim in Baltimore on Dec. 30 is to be an all-white affair. Fifteen hundred invitations have been sent out for the church ceremony, and 600 for the reception at the residence of the bride's parents. There will be a seated supper.

***

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt will give at Sherry's this evening a large dinner, that is to be followed by a cotillion, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Constance Pratt. Mrs. Pratt's two nieces, the Misses Lucy Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, and Florence Howes, daughter of Mrs. Townsend Howes of Stamford, Conn., will make their début also at the dance. The cotillion is to be led by Alexander Hadden, who will dance with Miss Constance Pratt. Miss Howes will have a tea given for her to-morrow by her mother, Mrs. Townsend Howes, in the Hotel Buckingham.

***

A concert, at which Fritzi Scheff and Signor Scotti will be the artists, is to be given on Jan. 13 at Sherry's for the benefit of the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital. It is to be under the patronage of Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. W. A. Flagg, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. N. T. Robb, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley.

***

Mrs. Henry W. Poor gave last evening the second of a series of dinners for her daughter, Miss Edith Poor. The guests asked were Miss Helen Cutting, Miss Jean Reid, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Newbold, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Robbins, Miss Cruger, and the Messrs. Burden, Barney, Kernochan, Gray, Kinnicutt, Dix, Cross, and Irvin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Greenleaf Sykes have sent out cards for a reception on Saturday, Jan. 10 and 17, at 6 East Fifty-eighth Street.

***

A small reception was given yesterday by Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne at 290 Madison Avenue. Receptions were given also by Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill and Mrs. Hart Lyman, and the Euchre Club had its weekly meeting, this time in the residence of Mrs. Charles Berryman, at 107 East Seventeenth Street.

***

Mrs. L. Mortimer Thorn, who died yesterday in her residence, at 23 West Sixteenth Street, where the Thorns have lived for many years, was a Miss Raguet. Her husband, two sons, and a daughter survive her. One of her sons, Conde Raguet Thorn, married Miss Louise A. Floyd-Jones, and the younger son, Mortimer Thorn, Jr., who is a widower, was the husband of Miss Lillian Gwynn, a sister of Mrs. Isaac Lawrence. Mrs. L. Mortimer Thorn came from an old French St. Louis family.

***

A wedding which is of much interest to New Yorkers was celebrated at Elmpark, Edinburgh, on Tuesday last. The bride was Miss Julia Tod, the daughter of the late Andrew Tod and a sister of Kennedy Tod, who married Miss Maria Potter, the niece of Bishop Potter. The bridegroom was George Heron Wilson. The bride's uncle is John Stewart Kennedy of this city.

***

The Drawing Room, which was organized about eighteen years ago, had a meeting last evening in the state apartments of the Waldorf-Astoria. Prof. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History delivered an address that was followed by music and a collation. There are four or five of these meetings during the Winter. William R. Willcox is the President and Mrs. Neftel is the honorary President. Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. Wetherbee, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Herter, Mrs. Washington, D. H. Chamberlain, Smith Ely, W. S. Logan, W. F. Havemeyer, and Emerson McMillan are the Vice Presidents.

***

Mrs. Edward Leverich gave a theatre party last evening for her grandniece, Miss Mary A. Schuchardt, a débutante of the season. In the party were the Misses Catharine and Margaret Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., (Miss Mary Gallatin,) Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Degener, (Miss Caroline De Saulles,) and the following:

Miss Jessie Sherman,
Miss Stephanie de Neufville,
Miss Josephine Atterbury,
Miss Mary B. Atterbury,
Miss Gertrude Greene,
Miss Mary Ogden,
Miss Georgette Collier,
Miss Adele Montant,
Miss Edith Colford,
Miss Janet Fish,
Miss Grace Sedgwick,
Miss Edith Kane,
Miss Josephine Crosby,
Eleanor Crosby,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,
Miss Gertrude Pell,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,
Miss Katharina Luse,
Miss Grace Delafield,
Miss Dorothy Edwards,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,
Miss Effie Waddington,
Theodore Pell,
Arthur Street,
Mason Smith,
Philip King,
John Trevor,
Ashton de Peyster,
Charles Lindley,
Edmund Fairfax,
Russell Landale,
Marshall Kernochan,
William Benjamin,
Fish Benjamin,
Duncan Harris,
Gilbert Franklyn,
John Crosby,
Langdon Irving,
De Lancey Coster,
Lyle Mahan.

***

The first of the Cinderella cotillions was danced at Sherry's last evening, with Alexander Hadden leading and having Miss Edith Clark as his partner. For the favor figure there were Christmas bells in red for the girls and Christmas stockings for their partners. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. James Clifton Edgar, Mrs. J. W. Miller, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. In addition to the members of the committee the patronesses for this season's dances are Mrs. W. W. Appleton, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. F. H. Cabot, Mrs. G. C. Clark, Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. Eugene Delano, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. J. T. Gardiner, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Louis Henop, Mrs. H. E. Howland, Mrs. A. M. Hoyt, Mrs. H. R. Hoyt, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Junius S. Neeser, Mrs. H. T. Osborn, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. N. T. Robb, Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, Mrs. J. A. Scrymser, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Stanford White, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb. The cotillion was danced at 10, and the affair ended, of course, at midnight. There was a large attendance as usual at these dances.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones closed their cottage to-day, and went to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Richard C. Derby and her son, John Derby, went to New York this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews will spend Christmas with Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. Andrews's sister, in Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. E. M. Grosvenor has recovered from her illness sufficiently to sit up a portion of the day.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES' PLAY.

"A Glimpse of Paradise" Is Successfully Produced in the Carnegie Lyceum.

Columbia sophomores gave their annual theatrical performance last night in Carnegie Lyceum, and were well received. The play presented, "A Glimpse of Paradise," was well adapted to the amateur performers. The cast was as follows:

Adolphus Dove.....L. G. Spence
Henri Beauderat.....W. J. Mitchell
Frank Bellamy.....D. H. Morris
Tates, from Thacker's, costumer, Drury Lane..F. L. Humphrey
Constable Pope.....M. D. Ferris
Laura Bellamy.....H. S. F. Randolph
Euphemia Speckley.....C. Wood, Jr.
Susan.....C. W. Cuthel

The play will be given to-night and Saturday night, with a matinée on Saturday.

IN THE SHOPS.

The woman who bought one of the big checkerboard letter paper boxes remarked as her parcel was wrapped that any one who wished to play the game would be ingenious enough to make the checkers for the board. But there was a surprise in store for her. In every checkerboard, in addition to the paper, is a box of checkers. The paper itself is Marcus Ward linen, and at 50 cents the whole is what one may call a bargain.

***

Clocks for the mantelpiece or for the tops of bookcases, for which they are especially adapted, have inlaid mahogany frames and are after the style of the old English furniture. They are simple in outline and charming.

***

Other things which come in mahogany and which will make handsome presents for men are air-tight, metal-lined cigar boxes. A handsome large one, costing $35, will hold 300 cigars. The wood is polished, with brass bands set in at the corners. Brass handles are attached to a metal base, for which the maker has some special name, and this is also set down into the wood. The whole is a most attractive thing, and a man's wife could use it in an emergency for a hatbox, or it would make an excellent doll's trunk for the small girl. Smaller boxes are $25, and there are boxes of black oak with the same metal trimmings.

***

Men's smoking or lounging jackets this year are made of heavy double-faced material, the inside, collar, cuffs, and pocket facings of the plaid.

***

Muff chains of simple design and unpretentious style in imitation gun metal are 49 cents. Being unpretentious, they are worth the money, as a muff chain is useful.

***

Small plaid-covered dolls' trunks with trays cost 10 cents each. They are some six inches or more in length.

***

Little ninepin sets in small wooden boxes cost 5 cents a box.

***

Wooden tea sets for the doll also come in wooden boxes and cost the same price.

***

Another small five-cent set is for the kitchen, a molding board, rolling pin, spoon, and bowl.

***

Some of the makers of the best gloves are offering sets of half a dozen at a 10 per cent. discount for the holidays.

***

Not of the finest quality, but pretty little things, are white satin bags, with gilt frames and purse clasps, the silk with figures of a youth and maiden on them in colors. They cost 98 cents.

***

Over in Brooklyn they are selling calendars which are attractive. Brooklyn views in black and white are mounted on dark-gray pasteboards with the calendar at one side. They cost 15 cents.

***

Pretty little round lockets of gold have different flowers painted on them. There are flowers for the birth month, violets, forget-me-nots, chrysanthemums, and others in wide variety.

***

A grape washer is one of the articles in glass and silver which is shown for the holidays. There is a large glass tapering down to a point at the lower edge, this set in a silver frame with a silver standard. With glass and silver plain the washer will cost $2, but with glass engraved with grape leaves and a design of grapes upon the silver they are more than twice as much. The glasses are large enough to hold a very large bunch of grapes.

***

Pasteboard book marks with Christmas greetings on the tongue and a bunch of holly berries and leaves at the top, cost 2 cents and are pretty to slip into books given as Christmas presents.

***

Little fireplaces are shown in both toy shops and bonbon boxes this year. In the toy shops the fireplace is realistic and old-fashioned, a gun over the tall mantelpiece, and iron kettles hanging below. The bonbon fireplaces have the Christmas greeting over the mantelpiece, but the kettles are missing.

Inauguration Day Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Secretary of State to-day appointed as Grand Marshal of the inauguration day parade Major Hyatt of the Tenth Battalion, National Guard, and Chief of Police of Albany. Bishop Doane has been invited to offer the inauguration prayer.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 23th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

OPEN EVENINGS

Toyland's Hosts of Fascinations!

SIGHTS that make young hearts beat. Scenes that make old hearts thrill with the memories of bygone years. A great Toyland indeed! A joyful festival for children. Toys of every description from all parts of the world. Some of the most extraordinary inventions the human mind ever contrived. This year's display of mechanical toys is infinitely larger than last year's. And Dolls! But you must see all these marvellous children of Mimic Land to appreciate them.

"SANTA" JOINTED DOLL, 17½ inches long, full jointed body, handsomely finished, pretty bisque head, moving eyes, long flowing curls; the best value known; special, 75

KID DOLL, 13 inches long, fine quality, bisque head, moving eyes, shoes and stockings, and jointed hips and knees, 50

DRESSED DOLL, 16 inches long, jointed body, handsome bisque head, with moving glass eyes, long flowing curls, beautifully trimmed with newest style of dresses, full set of underwear, edged with lace, and fancy shoes and stockings, 95

HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK, with 2 four-foot ladders and 1 five-foot ladder; hardwood, thoroughly constructed, painted yellow, red and blue; 10x12 inch wheels, with bell; special, 1.00

GAMES; such as On Guard, Mother Goose, Golf, Wide Awake, Errand Boy, etc.; special, 9

PARCHESI, 49

DEPARTMENT STORE, 45

WILD WEST, 50

MESSENGER BOY, 65

WAR AT SEA, 65

FISH POND; $1.25, 75c., 38c., and 15

TRIMMED WIRE BED, 12x14 inches; fitted with mattress, two pillows, sheet, coverlet and two pillow slips of assorted patterns of silkoline, prettily edged with lace, 95

WIRE BED or CRADLE, as above, without fittings; to-day, 38

BABY WALKER and TENDER; has turned oak legs, hardwood rim, and is a better walker than those on sale elsewhere at $1.75; special, 1.00

EXPRESS WAGON, 12x14 inch, dove-tailed body, strong wheels and axles; very special, 59

CHILD'S PIANO, 8-key style, nicely finished, well toned; special, 25

GIGS, a new toy, 50

REVOLVING DESK CHAIR, 14-inch seat, 35 inches high, hardwood, oak finish, can be regulated to different heights, 1.00

WASH SET, complete with tub, clothes horse, wringer, etc., 38

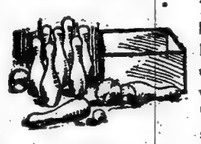

TEN PINS; hardwood, nicely finished, put up in strong wood box, 9-inch size, 35

"SHOO-FLY" ROCKER, 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, painted and dappled, bent rocker, hair tail and upholstered seat, 65

CROKINOLE BOARDS, 27 inches in diameter, rubber tips; checkerboard back and mahogany centre, 75

WIRE GAME STAND, suitable for any board game, 1.00

(Toy Store, Third Floor, East.)

If the Elevators Are Crowded Take the Moving Stairways.

Fox Brand Umbrellas,

Exceedingly Popular as Fancy Gift Pieces. Special Holiday Prices.

Fox Brand Umbrellas are made for us exclusively. Quality and style guaranteed. Prices range from $1.25 to $15.00. In the better grades from $5.00 upward. You select a handle from a very complete assortment of the very newest and best styles, and we will mount it while you wait, if necessary, on any of a dozen grades of silk. Every Fox Brand Umbrella is kept in good repair for one year free of charge. (Main Floor, Front.)

Dress Goods

At Very Special Prices To-day.

DRESS PATTERNS—Full Dress Patterns of WHIPCORDS, BRILLIANTINES, HOMESPUNS, &c.; special, per pattern, 1.75

200 pieces of ALL WOOL HENRIETTA and ALBATROSS; extra wide width; pink, sky blue, Nile, cream, helio, cardinal, &c.; special, per yard, 50

KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS—100 pieces of choice Knickerbocker Suitings, in green and white, red and white, brown and white, gray and white, &c.; special, per yard, 39

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READY TO MAKE PEACE.

The people of the United States would hear with great satisfaction that President CASTRO had granted the prayer of many prominent citizens of Venezuela who submitted to him a petition asking that full powers be given to Minister BOWEN to make a settlement of the republic's dispute with Great Britain and Germany. Washington dispatches indicate that President CASTRO is disposed to take this course, or has already taken it.

A request from Venezuela that Minister BOWEN make terms with the allied Powers must evidently be regarded as a substitute for the earlier offer of arbitration. This is a new proposition. It is virtual surrender. Venezuela realizes, since Prime Minister BALFOUR made his statement in the House of Commons, that she is at war with two of the most powerful empires on earth. She is too puny to offer any considerable resistance even to the force they have already sent against her. If it should come to war in earnest, she would be utterly crushed. Her resolution to yield and ask for terms is the most sensible thing we have heard in all the news that has reached us of late concerning the policy and doings of her President.

The nature of the terms which Great Britain and Germany will ask can be readily inferred. Each Power will naturally insist upon the conditions of its ultimatum. Minister HAGGARD in his letter of Dec. 8 recited the claims which have arisen in consequence of the ill-treatment of British subjects during the revolutions, and demanded that the Venezuelan Government "make a declaration that they recognize in principle the justness of these claims, that they will immediately make compensation in the navigation cases, and in those in which British subjects had been unjustly imprisoned or ill-treated, and that respecting other claims they will accept the decision of a mixed commission as to the amount and guarantee which should be given for payment."

The German ultimatum sets forth claims arising out of injuries to German subjects during the civil war amounting to 1,718,815 bolivars, to which are added "the credits of German houses occasioned by the construction of the slaughter house at Caracas, and the amount due the Great Venezuela Railroad for interest and amortization scrip of the 5 per cent. Venezuelan loan of 1896." It demands that the Venezuelan Government recognize in principle the correctness of these demands, and agree to accept the decision of a mixed commission to determine the amount and other details.

Germany now insists also on an apology and reparation for diplomatic insults. With this demand the Venezuelan Government could comply by a note condemning the offenses charged, disclaiming any sanction or approval of them, and by offering to salute the German flag.

There is the best of reasons for believing that Great Britain would strain many points to bring to a settlement her dispute with Venezuela. The Government and the people of Great Britain are in a very special sense the friends of this country. The rupture of our friendly relations is something almost inconceivable. His Majesty's Government would be most reluctant to pursue a policy which we regarded with displeasure. England can in justice ask nothing more of Venezuela than Venezuela is now ready to grant. We may be sure that the most favorable consideration possible will be given to any offer that makes for peace.

It would be madness for Germany to think of pursuing this demonstration alone. It began jointly; it is a safe prediction that it will end by joint action. Our own interest in the affair, our relation to it would be sensibly changed by the withdrawal of one of the allies and the adherence of the other to the policy of war. Germany need hardly be reminded that Great Britain's interest in it and relation to it would be changed in even a more remarkable degree than our own should her ally persist after she had discontinued the demonstration.

WOODEN GUNS.

Undoubtedly Senator HOAR surprised the Senate when on Wednesday he asked permission to introduce a bill for the regulation of trusts, but that is nothing to what he can do. The Massachusetts Senator is entirely capable of introducing his trust measure, of supporting it stoutly in debate, and then in the end of voting against his own bill. Moreover, there is no man in the Senate Chamber to whom the members of that body more willingly pay the tribute of outward respect, or would more willingly disoblige by defeating his pet project. In view of the great probability that the author of this trust-rending measure will himself vote against it, and that the other Republican Senators will almost certainly do so, the trust magnates were yesterday able to put on their usual bold front.

In the House there was also a move against the trusts. A frivolous and irreverent Democrat, Representative BARTLETT of Georgia, recognizing the great reluctance of the Republican members to open the legislative campaign against the trusts, submitted an amendment to the Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, providing that $250,000 shall be set aside as a fund for the use of the Department of Justice in conducting suits and proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law. It was an awkward moment for the Republicans. They could not oppose Mr. BARTLETT'S measure without exposing themselves to jeering reminders of the President's anti-trust discourses. They felt that the eyes of the country were on them, or would be as soon as it had read about Mr. BARTLETT'S amendment. It must be admitted that they got out of the scrape neatly. Representative HEPBURN of Iowa fished up a bill introduced by himself on the first day of the session appropriating $500,000 to enable the Attorney General to enforce the anti-trust law. Mr. BARTLETT accepted the substitute "in order to get the Republicans to do something."

The Appropriation bill may pass the House with this amendment. There would be a visible political risk in any attempt to get rid of it now. But the Senate enjoys and exercises a large freedom in diminishing or adding to appropriations made in House bills, and the Senate is not very sensitive to public opinion. The Attorney General may not get his half million, but the discussion will give an opportunity for stanch partisans like Representative GROSVENOR and Senator HOAR to make remarks which will read well in The Record.

ARMY ATHLETICS.

Without doubt that is a judicious order which has just been issued from the War Department, and which sets forth that both officers and enlisted men shall henceforth have permission to visit other posts than their own for the purpose of taking part in athletic contests, without having such absence charged to themselves as "furlough" or "leave of absence."

This is probably all that the department can properly do for the promotion of athletic contests in the army. It is very likely a result of the observations by Gen. CORBIN and Gen. YOUNG of the practice of athletics in the British Army, and of the unmixedly beneficial results of that practice. The amount of it is that the British soldier has a resource in garrison which the American soldier has not, and that to that extent the British soldier is in the more eligible situation. What to do with the American enlisted man in barracks in his hours of ease is a question that has vexed many generations of American officers of the United States Army. Mr. KIPLING has reminded us that

> Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints.

It is entirely true. Unless some healthy and normal form of satisfaction of the natural and human craving for excitement is provided, some unhealthy and abnormal form of the same appetite is sure to be provided. The canteen, as it was before the W. C. T. U. began to meddle with it, provided a normal satisfaction for this particular need of human nature which the enlisted men of the United States Army share even with the revered members of the W. C. T. U. How strange that those revered reformers should never have considered that, by putting up jobs to prevent the enlisted man from having his beer, under decent and human auspices, and driving him to get more injurious drink under worse auspices, they were simply ministering and testifying to the same human need of excitement on their own part which they so vehemently denied to him.

But this is psychology. The fact is that the young, full-blooded private needs something beyond rations and drill. The late Gen. LUDLOW, at the outcome of a series of exhaustive investigations, arrived at the conclusion that the private soldier of the United States Army was overfed and underworked. The ration was extravagant. The "duty" was not sufficient to dispose of the ration. There is a limit to mere "drill." All officers testify that a soldier overdrilled "goes stale." There is a recourse, in "practice marches," which might be made much more interesting than they are by introducing the principle of emulation. There is also this resource of athletic contests, which are always interesting to all the competitors. Esprit de corps penetrates each unit of the organization. So we should expect this order of the War Department to have a distinct success. But in order to allow to it its "perfect work," we would most affectionately entreat the W. C. T. U., the Methodist ministers, and all other associations of American citizens who have not the remotest notion of what they are talking about, to hold their peace and stay their hands, and let the experts have a fair trial of their solution of this problem.

DR. LORENZ.

No royal progress, or other form of personal parade possible in our time and in our country, can be compared, in those elements of a "triumph" which a rational and moral man should and must value, with such a triumphal progress as Dr. LORENZ, the Viennese surgeon, is now making in this country. The Sun appropriately and strikingly compares it with a like progress made, a generation ago, by the famous American surgeon, MARION SIMS. The parallel is in fact striking. Both these eminent men "went about doing good."

In a manner, and to the members of his own profession in particular, Dr. LORENZ is making the tour of a virtuoso, of a man who has attained high, in fact supreme, technical skill in a difficult art, and whose skill can be really appreciated only by practitioners of the same calling. It is the practitioners of his own profession who have given the warmest welcome to the Austrian surgeon, and the loudest applause to the demonstrations of his skill. But so much might be said of a virtuoso of a very different order. It might be said about a great billiard player who had cultivated the sense of touch, literally "tact," to an abnormal degree, so as to astonish most those who had cultivated it most. Or it might be said, with some enlargement, about a great violinist who had carried the technique of his art to unusual lengths, with some enlargement because, in the case of the musician, technical skill is not, as in the case of the virtuoso of billiards, an end in itself—at least among artistic players—but only a means to the end of worthily interpreting poetic and artistic compositions.

But even the musician does not "drive so straight at practice" as the great surgeon, whose art may technically be on the same level, as to its difficulty. The great surgeon gives exhibitions of his skill, not for his own glorification, nor for the applause of his compeers, which Dr. LORENZ so abundantly elicits. He is doing it, in the old Baconian phrase, "for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." What finer or more satisfactory human success can there be than just this, to exhibit your own skill with all the delight of the virtuoso, and at the same time to be conscious that every exhibition of your skill means hope and an average chance of human happiness to some unfortunate being who, but for you, might have languished the rest of his or her days in what seemed to be predestinated misery.

Human success can scarcely be carried to a higher point than this—to have the skill of an artist in an idle or comparatively idle art—and yet so to apply it that every exhibition of it is a benefaction to mankind. Moreover, Dr. LORENZ'S own account of his career, which he gave the other day to his fellow-doctors, when he explained that it was his accidental ineptitude to "wet surgery" that impelled him in the direction of "dry surgery," had a great and human candor and winningness. The simplicity and sincerity of it were not only human. They were also, in a particular degree, German. A man like Dr. LORENZ is not only an ornament to human nature. He is also, and particularly, an ornament to the German variety of human nature, of which we see so many manifestations that so much less allure us. Mankind has reason to be proud of this human benefactor. But his own country has special reason to be proud of him.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

For half a century the Children's Aid Society has held a conspicuous place in this community as the friend of helpless and dependent children. During its long existence it has always possessed the confidence of men whose standing in the community would of itself be a guarantee as to the value of its endeavors. Still, in a city like ours there are many who must often be reminded of the debt they owe and of the obligations they are under to a great charity, which in its manifold labors has become a great public benefactor. In the schools of the society, located where their surroundings are the most depressing, and the number of people to the square mile the most numerous, there were enrolled during the past year over 16,000 children. Among this number were the little cripples who are carried daily to and from the schools. Also the truants, uncontrollable when under other influences, and who are organized into separate classes and given instruction in various branches of handicraft. And besides a residuum, numbered by the thousands, the children of parents who for reasons we cannot enumerate are unable to procure sufficient food or clothing to enable them to attend the public schools. Among the last named are classed the children of illiterate foreigners, who do not speak our language and whose lives are passed in squalor and in an atmosphere rank with debasing influences.

In addition to the schools there are lodging houses for homeless and uncared-for boys. These are doing a work unique in its character and susceptible of still greater development. It is a field where those interested in boys of such a class may find scope for all their faculties and the promise of large reward.

Next in its order is the Farm School, a preparatory work, where boys undergo the testing process before being sent to places of permanent employment on farms or elsewhere. The emigration, or placing-out, department is too extensive to be spoken of in detail within our present space, but the ripest fruits of the society's labors have been garnered in this field. The Summer work, which has appealed so strongly to the benevolent of all classes, was entered upon at an early period—before general attention had been attracted to efforts of this character, and has demonstrated the wisdom of those who saw such opportunities for beneficent action in this direction.

Into all these departments the Children's Aid Society desires to cast the brightness and sweetness so all-pervasive at the Christmas season. The children of the poor are inspired by the same longing and are susceptible of being uplifted by the same tender influences as are the more fortunate. The Children's Aid Society will be happy to become the almoner of those who share its interest in helpless and suffering childhood.

Remittances may be sent to C. LORING BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, corner of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By raising from $100,000 to $250,000 the amount of public money that they are in reality or pretense trying to use in buying coal for "the poor," those ever interesting Aldermen of ours apparently hope to recover some of the popularity they have lost by their prolonged and mysterious hesitations in the matter of the tunnel franchise. That they really think such an appropriation is possible under the city charter can hardly be believed, but perhaps it is unjust to suspect their sincerity, since the Aldermanic capacity for ignorance of the law is practically limitless. It may well be, therefore, that in this desperate effort to intrench themselves against the legislative attacks they have such good reason to expect, they are acting under the impression that they are within their powers. If that is so, it is their judgment, and not their sincerity, that must be condemned. The Aldermen did have the grace to propose that the Commissioner of Charities, and not themselves, should have the distribution of the free coal their appropriation would supply, but even Mr. FOLKS, with all his knowledge and experience, could not prevent the fund from being an alarmingly efficient engine of pauperization and demoralization, and it is no wonder that the members of the regularly organized and intelligently managed organizations for the relief of the poor view the plan with an indignation that would become horror if they thought it could be carried out. It is agreed by all who know the facts of the existing situation that the city's poor are not suffering from cold for lack of money with which to buy coal, but because there is so little coal to buy at any price. The Aldermanic largess, if bestowed, would not increase the available supply by a single ton, and it is hard to see that it would do anything at all except confirm a few thousand people in the wretched delusion that municipal politics and the getting of something for nothing are or ought to be somehow related. That was the lesson taught with disquieting success by Mr. DEVERY when his aspirations turned to district leadership, and now the Aldermen are showing that they would be willing to imitate his deplorable example if they could.

—That President DIAZ should have asked advice of an American statesman and financier in regard to the best solution of Mexico's great silver problem is, of course, a fact calculated to gratify our National pride, but as the American whose advice has been asked is Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, the request is on the whole considerably more amusing than complimentary. That the good Colonel should welcome the invitation and hasten South by the first train after its arrival is comprehensible enough, since he saw in it, doubtless, a means of sustaining himself for a while longer above the rapidly rising tide of oblivion which has threatened of late, despite his desperate splashings, to cover him from sight. The mystery is that a man like DIAZ, who knows so much about so many things and keeps himself thoroughly well posted as to all sorts of happenings and personalities in this country, should have summoned the Colonel to his aid. With all his many virtues, Col. BRYAN is hardly the counselor needed by Mexico in its present very trying situation. Whatever that situation might be, he could express only one opinion as to the relative merits of gold and silver, and necessarily it would be the opinion as to the value of which the progress of events has for some years been giving President DIAZ a large amount of accurate information. The episode is certainly a curious one, and so strong will be the desire to learn all its details that the next few numbers of The Commoner will be awaited with something compounded of interest and impatience—feelings which that paper has not evoked for a long time in any except a few highly specialized minds. It is entirely safe, however, to assume that President DIAZ knows what he is about, even if the rest of the world cannot even surmise his purpose. The maker of Mexico is an old man now, but he is still attending to business with all his old wisdom, if with not quite all his old energy, and he has not called Col. BRYAN down there to justify any obvious financial heresies.

—For army and navy officers to use a lighthouse tender as a means of smuggling rum—and it probably really was rum, since it came from St. Thomas—would be pretty bad, and it is much to be hoped that the revenue agents in Porto Rico are mistaken in saying that such smuggling has been going on. Smuggling, being an artificial, or statutory, crime, without any except an oblique relation to morals, it does not, as a rule, excite as much horror as high treason, or even murder, and many are guilty of it who do not thereafter sharpen the parricidal axe or set fire to meeting houses, but it is not a business that becomes the sworn defenders of the Nation and all its laws, and resort to it for the sake of getting cheap Santa Cruz adds to the heinousness of the offense.

"SPORT."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the deer hunting season is over, perhaps we may judiciously say a word in regard to the butchery of pet animals of all kinds. Spasmodically the public press takes up this question now and then, and once in a while with some good results. Already we have secured legislation against the slaughter of song birds for millinery purposes, and we have so regulated our game laws that deer and game bird shooting is a crime only when done during certain periods. We have also succeeded in preventing trout and other fish from being exterminated by passing and enforcing rigid laws in that regard. But is it not time for the press and the public to again take up the subject?

Or are we yet so near removed from our primitive cannibalistic condition that we still must amuse ourselves by taking unnecessarily the lives of those harmless animals which are too feeble to protect themselves? President Roosevelt, that great exponent of strenuosity, has not set a very laudable example in this regard, for he tries to give the impression that in order to be a good and strenuous citizen one must not only be a good shot, but he must keep in constant practice, be the target a Spaniard, a Filipino, a duck, a deer, or a bear.

One of the results of this strenuous example is the exhibition of small boys with air guns and bean shooters seeking to destroy sparrows and other birds. True, bean shooters were known long before Mr. Roosevelt, but I claim that our President encourages the spirit of destruction and blood-spilling. Small boys think it smart and strenuous to be sportsmen. While a sportsman may be lovable in other respects, as to his craving for spilling blood he is despicable. We must learn to distinguish between the man who kills for food and the man who kills for sport, and it does not relieve the latter from condemnation to say that his product is used for food, because pleasure and not necessity was the motive. I copy the following from an old volume:

> An angler is a fish butcher, a piscatory assassin, an impaler of live worms, frogs, and flies, a torturer of trout, a killer of carp, and a great gudgeon who sacrifices the best part of his life in taking away the life of a little gudgeon. Everything appertaining to the angler's art is cowardly, cruel, treacherous, and selfish. He is a professional dealer in treason, stratagems, and plots, more subtle and more exclusively devoted to snares, traps, and subterfuges; he is at the same time infinitely more remorseless, finding amusement and delight in prolonging to the last gasp the agonies of the impaled bait and of the wretched fish writhing with a barb in its entrails.
>
> The high priest of anglers is that demure destroyer, old Izaak Walton, who may be literally termed the "Hooker" of this piscatory polity. Because he could write a line as well as throw one, they would persuade themselves that he has shed a sort of classical dignity on their art, and even associated it with piety and poetry. What profanation! The poet is not only a lover of his species, but of all sentient beings, because he "looks through nature up to nature's God." But how can an angler be pious? How can a tormentor of the creature be a lover of the Creator? Away with such cant! Old Izaak must either have been a demure hypocrite or a blockhead, unaware of the gross inconsistency between his profession and his practice. If he saw a fine trout and wished to trouble him with a line, just to say he would be very happy to see him to dinner, he must first torture his postman, the bait, and make him carry the letters of Bellerophon. Hark how tenderly the gentle ruffian gives directions for baiting with a frog: "Put your hook through the mouth and out of his gills, and then with a fine needle and silk sew the upper part of his leg, with only one stitch, to the arming wire of the hook, and in so doing use him as though you loved him." Tender-hearted Izaak! What would be his treatment of animals whom he did not love?
>
> Those who defend the sport of fishing on the ground that fish show no signs of pain are well answered by Leigh Hunt, who said in The Indicator:
>
> We really cannot see what equanimity there is in jerking a lacerated carp out of the water by the jaws, merely because it has not the power of making noise; for we presume that the most philosophic of anglers would hardly delight in catching shrieking fish.

HECTOR AMES.

Brooklyn, Dec. 14, 1902.

FAVORS GEN. F. V. GREENE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that in this morning's issue you speak of the possibility of Gen. F. V. Greene becoming Police Commissioner.

I, for one, would suggest that THE NEW YORK TIMES do all possibly can toward making that a fact, and think that if you were to print a coupon, asking for the public to send in their choice, there would be little doubt as to the outcome for Gen. Greene.

For one who has had the pleasure of serving under him I want to strongly urge his appointment if he can be induced to accept it. His ability to fill the position is hard to equal, and what an example for the force to follow can be readily found from the men who were under him. That sterling quality of a soldier and executive is rare; his integrity is never questioned; his decisions and command are absolute. What more ideal man can you ask for?

Do your utmost to create a public feeling to make Gen. Greene accept such an appointment.

How quickly the force would honor and respect such a man will gladly be certified to by thousands of men who know and love him.

THE TIMES looks after the interests of the public. Here is an opportunity for it to do a grand good. Do it in the name of good government for the people and not the political bosses. FORWARD.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the Police Commissionership, a couple of thousand years ago Plato said: "It is better to be governed by good men than by good laws." The struggles of the race since have not been able to evolve better doctrine for human government, except that in these strenuous days we should have to say "good and strong men."

The Mayor's problem is to find a man whose personality will count from the first hour of his taking office; who will say, "This force, from top to bottom, is to be composed of men of unimpeachable character, whose civic pride will prevent any possible consideration of personal gain through perversion of their office, and my entire time and strength are to be devoted to the task of making it so." If in the network of laws there are handicaps to his enforcing such a policy, they should be removed before he is asked to assume the responsibility, and a right-minded man should not take responsibility without the power.

Some years ago Dr. Parkhurst said, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, and they make double-quick time when anybody is after them." The certainty that the office was to be administered righteously and heroically would close half the illegal resorts in a month, especially if discharges rapidly took the place of "transfers."

Never in the history of our country has there been a greater opportunity for a man to accomplish monumental work for good. Within a radius of a few miles lies a population greater than that which Washington and his associates fought to rescue, and with interests much more important and far-reaching. The tariff, silver, and the conquest of the Philippines are toy propositions by comparison with the purification of the Government of a great city like this.

E. S. J.

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1902.

Rule of the Road in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the "rule of the road," concerning which "Armiger" writes, I read not long since that the custom of turning to the right in this country originated in the days of the general use of ox teams. The driver, always walking on the "nigh," or left, side of the team, would turn it to the right, so that he might have the centre of the road rather than the ditch, and might also have opportunity to pass the time of day with the driver whom he met. I regret that I cannot recall my authority for this, but it seems at least a plausible explanation.

E. H. S.

New York, Dec. 17, 1902.

MR. CARNEGIE'S DAUGHTER.

From The Evening Post, Dec. 18.

In our real esate columns yesterday, in our reference to the sale by Mr. Carnegie to Mr. Burden of certain lots in the "Highlands" of Fifth Avenue, we spoke of "Mr. Carnegie's own house, which is to be a Christmas gift to his little daughter." This item had been printed before, and we took it to be an undisputed fact. We now learn that it has no foundation whatever, and that nothing could be less in harmony with the ideas of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie than that their daughter should now, or ever, be burdened with great wealth. Least of all is she to be taught while in youth that she has "great expectations" or any expectations at all beyond a moderate competence. Neither of her parents deems great wealth a desirable possession for the morning of life, or for any part of life, except as it may be employed for the advancement of the human race.

NUGGETS.

Both Hands Full.

"Heavy expenses this year," said the publisher.

"Indeed?"

"Yes; I'm running two new authors and an automobile!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Still Five Pairs Ahead.

Clara—Aunt Clara writes to know what we want for Christmas.

Clarence—Dear soul! Tell her I still have five pairs of red knit wrist-warmers on hand.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Odd Years.

"Madge says she is twenty-odd years old."

"That makes her more than forty."

"How do you make that out?"

"Count the even years, too."—Newark News.

Their Luck.

"Just my luck," said Borem. "She's always out when I call."

"So she was telling me," said Miss Peprey.

"She told you the same thing, eh?"

"Yes, only she said it was just her luck."—Philadelphia Press.

PURSUIT.

From The Washington Star.

A boy once chased a butterfly; it led him
far away,
He ran till he was out of breath, until the
twilight gray;
His hands were torn with briars, and his
weary legs were sore—
And when he caught the fluttering thing
he valued it no more.

A man once chased a dollar, and he ran
with might and main,
Unmoved by other pleasures and indifferent to pain
And when a glittering fortune in his grasp
quite safely lay,
He said, "I'll turn philanthropist and give
it all away!"

PHILIPPINES BILL PASSED

House Agrees Without Division to Twenty-five Per Cent. Tariff.

Democrats Force a Vote on Proposition for Free Trade with the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House today passed without a division the bill of the Ways and Means Committee providing for tariff rates of 25 per cent. of the duties imposed by the Dingley bill on commerce between the Philippines and the United States.

Chairman Payne explained that the reason for retention of the duties is that revenues are needed by the island treasury, and it is estimated that the imposition of the rates set would materially assist the Colonial Government.

Under the leadership of Messrs. Richardson and McClellan of the minority of the committee, the Republicans were attacked for failing to give the islanders free trade with the United States, the Democratic contention being that free trade would be of greater value to the islands and the people than the retention of a portion of the present duties imposed on goods admitted from foreign countries.

No factious opposition to the bill was exhibited, and the debate was brief. There was an understanding that the minority should be privileged to make a record vote, and this was accomplished by a motion to recommit with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee to report the bill back providing for free trade. The motion to recommit was defeated by: Yeas, 91; nays, 122. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts voted with the Democrats, but with that exception the vote was partisan.

GOLD STANDARD FOR FILIPINOS.

Senate Committee Agrees on a Currency Bill Drafted by Senators Lodge and Allison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day agreed to favorably report a bill making the gold dollar of the United States the standard unit of value in the Philippines and the lawful money of the United States legal tender in the Philippine Islands for all debts, public and private. The bill further provides that in addition to the coinage authorized by the act of last July establishing a civil Government, the island Government shall have authority to coin for use in the islands a silver coin of the denomination of one peso and one of 416½ grains, these coins to be of the fineness of silver coins of the United States.

The Mexican and Spanish coins now in circulation are to be continued as receivable in the payment of public dues, at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the island Government until Dec. 31, 1903, after which time they shall cease to be so receivable. The peso is to be maintained at the rate of two pesos for one gold dollar, and to maintain this parity the island Government may issue temporary certificates of indebtedness bearing a reasonable rate of interest, which shall be redeemable in gold coin or in lawful money of the Philippines. Not more than $5,000,000 in such certificates shall be outstanding at any one time.

The failure of Congress to provide a sound currency for the Philippines last session has resulted in a loss to the island Government of more than $1,000,000. The loss represents the depreciation measured in gold of the Mexican silver on hand by reason of the successive changes in the ratio between the two metals. Matters had gone from bad to worse until no argument was necessary to convince even the opponents of the House plan of last session that something must be done. The Mexican dollar, which constitutes nine-tenths of the money of the islands, is now the cheapest currency there. The Hongkong silver dollar is worth 48 cents of United States money. The Singapore silver dollar is worth 50 cents. But the Mexican dollar is good for only 40 cents.

LESS OPTIMISM ON STATEHOOD

Delegate from New Mexico Learns That Adverse Pressure Has Been Directed Upon the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Friends of the Statehood bill are not so confident of the passage of that measure as they were before the session opened.

Delegate Rodey of New Mexico, impressed by the reports current during the week that the President had intimated that he would veto the three-State bill because he thought New Mexico and Arizona were not now fit for admission, called at the White House to-day and had a long talk with the President.

After the interview he declined to repeat the conversation, but said: "There is no doubt that great pressure has been brought to bear on the President against the bill, and that he is giving the whole matter most serious consideration. But I do not believe he will veto a bill, should one pass Congress, admitting Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona.

"I am not authorized to say this, and am simply expressing my belief. I know that the President has a most kindly feeling for New Mexico. He raised four troops of his Rough Rider Regiment in the Territory, and knows as well as anybody the character of the citizenship there. I have not by any means given up hope that the Omnibus bill will pass the Senate, and that the President will sign it.

"I think a mistaken impression as to the President's attitude to the Omnibus Territory bill has gone out as a result of a conference he had with some callers from New Mexico a few days ago."

IMPORT TRAFFIC RATES.

Inter-State Commerce Commission to Investigate—Hearing in New York To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission will hold a hearing at the United States Court rooms, in New York City, to-morrow morning, to investigate the railroad rates on import traffic. Traffic managers and other officials having charge of import traffic carried by railway from New York and other North Atlantic ports to interior destinations have been summoned to testify.

The investigation will be held in accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate directing that the commission report whether the rates actually charged on both the imports and domestic traffic conformed to the published schedules, and what, if any, kinds or classes of imported articles have actually been transported at any time between Jan. 1 and July 1 last, at rates materially less than the rates upon the same articles as domestic shipments.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL CHANGED.

Senate Committee Makes Radical Amendments in Sections Considered Essential by the Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate Committee on Labor to-day agreed on a bill based on the provisions of the House measure known as the Eight Hour bill. The amendments made by the Senate Committee are numerous and radical, and several of the features of the House bill that were regarded as essential by the representatives of the labor organizations have been changed.

The bill will be reported to the Senate Saturday. As it was agreed to by a bare majority, it is expected that there will be a minority report.

The amended bill removes the objections made by the laborers employed on Government work by striking out the limitation which prevented them from working more than eight hours in any one day and inserting a clause providing that no more than eight hours' work shall be done in any one day upon a Government contract, leaving the laborer or mechanic free to utilize his time in other work.

Another amendment compels the Inspectors to furnish the names of laborers or mechanics violating the eight-hour stipulation and the day of such violation, and limits the violation to the contractor and the sub-contractor.

The provision forbidding a rebate or remittance of penalties imposed is also stricken out and a new provision is added giving the contractors and sub-contractors the right of appeal to the head of the department making the contract, and a further appeal to the Court of Claims.

That section relating to the purchase of materials usually bought in the open market is amended to give more freedom to the Government in purchasing supplies.

The officer in charge is given the right of waiving the provisions of the act "during time of war or a time when war is imminent, or in any other case when in the opinion of the officer in charge any emergency exists." It is also provided that "no penalty shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, danger to life or to property, or to other extraordinary events or conditions."

MILITARY STAFF BILL CHANGED.

House Committee Will Report the War Department's Measure with Important Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House Military Affairs Committee to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill drafted by the War Department creating a general staff corps in the army.

Two important amendments are recommended. One eliminates the provision in the bill for the discontinuance of the Inspector General's Department, thus leaving it as a bureau of the War Department.

The other would prevent a Brigadier General who might be detailed to the staff from assuming the rank and pay of a Lieutenant General or Major General as contemplated in the bill.

In order to overcome the objections of Gen. Miles and his friends a section was added at the suggestion of Secretary Root providing that the bill shall not become operative until after the retirement of Gen. Miles in August next.

Secretary Root appeared to-day before the Senate Military Committee and repeated his argument for the bill made before the House committee. There is decided opposition to the bill in the Senate committee, but the indications are considered good for a favorable report.

PRESIDENT SEES MR. BUTLER.

They Discuss Politics in the South—North Carolina ex-Senator Declares for a White Republican Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Ex-Senator Butler of North Carolina was among those who called on the President to-day. Mr. Butler talked with the President about politics in the South and the conditions in North Carolina. He fully indorsed the views of Senator Pritchard on the "Lily White" question.

"Two strong white parties should exist in the South and would do a great deal of good," he said. "Senator Pritchard is right in desiring the establishment of a white Republican Party in North Carolina. If it is not hampered the party will win in the course of a few years, and I say so with a full knowledge of the general disbelief in the probability of the growth of a white man's party in the South."

Asiatic Squadron Assembling.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The principal vessels of the Asiatic squadron are assembling at Cavite as part of the programme of manoeuvres arranged by Rear Admiral Evans. The flagship Kentucky and the cruiser Celtic arrived there yesterday and the gunboat Princeton left Uruaga yesterday for the same destination. Other vessels of the fleet are already assembled there.

To Remove Rock at Pier 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day decided to recommend the increase of the appropriation for the removal of the big rock recently discovered at Pier 1, in the North River, from $25,000 to $45,000. The money will be diverted from the Ambrose Channel appropriation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Lewis of Georgia, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has introduced a bill to provide an elastic or emergency currency to meet the financial and commercial requirements of the country. The bill authorizes the Controller of the Currency to issue to any National Banking Association, in addition to the circulation now authorized by law, circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital and surplus of the bank.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has taken favorable action on Senator Frye's bill for a new revenue cutter for the Maine coast and on Senator Perkins's bill for a revenue cutter for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has decided to report adversely on the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Harbor at Baltimore.

The Pure Food bill has been made a continuing order in the House until disposed of. Debate on it began yesterday. Mr. Tompkins (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Adamson (Dem., Ga.,) opened the discussion respectively for and against the bill. The bill aims to prevent the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

HOSPITAL "WOMAN'S FUND."

Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the general collection, to date:

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard	$250	Mrs. A. Newbold Morris	10
Mrs. George Lewis	100	Miss Eva N. C. Morris	10
Mrs. James Speyer	100	Mrs. Isaac Stern	10
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander	100	Mrs. William Rothschild	10
Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn	100	Mrs. J. Emmons	10
Mrs. Benjamin Brewster	100	Mrs. Walter B. James	10
Mrs. R. T. Achmuty	100	Mrs. Charles Tyler Olmstead	10
Mrs. Frederick Gallatin	100	Mrs. John D. Flower	10
Mrs. Robert Goelet	100	Miss E. Aymar	10
Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff	50	Mrs. Bradish Johnson	10
Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman	50	Miss Lucretia Morris	10
Mrs. Henry W. Munroe	50	Mrs. Edwin B. Sheldon	10
Mrs. George Blumenthal	50	Mrs. David M. Cook	10
Mrs. John Burling Lawrence	35	Mrs. Charles A. Peabody, Jr.	10
Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt	30	Mrs. J. V. Meserole	10
Mrs. Alfred Pell	25	Mrs. Benjamin Stern	10
Mrs. Murry Guggenheim	25	Mrs. William H. Phillips	10
Mrs. A. W. Scholle	25	Mrs. John Ellis Bloe	5
Mrs. J. Hampden Robb	25	Mrs. Francis G. Gorham	5
Mrs. W. C. Browning	25	Mrs. R. H. Gerstle	5
Mrs. James W. Pinchot	25	Mrs. D. E. Oppenheimer	5
Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes	25	Mrs. Samuel A. Blatchford	5
Mrs. George F. Baker	25	Mrs. M. B. Goldfrank	5
Mrs. Samuel J. Pentman	25	Mrs. Henry Osthout	5
Mrs. C. A. Low	25	Mrs. Nathan Bijur	5
Mrs. Joseph Stickney	25	Mrs. William Jay	5
Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs	25	Mrs. Lansdale Boardman	5
Mrs. Levi P. Morton	25	Mrs. Hockschild	5
Mrs. Marion Story	25	Mrs. Herbert C. Pell	5
Mrs. E. Asiel	25	Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker	5
Miss J. Penfold	25	Mrs. James R. Sloane	5
Mrs. Frederick Pearson	20	Mrs. William Gaston Hamilton	5
The Misses Hendricks	20	Mrs. John H. Beekman	5
Mrs. Jacob H. Lazarus	20	Mrs. H. J. Hayden	5
Mrs. Henry O. Mayo	20	Mrs. William S. Opdyke	5
Miss Augusta Bliss	20	Miss Honigman	5
Mrs. Ferdinand

CONTROLLER RIDGELY ON CURRENCY REFORM

He Outlines Suggestions for Greater Elasticity.

Address Delivered Before Group VIII. of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In a speech delivered last night at the annual banquet of the New York State Bankers' Association, Group VIII., William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, outlined his plans for currency reform.

To obviate the frequently recurring disturbances of the money market in this country, which Mr. Ridgely characterized as a disgrace, he said it would be necessary to introduce more expansibility into our bank currency. To effect this he declared it would be necessary sooner or later to get away from the bond security in some way, either by doing away with it altogether or by allowing the banks to issue more than the par value of the bonds deposited and find some other means to make the notes secure.

Group VIII. is composed exclusively of men connected with banking interests in this city. About 300 members and their guests were present. They were served at ten longitudinal tables, extending the entire length of the ballroom and set at right angles to the speakers' table, which was placed on a raised dais. Smilax and American Beauty roses made up the scheme of floral decorations. American flags were hung in groups on the wall behind the guest table. The menu was as follows:

Graves Supérieur. Huitres.
Potage a la Bolivar.
Amontillado Pasado.
Radis. Olives. Céleri. Amandes Salées.
Blanchaille Sauce Tartare.
Niersteiner
Tomates farcies aux Concombres.
St. Emilion.
Coquilles de Volaille et Champignons Frais.
Tournedos de Bœuf a la Chéron.
Pommes de terre sautées en quartiers.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry.
Petits pois a la Francaise.
Fraisplemousse au marasquin.
Terrapene a la Philadelphie.
Canard tete rouge.
Hominy frit. Salade de Saison.
Glaces de Fantaisie.
Petits fours. Fruits.
Café.
Apollinaris, Liqueurs.

J. Edward Simmons presided. On either side of him were the speakers of the evening—Controller of the Currency William B. Ridgely, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and John S. Wise. Others at the speakers' table were Archbishop Farley, Justice Alfred Steckler, Frederick D. Kilburn, City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould, and J. Sloat Fassett.

Mr. Simmons first proposed the toast of the President of the United States, to which the guests responded rising, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

CONTROLLER RIDGELY SPEAKS.

Controller Ridgely was the first speaker, and he said in the main:

"The National banking system will complete the fortieth year of its existence on Feb. 25, 1903. In the forty years' record there is little to apologize for and much to be proud of. The one great objection which can be fairly made to the system is the lack of elasticity in the currency which is issued. If this defect can be remedied without impairing the safety of the notes, we will have a good currency well adapted to the needs of the country.

"Since they were first issued there has been a contest between the legal tender and National bank notes. As is always the case, the worse money has driven out the better. The legal tender notes, which are in no way as good currency as the National bank notes, have checked the growth of a proper bank circulation.

"It is a very fortunate thing that the supposed necessity for haste led to the introduction of Government currency notes. An irredeemable Government note is the worst of all forms of currency. The legal tender notes have accomplished nothing which could not have been better done by bank notes and they have been a never-ending source of weakness and trouble in our monetary affairs. In spite of the seeming saving of interest, the legal tenders have been a very expensive currency. The amount of the interest has been lost several times over in direct expense to the Government and the losses of our people due to our unsatisfactory and inefficient currency. These notes should have been continued as convertible into bonds, and such as were not in this way converted should have been retired years ago. We would thus have been spared many of our worst difficulties.

"Any complete and satisfactory solution of our present currency problems should include some plan for the retirement of the legal tenders.

"The Committee on Finance and Currency of the New York Chamber of Commerce, in their report recently submitted, have set a most excellent example. It is eminently proper that this important body should take the lead in such recommendations, and if their action shall result in all or any of these recommendations being incorporated into laws it will add to the long list of the valuable public services of the Chamber of Commerce and of the distinguished citizens who composed the committee which made the report.

"The prime requisite for an elastic currency is frequent redemption and freedom of retirement. To have proper and true elasticity, contractibility is as necessary as expansibility. It is shown by the experience of all countries and systems of currency that the main reliance for contraction should be redemption.

"Under present conditions, when the annual demand for money in the country for moving the crops begins to decrease, and especially in the Spring and early Summer when money becomes plenty, it accumulates in the reserve cities, and particularly in New York. Having less demand at home the country banker being unable to readily and easily reduce his circulation, increases his balance in New York, attracted by the interest he receives. There is little to do with the money there for the short time it can be depended upon, but to lend it on call. The New York banks are not only compelled to use the deposits of the country banks in this way, but they loan money directly for their correspondents, hold the collateral, and look after the loans for them. Many country banks are doing this now, who, a few years ago, would never have considered doing so at all. The result of this is to add to stock speculation, promotion, and underwriting of all sorts of new enterprises, the basis of such business being that most uncertain dependence, demand deposits of outside banks.

"In the Autumn, when this money is wanted again, there is trouble to furnish it. This goes on year after year. Every one knows what is going to happen and it always does happen. The annual recurrence of this perennial disturbance of the money market is a disgrace to our intelligence and a reflection on our business judgment and sense.

"People will always over-trade and over-speculate when tempted by the promise of large profits. No way has ever been suggested to prevent this. It is no use to scold the speculators and denounce Wall Street as the cause of all the trouble. We will always have speculation in stocks and other forms of speculation. We must count on that, and deal with it accordingly. The rest of the people, however, have a right to the best protection which can be given to them and their business operations. The best means of giving this protection is by a sound, elastic bank note currency.

"To introduce any expansibility into our bank currency we must sooner or later get away from bond security in some way; either do away with it altogether or require part bond security and allow a certain portion of each bank's circulation to be uncovered by bonds. The best bank circulation is one currently redeemed in gold coin and based entirely upon an ample gold reserve held by the bank, especially if made additionally secure by a guarantee fund raised by a tax or premium on circulation.

"I think the best plan which has been suggested for modifying our bank currency is to allow the banks to issue more than the par value of the bonds deposited. The first consideration should be to make these notes absolutely secure to the holder. No change in our bank notes is justified, however advantageous it may be in other respects, which in any way impairs their safety.

"The Government can safely guarantee or insure these notes if protected by the bonds held for a part of their value, and, in addition, by a guarantee fund to be raised by a tax or premium for insurance levied on the bank circulation.

"Our forty years' experience demonstrates that this guarantee fund can be raised by a tax so small that it will deter no strong bank from taking out circulation for fear it is paying for the weaker banks. This tax can be laid with such a margin of safety, based on the losses for forty years, that the Government will be perfectly safe and yet make the circulation attractive to the banks. This circulation ought to be made fairly profitable. There has never been profit enough in bank circulation to induce the banks to take out anywhere near the maximum amount permissible.

"It is unfair to the banks to expect them to take the risks and go to the trouble and expense of taking out this circulation unless there is a fair remuneration for doing it. You cannot expect any one to do good work unless fairly paid, and I have no patience with the spirit which refuses to do right or to advocate a measure which will undoubtedly be for the common good for fear some one may make money out of it. It would be much better for the business of the country if its commercial banking were done mainly by banks in a uniform system under Government supervision. This should be encouraged by making the system as attractive and profitable as can safely or fairly be done.

"These additional notes should be exactly the same in form and in all respects as those now issued. In fact, the change should be merely the increase of the permission so that a bank might issue one and one-half times the par value of the bonds deposited, the maximum amount of bonds remaining the same as now, equal to the capital stock of the bank.

"The banks should be required to carry additional cash reserve against the uncovered portion of their notes. If the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, confirmed by the Chamber of Commerce report, that the silver dollars be made convertible or redeemable in gold, is adopted by Congress as it should be, this reserve should be carried in gold. But it would not be fair to the banks to require them to carry gold reserves while the Government keeps in circulation the large volume of silver and silver certificates without specifically providing for their redemption in gold. The recommendation in regard to the silver dollars is one which should be incorporated into law at once.

"The question of the redemption of the silver is the last point on which there is the least doubt as to the firm establishment of the gold standard. All this doubt should at once be settled so that we will have no money in circulation which is not readily and quickly convertible into gold coin when needed. The tax on the first 10 or 20 per cent. of notes should not be much, if any, greater than the present rate, certainly no more than the requirements of the reserve or insurance fund. There should, however, be increased requirements for redemption so that the notes will be frequently and constantly redeemed. This redemption and the cash reserve held would be the best means of automatically regulating the volume of the notes to the demands of business.

"I do not like the expression or the idea of an emergency currency. What we want is a currency so safe and elastic that it will prevent emergencies. Above all, this currency should be constantly changing, coming and going, so that issuing it would not be any confession of weakness or indication of an emergency on the part of the issuing bank.

"It is going to be extremely difficult to get anything done in the way of currency legislation. To accomplish anything there must be united and strong effort. There should be no pride of opinion or authorship in these matters and no desire to have something new. Stability and soundness are the first requisite for a financial proposition—novelty is the last."

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University spoke to the topic, "The Relation of the University to Business." He pointed out that it would almost seem necessary that there should be some men in the country whose business it should be to think about the money question without being actually concerned in money getting. It was only so, he said, that the true light of calm thought could be brought to bear on the money problem to its solution.

"Sometimes I am almost led to believe that the most capable men are turned out by the small country colleges," Dr. Wilson continued. "But, nevertheless I think one great need of our country is a National university. The danger of this country is provincialism. The danger of the banking system is provincialism. The provincial banks cannot understand what Wall Street stands for. This is one phase of provincialism in banking. The task of the university is to show the youth of this country that all the great interests of the Nation are tightly knit together.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur spoke of "Bankers, the Promoters and Conservators of Civilization." Major Gen. Chaffee talked of his "Experience with Banks and Bankers."

After ex-Congressman Wise, who was the last speaker on the programme, had concluded, there was a loud cry for a few words from Dr. Adolf Lorenz, who had entered the dining hall late in the evening and was received with cheers. He said in part:

"I have had some curious experiences in this country. Perhaps the most curious was in Chicago. The Board of Health there made me undergo an examination in medicine, although I think I know something of my branch of my profession. Curiously enough, some weeks later they made me a Doctor of Law, although I knew nothing of law. Taught by that experience, I shall not talk more to you gentlemen, because I fear if I stay here longer you will make me a banker because I know nothing of banking."

TO COMBINE AGAINST THE AFRIKANDER BOND.

Loyal Dutch in South Africa Forming an Organization.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—It appears, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, as if the protestations of the Afrikander Bond are no more believed by the Dutch loyalists than by the British.

The correspondent says a scheme is on foot to bring together all the really loyal Dutch of the several colonies for the purpose of mutual support and protection. The movement is entirely spontaneous, and is as much due to the Bond's hostility to the loyal Dutch in Cape Colony as to the realization of the danger from the specious pretensions of the ostensibly reorganized Bond.

Representatives of Cape Colony, the Orange River Colony, and the Transvaal have met and exchanged views. It is understood, says the correspondent, that they have formulated general principles which would unite them.

At present, remarks the correspondent, the loyalists are in the position of isolated individuals at the mercy of the Bond, and the existence of an organization of their own will inspire confidence and check the Bond's intrigues.

Some months ago the Afrikander Bond was, it was reported, contemplating the advisability of a change in the name of the organization. Early this month the "South African Party" was formed in Cape Town, and this change of name was, it was stated, evidently a compromise between the moderates and extremists who form the two sections of the Bond. The extremists are anxious to proclaim their aspirations unreservedly, while the moderates favor a policy less openly hostile to Great Britain, while, it is declared, they do not really surrender their main principles.

In discussing this move, the correspondent who sent the foregoing telegram from Johannesburg said:

"The idea of changing the title of the organization emanated from the moderates, who realized that a wider field would be open if the obstacle of the name were removed. It does not appear that they carried all the members with them; hence the South African Party, with a subdivision, the Bond, retained. The outside world is asked to think only of the larger organization, with the pretty references to federation and the supremacy of the British Crown, while the members are assured that their principles remain unaltered, but that the change effected was absolutely necessary if the organization is to extend its field of operations.

"The move is exceedingly clever on the part of the Bond. The main attention will be directed to the South African Party, and dust will be assiduously thrown in the eyes of the British public with a view to helping them to forget the Bond. It should, however, be clear to every one that a mere change of title implies nothing, and so long as the same organization is retained its aspirations will be the same, and the methods adopted to attain them will not be altered.

"These paper changes, executed in camera, should deceive none but those who are anxious to be deceived. It is lamentable, indeed, to have to record that there are some such people, even in the Transvaal. With characteristic energy Bond agents have for some time been at work here, and have convinced the leaders of the campaign there is reason to believe that their reports that, with certain nominal changes, a footing could be attained in what has hitherto been regarded as the enemy's stronghold."

PARLIAMENT IS DISMISSED

Few Commoners Present to Hear the King's Long Speech.

Slight Reference to Venezuela—Conditions in South Africa and India Are More Hopeful.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon until Feb. 17 by royal commission. Only a score of members of the House of Commons were present when Black Rod summoned the lower house to the House of Lords to hear the King's speech, which was an unusually long recapitulation of public events since January.

Regarding the action taken against Venezuela, the speech said: "I regret that the constant complaints which my Government found it necessary to address to the Government of Venezuela in regard to unjustifiable and arbitrary acts against British subjects and property during the last two years have been persistently disregarded, and that it has become necessary for my Government, acting in concert with that of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, which also has serious causes for complaint against the republic, to insist on measures of redress."

Referring to the conclusion of the South African war, it says: "There seems to be every reason to hope that material prosperity greater than any the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies have yet experienced may visit these regions, and that all sections of the population may live together in friendship for each other and loyalty to the Crown."

Paragraphs deal with the postponed coronation, the Colonial Conference, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tour, which latter together are expected to be of the "utmost value both in respect to their immediate effect and as precedents in the future."

The Anglo-Chinese treaty is referred to as promising to "secure not only for this country, but for the commerce of the world, valuable facilities and advantages."

Other topics touched upon were the expedition against the Mad Mullah and the co-operation of Italy therein, the acceptance by Chile and Argentina of the British boundary award, the Brussels Sugar Convention, and the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, "which will, I believe, be of advantage to both countries and contribute to the maintenance of general peace in the extreme East."

The speech closes with a reference to India, where the anxiety regarding another famine has been averted by a plentiful rainfall and where the coronation durbar will be associated with a period of unusual commercial and financial prosperity.

The speech entirely omits the usual reference to foreign relations.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL APPROVED

Bundesrath Passes Measure in Form in Which It Was Approved in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Bundesrath today approved the Tariff bill in the form in which it passed its third reading in the Reichstag.

NEW PRESIDENT IN HAITI.

Gen. Nord, the Army's Choice, in Possession of the Palace.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 18.—Gen. Nord, having been proclaimed President of Haiti by the army, took possession of the national palace this morning.

ARRESTED COUSIN OF KING.

Prefect of Madrid Conducting Crusade Against Club Gambling.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—Gen. Bourbon y de Castellvi, a cousin of King Alfonso, was arrested yesterday evening in a gambling club. He was arraigned before the Captain General, and was subsequently released. The General has challenged the Prefect who is responsible for the energetic attempts made to suppress club gambling.

RUIN SPREAD BY VOLCANO.

Great Loss Sustained by Foreigners in Guatemala from Eruption.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Dec. 1.—It is probably due to some Government instructions that the papers here have not said anything with reference to the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano, which can be considered on account of its magnitude as a real national calamity.

The losses suffered by German capital only are not less than $6,250,000, consisting of houses and machinery destroyed and the destruction of the present coffee crop. When the total destruction of many other properties belonging to other foreigners and to natives is added to this amount the aggregate is enormous.

The volcano still shows signs of activity and a new eruption is feared at any time. The suffering is widespread, for, besides the loss of coffee, which is estimated at about 300,000 quintals, the corn and wheat fields are ruined.

On account of the unusually high rate of exchange business is entirely paralyzed, for all imported articles have reached such prices that few persons can afford to buy them, and most of the merchants sell just enough to cover their expenses. Articles of first necessity have reached inaccessible prices, and the poor class of people is suffering therefrom.

A JAPANESE BANK IN CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Japanese Government, says a dispatch from Tokio to The Times, has introduced a bill establishing a China and Japan Bank for the purpose of financing Japanese enterprises in China. The capital of the bank is to be 20,000,000 yen, ($9,960,000.) The Government will furnish 6,000,000 yen of this amount. The charter is for fifty years. Branches abroad will accept deposits at compound interest and issue premium-bearing bonds.

DRUNKENNESS IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In consequence of the increase of drunkenness among the natives of Madagascar, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, Gov. Gallieni has imposed stringent regulations in regard to the sale of intoxicants.

CASE OF MRS. GORE IS DROPPED.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The French authorities have become convinced that the death of Mrs. Ellen Gore was accidental, and have decided to drop the case against M. de Rydzewski. The Russian will not be tried even upon the charge of homicide through imprudence.

Mrs. Gore was killed by a pistol shot in the apartment in Paris of Jean de Rydzewski, a Russian singer, on Nov. 19 last.

DAMAGE DONE BY EARTHQUAKE.

TASHKEND, Asiatic Russia, Dec. 18.—Three officials, two soldiers, and 150 natives, mostly children, were killed by the earthquake which destroyed the town of Andijan, Russian Central Asia, Tuesday. In addition 300 natives and 17 soldiers were injured and 9,000 houses of natives and 13 Russian residences were destroyed.

French Duelists Victorious.

NICE, Dec. 18.—The duels following the bombastic challenge of the Italian fencing champions, Vega and Pessina, to the French champions, Merignac and Kirchoffer, were fought here this morning. Both Italians were wounded, but are not dangerously injured.

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS.

Candidates to Include Finance Minister Rouvier, Joseph Reinach, and M. Andrieux.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the candidates at the triennial elections of Senators to be held on Sunday, Jan. 4, will include Finance Minister Rouvier, Joseph Reinach, and M. Andrieux. M. Hanotaux, ex-Foreign Minister, has been invited to stand, but it is not likely that he will do so.

Only thirteen life Senators now remain out of the original seventy-five. Among them are the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Gen. Billot, and MM. Bérenger, Deschanel, Wallon, Berthelot, and Magnin.

RUSSIA FRIGHTENS TURKEY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the communiqué in regard to Macedonia published last Saturday in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger has produced much perturbation and keen apprehension in Turkish circles.

BOERS ASK £90,000,000.

Nearly That Amount Claimed as Compensation from Great Britain Under the Terms of Surrender.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—It is understood, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, that the burgher claims for compensation under Article X. of the terms of surrender amount to nearly £90,000,000.

The correspondent suggests the grant of a further £1,000,000 for the relief of burghers who surrendered under Lord Roberts's proclamation and remained loyal to Great Britain.

THE REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

Tribesmen Now Said to be Deserting the Pretender.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Telegraphing on Dec. 14, The Times's correspondent at Fez says it is reported that the tribes are deserting the pretender to the throne, and that his following is now small.

The correspondent says the Sultan's sudden return to Fez surprised the tribesmen. Hostilities will commence as soon as the roads are passable. Meanwhile provisions and reinforcements are continually being forwarded.

DON CARLOS MAY RETIRE.

Report That He Will Renounce His Claim to Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The Heraldo to-day says that Don Carlos purposes to renounce his claim to the throne in favor of his son, Don Jaime.

GEN. WAGER SWAYNE DEAD.

Soldier, Lawyer, Politician, and Public Speaker.

Gen. Wager Swayne, who had been in bad health for two years and seriously ill for the last fortnight, action of the heart having been weakened by diabetes, died at 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home, at 10 West Forty-third Street.

The invalid's rolling chair, in which Gen. Swayne spent a large part of his time within the last two years, and the genial face of its occupant, will be missed by the members of the Union League Club and the tenants of the down-town skyscraper where the General had his law office. After the wound of amputation of the leg began to give him so much trouble that he could not walk he went in a cab to his club nearly every evening, until his recent illness. His manservant lifted him out to the chair, and in it he was rolled inside to chat with his many friends about politics and affairs in general. When he went to his office, as he did until his doctor made him stay at home, he was placed in the chair at the street entrance, and then rolled to an elevator, to be taken up eight flights.

As a corporation lawyer, with such large interests as those of the Western Union Telegraph Company intrusted to his care, and as an independent Republican politician in fighting the regular organization of New York County, the General had been widely known in the city ever since he came here from Ohio, in 1850. He was born in Toledo on Nov. 10, 1834. His father was Associate Justice Noah H. Swayne of the United States Supreme Court. After being sent to the public schools of his native State he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1856. His enthusiasm in his Yale connections did not lag as he grew old, for as late as ten years ago he was President of the Delta Kappa Epsilon club of New York. After leaving the college he attended the Cincinnati Law School, and finished the course there in 1859. Then he practiced law in Columbus for two years, but by that time the war between the States had been declared, and he gave up his business to enlist with the Forty-third Ohio Volunteers.

Under Gen. Sherman he served through the Atlanta campaign with distinction, and it was at Kalkatchie, S. C., that he received the wound which caused the amputation of his leg. Because of his services he received commissions as Brigadier General and Major General shortly before the close of the war, and later, in 1866, he was appointed Colonel of the Forty-fifth Infantry in the regular army. After one year he was made a Brigadier General by brevet, and then a brevet Major General of regulars.

In reconstruction days Gen. Swayne was Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in Alabama, where he led the movement that resulted in a system of public schools for negroes. Retiring from the army in 1870, he opened a law office in Toledo, where he remained ten years. After coming to New York, in 1880, he was not long in obtaining clients, among them being the Goulds. He was a Director of the North American Trust Company, and the social organizations to which he belonged were numerous, among them being the Ohio Society, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Lawyers' Club, City Club, Union League Club, Loyal Legion, Yale Club, and Meadow Club of Southampton. When he died he was President of the American Church Missionary Society and one of the Union League Club's Vice Presidents.

Although Gen. Swayne's public activity was necessarily lessened after he took to his invalid's chair, he refused no invitations to help along a favorite cause when it was possible for him to get out. In April of last year, when the House Committee of the Union League Club had decided to expel the club's negro servants, he was one of a few who got up a petition to have the members vote on the proposition. Supported on his crutches, he spoke in favor of the negroes, and after several others had talked on the same side the committee's decision was overthrown.

One of the last times the General appeared in public was at a political meeting in Brooklyn. He told the audience his views from the rolling chair, gesturing as enthusiastically as though he were delivering a stump speech in the days of his youth.

With William Brookfield and others, Gen. Swayne was at the head of the movement that resulted in the Committee of Fifty-three. He fought Lemuel E. Quigg's county leadership of the Republicans to the finish, and it was largely through his efforts that the primary law was passed by the Legislature. In the City Club it was often said of the General that he kept up the fighting spirit of the organization, and his familiarity with city affairs led him to institute many of the club's investigations into popular abuses.

In appearance the General was large, florid, and genial. He had a white beard, and after he had to stop taking much exercise his stoutness increased greatly. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ellen Harris of Louisville, Ky., and was married to him in 1868, and by three sons and two daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hosea M. Knowlton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 18.—Hosea M. Knowlton, ex-Attorney General of Massachusetts, died at 11:30 o'clock tonight at his Summer home at Marion after a ten days' illness of apoplexy.

Hosea M. Knowlton was a native of Durham, Me., and was graduated from Tufts College in 1867. He attended the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He practiced for a time in Boston and then moved to New Bedford. In 1872 he was appointed registrar in bankruptcy, and held that office until it was abolished. He was city solicitor of New Bedford in 1877, and in 1876 and 1877 he was a representative in the Legislature. After two years in the Senate he was appointed District Attorney and was five times re-elected, holding that office for fifteen years. In 1893 he was elected Attorney General of the State. While holding that office his most noted case was that against Lizzie Borden, who was accused of the murder of her father at Fall River, Mass.

David Perry House.

David Perry House, who was prominent politically in Otsego County, and father of Frederick B. House of this city, died of pneumonia yesterday in Cooperstown, N. Y. He was seventy years of age, and he had always made his home in Otsego County, where he was born, although he was in the Customs Service in this city for twenty years. For many years he was the political ally of Roscoe Conkling in his fights in Otsego, and was a friend of President Arthur. After his argument in the Coyne murder trial before Judge Warren W. Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Frederick B. House was informed of the death of his father.

James E. Morse.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—James E. Morse, one of the most prominent wool buyers of this city, and an old-time amateur athlete of distinction, died yesterday of typhoid fever in the hospital at Alburquerque, New Mexico, where he had gone on a business trip. Mr. Morse was thirty-five years of age. He took an active part in athletics. He was identified with the Boston and Newton Athletic Associations, and represented both organizations in amateur athletic contests. He held many local records, and in 1890 he beat Fearing, the crack Harvard jumper, making 5 feet 10 inches, establishing a world's record for that event.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED BOUVIER, for many years associated with Al Hayman as manager of the Baldwin Theatre, in San Francisco, died in that city yesterday.

CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, one of the best-known politicians in Ohio and former Speaker of the Ohio Legislature, dropped dead of heart disease in his office at Toledo yesterday.

ALBERT E. SWIFT, aged fifty-three years, a well-known Buffalo (N. Y.) business man and the originator of the "Johnstown Flood" at the Pan-American Exposition, died suddenly in a Turkish bath at Buffalo early yesterday of heart failure.

HENRY GODWIN POST, a grandson of Gen. Abram Godwin, who was one of Washington's aids, died in his home, at 25 Park Street, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday. He was a native of Paterson, and was Judge of the Election Board of Orange for fourteen years. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Miss LOUISE BRISBIN DUNN, a tutor in the department of botany in Barnard College, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning. She was graduated from Barnard College in 1897 with the degree of A. B., and two years later she received the degree of M. A. from Columbia University. She went to Barnard College two years ago.

DR. ALEXANDER DENBY died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, twenty-four hours after arriving there for an operation for appendicitis. He was stricken with typhoid fever five weeks ago, and the second disease manifested itself recently. Miss May Lautman of Brooklyn was married to him ten months ago. He was born in St. Petersburg twenty-four years ago, and he was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital.

DAVID PERRY HOUSE died yesterday at Cooperstown, N. Y., aged seventy years. He was born in Jefferson County. From 1865 to 1874 he was a merchant at Cooperstown. He was in the United States customs service in this city from 1874 to 1888, and later engaged in business here as a wholesale commission merchant. Besides his widow, he leaves one son, Frederick Bingham House, the New York lawyer.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
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MARRIED.

COTTON—LATIMER.—Mrs. Anabelle Latimer of Wilmington, N. C., to Col. William James Cotton of Arizona, by the Rev. William Brown Lusk of Saranac, N. Y., at noon on Dec. 18, in the state rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria.

KAISER—HOLLY.—Dec. 17, Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. M. George Thompson, Alice M., daughter of Dr. Francis Manton Holly, to Charles Sumner Kaiser.

McINTYRE—MITCHELL.—At the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. James D. Iglehart, in Baltimore, Md., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Oliver Huckel, Lucie Vera Mitchell, daughter of the late James Henry Martin, Esq., of Baltimore, to Thomas Alexander McIntyre of New York.

SWANEY—GILPIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, Lily Gilpin to F. Dexter Swaney, both of Brooklyn.

WILSON—TOD.—On Dec. 16, at Elmpark, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, D. D., Julia, daughter of the late Andrew Tod, Esq., and niece of John Stewart Kennedy, Esq., to Mr. George Heron Wilson of Hawick, Scotland.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, Harriet S., beloved wife of John Biddle.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 104 East 17th St., on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Greenwood, will be on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 11 A. M.

BROWN.—Anniversary requiem mass in memoriam Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, late rector in Church of St. Mary the Virgin, this Friday morning at a quarter to 11.

DUNN.—On Thursday, December 18, Louise Brisben Dunn, tutor in botany at Barnard College.

EDGAR.—Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, Thomas Edgar, husband of Marla King, aged 83 years.
Funeral service at Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 112th St. and Amsterdam Av., Friday morning, Dec. 19, at 10:45 o'clock.

KING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, Henry D. King, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.
Funeral services from the residence of his son, Samuel W. King, Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., Friday, December 19, on the arrival of the 2:10 P. M. train from Barclay and Christopher Sts. Interment at Fairfield, Conn.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

KUDLICH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1902, Cora, daughter of Dr. Hans Kudlich.
Funeral services on Friday, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at her late residence, 506 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

PEASE.—In Paris, Dec. 7, Dr. Daniel Pearson Pease of 9 West 24th St., New York.
Date of funeral services, to be held at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's,) will be announced later.

PORTER.—At his home in Brooklyn, after a short illness, Alfred Haynes Porter, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.
Funeral service at 457 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 19, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SEAMAN.—Wednesday, Dec. 17, Emeline Loveland, wife of Willet Seaman, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 130 West 58th St., on Friday, Dec. 19, at 12 M. Interment at Woodlawn.
Chicago papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Saranac Lake, Wednesday, Dec. 17, William Alexander, son of Margaret and William Alexander Smith, in the 30th year of his age.
Funeral service from 412 Madison Av. Friday morning at half-past nine o'clock.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

SWAYNE.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, at his residence, 10 West 43d St., Gen. Wager Swayne, in the 69th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

THORN.—On Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902, at her residence, 23 West 16th St., Augusta A. Raguet, wife of L. Mortimer Thorn.
Funeral services at 23 West 16th St., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

TOWNSEND.—Dec. 17, Clarence Douw Townsend, at his residence, 07 East 54th St.
Funeral private.

WEIBEL.—At Riverhead, L. I., suddenly, of heart disease, on the night of Dec. 17, 1902, the Rev. John W. H. Weibel.
Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Riverhead, on Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1:30 P. M.

ZIMMERMANN.—At his residence, East Orange, N. J., on Dec. 17, George de Lisle, son of Susan B. and the late Charles Frazier Zimmermann.
Funeral service from Grace Church, Orange, on Friday, Dec. 19, at 3:30 P. M.

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OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL CHRISTMAS

LOAN FOR ALABAMA COMPANY.

Preferred Stock to be Exchanged for Bonds with Bonus.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—At a meeting today of the Executive Committee of the International Trust Company of Baltimore the proposed financial plan of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company was unanimously approved. The significance of this action is that the largest single interest in the company favors a plan to exchange the preferred stock for its mortgage bonds, and to make an issue of the latter sufficient to retire existing bonds and to make important extensions in the properties.

The details call for an issue of $3,500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds and an increase in the common stock of the company from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000. Of the bond issue $2,500,000 would be used in exchange for a like amount of 7 per cent. preferred stock. Holders of this stock are to be tendered a bonus of 25 per cent. in common stock to make this exchange.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 18.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Dec.
APPEL, George, 221 Chrystie St.	47	17
ABBEY, Emma, 540 W. 49th St.	57	16
APEDAILE, Ann, 305 Hudson St.	73	16
ANGONE, Elizabeth M., 142 Elm St.	1	17
ARONE, Thomas, 218 2d Av.	13	17
ALLEN, Frederick A., 154 W. 50th.	84	15
BRIEN, Margaret, 41 W. 20th St.	78	15
BRENNAN, Thomas, 329 E. 101st St.	1	17
BURKE, Kate, 67 Perry St.	58	16
BEASE, C. Otto, 39 Hamilton Ter.	56	16
BRIGGS, Harry, 118 W. Broadway.	26	17
BYRNES, Margaret, 354 E. 13th St.	26	16
BROWN, William, 311 Avenue A.	51	17
BLYTHE, Matthew, 419 E. 14th St.	36	16
BIDDLE, Harriet S., 104 E. 17th St.	75	17
BORST, Edward, 426 E. 15th St.	20	16
CANTOR, Solomon, 123 Suffolk St.	80	18
CARLETON, Michael, 13 Peck Slip.	32	17
CROSS, Agnes M., 52 Manhattan Av.	37	15
CAHILL, Frances T., 251 W. 53d St.	35	16
CARONNA, Angela, 227 E. 97th St.	22	17
CUSACK, Margaret, 601 W. 44th St.	50	16
CALVAR, Bridget, 120 W. 115th St.	66	16
CULHAM, Daniel, 445 E. 121st St.	14	16
DREOSSI, Margaret, 201 Bleecker St.	3	17
DOUGLAS, Annie, 2,031 3d Av.	47	17
DUNSTON, Maggie, 2,546 8th Av.	19	17
DOWLING, John E., 311 W. 123d St.	60	16
EDGAR, Thomas, St. Luke's Home.	85	17
ENDLER, George J., 420 Montgomery St., Jersey City.	37	17
FRANCIS, Wm. H., 224 E. 42d St.	61	17
FRIEDMAN, Jacob, 248 3d St.	56	17
FRANCOLINO, Theresa, 194 Mulberry	1	17
FINN, Dennis, 417 W. 53d St.	40	17
FEELY, Michael J., 846 2d Av.	14	16
GIBBONS, Dorothy M., 1,441 Amsterdam Av.	5	17
GUNBERG, Moritz, 90 7th St.	32	17
GARNER, Harris, 10 E. 110th St.	56	17
GREGARIO, Rosinlo, 418 E. 124th.	1	17
GEIGER, Katharine, 1,306 2d Av.	88	16
HURTIG, Bertha, 7 Avenue B.	1	16
HYMAN, Israel H., 197 2d St.	62	17
HEINS, Henrietta, 1,429 Amst'dm Av.	25	15
HAYDOCK, A., 1,473 Lexington Av.	43	16

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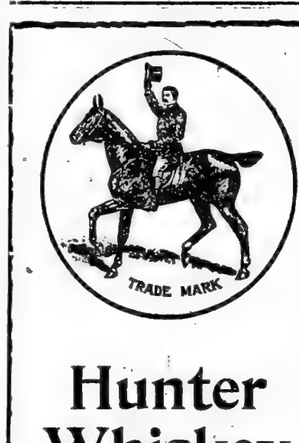

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They are flat lasts, high heels, narrow shank and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

Men's Hats.

Opera Hats, $4.80; worth $10.00.

Silk Hats, $3.90; worth $6.00.

Flattish brim Derbys are "the" style.

Three Grades, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.

If you pay 3.00 or 4.00 for your derby you are losing money.

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The completest stock at prices a third lower than others, for instance:

1.00 Scarfs (folded squares), 49c.

50c. Scarfs (4 in hand), 29c.

1.00 White dress Shirts, 39c.

1.50 French Percales at 98c.

1.50 Heavy imported walking Gloves, 93c.

Silk Suspenders, 49c. to 1.69.

Full dress Vests, 1.98 worth 3.00.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.

Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

For Sale.—By family leaving for California, a landau, two-seated buckboard, and Brewster phaeton; also set of double harness. Information regarding same may be had by communicating with 313 West 15th St., or telephone 3856—18th St.

LOVING CUP FOR WEEKES

Presented by Columbia Students in Mass Meeting Yesterday.

Football Captain and Coach Morley Honored—Both Proffer Their Services for Next Season.

Over 600 Columbia University students assembled in mass meeting at Earl Hall yesterday to do honor to Football Capt. Harold H. Weekes and Coach William R. Morley for the valuable services which they rendered during the past season to the Columbia football team. It was a meeting which will be long remembered by those who witnessed it, as well as those who took part in it.

The undergraduates presented Capt. Weekes with a handsome silver loving cup as a token of their appreciation. When Allan B. A. Bradley made the presentation there was a wild outburst of loyal enthusiasm on the part of the students, which was repeated again and again when it was announced that Morley had volunteered to coach the team again next season. The students flung their hats and books in the air and cheered madly for several minutes when this announcement was made, and the scene which ensued excelled any that ever took place in the university.

The exercises began with an address by J. Howard Van Amringe, Dean of the college. Dr. Van Amringe said in part:

"I am glad to be with you to do honor to the men who have honored us. Our football team achieved success last season. If maintenance of a high ideal, loyalty to the university, enthusiasm for Alma Mater, and the possession of college spirit are to be accounted success, and they surely are, then we achieved a glorious success."

Richard S. Smith, the Captain of the 1903 team, then made a brief address. In glowing terms he expressed the appreciation of the football team and the students for Morley. He rehearsed the great things that Morley had done for Columbia football, and spoke of the battles he had to fight with the Columbia Faculty Committee on Athletics.

"He has not hesitated," said Capt. Smith, "to beard the Faculty Committee in its den, and to make a bold stand for the rights of Columbia men even though they were athletes. We can only express our thanks to Morley for all he has done by this simple meeting. His magnanimous loyal spirit would not allow him to accept money for his services as coach. But the time has now come for us to say farewell, though we hope Morley will come back to us next Fall. But now it is farewell."

Allan B. A. Bradley, President of the 1902 senior class, then made a speech in presenting the loving cup to Weekes. He rehearsed the great part Weekes has played in Columbia athletic life, and spoke of the fact that Weekes had won for Columbia her football games with Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania in 1899, 1900, and 1901 respectively. Then, amid the rousing cheers of the students, he handed the cup to Weekes.

When Weekes arose there were tears in his eyes, and his face was quivering with emotion. "Columbia men," he said, brokenly, "all I can do is to thank you again and again. I shall treasure this cup more than anything I shall ever have. I hope always to be in Columbia athletics. Morley, I feel, will be back next year, he cannot stay away. As for myself, I hope to be back next Fall, playing on the scrub. I thank you."

While Weekes spoke Morley sat with bowed head. When Weekes had finished, Morley whispered to Capt. Smith. Smith went up on the platform and spoke to Dean Van Amringe, who said: "I have been asked to announce that Morley has just decided if there is a Columbia football team next Fall he will be back to coach it."

Then came the great scene in which the students went fairly wild with enthusiasm. The students, with bowed heads, sang "Sans Souci," their song of Alma Mater, as Morley, Weekes, and Smith passed down between an aisle of students.

Protection for Game and Song Birds.

The League of American Sportsmen is sending out an appeal to philanthropic persons for contributions to its game and bird protection fund. This league was organized in 1898 and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. It has been active and progressive in procuring the enactment of good game laws in all the States and in enforcing the same. It has prosecuted and convicted large numbers of men in various States on charges of killing game out of season, or of killing song birds which are protected in most of the States at all times of the year.

The membership fee in this league is only $1 a year, and 60 per cent. of this is returned to the State divisions from which the memberships originate. This leaves but 40 per cent. as a working fund for the National headquarters, which are located in this city. And though the league has a membership of nearly 9,000 it is impossible to raise sufficient funds in this way to carry on the work of the league as it should be done. Hence persons who are interested in the protection of the wild animals, the birds, the fishes, and the forests of this country are earnestly requested to contribute to this good work.

Austin Corbin, 192 Broadway, is the Treasurer of the league, and either he or Secretary A. F. Rice, 23 West Twenty-fourth Street, will be glad to give any further information that may be desired.

Football Banquet at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—Tiger Inn, one of the large upper-class social clubs of the university, last evening tendered a banquet to ex-Capt. Ralph Davis and Captain-elect John R. De Witt of the football team. The dinner was held at their clubhouse, on Prospect Street. In all forty men sat down at the tables, among whom were, besides the two guests of honor, President Woodrow Wilson, Prof. J. B. Fine of the Advisory Committee, Prof. Henry B. Fine of the Faculty Committee, H. G. Duffield of the Graduate Committeee, Jesse Lynch Williams, W. J. George of Lawrenceville, Prof. J. Grier Hibben, and G. R. Murray, the athletic Treasurer. The others were the members of the club and the managers and Captains of the various athletic associations. Fairbanks, 1903, of Indianapolis, Ind., son of Senator Fairbanks, acted as toastmaster.

President Wilson made the principal address of the evening. He expressed admiration for the conduct of Capt. Davis on the field, and his attitude both toward the team and the Faculty. He commended the election of De Witt, asserting that the new Captain would ably fill the place of Davis. Other addresses were made by Profs. J. B. and H. B. Fine and the two Captains.

Naval Academy's Football Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 18.—Capt. Charles C. Soule, Jr., of the Naval Academy football team for the season of 1903, has appointed Midshipman Arthur G. Caffee of Missouri manager of the team for next year. Midshipman Caffee is a member of the second class, and captained his class football team. He stands fifth in his class as a student.

N. Y. U. Gymnasts to Exhibit.

The New York University gymnastic team will give its annual exhibition in the gymnasium at University Heights this evening. The exhibition will be followed by a dance. Besides the regular gymnastic events the shot-put and high jump will be included in the programme. In addition to regular trains stopping at University Heights, the following will also stop tonight for the benefit of alumni: From Grand Central Station, 7:35, and from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 7:25 and 8. The events will be: Horizontal bar—D. Lane, Miller, Belcher; rings—Peck, Belcher, Prechaska, Silke; horse—Belcher, Peck, Smith; tumbling—D. Lane, Milly, Williamson, and Hardy; Indian clubs—Braydon and Steverson; parallel bars—Belcher, D. Lane, and De Zafra; shot-put—Connelley, Reilly, F. Lane, and C. Lane; high jump—Wilcox, Herzog, and Lowry.

Fordham Athletes Rewarded.

The following men were awarded the F. at Fordham College last evening in recognition of their services on the various Varsity athletic teams: Baseball—Keane, Mitchell, Hartman, Robertson, Crossin, Doscher, O'Brien. Football—Fogarty, McGee, Adams, Fallon, Plunkett, Curtin, McLane, Glennon, Reihing, Robertson, Track, Keane, Clark, Fallon, O'Toole.

SKATERS' NATIONAL CLUB.

Plan for Organization Announced by Amateur Skating Association.

The plan for an organization of the "Amateur Skating Association of the United States" was announced yesterday in the form of a circular letter, copies of which have been sent to every athletic association in the United States over the signature of Clifford E. Dunn, who has an office in the Park Row Building, the Secretary and Treasurer of the new organization. Henry Buermeyer is the association's President.

The circular is addressed "to the skating public," and is as follows:

Of the many sports which appeal to the American public, skating alone has, up to the present time, been without an effective and representative organization. This appears to be due more to a lack of initiative than because of any want of enthusiasm or interest in the sport. With the idea that such an organization is needed and will be heartily approved by skaters in general the above association has been formed, and already the following clubs, as well as numerous individuals, have enrolled themselves as members: Skating Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Verona Lake Skating Club, Verona, N. Y.; Cambridge Skating Club, Cambridge, Mass., and Springfield Skating Club, Springfield, Mass. The present association is merely temporary in its character, but a constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and application has been made for an allied membership with the Amateur Athletic Union. Upon Jan. 16, 1903, at 2:30 P. M., a general meeting will be held at the rooms of the Skating Club of Brooklyn, Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, New York, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization, and it is earnestly requested that all clubs and individuals interested in ice sports be represented. The draft of constitution and by-laws is merely a draft and will probably be altered as seems advisable at the general meeting. Suggestions and criticisms are requested, for instance as to the representation of individuals, &c. It is hoped that as many application blanks as possible may be filled out and forwarded to the Secretary before the meeting, and to this end it is requested that the blank inclosed be circulated as widely as possible by those receiving them. Such clubs or individuals as cannot attend will confer a favor by signing and sending proxies so that at least a large representation may be had. Address all communications to the Secretary, Clifford E. Dunn, Park Row Building, New York, N. Y. Amateur Skating Association of the United States.

Sections of the by-laws suggested provide for the selection of the time and place for holding annual competitions—in speed and figure skating, to be decided by a committee; for the appointment of governing committees, and for the adjudication by the association of questions relative to the status of skaters.

DELEHANTY A PEACE ISSUE.

Outfielder's Contract Jumping May Prolong Baseball War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Three interesting bits of information concerning the baseball outlook for next season were gleaned here to-day. The Directors of the Washington Baseball Club have just received word from President Postal and Manager Tom Loftus, who are now in the West, that all rumors about the latter's having accepted the management of the New York American League team are false and groundless. President Postal telegraphed this morning saying: "I have Loftus's positive decision for next year; latter declares rumors fakes."

Directors Eugene Cochran and Hector Clemes, of the local club, who have not returned from their trip to New York, where they attended several baseball conferences, sent word to-night that Delehanty must repudiate his agreement with Manager McGraw and the National League Club of New York and play here next season. They declared most emphatically that if Delehanty does not fulfill his contract with the Washington American League Club he will not be allowed to play in any city that the jurisdiction of the two major leagues covers, unless the peace conference, which will take place in Cincinnati next month, comes to naught. The Washington Club management is determined to hold Delehanty to his contract, and President Johnson has given the local Directors positive assurance that the big outfielder's case will be taken up as an example, and made an issue at the peace conference.

The Washington team will inaugurate the season of 1903, according to President Johnson's statement to Director Cochran, by playing the New York Americans in the series of games which will open the new grounds of the American League in New York.

Amateur Handicap Pool Tourney.

The amateur handicap pool tournament now in progress in the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, has assumed an interesting aspect, because of the close playing of the contestants and the extreme uncertainty of the outcome. Seven games have been played, and at least three men have a chance for the cup offered as the first prize. The play last night was hardly of high order in the game between Gordon and Kowenhoven, the latter being handicapped at 90 and Gordon 80. Gordon won, running out his string while Kowenhoven scored 67. The scores:

Gordon—10 6 10 1 10 6 9 9 7 9 3—80. High run, 12; scratches, 7.

Kowenhoven—4 6 3 12 4 9 4 5 8 8 9—67. High run, 10. Scratches, 10.

Lewis, who is tied for first place in the tournament with Irving, both having won six games out of the seven played, will contest with Gordon to-night. The latter and Robinson are tied for second place, with five games won and two lost.

Gaelic Games at Equitable Park.

Gaelic football and hurling games will be decided at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, next Sunday afternoon. The Emmetts and Kickhams have been on edge for the last two weeks, but were prevented from meeting by the inclement weather, which prevailed last Sunday and the previous Sunday. These teams should certainly make an interesting struggle for superiority, as they are very evenly matched. Prior to the football game there will be a hurling match between the Manhattans and Mahers of this city.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—John Peters and Commissioner Forester were the only winning favorites here to-day. W. W. Finn, who bought Suburban Queen for $1,000, sold her to-day to C. Johnson for $1,200. Finn ran Commissioner Forester up to $1,700 to-day and bought him at that figure. The stewards have recommended the suspension of Jockey Pickering for his unsatisfactory ride on the filly Sontag in the first race to-day. Weather fine, track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Marco, 95 pounds, (Fuller,) 15 to 1, won; Irene Mac, 100, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, second; Candareen, 100, (Scully,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Sontag, Brookston, Epidemic, and Oronte also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Andes, 103 pounds, (Fuller,) 16 to 5, won; Harry Wilson, 103, (Gannon,) 11 to 5, second; Bummer, 107, (Helgerson,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Antonius, Brown Vail, Chorus Boy, Lemoyne, and Alpaca also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile. Vesuvia, 117 pounds, (Robertson,) 20 to 1, won; Alfred C., 127, (R. Williams,) 3 to 1, second; El Rey, 117, (C. Wright,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Lord Pepper, Simoon, Jerry Hunt, Rayomen, Judge Magee, Lord Neville, Maid of Enid, and Rowdy G. also ran. Gray Forge was interfered with and pulled up.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Jessie Jarboe, 110 pounds, (Helgerson,) 9 to 1, won; C. B. Campbell, 105, (Buchanan,) 7 to 2, second; Moor, 90, (Waugh,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Major Mansir, Prince of Endurance, and Huntressa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. John Peters, 112 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 10, won; Benmora, 99, (St. Booker,) 12 to 1, second; St. Hammary, 99, (Davison,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Potente, Tom Kingsley, Okla, Death, Grantor, Smile, Herodiade, and Midnight Chimes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Commissioner Forester, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, won; Optimo, 102, (Cogswell,) 7 to 2, second; Atheola, 94, (Scully,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:52 3-5. False Lead, Swordsman, Pay the Fiddler, Heroics, and Shut Up also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; two-year-old colts; five and a half furlongs. Judge Cantill, 100 pounds; Showman and Pageant, 103 each; Hurry, 107; Farmer Jim, Blanco, Rankin, Anzeiger, Cincinnatus, and Floyd K., 110 each; My Surprise, 112; Glennevis, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Playlike and Dutch Carter, 102 pounds each; Moran and The Carton, 104 each; Tillo, Aline Abbott, Kiss Quick, Hengist, Lofter, and Sarilla, 107; Morandis, 109; Peter Duryea, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; mile. Phil Knight, Itacallaria, and Water Edge, 100 pounds each; Tom Kingsley, 105; Hanover Queen, 109; Rough Rider, 114; Belvino, 117.

FOURTH RACE.—High-weight handicap; six furlongs. Provost, 108 pounds; Farmer Jim, 110; Worthington, 115; Antonius, 116; Death, 118; Echodale, 122; Golden Rule, 143.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Potheen, 90 pounds; Irving Mayor, 96; Marcos, 98; Trocadero, Henry of Franstamar, and Banish, 101; Erne, 108; Cogswell, 104.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, fillies; six furlongs. Helen Hay, Semper Primus, and Our Beasie, 100 pounds; Suburban Queen and Mrs. Frank Foster, 107; Sweet Alice, 112.

Life Is Too Short

To waste any of it in suffering that can be avoided. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** quickly stops the suffering caused by colds and coughs, and so prevents the suffering that comes of graver illnesses that so often follow colds. All druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RACE

Percy Owen the Latest Aspirant for International Honors.

Good Roads Will Be Main Issue at Annual Dinner of Automobile Club Next Month.

Percy Owen of this city, a member of the Automobile Club of America, announced yesterday that he was a candidate for a place on the team which will represent the club in the next annual contest for the Bennett International Automobile Racing Cup next Summer, and made the deposit with the club of $600, as required by the rules. As Owen is one of the best automobile drivers in this country, his times of 1:17 3-5 for a mile and 0:47 for a kilometer being records for those distances for gasoline cars weighing between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds, it is thought that he has an excellent chance of being chosen for the team.

There are now five candidates for the honor of representing America in the next international race, as follows: Alexander Winton and L. P. Moers of Cleveland, Ohio; Harry S. Harkness and Percy Owen of this city, and C. W. Matheson of Grand Rapids, Mich. Only three can compose the team, so the contest committee of the club will have to make a selection. It will not do this, however, until the racing machines of the several candidates are completed and tested, as the relative merits of both men and machines will be considered in selecting the team. Consequently the make-up of the team will not be decided until some time next year, and perhaps not until Spring.

According to present plans, the coming dinner of the Automobile Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 24 will be a notable demonstration in favor of good roads. Among the prominent guests will be State Senators Armstrong and Sherman, W. E. McClintock, Road Commissioner of Massachusetts; Simeon Ford, and Job Hedges.

At its annual meeting on Wednesday evening the Long Island Automobile Club elected the following officers: President—L. R. Adams; Vice President—Lawrence Abraham; Secretary—Read Halliday; Treasurer—Edwin Melvin; Governors—Adolph Mollenhauer, Read Halliday, Nathaniel Robinson, L. A. Hopkins, F. G. Webb, and Lawrence Abraham.

According to a cablegram received in this city yesterday, Henri Fournier, the noted French automobilist, will come to America early in January to attend the Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden. It is believed that he intends to establish in America a factory for the manufacture of the same type of French machine which he has used in his record-breaking trials.

It appears from the official reports of the Automobile Club of France that Fournier is still the holder of the world's kilometer record of 29 1-5 seconds. Augieres covered the distance in 29 seconds flat, but as this time was made in a trial for the mile it is not accepted by the French governing board.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Sylvan Club Team Makes Two High Scores in American National Tournament.

In the American National bowling tournament last night the Sylvan bowlers rolled 1,051 and 989 in two games, making the remarkable average of 1,020. Only one member of the team failed to make over 200 in the first game. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 205; Snyder, 117; Geisler, 181; Malzacher, 174; Meyer, 130. Total, 847.

Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 170; Hill, 184; Stevens, 173; Sperling, 160; McCormick, 174. Total, 870.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 155; Snyder, 199; Geisler, 134; Malzacher, 172; Meyer, 253. Total, 943.

Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 212; Boulanger, 197; Burt, 204; Corroon, 225; Dickson, 213. Total, 1,051.

THIRD GAME.—Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 212; Boulanger, 159; Burt, 212; Carroon, 201; Dickson, 205. Total, 989.

Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 154; Hill, 161; Stevens, 150; Sperling, 200; McCormick, 202. Total, 867.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Folk, 176; Brown, 112; Mulhausen, 197; Falleck, 140; Seyd, 209. Total, 834.

Atlantic Council—Hill, 175; Williams, 141; Forrest, 189; Langenberg, 170; Kofler, 178. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Folk, 154; Brown, 182; Mulhausen, 154; Falleck, 153; Seyd, 145. Total, 784.

Welcome Council—Dizitin, 170; Ochs, 147; Wyant, 169; Hummell, 174; Pitcher, 157. Total, 817.

THIRD GAME.—Welcome Council—Dizitin, 167; Ochs, 209; Wyant, 143; Hummell, 167; Pitcher, 143. Total, 829.

Atlantic Council—Hill, 148; Williams, 173; Forrest, 135; Langenberg, 162; Kofler, 145. Total, 704.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerisch, 146; Taylor, 197; Hayes, 121; Schaper, 139; Hackett, 292. Total, 895.

S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 136; Dryfuss, 99; Oppenheimer, 129; Emanuel, 103; Fishblatt, 195. Total, 662.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 160; Dryfuss, 97; Oppenheimer, 138; Emanuel, 138; Fishblatt, 158. Total, 700.

Metcalfe Brothers & Co.—Peck, 133; Davis, 118; Bolkmann, 128; Rickerby, 139; Wilbert, 151. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.—Metcalfe Brothers & Co.—Peck, 127; Davis, 174; Bolkmann, 173; Rickerby, 144; Wilbert, 141. Total, 759.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerisch, 135; Taylor, 148; Hayes, 173; Schaper, 129; Hackett, 169. Total, 754.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—H. Content & Co.—Edwards, 168; Dost, 136; Cahoon, 127; E. Smith, 135; W. Smith, 172. Total, 738.

Probst, Wetzler & Co.—Blackmore, 142; Nolan, 117; Kensington, 156; Cahill, 136; Grady, 175. Total, 726.

SECOND GAME.—Probst, Wetzler & Co.—Blackmore, 119; Nolan, 185; Kensington, 115; Cahill, 156; Grady, 169. Total, 744.

Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challieu, 155; Anderson, 136; Lent, 122; Schuerfeger, 107; Banks, 126. Total, 646.

THIRD GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challieu, 205; Anderson, 174; Lent, 128; Schuerfeger, 113; Banks, 166. Total, 786.

H. Content & Co.—Edwards, 144; Dost, 123; Cahoon, 128; E. Smith, 134; W. Smith, 171. Total, 701.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—E. S. Keating & Co.—Ogg, 136; Morgan, 110; Carroll, 162. Total, 348.

Central Foundry Company—Donahue, 116; Van Vlack, 143; Peet, 196; Rock, 155. Total, 610.

SECOND GAME.—E. S. Keating & Co.—Ogg, 150; Morgan, 87; Carroll, 151. Total, 388.

Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 170; Elcock, 184; Ogg, 223; W. Riggs, 194; Watters, 189. Total, 960.

THIRD GAME.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 159; Elcock, 152; Ogg, 111; W. Riggs, 154; Watters, 165. Total, 741.

Central Foundry Company—Donahue, 143; Van Vlack, 158; Peet, 114; Rock, 157. Total, 572.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 177; Ford, 147; McNamara, 105; Ward, 99; Huberth, 354. Total, 882.

Congress Own Council—Coleman, 159; Gallagher, 160; E. Shugrue, 139; Houlihan, 128; Boyle, 155. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 149; Ford, 151; McNamara, 161; Ward, 168; Huberth, 170. Total, 808.

St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 138; Georgen, 124; Smith, 168; Boyle, 129; Krohan, 133. Total, 692.

THIRD GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 168; King, 152; Smith, 162; Boyle, 161; Krohan, 156. Total, 799.

Congress Own Council—Coleman, 134; Gallagher, 118; E. Shugrue, 141; F. Shugrue, 127; Boyle, 150. Total, 670.

To Form a New Turf Congress.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—It was learned here last night that a new turf congress will be formed, and a bitter fight will be waged against the Western Jockey Club. John J. Ryan, who will open the Newport (Ky.) course for Winter racing next Saturday, stated last night that a meeting of representatives of the tracks not members of the Western Jockey Club will be held in this city next Friday. The object of the meeting, it is said, will be to revive the old American Turf Congress.

The following tracks will be represented: Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, and Newport.

Closing of Entries for Irish Games.

Entries for the Irish athletic games which are to be decided in Madison Square Garden Dec. 27 will close to-morrow with James E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, and there is every indication that there will be a record-breaking entry list, so far as numbers go. Great interest, of course, is attached to the intercity team race, in which teams from the New York Athletic Club, the City Club of Philadelphia, and the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City have been entered. The City of Philadelphia will be represented by a team consisting of past and present champions of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphians believe that in George Orton, Irving Orton, J. K. Baillie, and A. C. Bowen they have a team of the best runners in this country.

Princeton's Hockey Team to Play Here.

The next important hockey match of the season will take place at the St. Nicholas Rink to-morrow evening, between teams representing Princeton University and the St. Nicholas Skating Club.

The news from Princeton is that the university team this year will be unusually strong. They do not hesitate to proclaim the fact that they expect to win the intercollegiae championship. The players have been in strict training for several weeks, and this particular game is to select a team for their coming trip to Pittsburg, which occurs during the Christmas week.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club team has been very much strengthened, especially by the addition of one of the Davidson brothers of Montreal, who is in the forward line, and all the men have been in daily practice since the opening of the rink.

At 5 o'clock this evening a team of the St. Paul Alumni will play the St. Paul School team of Concord, N. H., at the St. Nicholas Rink.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The disturbance first noted Tuesday night off the extreme South Pacific Coast has finally assumed definite character and is central to-night over the Southern plateau. This storm has thus far caused rain in the Southern plateau and in extreme Southern California, and snow in Utah and Western Colorado. East of the Rocky Mountains the weather is generally clear. No precipitation occurred except some light snow in the eastern lower lake region and Northern New England. Temperatures have risen except in the Dakotas and Southern Florida, and are slightly above the seasonable average except along the Atlantic Coast. The southwest storm will move northeastward during to-morrow, and there will be rain in interior Texas, rain or snow in the south and east portions of the middle plateau, and snow in the middle slope. There will be rain Saturday in the Gulf States, and rain or snow in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday. Temperature changes will not be marked. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh west, on the South Atlantic Coast light west to north, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh north to east, on Lake Michigan fresh and mostly south, and on the lower lake fresh west to south. Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day, colder in Eastern Maine; fresh west winds. To-morrow fair.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Western New York, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; light west winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day and probably to-morrow; light to fresh south winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

South Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in central and east portions. To-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	17	31	36
6 A. M.	18	32	36
9 A. M.	19	33	38
12 M.	22	39	44
3 P. M.	28	40	43
6 P. M.	25	39	42
9 P. M.	22	38	39
12 P. M.	20	37	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39½
Weather Bureau	36½
Corresponding date 1901	21½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	34

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M. and 36 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN				
Albany	32	38	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	34	42	NW	Clear
Boston	34	40	NW	Clear
Buffalo	36	38	W	Cloudy
Cape May	34	44	W	Clear
Eastport	34	38	W	Clear
Nantucket	36	40	W	Clear
Norfolk	44	56	NE	Clear
Oswego	36	36	NW	Pt. cloudy
Philadelphia	36	42	NW	Clear
Pittsburg	36	40	NW	Clear
Portland, Me.	32	40	W	Clear
Scranton	34	38	NW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	38	42	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	50	54	S	Clear
Chicago	34	40	SW	Clear
Cincinnati	44	48	SW	Clear
Cleveland	34	36	S	Clear
Detroit	32	36	SW	Clear
Duluth	30	36	SW	Clear
Grand Haven	38	38	SW	Cloudy
Green Bay	28	30	SW	Clear
Huron	10	16	SE	Clear
Marquette	42	42	SW	Clear
Milwaukee	34	38	SW	Clear
Toledo	34	36	SW	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	46	54	NW	Clear
Charlotte	Missing			
Corpus Christi	62	64	E	Cloudy
Galveston	56	58	E	Clear
Hatteras	50	54	NW	Clear
Jacksonville	56	64	N	Clear
Key West	70	70	NE	Clear
Mobile	50	60	N	Clear
Montgomery	52	60	W	Clear
New Orleans	54	58	N	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	54	62	NW	Clear
Tampa	52	66	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	50	62	W	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	30	40	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	34	38	S	Clear
Dodge City	Missing			
Kansas City	40	46	S	Clear
North Platte	30	34	W	Pt. cloudy
Omaha	24	30	S	Clear
St. Louis	48	52	S	Clear
St. Paul	26	32	SE	Clear
Winnipeg	22	30	Calm	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	36	38	Calm	Pt. cloudy
Denver	20	44	S	Clear
Helena	18	18	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	28	30	N	Snow

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¶ Any "normal" man can be fitted by "Semi-ready;" most "abnormal" men too.

¶ Special shapes for stooping men, over-erect men, slender men, long-legged men, portly men, short-stout men and the rest—all "

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Pulverized Coal Stoker Company, New York, (to manufacture machines for dividing and combining coal and other substances in mechanical mixtures adapted to combustion;) capital, $500,000. Directors—A. A. Day and G. W. Giddings, Brooklyn; A. A. Low, New York.

Empire State Horseshoe Company, New York; capital, $350,000. Directors—E. C. Cowdin, Mount Kisco; R. A. Inch and T. L. Bailey, New York.

Poulson & Eger Company, Queens Borough, (metal ornaments;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Nelis Poulson and C. M. Eger, Brooklyn; A. F. Britton, Bronxville.

M. M. Belcher Publishing Company, Albany; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. F. Kuh, David Present, and Harry Harris, New York.

A. S. Aronson Company, New York, (fancy goods;) capital, $5,000. Directors—A. S. Aronson, Theresa H. Aronson, and H. W. Baehr, Brooklyn.

Art Underwear Company, New York; capital, $14,000. Directors—Solomon Rotchschild, J. S. Menline, and J. T. Holder, New York.

Dunkirk Steam Laundry, Dunkirk; capital, $60,000. Directors—A. W. Cummings, Harry Durrell, and Harry Litchfield, Dunkirk.

Germany Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. R. Von Egloffstein and Gustav Oberlaender, New York; C. T. Beckert, Hoboken.

Acme Corset Waist Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Herman Finkelstein, Joseph Koenigsberg, and Martin Legall, New York.

Dr. Carter's Sanitarium, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. W. Carter, Lulu A. Carter, and Armitage Mathews, New York.

American Electrical Specialties Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Jones, Jr., and Julius Silverman, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Maiden Creek Portland Cement Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Ramond Newman, and Horace S. Gould.

Calumet Mining and Milling Grahpite Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Nathan Vivaver and Max D. Josephson of New York and Gedeliah Meyerson of West Hoboken.

The Jasen Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Samuel Riker, Jr., George M. Prest, and Ella Hartnett.

The Pioneer Ore Sampling Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Paul Jissen, and Louis B. Dailey.

Ætna Investment Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Samuel Riker, Jr., Perry J. Fuller, and George M. Prest.

Hamburg Button Company; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—Augustus V. Hamburg, William G. Nerpel, and George P. Hoerner.

The New Jersey Mercantile Company; capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators—Abraham Fischer, Ernest Singer, Samuel F. Leber, and Samuel Ross.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Union Insurance Company of Pittsburg has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Colorado, and the Godfrey Schirmer Investment and Insurance Company of Denver and H. F. Sharpless & Co. of Pueblo have been appointed agents.

It was announced in fire underwriting circles yesterday that the Corporate Securities Company is being organized with $1,000,000 capital and these Directors: Alexander Greig, Leroy W. Baldwin, Benjamin F. Tracy, E. E. Loomis, Silas B. Dutcher, Henry H. Adams, William H. Douglas, Paul E. Rasor, N. D. Lancaster, H. J. S. Hall, and William M. Deen.

At the request of shippers, the Louisiana Railroad Commission has ruled that in the future all railroads must assume a certain portion of the fire hazard on cotton in their custody for transit. As an offset the railroads are allowed an advance on all rates of 3 cents. The railroads say the order is acceptable if it means they are liable only in case a fire occurs through their own negligence.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:35
Moon rises	10:18		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:54	Gov. Isl'd	11:21
H. Gate	11:14		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:33	Gov. Isl'd	
H. Gate			

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Colorido, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

Alleghany, Jamaica and Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		9:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	10:00 A. M.	
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples		
Saint George, Antwerp		
Vaderland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Barbados, St. Lucia, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Coaticook	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 315 and up to Jan. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails will close at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 19.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
Cirrhria, Shields, Nov. 29.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 16.
El Rio, Galveston, Dec. 13.
Esperanza, Havana, Dec. 16.
Indiana, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Milano, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
St. George, Antwerp, Nov. 30.

SATURDAY, DEC. 20.

City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, Dec. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 13.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 13.

SUNDAY, DEC. 21.

Byron, Fernambuco, Dec. 13.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Minneapolis, London, Dec. 11.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 3.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 17.
El Cid, Galveston, Dec. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Dec. 12.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 16.
Cearense, Para, Dec. 11.
Etna, Shields, Dec. 8.
Horatio, Para, Dec. 11.
Kronland, Antwerp, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, Dec. 14, and Charleston, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS New York, Staples, San Domingo City, &c., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Lord Charlemont (Br.,) Webb, Swansea, Dec. 2, with coal to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS S. Oteri, De Luca, Charleston, Dec. 15, in ballast to the United Fruit Company.

SS Excelsior, (Br.,) Courtin, Rotterdam, &c., Dec. 5, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS (supposed) Lombardia, (Ital.,) Canzoneri, Genoa, Dec. 1, Naples, ——, with mdse. to Hilzel, Feltman & Co. Passed Fire Island at 12:15 A. M., 19th.

SS Hanseat, (Nor.,) Hamre, Philadelphia, Dec. 17, with mdse. in transit to the W. W. Brauer Steamship Company. Will finish loading for Rotterdam.

SS King Frederick, (Br.,) Davis, Laguna, Dec. 9, with cedar and mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS (supposed) Hillary, (Br.,) Pope, Manaos, ——, and Para, Dec. 5, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 7:20 P. M.

SS El Morte, Maxson, New Orleans, Dec. 14, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c.
SS British Princess, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for St. John, N. B.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS United States, (Am.,) for ship Monongahela, for West Indies, on cruise.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Denbighshire, (Br.,) for Hamburg, via Galveston.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Mokta, (Br.,) for Pilleys Island.
SS Yucatan, for Nassau, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS (presumed) Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Westminster, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town Dec. 15.

SS Furnesela, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Terence, (Br.,) Capt. Grimes, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Isla de Panay, (Span.,) Capt. Mir, from Manila and Singapore for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York, arr. at Havre at noon to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Shepherd, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, for New York, sld. from Liverpool Dec. 16.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados Dec. 16.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, from Curacao for New York, sld. from San Juan yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 2:48 P. M. to-day.

SS Orient Point, (Br.,) Capt. Wise, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Petershead to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at noon to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States.

142—The United States, appellant, vs. Evett B. Nix, and 195—Evett D. Nix, appellant, vs. The United States.—Submitted with leave to both sides to file additional briefs in fifteen days.

125—Francis Winslow et al., &c., appellants, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Argument continued and concluded for appellants.

131—Felix M. Hanley et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. the Kansas City Southern Railway Company.—Argued for appellee and submitted for appellants.

Call for Friday: 132, 135, (and 136,) 137, 138, 139, 140, (and 265,) 141, 143, 144, and 145.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

45—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
46—Montauk Steamboat Co. vs. the Maggie Ellen.
53—In re Lewensohn.
54—Fowler vs. City of New York.
111—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. Buffalo Elec. Carriage Co.
51—In re the Alaska.
157—United States vs. Austin Nichols & Co.
158—Same vs. Leggett.
158—Same vs. Scherjing.
160—Same vs. Bogle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law vs.
27—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & Englund Co.
83—Dancel vs. United Shoe Machine Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. General calendar.
128—Aultman & Taylor Co. vs. Ph. and W. Ebling Brew. Co.
120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.
130—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
131—Westinghouse, &c., vs. Rogers.
135—Internat. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
136—Wallis vs. Wilson.
137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M., Motion calendar, Adjourned cases.
41—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
3—Kessler vs. Best.
4—Page vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.
6—Baker vs. American Stove Co.
7—Williams vs. ——.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Fuller vs. Gilmer.
10—United States vs. Carter.
11—Monarch Shoe Co. vs. Kennedy.
12—Werckmeister vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
13—Same vs. Am. Litho. Co.
14—Farramore vs. Cohn.
15—Schlicht Heat, &c., Co. vs. Aeolipyle Co.
16—Chicago Directory Co. vs. United States Directory Co.
17—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Am. Law Book Co.
19—Same vs. same. Cases noticed.
20—Am. Cigar Co. vs. Fromer.
21—Edison Gen. Elec. Co. vs. New England Mfg. Co.
22—Mackey vs. Wheeler.
23—Same vs. Heermance.
24—Havana Am. Co. vs. Fromer.
25—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Straus.
26—Watts vs. First Nat. Bank of New York.
27—Hills Co. vs. Austrich.
28—Harper vs. Print. News & Tel. Co.
29—Colford vs. Brown.
30—Howell vs. Frank.
31—Bishop & Babcock vs. Levine.
32—Trow Ridgway Co. vs. United States Directory Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—The Court of Appeals today adjourned till Jan. 5, handing down the following decisions:

New England Water Works Company, appellant, vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Barker vs. Higbie, Norsworthy, appellant, vs. Troy and New England Railway Company; Coombs vs. City of Mount Vernon, appellant; Edwards, vs. City of Mount Vernon, appellant; the Colonial Dames of America, appellants, vs. Colonial Dames of the State of New York; the Colonial Dames of America, appellants, vs. unincorporated society calling itself the Colonial Dames of America and another; Carvalho, appellant, vs. Brooklyn and Jamaica Bay Turnpike Company; Reilly, appellant, vs. Albany County Bank.—Judgments affirmed, with costs:

Bindrin and another vs. Ulrich et al., defendants, and Bindrin, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, and appeal dismissed, without costs of appeal, but with $10 costs of motion.

Columbus Bank vs. Birkett, appellant.—Motion to withdraw respondents brief granted, and permission given to duly file and serve on appellant's attorney a new brief in the place thereof on or before Dec. 26, on payment to appellant's attorney of $20, being $10 for filing new reply brief and $10 costs of motion. If said $20 is not paid on or before that time the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

Since Feb. 14, 1902, the court has disposed of 90 appeals, including appeals from judgments and appeals from orders and motions, and to-day heard the argument in the last case on the calendar of Jan. 6, 1902. Jan. 6, 1903, the court will take up cases on the new calendar of Nov. 10, 1902, and hopes to dispose of every case on that calendar by July 1, 1903.

New York Calendars—Friday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Hand.
2—Same vs. Tito.
3—Same vs. Bowen.
4—Jones vs. Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.
5—Erskine vs. Erskine.
6—People, &c., vs. Leventritt.
7—Lyon vs. Denne.
8—Riverside Bank vs. Jones.
9—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Leach vs. Woodbury
11—Steinson vs. Board of Education.
12—Kelly vs. Theiss.
13—Dupignac vs. Bernstrom.
14—In re Townsend Av.
15—In re Grant Av.
16—In re Fransioli.
17—Krulish vs. Jones.
14—Freund vs. Freund.
6—Lord vs. Feitner.
5—Haan vs. Robert.
34—Lahey vs. Partridge.
35—Colby vs. same.
36—Fay vs. same.
28—Jones vs. Willcox.
38—In re Prall, dec'd.
39—In re Grant.
42—Wentworth vs. Braun.
43—Gambrinus Brew. Co. vs. Lithauer.
44—Everett vs. De Fontaine.
45—Am. Farm. Co. vs. Rural Pub. Co.
48—Hitz vs. Edison Co.
49—Hunter vs. Hunter.
50—Smith vs. Munter.
52—Hopcraft vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
53—In re E. 187th St.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Suydam vs. Retman.
2—Mumford vs. Consol Tobacco Co.
3—Same vs. same.
3½—Same vs. same.
4—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
5—Rowe vs. N. Y. Press Co.
6—Kish vs. Weldenfeld.
7—Williams vs. Hill.
8—In re Byrne.
9—Beardsworth vs. Harnden.
10—Schmitt vs. Sullivan
11—Braun vs. Partridge.
12—Gardner vs. Hesse.
13—Israel vs. Met. Elev. R. R. Co.
14—In re 18th, 19th, and 20th Sts., E. R.
15—Kelly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Field vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
17—Melody vs. same.
18—Delssroth vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Heilfelt vs. same.
20—Olcott vs. Olcott.
21—Bradley vs. Wolff.
22—In re E. 206th St.
23—In re Oakland Place.
24—Rosenstein vs. Am. Toy, &c., Works.
25—In re Healey.
26—Hahn vs. Gabriel.
27—Mayer vs. same.
28—Austen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
29—Moran vs. Moran.
30—Welche vs. Schoenberg.
31—New York Security, &c., Co. vs. same.
32—Rossi vs. Rossi.
33—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Noble.
34—Eshner vs. Eshner.
35—Durham vs. Durham
36—Same vs. same.
37—Bemis vs. Dimock.
38—Bogart vs. Bogart.
39—Stephen vs. Flammer.
40—City of New York vs. Lyons.
41—In re E. 192d St.
42—In re E. 178th St.
43—Germ.-Am. Athletic Club vs. Winter.
44—Baldwin vs. Man. Ry. Co.
45—Schrumpf vs. same.
46—Muller vs. same.
47—Appell vs. same.
48—In re Barretto St.
49—Roth vs. Roth.
50—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. vs. Feitner.
51—Ciletti vs. Lavoro.
52—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. O'Connell.
53—Mayer vs. Burr.
54—Maher vs. Hollingsworth.
55—Berlinger vs. Neppel
56—Zechnowitz vs. Zechnowitz.
57—Steinway vs. Steinway.
58—Same vs. Grote.
59—Springer vs. Fuchs & L. Mfg. Co.
60—Same vs. same.
61—Bilker vs. Clopton.
62—Dias vs. Diaz.
63—Currier vs. Klinder.
64—In re Kent.
65—In re Bodine.
66—Nau vs. Hearn.
67—Loesner vs. Carman.
68—Storz vs. Kinzler.
69—Merc. Nat. Bank vs. Internat. Registry Co.
70—Carroll vs. Carroll.
71—Leon vs. Helbstein.
72—Meigs vs. St. Regis Paper Co.
73—Rosenthal vs. Schottman.
74—Rosan vs. Rosan.
75—Schaumer vs. Weisslitz.
76—In re Kehoe.
77—Shuldner vs. Hirshkind.
78—Abendstein vs. Abendstein.
79—In re Standard Frame and Sash Co.
80—Hubbard vs. Martin.
81—Randall vs. Shields.
82—Hoerr vs. Crego.
84—Taylor vs. Board of Health.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

136—In re E. 180th St.
1496—In re Crescent Av.
1643—In re E. 167th St.
1025—In re Cambreling Av.
1757—In re E. 184th St.
1721—In re Honeywell Av.
1608—In re Broadway, (24th Ward.)
1865—In re Harlem River Terrace.
2110—Rumphorst vs. Reinecke.
2111—Cummings vs. Cummings.

Preferred causes.

2039—Radway & Co. vs. Wells.
2011—Zimmerman vs. Smith.
1863—Schmidt vs. Cassidy.
1409—Barker vs. Butts.
1831—Seagrist vs. Stewart.

General calendar.

1224—Gunn vs. Keep.
585—Colton vs. Fresdt., &c., Man. Co.
1381—Colton vs. Raymond.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.
1391—Avil Printing Co. vs. Battersby.
1393—Johnson vs. Mitchell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Clarke, Iselin and Chadwick for the people.

1—Thomas J. Sharkey. |2—Daniel C. Moynihan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5561—McLaughlin vs. Garrison.
7286—O'Brien vs. Waller
7889—Lawrence vs. Meyer.
8593—Guar. Trust Co. vs. Jennings.
8650—Herbert vs. Jacobs.
8762—Foster vs. Abbe Eng. Co.
8740—12th Ward Bank vs. Fox.
7355—Brittain vs. Corn.
8327—George A. Kessler & Co. vs. Chappel.
8756—Hasson vs. City of New York.
8816—Henry vs. Hynes.
8824—Birmingham vs. Grout.
8833—Coney Island A. C. vs. Boynton.
8805—Chamberlain vs. Iba.
7857—Yates vs. Chamberlain.
8600—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Yokel.
5322—Church vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.
6282—Schelling vs. Lahey.
8723—Herne vs. Liebler.
8830—Friedler vs. Stutz.
4779—Curtiss vs. Rathbun.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8827—Price vs. Adams.
6437—Schelling vs. Nauman.
6113—Pittsburg, &c., R. R. Co. vs. American Car & Foundry Co.
8768—Lamb vs. City of New York.
6142—Citizens' Bank of N. vs. Cohn.
9115—State Bank vs. Gurewitz.
8621—First Nat. Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Con. Co.
8622—Same vs. same.
8742—Same vs. same.
7880—Stern vs. Phyfe.
6296—Kolbe vs. Jacobson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part I, Room 40, at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

1441—Markowitz vs. Smith.
1445—Nat. Conduit & Cable Co. vs. Kahn.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1450—Bernheimer vs. Bergonzi.
1459—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1468—Winston vs. Leeson.
1471—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
1483—Produce Exch. Tr. Co. vs. Pressinger.
1517—Oppenheim vs. Martin.
1523—Viles vs. Durbrow
1529—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1530—Town vs. same.
1535—Cohn vs. same.
1540—Rodecker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1541—Franz vs. same.
1543—Hall vs. same.
1544—Hall vs. same.
1545—McMahon vs. Ross
1542—McKenna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1516—Dean vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1532—McGinn vs. City of New York.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1563—Megrue vs. Taylor
1572—Tausig vs. Richards.
1586—German-Am. Ins. Co. vs. Bank.
1587—London & Lancashire Ins. Co. vs. same.
1595—Brant vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1596—Harris vs. Abrahamson.
1602—Mack vs. Miller.
1611—McGuire vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elev. Co.
1619—Haight vs. Stock, Grain, &c., Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1565.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1173—Hatzel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4739½—Ottley vs. same.
1642—Benedetto vs. Lyon.
1487—Sonderbehd vs. Baruth.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1127—Steinwender vs. Wallen.
1778—Feinberg vs. Cons. Gas Co.
1779—Patterson vs. White Star Towing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2628—Silvergold vs. Stein.
1937—Stone vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
1893—Wolfson vs. same.
1892—Indelli vs. same.
1151—Silberberg vs. Atlantic Trust Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.

4486—Camacho vs. Thomas.
4553—Sander vs. Harpischfeger.
4805—Applebaum vs. Jencks.
4866—Michell vs. Burke.
3078—Dann vs. Dernberg Mfg. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1555—Murray vs. Lese.
2115—Matthews vs. Dunphy.
2116—Doctor vs. Muller.
2127—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2138—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg.
819—Halberstadt vs. Griffin.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Giuseppe Daimo.
2—Annie Murray.
3—Henry A. Cassidy.
4—Betty Noll.
5—John J. Madden.
6—William P. Barry.
7—William Collins.
8—James Frank.
9—Louis Smith.
George Cummings.
10—John Filengeri.
11—Joe Gordon.
Pleadings.
1.—Edward F. Richards.
2—William A. Reilly, Joseph Yuenger.
3—Francesco Castellano
4—Harry Harris.
5—Edward J. Small.
6—Morris Perlits.
7—John Robinson.
8—Samuel Harris.
9—Jacob Smith.
10—Louisa Taylor, William Hamilitop.
11—Henry Lanahan.
12—Henry Bachman.
13—Samuel Clering.
14—William A. Doyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney Generals Coleman and Fuchs for the People.

1—Joseph White vs. Joseph A. Biggins
3—Mollie Klotzer.
4—Abraham Schoenfeld
5—Alexander S. Hall.
6—Parker Perez.
7—Antonio Morcioni, Dominica Cuzzocrea, Angela Cuzzocrea, Luigi Lazzaro.
Harry Aaronson.
9—Atwater K. Lusk.
10—Louis Pique.
11—James McGuire.
12—Bruce Forrester.
13—Peter Gillespie.
14—Frank Pfeifer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Samuel Cohen.
2—Joseph McCaffrey.
3—John Ring, Charles Hunter.
4—Louis Novotny.
5—Dock Master Casaronne
6—Louis Schiraldi.
7—Tomaso Valente.
8—Samuel Maerson.
9—Frank Lungo.
10—Thomas Sylvester, John C. Hue.
11—Moch Quie.
12—Thomas J. Sherlock.
13—Patrick J. Hart.
14—Vincenzo La Banco.
15—Michael Lindle.
16—William Murphy.
17—Bradley H. Sanborn.
18—Bidwell Fluss.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Stanley A. Beadle.
2—Samuel Marcus.
3—Morris Shipper.
4—Hertz Stelberg.
5—Morris Haber.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 18	935,734
To date this year	182,185,389
Corresponding date last year	259,809,584

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 18	$3,520,000
To date this year	$865,469,850
Corresponding date last year	$975,573,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5½ per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis Chal. pf	½	Met. Sec. Co	1½
Amal. Copper	1½	Met. Street Ry	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Dist. Tel	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1¾
Am. Ice	¾	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. Ice pf	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Locom.	2¾	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Locom. pf	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	½
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Sugar pf	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
At. T. & S. F. pf	1½	Norf. & West	2½
Balt. & Ohio	3½	Norf. & West. pf	2
B'klyn R. T.	2	Pacific Coast	5
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Pacific Mail	2½
Canada South	¾	Penn. R. R.	2½
Canadian Pacific	2¾	People's Gas	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pressed S. Car	2½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	¾
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Rep. Steel Sp. pf	1
Chi. Gt. West	1½	Reading	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Reading 1st pf	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	Reading 2d pf	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Rock Island	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅝	Rock Island pf	1½
Chi. Un. Trac.	⅝	Rutland pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	St. L. S. W.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf	¾
Consol. Gas	3½	Southern Pacific	3½
Con. Tob. pf	⅝	Southern Railway	1¾
Corn Products	⅜	Southern Ry. pf	1
Corn Products pf	⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Texas & Pacific	2½
Del., L. & W.	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	2
Den. & R. G.	1	Third Avenue	1
Den. & R. G. pf	1¼	Twin City	⅜
Detroit South	2⅝	Union Bag & P. pf	⅜
Det. So. pf	2½	Union Pacific	2½
Det. Un. Ry	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Distillers' Sec.	2½	U. S. Cast I. P.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Realty	3
Erie	2½	U. S. Realty pf	⅜
Erie 1st pf	1⅝	U. S. Steel	1¾
Erie 2d pf	1⅝	U. S. Steel pf	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem	1⅜
General Electric	2⅜	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	2
Gt. North. pf	1¼	Vulcan Detaching	½
Hock. Valley	1	Vulcan Det. pf	½
Hock. Valley pf	⅝	Wabash	1½
Illinois Central	2	Wabash pf	2½
Int. Paper	1¾	West. Union	¾
Int. Power	1⅛	Westinghouse	1
Int. Pump pf	3	Wheel. & L. E.	1¾
Kan. City So.	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2½
Kan. City So. pf	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	2½
Louis. & Nash	⅝	Wis. Central	1
Manhattan	2⅜	Wis. Central pf	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Fdys. pf	1	North. American	2
Anaconda Copper	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf	⅝
Ann Arbor	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Gal., H. & H. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Green Bay deb. B.	1¼
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5½s	2½	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Chi. R. I. & P. coll. tr. 4s	1½	L. & N., E. H. & N. 6s	4½
Consol. Tob. 4s	2½	Seaboard A. L. 5s	1
Erie gen. lien 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	½
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Wilkes & E. 1st	1½
Cleve., L. & W. 1st	1		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was buoyant from beginning to end, with substantial and sustained advances appearing throughout the list. Sentiment, for some time hopeful, had been given decided encouragement overnight by the favorable turn taken in the Venezuelan matter and by the news from Washington of the introduction in Congress of a bill designed to give relief to the financial situation. Initial prices marked in many instances gains of a point or more over the closing quotations of Wednesday, and from these figures there was later further material advance with little or no reaction.

It was a day that gladdened the hearts of the believers in values and, to the contrary, that brought sorrow to the bears in the Street, more numerous and in evidence at the bottom than were the bulls at the top.

While undoubtedly some of the day's buying came from short interests, it would be idle to say that this buying constituted any material part of the day's total transactions of nearly 1,000,000 shares. By far the greater part of the day's purchases came from important interests in New York and in outside cities, notably Washington and Pittsburg, and represented, not short covering, but purchases for the long account. Apropos of this, it may be said that these purchases have in them more than passing significance—are for other than a mere "turn." Best opinion is that the market has seen its lowest prices for a long time to come, provided nothing altogether unforeseen occurs, and that the tendency from this time on will be to a higher level.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Seldom in a single day have there been so many bullish developments as those which appeared yesterday. They may be summed up as follows:

The prospects of a settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulty and the consequent avoidance of any clash of this country with European powers.

The break in grain prices, especially in corn, leading to the belief that exports will thereby be materially stimulated and the money and exchange position improved.

The introduction in Congress of a financial relief measure.

The failure of the Bank of England to increase its minimum discount rate, indicating that there is no uneasiness abroad in respect to the financial situation.

The strengthening position of the local money market, as indicated by the return flow of money from the interior and as likely to have practical demonstration in Saturday's bank statement figures.

The many flattering reports from trade, railroad, and commercial interests telling of exceptional activity and prosperity.

The confident expressions of the biggest interests in the Street that the worst is over and advising conservative purchases.

LIMITED REACTIONS.

One of the striking developments of the day was the limited nature of the reactions which from time to time took place. It is pointed out that in ordinary times if a market advances, say 2 points, a reaction of one-half of that advance may be expected before the upward movement is resumed—that is, if it ever is resumed. Yesterday, after the initial advance, the market hesitated, then sagged off a trifle under profit taking and short selling, then advanced to a still higher level, then—though attacked by the bears—sold off only fractionally, and finally closed at practically the highest prices of the day, with two, three, and four point advances quite common.

Expert market observers declared that this action suggested strongly that the buying in the market was of an excellent character, and much more consequential than mere short covering.

MARKET'S SHORT INTEREST.

At the close of the market yesterday not a few people gave it as their opinion that the short interest had been pretty well eliminated as a result of the day's transactions, and that thereby a source of strength to the market had been removed.

On the face of it this statement is true. In reality it is not true. Undoubtedly many shorts were run in on the rise, but it is a fact that for every one so run in there was another to take his place. That is to say, many people sold short following the opening bulge, while other shorts (who had sold perhaps on the day previous) were buying, and sold again in the late rise, while yet other shorts bought.

It is a fact, indeed, that many leading houses advised their customers to go short after the opening bulge, and that in a large number of cases this advice was followed.

As a consequence the net result of the day's operations has been, if anything, to increase rather than reduce the short interest—and this in spite of the covering movement. The only difference is that the new stocks have their "line" out on a higher basis than had their predecessors.

A WILD OPENING.

Yesterday's opening may fairly be described as "wild," many issues starting with an advance of a point or more, as compared with Wednesday's close, and giving the shorts, therefore, a most uncomfortable time of it.

As illustrative it may be said that Southern Pacific was up an extreme 2⅜ points on initial transactions involving 10,000 shares; St. Paul was up 2 points, Steel Trust common stock 1, Union Pacific 1, and so on through the list.

This kind of opening, however, was not unexpected, reports coming from the floor before the commencement of business telling of the largest attendance of brokers in some weeks.

SCARCITY OF STOCKS.

From time to time throughout the session there were many evidences of the scarcity of stocks, or rather the paucity of offerings. Not infrequently—and this after the opening bulge—the quotations of active stocks advanced a half point or more between transactions.

Perhaps the most striking exhibition of this was in the Detroit Southern shares, the common of which rose from 15 to 16½ on 100 shares and the preferred from 29 to 29¾, and then to 31, also on single hundred-share transactions.

ST. PAUL'S SHARP RISE.

For the past two months there has been no more favorite stock on the list to sell "for a turn" than St. Paul, and, singularly enough, this selling has invariably resulted in a profit to the seller. The issue, it has been time and again commented upon, has been strangely lacking of support—recently, in fact, has apparently been nothing more nor less than a football for the speculators. So noticeable was this in so standard a stock as St. Paul that the Street began to talk of the movement as a "mystery," though almost every one was agreed that insiders could not be supporting the stock, else it would not have declined some distance below what was regarded as its investment value.

However this may be, latterly the short sellers have become so confident that they put out large lines of the stock. Yesterday they were brought roundly up when the issue opened up over a point, and becoming the market leader, advanced 3 more, scoring the greatest rise of the day.

It is understood that the controlling interests in the property were largely responsible for the initial buying, and that they have recently taken a big block of the stock out of the market.

The new alliance with Union Pacific goes into effect Jan. 1. Shortly thereafter rights to the St. Paul shareholders may be forthcoming.

LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

It became known after the close of business that many of the buying orders put into the market during the day came from Washington, where, of course, first and best information in respect to Venezuelan affairs could be got.

London also was a fairly large buyer during the day, and herself sent over higher prices at the opening here. This, naturally, was referable to the earlier information received at the British capital of the more peaceable outlook in Venezuela—information that the Britishers were able to act on long before the opening of the market here.

The heaviest buying by London was in Southern Pacific, of which stock the Londoners have been heavily short.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

Because of the strength of the Steel Trust stocks in the last few days Wall Street is more than ever inclined to the belief that a new syndicate has been formed to take charge of them, or that the old syndicate has resumed business.

The shares were strong throughout yesterday, partly on syndicate buying and partly on purchases for investment account. It is the general opinion that the company has greatly strengthened its position through the purchase of the Union and Sharon plants.

Steel Trust Rumor Denied.

The statement printed yesterday from Albany that the Steel Corporation had purchased the Breaker Island plants near Troy was officially denied yesterday. A Director of the corporation stated officially that it was not intended to buy out any more independent concerns.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Members of the 300,000 pool in Southern Pacific who, having some time ago been called upon to take up their holdings, thereupon sold short against them, had a hard time of it yesterday when Southern Pacific opened up over 2 points and closed the day at a net advance of over 3 points. These members—fearful that at any moment they might be asked to deliver the original certificates, these being now held against their short sales—were busy covering their short contracts.

The present outstanding short interest in the stock is in some quarters estimated to be as high as 100,000 shares.

BOSTON AND SUGAR.

If what the Street hears is true Boston interests for once at least have failed to be "in" on the rise in Sugar Trust stock, that issue now being up nearly a dozen points in two weeks.

Boston operators have always prided themselves on the fact that in any move in Sugar they are always prominent—may generally, in fact, be credited with initiating it. In the present instance, however, it is understood they have been woefully left out. Washington people seem to have engineered this rise, probably through their information relative to the Cuban reciprocity treaty developments.

COPPER TRUST STOCK.

Both James R. Keene and E. H. Harriman, whom Boston reported to be identified with a pool in Amalgamated Copper, deny that they have any interest in the pool.

This denial, it is understood, is for the benefit of Boston interests, as Wall Street never gave the report serious consideration.

ROCK ISLAND.

The heaviest buying of the Rock Island shares was by brokers known to be identified with the Moores, the controlling interests in the property.

The fact that several leading banking houses, after an examination of the accounts of the system, declare that it is earning more than 15 per cent. on the common stock has done much to create a bullish feeling in respect to the shares.

DISTILLERS' SECURITIES COMPANY

The application of the Distillers' Securities Company, successor of the old "Whisky Trust," to the New York Stock Exchange, for the placing of $27,918,426 of its stock among the "unlisted securities" has been granted, and the stock is now being dealt in as in that department.

Cotton Exchange Holiday.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to close on Saturday following Christmas Day.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Philadelphia that the New Hall Engineering Company has nearly completed plans for a sugar refinery to be erected in this city by a company in opposition to the trust.

Incorporation in New Mexico of the California Short Line Railway, capital $1,250,000, which, it is said, will connect the Rock Island system with the Southern Pacific and the Atchison.

Statement that the Eastern Steel Company, successor to the defunct Pottsville Iron and Steel Company, is rehabilitating its plant at Pottsville.

According to Topeka (Kan.) dispatches, the Farmers' Co-operative Shipping Association is planned, with a capital of $200,000, and intends to own and control a line of grain elevators in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma.

Calumet and Southeastern Railway incorporated to build from the Calumet River at Chicago in a southerly direction to the Ohio River.

Advices from Hartford that the Connecticut Legislature will be asked to charter three trust companies, one of which, with $5,000,000 capital, will operate in that city, with branches through the State.

Shipment of $183,904 gold bullion from Deadwood, S. D., to the Philadelphia Mint, said to be one of the largest shipments on record from the region.

Dispatches from Cleveland, Ohio, stating that a majority of stockholders of the Wendemere Savings and Banking Company have agreed to sell out to the Cleveland Trust Company.

Lebanon Iron and Steel Company said to have arranged with its creditors that the plant will not be sold, and the receivers will resume operations at once.

According to Joliet (Ill.) dispatches the Franklin Steel Company of Boston has purchased the plant of the Joliet Wire Company and will move its Boston factory to the first-named city.

Statement from Camden, N. J., that the New York Shipbuilding Company is considering the building of a dry dock to cost nearly $2,000,000.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but advance in that of the Bank of Bengal from 4 to 5 per cent.

Chicago advices that with the opening of Spring the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will spend $1,000,000 in improving its tracks and other property in and about La Crosse, Wis., and the line to St. Paul.

Reports from Dayton, Ohio, that the Grand Trunk Railway is after the property of the Miami and Erie Canal Transportation Company.

Incorporation in Maine of the American Navigation Company, capital $1,000,000.

Dispatches from Springfield, Ohio, stating that the headquarters of the Grain Drill Combination, which has a capital of $20,000,000, will be in that city.

Application made by the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,300,000 additional common stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@3½ per cent., closing at 4½ per cent., majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $257,585,902; balances, $9,403,898; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $850,042.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83@$4.83⅛; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16@5.18⅝ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—16 2-3@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was very much wanted in the early hours yesterday, but was more abundant in the afternoon. Discount rates were steady.

The Stock Exchange markets were more active. There was a distinctly cheerful tendency, and an advance in prices in almost all departments. Hopeful operators anticipate a distinct revival of business as soon as the monetary pressure is removed.

American rails were more active than for some time past. Several deferred purchases were effected by Continental and local operators, who consider that the enforced liquidation in Wall Street is practically over. One of the chief features was rather heavy buying of United States Steel preferred and common, mainly on account of orders from New York. Active buying of Southern Pacific, Atchison, and a few other leading speculative stocks increased the confidence. The final prices were the highest reached in the course of the day.

Home rails were firm. The foreign market was generally firm. Brazilian bonds were in strong demand.

Silver bars relapsed ¼d., to 22⅝d. per ounce spot and forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Money was much wanted in the market to-day in connection with calls due for an aggregate of $4,500,000, principally for the Japanese loan. Discounts were firm. It is believed that further large withdrawals of gold for South America are not likely.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were generally firm. The hardening of the rates for money restrained dealings. Consols and home rails were firm. Americans opened dull, hardened, and became inanimate owing to the uncertain attitude of the New York market. They closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 83¾; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 99; Canadian Pacific, 130½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 24½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 175; De Beers, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 38½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 33¼; Erie first preferred, 64½; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 145; Louisville and Nashville, 125; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 155; Norfolk and Western, 72⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 28⅞; Pennsylvania, 78½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 30½; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38¾; Southern Railway, 32; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 64⅜; Union Pacific, 100⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 34½; United States Steel preferred, 85¼; Wabash, 27; Wabash preferred, 41¼.

Bar silver steady at 22⅝d per ounce.

Money, 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ to 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 11-16 to 3 13-16 per cent.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Dec. 25 and 26 and on Jan. 1.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Prices on the Bourse were mostly firm throughout the day. Rentes hardened on the end of the strike at Marseilles, and, owing to bear covering. Industrials were firm. There were realizations and some reactions toward the close. Rio Tintos were firm on speculative purchases in sympathy with New York.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 2½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—Internationals, especially Turks, were firm on the Boerse to-day. Locals fluctuated and closed firmer. Canadian Pacifics recovered on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Bank of England's rate of discount was unchanged to-day at 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased, £483,000; circulation increased, £35,000; bullion decreased, £448,647; other securities decreased, £226,000; public deposits increased, £800,000; other deposits decreased, £910,000; notes reserve decreased, £318,000; Government securities increased, £96,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 44.09 per cent., as compared with 44.53 per cent. last week.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was to-day raised from 4 to 5 per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash in hand increased, 8,520,000 marks; Treasury notes increased, 340,000 marks; other securities increased, 12,480,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased, 18,860,000 marks.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased, 17,325,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased, 7,925,000f.; gold in hand increased, 2,250,000f.; bills discounted increased, 17,925,000f.; silver in hand increased, 1,575,000f.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The money market holds firm, but a distinct improvement is noted in sentiment, due to the belief that the worst is over and that the first of the year will be passed without serious difficulty. Call loans, 6@7 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 6@6½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 6½@7 per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, 162@163 at 20c discount. Clearings, $20,752,378; balances, $1,526,149.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Rates remain unchanged. Sugar, Steel, Amalgamated, and Telephone were active and higher, United Fruit was strong, and Utah held above 24. It is said on what seems to be good authority that a considerable dividend will soon be declared in London on the last-named stock. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,846	Atchison	82½	81	82½
22	Atchison pf	98⅞	98	98⅞
2	Boston & Albany ex div.	258½	258	258½
4	Boston & Maine	193½	193½	193½
70	Boston Elevated	153½	153	153½
10	B. E. T.	64½	64½	64½
12	Fitchburg pf. ex div	142	142	142
210	Mass. Electric	35	34½	35½
99	Mass. Elec. pf., ex div.	93¾	92½	93
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226	225	225
4	Old Colony, ex div.	206	206	206
50	Pere Marquette	81	81	81
110	Pere Marquette pf.	81½	81½	81½
100	Rutland pf	67½	67½	67½
964	Union Pacific	98½	97	98½
439	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91½	91½
12	West End	94½	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

679	American	161½	160	161¼
100	Mexican	2	2	2
15	New England	139	138½	139
200	Western	22½	22	22
5	Western pf	98½	98¼	98¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	20	19½	20
7	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	22	22	22
5,300	American Sugar	126	124½	125½
403	American Sugar pf.	119	117¾	119
75	American Woolen pf.	77	76½	77
750	Dominion Iron & Steel	36¾	35¾	36¾
5	Edison	287½	287½	287½
31	General Electric	176	175	176
241	Mass. Gas	39	38¼	39
301	Mass. Gas pf.	85	84	84
20	Merrimack rights	40c	40c	40c
13	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	87	87	87
205	Swift P. & P., ex div.	125	123½	124½
25	Terre Haute Electric	60	60	60
240	United Fruit	110	109½	109¾
200	United Shoe Machine	48	48	48
1	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
1,938	U. S. Steel, ex div.	33⅞	33	33⅝
958	U. S. Steel pf.	84	82½	84

MINING.

90	Adventure	13	13	13
125	Allouez	2⅝	2½	2½
2,089	Amalgamated	57½	56	57⅛
200	Arcandian	3½	3½	3½
60	Bingham	27	26½	27
13	Cal. & Hecla	430	430	430
300	Centennial	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1,000	Con. Mercur	1 13-16	1 25-32	1 3-16
705	Copper Range	54⅜	53½	54⅜
5	Daly-West	38	38	38
50	Dom. Coal	126½	126¼	126½
50	Elm River	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
60	Isle Royale	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Mass (assm't paid)	13¼	12¾	13¼
50	Mayflower	1¼	1¼	1½
530	Mohawk	36½	36	36½
1,550	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
75	Old Dominion	16	15¾	15¾
62	Osceola	51	50½	51
170	Parrot	22⅜	22	22⅜
62	Quincy	104	101½	101½
25	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
110	Trimountain	92	91	91
50	Trinity	8	8	8
170	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13⅞	13⅞
1,929	U. S. Mining	21½	21	21⅞
894	Utah	24½	24	24½
150	Victoria	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
628	Winona	4¾	4	4 5-16
50	Wolverine	58¾	58¼	58¼

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The local market responded to the improvement in New York, and became strong and active, under the leadership of Reading, the buying of which came largely from commission houses. Electric Storage Battery advanced 10 points to 85, all stock offered being taken by houses representing inside interests. Cambria Steel made a net gain of ¾, Investment Company of Philadelphia 1, Lehigh Navigation 4, Consolidated Traction of New Jersey 1, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 1⅝, Reading 1 7-16, Union Traction ⅞, United Gas 1¾, and Philadelphia Company ½. The buying was of the best character that has lately appeared in the market. Consolidated Lake Superior issues failed to improve, advantage being taken of the general strength to liquidate by certain institutions. The close was at top prices. Total sales, 44,235 shares and $96,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
310	American Rys.	51	50¾	51
410	American Cement	8½	8⅜	8½
4,102	Cambria Steel	26½	26⅜	26½
3,937	Con. Lake Superior	9¼	9⅛	9¼
1,260	Con. Lake Superior pf.	36½	35½	35⅞
25	Con. Traction of N. J.	69	69	69
965	Electric Co. of America	9¾	9 1-16	9¼
1,615	Elec. Storage Battery	85	75	85
100	Elec. Storage Bat. pf.	76	76	76
300	Erie	33½	32	33¼
5	Indianapolis St. Ry.	91	91	91
5	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¼	24¼	24¼
31	Investment Co.	65	65	65
1,911	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36¾	36	36¼
285	Lehigh Navigation	69½	68½	70
500	Norf. & Western	71	71	71
1,194	Pennsylvania R. R.	77⅛	76⅝	76⅞
32	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	95	95	95
4,866	Philadelphia Electric	8	7 13-16	7 15-16
3,285	Philadelphia Co.	45¼	44½	45
9	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
300	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	16⅝	16	16⅜
100	Railways Co. gen.	4	4	4
10,741	Reading	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝
50	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
100	Susquehanna Steel	2½	2½	2½
100	Tidewater Steel	4¼	4¼	4¼
158	United Gas Imp.	110	109	110
1,500	Union Traction	45⅞	45½	45⅞
5,925	U. S. Steel	34	32¾	34
44	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	88¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Locally stocks showed some improvement. Swifts shares were fairly active and early gained 2 points, but eased later. The Biscuits were firm. Pneumatic Tool also showed strength, gaining over 2 points on light trading. Title Guarantee and Trust and Quaker Oats were weak, each losing a point early. New York exchange was quoted at 35c premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	American Can common	9	8⅝	9
50	American Can pf.	42	42	42
50	American Radiator pf.	120	120	120
180	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	74½	70	74½
40	Chicago T. & T.	115	114	115
315	Lake Street Elevated	9¼	8	8½
180	Metropolitan Elevated	35	34½	34½
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	85½	85	85
510	National Biscuit common	44¾	44⅝	44⅝
45	National Biscuit pf.	103	101½	103
100	Mfg. & Chi. Brew.	1½	1½	1½
100	National Carbon	27½	27½	27½
10	National Carbon pf.	99	99	30
200	Quaker Oats pf.	88	88	88
5	Street's Stable Car pf.	88	88	88
125	Swift & Co.	125	123	124
121	Util. B. B.	8½	8¼	8½
11	Util. B. B. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were steady, but they showed no such advances as were recorded in the Stock Exchange market. Some declines occurred, but they were few in number, and the stocks which suffered most were one or two very inactive stocks that of late have been in very poor demand. Instances of sharp upbidding of stocks by insiders occurred, but for the most part such manipulation as there was followed a quieter course. Although confidence has been somewhat increased within the last few days it does not appear that the time is ripe for any aggressiveness on the part of those inclined to work for higher prices, for in the outside market at least the public interest in trading is still small and confined to a few issues.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES advanced another point yesterday, to 110⅜, and closed at the top price of the day. While much of the activity in this stock may be attributed to traders' transactions, the market for Northern Securities is broader than in most other stocks and seems to indicate a larger public interest than is taken in other parts of the market. A natural explanation of this is found in the importance of the properties controlled by the company and the large financial interests which are associated with it. At the moment the Street is hearing rumors that the next dividend on the stock, which falls due Feb. 1 next, will show an increase over the quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. which have been paid since the formation of the company.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER showed strength at the opening of the market, advancing to 25½, but later all of this advance was lost. About 1,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Of the other copper stocks the only one that attracted attention was United Copper, which was jumped up 1½ points, to 29½, the bid later dropping to 28.

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HOUSTON OIL, which on Wednesday dropped more than three points, sold down 4 points more, to 8. The stock is now selling at about one-third of the price quoted for it during the first weeks it was traded in on the curb. The preferred stock is offered at 70 without a bid.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	American Can pf.	42	41⅞	42
5	American L. & Tr. pf.	92	92	92
600	American Writing Paper	5	4¾	4⅞
20	American Writing P. pf.	23	23	23
4,250	Bay State Gas	1½	1 7-16	1½
4,100	Champion Oil	⅞	½	⅞
100	Champion Oil pf.	¾	¾	¾
1,530	Con. Refrigerating	6¾	6½	6⅝
10	Electric Boat	20	20	20
100	Electric Lead Reduction	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Gold Hill Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
910	Greene Con. Copper	25½	25¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 18, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
81¼	82	500	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅝
57⅞	57¼	16,100	*Amal. Copper Co	56⅝	57⅝	56⅞	57⅛	+ 1⅛
¼	½	300	Am. Bicycle Co	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
33¾	34	1,200	Am. Car & F. Co	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅝
88¾	89	600	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	— ⅛
10	10¼	1,300	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10¼	10	10	...
44	44⅛	800	Am. Cotton Oil	41½	44	41½	44	+2½
96¼	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
38½	38	234	Am. Dist. Tel	35¼	36½	35¼	36½	+1½
30	31	420	*Am. Grass Twine	29½	30	29½	30	+1½
10¼	10¾	2,400	*Am. Ice Co	9⅞	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ¾
38¾	39	1,175	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37⅞	38¾	37⅞	38½	+1
13⅜	15	300	*Am. Linseed Co	15	15	15	15	...
27¼	28	3,650	*Am. Locomo. Co	26½	28	26½	28	+2⅝
93	94	1,300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	92	93	92	93	+1½
5	5½	500	*Am. Malting Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
39	40	900	*Am. S. & R. Co	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
62	63½	400	Am. Steel Found. pf	62½	62½	62½	62½	—1
123⅛	125⅝	47,050	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	125	126⅞	124½	125¼	+1
118½	119½	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	117¼	119	117¼	119	+1½
85½	86	610	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	84½	86	84½	85	—1
37	38	100	Ann Arbor and Mich	38	38	38	38	—2
82¾	82¾	40,630	Atch., Top. & S. F	81¼	82¾	81¼	82¾	+2⅜
98⅞	99	4,705	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98½	99	98½	99	+1⅝
98	98¼	32,600	Baltimore & Ohio	96	98¼	96	98¼	+3⅝
64½	64¾	16,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	64	64¾	63⅝	64¼	+2
220	225	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	225	225	222	222	+3
76	78	200	Canada Southern	75	76	75	76	+ ⅜
128¼	128¾	15,700	Canadian Pacific	127¼	128¾	126¾	128¼	+2½
46⅝	47	8,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	47	46⅜	47	+1½
32⅜	32¼	900	Chicago & Alton	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅝
69⅛	70¾	100	Chicago & Alton pf	70	70	70	70	+ ½
24⅞	25	6,700	Chicago Great West	23¾	25	23⅞	24⅞	+1¼
36¼	37⅝	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	36⅜	37	36⅜	37	+ ½
172⅜	172¾	68,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	170½	173	170½	172¾	+4
190	191½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	191	191	191	191	+1½
216¾	217½	200	Chicago & Northw	217½	217½	217	217	+2½
16½	16¾	2,400	Chi. Term. Trans	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	+ ⅜
31¼	31½	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
13⅜	14	445	Chicago Union Trac	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
95¼	96	800	C., C., C. & St. L	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	+ ⅝
76	76½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	77	77	76½	76½	—1
26⅜	27½	2,200	Colorado & Southern	26¼	27⅜	26¼	27	+ ⅝
68¼	69	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf	68½	68¾	68¾	68⅝	+ ¼
42¼	42⅝	700	Col. & Southern 2d pf	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ½
18⅝	19	1,000	Col. & H. C. & I	19	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
210½	211½	680	Consolidated Gas	211	211½	210½	210½	+ ½
113⅞	115	1,610	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	113¼	115⅛	113¼	115⅛	+ ⅝
29	29¼	400	Corn Products	28½	29	28½	29	+ ⅝
81	83	260	Corn Products pf	81½	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¾
162	162½	600	Delaware & Hudson	162	162	161⅞	162	+ ⅛
244½	246	700	Del., Lack. & West	244½	245	244½	245	+ ½
37¾	38	2,000	Denver & R. G	37¼	38¼	37¼	38	—1
90	90½	700	Denver & R. G. pf	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90¼	+1¼
39½	40	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	38½	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅝
16⅜	16½	200	Detroit Southern	15	16½	15	16½	+2⅜
30⅜	30¾	550	Detroit Southern pf	29	31	29	31	+2⅜
84	88	100	Detroit United Ry	84½	84¼	84¼	84¼	+1½
30	31	200	*Distillers' Securities	29½	30	29½	30	+1½
23⅜	24	170	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
33⅜	33¾	49,300	Erie	32¼	33¾	32	33⅜	+1⅛
63¾	63⅞	2,800	Erie 1st pf	62½	63⅞	62½	63⅛	+1⅝
44⅛	45	2,900	Erie 2d pf	43¾	45	43¾	44⅛	+1⅝
68¼	68½	7,100	Evans. & T. H	68¼	69⅝	68	68½	+1½
174½	176	1,300	General Electric	175	176	174	175½	+2⅝
189¼	190	500	Great Northern pf	189¼	189¾	189¼	189¼	+1¼
98½	99	1,900	Hocking Valley	100	100½	*98¾	99½	+1
96½	96¾	1,650	Hocking Valley pf	96½	96¾	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅝
142¾	143	3,600	Illinois Central	142¼	143	142	143	+2
17⅝	18	1,100	Internat. Paper	17	18¼	17	18¼	+1⅝
60	65	300	*Internat. Power Co	55	60⅞	55	60⅞	+1⅝
44	46	100	Internat. Steam Pump	45	45	45	45	...
83	89	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	85	85	85	85	+3
37	37½	350	Iowa Central	37	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
77⅜	78¼	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	78	78	78	78	...
30½	31	1,000	Kansas City South	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30½	+ ⅞
53½	54	300	Kansas City South. pf	53	54	53	54	+1½
33	35	200	Keokuk & D. M	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
46	50	50	Lake Erie & Western	45	45	45	45	...
79	80	500	Long Island	78⅞	79	78⅞	79	...
123¼	123½	16,300	Louisville & Nashville	121	123⅝	121	123½	+3⅜
147¼	147¾	25,800	Manhattan Elevated	145½	147⅝	145¼	147⅜	+2⅝
90	110	450	Maryland Coal pf	90	90	90	90	...
119⅝	120½	750	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	119	119⅞	119	119⅞	+1⅞
139½	140	4,210	*Met. Street Railway	138	140	138	139⅝	+2⅝
22¼	22¾	6,800	Mexican Central	22	22⅞	22	22½	+ ⅝
72½	73	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M	71½	79	71	72	+2½
122¼	123	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	122	123	122	123	+ ¼
25⅜	25½	3,025	Mo., Kan. & Texas	24½	25¼	24½	25½	+1½
55	55¾	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	54	55⅞	53¾	54⅝	+2⅜
105	105¾	43,425	Missouri Pacific	103⅜	105¾	103⅜	105¾	+2⅝
102	103	1,000	Nash., Chat. & St. L	102¾	103⅜	102¾	103⅜	+ ⅝
44½	45	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅞
26	26½	900	*Nat. Lead Co	26	26½	26	26⅜	+1⅝
15¼	15⅞	100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	15½	15½	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
33	33½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ½
160	165	100	*New York Air Brake	164	164	164	164	+ ½
152½	152¾	13,200	New York Central	151½	152¼	151½	153⅛	+1⅝
43⅜	44	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43	44	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
86	87	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	86	86	86	86	—1
28⅝	29	8,400	N. Y. Ont. & West	28	29	27¾	29	+1⅜
71⅛	71¼	11,750	Norfolk & Western	69¾	71¾	69¾	71¼	+2⅞
90	92	100	Norfolk & Western pf	92	92	92	92	+2
111¼	112⅛	400	North American	110	112	110	112	—2
68	72	500	Pacific Coast	70	70	70	70	+5
97	103	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	98	98	98	98	—5⅝
39¾	40	1,300	Pacific Mail	38	39¾	38	39⅜	+2¾
154	154⅜	40,200	Pennsylvania R. R	153	154⅜	153	154⅜	+2⅝
101¼	101⅝	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅜	101⅞	*100⅝	101⅞	+2⅜
59	59½	3,400	Pressed Steel Car	57⅝	59½	57⅞	59¼	+2½
91	91⅞	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	90¾	91½	90¾	91½	+ ⅝
33⅜	34¼	500	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	33⅛	34½	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
85½	86½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	86	86½	86	86¼	+1
61½	61¾	74,000	Reading	59⅜	61¾	59½	61¾	+2⅝
86	86¼	200	Reading 1st pf	86	86	86	86	+1½
77⅛	77⅞	3,800	Reading 2d pf	76¼	77¼	76¼	77⅛	+1⅝
19¼	19½	3,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18⅜	19½	18⅜	19½	+ ⅝
76	76¼	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76	76⅝	75¾	76¼	+ ⅜
39¼	39⅝	23,000	Rock Island	38¼	39⅝	38¼	39½	+1⅝
81	81¼	6,160	Rock Island pf	80¾	81½	80¾	81¼	+1½
68½	71	135	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	70	70	70	70	...
68	75	900	Rutland pf	67½	68¼	67½	68	+ ⅝
69⅜	69¼	2,200	St. L. & San Fran	69	70	68½	69⅜	+1⅞
78	80	100	S. L. & S. F. 1st pf. x d	78¼	78½	78½	78½	— ½
68½	69¼	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68	69	68	68¼	+1
26	26½	800	St. Louis Southw	25¼	26½	25¼	26½	+1⅜
59½	59⅝	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf	58½	59⅝	58¼	59⅝	+2½
55	57	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	55½	55⅝	55	55	— ⅛
91	93	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+4
63¾	63¾	75,250	Southern Pacific	61½	63⅜	61½	63⅜	+3½
31⅞	32¼	19,400	South. Ry., Ext	30⅝	32⅜	30⅝	32	+1⅝
92⅜	92¾	1,575	South. Ry. pf., Ext	92	92⅝	92	92½	+1
54½	56⅝	2,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	54¼	56	54½	56	+2¼
40⅝	40⅞	8,050	Texas & Pacific	39¼	40⅞	39	40⅞	+2¼
36	42	200	Texas Pacific Land Tr	39½	40	39½	40	+2
124	125	100	Third Avenue	124	124	124	124	+1
24¾	27	325	Tol., St. L. & West	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	— ⅛
113¼	114	450	Twin City R. T	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+ ⅜
76½	78	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	77	77	77	77	+ ⅜
98¼	98⅝	38,700	Union Pacific	97½	98½	97	98⅜	+2½
91⅞	92⅜	1,700	Union Pacific pf	91¾	92	91¾	92	+ ½
12¾	13¼	500	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅝
11⅞	12	2,700	*U. S. Leather	11½	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	100	*U. S. Leather pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅜
15	16	20	U. S. Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
50	52	10	U. S. Rubber pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
34	34½	66,600	U. S. Steel	33¾	34⅛	33	34⅛	+1⅜
83⅝	83¾	25,250	U. S. Steel pf	82¾	84⅛	82¾	83⅞	+2¼
21⅝	21⅞	1,400	U. S. Realty & Con	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
67¾	68	700	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	67½	68	67½	68	+ ⅜
59⅜	59¾	2,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	59	59⅝	58½	59⅝	+1⅜
122½	123	600	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	122	122⅞	121	122⅞	—2
30	30¾	200	*Vulcan Detinning	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	+ ½
80	80¾	400	*Vulcan Detinning pf	80	80½	80	80½	+ ½
27	27½	2,100	Wabash	26	27¼	26	27¼	+1⅝
41⅜	41½	5,150	Wabash pf	40¼	41⅝	40¼	41⅝	+2⅜
86¾	89	2,850	Western Union Tel	88½	89	88	88¾	+ ⅝
193	194	300	Westinghouse E. & M	191	193	191	193	+7
23¾	24	1,900	Wheel. & Lake Erie	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	+1⅜
52	53	1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	53	51	53	+2⅞
31	33½	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	32¼	33½	32¼	33½	+2¼
24½	25	1,000	Wisconsin Central	24	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1
49½	50	500	Wisconsin Central pf	48⅞	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+1⅝
Sales		935,734	*Unlisted.					

H. L. HOTCHKISS RETIRES.

Horace L. Hotchkiss, who recently transferred his seat on the New York Stock Exchange, has announced that he will retire from active business. Mr. Hotchkiss has been in Wall Street for forty-five years, beginning his business life in 1857 as a clerk in the American Exchange Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and an incorporator of the American District Telegraph Company. In 1874 the firm of Hotchkiss & Burnham, of which he was senior member, opened the first up-town branch office connected by private wire with the main office. They later opened other up-town offices, and were known as Gould brokers at that time.

Besides his business record, Mr. Hotchkiss has a war record, having served in the United States Navy during the civil war.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,750	Amal. Copper	56⅛	57⅛	56¼	57⅛
200	Am. Bicycle	½	½	½	½
30	Am. Car & F	33½	34	33½	34
20	Am. Cotton Oil	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼
200	Am. Ice	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
10	Am. Locomotive	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅞
10	Am. Smelting	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
18,800	Am. Sugar	125	126½	124⅞	125¼
14,740	A., T. & S. F	81⅝	82⅝	81⅜	82⅝
50	A., T. & S. F. pf	98½	99	98½	99
4,200	Balt. & Ohio	96⅝	97⅞	96½	97⅞
10,400	Brook. Rap. Tr	63¾	64⅝	63¾	64¼
810	Canandian Pac	127	128½	126⅞	128⅛
260	Ches. & Ohio	46⅜	46⅞	46⅜	46⅝
580	C., Gt. West	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24½
26,150	C., M. & St. P	170¼	172¾	170¼	172⅛
20	Ch. Term. Tr	17	17	17	17
50	Col. Fuel & Ir	76½	76½	76½	76½
50	Col. Southern	26½	27½	26½	27½
40	Den. & Rio Gr	37½	38	37½	38
10	Detroit South	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
9,040	Erie	32	33⅜	32	33⅜
90	Ill. Central	142¼	143	142¼	142⅝
2,770	Louis. & Nash	121	124	120⅞	123½
7,000	Manhattan	145¼	147⅜	145½	147½
190	Metropol. Street	137⅜	139⅜	137⅜	139¼
210	Mo., K. & T	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
50	Mo., K. & T. pf	54⅜	55⅝	54⅜	55⅝
17,680	Mo. Pacific	103⅝	106	103⅝	105
230	N. Y. Central	152	152¼	151⅝	152
440	N. Y., O. & W	27⅞	29	27⅞	29
410	Norf. & West	69⅜	71	69⅜	71
40	Pacific Mail	38	39¼	38	39¼
940	Pennsylvania	153½	154½	153¼	154½
370	People's Gas	101⅛	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
19,240	Reading	59⅞	61¾	59⅜	61¾
90	Republic Steel	19	19½	18⅜	19½
1,820	Rock Island	38⅜	39⅝	38½	39⅝
17,520	Southern Pac	61¼	63½	61¼	63½
3,170	Southern Ry.	30⅞	32	30⅞	32
700	Tenn. C. & I	54½	55¾	54½	55¾
390	Texas Pacific	39¼	40⅜	39	40⅜
21,030	Union Pacific	97	98¾	97	98¼
180	U. S. Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾
28,040	U. S. Steel	32⅞	34	32⅞	33⅞
1,330	U. S. Steel pf	82⅞	84	82⅝	83⅝
110	Wabash	26½	27⅛	26⅝	27¼
420	Wabash pf	40⅛	41¼	40⅛	41¼
80	Western Union	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88¼
80	Wis. Cent	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
312,950					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Con. Tob. 4s	64½	64½	64½	64½
From July 1		2,543,050	2,426,709		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
1st week Dec.	$44,699	$46,628	$44,004
From July 1	1,171,429	1,086,677	937,861
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
2d week Dec.	824,000	789,000	846,000
From July 1	20,176,688	17,947,816	14,593,131
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
24 week Dec.	320,534	288,127	316,271
From July 1	6,704,898	7,802,683	7,262,375
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	727
24 week Dec.	144,692	127,421	122,800
From July 1	3,338,040	2,834,427	2,600,209
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Dec.	96,701	99,040	....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	1,675
2d week Dec.	337,000	318,800	....
From July 1	8,351,100	8,239,200	....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Dec.	7,038	6,279	6,186
From July 1	190,607	160,699	164,206
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Dec.	28,284	25,340	28,607
From July 1	800,963	793,855	674,087
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Dec.	90,870	89,092	92,049
From July 1	2,755,499	2,500,158	2,234,344
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
2d week Dec.	43,346	45,462	48,392
From July 1	1,130,159	1,162,191	1,046,029
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
2d week Dec.	22,311	19,304	17,580
From July 1	455,214	490,753	401,755
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
2d week Dec.	64,433	65,724	63,108
From July 1	1,753,923	1,702,363	1,508,600
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,582	2,480	2,222
2d week Dec.	324,376	320,072	307,090
From July 1	8,523,650	8,225,025	7,257,695
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Dec.	10,132	11,088	11,650
From July 1	283,548	273,119	267,172
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	430
2d week Dec.	59,569	49,420	48,323
From July 1	1,447,753	1,359,606	1,188,735
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
2d week Dec.	366,113	361,273	342,333
From July 1	9,900,836	9,061,535	8,232,975
CALIFORNIA NORTHWESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	110,191	94,822	15,369
Exp. and taxes	93,016	61,442	31,576
Net earnings	17,173	33,380	*16,207
Charges	22,075	22,771	*96
Deficit	5,502	10,609	16,111
Gross, 5 months	625,725	543,092	82,633
Net, 5 months	284,944	234,015	929
Surplus, 5 months	122,169	120,160	2,009

*Decrease. †Surplus.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.03¾
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	$1.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@75c; No. 3, 63@69c; No. 2 red, 72¾@74⅝c; No. 2 corn, 46½c; No. 2 yellow, 46¼c; No. 2 oats, 30⅝c; No. 3 white, 30½@32¼c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; good feeding barley, 36@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.25@$10.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.37½@$8.62½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.70@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet at unchanged prices to an advance of 3 points; for a time ruled steadier, gaining another point or so on some of the more active positions, but then selling off to a level 4@7 points under the closing figures of the previous day, on which basis the market closed quiet and steady. The easier ruling of the market was largely due to an increase in port receipts, which were 48,809 bales against 35,745 bales last week, and 35,932 bales last year. Total sales estimated at 150,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easier, unchanged, at 8 3-16c, sales 4,000 bales; Mobile quiet, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c, sales 400 bales; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c, sales 111 bales; Charleston quiet and firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8c; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 8 5-16c, sales 265 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 5-16c, sales 1,858 bales; Augusta easy, unchanged, at 8¾c, sales 386 bales; St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.52	8.52	8.45	8.43@8.44
January	8.50	8.51	8.44	8.44@8.45
February	8.23	8.24	8.21	8.20@8.21
March	8.31	8.31	8.24	8.24@8.25
April	8.28	8.28	8.25	8.25@8.26
May	8.32	8.33	8.26	8.26@8.27
June	8.33	8.33	8.31	8.26@8.27
July	8.34	8.34	8.27	8.26@8.27
August	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.11
September	..	..	..	7.88@7.92
October	..	..	..	7.73@7.76

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 5.16; good middling, 4.65; middling, 4.54; low middling, 4.42; good ordinary, 4.30; ordinary, 4.18. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 11,000 bales of American. Receipts, 31,000 bales, including 27,000 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and steady, and closed weak and irregular; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.45; December and January, 4.45; January and February, 4.45@4.46; February and March, 4.45@4.46; March and April, 4.46; April and May, 4.47; May and June, 4.48; June and July, 4.48; July and August, 4.48; August and September, 4.45@4.46.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Up to midday the wheat market held its own fairly well, at times even showing considerable firmness; but in the afternoon was affected by general liquidation, started, it was said, through active selling by a leading Chicago house. Under this pressure the late market weakened decidedly, closing from ½@⅝c net lower. The export business, although reported at 7 loads Spring wheat here and 27 loads at outports, was mostly worked late the day previous. Receipts at all interior points amounted to 1,000 bushels, compared with 617,000 bushels last year. The flour clearances, while rather liberal at 76,900 bbls from seaboard points, were largely offset by the wheat shipments of only 155,200 bushels. Northwest receipts were 571 cars, against 391 cars last year. Quotation of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 84⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85⅝c, and No. 2 red, New York, 78½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 82⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; December, 70½c, nominal; May, 75⅝c asked; July, 71⅝c asked; No. 2 hard, 68@72c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 44c; December, 44c; May, 39⅛c bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32c; December, 32½c asked; May, 32c; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 18.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c; December, 72½c; May, 75½c; macaroni, No. 1, 64½c; No. 2, 62c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 33c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75@76¼c; May, 76½c. Rye—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Standard, 32c;

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel., 703-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Carriages at 11:15.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. First Mat. Tom'w.
HEIDELBERG.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250th Performance Next Tuesday.
SUNDAY—LAST AMERICAN CONCERT. SOUSA Seats now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Seygard, Anthes, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 20, at 2.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilbert, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryili; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sunday Eve. at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert.
KOCIAN.
(His only appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.) Schumann-Heink, Saligmac, Campanari, entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Monday Eve., Dec. 22, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti. Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Friday Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45 P. M.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (début;) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. —LAST TWO WEEKS— of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.

GARDEN THEATRE....SPECIAL TUESDAY, DEC. 30. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée. (New Year Mat.,)
SOTHERN
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HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Sales begin Monday, Dec. 22.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, Dec. 19th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, Dec. 20th, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
OVERTURE, "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
SYMPHONY II. IN D.....Brahms
CONCERTO IV., C MINOR.....Saint-Saens
M. RAOUL PUGNO
Prelude and Finale, "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE".....Wagner
Tickets can be had at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, 30th Season, 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
THE MESSIAH
SOLOISTS:
Soprano, Suzanne Adams, Contralto, Kirkby Lunn, Tenor, Theodore Van Yorx, Basso, Herbert Witherspoon.
Seats (Fri.), 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 to $15. Sat. (Sac.), 50c to $2. Boxes, $13.50 to $15. Sale opens this morning at Box Office

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT MATINEE TO-MORROW.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sun. Aft., at 3:30.
DAVID Bispham BARITONE
ELSA Ruegger 'CELLO
RAOUL Pugno PIANO
Seats 25 cts. to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Mats. To-morrow & Xmas. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
IMPRUDENCE
No Wed. Mat. Dec. 24. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
Julia Marlowe | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.
THE CAVALIER.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
CLOSED UNTIL
XMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25th
CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
FIRST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
Seats on sale to-morrow, 9 A. M.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-morrow & Xmas, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N. C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 8 Evs., 8:25. Mats. To-morrow & Wed., 2:15. Xtra Matinée Xmas.
MARY MANNERING | THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play—CROSS-WAYS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE, E. S. WILLARD
Last 2 Evgs., 8:15. THE CARDINAL
Mat. To-morrow.
Next Week—Mr. Willard's—Last Week
Monday Evg—The Middleman. Tuesday Evg—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Evg. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
DEC. 30TH—E. H. SOTHERN
as HAMLET. SEATS READY DEC. 22.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way.
By Mary Johnston. AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-m'w, 2.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT.
ST. PAUL SCHOOL vs. ALUMNI.
Admission 50 cents. Music.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NOVELTY SHOW 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADM. 25c.
TRIPLE-PLATED SOUVENIRS TO THE FIRST 500 PAID ADMISSIONS

WEST END THEATRE Mat. T'm'rr'w—THE WILD ROSE
Sunday Nights, RICE'S "POPS." Tremendous Bill of High-Class Acts. Seats Now Selling, Xmas Week—Denman Thompson—Old Homestead

THE DEWEY 3E 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. AMERICAN BURLESQUERS, SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

22d Regt. Armory, To-morrow Ev. SOUSA Only week night Concert in New York. Dancing 10:30. Tickets at Armory, Tyson's, Miller's, McBride's & 253 Bway

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "FAD AND FOLLY"

GRAND Amelia Bingham Next Week A Desperate Chance.

Circle THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. Last Week Stock Co. & Bijou Farnandez. JANE

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street Corner Sold—Washington Heights Deals—Other Business.

Daniel D. Lawson has sold to an operator the plot at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 80.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for B. F. Cohen the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a plot having a frontage of 50 feet on Broadway; also, for Jacob Hirsh, the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a plot 76 by 77. The buyers, L. J. and S. J. Reckendorfer, now control the block front on the east side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets.

A report published yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Arlington, a new eleven-story hotel at 18 and 20 West Twenty-fifth Street, had been sold, is authoritatively denied.

The property 711, 713, and 715 Seventh Avenue, with an "L" at 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street, purchased some time ago from the Trustees of Columbia University by an operator, has been resold for improvement.

John H. Loscam has sold for Solomon Moses the five-story stone-front apartment house 442 Manhattan Avenue, 33.4 by 95.5.

Max Marx has bought, through P. & F. Thorn, from Lawrence J. Rock, the two five-story triple flats, with stores, 2,182 and 2,184 Fifth Avenue, on plot 50 by 110, giving in exchange six lots at the southeast corner of German Place and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 175 by 95.8 by 172 by 75.9.

The Sterling Realty Company has sold 988 Columbus Avenue, a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, on lot 25.2 by 100.

Snowber & Co. have sold for Irving I. Kempner the five-story flat 156 West Eighty-fourth Street, 27.6 by 102.2.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for the Bigley estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 226 East Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor were the brokers in the sale of the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street to the Municipal Realty Corporation.

Moritz Bauer is the buyer of 28 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 92.1, sold by the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Charles H. Easton & Co. have sold for Adeline R. Little to the Industrial Realty Company 230 West Forty-third Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the two dwellings 226 and 228 East Fifty-third Street, 40 by 100.5.

S. Steinfgut & Co. have sold for Edwin Hahn 190 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Twelfth Street, 20.8 by 100. The buyers have also acquired the similar adjoining parcel, giving them a plot 41.4 by 100, upon which a six or seven story flat will be erected.

Polstein Brothers have bought the three-story front and five-story rear buildings 160 Mott Street, on lot 25.1 by 107.4 and irregular.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold the six-story tenement 46 Essex Street, 25 by 100.

The dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, 28 by 36.7, was conveyed yesterday to Dr. Andrew H. Smith and another. The new owners of this small parcel have mortgaged it to the Union Dime Savings Bank for $140,000, due Nov. 1, 1905, and to James Bailey for $20,000, due in one year. Both mortgages carry 5 per cent. interest.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

330 to 340 West Seventeenth Street, 300 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 92, six five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Young.....$149,100

3,780 Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 90, four-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, S. E. Minton.....15,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, s e corner Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 77.2, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,582.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 78 and 80 Broad Street, (substituted plans,) for six-story brick offices, 51.7 by 105; Maritime Association of the Port of New York, owner; F. Freeman of 132 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 190 and 192 Amsterdam Avenue, for a three-story brick library, 50 by 72; New York Public Library or 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East Forty-first Street, architects; cost, $67,000.

Nos. 225 and 227 East Fifty-third Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 47 by 86.10; J. Wittner of 238 East Fifty-third Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 46 by 97; Charles Hohl of 1,168 Forest Avenue, owner; William Schwanewede of 2,34? Clinton Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 296 Delancey Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. A. O'Rourke, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 380 East Forty-eighth Street, to two four-story brick tenements, with stores; C. Hayes of 70 Varick Street, owner; J. F. Meehan of 1,706 Anthony Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 313 Fifth Avenue, to four-story brick lofts, with store; Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, owners; E. Necarsulmer of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Dec. 18.

BROADWAY, 2,195, w s, 20.2x109.11x20x107.1; William P. Connor to Louise Livingston, (mtg $18,000).....$1

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, 38.2x87.6x38.3x87.6; Louis Oshinsky to Alexander Diker and another, (mtg $50,000).....100

FOREST AV, w s, 150 ft s of Home St, 200x87.6; William Shillaber, jr., as trustee, to Robert A. Crockett and another, joint tenants.....27,000

HENRY ST, 222, s s, 23.6x100; Gerson Krakower to Marcus Bischoff and another, ½ part, all liens.....1

HENRY ST, 222, s s, 23.6x100; Marcus Bischoff and others to Jacob Widrewitz and another, (mtg $18,000).....31,700

HUGHES AV, 2,156, e s, 16.8x95; Lizzie Barber to Selig Seligman, (mtg $3,500)..1

KELLY ST, e s, 150 ft n of 165th St, 49.6x100; William H. Blanchard to Robert J. Morris.....100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x120; Theodore Ellender to Rosa Ellender, all title, B. and S., Ca. G.....1

MARCHER AV, n w s, al n s of Orchard St, 121.3x114x79x125; Adelyn M. Smith to Pietro de Respiris and another, correction deed, (mtg $3,500).....1

PARK AV, n w corner of 61st St, 100.5x57.6; Henry E. Anderson to Sally W. Nixon, (mtg $108,000).....100

PIKE ST, 46, w s, 25x86; Louis Gewirz to Lawrence Schorr, (mtg $22,500).....30,000

RAILROAD AV, or Bronx River Place, n w corner of River St, 136x240 to e s of Meadow St, Wakefield; John Edelson, referee, to Harry Mayer.....2,455

ROBBINS AV, e s, 40 ft n of Division Av, 20x80; George Watson to Martha L. Young, (mtg $2,500,) taxes.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 121st St, 118.5x68.10x irregular; William Mitchell to Henry S. F. Davis and another, B. & S.....1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 121st St, 118.5x68.10x irregular; Henry S. F. Davis to William Mitchell.....1

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, n s, 91 ft w of Washington Av, runs n w 40.8± s 2.9± e 49.9; Otto and Felix Ebel to Elizabeth Berberich.....1

TOWNSEND AV, ne, 105 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Frances M. Johns to Elizabeth M. Dunn, (mtg $500).....1

WILLIAM ST, w s, Lot 18, map of land west of Mill Brook of William Weeks, 124.5x196x220x198; Martha A. C. Naugle to Cornelius B. Fish.....1

5TH AV, 2,244, w s, 25x85; Moses Cowen, referee, to Robert Hartshorn.....19,000

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 134th St, 25x75; William J. Turner, referee, to C. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees.16,500

5TH AV, 1,414, w s, 29.11x100; Charles Garfiel to Leopold Yesky, (mtg $28,000)..1

127TH AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 54th St, 0.2x300x0.4x300; Ruth A. and David Wallace to the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company.750

7TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Henry C. Pitney, jr., executor, to Jacob Goldstein, B. & S.....14,000

7TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Carrot B. Meeker, trustee, to I. Jacob Goldstein, confirmation of deed.....1

7TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Katharine Du B. Waltermire and others to I. Jacob Goldstein, ratification and confirmation of deed.....1

20TH ST, 246 West, 26x77x27x78; Robert H. Cubberly to Lucinda Smith, ¼ part, (mtg $8,500).....1

25TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x98.9; William H. Siegman to Emanuel Heilner and another, (mtg $22,000).....100

35TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph W. Walton, heir, etc., to Catherine Walter, ½ part, (mtg $3,000).....100

36TH ST, 149 East, 19x98.9; 36th St, 219 East, 21x98.9; 36th St, 223 East, 22.6x98.9; 3d Av, 1,705 and 1,707, e s, 50.4x100; 37th St, 219 East, 25x98.9; 38th St, 305 East, 25x99.1x27.9x110.9; Valentine Cook, jr., to Alice V. Cook, all title, B. & S.....1

42D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 28x36.7; John J. Roberts to Daniel S. McElroy, (mtg $100,000, and all liens.....1

42D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 28x36.7; Daniel S. McElroy to Andrew H. Smith and another.....10,000

43D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.5; Adeline R. Little to Industrial Realty Company.....29,000

47TH ST, n s, 400.4 ft e of 1st Av, runs n 100.5 x w 0.4 x n 100.5 x e 400 ft to beginning, 75 x s 200.10 to 47th St x w 74.8; American Malting Company to Forty-eighth Street Warehouse Company.....1

50TH ST, 357 West, 19.2x100.5; Albert W. Durand to Charles F. Myers.....11,500

64TH ST, 129 West, 17.6x100.5; Antoinette B. Blackwell to James M. Hanby, (mtg $12,000).....1

64TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; William McGowan to William S. Patten, (mtg $13,000).....1

64TH ST, n s, 254 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; William McGowan to William S. Patten, (mtg $13,000).....1

64TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; William McGowan to William S. Patten, (mtg $13,000).....1

73D ST, 267 West, 19x102.2; Abram T. Baldwin and others to Stephen W. Baldwin, all title, quitclaim.....1

102D ST, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100.11; William M. Leslie and others, executors, to Adam C. Wicke and another.12,650

112TH ST, 208 West, 16.8x100.11; Robert F. Hubbard to the City Real Estate Company, B. & S.....100

114TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; 113th St, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 50x81.5x55x114; Mark M. Schlesinger to Julia Schneider, all liens.1

115TH ST, 246 East, 20x75; Esther Rosenman to Sophie M. A. Hoffmann, (mtg $9,750).....1

126TH ST, 149 East, 25x99.11; Sigmund H. Bieler to Paul Steffen, (mtg $21,000).....1

128TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Anna M. Hobbs to Samuel Strasbourger, quitclaim and correction of deed.....1

144TH ST, s s, 108.4 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Filomena Gonzalez to Patrick J. Daly, (mtg $3,750).....6,900

146TH ST, n s, 116.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.8x100x irregular; Philip Wenz to Clarinda Cary.....1

Recorded Leases.

1ST AV, 1,477, n w corner of 77th St; Clara K. Eberhart to John Motzer, 5 years.....1,800

2D AV, 485; Morris Glucksman to Max Luria, 5 years.....1,200

5TH ST, 712 East; Max Ryshpan and another to Michael Smith, 3 years.....3,400

20TH ST, 20 East; E. A. Bogue to Richard Hinchliffe, 9 years, 4 months.....$2,700

76TH ST, 116 West; Julia W. Little to Egbert H. Grandin, 7 years, 20 days....2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALDWIN, Stephen W., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 73d St, n s, 155 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....$12,000

BLANCHARD, William H., to Vincenzo Palmieri; Kelly St, e s, 131.3 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....1,500

CARY, Clarindo, to Dollar Savings Bank; 146th St, n s, 116.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, gold.....10,200

CROCKETT, Robert A., and another to William Shillaber, Jr., as trustee; Forest Av, w s, 150 ft s of Home St, due June 18, 1903, 6 per cent.....20,250

CULLEN, Kate, to Adaline D. Townsend; 39th St, 219 East, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....3,000

DE RESPIRIS, Pietro, and another to Annie A. Colgate; Marcher Av, w s, 56.8 ft n of old line of Orchard St, two mtgs, 3 years, each.....4,000

DE RESPIRIS, Pietro, and another to Annie A. Colgate; Marcher Av, w s, 56.8 ft n of old line of Orchard St x s e 28.9 x e 77.2 to Marcher Av x n 23 to beginning, 3 years.....4,000

DIKER, Alexander, and another to David Kidansky and another; 64 Eldridge St, e s, 112.6 ft s of Broome St, prior mortgage $50,000, 4 years, 6 per cent.....10,000

DUCEY, Thomas J., to Bank for Savings; 29th St, 16 East, 3 years, 4 per cent.....35,000

FREEDMAN, SAMUEL N., and another, to Louis Cohn; Charles St, 6 and 8, prior mtge $31,500, due Feb. 16, 1903, note.....2,000

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to J. Frederic Kernochan; 7th St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....11,500

GONZALEZ, Filomena, to Harlem Savings Bank; 144th St, s s, 108.4 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.....3,750

HAHL, Elizabeth, to Adolph Keller; 89th St, 416 West, due Jan. 1, 1905.....3,000

HANLEY, James M., to Antoinette B. Blackwell; 64th St, 139 West, prior mtg $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

HANO, Philip, to Robert H. Winthrop and others, executors; Greenwich St, w s, 41.8 ft n of 12th St, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold.....45,000

HARPER, George, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; Anthony Av, n e corner of Burnside Av, demand, 6 per cent.....4,500

HEMPHILL, William, devisee, to James Douglass; Boston Av, s e s, 125 ft s w of Penn St, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

HOFFMAN, Mayer, and wife and another to William R. Bell, jr.; Madison Av, s w corner of 99th St, 1 year.....20,311

KELLY, Mary A., to Louise F. Runk and another, trustees; 161st St, s e corner of Jackson Av, due May 1, 1906.....5,000

MARTIN, Catherine, widow, to John P. Everett; 165th St, n s, 74.5 ft e of Grove Av, 3 years.....3,475

MATTERFACE, Thomas, to Abram M. Hyatt; 78th St, n s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....300

MATTERFACE, Thomas, to Broadway Savings Institution; 78th St, 423 East, 1 year.....9,500

MILLER, Marks, to Albert H. Gleason; 33d St, n s, 129 ft e of Lexington Av; also property in Brooklyn, installments, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,400

MORRIS, Robert J., to Vincenzo Palmieri; Kelly St, e s, 190.8 ft n of 165th St, 3 years.....1,500

MYERS, Charles F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, 418 and 420 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....3,000

MYERS, Charles F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, n s, 507.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....6,500

NEWMAN, Malvina, and others, executors, to Jacob Machér; Clinton St, 84, 6 years.....18,000

NEWMAN, Malvina, and others, executors; to Henry Breslauer; Clinton St, 84, prior mtg $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, 5 years, 4 per cent.150,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Mary J. Naughton; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, prior mtg $150,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Louis B. Hasbrouck, individually and as trustee; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, prior mtg $162,000, demand, 6 per cent., gold.29,070

QUINN, Thomas J., to City Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, n e corner of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....33,000

ROSEN, Rachel, widow, and others, to East River Savings Institution; Gouverneur St, 26, 5 years, 4 per cent.....18,000

SCHNEIDER, Julia, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 114th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 113th St, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold.....30,000

SMITH, Andrew H., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 42d St, s w corner of Madison Av, due Nov. 1, 1905..140,000

SMITH, Andrew H., and another to James Bailey; 42d St, s w corner of Madison Av, prior mtg $140,000, 1 year.....20,000

STONE, Anna J., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 28th St, 18 East, due May 1, 1908, 4 per cent.....35,000

STRASBURGER, Samuel, to New York Savings Bank; 128th St, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent..60,000

STURGES, Anna J., and others to John McLaughlin; 86th St, n e s, 175 ft s e of Avenue A, due Jan. 2, 1906.....12,000

STURGES, Anna J., and others to John McLaughlin; 86th St, n e s, 175 ft s e of Avenue A, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 2, 1904, 6 per cent.....1,000

THE INDUSTRIAL REALTY COMPANY to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 42d St, s s, 306 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....15,000

TULL, Edward E., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 50th St, 119 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

WATERS, Mary A., to Harlem Savings Bank; 122d St, s s, 98.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....5,000

WICKE, Adam C., and another to Henry Wicke; 102d St, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....6,000

WICKE, Adam C., and another to Charles A. Christman; 102d St, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, prior mortgage $6,000, year..

WIDREWITZ, Jacob, and another to Marcus Bischoff and others; Henry St, 222, prior mortgage $18,000, installments, 6 per cent.....6,000

48TH STREET WAREHOUSE COMPANY to American Malting Company; 47th St, n s, 400.4 ft e of 1st Av to 48th St, 5 years.....45,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Matilda L. Moller, executrix.....$10,105

BAWLIES, Edmund L., and another, trustees, to Gilbert M. Speir and another, trustees, 2 assignments.....1

CAFFEY, John W., administrator, to John W. Caffry.....1

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Louise Hanmer and another.....12,500

COHEN, Max, to Emanuel Glauber, ½ part.....5,000

COHN, Louis, to Isaac Blumberg.....2,000

CULLIGAN, Mary, guardian, to John P. Everett.....6,473

HAMILTON BANK to Clara M. Stabler..1

KORN, Henry, to David Lippmann.....1

LAMOUR, John, to Catharine Lamour, ½ part.....5,058

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to James A. Trowbridge.....42,000

MEEKS, Isabella M., to Sarah J. Molloy.....425

MITCHELL, Edward, and another, executors, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees.....1

RHEIN, Meyer L., executor, to Equitable Life Assurance Society.....10,000

SCHAEFER, Edward C., and others, as trustees, to the Trust Company of America.....25,250

SPEIR, Gilbert M., and another, trustees, to Gilbert M. Speir and another, trustees, 2 assignments.....1

STERNBERGER, Maurice M., executor, to Morris Aron.....15,204

STUART, Robert W., and another, executors and trustees, to Joseph Stuart.....1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium.....17,000

TROWBRIDGE, James A., to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....42,241

Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 22; Schnatz & Wassoth against David Geizler and another, owners; Rebecca Kohn, contractor.....136

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100.11x120; Albert J. Schwarzler against Meyer Hoffman and Hyman Ellender, owners and contractors.....750

OGDEN AV and 164th St, s e corner, 100x90; Edward Weber against James F. Byrnes, owner and contractor.....234

8TH AV, 312 and 314; James J. Speading against Henry C. Miner and another, individually and as executors, owners and contractors.....23,157

31ST ST, 7 West; Louis Silverstein against Robert A. Colt, owner; Frank Braun, contractor.....214

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900.....78,

166TH ST and Jackson Av, n e corner, 87.6 x98.4; City Mortgage Company with Thomas J. Quinn.....33,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

117TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of 5th Av, —x—; Pietro Indelli on Charles Adams to Goodwin Brothers.....$126

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 99th St, s w corner, 100x120; Pasquale Venteinigila against Meyer Hoffman and another, Dec. 10, 1902.....292

WOODCREST AV, e s, 251.7 ft s of 168th St, —x—; Henry H. Meise against George W. Collier and another, Dec. 15, 1902.....1

3D AV, w s, 47 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 26x131; Lordi, Pernetti & De Respiris against Architects Realty Company and another, May 5, 1902.....250

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Albert Weinberg against J. W. Steele and another, Oct. 27, 1902.....73

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100; George F. Moore against George W. Steele and another, Nov. 22, 1902..176

116TH ST and Marcher Av, n w corner, 100x100; Henry Walters against Giuseppe Fusco and another, Nov. 8, 1902.....36

169TH ST and Marcher Av, n w corner, 100x100; Paul Room against Giuseppe Fusco and another, Nov. 8, 1902.....25

Lis Pendens.

CENTRE AND LEONARD STS, s e corner, 57.6 x40x irregular; Maria E. Herrick against Herman F. Bindseil and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs.

1ST AV, 838; Edward A. Price and another, executors, against Max Barnett and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. W. & C. J. McDermott.

45TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x100.5; Germania Life Insurance Company against Leroy B. Mosher and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

60TH ST AND 4TH AV, n e corner, 21.6x100.5; Pauline Rhoades against Emma Schwartz and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine.

65TH ST, 18 West; City of New York against Montgomery Maze, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

82D ST, 128 West; Florence A. Foster against Anna F. J. Daniels and another, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

101ST ST, 317, 323, 325, 327, and 320 East; George Wyner against Samuel Ginsberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Wall, Eschweger & Schallek.

150TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; J. Frederic Kernochan against Joseph Strauss and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The assignment of Lieut. Col. J. B. Kerr of the cavalry to duty in the Adjutant General's office is announced.

Capt. William F. Lippitt, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. Henry Page, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. Leon L. Roach, Sixteenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort McPherson, vice First Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, Sixteenth Infantry.

Contract Surgeon Joseph Pinquard is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth and will proceed to Vinita, Indian Territory, for annulment of contract.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster, is relieved from temporary duty at San Francisco and will report in Washington to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Second Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker to the Eighteenth Company; Second Lieut. Charles C. Burt to the Eighteenth Company.

Navy.

Ensign M. H. Brown is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to treatment at the Norfolk Hospital.

Surgeon N. J. Blackwood is transferred from the Alliance to the Chicago, he will proceed via steamer sailing from New York Dec. 27.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Brownell is transferred from the Panther to the Alliance.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Arrivals—Yankton at Port Antonio, Topeka and Texas at Culebra, Barney at San Juan, Caesar at Colombo, Celtic and Kentucky at Cavite, Hartford at Villefranche.

Sailings—Wisconsin for Bremerton, Gloucester for San Juan, Alexander for Montevideo, Wilkes and Osceola for Culebra, Supply for Singapore, Princeton for Cavite, Monogahela for St. Kitts.

Itinerary of the Monongahela: Leave New York Dec. 18, arrive at St. Kitts Jan. 27; leave Feb. 6, arrive at St. Thomas Feb. 12; leave Feb. 26, arrive at San Juan Feb. 28; leave March 10, arrive at Yorktown April 7; leave April 25, arrive at Hampton Roads April 28.

Real Estate at Auction.

CONKLIN PROPERTY AUCTION SALE,
Dec. 20th, at noon, on the premises,
at Hackensack, N. J.
Splendid opportunity for investment.
Large house, with 8 lots.
52 other lots.
Not less than two lots sold to each buyer.
No restrictions.
TERMS, 10% DOWN ON LOTS.
Balance in 3 equal monthly payments.
$300 ON HOUSE,
Balance in 3 equal monthly payments.
Titles insured by North Jersey Title Guarantee Co.
Hot dinner served before sale.
FREE PASSES on railroad and trolley.
Best Real Estate ever offered in Hackensack.
GET MAPS AND PASSES FROM
W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer,
Tel. 6029A Cortlandt. No. 123 Liberty St., N.Y.C.
N. B.—If cold or stormy sale will take place in well-heated Conklin residence.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TO INVESTORS.
Five-story Columbus Avenue
Corner in the Seventies, 25x100, to be sold at land value; all rented; an unusual opportunity.
Particulars at
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
No. 284 Columbus Avenue, N. Y.

A property near City Hall, 50x119, six stories, substantially built, splendid light, having complete steam plant, for sale to close an estate.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

8th Av. Corner Near 116th St. | 5-story triple flat up-to-date store; price, $60,000; cheapest on Avenue.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot

FREDERICK A. WAHL'S DEBTS.

Receiver Appointed for a New Restaurant in Fifth Avenue—Liabilities Large; Assets Small.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick A. Wahl, who kept a restaurant at 225 and 227 Fifth Avenue, by the following-named creditors: G. S. Nicholas and G. S. Nichalos, Jr., $7,918; the Wilson Distilling Company, $10,364, and Leubrie & Elkus, $338. The claims are on notes and for merchandise, principally wines and liquors.

It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that on the 11th inst. he transferred a portion of his property to creditors to prefer them. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets, and an order was issued restraining Myer & Lang, who had obtained an attachment against Mr. Wahl for $333, from interfering with the property.

Mr. Nicholas was informed that the assets will not exceed $6,000. Bradstreet's reports are that Mr. Wahl leased the premises on May 1 last at an annual rental of $17,000, renovated the building, and equipped the place at considerable expense, the furnishings costing upward of $50,000, but it was not opened for business until October. Business was not as profitable as anticipated, it was said, contractors' bills became due, and last month he asked an extension from his creditors until May 1 next, when it was understood the lease would be sold to the Hotel Brunswick Construction Company for $25,000, and the value of the improvements.

Lesser Brothers, who represent several of the creditors, said yesterday that Mr. Wahl's liabilities are reported to be $75,000, with very small assets in sight. A week ago he gave a bill of sale of the entire business and lease to John P. Flannery, who has possession. Deputy Sheriff Wallace received an attachment against Mr. Wahl for $3,820 in favor of Andrew Brose for work on the building.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROSA FEIRMAN.—Schedules in the assignment of Rosa Feirman, dealer in tailors' and dressmakers' trimmings at 417 Grand Street, show liabilities to the amount of $1,085; nominal assets, $1,961, and actual assets, $1,067.

WILLIAM COOPER & SON.—The place of business of William Cooper & Son, tailors and drapers at 391 Broadway, has been closed up, the stock of goods has been removed, and the store fixtures and show cases are under the charge of Marshal Morris Augerman, on an execution from Sol. DeYoung for $80. Lesser Brothers have put in a claim for the show cases, tables, &c., because they were not paid for. The store was opened about three months ago, and the business was carried on by Mrs. Julia Davis, and on the window appears the address, "308 Clapham Road, London," besides the local address. Mrs. Davis is the wife of Albert Davis, who, it is said, was formerly in business in Newark, N. J., up to Aug. 10, when all of this stock was removed under a chattel mortgage of $3,338 in favor of E. R. Hawkins of Philadelphia, and it is reported in the trade that the stock at 391 Broadway was taken out on Wednesday at the instance of E. R. Hawkins & Co.

Out of Town.

JONES BROTHERS PUBLISHING COMPANY.—The Jones Brothers Publishing Company, at 11 Longworth Street, Cincinnati, filed a deed of assignment yesterday with liabilities of about $100,000 and assets of about $50,000. The company was largely engaged in publishing subscription books. The members of the company say that they had a large amount of the paper of Henry W. Knight of New York, and that his recent liquidation caused them to assign.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE P. DAY.—George P. Day, a butcher of the town of Ulster, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities $2,430 and no assets.

MAX M. COHEN.—Max M. Cohen, a cashier of 847 West End Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $692 and assets $5, consisting of a desk. The debts were contracted in Brooklyn a few months ago in the shoe business.

LUSTIG & LUSTIG.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Lustig & Lustig, manufacturers of ladies' neckwear at 1 Union Square and 315 East Seventy-second Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst. on the application of Max Feist, a creditor.

CARRIE K. HEATHER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed John C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets of Carrie E. Heather, doing business as the Standard Cloak and Suit Company, 245 Sixth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday, on the application of Nathan Jacobson, a creditor for $350. Marshal Levine levied on some of the stock under an attachment and he is directed to deliver the property levied upon by him to the receiver.

JOHN A. BAKER NOTION COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of the John A. Baker Notion Company of 394 Broadway, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 16th inst. on the application of the Varick Bank, a creditor for $500. The bond of the receiver is $5,000. It was said that the company has transferred all the stock of merchandise, worth more than $15,000, to James Talcott for an antecedent indebtedness. John T. Sproull, President of the Varick Bank, called at the place of business of the company on the 15th inst., when it was completely stocked with merchandise, which officers of the company said was worth $23,000, but it was all removed in the night time between the 15th and 16th inst. and is now in possession of Mr. Talcott.

Receiver for Stein & Hirsch.

Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Leo Frank permanent receiver for the firm of Stein & Hirsch, who did business as the West End Ladies' Cloak and Suit Company at 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, in dissolution proceedings. Mr. Frank was appointed temporary receiver on Dec. 2.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Josephine A., executrix—E. C. C. Sejaunier	697
ANDERSON, Abel—City of New York	70
AIKEN, Isaac D.—City of New York	40
AMERICAN CAN COMPANY—L. Schapiro, costs	82
ASSOCIATED LAW SPECIALISTS—City of New York	44
ADAMS, Charles F.—F. O. Pierce & Co.	$16
ARTHUR, Mary E. and Lemuel J.—A. Charles	534
BEALIN, William—City of New York	45
BEALIN, William—City of New York	68
BERRY, Grosvenor W.—City of New York	70
BOSCH, Anthony—City of New York	47
BAKER, Oscar—City of New York	96
BERT, Paul—J. J. E. Maher	104
BALKE, Henry—Mason & Hamlin Company	552
BRADLEY, Alexander O.—W. V. Lawrence	247
COHEN, Wolf—L. Krulewitch, costs	112
CARPENTER, James B.—C. C. Allen	30
CUNNINGHAM, Ward—C. H. Douglass	28
CONLON, Eva K.—C. W. Culver, guardian	150
CASTLEGRANDE, Antonio—R. Hill	27
CRABTREE, James H.—City of New York	47
COPELAND, Ernest—City of New York	95
CLARKE, William F.—City of New York	60
CASSELBERRY, Jacob R.—H. Ingersoll and another	470
COSSIN, Frank—City of New York	321
CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING COMPANY—J. H. Adamson	85
DINKELSPIEL, Louis W.—Merrill & Baker	519
DE SILVESTRI, Peter—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	107
GOLDBERG, Harris—S. Adler and another	930
GARRETTSON, Charles H.—City of New York	98
GINSBERG, Samuel—J. Kingston	123
HYAMS, Rosalie, executrix—H. A. Conolly	8,061
HENRICH, Peter—City of New York	48
HILL, William—F. O. Pierce & Co.	47
HADLEY, Edson P.—L. B. Whymper	241
HATCH, Leonard H. C.—Schumacher	1,124
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—A. I. Miller	279
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—H. Vogel	122
JACOBSON, Leonard I.—P. Remo	24
JOHANNOS, Jacob—City of New York	138
KINNEY, James—H. Rothschild	24
KINGSTON, John W.—City of New York	44
KRYGIER, Leon A.—City of New York	45
KATZ, Abraham—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	18
KOLFF, Cornelius G.—City of New York	44
LYONS, George W.—J. Moriarty	275
LYMAN, William—R. Hartshorn	904
LYMAN, William—W. H. Rolston and another	98
LANGLER, Harry—R. Hill	154
LANGSTAFF, Charles R.—City of New York	72
LYNCH, Michael J.—M. J. Reilly	916
LAMBERT, Charles J.—G. Ife	85
LEWIS, Jacob—J. Kissel	75
MITCHELL, Edmund H.—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	1,340
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. W. Burnett	275
MADDEN, Edgar—A. Abraham and another	1,152
MAGEE, George—John Simmons Company	817
MARTINEGO, Guogliehno—R. Hill	40
MOLIA, Louis, and Frank B. Shoemaker—People of the State of New York	500
MARSHALL, William, Jr.—F. W. Rockafeller	36
MANN, David F.—H. Safzix and another	200
McEVOY, William T.—City of New York	70
MIEBIS TOBACCO COMPANY—N. C. Vibbard	34
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. F. Callahan	312
MAYER, Monte J.—H. Lustgarten	194
MURPHY, J. McLeod—T. C. Campbell and another	1,388
OPPERMANN, Frederick W.—A. Hamburger	45
PEREZ, Georgious—P. Smith	520
PITNEY, Frederick, and George C. Reessing—H. Winterfield	405
PERINI, Mary—R. Renz	27
FILLSBURY, Ralph A.—City of New York	74
PETRONE, Antonio—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	16
ROTHSCHILD, Robert—H. Rothschild	34
REIBER, William N.—City of New York	147
REIBER, William N.—City of New York	169
ROTHENBERGER, Anna—H. C. Jacobs and another	2,802
ROSENBAUM, Henry—Seventh National Bank of New York	1,232
SCHNEIDER, Charles—Cook & Bernheimer Company	457
SPITZER, Henry—H. Rothschild	29
SOMERS, William H.—City of New York	147
STURGESS, Benjamin J.—Otto E. Reimer Company	534
STOCKERT, Max—J. F. Sinnott	102
SALOMON, Walter J.—E. W. Stevens, costs	105
SMITH, Frederick C.—F. T. Packs	148
SMITH, Marcus R.—City of New York	44
SMITH, Emma Condit—J. Orbach	122
SUPREME LODGE OF THE KNIGHTS and Ladies of the Golden Star—L. Mitterwallner	395
SCHEFFER, Allen R.—F. G. Potter and another	124
TUCKER, Preble—City of New York	236
THOMPSON, Napoleon—City of New York	277
TAYLOR, Sarah—City of New York	509
TRUSLOW, Charles W.—City of New York	147
THE AMERICAN BONDING AND Trust Company of Baltimore City—J. A. Townsend	208
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—R. W. Burnett	472
VERRELL, Ernest—S. Messner	74
WARD, Charles M.—W. S. Kinsey	169
WINTERHOFF, Ernest—M. F. Von Dohren and another	16
WEINSTEIN, Samuel—C. Katzenelenson	63
WALL, John T.—F. E. Woodruff	97
WALK, Alfred D.—M. H. Dalberg	87
WILSON, Joseph G.—City of New York	57
WASHINGTON, George C.—I. Lowenthal, costs	53
WASHBURN, Laura B.—Printing Telegraph News Company, costs	100
WASHBURN, Laura B.—M. T. Brantingham, costs	112
YOUNG, Charles L.—W. H. Holcombe	506
ZICKER, Meyer—H. B. Claflin Company.	65

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good-will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING,

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half, and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period. It being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 20th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

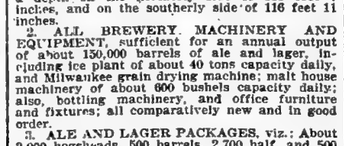

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Referees' Notices.

NO. 43 ATTORNEY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—PAUL MAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID BECK and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Broome St.

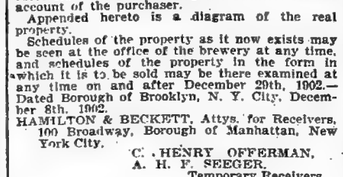

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.33. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent, per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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For Sale.

$1 A WEEK $1 BUYS ANY EDISON PHONOGRAPH

$20

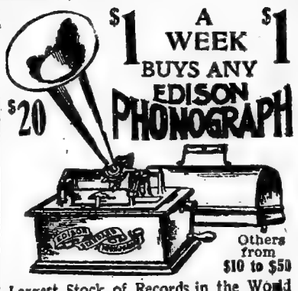

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At less cost than the cardboard. Beautiful lithograph colored designs; embossing; 100 different subjects; as low as $15 per thousand.
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237 Broadway, Room 25.

Lady must sacrifice at once magnificent piano, finest clocks, rugs, paintings, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, parlor bed, and leather dining room furniture; everything nearly new and modern; suitable for Christmas presents. 207 East 60th.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER, OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., Bkn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3105 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MULLER & ABEL, a partnership; OSCAR MULLER and GEORGE ABEL, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Muller & Abel, a partnership, Oscar Muller and George Abel, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 18th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,373.—FREDERICK W. MEEKER and JAMES W. CARTER, individually and as members of the firm of MEEKER, CARTER & BOORAEM, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick W. Meeker and James W. Carter, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 21st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 5th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 22d, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL MESNIER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,481.

To the creditors of Emil Mesnier of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Emil Mesnier was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 16th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. RANDALL, Bankrupt.—No. 5,275.

To the creditors of William H. Randall of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1902, the said William H. Randall was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 13th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. THOMPSON, individually and as copartner in the firm known as THOMPSON & PRYOR, Bankrupt.—No. 5,428.

To the creditors of John M. Thompson, individually and as copartner in the firm known as Thompson & Pryor of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said John M. Thompson, individually and as copartner in the firm known as Thompson & Pryor, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 16th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ZIEGEL, Bankrupt.—No. 5,021.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Clarence E. Smith, as Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 26-28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: 2 hair curling machines, 2 sewing machines, 1 safe, lot of office furniture, lot of mattresses, cushions, bolsters, curled hair, and other material for manufacture of similar articles.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, **at a reasonable price,** call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos,** with reduced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

SIXTY YEARS OF PIANO BUILDING... IS THE RECORD OF

Mathushek & Son.

In the purchase of one of these celebrated makes, one secures an instrument that has passed through all the experimental stages. You will be contented with a MATHUSHEK & SON.

What more can be desired?

Small Pianos for Small Rooms.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Beautiful Bailey,

a superb instrument of modern construction at the special price of

$225.

On Easy Monthly Payments.

This instrument is fully warranted to give good and lasting satisfaction.

WE ALSO OFFER

The Schencke Piano,

an instrument of extraordinary value at

$175.

Stool, Cover and Delivery Free.

MATHUSHEK & SON
Broadway, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

New Pianos, $100-200.

At factory. Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., 11 Lexington Ave., Corner Grand, Greene Ave. L. Sta., Brooklyn; open Saturday. Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $3 up.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS.
339-341 E. 43d St.,
bet. 1st and 2d Ave. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 23 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

NOTICE.
Piano Buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av. near Grand, B'klyn.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upward. Myllus, 12 Union Square.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

The most advantageous offer in America.

Pianos $1 Week
Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

$5 down and $1 a week. No interest is charged for time taken in making payments.

Pianos delivered on receipt of first payment of $5.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having their own piano factory, and thus our facilities surpass any competition.

We also offer on the same easy terms the following high-grade pianos—

Richardson $195
Mayers $165
Walters $195

With each piano selected we give a stool to match and a new style piano cover.

Come and hear the wonderful Pianista Piano Player.

You can secure one on easy terms of

$2 a Week.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Third Avenue 59th and 60th Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
JACOB DOLL
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS
92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CAREFUL BUYERS
will examine the following bargains in high-grade Pianos at the warerooms of
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory	$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value	150
Steinway Upright, medium size	290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order	390
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instrument	455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut	175

Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS.
Unexcelled in tone, touch, and durability, absolutely reliable. Factory prices. Cash or easy payments. Pianos rented. Rent allowed on purchase.
1,518 THIRD AV., NEAR 86TH ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. OPEN EVENINGS.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
GOETZ & CO.,
83 Court St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway, bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A widow wishes to dispose of a high-grade upright $275 mahogany piano for $110. Randell, 141 East 56th St.

Fine piano; a bargain; only $10; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Fisher Upright Piano in good order for sale a sacrifice; 106 East 16th St.

Several upright pianos upward from $90. 1,355 3d Av.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK H. WESTOVER, bankrupt. No. 4,957.

Take notice that Gus Bronner, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 403 East 117th St., New York City, and at 339 East 115th St., New York City, the following property, to wit, at No. 403 East 117th St., one double truck; at No. 339 East 115th St., one double truck, assets of said Frank H. Westover, bankrupt. By order of Robert C. Ten Eyck, Trustee.
Jos. V. Rooney, 320 Broadway, Attorney for Trustee.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—In the matter of the WEST END LADIES' CLOAK & SUIT CO. Gus Bronner, Auctioneer, sells at public auction today, Friday, Dec. 19th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 123 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Aves., N. Y. City, the personal property of above, consisting of ladies' suits, skirts, jackets, cloaks, shirtwaists, wrappers, muslin underwear, furs, hosiery, gloves, petticoats, ladies' dry and fancy goods; comfortables, corsets, lace curtains, bed spreads, &c

JACOBS CROSS-EXAMINED

Judge Fursman Arouses the Detective's Anger.

Further Hearing in the Smith and Bucklin Raid Cases Goes Over Until Jan. 6.

Beyond the continuation before Special Sessions Justice Wyatt of the preliminary examination in the cases against W. D. Bucklin, the alleged manager of Canfield's gambling establishment, and Samuel G. Smith, the colored doorkeeper of the gambling house in West Thirty-third Street, which Frank Farrell is particularly anxious to have it understood he does not own, there were no new developments of interest or importance yesterday in the war between District Attorney Jerome and the gamblers.

The District Attorney is now waiting for a decision in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Jesse Lewisohn, the banker, who was arrested last Tuesday because he refused to testify at the secret proceedings that day. The argument on the writ will come up to-day before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court.

The hearing in the Bucklin and the Smith cases was held in the District Attorney's library in the Criminal Courts Building. Joseph Jacobs, the detective, was recalled from cross-examination by ex-Gov. Black, representing the colored doorkeeper, and ex-Justice Fursman, who represented Bucklin.

Judge Fursman, whose cross-examination of the detective occupied the greater part of the afternoon, succeeded on one occasion in arousing his ire. The detective was testifying about his visit to the Canfield establishment, where he said he had been introduced by a man named Willard, whom he termed a "Tenderloin tout."

"Was any one with you on Nov. 25, when you saw Bucklin, except this man Willard?" asked Judge Fursman.

"Joseph O'Neil was following me. He did not go into the house with me."

"Why did he follow you? What was his business?"

"Same as mine."

Q.—Oh, he was a sleuth? A.—Well, you may call him anything you like. I would call him a detective.

Q.—Well, you see I have been reading some "Old Sleuth" novels in preparation for this case. What business did he have to follow you? A.—I was making an investigation and he was there so as to be on hand in case of any emergency.

"Was it not a sort of 'Rogue catch rogue' arrangement?"

Here Detective Jacobs flared up and showed considerable feeling.

"You would never have dared to say that to me," he said, "when I was foreman of the Grand Jury under you."

"Don't threaten me, Sir," interrupted Justice Fursman. "I can take care of you anywhere in or out of the Grand Jury room."

The episode was brought to a close only by the vigorous rapping on the table of Justice Wyatt.

After the adjournment Detective Jacobs went up to Judge Fursman with outstretched hand and said, "I hope there are no hard feelings, Judge. I wish you Merry Christmas."

Judge Fursman looked at the outstretched hand for a moment. Then he turned his back on the detective and said:

"I shake hands only with gentlemen, Sir."

Jacobs went away with a shrug of his shoulders.

Considerable merriment broke out in the courtroom when Jacobs told of his make-up on the night he secured his evidence against the Canfield establishment. It appears he changed his disguise twice that night.

"Early in the evening," he said, "I went to the Waldorf-Astoria. My face was colored a little darker than it is now. I wore a small dark mustache, a coarse black wig, and an evening suit. That's about all."

Jacobs said he left the Waldorf at 10 o'clock that night and strolled to the Lafayette Café, on Seventh Avenue, where he met Willard, the "tout," whom he gave a "ten spot" to introduce him to Canfield's.

"Did you wear that disguise then?"

"Oh, no. I went to a dark side street, where I took off my wig and put on a big black mustache. I had on an overcoat and a 'stovepipe hat' just like yours, Judge."

"Well, you must have been a sight," remarked Judge Fursman. "But why did you change your disguise?"

"I did not want those 'touts' at the Waldorf to recognize me."

Sleuth Jacobs pleaded guilty to two addresses. He lives both at 111 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and 150 East Twenty-first Street. He explained that he did not want his family and his disguises mixed up.

"You have two residences," asked Judge Fursman. "How many families have you?"

"Only one."

"Where do you keep your family?"

"At the Harlem house."

"And you keep your wigs, your mustache, and disguises at the house in East Twenty-first Street. Is that right?"

"Yes, Sir. I did not want to be trailed to my home when I was at work."

Jacobs's recollection as to the interior of Canfield's establishment was exceedingly hazy. It appears that the detective has made two affidavits, in the first of which the name of Bucklin does not appear at all.

The further hearing in both cases was adjourned until Jan. 6.

POLICE COMMISSION REPORTS.

Mayor Low Will Make Public To-day the Recommendations and Suggestions as to the Force.

Mayor Low yesterday received a report from the commission appointed by him last August to investigate and report on police department conditions. He said that he would make it public to-day.

The commission is coeval with the Mayor's Thursday "talk" with the public of Aug. 7 last, in which he dealt with the excise law enforcement question and other important police problems. The commission consisted of Col. John N. Partridge, Police Commissioner; ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews. The investigation was carried on chiefly by Messrs. Partridge and Philbin as Gen. Andrews went to Europe and has not returned. It is believed that the Mayor on his return will receive his views on some of the questions of police methods and service which he has studied abroad.

Col. Partridge went to Boston yesterday and will be at Police Headquarters to-morrow. Mr. Philbin said of the report of the commission:

"Of course, I cannot in courtesy to the Mayor give a hint as to views expressed or recommendations made by me. These, however, follow the lines laid down by the Mayor on Aug. 7 and include: The Police Pension Fund, the question of having a Chief or Superintendent of Police, dismissal of police delinquents without trial, a tribunal for the trial of police offenders, the review of testimony taken at such trials, and, of course, the merits or demerits of the two-platoon and other patrol schemes."

POLICE STILL SEEK BARTOW.

No Trace of the Young Man Accused of Stealing $15,000 from His Employer.

Little progress has been made in the police search for Alexander M. Bartow, of 15 West Forty-fifth Street, who is wanted to answer a charge of having misappropriated $15,000 from his employer, William R. Brixey, owner and proprietor of the Kerite Insulated Cable Company, with offices at 203 Broadway, this city, and a factory at Seymour, Conn. The young man disappeared on Nov. 19 last.

Bartow had been in the employ of Mr. Brixey for seven years, and was general confidential man in the offices here. A good bookkeeper and accurate accountant, he was intrusted with a large part of the firm's New York interests. The method which he employed is said to have been to indorse with Mr. Brixey's name checks received by the concern, and then deposit them to his own account in a bank in Greenwich. He lived there in the Summer at the home of his wife's father, Stanley B. Tyler.

The circumstance which led to the detection of Bartow was the decision of Mr. Brixey to appoint him general manager of the company. On Nov. 19 Mr. Brixey notified Bartow of the promotion. The latter, instead of being pleased, seemed embarrassed, and after muttering formal thanks left the office.

WORK ON BROOKLYN TUNNEL.

Board Fence in Battery Park as a Preliminary to Sinking a Shaft.

Actual work on the last link of the rapid transit subway systems that will connect Manhattan and the adjoining boroughs began yesterday in Battery Park, where a high board fence is now being erected to inclose the space where preparations are being made to sink a shaft for the East River tunnel from Battery Park to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Work on the sinking of the shaft will begin in about three days.

The board fence will inclose about one-quarter of Battery Park, and will shut off the short cut under the elevated structure. The walk from State Street to the Barge Office will also be out of service until the completion of the work on this side. Work will be rushed, and it is expected that quick progress will be made as preliminary borings have shown that the tunnel will go through clay and that no rock will have to be blasted. The tunnel will connect the subway extension from City Hall with the Long Island Railroad system in Brooklyn. The two bills, which gave something in excess of $8,000,000 for the extension from the City Hall to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, were signed by Mayor Van Wyck in April, 1900.

CONSIDER PARK AVENUE PLAN.

Board of Estimate Will Ask More from the New York Central Than Has Been Offered.

Mayor Low, Controller Grout, Borough President Cantor, and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, considered in secret session yesterday the question of the improvement of the terminal of the New York Central and the Park Avenue tunnel. It was learned that a much larger sum will be asked by the Board of Estimate in return for the vault privileges sought by the railroad so as to make the improvements in the tracks leading to the Grand Central Station than has been offered. It was also decided to propose to the railroad terms by which the railroad company would be required to establish a driveway on the west side of Park Avenue, which is now closed to traffic.

It is also proposed that the railroad company should spend $1,000,000 for the construction of the bridges across the streets between Forty-second and Forty-ninth Streets, which the company's proposition provided that the city should construct.

President Newman of the New York Central, Chief Engineer Wilgus, and Attorney Ira Place were present during the discussion. It is the aim of the railroad officials to have plans for the depression of the tracks and the improvements of the Park Avenue tunnel settled so that a request can be made soon after Jan. 1 for authority to change the motive power in the tunnel from steam to electricity.

To Oppose New York Central.

A citizens' meeting will be held in the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock to oppose the plans of the New York Central Railroad and urge that the yards and tracks be sunken on Park Avenue, and that all the cross streets be open for travel at a normal grade from Forty-fourth Street to Fifty-sixth Street. The meeting will be held under the joint direction of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association and the United Real Estate Associations of New York City.

ROBBING WOMEN IN BROOKLYN.

Daylight Footpads Make Another Attack, but Are Frightened Away.

Notwithstanding the apparent efforts of the Brooklyn police to keep the news secret, it became known yesterday that another young woman had been held up in daylight by footpads on Brooklyn Heights.

The victim was Miss Emma A. Lord, niece of Mrs. H. B. Claflin, of 55 Pierrepont Street. Miss Lord was returning from a visit to Manhattan and was walking up Hicks Street, near Montague, when she met two men, one of them a tall negro. As she was about to pass, the negro seized a satchel which the young woman was carrying. Miss Lord had the satchel secured by a chain wrapped around her waist, and the powerful jerk threw her to the sidewalk. Miss Lord held pluckily to the satchel and screamed for help. The footpads became frightened and ran away. The young woman made her way to her home and the police were informed of the attempted robbery.

A few days ago Miss Agnes Casey of 169½ Columbia Heights was held up on the street near her home and robbed of a chatelaine bag containing jewelry and money. Early in the week a sixteen-year-old girl was stopped in the street in the district by a big negress, who threw red pepper into her eyes and attempted to rob her.

PLAN FOR CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

That for No. 8 Submitted to the Building Department.

Plans for another of the Carnegie library buildings in this city, to be known officially as Public Library No. 8, were submitted to the Building Department yesterday by Carrere & Hastings, architects.

The new structure, which will be situated at 190 and 192 Amsterdam Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, will be three stories in height, with a front of limestone and brick. In the basement will be an assembly room for boys. The first floor will be for adults and the second floor for children. On the third floor will be a lecture room, in addition to living rooms for the attendants. The cost of the building is placed at $67,000.

WIFE-BEATER'S SENTENCE.

Jersey City Judge Sends One to State's Prison for Three Years.

Judge John A. Blair, in the Special Sessions Court at Jersey City, yesterday sentenced John Thompson of Kearny, N. J., to three years in State Prison for wife beating.

Judge Blair said the evidence showed that Thompson was an habitual wife beater, having been arrested eight times for the same offense, and that on the last occasion he had thrown his wife into the street while their child lay dead in the house.

Volunteers Want 3,000 Baskets.

The Volunteers of America, through Ballington Booth, head of the organization, and Mrs. Booth, are endeavoring to get up at least 3,000 baskets or packages each containing assistance required by poor families. It is the intention to distribute most of these at Christmas time, but the workers have found many cases of urgent need, and to these the necessaries are being furnished daily. The Volunteers ask for any assistance any one cares to offer in this work of relieving distress and spreading Christmas cheer. They have stated that all money or other things left with them will be placed with families where there is need. Subscriptions should be sent to 38 Cooper Square.

Pilot's Widow Gets $12,500 Verdict.

Mrs. Barbara Mix, widow and administrator of Henry Mix, one of the crew of the wrecked pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, got a verdict of $12,500 in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Harlburg-American Packet Company, which owned the steamship that ran down the pilotboat.

Poisoned Man's Will Probated.

The will of George F. Leyh, the Williamsburg truss maker, who was poisoned in his store three weeks ago, and whose death is still a mystery, was admitted to probate yesterday in Brooklyn. It is evident that there will be no contest, for all the beneficiaries, including Edward Leyh, who was cut off with $1,000, signed consents to the probate. Each of the other five children of the testator receive an equal share of the residue, amounting to about $04,000.

Church Purchase Report Denied.

The Rev. W. D. Sexton, pastor, and William H. Smith, Clerk of the North Presbyterian Church, have written to THE TIMES that the report published in this paper on Dec. 13 that the North Presbyterian Church had purchased the West End Presbyterian Church was erroneous. They say that no such purchase has been proposed on one side nor contemplated on the other.

The overcoat season has had enough start for us to start to readjust prices.

Pare a few dollars off too popular coats, whose sizes are broken—make less attractive coats more attractive by making them cost a good bit less.

To-day finds extra good things all through the overcoat stock from $16 to $50; with the $25 class specially strong, and $28 a new price for many coats silk-lined throughout.

The same can be said of mixed suitings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Gifts for Youngsters!

What's a youngster?

Some wiseacres claim the four-year-old; others, the lad of eighteen.

We have attractively-priced Suits and Overcoats for all ages of youngsters.

Here are some special values: $9.75 for Boys' Overcoats. $7.00 for Small Boys' Overcoats. $9.75 for Boys' Blue Winter Serge Reefer Suits. $5.00 for Vestee Suits. $3.75 & $4.75 for Reefer Suits. All were higher, some of them a good deal higher.

13th St. Store Open Evenings.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

TWO YOUNG SKATERS DROWNED

Three Boys Break Through the Ice in Jersey City, and Only One Is Rescued.

While three boys were skating on the Morris Canal, at Jersey City, yesterday, near the Pacific Avenue Bridge, they fell through. The boys were James Garlin, twelve years old; John Werthwine, eleven years old, and Richard Gill, ten years old, all of 106 Manning Avenue.

Their companions tried to save them, but the ice broke as they approached the edge, and they saved themselves with difficulty. Then some workmen employed at Schultz's sash and blind factory went to the aid of the boys, carrying with them several boards. These were laid on the ice, and by that means Garlin was rescued, but Gill and Werthwine were drowned. Their bodies were recovered later.

Adopted Son Inherits Wealth.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has admitted to probate the bill of Mrs. Anna W. Ferris of Westchester, widow of Edward Clayborn Ferris. Half of her property, the whole of which was worth $500,000, was left to Henry Ferris, an adopted son, and his wife. The other half was to go to the children of the adopted son. Several relatives started a contest, but the Surrogate has decided that they had no case.

LEGAL NOTES.

SKILL REQUIRED OF PHYSICIANS.—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has decided, in the case of Burk vs. Foster, that the skill required of a physician in treating a patient is not to be measured by that exercised by "ordinary skillful and prudent physicians in that (particular) vicinity in treating a like injury," but by such as is exercised generally by physicians of ordinary care and skill in similar communities. The court further held that the mere fact that the result of a patient's treatment "is as good as is usually obtained in like cases similarly situated" will not preclude a recovery by the patient against the physician for negligence and lack of skill, the patient being entitled to the chance for the better results which might come from proper treatment.

***

ALLEGED ADVERSE PRESUMPTION.—After a verdict had been rendered for the defendant in an action to recover damages for personal injuries brought by Frank Yula against the New York and Queens County Railway Company, Joseph Fitch, the plaintiff's counsel, moved before Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court for a new trial on the ground that as the railroad had failed to call as witnesses certain passengers who were present on the car at the time of the accident, and whose names were taken by the conductor, it was an error for the trial Justice to charge the jury that there was no presumption that if called these witnesses would testify against the defendant. Justice Gaynor, in refusing to grant a new trial, said in part: "I am aware of no rule creating such a presumption against a party, or even permitting the testimony he presents to be looked upon less favorably, for his failure to call other persons as witnesses, except in the case of witnesses in the employ of the party, or in some other way so related or associated with him that the law presumes that they would be favorably disposed to him if called, and in such case it must be made to appear that such persons were witnesses of the occurrence in order that the presumption may arise at all. Passengers on a car do not come in such category in respect of either party in cases like this. Prudence dictates to each party to get their names, if possible, but failure to call them as witnesses amounts to nothing." William E. Stewart argued the case for the railway company.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

A useful gift, delicately bestowed, is more acceptable than a useless luxury.
Sorosis Shoes
are a dainty, attractive and meritorious gift.

The only ready-made shoe that has all the merits of the custom-made article.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.
New York.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Gloves.

Outseam or pique sewn gloves,—heavy, tan, kid and heavy or light weight grey Suede,
1.50 per pair.

Heavy grey suede gloves, lined with silk,
1.75 per pair.

Heavy Cape Gloves,
1.00 per pair.
Value 1.50.

Chauvet's fine linen handkerchiefs,
50c. each,
formerly 1.00 & 1.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Furnishing Dep't.

Breakfast Jackets,—made of cloth, matelasse, and plain or brocaded velvet. Colors and black.
Black velvet dinner Jackets,—Tuxedo model.
Dressing gowns and lounging robes made of double face cloth, edged with silk cord and fastening with heavy silk girdle.
Flannel Blanket Robes.
Terry Cloth Bath Robes.
Mufflers, Protectors, Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Canes and Umbrellas.

Twenty-third Street.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL JACKETS AND Coats in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Quiet Elegance.

A feature of all of Our Stores, makes it both pleasant and comfortable to shop here during the Holiday Time—very different from the crowded Department Stores.

Here we have everything you need for Holiday Wear. Dressing Gowns, Jackets, Neckwear in rich dressy silks and Mufflers, all making beautiful Holiday Presents and all arranged so that you can quickly and comfortably choose them.

Overcoat and Suit Stock as complete as heretofore.

Everything exchangeable or money refunded if you wish it.

Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT 31st STREET, N.Y.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND coats, elegantly finished, lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE
TEA in PERFECTION
Try L. J. CALLANAN'S 4-Blends
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

James McCreery & Co.

Maids' Aprons.
2d Floor.

Sale of fine lawn aprons,—new models, with bibs and bretelles, finished with embroidery or hemstitching.
40 to 60 inches wide.
25c, 35c and 45c each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Kid, suede, castor and cape gloves. Colors,—black and white.
1.00 per pair.

Children's gloves, size 4½ to 6½. Kid,—overseam and pique sewn. Colors and white.
85c per pair.

Complete stock of heavy silk, wool, angora and camel's hair gloves,—for winter wear.
50c to 2.50 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Alaska Sable Boas,
7.50
60 inches long..... 14.50
72 " " 25.00

Blue Lynx Boa—2 yds long, 30.00.

Mink Boa, finished with Fox tails,
7.50, 8.50 and 9.50.

Sable Fox Boas,
60 in. long..... 7.50
65 " " 8.50
72 " " ..... 12.50 & 16.50

Muffs—
Alaska Sable,
$5.00, 7.50 and 10.00.
Sable Fox..... 7.50 to 12.50
Mink..... 12.50 to 15.00

Russian Sable Boas,
75.00, 100.00 and 150.00

Persian Lamb Coats,
85.00

Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Mink, Baum Marten and Chinchilla,
150.00

Seal Coat,
225.00

Twenty-third Street.

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERsian, Moire Persian (Leipsic Dyed) jackets and coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

Canaries

Extra singers; gold and red Canaries, Piping Bullfinches, Green and Gray Parrots, Angora Cats, Terriers. Christmas orders reserved. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., bet. 15th-16th.

ERMINE MUFFS, $85, $50, $75, $125. Imperial Stoles and Scarfs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

The Last Friday Before Christmas.

Open Evenings.

Bargains Until 10 P. M.

Friday-Christmas Specials in Curtains, Bed Sets, Etc.

700 pairs Fine Irish Point, Point Arabe, Parisian and Egyptian yarn curtains—value 8.98..... 4.98
Fine Scotch Lace—Irish Point, French guipure designs—value 2.98..... 1.98
Fine Mercerized Portieres—deep fringe, best colorings—were 7.98..... 4.98
Imported French Velour Portieres—duplex designs—value 40.00..... 26.98
French Net Bed Sets—real renaissance centre piece—festoon valance, bolster sham—were 16.00..... 10.98
Irish Point on best net—full size..... 6.98

Friday-Christmas Specials in Rugs, Table and Couch Covers.

Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers—3 yards long—15 styles—were 4.50..... 2.98
French Tapestry—extra width—fringed Oriental designs—value 9.00..... 5.98
Washable Tapestry Dining Table Covers—Knot fringe—value 3.98..... 2.79
French Velour Covers—rich designs—1½ yards square—value 4.98..... 2.98
2 yards square—value 7.98..... 4.98
All-Wool Smyrna Rugs—5 feet long—fringed—value 2.69..... 1.97
Brussels Carpet Rugs—9x12 feet—value 17.50..... 11.98
Fur Rugs—lined and interlined—28x64—value 4.98..... 3.49

Friday-Christmas Specials in Housekeeping Goods.

All Linen Satin Double Damasks—68 inches wide—5 patterns—value 1.00..... .89
All Linen Damask Sets—8x10 cloth—1 doz. Napkins to match—in fancy boxes—value 4.98..... 3.98
All Linen Lunch Cloths—8x10 size—colored borders—regularly 1.20..... .98
Fancy Mercerized Lunch Cloths—all colors—2x2 yds.—value 2.69..... 1.98
All Linen Damask Towels—Knot f'ge—24x50—value .39..... .25
All Linen Damask Towels—Knot fringe—18x38—value .10..... .15
Heavy White Crochet Bed Spreads—hem'd or f'gd—value 1.29..... .98
Heavy Marseilles Bed Spreads—satin finish—value 2.98..... 2.35
Fig'd Sateen Comfortables—Reversible—full size—value 1.98..... 1.69
French Sateen Comfortables—medicated cotton filling—value 5.00..... 3.49
"Our Special" Lamb's Wool Comfortables—full size—value 10.00..... 6.98
Corded Border Pillow Cases—42x36—value .11 7¾—50x36—value .13 9¾
45x36—value .12 8¾—54x36—value .14 10¾
All Wool Colored Blankets—Scarlet, Tan and Grey—full size—value 6.98..... 4.98
Fine White California Blankets—three-quarter and full size..... 3.98

Friday-Christmas Specials in Ladies' Cloaks, Waists, Etc.

Oxford and Black Raglans—triple capes—lined to waist—value 10.98..... 7.98
Fine Loose Kersey Box Coats—Persian Lamb collar—value 18.00..... 14.98
Montagnac Box Coats—stitched satin bands—velvet collar—value 12.98..... 9.98
Silk Velour Blouse Jackets—Jetted or Silk Passementerie—value 23.00..... 16.98
Near Seal Coats—flare collar and revers—Skinner's satin lining—value 37.00..... 29.98
Silk Monte Carlo Coats—with and without capes—value 19.00..... 13.98
Silk Velour Capes—Corded Peau de Sole trim—Persian Lamb edge..... 19.98
Persian Cloth Capes—fur collar and edge—satin lined—value 16.98..... 11.98
Zibeline Plaid Dress Skirts—value $6.00..... 2.98
Broadcloth and Cheviot Dress Skirts—newest effects—value 10.00..... 7.98
Peau de Soie and Taffeta Waists—tucks, hemstitchings and pleats—value 5.00..... 3.98
Silk Waists—Changeable and Plain Taffetas—also Peau de Soie and Peau de Cygne—newest effects..... 5.00

Friday-Christmas Specials in Misses and Babies' Wear

Children's Coats—best colors—braid or lace trim—2 to 6 yrs.—value 4.98..... 2.98
Girls' Cashmere Dresses—best colors—silk trim—4 to 14 yrs.—value 2.98..... 1.98
Misses' Mackintoshes—navy serge—plaid lining—8 to 16 yrs.—value 3.98..... 2.98
Babies' Long Ripple Cloth Cloaks—ribbon and braid trim—value 2.98..... 1.98
Babies' Short Ripple Cloth Coats—full skirt—pointed hood—sizes to 3 yrs..... 1.98
Baby Boys' Fine Gingham Dresses—Russian or pleated effects—sizes to 2 yrs.—value 1.49..... .98
Babies' Colored and White Lawn Dresses—sizes to 3 yrs.—value 1.39..... .95
Little Children's Corded Silk Bonnets—French Crowns—full trim—value 2.98..... 1.98
Emb'd Silk Caps—lace, ruches—silk lined—value .60..... .49
Handknit Leggin Drawers—with and without feet—sizes to 3 yrs.—value .98. .69
Handknit Sacques, Leggins, Bootees, Silk Veils, Mittens, Silk Bibs—value .39 and .49—special..... .29

Friday-Christmas Specials in Jewelry, Stationery and Fancy Articles.

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches—value 3.49..... 2.49
Ladies' Solid Silver Hunting Case Watches—value 4.98..... 3.98
Boys' Solid Silver Open Face..... 3.98
Boys' heavy Gold Seal Rings..... 2.98
Ladies' Rolled Plate Watch Chains—gold slide—value 1.98..... 1.49
Rolled Plate Brooches—value .74..... .49
Rolled Plate Neck Chains..... .98
Charms—Locket or heart shape..... .98
Fancy Box Stationery—ribbon tied... .39
1 to 3 quires—in fancy box—usually .98 .69
Desk Pads—leather or sterling silver corners—assorted sizes..... .69
Children's Books—board or paper cover—with and without col'd pictures—30 kinds—Friday..... .12½
Silk Lambrequins—gold and floss emb'd—knot fringe—value 3.49..... 2.98
Fig'd Satin Damask Lambrequins—bordered patterns—value 4.98..... 3.98
Figured Satin Sofa Pillows—fancy ribbon ruffle..... 3.98
Hand-painted Pin Cushions—ribbon and lace trim—value 1.98..... 1.49
Burnt leather Photo and Indian Frames, Playing Card Cases—value .69..... .49
Burnt leather Match Safes, Pipe Racks and Whisk Broom Holders.... .39
Other Novelties to 1.98.

Friday-Christmas Specials in Presents for Men.

Sole Leather Dress Suit Cases—steel frame—heavy Linen lining—solid brass lock—value 6.50..... 4.98
Fancy China Shaving Sets—satin lined box—value 1.50..... 1.19
Genuine Seal Card Cases—seal lined—value 1.50..... .98
Real Seal Wallets—leather lined—two sizes—value 2.50..... 1.98
3 Piece Automobile Smoking Sets—value 2.00..... 1.69
French Briar Wood Pipes—real amber mouthpiece—value .60..... .49
14 Kt. Fountain Pens—gold mounted—value 1.25..... .98
Desk Pads—Sterling or Brass Mounted—value 2.00..... 1.49
Fancy Boxes, containing 3 quires fine stationery—value 1.50..... 1.29
Dairies for 1903—leather bound..... 1.49
Sterling Mounted Military Brushes—value 7.00..... 5.98
Clothes Brushes to match..... 3.98
Hat Brushes to match..... 2.49
Whisk Brooms—value 2.50..... 1.98
Fine Razors—4 leading makes—full hollow ground—value 1.50..... 1.25
Stag and Pearl Handle Pocket Knives—3 and 4 blades—value 1.50..... .98
Utica Muslin Night Shirts—extra heavy—fast color emb'y..... .49
All Wool Berlin Office Coats—double breast—all sizes..... 2.98
Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas—Natural Wood and Horn Handles—Silver and Gold Trim..... 3.98
Men's Mocha and Dogskin Gloves—value 1.50..... 1.29
Men's Bath Robes—fancy figured German Flannel—value 3.98..... 2.98

Friday-Christmas Specials in Dolls, Toys, Games, Skates.

12 and 14 inch Dolls—curly hair—fixed or closing eyes—jointed kid bodies—worth .39..... .25
Others at .49 and .98—special value.
Large Handwerck Dolls—combable wigs..... 1.69 and 3.98
Large French Dolls..... 2.98
Large Dressed Dolls—extra fine..... 1.98
Handwerck and Cinderella life-size dolls—handsomer than elsewhere at 7.00... 4.98
Still larger, up to life size, to 29.98.
Dolls' Straw Hats—fluted rims..... .49
Dolls' Dress, Skirt and Drawers—set. .98
Long Baby Dresses—elsewhere 1.50.. .98
Large Iron Toys—Police Patrol, Fire Engines, Hook and Ladders.... .98
Other Iron Toys, .49 to 2.98.
Extra large Plush or Skin Horses—reins attached—special..... .98
Tool Chests—assorted tools..... .98
Large assortment of Drums..... .69
Special lot Tea Sets—six cups, saucers and plates—value .98..... .49
Mechanical Trains, with tracks, switches or elevated roads; also Mechanical Toys, including Balky Mules, Automobiles, Boats, Ferris Wheels or Merry-Go-Rounds..... 25 to 2.98
Games—Fish Pond, Red Riding Hood, Man in the Moon, Robber Kitten, also San Juan Puzzles, Steamship, Fire Engine, and others..... .17
Battle of Manila, Telegraph Boy, Golf, Pretty Village, Motor Carriage, Shooting Target, and others—value 1.00..... .69
Other Games and Puzzles, .10 to .98.
Foot Balls—Black or Rugby..... .98
Ladies' and Men's American Club Ice Skates—sizes 8½ to 11..... .98
Ladies' Half Clamp Club..... 1.25 to 1.98

Friday-Christmas Specials in H'dk'fs, Ribbons, Neckwear.

Venise Lace Collars—round or square—value 2.25..... 1.49
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs, Capes and Collarettes—value 4.50..... 2.98
Taffeta Silk Stocks—Chiffon Jabot—colors and black—usually 1.69..... 1.25
Ladies' Emb'd and Lace Trim H'dk'fs—also white emb'd in Black—value .17. .12½
Ladies' All Linen Initial..... .25
Six in fancy box....1.40
Ladies' fancy emb'd and Lace trim—six in fancy box..... 1.50
Men's All Linen—large and small—Hand emb'd Initial—six in box..... 1.40
Men's Initial Silk H'dk'fs—each..... .25
Children's—Col'd borders—3 in box. .15
3-inch Shaded Cushion Ribbons—shirring cord—value .25..... .19
2 to 3¾ inch Satins and Taffetas.... .12½
4-inch Liberty Satins and Taffetas—also 3½ inch Stripe Taffetas—value .25... .19

Friday-Christmas Specials in Notions and Perfumery.

Fancy round Garters—buckle and large bow—in glass top box..... .69
With Sterling Silver buckle..... .98
Fancy Needle Cases—value .25..... .15
4 styles in larger size..... .39
Novelty Tape Measures..... .29
Decorated Glass Atomizer Sets..... .69
Infants' Celluloid Toilet Sets..... .49
Oakley's Extract—usually .50..... .29
Colgate's Extract—1 oz. bottles.... .43
Colgate's Extract—2 oz. bottles..... .65
Hand-Painted Celluloid Whisk Broom holders—value .69..... .49
Burnt Wood Military Hair Brushes.. .98

Friday-Christmas Specials in Ladies' Underwear Dept.

Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin Night Dresses—lace or emb'y—20 styles..... .98
Nainsook Empire Gowns—ruffle of fine emb'y, yoke to match—value 1.98.... 1.69
Fine Cambric Skirts—Circular Lawn flounce with 4 insrtgs. and lace..... 1.25
Cambric Drawers—two insrtgs. and edge of lace or emb'y ruffle—value .79.... .59
Cambric Corset Covers—yoke of H. S. tucks and emb'y or lace insertings... .49
Flannelette Gowns—silk scallop collar and cuffs—also 10 other styles..... .98
Flannelette Skirts—fine quality—clear stripes—value .49..... .35
Twill Flannelette Skirts—straight or pointed ruffles—lace or tucks—vale .75 .59
Knit Golf Vests—plain or fancy fig'd—single or double breast—value 2.98... 1.98
Finer Knit Golf Vests—value 4.00.... 2.98
Cardigan Jackets—Eton or Long Waist styles—worked buttonholes—value 1.25 .98
Maids' and Waitresses' Aprons with and without bibs—deep hem.... .37
Fine Lawn—bib and shoulder revers—insertings, H. S. and tucks—value .50. .49
Children's fine Lawn Aprons—Hubbard style—round H. S. ruffle—value .75. .59
Ladies' Swiss Aprons—tucks, 2 rows ribbon and lace ruffle—value .75.... .49

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow at night; wind variable, becoming northeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,523. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS

400,000 FINNS ARE STARVING

Terrible Destitution Follows Failure of the Crops.

Anglo-American Mission Extends Aid—Pastor Says Conditions Are Worse Than in 1867, When 100,000 Died.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—Four hundred thousand persons are reported to be destitute and starving as a result of the crop failure in Finland.

The Anglo-American Church here has undertaken to feed and clothe the school children of four Finnish parishes, and Pastor Francis has issued an appeal for assistance in this work.

Pastor Francis says the conditions to-day are worse than those of 1867, when 100,000 persons died.

The Russian press, fearing the censor, is always very careful to minimize the extent of any famine or similar disaster which causes suffering to the people, but the state of Finland has recently become so terrible that the St. Petersburg papers have been obliged at least to give some news in regard to it.

The Viedomosti published a most distressing account on Nov. 8 of the famine in Finland. In the north of the country, it said, the crops of barley and oats had been completely ruined by frosts, which followed an extremely cold Summer. The damage done by these was increased by a succession of great floods, which swamped many of the fields before the harvest could be brought in. Thousands of families were suffering from starvation and its attendant diseases.

The Viedomosti published a letter from a school teacher in the province of Uleaborg, who stated that in his own village no fewer than 200 people had been reduced to absolute beggary and 300 were living from hand to mouth. Efforts were being made to find work for them, but there were enormous difficulties in the way of maintaining a whole population suddenly deprived of all means of subsistence.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times said in a dispatch to his paper: "Friends of my own who have recently returned from the north of Finland and who are well acquainted with the country tell me that the distress is greater than has been known for very many years. In many places the peasants have been forced to sell everything they possess in order to obtain food, and are now reduced to eating on bread made from the bark of trees."

The population of Finland in 1867 was 1,830,853. In 1870 the census showed a considerable decrease for the years between the periods. Owing to famine and epidemics the population was reduced to 1,732,621. The population at that time, 1860-1870, was 13 to the square mile. The most populous provinces are along the coast; some of the tracts in the interior are wholly uninhabited.

In the famine of March, 1868, whole villages were practically swept out of existence. The population has increased materially since 1870. In the twenty years thereafter the figures increased to 2,380,140. The census showed in 1895 an increase in round numbers of 140,000 for five years. There was an increase of 116,000 between 1895 and 1898. In the year following the census showed an increase of 36,070.

T.W. LAWSON'S HOUSE FLOODED

Caretaker Economized on Coal and Water Pipes Burst with Disastrous Results to Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Mass., Dec. 19.—The coal famine and the cold weather have combined to make uninhabitable the residence here of Thomas W. Lawson. Unless the plumbers, carpenters, decorators, and house furnishers make a record, the millionaire must forego the pleasure of eating his Christmas dinner here.

Mr. Lawson has a beautiful residence and for years it has been his custom to spend the holidays here, a feature of the week being a mammoth Christmas tree in the Town Hall for the children.

He sent servants to the house yesterday to prepare it for his occupancy. They found that the water pipes in four bathrooms had frozen and burst, flooding the house, destroying walls and ceilings, furniture, paintings, and draperies. In the cellar the water was several feet deep.

Mr. Lawson was notified and gave orders that the place be put in order as soon as possible. It is probable that he will not spend Christmas here, but the big tree will not be omitted.

It is understood that the trouble was to the desire of a caretaker to economize on coal. This servant, noting the high price of fuel, decided that as no one was living in the house, fires were unnecessary. He forgot, however, to turn off the water.

CANNOT EXCLUDE AUTOMOBILES.

Baltimore Justice Decides They May Use All Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—William Keyser, President of the Baltimore Automobile Club, accompanied by the Chilean Consul, R. J. Leupold, took his automobile out on Green Spring Avenue yesterday for the purpose of testing the right of the Park Board in prohibiting the use of the park thoroughfare to heavy wagons and pleasure vehicles other than those drawn by horses.

Hardly had Mr. Keyser's machine reached the avenue than a guard stopped him. He was placed under arrest. To-day, before Justice White, he admitted he wanted to test the law.

The Justice decided the arrest unwarranted under the city ordinance, which says the Park Commissioners shall not be authorized to pass any rule or regulation excluding automobiles from the free use of any parks or squares or roadways under their control.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

He Bathes en Route.
Bathing facilities, a barber, and a stenographer are much appreciated features of the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

COL. BARRINGER'S SON SLAIN.

Railway Engineer in St. Louis Stabbed by Engineer with Whom He Formerly Worked.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—John W. Barringer, recently promoted to be office engineer of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad, was stabbed to death in his office in the Granite Building at 10 o'clock this morning by Thompson Morton, a civil engineer out of work. Morton swallowed bichloride of mercury after stabbing Barringer four times, but prompt use of the stomach pump saved him from death.

The men were employed together on some construction work near Cape Girardeau, and had a dispute over their duties. Soon afterward Morton left the Southeastern's employ, but he seemed to be on friendly terms with Mr. Barringer, who befriended him on several occasions.

The men were heard conversing in quiet tones for several minutes this morning before employes of the company were attracted to the room by sounds of a scuffle. Barringer ran out of his office with Morton holding him and attempting to stab him with a large clasp knife. In the hallway the men fell together, and Morton stabbed Mr. Barringer.

Morton made no effort to escape. He seemed to be stunned by blows and kicks showered upon him by men who ran to Mr. Barringer's rescue. When he took the poison is a mystery. Discovery of his attempt to commit suicide was made at the police station.

To all questions Morton replied: "I absolutely refuse to discuss this matter: I will not involve any one else in the affair and make more trouble."

The murdered man was only twenty-seven years old, and was the son of Col. J. W. Barringer, now on duty in New York City. A brother of his is also an officer in the army, now stationed in the Philippines. Mr. Barringer was married four years ago to Miss Edith Beck, a St. Louis society belle, who is the mother of a son.

A CENTENARIAN'S HERITAGE.

Of His Son's Estate a Philadelphian Gets $2,500—Heir Gives His Age as 104 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Thomas Gould of 1,029 Vienna Street, who is 104 years old, has fallen heir to $2,500. Contrary to the usual order of things, however, in this case a father inherits from his son.

Register of Wills Singer granted letters of administration to the centenarian to-day. The old man does not look to be within thirty years of the age he gave.

His son, John S. Gould, died intestate on Dec. 28 of last year. A brother of John Gould will share the estate with the father.

POSSE RIDDLES A FUGITIVE.

He Had Fatally Wounded a Town Marshal and a Justice—Tragedy in Iowa.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 19.—City Marshal P. G. Coulter and Justice A. E. Musgrave were fatally wounded to-night at Farmington, Iowa, by George Stillwell, a Deputy Fish Commissioner, who afterward was shot to death by a posse. Coulter attempted to arrest Stillwell on a warrant charging him with disturbing the peace.

Stillwell shot Coulter in the stomach and in the shoulder. Stillwell then ran up the street and shot Musgrave in the head, because, it is said, the Justice recently had sent him to jail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Stillwell then went home, reloaded his revolver, took a rifle, and started across the country, with a posse of armed citizens in pursuit.

He was overtaken and held the posse at bay for nearly an hour. He was wounded several times, but finally was overpowered and riddled with bullets. None of the posse was hit.

UNION OBTAINS INJUNCTION.

Philadelphia Typographers Seek to Enforce an Ordinance—City Officials Are Enjoined.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—To keep non-union men from printing the Election Assessors' lists for the December assessment, Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, through Attorneys Neilson and Woodruff, obtained to-day an injunction in Common Pleas Court No. 3, restraining the City Commissioners, City Controller Walton, and City Treasurer J. Hampton Moore from approving or paying the warrants for the printing until the case shall be heard in court. The proceedings are brought to secure the enforcement of an ordinance of Dec. 10, 1901, requiring the employment of enfranchised union workmen on municipal contracts.

This ordinance provides that only citizens and first-class workmen shall be employed, no workman being regarded as competent except those whose wages and hours are recognized by employers of organized labor in the doing of similar work. The contractor must file an affidavit with the City Controller that he has complied with the terms of the ordinance, and is liable to a fine of $5 for each day for the employment of each person not competent within the meaning of the ordinance.

GETS $37,000 FOR INJURIES.

Verdict Against New Haven Railroad on Account of Accident.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—A jury in the Superior Court this afternoon awarded to Frank J. Cashin of Springfield damages of $37,000 in his suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for injuries received as a passenger in the Avon railroad accident in 1901. An appeal will be taken.

The case had been on trial three days, and testimony was offered to the effect that the plaintiff, who is twenty-eight years old, received injuries from which he is constantly growing worse. He was a salesman for a medicine house in New York, and was earning $2,500 a year at the time of the accident. He was in hospitals a total of 102 days.

A Birthday Present of 4,480 Pennies.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 19.—Squire Herbert celebrated his eightieth birthday yesterday at Hiawatha, and received from fifty-six relatives eighty pennies each. There were coppers enough to fill a coal basket. To be certain of the amount, Mr. Herbert counted them, consuming four hours in the work. He found the total to be 4,480, he said.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal.—Adv.

Santa Claus Ready to Start.

Front page in colors; Dr. Lorenz's operation; Venezuela, double page; 64 pictures; 16-page Pictorial Review, to-day's Commercial Advertiser, with 24-page main sheet. 5 cents everywhere.—Adv.

When in doubt about a gift for any one, buy Krementz One Piece Collar Buttons. All jewelers.—Adv

Dewar's Scotch—Finest Imported.
The drink of gentlemen everywhere—always.—Adv.

CUBA LIBERAL IN TREATY

Large Reductions in Tariff Rates for American Imports.

Senate Committee Agrees to Consider the Convention Soon—House Not to Receive a Copy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Provisions of the treaty negotiated with Cuba by Gen. Bliss were made known here this evening. This convention was made the subject of several important conferences at the Capitol and White House and will be one of the chief topics for discussion after the holiday recess.

According to the convention, Cuba is to be favored by a reduction of 25 per cent. in all tariff schedules. In return imports from the United States are to enjoy more liberal concessions on Cuban rates than had been hinted heretofore.

Provision is made for reductions in some cases of as much as 40 per cent., in others of 30 per cent., and in still others of 25 per cent. On all American grown or American made articles, except tobacco, imported into Cuba, and not specified in the 25, 30, and 40 per cent. classes, there is to be a uniform tariff reduction of 20 per cent.

Cuba does not agree to any reduction on tobacco grown in the United States or in the territory of any of its possessions and imported into Cuba.

The products of the United States which are to be admitted into Cuba at a reduction of 25 per cent. include pottery, salt fish, copper-made machinery, cast and wrought iron and steel, and articles used in manufacturing them; glass, cotton and some cotton goods, ships and boats, whiskv and brandy.

The 30 per cent. reduction includes cutlery, shoes, plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, materials used in making labels and bands for tobacco, common soaps, preserved vegetables, butter, drugs, bottled beer, mineral waters, articles made of hemp and kindred fibres, musical instruments, and writing and printing papers.

The 40 per cent. reduction will apply to watches, umbrellas, knit cottons, preserved fruits, perfumery, and woolen and silk goods.

There is a specific declaration to the effect that the rates fixed for each of the two countries by the other shall be preferential of each party to the convention as against all other countries. There also is a provision against discriminating tax on the articles affected in the country of their origin.

In case either country changes its tariff rates so as to deprive the other of the advantages granted, the other country is to have the privilege of abrogating the treaty. No specific provision is made for a subsequent reduction of the Cuban duty, so as to let American goods in at lower rates, by legislation, but there is a clause under which if this reduction should be made the Cuban Government may reopen negotiations to secure a modification of the treaty. It provides for such a change only in case the Cuban tariff should be so reduced as to make the consequent advantage to Americans unreasonable from the Cuban point of view.

The treaty is to go into effect ten days after its ratification by the authorities of both countries.

Friends of the treaty have been assured by members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that it will be taken up as soon as practicable after the holidays. The terms of the convention require that it shall be ratified before Jan. 31, and its supporters appreciate the necessity for expedition.

In connection with this treaty the House of Representatives is likely to have an opportunity to assert the prerogatives claimed by many of its leading members for that body of passing upon all questions relating to the revenues which in any manner change the rates of duty fixed by law. The President has decided that he will not send to the House a copy of the document.

The convention is ready for transmission to the Senate and will probably be sent to that body to-morrow. It is in the nature of an executive document, and while its contents are known to the public it is constructively under the injunction of secrecy that is placed on all documents of this character sent to the Senate, which injunction can be removed only by direction of that body. This is perhaps the reason why the treaty will not be sent to the House.

The President has nothing to do with the question of prerogatives of the respective bodies. That is a question which Congress must itself determine.

Leading members on both sides of the House contend that as the Cuban treaty would affect the revenues if ratified by the Senate it must have consideration and affirmative action by the House. However, in this particular case it is expected friction will be avoided by action by the House on a measure related to the Cuban treaty and necessary to make it effective.

TREATY IN CUBAN SENATE.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—President Palma sent the Cuban-American treaty to the Senate to-day with a message urging that early action on it be taken.

OPTIMISTIC AS TO CUBA.

British Minister Tells of Remarkable Progress in Island—People Energetic and Industrious.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Highly optimistic is the view taken of Cuba's progress and future by the British Minister at Havana, Lionel Carden. Officials at the State Department are greatly interested in his recent report to the home Government, a copy of which has just been received here. It is completely at variance with many pessimistic reports which have been published in this country.

"It is highly satisfactory to note the remarkable progress the island has made in the past three years," says Mr. Carden, "in spite of the deplorable condition in which it was left at the end of the war.

"The production of sugar has risen from 335,000 tons in 1899 to over 800,000 tons in 1901, and probably will reach 1,000,000 tons in this year's crop. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco, as well as the minor industries, show considerable improvement. The stock of cattle on the island, thanks to large importations, is now probably upward of 750,000, as compared with less than 200,000 at the beginning of 1899.

"Finally, the value of the exports has increased from £9,260,000 to £12,650,000, and would have reached much higher figures but for the fall in the price of sugar.

"Considering how little financial assistance the Cubans have received from abroad, it speaks very highly for their energy and industry that they should have achieved so much in so short a time and with such limited resources at their command, and affords strong ground for believing that the work of developing the island's industries anew, commenced under such difficulties, will be persevered in."

All through the Minister's report, treating of the details of each branch of commerce, he points out to his countrymen the growing competition of the United States. The report is full of advice to English traders as to the best means of meeting his competition and of holding the ground in Cuban trade.

Poland Water Is Invaluable.
Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the kidney and stomach.
INVALUABLE IN TYPHOID FEVER.
A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's disease. Poland Water book mailed free. POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited."
Is the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall Londen Cigarettes.—Adv.

JOHN F. CARROLL RESIGNS, J. F. MULQUEEN IS LEADER.

Poor Health and Demands of Business Given as Reasons for Retirement of ex-Leader of 29th District.

John F. Carroll resigned the Democratic leadership of the Twenty-ninth District last night at a meeting of the District Committee held at 45 East Fifty-ninth Street, and Joseph F. Mulqueen was elected as his successor. The meeting of the committee was called to elect officers.

Previous to the last Democratic primary it developed that Mr. Carroll would have a fight on his hands to retain the leadership. It was charged by his friends that Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, whose election to succeed Richard Croker Mr. Carroll had opposed, was determined to defeat Carroll in his own district. This news came to Mr. Carroll when he was summering at Saratoga. He at once returned to New York and made the fight of his life to retain power. He ferreted out all of the floaters who had been sent into his district and discovered that a large proportion of them came from Mr. Murphy's district. This lent color to the charge that Mr. Murphy was the promoter of the opposition. Mr. Carroll succeeded in having the names of most of the floaters stricken from the voting lists and he won out by a handsome majority.

The fight he made is said to have cost him a considerable sum of money, and in view of the hard contest he put up against his enemies, his announcement that he wished to relinquish the leadership came as a big surprise. His friends pleaded with him to reconsider his intention, but without avail.

The reason which Mr. Carroll gave for desiring to give up the leadership of the district was that his health was not as robust as formerly, and that his business interests demanded all of his time and attention. Mr. Carroll is the Vice President of the Fourteenth Street Bank, and is engaged in a number of important business ventures and in real estate speculation.

Mr. Carroll having removed himself from consideration, the committee united upon Mr. Mulqueen as his successor. Mr. Mulqueen is a lawyer, and has an office at 253 Broadway. He is a son-in-law of ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. He has resided in the district for fourteen years, and has always been a prominent worker and a strong supporter of Mr. Carroll. He is a graduate of the City College, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of that college. For several years he was a Professor of Latin in the college. He is also an LL. D. of Columbia.

When Mr. Mulqueen was introduced to the committee last night by Moses R. Rittenberg, the Chairman, he made an address in which he said many complimentary things about the retiring leader. Later when he was asked whether his election as leader would make any change in the organization of the district he said:

"I cannot say as to that. The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth are all tariff reformers, and we will work hard to bring the district into the Democratic column. Our aim will be to win the support of the independent element by conducting the organization in such a way as will be calculated to appeal to men of culture and of standing."

"Does your election mean that hereafter the organization of the district will be found in better accord with the dominant faction in Tammany Hall than it has been in the past?"

"We will stand for Democratic principles, and if the general organization of the party in the city strives for success by advocating those principles we will do all in our power to contribute to that end. It is our wish and our hope that we will always be able to act in harmony with the ruling element in the party organization, but we will always express our minds freely upon what we consider true Democracy."

ST. LOUIS BRIBERS CONVICTED.

Five ex-Delegates Sentenced to Five Years Each—Ask a New Trial.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—The joint trial of five ex-members of the House of Delegates, which began Tuesday, ended to-night in a verdict of five years in the penitentiary for each man.

The defendants, John A. Sheridan, Charles J. Denny, Charles Gutke, Edmund Bersch, and T. E. Albright, were convicted on charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the Suburban Street Car bill, to accomplish which, it was charged, $75,000 had been placed in deposit to be used as required.

The five defendants, after hearing the verdict, filed motions for a new trial, and each was released on bond.

These cases make fourteen bribery cases which have gone to trial as the result of the investigation of municipal corruption, and thirteen convictions have resulted, one defendant being acquittted on the order of the Judge.

SEE THE KOREAN TWINS.

Students and Physicians Witness Demonstration at Philadelphia on the Strangely United Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—Before a large body of physicians, students, and nurses in the amphitheatre of the Medico-Surgical to-day Dr. W. Frank Haehnlen gave an interesting demonstration on Liao-Toun-Chen and Liao-Sieu-Ne-Chen, the Korean twins, who are bound by the ligament similar to that which made the famous Siamese twins of years ago inseparable companions. The doctor stated that the examination was not for the purpose of paving the way for an operation, but merely to show the students a type of the strange freaks known to science as xiphopagis.

The two children are about sixteen years old and mentally bright and apparently happy, although it is stated that their temperaments are entirely different and quarrels between them are not infrequent. Dr. Haehnlen pronounced the twins to be in perfect health except for a slight nasal trouble.

The membranous band that united them, the vertical diameter of which measures 3.34 inches, is very elastic. Its circumference in its normal state is 8.4 inches and capable of increasing and diminishing about .39 of an inch under the influence of respiration, and especially of muscular effort. The distance between the two subjects is on an average of 2.36 inches but sensibly increases and sometimes reaches 3.51 inches. When the subjects are walking Liao Sien-Neh-Chen almost always takes the lead of his companion. In order to walk they put their feet nearly on the same place and slightly to one side.

TUXEDO'S INDUSTRIAL DISPLAY.

An Elaborate Exhibition of Handiwork at the Park.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 19.—An industrial exhibition of Tuxedo Park residents was held at the Tuxedo Town Hall this afternoon and evening under the direction of Mrs. Grenville Kane. The exhibits consisted of different articles of workmanship of the school children, carpenter work of all descriptions, fancy laces, embroidery, needlework, drawings, photographic work, &c., and others by Mrs. Grenville Merrill, sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt and wife of the rector of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. G. G. Merrill; the Misses Kane, Miss Katharine Doyle, Miss Robbins, Miss Lucia Hull, Miss Kate Hunter, C. P. Hotaling, John Smith, and G. Carifi.

The exhibition was the first of this kind ever given at Tuxedo and was a success.

WILDCAT TRAIN HIT CAR

Trolley Wrecked and Many Persons Injured in Weehawken.

Three Cars of a Passing Freight Broke Loose and Reached Crossing in Time to Do Damage.

Three persons were dangerously, perhaps fatall, injured and fifty-seven others bruised and severely shaken up in a trolley car accident in Weehawken at midnight last night. The three badly injured are:

NEWKIRK, Mrs. F. H., of 10 Highwood Park section of Weehawken; dislocated shoulder and injuries about the head.

ROHNOR, Mrs. J., of 5 Boulevard, Weehawken; skull fractured and internal injuries.

SMITH, Mrs. LAMBERT, wife of a telephone instrument manufacturer, of Gregory Street, Weehawken; dislocated shoulder and internal injuries.

The other fifty-seven passengers, mostly women, were cut and bruised, but not seriously injured.

The accident occurred at the corner of Willow Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The trolley car, which was of the Union Hill line, left the Fourteenth Street ferry, Hoboken, crowded with passengers who had been to theatres in Manhattan. The trolley company's tracks cross the tracks of the Erie Railroad at Willow Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

When the trolley car reached this side of the tracks the motorman stopped his car to allow a freight train to pass. The three last cars of the freight train broke loose some distance east of the crossing and were not noticed by the train crew.

After the six cars had passed by the motorman of the trolley car thought it was the last of the train and started to cross the tracks. When he got his car in the middle of the crossing the three freight cars which had broken loose came rolling along, and before he could get his car over the crossing it was struck with terrific force by the freight cars.

The trolley car was completely turned over, and the passengers were thrown through the windows, up against the doors, and on top of one another.

Ambulances were summoned from the North Hudson, City, and Union Hill hospitals, as were also all the physicians residing in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Smith was the first to be taken from the wreck. She was unconscious. She was carried into a near-by store and attended to by one of the physicians.

Mrs. Newkirk and Mrs. Rohnor were lying close beside each other, and they, too, were unconscious. They were taken on a stretched to the same store in which Mrs. Smith had been removed. They afterward were taken in the ambulances to their homes.

ANARCHIST SHOOTS ANARCHIST

Miss La Cleyre, Friend of Emma Goldman, Fatally Wounded by a Former Pupil.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Miss Voltairine Le Cleyre, an Anarchist and teacher of languages, was to-day shot and mortally wounded by Herman Helscher, a former pupil. The woman is dying in a hospital, and Helscher is in custody.

When arrested Helscher's only explanation was, "We were sweethearts, she and I. She broke my heart and deserved to be killed."

The shooting occurred on the street in broad daylight, and was witnessed by a score of persons. Miss Le Cleyre was standing at a corner awaiting a car when Helscher, disguised by means of a false mustache, approached and accosted her. He drew a pistol and pointed it at her.

She attempted to run away, but Helscher fired five shots at her, and three took effect.

Helscher was immediately arrested. Miss Le Cleyre at first denied she knew her assailant, but when he was brought before her without the mustache she recognized him. She declined to accuse him of having shot her.

Miss Le Cleyre has attained widespread notoriety through her Anarchistic utterances and her intimacy with Emma Goldman and other Anarchists. She has written much Anarchistic matter. She came to this city about fifteen years ago from Michigan.

Helscher is a cigarmaker. He was born in Russia and came to this country fourteen years ago. For a time he lived in Boston, but during the last eight years has resided here. He is an avowed Anarchist.

INCREASES WAGES 8 PER CENT.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Will Pay Its Engineers and Firemen $600,000 More a Year.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Increases in wages amounting to $600,000 a year are to be granted the locomotive engineers and firemen employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and its branch lines, through an agreement reached to-day between officials of the railroads and committees representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

The new scale will go into effect Jan. 1. It provides for increases of approximately 8 per cent. in the pay of the members of the labor organizations. The engineers will receive from $3.80 to $4.70 for each run of 100 miles. They are now paid from $3.70 to $4.30. The high rate is paid to the men who run the larger and newer engines. The number of these engines is constantly growing, and it is said a majority of the men will receive the $4.70 rate.

The advances made to the firemen are not as large proportionately as those obtained by the engineers. The company has agreed, however, to exuse the men from the work of cleaning portions of freight engines, and this concession is regarded as important as the increase in wages. Under the new scale the firemen are to receive $2.25 to $2.75 for each run of 100 miles. The present scale is from $2.20 to $2.60.

Of the firemen and engineers who are benefited by the new agreement 3,500 are employed on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The other 1,500 are employed on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha and the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, which are under Northwestern control.

CARS FOR NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Orders Given by Railroad Aggregate More Than $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has just closed an order for upward of half a million dollars' worth of new rolling stock. President John M. Hall did not care to give out the actual amount to-night.

"We have ordered more than 3,000 new freight cars, passenger cars, and engines, the larger proportion of which will be freight cars," he said. "We expect to have these on the road in March or April."

This big increase is believed to have been made necessary by the largely increased business of the road in the last year, and especially by the unusual activity promised in the freight department. It is understood that 2,000 box cars, steel underframes have been ordered from the Standard Steel Car Company, and 500 pressed steel cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company.

The Well-groomed Man
Uses the Pennsylvania Special, on which he can have his morning "tub" and shave as at home.—Adv.

MR. VANDERBILT BETTER.

Symptoms of Peritonitis Subsiding, Latest Bulletin Said—He Was Holding His Own in Other Respects.

Some improvement was reported last night in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill with typhoid fever, complicated by peritonitis, at his home, 22 Park Avenue. At 11:20 o'clock the following bulletin was issued:

The symptoms of peritonitis are subsiding. In other respects Mr. Vanderbilt is holding his own.
A. C. FLINT, Jr.

From the interior of the household, and from a very reliable source, came the additional information that there is a general feeling among the anxious family that if Mr. Vanderbilt lives until to-night he will recover.

The news that Mr. Vanderbilt was dead was for a time freely circulated yesterday, and gained considerable credence. It reached women principally in the uptown streets, and they went to the Vanderbilt residence and courteously inquired whether the bad news was correct. They manifested relief when told that the rumor was false. Many persons called at the residence whose apparel betrayed them as being of the poorest class. They inquired about the patient, and, when informed that he was no worse, generally expressed satisfaction.

The Rev. Dr. Stires was a caller during the afternoon. He said on leaving that he had not seen Mr. Vanderbilt, but that the feeling in the household concerning him was hopeful, and that if he got no worse during the ensuing twenty-four hours it was believed he would recover.

From another source it was learned that the patient's temperature had been up to 105 all day, and his mind had remained perfectly clear. Mrs. Vanderbilt had sent word to St. Thomas's Church during the day requesting that prayers be offered for her husband at the church, but had been informed that what she was asking for had been done for several days. The rumor that Mrs. Vanderbilt had broken down under the strain of her husband's illness was declared to be false.

Dr. W. T. Bull arrived at the house about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All the attending physicians were there and held a consultation with him. When he left with the other physicians, Dr. Bull denied an operation was contemplated.

The first bulletin of the day was given out by Dr. Flint at 9:15 o'clock. It read:

Mr. Vanderbilt passed a fair night and he has held his own. The fact that he is no worse this morning is encouraging.

At 2:35 in the afternoon Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary announced that there was no change in the patient's condition since the morning bulletin had been issued.

R. T. Wilson, Mr. Vanderbilt's father-in-law, called soon after the noon hour. About that time also Reginald Vanderbilt, accompanied by his fiancée, Miss Neilson, drove up to the residence, read the bulletin, left his card, and drove away again. Levi P. Morton and Miss May Goelet also called, the latter once in the morning and again in the evening. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney also called twice, and at 4 o'clock W. K. Vanderbilt visited the house. Soon after darkness had set in Dr. Parkhurst arrived and inquired about the patient. He was told that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was more hopeful than on the preceding day.

NEW CALL FOR DR. LORIMER.

Tremont Temple, Boston, Again Wants Pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—At a meeting at Tremont Temple this evening it was voted by a large majority to extend a call to the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, now pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York. Dr. Lorimer left the Temple for his present charge and should he accept the call it will be the fourth time he has become its pastor.

When Dr. Lorimer received the call to New York there were many efforts made to induce him to stay here. A big fund was raised to reduce the debt on the Temple and thereby make his task lighter, but it did not avail. Since then the Temple has been without a pastor, and from the beginning there has been a demand that he be invited to return.

The movement took form last Summer, but was ended for the time being by Dr. Lorimer's stating on the eve of his departure for Europe that he would not return. Of late the movement has taken new life, and various committees of the church have visited New York to try to induce him to return. Others in the church have advised him that it would be best for him not to come. So far as can be learned, he has said nothing definite to either class. The matter came up a few weeks ago when a majority at a stormy meeting declared in his favor.

To-night's meeting was more harmonious, and the majority of Dr. Lorimer over the Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn was very large, according to the deacons.

So far as the general public is concerned, it is desirous of having Dr. Lorimer return, he being the most popular clergyman with the masses, especially those who have no church homes, that has been in Boston in a generation.

BEAR ATTACKS NEGLIGENT MAN.

Telegrapher Sleeps at Post and Wakes Up for Hard Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMLOCK CITY, Mich., Dec. 19.—F. T. Caldwell, night operator for the Père Marquette Railway, was attacked by a monster black bear in the station here at 2 o'clock this morning. As a result of the scuffle in his room all trains on the Saginaw Division of the Père Marquette were held up for several hours. Calvwell fell asleep and was awakened by the bear. He fought, but being unarmed, he was helpless. The bear clawed gashes in his face, chest, and arms. Furnkure was broken and the telegraph apparatus ruined in the scuffle. Calvwell finally broke away and jumped head first through the window above his desk, carrying sash and all with him, and cutting himself in many places.

He awakened the section hands, and accompanied by three men, returned to the station. They found the bear asleep. One of the men fired both barrels of a shotgun at the bear, and killed it. It weighed more than 500 pounds.

Trains on the division could not be moved until the telegraph wires were repaired.

MINISTER'S AIM WAS FATAL.

Burglar Dies from Bullet Fired by the Rev. Mr. Shellenberger.

MIDDLEBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—The burglar shot by the Rev. D. B. Shellenberger at Bannerville, this county, on Nov. 30, died this evening in his cell at the County Jail without revealing his name.

When Dr. Herman, the attending physician, told him this week that he could not recover, and asked if he had any friends he wished to see, the dying man maintained a stolid indifference, and refused to disclose his identity.

The Rev. Mr. Shellenberger is the Postmaster at Bannerville. The burglar was robbing the Post Office when he was shot.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky
soft, smooth, and delicious and not smoky.—Adv.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY AGREE TO ARBITRATE

Favorable Replies to Castro's Proposal Received.

BUT CONDITIONS MAY BE MADE

Exact Nature of the Acceptances Not Yet Known—This Country Will Not Become a Guarantor for Venezuela.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Responses have been received from Berlin and London to the proposal of President Castro, made through United States Minister Bowen, to arbitrate the differences with Venezuela.

It has been known for several days that Great Britain was inclined to listen to the proposal of Castro, and, while there was reason for hoping that Germany would assent, nothing came from Berlin official sources to solve the doubt. Advices received to-day, however, are to the effect that Germany accepts the proposition for arbitration.

The exact nature of the acceptances—whether accompanied by conditions and the character of the conditions—is unknown, but there are intimations that this information will be forthcoming in a few days. It is probably withheld for the present to ascertain if President Castro will indicate the lines of arbitration, the character of the guarantee, and what will be done by Venezuela to fulfill the obligations that may follow the findings of a board of arbitration. In the main it is highly probable that Great Britain and Germany will insist that the basis for arbitration shall rest upon the main points of the ultimatums delivered to Castro before offensive operations were begun by the allied naval forces.

There has been considerable idle speculation with regard to a guarantee of payment through a syndicate of bankers who would look to the United States for the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by Venezuela. There are the very best reasons for the belief that the United States will in no manner and under no circumstances involve itself in an obligation to make good any delinquency on the part of Venezuela. This Government will never hesitate to proclaim that nations, like individuals, should faithfully discharge every obligation for which they may become liable, but it will not become the agent in the collection of debts for others. Therefore, if a syndicate of private bankers agrees to underwrite the obligations of Venezuela, it cannot invoke the assistance of the United States in case of default in payment.

A prominent member of the Administration, in discussing this point to-day, said:

"The demand at this time for a guarantee by this country is like unto those Scriptural parables who sought a sign. There can be no guarantee. This Government will not permit the matter to be discussed. It does not follow, because we may take exception to the use of force on a weak and prostrate country by the allied powers, that we take upon ourselves responsibility for the solvency of Venezuela. The allies must take the guarantee which exists now in the combined force of cosmopolitan public opinion. No nation, civilized or uncivilized, can afford to ignore this. It furnished all the guarantee there was in the Chinese matter. It must be recognized now in the adjustment of the present difficulty. This country will not consent that European powers shall come over here and enforce payment, from their own accounting, without the other side being heard or any judgment being made in the matter of claims against the Latin-American States.

"We have insisted on arbitration. The allied powers say they will not deal with Castro. That is their right and privilege. It does not mean that they will ask to arbitrate the questions in controversy with the United States. The powers will arbitrate with Venezuela, the party in interest. Then cosmopolitan public opinion, which, with the power of the modern agencies of the telegraph and the press, is formed on accurate information, will recognize the justice and rightfulness of the cla

should be reduced to accept arbitration or any other method of settlement.

Caracas is quiet, but business here is paralyzed.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Great Britain has sent a reply to the United States in regard to the suggestion that the Venezuelan question be submitted to arbitration.

The tenor of the reply, it is expected here, will tend to bring about some arrangement for a satisfactory solution, while thoroughly safeguarding the interests of the powers concerned.

The note to the Reuter Telegram Company announcing that Great Britain has sent a reply to the United States, adds:

"The statements issuing from Caracas to the effect that President Castro has empowered Minister Bowen to act as the representative of Venezuela are regarded in London as open to question. Any such action on the part of President Castro would be considered wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned will deal solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. The Government of President Castro will not be consulted in any form, not even as to the terms on which arbitration might be acceptable to the powers.

"The forms and conditions to be observed in any settlement by arbitration are still the subject of an extensive exchange of views between the powers and the United States, prior to the embodiment of the several replies in one harmonious instrument. Until this is elaborated no definite arrangement is possible."

ALBANY SENT TO LA GUAYF

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 19.—The United States cruiser Albany had been ordered to La Guayra. She will return here immediately from that port.

This step is taken in accordance with instructions from Secretary of the Navy Moody, transmitted through Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The explanation of the visit of the cruiser Albany to La Guayra which is made here is that she is to transport a naval officer to assist Minister Bowen in the discharge of the numerous duties that suddenly have devolved on him. Several days ago Mr. Bowen asked that some one be sent to assist him, and an officer was detailed from the Marietta for the purpose temporarily.

It was suggested to Admiral Dewey that he send a torpedo boat destroyer or other vessel with a relief for the officer from the Marietta, that vessel not being able to spare an officer for a long stay. However, the Albany being available, it was decided to dispatch her, she being a very fast cruiser.

It is stated that no significance attaches to the voyage of the Albany, and that she will return to her proper station when the duty stated is completed.

MORE GERMAN HARSHNESS.

Venezuelans Made to Leave Schooner While a Very Heavy Sea Was Running—A Sailor Drowned.

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—When the German cruiser Falke captured the Venezuelan schooner Victoria yesterday in the Gulf of Maracaibo the Captain of the vessel was given ten minutes to leave his ship.

A very heavy sea was running at the time, and the small boat in which the Venezuelans disembarked was nearly capsized. As it was, one of the schooner's crew was drowned.

It has been learned that the Captain of the Victoria was not aware of Venezuela's difficulties with Germany and Great Britain, and the action of the German cruiser is criticized and condemned by all classes of society here.

It is argued that Germany has no claim against Venezuela for corporeal offenses against German subjects, but that the Imperial claims are financial only. This is thought to show the action of the Germans in an even worse light.

The Victoria was found this morning, stranded on the shore.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE CHANGED.

Acceptance of Arbitration Plan the Result of the Feeling in This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A semi-official communiqué to the Berlin Post, says The Times's correspondent in the German capital, carefully pepares the way for future developments in the direction of accepting the Venezuelan arbitration proposal.

The correspondent says that the desire to act in accordance with the feelings of the United States is practically universal in England, and German statesmen, though they generally prefer to reckon with official rather than public opinion, cannot disregard the influence which the nation, both in England and the United States, exerts upon foreign policy. The correspondent adds:

"I can safely assert that no sensible Berlin observer suspects Germany of a present intention of acquiring territory in South America. German foreign policy has exhibited plenty of mistakes in the last decade, but is hardly capable of anything so fatuous as this at the present juncture."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The answer of Germany to the arbitration proposal on behalf of Venezuela, received through the United States Government, is an acceptance.

The delivery of this reply to the United States for transmission to Minister Bowen is delayed for a day or two for tactical reasons, probably through the expectation that another solution may be found, possibly by President Castro yielding.

Four days ago the German Government was in favor of rejecting arbitration, and that is understood here to have been the temper of the British Foreign Office. While it is impossible to trace the steps that led to a reversal of this view, it appears that the state of public opinion in the United States, so far as Germany is concerned, produced a revision of the first ideas.

REPLY TO GERMAN ULTIMATUM.

Text of the Venezuelan Foreign Minister's Note—He Says "Claims Will Be Examined."

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press has secured a copy of the answer of the Venezuelan Government to the German note of Dec. 7, addressed to Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the German Chargé.

It was transmitted by the Foreign Office to Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi on Dec. 9, Dec. 8 being a feast day. It is signed by Señor Baralt, and is as follows:

Caracas, Dec. 9, 1902.

To the Hon. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi:

Sir: On the afternoon of the 7th inst., a feast day, an employe of the German Legation called at my private residence for the purpose of delivering a note from you of that date. Courtesy alone caused me to accept this note under such circumstances.

I think it is necessary, before stating the purposes and desires of the Federal Executive, to refer to certain points in the first portion of your note, which are subject to rectification, in order to reconcile the essential object of the note with the circumstances of the case.

The argument which the Venezuelan Government recited in its communication of May 9, in which exception was taken to all the doctrine set forth in the preceding correspondence, is cited in the said note as the only argument of the Venezuelan Government against diplomatic interference in matters of a certain nature. In this note, as in the memorandum of March, 1901, this argument is based upon the highest principles of international law.

The Venezuelan Government perceives with the utmost surprise that you attribute to it a desire to consider this point only in the light of interior legislation. By citing in our note of May 9 of this year the Twentieth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the German Government and the Republic of Colombia of the 23d of July, 1892, our only desire was to add another proof to those already brought forward with regard to the assent of the Imperial Government to this same doctrine as maintained by Venezuela.

Certain cases are now cited as precedents to enter into diplomatic relations to effect a settlement. These cases explain themselves. The payment of certain credits relating to remote epochs was adjusted with France, and the doctrine maintained by Venezuela was then respected. In the convention concluded with Spain in 1898 there appears a simple effect of circumstances analagous to those which determine what you yourself call the 'agreement of the 6th of February, 1896, between the German Minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan Minister of Finance.'

The said agreement referred to claims which previously had been classified by the proper junta, and in this agreement the validity of the executive decree which provided regulations for the examination and payment of said claims is recognized, and said claims were satisfied in accordance with the law on the subject.

Your observation with regard to the strict limitation of time in which the proceedings are to be brought before the junta are entirely wanting in force, owing to the operation of the general law establishing means to take measures against this Government.

Regarding the morality of the judges, it is not possible to admit the partiality attributed to them by the Imperial Legation. The Venezuelan Government believes the act of Congress which your note qualifies as nugatory to be in consonance with the principles of equity, and that, being retroactive, it tends further to smooth over the difficulties.

The Venezuelan Government is unable to discover in its correspondence a single sentence offensive in tone. The desire of this Government, notwithstanding the fact that throughout this correspondence it has noted the expression of opinions little friendly to this republic, is to ascertain which sentences contain the slightest offense to the Imperial Government in order to explain the same with the utmost courtesy.

With regard to the publication of the note of March 8, 1902, marked "confidential"; this note lost its confidential character through the publication of a memorandum by the German Ambassador to the United States in which was incorporated the note in question.

The Venezuelan Government is also surprised at the assertion that its memorandum of Aug. 12 was conceived in offensive terms. The Government thinks it can be seen that the said document contains only a summary of the opinions expressed by the German Ambassador to the United States, with a consequent defense made in a strictly judicial manner and in the moderate tone which is our legitimate right.

I now have to express the opinion and attitude of the Venezuelan Government with regard to your final deductions and concerning the motives which led you to present them in the name of the Government of the German Emperor. It has been decided that, since the proper junta is already installed, procedure cannot be dilatory, nor differ from the form prescribed by international law.

Regarding the other points, each of which comes within a certain law, it is only necessary to call your attention to the abnormal circumstances which have paralyzed any course of action relating to these matters. The Venezuelan Government is now considering the appointment of a fiscal agent.

The Imperial Government desires that the Government of Venezuela immediately satisfy the claims of German subjects arising from the civil war, and that the other matters in which the interests of German subjects are involved be arbitrated. In order that this be done it becomes necessary that a declaration be made:

If the claims under consideration are just, the Federal Executive, as the representative of an honorable and cultured Government, hastens to give assurance that as such these claims will be examined. Treatment with the interested parties will facilitate, hasten, or end in the satisfaction of said obligations.

The Venezuelan Government only awaits such time when the work of pacification, in which it is earnestly engaged, shall permit it to issue an order re-establishing public credit. The claims arising out of the present war, which still devastates the republic, will be treated with all justice under the laws to be passed to cover the requirements.

Upon the special command of my Government I refrain from replying to that part of your note which relates to joint action on the part of Germany and the United Kingdom. A power like Venezuela, which is in need of no stimulus to prompt it to fulfill its legal obligations to its utmost ability, can never expect, in its intercourse with other cultured nations, any course of action which shall not conform to the principles of mutual respect and the rules of reciprocal cordiality.

R. LOPEZ BARALT.

BLOCKADE BEGINS TO-NIGHT.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 19.—Admiral Douglas of the British fleet has ordered the blockade of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Cumana, Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco River. The blockade is to go into effect at midnight to-morrow. (Saturday.)

Days of grace are allowed as follows: To vessels sailing prior to the date of the decree of blockade from West Indian ports and from the east coast of the continent of America, steamers, ten days; sailing vessels, twenty days. From other ports, steamers, twenty days; sailing vessels, forty days.

Vessels in the blockaded ports will be allowed fifteen days to obtain clearances.

Violators of the blockade will be liable under international law.

It is intimated here that the blockade will probably not last longer than thirty days.

The British cruiser Alert left here last night for Carupano, and the British torpedo boat Rocket sailed from here this afternoon for Ciudad Bolivar.

The British cruiser Fantome, which started for the Orinoco River on Dec. 9, had not reached Barrancas on Dec. 12. The reason for this delay is not known.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—So far no notice of the Venezuelan blockade has been officially served on the United States Government.

REGRETS ATTACKS ON GERMANY.

Semi-Official Article in the North German Gazette on the Distrust Expressed in This Country.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—A semi-official statement in the North German Gazette says:

"A local paper has published a cablegram from New York saying: 'The greatest excitement prevails here. The entire press holds Germany to be responsible for the present situation. Germany is attacked in hostile articles, while Great Britain is praised. The newspapers insist that Germany intends to acquire colonies in Venezuela and Brazil.'

"We have noticed similar telegrams in English papers, and if these statements are representative of the feeling in the United States with even approximate correctness we would have sincerely to deplore that the American press shows itself accessible to wholly unfounded suspicions of German policy.

"The Government of the United States long ago was categorically informed that Germany was seeking nothing in Venezuela beyond satisfaction for just claims and compensation. The Anglo-German cooperation is based upon the similarity of the interests affected, and only willful prejudice could detect a difference in the proceedings of the two countries. The course of events will demonstrate that the intentions of the German Government are free from adventurous motives."

FRANCE'S NOTE TO VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—The French note to Venezuela has absolutely nothing of the character of an ultimatum, though its text is still unknown here in consequence of delay in its transmission by cable. Therefore Chargé d'Affaires Quievreux has not been able to present it.

Its terms are similar to those of the Belgian-Spanish note, asking for the most-favored-nation treatment in the payment of claims.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The Foreign Office here desires to have it understood that the note sent to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas does not ask Venezuela to give preferential treatment to French claims, but only treatment equal to that which the other powers may receive through their recourse to force. This applies only to claims which have arisen since 1899, previous claims being submitted to arbitration.

Concerning recent claims, France first offered to permit the Venezuelan courts to pass upon them, but since Germany and Great Britain expect to secure preference by the adoption of forcible measures the French Chargé d'Affaires has now been ordered to inform Venezuela that France expects the same advantages in the adjustment of claims as Venezuela grants to Germany and Great Britain.

This is not intended as a coercive measure, but only to secure for France equal treatment with the other powers.

BALFOUR REPLIES TO QUERIES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In a printed reply, made public yesterday, to a recent question in Parliament by T. Gibson Bowles, (Conservative,) Premier Balfour says no intimation has been received from the Government of the United States that it will object to American shipping being interfered with in the event of a blockade of the Venezuelan coast. The objections to the blockade which it is proposed to establish have been carefully considered. They cannot however, be altogether removed, as some of them are inherent to that particular class of naval operations.

Mr. Bowles also asked "whether, in view of the destruction by the Germans of two gunboats and the consequent impossibility of holding them as pledges, the Government proposes to continue joint action with Germany?" The Premier replied in the affirmative.

ITALY NOW WANTS $2,000,000.

ROME, Dec. 19.—A semi-official announcement now places the Italian claims against Venezuela at $2,000,000.

The Foreign Office expresses the hope of receiving to-morrow communications from the Governments of Great Britain and Germany giving their adhesion to the investiture of United States Minister Bowen with full powers to act for Venezuela, but under the conditions stipulated by Germany.

A rumor that the Duke of the Abruzzi is going to Venezuela in command of the Italian cruiser Liguria is without foundation.

Owing to the fact that her shaft is damaged, it is not likely that the cruiser Agordat will go to Venezuela.

The cruiser Elba will start for Venezuela on Sunday.

HOLLAND MAY JOIN THE ALLIES.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Liberté from The Hague says that the Government of Holland has sent several warships to the Island of Curaçao to protect Dutch subjects and to observe events.

The dispatch adds that it is possible Holland will join in the action of the allied powers against Venezuela.

REBEL ARMY NEAR CARACAS?

PORT OF SPAIN, Dec. 19.—It is reported here that the Venezuelan revolutionary Gens. Penalosa, Rolando, Riera, and Solague, with a force said to number 10,000 men, are marching on Caracas and are now near that city.

Cable messages coming from Venezuela to this port are subjected to Venezuelan censorship.

HOPEFUL FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The comment of the London newspapers has become much more temperate since the advent of a better prospect of a peaceful arrangement of the Venezuelan difficulty, but in view of the complicated nature of the problem the opinions expressed are very guarded. It is asked whether, considering the difficulties to be overcome, a recourse to arbitration will be found possible, but all the papers are anxious that such a solution of the trouble be reached.

Altogether, however, a more cheerful view of the position of affairs is taken this morning, and this in spite of the fact, as one paper remarks, that "the immediate institution of a blockade is the hard fact of the situation."

The Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P., addressing the Eighty Club last night, said he hoped earnestly that the difficulty would be settled speedily, because "there is always a possibility in the United States of some sudden wave of passionate devotion passing over the people, stimulated by organs more powerful than responsible, on matters upon which the people are likely to become excited."

Lord Charles Beresford has just returned from a visit to Germany. In a letter published in The Times this morning he expresses the opinion that a great number of Germans disapprove of the British-German agreement in regard to the Venezuelan matter, and says he thinks it would have been much better had the two nations acted independently.

Mme. von Pilgrim Well Again.

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, wife of the German Chargé, who has been very ill here, has regained her health and will sail for Curaçao to-morrow.

The Seligmans' Attitude Passive.

At the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co. it was stated yesterday that the firm had not taken any further action in regard to the plan for the settlement of the Venezuelan debts. The attitude of the firm, it was said, was entirely passive. The members of the firm declined to discuss the matter further.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S BIRTHDAY.

Children, Grandchildren, and Friends Call on Her at Her Home in Melrose, Mass.—She Is 82 Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—At her home on Emerson Street, Melrose, this afternoon, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the author and lecturer, celebrated her eighty-second birthday, surrounded by many of her best friends, all members of the Wintergreen Club. During the forenoon, as has been the custom in other years, Mrs. Livermore's daughters and gradchildren called to extend their congratulations and a few neighbors dropped in.

Although Mrs. Livermore suffered seriously during the Summer she has now regained her health to a very great extent and is active in the many interests with which she is connected.

DOMINION STEEL REACHING OUT.

May Issue $10,000,000 of Common Stock on Improvement Account.

Special to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S., Dec. 19.—It is authoritatively stated here that the Dominion Iron and Steel Company will shortly issue either $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 additional common stock to aid in developing its plant here and at Marble Mountain.

Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of machinery is now on its way from Germany to be used in the mills now under construction at Sydney.

It has been decided to manufacture structural steel and angles in these mills instead of rails, as first planned. Indications point to the establishment very soon of a large shipbuilding plant here which will utilize the Dominion products. One hundred new coke ovens will also be built.

DEVERY SMILES ON HARMONY.

Sheehan and Goodwin Men "See the Light" in the Ninth.

William S. Devery never wore a broader smile than he did last night at the Four Corners Club, when his followers gathered for the annual election of officers of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Ninth Assembly District. Devery smiled because some fifty or sixty Sheehan and Goodwin men were present and pledged themselves to stand by the organization in the Ninth, as headed by the "Big Chief."

Devery called the meeting to order himself. He noted with a cordial smile the number of Sheehan and Goodwin men present and remarked that he hoped that they had "at last seen the light." The committee selected Dr. J. W. Stewart as its Chairman, while Devery will head the Executive Committee.

At the Church Christmas Tree.

"Dear me! how happy these grown-up people act at getting those little bags of candy from that Christmas tree! They are as delighted as if they were small children."

"Oh, those ain't little bags of candy—those are little bags of coal."—Judge.

TELL FURTHER OF BOYCOTT

Non-Union Miners Testify They Were Stoned and Shot.

Strike Commission Hears Also That They and Their Relatives Lost Employment and Membership in Civic Societies.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 19.—Non-union men, some of their relatives, and others to the number of thirty, appeared before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to-day and told their stories of alleged boycotts, intimidations, dynamiting, and violence in various forms during the late strike. Each witness called was a sufferer in one form or another at the hands, they alleged, of union men.

Four witnesses said attempts were made to blow up their houses, and one house was badly damaged. Many of the witnesses were threatened with bodily harm, several were beaten, one was shot in the leg, and every one stoned, boycotted, or hung in effigy. One school teacher testified having lost his position because his father did not strike. One man was asked to resign from a Catholic temperance society, and another witness was expelled from a local lodge of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, after a membership of twenty-six or twenty-eight years, because they were classed as unfair workmen.

Joseph H. Dugan, the man who was requested to give up his membership in the temperance society, remained at work doing repairs and acting as a watchman. He wept while on the witness stand as he told of how they ordered him to leave after many years of pleasant social relations with its members. He was very active in the society and drilled many of those who have grown to manhood in the military branch of the society. He said he had been stoned and otherwise badly treated, and added that a good clubbing would not hurt half as much as the action of the society in throwing him out of the organization. The boys he had drilled in the society stoned him on the highway, and when he displayed his revolver they all dropped flat on the road.

C. S. Darrow, for the miners, asked the witness if he thought the union taught them that, to which the witness replied that he, as Captain of the military company of the society, had taught the boys the military tactics which they resorted to when he flourished his pistol.

Chairman Gray asked the witness if he remained at work so that the pumps could be kept in good repair and thus keep the mines from being destroyed, and he said he did. Mr. Darrow asked him how long he worked and examined him in such a way on this subject that it drew out the remark from Chairman Gray that men will work fifteen hours or more to help save a neighbor's burning house.

James Mitchell was the man who was expelled from the Hibernian Society. He said he worked during the strike as a repairman, and did not consider it unfair, because he did not mine any coal. He had been a member of the society twenty-six or twenty-eight years, and at a meeting one night during the strike the question of unfairness came up, and the members present unanimously voted to expel him. He had paid his dues regularly and was in good standing, and further added he was now glad he was out of it.

The first witness of the day was George W. Bowen, formerly a miner, but now a coal Inspector. He was the last witness on the stand yesterday. Counsel for the miners learned he had written a book of poetry about the miners and the strike of 1900. In cross-examination to-day Mr. Darrow read extracts from the volume and asked the witness many questions as to whether he believed now what he had written two years ago. The examination lasted three-quarters of an hour and was exceedingly amusing, but nothing new bearing on the strike was brought out.

A Polander named Max Lasar, who did not quit when the strike was inaugurated, told of how a man threw a quart bottle of giant powder, to which a lighted fuse was attached, into the parlor of his home. He extinguished the fuse. The powder was shown to the commission.

Eugene Detty, who was not a mine worker and in no way connected with the strike, said he was going along a road at night and was mistaken for a non-union man. He was so badly beaten that he was laid up for two months.

Thomas Kennedy, aged fifteen years, said he worked in a drug store in Carbondale. His father was an engineer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company and did not quit work when the strike started. The manager of the drug store, he said, was requested by a committee from the union to discharge him, and rather than have the store boycotted, the druggist told the boy to quit. The father corroborated the story, and added that he had to keep his children from the public schools, as they were being abused.

David E. Lewes, a foreman, working for the Delaware and Hudson Company, testified to general conditions in Olyphant, and said the authorities of the borough made no attempt to keep the peace. Most of them were mine workers or relatives of mine workers.

John Lewandofski, who worked during the strike for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, testified as to an attempt to blow up his house with dynamite. The explosives and fuses were produced before the commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cultz, Germans, who lived at Derringer, were called as witnesses and gave testimony to the effect that their house was attacked by union men and boys, and that much of the inside and outside parts of the place were damaged by rocks, some of them weighing thirty pounds. Photographs were produced showing the damage done.

An Italian named Frank Fidati, who was a striker, but who was hired by a coal operator to watch the home of a non-union man, was shot in the leg by other strikers because he would not stop protecting the man's house. The non-union man who lived in the house and subsequently quit work, was next called and produced a letter written by President T. D. Nicholls of District No. 1, in which he stated that the witness had quit work and was a good union man, and that all union men should treat him in a friendly manner "so long as he behaved himself accordingly."

John Conlin, a mine boss and President of the School Board of Plains, near Wilkesbarre, testified that a committee of a local union called on him and asked that school teachers whose relatives were working in the mines be not reappointed as teachers. Frank McCarthy, a teacher in Miners' Mills, was next called, and said he was not reappointed, and the only reason given was politics. His father was a mine foreman and was working during the strike. He knew of a woman teacher whose father did not strike, who failed of reappointment.

All the other witnesses testified to having been hung in effigy one or more times; that grocers, butchers, milkmen, and icemen refused to serve them because they were afraid their business would be boycotted, and they were severely beaten and socially ostracized.

The commission will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and adjourn at 11 o'clock for the holidays. Most of the Commissioners will immediately leave for their homes.

CAUSE OF HIGH COAL PRICES.

Independent Operators Blamed by Mr. Sayre of the Lehigh Valley Road and by Dealers.

The contract for coal for the Police Department expired yesterday. The contract for coal for the Fire Department expired some time ago, and coal has now been bought in the open market.

Dealers differed yesterday as to the way coal is being brought to market. In one firm, composed of two members, one member said that the companies were neglecting New York, while the other partner said that the companies are honestly doing their best to give New York a fair show. The only thing dealers seemed to be agreed on was that coal was scarce and likely to advance in price, owing to the steep prices the individual operators were charging.

W. H. Sayre, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, one of the committee of three appointed to look after the distribution of coal by the pail, said yesterday afternoon:

"The companies are, I know, giving New York the precedence. We realize that with its 4,000,000 of population it ought to come first, and it does come first. Boston is getting very little. In all this population it is difficult to keep track of how the coal is distributed. I have been told of cases where people with cellars full of coal have been trying to get more."

Regarding the price, he said that the companies charge $5 a ton to the dealer, and had charged no more since the strike was declared off.

"I am sorry to say, however, he continued, "that independent operators charge more, in some cases $8 and $9 a ton."

All the depots for pail traffic were open yesterday, and doing a good business. At the yards of the Communipaw Coal Company, in West Fifty-first Street, the ten-cent-a-pail rate still ruled.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange held its annual meeting last evening in Vienna Hall, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street, and elected officers for the coming year. The question of the supply of coal coming to market was discussed, and reports of the various officers for the past year were read, but it was stated that no action was taken as to retail prices. The following were the officers elected: President—Henry Breunich; First Vice President—G. D. Curtis; Second Vice President—George Eltz; Secretary—A. F. Keckeissen; Treasurer—John Rodenberg, Jr.

One dealer said after the meeting that the dealers were more concerned in getting coal here than in fixing prices. The question of price would be easy if the companies could supply all the coal needed.

"But," he continued, "when the companies cannot supply all we need we have to buy the rest from the independent dealers when we can get it, and there is no limit to their prices. They charge what they can get."

THE USE OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

American Owners Oppose Mr. McCall's Bill, Saying They Can Carry All the Coal Obtainable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries gave a hearing to-day on Representative McCall's bill permitting foreign vessels to carry coal for a period of ninety days. Mr. McCall himself was the only person who appeared before the committee in favor of the bill. He argued that it was an emergency measure which ought to be passed, because American vessels were unable to carry enough coal to relieve the public need.

The bill was opposed by a number of vessel owners, who argued against Mr. McCall's proposition and denied his statements. It was said that the American vessels could carry all the coal they were likely to get. The trouble was that they could not get any coal.

At the conclusion of the hearing Chairman Gresvenor said that the committee would let the matter go over until after the holidays. There is no chance that the bill will be passed.

COAL SUFFERERS ARE HOAXED.

Many Go Far to Get Cheap Fuel, but Find None.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The severity with which the coal famine visits suffering on the poor was shown here to-day in consequence of a hoax played by some unknown advertiser in a local paper.

A notice was printed yesterday saying that at a certain number on a street near the Capitol coal could be bought for 25 cents a bushel. The market price is 45 cents. All day to-day there has been a procession of poor people, white and colored, to the house in question.

Some came hobbling along on wooden legs. Some were on crutches. Little boys and girls came hauling carts made of soap boxes. Many were old and gray haired. One poor, wan-faced woman came from Anacosta, a suburb, three miles away.

All were sorely disappointed to be told that the advertisement was a cruel joke. The householder has employed detectives to find out who inserted the notice. At the newspaper office it is remembered that the person was a woman with rosy cheeks and dark hair, and she was well dressed.

This is the fourth time a hoax has been played on the same family by means of an advertisement.

OIL 10 1-2 CENTS A GALLON.

Increased Consumption for Heating and Lighting Owing to Coal Scarcity the Reason Given.

The price of refined oil has been raised to 10½ cents a gallon within the last two days by the Standard Oil Company. This is the highest price which oil has reached in some time and is said to be due to the increased consumption of this staple for heating and illuminating purposes, which demand in turn has been caused by the scarcity of coal.

The price of oil has been going up steadily for three months. In September the price for export oil was 8½ cents a gallon. Exporters said yesterday that since then the price had been gradually advanced 10 to 15 points at a time until it had reached the high mark of 8¾ cents. On Thursday there was an additional advance of 1 cent a gallon, making the price 10½ cents. It was said yesterday that this is the largest advance ever made by the company. Officials of the Standard Oil Company admitted the rise in price and said that it had been caused by the unusual demand, but beyond this they were disinclined to give information.

It is expected that this advance will affect the retail dealers almost at once, and through them, of course, the consumer.

YOUNG INCENDIARIES CAUGHT.

Have Four Times Imperiled the Lives of 250 Inmates of a School for Feeble-Minded Children.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 19.—For the fourth time within a brief period fire last night alarmed the 250 inmates of the State Training School for Feeble-Minded Children. The blaze destroyed the laundry buildings, causing a loss of about $2,000.

This morning, acting under information which they are not willing to disclose, the authorities took under control Harold Van Orden, thirteen years of age, and Robert Williamson, eleven years old. Van Orden when pressed confessed he was responsible for the fire in the laundry, and that it was his intention to destroy the Cattell and Robinson cottages, which were connected to the laundry.

Williamson confessed he had set fire to the Seguin cottage twice, and that it was he who started the fire which a few days ago destroyed the model barn and dairy connected with the school. The destruction of the barn entailed a loss of about $15,000.

Neither boy could give any reason for his act. Both are feeble-minded. It is believed that both will prove to be pyromaniacs, and as such will be sent to one of the State asylums for treatment as criminal insane persons.

Woman's Body Found on Railroad Track

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 19.—The mangled body of Mrs. Susan A. Gassner, thirty-four years old, was found by the crew of the New York paper train on the tracks of the New Jersey Central Railroad, near the Park Avenue bridge, at 5 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Gassner was the wife of Walter E. Gassner, a boss carpenter, and the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Boyle of Scotch Plains. She had been suffering from nervous prostration. Yesterday she left her home to do some Christmas shopping, and when she did not return her husband, alarmed, notified the police.

Temple Iron Company Issues Bonds.

READING, Penn., Dec. 19.—The stockholders of the Temple Iron Company met here to-night, and increased the bonded indebtedness from $2,826,600 to $3,326,000. The Temple Iron Company controls several anthracite coal mines. George F. Baer is President. The increase will be used to cover a deficit caused by reason of the recent strike.

LEGGETT & CO. MUST PAY $16,000.

Verdict for Byron Rawson in Suit for False Imprisonment.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 19.—Byron Rawson of Mount Vernon was awarded a verdict for $16,000 damages to-day against Francis H. Leggett & Co., grocers, of New York, for false imprisonment.

Mr. Rawson had been in the employ of the firm for twenty-four years. In April last Max Berchardt, an agent for the firm, defaulted for $25,000. He made a partial confession and implicated Mr. Rawson, who was arrested at a concert in Mount Vernon and taken to New York, where he was locked up in the Tombs. He was indicted, but the indictment was subsequently quashed, and Mr. Rawson then brought suit for $50,000 damages for false imprisonment against the firm. To-day when the case was called the defendant did not put in an appearance, but Judge Gaynor insisted that the case go to the jury.

WHEEL CUT OFF A MAN'S TOES.

Automobile Hansom Hit a Waiter Who Stood at a Curb.

While standing in front of Sherry's, at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Albert S. Hooper, a waiter, did not notice that a big automobile hansom was backing up to the curb and that one of his feet projected over the curbstone.

Suddenly he yelled and took hold of his right foot that was bleeding. The vehicle's wheel had cut the five toes from his foot. Hooper ran around the corner to Fifth Avenue and fell in front of the Fifth Avenue entrance to Sherry's. Afterward he was taken to the Flower Hospital. He is twenty-six years of age.

PARDON HER CHRISTMAS GIFT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 19.—Gov. Savage to-day gave to Daisy Lawrence, ten years old, of Norfolk, a Christmas present in the shape of a pardon for her father, who is serving a three years' sentence in the State Penitentiary for embezzlement. The pardon was granted in response to a pitiful letter from the little girl.

Missionary Hurt on the Elevated.

Moradero Moleres, thirty-five years old, who conducted a Spanish mission at 322 East Fourteenth Street, this borough, where he lives, slipped while trying to board an elevated railroad train at the Twentieth Street station of the Fifth Avenue line, in Brooklyn, late last night. He fell between the moving train and platform, receiving a fracture of the base of the skull. Several of his ribs also were broken. The injured man was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said shortly before 1 o'clock this morning that this condition was critical.

GERMAN WARSHIP STILL FAST.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 19.—All attempts to float the German turret ship Wittelsbach, which is ashore near Kosver, have failed. The Captain of the German warship has declined to receive help from Denmark, declaring that Emperor William prohibits the acceptance of foreign assistance in all cases of naval mishaps. The bottom of the Wittelsbach is said to have been badly pierced, and it will be necessary to discharge everything on board of her before she can be refloated.

British Ambassador Resigns.

ROME, Dec. 19.—Lord Currie of Hawley, British Ambassador to Italy, has resigned.

G. H. Mumm & Co

Extra Dry

CHAMPAGNE

Importations for Five Years

TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

3,665,988 BOTTLES

305,499 CASES

more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

A Fancy Waistcoat

adds just that "something" to make a man feel really well dressed—especially if it bears our label. We make our waistcoats with that definite purpose, and to fit so snug and pat that you may be as strenuous as you will they cannot bulge a bit. We have so many styles and fabrics that you are sure to find more than one of them to your taste and fancy. The prices are fair.

White Pique Vests, in corded or fancy weaves	$1.50 to $4.00
White Duck Vests, plain or fancy	$2.50 to $5.00
Special French Vestings, exclusive styles	$5.00 to $8.50
Single or Double Breasted Evening Vests, in Piques, Ducks, Mercerized or Silk	$2.50 to $6.50
English Novelty Flannel Vests, single or double breasted	$4.00 to $9.50
Dark Fancy Single-Breasted Vests	$3.25 to $7.50

Until Christmas the Store Will Be Open Evenings.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FOUNDED 1824

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

nothing is more appropriate, more lasting or more in vogue than

STERLING SILVER.

Never before have we shown such an elaborate array of articles suitable for Xmas gifts. We have also made up especially for the holiday trade many unique individual pieces in exquisite designs. To secure these an early visit to our store is advised.

FOR NEARLY A CENTURY The Name REED & BARTON HAS STOOD FOR ALL THAT IS HIGHEST IN OUR LINE

REED & BARTON

SILVERSMITHS

Trade Mark

41 Union Square. Sterling. 6 Maiden Lane.

OUR GOODS SOLD BY LEADING JEWELERS EVERYWHERE.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

1 Quart 8 year old Port	$5.00
1 " 8 " Sherry	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Angelica	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 " Superior Rye Whiskey	
1 Pint 8 year Port	$4.00
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Angelica	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Sweet Catawba	
1 " Dry Moselle	
1 " Sauterne	
1 " "Ruby" Claret	
1 " "Norton's" Claret	
1 " Old Burgundy	
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 Quart 8 year Port	$6.75
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Madeira	
1 " Sweet Catawba	
1 " Sauterne	
1 " Dry Moselle	
1 " "Ruby" Claret	
1 " "Ives" Claret	
1 " "Norton's" Claret	
1 " Old Burgundy	
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice	
1 " Pure Rye Whiskey	

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton Street. New York.

MANY MEDICINES GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF BUT BECOME LESS EFFECTIVE EVERY DAY

THIS IS NOT TRUE OF

IRON-OX TABLETS

Being a Tonic, they INCREASE in effectiveness; and they can be used continuously with perfect safety. They Cure Constipation and Indigestion. They Purify and Enrich the Blood.

FIFTY TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

It is the only Whisky of the kind. Exhilarates—does not intoxicate. Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50. Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers. Send for Descriptive Circular.

FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

ERMINE MUFFS, $35, $50, $75, $125. Imperial Stoles and Scarfs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS, $20, $25, $30; boas, $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

MAYOR'S COMMISSION REPORTS ON POLICE

Favors Three-Platoon System and a Uniformed Head.

Recommendation that the Commissioner Hold Office for Fourteen Years—Force Should Be 8,000 Men.

Mayor Low made public yesterday the report of the special commission, consisting of ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, Police Commissioner John N. Partridge, and Gen. Avery D. Andrews, on the police force. The important recommendations are as follows:

Re-establishment of the three-platoon system, though Commissioner Partridge dissents from this and maintains that the two-platoon system is better.

A superior officer, like the old "Chief of Police," to be placed in direct control of the force under the title "General Inspector," to be taken from the uniformed force.

A Police Commissioner, with a term of office to be fixed at fourteen years, not to be removed except on charges made and proved, showing that the public interests demand such action.

The members of the police force not to be deprived of the right of trial before dismissal.

The Pension Fund to be continued under the present laws.

The power over witnesses in the House of Detention be taken from the police and given to the District Attorney.

That hundreds of "snap details" be abolished.

That the title of "Lieutenant" be substituted for that of "Sergeant," and "Sergeant" for "Roundsman."

That a sum be fixed for the services of policemen detailed to theatres and other private functions, the amount paid to be put into the Police Pension Fund.

The main report of the commission covers twenty-three printed pages. It says that the fullest information possible was obtained from members of the police force and from prominent citizens who have made a study of police affairs.

The report asserts that many persons misapprehended the object of the appointment of the commission, which was not formed to "reform the police," which the Police Commissioner now has full power to do, but to report on certain specific conditions.

The first question the Mayor wanted investigated by the commission was whether or not the Police Commissioner should have the power to remove Inspectors, Police Captains, and other members of the force summarily and without trial. The report of the commission answers this question as follows:

> The commission is of the opinion that even the rigid exactions of discipline do not require the denial of a trial to the members of the force, nor a disregard of their right to submit such defense as they may have to the charges brought against them.
>
> It has been for years the unfortunate experience of the community that politicians have acquired a power over the police for the furtherance of their own purposes, and that this power has been held and exercised not alone by the distribution of improper favors, but also and especially by the visitation of unjust penalties. Such a power of summary dismissal in the hands of a Commissioner who was indifferent to public interests would but tend to increase the influence and control of the politicians and create a general demoralization of the force—an evil that cannot be estimated.

POLICE TRIAL METHODS.

The second suggestion of Mayor Low was that in the event of the conclusion of the commission that trials are indispensable, whether or not some method could be suggested by which the time of the Police Commissioner would not be taken up by personal attendance at the hearings, which seriously interfere with other duties. On this matter the commission reports as follows:

> The manifold duties of the Commissioner of Police make it undesirable that he should personally preside at all trials. The beneficial result that would be obtained by his so doing may be substantially secured by giving him the power of designating certain subordinate officers, besides the Deputy Commissioner, to conduct the proceedings, reserving to himself in all cases the approval of their findings, as is now the practice with regard to the decisions of the Deputy.

The commission reports strongly against giving summary power of removal to a Police Commissioner without review by the courts. The report says on this subject:

> To intrust the removal of members of the police force, without an appeal to the courts, to such police officials as we have sometimes had and may again have, would be to make it possible for a corrupt head of the department to exercise a tyranny that would create a demoralization most detrimental to public welfare. Experience has shown that the courts have only failed to sustain the Commissioner where it was manifest that serious errors had prevented the accused from having a fair trial. If properly advised, these errors would not have occurred.

On the question as to whether there should be a superior officer selected from the uniformed force, having immediate supervision of it, subject only to the authority of the Commissioner of Police, the commission recommends that a "General Inspector" be named. Following are the reasons given for the recommendation practically to revive the rank of Chief of Police:

> This official should be one who has served as a patrolman, and one who, at the time of his appointment, had at least the rank of Inspector. He should retain such detail only during the pleasure of the Commissioner, and be subject to reassignment by the latter at any time. He should be known as the General Inspector.
>
> The necessity for the supervision of the entire force by one who has had practical experience in all grades of the service is obvious. Furthermore, in the event of the mobilization of the force, there should be some one in uniform who by virtue of his office could assume command. Under the present law, the highest uniformed officers are all of equal rank; and while under designation for a particular occasion, one of them might be given control, it would not have the same effect as if he were exercising the authority vested in him by his rank.

The report of the commission gives in detail the history of the Police Pension Fund. The following are the conclusions of the commission on this matter:

> The pension system is undoubtedly conducive to good service, since every policeman calculates upon it when entering the department, and resolves not to forfeit, by misconduct, his chance of obtaining such a reward. Unfortunately, the resolution is not always adhered to.
>
> The discussion of the question of patrol and reserve duty by the police force occupies a large part of the document. The commission finds that the "lot of a policeman is not a hard one." The question as to whether the three-platoon system shall be revived or the two-platoon system continued is discussed as follows:
>
> One of the most active of those who supported the former three-platoon system on the theory that it relieved the officer from unnecessary hardship produced at a hearing of the commission a large number of photographs of policemen, taken in different parts of the city and at different times, for the purpose of showing the way duty was being neglected, and that there were too many corpulent men on the force. The pictures certainly furnished evidence of both statements.
>
> If it is not clear that a change in the police service now given to the city will tend to the furtherance of public interests, then no alteration should be made, even though the duty involved may not be as agreeable to the members of the department as a change in the system would procure. This motive alone has guided the commission in its deliberations on this point.

NO ILL-EFFECTS FROM WORK.

The report considers the question of the supposed hard work done by policemen and then says that they must have obtained needed rest, for they continue in splendid physical condition. The comment on the present two-platoon system is as follows:

> It has been claimed that the present plan of patrol and reserve duty is effective only on paper, and that practically the municipality does not get the service that in theory it is supposed to obtain. In support of such a statement, it has been said that the hours of rest are so interrupted that the men are sent out for patrol duty in unfit condition for the work before them.
>
> The commission has received a great deal of information tending to show that many of such statements are well founded in a number of the precincts.
>
> Two facts have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the commission; the one, that many of the patrolmen at times do not get such rest as they should in order to perform proper police duty; the other, that the patrolmen, as a rule, are in splendid physical condition. The immediate inference to be drawn from the juxtaposition of these two facts is that many officers have obtained, by a disregard for duty, the rest that they needed.
>
> The report then states that during the supposed hours of rest at the station house many policemen are called from their beds to respond to duty at theatres, fires, &c. Another serious phase of this two-platoon system, according to the commission, is the fact that many policemen will not make arrests on their tour of duty, because they have to go to the courts, and may spend half a day waiting for their case to be reached. The report continues:
>
> The commission is satisfied that the present two-platoon system cannot give that police service to this city to which its citizens are entitled, and that the number of men employed on the force is inadequate under any plan. Even if no change is made in the platoon system, the force should be increased during the year 1903 to at least 8,000 patrolmen.
>
> Of the many platoon plans which have been filed with the commission for consideration, the one most likely to furnish the city with a proper service is the three-platoon system, which was in operation here for several months, but modified in certain important respects. The adoption even of this would be impossible, however, without an increase of the police force; and in view of the great expense now attached to the administration of the department, such increase should be made only if the maximum amount of salary received by the patrolmen is reduced.
>
> The commission advocates doing away with the detail of patrolmen to other departments, and it is shown that the salaries of policemen attached to the Street Cleaning Deparment is $63,000, while the cost to the Police Department of detailing men to the courts is $217,000 a year. The report recommends a reduction of the number of detailed men. Further objections are made to the present two-platoon system as follows:
>
> Under the present two platoon system, it is also equally impossible to do those things which are so necessary for the proper training of the policemen, and for the maintenance of a correct standard of service. The hours of duty are such that it would be practically impossible to set aside any time for reviews or to provide opportunities for the use of the gymnasium and the other various measures that would be calculated to bring about the above results. In this respect also the London police force has an advantage, for the arrangement of the hours of that service provide for these things.
>
> Objections to the three-platoon or eight-hour system Mr. Philbin contends could be regulated by the use of signal boxes, and recommends "in any event that the system should be adopted; for the advantages thence arising would immeasureably compensate the expense of installation."
>
> The recommendation made in the report that the House of Detention be placed under the control of the District Attorney, and not, as at present, in charge of the Police Department, is accompanied by the reason that the persons detained there are witnesses for the people, and therefore should be under the charge of the District Attorney. One evil of the present system is set forth as follows:
>
> It is found that where the police were accused it was necessary to secure the detention of witnesses against them in some other place than the House of Detention, thus causing a great expense to the county.
>
> The report recommends that the work of inspecting steam boilers be placed under the control of the Building Department. Reference is made to the assignment of policemen to that duty as follows:
>
> Another reason in support of the desirability of the change is that these assignments present many temptations to exact blackmail; and there have been not a few complaints in the past of offenses of that character. To offset the loss to the Pension Fund by such a change, a charge might properly be made for the services of policemen at theatres, social functions, and otherwise; the amounts so received to be made a part of the fund.
>
> The detective system is dealt with as follows:
>
> The desirability of having the control of the detective system in an official who shall be subject only to the authority of those higher in rank than Inspector has been realized when precinct detectives have sought to gain the sole credit for the detection of crime. The latter have not infrequently seriously interfered with the Central Office detectives, who, because of the greater amount of information in their possession, and their larger facilities, were in a better position to procure the detection and arrest of criminals. It should be made the duty of the precinct detective in all boroughs to report at once to Headquarters the commission of a crime, and thereafter to continue his investigation and act under the officer in command of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters.
>
> A plan was proposed to have members of the Police Department enlist for a term of five years, with the power in the hands of the Police Commissioner either to reappoint or dismiss them. The commission advises against that plan.

THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

After a study of the rules and regulations of the department the commission makes the following recommendations, which were accepted by Police Commissioner Partridge:

First—That charges against a member of the department lower in rank than a Sergeant be examined, heard, and investigated before an Inspector of Police, who is to be assigned to that duty from month to month, and whose findings shall not be final until approved by the Commissioner.

Second—That the Inspectors of Police be reduced in number from fifteen to fourteen. This number will allow an Inspector for each of the eleven districts; one, the General Inspector, to exercise general supervision over the force; one at the head of the police in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and one at the head of the Detective Bureau, the last to be known as the Chief of Detectives. The salary of the General Inspector should be $6,000 per annum, that of the Inspector in charge of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens $5,000, and that of the Chief of Detectives $4,500.

Third—That there shall also be a General Inspector, who shall be appointed by the Commissioner from among the Inspectors. That the said appointee shall hold such designation and perform the duties assigned to him during the pleasure of the Commissioner. That the Commissioner of Police shall have power to vest an Inspector with all the power of the person designated as General Inspector wherever the latter is, in the judgment of the Commissioner, unable to act, through absence from the city or disability.

Fourth—That in no case shall the annual pensions to be paid exceed the sum of $1,500 per annum unless the member of the force otherwise entitled to a greater sum has been in the actual continuous service of the department for not less than thirty years preceding his application for a pension.

Fifth—That no person shall receive a pension while employed by the City of New York; and during such employment payment of the pension shall be suspended, unless he is called upon for the emergency service hereinafter provided for. That all former members of the Police Department receiving pensions from the city shall, if physically and mentally competent, report for duty when called upon by the Commissioner of Police in cases of emergency.

When the pensioner is so called upon he should, by way of compensation, be entitled to a sum, which, with his pension, would be equivalent to the salary received by him at the time of his retirement from the department.

Sixth—That the Commissioner of Police must retire all members of the force who have attained the age of sixty-four years. This suggestion affects those veteran soldiers and sailors now in the department, and is made upon the advice of veterans who have stated that there is no reason why there should not be a requirement regarding the age of retirement similar to that prescribed in the army and navy service. In the former the limit is sixty-four years and in the latter sixty-two years.

Seventh—That no pension shall be paid to the widow of any deceased member of the force who, at the time of leaving the department, was not married.

That no pension shall be allowed to the children born of a marriage contracted after the retirement from the police force.

Eighth—That the police be relieved from the inspection of steam boilers and kindred duties.

Ninth—That a sum be fixed for the services of policemen detailed to duty at theatres and social and other occasions; the amounts so received to form part of the pension fund.

Eleventh—That the House of Detention should be under the control and management of the District Attorney.

Twelfth—That the title "Lieutenant" be substituted for "Sergeant"; the designation to apply to all Sergeants except telegraph operators and patrolmen who were made Sergeants of Police by virtue of Chapter 730 of the Laws of 1901, and the Detective Sergeants.

That the title "Sergeant" be substituted for that of "Roundsman"; the change, however, not to involve any difference in the rate of compensation now paid.

Thirteenth—That the charter be amended so as to provide for the appointment of skilled men of experience for detective duty, who have not resided as therein prescribed. The present use of the word "officers" is ambiguous.

Fourteenth—That meritorious police service shall be deemed to include arrests made, convictions obtained, property recovered, and the capture of escaped convicts, and that a system by which a record of every police officer shall include such items should be established at Police Headquarters. That the merit and fitness required by the Constitution shall, in the case of the promotion of Captains to a higher rank, be determined by this record and by competitive examinations as to their knowledge of police duties, and that they shall not be required to pass an examination upon educational subjects. These modifications to be made with the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

Fifteenth—That the headquarters of detectives should be under the immediate charge of a Chief of Detectives.

Sixteenth—That the Commissioner of Police be authorized to increase the police force by adding to the number of patrolmen during the year 1903 a sufficient number to make the aggregate of 8,000 patrolmen.

Seventeenth—That pensions granted by the charter shall not exceed one-half of the compensation received at the time of retirement.

Eighteenth—That the maximum period of service for patrolmen be fixed at twenty years instead of twenty-five years.

Nineteenth—That any member of the police force indicted by a Grand Jury for crime should be suspended without pay immediately upon such an indictment, and that the member shall, upon the conviction of the crime, forfeit all salary accruing during the period of suspension.

COL. PARTRIDGE DISSENTS.

Police Commissioner Partridge, in a separate report, dissents from the conclusions of ex-District Attorney Philbin in reference to the three-platoon system. Col. Partridge reports that the two-platoon system was in use almost continuously for thirty-five years, and he tells of the raising of a fund of $90,000 to get the Legislature to change to the three-platoon system. Col. Partridge says that the report which was generally believed is that 6,000 patrolmen paid $15 each to obtain such legislation. Col. Partridge's objections to the three-platoon system are set forth as follows:

That it does not give as good protection at the hours when most needed as the two-platoon system.

The early history of most police systems begins with the night watchman, police service by day following considerably later.

That the reserve for use at fires, riots, accidents, and other emergencies is less than half of that under the two-platoon system, and has several times proved to be insufficient.

That the tour of duty of eight hours, especially during the storms of midwinter and the heat of midsummer, is too long to insure a constant and faithful attention to the duty, and is longer than is ever used in the army and navy except in great emergencies.

A letter signed by Police Commissioner Partridge and Mr. Philbin was also made public, saying that, inasmuch as the first-named had resigned, the commission felt free to say that it considered the efficiency of the Police Department would be greatly promoted if its head had a much longer term of office. The commission recommends that the term of the Police Commissioner be fixed at fourteen years.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 23th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

QUARTERS FOR CITY OFFICIALS.

Controller Grout's Recommendation for the Erection of Municipal Buildings —$817,000 Paid for Rent.

Controller Grout recommended to the Board of Estimate yesterday the erection of municipal buildings, instead of renting quarters in office structures, for which the city pays an annual rental of $817,000. His belief is that it is cheaper for the city to build than to pay rent. In his communication he said:

> Two municipals office buildings, one down town and one up town, could be constructed for much less than the principal sum of $12,000,000 represented by these rentals. I therefore recommend that it be referred to the President of the Borough of Manhattan to take steps in this direction, with the special recommendation for the consideration of the block north of Chambers Street for the down-town building, and for the site of Tompkins Market, the discontinuance of which, as a market, I have recommended to the Board of Aldermen, for the up-town building.
>
> Rentals for municipal offices in Brooklyn are slight, he reported, and added that in that borough more room is needed.

The city holds 413 leases, and $464,000 is spent each year for office quarters. For office purposes south of Canal Street the leases are:

13-21 Park Row	$79,732.41
Tryon Row (law)	16,000.00
280 Broadway	42,770.00
81 Chambers Street	5,500.00
51 Chambers Street	3,435.00
206 Broadway	1,600.00
258 Broadway	2,100.00
320 Broadway	4,000.00
346 Broadway	12,000.00
Elm and Leonard Streets	9,000.00
110 to 121 Nassau Street	2,000.00
149 Church Street	960.00
Chambers Street and West Broadway	12,000.00
Beekman and Nassau Streets	2,800.00
Total	$293,797.41

The Controller suggested also that in the construction of police stations arrangements be made for City Magistrates and other minor courts.

$515,000 FOR WATER SUPPLY.

Board of Estimate's Appropriations for Improvements and a New Armory in Brooklyn for Troop C.

The Board of Estimate transacted more public business yesterday than at any session since Greater New York was formed. In addition to going through a calendar of eighty-five public improvements, the board appropriated $45,000 for the purchase for Troop C of ground for a new armory in Brooklyn.

The board appropriated $515,000 for improving the water supply system, of which $400,000 is to be spent for improvements in reservoirs and lands taken for the Manhattan and Bronx supply. Franchises for improving the transit facilities between Manhattan and the Bronx were passed.

Controller Grout reported that the appropriation for the maintenance of the East Side Dispensary should be withdrawn, as the dispensary was out of existence, and its Trustees had passed a resolution, dividing the surplus of $1,500 in pro rata shares in "recognition of their faithful services." Mayor Low and Controller Grout said that the matter should be investigated further.

NEGRO HELD AS A BURGLAR.

Brooklyn Police Arrest a Man Suspected of Various Robberies in That Borough.

A powerfully built young negro, who admits that he has been in prison for burglary, and whom the police believe they can connect with many of the house robberies which have been committed recently in Brooklyn, was arrested in that borough early yesterday morning, having in his possession weapons and what the police call a complete equipment of burglar's tools. The prisoner is Andrew Senno, twenty-three years old, living in Prince Street.

The police suspected Senno of having robbed the home of Daniel O. Tatum, a retired woolen merchant, at 362 Adelphi Street, on Wednesday morning last. The thief, who is believed to have used chloroform to quiet Mr. Tatum, stole about $200 worth of jewelry and clothing from the house. Capt. Baldwin of the Classon Avenue Station, with his detectives, arrested Senno early yesterday morning as he was leaving his home. In his rooms they say they found skeleton keys and pawn tickets, together with jewelry and other articles worth about $1,000, part of which was said to be the property of Mr. Tatum.

When arraigned in the Myrtle Avenue Court Senno waived examination and was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

TRAINS IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Running as Usual, After Most of the Fire Wreckage Had Been Cleared from the Tracks.

Trains were running as usual yesterday over the Long Island Railroad to and from Long Island City. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the esplanade at the head of the tracks was almost clear of wreckage of the fire in the station and trains were waiting in the accustomed places. Passengers from the ferry had to wade through a length of muddy street and along a roped-off space between the ruined building and the line of carriages. Employes directed the passengers to the trains. A heated car near the entrance was placarded "Waiting Room."

The platforms between the tracks and the sheds over them had not been burned much, and the ends near the ferry entrance had been restored when the afternoon rush came. Quite late in the day Long Islanders arriving from the remoter parts stared at the ruin, and many asked: "When did this happen?"

At the Manhattan offices of the company it was said yesterday that, in view of the building of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, it was not likely that any extensive structures would be erected at this time in Long Island City. It was added, however, that all of the former public accommodations would be restored within sixty days, and the new building would provide also for a few local offices. It was quite unlikely, it was said, that many of the company's offices would be kept there, and consequently there would be no call for a larger building.

DETECTIVE SHARKEY GUILTY.

Convicted of Manslaughter in Second Degree in Killing Mr. Fish.

After a trial so speedy that it practically established a new record for homicide cases in this county, Thomas Sharkey, the private detective accused of killing Nicholas Fish, the banker, yesterday was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree.

From the examination of the first talesman to the announcing of the verdict only thirteen hours and eight minutes of actual time consumed in the proceedings elapsed. The jury spent a little more than an hour in its deliberations and brought in a strong recommendation to mercy. The maximum penalty for the offense is fifteen years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine, the minimum penalty two years in prison.

Sharkey, who in the course of the trial took the stand in his own defense, took the verdict calmly. After it had been announced he was taken back to the Tombs. He will be sentenced on Monday.

ODELL AND THE POLICE

Governor Ready to Confer with Mayor on the Commissionership.

Feels a Partial Responsibility as to the Character of the Incumbent—May Support Long-Term Project.

Senator Platt and Gov. Odell both reached this city last evening, but though they both dined at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, they did not meet. Immediately after he had dined, Gov. Odell went to the Ninth Regiment Armory to review the regiment, and Senator Platt also had an engagement out.

It is expected that the Senator and the Governor will meet to-day to talk over matters of legislation and appointments. It is also probable that some time during the day Gov. Odell and Mayor Low will confer upon the police situation.

Gov. Odell has not yet been asked to suggest a man to succeed Col. Partridge, but if his ideas should be requested by the Mayor, Mr. Low undoubtedly will be informed what the Governor thinks should be done. It is even likely that the Governor will tell Mr. Low, in any event, who he thinks is the man for the present emergency.

It is understood that the Governor has some very positive ideas about the police situation in New York. He is said to be convinced that no lasting reform will be accomplished in the Police Department until the police are taken out of politics. It is expected therefore that if the Mayor asks his advice he will tell Mr. Low that the thing for him to do is to select a man who will enforce the laws without regard to consequences, and who will rid the department of all the men who are known to be at violations of the law for their own profit, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. It is even said that the Governor will go so far as to assure Mr. Low that he would be just as well pleased to have a Democrat at the head of the force as a Republican, provided that the man selected conducts the department in accordance with the Governor's ideas as to the manner in which it should be conducted.

That being understood to be the Governor's view, it is said that if Mayor Low should see fit to ask the Legislature to enact legislation in line with the suggestions of the special commission to investigate the Police Department he would find strong support in Albany. One of the suggestions of the commission, whose report was made public yesterday, was that a Commissioner of Police be appointed for a term of fourteen years and be removable only upon charges. If Mayor Low should favor that proposition, he will have the support, it is said, of those who are able to shape legislation.

It was asserted on good authority that up to Thursday night the Mayor had not selected a successor to Col. Partridge, and that then the position had practically been offered (and only tentatively) to one man, Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Nothing, it was said last evening, had been done in the matter when Mayor Low left the City Hall.

The gossip that made Thomas Sturgis, the Fire Commissioner, the latest candidate for Police Commissioner had no better foundation than speculative, idle talk. Mr. Sturgis said yesterday that his being named as on the list was on a par with the stories of his resignation, which were categorically denied by Mayor Low on Thursday.

The friends of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who has been mentioned as a strong probability for Police Commissioner, say that they do not believe the General could be induced to accept the place if it were offered to him.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh was at Republican State Headquarters last night, and was closeted with Chairman Dunn for more than an hour. Mr. McCullagh's name has been mentioned in connection with the Police Commissionership, and his long conference with the State Chairman led to the report that he was likely to be selected. When Mr. McCullagh was seen after his conference with Col. Dunn he gave his word that the Police Commissionership had not been discussed between them. Asked if he expected a reappointment to his present position, Mr. McCullagh said that he had not discussed that subject with Col. Dunn or with any one else, and he did not know whether the Governor would send in his name or not.

Under the existing law the Governor and the Mayor both have the power to remove the Police Commissioner, and in view of that fact it is said that the Governor feels that some responsibility for the police administration of New York rests with him.

There has been some talk that State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks was not to be reappointed and that his place would be given to James M. Gilbert, the Republican leader of Onondaga County, who is now connected with the department. It was said positively on the best authority yesterday that if Mr. Hendricks desires a reappointment he will get it. If not, the place is likely to go to Mr. Gilbert.

Gov. Odell has not yet made up his mind as to whether he will have special legal counsel at the coming session of the Legislature. The new Attorney General, Mr. Cunneen, being a Democrat, it has been said that the Governor wold not care to take advice from him. During the last session of the Legislature there was a special bureau in the Attorney General's office, which was created to give the Governor such information as he desired on pending bills. Henry B. Coman, who was defeated by Mr. Cunneen, was at the head of that bureau. There has been some talk to the effect that Mr. Cunneen might retain the services of Mr. Coman. If he should, and would consent to have Mr. Coman act as the Governor's adviser, the Governor, it is said, would see no necessity of appointing a special legal adviser.

The Governor has completed his message, and now has it, to use his own expression, in "cold storage." He expects to make many important recommendations for legislation, but said last night that he did not care to anticipate any of them. The Governor will be in the city until Sunday morning.

Among the Governor's callers last night after he had left the hotel were William Brookfield and Walter B. Atterbury. Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the County Committee, and William H. Ten Eyck, the executive Chairman of the committee, were callers upon Senator Platt.

Selecting Jurymen to Try Moynihan.

The work of selecting a jury to try ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan, who has been indicted for bribery, was begun yesterday before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Before night five seats had been filled. Charles O'Neill, Jr., a tailor of 510 Manhattan Avenue, will act as foreman. The case will be continued to-day.

$10,500 for the Loss of a Leg.

A verdict for $10,500 was rendered by a jury in Part V. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in favor of Matthew Mulligan of 1,022 Pacific Street, that borough, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Manhattan. Mulligan had sued for $50,000 damages for the loss of a leg and other injuries caused by a trolley car at Third Avenue and Twelfth Street on July 10, 1901.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. NEXT TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Great Holiday Fur Sale

Some of the Best Values We Have Ever Offered.

THE choicest selections; perfectly matched Scarfs and Muffs; faultless Neck-pieces. Every one of our Fur Coats bears the mark of distinction and superior workmanship. Withal, our prices are marvels of lowness—to which this week's tremendous sales have testified. For to-day we offer:

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS:
All Sizes, at 14.50 and 23.50

PERSIAN COATS;
Every skin picked and matched; the finest made; at
95.00, 110.00 and 135.00

Also thousands of pieces in the following stylish Furs:

SABLE OPOSSUM DOUBLE SCARFS, 60 inches long, with large tails, at	6.95
SABLE RACCOON BOAS, with two large brush tails, at	7.50
SABLE OPOSSUM MUFFS, best made, with down bed, at	3.95
DOUBLE SABLE RACCOON SCARFS, 70 inches long, with two immense fox brushes, very best fur; at	11.75
GENUINE FOX MUFFS, large size, beautifully made, at	6.75
CHOICE AMERICAN FOX SCARFS, rich, glossy fur; with two large brush tails, at	8.90
FINEST CUB BEAR BOAS, over 100 inches long, full and fluffy; made up very light, at	23.50
BEST GRADE ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, 26 block, down bed, at	7.50
DOUBLE ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, made out of full four skins, with genuine tails, at	11.75
DOUBLE MINK SCARFS, made out of full four skins, with genuine tails, at	15.00
SETS OF FINEST BAUM MARTEN, (four skin double scarf and large muff): regular price of these sets is $165.00, at	97.50
EASTERN MINK TRIPLE SCARFS, made out of 6 full skins, with 14 large natural tails and 12 claws, $55.00 qualities, at	37.50

(Second Floor, 18th St., Front.)

It Being Saturday,

It will naturally be a wonderfully busy day. But we're ready. We've prepared for it in every imaginable way. Mountains of carefully selected and seasonable merchandise. Thousands of efficient salespeople. Admirable facilities for getting safely and quickly from floor to floor. A most up-to-date store. High ceilings; wide aisles; plenty of daylight and fresh air. Ventilation is perfect. Of course the crowds will be great—they have been enormous all week. But we've able and willing attendants to look after your comforts. Keep to the right.

Store Open Evenings.

Women's Waists.

Designed in the Newest Fashionable Patterns. Special Prices Doubly Enhance Their Regular Valuations.

WOMEN'S ROMAN STRIPE VESTING WAISTS; white ground; very full plaited blouse; fancy stock trimmed with Val. lace, 2.95

WOMEN'S WHITE PIQUE WAISTS; heavy winter quality; tucked shoulders, side plaited front, at 1.25

WOMEN'S ALBATROSS WAISTS; solid white, solid black and all the evening shades; side button effect with graduated tucking; piped with white silk, at 1.95

NEW STYLE IRISH POINT LACE WAISTS; round yoke of taffeta and silk fagoting; soft collar and cuff of taffeta, as in picture, 10.00

WOMEN'S CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS; in the most beautiful evening shades, also solid black and white, entire waist tucked, insertings of fagoting, soft collar and cuff, 5.00

WOMEN'S PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, heavy quality, fancy yoke of silk fagoting, bodice of graduated fine tucks, black only, 6.90

(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Handkerchiefs.

Beautiful in Their Daintiness and Neatly Boxed for Gift-Giving. Holiday Prices Were Never More Attractive.

MEN'S FINE IMPORTED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy ½ doz. boxes; per box, upward from 50c., 75c., and 1.00

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy boxes; 6 assorted designs in each box; per box upward from 50c., 75c., $1.00 and 1.50

CHILDREN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, all white or colored border, in ½ doz. boxes; per box, 25

SILK SQUARE MUFFLERS, beautiful assortment, in black, white, navy and all the new designs of striped and figured effects, each, 1.00

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St., and Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Wrappers.

Very important special for To-day. High-grade Garments at ½ less than regular price.

FRENCH FLANNEL WRAPPERS, pretty stripes and colorings; braid and satin ribbon trimming; regularly sold at $10.00; very special, at 5.00

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Umbrellas.

$5.00 GOLD AND SILVER-MOUNTED UMBRELLAS at 2.95

These umbrellas are covered with a very fine grade of Union Silk, 26-in. size, hemmed or tape edged, silk cases and tassels; full length handles for women in pearl and ivory, tastefully mounted with gold and sterling silver; the handles for men are of buckhorn, Cape horn, carved novelties and natural woods, with heavy silver and gold mountings, made to sell at $5.00; to-day, 2.95

(Main Floor, Front.)

A Box of Cigars?

Well, that makes a most acceptable Christmas gift, providing the quality is right. The popularity of our Cigar Store is proof of the confidence the public has in the grades we sell.

Our holiday assortment is exceptionally large and comprises qualities that will suit the tastes of all, from the moderate-priced cigar-smoker to the most critical connoisseur. IMPORTED KEY WEST and DOMESTIC Cigars in greatest variety at prices that are bound to interest you.

IMPORTED MANUEL GARCIA.	
Conchas Selectos, box of 50,	4.50
Deliciosas, box of 25,	4.25
Perfectos, box of 25,	5.00
IMPORTED LA CAROLINA.	
Favoritas Extras, box of 50,	5.50
Perfectos Primeras, box of 25,	3.50
Invincibles, box of 25,	6.00
EL FENIX, Key West highest grade clear Havana and equal to imported.	
Conchas Especiales, box of 50,	3.25
Puritanos Finos, box of 50,	4.50
Club Fellows, box of 50,	5.75
Perfectos Royal, box of 25,	2.50
Perfectos Finos, box of 25,	3.00
Napoleones, box of 25,	4.50
Varieties, Jr., 5 assorted sizes, box of 50,	5.00
Varieties, Sr., 5 assorted sizes, box of 50,	7.50
LA VIENTA, Key West clear Havana Cuban hand-made Puritanos Finos, box of 50,	3.75
PETIT PERFECTOS, box of 25,	2.00
CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS, all Havana, 10c. quality, Rothschild size (4¼ inch), box of 100,	4.50
GREAT METROPOLIS, Sumatra wrapper, long Havana filler, Puritanos Finos, box of 50,	2.50
PERFECTOS EXTRAS, box of 25,	1.50
MARCONI INVINCIBLES, best value ever offered, mixed Havana filler, box of 50,	2.00
CUBANOLA, CREMO, LA INSIGNIA, SUPREMACY or GEO. W. CHILDS, box of 50,	1.50
FLORODORA CIGARS, box of 100,	2.00
DAILY EDITION, PURITANOS FINOS, box of 50,	1.25
KEY WEST EXTRAS, box of 50,	1.00
LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, box of 50,	95

Large assortment of Cigars in boxes of 25, at 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, up to $6.50.

(Main Floor, 18th St., East.)

CHIEF CROKER'S DISMISSAL.

The order vacating the stay under which Fire Chief Croker remained in office after he had been dismissed by the Commissioner, was signed by Justice Leventritt yesterday. The signing was done so late in the afternoon that the order was not filed in the County Clerk's office, and it was said that it would not become binding until filed to-day.

Chief Croker, when asked when he would get out, replied that he would stay on duty until the order was served on Commissioner Sturgis. He said he agreed with Justice Leventritt in the statement that the upholding of the stay would have established a bad precedent, and he was not at all surprised that it was vacated. He expressed certainty that he would win ultimately in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, adding that he thought he could get along very pleasantly during the few months' vacation he would have between the present time and the higher court's decision.

Commissioner Sturgis, when asked about the order, said he did not expect any action upon it to be taken until this afternoon.

To Forbid Kissing the Bible.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—In the State Senate to-day Mr. McIlwaine offered a bill to prohibit kissing of the Bible upon the administration of oaths. Mr. McIlwaine said he offered the bill because of the uncleanliness of the practice of kissing the book and the danger of spreading disease.

When Your Wife's Digestion seems Beyond Repair

Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Distress after eating, Catarrh, Excess of Mucus, General Debility,

get MAN-A-CEA

The Wonderful Manganese Natural Spring Water.

It is more than "A Pure Natural Spring Water." It is a Wonderful Production of Nature. Simple, Tasteless and Harmless. It is a Speedy, Decided and Positive Cure for these Troubles.

It is pronounced "Wonderful" by the Post Graduate and other Hospitals, and physicians in private practice say it is "Marvelous and Unaccountable."

Try it Just Once, For One day, and you will wonder why you did not know of it before. Call or send for Booklet. For Sale at First-Class Druggists, Grocers, or Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Tel. 3,199 Broad, N. Y.

BEN K. CURTIS, Gen'l Agent.

"The Problem of the Trusts"

BY

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH

AND

Prof. HENRY C. ADAMS

The Two Most Important Articles Yet Published

IN

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

For DECEMBER

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASHIONABLE lengths, muffs to match, complete set, $50, $65, $85 up. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, $35, $50, $65, $75 to $150. Collars, $40, $60, to $125. Muffers, florentines, victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near Broadway. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL JACKETS AND Coats in stock or to order without extra charge. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

The Wanamaker Store

Our Store will be open Evenings until ten o'clock, until Tuesday, the 23rd instant, and will be closed Wednesday evening, Christmas Eve

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's is The Century Dictionary Of Holiday Information and Suggestion

JUST as the Century Dictionary presents the sum of the whole world's knowledge all sorted out and arranged to answer your questions simply, quickly, and most satisfactorily, so **Wanamaker's**—the Greatest of all Christmas Stores—presents the sum of the world's productions for holiday presents—not in the manner of an old-fashioned clumsy encyclopædia; but selecting from every corner of the globe the important things, the useful, the beautiful, the rare and curious, the art things, the play-things.

These things are here with a breadth unknown in any other store.

True there are exclusive stores that have ample showings; but you'll find here many of the newer things that they have not. And in no store that keeps such carefully selected stocks can you secure these authentic and artistic things at the fair, fixed prices of which you are always sure at Wanamaker's.

But if you do not wish to read a chapter here and another there, with day after day spent in searching for the missing links of the great holiday story, you will come first

To Wanamaker's, Where the Whole Book of Christmas Is Complete

Where, like in the Century Dictionary, every subject is easy to turn to, and where the story, when found, is told completely, fully, satisfyingly, in the simplest, quickest, easiest way.

We hinted yesterday of many of the particularly interesting holiday stocks, telling an exhaustive story we thought, and yet all of the following were forgotten—

The *Picture Store*, with its wealth of art-things—oil paintings, water colors, etchings, engravings, photogravures, and the like—a superb holiday array.

The *Upholstery Store*, presenting screens in beautiful variety, tabourettes, cushions; as well as a choice array of lace curtains and portieres that housekeepers always enjoy receiving.

The *Blanket Store*, with its exquisite and luxurious Down Quilts.

The *Fur Store*, filled with sumptuous and practical gift-things.

The *Little French Store*, where a man can find dainty garments—wrappers, negligees, and other French pieces—that will delight his wife or sister.

The *Art Needlework Store*, filled with doilies, table covers, cushion tops, and other hand-embroidered fancy things, most exquisitely worked.

The *Lamp Store*, with such a beautiful collection of lamps and electroliers as you have probably never seen before.

The *Camera Store*, where you may choose from the Eastman Kodaks, or other best makes of cameras, if you wish to give one of these always delightful presents.

The *Stationery Store*, with a superb variety of Desk Furnishings in imported brasses and bronzes.

The *Clock Store*, with a beautiful collection of time-pieces, large and small.

And we'll think of scores of other lines next time.

THAT PIANO---

Do You Know How Easily You Can Buy It?

WE'VE made the easiest terms you ever heard of, no matter what piano you may select.

But if you want to buy a thoroughly good and worthy piano at the lowest price for which a fully guaranteed piano can be bought—choose

A Frederick Doll at $185 Or a J. C. Campbell at $190

No equal pianos were ever sold regularly in good faith, recommended and guaranteed, at their prices.

And besides—

You Need Pay Only $10 Cash And $6 a Month Afterwards

The tone of both of these pianos is far above that of other pianos offered at about two hundred dollars; and the cases are modern and handsome in every particular; making a delightful, artistic addition to the home.

Do you think it is worth while putting off buying a thing of such value to the home when you can buy it NOW so easily and so safely?

You Can Select Your Piano Today and Have It Delivered When You Wish, Up to the Day Before Christmas

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The CHRISTMAS STORE Things to Say; But Room for These---

Men's Chiffonnieres Mahogany and oak; large or small sizes; made with a few drawers or many; some choice designs, in the wardrobe pattern with two doors to enclose the various drawers or trays. Quaint Colonial styles; others elaborately carved; some richly inlaid. About forty styles. Oak, $30 to $55; mahogany, $45 to $173. Fourth floor.

Women's Dressing Tables The popular woods: mahogany, maple, oak, curly birch, in great variety. Colonial and Louis XV. styles; about 50 in all. Oak, $18 to $31; mahogany, $27 to $100. Fourth floor.

Sewing Chairs or Rockers Pretty Colonial pieces, most quaint designs; rush or wood seats; woods of mahogany or oak; very plain or prettily carved. These pieces are frequently called slipper chairs or rockers. The range of prices, $5 to $16. Fourth floor.

Women's Desks 150 styles are represented in every popular finish or design; the woods are oak, mahogany, maple, birch, imitation mahogany and white enamel; some fine Sheraton and Colonial pieces are shown, and very elaborately inlaid Dutch marquetry pieces. Price-range from $8 to $225. Fourth floor.

Morris Chairs Great variety in the newest and most popular designs; the woods are oak and mahogany with many oak chairs finished in the weathered effect and on "Mission" lines. We also have these comfortable pieces in the rocker pattern. Prices range from $3.75 to $43 for frames only. Cushions from $2.50 to $23. Various colorings. Fourth floor.

Gilt Chairs Fifty styles of these pretty pieces for parlor adornment, finished with cane or upholstered seats; Louis XV. or XVI. patterns; nicely carved and covered with pretty fabrics. Prices range from $4.50 to $27. Fourth floor.

Men's Dress Hats A silk hat or an opera hat makes a fine gift for a man. The very latest, correct shapes are here, from the best foreign and American makers. $6 and $7.50.

The new "Panopera" a soft hat, silk-lined to the brim, for evening wear with a Tuxedo. $2.50. Annex Store.

The New Stetson Derby The *Portland*—a new block from Stetson—bell crown, flat set brim, very handsome. In two grades, $3.50 and $5.

The *Tropic* is another new Stetson Derby—light and comfortable as a soft hat. $3.50 and $5. Annex.

Umbrellas at $5 The Umbrellas you'd buy ordinarily at five dollars would make a handsome gift; but here is a group of Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, in a splendid variety of handles that sell regularly for $7 to $9. Choose for $5 each.

Other Umbrellas for men and women, at $1.50 and upwards. Broadway.

American Soldiers For young patriots. A brave showing of infantry and marines, regular and volunteer with tents, and a cannon. $1, $1.75, $2.25. Annex Store.

Aprons New kinds are constantly pouring in—of lawn, hemstitched or embroidered, with or without bretelles—dozens of different styles, for sewing, for nurses, or maids—many dainty little affairs of fancy Swiss muslin—25c, 50c, 75c to $3. Broadway.

Silk Stocks They tie in the back—are made of Louisine, and the pretty turnover, in front, is hand-embroidered in a variety of the choicest designs, in white or delicately colored silk. Dainty bits of neckwear that will delight the recipient. $2 to $3. Broadway.

Christmas Ribbons People are tying up their Christmas packages this year with narrow holly red and green ribbons—a truly holiday combination that adds much to the appearance of the gift. 10-yd. lengths, 10c. Broadway.

Wash Dress Patterns Thousands of them find grateful recipients every Christmas. There are 10-yard dress-patterns of percale, at $1.25; of gingham at $1.10; all neatly banded; and in the best variety of colors and patterns we have ever shown. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Girls' Reefers Some sharp price-reductions are going on among the Girls' Coats. Handsome Reefers, in a variety of attractive styles, some lined with red flannel, that were formerly $7.50 to $15, are now $5 TO $10 EACH—a saving of a quarter to a third. Second floor, Ninth street.

Dancing Dolls To the tune of baby's crowing. They spin around in a circle, as large or small as you make it. Metallic and hard to break. $1. Annex Store.

Triplicate Mirrors Handsome, large Triplicate Mirrors, in ornamental gilt frames with decorated celluloid panels; are $1 each. Tenth street.

Jewel Cases Dainty, frivolous combinations of glass and gilt, or German silver, to hold my lady's trinkets. They are of varying sizes. All richly satin-lined, and cost from $1 to $13.50. Tenth street.

Wrist Bags French Wrist Bags of suede leather; with pretty designs in steel spangles, are $3, $4.25 and $4.50. Broadway.

Dainty Fans Party Fans, with bone sticks, white lace and steel gilt spangles, are $1 to $5; with charming hand-painted designs, $3.75 to $12. Broadway.

Walking Sticks A particularly attractive group at $1—in partridge, weichsel or hazel wood, silver-trimmed; handles with straight bend or crook. Broadway and Ninth.

Fan Chains Strings of real red coral, for fan or lorgnette, low-priced at 50c. Broadway, near Rotunda.

Ping Pong Sets Whoever has not the craze will soon have it. Sets $1 to $5. Annex Store.

Hill Climbers Hill climbing engines and automobiles and will go up stairs or tables on a plank, or simply "scoot" along a flat surface. Iron, $1. Annex Store.

Match Boxes Men's match-boxes, of sterling silver, in a variety of handsome designs, are $1.25 to $4.75. Broadway and Tenth street.

Cigarette Cases From the vest-pocket size, holding ten, to the comfortable case for the hip-pocket. In sterling silver, $5 to $17; in real gun-metal, $2 to $27.50. Broadway and Tenth street.

Flasks Of varying capacity; of leather, with silver cups, at $6.75 to $9.75; sterling silver, $10 and $10.75. Broadway and Tenth street.

Toy Agate Ware Little girls can really truly cook in the wee agate pots and pans. 50c. Annex Store.

Children's Books The Wanamaker Young People's Library of carefully selected works; 125 titles in handsome cloth binding; 35c a volume. Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Golf Jackets The real golf enthusiast can pick out lots of Winter days for golfing. Has he a jacket? No? Then Santa Claus knows what to do. $10. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's House Coats Do you call them Smoking Jackets? Well, they're home comfort coats, and every man wishes he had one, if he has not. Splendid variety, $3.50, $5, $6, $7.50, $8, $10, $12. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Neckwear A box of Scarfs will delight any man—depend on it. Particularly if you choose the smart, handsome sorts we show. 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $4 each. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Suspenders Upwards of two hundred styles—the handsomest, most novel ideas ever brought out. 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $3. Broadway and Ninth.

Full Dress Protectors Had you thought of it? Good gift suggestion. Smart styles, made of silks and satins, with or without collars, $1.50, $2, $3 and $5. Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Wool Bath Robes Handsome Blankets, made in comfortable manner in our own careful factory. $5, $6, $10 to $22.50. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Silk Robes Luxurious Lounging Gowns from Paris, that any man would enjoy owning, though he might not care to be so extravagant for himself. $25 and $27.50. Broadway and Ninth.

Thermometers Some are of glass, to fasten outside of the windows—they're 50c to $1.75. Others with ornamental gilt mounting, for table or mantelpiece, are 85c to $3.75. Optical Goods—Tenth street.

Opera Glasses Made by the famous Lemaire, of Paris. A better Christmas gift can't be imagined. Prices run from $3.75, for opera glasses in black, to $22.75, in mother-of-pearl and aluminum. Optical Goods—Tenth street.

Men's Warm Gloves Gloves of warm Scotch wool, are 50c, 75c and $1 a pair—others, of kid, fleece-lined, are $1 to $3.50. A pair of either will make a sure-to-be-appreciated gift Broadway and Ninth street.

Gem Safety Razors The "New Gem" has an automatic setting device that will take blades of varying thickness. $1.25 for complete razor, in tin box; to $15, for 7 blades, mirror, lather brush, etc., in leather case. Ninth street aisle.

Noah's Arks Been in style since the Flood, and still widely popular. Big and little arks full of known and unknown beasts. 10c to $6. Annex Store.

Tumbling Monkeys Whoops of delight greet the tumbling apes. Furry and "real," they turn somersaults all over the floor. $1.75. Annex Store.

Doll Piano Player An automatic virtuoso, a boy doll, sits at a toy piano of tin and plays a tune. $1. Annex Store.

Handy Volume Classics. 300 selected Standard books, in dainty cloth bindings; 20c a volume. Book Store, Ninth street. Fourth floor.

Women's Stockings At 25c a pair—good quality black Cotton Stockings; all black; or with unbleached feet or split soles, medium or heavy weights. Also black lisle thread; plain or ribbed. Ninth street Aisle.

Has a Thousand There Is Only

$3 Shoes For Women The "Wanamaker-Reliable"—alone, in point of excellence, among $3 shoes for women—exceeded, in quality, by no shoes under $4. Thirty styles—all weights, all leathers; for business or dress. Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

$3 Shoes For Men The "Wanamaker-Wear Well," leaders of $3 shoes for men—and worthy running-mates of the "Reliable." In box calf, enameled coltskin or black kid—splendid in style, quality and wear. Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Work Boxes We will fill them for you according to your own liking. The boxes themselves are of all sorts; with proper places for various sewing implements; and range from paperette to leather; from 35c to $12. Tenth street.

Woolen Dress Patterns Dress-lengths of this season's styles of serges, cheviots, Bedford cords and granites, in all favorite colors and black—ready for holiday giving. 6 to 8 yards in a length, $3 to $10. Rotunda.

Children's Hats Gaily colored headgear that will delight the little people. Camel's hair Tam O'Shanters, at 50c and $1; Camel's-hair and Woolen Toques, at 50c and $1.25. Silk Toques, in Roman stripes, $1.25, $1.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Neckwear Here's an unusually attractive holiday offering—Stocks that tie in a bow in the back, with prettily silk-embroidered bishop tabs in front—in white, black and colored taffeta, and silk-and-cotton grounds in plain or dotted effects. Really bargains at 50c each. Broadway.

Kimono Robes Women's Kimono Robes, in the favorite ripple eiderdown, of soft, excellent quality. In plain colors; loose back, with girdle; frogs in front; bell sleeves; bound with hand-stitched satin bands. *Regularly $5, at $3.75.* Second floor, Tenth street.

Velveteen Shirt-Waists More of these popular, warm, dressy waists; with metallic dots; front with stitched slot seams, two box-plaits and large pearl buttons; French back; pointed stock with turnover. *Usually $5.50, now $4.* Second floor, Tenth street.

Doll's Table Sets Every little maid who saw them is asking Santa for a set of table-cloths, fringed doilies, knives, spoons, forks and napkin rings. 50c and 75c. Annex Store.

Bicycles For boys and girls. The Rodman. The youngsters can tell you why they are best. $13.50 to $17. Annex Store.

For Baby Cunning plush dogs and pigs just big enough for toddlers to hold. They squeak. 20c and 30c. Annex Store.

Air Ships Progressive Young America will hail the Santos Dumont air ship. Suspend it from the ceiling; it sails much better than the big ones. 40c. Annex Store.

Punching Bags Boys and young men appreciate good punching bags, to make superfluous energy useful. $1 to $7. Annex Store.

Men's Socks At 37½c a pair—Men's Socks of all-black cotton, or black with split soles or unbleached feet; medium or heavy. 3 pairs, $1. Ninth street aisle

Men's Handkerchiefs Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with handsome hand-embroidered initial; pure linen. Splendid value at 25c. Six, in pretty box, $1.50. Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs Pretty lace-trimmed and embroidered all-linen Handkerchiefs for women; unusually low-priced at 25c and 50c. Broadway.

Children's Handkerchiefs Fancy gift-boxes holding 3—white initial: white with colored border, or plain white, 25c. Broadway.

Golf If he's a golfer you know what he wants for Christmas. Balls, $2 to $6 a dozen; Clubs, 75c to $3.75. Annex Store.

Skates Rinks are open; parks will soon be ready. Clamp for boys, half clamp for girls. All best steel. 60c to $5.25. Annex Store.

New Kind Of Blocks Building blocks that will actually build a house with gable, chimneys, roof, porch, everything. $1 set. Annex Store.

Chatelaine Bags Here's an enticing group, of black walrus, alligator or seal leather, handsomely finished, at $1.50 to $3. Broadway.

Silver Toilet Goods Attractive pieces for the dressing table, in a number of matching designs—Hair-brushes, $3.75 to $12.25; Hand-mirrors, $6.75 to $17; Combs, 50c to $2; Cloth Brushes, $2.50 to $8; Nail Brushes, $1.75 to $3.25. Broadway and Tenth street.

Silk Waist Patterns Of Peau de Cygne, Louisine or Crepe de Chine, in all light colors; embroidered in handsome designs; superb Christmas gifts, at $7.75, $8.50, to $18. Rotunda.

1903 Calendars They're going like hot cakes—everybody seems to wish to be ready for the New Year. But there's still a good assortment at 10c to $3.50. Main Cross Aisle.

Inkstands Sorts that are decorative for the writing table as well as useful. Of highly polished wood, mounted in brass or nickel; with pen racks or photograph frames, $4.50 to $7. Stationery Store, Tenth st.

For Girls with a Knack Pretty old-fashioned work baskets, round, filled with worsted, scissors, needles and stamped canvas square for making tiny samplers, like grandmother used to make. $1. Annex Store.

White Waist Patterns Heavy-weight cheviots, madras and mercerized etamines, all white, with a variety of stylish new figured designs; cut into 3-yard shirt-waist patterns, are 75c to $6—useful and seasonable gifts. Broadway.

Silk Waists Are you going to give some one a new silk waist? We never had a wider assortment at $5, than now. All sorts of new silks and crepes, in light shades or black; made in four charming styles. $5 Each, worth $6.50 Second Floor, Tenth street.

Fancy Stationery Attractive boxes of Papeteries, in many novel styles, are 40c, 60c, 75c, $1, $1.25. At $1 a box—2 quires paper, envelopes with fancy colored lining; imported. Stationery Store, Tenth street.

"Royale" Gloves The "Royale" Gloves for women are unmatchable at their price—$1.50 a pair. Evening shades and white; 2-clasp, pique; with Paris point embroidered backs, are popular just now. Tenth street.

Princess Louise Gloves For women. Splendid gloves for $1 a pair. Of fine, soft lambskin; 2-clasp glace; in white, black and all colors. Tenth street.

Shell Combs Back combs of real tortoise shell; mounted with 14k. gold, $7.50 to $14; pearls, in gold setting, $22.50 to $32; rhinestones, in silver, $7.50 to $11. Broadway and Tenth street.

Coin Purses Of German silver in various meshes; gate or flat top; several attractive styles, at $2. Broadway, near Rotunda.

Belt Pins Belt-pins, with charming Art Nouveau designs in heads; silver fronts, at $1; sterling silver, at $1.75. Also shirt-waist sets, sterling silver, $1.50 set. Broadway, near Rotunda.

Reading Glasses For fine print, for examining pictures, photographs, and so on—a useful adjunct to every library table, 35c to $1.75. Optical Goods—Tenth street.

Men's High-Class Neckwear, 50c

MADE of short ends of silks used previously in $1 and $1.50 Scarfs.

But who knows it, excepting us and you?

The scarfs are made in full English Square Shape, of fine and heavy silks, in patterns and colorings never seen in usual half-dollar goods.

We'll box them nicely, too. 50c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Hats at $1.50

FIVE hundred black Derby Hats that sell regularly at $2 and $2.50; today at $1.50 each. New, perfect, correct blocks, various heights of crowns and widths of brims.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Fine Overcoats

Under-Price

FIRST a collection of about a hundred and twenty-five quite luxurious Overcoats of black and Oxford-mixed Velours,—one of the handsomest fabrics for men's overcoats—beatifully lined with heavy merveilleux silk; narrow stitched edges, broad shoulders; style and workmanship equal to the best custom work. Prices were $30, $35 and $40; today choose for

$25 each

Also about one hundred and fifty men's heavy frieze overcoats in black and Oxford mixture, with heavy mercerized lining. A warm and stylish garment—the best $10 overcoat we know of this season—today at $8.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More News of Boys' Clothing

TWO new groups added today at decisive reductions:

Norfolk Jacket Suits of fancy cheviots; sizes for 7 to 16 years. Worth $5; now at $3.75.

Oxford frieze Top-Coats, for boys of 7 to 16 years. Worth $6.50; today at $4.50.

Sailor Suits of fancy worsteds and cheviots, and plain serges; also some regulation sailor suits of cheviots. Sizes for ages 3 to 12 years. Regular prices, $5 to $7.50; today **at $3.50 a Suit.**

Double-breasted Suits made of mixed cheviot that is warm and serviceable. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. Regularly $5 and $6; today **at $3 a Suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sale of Walking Skirts

Two groups of excellent skirts, which we wish to clean up in a jiffy—

At $7.50, worth $12.50—Walking Skirts of mixed tweeds, in various colors; stylish designs; well tailored.

At $3.50, worth $6.50—Light-weight Walking Skirts of cheviot and tailoring mixtures, in gray, blue and a few black; well made and correctly hanging. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Coats

A clean-up of the twos and threes of popular and handsome styles—gatherpd into these four attractively priced groups:

At $10—Mostly short Black jackets that have been $14 to $16.

At $18—Short Jackets and Hip-length Coats, that were $22 to $25.

At $25—Coats of double-faced mixtures, three-quarter length; stylish cut and makes; suitable for traveling and driving. Were $37.50 to $50.

At $50—A collection of our handsomest garments, selling formerly at $60 to $78. Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Offering of Oriental Rugs

WE offer today one hundred genuine Shirvan Rugs, picked out of our regular $18, $20 and $22 lines—some new, some old; all straight, even rugs, in good condition; average size 5 x 3½ ft—rugs such as usual dealers get $25 and $30 for—

Today at $15 each

This is the most pronounced bargain in Oriental Rugs made this season; and it comes just in time to suggest a most pleasing holiday gift.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A PRECIOUS TONIC FOR THE WEAK IN STOMACH.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

LEAVES NO TROUBLESOME INEQUALITIES OF CONDITION.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERBODY

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS

Worry not work is w at wears the average man out—We have a system of Credits that keeps you from worry—a substitute for Cash.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING on CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Watches and Chains. Write for terms.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80=824th Av., Just Above 10th St.

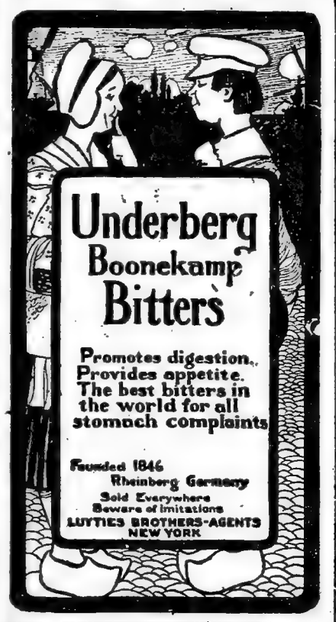

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in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

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OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND coats, elegantly finished, lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av., Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

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BONBONS & CHOCOLATES
Large assortment of
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN BONBONNIERES.

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863 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
508 Fifth Ave., Just North of 42d St.
150 Broadway, cor. Liberty St.
21 West 42d St., near Fifth Ave.
458 Fulton St., Brooklyn
335-337 Fulton St., Brooklyn

WE FILL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY

SLEIGH ROBES, TIGER AND LEOPARD rugs, coachmen's outfits, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

Titan of Chasms

The Grand Canyon of Arizona on the Santa Fe. Our great round world has nothing like it. May be comfortably reached by rail on the way to California.

Ask for illustrated books.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt.,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y,
377 Broadway, New York.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

TALKS ON TARIFF REFORM

Relations to Trusts and Trade Restrictions Indicated.

Addresses at a Dinner of Tariff Committee of the Reform Club—Edward M. Shepard a Speaker.

For the dinner of the Tariff Commitee of the Reform Club last evening in the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, covers were laid for 120. Wallace MacFarlane, who presided and acted as toastmaster, announced that the subject to be discussed was "The Tariff: Its Relation to Exports, Trusts, and Trade Restrictions Generally." When he and others mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland it was received with enthusiasm. That of President Roosevelt was passed in silence.

Bird S. Coler, who accepted an invitation, failed to appear, and it was announced that he was ill.

Mr. MacFarlane delivered a free trade address and then introduced ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, who commended the revival of the tariff reform work of the club. He spoke of the many signs, in both parties, that the tariff question was bound to be reopened in spite of the anxiety of special interests to keep it closed. He believed that there was no hope that anything effective would be accomplished through the Republican Party, certainly not until after the next Presidential election, and he therefore felt that the country must look to the Democratic Party for the needed relief.

That party would recover much of its former strength, he said, as it abandoned dead issues and extreme demands and came back more nearly to its former attitude. He declared that the injustice and abuses of the high tariff system were even greater to-day than ten years ago when the Democratic Party swept the country on the tariff reform issue, and that the results of the recent election, at any rate in the East, and particularly in Massachusetts, encouraged the belief that in the future, even if not in the immediate present, new victories might be won on old lines. The coal strike, he said, had been a great educator, and the high prices of other necessaries of life had opened the eyes of a great many people to the extortions practiced by the trusts behind the shelter of the tariff.

The trust question and the tariff question were inseparably connected, he said, and the prominence which President Roosevelt had helped to give to the former must lead the country, even if it did not lead him, to deal with the latter. It was easy to denounce the trusts and demand their suppression, or even to appropriate money to promote litigation, he remarked, but whenever any one undertook to pass from safe generalities to the formulating of a trust-regulating bill he was apt to become involved in difficulties, if not absurdities.

A period of business prosperity and expansion was not a favorable time for advancing any kind of reform, he said. But there were many signs, he announced, that we had reached the crest of the wave of prosperity, and that we could profitably prepare for industrial and financial conditions under which men's minds would be more open to other than immediate money-making considerations.

Henry W. Lamb, President of the New England Free Trade League, said that free traders must advance from the mere criticism of protection to the presentation of a more definite programme upon which to appeal for the ballots of the people. He declared that no protection for trusts affords a promise of popular support. Reciprocity, which his advocates put forward as a gift to some foreign people at American expense in the interest of a few lines of export trade, must be made over before the movement can be of use in the presence of the people.

A campaign against protection for trusts, he said, contains all the promise and potency of a great popular movement for a reform that shall continue. The main line of attack should be upon the duties which protect trusts, and should appeal to the party which will remove them. "Pull the tariff teeth of the protected trusts," he said, "and they cannot bite, and, when these trusts cannot longer bite, we may study all trusts in safety to see whether we may share their domestic pets."

Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, who received an ovation when he was introduced, said that free trade was spoken of generally in connection with adversity, as though the terms were interchangeable. Nothing could be more untrue. There had been three periods of free trade in this country, when there was the most prosperity in industrial circles. The first of these came soon after the establishment of the Federal Republic, when there was a tariff that was almost equivalent to free trade. That prosperity continued until after the war of 1812.

The second came, he said, with the Walker tariff of 1846, and continued until the outbreak of the civil war. Never before was the country so prosperous. The third was the period of to-day, when foreign trade was dwarfed, when considered with the internal trade of the United States. The trade of all other lands was utterly insignificant when compared with the interstate trade, he said. The ratio was 16 or 18 to one. No protectionist, he argued, could fail to ascribe the enormous prosperity of the country to the free interchange of commodities in the United States.

In 1888 and 1892 a majority of the people had voted in favor of free trade, he said, and with another tariff reform Administration in power not an hour would be lost in making good its pledges. He declared that the delay of the last Democratic Administration in dealing with the issue was a lasting calamity. Free trade was not the thing that had been preached, and, in dealing with the question in the future, public sentiment would have to be taken into account. It would not do, he said, to attempt to deal with all questions at once.

Mr. Shepard then referred to the immense fortunes built up in a few years by men in the steel, coal, sugar, lumber, and beef trusts, and cited Andrew Carnegie's $400,000,000. He said the time had come when the 98 per cent. of the people not interested in the lines mentioned should receive consideration, and he predicted that the people would have more dollars and cents under a free trade policy.

John De Witt Warner, who followed Mr. Shepard, deprecated the conversatism favored by those who preceded him, and wanted the country to go at once from protection to extreme free trade.

Calvin Tomkins, Chairman of the club's Tariff Committee, said that since 1893 the work of the committee had been crossed first by the "silver question," and, secondly, by the questions growing out of the war with Spain; both of these matters had diverted attention from the tariff. Now, however, New England exhibited a growing aggressive interest to obtain free raw materials, and throughout the western part of the country there existed a general sentiment in favor of lower tariff taxes, and dissatisfaction with present conditions is found in the Republican Party as well as in the Democratic.

He then offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that at some time during the ensuing year the Tariff Committee of the Reform Club arrange for a tariff conference in this city, and that representative "Free Trade" men from various parts of the Union be invited to attend such conference.

TRAFFIC RATES HOISTED.

Lines East of Chicago Have Determined on Advances—Western Lines May Follow.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—After repeated conferences traffic officials of lines east of Chicago have determined to make extensive changes in commodity rates, which will amount to a general advance of about 5 per cent. and will add many millions of dollars to the aggregate revenues. The new schedules will be placed in effect as soon as arrangements can be made after Jan. 1, and by Jan. 15 all changes will be operative.

The most radical action is to be taken with reference to commodity rates, for it is asserted that fully 50 per cent. of these are to be taken out, and the commodities which they affect placed back in their respective classes.

The traffic men justify their action solely upon the ground of increased cost of all articles entering into railway construction and use.

Western lines contemplate a material increase in rates Jan. 1. It was announced to-day that arrangements have been completed for a restoration on Jan. 1 of fully 90 per cent. of the reduced tariffs, which had been filed since the issuance of the United States Court injunctions.

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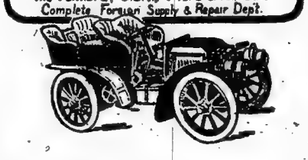

CANADIAN SOCIETY DINES

Sir Frederick Borden Speaks of Canada and the United States.

Says the Monroe Doctrine Should Also Be a Guarantee for the Integrity of His Own Country.

Members of the Canadian Society of New York and their guests assembled at the annual dinner of the society last night at Delmonico's, enthusiastically applauded the sentiments expressed by Sir Frederick W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defense in the Canadian Government, who was the guest of honor of the occasion, and responded to the toast, "Canada."

James Douglas, President of the society, presided, having Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General in this city, on his right, and Sir Frederick Borden on his left. The floral decorations consisted of roses, orchids, and smilax. American and English flags were draped in a group behind the guest table.

President Douglas proposed the toasts of the President of the United States and King Edward, which were drunk by the guests standing, while the National anthems of the two countries were being played. Mr. Douglas struck the keynote of the gathering when he said in his introductory remarks that the people of the United States should accentuate the ideals they hold in common and minimize their differences.

"Our two countries should work together," he said, "to bring out the perfect communal Government. Canada, for the good of both, should remain independent. The independent unity of the race is better for both countries than would be the organic unity. As such they can become irresistible, not by numbers, but by moral force."

Sir Frederick Borden dwelt on the many bonds tending to bring the American and British people together. He accentuated the desirability of unity between the two peoples on sentimental lines, but discouraged the idea of a political union.

"You have heard a great deal about what the destiny of Canada will be," he continued. "I do not think there can be any doubt as to that. We are abundantly satisfied with our present position as a people, and we intend to progress along the identical lines on which we have begun. And let me say here, I don't think we will have any greater help or any greater sympathy in the carrying out of our plans than from the people of the United States.

"Some facetious person, in response to a question regarding the boundary lines of the Dominion of Canada, replied that it is bounded on the North by the North Pole, on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, and on the South by the Monroe Doctrine. I am glad that our Southern boundary is the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is a good doctrine for this continent, and I take the liberty to recall here that when it was promulgated in 1823 it had the warm indorsement of Lord Canning and many other eminent English statesmen who refused to be drawn into the Holy Alliance, which had been organized for the sole purpose of coercing the United States. At that time England had the same territory in the Western Hemisphere as to-day, and surely that doctrine should be as much a guarantee for the integrity of Canada as for that of the United States.

"I have abiding faith and hope that better counsel will prevail among the nations that go to make up the British Empire, and that never any serious difficulty may arise between the people of the United States and ourselves. You have had a terrible experience in your civil war, but let me tell you if Canada and this country should ever go to war the consequences would be just as disastrous and perhaps worse in the separation of families and the shedding of kindred blood."

Sir Frederick concluded by disclaiming any hostile intentions in the fortification of and the stationing of troops on the border line between Canada and the United States.

Other speakers were Sir Percy Sanderson, ex-Congressman John S. Wise, who respondend to the toast, "The United States," and Augustus Van Wyck, who spoke for the guests.

"Canada," said Sir Percy Sanderson, in acknowledging the toast proposed in his honor, "is first in the fray, first in helping others, and I believe she will soon come to the front in commerce. I look forward with great hope and encouragement to the future of Canada."

John S. Wise drew much applause and evoked much merriment.

"I have no quarrel with Canada," he said. "I am only too happy that Canada lies between us and the north pole. I will say frankly that I want somebody real bad between me and the polar bears, and I am only too thankful to anybody who will place his body between myself and the aurora borealis."

INVESTIGATING RAILROAD RATES ON IMPORTED FREIGHT.

Testimony Given Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at a Session in This City.

Pursuant to a resolution of the United States Senate of June 24 last the Inter-state Commerce Commission met yesterday in the Federal Building to investigate the matter of railroad rates on imported freight, for it is admitted that foreign products in many instances pay less freight from their home ports to the interior cities of the United States than do the same articles produced along the domestic seaboard. Those present were Commissioners Martin A. Knapp, Chairman; Charles A. Prouty and J. D. Yeomans, Secretaries E. A. Moseley and M. S. Decker, and Special Agent J. T. Marchand.

C. S. White Freight Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was the first witness, and insisted that his company had maintained schedule rates since the beginning of the year for the transportation inland of imported freight, and that the General Agents of the steamships could alone tell the rates obtained by their companies on through shipments. He admitted then that the Baltimore and Ohio charges but 18 cents a hundredweight for carrying imported crockery from New York to Chicago, while the home product pays 65 cents a hundredweight.

"But there is no discrimination," he said. "The 18 cents is a proportion we receive of a through rate from some other place, while the 65 cents is the total cost of through carriage from shipping point to destination."

"Your foreign agent works on commission?" Mr. Prouty asked. "You give him your rate, and he charges what he can get. With the profit he makes and the commission you allow he has to protect his contracts?"

"That is how I understand it," was Mr. White's reply.

Albert Meyer, manager of the Vulcanite Cement Company, whose plant is near the Delaware River in New Jersey, said that the freight rate for his product to East St. Louis, for instance, is 66 1-5 cents a barrel, while from Antwerp or Hamburg the rate is 65 cents a barrel. He submitted a table to show that such discrepancies are general and almost entirely eliminate the effect of the protective tariff.

Frank Harriott, Commissioner of the Import Committee of the Trunk Lines, said only good faith prevented the different railroads from making concessions to shippers. He promised to prepare a table showing that certain kinds of imports are carried at lower rates than domestic articles. He attributed this condition to the competition between ports for shipping, and cited crockery as being particularly desirable as ballast.

Mr. Prouty asked what would happen to the Port of New York if a law were enacted forbidding railroads to carry imported goods for less than they charge for domestic goods.

"In the long run it might be a good thing," said Mr. Harriott. "Temporarily it would stop trade. The improvement would have to come by an adjustment of freight by the steamship lines."

H. C. Bye, General Freight Agent of the American-Red Star Line of Philadelphia, said he could give no information concerning agreements between the railroad and steamship companies, and Samuel Bettle of the International Navigation Company said he had never heard of any concessions from the published railroad tariffs.

"There is no tariff for ocean freights," said Mr. Bettle. "I have paid out cash for a cargo for the purpose of ballasting our steamships. There have been times I would not touch cement at any figures, and times when I paid to secure it because getting the weight that way was cheaper than handling rock for ballast."

Nathan Guilford, Freight Tariff Manager of the New York Central Railroad, said that the difference in rate on imports and domestic goods is more apparent than real.

"That commodity tariff," he said, "crockery, for example, covers the business that goes by other ports. Most of the imports that reach New York for interior delivery pay the same freight as domestic goods. The prices on the tariff schedule were fixed to meet the tariffs of the other ports."

The commission adjourned at 1:50 for lack of witnesses, and its members at once began preparations for their return trip to Washington last night.

ABOLISH SECOND-CLASS FARES.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Announcement was made to-day of the abolishment of the second-class fares from New England to the West, which practically means a raise of about 12 per cent. It does not include the Boston and Albany or Boston and Maine.

This is owing to the fact that the accepted differential rate via Montreal and the Canadian lines to the West is not practicable to change old conditions. Second class rates out of Boston were established about eighteen years ago and no change has been made until now.

C. O. GWATKIN'S NEW POSITION.

He Is Appointed General Manager of the Guatemala Northern Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Charles Otey Gwatkin, formerly General Eastern Agent of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Guatemala Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Guatemala City. He will leave New York for his new post on Sunday.

Mr. Gwatkin is a native of Lynchburg, Va. He entered the railway service in 1880 as agent of the Great Western Despatch Fast Freight Line at Binghamton, N. Y. Since that time he has held positions of responsibility with various railroads.

Louisville and Nashville's Officers.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company met yesterday in this city and re-elected their old officers. A. W. Morris, who had been previously elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Second Vice President, was re-elected to that office.

Baltimore and Ohio Promotions.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—General Manager G. L. Potter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced to-day the appointment of M. L. Byers, Engineer Maintenance of Way, as assistant to the General Manager, and J. B. Dickson, at present Assistant Engineer Maintenance of Way, as Engineer Maintenance of Way, vice Byers.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Announcement.
This Evening and the three nights next week preceding Christmas
this store will be open in the evening.

Have You Thought of a
House Coat, Lounging or Bath Robe---For Him?
Second Floor.

What better gift could you make him? Particularly if he's in the family or willing to be. No matter how exacting your fancy, it can be met in our stock, for it's a supremely complete and perfect one—larger and more comprehensive, we dare say, than you'll find anywhere else. The immensity of the variety makes selection easy. The surety of full-value-giving makes satisfaction certain. It's not theory, but a demonstrated fact that your gift money will go farthest if spent here.

Very special values in double face Jackets, trimmed with satin and cord, pretty designs in Cheviots; value up to $6.50, at $4.75

Large selection of Jackets in exquisite colorings; new shades of fancy mixtures, trimmed with silk frogs and corded edge $6.50

Broadcloth Jackets, imported from Germany; all the new shades; a splendid garment $9.75

Silk Matellasse Smoking Jackets, a very special offering of about 50; some silk-lined throughout, exquisite designs; value up to $18.00, at $12.50

Jackets of Imported Silk Matellasse, Broadcloth, Velvet and double-faced mixtures, all the latest styles, including the swell Tuxedo effect ..... $12.50 to $30.00

Special splendid Eiderdown Bath Robes, in several pretty colors, including gray blankets $2.95

Robes of Eiderdown, Terry and all the other suitable materials, elegantly trimmed ..... $3.95 to $12.00

Men's Holiday Gloves.
First Floor.

Men's 1-clasp full Pique Dogskin Gloves $1.00
Men's 1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves $1.00
Men's 1-clasp Prix Seam, Spear Point, Cape Gloves; specially selected skins $1.50
Men's 1-clasp Hercules ripproof Cape Gloves $2.00

$1.00 Suspenders, 50c.
First Floor.

Men's pure silk web, non elastic Suspenders, in plain and fancy colorings, elastic backs, leather ends, mounted with handsome, large silvered or gilt buckles; a few have finer quality gold plated buckles, with enamel initial; each pair in fancy box; value $1.00, for 50c.

Things to Give.

There are a thousand and one things in the Simpson Crawford Co. Store that you can give. Things that are practical and useful as well as ornamental; things that will make admirable gifts, and which will be highly appreciated by the recipient. We can't mention them all in detail here, but the following list will serve as a reminder of our very comprehensive lines:

Pianos, Cecilian Piano-player, Stella Music Boxes, Phonographs and Other Musical Instruments, Pictures, Carved Ivories, Lamps, Jardinieres, Pedestals, Marbles, Ivory Miniatures, Paintings on Porcelain, Dutch Silver, Clocks, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China of All Sorts, Furniture, Rugs, Furs, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Umbrellas, Leather Goods, Fancy Goods, etc.

OUR RESTAURANT WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING and other evenings preceding Christmas to accommodate the large number of our patrons who will wish to do shopping. Those who have only seen this restaurant in the daytime cannot appreciate its beauty at night, when the myraids of lights are all turned on.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats, $5.00.
A Very Large and Extraordinarily Strong Line at This Price.
Second Floor.

We probably sell more Suits and Overcoats at $5.00 than any other Clothing concern in the Greater City.

It is not exaggeration when we state that we offer an almost endless variety of Suits in Norfolk, Sailor and the Double-breasted sorts at $5.00. Every garment is particularly well made, guaranteed to be perfect fitting, and represents unquestionably the very best value to be had at the price.

In Boys' Overcoats we show as fine an assortment of styles as it is possible to assemble, and in every instance guarantee positively greater value than will be had anywhere else at the price.

Boys' all-wool Overcoats, lined with red flannel; sizes 3 to 9 years; real value $5.00; special at $3.50

CHILDREN'S IMPORTED TAM O'SHANTERS of camel's hair fabrics in a beautiful assortment of colors, including all the Scotch mixtures, at ..... 79 and 95

Boys' Caps; gold poles and pull-downs 45

Bric-a-Brac, Cut Glass, Etc.,
for Christmas Giving.
Fourth Floor.

Watch carefully our announcements concerning China, Bric-a-Brac, Bronze Figures, Ivory Curios, Cut Glass and handsome Clocks. Each day has special virtues of its own, and as fast as you appropriate these splendid offerings others equally valuable take their place.

Deep Cut Glass.
Deep cut Oil Cruets $1.50
Deep cut Fruit Bowls, 8 inches $4.75
Extra rich Salad or Fruit Bowls, new cutting $6.75
Extra heavy deep cut Celery Trays $5.50
Deep cut Wine Decanters, with handles $2.55
Bonbon Trays, fancy shape, deep cut $1.95
Rich deep cut, handled Olive and Almond Trays $1.50
Deep cut Water Bottles $1.50
Fancy cut Pepper and Salt Bottles, with heavy sterling tops, each 50

Fancy China.
Richly Decorated China Chocolate Pot $1.25
Decorated China Cracker Jar $1.25
Decorated China Pudding Set $1.75
Decorated China Cake Plates 75
Decorated China After-dinner Cups and Saucers, pair 25
Decorated China Mustache Cups and Saucers, pair $1.25
Decorated China Chop Dishes, each $1.50
Decorated China Bread and Butter Plates, each 25
Decorated China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, pair 50
Decorated China Sugar and Cream Sets, pair 50
Decorated China Ramequins and Plates 25
Decorated China Bonbon Trays 25

Bric-a-Brac
Austrian Vases, new decorations, old Royal Worcester effect.

6 in.	8½ in.	12 in.	14 in.
39c.	55c.	$1.25	$1.75

Japanese Vases, new colorings and decorations, 8½ in. $1.50
Austrian Vases, dark brown with figure decorations, in old Vienna effects $1.95
Teplitz Vases, a collection of fancy shapes and assorted decoration, each $1.50
French Vases, decorated in Royal Sevres effects, mounted with bronze feet and handles, $3.25, $3.90, $5.25, $5.75, $6.75 to $725.00

Dinner Sets.
Haviland's Limoges Decorated China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, with gold stippled handles, values $35.00, at $25.00
Haviland's Limoges Decorated China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes $21.50
Martin's celebrated Limoges Decorated China Dinner Sets, in ten styles, 100 pieces, special $18.50
Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, new decoration, soup tureen and meat dishes $14.50
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, Decorated, 100 pieces, special, set $9.00

Priestley Cravenette Overcoats, $10.50.
Clothing Store, Second Floor. Take Escalator.

Priestley Cravenette Overcoats, all-wool Oxford, with deep French facing, heavy serge shoulder and sleeve lining, stitched collar, the best general purpose Top Overcoat, absolutely waterproof; a rare offer for $10.50.

Sale of Men's Fine Neckwear.
First Floor.

Just in the nick of time the opportunity presented itself to purchase at our own price from a firm who are about to dissolve partnership an elegant stock of Men's Neckwear. Needless to say we picked the best, and now we offer them to you on the same basis, asking only a fair profit and giving you the benefit of the great price concession. Through this purchase we are enabled to offer

Men's $1.50 to $3.00 Scarfs, $1.25.

These Scarfs are made of the finest grades of rich imported silks; the designs and patterns are very choice and exclusive; in fact the very best the market affords; the variety is endless, including blacks, whites, light, medium and dark fancy effects. Two styles. The large, double folded-in Squares or with large wide ends to tie as Four-in-hands, Ascot or Once-overs. Just at this season when holiday buying is in its height and everyone is anxious to stretch his dollars to the utmost limit, an offering of this sort must be very warmly welcomed. As stated above, values from $1.50 to $3.00, choice for $1.25.

Men's 50c Scarfs at 25c.

Among this lot of Scarfs were about 1,200 Four-in-hands and tecks; regular 50c. quality; these are in a very large range of fancy silks, are well made, serviceable and showy; regular 50c. values for 25c.

Women's Slippers.
The Latest Novelties for Evening and Dress Occasions.
Second Floor.

Patent Kid, Dull Kid and Du Barry; high Louis XV. heels $5.00
Patent Leather Melba Slatted Sandal Slippers, side buttons, high Louis XV. heel $5.00
Beaded Kid Slippers; open work, side button, Louis XV. heel $5.00
Beaded Kid, 3-strap Slippers, Louis XV. heel $3.50
Beaded Kid vamp, strap Slippers $2.75
Patent Leather Slippers; 3-strap, beaded Louis XV. heels $3.50
Patent Leather Strap Slippers $2.00
White Kid 3-strap Slippers $2.50

Shoes for Little Folks.
Second Floor.

Our little folks' Footwear is a very particular feature of the Shoe business. We have these well made and excellent fitting Shoes for boys and girls at decidedly low prices for the value they represent:

FOR BOYS, Shoes at $1.65, $1.85, $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75
FOR GIRLS, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.65 and $3.00

Sporting Goods.
Second Floor.

Burrow's Combination Pool and Billiard Tables; the only under-size Billiard Table that an accurate game can be played on; special for this week only; 7 feet, $41.50; 6 feet, $32.00; 5 feet $25.00
Pool Tables, complete with balls and cues, slate bottom, $9.75, $10.75, $15.75 to $47.50
Rugby Footballs, now 69c., $1 and $1.50
Striking Bags; double; each .98 and $1.50
Striking Bags; frame complete with bag, instead of $8.50, at $5.75
Whitely Exercisers, at half regular prices. The regular $2.00 grade, special at $1.19
The regular $3.00 grade, special at $1.95
The regular $4.00 grade, special at $2.95
Complete line of the celebrated Eastman Kodaks.
No. 1 Brownie Camera, 2¼x2¼, value, $1.00, at 80
No. 2 Brownie Camera, 2¼x3¼, value $2.00, at $1.60
No. 2 Flexo Kodak, 3½x3½, value $5.00, at $4.00
No. 2 Bull's Eye Kodak, 3½x3½, value $8.00 ..... $6.40
No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak, 4x5, value $12.00 ..... $9.60
No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak, 3¼x4¼, value $17.50, at $14.00
No. 4 Cartridge Kodak, 4x5, value $25.00, at $20.00
No. 3 Folding Weno Camera, value $11.25, at $7.75
No. 1 Special Plate Camera, value $8.00, at $4.95
Eastman's Bull's Eye Developing and Printing Outfits, value $1.00, at 89
Eastman's Brownie Developing and Printing Outfits, value 75c., at 69
Eastman A B C Developing and Printing Outfits, value $1.50, at $1.40
Special Hardwood Tripod, value 69c., 49

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Photographers

You are invited to witness a practical demonstration of photo-developing with the Kodak Developing Machine at our 23d Street store on Monday, Dec. 22, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Also at our branch store, 125 West 42d Street, on the following day at the same hour.

Incidentally, note our complete stock of KODAKS, CAMERAS, SUPPLIES, and other HOLIDAY MERCHANDISE.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Medical Lake Soap

Soothes and Makes Fine and Smooth Reddened, Roughened Skin.

IT'S DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER SOAP MADE.

25c. a Cake at Drug Stores.

Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Be sure you GET it.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers,
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

George H. Squire,
A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts
1 MAIDEN LANE
At Door from Broadway.

Smaller Men May Be Policemen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day approved an amendment to the New York City Civil Service rules establishing a new minimum for patrolmen in New York City of 5 feet 6½ inches, instead of 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and 136 pounds' weight, instead of 138 pounds, as formerly. Also Coroners' clerks will be mereafter on the exempt list, and medical internes on the competitive, in conformity with the State "transfer rule."

Whenever you see the word Estey on a musical instrument, either a

PIANO

or an Organ, you may ask the owner with confidence how he likes it.

Estey

is a name that has always meant highest standards of material and workmanship in

ORGAN

or Piano manufacture.

Write Estey Warerooms, 5th Av. and 17th St., for catalogue, or call and see our Holiday stock.

DENSLOW'S NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Full of Pictures in Brilliant Colors

The Old Classic Story, illustrated by W. W. DENSLOW. Here is the best Christmas story ever told. The man is yet to be born who can write anything to supersede what has made St. Nicholas and his tiny reindeer living and breathing realities to millions of children throughout the world.

This magnificent book is full of action and FUN FOR THE CHILDREN. *It easily eclipses all other juvenile picture books of the year.*

A large Quarto, handsomely bound in Illuminated Board Cover. Price, $1.50.

Sold everywhere—and sent by mail, *postage free*, on receipt of price, by

G. W. DILLINGHAM COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

NO ARGUMENT

should convince any fair-minded person that there can be any Whiskey as good as a *STRAIGHT* Whiskey, which must be pure.

OLD CROW RYE

and our Scotch Whiskies, Souvenir of Scotland, Old, or Bonnie Brier Bush, Very Old, are all *STRAIGHT* Whiskies, and have never been equalled.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants,

156 Franklin St., also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.

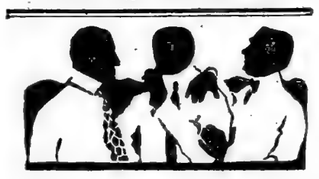

If you appreciate the importance of having shirts that fit, that give you comfort where you want it, and style, you'll buy the Cluett-Peabody kinds. Most all good stores keep them now-a-days.

Cluett shirts, $1.50 up. Monarch shirts, $1 each.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERsian, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed) jackets and coats extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

Eddy Refrigerators

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.

NOTE.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

KAISER'S FRIENDLY TALK

Tells Mr. Tower He Believes Cordiality Will Continue.

Receives American Ambassador's Credentials and Expresses Especial Interest in St. Louis Fair.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Ambassador Charlemagne Tower presented his credentials to Emperor William at the Palace at 2:30 P. M. to-day. All the members of the staff of the Embassy were present. They were driven to and from the palace in royal equipages.

The Emperor received the Ambassador in the presence of Foreign Secretary von Richthofen and Gen. von Knesebeck and talked animatedly with him for fifteen to twenty minutes. His Majesty said he was convinced that the cordial relations between Germany and the United States, which had always existed, would continue.

The Emperor also remarked that he felt specially interested in the St. Louis Exposition. Although Germany's exhibit would not be large, it would be very good in quality, for instance in goldsmithing and in art. He said he would choose from his palaces interesting pictures and other art objects, but he considered it hardly worth while for Germany to send a great machine exhibit, for the reason that the Dusseldorf and St. Louis Expositions came too close together.

The Emperor laughingly alluded to some of the incidents of Prince Henry's trip to the United States.

Mr. Tower presented the members of the Embassy, First Secretary Dodge, Naval Attaché Potts, and Military Attaché Biddle, to the Emperor.

Several gentlemen of the Court then accompanied Mr. Tower to the Empress's reception room, where, in the meanwhile, her Majesty had received Mrs. Tower. The Empress asked Mr. and Mrs. Tower to be seated, and talked some time with the Ambassador.

Mr. Tower has been conducting business with the Foreign Office for a week. It was remarked that no precedent was remembered of an Ambassador doing business before the presentation of his credentials.

The Emperor immediately after receiving Mr. Tower gave a farewell audience to M. Timiriaseff, the Russian Privy Councilor, who has long been Russia's Financial Agent here, and who is returning to St. Petersburg to become Finance Minister Witte's first assistant. M. Timiriaseff represented Russia in the negotiations for the existing commercial treaty. He is expected to return to Berlin in the Spring and negotiate a new treaty.

KHEDIVE CLAIMED HIS RIGHT.

Caused a Difficulty by Saying He Ought to Open the Assouan Dam—Trouble Ended Diplomatically.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A special correspondent of The Times, in a letter on the opening of the Assouan Dam Dec. 10, says that after the arrangement was made for the Duke of Connaught to perform the ceremony, the Khédive gave it to be understood that he ought, as the sovereign of the country, to take the leading part.

This was awkward, says the correspondent, because it was vey difficult to relieve the Duke of Connaught of the function after he had been invited to perform it as the representative of King Edward.

A diplomatic compromise was discovered. The Khédive requested the Duchess of Connaught to lay the last stone instead of the Duke, the Egyptian ruler unlocked the sluice gates, while the Duke of Connaught started the ingenious machinery by which the screens dividing the locks of the canal from the reservoir slide into slits cut in the wall.

All of the parties concerned were satisfied with this solution, says the correspondent, except, perhaps, the masons, who had hurriedly to alter one of the words engraved on the memorial stone from "Duke" to "Duchess."

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff Going to the Servian and Bulgarian Capitals Before Visiting Vienna.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—An announcement that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, will visit Sofia and Belgrade before he goes to Vienna, illustrates, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, the political range of the Minister's journey, and makes Russia's relations with Servia and Bulgaria complementary and not antagonistic to the Austro-Russian understanding. If Vienna were not Count Lamsdorff's goal it would be impossible for him to visit Sofia and Belgrade without awakening such Austro-Hungarian differences as to undermine the Austrian-Russian agreement in regard to the Balkans.

The correspondent says that Count Lamsdorff will probably give Sofia counsels of patience and prudence about Macedonia, Belgrade a restorative contribution to damaged Servian prestige, and Vienna invaluable first-hand knowledge of Bulgarian and Servian views.

The date of the Minister's arrival at Vienna is uncertain, but it will probably be before the new year.

HURT BY THE GERMAN TARIFF.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Belgian dissatisfaction with the German Tariff bill, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, is becoming apparent, especially among agriculturists and stock breeders, who are heavily handicapped by the duty of 125 marks on horses. The Board of Agriculture has decided at a meeting to invite the Belgian Government to resort to retaliation unless a substantial reduction of the duty on horses is obtained.

DELCASSE NOT A CANDIDATE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—M Delcassé, says the Paris corespondent of The Times, has declined to stand as a candidate for the Senate, thinking, like his predecessor, M. Hanotaux, that Foreign Ministers ought as far as possible to hold aloof from domestic politics.

THE ZOLA STATUE FUND.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times announces that the subscriptions to the fund for a statue in memory of Emile Zola have now reached 61,000f.

CZAR PARDONS MORE STUDENTS.

Grants Amnesty to Fifty-eight Exiles Now in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Czar has granted amnesty to the students who were banished for rioting on the occasion of the festival of St. Nicholas. He telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior as follows:

"Let the students who were banished for creating disturbances return from Siberia, although they should not for the present be allowed to live in towns where there are High Schools. Care must nevertheless be taken that the young men on their return be intrusted to the keeping of their families, as such surroundings will familiarize them with order."

The telegram, which is equivalent to an imperial decree, pardons fifty-eight students exiled to Siberia in addition to the sixty-two students previously pardoned.

COL. LYNCH IS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Brings In True Bill on Charge of Treason.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Grand Jury today returned a true bill on a charge of high treason against Col. Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway. He was arrested June 11 on landing in England from the Continent on the charge of high treason in connection with the part he took in the South African war, where he is alleged to have commanded the Irish Brigade.

The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone, in charging the jury, remarked that it was sixty-two years since a Grand Jury had to deal with such a charge, which was the highest crime known in law. Col. Lynch's trial at the bar is expected to begin Jan. 20.

French Steamship is Floated.

TOULON, Dec. 19.—The steamer Medoc of the Massageries Maritimes, which ran aground on the rocks at the Mourillon Arsenal as she was leaving this port last evening, has been floated and towed to her dock for repairs.

EARTHQUAKE KILLED 1,000.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says nearly 1,000 persons were killed by the earthquake Dec. 16 at Andijan, Russian Central Asia. They were mostly native Turcomans.

DISPUTE OVER AN AMBULANCE.

Man Who Bought a $10,000 Crematory for $75 Insists the Vehicle Was Included in the Sale.

Most of those attending the auction sale of the deserted garbage crematory back of New Brighton, S. I., which took place Tuesday, went there with the idea that the advertisement of the sale, to the effect "and all the contents thereof" meant just what it said. The building was erected at a cost of $10,000, used a year, and then abandoned, as the wealthy residents living upon the hills near by found its presence decidedly unpleasant. They carried the case into court against the old village of New Brighton, and the "nuisance" was ordered discontinued.

The only use to which the building then was put was to afford a shelter for an ambulance belonging to the Health Department of Richmond Borough, in which smallpox patients had been transported a part of the way to North Brother Island. About forty are understood to have ridden in it. It is alleged that the wagon and its mattress and two blankets have never been disinfected.

None of the bidders appeared to be anxious to acquire the ten-thousand-dollar crematory, and it was finally knocked down to James D. Sullivan, a contractor of Tyson Street, Sailors' Snug Harbor, for $75. President Cromwell states that in receipting for the money he wrote that it was received for the crematory and contents, with the exception of the Health Department wagon. Mr. Sullivan obtained legal advice to the effect that under the terms of the advertisement of the sale, the wagon, which cost $300, was included, and he had the vehicle removed to his stables back of Sailors' Snug Harbor. The Department of Health sought to recover it, but Sullivan announced that he was prepared to defend his possession of the wagon by force, on advice of counsel.

Dr. Sprague, head of the Richmond Borough Department of Health, appealed to Police Captain Nally, and on Thursday officers were detailed to take the ambulance from the Sullivan yard to the disinfecting plant on the borough farm. This was accomplished after a long and wordy dispute with Sullivan, who will begin proceedings for its recovery. The Sullivan house was ordered quarantined and all members of the family were vaccinated.

PARK AVENUE PLAN PROTEST.

East Side Property Owners Demand That the New York Central Sink Its Tracks.

"Sink the New York Central tracks" was the slogan last night at the meeting held in the Grand Central Palace under the direction of the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association. Three hundred owners of property in the neighborhood of the Park Avenue tunnel were present, and the New York Central system, from its block signals to its management, was roundly censured.

At a meeting held a month ago President Newman of the New York Central wrote a letter to the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association, in which he agreed to depress the tracks so far that the crossings from Forty-fifth Street to Fifty-sixth Street could be made at a 4 per cent. grade, if the city would pay part of the expense and contribute to the maintenance of the improvements. The association last night protested against both portions of President Newman's proposal, and asked not only that grade crossings be made level, but that the railroad be compelled to bear the total expense involved in carrying out the improvements.

Dr. Alexander Hadden presided at the meeting, and among the speakers who advocated the depression of the tracks along Park Avenue were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Charles A. Lydecker. H. J. Wynne, the engineer, who on behalf of the association drew up plans showing the feasibility of sinking the tracks, explained by means of stereopticon views the manner in which the improvement could be carried out.

The petition to the municipal authorities which was adopted last night repeated the level-grade crossing feature on the ground that the 4 per cent. grade crossing proposed by President Newman was too steep, and protested besides against the erection of a power house anywhere on Manhattan Island, except near the river front, and also against the location of a milkhouse in the Park Avenue section.

The petition asked also that a limit of three years be set for the installation of electricity, and for the carrying out of the proposed improvements.

CONEY ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

Park Commissioner Young Advocates the Purchase of the Waterfront and the Construction of a Boulevard.

At a meeting of the local Board of Public Improvements in the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday, Park Commissioner Richard Young advocated the approval of his plan for improving Coney Island by the purchase of the beach, from the Concourse at the foot of Ocean Parkway to Sea Gate, and the construction of a boulevard, besides the erection of a large house for bathers.

The tract of land needed south of Surf Avenue is about 132 acres in extent, and the assessed valuation of the property is $1,834,795.

Mr. Young declared it to be his belief that Coney Island, instead of being a seaside resort of three months' duration, would become a resort like Atlantic City, open throughout the year.

There was no opposition to the Commissioner yesterday, but Aldermen Lundy and Malone desired to have an adjournment until Dec. 26 so that property owners might appear, and that was granted.

Woman Temperance Worker Burned.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Mrs. Luther Fowler, a temperance worker who is well known throughout Westchester County, was badly burned here to-day as the result of the explosion of a gasoline stove. With her dress ablaze, she rushed into the street, where a number of workmen extinguished the flames. Her condition is said to be critical.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce their unique Art Exhibit of Pianos, decorated in all desirable periods. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful are invited to inspect this superb collection, valued at over

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

☞ No Cards of Admittance Required. ☜

FIFTH AVENUE SHOWROOMS

Windsor Arcade, Cor. 46th St.

NEW YORK.

LAURA BIGGAR TESTIFIES

Tells of Her Alleged Marriage to Henry M. Bennett.

Weeps as She Says She Has Received Nothing from His Estate—Dr. Hendricks Also Heard.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 19.—Both Laura Biggar and Dr. Hendricks testified to-day in the trial of the charge of conspiracy to secure the estate of Henry M. Bennett, in which they, with ex-Peace Justice Stanton, are involved as defendants.

The first witness was Willis Biggar, son of Laura Biggar by her first husband, J. W. McConnell, the actor. Young Biggar, who is fourteen years old, was called to the stand to prove that his father, McConnell, came from the West to see Mr. Bennett before the latter's death. The boy exhibited photographs to show that he and his father had spent some time at Asbury Park during the father's visit East.

When Dr. Hendricks was called to the stand he testified that the first time Stanton called at his sanitarium in Bayonne he loaned Stanton $20. Stanton subsequently called again at the sanitarium. This time he was accompanied by Lawyers Blanck and Frankenstein, representing Miss Biggar's interests. Stanton stayed two nights at the sanitarium and helped the witness to take care of an insane patient.

The witness said he appeared at Freehold in June, when the Bennett will was probated, and later at Long Branch in the interests of Miss Biggar. He told of a visit to the sanitarium of Mr. Watterson, a Pittsburg lawyer, and P. J. McNulty, one of the Bennett heirs, for whom Mr. Watterson is counsel. They said they had come to see Miss Biggar in regard to the Bennett estate. Witness said that so far as he could see Miss Biggar appeared to take a positively negative part in the proceedings connected with the estate.

During the visit of Watterson and McNulty some one, witness did not say who, remarked that Miss Biggar would be a very rich woman in a few years. Dr. Hendricks said he assured the visitors that the financial part of the case was of small interest so far as Miss Biggar was concerned, but that she would be placed in a bad position if the will was entered.

All efforts by Mr. Wilson for the State failed to shake the testimony of Dr. Hendricks. A special effort was made to prove that Hendricks had spoken of the woman on trial as Miss Biggar at a time when she was claiming to be Mrs. Bennett, and was soon to become a mother. The witness, while admitting that he had spoken of her as Miss Biggar, said that he had done so because of her expressed wish that he should.

During the cross-examination Mr. Wilson introduced a letter, found in Dr. Hendrick's sanitarium after his arrest, in which Miss Biggar was addressed in terms more affectionate than those commonly used by a friend. This letter was addressed to "Miss L. Biggar," and was written by Hendricks at Freehold on June 10, Miss Biggar being then at Bayonne. The letter related to the application to have the Bennett will set aside. Hendricks said he knew that Miss Biggar was the wife of Mr. Bennett, although he addressed the letter to "Miss L. Biggar."

"Is it not true that as late as September you were trying to get a reputable physician to say that he had visited Miss Biggar in her confinement? Did you not visit Dr. McDougall for that purpose on Sept. 20?" asked Lawyer Wilson.

"No," was the reply.

Miss Biggar followed Dr. Hendricks on the witness stand. After relating her career as an actress she said Mr. Bennett became interested in her and starred her at his theatres in 1898 or 1900. In reply to a question she admitted that fourteen or fifteen years ago she was married to McConnell. She had been divorced, she said, but she could not tell when.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1900, she said, Mr. Bennett proposed to her. He insisted that there were no obstacles in the way of their marriage. Letters passed between them nearly every day, and she finally accepted him. She said she consented to a quiet marriage because she did not want the public to talk about her. While her company was playing in Wilmington, Del., Mr. Bennett urged her to go to New York, and she finally left the company and went to the Marlborough Hotel in New York City. She afterward appeared at the Star Theatre in New York, and Mr. Bennett was the financial backer of the company.

Some time after the marriage she and Mr. Bennett went to live in a flat on Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan, she said. After Mr. Bennett was taken ill she was in almost constant attendance on him for eleven weeks and her health broke down, and when he died she had to go to a sanitarium for a rest. While he was sick she was practically a prisoner in the house, because Mr. Bennett would not consent to her being absent when he wanted her.

She told practically the same story that her first husband, McConnell, had relative to his visit, when he wanted to take possession of their son, Willis. She added that Mr. Bennett had told her that he would try and arrange the matter with her previous husband, but that if it came to a fight he would spend all he was worth to retain the boy for her.

She had written half a dozen letters to Stanton asking for a duplicate of the marriage certificate. The original had been destroyed by her husband about a year after their marriage. He had flown into a rage, not an unusual thing with him, and torn up the document. She had finally obtained a duplicate, the one offered in evidence. She said she had not received a cent from the Bennett estate and had no money except that which she had herself earned. At this point she burst into tears.

She was then taken over the time between the death of Bennett and the birth of the child. As to the proceedings to establish her claim to dower rights she explained the action was simply brought to give her an opportunity to establish the fact that she had been married and that the action was abandoned as soon as this was made a matter of record.

Under cross-examination she declared that there were no letters written to her by Bennett or by Bennett to her in existence, so far as she knew. She had signed her name after marriage as Laura Biggar. She had done the same when she lived with her first husband.

She was asked if she had written a letter the purport of which was, "Oh, Molly, I wish papa would do something before something happens. If he dies now I will get nothing." Miss Biggar denied the authorship of any such letter.

At the conclusion of her cross-examination the case was adjourned until Monday.

Mr. McConnell has departed for the West, taking with him the boy Willis for a visit.

Gov. Odell Reviews Ninth Regiment.

Gov. Odell and his staff attended the annual drill and inspection of the Ninth Regiment last night at the armory, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. The men of the regiment were under command of Col. William F. Morris. After the parade the Governor and his staff and the officers of the regiment were served with a lunch in the veterans' quarters. The Governor complimented the officers on the good discipline and the admirable marching of the men.

BURNING THE CITY'S REFUSE.

After Incineration in Commissioner Woodbury's New Plant, Sixty Tons Are Reduced to One Ton.

What is considered by engineers as one of the most important innovations instituted in the Street Cleaning Department in many years, is the ash incinerating plant that has been put into operation on the department pier at West Forty-seventh Street. This improvement, which is the outcome of the systematic search by Commissioner Woodbury for a practical means of getting rid of the dumpings of the city, is the invention of H. De B. Parsons, consulting engineer to the department.

Mr. Parsons visited Montreal, Boston, and various European cities in his observations of methods of getting rid of rubbish, and the present plant embodies the result of his investigation.

The incinerator consists of a brick furnace, containing three cells. Each cell has a grate 5 by 6 feet, making 90 square feet of space in all. At the back of the row of cells is a heated metal platform known as the "drying table." The carts containing the rubbish are drawn upon a runway and their contents dumped into a great hopper, which leads down to the drying table. Thence the refuse is shoved into the furnace cells.

A steel chimney 120 feet high gives a very strong draught, and the refuse is reduced to ash almost instantly. The products of combustion pass through various tortuous passages over and about the fires to the base of the stack, and thence to the outer air. Of the 300 tons of rubbish collected in Manhattan Borough during a day, this plant consumes sixty tons, or one-fifth of the entire amount. Of that amount 75 per cent. is burned, 5 per cent. is incombustible, and 20 per cent. is saved by picking, that is, by removing by scavengers of articles that may be sold. The incineration averages 6,000 pounds of material an hour. Of the sixty tons burned each day there remains only one ton of ash, and that is used by the Park Department as fertilizer.

The expense of running the plant is only about $16 a day, employing four men. Mr. Parsons is working on a plan of utilizing the hot air generated as motive power to operate an automatic feeder or belt conveyer, which will do away with two of the four men employed.

Arrangements will be made for the establishment of several other similar plants at various points to take care of the entire refuse of the city.

HIS LOT NOT A HAPPY ONE.

Woes of a Man Put Into a Boarding House with a Power of Attorney Recounted in Court.

Mrs. Helen Ferrée, an Englishwoman, was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court yesterday. The charges against her were that she had threatened to assault and had abused Daniel M. Fisher of 154 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Mrs. Ferree testified that Fisher had annoyed her and that she had asked him to leave her boarding house, 12 and 14 East Forty-seventh Street. He had refused to go, stating that he had the rights of a power of attorney from the lessee and owner of the furniture in the house, a Mr. Matthewson.

Fisher said that he had been practically a despised person in the house, that he had not been fed in two days, and was not even given a bed. He had camped out in the parlor. When sympathetic servants had furnished him with sandwiches they had been abused, he said, by the landlady and he was confined in the parlor with two men who were instructed to hit and kick him if he went near the windows.

Mr. Matthewson was in court and explained that he had given Fisher the power of attorney, and had asked him to take possession of the property. Mrs. Ferree asserted that Mr. Matthewson had promised to give her the property as soon as he had paid a mortgage on the furniture. This was denied by Mr. Matthewson, who stated that Mrs. Ferree had been in receipt of $1,800 a month from the boarders, and that she had not paid any of this to him since August.

The woman said she had letters to prove that he had promised to give her the house as soon as he had paid the mortgage on the furniture. She asked Magistrate Brann to decide who owned the property, but this he refused to do. Mrs. Ferree then asked that the Magistrate let her go to the house to get her child. This request was granted, and she was paroled in the custody of her counsel until Monday, when she is to answer to the charges brought against her. Before leaving court she explained that all the money she had received from her boarders had been placed in the vaults of a bank.

McCOSKER PICTURES SOLD.

A Portrait by Kneller Brought $1,450 at Auction.

Auctioneer John Fell O'Brien sold fifty-two pictures from the collection of David McCosker of 457 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, for $7,652 in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The highest price was $1,450 for "A Portrait of a Nobleman," by Sir Godfrey Kneller. It was paid by R. G. Fenton. A Madonna by Peter Paul Rubens was bought by J. D. Wilson for $1,900.

"A Sale of Fish by Auction," by Gudefred Maes, was withdrawn, the up-set price of $3,000 not being offered. Other sales were a landscape by Hull, an English artist, to J. N. Brady for $20. Mr. Brady also bought "In the Stable at Bethlehem," from the Van Dyke school and signed "J. G.," for $60, and "The Transfiguration," by Gustave Doré, for $120. A picture by A. T. Bricher went to W. S. De Hunt for $150 and one by Barbieri to C. W. Tolcamp for $150.

SUICIDE IN A BATHTUB.

Elderly Woman Sends Her Nurse Away and Drowns Herself.

Mrs. Catherine Hobbs, sixty-two years old, an invalid, sent her nurse away from her flat, at 2,285 Seventh Avenue, yesterday morning and drowned herself in the bathtub. On the washstand she left this note:

My Precious Children:

You are too poor for me to be a burden any longer. The disease is in my head. MOTHER.

Mrs. Hobbs's children are R. Albert Mansfield Hobbs, a lawyer, of 32 Broadway, and a daughter employed in a wholesale store.

Mrs. Hobbs had been disappointed in not receiving a legacy from the estate of her husband, Robert Hobbs, and lately had become despondent.

The PIANOLA

A logical CHRISTMAS GIFT to every owner of a piano. It provides an endless source of pleasure throughout the year.

Less than four years ago there was but one way to play the piano—*i. e.*, to pick out and strike each note with the human fingers, a laborious, yet prescribed action.

To-day the same notes are struck by pneumatic fingers, no less sensitive than human fingers, and much more obedient to the will. Moreover, this is done to the satisfaction of the entire musical profession, including the great pianists.

The Pianola occupies among musical instruments an absolutely unique position, and the measure of success which it has achieved during its comparatively brief career, is also unique in that it has never been equalled.

Built as an adjunct to, or amplifier of, another instrument, the Pianola has become to the public all over the world almost as well known, at least by name, as the Piano itself.

Though perfectly artistic and wholly individual in each player's hands, the Pianola can be played by any one, even those utterly ignorant of the art of music, and is thus practically available to every man, woman, and child in the whole wide world.

The Pianola not only solves the problem of the unused piano, but furnishes a splendid and agreeable means for pianists to pursue their studies beyond the point where their own ability to execute ends.

The Pianola is the natural complement to the piano, and so increases the usefulness and value of that instrument, that the cost of both is in a short time amply repaid by the amount of pleasure they afford.

For controlling the expression, the Pianola is provided with three levers; the tempo-lever, regulating the time; the touch or accent lever, controlling the force with which the key is struck; and the sustaining lever, pressing down the sustaining pedal of the piano.

These levers are sensitive to the slightest variation, at the will of the player, and are instantaneous in their effect.

An expression-line printed on each roll of music guides the player unfamiliar with the selection. When not in use the Pianola can be removed to another part of the room.

Price of the Pianola is $250, Purchaseable by monthly payments if desired.

Instruments selected now will be reserved for Holiday delivery

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Avenue, near 34th Street.

Selling Agents: FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn. LAUTER CO., Newark and Paterson.

VENEER.

Factory shoes formerly lacked finish. Now they lack almost everything but finish. Fit, and wear, are matters of expensive materials, and of well paid skill in the making. Regal shoes are made from Regal tanned leathers, and are sold only to Wearers, direct by the Makers, through 45 Regal stores.

Eight widths and 18 half sizes—making 144 fittings in each style.

Mail Orders promptly filled.

This fact would, if necessary, take the place of a conscience, because it makes the Manufacturer directly responsible to the Consumer for Wear and Comfort.

The "Window of the Sole" on each shoe proves before purchase that every Regal sole is a genuine Oak sole

Ask for Style book

"The Window of the Sole."

REGAL $3.50 OAK SOLE SHOES

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.

14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Central R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

"New Gem Safety Razors"

Give a man a New Gem Safety Razor and you present him with a perpetual source of luxury and economy. If you don't get one by gift, secure the style you want at any local cutlery, jewelry or department store.

Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Razor, with Two Blades, in Leather Case. 3.50
Automatic Stropping Machine and Strop.. 2.00

As a test of its easy and safety shaving qualities, call at our salesroom and try a shave in our "Barber Shop" FREE.

The GEM CUTLERY CO. 34 Reade St., City.

Mail Orders filled. Booklet Sent.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40, $50; EXtra large, very handsome, $65, $75, $100. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

AMERICAN HENLEY FIXED

Officers and Plans Now Announced by the Stewards.

Change in Classification of Oaramen May Be Made in July Regatta—To Encourage School Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—The "American Henley," of which so much has been said during the past two years, now promises to become a reality. The movement first started in this city and the promoters of the idea have been quietly at work. A meeting was held in New York on Dec. 6, but the results were kept secret, the statement being made that full particulars would be announced at a later day.

These are contained in a circular just issued by W. P. Henderson of this city, Secretary of the Board of Stewards of the new association. This circular names as the officers of the association: Chairman—H. S. Van Duzer; Vice Chairman—Hugh Cabot; Treasurer—William I. Forbes; Secretary—W. P. Henderson; Executive Committee—Thomas Reath, W. F. Durand, W. I. Forbes, Edson G. Gallaudet, W. A. Meikleham. It is further announced that at the regatta to be held at Philadelphia, July 2 next, races will be held for singles, doubles, fours, and eights, and the present classification of oarsmen into juniors and seniors will probably not be adhered to. It is likely that the qualifications necessary for each race will be specifically stated, and that in this way a fruitful source of trouble will be averted.

The Stewards intend to stimulate interscholastic rowing by offering special races open only to crews from preparatory schools, and these crews will not be encouraged to enter the other events in which they would be called upon to compete with more mature oarsmen.

"The association," says the circular, "was formed and will be maintained with the sole purpose of encouraging racing among amateurs of the highest type, and every effort will be made to encourage what is best among rowing men of to-day. Clubs, colleges, and schools wishing to enter their men in conformity with the best ideals of sport will find the Stewards ready to help them to the full extent of their power and have nothing to fear from a board which is at once unpartisan and unprejudiced. Early in the coming year the Executive Committee will issue an exact statement of the races and the necessary qualifications for each event, so that ample time may be allowed crews and scullers wishing to enter the regatta."

The Board of Stewards is made up as follows:

Philadelphia—Thomas Reath, William Innes Forbes, Charles S. W. Packard, Thomas Dewitt Cuyler, Dr. James P. Hutchinson, Dr. J. William White, and Edson F. Gallaudet.
Cambridge, Mass.—Prof. Ira N. Hollis.
Boston—F. L. Higginson, Jr., E. C. Storrow, R. P. Blake, Dr. Hugh Cabot, W. P. Henderson, Secretary, 21 Beacon Street.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Prof. W. F. Durand.
New York—Julian W. Curtiss, W. A. Meikleham, Henry S. Van Duzer, and Dr. John A. Hartwell.
Detroit—Dr. A. H. Flickwir.

Bronze Rivets for New Cup Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 19.—A large consignment of bronze rivets for the new cup boat arrived to-day. This fact is taken as indicating that the work of riveting will soon begin. Accompanying the rivets, which were made in New York, is a specially constructed crucible for the heating process when the plates are fastened. The first of the vertical frames for the new boat were mounted on the lead keel to-day for the purpose of making a test as to the correctness of the outline. The framing, it is believed, will begin in a few days.

A. P. Stokes's Yacht to Sail.

The schooner yacht Sea Fox, owned by Anson Phelps Stokes of the New York Yacht Club, was launched from the marine railway at the yard of Robert Jacob, City Island, yesterday preparatory to going into commission. The yacht has been fitted with a new foremast and fore and main topmast, and thoroughly overhauled under direction of Capt. Rodstrom. She will immediately go into commission, and is expected to sail the first of the coming week for Southern waters, the first stopping place being San Juan, where the owner will join the yacht.

COLUMBIA CANE SPREE.

Science School Sophomores Defeat the Freshmen in the Three Events.

Columbia sophomores in the School of Science made a clean sweep yesterday in their annual cane sprees between the under classes of Columbia, winning the heavyweight, middle-weight, and light-weight bouts. The Columbia gymnasium was thronged and a far larger crowd saw the sprees yesterday than witnessed the college contests earlier in the week. The rival classes occupied the running track and all the time kept up a hot crossfire of cheers. Down stairs were gathered the upper classmen and the feminine spectators.

In the first bout, the light-weight, the competitors were T. E. Fisher, a sophomore weighing 140 pounds, and H. B. Taylor, a freshman weighing 139 pounds. This proved to be the best of the three. The first round was closely fought. Both men struggled hard for supremacy and each at varying times gained about an equal advantage. At the finish of the round Fisher had the superior position, and Taylor only missed losing the cane by the referee's whistle. During the greater part of the second round Taylor had the better hold, but just at its end Fisher used his knees well and shoved Taylor off the cane. Thomas R. Buell, a sophomore weighing 159 pounds, and G. B. Curtis, a freshman, weighing 153 pounds, faced each other in the middle-weight bout. Buell rushed matters and it took him but fifteen seconds to wrench the cane from the freshman's grip.

Thomas J. Thorpe, the 'Varsity tackle, who represented the sophomores in the heavy-weight contest, had an easy time of it with H. Baxter, his freshman opponent. His superior weight of twenty-two pounds gave him a decided advantage, and it was less than a minute before he gained possession of the cane. The "sophs" were fairly wild with enthusiasm as they marched out of the gymnasium. By their defeat the freshmen forfeit the privilege to smoke pipes or carry canes on the campus.

Gymnastics at New York University.

The annual exhibition of the gymnastic team of New York University was held in the gymnasium at University Heights last night, exhibitions being given by the various members of the teams, as follows: Horizontal bar, W. C. Belcher, D. Lane, and S. L. Miller; flying rings, E. S. Peck and G. S. Prochafzka; club swinging, G. P. A. Brayton and A. Stephenson; illuminated clubs, A. Stephenson; side horse, W. C. Belcher, E. S. Peck, and F. M. Smith; parallel bars, W. C. Belcher, C. de Zafra, S. L. Miller, and D. Lane; tumbling, D. Lane, S. L. Miller, C. R. Hardy, and W. Williamson.

A high jumping contest was won by A. L. Wilcox with 5 feet 7 inches; C. R. Kingsley was second with 5 feet 3 inches, and G. A. Herzog was third with 5 feet 1 inch. The exhibition was followed by a dance.

Cornell Track Athletes Dined.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The annual dinner in honor of the Cornell track team was given here to-night. The guests of honor were members of the cross country team, who recently won the intercollegiate championship in New York City. The final basket ball game between the track team and the crew to determine the athletic championship of the university was postponed in order that the track five might attend the dinner.

Union Settlement A. C. Reorganized.

During the past few months the affairs of the club formerly known as the Union Settlement Athletic Club have undergone a reorganization. The name of the club has been changed to the Union Athletic Club, the former quarters, 205 and 207 East One Hundred and First Street, have been permanently secured, and the clubhouse is now being overhauled. Additions are being made to the gymnasium, the athletic grounds, opposite the clubhouse, have been secured for the coming season, and the track will be enlarged to one of ten laps. Instructors have been engaged, as follows: John Kenny, boxing; Max Brenner, wrestling, and Martin Neff, athletics. During the Winter season various competitions will be held and on Wednesday evening of each week the regular weekly games will be decided.

ST. PAUL'S HOCKEY TEAM WON.

Students Defeat the Alumni Players by a Score of 5 to 1.

The annual hockey game between the school team of St. Paul's and a picked seven representing the St. Paul's Alumni Association was played last night in the St. Nicholas ice skating rink. It resulted in a pretty though one-sided contest, the school team showing in excellent form and winning by a score of 5 to 1.

From the face-off to the finish of the contest St. Paul's played a strong, aggressive game, and after the first five minutes held safe the alumni team. Only once in the course of play did the alumni score, Campbell then shooting the rubber home after a sharp race over half the rink's length. Thereafter the students held the victory, and had there been occasion might have made the final score even more one-sided, as the team gave convincing evidence of its strength. The line-up:

St. Paul's, 5.	Positions.	St. Paul's Alumni, 1.
Addison	Goal	A. King
Carpenter	Point	C. Martin
Davenport	Cover point	W. Donald
G. Fisk	Forward	A. Cooley
E. Fisk	Forward	L. Gwynne
Von Stade	Forward	Palmer
Butt	Forward	S. Campbell

Goals scored—St. Paul's: E. Fiske, (2,) Davenport, Butt, G. Fisk; St. Paul's Alumni: Campbell. Referee—Mr. Deene. Timekeeper—C. Washburne. Goal umpires—Messrs. Gordon and Woodruff. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

To-night the St. Nicholas Hockey Club and the seven representing Princeton University will play a practice game.

Games for Princeton's Hockey Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19.—The University hockey team will play in Albany on Feb. 5 and 6, and in New York on Feb. 7 with Yale, at the St. Nicholas Rink. The following men have been retained at the training table: Class of 1903—S. McClave, Speer, A. Roche, Jr., Alexander; 1904—L. Purnell; 1905—King, Leak, Auerback, L. Loyd, Rulon, Miller; 1906—Larned, Rafferty, G. Patton.

TURF FIGHT IN THE WEST.

Promoter of Kentucky Winter Racing Revives American Turf Congress.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—In opposition to the Western Jockey Club, the American Turf Congress was reorganized here to-day. The Queen City Jockey Club of Newport, Ky., the only racing association remaining in the American Turf Congress, as opposed to the Western Jockey Club, invited the attendance of other racing associations, which were represented at to-day's meeting as follows: Illinois Jockey Club, C. Creveling, Chicago; Missouri Jockey Club, J. J. Ryan, St. Louis; Kansas City Jockey Club, F. K. Bell; Baltimore Racing Association, William Briesi; New Orleans Jockey Club, H. E. Johnson; Queen City Jockey Club, Frank F. Fowler, Newport, Ky.

For the purpose of continuing the American Turf Congress the following officers were elected: President—Frank F. Fowler; Vice President—Clem Creveling; Treasurer—Judge W. W. Helm; Secretary—James H. Nixon.

The constitution and by-laws of the American Turf Congress were amended so as to require a two-thirds vote for the admission of an additional member and for various other provisions. John J. Ryan, Chairman; Clem Creveling, and H. E. Queen were appointed as the Committee on Appeals and Licenses.

The Queen City Jockey Club was granted permission to race from Dec. 20 to May 30. Other dates were granted as follows: St. Louis, ninety days, from June 1 to Sept. 12; Kansas City, thirty days, from Sept. 14 to Oct. 17; Chicago, thirty-five days, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 10; Baltimore, sixty days, from Oct. 19 to Dec. 26; New Orleans, from Dec. 24, 1903, to April 1, 1904.

The Horse Breeders' Protective Association and the Horse Owners' Association were asked to recommend two of their members for membership in the American Turf Congress.

The reorganization of the American Turf Congress is the outcome of the declared plan of J. J. Ryan to conduct Winter racing, regardless of the rules of the Western Jockey Club. Ryan, who is a bookmaker, started the movement to retaliate on the managers of the New Orleans Jockey Club for that organization's action in barring Ryan from the privilege of conducting a betting book at the New Orleans Winter meeting. Ryan, as a part of his plan, has arranged to conduct Winter racing at the Newport (Ky.) track, depending on the support of racegoers from Cincinnati. Under the rules of the Western Jockey Club all horses and horse owners racing at Newport will be "outlawed," and as the Western Jockey Club rulings are recognized by The Jockey Club of New York, the disqualification of horses and men for racing purposes will extend to the East. The more important race tracks of the great Western cities are members of the Western Jockey Club, and consequently Ryan's organization must fight against the opposition of the strongest influences in Western racing.

Racing Plans for Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 19.—A letter was mailed to-day to the Secretary of the Western Jockey Club, requesting a copy of the constitution and by-laws of that association. The idea is to have Dallas placed in membership in the Western Circuit for semi-annual racing meetings in the Spring and Fall of each year. It is planned to make the Texas State Fair Grounds an ideal place for horses and their owners. The Directors of the Texas Thoroughbred Association will meet in Dallas to-morrow, and will announce stakes for 1903 for Texas horses.

Road Drivers Want More Police.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Road Drivers' Association held at the Hotel Rossmore last night Secretary Alfred Reeves offered his resignation, on account of his election as Secretary of the Empire City Trotting Club, but he was requested to retain his office until the annual meeting of the Road Drivers next March. It was decided to request the Police Department to provide additional police protection for the Speedway when the Spring driving season opens, the number of police on duty during the past season having been considered insufficient on account of the large increase in the number of drivers.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Water Edge and Cogswell were the only beaten favorites to-day. The former was practically left at the post, and closed a big gap. Weather clear; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Harry, 107 pounds, (Helgerson,) 9 to 10, won; Pageant, 103, (Scully,) 50 to 1, second; Farmer Kim, 110, Gannon, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Rankin, Floyd K., Showman, Judge Cantrill, Bianco, and Cincinnatus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Tillo, 107 pounds, (Hoar,) 7 to 2, won; Dutch Carter, 102, (Phillip,) 20 to 1, second; Sarilla, 107, (Munro,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. The Caxton, Lofter, Playlike, Aline Abbott, Meran, Moranda, Kiss Quick, and Peter Duryea also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Tom Kingsley, 105 pounds, (Hoar,) 4 to 1, won; Rough Rider, 114, (J. Conley,) 6 to 1, second; Hanover Queen, 100, (J. Fisher,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. Water Edge and Itacallara ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Lightweight handicap, seven furlongs. Golden Rule, 143 pounds, (Treanor,) 7 to 10 won; Antonius, 116, (Helgerson,) 9 to 1, second; Death, 118, (Cogswell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Worthington, Provost, and Echodale ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and eighth. Erne, 102 pounds, (Otis,) 3 to 1, won; Cogswell, 104, (Brice,) 11 to 5, second; Marcos, 98, (Scully,) 9 to 1 third. Time—1:50 4-5. Irving Mayor, Banish, Trocadero, and Henry of Franstamar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Sweet Alice, 112 pounds; Gannon, 1 to 2, won; Suburban Queen, 103, (Hoar,) 3 to 1, second; Helen Hay, 100, (O'Neill,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, Our Bessie, and Semper Primus also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Little Jack Horner, Alpacas, Maggie Clopton, Pretorius, Bedlam, 109 pounds each; D. Asilius, 112; Chorus Boy, Grantor, El Rey, Montanic, Peat, Azu, 114 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Aimless, Atheola, Insolence, Lemoyne, 96 pounds each; Judge Durelle, 99; Eliza Dillion, Miss Barney, 101 each; Optimo, 102; Marcos, 106; Bella, 107; Harry Wilson, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Pirate, Cologne II., Farmer Jim, 100 pounds each; Barkelmore, 103; Tom Maybin, 106; Welcome Light, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Crescent City Handicap, $1,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Water Edge, 94 pounds; Hayward Hunter, Commissioner Forester, 97 each; Major Mansir, 104; Little Scout, 105; Barrack, Jessie Jarboe, 110 each; Scotch Plaid, 103; The Lady, 120; McChesney, 130. The last three coupled as Durnell & Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Shrine, 92 pounds; Jane Holly, Ben Mora, St. Tammany, 104 each; De Reszke, Boaster, 107 each; Potente, 108; Smile, 111; John Peters, Harry New, 112 each; Scorpio, 113; McChesney, 124.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a half. Hattie Davis, 87 pounds; Fotheen, 90; Trocadero, 97; Latson, 103; Compass, Croesus, Pay the Fiddler, 105 each; Cogswell, 106; Lady Chorister, 109.

KING WAS INELIGIBLE.

Prof. Hollis Explains Why Harvard Football Centre Was Withdrawn.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 19.—A statement covering the incident of the withdrawal of King, Harvard's centre, from the football team in the games with Pennsylvania and Yale, was given out to-night by Prof. Hollis, representing the Harvard Athletic Committee. The statement explains Mr. King's coming to the Harvard Law School from Indiana University, and in February last presenting a certificate of eligibility to play football one year from the athletic committee of his college, together with his own statement that he had played only three years. Harvard accepted these as conclusive, and he was allowed to join the team. The statement further says that a few days before the Pennsylvania game a letter reached the head coach of the Harvard team through the head coach of the Yale team offering to supply affidavits that King had played four years.

This led to an investigation, and the Harvard Athletic Committee, in the absence of complete evidence coming to hand, withdrew King from the Pennsylvania game. Before the Yale game a letter was received from the ex-Chairman of the Athletic Committee of Indiana University establishing conclusively the fact that King had played at least two games in 1893 on a team which was published as a university team. In conclusion, the statement says that while there were good grounds for a difference of opinion in Indiana University as to King's eligibility, there was no difference of opinion in the Harvard Athletic Committee, and he was ruled out of the Yale game.

De La Salle Basket Ball Team Wins.

The basket-ball team of De La Salle Institute defeated the De Witt Clinton High School team in the gymnasium of the former yesterday by the score of 25 to 13. It was the first game for the De La Salle team this season, and the fast work of the boys gave promise of as good a team as the one last year, which won the interscholastic championship. The De Witt Clinton boys played a fast individual game, but, though they outweighed the De La Salle boys, the latter's superior team work won the victory. The line-up:

De La Salle, 25.	Position.	De Witt Clinton, 13.
Amezoga	Forward	Pearlman
Alayeto	Forward	N. Bamman
Thorp	Centre	C. Bamman
Goodwin, (Capt.)	Guard	Old
Pla	Guard	Barnett, Wallace

Goals—Thorp (5,) Pla (1,) Alayeto (3,) Goodwin (1,) Pearlman (3,) Bamman, Old, Wallace. Referee—Mr. Finneran. Umpire—T. Thorp. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Against McGovern-Corbett Fight.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 19.—Gov. Bliss will not permit the McGovern-Corbett fight, which was to have been held in Detroit next month before the Metropolitan Athletic Club. He wrote this afternoon to Sheriff Dickson of Wayne County, calling his attention to the law on the subject and telling him that he expected him as Sheriff to see that the fight was not held in Detroit. The Governor calls the Sheriff's attention to the decisions of the Supreme Court against fights in Michigan.

William Considine of the Metropolitan Athletic Club declares that McGovern and Corbett will meet here as planned, and states that the law will be tested.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Alert Council Bowlers Win Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night, the Alert Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Gen. Putnam and the Franklin Council teams. The scores:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 169; Walmsley, 161; Bill, 133; Cook, 149; Siddall, 167. Total, 779.

General Putnam Council—Donnelly, 135; Allen, 132; Whitney, 156; Keller, 148; Glock, 169. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.—General Putnam Council—Donnelly, 164; Allen, 116; Whitney, 163; Keller, 130; Glock, 173. Total, 745

Franklin Council—Davenport, 146; Brown, 113; Estabrook, 123; Penrose, 178; Dinsmore, 137. Total, 697.

THIRD GAME.—Franklin Council—Davenport, 106; Brown, 113; Estabrook, 151; Penrose, 198; Dinsmore, 149. Total, 717.

Alert Council—Richter, 157; Walmsley, 149; Bill, 180; Cook, 167; Siddall, 181. Total, 834.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobechi, 145; Roach, 233; R. Dobechi, 166; Veasey, 161; W. Dobechi, 177. Total, 882.

Parkinson & Burr—Tall, 130; Travers, 141; Pierson, 147; Shaw, 148; Conway, 150. Total, 695.

SECOND GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Tall, 122; Travers, 135; Pierson, 131; Shaw, 114; Conway, 169. Total, 671.

Stewart, Barr & Co.—Lydenburg, 169; G. Corbett, 131; Carcart, 133; S. Corbett, 162; Gallagher, 127. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—Lydenburg, 166; G. Corbett, 117; Cathcart, 130; S. Corbett, 172; Gallagher, 141. Total, 716.

C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobechi, 129; Roach, 121; R. Dobechi, 130; Veasey, 129; W. Dobechi, 165. Total, 674.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 194; Potts, 182; Williamson, 156; Schmitt, 132; Mische, 198. Total, 962.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 153; Clauss, 235; Henriques, 178; Nowak, 277; Righter, 203. Total, 1,046.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 170; Potts, 187; Williamson, 173; Schmitt, 161; Mische, 180. Total, 891.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Coghlan, 188; Oehler, 152; Tracy, 163; Dennis, 176; Weingarth, 171. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Malins, 170; Coghlan, 151; Tracy, 127; Dennis, 205; Weingarth, 180. Total, 833.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 169; Clauss, 181; Henriques, 157; Nowak, 186; Richter, 192. Total, 855.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Bank of Commerce—Webb, 133; Conlon, 125; Strong, 143; Durand, 174; Greer, 170. Total, 745.

Merchants' National Bank—McKay, 189; Toffey, 116; Gregory, 163; Dolan, 162; Painter, 148. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.—National Bank of Commerce—Webb, 135; Conlon, 123; Strong, 154; Durand, 189; Greer, 184. Total, 785.

Western National Bank—Stout, 131; Hoffman, 156; Keller, 143; Labagh, 130; Stoddard, 161. Total, 773.

Merchants' National Bank—McKay, 128; Toffey, 159; Gregory, 153; Dolan, 167; Painter, 172. Total, 779.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John Simmons Company (Team No. 2)—Barenklau, 157; Fitzpatrick, 104; Keenan, 135; Chatwin, 151; Presby, 151. Total, 698.

Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 147; Brady, 122; Mahoney, 172; Utz, 140; Keating, 204. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—John Simmons Company (Team No. 2)—Barenklau, 145; Fitzpatrick, 120; Keenan, 114; Chatwin, 166; Presby, 147. Total, 695.

F. N. Du Bois & Co. (Diamond)—Kelly, 169; Spellman, 133; McClenahan, 117; Coleman, 191; McGroarty, 110. Total, 720.

THIRD GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co. (Diamond)—Kelly, 153; Spellman, 132; Marnell, 132; Coleman, 106; McGroarty, 191. Total, 714.

Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 177; Brady, 125; Mahoney, 161; Utz, 171; Keating, 151. Total, 784.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Riverside Council—Heuer, 148; Ahern, 132; O'Brien, 133; Gleason, 146; Holkers, 127. Total, 686.

New York Council—Thompson, 137; Hartigan, 114; Rooney, 112; Hyland, 121; Lilly, 156. Total, 640.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Thompson, 135; Hartigan, 97; Rooney, 133; Hyland, 125; Lilly, 162. Total, 657.

Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 175; Griffin, 152; McGowan, 149; Carmody, 163; Scully, 201. Total, 842.

THIRD GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 141; Griffin, 81; McGowan, 141; Carmody, 164; Scully, 161. Total, 688.

Riverside Council—Heuer, 213; Ahren, 131; O'Brien, 150; Gleason, 121; Holkers, 161. Total, 776.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 175; Dewes, 162; Mitchell, 160; Nutzhorn, 187; Twiddy, 153. Total, 837.

NEW YORK TIMES—Kennedy, 155; Pierce, 144; Blaisdell, 155; Boyle, 220; Burr, 200. Total, 874.

SECOND GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 194; Dewes, 188; Mitchell, 150; Nutzhorn, 159; Twiddy, 133. Total, 824.

New York Tribune—Flanagan, 160; Roll, 221; Keohan, 160; Vanderveer, 237; Eastmead, 179. Total, 957.

THIRD GAME.—New York Tribune—Flanagan, 186; Roll, 149; Keohan, 160; Vanderveer, 160; Eastmead, 101. Total, 796.

NEW YORK TIMES—Kennedy, 135; Pierce, 151; Blaisdell, 157; Boyle, 190; Burr, 161. Total, 794.

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COMING TO AN AGREEMENT.

With the designation of Minister BOWEN as the representative and plenipotentiary of Venezuela, her dispute with Great Britain and Germany passes into an easier stage, and our anxieties are thereby much diminished. According to the terms of the document in which he is authorized to act, Mr. BOWEN has full power to effect a settlement, and he is to use "all means possible to protect the interests of Venezuela." He is doubtless fully informed of the nature and extent of the demands made by the two Powers. He is also informed, we may suppose, as to the ability of Venezuela to comply with them. Her willingness to comply is in his own keeping by virtue of the instrument authorizing him to act. The effort to reach a settlement will now proceed under the ordinary forms of a business and diplomatic negotiation.

It would appear as certain as anything can be that Great Britain and Germany will recognize Mr. BOWEN as the representative of Venezuela and will treat with him for an adjustment of the trouble. Both Powers have now in part replied to the earlier offer of arbitration. They appear to accept the offer in principle, but reserve some questions of detail for further consideration. The appointment of Mr. BOWEN supersedes the arbitration offer, but it is very probable that questions arising between him and the representatives of the Powers will in the end be referred to arbitrators, or at least to a mixed commission charged with the duty of determining how much Venezuela ought to pay.

The creditor nations would be bound by their own declarations to accept a sum which would constitute just compensation. The troublesome question is that of guarantees. When the pursuing creditor once gets the debtor in his power, he usually keeps hold of him until the debt is paid or satisfactorily secured. Unfortunately for Venezuela, her promise to pay would not be accepted. She will have to get indorsers. Very likely a way out of that difficulty will be provided for her through offers from bankers or syndicates. It is reported on what is said to be good authority that such an offer has already been made, according to the terms of which a market would be provided for an issue of Venezuelan bonds through some underwriting agreement which would be an assurance of her ability to get the money to satisfy Germany and Great Britain. The suggestion that our Government should become the guarantor of Venezuela has at no time been thought worthy of consideration at Washington. We cannot put ourselves in that position. To do that in one case would be equivalent to the issue of a license to all the Spanish American republics to go head over heels in debt, relying upon the United States to satisfy their creditors as a means of averting attempted violations of the Monroe doctrine. We have ways of maintaining the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine that are more direct, straightforward, and less embarrassing than an entanglement with irresponsible South American Governments. That doctrine was proclaimed for our benefit, for our peace and security, not for them. The benefits accruing to the Spanish American republics from it are incidental merely.

The sale of Venezuelan bonds in an American market would put the buyers of the bonds in precisely the same relation toward the Venezuelan Government that they would occupy toward any Government whose bonds they held. The only difference is that there is greater risk in the case of Venezuela that they might find it necessary to invoke the good offices of their Government to call her attention to past-due obligations. That objection, and it will be present to the minds of persons who are accustomed to look ahead, is offset in some measure by the probability that the sale of Venezuelan bonds here would be likely to encourage the investment of American capital in that republic. The sending there of American money and American men to develop its resources and increase its wealth would naturally augment its ability to pay its debts.

PERFECTING THE CURRENCY.

The very sensible talk of Controller RIDGELY at the bankers' dinner on Thursday evening was in effect, though not professedly, an introduction, and an admirable one, to the Currency bill reported by the House committee the day before. Nothing could be plainer or more convincing than the Controller's statement as to the imperfect way in which the bank currency of the country can, under the present laws, do the work that is thrown on it. And he is quite right in insisting that the only check on the mischiefs flowing from speculation is to avoid artificial interference with business, and especially to remove the arbitrary restrictions which now tend to pile up money in New York when it is not needed elsewhere, only to be withdrawn when the need is most urgent.

The one thing to which he gives the most weight in connection with this feature of our system is that the currency should as far as possible be left to the banks to provide, and that it should be issued under conditions which will insure its retirement so soon as it is not required—that is to say, so soon as its remaining in circulation is no longer profitable to the banks themselves. The best element in the bill of the Banking and Currency Committee reported by Mr. FOWLER is the provision for the automatic redemption of notes when they cease to be actually used in the exchanges. This is secured by establishing three redemption centres in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, dividing the territory adjacent or tributary to each of these centres into three redemption districts, according to their distance from the respective centres, and forbidding the banks of each district to pay out any notes not redeemable in that district. This is in substance the plan that we have long urged, based on the principle of the old Suffolk bank system in New England by which no bank could pay out other than its own notes. All notes thus fell into two classes—those issued by each bank which would be returned to it the moment they were no longer needed in daily exchanges, and the notes received by any bank which had not been issued by itself, and which it would immediately send for redemption to the redemption centre. Under the provisions of the Fowler bill we believe that anything like inflation in the bank issues would be practically impossible.

As Mr. RIDGELY very wisely and pertinently says, what the country wants is not an emergency currency; it is a currency which within reasonable limits will prevent the arrival of emergencies. This may be expected from the Fowler bill. Whether it shall pass or not is for the bankers and business men to say. There is now no doubt that any measure agreed on by this class will be enacted by Congress.

THE GENERAL STAFF BILL.

It is matter for congratulation that the House Military Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill providing for a General Staff, with amendments which apparently do not go to the essence nor vitiate the merits of the measure. The striking out of the provision that the bill shall not take effect until after the retirement of Gen. MILES, and of the other provision that the Chief of Staff shall be a Lieutenant General, cannot be supposed to wring the withers of the War Department very deeply, nor yet to impair the efficiency of the measure, seeing that both these provisions were apparently inserted out of compliment to a gallant and most deserving officer, whose opposition to this and all other schemes for the improvement of the army on scientific lines has never been concealed.

Perhaps the striking out of the provision looking to the gradual elimination of the Inspector General's Department is not in the same category. Evidently the functions of that department are meant to be assumed by the General Staff, and to become an important part of the functions of that body. It is at least anomalous to create the General Staff and to continue the Inspector General's Department. But then our legislators are apt to be of the mind of that famous British legislator who publicly declared: "To say that a legislative proposition is anomalous is, to my mind, to make no objection to it whatever."

A more serious difficulty about these projects of law relating to the army is that there is a difficulty approaching to an impossibility of getting free expressions of expert opinion upon them. We all know, for example, what the army thinks about the disciplinary and moral value of the canteen, and those of us who have no theories of our own upon the subject are prepared gladly to give effect to their opinion. But upon the probable practical working of a bill so revolutionary, in form at least, as that providing for a General Staff anybody would prefer the opinion of any casual Captain of artillery to that of any casual Senator or Representative. The opinion of the casual Senator or Representative is easily got—oh, so easily!—but the opinion of the man who knows what he is talking about is with much more difficulty obtained. A civilian who felt himself charged with some measure of responsibility for the formation of an opinion about a new, comprehensive, and drastic army measure once appealed to an accomplished and experienced and rather cynical army officer to know what was "the opinion of the army" about this measure. "My dear fellow," answered the veteran, "there is no such thing as the opinion of the army. Every officer of the army, when he sees a new army bill, looks it through to see how it will affect him personally, and forms his opinion of it accordingly. His consideration begins and ends there."

It is plainly a pity that this should be so. Secretary ROOT has done more than any of his predecessors within living memory to ascertain "the opinion of the army," and has probably come nearer to ascertaining it than any other Secretary within at least half a century. The layman and civilian is really bound to assume that proposals sanctioned by him represent the best expert opinion that can be collected. And yet it is manifestly a pity that there should not be some more authentic way than we now possess of collecting the judgment of the experts on matters of so intimate National concern.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

Our contemporary The American Economist, which is the organ of those who believe in protection for what there is in it, has been prompted to sarcasm and betrayed into a blazing indiscretion by the comments of THE TIMES upon the President's message.

President ROOSEVELT having recommended the appointment of "a commission of business experts," charged with the duty of recommending action by Congress "after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules," THE TIMES ventured to observe that a tariff bill prepared by such a scientific and expert commission would be so radical that it would frighten even the free traders. The American Economist honors us by its approval of this view:

> THE TIMES is right as to what would happen to the Dingley tariff in the hands of "cold-blooded experts." For example, a board made up of importers and agents of foreign manufacturers, or, more cold-blooded still, of college professors anxious that their salaries shall buy an increased quantity of labor products.
>
> This is exceedingly dangerous ground for a protectionist organ. The college professor anxious that his salary shall buy an increased quantity of labor products occupies exactly the position of any and all consumers. The consumers make up the vast majority of the American people. They are all, without any exception whatever, anxious that their salaries or wages shall buy an increased quantity of labor products. If they find out that the reduction of tariff duties will increase the purchasing power of their incomes, there is the gravest risk that some day they will organize themselves into a commission of tariff experts and will cause Congress to prepare and pass a bill that would evoke shrieks of anguish from our contemporary, The American Economist. The Economist does not by any means serve the interests of the small but highly prosperous class it represents when it gives currency to the idea that the consumer's money would go further if customs duties were lower.

THE KOCH THEORY OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

The controversy started nearly two years ago by the proclamation by Prof. KOCH that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings will derive fresh impetus by the insistence of that learned specialist that his original contention was correct and that no contradictory evidence thus far produced is convincing or entitled to serious scientific consideration. He held that if the tubercular infection of human beings from milk was the kind of practical fact it has been represented to be, it should not be difficult to prove it, whereas no such proof had been adduced. The same is true of the traceable consequences of eating tuberculous meat. It is known to have been consumed in large quantities, but no observable results have followed. There is certainly a confusing discrepancy between the known consumption of tuberculous meat and the prevalence of intestinal tuberculosis in human beings. In the case of milk, boiling does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis, and for the same reason it may be doubted if the cooking of meat, especially beef, does so, either. Sifting the testimony, he finds only two cases of record in which the transmission of tubercular bacilli from food animals to human beings appears probable, and in neither of these cases is the proof sufficient to establish the theory.

This is a fair challenge. Those to whom it is made would do well to revise their data and depend less upon vehemence in denunciation of the conclusions of a patient and earnest seeker after truth. The point at issue is one of vast importance, and affirmation and denial should be guarded against exaggeration through the overweening confidence of half knowledge, which is perhaps more dangerous than that of ignorance.

THE MILITIA.

The Senate has held an interesting debate on the militia bill prepared by the War Department. When debates in the Senate are not vitiated by faction they are very apt to be not only interesting, but illuminating.

In the debate in question Senator BACON made the point that the subdivision of the militia in the project making special provision for the "First Volunteer Reserve" took that part of the militia out of the category of "the militia of the Constitution." It was forcibly objected that the militia of the Constitution comprised all citizens capable of bearing arms, and did not contemplate any such high degree of instruction as the progress of the art of war has made absolutely necessary to the efficiency of a force called out suddenly, "on the first line," for the National defense. The statute of 1792, the only Federal provision respecting the militia, is absurdly obsolete for modern requirements, as nobody can help seeing who reads it, with its requirements that every citizen enrolled in the militia should provide himself, at his proper charges, with "a good musket or firelock, of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints," and the rest of it. The Secretary of War did not put the case too strongly when he said that the militia law which is still the law of the land was "perfectly obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born."

The object of the pending measure is precisely to modernize this antiquated system and to avail this country of the improved methods of organization that have been found advantageous elsewhere. One of the methods proposed for this end is the creation, from the militia, of a certain class of specially expert militiamen, with officers who have given proof of their capacity, and with suitable recognitions of their presumable efficiency, to be mustered at once, and as organizations, into the National service in time of war. This bill has commanded the assent of all the experts consulted among the National Guard as well as in the regular army. Without question it will put us in a much more favorable posture for National defense than the present system or lack of it. To invoke "the militia of the Constitution" against it, when everybody knows that the only militia contemplated by the framers of the Constitution has been left far behind by the progress of events is to show one's self, if not factious, at least "academic" to if not beyond the verge of pedantry. It is to be hoped the Senate will not be influenced by such antediluvian views.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is very evident that The Utica Observer needs some instruction in the theory and practice of journalistic ethics. For that paper, after using, entirely without credit and as if they were editorial utterances of its own, several striking sentences lifted bodily from the admirable review of President WOODROW WILSON'S new history that appeared in our Literary Supplement last week, and after presenting in the same way several other sentences from the same source that are only very slightly changed, proceeds with great severity to lecture Mr. A. C. BUELL, the author of the review, for—an offense he did not commit. It will be remembered that Mr. BUELL, who is recognized as the highest of authorities on all matters relating to PAUL JONES, called attention to the curious fact that, in recounting the battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis, President WILSON says: "Neither ship survived the encounter forty-eight hours." It was not less natural than proper for Mr. BUELL to note the queer little blunder, and his comment was: "This error, in view of the otherwise uniform accuracy of the professor's statements as to the results of battle, is simply unaccountable." Utterly misunderstanding these words, The Observer assumes that "uniform accuracy" was applied to all the rest of the history, and it gravely remarks: "Now, we object to Mr. BUELL'S profound egotism. We all knew that such literary reputation as he has acquired rests on his being the author of 'Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy.' Yet it did not occur to him that some other man who had made an equally exhaustive study of some other point in the history of America might be able to correct some comparatively trifling thing in Dr. WILSON'S history." This would be distinctly outrageous if it were not also, in a way, distinctly amusing. Dire experience has taught most of us that criticism, unless founded on knowledge and facts, is a dangerous business, and The Observer ought to be careful, especially when it resorts to unhallowed borrowings as a means of piecing out its own editorial deficiencies.

—New Jersey's experiment with a State Board of Arbitration as a means of preventing or settling labor troubles has been a lamentable failure, as is formally confessed by the members of the board in their annual report of what they have done—which can be briefly stated as "Nothing." In not one of ninety-five possible opportunities for their intervention were they called upon to act by both parties at issue, and they had no power to impose themselves as mediators where either of the contestants did not want them. The Commissioners sadly report that neither labor nor capital wants arbitration when it thinks it can win by its own strength, while both are ready enough to call in outsiders when to do so is the one chance for victory. When a strike involves only the interests of those directly engaged in it, the Commissioners doubt the propriety of forcible arbitration, and yet they lament the failure of the Legislature to give them greater power. The inconsistency of this position may be only apparent, since, as a matter of fact, there are extremely few, if any, strikes that do not impose loss or inconvenience, or both, upon many who have nothing to say about the beginning or the termination of the struggles. It is hardly to be supposed that industrial conditions in New Jersey differ from those elsewhere, so it is obvious enough that there is no use in enacting arbitration laws like the one in that State. The problem is to devise something better, and until the something better has been found, the only hope is in the education of both labor and capital to a clearer realization of their rights and their duties.

—"Every car we can run," says the Assistant Superintendent of the elevated railway, "means that much more revenue for us, and, as we are after business, the talk that we are keeping down the number of cars for our own profit is all nonsense." That argument has all the outward indications of being a sound one, and yet—and yet—well, we all know that there is a hollow place in it somewhere, and it certainly doesn't carry conviction. That the company wants to make all the money it can, and that the more passengers it carries the more money it will make, are unquestionable facts, and they seem to prove that the company is doing its very best. When one comes to analyze the situation, however, one recalls that a standing passenger pays just as much for his ride as does a passenger who has a seat, and one also realizes that the profits on hauling a single densely crowded car are considerably greater than those to be derived from carrying the same number of people comfortably in two cars. Hence does the Assistant Superintendent's attempt to prove that what the company wants and what the public wants are the same thing—the best possible service—end in lamentable failure. Company and public do not want the same thing, and, while the company undoubtedly tries to carry as many passengers as it can, it does not yearn to make the journey enjoyable. In the rush hours it is probable that as many and as long trains are run as is possible without so decreasing the speed of the service as to decrease the aggregate of service rendered. But how about the other hours? If eyes are to be trusted, and if experiences of delay that seem to be real are not hallucinations, fewer and shorter trains are run in those hours, with the result that the cars are crowded all day long. Nobody imagines that New York's transportation problem is an easy one to solve, but neither is anybody going to believe—yet—that all has been done that can be done toward solving it.

—Again the "republic" of Haiti has a new "President." Gen. NORD now wears the title, it having been bestowed upon him by his "army," and the curious parody of democratic government goes blithely on. Meanwhile Haiti is not a republic, and has neither a President nor an army, if the words are to be defined according to any dictionaries used in other countries. If Haiti would only abandon its pretenses and give right names to its doings and its officials, it might well become more peaceful and prosperous. Happiness is not impossible under a military dictator who openly confesses himself to be such, and despotism is none the less easy to bear because it calls itself something else. Recognition of truth leads to wisdom, and if Haiti needs anything more than wisdom, nobody knows what it is.

BURN THEATRICAL COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the suggestion of "H. T. T." in your issue of to-day in regard to coal for the poor, that the churches close and give to the poor the coal they would use for heating their buildings. That is not a bad suggestion, especially if "H. T. T." is one of the "church-going people," as he will then understand all that would be involved by such an act of charity.

But why does he limit it to the churches? Why not add "and all the places of amusement"? I would like to ask "H. T. T." if he does not approve of that also as "an act of charity and practical Christianity," and whether it would not "conduce to the moral benefit" of the theatre-going people?

Many of the churches are heated chiefly on Sunday. The places of amusement are heated constantly. The people who attend the latter all have heat in their homes. Many of the poor who attend the churches have less comfort in their homes than they find in the church. But if the churches were closed, which already do much for the relief of the poor, and their coal be given to the poor while the places of amusement remained open, it would conduce to the moral ruin of the general public rather than the benefit of the poor.

Perhaps "H. T. T." sometimes attends places of amusement. If so this will come the nearer home to him. But will his charity allow him to extend his suggestion beyond the limit of the churches?

ARTHUR S. PHELPS.
Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 15, 1902.

VENEZUELA'S WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every citizen of our country who has the opportunity to read your admirable leader of this morning should read it and express you his hearty thanks for it.

It is not confined to citizens having business relations with Venezuela to be concerned about the course Germany and Great Britain are pursuing in Venezuela waters. Every American should be awakened to watch and guard against this outcome of the late conference between Edward of England and William of Germany.

The matter is in safe hands with our President, Roosevelt, and Secretary Hay, and THE TIMES is giving them hearty support.

BRONSON MURRAY.
New York, Dec. 18, 1902.

Zionist Meeting at Temple Emanu-El.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Under the caption "Lively Zionist Meeting" there occurs in your issue of to-day a statement which might give a false impression to your readers of the meeting held last night in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El by the Federation of American Zionists. The report says that the meeting "was in a fair way to be carried away by listeners who took exception to the speech made by Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Federation of American Zionists." The reverse was the case. The meeting was almost carried away by those who took exception to some of the remarks made by speakers who opposed the position taken by the lecturer of the evening.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

Late Dinners and Hot Suppers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lady who makes a reply to Elliott Fisher's "Marital Lament," for I assume the author of the verses in to-day's TIMES to be a lady from the saccharierously plaintive tone of the communication, and the customary attitude of suspicion that belongs to the sex, must be a rara avis among women if she will keep "dinner" piping hot for her "dearie" until so late an hour as 11 P. M. I make bold to suggest to her the substitution of a hot rarebit of some kind, which would be more in keeping with the habits of New Yorkers.

If her "dearie" really delays dinner until 11 P. M. he must be as rare a bird as any in the female aviary. But I rather suspect the figure 11 was used for poetical purposes to make the rhyme fit, even if the verities were slighted in the process. My advice to Katie is to have a nice hot supper to greet her lord and master when he fails to make his appearance at the regular dinner hour.

T. J. K.
Brooklyn, Dec. 17, 1902.

NUGGETS.

He Has to Be.

"They tell me your son is a close student."

"He has to be. I don't allow him but a dollar a month spendin' money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Something She Will Appreciate.

"What are you going to give your wife as a Christmas present this year?"

"I'm going to give her one evening in the week. I've resigned my membership in one of the secret socities I belong to."—Chicago Tribune.

Philosophy, Ancient and Modern.

"Epictetus said all philosophy lies in two words, 'restrain' and 'abstain.'"

"Well, Epictetus may have had it figured out all right in his day, but in these times philosophy seems to be pretty fully expressed in the two words, 'gain' and 'retain.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Puzzled by the Discrimination.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "kin Santy Claus see in de dahk, same as a cat?"

"I dunno, chile," answered his mother. "What makes you s'picion dat he could?"

"He nebber makes no mistake an' gibs me none or dem rockin' horses an' steam injines like what de white chillun gits."—Washington Star.

Trouble Sure to Meet You.

"Oh, cheer up!" said the sympathizing friend. "If you go around looking for it, trouble is always sure to meet you more than half way."

"Yes," said the gloomy looking person, as he dodged nimbly from in front of a scorching automobile and watched his friend describe a parabola in the air, "but even that is better sometimes than this foolish optimism that some people are so stuck on."—Syracuse Herald.

"SEND FOR DOC. MONROE."

(From Caracas.) W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Oh, telegraph or telephone or send a cablegram;
Enumerate the symptoms that will show how sick I am;
Tell how I dream of roaring drums and clash and clang of arms,
And how I ramble in my talk and prate of war's alarms.
You'd better get the medicine I tried some years ago.
But hurry up to Washington and ring for Doc. Monroe!

Oh, hasten, hasten, messenger; for even now I see
John Bull and Kaiser Wilhelm, who would operate on me!
John Bull declares I'm feverish, the Kaiser says it's grip,
But each is bringing instruments enough to sink a ship.
They'll amputate my pocketbook unless they're stopped, I know,
So heat the wires to Washington and summon Doc. Monroe!

This Doctor Bull's a surgeon who does not appeal to me—
He never uses chloroform until he wants his fee;
And Doctor Bill of Germany will diagnose my case
As one that needs a treatment of his military base.
I have internal troubles, too—my pulse is mighty slow.
You'd better rush to Washington and call for Doc. Monroe!

Why, once before I took this way, and I felt awful sick;
I whistled for the ambulance, and Doc. Monroe came quick.
He sent the other doctors off, and whispered in my ear
That he would do the doctoring for all this hemisphere.
So he's my own physician, and he cured me years ago.
You hurry up to Washington and get old Doc. Monroe!

PURE FOOD BILL PASSED

Measure to Prevent Fraud Is Sent to the Senate.

Under Its Provisions Adulterated Goods That Cross State Lines Could Be Confiscated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The principal business transacted by the House of Representatives to-day was the passage of the Pure Food bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa. Four bills for the purpose have been introduced in the House, but the Hepburn bill was reported from the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, of which Mr. Hepburn is Chairman.

It is a bill "for preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs, and condiments between the States and in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating inter-State traffic therein."

It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to organize the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture into a Bureau of Chemistry, which shall be charged with the inspection of food and drug products, and shall from time to time analyze samples of foods and drugs offered for sale.

Traffic in adulterated or misbranded goods is prohibited under penalty of a fine not exceeding $200 for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense a fine not exceeding $300 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both.

When the Secretary of Agriculture finds that food or drugs have been adulterated or misbranded he is to certify the fact to the proper United States District Attorney who must prosecute. The Secretary is to fix the standards of food products when advisable, and is to determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of preservatives and other substances added to foods, and these standards may be read in evidence on the trial of any violator of the law. Any dealer who refuses to furnish samples to the department can be punished by a fine of $100 or imprisonment not exceeding 100 days or both.

The last section of the bill provides that any article of food or drug that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this bill, and is transported, or being transported from one State to another for sale, or if it be sold in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or if it be imported from a foreign country, shall be liable to confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation in the United States courts. Such goods, it is also provided, shall not be sold in any State contrary to the laws thereof.

CONGRESS MAY INCREASE NAVY.

Venezuelan Trouble Has Stirred Legislators and More Warships Probably Will Be Authorized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—There is strong reason to believe that the Congressional naval programme for this session will include a substantial increase in the navy. The present outlook is for two new battleships, two armored cruisers, and a hospital ship.

It was not the original intention of the Naval Committee to authorize any new ships at this session. Congress's disposition was to retrench and to begin with the navy. It was believed that the increase authorized at the last session would be enough for the Fifty-seventh Congress and that orders for further construction could be suspended for a while.

The change in the situation is attributed to the Venezuelan trouble. While the presence of two European squadrons in the Caribbean Sea may not be a convincing argument for the building of new warships, it has served to bring home to many members of Congress the possibility that some day foreign ships may be off the coast of the United States for a hostile purpose.

It is well known here that it usually takes a concrete illustration of the existence of foreign navies to induce Congress to make appropriations. The illustration of the recent war gave quite a boom to naval appropriation, but the zeal of Congress had begun to subside and naval officers are disposed to regard the appearance of the British and German squadrons off Venezuela as providential.

URGE AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

Lyman J. Gage and John Harsen Rhoades Visit Leaders in Washington and Suggest Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Messrs. Lyman J. Gage and John Harsen Rhoades, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce, had a conference to-day with Chairman Fowler of the House Banking Committee on the question of the currency and submitted a copy of the resolutions on this subject adopted by the Chamber at a recent meeting. Subsequently the two New York gentlemen had a conference with Senators Aldrich and Allison of the Senate Finance Committee. They also presented a copy of the resolutions to the President.

They urged the necessity and importance of remedial legislation at the present session and outlined a measure calculated to give the currency greater elasticity in times of money stringency and increasing its volume.

One suggestion was that the National banks that are Government depositories should be permitted to borrow money on security other than Government bonds, the securities to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Other means were also suggested looking to the end of allowing National banks to increase their circulation in times of emergency, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of the Currency.

Mr. Gage assured the Senators and Representatives with whom he conferred that there was great urgency for early action by Congress, and he hoped something would be done at this session to safeguard the commercial interests of the country.

All the Congressmen seen by the visiting financiers expressed willingness to do something for the relief of the business interests, but there is little prospect of a measure being formulated that will secure the united support of the two committees having jurisdiction, or subsequently command a majority vote in the Senate and House.

The House Committee on banking, by a majority vote, to-day agreed to report the new currency bill of Chairman Fowler, the terms of which have already been published. There is very strong and uncompromising opposition to any measure that proposes the issuance of circulating notes on securities other than Government bonds, and it is very doubtful if any bill containing such a provision can be passed in either branch of Congress.

FAVOR COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

House Committee Will Report Bill to Increase Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House Committee to-day decided to report the Senate bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Labor. Several amendments have been made, but these do not affect its main features.

The bill will be reported immediately following the holiday recess, when an effort will be made to have the Committee on Rules set a time for its consideration.

The bureaus taken from the Treasury Department and thrown into the proposed Department of Commerce and Labor are the Lighthouse Service, National Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geological Survey, Immigration, Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Bureau of Statistics, and the Alaskan Fur, Seal, and Salmon Fisheries. From the interior Department is taken the Census Bureau, and from the State Department the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

The Department of Labor and the Fish Commission are also to be included in the new department.

DELAY OF THE CANAL TREATY.

Colombian Charge Not Willing to Act Without Full Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Negotiation of the Panama Canal treaty with Colombia has again been delayed, and it is now said that no treaty can be expected before Christmas and probably not until the beginning of next year.

Several reasons are assigned for the delay. Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, has been very ill, and is in no condition to do business just now.

The Colombian Chargé, Dr. Herran, has not yet received complete instructions from his Government. Dr. Herran has full powers, but does not feel that he should act finally until he is sure he has had the last word from his Government. Furthermore, the question of price is still open.

TO BUY FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Board of Estimate Decides to Acquire the Historic Landmark for Preservation.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved of the purchase of Fraunces's Tavern, a historical landmark which was the headquarters of Gen. Washington during the Revolution.

Many women favored the purchase, and were present to urge that cause. Among them were Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. Emil Boas, Mrs. E. E. Waters, Mrs. James E. Pope, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Mrs. G. S. Bixby, and Mrs. N. T. Phillips.

Mr. Grout read a report from the engineer of his department to the effect that by purchasing two lots the tavern could be preserved in its original form for a total of $190,000, whereas to carry out the idea of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to acquire half the entire block would cost $340,000 without adequate result.

The Local Board of Improvement favored the society's scheme, and Mr. Cantor moved that the Board of Estimate approve its report. Mr. Grout offered his engineer's report as an amendment, and suggested sending the whole matter back to the local board.

President Cassidy of Queens thought sufficient land should be purchased with the tavern to make a dignified whole. Mrs. Brookfield and Mrs. Boas spoke briefly to the same effect, and then Mr. Grout's motion was put and lost, he and Mr. Fornes alone voting for it.

Then Mr. Grout offered another motion that the Park Commissioner be asked to report on the scheme to take the whole block for a park and to move the tavern to the centre. Mr. Grout alone voted for that motion.

Mayor Low moved the original report of the local board, and it was adopted, with Mr. Grout casting the only negative vote. The land to be taken is 12,595 square feet. It is occupied now by old-fashioned four-storied brick houses. The estimated value of the tavern is $80,000. It is leased to its present holder, Mr. Grout's report says, for $4,000 a year.

A SUMPTUOUS CATALOGUE.

Preparatory for the sale of the works of art collected by the late Henry G. Marquand which remain a part of his estate and were not presented to the Metropolitan Museum, the firm having charge of the sale has issued a very sumptuous catalogue, limited to 250 copies, which surpasses in beauty and elaborateness anything heretofore printed for the sales by the American Art Association.

The sales of Mr. Marquand's treasures are to open on Jan. 23, which is a Friday, and continue during the afternoons of Jan. 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, as well as the evenings of Jan. 28, 29, and 30. The prominence of Mr. Marquand as a collector and as President of the Metropolitan Museum would be sufficient in itself to call attention to these sales; but the many friends he made during his life and the circumstances which have compelled the disposal of his art treasures add to the interest. All New York will be there.

The frontispiece of this portly folio in board covers is, naturally enough, a reproduction of Sargent's admirable portrait of Mr. Marquand, a photogravure on heavy Japanese paper, and worthily does it lead the long line of illustrations. The original is a picture that holds its own for characterization of the sitter and for brilliancy of technique with the portraits by old masters and the print reproduces the sweep of the brush wherewith Sargent has indicated the structure of a hand and the wrinkled skin of an elderly person, the fall of the trousers that indicates the shrunken proportions of advanced years, and the eyes, somewhat perplexed, which suggest a person somewhat hard of hearing who is trying to distinguish what is being said to him. The original is the property of the Metropolitan Museum.

The catalogue is from the J. J. Little Press, finely printed on heavy, laid paper, and contains over seventy full-page illustrations, like the frontispiece, on heavy Japanese paper. The painters judged worthy of reproductions in this way are: Constable—"Dedham Vale"; J. M. W. Turner—Three views in Germany; Sir Joshua Reynolds—"Countess of Nottingham" and "The Hon. Mrs. Stanhope"; George Romney—"The Shy Child" and "Mrs. Wells"; Théodore Rousseau—A landscape; John Heppner—"Lady Almeria Carpenter"; "Young Shelley," and "Mrs. Gwyn"; Sir Henry Raeburn—"Portrait of Charles Lamb"; John Russell, R. A.—"Peg Woffington"; Constant Troyon—"Landscape With Cattle"; Alma-Tadema—"A Reading from Homer" and "Amo Te, Ama Me!" Lord Leighton—"Mural Paintings Representing Music"; Old Crome—"The Porlington Oak"; Edwin A. Abbey—"Mariana in Measure for Measure," and George H. Boughton—"Marvell's Last Visit to Milton." These twenty-three pictures have been selected from ninety-three oils and water colors belonging to the Marquand estate which will come up for sale next month. The photogravures are what are called Elson prints, and are made in Boston.

Five color plates by the American Lithographic Company of New York add to the value of this permanent record of a notable sale—a Persian carpet of the sixteenth century, about sixteen feet long, charming in design and soft in colors; a Luristán fifteen feet long, dark-blue centre and red border, with pear-shaped escutcheons, and a splendid Persian of the fifteenth century, about twelve feet long, with a border of red escutcheons containing inscriptions in poetry, a yellow ground, and in the central field fabulous animals on a green ground. The last recalls the frontispieces of Persian books. An old Persian prayer rug very mellow in color and another more brilliant, both of silk, are further embellishments of the book. These color prints are separately printed and tipped in. The letter press accompanying the description contains much information which will be relished by those who admire Oriental rugs.

Other objects in the collection reproduced by photogravures are bronzes, ivories, and tapestries, a piano with designs by Alma-Tadema, altar frontals and inlaid cabinets, Moorish plaques from Spain, enamels from Limoges, Greek terra cottas and figurines by the Della Hobbias, mosaics from old Rome, English silver, Greek and Roman glassware, Chinese porcelains and Japanese lacquers, old Delft and Japanese pottery, and many other articles. Mr. Marquand's collection of catalogues will interest librarians; his sketches, etchings, and drawings by famous artists attract the curators of museums. His library of 1,200 volumes will also be dispersed by this sale; it contains an unusual number of works on art. The badge on the cover of the catalogue is a seal with sailing Crusader's galley in the centre, steered by a saint, and around the edge the Latin of his name ("Marquand" being translated into "merchant") runs thus:

S. HENRICI G. MERCATORIS.

Gov. Odell Redesignates Two Justices.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Gov. Odell has re-designated Justices Bartlett and Woodward as Associate Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial Department for the further term of five years from Jan. 1

THE THIRD PHILHARMONIC

A Fine Performance of Brahms's Second Symphony.

Brilliancy Shown in Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture — Raoul Pugno's Strenuous Performance.

The friends of the Philharmonic Society were rejoiced yesterday afternoon at its performance in its third public rehearsal; for it showed a marked gain in many of the qualities of orchestral playing over its previous concerts this season. There was something of daring in beginning the afternoon music with Berlioz's overture to his opera "Benvenuto Cellini"—an orchestral tour de force that needs flexibility, precision, and the scintillating incandescence that verges on virtuoso powers properly to realize all its effects. It cannot be said truly that the orchestra succeeded in every respect in doing so, but it achieved results that seemed extraordinary in view of some of its more recent doings. The Philharmonic's very weight of numbers is one element that operates against it in such pieces; but the inertia that has sometimes been felt in its performances was overcome yesterday. It was something to hear the splendid sonority of its strings hurled so brilliantly forth in the rushing violin passages of that work. The wood wind, too, which has much to do in this composition, distinguished itself, and the performance was, on the whole, of stimulating vitality.

In putting Brahms's second symphony on his programme Mr. Damrosch completed the series of that master's four great orchestral works, all of which have now been heard here in the two months since the season opened, a fact that is full of significance to those who will see it. The symphony was admirably played. It is the most intimate and the most obviously beautiful of all the four, and yet it needs a special sympathy on the part of the conductor who would interpret it. Mr. Damrosch entered into its spirit fully and with the evidences of real appreciation of its poetical mood. It was rich and varied in tonal color, the several choirs of the orchestra playing with nice adjustment and balance. There was precision and yet a certain freedom of phrasing, a flexibility and elasticity that were not inconsistent with a cohesive and homogeneous whole; and there was eloquence and impulsive warmth of expression in Mr. Damrosch's reading that laid bare the meaning of his symphony. Only in the last movement was the clearness of the orchestra's playing clouded by occasional lack of unanimity. So admirable a setting forth of the work is an achievement of which the Philharmonic may well be proud.

Mr. Pugno showed himself more on the side of the virtuoso in his performance of Saint-Saëns's fourth piano concerto than he had in the past, that is, it should be said, of the virtuoso's powers; for his playing of this interesting composition was musicianly and sincere in its feeling, while it exhibited his technical ability in a more glowing light than anything he has done during his present visit. It was a decidedly strenuous performance. There was the sweep of mastery in it, a confident approach to its spirit which is not deep, but has many alluring qualities. It is a piece for the display of tireless strength, brilliant passage work, and rushing octave playing, in which Mr. Pugno was not lacking. At the same time there is, if not finely felt sentiment in it, an interesting artistic exposition of musical ideas, valuable, though not profoundly eloquent, and at certain points elegant. It is not so attractive a work in its thematic substance as Saint-Saëns's more familiar concerto in G minor, but it repays the expenditure of skill and energy and musical intelligence that were so fully evidenced in Mr. Pugno's playing.

The concert closed with a finely dramatic performance of the prelude and final scene from "Tristan und Isolde."

"TANNHAEUSER" REPEATED.

Third Performance of the Opera This Season at the Metropolitan.

The third performance of "Tannhäuser" this season was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, with a cast almost identical with that of the second. Mr. Anthes was again the Tannhäuser, Mme. Gadski the Elisabeth, Mme. Homer the Venus, and Mr. Bispham the Wolfram. None of these singers presented any striking deviation from the impersonations they have given before. Mr. Anthes makes of the hero a heroic figure, full of energy, but one elaborated with considerable conscious effort and unquiet in its impression, and on its vocal side disjointed and choppy. Mme. Gadski's Elisabeth at each repetition confirms the impression of its beauty—beauty of aspect, of action, and of voice. It is one of the greatest joys of the present season of opera.

The only new appearance last evening was that of Mme. Seygard as the Shepherd, whose costume was disconcertingly reminiscent of the comic opera stage, and whose singing of the Spring song was not marked by quite the intelligence that might have been expected from her. Mr. Hertz conducted, and in some respects more satisfactorily than he has before, especially in the matter of tempo. He took the music accompanying the entrance of the nobles in the second act at a considerably more rapid pace than he has before and considerably more in the spirit of the occasion. He played the overture as it is prescribed in the Paris version, with its omission of the final return of the pilgrims' chorus, and leading directly into the music of the Venusberg scene.

ANTICS OF A READER.

Recitations That Made Ernest Goerletz and M. Campanari Uneasy in the Opera House.

In the Metropolitan Opera House last evening an individual forced himself into the presence of Ernest Goerletz and offered his services as a Shakespearean reader at the concert on Sunday evening. The man, tall and heavily built, went to the entrance of Maurice Grau's office, on Thirty-ninth Street, about 10 o'clock and demanded that he be permitted to see Mr. Goerletz. When the messenger started toward Mr. Goerletz's office, the man followed and entered.

Without further introduction he launched into a speech in the language of Shakespeare, and said that he was a man of great talent and capable of interpreting the poet in a manner suited to the Sunday night concert. As Mr. Goerlitz began to say that he did not believe the reading was just the thing, the man became violent, and Mr. Campanari, the baritone, who happened to be in the room, got ready to defend himself.

Seeing that the man was flighty, Mr. Goerletz told him that Conductor Mancinelli was the person who had charge of the concerts, and that the man had better see him. The man insisted on reciting to Mr. Goerletz and Mr. Campanari, and made them uneasy for half an hour. Finally he ran out to find Mr. Mancinelli, forgetting to take his address.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Maurice Grau continues in a nervous condition, as a result of his carriage accident of a week ago, and it is not expected that he will be able to return to his office within a fortnight. Meanwhile, his work is being attended to by F. W. Sanger.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt was among the guests in a large box party given by Miss Metcalf at the Criterion last night.

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Thomas Seabrooke is ill, and his rôle at the Casino was taken last night by his understudy, Frederick Mace, who succeeded in well pleasing the audience.

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Lulu Glaser, who has been ill at Hot Springs, Va., for six weeks, has returned to New York, and will reopen her road tour in "Dolly Varden" at Buffalo next week.

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Arrangements are being made to send the Bostonians opera company on a tour around the world. The company will probably sail from the Pacific Coast in January for Australia. Then it will go to New Zealand, Tasmania, the Philippines, Hongkong, India, South Africa, and finally to London and the Provinces.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day the most notable event is to be the wedding of Miss Kountze and Robert Livingston in Grace Church. There are several débutantes to be brought out. Mrs. John C. Calhoun will give a reception for Miss Julia Calhoun, at which the débutante and her mother will be assisted by several distinguished Southern matrons and young women. Mrs. Edward Victor Loew will introduce Miss Loew, and another débutante reception is to be given by Mrs. Spencer Aldrich for Miss Mary A. Aldrich; another by Mrs. Amos Merrell, and Mrs. Townsend Howes will have a large reception for Miss Howes in the Buckingham Hotel.

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The wedding of Miss Effie Caesar and Reginald E. Bonner is to be celebrated in February, probably on Monday, Feb. 24, in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The venerable Archdeacon George D. Johnson of Staten Island and one of the assistants at St. James's will officiate. Miss Caesar, who is a daughter of Mrs. Hermann Diedrich Caesar and a granddaughter of Jacob Vanderbilt, will have among her attendants Miss Beatrice Bonner, sister of Mr. Bonner, and Miss Edith Fesser of Staten Island. Mr. Bonner's brother, David E. Bonner, will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Henry Riggs, E. Norton, Carlyle Boyd, J. Y. G. Walker, Arthur P. Ripley, and Gerald E. Bonner. Mr. Bonner has taken a house on Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, where he will take his bride after their wedding trip. The wedding is to be an all-white affair, and the ceremony is to be followed by a very small reception for relatives and intimate friends only in the home of the bride's mother, at 102 East Fifty-seventh Street.

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Mr. Hitt, who is to marry Miss Gray next week, will give his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

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A large dinner dance was given at Sherry's last evening by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt to introduce her second daughter, Miss Constance Pratt. Mrs. Pratt and Miss Pratt, while receiving the guests, were assisted by the débutante's two cousins, Miss Lucy Landon and Miss Florence Howes, who also made their formal bows at the dance. Miss Landon is the daughter of Mrs. Edward H. Landon, and Miss Howes is the daughter of Mrs. Townsend Howes of Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Pratt was gowned in black net, trimmed with opal and silver spangles, and had clusters of silver spangles in her hair. Miss Constance Pratt and the Misses Landon and Howes were gowned alike in white embroidered crêpe, trimmed with pink velvet ribbon and pink roses. Miss Katharine Pratt wore a white net frock, trimmed with blue satin and silver paillettes. The dinner was served at 8 o'clock in the banqueting hall at ten tables, each decorated with a huge ribbon bow, and the girls, receiving small colored bows to match the tables at which they were to be seated, found their places by means of them instead of by the conventional method. The colors used were reds, blues, greens, pink, lilac, yellow, and white. The dinner was followed by a cotillion in the large ballroom, led by Alexander Hadden, who danced with Miss Constance Pratt. For the two favor figures there were pink silk card cases and large white felt hats, laden with pink roses and tied with pink ribbons, for the girls to carry on their arms, and pigskin card cases and English walking sticks for the men. There were also two extra favors for the girls—Louis XV. gold hand mirrors and Indian fans. Supper, served in one of the suites of rooms adjoining the ballroom, closed the entertainment. Among the guests invited, and who numbered about two hundred, were:

Miss Cynthia Roche,	Mr. Iselin,
Miss Anita Sands,	Mr. Blagden,
Miss May Soley,	Mr. Morgan,
Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman,	Mr. Beekman,
Miss Effie Waddington,	Mr. de Peyster,
Miss Jessie Sloane,	Mr. Kernochan,
Miss Jean Reid,	Mr. Sloane,
Miss Christine Roosevelt,	Mr. de Rham,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Mr. Van Rensselaer,
Miss Ethel Rockefeller,	Mr. Tuckerman,
Miss Margaret Hackstaff,	Mr. Reid,
Miss Gertrude Pell,	Mr. Sands,
Miss Edith Poor,	Mr. Rogers,
Miss Julia Hoyt,	Mr. Roosevelt,
Miss Eleanor Morris,	Mr. Greenough,
Miss Rosalie Moran,	Mr. Appleton,
Miss Mary Newbold,	Mr. Banks,
Miss Muriel Robbins,	Mr. Stebbins,
Miss Mildred Stokes,	Mr. Hare,
Miss Harriet Wadsworth,	Mr. Auchincloss,
Miss Natica Rives,	Mr. Derby,
Miss Virginia Osborn,	Mr. Stevens,
Miss Mae Fell,	Mr. Pyne,
Miss Lillian Potter,	Mr. Minturn,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,	Mr. Neeser,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,	Mr. Griswold,
Miss Gladys Crosby,	Mr. Auerbach,
Miss Gertrude Greene,	Mr. Munn,
Miss Adeline Havemeyer,	Mr. Phelps,
Miss Mary Clarke,	Mr. Soutter,
Miss Georgette Collier,	Mr. Benjamin,
Miss Hester Hone,	Mr. Birckhead,
Miss Edith Kane,	Mr. Dodge,
Miss Sophie Langdon,	Mr. Cross,
Miss Marie Montant,	Mr. Gallatin,
The Misses Atterbury,	Mr. Coster,
The Misses Hadden,	Mr. Schieffelin,
The Misses Barney,	Mr. Bacon,
The Misses Iselin,	Mr. Pell,
The Misses Fish,	Mr. Kinnicut,
Mr. Hone,	Mr. Jay,
Mr. Alexander,	Mr. Mosler,
Mr. Hoyt,	Mr. Ury,
Mr. Hewitt,	Mr. McCormick,
Mr. Alexandre,	Mr. Frelinghuysen,
Mr. Post.	Mr. Pierrepont,
	Mr. Whitney,
	Mr. Pyne,
	Count de Portes.

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Miss Mae Fell is to have a dinner dance given for her on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Howe, in their Philadelphia house.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C. Drexel are occupying their Locust Street house, Philadelphia, and they have cards out for two dinners, one for Jan. 3 for Miss Clifford Newbold and the other for Jan. 5 for older people.

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There is to be a "doll bazaar" this afternoon from 3 until 7 in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Sanitorium Gabriels, a retreat near Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, for those afflicted with tuberculosis. Patients are taken without regard to creed or color and free of charge. Among the patronesses for the affair are Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. W. R. Grace, and Mrs. John G. Agar.

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The attendants at the wedding next week of Miss Edith Gray and Robert S. R. Hitt are to be Miss Thayer and Miss Burnham of Boston, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Barbey, and Miss Janet Fish of this city, and Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia. W. F. Hitt will be the best man, and the ushers selected are John Clinton Gray, Jr., Austin Gray, Dr. Van Buren, Payne Whitney, Milton S. Barger, H. R. Winthrop, and William Hale.

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Mrs. Benjamin D. Horwitz of Baltimore has been in town, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, Jr. She will return to Baltimore to-day probably.

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Last evening the college sets on Morningside Heights gave dances. The Barnard College sophomores had a ball in Brinckerhoff Theatre; the students of Barnard and Teachers' Colleges one in the Whittier Hall Dormitory. The graduating class of the Horace Mann High School will have a dance in the school building on Broadway.

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The arrival of the Groton boys and others yesterday by a special college train was the signal for quite a demonstration at the Grand Central Station. Many well-known women greeted their hopefuls, among the number being Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mrs. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ginoux, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.

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Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew are due in New York to-day. They will remain until after the holidays, and then visit Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore.

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Dr. Lewis K. Morris of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street desires to have corrected the reports that he would spend the Winter in California or Florida.

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Mrs. Henry B. Curran of Philadelphia, to introduce her friend, Mrs. Sarah MacDonald Sheridan of Atlanta, Ga., noted as a singer, to her New York friends, gave a social musicale last evening in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. Those to whom invitations were sent were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Andrew Finley, Mrs. W. H. Vandenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee Swartwout, Mr. and Mrs. William Purrington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rehn, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. William Derrick, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Miss Mabel Estelle Adams, Mrs. J. C. Buxton and Miss Buxton of North Carolina, Mrs. Otto Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. George Luddington, Mr. and Mrs. John Bussing, Dr. Kittredge, the Misses Luddington, Mrs. William J. Gott of Washington, and ex-District Attorney George Graham of Philadelphia.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Roosevelt gave her third large tea this afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock. The north door was used, the guests entering directly into the great Colonial hallway, which combines all the space of the former lobby and red corridor. The red parlor in which the guests were received is now completed, the furniture having arrived several days ago. The walls here as well as in the uncompleted blue and green rooms are covered with velvet of the hue, giving each room its name. The red room, which has always been the family drawing room of the Executive, is furnished in Turkish effect, no woodwork being visible, and the upholstery of red brocatel and red velvet.

Mrs. Roosevelt received in this room, the guests being presented by Col. Bingham and Major Charles McCawley. Receiving with Mrs. Roosevelt were Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne, and Miss Wilson, all of the Cabinet; Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Bingham, and Mrs. Cowles. In the state dining room, where the greater part of the company congregated, Miss Hagner and Miss Knox did the honors at the large tea table, which had for its only decoration a superb bunch of pink roses. The Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Secretary of the Interior, and Miss Louise Jones assisted. The company, selected from official and resident society, differs each week.

Senator and Mrs. Scott of West Virginia entertained this evening at dinner in honor of the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the latter with her sister, Miss Clayton, now a guest at the Belgian Legation, being old friends of their host and hostess. The company included Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator Warren, Senator Beveridge, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holt Gaines, Miss Clayton, and the Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Kean.

Commander and Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles entertained this evening at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harriman of New York, who are their guests.

Mme. Mayor Des Planches, wife of the Ambassador from Italy, was at home this afternoon, and will continue to receive informally on Fridays throughout the season.

Young People's Dance.

At Sherry's this evening the S. T. A. Young People's Association of the West End Synagogue will entertain their friends at a dance, of which Mrs. De Sola Mendes, Mrs. A. Wechsler, Mrs. E. Goodman, Mrs. J. A. Joseph, and Mrs. Heideman have consented to be patronesses. This is the first of a series of dances that the association plans to give this season.

IN THE SHOPS.

For those who like genuine antiques for Christmas gifts there are some beautiful things at the Woman's Exchange, in Forty-third Street. One of the latest treasures there is a beautiful, round, point lace collar, ten or more inches in depth, and probably the most beautiful piece of old lace ever seen at the Exchange. The collar, it is said, is the work of one lacemaker, who was employed twenty-five years in completing it. It is to be sold for $600, which is considerably less than the cost.

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Another antique which has a pathetic interest is a set of furs, ermine, the bridal set of a wealthy young woman of many years ago, when the old tippet styles, now in vogue, were fashionable. The set includes the odd, narrow, little tippet, with two tiny tails on each end; a tiny muff, lined with old white satin, and a pair of ermine wristers. The fur is yellow with age. The price of the set is $40.

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An interesting chain is of gold, set with pearls, the chain having the appearance of twisted gold wire beads. The price is $125.

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A set of quaint little silver salts, four, with as many spoons, the dishes being low, each with a handle on each side, and in a case, costs $18.

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A couple of low Sheffield plate sugar bowls are $10 each, and a large solid silver loving cup, with two handles, is $105.

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Some of the new things that they have at the Exchange, the work of the consigners, is Benares brass, or the American woman's reproduction of that style of work. Small lamp or candle shades in this work cost $3 each.

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There are reproductions of Indian designs and colors in raffia-covered reed baskets. One of these, a waste paper basket, costs $15. There are large reeds wound with the raffia, a part of it in colors, and worked in to produce the design.

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Something which fills with delight the heart of every woman with housewifely tastes is a small, narrow board for the ironing and pressing which women like to do for themselves. The board is covered neatly and put in a brightly flowered case of cretonne, fastening with a flap at the top and with a pocket on the outside containing a flat holder made of the cretonne.

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An odd little needle book, which opens and shows four hearts, each with some of the fittings upon it, closes into one heart, with a brightly colored exterior.

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Packages of paper, which are selling rapidly, are in the form of small sheets and envelopes of bright red, each quire tied with a bright red ribbon. It is 50 cents a package. It is for acknowledging one's Christmas gifts or for writing Christmas greetings.

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There is one consigner who confines herself to painting Anne Hathaway cottages. She can sell as many of her little paintings as she can do. The pictures are in water colors, in very delicate tones, and they sell from $1 to $2.50, according to size.

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A soft, leather-covered golf score book has a four-leaf clover painted upon the outside.

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Charming things for the head are made of liberty gauze and chiffon in delicate colors. Scarfs of the materials are made with a ruffle at each end, then shaped in the centre to fit the head, with a ribbon bow on top and strings at the sides to tie under the chin.

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Hatpin holders are among the little novelties that sell well. There is a long bottle, and over it is drawn a lace-edged silk handkerchief of some pretty colors, with the four corners falling out. They match the colors in the room in which they are placed.

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A quaint old piece of silver is a muffineer, which is nothing more or less in modern parlance than a powdered sugar shaker, but in the old-time design it is charming. It costs $20.

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An old-fashioned looking piece of fancy work is a small work basket of silk, which appears to be supported on the outside by a number of scallop shells.

PERILS OF CAR CROWDING.

Through its Committee on Franchises and Transportation the Merchants' Association of New York is sending out a circular to fourteen clergymen and 6,000 physicians of the city, calling their attention to the overcrowded condition of public conveyances and the dangers to health and morals resulting and asking their aid in obtaining relief.

It is said that the conditions are due to abuse of the public's rights by the failure of street railway corporations to provide necessary facilities. S. C. Mead, Secretary of the committee, said yesterday that all elevated railroad stations could be equipped with two wide stairways as a step in the right direction.

Growing girls and boys who exhibit signs of failing or impaired health, get robust from the persistent use of DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

LORENZ ON HIS METHODS

Famous Surgeon Says Bloodless Operation Is More Humane.

Address at the Academy of Medicine—Sees Stock Exchange and Wonders How Brokers Survive.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz yesterday performed four more operations for congenital hip dislocation, with the same successful results which have attended his efforts since his visit to New York. In fact, in one case of double dislocation of the hip bones he established a good record by reducing one of the deformed hips in one minute and twenty-five seconds.

The visiting surgeon operated first at the Bellevue Medical College before a large crowd of well-known surgeons. About 200 students of the college were present. He then visited the Vanderbilt Clinic at the College for Physicians and Surgeons, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, where he performed two more operations.

Dr. Lorenz, much to the disappointment of the staff of the Bellevue Medical College, did not operate for wry neck. He said that he was tired and did not have the time.

The first patient of the day was Jennie Zacur, seven years old, of 72 Clinton Street. Dr. Lorenz was assisted, as usual, by Dr. Muller. Dr. Reginald Sayre, who is in charge of the clinic, was present at the operating table and assisted. The operation took nearly half an hour. Dr. Lorenz explained that the case was a difficult one. It was in the second operation that he made such extraordinary time.

When Dr. Lorenz reached the College of Physicians and Surgeons a little child was led into the operating chamber, and exhibited before the crowd as one who had been wholly cured by his bloodless method. Dr. Lorenz took the child in his arms and caressed her, saying:

"I take a great deal of pride in my work, but I take more in seeing an operation performed by my method successfully by other doctors in this country."

The little girl, Jennie Sweeney, walked across the room.

"You see," said Dr. Lorenz, "she does not show any sign of limping. Both her legs are of the same length, and you note she walks naturally."

Dr. Virgil P. Gibney had performed the operation more than a year ago. Dr. Lorenz turned to him and said:

"You may be gratified over this result, but I want to say that I am more so."

Another case was shown where the patient had been operated upon only a short time before. She could not walk, but from all appearances her leg had been straightened. Dr. Lorenz affectionately picked the child up in his arms and showed her to the many doctors and students present.

In the afternoon Dr. Lorenz went riding in an automobile and visited many places in New York as the guest of Dr. Gibney. With him were Dr. Gibney, Dr. Sayre, and Dr. Mueller. They viewed again the downtown part of New York, going to the Stock Exchange and the Battery.

Dr. Lorenz said that the skyscrapers were among the most wonderful things he had ever seen. "They are simply marvellous!" he exclaimed.

"What are your impressions of the Stock Exchange?" he was asked.

"Oh, it is all a great rush, like the rest of New York," he answered. "It is terrible. I do not see how the men stand it. They must die young."

Last night Dr. Lorenz went to the Academy of Medicine and lectured before the orthopaedic branch of this institution. In his lecture he defended his method as compared with the bloody one, and said it was more humane by far. He expressed his gratitude that so many of the noted orthopaedic surgeons had adopted his method.

He described the method of treating tubercular hip-joint disease, which he said differed greatly from the American method of treatment.

"In America," he said, "you treat the hip dislocation and the hip disease by extension and traction in two directions, and you resort more to the splint. It is my object to obtain a movable hip. This avoids the wasting of the muscles of soft tissues and it prevents the imperfect development of the leg, which occurs when the splint treatment is used. It is more apt to cause or produce bony anchylosis."

Dr. Lorenz said that in the treatment for deformity of the legs, connections must always be made at the angle of the deformity. If made at other points, he continued, compensation instead of perfect correction would follow, thereby causing a shortening of the limb.

It was agreed last night at the meeting by all the prominent orthopaedic surgeons present to present to Dr. Lorenz a vote of thanks for his visit here and the work which he has done. It will probably be in the form of an engrossed resolution, and will be sent to him later.

After the lecture Dr. Lorenz went to the Metropolitan Opera House as the guest of Mrs. George Gould. To-day he will go to the Kings County Hospital, in Brooklyn, where he will operate on two cases, both, it is understood, to be congenital dislocation of the hip. In the afternoon he will operate again at the Orthopaedic Hospital. He will go to Tarrytown to-morrow morning, and will operate at the New York State Hospital. Later he will dine at the Ardsley Club.

It is expected he will leave here for Boston on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, arriving there at 3 o'clock. He will operate in that city an hour later.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE TO CO-OPERATE WITH COLUMBIA.

Courses and Public Lectures to be Established—Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Succeeds James H. Hyde as President.

The Alliance Française of New York held its annual meeting last evening in the Chapter Room of Carnegie Hall, 154 West Fifty-seventh Street. The meeting was opened by the President, James H. Hyde, the President of Honor, Consul General de Magny, and the Honorary President, Prof. Adolphe Cohn, also being present.

In his report upon the current year, the President dwelt on the growing activity and importance of the society. He recalled the initiative taken by the Alliance in opening a subscription for the victims of the Martinique catastrophe, its participation in the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of the Rochambeau statue at Washington, and made the announcement that, resulting from negotiations between President Butler and himself, a contract had just been drawn up for co-operation between Columbia University and the Alliance Française of New York.

Pursuant to this agreement courses in the French language, French literature, and French history are soon to be established under the joint auspices of Columbia University and the Alliance Française, the agreement providing for the final settlement of all the details by a committee consisting of the French Consul General at New York, the President of Columbia University, the Professor of Romance languages and literatures, the President of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, and the President of the local Alliance Française. The contract also stipulates that the Alliance and Columbia University will co-operate in establishing courses of public lectures in French.

Mr. Hyde declined re-election to the Presidency of the local Alliance, having since his election last January been elected President of all the federated groups of the society in the country, and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., was elected in his place. The following officers were also elected: Vice President—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward; Treasurer—Robert J. Hoguet; Secretary—Prof. Georges Cante. In the place of the three retiring members of the Board of Administrators, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, William H. Tolman, and Dr. Georges Gibier Rambaud were elected.

By unanimous vote, in recognition of the services they have rendered to the society, James H. Hyde was elected Honorary President and Prof. Eugene Aubert Honorary Vice President.

Col. Robert G. Smith Married.

Announcement is made in Jersey City of the marriage on Wednesday of Col. Robert G. Smith, commander of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; President of the Jersey City Street and Water Board, and Superintendent of the Cunard Line Steamship pier in Manhattan. The bride was Mrs. Frances Cairns Smith of One Hundred and Fifth Street, near West End Avenue, Manhattan. The ceremony was performed in her house by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of the Church of All Angels. Mrs. Smith's first husband was a Fire Commissioner of Jersey City.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GRANT.

Final Arrangements for the Placing of Her Body Beside That of Her Illustrious Husband.

Arrangements have been completed in this city for the interment ceremonies over the body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, which will take place at the tomb of Gen. Grant at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the body of the widow of the illustrious soldier will be laid to rest beside that of her husband.

The Grant Monument Association, having charge of the ceremonies, yesterday made public the final arrangements. The body will be met at Jersey City this afternoon by the representatives of the association and various mourners and taken on board the Meigs to a landing near the tomb, whence it will be transferred to the tomb. It will be guarded by the members of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., throughout the night, and on the following day up to the hour for the ceremonies.

The ceremonies to-morrow will be conducted by Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by Bishop-Coadjutor Mackaye Smith. Special military honors will be paid the body, and all the army and navy officers in New York and its vicinity will be present in uniform. Owing to the limited space at the tomb, the Monument Association has been compelled to make the admission to the services by card. The following persons have been invited to be present:

Family of Gen. Grant.
Governor of the State of New York and staff.
Judges of the Court of Appeals.
Justices of the Appellate Division, First Department.
Justices of the Supreme Court of New York County.
Judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.
Judges of the United States Circuit Court, Southern Department.
Judges of the United States District Court, Southern Department.
The Mayor of the City of New York.
The Mayor's legal adviser.
The City Controller.
The Presidents of the boroughs.
The President of the Board of Aldermen.
The District Attorney.
The Corporation Counsel.
The Surveyor of the Port of New York.
The Collector of the Port of New York.
The United States District Attorney.
The United States Marshal.
The Postmaster of the City of New York.
Admiral Barker and staff.
The President of Columbia College.
The President of New York University.
The President of the Chamber of Commerce.
Bishop Potter.
Archbishop Farley.
The Trustees of the Grant Monument Association.
Ex-President Cleveland.
William C. Whitney.
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy.
Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.
Gen. Joseph Wheeler.
Gen. Roe and staff.
Commanders of the Grand Army Posts.
Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.
Col. Charles G. Treat, Commandant at West Point.
Senators Platt and Depew.
The Governor of New Jersey.
Col. Albert C. Bakewell, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, New York State.
Park Commissioner Wilcox.
Police Commissioner Partridge.
Members of the Loyal Legion.
Members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.
U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn.
Members of the Army of the Tennessee.
Members of the Army of the Cumberland.
Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans.
All officers of the army stationed at New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. — President Roosevelt expects to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of the soldier-President, to be held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church to-morrow morning. Members of the Cabinet, of the Diplomatic Corps, and of both houses of Congress, and representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Union Veteran Legion, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, and the Army of Ohio also will be present. The church service will be short.

Funeral of Gen. Swayne.

The funeral services over the body of Gen. Wager Swayne are to be conducted in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow afternoon. The burial, with full military honors, is to be in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Washington, D. C., at 10:30 A. M. on Monday. The New York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Swayne was Past Commander, and members of the Ohio Society will attend the church services.

PATRICK SHEA DEAD.

Railroad Employe Who Had Not Missed a Workday in Forty-five Years.

Patrick Shea, who was for forty-five years an employe of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is dead in his home in Summit, N. J., at the age of seventy-eight years. He had never missed going to work a single day during his long career with the railroad company.

He was the father of twenty-two children, thirteen of whom, with their mother, survive him. His eldest son is Prof. James J. Shea of the Boston Athletic Association.

Illness of Samuel H. Hunt.

Samuel H. Hunt, who for many years has been prominent in politics in New Jersey, is ill at the home of his son, Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, 165 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, as a result of an accident Tuesday evening. Mr. Hunt was seized with a sudden weakness, and in falling to the floor fractured his left hip. He is eighty-nine years old. Mr. Hunt is President of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton, N. J., and has served a number of terms in the New Jersey State Legislature.

WILLED $85,000 TO CHARITY.

Ezra Benedict, Albany Lumber Merchant, Also Gave to Missions—Estate Valued at $2,250,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The will of Ezra Benedict, lumber merchant, who died Nov. 20, filed for probate to-day, disposes of an estate estimated at above $2,250,000.

Charitable institutions receive $85,000. The residue is divided among relatives, Ezra H. Stevens, his cousin, who was his private secretary, receiving three-fifths, which will approximate a million dollars. The American Baptist Home Missionary Society receives $10,000; the Baptist Missionary Union, $10,000, and the Baptist Publication Society, $5,000.

WILL OF MRS. C. K. ADAMS.

It Contains Bequests to the University of Wisconsin, of Which Her Deceased Husband Was President.

REDLANDS, Cal., Dec. 19.—By the will of Mrs. Martin Adams, deceased, widow of Charles Kendall Adams, President of the University of Wisconsin, that institution will receive a large part of the estate. The will was filed to-day for probate, Robert Mathews of Rochester, N. Y., and Henry D. Ely of this city being named as executors.

To Mrs. Adams's brother, John Mathews of Paterson, N. J., is left $2,000, and to a number of relatives and friends are bequeathed various articles from her personal belongings.

Two valuable paintings are left to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, in addition to the books, pamphlets, and magazines of President Adams, and all the residue of the estate, the same to be applied to the fellowship fund created under the will of President Adams.

W. C. T. U. TO AVOID MILWAUKEE

Committee Has Failed to Find a Suitable Hall Without a Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 19.—Because the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union could not find a suitable place to entertain the National Convention of the "White Ribboners," the choice of a convention hall for the session in this city will be referred back to the National Executive Council. There are several other cities in the field, those most anxious to secure the temperance workers being Los Angeles, Louisville, and Columbus, Ohio.

Milwaukee, the local "White Ribboners" declare, is a model convention city, but there is no hall here large enough to hold the delegates which has not a saloon attached to it.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eugene Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Eugene Hughes of Syracuse, who succeeded Col. John F. Gaynor as Treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, died suddenly in Buffalo on Wednesday night of heart disease. He had been ailing for about a year. Mr. Hughes was a member of the contracting firm of Hughes Brothers & Bangs, and had been in Buffalo superintending the building of a breakwater. Mr. Hughes leaves a wife, a daughter of Andrew J. Connick of New York City, and two children. He was forty-five years of age.

Mrs. Mary C. Goucher.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Mary C. Goucher, founder of the Woman's College of Baltimore, the leading college of the South for young women, died here to-day. She was the wife of the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher, a Methodist preacher, of this city, who is now the President of the college, and through whom she spent munificent sums to endow the institution. Mrs. Goucher was instrumental in founding 100 schools in India, and her charities were widespread.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JAMES F. DOOLITTLE died yesterday at Ballston, N. Y. He was seventy-seven years old, and had practiced homeopathy there for fifty years. He is survived by five children.

GEORGE W. EVANS, charter member and Secretary for thirty years of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, died of pneumonia last night in his home in Rahway, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He was also superintendent of the Summer Sunday School.

CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, for five terms in the Ohio Legislature and one of the most distinguished men of Ohio, died Thursday at Toledo of angina pectoris. From 1873 to 1879 he was located in New York as General Manager of the National Life Insurance Company.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SIMPSON died of apoplexy in her home at 87 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday. She was the wife of Reuben Simpson, formerly a member of the Finance Board. She was prominent in church and charitable work of the Linden Avenue Methodist Church, and was also one of the managers of the Home for the Homeless.

MARRIED.

PHELPS—PECK.—Dec. 17, 1902, at 21 East 83d St., by the R

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening, "Elijah Beside the Drying Brook," in series on Elijah.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "God With Us." 7:45 P. M., "Gifts for the New Born King." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic, "The Christmas Message to the Nation;" evening, sermon on Current Morals, topic, "The Fourth Commandment." Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30. Special Christmas musical service in the evening. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square; Mr. Sears, morning; Mr. MacMurray, evening.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., A Christmas Sermon; 7:30 P. M., Christmas Carols. Orchestra accompaniment.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Pastor preaches at both services. 5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—School for Bible study, 9:45 A. M.; morning service, 11 o'clock; Christmas praise service for children of the church, 7:30 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—11 A. M., the pastor will preach; music, A. M., Voluntary, "Invocation," Gullmant; duet, "O Salutaris"; quartet, "Te Deum," in D. (Buck); quartet in G, Postlude, "March Triumphale."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., Rector.—Rev. Dr. B. Warner of New Orleans will preach at 11 A. M. Rector will preach at 4:30.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion; 8 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, the rector, at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.—Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.; musical service, 4 P. M. The Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the rite of confirmation. Evening service at 8, address by rector: "Religion and Brain Building." Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue, Rev. Henry Mottel, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30 A. M.—Children's Service. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Noon—Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Service and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

Christmas Day Carol Service and Holy Communion 6:30 A. M. Principal service, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon. CHRISTMAS DAY:— 8 A. M.—The holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock. CHRISTMAS DAY COMMUNIONS, 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. MOZART'S 7TH MASS and SERMON, 10:30.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 234 West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector..11 o'clock Evening Prayer.....4:15 o'clock Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.....8 P. M. CHRISTMAS DAY: Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 27E RUE EST.—Services religeux le diamanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services 7:30, 11, and 8. Services Christmas Day, 7, 8, and 11.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"A Pre-Christmas Message." 11 A. M. Afternoon 4:30.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday service at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. J. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, will lecture.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 4 P. M., Cantata, "The Coming of the King."

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "The Christmas Punch Bowl."

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. E. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Christmas service, with special music and sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "THE MESSAGE OF THE ANGEL." 4 P. M., Christmas service of the Sunday School, with address by the Pastor.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:45. Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre at 7:45. Monday, Council. Tuesday, "Cities of the Battle," illustrated. Wednesday, prayer meeting. Thursday, Christmas Day, divine worship, 11, sermon by the pastor. Special programme, 8 P. M. Friday, question box. Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 6ist St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METH. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "CHRIST'S STAR IN THE ASCENDANT." Evening subject: "THE CHILD OF MANY NAMES." CHRISTMAS MUSIC AT BOTH SERVICES. Sunday school Christmas Festival Friday evening.

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th Street, Allan MacRossie, Pastor.—Morning worship at 11. Evening worship, 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM." 8 P. M.—"THE SIGN OF THE MANGER." SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av.— Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"Christ, Our Fullness in Him." 7:45—"The Voice of God in Past and Present." Children's Hour, Dec. 26, 3:30. Public invited. Mr. John D. Slayback to preside.

BRICK CHURCH, 37TH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, DEC. 21ST. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. CHRISTMAS SERVICE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 10 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETING OMITTED.

BROOME ST. TABERNACLE, 395 BROOME ST., Rev. John Bancroft Devins, D. D., Pastor.—Evening service, 7:45. Rev. Charles Steizle of St. Louis, former employe in Hoe's factory, will discuss "The Church and the Men Outside."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject, "A Misfit," third in course on "Humble Lives That Count"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian), 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D. The preacher to-morrow will be REV. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D. D.

Religious Notices.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th Street, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. On Sunday, Dec. 21st, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "Christianity a Religion of Joy." Afternoon Topic: "The Light of the World." The Home Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M. REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., will deliver his eighth lecture on "The Best Ten Chapters in the Bible." Wednesday Evening Service at 8:15.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Messianic Hope"; 8 P. M., "The Son of the Highest." Christmas music.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 12th St. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "A Christmas Proclamation." 4:30 P. M., choral service, "The Messiah."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Pres., 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street, Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "Christmas from Different Points of View." Evening subject: "Christmas, the Old and the New." Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. CHURCH, SPRING ST., NEAR Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, pastor, Rev. R. H. Bates; evening, 7:45, Dr. Elsing. Subject, "Life of Christ Illustrated."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. On Wednesday—Christmas Eve—the Sunday school will hold a Christmas service in the church at 8 o'clock, to which all are invited.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper service at 4:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Service on Christmas Day at 10:30 A. M.

COLLEGIATE MARBLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Anything but the Cross." Evening: "The Landlord of the Inn; A Christmas Sermon." Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister. Christmas Service to-morrow at 11 A. M. Dr. Mackay will preach. New England Society at 8 P. M. Rev. E. B. Coe, D. D., will preach. Service on Thursday, Christmas morning, at 11 A. M., "The Christmas Message for To-day." Dr. Mackay will preach.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Day Star from on High." Evening: "The Light of Men." Service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th Street, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Dr. Kittredge will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening sermon on "Christmas and Its Lesson to Us." Christian Endeavor meeting at 7:15 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will discourse on the "Significance of the Birth of Jesus." Services at 11 A. M. Christmas music. All cordially invited. Sunday school at Parish House, 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, COR. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "True Christianity." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach a Christmas sermon. Subject—"The Birth of Jesus, or How Jesus Came Into the World." Sunday school 10 o'clock in the chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. FRANK O. HALL, D. D., pastor; morning, Christmas service; subject, "We Would See Jesus?" evening subject, "How the Shepherd Heard the Song"—a brief Christmas story with a large Christian meaning. Choir will render Parker's "The Holy Child" at the evening service.

Attention.—"L" and surface men, George A. Warburton at Church, 109th St. east of Madison Av., to-morrow 8 P. M.; Dr. Stone, 11. Christmas music.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor introduces G. Salas, an ecclesiastic, who renounces Romanism.

CAROL SERVICE CHRISTMAS EVE., Wednesday, Dec. 24, CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST. 9:30 P. M. Old English Carols.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Pastor's Bible Class, 10:15. Church service, with sermon by the Pastor, 11 A. M. subject, "The Coming of God to our Human Life."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., Sunday, 11:15, "National Divorce Law." Prologue, "Two Typical Modern Saviors."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St. Sunday at 11 A. M., "Motherhood," a Christmas sermon.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Christmas services 11 o'clock.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

S. H. HADLEY WILL SPEAK at Y. M. C. A., 52 East 2-1, Sunday, 21st, at 3:45 P. M. Miss Mable Reynolds, violoncellist.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, December 21st, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. John L. Elliott; subject—"Precious Lives." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 50th St., Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; fine music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music to-night free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA WILL lecture on the "Divine Principle in Man" at Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15 P. M.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY SERVICE of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes will be held in St. Mark's Church, Adelphi St., between De Kalb and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 21, at 7:45 P. M. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. John T. Patey.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 123d St. Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Karma of Nations," by Dr. E. B. Guild.

RAN INTO CROSSTOWN CAR.

Broadway Trolley Derailed One at Duane Street, but No One Was Hurt.

A collision occurred at 9 o'clock last night at Duane Street and Broadway between an electric car and a horse car. None of the passengers in either car was injured.

The south-bound car was in charge of Samuel Wilson, motorman, of 424 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the car of the Duane Street line, east-bound, was in charge of John Muller, driver. The driver and the motorman must have misunderstood each other's signals, for, after stopping, both cars were started again simultaneously. The electric car crashed into the front platform of the horse car, derailing it.

Muller, the driver, was thrown to the street and received such serious contusions of the hip and shoulder that he was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. A dozen passengers were in the horse car, and five of them were women, one of whom fainted. Policeman Hahn arrested Wilson, the motorman, but Muller refused to make a complaint against him and he was not locked up.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 28.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.—Psalm xc., 1.

Our studies for the last three months naturally arrange themselves under two heads:

(1) The history of Israel under Joshua.

(2) The history of Israel under Judges.

Six lessons were devoted to each, for the interpolated "Temperance Lesson" related to a time similar to that of Israel under the Judges. The history of Israel under Joshua covered only about twenty-five or twenty-six years, but it should include the condition of affairs during "all the days of the elders that over-lived Joshua, and which had known all the works of the Lord that He had done for Israel." (Josh., xxiv., 31.) This extended the time for at least twenty-five, and perhaps fifty, years longer. The history under the Judges covered the succeeding two hundred and fifty or three hundred years.

In both periods, however, it was exclusively the history of God's people who had not only been redeemed out of bondage, but who had actually entered into possession of the land which God had promised them. But there is a great and sad contrast between their condition under Joshua and that under the Judges. Under the one it was a time of blessedness and joy—a time when they grew stronger and stronger, and entered more and more fully into the enjoyment of God's promises. Under the other it was a time of constantly recurring falls, oppression, and distress. And the whole secret of this difference lay in two facts. Under Joshua and the elders that over-lived him, "Israel served the Lord" (Jud., ii., 7.) Under the Judges, "every man did that which was right in his own eyes" (Jud., xvii., 6; xxi., 25.)

These two facts, and their results, mark the history of God's people in every age. When they are sincerely loyal to their Maker and Redeemer, they ever enter spiritually more and more fully into the enjoyment of the "exceeding great and precious promises" of God. When they walk in the imagination of their own hearts, (Genesis, viii., 21,) they are not only led captive by Satan, but, being so led, they lose "all joy and peace in believing," (Romans, xv., 13.) "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come. Wherefore, let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall." (First Cor., x., 11-12,) "lest a promise being left us of entering into His rest, any of you should seem to come short of it," (Hebrews, iv., 1.)

When Joshua entered upon his duties as the leader of the children of Israel, he must have been about eighty-four or eighty-five years old—only a little older than Moses when he became their leader. The work of Joshua, however, was very different from that of Moses in its relation to God's purposes concerning His people; he completed that which Moses began. For Moses led them out of bondage; Joshua led them into liberty. Moses led them through the wilderness of Sinai; Joshua led them into the land of Canaan. Under Moses they received the law of God. Under Joshua they inherited the promises of God. Hence Joshua in the Old Testament is, in this respect, the counterpart of Jesus in the New, (John, i., 17.) "Joshua" being the Hebrew and "Jesus" the Greek for the same name.

JOSHUA IMPRESSED.

Before Joshua entered upon his high privileges the nature and the extent of all that had been promised to him and to his people were deeply impressed upon him by God himself. Every place that his foot should tread upon—all that his eye could see—from the wilderness in the South to Lebanon in the North, and from the Euphrates on the East to the Mediterranean on the West—with all of its products and resources, was to be his and his followers. Nothing should be able to withstand him, or prevent his occupancy of all this rich inheritance. For God said, "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee. I will not fail thee nor forsake thee." As for himself and his people, all that was required of them was—"Only be thou strong and very courageous, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law; turn not from it to the right hand, or to the left, that thou mayest prosper whithersoever thou goest." To enable him to do this, God further enjoined him—"This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth, but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success" (Josh., i., 1-9.)

These demands have never been repealed. They are as binding upon all who would realize the fullness of God's grace to-day as they were upon Joshua and the children of Israel.

Being thus impressed and encouraged, Joshua and his people were ready with a glad and eager spirit to enter upon their inheritance. It was to be a free gift, but it could neither be possessed nor enjoyed by any who had not the courage of faith to overcome all obstacles in their way, and to fight manfully against everything and every one who opposed their progress. They were to consider that the inheritance was well worth all the energy and zeal they could put forth to secure it, and—they were assured—that so fighting, God would give them a sure victory. So it has been ever since.

When one undertakes, however, to make any of the promises of God his own, almost always an apparently insurmountable obstacle of some kind confronts him. Long continued habits, mental conditions, social surroundings, business perplexities, in a thousand forms rush in as a mighty flood to overwhelm him. Take, for instance, such gracious promises as, "As the days, so shall thy strength be" (Deut. 33:25); "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee" (Isa. 26:3)—how difficult it is to rest in them without hesitation or fear! All experience shows that it requires a faith as "strong and very courageous," as that demanded of Joshua. It seems just as impossible even to the advanced believer to rest in such assurances as it was for the awakened sinner to accept the message, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved" (Acts 16:31).

So it was with the children of Israel. As soon as they moved forward, the Jordan—swollen far beyond its usual width and depth by a great freshet—spread itself out between them and their inheritance. No human wisdom or strength could overcome it. But looking to the "Ark"—the great representative of the finished work of Jesus Christ in our redemption—with a sublime trust in God, they went forward. As "by faith they passed through the Red Sea" (Hebrews xi., 29,) when they came out of Egypt, so, by faith they passed over Jordan "as by dry land," to enter Canaan. And as it was a necessity that they "were all baptized unto Moses in the Sea," Corinthian I., x., 2,) before they could begin their new life as God's free men, so it was, that they should all be baptized unto Joshua in the river before they could enter into the possession of His promises. For one must as certainly die unto sin, in order to enter into the promises of God, as he must to receive the first gifts of redemption, (Romans vi., 3-4.)

SEVEN YEARS OF FIGHTING.

But after the children of Israel had crossed the Jordan, it required seven years of almost constant fighting, to be able to rest in their inheritance. To prepare them for this, Joshua established a camp in Gilgal. There they renewed their covenant with God, by the rite of circumcision—reminded themselves of their deliverance from bondage, in the feast of the Passover—ceased to feed upon the Manna which came down from heaven, as they began to feast on the first fruits of their new position—and submitted themselves to the direction of "The Captain of the Lord's host," (Joshua v., 15.) The Captain of our salvation, (Hebrews iii., 10.) Then they were ready to fight the good fight of faith.

Their enemies were many and formidable. Their iniquity was full, and they must be utterly exterminated, for it was God's command. They opposed every tribe alike. So all of the tribes must be united to drive them out or to destroy them. In this attempt they met with a defeat at Ai, and they were deceived once by the Gibeonites, because of unsuspected sin in their midst, and because they neglected to take counsel of God. But when they had acquired a general supremacy, the land was divided among them. Then each tribe had to make its position secure, and enlarge its dimensions by its own faithfulness, courage, and watchful activity.

So it has ever been with God's people. Open, flagrant sin, which afflicts a whole community, must be met and overcome by all as one body, without distinction of name or locality. But at the same time each one has his own individual battles to fight against "the world, the flesh, and the devil," if he would enjoy "the peace of God which passeth all understanding."

But as soon as the Israelites obtained a foothold in their possessions, it was necessary that they should be solemnly, and altogether, reminded of their relation to God. So they were assembled in the valley between Ebal and Gerizim to hear the blessings and the curses—blessings upon all who served God faithfully, and curses upon all who forsook Him and His law.

Then when the land was divided they found—as we learned from the case of Caleb—that the portion of each one contained not only good "southlands," lying well to the sun and protected from chilling blasts, but also "upper and nether springs" which refreshed and invigorated it so that it brought forth fruit abundantly. To each one his portion and his work was appointed by God. Moreover, in this land careful provision was made for the instruction of all in fear of the Lord, by well-appointed "Levitical Cities"—and deliverance from the condemnation of the law for every unwilling sinner, in "The Cities of Refuge."

Being thus fully and graciously provided for, Joshua called the people together in his old age and reminded them: "Ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls that not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the Lord your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you, and not one thing hath failed thereof." (Joshua, xxiii., 14.) So they made a solemn covenant in Shechem, saying: "The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we obey." (Joshua, xxiv., 24.) What else could they honestly do? What else can any one do who has had similar experiences?

But when they made this covenant Joshua assured them: "Ye cannot serve the Lord, for He is an holy God; He is a jealous God; He will not forgive your transgressions nor your sins. If ye forsake the Lord, and serve strange gods, then He will turn and do you hurt and consume you, after that He hath done you good. And the people said unto Joshua, Nay, but we will serve the Lord." (Joshua, xxiv., 19-21.)

ISRAEL'S ENEMIES.

The sequel, however, shows that Joshua was right. For although at the time, they made this covenant in "sincerity and in truth," yet they little realized the seductive power of the evil around them, and within them. But in a very short time after the death of Joshua, and of the elders that overlived Joshua, these powers for evil began to assert themselves. Very gradually, but very certainly, the children of Israel were overcome. Whilst they still claimed to be the people of God, and rendered Him an outward service, their hearts were far from Him. Their very service as a body was rendered after the spirit of the heathen world about them.

So they turned away from God, and did that which was right in their own eyes. God sent His messengers to warn them, and He permitted their enemies, not only to triumph over them, but to grievously oppress them. Six times He thus brought great distress. So they were brought to repentance, and when they cried unto Him, He raised up one or more Deliverers. Fourteen such deliverers judged them. As long as the Judge ruled they remained steadfast. But when he died they again did evil in the sight of the Lord, and were again delivered up to the oppression and suffering. This was their history for two or three hundred years. But even in those dark days there were some, like Naomi, and Ruth, who returned to God and were blessed.

Then Samuel was raised up as the last of the Judges. His work was to reveal to the people, both God's judgment against sin and to instruct them in righteousness. But it took many years of judgment and instruction to bring them back to God with the confession: "We have sinned." (I. Sam. vii., 6.) But when they came, He received them graciously and delivered them out of the hand of their enemies. This has always been the way in which He has dealt with His people. For where sin has abounded, grace has always been much more abundant.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Under what two heads do our studies during the last three months arrange themselves, and what is said of them?

What was the relation of Joshua's work to that of Moses?

How was Joshua prepared for his work, and what demand was made upon him?

Although the inheritance was to be a free gift, what was required of them in order to possess it?

What obstacle met them at the outset, and how did they overcome it?

How were they prepared for the conflicts before them, and what did they do to secure their inheritance?

What was done at Ebal and Gerizim, what was the portion of each, and what provisions were made for all?

What covenant did they make with God, and what does the sequel show?

What was their history under the Judges, and what was the work of Samuel?

STUDY OF HYGIENE.

Report of a Committee on Complaints Against the System of Teaching in Public Schools.

Complaints having been made concerning the system of teaching physiology and hygiene in the public schools of this city by the State Science Teachers' Association, an investigation was made by the State Central Committee on Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools. The report of the committee was issued yesterday.

In reference to the charge that there have been "discrepancies between the facts of physiology as taught in the universities and medical schools and those taught in the public schools," the report says that, as a matter of fact, there is no contradiction.

The teachers criticised Prof. Atwater for concluding that alcohol in small quantities could be used like sugar, starch, and fat for generating heat and muscular energy, and the investigators have decided that the Professor's theory is not upheld either by science or by common experience. The attitude of the teachers on the subject of what quantities of alcohol should be used by human beings is commented upon by the committee as "a specious plea for moderate drinking," such an argument being "dangerous, fallacious, and not sustained by science or experience."

Concerning the plea that children should abstain altogether, the report quotes Dr. G. Bunge of the University of Switzerland as saying: "I have never yet heard any valid reason for this opinion that alcohol is less injurious to adults than to children."

The teachers criticised the temperance physiology law as though instruction was demanded concerning alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, ignoring the law's requirements in general hygiene. The investigators refer in their report to the teachers' suggestion for a lot of questions to college professors to ascertain their opinion as to what should be taught under the law.

"The question may justly be raised," says the report, "why the State Teachers' Association felt it necessary to consult college and medical school professors and high school teachers in New England as to the practical working of this law in the public schools of New York."

Parents to whom the committee sent inquiries reported that as a result of the study of hygiene and physiology, children were led to take better care of themselves, insisting on proper ventilation, objecting to bad water, and commenting on the evils of improper eating or cold draughts. The replies of the parents were generally enthusiastic. The committee has come to the conclusion that the teaching of the two subjects leads children to resist more strongly the temptation of tobacco and drink, appealing to their self-respect and making bad habits abhorrent to them.

One mother reported that the town in which she lived had become a temperance place because of the school course in hygiene and physiology. Many others reported decided changes for the better in the public attitude toward drink.

In reply to the teachers' suggestions as to what remedies ought to be adopted for the supposed improprieties in the methods and the law, the committee decides that the law should not be modified so as to give the teachers more freedom in their way of imparting knowledge, that authors of text books now have adequate freedom in the arrangement of temperance matter; that the Connecticut law is utterly undesirable as a model; that there is no evidence to show the necessity of the lower grade pupils having possession of text books, and that the teachers were wrong when they said a pupil entered a high school with less interest in the subject if he had studied it in the primary grades.

"The answers to the inquiries sent out by our committee," says the report, "show that a large majority of the common school teachers believe in this study. We are opposed to any effort to change the law."

The report is signed by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, First Vice Chairman; William T. Wardwell, Second Vice Chairman, and Alfred L. Manierre, Secretary and Treasurer.

Testimonial to Old Postal Employe.

A gold-headed cane was presented to Andrew H. Hyde, a clerk in the foreign branch of the General Post Office, Thursday afternoon by his fellow-employes, it being the occasion of his seventieth birthday and also the fiftieth anniversary of his employment in the Post Office.

Open Evenings Until Christmas

MERIDEN CO. Silversmiths

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSOR

MADISON SQUARE, WEST FIFTH AVE., COR. 26TH STREET.

CAR LICENSE FEES DECISIONS.

Appellate Division Judgments Adverse to the City in Three Street Railroad Cases.

The Appellate Division yesterday held, by Justice Ingraham, that the complaint in the action brought by the city against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover car license fees aggregating $25,750, due from the former company to the city during the years 1894 to 1899, did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action as against the Metropolitan Company. A judgment of the Supreme Court overruling the Metropolitan Company's separate demurrer to the complaint is therefore reversed. The lease of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company turned over all the railroad property "subject to all debts and liabilities" of the lessor, but with no provision imposing upon the lessee an obligation to pay such debts and liabilities. "The Third Avenue Railroad Company," said Justice Ingraham, "is not dissolved or merged with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but is an existing corporation liable for its debts and obligations. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company did not assume the payment of the debts, but accepted a demise of the property subject to the debts and liabilities of the lessor corporation."

Another car license fee case brought by the city against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan Railway Company was also decided adversely to the municipality. In that case it appeared that the Sixth Avenue Company had leased its road to the Houston and Pavonia Ferry Company, and that the latter was subsequently consolidated with the Metropolitan. There the Sixth Avenue Company was to pay a license fee for "each passenger car to be used on said road." The court decided that when the Sixth Avenue ceased to operate its road, leasing it and its franchises to the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, it in fact ceased to use cars. The judgment, so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan, is, however, affirmed.

The Appellate Division further decided that as to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company no license fees can be collected by the city. The franchise of that road was purchased from the city at auction under authority of a law passed in 1869 for $150,000. No condition as to license fees was incorporated in its charter.

SUIT UNDER ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Action Begun Against the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Companies.

Daniel J. M. O'Callaghan, a lawyer, at 132 Nassau street, who refuses to give the names of his clients, yesterday instituted proceedings against the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for alleged violations

GEORGE FISHER WINS

Herrick Threw Wrestling Instructor but Once.

Handicap Catch-as-Catch-Can Bouts at the New Polo Athletic Club.

George Fisher, wrestling instructor of the New Polo Athletic Club, won the handicap catch-as-catch-can wrestling match which took place in the gymnasium of the clubhouse, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last night. His opponent, Frank Herrick, who is one of the wrestling instructors at the New York Athletic Club, undertook to throw Fisher three times within an hour, but only succeeded in pinning the Polo Club man's shoulders to the mat once within the specified time.

There was quite a representative delegation of the "Mercury Foot" Club men present, and they all were of the opinion that Herrick would be successful. Herrick was the heavier man, as he turned the scales at 168 pounds, while Fisher only weighed 155 pounds. The latter is a pupil and sparring partner of George Bothner, the clever lightweight wrestler, and resembles Bothner very much in his work on the mat.

When the men got together Herrick assumed the aggressive and throughout the contest, with only two brief exceptions, Fisher was on the defensive. Herrick bent all his efforts during the first half hour in securing hammer and bar locks with occasional crotch holds. He frequently had Fisher in tight places, but the smaller man proved to be an adept at the game, and wriggled out of some hard positions.

After fifteen minutes of wrestling Fisher almost was turned over with a bar lock, but he got out of it, and was generously applauded for his agility. No fall having been obtained within the first thirty minutes, the men were allowed a ten-minutes' rest. Herrick remarked as he left the ring for a rub down that Fisher was wonderfully quick and clever. "He is another Bothner," said he. "There is very little difference between them, as to their knowledge of the fine points of wrestling."

The men seemed to be much refreshed by their short rest and renewed the struggle as if they had only just begun the contest. In exactly 9 minutes and 40 seconds Herrick scored the first fall by pinning Fisher with a half-Nelson and a crotch hold.

Another rest of ten minutes was in order, and then the men resumed the bout with 20 minutes and 20 seconds of time still unexpired.

Fisher was very wary of getting too near the guard ropes, as he claimed that had not one of his legs been on the ropes when he was thrown by Herrick the fall would never have taken place. Herrick did his utmost to gain another fall, but he failed to do so. He tried every hold, lock, and trick permissible, but Fisher was always on the alert, and while Herrick's superior weight told in the long run, Fisher's staying power helped him wonderfully, and he was not much distressed at the call of time. The strangle hold was barred and the entire match was devoid of any roughness or foul play.

In the preliminary bouts "Billy" Brown defeated Barney Kimball after a clever exhibition, and Max Wexler won from Johnny Cain, each contest lasting a few seconds less than ten minutes.

New York A. C. Nominations.

President John R. Van Wormer of the New York Athletic Club has been nominated again for that office. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Charles F. Wells, Elias H. Peck, John F. Muir, Edgar P. Reynolds, and Dr. A. W. Bartlett, posted the regular ticket yesterday for the annual election of officers, which will take place Jan. 13. The ticket reads as follows: President—John R. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles A. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill. Only two changes have been made among the retiring members of the Board of Directors, all of them having been renominated except Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and James R. Ely. In the place of these two gentlemen Frank J. Wells and Martin J. Paine have been nominated. There is some talk of an opposition ticket being prepared, but if such is the case no one at the club could give any information about it last night. Should an opposition ticket be arranged its promoters have two weeks in which to post it in the clubhouse.

PLAN TO BEAT BOOKMAKERS.

Investment Company Offered to Let in Subscribers, but Police Seize Its Effects.

"The United States Co-Operative Investment Company" a month ago furnished attractive offices at 503 Fifth Avenue, opposite the residence of Russell Sage, and proceeded to do business. Circulars were sent out warning small investors that the only way they could hope to gain under modern conditions was to combine so as to have a large capital in the aggregate with which to operate. "The United States Co-Operative Investment Company" offered to accept sums ranging from $1 to $100, which it pledged itself to invest so wisely and honestly as to make it productive to the owner.

The investments which the company proposed were on horse races, and a considerable part of the circular was taken up in explaining its system of making the bookmakers unhappy. A bet was to be made on a first race, and if it won the day's incident was closed. If it lost, the amount was doubled on the next race, and so on through the six events. It was all very simple.

Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station received some complaints concerning the company, and sent a detective there to try to place a wager. He was told that commissions were received only through the mails. So yesterday the police made a raid on the place, arresting Philip McGovern, forty-two years old, who said he lived at 533 West Fifty-first Street, and was a clerk, and Mary Brown of 331 Lexington Avenue, who said she had been employed to send out circulars.

More than 500 letters from investors were taken to the police station with the prisoners, together with a couple of thousand credit sheets, which the police say were to be filled out and sent to customers, purporting to show the results of investments.

The police say they believe the man and the woman merely were employes of gamblers.

CONVENTION'S WORK ENDED.

Nine Amendments to New Hampshire's Constitution Were Framed—What the Proposed Changes Are.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19.—The convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State concluded its labors and took final adjournment to-day. It has framed nine amendments to the Constitution. These provide for the prohibition of trusts; for the extension of the suffrage to women; for a tax upon inheritances and franchises; for an educational qualification of the suffrage; to strike the word Protestant from the bill of rights; to establish voting precincts; to place representation in the Legislature upon a new basis; to extend the criminal jurisdiction of police courts, and to require the examination of commissioned officers in the militia.

To-day amendments were defeated to prohibit the use of free railroad passes; to establish the initiative and the referendum, and to provide for the appointment instead of the election of County Solicitors.

The amendments will be submitted to the people for ratification at the next election.

TWO KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Firemen Dead and an Engineer Probably Fatally Injured at Little Ferry Junction, N. J.

LITTLE FERRY JUNCTION, N. J., Dec. 19.—Two firemen were killed and one engineer so badly injured that he will in all probability die as a result of a railroad accident here this afternoon. The dead men were William Mabee of Butler, N. J., and John Wallace of Paterson, N. J. The injured engineer, James Stenadt, also lived in Paterson.

Train No. 84, loaded with coal and east bound, had switched from the main track onto the track leading into the coal pockets at Edgewater. Train No. 37, which was made up of empty coal cars, was going out onto the main line. One of the loaded coal cars of No. 84 jumped the track onto the western track and the engine of No. 37 plunged into the car. The engine and car came together with terrific force and the engine was demolished and twenty of the coal cars were thrown off the track.

The engine on No. 37 was one of the big camel-back kind and carried two firemen besides the engineer. When the men were taken from the wreck it was found that both the firemen were dead.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN TOILERS.

Crosbyside, a Well-Known Lake George Hotel, Being Remodeled as a Vacation Home.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A force of men are remodeling Crosbyside, one of the oldest and best-known hotels on Lake George. The property was recently purchased by Spencer Trask of New York and George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, who propose to establish a vacation home for the young women toilers of New York City.

A large sum of money will be spent in the improvements. While the hotel will be conducted on strictly business principles, the rates will be as low as they possibly can be. Mrs. Trask is taking a personal interest in the matter, and it was through her efforts that the property was purchased.

The hotel is located near the head of the lake on the east side and commands an extensive view of lake and mountain.

SIX CHILDREN ARE BURIED.

John Pagliughi, Father of Explosion Victims, May Go Insane.

FORT LEE, N. J., Dec. 19.—The six children of John Pagliughi, who were killed in the explosion which blew up his home on Tuesday afternoon, were buried this afternoon. The father's grief was such that it is feared he will become insane. The mother had her arm amputated this afternoon at the Englewood Hospital, and knows nothing as yet of the death of her children. It is doubtful if she ever recovers from her injury.

Nothing as yet has been found to bear out the assertion of the relatives of the Pagliughi family that dynamite was used to destroy the house, beyond the fact that the gas tank in the cellar had been found practically intact. The heater has also been examined, and steam and hot water experts say this was not the cause of the explosion. Again it develops that there was no cellar under the dining room where apparently the greatest force of the explosion exerted itself.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The South Pacific storm that was central Thursday night over the Southern Plateau has moved northeastward to Eastern Nebraska, with considerable increase in intensity, and the precipitation area now extends into the Middle Mississippi Valley and Western Gulf States, and also into Southern Michigan and extreme Northwestern Ohio.

In the rear of the storm the weather is generally clear, except in Southeastern Wyoming, where snow is still falling. In the remaining States to the eastward the weather has been fair.

Temperatures are generally higher east of the Rocky Mountains, except in North Dakota and Northeastern Montana, and are above the seasonal average except in the Middle Slope and the East Gulf States. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally cloudy, with snow in east portion of the Middle and South Plateau, and rain on the North Slope. Frosts were reported generally throughout California Friday morning.

The storm in the West will move eastward during Saturday, causing rain in the southern and rain or snow in the northern districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Alleghany Mountains, and through the East Gulf States and lower lake region, reaching the Atlantic Coast Saturday night, and continuing Sunday. There will also be snow Sunday in the central and eastern lower lake regions. West of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, except in the North Pacific district, where there will be rain, and Western Montana, where snow is probable Sunday.

It will be colder Saturday in the Missouri Valley and the south slope, and also in the interior of New England and Eastern New York. It will be colder in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Gulf States, the greater portion of the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

In the New England Coast the winds will be fresh west to northwest, becoming east and brisk Sunday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast variable, becoming east Sunday and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast south to east, becoming fresh to brisk; on the Gulf Coast fresh south, shifting to west and northwest on the west coast by Sunday; on Lake Michigan increasing south, probably becoming high, and shifting to northwest by Saturday night, and on the lower lakes variable, becoming east, and increasing.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and increasing cloudiness to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Bellingham Bay, and at Seattle and Everett.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair to-day, colder in the interior; Sunday snow in north, rain or snow in south portion; fresh north winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy to-day, rain at night and Sunday, colder Sunday, light to fresh south winds.

Eastern New York, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain in west portion, colder in north and central portions, rain or snow at night and Sunday, variable winds, becoming northeast and increasing.

New Jersey and Delaware, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night and Sunday, colder Sunday in interior, variable winds, becoming east and increasing.

North Carolina, increasing cloudiness to-day, probably rain in extreme west portion; Sunday rain, fresh winds, mostly south.

South Carolina, cloudy to-day, rain at night and Sunday, fresh east winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day, warmer in northwest portion. Sunday fair.

Western Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day; increasing south winds. Sunday, snow and colder.

Minnesota, fair in west, rain or snow in east portion to-day. Sunday fair; fresh to brisk north winds.

South Dakota, snow in east, fair in west portion to-day. Sunday fair.

West Virginia, rain to-day, colder in east portion. Sunday colder and fair, except rain or snow in mountain districts.

Western New York, rain or snow to-day, colder in northeast portion; variable winds, becoming east and fresh to brisk. Sunday, snow, colder.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow to-night;

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	20	34	36
6 A. M.	18	32	36
9 A. M.	17	33	39
12 M.	23	39	42
3 P. M.	26	44	48
6 P. M.	24	43	46
9 P. M.	20	40	42
12 P. M.	18	38	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1901	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M. and 41 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 45 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 32 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	42	46	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	44	50	W	Clear
Boston	40	40	W	Clear
Buffalo	38	40	W	Clear
Cape May	46	48	W	Clear
Eastport	26	30	W	Clear
Nantucket	42	46	W	Clear
Norfolk	54	60	SW	Clear
Oswego	40	42	NW	Clear
Philadelphia	42	46	SW	Clear
Pittsburg	44	50	W	Clear
Portland, Me.	38	38	NW	Pt. cloudy
Scranton	34	46	SW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	42	56	S	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	50	52	S	Cloudy
Chicago	38	42	SE	Rain
Cincinnati	46	50	SE	Cloudy
Cleveland	44	48	SW	Cloudy
Detroit	38	40	W	Cloudy
Duluth	36	36	NE	Cloudy
Grand Haven	34	38	SE	Rain
Green Bay	30	30	SE	Cloudy
Huron	26	28	W	Cloudy
Marquette	34	36	NE	Pt. cloudy
Milwaukee	34	34	SE	Rain
Toledo	38	42	SW	Rain
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	50	56	SE	Cloudy
Charlotte	52	58	S	Clear
Corpus Christi	68	72	SE	Cloudy
Galveston	64	70	SE	Pt. cloudy
Hatteras	52	58	SW	Clear
Jacksonville	58	68	N	Clear
Key West	70	70	N	Clear
Mobile	56	62	SE	Clear
Montgomery	50	56	E	Clear
New Orleans	60	68	SE	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	56	68	E	Clear
Tampa	62	74	NW	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	56	66	SW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	18	28	NW	Clear
Davenport	40	44	E	Rain
Dodge City	34	42	W	Clear
Kansas City	46	48	S	Rain
North Platte	22	30	N	Cloudy
Omaha	40	42	SE	Rain
St. Louis	46	50	S	Rain
St. Paul	32	32	E	Cloudy
Winnipeg	14	32	NE	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	40	42	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	34	38	NW	Cloudy
Helena	24	32	W	Clear
Salt Lake City	22	32	SW	Cloudy

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The residence of J. Sanford Potter, on Mountain Terrace, was totally destroyed by fire today. The loss is about $20,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Sollinger apartment building at Forty-fifth Street and Evans Avenue was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, $50,000.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States:

145—Gustavus Leach et al., plaintiffs, vs. Charles R. Burr, executor, et al.—Motion to make new parties defendants in error submitted for plaintiffs.

132—Commercial Publishing Company, plaintiff, vs. Samuel C. Beckwith.—Argued.

138—The Pullman Company, plaintiff, vs. Wirt Adams, State revenue agent.—Argued for the plaintiff and submitted for defendant.

135—Calumet Grain and Elevator Company, appellant, vs. Chicago; 136—David Mark Cummings et al., appellants, vs. Chicago—Submitted for appellants with leave for appellee to file brief within five days.

Adjourned until Monday. No day call announced.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

H. Whitney Tew, respondent, vs. Henry Wolfsohn and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to appellant to answer on payment of costs of demurrer and of appeal. Opinion by Laughlin, J.; Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.

Mary Bell, plaintiff, vs. City of New York, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Company, respondent, vs. Hay Budden Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Determination affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Appellate Term; Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.

Jacob Finkelstein, respondent, vs. Anna G. Huner, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinions by Patterson and O'Brien, J.; O'Brien and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.

Patrick P. Sheedy, appellant, vs. E. Frederick Kohl, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William W. Bauer, appellant-respondent, vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, respondent-appellant.—Appeal from order denying motion for non-suit dismissed, with costs, and order setting aside verdict affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.; Laughlin, J., dissenting.

William P. Knowles, respondent, vs. Pennsylvania Steel Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, and final judgment directed dismissing complaint, with costs, on the authority of Meyers vs. the same defendants, decided Dec. 12, 1902.

City of New York, respondent, vs. George G. Reesing et al., appellants.—Determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Alfred Fasy et al., respondent, vs. International Navigation Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Nash, J. (Patterson, P. J., and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

In the matter of Emily M. Lord, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Henry G. Garay, respondent, vs. John Edwin Deane, et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to withdraw demurrer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Helen P. Hall, respondent, vs. Theophilus Gilman et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, but with leave to appellant to answer on payment of costs of appeal and demurrer. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Helen P. Hall, respondent, vs. Theophilus Gilman et al. and Minnie N. Little, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to appellant to answer on payment of costs of appeal and demurrer. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Caroline Stiasny, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. (No opinion, Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Henry G. Valentine, appellant, vs. Warren M. Healey and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

John B. B. Fiske, appellant, vs. Marina E. Parks, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Morris Cohen, appellant, vs. Stanford H. Steele, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Lewis A. Cohen, appellant, vs. the same, respondent. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John A. Dempsey, respondent, vs. Joseph M. Gazzam, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, respondent, vs. Thomas J. Dunn, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

M. H. Treadwell & Co., (Sheriff of New York County,) respondent, vs. A. Mead Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Motion denied without costs. Opinion per curiam.

I. Newton Natkins, respondent, vs. Matilda Wetterer, appellant.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions per curiam and by O'Brien, J., (dissenting.)

Silas E. Moorhead, appellant, vs. American Surety Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The same vs. the same.—Order modified by striking out the provision requiring the plaintiff to pay to the defendant $10 costs of the motion, and as thus modified affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Nellie Garvey, appellant, vs. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to plead over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

People ex rel. Isaac J. Greenwood, respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order reversed and writ of certiorari quashed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

The People, &c., appellants, vs. Robert L. Martin and Harry Velthusen, respondents.—Order and judgment reversed and defendants directed to plead over to the indictment. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The same vs. the same.—Order and judgment reversed and defendants directed to plead over. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Judgment reversed and demurrer of Metropolitan Street Railway Company sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The same vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company et al.—Judgment, so far as it overrules the joint demurrer of the defendants, and the separate demurrers of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company reversed and the demurrers sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below; and so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

City of New York, respondent, vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company et al., appellants.—Judgment, so far as it overrules the joint demurrer of the defendants, and the separate demurrers of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railway Company, reversed and the demurrers sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below; and so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company affirmed, with costs, with leave to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The same vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company et al.—Judgment, so far as it overrules the joint demurrer of the defendants and the separate demurrers of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Cross-Town Railway Company, reversed, and the demurrers sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below; and so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company affirmed, with costs, with leave to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The same vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, et al.—Judgment, so far as it overrules the joint demurrer of the defendants and the separate demurrers of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, and the Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, reversed, and the demurrers sustained, with costs, in this court and in the court below, and so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, affirmed, with costs, with leave to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, and another, appellants.—Judgment, so far as it overrules the joint demurrer of the defendants, and the separate demurrer of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, reversed, and demurrers sustained, with costs in this court and in the court below; and so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, affirmed, with costs, with leave to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The Same vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company, et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and the demurrer of all the defendants sustained, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to amend complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

The Same vs. Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, et al.—Judgment, so far as it overrules the joint demurrer of the defendants and the separate demurrers of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company and the Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, reversed, and the demurrers sustained, with costs, in this court and in the court below; and so far as it overrules the separate demurrer of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, affirmed, with costs, with leave to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Alexander Harvey, appellant, vs. Samuel McConchie, respondent. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ. (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Raymond Connor, by guardian, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant. —Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by McLaughlin, Ingraham, and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Martin Kane and another vs. Nathan Kutkoff, impleaded. Motion denied on payment of $10 costs; and on payment of an additional $10, leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

The People, &c., vs. Charles S. Keller. Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. Jerome Rosenfeld. Motion granted.

Andrew Cohen vs. Andrew B. Yetter. Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs of motion.

Enrico Invernezzi vs. Thomas J. Dunn. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John Lamb vs. Marie True, et al. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Dec. 20

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Thomas J. Murtha and Jane Wilson.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Samuel N. Hoyt vs. Jacob B. Weinberg et al.—Peter J. Shields.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Adolph Suesdorf vs. Salvatore Lasperches—Michael J. Egan, Atlantic Coast Realty Company vs. Nelson J. Waterbury—Elbert Crandall.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—J. Granville Smith vs. Mark J. Garlick—Louis B. Brodsky.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Levy vs. Foley—Hampton D. Ewing. Sloane vs. Furlong, (2 cases)—Joseph Kling.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Carroll vs. Carroll—George G. Battle. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Noble—Charles Pfizel.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 19	794,542
To date this year	182,979,931
Corresponding date last year	260,485,584

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 19	$4,632,000
To date this year	$869,501,850
Corresponding date last year	$978,104,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis Chalmers	½	Kan. & Michigan	1
Allis. Chal. pf	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	1½	pf	½
Am. Malt. pf	1½	Kan. City South	1¼
Am. Smelting pf	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	⅞
Anaconda Copper	2½	Pacific Coast	1
Butterick Co	1	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Rlon. pf	⅝	P. C. C. & St. L.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅝	Rock Island	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	⅝	Rutland pf	1
Col. Fuel & I	1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Con. Tobacco pf	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Corn Products	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Twin City	½
Del., Lack. & W	1	Un. Ry. Inv. pf	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr	⅝	U. S. Ex. Pr. pf	4
Des M. & Ft. D	2½	U. S. Realty	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Realty pf	1
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	2½
Gt. North. pf	2⅜	Westinghouse	½
Iowa Central pf	½		

Stocks Declined.

At., Top. & S. F	½	Minn. & St. L	⅝
Brklyn R. T	1	M. & St. L. pf	4
Canadian Pacific	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Nash., C. & St. L	1⅜
Chi. & N. W	2	N. Y. Dock	⅜
Evans. & T. H	1½	Norf. & West	½
Hock. Valley	½	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Int. Paper	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Louis. & Nash	1¼	U. S. C. I. P	½
Manhattan	⅛	Va.-Car. Chem	⅛
Met. Sec. Co	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Mexican Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc	1	E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1
Chi. Term. 4s	1	Ind., Dec. & W. 1st	2½
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	½	Lake Shore 3½s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. 5s	3	Texas Pac. 2d	2
Norf. & W. Imp. & Ext. 6s	2¼	Tol., St. L. & W. prior 3½s	5½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Extended comment of yesterday's stock market is not necessary, for the reason principally that the dealings were without significance or important incident. In the early trading prices were decidedly strong in continuance of the upward movement of the day previous. In the early afternoon, however, a reaction set in, shading prices somewhat, but in no case amounting to weakness. This reaction was aggravated to some extent by false reports in respect to Venezuelan matters, one of these being that the German Government had absolutely rejected arbitration.

Considering how sensitive the Street is at present, and bearing in mind also the rapidity of the recovery on the day previous, such reaction as appeared was gratifyingly small—might in fact be considered as but a normal incident to an advancing market. It may be said, in this connection, that the bulk of the selling bringing about the decline was for the short acount, thereby strengthening the market's technical position; and that so soon as it ceased prices started up again, final figures showing a recovery from the decline.

One of the gratifying developments of the day was the heavy export movement in grain, over 650,000 bushels of wheat and corn, principally the former, being engaged for export.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

It is a matter of not a little comment that ever since James J. Hill's pessimistic utterances, Great Northern preferred stock has gone up almost steadily. Yesterday it rose 2¾ points, closing at the top price of the day. The Street hears that a "melon" is to be cut for the benefit of the shareholders, and even goes so far as to say that Mr. Hill's utterances may have been prompted by a desire to get stock cheap—much as in the case of Northern Pacific, which, when it was selling at 50, was in Mr. Hill's stated opinion on the verge of ruin. At the time Mr. Hill was the biggest buyer of the stock.

The advance in Colorado Fuel was generally ascribed to short covering, though it is not clear that there was not some good independent buying. It is known that many of the owners of the stock paid much above the present market price for their holdings and have great faith in the property.

Inasmuch as the Pacific stocks were among the issues to advance most on Thursday, it was regarded as only natural that they should react yesterday with the general market. The principal sufferer was Canadian Pacific, in which it is said there is a weak Canadian pool. In Southern Pacific the urgent demand from the shorts seemed to be at an end, temporarily. There was, however, what is known as a "good market" in the stock all day, one house alone disposing of 7,500 shares within a range of a half point.

The buying of the coal stocks by Philadelphia houses continues. The opinion is that some sort of a "deal" is on, but what the nature is no one seems able to guess.

New York Central was advanced on the persistent talk of an increased dividend. In well-informed quarters no increase is looked for.

Banking interests recently become identified with the property were among the largest buyers of Rock Island shares.

A NEW ST. PAUL STORY.

Apropos of the continued strength of St. Paul, the preferred stock of which was yesterday noticeably strong, the Street heard the story that it had been decided not to issue any new stock, but instead to give a scrip dividend to shareholders to reimburse them for moneys put into the property out of earnings.

At the office of the company nothing could be learned in the matter, but the report is generally discredited.

A POLICY OF CONSERVATISM.

While representative bankers were yesterday talking in the same encouraging and hopeful manner that they have been since the first of the week, they were nevertheless arguing a policy of conservatism, marketwise, pointing out that the worst thing that could happen to the market at the present time would be any great speculative activity. Such activity, it was declared, would put a strain upon credits toward the end of the year that might be too severe to be withstood.

It is for this reason that these bankers were impressing upon leading operators the necessity of making haste slowly in the market. Indeed, it is intimated that in yesterday's late reaction bankers' selling played a part—not because of any lack of faith in the market, but solely to restrain too enthusiastic purchasers.

THE AFTERNOON REACTION.

Several reasons were offered for yesterday afternoon's reaction. One of these was a quoted utterance of Vice President Vanderlip of the National City Bank (at present in Washington) that he looked for tight money for some time, while another was a variety of disquieting reports from Washington—one to the effect that Germany had declined to arbitrate, and another saying, not only that the Venezuelan matter was not settled, but that it seemed to be becoming even more complicated.

Traders and shorts took advantage of the reports to hammer the list, but the declines did not extend beyond the limits of what might be termed a natural reaction, following the sharp advance of the morning and the day previous.

RUSSELL SAGE'S OPINION.

Russell Sage, who was yesterday again down at his office, was quoted during the day by his friends as saying that he looked for an irregular market for the next twenty days—now up, now down—but that after then there ought to be measurable improvement.

In many quarters of the Street Mr. Sage is considered the best market judge in the country, and his yesterday's expression of opinion, therefore, was heard with some little interest.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $611,500.

The banks received from the interior $6,135,000, of which $350,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $3,921,500, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $100,000 to Chicago and $50,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $2,216,500.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $650,500, of which $604,400 was in New York Assay Office checks and $46,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,624,500, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,880,000. The banks lost on Sub-Treasury operations proper $2,255,500.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $2,867,000; deducting the loss to the Sub-Treasury of $2,255,500, the net gain was $611,500.

The features this week are: First, the large net gain from the interior in spite of the fact that there were considerable shipments of currency to near by cities and to the South. St. Paul and Minneapolis sent to New York close to half a million of dollars. The receipts of currency from the South were much in excess of the shipments to that section. Second: The comparatively small loss on Sub-Treasury operations, which is less than half of last week's loss. This is due chiefly to the falling off in internal revenue collections and partly to the increase in pension payments, which were $1,854,000 this week, as compared with $447,000 last week. Collections of customs for the week were $4,020,000, an increase over last week of $683,800.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Wholesale trade is quieting down as the stock-taking period approaches, and what activity is noted by jobbers is in forwarding supplies of goods needed to reinforce stocks of retailers, depleted by what is conceded to be the most active holiday trade on record. Cold weather north and west has helped sales of furs, heavy clothing, and sleighs, and further stimulated general retail buying. Holiday buying, it is noted, is for a rather more expensive grade of goods than ordinarily experienced. There are, of course, some drawbacks, such as unsettled weather or bad roads at the South, the coal shortage at the East, and the continuance of the railway congestion at the West, affecting the movement of coke, bituminous coal, and general freight, but, taken as a whole, the mercantile community contemplates the approach of the end of the year with complacency and satisfaction. Knowing, as it does, that most lines of trade will show gains over 1901, and, therefore, over any preceding year, the feeling is that the year has been a good one, while the fine wheat crop outlook and the volume of orders already booked for next year give promise of future good conditions. Even the knowledge that some manufacturing plants are, like many domestic consumers, short of coal and are contemplating a rather earlier than usual holiday shutdown fails to arouse the pessimistic feeling noted earlier in the year, when the fuel shortage was more talked about.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Holiday trade has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations, and retail dealings in all staple lines of merchandise are well maintained, with the better grades of goods in brisk demand. Wholesome conditions prevail in most sections of the country, although in parts of the Southwest the season has fallen behind the average. Even in these cases reports are encouraging for the future. Industrial plants are well employed, orders coming far into the future, and labor controversies are rare. The only adverse feature of the situation is the fact that supplies of fuel are utterly inadequate, both for household and manufacturing uses, snow increasing the delay of deliveries. The dignified and pacific attitude of this Government restored confidence regarding the Venezuelan situation, and no alarm was felt except in so far as our foreign trade may be interrupted. Railway earnings thus far reported for December exceed last year's by 4.2 per cent. and those of 1900 by 10.4 per cent. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 4.8 per cent. larger than a year ago and 6.1 per cent. in excess of 1899, while at other leading cities there were gains of 10.9 and 16.9 per cent., respectively.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

The iron trade presents surface quietness, but some important matters are taking place. The passing of control of large independent mills into the hands of the leading interest unquestionably makes for stability in the department of wire, tinplate, and sheets. Southern iron men are reported to be confined to business for 1903 at a reduction from fancy quotations. Very heavy buying of cars and other rolling stock is indicated for the new year, and liberal orders for plates, wire, and structural materials for 1903 delivery are also noted. Pig iron and steel billets are quiet. Irregular coke supplies harass furnaces and interfere with operations of the finishing mills. High prices of coke and raw materials and higher freight rates form a combination fraught with difficulty to independent mills. Practically the entire rail output of the country for next year is already sold. Immense quantities of steel will be needed for new car building.

Dun's on the same subject says:

Two events of importance have occurred in relation to the leading manufacturing industry. The United States Steel Corporation has greatly extended its scope by absorbing many outside plants and certain desirable railway connections. Its facilities will be especially enlarged as to production of pig iron, which may render unnecessary the erection of several new furnaces that had been projected. The other interesting event was the announcement of advanced freight rates to take effect Jan. 4, showing an average increase of about 10 per cent. on products of iron and steel. Otherwise the situation is practically unchanged, the largest producer having over 5,280,000 tons of unfilled orders on its books, and work is being pushed as rapidly as supplies of fuel and material will permit. Supplies of coke do not increase, and many furnaces are idle. Contracts for bridge work and track elevation are freely offered by the railways, and accepted only on condition that the exact date of delivery shall not be specified. Despite the fact that rail mills are sold close up to the end of next year, new business is offered, and urgent buyers are compelled to go abroad.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's say that Halifax reports an earlier Christmas trade than usual, owing to last week's cold weather. Cape Breton coal mines are exceeding previous records of production, but the price of fish is low and markets are quiet. Retail holiday trade is good at St. John, despite adverse weather. Wholesale business is confined mainly to sorting orders. Country paper is being well met and trade indications are generally favorable. With the approach of the holidays, wholesale trade at Montreal grows quiet. Good snow roads facilitate retail trade, and payments are prompt. Similar conditions are reported at Quebec.

Retailers are active at Hamilton, especially in seasonable fabrics. The turnover is brisk in iron and kindred lines, with labor well employed. Holiday trade exceeds previous years at Toronto. Wholesale business is fair in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Trade conditions at Winnipeg remain unchanged.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Detroit dispatches the Central Trust Company has brought suit to foreclose the $600,000 mortgage of the Detroit Telephone Company.

Statement from Springfield, Ohio, that the National Abrasive Association is making another attempt to consolidate about thirty makers of emery wheels.

Advices from Sharon, Penn., that the Shenango Tin Mill at New Castle, which has been idle for about six months, has been ordered reopened on Dec. 29, and the Greer Mill, which has also been idle for six months, will open Jan. 1.

Reorganization at Pittsburg of the Associated Pottery Manufacturers, including 150 firms, into the National Association of Operative Potters.

Work begun on the construction of the tidewater extension of the Western Maryland Railroad.

Reports from Lincoln, Neb., that the Northern Division of the Burlington is considerably embarrassed by a shortage of grain cars.

Dispatches from Albany, N. Y., that the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad has been formed, and will shortly be incorporated to construct the extension of the Unadilla Valley Road from New Berlin, Chenango County, to Oneonta, Otsego County, a distance of thirty-three miles.

American Tobacco Company, it is said, is to establish in Chicago the largest cigar factory in the West.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the stockholders of the Cambria Steel Company have voted to change the date of the annual meeting to the third Tuesday in March, and to change the by-laws so that three Directors will be elected each year.

Advices from Providence, R. I., that the Peacedale Manufacturing Company of South Kingston, R. I., employing 700 hands in the manufacture of woolen goods, has closed down owing to coal shortage.

Increase from 3 to 4 per cent. in the semi-annual dividend rate on Mechanics and Traders' Bank stock.

Decrease of $338,183 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $8,659 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent., majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $218,707,814; balances, $9,946,059; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,570,649.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3 13-16@3 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅞@$4.83; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83⅜.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.19⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16@5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35@40c premium. Boston—16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Times in its City article to-day says the demand for money again increased yesterday, and the Bank of England charged 4½ per cent. for loans. A very heavy demand is expected before the end of the year, and the Bank of England is fully justified, though bill brokers complain.

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was small, but cheerfulness continued, and prices generally advanced, except those for Chinese and Spanish bonds. Argentines were especially strong.

In the American rails market there was a moderate amount of buying at parity, based on Thursday's further recovery in Wall Street. The tone, however, was hesitating, owing to varied opinions in regard to the probable character of the Associated Banks' return. Prices left off ¼ to ⅜ of a point below the highest reached in the course of the day. United States Steel common and Southern Pacific were the most active stocks.

Bar silver fell again 1-16d. per ounce, to 22 5-16d. per ounce, spot and forward, but the market closed steady.

Mexican dollars were again quoted at 22d., with small business.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The demand for money was active in the market to-day, and supplies were short. Borrowers were largely dependent on the Bank of England.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, owing chiefly to the recovery in Americans. Professionals were the main supporters of prices. Consols were firm. Home rails were more active and higher. Americans opened above parity and there was fair business, but later they slackened. They closed quieter, below the best quotations of the day. Grand Trunks reacted. Kafirs were in fair request and made a slight advance.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 13-16; consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 84¾; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 100¼; Canadian Pacific, 131¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177½; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 30½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 65½; Erie second preferred, 46; Illinois Central, 146¾; Louisville and Nashville, 126½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26; New York Central, 156¾; Norfolk and Western, 72⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93¼; Ontario and Western, 20½; Pennsylvania, 79¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 31⅜; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 30⅝; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 95; Southern Pacific, 65¼; Union Pacific, 101; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 35⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86½; Wabash, 28; Wabash preferred, 42½.

Bar silver quiet at 22 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝@4 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 13-16@3 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.02; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Prices were very firm on the Bourse to-day, the new aspect of the Venezuelan situation inducing the hope that the questions in dispute will shortly be settled. Rentes were in good demand. South Americans were in fair inquiry. Most of the industrials hardened. Rio Tintos were more active on the firmness of copper in New York. Kafirs opened strong and closed quieter.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Governments were firm, Banks were dull, and Mines declined on the mildness of the weather. Canadian Pacifics were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The active trading in Atlantic Coast Line rights and the sharp advance in the price of these and of the common stock were the features of the market. The whole tone was better, as is attested by the advance in Seaboards, in United Railways, and in several other issues, which are very sure indexes of the nature of the prevailing sentiment. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 7,703 shares of stock and $50,200 worth of bonds, were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	Sea. Ry. com	25⅝	25½	25½
200	Sea. Ry. pf	43	43	43
10	Att Coast Line com	140	133	133
6,650	At. Coast L. rights	3⅜	1¼	2½
10	At. C. Line of Con	310	310	310
3	Northern Central	115	115	115
25	Consolidated Gas	70¼	70½	70½
10	G. B. S. Brew. com	12½	12½	12½
300	Un. Rys. & Elec. com	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
50	Ala. Coal & Iron com	36¼	36½	36½
20	Howard Bank	12½	12½	12½

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consols, 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	97	97	97
5,000	Potomac Valley 5s	118	118	118
15,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. income	66¼	65¾	66⅛
11,000	Un. Ry. & Elec 4s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
8,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	49¼	48¾	49
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	36	35	36
1,800	G. B. S. B. incom. scrip	35¼	34½	34½
900	At. Coast Line 4s (new)	88	88	88
2,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	114	114	114
500	Consolidated Gas 6s	112	112	112

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Prices moved irregularly in the local market to-day, and the range of fluctuations reached a wide range in certain issues. Pennsylvania Steel preferred broke five points to 90 on forced liquidation, and Consolidated Lake Superior preferred was down 1½ from the same cause. Electric Storage Battery, after advancing to 86¾, dropped back to 84, an effort to sell a little stock finding a very narrow market for it. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was also a weak feature, receding 1½. American Railways scored a net gain of 1. Merchants' Trust 1½. United Traction of Pittsburg preferred 1½, and a few other issues small fractions. The market is still feeling the effects of the slump in Consolidated Lake Superior, and it is common talk on the street that a large amount of several stocks will have to be taken before the local financial atmosphere is again clear. Total sales, 37,678 shares and $102,812 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
304	American Railways	52	51⅜	52
15	American Cement	8¾	8½	8¾
60	Cambria Iron	46½	46¼	45¾
1,537	Cambria Steel	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞
1,878	Con. Lake Superior	9¾	8¾	8 15-16
1,160	Con. Lake Superior pf	35⅞	34½	34½
40	Con. Traction of N. J.	68½	67½	67½
5	Eastern Electric	20½	20½	20½
310	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9 7-16
500	Electric Storage Battery	86¾	84	84
200	Erie	34	34	34
3,364	Lehigh Valley R. R	37	36	36⅝
30	Lehigh Navigation	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Merchants' Trust Co	23	23	23
150	Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼
223	Pennsylvania R. R	77⅝	77	77
585	Penn. Steel pf	95	90	90½
85	Philadelphia Traction	97½	97½	97⅝
2,755	Philadelphia Electric	8¼	8	8 3-16
1,367	Phila. Co.	45⅞	44⅜	45
450	Phila. Rapid Transit	16⅝	16½	16½
14,396	Reading	31¼	30⅝	30⅝
222	Reading 1st pf	43¼	43	43
1,200	Reading 2d pf	38 13-16	38⅜	38 13-16
100	Reading Traction	30	30	30
20	St. J. & Rock Island pf.	61	61	61
5	United Cos. of N. J	281	281	281
62	United Gas Imp	111	110	110
15	United Power	49	49	49
774	Union Traction	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
5,772	United States Steel	34⅝	34	34⅛
50	U. S. Steel pf	84½	84½	84½
100	United Tr. of Pitts. pf	51½	51½	51½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Call loans, 6@6½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 6@7 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3c discount; Boston clearings, $21,681,761; Boston balances, $1,490,084. The stock market was irregular today, but the net change in prices was not large. The demand for Utah continued, and a few shares of that stock sold as high as 26; Copper Range was fairly active, and United States Mining was firm. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,050	Atchison	83	82	82
362	Atchison pf	99½	98½	99
20	Boston & Albany, ex div	259	250	259
120	Boston Elevated	153½	153½	153½
2	B. R. M., Class A, ex d.	196½	196½	196½
3	Connecticut River, ex d.	280	280	280
226	Massachusetts Electric	35½	35½	35½
5	Mass. Electric pf., ex d.	93½	93½	93½
50	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
15	Rutland pf	68	68	68
170	Union Pacific	98½	98½	98¼

TELEPHONES.

361	American	162½	161¼	161¾
7	Cumberland	126	126	126
20	Mexican	2	2	2
90	Western	22½	22½	22½

MISCELLANEOUS.

265	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	79	77½	77⅝
13	Pneumatic Service pf	6	6	6
210	Pneumatic Service pf	25	24	25
2,338	Am. Sugar, ex div	125¼	124¼	124⅞
101	Am. Sugar pf., ex div	119½	118½	119
570	Dominion Iron & Steel	56½	55	55½
2	Edison	267½	267½	267½
82	General Electric	175	175	175
56	Massachusetts Gas	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
332	Massachusetts Gas pf	84	84	84
20	Mergenthaler, ex div	180	180	180
53	Pullman	225	225	225
12	Seattle Electric pf	104	103¾	103¾
53	Swift P. & P., ex div	124	123	124
50	Terre Haute Electric	60	60	60
145	United Fruit	110½	110	110
85	United Shoe Machine pf	31	30⅝	31
15	Un. Shoe Mach. pf., ex d.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
50	United States Leather	12	12	12
2,050	U. S. Steel, ex div	34¾	34	34⅛
260	U. S. Steel pf	84½	83¾	83¾
15	Western Union	88	88	88

MINING.

25	Adventure	13	13	13
50	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
3,410	Amalgamated	58	57⅝	57⅝
100	American Zinc	7	7	7
150	Atlantic	7	6¾	7
350	Bingham	28	27	27½
2	Calumet & Hecla	430	430	430
325	Centennial	15¾	15½	15¾
200	Consolidated Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,587	Copper Range	55½	54¾	54¾
200	Daly West	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
2	Dominion Coal pf	117¾	117¾	117¾
50	Isle Royale	10	10	10
50	Mass. (assessment paid)	13	13	13
5	Michigan	7¼	7¼	7¼
225	Mohawk	36½	36	36
1,500	Montreal & Boston	2 11-16	2 9-16	2 11-16
100	New Idria	9	9	9
30	Osceola	51	51	51
278	Parrot	23½	22	23
50	Phoenix	3¼	3¼	3¼
19	Quincy	104	104	104
50	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	Shannon	9	9	9
40	Tamarack	141	140½	141
100	Trimountain	91	91	91
10	Trinity	8	8	8
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
2,035	United States	21½	21½	21½
2,045	Utah	25	24½	25½
1,020	Winona	4½	4¼	4½
15	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A slump in Title and Trust shares, which took them from 115 down to 106 on sale, ex-dividend of 1½ per cent., was the feature of the trading on the local Exchange. The stock has met constant pressure for several months, and to-day it developed that the competition which the company is likely to encounter will be worse than was expected. It is understood a bill will be introduced in the Illinois Legislature shortly validating all titles of Cook County real estate against which there are no clouds subsequent to the great fire. Other local issues were dull. Swifts moved up a point, and then sold back. City Railway sold at 28, Lake Street was a little firmer, and Biscuit shares held steady. New York exchange was quoted at 35@40c premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	9	9	9
100	American Can pf	42½	42½	42½
82	Chicago T. & T., cash	118	100	100
772	Chicago T. & T., ex div	110¾	106	110
100	Chicago Union Trac. pf	46¼	45	45¼
10	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
22	Chicago Pneu. Tool	74½	74½	74½
22	Chicago City Railway	208	208	208
10	Diamond Match	138	138	138
510	Lake Street Elevated	81⅝	81½	81¾
6	Metropolitan Elev. pf	85	85	85
7	North Chicago City Ry.	160	160	160
304	National Biscuit common	45	44¾	45
160	National Biscuit pf	102	102	102
100	Shelby Steel Tube	18	18	18
315	Swift & Co.	125	124	124
50	Street's Stable Car	29½	29½	29½
270	Un. R. E.	8½	8¾	8¾
17	Un. R. R. pf.	52½	51½	51½
70	Western Stone	30	30	30

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 19.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	Brewing pf	46¾	46¾	46¾
855	Crucible Steel	19¾	18¾	18¾
110	Crucible Steel pf	33¾	33½	33¾
177	Fireproof	25¾	25¾	25¾
215	Fireproof pf	36⅞	36½	36½
50	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
20	Philadelphia Company	45	45	45
150	Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
435	Pittsburg Coal pf	87	87	87
10	Pittsburg Plate Glass	138	138	138
25	River Coal	10	9¾	10
70	River Coal pf	40¾	40	40
1,030	United States Steel	34⅝	34	34
170	United States Steel pf	84¼	83¾	83¾
25	West. Air Brake	175	173½	175
397	West. Elec. 24s	96⅞	95¾	96
470	Window Glass	53¾	52½	52½
165	American Trust	149	148	149
10	Safe Deposit & Trust	115	115	115
$11,000	Bowling 6s	113	113	113
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	110	110	110
1,000	River Coal 6s	112½	112½	112½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of December showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$550
Chicago Great Western	9,372
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	3,760
Chicago Terminal Transfer	4,050
Colorado & Southern	10,024
Detroit Southern	4,043
Louisville & Nashville	82,815
Mexican Central	63,423
Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis	29,096
National Railroad of Mexico	33,098
Norfolk & Western	32,029
Southern Railway	88,513
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	12,800
Total increase, 13 roads	$301,373
Increase previously reported	234,656
Total increase, 28 roads	$536,029

The following showed decreases:

St. Louis Southwestern	$4,863
Texas & Pacific	41,977
Total decrease, 2 roads	$46,840
Decrease previously reported	7,626

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 19, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	18½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
81½	82	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	81½	82	81½	82	+ ⅛
57⅛	57¾	19,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	57¼	58	57⅛	57¼	+ ⅛
34⅛	33⅝	1,350	*Am. Car & F. Co.	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
90	90½	1,100	*Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89¼	90	90	90	+ 1¼
42½	44	400	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44	44	...
30¼	31	550	*Am. Grass Twine	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
10⅜	10¾	1,310	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	...
38½	39¼	900	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38⅞	39⅜	38½	38½	...
27⅛	28	1,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
22½	23½	500	*Am. Malt. Co. pf.	23	23½	23	23½	+ 1½
39¼	40	2,600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	40	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ¼
92	92¾	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	+ 1
120	127	10	*Am. Snuff Co.	127½	127½	127½	127½	...
124⅞	125⅛	22,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124⅝	125⅜	124⅛	125	— ¼
86⅜	87	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	87⅛	87½	87⅛	87⅛	+ 2½
82¼	82⅝	36,410	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82¾	83⅞	81⅞	82¼	— ⅛
98⅞	99	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99½	98¾	98¾	— ¼
97⅛	98	19,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	97⅜	98⅝	97	97⅛	— ⅜
63⅝	63⅞	8,775	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅝	64⅞	63¼	63⅝	—1
50	51	100	*Butterick Co.	51	51	51	51	+1
76	76¼	300	Canada Southern	76¼	77	76¼	76¼	+ ¼
127½	127¾	11,400	Canadian Pacific	128¼	128¾	126⅞	127½	—1
46¼	46¾	2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46¾	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
31½	32	400	Chicago & Alton.	32½	32½	32	32	— ⅛
70	70⅝	1,100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70	71	70	70⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	24½	2,600	Chi. Great West.	25	25⅛	24¼	24½	— ⅛
36	37	350	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36½	— ½
173½	173⅝	98,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	172⅞	174½	172½	173⅛	+ ⅜
192½	...	320	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191	192½	191	192½	+ 1½
215	217	200	Chi. & Northw.	216	216	215	215	—2
10¼	16¾	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	...
31⅜	32	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32	33	32	32	+ ⅜
13½	14	1,100	Chicago Union Trac.	13⅜	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
95¼	96	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅞	+ ⅛
78¼	79	3,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	77	80¼	77	78⅛	+ 1⅛
27½	27½	1,000	Colorado & Southern.	27⅜	27⅝	26⅞	27	...
68	68¾	155	Col. & South. 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	...
42	42½	500	Col. & South. 2d pf.	42⅞	43	42¼	42½	+ ¼
18½	19	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
210¼	211½	1,050	Consolidated Gas	211½	211⅝	210¾	210¾	+ ¼
114½	115	1,580	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115½	115½	115	115	+ ⅛
29⅜	30	2,100	Corn Products.	29¼	30⅛	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅛
81½	84	38	Corn Products pf.	82	84½	82	84½	...
162	163½	1,800	Delaware & Hudson.	162½	164¼	162½	163⅞	+ 1½
245	246	400	Del., Lack. & West.	247	247½	246	246	+1
38½	38⅝	3,200	Denver & R. G.	38½	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
90	90½	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	90¼	90⅝	90	90	— ¼
41	43	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	40	41⅜	40	41⅜	+ 2¼
16⅜	17	600	Detroit Southern	16½	16½	16	16⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	32¼	1,550	Detroit Southern pf.	31	32½	31	31	...
84	87	50	Detroit United Ry.	83¾	84	83¾	84	...
30	31	150	*Distillers' Securities.	30	30	30	30	...
23½	24¼	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24	24	23½	24	+ ½
33½	33⅝	41,600	Erie	33⅝	34¼	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛
63⅞	64	3,000	Erie 1st pf.	64	64⅝	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	4,100	Erie 2d pf.	45	45⅝	44½	44⅝	— ¼
67	67½	2,200	Evans. & T. H.	68¾	68¾	67	67	—1½
59	62	100	General Chemical.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	...
98	101	100	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	100	...
174½	175	300	General Electric, x d.	175	175	175	175	+ 1¾
191½	193	1,700	Great Northern pf.	190	192	190	192	+ 2¾
98½	99½	1,300	Hocking Valley	99	99	98¾	99	— ½
96¾	...	600	Hocking Valley pf.	96½	97	96½	97	+ ⅜
142¾	143	1,200	Illinois Central	143¼	144	143	143	...
17½	18½	750	Internat. Paper.	18	18⅜	17	17½	— ¾
37	37½	400	Iowa Central	37½	38	37¼	37¼	...
67½	68	500	Iowa Central pf.	67	68	67	67½	+ ½
78	78⅝	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78⅜	78¾	78½	78½	+ ½
45	46	500	Kanawha & Michigan.	44½	46	44½	46	+1
31¾	32	1,700	Kansas City South.	31	31⅝	31	31¾	+ 1¼
53½	54	500	Kansas City South. pf.	53¾	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
33	33½	200	Keokuk & D. M.	34¾	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ¼
78	80	100	Long Island	79	79	79	79	...
122½	123	5,400	Louisville & Nashville.	123½	124	122	122¼	—1½
146	146¼	9,300	Manhattan Elevated.	147	147⅞	145¾	146	—1¼
119	120	800	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	119¼	119¼	119	119¼	— ⅝
139	140	2,820	*Met. Street Railway.	139¾	140¼	139	139¾	— ½
22	22¼	1,600	Mexican Central	22¾	22¾	22	22	— ½
106	107	200	Minn. & St. Louis.	106	106¾	106	106¾	— ¾
119	124	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	123½	123½	123	123	—4
71½	72	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	72½	72½	72	72	...
122¼	122	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	124	123	123	...
25¼	25¼	3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25⅝	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
54½	55¼	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55¾	55⅞	55	55	+ ⅜
104⅝	104⅞	30,500	Missouri Pacific	105	105½	104⅛	104⅜	— ⅜
101½	104	125	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102	102	102	102	—1¾
26	26¼	700	*National Lead Co.	26⅝	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
16	16¼	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
152½	152⅝	13,400	New York Central	153½	153½	152⅝	152½	+ ⅝
42½	43	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	43	43	43	— ⅝
20	27	100	New York Dock.	20	20	20	20	—3
28⅜	29	13,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28⅞	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
70¾	71	9,445	Norfolk & Western.	71	71½	70¾	70¾	— ½
69	71	810	Pacific Coast	70	71	70	71	+1
39½	40¼	610	Pacific Mail	40	40½	40	40¼	+ ¾
154⅜	154½	30,736	Pennsylvania R. R.	154½	155½	153¾	154½	...
101¼	101⅜	1,850	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¼	101⅞	101	101½	+ ¼
90	94	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	92	92	92	92	+2
59	59⅝	1,800	Pressed Steel Car.	59¼	60	59¼	59½	...
91	92	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91½	91½	91	91	— ½
223	228	30	Pullman Company.	227½	227½	227½	227½	...
86¼	87	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	87½	87	87½	+ 1¼
61½	61⅝	93,320	Reading.	61¾	62¼	61¾	61⅝	+ ⅜
86	86½	300	Reading 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86½	+ ¼
76½	77	2,000	Reading 2d pf.	77¼	77½	76½	76⅜	— ⅜
19	19¼	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19⅜	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
76	76½	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
40⅝	40½	39,500	Rock Island	40	41⅛	39⅝	40⅜	+ ⅞
81	81¼	3,700	Rock Island pf.	81	81⅜	80¾	81	— ⅛
21	22	510	*Rubber Goods Mg. Co.	21½	22	21½	21½	— ¼
68¾	...	70	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	...
69	70	1,600	Rutland	68	67	67	69	+ ⅛
60	60¼	1,800	St. L. & S. F.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¼	— ⅛
68	68¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	69	69	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
26	26¼	300	St. Louis Southw.	26⅞	26¾	26½	26½	...
59¾	59⅞	2,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	60½	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
56	58	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ 1½
62¾	63	47,900	Southern Pacific	63½	63⅞	62⅞	63	— ⅝
31⅝	31⅞	10,400	Southern Ry., Ext.	31⅞	32⅜	31¾	31¾	— ¼
92	92¼	100	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	92¼	92½	92½	92½	...
55¼	56	2,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	56¼	56¾	55¾	55⅞	...
40½	40⅝	2,000	Texas & Pacific.	41	41⅝	40⅝	40½	— ⅝
26¾	27	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	27	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
46	46¼	725	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46	46	45¾	46	+ ½
114	114½	310	Twin City R. T.	114	114	113¾	114	+ ½
98½	98¼	44,100	Union Pacific	98¼	99	97⅝	98¼	— ⅛
91⅞	92	1,600	Union Pacific pf.	92	92	91⅞	92	— ⅛
62	63	300	United Rys. In. pf., xd.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ 3¾
12¾	13¼	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
48	51	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	50	50	50	50	+4
11⅝	12	800	*U. S. Leather.	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞	...
87½	88	250	*U. S. Leather pf.	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅜	+ ⅛
15	16	50	U. S. Rubber	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
52	53	13	U. S. Rubber pf.	50	50	50	50	...
34⅛	34½	49,400	U. S. Steel	34½	34⅞	34	34¼	+ ⅛
83⅝	83⅞	11,020	U. S. Steel pf.	84	84⅜	83½	83⅝	— ⅛
22½	22⅞	5,000	U. S. Realty & Con.	21⅞	22⅜	21¾	22¾	+ ⅛
68½	69¼	1,900	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68	69½	68	69	+1
58⅜	59	2,050	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	59¾	60⅜	59	59	— ⅝
122½	123¼	556	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	123	125	123	125	+ 2½
30	30½	300	*Vulcan Detinning	30¼	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
79	80⅜	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	+ ¼
27½	27⅝	2,000	Wabash	27½	27⅝	27	27¼	...
41⅜	41½	2,700	Wabash pf.	42	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
87¼	87⅜	1,300	West. Union Tel. x d.	87⅜	88½	87½	87½	...
190	194	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	193	193½	193	193½	+ ½
23⅜	24	300	Wheel. & L. E.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	...
53	53½	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53	53⅜	53	53	...
33	33½	900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	33½	34½	33	33	— ½
25	25¼	2,300	Wisconsin Central	25	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
49¾	50½	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞	50	+ ½

Sales..... 794,542 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,540	Amal. Copper	57⅛	58	57	57⅛
120	Am. C. & Foun.	34¼	34¼	34	34¼
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	American Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½
10	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
12,760	Am. Sugar	124⅞	125¼	124	125
8,650	At., Top. & S. F.	82⅝	83	81⅝	82¼
120	At., T. & S. F. pf	99	99½	98¾	99
3,080	Balt. & Ohio	97¾	98⅝	97	97¼
200	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,580	Brook. Rap. T.	64⅝	64⅞	63⅝	63⅞
470	Can. Pacific	128	128½	127⅝	127⅝
140	Ches. & Ohio	47	47	46½	46½
50	Chi. & Alton	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
300	Chi. Gt. West.	25	25	24	24⅜
23,040	Chi., M. & St. P.	172⅜	174⅝	172¼	173⅜
310	Col. Fuel & I.	77½	80¼	77½	78⅝
100	Col. Southern	27⅜	27⅝	27	27
20	Col. & Hock. C.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
10	Den. & Rio G.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
60	Det. Southern	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
7,810	Erie	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	33⅞
10	Erie 1st pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
90	Ill. Central	143⅝	143⅝	143⅛	143⅝
1,510	Louis. & Nash.	123	124	122½	122½
3,270	Manhattan	146⅞	147⅞	145¼	146¼
200	Met. Street	140	140¼	138⅜	138⅝
20	Mexican Cent.	22½	22½	22½	22½
90	Mo., K. & Tex.	25⅛	25⅛	25	25¼
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
13,930	Mo. Pacific	104⅞	105½	104⅛	104⅝
510	N. Y. Central	152⅝	153¼	152⅝	153⅛
1,010	N. Y., O. & W.	29	29⅜	28¾	28⅞
300	Nor. & West.	70⅞	71¼	70⅞	70⅞
40	Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
2,050	Pennsylvania	154⅜	155½	153⅞	154⅜
300	People's Gas	101¾	101¾	101	101
18,530	Reading	62½	63⅛	61⅜	61⅜
20	Reading 1st pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
20	Reading 2d pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
40	Rep. Steel	19¼	19½	19	19
1,920	Rock Island	39⅞	41	39⅞	40¼
15,300	Southern Pac.	63⅛	63⅞	62⅝	63
720	Southern Ry.	32	32⅝	31½	31½
1,180	Tenn. Coal & I.	56⅜	56⅝	55½	55⅝
410	Texas Pacific	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
17,340	Union Pacific	98⅜	98⅞	97⅝	98¼
420	U. S. Leather	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
23,800	U. S. Steel	34½	34⅞	34¼	34½
640	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅞	84¼	83½	83½
160	Wabash	27⅛	27⅜	27	27
470	Wabash pf.	41½	42	41¼	41¾
130	Western Union	87½	87½	87½	87½
20	Wis. Central	25½	25½	25	25

171,720

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Mo. Pac. Col. 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
2d week Dec.	$163,980	$163,430	154,150
From July 1	4,192,830	3,848,468	3,316,142
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Dec.	141,252	131,880	121,775
From July 1	3,500,815	3,642,345	3,226,332
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
2d week Dec.	85,767	80,007	79,034
From July 1	2,323,787	2,178,165	1,900,879
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	107
2d week Dec.	31,811	27,761	26,799
From July 1	798,296	739,187	653,818
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,142
2d week Dec.	100,683	89,669	84,502
From July 1	2,886,184	2,584,005	2,276,244
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
2d week Dec.	25,219	20,576	.....
From July 1	657,804	585,019	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,489	3,324	3,161
2d week Dec.	685,320	622,505	587,780
From July 1	15,778,167	15,932,089	12,610,567
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
2d week Dec.	431,132	367,709	262,015
From July 1	9,878,356	7,606,487	7,394,221
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,105	1,195
2d week Dec.	188,491	158,795	.....
From July 1	4,155,357	3,608,701	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,365	1,323	1,323
2d week Dec.	192,471	158,773	123,956
From July 1	4,313,008	3,306,903	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
2d week Dec.	376,985	343,956	321,805
From July 1	9,089,354	7,926,195	7,368,228
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,203	1,258	1,258
2d week Dec.	148,303	153,166	136,106
From July 1	3,480,503	3,503,702	3,375,854
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,921	6,818
2d week Dec.	802,459	768,946	728,442
From July 1	19,342,009	17,473,891	16,394,443
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,638	1,615	1,514
2d week Dec.	245,062	287,039	267,480
From Jan. 1	10,377,511	10,961,376	8,978,929
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Dec.	59,397	46,507	46,488
From Jan. 1	2,670,795	2,588,753	1,016,130

DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE—
(Rapid Railway System) for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	32,117	27,979	4,138
Op. exp. & taxes.	21,187	17,446	3,741
Net earnings	10,930	10,533	397
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	204,644	184,935	19,709
Op. exp. & taxes.	117,364	99,350	18,014
Net earnings	87,280	85,585	1,695

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH
Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, (partly estimated.)

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Traffic receipts	265,000	257,000	8,000
Expenses	93,500	99,500	*6,000
Net earnings	171,500	157,500	14,000
Other income	5,000	3,500	1,500
Total income	176,500	161,000	15,500
Dividends	115,384	115,384	.....
Surplus	60,616	45,116	15,500
Previous surplus	714,962	586,858	128,104
Total surplus	775,578	631,974	143,604

MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31, (partly estimated.)—

Traffic receipts	105,500	110,000	*4,500
Op. expenses	22,500	24,500	*2,000
Net earnings	83,000	85,500	*2,500
Other income	13,250	12,927	323
Total income	96,250	98,427	*2,177
Due Mexican Gov.	5,000	5,000	.....
Balance	91,250	93,427	*2,177
Dividend	47,815	47,815	.....
Surplus	43,435	45,612	*2,177
Previous surplus	1,161,094	1,004,800	156,494
Total surplus	1,204,529	1,050,212	154,317

*Decrease.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22¾d per ounce and in New York at 48½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¾@38¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .20, 500 Elkton at .28, 500 Hale & Norcross at .25, 1,000 Isabella at .30, 100 Mexican at .55, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07@.07½, 300 Pharmacist at .04¼, 300 Potosi at .20, and 400 Union Consolidated at .35.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 2. This is an increase of 1 per cent. over the dividend declared last July. The deposits of the bank now are upward of $4,400,000.

WORKMEN AS STOCKHOLDERS.

Republic Steel and Iron Company Also Planning to Give Employes Representation in the Directorate.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 19.—Notice has been received at the offices of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers from the Republic Iron and Steel Company, that a plan for making the workmen in those plants stockholders in the company will be presented to the next convention at Columbus, Ohio. Plans are now being considered by which the puddlers and finishers employed in the mills of this company can become stockholders, and it is probable that the scheme will be ratified by the convention.

The officials of the Republic Iron and Steel Company have decided that if the plan is adopted the men will be given representation on the Board of Directors.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BOND STORY.

Report That London Has Remainder of $25,000,000 Issue Denied.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Morgans are converting the old New York Central bonds, of which there are several issues outstanding. About $30,000,000 consists of old sterling bonds, which will be paid off in London Jan. 1. The remainder, about $90,000,000, part held here and part in New York, will be paid off or converted into a new issue of the same date.

The cable dispatch that London had taken the remainder of the $25,000,000 3½ per cent. bond issue of the New York Central by which the old 6 and 7 per cents are to be converted, was at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday declared to be untrue. Very little more than a majority of these bonds have been exchanged here and abroad, but the refunding process will continue without affecting the money market.

It was also pointed out that whatever portion of these bonds may have been taken abroad was in exchange for old bonds. It was admitted, however, that a part of the $5,000,000 cash called by the underwriting syndicate on Dec. 15 was payable in London.

International Banking Corporation.

At a meeting of the Directors of the International Banking Corporation yesterday the following officers were elected: President—William L. Moyer; Chairman—Thomas H. Hubbard; General Manager—John B. Lee; Treasurer—John Hubbard; Secretary—Alexander Green; Attorney—Allen W. Page. The following comprise the Executive Committee: Thomas H. Hubbard, William L. Moyer, Haley Fiske, Edwin Gould, James H. Hyde, Luther Kountze, J. J. McCook, William A. Read, and William Salomon.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.37
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 3, 68½@69c; No. 2 red, 73@73½c; No. 2 corn, 46c; No. 2 yellow, 46c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 31¾c; No. 2 rye, 48¼c; good feeding barley, 37@41c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $4.65; mess pork per bbl, $18.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.20@10.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.37@8.62; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 1 point, ruled quiet for a time, the early cables being unsatisfactory, public speculation not as required, and local sentiment having a bearish flavor. Later, however, it became apparent that the week-end figures were to be very strong, and a buying movement set in which carried prices 4@11 points above the closing level of the previous day, and on this basis the market closed firm. Total sales of futures were figured at 275,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 5 points higher on the basis of 8.70c for middling upland and 8.95c for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 2,308 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c, sales 6,650 bales; Mobile firm, 1-16c lower, at 8c, sales 400 bales; Savannah quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8 1-16c, sales 651 bales; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c, sales 100 bales; Wilmington firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 1-16c; Norfolk steady, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c, sales 245 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c, sales 3,950 bales; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 8⅜c, sales 310 bales; Memphis steady, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c, sales 1,550 bales; St. Louis steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.43	8.55	8.43	8.54@8.55
January	8.45	8.57	8.43	8.56@8.57
February	...	...	...	8.31@8.33
March	8.25	8.35	8.25	8.35@8.36
April	...	...	...	8.36@8

Amusements.

HERALD Sq. THEA. | B'way & 35th st. Tel. 760-38 | Carriages at 11:15.
Ev. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. First Mat. To-day.
HEIDELBERG.
THE SEASON'S COMEDY SUCCESS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & To-day. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250th Performance Next Tuesday.
To-morrow Evg.—LAST AMERICAN CONCERT. SOUSA Seats now on sale.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This Afternoon, at 2.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert, Dufriche. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—LE PROPHETE. Schumann-Heink, Maryili; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sunday Evg. at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert.
KOCIAN.
His only appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.) Schumann-Heink, Saltignac, Campanari, entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Monday Eve., Dec. 22, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Friday Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45 P. M.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn. (début;) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902. Sixty-first Season. 1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor.
SATURDAY, Dec. 20th, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM:
OVERTURE, "Benvenuto Cellini".....Berlioz
SYMPHONY II., in D.....Brahms
CONCERTO IV., C MINOR.....Saint-Saens
M. RAOUL PUGNO
Prelude and Finale, "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE".....Wagner
Tickets can be had at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

A Midsummer Night's Dream
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
This Sat. Afternoon at 2.30,
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Play to be read by
Mr. DAVID BISPHAM
Tickets at office of Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Av., at Box Office, and at Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomor. (Sun.) Aft. 3:30
DAVID Bispham BARITONE
ELSA Ruegger 'CELLO
RAOUL Pugno PIANO
Seats 25 cts. to $1, at Box Office and Ditson's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Mats. To-day & Xmas. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. IMPRUDENCE
No Wed. Mat. Dec. 24. Xtra Mat. New Year's.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
Julia Marlowe | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's. THE CAVALIER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Xmas, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N. C. in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 7 Evs., 8:25. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
MARY MANNERING | Xtra Matinée Xmas. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play—CROSS-WAYS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE. E. S. WILLARD
Next Mat. 2:15. THE CARDINAL
Last Night, 8:15.
Next Week—Mr. Willard's—Last Week
Monday Eve.—The Middleman. Tuesday Eve.—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Eve. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Eve. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
DEC. 30TH—E. H. SOTHERN
as HAMLET. SEATS READY DEC. 22.

MADISON SQ. THEA., 24th St., near B'way.
By Mary Johnston. AUDREY Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
Closed until XMAS NIGHT, DEC. 25TH.
CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON.
The Girl with the Green Eyes
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
All seats purchased for Miss Barrymore's Performance must be returned to the box office, where money will be refunded or seats for "The Girl with the Green Eyes" will be given in exchange.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT.
PRINCETON UNIV. vs. ST. NICHOLAS S. C.
Admission 50 cents. Music.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
of the Merry Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., SAT. & XMAS AT 2.

WEST END THEATRE
Mat. To-day—THE WILD ROSE
Sunday Nights, RICE'S "POPS." Tremendous Bill of High-Class Acts. Seats Now Selling. Xmas Week—Denman Thompson—Old Homestead

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The one great success of the season.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Telephone 421 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN
In The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

THE BIG MUSICAL HIT!
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15
WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sh'p. Mat. T'd'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
AMERICAN BURLESQUERS.

22nd Regt. Armory
TO-NIGHT SOUSA
Dancing at 10:30. Reserved seats 50c. to $1.50.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. A Remarkable Case. TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOE WELCH in his new play THE PEDDLER
Next Week—Last season's success, Up York State

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:30. "FAD AND FOLLY"

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward, Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. "ALASKA." Next Week—"Ten Nights in a Barroom."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West One Hundred and Eleventh Street Lots Sold—Lease of 915 Broadway—Other Dealings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of James W. Wilson to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

The same brokers have also sold for William Cumming, Jr., to a client the lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 25 by 125.

The Moore estate has sold to a Mrs. McCredy the four-story stone-front dwelling 11 West Sixty-eighth Street, 22 by 100.5.

It is reported that Harriet Lies has resold the five-story dwelling 26 East Eightieth Street, on lot 23 by 74.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have leased to A. De Pinna, children's outfitter, the six-story building 915 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of $16,000.

John D. Beals has sold the four-story dwelling 578 West End Avenue, 23 by 100.

Clara S. Jerger has sold 622 West End Avenue, a five-story American basement dwelling, on plot 27 by 46.4 by irregular.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for Rosamond Herter to James B. Powers the three-story dwelling 503 Manhattan Avenue, 15 by 80, the buyer giving in exchange the plot, 30.5 by 96, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 202 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street. An apartment house will be erected upon the latter property.

Henry H. Otten has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company to William C. Hyde the five-story triple flat 503 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Bullowa & Bullowa have bought the five-story tenement, with store, 2,107 Second Avenue for a client, who owns adjoining property.

John W. Haaren has sold to Henry Marks the two five-story flats 242 and 244 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for Norman Peck and Margaret P. Barnes to Mandelbaum & Lewine, 82 to 86 Washington Place, three three-story dwellings on plot 65.8 by 97.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor negotiated the recent sale of 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue, with an "L" at 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street.

M. L. & C. Ernst and Max Weil have bought the southwest corner of Eldridge and Delancey Streets, a six-story tenement on plot 50 by 100.

P. J. Heancy & Co. have sold for Annie M. Metzler to a client the three-story flat, with stores, 1,987 Arthur Avenue.

In addition to the leasing of the eleventh and twelfth floors in Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.'s new building at 30 Pine Street to Cornelius Vanderbilt, the McVickar Realty Trust Company also reports that other leases in the same structure have been closed as follows: The entire fourth floor to Thomas Denny & Co., the entire ninth floor to Gunn, Richards & Co., and the entire tenth floor to the National Railroad Company of Mexico. The leases so far effected cover more than one-half of the entire leasable space in the new building.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have leased for Lowenfeld & Prager to a client the buildings 345 and 347 Grand Street for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $75,000.

Charles E. Duross has leased the five-story hotel, 60 by 100, at 154 and 156 West Fourteenth Street, for J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., to a client for a term of years; also 124 Charles Street, a factory building, for a term of five years, to the Joshua Longfield Sauce Company.

Charles M. Rosenthal has purchased 323 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street from Fortuna d'Onoforio.

Jonas & Co. have sold for Mrs. Benzing to a client the five-story flathouse 2,173 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; on plot 25.8 by 100.

Dobrczynski & Steinmenkranz, in conjunction with A. Reichard, have sold for Feldman & Weiss to S. Kamilt, for $92,000, the northeast corner of Third Street and Avenue D, lot 48 by 75.

James C. Farnsworth and H. T. Gurney have sold the Granville Hamilton property, at Oyster Bay, L. I., to Edward R. Wilbur of Forest and Stream. There are 200 feet of water front on the west side of Oyster Bay Harbor, and it is understood the consideration is $20,000. The same brokers have sold for William R. Peters an adjoining piece of shore front to Mr. Wilbur.

The foreclosure sale of 535 to 541 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, scheduled for yesterday, was adjourned until Jan. 2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 26 and 28 Leroy Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 37.6 by 67; I. Judis of 49 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,034 Fifth Avenue, to two two and four story brick dwellings and stable; City Real Estate Property Investing Company of 3 East Thirty-third Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 285 East Twenty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 410 and 412 West Thirteenth Street, to two six-story brick factories; Van Norden Trust Company of 751 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. Vendegrasse of 225 East Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $9,400.

No. 86 East Third Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 19.

BROADWAY, 2,107, w s, 20x107.1x20x104.3; Adolph J. Jantzen, Jr., to Louisa Livingston $1
BROADWAY, 820, e s, 26.1x110.6, n s x 25.8x102, s s; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Ann E. Allin and another, (mtgs $40,000) 106,000
BROADWAY, s e corner of 50th St, 50.3x 54.8x50.3x67.1; Ten Eyck Powers and another to Cornelius V. V. Powers 100
DEY ST, 84, n w s, between Washington and West Sts, 20x68; Mary W. Folsom to Samuel E. Hunter, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.
DEY ST, 82, n e s, 20x99; Susan T. L. Starr to Stiles D. Woodruff and others, (mtg $12,000) 100
HOUSTON ST, s s, 40 ft e of Goerck St, 20x75; Houston St, 405, s s, 20x75; Lottie Reiss to Charles Weber, (mtg $13,000) 1
MADISON ST, 215, n s, 20.1x100; Karl H. Wallach to Jacob Wohlberg, (mtgs $22,000,) other considerations and 100
MADISON AV, n w corner of 77th St, 82.2x15; Charles A. Stein to Martin L. Strauss ..... Nom.
MOTT AV, e s, at n w corner of land of Hester A. Driver, runs n w along avenue 51.6x e 32x s 1.6x e 95x s 50x w 127; Simone U. Steen to Lucy G. Barnard, (mtge $7,000, R S $2.25) ..... Nom.
MOTT AV, e s, at n w corner of land of Hester A. Driver, runs n w along avenue 51.6x e 32x s 1.6x e 95x s 50x w 127; Lucy G. Barnard to Arthur Knox, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.
PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.1 ft s of 156th St, 21x106.9x21x107.5; Jennie E. Brolles to Otto Boelsen 100
ROOSEVELT ST, 91 to 97, w s, 55.4 ft n of Cherry St, runs w n 12.6 w 12.2 x n 3.5 x w 18.9 x n 72 x e 61.4 to the street x s 80;; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Bernard Golden, (mtgs $31,000) 14,150
WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 173d St, 17.5 to the e s of Broadway x s e 8.2 x e 122.4 x n 25 to the street x w 125; William Canning, Jr., to Thomas S. Walker, (mtg $7,000) 100
WASHINGTON AV, n e s, at s e s of Matilda St, 109x100; Washingtonville; Helena Sattelmayer to Robert W. De Grusha 1
WASHINGTON AV, n w corner 185th St, 56x91; James A. Newman to Mary A. Eldridge, (mtg $1,000) 3,000
1ST ST, 54, 20.8x100.8x25.3x100.4; Max Wachsman to Maria Berliant, (mtg $34,000) 100
3D ST, 230 and 232 East, 40.6x105.11; 3d St, 234 East, s s, 24.9x105.11; Max Cohen to Jacob Baum and another, (mtg $45,000) 1
4TH ST, 232, s s, 151 ft w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; 4th St, 230, s s, 151 ft w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; Augusta Aussenhofer to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtgs $32,000,) other considerations and. 100
4TH ST, 232, s s, 151 ft w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; Robert F. Teuchtler to Auguste Aussenhofer, B. & S., all liens ..... Nom.
4TH ST, 234, s s, 127 ft w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; Ignatz Lefkowitz to Abraham Nevins and another, (mtg $16,000) .. 20,775
10TH AV, s s, 500 ft e of 4th St, 100x 114; William's Bridge; Marie Kazban to Peter Kazban ..... Gift
24TH ST, 51, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x 98.9; Walter S. Hobart to Hobart Estate Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.
24TH ST, 51, n s, 155 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x 98.9; Hobart Estate Company to Edward F. Hefferman ..... Nom.
51ST ST, n s, 280 ft e of 10th Av, 20x 100.5, Carrie A. Jones to Joseph F. Jones, B. & S. 1
54TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 13x100.5; Euphemia A. Hawes to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $6,000,) other considerations and 100
64TH ST, 151 West, 18x100.5; Thomas Patrick to Mary Casson, (mtg $16,500) ... 100
64TH ST, 151 West, 18x100.5; Mary Casson to Albert R. Smoot, (mtg $16,500) .. 20,000
65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Ellen Eagleton to Paul F. O'Neill, (mtgs $15,700) ..... Nom.
67TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; Charles H. Duffy to St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church 1
72D ST, n s, 405 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; James R. Smith to Jane Oakes, B. & S. 1
73D ST, n s, 231.9 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x 102.2; the Residence Realty Company to William M. Benjamin, Ca. G. 1
73D ST, n s, 257.4 ft e of Park Av, 25.7x 102.2; the Residence Realty Company to Elizabeth S. C. Potter, Ca. G. 1
89TH ST, 163 and 165, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Isaac Heffer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtgs $40,250) .. Nom.
89TH ST, 163 and 165 East, 50x100.8; Mary L. Conolly, executrix, to Marks Starlight and another, quitclaim 1
92D ST, 163 and 165 East, 50x100.8; Marks Starlight and another to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $40,000) 100
107TH ST, 137, n s, 253.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.9x100.8; City Real Estate Company to George R. Cannon, (mtgs $37,000,) other considerations and 100
116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Riccardo Bayochine to Andrea Avitable, all liens 1
116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Andrea Avitable to James M. Furman 1
124TH ST, 13 East, 25x105.10; John J. Hopkins to Sarah H. Devoe, (mtg $23,000) 1
124TH ST, 332, s s, 316.6 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.11; Mary J. Oliver to Lydia B. Koch ..... Nom.
126TH ST n s, 140.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16x 99.11; 126th St, n s, 156.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16x99.11; Linus A. Gould to Philip J. Fry 12,000
134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Stephen H. Jackson to Andrea Avitable, (mtg $15,000) 1
134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Frank Philip to Albert Schumacher and another, joint tenants, (mtg $25,000) 32,000
134TH ST, 312 West, 25x99.11; Maria A. Cutler to Albert Schumacher, Ca. G. 1
134TH ST, 310 West, 25.1x99.11x irregular; Maria A. Cutler, widow, to Anna C. Schumacher, Ca. G. 1
134TH ST, 310 and 312 West, 50.1x99.11x irregular; Albert Schumacher and wife to Maria A. Cutler, Ca. G. 1
136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lincoln Av, 24.9x100x irregular; Wilfred H. Warner, referee, to Maria A. Kipp 3,000
183D ST, 560 West, 18.0x164.11; Charles S. Wedgwood to E. Osborne Smith; (mtg $11,500) 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, n w corner of Elizabeth Street; Henry Tishman to Sabato Zito and another, 5 7-12 years, $9,200 and.. 9,300
MOTT ST, 813; Joseph Zarillo to Antonio Barone, 3 years 528
RIVINGTON ST, 125; Simon Friedman to Israel Suchman, 3 years, 4 months, and 12 days 1,800
TREMONT AV, n e corner of 177th St, n s, 105 ft w of Lafontaine Av; Rowland W. Thomas to Frederick Pump, 10 years, $1,500 to 2D AV, 427; George Ehret to Roman Bandendistel, 4 10-12 years 1,500
6TH ST, 323 East; Augusta B. Heyner to Anthony Orawetz, 5 years 5½ months, $915 1,035
29TH ST, 244, s s, 225 ft e of Eighth Av; James H. Smith and others to James Morrison, Jr., 100 years 262

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Ann E., and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Broadway, 320, 3 years, 4 per cent $60,000
ALLEN, Ann E., and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; University Place, 74, s w corner of 11th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000
AVITABLE, Andrea, to Stephen H. Jackson; 134th St, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $15,000, due Dec. 1, 1905 3,500
BAUM, Jacob, and another to Max Cohen; 3d St, 230 to 234 East, prior mtg $45,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,200
BEARD, William H., to Robert Hoe; 98th St, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent $10,000
BENJAMIN, William M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 73d St, n s, 231.9 ft e of Park Av, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 25,000
BERGEN, Edward, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 63, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years 245
BRIGGS, Thomas to Title Insurance Company; Morris Av, n w corner of 164th St, 3 years 4,500
COSTELLO, Margaret, to George C. Kobbe; 168th St, s s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 7,500
DUNLOP, Elizabeth, and another to North River Savings Bank; 49th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 4 per cent 500
ECKEL, Helena S., and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 7th Av, 333 and 335, s e corner of 29th St, 162 and 164, 1 year, 4 per cent 50,000
FANNING, Kate, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 117th St, n s, 106.4 ft e of Lexington Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 5,500
FISHER, Elizabeth T., and another to Harris D. Colt; 70th St, 47 East, due Jan. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent 1,500
GOLDEN, Bernard, to Henry de F. Weeks; Roosevelt St, 91 to 97, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 12,735
HAHN, Louis C., to Nellie E. Church; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 019.6 ft n of 141st St, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000
HEFFERMAN, Edward F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 24th St, 51 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000
HEISSER, Mary J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 45th St, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 5,000
HELFER, Isaac, to Marks Starlight and another; 89th St, 163 and 165 East, prior mtgs $40,000, 2 mtgs, 5 years, 6 per cent., each 4,625
JUNG, Annie, to Abbie H. Wightman; Courtlandt Av, s s, 75 ft e of 149th St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent 500
KNOX, Arthur, to Lucy G. Barnard; Mott Av, e s, at n w corner of land of Hester A. Driver, prior mortgage $7,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000
LAUBER, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 1,113, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000
McMULLEN, Malinda, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 106th St, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent, gold 1,000
MULHERN, Mary J., and another to Maximilian Polenski; Sedgwick Av, n w s, 73.6 ft n e of Perot St, due Jan. 1, 1906 2,000
NEWMAN, James A., to Frederick O'Connell; Washington Av, n w corner of 158th St, 3 years 1,000
NEWMAN, James H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Barrow St, 44, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 4,500
POTTER, Elizabeth S. C., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 73d St, n s, 231.4 ft e of Park Av, due July 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 25,000
SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Euphemia A. Hawes; 54th St, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, prior mortgage $24,000,) 1 year 6,000
SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; 54th St, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 24,000
SIGON, Abraham, to Abraham Weinstein; East Broadway, 25, 3 years, 4½ per cent; gold 16,000
SMITH, James H., and others to James Morrison, Jr.; 29th St, 244 West; also 29th St, s s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,000
SMOOT, Albert R., to Mary Casson; 64th St, 151 West, 1 year 1,000
ST. MATTHEW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 67th St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 20,000
STRAUSS, Martin L., to John A. Stewart and others, trustees; Madison Av, n w corner of 77th St, 35, 5 years, 4½ per cent., gold 48,000
STREBEIGH, Annie A., and another to Clara J. Chase; 138th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 1, 1907 21,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., to Susan B. Hutchison; Barretto St, e s, 173.2 ft n of 165th St; also Barretto St, e s, 425.2 ft n of 165th St, due Feb. 4, 1906, 6 per cent 4,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee; Barretto St, e s, 123.2 ft n of 165th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000
TREACY, Richard S., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th Av, 664 and 666, 1 year, 4 per cent 4,000
WEEKS, Katherine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 104th St, s s, 227.4 e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 26,000
WOHLBERG, Jacob, to Karl M. Wallach; Madison St, 215, prior mtg $27,500, due June 15, 1910, 6 per cent 5,500
YOUNGS, Henry, to Irving Savings Institution; 6th Av, 7, 1 year, 4 per cent 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUCHINCLOSS, Henry B., executor, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, three assignments $54,000
CATTUS, Emma E., guardian, to Emma E. Cattus 1
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY, to Continental Trust Company 1
COHEN, Max, to Emanuel Glauber, ½ part 1
ELIAS, Kate L., (formerly Leland,) to Louisa L. Jeremiah 4,000
FINN, William E., to David L. Wosch and another, executors 7,000
GALEWSKI, Helene, to David Galewski. 2,200
GREEN, Theodore E., and another to Sarah E. Ames 300
HALPIN, Sarah, to Annie Solomon, ½ part, all title 1
JAY, William, executor and trustee, to Isaac Bell, two assignments 41,198
LEVY, Hannah K., (formerly Kramer,) and another, executors, to Samuel Kramer and another 18,102
MICHAELSON, Joseph L., to Lambert Suydam 8,000
MITCHELL, Edward, and another, executors, to Edward Mitchell and another, trustees 1
PRATT, Agnes J., to George V. Watson and another, ½ part, all title 22,628
SCHAEFER, Edward C., and others, trustees, to the Trust Company of America, 2 assignments 44,400
SMOOT, Albert R., to Mary Casson 2,000
STRAUS, Nathan, to Hugh J. Grant, all title 27,000
RHEIN, Meyer L., executor, to Lizzie E. Rhein, all interest 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 50x 100; Frank Vahlen against Annie Chisling, owner; John Chisling, contractor. ..
MADISON AV, 1,787; Max Greenberg against J. Herman Voigts, owner and contractor 25
8TH AV, 312 and 314; Salvatore & Scocca against Henry C. Miner estate and another, owners; James J. Spearing, contractor 850
58TH ST, 247 West; George S. Holmes against Mrs. Albert Flake, owner; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors 1,995
61ST ST, 228 and 230 West; Flato Brothers against Lizzie Barber, owner; Knifer & Co., contractors 26
61ST ST, 106 West; Flato Brothers against Louis J. Gallagher, owner; Mrs. Louis J. Gallagher, contractor 20
164TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 90x 100; Joseph E. Butterworth against James F. Byrnes, owner and contractor. 1,292

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; Charles Barnius against Albin Kirchner and another, Nov. 17, 1902 ..... $330
LEWIS ST, 185 and 187, and 819 and 821 5th St; Orrigoni & Pradella against Michael Coleman and another, Sept. 6, 1902 95
LEWIS ST, 185 and 187, and 819 and 821 5th St; Bruno Remisto against Michael Coleman and another, Sept. 6, 1902 45
LEWIS ST, 185 and 187, and 819 and 821 5th St; Vinnorta Tarabonella against Michael Coleman and another, Sept. 6, 1902 27
WOODYCREST AV, w s, 221.7 ft s of 168th St.—August Kampfner against George W. Collier and another, Dec. 15, 1902 36
31ST ST, 12 to 16 East; James J. Duffy against John Fleischman and another, Dec. 4, 1902 415
76TH ST, 182 West; William Lipschitz and another against David Campbell and another, Oct. 28, 1902 176
115TH ST, 15 West; Paul B. Pugh & Co. against Hyman D. Baker and another, Oct. 22, 1902 186

Lis Pendens.

ALEXANDER AV and 143d St, s e corner, 25x 100; Lucius A. Wilson against Louis B. Lange, trustee of attachment;) attorneys, Howland, Murray & Prentice.
CROSBY ST, 49; Vincent F. Maginn and another against Peter Wagner and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 422.10 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x64.6x irregular; William F. Redmond against Caroline A. Blair, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.
LEXINGTON ST AND CONCORD AV, s w corner, 100x150; Lots 143 and 145, map of East Morrisania; Terrence Place, s s, 54.6 ft s w of 140th St, 54.6x131.x irregular; Julius T. Staples against Emma F. Flannigan and another, (amended partition;) attorney, H. M. Collior.
SPRING ST and West Broadway, n w corner, 45.5x75.4x irregular; Mary B. Schwab against Stuart W. Cowan and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Purnett.
WHITE ST, 4 and 6; 239 West Broadway; Jones St, 7 to 12; 32d and Simon against James Stanton and another, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.
21ST ST, 22 East; Edward Simon against Frederick C. Zobel and another, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.
58TH ST, 106 West; Flato Brothers against Louis J. Gallagher, owner; Mrs. Louis J. Gallagher, contractor 20
164TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 90x 100; Joseph E. Butterworth against James F. Byrnes, owner and contractor.
112TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against John R. Ferrier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Touney.
117TH ST, 47 West; Clementine Rothmiller against Frederick Levy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.
164TH ST and Ogden Av, s e corner, 90x100; Edward Weber against James F. Byrnes and another, (action to foreclosure mechanics' lien;) attorney O. E. Davis.
168TH ST AND BOSTON ROAD, s w corner, —x52.2x100x32.2; Gertrude C. Wright against Evelyn H. White and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Mills.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE COMPANY.—A judgment for $216,235 was entered by default yesterday against the Munn Wired Envelope Company, formerly of 135 Mulberry Street, in favor of William Gow on an assigned claim from Ward & Gow for money loaned between May 12, 1899, and Dec. 31, 1901, and for advertising. The total amount loaned to the company was $321,742, of which $125,086 was repaid, and the amount due for advertising is $19,560. The summons was served on Frank W. Doolittle, the Treasurer, at 135 Mulberry Street. The company was incorporated in April, 1897, with a capital stock of $300,000, and in October, 1899, bonds for $300,000 were issued, secured by a mortgage on the plant. The company was financed by Ward & Gow. Artemus Ward was the President and William Gow the Secretary. The company sold out to the United States Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., on Sept. 13 last. An execution on the judgment obtained yesterday was issued to Deputy Sheriff Campbell.

Out of Town.

ROSA JACOBOWITZ.—Rosa Jacobowitz, doing business as the Syracuse Glove Factory, at Syracuse, N. Y., filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, giving her assets as $8,086.03. Most of the creditors are in Governsville, from where Mrs. Jacobowitz came. Others are in Syracuse, Johnstown, Roxbury, New York, Milwaukee, Chicago, Boston, and Troy.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE TRAGIDIS.—George Tragidis of 264 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $6,647 and no assets. There are thirty creditors, among them being The Daily America, $500 for advertising; John J. Raynor, $590, and the Munson Company of New Haven, $500. He was formerly a florist and afterward a manufacturer of cigarettes.

JOHN S. DAY.—John S. Day, a bricklayer, residing at 1,992 Burnside Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $6,831 and no assets. All the debts were contracted in Newark in 1900, and among the creditors are the Commoneattles Roofing Company of Newark, $2,664, and the Long Island Sand Company, $1,196. He filed a prior petition in bankruptcy in New Jersey some time ago.

PATRICK H. EATON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Patrick H. Eaton, a dealer in furniture, wall paper, &c., at Hudson, N. Y., by the following-named creditors: The Central Stamping Company, $51; Jacob Zinn, $21; the Tarrytown Wall Paper Company, $370; Hubert Bastgen of Brooklyn, $55, and E. Gray's Sons of Hudson, $14. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on Aug. 20 he permitted four creditors to obtain judgments against him for $1,236, under which the Sheriff sold out his stock.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Mary and Frances A. Ryan, who formerly composed the firm of M. & F. A. Ryan, dressmakers, at 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, whose liabilities were $20,842.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 225 failures in the United States during the week, against 236 for the previous week, and 262, 262, 211, and 212 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:35	Moon sets 11:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:49	Gov. Isl'd	12:02	H. Gate 1:58
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook		Gov. Isl'd	12:18	H. Gate 2:14

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 20.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Jamaica and Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Coleridge, Brazil via Pernambuco	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	7:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Peninsular, Azores	10:00 A. M.	
Prins Fredrik Hendrik, Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Roma, Naples		
Vaderland, Belgium via Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Barbados, St. Lucia, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Coleton	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp		
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting close are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $13 and up to Jan. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day."

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 20.

Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 3.
British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 6.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 17.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 14.
Esperanza, Havana, Dec. 16.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Indiana, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Island, Copenhagen, Dec. 3.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Cherbourg, Dec. 14.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 13.
Milano, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 13.

SUNDAY, DEC. 21.

Byron, Pernambuco, Dec. 13.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Minneapolis, London, Dec. 11.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 3.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 17.
El Cid, Galveston, Dec. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Dec. 12.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 16.
Clarense, Para, Dec. 11.
Etna, Shields, Dec. 8.
Hoinits, Para, Dec. 11.
Korona, St. Croix, Dec. 17.
Kronland, Antwerp, Dec. 13.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Bellona, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 10.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Dec. 13.
El Dorado, Galveston, Dec. 18.
Trave, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.

Arrived.

SS Huron, Ingram, Jacksonville, Dec. 15, and Charleston, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Pope, Manaos, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) De Barbieri, Genoa, Dec. 1, and Naples, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Fitman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Buckman, Mader, Kingston, and Morant Bay, &c., Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 A. M.

SS Marienfels, (Ger.,) Tegge, Calcutta, &c., Oct. 28, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Monte, Maxson, New Orleans, Dec. 14, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Carmichael, Demerara, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate; cloudy; very hazy.

Sailed.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for Barbados, Demerara, &c.

SS El Alba, for Galveston.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) for Baltimore.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Richardson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Gravesend and Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for Curacao and La Guayra, &c., arr. at San Juan at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS Graecian, (Br.,) Capt. Frith, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Wellington, &c., arr. at Auckland previous to to-day.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, from New York, arr. at Naples Dec. 16.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 17.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Orum, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New York for Rio Janeiro and Santos, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Caesar, (United States collier,) Capt. Wright, from New York for Manila, arr. at Indian Port previous to to-day.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) Capt. Spiesen, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Thoten, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 3:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Eastry, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, for New York, sld. from Huelva Dec. 13.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Dec. 17.

SS Florida, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Oct. 17.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, for New York, sld. from Antwerp yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York, arr. at Christiansand at 9 A. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Moliere, (Fr.,) Capt. Ancelin, from New York for Manila, was spoken Dec. 1 in latitude 4 degrees, longitude 27 degrees.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

GEDNEY CHANNEL EXPERIMENTAL GAS BUOY.—Located on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Gedney Channel, entrance to New York Lower Bay, about 200 feet ESE. ¼ E. from Gedney Channel Whistling Buoy.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Jan. 17, 1903, the characteristic of the light shown from this buoy will be changed from fixed white to fixed white during periods of 5 seconds separated by eclipses of 5 seconds' duration.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 82, No. 365; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 115.)

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignations of Cadets Raymond A. Lanigan and John N. Merrill, Jr., United States Military Academy, have been accepted.

Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Chicago and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth to relieve Capt. Frederick H. Pomeroy, Commissary, who, upon being relieved, will proceed to Chicago.

First Lieut. Charles P. Faulker, Eighth Infantry, will proceed via Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska, for duty with the companies of the Eighth Infantry stationed at that place.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board convened at Fort Sheridan, vice First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, Twentieth Infantry, relieved.

Capt. Stephen M. Foote, Artillery Corps, will report to the Depot Quartermaster in Washington for the purpose of assisting in the inspection of artillery horses to be purchased under contract for the army.

Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, Second Infantry, will proceed to Fort Wayne for temporary duty until the arrival of his regiment in the United States, when he will join his company.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Arrivals—Newark and Thornton at San Juan, New Orleans at Cavite, and Buffalo at Samana Bay.

Sailings—New York, from San Francisco for Santa Barbara; Uncas and Barney, from San Juan for Culebra; Hist, from San Juan for Culebra; Caesar, from Colombo for Manila, and Samoset, from Boston for Philadelphia.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:00 A. M.—229 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; damage, $500.

1:40 A. M.—12 Attorney Street; Dr. Alexander Monroe; damage trifling.

5:40 A. M.—659 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Clara Fisher; damage, $15.

6:00 A. M.—476 Broadway; contractor's shanty; damage trifling.

6:25 A. M.—968 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. Margaret Ley; damage, $60.

7:05 A. M.—125 and 127 Duane Street; J. G. Hugain; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—195 Worth Street; Caliza Antonio, carpenter; damage slight.

9:35 A. M.—509 Grand Street; Harris Gold; damage trifling.

10:00 A. M.—30 Delancey Street; Abraham Hcofer; damage, $100.

11:45 A. M.—21 and 23 First Avenue; Simon Troop; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Rose Nocosel; damage, $5.

4:25 P. M.—13 West Forty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—337 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; H. Osterman; damage, $100.

9:55 P. M.—337 East Ninety-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:55 P. M.—849 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. J. Sabin, Chicago; E. A. Ford, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—C. S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; G. D. Murray, Pittsburg.

PARK AVENUE—J. G. Livingston, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—Major M. M. McComb, United States Army; Col. A. H. Phillips, Wilkesbarre.

HOFFMAN—Robert Stocker, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—W. V. Davis, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE—G. C. Wells, Pittsburg; J. T. Lynn, Detroit; J. H. Barnett, Henderson, Ky.

MAJESTIC—Malcomb W. Forbes, Chicago; J. Cradic McKenzie, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kutz, M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; M. Kutz, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Etchison, Bates & Storke, Richmond, Va.; J. Bates, hats; J. E. Etchison, Jr., hats; Hotel Marlborough.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. L. Florsheim, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; E. H. Florsheim, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Jackson, L. L., Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Crook, notions, St. Denis Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods and notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, shoes; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery; 450 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
s6-1awdmSa.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, July 28th 1902.

JAMES W. HYDE, Executor.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy28-1aw6mS

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.
DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

For Sale.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 50 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., Bkn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3193 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

For Sale.

Largest Stock of Records in the World
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14th St.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

Phonographs, Etc.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

Records and Supplies Wholesale and Retail; Machines and Records Exchanged; expert repairing. Telephone 1708—38th.
HACKER & HORN,
148 E. 58th and 26 E. 42d St., N.Y.

PHONOGRAPHS—ALL MAKES
Cash, or small weekly payments.
VICTOR H. KAPKE,
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GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Oil Paintings! Gold frames and shadow boxes. Don't waste time and money at these so-called auction sales when you can buy at wholesale direct from Robert Hyman, Importer of Paintings, Manufacturer of Frames, 43 Murray St., New York City.

500,000 CALENDARS 1903.
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237 Broadway, Room 25.

Lady must sacrifice at once magnificent piano, finest clocks, rugs, paintings, mirrors, curtains, bronzes, parlor bed, and leather dining room furniture; everything nearly new and modern; suitable for Christmas presents. 207 East 60th.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wallcases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, AND SILVER. OLD jewels, silverware, rare fans, paintings, miniatures, and weapons; old gold bought at EBLE'S ART GALLERY, 105 West 42d St., near 6th Av.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al, defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, on the westerly side of Washington Square West, formerly Macdougal Street, formerly known as Number 39 Washington Square West, and now known as Number 38 Washington Square West, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Square West, distant twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington Square West and Fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches, to the easterly side of a lot of land fronting on Fourth Street, and lately belonging to Ayres P. Merrill; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, again parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches to the westerly side of Washington Square West; thence southerly along the westerly side of Washington Square West twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.
HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 38 Washington Square West:

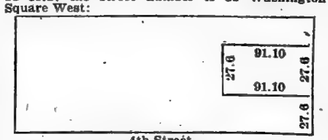

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,640.47, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $277.83, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $614 and interest.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.
d3-2aw3wW&S&d24.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL F. APPLETON and FREDERICK H. MAN as surviving executors of the will of William J. A. Fuller, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT W. HAYWARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, in section one in block two hundred and ten on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Canal Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Church Street with the southerly line of Canal Street, and running thence southerly forty-five feet and six inches; thence easterly twenty feet and one inch; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall forty-one feet and four inches to the southerly line of Canal Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly line of Canal Street twenty feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less; said premises being now known as number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Canal Street.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
WILLIAM MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

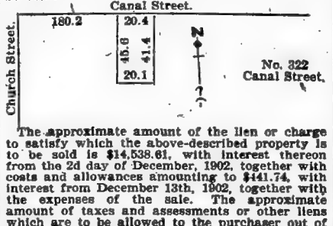

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,538.61, with interest thereon from the 2d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $141.74, with interest from December 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.81 and interest.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
d18-2aw3wTh&Sa-ja9

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All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, **at a reasonable price,** call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos,** with reduced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

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of latest artistic designs in various natural woods.

PRICES and TERMS the lowest to meet the Christmas Customers' desires.

Small Pianos of our own make for *small rooms* and approaches a *specialty.*

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New Pianos, $100-200.

At factory. Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., 11 Lexington Ave., Corner Grand, Greene Ave, L. Sta., Brooklyn; open Saturday. Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
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JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $3 up.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS.
339-341 E. 43d St.,
bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

NOTICE.
Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We sell same pianos new for $100. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others for more; squares, $15.00. Factory, 11 Lexington Av., near Grand, B'klyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent, $3 upward. Mythus, 12 Union Square.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

The most advantageous offer in America.

Pianos $1 Week
Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175
$5 down and $1 a week. No interest is charged for time taken in making payments.

Pianos delivered on receipt of first payment of $5.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having their own piano factory, and thus our facilities surpass any competition.

We also offer on the same easy terms the following high-grade pianos—

Richardson $195
Mayers $165
Walters $195

With each piano selected we give a stool to match and a new style piano cover.

Come and hear the wonderful
Pianista Piano Player.
You can secure one on easy terms of
$2 a Week.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
Third Avenue 59th and 60th Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
JACOB DOLL
MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND & UPRIGHT
PIANOS
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS
92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

CAREFUL BUYERS
will examine the following bargains in high-grade Pianos at the warerooms of
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory	$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value	150
Steinway Upright, medium size	290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order	390
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instrument	455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut	175

Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS.
Unexcelled in tone, touch, and durability, absolutely reliable. Factory prices. Cash or easy payments. Pianos rented. Rent allowed on purchase.
1,518 THIRD AV., NEAR 86TH ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. OPEN EVENINGS.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
GOETZ & CO.,
83 Court St., Brooklyn.

GREAT BARGAIN—Handsome upright piano, warranted; also furniture; private residence; call to-day, 774 Bushwick Av., near De Kalb, one block from Broadway, Brooklyn.

Grand opportunity to purchase handsome upright piano, fully guaranteed for ten years; also furniture; any reasonable offer accepted. Private Residence, 155 East 38th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Elegant upright, $135; $4 monthly; Steinway, bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 500 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Fine piano; a bargain; only $1; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if

LEWISOHN LOSES A POINT

Justice Scott Decides Against Banker in Gambling Case.

Would Not Incriminate Him to Tell If He Knew Canfield—Counsel Takes a Hint.

District Attorney Jerome and Alfred Lauterbach appeared before Supreme Court Justice Scott yesterday morning to argue the writ of habeas corpus obtained in behalf of Jesse Lewisohn, who was arrested at the District Attorney's instigation because of his refusal last Tuesday to tell Justice Wyatt or the Grand Jury whether he knew Richard Canfield, the gambler. Justice Scott decided that Lewisohn must remain under arrest, inasmuch as an answer to the question would not have incriminated and degraded him, as he had contended.

When the opposing lawyers appeared for the argument, Justice Scott remarked that he understood both sides were going to appeal the case, adding that it would be useless, therefore, to waste time arguing it in the lower court. Both Mr. Jerome and Mr. Lauterbach agreed with that view, and the Justice said:

"If you are satisfied that you have your case in satisfactory form for the Appellate Division to pass on it, which I very much doubt, I am prepared to pass on the case from the papers without further argument.

"The only question asked of Mr. Lewisohn at the inquiry was as to whether he knew Mr. Canfield. Now, while there is a wide latitude allowed a witness in deciding whether or not the answer to a question asked may tend to incriminate him, where it is perfectly obvious that either 'Yes' or 'No' can possibly do so, it is fully within the power of the Judge to compel an answer.

"A very distinguished Senator from this State has, I understand, boasted of his acquaintance with Mr. Canfield, and has not been degraded by it. We all—I myself—know persons accused of criminal practices. I do not think that in your papers you have a case for the Appellate Division."

Mr. Lauterbach interposed the assertion that the question "Do you know Richard Canfield?" was merely an opening leading to others that would have incriminated and degraded the prisoner.

"Well," said Justice Scott, "why didn't you wait until those questions were asked?"

The Justice said he would parole the prisoner again in Mr. Lauterbach's care, the latter acting in the capacity of a Deputy Sheriff.

"Mr. Lewisohn is a bigger man than I am," remarked Mr. Lauterbach.

"Y-e-s," replied Justice Scott, looking at the ceiling, "perhaps he is—physically."

Mr. Lewisohn was arraigned before Justice Wyatt in the chambers of the Court of Special Sessions in the afternoon and charged with contempt of court. Mr. Lauterbach asked for an immediate hearing for his client, but the request was refused by Justice Wyatt, who said an immediate hearing would not suit his convenience, and that next Monday would be more satisfactory.

Mr. Lauterbach then asked that Mr. Lewisohn be paroled in his custody, and that the hearing be adjourned to a date later than Jan. 6, the day of the hearing in the case of Bucklin, Canfield's manager. His ground for wanting the long adjournment was that Mr. Lewisohn might have in the meantime a chance to purge himself of the alleged contempt. Justice Wyatt consented that the banker should be paroled, but declined to grant the request for the longer adjournment. He fixed next Monday at 2 o'clock as the time for the hearing.

This much settled, Mr. Lewisohn started to leave the chambers.

"Bring that man back," said the District Attorney to Detective Becker. Don't let him out that door."

Mr. Lauterbach became much offended, but finally agreed with the District Attorney that the papers should be signed first. During the afternoon the District Attorney and Mr. Lauterbach met in the County Court House and agreed on the form of an order of appeal.

Mr. Lauterbach, when seen at his office, said he would not appeal from the ruling of Justice Scott.

"To appeal would tie the case up for six months," he said. "We do not wish to do that. We wish the proceedings before Justice Wyatt to continue and the other questions to be asked. Then when we have the case on broader grounds we will have this same thing over again. Justice Scott suggested that himself."

Mr. Jerome, when asked regarding his future course of action, said that Justice Scott's decision would place Mr. Lewisohn in exactly the same position as after Justice Wyatt had adjudged him in contempt.

"As to what action I will take regarding the inquisition into the case of Mr. Canfield I cannot say," he added.

ELECTRIC CARS TIED UP.

Short Circuit in Three Underground Cables Caused Delay at a Rush Hour.

Stoppage of traffic followed the short-circuiting of three underground electric cables at Broadway and Vesey Street at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It took an hour and a half to make temporary connections, and during that period not a car-wheel turned along Broadway south of Leonard Street, or on the east side electric lines below Canal Street, except where struggling motormen and conductors trundled their cars off crossings or out of the way of trucks and wagons that had been caught between them.

Sidewalks along the affected sections were congested as on a day of a great parade, the troops of delayed passengers who abandoned the right to ride being swelled constantly by those who left the following cars as they arrived at the boundaries of the trouble and were switched back empty. Thousands were late at their offices and workrooms.

Beneath the surface close to the lower end of the Post Office Building is a long subway. It is big enough for men to walk through without stooping, and is lined with a multitude of wires and copper cables, for at that point all of the heavily charged electrical conductors that supply the power to the surface roads above merge into nine cables, which run to the power house near South Ferry.

Just what went wrong was not made clear, but there was a sudden rush of flame and smoke from the manhole, and all of the cars in sight stood still at once, while between The Times Building and the Brooklyn Bridge all traffic was practically stopped where the roadway is narrowed by the rapid transit excavations.

Three emergency wagons, with machinists and electricians, went to the manhole, but for a time none could enter the subway because of the stifling fumes from the burning rubber and cotton insulation. Water was poured upon the tangled red-hot mass and a driver, peering into the hole, remarked, "When the cables are fused together like that it generally means a day's work."

After the lines of cars started Engineer Pearson, who had charge of the repair work, said:

"The trouble was caused by the fusing of three of the main cables. As soon as we heard what had happened the power was turned off. The ends of the cables affected were put together by means of what we call a 'quick splice,' which really consists of short pieces of cable with clamps on either end. How the accident happened we cannot tell exactly, but it might have come from water getting in the subway hole."

RUSH-HOUR BRIDGE BLOCK.

Derailed Car Causes a Twenty-Minute Suspension of Traffic.

Just at the height of the bridge rush last night a block occurred, caused by a car of the Green and Gates Avenue Line jumping the track about 100 yards east of the loops on the south roadway. The car not only stopped the trolley traffic, but also prevented any trucks from crossing the bridge, and fully 100 of them were jammed around the approach to the driveway, at times stopping the trolley cars on Park Row.

The mishap occurred at 5:45 o'clock, and it was not until 6:05 o'clock that the car was forced back on the rails and traffic was resumed.

During the blockade the crowd of persons that gathered at the loops was enormous, and the police had all they could do to control it. It took some time for the police to make known to the constantly arriving throngs that there was a blockade on the bridge, but when they succeeded there was a great rush for the trains, which were unable to handle the thousands. Many who tried to take the trains fought their way back to the street and walked over the bridge. No one was injured.

At Xmas tide who likes to think of his own things—things to wear.

Let us do that.

We've thought of everything man ever wears—clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

But if you will think of overcoats—we've knocked off dollars here and there all through our overcoat stock.

Ditto—Suits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. **We fill orders by mail.**
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CAB STAND FEE CASE.

Appellate Division Upholds Fine for Stationing Cabs Elsewhere Than on a Public Stand.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision unanimously affirming a judgment of the Appellate Term in the case of the City of New York against George G. Reesing and others. The Appellate Term affirmed a judgment of the Municipal Court, for the Third District, Borough of Manhattan. The action was brought by the city to collect a fine of $10 for each cab owned by the defendants, the fine having been imposed by the Chief of the Bureau of Licenses.

The city ordinances require the payment by cab owners of a license fee of $5 for each coach or carriage and $3 for each cab when the owner does not intend to make use of the public stands. An additional fee of $25 is required for each such vehicle when it is allowed the use of any stand other than one of the specified public stands. In the present case the defendants had an agreement with the proprietor of the Hotel Imperial by which six to eight cabs were to be permitted to stand in front of the premises awaiting passengers from the hotel. The defendants paid only the license fee of $3 on each of their twenty-five cabs, and they were fined for keeping their cabs standing anywhere except at a public cab stand as provided in the ordinance without paying the special license fee of $25.

The Appellate Division said that the right and power of the city to pass such an ordinance cannot be questioned. The privilege of using the private hack stand is dependent upon the consent of the owner or lessee of the premises, but his permission does not exempt the hack proprietor from paying the license fee required by the ordinance. In the present case the proprietor of the hotel was to receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts for cab service.

Justice Patterson, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, remarks that it had been sought on this appeal to have the court pass upon the right of a hotel proprietor to maintain a cab service in the street in front of his premises. That question, however, he says, is not involved in this case, and it is only necessary to ascertain the liability of the defendants to pay the fine imposed.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENFORCING AGREEMENT TO LEAVE PROPERTY BY WILL.—An interlocutory judgment of the Supreme Court overruling demurrers interposed by a niece and grand-niece of George F. Gilman, the deceased tea merchant, to the complaint in an action brought by Helen Potts Hall against the estate of Mr. Gilman, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. Mrs. Hall sued for the specific performance of an agreement between her and Mr. Gilman by which he obligated himself to make her his sole heir "if she should continue to live with him and care for him as a daughter until the time of his death." Mrs. Hall performed her part of the agreement, and was a member of the deceased's household at Bridgeport, Conn., until his death, on March 3, 1901. Mr. Gilman, however, failed to keep the agreement on his part, and died without having made a will in her favor. The appellants contended that the agreement was void for uncertainty, and that the circumstances are not such as would justify a court of equity in enforcing specific performance. Tested by the rule that where a demurrer is on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, it must be assumed that all the facts and inferences are true, the court, by Justice Laughlin, finds that the complaint states an agreement "reasonably certain as to its subject matter, its stipulations, its purposes, its parties, and the circumstances under which it was made." A court of equity, therefore, has jurisdiction to compel specific performance. The court also holds that the contract was not void as against public policy. "The testator," said Justice Laughlin, "was a widower and had no issue and was on unfriendly terms with all his collateral relatives. It would, therefore, have been competent for him to have given all of his property to the plaintiff during his lifetime or to have left it all to her by will. It was equally competent for him to make a valid agreement with her for a sufficient consideration, of the nature of that alleged, which is incapable of exact money value, that she should receive all of his property upon his death, and if a definite agreement, either parol or writing, to that effect be clearly shown by satisfactory evidence, a court of equity may in its discretion decree a specific performance thereof where it does not appear that the enforcement of the agreement would be 'unfair, inequitable, or unjust.'"

***

WALL STREET PERJURY CASE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of Recorder Goff allowing a demurrer to the indictment against Robert L. Martin and Harry Veithusen for perjury. The defendants were President and Secretary respectively of the Delaware Surety Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware. The Delaware law requires the filing of sworn certificates as to the amount of paid-up capital of corporations. On May 15, 1901, the two men made affidavit to a certificate that the entire capital stock of the Delaware Surety Company, $1,000,000, had been paid in in cash. This statement, the indictment charged, the defendants well knew was false. The defendants demurred, claiming that no such certificate was required by the laws of the State of New York and that therefore the oath thereto was not lawfully administered, and consequently that the crime of perjury could not be predicated upon the facts stated. The Recorder allowed the demurrer. The Appellate Division now reverses the order, and it is directed that the defendants shall plead to the indictment. Justice Hatch writes the opinion of the court. He cites the definition of the crime of perjury in Section 96 of the Penal Code, which, in the matter of affidavits, includes the case of one who "willfully and knowingly deposes falsely in any material matter or states in his affidavit any material matter to be true which he knows to be false." This applies "on any occasion on which an oath is required by law or may lawfully be administered." If the certificate in this case, the Justice says, was received and filed in Delaware, it is a fair inference that it was legally effectual for the purpose required. The notary public was authorized to administer an oath, as was done in this case, and the particular facts as to the corporation belonging to Delaware do not exempt the defendants from the provisions of the law as to making affidavits in this State.

Store Open Evenings.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

To-Day's Holiday Offerings in our

Boys' Store.
(2d Floor.)
Take Elevator, Escalator or Stairs.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

Boys' Suits with Extra Trousers, 2.00

Just 200 Suits in sizes 8 to 14 years, Mixed Cheviots and Overplaids, Winter Suits of style and merit. BOTH PAIRS TROUSERS HAVE DOUBLE SEAT and KNEES. These outfits will "go" like the proverbial "HOT CAKES."

Military, Russian, Extra Long Overcoats, 2.85

Navy Blue Military Coats with RED-LINED HOOD, Russian Coats with Astrachan Trimmings or Frogs; REEFERS, some Red-Lined. Above in sizes 2½ to 8 years. LONG OVERCOATS in Oxford, Olive and Brown fabrics; sizes 7 to 16 years.

Blouse, 2-Piece, Norfolk Suits, 2.85

An immense variety of fabrics and styles. Sizes for boys of all ages.

Exclusive Styles Boys' Garments, 4.85 to 7.75

Russian Suits, Overcoats, Reefers and Suits for church and dress occasions.

Foreign Novelties, Special Designs, Reduced to 8.75

Velvet and Corduroy Russian Suits, Hussar Reefers, Blouse Suits with silk collars and model garments.

Youths' Suits and Overcoats, 7.75

Garments "just right" in every detail for the "Big Boys" of 14 to 20 years. All sorts of good fabrics.

Boys' Double Texture Rubber Coats, 1.85

Boys' Beaver Hats, Long Nap, Finest Quality. Reduced to 2.80

Boys' Sailor Tams, Toques and Double Band Caps, 50c

Men's Store.
(Main Floor.)
Direct Entrance 18th St., near 5th Ave.

A SPECIAL GROUP.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, 8.00

We never BUY Men's Garments to sell at special low prices. EIGHT DOLLARS, for instance, is a DROP PRICE. Higher grades for reasons of good merchandising are "dropped" daily when sizes become broken or duplicates closed. FOR TO-DAY MORE THAN 300 GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM AT EIGHT DOLLARS.

Tuxedo and Prince Albert Coats and Vests, 11.00

Description is useless—you must see them.

Men's Suits and Overcoats 14.50

The Overcoats comprise fine KERSEYS and MELTONS (Satin lined) and an endless variety of fashionable fabrics in Oxfords, Browns and Olives. THE SUITS: Single and Double-Breasted Mixtures, Overplaids and Solid Black.

American Montagnac Overcoats, 18.50

Lined throughout with heavy satin, finished with velvet piping, full sweep. Also IMPORTED MELTONS, lined with pure silk. (Luxurious garment.)

Silk-Lined Worsted Suits 18.50

Fine quality Worsteds, also Black Thibets—tailored in the acme of perfection.

Men's Fur-Lined Great Coats, 42.50

Finest quality ALASKA SEAL CAPS, from 12.50 to 19.50
GENUINE SEAL (cut from pieces) 3.80
Silk-Lined Plush CAPS, 1.00
Opera: Tuxedo 3.40 to 6.00 SILK HATS, 3.50 to 6.00
Claque

TO THE TRADE:—
We have received another large supply of the POPULAR

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES

"THE 400," "OOO" SIZE,
the smallest reliable moderate priced American watch made.

Fully illustrated in

The New York Jeweler,

our annual catalogue of jewelry and kindred lines

We are now delivering the new
"WILLIAM McKINLEY"
high grade, medium size, gentlemen's watch.

Open the next few evenings until 10 o'clock
WATCH DEPARTMENT

S. F. MYERS CO.,
48-50 MAIDEN LANE.

"GYPSY BRIDE" SENTENCED.

To Undergo Fifteen Years' Imprisonment for Killing Her Husband—Scene in Court.

There was a pathetic scene in Judge Warren W. Foster's court yesterday, when Grace Swales Galloway, the "Gypsy Bride," who a few days ago pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison for Women, at Auburn.

The woman killed her husband, Leon Galloway, last May. She is twenty-five years old and tall and lithe, with raven hair, skin of an olive tint, and lustrous black eyes. She and her family came to this country five years ago from Yorkshire, England. When she married the husband whom she afterward killed she was already the wife of another man, one of her own race. Her husband heard of that and began proceedings against her for bigamy. Grace shot Galloway as he was standing watching a bonfire at Forty-third Street and Tenth Avenue.

Grace's lawyer made a plea for leniency, but Judge Foster said the crime was a serious one, and then imposed sentence.

With a scream the young woman threw her hands in the air and fell backward, measuring her entire length on the floor. A mournful wail went up from her aged father, who staggered from the courtroom tearing his hair, and her younger sister, Lydie, fainted. Grace was carried from the courtroom by three court attendants and the sister was taken out into the corridor by a young gypsy. There she collapsed and had to be taken into the matron's room. In the meanwhile the mother learned the news and added her cries of sorrow to those of the rest of the gypsies.

Grace Galloway, after shooting her husband, escaped and hid for a whole night in a graveyard, where she was captured crouching behind a tombstone. She was indicted for murder in the first degree, but was allowed to enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter.

HARLEM BRIDGES FRANCHISES.

Controller Reports on Proposed Terms to the Union Railway and the Interborough Railroad Company.

Controller Grout reported yesterday on the proposed terms for the granting of franchises to the Union Railway Company and the Interborough Railroad Company for the uses of bridges across the Harlem River and streets in the Bronx.

For the Union Railway Company it is proposed that 3 per cent. on the gross receipts shall be collected for the first five years, the minimum of gross receipts for this term to be $4,000 a year. For the second term of five years the company shall pay 5 per cent. on its gross receipts, the minimum to be $6,000 and never less than that during the life of the franchise.

The Interborough Company, according to the Controller, shall pay 3 per cent. under a similar sliding scale.

The Union Railway Company will guarantee $10,000 for good faith, and the Interborough Company $50,000.

A decision on the matter was deferred until the next meeting of the Board of Estimate.

Many a distressed sufferer from Lung and Throat trouble, who had lost hope under the false idea that his disease was incurable, has been restored to perfect health by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

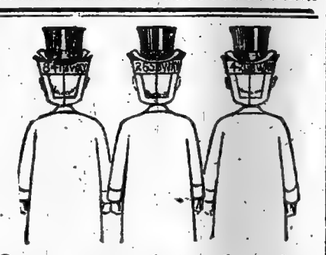

Overcoats—how do they look? All right from collar down. Ours don't depend on the wearer to show them off. They dress everybody, $12 to $40—right prices, right goods. Every iota of style and tailoring is in them, and in our Business Suits, too, $12 to $28, and Hats, correct Derbies, $2 & $3. Silk Hats, $5 & $6. Ribbed Silk Opera Hats, $7. Leather Suit Cases, $5 & $8. Leather Hat Boxes, $5, $7.50 & $10. Gift House Coats, Gowns and Robes.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Black Mountagnac or unfinished worsted coats. Half-fitting or box back. Length 27 inch. Lined with satin.
12.00 and 14.00

Velours Blouse Coats, with postillion back. Lined with grey or black satin.
17.50

Cravenette rain coats. Tan or oxford grey.
15.00 and 18.50

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Golf Jackets.

Sleeveless, woolen golf jackets,—plain or fancy weaves.
1.95
Value 2.50.

Military sweaters and blouses, hand or machine made, in great variety.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses Suit Dep't.

Misses' Suits,—various materials and models. Sizes 14 and 16 years.
10.00

Norfolk or tight fitting jackets made of Kersey or Boucle cloth and fancy mixtures.
10.50

Pleated black taffetas or flounced moire skirts.
7.50

Children's velvet blouse suits. Collar and cuffs, trimmed with white silk braid.
Colors,—blue, brown and red.
5.00

Children's three quarter or full length coats, with cape. Collar and cuffs finished with stitched velvet.
5.50

Twenty-third Street.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, LINED AND trimmed with genuine furs, $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500 up to $1,200 for genuine Hudson Bay Sable lining. Chest measures from 36 to 54 inches. Sleigh robes, foot muffs, coachmen's outfits at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 1.0 West 41st St. and 124-126 West 42d St., bet. B'way and 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

What satisfaction a man gets out of a carefully selected, valuable and useful Christmas present!

We have such an assortment of attractive, useful articles which will be appreciated now and be a constant reminder throughout the year.

Pretty, sensible and neat Bath Robes and Lounging Jackets . . . $5

A Tuxedo Coat (indispensable for the holidays) . . $10

Silk or Opera Hat (a good present) $6

Gloves, Neckwear, Hosiery, Silk Mufflers (white if you like them) . . . $1.50

And a host of other nice things to choose from, with comfort and convenience in choosing.

Everything Exchangeable or Money Refunded

Smith, Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.

BLACK BEAR, HANDSOME, SILKY and durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.

41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

A Thousand Boys' High Class Sailor Suits

Specially reduced for To-day.

To increase assortments in our $2.98 and $4.98 lines we have taken close to a thousand of our High Class Sailor Suits and

MARKED THEM AS FOLLOWS:—

Suits that were 6.98.....to 4.98
Suits that were 3.98 and 4.98.....to 2.98

You can take it for granted that they are this season's best and nattiest styles .....Full or regulation Blouses, with rich braid trimmings and emb'd emblems—ages 3 to 10 years—the $4.98 lot includes a number of rich velvet suits.

IN ADDITION WE OFFER TO-DAY:—

TWO GREAT LEADERS IN DOUBLE BREAST SUITS

The "Hearn Special"—Navy Blue unfinished worsted and cheviots—serge lining—silk stitched throughout..... 4.00

Another at $5.00 of Hard Twisted Serge that will stand any amount of hard wear.

A magnificent line of Cheviot, Thibet, Cassimere and Tweed Suits—Plain Navy Blue, also Mixtures, Overplaids, Stripes and Checks—7 to 16 yrs.—not a suit worth less than five dollars; To-day..... 2.98

ALL WOOL SWEATERS

Solid colors—stripe finish—all sizes.. .98

Fine Hand-made Worsted Sweaters—Plain, Honeycomb and Fancy stitching..... 1.49 and 1.98

ALSO FOR THE BOYS

All Wool Flannel Waists——value 1.00.. .69
Percale Waists—Laundered——value .75.. .49
All Wool Russian Blouses——value 1.00.. .69
Outing Flannel Pajamas——value 1.00.. .69
Percale Shirts—Laundered——value .75.. .49
Angora and Camelshair Tams—value .69.. .49
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Rubber Coats—6 to 10 yrs.—value 2.50.. 1.69
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DEC 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FEW, if any, books will be brought out between to-day and the first week in the new year. A visit to a first-class book seller, provided one has the patience and the temerity to brave the Christmas throngs on an errand of personal investigation, will reveal to the observing book-lover that the publications of the last twelve months, taken all in all, form a worthy library of volumes, which for several reasons is superior to the issues of any former year. Of course, there has been the usual amount of trash, but even this, in many cases, is presented in polite imitations of good book-making. Books of travel, biographies, histories, are numerous and many bear distinguished names upon their title pages. Most of the fiction seems to be of a substantial character, and few unknown novelists may be noticed. The reprints of standard works are a credit to the publishers and a direct compliment to the public that is expected to purchase them. As we have said before, the so-called gift books are, in a majority of cases, as conspicuous for the excellent quality of the material selected as they are for their artistic and bookish form and design of presentation.

Possibly the most striking phase of book publication in 1902 has been the general absence of monstrous boasting on the part of certain publishers. Books have made their way on their own merits, and through legitimate persuasion. It is evident that the bookmen who, a year or so ago, feared that literature might become purely an article of commerce are now breathing more freely. The reaction against a deluge of poor books sensationally announced was bound to come. From the present basis of inspiration the future should be full of promise.

The French translator who selected for the title of President Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life" "La Vie Intense" must have given considerable thought to the phrase. The French adjective combines in its meaning, force, activity, and intelligence. With Mr. Kipling, French translators have not been so happy. To be sure "Le Livre de la Jungle," by Louis Fabulet and Robert d'Humières, which is now in its eighth Paris edition, is an eloquent and sympathetic rendering of "The Jungle Book," but in other Kipling books, striking for the author's own vocabulary, the French translators, or rather adapters, have not unnaturally failed, for the simple reason that a knowledge of argot as well as French is required for proper rendering. All the same, Kipling is a great favorite in France, perhaps more on account of his philosophy than because of his purely story-telling gift.

Nothing is more suggestive of the fact that nowadays literary art is not satisfied with legitimate laurels than the sight of a successful author's sorry attempt to win further applause by forcing upon the public a specimen of his rejected past. There are a few cases in which an early effort may have been unjustly and carelessly consigned to an ever-gaping oblivion. But such a case is not that of Charles Marriott's "Love With Honour," which after a vain attempt in England to augment the reputation of the author's "Column" has at length crossed the water, apparently with no other aim than tardily to attempt to discover whether American judgment of "The Column" was not a trifle too academic. "The Column" is a novel of the first class. The plan of introducing the true spirit of Hellenic pantheism and art on the wild Cornwall coast was curiously conceived and artistically developed, but "Love With Honour" rightly belongs to that huge category of the rejected which is called "youthful" because it can be called nothing else. Write us another "Column," Mr. Marriott, and we will try to forget "Love With Honour."

Several English statesmen, who, in middle and late life, contributed to serious and permanent literature, have been more or less justly accused of having written at least one novel in their youth or published one book of verse. But who would suspect the late Dr. Parker of indiscretions of this character? And yet with "Six Chapters on Secularism," "Church Questions, Theological and Moral," "Gambling in Various Aspects," and his controversial works on John Stuart Mill and Col. Robert Ingersoll must be reckoned a novel by the independent preacher of the City Temple called "Wilmot's Child," written and published years ago under the pseudonym of "Atey Nyne." Who can tell what literary possibilities lie buried or merely dormant in that homely name and title?

A liberal education is offered those who with diligence and patience may peruse the criticisms now appearing in the London press of the books by Mr. Kruger and Gen. De Wet. These criticisms are quite as characteristic of the temper and intelligence of the reviewers as they are of the authors reviewed. De Wet, both as historian and author, is treated with respect. Generals engaged on the other side may correct his slips of memory or point out that his conclusions at times fly wide of the mark, yet all is done in a courteous, gentlemanly, not to say soldierly, manner. On the other hand, hardly a critic has deigned to consider Mr. Kruger's book without indulging in more or less irrelevant personalities. At length a writer arises in Blackwood's who not only attacks the accuracy of the memoirs, but questions Mr. Kruger's authorship. This is a serious charge, but its force is somewhat bluated as the critic bases his accusation entirely upon internal evidence, which, of course, is very unsatisfactory even when employed by temperate and judicious minds.

LOWELL.

Impressions of the "Anti-Slavery Papers" Before the Compromise of 1850, Now First Collected.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

THE REV. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

THE whirligig of time brings many exquisite revenges. A minor one of these is here, where the ashes of Lowell's anti-slavery enthusiasm are gathered up into these golden urns. His own phrase is not too rich for the description of volumes so beautiful as these, with their clear-cut modern type, their woven unbleached paper, their binding and entire appearance, so simple, and almost severe as to be in perfect harmony with the substance of the book presented in this engaging form. The common people who heard Garrison gladly would have found the price of these volumes prohibitory, but those people have pretty much all "gone over to the majority"—a strange thing for them to do!—and those who build the tombs of the prophets are presumably well off. The man of purely literary taste may wish that some other part of Lowell's writings had been chosen for this honor, but from the moral point of view nothing he ever did deserves it more.

Lowell never exceeded the high temper in which these papers were written. The anonymous introduction says that "they can hardly heighten Lowell's literary reputation," and this is so, but to those interested in the evolution of Lowell's political prose they afford invaluable material. It is a far cry from the best of them to Lowell's "Democracy" and "Place of the Independent in Politics," but not such a far one to Lowell's earlier political papers in The Atlantic Monthly. There were purple patches there, as here, what Mr. Scudder in his "Life of Lowell," (Vol. II., p. 13,) calls "that sort of coruscation of language which tends to conceal point and application." But there is considerably more of it in these "Anti-Slavery Papers" than in those of The Atlantic series. "The writing is that of a good talker rather than of a good pleader; the very breadth of the play of mind in Lowell militated against directness of attack."

In his biography Mr. Scudder was at some pains to prove that Lowell was not a reformer by first intention but rather by the happy accident (if he would not say "unhappy") of his marriage with Maria White. There is much grist for that particular mill of Mr. Scudder's in these papers. Their moral earnestness is not to be escaped, but it seldom rises to the height of moral passion. The reformer is subdued to what he works in, and this is the temper of the literary essayist and humorist. He plays with these live coals as if they were so many marbles. One must be profoundly interested in the anti-slavery conflict not to find himself reading these papers more for the play of their wit and humor (there is much more wit than humor) than for their anti-slavery thought and feeling. Often this play is very good indeed. There are touches here and there of Lowell's best. It is mere horse-play here and there, as, for example, in the paper of Feb. 15, 1849, on "Mr. Calhoun's Report," where Aesop's fable of the mountain that brought forth a mouse is run out into some pages of metaphorical obstetrics.

It is interesting that the papers have a critical moment for their either limit—that for the anterior the annexation of Texas, that for the posterior the compromise of 1850. Between these we have the course of the Polk Administration, the Mexican war, the French and Italian revolutions of 1848, their progress and collapse; the Irish troubles of those times, the Taylor election, and—always the dominant interest—the vicissitudes of Webster's later political experience. It is quite a different thing to read these papers, all but the first five of them written for The Anti-Slavery Standard, of which Lowell was for the time being an associate editor or correspondent, and our later biographies and histories covering the political development which these papers reflect.

The "introduction" to these papers, by whomsoever written, certainly does not exaggerate the importance of Lowell's anti-slavery writing, either to himself or to the abolition movement. It begins by saying that one of Mr. Scudder's most interesting chapters in his admirable "Life" of Lowell is that which recounts Lowell's part in the abolitionist agitation. It might have added that it was one of the least satisfactory. It was certainly one of the least sympathetic. It conveyed the idea that Lowell's connection with the abolitionists was injurious to his literary and poetical de-

*THE ANTI-SLAVERY PAPERS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. xxi.—367, 3. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

enjoyment. It seems to me that it did quite as much for him as a similar connection did for Whittier. Whittier wrote reams of early poetry, but not a poem worth preserving before his apostrophe to Garrison, written in 1832 and published early in the following year. Lowell's early versing, as exhibited in "A Year's Life," was less impermanent, but for him, as for Whittier, anti-slavery was the angel that so troubled his mind that straightway its character was changed and became life-giving, as it had not been before and never would have been without this visitation. It is a strange judgment which we have here in the "Introduction" that "Lowell's part in the abolition movement . . . might easily be lost sight of in a career crowded as Lowell's was with distinguished activities," when we consider that one incident of it was "The Present Crisis," (which, by the way, Mr. Scudder absolutely ignored!) and another was the first series of "The Biglow Papers." To lose sight of these would be to lose sight of one of the most significant aspects of Lowell's work, and of our American letters. It is, of course, possible to conceive of Lowell's living a purely literary life, but it is hardly possible to approve the "distinguished activities" of his later years and not feel that they had their root and ground in his anti-slavery career; that here was that forming of his 'prentice hand without which we should not have had the publicist and diplomatist of his climacteric period; and it may well be doubted whether we should have had those elements in his later poetry which redeemed it from the fate which seemed to be marked out for it by the predilection shown in such earlier performances as "The Legend of Provence." No experience could have been, upon the whole, more friendly to Lowell's genius than that reflected in these papers, no fortune happier for him than his marriage with the woman who converted the writer of the ridiculous class day poem into the eulogist of Garrison and Phillips and the creator of Hosea Biglow's indefeasible possession of a great and lasting fame.

When the editor of these papers says that Lowell "never sympathized with the extreme wing of the Abolitionists in their attacks on the Constitution and their proposals to dissolve the Union," he is wise above what is written here and there in the book under his hand. In this we read (Vol. I., p. 13,) of "the utter worthlessness of that piece of parchment"; we have the same depreciation of the Constitution expanded in the jeering humor of "The Sacred Parasol," and it continually recurs. Side by side with this dispraise of the Constitution we have the praise of the disunion doctrine all the way along. At the very outset Lowell rejoices in the Anti-Slavery Society's adoption of this doctrine; elsewhere he defends it elaborately; nowhere does he show it the slightest disrespect. Always the praise of Garrison is warm and full without one qualifying word. Moreover, it is touched with reverence, as if to speak aright of that great spirit he must doff his jester's cap. In general he is not at his best when he is most humorous, but in such entirely serious papers as "The Moral Movement Against Slavery," which combines with generous appreciation of the Free Soil Party of 1848 a lofty claim for the superiority and the necessary influence of the Garrisonian doctrine pure and undefiled. On the other hand he can be amusing without making the attempt to be so. He is so in the objections made to the Washington Monument, a paper remarkable for its aesthetic crudity. His criticism on the Greenough statue of Washington, "the costume is bad," suggests the query whether the blanket across the knees is to be considered as a "costume." Hawthorne objected to the statue's lack of proper clothing, not on account of any general distaste for nude representation, but because "Washington was born with his clothes on."

We miss in these papers that note of patriotism which sounded so clear in Lowell's later work, and was not deadened in the least by the confusions of the political corruptionists on whom he visited his utmost scorn. But here it seems as if his country was so thoroughly identified for him with the power of the Southern oligarchy and its Northern apologists and abettors that they were overwhelmed together by the flood of his contemptuous indignation. There are many vivid characterizations of the actors who then occupied the stage. Taylor has improved somewhat with time on the low estimate here placed on him. So has not Polk or Cass. Calhoun's personal qualities are wholly obscured by his proslavery politics. Lowell models his Clay, if I may say so, with particular care, and the resulting shape is very different from that of our post-prandial political oratory; probably more life-like.

There is plenty to convince one that Webster's ultimate collapse was not so much a surprise as a disappointment to the anti-slavery people. Just five years before Whittier's "Ichabod," Lowell writes, "Shall not the Recording Angel write 'Ichabod' after the name of this man in the great book of Doom?" On the very day of the 7th of March speech Lowell's paper in this series called "Compromise" was published in The Anti-Slavery Standard. It is a more effective comment on Webster's "great refusal" than the paper of two weeks later, which is devoted to it. To this there was soon after a brief postscript, then six months' silence, and a parting shot. Lowell was now entering into a land of shadows from which he would not soon emerge. Sick and sorrowful, he was to lose somewhat the ardor of his first allegiance to Garrison. He was even to forget that he had ever cordially accepted the disunion doctrine. But he had done good service already, the most effective parts of which are not represented in these papers, and he would do more, if not better, further on. What these beautiful volumes preserve for us is a series of portentous events as seen through Lowell's eyes, with a certain imperfect mutual assimilation of the reformer and the humorist.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

RICHARDSON.

A Post-Reviewer's Poet's Biography of a Great Prose Writer.*

MR. AUSTIN DOBSON'S new life of the inventor of the English novel (if we may use the phrase) is a thorough piece of work, executed with care and evident relish. Richardson's was not a personality to arouse enthusiasm, and his life was for the most part plain prose. One touch of romance, however, should kindle the respect of our own matter-of-fact temper. On the 10th of November, 1739, when our author was fifty years old, he began "Pamela," the first English novel; exactly two months later to the very day, the monumental labor was completed. And there stands its sturdy bulk, impressive for sheer size, like a giant whose tireless thews (and inexhaustible wind) are a continuous challenge to the finer athletes of to-day.

Richardson, with his incorrigible habit of letter writing (writing good-naturedly for others when he did not write for himself) and his copious volubility, had long been in training for his first creation in fiction. As a boy he had written letters for all who chose to make use of his kindliness, and always apparently with great relish for the task. As a youth he had carried on a correspondence with a person of quality, much to the improvement of his mind, as he felt. "Early familiar letter writing," he says in "Clarissa," "is one of the greatest openers and improvers of the mind that man or woman can be employed in." And finally, when he was a well-established printer, he undertook a series of these familiar epistles, which appeared under the title, "Letters Written to and for Particular Friends, on the Most Important Occasions. Directing not only the Requisite Style and Forms to be Observed in Writing Familiar Letters, but How to Think and Act Justly and Prudently, in the Common Concerns of Human Life."

This work was not issued until after "Pamela" had made its hit with the public; but it was written first, and the preparation of it gave Richardson the tip for his first effort in fiction. From writing miscellaneous letters in a number of different characters, the step was easy to writing a continued series of letters which should reveal one imaginary character and trace its growth through life, under the molding influence of circumstance. And this has been the scope of the modern novel ever since, only the cumbersome machinery of the epistle was soon discarded for the simple narrative. The underlying study, however, remained the same in tendency.

To have been the originator in any literature of so distinct a sort of work is no small thing, and this is Richardson's distinction in English. For the rest he led a prosaic life, and was, as Mr. Dobson remarks, "undoubtedly a well-meaning man, diligent, laborious, punctual, methodical, very honorable, very benevolent, very rigid in his principles, and also very religious. He had in fact all the traditional virtues of the 'Complete English Tradesman,' and had he died at fifty would have deserved no better epitaph."

In short, he seems to have been an average man with rather less juice in him than the average man has—a dull specimen of a dull age, and were it not for his confirmed frailty of health, one could hardly forgive his priggishness and his vanity. Mr. Dobson, it must be gladly admitted, has made the best of a dreary subject, but even his skill and graceful good-nature fail to redeem his portrait from the tedious atmosphere of the stuffy old eighteenth century.

If you can stand Richardson with all his platitudinous moralizing and endless verbosity, you will doubtless enjoy Mr. Dobson's scholarly monograph. And if you cannot stand Richardson, perhaps you will admire his biographer's courageous diligence all the more.

But we must not be censorious in our judgments of our ancestors. The truth is that a hundred and fifty years ago they were only beginning to learn to write prose—good English prose. Although a vast deal of wonderful poetry had been written before that in England, her prose was a new art. Indeed, the genius of the language had expressed itself so fully in poetry before the eighteenth century that many people question the worth of modern English poetry in comparison. However that may be, (and there is certainly room for argument,) I suppose no one will question that English prose, in point of finish, power, beauty, balance, variety, and flexibility, has attained a perfection within the past hundred years never dreamed of in earlier periods of our literature. Among the first who laid the foundations of this delightful art was the author of "Clarissa," and for this great service his fame is secure.

BLISS CARMAN.

Dr. Holmes with Pictures.*

H. M. Brock, an imaginative and poetic artist, who is, we assume, related to the Charles E. Brock who some years ago performed the difficult feat of providing a set of pictures to illustrate "The Essays of Elia," and did it so well that the most jealous admirer of Lamb must gratefully admit that the charm of his writing was actually enhanced by the illustrations, has done the same thing for Dr. Holmes. Nobody can glance through these volumes without marking the artist's perfect sympathy with the subject, his comprehension of the very spirit of the essayist, and his thorough appreciation of the quality of Dr. Holmes's humor.

These fancy sketches of Boston and imaginary Bostonians are as true in spirit and as appropriate as the other Brock's pictures of Lamb's old benchers, India House clerks, and wanderers in Temple Gardens. The reader's idea is exactly suited wherever that is necessary. The old gentleman who sits opposite the Autocrat and lifts his hand as a pointer lifts his forefoot; the sensitive author and the complacent one, purring audibly as his fur is smoothed the right way by a skillful hand, are exact illustrations. There is an unquestionable portrait of "a young fellow answering to the name of John," while the two pictures of the wonderful "one-horse shay" renew our interest in that historic vehicle.

The artist fits the pictures with extraordinary facility to passages which might strike the ordinary mind as least suggestive. For instance, a casual remark of the Autocrat that the argumentative old gentleman, already mentioned, in his childhood was taught little pieces of verse by his young mother, suggests an idyllic drawing. There is a picture full of characteristic humor to illustrate a passing remark about a visitor who asked "the lady of the house" if the marble Cupid in the parlor was "a statoo of her deceased infant." There is another quite as good to fit these lines from "The Last Blossom":

> Sweet was her smile—but not for me;
> Alas, when woman looks too kind,
> Just turn your foolish head and see—
> Some youth is walking close behind.

Other pictures one likes to remember are those depicting the Autocrat's first walk with the schoolmistress "under Mr. Poddock's row of English elms," and Anne Hathaway interrupting divine William's poetic meditations to ask whether he desired pudding or flapjacks for dinner.

As an English edition of Dr. Holmes's famous work this is also of uncommon interest, apart from its illustrations and its excellent typography. The author of the unsigned introduction is as full of enthusiasm for his subject as Mr. Brock. He declares that these essays manifest many of the best qualities of the "Essays of Elia," while they also have "a vein of the truest poetry," to which Lamb could never lay claim. He thinks that "The Chambered Nautilus" and "The Last Blossom" are poems "as perfect in sentiment and rhythm as anything in nineteenth century literature." In his opinion both "The Professor" and "The Poet," though the one possesses profounder thought than "The Autocrat," and there is in the other "the same sparkle of style," lack "the quaint charm and glorious spontaneity of the first volume." But "the books together constitute a trilogy of rare value, wherein we ascend from Nature, through Man, up to Nature's God." All of Dr. Holmes's prefaces have been preserved, and not one of them could be spared.

If any person of good taste is in doubt at the last moment what gift to make to a friend of sound literary instincts we take pleasure in commending this charming edition of Dr. Holmes's essays to his notice.

"Love with Honour."*

Sir Walter Besant once said his one demand for a novel was that it should take him in its grip and refuse to let him go. It is difficult to apply this test for the public behoof, since the story that grips one mind may possess a mercurial elusiveness to another; hence, no doubt, the widely diverse criticisms which provoke the scoffer's unholy mirth.

"Love with Honour" impresses us as precisely the kind of story to call forth opposing opinions. There is nothing particularly striking in the plot. A certain well-worked old sin does duty again for the nth time in furnishing mystery, terror, retribution, and all the needful thrills of an otherwise gentle, not to say purling, tale. The hero's vagabondage and "viewiness" are really of no moment. The characters are distinctly wooden, and the conversations have a depressing made-to-order air. Nobody is alive, there is no worth while about anything—in short, the story refuses to grip. Moreover, a few perverse questions arise. Novelists are very fond of having little streams of blood flow over the lips of those who hear agitating tidings. Is that usual in the world of "things as they are"? We do not seem to remember such cases. And why is it that in fiction it is so easy to give up superb estates, and in real life so impossible? Mr. Marriott gives us again the emotional hemorrhage and the facile renunciation.

And yet, despite all this, the book does contain some fresh and beautiful descriptions, suggestive and original criticism, a wholesome moral breeziness. If we do not mind being bored by the people, it is a delightful book. Mr. Marriott writes from a mind rich and full, but we believe he would find the essay a fitter form for his thought than the sadly overworked mold of fiction.

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*SAMUEL RICHARDSON. By Austin Dobson. English Men of Letters. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 204. 75 cents.

*THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE; THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE; THE POET AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. With illustrations by H. M. Brock. 3 vols. 12mo. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.50 per set.

*LOVE WITH HONOUR. By Charles Marriott, author of "The Column." In one volume. Pp. 337. 12mo, Cloth. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.50.

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1902

STEVENSON.

Memories of His Life at Vailima by His Stepchildren.*

THE world wants to know all it possibly can about the loyable personality of Robert Louis Stevenson, and therefore it will welcome the slight volume, "Memories of Vailima," contributed conjointly by his stepchildren, Mrs. Isabel Strong and Mr. Lloyd Osbourne. Though not assuming anything of a complete or biographical character, the book yet gives an everyday casual view of the family life at Vailima that is very attractive and perhaps quite as illuminating in its way as were its more ambitious predecessors. The more one learns of this side of Stevenson's life the more one is impressed with the devoted affection and admiration which were bestowed upon him by those who, coming as they did into closest contact with him, must have had the best of reasons for loyalty that came very near to being worship. These "Memories" plainly show how Stevenson, in spite of the illness that so often prostrated him, was the living centre of that far-away home—the head upon whom all depended and for whom all were glad to suffer exile, but they also show the extent to which the Samoans themselves felt and responded to the influence of his true and earnest nature.

In the making of this book Mrs. Strong has depended upon a journal which she began to keep at Vailima in 1894, "jotting down from time to time bits of Mr. Stevenson's conversation, characteristic sentences and stories," but she has made little attempt to weave them into a connected narrative, as that would have involved a much too formal scheme of work. By fragments, wisely chosen, however, she makes the readers plainly see "Tusitala" at work and at play, a bright, pathetic, whimsical, heroic figure, described by Mrs. Stevenson as "sometimes looking like an old man of eighty, with a wild eye, and then at a moment's notice, he's a pretty brown boy."

Perhaps the most interesting notes are those concerning the manner in which Stevenson did his work on "St. Ives," or "Hermiston," the two books upon which he was engaged, with Mrs. Strong as his amanuensis.

> Some days we have worked from 8 o'clock until four, and that is not counting the hours Louis writes and makes notes in the early morning by lamp light. He dictates with great earnestness, and, when particularly interested, unconsciously acts the part of his characters. When he came to the supper Anne has with Flora and Ronald, he bowed as he dictated the hero's speeches and twirled his mustache. When he described the interview between the old lady and the drover, he spoke in a high voice for the one, and a deep growl for the other, and all in broad Scotch, even to "coma" (comma).
>
> When Louis was writing "Ballantrae," my mother says he once came into her room to look in the glass, as he wished to describe a certain haughty, disagreeable expression of his hero's. He told her he actually expected to see the Master's clean-shaven face and powdered head, and was quite disconcerted at beholding only his own reflection.
>
> Again she refers to his dictation:
>
> Louis has always been wonderfully clear and sustained in his dictation, but he generally made notes in the early morning which he elaborated as he read them aloud. In "Hermiston" he had hardly more than a line or two of notes to keep him on the track, but he never falters for a word, giving me the sentences, with capital letters and all the stops, as clearly and steadily as though he were reading from an unseen book. He walks up and down the room as I write, and his voice is so beautiful and the story so interesting that I forget to rest.
>
> "Belle," he said, "I see it all so clearly! The story unfolds itself before me to the least detail—there is nothing left in doubt. I never felt so before in anything I ever wrote. It will be my best work; I feel myself so sure in every word!"
>
> Once when Mrs. Strong had been reading to him from his own "Merry Men," and his amused comment had been, "Well, it is not cheerful; it is distinctly not cheerful!" she asked him if he intended to preach a moral in such stories:
>
> "O, not mine," he said. "What I want to give, what I try for, is God's moral."
>
> "Could you not give God's moral in a pretty story?" I asked.
>
> "It is a very difficult thing to know," he said, "it is a thing I have often thought over—the problem of what to do with one's talents." He said he thought his own gifts lay in the grim and terrible—that some writers touch the heart, he clutched at the throat.
>
> One day the family was discussing "Will o' the Mill." That story made a great impression upon Graham Balfour, and upon it, he declared, his character and life were molded. Stevenson repudiated the tale altogether, writes Mrs. Strong, and said that "Will's sentiments upon life are cat's meat." When asked why he had written what he did not believe, he replied that he was at the age when everything is temperament, and "he did the other fellow's temperament—held a brief on the other side—to see how it looked."
>
> But how tragically often all work was interrupted by the failure of Stevenson's frail strength. Says Mrs. Strong:
>
> At such times he cannot speak or lean forward to write, for fear of starting a hemorrhage, and yet he does not look ill at all. He is tanned a good brown, has a high color, and very bright eyes. In illness he is never pale; as he lies back against the rest in his blue and white Japanese kimono, with a wide red sash, so fresh and bright, looking at you with such a pleasant, smiling face, it is hard to realize that he is in great danger.
>
> Once to pass the time, Mrs. Strong taught him the deaf and dumb alphabet, and after that he often dictated in the sign language, when he was what he called "Mr. Dumbley."
>
> If any one thinks that Samoa is out of the world and that the life of the Stevenson family there was a dreary affair, he will be speedily undeceived by reading this book. Samoa lies on one of the great thoroughfares of the nations, and one gets the impression here of an endless procession of visitors at Vailima—visitors of every class—midshipmen from the men-of-war, of whom Stevenson was particularly fond; naval officers, missionaries, civil officials, local residents, priests, Mormon Elders, passing tourists. All were cordially entertained, his chef having special orders to bear unexpected guests in mind. In a chapter on "Home Life at Vailima," Mr. Osbourne writes most appreciatively of the part Stevenson filled in the life which went on in his little world. He tells of the vicissitudes that marked the acquisition and progress to a state of comfort of Vailima, the half square mile of forest-clad plateau, ravine, and mountain which constituted the Stevenson estate; of their trials with servants, even in that far land, until they dismissed all their expensive German staff and resorted to native "help." When finally reduced to order, the Vailima family, he says, consisted of from thirteen to twenty-one persons, a picked lot of young men that for physique, good manners, obedience, and manliness it would be hard to match in any country. And in explanation:
>
> It must be said that Mr. Stevenson's methods of discipline had much to do with this favorable result. Unquestioning and absolute obedience was insisted upon; an order once given was seldom altered or modified, and the singular and unforeseen partiality of Samoans (apparently the most casual of mankind) for system, for an ordered and regulated existence, for a harness of daily routine, was taken advantage of to the fullest degree. Every man had his work outlined for him in advance, and several even possessed typewritten lists of their various duties. Little proclamations and notices were often posted up in order to correct petty irregularities, and to define the responsibility and authority of each member of the household. For breaches of discipline, untruthfulness, absence without leave, &c., money fines were imposed with rigorous impartiality, and for more serious offenses a regular court-martial was held. No one was ever fined without his first assenting to the justice of the punishment, and the culprit was always given the option of receiving his money in full and being dismissed the place. A leaf, too, was taken with advantage from the old Naval Regulations, and no man was ever punished the same day of the offense. The fines themselves went to the coffers of the rival missionary societies, Protestant or Catholic, according to the creed of the involuntary donor. A lecture often felt to the lot of the wrongdoer that he relished even less than the penalty of his offense, and the summing up of an important trial was always listened to in breathless silence by the members of the household.
>
> Thus much for discipline, but Mr. Osbourne well shows how far Stevenson was from being only the Judge in his household. He was consulted on every imaginable subject, in season and out of season, not only by his house people, but by all the Samoans who were within traveling distance of him, no matter of what political party. A Samoan couplet describes their estimate of him. It is:
>
> Once Tusitala's friend,
> Always Tusitala's friend.
>
> The secret of Stevenson's standing with the Samoans, Mr. Osbourne declares, was the fact that he was a resident and a land owner with no official position, that he was thoroughly familiar with their system of etiquette and scrupulously respected it, and that he was a consistent partisan of the ill-fated rebel, King Mataafa, the chief who was looked up to and covertly admired by all Samoa.
>
> Not the least attractive features of this book are the pretty stories Mrs. Strong tells of the many instances of loyal devotion shown by their native friends, but too much space has already been used in quotation to admit of more of it, and if this notice accomplishes its intent its readers will find out for themselves all that has been omitted. Stevenson often occupied his days of convalescence with the scribbling of verses of no mean order, and several of these poems are given among the "memories." There are also many interesting illustrations. In fact, Mrs. Strong and Mr. Osbourne seem happily to have put together that which will make more complete the Stevenson who was revealed in the letters and biographies.

*MEMORIES OF VAILIMA. By Isabel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne. With illustrations from photographs. In one volume. Pp. vii.-223. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Honor of a Lady.*

The lady whose honor is at stake in Mrs. or Miss Blake's book seems to value that article so lightly herself that the wonder is that any shred of it should have been left at all, but so jealously was it guarded by Adam Crighton that she comes out unstained in the end. The book is another of the multitudinous tales of adventure, but has less interesting details than many of its rivals. It is an unambitious little book that, demanding nothing from its reader, merits at least the praise of being inoffensive. The hero tells us he is a poor fellow of no great worth, and in this we are constrained to believe him. The villain is such a wicked villain with such a young and handsome men that we would fain pin our hearts to him if he were less impossible. However, such devilish gayety as is his never lived outside the covers of a story book.

None of the characters in the story has the knack of living. They glide clumsily through the book without lending any enchantment by their presence, and in the end, when Katherine finally makes her choice, one wonders how she could have done it. The Count wasn't so very much, it is true, but he strikes one's fancy more than does the humble-minded Adam. Still, one can never say where love will lead one.

*A LADY'S HONOR. A Chronicle of Events in the Time of Marlborough. By Bess Blake. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

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MORE JUVENILES.

Concluding Notice of Children's Books for the Holiday Season.

AMONG the children's books there are always some of a serious nature, and among those this year which are outside the ordinary class of fiction is Dickens's "A Child's History of England," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.) It is a comfortable, thick volume, of a good size for holding, with a bright picture cover, the frontispiece and title page with a colored border and the many full-page and text illustrations in black and white. These are by Patten Wilson, and picture graphically the people and times they represent. It is a book which would be a treasure to any child. There is the equivalent of a book plate on the inside of the front cover, an ornamented scroll upon which are the words, "This Book Belongs to ——"

A large volume is the "Bible for Children," (The Century Company, $3,) arranged from the King James version, with a preface by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. The introduction is by Bishop Potter. Dr. Brown, in his introduction, says:

> In reading the Bible to children, or telling its stories, we skip what seems to us unsuitable for children. Care for childhood prompts this, not blame for the Bible. . . . We make a child's Bible for our own children as we read, and they are many and various according to our varying judgments. Our judgments can be guided and our need met by a child's Bible which shall select wisely and combine skilfully that part of the richest Biblical material which is best fitted for children and makes to them the strongest appeal.

The many illustrations in the book are in sepia tones, and are reproductions of famous pictures of the great galleries of the world. There is a broad decorative border in black and white on the title page; the title, chapter initials, and lines at the top of each page are in red. The paper in the book is not so heavy or so highly calendered that the leaves cannot be turned and the book read with ease.

"Bible Lessons for Little Beginners," by Mrs. Margaret J. Cushman Haven, (Fleming H. Revell Company, 75 cents,) is the second part of a series of Bible lessons, a two years' course. At the back of the book are fifty-two small sketches in black and white intended for reproduction upon the blackboard, one for each lesson.

"A Primer of Right and Wrong," for young people in schools and families, by J. N. Larned, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 75 cents,) is a volume of excellent little essays which could be read with profit by old or young. The first is a definition of right and wrong, and is followed by others which treat of "Self-Control," "Formation of Habit," "Confused Notions of Right and Wrong," &c. It is a sensible book, with a philosophical statement of fact.

A pleasant little historical tale is "The Story of Joan of Arc," by Kate E. Carpenter, (Lee & Shepard, Boston.) It is told in narrative style, and all the pictures but the frontispiece are reproductions of well-known paintings. A map of France at the time of Joan of Arc is given.

"The Seven Little Sisters," by Jane Andrews, (Ginn & Co., Boston,) represent as many little histories of life in different parts of the world. The little sisters live in China, Germany, Switzerland, the "Dark Continent," the cold land of the North, and others, and there are brightly colored portraits of many of them.

One of the most attractive books of the season is "Ten Girls from Dickens," (J. F. Taylor & Co., $2.) It is written by Kate Dickenson Sweetser, who also wrote "Ten Boys from Dickens," and illustrated by George Alfred Williams. It is an excellently well made book, with an illustration for each of the ten stories. These give the histories of such perennial favorites as the Marchioness, Morleena Kenwigs, Little Nell, Jenny Wren, and Sissy Jupe. The book is bound in green cloth with a portrait of the Marchioness on the front cover.

Another story from a book is that of Little Eva from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," one volume of a series of famous children in literature, edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, (Dana, Estes & Co., 75 cents.) There are a number of illustrations.

A book which every young girl would like to have and which it would be well for her to have is "The Making of a Girl," with an introduction by Margaret E. Sangster (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50.) It is a series of practical talks given in a bright conversational way and covering all sorts of topics of practical life and morals. The book itself is delightful, with a soft-toned, gray-green cover, with lettering in white and a photograph of a sweet, lovable, natural young girl in the centre. The same face appears in the frontispiece. The title page is in red and black, and upon the other pages are branches of flowers and evergreens running up into the text.

There are as few books of short stories for the young people as for the grown-ups, and probably for the same reason—they do not like them as well as one continuous tale. But there are so many good stories in "A Round Robin" (Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company) that children cannot fail to enjoy it. There are many different writers who have contributed them, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Alfred Lewis, Kate Upson Clark, Garrett Newkirk, Peter Dunne, &c. There are war stories, Indian stories, fairy stories, and Christmas stories, some of which have appeared before and all worth reading. "Dollie's Christmas Eve," for instance, is certainly a very nice story indeed. Dollie, a ten-year-old girl, is a little housekeeper, for her mother, Mrs. Jones, does out every day to work, and Dollie must scrub the floors, polish the tea kettle, and shine the stove. She has the cooking to do, too, but that is not difficult, for there is so little to eat that it does not occupy much of the small housekeeper's time.

And the Christmas tree that Dollie trimmed for Christmas Eve was such an original one! A really truly Christmas tree was carried by the house in which Dollie lived, she could see it looking down from the high windows where she sat, and it made her think that she should have a Christmas tree of her own. There is nothing like need to make one ingenious. Dollie thought in an instant of the long-handled broom, which could be made to stand very straight by being put through the seat of the oldest chair. It only took a second to do that, and Dollie tied to it her doll Ruth, a little lady who had known better days before she was seen and rescued by Dollie from an ash barrel.

It was strange that Hans the grocer should have chanced that day to give Dollie a big red apple which would be just the thing to go on the broom Christmas tree, but that was just what he did.

"Why, Hans, how did you know I had a Christmas tree?" cried Dollie in delight.

And when she had told him all about it that good Hans took five little colored candles, a ball of popcorn, and a stick of peppermint candy and put them in a bag for Dollie to take home for her tree.

That is only a piece of the story, for Tom, the twelve-year-old newsboy, brings home good things to eat, and there is altogether a very "Merry Christmas, for the Christ Child's sake," as Dolly said in welcoming her mother that night.

There are thirty little stories with many pictures in black and white and in colors in "Short Tales from Storyland," by Evelyn Everett-Green, (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.) There are also many short stories by many different people in "Dutton's Holiday Annual," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25.) The book is edited and arranged by Alfred J. Fuller. The stories are exciting to little ones. There is the "History of the Musical Cat," of "The Ungrateful Snail," a longer and more exciting tale, "Once in a Blue Moon," and there is a poem with a picture showing long-bearded little elves snowballing "The Cry Baby," and

> It cured him quite, without a doubt—
> It gave him something to cry about.

Any one, little grown-up, or half grown, would be delighted to read the "Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe," (Harper & Brothers, $1.30.) It is by Gertrude Smith, illustrated by E. Mars and M. H. Squire. The book is written for very little children, and is printed in large type. The illustrations are in something of an impressionist style as to colors. Here are a couple of paragraphs from one of the stories:

> "And Janey looked down through the blossoms, and there was a very large boy with a dear, funny face looking up at her and smiling.
>
> "'Oh, come up into the peach tree quick, you nice, big boy, or Maxie, Maxie Monroe, will find me!' she said."

The picture shows a little girl in a red frock with a black-trimmed yellow hat up in a pink tree, while below the king of the barnyard in yellow-and-black feathers is walking along a green-gray path between patches of bright green grass, while the boy with the "dear, funny face," in dull color tones, is on the other side of a green-gray stone wall. There are many of these nice little stories, and each one a little better than the others, and it would be difficult to make a choice of the pictures, for they are as good as the stories.

"Wee Folk's Annual" is a pretty book of stories and poems, an English book printed in Bavaria, edited and arranged by Alfred J. Fuller, (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25.) There are text and full-page pictures, some of the latter in colors, on almost every page.

Dainty and attractive books in sets are brought out for the children's holiday gifts and among these is "The Rosebud Series," (Dutton, $1.25,) four little books in a box, the cover showing two little children's heads in the heart of a rose. There are different stories in each little volume, carefully illustrated. The authors' names, L. Molesworth, L. T. Meade, E. Nesbit, and G. Manville Fenn, are a guarantee for the quality of the stories. "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," by Beatrix Potter, (F. Warne & Co., London and New York, 50 cents,) is another English book which is delightful. It is a tiny story in a tiny book, with only a paragraph to each page picture. The pictures are delightful in drawing and color and the cover is attractive, boards covered with a rough, reddish chocolate paper and a portrait of "Peter Rabbit" in colors in the centre.

"The Bairn Book," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.25,) is another set of small books, only two in this, "The Book of the Shops" and "The Book of the Zoo." They are filled with short stories written by Clare Bridgman and illustrated by Charles Robinson. "The Book of the Shops" is the best, and the pictures in strong colors are good.

"2002, Child Life One Hundred Years From Now," is a strange story with, necessarily, many strange pictures. It is by Laura Dayton Fessenden, illustrated by R. P. Campbell. (Jamieson-Higgins Company, Chicago.) In "2002" travel through the air is one of the most satisfactory methods of rapid transit; belts filled with compressed gas and wings are worn by individuals to accomplish this; a famous kindergartner will give lessons from one country to another, teaching in a half a dozen parts of the globe in a day. This is by means of telephone, and on glass slides of the telephones the likenesses of the speakers at the other ends are reproduced. Rooms are lighted by a sun-like light, which is diffused through the room and apparently without a central point; automobiles are displaced by flying machines, chimpanzees are transformed into admirable servants, who do not ask for too many nights out; there are no slaughter houses, Chicago's big business is this line is a thing of the past, and if the book has a purpose it is perhaps that of discouraging the use of flesh foods. The meat-eaters of 1902 are referred to as cannibals. It is a long and interesting story.

Who would not like to read the history of "Billy Whiskers, the Autobiography of a Goat"! It is a large book with bright colored paper-covered boards, by Frances Trego Montgomery, (the Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.) "Billy Whiskers" is a clever animal who does many interesting things. Among others he joins a fire patrol and rides in a police patrol wagon. In the latter half of the book he figures as the wild goat from Guinea in a circus, a position he does not like, and from which he escapes at the earliest opportunity to join his wife and children. The love story of Billy and Nanny forms an interesting feature of the book. It is fully illustrated with black and white and colored pictures.

"Trotty's Trip" is a quaint little story, filled with rhymes and reasons, the latter very queer ones, by Carolyn Wells, with delightful colored illustrations by George Reiter Brill, (Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia.) "Bridgman's Kewts," by L. J. Bridgman, (the H. M. Caldwell Company,) are little chaps of all nations who are taken by Sammy Kewt through the United States, State by State, each State having a page of verse and a page picture given it. The illustrations are in solid colors, blues, greens, reds; &c.

"Guess Again" is another big picture book by the same author, L. J. Bridgman, (Drexel Biddle.) It is an animal guess book. On one page will be a rhyme giving a description of an animal. If possible this must be guessed, but if not the answer is in the picture on the other side of the leaf. It is an attractive book. So is "The Animal's Rebellion," by Clifton Bingham, illustrated by C. H. Thompson, (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.) This is another English book printed in Bavaria, and is a thrilling history in several chapters of verses, each with a separate heading. There are as many thrills in the pictures as in the verses, and vice versa.

George Reiter Brill writes and illustrates a book of verses which has for a title "Bobby Bumpkin," (Drexel Biddle.) Many of the verses are excellent, though they do not all give the author an opportunity to do his best work as an illustrator. The frontispiece in colors, showing an ice-cream hill in the background, is delightful. Here is the first verse of "The Beginning," verses showing, as an illustration, a baby just beginning to walk:

> Just a-walking,
> Just a-talking,
> Little butter ball,
> Just a-yearning
> To be learning
> Anything at all.

There are more rhymes than most people who have heretofore supposed that their early education was begun on Mother Goose ever heard in the thick volume brought out this year, called the complete edition of "Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes and Melodies," with notes and index by W. Gannon, (Hurst & Co.) Certainly nothing has been omitted, and most of the rhymes have been pictured. A history of Mother Goose is given in the first part of the book, and its contents have been classified "Historical," (Old King Cole comes under this head,) "Tales," "Songs," "Riddles," "Charms," &c. The descriptive notes which appear here and there through the book are interesting, and the edition is worthy of better illustrations, quantity rather than quality having apparently been the rule. There is one horrible heresy in the book, for Little Bo-Peep is a boy.

One of the most attractive things in the way of a book or pamphlet, for it is not large enough to deserve a bigger title, is a pictured few minutes of "Baby Roland's" life experience, called "His Calculations." This is the fifth in a series of reproductions from photographs, a father's snapshots, taken with the subject in natural attitudes, and supposed to be a continuous history of a child's development. There are eleven pictures in this series, representing the important episode of baby's first climb upon a box and down again. There is an explanatory line with each picture, and the facial expressions of the baby seem to show that they express his mental attitude. The pictures are charming.

In rather small books a set of good stories are brought out by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. at 50 cents a volume. The different authors are Homer Greene, Harriet T. Comstock, Eva A. Madden, and Barbara Yechton, all good writers. "Doctor Robin," by Harriet A. Cheever, (Dana Estes & Co., 40 cents,) is another pleasant little story, and "True Fairy Stories," by Mary E. Bakewell, (American Book Company, 35 cents,) is a book of natural history in an attractive form. "Roy and Rosy-rocks," by Mary Agnes Byrne, (the Saalfield Publishing Company, 60 cents,) is the story of two orphan children who find a home.

Of the last boys' books to arrive there is one with a subject which never grows old —"Robin Hood and His Adventures," by Paul Cheswick, illustrated by T. H. Robinson (Nister, London, and Dutton, New York. $2.50.) It is a large book, and the 300-odd pages are not too many in which to tell the interesting, many-times-told tale. This begins in the youth of Robin Hood. There are text and full-page illustrations, several of the latter colored. "Stan Lynn" (Dutton, $1.50) is one of the exciting books of adventure of George Manville Fenn. It gives the history of a boy's adventures in China. The illustrations are as interesting as the story.

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"ALADDIN O'BRIEN"

A Novel of the Era of Our Civil War by Gouverneur Morris.*

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS has gone back to the opening of the civil war for the scene of his latest romance, "Aladdin O'Brien," but his book is removed as far as possible from the many tales which have lately been built upon that much-abused theme, and its title, with its odd suggestion of East and West, is quite in harmony with the quaint fancies and delicate humor that are so adroitly mingled with strong and pathetic situations. Anything more human, lovable, and captivating than the rollicking Aladdin whom Mr. Morris has made his hero it has not been our fortune for a long time to come across in fiction, and it adds to that good luck that he has not expended all his energy and skill on the creation of the one character, leaving the rest more or less to the imagination of his readers, but has given them a goodly company of living, breathing men and women, whom to know is a thorough pleasure—a thing hard to say concerning the doubtful society into which many writers conduct us under the notion that they are accomplishing something novel and spicy. Moreover, Mr. Morris has a delightful and easy style that is distinctively his own and prophetic of good things yet to come from this promising young writer.

It is on the familiar plot of two men in love with the same girl that Mr. Morris has based his story, but there is nothing trite in the way he has worked it out from the well-nigh tragic casting away of two babies upon a desert island in Portland harbor down to the good old-fashioned ending in which as many people as possible are made "happy ever after." The author is in his happiest vein when depicting childhood, and most delightful in this book are the chapters in which he describes the events brought about when reckless Aladdin, on the way home from Sunday school, enticed Margaret St. John, admiring and trusting, to let herself be rowed in a skiff "only 'bout's far's the catboat and back." Mr. Morris has just the wandering and whimsical fancy that puts grown-ups at ease with children and enables the two to comprehend each other, and he must be thanked for scoring a special triumph in the portraiture of these two children. In truth, it is somewhat of a disappointment when they suddenly grow up between two chapters; the idyl ceases and the real story begins.

But Aladdin the youth is almost as appealing as Aladdin the child and, of course one knew in the beginning that even a little boy with an Arabian Nights name could hardly fail to grow in the invigorating air of Portland, Me. Moreover, Mr. Morris did not exhaust his inventive powers on the first ten years in Aladdin's life, and good things keep cropping up all along to compensate the reader for the fact that Aladdin no longer tells tales about Ali Baba to keep up the courage of a poor little girl wrecked and forced to spend the night on a cold and foggy desert island.

Mr. Morris is as skillful in drawing the portraits of grown people as those of children. The Widow Brackett, who cared for Aladdin after his father was blown to atoms by a wonderful lamp which he had invented, will awaken familiar memories in every New Englander's mind, and so will the description of her house, where "every picture, every chair, every mantelpiece, was draped with a silk scarf," and the library contained an extraordinary collection of seven books described by Mr. Morris thus:

> The most important in the collection was, in Mrs. Brackett's estimation, an odd volume of an encyclopaedia, bound in tree-calf, and labeled, "Safety-lamps to Strangers." Next were four fat tomes in the German language on scientific subjects; these, provided that anybody had ever wanted to read them, had never succeeded in getting themselves read, but they had cuts and cuts which were fascinating to surmise about. The sixth book was the second volume of a romance called "The Headsman," by the author of "The Spy," and the seventh was a back-split edition of Poe's poems.

No great lengths of description are indulged in concerning Margaret's three big brothers, who enlisted for the Peninsular campaign and never came back; but they are real people, nevertheless, and so is the little rebel maiden who first flouted Aladdin when she found him painfully wounded in her father's stable and then risked much to save him.

It is unnecessary to reveal the vicissitudes through which Margaret and her two lovers passed before things straightened out to a right conclusion, for that would be to spoil the author's artistic telling of it. Love stories are apt to be more or less sad in war time, and this is no exception. Self-sacrifice and simple, unquestioning heroism play their part, and even tragedy is not lacking at the end; but, for all that, the prevailing spirit in "Aladdin O'Brien" is that of the happy-go-lucky hero himself, and it was his mission in life to add to the sum of human happiness. He is heartily commended to the holiday book buyers.

*ALADDIN O'BRIEN. By Gouverneur Morris. Pp. 296. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

American Loyalists.*

In the preface to this monograph on the loyalists in the Revolution Mr. Van Tyne professes to regard their treatment and banishment at the hands of their Whig brethren as "a tragedy but rarely paralleled in the history of the world." He cites as somewhat analogous, at least in their disastrous effects on the respective countries, the banishment of the Moors from Spain and the exile of the Huguenots from France. In these two examples, however, the unfortunates were not among the higher classes, as was the case with the loyalists; Mr. Van Tyne might have compared the latter with French emigrés of 1789. Like the loyalists, they were of the aristocracy, and both opposed their more liberal countrymen in revolutions which had much in common. Finally, both made common cause with the enemies of their country, and both won the lasting detestation of their former brethren. Indeed, it is very difficult to feel much sympathy with the Tories.

The Tories, who had less excuse than the English, who should have known their own countrymen better, showed a complete inability to appreciate or understand the attitude of the patriots in resisting Great Britain. They loved good "King George" so much, they were so very careful about not violating precedent, so utterly commonplace and trifling in all their political professions, that it is hard to refrain from laughing at their pains when we observe their treatment at the hands of the English. "The British officers and soldiers," says Mr. Van Tyne, "preserved a cold tolerance of the loyalists, and never gave them a warm and sincere welcome. The loyal as well as rebellious Americans were 'our colonists,' not equals."

At different places and times all kinds of restraints were placed upon the hated Tory. The franchise was denied him, he was not free to practice his profession, he was ostracized, his old friends would have nothing to do with him. In several States persons dangerous to the public welfare were banished and transported to Europe or the West Indies at their own expense; even when such stringent measures were not adopted, the gentle policy of tarring and feathering made the Tory's life sufficiently disagreeable. When the Revolution ended there was little joy in prospect for the Tories. The desire to be rid of them as a dangerous class was strengthened by hatred felt toward them as proprietors and the eagerness to confiscate their lands. The effect of the wholesale confiscations was in general to split up the large manors into smaller portions, and make the social structure democratic. By the treaty of peace Congress agreed to recommend to the several States a policy of moderation and conciliation, but this recommendation had little effect on subsequent legislation against the Tories. In New York the Trespass act permitted a Whig deprived of his estate in consequence of the Tory and British military occupation of New York to proceed against the late possessor for damages. Many moderate men, among them Alexander Hamilton and Patrick Henry, urged conciliation, but anti-Tory laws continued until 1815.

As early as the evacuation of Boston by Howe, loyalist refugees began leaving America. Throughout the war New York City was the great asylum for Tories in America. Exiled Tories went usually to Canada or Nova Scotia, and many fled to England. After the treaty of peace the burden of these Tories to the English Government was considerable. Some demanded land only, some clamored for indemnity. Mr. Van Tyne estimates the amount spent by Great Britain for the loyalists at no less than $30,000,000.

*THE LOYALISTS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Claude Halstead Van Tyne. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"By Order of the Prophet."*

Alfred H. Henry's romance of Mormonism, "By Order of the Prophet," is a story sufficiently well told to hold the reader's attention closely and arouse his sympathies. Doubtless, too, it is essentially true to history and to the facts concerning the development of Mormonism in Utah. Eaton Brand is a Mormon missionary of the early fifties, before the promulgation of the "revelation" relating to "celestial marriages." He knows some of the Mormon leaders practice polygamy, as he also knows that many of them are coarse, brutal men. But he is full of zeal for the spirit of the new faith and preaches the simple doctrines of the revived "primitive Christianity" with enthusiasm and eloquence. He is handsome and brave. He fascinates and converts in England a gentle girl of good origin, whose up-bringing has been of the most unworldly, unpractical description. He makes her his wife, and they are almost as happy as possible in their love and mutual faith, until he is compelled to reveal to her that tenet of the creed she has accepted and which he has hitherto denied.

Here is certainly a strong dramatic situation, which is well led up to. Thereafter the book shows Brand's inevitable moral and mental decadence, and portrays sympathetically his wife's bitter experience. The pictures of Mormon life in the new land are drawn with spirit and with sufficient impartiality. The author in his preface expresses, somewhat faintly, perhaps, the hope that the Mormons of the present hour are rising to a purer faith. One derives the impression from his book that Mormonism without polygamy might be a strong force for good. The story has a happy ending.

*BY ORDER OF THE PROPHET. By Alfred H. Henry. Illustrated by E. S. Paxson. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

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DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

ABOUT COOKS.

The Gastronomics of the World—All the Secrets of the Kitchen Explained.

MAN rises superior to all other animals, because he cooks. You are not to take this statement as a half truth. It is absolutely and unequivocally correct, and must be accepted. Once man roasted, boiled, or baked, even in the crudest fashion, then human progress had its beginning. "L'art de la Gueule," (the gullet art.) That was what a cynical Frenchman disdainfully called culinary proficiency, and yet how important a part does good cookery perform in this world. As that keen observer, Balzac, wrote, "An empty stomach produces an empty brain, and mind, independent as it may appear to be, respects the law of digestion, and we may say with as much justice as did La Rochefoucauld of the head, that good thoughts proceed from the stomach." Mr. George H. Ellwanger has thrown himself, heart, soul, and stomach, into the subject of gastronomics, and in his handsome volume, "The Pleasures of the Table," he treats this major topic with due respect. Who were the great masters of cookery? We may never forget Carême, Vatel, Beauvilliers, Robert, Laguipière, Véry, Francatelli, and Ude. How much more fortunate have been the painters. Their canvases still attest their genius. Illustrious cooks have had no such chances. Sometimes in the Egyptian or Assyrian remains there has been discovered a simple pot, filled with what must have been once on a time good food. It may have been a portion of a dish some mighty potentate had once relished. Oh, if only we could restore it to its former condition and taste or even smell of it! What a revelation that would be!

What a veritable artist must have been the Chef of King Nicomedes of Babylonian fame. Once this potentate craved anchovies, and the royal table was without fish. Probably for the moment overland communication with the sea had failed. Then that cook took a turnip, "disguised by oil, salt, poppy seed, and other seasonings," and the King smacked his lips and was delighted with his sardines. The Greeks were clever cooks, for there has been preserved for our delectation certain recipes of theirs. A lovely dish, which a gastronomic critic of the period has called "The Dish of Roses," was made in this way. You took a quantity of rose leaves and pig's brains, and you pounded them together, with eggs and oil and wine and pepper, and you boiled them, and when the dish was served the appearance of it was gorgeous, and, besides, there was a superb perfume. How utterly insignificant are modern pot-pourris in comparison with this! In those and others times cooks received no poor tips for their services. There was the generous Antony, who presented his cook with a town having 15,000 inhabitants, and King Henry VIII., who gave the head of his kitchen nothing less than a manor. Plato, the philosopher, may have eaten nothing but olives, but he has left on record the name of a baker noted for the excellence of his bread.

Garum, that sauce, that appetizer of the Romans, we approach with a certain amount of diffidence. According to the highest authorities it was the disgusting juices of decomposed fish. Human tastes are peculiar, and it is well to call to mind that the Malays accept with relish putrid fish. There is one other matter which certainly needs explanation. Can it be possible that the old Greeks and Romans, when present at a gorgeous feast, reclined on couches? How did they manage? The filling-up process must have been fraught with difficulties when the body was in a recumbent position. Built as we are today, the standing up at the lunch counter would seem to us far more comfortable. That matter of reclining at table is a topic well worthy of the consideration of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. The school of Roman gluttony is represented by Verres, Claudius, Nero, Vitellius, and Domitian. Caesar spent enormous sums on his table, and is reputed to have paid some £5,000,000 in settlement of his supper bills during four months. Roman decadence began with "the unbridled lust and gluttony of Commodus."

European Renaissance, as far as the cuisine is concerned, really commenced when Catherine de' Medici came to France. Our authority writes:

> With the revival of cookery in Italy the art gradually advanced to the home of the Gaul, where, at a subsequent epoch, it was destined to attain its highest development. The early cooks of France were Italians, and the reader will recall Montaigne's picturesque passage where the author would fain possess part of the skill which some cooks have "who can so curiously sea-

son and temper strange odors with the savor and relish of their meats." In this allusion special reference was made to the artists in the service of the King of Tunis, whose viands were "so exquisitely farced and so sumptuously seasoned with sweet odoriferous drugs and aromatical spices that it was found on his books of account the dressing of one peacock and two pheasants amounted to one hundred duckets."

Mr. Ellwanger's bibliography of books having cookery for theme is extensive:

> Earliest of English works on cookery is Alexander Neckam's "De Utensilibus, or Treatise on Utensils," written at the close of the twelfth century, two hundred years anterior to the introduction of parsley in flavoring. In this treatise, which purports to instruct young housekeepers in maintaining a well-ordered establishment, Latin and Norman French are the languages almost exclusively employed.

Other books followed in rapid succession. Carving was long ago considered as a fine art, for in 1508 we find "The Boke of Keruynge," or Book of Carving, and that work bears the imprint of Wynkyn de Worde. Of later books, collectors know that the gem of all the Elzevirs is "Le Pastissier François," published in Amsterdam in 1655. You may find the Elzevir classics without any great expenditure, but that cook book costs a big lot of money. School books have been thumbed out of existence. As to the cook books of the past, they may have been, say, parboiled with tough chickens, for there can be nothing more reckless than an angry cook.

The early Englishman was omnivorous: "Whale, porpoise, seal, and grampus were common dishes." In time the dressing of food improved. But Englishmen always were substantial (heavy) feeders. At a funeral—that of the Bishop of Bath and Wells—some 104 peacocks figured. The excellence of the peacock as food has been denied. Now it so happened that during the civil war it fell to the lot of certain hungry rebels to have eaten occasionally roasted peacock, and a very fine bird it proved itself to be.

The author's good taste and erudition are shown in his treatment of Grimod de la Reynière, whose masterpiece was the "Almanach des Gourmands." Then there was Brillat-Savarin, who, if the legend be true, once played the fiddle in an orchestra in New York, some time at the beginning of the last century. The "Physiologie du Gout" will remain forever the classic of cooking. A chapter is given to Alexandre Dumas, who deserves a place among celebrated gourmands. American cooking is well described. Passing mention is made of planked shad and okra soup. Studying conditions of health, the author thinks that the fashion of dining after 6:30 tends to indigestion. The volume, with its copies of old prints, and the fac similes, is a singularly entertaining one.

Harper's "Cook Book Encyclopaedia" is the most comprehensive of volumes. Beginning with "Agrodolce" it ends with "Vol-au-Vents." There are carefully written recipes for all and every kind of dish. Not only the simple preparation of food is shown, but all the elegances of the table find a place. Then instruction is given as to the character of fish, beef, and vegetables. Without being too scientific, actual conditions of what the housewife buys from the butcher, the poulterer, the fishman, or the vegetable vendor are presented. The leading authorities in this country have given their aid in the compilation of the volume. There are many illustrations taken from life. The housekeeper desirous of constructing a pudding cannot be at a loss when she finds twenty-two pages devoted to this important subject.

Janet McKenzie Hill's "Practical Cooking and Serving" is the complete manual of how to select, prepare, and serve food. Something which must strike the reader is "The Cook's Time Table." There you have it all straight, from the roasting of ribs of beef to the finishing off of a muffin. Talk of your Mrs. Glasse! She could no more have made such a table than could she have constructed a sidereal almanac. "Food for the Sick and Convalescent" is an important chapter. "Diet for the sick should be modified by the nature of the disease; hence it needs be under the personal supervision of the practitioner, who believes in the curative power of dietetics." What troubles the best of wives would bring about were she ignorant how a bowl of gruel is to be made for the ailing husband! It is in the food of the patient suffering from typhoid fever that the biggest blunders are the most frequent. At the conclusion of the book there will be found many menus fitted for various occasions. May some of us have as fine a Christmas dinner as that described in the volume under notice! And, mind you, it is the goose that takes the place of the turkey, for, as Mr. Janvier informs you, it was the goose that conformed to the oldest of these sacred festivals, and simply for the good reason that before the discovery the turkey did not exist in the Old World. What did Fra Agapida, Cortez's historian, say of the noble bird, as he ate it in Mexico? "It surpasses as food any wild bird we have found up to this time."

American cooking suffers from American nervousness, exactly as American nerves are suffering from American cooking. That is what Adelaide Keen tells us in her "With a Saucepan Over the Sea." There is no translation of saucepan other than casserole, and that utensil of the kitchen is entirely French, and how it is no one can tell, but that casserole has some magical power which nothing else possesses. What the author has shown in her volume is a wonderful talent in the presentation of her dishes, many of them being of foreign origin. Certainly on the lady's part it has been a labor of love. She must have tasted good things in all parts of the world and found out how they were made. Here is "Annantich," which is a German-Jewish receipt. There is a chicken stewed with rice. You flavor it with half a teaspoonful of saffron, the lady writes, "which may be omitted." We plead for the saffron, with its golden color and its delicate flavor. Without it the "Annantich" becomes but an ordinary, commonplace thing. By the way, a book might be written on the subject of Jewish cookery alone. The Jewish table shows the wanderings of the race. There linger in the Semitic stewpans remembrances of the ancient Spanish and Portuguese culinary schools. Caspachio and bacalao are Spanish, and excellent they are. You would never disdain salted codfish if you knew how to prepare bacalao. With Cuba in our train, we are certain to have bacalao on our tables before long. Haggis! That dish has a bad name; that is, if compounded with the paunch of a sheep. But the writer of the volume tells you how to make a haggis, mutton being used, and a fine dish it is. "Only give me gaufre," says the French child, "and I will be happy." And why should not the little Americans, and big ones, have a taste of gaufres? There is a receipt for them in the volume. In Bethlehem, Penn., there still lingers the love cake. It was an inheritance from old Moravia, and Adelaide Keen has resuscitated it. Let us, in this brief summary of a valuable book, give the receipt for Turkish coffee. We may remark that Turkish coffee is not to be imbibed every day, only on rare occasions, because of its strength, though the Stamboul gourmet will tell you that the sugar boiled with the coffee deprives it of its effects on the nerves. "Boil 8 coffee-cupfuls of cold water, add 8 teaspoonfuls of sugar, and 32 spoonfuls of pound Mocha; stir it; when it bubbles take it off the fire. Do this three times. Then let it settle; pour it equally into each cup." The volume is well illustrated.

Local Histories.

The Lippincott Company is earning for itself an honorable distinction among American publishing houses by the attention it is paying to local history, especially in the way of "fixing" reminiscences, both in picture and text, that otherwise would be fleeting.

Of course this purpose denotes, or should denote, access to an accomplished staff of antiquarians, who, by the force of the term, take huge interest in things in which their neighbors take none. In this quest, judging by these two books, the Lippincott Company has been only moderately successful. In fact, the "copy" of these two volumes reminds one of the remark of the moribund Sir Robert Walpole, what time he lay a-dying, after making history for a full generation, and his daughter or niece,

*NEW YORK OLD AND NEW: ITS STORY, STREETS, AND LANDMARKS. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

*HISTORIC HOUSES OF NEW JERSEY. By W. Jay Mills. With numerous photogravures. Large 8vo. Pp. 348. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.

or other relative to that effect, offered to read to him, and asked him what she should read, and the old man made valiant answer: "Anything you like but history. That I know is lies."

Having entered this caveat, let us promptly say that Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson seems to be a copymaker with a conscience, with a conscience that must obstruct him a good deal in his business of copymaking. For one thing, he has read and appropriated Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's admirable and well-equipped studies in the local history of New York and the adjacent parts. These things he follows, with due and respectful acknowledgment, so far as they will carry him. When they cease to carry him and he comes down to times of which the knowledge is orally propagated, then, to adopt the language of Samuel Johnson, LL. D., Mr. Wilson "frolics in conjecture." There are forty or fifty persons left alive in New York, for instance, who will resent, with gaspings, Mr. Wilson's account of "Pfaff's." Such persons will say that it was not the "beer," but the coffee, that made Pfaff's the resort of those Bohemians of the immediately ante-bellum time. They will resent the statement that a table which might, perhaps, at a pinch, have held fifteen, did in fact accommodate "thirty." They will perceive the marks of random inaccuracy in all the remarks which Mr. Wilson has made about the things they know about. And they will wonder why Mr. Wilson should not have asked somebody who did know about these things. There is no good answer that we know of. In truth, why didn't he? The worst thing about this sketchy way of writing local history is that those who know transfer their deserved incredulity about the things they know to the things they do not know, and rashly generalize about the whole story to the effect of Sir Robert Walpole, "That, I know, is lies."

And yet, as we have said, Mr. Wilson is a comparatively painstaking kind of investigator. Mr. Mills, who writes about the "Historic Houses of New Jersey," is simply the reckless contributor of "copy" to the Saturday or the Sunday illustrated supplement. Mr. Mills is very far, indeed, from being the patient local antiquary. He is equally far from being the careful biblistic investigator. No reason at all appears why he should have been chosen, or chosen himself, to write about the historic houses of New Jersey. If the houses were of his choosing, we might ask him why he had omitted the Dey House at Freakness, which not only has the adventitious advantage that Washington lived in it for months, but the intrinsic advantage of being one of the very best "documents" of Colonial building in New Jersey just before the outbreak of the Revolution. Evidently it would be a waste of time to put such questions to a hurried purveyor of Sunday copy, whose mind as to those Colonial houses of New Jersey of which photographs were not furnished to him as part of his retainer is very likely a complete blank. It is not to the copymakers but to the publishers that one appeals.

*THE PLEASURES OF THE TABLE. An Account of Gastronomy from Ancient Days to Present Times. With a History of Its Literature, Schools, and Most Distinguished Artists. Together with Some Special Recipes, and Views Concerning the Aesthetics of Dinners and Dinner Giving. By George H. Ellwanger. Decorated cover. 9½ by 6 inches. Pp. 417. Fully illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

HARPER'S COOK BOOK ENCYCLOPAEDIA. Arranged Like a Dictionary, and Compiled Under the Direction of the Editor of Harper's Bazar. Pp. 423. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

PRACTICAL COOKING AND SERVING. A Complete Manual of How to Select, Prepare, and Serve Food. By Janet McKenzie Hill. Decorated cover. Pp. 531. Fully illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

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IN WILDEST BRAZIL.

The Courage and Endurance of a Crippled Explorer.*

IT IS Mr. Fountain's personality which renders the reading of his "The Great Mountains and Forests of South America" such a continued surprise. With his calling we have nothing to do, for he styles himself a "peddler, or rather, traveling huckster," wandering on the outskirts of the settled country." Such an employment might give opportunities of seeing wild nature which any other would not permit. The extraordinary thing is this, for Mr. Fountain writes:

"For it may interest my readers to know, always a cripple since the days of my boyhood, it has astonished my friends that I have proved capable of living the adventurous life of my choice, but now, as the result of a second severe accident, I am a mere wreck, and have to abandon my beloved forests and prairies for the remnant of my life.

One might suppose and rightly for such adventures as the author went through that the highest physical conditions, such as a Charles Waterton enjoyed, were necessary. Mr. Fountain only once more refers to his bodily impediments, and then finds some trouble because "he is in irons." The means of our traveler were not large. He hoped to extend his future explorations by the sales of the collections he might make. But here he was disappointed, for several of his best collections were lost. We must confess that Mr. Fountain's first work, "Great Deserts and Forests," is unknown to us, but the fine quality of the publication under notice should call attention to the author's earlier venture. To wander over the face of the earth, to study God's creatures was his impelling motive.

As a matter of fact, the real object of these travels was to gratify that intense longing to visit remote and little-known spots on the earth which was the first cause of my choosing a wandering life, and which I could no more overcome than the sun can fail to give light and heat—a natural feature, or failing, which would still be the guiding principle of my life were I not incapable of following it longer.

Mr. Fountain went to Brazil in 1884, resolved on making a boat voyage on the Amazon and its tributaries. He bought a fishing boat at Para and engaged the services of two sailors, one a Brazilian, the other from Venezuela, both reported to be rascals, but our adventurous traveler found them trustworthy and industrious. The crew was few as to numbers, but it was reinforced with four large dogs, wolf hounds, which had been procured from the United States. These animals were found to be invaluable. They permitted the boat party to rest at night, as the dogs kept watch over the craft and its contents. The Trombetas, one of the streams pouring its waters into the Amazon, was the first one the party tried to ascend. The absolute ignorance of the people in relation to the course of the river astonished Mr. Fountain. The peculiarities of the climate are described. After a day of intense warmth there often came a heavy rain.

The great heat caused the wet on the leaves of the trees to turn to vapor, and the forests presented an extraordinary spectacle, vast clouds of white steam arising and rolling across the river like dense smoke, so that we quite lost sight of both banks of the river, and for a time were enveloped in a mist that was heavy enough to saturate our clothing. We afterward became quite used to this phenomenon, which is of frequent occurrence in all the Brazilian forests after rain.

The forests became impassable. Over the river the branches of the trees were bent until they touched the water. The only way to get to the shore was to make use of the branches as steps, but even then the shore was far distant. As there was the danger of becoming lost, traveling over these branches, the journey was given up, though it had extended apparently for many miles, and always by means of the branches. Now were seen the orchids.

The objects that attracted my attention were the beautiful orchids that were growing luxuriantly on the moss-covered boughs in the gloomiest parts of this dark forest. They were very beautiful, both in shape and color, but mostly of light tints—pink, white, and yellow, some spotted with crimson. Strange that the Creator should hide away in such an obscure and impenetrable place some of His most wonderful works. But it is so all over this wonderful country. The choicest flowers bloom unseen, except by the chance passer-by; the strangest animals and birds hide in the most inaccessible fastnesses.

The struggle for life is nowhere so evident as in the South American forests. Every growing thing is fighting to reach the light of the sun.

A strong characteristic of these lonely forests was the number of trees growing one on the other, or parisitical to each other. In frequent cases there were at least three of these trees, of which the second was parasitical on the lowermost tree, or the only one drawing its sustenance from the ground, and the third on the second, thus sapping each other's life, the only flourishing tree of the group being the third, which towered far above the rest of the forest.

Next, the Purus, another of the mouth tributaries of the Amazon, was followed up. The general conclusion Mr. Fountain arrives at, is, that this part of Brazil can not be subjected to improvement, because there are some 1,200,000 square miles of marsh with rivers innumerable. He adds: "To me, and I fain must think, too, every other lover of nature, it is no small satisfaction to think that there is one extensive tract of the world, at least, that is likely to balk the desecrating hand of the 'improver,' for an indefinite period." As to the Amazon, "its vast length and breadth gives it the superficial surface of an inland sea; and far above Obydos we appeared to be sailing on a great lake rather than on a river. So immense was its width in many places, especially where the country was flooded, that we could not see the opposite bank."

Indians were not often found. On the Purus Mr. Fountain came across a party. The natives wore no clothing. Their arms were still those of the stone age.

A sort of tomahawk or brainer, made of a sharp flint fixed to a short wooden handle * * * the flints were broken so as to flake into sharp edges or wedge-shaped pieces. * * * When salt was offered them with some of their food, they each put a large pinch in their mouth and swallowed it with manifest enjoyment. This they all did several times, consuming as much salt as would have proved an emetic to either of us.

Mr. Fountain gives much which is novel regarding the anaconda. It has long been believed that the size of the anaconda has been very much exaggerated. Generally the skins of these serpents have been overstretched in the process of curing. Some of the Indians on the Purus had killed an anaconda and were devouring it. The natives insisted that its length was twenty feet. It must have been a big snake, because there were some sixty-three Indians who ate of it. "All—men, women, and children—ate gluttonously, and the serpent was sufficiently large to afford them a hearty meal, so it must have weighed some hundreds of pounds, and I am inclined to think that it had been larger than any specimen we after met with."

Specimens of the bird-eating spider were taken, and they are thus described:

"I saw some dark-colored creature drop from a bush with something white in its clutches. Its movements were so quick that it disappeared before I could see what it was. But in rummaging at the place where it had disappeared I turned out an enormous spider. * * * When spread out without stretching in any way its thick hairy legs covered a space of 7 inches by 8, while the actual body was more than 3 inches in length and bulky in proportion, being of a dusky color, with broad black bands on the legs. * * * In another specimen the body was half as big again. The object the first specimen had been carrying was a young unfledged bird."

The author expresses his regrets that he is not orthodox in his science. He always tries to tell precisely what he sees. If he differs from the cabinet scientist, that is not his (Mr. Fountain's) fault. He describes only what he has come across. He questions theories as to the adaptation of animal coloring to their surroundings. Perhaps the exceptions prove the case. He declares that the sloth of the Brazilian woods has never been properly explained. It is a very much more active creature than supposed. One portion of the work, devoted to the "Central Brazilian Forest," is of special interest. The Matto Grosso occupies the whole centre of the country. It is the largest forest in the world, "much exceeding a million of square miles." What is the primitive forest under the tropics we can have no conception of.

In few places in the forest is it possible to see more than forty or fifty yards in a direct line. The light is dim on account of the thick foliage, and where one sees is a number of straight tree trunks, shooting upward and fading into shadows without revealing their tops, except here and there, where some mighty storm has brought down, not one, but a whole cluster of trees. These fallen trees are a feature of the interior of the forest. There is not room for them to fall right down to the ground, except in exceptional cases, and they lie in all sorts of positions, often inclining, two or three interlocked. Even where such a rent has been made by some mighty thunderbolt it is seldom possible to see the sky. The ever-encroaching creepers and expanding foliage soon canopy over the space above, but rather more light than usual may be admitted, and you can see perhaps nearly 100 feet up the trunk.

Mr. Fountain, interested in that poison called wourali, did his best to discover what were its ingredients. His conclusion is that the venom of serpents is the most important substance. On that abundance of life found in Brazil the author dwells. There are accurate descriptions of bats, (vampires,) cats, caymans, condors, deer, dogs, (wild,) ducks, eagles, eels, ants, fleas, frogs, hawks, humming birds, jaguars, llamas, monkeys, marmozets, mosquitos, otters, pumas, rats, salamanders, sloths, parrots, tapirs, &c. Certainly Mr. Paul Fountain will occupy in the future an important position among modern naturalists.

*"THE GREAT MOUNTAINS AND FORESTS OF SOUTH AMERICA." By Paul Fountain, author of "The Great Deserts and Forests of North America." Cloth, Pp. 388. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Dear Old Mammy.*

Yes, the time has passed, never to return again, when that dear old mammy existed, "that black foster-parent," who lived only for "dem white chillun." It was simple adoration on her part. Call it animal at your peril, for it was tempered with such tenderness and thoughtfulness as only could come from a specially organized being. The black woman never ceased loving. Her devotion grew with her own age and that of her charge. As the author of that charming idyl called "Old Plantation Days" expresses it, "We will hear no more the tender croonings of the simple lullabies that charmed us to rest; and the quaint dialect of those days, with its soft, mellow pathos, will be a thing of the past." Dear old flatterer! It is mammy who is passing through her fingers the long locks of what were once on a time the little curls of her blessed "chile." Mammy Joe says, "Le' me tech my ole fingers onct mo' ter de curls uv yo' hair. H-my how fine an' silky hit do feel. 'But de gole dus' what I 'uses ter say dat de angels sprinkled on it is done turned fer brown, an' some day hit's gwine ter turn back ter silver."

There are many pleasant stories told in the volume and recounted precisely as mammy would tell them. At the conclusion there are negro plantation songs. Here is a verse taken from "De Chris'mus Baby."

Hushe-by, you blessed chile,
Go right ter sleep, go right ter res',
De angels up in Hebben smile
On ev'y sweet face on mammy's bre's.

That is as touching as any "chanson de Noel." Like all the Russell books, the make-up of the volume is of the best.

*"OLD PLANTATION DAYS." By Martha A. Haley. Cloth, Decorative cover. Pp. 328. Illustrated. New York: R. H. Russell.

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Hesketh Prichard's Stirring Tale of Exploration in the Far South.*

IN these days of travel and exploration, when the earth has been getting smaller and smaller as mechanical invention has annihilated distance and the spread of knowledge dissipated ignorance, it might seem surprising that a country of gigantic proportions should exist almost at our very doors whose interior has been practically a sealed book to the world and whose physical characteristics have been almost unknown. Yet such is the case with Patagonia, which stretches from about parallel 40 degrees to the Straits of Magellan and embraces 300,000 square miles. It is the land of mighty distances. The Boer used to boast that he could not see the smoke of his neighbor's chimney, but on the Atlantic coast line of Patagonia it is often three, four, or five days' ride to the nearest farm. The holdings there are not measured by the acre or by any analogous standard, but by the square league. One farm is 400 square leagues in extent. The only settlements are on the coast, Gallegos having 3,000 inhabitants and Sandy Point, or Punta Arenas, where the American warships stop on their way through the Straits of Magellan, having 11,000 people. Even these Patagonians do not know much about their own country once the sea is left behind.

The common ignorance of the country is shown by the popular opinion as to its climate. One group maintains it must be tropical since it is in South America, but others will tell you that it is an ice-bound region since it lies close to Terra del Fuego. Both are right. This enormous country, as is now shown by the book "Through the Heart of Patagonia," by H. Hesketh Prichard, has a great variety of climates, flat pampas with hardly a visible undulation, snow-covered, inaccessible mountain peaks, unnamed lakes where the flamingo sports and others where glaciers are always to be found. Mr. Prichard and his party of explorers traveled over 10,000 miles through this unknown country, and the information brought back has not only cleared up many mysteries about its interior, but has added materially to scientific knowledge. He found hitherto unknown animals, which have now been given a name and classified by British authorities; discovered strange plants which previously had no place in botany, defined the limits of big rivers whose outlets only had been known, and found lakes of large proportions whose existence had not been suspected.

It is true that Mr. Prichard did not make the discovery that was the object of the expedition, the finding alive of the Giant Sloth or prehistoric Mylodon. This enormous creature had lived in Patagonia. But he was supposed to be as extinct as the dinosaurus or pterodactyl, when in June, 1900, the world was startled with information that indicated that he might not only be found alive in Patagonia, but also in a state of comfortable domesticity. A piece of skin had been found hanging in a tree at Last Hope Inlet, Patagonia, which authorities in London pronounced as belonging to the Giant Sloth. Investigation in the neighborhood disclosed many remains of this animal and a place where a number of such had been kept in a state of captivity, apparently by the natives either for their milk or to fatten them up for the table. In a lecture delivered in June, 1900, before the Zoological Society of London Prof. E. Ray Lancaster, Director of the British Museum of Natural History, said: "It is quite possible—I don't want to say more than that—that he [the Mylodon] still exists in some of the mountainous regions of Patagonia." C. Arthur Pearson, the London publisher, thereupon offered to finance an expedition to Patagonia, which was put in charge of Mr. Prichard. The latter now says:

During the whole time I spent in Patagonia I came upon no single scrap of evidence which would support the idea of the survival of the Mylodon. I hoped to have found the Indian legends of some interest in this connection and I took the utmost pains to sift most thoroughly all stories and rumors that could by any means be supposed to refer to any unknown animal. There remained but one thing more to do, and that was to examine as far as we could—I will not say the forests of the Andes, for they are primeval forests, dense and heavily grown, and, moreover, cover hundreds of square miles of unexplored country, but the nature of these forests, so as to be able to come to some conclusion. This we did, with the result that I personally became convinced—and my opinion was shared by my companions—that the Mylodon does not survive in the depths of the Andean forests. There is a singular absence of animal life in these forests, and the deeper we penetrated the less we found. It is a well-known fact that where the larger forms of animal life exist a number of the lesser creatures are to be found co-existing with them, the conditions favoring the life of the former equally conducing to the welfare of the latter. Our observations of the forests therefore led us to conclude that no such animal as the Mylodon is at all likely to be existing among them. This is presumptive evidence, but it is strong, being based on deductions, not drawn from a single instance, but from general experience.

Mr. Prichard, however, is careful to point out that he would not offer this opinion as an ultimate answer to the problem, whether the Giant Sloth is alive to-day or not. He says:

In addition to the region visited by our expedition there are hundreds and hundreds of square miles about and on both sides of the Andes still unpenetrated by man. A large portion of this country is forested, and it would be presumptuous to say that in some hidden valley far beyond the present ken of man some prehistoric animal may not still exist. Patagonia is, however, not only vast, but so full of natural difficulties that I believe the exhaustive penetration of its recesses will be the work not of one man or of one party of men, but the result of the slow progress of human advance into these regions.

While some think the piece of skin found in the tree indicates that the Giant Sloth existed in Patagonia in comparatively recent times others assert that the peculiar climatic conditions of that country preserved the skin since prehistoric times, which, if true, is the most remarkable case of preservation on record. There has never been a doubt in the minds of the scientists who examined it that it was anything but the skin of a prehistoric Mylodon, although some jokers in London said it was nothing but part of the hide of a donkey. These humorists, however, did not attempt to explain the giant bones found at Last Hope Inlet, nor could they say who were the people who kept enormous prehistoric animals there in a small pen. These ancient Patagonians, for such they seem to have been, appear to have altogether disappeared, although, for a prehistoric people, they seem to have reached a high degree of civilization. Mr. Prichard says:

There is one thing which strikes me forcibly with regard to Patagonia. Here is small vestige of the older peoples and little of any older civilizations. Even in the hearts of deserts in the old world are to be found traces of ancient cities where men lived long ages ago. But nothing that bears farthest resemblance to a ruin, to the one stone laid upon another that tells of man's settled home, exists in Patagonia. Yet while the ruined cities of other countries are old, Patagonia is older still. The nomad tribes have roamed here through the centuries, leaving the grass to grow over their old camp fires, but never altering or marking with any permanent mark the face of this old land. Yet Patagonia is, in a sense, the oldest of all, for here we come face to face with prehistoric times, the skeletons of the greater beasts and the flint weapons of primitive man.

Remarkable observations were made by this explorer on the original relations existing between man and beast. In other regions into which white men have penetrated for the first time they have been preceded by aborigines who have made that declaration of war which must inevitably be given forth between men and wild animals. But in Patagonia there are many places to which men may penetrate where the animals have never before seen a human being. As to the original relations between man and beast we only know man's attitude. But Mr. Prichard shows what the beasts think upon the first contact.

On May 9, being on my way up a canadon, I heard a stick break in a thicket, and a moment afterward a huemul buck came into view. Fortunately I had not caught his eye, and he remained looking out from a patch of bushes, wondering, I suppose, what strange animal this could be that was coming toward him. Pretending I had not observed him, I threw myself down among the high grass and awaited developments. The buck snorted twice or thrice, and advanced to within thirty yards of where I lay. He stood upon the side of a hummock flanked by his two hinds. They were shortly joined by a third. I lay perfectly still. The buck halted, but the hinds came on till within a few feet of me. The buck, a four-pointer, now approached on the right. The does had "winded" me. Two of them were mature, the third half grown. Before five minutes were over the hinds had come so near as to be almost touching me. Presently the half-grown hind sniffed my boot and started back, taking the other three with her. They drew nearer a second time, the buck coming within a yard of me and dropping his horns as though to turn me over. I did not quite like the action, as it might have meant more than a mere push, and therefore raised myself gently to a sitting position. The deer retreated about thirty yards and there stood, not taking their eyes from me for a considerable time. Seeing that no further approach of the deer was likely, I got up and went my way. The does followed me for fifty yards or so, the buck remaining stationary, and then all four bounded off into the woods.

Mr. Prichard shot a strange puma and on his return to London took the skin to the Natural History Museum. There Mr. Oldfield Thomas, in honor of the backer of the exhibition, named it Felis concolor pearsoni. This new animal is of reddish fawn color, differing from all known pumas by being light instead of dark on the back of the ears, which are also sharply pointed and there is an absence of the dark markings round the digital pads which distinguish the previously known pumas. A large lake was discovered and named Lake Pearson. A considerable river, which previously existed only in vague rumors, was explored and named River Katarina.

Condors of extraordinary size and audacity were found in Patagonia. One day Mr. Prichard shot a guanaco, or llama, great numbers of which overrun the country.

Immediately on our killing, the condors, caranchos and chimangos began to gather and almost to drop upon the meat in our presence. They were huge, black, ragged, bald, wrinkled and offensive in color, incarnations of lust and evil. The horrible flesh-color of the bare skin on head and neck was glossy and livid. And how wonderful was their instinct! You shot your game, and within a few minutes a condor appeared far away in the heavens, and then another and another! Perhaps they had some signal bidding them to the feast.

Mr. Prichard wandered for months over extensive pampas inhabited by countless herds of guanaco, on whose western rim the Cordilleras stood against the sky, their loftier gorges choked with glaciers, their hollows holding great steel-blue lakes, and about their bastions were thousands of square miles of shaggy forests of which but the mere edges have yet been explored. He found the descendants of Welshmen who had fled to Patagonia to preserve their native language, now purely Spanish except in name, but much improved physically above their ancestors through the outdoor life and fine climatic conditions of the country. The country east of the Andes belongs to Argentina and on the west to Chile. Between them lies a long strip of disputed territory, and the explorer encountered near Lake Buenos Ayres a joint boundary commission making surveys.

*"THROUGH THE HEART OF PATAGONIA." By H. Hesketh Prichard, F. R. G. S., F. Z. S., Fellow of the Anthropological Institute. Author of "Where Black Rules White: A Journey Across and About Hayti." With illustrations and drawings in color and black and white by John G. Millais, F. Z. S., and from photographs. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5.00.

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THE NEW ISRAELITE; OR, RABBI SHALOM ON THE SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA. By Joakoff Prelooker. 8vo. Pp. 184. London. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton

OXFORD HISTORY OF MUSIC. Vol. IV. "The Age of Bach and Handel." By J. A. Fuller Maitland. 8vo. Pp 382. Oxford and New York: The Clarendon Press.

FOUR PRINCES; OR, THE GROWTH OF A KINGDOM. A Story of the Christian Church Centred Around Four Types. By James A. P. Sherer. 12mo. Pp. 276. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

BELL'S MINIATURE SERIES OF PAINTERS. Correggio. By Leader Scott: Sir Edward Burne-Jones. By Malcolm Bell. 2 Vols. 16mo. Pp. vii.-75. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1 per volume.

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TWENTY-SIX HISTORIC SHIPS. The Story of Certain Famous Vessels of War and of Their Successors in the Navies of the United States and of the Confederate States of America from 1775 to 1902. By Frederic Stanhope Hill. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xiviii-515. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

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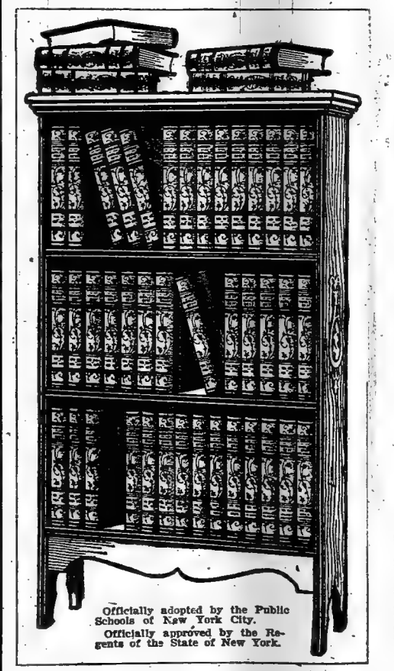

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THE "PROFESSION" OF LETTERS.

In his little quarrel with Sir Edward Clarke, to which we have already alluded, Mr. Edmond Gosse finds the most serious offense of the distinguished lawyer to lie in the fact that he criticises a profession not his own. "By what right," cries Mr. Gosse, "does a member of one profession bring a railing accusation against the whole of another profession?" Of course it is not nice for any man to bring a "railing accusation" against any other man, but that is not really Mr. Gosse's point. His point is that it is unjustifiable for a lawyer seriously to criticise professional writers, and his objection is not that the criticism is unfounded, but that it is impertinent. This suggests two questions. One is what constitutes the "profession" of letters, and the other is what is the class from which criticism of that profession is to be permitted.

The usual conception of a profession is the old one, given by Worcester, of "an employment requiring a learned education, as those of divinity, law, and physic." The more modern one in England is that given by Stormonth, "any business or calling, engaged in for subsistence, not being mechanical." Apparently, though Stormonth's statement is a little obscure, this would allow "agriculture" and "trade" to be classed as professions, when one did not follow them mechanically. But much the more specific and satisfactory definition is that of the Century Dictionary: "The word implies professed attainments in special knowledge, as distinguished from mere skill—and an application of such knowledge to uses for others as a vocation, as distinguished from its pursuit for one's own purposes." Briefly, then, a profession is an occupation in which a man professes to have, and ought to have, special knowledge beneficial to others, which he sells for his own profit. That seems to be Mr. Gosse's notion. It is because he regards the knowledge possessed or professed by writers as so very special that only writers can master it that he objects to being criticised by others whose special knowledge is quite different, and who, inferentially, cannot have the knowledge that fits them for correct judgment of writers. A lawyer, according to him, is disqualified to comment on a writer, as a shoemaker would be on a tailor or a clergyman on a physician.

The notion is strained. The knowledge required by a writer, even one who gains his living solely by writing—as not many do—is not so special or so inaccessible as that. A man in another profession may have it and use it very effectually, as Lord Bacon did, as Sir Thomas Browne did, as Sidney Smith did, as Walter Bagehot did. Indeed, the instances are so numerous that it would be idle and impossible to try to enumerate them. One occupation of Mr. Gosse himself, for which he is undoubtedly equipped with special knowledge, has been that of translator for the British Board of Trade.

And this brings us to the suggestion, as to who may criticise writers, and the answer is that there is absolutely no restriction that can be formulated or imposed. Such restriction is forbidden by the very nature of the wares the writer offers. He depends wholly on the impression he makes on the minds of readers, and the expression of that impression is necessarily criticism. It may be intelligent or it may be silly, it may approve the bad and condemn the good, but it is called for by the writer himself, he wishes it and needs it, and could not do business without it. It may be said that there is a difference between published and unpublished criticism, and for the former special knowledge ought to be required. It ought to be, but published criticism does not, in the main, determine either a writer's standing or his financial success. These are fixed by the unwritten, often unspoken, opinion of a very mixed body of readers to whom the writers appeal. Mr. Gosse's sensitiveness, which he shares with many of his profession, is, we fear, excessive and a little absurd.

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's story in Collier's Christmas number, a number in every way so creditable, is doubtless the chief ornament of the magazine. It will cheer up a great many American readers with the testimony it gives that the story teller has regained the complete possession of his faculties. He has done even more. The candor and detachment with which so ardent a British patriot views and recognizes the military and political mistakes of his countrymen would have been quite out of the question for a "Little Englander." They involve a cosmopolitan training, and we are fain to think that Mr. Kipling's American residence and experience counted for a good deal in his attitude. He does, for a fact, bear out his own description of his own delightful British General: "He admitted everything—he acknowledged the corn before you spoke."

And yet this delightful story—one of the best of its author's, which is as much as to say one of the best short stories in the English language—is prevented from being altogether and in every phrase delightful by reason of the author's lack of complete familiarity with the American language. He has been publicly chided with this unfamiliarity before, if we mistake not, in one of the magazines. Why did he not submit his copy to some one of his American friends, of whom he numbers some seventy-six millions? We do not refer to his overworking and misapplication of the word "proposition." His Ohioan thus overworks and misuses it, speaking the language of 1901, some five times in the course of this three-page story. The ears of this present reviewer have heard it thus misused in no less a place than the Buffalo Club, and in the same year of 1901, five times as often by an educated gentleman and a graduate of Yale. This overwork and misapplication do not constitute a slip in American. But when Mr. Kipling says: "He'd trek ahead ten or twelve miles, and we'd loaf around his flankers and exercise his ponies a piece," he renders himself obnoxious to the same criticism that was made upon the same solecism when he employed it in "Captains Courageous." There is not a schoolboy in New England, however it may be in Ohio, who does not know that "a piece" is a measure of distance, and only of distance, while "a spell" is a measure of time. Of course the ponies were exercised not "a piece," but "a spell."

There are other slips. The worst we do not feel like insisting upon, because it is, in a manner, the datum, or donnée, of the story. When an Ohioan invents a gun, the query why he does not offer it to the army of his country is prompt and irresistible. In order to account for the presence of the gun and her inventor in South Africa, the inventor making the gun "do stunts before Kafirs," and at last peddling her to Boers, it is necessary to obviate this query. It is obviated by an unthinkability. "I'd stand more chance of securing an unbiased report from a crowd of damn fool British officers than from a hatful of politicians' nephews doing duty as commissaries and ordnance sharps." Even in the worst days of Algerism, every American citizen knows that that was not so. "Politicians' nephews" were, indeed, let into the commissariat, to our shame and sorrow. But the technical departments of the United States Army have always, since the oldest memory of living man, and before, been shut against non-technical and inexpert men. To represent politicians' nephews as doing duty as "ordnance sharps" is to rob one's tale of the verisimilitude which, in almost all respects, it so completely possesses. The more is the pity that Mr. Kipling should have supposed himself to be so complete an American, instead of a quasi-American "so supremely all but," and should not have removed the one blemish from a tale which is one of the very notable works of even his genius.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PROBLEMS

The most perplexing duty that falls to the lot of the librarian or book committee of a public circulating library is the determination of the books to be placed on the shelves. When fewer books were published the limitation in this regard might be determined largely by the size of the book fund. But in these days, when so many books are sent out from the publishing houses every week—so many good books as well as so many not good—the field for discrimination has become vastly extended. Certain rules may be considered as fundamental. It is useless, for instance, to buy a good book that will not be called for. In forming judgment on this point the librarian must depend on knowledge of the constituency served. So well has this matter come to be understood that some libraries have weeded from their shelves many books coming under the classification "good" simply because they are never in demand and their space can be better filled. At the same time, the wise librarian will think it necessary to have on hand the standard works which, if seldom called for, it would be a reflection on the library not to have if some student found use for them. There is a difference, therefore, between the non-used and the seldom used.

A perplexing question arises concerning the purchase of books about whose moral tone there may be objections. "Tom Jones" is a classic, but "Tom Jones" was not written for a school reader of to-day. "Les Misérables" is a classic, but there is an expurgated edition of this work for boarding-school girls. The new fiction contains many a volume, by writers of accepted genius, which contains pages that are not fitted for young readers.

Some new "light," too, may enter the list about whom the literary world is talking, and whose works are certain to be asked for by persons who are capable of reading them as matters of education in literature, without personal harm, but which a librarian may hesitate to put in miscellaneous circulation. "Sir Richard Calmady" and Gorky's works come within these classes.

What shall the librarian do? Shall he reason that some of Shakespeare's plays require expurgation to fit them for miscellaneous reading; that chapters of "Henry Esmond" may give offense, and that volume after volume of earlier writers would go by the board if put to a severe moral test, and accordingly place on the shelves the works of the accepted geniuses of the day, even if they do offend? Or shall he rule out the offending works and leave to private purchasers the acquisition of all such books? In either case he will encounter criticism. Perhaps we can only say that he must abide the consequences of his own judgment.

A third problem is quite as difficult. The presses are turning out a large number of works of fiction which are unobjectionable in a moral sense, which are kept before the frequenters of libraries by means of flaring advertisements, and which, too, are a very poor class of literature, judged by any intelligent standard. Not one of these books will be read a second time. Not one of them will endure the proposed test of time. Yet they are certain to be called for time and again, and if they are kept off the shelves the librarian will be accounted indifferent to the public taste. An illustration of this occurred recently in a large suburban library. One of the liberally advertised novels was not bought because the Book Committee decided that it was valueless. It was constantly called for, however, and finally some members of a literary club let it be known that they thought that its absence was a proof of lack of judgment. Accordingly it was bought. No sooner had these critics read it than they confessed that its only classification was among the trash. Every librarian will probably testify that the plan of buying no novel until it has stood the test of some years of examination would convict him in the judgment of his public of a lack of enterprise, judgment, and taste.

Who is to be among the few who will read these books and decide that they do stand the test of time? Some one must, otherwise no judgment could be passed upon them, and every public that goes to a library for books wants to be allowed to help make up the final judgment. Just so long as public libraries exist fiction will constitute the largest percentage of the circulation, and, as the biggest customers in every branch of business obtain the largest consideration, so must the novel readers make the largest claim on the librarian's generosity of judgment.

The Strenuous Life.

The Annual Book Number of The Springfield (Mass.) Union is full of trustworthy and readable articles on current literature, as it could not fail to be, because a large part of its contents were "lifted" bodily from various numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Some of the articles thus appropriated, including one on "Christmas Books," and Mr. Gilder's eloquent appreciation of Mr. Janvier's "Christmas Kalends," are duly credited. But others, including reviews of Mr. Kennan's book on "Mount Pelée," E. B. Dunn's book on "The Weather," a batch of children's books, and David Graham Phillips's "A Woman Ventures," well-written articles by trained reviewers, which were bought and paid for by this journal, are appropriated by The Union without so much as a "by your leave." This seems to be pretty small business for a publication of so good a character.

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The London Academy and Literature seems to have "instituted a new department." Each week, in the lower left-hand corner of its front page, it delivers a nasty slap at the literary taste and judgment of the United States of America. Thus far the Republic seems not to have felt the force of the blows, but obviously they are intended to hurt. Why should The Academy do this? It is not well done, as we are sorry to admit, it often might be, and yet be reasonably just. Anybody who has had a little experience in London knows that the market there for printed abuse, even for just but severe criticism of America, is now very dull and inactive. The ancient Saturday Review, which makes a specialty of this sort of thing, has few readers and no influence, in spite of the vivacity and originality of Runeiman and Max Beerbohm, who still write pieces for it, though they avoid its preposterous specialty. Most English people, nowadays, are very much interested in America and American ideas and have forgotten their ancient prejudices.

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The strangest thing of all is that the owner of The London Academy and Literature is an American gentleman, Mr. John Morgan Richards, who is proud of his native land and loves to hear the bands in London play "The Star-Spangled Banner." He is proud also to represent American trade in London, has been President of the American Society, and is one of the stanchest upholders of that social and benevolent body, the Americanism of which is frequently and vigorously expressed.

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We rarely take notice of anonymous communications and never publish them. On general principles we hold that a man or woman who would send an anonymous complaint of or attack upon another to the editor of a public newspaper would send anonymous letters in private life. But there are exceptions, doubtless. Excessive modesty may sometimes forbid the writer of an anonymous communication to sign his name. We have received such a communication from a lady or gentleman who begins it by declaring that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW pronounced the style of a certain novel "fresh and good, easy and free from mannerism." He or she then tells about buying this novel "upon this strong recommendation" and finding the style very bad indeed. The quotations in the anonymous letter quite justify the condemnation of the style. But the point is that this novel was never reviewed at all in these columns. It was found on examination to be precisely one of those unimportant and poor books about which, as there is nothing good to say, it is our policy to say nothing, and thus save valuable ammunition for a good mark.

Spenser's Love Poems.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish in a limited edition "Prothalmion and Epithalmion," two love poems, one an espousal song, the other a wedding ode, by Edmund Spenser. The book is quarto size, and is illustrated with drawings by Edwin H. Blashfield. The paper is heavy, and all the mechanical features of the volume are exactly what they should be. The edition consists of 419 books, and the plates have been destroyed. These two poems have been held in the highest esteem as representing the lyrical verse of the Elizabethan age, when the lyric was developed to perfect form. The first of the poems was given by the poet to his wife on their wedding day. The second was written to celebrate the approaching marriage of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Catherine Somerset to Mr. Gilford and Mr. Peters.

Great Painters in Miniature.

The late Lucy Barnes Baxter, whose literary pseudonym was "Leader Scott," is the author of a tiny book in limp leather covers on "Correggio," which is included in Bell's "Miniature Series of Painters," (New York, Macmillan Company, $1.) The life of Correggio and appreciation of his art is all that could be expected from a source so authoritative, while his illustrations, reproducing some of his finest works, are marvels, considering their diminutive size. A companion volume is "Sir Edward Burne-Jones," by Malcolm Bell, to which the same measure of praise may be unreservedly given. It contains chapters on Burne-Jones's early life and artistic development, and his pictorial and decorative work, and an informing account of the pictures reproduced in the little plates.

LONDON NEWS.

Latest News of Doings of Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 19.—New and authoritative chapters on the life and character of Charles Dickens will begin in the January number of The Magazine of Art by Dickens's daughter, Mrs. Perugini. It is an essay entitled "Charles Dickens As a Lover of Art and Artists," and comprises reminiscences, anecdotes, and illustrations never yet reproduced.

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Chapman & Hall will issue almost immediately a new edition of Dickens in thirty-six volumes; it is an 18 guinea edition, limited to 130 copies.

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The Poet Laureate has written a three-act drama in blank verse entitled "Flodden Field," which Beerbohm Tree has secured for production at His Majesty's.

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Cyril Maude is writing a history of the Haymarket Theatre, now one of the oldest theatres in the West End. The present house has seen the triumphs of Bancroft, Tree, Cyril Maude, and Winifred Emery. The book should contain much interesting information and anecdotes ranging over the last seventy years.

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Sarah Bernhardt publishes in the January Cornhill the only magazine article she has ever written. It will be called "The Moral Influence of the Theatre."

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George Gissing, who is now living in France, has nearly completed another novel. His "Autobiography of a Literary Man" will appear through Constable's next Spring.

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Selections from the late Sir William Wilson Hunter's journalistic contributions will shortly appear through the Longmans with an introduction by his biographer, F. H. Skrine. The volume includes a series of articles on "The India of the Queen," which were originally published in The London Times in 1887.

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John Habberton's "The Tiger and the Insect," published by Heinemann, is being well received. It is considered worthy of the author of "Helen's Babies." As great praise as the earlier book enjoyed is given, and an immense popularity is assured for it here.

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W. Morris Colles has arranged to publish here through Macmillan & Co., Dr. Carl Lumholtz's "Unknown Mexico."

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Prof. Flint's exhaustive book on agnosticism will appear shortly.

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Sir Leslie Stephen underwent on Dec. 12 a critical but successful operation by Sir Frederick Treves. E. B.

Thomas Hardy on "Leader Scott."

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, writes to The Dorset (England) County Chronicle in remembrance of Mrs. Baxter, known as "Leader Scott," who died Nov. 10 in Florence:

"Miss Lucy Barnes of Dorchester, afterward Mrs. S. T. Baxter of Florence, known to readers as "Leader Scott," I can first remember as an attractive girl of nineteen or twenty, living at the house of her father, William Barnes, the poet and philologist. At that time of her life she was of sweet disposition, but provokingly shy, with plenty of brown hair, a tripping walk, a face pretty rather than handsome, and extremely piquant to a casual observer, having a nose tip-tilted to that faint degree which is indispensable to a contour of such character. When she grew nervous she showed a momentary hesitation of speech, not reaching to a stammer, like that of an embarrassed child, which to myself and to many others was not the least of her attractive qualities. Her appearance, gracefulness, and marked gentleness made her a typical "Lucy," from whom the numerous Lucys in the novels of that date seemed to be drawn. After she was twenty-two or twenty-three I lost sight of her for twenty years, but while in London I heard of her marriage and departure for Florence, and also knew of the books she published from time to time, which need not be enumerated here. I next met her at her father's rectory at Came, Dorset, in 1884 or 1885, she being then on one of her few visits to England—the last, I believe, that she ever paid to her native country. She was still girlish in manner, though by that date she had children in their teens.

During our stay in Florence in 1887 my wife and I saw her almost every day, and we made pilgrimages, together to many spots of interest she being, of course, as a long resident in Italy, an invaluable guide. Among these were the grave of Mrs. Browning, who, to Mrs. Baxter's regret, had died shortly before the latter's arrival in Florence. It was in Mrs. Baxter's company also that I stood in the Piazza dell'Annunziata and gazed at the statue of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I., opposite the Palazzo Riccardi-Menelli, we having been, led there by the famous lines:

There's a Palace in Florence the world knows well,
And a statue watches it from the Square,

which open the story told in "The Statue and the Bust." In making this inspection an incident occurred which may be worth recalling. Having seen the statue we looked for the bust, but were informed by an obliging waiter standing at a door hard by that it had unfortunately been taken down from a particular spot in the palace façade which he pointed out. He added luminous details, and I gave him a lira for his information. On the first Sunday after my return to London I met Browning, and he was interested to hear of the incident. "But that waiter!" he added with a hearty laugh. "Why, I invented the bust!" It is, of course, just possible, though not likely, that Browning's memory was in error, and that the friendly waiter did not lie. Curiously enough, Mrs. Baxter inclined to the opinion that there had been a bust, and that the waiter spoke the truth.

The view from her drawing room in the Via Valfonda was a wide and beautiful one, and I hoped to revisit her there. But "to-morrow, and to-morrow!"—I never saw her again. However, we corresponded with her at not infrequent intervals. She appeared to retain all that old energy for literary work that she had inherited from her father, and her long acquaintance with Italy and Italian art and literature enabled her to produce all those valuable books bearing thereon of which the titles are well known. She was deeply interested in Italy, and I can remember her saying that the nobility of the Italian character was not fully realized in England, adding—how naturally—" particularly that of the men."

More Calendars.

J. J. Mora and E. B. Bird have designed for R. H. Russell a huge calendar in the shape of a series of boards showing how the various wild and domestic animals might play the game of football if blessed with almost human intelligence and arrayed in the full armor of the gridiron. The cover presents a series of animal faces ingeniously photographed from black-and-white drawings so as to give the illusion of reality, and these faces all show expressions of intense hilarity. The background is orange, and in the centre is a representation of the conventional pigskin. The pictures that follow contain scenes of duels on the field, the two contestants being those animals which would form the most ludicrous contrast. Thus we have a huge hippopotamus ready to tackle a miniature specimen of the rabbit tribe, and so on. The pictures are well-drawn in tint, and the boards on which they appear are simply yet appropriately designed, and the whole is inclosed in a neat portfolio fastened with ribbons. One does not have to look carefully either at the form of publication or at the pictures in order to perceive that the artists have in view a pertinent satire on the game.

The same house also offers a Maude Adams calendar in large folio size, each board of which contains two or more pictures of this favorite actress in costume, reproductions from photographs or redrawn from them. They are done in light-brown tint and are very effective, giving full emphasis to facial expression and dress. The cover board is a handsome reproduction of Miss Adams in street costume in an attractive rephotographed and engraved pen-and-ink designed frame. The lettering and monthly records are in light green.

Mr. Russell also issues a Christy Calendar," which presents in three colors a series of figures thoroughly characteristic of Howard Chandler Christy's idea of society men and women. Mr. Christy's work is too well known to require particularization here. A pleasing touch is added to his pictures in his calendar by the additions of vignettes, either at the foot or at the side of the main illustrations. For those who admire Mr. Christy's types as they have become familiar to us in the magazines, the calendar before us gives them the opportunity of permanent and appropriate possession.

Russell's "Hunting Calendar" is a series of pictures reproduced from the water-colors of Richard Newton descriptive of scenes with horse and hound, which are full of action and the fine spirit of the chase. By an ingenious device this calendar may still be good to look upon when the year is run out, for the monthly tablets of dates are printed upon detachable slips of paper, which, when removed, reveal the text of various hunting songs.

"A Garden of Girls," by Florence England Nosworthy, also published by R. H. Russell, is a series of folio boards, similar in design to "Society Belles," by the same artist. The boards, twelve in number, include besides the types of American girls, each symbolic of a month, the names associated with the various months together, with appropriate quotations more or less identified with the season. The pictures, which are exact reproductions of the pen-and-ink drawings of the originals, are charmingly conceived and executed in fine artistic spirit.

Fine Books at Anderson's.

John Anderson, Jr., sold on Dec. 15-16 a collection of choice books, including a long set of the fine publications of William Loring Andrews. Prices were very high. Several of the Grolier Club publications were also sold. The chief prices were as follows:

Andrews's "Roger Payne and His Art," 1892, $72.

Andrews's "Roger Payne," another copy on Japan vellum paper, $108.

Andrews's "Jean Groller," 1892, $92.

Andrews's "Bradford Map," 1893, $40.

Andrews's "Stray Leaf From the Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens," 1894, $101.

Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," 1895, $37.

Andrews's "Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," 1896, $37.50.

Andrews's "Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England," 1897, $52.

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," 1897, $125.

Andrews's "Fragments of American History," 1898, $35.50.

Andrews's "Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers in Miniature," 1898, $35.

Andrews's "Sextodecimos et Infra," 1899, $52.

Andrews's "Gossip About Book Collecting," 1900, two volumes, $60.

Andrews's "Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden," 1901, $25.50.

Andrews's "Paul Revere," 1901, $50.

Grolier Club publications: Etched portrait of Franklin, $30; Flameng's etching of Grolier at the House of Aldus, $21; bronze medallion of Hawthorne, $67.50; bronze medallion of Lowell, $32.50.

Cholmley Sale Brings $26,000.

Nov. 26-29 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in London the library of the late Henry W. Cholmley of Howsham Hall, York, 1,063 lots, bringing a total of £5,271 17s. The feature of the library was a fine collection of early printed books and early books with woodcuts.

The items possessing the greatest interest sold as follows:

Lot 115—"Ars Moriendi," said to have been printed at Lübeck by Ghotan, about 1498, fourteen large woodcuts with xylographic inscriptions, £49.

Lot 120—Bartolomeo de B. Sonetti, (Zamberto,) printed in Venice about 1477 by an unknown printer, a rare geographical work, written in verse, fine copy, with forty-eight diagrams, bound by Thompson, in morocco, extra, £40.

Lot 140—Brant's "Stultifera Navis," Basle, 1497, printed by Johann Bergmann, editio princeps of the "Ship of Fools," old calf, £54.

Lot 211—St. Augustine's Confessions, Mentz, about 1470, printed by Mentelin, the very rare editio princeps, original oak boards, (a few worm holes,) £50.

Lot 223—Bergomensis, "De Plurimis Claris Sceletisqz Mulieribus," printed in Ferrara in 1497, by Lorenzo dei Rossi, purple morocco, extra, (a few worm holes,) one of the most beautiful of the illustrated books of the fifteenth century, £45.

Lot 230—Bessario's "Adversus Calumniatorem Platonis," Rome, 1469, printed by Smeynheym and Pannartz, editio princeps, original oak boards, covered with leather, £97.

Lot 239—"Die Deutsche Bibel," Augsberg, 1473-75, printed by Zainer, fifth edition of the German Bible, original oak boards, fine copy, £51.

Lot 243—Boccaccio's "De Mulieribus Claris," Ulm, printed by Zainer, 1482, eighty-one woodcuts, calf, £74.

Lot 250—Brant's "Ship of Fools," translated by Barclay, London, 1570, printed by Cawood, Russia extra, fine copy, £30.

Lot 376—Dialogus Creaturarum, Lyons, 1569, printed by Claude Nourry, one hundred and twenty-two woodcuts, fine copy, from the Yemeniz collection, in red morocco extra, by Bauzonnet-Trautz, £62.

Lot 436—"Dat Boek van der Navolghinge Jhesu Christi," printed in Lübeck in 1496, fine copy, in the original oak boards, covered with stamped calf, of great rarity, £102.

Lot 528—"Hortus Sanitatus," printed in Strassburg by Beck, about 1490, first edition, according to Brunet, tall fine copy in the original oak boards, £77.

Lot 742—Lattebury's "Expositio in Threnos Jeremiae Prophetae," 1482, probably printed in Oxford by Theod. Rood, original oak boards, second edition, £270.

Lot 753—Littleton's "Tenures," London, no date, printed by Pynson, full page woodcut on first leaf and printer's mark at end, half Russia, £120.

Lot 768—"Missale Secundu usum insignis ecclesie Eboracen," Rouen, 1500, finely printed in red and black, in double columns, two full-page woodcuts, title page cut round and mounted, several leaves soiled from use, old calf, £290. (This was purchased by Quaritch, who secured Lots 630, 742, 753, and most of the other rare incunabula in the sale.)

Lot 806—Columna's "Hypnerotomachia Poliphili," Venice, printed by Aldus, 1499, editio princeps, French red morocco, with all the beautiful wood engravings, £77.

Lot 983—"Psalterium Davidis," Milan, 1481, first edition of any part of the Greek Bible, fine copy in brown morocco extra, £34 10s.

Lot 996—Rodericus, "Speculuin Vitae Humanae," printed in Savigliano in 1470, old calf, £31.

Lot 1,008—"Das Buch der Schatzbehalter," Nürnberg, printed by Koburger, 1491, pigskin, (slightly wormed,) £66.

Lot 1,029—Suetonius, Venice, 1471, printed by Jenson, old red morocco, the fine copy formerly in the libraries of Harley, Dr. Chauncey, the Duke of Grafton, and George Hibbert, £50.

Lot 1,045—Valturius, "De Re Militari," printed in Verona in 1483, by Bonino de Boninis, old calf, fine copy, with the ninety-six woodcuts, £60.

Burne-Jones Drawings Sold.

Dec. 3-5, Stan. V. Henkels sold in Philadelphia Harold Peirce's choice collection of engravings and etchings and original drawings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The feature of the sale was the special collection of fifteen chalk drawings by Burne-Jones, this being the first time that examples of his work were offered to the American public. The most important items brought the following prices:

Lot 1—"Moses," original drawing in black and white chalk by Burne-Jones, drawn for execution in stained glass, by Morris & Co., for a church at Ashton-u.-Lyne in 1891, $170.

Lot 2—"Abraham," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for same church, 1891, $160.

Lot 3—"St. Paul," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for same church, 1891, $140.

Lot 4—"St. Matthew," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for same church, 1891, $150.

Lot 5—"The Centurion," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for same church, 1891, $150.

Lot 6—"Truth," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for Manchester College, Oxford, 1893, $130.

Lot 7—"St. Jerome," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for Jesus College, Cambridge, 1893, $100.

Lot 9—"St. John the Evangelist," drawn in black chalk by same artist, for a church at Newport, (England,) 1874, $110.

Lot 12—"Liberty," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, for Manchester College, Oxford, 1893, $130.

Lot 13—"Religion," drawn in black and white chalk by same artist, also for Manchester College, 1893, $120.

Lot 66—"The Quiet Hour," proof etching, signed, by Axel H. Haig, $160.

Lot 78—"Mont St. Michael," by Haig, (his finest work,) artist's proof, signed, $290.

Lot 112—"Cathedral of St. George," (Limburg-on-the-Lahn,) by Haig, artist's proof, signed, (companion to "Mont St. Michael,") $125.

Lot 127—"First of September, Morning," mezzotint engraving by W. Ward, after George Morland, printed in colors, 1796, $170.

Lot 128—"First of September, Evening," mezzotint engraving by W. Ward, after Morland, printed in colors, 1796, $170.

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FROM READERS.

Dickens's Christianity.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Honoring as I do the Rev. Dr. Cuyler for his own admirable virtues, as well as for his years of service to his fellow-men, and reading with great pleasure his "Recollections of a Long Life," I am sorry to find him marveling "that so kind-hearted a man as Mr. Dickens could utterly ignore the transforming power of Christianity," and that he "lamentably ignored the spiritual power of the Gospel of Christ."

I am afraid the good old doctor does not know his Dickens as well as he should, or he would never have lent his name to spread such wrong impressions. I venture to say there is not a book from the pen of this master of fiction that does not contain reverent allusions to the Bible and to the life of the Saviour of mankind, and so touching are they frequently as not to fail to reach the heart of the reader. His characters quote from the Bible, and many of them are represented as being in the habit either of regularly reading and studying the Bible or of having it read to them by some one else. In fact, the list is so long that several columns of this REVIEW would be required to tell them all. Suffice it to select a few examples.

To begin with, as a writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 6 says, "'Peace on earth, good-will to men,' might have been the motto of every one of Dickens's Christmas stories."

In "Dombey and Son," where Alice asks Harriet to read to her a little more: "Harriet complied, and read—read the eternal book for all the weary and the heavy laden; for all the wretched, fallen, and neglected of this earth—read the blessed history, in which the blind, lame, palsied beggar, the criminal, the woman stained with shame, the shunned of all our dainty clay, has each a portion, that no human pride, indifference, or sophistry, through all the ages that this world shall last, can take away, or by the thousandth atom of a grain reduce—read the ministry of Him who, through the round of human life, and all its hopes and griefs, from birth to death, from infancy to age, had sweet compassion for and interest in its every scene and stage, its every suffering and sorrow."

In one of the "Reprinted Pieces," a sketch entitled "A Christmas Tree": "The waits are playing, and they break my childish sleep! What images do I associate with the Christmas music as I see them set forth on the Christmas Tree? Known before all the others, keeping far apart from all the others, they gather round my little bed. An angel speaking to a group of shepherds in a field; some travelers, with eyes uplifted, following a star; a Baby in a manger; a Child in a spacious temple talking with grave men; a solemn figure, with a mild and beautiful face, raising a dead girl by the hand; again, near a city gate, calling back the son of a widow, on his bier, to life; a crowd of people looking through the opened roof of a chamber where He sits, and letting down a sick person on a bed with ropes; the same, in a tempest, walking on the water to a ship; again, on a seashore, teaching a great multitude; again, with a child upon His knee, and other children round; again, restoring sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, hearing to the deaf, health to the sick, strength to the lame, knowledge to the ignorant; again, dying upon a cross, watched by armed soldiers, a thick darkness coming on, the earth beginning to shake, and only one voice heard, 'Forgive them! for they know not what they do!'"

Once more, in a letter to his youngest son on his departure for Australia in 1868, he writes: "I put a New Testament among your books, for the very same reasons, and with the very same hopes that made me write an easy account of it for you when you were a little child. Because it is the best book that ever was or will be known in the world, and because it teaches you the best lessons by which any human creature who tries to be truthful and faithful to duty can possibly be guided."

Finally, in one of the last letters ever written by him: "I have always striven in my writings to express veneration for the life and lessons of our Saviour; because I feel it; and because I re-wrote that history for my children—every one of whom knew it from having it repeated to them—long before they could read, and almost as soon as they could speak. But I have never made proclamation of this from the house-tops."

At this Christmastide that Charles Dickens loved so well and did so much to make more of a reality to all English-speaking peoples, let us bless his memory and re-echo Tiny Tim's toast, "God bless us every one!" CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1902.

Aubrey Beardsley.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There seems to be a great discrepancy between the dates given for Aubrey Beardsley's birth and death. Robert Ross gives Aug. 21, 1872, and March 25, 1898. H. C. Marillier gives Aug. 24, 1872, and March 16, 1898. "Hazell's Annual" for 1895 says he was born in 1873. "Who's Who" for 1898 says he was born in 1874. The International Year Book for 1898 says he was born in 1874 and died March 16, 1898. The Encyclopaedia Britannica gives Aug. 24, 1872, and March 16, 1898. These are also the dates given in the National Dictionary of Biography.

Perhaps one of your readers can straighten out this matter.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

Andrew Jackson's Birthplace.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Augustus C. Buell in his comments on Prof. Wilson's "History of the American People" gives South Carolina as the State in which Gen. Jackson was born. It is an admitted fact that Gen. Jackson lived and probably died in the belief that he was born in South Carolina. In his famous proclamation to the people of South Carolina he addressed them as "Fellow-citizens of my native State." He left the vicinity of his birthplace when a youth, went to Tennessee, and never returned. Just previous to the civil war, a distinguished American author, James Parton, visited the place of Jackson's birth and made an exhaustive examination of the whole subject. After publishing a mass of facts and interviews with the old residents on Page 52, Vol. 1, he said: "Andrew Jackson was born in Union County, North Carolina, on the 15th of March, 1767," and while he believed that he was born in South Carolina, "it is as certain as any fact of the kind can be that he was mistaken."

A. J. CHIPMAN.

United States Geological Survey, Washington, Dec. 15, 1902.

"Pan in Vermont."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Rudyard Kipling's new poem, "Pan in Vermont," is delightful. The fancy of Pan masquerading as a seedsman is ingenious and amusing, but the masterly touch is in the last two lines. The thought that will cause a catch in the breath of the absent New Englander is:

Beloved, look below,
He's left us (I'll forgive him all) the mayflower 'neath her snow.

AGNES E. BLANCHARD.

South Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 13, 1902.

The Rollo Children.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I think the correspondent to whom you recommended "Curiosities of Popular Customs" would also like to know of Chambers's "Book of Days," published by the Lippincotts. It can be found at most reference libraries.

A month or so ago you published a letter inviting a discussion of Jacob Abbott's writings, and I have been watching to see somebody break a lance for "Rollo." Perhaps you will let me.

We are in the habit of classing these stories, for the sake of a newspaper joke, with old-fashioned children's books where the characters were puppets, the elders Solons, and the children baby saints or unmitigated villains as the moral required. The truth is that they have very little in common. "Rollo," "Lucy," "Florence," and others are real children, and the stories about them show a very sympathetic understanding of a child's point of view. If you experiment with these books on a child who has never heard them ridiculed, I think his or her verdict would be favorable. He would probably think that children were enviable who were never scolded or laughed at for asking questions.

I remember a passage in one of the stories somewhat as follows: A little girl, less fortunate than Rollo and Lucy, is reproved for being troublesome, because she persists in "wanting to know"—something about the doings of an insect, I believe it was. ("Nature study" is certainly up to date.) The writer comments that a child, to whom the world is new, is naturally curious about it, and that "if Fanny's mother had been suddenly transported to the planet Mars and saw everything strange about her, she would want to ask something of the sort.

That is worth a whole course of lectures on "The Psychology of the Child." As to their being slow, to be sure they were written when "the clock ticked slowly in the Winter evenings," and as to their being stilted—I believe the babies of to-day are taught in the kindergarten to call their building blocks "rectangular solids," or something of the sort.

It is understood now that the Edgeworths' pedagogic methods were far in advance of their time. I hope that Jacob Abbott's turn for a revival will come.

H. F. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1902.

The Last of the Knickerbockers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There has been so little said in New York City about Mr. Vielé's "The Last of the Knickerbockers," whereas in Chicago there has been so much, that I should like to make a few critical remarks about the book myself, particularly now, when every one is glad to know of a good book as a possible Christmas or New Year's gift.

To my mind "The Last of the Knickerbockers" is one of the few recently produced works of fiction that can be "chewed" with wholesome enjoyment, and "digested" with ease and satisfaction. After wandering wearily in the overgrown forest of modern literature one hails with relief a work which can be enjoyed for other reasons than mere plot interest. Mr. Vielé's is a good, clean story, told in an easy, at times witty, manner, and there runs through it a quiet stream of sentiment scarcely discernible, yet vaguely felt. The characters are sketched with easy, telling strokes. Interesting, yet living characters they are that play their parts naturally and gracefully.

But it is in atmosphere painting that Mr. Vielé is best. We see the shabbiness of the Ruggles's parlor; we feel the warmth within and the frost without, and we are swept along with the crowd to Trinity, where we, too, await breathlessly the deep, sweet tones of New Year welcome.

There is another point for which I think "The Last of the Knickerbockers" deserves favorable mention. Many of the best novels nowadays weaker toward the end; there is an anti-climacteric effect throughout the second half of the story. Mr. Vielé, however, keeps strength in the tale from beginning to end; in fact, it seems he strengthens it as he proceeds to unfold it. And it is an artistic finish he gives. We feel the shadows deepening, and through the gloom the words come to us:

Some day, together, hand in hand,
I'll take you there—to Borderland,
Beside the river I forget.
Some day when all our dreams come true,
One kiss for me, and one—

All in all, I think "The Last of the Knickerbockers" assuredly "worth while," and that is a good deal more than can be said of many of these widely proclaimed pieces of so-called literature.

C. F.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

Lamb Letters Wanted.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the work of preparing the new edition of the "Letters of Charles and Mary Lamb," upon which I have been engaged for some years, I have endeavored wherever possible to obtain new copies of letters rather than reproduce those which are already in type. English possessors of Lamb manuscripts having most cordially assisted me in this project, I take the opportunity of asking those owners of Lamb manuscripts in America to be so good as to extend to me the same facilities; for without their co-operation no edition of Lamb's letters can possibly be complete. I shall be obliged if they will kindly address me in care of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, who will make arrangements for the copying or collation of the manuscripts.

E. V. LUCAS.

Edenbridge, Kent, England, Dec. 2, 1902.

1902

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

George Henry, Andrew Lang's Novel and Other London Topics.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Probably the late Mr. G. A. Henty was the most prolific story writer of the day. Nobody seems to know exactly how many stories he has written, but he has poured them out at the rate of three or four a year for many years. Boys' books of the stereotyped order are easily written by any one who can invent adventures. The adventures in the case of boys' books need not be probable. All that is necessary is that they should be sufficiently startling. A boy's book needs no plot, and juvenile readers are unable to distinguish between living characters and lay figures. Writing such books bears the same relation to literature that the ordinary scene painting bears to art. A good scene painter can cover a whole curtain with paint in the course of two or three days, while the conscientious artist must give months to the painting of a landscape of a twentieth of the size. Mr. Henty wrote capital boys' books, from the standpoint of the boy. There was plenty of adventure in them, and they never contained anything to which the most careful parent could object. He must have made a good deal of money in the course of his career as a writer of juvenile books, for he owned his yacht, on which, by the way, he died.

But it is as a war correspondent rather than a manufacturer of boys' books that Mr. Henty will be remembered. He proved himself an excellent correspondent during nearly every war that has been waged in the last twenty years. He was fearless and full of resource, and he could describe what he saw in a way that caught and held the readers' attention. He was in no sense a great writer, but he was a good workman, and he will be missed by men and women as well as by boys.

It is a pity that boys' books cannot be made to approach more closely to literature. But they are meant for readers who do not understand what literature is, and who take no interest in the things which go to the making of a great novel. Boys do not want to read of love, nor of politics, nor of society. They do not care a straw for psychology, and style is utterly lost upon them. Their books might just as well be written according to an invariable formula and turned out by a syndicate, whose members should divide the work of manufacture so as to accomplish the largest results in the shortest possible time. Now and then boys will read a book ostensibly written for them, but really written for grown-ups. Such a book is "Treasure Island," and it certainly belongs to literature; but boys read it only for the adventure therein contained, and they are totally incapable of appreciating the portrait of John Silver, which is the gem of the volume. "Treasure Island" was really written for men and women, and there are thousands of boys who, while they admit that "Treasure Island" is a good pirate story, infinitely prefer any one of a hundred dime novels that, regarded as literature, are beneath contempt.

***

Mr. Kipling has long been addicted to the motor car. I say it with pain and grief, for the motor car is to my mind the most detestable of inventions. Why any man who can ride a bicycle, or even that greatly inferior machine a horse, should deliberately prefer a motor car is past understanding. However, that has nothing to do with Mr. Kipling's new story in The Windsor Magazine. It is a story of a motor—or, rather, of two motor cars—and it will please every one except the manufacturers of steam motor cars. It seems that Mr. Kipling has suffered from the possession of a steam motor car, warranted to do twenty-five miles an hour, and to climb any hill and to need no special skill on the part of the driver. The woes attending the use of a steam motor car are set forth in the most delightful manner in his new story, and the infinite superiority, from a motor driver's point of view, of the petrol car, is made very manifest. Mr. Kipling is sure to be inundated with remonstrances from the steam motor men and with thanks from the petrol motor men. Neither of which, I imagine, will interest him to any extent. The story promises to be the first of a series of motor car stories, and we shall all be greatly interested to see what Mr. Kipling will accomplish in this new field. If the rest of the stories prove to be as good as the first we shall be extremely lucky.

***

Mr. Kruger's book has probably received better treatment in England because it is the work of an enemy than it would have received had it been the work of a friend. England is in a magnanimous mood, and the Boer Generals when they landed here were received with as much enthusiasm as Kitchener himself. But if Kruger's book were to be judged solely on its merits, I doubt very much if it would have received the favorable reviews which it has so far received. It is the work of a cunning and ignorant old man, and those facts stand out on nearly every page. Of course, it has a certain interest as the work of a man whose name has for the last four or five years been in everybody's mouth, but it seems to be decidedly dull, and is, in short, just such a book as Kruger might have been expected to write.

***

In addition to the numerous books written by Boer Generals, we are to have a book by the wife of Gen. De la Rey, in which she will recount her own adventures and suffering during the war. If this sort of thing goes on the Boers will have to thank the British Government for having unintentionally created a Boer literature. Before the war no one ever heard of a Boer book, but it seems probable that in a short time there will be a whole library of books written by Boer Generals and their wives and cousins and aunts.

***

Mr. Austin's new book, "Haunts of Ancient Peace," is inoffensive except when it drops into platitudes. The Outlook remarks rather cruelly of Mr. Austin that "when he writes verses one wishes that he had stuck to prose, * * * and when he returns to prose one wishes he had stuck to verses." His fate is a sad one, for he is unquestionably a very able man in more ways than one. But his appointment as Laureate has made him the target for ridicule, which it would be more just to lavish on the power which appointed him. Surely a man ought not to be blamed because Lord Salisbury mistook him for a poet.

***

One of the newspapers has been discussing the question whether Dickens ever drew a gentleman. The majority of those who take part in the discussion seem to take the negative, though one man considers Lord Frederick Verisopht as a fine portrait of a gentleman. Evidently none of the contributors to the discussion has ever read "Pickwick." Else some one would surely have instanced Mr. Pickwick as a thorough gentleman, as much of a gentleman in his way as Colonel Newcome himself. Some of these days the question whether Dickens himself was a gentleman, and was capable of conceiving the idea of a gentleman, will sound as absurd as would the question whether Shakespeare ever drew a woman. The fact that Dickens in his early youth wore loud waistcoats still convinces many people that he could never have been a gentleman. No one ever wore waistcoats that were as sonorous and deafening as those worn by Disraeli in his youth, but it would sound rather preposterous were any one except a Little Englander of unconquerable prejudices to suggest that Lord Beaconsfield was not a gentleman. The truth is that when Dickens was young loud waistcoats and loud neckties were in the fashion, and that is all there is of the terrible story that Dickens and Disraeli wore waistcoats the color of the rainbow.

***

Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, "The Disentanglers," is a novel—the second one which he has written, if my memory does not betray me, although he has collaborated in the production of several novels. "The Disentanglers" is a whimsically designed story, and it has the merit of being entirely fresh in plot. It is written in Mr. Lang's delightful style, and there is not a dull paragraph, not to say page, in it. Long ago the rumor that there was no such person as Mr. Lang, and that the multifarious books published under his name were the work of a syndicate of authors, was effectually put to rest, though I presume there are still a few obstinate people who decline to believe in Mr. Lang's existence. For my own part, I as firmly believe in the existence of Mr. Lang as I do in the existence of myself. It is a belief founded not only on reason, but on faith; Mr. Lang is a necessity, and, to parody Voltaire, if he did not exist it would be necessary to invent him. Those who read "The Disentanglers"—and there will be very few intelligent men and women who will not read it—will more than ever scout the idea that any possible syndicate of men could have written the book. It is, speaking seriously, a capital novel—one of the best, if not the best, of the season.

W. L. ALDEN.

How Oregon Was Made.*

The Pacific side of our continent has its particular geological history. Once in the far section there was an ocean, and it is the bed of this which, elevated now, forms the land. "The floor of the sea from which these beds were lifted was in favored places, strewn to-day with shells, fragments of corals, or of bones, all bearing record of the life of the period in which they were covered by the ocean sediment." Then, too, there were natural disturbances, accompanied by enormous heat, and there were outflows of lava. That ancient ocean sea bed was crumpled up; there were left deep channels between certain elevations, and so geologists believe that on the western coast there were two great islands. The Professor of Geology of the University of Oregon writes: "It was these two islands that grew into Oregon." Human conception fails in the comprehension of such a thrust as that, which would push up the crust of the sea and build a range of mountains like the Rockies or the Himalayas, 15,000 or 20,000 feet above the ordinary level. So as to fix the newer world, nature erected a great dike on the coast. Mr. Condon presents most interestingly all those phases of life which followed. Most of them are still visible by the fossils. At the conclusion of the work the author writes in regard to the advantages of science, and shows what advances geology has made during the last seventy-five years. That study makes us better understand the mighty power of our God. We are none the less Christians to-day because some 2,000 years ago the belief was current that all the animals were cooped up in the ark. The fine quality of the book is to be commented on. It is a long way from New York City to Portland, Oregon, and yet the type and get-up of "The Two Islands" are wonderfully good.

*THE TWO ISLANDS, AND WHAT CAME OF THEM. By Thomas Condon. Cloth. Pp. 211. Illustrated. Portland, Oregon: The J. K. Gill Company.

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Mr. Alden's Youth. Mr. Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Magazine, tells about the early life of the boys and girls of New England sixty years ago, in the Editor's Study of the magazine for January. His early boyhood, he says, was passed in a district in the mountains of Vermont near the source of the Otter Creek. The children went to school during the Summer months through woods where bears were caught. The school house, like the home, was built of logs, and there were only two books—the Bible and Watt's Hymns.

Now and then a honey-tree was found, and it seemed to us that it was in just such a wilderness that John the Baptist fed on locusts and wild honey. The stream, a mile or two distant, where sometimes the rite of baptism was performed, was easily translated into the sacred Jordan. The fears of bears gave new zest to the story of the prophet Elisha and the railing children.

A New Russian Author. Leonidas Andreeff, who is to make his bow before American readers early in the coming year, dedicates his first volume of stories, entitled "Tales" to his friend, Maxim Gorky. The volume has been warmly commented upon by French critics, and the author is spoken of as a new star. Andreeff's tales have a pronounced national color. His heroes belong to the half-cultured mass which preserves the pure Russian type with all its peculiarities. But it is thought that, notwithstanding the national stamp of the life and people the author speaks of, his tales will please the foreign reader. He is said to have Edgar Allen Poe's impressive manner of telling a story, of thrilling the reader. His story entitled "Silence" describes the agony of a solitary soul. The hero is a very Russian type and the atmosphere around him is of specific Russian dullness, but his feelings and his troubles are said to be human in the widest meaning of the term. The impression of mystery in the story, artfully increased by significant details, is produced in a way much like the manner of Poe.

The Evolution of Man. A new book by the well-known English clairvoyant, C. W. Leadbeater, will shortly be published by John Lane. It is entitled "Man Visible and Invisible," and tells about the growth of the nature of a person. In the first chapter Mr. Leadbeater says that the study of the condition of man, of the immediate methods for his evolution, and of the effect upon that evolution of his thoughts and emotions is regarded by students of theosophy as a "mere matter of the application of well-known laws as a broad, general principle and then of careful observation, of painstaking comparison of many cases in order to comprehend the detailed working of these laws." This is simply a question of sight, the author says, and he has written this book in the hope, "first, that it may help earnest students who do not yet possess this sight to realize how the soul and its vehicles really appear when examined by its means, and, secondly, that the very large number of persons who are now beginning to exercise this vision more or less perfectly may by it be helped to understand the meaning of what they see." Mr. Leadbeater does not attempt in his present work to prove that clairvoyancy is a reality. He is the author of a book on "Clairvoyancy," "Christian Creed," "Dreams," "Invisible Helpers," "Our Relation to Children," "New Charter: A Discussion of the Rights of Men and the Rights of Animals," and others. Especially interesting are the illustrations in the forthcoming volume. They are plates which represent in colors the good and evil forces which surround the individual. They are the work of Count Maurice Prozor, "who drew and colored them for the author from the life," and Miss Gertrude Spink, "who spent many days in copying them with the airbrush, in order that they might be more successfully reproduced by the photographic process."

How to Speak Correctly. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published "The Art of Speaking," by Ernest Pertwee, Professor of Elocution, City of London School, &c. The author sets forth in simple and concise language the rules of respiration, articulation, inflection, phrasing, gesture, vocal change, and expression. He says that there is not enough attention paid to the development of the voice, in speaking of a child, and he quotes Roger Ascham: "All languages are begotten and gotten solely by imitation. For as ye use to hear, so ye learn to speak." In his chapter on respiration, Mr. Pertwee says that "costal" breathing is superior to "abdominal" respiration, although the latter has been recommended by many vocal scientists. The tongue has much to do with the actual utterance of words, and in order to speak well one must have that organ under perfect control. The study of singing is a great help to speech. Great attention should be paid to the control of one's breath; the air should be inhaled through the nostrils, and the inhalation must be absolutely silent; there must be no moving of the nostrils as in the act of smelling, as such movement stays the ingress of the air and becomes audible." At the end of the book there are exercises for inspiration and expiration, lip exercises, exercises for the tongue and soft palate. There are diagrams of the chest, neck, and throat; of a section of the head, of the larynx, and of the mouth. Mr. Pertwee gives a list of the vowel and consonant sounds, and also of words for practice in pronunciation. There are also some selections for reading to illustrate phrasing, pauses, and the suspension of the voice. The little volume closes with a table of signs for marking selections for study.

Gen. Ben Viljoen. In his book on "The Boer Fight for Freedom," Michael Davitt tells about the Boer General, Viljoen, who is now in this country. He says that Viljoen was more of an impetuous, dare-devil soldier than of a commander of the type of Botha or De la Rey. The Boer attempted with true courage to retrieve the fortunes of the defeat of Gen. Kock's commando, but the battle was lost on account of his recklessness. Viljoen "took part in the ill-judged siege of Ladysmith until Louis Botha succeeded Joubert, when the fiery Ben took his Rand veterans with him to the Tugela. His defense of Vaal Krantz with a force of seventy or eighty men and a Maxim-Nordenfelt against a force twenty times his strength in men and guns, and his heroic rescue of his gun after holding the hill for most of a day, will rank as one of the bravest stands made on any battlefield in the records of war. * * * He showed great resource as an officer in his operations during 1901 against the various columns and forces with which he had to contend in the mountainous regions committed to his care."

A New Elston Press Book. Laurence Twine's "Patterne of Painefull Adventures," the forerunner of "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," to be issued probably in February, is the third volume in the series of Shakespearean reprints to be published by Mr. Clarke Conwell of the Elston Press, New Rochelle, N. Y. The first volume of this series, which came out last July, was Thomas Lodge's "Rosalynde," the original of "As You Like It." It has since been pointed out that Lodge "borrowed" from "The Tale of Gamelyn," of which the text, edited by Prof. Skeat, was printed at the Elston Press last year. In October, the second volume, Robert Greene's "Pandosto," the prototype of "The Winter's Tale," was published. During 1903 Mr. Conwell hopes to add one or two more volumes to the series, which, as already announced, "will ultimately include all of the more interesting and important of the early tales from which Shakespeare directly borrowed." Other important books are in preparation, but they will be published at wider intervals than heretofore.

Mainly Personal. Mark Twain, in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, has a touching and timely tribute to his old friend, the late ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Mr. Clemens says: "His was a nature which invited affection—compelled it, in fact—and met it half way. Hence he was 'Tom' to the most of his friends and to half of the Nation. The abbreviating of such a man's name is a patent of nobility, and is conferred from the heart. Mr. Reed had a very strong and decided character, and he may have had enemies; I do not know; if he had them—outside of politics—they did not know the man. He was transparently honest and honorable; there was no furtiveness about him, and whoever came to know him trusted him and was not disappointed. He was wise, he was shrewd and alert, he was a clear and capable thinker, a logical reasoner, and a strong and convincing speaker."

***The special feature of the new subscription edition of Fiske's works are the indices provided for each of the volumes that require one. Besides this, the edition contains two general indices, one for the Historical Writings and the other for the Philosophical Works. Thus ready reference may be had to any points of interest in the entire twenty-four volumes.

***It may not be generally known that Max Müller's "Memories" which has recently been issued in holiday form by A. C. McClurg & Co., has been popular in the classroom in its German form as "Deutsche Liebe," under which title Henry Holt & Co. have printed it in eight successive editions.

***News comes from England that the smart people are reading Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror," and are talking of nothing else but Hamilton and his influence on American politics. In a letter from an American official at the English Court it is stated that the Empress Eugenie also is reading the book. There is some pathos in the picture of the aged Empress reading a book with such a title.

***It now appears that John R. Carling, the author of "The Shadow of the Czar," is a veteran schoolmaster in England. His romance has been warmly commended by the press in England and in this country.

***Miss Anna Hovevsief is the editor of the largest newspaper in Norway, the Aftenposten of Christiania. She is now in America for the purpose of studying our way of editing magazines and newspapers, and our customs and manners generally. Last Wednesday evening she was entertained by Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan of Harper's Bazar.

***Doubleday, Page & Co. say that in order to bring out the large Winter edition of The World's Work they have had to employ three different binderies to sew the pages, as the magazine differs from most periodicals in being made like a book, and not stapled together with wire.

PARKER.

The Life Story of the Great Preacher—The Good Work He Carried Out.*

THE death of Joseph Parker, the pastor of the City Temple, London, which occurred on the 29th of November last, has called forth various comments by both the English and American press. In the United States his memory will remain, not alone on account of his books, but, in larger measure, because he was a personal friend of Henry Ward Beecher. There are many of us who still bear in mind the touching words of Dr. Parker when on Oct. 4, 1887, he delivered the eulogy on Henry Ward Beecher at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. This passage of Dr. Parker's eulogy gives the most vivid description of the method of our celebrated preacher:

It is not too much to say that to many preachers Mr. Beecher's method gave a new conception of the possibility of preaching. The whole idea of the sermon was enlarged. A sermon was no longer an analysis of words, a dreary creation and distribution of particulars, a pedantic display of learned ignorance, an onslaught (tremendous in feebleness) upon absent doubters and dead infidels; nor was it a pious whine, an inoffensive platitude, an infantile homily, or a condiment for delicate souls. It was an amazing combination of philosophy, poetry, emotion, and human enthusiasm—all centred in Christ, and all intended to bring men into right relations with the Father. The sermon was not an object to be gazed at, but a Gospel to be received—a divine Gospel addressed to the sinful, the broken-hearted, the lost, the hopeless.

Mr. William Adamson, who has written "The Life of Joseph Parker," gives at the beginning of his volume a capital idea of the characteristics of the noted Congregationalist pastor. The traits of his youth became the more pronounced with age.

Joseph Parker was endowed with so strong an individuality as to make him an uneasy and rebellious member of any highly organized community which enforced long and elaborate creeds, and imposed formal laws of procedure. Freedom of thought and action was the element in which he loved to dwell. Episcopacy had no attractions for him, and the idea of being overruled by a Bishop, or having his prayers and mode of worship proscribed, was utterly alien to his conception of Christ and His Church. * * * The military drill demanded by Church commanders he declined to undergo, not that it was an evil in itself, but because it was distasteful to him. If he was to be of any use to the world in spiritual things he must enjoy the fullest freedom to follow the life and to obey the voice of the Holy Ghost. The course chosen was a bold one. Some men it might have rendered unsocial; in some cases it would have been impracticable, in others undesirable. It suited Parker, however, better than any other. * * * Strong men cannot always run in harness with others unless loosely, and to this class Joseph Parker belonged.

The distinguished London minister was born at Hexham on the Tyne, April 9, 1830. His father was a mason. Parker thus describes his sire:

A strange figure that old stone-squarer, both as man and master; with the strength of two men and the will of ten; fierce and gentle, with passionateness burning to madness, yet with the deepest love of prayer; no namby-pamby speaker, weighing words in troy scales and mincing syllables as if afraid of them; hating lies as he hated hell himself; with him every man was an angel or fiend.

Parker's mother was rather superstitious and "not indisposed to believe in ghosts." Between her and her son the relationship was of the tenderest. As the boy grew he developed an individuality "far from ordinary." He had a thirst for knowledge and was curious to a degree. He was always asking questions, and this habit he ever retained. His first schoolmaster was a cruel one. "The discipline was severe in the extreme, and for the time being grievous, but it produced the fruit of thoroughness, so essential to the perfection of manhood." Young Parker was more fortunate with his next master. It was the third teacher who developed in the lad the determination to make what was taught him his own. Here he acquired a sound grounding in English, and studied Greek and Latin. In all his schools the boy was first in his class. The mistake many of Dr. Parker's contemporaries have made was to question his education. It seems apparent that, though the Preacher of the Temple was not an Oxford man, nevertheless he was highly cultured. In his young days he kept a school, and taught, besides Latin and Greek, astronomy and natural history. When Parker was fourteen it was decided that he should follow his father's calling. In relation to this Parker wrote, "I was to serve my father only, and never be a servant to any other man." Mr. Adamson writes:

The arrangement was carried out for a brief season, but came to an abrupt termination. The boy's heart was not in the work, and notwithstanding his desire to meet the wishes of his parents, and loyally to carry them into execution, he felt the yoke too heavy to be borne. After some time he renounced manual labor, being persuaded that it was not for this kind of activity he was divinely girded. One day, it is said, when he descended from the scaffold with an empty hod, in which he had carried lime up to the builders, he threw it to the ground with the exclamation, "God Almighty never intended Joseph Parker to spead his life in carrying lime and building houses." This may be, like many other stories told about the same young man, unfounded in fact, but it doubtless represents the thoughts and feelings which passed through his aspiring mind during the months he plied his calling as a mason's apprentice. That he did give up hod-carrying in such a mood is certain, for he tells us, "Within a year—one poor gray year—I was ignominiously sent back to school, and thus the honest occupation of building lost its most promising ornament."

From his babyhood Parker had been under religious influence. Describing his early life, Parker wrote, "I remember the Sunday night when, walking with my father and a most intelligent Sunday school teacher, I declared my love to Christ, and asked Him to take my child heart into His own gracious keeping." In 1848 there came Continental revolutions, and England felt their effects. There were Chartist movements, and much excitement. Parker must have lectured before the public at about this time. The Wesleyan Church, ever on the lookout for young men of ability, noted his talents. A local preacher was wanted, and a position was offered him. He was then just eighteen. In after life Dr. Parker tried to recall some of the incidents of that first effort, and he wrote:

Not one word of the sermon can I remember. As for ideas, probably there were none to recollect. I do remember, however, the tone of denunciation. I did not spare the iniquities of the age; I loosed all the thunders I could command, and delivered my soul with audacious frankness. The sermon was necessarily extemporaneous. Neither thought nor word had I prepared. I simply knew that the age was corrupt, and taking the hundred rustics as representative of the total iniquity I hurled upon them the thunderbolts of outraged Heaven. Some persons are kind enough to think that even now I am not wholly destitute of energy, but I can assure them that, at eighteen, volcanoes, tornadoes, whirlwinds, and other energetics cut a very secondary figure when I was on the saw-pit.

"Not that he loved and honored the Wesleyans less, but that he loved the Congregationalists more," precisely indicates Dr. Parker's views. He was twenty-four, and it was necessary that some forward movement must be made by him. He went to London, and explained his views to the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, the editor of The British Banner. He was asked to prepare a sermon. This sermon his mentor declared was a success. Parker took a course of logic and mental and moral philosophy at the University College.

It has often been said that the City Temple pastor is a self-made man who never went through a course of mental and moral training. Never was there a greater error. It can only be made by the foolish or pedantic, who mistake the conventional and mechanical for real education and training. From his earliest years, as we have seen, Joseph Parker was a student, an observer, and a thinker. The subjects of his observation and thought took a wide and varied range. They were generally such as could be brought to bear on the work of his life, and could be sanctified to holiest ends. To have placed this young man in a series of prescribed classes, to be lectured to for some years, four hours a day, on ancient church history, heresies, and systematic theology, would have taken the poetry out of his soul and the passion from his heart, and have left him without the fire of genius for his high and holy calling.

It is the beginnings of the man of distinguished powers which seem to us to be the more instructive. Now we may herald the rapid advance made. Parker's first church was at Banbury. It might be described as a deserted place of worship. Pretty soon the remarkable talents of the new minister were cited. Before long Banbury Church was too small to seat the listeners. From curiosity came in time devoutness. "The young preacher had now become known, and his ability and originality were recognized." He was asked to take under his care the Cavendish Church, Manchester. When the position was finally accepted by him, Dr. Parker wrote a letter to the deacons and members of the Cavendish Chapel, a portion of which letter is worthy of recording. It shows the man's perfect independence:

As a minister I claim the most perfect freedom of action. With regard to my conduct in the pulpit, I must be the sole human arbiter. Under a profound sense of my accountability to the great Head of the Church, I must adopt such modes of appealing to the people as may appear to my own judgment and conscience best adapted to promote the interests of truth. I promise no deference to usages or precedent; what appears to me right I shall do, and what appears to me wrong or insufficient I shall unequivocally reject.

As a minister I must judge for myself what course I shall pursue out of the pulpit. I cannot promise to do as others do. What my labors may be through the press or on the platform, I must determine by circumstances, it being understood that I hold every engagement subordinate to my ministerial responsibilities.

Like his Banbury ministry, the success of the Manchester Chapel was instantly visible. The building became too small for the congregation. During his stay at Manchester the matter of nonconformity was mooted. What Parker said on that issue, as it relates to many other religious differences, should be remembered.

Most heartily and conscientiously do I dissent from the Church of England, as by law established. I believe that all State-endowed and State-controlled Churches quite mistake the spirituality of Christ's kingdom upon earth. This is my firm and I hope enlightened conviction. At the same time there are many wiser and better men than I am who believe exactly the opposite of this. I give such men the fullest credit for sincerity. I could not, at present, unite with an established Church; to me it would be nothing short of the violation of my conscience to do so; they could not, at present, unite with a voluntary Church, for reasons which appear to them to be unanswerable.

London had asked Dr. Parker to give it his spiritual aid. Demands on him from that quarter had been frequent. Finally he accepted the position. The Poultry, Cheapside, was the church, and under his charge it speedily became famous. Subsequently the well-known City Temple was built. Dr. Parker's abilities, it must not be asserted, were any more remarkable in London than they had been in Banbury. He was always the same. The Thursday meetings were originated by him. They played an important part in the religious history of the great metropolis of the world. Dr. Parker said what he thought, and occasionally his opinions burst forth like thunderbolts. The old mason's rough speech came out when his son some few years ago damned the Sultan. Even his eulogist, Mr. Adamson, hardly likes what Dr. Parker said concerning King Edward VII., that "he had wounded the feelings of millions of his Christian subjects by attending with his family a Sunday concert, and had grieved some who were laboring to rescue the degraded through drink by brewing ale when visiting Lord Burton."

*THE LIFE OF JOSEPH PARKER, PASTOR OF CITY TEMPLE, LONDON. By William Adamson, D. D. Pp. 333. With portraits and illustrations. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

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TWO BOOKS ON ITALY.

Mr. Willard and the Blashfields Describe the People and Their Cities.*

FOR the past year or so there seems to have been a revival of books dealing with the foreigner's impressions of European peoples. While the older writers dwelt principally upon historical events and attempted to reproduce the emotions aroused by a contemplation of surviving monuments, the later writers appear to have taken seriously their task of conveying instruction as well as giving pleasure, and eke out their knowledge and imagination with personal observations not unmingled with social or economical data. Of all the foreign lands which have recently become the subject of this revival, Italy has undoubtedly been the most favored. Within a year we have had Bolton King's "Italy To-day," an excellent English translation of M. Bazin's "Les Italiens d'Aujourd'hui," Villari's "Italian Life," Katharine Hooper's "Wayfarers in Italy," and several others, and now to the list have been added an interesting and more or less instructive collection of sketches by Mr. Ashton R. Willard, and a two-volume finely illustrated work—historical and artistic—by Edwin H. and Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield.

Mr. Willard undoubtedly has a special knowledge of Italian affairs. His book on "Modern Italian Art" shows this, and only the other day he was decorated with the Cross of the Crown of Italy. His "Land of the Latins," however, makes no pretense of deep probing, nor does it intimate that its author brings to his work any special historical knowledge of prolonged experience. But it will be found pleasant reading for stay-at-home admirers of Italy, for Mr. Willard is able through his acquaintance with the Italian language to set before his readers a series of pictures which in their originals are more or less unintelligible to the untutored tourist.

His scheme is very simple. He takes a certain Roman festival or gathering; he introduces the reader into a country house or a palace; to the theatre, or a studio; and, having given the necessary description for objective appreciation, he finally fixes the attention through reporting a conversation overheard or his own exchange of amenities with one of his neighbors.

In the first sketch, which is entitled "The Vatican," an altogether human picture is given of the March crowd at the Sistine and of the Pope at mass. Amid the clamor of loud voices and the visible impatience of a vast throng the attention of the writer is suddenly arrested by a voice of novel and peculiar character:

> We looked in the direction from which it came and saw His Holiness standing at the altar all in white. The red cloak in which he had entered the chapel had been laid aside, and his slender figure was clothed simply in the spotless soutane which the Pope alone, of all the Latin clergy, is privileged to wear. His voice had a commanding and assertive quality in it which spoke of a life passed in positions of authority. The words which he was reciting may have been the ordinary Latin syllables of the church ritual, but there was something in his manner of uttering them which made them seem widely different from the "Pax vobiscum" and the "Et cum spiritu tuo" of the ordinary priest. His bearing was also unusually dignified. He was not a particularly tall man, but where he stood on the summit of the altar steps he dominated the crowd and seemed much taller than he really was. His gestures and all his movements were graceful, and showed that at some time he must have devoted considerable attention to details of carriage, bearing, and deportment.

And with this picture we have bits of conversation, which not only add life to the scene, but also reveal glimpses of Italian manners and of Italian ways in expressing emotion. It is the same thing when the author takes the reader to the Palazzo Ruspoli to enjoy an evening's entertainment of tableaux vivants, the dramatis personae of which are personages very exalted in Roman society. Here we are made to overhear the conversation of two belated statesmen or diplomatists and a charming dialogue carried on between an Italian officer and his lady companion, who is either an American or an English girl. The tête-à-tête is principally in French, some of which the author translates and some of which he does not.

In the chapters on the races, country houses, royal homes, theatres, and studios the same literary scheme of contrasting the impressions of things with the actual words of persons is carried out. In "The Theatres" we have appreciations of some few Italian actors, of course including Salvini and Duse, with the usual gibe at Rossi. The author visits Ristori in her Winter home in the Palace of the Capranicas at Rome, and there is given of this famous actress, who became eighty years of age last January, a pen portrait of much charm and sympathy. Those who have read Ristori's brief, modest autobiography in only 142 pages may gain some idea, from the conversation which Mr. Willard has reproduced, that the world is still quite unacquainted with her wonderful personality and with the real tragic years connected with her life on the stage. She holds a very exalted position in Roman society and seemed, when the author saw her, to be in full health and grateful in the enjoyment thereof.

The studio of which we hear most is that of De Angelis, where much is learned of the higher art world of the Eternal City through the artist's dialogue with the author. But still more is learned of Roman customs, on which De Angelis discourses in attractive manner. Queen Margherita once visited his studio and her autograph, "of royal proportions," is shown in the visitors' book. In the chapter on "Book Shops" literary tastes are touched on and the reader is told why it is that French novels are displayed in the front windows while the native literature has to be sought out inside the shop.

Possibly the most attractive feature of Mr. Willard's book is its journalistic phase, for the impressions and conversations which he sets down are of the present year and before Time has had an opportunity to turn them into reminiscences. It is just the sort of book a perusal of which gives a vital and personal charm to more formal and instructive volumes on Italian society, politics, industry, and art.

The Blashfields' "Italian Cities" is a work of altogether a different type. Here the canvas is larger and more artistic. Evidently it is not an attempt to make the foreigner intimately acquainted with Italian life. The authors try to give him a classical yet not always an unimpressionable view of Italian monuments of architecture, sculpture, and painting, and arouse in his mind an austere appreciation of what Italy has done for the civilization of the world. They approach their field with a thorough Greek reverence for line and form and with a sparkling admiration for color. It is quite natural, in these circumstances, that they should not fail to impress the reader with the shortcomings of transplanted Byzantine art.

Ravenna, Siena, Florence, Parma, Perugia, Assisi are dwelt upon with tender zeal. Their works of art, described with a thorough knowledge of the times and culture which produced them, are placed within the focus of modern appreciation, and with a consciousness of present-day criticism which is not entirely devoid of irony. Although Florence, with its electric lights, its "open plumbing," its trolley cars, is perhaps the most modern of Italian cities, it is nevertheless true that among her walls and in her galleries the past assumes a more vital and nearer significance than in any other city. While ancient Rome, Athens, and Alexandria present in their ruins the skeletons of the antique world in which they flourished—

> In Florence the same walls which to-day resound to the traffic of the townspeople, and the polyglot enthusiasm of the tourists echoed the talk of Dante and Guido Cavalcante; the arches that reverberate the loiterer's mandolin gave back the music of Squacialupi and the songs of Lorenzo the Magnificent as he "roamed the town o' nights" with his companions. The same windows which see the English or American families starting with their little red books to do the city, saw the hooded Michelangelo stepping from his house in the Via Ghibellina, bending over the staff kept there to this day, turning his face toward San Lorenzo, where his giants lay waiting for him to free them from their marble prison.

Like most foreigners who approach Italy with a reverence for her past rather than with sympathy for her present endeavors, the authors of "Italian Cities" are rather prone to criticise the common Italian's ignorance of local history and art. Looking down upon Spoleto, they inquire of a woman and a coachman in which palace dwelt Lucrezia Borgia. They are informed that her name is not known in the locality, but if they were to inquire at the hotels they would probably find her at one of them. Then comes the foreigners' triumph. "She was Duchess of Spoleto nearly four hundred years ago," they said. The truth is that Italians in ordinary life are not particularly appreciative of their historical surroundings; they are occupied with more practical things. Yet this indifference to and ignorance of the past are no more characteristic of the Italian than they are of other Europeans, but their presence in Italy is always obvious for the reason that foreigners usually go to Italy with more or less knowledge of the things they are ready to admire.

Just as "The Land of the Latins" may, perhaps, be best appreciated by those who have never seen Italy, so the Blashfield volumes will prove suggestive to those who may desire to renew an acquaintance with that Italian history which was productive of the greatest art workers and with those existing monuments which never grow stale because of the multitudes of their interpreters. The authors write in a style thoroughly literary and vivid without being vulgarly graphic. It is at times suggestive of Ruskin without the English art critic's dominant consciousness of a mission. The pictures in the books, for the most part, present unfamiliar views of familiar things.

*THE LAND OF THE LATINS. By Ashton Rollins Willard. 12mo. Pp. 256. Illustrated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

*ITALIAN CITIES. By Edwin Howland Blashfield and Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield. In two 12mo vols. With 48 illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

French View of Lounsbury's Book.

La Revue de Paris says of Prof. Lounsbury's work on "Shakespeare and Voltaire," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons: "The definite aim of the book is to study the means and motives by which Voltaire succeeded in checking the romantic influence of Shakespeare, and to cause dramatic classicism to prevail in France, and countries subject to the literary influence of France, up to the time when better equipped criticism, Schlegel in Germany, Coleridge in England, and numerous others besides, succeeded in destroying the prestige and the domination of classic taste. This long and patient study, which results in conclusions that are very severe against the thoughtlessness, the incompetence, and the bad faith of Voltaire, is conducted with a sure method, a remarkably precise and rich erudition, and a criticism that is always attentive."

***A gardening number of Country Life in America is being issued. This will aim to guide the garden and country home maker through the practical difficulties from April to October. Mr. L. H. Bailey is the editor, and a leading authority on horticulture.

Stories of the Stage.*

Great as is the popular interest in the personality and the private life of actors and actresses, the life behind the footlights has never proved more than moderately fruitful to the story teller.

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The stories in "By the Stage Door" rest their claim to recognition on the fact that they reveal the private lives of people lately prominent in the world of actors and managers. If they did so nothing could be in worse taste. In point of fact they are misleading in their insinuations and often cruelly unjust. They are of inferior literary merit.

*A GREAT PART. By George Henry Payne. Pp. 220. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

*BY THE STAGE DOOR. By Ada Patterson and Victory Bateman. Pp. 217. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

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BOSTON IDEAS

Mr. Wood's Chapters on Boston's Ward Politicians, Mrs. Chesney's "Reminiscences" and Other Literary Topics

MANY a year is in its grave since any one really conversant with the subject has dared to tell the whole and precise truth in regard to any of the vagaries of the Boston ward politician. Racial, religious, party, family, and clique interests are so entangled that shaking the web at one point may mean profound disturbances at others, where shaking is neither necessary nor desirable, and so politicians and journalists have kept decorous silence as to scandals and jobs needing no addition or polishing to make them more amazing and complete than any ever discovered by that group of Scribner authors who write fiction on such subjects. Mr. Robert A. Wood, Bath Commissioner, American and Protestant, and therefore probably unaware of all the complications possible to follow upon his action, broke the spell by two chapters in his "Americans in Process." Under the head of "Traffic in Citizenship," he exposed practices as to which every office holder is held bound to keep silence. Under the head "Assimilation: A Two-Edged Sword," he sketched two or three amazing personal histories, and in consequence his publishers are threatened by suits for damages that seem absurd in amount, because the intending suitors dare not mention the object injured, their absolute sovereignty over a certain territory and people. The chapters named are thus made doubly interesting to the present few possessors of the book, which is seriously written, in the same vein as Miss Betts's "Leaven of a Great City," and has colored maps indicating the nationalities and occupations housed in the North and West End; their worthless buildings presenting the old order, and the institutions erected to bring in the new. Of picturesque and pathetic story the book has none, and that is well, for the immigrant does not take kindly to being ground into copy by pseudo-benevolent young women. The four ladies who have contributed to Mr. Wood's book write in the most impersonal manner possible. Whether the politicians will succeed in suppressing the book remains to be seen. The suppression of Mr. Wood is possible, for he has offended so many factions that if they combine against him his retention of his office would be impossible. The moral is never tell the truth.

***

Mrs. Ednah Dow Cheney's "Reminiscences" include some good stories, among others an account of "the flea convention," Mrs. Abby Folsom, who used to challenge Theodore Parker's statements in the very middle of a sermon. At last he persuaded her to wait until the end of the sermon, and then had the organist sound the whole strength of sub-bass against her. "Brother Hovey," the founder of the great "dry goods" house, so hated the department shops, "always spoke to the point," she said, the point being the gift of a twenty-dollar bill. When her interruptions being intolerable Wendell Phillips and Francis Jackson carried her out one day, she shouted: "I am more honored than my Saviour; He was carried into Jerusalem by one ass. I am borne out by two." Is it altogether strange that abolitionism was shunned by quiet, well bred persons when this was one of its most noisy advocates?

***

The new "Copley Prints" catalogue with 177 illustrations has Abbey's Galahad the Deliverer for its frontispiece, and announces "The Quest of the Holy Grail," in which Mr. Abbey's fifteen frieze panels in the public library are reproduced in full page pictures in mat. The text of the book is by Mr. Ferris Greenslet.

***

Sir Rennell Rodd's little volume "Myrtle and Oak," is chiefly composed of selections from the six volumes which he has published in England; but he has added some new verses and a prefatory poem in which he commends his verses to "all the Englands," and then to "that greater England the years have reconciled," "whose heroes are our heroes, and whose God must be our God." The frontispiece is a portrait from one of the Manchioness of Granby's drawings, excellently reproduced, and probably showing the very best aspect of the subject. The artist who could make the veiled and crowned Victoria look, above all things else, Queen and Empress, without any perceptible alteration in the lines of the plain, kind face, would make a poet look his most poetical self.

***

Mr. Burroughs in his "Literary Values," has an eager and abiding dislike of those authors who exist merely for the sake of putting fine words together, and he misses few opportunities of expressing his opinion of them. In speaking of Emerson, to whom so many of them are accustomed to refer as a literary ancestor, he calls him "the friend of our youth," and describes his genius as "select, abridged, and circumscribed in character." This will be forgiven him perhaps, inasmuch as he calls him "a rare soul, probably the most astral genius in English or in any other literature," but when Emerson died, and half of the thoughtful men in England and in these United States vied with one another in avowing their debt to him, would any one have dreamed that in twenty years a professed admirer would have reckoned him as a young man's author?

***

The old story of the man, who, being asked whether or not he could understand Emerson, replied: "I can't, but my darters do," reappears in Mr. Burroughs's pages, as "the solid men of Boston did not understand Emerson, but said that their daughters did." Not long ago somebody told the story, naming the father as a "rugged old farmer." In truth, he was one of the most accomplished men in the country, the mispronunciation of "daughters" being an affectation, and he spoke with sarcasm and was so understood. Emerson was taken as a joke; the learned and wise father could not understand him; the comparatively frivolous daughters could. Thus was the story told and understood in its early years, when "youth" was not spelled with a capital letter, and to pretend to understand Emerson was to be suspected of affectation.

***

The new volume of the American Commonwealth Series, "Iowa," will be written by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews. It is twenty years since the first volume of this series, "Virginia," by Mr. John Esten Cooke, appeared, and the American Statesman Series, its contemporary, long ago outstripped it and is now complete.

***

"Where American Independence Began," Mr. Daniel Munro Wilson's book about Quincy and Braintree, contains a picture of "Dorothy Q.," as might be expected, and it also has a picture of the "Dorothy Q. of to-day," for there is always a "Dorothy Q." in the family. Also there is always an Abigail Adams and always she is called Nabby like Abigail, wife of John Adams. Heirlooms are impossible in these United States, but the Constitution does not forbid family custom from becoming an iron law. There are at least nine generations of Hezekiah Butterworths.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 18, 1902.

History of Music.*

The biographical method of musical history has many drawbacks, chief of which is the liability of the historian to fall into a mere cataloguing of names and a brief summarizing of works. The result is apt to be dry, and too frequently fails to give a lucid view of the general movement and development of the art. A view of the road is impeded by the trees. Mr. Untersteiner's little history is written with a good deal of intelligence and knowledge, but to some extent it suffers from this tendency. To compress the whole history of music from the time of the Greeks to the present into less than 350 small pages, and to sketch the lives and describe the works of all the men who were of any considerable influence in their day, is a problem that resolves itself pretty nearly into the art of cataloguing. Mr. Untersteiner, we should imagine, has done it as well as it could be done. He has studied condensation, and has packed a remarkably large amount of information into small compass. He is also not without skill in presenting with a few words a clear conception of a general movement. Here is how he explains the hold gained by Rossini and his followers in the early nineteenth century Italian opera:

> The people were weary of wars, of battles, of massacres which had oppressed them like a nightmare; they longed for peace and its leisure; they wished to hear no more battle songs, but sweet insinuating melodies which should make past horrors forgotten; songs which should lull them into unaccustomed enjoyment of quiet, leisure, and peaceful life. Rossini was the one capable of gratifying those desires. His melodies flow limpid, clear, and seductive, with no other aim than to please for themselves alone. To be sure, he often lacks dramatic force and truth—individuality is often wanting, but for these he substitutes ingenuity and inexhaustible variety, in which celebrated singers of the time found ample field to call forth admiration, for he understood perfectly the mechanism of the human voice and its prerogative.

The book is not exactly readable, but it has a more engaging quality of style than its method would give reason to expect. The translator's work is done, on the whole, well; though there are not a few passages where the reader feels the clumsiness of an unidiomatic rendering. A valuable feature of the book, though it is one that might have been made more valuable by a little more knowledge on the part of the translator, is the bibliography appended to each chapter. Unfortunately these are disfigured by a great number of errors in the proper names. There are also altogether too many such in the text itself. On the whole, however, Untersteiner's book must rank with the most valuable of the compendiums of musical history not on account of its charm of style, but for its completeness in succinct statement of fact.

*Elizabeth Higgins, author of "Out of the West," has gone to California to spend the Winter and complete the new story of Western life upon which she is at work. A prominent reviewer of her book recently pointed out what he supposed was a mistake in the story, but this is denied, as Mrs. Sullivan comes of the third generation of American politicians, and is pretty sure to know her politics as well as she does the phases of Western life.

*A SHORT HISTORY OF MUSIC. By Alfredo Untersteiner. Translated by E. C. Very. In one volume. 12mo, viii.-348. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

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RECENT VERSE.

Poems By L. F. Tooker, W. D. Ellwanger, Arthur Upson, and Others.

IN "The Call of the Sea" Mr. Tooker shows no very remarkable qualities, nor does he attempt any metres that are not easy. Artistic elaboration is not a part of his plan, nor does he on the other hand mold his simplicity to austere forms. The unexpected fails to happen for his readers who turn his pages with a sad prescience of the result. His rhymes are usually good, but invariably commonplace. "Hour" is followed by "flower," "dark" by "stark," "place" by "face," "heart" by "smart," "hand" by "sand," "sail" by "gale," and so on, with iteration and reiteration. Nevertheless, the little poems are pleasant if not inspiring to read, are filled with a nice sentiment, and in description of landscape are sometimes vivid. "A Winter Morning" is appropriately crisp and terse:

The snowdrifts pile the window ledge,
The frost is keen, the air is still,
The lane that lies below the hill
Is drifted even with the hedge.
Gray skies, and dark trees shaken bare,
Blue smoke that rises straight in air,
While down the west a yellow glare
Is driven like a wedge.

Where he has a story to tell, as in "The Second Mate," "The Messenger," and "In the South," he is at his best, and shows the capacity to slip inside of his poems and delineate character subjectively.

Mr. Ellwanger has a muse that is even more facile and not so serious. He is apt to be rather prolix for his themes, and his lines are not always bright enough for their lightness. Many of them are both smooth and pretty, however, and would be considered excellent on family occasions where rhythm and rhyme are added to ordinary talk to dress it up for holiday wear. Perhaps half a dozen of the forty-odd poems are much too good for this scant praise, showing a quaint fancy and a distinct ingenuity. Among these the most effective is "The Care-Cat," which is worth quoting in full:

Care is a Cat with yellow eyes,
A-blinking mildly in the sun,
Content to slumber where she lies,
Or quick, on our approach, to run.

But at the closing in of night,
She arrogates a bolder mien,
And with a courage born of night,
She bristles up with eyes a-green.

She then runs riot where she will,
Nor heeds on whom she makes attack,
And when repulsed she ventures still
To come persistent, mewing back.

And though the rivers, to their brink
Were filled with wine, full flooding down,
There is not depth enough in drink,
Or strength in wine, that can't to drown.

She will not drown, she will not die:
She seems to have nine curséd lives
And 'spite of what defense we try,
Her grim malevolence survives.

So when the Care-Cat at my door,
Comes prowling 'round to seek her prey,
I look for help where heretofore
Far wiser men have found a way.

I turn me to my Books, and there
I find no evil thing to dread:
They banish all the kin of care
And give their own delights instead.

That Devil's imp they exorcise,
As with a charm from Heaven sent,
And tamely at my feet she lies
And purrs, subdued and somnolent.

The volume is well printed and attractively bound in gift-book gayety of design and color, and has a frontispiece by A. B. Wenzell.

A writer of much the same general calibre as the foregoing is responsible for a small volume entitled "Moods and Outdoor Verses," made up with extremely good taste by Elder & Shepard, and without any very distinctive poetic merit. In the preface Mr. Markham tells us that Mr. Askham is a young Englishman, who has written a book of poems and reminds us that other young Englishmen since Chaucer have done likewise, sometimes, as in the case of Keats, with important results. He says further that Mr. Askham visited this country about five years ago ("with his charming wife,") making a long stay in California, and that now, having returned to England he sends back to us "this little book of song, touched here and there through its pages with the colors and odors of our land beside Balboa's Sea."

Mr. Markham finds in the poems traces of imagination, and some of them show at least an ingenious fancy. The following description of the commonplace people of the world, though more suggestive of blank prose than of blank verse, is not without cleverness:

The throng of those uncertain and obscure
Who have no magic, who imagine nothing,
Whose words awake no echo, and whose eyes
Kindle no light, but when the vision flashes
They flame to it, and when the voice cries, then
They are its echo.

These are the Little Folk, and they have all
The human joys and woes, yea, love and passion.
But smaller myriad upon myriad they
In every land, so that no record may be
Beyond their silly names, their empty years,
Their thoughtless labor.

As one and one who would account them? These
Are but the creatures of the kings of knowledge,
Mere human stuff, till a creative hand
Take and attempt and mold it into something—
Rebels or slaves, they do not understand
The giant's purpose.

Against these lines, however, we must set a passage from the so-called poem entitled "These Forty Years," from which only a man with a hoe both long and sharp could dig anything remotely resembling poetry or sense. A woman speaks:

Do I look young? Oh, I am strangely old;
It is forty, forty years since I was young;
There hangs a solid veil of forty years
Between me and the sunlight.
Forty years—
Ah, that is fourteen thousand Winter days
Of Winter sunlight—wan, emaciate,
Pitiful happiness, that one cannot tell
If it be memory of some far-away
Or hope of something farther; if it be
Pale, tearful, tremulous Promise—or Regret.
Only I know it is not gladness. No.
You can take hold of gladness, and sit down
Here in the midst of time; let time go by,
And have eternity.

The poor lady was strangely old, indeed, if she had lived fourteen thousand Winter days, and one can well imagine her anxious to take hold of gladness, or anything else, and sit down.

It is pleasant to turn from these easily forgetable achievements to the new little group of lyrics by Father Tabb. The exquisite lines, perfect in form, are equally compact with thought, and in the little space allowed to each poem we have drama, beauty, and freshness and depth of vision. A large proportion of the subjects is drawn from the natural world, and have the peculiar mystic quality of nature poems infused with religious wonder, curious interrogation of the unknowable, and the ardor of human emotions. This, for example, addressed to the Daybreak:

Thou hast not looked on Yesterday,
Nor shall To-morrow see;
Upon thy solitary way
Is none to pilot thee.
Thou comest to thine own
A stranger and alone.

And yet, alas! thy countenance
To us familiar seems;
The wonder of thy wakening glance,
The vanishing of dreams,
Is like an old refrain
From silence come again.

And this whimsical analysis of the Rain's temptation:

Listen! 'Tis the Rain
Coming home again:
Not as when he went away
Silent, but in tears to say
He is sorry to have gone
With the Mist that lured him on;
And he promises anew
Nevermore the like to do.
Alas! no sooner shines the sun
Than the selfsame deed is done.

Father Tabb's poetry, beautiful as it is, seldom is lyrical, and never suggests the idea of song. These lyrics, to use Prof. Beers's classification, are not "song lyrics," but "lyrics of art," but by any name they are of the true essence of poetry.

"Westward Songs" is another of the very small, very inconspicuous little volumes that make their appeal this season by their extreme modesty. Within it presents certain claims to attention independent of the verse supplied by the author, a titlepage decoration of rather more than average merit and an introduction by Carmen Sylva full of extremely romantic sentiment of a description that lends itself freely to capitalization. "It is eternal bliss," she says, "to shut yourself into a world of books and books and books." The author of the poems (with whose style her own is not in harmony) is obviously fond of the world of books and writes with manly feeling of Dante, Stevenson, and Hugo. Sincerity and simple methods lend his work a pleasant dignity, occasionally relieved by a gleam of humor, as in the following lines:

INCONSISTENCY.

Once a Poet praised a Bird
That his praises overheard.

Thought the Bird, "Oh, rare delight!
I will sing to him all night!"

Long he sang, and somewhat shrill,
On the Poet's windowsill.

Till the Bard, grown wroth and grim,
Made a Silent Bird of him.

But next day this Poet signed
Sixteen sonnets ere he dined,

Having heard that some one is
Quoting certain lines of his.

Copyright with Spain.

The State Department in Washington has been informed by Minister Storer of Madrid that the reciprocal arrangement for the international copyright of 1895 has now been restored to full effect between Spain and the United States by the interchange of diplomatic notes. According to the terms of the copyright law, the privilege relating to copyrights was to apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign State or Nation when such State or nation gave to United States citizens the benefit of copyright on a basis similar to that enjoyed by its own citizens, or when the State or nation in question was a party to an international agreement which provided for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, and to which agreement the United States might also become a party.

"THE CALL OF THE SEA, AND OTHER POEMS. By L. Frank Tooker. New York: The Century Company.

A SUMMER SNOWFLAKE AND DRIFT OF OTHER VERSES AND SONGS. By W. D. Ellwanger. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

MOODS AND OUTDOOR VERSES. By Richard Askham. With a word of introduction by Edwin Markham. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard.

LATER LYRICS. By John B. Tabb. John Lane, The Bodley Head. London and New York.

WESTWIND SONGS. By Arthur Upson. Minneapolis: Edmund D. Brooks.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

IT IS asserted by The Century Company that "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has been in greater demand than any other book which has hitherto borne these publishers' imprint. No figures are given, but when it is considered that "Mrs. Wiggs" has for the last six months been consistently conspicuous among the "six best selling books," its widespread popularity is beyond doubt.

***

Volume V. of the Wall Street Library, entitled "The A B C of Stock Speculation," is in press. The author is Mr. S. A. Nelson. The book expounds Dow's theory of speculation and contains chapters on speculators and their methods.

***

The second edition of George C. Martin's privately published "History of Asbury Park and Long Branch, Together with the Traditions of the Indians and Settlers of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, N. J.," will be brought out early next year by R. A. Martin of Asbury Park.

***

In "On Satan's Mount," by Dwight Tilton, the author of "Miss Petticoats," the author has taken for a background the present social and economic situation in this country and followed it to its logical conclusion, but his main object is to tell the story of a supreme temptation and a tale of love. In taking for his subject the familiar quotation, "And * * * taking Him up into an high mountain shewed unto Him all the kingdoms of the world," he applies it to a possible situation resulting from the centralization of wealth. Charles H. Stephens will illustrate the book.

***

The Woman's Home Companion are publishing "The Book of Promise," a prospectus for the coming year, in an attractive brochure. In the Foreword, the editors say that in the year to come they will continue to pay "special attention to topics of genuine household interest, at the same time lay no stress on interesting fiction, pleasing illustrations, entertaining children's features, and instructive nature study. All the departments which have proved themselves popular by the verdict of the past will be retained and freshened and improved, and wherever possible made more practical and valuable."

***

Everybody's Magazine for February will contain an account of the Indian "Durbar" dignitaries entitled "The Courts of the Rajahs," illustrated from photographs of much interest, showing the Maharajahs in court uniforms ready to receive Lord Curzon as representative of the British Crown in India, their royal elephants, etc. "A Viking of the East" is an illustrated character sketch of the famous Englishman, Sir Rajah Brooke, who secured for himself by force of arms a principality in Borneo and held it until England was ready to receive it as a present.

***

Mr. Barrie's remarkable story, "The Little White Bird," is now in its thirty-fifth thousand. It bears the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported the following books: "The Fatherhood of God," by J. Scott Lidgett, M. A.; "The Called of God," by A. B. Davidson, D. D., LL. D., Litt. D.; "Musicians' Wit, Humor, and Anecdote," by Frederick J. Crowest; "Facts on the Prevention," in two volumes, edited by Edwin O. Sachs; "Man's Place in the Cosmos," by A. Seth Pringle-Pattison, LL. D.; "Climbing on the Himalaya and Other Mountain Ranges," by J. Norman Collie, F. R. S. "The Pointer and His Predecessors," an illustrated history of the pointing dog from the earliest times, by William Arkwright.

***

A ninth edition of "The Right Princess" is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This brings the total number of copies up to 17,000.

***

The current number of Bird Lore has for its leading articles Ernest Thompson Seton's plea for detailed records of observations made afield, F. A. Lucas's account of birds' weapons, and Frank M. Chapman's instructions to students as to the best ways to study birds.

***

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," by Samuel M. Crothers, is already in its fifth edition, with a total of almost 9,000 copies. The book was published only four weeks ago.

***

A fourth volume of Racine, in the original French, will shortly be issued by Henry Holt & Co. This will contain his "Andromaque," "Britannicus" and "Athalie," with his prefaces to these plays, and introduction, remarks, and notes by Prof. F. M. Warren of Yale College.

***

"Songs from Edgewood," by Stephen Henry Thayer, will be published next week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Thayer is the author of "Songs of Sleepy Hollow," and a retired banker.

***

"The Principles of Land Defense and Their Application to the Conditions of Today," by Capt. H. F. Thuillier, Royal Engineers, will soon come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. This work is written from the point of view that fortifications should not be a self-contained independent branch of military art, but subservient to both strategy and tactics.

***

Charles Scribner's Sons report that three of their Fall books have each in the past few weeks jumped into the seventieth thousand. They are E. Hopkinson Smith's "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," Richard Harding Davis's "Captain Macklin," and Dr. Henry van Dyke's book of short stories, "The Blue Flower." Dr. van Dyke's little volume promises to outstrip the author's success of last Fall. "The Ruling Passion," which is said to be having an excellent holiday sale.

***

A. H. Savage Landor's new book, "Across Coveted Lands," has finally come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons this week. It is undoubtedly a work of much importance just now in view of the rapid development reported by cable in the daily press, of Russia's long planned designs to reach the Indian Ocean. It also contains much new information about Persia and her neighbors.

***

"Buddhist India," by T. W. Rhys Davids, author of a "History of Buddhism," is in preparation for early publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

***

"History of India," by Sri Hemlota Devi, (Mrs. Sarkar,) translated by M. S. Knight, will shortly be brought out by Longmans, Green & Co. The volume will be illustrated with colored portraits and maps.

***

Henry Holt & Co. have in press for the third time Lucas's anthology of out-of-door poems, "The Open Road," and his attractive "Book of Verses for Children."

***

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish the long delayed volume on "The Enemies of England," by George Peel, second son of Viscount Peel. After a general survey of the influence of England and the enmity of Europe toward her, the author proceeds to trace the sequence of events which brought England into antagonism first with the Papacy and then with France, Spain, Holland, the Bourbons, the French Revolution, Russia and Germany. He also examines in them the current explanations, and finds that neither race, religion, manners, trade, envy, nor malice satisfactorily account for it.

***

"The Renaissance," the first volume of the work on "The Cambridge Modern History," to which the late Lord Acton gave so much of his time and thoughts, is being issued from the Cambridge University Press and published in this country by The Macmillan Company.

***

The first of the new "Stories Without Words," to be published in Harper's Bazar during 1903, is the work of A. I. Keller, which will appear in the January number. Among other artists engaged on the work are Howard Chandler Christy, W. T. Smedley, and Henry Hutt. The cover design of this issue is by Alice Barbour Stephens.

***

Henry Holt & Co. are just sending to press for a second edition Mr. Seaman's book of parodies, "Borrowed Plumes," and "The Lightning Conductor: Being the Strange Adventures of a Motor Car," edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

***

Vol. IV. of the Variorum Edition of Edward FitsGerald's works, just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., contains the rendering into English of "Six Dramas of Calderon." The well-known printer, Theodore L. De Vinne, says that this edition and the Elizabethan Shakespeare, to appear soon after the first of the year, are the two finest books he ever printed.

***

Dr. R. O. Mason's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," which has been favorably received in this country and in England, has gone through five impressions here, and has been adopted as a text book in the University of Denver. It bears the imprint of Henry Holt & Co.

***

"The Love Poems" of W. S. Blunt (Proteus) is a new addition to The Lovers' Library, just from the press of John Lane. The poems were likened to Shakespeare's verses, and Mr. Henley, in speaking of Mr. Blunt's work, said that "his poetry, in fact, is poetry in the good sense of the word to me," and that "whoso touches this book touches a man."

***

Henry Holt & Co. have just sent to press for the sixth time "Cyrano de Bergerac," for use in the classroom. The edition is edited by Prof. Oscar Kulens. Although the play has pretty thoroughly vanished from the stage, it still appears to be a classroom favorite.

***

Brentano's have received the following from abroad: From Paris, the Hachette almanach for 1903, "Propos littéraires," by Emile Faguet; Henrik Ibsen's "Poesies complètes," new illustrated editions of Guy de Maupassant's "Le Horla" and "Clair de Lune," Vol. VIII. of Meilhac and Halévy's "Théâtre," and the French version, of President Roosevelt's, "The Strenuous Life," entitled "La vie intense." From Berlin, "Die Baeren," a novel by N. V. Eschstruth; Jaeger's "Geshichte des 10. Jahrhunderts," half a dozen new plays by Schoenthau, "Hohkoenigsburg," a novel by Jul. Wolff, and several calendars for 1903.

***

The Metropolitan Magazine, which has just been purchased by Col. George Harvey, editor of The North American Review and President of Harper & Brothers', will be edited by John Kendrick Bangs. The new magazine will be devoted entirely to the human side of metropolitan life as it appears in New York. Mr. Bangs is essentially a city man and a thorough New Yorker, and it would seem a congenial task to edit a magazine of this nature. Mr. Bangs's books, numbering eight, have lately been brought out by Harper & Brothers in a popular subscription edition.

***

The Macmillan Company are publishing this week "Greuse," by Harold Armitage; the third edition of "Palæontology: Invertebrate," by Henry Woods, M. A.; "Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education," by Prof. Ellwood P. Cubberley; "Oxford As It Is," being a guide to rules of collegiate residence and university requirements for degrees, prepared by Louis Dyer, M. A., A. B.; "Light for Students," by Edwin Edser; "Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," Book V. in the English Theological Library, by Richard Hooker, new edition with prolegomena and appendices by Ronald Bayne, M. A.; "Nature Pictures by American Poets," selected and edited by Annie Russell Marble, M. A.; "Mineralogy," an introduction to the scientific study of minerals, by Prof. Henry A. Miers; "Rome and Reform," by T. L. Kington Oliphant of Balliol College, in two volumes; second edition of Francis Cranmer Penrose's "On a Method of Predicting by Graphical Construction Occultations of Stars by the Moon and Solar Eclipses for Any Given Place"; No. 63 of the Portfolio of Monographs on Artistic Subjects, "Old St. Paul's Cathedral," by Canon Benham, D. D., F. S. A.; "On An Inversion of Ideas as to the Structure of the Universe," by Prof. Osborne Reynolds; Havi A. von Eitel's "Text Book of Palæontology," translated and edited by Prof. Charles R. Eastman of Harvard College.

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Books bought, sold, exchanged. Ed. Avery, 24 W. 42d St., N. Y. City.

QUERIES.

"J. B. M.," 174 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find 'Felix'? What books best tell of early life and times in the Australian gold fields? Was it the elder or the younger Cato who wrote so wisely: 'The first virtue is to restrain the tongue. Reckon those gods who knows how to keep silent, even though he is in the right'?"

Perhaps the "Felix" referred to is Dr. Van Dyke's poem. See "The Toiling of Felix, and Other Poems," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.) Among the books descriptive of the earlier days of the Australian gold fields are A. Fauchery's "Lettres d'un Mineur en Australie," Paris, 1859; W. H. B. Jessop's "Flindersland and Sturtland," London, 1862; "Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist," by an old Bushman, London, 1861; J. Sherer's "The Gold Finder of Australia," London, 1853; S. Mossman's "The Gold Regions of Australia," London, 1852; F. Fowler's "Southern Lights and Shadows," London, 1859; Count P. E. Strzelecki's "Gold and Silver," London, 1856, and G. B. Earp's "The Gold Colonies of Australia," London, 1852. Many novels treat of this subject—"The Miner's Right," by "Rolf Boldrewood," (T. A. Browne,) 1890, and others. The quotation given by our correspondent is the third distich of the maxims of Dionysius Cato, (a name erroneously given to the author of a collection of moral maxims in four books, much used as a school book in the Middle Ages; its date is about the third century, A. D.):

Virtutem primam esse puto compescere linguam
Proximus ille deo qui sit ratione tacere.

"L. R.," 32 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Please name a few works relative to the early English drama."

J. A. Symonds's "Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2;) F. L. Boas's "Shakspere and His Predecessors in the English Drama," (Scribner's, $1.50;) F. G. Fleay's "Biographical Chronicle of the English Drama, 1559-1642," (Scribner's, two volumes, $12;) A. W. Ward's "History of English Dramatic Literature to the Death of Queen Anne," (the Macmillan Company, revised edition, three volumes, $9;) F. E. Schelling's "English Chronicle Play," (Macmillan, $2;) J. Payne Collier's "History of English Dramatic Poetry"; Coleridge's "Lectures on Shakespeare," (Macmillan, $1;) Hazlitt's "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," (Macmillan, $1;) "Mermaid Series: Best Plays of the Old Dramatists," (Scribner's, twenty-two volumes, each $1.25, the introductions by Symonds, Gosse, Ward, and others, are invaluable to the student;) Gosse's "Seventeenth Century Studies," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.) Sidney Lanier's "Shakespere and His Forerunners," (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 2 vols. $10 net.)

GRANT WRIGHT, 150 Nassau Street, New York City: "Where can I obtain the lives of Lincoln, by Herndon and Ward Lamon, and what is their cost?"

"Abraham Lincoln: The True Story of a Great Life," by William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik, (D. Appleton & Co., new and revised edition, two volumes, $3;) "Recollections of Lincoln, 1847-65," by Ward Hill Lamon, (McClurg & Co., Chicago, $1.50.)

A. W. PIKE, 3 Willow Court, Stamford, Conn.: "Kindly give information in 'Queries' in regard to the Whittier sale described some weeks ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS."

This sale will be held in January by John Anderson, Jr., 20 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

W. B. MORTON, 501 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "The poem asked for by W. Arthur, Yarmouth, Me., and by Miss E. Davis, Gloucester, Mass., is called 'Each in His Own Tongue.' The author is Prof. William Herbert Carruth."

We thank our other friends who wrote in answer to these appeals, and give the entire poem as follows:

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE.

A fire, mist, and a planet,
A crystal and a cell;
A jellyfish and a saurian,
And caves where the cavemen dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty,
And a face turned from the clod—
Some call it Evolution,
And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite tender sky;
The ripe, rich tints of the cornfields,
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the goldenrod—
Some of us call it Autumn,
And others call it God.

Like the tide on a crescent sea beach,
When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
Come welling and surging in—
Come from the mystic ocean
Whose rim no foot has trod—
Some of us call it longing,
And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty,
A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
And Jesus on the rood;
The million who, humble and nameless,
The straight, hard pathway trod—
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

EDMUND ROWLAND, Waterbury, Conn.: "Will you kindly let me know if there is obtainable a complete collection of the writings of Sydney Smith, the English divine and humorist? Selections from his essays and specimens of his 'Wit and Wisdom' have been published, but is there a fairly good edition of his works, including his life?"

His "Works," 1839-40, in four volumes, (again collected in 1854 in three volumes,) occasionally appear at auction or in booksellers' catalogues, and can be had at a low figure. His "Life and Letters," by Lady Holland, 1855, and "Life," by S. J. Reid, do not seem to be in print in this country. A new "Life," by G. W. E. Russell, is to appear in the "English Men of Letters" series.

"B. S. A.," Camden, N. J.: "Who said 'Many men will read a song who will not read a sermon'?"

This is misquoted from Praed's "Chant of the Brazen Head," the first stanza of which is as follows:

I think, whatever mortals crave,
With impotent endeavor,
A wreath—a rank—a throne—a grave—
The world goes round forever;
I think that life is not too long,
And therefore I determine
That many people read a song
Who will not read a sermon.

"J," Toronto, Ontario: "In an October issue you stated that an English private press had just reprinted the barest of Tennyson's poems in the Arthurian idyl—'Enid and Nimue.' Will you please state the name and address of the press?"

This press is the Astolat Press, Guildford, England.

W. SEYMOUR GREENE, 317 East Fifty-first Street, New York City: "I should be pleased to receive information in regard to the authorship of a book entitled 'The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.' Can you help me?"

This work, by George L. Craik, is published by the Macmillan Company at $1.50.

"A. W.," New York City: "Who publishes the poems of Brooks, a California poet?"

This is indefinite, but perhaps the volume referred to is "Old Age Poems," by Fred Emerson Brooks, published in 1900 by Forbes & Co., at $1.25.

W. C. BRECKENRIDGE, Twelfth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, Mo.: "I have a copy of Wordsworth's 'Yarrow Revisited,' 1835, first edition, in the original boards, and a presentation copy from the author, with autograph inscription. What is its value?"

The value of any presentation copy is difficult to estimate. "Yarrow Revisited" is not one of Wordsworth's scarcest books, but the copy referred to is probably worth $5.

J. A. GRAVES, 345 Manhattan Avenue, New York City: "Could you or any of your readers give me the words of a poem said to have been written by Lord Byron, the first line of which runs thus:

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell.'

This poem, I may state, is a riddle, the answer to which is the letter 'H'?"

"A Riddle on the Letter H" was written by Catherine M. Fanshawe, (1774-1834,) though it has been published as Lord Byron's. The Rev. Mr. Harness, who edited Miss Fanshawe's "Literary Remains," said that he remembered her reciting it in 1816 and the admiration with which it was received.

A RIDDLE ON THE LETTER H.

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And the echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed.
'Twill be found in the sphere, when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder.
'Twas allotted to man with his first breath of air,
Attends at his birth and awaits him in death,
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health
Is the prop of his house and the end of his wealth.
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost on his progeny's heir.
It begins every hope, every wish, it must bound,
With the husbandman toils and with monarchs is crowned.
Without it the soldier, the seaman may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home!
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drowned.
'Twill not soften the heart, and though dear be the ear,
It will make it acutely and instantly hear;
Yet in shade let it rest like a delicate flower,
Ah, breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour.

M. PLANK, 181 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City: "In 'Queries' of Dec. 6 I notice 'D. M. S.' asked for the author of 'Man Is Immortal Till His Work Is Done.' In January, 1885, I wrote a poem that was published some time after in a rural paper (The Windham Journal) under the title of 'Man Immortal,' a part of which is as follows:-

'Nor shall we die at all
Till all our work is done;
God surely will not call
From Earth, a single one
Whom He has sent to do
Some special work, the plan
Of which, with Him, it would not
To make it known to man—
Yet, 'tis enough to know
That we our race must run;
Man is immortal here below
Till all his work is done.'

As I have never seen the quotation in print before, and have never seen or read Dr. Willis's poems nor George Whitefield's Journal,' I matter myself that with me it is original, that if there is anything that can really be called original."

DANIEL C. KELLEY, 214 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can you state the value of the inclosed list of old English books in possession of a friend of mine? These books are all handsomely bound and were at one time owned by a very famous American actor. Among the plays are the following: 'The Rich Jew of Malta,' by Marlowe, 1633; 'The Wise Woman of Hogsdon,' by Massinger, 1638; 'The Picture,' by Massinger, 1630; 'If You Know Not Me,' by Massinger, 1632; 'A Yorkshire Tragedy,' by Shakespeare, 1619, and Heywood's 'Apology for Actors,' 1612."

The most valuable of these works is the last named, but its value would be largely affected by its condition. The first and second plays are apparently first editions, but the third is a late edition, probably the seventh, (the first edition, exceedingly rare, was issued in 1605; this drama, by the way, is by Thomas Heywood and not by Massinger.) "A Yorkshire Tragedy" is one of the pseudo-Shakespearean plays. The edition of 1619 is the second. The first appeared in 1608. Our correspondent's best plan would be to draw up a list, with exact descriptions, of his old plays and submit it to Dodd, Mead & Co., or to any one who makes a specialty of rare books.

Appeals to Readers.

L. GILMAN, 53 Washington Square, New York City: "I am very anxious to obtain a copy of Lewis Carroll's 'Rhyme and Reason,' published by the Macmillans, but now out of print. I will willingly pay any reasonable price for a copy of the book."

MRS. MEDORA E. A. ANDERSON, 404 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City: "Kindly say in 'Appeals' column that I am grandniece of Mme. Jumel, (my grandmother was a sister of the madame.) Will the correspondent who wrote Nov. 22 over the signature, 'Old Knickerbocker, Washington Square,' send me his address?"

L. F. BROWN, 40 Exchange Place, New York City: "Seven or eight years ago Mrs. Clip had a story appear in some leading American magazine. It described an English nobleman receiving a guest from the East, who went with him through London, visiting the vicious and poor. The inference left with readers was that this guest was the Saviour. Kindly send me the name and number of the magazine which published this story. Searches in the Astor Library have been unable to find it."

"J. B. M.," 174 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to secure a copy of 'Wreck in the Bermudas.'"

CHARLES FELTON PIDGIN, 20 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.: "Will 'Old Knickerbocker,' Washington Square, kindly send me real name and particular address? I have some information in relation to Madame Jumel."

GEORGE L. P. CHAMBERS, 120 South Third Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona Territory: "I would like to procure the following two revolutionary books: 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' and '1812. The Period of Napoleon's Invasion of Russia.'"

WILLIAM THOMAS, Parkview, N. J.: "Who is the author of the poem entitled 'The Little Hero,' or, as I have sometimes heard it called, 'The Stowaway; or, The Old Tar's Story'? It begins:

"'Now, lads, a short yarn I'll spin yer.'"

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THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk to high east winds.

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SHAW OUTLINES HIS VIEWS ON CURRENCY

Would Exchange Gold for Any Money Issued or Coined.

Plans to Obtain Elasticity by Extending Banks' Privileges, and Taxing the Circulation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Two hundred of Chicago's prominent business men were at the dinner of the Chicago Bankers' Club to-night. The chief speaker of the evening was Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, who addressed the club on "Possible Financial Legislation." His remarks were warmly received. In addition to Secretary Shaw several local financiers delivered short addresses upon timely financial topics. The address of Secretary Shaw was as follows:

"Commerce in the '90s suffered, not from a fluctuating currency, as in the '60s, but from the fear that the Secretary of the Treasury, would interpret 'coin' to mean either silver or gold, at the convenience of the Treasury, and Congress was compelled to come again to the relief of commerce, and declared that gold coin should be exchanged for greenbacks and Treasury notes. The Secretary of the Treasury was thus relieved of discretionary authority as regards the maintenance of the parity between United States and Treasury notes and gold, but stands charged with the greater responsibility of interpreting the act requiring him to maintain the parity between silver and gold. Both reason and experience show that there is but one way to maintain parity between different forms of money, and that is by exchanging one for the other at the will of the holder. But when the test shall come, if any doubt exists whether the Secretary of the Treasury will follow reason and experience, a panic will be precipitated as in 1893.

"Permit an assumed condition. Suppose current receipues were again insufficient to meet current expenses. Then suppose customs receipts should be paid again in silver. Then suppose the balance of trade should turn again against us. Then suppose all this should be followed by large exports of gold, and greenbacks should be presented again for redemption. Then suppose some timid souls should begin to hoard gold, as they did in the 90s, when the revenues were insufficient, and when the balance of trade was against us, and when the revenues were paid in something other than gold. In other words, repeat conditions of '93 and '94. Under the act from which I have quoted, greenbacks cannot be used to cover a deficiency. What would be the result? Is it not certain that the $150,000,000 gold reserve would be very soon increased upon, and would not become necessary to float an additional loan with which to replenish this reserve? Would not this process be repeated until all the greenbacks were redeemed and impounded? As a result, would not the circulation be contracted by operation of law $346,000,000 in the midst of a panic, and would there be left a single dollar, except gold certificates, on which gold could be demanded? Should the Secretary of the Treasury then refuse to exchange gold for any form of money coined or issued by the United States, would not gold go immediately to a premium? I have asked more than a dozen of our wisest statesmen, including some who are not yet willing to support an act directing exchangeability, if there is any escape from the conclusion I have drawn, and no one has been able to point the way. They invariably meet the argument by saying, 'Conditions of 1893 and 1894 will never be repeated.'

"I hope I will not be misunderstood. I am not saying this to cause alarm, but in the hope that the Executive Department may be saved the responsibility of interpreting a law so vital to our financial existence. Unless it is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will perform some act the doing of which will maintain parity, why is it made 'the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain parity'? Either he must do something or nothing, and what can he do less than to freely exchange 25.8 grains of gold for any dollar issued or coined by the United States? It may be satisfactory to our people to place the interpretation of the statute I have quoted upon the Executive Department, but it is extremely doubtful if foreigners will invest in the their balances in exchange drawn on New York when they can as well have them drawn on cities where the law guarantees to every one, in express terms, the equivalent of gold.

"The only objection to exchangeability of gold and silver I have ever heard expressed is that it would put again in operation the 'endless chain.' I am disposed to think the greenback was made the scapegoat in '93 and '94 to bear the sins of silver. If the statute had then provided for the exchange of gold for all forms of United States money, no gold would have been hoarded, and revenues would have been paid largely in gold, as they were before the fear arose that silver would depreciate. Had there been no greenbacks to redeem, the Secretary of the Treasury would have been compelled to redeem silver in gold, as he expressed his determination to do, if necessary, or silver would have been sold at a discount. People wanted gold, and they would have bought it at a premium if it had not been obtainable at par.

ALL MONEY INTERCHANGEABLE.

"The Government still assumes the responsibility of furnishing all the gold needed for domestic commerce, for foreign commerce, for hoarding, and for speculation, and the two forms of money on which a demand for gold can be predicted are greenbacks and Treasury notes. Certainly no more gold will be needed for domestic commerce, and no more for foreign commerce, and no more for speculation, if a law were enacted permitting a demand for gold to be predicated upon any form of money. And with equal logic I affirm that no demand whatever for gold for hoarding will arise whenever all doubt as to the exchangeability of all forms of money shall have been removed. No run on a bank was ever intensified by placing a paying teller at every wicket, but willingness to promptly cash every obligation, however, whenever, or by whomsoever presented, has many times restored confidence.

"I also desire to say a few words with reference to so-called credit currency. I do not, however, like the term credit currency. I prefer it to asset currency or emergency currency, though they all mean about the same thing. All these terms are simply names proposed for certain improved facilities for the exchange of credits. I give my note to the bank for $1,000, and the bank places the proceeds to my credit. This constitutes an exchange of credits. I owe the bank $1,000 on my note. The bank owes me $1,000 on account. Then I sign a check and request a sight draft in settlement thereof. The check is charged to my account, and I receive in settlement of the check a draft drawn on New York, which I indorse and send to San Francisco, accompanied by an order for merchandise. The merchandise is charged to me, and my account immediately liquidated by my draft, the draft is deposited, and the goods shipped. Several more exchanges of credit have taken place, but no exchanges of money. The bank that issued the draft may or may not be solvent. The merchant never stops to inquire. Experience has inspired confidence. The basis of all these exchanges of credit—my note—may or may not be good. The merchant does not care. But so convenient and so necessary are these exchanges of credit that they have become current in the commercial world and no one seeks to obstruct the freedom with which they are employed.

"Now instead of a draft payable to my order over the counter of the New York Bank, suppose I am given $1,000 in bank-notes payable to bearer over the counter of the bank with which I am dealing, or at a convenient redemption centre. The bank draft is simply a current form of exchange of credits. The bank notes are credit currency. The draft is issued to me in consideration of my note, and has as its security the entire assets of the bank, including capital stock and the liability of stockholders. The bank notes would be given in consideration of my note, and they would have back of them the entire assets of the bank, including capital stock and the liability of stockholders. I repeat, no one objects to the inconvenient and laborious method of exchanging credits by means of checks and bank drafts payable to order and subject to indorsement, and annually fewer people object to the exchange of credits in the more convenient and natural, and may I not say, universal, (except when prohibited by law,) form of bank notes, payable to bearer.

"The most common objection to any additional currency legislation is that the notes issued in the manner I have suggested would be unsafe. This objection might be good if there were no other security proposed than the ordinary liability of the bank of issue. Fortunately, however, no one, so far as I know, proposes to stop with this. Every friend of an elastic currency, whether it be called credit currency, asset currency, emergency currency, or gold-reserve currency, proposes that the bank of issue shall pay into a redemption fund a certain tax upon the amount of circulation maintained. The lowest rate of tax suggested by any one is vastly more than enough to cover any possible loss.

"I think most of the friends of this system favor a tax from ten to twenty times enough to cover the loss. Some go so far as to recommend that the Government, in consideration of this tax, shall guarantee the ultimate redemption of the notes. Others propose that it shall guarantee them to the extent of the tax collected, which in practice would be the same thing, and that the notes shall be a first lien upon the assets of the bank. Personally I would favor this latter method, but I do not think it is essential, and I know the time has come when the friends of an elastic currency must mutually yield some of the non-essentials.

"Whether the Government guarantees the notes or not, so long as it collects from the banks several fold enough to make the Government safe, or whether the notes shall be a first lien upon assets when there is a fund created ample to cover all loss without encroaching upon assets, is certainly immaterial. The one plan may be more scientific than the other, but both plans are practical, and about all we need just now is a practical, easily worked system of elastic currency. Elasticity and safety are the essentials. The details are not essential, provided our present system be not disturbed and the country be protected against inflation.

NECESSITY FOR ELASTICITY.

"I now want to emphasize the necessity for an element of elasticity in our currency system. It has been said that our present system is non-elastic. This is true in the sense in which the term is employed, but in another sense it is a mistake. Unfortunately, however, the volume contracts just when it should expand and expands when it should contract. This is not a captious criticism. It is the naked truth. If the price of Government bonds should remain as at present quoted, it would be quite profitable for banks to maintain circulation whenever current interest rates do not exceed 4 per cent. Therefore, when money is plenty and interest rates low there exists an inducement for the banks to increase their circulation. We get a slight expansion of circulation whenever we have an excess. But whenever interest rates approximate 8 per cent. the banks maintain their circulation at an actual financial loss. A very strong inducement exists, therefore, for the banks to retire their circulation, and we experience a contraction of currency whenever money is scarce.

"What are the essentials of an elastic currency? First, its prompt retirement when not needed; second, its equally prompt reissuance when needed. And unless you have the one you cannot have the other. The one is an essential protection against inflation. The other is the best safeguard against stringency. Currency sufficient to do the business of the country is not inflation. A redundant currency, be that much or little, is always dangerous. Unemployed freight cars are not an aid but an obstruction to commerce. In practice, they are retired from circulation when not in active use. Unemployed money is not only an obstruction to commerce, but an inducement to speculation. What we want is a side track for unemployed money.

"How shall retirement be secured? I recognize that some careful students of the subject think that this will regulate itself when given free play, and that the lower the rate of tax the more certainly it will retire. This would, perhaps, be true if our entire system were unified upon that plan. I am not so certain if the present system, which must not be disturbed, is to be supplemented by the allowance of a limited issue available only in times of stringency. If the issue were a billion, 5 per cent. retirement would mean a fifty million contraction. But if the issue be limited to from fifty to one hundred million, 5 per cent. retirement would not signify much. A reasonably high rate will certainly afford a strong inducement for the banks to retire their circulation when not actually needed. What that rate shall be is a question for very careful, not scientific, but practical investigation.

"I will use two extreme illustrations. If the banks were paying only one-eighth of 1 per cent. tax on circulation, they would not voluntarily retire so long as it could be loaned at all. Other banks might send it in for redemption, but it would be reissued with equal promptness. But if the tax were 2 or 3 per cent., and if the banks were required to maintain a reasonable reserve against it, they would certainly retire rather than loan even at 4 per cent. They would, however, reissue whenever interest rates advanced to the point of profit. A stringency would bring it forth, and in the locality where most needed.

"Some have suggested the issuance of currency based upon deposits of State and municipal bonds instead of Government bonds, but this would leave the system as inelastic as at present. Suppose a bank had $100,000 of available cash, and there should be an unusual demand for money. What advantage would it be to the community for the bank to buy municipal bonds to be used as security for the issuance of an equal amount of currency against which it must maintain reserve? And when once issued, what inducement to its retirement? Under the present system, whenever a local bank experiences an unusual demand for money, it rediscounts its paper, and thus secures additional circulation, but at a high price, and is compelled to return it in ninety days or reborrow, and whenever the stringency becomes acute, rediscounts are impossible. What is needed is the right to issue a limited amount of currency without encroaching upon the available funds or the assets already in the bank, but with such safeguards as will insure its absolute safety and its prompt retirement when the demand ceases."

BANK SUES A RAILROAD.

Seeks to Recover $30,000 Loaned on a Shipment of Grain to E. A. Archer, Now Missing.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Papers in a suit brought by the National Newark Banking Company against the Lackawanna Railroad Company to recover on money loaned to Elliott F. Archer, who several months ago disappeared, were filed in the Supreme Court to-day. The money was loaned on certificates of grain shipment, Archer being a grain broker. The amount sued for is $30,000.

When the bank accepted the certificates forty-four cars of grain were in transit. But before they reached here Archer disappeared and the railroad company permitted the grain to be unloaded by the consignees. This the bank claims is in direct violation of the statutes, as the railroad company had no right to deliver the grain without the presentation of the bills of lading, which the bank held, and which it claims made it the owner.

Archer was at the head of the firm of A. E. Howell & Co. It dropped out of sight when he disappeared. It is claimed that Archer's mother, Mary E. Archer, was really the firm, but that she cannot be held responsible. Archer left a wife and three children behind him.

Royal Blue Tours to Washington.
Only $12 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Dec. 29, Jan. 12, Feb. 19, Mar. 12 and 26, Apr. 9 and 27, and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices.—Adv.

"Cincinnati-St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited" leaving New York at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

The Fastest Train to Florida.
Seaboard Florida Limited, daily from West 23d St., (Penn. R. R. ferry.) Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD REORGANIZING FORCE

Directors Disregard Precedent and "Shake Up" Officials.

Many More Changes Coming—President Cassatt Dissatisfied with Recent Handling of the Company's Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—At a special meeting lasting less than fifteen minutes the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day made changes in the operating department of the company far more important than those which have ever attended any change in the Presidency, broke precedents in jumping young men over those supposed to be established for life, and arranged to transfer to other offices men in high positions.

The "shake-up" at Broad Street Station and along the Pennsylvania system came suddenly and unexpectedly. It was accompanied by the semi-official announcement that the work had only begun; that other changes would be announced on Wednesday next, and that the work of reorganization in the operating departments would be kept up for six months at least.

It was also added that when the line changes should be completed, attention would be turned to the office in Broad Street Station, and that the "shake-up" would reach most of the floors in the big building. It is known that President Cassatt intends to present a changed front to his rivals, and that he will no longer permit his line to be congested by freight for a year without any vigorous effort being made to relieve it.

Division Superintendents were changed to-day with a rapidity that was bewildering. The changes made involve the transfer of hundreds of men, but the most important are those to come, according to credible reports. New men not now connected with the Pennsylvania are to come to Broad Street Station. Positions not now named in the roster are to be created for them, and the new men will bring with them new methods of operation. These changes were made at to-day's meeting:

J. M. Wallis, at his own request, was relieved and given a three months' leave of absence, and G. W. Creighton, at present General Superintendent of the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division, was appointed in his place as General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad division at Altoona.

W. W. Atterbury was appointed to succeed J. B. Hutchinson as General Manager, and A. W. Gibbs was appointed in Mr. Atterbury's place as General Superintendent of Motive Power.

R. L. O'Donnell, present Superintendent of the Pittsburg division, was appointed to take Mr. Creighton's place, and Simon Cameron Long to take Mr. O'Donnell's place.

C. T. Dabney was promoted to Mr. Long's place, and L. T. Ford in place of Mr. Dabney.

After the meeting to-day one of the board said: "We will have some more changes to announce early in the year, and may give out some Wednesday next. This movement has only begun, and before it is finished will affect some offices in Broad Street Station, where it is thought that nothing can ever happen until there is a change in the Presidency. The notion that when a man gets a position on the Pennsylvania he is "fixed for life," no matter whether he is efficient or obliging or not, has got to be changed. The Pennsylvania has new conditions confronting it, and there will be some important changes in the Broad Street Station household.

"We have discussed the matter of appointing a Fifth Vice President, and it is strongly favored, but it will require a change in the organization, though that can be made easily. There will be other changes made at Broad Street, but they will have the effect of encouraging young men to go in and do their best. These appointments to-day show that traditions have been set aside. Men have been promoted on their merits, and others passed over. Mr. Cassatt is doing it all. He says the Pennsylvania is spending more money than any other railroad in the world, but he insists that its expenditure be directed by the best talent he can obtain. He is not satisfied with the work of his force in 1902, and this shake-up is the protest he enters."

William Wallace Atterbury, the new General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 31, 1866, and was graduated from Yale University. He entered the railroad service in 1886 as an apprentice in the Altoona shops, since which time he has been consecutively engaged on the road.

George W. Creighton, the new Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division, was born in Philadelphia June 22, 1856, and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Sept. 26, 1879, as rodman, after having served on surveying expeditions to South America.

Alfred W. Gibbs, appointed general superintendent of motive power, was born at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, on Oct. 27, 1856. In March, 1879, he entered the Altoona shops as a special apprentice, continuing such service until June, 1881. In September, 1902, he was appointed superintendent of motive power of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

R. L. O'Donnell, the new superintendent of the Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division, was born in this city in 1860, and was graduated from the Philadelphia High School in 1878. He has been in the service of the Pennsylvania since 1883.

Simon Cameron Long, the new Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, is a graduate of Lafayette, class of 1879. In 1881 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the recommendation of the late Simon Cameron as rodman in the construction of the four-track system on the Philadelphia Division.

C. B. Dabney is at present Superintendent of the Chautauqua Division, at Oil City, which position he held at the time the Pennsylvania Railroad Company acquired control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway.

L. T. Ford, who is forty years old, entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in February, 1890.

"CHEROKEE BILL" CAPTURED.

LAS ANIMAS, Col., Dec. 20.—"Cherokee Bill," Smith, a halfbreed Indian, for whom posses have searched the southeastern part of Colorado, has been taken by three Bent County Deputy Sheriffs in the neighborhood of Big Cedars, a wild, unsettled district in the southeastern part of the State. Eight shots were fired before he surrendered.

Smith is accused of having robbed the Post Office at Carlton several weeks ago in company with two others. The latter, it is believed, succeeded in reaching the Indian Territory.

TELEPHONES SIX MONTHS FREE.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—A telephone war in earnest is on in this village between the Central New York Company, better known as the Bell line, and an independent company. For years the Bell company operated in Cooperstown, charging what were considered exorbitant rentals. Townspeople determined to combine and effect a reduction of prices or drive the old line from the field.

The village is becoming a network of wires overhead and tall poles line both sides of the principal streets. One of the opposing companies has offered to install telephones and give six months' service free to its subscribers. Both companies claim to be gaining ground daily.

Have You Booked? Do So Now.
Seaboard Florida Limited to Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, and all Florida resorts, finest train, fastest schedule. Office 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch—Finest Imported.
Always first for quenching thirst.—Adv.

COLLISION KILLS FIFTEEN.

Fatal Smash-Up of Express Trains at Byron Hot Springs, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—A telephone message from Byron Hot Springs says a rear-end collision occurred near there to-night, in which twenty-seven people are reported to be killed and injured.

About fifteen were killed.

The Stockton Flier ran into the "Owl" train, which left this city at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for Los Angeles. Most of the injured were passengers on the "Owl."

FOR NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Plan for Acquiring Army Transports for Pacific Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—E. H. Harriman of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day had a conference with Secretary Root about taking over, either under charter or by purchase, the Government's fleet of army transports now plying between San Francisco and Manila and operating the ships in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Company to form a new line of steamers between San Francisco and the Orient. Neither Mr. Harriman nor Secretary Root would say exactly what progress was made at the conference, although both admitted that the subject of it was the transfer of the transports to a commercial company, and their operation as the basis of a commercial line across the Pacific.

After the conference Secretary Root said that matters were in such shape that he could not discuss them for publication. He said that the Government is trying to formulate a plan for getting rid of the operation of the transport service and making way for a great commercial line, to be operated from San Francisco, with the Government's business as a basis upon which to start, but he added that the progress that had been made has not been very great and that he is uncertain just what course will have to be pursued to make the change.

It is understood that Mr. Harriman and R. P. Schwerin, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, have been asked by the War Department to formulate a plan for taking over the army transports in the name of the Pacific Mail Company and that within a few days these gentlemen will make a formal proposition to the Government, and their proposition, if it proves to be acceptable to the Secretary of War, will be transmitted to Congress, and the necessary legislation to make the transfer will be asked for.

Mr. Root himself does not believe that he has the authority to charter or sell the army transports for a term of years, and it is understood that, in order to secure the establishment of a great commercial line of steamers between San Francisco and the Orient, he is willing to go to Congress and ask for authority that will permit him to make a bargain with a private company upon terms that will make the operation of a commercial line, capable of carrying the business of the War Department, and capable also of developing commerce between San Francisco and the Philippines a certainty.

Mr. Root to-day left for New York and will spend Monday in that city. It is understood that while in New York the Secretary will have a talk with the railroad and steamship interests that are desirous of establishing a line between San Francisco and Manila, and that upon his return to Washington he will be prepared to make a recommendation to Congress for the necessary legislation to allow the deal to be made.

PANIC IN STREET COLLISION.

One Woman Fainted in Sixth Avenue Car—Delivery Wagon Smashed and Horses Cut.

The passengers in a north-bound Sixth Avenue car, most of whom were women, were thrown in a panic yesterday evening when the car crashed into a delivery wagon of the Adams Dry Goods Company at the corner of Forty-sixth Street. One of the women, who said she was a Mrs. Stevens of 216 West Sixty-first Street, fainted, and was carried to a drug store, where she was revived.

The delivery wagon was driven by Richard Hilenbrank of 415 East Fifty-second Street. The wagon got mixed up with a number of others, the avenue being crowded with vehicles. Hilenbrank was going west on Forty-sixth Street. He just got clear of an entanglement, and the horses were half way across the north-bound track when the driver saw the car. He tried to whip up the horses, but it was too late, and the car struck the wagon with much force.

The motorman, John Feehan, in trying to avoid a collision, had shut off the power and applied the brakes, and the car came to a sudden stop. Many women were standing, and all of the seats were taken. The jolting caused many of the passengers to lose their balance, and the car was instantly a scene of wild confusion. Women carrying huge bundles were thrown on the floor of the car or on the laps of other passengers. The motorman and the conductor shouted to the passengers to keep quiet, but it was several minutes before the excitement subsided.

The driver of the wagon was thrown to the street, but was not injured. However, both of the horses were severely cut and the wagon put out of commission. No arrests were made, the driver refusing to make a complaint against the motorman.

FASHION AND COTTON GOODS.

Great Demand for the Narrow Fabrics, Where There Was Little a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—There is a feature of the cotton market situation which is becoming acute, and it brings to notice the vagaries of fashion as they affect the manufacture of plain goods. A year and a half ago narrow cotton fabric was a drug in the market. The mills that could make wide goods could sell them at a profit of from 5 to 10 per cent. more than narrow goods of the same weight would bring.

The reverse is true to-day, with the difference only that the margin between them is not so great at the present time. The standard wide goods are selling at 3 15-16 cents a yard, while regulars are quoted at 3 cents, and several grades of narrow goods are bringing slightly higher figures.

The difference in the prices amounts to three-quarters of a cent a pound on fabrics made from the same yarns.

LARGEST AUTOMOBILE TESTED.

Steam Truck with a Capacity of Ten Tons a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20.—The Morgan Truck Company of Worcester has just completed and tested with success the largest automobile ever built in the world. It has a capacity of ten tons to a load and is built entirely of steel. It is operated by steam, with an oil engine of the double compound type. The boiler is of the torpedo water tube type.

The automobile is so constructed that two or three loading bodies can be used, removing the trucks and running gear and placing the same under another body, thus saving an enormous amount in time and expense of loading. Two big cranes are attached to the truck, operated by the engine, capable of lifting the largest steel beams or granite blocks. The total daily capacity of the truck is estimated at 400 tons.

Hotel Lafayette, (Old Hotel Martin,)
University Pl. & 10th St., bespeaks the favor of your patronage if you are not already of its clientele. Table d'hote, $1.25. Music.—Adv.

No more acceptable gift for lady or gent than Kremer's One Piece Collar Buttons. At Jewelers.—Adv.

BUFFALO CANAL ROUTE THE ONE SELECTED

Nine-Foot 1,000-Ton Barge Waterway Will Cost $80,000,000.

Conference on State Affairs Held by Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Col. Dunn.

A conference of Republican leaders was held in Senator Platt's headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Those who took part in it were Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Col. Dunn, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The meeting had to do with State affairs.

Both Senator Platt and Gov. Odell were reticent about what was discussed. Col. Dunn left immediately afterward for Binghamton, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said his mouth was sealed.

Among those who saw the Senator and the Governor previous to their conference was Senator Hill of Buffalo and Collector Stranahan. The purpose of their calls was to discuss canal legislation. It can be stated with certainty that the leaders of the party have agreed that the inner or Buffalo canal route will be the one recommended to the Legislature. It is understood that provision will be made for the improvement of the Oswego and Champlain canals which will be satisfactory to those interested in those water ways, and that the canal interests generally will be united in their support of the bill which will be introduced. The plan is to submit the whole question of canal legislation to the people.

It is estimated that the cost of improving the State waterways under the project in contemplation—that is, a nine-foot, 1,000-ton barge canal—will be in the neighborhood of $80,000,000. The scheme which the Governor has in mind for the carrying out of this vast improvement is to raise enough money by indirect taxation to create a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest upon the canal bonds issued and lay up a principal for the gradual extinguishment of the debt.

Senator Hill of Buffalo, when seen last night, while disclaiming any knowledge of what took place at the conference between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Col. Dunn, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, said that the prospects for canal legislation were never brighter. He expressed complete confidence that the Buffalo route would be adopted.

Collector Stranahan, whose home is in Oswego, and who is therefore interested in the Oswego route, admitted that there was little chance of the Oswego route being adopted as against the Buffalo route, but he and other representatives of Oswego's interests were confident that Oswego would not be overlooked in the proposed improvement.

The gathering of politicians at the Fifth Avenue was the most notable since the campaign. Robert C. Morris and William H. Ten Eyck of the County Republican Committee called upon the Governor shortly after he had breakfasted, and they were followed by Senator Elsberg, who made the fight against Mr. Morris in the Twenty-ninth District. Ex-Senator Ellsworth, who was the Republican leader in the Senate at the last session, talked with both the Senator and the Governor. Lieutenant Governor-elect Higgins, who has just returned from Portland, Me., was also in conference with the Senator and the Governor.

Other notables present, in addition to those who have been mentioned in connection with the conferences, were William Brookfield, Walter B. Atterbury, Edward Lauterbach, Assemblyman Rogers, who is to be the Republican leader of the Assembly; Senator Jotham Allds, Henry B. Coman, the defeated Republican candidate for Attorney General; Park Commissioner Wilcox, and Charles Hess.

Judge Coman will not accept any regular place under Attorney General Cunneen, although it is possible that he may be retained by the Attorney General to try the franchise cases.

It is said to be practically settled that ex-Senator Randolph Fuller will be appointed as Election Commissioner from Brooklyn to succeed Michael J. Dady.

It was generally remarked yesterday that Gov. Odell did not breakfast with Senator Platt, as has been his custom whenever he has come to the city since his election as Governor, and that the only time he has seen the Senator during his stay in the city was at the conference in the Senator's rooms, when they met in the presence of third parties. Both dined out last evening and the Governor will depart for Albany this morning.

There is a growing impression among the Republicans who always flock to the Fifth Avenue when there is any political conference advertised that the relations between the Senator and the Governor are less cordial than they have been. The supposition is that the cause of the coolness is the Governor's intention to exercise his own judgment about legislation to be advocated at the coming session without regard to what Senator Platt may think. Among the Governor's friends yesterday when the subject of the supposed strained relations between him and the Senator was broached it was stated that the Governor's message probably would prove an "eye-opener."

TO CONTEST AN ELECTION.

Opponent of Congressman-Elect Lorimer of Illinois Springs a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Notice has been sent to William Lorimer of a contest of his election as Congressman of the Sixth District, brought by Allan C. Durborow, his Democratic opponent at the last election. Mr. Durborow has kept his plans so quiet that no news of his intention to contest leaked out until to-day, when it became known in the Lorimer camp and brought consternation with it. The contest will be carried before the next session of Congress.

The basis of the contest is in some respects similar to those entered in the Legislative contests already filed by James T. Prendergast against A. W. Nohe, W. W. Weare, and Richard E. Burke, which will be brought out in the Legislature. That so many contests embracing charges of fraud, corruption, illegal voting, and other questionable means of carrying an election should be made in the territory embraced in Lorimer's Congressional district leaves the natural inference that a recount is needed to determine exactly who is entitled to office.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Contest proceedings were begun to-day by George D. Reynolds, recent Republican nominee in the Twelfth Missouri Congressional District, against James J. Butler for the seat of Representative. Notice of the institution of the proceedings was served on Mr. Butler to-night. The notice alleges fraudulent voting in the recent election.

LABOR UNION GIVES IN.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The local Painters' Union, from which William Potter was expelled for his membership in the National Guard, has promised, through its attorney, to reinstate the man.

Supreme Court Justice Howard, at a special term held in Troy this morning, heard arguments on the injunction obtained by Potter directing his reinstatement, but adjourned the case indefinitely upon the promise of the union's attorney that the injunction would be obeyed.

California—Florida—Mexico.
The Raymond & Whitcomb Company of 26 Union Square are now sending out their car and special trains, which run through from New York to California points without change, and offer superior accommodations to those requiring a strictly first-class arrangement for reaching California. Other trains will leave (New York in January and February), which make a complete round of travel through old Mexico, visiting, with their "hotel on wheels" places most interesting, that are otherwise inaccessible. They have superior facilities for tours to Florida, Europe, Round the World, Cuba, Porto Rico, Oriental Lands, and sell railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Circulars will be mailed to those interested.—Adv.

California Famous Sunset Limited.
Special Annex Drawing Room and Stateroom Car. Lv. New York daily 4:25 P. M. via Pa. R. R., Southern Ry., A. & W. P., W. of A., L. & N. New York Office, 271 & 1,186 Broadway.—Adv

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Only line operating a daily limited train New York to Florida, leave West 23d Street, Penn. Railroad Ferry, 12:35 Noon—Observation now open office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Latest Bulletin Indicates That Though It Is Still Critical His Physicians Are Hopeful.

The last bulletin concerning the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt was issued by Drs. Austin Flint, Jr., and E. G. Janeway at 7:30 o'clock last night, after a consultation with Drs. Delafield and Brown. It read:

"Mr. Vanderbilt is still in a critical condition. There are no new complications or symptoms, and whatever slight changes have occurred are to be regarded as encouraging."

At 10:30 o'clock Dr. Janeway called at the house again. On leaving he said there had been no change since the above bulletin was issued.

The improvement in the patient noted on Friday continued, and the first bulletin issued yesterday morning by Drs. Flint, Janeway, and Delafield announced that he had passed a better night and that his condition was more favorable. This bulletin was given out at 8:30 o'clock. Two hours later, when Dr. Flint left the house, he said:

"The patient's condition is more favorable to-day. The peritonitis is very much better, and his temperature has not risen during the night. I cannot say that he is on the road to health, but his condition is very encouraging."

The usual noon visit of Drs. Delafield and Janeway was omitted. Dr. Flint was about the house most of the afternoon, but refused to issue any bulletins, saying that the condition of Mr. Vanderbilt did not warrant any.

The report that Mrs. Vanderbilt was breaking down under the strain of watching her husband was again denied at the house. She was bearing up well, it was said, and showed no signs of any breakdown.

There were many callers during the afternoon, but no Vanderbilts were noticed among them. R. T. Wilson, Mr. Vanderbilt's father-in-law; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Miss May Goelet, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were among the visitors.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Railroads Blocked in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Kansas—Heavy Snowfall in New Mexico.

DENVER, Dec. 20.—The worst snow and wind storm since the great storm of 1895 has raged in Colorado to-day. The blizzard was general to-day throughout Eastern Colorado and Wyoming and Western Nebraska and Kansas. The average snowfall was eleven inches, and a forty-five-mile wind blowing across the prairies piled the snow in huge drifts.

In Cheyenne business is at a standstill. Trains on all roads are delayed many hours, if not abandoned. Last night the Colorado and Southern train south from Cheyenne stuck in a nine-foot snow drift on Buckhorn Hill and was soon covered with drifting snow. One hundred miners from Sunrise dug it out. Another train was stalled on the Colorado and Southern, between Horse Creek and Hartville Junction.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 20.—No trains got in or out of this city on the Rock Island Railroad last night, and to-day every snowplow owned by the company in Colorado and Western Kansas was in use. In the vicinity of Limon, Col., the tracks were buried under drifts from three to thirteen feet deep.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20.—The worst snow blockade for years is being experienced on lines of the Burlington and Elkhorn in Northwestern Nebraska. All over that part of the State a storm has raged incessantly since yesterday noon, and snow is piled many feet deep. In Eastern Nebraska the weather is mild, a light rain falling during the day. The snowstorm is moving in this direction.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, Dec. 20.—Yesterday's blizzard has been the worst ever known here. It is believed that considerable loss of life will result. All the stages running from Laramie, except that to Centennial, forty miles distant, returned after vainly trying to brave the storm. The Centennial stage has not returned, and it is feared the driver and his passengers have perished.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dec. 20.—Ten inches of snow has fallen in Taos and Mora Counties. The snowfall was the heaviest since 1892.

TRAINMEN ASK FOR MORE PAY.

100,000 Employes of Railways in the West Hope to Obtain Increase of Wages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Through the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, 100,000 men employed by the railroads of the West to-day presented requests for increases in pay. Committees representing the two organizations came to this city and made preparations for sessions at different hotels.

The committee will meet the railroad officials during the week and will endeavor to obtain the increases through the same methods of procedure which brought success to the engineers and firemen employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Company. There is practically no danger of a strike of trainmen or conductors, but their demands are more radical than those made by the engineers and firemen. In some instances the men are asking for an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

The men who claim membership in the organizations which are presenting the requests are the freight and passenger conductors, brakemen, collectors, and members of the train crews. The switchmen, who are also members of the brotherhood, made their demands for an increase early in October and received it from the railroads in the Chicago switching district. The demands are in accord with the decision taken by the railroad men at their convention in June. This decision was ratified by a referendum vote and the demands were formulated.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Managers of Southwestern railroads centring in St. Louis received by mail to-day petitions from committees of railroad employes asking for an increase of wages. No formal action has been taken, and little is known of the matter locally, excepting that it has been decided by the railroad managers to hold a general conference here on Jan. 5 for a thorough discussion of the matter.

$20,000,000 FOR EDUCATION.

Methodist Episcopal Thank Offering Fund Completed with Three Years of Effort.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The Rev. E. H. Mills, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Thank Offering Fund, says that every dollar of the $20,000,000 called for three years ago has been raised in cash and pledges. More than $500,000 for educational purposes has been received within forty-five days.

Dr. Mills's report will be presented on New Year's Eve at a watch-night meeting in Trinity Church, Springfield, Mass., the church from which the Bishops issued the call.

FAMOUS MINE MAY BE SOLD.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Dec. 20.—The Guggenheim Exploration Company has obtained an option on the famous Vino silver and copper mines near Durango. The price demanded by the present owners, who are principally London capitalists, is understood to be $6,000,000 silver. Only recently $3,000,000 worth of machinery has been installed on this property.

If the Guggenheims take the property over it is thought the transaction will take place in a few weeks.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED TO ARBITRATE

Allies Offer to Submit Entire Venezuelan Question to Him.

Counter to His Proposal to Take Issue to Hague Tribunal—No Reply from Washington—Blockade Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt has proposed to the allied powers that the Venezuelan dispute be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague Tribunal. The powers have replied with a counter proposal that President Roosevelt himself arbitrate the issues.

These were the developments overnight in the Venezuelan matter, and they seem to justify the prediction made in these dispatches that the critical point had been passed. President Roosevelt does not wish to act as arbitrator in this dispute, for as such, it is felt here, he would be at once judge, jury,

arbitrator is pointed to as proof of Germany's entire good faith in favoring a peaceful settlement of the difficulty.

The high esteem in which the American President is now held in Germany is a striking change from former views. When Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for Vice President he was known only as the Rough Rider, and it was feared that he would prove impetuous and anti-German in feeling. It can now be said that the President is most popular not only among the officials but also among the people at large.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—A semi-official statement made to-night says:

"The invitation to President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator was made after a thorough consultation between Germany and Great Britain. An understanding has been reached by the two powers on the reservations attached to the offer, and the German note will agree with the English note on all essential points.

The Norddeutsche Zeitung says the declaration of the blockade of Venezuela, made simultaneously in Berlin and London, does not conflict with the accommodating attitude of Germany and Great Britain toward the United States as regards the solution of the Venezuelan difficulty by arbitration. Moreover, says the paper, it was previously known in Washington that the adherence of the British and German Governments in principle to the idea of arbitration does not arrest the coercive measures agreed on, and which are sanctioned by international law.

GERMANY'S PLANS OUTLINED.

Chancellor von Buelow Explicitly Scouts Idea of Seizing Territory.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Chancellor von Buelow received the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day. The correspondent, in asking for the interview, represented that a statement from Emperor William's first Minister at this time might clear up any doubt which might exist of Germany's purposes. The Chancellor mentioned that the idea was prevalent in the United States that Germany was engaged in the collection of business debts. He said:

"Among the German claims against Venezuela we gave precedence to those arising from the last Venezuelan civil wars. These claims have not the character of mere business debts contracted by the republic, but they have grown out of acts of violence committed against German citizens in Venezuela either by forced loans or by the seizure of cattle without any payment, or by the pillage of German houses and estates. For these acts of violence no redress whatever was obtainable from the Venezuelan Government, the latter flatly refusing to settle the question by diplomatic dealings. Consequently the imperial Government was to its utmost regret forced to take the matter into its own hands.

The first step taken as a compulsory measure against Venezuela was the seizure of her men-of-war. As this measure had no immediate effect we are now blockading the Venezuelan ports. This blockade will have the character of a blockade of war, and we shall therefore make no distinction as to the nationality of neutrals, but we do not intend to issue a formal declaration of war. German and England having agreed for the present only to blockade the coast and not to take any further measures of a hostile character against Venezuela, except in the case of an unexpected emergency.

"We regret the necessity of a blockade and we shall certainly take care that as little inconvenience and trouble as possible shall be caused by it to neutral trade.

"Of course we have not the slightest intention to make any territorial acquisitions in Venezuela. In that respect the United States Government has, months ago, received from us explanations of a positive character. We are thankful to the United States Government for the trouble that it takes to bring about a settlement by arbitration. We think that a fair arrangement might be come to in that way."

The Chancellor added that the note to Secretary Hay yesterday accepting the principle of arbitration would be supplemented by another to-morrow making suggestions as to the form of arbitration. He also alluded to the pleasure the Emperor had yesterday in receiving Ambassador Tower, who has made an excellent impression in official quarters here.

CONFUSION IN VENEZUELA.

Natives Cannot Understand Peace Offer and Blockade on Same Day.

CARACAS, Dec. 20.—A notification that the blockade of Venezuelan ports by the allied powers will be made effective to-day was transmitted to the Venezuelan Government this morning by the British Consul at La Guayra. The announcement was not expected, and caused a commercial panic. The rate of exchange jumped 5 points.

The people here are still ignorant of the answer of the allied Governments to the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties. The Government has knowledge of the answer through a communication from the United States Legation, but it is puzzled by the wording, and, moreover, cannot understand why, if Germany and Great Britain have accepted the arbitration proposal, the blockade should be made effective the same day that their acceptance is announced.

The French Chargé d'Affaires, Quievreux, this morning delivered to the Venezuela Government a request that, in the event of a settlement of the claims of other powers being made France be accorded equally favorable treatment.

Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the wife of the German Chargé d'Affaires, left for La Guayra to-day to rejoin her husband. She is still an invalid, and had to be transported on a bed from the German Legation to the railroad station. United States Minister Bowen and the staff of the American Legation, escorted her to the train. The Government officials have shown Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi great courtesy.

TO ASSIST MINISTER BOWEN.

Lieut. Marbury Johnston Sent to Caracas by Admiral Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey, dated San Juan, Dec. 19:

"Torpedo boat destroyer not available for duty assigned. Lieut. Marbury Johnston has sailed in Albany.

This action is in accordance with instructions sent by the department several days ago upon the request of the State Department that a naval officer be dispatched to the relief of Minister Bowen at Caracas. Secretary Moody suggested in his cablegram to the Admiral that a torpedo boat destroyer be selected for the mission because of the speed of that type of vessel.

The Albany, however, is a fast protected cruiser of 3,437 tons displacement. She carries a battery of ten guns. The vessel will land Lieut. Johnston at La Guayra and may return to her station.

Lieut. Johnston, who has been selected for this important mission, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Georgia in 1878. His arrival at Caracas is anxiously awaited by Minister Bowen, who has under his care the subjects and property of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Holland, in addition to those of his own country.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 20.—The United States cruiser Albany, the French cruiser Troude, and the British cruiser Retribution have just arrived here.

The Troude will leave again to-night for Willemstad, Curacoa, by order of the French legation, so that the presence of the cruiser in Venezuelan waters might not be interpreted as a demonstration against Venezuela.

CASTRO LEAVES ALL TO BOWEN.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Foreign Office here has received from the Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas confirmation of the announcements that President Castro had conferred complete powers on Minister Bowen to arrange the terms for arbitration. The dispatch adds that the President expressed confident belief that the exercise by the United States of the powers granted to Minister Bowen will undoubtedly secure an adjustment of the questions in dispute.

Informal exchanges of views between the Chancelleries of Rome, London, and Paris indicate the willingness of the British, Italian, and French Governments to agree to the creating of a mixed commission as a means of adjusting the difficulties.

ITALY FOR SETTLEMENT.

ROME, Dec. 20.—In the course of his reply to-day to Ambassador Meyer's communication on the subject of Venezuelan arbitration Foreign Minister Prinetti emphasized Italy's appreciation of the United States's efforts to secure a peaceful settlement, and said the efforts of the Italian Government and the King of Italy were directed to the same end.

FIRST PRIZES OF BLOCKADE.

Three Schooners Seized by British Warships—Two Vessels Owned by Frenchmen.

CARACAS, Dec. 20.—The British cruiser Indefatigable has made the first prize under the blockade, capturing the Venezuelan schooner Julia, which was going to Higuerote, a seaport in the Province of Miranda.

The Julia's cargo, by the irony of fate, belongs to the German firm of Blohm, which has lodged a protest with the United States Consul.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 20.—The Trinidad schooners Mercedes and Imaculata, belonging to a French subject, but flying the Venezuelan flag, tried to leave this port to-day, and were seized by the British cruiser Tribune. A commission boarded the Tribune and explained to her commander that no notification of the blockade had been given before the schooners cleared, and claimed also that the cargo belonged to foreign subjects. The commander of the Tribune refused to release the Mercedes and Imaculata, saying that he was obeying superior orders.

The Commander of the Tribune to-day sent to the British Consul for publication the official announcement of the blockade. Dating from to-day, according to notification, the ports of La Guayra, Carenoro, Guanta, Cumana, Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco are placed under the supervision of the British naval forces.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Herr von Pilgrim-aBltazzi, spent two hours on shore here to-day. He was recognized, but was not molested. Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi arrived here this afternoon. She is very ill and had to be carried to the British Consulate, where she will remain until the arrival of the German training ship Storch, which will take her to Willemstad, Curacao.

BLOCKADE ORDERS ENFORCED.

English and German Proclamations Become Effective.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The official proclamation of the blockade of Venezuela ports was gazetted this morning, and becomes effective to-day.

The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Foreign Office, Dec. 20, 1902.

"It is hereby notified that, as the United States of Venezuela have failed to comply with the demands of his Majesty's Government, a blockade by his Majesty's naval forces of the Ports of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Cumana, and Carupano and the mouths of the Orinoco is declared, and such blockade will be effectively maintained from and after the 20th of December, subject to the allowance of the following days of grace:

"For vessels sailing before the date of this notification from West Indian ports and ports on the east coast of the Continent of America—ten days for steamers and twenty days for sailing vessels.

"From all other ports—twenty days for steamers and forty days for sailing vessels.

"For vessels lying in the ports now declared to be blockaded—fifteen days.

"Vessels which attempt to violate the blockade will render themselves liable to all measures authorized by the law of nations and by the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers."

The Foreign Office says the blockade of the Venezuelan Coast will not be relaxed until the powers enforcing their claims agree on a method for the arbitration of their respective cases and Venezuela shows a disposition to act sincerely. Stress is laid on the difficulty, in view of the diversity of the claims, in deciding on a method of presentation, and on the prolixity of the negotiations which will be involved before a settlement is in sight.

If it is definitely decided whether separate cases can be embodied in one document, should the projected arbitration take definite shape.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The German Government to-day published a decree embodying the conditions of the blockade of Germany's portion of the Venezuelan Coast. It was as follows:

"The Government of Venezuela having rejected the demand which the imperial Government communicated to it, the Ports of Porto Cabello and Maracaibo are hereby declared to be under blockade, beginning Dec. 20. Ships under other than the Venezuelan flag which sailed from West Indian or other East American ports before the publication of this decree will receive a period of twenty days for sailing vessels and ten days for steamers to reach their destination.

"Sailing vessels from all other ports are allowed forty and steamers twenty days.

"Ships under other than the Venezuelan flag lying in blockaded ports upon the publication of this decree are all allowed fifteen days to sail.

"Ships which attempt to break the blockade will be subject to the provisions which apply to neutrals under international law and in accordance with treaties.

"VON BUELOW."

ROME, Dec. 20.—The official announcement of Italy's participation in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast will be published to-morrow.

BRITISH WARSHIP AGROUND.

The Fantome, Sent to Command Orinoco Entrance, Stranded Near Barrancas.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 20.—The British sloop-of-war Fantome, which was sent to command the entrance to the Orinoco, is hard aground near Barrancas, on the left bank of that river and 120 miles southwest of Trinidad.

The Fantome left this port Dec. 9. No news was received of her until advices reached here to-day of her stranding.

Assistance has been rendered her, but up to the present it has not been possible to float her. Steamers will leave this afternoon with further assistance, and if the attempts fail, the Fantome will probably remain aground for some months, as the Orinoco River is falling fast.

AMBASSADOR TOWER'S WELCOME.

COLOGNE, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette, evidently of semi-official origin, in reiterating the desire of Germany and Great Britain to agree to any solution, including arbitration, which satisfactorily meets their claims against Venezuela, lays stress on the friendly welcome Emperor William accorded to Ambassador Tower yesterday as a sign of the complete confidence existing between the German and United States Governments.

This, the dispatch says, is of special importance for the settlement of the dispute.

THINK PRESIDENT WILL REFUSE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—It is confirmed here that an invitation has been sent to President Roosevelt to arbitrate in the Venezuelan difficulty. It seems that the proposal to submit the matter to the President's arbitration emanated from the German Government. The Foreign Office here says it has the strongest reasons for believing that President Roosevelt will decline to act as arbitrator.

VENEZUELAN REBELS ACTIVE.

PANAMA, Dec. 20.—News received here from the Venezuelan frontier is to the effect that the revolutionary movement against President Castro is now more powerful than ever. Gen. Matos is said to be at the head of a strong army and to be on good terms with the representatives of the foreign powers.

It is believed among the Venezuelan revolutionists that the present movement against Castro will be successful.

German Crew for Captured Cruiser.

HAMBURG, Dec. 20.—The German steamer Sibiria sails for Venezuela Dec. 23, taking a complete crew for the captured Venezuelan cruiser Restaurador, besides large supplies of ammunition and coal and a number of new officers for the German squadron now in Venezuelan waters.

New Play by Mrs. Burnett.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's new children's play, "The Little Unfairy Princess," which is to be produced this month at the Shaftesbury, London, has been bought for American production by Charles B. Dillingham. He promises it an early showing with Millie James in the principal rôle. Mrs. Burnett, who is spending the Winter in New York, will give the rehearsals her personal attention. The play tells the story of a loveable little girl, the pet of a fashionable seminary, who is suddenly reduced to poverty. A happy ending is given to it.

MRS. GRANT'S BODY SEALED IN THE TOMB

Placed in the Sarcophagus Beside That of the Soldier.

FINAL SERVICES FOR TO-DAY

Silent Ceremony of Interment Last Night in the Presence of Her Family, Government Representatives, and Grand Army Guard of Honor.

The body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant was placed in the sarcophagus next to that of her husband, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, last night, after which the sarcophagus was closed and sealed. The hope of the soldier that he and his wife should be buried together was realized. The religious service at the tomb is to take place to-day. U. S. Grant, Jr., placed the cards of the family on the casket and then the five ton slab of red granite was lowered and cemented.

Twenty-five members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., were present as a guard of honor. They were old and most of them feeble. They had been exposed to the cold of a trip up the Hudson River, but stood at their posts of duty and honor as they did when they had fought under Gen. Grant. When it was certain that the work of the masons was well done the veterans went their several ways to rest for the religious service to-day. Electric lights had been placed in the tomb, which has never before been lighted at night, in order that the workmen might properly do their work. When the big derrick necessary in lifting and putting back the lid of the sarcophagus had been removed from the building, the lights were turned off.

The body of Mrs. Grant was brought here yesterday afternoon on a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Jesse Grant is expected to reach New York in time to attend the last funeral service. Mrs. Alphonse Taft, widow of Gen. Grant's Secretary of War, came here from Cincinnati to attend the funeral.

The funeral train arrived at Jersey City at 5:10. It was met by a reception committee consisting of Col. A. Noel Blakeman, Henry W. Hayden, and P. Tecumseh Sherman. The twenty-five members of the U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., stood uncovered at attention as the family and their friends were taken down the baggage elevator to the five cabs waiting for them. The casket was carried to the elevator, followed by two baggage trucks loaded with floral tributes. When it was placed aboard the ordnance tug Gen. Meigs the family was driven aboard a Twenty-third Street ferryboat. They went directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

At the time of the arrival of the funeral train the station was crowded with passengers inward and outward bound. They were told by the railroad men under instruction that it was a private funeral nad that they did not know the name of the dead. As a result they stood about without taking off their hats, and the only persons uncovered were the members of the family, their friends, the Reception Committee, and the members of the Grand Army Post.

The casket was placed forward on the General Meigs. Col. Barry, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, United States Army, was in command and was accompanied by Major Littell, Acting Depot Quartermaster. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., with the members of the Grant Monument Association and the Grand Army guard of honor, boarded the boat. Among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic guard were Senior Vice Commander John Muller and the following members of U. S. Grant Post: John L. Baker, George A. Brash, George F. Tate, Herman B. Smith, B. F. Parsons, Miles O'Reilly, Dr. C. T. Schombelmeier, C. B. Crouch, James P. Canfield, William H. Baker, G. W. Topham, W. H. Bates, James K. Smith, and August Lippitt.

The General Meigs steamed up the Hudson to the Recreation Pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The flag there was at half mast. The casket was placed in a hearse, and was preceded on the way to the tomb by a detail of mounted police. Following the hearse was the Grand Army guard on foot, and several carriages containing the other members of the party. Extraordinary and successful efforts had been made by the police to keep away a crowd. Under the direction of Inspector Kane there was 8 Captains, 16 Roundsmen, and 400 policemen, who guarded the road to the Grant Monument. They came to attention as the hearse passed.

Under charge of Charles Parsons, who sealed the sarcophagus of Gen. Grant, there were eight workingmen waiting for the funeral procession. They had rigged up a derrick and had lifted the lid of the sarcophagus three feet above its resting place and held it in position with heavy timber. The tomb was aglow with electric lights. The casket was speedily placed in the sarcophagus. About it stood the veteran guard of honor, the Reception Committee, and the representatives of the Government. The wooden supports were removed and the heavy granite slab let down to the cement that had been spread there by Mr. Parsons with a trowel. Ten minutes were occupied in making certain that the great stone was in an exact line with the one over the sarcophagus of Gen. Grant. When this was certain, the full weight of the lid was allowed to rest in its designated place.

Last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the family is gathered, Gen. Furlong told of Mrs. Grant's last visit to the monument. Accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Sartoris and Gen. Furlong, Mrs. Grant carried a great number of roses to place on the tomb of Gen. Grant. Gen. Furlong had covered the red granite with the roses, and had a few left. The ladies were above him in the visitors' gallery. He laughingly asked Mrs. Grant if he should not put the rest on the sarcophagus waiting for her. She was in very good health at the time, and said:

"No, not now. It won't be so very long, I hope, and then you may place them over me."

Among the flowers that will be placed to-day on the stone grave of Mrs. Grant will be roses sent by Gen. Furlong that will be exactly like those he placed on the tomb on the last day it was visited by Mrs. Grant.

CEREMONY AT WASHINGTON.

The President Attends the Funeral Service of Mrs. Grant at the Metropolitan Temple.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the presence of a notable assemblage, including President Roosevelt, some of his Cabinet, many Senators and Representatives, Mr. Takhira, the Japanese Minister, and one of his attachés, and most of the army, navy, and marine officers in the city in their dress uniforms, funeral services over the body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, the widow of Gen. Grant, were held in this city this morning, and the casket immediately afterward was taken to New York on a train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left here at 11 o'clock.

All of the children of Mrs. Grant were present, except Jesse Grant, who will reach New York this evening and attend the ceremonies in that city to-morrow. The members of the family and relatives who attended the service follow: Mrs. Sartoris, Gen. and Mrs. Fred D. Grant, Ulysses Simpson Grant, who arrived during the service at the church; U. S. Grant, Jr., Miss Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. Scovel, Miss Julia Grant, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, Nellie D. Sharp, Mrs. James F. Casey, Miss Casey, Mr. and Mrs. James Casey, Jules Casey, Mrs. Annie Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Garrish Smith, Grant Smith, and Lieut. Moray.

Those who accompanied the body to New York on the private car Convoy, which was attached to the regular train and immediately back of the baggage car in which the casket was placed, were Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, U. S. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, U. S. Grant, Jr., Miss Sartoris, Commander Sharp, Grant Smith, Midshipman Jesse Sharp, Mrs. Scovel, Miss Julia Grant, and Miss Mary E. Coffey, for many years the faithful maid of Mrs. Grant. Preceded by a short service at the Grant home, the main service was held in the Metropolitan Methodist Church, where the family worshipped during the Grant Administrations.

The President and Secretary Hay occupied the front pew. Back of them were seated Secretaries Moody and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Payne and Secretary Cortelyou. The next was the family pew, draped with the National emblem, and occupied by the immediate family, and, on the extreme left, by Commander Cowles, United States Navy, and Col. T. A. Bingham, United States Army.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the church, officiated and opened the ceremony by reading from the Scriptures as he walked down the aisle, followed by the honorary pall bearers, consisting of Senators, the Speaker of the House, and others. The pall bearers were seated just back of the Grant family. The casket was covered with flowers and the pulpit was banked with floral tributes. The choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," after which Dr. Bristol offered prayer. Following this the choir sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the service was closed. The family were then driven to the Pennsylvania station and left for New York.

During the entire service the chimes tolled and lent an impressive solemnity to the occasion. The different bells in the chimes are named after prominent people who were instrumental in having them placed in the church tower. One of the bells—the first one tolled this morning—is engraved with the name of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who assisted in securing the chimes during the pastorate of the late Bishop Newman at the Metropolitan Church.

Secretary Root left Washington this afternoon for New York, where he will serve as pall bearer at the funeral of Mrs. Grant to-morrow morning, and as a pall-bearer at the funeral of Gen. Wager Swayne in the afternoon. He expects to return to Washington early Tuesday morning.

FUNERAL OF GEN. SWAYNE.

War Department Will Pay Full Military Honors at the Interment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ball has issued orders that full military honors be paid on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Wager Swayne, who died in New York on Thursday, and whose body is to be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The religious services will be held in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The funeral party will be escorted from the church to the cemetery by a large detachment of troops, including a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery from Fort Myer and a battalion of engineers from Washington Barracks.

The honorary pallbearers will be Justice Harlan, Judge William Maury of the Spanish Claims Commission, ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Gen. Davis, and Gen. Breckinridge.

BESSEMER ORE PURCHASE.

Clairton Steel Company Acquires the Champion Iron Mine Property in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—An important ore deal has just been closed by W. P. Snyder, President of the Clairton Steel Company, which insures that company many years' supply of the finest grade of Bessemer ore.

Mr. Snyder went to Boston several days ago and opened negotiations with H. H. Fay and his associates for the purchase of the Champion iron mine in Marquette County, Mich. By that deal the company acquires the last of the old range concerns that have recently been in the market. The United States Steel Corporation has absorbed all the other Bessemer ore companies of that region except the Cleveland Cliffs Company.

The property bought comprises about 20,000 acres in fee simple, with about 3,000,000 tons of old range specular ore in sight. The price paid is said to be $1,100,000, which is an unusually low figure. The purchase was made in the interest of the Clairton Steel Company and the Shenango Furnace Company, Mr. Snyder being the head of both companies. The Clairton Company controls the St. Clair Furnace Company, which is erecting three blast furnaces at Clairton, which, when completed, will have a daily capacity of 500 tons. One of these furnaces will be blown in on Feb. 1 and the others will be ready for operation before May 1. It is reported that within the last few months Mr. Snyder has purchased and leased ore property in the Mesaba and Marquette fields which are estimated to hold about 60,000,000 tons of ore.

CANNOT GET LOCOMOTIVES.

President of the Baltimore and Ohio Tells of Extraordinary Lack of Handling Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 20.—"Locomotives cannot be had for favor or money just now," said President Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day in discussing the lack of handling power. "For seven years the Baltimore and Ohio has been pouring money into improvements and increased facilities, and we have had more money to spend than we could possibly use. No man can get a locomotive until January, 1904 unless the orders are in, and money cannot buy them.

"I happened to stumble over a chance to get spaces for the construction of seven engines in the Baldwin shops and paid $7,000 premium for these spaces. The premium was paid to the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad, and the engines will be delivered in January. Then we have 100 engines to be delivered to us in January, February, and March, and 100 more in the Fall. As it is with engines, so it is with cars, rails, and terminal facilities."

President Loree gave figures to show that the Baltimore and Ohio is moving coal as rapidly as possible both East and West and that no discrimination is being practiced, as charged in certain Eastern quarters.

FOUND A GAME IN PROGRESS.

Raiding Party Arrested the Dealer on a Charge of Running a Gambling House.

The house at 109 Henry Street was raided last night by Capt. Creamer and Detectives Glennon and Nealy of the Madison Street Station. Charles Bear, thirty years old, of 49 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was arrested and locked up in the station house on a charge of being the proprietor of a gambling house.

For some weeks past Capt. Creamer has received complaints from citizens living on Henry Street that a gambling "joint" was in operation on the second floor of this house. A plain clothes man was sent to investigate and the raid resulted.

Capt. Creamer and his detectives conducted the raid so quietly that they got into the rooms before the thirty men there realized what had happened. According to Detective Glennon, Bear was seated behind a table acting as dealer in a stuss game when the raiding party entered. There were a dozen men around this table participating in the game. The detectives seized the deck of cards that Bear was dealing and $6.50 on the table.

There was some little excitement when Capt. Creamer announced that he and his associates were policemen, but it quickly subsided when the Captain said that he did not intend to arrest any one but Bear. The place is known in the locality as the Independent Club.

Forefathers' Day Pilgrimage.

In celebration of Forefathers' Day, a committee representing the New England Society of Brooklyn made a pilgrimage yesterday to Plymouth, Mass., where an informal dinner was held last night. The committee will attend a service in the historic First Church of Plymouth to-day, which is said to be the oldest Congregational Church in the United States, at which two memorial windows, presented by the New England Society of Brooklyn, will be unveiled. The members of the committee are: James A. Burr, President of the society; Isaac H. Cary, J. H. Scrimgour, Prof. Charles H. Levermore, and Robert D. Benedict.

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All suitably adapted for Holiday Presents.

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Paris, 2 Rue Glück.

The MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVERSMITHS

Special Holiday Sale.

Novelties, Toilet Silver, Picture Frames.

OPEN EVENINGS.

14 EAST 15th STREET BETWEEN BROADWAY & 5th AVE

GOVERNOR SEES THE MAYOR

Police Commissionership Discussed, No Decision Reached.

Gen. F. V. Greene and Supt. McCullagh Spoken Of — Ex-Sergt. Churchill Urged for Superintendent of Elections.

A conference at which the Police Commissionership was discussed was held yesterday between Gov. Odell and Mayor Low. The place where it was held was not disclosed.

It was generally known in political circles that the Governor and the Mayor were to meet during the day to discuss the Police Commissionership, and there was a great gathering of local politicians around the Fifth Avenue Hotel to ascertain what could be learned on this subject. The conference did not take place until late in the afternoon, and it was 6 o'clock when the Governor returned to the hotel. When asked for information as to the result he said that there was no information to give out. Mayor Low was equally uncommunicative.

From one who is in a position to know the situation it was learned that no man had as yet been definitely decided upon as Col. Partridge's successor, but the chances are said to be largely in favor of the selection of a Republican. The two Republicans who were most talked about last night for the place were Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh. Gen. Greene was seen and asked if the position had been tendered to him. He said that it had not been, and that he was not considering it. Mr. McCullagh also denied that he had been asked to take the place. He would accept it if it were offered to him, and it is known that there is a movement on foot among certain Republicans and business men of influence to bring his appointment about.

If McCullagh should be decided upon for Police Commissioner the plan is to make ex-Sergt. James Churchill Superintendent of Elections. National Committeeman Gibbs is working to have Churchill named for Superintendent of Elections whether or not McCullagh is made Police Commissioner. Mr. Gibbs saw both the Senator and the Governor yesterday and is understood to have strongly urged Churchill's claims.

One of the first men to greet Gov. Odell on his return to the hotel after his conference with Mayor Low was Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who has been the leading figure in recent gambling raids. This led to the rumor that he was under consideration for Police Commissioner.

Another report which appeared to have some basis of authority was that Street Commissioner Woodbury would be put at the head of the Police Department and Col. Partridge would be made Street Commissioner. In connection with the Police Commissionership it has been rumored for some time that Mayor Low would be inclined to appoint Major Woodbury Police Commissioner if he could find some man fully competent to take Major Woodbury's place. As State Superintendent of Public Works Col. Partridge had the kind of experience which would be valuable in the Street Cleaning Department, and his administration at Albany was so successful as to induce Mayor Low to believe that he could do equally good work at the head of the Police Department.

The chief reason for believing that this plan will not go through is that Major Woodbury is a Democrat, and the Republican organization, both State and local, is actively interested in the selection of a successor to Col. Partridge. This interest would cease at once, it is believed, if it were known that the Mayor had a Democrat seriously under consideration.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR SUBWAY.

Frank Hedley of Chicago to Take Direction of the Underground Railway in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Frank Hedley, who has been General Superintendent of the Lake Street and Northwestern Elevated Railroad Companies, has resigned to become General Superintendent of the underground system of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

Mr. Hedley, now forty years old, is descended from an English family that was among the first to be connected with steam and locomotive engineering. His grand-uncle, William Hedley, was the designer and builder of the first traction engine ever constructed in England.

Mr. Hedley came to this country in 1882 and entered the Erie Railroad shops as machinist. In 1888 he took the position of Superintendent of Motive Power with the Lake Street Company.

Caught in Machinery, Lived 48 Hours.

Max Kurdel, the man in the Eastern District Hospital in Williamsburg with nearly every bone in his body broken by being caught in machinery in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery Thursday, and whose case interested doctors because Kurdel clung so long to life, died yesterday at daybreak in that hospital. That he had been able to live so long after being injured puzzled all the doctors in the institution, and they attributed it to his wonderful constitution. He lived nearly forty-eight hours after being injured. His injuries were of such a nature that an ordinary man would have died immediately.

New Maine Woolen Mill Starts.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 20.—The new Chase Woolen Mill, on the Messalonskee Stream, in Waterville, began operations this week turning out samples for the trade. By Jan. 15 it will be in full operation.

"77"

Breaks up Colds and cures the

GRIP

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

HALL'S

Great 3 Days Sale of

FURS

We started out this season to smash all records in the Fur selling line. How well we have succeeded is best evidenced by the overwhelming business we have done during the past weeks.

To cap the climax we will now make a THREE DAYS SALE of Furs that will be the talk of the town and one that never will be forgotten.

From eight o'clock to-morrow morning until the store closes Wednesday night, we will offer such extraordinary values in Furs that it will pay you to come hundreds of miles if you have Fur buying in mind.

Sealskin Coats,

xx quality, $125 — xxx quality, $150 — xxxx quality, $175 — xxxxx quality, $200 — Ex Ex quality, $250

Persian Lamb Coats, Plain and Trimmed.

xx quality, $75 — xxx quality, $100 — xxxx quality, $125 — xxxxx quality, $150 — Ex Ex quality, $175

Electric Seal (Cony) Jackets,

Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin Coat.

XXX quality, $25
XXXX quality, $30
XXXXX quality, $35
Ex Ex selected, $45

MUFFS.

Dark Eastern Mink Muffs, $16
Mink Muffs, $11
Mink Muffs, $9
Persian Lamb Muffs, 10
Chinchilla Muffs, $15
Sealskin Muffs, large size, $15
Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, $7
Black Lynx Muffs, $16
Brown Fox Muffs, $10
Electric Seal (Cony) Muffs, $3

Fur Overcoats.

Special lot of Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, lined with Astrakan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wildcat; regular value $90; special, $50

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Children's Fur Sets, from $3 to $5
Misses' Fur Sets, from $5 to $15
Squirrel Sets, $10
Beaver Muffs, $7
100 Misses' Muffs, Nutria Beaver; regular value $5; special, $2

Long Double Brown Fox Stoles, long fur and glossy, 3 yards long, shaped at neck, special, $25

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Stoles,

XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $10
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $12

Mink Stoles,

XX quality, $5 | XXXX quality, $12
XXX quality, $8 | XXXXX quality, $15

Brown Fox Stoles,

XX quality, $10 | XXX quality, $12
XXXX quality, $15

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Boas, full 60 inches long, regular value $30, special, $20

Long Black Lynx Stoles shaped at neck, flat effect; regular value $50; special, $35

Long Mink Stoles, special, $30
Baum Marten Stoles, special, $30
Isabella Fox Stoles, special, $13.50

Special Lot of Odd Fur Collars for Misses and Ladies; some in this lot are worth from $10 to $15; special, $5

Fur Caps and Gloves.

Sealskin Gloves, $8 to $16
Sealskin Caps, $5 to $18
Electric Seal (Cony) Caps, $3.50 to $5
Coachmen's Capes, $9 to $75
Men's Mufflers, $3 to $16
Baby Carriage Robes, $4.50 to $12

Tiger, Beaver, Bear, Leopard, Mink and Dog Robes for Driving or Sleighing, 33 1-3 per cent. lower than elsewhere.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,

Furriers and Importers.

Holiday Gifts in Russian Sable

and in Furs of a more moderate cost.

Long Carriage Stoles,

With Muffs to match, lined with Imperial Ermine. Rich and effective.

Scarfs, Pelerines and Short Neck Pieces,

Perfectly matched skins of all grades in absolutely natural colors.

Real and Bolivian Chinchilla

in Wide, straight Pieces, and large flat Muffs for Tailor-made and Afternoon Gowns.

Very Smart Jackets

In Broadtail and Sealskin.

Evening Coats

A Special and Superior Assortment for the Holidays.

Rugs, Carriage Robes and Coachmen's Furs.

37 UNION SQUARE WEST.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

Quart 8 year old Port, 8 " Sherry, " Tokay, " Angelica, " Gold Seal Champagne, " Superior Rye Whiskey — $5.00

Pint 8 year Port, " " Sherry, " Old Angelica, " Tokay, " Sweet Catawba, " Dry Moselle, " Sauterne, " "Ruby" Claret, " "Norton's" Claret, " Old Burgundy, " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " Gold Seal Champagne. — $4.00

Quart 8 year Port, " " Sherry, " Old Madeira, " Sweet Catawba, " Sauterne, " Dry Moselle, " "Ruby" Claret, " "Ives" Claret, " "Norton's" Claret, " Old Burgundy, " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " Pure Rye Whiskey — $6.75

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

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FIN DE SIECLE UMBRELLAS

1 BARCLAY ST., Near Broadway.

Ladies' Umbrellas for Holiday Gifts

In bewildering variety.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, N. Y., who sell Watches, etc., free. FACTORY to POCKET.

UNION CLUB'S OLD HOUSE CLOSED

Farewell Supper Attended by Many of the Members.

The Oldest Club in the City, It Follows the Up-Town Movement—Incidents in Its Career.

For the last time the members of the Union Club gathered last night in their club house at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, which for nearly half a century, has been the home of the organization. It was an occasion when the few old-timers and the younger members of the club met to revive the memories of the past and bid farewell to the old building. Workmen will begin next week to strip the rooms of the furniture, furnishings, and appointments. The building is to be demolished to make room for a large modern business building.

There was a long line of carriages at the clubhouse early last night, and there was a holiday air about the club as members began to arrive. At 11 o'clock a supper was served in the large dining rooms. It was a family affair, with brief ceremonies attending the formal closing.

It was estimated that more than four hundred members were present at the closing ceremonies, the greatest attendance on record during recent years. The old-timers were out in force. Charles H. Haskell, the only living member of the club who was a member at the time when the club moved into the home which was closed last night, nearly half a century ago, came to attend the ceremonies. He received an ovation from the younger members, and he was the hero of the evening. Early in the evening there were several dinner parties. J. P. Morgan entertained a small party of friends, among them Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The members spent a social evening in the quarters where they had spent so many pleasant evenings before, and realized that it was to be the last time. There was a deal of reminiscent talk during the buffet supper, and afterward, until the midnight hour came. As the clock in the large dining room struck 12, the President arose and reminded the members that it was their last meeting together in the present house. Then all rose and sang "Auld Lang Syne," with not a little of feeling.

Even after twelve o'clock men lingered about the clubhouse, as if reluctant to abandon it, and it was during this "post mortem," as some one put it, that various prominent members were singled out from among the others and given ovations with a good deal of merriment. So the evening closed.

For a couple of weeks, perhaps more, the club will be without a home of its own. Its new structure that is rising in the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral is nearing completion. The first work of interior decoration and the new furniture and fittings may possibly be placed early in January. In the meanwhile the Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Calumet Clubs and other organizations have extended the freedom of their houses to members of the club.

Col. Franklin Bartlett said last evening that, in addition to the invitations received earlier in the day from the New York Yacht Club, the Metropolitan Club, and the Calumet Club, other invitations, offering to the members of the Union Club the freedom of their houses, had been received from the Aldine Association, the Whist Club, the Manhattan Club, the Players' Club, the Century Association, the Riding Club, the Racquet Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the New York Club, the Lotos Club, the University Club, and others.

The Union Club is the oldest club in New York. It was founded on June 17, 1836. The limit of membership is 1,400, which has been reached. The home that was closed last night was the fourth clubhouse of the organization. It was one of the most magnificent buildings of the city when the club moved into it. The first clubhouse was at 343 Broadway and was opened in 1836. The second clubhouse was at 376 Broadway. The club took possession of it in May, 1842. It moved to 691 Broadway in 1850, but the stay was short, and in April, 1853, the clubhouse at Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue was opened.

The first President of the Union Club was Samuel Jones, elected in 1836. John C. Stevens followed in 1853, and John Alsop King was President when the club moved into Fifth Avenue in 1855. Moses N. Grinnell was elected President in 1867, and he was succeeded by William M. Evarts. William Constable, John J. Townsend, Clarence A. Seward, and Edward Cooper, the present incumbent.

There are now very few of the old set of members who were young men in the early sixties and seventies, when the Union Club was at the heighth of its glory, and before the first secession from its ranks, led by the late Judge Monson in forming the Knickerbocker Club.

David Austen, who died on Oct. 9, was admitted into the Union Club in 1838. Charles H. Haswell is the only living member to-day who was admitted before the club was established in Fifth Avenue. Peter Marie, J. N. A. Griswold, and Richard Williamson became members at about that time.

Twice in its history has the Union Club been brought into special public prominence by members who had been suspended or expelled and who demanded reinstatement. One of the members was Duke Loubat, a life member, who was one of the principals in the famous Loubat-Turnbull scandal of twenty years ago, and the other was Gen. William Cutting. Both were asked for their resignations and both fought the matter. M. Loubat was expelled in 1882, and reinstated by order of court a few years ago.

The Loubat-Turnbull scandall was a celebrated case. The story ran that Turnbull and Loubat were seated at one of the famous windows of the club when Loubat was heard to utter a derogatory remark concerning a woman who was driving by in her carriage. Turnbull took the matter up, called Loubat to account, and afterward the matter was laid before the Governors. Loubat denied the story and he was asked for his resignation.

The matter went into the courts, but Mr. Loubat in the meantime had looked up the record of Turnbull, and had found some damaging evidence against his character, and the latter was asked for his resignation. He was of an old and proud Southern family, and he had married the wealthy widow. She divorced him, and he was driven into exile. He became a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington and died in that city a few years ago. Mrs. Turnbull married Judge John Clinton Gray.

Loubat, who has since been ennobled by the Pope, is noted for his large charities and his gifts to churches and institutions. He is a bachelor, and he passes his Winters in New York. Although reinstated, he seldom goes near the Union Club, and he has never forgotten the men who were instrumental in persuading the committee to ask for his resignation.

Gen. Cutting had almost a like experience, but prudence prevailed and a dread of the repetition of the scandal which made it most disagreeable for the members during the Loubat-Turnbull affair led to a readjustment of the matter. The objection to Gen. Cutting was founded on a family lawsuit concerning trustee funds.

Next to enforcing resignations, general criticism and the "pilling" or blackballing of a man at the club have led to the establishment of two other clubs, the Knickerbocker and the Metropolitan. In the early seventies, the late Judge Alonzo Monson was a power in the Union Club. He was one of the Governors, and it was said that he was rather arbitrary. A meeting of the club was called and he was severely criticised. He found himself compelled to offer his resignation, and he went out of the club. The late John Jacob Astor and the late Alexander Hamilton resigned also. "Pilling" of certain candidates had been a cause of dissatisfaction also. They established the Knickerbocker Club, of which Judge Monson was President until he died, two years ago.

The refusal to admit two railroad Presidents, one of them a relative by marriage of the Vanderbilt family, led to the establishment in the early nineties of the Metropolitan Club. The defection was not very great at first, but after the two rejections the club had a little letting down of the bars, and a number of Wall Street men became members and the club suffered a bit in social prestige.

Another incident was the discovery that one member was sending annonymous letters to the wife of another, accusing the husband of various improprieties. After much detective work, the writer of the letters was discovered. He resigned, went abroad, and died there some years ago. At one time the club was noted for its high play, and the late Pierre Lorillard was one of the heaviest players. There was some scandal concerning the card rooms at that time, but it was hushed up and a limit made possible by the Governors, which prevented like disturbances in the future.

The pleasanter memories of the old building are associated with the late William R. Travers, the wit of the club, who died in 1887; with the men-about-town in the seventies and eighties, and the numerous genial fellows who have passed away. There are many amusing stories told of the club, and, if the front room could speak, it would some very entertaining tales unfold. For years the front windows of the rooms have been filled with men at all hours of the day after noon. It was an ordeal for many women to pass before them, knowing that severe critics were ensconced behind the sheets of plate glass.

The clubhouse was not particularly commodious. The new dining room in the rear, however, was a handsome apartment. It was one of the first buildings in this city to have an elevator, and it was one of the first clubs to start a roof garden in Summer. The old building is part and parcel of the social history of New York. For a club as conspicuous as it has been the scandals have been few. The house has no sleeping apartments, and bachelor members who dined there frequently lived in chambers in the immediate vicinity.

Opposition to the removal uptown was carried on for more than fifteen years. At each annual club meeting the proposition was voted upon, and, as death mowed the ranks of the veterans, and younger men were admitted, the opposition grew weaker, and finally the "progressives" were victorious.

Men like Peter Marie and Richard Williamson, who for more than half a century have been going every day to the club, taking the same walk on Fifth Avenue, will feel lost in the new surroundings. A few years have made many changes in the neighborhood. The residences of some of the more notable old members, such as the late August Belmont and the late Robert G. Remsen, and the Cutting houses, have been razed to the ground. Fashion is chary of Lower Fifth Avenue, and the Easter parade stops at Twenty-third Street.

SET TRAP FOR MAIL THIEF.

Post Office Inspector's Plan Leads to Arrest of a Porter—Parcels Found on Him.

William A. Freeman, twenty-four years old, colored, employed as a porter in the foreign branch of the Registry Department of the Post Office, at Morton and West Streets, was arrested there yesterday afternoon charged with having stolen from the registered mail articles valued at $46.06, and was held in $2,500 bail by Commissioner Shields for examination to-morrow morning.

Freeman's arrest was the result of a series of complaints about articles lost in the foreign registered mail, covering a period of two months. It was accomplished by means of a trap set for him by Post Office Inspector Boyle, who had been at work on the case for some time.

Boyle's suspicions having taken definite shape, he arranged with clerks in the foreign registry branch to place in a conspicuous position a number of small parcels whose entry tags showed their contents to be of considerable value. This was done yesterday afternoon, and it is claimed, about closing time James Lutz and John J. Callahan saw Freeman look over the pile and pocket several of the packages, at the same time attempting to carry off another in his hands. Freeman was overhauled before he had a chance to leave the building, and there was taken from him a box containing watches valued at $26.96, together with smaller boxes containing a locket valued at $4, a ring valued at $9, and two chains valued at $5.

Freeman has been in the employ of the department since April last.

THREATENS HIS HOST'S FAMILY

Violent Syrian Who Was Brandishing Razors Sent to Bellevue.

With a razor in each hand and a prayer book in his pocket, Kelil Jereissati, a Syrian, twenty-eight years old, threatened yesterday the lives of members of Joseph Aborab's family, with whom he has been living for the last month, at 45½ Washington Street. As a balm for death Jereissati told those whose lives he wanted to take that he would hurry on to heaven as soon as he killed them and open the door for them.

Jereissati was finally quieted by a policeman and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was placed in the insane ward. He is suffering from religious mania.

Jereissati came to this country when he was fifteen years old, and for some years lived with his brother on a farm in Minnesota. He came East about six years ago and shortly after his arrival here his zeal for religion turned his head, and he was sent to the Manhattan State Hospital. He was discharged from there as cured about a year ago. He was unable to secure employment, and has been living around with his friends. A month ago he called at Aborab's house and said that he had come to make a visit. He was welcomed because of a friendship that had been formed in Syria years ago.

He began acting queerly a week ago, and for the last few days has done nothing but read the Bible and preach sermons. On Friday he became a trifle violent and walked up and down the rooms of the house shouting.

Early yesterday morning, after Aborab had left the house Jereissati ran into the kitchen where Mrs. Aborab and her three children were. He had a razor in each hand. Mrs. Aborab and the children huddled in a corner and Mrs. Aborab pleaded with the maniac, and after haranguing them with threats of death he left. Then Mrs. Aborab locked the kitchen door. Jereissati stamped around the other rooms of the house until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when an uncle of Aborab's entered the rooms. As soon as Jereissati saw him he picked up the razors, which he had laid on a table, and made a rush for him.

Jereissati made a lunge at Aborab's uncle. The latter grabbed his wrist, threw him to one side, and ran out of the door. He called a policeman of the Church Street Station who was near by. When the officer reached the room where Jereissati was raging around with razor in each hand, the man became docile in a moment.

"You are an officer of the Lord," he said to the policeman, "and I will go away with you."

CHESS AT MONTE CARLO.

Marshall, Napier, and Janowski Barred from Forthcoming Masters' Tournament.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Arnous de Riviere, the manager of the forthcoming international chess tournament at Monte Carlo, said today that he would accept the following fourteen competitors: Lasker, Maroczy, Pillsbury, Delmar, Burn, Teichmann, Moreau, Taubenhaus, Mieses, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Schiffers, Marco, and Schlechter.

It will thus be seen that Marshall and Napier will not be allowed to compete this time, while Janowski has also been excluded.

Independent of special prizes, over $2,800 will be distributed among the competitors, who will have to play two games against each other. Drawn games will be counted as half points. The first prize will be no less than $900 and the second prize $500.

GEN. NORD NOT CONFIRMED.

No Quorum at Haitien Congress, but Believed That Dictator Will Be Seated.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 20.—Congress was convoked yesterday in order to confirm the election of Gen. Nord as President, but there was no quorum, and Congress will reassemble Sunday.

The general opinion is that Gen. Nord, who was recently acclaimed President by the army, and who occupied the National Palace Dec. 18, will be formally elected.

The country is calm.

Italian Budget Statement.

ROME, Dec. 20.—The budget statement for 1901-1902 shows a surplus of $6,500,000 after an expenditure of $3,400,000 on railroads, $2,000,000 on the China expedition, and placing $2,800,000 in the sinking fund.

Fell Forty Feet, Not Much Hurt.

Although he fell forty feet down an elevator shaft in a new building at 116 West Twenty-third Street late yesterday afternoon, Patrick Verdon, twenty years old, of 303 East Twenty-fifth Street, received but a few slight contusions. He is a painter and was working on the fourth floor of the building, which is being completed by J. B. Cornell & Co., when he lost his footing and tumbled down the shaft. He landed on top of the elevator car, which was at the first floor, and to that fact he probably owes his life. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

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HALL & RUCKEL, New York

WOMEN GREET DR. LORENZ

Presentation in the Lecture Room of the Orthopaedic Hospital.

Two Operations Performed by the Surgeon—An Accident in Brooklyn—Patient Revived on the Table.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz was lionized by many New York society women yesterday. They assembled in the lecture room of the New York Orthopaedic Hospital and Dispensary in East Fifty-night Street, near Lexington Avenue, crowded around him, and presented large bunches of flowers to him. The surgeon bowed, uttered polite remarks, and kissed the hands of the women to whom he was introduced.

In the course of the day he performed two operations. One was in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, and the other was in the Orthopaedic Hospital. The first was for clubfeet, and in less than five minutes after the patient had been placed on the operating table he had succeeded in straightening the feet. The second operation was for double congenital dislocation of the hip and in that case also he was successful in a short time.

During the operation in Brooklyn an accident happened. The little patient, Mary Donnelly, recovered partly from the effects of the ether and began to moan and cry while on the operating table.

"Don't, you are hurting me," she said.

The physician who had administered the anaesthetic began again to administer the drug. It was said afterward that he administered too much in his haste to allow Dr. Lorenz to operate. Dr. Lorenz stopped suddenly and looked at the child. His effort then was to revive the child, and he called for a can of oxygen. After the child had been revived he continued his operation to the end.

The child operated upon in the Orthopaedic Hospital was Josephine Kehoe, three and one-half years old. Dr. Francis E. Butler and Dr. C. A. Keating assisted Drs. Lorenz and Muller at the operation. Among those who witnessed the operation outside of the medical profession were Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Russell Sage, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of President Roosevelt.

After the operation Dr. Lorenz went down stairs to the lecture room, where he delivered a short address. He was greeted warmly by the women present. Among those who listened to his remarks were Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. John B. Duer, Mrs. Frank Minturn, and Miss Margaret Remsen. Among the surgeons present were Dr. Royal Whitman, Dr. Homer Gibney, Dr. T. Halstead Myers, Dr. I. Emmett Hope, and Dr. Newton M. Shaffer.

Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, surgeon in chief of the hospital, in his address said that twenty cases of congenital dislocation of the hip had been operated upon by the Lorenz method, and had been cured during the past year. Other patients, he said, had been greatly relieved.

Dr. Jacobi said there are fads in orthopaedic surgery as in everything else. Wealth, good will, and intelligence had combined, he said, to make the New York Orthopaedic Hospital what it is today. He complimented the wealthy residents who had contributed for its support.

Dr. Lorenz concluded his speech by saying: "I want to congratulate the ladies who are in this work. They are the real charity workers, for in every woman's breast beats a motherly heart."

Dr. Lorenz attended a reception conducted by the German Medical Society in Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, last evening. About 150 guests attended the dinner. The following toasts were responded to: "Our Society," by Dr. George W. Jacoby; "Our Guests," Dr. H. Boldt; "The Ladies," Dr. Breitenfeld.

At the dinner Dr. Lorenz delivered in German a speech which elicited frequent interruptions of applause and laughter. He said that during his presence here he had been "pushed along like lightning," and that it was one reason why he had not a specially prepared speech. He added that he was making the fourth speech of the day.

He said that he had learned three things above all others while in America. The first one was to lose all sense of distances. He declared that he would never be afraid to cross the "duck pond" again, and that to any European he would give the advice to come to America and learn something about Americans. He knew, he said, that it was considered proper for Americans to go abroad and learn something about Europe, and he wanted to see Europeans come over here, travel, and see this country.

In the second place, the great surgeon said he had come to learn how small the world is. While in Chicago he sat in a box in a theatre and heard an actor sing a German song in a way that seemed to transport him to Germany. The actor, he learned, had come from Berlin. In San Francisco, he said, he had dined with a German family and had eaten some Hungarian goulash, such as he had thought could only be produced on the other side. The remark provoked laughter.

Continuing, he said that while in Los Angeles he had dined with a company of which two women were members, one of them from Norway and the other from Honolulu. The one from Norway said she came from Bergen. She was a friend of a family on a member of which Dr. Lorenz had operated. The host of the occasion was an Austrian.

Dr. Lorenz aid he asked the lady from Honolulu if she knew a certain physician there, and she replied that the physician in question was her family doctor. On Friday night, in the Metropolitan Opera House, Dr Lorenz said he had heard Tannhouser sung as well as it could have been done in Germany or elsewhere. He dwelt for a few moments on music and particularly German music.

The third thing which the surgeon said had been greatly impressed upon him was that there are more Germans in America then he had ever supposed.

DOCTOR ROBBED IN STREET.

Milwaukee Physician, Here to Attend Lorenz Clinics, the Victim of Footpads.

Dr. Henry Loeber, said to be a Milwaukee physician, who has been in this city for the past few days attending the clinics of Dr. Lorenz, early yesterday morning experienced the novel sensation of being help up by footpads in the heart of the City of New York. The outcome of the hold-up was that the doctor lost his watch and chain, his diamond scarfpin, and $30 in money.

Dr. Loeber had been dining after attending a reception to Dr. Lorenz at the Academy of Surgery, and was on his way to his hotel, the Belvidere, at Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street. At the corner of Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue he passed under the bridge erected in front of the Germania Bank Building, which is undergoing repairs. It was perfectly dark, and the doctor had reached the middle of the bridge, when two men sprang upon him, one catching him by the throat and holding him against the board wall, while the other relieved him of his valuables.

The doctor was so held that he could make no outcry, but a watchman on the tunnel excavation saw his predicament, and called Policeman Gaffga of the East Fifth Street Police Station, who tried to handle the larger of the men, who put up so good a fight, that an opportunity was given the other, the one who had taken the goods, to escape.

The policeman was having his hands full, until some citizens and other policemen arrived, when the robber was subdued, and taken to the station house. There he gave his name as George Mulvey of 367 Pearl Street. None of the doctor's property was found in his possession, so he was locked up as a suspicious person.

Mulvey was arraigned later before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court. Mr. Loeber did not appear against him, so the Magistrate discharged him, because of lack of evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—No such doctor as Henry Loeber, who was held up in New York, is known here.

Pompadours and WAVYKNOTS

designed to meet the most advanced ideas of good taste and correct style. They are always a ready finishing touch to the completion of the coiffure.

GRAY HAIR for elderly ladies

WIGS FOR LADIES.

TOUPEES for Gentlemen

HAIR DRESSING, Shampooing, Manicuring, Scalp Treatment.

L. SHAW
54 WEST 14TH STREET

PURDY AT A BROOKLYN FIRE.

Lane Shoe Factory Burned—Trolley Feed Wires Cut—The Loss $150,000.

William Lane's big shoe factory, a four-story brick structure occupying the entire block front in Second Avenue, Brooklyn, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, was burned to the ground last night in about two hours' time, despite the efforts of the entire fire-fighting force of the nearby territory, directed by Acting Chief Purdy, who went over from Manhattan as soon as he learned of the serious nature of the fire.

The loss is estimated at $150,000, and about 700 hands are thrown out of employment at least temporarily. The building extended back to Third Avenue, and it became necessary to cut the feed wires of the Third Avenue trolley line, and not a wheel turned on this system while the fire was in progress.

The Rev. Father McGroanen, recently appointed a Fire Department Chaplain, was summoned by the numerous alarms, but his services were unnecessary, nobody being hurt. The factory stood within two short blocks of the water, and the glare of the flames made a brilliant spectacle from Manhattan, the Jersey shore, and Staten Island. The fire started on the first floor from some cause not yet determined by the night watchman, who turned in the first alarm, three more being rung in by the first firemen to arrive.

ATTACK ON A BRIDE.

Belief That She Was Hurt by a Rejected Suitor—Wounded on the Forehead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 20.—Mrs. F. E. Mowen who lives on Johnson Avenue, near Greenbrook, Dunellen, was attacked last night in her yard. She was married recently and it is believed that she was struck by a rejected suitor.

Mrs. Mowen had gone into her yard to feed the chickens. As she was about to re-enter her house a form sprang from a shadow, and with a blunt instrument, struck her over the left eye. She fell to the ground. Her husband ran from the house in time to see the figure of a man scale the fence and disappear.

Mrs. Mowen was revived with difficulty. On her forehead is a deep gash that was made by the assailant's weapon, believed to be a piece of gas pipe. She is twenty-two years of age.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

Alarm on West Coast Over Reported Appearance of Disease at Mazatlan.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—There is much alarm on the west coast over the reported appearance of the bubonic plague at Mazatlan. The local doctors assert that it is the true form of the Asiatic plague, but the doctors of the British warship Grafton decide that it is something else.

However, the Grafton has left the port. The Governor of the State of Sinaloa is investigating the matter.

GEM-COVERED IMAGE FOUND.

Mexican Government Recovers a Figure of the Virgin Covered with Precious Stones.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—Señor Olavaria, Director of the Las Vozcainas College, reports to the Government the discovery at that institution of a hidden chest containing valuable gems.

The chest contained a solid silver image of the Virgin, inlaid with gold and incrusted with gems, 102 diamonds, 342 emeralds, 26 rubies, 4 jacinths, and 1,987 pearls. The gems will become the property of the Government. The director was told of the existence of the chest by an old matron of the college, who says that its hiding place was confided to her many years ago by a former matron while on her deathbed. The chest was hidden beneath a flagstone in the chapel.

IMPORTER HURT IN RUNAWAY.

E. H. Patterson Seriously Injured in Upset Caused by a Locomotive.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Edward H. Patterson, a prominent resident of this place, where he once was a member of the Board of Education and a junior partner in the firm of Patterson & Co., importers of varnish gums at 81 Pine Street, New York, was seriously injured in a runaway here this morning.

Mr. Patterson, who is about fifty years old, had just left his son at the railroad station on his way to New York and was driving away with his colored coachman when the skittish horse took fright at a passing locomotive and bolted. The carriage upset at the end of the First Avenue bridge and both occupants were thrown out, the coachman falling upon his employer and escaping all harm.

Mr. Patterson was carried into the office of Dr. Van Patten near by, and it was half an hour before he regained consciousness. He had sustained concussion of the brain, a severe scalp wound, and a broken collarbone. His condition, however, is not considered dangerous.

EMPLOYERS ISSUE ULTIMATUM.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The custom and special order clothing manufacturers of Chicago, who do an annual business of $35,000,000, have issued an ultimatum that all their employes will be locked out on Dec. 26, unless the cutters shall consent to sign or arbitrate a working agreement framed by the firms. The trouble is the outcome of differences between the United Garment Workers and the Special Order Clothing makers, the two unions which control the men working in the trade. The cutters are 600 in number. They cut the material that keeps about 25,000 men, women, and children busy.

Stricken, Sorting Christmas Packages.

While sorting Christmas packages at 8 o'clock last night in the express office at 922 Broadway, Frederick Helwig, thirty-five years old, an employe of the American Express Company, dropped to the floor. An ambulance was summoned from New York Hospital, and Surgeon Lee said that Helwig was suffering from appendicitis. He was taken to the hospital.

THE WEBER TONE

Distinguished Artists pay tribute to its marked superiority by using

WEBER PIANOS

The Weber is exclusively used at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York

Catalogue Mailed Free on Request.

The Weber Piano Co.
Fifth Avenue, cor 16th St., N. Y.
605 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

To have been able to maintain for the better part of a year an effective blockade of dirt and debris at so prominent a corner as Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, is in itself a distinction—of a certain sort.

The difference is all in favor of the really "Popular Shop,"—just now bright and distinctly agreeable with all the English looking things for Christmas Gifts.

The "Popular Shop."

THINGS GOOD TO GIVE IN HOLIDAY TIME,
(and not bad to have at any time.)

The McHugh (Mission) Furniture,
(Full size and scaled down for the Nursery.)
The Old English Easy Chairs.
The Madeira Wicker Chairs.
The Fallowfield Draught Screens.
The Friesland Hanging Clocks.
The Liberty Velvet Pillows.
The Hassall Nursery Posters.
The Aldin Animal Wood Cuts.

EARLY SELECTIONS ARE ADVISED.
Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.,
NEW YORK.
(*Trade Marks Reg'd.*)

LAYING THE PACIFIC CABLE

In 130 Hours 1,054 Knots Were Ruled Off During a Storm.

First Link Is Completed—Communication Between San Francisco and Honolulu May Be Opened on Christmas Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The first link of the great ocean cable, which is connect the United States with Hawaii, has been laid, and the cable ship Silvertown is proceeding so rapidly with the work that it would not be at all surprising is communication is opened over the cable from Honolulu to San Francisco on Christmas Day.

At noon to-day, 1,054 knots of cable had been reeled out from the hold of the Silvertown in 130 hours since leaving San Francisco, and this in spite of a heavy storm which somewhat retarded the work. If a slightly better ratio shall be maintained during the next five days, with no storms or accidents to interfere, it is reasonable to expect that the greetings of President Roosevelt to Governor Dole may be sent on Dec. 25.

The Associated Press representative on board the Silvertown filed the following message from the vessel at noon to-day:

"Latitude 30.17 north, longitude 139.38 west. The total amount of cable paid out up to noon to-day, which includes the first section, the laying of which was completed last night at 8 o'clock, was 1,054 knots. The weather is fine."

TO CELEBRATE CABLE'S COMING

Honolulu Will Publicly Observe the Occasion—New Territorial Officers—Other Late Hawaiian News.

HONOLULU, Dec. 13, (via San Francisco, Dec. 20.)—The opening of the cable between Honolulu and San Francisco will be celebrated here as a holiday, and the Merchants' Association is preparing to observe the occasion publicly. The first message will be from President Roosevelt to Gov. Dole, and the Governor's reply will be the first message sent from Honolulu.

The special session of the territorial Senate has adjourned, after filling all the vacancies in the territorial departments caused by removals made at the suggestion of Gov. Dole. The new officers are: Henry Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works; A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer, and J. H. Fisher, Auditor. Cooper is the present Secretary of the territories, and he is understood to have sent his resignation to President Roosevelt. Kepoikai was a Circuit Judge on the Island of Maui before annexation. Fisher was Secretary of the Republican Territorial Committee.

Senator D. Kalaukalani, leader of the Home Rulers, introduced in the special session of the Senate a resolution calling for an inquiry into the acts of Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, in issuing certificates of citizenship to Chinese born in the Territory, it having been alleged that Cooper had retained funds secured from fees for such certificates. The resolution was ruled out of order. The certificates in question were issued by Cooper under an authorization from Washington, and the Secretary states that his charges were in accordance with authority given him.

A suit by the Territory against William H. Wright, the absconding Treasurer, was heard last Monday before Judge Robinson, and judgment was entered against the fugitive for the amount of his defalcation—$17,949.

The Republican Territorial Central Committee has adopted resolutions which probably will go forward to Washington to-day indorsing Senator George R. Carter for the office of Secretary of the Territory, vacated by the resignation of Henry E. Cooper.

Bishop Gulstan F. Ropert, who has had charge of the work of the Catholic Church in the island for many years, is seriously ill, and grave fears are entertained for him. The aged Bishop has been failing for some time, and a month ago he sent to Rome nominations for his successor.

Mayor Van Sant Divorced.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mrs. Howard Van Sant, wife of Mayor Van Sant of Island Heights, spent the Winter season in New York two years ago with her husband, and then refused to return to their home with him. To-day a divorce was granted to Mayor Van Sant on the ground of desertion.

Mining Suit Involves Big Claims.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 20.—A mining suit involving many valuable claims at Victor has been filed in the United States Circuit Court by Percy Brown of Lake Mills, Iowa, who brings the suit as a stockholder of the Mount Rosa Mining Company. He alleges mismanagement of the affairs of the company. The Woods Investment Company of Colorado Springs is the principal defendant.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

We do not keep open evenings. *Our salespeople require the rest.* Please shop during the day—the morning hours are best.

We Have Made Big Reductions on Thousands of Beautiful Novelties That Were Selected for the Holiday Trade.

We are pretty accurate at forecasting. Broad trade experience develops a sort of prescience that quickens a merchant's acumen and permits him to plan with tolerable certainty.

Under normal conditions we do not think the pre-Christmas business will exhaust our enormous variety of Novelties. The trouble may be directly attributed to the long delay in the completion of our new store. Manufacturers were given an inch and they took an ell. We expected to move in September. When it became known to us that the builders would be over a month behind time, we notified many manufacturers to postpone deliveries. Some of them have followed our instructions too well.

New Gift Goods Are Arriving Every Day.

We'll have only a few days in which to sell hundreds of things that should have been in the store several weeks ago. Drastic measures are being applied. Much of the earlier merchandise is being subjected to deep price-cuts, and ALL goods suitable for presents that were received within the last few days are marked relatively low—at rates that are equivalent to liberal reductions.

Beautiful Tailor-made Waists at Much Less Than Our Regular Prices

2d Floor, centre.

These waists have just been received—bought at under-prices, and will be sold the same way. There are forty distinct styles to choose from—representing all the newest and prettiest models of the season.

Splendid workmanship—every one of them perfect.

Regular $2.25 Waists marked at $1.49
Regular $3.00 Waists marked at $1.98
Regular $4.00 Waists marked at $2.49
Regular $5.00 Waists marked at $2.96

The materials are very fine, including French Flannel, Wool Crashes, Cheviots, Tricots, London Vestings, White Piques, Alpacas, Imported Poplins and many handsome All-wool Novelties—all colors. Some are plain, others are richly embroidered or otherwise trimmed, according to latest modes.

Silk Hose—Our Own Importations.

1st Fl., Centre.

Silk Hose appeals to all women. Your judgment and taste will never be challenged if you choose Silk Hose for the gift. Our present stock is exceptional. The variety is comparatively immense; the elegance of the styles and the qualities is worthy of deepest admiration, and the prices—their marvellous cheapness—complete the combination that makes this sale important and unsurpassed. Every pair was secured by direct personal representation in the leading French and German centres. No other house would dream of selling them this way:—

Black Spun Silk Hose, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribs, spliced heels and toes $1.19
Pure Silk Black Hose, gauze and medium weight, double soles, spliced heels and toes $1.39
Pure Silk Black Hose, Richelieu ribs, finished with fine cotton soles $1.49
Pure Silk Black Hose, Richelieu Rembrandt and fancy ribs, spliced heels and toes $1.89
Black Pure Silk Hose, small figures embroidered on insteps $1.94
Black Pure Silk Hose, prettied with plain and fancy side clocks $2.19
French Silk Hose, black lace instep, with hand embroidered black or colored figures; also plain black and white, enhanced with lace insertings $2.98
Black Pure Silk Hose, embroidered insteps or with heavy white side clocks $3.24
Pure Silk Black Hose, the "cobweb" quality—very fine and sheer—self-clocks—spliced soles, heels and toes $4.98
Black Pure Silk Hose, dainty patterns embroidered on insteps—exceedingly rich and fine $3.98
Black Pure Silk Hose, extra heavy quality, neat designs embroidered on insteps $4.98

French Silk Hose, very thin and delicate texture, embroidered insteps and side clocks, $9.98.

Each pair put in a Christmas box.

STECK PIANO.

Fifth Avenue By The Auction Rooms.

There are few holiday gifts in which so many points must be considered as in the choice of a piano. It should represent a combination of greatest durability with the highest art in workmanship and purity of tone. Trust the judgment of the masters of music who for nearly half a century have recognized the ideal in

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
To be sold at Auction
ON THE PREMISES
Northwest Corner of
5th Ave. and 21st St.,
TO-MORROW, MON. MORN.,
At 11 A. M.
Also Tues. Morn. at same hour
THE
Furniture and Effects
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contained in the house they now occupy. Comprising luxurious leather arm chairs & settees, mahogany reading & writing tables, bookcases, wicker furniture, bentwood arm chairs, card tables, royal Wilton & Axminster carpets, bronzes, brass & crystals, chandeliers, fitted for gas & electricity, tapestry, velour & aplique draperies, English colored sporting prints, valuable artist proof etchings, by Denby, Sadler & others. Weber upright piano, china & silver plated ware, &c.
Exhibition at 9 A. M. on Morning of Sale.

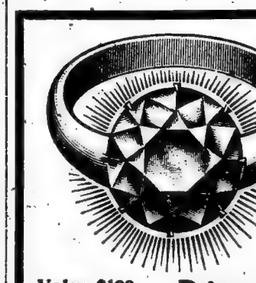

Value $100. Price $75.

A limited number of our 1-karat Solitaire Diamond Rings will be sold until Christmas at the above price. Extra large diamond of rare color and sparkling brilliancy. Ladies' or gentlemen's setting. An early selection is suggested.

CASPERFELD & CLEVELAND,
144 BOWERY.
Bowery Savings Bank Block.
Open Evenings till 10. Saturdays till 11.

MARKS ADJUSTABLE CHAIR

A Most Satisfying Gift.
Known the World Over.

Call and see Chair made for King Edward VII.
Our $30.00 CHAIR NOW $20.00.
FOR THIS SALE ONLY.
56 East 23d St. Open Evenings.

HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS AND CANES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT AT 40 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
STEINSCHNEIDER
124 FULTON ST., COR. NASSAU.
BASEMENT

VENEZUELAN ENTANGLEMENT ABSORBS LONDON'S ATTENTION

Even the Government's Most Loyal Supporters Condemn the Alliance with Germany, Because of the Danger of Destroying American Friendship—Lord Salisbury Greatly Missed—One of His Sons May Be the "Coming Man."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Venezuela has been the absorbing topic of conversation this week, dwarfing all matters of domestic politics into insignificance, though these include the final passing of the Education bill, placing it as an act on the statute book of the realm.

Never in my experience has there been such a consensus of opinion on any subject as that manifested concerning the Venezuelan entanglement. The Government's most loyal supporters unhesitatingly condemn its action in allowing this country to be drawn into an alliance with Germany for the purpose of coercing Venezuela. The reason for this attitude is to be found not in any misplaced sympathy with Castro's republic, but in the deep-seated conviction that Germany has outwitted British diplomacy and has inveigled English statesmen into an alliance which, while having as its ostensible object the coercion of Venezuela, is really designed by Germany to alienate the sympathies of the United States from the people of the United Kingdom.

AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP DESIRED.

It would be easy to fill pages of THE NEW YORK TIMES with the indignant protests of British journals of all shades of opinion against the co-operation of England with Germany in this affair. For several years there has been a steadily growing desire on the part of the English people to cultivate relations of the most friendly description with the United States. This has been so noticeable, especially since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, that a wayfaring man, though a fool, could not mistake it. Apart from the commonplaces of after-dinner speakers about the common language and sentiment being bonds of union between the two nations, there is a firm conviction that the highest political and material interests of both countries demand the maintenance of sincere and genuine friendship between them.

That is undoubtedly the predominating feeling among Englishmen; hence the outbursts of pained astonishment and anger at the mere thought that Germany has been allowed to capture Great Britain and place her in a position calculated to excite American suspiciousness and irritate American susceptibilities.

The very headlines in the newspapers make this clear. Sir Robert Giffen, the most eminent of English statisticians, writes to The Times a weighty letter on what he calls, with terse directness, "the Venezuelan mess." The St. James's Gazette, an uncompromising Conservative organ and usually a thick-and-thin supporter of the Government, entitled its Thursday's editorial "The Blockhead Blockade," and said:

"It is intensely galling to British national pride to feel that the Government of the country has permitted itself to be dragged into an adventure profoundly distasteful to the majority of the British people at the arrogant summons of the German Empire. We are not accustomed to be the cat's-paw of another State."

This is a fair sample of what is being said here by innumerable Englishmen and published in all kinds of papers.

MR. BRYCE'S SPEECH.

I attended the dinner of the Eighty Club last night, at which the Right Hon. James Bryce, one of the most respected men in the country, was the guest of the evening. In wise and weighty words this distinguished authority on the United States Constitution condemned the action of the Government in associating England with Germany in this matter, though, he said, he had always desired the best relations with that country and had even reprobated the imprudent language used about Germany not long ago by some members of the present Cabinet. Mr. Bryce's expression of hope that the Venezuelan difficulty might be satisfactorily settled and his earnest tribute to the high character and qualities of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay were listened to with profound attention and sympathy and loudly cheered by all present.

I repeat that there is an intense desire that nothing should occur to estrange from England a people with whom, more than all others, she wishes to be on terms of deep and abiding affection. The opinions of THE NEW YORK TIMES have been reproduced here. The confidence expressed by you is not misplaced, for the temper of the British people will not allow any administration to compromise their good faith and friendship for their American kinsmen.

Whatever may be Germany's attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine, that doctrine is acquiesced in here. No one has the least desire to disregard it or to impair its validity. The hope is universally entertained that the differences between England and Venezuela may be adjusted, that every cloud on the horizon may be speedily and completely dispelled.

Lord Salisbury's retirement, though inevitable, has never been so much regretted as during this business. His practical wisdom and deep knowledge of foreign politics are greatly missed at the present moment, when the nation would gladly feel that the conduct of its external affairs was guided by his sagacious counsels and safe in his experienced hands. His disappearance from the political arena after so many years of strenuous devotion to national interests was the most important personal event in the Parliamentary session which closed on Thursday.

PARLIAMENT'S LONG SESSION.

That session was one of the longest in the Parliamentary annals of this country. It saw the conclusion of the South African war, the resignation of the Premier, the appointment of his successor, the illness and recovery of the King, and the coronation and its attendant celebrations. In domestic politics its most conspicuous feature was the bitterly contested Education bill, the successful passing of which, whatever opinions may be entertained respecting it, marks an important epoch in the history of the nation.

Premier Balfour, who has borne the brunt of the attacks on the measure, has displayed great dialectical skill in debate, and has a right to feel proud of his Parliamentary success against an opposition which, although small in numbers, lacked neither zeal, courage, nor ability.

Mr. Chamberlain has been quite as prominent a figure in the Commons this session as Mr. Balfour, but he did not take any active part in the debates on the Education bill, confining himself to the affairs of his own department, in which the South African war and its settlement of course bulked largely. To believe that, with his great ambitions, he did not feel disappointment at not attaining to the Premiership on Lord Salisbury's retirement, although it was manifestly impossible that he should take precedence of Mr. Balfour, would be to credit him with immunity from the "last infirmity of noble minds."

It is perhaps not very uncharitable to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain is smiling sardonically at the complications the Government has to face while he is far away from England and responsibility.

LORD HUGH CECIL.

The most interesting personality in the House of Commons after these two leaders has been Lord Hugh Cecil. As an uncompromising and thorough-going specimen of an old-fashioned Tory this young man would be difficult to match.

Men who remember Lord Salisbury when, as Lord Robert Cecil, he was making his reputation in the Commons many years ago, say that Lord Hugh is a true "chip of the old block," exactly what his father was at the same age. This is true of some aspects of Lord Salisbury's character, but not of all.

One of Lord Salisbury's most remarkable traits was always his keen sense of humor, though that humor was often of the grimmest description. He possessed a mordant sarcasm, which he used without mercy. His delight in saying things which were indiscreet and often wounded deeply was due not so much to a desire to inflict pain as to an irresistible impulse to give free play to his peculiar powers of wit and satire.

If there is one thing Lord Hugh Cecil lacks more than another, it is a sense of humor. He is zealous, industrious, and sometimes eloquent, but of humor he has not a trace. His opponents denounce him as a bigoted, narrow-minded, Papistical reactionary, but no one has ever yet accused him of levity, or even of appreciation of a joke. He is in deadly earnest all the time.

His political activities have been devoted so far to the advocacy of the interests of the Ritualistic Party in the English Church. There is no doubt that he is one of the prime authors of the Education act, during the passage of which through the Commons he stoutly opposed every compromise Premier Balfour was willing to make in order to meet the convictions of his opponents.

It is too soon to conjecture whether Lord Hugh will ever attain high rank as a statesman; it is not even known whether he aspires to do so, but he has undoubtedly made a great impression on friend and foe alike. He knows what he wants, and strives for it with a complete disregard for the hostility he arouses and without the slightest attempt to conciliate his adversaries. There are few such stalwarts as he in English political life.

In appearance Lord Hugh is tall, of spare habit, pallid of countenance, almost ascetic in feature. It is whispered that he wears a hair shirt next his skin, but this is probably the invention of an enemy.

There will now be a truce to political strife until the end of February.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S DINNER TO WIDOWS AND FATHERLESS.

Her Majesty's Determination to Entertain Boer War Victims Generally Applauded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Christmas holidays are welcomed by everybody, but it is not every one who is likely to turn them to such good account as Queen Alexandra, whose determination to give a dinner to the wives and children of the men who fell in the Boer war or died from the effects of service in South Africa commends itself to all.

Queen Alexandra has long been affectionately called "Queen of Hearts." Since Queen Victoria's death she is the best-loved lady in the land. Her popularity has been increased, if that were possible, by this delicate, womanly thought for the widows and fatherless.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Among the American arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week were the following:

E. R. Lloyd.
Warren B. Smith.
B. G. Gunther.

At Claridge's Hotel the arrivals from the United States in the course of the week included:

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Wallop.
Mrs. J. Bell.
S. and G. Sands.
Mrs. Rutherford.
Mr. and Mrs. Dodge.
George Westinghouse.
Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Moncrieff.

PRINCE OF WALES'S NEW SON.

Fifth Scion of Heir to British Throne Arrived Last Night.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son to-night. Both mother and child are doing well.

The Prince born last night is the fifth child of the Prince and Princess of Wales. All are living, and they are considered to be among the healthiest children in European royalty. Prince George of Wales, the father of the infant Prince, was married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in the Chapel at St. James's Palace, July 6, 1893. He was born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865, and is his wife's senior by about two years. Their four elder children are: Prince Edward Albert, born at White Lodge, June 23, 1894; Prince Albert Frederick George, born at Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; Princess Victoria Alexandra, born at Sandringham, April 25, 1897, and Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born at Sandringham, March 31, 1900.

ENGLISH FORGERS SENTENCED.

Long Terms for Three Noted Bank-Note Makers—One Prisoner Commits Suicide in Cell.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Three bank-note forgers who were committed for trial Dec. 10 pleaded guilty and were sentenced in the Old Bailey this morning, Philip Bernstein to twenty years', Solomon Barmash to fifteen years', and William Barmash to ten years' imprisonment.

After being removed to their cells Solomon Barmash shot and killed himself. The police were dumfounded at Barmash's death. The prisoner became paralyzed after his arrest, and was carried to the infirmary. While in court to-day he was apparently helpless. It is thought some friends who visited him in the infirmary some days ago gave him the revolver with which he killed himself.

The trial of the six other defendants in the case is proceeding.

On Jan. 22 last a young man, giving his name as Joseph Stern, called at the State Bank, in Grand Street, in this city, and presented two five-pound, two ten-pound, and one twenty-pound Bank of England notes and asked that they be changed. The bank, not handling many foreign notes, examined the bills very carefully. One of the clerks, in comparing them with a genuine five-pound note, which they happened to have, thought he found a slight discrepancy in the shading of the pound mark.

The teller then decided to send the notes down to a regular money changer, and told the man presenting them that if he would call later in the day they would give him the current American coin for the notes. This seemed perfectly agreeable to the man, and he left. The notes were sent to the banking house of C. B. Richards & Co., 61 Broadway, and this firm soon reported that the notes, in their opinion, were wonderfully clean counterfeits.

When the young man returned he was arrested. He informed Chief Flynn of the Secret Service that his name was Joseph Stern, that he was a painter and had recently arrived from Antwerp as a stowaway.

Stern remained in Ludlow Street Jail for about two months, and was released for lack of evidence. He was kept under surveillance, and in June went to England. Word had been sent ahead of him, and when he arrived the British detectives took up the surveillance anew. Through following Stern the three men convicted in Old Bailey yesterday were caught. Thousands of these notes were said to have been passed on the Continent.

"THE DIPLOMATIC DRUMMER."

British Ambassador in Paris Admits That Envoys Nowadays Are Like "Commercial Agents."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It would be interesting, if such a thing were possible, to listen to the comments by one of the "old school" of diplomats—Lord Malmesbury, for instance—on a speech which was made by the British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund Monson, three nights ago. The occasion was the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, an event at which, like the Lord Mayor's Day banquet in this city, an important address is invariably expected.

Sir Edmund did not disappoint his hearers, although he said nothing at all which bore on present international or national questions. He discussed diplomacy, and discussed it with a frankness which, even in these avowedly frank days of his profession, has made old-fashioned readers of the papers open their eyes with astonishment.

The Ambassador, after some general references to Anglo-French friendship and the like, said he would like to address his hearers "upon the change which has gradually crept over the profession to which I have the honor to belong." And then he went on to tell of "the very vague, and at the same time very respectful, sentiments" which, as a neophyte, he entertained of that profession.

"I was penetrated," said Sir Edmund, "with the conviction that personal intrigue, personal influence, and possibly personal unscrupulousness were still potent factors in the management of international concerns, and that there still existed in the field of diplomacy a wide scope for those who trusted to the employment of their own personal qualities for success. Although the old doctrine of diplomacy, that it was base to lie for one's self, venial to lie for one's friend, but a duty under some circumstances to lie for one's sovereign and country, had long been exploded as far, at any rate, as British diplomacy was concerned, I still believed in the prevalence of secret diplomacy and in the possibility that the real direction of the foreign policy of a country was inevitably centred in the hands of a few individuals whose mysterious actions and influence remained unsuspected by the public."

When Sir Edmund began his career—that is to say, in the 50's—the traditions of which he spoke had not entirely vanished, but they were fast disappearing, he said. The functions of the diplomatic representative in collecting information had been superseded. Few political secrets were to be picked up in society, and the collection of all intelligence accessible to the public had become the business of professional journalists.

And then Sir Edmund went on to declare that the accuracy and dispatch of the journalists had by this time become so great that diplomats could not hope to compete with them. The Ambassador spoke of the great development of the commerce of the nations, and said that diplomacy had "become the intimate associate, if not the handmaid," of this progress. "Thus," he added, "have we diplomats taken upon ourselves the likeness of commercial agents in the discharge of duties which are, for the most part, politico-commercial."

"The Diplomatic Drummer" is the way one London paper heads an editorial article on the Ambassador's speech. The question is, should the present status of the diplomat be regarded as a rise, or as a fall, from what it was in the old days, when it was the Ambassador's duty to "lie abroad for his country's good"?

THE SOUVENIRS OF CUBA

Tourists Have Difficulty Getting Distinctive Articles.

Cedar Chairs, Decorated Gourds, Palm Baskets, and Snakeskin Ornaments the Leaders—Dealers Know How to Charge.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—For more than a month past every steamer has brought many tourists to the island. Even the very rough weather of late, during which the big ships have come into port with sea-washed decks, has not checked the stream of travel. Places of interest are filled with strangers, there are many on the principal streets and in the shops. At the latter places they are seeking souvenirs of their visit, and if they have no one to guide them in this they are sure to miss the things that are really Cuban and carry away articles that are imported perhaps from their own country.

There are few factories in the island besides the sugar mills and cigar factories. Among the few may be mentioned those of beer, ice, and paper, and these do not produce articles suitable for souvenirs. Things made on a small scale and by hand are about the only ones really characteristic of the island; few of these are very valuable.

From sugar and tobacco the island derives its chief wealth; the tourist goes to see a sugar ingenio, if he is so fortunate as to be here in the grinding season. But he carries away no lasting memento of his visit beyond the recollection; the stalk of cane, with which he is presented, is gone before he reaches the city, in all probability. But he does not fail to take back to the States with him a box or several boxes of famous Havana cigars for his own pleasure or that of his friends. To be sure, he can buy these very cigars at almost any drug or cigar store in New York or elsewhere; but that is not quite the same as taking them from "their native heath." He derives a certain satisfaction in getting for 20 cents—including custom duty—what he could not buy for less than 50 from his dealer at home. And so whatever he may not purchase in the way of Cuban reminders he is certain not to omit cigars.

Panama hats also have a large sale among tourists, and yet none, excepting of inferior quality, are made here. The good ones come from Panama or South America. One and all, they are called "gipi-gapi" hats by Cubans. If g is given its Spanish sound, h, we have the pronunciation, and the name has a ring which seems better suited to a less dignified headgear. Although so many Panamas leave the island, they are not universally worn by the Havanese; by many the Knox or some other imported straw hat is preferred.

Speaking of hats, a kind that is distinctly Cuban is known as the "Guajiro" and is worn by the country people—by the countrymen, I should say. It is a large hat, with tall crown and broad brim, more apt to turn up than lie flat; the favorite way of wearing it is turned up in front and pulled down in the back. It is braided of palm leaves, a fringe of which is left around the edge. Most Americans buy them as wall decorations or for waste baskets. If placed together, one within the other, the lower one inverted, they answer the latter purpose excellently.

THE CUBAN WALKING STICK.

Still another thing, besides cigars and hats, that attracts the masculine eye is the walking stick offered for sale in various shops. It may be of mahogany or ebony or acana or royal palm, and may be had in the crude or finished state. The acona makes a beautiful cane, the royal palm a very odd, variegated one. These woods grow on the island.

For the feminine eye a still larger variety of articles is offered, chief among which is drawn work. The making of this is an accomplishment very common among Cuban women, and is done at a very low price. It is possible to buy a very handsome luncheon set of table cloth and two or three dozen doilies of various sizes for $30 American money. Tumbler doilies at 35 cents apiece and plate doilies at 60 cents seem very reasonable for the hours of labor spent. White embroideries are exquisitely done; colored embroideries are rarely seen, they fade too quickly in this climate. No better idea of work done by Cuban women can be obtained than at the Women's Exchange. This organization reaps a harvest from the Winter visitors. If any one orders a piece of work done and on completion does not like it, the Directress assures her that she need not take it; that it will be no loss, as the Winter tourists will take it. Like the curio shops the Exchange has a large stock at the beginning of Winter, a very small one at the end.

Pocketbooks, belts, &c., of snake skin are of real Cuban production, from the growing of the snake to the manufacture of the article. The snake is the maja, and, as it is found all over the island, its skin is not scarce. It grows to considerable length and in many instances is beautifully marked in a regular pattern. In place of pieces of skin made in belts, &c., many of us have a whole skin hanging on our walls. In several houses I have seen these reaching almost if not quite from ceiling to floor, where the ceiling was twenty feet high. If one has not killed a snake and secured a skin for himself, he may buy one at various places, five dollars being asked for one of moderate length.

Sponges growing on their native rock or shell are other natural curiosities, much prized as souvenirs by those that have them. They are brought from the sponge fishing grounds on the south coast and are not for sale in Havana.

On small pieces of native wood very attractive views of places near or in the city are painted; on shells, large and small, the same scenes appear—the small shells are found near the city, the large ones further away. Colored photographs of all points of interest are on sale at many places; although highly colored, they exaggerate but little the actual tints.

Small cards on which are pictured birds made of real feathers are very popular. One set of these, three in number, shows a cockfight in its various stages; the third view shows one of the birds prostrate. Framed in a red mat, this series is very interesting and gives an excellent idea of the sport—if it may be called that—to those that have never seen it. The initiated say that this amusement is not unknown in the island at present. The birds on the cards are made in the interior of the island.

To me the most distinctly characteristic of all the articles are the baskets and gourds, displayed in the market place. The baskets, large and small and medium sized, are made of palm leaves cut in strips and braided. For the most part they are made with tops, and a single small rope or string passes around the two parts, holding them together, and at the same time answering as a handle. The baskets of large size usually have two of these. They are made by the country people and brought to the market in large quantities. Suspended high over almost every booth are numbers of them. Ordinarily they are round in shape, though square cornered ones are to be found also. The large ones are carried by Cuban cooks when they go to market; we Americans are using them in lieu of pattern, scrap bags, &c. The smaller ones answer a variety of purposes. In different parts of the island these baskets are of distinct kinds. Here the strips are rather loosely braided vertically and horizontally, with now and then a colored strip. In the eastern end of the island the strips are diagonal and of colors, usually green. In other places they are diagonal, and not colored.

The gourds, "ouidas," they are called, have a small part cut off to form the top. This is then joined to the lower part by a string, just as with the baskets. The gourds have to be cut from the tree at a certain time or they will crack and lose color. The surface is scratched with a knife in various regular designs, and often the word "recuerdo" is inscribed. They range in size from the tiny ones not much larger than an after-dinner coffee cup to those as large or larger than a cocoanut. Many of us replace the string handle by a narrow ribbon with very good effect.

Besides these gourds intended to hang, there are very large ones which rest on shelves. They are used in Cuban pantries to hold various articles. These gourds have been cut in half. Many Americans have them in their dining rooms to hold fruit. With designs scratched on the outside similar to the smaller gourds they are very ornamental. The majority of tourists miss both the baskets and the gourds, as they are rarely sold outside of the market place, and interesting as the old market is, visitors are seldom directed to it unless it be by an American.

ARTISTIC CEDAR CHAIRS.

Like the baskets and gourds, the cedar chairs are distinctly Cuban. They are rather crude in appearance, yet very attractive. They are made by hand in two or three little shops in various parts of the city. The framework is of cedar, fashioned after the plain, straight-backed model; the back and seat covered with skin, sometimes fastened to the frame with brass-headed tacks, more often not. On some chairs the skin is rawhide without hair, on others the hair has been left; the latter are the odder of the two by far. A number of them have gone to the States to be used as hall chairs. Cubans do not use them in private houses excepting in inconspicuous places. They are seen in ordinary restaurants. All of the chairs in the rotunda of one of the principal hotels are of this style.

Few, if any one, come and go without buying fans at one of the fan stores. These are taken home as souvenirs of Cuba, and yet, with the exception of palm leaves, all come from elsewhere—from the United States, from Spain, from France. Even the popular bull fight fans are marked "España." A certain kind of palm leaf on which a native scene is painted is unique; a sugar ingenio lends itself well to the rough surface.

The housekeeper finds things to her liking in the Guava jellies and pastes, packed in wooden boxes ready for transportation. Every one who has lived at a Cuban hotel knows that the dessert served all the time is one or the other of these and cream cheese. There are other pastes made of native fruits, such as mame, mango, zapote, but they are not as well liked as the paste and jelly of the Guyaba.

Hand-made torchon laces are not made in the island, but are found in great quantities and at much lower price than in the States. Linen also, from sheeting down to the sheerest fabrics for dresses, is much cheaper than in our own country, and every one buys it.

A mistake that a great many tourists—most, in fact—make, is paying the first price asked for an article. Of course the dealer is glad when a customer does this, but he does not expect it, and his price has been set accordingly. He asks more than the ultimate price, even of residents, much more of strangers. In a few shops the standards are fixed, and this fact was posted on the walls. It would be a convenience if it were so in all. But the tourist may be sure that if he gives one-half or three-fourths, at most, of the price named he will be paying full value.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

LIVING CHEAP IN BRUSSELS.

Belgian Capital Offers Many Advantages to Persons with Moderate Competences.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5.—It has often been made a matter for wonder that Brussels has never been a favorite place of residence with Americans. This seems to be all the more remarkable, because the many advantages of the Belgian capital as a residential town have long been recognized by persons of other nationalities—English, German, and Russian, for instance. The English colony of permanent residents, in particular, is an important one, with many well-known names on the list. Of late years, with the increased cost of living in Paris, many sons of Britain have left the French capital to settle in the Belgian metropolis.

There is no capital to-day on the Continent where the cost of living is as moderate as in Brussels, while, on the other hand, there are few cities in Europe with as many advantages from an educational or social point of view. An income of $2,500 in Brussels is a good competence, for it corresponds to twice that amount in Paris. To begin with, rents are much lower. The people of Brussels live almost entirely in dwelling houses of their own, the Belgians, in this respect, being very much like their Anglo-Saxon cousins.

The price of a moderate-sized modern house, in the new quarters of the town—the Quartier Louise, for instance—varies from 1,200f. to 2,500f. ($240 to $500) a year. A house of this description consists of a sitting room, dining room, and library on the ground floor, of a drawing room, bedroom, and bathroom on the first floor, and of two bedrooms on the second floor. Servants' wages vary from $5 to $7 for a housemaid and from $7 to $10 for a cook. Food in Brussels is much cheaper than in Paris, owing to the absence of "octroi" duties; fillet of beef costs 40 cents a pound, mutton 25 cents, veal 25 cents. Butter costs 30 cents a pound, milk 5 cents a quart, sugar 9 cents, and tea from 40 to 60 cents a pound. Coffee costs from 30 cents to 50 cents a pound. The price of coal averages $6 per 1,000 kilos. The cost of clothing naturally varies as elsewhere, but is, on the whole, considerably less than in Paris and London.

Other expenses of living are in proportion. The town and suburbs are provided with a very complete system of electric tramways, while cabs are cheap, being only 20 cents the "course." "A voiture de remise," hired by the afternoon, costs 40 cents an hour and a tip to the coachman. Tramway fares vary from 2 to 5 cents, according to distance.

The prices for amusements are moderate; stalls at the best theatres average $1, and $1.50 at the "Mouncie" Opera.

The educational advantages of Brussels are numerous and cheap. Tuition fees at the best boys' schools average $30 a year. Private and public schools for girls abound, and are equally moderate in price, although expensive young ladies' finishing schools are likewise to be found. The Brussels Conservatory of Music offers exceptional advantages to American or English students. The same may be said of the Académie des Beaux-Arts.

Finally the presence of a Court does much to enhance the position of Brussels as a social centre. From all of which it will be seen that the position held by the Belgian capital is in many respects unique on the Continent, for though not in the same class as the great capitals London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome, it is undoubtedly more of a social, artistic, and literary centre than Dresden, Munich, Leipsic, in Germany, or Florence, in Italy, for instance.

B. C. de W.

SOCIETY NEWS FROM PARIS.

American Artists' Christmas Plans—Last Monday's Reception at Gen. Porter's House—A Fashionable Musicale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—With Christmas so close, Paris is now denuded of Americans, save the regular residents.

In view of Christmas, festive preparations are being made in the colony, the chief of which fall to the credit of the American Art Association, whose new clubhouse in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs has just been opened. There a great dinner will be given on the New England plan, which a large number of artists and students have promised to attend. One week later there will be a New Year's dance there.

Many callers dropped in at Gen. and Mrs. Porter's reception last Monday in the Rue de Villejust. Among them I noticed Bellamy Storer, (the new United States Ambassador to Austria-Hungary;) the United States Minister to the Netherlands and Mrs. Stanford Newel; Count Reventlow, (the Danish Minister;) M. Akerman, (the Swedish Minister;) Mr. De Bunsen, (the British Minister Plenipotentiary;) Mr. Garrett, (the Secretary of the United States Legation at The Hague;) Mr. Thackaray, Miss Sherman, Miss Thackaray, Léon Fould, the Duc and Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld, Countess Soltyk, Mr. and Mrs. Benziger, Mrs. John H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cobin, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Baird, Mrs. Eads Hasard, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Fazende, Col and Mrs. T. A. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Abbot, Julius L. Steward, Gari Melchers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kautz, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Benet, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, and Mrs. and the Misses Johnston.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived from Ireland, and are stopping at the Hotel Castiglione.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin have arrived at Ritz's from London.

The Misses Pachter of Pittsburg have left the Hotel De Iena for the Riviera and Italy for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. King of New York have left for Southern France to spend the Winter.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Brocheton give a dinner at their apartments in the Avenue des Champs Elysées in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Sickles.

Miss Bessie Abbott, the young American prima donna, sings to-night for the first time the rôle of Juliette at the Opéra.

Mrs. O'Hara Murray, otherwise known as Nikita, the well-known prima donna, has engaged rooms at the Hotel Camiez at Nice for the Winter.

Miss Gladys Deacon, who has been spending some weeks in England with Lady Clifford, is again stopping with her mother, Mrs. Baldwin, in the Rue Jean Goujon. Her sister, Miss Audrey Deacon, has returned from Dresden, and will make her début next Winter.

The Princess of Monaco and her daughter have returned from London to their chateau at Haut Buisson in the Sarthe.

Countess Renée de Coëtlogon gave a musical matinée Wednesday at her apartments in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Miss Cowen, pupil of Mme. Marchesi, sang, and among the guests were Mrs. Leishman, Miss Leishman, Mme. Metaixas, wife of the ex-Greek Minister; Mlle. Metaixas, Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Leroy, Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, M. and Mme. Kinkhuyzen, Marquis and Marquise de Castronne, Countess Soltyk, Countess Gall, and the Vicomtesse d'Anglemont.

DEFENDS KING ALFONSO.

Ambassador Storer Says the Reports About the Spanish Monarch Are Disgraceful Calumnies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Bellamy Storer, the new United States Ambassador to Austria, who is with Mrs. Storer for a few days at the Langham Hotel, has been until his recent appointment Minister at Madrid, and he expresses the belief that the new Spanish Ministry is an exceptionally strong one. He has a high opinion of the King, and denounces the calumnies of which that young monarch has been the victim as disgraceful.

Mr. Storer believes Spain bears less ill-will toward America than is generally supposed. The Spaniards recognize that their financial position is much better since they have been relieved of the terrible expense of their American colonies, from which they nevertheless continue to draw large revenues.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN PARIS.

"Le Livret de l'Etudiant," Describes Their Societies and Associations.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A publication has just been issued here which should be of great convenience to foreign students who are desirous of taking up studies in Paris among surroundings more or less identified with the spirit of their respective countries. This is the "Livret de l'Etudiant," which is a handbook on the associations and societies of students in Paris, issued under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The various bodies which are described really form a federation more or less under one common head. There are societies from almost every European country, America, South America, and India. What may be called the ostensible head is the Comité de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers, with headquarters at the Sorbonne. It was founded in 1891, and is in receipt of an annual subvention from Parliament for the purpose of paying the college fees, &c., of foreign students recommended by the educational authorities of their own countries.

This committee has been successful in introducing the great French navigation companies to make a reduction of 30 per cent. on the fares of students coming to France to pursue their studies or returning home after the termination of such studies. Every day an official is placed at the disposition of foreign students wishing to obtain information respecting the cost of living, the nature of the teaching, &c.

The Franco-American Committee, consisting of savants, university professors, and members of the legislatures of both countries, was successful in 1895 in obtaining the creation of "doctorats d'Université." At present it is endeavoring to bring about a rapprochement between the French and American universities, and it has organized an information bureau for that purpose.

University Hall and the International Guild, the latter being for women students, are particularly useful to foreigners. The hall comprises a school of French for those who wish to obtain the "certificat d'études françaises," and places material hospitality at the disposition of the students. Annexed to it is the University Home for women students inscribed on the rolls of the Paris University, women artists and professors. The guild organizes lectures and has attached to it an information bureau for the use of the women of all nationalities.

France May Fix the Price of Coal.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—A bill authorising the Government to fix the price of coal per ton and forbidding mine owners to change the official tariff, was presented in the Chamber to-day by M. Selle, Socialist Mayor and Deputy for Denain. The House voted urgency for the measure, which a Committee of Commerce and Industry will at once report upon.

Alleged Murderer Extradited.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The extradition of George Stone, alias Withyman, who is charged with having murdered a negro in Chicago in 1893, was granted to-day at Bow Street Police Court. Sergt. McCarthy will sail for the United States with Stone Jan. 10.

Earthquakes in Costa Rica.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 20.—Three more earthquake shocks have been felt here. Dispatches from Cartago, twenty miles from here, say subterranean rumbling has been heard there.

Egypt Free of Cholera.

Thomas Cook & Son, the tourist agents, have received an official cable dispatch from Cairo announcing that cholera is entirely extinct throughout the whole of Egypt.

THE BEGGARS OF PARIS.

A Deputy Plays Detective and Makes Extraordinary Discoveries.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—M. Paulian, one of the permanent Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies, has carefully studied the word "Paupériculture," invented by Abraham Dreyfus, and has, in various disguises, followed the profession of beggar all over Paris.

According to M. Paulian, the beggars of this city make an average of nearly 20f. a day. They are divided into district guilds, their central authority being represented by two lithographed sheets entitled "Le Grand Jeu" and "Le Petit Jeu," which gives lists and special counsels to subscribers.

Some of these are humorous and instructive. One rich patron can only be softened by the plea of no rent and threatened expulsion. Another gives no money, but never refuses clothes. The clergy and pious people can be got at with babies awaiting baptism, and young people requiring the clothes to make their first communion. A wealthy Republican, on the other hand, only gives to those who are sharp enough to explain that they are the victims of the cures.

The acknowledged patriarch of the beggars is a Populo, whose auxiliary is the former proprietor of an Anarchist paper. His chief task is to write clever begging letters or sham recommendations to influential personages.

THE RISE OF PORTUGAL.

Through Concessions to England and Englishmen She May Become a Power in Africa.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—If the present British negotiations for the right of way through Portuguese West Africa go through, as there is every reason to believe they will, and if the plan of an English company to construct a railway from Lobito Bay to the eastern frontier of Portuguese West Africa be accomplished within reasonable time, the position of this country among the nations of the world will be materially changed. The whole matter may be illustrated in this way: Allowing the nearly completed Cape to Cairo line to form the upright of a cross, the arms of the cross may be represented by the Delagoa Bay Railway and the railway which Robert Williams proposes to build from Lobito Bay on the western coast eastward.

Lobito Bay is not only four days nearer to England than Cape Town, but it has one of the finest harbors in the world, and will be able to accommodate larger vessels than Delagoa Bay.

Although Mr. Williams has undoubtedly gained a valuable concession from the Portuguese Government, the text of the agreement shows that it is by no means a one-sided affair. To be sure, the concession carries with it the right to all minerals found within seventy-five miles on each side of the railway from end to end, but the company, which is to be registered here, is amenable to Portuguese laws and must have a Portuguese majority on its Board of Directors. Moreover, the Government has the privilege of taking over the railway at the end of ninety-nine years.

It will thus be seen that Portugal will not only vastly strengthen her position in Africa, and consequently in the world, but will do so as an industrial, if not a political, ally of Great Britain.

SCANDAL IN PORTO RICO.

Prominent Naval and Civil Officers Arrested in Connection with Smuggling Case.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—Supervisor of Elections Benjamin Butler, Capt. G. W. Mentz, United States Marine Corps, and James Brennan, an employe of the Country Club, have been arrested on information received by the customs authorities for smuggling two lots of wines and liquors from St. Thomas, brought here on the United States ship Uncas and the light-house tender Laurel, in all sixty-four cases. The prisoners were bound over until Monday and Tuesday under $2,000 bail, when the preliminary examination will be held before United States Commissioner Anderson.

It is alleged that supplies for the Country Club which the elite brought in from St. Thomas were smuggled in through the navy and army.

Butler is managing officer of the club and Brennan is the Steward.

The arrest of other prominent persons will be made to-day, and it is said that a large number more will follow, as the smuggling has continued for a long period and goods are being secretly landed throughout the naval station.

HUMBERT FAMILY CAUGHT IN MADRID

Swindlers Who Got Millions on an Empty Safe Are Defiant.

Threaten Reprisals, and Say They Want Justice in France—King Alfonso Congratulates Police.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—The police have arrested the entire Humbert family, which became notorious in connection with the great "safe fraud" in Paris. The members had been in this city since May 9. The prisoners comprise Mme. Humbert, her husband, Eva Humbert, and the three d'Aurignacs, Romain, Emile, and Marie.

The presence of the family here was made known to the French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, in an anonymous communication and he informed the authorities.

The police suspected a house on the Calle Serray as the hiding place of the fugitives. Some time yesterday Romain d'Aurignac was seen to enter the building, a search warrant was obtained, and the house was surrounded. After some difficulty the police were admitted, and arrested the long-sought-for defaulters.

The prisoners protested that they were the victims of infamous proceedings. They threatened to "get even" with certain persons in France, and said they had come to Madrid direct from Paris. Mlle. Eva became hysterical, and Mme. Humbert clasped Marie d'Aurignac and her daughter in her arms, pleading with the police "for the love of God" not to separate her from her daughter.

The police made an inventory of the ornaments of the apartments, and found a parcel of jewels valued at $2,000, a couple of lottery tickets, and about $115 in cash. Seals were attached to the house, and the whole family were removed to jail. The prisoners were placed at the disposition of the French Ambassador.

The police suspect the Humberts of having destroyed important papers while delaying the entry of the officers. The members of the family tried to escape by the windows, but failed, as the house was guarded at every point.

The prisoners were taken to the Police Prefecture this morning. In their pockets the police found $850. The Prefect of Police subsequently had an audience of King Alfonso, and reported the capture. The King congratulated the Prefect.

"It is thus," he said, "that I like to see the Spanish police act. I rejoice that our police have been able to render service to France."

The Prefect said he had known of the presence of the Humberts for a week, but delayed taking action until he was assured that he had the whole party caged.

The Humberts maintain they are innocent, declare they themselves have been victimized, and say they desire to return to France and defend themselves against the charges.

The women of the party were much distressed and wept continuously.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The correspondent at Madrid of the Temps had an interview today with the arrested members of the Humbert family. Mme. Humbert reiterated to the correspondent her desire to return immediately to France for trial. She was moved when told that the trial was likely to be delayed, and said that she and the other members of the family had made up their minds to disclose the truth and to confound the authors of their misfortunes."

M. Humbert and Romain d'Aurignac are confined in a separate room. They also say that they desire to return to France, and asserted that their only object in taking flight was to escape from imprisonment during the preliminary investigation of the affair. They said they intended to return eventually for trial.

THE SWINDLE OF A CENTURY.

To coin $14,000,000 from an empty safe supposed to contain the treasure left by a mythical American millionaire and to keep up swindling operations for years, were the achievements of the Humberts, who fooled Parisian bankers, statesmen, and tradesmen. In the history of all swindling games there was never so daring a method of raising vast sums of money, as the safety of the culprits depended at all times on a seal which could have been broken by a thumbnail.

When the swindlers started to work, their asset was a safe located at 65 Avenue de la Grande Armée. The opening of that safe, years after the wealth of the "American millionaire" was supposed to have been deposited therein, revealed the greatest swindle of the century. Women, with money borrowed on the strength of that empty safe, had been courted by the society leaders of Paris. Bankers, gullible to a degree that hardly is credible, had loaned millions of francs year after year on a fraudulent testament and an empty iron box. The gigantic swindle owed its existence to the fact that the civil courts of France are permitted to place their seals on property in liquidation without examining the property of making an inventory of it.

The story of the great hoax begins with the alleged death of one Robert Henry Crawford, an American millionaire. He departed this world—if he ever lived in it—between 1878 and 1883. It was after the latter date that Mme. Humbert, having already purchased the Branicki mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris, and two other fine estates, the Château des Vives Eaux, near Melun, and the Coleran property near Narbonne, produced a copy of an alleged will left by the supposed Robert Henry Crawford. By the terms of this will Therèse d'Aurignac—Mme. Humbert's maiden name—was made the sole legatee of the Crawford estate, said to be valued at 100,000,000 francs. Soon afterward a second will, dated the same day as the first, was produced, which divided the estate of the "American millionaire" between Marie d'Aurignac, a young sister, and two nephews of the testator—Henry Crawford and Robert Crawford—with the provisions that these persons should invest enough in Paris to provide an annuity of 30,000 francs per month for Therèse d'Aurignac—Mme. Humbert. The second document was dated Nice, Sept. 6, 1877.

Not long after the purchase of the Parisian mansion, Mme. Humbert produced a third document binding the heirs of the "American millionaire" to preserve intact the title deeds and securities and sequestrating them and placing them in charge of M. and Mme. Humbert until Mlle. d'Aurignac attained her majority, when an amicable distribution of the property was to take place.

The safe was duly sealed by the authorities, and on the production of the three documents by Mme. Humbert, the fraud was started on its long and prosperous career. During the years of the swindling operations the shadowy, phantomlike Crawfords were only referred to. No real Crawfords, in flesh and blood, ever appeared to claim a share of the money or to enforce their rights. In fact, it is now known that the existence of the Crawford nephews was entirely in the imagination of the Parisian swindlers.

Mme. Humbert said she never had to borrow any money. She had an immense private fortune outside of the vast wealth bequeathed to her by the kind-hearted American, but, of course, if Parisian bankers wanted to lend money at reasonable rates on the title deeds and securities left by Crawford, Mme. Humbert was satisfied. The Crawford nephews were very obliging. They wanted the will of their uncle to be carried out and the families of Humbert and Crawford united. Documents from the nephews were produced, giving Mme. Humbert, guardian of the fortune, the right to invest in French rentes, and to take therefrom a yearly revenue of 365,000 francs.

Marie d'Aurignac, however, showed no desire to unite the Humbert and Crawford families by marrying one of the nephews when she became of age, so on behalf of the mythical brothers an injunction was obtained which forbade Mme. Humbert to make any use of the Crawford millions, which were then supposed to be locked in the safe in the mansion of the Avenue de la Grande Armée.

After the banking operations were started, of course the wealthy Mme. Humbert could not be a seeker after loans, so Maître Parmentier had charge of the negotiations.

It is not likely that the entire history of the swindle—or rather the hundreds of swindles which were evolved out of the original myth—will ever be written. Only Mme. Humbert herself is able to disclose all the details, and she is hardly likely to do so. One of the best accounts yet written of the whole affair has been contributed by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

Mr. O'Connor says that the swindle of the safe is believed to have led directly to no less than ten suicides, while as to those ruined by Mme. Humbert they are to be counted by the hundred, if not by the thousand, and range from the once rich banker or retired millionaire merchant to the servant and the poor village priest. In this connection Mr. O'Connor says:

"Profound, indeed, must have been the sleep, and splendid the nerves, and of marble impenetrability the conscience, of the woman who could go through the day and night without waking, to the shrieks of Girard, who put a bullet in his brain; or Paul Bernard, who asphyxiated himself with prussic acid; or Schotsmans, who was found assassinated in a train; or any of these ten victims who saw in self-inflicted death the one outlet from their ruin and their mad confidence in this woman's word and honor."

The Girard referred to was a small banker from whom Mme. Humbert obtained loans amounting to $1,125,000, and who, even when at last he shot himself, believed in her good faith absolutely. And Mme. Humbert, far from being affected by this man's death, furnished her dining room with objects bought at the sale of his property.

It is even hinted that murder may have been employed by the Humberts or their agents. The Schotsmans referred to was found dead in an express train between Paris and Lille, with several wounds upon his body. He had loaned large sums to Mme. Humbert, while Paul Bernard loaned her more than $500,000.

Mr. O'Connor's book is called "The Phantom Millions," and not only describes the swindling operations of Mme. Humbert, but gives some remarkable facts about her early career, obtained with a good deal of trouble. It says of the arch swindler:

"Thérèse d'Aurignac was a born liar and a born thief. Her known exploits show her in these characters from an early year. It is related that at thirteen she had already forged her father's name. She used to carry hidden in her corsets securities, obtained Heaven knows where. She had a passion for luxury and display, and whenever she could she borrowed their jewels from her school companions and displayed herself in them with great satisfaction. She had been brought up as a peasant, and she remained a peasant to the end of her days. She never succeeded in speaking grammatically, and she had the dreadful pronunciation and accent of the Gascon peasant. She had only to open her mouth and you knew that she was common in origin, common in mind, common in everything. She herself was so conscious of this that now and then she laughed—a little grimly, perhaps—but she laughed at her own defects.

"Her conversation, like her person, was common, and, perhaps, commonplace; it was voluble, turbid, incoherent; it revealed brutality of ideas and of character; the fish-fag evidently lay near the surface, and when the occasion required the fish-fag burst forth, and there gushed out a torrent of defiant vituperation which shocked, horrified, and often affrighted."

It seems that, once the swindle was well started, Mme. Humbert had an "intelligence department" of her own, which, so it is declared, might put to shame that of many a War Office. Wherever in France there was a man who was likely to lend money she seems to have become aware of his existence, his desires, his weaknesses. Immediately this information was obtained by her, she swooped down on the victim, made use of her marvelous gifts of persuasion, and usually came away with the man's savings in her pocket.

The most detestable of all Mme. Humbert's operations was the Rente Viagère, an insurance concern she founded, and which received in deposits about $10,000,000. It was the thrifty poor who were robbed by this concern, and, when the final crash came, it was the one thing in Mme. Humbert's career which the cynical Parisians found it impossible to forgive. As Mr. O'Connor says: "The sight of these poor old, bent dressmakers and porters standing in tears and with the prospect of starvation before the closed doors of the splendid office in the Rue Auber was the climax to the tragedy; it was the final proof of the utter villainy of the woman."

The last movements of Mme. Humbert before the bursting of the bubble are thus described:

"Friday was the day of the opening of the safe; the preceding Thursday—Ascension Day—is kept as a holiday in Paris. It is a day when people go to the country, and Mme. Humbert took advantage of that fact to announce to the world that she would go to the farm at Orsonville for that day, returning of course on Friday to be present at the opening of the safe. In these last hours she thought of the family which she was about to drag down, and which she was leaving to disgrace, perhaps even to imprisonment and to hunger—she thought of the widow of Gustave Humbert, the stern Republican, whose name she had dishonored—a brave, simple, pious old woman, seventy-seven years old; her daughter, the wife of Emile d'Aurignac, and her granddaughter, a sweet young girl. Mme. Humbert sent to them on Wednesday a cardcase with a pretty watch inserted; on the leather case there were the words, 'I will, I have, I shall have,' and this was accompanied by a visiting card of Mme. Humbert with the word 'Pardon' upon it. The poor people who received this mysterious missive did not grasp its meaning; they thought reference was made to nothing more serious than some one of the little disagreements which occasionally arose between the masterful woman and her poor relations.

"Two things finally, which were very characteristic, she did before her departure. She had an interview with her principal legal adviser; gave him no indication whatever of the coming crash; calmly professed to accept his advice that she should go to her country place for a day, so as to be ready for the great triumph of Friday, and gave him a calm good-bye. She took the trouble to call up an intimate friend. 'Her voice,' says this lady, 'appeared to me to have changed; it had grown hard. "Well," she said, "my business is coming to an end." "So much the better," I answered; "everybody will be satisfied now." "Oh!" she said, "they'll be much less satisfied than they expect."'

"At 8:30 o'clock she and her family left the house, walking together and chatting, in the direction of a station on the Paris Metropolitan Railway. Then they disappeared, and, in spite of a myriad of rumors and 'authentic statements,' have never been heard of until their arrest in Madrid.

REICHSTAG RULES FEARED

Socialist Members Believe Free Speech Is Threatened—New Order of Procedure Gives Majority Unlimited Powers of Shutting Off Debate.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Socialist members of the Reichstag held conferences daily this week over the position in which the party is placed by the new rules. Since the creation of Parliament the Socialists could say anything in the House that they pleased, as all utterances were privileged and not attackable under the lèse majesté or sedition paragraphs of the Penal Code, so that during the long years of severe repressive measures the Socialists were always able to express their opinions freely and the Reichstag printed and circulated their speeches.

While such privileges are not impaired, the opportunities of taking advantage of them under the new rules are limited. At the pleasure of the majority it is possible to introduce and pass any measure in two days, the rules providing that a day must elapse between the second and third readings of bills.

The Socialists fear that the majority will change the election machinery or adopt a measure on the eve of the general elections that will limit free agitation. The leaders of the Socialists consider that the power of their party, as an opposition party, is much weakened, but they have not yet decided on a policy to follow.

The majority in the Reichstag will in all probability limit the debate on the budget, hurry it through, and dissolve the House for the elections in April.

Herr Bebel thinks the Socialists will increase their Reichstag representation from fifty-eight members to ninety, but others regard this estimate as excessive. Herr Bernstein thinks fifteen new members are certain to be elected.

A party manifesto just issued asserts that the increased revenue from the new tariff will amount to $52,500,000 yearly, of which $48,750,000 will be from agricultural products.

An official statement regarding the forthcoming budget estimates the receipts from the customs in 1903 at $118,000,000, a decrease of $2,750,000. This estimate was made under the existing tariff. The excise receipts are estimated at $80,750,000, a decrease of $3,125,000. The receipts from the stamp tax, bills of exchange, Boerse transactions, and lottery tickets are fixed at $23,250,000, a decrease of $375,000.

LECTURES BEFORE THE KAISER.

Prof. Delitzsch to Give Details of His Babylonian Researches.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch, who occupies the Assyriological Chair in the Berlin University, intends to embody the results of his recent personal researches in Babylonia in two lectures to be delivered before Emperor William, the first showing the Babylonian origin of the New Testament ideas and the second demonstrating the Babylonian conceptions in Jesus's view of life.

The announcement has renewed the commotion among the orthodox clergymen who were incensed at the Delitzsch lecture before Emperor William last Winter on "The Bible and the Tower of Babel."

Germans to Exploit Diamond Fields.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Senator Achelis of Bremen, with several other financiers, has formed a syndicate to exploit the diamond fields in German Southwest Africa. The idea is to establish a second Kimberley and to break the monopoly of the De Beers Company.

Bavarian Prince to Visit America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, son of the heir-apparent, will go to Asia on an exploring tour. He will return via the United States. His wife, a daughter of the noted oculist Prince Carl Theodore, will accompany him.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

RUSSIAN railway officials will shortly make experiments with some inflammable railway carriages on the German-Russian frontier. The carriages have been constructed in Prussia by a private firm, and will be formed into a special train. This will be set on fire when leaving Edythühnen, if this will be possible. On the arrival of the train at another station the carriages will be opened and the results of the experiment made known to a commission consisting of Russian and German railway officials.

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The Auto-Velo of Paris announces that Col. and Major Renard are going to have a steerable baloon built, the plans of which have already been approved by the Minister of War, M. André. The airship will be ready by next Spring. It will have a volume of 3,000 cubic mètres, and its length will be equal to four times its greatest diameter. The outer casing will be of double cotton, enclosing a second casing of india rubber.

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The Dutch Second Chamber of the States General has adopted unanimously the Brussels Sugar Convention. Baron Melvil van Lynden, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to several Deputies, said that Great Britain would be obliged to impose special duties on sugars imported from her colonies if the latter granted bounties on the production or exportation of sugar. There is no reason to fear, he added, that Russia would introduce her sugars into Europe by way of British India, because thereby she would lose the privilege of the reduced tariff rates on imported sugar.

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The Paris Municipal returns for the week ending Dec. 12 show an increase in the death rate. There were 995 deaths as compared with 855 during the week previous, and with the average of 856. The increase is chiefly due to death from affections of the respiratory organs and heart disease. There were 21 deaths from violence, including 11 suicides. The marriages celebrated numbered 456; 1,059 children were born, 544 being boys and 515 girls, and 270 of the total being illegitimate.

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Berlin papers stated the other day that the convention of the German troops from Shanghai will be delayed until after Christmas on account of the reluctance of the military authorities to interfere with the proper celebration of Christmas by the German soldiers. Even in war it is said that Christmas has always been respected by the commanding Generals.

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M. d'Estournelles de Constant, formerly Councillor of the French Embassy in London, and a member of the Hague Court of Arbitration, is an ardent apostle of peace among the States of Europe. He delivered a lecture on "The Diplomacy of Peace" the other day at the Ecole des hautes Etudes Sociales in Paris. He took as his thesis that war is a species of folly which might have allowed a certain margin in days that have passed, but which is utterly discordant with the industrial and commercial life of modern Europe. He concluded with an appeal in favor of European federation.

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M. Cadenat has brought before the French Chamber a measure proposing a tax upon all decorations for the purpose of creating a fund for disabled workmen. The following is the schedule proposed: Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, a sum equal to 75 per cent. of the total taxes paid by the recipient; Grand Officer, 50 per cent.; Commander, 20 per cent.; Chevalier, 15 per cent., and wearer of foreign decorations should pay 25 per cent.

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It is reported from St. Petersburg that there is great scarcity of water on the railway between Kursk and Kharkof. All the stations are blocked with merchandise. It is intended to construct a canal from the river Samarka to Losovaia, the cost of which is estimated at 500,000 rubles.

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The Army Committee of the French Senate has given the finishing touches to the two years' service bill. It rejected as contrary to the principle of equality Gen. André's proposal to keep a portion of the conscripts three years during the period of transition in order to maintain the effectives. Therefore, it fixed the operation of the measure for two years, instead of twelve months, after its promulgation.

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It is reported that China's surplus population is to be sent to Mexico in Chinese vessels. As Chinese are taxed in Canada and excluded from Australia and the United States, Mexico offers the only field for emigration of the Celestials. It is proposed to establish a direct line of steamships to Mexico, worked by Chinese.

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The Vorwaerts, the German Socialist organ, referring to the riots in Russia, denies the statement of the Russian press that the cause of the riot at Rostoff was a demand for higher wages, shorter hours, and the dismissal of certain overseers. The real reason of the strike was because the men were threatened with a reduction of 25 per cent. of their wages. The townspeople, it adds, are on the side of the strikers.

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At a meeting of the principal Austrian raw sugar manufacturers, held in Vienna the other day, it was decided to continue the arrangement for limiting the amount of sugar placed on the home market for a period of one year unless Great Britain, Canada, India, or the United States should retaliate by imposing penal duties upon imports of Austrian sugar.

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At a debate in the French Senate Dec. 11, M. Knight, the Senator for the Colony of Martinique, said that after the eruption the colored population was favored by the administration, while the white people were left to starve. When M. Lemaire, the new Governor, attempted to remedy these abuses, he was attacked, and accused of diverting the funds for the use of himself and his friends. The intervention of the home Government was asked, and if it was found that Mr. Lemaire is influenced too much by the utility of the blacks as voters and political agents, a new Governor should be appointed.

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The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg comments with much acerbity upon the secret circulation of a document by Finnish patriots calling upon their compatriots to offer a persistent and systematic resistance to the carrying out of the recently adopted Russian military conscription law for Finland. The circular says that Russia desires by his law to shake both the national existence of Finland and her existance as a State.

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At a meeting of the Seine Council General in Paris the alarm caused by the frequency of crime in that city's suburbs came up for discussion. M. de Cotte declared that populous districts outside the fortifications were as unguarded as when they were mere villages fifty years ago. The lamentable want of all protection was increased by the fact that whenever a crime was committed time was lost in rivalry between the different branches of the police. The statistics show that for the last few months the average number of murders in Paris and the immediate environs has been two a day, the criminals being undiscovered in fourteen instances.

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According to a dispatch received in St. Petersburg from Peking, the Tokio Government has recalled its representative from the Celestial capital in order to consult with him with regard to the project of establishing Japanese commercial agents in all the Chinese centres and in Northern Manchuria. Elaborate and energetic measures are being taken for the larger development of Japanese trade with China.

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The Bonapartists appear unable to find a successor to Baron Jules Legoux, who recently resigned his position as Chief of the Imperialist Committees. An offer was made to M. Faure-Biguet, a prominent member of a Napoleonic fraternity known as "Le Petit Chapeau." He is the son of the Military Governor of Paris, and declined on the ground that it would be unfilial to come forward as an official champion of Prince Napoleon until his father was placed on the retired list. This will take place next year.

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The Swiss engineer, M. Ilg, the principal Minister of Emperor Menelik, has returned to Abyssinia, accompanied by a number of French and Belgian financiers whom he has succeeded in interesting in the Djibouti-Adis-Abeba Railway. The line has been completed as far as Harar, but want of capital prevented its extension. However, M. Ilg, it is reported, has sufficient capital at hand to continue the work. He will return to the Continent early next year to make arrangements for the projected European tour of the Emperor Menelik.

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A society has been organized in Paris called "Les Jeux du Soldat," the object of which is to prevent the conscripts at the French barracks from forming bad habits. The society has provided wholesome games for the army—chess, cards, deck quoits, and perhaps ping-pong. So far 140,000 soldiers have been provided with games.

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According to the Neue Freie Presse, disturbances occurred a few days ago at the University of Vienna between the German National and Clerical Students' Associations. The rector intervened, but in vain, and a fight ensued between the two parties, ending in the clerical students being driven out of the University Hall.

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The obstinacy of the Paris Omnibus Company, encouraged by its monopoly, is at length beginning to give way before the prosperity of the Metropolitan. Two lines, the Trocadéro La Villette, and the Etoile-La Villette, have already lowered their inside fares from 30 to 15 centimes, the outside passengers only paying 10 centimes. It is probable that this is only the beginning of a revision which will include the abolition of the "correspondence."

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Englishman's Project for Franco-British Arbitration Compact.

Proposed Revival of the Gil Blas—Death of Lucien Muhlfeld—Wanda de Boncza Jewelry Sale.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—There is much talk in the London halfpenny press just now about an arbitration scheme for settling differences between France and Great Britain. This naturally interests people in Paris, and as the scheme is mainly identical with that which Lord Salisbury unsuccessfully attempted to establish a few years ago with the United States, it may have some retrospective interest for Americans. Its originator is Thomas Barclay, a lawyer who has been established here for some years, who in early life was, if I am not mistaken, connected with The London Times, and who has filled the post of President of the Paris branch of the British Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Barclay is also connected with the management of the Hotel Bedford and the Hotel St. Petersburg, both of which establishments are well known to visitors from the States.

As an amateur diplomatist, Mr. Barclay is a not unstriking figure, but though he may succeed in drawing a fair measure of popular approval to his arbitration proposal, I fancy that he is not sufficiently persona grata with either his own embassy or the French Foreign Office for any practical success to attend his efforts. It is ever thus with the amateur diplomatist. He rushes in where the angelic Secretary of Embassy fears to tread, and by constituting himself the supernumerary cook he spoils whatever broth may be brewing between the official representatives of nations. The French, especially with the Russian alliance, "one their arms," could not consent to submit to a court of arbitration questions in dispute with England which might have the importance of casus belli. And for all inner points of difference the system of arbitration already exists.

That France, or rather her present Government, is frankly desirous of coming to a formal understanding with England on several grave questions, notably that of Newfoundland, is an undeniable fact. As I informed you in a previous communication, M. Delcassé's dream is the conquest of Morocco, and he has reason to believe that England would not object to France making the attempt, if England could secure Ceuta, and thus make the defenses of her road to India practically impregnable. But this is a matter which is being settled by the Foreign Office in London, in negotiation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs over here, and is entirely outside the scope of the amateur diplomatist. Mr. Barclay has, however, done the peaceable portion of the world a service in drawing attention through his numerous circulars to the fact that quite a large portion of the industrial and commercial population of France is sincerely desirous of a more cordial entente with Great Britain, which is their most important customer.

There is great agitation just now in the newspaper world of Paris. The Gil Blas, which has been a declining property for some years, has been acquired by M. Périvier, the ex-director of the Figaro, in conjunction with M. Paul Ollendorff, the well-known publisher, and their idea is to make the Gil Blas what the Figaro formerly was before the great internal split took place which nearly brought the latter paper to grief.

M. Périvier's experiment is a bold one, for he ceans to go counter to all the modern tendencies of progress in French journalism. While the journal is announcing editions of ten and twelve pages, and the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien have both increased their daily size to six pages, the Gil Blas will retain the old four pages which in the days of Villemessant constituted the limit of the three-cent paper. It is to be as close as possible a reproduction of what the Figaro was in its halcyon days. But while M. Périvier retrogrades, the Journal, driven to heroic measures by the combine which has been made against it by the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien, who have threatened to break off all relations with provincial agents who sell copies of their rival, is soon to appear as an eight-page paper and will thus be the largest daily as yet produced in France.

In the literary and theatrical world sincere grief is felt for the sudden death of Lucien Muhlfeld, a young man of letters who had already made a distinguished name for himself as a writer of dramatic criticism, novels, and plays, and had promised even better things for the future. He was one of the three remarkable men who have married daughters of M. Narcisse Meyer, the banker, the other two being Cappiello, the Italian caricaturist, and Paul Adam, the novelist. His last work, "L'Associée," was greatly appreciated, and to have left his charming wife a widow so soon after its publication was indeed the irony of fate.

Never since the famous pearl necklace of Leonide Leblanc was knocked down for £20,000 to an English buyer has there been such a crowd of jewel fanciers at the Hotel des Ventes as for the Wanda de Boncza sale. Mlle. Wanda de Boncza was an actress of moderate histrionic talent, but so great was her beauty that she was always a chief attraction at the Comédie Française. She succumbed a few months ago under an operation for appendicitis, and it was feared at first by her numerous creditors that she had died insolvent. But little by little jewels of extraordinary value were found hidden away in various corners of her superb mansion, and finally, to the entire satisfaction of both creditors and heirs, a box turned up containing securities worth over 1,000,000f.

All day long Monday, when the private view of the jewels took place, the Hotel des Ventes was completely surrounded by a long, patient queue of amateurs, waiting turns in the cold and mud to get a sight of the famous gems. Few of them looked sufficiently well off to invest $50,000 in a pearl necklace, but they were an aristocracy as compared with the extraordinary rag-tag-and-bobtail which pressed in for the public view and at the subsequent auction.

A rush of new pieces leaves the Parisian playgoer an agreeable embarrassment as to choice, for they are all amusing. The author of "La Dame de Chez Maxim," M. Georges Feydeau, has now given us at the Nouveautés "La Duchesse des Folies-Bergère," which is a sequel to the former farce. Wittily written, this farce will require careful adaptation before it is possible upon an American stage, but here it is drawing crowded houses, and bids fair to rival its predecessor in popularity. For the first time on the French stage a fashionable Bar Américain is reproduced in this piece with astonishing realism.

"The Jockey in Spite of Himself" (Le Jockey malgré lui) is the title of the new musical comedy by MM. Ordonneau and Gavault, produced last night at the Bouffes. There is a pretty scene in it which takes place at Chantilly, and the general idea is that of a comedy of errors between a notary's clerk, in love with the daughter of an owner, and who is mistaken for a steeplechase jockey, his cousin, The father refuses to allow his daughter to marry unless the unhappy clerk, whom he mistakes for the famous steeplechase rider, shall have won the Grand Prix d'Auteuil. From this predicament the clerk is released by being arrested in mistake for a burglar, and in the end tout s'arrange.

A more serious theatrical event in Paris is the production fixed for next Thursday at the Théâtre de l'Oeuvre of Byron's "Manfred" with Schumann's music. The Théâtre de l'Oeuvre is, by the way, to be subsidized in future by the State.

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE BOGOTA UNSCATHED.

No Truth in Report of Sinking of Colombian Warship.

PANAMA, Colombia, Dec. 20.—There is no truth in the report of the loss of the Colombian cruiser Bogota. Lieuts. Dutton and Many and Dr. Graham of the Bogota, whose time of service has expired, leave here Tuesday for San Francisco. The rest of the American crew, having a year's contract, remain on board.

The warship Poas, purchased from Costa Rica, arrived here this morning. It is reported that the Government will lease the Poas and the Padilla to a native company for the purpose of establishing a steamship service between Panama, Buenaventura, and Tumacoa.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Dec. 20.—Gen. Vargas-Santos, who was Military Director of the late Colombian revolution, sailed for Colombia to-day.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

International Phase of the Czar's Visit—The Government Courteous to Baron Sonnino—Scheme to Improve the Tiber—Roman Society and an Author.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

ROME, Dec. 12.—Now that an official announcement has been published in La Tribuna di Roma giving the exact date—April 20-25—of the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Rome, the papers are seriously discussing the supposed international aspects of the affair, while the undisguised annoyance of the Paris press forms the subject of many pithy paragraphs. All this is natural. French journalists are particularly sensitive concerning the coming and going of the sovereign of the ally of the republic, while Italians still remember Napoleon III.'s desertion of them in 1870 and the subsequent schemes to cripple Italian trade with French Mediterranean ports.

Le Temps of Paris, unlike its local contemporaries, views with gratification the approaching visit. And as Le Temps is in close touch with Dr. Combes's Government its utterances may be taken as representing the official view of the Ministry. This paper sees in the Russo-Italian exchange of amenities a visible sign indicative of an internal modification of the relations between the members of the Dual and the Triple Alliance, and it adds:

"It is but to recognize the good faith and loyalty of the Russian Sovereign and Russian statesmen to speak the incontestable truth, and say that such a meeting could not have taken place if the relations of Russia, of France, and of Italy had not undergone the happy improvement known to the whole world. On the soil of the republic every one (sic) will contemplate with sincere satisfaction an event which can only contribute to the maintenance of peace and international concord. It cannot be disputed that no dissatisfaction will be uttered at Berlin, or that, at any rate, no one there will betray the shadow of discontent, the confession of which would make yet more apparent the regrettable character of the Czar's visit to Rome, from the point of view of German policy. Even before renewing the Triple Alliance Chancellor von Bülow authorized, in anticipation, his Italian partner to waltz with whomsoever he might please. It is, nevertheless, true that everything which has occurred during the last few months tends to demonstrate to the most obtuse mind the difference there is between the letter and spirit of a treaty, and that a league formed with a more or less offensive design may be renewed and perpetuated while deprived of its sting."

This is a frank, generous, and statesmanlike utterance, but it offers no inspiration for the Chauvinist press of either country and is therefore ignored.

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In Political Circles.

The Government is rivaling the Parliamentary Socialists in its courteous treatment of Baron Sonnino's political, social, and industrial cure-all measure, but so far the Baron has given no sign that he is ready to swap concessions with either party. His bill for the alleviation of distress in Southern Italy has been referred to the same committee which has the Government's scheme under consideration, and it is more than likely that when the latter emerges the Baron will recognize much that is his own.

Still, Signor Giolitti, the diplomatic Minister of the Interior, mindful that the Socialists may have more to offer than the Ministry, has attempted to divert their attention by graciously amending the expropriation clause in the Municipalization of Public Service bill, so that the measure now guarantees to business proprietors one-third the time of original concessions provided that this time does not extend over ten years. But, of course, the criticism of the Socialists will be that while the amendment may possibly protect invested capital, it makes the benefits which the lavori were supposed to derive from the scheme more indefinite than ever. At the same time, the Socialists object to the whole measure on principle—because, however Socialistic its result may be, the means adopted to bring this result about are not Socialistic. So long as capital is protected, they say, just so long the lavori are at the mercy of their employers.

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To Make the Tiber Navigable.

A commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate the assertion of certain more or less eminent engineers that the Tiber can be made navigable for seagoing steamers up to Rome. It would surely cause the antiquarian of the future to stand aghast if he were some time to see the banks of the ancient river lined with quays to which are moored vessels from Naples and Sicily, as well as from France and the Levant. This announcement, however, should not be taken as indicating that anything will be done, for the obstacles, both technical and commercial, are probably too great to be overcome. At best, the recommendations of the committee will confine themselves to a scheme of draining the Campagna and dredging the river, which will promote the already improved hygienic condition of the Tiber lands, even if it does not turn the stream itself into a Seine.

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The Coni-Nice Railway Scheme.

The consent of the Senate to the Coni-Nice railway scheme brought forth from Premier Zanardelli one of the most important speeches which he has uttered during the present session. He declared that the Government was in favor of the Coni-Nice line, via Fontan. He would endeavor to present a scheme as early as possible, both as a recognition of the claims of Turin and as a token of friendship toward France. Nevertheless, the Government could not throw on one side the line from Coni to Ventimiglia via the short line from Breil to Ventimiglia.

The Premier announced that the negotiations between the two countries with respect to an agreement as to the construction of the new line were proceeding satisfactorily. He concluded by saying that he would rejoice at the inauguration of the line, which would create a rapprochement between France and Italy.

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Mr. Bagot and Roman Society.

Since the reception given by Mrs. Meyer, the wife of the United States Ambassador, on Thanksgiving Day, the Roman season has been in full swing, and other receptions at the American Embassy are eagerly anticipated by the cosmopolitan society here. The native season, however, was ostentatiously ushered in by the fox hunt a week ago.

It was an ideal Roman Winter day, with flowers bursting up here and there from the red earth of the Campagna—man, horse, and dog, were all in fine condition. The meet was at Cecchignola, where in the eighteenth century a Borghese Pope, Paul V., intended to erect a grand villa, with a magnificent park, at the foot of the Alban Hills. But the villa was never finished, and only a few ruins remain of the park to tell of its once temporary existence. It was too cold for many ladies to attend the meet. Three Ambassadors were there—the representatives of the United States, France and Austria. As for Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, he is a sportsman pur sang, and he came here with a reputation already made, much to the delight of the club.

Mr. Richard Bagot, the author of "Casting of the Nets," "A Roman Mystery," and "Donna Diana," is received with open arms at receptions given by English and American residents. Although a Knight of Malta, his old friends, among whom were numbered members of the Curia, have quite forsaken him on account of his alleged heterodoxy. In his profession as novelist, he has posed as a modern Savonarola, and through his fiction, attempts to lay bare some of the shortcomings of Catholicism as a practical religion, at any rate in so far as it at present emanates through the various institutions of the Church. At the same time, his former Italian friends of more or less liberal ideas now look at him askance because in his "Donna Diana" he presents, under perfectly transparent masks, several well known personages in native Roman society.

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The English colony in Florence is greatly excited over an anonymous book just published under the title of "In a Tuscan Garden." Not since the days of Ouida's "Friendship" has a book dealing with Florence society created such a stir. It has transpired that the authoress has fully satisfied the gossipers. Though she mentions no names, most of the characters she writes about are easily recognized. Her blows are pretty heavy and are warmly resented by her victims. Certain parts which give an insight into Italian housekeeping and life in the country, are absolutely true. The subscribers at Vieusseux's library impatiently await their turn for one of the copies.

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M. Nisard, the French Ambasasdor to the Vatican, is leaving his apartment in the Rospigliosi Palazzo, and has taken one in the Santa Croce Palazzo. The Santa Croce is the property of the Contessa Santafiora, and was at one time the residence of another French Ambassador, the famous Cardinal poet De Bernis, whose receptions surpassed in magnificence the receptions of his rivals, the Ambassadors of Spain and Austria. During the French Revolution De Bernis lost his post and his fortune, but his heart is still preserved in the Church of Saint-Louis-des-Français, here in Rome.

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There is a plan to erect a monument to Leo XIII., in memory of his Papal jubilee, when completed, in March. It is to be placed by the Church of St. John of Lateran. The monument is to be made up of three bronze tablets containing the three encyclicals which the Holy Father wrote on social questions. On March 3 they are to be taken to the Pope to be blessed, and they will be unveiled on May 15 in presence of all the Catholic societies in Rome. The form of the monument is not yet decided, but, I believe, it will take the form of a pyramid.

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Emperor Francis Joseph, in return for the present made by King Victor Emmanuel to the imperial menagerie at Schönbrunn, has presented Queen Elena with a phaeton and a handsome pair of carriage horses of the celebrated Lipizza breed from the imperial stud. As driving is one of the Queen's favorite recreations, these animals have been carefully selected from the entire stud in presence of the Italian master of the horse, who went especially to Vienna for the purpose, and were afterward personally inspected by the Emperor of the Dual Monarchy before being dispatched to Italy.

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The discovery by a soldier of many corpses in a cellar of the citadel at Aquila, in Abruzzi, has caused quite a sensation. Several of the bodies are half mummified and retain a lifelike appearance. It is the opinion here that they date from the French invasion of 1796, and are the remains of prisoners.

THE OBSERVER.

DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR.

Official Announcement That the Latter Will Be Employed as a Fortification—Dalny to be the Great Commercial Emporium of the East.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The formal statement of the Russian Government regarding the future of Port Arthur and Dalny, published in The Gazette, adds another item to the long list of Russia's broken promises.

It may be recalled that when Russia took Port Arthur from the hands of Japan, it was with the distinct understanding that the place was to be developed as a commercial terminus. The fact that the first year of occupation was not characterized in this way, even led the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to give the lie direct to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since then that wonderful port of Dalny, built almost in a night by the Russian Government, and now occupied with a population gathered from various Siberian cities, has sprung into

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BLOCKADE AND ARBITRATION.

The deep concern and displeasure with which the people of the United States have read the British proclamation of blockade against Venezuela will be tempered only by the simultaneous announcement that Great Britain and Germany have joined in a proposal that President ROOSEVELT arbitrate the issues between themselves and the South American republic. The legal right of Great Britain to blockade the ports of Venezuela is complete and not to be contested. Whatever loss and inconvenience our commerce may suffer by reason of the blockade is to be put up with as an incident of war. Everybody knows that the injuries of war are not confined to the belligerents. Neutrals must endure some part of them. If we feel and express our displeasure at the establishment of this blockade it is because of the manner in which it has come about and because it comes so late and seems to be no longer necessary or justified. There is a visible want of logic, not quite becoming to the intercourse of civilized nations, in proclaiming one of the sternest aspects of war upon the same day on which overtures are made for peace.

Had Great Britain and Germany begun their demonstration against Venezuela by proclaiming a blockade they would have been less open to criticism from us. But the demonstration has broadened little by little, has developed from one stage to another, until what we supposed was to be a "pacific blockade," and a seizure and administration of Custom Houses, has ripened into acknowledged war. If we say that we do not like it we merely express frankly the sentiment that animates the American mind. With just cause any European Power, alone or acting in joint agreement with others, has a right to make war on Venezuela, in so far as the objects of the war do not contravene the public system we established for this hemisphere eighty years ago, have since maintained, and shall continue to maintain. But when European Powers, professing a friendly regard for us, and in effect recognizing the validity of the system we have created, take occasion to announce their purposes to us and to inquire if we have objections to present, our interest and theirs demand that the disclosure of their intentions should be full and frank. That is the best way to avoid misunderstandings. We make no charge of disingenuous reservations. We freely acquit them of any intent to deceive. The point is that they have permitted themselves to transcend the limits of the demonstration as we were allowed to understand them.

All this might be excused among friendly nations on the ground that the vicissitudes of war are beyond human foresight. But it is not beyond human understanding in these modern days that when a weak belligerent has practically surrendered, as Venezuela has done by vesting Minister BOWEN with full powers to treat with her enemies, further and fresh acts of war and hostile proclamations are untimely and needless. The British proclamation of blockade is much more than that. It involves risks which the people of the United States, animated by sentiments of the most cordial and sincere friendship for the English, do not like to contemplate. To the extent that the blockade is effective it will be legal; but its effectiveness is open to such doubt that the possibility of attempts to evade it by American vessels must be considered. We hope no such attempts will be made, because it will be very much better all around if no English commander, and especially if no German commander, shall have occasion to stop or seize an American merchant ship seeking entrance to a Venezuelan port.

It is an infinitely pleasanter task to consider the request of Great Britain and Germany that President ROOSEVELT act as arbitrator of the disputed issues. That request is in a high degree creditable to their judgment and wisdom. It is a convincing and welcome proof of their friendship. The matter is ripe for arbitration, and has been for a week. Indeed, if we assert a friend's privilege to criticise the acts of our friends the English and Germans, we should say that they have taken a little too much time to consider that form of settlement. We hoped they would come earlier to that disposition—but never mind that. They have come to it now, and we can say to them in heartiness that we approve and applaud the determination.

They have not misjudged the character of the arbitrator they designate. Vital and peculiar as is our interest in differences that disturb the relations of our American sister republics with European Powers, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, as man or as President, would be the impartial judge at whose hands neither party to the controversy need fear wrong or injustice. It can hardly be supposed that President CASTRO would object to the choice of the President of the United States as arbitrator. Nevertheless, it will occur to everybody that The Hague tribunal was created for precisely these emergencies. It is a court of universal jurisdiction, and when our Government suggested that the dispute be referred to it the propriety of the suggestion was everywhere recognized, at least in this country. We have of late had occasion to feel and say that in matters involving our interests we should prefer a reference to The Hague court rather than to the chief of any State. We may not presume to control the preferences of Great Britain and Germany, but we hope that the President will seek by friendly persuasion to secure a reference of the issues to the tribunal already constituted. There are many reasons why this country would favor that disposition of the matter. If those Powers are firm in their desire to submit their case to the judgment of President ROOSEVELT we might prefer that he should accept the trust rather than that the Venezuelan affair should pursue its disquieting course.

MANHATTAN TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

It will not strengthen the executive management of the Manhattan system in public confidence to manifest impatience of criticism based upon the conditions daily and nightly developed in train operation. Doubtless some of this criticism is unintelligent and better calculated to annoy than to stimulate the management, but so long as good ground for criticism exists more significance should attach to the facts than to the manner in which they are presented to the public. The kind of newspaper enterprise which stations photographers along the lines of the system to take snapshots of passing trains and of locomotives covered with passengers clinging wherever they can get foothold and handhold has its uses, and we are not sure that these uses are not greater than those of technical discussion. It is the condition and not the theory which is of general public interest.

That the traffic problems of the Manhattan system are serious and to some extent confusing is undoubtedly true. Equally true is it that the gentlemen charged with the executive management of the system are extremely desirous of solving them to the satisfaction of the public and the profit of the stockholders. The conditions with which they are now confronted are such that in the interest of the stockholders they are attempting to carry more passengers than their equipment can accommodate. As the result the congestion of their trains is uncomfortable and dangerous, the schedule goes to pieces on very slight provocation, unreasonable intervals are succeeded by a dangerous crowding of trains, accidents are becoming alarmingly frequent, and the whole subject is one affording reason for grave public anxiety as well as warrant for indignant public protest.

The statistics show that there has of late been a very considerable increase of travel by the elevated roads. On Monday last 900,000 passengers were carried by them, breaking any previous one-day record. The increase from an average of 450,000 or 500,000 per day to 600,000, 700,000, 800,000, and 850,000, though rapid, as is everything connected with the growth and development of New York, has been gradual and need not have taken the management by surprise. It was due to causes which were perfectly intelligible and which might have been considered with clearer definition of purpose than they appear to have been. When asked as to the continuance of present conditions the Vice President and General Manager is reported to have said, with a gesture indicating despair: "We are operating sixty more trains than ever before. We are doing everything in our power to care for the great traffic, and we can do no more." The management is not open to criticism for not doing all it can at the moment, but for not having looked ahead and made better provision for conditions which should have been foreseen, since they admitted of definite prediction. The carrying capacity of a railroad depends less upon the number of cars in its equipment than upon the way in which its rolling stock is employed. In the case of the elevated roads this could be greatly improved. The New York public is not unreasonable and does not expect impossibilities; but it has a right to expect that the traffic problems of its main arteries of north and south travel shall be solved as well as human skill permits, and that there shall be no unwise economy in salaries of men needed to keep the lines open and the train movement regular through twenty-four hours of every day in the year.

The sleet problem in connection with the electrical system is still unsolved. For original errors of judgment in equipment and for failure to correct such as have been developed by experience the electrical engineers of the system take full responsibility. They admit they were given a free hand, and that to their own conservatism in following established practice the defects of the system in practical operation are due—if, of course, there are any defects. Lest lay opinion on this subject be challenged as incompetent, the following quotation from the editorial comments of The Electrical World and Engineer will serve to show that expert opinion finds even more emphatic expression:

It is too late for the Manhattan people to convince us or anybody else that the third rail is a failure on a track free from every possible obstruction and accessible to the promptest removal of, and prevention of clogging by, ice or snow. The third rail will yet be improved upon, but we insist that it is a splendid success in competent hands, and we refuse to have the Manhattan slackness and fizzle regarded as proof of what energetic management can do with appliances already approved in Chicago, Boston, and other places. There are various forms of third rail, and the tardy discovery on the Manhattan system that one of the simplest styles can be knocked out by a trivial "cold snap" is altogether too preposterous to be allowed for a second. * * * Those inconveniences are after all but in keeping with the record of the past—the miserable station management, the wretched lighting, the incessant delays, the quick interruptions of the express service, and half a dozen other features of gratuitous discomfort.

There is undoubtedly value in conservatism, if not carried too far and made to place undue reliance upon the value of precedent. The electrical engineers of the elevated system are extremely bright men, and there is every reason to believe they will work out the problem of protecting the contact rail from ice, but perhaps not during the present Winter. It should be understood, however, that their readiness to assume responsibility for failure to anticipate conditions due to the idiosyncrasies of the New York climate does not in any way absolve the executive management for failure to do the best that can be done with the existing facilities. The task of the latter is admittedly one of great difficulty, but it is not impossible and in many respects it might be much better performed than it is.

HELP AND SELF-HELP IN EDUCATION

The incorporation of the General Education Board by Congress, which will undoubtedly be accomplished at the present session, draws public attention afresh to the purposes and methods of that important organization. These are received, it is hardly necessary to say to our readers, with approval fairly proportioned to the intelligence of those who study them. Briefly defined, the essential aim of the General Education Board is to use the ample funds at its command to aid educational work in any part of the country on two conditions, first, that the work shall be of a sound nature, and, second, that those immediately interested in the work shall provide for it all the support that they can, with the understanding that ultimately the enterprise will be carried on and developed independently.

At the outset the pursuit of this aim involves a thorough investigation of conditions in the different parts of the country that the needs and resources of each field may be known and the disposition of the various communities. The most interesting as well as, in some regards, the most difficult part of the work of the board will be in connection with the common schools in those regions of the Union in which these schools are few and poor and in which neither the means nor the legal provision for establishing and promoting education can be looked on as adequate. Here it is plain that the utmost importance attaches to the execution of the work of the board in such manner as to stimulate and develop public interest and comprehension without in the least impairing the independence of the people. The first step the board has taken in that direction is to arrange for the helpful study of the situation by and through the County Superintendents of Schools through conferences with each other and with the agents of the board. In the South especially the county is the unit of school organization, and the Superintendents are naturally the officers most familiar with the system, its requirements, and its possibilities. With this plan of investigation and conference through the Superintendents the teachers of the normal schools and as many as possible of their students are brought to coöperate, so that the facts are studied over as large an area and with as intimate knowledge as is practicable. The progress in this direction is already great, and is bound to be greater.

Some comment has been made in the South as to the possible effect of the policy of the Education Board as to the promotion of common schools upon the self-dependence of the people of the various communities. It does not seem to us to be based on substantial grounds. What the Education Board has so far done, and what we understand it will do in the future is simply to add to the increased fund which any community may be able and willing to provide, and to limit this addition to a fixed period. For instance, where a particular district now supplying $10,000 a year for schools is ready to supply $5,000 more, the board contributes an additional $5,000 or $10,000 for, say, three years. We can see in this plan not the slightest influence toward lessening the willingness of the district to raise money for schools. On the contrary, all aid is conditioned on raising an increased amount, and the aid only goes to give greater results, which will at the end of the prescribed period be a very strong incentive to the people to continue their contributions. In addition to these helps, the board is carefully selecting special teaching institutions in which it aids in the preparation of teachers through scholarships and other means, thus hastening the supply of what is always the most pressing need of backward regions, competent teachers. But quite apart from the soundness of the specific activities of the Education Board, it appears to us that to those acquainted with the unselfish devotion, the beautiful spirit of uncomplaining service manifested by the Southern men and women engaged in the trying work of education in that region, the risk of demoralising them by helping them to be more efficient and successful in their arduous task is visionary. And to a great extent this is, according to our own observations, true of the great body of intelligent Southerners.

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Controller's recommendation to the Board of Estimate with regard to new municipal buildings is not novel. Mr. GROUT himself brought it forward some months ago, though not with the specification with which it is now produced. As a business proposition no business man would think of disputing that a corporation which paid rent to the extent of $800,000 annually for quarters in which to transact its corporate business, and which could borrow money on such terms as are open to this municipality, would do much better to provide itself with quarters of its own, provided they could be had for the amount of the annual rental capitalized. In the present case, to the practical and financial considerations in favor of building, there is added the consideration that by building, rather than continuing to hire, the city may acquire a valuable municipal ornament.

It is very likely that the condensation in the press reports of the Controller's argument may have done it injustice. We own that, as it is thus presented, it does not seem to justify his proposal for a municipal building up town and another down town. The committee of the Municipal Art Society, appointed to consider this subject, was a particularly able and authoritative committee, and it presented a particularly intelligent and interesting report. One of the points which the report labored, and it seems to us successfully, to demonstrate was the proposition that, in facility of access, if not in strict territorial centrality, City Hall Park was practically the centre of Greater New York, as distinguished from the Borough of Manhattan. The specific recommendations of the committee were founded on that hypothesis. To propose an up-town office building, in addition to the down-town office building, both in the Borough of Manhattan, seems to be needless division and confusion of the municipal requirement.

The obvious thing to do is to acquire for municipal uses so much of the block bounded by Broadway, Chambers Street, Centre Street, and Reade Street as is not already occupied by the new Hall of Records. It is admitted that that building forms a promising architectural beginning for a row of three municipal buildings which shall ultimately occupy the space. But these three buildings, being restricted, as doubtless they should be, at the Broadway end to the height of the Hall of Records, and in the central building to not more than a story or two more, would not entirely meet the city's needs. Very well. It has been proposed, and the proposal has been brought to the notice of the municipal authorities, though apparently not to that of the Controller—let the city acquire title to the block to the northward, bounded by Centre, Reade, Duane, and an alley already existing and now occupied by old-fashioned commercial buildings of small value, and upon that site let the city erect a municipal office building, of modern steel-framed construction, and of an altitude as great as may be needed for the requirements that cannot be accommodated in the row of monumental municipal buildings fronting City Hall Park from the north. Such a building might be twenty stories high, if so many stories were needed, without interfering with the lower and more monumental buildings to the south of it.

This suggestion, which we believe has already been approved by President CANTOR, seems to us the most sensible and practical, and at the same time the most artistic and monumental, solution of the actual problem of municipal architecture. While, in a general way, the multiplication of "centres" is to be encouraged, upon practical as well as upon artistic grounds, we fail to see any advantage in the Controller's project for an up-town and a down-town municipal building over the project we have outlined. When Mr. GROUT acquaints himself with that project we are fairly confident that he will "accept the amendment."

MEXICO AND IMMIGRATION.

If there ever was a time when Mexico objected to immigration it is long past and belongs to the period when clericals and imperialists were opposing progress of all kinds tooth and nail. At present there is a grand outburst of energy in Mexico, stimulated by the foreign capital poured into the country, and this energy calls for laborers in many fields, in mines, new railroads, new buildings, plantations. One great obstacle to immigration of the best sort, that of small landowners, farmers, and the like, is the fact that the most desirable land is owned in great plantations and that the haciendados, the planters, are not anxious to sell.

Although slavery does not exist and peonage has no legal status, the great haciendas are still practically little Kingdoms of Barataria, in which each Señor Don Sancho Panza is the ruler, having almost mediæval rights over the laboring class. The owners of vast tracts of land can live in comparative luxury after paying to the State in which their property lies a certain contribution, which is agreed upon annually, and another much smaller to the Federal Government. Unused and unoccupied properties are not taxed to the point of causing the owner any desire to sell. Consequently Mexico does not possess as much land as she would like, in order to attract desirable immigrants.

A case in point is that of Commandant SNYMAN, late of the Boer army, who has found prices for good land in the State of Michoacan unexpectedly high, and unless the Government can offer public lands to his countrymen may return to Africa without a concession. The State of Chihuahua granted five separate reservations to Mormons, who are doing well in that somewhat arid but not sterile part of Mexico, the produce of their farms being bought at the mines and cities of Chihuahua at excellent prices. But in the richer States immigration is slow, because the hacienda owners are content with the results of a superficial cultivation of the resources of their land and hold the latter at fancy prices.

The situation has certain elements like that in our Southern States before the civil war. It is imperative for the good of Mexico that there should be immigration; that is recognized and stated by President DIAZ and members of his Cabinet; but he cannot well offend and alienate so powerful a class as the haciendados, who have formed the mainstay of his beneficent rule. At present he seems to be strong with all parties; even the clericals appear reconciled to the absolute separation of Church and State. It would be of great benefit to Mexico, however, if there were large tracts of good land available to be sold at low cost to select immigrants from the United States and Northern Europe.

THE MERIT SYSTEM IN CITIES.

One of the most active and efficacious parts of the work done by the advocates of the merit system has been the effort of the Women's Auxiliary in Massachusetts to secure instruction in the High Schools in the various States as to the need and the working of the system. A small pamphlet on the general subject has been circulated to the number of some 14,000, being sent to teachers who all over the country will undertake to use it in their lessons. It will be seen that those who have sought this aid to teaching give a practical pledge of their interest and understanding, and the extent of these is not surprising when we consider how the evils of the spoils system have afflicted the class of public servants to which the teachers belong.

A pamphlet has now been prepared by Mr. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF of Philadelphia on "The Merit System in Municipalities," which will be distributed in the same way, on application to the Secretary of the Auxiliary, Miss ELIZABETH FOSTER, 44 Fairfield Street, Boston. It is a very clear and straightforward account of the great growth of the cities of the country, of the nature of the duties of the City Governments and the practical way in which the selection of employés for fitness instead of for favor, political and personal, affects the rights and interests of the people. It is quite in harmony with the work of the Municipal Reform League, in which Mr. WOODRUFF has done such excellent service.

THE TAFF VALE CASE.

Those who have followed what is popularly known as the Taff Vale case will be interested in learning that the King's Bench Division of the British High Court of Justice, Sir ALFRED WILLS presiding, has rendered a decision in favor of the railroad and against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants involving damages for a strike and its attendant evils brought about by the action of that society. The amount of the damages is still to be fixed, and arguments on this point will be heard at the next sitting of the court. Sir ALFRED, in rendering the decision, said it was time for a Judge occupying as responsible a position as that held by him to have the courage to express his opinions respecting the perpetual attempts of the trades unions to shuffle out of responsibility for their acts. He said that the evidence was overwhelming that the union in this instance had organized and conducted an illegal conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiff corporation. He criticised the subtle intricacies of the defendant's case, which he compared to the shuffling of cards by a juggler, resulting in the perpetual production of the card of non-responsibility, whatever its position in the pack. This, he insisted, was contrary to common law, common justice, and common sense.

The amount of damages claimed by the railroad is $135,000, of which they will be entitled under judgment to recover what the court finds to have been the actual damage suffered. This decision, against an unincorporated union, is a heavy blow to the view held by organized labor that it may do whatever it deems necessary to win a strike without incurring any liability therefor. The previous decision of the law lords on an interlocutory point removes any opportunity for appeal to the House of Lords, and the union must satisfy the judgment of the court from any funds in its treasury.

THE GLASS EYE.

In certain periods the nice conduct of a clouded cane has been deemed a praiseworthy exercise imparting self-discipline and refined instincts and worthy of celebration by the foremost poets of the time. A chastened art in the management of one's personal appurtenances and belongings goes in general with and signifies a high grade of merit and moral as well as aesthetical qualities of a superior order. There are some objects connected with an individual's outfit which he may mismanage with no other immediate penalty than the public and open conviction of vulgarity and disregard of the rights and sensibilities of others. That is, in fact, the case with nearly all the articles which belong to his personal furbishing and decoration. But there are a very few embraced in the list which pronounce a sentence against any other than a wise, prayerful, and discriminating conduct on the part of those to whom they appertain, and this is addressed with stern directness to the conscience and highest ethical perceptions of which they may be possessed. Among these is the glass eye, primarily a device of vanity and never entirely outgrowing that character, but taking on other and sinister and variously disturbing attributions as the years have gone on.

The most misleading and malign aspect of this apparently innocent object is that the expression it wears bears no necessary correspondence with the sentiments which may happen to be moving the spirit of its wearer. The artificial eye may look quite friendly while the bosom of the one whom it decorates is a whirling gulf of rage and wickedness. On the other hand, the latter may be animated with the most polite, generous, and altruistic sentiments, while his false eye, pretending to be the mirror of his emotional moods, shall be raying forth glances of stony, unvarying impudence so unbearable that even the Genius of Meekness herself, with downcast eyelids pale, would be enforced to take notice of them. The occasions on which its expression exactly corresponded with the feelings of its wearer could only be momentary at best; the one being unchangeable and the other never quite the same from one moment to another. The article is thus at all times, by the very conditions of its existence, a deluding beacon, a false light like those which the wrecker swings from the storm-beaten midnight headland to lure the mariner to his doom. It is useless to contend, as its makers, if nobody else, very likely do, that it is a harmless and becoming object, putting a finish on the countenance disfigured, it may be, as an incident of political or other debate; the facts about it publish themselves too noisily and with too much frequency to admit any such argument in its favor. Only recently a New Jersey Commissioner of Thoroughfares has had an experience of it, as an appanage of one of his hired men, which sets forth its true character in a light not to be hidden away under any bushel of sophistry or denial, and which will no doubt impel him hereafter to have his farmhands inspected by a competent oculist before he puts them into any place of trust or responsibility. The one left in charge of his country place for the present Winter was decorated with a particularly glaring object of this type, which kept on gazing vacantly into space while the other was closed in sleep, and it was in this situation that he was presented to two emissaries from his employer, who had been sent down to the place with live stock to be kept over Winter.

They were not advised of anything abnormal in the visual apparatus of the person to whom their embassy was addressed, and when they found him at midnight asleep in a chair with his head resting on the table, a single cyclopean eye flaming like the fire of Canopus through the gloom, they precipitately embraced the conclusion that he had been stricken with apoplexy, and one of them rushed forth in terrified pursuit of a doctor, leaving the other to keep watch and ward during his absence. But the sleeper awoke presently, and finding an unknown person in the house with him, quite reasonably surmised that he was some undetermined type of malefactor, and, seizing his shotgun, drove him forth, giving no heed to his hysterical essays of explanation. Meantime the other arrived with the doctor, who found the patient with his eyes normally focalized, and in such a vigorous condition of general health that he scorned the idea of treatment and saw nothing but broad farce in the theory that he had any doctor's bill to pay. So the summoner of that amazed practitioner was enforced to pay it, and after a variety of other confusing incidents, peace descended upon the scene with the dispersal from the place of its bewildered visitors, their recessional note no doubt attuned to strains of joyance and deliverance, leaving the caretaker's glass eye, in sleep or waking, balefully dominant over the situation. Occurrences of this kind with their details endlessly varied and always knit in a pattern of confusion and calamity, show that, notwithstanding the innocent pretensions of the article, it is really a most uncanny object, and fruitful of more injurious consequences than is generally surmised. Lear's counsel to Gloster to get him glass eyes, and, like a scurvy politician, seem to see the things he did not, gives token of the estimation in which SHAKESPEARE held these deluding toys of his own time, which, being eyes, yet saw not, and their character has not essentially changed in the course of the intervening centuries.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gen. Charles Dick, who is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, is now serving his third term in Congress as Representative from the Nineteenth District of the State, and has been elected to the next Congress.

* * *

The Washington Evening Star issued on Tuesday, Dec. 16, in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary, a special number of 114 pages, including a handsomely illustrated magazine supplement and a fac simile of the first issue, all worthy in every respect of the excellent newspaper that The Star is.

* * *

The Nashville Street Railway Company has presented to the City of Nashville, Tenn., a tract of land containing seventy-five acres, known as Centennial Park, and where the Centennial Exposition was held. The company pays the city 2 per cent. of its gross earnings for use in maintaining parks. The land cost the railway company $125,000.

* * *

The National Association of Presidents of State Universities will meet in Washington Jan. 3 and remain in session three days. Among the topics to be discussed are: "How Should Attendance on Religious Exercises in State Universities Be Regulated?" "Should Intercollegiate Athletics Be Under Official University Control?" "How May the Craft Rivalry Between Universities Be Made Most Useful in the States?" "Schools of Mines and State Universities," and "Methods of Correcting or Eliminating Idle or Unprofitable University Students."

* * *

A lawyer in Canton, Ohio, has brought suit against a local barber for $200 damages, alleging that his hair was cut in a most inartistic manner in his shop, making him an object of ridicule among his brethren at the bar and his acquaintances generally. The lawyer fell asleep in the chair and the bad work was done while he slumbered.

* * *

By the force of victories under the new local-option law, 2,000 dramshops have been closed in Ohio since May 5 last. One hundred and thirty special elections have been held, and there were ninety-four "dry" victories. Never before has the Ohio Anti-Saloon League shown such activity as in the last eight months, and it promises to continue it with increased fervor.

* * *

William H. James has been a carrier in the employ of the Post Office in Rochester since May 7, 1865, and is the only survivor of the nine original carriers there. A few years ago he was sent to England to investigate postal methods in the leading cities of that country. When he returned he reported that the United States had nothing to learn from them; its own methods were far in advance of British postal ways.

* * *

The Arkansas negroes have a State Colored Men's Business League, with branches in many towns, and it will hold a State convention in Little Rock Dec. 30 and 31. Many matters relating to the welfare of their race will be considered. Among the topics for discussion are: "Agriculture as an Enteprise," "Our Real Estate Interests," "Our Duty as Citizens," "The Best Methods of Encouraging Racial Enterprises," "The Minister's Relation to Public Enterprises," "Social Phases of Our Business Life," including "The Lawyer," "The Physician," and "The Teacher."

* * *

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts has nominated Judge Henry K. Braley of Fall River, now an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, to fill the vacancy in the State Supreme Court caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes after his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Braley is fifty-two years old, and was appointed to the Superior Court by the late Gov. William Russell. He has always been a Democrat, but has not of late years taken an active part in politics.

* * *

Bishop Leighton Coleman suggested at the annual meeting of the Delaware Historical Society in Wilmington the other day that the historiographer of the society prepare a history of the part Delaware took in the Spanish war, whereupon Historiographer Pennock Pusey at once asked to be excused, saying: "I'm a Quaker, and warlike lines are not in my line." It was then moved that Commander P. F. Harrington, who is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, be asked to write and read a paper on the part Delaware took in that war.

NUGGETS.

Helps.

"Yes, he always announces himself as a patron of art."

"In what way?"

"He manufactures picture cord."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cold Weather Signal.

Mrs. McCall—My! it's bitter cold this morning.

Hostess—It must be. I notice you're wearing your old coat over your stylish new Winter gown.—Philadelphia Press.

Values of Their Opinions.

Yeast—It cost me $50 to get an opinion from my lawyer.

Crimsonbeak—Well, it wouldn't cost your lawyer much to get your opinion of him, would it?—Yonkers Statesman.

In the Glad Christmas Time.

"Are you going to do anything especial for your wife this Christmas?" asked Fussyboy.

"I am—something that I think will please her—although it will cost me an effort," replied Crustyboy.

"What's that?"

"Wear a necktie she gave me last year for a whole week."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Curtains.

"What lovely lace curtains you had a week ago, Mrs. Binks."

"Weren't they beauties!"

"But you haven't them now."

"No."

"Didn't they please you?"

"They did. I bought them on approval, you know. And now that the cold has frosted the windows, it makes little difference whether we have curtains or not, so I've sent them back."—Newark News.

THE GOVERNOR PLAYS SANTA CLAUS.

As every true child of New Amsterdam knows, St. Nicholas brings switches in his pack for those who have been more than usually depraved.

Up from the sea on a wintry morn
Scrambled the crew of the "Golden Horn,"
Fierce in mustaches that mocked the moon,
Valiant with poniard and musketoon,
Fresh from the spoil of the Spanish Main;
And in the van of the cutthroat train
Swaggered that hunter of golden gear,
Hendrik von Dieben the Buccaneer,
Born to be hanged, so he couldn't drown.
Then what a panic assailed the town!
Oh! what a flutter and chirp was there!
Oh! what a hiding of silverware,
Calling of boys from the winding streets,
Locking of cupboards of hoarded sweets,
Whispers and rumors and vague alarms!
Oh! what a rummage of rusty arms!

Where were the guards of the city's weal?
Where were those bulwarks of brawn and steel?
Where was the ruler of their array?
Where was the Governor? Far away;
Marching to Hartford—it might be true—
Teaching a Yankee a thing or two,
Bearding the Indian in his lair,
Drubbing the Swedes on the Delaware—
Somewhere, in triumph on land or foam;
Somewhere, but, lackaday, not at home!

Puss was away, and the pantry shelves
Welcomed the mice to enjoy themselves;
Wherefore these knights of the yeasty seas
Flourished like mites in a Schiedam cheese,
Feasting as full as their skins could cram;
Rich is the fare in New Amsterdam!
Now, in the gladness of Christmastide
Hendrik the Freebooter, puffed with pride,
Bade that a feast for his horde be laid
Second to no one's. (The burghers paid.)

Oh! there was kidney broth, rich and strong,
Gowanus oysters a full foot long,
Eels from the mud of the Haarlem Kill,
Venison hunted on Laurel Hill,
Mutton from Vlackenbos, beef and veal,
Pelican, turkey, and goose and teal,
Capons and poultry of every kind,
Breuckelen cheeses with scarce a rind,
Hogsheads of beer of the right home brew,
Puncheons or arrack, and cider, too;
Schnapps that is Lethe for earthly woes,
Kill-devil rum from the Barbadoes.

Wild was the banquet, and ere 'twas done
Rough and uproarious grew the fun.
Many a pirate had lost his chair;
Great was the wreckage of chinaware.
Just as they started to break the wall,
Using their host as a cannon ball—
Hark! on the stairway a "peg! peg! peg!"
Much like the stamp of a timber leg;
Then on the door such a crashing knock!
Hardly the panel withstood the shock.
"Hey!" roared von Dieben above the din;
"Here comes old Santa Claus! Haul him in!
Lay the fat rascal upon his back!
See what he's got for us in his pack!"

"Santa Claus!" echoed the rascal rout;
"We'll turn his saddlebags inside out!
Back to the wall banged the oaken door—
There in his wrath stood—the Governor!
"Whish!" through the air swung his cudgel dread,
"Crack!" on the Picaroon's bullet head.
Then, as the soldiery forward pressed,
Out came old Stuyvesant's iron jest:
"Down on your marrow bones, varlets, quick!
Santa Claus brings ye his thrashing stick!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The week before Christmas is usually given up to the young people. All of the schools have vacation, and trains have been pouring in at the Grand Central station crowded with the young hopefuls of society. The future cotillion leaders and riders to hounds and amateur chauffeurs and clubmen will have a jolly time this fortnight. There are parties being arranged for them, dinners, dances, and cotillions, and other affairs of the kind. The play is the thing with many of them, and fond parents are planning theatre parties on a large scale. A few of those given last year may serve as models. At one house the boys, to the number of thirty, were asked to dinner and afterward taken in large depot wagons to a popular burlesque. They beguiled the journey with snatches of songs and college cries. After the play there was supper, and then each boy was taken home. That was a Groton celebration and Groton to-day, according to the statement of one rather enthusiastic fashionable woman, shelters the "heir apparent." The Yale and Harvard boys will be in great request for dancing classes and cotillions. The supply of dancing men this year is very scarce.

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Much interest has been taken in the Christmas shopping. A long line of carriages has moved down Fifth Avenue. A pretty idea, which is still carried out in many New York families, is that of taking personally gifts to relatives on Christmas Eve. The carriage goes out early in the afternoon, laden with packages, on the top of each of which is a sprig of holly. The gifts are thus delivered, the fair givers being seated in the carriage. That has been a custom for years in the Schermerhorn, the Iselin, the Roosevelt, the Vanderbilt, and other wealthy families. One entertainment that is to be missed is that at the Havemeyer Christmas tree, which was a notable event each Christmas Eve. Mrs. Theodore Havermeyer, Sr., is abroad, and since the death of Mr. Havemeyer there has never been another general gathering in the hospitable home on Madison Avenue. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will have a Christmas tree for her boy, to which the Oelrichs and Jays and other family connections have been asked. Family dinners are to be given in many town houses. It has been the custom for years in those of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, and others. The rapid growth of suburban settlements has made Christmas more or less a day to spend in the country, and the holiday parties extend until after New Year's. The latter festival, like that of the Fourth of July, is one of torture in New York, where noise prevails as a means of jollification. Tuxedo will have a week of gayety, and it goes without saying that Chatsworth will have a Christmas dinner and entertainment. The house parties are many, and principally those at which families will be congregated. The Englishidea is becoming more and more prevalent and the servants' ball is always a feature of these parties. The hostess goes down the middle of the reel with the coachman and the host dances with the cook. Pipers in Highland costume have not yet been introduced. Mr and Mrs. Ogden Mills have friends at Staatsburg; James Henry Smith is celebrating with other friends at Tuxedo; Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have a family party at their Southern place, and there will be the usual Christmas festivities at Biltmore. There is also to be a house party at Shelburne Farms, the country residence of W. Seward Webb.

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New York may have two very charming persons as members of the fashionable colony in Mr. and Mrs. Guiness, who have just been married in England. Mr. Guiness was here last Winter, and he made an excellent impression. Mrs. Guiness came to this city six years ago as a guest, with her mother, of James Gordon Bennett. She was Miss Bridget Bulkeley, a very handsome girl, who made quite a sensation during her short stay here. Mr. and Mrs. Guiness will live in New York and in the West during the next three years.

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The programme for Christmas week is not brilliant socially. There are to be two débutante cotillions to-morrow. One is to be at Dodworth's for Miss Hurry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, and the other at Delmonico's, by Mrs. Almon Goodwin, for Miss Goodwin. On the same evening Mrs. Eben Wright will give a theatre party, followed by a dance, for Miss Fell, who made her début last week. On Tuesday, Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgewick will give a dance in the Metropolitan Club Annex. Dinners are to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster to-morrow and by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard on Tuesday.

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The wedding of the week is to be that of Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, to Reynolds Hitt in St. Bartholomew's Church, on Christmas Eve. The ceremony is to be followed by a wedding breakfast and reception in the Metropolitan Club Annex. Miss Gray is one of the children of Judge Gray by his first marriage. His first wife was Miss Gunther, a sister of Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood. The present Mrs. Gray was Mrs. Turnbull, formerly Mrs. Smith. Mr. Hitt has held several diplomatic positions.

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Many rumors are in the air as to the persons who are to be here this Winter. It is said that the Countess de Castellane will be one of the visitors. Mrs. Arthur Paget will also come here, and Mrs. James Brown Potter will come over and be entertained by some of her old friends. The Duke of Newcastle is expected to spend the Winter in this city. He regards the air here as a tonic. Mrs. Newhouse arrived last week, but she and Mr. Newhouse are to be in Colorado. New York needs some visitors. The season is one of the dullest on record for many a year. Many families are in mourning and others do not care to entertain. In fact the earlier Autumn was much jollier in every way. The débutantes being out and the Assembly a matter of the past, there is very little for the future.

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Many of the entertainments which have been given, and others which are planned, are considered "small" affairs, although that is really a misnomer; but it keeps the invitation list within bounds and it provides for one set exclusively. The favorite method of bringing out a débutante is to have a "small" dance or a theatre party at Sherry's or Delmonico's. In fact, the theatre party has become the most popular form of amusement in the fashionable set. Whether it is from lack of coal, or other reasons, has not been revealed, but the majority of entertainments have been given in restaurants and assembly rooms.

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William C. Whitney will have a large party at Aiken during the holidays. Mrs. Duncan Elliott will not be at Aiken this year, as she has leased her house there. Dr. and Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker have rented the house of Mrs. Guy Norman at that place. The clubhouse is to open this week and Christmas is to be celebrated in a jolly manner by the Aiken set.

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The wedding of Mrs. Chauncey Florence Robinson McShane of Baltimore and Edward Crozer of Philadelphia was one of the surprises to which the Robinson family of Philadelphia have treated their friends. Mrs. McShane was divorced from her husband two years ago. She is very handsome, and she has been a great belle. The wedding was a very quiet affair. Her cousin, Miss Augusta Robinson, the daughter of the late Randolph Robinson, is to be married to Commander Parkington-Chetwynd in Trinity Chapel, on Jan. 17. Miss Robinson and her brother are at the Essex. The best man at the wedding is to be Randolph Robinson and the ushers are to be Herman F. Robinson, St. John Smith, Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., Frank Crowninshield, Phoenix Ingraham, and Stewart Walker.

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Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew are in town, and they will be here until the first week in January, when they expect to visit George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. They will celebrate their first wedding anniversary on Dec. 27. Mme. Von Andre, Mrs. Depew's sister, will visit her this Winter.

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Lord and Lady Cheylesmore are passing the Christmas holidays at their house at North Berwick, which they let to Ambassador Choate last Summer. Lady Cheylesmore was Miss French, the sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh have purchased a house in Chesterfield Street, from Viscount Hood. They have been living there for several years.

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The wedding of Miss Jennie de Mauriac to George F. T. Brittain is to be on Jan. 10 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Marguerite Johnson and Miss Emma Humbird of Pittsburg, Miss Marion Birge of Buffalo, Miss Julia Calhoun, and Miss Sara Peters of this city. Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Jr., will be the matron of honor.

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Miss Julia Calhoun was introduced by her mother, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, at a reception yesterday afternoon at 617 West End Avenue. Mrs. Jefferson Davis assisted Mrs. Calhoun in receiving. Among the débutantes who were with Miss Calhoun were Miss Lucy Hayes, the granddaughter of Jefferson Davis; Miss De Mauriac, Miss Sophie Marshall, the great granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall; Miss Peachy Brown, Miss Harriet Russell, Miss Kate Moxham, and Miss Bessie McLean.

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Among the holiday dances is to be one given by Ashton Harvey and a few other men at the Baltusrol Club on New Year's Eve.

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Justice George L. Ingraham, Mrs. Ingraham, and Miss Natalie Ingraham have apartments in the Holland House for the Winter. Miss Natalie Ingraham, who made her début at the Assembly, will have a reception given for her after the holidays.

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Mrs. Thatcher Adams of 15 West Seventeenth Street will be at home Mondays during January. Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser of 80 Irving Place has issued cards for the first and third Thursdays until April.

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Miss Eleanor Roosevelt came out at a small tea given by her grandmother, Mrs. Valentine Hall, on Thursday afternoon. She is the daughter of the late Elliott Roosevelt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will entertain a house party over the holidays at Tuxedo.

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Mrs. Abercrombie and Miss Osgood of 25 Madison Square North have cards out for a euchre party on Friday afternoon, Jan. 9.

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Robert S. R. Hitt gave his bachelor dinner last evening at Delmonico's. Among his guests were John Clinton Gray, Jr., Austin Gray, Milton S. Barger, H. R. Winthrop, Payne Whitney, William Hale, and Dr. Van Buren. Mr. Hitt and Miss Edith Gray are to be married on Tuesday in St. Bartholomew's Church.

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In Morristown on Tuesday evening there is to be a bachelors' ball, the largest subscription affair of the season. There are many patronesses, and on the list appear the names of Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney, Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Mrs. William Shippen, and Mrs. John I. Waterbury.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel and family have gone to their place in Morristown—Wheatsheaf Farm—for the Christmas holidays.

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The first of the Farmington subscription dances is to be at Sherry's to-morrow evening. The second is to be on Feb. 12. The patronesses are the mothers of the girls who organized the dances. The young women who arranged the dances are graduates of the Porter School, at Farmington, Conn., and are the Misses Virginia Osborn and Louise Suliver, Miss Tuckerman of Boston, and Miss Mae Fell of Philadelphia.

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Another dance of the week is to be that at Delmonico's, to be given by W. F. Havemeyer for his sons, Arthur and Raymond Havemeyer, who are students at Yale.

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As announced in this column yesterday, the wedding of Miss Effie Caesar, a daughter of Mrs. H. D. Caesar and a granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt, and Reginald Bonner is to be celebrated on Feb. 24 in St. James's Church. The attendants will include Miss Beatrice Bonner, sister of Mr. Bonner, and Miss Edith Fesser of Staten Island. Mr. Bonner's brother, David E. Bonner, will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Henry Riggs, E. Norton Carlyle Boyd, J. Y. G. Walker, Arthur P Ripley, and Gerald E. Bonner. Mr. Bonner has taken a house on Davis Avenue, West New Brighton, where he will take his bride after their wedding trip.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Edith H. Owen, a daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen and Mrs. Owen, (Miss Sophia L. Ives,) and George H. Moore. Mr. Moore is a member of the Essex County Country Club. Miss Owen's sister-in-law, Miss Susie Moore, was married on Nov. 25 to Johan Jasson, and she has gone to Europe to live.

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The engagement was announced on Wednesday in this column of Miss Helen T. Olyphant, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, and Prentice Strong, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong. Other engagements announced during the week have been those of Miss Mary Stone Field, daughter of Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., (Miss Susie M. Andrews,) and Dr. Pfieffer of Baltimore, and Frederic Winthrop, a son of Mrs. Robert Winthrop of this city, and Miss Dorothy Amory of Boston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Amory.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Partridge, who since disposing of their house at 13 East Fifty-fourth Street have been traveling abroad, will leave Paris soon for Cairo, where they will remain for the remainder of the Winter at the Savoy Hotel.

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Mrs. Edward Victor Loew gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Marguerite Loew. The débutante and her mother were assisted in receiving by Miss Edna Loew, Miss Beatrice Hollins, Miss Julia Fanshawe, Miss Edith Lounery, and Miss Grace Fargo. The débutante was in white silk, trimmed with lace, and she carried an arm bouquet of marguerites. Mrs. Loew was in sapphire blue velvet, trimmed with white lace, and Miss Loew wore Nile green crêpe de chine and lace, and carried roses, with ferns.

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Mrs. Townsend Howes of Stamford, Conn., gave a small tea in the Buckingham Hotel yesterday for her débutante daughter, Miss Florence Howes. Miss Constance Pratt and Miss Lucy Landon, cousins of Miss Howes, assisted in receiving

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Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of Riverside Drive gave a coming-out reception yesterday for her second daughter, Miss Mary Austin Aldrich. The Neapolitan orchestra played during the afternoon, and a dinner, followed by dancing, finished the programme. Those who were asked to assist in receiving were the Misses Olive Smith and Alice Lee Thomas of Baltimore, Miss Emily Hoyt, Miss Olive Schley, Miss Janie Bayne, Miss Eleanor Duffield, Miss Elizabeth Hurry, the Misses Arnold, and Miss Marion Kelly.

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Mrs. Charles A. Leale of 604 Madison Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Leale. Those who assisted Mrs. Leale and the débutante in receiving were the Misses Annie, Lilian, and Marion Leale, Mrs. Medwin Leale, Miss M. Helina Arnold, Miss Ethel Harpef, Miss Molly Scoville, Miss E. Belle Tisdale, all of New York, and Mrs. James Wilcox and Miss Leale M. Wilcox of Bloomington, Ill.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their family left on Friday morning for their plantation near Wilmington, N. C. They will remain there during the holidays.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier have gone with their children to Tuxedo, where they have leased a cottage for a month pending the completion of their house in East Thirty-fifth Street. Since her return from Europe to attend the deathbed of her father, Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. Lanier has been staying part of the time with her husband's parents. The report of a separation published yesterday was untrue. Mrs. Lanier dined with her husband almost every evening in her mother's house.

TUXEDO SOCIAL NEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The week's end at Tuxedo was exceedingly lively. The beautiful weather of Friday and Saturday attracted a large gathering to the clubhouse for the sleighing, coasting, and skating.

On Friday J. Henry Smith arrived on a special train with a large party to spend Sunday at Kincraig, his Tuxedo cottage. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. William R. Stewart.

Mrs Pierre Lorillard, who will sail for Europe soon after the holidays, also entertained a house party during the week's end. On Friday evening she entertained at dinner, and afterward at bridge whist. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, Henry Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, Charles A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. W. Munroe, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives

Among the arrivals at cottages this week for the Winter were Mr and Mrs. Arthur D. Weekes, in the Wetmore cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Monelle, in the Bruce Price cottage; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, in the Stokes cottage; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, in their own cottage, occupied during the Autumn by Warren E. Dennis; Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, in their cottage on Tower Hill, and James C. Parrish and Miss Parrish, in the James P. Lee cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sterry of Hot Springs, Va., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim during the week.

The annual New Year's Eve ball will be held at the clubhouse as usual, and promises to be a very successful affair, as even now there is not one disengaged room at the clubhouses. Many persons will open their cottages for the occasion.

On Christmas the clubhouse will be decorated and there will be numerous dinners throughout the park. Among the guests at the clubhouse are J. M. Ellsworth, G. Louis Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. John M. MacDonough, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Spedden, Mr and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, George E. Dodge, Charles A. Peabody, Dr. Tilton, Frederick S. Taylor, Charles W. Gould, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George E. Barton, H. C. Derham, Erskine Hewitt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andrae, Jr., and others.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mrs. M. E. Olmsted entertained this evening at a costume dinner in honor of Miss Texas Bates, who is to be married to Dunn McKee next Saturday. The entertainment was a dinner in place of the usual luncheon in order that the bride and her friends might celebrate the approaching event at the same time the groom-elect was giving his bachelor dinner in New York.

The marriage of Miss Texas Bates and Dunn McKee will be one of the most beautiful ceremonies ever seen in Washington and bring the week to a very interesting close. Although the marriage ceremony will be witnessed only by a family party, the reception which will follow will represent the society of the capital at its best. The ceremony will take place in the music room of the bride's parents, the Paymaster General of the Army and Mrs. Bates. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of New York, a former classmate of the bridegroom at Yale, will officate. Miss Bates will have her sister, Miss Eliza Bates, as maid of honor, with six other attendants—Mrs. M. E. Olmsted of this city, Mrs. William M. Scudder of Chicago, Miss Mildred Barnes of New York, Miss Henrietta Whitney of New Haven, Miss Carolan of San Francisco, and Miss Story of Boston.

The men of the wedding party will include both groomsmen and ushers, among the first group being Richey McKee, the youngest of the bridegroom's two brothers; S. Brinckerhoff Thorn, Samuel Thorn, James B. Neal, Robert D. Wrenn, and Dr. Edward Trudeau, Jr., all of New York. The ushers will be Redmond Cross, Harry Fisher, James Darrach, James Terry, H. H. Henry, all of New York, and Alexander Brown of Philadelphia. Lanier McKee will be his brother's best man. The color scheme of the wedding will be white and green.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows entertained this evening at dinner in honor of Senator and Mrs. Alger, to meet whom were present Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Radcliff, and Mrs. Stanley Matthews.

Senator and Mrs. Alger have given up their apartments at the Arlington and will go to Detroit to remain until the first week in January.

A BABY EVERY TEN MINUTES.

Birth Rate in Manhattan in a Year Was 51,688—Needs of New Lying-In Hospital.

Some interesting facts concerning the number of births in this city are made public in the annual report of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital, which has just been issued. The number of births in the Borough of Manhattan alone for the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, according to the records of the Health Department, were 51,688. That exceeds the figures of last year by 1,460, and indicates that on an average one child was born every ten minutes. There were 29,406 births reported by physicians and 22,282 by midwives.

The report calls attention to the new hospital, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, opened for the reception of patients in January, 1902, and emphasizes the fact that its location on Second Avenue, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street, has proved very favorable and accessible. During the eight months that the hospital has now been open, 1,278 applicants have applied for ward treatment, giving an average of 160 a month. Owing to a lack of means, however, it has been possible to use only one ward of 62 beds for the service.

The society during the past year expended out of its investment fund, in the maintenance of one ward, the sum of $38,120.50. It is asserted that the hospital has proved its necessity, as many were turned away owing to the lack of accommodation, and that if the three wards in the hospital could have been opened it would as a matter of course have afforded treatment for many worthy applicants who were denied admission.

The report urges that all that the society lacks at present is a proper endowment fund to enable it to increase its work. That the Board of Governors says it confidently believes will be forthcoming in view of the facilities which the society has for the treatment of cases, lacking only the necessary money for surgical and medical attention.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

What It Has Accomplished During the Year, as Set Forth in Its Annual Report.

The work done during the past year by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which is composed of Catholic laymen and has branches in every part of the world, is set forth in the annual report just issued.

The principal work of the members, which is entirely voluntary, consists in visiting and assisting the poor in their homes. During the year the 1,179 members in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx made 46,578 such visits and assisted 6,497 families, consisting of 23,936 persons, at a total cash outlay of $67,804, besides distributing clothing, fuel, and groceries aggregating in value not less than $10,000 more.

There were twelve boys' clubs under the care of the society, with an average nightly attendance of upward of 1,000; the free employment bureau at the headquarters of the society, 2 Lafayette Place, procured employment for more than 700 men and boys; the placing-out bureau took 200 dependent orphan children out of the public institutions, where they were a burden upon the taxpayers, and placed them in good homes, and the fresh-air work last Summer was the means of giving nearly 1,000 children a two weeks' free outing, not to mention the many day excursions for mothers and children.

In addition, committees of the society made regular weekly visits to the hospitals, prisons, and other public institutions of the city, and mention was made of a Catholic "Tombs Angel," a good lady who devotes her time and energies to that work in conjunction with the society, with the most happy results.

The society works in harmony with the other great charitable organizations of the city, such as the United Hebrew Charities, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Charity Organization Society, and, while working mainly among those of its own faith, makes no unjust discrimination because of race, creed, or color. The President of the society, Thomas M. Muiry, was recently elected President of the New York State Conference of Charities.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Livingston—Kountze.

The wedding of Robert L. Livingston, a son of the late Robert L. Livingston, and Miss Helen L. Kountze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther L. Kountze, was celebrated at noon yesterday in Grace Church by Bishop Potter, who was assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church. There was a full choral service, and the church was decorated artistically, but not lavishly, with white lilies, ferns, and palms, and feathery sprays of white flowers. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father. She wore a trained gown of white satin, veiled with tulle, and a long veil of old Brussels point that was worn by her mother on her wedding day. A coronet of orange blossoms held it in place, and the bouquet was a mass of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Anne Ward Kountze, a younger sister of the bride. Her short white frock was tucked and lace-trimmed, and her large tulle hat had a large white ostrich plume. The bridesmaids, the Misses Eleanor Jay, Evelyn Parsons, Lina Kountze, and Anne Ward, wore white gowns, trimmed with plaitings and lace, and large picture hats, with immense white ostrich plumes. Each carried a bouquet of mauve orchids and ferns, tied with wide satin ribbons, matching the orchids. Mr. Livingston's best man was his brother, McR. Livingston, and the ushers were Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Robert L. Gerry, Ernest Iselin, Allan Wallace, De Lancey Kountze, and Francis F. V. Hoppin.

After the church ceremony there was a reception for relatives and intimate friends in the Kountze residence, at 5 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston received congratulations in the large drawing room, which was decorated with orchids and white flowers. The other rooms were decorated in colors that matched the hangings. Yellow and red roses in different shades being used in one room.

After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Livingston will spend the Winter at Tuxedo, where they have a cottage. Their permanent home is to be in Morristown, where Mr. Kountze is having a large house built for them.

Among those invited to the church ceremony were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Countess Laugier-Villars,
Mrs. Astor,	Miss Angelica Livingston,
Mrs. Josephine Atterbury,	Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Barbey,	Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay,	Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Miss Cornelia Beekman,	The Misses M. and R. Moran,
Miss Bend,	Mr. and Mrs. H. De B. Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind,	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Parsons,
Mrs. Mortimer Brooks,	Mrs. William Barclay Parsons,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Clarkson,	Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coster,	Mrs. H. C. Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davies,	Miss Adelaide Randolph,
The Misses de Peyster,	Mrs. G. Redmond,
Miss de Neufville,	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ward,
Miss de Goicouria,	Robert Van Cortlandt,
Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix,	Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Waterhouse,
Miss Caroline Drayton,	Miss Dorothy Whitney,
The Misses C. and M. Leverich,	W. C. Whitney,
Mrs. H. B. Livingston,	Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Miss Jacqueline Livingston,	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. George Frelinghuysen,	Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,	The Misses Rutherford,
The Misses Gerry,	Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander,
The Misses Delle and Mary Burnes,	Miss Natalie Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,	Miss Emily Rogers,
Miss Sydney Henop,	Miss Christine Roosevelt,
Miss Muriel Gould,	Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin,	Miss Jessie Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	The Misses May and Una Soley,
Mr. and Mrs. William Jay,	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Street,
Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson,	Miss Rosamond Street,
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kean,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stuyvesant,
Miss Lucy Kearny,	Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Kemeys,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Marshall Kernochan,	Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher,
Mrs. David King,	Miss Marjorie Turnbull,
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kip,	Mr. and Mrs. Twombly,
Mrs. Augustus Kountze,	The Misses F. and R. Twombly,
A. F. Kountze,	Miss Alexander Van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kountze,	Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong.
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze,	

Wedding Announcement.

On Tuesday evening the marriage of Miss Augusta Moses, daughter of Otto A. Moses, to Rush Tracy Wray of Chalotte, N. C., is to be celebrated at the residence of the bride at 44 West Twenty-seventh Street. The ceremony is to be followed by a reception.

ACTORS GO ON STRIKE.

Two Audiences Have Their Money Refunded at the Amphion Theatre, Williamsburg.

Not having received their salaries for several weeks, the members of "The Defender" Company, a musical comedy playing at the Amphion Theatre in Williamsburg during the past week, went on strike yesterday and refused to appear at either the afternoon or evening performance. As a result of the strike several hundred persons who had purchased tickets for the performance were disappointed. For the night's performance over $700 advance sales had been recorded.

A large audience filled the theatre for the matinée performance, and when by 3 o'clock the curtain had not risen they became very impatient. Manager Cohen of the theatre then appeared before the footlights and informed the audience that there was trouble in the company and that the leading actors and actresses had refused to play because their salaries had not been paid. He added that all the money paid for tickets would be refunded at the box office. This was done and the people left the theatre. Those who arrived for the evening performance also had their money returned.

Manager Cohen stated last night that the company wanted him to guarantee back salaries earned during a tour in New England. He refused to do this, but was willing to guarantee their salaries for the Amphion engagement. This proved unsatisfactory to the principal members of the company, and the strike followed.

FOUNDER BRADLEY'S BEACH.

Arrangement Reached for the Purchase by Asbury Park.

A conference between James A. Bradley and members of the Asbury Park City Council was held in the office of William H. Corbin in Jersey City yesterday to arrange the terms of sale for the Asbury Park Beach, including the Board Walk.

Only the parties in interest were admitted. It was said that the prices asked were $100,000 for the land and $50,000 for sewers, and that the main objection was to certain restrictions Mr. Bradley desired to impose in regard to the sewers.

After the conference it was announced that an arrangement had been reached, but that the terms of the sale would not be made public until the next meeting of the Asbury Park Council.

During the sixty-nine years that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been used in the treatment of Pulmonary disorders, the number of cures has increased yearly. HEALS THE LUNGS.

DURANT ESTATE DECISION

Referee Says $753,931 Is Due Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose.

The Amount Includes Her One-third Share, $426,088, and Interest Since Her Father's Death in 1885.

According to a referee's report, which is to be submitted to the Supreme Court immediately, Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose is entitled to $753,931 from the estate of her father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, founder of the Adirondack Railway, and one of the men whose fortunes suffered in the crash of the Credit Mobilier. When the report is approved, however, Mrs. Rose's brother may yet prolong the family struggle of fifteen years by appealing the case.

Mrs. Rose's brother is William W. Durant, and at the start of her fight she charged that he took possession of the estate and pretended it was worth only a few thousand dollars. Her claim has been upheld by the referee. Once before she was supported in the accusation, and the brother was adjudged in contempt of court for failing to render an accounting. He escaped arrest, after securing a stay, by rendering the account, giving the value of the property.

The father, Dr. Durant, acquired large landed interests in the Adirondacks forty years ago, and after he put through the Adirondack Railway scheme, his fortune had increased to the millions. Then came the organization of the Credit Mobilier, with its plan to build a great cross-country railroad. After the crash the Durant millions had dwindled so much that at the time of his death in 1885 the doctor was about to sell his railway shares in order to get out of a close place, into which he have been forced by the panic. He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Heloise Durant, and by the son and daughter. He left no will. Soon after his death Mrs. Durant and Mrs. Rose went to Europe for a long stay, and the brother remained behind to manage the estate.

Subsequently William sent his sister periodic remittances amounting altogether to $24,000, and her mother voluntarily gave her $200 a month as an additional allowance. When the brother and sister began to quarrel, the monthly gift was reduced to $100, and finally it was stopped entirely in 1895. Then Mrs. Rose took legal steps to establish the value of the estate, which she thought was worth about $2,000,000, and to get her share. She employed John E. Parsons and Charles S. Davidson as counsel, and her brother secured the services of Henry W. Simpson and James M. Fisk. In the complaint Mrs. Rose said William Durant had told her the property was worth just $4,309, and that later he said it had dwindled to $3,000 because of expenses.

The first trial resulted in a dismissal of the suit, and the second, which was held in 1899 before Justice Beach, ended with the decision that Mrs. Rose should get a one-third share in the estate. The brother was ordered to render an accounting from Jan. 1, 1886, the date when he took charge of the property. At the same time he was adjudged in contempt of court for not having accounted under a previous order. When he finally rendered the account, Augustus C. Brown was appointed referee to pass on the matter, and it is his report that will be presented to the court in a few days. He states that Mrs. Rose's one-third share is $426,088, the interest from 1886 to 1891 amounting to $47,693, and the interest from 1891 to date $280,150, making a total of $753,931.

The property consists principally of stocks and bonds of the Adirondack Railway. In giving Mrs. Rose her share, the referee does not deduct the sums she received from her mother and brother prior to the legal fight, inasmuch as the allowances were free-will gifts.

ALEXANDER HARVEY'S ESTATE.

Executor Satterlee Reports That There Is Not Enough Means to Carry Out the Bequests.

J. P. Morgan's son-in-law, H. L. Satterlee, inherits $500 under the will of Alexander Harvey. That is, the amount was left to him but he reports, as one of the executors of the estate, that Mr. Harvey died with just enough property to pay debts and funeral expenses. The second executor under the will is John R. Suydam of 414 Madison Avenue.

Not only did the testator leave $500 to each of his executors, but he listed many relatives as his heirs, the total amount of his bequests being $27,000. He left his books to Mr. Satterlee. To Catherine Coit and Sarah Elizabeth Coit of England he said he would give $5,000 each, and a like sum was to go to Mary Coit Champion and Isabella Coit of East Aurora, N. Y. The bequests to Charlotte E. Coit of Buffalo, Julia Coit Collin of Brooklyn, and Julia S. Coit of Buffalo were to be $200 each, and numerous other persons of the name of Coit were named as residuary legatees.

According to the petition filed along with the will, the whole property of Mr. Harvey is not worth over $10,000, and this includes no real estate. The will was filed for probate yesterday.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Wednesday number of THE TIMES you publish a leader on "German Absolutism and the Tariff." In this you state:

> The Reichstag has neither direct command of the purse-string nor any voice in the selection, retention, or dismissal of the Ministers. The Emperor has the right of absolute veto, as has also the Bundesrath, or council of federated kingdoms.

This rather misrepresents the Federal Constitution of Germany, and I should be very much obliged to you if you kindly consented to publish the following passages of this Constitution. I quote from the translation issued as No. 7 of the "Publications of the University of Pennsylvania. Series in Political Economy and Public Law. The Federal Constitution of Germany." This translation is the work of Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the Northwestern University, and therefore should be considered as reliable and exact.

According to it Article 5 reads as follows:

> The legislative power of the Empire shall be exercised by the Federal Council and the Diet, (*Reichstag.*) A majority of the votes of both bodies shall be necessary and sufficient for the passage of a law."
>
> "Second Edition, Philadelphia, 1899.

Article 6 states that "the Federal Council shall consist of the representatives of the members of the Confederation." These members are all the States, without exception; that is to say, not only the four "Federated Kingdoms," but also six Grand-duchies, seven Duchies, five Principalities, and three Republics, (called "Freie und Hansestaedte.")

Article 20 orders that "the members of the Diet shall be chosen in a general election and by direct secret ballot." The German for *Diet* is Reichstag. According to Article 24 "it may be dissolved during that time (the five years which it is elected for) by a resolution of the Federal Council, with the consent of the Emperor." In this case, however, as Article 25 adds, "elections shall take place within a period of sixty days, and the Diet shall be called together within a period of ninety days after its dissolution."

The Emperor's role is clearly defined in Articles 11, 17, and 2:

> 11. To the King of Prussia shall belong the Presidency of the Confederation, and he shall have the title of German Emperor. The Emperor shall represent the Empire among nations, declare war, and conclude peace in the name of the same, enter into alliances and other conventions with foreign countries, accredit Ambassadors and receive them. For a declaration of war in the name of the Empire, the consent of the Federal Council shall be required, except in case of an attack upon the territory of the Confederation or its coasts. So far as treaties with foreign countries refer to matters which, according to Article 4, are to be regulated by imperial legislation, the consent of the Federal Council shall be required for their conclusion, and the approval of the Diet shall be necessary to render them valid.

Article 4, Section 2, puts under imperial legislation: "Legislation concerning customs duties, commerce, and such taxes as are to be applied to the uses of the empire."

> Article 17.—It shall be the duty of the Emperor to prepare and publish the laws of the Empire. The decrees and ordinances of the Emperor shall be made in the name of the Empire, and require for their validity the signature of the Imperial Chancellor, who thereby takes upon himself the responsibility for them.
>
> Art. 2.—So far as the Empire shall be [illegible] by imperial legislation, the laws and [illegible] shall be published in the name of the Emperor, and shall go into force at the expiration of a period, unless otherwise determined, of fourteen days after the date of the publication at Berlin in the number issued for the purpose of the publication of the laws of the Empire, (*Reichsgesetzblatt*—Imperial Gazette.)

The finances of the empire are regulated by Articles 69 and 72:

> Art. 69.—All receipts and expenditures of the Empire shall be estimated yearly, and included in the budget. The latter shall be fixed by law before the beginning of the fiscal year.
>
> Art. 72.—For the purpose of discharge an annual report of the expenditure of all the receipts of the Empire shall be rendered, through the Imperial Chancellor, to the Federal Council and the Diet.

As to the Emperor's "right of absolute veto," the Constitution does not contain the shadow of such a provision. He also does not select, retain, or dismiss "Ministers," since there are no responsible Ministers in the empire, but only Secretaries of State, who act in a way similar to the Secretaries of State in this country. The "right to make propositions and introduce motions," or "to propose laws" is reserved by Artic

TO CHANGE CONSTITUTION

Radical Alterations Proposed for New Hampshire.

Work of State Convention Variously Regarded by Citizens—Woman Suffrage Clause Condemned.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 20.—The adjournment of the Constitutional Convention and the radical nature of its work has aroused both enthusiasm and disgust. Especially is there condemnation of the countenance given the woman suffragists. Here and there one meets objection to some of the other proposals, but to this one there is something like general dissent.

The anti-trust provision is warmly approved on all sides. William E. Chandler's pet scheme—the forbidding of the issue of railway passes—was disposed of by a reference to the Legislature.

Following are some of the more important propositions to be submitted to the people at the polls:

Do you approve of requiring every person in order to be a voter or eligible to office to be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write, the requirement not to apply to any person who now has the right to vote nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age or upward on Jan. 1, 1904, as proposed in the amendment to the Constitution?

'Do you approve of the requirement that captains and subalterns in the militia of the State shall before their nomination and appointment be examined and found duly qualified by an examination board appointed by the Governor, as proposed in the amendment to the Constitution?

'Do you approve of striking out the words 'the Commissary General' from the requirement that the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer and the Commissary General shall be chosen by the Legislature, as proposed in the amendment to the Constitution?

'Do you approve of amending the Bill of Rights by striking out the word 'evangelical' before the word 'principles' and inserting the word 'Christian,' and striking out the word 'protestant' before the words 'teachers of piety, religion, and morality,' and striking out the word 'towns' in two places where the Legislature is empowered to authorize towns, parishes, and religious societies to support and maintain teachers of religion and morality; and striking out the words 'and every denomination of Christians' and inserting the words 'all religious sects and denomination,' where equal protection of the law is assured, as proposed in the amendment to the Constitution?

"Do you approve of striking out the word 'male' before the word 'inhabitant' in the clause which provides that every male inhabitant twenty-one years of age (with certain exceptions) shall have a right to vote, which clause is supplemented by the provision that every such person shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected to office, as proposed in the amendment to the Constitution?

"Do you approve of granting to the general court all just powers possessed by the State to enact laws to prevent the operations within the State of all persons and associations, trusts and corporations who endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means, as proposed in the amendment to the Constitution?"

PENDING LIFE INSURANCE DEAL

Ex-Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey May Succeed C. H. Fancher as President of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company.

Negotiations are under way in a deal whereby the Knickerbocker Investment Company of New Jersey will acquire a controlling interest in the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York, and, if the transaction is carried out, Charles H. Fancher, President of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company since the resignation of Richard Morgan, will retire, his place to be taken by ex-Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey.

The prospective change in the control is due to several causes, but primarily, according to a statement by Mr. Fancher last night, to his own desire to retire from the Bankers' Life Insurance Company for the reason that the company can be better served by a President who has more time to devote to its interests. Mr. Fancher said that it had been evident to him for some time past that he would not be able to continue devoting the requisite amount of time to the company, in view of his duties as President of the Irving National Bank.

"For some time past," he continued, "we have been looking around for a desirable man to take it up, and we believe that we have found such a one in ex-Gov. Voorhees. The change, therefore, will be in the interests of the company, if it can be put through. There will be no change in the business of the Bankers' Life, nor in its working force. The advent of the Knickerbocker Investment Company means only that Gov. Voorhees and certain gentlemen associated with him, will own a certain proportion of the stock."

"Will that be a majority of the stock?" Mr. Fancher was asked.

"Yes, you may say it will be a majority. The announcement is somewhat premature at this time, because the plan has not been consummated, but there seems now to be little doubt that it will be carried out."

The Bankers' Life Insurance Company has a capital of $100,000, assets of nearly $1,000,000, and an insurance in force of $22,000,000. A suit for $50,000, now pending against the company, brought by an ex-President of the company, will, it is understood, be settled in connection with the Knickerbocker Investment Company purchase.

According to a recent announcement, the Knickerbocker Investment Company of New Jersey has decided to increase its capital from $800,000 to $1,000,000 that it may take up the entire capital stock of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company of Newark. A third corporation, known as the United Agencies Company, has been organized to do the field work for the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

FOR EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

Two Organizations Advocate the Adoption of the Rule by Franchise Corporations.

A movement has been started by the Organized Labor Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor to start a general agitation for the eight-hour workday. It is proposed to try to have the eight-hour rule adopted by all corporations that have public franchises.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor and the Christian Workingmen's Institute, calling for the general introduction of the eight-hour workday. They were introduced at a meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor by Alexander Law, and later at a meeting of the Christian Workingmen's Institute, at which the Rev. Leighton Williams presided. They are to be sent to all the various labor unions for adoption.

The preamble to the resolutions says that the application of steam and electricity to work and the general increase of machinery call for increased mental and physical activity on the part of the workers on account of the enormously increased production. The resolutions are:

Resolved, That the Organized Labor Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor recommend that when the underground system of rapid transit goes into operation the employes of all corporations using public franchises be put on duty at eight hours a day; and further,

Resolved, That we urge upon all parties and factions taking part in the next Mayoralty campaign the necessity of a decided stand on this issue, so that it will devolve on the next Chief Executive to put it into effect.

COURT OFFICER SHOT.

Wounded in the Neck While Trying to Arrest a Burglar at His Home at Fresh Pond.

Richard W. Burke, an officer of the Supreme Court in Long Island City, was shot in the neck by a burglar early yesterday morning.

Burke returned to his home at Fresh Pond, Queens Borough, about 2 o'clock, and as he approached the house he saw a man apparently trying to force a rear window of the house. He entered the yard quietly, and going up behind the burglar, grabbed him around the body. The burglar wrenched himself free, and the two men went wrestling about the yard. Finally the burglar broke away, and, drawing a revolver, fired four shots, one of which took effect in Burke's neck. The burglar then fled.

A policeman who heard the firing ran up and subsequently called an ambulance, and had the wounded man taken to the German Hospital in Williamsburg. The bullet was extracted, and Burke last night was reported to be doing well.

IRELAND'S CONDITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, one-time representative in Parliament of Dublin University, in his speech before the League for Political Education, in Berkeley Lyceum Monday evening, was picturesque, at least, in all fairness be it said; but he certainly was not convincing. The crabbed waywardness of sputtering speech, believed by some to add weight and dignity to what is said and much affected by members of the House of Commons, made him picturesque. Had that been all, nobody would find fault, I'm sure. But when Mr. Plunkett told his audience about all the co-operative creameries, and loan banks, and agricultural societies he had started in Ireland, leaving it to be inferred that nothing further was wanted, the critical resentment of one, at least, of those who heard him was at that moment provoked. How many came away from that meeting feeling that all this clamor is overdrawn and that the Irish question, after all, is a parochial question merely?

Mr. Plunkett's plan sounds well until, as they say in Ireland, you "hit it a-kick," and then it sounds ill. In applying his plaster to the wound—and it isn't such a bad plaster, either, mind you, if it be distinction in quackery at which he aims—the right honorable gentleman ignores the fact that in a few years, unless something be done to stop emigration, there will be few, if any, people left in the country parts of Ireland to avail of either creameries or loan banks. In what sense, then, may his methods be deemed efficacious? They are efficacious for the consolidation of English power and the destruction of Irish nationality.

Mr. Plunkett must well know that no Englishman—above all no Englishman wearing an Irish mask—will ever be suffered to compass this sinister design under the guise of philanthropy. If the salvation of Ireland is to be achieved, it must be through her friends, not through her enemies. Mr. Plunkett is a pronounced political enemy of Ireland, and therefore deserves no more the confidence of Irishmen than does Balfour himself. Does he suppose that Ireland has carried on her fight for freedom for a half thousand years, to be silenced now in the opening years of the twentieth century by a higher price for butter and eggs? Hers has been one long night of unbroken sacrifice; but there lingers even yet, exhausted and enfeebled though she be, that inextinguishable spark of faith which is the sure harbinger of ultimate triumph!

As a Tory member of the English Parliament Mr. Plunkett has approved by his voice and his vote the unnatural conditions in Ireland for which England to-day is in the main responsible. The constant drain of emigration, unexampled in the history of any other country, shows that Ireland is dying, not by inches, but by yards. That Mr. Plunkett's tinkering scheme can therefore be of any serious permanent benefit is discounted in advance. There are now 375,000 fewer people in Ireland than when he began thirteen years ago starting those creameries and things, and there are 4,000,000 less than when his friends of the same political stripe as he began sixty years ago to instal a standing army of 12,000 peelers and made to dot the land in all directions a network of 165 poorhouses—"advance agents of prosperity," as you might say.

England's methods of amelioration—and they crop up in varying disguises, too, let it be understood—are quite familiar to Irishmen, but they are not any the more acceptable on that account. Four millions of people lost to Ireland in sixty years, and no attempt to check the outflow, which continues unabated! Paley, in his "Moral and Political Philosophy," says that "the decay of population is the greatest evil that a State can suffer." How is it that Englishmen, and even well-meaning English-Irishmen, like Mr. Plunkett, are normal on every subject save that of Ireland?

The answer is plain—and there can be but one answer. They are insincere. They are trying to achieve the impossible. It is as natural for Ireland to yearn for an independent national existence as for the sun to shine. With a wilful blindness, akin to that of the "flannelled fools" and "muddied oafs" at Spion Kop, they essay to dam this aspiration—now by a bayonet, again by a Bible, again by an extra platter of food, and lastly by a simultaneous application of all three. They are really to be pitied, and men given to note the inexorable operations of cause and effect do in fact pity them. During the awful famine in 1847 The London Times gave show of grave concern. "Soon," it exclaimed in ghoulish glee, "it will be as difficult to find an Irishman in Connemara as a red Indian on the shores of Manhattan"! If this sinister prophecy had force then how much greater force has it now?

"We can no longer fence or skirmish with this question; we must come to close quarters with it; we must go to the root of it." This was the opening sentence of Gladstone's immortal speech in introducing the Home Rule bill in 1886. It was therein provided that Ireland should have the same control over her own affairs as the State of New York, for example, has over hers. Who helped defeat that measure? The Right Hon. Horace Plunkett and his Tory allies and friends. Home rule would kill alien landlordism; it would check emigration. A recent Parliamentary paper gives the number of eviction notices filed during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1902, as 848. According to Gladstone an eviction in Ireland is equivalent to a sentence of death. Allowing five to a family, how many lives are here involved by the monstrous system of land tenure on which the very university which Mr. Plunkett represented in Parliament fattens and batens? And this eviction sore he plasters over with the same cure-all as the emigration sore—co-operative creameries and loan banks.

What would I have Mr. Plunkett do in order to prove his sincerity? I would have him join with the people of his native country and espouse the national cause. Let him begin by being a real Irishman and discard his make-believe disguise which deceives nobody. He went over to Galway from Dublin this year and engaged in a spirited contest for the representation of that borough in Parliament. He was defeated by a crushing majority of more than 2 to 1. By whom? By a man who at that moment was bearing arms against the Crown in South Africa and who at this moment is on trial in London for high treason! In no Government where real statesmen rule would the significance of such a tremendous protest against wrong as that go unheeded—England alone excepted. While Mr. Plunkett and men of his stamp hold aloof the struggle for repeal of the union is an uphill struggle. With them, the victory might be won in a year. But with them or without them, the fight must go on.

Edmund Burke was a Dublin man and a Trinity College man, as I believe Mr. Plunkett is. "If you mean," says Burke, "to please any people you must give them the boon which they ask; not what you think better for them, but of a kind totally different." Thomas Davis was another Trinity man. "The nobles and gentry in every other country are the champions of patriotism," said Davis. "In Ireland they are its disgrace. They were the first to sell and would be the last to redeem it. Treachery to it is daubed on many an escutcheon of its heraldry. It is a foul thing, this dignity emanating from the throne to gild the filthy mass of national treason that forms the man's part of many an Irish Lord. They feel no personal debasement in the dishonor of their country. These are called the representatives of the property of the country, and therefore it is said that all the wealth of Ireland is opposed to the repeal of the union. It is an ignorant and a false boast. The people of the country are its wealth."

There is great weight in those words of one of the most high-minded and influential of the leaders which the latter-day history of Ireland has produced. In the stress and eagerness attendant on his present enterprise, it may well be that Mr. Plunkett has forgotten them. My purpose, in the main, in this present writing is that those who heard him Monday evening shall not be suffered to stray into a like intellectual lapse.

J. M. WALL.

New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

PARLOR MATCH HEARING

Manufacturers Before the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Disagreement Over Paragraph Eleven of the Proposed Regulations in Regard to the Number of Matches in a Box.

The Municipal Explosives Commission listened to suggestions and objections to the proposed regulations for governing the storage and sale of matches at Fire Headquarters yesterday. Commissioner C. A. Haskell presided, and there were half a hundred manufacturers or more, who had something to say about the stipulations contained in the typewritten regulations with which each was provided, and which were intended to minimize the danger to life and property by fires traceable to the ignition of parlor matches. The meeting progressed amicably enough until just before the close.

To the original set of regulations drafted by the commission a reply had been framed. It included, besides the ideas of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the ideas also of several of the largest match manufacturers. In the endeavor to get an expression of opinion upon the several stipulations which are to govern the manufacture and sale of matches the Commissioner went over the various paragraphs with the men who were to be most affected by them. All went pretty smoothly until Paragraph 11 had been reached, which seemed to contain the kernel of the matter. The paragraph stated, among other things, that after March 1, 1903, not more than 100 matches shall be put in a box; that matches shall be laid into such box in such a way as not to fall out easily; that the wooden splint shall be sufficently strong as to permit of ignition without breaking easily; that the match shall ignite easily, with little noise, and practically without danger of flying off; that the license number of the manufacturer must be stamped on the outside of the box, and so on.

The manufacturers objected to the limitation of a hundred matches in a box more than anything else. Manager Hawkins of the Diamond Match Company explained to the commission at some length that the smaller boxes of matches were really the most dangerous, because in the first place they contained poorer matches, and then, too, they were repacked, so that a package of the smaller kind of matches really contained 1,200 matches.

"Isn't it true?" inquired R. A. Delaphena of the firm of R. A. Delaphena & Co., "that most of the fires which are caused by the ignition of matches are caused by careless parents who leave their children alone in flats and tenements? Ought we to suffer for that any more than if the children drank carbolic acid or other poisons when alone? How many deaths can you point to during the last year as having been caused by matches?"

Commissioner Haskell called upon Mr. Murray of the Department of Combustibles to answer that question.

"The Coroners report the death of twenty children traceable to that cause during the past year," said Mr. Murray.

Mr. Delaphena tried by questions to show that these deaths could be traced to localities in which only poor matches were bought, but the Commissioner said that he could not allow lengthy discussion on that point. Another man said that in match factories matches were strewn all over the floor, sometimes ignited, but that no fire was caused.

"That's all very good," said Mr. Haskell. "Men sometimes hold lighted dynamite in their hand, but there is a law controlling the handling of dynamite just the same."

At this point Mr. Hawking explained further how 500 matches might be very safely packed in a box, when J. T. Hunter jumped to his feet.

"That man agreed that we should ask for a 1,000-match box at the Board of Trade meeting," he said, hotly, "and now he is talking of a 500-box."

"I have nothing to do with any other meeting," said Mr. Haskell, quietly.

At this point it was agreed that the subject had been discussed enough. Commissioner Haskell said that the commission would again go over the regulations as first drawn up, consider the suggestions which had been made, make some changes, and then submit them to the Mayor for his approval.

BURNED IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Tailor Hauger Will Probably Live—Tenement Dwellers Panic-Stricken.

Dwellers in a nest of tenements flanking the three-story building occupied by C. Behne & Co., tailors, at 10 Stuyvesant Street, were sent panic stricken to the street yesterday morning by a terrific explosion in the cellar of the little building. Women stopped only to grab their babies, and the men fled as they were. The first to gain the outer air saw a great sheet of blazing gas streaming steadily through Behne's cellar doorway, and then there appeared running through the fire Adolph Hauger, twenty-six years old, of 417 Sixth Street, a gasfitter, who dragged along his helper, known only as "Harry," who seemed unable to help himself. Hauger fell on the threshold, when the boy, who is about eighteen years old, leaped up and fled, and has not since been seen.

Andrew Eikenberg, Chief Mechanic for the National Fuel Burner Company, two doors away, and Nicholas Stephenson, another employe, were the first to reach the burning man. They snatched him from the mouth of the cellar, by this time a veritable furnace, and carried him into their own shop. Behne, who with his family lived over the workrooms, darted out of the house to a firebox two blocks away. He was about to grasp the handle, when a man who had been lounging on the corner, and who he thinks he recognized as a policeman, jumped in his way.

"Get to —— out of here," this man said. Frantically the tailor explained that his home was burning up and that many lives were in danger, but the man, he says, refused to let him touch the box until they heard the clanging of the engines which had been summoned from another box by Policeman Demuller of the East Fifth Street Station, who instantly rang an alarm at the sound of the explosion. Eikenberg and Stephenson, who had entered the cellar as the first rush of flame subsided, had partially stopped the flow of gas, and the firemen put out the blazing woodwork with a damage of about $200.

Hauger, who is employed by Engle & McMahon, plumbers, of 29 St. Mark's Place, said that he was removing a large meter from the cellar wall, standing on a ladder and working by the light of a candle held by "Harry," when there was a violent rush of gas, followed by an explosion as it reached the flame.

Both were blown across the cellar. He reached his feet first, and, seeing the boy stunned, seized him by the collar. Hauger's hair was nearly all burned off, his mustache and eyebrows were gone, and his exposed flesh was a mass of blisters. He was sent to Bellevue, where it was said later that he had avoided inhaling flame and would recover.

Woman Hurt in Trolley Car Panic.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 20.—The wife of Dr. Thomas F. Burnett of this city was badly injured last night by being thrown from a trolley car while on her way from Newark to this city. When the car reached the Lehigh Valley bridge the trolley pole slipped off the feed wire. A panic arose among the passengers, and in the rush for the door Mrs. Burnett was crowded off the car. Her coat caught in the rear platform, and she was dragged through the tunnel under the bridge before the car was stopped.

Cord Meyer Fined for Speeding.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 20.—Cord Meyer, the New York politician, whose Summer residence is at Great Neck, had a jury trial before Justice Foster L. Oakley to-day on a charge of having violated the law regulating the speed of automobiles. Mr. Meyer was accused of having speeded his auto an eighth of a mile in sixteen seconds on the Jericho Turnpike on Nov. 16. Mr. Meyer was found guilty and a fine of $50 was imposed. He will appeal.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce that, as heretofore, commencing Friday, December 26th, and until further notice, their store will be opened at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 5 P. M.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

ASTOR PROPERTY SOLD

Forty Real Estate Parcels on the Lower East Side.

Tenants of the Land the Purchasers—John Jacob Astor to Accept Price Fixed by a Third Party.

John Jacob Astor has decided to sell about forty additional parcels of real estate on the lower east side to the present lessees of these properties—the transaction being similar in its main features to that of two years ago, when he disposed of the entire block bounded by Avenue A and First Avenue, Fourth and Fifth Streets.

The properties involved in the present plan are the block front on the west side of Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, known as 227 to 241 Avenue A, and the adjoining parcels at the rear as far west at 425 on Fourteenth Street and 422 on Fifteenth Street; also, the northwest corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth Street, known as 243 to 249 Avenue A, together with the north side of Fifteenth Street as far west as 415. All of these properties are tenements with stores, erected upon lots which were leased from Col. Astor and which are now to be sold to the owners of the various buildings.

The aggregate value of these lots is in the neighborhood of $750,000. The privilege of buying them was first presented to the tenants about a month ago, and the entire deal will probably be concluded very shortly, although with so many separate parties to be dealt with, the transaction is one of considerable detail. Liberal arrangements have been made for securing whatever mortgage loans may be necessary for the various purchasers. These loans will be obtained from outside sources and will not be in the shape of purchase-money mortgages, to be taken by Col. Astor.

As was the case with the block from Fourth to Fifth Street, it is understood that Douglas Robinson and Charles S. Brown & Co. are conducting the negotiations.

It was also reported yesterday that some adjoining property, including the block front on the east side of First Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, owned by William Waldorf Astor, would also be offered to the tenants under a similar plan, although nothing by way of confirmation of the report was forthcoming.

This prospective sale by Col. Astor will doubtless be taken as an indication that the Astors are committed to a policy of selling all of their lower east side holdings. No such policy exists, however, and it may be stated that in the present instance the initiative was on the part of the tenants, and that it was only after repeated inquiries from them that a decision to sell the property was reached. It is a noteworthy feature of the deal, moreover, that Col. Astor has agreed to sell not at his own figures nor at a price based upon his income from the property, but at prices to be fixed by a third party.

This sale will be the third one of considerable proportions made by the Astors on the lower east side within the last five years. In 1898 William Waldorf Astor contracted to sell to Henry Morgenthau two large plots, one on the east side of Avenue A, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, and the other on the west side of Avenue A, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Mr. Morgenthau and his associates had intended to reimprove this property with modern tenements, but the contract in its original form was never carried out. Part of the property was retained by Mr. Astor, and that which was conveyed to Mr. Morgenthau was nearly all sold to the old tenants, just as in the transaction now in negotiation. The other sale by the Astors was that of the block bounded by Avenue A and First Avenue, Fourth and Fifth Streets, of which mention has already been made. The amount involved in this instance was about $850,000.

All of the properties covered by these various sales are but a very small part of the Astor holdings on the lower east side. In the immediate neighborhood of Tompkins Square the various branches of the family hold title to real estate said to be worth approximately $5,000,000. These lands, the old Sanler farm, were among the first purchases of the original John Jacob Astor, having been deeded to him on April 13, 1803, for a consideration of $20,000. The Fourteenth Street blocks were bought at a much later date.

THE MINNETONKA DISABLED.

Reported Drifting 900 Miles Off Halifax—Boilers and Steering Gear Broken and Life Boats Gone.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20.—The American steamer Minnetonka of Duluth, from Newport, England, to Boston, is reported in distress off Halifax. Her boiler and steering gear were disabled. Her life boats also had been washed overboard. The Minnetonka is coal laden.

News of her condition was brought here. The Dominion Liner Colonian, which arrived to-day, sighted the Minnetonka, which was displaying distress signals last Saturday. The Colonian ran out a line and took the Minnetonka in tow for twelve hours. Then two hawsers parted, and threatening weather forced Capt. Bullock of the Colonian to proceed to Portland. The Minnetonka was then about 900 miles from Halifax.

Unidentified Man Killed by Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 20.—The mutilated body of a man was picked up this morning on the Erie Railroad tracks at Clay Street. He had evidently been struck by a west-bound train. He was about sixty years old, with gray hair and mustache, and was well dressed. In his clothes were a silver watch and 80 cents in money, but there were no papers by which he could be identified. The body was taken to the morgue.

Indicted for Forging Court Records.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Justice of the Peace F. A. Truman, E. A. Maxfield, his clerk, and ex-Constable Philip Becht on the charge of forgery. It was shown that officers from Truman's court had arrested and fined persons without the formality of a trial, while the court records indicated that everything had been carried out in due legal form.

Brooklyn's New Building for Labor.

Fifty labor organizations, representing more than 20,000 men, will participate to-day in Williamsburg in the formal opening of the new Labor Lyceum Building, at Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues. The structure replaces the one destroyed by fire about two years ago. It cost $130,000. Besides the labor organizations, several singing societies will attend.

Oil Discovered in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 20.—Oil has been discovered oozing from the banks of the Coon River, near Grant City, in Sac County. A quart of the oil sent to the Iowa State College, at Ames, for analysis is said to have been found to be 30 per cent. pure. The discoverer, a woman, has quietly leased 3,000 acres in the locality.

MONTE CARLO CHESS GAMES

Competitors in International Tournament Are Selected.

American Champion Reesbury Touring in Europe—How Lasker Failed to Win at Kansas City—Other Contests.

The American chess champion, Pillsbury, is now at Moscow, where he started on a tour of Russia. He will also visit St. Petersburg, Riga, Warsaw, and other Russian cities before going to Monte Carlo, where he will be a competitor in the third annual international tournament. Yesterday Riviere, the manager of that contest, cabled to this city stating that Lasker, Maroczy, Pillsbury, Delmar, Pourn, (probably Burn of Liverpool is meant,) Teichmann, Moreau, Taubenhaus, Mieses, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Schiffers, Marco, and Schlechter had been selected by him to compete in that tournament, in which each man will have to play two games with every other contestant. Riviere also cabled that 14,000f. will be given in prizes, the first to be not less than 4,500f. and the second not less than 2,500f. It will thus be seen that Janowski, Marshall, and Napier are among those players who will be excluded this time.

Before leaving London Pillsbury played the following game with living pieces in that city:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Pillsbury. White.	Bowles. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Bowles. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	31. QR—KR	KR—B
2. P—QB4	P—K3	32. K—Kt	Q—B2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	33. Q—R3	P—R3
4. B—Kt5	QKt—Q2	34. K—B2	Q—B2
5. P—K3	B—K2	35. K—K3	R—B
6. Kt—B3	Castles.	36. Q—Kt4	B—Kt4
7. B—Q3	PxP	37. R—QB2	B—B3
8. BxP	P—KR3	38. Q—B5	R—R2
9. B—R4	Kt—Q4	39. KR—QB	Q—Q
10. BxB	KtxB	40. P—Kt4	R—B2
11. Castles.	Kt—QKt3	41. P—R4	RxKt
12. B—Kt3	P—QB3	42. PxR	QxP
13. Q—K2	KKt—Q4	43. P—Kt5	PxP
14. P—K4	Kt—B5	44. PxP	Q—Kt8ch
15. Q—K3	P—KKt4	45. K—Q2	QxPch
16. P—KR4	P—B3	46. K—B3	P—Kt3
17. QR—Q	K—Kt2	47. QxKtP	R—Kt2
18. PxP	RPxP	48. QxB	Q—K6ch
19. P—K5	P—KB4	49. K—Kt2	QxPch
20. P—Kt3	Kt—R6ch	50. R—B3	Q—Kt5ch
21. K—Kt2	P—Kt5	51. R—Kt3	Q—QTch
22. Kt—KR4	Kt—Q4	52. R—B2	Q—Q5ch
23. BxKt	BPxB	53. Q—B3	Q—Q8
24. Kt—K2	Q—Kt4	54. P—Kt6	P—Q5
25. P—B4	Q—R4	55. Q—B7ch	RxQ
26. P—B5	P—B3	56. PxR	P—Q6
27. Kt—Kt	KtxKt	57. P Queens	QxRch
28. KtxKt	B—Q2	58. QxQ	PxQ
29. R—KR	B—B3	59. KxP and wins.	
30. R—R2	R—R		

Champion Lasker, who left Chicago last Sunday, has now arrived at San Francisco, where he is entertaining the chess players by interesting exhibitions and lectures on various subjects of chess. Before leaving Chicago he accepted the invitation of the Chicago University Club for a simultaneous performance of a peculiar nature. He engaged in giving one and all of his adversaries the odds of a knight, and on tackling fourteen of them he won thirteen games, losing only one. Lasker, so he writes to a New York friend, is enjoying his Western trip very much indeed. He complained, however, bitterly about the severe weather and about a fatigue in consequence of the great number of exhibitions he had to give up to date. Following is one of his games played at Kansas City, in which the champion was unable to beat his man.

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker. White.	Moise. Black.	Lasker. White.	Moise. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	21. KR—Kt	K—R
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	22. Q—K3	Kt—R2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	23. P—K5	Kt—Kt
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	24. B—Q3	P—R5
5. Kt—B3	P—QKt4	25. P—KB4	P—KB4
6. B—Kt3	B—B4	26. Q—Q2	Q—Kt
7. P—Q3	P—Q3	27. Q—Kt2	Kt—R3
8. P—QR4	P—Kt5	28. KtxRP	Q—K
9. Kt—K2	B—Kt5	29. Kt—Kt3	P—Kt6
10. B—K3	BxKt	30. P—R5	PxPch
11. PxB	BxB	31. KxP	Q—B2
12. PxB	P—QR4	32. PxP	QxP
13. Kt—Kt3	P—Kt3	33. Q—R3	Q—K3
14. P—Q4	Q—Q2	34. R—KR	Q—Kt6ch
15. P—R4	P—R4	35. K—Q2	QxPch
16. B—B4	Kt—K2	36. K—K3	PxP
17. Q—K2	PxP	37. QxKt	QxPch
18. PxP	Castles.	38. K—K2	R—B2
19. Castles, QR	QxP	Drawn.	
20. K—Kt	Q—K		

Another selection of games, played in the recent masters' tournament at the Café de la Regence, Paris, is herewith appended:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Janowski. White.	Albin. Black.	Janowski. White.	Albin. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	58. K—B4	P—K8
2. P—QB4	P—K4	59. P—K6	R—K6
3. PxKP	P—Q5	60. P—K7	R—K5ch
4. P—K4	Kt—QB3	61. K—Kt3	RxKP
5. P—B4	P—KKt4	62. Kt—K5ch	K—B4
6. Kt—KB3	P—Kt5ch	63. R—B8ch	K—K5
7. K—B2	PxP	64. KtxP	R—K3
8. BxP	P—QR4	65. Kt—Q8	R—K2
9. B—Q3	P—R3	66. Kt—B7	B—Q7
10. Kt—R3	KKt—K2	67. Kt—Kt5ch	K—Q6
11. Kt—Kt5	Kt—KKt3	68. Kt—B3	R—B6
12. B—KKt3	B—K3	69. R—Q8ch	Kt—Q5ch
13. P—KR4(?)	P—R4	70. KtxKt	BxKt
14. P—R3	B—QB4	71. P—B6	K—K5
15. P—QKt3	R—QB	72. K—B4	B—Kt3
16. Q—KKt	B—KKt5	73. R—KB8	B—B2
17. Q—R2	Q—K2	74. P—Kt5	B—Kt3
18. KR—KB	PxP	75. R—QKt8	B—R2
19. P—K5	Q—B2	76. R—KB8	B—Kt3
20. KR—KB	BxKt	77. P—B5	K—K4
21. PxB	Castles.	78. P—B6	R—KR2
22. K—K2	K—R	79. P—KB7!	R—R5ch
23. K—KB4	Kt—K2	80. K—Q3	R—R6ch
24. P—Q5	Kt—B4	81. K—K2	R—R7ch
25. BxKt	QxB	82. K—B3	R—B7ch
26. QR—K	K—K2	83. K—Kt3	K—Q3
27. R—KKt	Kt—QB3	84. R—QKt8	RxP
28. Q—KKt2	R—KK1	85. RxP	R—KB4
29. K—KB3	R—KKt5	86. R—Kt7	R—B4
30. Q—Q3	Kt—K2	87. K—B4	R—B6
31. B—R2	QxQch	88. K—K4	R—B5ch
32. KxQ	RxRP	89. K—Q3	R—B8
33. R—Kt2	R—R6ch	90. K—Q4	R—Q8ch
34. K—B2	R—K1	91. K—B4	R—B8ch
35. B—Kt	K—R2	92. K—Kt4	R—QKt8 ch
36. R—Q	R—R8	93. K—B3	R—B8ch
37. R—Q3	P—KR5	94. K—Kt2	R—B4
38. P—Kt4	PxP	95. R—QTch	K—K3
39. PxP	P—R6	96. R—QKt7	K—B3
40. K—Kt4	B—Q2	97. K—Kt3	R—B8
41. KtxQP	Kt—R3	98. R—KR7	K—B4
42. R(Kt4)—Kt3	P—R7	99. R—Kt7	K—Q3
43. BxP	BxBch	100. K—Kt4	R—Kt8 ch
44. K—Kt3	R—Q	101. K—B3	R—B8ch
45. KtxP	RxRch	102. K—Q2	R—B4
46. RxR	P—B3	103. K—Q3	R—B8
47. R—Q7	Kt—B4	104. K—Q2	R—B4
48. RxP	R—R3	105. R—QTch	K—K3
49. Kt—B5	K—Kt3	106. K—Q3	R—Kt8P
50. Kt—Q8	R—R6	107. K—B4	R—Kt8
51. R—B5	B—R5	108. K—B5	R—Kt7
52. R—Q7	B—K8ch	109. R—Q8	R—B7ch
53. K—Kt3	B—B7	110. K—Kt6	R—Kt7 ch
54. P—QB5	Kt—Q5ch	111. K—B7	Resigns.
55. K—B4	Kt—Kt4		
56. R—Q8	Kt—R6ch		
57. K—B3(?)	Kt—Kt4ch		

GIUOCO PIANO.

Albin. White.	Janowski. Black.	Albin. White.	Janowski. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	27. Kt—B4	P—Kt3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	28. Kt—Q2	B—K3
3. B—B4	B—B4	29. P—B4	R—Q
4. P—B3	Kt—B3	30. P—Kt3	B—KB4
5. Castles.	KtxP	31. R—QB	P—B4
6. P—Q4	K—Kt3	32. Kt—B3	B—Kt5
7. BxKt	QPxB	33. P—Q5	P—B3
8. KtxP	B—K3	34. PxP	B—QKt
9. P—Q4	B—QKt3	35. R—B3	R—QB
10. P—QR4	P—QR4	36. B—B4	BxB
11. B—K3	Kt—Q2	37. PxB	RxP
12. P—KB4	KtxKt	38. Kt—R2	R—Q3
13. BPxKt	Q—K2	39. KtxB	PxB
14. Q—K2	Castles.	40. P—B5	K—Kt2
15. Q—KB2	P—B3	41. R—K3	K—B3
16. Q—R4	QR—K	42. R—K6	R—Q6
17. P—B5	BxP	43. RxPch	K—K4
18. RxR	QxR	44. RxP	KxP
19. QxQ	PxQ	45. R—R8ch	K—Kt4
20. Kt—Q2	K—B2	46. R—QB6	K—B5
21. K—B2	R—R2	47. P—B6	P—Kt6ch
22. P—KR3	R—KKt	48. K—K2	R—K8ch
23. P—KR4	Q—K	49. K—Q2	R—K7ch
24. Kt—K4	R—KKt	50. P—B7	R—K8
25. P—KR5	R—KB4	51. R—Bsch	K—Kt4
26. Kt—Q6	R—K4	Drawn.	

GEN. YOUNG PREDICTS A WAR IN THE ORIENT

Declares United States Will Have to Fight for Its Trade.

Urges Big Army and Navy—Gen. Corbin, at Cleveland Banquet, Indorses Reorganization Bill.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—At the fifty-fourth annual dinner of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, held to-night, the guests of honor were Gov. Nash, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. M. B. Young, and Gen. A. R. Chaffee, United States Army; John G. Milburn of Buffalo, and Senator M. A. Hanna. These occupied the platform table, at which also sat Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Col. Myron T. Herrick, Gen. George A. Garretson, and others. Beneath a canopy at the south side of the auditorium was a life-like portrait of President McKinley.

Gen. Young, in his speech, asserted that no matter what the real or pretended causes, the United States would have to fight to maintain the supremacy of its commerce in the Orient, and he urged the importance of maintaining a large naval and military force in the Far East.

The first speaker was Gov. Nash, who referred to the growth of the State of Ohio and especially of the City of Cleveland. Gen. Corbin then followed. Speaking on "The Army and Its Needs," He said in part:

"During the past century we have had many statutes aiming to promote the efficiency of the army, and enacted with good intent. But they have, as a rule, related to some particular department, and not always with intelligent relation to what have gone before. In other words, laws for the administration of the army have been drafted on the statute books in many parts without a continuity of legislative thought, so that, starting out with the Constitutional provision that the President shall command the army and navy, you soon overtake conditions which baffle and bother those charged with responsibilities connected therewith.

"That these unhappy conditions obtain is largely due to the fact that no one has heretofore offered a satisfactory solution. Secretary Root now presents one, recommending that a board of military experts shall be created, at the head of which there shall be an officer of highest rank, who shall be the chief military officer of the War Department, and to be known as the Chief of Staff, subordinate to the President and Secretary of War, yet clothed with authority to control all the staff corps and departments, and who, through the Adjutant General, shall make orders in the name of the Secreatry of War, the Constitutional representative and spokesman of the President.

"The bill containing his recommendations, now pending in Congress, does not increase the number of officers, but continues the number and rank now provided for the army. It has the advantage of being helpful in every direction, and hurtful in none. In the judgment of Secretary Root, the bill will cure the existing evils and make harmony, intelligence, and efficiency take the place of confusion and apparent contention, the blame for which cannot rightfully be charged to men, but to the conflict of law and regulations with the most clearly defined provision of the Constitution.

"Mr. Root's plan is not the German or French plan, or that existing in any foreign army. While he may have gained valuable suggestions by a close study of the organization of foreign armies, his scheme is wholly American and conceived on the lines and spirit of our Government; and is in close touch with the Constitution. It should be accepted in the spirit it is offered, and there is no question that it will be, if the intelligent consideration of the country is given to it."

Gen. Young spoke of "The Army and Commerce," saying in part:

"To obtain the trade of China we will have a long and hard struggle with the nations of Europe. We have obtained a strong point of advantage by getting the good will of the Chinese people by our wise and humane diplomacy, but the advantage that overshadows all others is the possession of the Philippines. Their greatest value lies in their strategic position, both from a military and commercial standpoint, which is very favorable to gaining and keeping the control of the commerce of Asia. The time is coming when the Philippines will be the gateway through which will pass the goods of our great manufacturing establishments on their way to the Orient.

"Foreign commerce will follow the flag, if that flag is backed by a sufficient military force. However advantageous the possession of the Philippines may be from a commercial point of view, they will be a source of National weakness unless put in a proper state of defense and protected by a sufficiently large army and navy. A large army is not needed in the Philippines on account of the insurrection, for happily due to the efficient work of the army, all armed insurrection is about over, and the administration of the affairs of the islands is in the hands of a civil commission, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War. The success attending the administration of the commission under the Presidency of Gov. Taft has been truly wonderful, and the natives are rapidly learning the true object of government and the great benefits the United States has conferred on them.

"Quality and price go a long way toward fixing the bounds of commerce, but there can be no permanency to a great commerce for which different nations are competing that is not backed up by a large and adequate military force. This is especially true of Oriental commerce. If we wish to gain the supremacy in commerce in the East we must maintain such a military force (army and navy) in the Philippine Islands that it can act instantly and effectually at any point in the Orient, and that fact must be well known and understood by all Oriental peoples. The larger and more efficient the force, and the more widely its strength and efficiency are known, the longer will the inevitable conflict of arms be delayed. No one can foretell when it will come, nor what will be the pretended or real causes, but the time will come when we will have to fight to maintain the supremacy of our commerce."

11TH ARMY CORPS DINNER.

Case of Guardsman Expelled by Labor Union Discussed.

Many old army officers attended last night the annual dinner of the Eleventh Army Corps at the New Hotel Lafayette. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford presided. There were no set toasts and no set speeches.

Among those present were Gen. A. C. Hamlin, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gen. Daniel Sickles, Major Jewett of Ohio, and Lieut. Frederick C. Turner, who made informal addresses, and Gens. Horatio C. King, Julius Stahl, and Orlando Smith, and Col. Sprague, Capts. Jastro Alexander and Wirnecke, Major Leutuscher, and Dr. William Tod Helmuth.

Gen. Woodford proposed the health of President Roosevelt, which was drunk standing, and a toast to the memory of Gen. Franz Sigel was also drunk. Carl Schurz delivered a brief eulogy of Gen. Sigel A number of the others told reminiscences of the corps. Lieut. Turner said in his address:

"We men of the National Guard are simply holding on in time of peace to what you men of the Grand Army saved for us in time of war. Let me mention one incident that goes right to the life of the National Guard. Within the borders of our own State a man has been expelled from a labor union and systematically kept out of work because he did a soldier's duty and a citizen's duty in quelling a riot at Glens Falls. Such conduct is unwise. If labor unions persist in driving their men from the Guard, the inevitable result will be that the Guard will be made up of those men whom thoughtless people call plutocrats. Either that will happen, or the Guard will go out of existence altogether and the regular army must take its place.

"Such action is unpatriotic. New York State has the same right to require military service as it has to levy and collect taxes. New York State has the same right to require military service as it has to compel jury duty. If it has not that right, it is no longer a State. That is a proposition that no good American citizen can debate, be he a union man or a non-union man. To deny this comes dangerously near to anarchy.

"I could not give a better example of what a thoughtful National Guardsman stands for than an officer in my own regiment and my own company. I refer to Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt. He is a man who was born with a fortune at his feet, but he has never forgotten his duty to the State, and his work has at all times been faithful, unselfish, able, and dignified."

When Gen. Sickles spoke he referred to Lieut. Turner's talk about the Schenectady incident, and said:

"In my opinion plutocrats are not behind in joining the National Guard or regular army when necessary. In my opinion every plutocrat ought to join to show his patriotism and learn not to leave town to go pigeon shooting on all National holidays. I hope the Potter incident will admonish all lovers of order of their duty to take part in those organizations which have for their main purpose the maintenance of order and the perpetuity of our institutions."

GEN. ANDREWS ARRIVES.

Pastor Hofmeyer Also on the Cymric to Lecture on Cecil Rhodes.

Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who has been abroad on a business trip, arrived last night on the White Star liner Cymric. Gen. Andrews was abroad previously during the Summer, and at Mayor Low's request spent a portion of his time in studying the police systems of the principal European cities.

"This time," he said, "I have been very busy and had no time to look into police systems, but nevertheless I picked up a few ideas."

He said that he had not heard of Col. Partridge's resignation as Police Commissioner until he came ashore, and was told that his own name had been among those mentioned as Col. Partridge's probable successor. He was asked if he would accept the post.

"I never refuse anything until it is offered to me," he replied.

Gen. Andrews denied the report that he had been in consultation with the father of William Hooper Young while abroad. "I do not know the gentleman," he answered, "and I never met him."

The Rev. L. Hofmeyer, a South African clergyman, was another passenger. He has come here to arrange with Major Pond for a lecture tour, and will take for his subject "The Life and Career of Cecil Rhodes." Pastor Hofmeyer says that he was with Mr. Rhodes on the morning of the day he died. The clergyman was a non-combatant during the war, and was a prisoner of the Boers for six weeks.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S STATION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Has Planned a Fine New Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 20.—Work will be started very soon on a new station for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Albany Street and Easton Avenue, New Brunswick, to cost approximately $50,000. Railroad men say that no town of New Brunswick's size on the Pennsylvania system will have a handsomer building.

The station will be two stories, of terra cotta, brick, and stone trimmings. It will have a frontage of 100 feet facing a large square made by the junction of Albany and French Streets, Easton Avenue, and a new thoroughfare. The depth will be 60 feet. Entrance will be had through Albany Street. Six stone steps lead to three doors opening into the main entrance hall, which is 72 by 31 feet.

The baggage room on the first floor will be 23 by 45 feet, with a large baggage elevator and a wide entrance both from the street on the east side of the building where carriages may drive up and another approach from the main hall. The ticket office will be 21 by 24 feet, directly between the Albany Street and the Easton Avenue entrance. A wide tunnel will be provided for passengers leading from the entrance hall to the west-bound station.

The main waiting room on the second floor will be 50 by 40 feet. There will be three separate waiting and retiring rooms for women. A second baggage room on the track level will contain a telegraph office and telephone booths. A sidewalk of granolith will extend around three sides of the station, and will be widest in front and on the Easton Avenue side. A clock will surmount the building.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY PLANS.

Scheme for Enlarging Its Financial Resources Discussed at an Enthusiastic Meeting.

Those music lovers having at heart the scheme for the enlargement of the powers of the New York Philharmonic Society through an extension of its financial resources held an enthusiastic meeting yesterday. There were present at the discussion such authorities and patrons of music in this city as Walter Damrosch, H. H. Flagler, William Forest, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Samue. Untermyer, Mrs. Theodore Hellman, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mrs. Herbert Lee Satterlee, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. Charles Ditson, and Miss Mary Collender.

The proposal to start a fund to be applied to the upbuilding of the society was enthusiastically discussed, but it was finally agreed that in view of the extent and importance of the subject it be allowed to rest until the convocation of a larger meeting of music patrons on Monday afternoon, Jan. 5, at 5 P. M.

It was agreed to increase the Board of Trustees of the fund from five to twenty. The Trustees at present are Walter Damrosch, Andrew Carnegie, E. Francis Hyde, Richard Arnold, and Elkan Naumburg. The aim is to secure a fund which will give the Philharmonic Society $50,000 a year for four years. The members of the Philharmonic Orchestra at a meeting held on Thursday enthusiastically resolved to devote 5 per cent. of its earnings to the fund, beginning this year.

ASKS EMPLOYERS TO UNITE.

President of National Association of Manufacturers Gives Warning Against Unions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—"It is time to organize," is the keynote of four circulars that are being sent to manufacturers throughout the country by D. M. Parry of Indianapolis, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. He has found his text in various resolutions of the recent Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans.

The circulars are directed more against organized labor in general than against the eight-hour law bill, which Mr. Parry has attacked in circulars recently.

Referring to the Max Hayes resolution, adopted by the federation, Mr. Parry says: "John Mitchell's United Mine Workers' organization cast 1,804 votes solidly for this resolution. This is the organization that evoked so much maudlin sentiment and brought the whole country to its knees in the anthracite strike. It is confidently prophesied that the Socialists will be in full control of the trades unionist movement in the United States by the time of the next American Federation of Labor convention."

The charge is made that Hayes's resolution means an attack upon the productive wealth of the country, and that the Socialists intend to take possession of all the money and private properties.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

LOOGOOTEE, Ind., Dec. 20.—Four masked men last night robbed a hardware store of arms, ammunition, and explosives, captured and bound two restaurant clerks, who had attacked them with knives, and then proceeded to the White River Bank. They attempted to blow open the safe, but were frightened away by citizens, who responded to the call of the two clerks who had escaped from their bonds.

TRAIN OF 31 CARS OF FLOUR.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 20.—The largest consignment of flour ever sent from Minneapolis to the East was received here to-day by the Worcester firm of Daniel Cornell. It filled an entire train of 31 cars and in the cars were 6,200 barrels. The freight bill was $4,216. The consignment was from the mills of Washburn, Crosby & Co.

British Steamship Platea Beached.

YMUIDEN, Dec. 20.—The British steamship Platea, Capt. Davidson, from Boston via Louisburg for Amsterdam, which collided with a pier here yesterday, was towed off with loss of rudder and stranded again, as before reported, was again towed off and beached at the inner port. There are 17 feet of water in the forehold, 12 feet in main hold, 13½ feet in afterhold, and the forepeak is full. Her cargo is being rapidly discharged, as she is leaking seriously.

NINE PRISONERS TAKEN FOR MANY BURGLARIES

Police Charge Them with Harlem Store Robberies.

Effort to Rob a Street Show Case in a Crowd Led to the Arrests by Detectives Boyle and Mooney.

Through the arrest yesterday of four men, two of whom are known to the police, following the arrests of four other men and a woman since Dec. 16, the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Stations believe that they have cleared up the mystery of a long series of robberies in stores on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. These robberies have been committed for the most part through picking and forcing locks, and, in some instances, by breaking windows. The exact value of the property stolen cannot be told, but it is known to be considerable, the police say, because one of the gang now in custody, who has confessed, has, it is claimed, admitted that the proceeds of pawnshop sales during last month amount to between $1,000 and $1,500.

The prisoners and the dates of their arrests are as follows: Joseph McClusky, arrested Dec. 16; George Baker, alias "Philadelphia Red"; Joseph Lyons, James Peaton, alias "Big Jim," and Mamie Gibbons, arrested Dec. 17, and Joseph Hart, Richard McGrath, Henry Mintz, alias "Butts," and James Watson, alias "Felix Watson." Of the men, all of whom are between twenty and twenty-five years of age, Mintz's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery and Baker, Peaton, and Watson are "known" by the police.

According to the alleged confession of one of the prisoners, Mamie Gibbons, the common law wife of Baker, has acted as a "fence" to dispose of the stolen property in various pawn shops. The most recent headquarters of the gang, where several of the members were arrested, was at 209 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and there a large amount of property, since claimed by various storekeepers, was found, together with four trunks of stuff as yet unclaimed.

The series of arrests during the past four days came through the work of Detectives Boyle and Mooney, who have been constantly on the case. The clue was in the attempt to break into Brill Brothers' clothing store, on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, on the evening of Dec. 16. There was a representation of Santa Claus in the front window of the store and a crowd of people was gathered on the sidewalk watching the show. In the crowd were Boyle and Mooney, and as they looked into the store they saw two men approach a show case which stood a little aside from the centre of attraction. One of the men went to work on the case, apparently with a saw, and the other covered him with the well-known "overcoat game."

The two detectives started through the crowd, but had not succeeded in pushing their way before the pair inside had forced the case open and made good an escape. The chase led through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and one of the men was caught, the other succeeding in tripping the detective in pursuit by throwing a dress suit case under his feet. At the station the man arrested said that he was Joseph McClusky of 209 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and in his pocket there was found a saw on which were still traces of brass filings from the show case lock. In the dress suit case was found a sweater which proved to have been taken from the sporting goods store of Ingersoll & Co. at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue on the night of Dec. 15.

When McClusky was arraigned on Dec. 17, Mooney took care to remain in the crowd in the rear of the prisoner's dock, while his "partner" testified against the accused. And to good purpose, for as McClusky stood up a woman attempted first to speak to him, and later, to slip a note into his hands. She was prevented from so doing, and when she left the court room Mooney and Boyle followed her to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Street house, from which McClusky gave his address. There the officers arrested the woman, Mamie Gibbons, Baker, Lyons, and Peaton.

The prisoners were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where one of them is said to have confessed. In this confession it was said that the four men arrested, with four others, had been working the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street territory for a matter of nine months, with the woman acting as "fence" and boarding mistress, when it became necessary from time to time to change addresses in order to avoid suspicion. It was said that the receipts for the last two months had been between $1,000 and $1,500, and further, that the remaining four members of the gang were watching the Harlem police Court jail for some opportunity to communicate with the captives.

Boyle and Mooney then took up their stand outside the jail and waited developments. These were forthcoming yesterday, when four men, after standing outside the prison for some little time, went into "Joe's" restaurant, on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets. In the restaurant they ordered four meals to be taken to the prison for Baker and his mates, and asked the waiter carrying the food to take a note also. The four were arrested without further negotiations and gave their names as Joseph Hart, 203 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Richard McGrath, 433 Willis Avenue; Henry Mintz, 425 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and James Wilson, living at Powers's lodging house on East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

In the meantime a search of the premises at 209 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street had yielded the trunks and claimed articles, and the prisoners had similarly produced between twenty and thirty pawn tickets. The nine persons will be arraigned to-morrow on a charge of burglary.

SHOPLIFTER AGAIN IN JAIL.

Woman ex-Convict Arrested and Her Stock of Notions Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 20.—Elizabeth Auer, who keeps a notion store at 29 Bowery Street, this city, is locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with shoplifting, and her stock of goods, estimated at $200, has been confiscated and identified as having been stolen from various department stores. The goods consist of lace, ribbons, thread, wearing apparel, &c.

The woman was arrested in Market Street, upon complaint of a detective in the employ of a Market Street establishment, and in her possession was a large assortment of fine lace. The woman only recently completed a term of imprisonment for shoplifting, and her picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery.

HURT IN SCAFFOLD COLLAPSE.

Four Men Injured in a Fall of Twenty-five Feet—One of Them Jumped on the Structure.

Passersby in Second Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, were horrified to see a scaffold suspended from the elevated railroad structure collapse and fall with the four men upon it to the pavement twenty-five feet below. Two policemen were quickly on hand, and with the aid of spectators bore to the sidewalk the injured men, who all lay stunned and helpless amid the wreckage.

They were William Fitzgerald, thirty-nine years old, foreman, 1,937 Third Avenue, suffering from concussion of the brain, scalp wound, and injuries to back; Patrick Kennedy, twenty-six years old, 324 East Ninety-fourth Street, injured internally and may die; Harry Schaffer, seventeen years old, of 1,314 Washington Street, Hoboken, concussion of the brain and fractured wrist, and Michael Metrowitz, thirty-nine years old, 225 East Third Street, scalp wound. All were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, except Metrowitz, who went home after his injury was dressed.

The scaffold was built of two-inch planks and suspended by iron hangers. The police investigating found that it had been capable of sustaining all the weight that had been put upon it had the men confined themselves to ordinary movements, but that one of their number had leaped down up it from the structure about four feet above it, when it gave way beneath the impact. In view of these circumstances no arrests were made.

ITALIAN STABS PEACEMAKER.

Wheelwright Had Intervened to Save a Detective's Negro Coachman from a Thrashing.

William Irwin, forty-five years old, a wheelwright of Humboldt Avenue, near Riverside Avenue, Brooklyn, was seriously stabbed twice in the back last night in front of his home by an Italian. He was trying to act the peacemaker. He was taken to his home in a dangerous condition. Three Italians were arrested.

A number of boys and a negro, a coachman for detective John Dagen of the King's Bridge Station, were coasting down a hill on Humboldt Avenue, near Irwin's home, early last night, using an old wagon. George Morley and five Italians, who had been drinking in King's Bridge after working on a public plant there, passed by on their way to Yonkers. The wagon ran into Morley and he began to abuse the negro, beating him and being helped by the Italians.

Irwin came out of his home with a check he was going to have cashed in King's Bridge to pay a nurse he had had for five weeks for his wife, who had typhoid fever. He ran upon seeing the quarrel and acted as peacemaker, getting Morley and the Italians away from the negro.

Irwin thought it settled and walked away, but one of the Italians ran up behind him and stabbed him twice with a stiletto, jabbing the weapon into the left shoulder of Irwin, who fainted. The Italians, Morley, the negro, and the boys all ran away, leaving Irwin lying alone in the middle of the road.

A stranger walking by found him and notified the King's Bridge police. They sent up half a dozen policemen in the patrol wagon. Irwin was still clutching the check in one hand. He was taken home and Dr. Charles A. Miles of Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, who was summoned, found the wounds very dangerous, and thought the patient would die.

The police in the wagon inquired which way the Italians had run, and they followed to Yonkers. Three Italians were found near the city line, and arrested.

The men gave their names as Sereno Landesta of Yonkers, Tony Bostal, and Cameno Sasso. They denied all knowledge of the stabbing, but a blood-stained handkerchief was found in Bostal's pocket. Later a message was received from Yonkers to the effect that the police of that city had arrested two other Italians on suspicion of being concerned in the case.

LAWYER BIRNBAUM EXPLAINS.

Makes a Statement Concerning His Own and Lawyer Hanson's Position in the Kelly Case.

Attorney J. M. Birnbaum, counsel for the plaintiff in the suit for $50,000 damages, brought by William Kelly against the Metropolitan Railroad Company, on trial before Justice Marean and a jury in Brooklyn, last Tuesday, has issued a statement to the newspapers in which he declares himself free from all blame attaching to the alleged misrepresentations of his client as exposed on the witness stand.

In the trial Kelly had claimed that by reason of injuries received by being knocked down by a car at Eighth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street April 8, 1901, he had suffered from hysteria and had become a physical wreck. Drs. Frederick Peterson of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Alexander Lambert of the Cornell Medical College stated on the stand that the man had received the injuries from which he suffered in a railroad accident fifteen years ago, and that he had been a clinic exhibit of hysteria major in various hospitals in this city ever since. When this was brought out Lawyer Birnbaum at once asked that a non-suit be entered, but his colleague, Bert Hanson, proceeded to the further examination of witnesses. The next day a non-suit was entered.

In his public statement, Mr. Birnbaum says that either he was a victim of the imposition of the plaintiff, Kelly, who, he said, had deceived two nerve specialists in regard to his case, or else that Kelly had recovered from his former injuries at the time of his accident in 1901 and had suffered a recurrence of the old disorders following that. Further he asserts the good faith of Mr. Hanson. He himself is in delicate health, he says, and another lawyer was to have tried the case for him, but withdrew at the last moment. Mr. Hanson came in on the second day of the trial and therefore knew nothing about the case until he took it up.

CHILD SWALLOWED ACID.

She Had Resented Being Left at Home, While Her Parents Went to Buy Christmas Toys.

Eight-year-old Elizabeth Hausen, daughter of Christopher Hausen, a builder of 207 Monitor Street, Greenpoint, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid as he lay in bed beside her sister, two years younger, last night, while her parents were out buying her Christmas toys. The child had pleaded hard to be permitted to go with them, but they declined to take her, as they intended to buy gifts for her.

They put the two little ones to bed at 8:30 o'clock, and started out. They were gone until 11, when they came back with their arms full of pretty playthings for the little girls. Everything appeared all right, and so carefully avoiding the children's room, lest they should waken them, they bestowed the presents in safe hiding places. The mother went to the bedside of the little ones then, and, placing her mouth against the elder girl's cheek gently, found it cold.

She lighted the room. Her daughter was dead, and her burned lips and an empty vial of the poison on her pillow, where it had fallen from her hand, told the story. The younger child had slept through it all. Dr. Flynn came in response to a call for an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital. He examined the body and said that the little girl had been dead about an hour and a half when discovered.

Mrs. Hausen said the acid had been kept for disinfecting purposes and was hidden behind many boxes in the pantry. She had no idea, she said, that the children knew of its existence, but it was evident that Elizabeth had left the bed as soon as her sister went to sleep, secured the phial, returned and swallowed the contents after she had lain down once more.

OPPOSE GOV. ODELL'S ACTION.

Lawyers Protest Against Transfer of Supreme Court Justices.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—A meeting of the lawyers of the various bar associations of the Eighth Judicial District was held here to-day for the purpose of protesting against the designation of Supreme Court Justices from this district to the appellate courts, thereby leaving the district without a sufficient number of Justices to transact the business of the courts here. About one hundred lawyers were present.

The report of the special committee was read, showing that there are now on the calendars of the courts of this district 2,184 live cases and 564 dead cases. After a lengthy discussion, a series of resolutions drawn by the local committee were read, but were later referred back to the committee for revision, on motion of Seward A. Simons, who declared that they implied a reflection on the honesty of the Judges of the district and also upon the Governor.

JAPAN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Government Representatives Arrive in St. Louis to Arrange Exhibit.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Kee Owgang, representative of the imperial Chinese Court to the World's Fair, and Wai Chi Araki, Commissioner to the fair from Japan, have arrived here with credentials from their respective Governments.

Mr. Kee is authorized to select the site for the imperial pavilion, and arrange for space for the Chinese exhibit in the various main palaces of the exposition. Mr. Wai Chi will report the conditions and situation at the World's Fair site to his Government.

Steamship Edderton Floated.

ST. VINCENT, C. V., Dec. 20.—The British steamship Edderton, from New York for Freemantle, which collided with the British steamer Westminster, from New York for Cape Town, as before reported, has completed repairs here and proceeded.

The Making of a Good Living Room

rests primarily in the selection of its furniture. For this important room, we offer pieces that are built purely for that essential comfort. The deep Kensington Sofas, the high back Georgian Chairs, the Fireplace Settles and Study Tables. All conforming in strong character and absolute worth.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

MANHATTAN'S COSTLY NEW BUILDINGS

Plans Filed During the Year for Structures to Cost $90,000,000.

President Cantor at Builders' League Banquet Appeals to His Hearers to Help Beautify the City.

The annual dinner of the Builders' League of New York was held last night at their clubhouse, 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The guest of honor was Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan. John P. Leo, President of the club, presided. He first introduced Mr. Cantor, who said in part:

"During the past year the building operations in this borough have reached a phenomenal figure. The Building Bureau has passed upon plans for new structures, the cost of which aggregates $90,000,000. What startling figures; and yet this vast sum is expended in the erection of a comparatively few structures. These buildings demonstrate more than it is possible for words to express the great financial growth and prosperity of our people.

"I acknowledge the debt of gratitude which we all owe the builders of this city in the accomplishment of these great improvements. The many comforts exacted by our people have created a demand upon those building our houses, so that it may be safely said that there is no city in the world in which such buildings are so rapidly constructed, combining strength as well as elegance in their erection.

"I am pleased to know that the architects and builders of to-day are ready, anxious, and willing to co-operate with my department, through my efficient Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. Stewart, thus facilitating his work and expediting their own. They have shown a becoming public spirit, but, notwithstanding the rapidity of our strides towards beauty of architecture, as well as practicability, can we not make a closer study of these conditions, so that the architect and builder will always remember that they are not only catering to the comforts and necessities of city life, but are contributing to the general external appearance of the city?

"May I ask you, and through you the great mass of builders, to aid me and those allied with me, in instituting a reform in the numbering of houses, so that while the number is conspicuous it will be of such a character as not to offend the eye or the taste? At present the general public have difficulty in finding the houses they desire to visit, for the lack of those facilities.

"As to street signs it is not necessary for me to defend myself. The records show that prompt efforts have been made by me to have artistic and practical signs erected along our principal thoroughfares. These signs are now practically ready, and will be placed within a very short time, and when the work is finished the city will have the best street signs in the world.

"Might I also suggest that the influence of this league be exerted in behalf of securing more artistic business signs? If you can aid in this movement, it will be another step in the direction of making our city more attractive than it is to-day. We have already accomplished many changes in this respect. The Board of Aldermen has limited the height of the sky signs, so that these hideous structures no longer offend the eye as they formerly did. But it is only by educating the public sentiment upon these points that a permanent reform can be accomplished, and that process is necessarily slow, though always sure.

"If these matters are kept steadily in view, I believe the day is not far distant when our city will present an appearance creditable to our prominence and intelligence.

"I do not like to strike a discordant note at this time, but it becomes my duty to invite your attention also to the violations of the building laws and ordinances respecting building material placed on the highways. It is not desired to interfere with the conduct of private business or to put obstructions in the way of these operations, but I insist that the builders should live within the limits of their permits, so that the general uses of the highways will not be interfered with. It must be said to the credit of the builders, however, that the number of these violations is growing smaller every day, and the men who are responsible for them are few in number."

Among the other speakers were Patrick F. Trainor, Thomas M. Costello, Alderman Reginald S. Doull, Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings; Rollin M. Morgan, John W. Keller, and Francis E. Wood.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS OUT.

Two Removed by the Common Council of Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—At a special meeting of the Common Council held to-night a resolution was adopted declaring two positions on the Board of Police Commissioners vacant. The places were held by William Hobley and Sigfried Wurzburg. They were removed because they failed to file their oaths of office fifteen days after appointment, as provided for in the charter.

Hobley and Wurzburg were appointed on July 10 last. No attention was paid to the negligence on the part of the Commissioners until a short time ago, when the Police Board was severely criticised by several prominent citizens. It is not believed that the Mayor will reappoint Hobley and Wurzburg.

THE HOLIDAYS AT WEST POINT.

Examinations Now On Will Determine Who Shall Have Leave.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The semi-annual examinations of the Cadet Corps have begun. They will be completed next Tuesday. This is the first time these examinations have taken place in December. The change was made to give meritorious cadets a Christmas leave, and this privilege will be granted to 150 of the corps. Others are debarred on account of demerits in discipline. Many more will remain at the academy during the holidays on account of the distance to their homes.

GREENROOM CLUB OPENED.

Event Celebrated by a Midnight Banquet of the New Theatrical Organization's Members.

The Greenroom Club, a recently organized rendezvous for actors, managers, authors, musicians, and critics—in short, for any one depending upon the theatre for his livelihood—opened its new home, 139 West Forty-seventh Street, last night. The event was celebrated by a banquet in the grill-room, which was attended by about a hundred of the club's two hundred and fifty members. Several speeches were made, and everybody drank heartily to the toast for the long life and prosperity of the club. The banquet hour was set for midnight, and late this morning the members were still engaged in wishing the club as much happiness as they themselves ever hoped to have.

The Greenroom Club is the fourth prominent theatrical organization in the city which has for its object the promotion of goodfellowship. It was founded in order to provide benefits which are in the reach of the everyday person, and not too expensive. It is the offspring of Edwin Forrest Lodge No. 2 of the Actors' Order of Friendship. This lodge owns 51 per cent. of the stock issued on the club and its belongings. The lodge will continue as such, with the club as its tenant. All of the members of the order, however, are charter members of the club.

The home provided for the club is the property of the lodge. It is a four-story brick building, once a private residence, and lately renovated. There is a commodious grillroom, buffet bar, billiard, card, reading, writing, and social rooms, including a well-stocked library.

From basement to garret, the green walls of the house are literally covered with a valuable collection of paintings, old engravings, rare prints, programmes, and souvenirs relating to things theatrical. For instance, in the sitting room there is a portrait of John Philip Kemble by Sir Thomas Lawrence, presented by Joseph Jefferson, and valued at $3,000. Then, there is a landscape painting by Mr. Jefferson himself. Over the mantel is a panel bearing the portrait of Edwin Forrest, that was taken from an old fire engine of which he was a volunteer member. In the writing room hang the shackles worn by James W. Wallack as Fagan in "Oliver Twist." In another place hangs the crown which Edwin Forrest wore as "Macbeth." In the library is an old Dutch bookcase, which is valued at $8,000. Elsewhere hangs a valued old print of the greenroom of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

Counted among the club's members are:

Frederick de Belleville,	Harry Harwood,
William H. Crane,	Julius Kahn,
De Wolf Hopper,	Charles Klein,
Thomas Jefferson,	F. F. Mackay,
Joseph Jefferson, Jr.,	George D. Macintyre,
Milton Nobles,	James O'Neill,
James O. Barrows,	Augustus Pitou,
Lewis Baker,	Stuart Robson,
Digby Bell,	F. W. Sanger,
S. S. Black,	Otis Skinner,
Norman Conniers,	Charles M. Walcott,
W. F. Courtleigh,	Robert T. Haines,
Ralph Delmore,	Arthur Byron,
Robert Drouet,	Joseph Hart,
Charles S. Dickson,	Joseph R. Grismer.
G. D. Fawcett,	

William A. Brady is the President, H. F. Russell is the Superintendent.

Shakespeare at a Brooklyn Theatre.

The play to be given at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, this week, is "As You Like It." The following week will begin the season of stock stars, commencing with Melbourne MacDowell and Florence Stone in "Antony and Cleopatra."

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMAN.

Two Women Stopped by Negro Near Red Bank—Money Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 20.—For the second time within a week a negro has attempted to hold up a white woman in this community. The apparent object of the attacks is robbery. Mrs. Charles Hayden was walking to Fair Haven from Red Bank after having done some shopping last evening, when about midway between the two towns a negro accosted her and demanded her pocketbook. She told him it contained nothing, whereupon the man made a move as if to attack her.

A wagon appeared and the negro ran through Lewis Woods. According to Mrs. Hayden's description, the negro is undoubtedly the one who attacked Mrs. Ensley E. Morris at this place a few nights ago.

Capital Increased $1,000,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Certificates filed with the Secretary of State to-day show that the Rand Drill Company of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, increases its capital from $250,000 to $1,250,000.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SUGGESTIONS BY
C. C. SHAYNE.
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT.

Until the Holidays most of us are too busy to "shop" for an appropriate gift, and some of us are forced to realize that our hearts are larger than our purses at this particular season of the year, when all regard it as a duty and a pleasure to remember in some substantial way those who are dear to us. Few there are, however, who have not the time and means to gratify to some extent the sentiment which possesses us, and grows as Christmas approaches. But the real perplexity of the question presents itself—what shall it be? What article will be the most expressive and at the same time come within our means.

Furs are among the most appropriate gifts. Whatever investment you make let it be for the genuine article. It does not cost too much to buy genuine furs if you go to the right place.

$5 to $10 will buy
muffs of genuine Astrachan, Beaver, Krimmer, Thibet, Lynx; collar Beaver, Fox, Krimmer, Thibet; handsome set of children's furs; pair Seal or Otter gloves.

$15 to $20 will buy
handsome Mink muff or boa, Sable dyed Fox muff or Persian Lamb, Sable dyed Coon muff or boa, Alaska Sable (Skunk) muff, Seal gloves or cap, Stone Marten muff or boa, Sealskin muff, Hudson Bay Otter muff, misses' set of Natural Beaver.

$25 to $35 will buy
Mink muff, set of Sable dyed Raccoon, which wears splendidly, new style muff of Otter and Siberian Squirrel or Sable dyed Fox, Persian Lamb, Natural or black Lynx. Chinchilla muff or collar, Stone Marten muff and boa, Sealskin gauntlets, mufflers.

$50 will buy
Muff of Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine, Stone Marten victorine or Chinchilla Mink muff or boa, Blue Lynx boas, Siberian Squirrel-lined circulars, automobile coats, Silver Lynx muff or boa, extra long Stone Marten boas. Splendid sleigh robe.

$75 to $100 will buy
Hudson Bay Sable muff and boa, boa of Russian Sable, stole of Siberian Squirrel, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Blue Lynx muff and boa. Handsome sleigh or carriage robes. Fur-lined overcoat, Squirrel-lined circulars.

$125 to $150 will buy
Hudson Bay Sable muff and boa, Russian Sable muff or boa, Chinchilla victorine, extra long neck piece of Ermine, Mink or Siberian Squirrel, Persian Lamb jacket, fur-lined overcoat, Siberian Squirrel jacket.

$200 to $250 will buy
Overcoat, Mink lined, natural Otter or Persian Lamb trimmed, Persian Lamb jacket (Leipzig dyed skins) elegantly finished, extra long Siberian Squirrel coat, set of Ermine or Chinchilla, Hudson Bay Sable or dark eastern Mink, jacket of genuine Alaska

TOPICS of The DRAMA

Have Pity on the Star!—Acting in "The Darling of the Gods"—Miss Blanche Bates and Miss Julia Marlowe—Mr. Cable and Book Plays—Alt Heidelberg in English.

No temptation more frequently and more insidiously besets the jaded first nighter than the temptation to discover unsuspected powers in actors of the second order, and to herald such actors as superior to the stars of the companies in which they happen to be playing. It seems so discriminating; and it gives such a dramatic turn to the report of a performance!

The Sad Predicament of the Star.

Instances might be multiplied. Do we not all remember the flourish of trumpets that greeted Mrs. Le Moyne's small part in the play in which Miss Annie Russell first appeared as a star? Do we not remember the odious comparisons that were heaped upon Mr. Faversham because of the Mawley of Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Jr., in "Lord and Lady Algy"? In recent times there have been those who predicted that Mr. Lionel Barrymore would soon be ejected from his uncle's company because he played the part of the Organ Grinder so much better than Mr. Drew played that of the Mummy. Such incidents speak well for the critics' openness to new impressions, (cynical curmudgeons that they are usually called,) but in the aggregate and with frequent repetition they make one faint and weary. The rawest tyro in acting knows that a small part which is vividly drawn, and upon which the main action turns as upon a pivot, really plays itself; while in order to carry a leading part, (leading parts at best call for great flexibility and variety, and at worst are cursed with monotony,) is a triumph of histrionic creation. Mrs. Le Moyne has indeed become a star, but with what a diminished light she has shone! Miss Russell meanwhile has gone on from triumph to triumph. As for the other astronomical discoveries, have we heard of them or shall we hear?

There is something apparently paradoxical in pleading for a warmer treatment of stars; but in spite of the false notoriety *bestowed* upon them—or is it because of it?—a critic is constantly in danger of becoming deadened to the charm of their individuality, the refinement of their art. To be always first in greeting the dear familiar experiences of life—that is the problem of happiness! Every conscientious critic should have in his backyard a series of hotbeds labeled "Maude Adams," "John Drew," "Annie Russell," &c., from which to pluck the appropriate bouquet to greet the return of each ancient and well-known favorite.

The Admirable Mr. Arliss.

These remarks are inspired by the acclamations which have greeted Mr. George Arliss's playing of the War Minister in "The Darling of the Gods." There is every reason why one should delight in the performance. Physically Mr. Arliss suits the part to a T, from the leanness of his physique to the delicacy of his fingertips; and, what is far better than this, his manner of acting has somehow, as if by a miracle, escaped the monotony of the Belascan staccato. It is a thing of light and shadow, of color and smooth variety. Throughout a long evening it maintains the exquisite perfection of antique Japanese art, and is as distinguished as an antique embroidery when contrasted with the screen of commerce. We repeat what we said at first, that it is an admirable performance. But would not any sincere and competent artist have stood out as distinctly in that striking comparison? Is Mr. Arliss any better here than in Cayley Drummel and the Duke of St. Olpherts? In simple truth he is not. It might even be said that he is worse, for his manner and his mimique are the same. Amid all the rustle of silks, the perfume of Joss, and the clanging of gongs in "The Darling of the Gods" there are moments that carry one back to the little old Royalty Theatre dingy in Soho, where his Duke of St. Olpherts was first revealed in the murk of a London fog.

The Sad Case of Miss Blanche Bates.

After all, was Mr. Arliss's achievement so much greater than that of Miss Blanche Bates? More finished, and artistically more adroit, it assuredly was; but did it ever rise to the same histrionic plane? Miss Bates is, at least in posse, an actress whose primal force and variety in emotion amount almost to genius. All she needs is the proper artistic direction. But this is just what she has not yet had. Her early training in a stock company on the Pacific Coast was not of a kind to make her value the effect of exquisite details. When she first appeared as Nora in Ibsen's "Doll's House," the theatre was crowded with mothers and nurses who had taken the children to what they expected to be a nursery play. With such a public, finesse is not the thing. At Daly's Miss Bates staid only long enough to get the advertisement of a sudden departure. Since then her experience has confirmed rather than removed her faults of emphasis. In "Children of the Ghetto," to be sure, she experienced for a moment the artistic direction of the late James A. Hearne and Mr. Zangwill. Her performance was artistically sincere and strong—a picture of pure, refined, high-minded womanhood, conceived in the true tragic spirit. But the play died an early death. As the Miladi of Mr. James O'Neill's "Musketeers," she was beautiful and hard and malignant; but she soon lapsed into the old false emphasis, the belief that if she only groveled long enough and stabbed hard enough at the floor she would give a powerful effect of rage. As Cigarette in "Under Two Flags," she revealed a strong vein of primitive womanhood—piquant, high-tempered, affectionate, racy, and of the soil; but the play offered no scope for delicate effects, and the audiences attracted by the play had no perceptions for anything beyond the vivid colors of the chromo. There are few notes in the gamut of feminine character that Miss Bates is not capable of striking with true and vigorous art. There are almost none that she has as yet quite mastered. As a fellow-actor lately remarked, she knows all the ropes of acting, but none of the little silken cords. With such material, what might not a sincerely artistic manager have made! One of the few great artists of her time, perhaps. But, of all men, Mr. Belasco has the least use for the little silken cords. In his hands even the ropes become twanging wires. The last state is worse than the first. And yet there is an authority in all Miss Bates does that raises her above any stock actor, however finished his art.

Miss Julia Marlowe.

Miss Julia Marlowe, meanwhile, starting with a far less abundantly endowed physique, has little by little raised herself very high upon the ladder of artistic success. "The Cavalier," in which she is now appearing, does not offer many opportunities for acting of the first order, but by the sheer force of her personality and her art she makes a pleasurable evening's entertainment. At the end of the first act she has a moment of true power, passing through a variety of intense emotions, swiftly and yet with a firm and comprehensive denotation of each, and of the transition from one to another. And in all of it the ropes and the little silken cords are so entwined and are worked so deftly as to create the effect of vibrant human life.

Book Plays and Mr. Cable's "The Cavalier."

In a conversation recently reported in The Herald, Mr. George W. Cable struck at the heart of the question of book plays.

"Let me point out," he said, "one of the widest differences I have thus far noticed between plays and novels. It is a maxim, I believe, of the playwright that nothing should be communicated by words which can be communicated by actions. But the novelist's finest opportunity and constant, unfailing resource for the portrayal of character is conversation. It is because of this rich and ever-rewarding resource that he can get his emotional effects without that appeal to 'situation' which the playwright must continually make.

"Henry James, in his 'The Portrait of a Lady,' has a young valetudinarian come down stairs into a room where his fair cousin sits waiting for the news. After standing with his hands in his pockets and his shoulders against the mantelpiece while he talks quietly for ten minutes, he tells her, in colorless words that his father, up stairs, whom he loved, had died an hour before.

"If genius could successfully enact that scene it is only because to genius nothing is impossible, and yet that is one of the finest pages of one of the most masterly novelists now writing in English. * * *

"I do not believe that the books which appeal to dramatists will make only melodramas. Taking the daring liberties he takes with the original scheme of a book, any really gifted dramatist should be able to draw from it a true drama or at least a play not merely melodramatic."

The problem of making book plays has never been better stated, but Mr. Cable's theories and the practice of his associates, Mr. Kester and Mr. Middleton, who have put "The Cavalier" upon the stage, are far asunder.

In the dramatization of "The Cavalier," in which Miss Marlowe is appearing at the Criterion, there is no superabundance of talk, and there is, on the other hand, a plenitude of stage situation and theatric action. And yet the result falls far short of true drama. What Mr. Cable and his dramatic aides have apparently ignored is the very essential of drama as opposed to melodrama—the inevitable struggle of antagonistic forces, one of which in the end must triumph and the other perish. Such a struggle there might have been in the rivalry of Oliver and Ferry for the hand of Charlotte. But to Mr. Cable's mind it seems to be unworthy of a hero that he should be in love with a woman who is even the least little bit married—and certainly there never was a less married woman than this same Charlotte. So, instead of developing a series of dramatic incidents in which Ferry's love struggles and conquers, the playwrights have given us only a series of disconnected stage situations, during which we patiently wait for the accident which is to set the lovers free. To the man who thinks in terms of the drama there is in the struggle of great passions, or of great principles, no room for accident. Conversely stated, a play in which the dissolving force is accident, however skillfully it is wrought, is no drama, but melodrama. After the first act (which, by the way, is in itself an admirable dramatic exposition) there is not a moment in which one has the impression of witnessing a contest of opposing forces. At the end of the second act the authors turn aside to make a curtain situation out of an unimportant episode in the book, the taste of which is questionable; and passages are introduced throughout for the sake of the sensation of the passing moment. And as for the virtue of the hero's abnegation, it may be chaste and lovely, but as one sees him walking feily through four acts it makes him look uncommonly like a prig. "Prig" is a hard word; but realizing as he did the impossibility of putting Mr. James's undemonstrative hero on the stage, why did not Mr. Cable give his own hero some active part in the working out of his fate? "The Joy of Living" was lately censured because Beate "subjected principle to passion"—that is to say, the critic's principle to her passion. The manner in which Ferry subjects his passion to Mr. Cable's principles may be magnificent, but it is not drama.

A Bit of Broadway Superstition.

The superstitions of actors are not confined to matters of ladders, black cats, and Fridays. It would be well for the stage if they were. Mr. Aubrey Boucicault's adaptation of "Alt Heidelberg," at the Princess, reveals a far more pernicious preference of unreason over reason. The original is simple and untheatric in its movements—idyllic rather than dramatic—yet it has strong popular qualities. In a single year (1901-1902) it was performed 1,250 times in Germany and in over 100 theatres. It is still popular, and seems destined to become a part of the repertory of the subventioned theatres. It has made a strong popular impression in the German Theatre of London and in the German Theatre of Milwaukee, and it has been one of the most striking successes ever achieved at the German theatre in New York. Here we come to the question of umbrellas, black cats, and Fridays. To the mind of the American manager the play lacks action, movement, and fine speeches. No record of money made out of it the world over can atone for this fact. A cannibal would sooner sit down to feast on his dearest enemy without first pounding a tom-tom than a Broadway manager would put his good shekels into a play that is conspicuously lacking in action, movement, and fine speeches. So Mr. Boucicault takes off his jack-boots and gauntlets, gets out his ink horn, and cuts out entire the quiet act upon which the sentimental appeal of the story rests. We are ourselves only measurably given to superstition, but we had a feeling last Thursday evening that if we had had a black cat that had died Friday fortnight we would have presented it to Mr. Boucicault in such a manner as to convince him that his enterprise was inauspicious. And there were others in the audience of a similar mind. Prophesy is no part of criticism, but we forfeit our last guess if "Heidelberg, or When Conried's Swan Is a Goose Lad," does not give one despairing honk and fly hence before the frost, giving the Great Dane, which Mr. Boucicault has made one of his leading actors, much less than his day.

"And the Playwright, Mr. Sardou."

An incident related last week in this column has not been believed. At the end of Mr. Belasco's speech, when he had thanked everybody concerned, from Miss Bates, the leading lady, to Mr. Smith, the property man, one of the gods shouted out, "And Mr. Sardou, the playwright." Several of those who are inclined to regard the play as an original work of genius have communicated an insinuation that the story is made up. The incident is vouched for by the very highest authority known to THE TIMES—namely, a member of the staff of the composing room, which is located on the twelfth story. The informant was present at the first performance, and relates that the remark caused appreciative laughter among the gods. JOHN CORBIN.

BITS OF STAGE GOSSIP.

Richard Mansfield a few seasons ago announced it as his belief that it was practical and sufficient for an artist to confine his advertising to newspapers. He began to eliminate in consequence certain features of pictorial advertising. He stopped using small novelty picture cards, and the use of his lithograph in show windows. Next he refused to furnish frames of photographs for theatre foyers and mercantile locations. Incidentally he kept reducing the supply of advertising posters, and he assailed the glowing adjective in the advertisements. He now allows no words in an advertisement not absolutely necessary for a brief and accurate statement of his appearance and the name of the play, the theatre and the date. In his current newspaper advertisement there is simply "Mr. Richard Mansfield in Shakespeare's tragedy 'Julius Caesar.'" Mr. Mansfield has declined also to have any photographs taken of scenes from his plays or of himself in character.

***

The second act of "The Billionaire," the musical farce which will be presented at Daly's Theatre, following "A Country Girl" in that house on Dec. 29, is said to contain a great novelty in the way of stage effect. It is "The Billionaire's" theatre in New York, and is nothing more nor less than a stage on a stage. Here the real audience looks at a mimic audience, and at the same time witnesses a performance on a mimic stage. The scene occupies the second act of the play and is a rollicking satire on a metropolitan first night audience. All the familiar first nighters are portrayed in this act, and many of the amusing foibles of a first night audience are depicted. The actors, too, are satirized in the mimic performance.

***

Just before the curtain went up on the third act of "The Crisis" a few nights ago, James K. Hackett's dresser was observed dancing a double-shuffle upon a brand-new pair of gauntlet gloves belonging to the military costume which Mr. Hackett wears as Stephen Brice. "No, he isn't crazy," said Mr. Hackett in answer to the inquiring gaze of a novice behind the scenes. "This is simply an example of realistic effects in costuming. Stephen Brice is supposed to call for a moment on business upon Col. Carvel. He is not making an afternoon visit, and the obvious newness of a pair of yellow gloves in this case would be rather incongruous in view of the active service upon which Brice is engaged. Gloves will wear out, however, and I am obliged to renew them occasionally, so Walter is simply busy in taking the atmosphere of the shop off them."

***

In Chicago, during the recent engagement there, E. H. Sothern was surprised to receive in his morning's mail the following epistle:

To Mr. E. H. Sothern—A Rare Rondeau.
If I had two O Eds, if I had two,
(Muse, with Love's longing these lame lines imbue!)
To Powers's playhouse, straightway would I go,
And hear F. Villon sing his songs of woe
With roses redolent—replete with rue.
I'd hate to sit upstairs, O Ed, for who
Would be a cheap skate gallery god when you
Are on the stage? For me, parquet first row—
If I had two.

This was signed by a well-known attorney in Chicago, who was a perfect stranger to Mr. Sothern. Undoubtedly he sent it to see what sort of reply, if any, Mr. Sothern would make. Mr. Sothern did not send him the seats, notwithstanding his plea, but in place sent him the following, which he transcribed to his pleading correspondent immediately after the receipt of the letter:

To bed Deadhead! and dream, for dreams are cheap.
Learn, we who sing must sup, who sow must reap.
We get no passes for our steaks and ale,
From bread to blessings, all things are "for sale."
The guard will have to snore at Heaven's keep
'Er you pass in for nothing—hush! to sleep!
And dream you are working for the coin you keep.

***

Miss Anna E. Otten has been engaged as violin soloist for Sousa's concert at the Casino Theatre next Sunday night.

***

After two years abroad, Mme. Ranke will make her reappearance in New York at a series of three recitals of French, German, and English poems, on Wednesdays, Jan. 7, 14, and 21, at 11 o'clock, at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse. Mme. Ranke will read "Ulysses," Steven Phillips's drama in verse, in the first part of each of the three programmes, and will be assisted by Miss Marguerite Lemon, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; William Riger, tenor; Hans Kronold, 'cellist; Miss Kathe Huttig, pianiste; Miss Helen Marie Burr, harpist, and Bruno Huhn, accompanist.

***

The chimes loaned by Richard Mansfield to Aubrey Boucicault for "Heidelburg" were formerly used in his "Richard III." production. They are of nickel and said to be the costliest yet used for stage purposes.

***

Secretary of State John Hay once wrote a series of "Pike County Ballads," the most famous being "Jim Bludso," which told the heroism of the engineer of the Prairie Belle. This poem has been made the basis of a melodrama written by I. N. Morris, which is to be produced by Messrs. Rich & Harris at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Jan. 5. Robert Hilliard, Theodore Roberts, Josephine Lovett, Jessie Mae Hall, and other excellent actors are actively engaged in the rehearsals. Two other of Mr. Hay's poems, "Little Breeches" and "Banty Tim"—are made to contribute some points of interest to the play.

***

Next season Chauncey Olcott will play his annual engagement in this city at the Majestic Theatre, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, presenting a new play by his manager Augustus Pitou.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—"All Star Concert," Carnegie Hall, 3:30 P. M. Popular Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Enid Brandt's Recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Les Huguenots," 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "La Bohème," 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—Oratorio Society, "The Messiah," Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Tristan und Isolde," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Aida," 2 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Otello," 8 P. M. Oratorio Society, "The Messiah," 8 P. M.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.

An "all star" concert, which bids fair to be better than its name, will be given this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Carnegie Hall by Mr. Raoul Pugno, pianist; Miss Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, and Mr. David Bispham, baritone. The programme will be as follows:

a. Nocturne, F Sharp, b. Berceuse, c. Valse, A Flat, d. Polonaise, E Flat.....Chopin.
Raoul Pugno.
Adagio and Allegro.....Boccherini
Elsa Ruegger.
a. Abendlied.....Beethoven
b. Frühlingsglaube.....Schubert
c. Von ewiger Liebe.....Brahms
d. Widmung.....Franz
e. Caecilie.....R. Strauss
David Bispham.
a. Abendlied.....Schumann
b. Le Cygne.....Saint-Saens
c. Tarantelle.....Popper
Elsa Ruegger.
a. Oh, That We Two Were Maying.....Gounod
b. Killiecrankie.....H. H. Wetzler
c. Remember or Forget.....Clarence Lucas
d. She Came.....McDonald Davey
e. The Pretty Creature.....Storace
David Bispham.
a. Sonata in A.....Scarlatti
b. Rondeau Brillant.....Weber
c. Serenade a la lune.....R. Pugno
d. XI. Rapsodie.....Lisst
Raoul Pugno.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

Concerts for to-night are announced to take place at the following theatres: Casino, Eden Musée, Grand Opera House, Harlem Opera House, Hurtig & Seamon's, Irving Place, Metropolis, New Star, New York, Proctor's, the Dewey, and the West End.

ANOTHER FITCH PLAY ON BROADWAY

It Is Called "The Girl with the Green Eyes"—Christmas Matinees at the Theatres—Guide to Plays Now Running—Bits of Stage Business.

Once again Clyde Fitch has reached down into his magician's bag and brought forth a play, which will be christened at the Savoy on Christmas night. "The Girl with the Green Eyes" is described as an entirely original play, in four acts, deriving its title from the nickname which Jinny Tillman, who has just been married to Jack Austin, received from her parents. They called her "the girl with the green eyes" because of her jealous disposition. Her husband undertakes to help Jinny's brother out of a bigamous state in which he has placed himself by his youthful follies, he having married a shopgirl while he was student at Yale, and then later on having secretly married a young woman of his sister's acquaintance. While Jinny's husband is trying to help Jinny's brother and the young woman he arouses Jinny's jealousy, and in the four acts of the play he has almost as many quarrels with her, caused by her jealousy of this young woman. Jinny's green eyes heap up the troubles of the couple, until finally they are separated. Happy and timely explanation of the complications is reached and there is the customary agreeable termination of the misunderstandings and misfortunes of all concerned.

The title rôle of the piece will be played by Clara Bloodgood and the cast will include, besides her, Robert Drouet, John W. Albaugh, Jr., Charles Abbot, Lucille Flaven, Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Edith Tallifero, Mary Blyth, Helena Otis, Felice Morris, Lucille Watson, Angela Keir, Walter Dickinson, Harry E. Asmus, Louise Delmar, Henry De Barry, Clara B. Hunter, Ellen Rowland, J. R. Cooley, Elsa Garrett, and Frank Brownlee.

***

The fiftieth performance of "Old Heidelberg" takes place to-morrow evening at the Irving Place Theatre, and Manager Conreid has decided to make it a "souvenir performance," the souvenirs being solid silver Nurenberg mugs.

The first American production of the farce comedy, "Sein Trick." ("His Trick,") by Benno Jacobson, will be given Tuesday. This farce comedy is said to have been played with success at the Berliner Residenz-Theatre for more than 200 times. It also is said to be one of the merriest plays of its character, full of droll episodes, comical situations and complications. The leading parts of the play, which contains a large cast, have been intrusted to Misses Dalberg, Von Osterman, Kirschner, Neuendorff, Kupfer, and Messrs. Haenseler, Ottbert, Schlaghamer, Kierschner, Frey, Ascher, Horwitz "His Trick" will be repeated Wednesday and every following evening of this week and Monday of next week.

During this week and next there will be Wednesday matinées for children at the Irving Place. In these "Max und Moritz," the children's musical comedy, will be played.

***

E. S. Willard will devote his final week at the Garden Theatre to a repetition of several of the plays in which he has been most successful. There will be one new play, of which two performances will be given, and in which the popular actor will be seen for the first time in this city. Mr. Willard's repertory for the week will consist of Henry Arthur Jones's comedy, "The Middleman," which will be played on Monday evening; J. M. Barrie's comedy, "The Professor's Love Story," on Tuesday evening; the Dickens play, "Tom Pinch," on Wednesday evening and for the Christmas matinée; "David Garrick," on Thursday and Saturday evenings, and "All for Her" on Friday evening and at the Saturday matinée. The last-named is a new play. It is by Hermann Merivale and Palgrave Simpson.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Mrs. Fiske's production of Heyse's "Mary of Magdala" has demonstrated that there is a public in New York sufficiently intelligent and sincere to take pleasure in a beautiful stage rendering of one of the most profoundly spiritual episodes in the New Testament. The production is of gorgeous beauty and the acting is of a high order of merit.

***

Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," in which Viola Allen is appearing at the Victoria is cheap and flashy, but it appeals strongly to those who both in religion and in drama respond to crude effects of strength.

***

Mr. Richard Mansfield's production, of "Julius Caesar" at the Herald Square Theatre is gorgeous and elaborate, and in the main of noteworthy quality. Mr. Mansfiled's Brutus is not without his well-known traits of manner, but it is both virile and imaginative—a thing to be attentively studied and long remembered.

***

"Alt Heidelberg" is on for the last times at the Irving Place Theatre and is well worth the attention of those who have even a limited stock of German, or who are familiar with the English version of the story. Mr. Conried's admirable company is most charming, the performance of John Feistel in the leading part being a creation of rare poetic dignity.

***

At the Criterion Miss Julia Marlowe's attractive personality and sound art are employed in a dramatization of George W. Cable's war novel, "The Cavalier."

***

"The Darling of the Gods," at the Belasco Theatre has achieved great success by virtue of the attractive personality of Miss Blanche Bates and of the rich magnificence of the production.

***

At Wallack's there is but one week more of Winston Churchill's dramatic version of "The Crisis." The play, though not properly a drama, has several stirring scenes, and is a good vehicle for the popular personality of Mr. James K. Hackett.

***

At the Madison Square Miss Eleanor Hobson's vivid personality is the attractive feature in a stage version of Miss Johnston's "Audrey."

***

At the Empire Theatre "Imprudence," a play of English life, in Mr. H. V. Esmond's best manner, has proved an attractive vehicle for one of the best companies lately seen in America, in which Mr. William Faversham and Miss Fay Davis have the leading parts.

***

"The Altar of Friendship," at the Knickerbocker, is not in Mrs. Ryley's best vein, but it affords an acceptable medium for the attractive acting of N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott.

***

Mr. Aubrey Boucicault's "Heidelberg" at the Princess is a version of Meyer Forrester's "Alt Heidelberg," which is the reigning comedy success in German-speaking communities. The Broadway production is prettily staged and costumed.

***

"The Stubbornness of Geraldine," in which Miss Mary Mannering is appearing at the Garrick Theatre, is not in Mr. Clyde Fitch's happiest manner, but the opening act, which represents the promenade deck of an Atlantic liner, is richly amusing, and the story is sentimentally attractive.

***

At Weber and Fields's the newest feature in the programme is "The Stickiness of Gelatine," which is an amusing take-off of the steamer scene in Clyde Fitch's play. The "Twirly Whirly" medley has improved with time, and is now well up to the best standard of the house.

***

"The Silver Slipper," at the Broadway, is by the authors of "Floradora," and maintains the traditions of that piece. Sam Bernard and Edna Wallace Hopper are the leaders in the cast.

***

At the Academy of Music "The Ninety and Nine" maintains its sensational popularity. The drawing feature is the spectacle of a locomotive running through a forest fire.

***

At the Casino "A Chinese Honeymoon" is verging toward its two hundredth and fiftieth performance. Katie Parry, Mrs. Yeamans, and Thomas Q. Seabrooke are prominent in an excellent cast.

***

At Daly's "A Country Girl," by the authors of "The Geisha" and "San Toy," has but one more week of a long and prosperous run. The leading part is taken by William Norris.

***

At the Bijou, Miss Mabelle Gilman's attractive personality is maintaining the run of "The Mocking Bird."

***

At the New York Theatre the civil war has yielded up a musical comedy called "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

***

At Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse "Tommy Rot" continues, with additions, under the title of "Fad and Folly."

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"A Desperate Chance," Theodore Kremer's latest effort in melodrama, will be given a hearing at the Grand Opera House this week. The story of the play is built upon the incidents in the life and death of the Biddle brothers, the notorious Pennsylvania criminals.

***

Francis Wilson and company will be the Christmas attraction at the Harlem Opera House, in "The Toreador." The company includes Christie MacDonald, Melville Ellis, Joseph Coyne, William Broderick, William Blaisdell, Clara Belle Jerome, Miriam Lawrence, and Nora Cecil.

***

"Monte Cristo," with Ralph Stuart in the title rôle, will be the week's revival of the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre.

***

Denman Thompson's famous story evolved from life in the New Hampshire Hills, "The Old Homestead," will be the Christmas attraction at the West End Theatre.

***

Bijou Fernandez and the Herbert Stock Company will be seen this week at the Circle Theatre in "The Charity Ball," by David Belasco and H. C. De Mille.

***

"Alone in London," the melodrama formerly used by Cora Tanner, will be presented this week at the American Theatre by its stock company.

***

David Higgins and Georgia Waldron begin a two weeks' engagement Monday night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where they will again be seen in their rural drama "Up York State." The play tells a story of life in a little Adirondack village. It will be presented with nearly the original cast.

***

The Christmas bill at the Proctor Theatres includes a revival of "The Bells of Haslemere," the English melodrama, at the Fifth Avenue. Dickens's little play, "The Holly Tree Inn," is the Yuletide story which is told in connection with the vaudeville bill at the Twenty-third Street. "Woman Against Woman," Frank Harvey's drama, will be revived at the Fifty-eighth Street house. "Alone in New York" will be seen at the Harlem Theatre.

***

"Are You a Mason?" is the comedy presented by Rice and Wise at the Metropolis this week.

***

"Ten Nights in a Bar Room" will be produced for the week at the Third Avenue.

***

Hanlon's "Superba" makes its appearance to-morrow at the new Star.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

Among the features of the wax works at the Eden Musee is a splendid Christmas group, showing an actual demonstration of the visit of Santa Claus to New York. The good old man, so dear to the hearts of the little folks, is shown in the various stages of the visit, arriving at the chimney with his load of joys in a sleigh drawn by reindeer, the filling of the stockings in the chimney corner, and the finding of the gifts by the delighted ones are portrayed in a realistic manner. Another very interesting group is one showing an American Christmas scene in the sixteenth century.

***

For Christmas week, B. F. Keith provides a long list of entertainers of the first ranks. For the children, Gillett's musical dogs will provide amusement. Charles Guyer and Nellie Daly in a grotesque acrobatic comedy act; Matthews and Harris in their farcical absurdity, "Adam the Second"; Smith and Fuller in high-class musical specialties; the McWaters Tyson Company in "Scenes in a Dressing Room"; the Pantzer Trio, celebrated European contortionists; Rose Naynon's wonder performing birds; Loney Haskell, the original monologue man, and half a score of other names are on the programme.

***

"The Topsy Turvy Burlesquers" is the title of the attraction that will appear at the Dewey Theatre all of this week, commencing with the matinée to-morrow.

***

At Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall the bill offered for the Christmas week includes Al Leech and Three Rosebuds in their medley, "The Teacher and His Pupils"; Lewis Simons and Grace Gardner in their comedy act, "The New Coachman," and Delmore and Lee in sensational gymnastic evolutions.

***

At Huber's Museum Wallace, the lion, with his trainer, Col. Boone, will be the attraction, and Moth Miller, the Speedway champion, with a record of 2:07, will show his gold tooth. In the theatre the J. B. Burke Company will present "The Wonderful Man."

DANCE AT THE NAVY YARD.

Young Officers Get Admiral Barker's Permission Finally.

The naval officers stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have won their long fight for the privilege of holding a dance on the Government property there, and there is much joy and jubilation in the yard in consequence. Since he took command at the yard Rear Admiral Barker has steadfastly opposed dancing in any of the buildings there on the ground that it would interfere with the work of the yard.

The young officers persisted to no avail until they found recently that a ball could be held on the big third floor of Building No. 23 without interfering with work of any kind, and it was said yesterday that Admiral Barker had yielded. The ball is to be held on New Year's eve, and will, it is declared, be an elaborate function.

Alpha Delta Phi Club's Officers.

At a meeting of the Alpha Delta Phi Club in the clubhouse, at 35 West Thirty-third Street, on Friday evening, the following-named officers were elected: President—Francis Lynde Stetson; First Vice President—Benjamin W. Franklin; Second Vice President—Collin Armstrong; Treasurer—Charles May; Secretary—Gustaves T. Donnell.

MODERN VAUDEVILLE ACTS

How the Business Is Regulated at the Present Time.

The Trial Performance—Earnings of the Actors—The Different Kinds of Acts.

Modern vaudeville, following the trend of every other line of endeavor, has departed a long way from the slipshod methods employed by managers in the olden days. In former times managers of theatres playing vaudeville attractions got their material as best they could. They were often left in the lurch at the last moment by the failure of combinations or teams to appear as agreed, and the result was no end of annoyance and a considerable loss of money each year.

The growth of the vaudeville business in the last ten years, however, has been enormous, and it became speedily necessary for those who catered to the large class of theatregoers who preferred vaudeville to other forms of amusement to "get together" and arrange matters in such a way that they could transact their business with the greatest possible facility. To this end the Association of Vaudeville Managers was formed about three years ago. The association includes all of the variety houses in the country—some fifty in number—with the exception of the Proctor houses. Mr. Proctor maintains his own booking agency and transacts his business independently.

The association is divided into two branches, with Eastern headquarters in New York and Western headquarters in Chicago. It is in effect a clearing house for actors—the headliners being equivalent to big banknotes in the managers' medium of exchange, while the little acts, to carry out the same figure, are the managers' small bills and currency. The booking manager of each vaudeville house in the country has a seat in the exchange, or, in other words, a vote in all matters which concern the association's business affairs.

At the headquarters of the association lists are kept of every vaudeville act in the country, and, what is more surprising, these lists show not only what each actor is engaged in doing now, but also what he has done in the past. Thus, if a man who was a monologist in 1887 has changed his line and is now doing song and dance, the books will show the successive specialties he has engaged in.

On Monday night of each week every vaudeville house in the country sends out a duplicate copy of its week's bill, with brief critical comment on the acts, thereby indicating to other managers just how well the individual performances were received. In this way the other managers are able to estimate to their own advantage just what features they will find satisfactory or otherwise.

At the Keith theatres a similar list is made out each week for use only in the Keith circuit. Thursday is trial day for new acts at Keith's, and the embryonic vaudevillians are given a hearing and if satisfactory engagements may follow. The following is the schedule of the trial acts last Thursday, the names of the performers only being omitted, and it will give an idea of the system employed:

No. 1.—Young man who makes a very nice stage appearance. Does some tremolo whistling, accompanying himself on the guitar. This is fair. He also plays a little on the mandolin and gives a recitation which is not good. Do not think he is called to the vaudeville field of labor.

No. 2.—A young lady of not more than fifteen years, who has a light, childish soprano voice, which is only ordinary. Entirely unsuitable.

No. 3.—Man and woman. Duetists. Tenore-robusto and soprano. Both make nice stage appearance, and the woman is rather pretty. The voices are above the average and these people might be useful as a straight singing turn.

No. 4.—Musical comedy. The music is very good of its kind, but the comedy is very English. They have a good finish, and I think when they have changed their style of working a little they will go well on this side of the water.

No. 5.—Baritone soloist. Voice and appearance only fair.

No. 6.—Violin soloist. His work is exceptionally good. Evidently a well-trained musician.

No. 7.—Soprano soloist. Has a very pleasing soprano voice of no great volume. Her appearance on the stage is awkward and amateurish.

No. 8.—Contralto soloist. The best contralto voice I have heard in a long time. Her voice has considerable range. She handles it without any apparent effort, and has evidently had considerable musical training. Her appearance is fair, and I can heartily recommend it as a straight singing turn of some importance.

No. 9.—Soprano soloist. A very good high soprano voice of considerable volume. Well handled. Appearance is fair, and the act is unquestionably worth a moderate salary in the three-show class to any one who is looking for a straight singing turn.

No. 10.—A young lady, nice looking and well dressed, who describes herself as a monologist. She does some unsuitable recitations (notably "The Face Upon the Floor") very nicely. If she really wishes to go upon the stage, she should take up the legitimate or get a good sketch.

No. 11.—Acrobats and comedians. One works in Dutch costume, one as a clown. The comedy is pantomimic, and is fair. The acrobatic work is passable, and they can, no doubt, make good if they are not placed too far down on the bill.

It is estimated that there are now in the United States about 1,500 vaudeville acts, employing all told about 2,500 people. A mean average of salary for each performer would be about $40 a week, which would bring the sum total paid in salaries in one week to $100,000. The vaudeville performer, however, is idle an average of one-fourth of the year. A few teams work all the year round, but they are the exceptions, and then there are others who seldom have any work.

At the trial performance probably one-half of the candidates have straight musical acts—that is, they can play the piano, violin, or sing, and have no further specialty to offer. Such acts are in consequence largely a drug on the market, and it is only the exceptional performer who can get dates.

Some statistics of the different kind of acts may be interesting. Of the entire number of vaudeville acts fully 15 per cent. are acrobats, with another 15 per cent. of comedy acrobats, who not only tumble, jump, or cycle, but have an added modicum of foolishness with which to interest the audiences. The demand for little plays has increased greatly in the last three years, and the schedule of acts now includes at least 10 per cent. that are what are known as legitimate sketches—that is, they do not depend on songs, dances, and specialties for their interest. The straight musical turns provide 5 per cent., and the grotesque musical another 5 per cent. There is another 5 per cent. given over to straight dancing turns, while fully 15 per cent. is devoted to the combination singing and dancing turns. What is known as sidewalk comedy, where two people come on and "talk at" each other, makes up another 15 per cent., and the remainder includes acts embracing a variety of all of these which cannot be separately classified.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN BETTER.

Maurice Campbell Expects Her to be Able to Play in Ottawa.

Maurice Campbell stated yesterday that, although Henrietta Crosman had been compelled to discontinue her tour for a week or so because of a severe cold, her illness was but slight. He is almost sure that she will play in Ottawa next week and in Brooklyn the week following.

Miss Crosman took a cold while playing in Michigan some days ago, and on Tuesday decided to return home to New York until the cold was broken up.

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"THE MESSIAH" IN A REVISED SCORE

What the Oratorio Society Is to Sing In Its Christmas Performance of Handel's Masterwork —Time-Honored Blunders and Mozart's Revision in Professor Prout's New Edition.

The announcement that in the Christmas performance of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society, Mr. Frank Damrosch, the conductor, will use a new revision of the score of Handel's masterwork is one of interest to musical amateurs. "The Messiah" is the most popular of all the works of its kind and the most often performed. It is well known to many besides special students of music that the way in which the oratorio is heard at present is very far in several respects from that which Handel had in mind and which he himself pursued in the performances that were given under his direction. But it now appears that, apart from these differences, which are intentional, and are made necessary by the change in modern taste and the demands of the modern ear, the accepted text of the oratorio is full of other divergences, great and small, from the music as Handel wrote it. Prof. Ebenezer Prout, a distinguished English theorist and musical scholar, has been making a thorough scrutiny of the original manuscript of "The Messiah," manuscript copies prepared by Handel's secretary, Christopher Smith, and used by the composer at some of the early performances of the oratorio, and the first editions. He has made some suprising discoveries that are incorporated in a new edition of the work published by Novello, Ewer & Co.

Besides the time-honored departures from the supposed letter of Handel's score, he has found that the editions in present use are full of errors of all sorts, corruptions that have been perpetuated by editor after editor, who copied their predecessors' blunders originating in the very incorrect first edition, without taking the trouble to see what the truth was. Editors of "The Messiah" seem to have shared the easy mental attitude of those musical historians upon whom old Dr. Burney, himself a contemporary of Handel and a most zealous seeker after the realities of truth, vented a little mild sarcasm. These, according to him, found it "more convenient to compile books at their own fireside, from books which have been compiled before, than to cross seas, mountains, and deserts in foreign countries to seek for new and authentic materials."

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In the case of "The Messiah" it was not necessary to cross seas, mountains, or deserts, but simply to resort to a few sources of information all safely treasured in England. Prof. Prout is not the first one to do this, but he is apparently the first one who, in doing it, has been animated by the modern spirit that demands scientific correctness and accuracy in dealing with the classics. His investigations have led him to make the remarkable assertion that "it is extremely doubtful whether any other great musical work exists the text of which is in even approximately so corrupt a condition as that of 'The Messiah.'" It would be difficult to believe, were it not that "The Messiah" has been for a century and a half treated in so perfunctory and conventional a manner by most of those who have had to do with it.

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In his revision, which is the version that will be used in the performances of the oratorio this week, he has minutely corrected all the errors, great and small, that have crept into the text. It must be admitted that by far the greater number of these, while they are of importance as affecting the integrity of Handel's musical thought, are not of a sort to be obvious to any but the most attentive listeners. They are such things as the use of a dotted eighth note and a sixteenth instead of two eighths, affecting the rhythmic character of a large number of phrases, which occurs in innumerable instances. More noticeable, if not more important, are wrong notes in the music, generally in the instrumental parts, but sometimes in the vocal melody. There are mistakes in the markings of tempo, and in the indications of "piano" and "forte," which in some cases directly contravene Handel's own indications. There are awkward fittings of the word to the music, even in so familiar an air as "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," of which corrections were made by the secretary, Smith, doubtless with Handel's sanction, but not incorporated into the printed scores because the first editions did not have them, and nobody has taken the trouble since to look with the pains that Prof. Prout has taken.

Many of the errors are traceable to the edition founded originally upon Mozart's revision, with the changes and additions he made in the orchestral part. Mozart made a revision of the oratorio for performance by Baron Van Swieten, one of the aristocratic Viennese music lovers who were in the habit of giving private productions of music in their own residences.

Handel's instrumental accompaniment already seemed much out of date, and the public of Mozart's time was accustomed to richer orchestral color, which he undertook to supply. There were no organs in the palaces of the Viennese nobles where these performances were given, and part of Mozart's task was to fill out with orchestral parts what Handel expected to play or have played upon an organ at his English performances. This organ part he only indicated by a figured bass, as was the custom of the time; for all well-trained musicians were ready to play a fully elaborated accompaniment from such a bass. Though Mozart's arrangement was intended only for the particular performance for which it was made, it so met a "long-felt want" that it has been practically the only form in which "The Messiah" has been heard ever since.

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It has long been known that Mozart's version was not published in the form in which it came from his hands, but that Johann Adam Hiller, a conductor and musician of repute in his day, took occasion to make many more changes of his own in it before it was issued. Now, Mozart, working in Vienna—much further from London at the end of the eighteenth century than it is now—had no opportunity of comparing the printed edition of his time with the autograph, and so gave the great authority of his name to the perpetuation of a vast number of false readings. When to this are added the changes that Hiller surreptitiously introduced, to be covered and protected likewise by that authority, the sum of the corruptions is such as may well have amazed the accurate English investigator.

So far as the orchestra is concerned, in the revised version, and as it will be heard this week, it will not be very different from Mozart's rearrangements, and it is proper that this should be so. There was, some years ago, a group of anxious Handelian scholars who held "The Messiah" should be heard as it was in Handel's time. This, however, is quite out of the question, as several considerations will show. In the first place Handel never had a chorus of more than 30 voices or so, instead of the 250 and 300 that the ordinary choral societies muster to-day. He had an orchestra not of 50 to 75, but of 33 to 35—that is, larger numerically than his chorus. His idea of the function of an orchestra was entirely different from ours. It was, in the choruses, simply to support the voices and add to the volume of tone, with the aid of the organ; it was not to supply instrumental color and contrast. The sense of orchestral color was not then developed, as Haydn and Mozart developed it before the end of the century.

How otherwise can we conceive Handel writing for a body of twenty strings, four oboes, and four bassoons, and frequently with even a larger proportion of the reed tone? For our ears two oboes and two bassoons are enough in the largest orchestras of two or three times the numerical strength of Handel's. The truth is that Handel was not calculating upon instrumental effect as such, but merely as a support for the voices. He wrote for what instruments he had. There were no clarinets in those days; the oboe was a common component of the military bands; its players were numerous. He put as many into his orchestra as he could obtain or could afford. His indifference in such matters is shown by the fact that, though his score contains no parts for horns, at the famous Dublin performance several horns were played; they were at hand, he saw an opportunity of reinforcing his band with them, and simply "ran them in."

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We have departed very far from this rough-and-ready view. Our ears have been educated to the effect of large choruses, to a very different balance of tone, between chorus and orchestra, to a very different quality of instrumental effect from that of a few strings with almost as many shrill and acidulous reeds. There is a fundamental aesthetic fallacy in the notion that such a performance of "The Messiah" as Handel and his fellow-citizens heard in the middle of the eighteenth century would today be a reproduction of its effect. In no way could it be made to sound to our ears as it sounded to theirs, for our ears are not theirs. They were doubtless satisfied with their performances if the contemporary reports may be trusted; but to produce a similar sense of satisfaction to-day effects calculated for our ears must be produced. And Handel would doubtless have been the first to accede to this proposition.

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And so the general effect of the performance, notwithstanding a number of minor changes, will not be materially different from what we have heard. There will be an elaborate organ part played with the orchestra, which is in accordance with Handel's plan. In the overture the sound of the bassoons, horns, and trombones, which Mozart added, will be missed. In the Pastoral Symphony only the string tone will be heard, strengthened by the soft pedal notes of the organ. Certain brilliant trumpet parts, which Mozart cut out because he considered them unplayable by the German performers of his day, have been restored, notably in the "Hallelujah" chorus. The idea of having the recitatives accompanied by a pianoforte, with a single 'cello and double bass, to represent Handel's practice of using the harpsichord for that purpose, which Prout has advocated, Mr. Damrosch has very wisely rejected, and he will follow the traditional plan. Handel's way would be an offense to modern ears.

Prof. Prout has shown that the air, "But Who May Abide," was probably intended by Handel for a contralto, instead of a bass voice, by which it has always been sung, and in his score has restored it to the contralto. Lovers of "The Messiah," however, will not be disturbed by a change here from the time-honored custom of giving it to the bass singer. The "prestissimo" second part of this air is quite unsuited for the contralto voice. It is quite probable that the singer of it in Handel's time was a male alto, who could accomplish it. There is ample precedent, however, in Handel's own procedure for substituting one voice for another and making the necessary transposition.

Handel wrote many indications of the contrasts he desired between loud and soft that have never been reproduced in any of the editions hitherto printed. They give in very many cases direction for effects that help lift the performance from the commonplace and perfunctory methods into which generations of conductors have allowed "The Messiah" to fall. Mr. Damrosch has never been one of these, and it is gratifying to know that there is the distinct warrant of the composer for the production of effects that can vastly intensify the emotional power of the music.

AT THE OPERA.

For the fifth week of the opera the bill includes the first performance this season of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" and the first of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." In the latter Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English singer, will make her first appearance in this country, taking the part of Brangaene; Mme. Nordica her first appearance this season as Isolde, and Mr. Anthes his first appearance as Tristan. Mr. Hertz will also conduct the work for the first time. Following are the week's bills:

MONDAY EVENING,
"LES HUGUENOTS," (in French.)

Valentine	Mme. Gadski
Urbain	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
1ere Dame d'honneur	Miss Bauermeister
2me Dame d'honneur	Mme. Van Cauteren
and	
Marguerite de Valois	Mme. Sembrich
Raoul de Nangis	Mr. Alvarez
Marcel	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Le Comte de Saint Bris	Mr. Journet
Le Comte de Nevers	Mr. Scotti
Soldat Huguenot	Mr. Jacques Bars
De Tavannes	Mr. Reiss
De Retz	Mr. Bégué
Maurevert	Mr. Dufriche
De Cossé	Mr. Vanni
Conductor	Mr. Flon

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
"LA BOHEME," (in Italian.)

Mimi	Mme. Sembrich
Musetta	Mme. Seygard
Rodolfo	Mr. Dani
Marcello	Mr. Campanari
Schaunard	Mr. Gilibert
Colline	Mr. Journet
Benoit } Alcindoro }	Mr. Dufriche
Parpignol	Mr. Vanni
Conductor	Mr. Mancinelli

FRIDAY EVENING AT 7:45 O'CLOCK,
"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE," (in German.)

Isolde	Mme. Nordica
Brangaene	Mme. Kirkby Lunn
Tristan	Mr. Anthes
Kurwenal	Mr. Bispham
Honig Marke	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Melot	Mr. Muhlmann
Ein Hirt } Ein Steuermann }	Mr. Reiss.
Stimme des Seemans	Mr. Jacques Bars

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
"AIDA," (in Italian.)

Aida	Mme. Emma Eames
Amneris	Mme. Louise Homer
Una Sacerdotessa	Miss Marylli
Radames	Mr. De Marchi
Amonasro	Mr. Campanari
Ramfis	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Il Re	Mr. Muhlmann
Un Messaggiero	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY EVENING,
"OTELLO," (in Italian.)

Desdemona	Mme. Seygard
Emilia	Miss Marylli
Otello	Mr. Alvarez
Iago	Mr. Scotti
Cassio	Mr. Bars
Lodovico	Mr. Journet
Montano	Mr. Dufriche
Roderigo	Mr. Vanni
Araldo	Mr. Bégué

Conductor, Mr. Flon.

ENID BRANDT'S RECITAL.

Enid Brandt, a child pianist, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon. Her programme will be as follows:

Concertstueck, Op. 79	Weber
"The Harmonious Blacksmith"	Handel
Impromptu and Variations	Schubert
Nocturne, E flat } Valse, E minor.. }	Chopin
Chasing the Butterflies } Danse Antique }	Enid Brandt
Hungarian Fantasie	Liszt

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

At the popular concert in the Metropolitan Opera House this evening Kocian, the young Bohemian violinist, will apear as one of the solo performers. Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Saligmac, and Mr. Campanari will be the others, and Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct. The programme is this:

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger"	Wagner
Song, "Inno Sacro"	Buzzi-Peccia
Mr. Campanari.	
Song, "Die Allmacht"	Schubert
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	
Aria, "Ne croyez pas," from "Mignon"	Ambroise Thomas
Mr. Saligmac.	
Concerto, in D major	Paganini-Wilhelmj
Kocian and orchestra.	
Orchestra.	
(a) Prelude	Chopin
(b) Overture, from "Donna Diana"	Reznicek
(c) Waltz Interlude }	
Song, "Quand L'oiseau chante"	Tagliaficio
Mr. Saligmac.	
Brindisi, from "Lucrezia Borgia"	Donizetti
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	
Song, "Charité"	Faure
Mr. Campanari.	
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso	Saint-Saens
Kocian and orchestra.	
Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor"	Nicolai

"THE MESSIAH" PERFORMANCES.

The Oratorio Society's Christmas performance of "The Messiah" will be given in Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The solo singers will be Mme. Suzanne Adams, soprano; Mme. Kirkby Lunn, contralto; Theodore Van Yorx, tenor; Herbert Witherspoon, basso. These will be the sixty-second and sixty-third performances of the work by the Oratorio Society, which first sang it in its second season in 1874, and has sung it every season since. The performance this season will differ in some particulars from any that has been given before, the revised version made by Prof. Ebenezer Prout being used. Some of the features of this version are referred to at length in another column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Another new volume is added to the excellent Schirmer Collection of Operas, an edition of Gounod's "Faust" in French and English. The element of startling novelty in the appearance of this volume is taken away by the fact, for one thing, that it has already been published in this edition in Italian and English. It is most desirable, however, to have it in the original French, with Barbier and Carré's words, especially since the management of the Metropolitan Opera House has long since firmly established the custom of singing it in French. The English version is that by Henry T. Chorley, revised and completed by Dr. Th. Baker. It is a highly satisfactory edition of a masterwork that for a long time was not obtainable in complete form. It has, at the end in an appendix, the ballet music added for the production at the Grand Opéra, and it has in a French translation Valentin's cavatina, "Dio Possente," originally written for the Italian production of the opera. One of the most interesting features of the edition is a new essay by Mr. Paul Krehbiel on the story of this opera and the circumstances of its first production. Both of these topics afford material for extended discussion, out of which Mr. Krehbiel has made a delightful essay. The origin of the Faust legend takes him back to the Middle Ages and earlier, and into many strange surroundings; then to Goethe's use of the story, and to its transfer in the usual course of events to the operatic stage by various composers, last of all by Gounod. The volume has the beauty of type and of paper that marks the others of this excellent series.

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A new musical magazine will begin its monthly appearance on Jan. 1, entitled Masters in Music. It will be published by the Bates & Guild Company of Boston, and will have several novel features. Its name is derived from the fact that each number will be entirely devoted to some one great musician, giving an account of his life and works, a portrait, a bibliography, quorations from various critics, and thirty-two pages of piano music chosen from his compositions. The editor of this periodical will be Daniel Gregory Mason, a young writer on musical subjects whose work has attracted attention by its freshness and strength.

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In their octavo edition of sacred choruses J. Fischer & Brother publish Bruno Oscar Klein's anthems, "Thou Art My Fortress" and "Hearken to Our Prayer." Both are for soprano, supported by a quartet of mixed voices, with organ accompaniment. They are short and of medium difficulty.

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The same house also publishes a "Méditation Religieuse" for violin and piano, by Giuseppe Ferrata, an Italian composer now resident in this country.

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A revised edition of an oratorio, "Isaiah," by Willard Patten is published by the Lloyd Publishing Company of Minneapolis. It first appeared in 1807. The volume is well printed, a feature of it being the use of new clefs for the contralto and tenor voices, which are submitted as "both useful and appropriate in appearance." There might be some question raised as to both claims.

INCONVENIENCES AT THEATRE ENTRANCES

Carriage Service Difficulties and Dangers Considered.

Remedies Suggested by Experts—How the Public, Police, and Small Boy Contribute to the Prevailing Conditions of Dangerous Confusion.

Managers of the various theatres lining Broadway and those whose places of amusement are on the side streets receive more complaints about the carriage service than the man in charge of the Weather Bureau does about his meteorological forecasts. The managers acknowledge frankly that the public is often seriously inconvenienced, and that there are dangers attendant on the present reckless way of getting the people away from the theatres when the performances are at an end. Some of the managers are hopeless, others sanguine, and all trust for some solution of a problem which their best efforts have failed to solve.

On the nights when the Metropolitan Opera House closes early and the theatres are a little late it seems to happen regularly that there is a high wind driving parallel to the pavement sheets of rain or clouds of snow. The streets are slippery, the horses fall or stagger, the highway hackman intrudes, the small boy is in the way, or worse, is engaged in picking pockets, and the patrons of the playhouses must stand and shiver or walk several blocks before they can find their carriages. A remedy is sought.

The public does not altogether suffer in silence, though the theatregoers have not taken up the expressive language of the drivers, policemen, motormen, and conductors. They may in time. At present they content themselves with writing letters to the managers and some to the editors of their favorite papers. These letters are expressive and largely satirical, only a few being mournful.

Perhaps next in suffering to the theatregoers are the drivers. Sitting in the sleet or rain by the hour, thinking of the cleaning to be done when they get home, they either fall into such deep sleep that they do not hear the hoarse call of the megaphone or see the numbers flashed above the theatre entrance. If they keep awake by the time of the call they have acquired tempers that lead to harsh words, the use of the whip on amiable horses, and disregard of orders, which lead to blockades and often to hopeless confusion.

A COACHMAN'S PREDICAMENT.

A patient old fellow who has been in the service of a family so long that he is driving the second generation will find his wheels locked in those of one of the preying, free-lance cabman. His charges are waiting for him in the cold. He hears his number called. The street is black with carriages and there is a car directly in the road. He can't go forward and he can't go backward. His horses were not bred like Pegasus. They can't fly over difficultis and they are past the age of five toes that might help them to climb over obstructions.

The cab driver swears vainly and the old man is silent in his wrath. He has attended church for so many years and so regularly that his not being there would be regarded as miraculous. The sudden disappearance of the altar would occasion no greater surprise. He keeps his temper until he can keep it no longer, and then he quotes Genesis backward until a policeman warns him that there are ladies on the sidewalk and that if he does not stop he will be arrested. The cab driver gauls his place by right and carries away as prizes the young master and his bride. The old fellow gets home in time to find those he loves in tears. They have been robbed in the crush.

This is but a moderate description of incidents that are not unusual before the theatres, where the crowds shove and push and the carriages are in disorder. It is not unusual on the bad nights for many to have to wait from a half to three-quarters of an hour or to brave the storm in long walks to their carriages.

James Heffernan, General Manager of the New York Cab Company, whose office is at 118 West Thirty-second Street, right in the heart of the theatrical district, says that the trouble is entirely due to stupidity and lack of spirit on the part of the police. He does not believe that the problem is one which cannot be solved without rebuilding the city. Mr. Heffernan said yesterday:

"There never would be a block if the old rule of 'keep to the right' were observed. People would be taken to and away from the theatres in half the time and all this confusion and complaint would be done away with. It is the simplest thing imaginable. Carriages should approach a theatre by going to the right. Take Wallack's, for instance. Carriages from any part of the city should go to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Driving down that street, they would take the right of the road to the theatre, at Thirtieth Street. After the occupants of the carriage had alighted it would drive to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, where it could either go home or take its place in the line of waiting carriages.

"These should always keep to the right and should never be allowed to be more than two abreast, no matter how long the line might be. The carriages should be at the curb and the cabs on the outside. The latter are easy to get into place when wanted.

"Just below Wallack's, on the opposite side of the street, is the Bijou, with the result that there is an almost hopeless tangle of the carriages going to and from the two places of amusement. If my rule were enforced by the police carriages destined for the Bijou would turn into Broadway from Thirtieth Street, and, going to the right, leave their passengers at the theatre and then turn toward Sixth Avenue, there to form the waiting line. The same scheme would work, though not with quite the same perfection, where there is more than one theatre to the block and they are on the same side of the street. All they would have to do would be to keep to the right.

"I firmly believe the problem to be a very simple one. I have at several big public receptions been in charge of the carriage arrangements, and I never saw this scheme fail. As soon as the drivers saw that they could not play fast and loose with the policemen detailed for the occasion, especially after an arrest or two, the carriage service was perfect, and this, too, on bad nights.

"As it is now, the carriages come from all directions and leave in all directions. The police seem to try to keep them in line, until they lose their composure, and then they run about like chickens that have lost their heads.

"The application of a little common sense and the exercise of the authority of the policemen in enforcing some simple plan, such as I have suggested, would settle the whole trouble. Of course, I believe my plan the best. Everybody does that. I would add that the very simplicity of the plan is its best warrant, and that so simple a plan is not an off-hand thought. It is the result of years of experience in a business where the handling of many carriages is of daily occurrence."

SAYS PEOPLE ARE UNREASONABLE.

Mr. McBride, house manager at Weber & Fields, is not as optimistic as Mr. Heffernan. He believes the arrangements at his theatre to be as good as those at any other, but regards them as far from perfect. Speaking of the carriage question yesterday he said:

"One trouble—and I think the chief one—is that people are impatient. They come to the theatre at any time they want to, their arrival extending over a couple of hours. They want to be away from the theatre in a couple of minutes after the curtain is down. That certainly is unreasonable. They will fret and fume, adding to the confusion.

"Another and very severe difficulty due directly to the impatience of the public is the enterprise of the small boys. They hustle about in the crowd and promise to bring the carriage directly to the door for a consideration. People have the way of tipping them first. The energy and eagerness of the little fellows to earn the money appeals to a business man. More than that, there is always the sympathy of the women, who will beg that he tip the boy at once, so that the youngster will hurry. He gives the boy more than the service is worth, for he does not want to seem niggardly.

"Some of these boys are honest. The majority are not. They take the money and are off with it and the check for the nearest theatre, where they repeat the robbery. The man waits and waits while other people are getting into their carriages and cabs. He has forgotten the number in all probability, and has to hunt through all sorts of weather for the missing rig.

"I don't see how this is to be changed unless the city is to be rebuilt with wider streets and the theatres further apart. The man who really solves the problem will earn the eternal gratitude and favor of the managers of the theatres."

J. W. Rumsey, in the absence of Mr. Frohman, said yesterday that he believed, in so far as Daly's and the other theatres are concerned, that "a little reasonableness on the part of the Metropolitan Railway Company," the exclusion of boys seeking carriage checks, and peddlers with the trucks and wagons forced to avoid streets lined with theatres during the play hours the difficulty would be gone and the question of quickly getting away home or to the restaurants would be solved. Mr. Rumsey said:

"We are assured of the success of the electric signs giving the check numbers of carriages wanted, but we have had a great deal of trouble through the mistaken kindness of the surface railway people. The cars are stopped at the southwest and east corners right in the way of the carriages. It takes a woman of extraordinary courage to go through the maze of vehicles to the cars, even when she is escorted by a man she trusts. He and she take large risks, and the wonder is that many have not been hurt.

"We have repeatedly asked that the cars stop at the other corners. There is a policeman there to guard the pedestrians. It is only a few steps extra for those who want to leave in the public conveyances, and they in this way would not get mixed up with the carriage crowds. Of course there is a large majority of persons who do not use carriages in their theatrical excursions. It is eminently proper that they be accommodated first, and the best way to do this is not to stop the cars at the entrance of the theatre, where the carriages must come.

A NUISANCE AND A DANGER.

"The greatest nuisance and a real danger is the presence of the small boy at the theatre entrance to sell matches or take carriage checks under the pretense that he can get the vehicles to the door more speedily than in the regular way under the supervision of the theatre carriage men. This enterprise of the boys may have been all right at first, but it has grown into more than a nuisance. It is a danger.

"The boys light the matches when they see the gentlemen pulling out their cigar or cigarette case. They know that people pleased with a play are in generous mood, and, moreover, that they particularly do not want to seem selfish when they are at their best and on show, as it were. They are utterly reckless with the little torches, throwing them about where women are standing in their very inflammable evening gowns. If these boys are not suppressed there is going to be a tragedy some night at the entrance of some theatre in New York.

"There is another thing about these boys outside of the confusion they cause by running away with checks and confusing the regular system. Too much charity has spoiled them, and I am sorry to say that several of the young rascals have turned into experienced and expert pickpockets. It was only recently that a lady lost a valuable gold lorgnette treasured for its associations. A little later a boy was caught picking the pocket of a gentleman, and on being searched he had a watch and the lorgnette in his pockets. With the return of their property those who had been robbed refused to prosecute, as the boy was 'such a poor little fellow and had been tempted.' He had a pitiful story to tell about an aged mother, no coal, and no food.

"Another trouble, and one not easy to do away with, in fact one that I fear must always exist in New York, is the great hurry of the people at the end of a play to get away as fast as possible. They all want to go at once, and fail to realize that it is impossible for 1,100 people to leave a building in a minute or two. In cities like Baltimore, for instance, where they have just as large audiences as here, at the conclusion of the play the people of the different social sets make it a custom to stop and greet one another, decide where they will have supper, and comment for a minute on the play or other things interesting to them. The result is that those in a great hurry are out of the road when those with more leisure and who would not remember the occasion as enjoyable if there had not been the stop and the short talk, are not delayed in their going when they are ready to leave.

"There is one thing we are very fortunate about at Daly's and that is in the policeman Jerry Bolton assigned to us. He does three men's work and he works with intelligence. I think it would be but fair for you to mention him. He comes as near the solution of a vexing question as any man in the business, and if there were more policemen like him at the various theatres there would be less complaint. He has done his work so well that many of the theatregoers know him now and make it a point to hail him when they are in difficulty and even when they are not.

"The trouble with the police is that if they make an arrest at night they have to report in court in the morning. They don't like this, and the offenders are aware of it. They disregard all rules and defy the lazy officers. Bolton has more than once driven a cab himself to the station house with his prisoners inside of it. As a result he is obeyed. So afraid of him are the cabbies that they will desert their rigs if they have offended rather than run the risk of arrest. You see many of them do not own the cabs, but rent them. They know that they will go back to their owners, as they notify them that they have been forced to leave them. Unfortunately this does not put them in disfavor with the owners, as having escaped fine or imprisonment they are able to release the cab on the following day."

SOME MANAGERS HOPEFUL.

Harrison Grey Fiske, at the Manhattan yesterday, agreed with the other theatrical men that the cab nuisance was a serious one, but thought that publicity, with the consequent suggestions of remedies, would do much toward remedying the evil. He said that by the use of competent men he believed the discomforts, especially on bad nights, were gradually being reduced, and felt hopeful of the future.

The Shuberts of the Herald Square, Casino, and Princess were likewise hopeful of betterment, but had no suggestion differing from those of the other managers as to the solution of the problem. They recognized the same difficulties, and were looking for the man who would adequately solve the difficult problem.

L. P. Phelps of the Savoy believes that the use of the rattan on the encroaching boys, the service of competent policemen, and the co-operation of the theatre-going public would settle the trouble. He said:

"The chief thing is to get the people who go to the theatres to understand that most of their discomforts would be gone if they would be reasonable. It often happens that parties who come in coaches give the check for their vehicle and then chat in the lobby after their coach is announced. They forget that some one else is waiting, and when the coach has to move on for somebody's carriage or cab, and they find their coach gone, they complain of the delay of the recall. This is but one example of a long list where the delay is directly due to the people who inconvenience themselves."

Managers of the other theatres, that with their great electric signs make Broadway blaze with light, had substantially the same things to say as the others quoted. The agreement was general that something must be done to relieve the situation of its annoyances, some of which might be classed as positive dangers. The suggestion of the general manager of the New York Cab Company met with the approval of the police, who, however, insisted that under the present system they were doing everything possible for the public protection and convenience.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The lack of interest in the last Worcester festival was such and the resulting deficit so large that the discontinuance of these time-honored functions was seriously considered. Some of the public-spirited citizens of the town have now come together, however, to put the festival on an assured basis by means of a guarantee fund. The most pleasing feature of the meeting at which this step was taken, according to The Worcester Spy, was the fact that it was decided not in any way to change the nature of the selections or alter the quality of the music performed with any idea of "popularizing" the festivals.

***

The first of Sam Franko's concerts of old music will be given at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6. It will be an occasion of interest in that it will be the first American appearance of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch and Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch in their performances upon old and obsolete instruments. As most musical amateurs know, Mr. Dolmetsch has made a special study of these instruments, their construction, and performance, and of the music that exists for them. Among such instruments to be heard at this concert will be a harpsichord, in J. S. Bach's D major concerto for harpsichord, flute, and violin, with accompaniment of strings; a viola d'amore in a sonata by Attilo Ariosti for that instrument, and a viola da gamba, with the viola d'amore and harpsichord, in Rameau's first concerto for those instruments. There will also be a lute used to accompany Desdemona's song in "Othello," an anonymous composition dating from 1650.

***

The date of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler's third symphony concert has been changed from the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 6, for which it was first announced, to that of Saturday, Jan. 3. This will be a satisfaction to many of his subscribers, as it avoids a conflict with the third Kneisel Quartet concert. The programme will include Strauss's symphonic tone poem, Also "Sprach Zarathustra," and Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique." Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the solo singer, and will be heard in an aria of Mozart's and a group of Schubert's songs.

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Mr. Arthur Mees will be the conductor of the second in the series of People's Symphony Concerts to be given at Cooper Union Hall, on Jan. 13. He will have under his charge the usual orchestra of fifty performers and the orchestral numbers will include the Weber overture to "Euryanthe," Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, the waltz movement from Volkmann's "Serenade," the march from Raff's "Lenore" Symphony, and the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin." Miss Fielding Roselle, contralto, will be the soloist of the occasion, and will sing a recitative and aria from Glück's "Alceste," and a group of songs.

***

The Berlin Opera gave its four-hundredth performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" last Wednesday to celebrate the one hundred and thirty-second anniversary of the composer's birth.

***

In Munich they have recently given the first performance of a hymn by Cherubini with a curious history. In 1802 Cherubini received in Paris the news of Haydn's death. Overcome with grief, he composed the "Chant sur la Mort de Haydn," had it printed, and sent a copy with a note of condolence to Prince Esterhazy, Haydn's patron. Before it was performed in Paris, however, Cherubini got word that the report of Haydn's death was unfounded—and as musical history tells us, that master did not die til 1809. Cherubini recalled and cancelled the edition of his hymn, but a few copies escaped destruction. One fell ultimately into the hands of Hans von Bülow, who used to call it the "Requiem from a Misunderstanding." His widow sent this copy to Munich, from which the performance was given.

***

The third symphony of Hans Huber, whose second or "Böcklin" symphony was played here a few weeks ago, was performed in Zurich the other day under Hegar's direction. It is entitled a "Heroic Symphony." Huber uses the organ in it as he did in the one heard here, and in the last movement a tenor voice. There is more than the title to remind one of Beethoven, for the slow movement is a funeral march. The third is a series of variations on the "Dies Irae" in the nature of a Danse Macabre, the successive numbers bearing titles like "Child," "Youth," "Man," "Graybeard," "Nero," "Dancer," "Student," "Scholar," "Simple Minded," "Powerful." In the "Student" variations is heard the "Gaudeamus Igitur," and in the last the "Marseillaise." The last movement is a setting of the Latin hymn, "Sanctus Dominus."

***

Mr. Edward Lloyd, the English tenor, who has changed his mind about retiring from the concert stage, after he had given some farewell concerts in England and been finally appraised and disposed of by the critics, is to start on a long concert tour to Australia and the United States. He will leave London for Australia in April, will stay there till September, then come to this country for three months, and then return to New Zealand. He is not expected back in London till April, 1904.

***

A few days ago Herr Richard Strauss was at Brunswick with the Berliner Tonkünstler Orchester, with a view to giving concerts. A matinée had begun and "Auf der Campagna" had just been performed, when Herr Strauss was called out of the room, in order to be told by a policeman that the music must stop. "Why?" said the indignant and surprised director. The only answer was a repetition of the prohibition in a more peremptory form. The orchestra, consisting of seventy musicians, were packing up their instruments, amid a regular storm of indignation from the auditorium, when a messenger came, saying that the order had been rescinded. It turned out that the policeman had acted on his own responsibility, and when asked to give a reason for his arbitrary conduct, replied: "I thought it was a kind of ladies' orchestra that was playing there!" It must be added that if this had been so, the ladies would have had to have obtained permission to play!

***

An arrangement for two pianos by Brahms of Dr. Joachim's overture to "Henry IV." has just been played in London. The overture was written in 1855, and the arrangement has only just been published by Brahms's heirs; it is, says The London Times, "as brilliant as if it had been originally designed for the two pianos."

***

The Philadelphia Orchestra has arranged for an interesting series of lectures for young people in connection with its concerts. It is in accordance with the desire of the management to create a taste for better music in Philadelphia and a habit of looking at music from a more serious point of view. There will be in the series five lectures, illustrated by the orchestra in appropriate demonstrations. The first will be by Mr. W. J. Henderson on "The Orchestra and Its Instruments"; the second by William F. Apthorp, on "Old and Modern Orchestration"; the third by Louis C. Elson on "Wagner's Theories and Wagner's Music"; the fourth by Dr. Hugh A. Clarke, Professor of Music in the University of Pennsylvania, on "Form," and the fifth and concluding one by H. E. Krehbiel on "Beethoven."

***

The Christmas music at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul will consist of high mass at 11 o'clock, and in the music to be performed are an offertory, trio by R. de Boisdeffre, for violin, 'cello, and organ; Massenet's "Méditation Réligieuse," for violin and organ, and intermezzo trio for violin, 'cello, and organ, by Boisdeffre. The sections of the mass will be by Hammerel and Marzo.

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TOMATOES, Rob Roy brand, 3-lb. can, 12c.; doz	1.40	STRING BEANS, Eclipse brand, can, 7c.; doz	75c	ASPARGUS, Hickmot's, 2½-lb. can, 30c.; doz	3.50
TOMATOES, Cedar Brand, 3½-lb. tall can, 13c.; doz	1.50	STRING BEANS, White Wax, can, 7c.; doz	75c	ASPARAGUS, Oak Brand, 2½-lb. can, 25c.; doz	2.95
CORN, Ruby Brand, can, 12c.; doz	1.40	PEAS, Floral Brand, Early June, 2-lb. can, 10c.; doz	1.10	ASPARAGUS, Swan Brand, 2½-lb. can, 23c.; doz	2.65
CORN, Floral Brand, can, 12c.; doz	1.40	PEAS, Red Bird, Early June, 2-lb. can, 8c.; doz	90c	ASPARAGUS, Manzanita, 2½-lb. can, 20c.; doz	2.30

ELEVATED ROAD SERVICE

Expressions of Demands for Improvements in Many Respects.

Suggestion That the Company Enlarge Its Stations—Dangers During Rush Hours—Officials' Explanations.

The public indignation over the management of the Manhattan elevated roads, which found expression last week in the crusade begun by the Merchants' Association, is the natural result, it is said by those who have been watching the corporation, of the stupid and parsimonious policy it has pursued for years. As a result of that policy, it is said, the road has been withdrawing trains during the middle of the day and crowding passengers into the trains that were running as closely as passengers are crowded during the rush hours, neglecting to provide for the increased demand which comes on the road in Winter over Summer, and failing to enlarge its stations at points where the traffic showed the urgent need of better facilities.

The circular sent to various organizations by the Merchants' Association said:

Every respectable man in this city is interested in abolishing the indecent conditions which now disgrace the management of our elevated and surface systems, which make it impossible for any woman to use these public conveyances without unavoidable and indecent contact with others, and as a result frequent gross insult which cannot be resented or avoided.

The time has come when every man who has respect for his mother, wife, sister, or daughter must protest against this condition and assert the public right against these usurping corporations, who use the right of public control over public property for private profit instead of public benefit, for which latter purpose it was granted.

We aim particularly to exact from the Manhattan Elevated Company due recognition of the rights of the public and provision of facilities necessary to serve the public needs. These have never been provided by this corporation, although it has enjoyed since 1876 privileges far in excess of those granted any other. It has uniformly neglected not only to provide means of transportation, but has refused to carry its fair share of the public burden in the form of taxes or payment of licenses. We purpose to present to the Mayor a memorial which shall lead to the enforcement, through the courts if necessary, of the rights of the public under charters now held by these corporations.

The Merchants' Association has also distributed petitions reciting the facts regarding inadequate traffic facilities and closing with the following clause:

We therefore respectfully petition that you will cause the Corporation Counsel to advise you of the duties of the railroads occupying the streets of this city, and thereafter take such measures as may be necessary to enforce the public rights in the premises.

In answer to these and other criticisms, Manhattan officials have directed attention to the number of trains they are running, with the declaration that they are doing the best they can under the circumstances; but they have not had a word to say about the failure of the company to enlarge its stations at places where the danger point in crowding was passed years ago, such as the Barclay Street station on the Ninth Avenue road, the Park Place station on the Sixth Avenue road, and many others. Even at the present time, it is said, the officials have no plan under way which will enlarge the stations to the extent demanded by the traffic. The critics have said that the reason is that to enlarge the stations properly would necessitate the purchase or lease of adjoining property. Small improvements, such as the addition of a few feet on one end of a station, and the erection of one or two moving stairways have been made by the company, but it is said that a station enlargement which would cost some thousands of dollars has never been contemplated.

The company was compelled to pay for easement through the United States Hotel, at Fulton and Pearl Streets. It is said that there is not a single station of the elevated system where the same plan may not be carried out. The argument is that in order to get proper room for stations, so that the passengers might not be crowded and pushed and their lives endangered, floors of abutting buildings might be acquired by condemnation proceedings, if the owners failed to come to an amicable agreement with the company. The road would have to give proper compensation to the owners, and that is the reason, it is said, why nothing of this kind has been done or contemplated.

THIRD RAIL DANGERS.

The necessity for action in this direction, it is said, has been made more urgent by reason of the substitution of electricity for steam as the motive power on the elevated roads. With the "live" rail running only a few inches away from where the passengers are crowded on a narrow platform, as at Barclay Street, there is liability of an accident occurring any day, observers say. A few days ago at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street station, Miss Ida Clark, a stenographer of 21 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, was on the platform, and when an express train arrived she started toward it. A struggling, swaying mass shoved her across the platform, and she fell to the tracks within an inch of the third rail. She was injured painfully and had to be carried to a neighboring drug store, where she became unconscious.

Next to some of the stations where the passengers are crowded now stories of buildings are vacant. The waiting passengers can look into big, deserted rooms that have signs of "To Let."

At the Barclay Street up-town station, on the Ninth Avenue road, the company recognized long ago the danger of passengers being crowded off the platform. It got iron pipe, and that was screwed together along the edge of the platform, making a kind of fence. Every evening between 4 and 6 o'clock persons are crowded against the iron pipes. It often happens, it is said, when there is not a train in sight that the crowd becomes so dense that the pipe railing is bent over almost to the breaking point. The platform is so narrow that passengers cannot pass to their trains quickly.

COMPLAINTS OF WOMEN.

Many women complain that the state of affairs is bad enough when they get on the trains, but that it is much worse when they reach the platforms and have to wait their turn. Following is a letter on the subject:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a stenographer, employed in an office on lower Broadway, and my time for returning to my home in Harlem is between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. I think I am possessed of the average strength of girls who weigh 120 pounds, but I find it impossible to withstand the "rushes" which take place on the Rector Street Ninth Avenue station night after night. After being pushed along by the crowd for fifteen or twenty minutes, I have often been unable to board the train then waiting, although standing right at the opening by the gates, owing to the surging back and forth of the stronger sex, who, of course, are always the victors.

Last evening I succeeded, after twenty minutes, in getting to the end of the platform near an opening, but when the train came there was such pushing directly behind me I was compelled for my own safety to squeeze one side and then found there were only four men who were the cause of the trouble, each one throwing his whole weight on the one in front, which weight necessarily had to be borne by me until I stepped to one side and looked at the last man, who acted as though he were training for a football match, and who from the expression of his face thought it a huge joke to be able to show his strength in this way and catch the train which I, owing to his rudeness, had to let pass.

Is there no relief to be had? If, instead of indifferent guards furnished by the company, we could have policemen at the down-town stations for a couple of hours in the evening who would deal summarily with those disregarding the public safety, or if there could be a car on every train set apart for women, conditions would speedily improve. It seems to me our present mode of travel has reached a stage where the female portion of our daily toilers need, and are forced to ask for, protection and assistance.

ONE OF THE MANY.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

Only one moving stairway has been erected on the Sixth Avenue road. The officials have said that there was no use of enlarging the stations while the trains were incapable of carrying any more passengers than they are now. They have said that the roads will be able to carry more passengers when the electric equipment reaches its full development. At present no electric trains are running on the Ninth Avenue road below Fifty-ninth Street. The electric trains during the rush hours and occasionally during the middle of the day consist of six cars each. In order to accommodate them, stations on the Sixth Avenue line are being lengthened.

The demands upon the elevated roads were never so great as they have been during the past few weeks. Fifty thousand more persons use the elevated roads daily in Winter than in Summer. Bad weather and the shopping incident to the Christmas holidays have also contributed to the troubles. On Wednesday last between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon the crush was so great at the Bleecker Street station on the Sixth Avenue road that many persons who had bought tickets demanded the return of their money, and at intervals the platforms were cleared by trains from Franklin Street.

EXPERIENCES OF ONE DAY.

On the same day at Forty-second Street, on the Sixth Avenue road, between 4:20 and 6:02 P. M., seventeen trains bound for Harlem passed, crowded to their utmost capacities, leaving a total of 193 passengers standing on the platform. Some of them were compelled to wait as long as twenty minutes for standing room on a train. On the same day, between 4 and 6 P. M. fifty-nine trains passed the Thirty-third Street station, of which sixteen were bound for Fifty-eighth Street and forty-three for Harlem, the Fifty-eighth Street trains being mainly of three cars each. Seven of the Harlem trains could accommodate no more passengers, and many women were obliged to wait half an hour for standing room.

Women complained of being carried three stations beyond where they desired to get out, and many trains were so crowded that it was impossible to shut the gates. At some stations the guards were unable to open the gates, and some trains stopped only to let passengers off. There was talk last week of calling in the police to handle the crowds on the platforms, and another suggestion was that there should be policemen on every train.

The Metropolitan Company is ordering a lot of new cars, each of which is six feet longer than the present car, and some of these are in operation, the company saying it will put the others on as soon as they can be delivered. The officials of both companies admit that the demands upon them are greater than they can meet.

A general impression expressed last week was that all these difficulties would be solved with the opening of the underground rapid transit, which will not be running for a good part of a year. An engineer intimately conversant with rapid transit problems in this city said that when the new underground road is in operation the conditions would be as bad as they are today. He explained this by saying that the new road cannot carry as many passengers as do the elevated system, that great numbers of people now refuse to ride on the elevated trains because of the crush, and that if these people begin to ride, taken in connection with the natural increase of the population of the city, the conditions in the immediate future will be no better than they are at present, and will steadily get worse, even with the underground in successful operation. "In order to keep up with the growth of the population here," he said, "the rapid transit facilities of New York should be duplicated every five years."

In the meanwhile the hope is expressed that the agitation of the Merchants' Association, the outcry by other influential bodies, and the general public pressure may result in improved conditions on the elevated road.

GOV. ODELL'S AID.

Approval of the Movement for Better Transit Facilities—Clergymen Will Circulate Petitions.

Gov. Odell promised a committee of the Merchants' Association yesterday that if the exigency arises he will do all in his power to bring about better transit facilities in this city. William F. King, ex-President of the association, Assistant Secretary S. C. Mead, and N. Flanter had a conference with the Governor on the subject, and he expressed himself as being heartily in accord with the movement to compel the corporations holding franchises from the municipality to render to the public the full measure of the duties incumbent upon them under the terms of their franchises.

The Governor said that he believed in the principle of home rule, and that all such matters should, if possible, be left to the Municipal Government for adjustment and settlement. If it were found, he said, that the necessary power did not rest in the Municipal Government, or if it should be found that proper protection of the rights of the people cannot be obtained for any cause through the city officials, he would co-operate heartily in the movement.

The Governor has undertaken to refer the whole question as to the rights and obligations of the transportation companies to the Attorney General for an opinion and refer the question of the proper performance of the duties of the transportation companies to the State Railroad Commission for investigation and report.

The association's committee expects to have a conference on the subject with Mayor Low on Tuesday. It was said that, although the circular of protest sent out by the association asked that the petitions be sent to the Mayor, they were being returned by the hundreds to the association. They are to be forwarded to the Mayor. In response to the circular letter addressed to the local clergy, many requests, which have been complied with, have been received by the association, asking for petitions to be circulated among the congregations to-day.

Among the letters received are the following:

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,
225 West Ninety-ninth Street,
New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

Merchants' Association of New York, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sirs: Can you send me say 100 forms of "Petition for official action to enforce the public right to proper accommodation in street and elevated railroad cars" in time so that I can have them distributed in my congregation to secure signatures on Sunday morning? If there is any expense, I should be glad to meet it in such a good cause. Yours truly,

JOHN P. PETERS.

RECTORY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES,
464 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street,
New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

Committee on Franchise and Transportation:

Gentlemen: If you will be good enough to send me 1,000 copies of the petition of which you sent me a copy to-day, I shall be glad to distribute them at the door of my church on Sunday next and urge my people to sign them. I am delighted that you have taken up this disgraceful outrage, and trust that you will push it to the utmost. I am, Very truly yours,

J. H. McMAHON, Rector.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.
New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

Mr. W. F. King, New York:

Dear Sir: I have your circular entitled "Decency and Indecency." I am heartily in favor of the effort for better service and putting a stop, if possible, to the indecent conditions which are certainly a disgrace to our city. I shall be pleased to circulate the petitions and do anything else possible to assist in the movement. Sincerely yours, JOHN H. ELLIOTT.

The committee has sent a letter to the Central Federated Union inviting co-operation in the movement.

The Merchants' Association will appoint a committee that, in co-operation with the city authorities, will take action to compel the railroad companies to afford proper facilities for the public, and pay the proper revenue to the city for the privileges granted.

CLUBWOMEN'S EFFORTS.

Pledges for Signatures to the Petition That Is in Circulation—Appeal to Aldermen.

Under the auspices of the Women's Health Protective League, representatives of most of the women's clubs in this city met yesterday afternoon in the residence of Mrs. Ralph Troutmann, at 40 West Eighty-fifth Street, in order to combine their efforts to get better street car and elevated train accommodations. Mrs. Troutmann, President of the league, presided, and the West End Women's Republican Club, the Legislative League, the Clio Club, the Long Acre Improvement League, and other organizations were represented.

The women pledged themselves to aid the Merchants' Association in the movement to bring about more adequate car accommodations, and took other steps to push the work along on their own behalf. They discussed the necessity of having a mass meeting at an early date for public declarations of their objection to the present overcrowding of cars. Each of the representatives of the clubs will get signatures to the petitions that are in circulation.

Several of the women who attended the meeting are members of several clubs, and each of them pledged herself to circulate the petition among the organizations with which she is connected. One woman pledged herself to get no less than 600 names.

A petition has been drafted to be sent to the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen. It describes the discomforts that women suffer under the present conditions, and asks that something be done for relief. Under a motion that was made by Mrs. Cora Wells Trow the petition is to be sent to many organizations in the city. A letter was sent yesterday by the Women's Protective League to Borough President Cantor telling him what the organization complained of and suggesting the remedies that are desired.

NEW YORK'S TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask the courtesy of your great journal for a little space to make a few suggestions as to the transportation of men and women in New York.

It has been wisely said that the distinction between man and the animal is that man foresees and arranges for the contingencies of the future. Judged by this standard, and in view of our total neglect to plan any comprehensive system of city transportation, we certainly approach the animal.

I will not take space to give figures, but simply say that, taking the last five years as a basis for calculation of the annual increase of number of passengers carried, the number to be transported in five years will be appalling. It is admitted that the subway will in two years be as crowded as the surface cars—and, in short, will be but a toy so far as real relief goes.

If the tedious discussion necessary to the commencement of a comprenensive system of transit was begun to-morrow, it would be ten years before the actual relief was accomplished.

I suggest these remedies: Two north and south subways—one east of Third Avenue—one west of Sixth Avenue—and four tunnels, two under the East River and two under the Hudson River, these tunnels to enable New York to expand laterally.

What a spectacle of nerveless stupidity is presented by the property owners of Fifth Avenue! Here we have one of the most beautiful streets of any great capital, to adorn which vast sums are spent for shops, practically without transportation. Millions of dollars of trade are literally driven from the avenue by the indecent and brutal service given by the company managing the so-called stages of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company. I suggest this remedy: Organize a Fifth Avenue Property Owners' Association, assess each member a small sum, employ a strenuous attorney, and force the forfeiture of the franchise of the Transportation Company for failure to give any adequate return for the privileges they claim, and which under proper management are of immense prospective value.

Fifth Avenue needs transportation facilities, and needs them at once.

COSMOPOLIS.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

BIG BUNDLES IN CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the transportation problem in New York City, why do the elevated and surface lines permit passengers to board the cars with bulky packages? It is of frequent occurrence to see passengers get on cars carrying bundles or boxes so large that they should be sent by express. This is a great inconvenience to other passengers, and does not permit of easily getting on or off the cars.

The elevated and surface lines should not permit a passenger to get on a car with a package unless it can be easily held on the lap or in the hand.

Also, why do the officials of the Manhattan allow the car platforms to be incumbered with big bundles of evening newspapers? Surely the newspapers could have their own wagons to deliver their various evening editions without taking up space that has now become valuable to the traveling public.

JAMES PICTON.

New York, Dec. 17, 1902.

DANGER ON THE ELEVATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Don't let up on the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company because the weather is clear. No ice on the third rail this morning and not a down-town train in sight at Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue at 9 A. M. Every morning at the same point and hour wide gaps between trains are usual.

Going up evenings the station attendants on the same line permit all the passengers to crowd into the first train that comes along. Result, last Friday night was retardation in arithmetical progression—two minutes at Houston Street, four at Ninth Street, six at Fourteenth, and eight at Eighteenth Street, with passengers climbing over the gates which could not be opened—and few passengers for the waiting trains which followed. Some of the tandem plays by which passengers are jammed on trains at those stations are worthy of champion football teams, and are pretty sights. But no well-managed railway would allow them at its stations.

Nor, probably, is there any other railway in the world which allows its patrons to stand within six inches of its rapidly moving trains. The accident to Miss Clark yesterday is not a remarkable occurrence. Rather, a wonderful immunity has been enjoyed too long by the Manhattan Railway that a dozen of its passengers are not daily precipitated before its trains by the rough, jostling crowds.

If the guard gates on the cars have always been deemed essential to safety, the time long since arrived when similar means of protection at the stations became necessary for the same end. The partial protection afforded at some of the stations is explicit recognition by the company of this fact. Public opinion never having moved it, its effect should not be awaited, but legislative relief sought at Albany in January.

And, as I said before, don't let up on the Manhattan Railway because the weather is fair.

PASSENGER.

New York, Dec. 17, 1902.

CIRCULAR ROUTE PLAN FOR ELEVATED TRAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why are elevated railroad trains not sent clear around the city, say, down Ninth Avenue and up Second Avenue, or down Sixth Avenue and up Third Avenue, and vice versa?

It seems that with a few necessary changes at South Ferry this plan would prevent much delay. Of course, the Third Avenue City Hall station would be excluded, but for all the other branches a clear run, ringlike fashion all around, instead of switching back east and west, respectively north and south, appears to be of great time saving.

J. N.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

THE ELEVATED'S PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the columns of your broad-minded and humane paper I wish to call attention to the evils which the Manhattan Elevated is inflicting on a long-suffering public.

Let me sketch briefly what occurred at the Ninety-third Street Station at 12:15 P. M. to-day. With a number of other passengers I was waiting for a south-bound train at this station.

In spite of the fact that for many minutes there was no train in sight going south, and just across the way north-bound trains were ordering out their passengers as fast as possible, while other trains on the same track were blocked as far south as the eye could reach, the man at the ticket window calmly went on selling tickets and the ticket chopper passed his victims through as serenely as ever.

To all inquiries and requests for transfers to surface lines or to refund money the man at the window was dumb or else surly, to all practical intents and purposes as inanimate as the wooden Indian in front of a cigar store and as non-committal. It was only after threats to smash the windows were made by a man, who to my knowledge missed a valuable business appointment through the delay, that a few passes were grudingly handed out, while scores of others either forfeited their fare or lost time, which is also gold in this age.

This instance is only one of many, and the score grows day by day. There is always a "last straw."

You have published other complaints; kindly publish this and add to your good work in exposing the atrocious running system of a road that annually stores away millions of money in its capacious maw, and treats its patrons to burned-out fuses, miles of blocked trains, long waits, and ill-mannered employes, room to stand on one foot, a fraction of a strap to hang to, or none at all, and innumerable broken bones and bruises.

M. B. S. RHOAD.

New York, Dec. 18, 1902.

One Effect of the "Car Ahead" Ordinance

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to letters of J. D. Bowne and M. G. Hort regarding elevated road conditions, I think that if these gentlemen will consider for a few moments they will come to the conclusion that since the new ordinance against the "car ahead" was passed, it is a difficult matter to please every one.

In the first place a car or cars cannot be switched back (except the company places itself liable to damage suits) unless some lawful excuse is given. The people were better off before this ordinance was passed, because a car could then have been "dumped" and sent back at the first switch. I have studied the matter thoroughly, and I have come to the conclusion to take things as they come and leave well enough alone.

P. GORDON.

New York, Dec. 17, 1902.

Brain workers find a pleasant, nourishing medicine and a permanent strength-giver in DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday

Useful and Attractive

Holiday Gifts

in all their Departments, at

Exceptionally Low Prices

Art Objects & Bric-a-Brac

RICH VASES, CHOICE LIMOGES ENAMELS, MINIATURES ON IVORY, ELECTROLIERS, ETC.

And a number of

Choice Bronzes & Large Porcelain Vases

AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS

Dress Patterns

Fancy Mixtures, Novelty Effects, and Plain Colors,

at $2.45, 2.95, 3.25, 3.75, 3.95, 4.25

of All-wool Black Fabrics, consisting of Serges, Cheviots, Armures, Granites and Camel's-Hair,

at $2.75, 2.95, 3.15, 3.45, 3.95, 4.50

of Percales, 10 yd. lengths, 90c, $1.10, 1.18, 1.25

Waist Patterns, in attractive Boxes, of Silk Madras and Fancy Vestings, 90c to $2.35

Also the remainder of a large purchase of

Broadcloths, 52 inches wide, in the most desirable shades and black, Value $1.25 yd. 73c

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Cheviots, Blouse Coat interlined, trimmed with light shades of cloth and fancy braid, entire suit silk lined, $29.50

Real Value $45.00

Presents for Men

House Coats, velour finish cloths, oxford, brown and black, checked collar and cuffs, fine quality, Value $7.50 $5.00

of Fine English Cloths and Satin-lined Tricots, Value $10.00 $6.95

Imported Matelasses and Velveteens, satin linings, rich shades and color combinations, Value $25.00 $16.50

Bath & Lounging Robes, of Turkish Toweling, delicate combinations of colors, Value $5.00 $2.95

Imported Toweling and Blanket Robes, dark, medium or delicate colors, Value $6.50 $4.95

Fine quality soft finish California Blankets, exquisite shades, edges, collar and pockets satin trimmed, Value $16.50 $10.95

On the Second Floor.

Women's Underwear

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin at Greatly Reduced Prices

Gowns, 59c, 75, 98

Drawers, 50c, 69, 95

Corset Covers, 55c, 89, $1.25

Underskirts of Flannelette, embroidered and lace trimmed, 48c, 75

French Bath Robes of Turkish Toweling $2.85, 3.50, 4.50

Women's Neckwear

LACE TURN-OVER COLLARS, very desirable styles, Value 40c 22c

LIERRE LACE SCARFS, in cream and white, Value 75c 45c

CREPE DE CHINE TIES, embroidered ends, in all shades, 56 inches long, Value 75c to $1.25 48c

TAFFETA SILK STOCKS, with bishop ends, ribbon trimmed and finished with buttons, in all shades, Value $1.65 95c

SPECIAL VALUES IN

Linen Handkerchiefs

Women's Hemstitched Hand-Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, ½ Dozen in Box. 75c

Women's Embroidered Scalloped and Hemstitched Edge Handkerchiefs, Each 24c

Women's Lace Edge, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Scalloped Edge Handkerchiefs, Each 48c

Men's and Women's Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, Each 25c Box of ½ Doz. $1.45

Girls' Coats & Cloaks Misses'

MOST DESIRABLE STYLES AT EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS

GIRLS' LONG BOX REEFERS, sizes 6 to 14 yrs., Value $10.90 $6.95

MISSES' MONTE CARLO JACKETS, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., Value $15.00 $9.95

MISSES' PALETOTS, English Kerseys, in black and castor, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $28.00 $18.95

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, plain and lace trimmed, 4 to 14 yrs., Value $11.90 & 16.50 $7.95, 10.90

Lace Bed Sets REDUCTION SALE

RISH POINT, Value $8.00, 9.50 and 12.75 $5.95, 7.75, 9.75

RENAISSANCE, Formerly $18.50 to 28.50 $14.75, 17.50, 22.50

POINT ARABE, Formerly $49.50 to 87.50 $38.50, 57.50, 72.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Open Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

Note—Shop in the morning—avoid the afternoon rush. You will find it more pleasant, and the safe delivery of parcels assured.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we will offer the balance of our superior stock of

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS

at a big reduction from regular prices, representing an unlimited variety of

Solid Gold and Silver Jewelry,
Bric-a-Brac, Silverware,
Lamps, Clocks, Fancy Articles,
Leather Goods and Stationery,
Original Oil Paintings,
Beautifully Framed Pictures,
Fine Umbrellas, Exquisite Handles,
Toys, Dolls, Games, &c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

Just received a lot of 100 Florentine Filet and Cluny Table Covers and Scarfs, from $12.50 to $50.00 each; also Tidies, both square and round, in the finest quality. Were formerly one-third more in price.

SPECIAL ITEMS FOR MEN.

Choice selection of high class Scarfs (all the prevailing colors,) from $1.00 to $2.75 each

1,000 Silk Scarfs, Knots, 4 in hands and String Ties, at 25c. each.

Three large lots Men's Smoking Jackets, good value $6.50, at $4.98 each

Bath Robes and Dressing Gowns, in a choice selection of new colorings; prices range from . . . . . $2.98 to $15.00 each

We are showing a splendid assortment of

SILK AND SATIN COMFORTABLES

in both Eiderdown and Lamb's Wool filling.

Prices range from . . . . . $7.98 to $65.00 each

50 Eiderdown Silk Comfortables, with plain Japanese silk borders, highly mercerized sateen back, dainty effects in light blue, pink and yellow; extra size, 6x7 feet; value $11.75 each; offered for this sale at . . . . . $7.98 each

ART FURNITURE.

Morris Chairs . . . . . $8.75 to $25.00 each

Fine assortment Gilt Furniture, Gilt Chairs . . $2.89 to $25.00 each

Smoking Sets and Tables . . . . $1.75 to $8.50 each

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Women's Dept.

Christmas Specialties.

We are offering extraordinary values in Fancy Shirt Waists, Neck Ruffs and Furs suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Fine French Flannel Waists, tailor made, value $5.00, at 2.75

Fancy Velvet Waists, all colors, value $6.50, at 3.25

Crepe de Chine Waists, very dainty, value $8.75, at 5.75

Evening Coats, Imported Dresses, Persian Lamb Coats and Small Furs at half price.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Broadway and 13th St.

Open Evenings.

TO THE TRADE:—
We have received another large supply of the POPULAR

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES

"THE 400," "000" SIZE,
the smallest reliable moderate priced American watch made.

Fully illustrated in

The New York Jeweler,

our annual catalogue of jewelry and kindred lines

We are now delivering the new

"WILLIAM McKINLEY"

high grade, medium size, gentlemen's watch.

WATCH DEPARTMENT

S. F. MYERS CO.,

48-50 MAIDEN LANE.

FOR PURE CANDIES GO TO

T. HUMBERT,

Manufacturer of and dealer in
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

9 Wooster St., 4 doors above Canal St.

Highest grade confectionery and chocolates; all candies of my own manufacture are warranted pure sugar. Only Breton's vegetable colors used. Also importer of fruits and marrons, glaces, fancy boxes, bonbonnieres, and costumes, mottoes, &c.

N. B.—Original manufacturer of the old-fashioned chocolate cream drops. Sunday schools supplied at the lowest prices, quality considered. Wholesale and retail; established in 1863. Telephone, 3,887 Spring.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

permanently removed by painless Electrolysis; only method indorsed by physicians; no scars; skilful treatment, $1; ladies only; hours 10 to 4. Mrs. WOLTER, 503 5th Av., corner 42d St., room 607.

New Publications.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS AND ANIMALS, PLATES and textbooks for sale. Curtis, 121 Fulton St.

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES

in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

George H. Squire,

A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts

1 MAIDEN LANE

RIPANS TABULES. Ripans Tabules, a good liver regulator for children, 10 for 5c., at druggists.

CONSECRATION IN GREENPOINT.

Ceremony To-day in the Church of St. Anthony of Padua.

The Church of St. Anthony of Padua in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, of which the Rev. P. F. O'Hare is the pastor, is to be consecrated by Bishop McDonnell today. The balance of the indebtedness of the church, amounting to $16,000, was paid off a few days ago.

The value of the church property is $500,000. There are 3,000 parishioners, about 1,300 Sunday school children, and about the same number in the parochial school in the rear of the church. The church seats 1,350, and is one of the most imposing structures in the city. The Rev. T. A. Delury will celebrate the high mass.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
December 21, 1902.

SENATE'S EIGHT-HOUR BILL

Stringent Provisions of House Measure Are Modified.

Portions of It Held by Committee of Upper Branch to be Unconstitutional —Contractors' Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A report on the Eight-Hour Labor bill was submitted to the Senate to-day by Chairman McComas of the Labor Committee. A large number of amendments were made to the House bill in the committee, so that aside from the principle involved the two bills are radically different. In its amended form the scope of the bill is limited until it affects only a very few industries. As sent over by the House, the bill contemplated the limiting of the hours of work of any man engaged on Government contract work to eight hours a day, regardless of whether he proposed to spend the extra time in work for himself or on private contract jobs.

Contractors and sub-contractors were made responsible for acts or omissions by their employes and agents, even though such acts or omissions might be unauthorized, unknown, or even forbidden by the principals. The House bill sought to reach to the very foundation of Government contracts, and to affect sub-contractors as far down as the men who furnish the raw material, such as stone and lumber.

In commenting on that provision in the House bill which would prevent any man employed on Government contract work from working more than eight hours a day, the report says that such a provision, if it means "that a citizen should not be permitted to work more than eight hours out of twenty-four anywhere, even at his house or in his garden, if he has already worked eight hours upon a Government contract, such a denial of personal liberty would be unconstitutional; such a law would be impossible and absurd."

The committee therefore inserted the words "upon such work" to make it clear that the personal liberty of workmen engaged on Government contracts was not encroached upon, as the opponents of the bill say was done in the House measure.

"It is a serious objection to the House bill," says the report, "that severe penalties are imposed for the acts and omissions of 'employes and agents.' Such acts and omissions may be unknown to the principals or unauthorized or forbidden by them. As the bill reads, the principals will be liable to pay a penalty for acts of agents or employes even if the party mulcted had forbidden such act. This, of course, would be invalid and unjust."

In order to protect the thousands of manufacturers who are engaged in supplying materials to the Government from the oppressive operation of the law as passed by the House, the Senate committee has excepted "articles" and "supplies," as well as "materials," on the ground that it was not intended to affect such manufacturers.

Liberal quotations and citations are made of opinions by judicial officers of the United States and by the State and Federal courts in support of the constitutionality of the proposed bill. The history of eight-hour-law labor legislation, State and National, is reviewed, and remarks of the late President McKinley and of President Roosevelt on the general subject of "excessive hours of labor" are quoted extensively.

ISTHMIAN COMMISSION'S COST.

House Resolution Calls for Detail of All the Expenses of the Walker Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Morgan's revelation made in the Senate a few days ago in regard to the expenditures made by the Panama Canal Commission, of which Admiral Walker was the President, has brought forward a resolution in the House which will elicit from the Secretary of State a report, and which will show in detail all the expenditures made by that body.

It was said in the Senate that members of the Walker commission were paid $1,000 a month for two and a half years for compensation, besides their expenses, and that they had spent only eight weeks on the Isthmus. Representative Hepburn proposes to have the House furnished with a detailed statement of the expenditures by and on account of the commission, and presented a resolution in the House directing the Secretary of State to furnish such statement.

The resolution directs that the statement shall show all expenditures made by the commission, and particularly all allowances or payments for personal services, including board, rations, transportation, supplies, wages, salary, and compensation of every kind, and to whom paid. The Walker commission expended more than $1,000,000 in the prosecution of the work assigned it, and the only official information now available shows that for the pay of officers and employes, including pay of laborers in Central America, the sum of $697,354 was paid out.

The House undoubtedly will adopt the resolutions soon after the reassembling of Congress, and as the State Department has been notified that it would be called upon for a report it is probable the response will be ready for transmission to the House soon after the informatin is called for.

POSTAL CLERKS' HARD WEEK.

Careless Senders of Christmas Presents Add to the Burden Imposed by Heavy Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The postal officials throughout the country and especially in the large cities are just now having the most arduous work of the year, owing the general use made of the mails in forwarding Christmas presents and greetings. This work is progressive, each year adding to the burdens of the mails and consequently to the burdens and annoyances of those whose business it is to handle and safely deliver letters and packages.

Major James E. Bell, who has been superintendent of the delivery at the Post Office here for many years, said to-day that it was astonishing that any considerable number of people could be found who would consign valuable packages and letters to the Post Office deficient in postage and addressed in a manner that required an inquest to be held over each piece to determine its intended destination. In that respect the Washington office is simply typical of other large offices throughout the country.

"If people would only be more thoughtful," said Major Bell, "the happiness of the postal clerk and letter carrier would be promoted and their mail matter expedited in delivery. But this is what the people will not be. They are both thoughtless and careless. A man or woman will send a valuable jewel through the mails wrapped in tissue paper and held together with a rubber band. Not only that, but in their haste to get the package started to some loved one they will omit an important part of the address, leaving the clerk or carrier to supply their omission.

"But, notwithstanding this persistent carelessness of the people, it is surprising how relatively few letters and packages are sent to the Dead Letter Office. We get all sorts of packages. Christmas gifts in disguise, sealed and unsealed, wrapped and unwrapped, addressed and not addressed. These are studied by the experts and in nine cases out of ten they are eventually delivered to the correct destination."

NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—Collectors of Customs—Daniel V. Patrick, District of Pamlico, N. C.; George L. Smith, District of Newark, N. J.

Inspector of Gas Meters in the District of Columbia—Elmer G. Runyan, Michigan.

Postmasters.—New York—William T. Bailey, Pleasantville Station; John Raines, Jr., Canandaigua; Lucius A. Waldo, Carlisle; George Anderson, Castleton; Andrew S. Brown, Cortland; Henry P. Mitchell, De Ruyter; John O. Thebault, Clayton; Judson Field, Canastota; Sidney B. Cloyes, Earlville; Arthur H. Goldsmith, Floral Park; Cyrus Durey, Johnstown; E. W. Cushman, Hamilton; George B. Helmle, Nyack; Hiram W. Vedder, Waterford.

Navy—G. Livingston Bayard, Pennsylvania, to be a Chaplain.

PRESIDENT SEEKS A REST

Takes His Family to Rapidan, Va., to Spend Sunday.

His Departure from Washington Sudden and Quiet—Between Congress and Venezuela He Is Nearly Worn Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and four of their children, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archie, and Ethel, left Washington at 12:05 P. M. to-day for Rapidan, Va., to pass Sunday with Joseph Wilmer and family. Not an inkling of the President's intentions had been permitted to become public. Indeed, the trip was not determined upon until last night at such an hour as rendered it impossible to complete arrangements for it until to-day.

No announcement of the trip was made at the White House this morning. That something unusual was in contemplation, however, was noted by the newspaper men, as all callers upon either the President or Secretary Cortelyou were met with excuses for not being seen. The President attended the funeral of Mrs. Grant, and hurried directly from the church to the White House. He spent a few minutes in the executive offices in consultation with Secretary Cortelyou, and then returned to the executive mansion. A few minutes later Secretary Hay called to discuss with the President some of the latest developments in the Venezuelan situation. Through the private passageway the Secretary went to the White House for a brief talk with the President before the latter left for the railroad station.

President Roosevelt was accompanied to the Pennsylvania Station by Secretary Cortelyou, but the latter did not go to Rapidan. The President and his family were accompanied, however, by Assistant Secretary Loeb, who will keep in close telegraphic touch with the White House during the absence of the party. It is the intention of the President to return to Washington on Monday morning, his desire being to obtain absolute rest for a day or two. The strain upon him, both mentally and physically, since Congress convened and during the crisis in Venezuelan affairs has been very great, and he felt the necessity for some relief from those cares.

In addition to those already mentioned, the only persons who accompanied the President were two Secret Service officers. The trip was made on a special train of two cars over the Southern Railway. Few people at the railroad station had any idea that the President was to leave the city, and in consequence the only people about the train when it pulled out were four or five newspaper men and some of the White House attachés. As the train moved from the station the President appeared on the rear platform of the last car, and in response to greetings from the little coterie of friends, raised his hat in farewell.

Joseph Wilmer and family, with whom the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and the children will spend Sunday, are old friends of the Roosevelt family. Mrs. Roosevelt passed a week with them last year, and they frequently have been guests of the President.

RAPIDAN, Va., Dec. 20.—President Roosevelt and his family arrived here at 2:25 P. M., and are the guests of Mr. Joseph Wilmer, who resides in a beautiful old Colonial mansion about two miles from Rapidan Station. They were met at the station by their host and driven at once to Mr. Wilmer's home. After luncheon the President and Mrs. Roosevelt mounted saddle horses and took a long ride over the historic country hereabouts.

To-morrow the President and his family expect to pass quietly at Mr. Wilmer's home. Mr. Wilmer, who is a son of Bishop Wilmer, and a college classmate of Senator Daniel of Virginia, is a member of the Rapidan Episcopal Church. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt expect to attend divine service with their host.

It is likely now that the President and his party will not leave Rapidan for Washington until about midday on Monday. The President has been informed that fine wild turkey shooting is to be had in this vicinity, and he and his eldest son, Theodore, Jr., will go hunting Monday morning.

CONGRESS OFF FOR HOLIDAYS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The two houses, after brief sessions, to-day adjourned until Jan. 5. The adjustment of the differences between the two bodies on the bill providing for the compensation and expenses of the Coal Strike Commission seemed to be the only matter of importance which held them together. The House took a recess to await the report of the conferees, and when that was received and adopted, adjournment followed. The entire session did not extend over thirty minutes.

In the Senate, in addition to agreeing to the conference report on the Coal Strike bill, a few reports were presented from committees, and Mr. Morgan consumed some time in addressing the Senate on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Lodge reported a bill to so amend the Philippine law of last session as to provide for establishing the gold standard, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it at the earliest practicable day.

A bill was presented authorizing the expenditure of $1,000,000 on account of the property destroyed in Hawaii in 1899 in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague.

Senator Jones of Arkansas presented a resolution based on a preamble which recites that sworn statements were filed with the Attorney General charging the existence of an illegal combination among railroads carrying anthracite coal, and instructing the Attorney General to furnish the Senate with the evidence upon which the statements are based, together with any report made thereon by the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

Mr. Jones asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, to which there was objection, and the matter went over until Jan. 5. It is a privileged resolution, and will come up for action when the Senate reassembles.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CANTEEN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has offered $10,000 to the Government with which to erect a recreation building for the physical and moral welfare of the enlisted men of the army, at such station as the Secretary of War may designate. This tender is approved by the Secretary, and it is proposed to add a clause to the army appropriation bill now being formulated by the House committee authorizing the acceptance of the money and the erection of the proposed building.

It is deemed advisable to foster such a patriotic impulse as has prompted this offer of the Philadelphia women to make manifest their interest in the soldiers. The society has made full tender of the money named, and does not ask for any control over the proposed building.

Since the abolition of the canteen, those who assisted to bring that result about have been making efforts to supply something that will take its place. In the last army appropriation $600,000 was set aside for the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts for the conduct of the post exchange, reading, luncheon, amusement, and gymnasium rooms. That appropriation was made for the reason that it was hoped it would be the beginning of a movement that would result in furnishing the enlisted men with an institution that would satisfy them for the loss of the canteen, the aim being to supply a post exchange that would be similar in every respect to the old system, save in the single matter of dispensing beer and light wines.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate to-day conferred the following nominations:

Indian Inspector—Cyrus Beede, Iowa.

Marshal for the Northern District of Florida—William H. Northup.

Army—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood, Marine Corps, to be Major General.

Inspector of Gas and Meters, District of Columbia—Elmer G. Runyan.

Postmasters—New York—J. H. Hitt, Margaretville; E. Vreeland, Dundee; F. R. Smith; Norwood; S. H. Palmer, Ogdensburg; M. D. McNeil, Oxford; S. H. Van Duzer, Horseheads.

Horner's Furniture

ONLY three days more for buying Christmas Gifts. If among those who have deferred, you will find selection an easy task at our establishment. Hundreds of articles to choose from, combining utility with beauty, the useful with the ornamental, with the additional satisfaction of obtaining the very best value for whatever sum you wish to expend, and the certainty that your choice will be sure to please the recipient.

Helpful Suggestions:

Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, Fancy Tables, Cheval Glasses, Parlor Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Bookcases, Leather Screens, Lounges, Work Tables, Easy Chairs, Gilt Chairs, Inlaid Chairs, Rockers, Shaving Stands, Pedestals, Jardinieres, &c.

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Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

"LILY WHITES" GAIN POINT

President Names Senator Pritchard's Man for Collector.

North Carolina White Republicans Now Expect Removal of Negro Postmaster at Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Pritchard's "Lily White" machine to-night is boasting of a victory. The President has nominated Mr. Pritchard's candidate, D. H. Patrick, to be Collector of Customs at Newberne, N. C. The "Lily Whites" are hardly able to contain their exultation, and they are predicting that Postmaster Vick will be removed at Wilson, although impartial observers of the President's course do not think there is any probability of that.

Patrick was an emergency candidate, picked up at the last moment by Mr. Pritchard, to beat Mayer Hahn, the present incumbent. Mr. Hahn's case has been hanging fire for several months. He was the only candidate until a few days ago, when Mr. Pritchard began an attack upon him and brought Mr. Patrick forward as a candidate.

Mr. Hahn is a white man, who has battled valiantly against the "Lily White" movement and has done all he could to obtain what he considers the rights of the negroes. He is a solid citizen of Newberne, being regarded as one of the wealthy men of the town. He served in the Union Army in the civil war and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. President McKinley appointed him Collector of Customs, and his record in the office, according to North Carolina men, has been excellent. There are no charges against him. When he came up for reappointment he got the indorsements of most of the leading citizens of Newberne, Democrats and Republicans alike, and among them was that of Mr. Patrick, who at that time had no idea that he would ever be a candidate for the office.

At the Greensborough State Convention, when Mr. Pritchard threw the negroes out of the party, and reorganized it on a "Lily White" basis, Mr. Hahn appeared as one of the opponents of his policy. He, with several negroes, was thrown out of the convention. When he learned that Mr. Pritchard was fighting him, he came to Washington, and sent a messenger to see Surveyor Clarkson, but apparently failed to enlist Mr. Clarkson's aid. Mr. Hahn relied for reappointment largely on the fact that President Roosevelt had previously laid down the rule in North Carolina appointments that he would not appoint nonresidents, and Mr. Patrick lives a hundred miles away from Newberne.

Postmaster General Payne says that the "Lily White" issue cannot enter into the question, as Mr. Hahn is a white man. The Pritchard men, however, take the other view of it. It is suggested by politicians that it would be a good plan now for the President to reappoint Vick, the colored Postmaster at Wilson, as, by so doing, after appointing Pritchard's candidate in Newberne, he can steer a middle course between the "Lily Whites" and the negro politicians of the doubtful States.

WOULD NAME A WARSHIP.

Vincennes, Ind., Solicits the Honor from the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Vincennes, Ind., is a candidate for the honor of having an American warship named after her. An energetic delegation from that place called on Secretary Moody to-day to urge that suggestion. The members told him that the first warship launched in New York for the American navy was named Vincennes, and had made so creditable a record that the name should not be lost.

There is no place where the name of Vincennes could be bestowed at present unless it be given to one of the new steel training ships, which the Secretary has asked Congress to authorize. There are no unchristened cruisers in the shipyards, and a battleship could not be named after Vincennes. Mr. Moody promised to take the request into consideration.

GOVERNMENT CHARGES BRIBERY.

Pittsburg Man Who Sought Bank Records Is Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—James Kifer of Pittsburg, Penn., has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for attempting to bribe an employe of the office of the Controller of the Currency to procure for him a copy of certain records relating to a Pittsburg National bank, after being refused the information by the Controller on the ground that, under the rules of the department, such records were not made public.

Kifer was arrested on Dec. 18 at Pittsburg, and appeared before the United States Commissioner and gave bail for his appearance for trial before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Feb. 1 for Manila for duty with the Signal Corps.

Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Manila and report for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird is assigned to the Eighty-third Company, Coast Artillery.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander Thomas W. Ryan is commissioned from Oct. 9.

Lieut. Commander Frank H. Holmes is transferred from the Independence to the Mare Island Yard.

Lieut. Arthur L. Willard is detached from the Navy Yard in Washington for duty on the Maine.

Lieut. William Truxton is ordered to the Independence as executive officer.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Arrivals—Montgomery and Topeka at Ponce; Nesinscot at Portsmouth; New York at Santa Barabara; Illinois, Indiana, and Kiel at St. Thomas; Cincinnati, Scorpion, and Stockton at San Juan.

Sailings—Thornton from San Juan for Culebra; Albany from Culebra for La Guayra; Biddle and Newark from San Juan for Culebra.

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FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

"Making Other People Happy, Brings Happiness to Yourself."

PRESENT BUYING AT THE PRESENT STORE

Never before began to be as brisk as it is this year. It breaks all records, but does not exceed our capacity or resources. Preparations were made on so large a scale that in spite of such sales every day as would practically clean out an ordinary establishment, you would hardly know from appearance that our stock had been touched.

Things of Beauty, Things of Utility, Things Combining Both.

All desirable for Gifts—Many specially adapted, specially designed, and specially cased for that very purpose.

Glass and China predominate, of course, but the collection of Art Goods is scarcely less notable or worthy.

All subject to the rule that from the foundation of the business has proved our Slogan of Success:

"¼ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE."

FOOTED CUT GLASS PUNCH BOWL.
See Description and Price Below.

CUT GLASS PUNCH BOWLS. Exactly twenty-five different styles of magnificent cut glass punch bowls. We know of no place in this city where you have the choice in selection or at such prices as you do right here. As an example of the entire lot we mention one very richly and deeply cut bowl, with stand, at..... $40.00 See cut above.

CUT GLASS COCKTAIL SETS. It would be interesting for you to see the assortment we have of cocktail sets. We mention one in a fine diamond cutting, with cut flutes. Set consists of two decanters, six cocktail glasses, one bitters bottle, with sterling squirt, one mixing glass. Set complete..... $22.00
Mirror tray suitable for above set..... $3.25

ROYAL TEPLITZ BUSTS.

Important sale of Teplitz busts will commence Monday morning. 14½ inches high, assorted subjects, coloring, etc. Specially priced..... $7.50

LOVING CUPS. BOHEMIAN GLASS. An entire section devoted to richly decorated Bohemian glass loving cups. Green and gold, crystal and gold, etc. Prices upward from $2.75 each

WHITE AND GOLD GLASS ICE CREAM SETS. Bohemian glass ice cream sets. Beautiful flower decoration filled in with gold, ranging for a set of 13 pieces, 12 ice cream plates and one dish, upward from..... $47.00

DESK NOVELTIES. Imported desk novelties of crystal, nickel and ivory; very unique; all new. Inkstands, candlesticks, match boxes, smoker's requisites, ash trays, letter and envelope racks, blotters, etc.

CARVED IVORIES. A very unique, large collection of carved ivories, priced at from 60 cents to $45.00

BOUILLON CUPS AND SAUCERS. Two special bargains in bouillon cups and saucers. One in Dresden decoration, with gold throughout, specially priced at $4.20 per dozen. Another one in Austrian china in assorted colored borders, with gold handles, specially priced at..... $4.75

MAYONNAISE DISH. A special lot of Dresden decorated Mayonnaise dishes, with trays decorated in gold throughout, specially priced at..... 75c.

REDUCTION IN MARBLES. From now until Christmas Eve you select any of the beautiful Carrara or Castillian marble busts or figures which we have, and the prices will be 20 per cent less than formerly. This is an opportunity to obtain a rare piece of marble very much under value.

CUT GLASS SALAD BOWL. For the price these are the handsomest bowls we have ever offered.
8 inch, $5.00; 9 inch, $6.00.

CUT GLASS FLOWER CENTRES.

The newest thing in cut glass for table decoration is the flower centre, used largely in place of the rose bowl. The largest collection of these to be found anywhere in this City is right here. Note the prices: $13.50, $15.00, $16.50, $20.25, $22.50, $25.50, $27.50, $30 and $40.

SALT & PEPPER SHAKERS. Colonial cut glass salt and pepper shakers, with sterling silver tops. Tops screwed on to the glass, so that they never come off. Specially priced at..... 40c.

BRONZES AND ELECTROLIERS.

A fortunate arrival of bronzes, electroliers, etc., has replenished our stock, which is without question now the largest and most complete in the City. These articles are very much appreciated as gifts. Having our own electrician on the premises, any of the figures can be lighted, so that the exact effect can be had.

BRONZE LAMPS. A unique and pretty bronze lamp just received. Only enough for a few hours' selling Monday morning; price..... $9.00

ITALIAN POTTERY. If it is bric-a-brac that you would like to give for Christmas, a vase of this celebrated Italian ware will make a unique and inexpensive gift. As an example of many others, we mention one vase, with double dragon handles, decorated in Italian style, 15 inches high; price..... $8.00

WELSH RABBIT SETS. See our unique and patent Welsh Rabbit plates, with mugs to match, either with or without cake, which is made in exact reproduction of Pineapple cheese. Plates and mugs are in light green glaze background, with figures represented in brown. Six different designs. Six plates in case, $5.75; 12 plates in case, $8.00; mugs separate, $7.20 per dozen; plates separate, $4.50 dozen.

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NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.

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West Fourteenth Street.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

Three Days

Leave Little Time for Hesitation

Will These Lists Help?

Gifts That Will Please a Housekeeper

And the prices at which they can be bought.

HOME FURNISHINGS—

Fine Irish Point, Point Arabe, Parisian and Egyptian yarn curtains—value 6.98..... 4.98
Fine Scotch Lace—Irish Point, French guipure designs—value 2.98..... 1.98
High-class Scotch Lace—beautiful combination effects that at a short distance cannot be told from real lace..... 3.98
Point Arabe Curtains—6.98 quality.. 4.98
Point Arabe Curtains—9.98 quality.. 6.98
Irish Point Curtains—6.98 quality.. 4.98
Irish Point Curtains—10.98 quality.. 7.98
Irish Point Curtains—12.98 quality.. 9.98
Irish Point Curtains—14.98 quality. 11.98
Cross Stripe Curtains—col'd cross stripes of yarn or silk..... .98 to 7.98
Ruffled Curtains—muslin and bobbinet—with and without lace inserting—.79 to 5.98
Fine Mercerized Portieres—deep fringe best colorings—value 7.98..... 4.98
Novelty Portieres—applique or Tapestry border..... 7.98
Imported French Velour Portieres—duplex designs—value 40.00..... 26.98
French Net Bed Sets—real Renaissance centre piece—festoon valance, bolster sham—value 16.00..... 10.98
Irish Point Bed Sets—value 6.98.... 4.98
Irish Point Sets—elaborate designs in heavy cushion work..... 6.98 9.98
Point Arabe—Heavy Cable net—hand corded—rich pattern—copied from a Hundred and Fifty Dollar set..... 18.98
Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers—3 yards long—15 styles—were 4.50.. 2.98
French Tapestry—extra width—fringed Oriental designs—value 9.00..... 5.98
Washable Tapestry Dining Table Covers—knot fringe—value 3.98..... 2.79
French Velour Covers—rich designs—1½ yards square—value 4.98..... 2.98
2 yards square—value 7.98..... 4.98

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—

18x36..... .79 | 4 x 7 ft..... 4.98
21x45..... 1.09 | 6 x 9 ft..... 9.98
26x54..... 1.59 | 7.6x10.6 ft..... 15.98
60x60..... 1.97 | 9 x12 ft..... 20.98

RICH AXMINSTER RUGS—

Dark, handsome colorings in effective designs—values that cannot be duplicated:
4.6x 7.6 feet..... 7.49
8.3x10.6 feet..... 18.98
9 x12 feet..... 22.49

FANCY FUR RUGS—

A special purchase—diamond and square centres, in combinations of Black, Gray, White or Tan—lined and unlined—30x64 inch—worth $5.00..... 3.49
Large Square and Animal shapes—Lined and interlined..... 7.98 to 9.98
Worth $12.00 and $15.00.

FINE GIFT TOWELS—

All Linen Damask—knot fringe..... .25
Fancy Damask—2 rows openwork.. .39
Extra fine—23x43—value .60..... .49
48-inch—fancy openwork..... .79
60-inch—9-inch fancy fringe..... .98

PILLOW CASES—One of the best makes.

	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
45x36	.12	.16

Usually 15 and 19 cents.

SHEETS—

	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
81x90	.49	.57

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BED COVERINGS—

Silkoline and Sateen covered Comfortables—full size—tufted and fancy stitched—filled with pure white Carded Cotton—.98 .1.25 .1.49 to 2.98
Lambs' Wool Filled Comfortables—Silkoline or Sateen—with and without variegated or silk borders..3.49 to 6.98
Handsome Marseilles Spreads—including Imported Satin finish—2.39 .2.69 .2.98
Heavy White Crochet Bed Spreads—hem'd or f'gd..... .69 to 2.98

PILLOW SHAMS—

Lawn and Cambric Pillow Shams—tucks and wide ruffle of emb'y; also Allover Emb'y—pair..... 1.98
Lawn and Cambric—fancy squares and insertings and ruffles of open emb'y—6 styles—pair..... 3.69

SILVER PLATED—

Nut Bowls..... 1.98 to 8.98
Baking Dishes..... 2.49 to 7.98
Cake Baskets..... 1.98 to 6.98
Chocolate Pots..... 1.98 to 4.98
Candelabra..... 2.98 to 12.98
A. D. Coffee Pots..... 1.98 to 4.98
Tea Sets..... 3.98 to 19.98
Butter Dishes..... 1.98 to 4.98
Fruit Dishes..... 1.98 to 8.98
Soup Tureens..... 3.98 to 5.98
Ice Water Pitchers..... 5.49 to 19.98
Bread Trays..... .98 to 3.98
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Waiters..... 1.98 to 14.98
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Candlesticks..... 1.98 to 2.98
Pickle Casters..... 1.98 to 2.98
After Dinner Sets..... 4.98 to 9.98
Bon Bon Dishes..... 1.98
Punch Bowls..... 4.98 to 19.98
Tea Spoons—½ doz..... .49 to 1.49
Table Spoons and Forks—½ doz.. .98 to 3.49
Gravy Ladles..... .49 to .98
Soup Ladles..... .98 to 2.98

STERLING SILVER—

Salad Forks..... 3.98 to 5.98
Olive and Sardine Forks..... 1.98 to 2.98
Meat Forks..... 1.98 to 4.98
Butter Picks..... .69 to 1.24
Pickle Forks..... .98 to 1.49
Sugar Sifters..... 1.98 to 2.98
Sugar Tongs..... 1.39 to 1.98
Olive Spoons..... 1.49 to 1.98
Bon Bon Spoons..... 1.39 to 1.98
Berry Spoons..... 2.49 to 5.98
Napkin Rings..... .98 to 3.98
Sugar Spoons..... 1.24 to 2.49
Gravy Ladles..... 1.98 | Soup Ladles..... 9.98
Cheese Scoops..... 2.98 | Bon Bon Tongs.. .98
Teaspoons, ½ dozen..... 3.69 to 7.98
Table Spoons, ½ dozen..... 11.49 to 15.49
A. D. Coffee Spoons, ½ dozen.. 2.69 to 3.49
Dessert Spoons, ½ dozen..... 8.49 to 10.49
Dinner Forks, ½ dozen..... 11.49 to 15.49
Dessert Forks, ½ dozen..... 8.49 to 10.49

The Small Girl Will Be Joyful

If her Christmas stocking contains any of these:—

Beautiful Dolls—Dressed and Undressed—all sizes up to life size..... .49 to 29.98
Doll's Outfits of fine Dress, Petticoat and Drawers..... .49 to 7.49
Children's Handkerchiefs—White and Col'd H. S., with and without Initials, also Embroidered, Scallop or Hemstitch, and emb'd silk..... 5 to .49
In boxes—3 to 6 Hdkfs..... .15 to .49
Children's fine Lawn Aprons—bib of 5 insertions and edge of Val. lace—shoulder ruffles to match—value .79.. .59
Fine Lawn Aprons—6 styles—trim'd with emb'y, tucks and hemstitching—value .98 and 1.25..... .79
Girls' Cloaks..... 3.98 to 16.98
Girls' Dresses..... 1.98 to 13.98
Children's Crochet Hoods..... .59
Children's Cotton Hose—extra heavy double knees..... 12½
Children's Fur Sets..... 1.98
School Umbrellas—26 inch..... .98
Misses' Kid Gloves—pique seams..... .98
Children's Kid—2-clasp..... .79
Children's Jewel Rings..... .98 to 2.49
Children's Sterling Silver Nethersole or Chain Bracelets—value .79..... .49

For any Lady

Articles of Jewelry or Leather make attractive gifts.....Large choice here:—

Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Watches—Roman finish—set with Rose Diamonds in fancy designs..... 19.98
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Finer Ladies' Watches to $25.00.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches—Coils, Crescents, Wishbones and variety of floral designs—Many jewel set..... 3.98
Fine Gold Brooches—Opal and Pearl set—fancy designs..... 4.98
Finer Brooches to $12.98.
Sterling Silver Lorgnette Chains..... .75
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chains—fancy jewelled slides..... 5.98 to 19.98
Solid Gold Neck Chains..... 1.79 to 5.98
Solid Gold Heart Charms..... .98 to 6.98
Fancy Jewelled Hat Pins..... .49 to 3.98
Solid Gold Earrings—cluster settings—Pearl, Turquoise, Amethyst, Emerald and Opal, in combination with Rhinestone..... 2.49 to 3.98
Large Imitation Pearl Earrings—set in solid gold..... .98 to 1.98
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings—Three large Imitation Pearls..... 3.98
Opal and Pearl or Turquoise and Rose Diamond Cluster Rings..... 8.98
Ladies' Sterling Chain Bracelets..... .98
Extra Heavy Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets—heavily engraved..... 2.49
Ladies' Sterling Silver Nethersole Bracelets..... .98 to 5.98
Ladies' Fine Gold Plated Nethersole Bracelets..... 2.98
Fine Rolled Plate Chain Bracelets—beautifully chased..... 2.98 to 6.98
Fancy Chased Novelty Gate Bracelets—Rolled, Plate or Sterling Silver..... 2.98
Ladies' Pocket Books..... .25 to 9.98
Wrist and Chatelaine Bags... .25 to 5.98
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Opera Glass Bags..... .98 to 2.69
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Writing Tablets..... .49 to 7.98
Albums..... 1.49 to 8.98

An Umbrella Is Something Every One Can Use

We offer a fine assortment of Taffeta Silk, 26 and 28 inch, with natural wood or silver trim'd handles, or pearl, horn and other fancy handles, silver applied or mounted....1.98 to 8.98

Appropriate Gifts for a Man

Slippers..... .59 to 1.98
Cigar Cases..... .49 to 3.69
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Braces—Linen and Silk—plain and embroidered..... .49 to 2.99
Dress Shirts—Best makes..... .39 to 1.25
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Heavy Cape Skin Gloves—large clasp. .98
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Genuine Briar Pipes—14-karat plate Mounting—Amber Mouth Piece..... .98
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Finer Pipes to 10.98.
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Club Bags—leather lined—14 inch.... 3.98
Horn Back Alligator—16 inch..... 7.98
Sole Leather—hand-stitched..... 8.98
Collar and Cuff Boxes—Fancy Embossed Leather—satin-lined set..... 1.59
Gold Finish Oak—satin-lined, set..... 3.98
Pipe Rack and Tobacco Box..... 1.98
Turkish Smokers—1, 2, 3 and four tubes..... .49 to 10.98
Fountain Pens..... .98 to 5.00
Stylographic Pens..... .69
Desk Pads..... .79 to 3.98
Fancy Ink Stands..... .49 to 2.98

Also Innumerable Articles of Jewelry from A Stud to a Watch / At Prices to Please Everybody.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA

Repetitions of "Tosca" and "Le Prophete."

Mme. Eames's Performance Shows Improvement in Puccini's Opera—Mme. Schumann-Heink and Alvarez Sing Meyerbeer's Music.

Notwithstanding many features that make the performance of "Tosca" as it is given at the Metropolitan Opera House one of remarkable power, Puccini's opera does not seem yet to exercise a great attraction over the patrons of the institution. At the repetition of it given there yesterday afternoon the audience was not a large one; the hear approach of the holiday season may have had much to do also with the comparatively light attendance. A greater familiarity with the style in which the work is written, and with the kind of effect the composer produces, will possibly give it a greater influence. The performance is certainly a superb realization in many respects of Puccini's intentions, and puts them in their most convincing light.

Mme. Eames in her impersonation of the heroine showed in several respects a gain in ease and certainty; but she does not yet move freely in the part, and she does not disclose the passionate nature, the strain of anguish, the mounting desperation that results, in the second act, in the swift and impetuous execution of her vengeance upon the infatuated Scarpia. It is all true in intention, but her resources for the delineation of these elemental springs of action are meagre. Her singing is beautiful, but it is beautiful as she herself is in the part, without deep expression, mobility of mood, or intensity of dramatic significance.

Her lack is temperamental, not in understanding or appreciation; it is partly, too, in her operatic experience, which has been largely confined to rôles in which conventionalities have been acceptable, or at least accepted, and which have not contributed to the sum of her attainments in the subtler and more telling details and resources in stagecraft. But the advance that was noticeable in some of the elements of her performance yesterday was a great pleasure to her admirers, and fanned anew the hope and desire that have accompanied her career on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, that something more vital and powerful in art should develop from the great gifts that are hers than has ever yet appeared.

That stage has been the school and the opportunity in which experience and ambition, emulation and the observation of and intimate communion with the great masters and mistresses of art have brought wonderful developments. They have done so even when temperament was lacking, not supplying its place, which nothing can supply, but erecting high ambition and infusing a spirit that follows out ambition. The attentive frequenter of the Opera House can summon from his memory without any very exacting demands upon it the figures of more than a few artists who have reached their highest stature chiefly through its stimulus and in its surroundings. They have been the workers, the students, the keen observers, the unsparing critics of self; never the self-satisfied ones who have been content with an adulation easily won through gifts that nature gave them.

The fact that Mme. Eames chooses to present herself in the part of Tosca, imperatively demanding things so different from what she has given us, goes far to signify to her warmest admirers, among whom are her severest critics, that she will do what certain others in like case have done, and will gain what they have gained.

There is more and more admiration for the Scarpia of Mr. Scotti, who has studied and elaborated this impersonation since the former seasons of his appearance in it. It is intensely significant in all its details, a thoroughly consistent and convincing whole. His singing has its own and rightful share in the effect he presents, and is an essential element in his expression.

The presentation of "Tosca" upon the stage calls forth renewed satisfaction because of the intelligence and skill of the stage management and the stage setting. The church scene in the first act and the view of Rome from the parapet of the Castle of St. Angelo in the last are handsome. The culmination of the effect in the former, in the procession, is admirably managed, and the manipulation of the lights in the latter, and indeed all through the performance, is as intelligent as the old way was stupid. Mr. Mancinelli was responsible for a large and important share in the spirit that prevailed during the afternoon.

In the evening Meyerbeer's bombastic and theatrical work, "Le Prophète," was repeated, with the same cast as took part in the revival of the opera the other evening. No doubt it is a necessary part of the season's development that "Le Prophète" should emerge a certain number of times, when Mr. Grau has a cast of singers who are so well able to sing it, just as the emergency of "Les Huguenots," which will take place to-morrow evening, is necessary to effect a grouping together of many leading singers in one cast. The display of public interest was not large last evening; it was considerably larger in the upper part of the house than in the lower. There came a considerable expression of enthusiasm over what are considered the effective points of the opera, the principal airs and the climaxes of crashing brass and choral energy.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's impersonation of Fidès is still the most thoroughly satisfying feature of this production, presenting all there is in the part of maternal tenderness and passionate grief. Her singing of "Ah, mon fils" was one of the notable features of the performance. Mr. Alvarez was the Jean, robust and impressive in appearance and in style, but deficient in the denotement of the religious exaltation upon which the whole scheme of the opera turns. Miss Maryili as Bertha and Mr. Journet as Oberthal were satisfactory representatives of those parts. The exposition of the scenic features of the work was admirable.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

Mendelssohn's Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Complete—Bispham Reads the Play.

The second concert of the series for young people conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch was devoted to a performance of Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in connection with a reading of the play by Mr. David Bispham. The interest in the occasion was very great, and the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an audience that numbered many more older than younger people. Indeed, the reproduction of the play in such a form and of the music is not specially adapted to those for whom this series of concerts is supposed to be instituted; but it has a special attractiveness on account of the rarity of the opportunities that are offered for hearing the music performed in its entirety.

The important parts of it, to be sure, are familiar enough, beginning with the overture and including the scherzo and the nocturne, not to mention the wedding march. The unfamiliar parts are chiefly those accompanying the action, the brief passages of melodrama—melodrama in the older sense of music played to spoken words upon the stage—certain instrumental fragments, and several choruses for female voices.

With all the loss of effect that the music suffers in its transference from the stage to the concert hall, there is much of charm in it that cannot be sacrificed. The least successful portions of it, in proportion to what is expended upon them in effort and skill, are the female choruses, that are difficult without producing much impression. They were sung yesterday by a chorus of women from the Oratorio Society, with Miss Edith Chapman and Miss Ethel Crane as solo singers.

The orchestral portions were played with varying degrees of excellence, the overture and scherzo being rather crude, while the nocturne was beautifully given; the horn solo was exquisite in phrasing and tonal beauty. The funeral march was droll in its accentuation of the humorous idea in it and pleased the younger portion of the listeners mightily, so much so that it had to be repeated. The length of the performance permitted none of Mr. Damrosch's usual verbal explanations, and they were not much needed in connection with the reading of the play.

Mr. Bispham has tried his powers at reading before, as in Richard Strauss's melodramatic setting of "Enoch Arden," but never on so extended a scale before this public. He read, as might be supposed, with a rich unction and considerable exaggeration of the comic effects; his voice carried well, with the assistance of a new tone reflecting device behind him.

ART NOTES.

The Volkmar Kilns, at Corona, L. I., are showing specimens of their Autumn firings at the Macbeth Galleries, on Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street. Dark green vases with a rough surface and decorations in low relief like the ribs on the leaves of water plants are among the novelties. There are dark blue and pale green, solid lemon yellow and heliotrope pieces, as well as bowls and jardinieres, part cream, part pale green; also pale blue flower holders with mottlings of yellow. Many pieces look like old bronze bowls, others like white, cream, and yellow porcelains. Each of these vases is a separate creation on the wheel, not cast in a mold. A new artist in colored chalks and charcoal is Mr. Jerome Myers, who makes the Jewish Emigrant quarter on the east side his happy hunting ground and finds much color and picturesqueness there. Paintings and water colors by Davies, Ballard Williams, Wyant, Homer D. Martin, George Inness, Robert Henri, and Winslow Homer are to be seen at this little gallery, where the pictures as well as the pottery are generally warm and full of color.

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Portraits and landscapes by Mr. Robert Henri are on exhibition at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn Borough, and will remain till New Year's. The collection has forty-two numbers, and includes the figure pieces, "Red Kimono," "The Actress," and "Women in Manteau." Mr. Henri is a Pennsylvanian, who has passed many years in Paris. A striking townscape is "Cumulus Clouds, East River." Some of these pictures are newly painted; others were shown last year in Manhattan.

***

The clubs frequented by artists are not behindhand in their preparations for the Christmas holidays. The Arts Club will celebrate Watch Night with vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and tableaux, a King of the revels and a "wassail bowl," and on Twelfth Night a masque will be performed by members assisted by the Shakespeare Club. The players will hold Watch Night ceremonies as usual, and the Authors Club, which was the first to make New Year's Eve a regular annual festivity, has issued a bulletin that members must come prepared to confess their literary sins and declare a purpose of reformation. "Any one who has never felt contrition for sin, or can find in his own life nothing that calls for public repentance, will be at liberty to confess the sins of some one else."

***

A collection of some note has been sold in Brussels, rich in masterpieces of the fifteenth century by Van Eyck, Van Orley, Van der Weyden, Matsys, and Memlinc. It belonged to Senator Otlet of Belgium, and was considered one of the finest collections in private hands.

***

The triple wall decoration by Edwin H. Blashfield for the new Court House in Baltimore has been placed above the bench for Judges. The Baltimore American says that the work is one of great merit, of which the city and State may feel proud.

***

The illness that prostrated Franz von Lenbach lately was due to worry over the Art House he is building rather than to hard work painting portraits. As to the latter, it has always been Lenbach's practice to take his time; when he did set to work, however, he was very rapid. A number of his heads and bust pieces, recently made for the most part, may be seen at the Oehme Gallery, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. According to recent advices from Munich his physician has forbidden him all work with the brush until Spring.

***

The galleries of Cottier & Co., 4 East Thirty-fourth Street, have a number of fine old masters a superb Corot and examples of work by Martin, Ryder, Alden Weir, and other American painters.

***

A Munich painter has deserted his beloved city on the Isar for a year past and migrated to that haunt of the Philistines, Berlin, in order to paint a colossal picture of the members of the Imperial Parliament. His name is Waltenberger, and he has the courage to attempt that sort of picture in which the most famous of living German painters have made very conspicuous failures. Not only are the leading figures of the many political parties in the Reichstag introduced on a majestic canvas, but the Chancellor and other members of the Emperor's Cabinet, and even the representatives of the Federal States of Germany in the Bundesrath, or Senate. The scene is a sitting of the Reichstag, with Chancellor von Bülow addressing the House.

***

The new gallery of Louis Katz, at 430 Fifth Avenue, has some water colors well worth seeing; they are by Mr. Jules Guerin of New York, an artist whose pictures generally make their mark at the current exhibitions. Drawings in chalks by Mr. Frank Fowler are also among the attractions of this gallery.

***

Fine engravings after portraits by the fashionable London portrait painters of the early nineteenth century are to be seen in the lower Knoedler gallery, such as Finlayson's rendering of "The Duchess of Ancaster," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Thomas Watson's engraving after "Lady Bampfylde," and S. Cousins's print after "Master Lambton," by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The last is seen in a first state, and the "Lady Bampfylde" in a first proof before title.

***

Mr. Astor Webb of the Royal Institute of British Architects complains that when a good piece of architecture is accomplished in England, like the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in London, it is huddled into a side street or hidden away where the effect of its mass and the beauty of its proportions cannot be properly appreciated. The same might be said of work in American cities. The Protestant Cathedral in Manhattan is an exception; more like the rule is the new Post Office in Chicago, which is hidden among squalid business streets.

***

A painting by Hogarth shown at the Carfax Gallery in London is a transcript of the school kept by the satirist's father. The elder Hogarth is shown surrounded by his pupils, but the scene is not at all satirical, like the Cruikshank views, for example, of the Squeers school in Yorkshire.

***

Emperor William has received from Mrs. Ward, the widow of Edward M. Ward of the Royal Academy, a drawing the latter made of the Emperor's mother, then the Princess Victoria, when the Princess was only seventeen. The date is 1837, which was the very year that the marriage was arranged. E. M. Ward made a hit in 1854 with "The Last Sleep of Argyll" and died in 1879.

***

The pastels and etchings by Paul C. Helleu of Paris at the Durand-Ruel Galleries will interest those who have admired his peculiarly dainty creation in skirts, the "Belle Girl," so to speak, who is not exactly the "coming" woman as to brains, perhaps, but a "fetching" one, all the same.

WAYS IN WHICH WATER IS WASTED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the renewed interest in the extraordinary consumption (?) of water in this city, I wish to call attention to one of the causes of a great deal of waste which I have not seen mentioned in the public prints, viz., the placing of uncovered hot and cold water pipes in close proximity in the walls of flats and apartment houses. The result is that it is necessary to run off several gallons of lukewarm water before you can obtain cold water, and vice versa. This defect could be easily overcome if builders would cover the hot water pipes with a "non-conductor," which would be economical in the long run, as practically no heat would be lost, hence coal would be saved.

Another prolific source of waste is the increasing use of water motors, which are attached to faucets and operate fans, sewing machines, small lathes, &c. The sale or use of these contrivances should be prohibited, as the power used is virtually stolen from the public.

There is probably more water lost from "small leaks" than from every other cause combined. It is safe to say that there are very few houses in the city without at least one leaky faucet or closet. These leaks are considered too small to bother with, especially as the house owner does not have to pay for the waste. I timed a dripping faucet and found that it filled an eight-ounce tumbler in five minutes. This means a loss of eighteen gallons per day, which goes to show what an enormous amount of waste these innumerable small leaks must cause.

The only practical solution of the problem, it seems to me, is the placing of a water meter in every house. Charging at the rate of not more than one-tenth of a cent per gallons (which I believe is the rate charged factories, &c.) ought not to stint any one in its use, at the same time it would be to the interest of the landlords to check waste, as these small but *continuous* drains would cost more than the occasional hire of a plumber.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

New York, Dec. 18, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL PLANS.

Officials Declare That Nothing Definite Has Been Decided as to Details.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Chief Engineer Brown of the Pennsylvania Railroad says: "The plans for the terminal station in New York are being drawn by architects in that city. They have not been submitted to or approved by the officials of this company or by the people who will furnish the money to build the terminal. Of course, then, nothing has been decided as to the character of the establishments to be located in the terminal station."

Another official of the Pennsylvania Company said:

"The stories as to a theatre, hotel, roof garden, bank, and other public conveniences being located in the terminal station have only this foundation, that the company desires to have a hotel in or near the station, and that the real estate company which has acquired the property necessary to build the terminal may be given the privilege to have a hotel in the station. All the plans are yet tentative and the drawings published are merely speculative. The plans for the tunnels have not yet been fully drawn and no full plans for the terminal have yet been presented."

CHAFFEE TO SUCCEED YOUNG.

Will Be Lieutenant General of the Army When Gen. Miles's Successor Retires.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—It is stated at the War Department that Gen. Chaffee will succeed Gen. Young as Lieutenant General of the army upon the retirement of Gen. Young, who will succeed Gen. Miles.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Gen. Chaffee, when shown the Washington dispatch this afternoon announcing that he would be appointed to succeed Gen. Young as Lieutenant General of the army, said:

"There was some talk of the changes noted in the dispatch prior to my departure from Washington. This, however, is the first definite information I have received on the subject."

Further than the above Gen. Chaffee declined to discuss the proposed promotions.

St. Joseph's Alumnae Euchre.

The prizes to be competed for at the St. Joseph's Alumnae euchre to be given at the Waldorf on Jan. 7 will include jewelry, silverware, paintings, fancy work, &c. Those who wish to secure private boxes for the evening should apply without delay to St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing.

Columbia's Non-Professional Students.

Columbia has more non-professional graduate students than any university in the country, according to a statement by Rudolf Tombo, Jr., the university registrar. In Political Science there are 205 students, 340 in Philosophy, and 93 in Pure Science.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these intruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. Evenings at 8. Sat. Mat. at 2. Carriages at 11.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
LAST FOUR WEEKS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY, JULIUS CAESAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston Engagement his season here will terminate Jan. 17.

CASINO Broadway & 29th St. Tele. 602O—3S. Mats Wed. & Sat. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON
The Beautiful Sam S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman Production.
250TH TIME NEXT TUESDAY.
BEAUTIFUL SILK SOUVENIRS FROM CHINA Special Christmas Mat. Thursday.
MERRIEST AND PRETTIEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.
TO-NIGHT
SOUSA AND HIS BAND. GOOD-BYE CONCERT
Sailing Dec. 24th for 3rd European Tour.
NEW PROGRAMME.
Seats on Sale To-day.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 3462 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
Messrs. Shubert and C. E. Evans, Lessees. Sam S. Shubert's Production of
HEIDELBERG
Mr. Aubrey Boucicault's adaptation of the famous Romantic Comedy
ALT HEIDELBERG
"Received with great applause.—N. Y. Sun.
"Will make every matinée girl's heart throb."—N. Y. World.
"Full of charm. * * An enthusiastic success. * * One of the strongest casts on Broadway."—Telegram.
"Aubrey Boucicault scored a triumph."—Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors
4TH WEEK.
EXTRA MATINEE XMAS.
MRS. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
"If you are dull, Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott will banish the blues."—Herald.
THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP
by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
SEATS ON SALE FOR LAST FOUR WEEKS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats Wed. & Sat.
JACOB LITT ..... Proprietor.
Mat. Wednesday, 50c to $1.50.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Success
9th Week. Biggest Show in N. Y.
THE SILVER SLIPPER
Seats 6 Weeks Ahead. Crowded Houses.
By the authors of
"FLORODORA"
Seats selling for Christmas and New Year's Matinées.
Sam Bernard, CYRIL SCOTT, EVA DAVENPORT
"Dazzled even jaded New York."—Sun.
SNITZ EDWARDS, HARRY BURCHER, DAISY GREEN, STANLEY HAWKINS, HELEN ROYTON, SUSAN DRAKE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE ..... Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinées Saturday at 2.
—SECOND MONTH—
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S drama,
Mary of Magdala
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Special Matinees Christmas & New Year's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Matinee CHRISTMAS
STILL PLAYING to the ACADEMY'S CAPACITY
Frank McKee's Great Melodrama,
The Ninety and Nine
By Ramsay Morris.
The largest production in America.
PRICES—25—50—75—1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
LAST WEEK of the Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WED., XMAS, & SAT. AT 2.
DEC. 29TH, "THE BILLIONAIRE"
SEAT SALE OPENS TO-MORROW MORNING.

GARDEN THEATRE.... SPECIAL TUESDAY, DEC. 30. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée, (New Year Mat.)
SOTHERN AS HAMLET
Management of DANIEL FROHMAN.
Sale of Seats begins To-morrow, Monday.

NOVELTY SHOW
Madison Square Garden.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) CONTINUING TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.
STREET CARNIVAL,
Triple-Plated Souvenirs to the First 300 Paid Admissions.
FREE 25c. —ADMISSION— 25c. FREE

GRAND A DESPERATE Extra Matinee Christmas Day
Founded on the life of the famous Biddie Bros. and the great Pittsburg Tragedy.
CHANCE
TO-NIGHT 25c.-50c.
SUNDAY CONCERT.
PAULINE HALL, PICCALO Midgets, Guyer & Daly, Etc.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Ave.
MATINEE TO-DAY
To-morrow Mat. and all WEEK.
ALLEECH & 3 Rosebuds, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner, Delmore & Lee, Lew Hawkins, La Mar & Gabriel, Libbey & Trayer, Zelma Rawiston, Lutz Bros., Vitagraph.
Xmas Mat. Thurs. This Aft. & Eve. Sacred Concerts

West End THEATRE. 125TH ST. WEST. M. R. BIMBERG ..... Manager
TO-NIGHT — RICE'S SUNDAY "POP."
Geo. Fuller Golden, Emma Carus, a host of others
THIS WEEK. DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Special Xmas Mat. New Year's Week, Andrew Mack, TOM MOORE.

STAR Lexington Av. and 107th Street.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS.
TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c.
HAMLET NEW SUPERBA
TO-NIGHT CONCERT 25, 35, 50c
BIG SUNDAY CONCERT
J. K. Emmet & Anna Mortland, Picados Midgets, Favor & Sinclair, Bins, Bins & Bins.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St. nr. 5th Av.
Last Week "FAD AND FOLLY" Mats. Thurs. & Sat'y.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE (Thurs.) CHRISTMAS DAY.
MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new Burlesque, The Slickness of Gelatine.

METROPOLIS 1432 B'way & 36 Av. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT 25c & 50c.
Are You A Mason?
GEORGE THATCHER, LIBBY & THAYER, 2 DUCKS & OTHERS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST 3 WEEKS
No Wednesday Matinée this week.
Matinees Xmas and Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
in H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
"A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Next Week Matinées will be given
WEDNESDAY, NEW YEARS, SATURDAY
TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th,
CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN, and the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
Presenting Robert Marshall's New Play,
THE UNFORESEEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS
XTRA MATINEE XMAS.
Engagement of MR. E. S.
WILLARD
MONDAY EVENING, TUESDAY EVENING, Wednesday Evg., Xmas Matinée, Thursday Evg., Saturday Evg., FRIDAY EVG., SATURDAY MATINEE, FIRST TIME.
The Middleman By Henry Arthur Jones.
The Professor's Love Story By J. M. Barrie.
TOM PINCH By Charles Dickens.
David Garrick By T. W. Robertson.
ALL FOR HER By Herman Merivale & Palgrave Simpson.
TUESDAY, DEC. 30TH, Seat sale To-morrow 9 A. M.
Engagement of MR. E. H. SOTHERN AS HAMLET

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., n'r B'way
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY
FIFTH WEEK LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION
AUDREY
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
Jan. 5th, Elizabeth Tyree in Gretta Green.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St., n'r B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
XMAS NIGHT.
Charles Frohman Announces Clyde Fitch's Season.
First play—A new comedy entitled
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
with CLARA BLOODGOOD.
Matinées Saturday, Wednesday & New Year's.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All seats purchased for Miss Barrymore's performances must be returned to the box office, where money will be refunded or seats for "The Girl with the Green Eyes" will be given in exchange.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW 9 A. M.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH
XTRA MATINEE XMAS.
JULIA MARLOWE
George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
Extra Matinée New Year's.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Matinées at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Three Matinees This Week. Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday,
Mary Mannering
In an Original Modern Play, Entitled
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
BY CLYDE FITCH
MANAGEMENT OF FRANK McKEE.
MONDAY, DEC. 29th Seats Ready Wed., Dec. 24th.
Engagement for 3 weeks only of
MRS. LANGTRY
AND HER COMPANY,
Presenting a New, Modern Play, Entitled
THE CROSS-WAYS
By Mrs. Langtry and J. Hartley Manners.
JAN. 19TH—ANNIE RUSSELL.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
2d month. Seats selling 4 weeks ahead.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
With Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, Frederick De Belleville, E. M. Holland, William J. Bonney.
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.
Seats for Xmas & New Year's Now Selling.

HUBER'S 14TH ST MUSEUM $1 SHOW FOR 10c.
WALLACE, MAN-EATING LION.
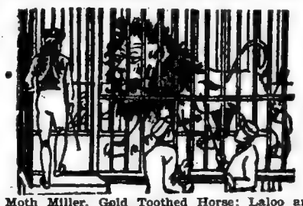
Moth Miller, Gold Toothed Horse; Laloo and Lala; Sig. Franko, Human Ostrich; Del Kanos, Handcuff Experts; Olga, Snake Charmer.
THE DEWEY THEATRE —J. B. BURKE & CO. in "THE WONDERFUL MAN." The Moores, Welch Bros., W. H. Stanley, Grace Moran, Edison pictures; 20 Big Features.
Admission 25c. Sundays.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL HOLIDAY GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening
THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK.
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD.
AND SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Evs. at 8. Regular Mats. Sat'ys.
CURTAIN RISES EVENINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP POSITIVELY.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
THE DARLING OF THE GODS
A Drama of old Japan in 5 Acts, by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

THE DEWEY 14 EAST 14 ST 3rd & 4th Av.
TO-NIGHT
14th Grand "Pop."
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, LOUIS SIMON, GRACE GARDNER & CO., 3 WESTONS, EZIER & WEBB, Tom Waters & Maj. Nowak, JOE MORRIS, LEROY & WOODFORD, REDDY & CURRIER, THE DEWEYSCOPE, Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. and All Week,
TOPSY-TURVY BURLESQUERS
"Hotel Topsy-Turvy." "Foxy Grandpa's Visit."

14th Street Theatre, Near 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Extra Matinées Christmas & New Year's.
FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY
LAST SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
David Higgins & Georgia Waldron in their own picturesque story of the Adirondacks,
UP YORK STATE.
"THE BEST THING IN TOWN."—World.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
Grand Masquerade Ball
of the
Cercle Francais del'Harmonie
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th Street, and principal hotels.

3rd Ave. Thea., Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. To-night GEM
10 NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.
JOHN KERNELL Pittsburgh, McCoy & Pittsburgh.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1901-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8:30 o'clock,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
KOCIAN.
(His only appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.) Schumann-Heink, Saligiac, Campanari, entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Monday Evg., Dec. 22, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Resske, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Fion.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Dahl, Campanari, Journet, Gilbert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Friday Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45 P. M.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (début;) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Resske. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 27, at 2.—AIDA. Eames, Homer, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Resske. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 27, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—OTELLO. Seygard, Maryili; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Fion.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL This Sunday Aft. at 3:30
DAVID BISPHAM BARITONE.
ELSA RUEGGER CELLO.
RAOUL PUGNO PIANO.
Res. Seats, 25 Cts. to One Dollar.

CARNEGIE HALL. 30th Season. 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
THE MESSIAH
Friday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2. Saturday Ev., Dec. 27, at 8.
SOLOISTS:
Soprano, Suzanne Adams.
Contralto, Kirkby Lunn.
Tenor, Theodore Van Yorx.
Basso, Herb Witherspoon.
Seats (Fri.), 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 to $18.50. (Sat.), 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 to $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Special Announcement!
Date of third concert changed to Saturday Eve., Jan. 3, at 8:30.
Orchestra Augmented to 110
H. H. WETZLER, Con'r
SOLOIST, MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Orchestral numbers: BERLIOZ, Symphonie Fantastique; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra."
Subscription and single tickets at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Jan. 6 tickets good Jan. 8.

JAN'Y 6 JAN'Y 27 FEB'Y 17 DALY'S Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. 30th & B'way at 3:30 P. M.
SAM FRANKO'S CONCERTS OF OLD MUSIC.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
—ARNOLD DOLMETSCH—
JAN'Y 6, AT 3:30 P. M.
Subscriptions at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St. near Broadway.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 22D, AT 3.
Piano Recital,
EN'D BRANDT.
Tickets, $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's, THE EVERETT PIANO.

Carnegie Hall, 57th, 7th Av., Sun. Evg., Dec. 28,
Horodas Russian Pianist; first appearance in America. Miss EBERHARD, Violiniste. Mrs., Miss. Mr. de Bassini, Vocalists. Tickets, 30c. to $2, at box office & big hotels. Management Tompkins Bros.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.
Monday, Positively Last Time, 50th & Souvenir Performance, of "Alt Heidelberg"; Tuesday, First Time, & Every Ev'g, including DEC. 30, Jacobson's Farce Comedy, "Sein Trick." Commencing Wed., Dec. 24, Every Day at 2:30, Children's Matinées, (Pop. Prices.) "Max und Moritz." Star Engagement, BONN. Commencing Thurs., Jan. 1, with "HAMLET."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
MAT. DAILY, 25c (Except Mon.) ALONE IN LONDON. Nxt wk, The Silver King.
TO-NIGHT TED MARK'S BIG CONCERT Best in own 25c 50c acts. The 4 Mortons, Crawford & Duff, Maitland & Murray, Patsy Doyle, W. C. Kelly, Steve Jennings & 8 other acts.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY TEL. 1,000 MAIN.
SHAKESPEARE'S ROMANTIC DRAMA,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
NEXT WEEK MELBOURNE McDOWELL, FLORENCE STONE.
SUPPORTED BY THE COLUMBIA STOCK CO.
Presenting ANTONY CLEOPATRA. 100 People on Stage.

TELL OF MINERS' VIOLENCE

Testimony Prior to the Strike Commission's Adjournment.

Woman Says Her Home Was Burned Because Her Husband Was Non-Union—Evidence in Rebuttal.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 20.—The anthracite coal strike commission held its last session of the year to-day and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on Jan. 6.

The attorneys for the non-union men continued calling witnesses from Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties for the purpose of proving that violence, intimidation, and boycotts were resorted to in order to prevent the non-union men from continuing work.

Everett Warren, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, filed the wage statements of the company.

John H. Orto, the first witness called, said all the merchants in Archbald, Penn., were compelled to boycott him because he worked in the mines. The second witness was a boy who was forced to leave the store he was employed in on account of his father being a non-union man, and the next witness testified that strikers tried to have him forced out of the volunteer fire company to which he belonged because he continued at work as a mine engineer during the strike.

William Allen, District Superintendent of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, and two other employes of the same company, testified that an attack was made on the carpenter shop of the company's property and an attempt made to burn the carpenter shop.

Mrs. Rhoda Snyder of Wilkesbarre, with a baby in her arms, took the stand, and, with tears running down her cheeks, told of the burning of her home by strikers. Her husband was in the mines and could not come home because he feared bodily harm. She and her children were so abused that she moved to another part of the city. Her reception in the new section was hostile and she decided to move to her mother-in-law's home. The strikers prevented her, and she and her two children took refuge with the mother-in-law. The same night the house and all its contents were destroyed by fire. Her goods were not insured. Her father-in-law and mother-in-law corroborated her testimony.

Dr. L. L. Sprague, President of Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, told of the difficulties he had in getting coal for the seminary. He said the union made it very difficult for the institution to get its supply of fuel.

Four Polanders next were called and testified to having been badly beaten and boycotted during the strike.

James D. Lewes, a mine foreman, who testified yesterday that he had been held up by a crowd near Oliphant, was called in rebuttal by the miners, and a photograph showing him with a large crowd around him posing for a picture was placed in evidence.

The last witness of the session was James Dolan of Parsons, who told a story of persecution because he worked during the strike. His children were beaten and insulted on the streets.

Before adjourning for the holidays at noon, Chairman Gray, on behalf of the commission, requested all parties to make every effort to hand in the wage statements during the recess, so that members of the commission could study them.

President P. J. Mulherin of the Father Whitty Temperance Society of Providence, near Scranton, as well as the Treasurer of the society, were called by the miners in rebuttal of testimony given yesterday by Josh H. Dugan, who said he had been expelled from the society because he was an "unfair" workman. The two officers of the society testified that he was expelled because he had violated the total abstinence pledge.

INDIVIDUAL OPERATORS AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

About 3,000 of the 45,000 Tons Brought Daily to Tidewater Come from Their Collieries, It Is Said.

The question of the part the individual operators are alleged to be playing in keeping up the prices of anthracite coal has aroused some curiosity among consumers as to how many individual operators there are.

A well-known dealer said yesterday that of the 45,000 to 50,000 tons a day which comes to tidewater here from 1,500 to 3,000 tons are from the collieries of the individual operators. Representatives of the coal-carrying companies who were seen yesterday said that while the companies charged the circular price of $5 a ton to dealers, they had no control as to the prices the independent operators charged. They said, however, that the quantity supplied by the independent operators was so small compared with the entire output that it should not much affect the general price.

It was learned yesterday that there are in all 106 individual operators, whose collieries have an aggregate tonnage of 14,923,606 yearly. The yearly output of these collieries ranges from over 1,000,000 tons down to 428 tons, the last being produced annually by a small operator in the Schuylkill region.

There are 40 individual operators in the Wyoming region whose mines alone have a total tonnage of 6,426,486, and an average output of 131,090 tons for each operator. The Lehigh region has 14 individual operators, whose collieries have a total tonnage of 3,557,360, and an average output for each operator of 112,500 tons. In the Schuylkill region there are 42 individual operators whose collieries produce 4,940,760 tons yearly, and who have an average output of 112,500 tons. The other operators have smaller interests.

The largest firm of individual operators is that of G. B. Markle & Co., in the Lehigh region, whose collieries produce 1,062,741 tons yearly. The Kingston coal company is the largest firm of individual operators in the Wyoming region, producing 945,345 tons of coal yearly. The Midvalley Coal Company is the largest individual producer in the Schuylkill region, producing 446,928 tons annually.

Of the coal produced by the individual operators 2,827,000 tons are sold direct by the producers; 3,277,000 tons by their agents or indirect representatives, and 8,318,000 tons are sold to railroads.

The representatives of the coal-carrying companies, who are paid a certain proportion of any individual coal they carry and sell, deny that they charge high prices for this coal.

None of the dealers was willing to admit yesterday that coal was any more plentiful than it had been, and there was a talk of a further increase in price, though the operators say that their circular price is $5 a ton still.

At the yards of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, coal was still sold by the pail at 13 cents, or two pails for a quarter. There was some grumbling, especially among people who came from a distance and did not know that the price had been raised. The pails of coal were sold by the Salvation Army at 10 cents, and also by the Communipaw Coal Company, in West Fifty-first Street.

A number of people in South Brooklyn who had been waiting for many weeks for coal which they had ordered were accommodated with half-ton lots yesterday. The general price charged was $8 a ton instead of $7.50 on account of the increased cost of delivery.

About twenty retail coal dealers in Brooklyn met yesterday in the office of Borough President Swanstrom and discussed with him measures for relief from the fuel situation in the borough. There was considerable talk over the matter, but no decision was reached as to a course to be followed. With the approval of the dealers, Mr. Swanstrom appointed the following committee to look into the situation further: S. Tuttle, J. F. Schmadeke, Frederick Nelson, Edwin Ackerman, and E. T. Dalzell.

CAPITAL SHORT OF COAL.

Economies During the Recess to Enable the Plant to Continue During Sittings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—An effort will be made to economize on coal at the Capitol in the next two weeks, so as to get a few days ahead. The lighting and elevator service in the immense building will be considerably curtailed. There will be little lighting, only enough to make it possible to traverse the big corridors. Only one elevator on the Senate side and one on the House side will be operated. It is estimated that this will reduce the consumption of coal at least two-thirds. The House end of the Capitol has been heated with wood during nearly all of the present session.

Four carloads of anthracite intended for the House have gone astray, but Chief Clerk Brownlow expects to trace them and thus get enough coal to tide him over. If matters remain as they are there will have to be a shut-down in the power plant of the House wing. The House is fortunate in that Mr. Brownlow made a contract for wood last Summer, before the strike had forced the price of wood up. The contract calls for 150 cords at $4 a cord for pine and $6 a cord for oak. Mr. Brownlow has been taking full advantage of the contract.

A woman became hysterical to-day in the office of a coal dealer on learning that coal would be delivered to a neighbor when she could get none.

COAL ROAD ACCUSED.

Glens Falls Citizens Suspect the Delaware and Hudson of Holding Back Anthracite Shipments.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—A mass meeting was held here last night under the direction of the Citizens' Alliance to investigate the charge that the Delaware and Hudson Company, through its selling agent here, has held back coal shipments in order to keep prices up.

The local agent was present at the meeting and faced a torrent of denunciation from the audience. He declined to make any statement except that he is selling coal as cheaply as possible under the circumstances. He offered to submit his books to the Executive Committee of the alliance.

RIOTOUS MOB AFTER COAL.

Residents of St. Paul Storm a Company's Office and Beat a Clerk.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—A crowd of several hundred persons broke through the door of the Northwestern Fuel Company's Robert Street office to-day, after a remarkable three hours' rush for coal. They assaulted a clerk who had acted as doorkeeper because he had admitted only one customer at a time.

The company had received a few hundred tons of coal, which were disposed of in single ton cash orders at $8.75. After breaking into the office police assistance had to be called and order was restored with difficulty.

INDIANA COAL TRUST.

Effort to Consolidate the Mine Interests Has Not Been Abandoned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Linton, Ind., says that the consolidation of the Indiana coal mines into one combination is not a thing of the past by any means. In fact, about everything has been practically agreed upon, but the money is not ready. The options have been extended until May 1, 1903, and it is thought that before that time the deal will be closed.

The options represent an expenditure of $10,000,000. It will take about $1,000,000 for the working capital. The stock will amount to $25,000,000, of which $1,250,000 will be preferred and the remainder common.

Reciprocity on Canadian Coal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Lodge to-day introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the President to remove the duty on coal coming into the United States from Canada whenever the duty on coal from the United States going into Canada shall be removed.

LADRONES GROWING BOLDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Advices have reached here from Manila to the effect that the bands of ladrones which are harassing the rural population of the islands are in many instances led by negroes who have been discharged from the army and are employing their military knowledge in drilling the ladrones and organizing them in a crude military way. In the province of Bulacan it is understood that a band of 300 ladrones led by an American negro are scheming to wipe out the constabulary, and that four miles out from the town of Calocan four American blacks are engaged in drilling a large number of highwaymen in military tactics and training them in the use of firearms.

Because of the increasing activity of the ladrones the continued withdrawal and concentration of troops in the islands is causing apprehension among the inhabitants of many provinces, who depended wholly upon the military for protection. Ladrones are said to be notoriously bold and numerous in Rizal, and the President of that province has personally called on Adjt. Gen. Helstand for relief. He also has appealed to Gov. Taft.

West Side Republican Club's Dinner.

The West Side Republican Club of this city will give its annual dinner on January 29, the birthday of William McKinley, and it has been decided to celebrate the day every year hereafter in the same way. Among the speakers, whose services were enlisted upon the advice of President Roosevelt, are to be Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, Senator Dryden of New Jersey, Senator Depew of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, who was Mr. McKinley's pastor and intimate friend in Washington. Gov Odell is expected to talk, and invitations have been sent to Senators Hanna, Spooner, and Thomas C. Platt, Congressman Dalzell and Archbishop Ireland.

To Examine Rufus Hatch, Jr.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Justice Keogh to-day appointed a commission to inquire into the sanity of Rufus Hatch, son of the late New York banker. Mr. Hatch has been an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum for some time. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus by writing letters to Justice Keogh, in which he stated that he was not insane, but was suffering from a nervous trouble due to a fever contracted while he was serving in the Spanish war.

Famous Extradition Case Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of State has terminated a famous extradition case by issuing a warrant to the French authorities for Louis Balensa, who is charged with the embezzlement of several million francs from a French corporation. Balensa is now in Sing Sing serving a sentence for forgery committed in the United States. The extradition will take effect soon, when the American sentence expires.

THE MODERN MALADY OF TELEPHONITIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of Sunday, Dec. 14, you published an account of some modern maladies which have been discovered through the cleverness of the author of the article referred to. I was much surprised to find that in your "medical researches" you have not mentioned "Telephonitis," and I ask you to kindly publish the following in your next Sunday edition.

Telephonitis is a widespread disease among business men in the down-town district; its first symptom is an irresistible desire to reach the telephone and to ring up "central." A person seriously affected by this treacherous malady, which, by the way, is contagious, will stand by a telephone for hours and call various numbers to the great discomfort of the telephone operator. Finally the person so affected will get into a frenzy, and in wild anger demand the "manager." When the manager, breathless, reaches the receiver, he will have to listen to the most serious accusations, which would justify him in discharging the entire force of the "central." The person who has telephonitis is remarkably always in the right, always gives the correct number, always has carefully listened, and the fact which makes his malady most unpleasant for himself and all others is that he can never get the party whom he calls up.

In the first stages of this malady a slight electric shock from the receiver is generally sufficient, but while the disease is progressing the individual so affected gains in courage and impudence and manages to get a monopoly over the particular telephone in the office, which creates a revolution among his co-employes. The only method to treat this unfortunate disease seems to be a large dose of "club-him" three times a day.

RUDOLPH H. TREBITSCH.
New York, Dec. 18, 1902.

WOMAN WRECKED THINGS.

Patient in Bellevue Hospital Made Trouble in the Reception Room Before She Was Subdued.

The reception room in Bellevue Hospital had the appearance of having been struck by a small cyclone late last night, after a woman patient had done a few things. She was a stylishly dressed woman of about thirty-eight years of age, who gave her name as Margaret McCarthy. She had been brought in a hansom cab from 202 West Forty-third Street, by a man who said he was William Emmett.

The woman was quiet until she was told that she was in the hospital to be treated for alcoholism and would have to remain there and enter the alcoholic ward. The woman's wrath was manifested first toward Capt. McHale, who had charge. She picked up a cuspidor and hurled it at his head, but he dodged the missele and it crashed through a window.

An attendant endeavored to approach the woman from behind while she was protesting and vowing that she would not stay in the hospital, but she became aware of his move, and, seizing a stretcher, threw it at him, putting him to rout.

For five minutes she busied herself throwing things around, grabbing everything that was movable. She was subdued and taken to the prison ward.

JEWELER UNDER ARREST.

He Is Charged with Larceny—Arrested in Montreal, Detectives Say.

Louis Cohen, thirty-one years old, a jeweler of 198 Madison Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters last evening charged with the larceny of $1,057.50 worth of jewelry from H. Lewkowitz, a jeweler of 106 Eldridge Street.

Cohen was arrested by Detective Sergts. Rosenberg, Dunn, and Manning of the Central Office on a warrant issued by Magistrate Barlow on Aug. 16 of this year. He was later bailed by Magistrate Mayo in the sum of $2,500, Joseph I. Weber of 159 Henry Street going on the bond.

According to the detectives, Cohen is wanted on several charges of grand larceny, in all amounting to about $10,000. They say that yesterday afternoon he gave himself up at the District Attorney's office on another charge of the same nature, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500. He was later in the evening rearrested on the Lewkowitz charge.

The detectives say that Cohen was arrested in Montreal two months ago on the Lewkowitz charge, but that he successfully fought extradition and was released by the Canadian courts.

It is alleged that Cohen was a jewelry broker and that he obtained large orders from jewelers to sell on commission. The detectives say that he is charged with failing to make good for the jewelry intrusted to him to sell.

IMPROMPTU DOGFIGHT.

A dog fight, for which no purse was put up, but in which there plenty of rivalry between the respective owners of the dogs, took place last night on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, between a white bulldog and a brindle bulldog. It had been progressing for about five minutes, attracting a crowd that blocked the cars, when a big policeman came in sight, and the dogs were called off and hurried away.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night two boys, about fifteen years of age and well dressed, were walking west on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, each having a dog in leash. A crowd of companions followed, and pedestrians noticed that the talk of the boys was very lively. As they neared Eighth Avenue one of the boys called out:

"Mine can lick yours right now."

In a minute both of the dogs were unleashed and were together in the middle of the street. They seemed to be a good match and for a minute they sparred for an opening. Then the brindle got a slight grip on the white's forefoot, but before he could secure the hold was shaken off. The dogs growled and rolled around the street in lively fashion.

The street was crowded with holiday shoppers, and the crowd became so great that the cars were blocked. Several women ran screaming into stores and begged the proprietors to call the police. After the dogs had been "at it" for about five minutes one of the boys spied a big policeman. The dogs were hurriedly called off, and their owners took them away.

WHAYNE'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—The Coroner's jury which investigated the death of R. C. Whayne, a prominent business man, who was found last Thursday night in the vicinity of Jacob Park with a gunshot wound in the breast, late this afternoon returned a verdict of accidental death. Great interest was manifested in the case, as Mr. Whayne carried life insurance policies aggregating $390,000 and had applied for $50,000 more.

Near Mr. Whayne's body when found, but on the opposite side of a wire fence, was a shotgun, with one barrel empty and the other loaded and cocked. His friends and family declared that death was due to an accident and that the gun was discharged while he was climbing through the fence.

The evidence offered at to-day's inquest supported the theory of accident, there being no features which pointed to suicide. It is not known what steps the insurance companies will take. Several New York detectives are here.

FOUGHT THREE POLICEMEN.

So strenuous were the efforts of a well-dressed young man to prove to the satisfaction of himself that a policeman was "not so much" that it took three officers to subdue him and place him under arrest last night. The trouble occurred at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge at 9 o'clock. At that hour the young man was acting in such a manner as to cause Policeman Dornan of the bridge squad to remonstrate with him, when he stepped up to the policeman and said:

"Oh, you ain't so much, just because you got on a coat with brass buttons and a silver shield, and for two pins I'll take that shield away from you."

He suited his actions to his words and grabbed Dornan's shield and tore it from his coat. Dornan made a grab for him, and the young man promptly hit Dornan on the jaw. Dornan got his night stick into play, but it seemed to have no effect. Policemen Ferguson and Murphy of the Oak Street Station then ran up.

At the Oak Street Station the prisoner said that he was William S. Lutz, twenty-eight years old, a bartender, and that he lived at 342 East Fifty-eighth Street. He was locked up on a charge of intoxication and also of attempted petty larceny for trying to steal Dornan's shield.

Louisiana Purchase Anniversary.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal transfer of the Louisiana territory to the United States was appropriately celebrated at the World's Fair Administration Building this afternoon. The building was decorated with flags, the colors of all nations being represented.

At the luncheon the City of St. Louis was represented by Mayor Wells and other officials. The National Government was represented by Congressman J. S. Sherman of New York State, a member of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, and Congressman William Lorimer of Chicago. Several addresses were delivered.

Axe Handle Manufacturers Organize.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—At a meeting of hickory axe handle manufacturers of the country held here to-day an association was formed to arrange a uniform price list. About 90 per cent. of the manufacturers of the United States were represented. A temporary organization was formed, with Charles D. Gates of this city as President and Frank Storm of Kirksville, Mo., Vice President. It was decided to hold another meeting in St. Louis Jan. 10 to perfect a permanent organization.

A Bigger Witness Missing.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 20.—Mollie Deskin, who was formerly employed as a maid at the late Henry M. Bennett's home, and who, it is expected, will be called by the State as a witness in the alleged conspiracy case in which Miss Laura Biggar, Dr. Hendricks, and ex-Justice of the Peace Stanton are the defendants, has disappeared. The court yesterday refused application of the lawyers for the defense to see Miss Deskin unless it could be shown that she was in the room in the American Hotel where she was reported to be.

BILLIARDS FOR AMATEURS

Five Players to Compete in the Leiderkranz Club Event.

Knickerbocker Billiardists Encounter Trouble with Their New Club—Schaefer in Bad Condition.

There has been considerable activity within the past week among the billiard players, both professional and amateur. In the absence of any plans being formulated for the usual Amateur Athletic Union championship, Ferdinand Poggenberg, one of the leading amateurs, has arranged that the Liederkranz Club will hold an amateur tournament the latter part of next month. This event will be in the nature of a metropolitan championship, and special trophies are to be awarded. This is the tournament that was talked of some years ago, but whose promises have never been fulfilled until now. Only five men will compete, and the tournament will last about two weeks.

In a measure the Liederkranz tournament will be preliminary to the regular championship event of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players that is to be held in February at the Hanover Club, Rodney Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. It is generally expected that almost the same men will play without change in both tournaments.

Another piece of news that has developed within the last few days is the fact that the amateur billiard club that was being promoted by Albro Akin and Dr. Miller of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club has apparently fallen through. Their plan was to lease the quarters now occupied by the Metropolitan Billiard Academy at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. In order to accomplish this the promoters of the club decided to issue stock to 300 charter members at $50 per share. At the present time only about one hundred subscriptions have been received, and it seems well nigh impossible to get more into the project. However, those who are interested in the idea have not abandoned it completely, as it is believed there is sufficient interest to maintain such a club were it started. There is nothing like such a club in any of the foreign cities nor in this country. The lovers of the sport contemplated making a billiard room that would be peerless in its appointments and also in the tools provided for those who wish to play the game. The ivory was to be of special quality, and experts were to be engaged, so that the cues might be of extraordinary proficiency. Another feature was to be the fact that it would only be frequented by members who were specially interested in billiards and pool.

From abroad comes the unwelcome news that Jacob Schaefer, who last year won the world's championship in the Madison Square Garden tournament, has had a disagreement with those who are about to give the championship tournament in Paris, that is to be held in the Grand Hotel beginning Jan. 12. The billiard firm that manages the upper-class professional billiard players said at their offices in this city that the high-grade billiard player was about as difficult to manage as a troupe of opera singers and they doubted if Maurice Grau ever had as much trouble with his prima donna as they had experienced with the billiard players under their control.

To some extent it seems probable that Schaefer is not in the best of physical condition. His hands have been growing worse for several years, and it seems now as if Schaefer the Wizard, the once peerless of all billiard artists, may have to forsake the fascination of the green-covered table and content himself as an onlooker. It has only been by extraordinary pluck and nerve that Schaefer has kept himself playing where other men would have given up. Experts who have examined his hands have been unable to give a name to the trouble otherwise than to say that it is a gradual hardening of the cords and muscles in the palms. The little finger on each hand has been broken, and as they healed the cords began to harden. Schaefer did not pay much attention to this at first, but soon the little finger began to draw up, and the swelling in the cords got harder. Not long ago the contraction extended to the next finger on each hand, and he is now unable to straighten four fingers, two on each hand.

His hands now give the appearance of suffering from aggravated and chronic rheumatism, according to the latest advices from Paris. To make matters worse, half of the forefinger of the left hand is missing, and he is compelled to make his bridge and his massé shots with the aid of two and one-half fingers on the left hand. On the right hand he has the use of three fingers. To add to his misfortunes a few years ago Schaefer broke his right wrist, and it has been crooked ever since. When he recovered he found he could no longer use his old stroke, and he was compelled to adopt a new one. He now finds himself in practically the same predicament as the result of his crippled hands, and often has to learn new strokes for favorite shots. While Schaefer is not given to crying about his misfortune, on making it any excuse for playing poor billiards, it has given him considerable anxiety during the past year. He has not saved anything from the fortune that he has made at the game, and should his malady prevent his playing he would be in financial distress. Should he not be able to play in the Paris tournament his loss to the competition will be keenly felt by lovers of the sport in this country.

Within a week George Slosson, the student billiard player and old-time rival of Schaefer, will sail for France, to compete with the French, German, and American players in the Parisian world's championship. Slosson has been arduously practicing of late in his Twenty-second Street academy, and has mastered many of the intricate angles of the eighteen-inch balkline game. As the game is to be played in Paris, two shots are to be counted within the balkline squares, and Slosson has expressed himself as well satisfied with this arrangement, because it allows of careful nursing and general work in position play. Although it is true that to a large degree Slosson's playing is mechanical, when compared with the easy grace of Schaefer's delicate stroke, the deadly accuracy of his angle shots will count for much with any of the leading Parisian professionals, even including Maurice Vignaux. Slosson has pinned great hopes upon his ability to recapture the championship, which he lost last December by such a narrow margin to Schaefer.

There has been a great deal of talk recently as to what the Amateur Athletic Union would do for a place to hold its championship meeting should the event be held in this city. Ever since the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club closed its doors this has been an open question among amateurs. It is said that Dr. A. L. Ranney broached a project for leasing the club theatre, where the event was formerly held, and so bring the billiard players back to the scene of their former efforts. This does not appear to have met with favor, for the report now comes from Chicago that William Mussey is backing a scheme to secure the National event for that city and that the Chicago Athletic Club stands ready to open its house for the event should the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union decide to give the championship to the West.

Mussey has been negotiating with the foremost amateur players, and it is understood that several have promised to support the project. Among these are W. W. Kellogg of Houston, Texas; E. G. Schenell of Mason City, Iowa; Charles T. Conklin, the Chicagoan who made such a wonderful showing in the last Class A tournament; Dr. Harley Parker, and Charles Norris, who formerly won the championship meeting at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Negotiations are also pending with Charles Threshie of the Boston Athletic Association, Arthur Townsend, who won the first championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, and De Mun Smith of St. Louis. Wilson P. Foss has been communicated with to ascertain whether he will defend the championship title in the event of a large entry list. As Foss became the possessor of the three-thousand-dollar Challenge Cup last year by virtue of his having won it three times, it is doubtful whether he will defend his title again this year, despite the offer to put up another valuable trophy emblematic of the amateur championship of this country.

Cycling Association of Turners.

The National Turn Verein of Newark, N. J., has organized a cycling branch, to be known as the National Turn Verein Wheelmen, to consist only of members of the association. It is the object of the new branch to prepare its members for track work next season, and the large gymnasium will be used during the Winter for that purpose. Fifty wheelmen, among whom are some of the most popular riders in New-ark, have joined, and many more are expected to be added to the membership lists.

SHOOTING AT CRESCENT A. C.

A. W. Palmer Wins Weekly Match for December Cup with Full Score.

A. W. Palmer won the third match for the December Cup at the weekly club shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club at its Bay Ridge grounds yesterday afternoon, making with his handicap of 10 targets the maximum score of 50. W. W. Marshall, with a handicap allowance of 6 targets, also made a full score, and the tie was shot off in a trophy match at 25 targets, in which Palmer scored 25 and Marshall 23. Palmer also won this match after a tie with R. I. Wigham.

The regular 100-target medal match, which is shot upon the third Saturday of each month, was won by H. M. Brigham, with a score of 95, J. S. S. Remsen being second, with 93. Brigham and Remsen also shot a dual match at 100 targets, the former winning by a single point. A trophy match at 15 targets, handicap, was won by L. C. McConville after a tie with A. W. Palmer, and another was captured by L. M. Palmer after a tie with A. W. Palmer and H. B. Vanderveer. The scores follow:

DECEMBER CUP, 50 TARGETS.

	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	Grand Total.
W. W. Marshall	6	20	26	19		25—50
A. W. Palmer	10	18	28	10	15	25—50
L. C. Hopkins	6	21	25	6	17	23—48
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	20	22	2	22	24—46
D. C. Bennett	4	15	19	4	21	25—44
W. S. McConville	4	19	23	0	20	20—43
F. B. Stephenson	1	23	24	1	17	18—42
H. B. Vanderveer	3	12	15	3	19	22—37

TROPHY MATCH, 25 TARGETS; HANDICAP.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
R. I. Wigham	6	20	26	C. H. Chapman	8	14	22
A. W. Palmer	10	20	25	J. L. Keyes	1	20	21
W. W. Marshall	6	17	23	G. E. Pool	3	18	21
H. M. Brigham	0	22	22	F. D. Mead	7	14	21
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	20	22	L. C. Hopkins	6	13	19

Shoot Off.

A. W. Palmer	10	15	25	R. I. Wigham	6	17	23

TROPHY MATCH, 15 TARGETS; HANDICAP.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
W. C. McConv'le	3	13	16	H. M. Brigham	0	12	12
A. W. Palmer	5	10	15	F. B. Stephenson	1	11	12
W. W. Marshall	3	10	13	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	7	8

Shoot Off.

W. C. McConv'le	3	13	16	A. W. Palmer	5	13	15

TROPHY MATCH, 15 TARGETS; HANDICAP.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	14	15	W. W. Marshall	3	8	11
H. B. Vanderveer	2	13	15	R. I. Wigham	3	8	11
A. W. Palmer	5	11	15	R. Blake	5	5	10
L. C. Hopkins	3	10	13				

Shoot Off.

A. W. Palmer	5	14	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	14	15
H. B. Vanderveer	2	9	11				

One hundred target medal match:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	Tl.
H. M. Brigham	23	24	25	23	95
J. S. S. Remsen	23	22	24	24	93
F. B. Stephenson	20	19	22	24	83
W. J. McConville	20	19	23	20	82
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	16	18	21	24	79
J. L. Keyes	17	18	19	..	..
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	18	22	..	..	..

One hundred target match:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	Tl.
H. M. Brigham	21	22	21	22	89
J. S. S. Remsen	18	24	23	23	88

COLLEGE GOLFERS MEET.

Garden City Chosen for the Next Championship—Cornell Joins the Association.

Garden City was chosen as the scene of the next intercollegiate golf championship tournament at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Golf Association, which was held yesterday at the Holland House. The unanimous selection of Garden City came somewhat as a surprise, as it was expected that Harvard, inasmuch as she now holds both the team and individual championships, would make a fight for a Boston course, and Myopia had been regarded as the probable choice. H. B. Hollins, Jr., however, who was the only Harvard delegate present, was the first to suggest Garden City when the subject came up, and it met with unanimous approval.

All of the college golfers, except possibly some of the Harvard players, favor the metropolitan locality for their annual events, as it is more convenient and the choice of links is larger and better. The collegians have already held their annual meetings twice at Garden City, and they consider that it offers as thorough a test of golf as any course in the country. The date selected for the tournament was Tuesday, Oct. 20, the competitions to continue through the remainder of the week under the existing conditions.

An encouraging feature in college golf was the application of Cornell for admittance to the association.

Its election was unanimous, making now six universities in the association. The former five colleges were represented as follows: Yale, Percy Jennings and Stewart Campbell; Harvard, H. B. Hollins, Jr.; Princeton, Percy R. Pyne, second, and L. H. Conkling; University of Pennsylvania, J. G. Lindsay and H. Kennedy Hill; Columbia, Stephen P. Nash and O. E. Stevens.

President Nash of Columbia presided at the meeting and the new officers elected for the coming year were: President—W. A. Murdock, Harvard; Vice President—Stewart Campbell, Yale; Secretary and Treasurer—L. H. Conkling, Princeton.

The association decided to add several more medals to the winners in the annual championship. In the future the player making the highest individual score in the championship event will receive a gold medal; each individual member of the winning team will receive a silver medal, and a bronze medal will be given to the player making the best gross score in the qualifying round of the individual championship. The runner up in this event will also receive a bronze medal.

In case a team is sent to this country next Summer by Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the American collegians want an opportunity to try their skill against the Englishmen. To this end a resolution was addressed to the Secretary of the United States Golf Association asking that an inter-university match be arranged should the Englishmen decide to come to America. The President of the association was empowered to appoint a committee of five to communicate with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association and arrange details for the proposed match. The committee will also have the power of selecting the team that will represent the American colleges, in case the proposed match is arranged.

Columbia's Gymnastic Schedule.

Four meets have so far been arranged for the Columbia 'Varsity gymnastic team by J. W. Spencer, the manager. They are: Feb. 6, dual meet with Yale at the Columbia gymnasium; Feb. 27, dual meet with Pennsylvania at the Columbia gymnasium; March 7, dual exhibition with Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania gymnasium, at Philadelphia; March 27, intercollegiate championships at the gymnasium of New York University, at University Heights.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:30	Gov. Isl'd...1:01	H. Gate....2:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:48	Gov. Isl'd...1:17	H. Gate....3:13

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Barbados, St. Lucia, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Cape Haitien	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25.

Hilary, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting close are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Precautions Which Are Required to Avoid Damage to Motor Vehicles by Cold Weather —Another Endurance Test for Heavy Cars in France.

With the Winter now at hand and the possibility of freezing weather at any time, automobile owners are turning their attention toward the means to be adopted to prevent damage to the water-cooling system. The simplest and the cheapest way to prevent such damage is to have a drain tap fitted to the lowest point in the system and to run off the water before putting away the car. This, however, is a troublesome and cold procedure when it comes to the refilling of the tanks, and there is a possibility of the tap refusing to turn off, owing to its having frozen in its seat—that is, if the tap has not been turned off as soon as the water has ceased running. A frozen tap means, of course, application of heat, either direct or by hot water being poured over it, before the refilling may be proceeded with. This is not the only possibility of trouble, for air pockets may easily form in the tubes, thereby preventing the water from circulating. This, however, may be guarded against by leaving the drain tap open, so that the water entering may force the air before it, until the water flows freely through, and then closing it and filling the tank.

Another obvious means of preventing freezing is to have the car house heated, but this should be done with hot air, or water, to be on the safe side. Gas or oil stoves are dangerous, more especially the latter. Where hot air or water are used for the heating of greenhouses, the system might possibly be extended to the car house, in which case a perfect and cheap preventative is obtained.

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Another plan which is often proposed is the addition of some substance to the water to reduce its freezing point. Glycerine in the proportion of one to five has been suggested, and as such a mixture would have a freezing point of about 24 degrees Fahrenheit, it would seem a suitable one, provided no deleterious action was established in the circulatory system by its use. In trial it has been found to attack rubber tubes, used to connect various pipes of the system, causing their failure, but not to affect metal tubes.

While pure glycerine is decomposable by heat, this mixture will be found stable at any temperature short of the boiling point, yet it must not be supposed that when a glycerine solution has been put into the cooling system it is only necessary to fill it up with pure water to make up the loss through evaporation. While it is true that glycerine itself cannot be said to evaporate, yet it is carried off in minute particles in any steam which may be given off. Therefore, in the course of time, the proportion of solution would so alter that the freezing point would become higher, and unless more glycerine were added to make up for losses, one might easily find the radiators frozen after a little extra frost.

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Another matter which requires particular attention in cold weather is that of lubrication. Cylinder oils which have been found to feed perfectly through drip-feed lubricators and their leads during the warmer months of the year will, in many cases, require to be replaced by somewhat thinner oils when the temperature is low, particularly if the car is stored in a cold place and the oil tank is so situated that it is not affected by the heat radiated by the engine or water tank. Cylinder oil, which, in use with drip-feed cylinder lubricators, dripped nicely at nine to ten drops per minute in warm weather, will only feed at half that speed in colder weather, and it is necessary to use a thinner variety. Automobilists owners should look to their lubricators and verify their action, watch in hand, now that the Winter is here.

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There will be a special class and a special prize for motor bicycles in the annual midnight race to Yonkers and Tarrytown to be held by the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York on New Year's Eve.

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The laying out of roads specially for automobiles is comparatively a new idea, but it has already received application in West Africa, where some hundreds of miles of thoroughfares are being constructed exclusively for motor vehicles, and in Madagascar, where some splendid new highways have been built by the French with the object of facilitating auto car traffic, while now the first automobile road in Europe is under construction between Ostend, in Belgium, and Dunkerque, in France.

There is no region in Europe more in need of good roads than the southwest part of Belgium and the adjoining districts of France, and automobilists would still be suffering from the nerve-killing granite blocks if it were not for the initiative of King Leopold, who has learned from practical experience that even springs and pneumatic tires are not proof against the discomforts of this obsolete form of pavement. Moreover, the King is anxious to divert auto car traffic to the Belguim watering places, and about a year ago he stated that he hoped to see an automobile road constructed between Ostend and Paris. At the time this was regarded as a project of so daring a character that there seemed little chance of its being put into execution, and it is therefore something of a surprise to learn that work is being actively carried out on the construction of the road. The granite blocks are being replaced rapidly with good macadam, and the whole undertaking, so far as Belgium is concerned, will be finished by July next. The road is being built in two sections, from Ostend to Dunkerque by way of Steenkerke and Furnes, and from Furnes to Menin by Ypres. It now only remains for a few miles of granite blocks to be replaced by macadam in the north of France to connect the new road with the thoroughfares leading to Paris, and when this is done there will be an excellent automobile road all the way from the French capital to Ostend.

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The novice in automobiling is usually as guilty for sins of commission as he is of those of omission. He forgets to fill a gasoline tank before starting and comes to a standstill five miles from anywhere. Or, if steam is his power, he may be so careless as to take an insufficient supply of water, which case he will be lucky if he secures a fresh supply without a long tramp and before damaging his boiler so that it will leak badly. Finally, the most common neglect is failure to lubricate properly or promptly. Carelessness of these kinds not only results in great inconvenience, but is the cause of inevitable damage to the machine of a kind not to be classed with punctured tires, worn cogs, clogged carbureters, and other purely accidental and unpreventable troubles.

The owner of a motor vehicle, therefore, should early acquire the habit of devoting a few minutes to the inspection of his conveyance every day it is in use and to make that inspection before he starts rather than afterward out on the road, where his facilities for supplying deficiencies or repairing damages are usually limited.

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The first thing before attempting to start a car is to make sure the gasoline tank is full, not merely to think it is full, but to know it by testing. Then, if it will not start it is time to look for some mechanical or electrical trouble. The principal sources of difficulty are as follows: The gasoline pipe or vaporizer may be partly filled with dirt, the batteries may be weak, or the wire broken or short circuited, the movable electrodes may be gummed, or carbon or rust be formed on the ends of electrodes, the inlet or exhaust valve may leak, the piston rings may be weak or worn out.

The first thing to ascertain is whether the vapor reaches the engine. Notice if the valves work freely, pushing them in with the finger; if sluggish, oil them, or, if gummed up, clean off with gasoline or kerosene. The cause may be the lack of fuel, or too much fuel. Examine the igniter as directed, and see that the gas supply is correct.

Test the spark plug by removing one wire and snapping it across any portion of the engine. If there is no spark the cause may be that the switch is off, the batteries exhausted, the wire broken loose from binding post, or that carbon has formed on the plug. If the latter is the case brighten the ends of the electrodes with emery cloth or file. If the two electrodes are separated and a spark can be produced by snapping one end of the wire on the engine, there is a leak, and it must be remedied by removing the insulating plug and cleaning off the carbon that has formed. Electrodes should have about one-eighth inch separation in the cylinder.

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If the engine stops running after being started it may be due to a weak spark on account of the battery giving out, or an improper mixture of gas and air; the water may not be turned on, the engine may not be properly lubricated with oil, or the piston or the bearings may have become overheated. In case of weak explosions, the fuel may be too rich or the reverse, the valves may leak or the inlet or exhaust pipes may be stopped up, the electric sparks may have run down or the tube got too cold, or the ignition may be set too late. The charge should be ignited just before the piston reaches the top of the stroke.

Back firing may be caused by a weak charge, too high compression, or some thin projection of metal in the cylinder which acts as an igniter. Examine the cylinder and thoroughly clean out all carbon or other projection. If the engine pounds there may be a loose bearing, the igniter may be set too early for the speed of the engine, or the engine may be too small for the power required, and unable to hold its speed on a load.

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A National convention will be held in the Coliseum at Chicago, Feb. 14 to 21, when plans and an organization will be effected to endeavor to obtain from Congress an appropriation of $20,000,000 for National highways. The plan is to distribute the amount according to population, the State or county receiving the appropriation to expend $2,000 for each $3,000 which it receives from the Government. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers has approved the scheme.

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When light, very easily sprung cars are driven with but one or two passengers on the front seat, the plunging of the cars over rough roads will be found to affect the gasoline feed to the float chamber of the carburetter. The plunging will cause the float to lift and flood or drop, and shut off the feed or vice versa, so that for a few moments the engine is starved of gas. This involuntary cutting out of the engine, when gasoline is fed by gravity, may be largely prevented by keeping the tank filled.

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Pressure should always be kept on screw-down feed lubricators serving heavy grease to bearings and drivers should get into the habit of giving the caps of the lubricators an eighth, quarter, or half turn frequently, as overmuch is vastly better than too little lubrication in these parts. When taking out a new one it is best to make certain that the grease cup has been filled and screwed down, and filled and screwed down again and again, until the grease is really serving on to the bearing, for in some cars the pipe leads from these lubricators are so long that several charges of the lubricator are necessary to fill the pipe before the grease really reaches the bearing. New bearings have often been jammed for lack of this precaution.

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State Senator W. C. Sproul of Media, Penn., has prepared a bill for the improvement of the roads of that State, which he will urge at the next session of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. The bill, which is a radical one, provides for the creation of a State Highway Commission, to consist of three persons, who shall be authorized to appoint a State highway engineer. These, working with the County Commissioners, will attend to the construction of roads. The expense is to be divided equally between the State, county, and township. The bill provides for a State appropriation of $6,000,000, $1,000,000 of which is to be used annually.

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If users of steam cars ever notice their water gauge at a standstill while under steam, they should without delay try the lower check valve to see that it has not become seated. These check valves have above them a small hand wheel, the screwing down of which releases the valve. It is possible for this to happen, and the boiler tubes to get burned in consequence.

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Particular care should be taken to see that the cross-head guides of a steam-car engine are plentifully supplied with oil, and that undue wear does not take place. These guides have to take the angular thrust from the connecting rod, and if they become much worn there is danger of the piston rod bending in an extreme case. However little the wear may be on the guides, the angular movement distorts the packing in the stuffing box, causing it to leak. Only constant repacking will keep the cylinder steam-tight at the stuffing box.

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Before a steam car of the ordinary American pattern will be given a license in France the following additions and changes must be made: (1) An extra brake, acting directly upon both driving wheels; (2) two water columns; (3) two safety valves; (4) boiler to be entirely stripped and tested to a pressure of 24 kilogs. per square centimeter for a safety valve set to blow off at 18 kilogs. per square centimeter, that is, tested to about 341 pounds for a blow-off at 255 pounds per square inch; (5) a permanent connection to be provided below safety valve for fixing standard pressure gauge during official test; (6) a line to be painted on water column to indicate minimum height at which water is to show; (7) a red line on pressure gauge to show blow-off pressure allowed; (8) a full description of car, engines, and boiler, with a certificate of maximum speed on the level, to be signed by maker or owner; (9) a stamp to be affixed to boiler showing blowing-off pressure; this stamp must be so fitted that it cannot be removed and is, moreover, visible; (10) steam-pressure gauge, to be marked with kilogs. per square centimeter, the blowing-off point to be indicated with a red line, as mentioned above.

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Two engineers who were sent by the Sultan of Morocco to survey the road between Fez and Mequinez, with the idea of laying down a track for his autocar, were stoned by Berbers, who also pulled up the red flags placed to mark the track. "A horse," they declared, "was good enough for the Sultan's father and grandfather, and what more does he want?" The Berbers, by the way, have decided that the automobile is a special invention of the evil one.

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When the electrolyte, or liquid, in an accumulator cell falls below the level of the plates by reason of evaporation, it should be filled up with a little clean, soft water, distilled if possible. Further additions of sulphuric acid are not required. The solution should never be allowed to get beyond a quarter of an inch below the top of the plates, as it may cause them to buckle. If for any purpose the acid solution is emptied from the cells, they should be filled up with water to prevent the plates sulphating.

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Encouraged by the success of the last endurance contest for heavy cars, the French Automobile Club has decided upon organizing another similar event in March next, under conditions which are calculated to put the vehicles to a much severer test. On the previous occasion the cars were required to run from Paris to Monte Carlo in eleven days, and at that time it seemed doubtful whether many of them would be able to stand the strain of running so many days consecutively over all sorts and conditions of highways, often over mountainous roads or flooded plains, with full loads. The results, however, were highly satisfactory, and each day's journey was accomplished by the majority of the cars in such good average time that the promoters have decided to increase greatly the length of the stages, some of which appear to be formidable for omnibuses and wagons.

A different route has been selected for the next contest, which brings the distance up to 680 miles, and this will be covered in eight days, as follows: Paris to Fontainebleau, 50 miles; Fontainebleau to Nevers, 106 miles; Nevers to Clermont-Ferrand, 91 miles; Clermont-Ferrand to Le Puy, 82½ miles; Le Puy to Allais, 99 miles; Allais to Marseilles, 102½ miles; Marseilles to Nice, 128 miles, and, finally, a promenade from Nice to Monte Carlo.

It is expected that, with these long stages, any mechanical derangement on the road will have much greater effect on the final result than if competitors were able to devote plenty of time to repairs, and no vehicle can be expected to obtain a place in the list of awards unless it is able to go through the entire trial without serious trouble of any kind. In fact, it is essentially a test of reliability as well as of economy, and the vehicles will probably have to travel for most of the time at a much higher speed than they would be called upon to do in ordinary service.

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If, when changing speed, the gear misses, depress the clutch pedal again quickly, and the gears will invariably come in at once without causing any jar upon them. When firmly in, the clutch should be let in gently to pick up the momentum the car has lost.

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The fashion of touring in North Africa during the Winter seems to have been initiated by Baron J. de Crawhez, who for two years in succession has undertaken a long voyage in Algeria, and a twelvemonth ago a large caravan of automobilists traversed the African colony and penetrated for some distance into the desert. The novelty of journeying in a country which offers such mysterious attractions is appealing strongly to Belgian automobilists, who are just now organizing a big party for the next Winter tour. The automobilists will travel by way of Namur, Dinant, Givet, Rheims, Paris, Dijon, and Lyons to Marseilles, where a specially freighted boat will take them to Algeria. It is intended to organize excursions in the south of Algeria, and races, trials, and hill climbs will also probably be held. The Algerian tour, in fact, is becoming a big event in Winter automobiling.

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A metallic non-slipping and puncture-preventing tread, which attracted much attention at the French automobile exhibition last year, and which is frequently seen fitted to both the pneumatic and solid tires of automobiles in France, consists of a flexible steel band formed of several turns of fine steel ribbon laid around the crown of the tread of the cover and secured thereto by small specially made bolts, four inches apart, fixed to the under side of the cover. The steel band is formed with rabbeted edges, and carries transverse segments of tempered steel, the edges of which are turned down and under at a reverse angle to form lips to engage under the rabbet of the band. The bolt heads within the cover are covered with rubbered cloth to avoid the abrasion of the inner tube. The steel segments are about half an inch in width, and, though lying side by side across the tread, are not attached to each other. The tread formed by these steel segments is quite flat, and has sharp-edged corners. Total immunity from side slip and puncture, dust reduction without any loss of resilience, and increased life of the tire equipped with it are claimed.

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In discussing the advantages and disadvantages of direct driving on the top speed of gear-driven cars, it is often brought forward as an argument against the system that it is only suitable for racing cars, or cars which can, for the greater part of the time, be driven upon the top speed. There are a good many touring cars with four speeds which have a very high top speed, which can only be used occasionally, and therefore it would seem that a combination which gave the direct drive on the third speed, and the indirect and compound on the first, second, and fourth speeds, would be a good design for cars of this description, as with fair engine power in proportion to weight, the third speed is the one which is used for the greater part of the time, and it is therefore the one which should be most efficient.

NATIONAL CRICKET LEAGUE.

Organization to be Formed of All North American Clubs.

The formation of a National Cricket Association for North America, suggested by A. E. Rendle at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, is to be laid before the various cricket associations and leagues of the United States and Canada. The President of the Metropolitan League is most enthusiastic over the idea, and he intends to write to all American cricket associations and clubs asking for their help to form the association he has suggested.

He expects that the organization will be formed of the following members: Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, Northwestern Cricket Association, Chicago Cricket Association, Montreal Cricket Association, Toronto Cricket Association, California Cricket Association, Metropolitan District Cricket League, and New York Cricket Association. These associations will be invited to appoint a delegate to represent each at a meeting to be held in New York or Philadelphia. Should these representatives decide that the National Association is advisable it will be formed forthwith.

It is expected that the association will govern all matters in relation to cricket in North America, and could, if desired, deviate from the rules of the Marylebone Cricket Club, which are generally accepted as the playing laws of cricket everywhere. This would be a radical step which would surely meet with opposition, but if the idea could be modified to place an interpretation on the present rules to prevent misunderstanding of technical points not made clear a useful purpose would be served.

It is proposed to offer for competition a championship trophy to be held by the winner subject to challenge by any other member of the association. Thus, while Philadelphia might win the championship in 1903, should New York, or Boston, or Toronto feel strong enough to defeat the holders in some future year they could challenge the champions, who would be compelled to defend their title. In addition to the regular members of the association it is proposed to have associate members, comprising individuals contributing a small annual fee. This, it is felt, would build up the funds of the association for the purpose of fostering cricket in any way thought advisable. Mr. Rendle sees no bounds to the possibilities of this National Cricket Association of North America. He sees in the future a grand championship tournament at Lord's, London, in which England, Australia, and North America would compete for the championship of the world. This idea would seem rather farfetched at present, but such an event is certainly a possibility, and there is no means of predicting the results which might be attained by the organization of so representative a body of cricketers as this association would certainly be.

Youngsters in Close Hockey Match.

There was a lively game of hockey played by schoolboys in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink yesterday. The contesting teams represented the St. Nicholas Junior Club and Pomfret School. Although their captain, H. C. Berlin, did not play and the team had not had much practice together this season, the St. Nicholas Juniors played a good all-round game and some very skilful plays were executed by them. L. Dolly, Hazelton, and Phillips were the most conspicuous and effective lads on the winning team, while Vanderpool, Wagstaff, and Pell showed to the best advantage for Pomfret School. The line-up:

St. Nicholas Jrs., 3.	Position.	Pomfret School, 1.
Feintner	Goal	Dana
R. Dolly	Point	Vanderpool
Hazelton	Cover Point	Wagstaff
L. Dolly	Forward	Lowery
Cornell	Forward	Turnbull
Sturges	Forward	Pell
H. Phillips	Forward	Ewing

Goals scored—St. Nicholas Jrs.—L. Dolly, Hazelton, and H. Phillips; Pomfret School—Wagstaff. Referee—Mr. S. Phillips. Timekeepers—Messrs. G. Holly and H. C. Berlin.

Hurling and Football To-day.

A game of Gaelic football is scheduled for to-day at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue, between the reorganized Emmet team of Brooklyn and the Kickhams of this city. The teams are very evenly matched. Prior to the football struggle there will be a hurling match between the Manhattans and the Meaghers, which will be called at 1:30 o'clock.

Governor Orders Fight Stopped.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—At noon today Sheriff Henry A. Dickson of Wayne County announced that he would not allow the Corbett-McGovern fight to take place in Detroit or Wayne County, that Gov. Bliss had instructed him to stop the fight, and that he had been advised by an attorney that the only thing for him to do was to stop it.

GOLF RATINGS DISCUSSED

No Official List Sanctioned by the National Association.

Committee on Revision of Rules Now at Work—More Changes in the Newark Athletic Club.

Considerable discussion has been occasioned in some golf circles owing to the placing of Louis N. James, the National amateur champion, far down on the list in a rating of golfers for 1902, that has recently been promulgated. The friends of James, and many other golfers as well, think a decided injustice has been done to the young player, and they point to the fact that, as he won the amateur championship, he is thereby entitled to a position of considerable prominence among the successful players of the year. Travis is easily ranked first, and Douglas second. Many believe that James should come third, or at least among the first six.

In the rating thus promulgated there was nothing official, for the United States Golf Association never attempts to make a classification of tournament winning golfers. Therefore, any careful critic is at perfect liberty to make out his own list, and others may accept it or not, as they please. Inasmuch as the National golf body prepares no official list of golf standing, there can be no serious discussion over the mere expression of individual opinions. The request has occasionally been made, chiefly from the younger players, that the United States Golfing Association should make an official rating of the year's leading players, but no indication has been shown that this will be done. It is not likely to occur.

The policy of the association has always been opposed to anything of that nature. Golfers, as a class, have no affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Union or recognize any other amateur rulings outside of those laid down by the golf authorities. No player has to be registered, and clubs desiring to hold tournaments do not have to apply to any higher body for the privilege. The main purpose of the United States Golf Association is to keep the game on a high amateur basis, making it, first, a gentleman's game without emphasizing the prize-winning features. Of course, the officers all take a deep interest in the championship events, and the success of the leaders, but they recognize the fact that there are scores of players who use golf for their enjoyment, leaving the mug-winning elements to a secondary consideration. To compile or sanction an official list would be to put a premium on golf winnings, making that one of the great points for a player to strive for during the year. Therefore, no matter in what order the golfers of the country may be placed, the United States Golf Association is not likely to take any part in the discussion.

The new constitution, as amended at the special meeting of the United States Golf Association last month, has just been printed in pamphlet form and sent out by Secretary Maturin Ballou. Probably the next thing to be printed will be the revised rules upon which the committee, consisting of Charles B. Macdonald, G. Herbert Windeler, and Walter J. Travis are now at work. This has been rendered necessary partly from the modifications lately proposed by the St. Andrews Golf Committee in Scotland, and which will go into effect on Jan. 1. In medal play competitions it will be required to hole out on every green under penalty of disqualification. These changes will all be considered in the new American code.

INCREASED GOLF MEMBERSHIP.

The recent action of the newly formed Massachusetts Golf Association in restricting membership to clubs that are on the roll of the United States Golf Association will be a means of adding several new members to the larger body. Of the thirty-two charter clubs of the Massachusetts organization, ten were not in the National body at the time the former association was organized. They have applied for membership to Secretary Ballou, and will probably be elected at a special meeting of the Executive Committee previous to the annual gathering in February. Besides these New England clubs, a number of applications for allied membership from other parts of the country have been received, showing that the reduction in allied club dues from $25 to $10 has been beneficial in the encouragement of a large National membership. Only one Boston club has applied for the more expensive one-hundred-dollar associate membership, the Oakley Country Club. The officers of the club disclaim all intention of asking for any of the three National championship tournaments next year, notwithstanding the surmises that had been made that the club was ambitious to secure the event.

Golfers had another club to talk about last week as a possible aspirant for National championship honors, the Baltusrol Golf Club. No direct statement has been made that the latter will apply, but the assertion comes from an authoritative source that the club will offer the use of its links for the amateur contest to the association at the annual meeting in February. The officers of the Baltusrol Club are waiting to see what the Nassau Country Club intends to do about the matter. If the latter club wants the event there will be little effort by Baltusrol, but if Apawamis enters the field a stiff fight by the New Jersey club will assuredly be made.

The Golf Committee of the Baltusrol Club has decided to keep the regular 6,000-yard course, with all of the greens, open all Winter. There will be no covering of the regular greens, as is done at this season of the year by many clubs, at Baltusrol, until the Spring, when, in order to protect the new grass, the greens may be temporarily closed for about a month. Few local clubs are used by their members to such an extent all Winter as the Baltusrol Club. With good weather, the club will probably hold a New Year's Day handicap. A number of players were out on the links nearly every day last week.

Since the Newark Athletic Club decided a few weeks ago to abandon its golf department, there has been considerable talk of a still further change in the club at the annual meeting in January. It is said that the word "Athletic" will be dropped and that, as the Newark Club, the organization will devote its efforts toward becoming the recognized social club of that city. The club had its origin several years ago in a merging of the Triton Boat Club, the Newark Field Club, the Republican Club, and the Newark Athletic Club, then small in numbers and influence. The athletic features, such as tennis, football, rowing, cycling, and now golf, have dwindled in interest every year, while the social and business characteristics have become more prominent. With the sacrifice of golf, the last definite athletic element has disappeared, and most of the members fail to see any reason in continuing the word "Athletic" any longer as descriptive of the club.

WILLIE ANDERSON GOING WEST.

When Willie Anderson, the former open champion of the United States and the present holder of the Western championship, returns from England he will take up his home in Chicago as professional of the Onwentsia Club. For the past two years Anderson has had charge of the links of the Pittsfield Country Club. At Onwentsia he will have a long eighteen-hole course, and one of the busiest clubs in the country during the season. The Onwentsia Club was one of the pioneers of golf in the West, and has always held a high rank. Its course is one of the best in the Chicago district, and the amateur championship was played there in 1899. A number of other sports are fostered. The membership limit is 350 and it is filled, with a waiting list of 22.

Alexander Smith, the Nassau Country Club professional, is now at Coronado Beach, in charge of the golf course, while Horace Rawlins of Waumbek, in the White Mountains, has gone to Los Angeles. Arthur H. Fenn of Poland Springs is at Palm Beach, getting the course in shape for the Winter events which will begin next month.

Devereaux Emmet of this city, Herbert Jaques of Boston, and W. A. Alexander of Chicago have been appointed by President R. H. Robertson the Nominating Committee to prepare a list of officers for election at the annual meeting of the National Association in February. They will report the names of the various clubs within thirty days of the meeting.

Miss May Heslet, the woman champion of Great Britain for the present year, and who also held the honor in 1899, is playing excellent golf, and recently won the valuable Irish Ladies' Coronation Medal, which was played for on the links of the Newcastle Golf Club. Her score for the eighteen holes was 93; from scratch, an excellent showing. Several of the best woman golfers in the United Kingdom competed for the trophy, and second place was taken by Miss Rhona Adair, who held the championship in 1900. Her score was 97. The mother of the present champion, Mrs. Heslet, who got in the semi-finals in the 1900 championship tournament, was third.

The age of some of the notable golf trophies that are played for in this country appear young, indeed, when compared with some of the famous trophies of the links in England. A case in point was the annual competition which occurred recently at the Royal Blackheath Club for the medal presented by the Photographic Society of Blackheath in 1860. It has been in competition every year since that time, and has just been won by F. S. Ireland. Another old trophy that the same club plays for every year is the Calcutta Cup. It was made in Cashmere in 1875, and presented in that year by the Calcutta Golf Club to the Blackheath members for handicap competition. The oldest medal in competition in America is the John Reid Gold Medal, which represents the annual championship of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County.

COLLEGE FENCING MEET.

Plans for Championship Event to be Perfected Next Month.

College fencers are showing greater interest in the art of swordsmanship this season than ever before. At Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and the West Point and Annapolis Academies a large number of candidates are trying for team positions, and several dual competitions for January and February have been arranged. It is possible that the recently organized Intercollegiate Fencing Association may be somewhat enlarged before the next championship tournament in March, as invitations have just been sent to the leading Eastern colleges to send delegates to a meeting of the Fencing Association, which will be held in this city on Jan. 9. The exact date of the intercollegiate championship event has not yet been fixed, and it is one of the objects of the coming meeting to arrange a time satisfactory to all. The contest will be held in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club, as was done last year when West Point won the team championship.

The Columbia fencers have been doing considerable practicing since the first of the month. They are being regularly instructed by the fencing master of the New York Athletic Club, and many of the students have the additional advantage of being members of the Fencers' Club. In this respect the Columbia fencers are better off than the swordsmen of most other colleges, for they have the opportunity of meeting better men than themselves in impromptu contests besides being able to take part in many outside events during the year. To these opportunities is due the great improvement shown by the Columbia fencers last year when they got second place in the intercollegiate event, and F. B. Clark, one of the team, tied with two others for individual honors. Louis E. Mahan, who was also on the team, is a member of the Fencers' Club. He is one of the most active juniors in the class of which Marshall Kernochan, J. D. Mitchell, C. Moore, W. B. Lawrence, and Burrell Hoffman are the most conspicuous examples.

Since the Fencers' Club has become thoroughly settled in its new quarters, in the Windsor Arcade, on Fifth Avenue, there has been a noticeable increase in attendance of old members, and several who had dropped out in the former home have returned to activity. In no department of the club, however, is the interest shown more than in the women's classes. The lighter rooms and better accommodations have brought out many new aspirants for sword exercise. The women's classes meet on three week day mornings, and at present there are over twenty members. Among the most expert, who would be strong rivals for club honors, were a women's championship tournament to be given, are Mrs. George Ethridge, Miss Grace E. Fairchild, Miss Louise F. Jackson, Miss A. R. Jackson, Miss Margaret Stimson, Miss Florence Lauterbach, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Raymond Ward, Mrs. Léon Marlé, Mrs. E. J. Loring, Miss Isabel Britton, and Miss E. B. Alden.

One of the interesting events that the members of the club are looking forward to is a sabre competition for club teams. This will take place on March 14, and W. S. Gurnee, Jr., has given a silver cup to be won outright by the victorious team. The next event of prominence will be an invitation team contest on Saturday, Jan. 3, to which teams from the Boston Athletic Association and the Philadelphia Fencing Club have been invited, in addition to local representatives. It is possible that Columbia may enter a team also.

The first competition of the season to be held in the New York Athletic Club will be on Jan. 20, when the annual junior competition in foils will be given. Charles E. Goodhue, Chairman of the New York Athletic Club's fencing team, has charge of this event, and, if as successful as last year, it will be one of the notable contests in the fencing world. For the collegians this is always an excellent practice tournament, and efforts are being made to get teams from Columbia, Yale, Cornell, and other colleges. The Amateur Fencers' League of America offers three medals for this event—gold, silver, and copper, respectively, for the three leading places.

Fencing has been slow in getting under way at the New York Athletic Club this season. In the absence of Dr. Graeme Hammond and the Chairman, C. E. Goodhue, the club was not represented in the recent team contest at the Fencers' Club. Mr. Goodhue will return from Europe this week, and, as the fencing room has shown evidences of returning to its old time activity during the past week or two, the club is practically sure to be represented in all the forthcoming events in the Racquet and Tennis Club, where a few years ago there was considerable interest, the play of the foils is now rarely seen. The members of the New York Turn Verein have taken hold of the sport somewhat earlier than usual, and are able to show a strong team in John Allaire, J. P. Mitchell, and Charles A. Bill. This team will probably represent the Turn Verein in most of the big matches of the year.

The Boston Athletic Association can show a strong team this year in Sewell Cabot, James P. Parker, and Atherton M. Brownell. Parker now holds the National championship in foils. He was a member of the victorious Harvard team that won the intercollegiate honors a few years ago. Three years ago Harvard was the leader in the collegiate fencing world, and for six out of nine years previous to 1901 won the team championship. Among the prominent members of those victorious teams, besides Parker, were A. G. Thacher, Austin Riggs, Ellis Hoffman, Manuel De Diaz, and Melvin Green. Parker is probably the best left-handed fencer in the United States, and has come up very rapidly into the highest championship class within the last three years. Sewell Cabot held the New England championships last year in foils and dueling swords. Howard Clapp is another young fencer of more than ordinary ability in the Boston Athletic Association. Two years ago he led all the juniors, winning that championship easily, and he has steadily improved.

The recently organized Philadelphia Fencing Club has been devoting considerable attention toward securing a creditable team to enter in the coming competition, and it is expected that it will make its first appearance in a match at the team contest on Jan. 3 at the Fencers' Club. The Philadelphians will give their first invitation event of the season on Jan. 31. It will be a team contest, three men on each team, with foils, for a cup presented by the club President, E. L. Hawkins.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

Moor Won the Crescent City Handicap from the Favorite.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Jockey Buchanan landed Moor two lengths in front of The Lady to-day at the finish of the Crescent City Handicap, worth $2,040 to the winner. The Durnell & Herz pair, The Lady and Scotch Plaid, were decided favorites at 13 to 5. The Simon pair, Moor and Major Mansir, opened at sixes and were backed to 9 to 2. Jessie Jarboe had all of the early speed, but ran her race in the first six furlongs. Buchanan rated Moor nicely, and outrode Williams, on The Lady, through the last furlongs. The Hildreth Stables furnished three winners, Gannon being up in each case. The track was slow and the weather cloudy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Little Jack Horner, 109 pounds, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, won; Grantor, 114, (O'Neill,) 4 o 1, second; Bedlam, 109, (Crosswaite,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. El Rey, Chorus Boy, Pretorius, Maggie Clopton, Alpaca, Arus, and Basilus ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. Harry Wilson, 108 pounds, (Gannon,) 1 to 3, won; Optimo, 102, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, second; Eliza Dillon, 101, (Helgerson,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Judge Durelle, Aimless, Miss Barney, and Bella ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Farmer Jim, 100 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 10, won; Welcome Light, 107, (Phillips,) 10 to 3, second; Pirate, 90, (Scully,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:32 1-5. Barkelmore and Cologne II. ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Crescent City Handicap; one mile and a quarter. Moor, 102 pounds, (Buchanan,) 9 to 2, won; The Lady, 120, (Williams,) 13 to 5, second; Jessie Jarboe, 110, (Haack,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:10 2-5. Major Mansir, Hayward Hunter, Little Scout, Scotch Plaid, Commissioner Forster, Barrack, and Water Edge ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. John Peters, 112 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 2, won; Harry New, 112, (Otis,) 10 to 1, second; Booster, 107, (B. Davis,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Jane Holly, Smile, Shrine, Scorpio, Potente, Ben Mora, and De Reszke ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half. Trocadoro, 97 pounds, (Helgerson,) 5 to 1, won; Cogswell, 106, (Rice,) 7 to 5, second; Lady Chorister, 109, (Otis,) 7 to 2, third. Time—2:41 4-5. Lattimer, Pay the Fiddler, Hattie Davis, and Crosscut ran.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETIC GROUNDS

Official information has been made public that when South Field is acquired by Columbia University it will not be devoted to athletic purposes. Francis S. Bangs, one of the university Trustees, and a member of the committee which is trying to raise funds for the purchase of the property, has sent a letter to The Columbia Spectator, the undergraduate newspaper, in which he outlines the future of the property. His communication was brought forth by the fact that The Spectator recently printed an editorial expressing the hope that South Field would become the university athletic grounds.

Francis S. Bangs's letter follows, in part:

"That the land should be used for an athletic field, in the ordinarily accepted sense of the term, like the fields of Cambridge, New Haven, and Princeton, with training quarters, grand stands, and other adjuncts for moneymaking athletics, is not and never has been a possibility, and the exploitation of that theory is bound to be a detriment to the effort to secure the property. The dedication to such purposes of a plot of ground obtained at so enormous a cost would be wasteful in the extreme, and with all the demands upon the generous citizens of this city for humanitarian purposes, the man has not been found, nor is he likely to be, who would aid in raising $2,000,000 to buy two city blocks merely to enable athletic teams to disport themselves and entertain their enthusiastic followers. As an athletic field the property could not be used for academic purposes, and I cannot believe that the most ardent supporter of athletics would seriously insist upon making that use of it at the risk of throttling the legitimate development of the college. It is understood that an experimental sketch of South Field, locating the proposed or possible new buildings, provides for a campus affording ample space for a practice field like that now existing, and whatever plan is adopted, it is reasonably certain that if the university secures the land by gift, a large portion of it will remain unoccupied by buildings and available for athletic purposes for a number of years. You may rest assured that the wholesome needs of the undergraduates have not been and are not apt to be overlooked by the university authorities."

Trinity's Baseball Schedule.

Edward J. Mann, manager of the Trinity College baseball team at Hartford, Conn., has arranged the following schedule for the coming season:

April 1, Princeton at Princeton; 4, open; 7, Harvard at Cambridge; 8, Brown at Providence; 9, Tufts at Tufts College; 14, Fordham at New York; 15, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 16, Villanova at Villanova, Penn.; 17, Lafayette at Easton, Penn.; 18, Manhattan at New York; 20, New York University at New York; 23, Yale at Hartford, (opening of the New Alumni Athletic Field;) 25, Springfield at Springfield; 29, Hartford Theological Seminary at Hartford.

May 2, West Point at West Point; 6, Williams at Williamstown; 7, Syracuse at Hartford; 8, Yale Law School at Hartford; 13, open; 16, New York University at Hartford; 20, Tufts at Hartford; 23, Wesleyan at Hartford; 27, Massachusetts State College at Hartford; 30, open.

June 3, Columbia at Hartford; 4, Amherst at Amherst; 10, Wesleyan at Middletown.

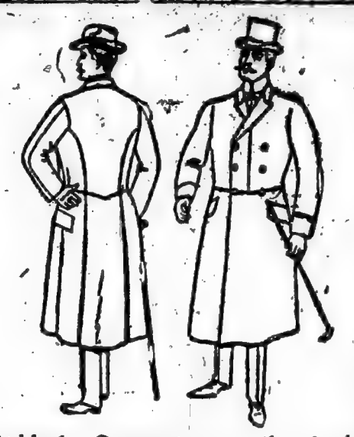

Paddock Overcoats are the leaders this season. We have purchased a special lot of high grade Vicunas and Meltons, especially adapted for the Paddock Overcoats. We offer them, made up in the best manner, to order, $25.00. Other Overcoatings, special high grades, $20.00.

Suitings of unfinished Worsteds and imported Cheviots, to order, $20.00. Our Full Dress Suits, of German or English drape, lined with silk throughout, to order, at $40.00, are exceptional value; made and cut in up-to-date fashion.

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CLOSE SWIMMING RACES

Three Contests Furnish Exciting Sport in the N. Y. A. C.

Cooke of Yale Wins Fifty-Yard Novice in Fast Time—Honors for Camp and Wenck.

There were several first-class swimming races decided in the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club last night and, although there were only three events on the programme, the trial heats in each brought out about half a score of lively contests. Honors were equally divided, as first prize in each event went to representatives of different clubs. G. P. Cooke of the Yale Swimming Club won the novice race at fifty yards in the good time of 0:33 3-5. A. R. Camp of Columbia University won the 100-yard handicap from the ten-second mark, and E. E. Wenck, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club was an easy winner, with a start of 24 seconds, in the 200-yard handicap.

Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club was scratch man in the 100-yard handicap and finished a close second to G. W. Van Cleaf, his clubmate, to whom he was conceding 9 seconds, in the fourth trial heat, and as winners only qualified, Ruberl was shut out of the final. A. R. Camp of Columbia and L. B. Goodwin had a hard race for three-fourths of the journey, but the Columbia man gradually drew away in the last lap and beat Goodwin by fully six feet, with Handley and Van Cleaf well up. Goodwin jumped off his mark one second ahead of his handicap of six seconds and was disqualified, so that Handley was placed second and Van Cleaf third.

Two trial heats and a final decided the 200-yard handicap, the first and second in the trials qualifying for the final effort. Young Wenck, with the advantage of 24 seconds handicap, had no difficulty in winning the first trial, as well as the final, and his brother Fred A. Wenck, from the 3-second mark, was just as easily the next best. The younger brother had the race won by half the length of the tank, and did not exert himself toward the finish.

The most interesting races occurred in the trials and final of the fifty-yard novice race. Ogden M. Reid of Yale won the first trial heat very cleverly in 0:37 2-5, and was looked upon as a likely winner of the final, but when G. P. Cooke, also of Yale, won the second trial in 0:36 he became the choice. A few minutes later J. W. Hubert, Jr., of the local club, showed remarkable speed, and when 0:34 flat was announced as his time every one thought that he had as good as won the gold medal. These three lined up for the final effort, and got off well together. Hubert and Cooke swam a splendid race, and the timers' watches showed that the men were doing better than in their trials.

In the final lap Cooke drew away, but Hubert fought every inch of the way home and was finally beaten by Cooke, who finished five feet ahead, while Hubert was about twelve inches in front of Reid. The time, 0:33 2-5, was very fast, considering that the contestants were novices. Following is the summary:

50-Yard Swim, Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by O. M. Reid, Yale Swimming Club; F. C. Brown, Columbia University, second. Time—0:37 2-5. Second Heat—Won by G. P. Cooke, Yale Swimming Club; F. Uthoft, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—0:36. Third Heat—Won by J. W. Hubert, Jr., New York Athletic Club; John Anderson, Columbia Grammar, second. Time—0:34.

Final Heat—Won by G. P. Cooke, Yale Swimming Club; J. W. Hubert, Jr., New York Athletic Club, second; O. M. Reid, Yale Swimming Club, third. Time—0:33 3-5.

One Hundred Yards Swim.—Handicap—Trial heats—First heat won by L. de B. Handley, New York Athletic Club, (10 seconds;) F. J. Bamman, unattached, (9 seconds,) second. Time 1:14. Second heat won by L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds;) J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds,) second. Time, 1:10 1-5. Third heat won by A. R. Camp, Columbia University, (10 seconds;) W. H. Fenton, Columbia University, (10 seconds,) second. Time, 1:13 2-5. Fourth heat won by G. W. Van Cleaf, New York Athletic Club, (9 seconds;) Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, scratch, second. Time, 1:14.

Final heat won by A. R. Camp, Columbia University, (6 seconds;) L. de B. Handley, New York Athletic Club, (10 seconds,) second; G. W. Van Cleaf, New York Athletic Club, (9 seconds,) third. Time 1:11 1-5. L. B. Goodwin, who finished second, was disqualified for leaving his mark one second ahead of his handicap time.

200-Yard Swim, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First heat won by E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (24 seconds;) T. E. Kitching, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (5 seconds,) second. Time—2:54 3-5. Second heat won by F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (3 seconds;) C. D. Trudenbach, Columbia University, (11 second,) second. Time—2:48 2-5. Final heat won by E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York Athletic Club, (24 seconds;) F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (3 seconds,) second; C. D. Trudenbach, Columbia University, (11 seconds,) third. Time—3:00 4-5.

UNITY AMONG BOWLERS.

Brighter Conditions to Prevail at the National Congress in Indianapolis.

Bowlers, alley owners, or manufacturers. Who shall rule the sport which has become a great Winter game in this country?

This is the great question among the men who are giving deep consideration to the desired legislation and rules which shall govern the next session of the American Bowling Congress at Indianapolis in February, and whether Eastern delegates may expect no more definite results than were obtained at Buffalo last year. The whole subject has received new impetus by the recent visit in New York of President Bookwalter of Indianapolis and Vice President W. V. Thompson of Chicago, who came here for the express purpose of telling the bowlers of New York just where they stood on all matters appertaining to bowling legislation and what might be expected at Indianapolis.

Mayor Bookwalter promised the bowlers of New York that, as presiding officer of the congress, the unsatisfactory features which caused so much trouble at Buffalo would be eliminated at Indianapolis. He declared that the "proxy vote" should not rule, and that, while some legislation looking to uniformity in rules was greatly needed, the time spent in the Hoosier capital, in reverse of former gatherings, would be for 95 per cent. of bowling and 5 per cent. of politics.

Thompson is somewhat the reverse of the President. He has been a bowler of prominence for years, is in the alley business, and has made a practical study of the sport. His speeches to the bowlers of New York have therefore been carefully regarded, for he spoke with wisdom and well-matured experience. He has played in individual contests in all the prominent cities. He has just returned from a very successful Western trip as manager of the "Big Three" combination of Chicago bowlers—Worden and Strong being the other two—on which trip he played 132 games with an average approximating 190.

Shortly before leaving the city in company with President Bookwalter for Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Cleveland Mr. Thompson said: "I have attended every meeting of the American Bowling Congress since I became a member, and have discovered many weak points which require careful and wise legislation. They will all be brought up at the Indianapolis meeting. At Buffalo many delegates seemed to be under the impression that the congress was maintained solely in the interests of New York and Chicago. I must confess that it did look so to an outsider, and I am now fully convinced that radical changes are necessary for the welfare of the sport. We must formulate rules broad enough to cover bowling in all places where the game is known, and no one set of men or players should govern the game which has become National in its scope.

"It is a question how this can be accomplished, but if the right kind of men are selected to represent the bowlers as delegates, and with an impartial and enthusiastic advocate of the sport as our presiding officer, we may hope that all interests will be conserved and everybody satisfied. Voting by proxy will be eliminated, and in selecting delegates this year care will be taken to overlook such men as those who have nothing to recommend them except that they are good fellows and can afford to make the trip.

"As a delegate at Buffalo, I regarded the interests of the manufacturers as that of the third party. It is the bowler first. He creates the demand for the alleys, balls, and pins, and the alley keeper or manufacturer who does not cater to his desires and wants had better go out of the business. The alley owner has the financial interest, and, because of the great amount of money invested, should have a voice in the affairs of the congress.

"I sincerely hope that no delegate will be selected for the Indianapolis meeting who will even consider any sort of a proposition looking to a split in the American Bowling Congress."

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Roessler and Hasslacker Team Wins Two Games in Wholesale Drug Trade Association.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association yesterday the Roessler & Hasslacher team won two of three games with the Parke, Davis & Co. five. The scores follow:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 185; Haman, 182; Du Bois, 154; Tavegsi, 166; Bode, 132. Total, 819.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Crum, 163; Burgess, 155; Jenkins, 118; Blake, 162; Carr, 137. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 201; Haman, 119; Du Bois, 119; Tavegsi, 131; Bode, 158. Total, 728.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Crum, 164; Burgess, 143; Jenkins, 131; Blake, 130; Carr, 119. Total, 687.

THIRD GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 168; Haman, 176; Du Bois, 138; Tavegsi, 159; Bode, 127. Total, 768.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Crum, 165; Burgess, 171; Jenkins, 141; Blake, 154; Carr, 179. Total, 810.

FOURTH GAME.—New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 152; Mueller, 201; Robertson, 92; Kingsbury, 114; Ahearn, 162. Total, 711.

Sharp & Dohme—Rieffelin, 145; Quinn, 141; Korndorfer, 136; Schultz, 144; Doerr, 170. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.—New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 144; Mueller, 124; Robertson, 122; Kingsbury, 173; Ahearn, 149. Total, 682.

Sharp & Dohme—Rieffelin, 136; Quinn, 189; Korndorfer, 121; Schultz, 144; Doerr, 143. Total, 731.

THIRD GAME.—New York Glucose Company—Fisher, 126; Miller, 153; Robertson, 115; Kingsbury, 160; Ahearn, 197. Total, 741.

Sharp & Dohme—Rieffelin, 120; Quinn, 99; Korndorfer, 127; Schultz, 143; Doerr, 208. Total, 706.

Schoolboys In Skating Race.

The Saturday morning skating races for schoolboys, which were so popular last Winter, were again inaugurated at the Clermont Avenue Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday. The opening event had nineteen starters and was closely contested from the start, A. Titus of Public School No. 77 winning in a close finish. In the evening two mile races were decided and were won by A. Y. Sarony and Harold See respectively. Sarony's time of 3:00 was considered very good for the beginning of the season. Summary:

Schoolboys' Race, Half Mile, Handicap.—Won by A. Titus, Public School No. 77, (scratch;) S. Eldredge, Polytechnic Preparatory School, (20 yards,) second; L. S. Southwick, Brooklyn Latin School, (scratch,) third. Time—1:52 1-5.

One Mile, Senior, Handicap.—Won by A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; A. S. Carmichael, (110 yards,) third. Time—3:00.

One Mile, Junior, Handicap.—Won by Harold See, (60 yards;) E. B. Underhill, (scratch,) second; E. A. Taylor, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:21 4-5.

Brooklyn's Baseball Team for 1903.

President Ebbets yesterday gave out the full list of players signed by Manager Hanlon for the Brooklyn team of 1903. There are twenty-one members of the team, including Willie Keeler and Bill Donovan, who are claimed by the American League, and Sammy Strang of last season's Chicago team. Other newcomers are Broderick, an infielder from Pennsylvania, and Gabriel, an outfielder from the West, who comes highly recommended by Roy Evans. Those missing are "Duke" Farrell, who may be signed later, and Charley Irwin. Hughey Ahearn, as he was known last season, will play under his right name of Hearne and with Lou Ritter, is expected to do most of the catching. Hanlon expects to add two more pitchers and another utility man to the list. Following are the players signed: Donovan, Garvin, Evans, Schmidt, Jones, and McMakin, pitchers; Hearne, Ritter, McManus, and Latimer, catchers; Doyle, first base; Flood, second base; Dahlen, short stop; Strang, third base; Jordan and Broderick, utility infielders; Keeler, Sheckard, McCredie, Householder, and Gabriel, outfielders.

Hockey for Ardsley Club Members.

Hockey will be the latest addition to the list of Winter sports at the Ardsley Club this season. To accommodate the large number of skaters as well as to furnish suitable facilities for hockey, a large plot of low ground a few yards above the regular pond has been flooded, making a temporary lake twice as large as the old one. There has been no hockey playing as yet because the conditions for a long-continued freeze have been lacking. Thomas Barron and J. C. Barron, Jr., are among the organizers of the hockey team. They were both prominent players in their college days. Games will be arranged later in the season with teams of Ardsley members, as it is not likely that any effort will be made to play outside teams this season. There are a number of excellent hockey players among the Ardsley members, particularly among the golfers, and now that their links are not used as much as formerly, the golf contingent will turn its interest to ice sports for the Winter.

Dallas Jockey Club Stakes.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 20.—The Board of Directors of the Texas Thoroughbred Association, recently chartered by the State, met at the association's headquarters in Dallas to-day. More than twenty of the leading horsemen of Texas, with Henry T. Bachelor at their head, attended the meeting. It was determined to run three stake races in the Fall of 1903, each stake to be worth not less than $1,000. One fixture will be for two-year-olds, one for three-year-olds, and the other for all ages. It was determined also to run for a Texas Derby to be worth not less than $5,000 in 1905. The Directors adopted a constitution and by-laws, and determined to have the association take membership in the Western Jockey Club at the earliest moment that organization will accept the application, which has already been made.

Rules for Columbia Freshmen.

"The Black Avengers" is the title of a new organization at Columbia that has been formed for the purpose of enforcing the rules for the government of freshmen. Freshmen are not to be allowed to smoke pipes or carry canes on the campus, wear golf trousers, or sit on the library steps. The organization expects to prevent interclass fighting on the campus.

Southern Collegians Elect Officers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—The annual meeting of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association adjourned to-night after re-electing the present officers, as follows:

President—Dr. W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University; Vice President—M. M. Riggs, Clemson College; Secretary-Treasurer—A. L. Bondurant, University of Mississippi; Executive Committee—W. L. Dudley, M. M. Riggs, A. L. Bondurant, Andrew H. Patterson, and B. B. Ross.

Atlanta secured the big intercollegiate track meet, which is to be held next May, and in which teams from all colleges in the South, which are members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, will participate. The meet will be held under the joint auspices of the Georgia School of Technology and the Atlanta Athletic Club.

The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, which had been suspended, was reinstated, while Tulane University, at New Orleans, La., was suspended for one year because of "repeated repudiations" of the eligibility clause in the association's constitution relative to players on various teams.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Baton Rouge, on the Friday and Saturday before Christmas, 1903.

High Jumper Jones After a Record.

S. S. Jones, champion high jumper of England and a member of the New York Athletic Club, is the latest prominent athlete who has signified his intention of competing at the games in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 27. To look at him with his 180 pounds weight, one would think that the man was no jumper, much less a champion, but he has cleared the bar at 6 feet 3 inches, many times. Jones is now anxious to break "Mike" Sweeney's record of 6 feet 5¾ inches in the high jump. He is now training at Bridgeport. This entry makes six champions, both National and International, to enter in the different events, who will try for new records at their respective specialties.

No More Dark Rooms.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Dr. Hezekiel of Berlin has patented an invention which, he says, will dispense with the services of the dark room for developing in photography.

All you have to do is to place your plate in his reddish-colored solution, which he has christened "Toxin," for two minutes, after which the film is impervious to light. You can then develop in broad daylight, and watch the figures in the negative as they gradually assume shape.—London Express.

RICH STAKES FOR CHICAGO.

Washington Park Jockey Club Increases Values of Races.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The American Derby, to be run next year on June 20, will have its value increased by $5,000. The Washington Park Club will add in all $25,000 to the great classic, which will bring the total value of the race up to close to $30,000. Announcement of the stake list of the club's twenty-five-day meeting was made to-day by Secretary Howard. With two exceptions the stakes are identically the same as they were last season. The two changes are not in the stakes themselves, but their values. The Derby is increased by $5,000, and the Hyde Park Stakes, the rich event for two-year-olds, will have a worth in added money of $7,300, an increase of $2,500. Following is a list of the stakes and the added money offered by the South Side Club:

American Derby, $25,000 added; Sheridan Stakes, $4,000; Englewood Stakes, $2,000; Drexel Stakes, $2,000; Midway Stakes, $2,000; Auburn Stakes, $2,000; Oakwood Handicap, $2,500; Great Western Handicap, $3,000; Young Handicap, $5,000; Wheeler Handicap, $7,500; Hyde Park Stakes, $7,500; Lakeside Stakes, $2,000; Kenwood Stakes, $2,000; Maywood Stakes, $2,000; Edgewater Stakes, $2,000; Quickstep Stakes, $2,000; Lakeview Handicap, $2,000. Total, $74,500 added.

Announcement is also made that the club will be more liberal in purses next season. There will not be a race at the meeting of a cheaper value than $600, and the overnight handicaps, instead of having $1,000 added, as formerly, will have a value of $1,250. There will be numerous selling races filtered through the programme, with values of $700, $800, and $900. This will make the twenty-five days' racing as valuable as any in the country, East or West. The entries to the stakes will close Jan. 15 and the entrance fee named must accompany the nomination in every case.

Small Pouches for Registered Mail.

The local Post Office officials have begun the issue of small leather pouches to the letter carriers for the registered mail book. These pouches are made with a strap and snap to catch on the rings of the regular mail pouches. They are about eight inches long and six inches wide, and are provided with loops through which a pencil may be inserted. The pouches will be used in the future altogether. Postmaster Merritt desires that the carriers shall be provided with every facility for the safe carriage of the mail intrusted to them.—Washington Star.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

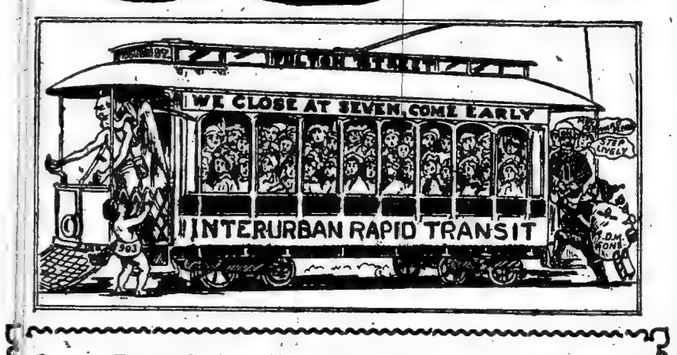

Step Lively! Move Forward, Please!

Familiar phrase, but apropos of the hustle of the next three shopping days. Please carry small packages. Be sure your name and address are taken correctly by the clerk. Avoid having goods sent C. O. D if possible. Delay is caused by having to enter goods on books, counting, etc.

Special Reductions on Every Article.

Especially Toys, leave no excuse for any one escaping without a gift.

Carpets, Rugs and Matting Under Price.

Some of the richest and handsomest gifts that will render great service and add charm to the home.

1,000 handsome Oriental Rugs, every one perfect in shape.
200 Shirvans and Daghestans, average size 3.6x5.0, regularly $22.00, at . $13.98
100 Carabagh and Guendjes, average size 3.2x5.1, regularly $14.00, at . . $6.70

Alex. Smith's Axminster Rugs.

27x72, reg. $3.00, at . . $2.15
36x72, reg. $4.25, at . . $3.50
8.3x10.6, reg. $21.00, at . . $18.50
9.0x12.0, reg. $27.00, at . . $21.00
Bigelow Lowell Axminster Carpets, handsome parlor designs, with borders to match, regularly $1.30, at 85c
All wool Ingrain Carpet, best grade, regularly 70c., at 39c
300 Handsome Hassocks in a variety of shapes.

An Acre of Xmas Furniture

At Special Reductions—Simple, Refined and Elegant.

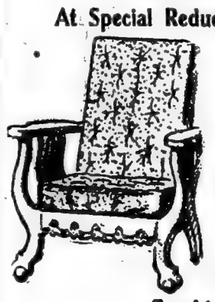

200 Morris adjustable reclining Chairs, worth $8.00 to $12.75, all at $6.98

There are six patterns, most of them are mahogany finish and polished frames, spring seats, brass rod and ratchet, some with claw feet, broad arms, reversible velour cushions, full buttoned and stitched borders, hair filled.

Music Cabinets.

400 Music Cabinets, $4.69, $4.98, $5.69, $6.75, $7.50, $8.85, $9.98, $10.85, $12.75, upward to $35.00.

Combination Desk and Bookcase.

Golden oak and mahogany finish, $9.98, $11.85, $12.75, $14.98, $16.75, $17.98, $18.75, $19.98, upward to $65.00.

Gilt Reception Chairs, upward from $1.98

Parlor and Library Tables.

$1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $1.98, $2.39, $2.98, upward to $99.75.

Ladies' Desks.

$3.48, $3.98, $4.98, $5.85, $6.98, $8.75, upward to $48.00.

$4.00 Rocker, $2.69,

This style ladies' handsome Rockers, shaped saddle seat, French arm, carved back, golden oak, polish finish.

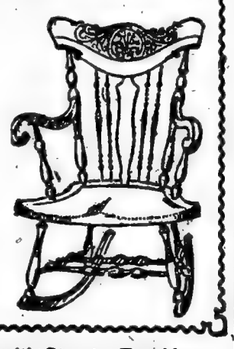

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Store open until seven P. M., Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

BOOKS—Beautifully Bound Great Values.

It is a Christmas Book Store. Filled with the Books that are in most demand. Filled with great values that are nowhere matched. And for the Book lover, the man or woman who takes delight in the very "feel" of a beautifully bound Book, there is unusually broad assortment.

For the most part, this fine binding was done to our order—excellent editions of the standard works of fiction and history and other branches of letters have been so treated by our binder as to make them works of art. And they are not for to-day alone. Such Books thus bound will last for generations and always remain a delight to their possessor. Such Books thus bound cost such modest prices only here. We hint at some.

Irving's Works, the early printed national edition; 27 vols., ½ calf, full gilt back, marbled edges, a special set that cannot be duplicated $44.60
Irving's Works, the first issue of the fine "Geoffrey Crayon" edition, with steel and wood engravings by Darley and others, 27 vols., ¾ crushed levant $73.80
Irving's Works, 10 vols., ½ calf, gilt $14.40
Robert Louis Stevenson's Works, elegant subscription edition; ¾ red levant; gilt top, untrimmed $56.00
Robert Louis Stevenson's Life, by Balfour, 2 vols., ¾ levant, ... $5.76
Greeley's (Horace) American Conflict, 2 vols., ¾ levant $6.20
Blaine's 20 Years in Congress, 2 vols., ¾ levant $6.70
Masterpieces of Oratory, from Demosthenes to the present time; limited edition, 8 vols., ½ morocco, uncut $15.00
George Eliot's Works, 24 vols., with fine photogravures; ¾ crushed levant $49.00
George Eliot's Works, 8 vols., ½ calf, gilt top $7.90
Mabie's Works, author's limited edition, 10 vols., illustrated, ¾ levant $34.00
Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., ½ calf, gilt top $9.74
Carlyle's Works, 10 vols., ½ calf, gilt tops $9.74
Carlyle's Works, 10 vols., ½ morocco, gilt tops $10.20
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 vols., ½ calf $4.50
Dickens' Works, 15 vols., ½ calf $15.00
Dickens' Works, extra fine edition, 15 vols., ½ calf $22.00
Fielding's Works, 7 vols., ½ calf $7.00
Green's History of England, 4 vols., ½ calf $3.40
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols., ½ calf $4.50
Macaulay's Essays and Poems, 3 vols., ½ calf $3.00
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 2 vols., ½ calf $2.00
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., ½ calf $2.00
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 2 vols., ½ calf $2.00
Rawlinson's Great Monarchies, 3 vols., illustrated, ½ calf $4.07
Schiller's Works, 8 vols., ½ calf $7.84
Goethe's Works, 10 vols., ½ calf $9.20
Josephus' Works, 3 vols., ½ calf $3.00
Guizot's History of France, 5 vols., ½ levant $12.00
Guizot's History of France, 8 vols., ½ calf $10.00
Kipling's Works, 15 vols., ½ calf $8.48
Kipling's Works, 15 vols., ¾ levant $18.00
Allison's History of Europe, English edition, 13 vols., ½ calf, ... $20.00
Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., ½ calf $14.17
Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo, 4 vols., ½ morocco $6.90

Main floor, rear, East Building.

Imported Brooches—Under Half.

TRANSLUCENT ENAMELS—some of the most effective Brooches that we ever had to sell at a moderate price. And now, on about 400 pieces prices are cut to

69c. to $1.97 From $2.00 to $6.50.

There is a large variety of designs, all showing the hard, translucent enamels mounted in sterling silver with the gilt finish. Good gifts.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Great News of Petticoats.

LESS TO PAY—and as pretty Petticoats as we ever had to sell at full prices. Isn't that great news when everybody's dollars have to do so much spreading out to get all the Christmas buying done?

Did you think of the fact that one of these very Petticoats would make as nice a gift as you could find for somebody?

Black mercerized sateen Petticoats, made with full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with a small ruffle 59c
Black and white polka dot sateen Petticoats, made with full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with two small ruffles, special at 98c
Mercerized moreen Petticoats, in all the most popular shades, made with full umbrella ruffle, trimmed with tucked ruffle, faced and bound with velveteen, value $3.00, at $1.69
Taffeta Silk Petticoats, in black and colors, made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with small ruffle, also dust ruffle, value $5.00, at $3.98
Superior taffeta silk Petticoats, in all the newest colorings, also black, made with deep accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with gathered ruffle, finished with ruche top and bottom, value $15.00, at $9.50

Second floor, East Building.

Boys' Clothes—Reduced

Down now so that all the youngsters can have new Clothes to wear on Christmas Day—and the mothers can save enough to help buy some of the other Christmas presents. In the first place, then,

All Our $6.00 to $8.00 Sailor Suits Are $4.95.

At the full prices they were the best Suits we ever had—and we sold more than we ever did, as we ought to. Made of fine cheviots and serges in navy, royal blue, brown and gray. All handsomely trimmed with braid and with under collars of the material. Sizes to fit little fellows of 3 to 10 years. And in the second place we have

$6.00 to $8.00 Double-Breasted Suits at $4.50.

The best value we ever had in Suits of this character—the best maker of boys' clothing in New York made them especially for us as great value at the full prices. Smartly cut in the new double-breasted style, with wide shoulder and shapely collar and lapels. The materials are the finest grades of cheviots in neat fancy mixtures and the Suits are lined with fine mohair serge and tailored in the best possible manner. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

75c. Black Canvas, 48c.

At any time of the year there couldn't be a better bargain than these specially fashionable stuffs at so much under value. And when the last Christmas gifts are to be bought—well stop in the Black Goods Store to-morrow and see how fast they slip out.

There are:

45 inch black Bagging Canvas—the rough, open weave; an all worsted stuff that has cost heretofore 75c. a yard in the best places.
45 inch black Twine Weave Canvas—also an open weave, but finer than the other and heretofore priced the same way.

Either may be had to-morrow for the same little price, 48c. a yard.

And here is news of other great values in the Black Goods Store:

50 inch black all worsted Cheviot, splendid weight and quality, the best Cheviot value anywhere at the price . . . . . 59c. a yard
50 inch black Zibeline Suiting, one of the most desirable of this season's black dress fabrics . . . . . 98c. a yard
Black all wool Albatross, for waists and house gowns . . . 88c. a yard
Black wool Voile, 38 inches wide, the best value at the price anywhere and equal in effect to imported Voiles at three times the price . . . . . 39c. a yard

Main floor, West Building.

Stationery: Sharp Reductions

All the fine things that ought to surely go before Christmas and of which we have sufficient quantities have a third or more cut squarely off their prices for to-morrow.

Deskware:

$8.00 to $14.00 Brass Inkstand at $5.00. Also 100 pieces of imported Vienna Deskware at very low prices.

Silver Deskware:

Every conceivable article for the Desk is here in endless profusion and the prices are very small. There are silver mounted Desk Pads, Inkstands, Inkwells, Pen Racks, Pen Wipers, Memorandum Files, Pen Trays, Stamp Boxes, Calendars, Scales and Stationery Racks, and also

$7.00 to $10.00 Sterling Silver Inkstands and Inkwells at $5.00; about 50 in all.
$4.00 to $7.00 Silver Inkstands and Inkwells at $3.00. About 50, sterling silver and some silver plated.

And a number of other articles, equally low priced.

Lap Tablets:

$1.75 Tablets at $1.25. Just the thing for the traveler, and a good gift for a man or a woman. They are made of genuine leather; contain an inkwell and calendar, and have pockets for envelopes and paper, penholders, pencils, etc.; value $1.75, at $1.25
Genuine black seal Lap Tablets, regular price $2.45, at $1.75
And children's and other large sizes of Lap Tablets wonderfully low priced at . . . . . $1.25, $1.75, $2.45, $2.95, $3.35 and up to $6.95

Poker Chip Cases and Poker Chip Blocks:

No other Store has the elaborate display of accessories for the playing card table that you will find here. Especially is this true as regards the cabinets for holding the Poker Chips and the Playing Cards. Monday we offer:

Our regular $1.85 Poker Chips, Boxes and Blocks at $1.45
Our regular $2.25 Poker Chips, Boxes and Blocks at $1.95
Our regular $3.95 Poker Chips, Boxes and Blocks at $3.25
Our regular $4.55 Poker Chips, Boxes and Blocks at $3.85
Our regular $9.95 Poker Chips, Boxes and Blocks at $7.95

And a number of other reductions which are too numerous to be tabulated.

$5.00 to $8.00 Desk Sets at $3.95. There are some ten odd Sets left.

Fancy Stationery—Great Reductions.

Writing Paper, packed in Christmas boxes, at wonderfully low prices.

Thousands of boxes are here for your selection to-morrow, and several series of boxes are greatly reduced in price.

Our regular $6.95, $8.00 and $12.00 Boxes, at $4.95
Our regular $1.95 Boxes, beautifully decorated, at $1.65
Our regular $1.35 Boxes, beautifully decorated, at 98c
Our regular $1.15 Boxes, beautifully decorated, at 85c
Our regular 95c. Boxes, beautifully decorated, at 75c
And a number of other Boxes, regularly sold at 65c., 75c. and $1.00 a box, for 49c

Main Floor, front, East Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Will close at 7 o'clock evenings until Christmas. Customers will kindly take home small purchases.

Reductions in Suit Dept.

$20.00 Suits for $9.95.

Made from CHEVIOTS and MIXED GOODS, in dress and walking lengths, colors and black, this season's models, the skirt alone worth the price asked for Suit, $20.00 value for $9.95.

$15.50 Jackets for $9.50.
KERSEY and CHEVIOT CLOTH JACKETS, half fitted backs, some with capes, heavy satin lining, in tan and black, $15.50, reduced to $9.50.

$2.75 Waists for $1.90.
FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, thoroughly tailor made, plaited fronts, all colors and sizes, $2.75 Waist for $1.90.

$6.75 Waists for $3.80.
SILK WAISTS, both Shirt and Dress Waist styles, black stitched with white, all black, pinks and light blues, fresh, new goods, $6.75 Waist for $3.80.

$8.50 Skirts for $4.50.
WALKING SKIRTS in Plain and Mixed Cloths, plaited and other styles, worth $8.50, for $4.50.

Dress Goods Dept.

75 Ct. Novelty Waisting at 49 Cts.

TUCKED and PERSIAN STRIPE WAISTING. A practical and inexpensive holiday gift, regular price 75 cts., reduced to 49 cts.

Colored Dress Patterns at Exceptional Prices.

Wool Covert, $4.00 value, $2.85.
All Wool Homespun, $4.25 value, $2.75.
Snow Flaked Cheviot, $4.50 value, $2.75.
Sicilian (navy only), $3.50 value, $2.35.
Whipcord, $6.00 value, $4.50.
Panama Suiting, $5.50 value, $4.15.
56-inch Cheviot, $5.50 value, $3.75.
Mistral Granite Cloth, $5.50 value, $4.50.

All Dress Patterns Neatly Boxed.

Holiday Gloves.

Brooklyn Agents for Jouvin & Cie. Kid Gloves.

The Best $1.00 Glove, Kathryn

The Best $1.50 Glove, Ysobel

MEN'S $1.50 Castor Gloves, $1.00.
MEN'S Fleeced lined Castor and Kid Gloves, $1.50—$1.75.
Fur lined Gloves, $3.00 to $5.50.
WOMEN'S Fleeced lined Castor and Kid Gloves, $1.50, $1.75.
SCOTCH WOOL GLOVES, for Men, Women and Children; 49 cts., 65 cts., 75 cts., 98 cts.
THE MARVEL Washable Kid Gloves, $1.65.

Umbrella Bargains.

$1.50 Umbrellas for 98 Cts.

Men's, 28 inch, silk and linen, steel rods, hard wood handles REDUCED TO 98 CTS.

$2.25 Quality for $1.55.
26 inch, SILK SERGE and UNION TAFFETA, in black, navy, garnet, and green, natural and fancy handles.
28 inch, UNION TAFFETA, steel rods, natural handles, outside cases, reduced to $1.55.

$3.00 Quality for $1.98.
26 and 28 inch, for MEN and WOMEN, Tape Edge Union Taffeta and a few all Silk, Fancy and Boxwood handles, steel rods, outside cases, reduced to $1.98.

$5.00 Umbrellas for $2.98.

26 and 28 inch for men and women, all silk serge and Union taffeta, fancy handles in ivory, gun metal and natural woods, reduced to $2.98.

SILKS.

TO-MORROW we shall place on sale another line of PRINTED FOULARDS, in beautiful designs, for Spring of 1903. These Silks are very desirable for Christmas gifts.
SILK WAIST LENGTHS, put up in boxes, at reduced prices.
32 inch VELOUR DU NORD for Cloaks and Jackets, $1.95, $2.45, $2.65, $2.95.

Holiday Linens.

FINE DAMASK TABLE SETS, cloth and one dozen Napkins, nicely boxed for Holiday Gifts, $4.50 to $20.00.
HEMSTITCHED DAMASK Tea and Lunch Cloths 98 cts. to $5.00.
MEXICAN and JAPANESE Drawnwork Center Pieces, Squares, Tray Cloths, Doilies, and Scarfs, 25 cts. to $10.50.

Men's Holiday Goods.

50 Ct. Scarfs for 25 Cts.
ALL SILK SCARFS, new goods, rich colorings, Four-in-hands and Tecks, 25 cents.

$1.00 and $1.50 for 50 Cts.
HIGH GRADE SCARFS, in heavy Silks, light, dark, and medium effects, 50 cts.

$8.00 Bath Robes, $3.95.
MEN'S All Wool BLANKET ROBES, with girdle at waist and neck cord, Monday only $3.95.
HOUSE COATS, $8.00 reduced to $5.00; $10.00 for $6.50; $12.00 for $7.50.
SILK SUSPENDERS, gilt buckles, leather ends, in neat box, 50 cts.

$1.50 and $2.50 All Silk Suspenders, Sterling Silver Mountings, for 95 Cts.
$25.00 Imported Matelasse, Silk Lined, $19.50.

Death List of the Week.

DAILE
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enan
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rimmer
riody
rooks
rosman
rown
rudi
urch
urns
user
yrne
yron

AHILL
allery
alvey
arnen
arolan
arpenter
ass
assidy
avanagh
hapman
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lark
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osgrove
raven
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ulhane
usack

DEARBORN
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De Frece
Demby
Denham
Dennis
Devlin
Dillon
Dockery
Dodge
Dolan
Dolbeer
Donnellan
Donnelly
Donohoe
Donohue
Donovan
Dreadner
Duane
Dunn
Durkin
Dustin

EASTMEAD
Edgar
Eiseman
Eldridge
Emmens
Endler
Engelhardt
Evarts
Everson

FIELD
Fillmore
Finn
Fitzgerald
Fitzmaurice
Flynn
Foster
Foy

Franko
Fromell
Fuld
Furguson

GEER
Gerdts
Gifford
Gilroy
Glass
Gleeson
Goff
Goldschmidt
Griffin

HALL
Hamblen
Hannon
Haring
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Hartman
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Horan
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ILCH

JACOBS
James
Janin

KAVANAGH
Kelly
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Kleindienst
Kline
Knickerbocker
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LAMN
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Lenahan
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McALOON
McBarron
McConville
McDermott
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McCullough
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MABEE
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NAIMOLI

Nelson
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O'BRIEN
O'Connor
O'Gara
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PARROTT
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Pieper
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Porter
Power

QUICK

RAPELYEA
Regan
Rex
Reynolds
Rice
Richards
Riley
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SALTER
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Saunders
Sawyer
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Seward
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Southworth
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Stephens
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St. John
Sullivan
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Swartwout
Swayne
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THOMPSON
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Townsend
Treat
Trevett
Troensegaard
Tucker
Tuohey

VAN HORNE
Van Raden
Virtue

WALSH
Warner
Warwick
Weeks
Weibel
Weidner
Welles
Whitney
Wilcox
Wilkes
Wilson
Wiswall
Wolf
Wolff
Woolsey

ZIMMERMAN

A

AUERBACH.—Dec. 14, at 112 Third Place, Brooklyn, Mrs. Elise Auerbach, in her 86th year.

ADAMS.—Dec. 15, at 16 East Sixty-seventh Street, Charles Henry Adams, aged 78 years.

ABDAILE.—Dec. 16, at 265 Hudson Street, Mrs. Ann Abdaile.

ASKEW.—Dec. 16, at New Rochelle, James Askew, in his 89th year.

AVENT.—Dec. 17, James M. Avent, in his 76th year.

ADAMS.—Dec. 19, at 105 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Helene G., aged 12 years, daughter of William Adams.

ALBRO.—At White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 19, William H. Albro, in the 89th year of his age.

B

BAKOFEN.—Dec. 13, at 1,842 Third Avenue, Rose, wife of Sigmund Bakofen, in the 57th year of her age.

BARANDON.—Dec. 13, at 417 Manhattan Avenue, Caroline E. Barandon.

BARRETT.—Dec. 13, at 99 Madison Street, Margaret Barrett, (née Childs.)

BIBO.—Dec. 13, at 107 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, Carrie, wife of Herman Bibo, born in Rondout, N. Y., aged 34 years.

BOYLE.—Dec. 14, at 630 Bergen Street, Alexander Boyle.

BRADLEY.—Dec. 14, at 302 East Twenty-sixth Street, Nellie T., daughter of James Bradley.

BRIMMER.—Dec. 13, at 443 West Twenty-eighth Street, Jane Brimmer, (née Devlin.)

BUSER.—Dec. 13, Elise Buser.

BENBOW.—Dec. 14, at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, N. Y., Harriet Benbow, in her 86th year.

BRANDES.—Dec. 15, at New Rochelle, Henry C., son of the late Frederick Brandes, in his 33d year.

BRAZIER.—Dec. 14, at 215 Bridge Street, James Brazier.

BROSNAN.—Dec. 15, at 175 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Hugh Brosnan.

BROWN.—At Princeton, N. J., Ellen L. A. Brown.

BELCHER.—At Oronoque, Conn., Dec. 16, Edwin W. Belcher, in his 71st year.

BLANCHARD.—Dec. 16, at Salem, N. Y., Henry Martin Blanchard, son of Hon. Anthony Blanchard, formerly of Albany.

BOEREM.—At Elmhurst, N. Y., Dec. 15, Sarah A., widow of Robert Boerem, in her 81st year.

BOESE.—Dec. 16, at 30 Hamilton Terrace, C. Otto Boese, in his 57th year.

BRENAN.—Dec. 15, Mary J. Brenan.

BRIODY.—Dec. 16, at 428 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Irene C., daughter of the late Patrick N. Briody.

BROWN.—At Princeton, N. J., Dec. 15, Ellen L. A. Brown.

BYRON.—Dec. 16, William Byron, aged 51 years.

BYRNES.—Dec. 16, at 354 East Thirteenth Street, Margaret, née Logan, wife of Edward Byrnes.

BAKER.—Dec. 17, Florence Amelia, 36 years old, daughter of the late Frederick Baker of Brooklyn.

BAUR.—At the German Hospital, Dec. 18, at 250 Saratoga Avenue, Henry Baur, M. D., aged 27 years.

BIDDLE.—Dec. 17, at 104 East Seventeenth Street, Harriet S., wife of John Biddle.

BLUHME.—Dec. 17, at 321 East Twenty-sixth Street, August V. Bluhme.

BOUKER.—At Far Rockaway, Dec. 17, Maud E., wife of De Witt C. Bouker, Jr., in the 34th year of her age.

BRADLEY.—Dec. 18, at 175 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, William Bradley, in the 67th year of his age.

BRESLIN.—Dec. 16, Dennis Breslin, at his residence, 168 East Sixty-fourth Street.

BRETT.—Dec. 17, at 4,309 Broadway, Thomas W. Brett, son of the late William Brett.

BROOKS.—Dec. 16, at 67 Perry Street, Kate Brooks, aged 50 years.

BRUDI.—Dec. 18, at 1,354 Webster Avenue, Emma Brudi, aged 31 years.

BURCH.—Dec. 18, at 396 Gates Avenue, R. G. Burch.

BURNS.—Dec. 18, at 43 Greenwich Avenue, Jessie G., daughter of Richard Burns.

BYRNE.—Dec. 18, at Millbrook, N. Y., Rev. Edward M. Byrne.

BYRNES.—Dec. 17, at 142 East Twenty-eighth Street, Kate E., daughter of the late Patrick Byrnes.

BRAUN.—Dec. 19, at 972 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, Peter Braun, in the 69th year of his age.

C

CALLERY.—Dec. 13, at 440 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, James J. Callery, formerly of Seventh Ward, New York.

CHAPMAN.—At Bethlehem, Penn., Dec. 18, William Chapman of Chapman Quarries, Penn., in his 87th year.

CLARK.—Dec. 13, at 72 West Fifty-second Street, Amy Hatfield, wife of Le Roy Clark, Jr.

COHN.—Dec. 12, at Chicago, Ill., Sophia, wife of Albert Cohn and daughter of August Sommers.

CRAVEN.—Dec. 13, at 538 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Ishi Craven, aged 73 years.

CAVANAGH.—Dec. 15, at 330 East Thirty-seventh Street, Mary, widow of James Cavanagh.

CLEMENCY.—Dec. 15, at 211 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, Jacob Clemency.

COONEY.—Dec. 16, at 319 East Thirty-fifth Street, Bridget, widow of John Cooney.

COPPINGER.—Dec. 14, George T. Coppinger.

CROSS.—Dec. 15, at 52 Manhattan Avenue, Agnes M., wife of John F. Cross.

CALVER.—Dec. 16, at 120 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Mrs. George Calver.

CARPENTER.—Dec. 16, at 45 Dominick Street, Isaac T. Carpenter.

CASSIDY.—Dec. 16, at 412 West Fifty-fifth Street, James F. Cassidy.

COOK.—Dec. 16, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Frederick Emmons Cook, aged 49 years.

CULHANE.—Dec. 16, at 445 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Daniel, son of Timothy Culhane.

CUSACK.—Dec. 16, at 601 West Forty-fourth Street, Margaret S., daughter of the late Peter Cusack.

CAHILL.—Dec. 16, Frances T. Cahill, aged 35 years.

CAROLAN.—Dec. 16, at 347 West Twenty-fifth Street, Nellie, daughter of the late Philip Carolan, native of Knockbride, County Cavan, Ireland.

CASS.—Dec. 17, at 88 Ninth Street, Long Island City, Patrick Cass.

CLAPP.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 16, Elizabeth M., widow of Jason F. Clapp.

COLLIGAN.—Dec. 16, at 255 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, Emma, wife of John Colligan.

CARNEY.—Dec. 19, at 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Thomas Carney.

COSGROVE.—Dec. 19, at 2,752 Eighth Avenue, Patrick Cosgrove, a native of parish of Street, County Longford, Ireland.

D

DONNELLAN.—Dec. 14, at 751 Washington Street, Agnes, (née) O'Gorman, wife of John Donnellan, aged 32 years.

DONNELLY.—Dec. 14, at 539 Union Avenue, William Donnelly, aged 46 years.

DONOHUE.—Dec. 12, at 226 East Thirty-sixth Street, Patrick Donohue.

DONOHUE.—Dec. 13, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, George W., son of the late Hugh Donohue.

DUANE.—Dec. 13, at 915 Third Avenue, Michael Duane.

DURKIN.—Dec. 13, at 415 West Forty-eighth Street, Michael J. Durkin.

DE FRECE.—Dec. 15, Emanuel M. De Frece.

DENNIS.—Dec. 15, James A., son of John Dennis.

DOLBEER.—Dec. 15, at 123 Summit Avenue, Brooklyn, Moses Dolbear.

DRESDNER.—At Berlin, Germany, Rudolf, father of Lewis Dresdner of 171 North Ninth Street, Newark, N. J., aged 78.

DEDERER.—At Yonkers, Dec. 16, Emily A. Dederer, in her 73d year.

DEVLIN.—Dec. 16, John Edward Devlin, Jr., only son of John E. Devlin, aged 26 years.

DUSTIN.—Dec. 15, at 151 East Sixty-sixth Street, George W. Dustin, aged 81 years.

DODGE.—Dec. 19, Edith B., daughter of William C. Dodge of Clinton Place, Maspeth, L. I.

DOLAN.—Dec. 19, at 406 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Peter James Dolan.

DEARBORN.—Dec. 18, at 68 South Elliott Place, Elizabeth T., wife of Capt. George A. Dearborn.

DEMBY.—Dec. 18, at 140 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. Alexander Demby, in his 24th year.

DENHAM.—Dec. 19, at 520 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Cynthia Denham.

DILLON.—Dec. 18, at 1,044 Mott Avenue, Hannah D., wife of the late Maurice Dillon.

DOCKERY.—Dec. 19, at 67 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Edward Dockery, native of Roscommon, Ireland.

DONOVAN.—Dec. 17, at 56 East Fourth Street, Windsor Terrace, Mary Donovan, niece of George Stryfel.

DUNN.—Dec. 18, Louise Brisben Dunn, tutor in botany at Barnard College.

E

EISEMAN.—Dec. 12, at Clinton and Broome Streets, Edward A. Eiseman.

ELDRIDGE.—Dec. 13, at 71 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, John H. Eldridge.

ENGELHARD.—Dec. 15, Charles Engelhard, in the 69th year of his age, native of Switzerland.

EVARTS.—Dec. 15, at Newark, N. J., Dr. Lucy S. Evarts.

EVERSON.—Dec. 16, at 1,357 Fifty-fifth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, William H. Everson, in his 56th year.

EDGAR.—Dec. 17, at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Thomas Edgar, aged 83 years.

EMMENS.—Dec. 18, Charles Emmens.

ENDLER.—Dec. 17, at 420 Union Street, West Hoboken, N. J., George J. Endler.

EASTMEAD.—Dec. 18, at 342 Lafayette Avenue, Albert Eastmead, son of the late Horatio Eastmead.

F

FOY.—Dec. 14, at 402 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Catherine Foy.

FROMMEL.—At Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 13, Carrie Frommel.

FULD.—Dec. 13, at 145 Sands Street, Brooklyn, Jeremiah Fuld, aged 65 years.

FILLMORE.—Dec. 15, at 955 St. Mark's Avenue, William Culbertson, Jr., infant son of W. C. Fillmore.

FRANKO.—Dec. 15, at 249 East Forty-eighth Street, Elizabeth, wife of Sam Franko, in her 36th year.

FLYNN.—Dec. 16, at 321 East Fifty-sixth Street, William R., son of Patrick Flynn.

FIELD.—Dec. 17, at 1,032 Fifth Avenue, Etta W., widow of Louis W. Field, in her 68th year.

FINN.—Dec. 17, at 202 East Seventy-third Street, Dinnis Finn.

FURGUSON.—Dec. 18, at Sunnyside, L. I., Denis G. Furguson.

FITZGERALD.—Dec. 19, at 81 Cranberry Street, Miss Arisonia Fitzgerald.

FITZMAURICE.—Dec. 18, at 709 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Anne Fitzmaurice.

FOSTER.—Dec. 19, at 501 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Barbara, wife of Henry Foster.

G

GEER.—Dec. 12, at Cleveland, Ohio, Darius W. Geer, in his 85th year.

GERDTS.—Dec. 14, at Star Lake, N. Y., George F. Gerdts, in the 34th year of his age.

GIFFORD.—At Hotel Bartholdi, Dec. 13, Mrs. Charles R. Gifford of Hartford, Conn.

GILROY.—Dec. 14, at 229 East Twenty-fifth Street, Thomas Gilroy, son of Darby Gilroy of Ballinfall County Sligo, Ireland.

GLEESON.—Dec. 13, Hugh Gleeson, of 165 East One Hundred and Second Street.

GOLDSCHMIDT.—Dec. 14, at 467 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, Jacob Goldschmidt.

GRIFFIN.—Dec. 13, Emily Griffin, aged 66 years.

GLASS.—Dec. 14, at Jersey City, N. J., William H. Glass, in his 74th year.

GOFF.—At Port Richmond, S. I., Dec. 18, Howard Dutton, son of Howard M. Goff, in the 25th year of his age.

H

HARING.—Dec. 14, at 707 Greene Avenue, Margaret Louisa Haring, in her 76th year.

HARRISON.—Dec. 15, at 865 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Gabriel Harrison, in his 85th year.

HILGEN.—Dec. 12, at Lyndhurst, N. J., Margaret, widow of Eric Hilgen, in her 75d year.

HIRSCH.—Dec. 13, at Nuremberg, Germany, Gerson Hirsch.

HOEFLING.—Dec. 12 at 590 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Christoph Hoefling.

HORSTMANN.—Dec. 12, in her 76th year, at Aqueduct, L. I., Elizabeth, widow of Luhr Horstmann.

HALL.—Dec. 15, in Brooklyn, Lillian M., wife of J. Lloyd Hall.

HAWLEY.—Dec. 13, at Newark, N. J., Mary Drake, wife of George P. Hawley.

HAY.—Dec. 15, at 105 East Eighteenth Street, William Adams Hay.

HANNON.—Dec. 15, at 773 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, George A. Hannon.

HENDRICKS.—Dec. 16, Morrice C. Hendricks.

HOOPE.—Dec. 14, Florence Porter Hoope, aged 45 years.

HOPKEN.—Dec. 16, at Leonia, N. J., Catharine Maria Hopken.

HOUSE.—Dec. 18, at Cooperstown, N. Y., David Perry House, aged 70 years.

HUGHES.—Dec. 17, at 111 Mott Street, John Hughes, native of County Galway, Ireland.

HAMBLEN.—Dec. 20, at 87 Canarsie Lane, Flatbush, Emily A., wife of Andrew H. Hamblen, in her 83d year.

HARTMAN.—Dec. 19, at 329 E. Ninetieth Street, Albert Hartman.

HEARN.—Dec. 18, at 326 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Mary B., widow of William Keating Hearn of Waterford, Ireland.

HOLMES.—Dec. 18, at 395 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J., Adrian B. Holmes, in the 57th year of his age.

HORAN.—Dec. 19, at 32 Jane Street, Margaret, wife of Patrick Horan.

HUNT.—Dec. 20, at Bedford Avenue and Quincy Street, Samuel Hill Hunt.

I

ILCH.—Dec. 17, at College Point, Adolph F. Ilch, aged 39 years.

J

JACKSON.—Dec. 16, at 114 West Eighty-eighth Street, Mrs. Cathrine Jackson.

JACOBUS.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 13, James Henry Jacobus, in his 62d year.

JAMES.—At Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 15, Frances, widow of John Bradley James and daughter of Orlando Harriman.

JANIN.—Dec. 15, at Stapleton, S. I., Paul B., son of the late Oscar B. Janin.

K

KELLY.—Dec. 19, at 327 East Sixty-eighth Street, Catherine Kelly, aged 75 years.

KLINE.—Dec. 18, at 86 Coffey Street, Charles W. Kline.

KAVANAGH.—Dec. 15, at Corona, Garret Kavanagh, son of the late Garret Kavanagh.

KENEALY.—Dec. 15, at 1,487 Amsterdam Avenue, Matthew T. Kenealy.

KOENIG.—Dec. 14, at New Brighton, S. I., Max Koenig, in his 47th year.

KELLY.—Dec. 16, at 415 West Seventeenth Street, Robert Kelly, aged 78 years.

KENNEDY.—Dec. 15, Edward Kennedy of 508 West Twenty-ninth Street, aged 32 years.

KING.—Dec. 15, at 126 East Eighty-third Street, Bessie C., daughter of Joseph King, aged 8 years.

KLEINDIENST.—Dec. 16, at 122 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Jacob Kleindienst.

KEOGH.—Dec. 17, at 206 Macon Street, William F. Keogh, aged 80 years.

KING.—Dec. 17, at Glen Ridge, N. J., Henry D. King, in the 74th year of his age.

KNICKERBOCKER.—Dec. 18, at 108 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, George B. Knickerbocker, in his 78th year.

KOPP.—Dec. 18, at 450 West Twenty-ninth Street, John Kopp.

KUDLICH.—Dec. 17, at Hoboken, N. J., Cora, daughter of Dr. Hans Kudlich.

L

LAMN.—Dec. 15, at 114 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael Lamn.

LIDDLE.—Dec. 13, at 375 Henry Street, Brooklyn, Ruth H., widow of David Liddle.

LYASHT.—Dec. 13, at 237 Nostrand Avenue, William J. Lyasht.

LANGLEY.—Dec. 13, at Hempstead, L. I., Pauline G. Langley.

LANE.—Dec. 13, at 420 West Fifty-third Street, Mary Lane.

LAWLESS.—Dec. 14, at 425 West Seventeenth Street, James Lawless.

LAWRENCE.—Dec. 16, at Little Neck, L. I., Matilda M., widow of Edwin Lawrence, in the 85th year of her age.

LENAHAN.—Dec. 16, at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Julia C., daughter of the late James J. Lenahan.

LAVIN.—Dec. 17, at 311 East Sixty-fifth Street, Timothy Lavin.

LUDWIGSEN.—Dec. 19, at 26 Morningside Avenue, Laura Sherman Ludwigsen.

M

McDERMOTT.—Dec. 17, at 638 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Marie McDermott, aged 55 years, native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

McGUINNESS.—Dec. 18, at 237 Elizabeth Street, Mary, widow of Hugh McGuinness.

McLAUGHLIN.—Dec. 18, at 5 Auburn Place, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, daughter of William McLaughlin.

McLAUGHLIN.—Dec. 19, at 461 Chestnut Street, Mrs. B. P. McLaughlin, in her 71st year.

MARLEY.—Dec. 17, at Jersey City, Patrick, son of Patrick Marley of Aughavoy, County Donegal, Ireland, in the 23d year of his age.

MARKS.—Dec. 19, at 161 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Israel Marks.

MITCHELL.—Dec. 20, at 292 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Joseph A. Mitchell, aged 30 years.

MORAN.—Dec. 19, at 86 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Catherine, wife of James Moran.

MUNRO.—Dec. 18, at 149 Willis Avenue, Winifred, wife of Samuel J. Munro and daughter of Peter Madden.

McGEEHAN.—Dec. 13, at 87 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, wife of James A. McGeehan.

McGOLDRICK.—Dec. 14, at 138 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, Ellen (née Coakley), wife of Edward McGoldrick.

MABEE.—Dec. 14, at 195 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Helen Margaren, widow of Oliver Mabee of Victoria, Canada, in her 86th year.

MAHONY.—Dec. 14, at 126 West Eighty-seventh Street, Nonie L., daughter of the late P. J. Mahony.

MITCHELL.—Dec. 14, at 108 West Ninety-sixth Street, William B. Mitchell.

MONAHAN.—Dec. 13, at 217 East Seventy-third Street, Lizzie, wife of James Monahan.

MOONEY.—Dec. 14, Mary, daughter of Mackey Mooney of Irishtown, County Mayo, Ireland.

McBARRON.—Dec. 15, at 43 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, Mary, wife of Patrick McBarron, native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

McCULLOUGH.—Dec. 15, at 520 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, James McCullough, son of the late Christopher McCullough, native of Seskinshule, County Tyrone, Ireland.

MARTIN.—Dec. 15, at 147 West Sixtieth Street, Daniel Martin of the Parish of Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland.

MORTON.—Dec. 16, Jean McDougall, wife of James Morton.

MOORE.—Dec. 15, at 449 West Forty-seventh Street, John Moore.

MULLER.—Dec. 15, at 459 Franklin Avenue, John Muller, in his 76th year.

MULLIGAN.—Dec. 13, at 295 Avenue C, Catherine, widow of Michael Mulligan.

MYERS.—Dec. 15, at 530 Maple Street, Richmond Hill, Susan A. Myers, aged 63 years.

McCHRISTIE.—Dec. 15, at 624 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, John McChristie, Sr., in his 64th year.

MAGOUN.—Dec. 15, at Babylon, L. I., George B. Magoun.

MARTIN.—Dec. 16, at 530 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry Martin, aged 60 years.

MAWN.—Dec. 16, at 584 Vanderbilt Avenue, Mary Dolan, widow of Michael Mawn.

MERZ.—Dec. 14, at 145 West Sixty-second Street, George Merz, in his 82d year.

MUSER.—Dec. 15, at Jena, Germany, Frederick W. Muser, Sr., of Brussels, Belgium.

McALOON.—Dec. 18, at 226 Avenue B, Mrs. McAloon, widow of Owin McAloon, aged 47, native of Beltberbet, County Cavan, Ireland.

McCONVILLE.—Dec. 19, at 336 East Sixteenth Street, Anne, wife of the late Bernard McConville and daughter of the late Patrick McKenna of Maymount, Parish of Aughloo, County Tyrone, Ireland.

McELKENNY.—Dec. 16, at 509 West Forty-sixth Street, Mary A., (née McGuinness,) wife of Joseph McElkenny, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

McKENNA.—Dec. 18, at 1,941 Clinton Avenue, Bronx, John A. McKenna, son of William J. McKenna, aged 21 years.

MacNISH.—Dec. 18, at 1,118 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, Eugenia B., daughter of Robert MacNish.

MADIGAN.—Dec. 17, at 31 Mott Street, Michael Madigan.

MAN.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Dec. 17, Edward H. Man, late of Trinidad.

MARSCHALL.—Dec. 17, at Flemington, N. J., William G. Marschall, aged 35 years.

MICHEL.—Dec. 17, 829 West End Avenue, Celestine, widow of Albert Michel, in the 68th year of her age.

MURPHY.—Dec. 18, at 354 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, Ellen Ledwith, wife of Michael Murphy, a native of the Parish Tubeclair, County Westmeath, Ireland.

MURPHY.—Dec. 18, at 342 East Eighty-first Street, Ellen, widow of Lawrence Murphy.

N

NELSON.—Dec. 13, at 207 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, Thomas Nelson, aged 62 years.

NIEBER.—Dec. 15, Harry Nieber, eldest son of Henry Nieber, in his 30th year.

NIELSON.—Dec. 12, Carl C. Nielson, aged 36 years.

NUGENT.—Dec. 15, at 165 East Thirty-second Street, James Nugent, aged 47 years.

NORDHOFF.—At Lucknow, India, Dec. 14, Lida Letford, widow of Charles Nordhoff, in her 63d year.

NAIMOLI.—Dec. 18, at 246 West Broadway, Carmela, wife of Tony Naimoli.

NEUMARK.—Dec. 17, at 82 East Ninetieth Street, Sophie Neumark.

NOLAN.—Dec. 17, at 162 East Thirty-second Street, Thomas Nolan, native of Queen's County, Ireland.

O

O'KEEFE.—Dec. 15, at 191 Twenty-ninth Street, Edward O'Keefe.

O'BRIEN.—Dec. 16, at 134 Greenwich Street, Mary O'Brien, née Roache, native of Corroguam, Parish of Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland.

O'CONNOR.—Dec. 16, at 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Catherine O'Connor.

OSBEREY.—Dec. 14, at 122 West Ninety-eighth Street, Eda Elizabeth, widow of John Osberey.

O'CONNOR.—Dec. 17, at 159 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Madge Genevieve (née Healey,) wife of P. Jos. O'Connor.

OGLE.—At Milan, Italy, Dec. 17, Ponsonby Ogle.

O'GARA.—Dec. 19, at 59 Barrow Street, John Joseph O'Gara.

O'NEILL.—Dec. 20, at 71 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, Thomas O'Neill.

P

PEACOCK.—Dec. 14, at 810 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, George B. Peacock.

PECK.—Dec. 14, at 563 Madison Street, Brooklyn, William Jarvis, son of Charles A. Peck, in the 24th year of his age.

PIEPER.—Dec. 15, at 304 Eighteenth Street, Lena, widow of Julius Pieper, aged 85 years.

POWER.—Dec. 14, at 304 East Ninetieth Street, Catherine, widow of John Power.

PARROTT.—Dec. 15, at 379 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Malcolm Ethan Parrott, M. D.

PETERS.—Dec. 15, at 1 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Hannah Lesser Peters, in her 48th year.

POWER.—Dec. 14, at 304 East Ninetieth Street, Catherine, widow of John Power, native of Ireland.

PETERSON.—Dec. 16, at 1,066 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Joseph H., oldest son of Elisha E. Peterson.

PORTER.—Dec. 17, 457 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Alfred Haynes Porter, in the 75th year of his age.

PECHIN.—Dec. 18, at 237 Emerson Place, Caroline, wife of Louis Pechin of New Haven, Conn.

PEUGNET.—Dec. 17, Ramsay Eugene, son of Ramsay Peugnet, in his 3d year.

PFLUGER.—Dec. 18, at 129 Christopher Street, Conrad Pfluger.

PHILLIPS.—Dec. 18, at 404 Tompkins Avenue, Helen M. Phillips, in the 57th year of her age.

Q

QUICK.—Dec. 17, at 618 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Leah Moore, widow of Zabud J. Quick, aged 86 years.

R

RAPELYEA.—Dec. 13, at West New Brighton, S. I., Mrs. Ann M. Rapelyea, formerly of Hempstead, L. I., aged 82 years.

ROSENZWEIG.—Dec. 14, at 168 East Ninety-fourth Street, Benjamin Rosenzweig, aged 46 years.

ROY.—Dec. 14, at 532 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, Emily Mason Roy, aged 83 years.

REYNOLDS.—Dec. 15, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Frances L., widow of S. C. Reynolds of Enfield, Conn., in her 86th year.

REGAN.—Dec. 18, at 720 Lexington Avenue, Daniel J. Regan.

REX.—Dec. 17, at Bushwick Central Hospital, Brooklyn, Capt. Harry Rex.

RUHL.—Dec. 17, at 305 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Barbara Ruhl, aged 81 years.

RYERSON.—Dec. 16, at Woodhaven, Clarence Cooper Ryerson, aged 39 years.

REYNOLDS.—Dec. 10, at 339 West Forty-third Street, Matthew Reynolds.

RICE.—Dec. 18, Katharine, widow of Philip Rice.

RICHARDS.—Dec. 15, William H. Richards, aged 66 years.

RILEY.—Dec. 18, at 100 Oliver Street, Madeline, child of Edward Riley.

RYAN.—Dec. 19, at 566 Seventh Avenue, Anna M. C., wife of William M. Ryan.

S

SAUNDERS.—Dec. 12, at 400 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Frederick Saunders, in the 96th year of his age.

SAWYER.—Dec. 13, at 318 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, Charlotte Sawyer.

SCANLAN.—Dec. 14, at 1,462 Second Avenue, Kate, (née Sullivan,) wife of Thomas Scanlan.

SCHUMACHER.—Dec. 13, Gustav Schumacher, formerly of Rahway, N. J., in his 39th year.

SEE.—Dec. 14, at 393A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Rev. Isaac M. See.

SHARP.—Dec. 12, Samuel Sharp, aged 82 years.

SHIELDS.—Dec. 14, Ann, wife of the late Edward N. Shields, and daughter of the late Hamilton Biggam, in the 87th year of her age.

SMITH.—Dec. 13, at 212 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, August F. W. Smith.

SMULL.—Dec. 13, at Port Washington, L. I., aged 60 years, Mary E. Burdett, widow of Charles G. Smull.

STETTER.—Dec. 13, at 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, John, son of Caroline Stetter.

ST. JOHN.—Dec 14, at 780 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Hannah, widow of James H. St. John of Westchester, N. Y.

SULLIVAN.—Dec. 15, at 2,743 Eighth Avenue, Nellie, wife of John Sullivan, native of Ardagh, County Limerick, Ireland.

SWARTWOUT.—At Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn, Dec. 13, Dr. William H. von Swartwout, in his 66th year.

SCANLAN.—Dec. 14, at 1,462 Second Avenue, Kate, (née Sullivan,) wife of Thomas Scanlan.

SHIELDS.—Dec. 14, at 223 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Ann Biggam, wife of the late Edward N. Shields, in the 87th year of her age.

SHEILS.—Dec. 15, at 115 East Eighty-ninth Street, Grace, (née Meigher,) beloved wife of James F. Sheils.

SILVEY.—Dec. 15, at 75 South Street, Joseph Silvey, aged 54 years.

SOUTHWORTH.—Dec. 15, at 109 East Forty-sixth Street, Henry C. Southworth, aged 72 years.

STEEVER.—Dec. 15, at 470 Bradford Street, Joseph Stuart Steever, in his 65th year.

SULLIVAN.—Dec. 15, at 2,743 Eighth Avenue, Nellie, wife of John Sullivan, native of Ardagh, County Limerick, Ireland.

SWAN.—Dec. 15, at 95 North Portland Avenue, Charles R. Swan, aged 25 years.

SALTER.—Dec. 16, at Fordham, N. Y., Eva A., wife of A. Oldrin Salter.

SCHIRMER.—Dec. 16, Louisa, wife of Charles Schirmer.

SEWARD.—Dec. 15, at Lynchburg, Va., George Frederick, infant son of G. Oulton Seward.

SMITH.—Dec. 16, at Mountain Station, N. J., Abigail Smith, in the 81st year of her age.

SMITH.—Dec. 15, at 71 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, Grace N., youngest daughter of George W. Smith.

STEPHENS.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 15, Mary Hamilton, daughter of Clara M. Stephens, aged 12 years.

SWIFT.—In New Bedford, Dec. 15, Hannah Howland, wife of Jireh Swift, aged 85 years.

SAMMONS.—Dec. 18, at Freeport, L. I., Hiram T. Sammons, in his 83d year.

SHERIDAN.—Dec. 17, at 525 East Thirteenth Street, John J. Sheridan.

SLY.—Dec. 17, at 19 Dominick Street, John W. Sly, in his 70th year.

SMITH.—At Saranac, Dec. 17, William, son of William Alexander Smith.

SWAYNE.—Dec. 18, at 10 West Forty-third Street, Gen. Wager Swayne, in the 69th year of his age.

SIMPSON.—Dec. 18, at 87 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, Mary Elisabeth, wife of Reuben Simpson.

T

TITUS.—Dec. 12, at 422 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, in his 77th year, John Titus.

TREAT.—Dec. 13, at 227 West Forty-ninth Street, Aniesila Davis, wife of Charles H. Treat.

TOBIN.—Dec. 15, at 229 East Eightieth Street, Michael Tobin.

TONER.—Dec. 15, at Pennybridge, Mary Alice, (née Fagan,) wife of the late Bernard Toner.

TREVETT.—Dec. 16, at Ogdensburg, N. Y., the Rev. J. B. Trevett, M. D., son of the Rev. Russell Trevett, D. D.

TROENSEGAARD.—Dec. 15, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., Capt. R. C. Troensegaard, in his 70th year.

TUOHEY.—Dec. 17, at 218 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, Jeremiah Tuohey.

THORN.—Dec. 18, at 23 West Sixteenth Street, Augusta A. Raguet, wife of L. Mortimer Thorn.

TOWNSEND.—Dec. 17, at 67 East Fifty-fourth Street, Clarence Douw Townsend.

THOMPSON.—Dec. 19, Emma L., wife of Joseph R. Thompson.

TUCKER.—Dec. 17, Mary, daughter of Michael Tucker, aged 23 years, native of Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland.

V

VAN HORNE.—Dec. 13, in Pewee Valley, Ky., John Van Horne, in his 76th year.

VAN RADEN.—Dec. 15, at 2,250 Seventh Avenue, Augustus M. Van Raden.

VIRTUE.—Dec. 13, at 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Margaret Virtue.

W

WHITNEY.—Dec. 14, at Maryland, Otsego County, N. Y., Marjorie, daughter of James A. Whitney, in the 25th year of her age.

WILCOX.—Dec. 13, at 738 Quincy Street, Caroline L. Wilcox.

WOLFF.—Dec. 12, at 3,391 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City Heights, Mary E. Wolff, in the 64th year of her age.

WEIDNER.—Dec. 16, at 431 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, Augusta, wife of Frederick Weidner.

WILSON

MEXICO'S NEW VIEW OF US

Our Conduct Toward Cuba Removed a Bad Impression.

Charles de Kay Writes Also of Vera Cruz and Her Vultures, and Orizaba and Her Flourishing Factories.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ORIZABA, State of Vera Cruz, Dec. 5.—No one who is not forced to stay in Vera Cruz lingers in that city of evil repute. The rows of black zopilotes and auras perched on the moldy towers of the cathedral are suggestive, to say the least, and, although under the better sanitation of to-day their usefulness as scavengers has diminished, they are sinister birds, which even more than the corbies of Europe make one think of malefactors swinging in chains, subject to their ghoulish ministrations. On the outskirts of Vera Cruz in the damp, sultry air of the seaboard one comes on trees entirely tenanted by these dismal carrion birds. It is only when they lay their broad wings against a breeze and sweep far up in spirals without the apparent quivering of a feather that the turkey buzzard becomes a thing of beauty—and then, strange to say, it is more beautiful than eagle or hawk.

Down the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad it is curious to see the struggle going on between a wild dog and flocks of buzzards over the body of a mule or steer; how the ugly birds lope across the ground toward the unsavory meal, only to have the dog rush at them, and how they will just escape its jaws and then, after a short flight, lope back again. Their bare heads and necks glisten in the sun, and they have an obstinacy in their inevitable return as guests unwelcome even at that foul board which makes one still more disgusted. Some zopilotes have white bars on their wings and tails, but whether these are the "king vultures" the people talk about, which feast first and only when sated allow the all-black auras to come on, could not be detected.

Vera Cruz itself is not without a few points of interest, such as the island off the town where stands historic San Juan de Ulua, a spot always seized first by the nations that have warred against Mexico, and almost the only spot of the republic owned by Juarez when he had the audacity to issue his code of reforms in Church and State, reforms which he and later Diaz carried out to the letter. There is a big new market worth seeing, especially the part devoted to fish, and the public promenade has many tall cocoanut palms bearing fruit and forming a long park peculiarly interesting to northern visitors.

One of the oddest things in Vera Cruz is the Hotel de Mexico, which seems to have originated in the brain of a Captain of a Mississippi River steamer who had passed some years in a prison. The corridors have gratings for floors and the starry heavens for a skylight; the rooms are veritable whitewash cells, with one high square window each, and the door has a broad shutter in it and iron bars. You put out your light, open your big shutter for the draft, and crawl under your mosquito netting to dream uneasily that you are a political prisoner in a dungeon of San Juan de Ulua.

The frequency of fires lighted by night in the streets of Vera Cruz and up here in mountainous, cool Orizaba struck me as curious until I learned that people were dying at a rather lively rate, not so often the well nourished, well housed, and well clad as the dwellers in huts and cabins. This is an old fashion for exercising the fever—call it malaria or call it vomito—but what struck me as fairly modern was the explanation that the fires were supposed to attract and kill the mosquitos—those savages with their poisoned darts! For travelers, however, there is no need to stay all night in Vera Cruz. Reaching the city by steamer, the train will take you in the morning or at night as far as Orizaba or straight through to Mexico City. But if you go through by the late train you miss one of the grandest series of views to be had in any part of the world. The better way is to take the morning train to Cordoba or Orizaba, and, staying over night, pass the heights on the way to the Mexican plateau by daylight, after a rest of twenty-four hours.

As one steams up the high grades through orchards dotted with the white flowers of the casahuaté, past floripondio trees with their long cream-colored bells of blossoms and the vivid red flowers of the tulipan or molinillo tree, the tropical look fades away from the landscape with the vanishing palms. As we approach the foothills the splendid cone of Citlaltepetl, the Mountain of the Star, which goes by the name of this town, Orizaba, appears on one side or the other, dodging about as the track winds here and there. At the stations the various kinds of oranges for sale by comely Indian women surprise one—mandarins, Martiniques, and half a dozen others. Here are papayas, melon-like green fruits that grow on trees, one slice from one of which removes all inconvenient feelings after the largest meal. Small pomegranates with a cool green pulp full of tart seeds; bananas no longer than the finger, with very thin skins and a fine aroma; cocoanuts, pineapples, and a host of fruits—even the homelike apple—are offered to the wayfarer. It is as if this line were patronized by people just off the sea who could not get enough fresh fruit. If one may judge by the shops in Vera Cruz, that city is the haunt of sea captains, because Vera Cruz seems to be the very home and original scurce of those amazing shells, and boxes all stuck over with shells, dried sea urchins and noses of sawfish—in fine, the spoils of the ocean—that in one finds in the farm houses on Long Island and Cape Cod.

Near Orizaba the grade gets steeper, and we begin to skirt mighty ravines with tangled skeins of white water at their bottom, to rush across perilous viaducts and plunge through spurs of the everlasting hills. From one of the most spectacular viaducts one sees beneath one the old highroad to Mexico as it still crosses by a beautiful old bridge of Spanish times the torrent that brawls far below. On each side of this old arched bridge the houses have crept forward toward the centre. Doubtless there was a toll exacted there, and drinking shops and other light buildings clustered at a spot whither all travel to and from the coast had to converge. The locomotive that draws us is a queer monster, like the double-headed snake of fiction; it is exactly like two locomotives welded together back to back—two smokestacks, two tenders, two cabs, two engine drivers, two everything! These curious Siamese twins of a locomotive are said to be anything but a success by practical railway men—if one can believe railway men with any degree of safety even on their own ground. Cordoba owed his initial success to the superstitious fear the Indians felt for the horse; had he possessed one of these double, back-to-back engines he might have taken Peru.

Orizaba the town nestles among the hills and beautiful hills, too, but she is so occupied with listening to the falls of the rivers near and far that she crouches too low in the valley to see Orizaba the mountain. To catch a glimpse of Citlaltepetl one has to ascend one of the wooded hills near by. If its name indicates that the mountain once showed flame, at any rate, the snow cap no longer wears traces of volcanic activity. Peeping over the shoulder of a hill which is itself an enormous mountain, the peak of Orizaba takes many colors with the shifting sun and in the moonlight. No wonder that the water, the verdure, the cool air, the walks, and surrounding lines of hill have always made Orizaba a refuge, on the one hand for the people of hot and moist Vera Cruz, and on the other for those who feel oppressed by the high, thin, dry air of the capital.

Orizaba has a small American colony which lives very much to itself, and when it needs amusement goes to Mexico City. It is composed largely of people connected with railways and mines who find the place not only comfortable but convenient. Orizaba is also a good deal of a manufacturing town. It has in the Rio Blanco cotton mills more spindles (30,000) than any other factory in Mexico. This is a venture of French capital, and is said to be doing very well. The San Gertrudis jute factory is in an eastern suburb, and was equipped with English capital. Both factories are supplied with power from a plant far down the ravine in which turbines turned by the water of the Alpine stream near the town generate electricity. The jute factory supplies a large part of the demand for coal, cotton, and sugar bags, coffee bags, &c., turning out a good though coarse kind of work. The material used is imported from India, such material as the hennequin or so-called hemp of Yucatan being too short of fibre and too brittle to be used by the machinery. The power house is being enlarged from 1,500 to 6,000 horse power, so successful are the cotton and jute factories, and the latter is being doubled in size.

In the churchyard attached to the parish church of San Gertrudis among the tombs is a large rock, on which an early Indian figure carved in low relief has been discovered. It is a single figure, representing a man with a sheaf of arrows in one hand and a fruit in the other. Perhaps it is in the nature of a petroglyph carved by the Aztec guards of this road from Vera Cruz, and may have signified the offer of war or peace to the Indians who passed that way, since we know that the Mexicans of the city terrorized all the different Indian nations down to the seacoast and forced them to render tribute.

On the train and afterward at the thoroughly Mexican Hotel de la Borda, where pulqué is served as the ordinary drink and each dish is racy and of the soil—it was interesting to hear the talk in polyglot from Mexicans, Germans, Frenchmen, and Americans. As in other parts of the Republic I realized that our war with Spain had divided public opinion very sharply in Mexico, more people being on our side than the public prints would allow one to suppose. There is a widespread hatred of Spaniards in Mexico throughout the middle and lower classes, the Indians cherishing a fanatical resentment owing to the horrors perpetrated by Cortes, Pizarro, and other Spanish conquerors, and the middle classes recalling perfectly the struggles of the early part of last century against Spanish rule. This dislike of Spaniards has been kept alive through the thrift of the banking, and shopkeeping class, which is, except in Mexico City, almost exclusively Spanish by birth or descent. The Spaniards, especially the Catalonians, are the money-getting and money-lending people, and the populace does not love them.

Our move on Cuba a few years ago was interpreted very naturally as a grab of land; from the President down there was skepticism as to the truth of our loud-mouthed protestations. It sounded like a choice bit of Yankee humbug when we said we wished to free Cuba. But of late the tide is turned, and while some newspapers beat the drum wildly and call on Cuba to unite herself with Mexico (!) lest she end by being absorbed by the United States, public opinion has been more favorably impressed by recent events than can easily be shown. The random talk of these travelers, and especially the Mexicans, makes one feel that our withdrawal of troops from Cuba, and our treating with Cuba on the plane of an independent power are acts that form one of the happiest strokes of diplomacy of recent years. One still hears the uprightness of our Government's intentions questioned; but the steps already taken have certainly found an echo in Mexico, and it makes Mexico a pleasanter place for North Americans. This offsets the impression made in Mexico by the bad manners and morals of our "tough" fellow citizens, who show an unhallowed facility in exhibiting their worst side when in a foreign land. It is they who cause thoughtful Mexicans, while welcoming American capital, to wish for almost any sort of immigrant (short of the Chinese) rather than the hobo and the half-baked American.

CHARLES DE KAY.

MURDERERS MUST HANG.

Canadian Government Will Not Interfere with Sentences of Ed Labelle and L. Fournier.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day an order was passed allowing the law to take its course in the case of the two Yukon murderers, Ed Labelle and Victor Fournier. About the end of June the prisoners murdered L. Birthiette, A. Constantine, and G. Baudoin for their money and put their bodies in the Yukon. Labend and Fournier then went to the United States side, where they murdered Joseph Gibeault.

The mounted police tracked the murderers, and had them taken back to Dawson, where they were tried in November and found guilty. Fournier charged Labelle with doing the shooting, and Labelle charged Fournier with the crime. While they were equally guilty, Fournier was no doubt the leader in planning one of the most cold-blooded murders that ever took place in this country. The evidence in the Fournier case only reached here yesterday.

Labelle will be hanged on Jan. 10 and Fournier on Jan. 20.

CUBA RID OF YELLOW FEVER.

Gen. Wood Gives Credit to Americans for This Result.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Army, to-night delivered an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. His topic was "Military Government in Cuba."

Gen. Wood declared that approximately $4,000,000 a year is expended on the schools, which are now conducted on the Ohio system. He paid particular attention to the sanitary conditions.

The experiments made during the American occupation, he said, conclusively established the fact that yellow fever cannot be transmitted by contact. The disease has practically been eradicated from Cuba, not one case having been reported in more than a year.

NEW LINE TO BE OPENED.

First Trains Over the Ontario and Western's Port Jervis-Kingston Branch To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—On Monday next the Ontario and Western Railroad Company will begin running passenger trains between Kingston and this town over the newly constructed line between Ellenville and Kingston and the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad, which they recently purchased. Two trains will run from each terminus every day and shorten the distance between Port Jervis and Albany by twenty-six miles.

A. E. Goddefroy, President of the Port Jervis-Monticello Railroad, will retire at noon to-morrow, and General Freight and Passenger Agent H. C. Cox of that line will become Traveling Passenger Agent of the Ontario and Western. The main office of the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad in Port Jervis will be abandoned, as that branch will be managed by the Ontario and Western officials at Middletown.

John F. Deems's New Position.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The announcement was made to-day that John F. Deems, General Superintendent of the Schenectady, Branch of the American Locomotive Company, has been offered the position of Superintendent of motive power of the various railroads comprised in the Vanderbilt lines, to take effect Jan. 1, and that he has accepted the tender. Mr. Deems came here from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Port Chester Railway Route.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Application was made to-day to Justice Keogh for permission to lay out a route for the Connecticut Traction and Port Chester Railway from the Connecticut line to New Rochelle. The proposed route passes through various villages and towns, but in the plans as made public the streets through which the road is to run are not specified, and the taxpayers want information on this point. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

Gets Adirondack Road.

It was announced yesterday that the Delaware and Hudson Company has acquired the Adirondack Railway, running from Saratoga to North Creek, and would operate it as a part of the Saratoga Division.

Convention of Capmakers.

The annual convention of capmakers that are members of local unions is to be on Christmas Day in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. Eighteen cities, including New York, are to be represented. The capmakers' work for the Spring season begins soon. For the last month they have been making golf caps.

Receiver for Electric Railway.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—On the application of Assemblyman John Hill Morgan of Brooklyn, Justice Betts in the Supreme Court to-day appointed Joseph A. Duffy of New York City receiver for the New Paltz and Poughkeepsie Traction Company, in an action brought against it by the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, to foreclose a mortgage. The receiver's bond was fixed at $40,000. The traction company operates an electric road which crosses the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—The warehouse and branch establishment of the W. R. Nott Company, at 111 and 113 First Avenue South, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $70,000; partly insured.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 20.—Fire in the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Faribault early to-day did approximately $20,000 damage. The 300 inmates, including 25 children, whose quarters were damaged, were removed safely. The fire was in the main building, which was erected twelve years ago, at a cost of $200,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

FAILURE OF G. A. JAHN & CO.

Dealers in Sugar, Coffee, and Rice in Wall Street.

Senior Member's Reasons for the Assignment—Statement in Opposition—Liabilities About $150,000.

The old established firm of Gustave A. Jahn & Co., dealers in sugar, coffee, and rice at 98 Wall Street, made an assignment without preferences for the benefit of creditors yesterday to George W. Schimmel, Brooklyn, agent for an insurance company. The firm, consisting at present of Gustave A. Jahn and his son, Frederic L. Jahn, has been one of the largest brokerage houses in its line in lower Wall Street, and at one time it made profits of many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. In 1901 it had reverses, which, it was said, were responsible primarily for the assignment. The part that the firm acted recently as assignees for the American Beet Sugar Company for 16,000 bags of California beet sugar, coupled with its opposition to the sugar trust, led to the report yesterday that the trust had forced the firm to the wall, but that was denied by T. E. Hodgskin of the law firm of Wingate & Cullen, attorneys for the assignee.

Gustave A. Jahn a few days ago resigned the Presidency of the Atlantic Rice Milling Company, in which he was a large stockholder, in order to keep that concern out of his troubles.

Gustave A. Jahn explained the causes of the suspension, as follows:

"The making of this assignment is one of the saddest acts of my life. I began my business career as an office boy nearly forty-three years ago, and have been in business for myself over thirty-seven years, all in the City of New York. During this time my commercial credit has stood high, and it has only been during the past year that there has been any question in regard to my ability to pay all my debts on demand and to have a comfortable surplus in addition. The losses of the firm were mainly the result of our having made contracts for large importations of foreign granulated sugar during 1901, coupled with a continuous decline in the coffee market during the business year of 1901, which resulted in heavy losses.

"During the year 1901 I was obliged to be frequently away from New York for long periods at a time looking over the rice and milling interests of the firm in Louisiana and Texas, and consequently was obliged to leave the management of the business to others, and was not, therefore, sufficiently familiar with the details to know its exact situation. In the latter part of 1901 my partnership with W. J. Griffiths expired. He demanded to be bought out or that we should make an assignment and put the firm in the hands of a receiver. I was very reluctant to do this, and finally bought him out, and paid him a large sum of money for his interest in the business, whereas, as I afterward found out, the capital of the firm had been so much impaired that his interest in it was nothing.

"While I knew that the firm was embarrassed, I was not willing to make an assignment, as I felt confident that it had more than sufficient to pay its debts, and that with a little time I could put it in a sound financial condition. During the present year I have done everything that was possible to do this. I put all my private means in the firm, and my son Frederic came to my assistance with additional capital. I found, however, that I had underestimated the liabilities of the firm, and overestimated my ability to meet these obligations as they matured. This necessitated my obtaining from my creditors an extension of time, which, in turn, curtailed my credit so that my available cash resources became insufficient for the conduct of the business on a paying basis.

"The firm owns a number of valuable assets, which I believe to be more than equal in value to all its debts. Yet in order to preserve them I have, after a very full consideration, come to the conclusion that it is necessary to make an assignment and liquidate everything. I am confident that this will result in the payment of all the firm creditors and leave a substantial surplus.

"The thing which I most regret is that I should have been the cause of bringing my son into my misfortunes. He is entirely innocent in the matter, and is in no way responsible for the unfortunate position in which he is placed. The capital which he accumulated has been lost in the attempt to help me."

When the facts in this statement regarding the connection of Mr. Griffiths with the firm were brought to the attention of Albert Frank, attorney for Mr. Griffiths, he said:

"The consignment of beet sugar has been a factor in the failure, because, in order to sell, the firm would have had to guarantee bills of small grocers, the latter being the only possible customers. The withdrawal of Mr. Griffiths from the firm was due to the insistence on the part of Mr. Jahn that his son, who had no experience, be taken into partnership. Griffiths, who had been a partner of Jahn since boyhood, demanded a dissolution of the partnership. He released his interest in the firm, but instead of receiving money from Jahn he paid him a large sum. He also sued Jahn for an accounting until Jahn had taken over all the liabilities of the firm by a renewal of the old bills."

T. E. Hodgkins, attorney for Mr. Jahn, said in reply to Mr. Frank's statement that it was incorrect. He declined to go into details, saying that the matter would be brought out in the courts when the papers to be filed would show exactly how the matter stood.

The attorney for the assignee said he estimated the liabilities at about $150,000 and said that, if the creditors would give the firm time to realize on its slow assets they would pay dollar for dollar and leave a surplus.

Gustave A. Jahn lives at 1,926 Albemarle Road, Flatbush, and he is one of the largest property owners in the Twenty-ninth Ward. He is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, Lafayette Post, G. A. R., the Hamilton, Germania, Midwood, Knickerbocker, Manufacturers' and Riding and Driving Clubs, New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and the German Society of New York. He is also a Director of the Germania Savings Bank.

NEVER TO SPEAK TO HIM AGAIN.

Lawyer Morrell Withdraws His Complaint on Henry Hardwicke's Promise.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry Hardwicke, whose office is in the St. Paul Building, was arrested yesterday morning by Policeman Sager of the Broadway Squad, at the request of De Witt C. Morrell, a lawyer of 44 Pine Street. Morrell and Hardwicke have not been on friendly terms for some weeks, and Hardwicke is said to have tried, on several occasions, to get the Pine Street lawyer to have a conversation with him regarding the misunderstanding. Morrell always refused, and according to Policeman Sager, he finally went to the police, who promised to help him evade the conversations of Mr. Hardwicke.

Mr. Hardwicke was determined to talk, however, and yesterday morning, when he saw Mr. Morrell crossing Broadway at Vesey Street, he rushed out of the St. Paul Building, and meeting him just after he had crossed the street, demanded that he be given a private audience. Mr. Morrell declined in a most positive manner, and Mr. Hardwicke resorted to like terms.

Finally Mr. Morrell tired of the wrangle and shouted to Policeman Sager to come over. Sager did so, and Mr. Morrell asked him to place Hardwicke under arrest. Mr. Hardwicke was then taken to the Macdougal Street Police Station, and later arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Tombs Court. There friends of the two men became interested in the case and asked Mr. Morrell to withdraw the complaint. Mr. Morrell said that he would, provided Mr. Hardwicke would agree to his terms, and Mr. Hardwicke immediately agreed. Mr. Morrell thereupon requested that Mr. Hardwicke give his word of honor that he would never speak to him again on any subject whatsoever, no matter how grave the matter might be. This promise Mr. Hardwicke gave in the presence of Magistrate Hogan and Sager. This ended the matter, and Mr. Hardwicke was discharged. Neither Mr. Morrell nor Mr. Hardwicke would discuss their trouble in any way.

BEGGED IN NUN'S GARB.

Woman Confesses to Swindling in the Guise of a Little Sister of the Poor.

Dressed in the garb of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Mrs. Emma Meyer, thirty years old, of 405 East Sixteenth Street, was arrested last evening by Policeman Sullivan of the East Fifty-first Street Station, charged with obtaining money for charity under false pretenses. She was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Sadie Murty of 912 Second Avenue, at whose home, it is alleged, she called and asked for money for the Sisters.

Mrs. Murty says that after questioning the supposed sister for a few moments she discovered that she was not familiar with the duties of the order to which she claimed to belong. Mrs. Murty also says that Mrs. Meyer claimed to come from a school on East Thirty-seventh Street which Mrs. Murty's daughter attended, but she did not know the names of any of the sisters connected with the institution.

At the time of her arrest Mrs. Meyer had with her a girl of ten years named Mamie Sweeney, and it is alleged that she took the child from the home of her mother, at 217 East Forty-eighth Street, on a promise to place the child in a school.

The police say that Mrs. Meyer confessed that she was practicing a swindle. They also say that she told them that she usually worked every day from 9 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and that she collected enough money in that time to make a comfortable living. She may also be charged with utilizing the little Sweeney girl as an accomplice.

According to the police, Mrs. Meyer called early yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mary Finley at 217 East Forty-eighth Street, and asked for alms for the poor. Mrs. Finley is the mother of Mamie Sweeney, she having married a second time. Mrs. Finley says that she told the supposed Sister that she was trying to get Mamie in the St. Barnabas School. Mrs. Meyer, she says, promised to take Mamie to the school and use her influence to have her placed.

The child said last night that Mrs. Meyer had compelled her to go from door to door with her through the tenement districts while she was begging for money. The girl had only been in the city a short time, having come from Poughkeepsie, and is unfamiliar with the streets.

NEW YORK WOMAN ARRESTED.

Henrietta Lynch Attempted to Entice Washington Girl to This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A well-dressed New York woman was arrested here to-day by two of the detectives who are watching the stores during the Christmas shopping period. There is the usual Christmas demand for extra cash girls, and the fifteen-year-old daughter of William White of 1,013 New Jersey Avenue, Southwest, was applying for a position for the holidays. The woman, it is charged, learned what the girl was doing and offered her a position in New York at $8 or $10 a week, to take care of a child.

The woman was arrested by the detectives, who charged her with trying to take the child to New York for improper purposes. The prisoner gave her name as Nettie Austin, and said she had lived in 232 and 259 West Thirty-seventh Street and also at 242 West Forty-eighth Street, New York. At the house of detention she told the matron that her maiden name was Henrietta Lynch and that she married a man named Tibbets. She denied the charge. The case will be investigated in the police court Monday.

Henrietta Lynch, otherwise known as Nettie Austin, lived at 259 West Thirty-seventh Street for three months, and left there just before the Saratoga racing season of this year began. She said before her departure that she intended to spend some time in Saratoga, and then to go to Washington, where her family lived. Her people, she said, were well-to-do, and of good stock.

The house at 259 West Thirty-seventh Street is occupied by many lodgers, the landlady renting her rooms furnished. This landlady said last night that Henrietta Lynch was her one-time guest's real name, but the name Austin was assumed at intervals. Miss Lynch used to say she had been married to a man named Tibbetts and had two small children. She explained that the reason she left Tibbetts was because he beat her, and until she left him, she said, she had lived a very respectable life.

According to the landlady, Miss Lynch is short and stout, well dressed, and genteel in her manner. She is described as having weeping spells, during which she laments her hard lot and talks of her two younger sisters in Washington. She is about twenty-seven years old.

LOST HIS COSTLY SCARFPIN.

Why James B. Clews Did Not Meet with Unalloyed Sympathy in Wall Street.

James B. Clews, son and partner of Henry Clews, the banker, deplores the loss of an elaborate scarfpin just received from Paris. The jewel, consisting of three fine pearls set with small diamonds in a golden circlet, was greatly admired by the young man's friends on Friday until that evening, when it disappeared in a surging crowd upon the platform of a Fifty-ninth Street cross-town car.

Sympathy was not entirely unmixed with derision in Wall Street yesterday, for it was recalled that about six months ago Henry Clews, who also has a pronounced liking for fine scarfpins, lost one under precisely similar circumstances, and since then has been urging upon his intimates the desirability of wearing some kind of a fastener, to all of which the filial rejoinder has been that "thieves usually pick out easy marks."

SLIGHT FIRE FOR SHOPPERS.

Blazing Scaffold at Ninth Story of New Building of Y. M. C. A. Attracted a Big Crowd.

A big crowd of shoppers was attracted last evening by a blazing scaffold at the ninth story of the uncompleted building for the Young Men's Christian Association in West Twenty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue.

When the firemen arrived they found that, owing to the unfinished condition of the building, it would be difficult to get a line of hose up to the scaffold. Several firemen climbed up to the ninth story and cut away the burning woodwork, allowing it to fall to the street. The sparks flew in every direction, but no damage resulted. The crowd cheered the firemen.

It was said that the fire started as the result of carelessness on the part of the iron workers on the building, who left a rivet furnace on the scaffold. It was overturned by the wind and the coals ignited the woodwork of the scaffold.

BREAKS DOWN FROM OVERSTUDY.

Overstudy has checked for the time being the career of Miss Louisa Anderson, Resident Doctor of the Day Nursery and Children's Hospital at Four Corners, Staten Island, who is now in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, in the Borough of Richmond, anxiously attended by her mother and several physicians. Her recovery is promised, although she is suffering acute pains in the head, but it is said that it must be a matter of several months before she can be entirely restored.

Miss Anderson's home is in Toronto. She was graduated from the Detroit Medical College last July, and a few months later was appointed an assistant at the Children's Hospital. She worked hard for promotion, and on Dec. 10 took a rigid examination for her present position. The next day she was informed of her success, but collapsed and became delirious the same evening. She was removed to the infirmary by the advice of Dr. Walser of Livingston.

Kate Douglass Wiggin Founds a Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 20.—Mrs. George C. Riggs of New York, famous in literature as Kate Douglass Wiggin, has established a fund at Bowdoin College, to be known as the Hawthorne Prize. This prize of $40 will go annually to the junior or senior who writes the best short story. Twelve new scholarships have been established at Bowdoin, the total funds being $23,000.

Movements of Steamship Caracas.

Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, the agents of the Red D Line, received a dispatch yesterday from San Juan, saying that their steamship Caracas left that port yesterday afternoon. She will therefore not reach the blockaded port of La Guayra until Tuesday next. She is one of Curtiss Guarrero's

HOLIDAY SHOPPING CROWD

Unusual Numbers Out the Saturday Before Christmas.

All Sorts and Conditions from Well-to-Do "Carriage" Patrons to Wage-Earners on Foot.

The holiday crowd that makes the most of the Saturday before Christmas was out in force yesterday. The day crowd was mainly of those in comfortable circumstances, or of carriage folk or of chronic "shoppers." That of the night was of the people at large, wage-earners, salaried folks, or those who are paid for labor by the day. The outpouring was vast, but hard to compute because of the increasing and manifest tendency of all, high and low, gentle and simple, to patronize the establishments known as department stores, or "emporiums," rather than those that make specialties in classes of wares or attractions. Hence an observer in the "shopping district" in Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirteenth Street, or in Fourteenth Street from Sixth Avenue to Union Square, or Broadway from Fourteenth to Eighth Street, or even in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, might have gauged the buyers or inspectors of gifts as double or treble those of former years, while if he had gone to thoroughfares devoted to shopkeepers dealing each in one line of articles, the idea might been obtained that the holiday crowd was slim.

All circumstances taken into consideration, however, it should be classed as greater than last year with more money to spend, but intent on seeing every kind of festival attraction under one roof. Hence a jam from early in the day until late at night in and about every place having facilities for properly displaying every choice between a set of false teeth to the latest "creation" of a Paris modiste.

The day crowd yesterday was what is generally known as a parcels delivery crowd, those who select and buy and have their purchases sent home. Ninety per cent. of the night shoppers took what they bought away with them. It was a crowd humanized by the sentiment of the season, jolly, good-natured, well-behaved, made up largely of family groups, husband, wife, and children, out to spend part of the gains of the breadwinner for the week or hoards of the frugal wife or the accumulation of doles in the "savings banks" of the young folks.

Some had evidently made schedules of what they purchased, and after feasting their eyes on the treasures in the show windows, out of reach of their slender purses, accomplished their mission with such celerity as was possible in the places where the counter men and women were all but witless in the rush of business.

Others appeared to have no choice, but limited to an expenditure, and bent on making their money go as far as possible. About half of this class, after frantic struggling through several stores, either went home with their capital unimpaired or with purchases that they repented making. Still another class went out to enjoy the jostling, see the display, and put off buying until the next week.

It was a great night, too, for factory girls. They went about in bands of half a dozen, gibed and took banter, and were not the least enthusiastic and mercurial of the shoppers. Just before the stores closed it was no uncommon sight to see a bevy of them at a brilliantly lighted window, each with packages of purchases, and an open portemonnaie in hand counting up what money they had left, and deciding on further yuletide extravagance, to the limit of their resources. The only unattended children who were out in the crowd were grimy little ragamuffins of both sexes, who had filtered in from the tenement house districts to gloat on the rare shows in the display windows and exchange in quaint vernacular comment on the eye feasts.

The crowd in the shopping district was at its densest at the after-supper hour, 7 o'clock. One centre of attraction was in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, where there were fascinating displays in the stores for young and old, the shabby and the well garbed. They included the block of the stocks of toys, and above all dolls, some "larger than life," and superbly attired and with realistic infantile attractions of voice, eye, and limb articulation, fur garments and wraps, gowns, underwear, haberdashery, footgear, games toilet accessories, jewelry, ceramics, pictures, art objects, traveling "impedimenta," cutlery, equipments for field sports, the countless trifles that are wear to femininity, such as hosiery, corsets, &c., pillows, glove boxes, sachets, tablewares, mantel ornaments, statuary, lamp stands for electric lights, and what not. A vast crowd of both sexes and old and young massed in Thirty-fourth Street before a succession of show windows filled with elaborate and costly mechanical toys, many of them "in action," and the seniors appeared as much interested in them as the juniors, until pleas were made by the latter to "just go in and see how much they are," a suggestion that in the majority of cases was met with "We've got to be moving; there's lots more to see."

One group of spectators comprised three wretched little bareheaded waifs from the tenderloin slums, one a girl, who held the front rank of the crowd in rapt, hopeless, fascinated admiration of the delights beyond the plate glass windows. All were grimy, sans mouchoir, though much in need of one, but happier than any in the throng. An old fellow who was prosperous, looking and alone watched them awhile, pushed out of the crowd, returned with his right hand closed, nudged the girl, and when she extended her hand filled it with small change. "Merry Christmas," he said, and started off. A minute later she divided the largesse with her companions under a street light.

There was the same crowd down Sixth Avenue in the neighborhood of Eighteenth Street. Further down the cart and stand peddlers who vended Christmas greens, candles, and other articles did a land office business. Fourteenth Street was blocked by holiday purchasers. All its attractions were well patronized, from the millinery stores to the candy shops, the latter doing a roaring trade. The places the most densely packed were the 5-cent and 10-cent stores. Another vast holiday crowd surged in and out of and about the stores in Broadway, near Grace Church.

The holiday crowd in Harlem was unprecedentedly large. So was that in Grand Street, which, according to racial tendencies, patronized its holiday offerings.

BOSTON BANK'S AFFAIRS.

Report of Receiver of Central National Indicates That a Stock Assessment Will Be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Controller of the Currency has received the first report of Frank D. Allen, receiver of the Central National Bank of Boston, Mass., which shows the resources of the bank at the date of suspension to have been $3,789,911. The value of the doubtful and worthless assets is said to be $444,963, while the liabilities are $3,104,580.

The Controller says that from the receiver's detailed statement it is possible that an assessment on the capital stock of the bank will be necessary. The amount of the assessment, however, cannot be estimated until the deficiency of the assets can be accurately determined. The receiver's estimate of values is subject to change as the liquidation of the trust progresses, as the losses may be greater or less than estimated.

RELIGION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A circular containing rules having for their object the settlement of the long-standing religious controversy concerning the education of Indian children, was issued by Commissioner W. A. Jones of the Indian Bureau today. In effect the circular promulgates the rules of the Carlisle Indian School and makes them general throughout the Indian school service. The only important difference between the Carlisle rules and the circular instructions is that religious instruction is not made mandatory in Governmental schools.

After giving the rules in detail the circular says: "You are urged to co-operate loyally with the honest and sincere desires of religious authorities to furnish the Indian pupils in the Government schools with religious instructions of the faith to which either the pupils or parents are adherents. On the other hand, you will impress upon the Church authorities that unseemly discussion of sectarian matters, proselyting, or other conduct which would tend to create strife among religious denominations, will be strictly prohibited, and any agent or priest who is unwilling to comply with the reasonable request of this circular will be debarred the privileges allowed."

ATLANTIC COAST LINE PLANS.

Outline of Policy of New Railroad System in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—The first payment in the absorption of the Louisville and Nashville by the Atlantic Coast Line Company was made to-day at the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, fiscal agent of the Atlantic Coast Line. It was 25 per cent. and amounted to $2,656,250. The other 75 per cent., amounting to $7,968,750, will be paid before Feb. 14. This is a total of $10,625,000 in cash and is derived from a sale of 85,000 shares of stock at $125 a share.

The following statement from an official source outlines the policy of the new railroad system in the South:

"The management of the Louisville and Nashville will be maintained separate and distinct from the Atlantic Coast Line. Its relations to the connecting lines will not be disturbed in the least.

"The aim will be to encourage exchange of business with connecting lines, and there will be discrimination in this respect. The traffic relations with the Atlantic Coast Line are not altered by the change of control. There have been preferential relations between these two properties in the operation of the lines in Florida and in the joint management of the Georgia Railroad.

"These are cemented by the transfer of control, but augur no discrimination. Where other traffic relations exist there will be no attempt to divert business solely for the long haul. That has never been the policy of the Coast Line. Its longest haul is to Norfolk, but only business routed to that port will be taken there. The same is true of the Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, and the Florida ports.

"To interfere with the natural trend of business would mean to antagonize the people in the States the ports of which would suffer. Al ports will, therefore, be continued on an equal footing so far as the Coast Line is concerned. This policy may not produce the biggest revenue, but the net profits of the business handled in this way are larger, as the experience of the Coast Line stock here will show, besides the public attitude is more friendly when fairness all around is understood to be the policy.

"We have 450 cities and towns through which the Baltimore and Ohio passes, and Martinsburg, West Va., as close to the coal fields as it is, has been just about as badly off as Baltimore or other cities for coal."

CATTLE DISEASE CONTROLLED.

Secretary Wilson Contemplates Raising the Connecticut Quarantine—Not a Case in the State.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Wilson believes that the danger of the spread of foot and mouth disease from New England, where it is prevalent, to other States has passed. A careful investigation by the Government experts has failed to reveal a single case of the disease in Connecticut, though the State was included in the general order of the department imposing the quarantine.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is in New England, personally directing the fight against the epizootic, will return here in a few days to confer with Secretary Wilson, and it will then be determined when to remove the quarantine against Connecticut.

A committee from Chicago, headed by President Dowd of the stock yards company, has been in conference with Secretary Wilson regarding the extent of the infection and measures taken to combat it. Secretary Wilson told them what had been done and they expressed confidence that every practicable step had been taken in safeguarding the stock interests of the country. "In a few weeks," said Secretary Wilson to-day, "we will have destroyed every animal infected with or exposed to the foot and mouth disease."

Canada and the Cattle Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 20.—Asserting that the trade interests of the Dominion are being seriously injured, the Canadian Government officials are planning to take legal action against the senders of recent cable dispatches concerning the alleged spread of the foot and mouth disease among Canadian cattle, and stating that the Port of St. John, N. B., had been quarantined. The Minister of Agriculture is heading the proceedings and is calling the Department of Justice to his aid.

MAN KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH.

Another Badly Injured in a Collision Near Whitehouse, N. J.—Wrecked Cars and Freight Burned.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Dec. 20.—A wreck occurred on the county line passing siding of the New Jersey Central Railroad, about a mile east of this place, at 10 o'clock last night, in which two men were injured, one of them fatally.

A coal train drawn by engine No. 471 was passing from the siding to the westbound track when a freight train hauled by engine No. 487, also going west, crashed into it. The freight train was wrecked and the cars of both trains

YACHT CLUB ELECTIONS

Comparatively Few Changes for the Coming Year.

Fast Work on New Boats at Morris Dock—Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Announces Its Ticket.

The busiest men in the several yacht clubs in and around New York at this time of the year are the members of the committees upon whom fall the duty of nominating officers to be balloted for at the coming annual meetings. The selection of a candidate for Commodore, if a new one is to be elected, is usually a matter requiring a good deal of consideration. It is a part of the law of every club that the Commodore shall be a yacht owner, and the yacht shall be a fairly large one. It is desirable that the Commodore shall have plenty of time to devote to the sport; that he shall be of some prominence in yachting; that he shall be well-to-do, if not wealthy, in order that the expense of such entertaining as may fall upon him may not be burdensome, and that his personality shall be agreeable. It is not especially difficult to find a man in any club who possesses some of these qualifications, but it is no easy matter to scrutinize the club membership roll and discover a man who has all of them.

In most clubs the junior flag officers—the Vice Commodore and the Rear Commodore—are of importance mainly because they may be called upon to take the place of the Commodore. Men of considerably less calibre are frequently called upon to fill these offices, but it is not always wise to do this, for sometimes a man who will do very well to fly a junior flag becomes fired with an ambition to fly the blue pennant and expects promotion when his senior retires. Then, the Nominating Committee is called upon to exercise tact in side-tracking such a man.

It is easier to fill the places of Secretary and Treasurer. The duties of these officers are specific rather than general, and the qualifications are not so broad. It is much the same with the Chairman of the House Committee and the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, excepting that to fill the position last named considerable technical knowledge is required. Good men are usually kept in their positions as long as they will stay. Men who do not achieve success in them are generally fully aware of it, and very rarely care to remain in office. And when one realizes that there is not a penny of compensation to any officer of any club, excepting to the Treasurer; that his holding of office entails expense in some degree, and that the great majority of club members freely discuss the actions of officers and committeemen it is easily seen why the office usually seeks the man and the individual rarely covets the office.

FEW CHANGES IN OFFICE.

While the nominations in most of the clubs have not been announced as yet, many have already been made up. It is a matter of common knowledge that Vice Commodore Bourne of the New York Yacht Club will be nominated as Commodore, and that Commodores Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, Adams of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and Tilford of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be renominated. Commodore Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club will also be asked to remain in office another year. The Nominating Committee of the New Rochelle Yacht Club has not as yet made its selection for Commodore. Lloyd M. Scott, who now holds this office, does not care to continue. He was elected Vice Commodore a year ago, and was promoted on the retirement of his superior last July. Ex-Commodore Henry Doscher is talked of as a candidate, but he has a record of several years' service already, and is not yet of a mind to accept office again.

It is taken for granted in yachting circles that most of the Secretaries will remain in their present positions. Certainly Secretaries Cormack of the New York Yacht Club, Alley of the Larchmont Yacht Club, Porter of the Riverside Yacht Club, Stewart of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and Ricketts of the New Rochelle Yacht Club will be renominated. Treasurers Pierce of the Atlantic, Murray of the Larchmont, and Higgons of the Riverside will succeed themselves. There will be few changes among the racing officials. Chairman E. M. MacLellan of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's Regatta Committee has already been reappointed Chairman; Johnston de Forest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club can hardly escape a re-election, and Chairman Frank Bourne Jones of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will probably remain in office. The New Rochelle Yacht Club will have a new Chairman, as the present incumbent, having held the position for eight years, has declined a renomination. The new man will probably be either Oscar Chilborg, James D. Sparkman, or W. E. Morse, either of whom is well qualified by experience to fill the position. The New York Yacht Club's Regatta Committee will remain in office another year.

One of the unexpected changes will be in the office of Measurer of the New York Yacht Club. The veteran John Hyslop has declared his intention of retiring. Mr. Hyslop has been in office many years, and has filled the position of Measurer for the Larchmont and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs as well. His successor in the New York Yacht Club will probably be Charles D. Mower, who is now the official Measurer of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound and the Measurer of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. He had previously been talked of as an assistant to Mr. Hyslop before the latter announced his intention of retiring from the office.

PROGRESS ON NEW YACHTS.

Many of the yachts in construction at the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, are so far advanced as to be almost ready for launching. This is notably the case in the steam yacht Cherokee, building for S. Vandergrift, a New York Yacht Club member, who resides in Pittsburg and has his Summer home among the Thousand Islands. The Cherokee is 115 feet over all, and fitted with detachable bow and stern, making her 98 feet over all when the bow and stern are removed for canal transit to the St. Lawrence River. The Inia, which is 103 feet over all, is another steam yacht well advanced. She is built with detachable bow, and easily removable for transit through canals. She will be owned by Henry F. S. Davis of New York, and will be enrolled in the New York Yacht Club.

A 100-foot twin-screw steam yacht, which will be christened Corinthia, is being built for J. C. Mollenhauer of this city, and a member of the New York Yacht Club. She will be used for daily trips and general cruising service. The 65-foot steam launch Myhisana, building for M. Goldsmith of this city, is about completed and will be launched in January. After her trial trip the boat will be loaded on cars for shipment to the Rangeley lakes in Maine. It is necessary to deliver the launch during the Winter months, so that she may be transported on sleds across the country. The 165-foot steel steam yacht Aria, building for Edward H. Blake of Bangor, is now completely framed and the engine and boiler work is well advanced.

A new construction building has recently been put up, where several high-speed steam yachts are now in frames. The keel is now being laid for the Niagara IV. for Howard Gould. Her length over all is 112 feet and her guaranteed speed will be twenty-three miles an hour, or, in other words, she will be about the fastest vessel of her type. It is the intention to have the yacht finished and in commission the early part of April so as to meet the Niagara I. on her return from her Mediterranean cruise. on the 110-foot twin-screw steam yacht Velthra, for S. Parker Bremer of Boston, the keel is being laid and the frames are already up. This boat will have a speed of twenty miles per hour, and will be used for daily service between Boston and Manchester-by-the-Sea.

A high-speed yacht, so far unnamed, is being built for Alfred Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club. The yacht is 100 feet over all, and the keels and molds are about to be set up, and during next week the frames will be put in place. There is also in course of construction the sixty-five-foot steam yacht for Walter E. Duryea. The keel is laid and the hull in the frames for the steam launch Scioto ordered by R. N. Gilbert and to be used for service on Lake George next season.

A decided novelty is shown in the sixty-five-foot auxiliary yawl for J. H. Smedley of Detroit, to be used for inland service. She will be fited with a twenty-five-horse power engine. The Cherokee II., formerly owned by S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, has had her name changed to Winona by her present owner, Col. J. H. Johnson, who is a member of Gen. Corbin's staff, and she will be used on the St. Lawrence River. The yacht is undergoing alterations. The auxiliary steam yacht Elsa, which has just been purchased by M. C. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, will undergo extensive improvements. The early date of the trial races and the New York Yacht Club cruises have caused an unusually advanced condition of new work and trial trips by the builders.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has selected Henry J. Gielow to the chairmanship of that committee, taking the place rendered vacant by the resignation of George Hill. The other members are Frederick Vilmar and Charles E. Schuyler. The committee in its annual statement of the past racing season admits that the keenest racing occurred in the smaller yacht classes. Special attention will be given during the coming season to the eighteen, twenty-one, and twenty-five foot classes, and several new boats will appear in the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet. Among those who have already signified their intention of racing in the twenty-five-foot class are former Vice Commodore R. P. Doremus, J. B. O'Donohue, P. D. Bernard, E. F. Luckenbach, and ex-Rear Commodore H. J. Robert. Several meetings of Captains interested in Gravesend Bay racing will be held during the Winter by the club.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the clubhouse, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. The officers who have been nominated for election at that time are: Commodore—Arthur Curtiss James, auxiliary brigantine Aloha; Vice Commodore—William J. Matheson, steamer Lavrock; Rear Commodore—Frank S. Hastings, yawl Peggy; Secretary, Francis G. Stewart; Treasurer—Frederick P. Moore; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—N. Bowditch Potter, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—the Rev. George R. Vandewater, D. D.

Race Committee—Johnston De Forest, Charles W. Wetmore, Clinton H. Crane, Daniel Bacon, and John R. Maxwell, Jr.

Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and St. John Smith.

Law Committee—Henry De Forest, William A. W. Stewart, and William G. Low, Jr.

Trustees—Colgate Hoyt, Franklin Plummer, and Henry H. Landon.

POOL PLAYERS BUSY.

Clearwater Challenges Ely for the Championship—Events Planned for January.

William H. Clearwater of Elwood, Penn., has challenged Grant H. Eby of this city to a match game of pool for the world's championship emblem, and the challenge will undoubtedly be promptly accepted and the contest arranged early in the new year at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Clearwater has deposited $150 as security, and, while Eby has forty days to accept or forfeit the emblem, he is ready to play at an early date. The match is for 600 balls, three nights of play.

This will be Eby's third contest for the emblem, which was first put into competition at a tournament arranged by Clarence E. Green last Spring. Clearwater won after a fierce contest. Eby challenged immediately, and in another contest at Brooklyn won. A few weeks ago Patrick H. Walsh of Harlem challenged Eby and the games were played in Pittsburg. Eby won easily, the score being 600 to 375.

Clarence E. Green is now arranging a sweepstakes pool contest, to be held in the Montauk rooms beginning Monday evening, Jan. 5, the entries closing Dec. 31. This tournament will be limited to ten players and the entry fee is $25. Green will add $200 and there will be only four prizes. It is expected that Frank Sherman of Washington, who defeated Clearwater immediately following the Spring tourney in Brooklyn and before the emblem passed to Eby, will enter. Dates for the challenge and sweepstakes contests will be arranged so that Clearwater and Eby may play in both.

With only three games to play to complete the regular schedule, the handicap pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy has furnished a very interesting contest. Irving leads by a small percentage and there are two ties for second place. The standing to date is:

	Handicap.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.
Irving	100	6	1	21
Lewis	85	6	2	14
Gordon	90	6	2	14
Robinson	100	4	2	55
Peppard	100	3	3	19
Cowenhoven	90	3	5	13
Suydam	85	3	5	14
Lawson	60	2	5	13
Cadley	75	0	8	18

The games scheduled this week are: Monday—Peppard (100) vs. Lawson, (60;) Tuesday—Robinson (100) vs. Peppard, (100;) Friday—Irving (100) vs. Robinson, (100.)

AN INVITATION TO BOWLERS.

The Mayor of Indianapolis Would Welcome Them to His City in February.

Mayor Charles A. Buckwalter of Indianapolis was in this city last week, not as the guest of Mayor Seth Low or the City of New York, but of the bowlers. The Mayor came to New York for the especial purpose of inviting all those who delight in knocking down the wooden pins in the long alleys to go to Indianapolis during the week beginning Feb. 22, when the championship tournament of the American Bowling Congress will be held, the Mayor being the President of this body.

This is not the first time Indianapolis has attracted the attention of other cities to itself by booming some athletic sport through its Mayor. The capital city of Indiana evidently does not think that any dignity is lost by its Mayor going through the country in the interest of athletics and incidentally expounding the advantages of his home city as a place worth visiting and offering to all those who make the trip a highly enjoyable time, with the freedom of the city thrown in.

Mayor Buckwalter is an enthusiast on sport. He is a great admirer of the Indianapolis baseball team, and it is his intention to have the bars raised against Sunday baseball in Indianapolis. He says that he will make this an issue of the next local political campaign if necessary.

In 1897 Mayor Thomas Taggart came East in the interests of the project to have the League of American Wheelmen's annual meet awarded to Indianapolis the next year. It was mainly through his endeavors that Indianapolis secured the grant, and though the local promoters lost money, the meet was highly spectacular and thoroughly enjoyed by those who attended.

KRISHNA WON BIG STAKES.

W. B. Jennings's Colt Took First in $13,254 California Futurity.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Krishna, a Water Cress colt, from the stable of Walter B. Jennings, won the California Jockey Club Futurity Stakes at Ingleside to-day. The event had a gross value of $13,254, which made it one of the most valuable races ever decided on the Pacific Coast.

A field of eight youngsters went to the post, with Krishna favorite. The MacDonough pair, Organdie and Orfeo, were next in demand, while Sylvia Talbot and Deutschland of the Schrieber stable, were third choices. Nervator soon took the lead at the start with Krishna in the first flight. Burns called on the Jennings colt at the stretch and he quickly passed Nervator, galloping home a winner by over three lengths.

The race was worth $9,004 to the winner, and J. B. Haggin, who bred him, gets $2,000; Charles Boots, owner and breeder of Nervator, gets $3,583, and $1,666 goes to MacDonough, who bred and is the owner of Organdie. Searchlight dropped dead from a bursting blood vessel at the track to-day while exercising.

Trotters at Empire City Track.

Lord Derby, 2:05¾, the trotter that is expected to beat the record of Cresceus, will be prepared at the Empire track for his 1903 racing season. E. E. Smathers says that not only Lord Derby, but his entire string of horses, will be quartered at the fast mile course in Yonkers. Included in the lot are Lord Derby, 2:05¾; Ida Highwood, 2:09¾; Alice Barnes, 2:10¾; Antecello, 2:10¾; Wentworth, 2:09½; Shadow Chimes, 2:00; Sphinx S., 2:07¼; Amokin, 2:11¼; Gold Brick, 2:08¾, and Queen Wilkes. The horses are in charge of George Spear, who campaigned the stable last season.

The high ground, healthy air, fast surface, and good water of the Empire track and its proximity to New York and wealthy lovers of the horse have led many owners and trainers to bring their horses to Yonkers. It is expected that by April at least 400 trotters and pacers will be quartered at the Empire track.

Columbia's Fencing Team Chosen.

Columbia's fencing tournament, which began last week, was ended yesterday. The competition was held to choose the team which will represent Columbia in the junior foils tournament for the Morris medals, which will be held at the New York Athletic Club on Jan. 20. The men selected are F. B. Clark, E. Pitou, L. E. Mahan, W. E. Withrow, S. N. Arnold, and H. C. Gearin.

PRINCETON'S TEAM WON

St. Nicholas Skating Club Lost to College Hockey Players.

New Jersey Collegians Scored Four Goals to One in Fast Game at Local Rink.

The largest attendance of the season of preliminary hockey games last night in the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, witnessed a victory by the Princeton University seven over the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 4 to 1 after about the fastest and prettiest contest of the young season. The play was designated "practice" by the skaters, but for all that the opposing teams worked their hardest and the rival bands of partisans that filled the rink beyond its seating capacity warmed to a pitch of enthusiasm that would have been creditable for a championship struggle before the finish was reached.

Both sides went into the game with but little preparation, neither having had the opportunity for team practice; but in spite of that the contest was remarkably fast and close for the first period, condition then telling in favor of the Princeton men, who numbered among them a strong proportion of men hardened by the experience of the Summer and Fall in college athletics. With the advantage of condition and aided further by their greater weight, Princeton had a rather one-sided thing of it in the second period, so far as defense was concerned; but even then had to put forth extra efforts to score.

It illustrated fairly the conditions of the game that the first goal scored was earned by the visitors, aided by a mishap to one of the St. Nicholas forwards, G. Campbell, who slipped and fell while trying to stop the puck, and instead of driving the rubber away from the goal he was defending he left it in position for Larned of the Princeton team to shoot it home. This was after the first period had been more than half played. St. Nicholas quickly evened matters and tied the score through the fast and excellent work of K. Gordon, who snatched the rubber from the Princeton forwards on a pass and, carrying it half way down the rink with a rush, shot it through the united interference of the Princeton team, whose cover point, point, and goal all were in position, but by a singular chance failed to intercept the puck. With one goal to the credit of either side the period ended.

In the second period Princeton took the aggressive and rushed things with such vigor that St. Nicholas was worn down, and for the actual finish made but a feeble defense. The Princeton men then outskated their rivals as well as out-playing them in team work, and Purnell twice on passes from Leake shot home from directly in front of the St. Nicholas goal. Both goals were made within less than a minute, and Princeton then with the odds 3 to 1 in her favor held victory safe and simply had to block the efforts of the St. Nicholas men. Larned, however, took one more open opportunity, when his speed and a pass from Miller gave him the chance and shot a fourth goal from short range, this being the last scored in the game and making the figures of the end of the contest 4 to 1.

Early in the second half the hopes of the St. Nicholas sympathizers were raised by a play which resulted in the puck going into the Princeton net, but the goal was protested by Princeton, and was disallowed by the referee after consideration. In this case the rubber had been lifted to the gallery first, and then was thrown down by a spectator, falling directly in front of the Princeton goal, from which position the St. Nicholas forwards crowded it home.

Throughout the contest the team work was only fairly good, though in the first few minutes of play the forwards of both sides executed a number of rapid plays that carried the scene of action from one end of the rink to the other in a most spectacular manner. For Princeton McClave seemed ubiquitous in this style of play, and caught the puck on long lifts so often that he was cheered heartily. Aside from this, Purnell and Larned did the best work for Princeton. Hayward made a great number of brilliant stops for St. Nicholas in the first period. The line up:

Princeton, 4.	Positions.	St. Nicholas, 1.
King	Goal	Hayward
Rafferty	Point	Ayres
McClave	Cover point	G. Campbell
Leake	Forward	D. Gordon
Larned	Forward	S. Campbell
Purnell	Forward	Davidson
Miller	Forward	K. Gordon

Goals scored—For Princeton: Larned, (2,) Purnell, (2.) For St. Nicholas: K. Gordon. Referee—A. Casanova. Time of game—Fifteen-minute halves.

MADDEN'S RACE HORSES.

He Is Buying Brood Mares, and Believes Aceful May Win the English Derby.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 20.—John E. Madden says he is now buying, not selling brood mares, and that in the future he will sell no yearlings until they are tried out. Hamburg Place, his stock farm, is but a nursery to replenish from year to year his extensive racing stable. He has, owing to the increase of mares on his place, withdrawn for the season of 1903, the services of his great stallion, imp. Mirthful, the Kentucky Derby winner Plaudit, imp. Sandringham, the brother to Persimmon, leading winning stallion in England this year; Jack Point, and imp. Ogden, winner of the Futurity.

Madden will have close to 100 horses in training during the coming year. Probably seventy-five or eighty of these are two-year-olds, and they will be called down to about twenty head for the Eastern division of his large stable, the best of the others being booked for Western racing. Madden is anxious to win the Futurity with a home-bred colt. He has trained two winners of that event, but he longs to lead home as the victor a colt or filly bred at Hamburg Place. He believes Aceful has a royal chance of landing the English Derby next year.

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The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
10:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
4:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car)—A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market Conditions Unchanged, with Good Volume of Minor Dealing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE PLOT SOLD

Corner at 109th Street Site for New Apartment Hotel — Other Dealings —List of Auction Offerings.

The market situation has witnessed as yet no change from the conditions which have governed it for the last month or six weeks, and with brokers who handle large operations, the Wall Street money rate continues to be quite as much a subject of attention as other matters more obviously of a real estate character. Meanwhile the activity of the smaller operators and investors continues unabated, and from this source daily reports have shown a volume of business that is highly creditable.

The buying of high-priced residential property is the only direction in which the dealings of the week have presented any noteworthy features. The sale of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street to Morton F. Plant marks the ending of a three years' problem as the final disposition of that property and a corresponding period of bargaining for its control, during which it has changed hands no fewer than five times. At Fifth Avenue and Ninety-second Street, Mr. Carnegie sold another plot in the block north of his mansion to I. Townsend Burden, whose Madison Avenue residence is to be included in the new Hotel Brunswick site. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has leased for a long term the houses Nos. 711 and 713 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-fifth Street. This group of transactions is interesting as showing a tendency on the part of Fifth Avenue residence seekers to build their own houses—a return to first principles after a period in which the demand for $500,000 mansions has been supplied almost wholly by speculative builders. It may also be noted that the sites selected by Messrs. Iselin and Plant indicate that the older Fifth Avenue district is not losing favor and is easily holding its own as against the more recently exploited sections further north. Additional evidence of a better demand for vacant property north of Fifty-ninth Street is also to be mentioned among the encouraging signs in last week's dealings. A new apartment hotel, which promises to be one of the largest operations of its class recently undertaken on the west side, is planned for the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Ninth Street, a plot of over ten lots, the sale of which is referred to below in more detail. Sites of large parcels on One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, near Amsterdam Avenue, have also been effected, while east of Central Park operators have evidently discovered an attractive section along Park Avenue as shown in their purchases of corners at Eighty-fifth, Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-eighth Streets.

It remained, however, for the close of the week to bring forth its most interesting items in the shape of John Jacob Astor's sale of another large block of his lower east side holdings, and the announcement that John Wanamaker is now in control of his new store site, at Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Eighth and Ninth Streets. Details regarding both of these transactions will be found in another column.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. Matilda W. Brower, for $260,000, the plot at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Ninth Street, having frontages of 151.10 feet on the former and 175 feet on the latter. The buyer is a well-known builder, who will erect on the site a fifteen-story apartment hotel at an estimated cost of $1,000,000.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., in conjunction with Collins & Collins, have sold for the Van Norden Trust Company to the American Real Estate Company the plot 80 by 100, at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Elizabeth J. Clark 147 East Fifty-sixth Street, a lot 20 by 100, upon which a private stable will be erected by the buyer.

William A. Wadsworth has sold 61 East Sixtieth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Pease & Co. have sold for the New York Investment and Improvement Company the Glenham, a seven-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 100, at 2,626 Broadway.

Benjamin Richards has sold for the Garner estate to Charles W. Gould the four-story dwelling 4 Washington Square, on lot 27 by 161.

Abraham Ruth has sold to Henry and Robert Arnstein, for improvement, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

William R. Ware has sold to Mrs. Adelaide Kling the three-story dwelling 45 West Ninety-second Street, on lot 20 by 100.

J. D. Wing has sold the four-story dwelling 43 West Forty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 100.5.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Dunkak estate to Kahn Brothers 302 East Fifty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.4 by 100.5.

Gussaroff & Steindler have sold the five-story flat, with store, 2,232 Fifth Avenue, 24.11 by 85.

Abraham Silverson has bought 231 to 235 Eldridge Street, a plot 74.11 by 100, upon which he will erect two six-story tenements, with stores.

The Wyllys Company, one of the corporations formed for the purpose of conducting the Stokes estate's building operations, has recently increased its capital from $250,000 to $500,000. It is said that this additional capital has been subscribed for the purpose of improving the property 35 and 37 Madison Avenue, with an "L" at 38 and 40 East Twenty-sixth Street, which was recently offered to the city by the Misses Stokes as a site for a municipal building.

Eugene Southack reports the following leases: To a client, the parlor floor and basement of 431 Fifth Avenue, for a term of years at an annual rental of $6,000; for Max Mandel, the store and basement of 394 Broadway, 28 by 175, and to Mr. Mandel, the store and basement of 473 Broadway, 25 by 200; for Mary F. Kernochan, the three upper lofts of 822 and 824 Broadway, to A. Fine & Sons; to a client, the entire building 91 Franklin Street, for a term of years; for the Provident Life Assurance Company, the store and basement of 532 Broadway, and to M. Lewis & Co., the store and basement of 41 East Ninth Street.

John Peters has sold for Jacob Weinstein to a Mrs. Gardner the three-story house at 245 East Twentieth Street, on plot 21 by 92.

The Bronx Realty Company has sold for Laville Brothers to Patrick Welton the house at 1,047 Freeman Street.

The Auction Room.

With only a dozen offerings listed and all of them of legal character, salesroom business for this week promises to be without interest to an unusual degree, even for a holiday week.

Lower east side properties, the steady demand for which in the auction room has been for some time its only redeeming feature, appear in the schedule in the shape of the southwest corner of Rivington and Mangin Streets and 6 Allen Street, near Canal Street, both of which parcels will be sold on Tuesday.

There were recorded last week 381 mortgages, for $4,857,325, of which 85, for $1,306,281, were at 5 per cent.; 97, for $627,744, were at more, and 90, for $2,923,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 278 mortgages, for $4,102,432, of which 72, for $1,140,670, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $1,243,889, were at more, and 84, for $2,657,864, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 233 and 235 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $17,840.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Miner, referee, 241 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 310 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,692.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Marshall, referee, La Fontaine Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.6 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,271.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Thaddeus Terry, referee, 337 Rivington Street, and 73 to 77 Mangin Street, being the southwest corner, 24.1 by 75, three and four story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $2,804.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 22 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 206 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,765.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. J. Simpson, referee, 228 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 237.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,372.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Fifth Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 199.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,667.

By John M. Thompson, partition sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, 6 Allen Street, east side, 75 feet south of Canal Street, 25.2 by 87.7, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,650 and 2,652 Park Avenue, east side, 591.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 149 and 151 East Forty-second Street, south side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 78.1 by 28.8 by 62.8, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,734.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpoel, referee, 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 258 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $11,821.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpoel, referee, Fifth Street, north side, 223.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 25 by 103, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,537.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alexander T. Mason, referee, 38 Washington Square West, 27.6 feet north of Fourth Street, 27.6 by 91.10, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $17,918.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.—By Solomon De Walltcraws, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, Lots 23 to 27, on the map of property belonging to William Ogden Giles, being on the east side of Giles Place, near Sedgwick Avenue, 125 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,492.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 239 Elizabeth Street, for one-story brick meeting rooms, 19.9 by 22.6; C. Brett, owner; G. M. McCabe, of 91 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, north side, 88 feet west of Hughes Avenue, for six two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 43; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 98 feet west of Hughes Avenue, six two-story frame dwellings, 16.8 by 43; Louis Eickwort of 1,849 Anthony Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Avenue A and Sixteenth Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; Mrs. M. Scheu of 321 East Seventeenth Street, owner; O. L. Shanahan, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 7 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; E. Goodman, owner; A. Black of 142 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, northeast corner, to a two-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 96 Goerck Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $2,500.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of Belmont Place, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 30; Carlo Marino, Arthur Avenue, owner; William Guggolz of 2,265 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Belmont Place, north side, 25 feet west of Hoffman Street, two-story frame store and dwelling, 15 by 31; John F. O'Meara and others, owners; John F. O'Meara, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 20.

A LANE, s w side, 255 ft n w of road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 25x100, being Lot 114, Map 2, Charles Darke property; Henry A. Brann to John A. Brann ..... Nom.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 168th St, 51.2x97; Frand S., or F. S. Blaney, to Walter W. Taylor, (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, s e corner 147th St, 25x100; Harry Mayer to David Mayer Brewing Company, mtg. $22,500 and all liens.... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, e s, 25.8 ft s of Hamilton St, 25.11x104; William F. Chrystie to Emily T. Curtis ..... Nom.

FULTON ST, n e s, at s s of Cliff St, 66.9x45.2x67.8x44.5; Sarah H. Kneeland and another to Alfred C. Greening, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LEROY ST, 47, 25x80; Leon A. Liebeskind to Giovanni Arcabasso, (mtgs $26,000) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 77th St, 82.2x15; Martin L. Strauss to Charles A. Stein, (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.

OLD POST ROAD, 126 ft s e from n e line of lot 6, runs n w 136.10x s w 50x s e 137.3 to road x n e 50 to beginning, being lots 8 and 10, map in Liber 120, p. 451, Westchester County; Henry A. Brann to John A. Brann ..... Nom.

VALENTINE AV, w s, adjoining land of Crotty, runs w 12 ft to land of Peter Ryan x s 140 to avenue x — to beginning; Araminta Smith and others to George Chapman, quitclaim $250

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 185th St, 50x91; Mary A. Eldridge to Frank Eveland ..... Nom.

2D ST, 264 and 266, n s, 75 ft e of Avenue C, runs n 40x e 5x n 60x e 12.10x n 6x e 30x s 106 to street x w 47.10; Max J. Klein and another to Max Weinstein, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

15TH ST, n s, 495 ft e of 6th Av, 25x103.3; William S. Kane to Mitchell A. C. Levy, (mtgs —) ..... Nom.

20TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 21x92; Laura T. Haines and another, executors, to Jacob Weinstein 12,000

21ST ST, 244, s s, 96 ft w of 2d Av, 21x92; Mary E. Kearney to Jacob Weinstein, other consideration and 100

21ST ST, 244, s s, 96 ft w of 2d Av, 21x92; John F. Kearney to Jacob Weinstein, quitclaim ..... Nom.

21ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 21x92; Laura T. Haines and another, executors, to Jacob Weinstein 13,000

33D ST, 40, s s, 360.1 ft e of 6th Av, 19.11x98.9; 33d St, s s, 380 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Isabella Loring to Daniel A. Loring, Sr., trust deed, (mtg $55,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.4; Cornelius P. Kitchel, referee, to Simon Adler and others, (mtg $17,500) ... 4,000

98TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 25x100; Lewis M. White, referee, to Simon Adler and others, (mtg $26,000) 6,000

98TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.4; Henry C. Batty, referee, to Simon Adler and others, (mtg $17,500) 4,000

98TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.4; Peter Cook, referee, to Simon Adler and others, (mtg $18,000) 4,000

119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Charles Garfiel to Morris Bernstein, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

132D ST, s s, 408.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x99.11; Timothy Power, referee, to Alfred P. Rastall, mtg. $6,000 and all liens 5,050

133D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; Mary E. Tyng Eyck to Wm. L. Byrnes, (mtg. $5,000) 100

141ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Boulevard, 35x199.10; Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., to D. Stuart Dodge, mtg. $23,500 and all liens. Nom.

149TH ST, 557 to 561, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 81x99.11; Max Marx to Leo. M. Lehman, all liens, other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 62 and 64; Harris Goldman and another to Kari Shapiro, 4 7-12 years $1,440

LUDLOW ST, 181; Joseph Goldfarb to Herman Goldfarb, 5 years 3,400

PECK SLIP, 36; George L. Jewett to Jacob Serlen, 3 years 1,200

2D AV, 1,549; Marjory Mill to Louis Herbst, 5 years 420

13TH ST, 605 East; David Cohen to Rose Bongiorno, from Jan. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1908 1,050

121ST ST, 3 and 5 West; Henry R. C. Watson to Peter K. Wilson and others, 10 years 6,000

58TH ST, 7 West; George E. Weed to G. Lenox Curtis, 5 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARCARASSO, Giovanni, to Leon A. Liebeskind; Leroy St, 47, 8 months, instalments, 6 per cent., note $700

BYRNES, William L., to Mary E. Ten Eyck; Southern Boulevard, n s, 440 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year... 6,500

CARLETON, Thomas J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbia St, n w s, 25 ft s w of Stanton St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 6,000

FLEMING, Cornelius D., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 13,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Fernando Wood; Hughes Av, e s, 225 ft n of 183d St, three mortgages, 3 years, each..... 3,500

HAYES, Mary A., (formerly Holahen,) to Addie A. Sullivan; 163d St, s w s, 440 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, demand, 6 per cent. 195

HIGGINS, Maria, and another to Charles P. Buckley; Hudson St, 423 to 429, n w corner of Leroy St, 103 and 105, due Dec. 1, 1903 6,500

IENCHALIK, Karoline, and another to Wappinger Savings Bank; White Plains Road or Av, e s, being n part of Lot 717, map of Wakefield, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,500

KINGSTON, George D., to Lucy G. Barnard; Ferry Av, s e corner of 206th St, prior mtg $1,700, due April 20, 1903, 6 per cent 3,000

LLOYD, Robert, and another, executors and trustees, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Union Av, w s, 194 ft n of Wall St, 3 years 5,000

RASTALL, Alfred P., to Dora A. Valentine, guardian; 132d St, 240 West, due Nov. 15, 1908 3,000

RENWICK, Stanhope C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West St, 203, 3 years, 3 per cent 10,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, jr., to Myer L. Sire; 54th St; n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year... 7,000

SCHUTT, N. Henry W., to Henry Frey: 107th St, 113 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 3,000

TOBABEN, Charles, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; East End Av, 91, 5 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 21st St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 20,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Mary E. Kearney; 20th St, 245 East, due Dec. 1, 1907 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, and Sender Jarmulowsky; 21st St, 244 and 246 East, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Max J. Klein and another; 2d St, 264 and 266, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Max J. Klein and another; 2d St, 264 and 266, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADY, Mary E., to James C. Brady, ½ part of 3 mortgages $1

INNESS, George, to Cephas Brainerd and another, trustees 13,204

JEX, Mary L., executrix, to Mabel L. Jex.

KLEIN, Max J., and another to Louis Lese 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Arthur Mathewson, as Commissioner 14,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Arthur Mathewson, as Commissioner 6,200

NESBIT, Sarah H., to George F. Foote... 3,000

NESBIT, Sarah H., to George F. Foote, all title 1

NESBIT, Sarah H., to George F. Foote.. 1

NESBIT, George F., to George F. Foote.. 1

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Equitable Life Assurance Society 35,355

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Clarence W. Hillyer, executor, 13 assignments 393,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Lucy A. Buhler 12,000

WOOD, Fernando, to Tommaso Giordano.. 529

YOUNGER, Charles S., to Jehiel T. Hurd. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 94th St, s e corner, 90x116; Dimock & Fink Company against Ada E. Bingham and another, owners; Bingham Brothers, contractors 4,023

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; James Elgs against the Ten Associates, owners; William F. Beal, contractor 3,836

134TH ST, 79 West; Bersen Sickile and another against Ruth Britton, owner; Dennis McMahon, owner and contractor.

160TH ST, 579 to 583 East; Andrew Gramlich against Michael Meehan, owner and contractor 890

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; Cornell & Son against Rosalia Conigio, owner and contractor; Altieri & Paolantonia, contractors 245

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

5TH ST, 647 and 649 East; the State Bank, with Simon Steiner 17,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

6TH ST, 709 and 711 East; Wotherspoon & Son against Leonard Speilberger and another, Aug. 30, 1902 10

Lis Pendens.

MANHATTAN ST, n e s, 100 ft of Bloomingdale Road, runs n e 200.2 ft to Lawrence St, x n 21.6x s w 200.6 ft to 11th Av, x s to Manhattan St, x s e 47.1 ft to beginning; Broadway, e s, 28 ft s of 129th St, runs s 181.4 x n e 200.6 ft to Lawrence St, x n w 116.10 to s s of 129th St, x w 14.11x s w to beginning; 110th St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Eastern Boulevard, at intersection of Middletown Road, runs n to land of Conrad Buhre x w to land of Frederick Baxter x s to road to Westchester x e to beginning; Lots 205 to 212, one of the plots of C 3, partition map of William Adee; and East Chester Road and Pelham Parkway, being about 25 acres, owned by Anna W. Ferris, of the premises conveyed to Claiborne Ferris by Elijah Heady and another, excepting part taken for Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 300 ft wide and 1,800 long; Clark S. Comstock against John Culver and another, (partition, &c.;) attorney, I. Washburne.

61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 49.6x125.5; J. Crawford McCreery against Andrew B. Yetter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boardman, Platt & Soley.

122D ST, 306 East; Lottie Belden against the Harlem Savings Bank, (specific performance;) attorney, G. B. Hayes.

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Austin B. Fletcher against Inga M. Olsen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. P. Melvin.

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 25x96.7; United States Life Insurance Company in City of New York against Ottillie Kaysser and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Nesbitt Printing and Decorating Company, New York; capital $100,000. Directors—M. P. Nesbitt and Hugh Nesbitt of New York, A. A. Kelley of Montclair, N. J.

The Co-Workers' Business Corporation of Brooklyn, (mercantile,) capital $10,000. Directors—A. D. Samuel, Henry Rosenberg, and Louis Smadbeck, New York.

Bellport Paint and Manufacturing Company, Brook Haven, Suffolk County, capital $100,000. Directors—J. R. Lane, G. B. Chamberlain, G. S. Hagerman, New York City.

Oriental Brand and Netting Manufacturing Company, New York, capital $5,000. Directors—Samuel Fishman, M. N. Goldberg, Phineas Gordon of New York.

Fountain & Choate, New York, (to deal in real estate,) capital $40,000. Directors—A. E. Fountain, E. A. Choate, and Sarah C. Fountain of New York.

P. Rogers & Thompson, New York, (to deal in cotton and silk goods,) capital $40,000. Directors—M. D. Rogers, R. O. Thompson, Paul Cook, Secretary, New York.

Sulphure Drug Company, New York, capital $50,000. Directors—Otto Hayman, W. D. Biffin, W. D. Lippincott, N. D. Lippincott.

Robert A. Keasley Company, New York, (to manufacture cement and other compositions,) capital $100,000. Directors—R. A. Keasley, O. C. Buhrs, N. A. Brooks, New York.

Syracuse Shoe Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, capital $200,000. Directors—C. M. Warner, M. K. Miner, and W. A. Hill of Syracuse.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

General Securities Corporation; capital stock, $250,000. Incorporators—A. R., Blomgrau, Gerald A. Griffin, and Millard W. Baldwin.

The H. L. Hurst Manufacturing and Supply Company; capital stock, $30,000.

The S. Matherson, Jr., & Co., a real estate corporation; capital stock, $1,000,000.

The Spitz-Geiger Advertising Company; capital stock, $50,000. Incorporators—Frank A. Geiger, George Spitz, and C. M. Spitz.

The Pittsburg Block Coal Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—George H. Ginther, Clarence J. Davis, R. L. Martin, J. K. Ewing, Jr., and Edward C. Keasbey.

The Greater New York Land and Harbor Improvement Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Moses H. Bonner, Charles J. Connell, and John P. Bromell.

Thermobile Company of America; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—William H. Lake, Z. Wirt, and D. M. Bell.

Richmond Koalin Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Edward W. Ditmars, Kenneth K. McLaren, and Louis B. Dailey.

Merrell & Co., general brokerage; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—A. W. Merrell, J. E. Clark, and E. G. Clark.

Malden Creek Portland Cement Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—K. K. McLaren, Ramond Newman, and H. S. Gould.

Jason Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Samuel Riker, Jr., George M. Prest, and Ella Hartnett.

Pioneer Ore Sampling Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—K. K. McLaren, Paul Tissen, and Louis B. Dailey.

Aetna Improvement Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Samuel Riker, Jr., Perry J. Fuller, and George M. Prest.

West Jersey and Seashore Steamboat Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Harrison L. Chance, William J. Harner, K. L. Brincklle.

Lake Superior Powder Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Samuel Riker, Jr., Ella Hartnett, and George M. Prest.

Found $1,500 in His Deposit Box.

Mystery surrounds the finding of $1,500 in a safety deposit box in Lincoln, Neb., the renter of the box being nonplused as much as every one else. Dr. G. O. W. Farnham, who returned recently from a prolonged absence, noticed a strange envelope in his deposit box. No one else is supposed to have a key. He satisfied his curiosity by examining the contents, and was startled to find fifteen crisp $100 bills. He stoutly avers that he did not place the money there. The safety deposit managers assert with equal positiveness that Dr. Farnham is the sole person having a key. The doctor declares also that it is out of the question to suggest that some one gave him the money to put it in a safe place. He has decided to advertise for the owner. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Tolstoi's Excommunication.

The question is being raised in Russia of removing the ecclesiastical censure passed last year upon Count Tolstoi. In an evidently inspired article published by a leading journal in Moscow, our St. Petersburg correspondent states that the view was expressed that the excommunication had resulted from a misunderstanding which could be easily removed by a frank statement on the part of Count Tolstoi himself. The correspondent adds that a prelate in the confidence of the Metropolitan of Moscow recently went to visit Tolstoi at his residence—with what result is unknown.—Newcastle Chronicle.

CAUCASIAN TEA.

ODESSA, Nov. 25.—The experiments in tea culture made in the Caucasus during recent years have proved eminently successful, and the Minister of Agriculture and Imperial Domains is now taking steps to establish the industry on a sound working basis, which will assist it rapid development. The climate and other conditions are all in favor of the new enterprise. The experiments so far made have been thoroughly practical and exhaustive. They were carried out by a few of the largest Russian tea merchants, and by experts acting for the Ministry of Imperial Appanages. The latter department will next year import expert tea cultivators from China, India, and Ceylon to act as instructors on the Caucasian plantations.

The yield of Caucasian tea this year was thirteen and a half tons. It was of three qualities, and sold as follows to the wholesale dealers: Appanage Tea—First quality, 4s. 4d. per pound; second quality, 3s 4d. per pound, and third quality, 2s. 7d per pound. The privately grown tea brought, for first quality, 3s. 5d. per pound; second quality, 2s. 7d. per pound, and the third quality, 2s. 2d. per pound.

The realization of such prices would appear to prove that the Caucasian tea is really of good marketable value, and there is nothing to prevent its culture assuming vast proportions in that highly favored province. Hitherto the experiments have been confined almost entirely to the Government of Kutais, but many other districts are equally favorable to high-class tea culture.—London Standard.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

General calendar.

128—Aultman & Taylor vs. Rogers. Co. vs. Ph. and W. Ebling Brew. Co.

103—Thomas vs. Bache.

120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.

139—Smith vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.

Discharges.

5313—Fred. C. Beyer.
5242—Isaac Miller.
5191—Samuel G. Fiato.
5308—Wallace A. White.
5347—Samuel B. Nelson.
5335—Marcus F. Maus.
5317—Jacob Seydel.
5019—Louis Davis.
5306—William R. Bell.
4727—Albert Feuerlicht.
4785—A. & L. J. Bernstein.

5219—William F. Woods. Under objection.

4776—Meyer Bloch.
4915—R. & F. Altschuler
4499—Samuel Strickler.
5185—Barzilay & Kleeblatt.
5195—George Lang. Adjourned cases.
4394—Henry Harris.
5045—Adolph Weiss.
5209—Harold Weddle.
1608—Francesco Aiello.
4018—Stultz & Kretschman.
186—Herman Warszawiak.
4914—Peter Muller.
4093—Robert Slimmon. Motions.

William H. Randall.
Isaac Lopata.
Louis Wechsler.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hall vs. Hoeninghaus.
2—Randall vs. Shields.
3—In re Standard Frame and Sash Co.
4—West Side Building Loan Assn. vs. Austin.
5—Birmingham Trust Co. vs. Whitney.
6—Gunnison vs. Levin.
7—Benedict vs. Stokes.
8—Smith vs. Gabriel.
9—Kunstdruck vs. same.
10—Hunting vs. same.
10½—Same vs. same.
11—Bowne vs. Man. Ry. Co.
12—Cleises vs. Benjamin.
13—Harrison vs. Wilson.
14—Meigs vs. St. Regis Paper Co.
15—Pollock vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
16—Lefkowitz vs. same.
17—Webb vs. same.
18—Goldsmith vs. same.
19—Cornet vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
20—Crowley vs. same.
21—Coleman vs. same.
22—Raritan Woolen Mills vs. Kasse.
23—Somerset Mfg. Co. vs. same.
24—Durham vs. Durham
25—Same vs. same.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Hayward vs. Poznauski.
28—White vs. Lyon Brothers Co.
29—Cullinan vs. Scallan.
30—Bergman vs. Frasinetti.
31—Bush Co. vs. Gibbons.
32—Fleck vs. Fleck.
33—Saleeby vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
34—Acritelli vs. Foster.
35—Parish vs. Parish.
36—Strong vs. Title G. & T. Co.
37—Rogers vs. Stern.
38—Schmidt vs. Hildebrandt.
39—Reid vs. Ames.
40—Perry vs. Rice.
41—Same vs. same.
42—Lamb vs. Valentine.
43—Marks vs. McFarlane.
44—In re E. C. Bell Mfg. Co.
45—Exporters' Assn. vs. Curtis.
46—N. E. Mfg. Assn. vs. same.
47—Power vs. same.
48—Same vs. same.
49—Exporters' Assn. vs. Kimball.
50—N. E. Mfg. Assn. vs. same.
51—Power vs. same.
52—Same vs. same.
53—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
54—Praeger vs. City of New York.
55—Lebendig vs. Snell.
56—Oelkers vs. City of New York.
57—Wilmerding vs. same.
58—In re Sheldon.
59—Olyphant vs. Phyfe.
60—Cohen vs. Cohen.
61—Smith vs. Dollard.
62—Same vs. same.
63—In re Smith.
64—Roosevelt vs. Schile.
65—Same vs. same.
66—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

136—Matter of E. 180th St.
149—Matter of Crescent Av.
186—Matter of Harlem River Terrace.
164—Matter of E. 167th St.
171—Matter of Exterior Street.
149—Matter of Vanderbilt Av. East.
191—Matter of Ryer Av.
172—Matter of West 172d St.
174—Matter of East 183d St.
148—Matter of East 188th St.
77—Matter of Walton Av.
139½—Matter of Fordham Road, East 189th St.
182—Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
140—Matter of Sullivan St.
192—Matter of Marmion Av.
130—Matter of Elm St.
141—Matter of Daly Av.

Demurrers.

118—Messinger vs. Spalding.
87—Schock vs. Zerweck.
94—Watkins vs. Wetterer.
108—Coates vs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co. Preferred causes.
2011—Zimmerman vs. Smith.
2085—Soltan vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2086—Same vs. East R. Savings Institution.
1284—Mayor, &c., vs. Renwick.
1358—Hodkinson vs. Frank.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1835.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Morgan for the People.

1—Daniel C. Moynihan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 8836—Richardson vs. Union Surety & Guar. Co.
Inquest, 8568—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Jacobs.
Inquest, 7132—F. A. Ringler Co. vs. New mus.
Inquest, 8803—Wallenstein vs. Austin.
7859—Lawrence vs. Meyer.
8593—Guar. Trust Co. vs. Jennings.
8740—12th Ward Bank vs. Fox.
8756—Hasson vs. City of New York.
8832—Coney Isl'd Auto. Race Co. vs. Boynton.
8805—Chamberlain vs. Iba.
7857—Yates vs. Chamberlain.
8800—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Yokel.
6232—Schelling vs. Lahey.
8723—Herne vs. Liebler.
8830—Friedler vs. Stutz.
4779—Curtiss vs. Rathbun.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

West 10th Street,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Full width house. Thoroughly modernized throughout. Possession at once.

Murray Hill,
East of Park Ave.
In the Thirties. Very attractive low-stoop house. Perfect order throughout. Possession at once.

In the Thirties,
Between 5th and Madison Aves.
25 foot house. Well located. Price reasonable.

FULL WIDTH HOUSE
In the Lower Forties,
Between 5th and Madison Aves.
Has two-story butler's pantry extension.

21 East 47th Street,
23.6 wide. In perfect order throughout. Very attractive. Possession at once.

Medium-sized house, in one of the best streets

In the Fifties,
About midway of the block between 5th and 6th Aves. Under $60,000.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
90 PINE ST. & 541 5TH AVE., NEAR 45TH ST.

61st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 19 feet wide; $27,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

61st St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; under $20,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

64th St., Near Lexington Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling; about $19,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

71st St., near Lexington Av.—Four-story brown-stone dwelling; only $14,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 20x80; only $65,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

75th St.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling, 17x100; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

76th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story, dining room extension; only $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

77th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

78th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling; handsomely decorated; about $5,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

82d St., Madison and Park Avs.—Four-story stone dwelling; $22,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

Cheap.—80th St., near Lexington, four-story single flat; price only $12,500.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Absolute Bargain.—92d, near Madison Av., four-story, commodious dwelling; price $26,500.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Builders, Attention!—Choice plot, 19th St., near 2d, 40x92; asking $31,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

TENEMENT AND STORE NEAR CANAL ST. WEST.; A BIG BARGAIN.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

East 12th St.—4-story private house; price, $19,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 113th St.—3-story and stores; price, $22,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 53d St., 40x90, near 3d Av.; price, $25,000; mortgage, $18,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Manhattan—3d Av. store property, will exchange for lots. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

West Side.

MUST BE SOLD
AT A DECIDED BARGAIN.
An elegant up-to-date High-class Apartment House in the choicest section on the west side, equipped with every known improvement conducive to solid comfort; always fully rented.
Will Entertain Exchange with some Cash.
F. BIRDSALL SMITH,
2,603 BROADWAY, NEAR 98TH ST.

$2,500 IN CASH
above the first mortgage will buy the biggest bargain ever offered; 143 West 131st St., 3-story, basement and cellar, 20x55x100; brownstone residence, in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

Valuable apartment house, Fifth Avenue corner, 45x98 feet, below 116th Street, $70,000; terms easy. G. Nagle, 104 Third Avenue, corner 13th.

Near 5th Av.—American basement dwelling at $50,000. Particulars Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

$2,500 cash, mortgage $15,000, buys five-story 25-foot tenement; rent, $2,200. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

$11,500 buys four-story dwelling, near this office, renting for $1,000; principals. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Near Central Park, West 71st St.—Four-story, 18 x100; bargain; $30,000; mortgage, $20,000, 4½%.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

West 89th St.—Modern triple flat; rental $4,524; fine payer; equity $14,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 74th St. residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths, excellent repair, cheap. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Above 34th St., near 7th Av., plot 80x100; choice location; possession can be had if desired.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Private dwelling, West 122d St.; price, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

99th St. and Central Park West.—5-story flat; rents, $3,800; $35,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

West 10th St.—6-story and stores; rents, $8,000; price, $75,000; mortgage, $49,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av., 30.6x100.5; asking $215,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$3,300 cash, mortgage $22,200 buys five-story modern 25-foot flat; principals. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Lenox Av., Near 118th St.—2 apartment houses; will sacrifice; near underground station. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

5-story tenement, 30x100, $21,000, West 38th St.; a tremendous bargain. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Handsome six-story elevator apartment; all rented; cheap, cash buyer. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

$18,500.—82d St.; 3-story brownstone; good order; close estate. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

$25,000.—4-story; 16.8-foot; 70th St., Columbus and Amsterdam. William R. Ware, 451 Columbus Av.

Honest Sacrifice!—70th St., near Columbus; four-story imposing dwelling; price $30,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Very Cheap!—80th, near Amsterdam, four-story popular flat; price only $24,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Choice Mercantile Site.—West Thirties; plot 75x200; facing two streets; only $45,000; easiest terms.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West 51st.—Three-story, basement; arranged for three families; price, $19,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

West 47th.—4-story, basement, 18.9x100; rented in floors; price, $13,500. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

West 61st St.—Two families on floor; rentals, $2,040; price, $17,500. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

46th St., Near 9th Av.—5-story tenement; rentals, $2,300; $21,500. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

Columbus Av., Corner.—Two families on floor; improvements; rentals, $6,200; $68,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

Amsterdam Av.—5-story, 3 families; one store; rentals, $4,260; $42,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

West 51st St.—Three-story and basement private house, 20x100; $18,500. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

West 47th St.—75x100; suitable for stable or factory; price, $27,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

West 51st St.—Three-story and basement, 18.5x100; price, $21,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

West 34th St.—4-story and basement; rented in floors; $20,000. P. C. ECKHARDT, 693 9th Av.

54th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 17x100; $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

60th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 20x100; $30,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

9th Ward plot, 100 ft. square, including corner; price, $10,000. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

City Real Estate For Sale.

West Side.

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Av.,
offers the following:

79th St., Near Columbus Av.—4-story dwelling; 22 ft.; $45,000; mtg., $30,000, at 4½%.

Amsterdam Av., Near 80th St.—Mortgage $22,000 at 4½; rents $3,888; bargain at $38,000.

80th St., Near Columbus Av.—21-ft. 4-story dwelling; price $35,000; mortgage $18,000, at 4%.

Amsterdam Av. Corner, Near 93d St.—28-ft. front, 5-story flat; asking $62,500; mortgage, $40,000 at 4½%.

121st St., Near 8th Av.—5-story flat, 27 ft.; price $26,000; $18,000 at 5%; always rented, $2,700.

71st St., Near West End Av.—3-story dwelling, 17 ft.; price $26,000; free and clear.

70th St., Near B'way.—4-story dwelling, 20 ft.; price $33,000; mtg., $19,000 at 4%.

FOR SALE.
HANDSOME 4-STORY HIGH-STOOP, 20-FT. HOUSE ON WEST END AVE.,
Between 73d and 74th Sts.
opposite the mansion being erected for
CHARLES M. SCHWAB, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CO.
For particulars address
MANSION, HARLEM TIMES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
PLOT, 78x100, WITHIN 100 FEET OF 7TH AV., BET. 34TH AND 42D STS.; $1,590 FRONT FOOT. ALEXANDER HENSCHEL, SOLE AGENT, 60 LIBERTY ST.

Below 34th St., near 6th Av., plot 100x100, with substantial five-story building, at an absolute sacrifice; property now well rented. Further particulars.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Absolute Sacrifice! 5-story improved tenement, 4 families on floor; in the fifties, near 9th Av.; never any vacancies; actual rent, $2,650; quick offer of $22,500 buys.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

8th Av. store property, (west side of avenue, above 42d St.,) modern 5-story apartment on full lot; extra large store; mortgage at 4%; good condition; estate selling; much below actual cost.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

A parcel of three brownstone dwellings in the Eighties, west of Lexington Av.; making plot of over 40 feet; suitable for stable, automobile depository or apartment houses; are well rented as they now stand. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Good Investment.—Near 116th St. and Lenox Av.; 27-foot front flat; 3 families on floor; all modern improvements; price, $31,500; rent, $3,050; mortg. at 4%. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Ten per cent. investment, business property; desirable location, near elevated station; $15,000 required; principals address Whiton, 130 Broadway.

48th St., Near 8th Av.—5-story double flat; good condition; 25x100.5; reduced rent, $3,084; price, $29,000.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Vicinity 116th St. and 7th Av.—5-story brownstone single flat, 20x100.11; rent, $2,000; price, $18,000! $13,000 can remain 4½%; want to sell quick.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Eighth Av. corner, (50x100,) above 42d St.; ripe for building; pays well to hold for further development; can be purchased right. Further particulars,
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

To close an estate, five-story 25-foot three-family house for sale on 129th St., near 7th Av.; a good investment; no heat or hot water supplied; rents $10, $12 per month. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 114th St.

Modern 4-story private dwelling in the Seventies, adjoining Manhattan Square; fireproof construction; 2 bathrooms, $25,000!!! Mortgage, $20,000.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Absolute Bargain!—Three four-story double flats, always fully rented, near Star Theatre, Harlem; small cash payment. Investigate. John J. Cody, Lexington, corner 83d.

Vicinity Broadway and 70th St.
Ten-family apartment, (27x100.)
Price $32,000—Rents $3,400—Mtge. $20,000 at 4%.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

7TH AV. BARGAINS.
23D——42D STS.
Corners and inside lots, extremely low figures.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker; $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 40th St.; asking $16,500; rents, $1,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Buchanan Place, University Heights—Two-family house, sacrifice $500 above mortgage. Address Bargain, 629 East 146th St.

BARGAIN, 67TH ST. WEST.—DOUBLE FLAT, WITH STORES; LITTLE CASH.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Bargain.—Handsome dwelling West End Av. corner; cost $65,000; sell $39,500.
Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St.

70th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Lenox Av., Between 137th and 138th.—3 full lots; opportunity for builder. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive, five-story residence; every possible improvement. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d.

60th St., near Columbus Av.—5-story tenement; rents, $2,600; price, $25,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

Honest Bargain!—Manhattan Av., near 120th; five-story elegant flat; price $16,000 JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful residence, West 74th St.; lot, 22x100; all improvements; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

34th St., West.—High stoop dwelling, 21x100; only $16,500; bargain. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Two splendid five-story apartment houses, 50x100; above 34th; $37,500 each. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

West 102d St.—Cold-water flat, 10 apartments; rental $2,604; equity $5,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 84th St.—No steam heat, but hot water; double flat; rental $2,904; equity $7,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Near Long Acre Square.—5-story apartment, $31,500; always rented; modern improvements. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Safe Investment.—34th St., west side, 5-story flat, $31,000; always rented. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

100x100, ready for improvement, near Columbus Av.; make offer. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Two wide flats for sale, Morningside Av.; rents, $4,884; always full. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

A handsome private residence, West 74th St., in splendid condition; will sacrifice. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

36-foot plot, vicinity this office, for less than $31,000; principals only. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

$6,500 cash, mortgage $26,000; five-story modern 5th Av. flat, store; principals. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Beautiful residence, West 74th St.; lot, 22x100; all improvements; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Near Long Acre Square.—Magnificent apartment house; rental $21,000; equity $75,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 112th St.—Modern double flat; rental $4,968; elegant investment; equity $12,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

41st St., near 8th Av., plot, (60x100;) only $55,000; easy terms; possession.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

16th St., near 8th Av., in exchange, Manhattan; equity of $7,500; what can you offer? Duross, 242 West 14th St.

Close Estate.—Chance for builder; 446 West 26th; full lot; terms. J. Corbit & Co., 212 9th Av.

37x100, on 27th St., bet. 9-10th Avs.; vacant; terms. J. Corbit & Co., 212 9th Av.

Extra Cheap.—4-story tenement, $9,000; greatest bargain; west side. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

5-story tenement, 30x100, $21,000, West 38th St.; a tremendous bargain. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

225 West 13th.—Parlor floor, 4 rooms; rent, $16. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

West 75th.—4-story, 20 feet, $5,000 cash; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

31st St., Near 8th Av.—Plot, 40x120; for improvement. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

28 West 32d St., near Broadway, 22.6x100. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Lot 30x100, 9th Ward; suitable for stable; price, $12,000; mtg., $8,000. Duross, 242 West 14th.

19th St., near 8th.; 20x93; price, $16,000; rental, $1,500. Duross, 242 West 14th St.

3-family house, 21x92; 19th, near 8th Av.; rental, $1,500; price, $16,000. Duross, 242 West 14th.

Plot 44x80, near Hudson St.; price, $20,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

8th Av. corner; leased for 21 years at $14,000 per annum. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Above 125th St.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 5th., asking $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate.

Hudson Realty Company

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital.....$1,000,000

Purchases and Sells Real Estate in the Borough of Manhattan.
Finances Building Operations for Merchants, Manufacturers and Builders.

MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, President.
HENRY S. HERRMAN, Vice-President. SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Sec'y & Treasurer

Finest game preserve, State of New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage at 4 per cent. E. A. Tredwell, Real Estate, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Loans! Loans! Loans! Loans!
First & 2d mortgages. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Washington Heights.

Bargain, quick buyer, free and clear, 50x108, Washington Heights, near 169th St. and Boulevard Lafayette; price, $3,000; terms to suit. M. Franklin, 111 Broadway.

Bronx.

ONLY ONE LEFT.—Owner will sacrifice new two-family detached house; elegant neighborhood; 12 rooms and 2 baths. JACOB KRONENBERGER, 1,353 Boston Road, near 170th St. Open Sundays.

Lady will sacrifice four building lots in Fordham and four in Bedford Park, near elevated stations.
Address Carl E. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

$350 WILL BUY MODERN PRIVATE OR 2-FAMILY HOUSE. BRONX REALTY CO., 1,351 BOSTON ROAD, (169th.)

Sacrifice!—Five-story flat, all rented, near station; good investment. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Four-story flat, all rented; good investment; near station, trolleys, Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx—3d Av. store properties; rare investment properties; near station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bargain—6 rooms, detached cottage, heater and all improvements, $2,800; $300 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Lot 25x100, on East 152d St.; small house on; offers wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice—$4,000; 2-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

One-family house, 7 rooms and bath, $4,000; dirt cheap. Hurry. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

4 lots ½ block to cars; fine location; high ground; $625 each. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Borough Park
"A Town, Not a Desert."

Come out—look the place over; there's no excuse for paying rent to any one but yourself, when there are such opportunities as are offered at BOROUGH PARK.

Any young man can buy a home here and own it before he is 40 without purse strain. Most accommodating terms.

Booklet mailed free.

Borough Park Co.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
49th St. and New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn.
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
5th Av. "L" direct from bridge.
Time, 27 minutes—Fare, 5c.

Investigate These Unusual Bargains.

In the finest section of Flatbush, within one block of Smith Street trolley, elegant detached house, newly decorated, plot 50x100; 10 rooms and bath, parquet floors; will sacrifice for $8,000; terms to suit.

One of the best streets in the Bedford section; 3-story and basement frame house, being newly decorated; 10 rooms and bath; in good condition; asphalted street; price, $5,500; $500 cash, balance easy.

A modern 3-story and basement fancy stone dwelling on the Park Slope, convenient to 7th Av. trolley; bay windows to third floor, box stoops, cabinet mantels, newly decorated; no place in the city can similar house be purchased for less than $15,000; price, $13,500; unusually low terms.

For further particulars call or write

P. B. PURDY,
22 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

WINTER PRICE, $9,000.
TERMS $500 CASH, $50 PER MONTH, WILL PURCHASE MAGNIFICENT 12-ROOM RESIDENCE SITUATED IN FLATBUSH'S SWEETEST SECTION, ARTISTICALLY DECORATED, SELECTED HARD WOODS FOR ALL INTERIOR FINISH; STEAM HEAT; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; ACTUALLY WORTH $10,500.
DODD & BANTA,
Tel, 723 Flatbush. 766 FLATBUSH AVE.

$3,000. Beautiful Park Slope.
Genuine bargain; 2-story and basement brick dwelling; every improvement; perfect order; price, $3,000; liberal terms. John & Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Speculator or Investor.—Three-story double brick store and flats, Bedford section, 30x55x82; cold water, improvements; rents, $840 yearly; price, $6,750. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Lafayette Av., 163.—Large private house for long term; suitable to change into flats. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av., Manhattan.

Houses and lots for sale on easy terms. C. Link, 1,473 New York Av., Vanderveer Park.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

For sale.—New Jersey, 168 acres, 60 acres is lake of pure spring water, stocked with pickerel, perch, and catfish; 30 acres tillable; large peach orchard and vineyard; seven-room house; large new barn and boathouse and four boats; about ten minutes to railroad station; price, $10,000. G. H. Drew, 115 16th Av., Paterson, N. J.

Finest game preserve, State of New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $800 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Englewood.—Elegant 12-room residence; all improvements; excellent condition; hardwood finish; verandas, vines; best location; 50x125; closing estate. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Hotel, near Bound Brook; 23 rooms; three acres of land; on Millstone River. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.

Finest game preserve, State of New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

6-room house, $1,500, $200 cash; 6-room house, $1,300, $100 cash; 10 acres, $1,200. C. Rowland, Passaic, N. J.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT. Well known "Hotel Clifton," at Good Ground, L. I.; fully furnished; ready for immediate occupancy; finest Summer resort on Long Island, situate on Shinnecock Bay; excellent shore front on bay; also directly facing the ocean; over 2½ acres; great resort for sportsmen during Fall and Winter. Particulars of
PICKEN & LILLY, corner 118th St. and 7th Av.

Real Estate.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Beautiful house in Westchester, worth $11,000; to quick buyer for $9,000. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Investigate the Westchester house advertised above; situated West Farms Road and Forrest St. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is about 25x80; ground, 50x100. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is finished in hard wood—has all improvements. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is the best and prettiest house in Westchester. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house MUST be seen to be appreciated. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Furnace heat and all improvements make Westchester house an ideal home. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Have other bargains, but none so great as the Westchester house. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Do not fail to investigate this great bargain; it cannot help but pay you well; bring at least $12,000 in the Spring. Semel, corner 105th St., Lex. Av.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Elegant modern 11-room dwelling, outhouses, three acres, orchard; excellent location; near station; hour Harlem Railroad; quick buyer; sacrifice; $4,750. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

For Sale.—40 minutes out Harlem Railroad, old-fashioned house; farm buildings, shade and orchard; six acres. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av., city.

45 lots, Westchester, free and clear, to exchange for income property. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Plot 100 feet square, two frame dwellings, on best avenue; might exchange. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.

Mount Vernon.—Brick house; sale or rent; might exchange Bronx property. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

White Plains.

Sale or Rent.—White Plains.—Attractive modern house; 10 rooms; all improvements; stable; large plot; convenient to station. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—Beautiful site, 18 acres; high elevation; extended views; large trees; never-failing spring; bargain. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—New house, 11 rooms; all improvements; electric light; high ground; fine view; steam heat. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale or Rent.—White Plains, new house, seven rooms; improvements; lot 42x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Gobd 11-room house; all improvements; half acre; trees, shrubs, stables; $14,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Maine farms are "money-makers" at low cost, for cream, fruit, vegetables, dairy, stock, and poultry; no liquor, no negroes; no malaria; healthy homes, charming scenery, lakes and rivers everywhere; stores, schools, churches, telephones, electric cars, daily mail deliveries, home cash markets, and intelligent friendly Yankee neighbors. Illustrated booklet just out mailed FREE. E. J. STROUT, Augusta, Maine.

Only $800.—40 acres, 8-room house, good barn, plenty fruit. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What have you to offer in exchange for modern 20-family apartment house near Madison Av., Harlem? Lot, 33x100 feet; equity, $15,000; mortgage, $29,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., 119th St.

Astoria property wanted for equity 4-story double flat with stores, Park Av., Harlem; good paying investment. John J. Cody, 1,223 Lexington Av., corner 83d St.

Attention! Two 5-story tenements with large store; best business section Third Av.; will trade for Washington Heights lots. John Cody, Lexington Av., corner 83d St.

Maspeth, Queens Borough.—Eight two story brick stores and flats; bank mortgage; equity $20,000; opposite railroad station; want country. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

One of the finest hotels on the Jersey Coast, not far from Long Branch; furnished complete; 24 lots; trade for suburban home or New York income. Scully's, 57 E. 125th St.

Large list city and country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn residence in exchange for equity in house or flat below 75th St.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country seat, 165 acres, mansion, stable, $80,000; free and clear; exchange Manhattan income. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Private dwelling, 16 foot front, free and clear, exchange Manhattan income. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Some fine corner lots on Carnegie Hill and apartment houses to offer. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Free and clear lots for equity in modern flat house, Manhattan. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Equity $10,000 (and cash,) St. Nicholas Av. single flat to exchange for one or more private dwellings. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Exchange free and clear lots in Long Island for flats or private; cash added. Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

Modern apartment to exchange for free and clear city or country. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Free and clear Lakewood lots in exchange for apartment in city. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Three-family flats, mortgage 4½, and cash for Columbus Av. flats; principals. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Owners.—What have you for sale or exchange? Quick deals made. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St., afternoons.

Six-story elevator apartment, 116th St.; trade for other property and cash. Shwitzer, 41 West 24th St.

Long Branch.—Fine residence, $17,500; unincumbered; want west side dwelling.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Brooklyn improved; equity $40,000; for Manhattan income; will divide. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Brooklyn improved, equity $15,000, 3 houses, for free and clear improved country. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Corona, L. I.—Ten acres and house, free and clear; $14,000, for Manhattan flat. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Orange, N. J.—Magnificent 17-room house, equity $8,000, for Brooklyn improved. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 102d St.—Modern double flat; rental $3,700; equity $10,000; good investment. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

8th Av., Near 113th St.—Fireproof building; rental $6,500; equity $18,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Jersey farm, 80 acres, for Brooklyn improved; $15,000; free and clear. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Equity in flat house, Manhattan, for near by free and clear country. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 103d.—Flat, equity, $4,000; will exchange for lots.
Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Store property, good location, Brooklyn, exchanged for lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av. and 56th St., Brooklyn.

Lot, with old dwelling, near Sherman Square; $15,000; unincumbered; trade for income. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

Plot, 100x200, 138th St.; price, $48,000; mortgage, $20,000; exchange flat Harlem. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Extra fine flat to exchange for a first-class Panhard or Mercedes. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.

Good income property for Brooklyn property. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

REST CURE OR SANITARIUM.
At Warwick, Orange County, New York; beautiful property, consisting of 140 acres, partly cultivated, large mansion 28 rooms, handsomely decorated, hardwood floors, Springfield gas machine, hot water heating, every improvement, stable, and other outbuildings; pure air; 1,000 feet above the sea; cost over $200,000; will be sacrificed for $65,000, or exchange for other property.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

$1,250, Payable $10 Monthly, Buys
NEW SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, seven miles from Central Park; fare 5 cents to any part of the City; Railroads and Trolley, Shade Trees, Macadamized Roads, Water, Gas, Schools, and Churches. OWNER, 358 West 42d Street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Finest game preserve, State of New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Sparkhill.—Sacrifice; excellent 8-room cottage, 50x100; lawn, shade trees; near station; quick buyer, $1,350, half cash; commuter's opportunity. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Finest game preserve, State of New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

John J. Hoeckh makes a specialty handing estates. His office is now 650 9th Av., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Two-family house, Bedford section or Park Slope, Brooklyn, in exchange for real equity of $5,500; Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., (only $1,500 mortgage at five per cent.;) positively owners only. E. M. Anson & Co., 257 Broadway.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS WANTED FOR QUICK BUYERS. OWNERS, SEND PARTICULARS.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Owners.—Send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. Rosenthal, 212 E. 32d St.

Want small farm, modern dwelling, hour out, near station; also good house in the Bronx suitable one or two families. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Sacrifice.—35 acres, dwelling, buildings, fine condition; near station; hour out, Lehigh Valley; $3,250; would exchange for lots within city limit. McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Have customer for vacant lots, Tremont or Fordham; will pay cash. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Owners of property, send list; have buyers; large clientele. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Send particulars of real estate you have for sale or exchange in Manhattan or Bronx. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Old buildings on vacant lots, east side, that do not pay as investment. Builder, 106 Lexington Av.

Wanted to lease apartment houses and flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Want to lease apartment houses, flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Wanted—Lots, tenements, and private houses in any fair locality. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

LOOK—BARGAINS—LOOK.
Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Particulars of what you have to sell or exchange to Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

I have clients who want tenements; what can you offer. John J. Hoeckh, Real Estate, 650 9th Av.

John J. Hoeckh, formerly with C. Martin, 627 9th Av., has opened an office at 650 9th Av.

We are in a position to handle all kinds of real estate. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Building Plot, about 100x120, for factory use; corner preferred; state price, location, and best terms. Address W. G. M., O 184, Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Andrews, Bell & Co., real estate, remove Jan. 1—500 5th Av.

42d St.—Offices, lofts; 9 East, remodeled floors. Andrews, Bell & Co., 20 East 42d St.

42d St. West, 5th to Broadway.—Several cheap lofts. Andrews, Bell & Co., 20 East 42d St.

Andrews, Bell & Co., real estate, remove Jan. 1—500 5th Av.

42d St., north on 5th Av.—Stores and offices. Andrews, Bell & Co., 20 East 42d St.

5th Av., south of 42d St.—Offices and stores. Andrews, Bell & Co., 20 East 42d St.

Andrews, Bell & Co., real estate, remove Jan. 1—500 5th Av.

277 8th Av.—Fine large basement corner, $25.00 per month. Mercer & Son, 266 West 23d St.

Store, Large, light 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot.
Store 25x100, suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.
or your own broker.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

277 8th Av.—Fine large basement corner, $25.00 per month. Mercer & Son, 266 West 23d St.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 96 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

27 MERCER STREET.
TWO LOFTS; VERY LOW RENT.
Apply to your own broker or
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Floors, 75x80, with power, light four sides, 11 ft. ceilings, elevator 7x14; hot air

A DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN MR. JEROME'S OFFICE.

The District Attorney's Private Secretary Writes of the Varied Experiences.

A story about the happenings of one day in District Attorney Jerome's office has been written for The World's Work by Alfred Hodder, Mr. Jerome's Private Secretary. He tells of the many sorts of crime tales that the public prosecutor and his assistants hear in every twenty-four hours, the difficulties and intricacies of the inside office, and the inquiries held behind closed doors and never repeated outside.

"The labor of the District Attorney to-day begins at 8 Rutgers Street as early in the morning as the Japanese servants are willing to answer the door bell," writes Mr. Hodder. "A few mornings since his first client was a neat, meanly clad Jewish woman, who explained with much agitation and gesture that her daughter, aged seventeen, had been abducted. At the close of her story she offered him a $10 note. He afterward ascertained that she was a seamstress earning between 50 cents and $1 a day. When he refused her money, she burst into a passion of weeping and left the house. In a few hours two detectives had found the girl and brought her home, much against her will. In the afternoon the mother paid a visit to the District Attorney's office to give him her thanks. 'Oh, sir,' she said, 'when you would not take my money, I did not think you would do anything for me.'"

Among the persons who write letters to Mr. Jerome is a man who sends from New Jersey massive documents, commenting on the conduct of the President and Cabinet in international matters, with a postscript asking the loan of $10. Speaking of recent happenings in the office, Mr. Hodder said:

"What robs this spirit of the hunt of the element of savagery is the childlike unconsciousness on the part of the prisoner that he has committed a crime. A member of the City Government a few days since was examined in the office on the charge of attempted bribery. When he was brought in under arrest he said, 'Why, everybody does that; you do it yourself.' It is difficult to conceive a more complete picture of injured innocence.

"A member of the Police Department assigned for duty under Mr. Jerome's orders was examined in this office on the charge of having spent $100 in marked banknotes. The notes had been passed in his presence in an attempt to blackmail on the part of a public official. The official had been arrested by him and the notes taken from his person and kept in custody by him to serve as evidence at the trial. When he was summoned in a preliminary star-chamber hearing before Mr. Jerome and the Assistant District Attorney who had discovered the loss of the money, he said: 'I lost the bills on the way to the station house. But I have deposited ten other ten-dollar bills with the Property Clerk, and I'll swear that those are the same bills, so that the case will go on all right. There's nobody but us three knows anything about it. I don't see any reason why we can't keep it quiet between ourselves.'

"It was at once discovered by telephone that he had not deposited ten other ten-dollar bills with the Property Clerk. On the following day it was discovered that he had pawned five of the marked bills in a loan shop and was in possession of a pawn ticket entitling him to recover possession of the same.

In mentioning the hearings that he designates as "star-chamber" proceedings in the District Attorney's office Mr. Hodder writes that "every day * * * there are a score of secrets kept by half a hundred men that would bring a price in the newspaper market as surely as a gilt-edged bond listed on the Stock Exchange, and the scenes in these examinations are much more dramatic than the scenes in court."

The Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan are referred to in the following:

"Immediately after this narrative came two assistants fresh from the Morgue and the Coroner's courts. 'Those Coroners,' said one of them, 'are great. The Hon. Coroner Blank has just been making a complaint to me. "Der District Attorney has been daking away from me my bodies, and you young men, you go down to der house and you turn out the gas and you opens the window and let all the evidence oudt, so dot I can't tell whether der suicide has killed himself or not."'

"Thereupon a newspaper man in the room spoke up: 'I asked one of the Coroners the other day why he didn't hold an inquest in the Blank case. He spread out his hands with a shrug of the shoulders and said, "I half no body. If I could get a body I vould hold an inquest." I said to him: "Say, Coroner, there ought to be a law passed that when a man commits murder he shall be prohibited from taking the body out of the State."

"'Yes, yes,' said the Coroner, 'dot is a good idea. I, too, think there should be such a law!'

"And another man present told the story of a Coroner aforetime who asked a physician on the witness stand: 'Doctor, vat I want to ask you is this: I don't vant a scientific disquisition, but just a handoff opinion. In your judgment is rigor mortis a sure sign of death?'"

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:45 A. M.—423 West Forty-first Street; Emma Gilliman; damage, $5.

4:45 A. M.—341 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Peter Smoke; damage, $5.

4:45 A. M.—432 West Forty-first Street; Timkin & Franklin, World Building; damage, $200.

5:35 A. M.—Fire in car No. 235 Ninth Avenue line, Conductor Daniel Jones; front 566 Greenwich Street; damage, $10.

6:45 A. M.—328 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; damage, $5.

7:00 A. M.—630 West Thirtieth Street; Charles Ramsty; damage, $50.

10:20 A. M.—48 Broome Street; David Horowitz; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—Twelfth Street and Avenue A, Unionport; no damage.

11:10 A. M.—10 Stuyvesant Street; D. Behne & Son; damage, $200.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—B. H. Warner, Washington; Caleb E. Gowen, Cleveland; J. C. Thaw, Pittsburg; Timothy Hopkins, San Francisco; George Armour, Princeton; Outerbridge Horsey, jr., Northwood, Md.; A. B. Chapin, Holyoke, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE—J. M. Wright, Washington; H. H. Thorndike, Boston.

IMPERIAL—C. W. Baker, Chicago; Sidney Barlow, Boston; J. W. Cobb, Boston; Charles T. Scott, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, United States Navy; H. F. Damon, Honolulu; P. M. Hale, Duluth.

GILSEY—H. E. Sprague, Providence; Thomas H. Tongue, Washington.

VICTORIA—Arthur J. Street, San Francisco; J. E. Avery, Atlanta.

SAVOY—F. J. Hagenbarth, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PLAZA—C. Ancelle, Paris; A. U. Jones, St. John, N. B.

NETHERLAND—A. A. Clark, Council Bluffs, Iowa; A. L. Kemper, Baltimore; Frank A. Thatcher, Boston; R. M. Patterson, Chicago; Kenneth Lee, Manchester, England.

MANHATTAN—F. A. Campbell, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL—Ira Remsen, Baltimore; J. D. B. Longmore, Liverpool; Dr. E. Lindon Melius, Baltimore.

PARK AVENUE—C. B. Swift, San Francisco; H. Hobson, London; Gen. A. G. P. Dodge, United States Army, (retired.)

HOFFMAN—Congressman George N. Southwick, Albany; B. H. Eaton, Milwaukee; J. Saint George Bryan, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—D. W. Stevens, Washington; Lieut. Gov.-elect Frank W. Higgins, Olean.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and family, United States Army; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and family, Washington; Alexander Sharp, United States Navy; L. D. Morey, United States Army; Capt. D. E. Nolan, United States Army; Thomas L. Cooper, Atlanta.

ASTOR—J. Oswald Jones, Boston; George J. Akers, Chicago; John W. Parker, Havana; Col. C. H. Jones, Florence, Italy.

EMPIRE—F. W. Borden, Ottawa; G. Druflas, Boston.

MAJESTIC—Robert Hamilton, San Francisco; W. U. Hayes, Detroit; Charles A. Richardson, Montreal; J. Hamilton Dodge, Chicago; R. S. Cummings, St. Louis.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The South Pacific storm since Friday night has moved slowly from Eastern Nebraska to the Middle Mississippi Valley with a slight decrease in intensity, and the rain has extended into the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States. Snow is falling in the north portion of the upper lake region, Western Minnesota, the middle slope, and Lower Missouri Valley.

Temperatures are higher from the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward, except in interior New York and New England, where there has been a considerable fall. They have also fallen six to sixteen degrees in the middle slope and Lower Missouri Valley, and changed but little elsewhere.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair except on the North Coast, with slightly higher temperatures. The storm will continue its eastward movement during Sunday and snow may be expected in New England, rain or snow in the Lake Region and upper Mississippi Valley, and rain in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic and north portion of the South Atlantic States. There will probably be snow in the greater portion of the lower Lake Region, New England, and Eastern New York. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be colder in the Mississippi, the lower Missouri, and lower Ohio Valleys, the upper Lake Region, the Gulf States, and the Southwest. It will be colder Monday in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be north to northeast, increasing in force; on the middle Atlantic Coast they will be brisk east, probably becoming higher during Sunday; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh south to southwest, shifting to northwest on the West Coast; on Lake Michigan high east to north, and on the lower lakes brisk to high east.

Steamships departing Sunday for European ports will have fresh to brisk east winds, with rain or snow, to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes, and on the Atlantic Coast from Morehead to Eastport.

The display of storm warnings on Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron for the season of 1902 was discontinued on Dec. 16. The display on the lower lakes will terminate with the present warning.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Virginia, rain to-day; brisk, possibly high east to southeast winds, on the coast; Monday, fair, colder.

District of Columbia, rain to-day; fresh to brisk east to south winds; Monday, colder and probably fair.

Maryland, rain to-day, brisk to high east to south winds; Monday colder and probably fair.

Delaware, rain to-day, brisk to high east winds; Monday colder and probably fair.

New England, increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by snow in north and rain or snow in south portion, warmer in northwest portion, brisk to high north to east winds; Monday snow in north, rain or snow in south portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain to-day, brisk to high east winds; Monday colder and probably fair.

New Jersey, rain to-day, brisk to high east winds; Monday colder and fair, except rain or snow in northeast portion.

Eastern New York, rain or snow to-day in north and central portions, rain in extreme south, warmer in central and west portions, brisk to high east winds; Monday colder with rain or snow.

North Dakota, fair to-day and probably Monday.

West Virginia, rain to-day. Monday, fair and colder.

North Carolina, rain to-day; brisk to high east winds on coast. Monday, fair, colder.

South Carolina, rain to-day; fresh to brisk east to south winds. Monday, fair, colder in interior.

Western Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day; brisk to high east winds. Monday, snow and colder.

Western New York, rain or snow to-day; brisk to high east winds. Monday, snow.

South Dakota, fair to-day; colder in extreme west and extreme east portions. Monday, fair.

Minnesota, colder to-day, with snow in the east and fair in west portion; brisk north winds. Monday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; brisk to high east winds.

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 68 A. M. and 42 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 46 degrees at 1:30 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	16	40	42
6 A. M.	16	39	42
9 A. M.	17	42	44
12 M.	21	44	48
4 P. M.	25	45	46
6 P. M.	24	44	46
9 P. M.	22	42	44
12 P. M.	20	40	42

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44¼
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1901	21
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	22	30	N	Clear
Atlantic City	44	44	N	Cloudy
Boston	32	36	SE	Clear
Buffalo	30	34	E	Rain
Cape May	44	46	NE	Cloudy
Eastport	16	20	NW	Clear
Nantucket	34	36	NE	Pt. cloudy
Norfolk	50	56	SE	Clear
Oswego	28	30	SE	Cloudy
Philadelphia	42	46	E	Cloudy
Pittsburg	50	50	SE	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	26	32	N	Clear
Scranton	40	44	SE	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	42	50	NE	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	52	56	SE	Clear
Chicago	40	42	S	Cloudy
Cincinnati	46	58	SE	Rain
Cleveland	44	46	E	Cloudy
Detroit	36	40	E	Cloudy
Duluth	32	34	NE	Snow
Grand Haven	38	40	E	Rain
Green Bay	38	38	E	Rain
Huron	32	34	N	Snow
Marquette	30	32	E	Snow
Milwaukee	30	40	E	Rain
Toledo	38	40	E	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	52	56	SE	Clear
Charlotte	54	60	SE	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	66	70	NW	Cloudy
Galveston	60	66	S	Clear
Hatteras	58	60	SE	Cloudy
Jacksonville	62	70	E	Pt. cloudy
Key West	72	76	E	Clear
Mobile	62	64	S	Cloudy
Montgomery	60	64	SE	Clear
New Orleans	70	70	S	Cloudy
Savannah	62	68	SE	Cloudy
Tampa	70	76	SW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	56	64	E	Rain
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	18	20	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	40	42	E	Cloudy
Dodge City	34	54	NW	Clear
Kansas City	34	46	SW	Snow
North Platte	26	26	NW	Snow
Omaha	32	38	W	Snow
St. Louis	54	56	S	Cloudy
St. Paul	34	34	E	Cloudy
Winnipeg	24	26	Calm	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	26	34	SE	Cloudy
Denver	42	48	NW	Clear
Helena	20	22	E	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	28	32	W	Cloudy

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES, 28 Cooper Square, opposite 8th St., AND 422 8th Av., near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,386—Spring.

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The 57th Season is now open.

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" 350 BACON PIANO	275
" 350 SUMMERS PIANO	275
" 300 SUMMERS PIANO	225
" 275 SUMMERS PIANO	200
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" 250 SCHUMAN & SON PIANO	200
" 225 SCHUMAN & SON PIANO	150
" 400 CHICKERING PIANO	200

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Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We will furnish you same pianos new for $100. Factory warerooms, 591 B'way, B'klyn.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing

THE SAVOIE'S ROUGH TRIP

Liner Reaches Port After Long Battle with the Elements.

Boats Damaged and Sailors and a Passenger Hurt—Mrs. F. D. Wilmerding Ill—Big Christmas Mail.

The French liner La Savioe arrived yesterday from Havre, having completed an unusually rough passage in remarkably quick time.

"Before we knew what had happened we were in the midst of a cyclone," said Capt. Perrot, describing the storm that fell upon them Monday. "I never saw the barometer fall so quickly." After a fine, clear day to begin the voyage the weather grew threatening, and for two days after the cyclone burst upon them the passengers were kept below decks. "I just sat straight up in bed and counted the hours," said one woman yesterday.

"The wind came from the southwest, and big seas dashed over the decks of the fleet liner. For twelve hours from Monday afternoon she fought her way along at three-quarter speed. An enormous wave that came over the port bow smashed two lifeboats on the port side forward, and succeeding waves ripped the canvas from the other boats on that side. On Monday, also, four sailors were bowled along the deck by a boarding sea, and all of them slightly hurt. One steerage passenger—Petrus Damgavnic—was thrown up against the rail, and four fingers of his right hand were badly crushed.

Mrs. F. D. Wilmerding, who has lived for the past twenty years in Paris, and who, has not been well since the death last year of her husband, who was an uncle of Jack Wilmerding, became very ill as a result of the storm and required the continual attentions of Dr. Marion and the chief steward during the trip. She was hysterical at times, and swooned on the promenade deck yesterday morning just as the liner was coming into her dock. She was met by her brother-in-law, Dr. Shepard of Washington, who hurried her in a cab to the Waldorf-Astoria, where her sister, Mrs. Shepard, was awaiting her.

To fittingly conclude La Savioe's stormy trip, a bolt in the crank shaft of her port engine broke early yesterday morning. The accident was slight, and will easily be repaired, but it necessitated the liner's proceeding to port under half speed.

Among the passengers were William C. Reick of The New York Herald and Henri Bourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce in this city. Another passenger was Ernest Pacaud, owner and editor of the French newspaper Le Soleil, published in Quebec. Mr. Pacaud sent a wireless message from Nantucket on Friday afternoon, which appeared in Le Soleil yesterday morning, and he thinks that it was the first instance of a wireless message having been published in a Canadian newspaper. Mr. Pacaud was the owner of L'Electeur, the Quebec newspaper which was compelled to suspend publication some years ago after having been put under the ban of the Church by the Roman Catholic Archbishop Begin, on account of the publication on religious matters of which the Church did not approve.

La Savoie was the first of the so-called Saturday fleet to make port, and the others which were held back by storms and will arrive to-day, are the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the Cunarder Etruria, and the American liner St. Louis. This delay will swamp the Post Office clerks with a vast amount of Christmas mail, as no European mails have arrived for six days. The White Star liner Cymric, which arrived last night, brought 2,001 bags, the Etruria has on board nearly 2,000 bags, and the Kaiser and St. Louis bring 600 bags each.

La Savoie brought $250,000 in gold, consigned to August Belmont & Co. The specie was reshipped immediately to Cuba on the Ward liner Mexico, whose sailing was delayed an hour and a half to get it.

HIS SUPPOSED LOSS $180,000.

Charles J. Singer Victim of Jokers Who Doctored a Wireless Message on Board the Savoie.

The voyage of the racing French liner La Savoie, which began at Havre a week ago in a gale of wind, ended here yesterday in a hurricane of laughter. The joke was on Charles J. Singer of Chicago, who formerly was a member of the banking house of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., and his temporary loss of $180,000 was due to the machinations of his friends and the Marconi wireless system.

Mr. Singer is a Director in a number of corporations, and though no longer connected with the brokerage house, he still maintains an active interest in the stock market. The only drawback he finds in the numerous trips abroad he makes is the fact that there is no stock ticker aboard the steamship, and his first errand upon reaching the other side is to get the current quotations on Northwestern and various other stocks in which he has large holdings.

Just before he sailed from Havre the Venezuela cloud began to loom up on the financial horizon, and he was in doubt whether to make the trip and spend a whole week between quotations.

"I think that I had better wait here a little while," he said to Mrs. Singer, "and if the situation doesn't clear up I can sell out. I can keep in touch with things here."

Mrs. Singer, however, wanted to get back for the Christmas holidays, and they sailed from Havre, as they had originally intended, on Saturday.

He confided his fears to a few friends on the ship, and on Friday afternoon, when La Savoie was off Nantucket, and a newspaper man aboard had received a wireless message from shore telling of how things stood at home, the friends took a hint. The message told, among other things, that Germany and Great Britain were blockading Venezuelan ports, that Commissioner Partridge had resigned, and that rumors were afloat to the effect that James B. Reynolds was to be the new police head.

What the telegram did not say about the situation in Wall Street was supplied by Mr. Singer's friends, and when, after some collaborative work, the message was handed to him, he read with horror first the disquieting foreign news contained in the real telegram, and further down that there had been a panic and several failures on the Stock Exchange on the preceding Monday, and from the quotations furnished on Northwestern and other stocks he figured out that he had lost $180,000. "I told you I should have sold out," he exclaimed to Mrs. Singer, and he was busy devising schemes to recoup himself until the liner arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning, when he found out from the reporters and customs officials who boarded the ship there, that instead of losing $180,000, he had actually made a little money on the way across.

Mr. Singer felt much better when he heard the true state of affairs, and immediately went off in search of W. N. Fleischmann of this city, and a cousin of Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati. Mr. Fleischmann, however, would not accept the responsibility for the joke and blamed it all on the Marconi system.

ROBERT HOPKINS WILL CASE.

Application for Removal of the Estate's Temporary Administrator.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Application was made to-day before Surrogate Silkman for the removal of the temporary administrator of the estate of Robert Hopkins, the Standard Oil man. The estate is valued at about $700,000. The application was made by the guardian ad litem of a minor child of Mr. Hopkins. Decision was reserved. When the will was offered for probate it was found that nine vertical lines had been drawn across the signature with a heavy pen.

The will was admitted to probate by the Surrogate, but an appeal to the Appellate Division resulted in his decision being reversed. The case is now in the Court of Appeals. If the will is sustained the widow will get the greater portion of the property. If it is not sustained she will have her dower right and the son will get a large part of the estate.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

First Market for Securities to be Organized on American Soil in the Pacific.

The Honolulu Stock Exchange opened its doors yesterday. The Exchange is organized by American business men in Hawaii and is the first exchange which has been organized on American soil in the Pacific Ocean.

The fact was not generally known in Wall Street, but some brokers who knew of it said they were considering the advisability of establishing correspondents in Honolulu. It is believed that the Exchange will have a favorable influence on the development of the Hawaiian Islands.

EX-CONVICT WANTS ESTATE.

After Serving Manslaughter Sentence, St. Clair Sues for His Wife's Property.

Having been released from the penitentiary, where he was sentenced to serve twenty years for the manslaughter of his wife, Christopher St. Clair has taken action to get his wife's estate. He was convicted in 1890, but good behavior in prison shortened his term. The estate is worth $1,000.

When an application was made to Surrogate Fitzgerald to force Mrs. Catherine Griffiths, Mrs. St. Clair's sister, to make an accounting of the property, it was contended that the ex-convict was barred from securing an order by reason of the Statute of Limitations, and because his conviction estopped him from a share in the estate anyway. St. Clair showed that the Statute of Limitations had been amended in such a way that an exception was made of convicts who were allowed twelve years instead of seven in a case like this. The Surrogate granted the order directing an accounting.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St. West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, A. M.; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, P. M.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 7:30.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Silverman; 11.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 537 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell, 10:45; the Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.—The Rev. Allan MacRossie; 11 and 7:45.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
BROOME STREET TABERNACLE, 395 Broome St.—The Rev. Charles Stelzle of St. Louis; 7:45.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 5th Av. Corner 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS', Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. Elsing, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8; vespers, 4:30.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. Warner of New Orleans, 11; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av., Corner 10th St.—11, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Right Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottel, 11, 4, and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, 11; the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. John L. Elliott; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor and G. Salas; 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av.—11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET, East of Madison Av.—The Rev. Dr. Stone, 11; George A. Warburton, 8.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—S. H. Hadley; 3:45.

Mrs. Wimsatt Gets Divorce.

Mrs. Marie Wimsatt has secured from Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court an interlocutory decree of divorce from R. Henry Wimsatt. In accordance with her own request, she retains her husband's name. Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who acted as Mrs. Wimsatt's counsel, declined to say anything about the details of the case yesterday. The decree was granted in consequence of a report by Referee G. B. Abbott.

NEW WANAMAKER STORE

To Be Built on Block South of the Present Establishment.

Will Be Twelve Stories High and Connect with the Subway Station at Astor Place.

Definite anouncement may now be made that a new Wanamaker store will be built covering the entire block bounded by Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Eighth and Ninth Streets. Many of the details of the new enterprise are still in an imperfect shape, and just how soon the work of construction will be begun is not known. The entire site, however, is now in Mr. Wanamaker's control and it is assumed that the erection of the new building will not be deferred for any length of time.

The structure, it is announced, will be ten or twelve stories in height. The block in question measures about 400 feet on Eighth Street and 350 feet on Ninth Street with a north and south dimension of about 200 feet. Nearly all of it, with the exception of a small triangular plot at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street is Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold—a fact which no doubt added considerably to the difficulties of getting the entire block into single control. At any rate it is several years since Mr. Wanamaker gained what might be termed his first foothold in the property on the south side of Ninth Street. Later he acquired the Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street corner, then the old Germania Theatre property on Eighth Street, and more recently still some of the buildings on the rBoadway side of the block. Some of these buildings are modern, substantially built structures, notably the one at the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighth Street.

In all probability a novel feature of the new store will be that access will be afforded through its basement to the subway station at Astor Place—the latter thoroughfare and Eighth Street being practically identical at that point. In fact, the underground road will traverse part of the store site, cutting across the southeast corner of the block in its course from Lafayette Place into Fourth Avenue. What arrangement Mr. Wanamaker has made with the subway builders is not known, but it is understood that the road will be built across the property by means of an open cut, after which the new building will be put up, just as is being done at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, at Broadway and Forty-second Street, and at some other points along the route.

Negotiations involving the properties in the Eighth and Ninth Street block have been conducted for Mr. Wanamaker by Broker John N. Golding.

JUSTICE GAYNOR ON ARRESTS.

He Tells a Jury Policemen Must Have a Warrant or Witness a Violation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 20.—According to a ruling of Justice Gaynor, no policeman has the right to make an arrest without a warrant, unless he sees committed an act that is in violation of the law.

The Justice gave this opinion to-day while charging the jury in the case of Stephen Knapp and William Dando, Jr., of Ossining, against Policemen Daly and Higgins of White Plains. Knapp and Dando were arrested in White Plains last July by the policemen as suspicious persons. When brought before a Police Captain they were discharged. They brought suit against the policemen for $1,000 damages each. The case was tried to-day, and Justice Gaynor instructed the jury as stated. The jury gave the plaintiffs a verdict of $60 each.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSUMPTION OF OBVIOUS RISKS.—A judgment on a verdict for the defendant in Alexander Hovey's action against Samuel McConchie to recover damages for injuries which he received by the breaking of a ladder or scaffold on which he was at work as a painter in defendant's employ has been affirmed by the Appellate Division. Justice Ingraham, for the court, held that the trial Justice correctly charged that, as the plaintiff and defendant together erected the appliance, it was for the jury to say whether, under those circumstances, the accident was not the result of one of the obvious risks of the employment. "The plaintiff," the trial Justice had said, "must look out for himself; he must not go into a business with obvious risk if he does not want to assume them. * * * It is for you to consider whether, or whatever risks there were, he did not see them." "Assuming," said Justice Ingraham, for the appellate court, "that there was a violation by the appellant of the duty to furnish to his employe a safe scaffold upon which to do his work, a failure to furnish such a scaffold would justify the jury in finding the defendant negligent. The ordinary rule, however, that, as between employer and employe, an employe assumed an obvious risk in doing the work which he is employed to do, applies." Justice Hatch dissents on the ground that, as the labor law makes it the absolute duty of the master not to furnish an unsafe or unsuitable structure for his employe to work on, it could not be said as matter of law that the defects in the ladder or scaffold were perfectly obvious.

* * *

RIGHTS OF MOTORMEN.—The case of Raymond Connor against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was an action to recover for personal injuries. The plaintiff was hurt in a collision between a truck on which he was riding and one of the defendant's cars. His evidence tended to show that he was seated on the rear of the truck, and that before he could get out of the way a car came up from behind and caught him between it and the truck. The railrbad company's testimony was to the effect that as the car approached the truck the motorman signaled for the driver to leave the track. The driver started to do so, but his horse came in contact with a car on the opposite track and forced the truck back against the car to the rear. The court, at the request of Connor's counsel, charged the jury that "if the north-bound motorman, by the exercise of reasonable care, could or should have seen that there was danger of a collision between the south-bound car and the van, and yet kept his car up to within a few feet of the van, so that the van was driven back into his car, then he was negligent." This charge the Appellate Division held to be erroneous, and therefore orders a reversal of a judgment for the plaintiff. Justice McLaughlin, for the court, decided that if the jury found the facts to be as stated by the trial Justice, it was for them to say whether such facts constituted negligence on the part of the motorman. "It would seem," said Justice McLaughlin, "as though the motorman would have a right to assume, when the driver of the truck started to leave the tracks, that he would do so in such a way as not to collide with one of the defendant's cars going in an opposite direction. This would certainly be the natural inference, and one which a reasonably prudent man would have the right to make; and the fact that he acted upon this assumption by bringing his car close to the truck, so that he might proceed with it as soon as the truck had left the tracks, did not make him negligent per se. At most, it was for the jury to say whether or not his act was a negligent one."

TAXATION SCHOOL ILLEGAL.

Mayor Johnson's Plan to Educate Cleveland Not Upheld.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Judge Phillips of the Common Pleas Court handed down a decision to-day holding Mayor Johnson's Tax Bureau, maintained at the expense of the city, to be illegal. The City Auditor and Treasurer are restrained from making further payments of salaries to employes of the bureau.

Mayor Johnson established the bureau to "educate the people on the tax question."

FOR A NEWMAN MEMORIAL

Church to be Erected Where the Cardinal Spent Last Years.

Father Eaton in America Seeking Aid from Lovers of the Author of "Lead, Kindly Light."

American admirers of the author of the beautiful hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," whose works are held up as models of the purest English, and whose influence in religious matters is said to have been greater than that of any single man during the last century, will now have an opportunity to show in a practical way their sympathy with his life through the proposal to erect a church to his memory at the place where he spent his last years. The entire cost of this building is to be $125,000, one-half of which has already been raised in England. It is hoped that the remainder may be in hand before the work of construction is begun, and it is with the object of obtaining as much of that sum as may be raised in America that the Rev. Robert Eaton arrived in this city from Birmingham, England, a few days ago.

Father Eaton is the bearer of a strong letter from Cardinal Vaughan, saying that America as well as England owed a debt of gratitude to Cardinal Newman, and that he had no doubt people in this country might be glad to contribute to the church it is proposed to erect in his memory.

Father Eaton, who is staying with the Paulist Fathers, at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, has since his arrival in New York received the sanction of Archbishop Farley to collect money in this city during the month of January for the purpose. He is one of the Oratorians, a member of the order founded by St. Philip Neri in the sixteenth century, and which was introduced into England by Cardinal Newman. Father Eaton is the first Oratorian who has ever come to the United States. He was a pupil of Cardinal Newman, in regard to whom he has many interesting reminiscences, and was the mitre bearer at the funeral service at the Brompton Oratory in London in August, 1890, standing at the steps of the pulpit when Cardinal Manning preached the sermon on Newman's death, beginning with the remarkable words: "We have lost the greatest witness to the faith, and we are all the poorer by the loss."

It is a curious fact in connection with the visit of Father Eaton to this country that the necessity for it dates back to the theological disturbances which resulted from Newman's espousal of the Catholic faith. As is well known, Cardinal Newman was the founder of the tractarian movement at Oxford, which aimed to arouse the English Episcopal Church from the condition of lethargy into which it was said to have fallen, and from which Anglicanism and High Chuchism have since resulted, with, it is said, a greater degree of energy on the part of the English clergymen and a closer adherance to their ecclesiastical duties.

Dr. Newman was a graduate of Trinity at Oxford, and a Fellow of Oriel, and his position, holding the living of St. Mary's at Oxford, gave his great influence as an Episcopal clergyman. It was as a result of the celebrated Tract 90, issued by him, that he was called before the Bishops, and there were loud demands for his trial for heresy. He thereupon resigned the living of St. Mary's and went to live in a small place some miles from Oxford. The tractarian movement at this time was powerful in Oxford, and had influential followers all over England, as it had been steadily gaining strength the more it was attacked. When, two years later, Dr. Newman espoused the Catholic faith on the ground that it was the only logical course to pursue after a critical examination of Episcopal history, there resulted the greatest sensation which the English theological world had experienced since the Reformation.

This was increased by the publication of his book "Apologia pro Vita Sua," explaining in detail the reasons for his action. Upon the publication of the work, one Dr. Achilli brought suit against the author for libel, and the expenses of the trial were so great that they cost him a large part of his fortune. With what was left he erected the small church at Birmingham, in England, which it is now proposed to replace with a permanent structure in honor of his memory.

The church, when built by Dr. Newman, was never intended to be permanent, and to-day it is in a leaky condition, utterly inadequate in capacity—being able to seat only 450 people—and beyond hope of repair. The congregation of the Oratory has steadily grown, but its members are confined exclusively to the working classes and include no people of wealth. The parishioners have contributed to the best of their ability toward the new church, but, their means being limited, the receipts from this source are small.

The Duke of Norfolk, who is premier Duke and Hereditary Grand Steward of England, is, with Lord Ripon, at the head of a committee which raised the bulk of the money already in hand, being liberal contributors themselves.

In that connection it may be mentioned that the boys' school, managed by the Oratorians at Birmingham and founded by Dr. Newman, is one of the most aristocratic institutions in the United Kingdom. Among its present and former pupils or whose sons are now there are Lord Edmund Talbot, brother of and heir to the Duke of Norfolk; Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Morris, Lord Denbigh, Lord Fielding, Lord Walter Kerr, Lord Ralph Kerr, Lord North, and other representatives of ancient families who have adhered to the Roman Catholic faith. There are eighty boys in this school now, all drawn from the upper classes, while the Oratorians have a separate day school for the middle classes and another for the lower classes.

These schools, however, have no financial connection with the Church, whose members, as has been said, are resident Birmingham workingmen, and nearly all of them English. Cardinal Newman is buried close by, his grave marked by a simple cross. Close to the Brompton Oratory in London is a statue of Cardinal Newman, toward which many High Church Episcopalians contributed, but it is condemned as a poor work of art and not a fitting memorial. The work of the Church, the schools, and the Oratory at Birmingham engraved the greatest care and attention from Cardinal Newman in addition to the work he carried on in Ireland on behalf of an Irish university. The large number of accessions to the Catholic Church from the Episcopal Church in England and elsewhere during the past quarter of a century are attributed almost solely to the work of Cardinal Newman, while many Episcopalians say they owe him a debt of gratitude.

"After a trip to Australia," said Father Eaton, when speaking yesterday, "I mentioned to Dr. Newman that his hymn, 'Lead, Kindly Light,' had been sung on the ship going and coming every evening. He said: 'It was quite an accident that I wrote it.' I believe it was written at a time when he was undergoing spiritual disturbance, and it was composed on a vessel laden with oranges returning from Sicily, when she was lost in a fog. It was quite in keeping with his character, simple and unostentatious, that he should have established himself at Birmingham for the work he mapped out when he took up his new office. This was in 1847, when he opened the Oratory there. Two years later he sent Father Faber to London to open the Brompton Oratory, which, though younger, is perhaps better known to Americans. The popularity of Dr. Newman with Americans—for whom he frequently expressed admiration—is shown by the fact that a complete set of his works has just been brought out by Longmans, Green & Co. for American readers."

Some wealthy Catholics of New York have already promised assistance to Father Eaton. He says the plans for the new church are in a tentative state, but that it is to be built in the Romanesque style, with rounded arches. Being a memorial church, it is desired that it shall not be mortgaged, but that the whole of the money be in hand before the work is begun.

ARMY OFFICERS AT CANTON.

They Pay Their Respects to Mrs. McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Distinguished officers of the United States Army in Cleveland for the Chamber of Commerce banquet were joined here about noon by Gen. S. M. B. Young, who came on from Washington, on a visit to Mrs. McKinley for the purpose of paying their respects.

The Cleveland party, which included Major Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Major Gen. Chaffee, Col. Webb C. Hayes, and Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, arrived in a special train via the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road. After receiving the cordial greetings of Mrs. McKinley the gentlemen of the party went to Judge Day's residence for luncheon, the ladies remaining to take the meal with Mrs. McKinley. The visitors will return to Cleveland late this afternoon.

PARK AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Railroad Officials Confer.

Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and several officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company held a conference yesterday in reference to the depression of tracks in the Park Avenue tunnel and the improvements incidental to the change of power in the tunnel from steam to electricity. The terms which the city officials have submitted to the railroad company were discussed.

Controller Grout contends that the railroad should pay for the construction of the bridges over the cross streets immediately above the Grand Central Station, and also pay the city fair sums for additional vault space needed to allow more tracks to be built. The final terms were not settled, and at a meeting of the Board of Estimate on Monday the matter will be considered.

The cost of the bridges to be placed across streets, which Controller Grout thinks the company, and not the city, should bear, will be about $1,000,000.

TO CONTEST THE WATERS WILL.

Three Blood Relatives in Brooklyn to Oppose the Probate.

In the contest over the property of Mrs. Sara Waters, whose death in Manhattan two weeks ago has led to a Coroner's investigation, three blood relatives of the woman living in Brooklyn have appeared. The Brooklyn claimants to the estate left by Mrs. Waters, which is said to be worth about $250,000, are Mrs. Ida A. Sheridan of 1,086 St. Mark's Avenue, Mrs. Mary E. Corkery of 1,375 Atlantic Avenue, and Stephen C. Jenison of the latter address, all of whom declare that they are cousins of Mrs. Waters. They say that their father—they are sisters and a brother—James M. Jenison, was a grandson of Mrs. Water's father's brother, and that they are the only close kin of the aged woman.

The law firm of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, representing the Brooklyn claimants, say that they will, in behalf of their clients, oppose the probate of the will of Mrs. Waters.

Harvard Club to Build Extension.

On the application of Charles S. Fairchild, President of the Harvard Club, Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has authorized the club to mortgage its West Forty-fourth Street property for $300,000, for the purpose of providing funds to buy a plot in the rear of the present clubhouse and erect a new section to the old building. The old structure, incidentally, is to be improved, and the total expenditure of the club will be $184,000.

Ready to Try ex-Capt. Moynihan.

The work of securing a jury to try ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan on a charge of bribery was concluded yesterday at 1 o'clock before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The Justice then adjourned court until to-morrow, when Assistant District Attorney Schurman will open for the prosecution.

LEADER HAWKES'S DEFEAT

Two Stories Told of Why He Was Turned Down.

The Opposition to the Dock Commissioner Traced by His Friends to the Outgrowth of Senator Elsberg's Legislative Fight.

The question which is now causing more discussion among the Republican politicians of the city than any other is, Was the defeat of Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District dictated by Senator Platt, or was it merely due to district differences?

The friends of Mr. Hawkes think they can trace the responsibility for his downfall as leader directly to Senator Platt and National Committeeman Gibbs, and if their suppositions be correct, the matter has more than a local interest. This is their explanation:

At the last session of the Legislature one of the exciting incidents was the fight which Senator Elsberg made against the Rules Committee of the Assembly. The Rules Committee held up several of Senator Elsberg's bills. He denounced the methods of the committee from the floor of the Senate, and later he issued a statement to the newspaper men in which he had a number of harsh things to say about the manner in which legislation was managed in the Assembly during the closing days. Gov. Odell and State Chairman Dunn had a talk with Senator Elsberg that evening and told him that the fight he was making against the Rules Committee would be hurtful to the Republican organization and asked him to call it off. Elsberg consented to do so if his bills were let out of the committee, but not otherwise. It was agreed that all of his bills should be reported.

At the request of Col. Dunn he then sent a request to all of the newspaper correspondents in Albany that the statement which he had given them expressing his opinion of the Rules Committee be not printed. His request was complied with, and the incident was forgotten, except, as it is said, by the leaders of the Republican organization. Senator Platt, as it is claimed, concluded that Senator Elsberg was a good man for the organization to defeat, and through National Committeeman Gibbs, as it is alleged, he sought to accomplish that purpose. The Platt-Gibbs candidate against Elsberg was to be John A. Weekes, Jr., who represented the Twenty-fifth District in the Assembly last year.

In order that Mr. Weekes might have strength outside of his own Assembly district it was decided, so it is said, that he should be the only candidate from that district for any office in which other districts were interested, and to further his chances the plan was proposed of allowing him to name both the Senatorial and Congressional delegates from the Twenty-fifth, the idea being that he would be able to make a deal for the delivery of the Congressional delegates from the Twenty-fifth in exchange for Senatorial delegates from another district. To this arrangement Mr. Hawkes is said to have been a party.

Later it was discovered, as the political enemies of Hawkes claimed, that he had promised the Congressional delegation from the district to Howard Conkling while he and Mr. Conkling were in Europe, and upon his return had thrown Mr. Conkling overboard and had taken up Alderman Herbert Parsons. His final plan, as it is alleged, was to bring about the nomination of Parsons for Congress, and Parsons's law clerk, a young man named Prentice, for the Assembly. Through his advocacy of the nomination of Parsons for Congress Mr. Hawkes is said to have prevented the Senatorial nomination coming to Weekes. For this interference with the alleged plan of Platt and Gibbs to down Elsberg he is said to have been marked for defeat as leader.

The friends of Birrell admit that the above story is very plausible and one which is likely to gain credence from people outside of the district, but they insist that, as a matter of fact, Senator Platt had nothing to do with Mr. Hawkes's defeat. They ascribe Mr. Hawkes's repudiation to the district antagonisms which he aroused. It is admitted that Weekes was to have been a candidate for the Senate against Senator Elsberg, and it is claimed that he would have been successful if Mr. Hawkes had lived up to the promises he is said to have made. Hawkes's standing for Parsons for Congress was regarded as a breach of faith by Mr. Weekes and his friends, and they, it is said, naturally sought the first opportunity to get even. As for Mr. Conkling, it is said that the chief reason which actuated him in accepting the nomination for the Assembly was his desire to prevent Mr. Hawkes from nominating Mr. Prentice, and thus repay him for his alleged failure to keep the promise which he is said to have made to Mr. Conkling in Europe to give him the support of the Twenty-fifth District for Congress.

Birrell and his friends not only charge Hawkes with failing to live up to promises made to him, to the injury of the district's interests, but they also assert that he neglected the duties of leader to such an extent that a Republican majority of 4,000 was reduced in four years to a majority of 400. In support of the contention they point to the fact that at the last State election the registration for the Twenty-fifth district was nearly 1,000 less than it was at the election for Mayor, and the plurality given by the district for Gov. Odell was over 2,000 less than the plurality given for Mr. Low.

Mr. Birrell, who was the successful candidate against Mr. Hawkes for the leadership, and George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee, both deny that they ever gave any personal pledges that they would support Mr. Hawkes for the leadership. On the contrary, they say that it was well understood in the district that they were against him.

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Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, December 21, 1902.

"THE WESTERN WAY" IN WALL STREET; ITS EXPONENTS, AND SOME RESULTS

Picturesque Figures from the Days of Moses Fraley to Those of John W. Gates That Have Illustrated Lively Chapters in the History of the Financial District—Regretted, or Not, They Will Be Remembered.

IT may be acute observation, it may be the mere habit of reiteration that the oracles know so well, it may be the chronicle of just plain matter of fact, but sure is this: A Wall Street news bulletin cannot be picked up these days without there looms, in some verbiage or other, the item that announces:

Western liquidation is over. Chicago dispatches state that recent conspicuous operators there have closed out, evened up—quit. And there is corroborative evidence here that the Westerners haven't any further loads to spill.

Phraseology varies day by day, but the chorus maintains itself consistently recitative. And equally agreed seems the sentiment that the much-recorded record has importance, is beneficent—a sort of Stock Exchange postscript Thanksgiving.

And among average folks who have been in recent Wall Street touch, there is scant wonder over the "relief" that these news agency bulletins purvey. Representatives of "new blood from the West," in circus circulation, have cut not a wide Wall Street wath merely, but more—very much more. A curious chapter it is that Wall Street history gains for ornament through their disporting gambols. For more than a little while certain invaders from the wild and woolly figured heroically. They essayed big things; they did them. They were not too modest: their triumphs hippodromed. They made money, not modest sums, but sums of vastness. They promoted, they financed, they underwrote—they shirked not one moneymaking chance. Over old-fashioned theories of carefulness making merry, they loomed into "leaders"—and here's your Wall Street apex.

Only one pity there is about apexes—they do make such slick toboggans. Wherefore, Stock Exchange applause has wafted itself around the corner; and down below where the aureoles used to be there are sore spots now. It's become the reckless West, the impudent West, the West gone to pot.

Beside the pace that Wall Street sentiment can set in rounding curves, Dan Patch is but a snail superannuated. And crowds who nursed diantiest accents a bit ago, ecstatic then over extraordinary Chicago accomplishment, have now a dialect fluctuating from applause of finance that was hautc—ho! ho! and ho-ho!—into a gutteral that sounds mightily as if the quondam "haute" were finally spelled just plain h-o-g.

Oh, yes, Wall Street news agencies appreciate their audience. There is welcome for the assurance of the daily bulletin:

Western liquidation is over. Conspicuous Chicago operators have closed out, evened up—quit.

But there are fair men and observant ones, not in the popular chorus. Discoverable facts, they think, are not available to warrant hubbub over theories—and, at the utmost, theories only can they be—that Western operators in a body have reaped such disaster as to be eliminated from market movements henceforth. True and clear enough three or four things are. Certain Westerners who were lustily conspicuous are conspicuous no longer; but is the Eastern brother very much a present parader? Big plans they announced are not heard of any more; where's the lonesomeness in that? Lamentation over Western croppers should be less general; something more specific needs to be quoted. Or, surprise may be ahead—the prairie hunters galloping at the fences again.

THE ARRIVAL OF ONE GATES.

Of pioneers who blazed the Western way in Wall Street one figure of perennial delight was Mr. Moses Fraley of St. Louis in Missouri. A good twenty years ago it was when Mr. Fraley had the habit of going skyrocketing in grain, in cotton, and in stocks. Mo' useil to divide his time with cheerful non-partisan fairness between being a millionaire and making settlements. But he always "paid out"—his own proud boast—for every dollar he lost "99 cents and 1 cent more."

His warmest friends he had recruited from among his creditors. A Fraley failure gave nobody anxiety, coming to be recognized rather as an incident of passing joyousness, even—a mere prelude to the disclosure of financial sturdiness sturdier than ever. He was veritably loved for the failures that he made. Gratious day, that of picturesque Mo' Fraley!

But all predecessors were scant of stature compared with the hustling battalion that came trapseing into the Street along with the prospectuses of the Steel Trust. They had millions, they showed them. They went into the market in a new fashion and on a new scale, making historic plungers of former days look like retailers in a suburb. They absorbed a hundred-million industrial at breakfast, ordered a railroad system at lunch, developed a corner or two overnight. Not strange at all that wagging Wall Street tongues could find nothing else so happily to wag over. The activity of these gentlemen was not mock activity; the realness of it gave the New York Stock Exchange markets such as were never before.

Prophet of the new Zion, loomed John W. Gates, as hopeful a sinner as ever came out of the West. His millions were variously lifted into high figures, few of the professional accountants being content to round the fortune out at less than $25,000,000. Mr. Gates did no dilletante waiting. He did things; did them right away. To know in the morning what Gates intended was to know how the market was bound to go. The money he started with fructified after a fashion that puts mushroom spontaneousness into a dreary desuetude. Of course, he made enemies. Envy is Wall Street's surest applause. Mr. Gates had the talk habit. His rhetoric isn't too reverent. Saying something nice to somebody else would in a Gates conversatione seem about as natural as a metaphor in a time table or an idle seat on the elevated.

Mr. Gates made a Stock Exchange firm for himself. He invited in a group of his confreres, and two or three millionaires went out of other lines to make exclusive headquarters in this concentrated Gates sunshine. More special capital was deposited than any dozen other firms could boast, and the miles of its special telegraph and telephone lines were uncountable, its correspondents at every centre—and its "orders" (contributing $12.50 per hundred shares) ran daily high into tens of thousands. It can, indeed, be received as an official statement that in its first five months of business was netted $17,000,000 from brokerage commissions and underwriting participations. That's making money fairly fast. And (again the official assurance) "it doesn't include, of course, the profits of Mr. Gates's individual speculations. They were larger." It will not be drawing the bow too taut, probably, to estimate that when he went on a European vacation last Fourth of July Mr. Gates could feel personally patriotic to the tune of $50,000,000. A new fortune had never been made so big, so fast.

"And he made every cent of it all himself," vociferated an evening applauder at the Waldorf, in challenge to cynical critics. "He made it all himself—not one cent was ever brought to him on a silver salver."

"Good reason why."—response of the prejudiced one—"good reason why. After John's around a minute or two there ain't no silver salvers left."

ONE GATES CHARACTERISTIC.

Envy in its pettiest moods scurries around with a kodak. Wherefore Wall Street nowadays is aglut with portraits of John W. Gates; kinetoscopic distribution of things he was going to do, and hasn't; of consequence he claimed and hasn't; of a fortune and a leadership gone conjointly glimmering. Actually the tale goes round that Gates is "ex"—and that's the sorriest of all Wall Street fates. Certainly, he isn't in the market—in any open way, in any usual way. There are no band-wagon exercises, certainly. And there haven't been for weeks and weeks. A record-breaking quietude it is, sure enough. Yet, really, what is thus disclosed? Envy aside, prejudice aside—in plain, fair, straightforwardness—what is proved? Not one thing that is aught else than inference, and chiefly biased inference. To count John Gates out of the game is easier than to keep him out.

He did make abounding promises and predictions based on an election "if." With a Republican Cohgress re-elected, he was going to preside at a Wall Street harvest home where everybody should sing songs in garlands of certified profits. The election went as he wanted, the market didn't. Stocks went down. Mr. Gates went West. There you have the basis—the actual all—of what Wall Street knows of current Gates fortunes.

One interesting development does appear with clearness, though. The Gates contingent is still the Gates contingent. Followers may have gone lame—supernaturally out of fashion are they if they haven't—but to intrude with strictures upon any group of this man's friends now, just as much as aforetime, is sure to reap a storm of indignant protest. Their hearts stay true. They don't believe him either deserter or back number. A loser? Yes, that heavily, doubtless, but too alert to go down in ambush—such the verdict that friends persist in. And to folks who have regard for characteristics that give staying quality to friendship there is in this lasting loyalty a fragrant significance.

By all the art and strenuousness at his command, John Gates ever since his arrival in Wall Street has invited everybody not in his entourage to make him a target; and as it wasn't expensive the invitation forthwith found popular acceptance. Gossip now only comes echoing from his own spectacularity. With a Samuel Tilden whisper he would not now be pathetic text for anybody. But—maybe the megaphone was worth it.

Anyhow, Mr. Gates is about to introduce one more trust to the Street. He is arriving here fresh from Port Arthur with a scheme "combining" Texas's natural oil well bonanzas. Official announcement may not be quite ready, but the prospectuses are pleasant literature.

WESTERNERS NOT PIGMIES.

Wall Street has a careless way of speaking of "Western operators." Some who are dumped into the classification are very different from what may be regarded as ordinary speculators. Marshall Field, for example, swings at his convenience tens of thousands of shares alone or in a pool of agreeable associates and millions of corporation underwriting are occasional incidents in his business routine. Much the same is the ability and the way of John J. Mitchell. And "young" Ogden Armour has been making a comprehensive finance bow. The Chicago coterie looms both numerically and at the Clearing House. Cudahy millions are in it; that perennial youth called Allerton is a partner, too—a descriptive list complete would stretch a column's length. And this "West" that Wall Street refers to is not in Chicago boundaries by any means. St. Louis is included, with its Pierce and Campbell and a host additional: and so, also, Kansas City and Denver, Cleveland and St. Paul, and "others too numerous to mention"—if that phrase be not infringement on the composition formulas of our boyhood.

This Western element in the Wall Street market has been "new" chiefly in that much of it has been massed. Not for the sake of any clannishness, but as a mere matter of facility, there has appeared the exhibited co-operation.

That now it suspends activity need be hailed as significant of nothing obviously worse than a disposition to do a little resting. To worry over "trouble" among such "operators" suggests humor and imagination in a curious copartnership, indeed.

One fact notably attending the wide-swathed ways of most of the Western contingent of Wall Street operators shows in the preferences they display for the securities of Western properties. Citable, per contra, of course, is the incident of Mr. Gates's taking over the Louisville and Nashville. That stands alone. In four out of five traceable "movements" by Western capital the venture has been into something wholly Western or having Western relationship. Thus, in Louisville, he was unique, in his Colorado Fuel sortie altogether natural. It is, in fact, the estimate of careful students, that (aside from concentrated holdings by controlling corporations or dominating capitalists) a majority of the capital stocks of prominent Western railroads—half the public's holdings—are now owned by Western stockholders. This calculation is not popularly accepted, though some suggestive statistics can be marshaled for support. One harmonious exhibit there is indisputably—that of the Rock Island Company. Extraordinary in many ways is that, however. Surpassing romance is the history made there. A 3,500-mile railway that leaps from dependance upon traffic agreements and interchange of facilities into a system passing 8,000 miles, with perfecting plans that will round out 10,000, it is owned by Westerners—actual concentrated control vested in just four men of the West.

An enthusiast ought not to attempt to write the story of recent Rock Island development, but none can attempt it and not be enthusiastic. In its new importance the system traverses well on to a score of States and Territories. Wall Street classifies it as a Southwestern property; its lines thrust through the very richest parts of the Northwest, and as to the Middle West, in Kansas alone its tracks cover 1,100 miles, twice the length of the main line of our New York Central, and more.

TENS OF MILLIONS CONCENTRATED.

William H. Moore, J. Hobart Moore, W. B. Leeds, and Daniel G. Reid are Rock Island's controlling quartet. Westerners all, they stand for every effective element that has given the Western business man prestige here. Intelligent and broad, alert and active, they round out phenomenal careers in their new Rock Island proprietorship. The Messrs. Moore were consequential in the financial world a decade or more ago—Judge Moore a pioneer in effecting industrial combinations on a comprehensive scale, supporting the properties with which he became identified, and sharing with them good and bad conditions consistently—so giving to himself fortunes that sometimes fluctuated quickly across millionaire ranges. Among the earliest dreamers of the dazzling possibilities of a metal making trust, he garnered a dozen millions and more by the time the United States Steel Corporation was rounded out.

Messrs. Reid and Leeds corralled their fortunes, too, in that procession of industrial developments that led up to the Steel Trust. In years they are the juniors of Judge Moore, but in business accomplishment they have a record junior to nothing that ever came out of the West. Each twenty times a millionaire or more, they have concentrated their fortunes and their energies in the making of Rock Island stalwart among the chief railway systems of the country. A dozen years ago—one clerking in a bank out in Indiana and the other a Pennsylvania Railway Division Superintendent—they conceived together the notion that American tin plate making could be made profitable, and forthwith they organized a corporation with a $300,000 capital. In the stockholding list rich men's names did not crowd upon one another very much, the biggest subscription not rising above $5,000—W. B. Leeds and D. G. Reid, pioneer, being able to marshal just $2,500 apiece. They hustled. They turned out merchantable product. But their first year was not a good year for tin plate output. Additional capital had to be obtained. The hustling Hoosier youths did not falter. Before their second year was over profits were mounting up at the rate of $25,000 a month, and the third year's net showing ran beyond $1,500,000. Competition developed, markets grew unsteady; in every quarter tin plate making became burdensome, except where wideawake management hurried ahead of competitors with the selling of "futures," flooding consumers with available supplies deliverable at a year or more after date. A dozen limping rivals sought consolidation. So was born the American Tin Plate Company, with the ex-clerk and railway man controlling—controlling through the co-operation of W. H. Moore and J. Hobart Moore, who, having just rehabilitated one trust, found attractions in what Reid and Leeds had to offer. Other millionaires of Chicago and Pittsburg joined the official syndicate. The trust's shares came upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Then Mr. Morgan one day gave Wall Street the surprise of a year in announcing that in the Steel Trust combination he had, upon investigation, determined to make a larger allowance to the American Tin Plate Company and its allied properties than to any other property in course of absorption. And the reason was easy to understand—the managers of the Tin Plate Company, in contrast with practically every other example, having devoted themselves to the piling up of cash resources, could make an exhibit along such lines unprecedented. Tin Plate stock, which at one time sold under $25 a share, had official recognition at par.

PROSPERITY—THE FROZEN FACT.

Reasons for the confidence of the Western man in the security market are not hard to locate. He takes the market for reflection of facts, of business facts, of business conditions, commercial, industrial, agricultural. In the sweep of his local observation no record reveals aught but the record of prosperity. To every observer it is tangible. It is tangible everywhere. And what this Western man knows is that the prosperity bulletined in every shop, in every store, and on every farm is a prosperity that is genuine. He knows that there's nothing evanescent about it. He is not newly acquainted with it. He has been close to its development. And he knows that it doesn't evaporate. In the face of every manner of cynicism, its record persists; and, after every sneer and every assault, it is found "still there," as true as ever another inspiriting standard stood.

It is only the callow critic who will presume to dismiss this prosperity—the fact of it and the effect of it—as lost to the country (and lost to the National security market) through a mishap or two suffered by one group or myriad groups of flambuoyant speculators.

THE JOY OF RECOLLECTION.

Still, Wall Street as a community does none the less find interest, and it may be excuse for a little gratification, in the news agency bulletins coming along with their daily assurance that "Western liquidation is over, that conspicuous Chicago operators have closed out—quit." While they lasted the quitters were a house-warming lot. Regretted or not, they'll be remembered. They set a new pace, and it's no towering disgrace if they couldn't keep it up—nobody else could. Wall Street in a variety of ways is gainer by its Western inoculation—and, withal, even the smuggest of Stock Exchange conservatives is, somehow, a trifle prouder for having been of the era when—"Rattlesnake Creek just a-bilin'"—money making could be regarded as a pursuit with some life in it. To none, indeed, can it be a really joyless reminiscence, now that

The billboards cease from screeching,
And the brass bands are at rest.

H. ALLAWAY.

Distrust of Left-Handed Barbers.

"I HAVE struck all kinds of barbers in my trips about the country," said the man who travels, "but the one kind that always makes me fell as if I was balanced on the very brink of eternity is the left-handed barber. I have been shaved by several of their class in the past year. They have been good barbers, too, every one of them, but no matter how well they knew their business they always gave me a bad turn, and every time they drew the razor across my face I felt as if life and I were about ready to part company. Of course it is foolish, but nowadays when I find myself assigned to a left-handed barber I leave the shop on some pretext or other and go elsewhere to be beautified. Other men whom I have sounded on the subject have confessed to the same weakness, and women have told me that they have a like unexplainable dread of left-handed hairdressers. In the dressmaking business, too, I am told, a left-handed cutter and fitter is pretty sure to give the customer a crop of goose flesh, while even a harmless occupation like manicuring can always be relied on to produce real shivers if pursued by a person whose cleverness lies in her left hand."

CHANGE IN REAL ESTATE VALUATION

Total for Next Year About $5,000,000,000—Property Owners Not Likely to Suffer.

THE best information in the office of the Tax Commissioners is to the effect that the total assessed valuation of real estate in the five boroughs comprising the Greater New York next year will be approximately $5,000,000,000. That, one of the best-informed officials there said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, would work no hardship unless the State authorities returned to the system of direct taxation. If this were done, New York City would probably suffer because it had been the invariable custom of the State Assessors to so regulate assessed valuations below the Bronx that New York City had to pay about 75 per cent. of the total State tax. If Gov. Odell's idea of no direct State tax is carried out, property owners here will have no cause for complaint and none of them will murmur when they see that the total of their tax bills is less than the amount they have been in the habit of paying.

One of the best authorities on real estate values, long connected with the Tax Department, but who would not permit the use of his name, said yesterday:

"The idea that there will be any great discrepancies in values except in a few districts and in isolated cases elsewhere is all nonsense. There are localities in this borough where there have been remarkable increases in values. These are along Fifth Avenue, on Herald Square, Long Acre Square, Thirty-fourth Street, and Broadway from Forty-second to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"Where there have been increases in the financial district they have been spasmodic and the result of the great desire of some purchaser to acquire adjoining property so as to obtain enough land on which to erect a skyscraper, for the erection of which there has been a strong tendency in that locality.

"But because a man pays a big price for a piece of land abutting some that he owns, that is no reason why the Assessors should raise the values of the property next adjoining. If they did, it might ruin the owner. Every tub should stand on its own bottom, and in valuing property the Assessor has to bear in mind what the owner is going to do with it.

"The real estate valuations last year were:

Manhattan	$2,358,939,618
Bronx	183,500,568
Brooklyn	670,533,508
Queens	108,858,704
Richmond	38,814,181
Total	$3,330,647,579

"Now, while property values have been assessed at 66 2-3 per cent., and the assessment is now being made at 100 per cent., an increase of 33 1-3 per cent., the real increase is 50 per cent. of present valuations.

"While there have been marked increases of values along Fifth Avenue, in Long Acre Square, and other localities, in the general run there has been no marked advance in values.

"Prices along Fifth Avenue have jumped materially. Lots that sold for $125,000 less than two years ago, now sell readily for $175,000. On Long Acre Square similar plots have advanced in two years from $80,000 and $85,000 to $125,000 and $150,000. On Herald Square prices have doubled and trebled, with ready purchasers. On Thirty-fourth Street, east and west of Sixth Avenue, property that sold for $24 a square foot six years ago cannot be obtained for less than $50.

"All along the line of the rapid transit subway and its connections prices of real estate are rapidly increasing. In the vicinity of the proposed stations the increase will range from 25 to 40 per cent., while further away it will run from 10 to 25 per cent.

"Let me give you an instance or two in my own experience. A friend of mine owned a piece of property down town that netted him $8,500 a year. He had a chance to sell and asked my advice, and as the figures he gave me demonstrated he would receive at least $4,000 more per annum as interest on the mortgage I advised him to sell. Less than three years later the property was sold at an advance of 100 per cent., being needed in some improvement. But that was spasmodic and should in no sense materially affect adjoining land.

"Sixteen years ago a friend of mine bought two Fifth Avenue lots for $46,000. Four years later, after paying taxes and interest, he authorized me to sell them for $40,000. I should have bought them and erected an apartment house, but my wife advised against it. The owner sold them for $42,000, and six months ago they were purchased for $350,000.

"In 1896 efforts were made to sell the Magdalen Asylum property, on Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, for $150,000. No one would buy, yet this year the same property was sold for $658,000.

"I cite these instances simply to show you the obstacles the Assessors have to meet. It is not fair to increase or reduce an assessment on adjoining property because of some special sale. But in the very large majority of cases there are no special increases in valuation beyond the change from 66 2-3 to 100 per cent. Except in isolated cases, and all Assessors are liable to err, there has been a pretty uniform rate of valuation.

"Under the new system Manhattan and the Bronx will have to bear the bulk of the real estate taxation in this city. For this reason, where in many cases in other boroughs outside this county the tax rate has sometimes ranged from 3½ to 6 per cent., the property owners will have to pay less than 2 per cent. without any material increase in assessed valuations.

"I don't see any occasion for alarm on the part of real estate holders. We are not through with our work yet, but my opinion is, after a careful consideration of what has been done, that the total real estate valuation will be about 50 per cent. more than last year."

NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY MAY HAVE RADICAL EFFECT

Some Accepted Theories of Geologists and Zoologists Will Need Revision if Yale Professor's Proof of North Polar Origin of Animal Life in America Is Established.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—What will probably prove to be one of the most important scientific announcements of the last few years will shortly be made in The American Journal of Science by Dr. J. L. Wortman, who is conducting researches on the famous Marsh collection of vertebrate fossils in the Peabody Museum at Yale, and whose investigations in the Eocene deposits in Wyoming this Summer have interested scientists to such a degree that he has been made the recipient of the first Carnegie Institute gift made to any department of original research at Yale.

Dr. Wortman's announcement will be the discovery this Summer in the well-known Bridger Basin of the Eocene deposits in Southwestern Wyoming of the skull and jaws of a fossil monkey, the first complete specimen that has ever been found, and which for the first time answers the questions raised by American paleontologists for the last thirty years as to the exact nature of the fossil monkeys found at various times in the northern part of the United States. The Wortman monkey find, which is regarded as being over a million years old, makes possible for the first time the announcement of a certain theory of the descent of the present South American monkey, a problem that has been in dispute for years. It also throws light on an even more important question—the original home of American animal life.

The announcement of this theory, which is at variance with the present accepted thought on the subject, has been impossible until now, because up to this time not one of the thousands of detached fossil monkey remains discovered by American paleontologists has included the most important structural feature of all—the front teeth on both jaws. Dr. Wortman was fortunate enough this Summer to dig up this missing part of the fossil monkey remains, and the evidence which it furnishes as to the descent of the American monkey is stated by Yale scientists to be one of the most important advances made by an American paleontologist in years. It completely shatters the present conjectures on the subject, and opens up a field of speculation regarding the origin of life on this planet that, if it is accepted by scientists, will revolutionize modern scientific thought on the subject.

COMBATS ACCEPTED THEORIES.

Since the study of the origin of animal life on the earth became one of the prime subjects of conjecture and investigation by scientists it has been held that all life originated in the present tropical regions of the earth, and that the present widely distributed forms of animal life, as well as the fossil remains, were scattered abroad by migration from their early equatorial home. Dr. Wortman, in his paper soon to be published, will combat this theory, and will advance an entirely new one to science—namely, that instead of originating, as is held, in the present hot regions of the earth, life forms on this planet originated in an area around the North Pole, which had at that time a highly tropical climate.

Dr. Wortman says regarding this new find: "Up to this time the fossil monkeys found in North America have been so incomplete as to essential parts that it has been impossible to deduce with any approach to certainty what they really were and where they came from. While science has up to now held that the South American monkeys probably migrated from the Old World, certain structural points in the two have made it a very shaky hypothesis. The Old World monkeys, for instance, do not generally, if ever, have the prehensile tails of the South American species. They are larger as a rule; they do not have the additional molar teeth on each jaw found in South America; their nostrils are closer together, and open obliquely instead of laterally. Up to now no proof has been found as to any other theory of descent.

"The find this Summer in Wyoming, however, of the complete teeth of the fossil monkey supplies the proof. I regard this little skull, embedded in this piece of rock, as worth its weight in first-water diamonds. It proves beyond all question the disputed fact that the South American monkeys did not migrate from the Old World, but are the direct descendants of the fossil North American monkeys. Instead of the protruding lower teeth of the Old World monkeys, this specimen has the upright teeth of the living monkeys of South America. It has also molars very similar to certain of the South American monkeys, showing that without doubt certain species of South American monkeys had their origin in certain species of these fossil ones. The reasoning is then logical that other South American species had their origin in other North American ones."

SOME POSSIBLE EFFECTS.

As to the importance which this discovery is to be to a theory of the origin of other forms of American animal life, Dr. Wortman said yesterday:

"If my conclusions from this Summer's find are correct, and I shall shortly publish them, a new theory will not only have to be constructed as to the origin of the South American monkeys, but an equally revised hypothesis will have to be made as to the origin of certain other forms of life on the earth. There is now sufficient evidence to form a certain basis for the belief that life on this earth began in the north; that the apes, for instance, of the Old and New World had a common origin in a tropical area around the North Pole. This is also true, of course, of the flora. We already have enough evidence in fossil plants to be assured that there was once a luxuriant tropical climate around the North Pole."

This new theory of boreal origin of life on this planet, as advanced by Dr. Wortman, is certain to create great opposition at first in scientific circles. The present geological views as to prehistoric times in this part of the world, for instance, will have to be revised to fit the new knowledge. Geology teaches that at the time when Dr. Wortman claims the South American monkeys migrated from the United States on account of the advancing ice fields, North and South America were separated by an ocean. For the monkeys to get to South America, there must have been a bridge of forests for them to pass by.

Dr. Wortman believes that future geological investigations in the Mexican peninsula will prove this to be so. Zoology will also have to revise some of its most popular beliefs as to the origin and subsequent distribution of life over the earth's surface. If the boreal origin of life is accepted as true, the old idea of the origin of life in the present tropical regions will have to be forsaken. It is Dr. Wortman's theory, based on evidences he has been collecting for twenty years, and now announced for the first time, that the North Polar region was the original home of life on the earth

How Germans First Sought El Dorado in Venezuela.

Record of Early Raids Financed by Capital of Augsburg Merchants and Bankers—Hundreds of Adventurers Who Found Graves While Seeking Gold.

VENEZUELA may seem to the present generation of Germans a new field for investment, and perhaps it is considered a poor one, in view of the fact that the Government has been using the railway built by German money without paying for transportation, and that on top of refusal to pay other legitimate debts. But Germany has melancholy reason to avoid all investments in that part of South America. At the very dawn of colonial history Venezuela proved an abyss for German funds and a grave for German adventurers.

The Austrian Emperors on the throne of Spain were open to blandishments on the part of Austrian merchants, and among all the bankers who obtained concessions and grants, and thought the newly formed continent of America a field for enormous profits in gold and jewels, not the least favored were the Fuggers of Augsburg, a very rich family of burghers who became ennobled and whose descendants enjoy in Austria much the same importance the Medicis in Italy did, after their rise from the ranks of burghers into that of Princes. Another family of Augsburg only less famous than the Fuggers were the Welsers, and it was these latter Suabian bankers particularly who opened Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia to the knowledge of Europe through the expeditions which they financed. Their experiences might serve as a warning to modern Germans to avoid South American investments like the pest.

EARLY EXPLORERS.

Columbus reached the Island of Trinidad, off the mouths of the Orinoco, on his third voyage, in 1498, and in the following years the expedition of Ojeda defined the Venezuelan coast, while that of Guerra and Nino at the same time spread through Spain the idea that gold and pearls belonged to the products of the country. Columbus came again in 1502 and found gold in abundance at Chiriqui. The conquest of Mexico by Cortés, while much of the treasure was lost at sea, and still more was destroyed during his retreat from Mexico City, and the subsequent ruin of the town by him, increased the craze for adventures in America. The Spaniards who ventured down the west coast from Panama and those who ravaged the northern shores of South America from the Gulf, stealing slaves for the West Indies, and torturing the natives to make them reveal the source of their gold ornaments, were told that the metal came from some mysterious plateau.

A legend of a powerful Emperor stimulated their greed. His land was said to be surrounded by various tribes of warlike cannibals. It was his habit to anoint himself every morning with liquid amber and then cause himself to be powdered thick with gold dust, which was removed at night. El Dorado or the Golden Man was the title given him by the Spaniards, and it was to find his land and win his treasures that Spaniards and Germans set forth with cannon and horse.

Castro is El Dorado of to-day—but his gold is that of German, English, and Italian business men.

Strange to say, there was a modicum of truth in this tale of a gilded man. There was a cacique, or uzaque, on the table lands of Cundinamarca, whose little nation lived about a lake on the top of a conical hill; it was his practice to cover himself with gold dust—once a year, or as often as a new cacique was chosen!

That was part of a ceremony based on ideas common to early men in many parts of the world who have worshipped deities of the water. This particular worshipper on the proper festal day marched up to the lake in state, entered a canoe with officiating priests, and after many ceremonies, doubtless, but ceremonies the particulars of which have not been handed down, solemnly threw himself into the water and thus washed himself of the gold. The object was to propitiate in a spectacular way the deity of fertility represented by the goddess of water. At the same time the concourse of Indians threw into the lake various objects, many of them fashioned of gold, to please the same deity whom their head chief was cajoling in a more pompous and theatrical way.

CONCERNING EL DORADO.

The truth of these reports as to El Dorado was assured in after times when the lake of Guatavita was partially drained by the Spaniards, and among the objects found was a rude casting in gold showing the cacique on a canoe or raft. This year we have heard in the papers of a company existing in London to complete the drainage of this lake, and retrieve such of the votive offerings in gold as have escaped the previous attempts.

El Dorado exercised on the merchants of Augsburg so much fascination that the Emperor Charles V. gave—not without compensation, we may be sure—a concession of the Province of Venezuela, or Little Venice, so named from the lagoons along its coast, to Bartholomäus Welser & Co., who in 1529 sent out two agents named Dalfinger and Seyler. In the Emperor's name they took possession of Coro, a settlement founded a few years before by Juan de Ampues on a bare isthmus of land near Lake Maracaybo.

Like the Spaniards, who had already planted themselves in Peru, the Germans who had leased Venezuela from the Emperor concluded that the plateau where Santa Fé de Begota now stands, was the home of El Dorado and willingly believed the exaggerated tales of adventurers and Indians. The agricultural Indians of a higher grade on that plateau were the Muyscas, and—somewhat like the Mexicans on the plateau of Anahuac—were more or less civilized, having, through tribute, commerce, and raids accumulated more or less gold, silver, pearls, and jewels from the ruder nations of the mountains. But, as in Mexico, the wealth of the natives had been overestimated, and the conclusion had been rashly made that their land produced these treasures. Expedition after expedition, from the Pacific Coast as well as from the Caribbean Sea, followed one the other for the next thirty years, only to end in misery, owing to the difficulties of the primeval forests and the immense overflowing rivers, as well as the anger of the natives, who for nearly half a century had been learning to regard white men as noxious demons to be exterminated like rattlesnakes and scorpions. Alexander von Humboldt has summed up the situation and given an excellent picture of these high-caste, peaceable Indians and their treatment from Spaniard and German in his famous book on South America.

Unfortunately for the gold seekers, even the ceremony of El Dorado was a thing of the past when they began their search, for during an intertribal war, about the time that Columbus was discovering the Venezuelan coast, the little people who practiced this ceremony were conquered by another branch of the same nation, and the picturesque rite was no more!

EARLY GERMAN RAIDS.

Dalfinger of Ulm in Swabia, one of the Welsers' agents, had little to learn of Spaniards in the way of cruelty. His first raid in 1529 and 1530 secured seventy or eighty thousand pesos in gold—the peso being then worth about a pound sterling—at the cost of most of his men; but half of the booty was lost on the way back to Coro. Another German named Federmann took Dalfinger's place, and on his return to Europe one Hans Seissehofer succeeded. In 1532 Dalfinger and Seissenhofer died, and Georg von Speyer became tifular Governor. He fitted out an expedition under P F. de Lugo and G. X. de Quesada, which is the very name that Cervantes gives us as the "real" family name of his hero Don Quixote de la Mancha. Quesada, however, was a valiant and strenuous man, who, by the funds supplied from Augsburg practically conquered Venezuela for the Emperor. With the loss of 500 out of his band of 666 men, he reached the plateau of Cundinamarca. Here he repeated the trick of Cortés, when he won over the Tlascalaus and by their aid defeated the hated Mexicans; for he conciliated a tribe subject to the Muyscas, and by their assistance took the latter's chief town and much treasure.

Others in the Welser firm's employ were not so fortunate as this duplicate of Fernando Cortés. Federmann, who had returned from Europe and disobeyed Georg von Speyer, his superior officer, returned in disgrace. Spaniards who had ill-defined concessions, encroached on the territory leased to the Welsers, while within there was constant friction between the Spanish and the German officials. In 1535 Speyer himself set out on as bootless an errand as the others. Though he was not so cruel as his predecessors, the Indians had learned their lesson. They told him gold countries to the westward in the Cordilleras, where he used up his command fighting with savage tribes. He retreated to Coro in 1537 with little gold, but a great stock of experience and much information of the geography of Venezuela. He died while preparing for another raid into El Dorado's land.

LATER EXPEDITIONS.

Four Germans were thus removed from the field, yet the Welsers, like the obstinate Swabians they were, would not give up. They had spent so much money in all these expeditions that policy forced them to venture more. The mantle fell on Philip Frihen von Hutten of the lineage made famous by Ulrich von Hutten, a young, vigorous, and ambitious nobleman. He ventured among the Omaguas, a half-sedentary people whose tribes stretched as far as the Amazon, "Flatheads," we would call them, for they flattened the foreheads of their children in the cradle, like some of our Indians on the northwest coast. With a mere handful of men, von Hutten attacked a populous town of the northern Omaguas; von Hutten was wounded, but managed to escape with a few followers from the massacre. With the little force was a Welser, Bartholomew by name, and trouble arose when Hutten promoted him, a young man, above Pedro de Limpias, a veteran adventurer from Spain, who was the Captain of the Spanish. Owing to this quarrel the Spanish Governor and Limpias seized the person of von Hutten and Welser, and after a drumhead court-martial had them beheaded with a machete.

Though Carvajal, the Governor, was soon after seized by the hand of the Spanish law and beheaded for his crime, the Welsers of Augsburg felt that Venezuela was a country best left alone. The present situation is indeed different; but it may be that the Germans will find it a bad investment in Venezuela still. While in Brazil, Venezuela, Central America, and Southern Mexico the Germans do very well indeed as merchants and planters, it seems sufficient to have the German Government appear in a colony to botch everything. The official system of the Fatherland is too inelastic—to use the mildest adjective the case warrants—for successful results.

C. de K.

DRAMATIST MAY BE MAYOR OF BERLIN

Committee of City Council Recommends Appointment of Dr. Reicke.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—It is not often that a great municipality is willing to make a noted dramatist and poet its Mayor. This, however, will soon happen in Berlin, for a committee of the City Council has recommended to that body the appointment of Dr. Georg Reicke, a promising young writer. Attention was first directed to Dr. Reicke when a bitter fight was made by all liberal circles against the lex Heinze, a bill aimed at art and science. Although belonging to the Brandenburg religious consistory, Dr. Reicke, as a member of the Goethe Bund, bitterly opposed the obnoxious measure. His manly stand, however, did not please the consistory, who transferred him to Koenigsberg in the interest, it was said, of the State service. Dr. Reicke resigned. The Count von Bülow offered him a position in the newly created Imperial Insurance Department, which he accepted.

A drama written by Dr. Reicke, entitled "Freilicht," was presented at the royal Schauspielhaus some years ago, and was noted for its liberal tendencies. He has also written several novels and poems. A poetic collection, entitled "Winterfrueheing," appeared last year. Dr. Reicke has also written a novel, "Das gruene Huhn," (The Green Chicken.)

He has said that if elected Mayor he will devote much attention to extension of "the city beautiful," and to Berlin's important problem of providing a better system of transportation.

Berlin has two Mayors. One, the so-called Oberbuergermeister, a position now held by Herr Kirschner, is a representative office. The actual Mayor attends to the administrative duties. Like the first, the second Mayor must be confirmed by the Kaiser.

E. T. H.

OLD MEMBERS AND NOVICES IN THE NEW LEGISLATURE

Where the Chairmanships and Assignments to the Important Committees Are Likely to Go—Overwhelming Predominance of Lawyers in Both Senate and Assembly.

WHEN the Legislature meets the first Wednesday in January the names of twenty-eight Republicans and twenty-two Democrats will be called from the Senate roll, and the names of eighty-nine Republicans and sixty-one Democrats from the Assembly roll. Of the Senators thirty-one were re-elected, or 62 per cent. Twenty of those re-elected are Republicans, eleven are Democrats.

Two members of the new Senate, which will continue during the years 1903 and 1904, served in that body at some time previous to the last two sessions, one belonging to either party—Walter L. Brown, Republican, of the Thirty-third district, and Charles P. McClelland, Democrat, of the Twenty-second. Four of the new Senators, though novices to that body, have seen service in the Assembly—Allds, Fancher, Keenan, and Townsend. Two members of the Senate have served in the United States House of Representatives—Raines and Riordan. Twelve are without legislative experience. Of the 150 members of the Assembly, 83 were re-elected, or 55 1-3 per cent., while 11 have had legislative experience previous to the session of 1902, or 7 1-3 per cent. Fifty-six, or 37 1-3 per cent., are devoid of previous experience at State lawmaking.

In the Senate are eight members who, as members of the Assembly, were among the most powerful in the lower house. Malby was Speaker in 1894; Armstrong rose to the head of the Judiciary Committee; Allds became leader of the majority in 1899, and through appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means during the sessions of 1900, 1901, and 1902 continued to hold the leadership; Hill served as Chairman of many of the leading committees during his five terms in the lower house, and was credited to the Ways and Means Committee as a leading member; Trainor was held to be one of the ablest of the minority and always came in for as good committee places as were given to the Democratic side; McEwan took high rank from the very first and served as a member of the highest committee, except Rules, and is Chairman of the Committee on Banks; Marshall was one of the strongest when in the lower house, and during his last term was the head of Cities; Lewis always received good committee places, and toward the end of his Assembly career came in for desirable Chairmanships.

The most prominent members in the Assembly, most of whom will get the highly desirable Chairmanships or the best committee places, include Costello of Oswego, Bedell of Orange, Wainwright of Westchester, Burnett of Ontario, Morgan of Kings, Fowler of Chautauqua, Smith of Monroe, Apgar of Westchester, Finch of New York, Stevens of Franklin, Nye of Schuyler, Chambers of Rensselaer, Lewis of Oswego, Thorn of Ulster, Doughty of Nassau, Phillips of Allegany, Smith of Dutchess, Hooker of Genesee, Conkling of New York, Remsen of Kings, Patchin of Steuben, Plank of St. Lawrence, Orr of Orange, and Patton of Erie. Rogers of Broome will have the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, carrying with it the leadership of the majority, next in importance only to the Speakership, which Nixon of Chautauqua will hold for the fifth time.

Among the Democrats stand out Palmer of Schoharie, who is slated to lead the minority, which will give him the ranking minority place on Rules, a position he has held before; McKeown of Kings, who has held the highest honors possible to a member of the minority; Bradley of Erie, Mullaney of New York, Sloane of Westchester, Prince, Dooling, Cohn, and Oxford, all of New York; Finegan of Rockland, McInerney of Kings, Hornidge and Burns of New York, and Dale of Kings.

In the Senate the "good things" will be handed out with a particular regard to pleasing the following: White, Malby, Brown, Armstrong, Hill, Elsberg, Brackett, Marshall, Davis, Goodsell, McEwan, Sherwood, Stewart, and Wilcox. They, with Raines of Ontario, who will lead the majority this session, constitute the "inner circle," owing to senority in service. The Democratic "Old Guard" includes, among others, Foley, McCarren, Martin, Plunkitt, and Trainer, with Grady to lead it.

THE DECREASED MAJORITY.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus, who had been the only Senator the Fifteenth District ever had up to the last election, will preside. With him in the Senate, Speaker Nixon in the Assembly, and Gov. Odell in the Executive Chamber, the Republicans will have things pretty much their own way, though not, however, as free a hand as they wielded last year, when the upper house stood 35 Republicans to 15 Democrats. This majority of 20 has been reduced to 6 for the purposes of the coming one hundred and twenty-sixth session. In the Senate elected for the sessions of 1899-1900 the Republican plurality was even smaller, when that party was equipped with 27 Senators, as against 23 allied with the Democrats. In the Senate elected for the sessions of 1896-7-8 there were 35 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican in the one hundred and nineteenth session, though in the two following the "regulars" had their vote increased by one, as the Independent Republican, Coggeshall of Oneida, allied himself with them. In the sessions of 1894-5, the last Senate elected before the new Constitution, there were 19 Republicans, 12 Democrats, and 1 Independent Democrat. Beginning with 1894, the Republicans have had leeway in the upper house without a break. The sessions of 1892-3, the last wherein the Democrats controlled, were held with 17 Democrats, 14 Republicans, and 1 Independent Republican in attendance.

Then the majority was led by Jacob A. Cantor of the old Tenth District, while George Z. Erwin of the Twentieth led the minority. In the next Senate, Cantor again led the Democrats, though this time they were in the minority. Charles T. Saxton of the Twenty-eighth led the majority in the one hundred and seventeenth session, and Edmund O'Connor of the Twenty-fourth in the one hundred and eighteenth. In the next session, the body having been increased by the Constitution of 1894, Cantor of the new Twentieth led the Democrats throughout the three years. Ellsworth of the Forty-fifth did the same for the Republicans. In the sessions of 1899-1900 Ellsworth continued in the majority leadership. The minority mantle was placed upon the shoulders of Thomas F. Grady of the Fourteenth. He has worn it since, and is booked to wear it in the coming session. Ellsworth marked his retirement from the Senate by continuing as leader of the majority through the sessions of 1901-1902.

For years, as a rule, the Republican leaders have been selected from up the State, with most of the Democratic leaders coming from what is now Greater New York. In the last Senate controlled by the Democrats Charles T. Dunning of Orange was Clerk of the body. John S. Kenyon of Onondaga held the position for the next four years. In 1898 James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus succeeded to the Clerkship and has since held it. The Democrats last held control of the Assembly in 1893, when William Sulzer of the Tenth New York was Speaker and Charles R. De Freest of Rensselaer Clerk.

The Republicans gained control through the election of 1893, known as "the Maynard campaign." They elected George R. Malby as Speaker and George W. Dunn as Clerk. This was the first Speaker credited to St. Lawrence County since Erwin's occupancy of the position in 1885. In 1895 and 1896 Hamilton Fish of Putnam captured the highest honor in the Assembly, and Archie E. Baxter of Chemung was elected as Clerk. He has held the office since. Monroe County was honored with the Speakership for the first time in its history in 1897. James M. E. O'Grady of the Second District was elected, and re-elected in 1898. S. Fred Nixon was elected Speaker in 1899, and has been re-elected in every succeeding House. His election brought Chautauqua County more to the front than it had been since Reuben E. Fenton was Governor. The western part of the State will have all the leading positions in the coming session, Messrs. Higgins, Raines, and Nixon coming from there. The majority leader in the Assembly, Rogers of Broome, comes from the southern tier.

LAWYERS PREDOMINATE.

In the Senate elected on Nov. 4 lawyers predominate overwhelmingly, there being twenty-two, or 44 per cent. Next in numerical strength come those engaged in mercantile pursuits, of whom there are six. Real estate or insurance or both is the bent of another half-dozen. There are but four farmers. Three builders come next in order. The balance is divided into one plasterer, one commission man, one bookkeeper, one physician, one manufacturer, one banker, one printer, one accountant, and one electrician.

In the Assembly the large proportion of lawyers is maintained, there being no fewer than fifty-one, or one over a complete third of the membership. Nixon is the first Speaker in some years who has not been trained in the law. Those engaged in mercantile pursuits come next with fourteen. Farmers count up only thirteen, or a fraction over 8½ per cent. Included in the membership of the lower house are ten manufacturers. Those handling real estate number eight, while three combine real estate and insurance. One devotes himself solely to insurance. Of salesmen, artisans, bankers, builders, clerks, and hotel keepers there are four each. There is a trio of newspaper men. Of printers, physicians, undertakers, Inspectors, and secretaries there are a pair each. Another pair have retired from business cares. The occupations in which there is but a lone representative include Treasurer, dentist, druggist, brewer, liquor man, saloon keeper, oyster planter, collector, barber, bookkeeper, and commercial traveler.

Monroe's entire delegation is composed of lawyers; all but one of the Albany County delegation are of legal training; half of the Erie contingent is of legal proclivity; over a third of the Kings members are thus inclined, while not quite a third of the New York County delegation are in the same class. In recent houses Onondaga County has had three-fourths of its membership made up of lawyers, but this coming session but one is of that profession. The proportion of agriculturists could hardly be smaller, without seeming to be bereft of what could be called "a proportion."

On the Senate roll call the name of Jotham P. Allds of the Twenty-sixth will lead. The name of John F. Ahearn of the Tenth has held that position for several sessions. The name of Benjamin M. Wilcox will grace the end of the sheet. In the Assembly the name of Lewis A. Abrams of the Thirty-first New York will start the ball, while the name of Louis J. Zettler of the Twentieth Kings will close it. In 1897 the name of a Kings man, Henry E. Abell, led off, and the name of a man from the same county, John M. Zurn, ended the roll call.

HAVE SERVED FIVE TERMS.

Of the members whose coming term will mark their fifth term or more (though not necessarily successive) are: Mullaney of New York, Lewis of Oswego, Fowler of Chautauqua, Smith of Dutchess, Bedell of Orange, Apgar of Westchester, Chambers of Rensselaer, Burnett of Ontario, Costello of Oswego, McInerney of Kings, Doughty of Nassau, Patton of Erie, McKeown of Kings, Palmer of Schoharie, Rogers of Broome, and Nixon of Chautauqua. Raines has served longest in the Senate, with twelve years credited to him in the upper house; McCarren is next, with eleven years of service there; Grady and Plunkitt have seen ten years each on the State Street side of the Capitol.

Notable among the men who will not be seen as members of the Senate this coming session is Hobart Krum, whose political experience practically antedated that of all the members of either house during the past eight years. The Schoharie Senator was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. He is almost seventy years of age, and it is not thought probable that he will enter the political arena again. His departure from the upper house marks the passing of one of the last of the old-timers. Another member whose absence will be noted is William W. Cocks of the Second, the first Quaker to sit in either house in some years. He is especially well-remembered because of his bill limiting the speed at which automobiles can be run along the roads of Long Island, in particular.

There is another whose absence will occasion more than passing comment—Timothy E. Ellsworth, leader of the Senate for year after year. The Niagara district showed a disposition to send him to Albany just as often as he wished to go. Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of the Twenty-fifth is also among the missing. Issac N. Mills of the Westchester district gives way to a Democrat. Garry A. Willard failed of renomination. The Oneida district, however, does not send one of his political faith. Thomas F. Donnelly, who succeeded Jacob A. Canton, also retires after a long career in either house.

The passing of John F. Ahearn as the Senator from the Tenth is the passing of a veteran in legislative halls. He was the father of the Senate in point of continuous service at the time of his retirement. Samuel S. Slater failed of renomination, and that, coupled with other conditions, leaves Nathaniel A. Elsberg as the only Republican Senator from New York County. Timothy D. Sullivan is another of the notable absentees. He is the only one of the upper house of whom it may be said that he has "gone up higher" in a legislative way. He goes to represent the lower end of Manhattan Island at Washington. Nevada N. Stranahan, after a long and highly creditable career in either house, leaves the Oswego-Madison district to a Madison County man. Death has claimed Lester H. Humphrey of the Forty-sixth. Higgins, though no longer a Senator, will be very much in evidence in the Chamber this session.

THE NEW MEN.

Among the new men are John C. Fitzgerald, successor to "Dry Dollar" Sullivan. The Eleventh District, as at present constituted, never knew another Senator than Sullivan until now. Ex-Congressman Riordan succeeds John F. Ahearn. Lefevre of the Twenty-fifth is the second of that name to figure in politics in the last eight years. Jacob Lefevre, from that section, served in Congress during Gov. Odell's time there. Spencer K. Warnick succeeds to the toga of Hobart Krum. He is the first man other than Krum to represent the new Twenty-seventh District. Walter L. Brown returns to the Senate after a lapse of four years. He has also served in the Assembly. William Townsend comes to the upper house as the representative from the "Coggeshall District." He is a Democrat, and the first of his kind as a Senator from the new Thirty-fourth. Francis H. Gates is the successor of Collector of the Port Stranahan. Irving L'Hommedieu of Orleans is the head and shoulders of the young Republicans in his county, and succeeds to Ellsworth's seat. He belongs to the family of Wallace L'Hommedieu, who served in the Assembly in the early nineties from Orleans County. Frederick C. Stevens succeeds to the late Senator Humphrey's seat in the Forty-sixth District. Albert T. Fancher receives the toga of the Lieutenant Governor-elect.

Those who made notable records for themselves in the Assembly and will not be seen there as members of this session include William L. Coughtry of the First Albany, who held appointive positions in the Assembly before being elected as a member; Robert J. Higgins, whose candidacy in the election of 1901 retired the well-known and able George T. Kelly of the Third Albany; John F. Ahern of the Second Rensselaer, whose chief claim to fame was his Play Censorship bill, and who is succeeded by a Democrat, the first of his party to represent that district since William Hutton, Jr., a relative of ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy; Griffith of Wayne, Bordwell of Yates, and McMillan of Schenectady will also not be "among those present"; Duross, Barrett, Egan, Sanders, Reilley, and Smith are among the New York County Democrats and Weekes, Davis, Bennett, Adler, and Colby among its Republicans who are ex-members this coming session; Phipps of Orleans, McQuade of the First Oneida or Utica District, and Darrison of Niagara compose a well-known trio of Republicans the names of which will not adorn the Assembly roll call this session; Richard Gardiner and Isaac W. Salyerds retire from the western districts of Monroe. A Democrat comes in the place of the latter, being the second one of that party elected from this district since its creation by the new Constitution. In 1897 it was carried by Jacob S. Haight and last election it was carried by John Pallace, Jr. Knipp of Chemung, who became Chairman of Excise in his career in the lower house; Harris Wilson of the Seventeenth Kings, William H. Pendry of the Twentieth Kings, Charles H. Cotton of the Fourth Kings, and George Langhorst of the Fifth Kings, who succeeded Abram C. Degraw, all retire. John F. O'Brien of Clinton finds himself better fixed politically than last year as a result of the joint action of the Republican State Convention and the majority of the voters of the State on Nov. 4, being the Secretary of State-elect; Charles F. Brooks of the Fifth Erie and O'Malley of the Second cease to be Assemblymen after the 31st of this month, though to the latter it is not a cause for particular regret; William Schneider, who seems to be the only Republican who can carry the Fourth Erie in a year of ordinary conditions, though never when a Democratic wave sweeps the county in that section, once again gives way to a Democrat. Schneider ran for the Senate last month against Senator Ramsperger, but met with a decisive defeat. Elbert Payne of Columbia retires also.

Probably the member whose retirement causes the most regret of all is Otto Kelsey of Livingston. Coming to the Assembly in 1894, he served continuously for nine years, becoming Chairman of Cities, Judiciary, and every other committee of importance with the exception of Ways and Means. His departure from a legislative body to a judicial position, while a gain for Livingston County, is a great loss to the State at large, as members of both parties concede. Few of the members with whom Mr. Kelsey first sat in the Assembly of 1894 are now in legislative life.

CHRISTMAS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Customs of the Season Observed in Principal European Cities.

WHILE in New York there is discussion as to whether the shops shall or shall not be open during the evenings of the last few days before Christmas to accommodate the people who are unable to purchase their gifts during the daytime, Vienna gives a whole Sunday for this purpose. The Sunday before Christmas is called "Golden Sunday," the shops are all open and shopkeepers look anxiously forward to the day and watch the weather with anxiety, for if everything is propitious many dollars change hands.

The English custom of decorating with holly and mistletoe at Yuletide has been adopted in Austria, but it has not displaced the German custom of the Christmas tree. Enormous numbers of these are sold, the large trees finding their way into the homes of the rich, the middle class people having smaller trees, and the very poor man planting a twig of evergreen in an apple for his little ones.

For the royal family in Germany Christmas trees are placed upon tables of different heights. That for the Emperor is the highest, the Empress's table is next in size, and the smallest is for the baby of the family. Carp is served for the imperial dinner, a traditional dish for the Christmas feast throughout Germany.

A pleasant custom of the Emperor is to make a tour of the palace, presenting to the sentries and people he may chance to meet brand new gold and silver pieces.

In Paris crowds of both rich and poor throng to the churches to hear the midnight masses the night before Christmas, and following this comes the Réveillon, kept by some at their homes, by others in famous places along the boulevards. This celebration has formed the subjects of some of the most interesting stories by prominent French writers.

In Rome there is high festivity throughout Christmas Day, and the streets are filled with the scent of flowers. The Piazza di Spagna is filled with them. The churches are crowded throughout the day. The exposition of the famous wooden doll, said to have been carved by St. Luke, takes place at the Church of Ara Coeli.

In Denmark the members of the royal family with the lords and ladies in waiting meet in a great hall where is a large Christmas tree filled with gifts, the ladies of the royal household making many of these themselves.

BULLDOG FARM RUN BY WOMAN

Unique Enterprise Carried On Near New York.

OUT on Hudson Heights, a suburb of Jersey City, Mrs. Charles Betz conducts the most successful and largest English bulldog farm in the vicinity of New York. There are on this farm fifty-nine bulldogs and a few Boston terriers, but Mrs. Betz counts the latter simply as "dogs," and though she gives them good care she is not as watchful of them as she is of the English "bulls."

In one room there are now sixteen bull puppies, all of them under seven months of age, and all in a more or less precarious state of health, as bulldogs until they have passed the age of three months usually are.

Mrs. Betz first began the breeding of this species of dog two years ago with three dogs, but to succeed as well as she has in raising the puppies has cost many a sleepless night for the entire family. When a litter of puppies are born, out at the farm, it means that a dog doctor is called in to stay with the mother until she is perfectly comfortable and out of all danger. He only leaves her when she is able to "sit up and take notice." This is usually three hours after the little pups have been put in a fleece-lined basket and set by the stove to keep warm. For this three hours, if he is in the neighborhood, the doctor's fee is $10; if he must go out to Hudson Heights from New York especially to attend the case, his fee is from $15 to $25, so that in the very beginning the dogs are an expense. Mrs. Betz often has to employ foster mothers for her little dogs, as many litters are of greater number than one dog can care for. This entails still further expense.

Until the little bull pups are quite strong, or if a foster mother must be used, one of the family must sit all night long by the little dogs and watch them as carefully as one would watch a young baby, and once the little fellows have gone to sleep for the night no noise is made to disturb them, for on their rest depends greatly their strength as they grow. If a little bulldog does not sleep well when it is a baby dog, then as it grows up it will be weak and profitless.

The "farm" itself is not very impressive. Merely a large house, standing on a hill overlooking the Hudson race track. About the back are several kennels used for the dogs in Summer. In Winter the animals are kept in the house, and to accommodate them as well as to keep the house in as sanitary a condition as possible, all the carpets have been taken from the floors, and the dogs make their home with the family in the best rooms. Everything must bend to them, for they are the bread-earners and must be first considered.

Mrs. Betz is just beginning to "show" her dogs, and from this kennel, two years old, she has raised one first, two second, and one third prize dog, all from the puppies that have been born on the farm. The proprietor has several private clients whom she supplies with dogs, and there is more demand for English bulls of good breed than one would imagine. Often she sells two and three dogs to one family and supplies several excellent kennels about New York with English stock. Bulldogs are frequently imported from England for these kennels. Two were received last week, and on the same vessel came a fine French "bull."

Big profits reward successful bulldog raising, but one must understand the dog question thoroughly to raise two puppies out of a litter of six or eight, and a knowledge of dog doctoring is essential if the veterinary is not to be allowed to secure too much of the surplus. Mrs. Betz, with the fruits of two years' experience, sells the pups for from $50 up and the full-grown dogs for from $200 to $600. One prize winner now on the farm is valued at $800.

From twenty to twenty-five dogs are raised on the farm each month, and from these not less than $800 is the amount of clear profit. Mrs. Betz is always a little wary about selling a dog when it is a pup, for, talking in a businesslike manner about "short faces," "wide muzzles," and being "well undershot," she says you can never tell until a dog has its growth whether you have a prize winner or just a dog of good breed. Many a dog she has kept as a prospective prize winner has turned out to be a good ordinary "bull," and some she has sold as ordinary dogs have won prizes.

IN THE SULTAN'S PALACES

American Women on Return from Journey Across the Caucasus Visit the Turkish Treasury and Enjoy "Delight of Rose" Provided by the Sovereign.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—Constantinople may be the abode of smells, of germs, of unnamable insects, and, worst of all, of myriad dogs; but in spite of these and many other and equally disagreeable features, there is a charm about it which compel forgiveness for its deficiencies and forgetfulness of them when they are out of sight. We landed at 10 o'clock in the morning after a five days' voyage on the Black Sea, and went at once to the Pera Palace Hotel, after which we started forth to the bank for money and letters. At the door of that most necessary of institutions we found the doorkeeper, a very picturesque and enormous Turk, in the loose trousers, embroidered jacket, and cap of his country, a huge revolver in his sash, and a key nearly a foot long in his hands.

He escorted us upstairs, and there we were forced to wait for over an hour while our passports and letters of credit were examined. It proved to be a very interesting hour to us, as so many and such varied types of people were continually coming and going. A Turkish gentleman, fat, hideous, and thick-lipped, was the first to come, and was accompanied by his two wives, both in black skirts and sacks of the thickest silk, with heavy black veils over their faces. A little later on came a specimen of the modern Turkish ménage, a well-dressed youngish man with his very pretty wife in Parisian costume, her large eyes made larger by the black under them, her cheeks very much rouged, and her hair tinted. They were evidently on the best of terms, and we noticed they spoke French entirely. After them came two French gentlemen whom we knew by sight; well-known archaeologists they were, and from the scraps of conversation we could not help overhearing, became very anxious to know them further than by sight.

Our letters of credit seemed to cause some excitement and the many letters awaiting us great respect. Leon, who considered Constantinople as his native lair, having lived there for fifteen years, exhibited high and mighty airs to the bank assistants and commanded them to bring all our money in twenty-franc pieces. We carefully examined the first few coins, and, finding them what we wished, thought it unnecessary to look over the rest, much to our sorrow later on, for when too late to return them, we discovered that we had in our possession a vast collection of coins from every nation, Italian, German, Bulgarian, and Spanish, hardly two alike, and our souls were filled with rage. We had no time that morning to do more than make the drive back to the hotel, and an interesting drive it proved to be, past the fine old tower of Galata up through a narrow street filled with busy Turks, who apparently had not the slightest objection to being run over, as they only moved out of the way after repeated screams and objurgations from our driver, and so on to the hotel, skirting the wall of the old Turkish graveyard, whose sombre cypress trees towered high over the wall, whose tombstones, with their Turkish inscriptions, lie recumbent or half over, and on them, slumbering, the dogs of Constantinople.

DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Much as we had read and heard said of the dogs, they were a surprise to us as well as an amusement and horror—they are so numerous, so very mangy, and so very battered up with fighting. The offal of the houses is put out in the gutters of the streets, wrapped in newspapers, every evening, and at 7 o'clock the dogs' reign begins. For the rest of the night the city resounds with dogfights, howls, and shrieks of rage, and every unearthly sound a dog can possibly make. It is amusing, but it is extremely disagreeable, and with one's window open at night it is nearly impossible to get any sleep, so great is the noise they make. At 6 in the morning a sudden lull falls over the dog-ridden town, and their reign is over until the evening time. In one place we counted fifty dogs lying sound asleep during the day, and driving in among them, not one moved or opened an eye. So terribly do they fight and so continuously, that they are all minus an ear or a tail, and are covered with scars and wounds. One cannot help pitying the poor things, although they are funnily oblivious of the general world, and the only abuse of them is by themselves. Fat puppies waddle about the gutters, and every one steps aside or drives aside to avoid crushing the little things, so that they are rarely injured. Once, when in a sweet-shop, I heard outside the door sounds of puppy woe, and found that by chance one of the fat things had had his paw run over; a crowd was collecting about him, and he was shrieking at the top of his voice, waddling about and holding up one paw.

I took him on my lap and felt it, but the gristly thing was not broken; then as I found that the more I patted him the more he howled, I got a bit of sweet stuff out of the shop and gave it to him, which at once stopped his shouts, and he ate it quite happily, with an occasional grunt and sob as he thought of his woe.

A VISIT TO THE TREASURY.

While we were at our early luncheon Leon came hurriedly in and, begging our forgiveness for the interruption, informed us that a party which we could join if we wished to pay our share, £1 each, was to visit the old Treasury and one or two of the modern palaces, but that we must start in ten minutes' time. It seemed that by paying £25 one may go through the Treasury, which is the ancient palace of the Sultans, and is now used as a repository for the Crown jewels and treasure, so a party is made up at times, although seldom, and the expense is shared. This time the two learned Frenchmen were getting it up, and any one from the hotel was allowed to join it. As we were very glad to do so, Leon hurried us into a carriage, and we tore off at a mad gallop, up hill and down, with an awful noise and clatter, coming finally into line with all the other carriages. We drove through the court, where the Janizaries had lived in their time, under the ancient tree where they had assembled to learn the bidding of the Sultan, and then drew up at the snowy white horseshoe arched gate to the palace.

To the right lay the old palace, all white and carved stone, to the left the zenana, white also, and more carved. To the north were the Sultan's private apartments, and to the south the Chamber of Ambassadors, a large circular building with a dome. The sun was brilliant, the high old cypress trees cast heavy, distinctly outlined shadows, and the whole place lay silent save for the humming of a lazy, fat bee, and the subdued murmur of the many voices.

The collection of jewels was well worth seeing; trays of unset stones of every color, pearls galore, and rubies, emeralds, and sapphires; jeweled armor, turbans, and cloth-incrusted in jewels; jeweled cups and plates—everything on which a pearl or a diamond could be made to stick covered with precious stones. As they were all uncut, of course the display was not so glittering; but it was dazzling enough, and we were glad to get out of it and rest our eyes. We passed out through two long rows of thin, unhealthy-looking servants and on into the gorgeous though dim Hall of Ambassadors, then to the private apartments of the Sultan, where Leon, with an air of pride and mystery, informed us that the "Emperor would provide for us refreshments in the shape of"—and he wagged his finger, and his voice went low—"what you think? Delight of rose! You know that, Mesdames? The finest delicacy of the whole world, the national sweetmeat of Turkey. Delight of rose!" We were naturally anxious to see "delight of rose," and soon after in the largest salon beheld the unequaled sweetmeat of the world. It proved to be preserved fresh rose leaves and really was delicious.

THE "DELIGHT OF ROSE."

On an inlaid table stood a huge crystal vase of lovely shape, filled with a pale red syrupy substance, very attractive in color and fragrance, and which proved to be "delight of rose." We could never discover any other name for it. We were each given a coffee-spoonful of it, and at the same time a glass of water, and were told to swallow the preserve quickly and then take two swallows of water; why, I do not know, unless to take away the excessive sweetness of the rose leaves. It had not a trace of attar of roses, nor of the detestable rose essence sometimes used in cooking, but tasted purely and simply like the fragrance of a freshly plucked June rose. We hoped vainly for one more taste, but were led off almost at once by the inexorable Leon and out upon a balcony, where we instantly forgot all else save the view before us.

The palace stands on the edge of a cliff, and below and in front lies the Bosphorus, a clear, deep blue, shimmering in the sunshine, furnished with marble palaces, its shores covered with gardens and its waters full of picturesque boats. We were silent with the beauty of it, as we looked and wondered. We were not allowed, however, to remain even there very long, but were hurried off by Leon, who said we were now to go to see two of the new palaces, and must hurry to get into the first boat. He was always to the fore, and we found it usually a very good trait, as it prevented our being in a crowd and always got us the best of everything. He was very anxious to impress upon us that we were being entertained by the Sultan, and we were told repeatedly, "Dees, Mesdames, eet ees the boat of the Sultan himself; his men to row, all his. Doe you comprenez?" and we were hurried down the bank to the water's edge, where we found six huge boats, each towed by twelve men in voluminous white trousers and white coats open at the neck. The oars had bulbs for handles, presumably to prevent them from passing through the very simple leather oar locks.

There were ten people in our boat, including Leon, who sat up in the covered prow, Turk fashion, and gave orders to the men. At one time when there was danger of our falling behind in the procession of boats, Leon became greatly excited, and urged our poor, hardworking men to the top of their bent, so that we flew lightly out into the middle of the straits and then up them for a time, until we came in sight of the palace we were making for, which lay snowy white and cool in the midst of its blooming gardens and gloomy cypress trees.

PALACES—OUTSIDE AND INSIDE.

Soon after we were mounting the broad, white marble stairs of the landing place, then followed Leon through the shady garden, by the cool fountain, under the dark cypress trees, and up more marble stairs into the palace hall. That palace and the others which we saw later on were the most imposing as to exterior and the most glaringly ugly as to interior that I have ever beheld. The wall and ceiling decoration was hideous. The hangings and furnishings were equally so, and the pictures all in very bad taste. The inlaid work was inartistic and the whole thing quite unbearably ugly and like the work of a wholesale upholsterer. We informed Leon, in an undertone, that we were not at all interested, and that we were rather tired of following, or leading the crowd, and would greatly prefer to go out and sit down under the cypress trees. He looked at us in wonder and then with great respect; for, after all, it was a palace, and the palace of a "kink," as he many times repeated, his g's being usually turned into k's. He took us, however, at once out into the lovely garden past many dazed and amazed attendants, and then we were allowed to sit down upon the well-kept lawn and spend a blissful quarter of an hour, in the midst of a company of flowers of all tints and fragrance. Leon sauntered about with a haughty air, picked for me a delicious pink rose as if he were the lord of the garden, and condescended to pass a few remarks with the humble gardeners, who evidently appreciated the honor. Our happy minutes come to an end all too soon, and at the first sign of the returning crowd we were led off to our boat and given the best seats.

I had been greatly interested in the faces of our stalwart oarsmen, one in particular, a tall intellectual-looking man, with keen gray eyes and a long, muscular slimness about him which seemed to me very un-Turkish. However, my ideas of the Turk underwent a decided change while we were in their land, for I found them, in place of being a short, fat, thick-lipped race of men, such as I had pictured them, to be usually tall and slim, with intelligent faces and an amiable expression of countenance, and almost invariably good-looking.

As our oarsmen "bent their backs to the oar" and sent the huge boat skimming over the blue, the tall and keen-eyed one loosed one slim hand from the bulgy oar and looked at it, muttering something to himself the while, then looking up, caught my sympathetic glance, and showed me the palm of his long hand, which was quite raw from a huge blister. He then spat upon it, wrapped a soiled rag around it, and fell to work once more. We crossed the Bosphorus and, going a little higher up along the shore, disembarked at the foot of the palace wall, and once more entered a lovely garden all green and fragrant, where many Turkish gardeners with a watering pot in either hand formed a continuous circle to and from the fountain.

The second palace proved to be even more hideous than the first, and in more glaringly bad taste, with nothing of interest except the bathroom, which contained a very short and very deep tub with showers and various other luxuries, and although as modern as the rest of the palace, was in good taste, with its cool blue and white tiling and lack of hideous color.

As before, we escaped as soon as possible to the gardens, and soon after were on our way home, as Leon had had our carriage come for us, and we had not to wait for the others. We drove down past the old Turkish fort and along the ancient walls of the town, stopped for five minutes to watch the interesting types and costumes of the many people crossing the bridge, and drove up to our hotel just as the dogs were waking up and beginning their noisy nightly range.

MARGARET STIRLING.

RICHMOND BOROUGH'S NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL

Long Controversy Concerning Site Settled, and Corner Stone Laid.

THE long controversy concerning the new High School for the Borough of Richmond has been settled at last. The cornerstone of the new building was laid last week by Commissioner Lummis, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, and from now on the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

The controversy over the school was in regard to the site, which did not meet with the approval of many of the residents of the borough. It was claimed that the original site selected was in an inaccessible portion of Staten Island, almost surrounded by a network of railroad tracks which the children would have to cross to reach the school. The advocates of the site and those opposed to it fought out a long struggle before the Board of Education, and the opponents of the site finally achieved a victory. The old site was abandoned and a new one was secured at Hamilton Avenue and St. Mark's Place, St. George, which has proved satisfactory.

The new structure will be of the same general design as the new Morris High School in the Borough of the Bronx, now rapidly approaching completion, but will be only about half the size. It is intended to accommodate about 2,000 pupils. The building will be three stories high, 69 feet by 180 feet, with a tower in the centre which will rise to the height of four stories. The exterior will be of Indiana limestone and light brick with terra cotta trimmings. The basement story will be of stone. The main vestibule and entrance will be of marble.

The first floor provides three large classrooms, a study hall, physical and chemical laboratory with lecture room. On the second floor will be six classrooms, a drawing room, biological and physiological laboratories, an instruction and supply room. The third floor will be an auditorium 35 by 82 feet, which will be so arranged as to be used for an assembly room for the students or for public lectures and entertainments, and when needed can be divided into classrooms. The building will cost nearly $250,000.

FUEL ACCOUNT FOR UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Millions of Dollars Expended Annually—Price Not Affected by Present Coal Trade Conditions.

IT takes a lot of coal to keep the vessels of the United States Navy going and to furnish it steam power of all kinds. Surely this is one of the interesting features of the service to which so much attention has been drawn within the past few years. Our fuel account has jumped up into the millions, but this is not surprising when one considers the great changes which have taken place, and which are to be noted when the facts are brought out, for the vessels are using five and a half times as much fuel in a year (but the price is less than it was) than they did ten years ago.

It took a total of 382,040 tons to keep up steam on all the various craft during the year ended June 30, 1902, while the average cost of it all was only $5.81 per gross ton put on board the vessel wherever she might be, and this compared with $7.01 a year ago. One feature of this low cost was due to the fact that our vessels are now very largely using coal which is the product of American mines, instead of foreign, so that the cost per ton of that supply last year averaged $5.26. The balance, which had to be purchased at the ports where the vessels call when on service, makes an expensive item, for it is figured at $7.63 per ton, which is less than a year ago, and there were 88,000 tons bought.

In spite of the great advance which has taken place in all grades of fuel the Navy Department is secure in its supply, and the contract price of about $2.50 per ton at the tidewater points is being lived up to by all the contractors, and this is a most satisfactory condition of affairs, to the department as well as to the patriotic citizen.

The varying prices of coal which are noticed above, for the most part, include the cost of transportation, due not only to the fluctuating cost of coal itself at the point of shipment and the fluctuating cost of transportation, but to the locality where purchased. For instance, ships on our own coast and in the West Indies can be supplied with coal at very reasonable rates, but in the Pacific, where good coal is scarce and carried a very long distance, and in the Orient, the cost is twice or three times that in the above-mentioned localities.

Ships must go wherever their presence is required, which cannot be foreseen when preparing estimates, nor can the ever-varying cost of coal or freight be foreseen. It is gratifying that while the total amount of coal consumed by the navy during the fiscal year was increased 18 per cent., the amount of foreign coal purchased was decreased 16 per cent., and the amount of domestic coal increased 34 per cent.

Of the total amount of coal used in the ships of the navy, 35,458 tons were consumed on board colliers, torpedo boats, tugs, &c., from which no reports are made of the specific object of expenditure. Of the balance, 52 per cent. was consumed for steaming purposes; 45 per cent. for distilling, pumping, heating, ventilating, and lighting; 2 per cent. for cooking purposes, and 1 per cent. for steam launches. Especial attention is invited to the large amount of coal used in ships for auxiliary purposes, viz., 48 per cent. of the entire consumption.

The Navy Department has continued the policy of supplying the best domestic coal obtainable for use on shipboard. This policy necessitates the transportation of coal to many ports of the world where it cannot be obtained at reasonable rates. During the past year a total of 153,000 tons of coal were shipped to various foreign and domestic ports, the greater amount having been sent to the Asiatic Station.

Of this amount 84,000 tons were sent in chartered vessels, mostly foreign, and 69,000 tons in navy colliers, and of that carried by chartered vessels the freight averaged up to $5.83 per ton, from the Atlantic Coast ports where it was loaded, to the Philippine station. The only coal which could compete with American coal in quality is the Cardiff, and this was sold in San Francisco at $7.83 in cargo lots last year, and at Honolulu for $8.57 per ton. Therefore, it is all the more desirable that our own American coals should be had; those used are Georges Creek, from Maryland; Pocahontas and New River, from West Virginia.

There are now coaling stations for the navy on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast from Frenchman's Bay, Me., to New Orleans. On the Pacific, from Unalaska to San Diego, while our insular points of San Juan, P. R.; Honolulu, H. T.; Pago Pago, Guam, and Manila are of the greatest importance. Every one can readily see that the necessity of these storage places of coal for naval use wherever the presence of ships may be necessary is becoming more and more apparent every year, and is due to the increase of the navy and the expansion of the country.

It may be expected that the demand for naval coal depots will be greater in the future. It is impossible at present to state definitely, with the changing politics of the world, what the needs of the future may be. An additional reason for always having large supplies of coal in store has been forced upon the attention of those most intimately concerned during the past year, viz.: The interruption in the flow of supplies by reason of strikes. The fleet narrowly escaped being left without coal last Summer on this account. What has occurred in the past may be expected to occur in the future. Should there be a general strike of bituminous coal miners, or employes of railroads carrying coal to tide water, or in transportation lines generally, the ships of the navy would at present be helpless. It appears appropriate, in this connection, to state that the French Government carries a stock of 200,000 tons of coal at Toulon and the Government of Great Britain nearly if not quite this amount at Malta.

"De Lancey's Ancient Pine."

THERE is an interesting pine tree in Bronx

SIGHTS IN JAPAN'S TEMPLES

Trees and Animals Whose Protecting Spirits Are Placated by Intending Worshippers—Sermons to Evoke Laughter in Which the Preacher May Join.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Nov. 25.—A Japanese landscape is distinguished by the torii which invariably belongs to it. Wooded hills and waterfalls, overlooking miles of fertile valley and shaded roads fringed with wayside flowers appeal more strikingly to travelers than in other lands, because nature, having none too much room, was forced to compress her material. But unlike the scenery, the torii is peculiar to Japan, and when one becomes accustomed to it, a view seems strangely incomplete without it.

One learns early that the two wooden uprights and crossbar of the original design were built to provide a roosting place for the sacred fowl. With the addition of an extra crossbar it looks at first as if that use would be suitable for it now. Having come to expect it, the visitor sees in its simple outline a certain charm, and is soon converted to the belief that in dealing with nature as well as art, whatever Japanese taste touches it usually adorns.

The torii marks always the approach to a place of worship. It points to the humble shrine as well as to the spacious temple of the Shinto faith. In the busy, narrow thoroughfares, along the seashore or river bank, in the fields where the back of labor is bent, on mountain paths, and in the depths of the woods, it is the unfailing sign of a temple beyond.

Our local guide told us at Nikko a story of cryptomerias, as we passed between the ranks of those stately sentinels. There we were entreated to take a long look at their towering height, for the trees had not thrived elsewhere in Japan. At Nikko they have formed an avenue more than twenty miles long for 300 years. We found a similar display of them off the Tokaido, the highway to Tokio, near the sacred mountain of Fuji. Quite a journey further south, we saw that we had not bidden them farewell, the new guide explaining that cuttings had been transplanted in various places. The Nikko story was that when the Japanese put up the telegraph poles they were so proud of them that they were unwilling that anything in the shape of a tree should overtop them. In their zeal for the new civilization they proceeded energetically to cut down the cryptomerias, and did not desist until a vigorous protest from the foreign press at Yokohama led the imperial authorities to order them to stop. The destruction of these trees would be specially unfortunate, since they stand almost alone as examples of extraordinary growth in this land of little things.

REVERENCE FOR SACRED TREES.

This attack upon the cryptomeria was one of the most remarkable developments of the modern movement in Japan, since reverence for the tree had been strong enough in all other years to exempt it from demonstrations of human passion. Before this temple, where the cryptomeria flourished in unmarred splendor, even the earth around its buttressed roots free from profane disturbance, were remnants of sacred trees goaded to death to satisfy the revenges of baffled love and jealousy.

Deserted maidens had come at the hour of the ox. (2 in the morning,) bearing straw effigies of faithless lovers, to implore the gods to curse and kill the destroyers of their peace. With hammer and nails the girls had fastened the figures to the tree, promising that if their prayers were heeded they would withdraw the nails that wounded the mystic tree and offended its protecting spirit.

Nightly thereafter they visited the tree, driving other nails through the effigies, believing that in order to save the tree the god would strike dead the unfaithful ones. Scars and rust yet stand, mementos of these visits. Near by also was a tree which the guide pointed out as a favorite with suicides by hanging, and which is commonly believed to charm men to that end when they permit themselves to fall under its spell.

Off the lanterned pathway to the temple we stopped in front of a box stall in which stood the sacred horse of that temple. Elsewhere we had seen that animal so fastened that he could barely thrust his nose through the bars and protrude his lips for the beans which visitors fed into a flattened trough. The animal here was free, and had been taught to pay for his food by nodding his head in thanks, or in taking a turn or two around the stall as visitors said "O mawari" to him; and at a motion from the girls then feeding him, who apparently had called at the stall often enough to get well acquainted, he would hold his mouth sideways, lightly closed below, but with an aperture above into which a handful of beans could be easily emptied.

GANTLET OF SAVAGE DOGS.

Protection for the Sun Goddess, the central deity at every Shinto temple, is furnished by two dogs, of granite or bronze, standing at the immediate approach to the temple. There can be no doubt why they are there, for the art of the sculptor has been taxed to throw into their attitudes and expressions so much ferocity that disturbing spirits would be bold indeed to dare molest their charge.

They sit on guard, but this does not betray a heedless watch, for their arching backs, upcurled tails, and their bulging necks fortify well their shaggy heads. One of them has its jaws open, revealing a capacious and ravenous mouth. The fangs of the other project from its clinched jaws. The eyes of both challenge the most riotous approach, and speak for the gloating pleasure with which they await the time when they may crunch and devour.

There were devotees at the temple porch, bowing to the round mirror within, which represents the soul of Amaterasu, the presiding goddess, and calling attention to their petitions by tugging at a rope which dangled over the entrance, and to the upper end of which was attached a metallic globe resembling the exaggerated sleigh bell.

The prayers that accompanied this demonstration were brief and silent; as though the deity petitioned understood what was wanted, and utterance might thus be as well spared. Lest they should not be overlooked when they went away each devotee tied in a conspicuous place, some of them to the legs of the dogs, a slip of paper containing the wishes in writing. In this proceeding nothing may be taken for granted. The paper must be tied by holding the ends between the thumb and little finger of each hand, taking pains not to allow the other fingers to touch either it or the object to which it is to be fastened.

If that should be successfully done, the devotee feels assured that the prayer will be answered favorably. Whether or not that process may succeed, they seek answer by another test, tossing pebbles to the shelving tops of the stone lanterns within the torii approach, or into the lantern openings.

The pebbles will not fall back to the ground if the gods are propitious. Shinto prayers are always for material blessings. That faith recognizes no moral or spiritual needs for its followers, who are supposed to obey the dictates of their own hearts, and can require no higher guidance. Japanese humanity in the Shinto view is perfect, and will remain so without such outward props as must come to the support of the aliens who wallow in depravity, and who must require forever the assistance of sages and reformers.

SIMPLICITY IN SHINTO TEMPLES.

Shinto temples, like the faith, are characterized by the utmost simplicity; the uniform torii and the lanterns of unvarying pattern, the relentless dog guardians, and the thatched roof shelter for the mirror of the Sun Goddess constituting an equipment that may be defined as severely classic. Ornamentation is reserved for the Buddhist places, where not only do the sacred properties lend themselves to picturesque adjustment, and ceremonial may become ornate and elaborate with imagery, but where also even the approaches and surroundings appeal to sensual nature.

In the Buddhist grounds were two ponds outlying the temple inclosure. In one of them disported fish with foliated, filmy tails that trailed through the water like outspread fans of gauze and gold; another was the home of a turtle colony, part of which crowded up toward the bank to be fed with popped beans by visitors, while hundreds lay sunning on an island of rock and bamboo poles in the centre.

Flanking the gateway of the inclosure were cages, holding, but scarcely confining, the two Nios, the good demons whose office it is to frighten away the bad demons that are always trying to enter holy places. The Nios are giants in stature and terrific of aspect. As if trained for fearful encounter, no superfluous flesh burdens their huge frames. The overlying muscles strap their breasts like ribs. Their feet are planted firmly apart, and their sinewy calves betoken a purchase on the ground that only supernatural strength can dislodge. Corded bunches trace the power in their arms, one raised to strike, the other invincible for defense. There is a wild joy in their countenances, eager, almost panting, for conflict, and reflecting in every line a strenuous life. Their firm crowns, perched squarely upon the centre of their skulls, seem at the same time an assertion of power and a badge of defiance.

Signs abounded of the adoration in which the Nios are held. To the bars and pillars of the cages were hung straw sandals, some of them large enough for the ponderous feet of the figures within, and decreasing through every size to that for babies. They had been put there with invocations for fleetness, strength of limb, and for power to walk, showing that from age to infancy no class had omitted to ask favor of these protectors.

The figures we saw were so blotched and spattered with marks not in the original design as to prompt one of our party to remark that the sacred doves flying about were deplorably lacking in reverence; but the marks were of paper wads, with strength prayers written on them, which worshippers had rolled in their mouths until fit to stick to anything, and had then hurled them, ball form, at the Nios, where they had clung even after drying out. Strength of course rewards those whose pellets reach the mark.

We had the main temple to ourselves, almost as if the show of vaulted roof and images, of turreted altar shining with gold lacquer, of great bronze lamps and gilded lotus leaves and flowers had been laid out that morning to feast our eyes. The few priests sitting here and there on the matted floor within the fencing that imposed distance upon inspection by the meddlesome, paid as little attention to us as to each other; and the kimonoed visitors in the section where those not of the temple may go moved about so silently, shoeless, and were so often lost in the dim spaces that if some one had said they were shadows we might have been half credulous.

Roaming to the rear of the structure and out upon a long portico on that side, we came to a wing of the building, not noticeable from the front, but quite half as large as the main temple, in which service was in progress. We were apprised of it by the murmur of responses, recurring like the fall of gentle waves. Presently we came upon the congregation, seated native fashion and swaying their bodies to the incantations of the priest. There were several hundred of them, the majority women.

SERMONS TO EVOKE LAUGHTER.

As we approached the responsive portion of the service ended, and from the further end of the wing a shaven priest, in a flowing robe of drab and yellow, advanced toward the altar. The guide recognized him and said that we might hear one of the best of the temple preachers if we wished to know what sort of sermons the common people heard. We got down on the floor with the congregation, and if the words as they came brought no meaning to us we could perceive that the hold of the preacher on his hearers came from a delivery which, addressed to simple understandings and dealing with primary ethics, yet impressed them as oracular.

His telling points drew frequent assenting "nammiyos," recalling echoes from the "amen corner." The congregation smiled so often, more than once breaking out into a guffaw, that he was plainly not one of the preachers who thought it necessary to bore his audience into virtue. As these points had the desired effect the preacher's face relaxed into wide-mouthed delight. He was clearly having a good time.

Our guide had a notebook, which he used industriously during the ten minutes or so that the sermon lasted. This is part of the sermon, according to the guide's notes:

"I wish to talk to you, as I have often done, in a plain and simple manner. You have no time to study the lessons of the sages, and I must teach them to you. If I make my meaning clear by light stories you must not laugh. I only want to put things so that they will be easy for you to understand. We have original hearts; that is, our hearts are perfect. If we do or say a wrong our hearts are conscious of wrong. It is only when the heart is evil that it is imperfect.

"Now listen to me and do not get drowsy. Follow the impulses of heart and you will have a teacher who will not ask fees of you or take you out in the heat or cold to inquire after his health, or to pay visits of ceremony. Here you can buy a good thing cheap. How easy, then, is it to learn filial piety. So do what your heart tells you with all your might.

"Look at this fan. Knowing what it is, no one would think of using it as a towel. A table is not made to sit on or for a pillow. I am showing you your hearts as a man in a shop shows his goods. You who cause your parents to weep, who anger your husbands, who grieve your wives, who maltreat your children, who do not show respect to your elder brothers, are wiping your faces with a fan or using a table for a pillow. I do not say any such persons are here, but there are many to be found, say in the back streets of India, so please mind my words.

DUTIES TO DAUGHTERS.

"Wise men say that the way to be righteous is to keep on the high road of duty. Filial love in children, virtue in wives, truth among friends, these are on the right road. Parents, children, husbands, wives, have each special duties. When the duties are faithfully performed the heart is true. Parents owe duties especially to their daughters. Many teach them the koto and samisen and train them up in the manner of singing girls, but teach them next to nothing of their duties as wives.

"Very often the girls escape from the parents and elope. This is not the fault of the maidens, but of their education. Remember the passage in the song of 'The Four Sleeves' which says: 'If people knew beforehand all the misery that it brings there would be less going out with young ladies to look at the flowers at night.' This sort of thing happens but too often in the world.

"When a young man and a young lady set up a flirtation, without the consent of their parents, they think it will all be very delightful, and find themselves very much deceived. If they knew what a sad and cruel world this is they would not act as they do. When a man marries a wife he thinks how happy he will be and how pleasant it will be keeping house on his own account; but before the bottom of the family kettle has been scorched black he will be like a man learning to swim in a field, with his ideas all turned topsy-turvy, and, contrary to all his expectations, he will find the pleasures of housekeeping to be all a delusion."

The sermon closed with a warning against self-pride, in which the priest told of a shellfish which boasted that it could always protect itself from harm. One day, while vaunting itself to the envy of other fish, there came a great splash. The shellfish snapped to its lid and wondered what had happened. It knew it was safe, but felt sorry and anxious for the other fish. When all was quiet and seemed tranquil it opened its shell, slipped out its head, and looked around. The surroundings were unfamiliar. Looking more carefully, it found itself in a fishmonger's shop, and with a card marked "sixteen cash" on its back. F. W. EDDY.

WILD HORSES OF NORTH CAROLINA

When Captured They Soon Become Quite Tractable.

ON ONE of the lonely banks that help to form the coast of North Carolina live the only wild horses east of the Mississippi River. They are hardly horses at that, for they are not any taller than a child. They are called "banker" ponies because they come from the banks. Their hair is long and shaggy and so thick that it protects them from the cold winds which sweep down upon them from Cape Hatteras and the Atlantic Ocean.

Although many of the ponies have been caught and transformed into tractable beasts, it is doubtful if a hundred people outside of North Carolina ever heard of them. The trade in them is not even widespread enough to reach into the extreme western counties of their native State, and if you ask the folks of the mountainous country what a banker pony is you'll find the animal about as little known as an Asiatic tiger. East of Greensboro, though, it is the ambition of every child to own a banker, and each town is likely to boast three or four of the pretty creatures. Hitched to diminutive buggies and wagons, they trot around the streets, taking steps about as long as a dog's. They are then as gentle as lambs, for once tamed their tameness is absolute.

Probably the most interesting thing about the bankers is a theory as to their origin. Historians of the old North State have said that the ponies are descended from a remnant of horses left on the banks by Sir Walter Raleigh more than three centuries ago. Of course everybody knows that it is a mooted question just where Sir Walter landed first. Those who trace the ponies back to the landing hold the view that the British knight and his colony stopped a while on the southerly banks, where the ponies are found to-day, and then migrated over toward Roanoke Island, having found the first stopping place unsuitable for the fort that was to be built. However that may be, the ponies are there. They stick closely to the banks, known as Shackleford's, which is one of the chain of sandbars that form a great breakwater for that coast.

Shackleford's banks begin at Ocracoke Inlet and extend northward toward Hatteras, ending opposite the town of Beaufort. The distance is forty miles. The banks consist of nearly level dunes for the most part, but every now and then there is a low sand hill. These occasional hills are covered with semi-tropical vegetation—stunted trees, vines, and prickly pear, otherwise known as small cactus. There is also some fan or scrub palmetto, called by the natives "pimetto."

It is estimated that there are about 1,200 of the ponies on Shackleford's banks. They weigh on an average 800 pounds each, and measure from 13 to 14 hands high. They are fine swimmers, and sometimes, when the weather is very stormy, they swim across to the mainland, between two and five miles away. They eat marsh grass, sea oats, and holly berries, and it is stated that they live to be very old, some of them reaching forty years. The banks are owned by men who have obtained grants from the State. Years ago these owners began to drive the wild ponies into pens and brand them. Nowadays, when there is a colt that does not follow its mother it is the unwritten law that any owner may drive it in and take possession.

In color the long-haired colts are faded brown. Their hair grows shorter as time passes. With age the color becomes darker. Sometimes you see a banker three years old that is entirely black, and this is almost certain to be the case when they are taken up the country and fed on corn and oats like other ponies. At the various stock farms of North Carolina there have been many tests of inter-breeding, and it has been found that the ponies cross well with large horses.

A Dog That Rules a King.

DIGNITY, pomp, and etiquette are particularly strong points with Edward VII., says a London correspondent of The Boston Herald, and woe betide any light-minded subject who overlooks the smallest detail of dress or deportment in the royal presence—that is, woe betide all such subjects save one. The exception is Jack, a stray Irish terrier, who strolled into Marlborough House not long ago, adopted the King without leave or ceremony, took charge of his Majesty forthwith, and has helped to run the empire ever since. It can be said without exaggeration that no one item of the business of King of England gets so much attention daily as the care of Jack. His food and exercise are personally supervised by his royal comrade, and the general question of his health and conduct are a matter of personal concern to the King.

HOW ARMY COOKS SERVE BAKED BEANS

Also Recipes Culled From the Naval Mess Manual, and Hints From the Lumber Camps.

BAKED beans are becoming almost a National dish. They are a standby of the dairy restaurants in New York and other large cities as well as Boston, which gets the credit of developing its brain forces upon them. They are a special Saturday night and Sunday morning dish all through New England, and in the lumber camps and the navy and army, where nourishing food at low cost is desired, they are staples.

An old soldier has been writing to the papers recently boasting of the army baked beans, of their succulent qualities, and the particularly appetizing way in which they are cooked. He has lived upon them for a week at a time, having them three meals each day, he declares, and every man in the mess to which he belonged called for more beans. This particular old soldier was so delighted with the dish that he inveigled the cook into telling him how the beans were cooked. But he preserves the secret, only cooking for the benefit of his special friends, who, he says, never fail to appreciate the dish.

That is an unkind stand to take, but in the army cookbook there are at least three recipes, one of which is probably the one guarded so zealously by the old soldier. This cookbook is a rather thick little volume with a shiny black cover and is known professionally as the "Manual for Army Cooks."

THE ARMY METHODS.

Here is what the army cooks do:

Baked Beans No. 1—Soak the beans over night if possible, and boil with a piece of pork until the beans will mash easily between the fingers; then strain them into a pan (pots are best) and cover with the liquid boiled in; season well, adding a cupful of molasses or sugar. If the pork is salty more will not be required. Draw a knife blade across, through the rinds of three or four pieces of pork or bacon, bury them in the beans, and bake slowly two or three hours or more. Brown the top before serving, and do not let the bottom get dry. Add more liquid as they become dry, and do not have too great a heat at the bottom. Stir from the bottom if necessary. Some add sugar, molasses, and mustard, a small quantity increases the flavor. If the water is hard a small quantity of saleratus will soften it.

Baked Beans No. 2—Boil the beans for a long time over a brisk fire until they are perfectly soft and settle at the bottom of the stewpan. Pour off the water and let them dry in the stewpan by placing it on the hot ashes or coals for a few minutes. When perfectly dry, mash into a fine paste; season with pepper or salt, and place in a conical or round shape on a tin plate. Lay thin slices of bacon on top, and place in a Dutch oven (tin plate and all) with lid on; heap live coals of fire on top of lid and bake until the bacon is done or a light crust of brown is formed.

To Bake Pork and Beans Without Oven.—Have a trench 18 inches wide, 18 inches deep, and from 4 to 6 feet long. Keep a fire in this for several hours. Let fire down so that there shall be a bed of coals and hot ashes; it is then ready for use. Prepare beans as usual for baking, and place in mess kettles; pour in three quarts of hot water; cover with tin plate or mess pan; scrape out the embers until the kettle will be near bottom of trench. Cover first with ashes and then with coals, and leave undisturbed for six or eight hours. It is a good plan for cooks to soak beans over night and carry them to next camp. This will permit of having baked beans for supper while marching.

That is what the army cook does with his beans, and it must be confessed that to a taste educated to the New England baked bean the last rule seems to be the only one worth considering. However, the raw taste in beans cooked not more than two or three hours appeals to many.

THE WAY OF THE NAVY.

The navy does not give its sailors anything very different in the way of beans. Here is the navy recipe taken from the "General Mess Manual and Cook Book":

Baked Pork and Beans.—Wash thoroughly five and a half gallons of beans and soak in cold water over night. In another pot soak 15 pounds of salt pork over night. Place the pork and beans together in pots on the fire (scoring the pork.) Add water and boil with pot covered for one hour. Season with salt and pepper. When the beans are soft add 2 pints of molasses, turn out into pans, and bake in a quick oven until brown.

That is another lot of quickly cooked beans, but the recipe has the virtue of being explicit if the quantity given is somewhat large. It will do for large picnics and baked bean lawn parties.

In the lumber camps beans are cooked in what they call a "bean hole" in the ground, something after the fashion of the army trenches, and there are many people who will say that there never were beans like these. They are never cooked for a less time than over night, with the slow cooking that beans need. A brain worker might find that a steady diet of them would cause indigestion, but for the man or woman leading an out-door life there is nothing better. A lumber camp cook says that it is the length of time used in cooking and not the bean hole which brings about the desired result, and this is what he recommends:

LUMBER CAMP BEANS.

Take plenty of fat salt pork and beans enough to fill the kettle. Have a big iron pot with a tight-fitting iron cover and fill this half full of sliced fat salt pork. There should be no lean and no bones. Have the beans properly washed and soaked until the coats begin to wrinkle and they begin to swell. Pour them into the pot and add a peeled onion, a gill of mustard seed, and a pint of black molasses. Solder up the lid with cement or wet clay and put in a slow oven and bake or in the ground among hardwood coals for two days and two nights. There will be no need of adding water, for there is sufficient pork to keep the beans from drying up. The beans will be a deep red brown in color, each one whole and without a crack, but so tender that they must be poured from the pot, which is taken to the table, on to the plates. It is the continual adding of water which spoils the beans. It is the pork which is needed to season them.

That is a first-class recipe when it is possible for beans to be cooked in that way, but this is not possible in every household. Cooking in the daytime in the ordinary household means a fire that is used for other kinds of baking, and is frequently too fast. By cooking them over night a better result is obtained and cooked for ten or twelve hours they will satisfy a particular New England housewife. This is the way she cooks her beans:

THE HOUSEWIFE'S BAKED BEANS.

Take one quart of beans, the small pea beans preferred. Pick them over carefully to be sure that no stones and grit are left, wash thoroughly in rather warm water. It will quicken the process of softening which the soaking brings about. The beans are put to soak in a quantity of water which will not dry out over night. Too little will become absorbed, as they soak. In the morning put the beans on in a kettle on the fire with fresh water, and allow the water to become hot. Pour this off, add more water, and let the beans boil a little, not long enough to break the skins, but until they are so tender that one taken out in a spoon will break when blown upon. Add then a pinch of saleratus and stir in. Pour the water off, and put the beans into a big Boston bean pot. Have a pound of fat salt pork, pour boiling water over the rind, and scrape thoroughly until it is pink and clean. Score and put in the beans, only the rind being left above them. Salt has been added and a little molasses—not enough to give a sweet taste, but enough to give the beans a warm brown color after they have cooked. A big tablespoonful will be about right. Mustard, onion, and pepper may be added, but the beans have a flavor of their own, and condiments may be added according to taste at the table.

The beans are put in the oven and cooked slowly all day, or if soaked through the day they may be cooked over night. A slow cooking day and night will improve them. They should be covered for the first half of the time, then the cover removed, for the crisp brown rind of the pork is one of the delicacies of the dish. If possible, the beans should be taken to the baker's and cooked in the brick oven. Cooked in this way by New England bakers, they are delicious.

In all New England bakehouses on Sunday morning there are hot baked beans, with hot brown bread, for sale, and as a rule they are all that can be desired. The last recipe given can be recommended for use in private families. It is tried and true, and if it is not found satisfactory if properly carried out then it is certain that the eater lacks the proper sense of discrimination of the cultivated New England taste.

Big brown beans are sometimes used for baking and liked by some people, but they have not the delicacy of the white bean. In the army the best quality medium-sized white beans are used.

DETECTIVES IN THE BIG STORES

Busy Times for Watchers During Holiday Season.

DETECTIVES in New York department stores have trying times around Christmas. The merry Yuletide is for them a period during which they have to watch thousands of the most expert shoplifters and amateur "kleptomaniacs." During the Christmas season nearly all of the large stores lose thousands of dollars, worth of goods. Not only have the customers to be watched, but also the employes.

A visit to the shopping district would show to one experienced in the "ways that are dark" of the average shoplifter how carefully the proprietors of the large establishments guard against theft. At the doors of every large department store a man is stationed who to the unobservant would be readily taken for a customer in waiting or a husband who did not want to get into a bargain rush. This man is always a detective who knows all the professional shoplifters. Moreover, he soon detects any one who in dress, manner, or bearing can be classed as "suspicious." The experts are known, and are spotted at once. If one whose picture is in the big cabinets down in Capt. Titus's office in Police Headquarters (the Rogues' Gallery) appears at a large department store, he or she is watched. Then comes the work which makes the detectives of value. It is necessary in the rush not to create any noise or disturbance. Frequently a store detective will walk through a large part of the establishment, keeping his eyes on one woman. Even if she commits a theft, the matter is very simply adjusted. If the article is of small value the usual way is for the detective to quietly walk alongside of the shoplifter to find if she is "loaded down" with goods. If the shoplifter has been very active it is at once known. Bulging skirts which no one else but an experienced person would notice is usually the telltale of activity.

If it becomes apparent that large quantities of goods have been stolen and are adroitly concealed about her person, the shoplifter is usually ordered to accompany the detective to the office of the Superintendent or some official having charge of such matters for examination. During the holidays it is frequently found that by the means of false skirts, pockets, and cloaks the expert will have a large quantity of goods of value concealed about them.

One of the well-known shoplifters was arrested last week, and when examined her wearing apparel showed remarkable carrying power. She wore a long cloak, the inside of which was fitted with large pockets of very light canvas covered on the outside with satin lining. Sitting at the silk counter this woman could open her large Newmarket, and while the saleswoman was looking for other goods she could slide an entire piece of silk into the big pocket with hardly a chance of detection while in the act. After the counter was piled up with different kinds of silk "Miss Shoplifter" would decide not to purchase. Then she would make her way to another counter, and with the same cleverness bring to her person various other articles of value. A trip made by a shoplifter last week who was carefully watched, and who had not the least chance of getting out of the store with her booty, showed, when captured, the following goods concealed in false pockets: One piece of silk, one dozen ladies' kid gloves, two dozen pieces of ribbon, one dozen different kinds of good lace, three dozen fine linen handkerchiefs, four pocketbooks, and a half dozen silk handkerchiefs, together with more articles of value.

Arrests are so seldom openly made in the large department stores that the prevalence of shoplifters is hardly known to the shoppers in general. If an expert shoplifter is detected at work the chance is usually given the culprit to leave the store, so as not to make out a complete charge to warrant a sentence for crime. Many of the expert shoplifters when touched on the shoulder in a store quickly get rid of their booty by dropping it on the floor or on the counter and then setting up the plea that the articles caught in hooks in their dresses or that they were just carrying the goods from counter to counter at the request of a shop lady.

One of the large department store detectives said last week that many counters have to be watched closely from high stations, in cash counters, or parcel places, so that the experts will not ply their trade in the open.

In addition to the large pockets which these people have made in their coats and dresses, they are frequently found to have many skilful means of stealing and concealing the goods. False pockets in sleeves and large muffs are the means usually employed to pilfer.

The hardest kind of persons for the department store detectives to deal with are the women who are well-to-do, and some even rich, who are tempted in the large crowds to steal, as they feel, without a chance of detection. When a case of this kind becomes known every effort is made to keep the matter quiet, and the "kleptomaniacs" are released so that no undue notoriety is given to the firm because of arrest of women shoppers.

Many poor women become shoplifters around the holidays, having hardly any idea of their crimes, and keeping in mind only the little happiness they can cause their children by ill-gotten presents. The appearance of these women in the City Magistrate's courts is sometimes pitiable.

PICTURESQUE ADMINISTRATION OF A LABOR-UNION MAYOR

Voters of a Connecticut Town Decline to Continue a Disastrous Experiment—Hose Companies in Open Revolt—Lively Proceedings at the Sessions of Board of Aldermen

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANSONIA, Conn., Dec. 18.—Stephen Charters, Ansonia's "Carpenter Mayor," and his fifty-five trades union city officials have completed their first year in office, and for the first time in America the question whether a city composed two-thirds of workingmen can best be administered by workingmen themselves has been given a thorough test. The verdict, as rendered by the people at the polls last November, is condemnation. In fact, it is looked upon as a complete repudiation of the administration, calculated to root out trades unionism from the local political field for years to come. This decision of the voters is supported by the following results of the past year's administration:

Tax rate increased.

Forty-three municipal officeholders alleged to have been illegally appointed through error, any of whose official acts, it is claimed, can be contested.

The retaking of the entire military enrollment at the expense of the city because wrongfully compiled the first time.

A revolt of the Volunteer Fire Department against the Mayor and his Fire Chief.

A shortage of $699.47 in the accounts of the Tax Collector.

Ansonia is a city of 13,000 inhabitants, with a grand list of $8,500,000. Its industry is manufacturing, the large plants of the American Brass Company, the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, and the Osborne & Cheeseman interests, together with many smaller industries, being situated here. Fully two-thirds the population is composed of men, women, and children who work in these big mills.

It was at a strike at the Farrel Foundry on May 20, 1901, that the trades union political movement began. The strike formed a part of the general demand of the International Association of Machinists for a nine-hour day and a 12½ per cent. increase in wages. The general public took sides, and so bitter was the feeling between classes that, though the strikers lost almost every point to the powerful foundry company, backed by the United Metal Trades Association, the workingmen carried their fight to the polls, where they won. Stephen Charters, a carpenter, who, through his office in the Central Labor Union was a leader in the machinists' strike, was elected Mayor; Henry Jordon, an officer in the Musicians' Union, became City Treasurer, and eleven of the fifteen Aldermen elected were labor men. Party lines had disappeared in the campaign, and the issue was labor or non-labor. Capt. Austin P. Kirkham, the veteran City Clerk, was the only non-labor candidate to weather the gale except the small minority of Aldermen.

Trouble began with the Mayor's first step—the appointment of forty-three subordinates. The trades union Aldermen, elated at their success, held a love feast session and ratified these by acclamation. It was not noticed till a week later that the charter strictly provides for ratification by ballot. It was then too late, the time limit having expired, and the entire body of appointees had to serve legally or illegally. Attorneys say any acts of these officials can be fought in the courts. Even the tax collections, some assert, can be legally opposed and the city's income tied up.

The next hitch came when it was found that Edward Flaherty, a laborer, whom the Mayor had appointed to take the military enrollment, failed to ask the necessary questions, and the entire enrollment had to be done over by Sheriff Frank Freedman and George N. Boyd, acting as deputies.

The slogan, "Charters and Economy," which had been a campaign rallying cry, was turned to sarcasm when the Board of Apportionment raised the tax rate from 9 to 10 mills to meet the increased expenditures of the Board of Aldermen. Several hundred workingmen own their homes and trouble was brewing at once in the trades union camp.

John H. Dean, a special police officer, was removed because he had made but one arrest in eight years. "Workingmen want policemen who work," was the argument of Alderman Murray, a union barber, in opposing Dean. The fact that Dean's beat lay in the quietest part of the city, where there was no one to arrest, made no difference. An effort likewise was made to oust Patrolman Charles Tatten because he is colored, but a howl from the colored members of the Central Labor Union put a stop to this. While hours were spent debating these matters, such projects as a new City Hall, new Fire Department headquarters, stone-crushing plant, and trolley franchise waited.

It was at this juncture that Mayor Charters feelingly remarked: "I would like to get square with the man who nominated me for all this."

But his troubles did not end there. In September the Eagle and the Fountain Hose Companies, comprising two-thirds of the Fire Department, openly revolted, refusing, when ordered, to turn out for the annual test of fire hydrants. Three times they were called, and on each occasion assembled at their hose houses and refused to budge. They claimed the Mayor should have appointed a practical fireman as their Chief. The Fire Chief is William Gaffney, President of the Plumbers' Union. The Eagle company is an exclusive organization, composed of the prominent men of the city. The public was with the firemen, and, though their action was simply a defiance of the Mayor, Mr. Charters was obliged to overlook the incident.

The City Auditors have found an apparent shortage of $699.47 in the accounts of Tax Collector William F. Harrington, a baker. Whether this is due to clerical errors has not yet been learned. Two expert accountants have been placed on the books by the Finance Committee. Harrington is found to have kept his entire accounts on the stubs of his receipt books, without either cashbook or ledger. He admits he knew nothing of bookkeeping when he left his bakeshop for the Tax Collector's office.

The meetings of the trades union Board of Aldermen have been enlivening and unique. The following colloquy, taken from the report of one of the meetings in The Ansonia Evening Sentinel, is characteristic. Alderman Patrick Murray, Recording Secretary of the Barbers' Union, and Alderman George Larkin, a butcher, had started a wrangle and Mr. Murray wanted the Mayor to eject Mr. Larkin.

"I wouldn't have that lobster a runnin' this honorable body, Mr. Mayor," urged Mr. Murray, addressing the Chair.

"Now, don't get red-headed," ruled his Honor from the rostrum.

"I ain't gettin' red-headed," retorted Mr. Murray, "but I wouldn't have no cow-carver a settin' up to be an obstructionist."

Mr. Larkin insisted that Mr. Murray was out of order, but the Mayor said he did not believe in shutting off discussion.

"The likes of that man a shootin' off his mouth in these halls of dignity," continued Mr. Murray, renewing the attack. "Why, he ain't got the brains of a mongrel flea."

His Honor was here obliged to shut off the "discussion" amid a chorus of hoots and groans from the other Solons.

At the November election which, while not a municipal contest, was looked upon as a test of the administration's popularity, the verdict against the party was complete. At the time of the trades union victory, after years of Republican rule, Mayor Charters carried every ward in the city by a total of 418 votes. Last month this was all wiped out, three of the five wards and the city going Republican by a total of 330 votes. Mayor Charters's own ward ran 70 behind its former labor majority. Even the labor union enthusiasts could name nothing the administration had done to offset its comedy of errors except to run the routine business of the city with a fair degree of smoothness.

At the present time an indictment for conspiracy against private property—a State prison offense—hangs over the Mayor's head. This was brought by the New Haven County Grand Jury as a result of Mr. Charters's alleged participation during the Farrel strike in attempts to forcibly prevent non-union men taking strikers' places. It is hardly probable the case will come to trial, but it has not been nolled. Should its Chief Executive be sent to State prison, the city would find itself in a unique predicament.

Bridgeport and Hartford are each trying the experiment of trades union Mayors, and Derby is about to do the same.

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Letters to The Editor of The Times

THE SECRET OF GOOD SHOOTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a story of a traveling Englishman in days gone by who found himself compelled to force the hospitality of a dirty old-style Boer. He was accepted, housed in the hot shack in the hollow, fed with game, and conversed with in silence. In the morning he learned that his host was going hunting, and having heard of the accurate shooting of the Boers, he demanded to go along. It was permitted on condition of obedience to orders and leaving his gun behind. When the old Boer made no further preparation than to take his rifle down from the hooks, the Englishman asked if he was not going to carry any ammunition.

"My gun is loaded," replied the Boer.

"Yes," but that is only one load."

"I only want one deer," was the reply.

Here I might stop to call attention to the erroneous grammar of the Boer, and might give the full story of the hunt. I might tell how the Boer planted his Englishman behind a rock and proceeded to blend himself with the landscape; how he approached the grazing animal with no difficulty and shot him through the heart at a hundred yards, but these details would have nothing to do with the point I wish to make, and they might distract the attention of the reader. I shall therefore omit them.

We have heard how the Boers, fighting with modern long-range rifles, failed to kill all their foes. We learn that the Burghers had as fine a sense of sight as ever, we are told that their marksmanship had not fallen off, we know they had good glasses, that they were acquainted with the country, that they could become invisible at will, and that they always selected the fighting ground. Yet they did not kill all of the hated invaders.

Why was it? It was because they had magazine rifles and unlimited ammunition. They were human beings and they yielded to the natural impulse of man, which is to fire his gun as often as he can when engaged in battle. The only influence that will make him economize his cartridges is to know that he has not many, and the only thing that naturally affects the shot about to be fired is to know that he must stop to reload. The Boers were armed with the best of Mausers, and had plenty of ammunition. They could not help fast shooting, and consequently they usually missed their aim.

Marksmanship implies deliberation. Good shooting must be slow. A few men may be taught to take a quick sight that shall be true, but they are the exceptions. The rule is that when men fire accurately, they fire slowly. This is an axiom recognized by all trainers of marksmen. It is taught in our army. Authority and precept are blended to induce the men to withhold the final pull until the object is in line with the sights. In distance firing the magazine is cut off, and the gun converted into a single-shot arm. I have read of an old Sergeant left in command when his officer had been shot down by the enveloping cloud of Filipinos taking post back of the thin line of Americans, and sternly calling out: "The first feller that puts on his magazine I'll shoot through the head! Wait till I tell you!" But human nature is too strong for training or commands, and when the soldier is excited he shoots.

All the great nations are making a mistake in their rifle, and we smart Yankees are following a false lead. We want a single-shot arm, simple, strong, easy to clean, and visible to inspection in every part. It is important that the inspecting officer be able to look through the barrel, for then the lazy soldier would keep the edges of the rifling sharp and capable of accuracy. In action the men should know that they have limited ammunition and must reload after each shot. The lesson to impress continually is that only the shots that hit have any value. We need more practice, more shots fired to learn how. When possible the men should be trusted out in couples to walk through unfamiliar country, selecting their targets, estimating their distances, keeping tab on one another—in short, imitating the actual conditions of war. Suppose, again, a floating target that could be moved toward and from the shore by the officer without the observation of the men. It would not be difficult to arrange the lines and pulleys and to screen the officer from the men. Here would be good distance training. Suppose a lot of targets placed in various situations, on crests against the sky, down in valleys, behind obstacles, and at all ranges. These targets might be controlled by the officer with wires and a battery. If this were done on strange ground the distance drill would be good. And so on; not much ingenuity is required.

There is much turmoil and effort just now in the matter of a service pistol. They are trying to get a short rifle that will shoot often and be accurate up to 300 yards. The result so far is a collection of belt guns that weigh over two pounds and fire such slender bullets that they are hardly entitled to the name of deadly weapons. What is wanted is a simple and strong arm of light weight, to use a short cartridge with a bullet of soft lead. The initial velocity should not be more than 1,000 feet, and it is not certain that the pistol should be rifled. There should be a general order that this weapon must not be drawn until the enemy is within twenty feet. The pistol is only a stopping arm for short ranges. GO SLOW.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 11, 1902.

ONE RULE OF THE ROAD EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be another explanation of "The Rule of the Road," that may be plausible enough, although I do not vouch for the correctness thereof.

It has been said that the custom of turning out to the right, as is the American custom in passing, is a natural outcome of habit; that in the case of a right-handed person he will invariably turn to the right to pass, and in a left-handed person he will turn to the left (that is, if he has not been accustomed to the form of turning to the right). In the matter of overtaking, why one turns to the left and passes on the left, is, I think, purely established custom.

It is true, however, that upon hearing a noise directly behind him the right-handed man will turn to ascertain the cause to the right, while the left-handed man will turn to the left.

FREDERIC D. PANGBORN.

New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

"THE RULE OF THE ROAD."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A driver on back-country roads can give some sound reason, if not the actual cause, for keeping to the right in passing a vehicle going in the opposite direction.

If we wonder at it, since it makes it more difficult to see the approaching carriage, and increases the danger of collision, yet it is plain that the narrow and often dangerous roads of a pioneer country offer a still greater danger on the off side or edge of the roadway—that of running into a deep ditch, a stump, a bog, or over the side of a steep hill or cliff. It is much more important to see plainly and guard against these perils on the off side than those of striking the passing vehicle; hence, sitting on the right, we turn out to the right. H. B. WHITNEY.

Essex, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1902.

HALF-AND-HALF AND "MOTHER-IN-LAW."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since you have been good enough not yet to "closure" the interesting correspondence in regard to half-and-half in particular, and incidentally malt liquor in general, I should like to say two words.

Mr. Vizetelly's contribution in your issue to-day is a very interesting one. By the way, I wonder if he or any other reader can give us the new Oxford Dictionary definition?

Half-and-half is, I am sure, understood in the British Isles to mean a mixture of two malt liquors, e. g., ale (or beer as it is usually called) and porter or stout. Locally the term means either a mixture of two kinds of ale or a mixture of ale and stout. It is a matter of latitude and longitude. The academic definition would, I think, be accepted as being "half ale and half porter."

In London, as one of your correspondents has already pointed out, a mixture of two kinds of ale is usually known as "four-half," or, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, "four 'arf." In some parts of England a mixture of ale and stout is known as "heavy wet." An Englishman has this moment, in answer to my question, assured me that in Norfolk, at any rate up to fifteen years ago, when he ceased to reside there, "half-and-half" always meant a mixture of ale and porter. In that same county, at least, and to the date mentioned, a very popular and delectable drink known as "mother-in-law" consisted of a mixture of "old and bitter," i. e., bitter beer with a smaller quantity of old ale added.

It is not uninteresting to note that while the popular name for ale in England is "beer," one never speaks of "old beer," but always of "old ale."

R. C. RATHBONE.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

MORE ABOUT "HALF-AND-HALF."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a letter in re "half-and-half" in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES, may I say that probably the term is no longer so much used as formerly. It used to be in my childhood and up to ten years ago, when we came out to America, half porter, a dark-brown, light beer, and half what the poorer classes among the English call "ale," i. e., light-colored beer.

The mixture of light beer and "ginger pop" is called shandy-gaff. It is excellent, good to the taste as well as for the health, but the ginger beer used generally in England is not known here. It is lemonade with a little ginger in it, fermented with yeast and put up in pint stone bottles. AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

THE NEED FOR COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the resumption of coal mining the newspapers published what purported to be statements from the coal operators that in a very short time there would be plenty of coal, and that, if retail dealers or speculators attempted to sell it for more than $6.50 a ton, they, the operators, would refuse to sell to such persons any more coal and would open offices of their own from which coal would be sold direct to the public at $6.50.

Instead of either of these published statements being true, I find in the Borough of Brooklyn, in which I live, I have been unable to procure even a quarter of a ton of coal at any price, and I am at present paying 35 cents a bushel and 50 cents per 100 pounds for any kind of coal I can get, without questioning the weight supplied me.

There is a great deal said about the poor and coal in the newspapers. Who are the poor? Judged by the need for coal, it seems to me a family living in a few rooms who can secure coal at from 10 to 15 cents a pail is better off than a family occupying a whole house compelled to pay 50 cents per 100 pounds for coal, and often unable to get it at that. In a two-story-and-basement house, for example, there is more space to be heated, there are no tenants above, below, or on either side to assist in heating the house, and water pipes in exposed places on upper floors are liable to burst, if, through lack of heat, the water within them is frozen. It is imperative, therefore, that as much thought be given to those who live in such houses as to those who live in tenements.

The question of the hour is not the subway franchise, the resignation of Col. Partridge, the difficulty in Venezuela, but how are the people of New York City who have the money to pay a reasonable price for coal fit to burn in their stoves, ranges, and grates, to get it? In the face of the misery, disease, and death which will surely come to many families unless they can get coal to burn all other questions at this time are insignificant. The present attitude of public officers and others in this matter is little short of criminal. Something ought to be done at once to place coal on sale not only to those who can buy it at 10 cents a pail, but also those who can pay $6.50 a ton. C. W. M.

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1902.

HIS LORDSHIP AND THE MINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading a report of the speech of Mr. Baer at the Waldorf-Astoria, my thoughts reverted to an incident that occurred in England about thirty-five years ago.

Underlying South Yorkshire are vast beds of coal, to a very large extent the property of the Earl Fitzwilliam, who owns not only the surface of the land, but that which lies beneath. Now, it so happened that at one of the collieries that dot the landscape, and not far from Rotherham, carbureted hydrogen gas began to escape too freely from the coal workings, and the manager decided that it was no longer safe for the miners to work with a naked light—that is, a candle attached to the cap—and gave orders that safety lamps must be used.

To this the men did not object, but said that as they could not mine the same quantity per day when working by the "dim religious" light of a Davy lamp they should be paid a larger rate per ton. The result of this contention was that a deputation of the men was received at Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, and his Lordship, standing with his family at the head of the grand flight of stairs, (the men being at the foot,) said, practically, "You have been troublesome. I am tired of you. I can do without the coal from that colliery, and I will close it up."

The London Times, commenting upon the incident, said that it was very suggestive of the "feudal ages."

Some time afterward I visited that colliery and gathered some ferns that were growing in the interstices of the stone that lined the inside of the unused shaft. I also met one of the men formerly employed in the colliery and asked him where he was then working, and he gave me the name of a colliery five miles distant, adding: "It's a good pull there and back, but what can you do?" and the thought occurred to me what would this great manufacturing centre do if his Lordship were to come to the conclusion to close the whole of his mines, the increase from the surface being sufficient for his needs. He could do it. There is nothing to prevent him.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL.

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1902.

CHILD LABOR IN MINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The indignation formerly aroused by coal-mine operators and turned now against parents, some of American-Irish name, who permit little children to work in mines under miserable and life-killing conditions for a pittance, may seem at first justifiable wrath. It does seem inhuman that a father, annually earning from $600 to $1,000, should permit such murder of the innocents and those his own. If it is hard to believe the disproportion of income and humanity, still, supposing the statement flawless, it only lifts the inhuman parent to the plane of the mine operators who accept the services of such little children at the meagre wage named under no compulsion of any sort, themselves comfortable with meat and shelter, and, so far as known, no scarcity in the labor market for proper workmen at proper rates.

It does not shift the moral obloquy wholly to the parent, even supposing all said of his financial opulence be true. Vituperation of somebody else is too old and threadbare an excuse. If it is wrong that children be put to such uses, including parents in one's denunciations does not materially affect the situation, or protect the children, or remove the responsibility either of the operators or of any one else nearly or remotely concerned.

The falling of hands such parental indifference causes is affecting, but if the bare fact of child labor under these conditions, which seems undenied by either side, be true, that in itself, standing alone, is arraignment enough of all the employers of such labor, first, and of society at large, which can permit such inhumanities to be practiced. MIRA BURR EDSON.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 18, 1902.

OPERATORS AND CHILD SLAVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day's issue under the heading "Child Labor in Coal Mines," while I thoroughly agree with you on condemning the fathers of such slave children, should not some of the blame be attached to the operators? Is it not a case of supply and demand?

Are men like President Baer, who declares that he is in partnership with Almighty God, to go free of all blame for allowing such devil's work as this?

The real root of the mischief is the insane worship of the golden calf so prevalent in America to-day, that men are willing to sacrifice any and everything in their insatiable greed for money.

HERBERT H. FOWLER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 17, 1902.

AS TO THE WEATHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the avalanche of communications under which the patient NEW YORK TIMES is buried weekly by its readers, on subjects ranging from "The Coal Famine," "The Relations Between Capital and Labor," and "The Trusts," to "Arf-and-Arf," "Parl'y Trains," and dissertations as to whether bananas grow "upside down or downside up," I find none commending the excellent meteorological reports in your journal, and especially the twenty-five year average temperature which, so far as I am aware, is not to be found in any other New York paper.

For those of us who make daily memoranda of the weather, this is a most important consideration. Patrick Henry's aphorism about knowing "no way of judging of the future but by the past," is as true in meteorology as in statesmanship; and without a knowledge of the twenty-five-year average it is utterly impossible to decide whether the prevailing temperature is seasonable or the reverse.

Representing this average by a horizontal line, it will be found that the current temperature as a rule is either considerably above or considerably below it. This divergence, however, seldom exceeds 13 degrees, and the exceptional character of last week's "cold snap" may be inferred when it is noted that with 36 degrees as the twenty-five year average, the average temperature on Dec. 9 was actually 13 degrees, or 23 degrees colder than it should have been. I do not remember such an occurrence for many years.

The days on which the average temperature corresponds exactly with the twenty-five-year average I have been in the habit of marking in my notebook as "ideal"! (They might be termed "normal," and are of such rare occurrence that I find only seven so marked since the 1st of last January. On all the other days the temperature was, so to speak, more or less abnormal.

Another interesting fact to be learned from a study of the twenty-five-year average is that the period of the greatest heat occurs usually before Aug. 12, and that the twenty-five-year average does not, during July and August, (or at any other time,) rise above 73, 74, or 75 degrees. During the months of December, January, and February the twenty-five-year average ranges between 30 and 33 degrees, 29 degrees being a very low and unusual figure. In March the average advances to 35 degrees, and goes upward with the advent of Spring.

It is also to be noted that this year, despite the excessive humidity prevailing during June and July, and the brilliant sunshine of August, the temperature remained nearly normal during the three months.

From all of which it may be correctly inferred that only the careful student of THE TIMES's meteorological reports can be said to be truly "weather wise"!

J. HENRY HAGER.

Livingston, S. I., Dec. 15, 1902.

REMOVAL OF THE PICTURE "LOVE AND LIFE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of a large number of persons who are lovers of art I wish to protest against the removal of the glorious Watts picture, "Love and Life," from the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington to the President's private apartments in the White House. Hanging in the Corcoran Gallery thousands of persons saw this treasure where ten persons may see it now. It was the particular joy of the gallery to many, many persons, as Bastien Lepage's "Joan of Arc" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. What a cry of regret and pain would go up from New York if any public personage having authority should tear from our hearts this beloved treasure!

Those who have sat before "Love and Life" and felt the infusion of its hope, courage, and joy pouring into a weary soul, must forever entertain a peculiar grievance against Mr. Roosevelt for his act of selfish deprivation to the American public. The picture was given to us, and we love it. Then, desire is where we may know it is possible to make a pilgrimage to it and feel the uplift of its glory.

For my part, and, indeed, many others join with me, I hope the nice little minds that secured the banishment (?) of "Love and Life" to the Corcoran Gallery in the first place will succeed in raising such a storm around the head of the thoughtless President that he will be forced to follow the excellent example of his predecessor, Grover Cleveland, and give back to us to whom it belongs the great pre-Raphaelite's dream of the archangel of love inspiring the fainting human soul.

SIBYL WILBUR O'BRIEN.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

VIEWS OF ART TREASURES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I offer a suggestion in answer to "M. H. B." ("Paintings for the Public") in to-day's TIMES?

If such educational clubs as the Union League—where such valuable instruction is so often given to its members and their friends in the form of exhibitions—would set apart one or two days for charity sake, when the public might see for a fee the collections they so often make, it might do a vast amount of good.

I am a painter, and have many friends, members of such clubs, who never seem to remember me when they must know how valuable and entertaining as sight of the art shown would be to me as a painter and citizen. One day, in aid of some hospital in need, would be a grand thing all round.

GEORGE FREDERICK MUNN.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "naval demonstration" against Venezuela by England and Germany means the opening of South America to conquest and colonization by European monarchies. This time it means that in earnest. Taking Egypt, South Africa, German East and West Africa, China, Samoa, &c., into consideration, it hardly becomes so well-grown a country as the United States to take literally the diplomatic language of "assurances," "peaceful blockades," "custom house seizures," &c. Having common sense and some experience, we are, of course, prepared for, next, "disavowals," "altered situations," "temporary occupations," &c.

Now that the chicken has come home to roost, can we not, just as citizens with the common interest of being fellow-countrymen, coolly consider, and reconsider, if necessary, just what "imperialism" in its wider bearings involves?

Take, for instance, the Monroe doctrine. If we are quite frank we must acknowledge that the United States never was, is not, and never will be, able to maintain that doctrine by force. That doctrine stands on a real and evident difference between the political institutions of this country and those of European countries. That difference has existed, and this plain, evident fact is what hitherto has kept the hands of Europe off of American territory. This fact is what settled the attempt of Louis Napoleon to establish a kingdom in Mexico, when our civil war prevented us from intervening, kept England from extending the footing she gained in Belize during that same period, and stopped the aggressions of England upon Venezuelan territory as late as Cleveland's second term.

The fact of this difference, not our form of government, did the business. And that difference is what we have as a fact obliterated or denied or estopped ourselves from asserting by our avowed and overt "imperialism."

It may not have been moral to purchase the Louisiana territory, much less to seize California, but in doing so we took contiguous, unused country which some one was bound to occupy to our detriment if we did not take and settle it ourselves. In the Philippines we took a far-off, thickly settled country which under no circumstances can we hold except as a dependency.

Volumes might be (and are) written about the question of abstract right, duty, &c. The practical question is answered by the swift action of Europe in South America. The Monroe doctrine no longer raises questions different in kind from questions arising within the circle of European powers. We have kept the form but abandoned the substantial difference between our institutions and those of Europe. And that fact Europe will act on, no matter what distinctions we draw on paper.

The substance of our institutions is the important thing; that is being made plain enough (if we will only take the warning) by England and Germany. When Roosevelt announced to Congress that we should by no means defend the republics of South America from the consequences of hindering their creditors, it seemed very reasonable, although it was, perhaps, hardly a wise remark to make apropos of nothing. But Venezuela is not the first nor greatest debtor of Europe in South America. And when we recall Peru, Chile, and the Baring affair with the Argentine Republic, we are in a position to interpret the coincidence of Europe's quick response to Roosevelt's hint, and our recent adoption as a nation of a policy which in substance, and even name, belongs to the Old World.

But what is the essential difference between European and American institutions? Undoubtedly it is self-government—"consent of the governed." Not our Constitution, but our Declaration of Independence, distinctly marks us off from Europe. The Declaration of Independence has been a fact in American life. That, and not the republican forms incidental to it, has made our soldiers and sailors the best fighters, our working people the best workers, our railroads the best railroads, our newspapers the best newspapers in the world. By force of it we have developed within and maintained our simple but sufficient foreign policy—the Monroe doctrine—for so many years without a contest, and have finally won for ourselves a position unique in the world's history.

Now are we going to destroy the force of the position we have gained? Are we really and finally going to adopt Old World principles and abandon those American principles which have given us a world influence that even a European concert dare not disregard?

This Venezuelan affair gives us the occasion and the opportunity for further reflection. ELLIS GRAY SEYMOUR.

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1902.

"BOXING DAY," NOT "BOXERS' DAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following occurs in your issue of this morning under the heading "Mme. Kirkby Lunn Here":

"I shall sing here on several occasions, and twice in 'The Messiah,' on 'Boxers' Day,' and the day following.

"Asked to define 'Boxers' Day,' she said that it was the day after Christmas, when men fought in the old country."

Possibly the lady may have been misinformed on the matter, or the interviewer may have misunderstood her. In either case, her explanation will mislead many of the numerous readers of THE TIMES, and it may be worth while to point out that the fair contralto is in error as regards both the term itself and her definition of it.

The day following Christmas Day is known in England not as "Boxers' Day," but as "Boxing Day," and is so called from the fact that on that day the letter carriers, lamp lighters, messengers, and newspaper boys, and others apply to householders for Christmas gratuities. Formerly these presents were collected in boxes; hence the term "Christmas box." The poet Gay thus refers to the custom:

When time comes round a Christmas box they bear:
And one day makes them rich for all the year.

It may be added that when Christmas Day falls on a Saturday, Boxing Day, which is a bank holiday, is kept on Monday.

ALBERT PORTER.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY GIFT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Credit where credit is due. The morning papers record the Christmas gift of our "Oil King" to his pet university. Now, inasmuch as the price of oil has been raised in the past few weeks without any corresponding increase in cost of production that we know of, it is easy to infer that we have been compelled to "stand and deliver" that our "King" may make his present, as certain barons of the crags used to do in ye olden time. Would it not be more correct, then, to make your heading recording the gift read: "The People's Extorted Gift to the Oil Bandit's Favorite School"? QUERIST.

New York, Dec. 17, 1902.

OFFICER, SOLDIER, AND THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you would allow the necessary space in the columns of your paper I would like to answer Mr. Sayre's question of the 28th of November, viz.: What kind of officers can those be who claim that discipline and efficiency are promoted by allowing what the experience of all other employers teaches them to forbid?

In order to point out the difference between the relation of the officer to the soldier, as compared with that of the employer to the employe, it will be necessary to go back to the time when the soldier first enlists. When a citizen applies for permission to enlist he is, after passing a physical examination as to his fitness, subjected to a series of questions, and one of them is: "Do you drink?" If the applicant says "Yes," he is asked: "To what extent do you drink?" Should he say "Moderately," there is no mark specially scored against him on account of his predilection for the "flowing bowl," and, provided he fills the bill in other respects, he is sworn in and becomes a soldier.

Now, I may safely say that 90 per cent. of all accepted applicants for enlistment answer the question, "Do you drink?" in the affirmative, and, as the recruiting officers have not the making of the laws governing the enlisting of men for the army, besides, as moderate drinking is considered in these laws to be no bar to a man's enlisting, therefore there is nothing left for the recruiting officer to do but his duty, namely, enlist the applicant, provided he has met all other requirements of the laws governing enlistment of recruits.

He is now assigned to some company. The officers of the company to which he is assigned see him for the first time, and have had nothing to do with enlisting or, as a layman might understand it, "employing" him; but they have now a good deal to do with instructing him in the duties of a soldier. Should he, after being drilled by them for an hour or two, have a desire to quicken his wits and stimulate his weary limbs with a glass of grog, or perhaps, not being a toper, with a mild scoop, he will go in search of the canteen; but alas! there is no such institution at the post.

If his thirst is considerable he may go off the post and make the acquaintance of the nearest saloon keeper, and there he gets drink which is in every respect inferior to that which the canteen used to deal in; besides he is tempted to carry home with him a half pint of some mixture of fusel oil, croton oil, and oil of turpentine called whisky so as to have a "drop" after next drill, without having to travel so far for it, and it is just this that is the blow to good discipline and efficiency in the army.

If the soldier could be put in double irons after coming off drill, like some galley slave, or should it be made as difficult for him to leave the post as it would be for him to say MacNab with his mouth shut, perhaps the officers would not advocate the repeal of the anti-canteen law as zealously as they do now, for then there would not be the number of "absentees" or "drunks on duty" as there are now.

About 20 per cent. of all enlisted men are non-commissioned officers, men selected from the ranks by their superior officers, on account or their sobriety, intelligence, and general good behavior, to instruct the other 80 per cent. in their duty as soldiers, so that the officer uses about the same means to promote men after they are enlisted as employers use in choosing their employes. They also, in my humble opinion, use equally wise and creditable judgment when they choose the lesser of two evils, viz.: the canteen or the outside dives.

The canteen contributed most of its profits to the mess fund, the baseball and football clubs, the procuring of books for the library, material for the gymnasium, besides chess, checker, billiard, and pool tables for the barrack room, as against nothing contributed by the dives.

The canteen was run according to a schedule of hours which did not interfere with a soldier's drill or other duties, which made it, if not quite impossible, at least highly improbable for him to be caught "drunk on duty," and from my own experience of seven years I know it to be a fact that more men are now tried for that offense and absence without leave than ever there were when the canteen was in operation; so that I cannot but do justice to my superior officers in upholding their view, Mr. Sayre to the contrary notwithstanding, who claim that discipline and efficiency are promoted by the presence of the canteen at a post. THOMAS T. COCHRANE,

Private, Thirtieth Company, Coast Artillery.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 9, 1902.

SOME AMERICAN "MATERIAL ADVANTAGES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the close of the eventful day when Admiral George Dewey played that shell game with the Spaniards in Manila Bay the press has continually harped upon "the moral and material advantages that will surely accrue to the people of the Philippine Islands by the benevolent assimilation and annexation and supervision of these United States." But to many of us native-born citizens (tenants) of this "glorious country" (for the trusts) the question often arises, What have we really to offer the simple Filipino in exchange for the methods of living to which he seems so attached and from which he seems so loath to part? Here are a few of the "material advantages," briefly stated, by one who has inside information:

A public school system from which thousands of our young are debarred through lack of sufficient accommodation, or, worse still, by being forced into the factories and mines at a very tender age in order to support their idle fathers, whose positions they have usurped.

A telephone and telegraph system so expensive that millions of our citizens seldom or never have used it.

A method of transportation in vehicles that are too warm in Summer and too cold in Winter, and in which the public are jammed and packed in a manner that would make the hardest hearted Tagalog, could he see it, weep tears of pity.

An incandescent electric lighting contrivance which more than 80 per cent. of our people can never hope to enjoy; while millions of our citizens consider themselves extremely fortunate if they can get Standard oil at Rockefeller prices.

A submarine cable to Europe so dear that an enormous majority of our foreign-born citizens have never used it, or can never even hope to use it, while even our wealthy business men are compelled by the excessive rates to adopt a complicated cipher code in order to reduce the expense.

A villainous, antiquated, complicated, and absurd system of raising State and municipal revenues which exorbitantly assesses the industrious builder and farmer for the benefit of the lazy and idle land speculator. This keeps rents high and forces our poor people to live in hovels that would make the fresh air and sunlight loving Philippine Mohammedan Sulu flee in horror could he see them and fight to the last ditch before he would have anything to do with them.

A tariff that enables combines and monopolies to rob the mechanics and laborers of their last cent while they look smilingly on in the belief that they are being protected.

A delightfully charitable Ice Trust in the Summer and an equally benevolent Coal Trust in the Winter, and the rest of the "communities of interest" working overtime all the year round.

We have granaries that are fairly bursting with their golden harvests, while multitudes of our industrious toilers earn scarcely enough to keep their families from starvation; while our business men and manufacturers go chasing around the earth in a mad gallop looking for foreign markets in order to get rid of "an enormous surplus," which, by the way, our own people would make short work of if they could only get a chance at it. In the meantime our politicians keep bragging about the amount of food products which we annually export to Europe, which is called "the balance of trade," and which these well-fed political demagogues tell us with a good deal of gusto "is in our favor," when in reality it is simply dividends on watered stock and rent for the use of American soil to foreign snobs and exploited would-be British noblemen—God save the mark.

And these are but a few of the "moral and material advantages" that we offer to the ten millions of people in the Philippine archipelago if they will quietly surrender and allow themselves and their children to be benevolently digested by this wonder of all ages—dear old Uncle Sam.

D. CAVANAGH.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

CONNECTICUT VOTING SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 17 you editorially refer to some comments by The Hartford Courant on a previous communication of my own to THE TIMES in commendation of the Connecticut system of voting by envelope. In this criticism The Courant declares that "this is the first praise of the system which it has heard for some time," and (as you say) "adds a long list of the plan's imperfections and of the opportunities it offers for disfranchising mistakes and for the exercise of deception and coercion." This long list on examination proves to contain just four methods by which it is charged such disfranchisement can be effected under the Connecticut ballot law.

The first charge is that "whoever puts his ballot in the wrong envelope loses it." This is unintelligible to me. The voter is allowed one envelope, and only one. In the envelope the law allows him to place not only his vote for officials, but also his votes on special issues. How, under these provisions, it is possible for him to lose his vote by placing it "in the wrong envelope" it remains for The Courant to explain.

The second charge is that "whoever fails to lick his envelope down tight loses his vote." The law expressly provides that "no ballot shall be rejected for being in an unsealed envelope, if such envelope shows that an attempt has been made to seal the same." It would be a careless voter, indeed, who should neglect to seal his envelope after depositing his vote inside of it, but to guard against even such a possibility the law requires the officer in charge of the ballotbox to see that every voter has sealed his envelope before it goes into the box.

The third charge by The Courant is that "whoever puts different ballots into the same envelope loses his vote." If this means two ballots for different persons for the same offices it is true, for in that case one vote contradicts the other and the voter's choice cannot be known. If, however, the two ballots are for the same person to the same offices, the law provides that one of the ballots shall be counted and the other rejected; and it also provides that all double ballots rejected shall be preserved for consideration by the courts, if necessary. It is one great merit of the envelope system that double voting is undetectably detected, and as it cannot possibly be of any advantage it is practically unknown.

The fourth charge is that whoever folds in his envelope with his ballot "accidentally and unknowingly any loose scrap of paper, or anything else perceptible, loses his vote." How any voter could "accidentally and unknowingly" inclose any such paper or other article is not very clear, but in case when the votes are counted, if the presiding officer suspects the article to have been inclosed for the purpose of identifying the ballot, he is allowed to reject the vote, but must preserve the ballot for further inquiry by the courts in case of possible contest.

I think this analysis of The Courant's indictment makes it clear that the foregoing charges are frivolous, to say the least.

There remains one complaint by The Courant to be disposed of. It does not relate to defects in the law itself, but to a fraudulent trick in evasion or violation of it, viz., that "deft management can secure a booth, envelope and ballot, and thus enable bribed voters to be supplied with votes "loaded" in successive sealed envelopes throughout the day." As to this trick, it may be said that it is as easily practiced with the Australian blanket ballot as with the envelope, in fact, was imported into this country from the Australian ballot, under the name of "the Tasmanian Dodge." When the blanket ballot is used it is not easy to prevent the trick. With the use of the envelope, however, its prevention is easy by providing that the envelope shall be sealed instead of sealed, in which case, of course, a voter who had received a "loaded" envelope could "unload" it within the booth and inclose and vote a different ballot without discovery. It may be added that the writer has at the last two sessions of the Legislature urged before the Judiciary Committees the adoption of this very simple remedy for the evil referred to, but without success, and without the least help or encouragement from The Courant or its school of ballot reformers.

The Courant, having submitted the foregoing lucid and powerful reasons why the State of Connecticut ought to be "dead tired of its present secret ballot law," (meaning the system of voting by envelope,) proceeds to say that it "had supposed" that it was thus tired of it. This "supposition" is certainly surprising in view of the fact that ever since the adoption of the system, twelve years ago, repeated attempts have been made to change it for the Australian method, and these attempts have been uniformly defeated. Some minor alterations have been made in the law, (not always for the better,) but the envelope system has been adhered to, and so well contented has the State been with the ballot law as it stands that the last Legislature refused even to correct some of its obvious defects.

That there are such defects in the existing law no one is more conscious than the writer, and he has done his best to have them removed. But they are defects which are in no way connected with its principle, and they can be easily corrected; and that the method of voting party tickets by envelope is immeasurably superior to that of the blanket ballot in all the essentials of a proper electoral system must and will be admitted by any person who will give the subject his careful and candid consideration.

HENRY T. BLAKE.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1902.

BOXING AND THE LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Indications are from time to time appearing in the various papers of the State that another attempt will be made at the next session of the Legislature to enact a new boxing law. From an excerpt which I inclose it is intimated that the bill will take the form of clubs licensed by the State to give public exhibitions, these clubs to be limited in number according to the population of the particular town in which they may be, and to be required to pay a certain percentage of their receipts to the State. In addition there is to be another State board created to license clubs, control the character of exhibitions, to determine what gloves are to be used, and to appoint local Inspectors to see that the exhibitions conform to the law.

In the days before there was a "pot of money" in public exhibitions of glove fighting the criminal law in communities which did not sympathize with law breaking was sufficient to control abuse. Now the aim seems to be to create a boxing trust which alone may lawfully give exhibitions of a sport which is in itself worthy of the greatest encouragement in the proper way. It should be the right of any group of amateurs or professionals to be able to give without hindrance exhibitions at which an admission fee is charged so long as they strictly abstained from violations of the criminal law.

Under a law such as is proposed a Young Men's Christian Association could not give lawfully an athletic exhibition at which clean boxing was a feature if an admission fee was charged. When a sport can be made so profitable as to bring together an audience netting thousands of dollars to its promoters there is great danger of crooked work as well as wrought brutality. This cannot be stamped out by putting the sport in the hands of a ring or trust backed by the State who merely seek to get all they can out of the public. Crooked work and brutality can best be stamped out by making the sport absolutely free, subject to limitation as to the number of rounds in each contest and their duration; no prohibition of gloves under eight ounces, and placing all such contests under the supervision of the local Superintendent of Police. To such an act it might be well to add a clause to give the Governor a peremptory right of removal of such an official in case of dereliction of duty. For all purposes of a scientific exhibition of sparring four or six round contests, each of three minutes' duration, are sufficient. Ten and twenty rounds are too long for all save fighting where condition and chance largely determine the result. Eight-ounce gloves instead of four would practically eliminate even ten-second knockouts. The sport is too good a one to be left in the hands of those whose only love for it is the money which is to be made out of its abuse. As a health-giving and manly training the sport should be encouraged, but clean boxers, amateurs or professionals, should not be compelled to obtain licenses from those whose management of the sport in the past has reeked with chicanery and has brought great odium upon a truly manly sport.

WILLIAM WOTKYNS SEYMOUR,
A. B. Yale, M. D. Harvard.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1902.

COMMENT ON A RABBI'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday I heard the Rev. Dr. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El lecture before the Zion Educational League. Among the many wise sayings of the rabbi, the following are, I think, worthy to be analyzed:

First—Rabbi Silverman advised all the Israelites to "assimilate."

Second—That Hebrews should be more "loyal" to the countries they inhabit.

Third—That they should discontinue the Yiddish newspapers and periodicals, because Yiddish is not a language.

What the rabbi means by "assimilation" I know not. Does he mean that the Hebrews should abandon all their natural habits and customs and adopt the manners of their neighbors? Alas, Rabbi Silverman is too late! For long, long before he ever dreamed of preaching the Holy Gospel there were men braver and more eloquent than he who tried to carry out this plan, but they failed. History will tell us this.

Furthermore, his advice regarding assimilation is useless, for in one way it is accomplished without the rabbi's spiritual guidance. Do we not see that the character, customs, even the features, of the Jews in different lands are different? The Russian Jew is a Russian, the German Jew is a German, &c. Place together a few sons of Israel from different lands and you will immediately recognize in them the country whence they hail. Does Rabbi Silverman mean that if the Jews will lose themselves among the nations the entire world will become one? Well, this is an impossible thing and will never happen.

Alexander of Macedon wanted to assimilate all the inhabitants of his vast empire. Did he succeed? Read the pages of history and see. Take two Americans, one from Maine, another from Oregon, or one from Alabama and another from Vermont. Are they identically the same? One varies from the other in both dress and language. It is impossible to level down the children of Adam to one school of expression, manners, and habits.

Now, about the second thing, to become more loyal. I believe that Abraham's children have shown themselves loyal to all lands ere Rabbi Silverman was born.

How can the Roumanian Jews feel a love for that land, when the right to live is denied to them? The rabbi, who is safely situated in this glorious land of the free, advises the Roumanian Jews to call a protest mass meeting against Roumania—mind you, in Roumania! What chance would the poor Jews stand? Lynched on the spot they would be. Besides, to set an example, let Rabbi Silverman try what he preaches.

In Russia there are in time of peace 100,000 Jewish soldiers, and in war time the number swells to 350,000. Notwithstanding this, there is not a single Jewish officer in the Russian Army at the present time. How many Jews fell at Sebastopol, at Plevna, at Kars, at Metz, and at Paris? Thousands upon thousands lost their lives in these battles. Still, the Jews are hated in Germany and France, and are they not persecuted in Russia? It seems that Rabbi Silverman knows this not, for he tells the Jews to be more loyal.

The third thing: The rabbi says that the Jews should discontinue the Yiddish (Zargon) newspapers, because Yiddish is not a language.

Perhaps some one of the many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES knows what is "language." The Yiddish (Z

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Finally Wall Street closes a week in good spirits. Hysteria had so far disappeared yesterday that closing quotations were actually buoyant. Not in spots merely, but throughout the whole market strength showed. And for the first time in weeks commission house transactions were of record and substantial.

The Clearing House bank statement had not a single discouraging item in it. A relatively slight decrease in surplus reserves was less than had been apprehended; and contraction in loan accounts gives relief to nervous conservatives who have been long urging speculative restriction. Recent tremendous liquidation produces a bank record which is—as a bank record and a financial criterion—altogether favorable, and independent wholly of the question of what may have been the incidental stock market losses involved. The new fact, and the effective one, is that the scare elements of the financial situation are eliminated.

The money market is measurably improved and is from this time on likely to show further improvement—this is the testimony of representative bankers. Indeed, it may be fairly said that now little testimony is necessary. Current facts speak for themselves. Since the formation of the $50,000,000 Relief Pool call rates have steadily declined; while, more gratifying and significant, time money has been offered in freer supply and at reasonable rates. Commissions and premiums are no longer commended or demanded—not even for short time loans. Three months money can now be had at 4¾ per cent. as compared with 7½ and 8 per cent. a week or two ago, while shorter loans do not run above the legal figures.

The financial skies are clearer than they have been for some time, and there is every promise that they will be brighter still. The "corner" in corn in Chicago has been broken, grain exports are going out in volume, bond sales on a considerable scale are being made abroad, and the return flow of money from the interior has set in in earnest. While it is not reasonable to expect forthwith cheap money—for the immense January disbursements must still be made—it is not too much to hope that after the turn of the year money will be in such plentiful supply that normal conditions will again prevail—that, indeed, we may be so well supplied that we can view with equanimity gold exports, should it be desired for one reason or another to make them.

It has interested the academic element of Wall Street to figure industriously lately as to international gold movement probabilities and possibilities. Not long ago they were vociferous prophets of a big gold export movement. But their calculations proved sheerest guesses; and, lately, the forecasts have been by no means unanimous. For the ample reason of vanity many of the oracles, who had been insisting upon the certainty of extraordinary shipments, hurried to make much of a recent announcement of the forwarding of something like 1,000,000 of the yellow metal to Buenos Ayres. The transaction represented what was altogether exceptional, did not have the slightest bearing upon international exchange conditions; but the pessimistic orators hippodromed it with none the less assiduity.

Admittedly an outward movement of gold, even in considerable volume, would have had little attention given to it but for the fact that a money scarcity has existed. The real trouble is not so much in the actual gold "position," as in currency conditions, which, when wrong, do not right themselves with the same facility. But let us see what the records have to say, those covering briefly the gold movement, domestic and foreign, for a few years. Taking the past six fiscal years of our very heavy export trade, it will be found that in all but one we secured a net gold import. For three of the six years—the last three—the balances have been small, but in all, the period brought in $213,695,739 more than we sent away, divided up as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Gold Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
1897	$85,014,750	$40,361,550	$44,653,200
1898	120,391,674	15,406,391	104,985,283
1899	88,954,803	37,522,086	51,432,717
1900	44,573,184	48,266,759	*3,693,575
1901	66,051,187	53,185,177	12,866,010
1902	52,021,254	48,568,950	3,452,304
Total	$457,006,682	$243,310,943	$213,695,739

*Net exports.

If the merchandise movement be shown in total values, in comparison with the gold figures, a somewhat surprising exhibit will be forthcoming, one indicating no little steadiness in the shifting of gold, and that a small amount only has been necessary to cover merchandise transactions. From $93,000,000 to $136,000,000 seems to have been the range of the total gold movement, and from 4.1 per cent. to 7.4 per cent. has been the proportion of gold to merchandise, according to these records:

	Merchandise Imports and Exports.	Gold Imports and Exports.	Proportion of Gold to Mdse. Per Cent.
1897	$1,815,723,972	$125,376,300	6.9
1898	1,847,531,984	135,798,065	7.4
1899	1,924,171,791	126,476,689	6.6
1900	2,244,424,266	92,839,943	4.1
1901	2,310,937,156	119,236,364	5.1
1902	2,285,046,478	100,590,204	4.4

The tendency, apparently, has been to move back and forth less rather than more gold as merchandise inward and outward trade has expanded, and, singularly enough, a superficial glance shows that with the larger general results the smaller the net gold transactions have been. But this phase of the question involves other considerations, which are part of another story. To get back to the actual gold position, it has been seen that in the years 1897 to 1902 inclusive we got from abroad $213,695,7. net—now let the gold production be added to this, which must be for calendar years, and naturally of preceding dates. Here are the totals of the output of the United States mines:

VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCED.

Calendar Year.	
1896	$53,088,000
1897	57,363,000
1898	64,463,000
1899	71,053,000
1900	79,322,000
1901	80,218,000
Total	$405,507,000
Net imports fiscal years 1897 to 1902	213,695,739
Grand total	$619,202,739

Such growth as is shown in $53,088,000 produced for 1896 being succeeded by $80,218,000 for 1891 is in itself quite a striking feature, the six years standing good for $405,507,000; but put on top of this the net import, and with six hundred and nineteen million dollars more gold in the country than a half dozen years ago, the outcome is of staggering proportions. More than a year's net earnings of all the railroads of the country in a prosperous year, two-thirds as much as the total of the country's interest-bearing debt, as much as the corn crop was worth for many years, as much as the combined value of the wheat, rye, barley, and oats crops.

Approximately, it is possible to find out the destination this volume of gold has found. Some of it has been used up in the arts and manufactures, but the bulk of it has gone to swell the holdings of the United States Treasury, the remainder, no insignificant amount, finding its way into circulation. Comparisons in the following must be for periods coincident with those for the foreign trade, or for fiscal years:

		Increase.
Gold Coin in Treasury—		
July 1, 1896	$111,803,340	
July 1, 1902	435,917,495	
		$324,114,155
Bullion in Treasury—		
July 1, 1896	$32,217,024	
July 1, 1902	124,282,805	
		$92,065,781
Gold in Circulation—		
July 1, 1896	$456,128,483	
July 1, 1902	632,394,289	
		$176,265,806
Total increase		$592,445,742

In the shape of gold coin, the above illuminating statement shows the Treasury to have secured an increase of $324,114,155, and a further gain of $92,065,781 in bullion for the six years following July 1, 1896, or the grand total of $416,179,936. The circulating medium was stimulated by an addition of $176,265,806, so that although the dates of all exhibits do not concur, the balance is pretty closely struck, the difference between the amount produced and imported and the amount in the Treasury and in circulation being less than $27,000,000.

To send a few million dollars away from such a vast and vastly increased stock should be the cause of no embarrassment. It certainly should be no incentive to the knocking down of security values by tens and hundreds of millions. The trouble naturally was that at the time the recent and relatively trifling Buenos Ayres export came the business of the country, and not only the speculative fraternity in Wall Street, was hungering and thirsting for money, and the banks were straining every nerve to keep things in shape and to provide for their end-of-the-year disbursements. It also came when the Treasury was busily engaged gathering in millions on account of customs, and undoing the work performed not long since of extending "relief" to the money market. This relief was certainly more than a drop in the bucket. It was in fact a tolerably substantial measure. But the bucket was bottomless. Relief, however, ineffective now from that source, has appeared in another quarter, and further outgo of gold bids fair to be warded off until the time when it will not be regarded as an alarming symptom—when the Wall Street mind will not be so racked as to choose above other things to be insanely hysterical.

A SOUTHWESTERN EXAMPLE

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway's Rapid Development.

The growth of the St. Louis and San Francisco system within the short space of practically three years is unusual in its rapidity and the strong position it occupies, being in a general way nearer the centre of population west of the Mississippi River, with heavy emigration to the Southwest, which is developing in a rapid and substantial manner, besides being in a stronger position than any of the group known as the Southwestern lines, as its various lines supplement and contribute good returns of traffic to one another. Its rails reach in a direct line the large markets which control the business of the territory it serves, viz.: Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, and Birmingham, with New Orleans in sight; extending as it does through Indian and Oklahoma Territories and the largest commercial points in North Texas. The great diversity of traffic handled and the territory reached is one of its strong features, as it is not dependent, as are some of the other Western lines, upon a particular crop or special industry.

It penetrates as fine a wheat territory as exists; reaches all the best corn-growing States, except Iowa and Nebraska; serves more cotton territory than any other line, extending as it does through eight of the thirteen cotton-producing States and Territories of the Union. It serves the largest coal districts, supplying both steam and domestic fuel to all sections of the West and Southwest from the mines of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Alabama, now handling over 10,000,000 tons annually, with a steadily increasing demand. It traverses the greatest zinc territories of the continent, with a large production of lead from the same territory, and is in easy reach of both the oil and natural gas fields of Eastern Kansas.

The output of the Birmingham (Ala.) district (which the Frisco serves) in iron products is established on a large scale, and produces pig iron cheaper than any other district in the world, it being a fact that the price of "pig" in Pittsburg is the Alabama price, plus the freight, which, of itself, establishes the importance of that newly developed iron and coal district, which is yet in its infancy and now turning out open hearth steel, steel and wire nails, (the mills working profitably,) and within the last month has rolled steel rails, so it is only a question of a short time until the iron and steel for the entire Southwest can be supplied from the Birmingham district and can be transported from the mills to consumers throughout the entire Southwest over the line of the Frisco Company.

It reaches the forests and lumber mills of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, with present capacity in hardwood, cottonwood, furniture and box material, staves, headings, handles, &c., of over 200 cars a day. The long leaf pine product overtaxing the capacity of the company to serve the mills not only in the Southwest, but to Chicago and the Eastern territory, the latter now being handled direct in connection with the recently acquired Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. This provides exceptionally favorable conditions, as cars loaded with grain for the Gulf can be reloaded with lumber for the markets on its rails.

It is a fact that cannot be disputed that the development now taking place in the Southwestern country, which is keeping pace with that going on in the Northwest, will furnish more traffic and with greater profit to the railroads than the Northwestern lines now receive, as interference by snow and sleet is an unusual occurrence in that territory.

With this developing density of traffic in sight on more than 1,500 miles of line, with a grade of from 3-10 per cent. to 5-10 per cent., and with 700 miles of 3-10 per cent. of additional new line contemplated, will give to the Frisco the largest low-grade mileage of any railroad in the country, as two-thirds of the total low-grade mileage will not exceed ten feet to the mile.

Other strong features might be cited, as, for instance, the fact that the Frisco serves the greatest packing house centres of the country, Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis, with large packing houses now being constructed on its tracks at Fort Worth, Texas, by the Armour and Swift interests. Not only as a distributing line, but traversing about 2,000 miles of Southwestern stock-raising country it is enabled to supply the stock and distribute the packing house products.

Another industry that the management has given close attention to, and with gratifying results, is the fruit culture along its lines, having increased the shipment of apples and peaches from its local stations from a few hundred cars to over 475,000 barrels for the year 1902.

From the above it is evident that in planning this system it has been done with a view to making it a strong commercial proposition, and it is necessarily self-supporting in the sense that it has both the producing and consuming territory on its own rails, besides being one of the strongest lines for through competitive traffic.

LONG ISLAND RAILWAY'S HEALTHFUL PROGRESS

While it may never have been seriously in doubt that the Board of Aldermen of New York City would yield to the pressure of public opinion and approve the franchise giving the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to proceed with the construction of the tunnel which will establish the great railroad system's connection with Manhattan, and, through Manhattan, with Long Island, the actual passing of the measure last Tuesday lends considerable interest to a study of the progress of the road which will form the extreme easterly branch of the Pennsylvania's great system. Less than a month ago the Long Island Railroad Company issued its report for the fiscal year 1902. For this particular period earnings were the largest on record, and there resulted a surplus equal to 4½ per cent. on the company's capital stock of $12,000,000.

That a highly conservative policy of management obtained is indicated in the fact that had the road been operated on a basis of maintenance outlays deemed sufficient by a previous administration, there could have been shown 10 per cent. for the stock, while expenditures on road and equipment no larger per mile than the amount put out in the first year of the present administration would have brought about a surplus equal to fully 8 per cent. on the share capital. But a "fine showing" for the stock has not been a recent consideration. Long Island's progress has been mapped out on other lines, and, viewed from the broader standpoint of the development of the system and the perfecting of its physical condition, results already seen, and others which must follow as a natural sequel thereto, make it obvious that the property is destined to vastly increase in importance and to fill a much more significant position than it ever has done in the railroad system which centres in and around this city, as that is largely concerned with local travel and transportation. Originally conceived and constructed for one purpose, it gradually drifted therefrom to another, after passing through a highly variegated career, the last part of which has seen it in the care of an official body honestly devoted to a practical making over of the property, and to the building up of its traffic on enduring lines.

The Long Island, whose charter bears the date of 1834 and whose main line was opened ten years later, was intended as a connecting link between New York and Boston. The road from Jamaica to Greenport ran through the centre of the island, where construction was facilitated by geographical conformation, and failing of its purpose, was found to tap no material sources of traffic supply. Its development by further construction north and south, by branch lines and by acquisitions followed, and, still unsuccessful, the property fell into the hands of receivers in 1877. Eventually the road was taken over by Mr. Austin Corbin and associates of that gentleman, and several schemes were tried to make it a paying institution. Revival of the through route idea to New England, and efforts to establish a port of entry at the east end of the island were among the projects. In connection with the former, steamship facilities were provided between Oyster Bay and Wilson's Point, Conn., docks were constructed, and a service instituted for the purpose of transferring trains across the Sound, but all these efforts were finally abandoned. Meantime dividends had been paid on the company's stock, while evidence accumulated that the financial position of the Long Island was not improving, and subsequent to the death of Mr. Corbin disquieting rumors began to circulate, to the effect that a crisis was approaching in the affairs of the company which could only be averted by a drastic change of managerial policy. The stock, which had sold near to or above par for years prior to 1895, got down to 40½ in December, 1896, six months after Mr. Corbin's death, and an investigation of the condition of the property was decided upon. Mr. Stephen Little, the expert who had conducted the examination of the accounts of Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Northern Pacific, was engaged for the task by the syndicate formed to take up the company's liabilities. The latter assumed the stock at 42½, protected by Mr. Charles M. Pratt, whose guarantee was given against loss at that figure. Mr. H. H. Vreeland, the then President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was appointed to report on the physical condition of the road. The reputation of both these examiners was all that was necessary to make certain the fact that actual conditions would be disclosed without color.

Without further reference to the history of the period just considered, the first quotation may be taken from the report of President William H. Baldwin, Jr., for the year 1897. Mr. Baldwin, who was elected to the office of President in September, 1896, came to the Long Island with the reputation of being a thoroughly practical railroad man, and not a dreamer with schemes to unload, having filled the position of Second Vice President of the important Southern Railway system. There was a great deal of talk at the time of the magnitude of the task undertaken, but no doubts expressed as to Mr. Baldwin's ability to successfully cope with the problems presented. The opening statement, in his initial report is one which laid the situation bare, made no attempt at disguise, and gave a clear idea of what actual conditions really were. It read:

"No comparison of the results of operation for the last fiscal year with those of previous years has been attempted in this report. During the years 1890 to 1896 large expenditures were made for betterments to the property and charged to capital account. This disposition of such expenditures was deemed at the time to be warranted by the fact that the earnings of the company showed a constant improvement each year up to 1895. The present policy of your Directors, however, is to adopt the more conservative method of charging to income account many expenditures for betterments, which, under the previous practice, would have been capitalized. A revision has, therefore, been made in the accounts, as will be seen by examination of the balance sheet. Many of the items transferred, in pursuance of this revision, from capital to income account, were properly apportionable over several years, and for this reason any revised statement for the year 1896 alone would be arbitrary and misleading. Under the methods of accounting in effect during the past year, no charges have been made to capital account, except those which represent the acquisition of new and additional property. Arrangements for funding the whole floating debt of the company have been under consideration, and it is expected will be shortly carried out."

It may now be stated that during the period mentioned by Mr. Baldwin, 1890 to 1896, the gross earnings of the company had increased only $277,030, or less than 8 per cent.; that net earnings had increased $29,127, or 2 per cent., but that interest charges had expanded $151,524, or 30 per cent. The funded debt of $9,820,702 for 1890 had become $16,233,690 by 1896, and instead of a surplus, which was $164,426 for the former year, there was a deficit of $261,153 for the latter. What gain there was in earnings took place in 1891, and by 1896 neither the gross nor the net total was as large as for that year. Naturally from what has been said it will be gathered that net earnings, when properly charged with legitimate outlays, made no such showing for 1897 as for 1896, under the old régime. Gross earnings were maintained, and this is the way progress has been recorded for the past six years, as compared with the six years antecedent thereto.

	Gross Earnings. Amount.	Gross Earnings. Per Mile.	Net Earnings. Amount.	Net Earnings. Per Mile.
1891	$4,061,894	$11,252	$1,532,655	$4,240
1892	4,171,523	11,523	1,437,106	3,970
1893	4,306,338	11,879	1,466,447	4,051
1894	4,143,433	11,509	1,453,349	4,037
1895	4,014,019	10,935	1,420,695	3,871
1896	3,962,799	10,345	1,421,164	3,710
1897	3,954,866	10,546	1,217,666	3,247
1898	4,333,194	11,546	1,343,821	3,581
1899	4,622,475	12,181	1,311,104	3,455
1900	4,557,259	12,010	1,281,186	3,376
1901	4,862,347	12,786	1,345,642	3,539
1902	5,883,607	14,858	1,772,056	4,475

It will be observed that results per mile have been introduced. There have been slight additions to the length of the road-furnishing revenues, and for the late year operations of the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company are included in returns. The report for the year 1902 gives figures for 1901 which embrace earnings and expenditures of this property, but the record above is sufficiently comprehensive to tell a plain story, mileage averages indicating to what extent improvement has been brought about. Gross earnings of $14,858 per mile for 1902 compare with $10,345 per mile for 1896, and with $11,879 for 1893, the best of earlier years; net of $4,475 comparing with $3,710 for 1896, and $4,240 for 1891. From the proper level of net earnings, that for 1897, when all accounts were fairly made up to include expenses not legitimately chargeable against capital, it is seen that the increase per mile has been as much as $1,228, or nearly 40 per cent. The company's finances, it is unnecessary to say, have been put upon a sound basis, and, although some increase in interest, rentals, and other obligatory disbursements has taken place, the fact remains that from a surplus of $102,205 for 1897 the company is able to show for 1902 a surplus of $544,255, a gain of $442,050, or 432 per cent. These interesting comparisons show at a glance what leading changes have occurred under the present management.

	1902.	Increase Compared with 1897. Amount.	P.C.
Gross earnings	$5,883,607	$1,928,741	48.7
Maintenance expenses	1,245,931	503,071	67.7
Conducting transportation, &c.	2,865,620	871,280	43.6
Total expenses	$4,111,551	$1,374,351	50.2
Net earnings	1,772,056	554,390	45.5
Total net increase	2,104,744	772,233	57.9
Interest, rentals, &c.	1,560,489	330,183	26.8
Surplus	$544,255	$442,050	432.5
Miles operated	396	21	5.6

It is important to note what has been done in the way of adding to maintenance outlays. Unfortunately, the reports up to 1896 were made up on lines which prevent proper comparison with what was taking place in the years prior to what may be called the reconstruction period. With the change instituted in the first year of the new order of things, naturally maintenance figured for a much larger proportion of expenses than was the case previously. But this, it is clear, set up no standard of excellence from which departure was not to be made. On the contrary, it was only the beginning of a policy of improvement that was to extend and to extend materially. Thus it is to be seen that on a 48.7 per cent. increase in gross earnings maintenance outlays increased 67.7 per cent., while other operating outlays increased only 43.6 per cent. Both permanent way and structures have shared in the attention bestowed upon the property, as indicated in this tabulation, it being necessary still to bear in mind that results shown are as reported year by year, those for 1902 being apportioned to the increase in mileage which took place in the late period.

	Maint. of Way. Amount.	Maint. of Way. Per Mile.	Maint. of Equip. Amount.	Maint. of Equip. Per Mile.
1897	$442,610	$1,181	$300,250	$800
1898	460,243	1,227	378,524	1,004
1899	520,344	1,373	443,445	1,170
1900	515,585	1,360	419,643	1,107
1901	621,073	1,634	467,352	1,230
1902	710,697	1,795	535,234	1,351

It is here brought out with unmistakable clearness what has been the object of those who have had the administration of the Long Island intrusted to them. An average maintenance outlay of $1,961 per mile for 1897—$1,181 for road and $800 for equipment—has been so far increased as to show for 1902 as much as $3,146 per mile—$1,795 for permanent way and $1,351 for rolling stock. The increase is equal to $1,165 per mile, or 58.80 per cent., and must certainly be taken to indicate a vast and important change in the physical condition of the entire system, which, after all, has increased in length since 1897 no more than 21 miles, or less than 6 per cent.

As to growth of traffic, it is pretty well known that the Long Island's chief business is the transportation of passengers, and, of course, official effort has been directed toward fostering the patronage of the lines to the fullest extent. One of the first steps taken was to increase the train schedules, regardless of net results from the profit standpoint, but this will show what has followed. Statistics for 1897 not being given in the report for that year, a beginning must be made with 1898:

	Passengers Carried. Total.	Passengers Carried. Per Train.	Passenger Miles. Total.	Passenger Miles. Per Mile of Road.
1898	11,366,772	50.93	154,185,077	411,160
1899	11,777,205	54.45	167,373,504	441,355
1900	12,387,649	54.25	170,658,570	450,286
1901	14,520,218	64.52	198,783,891	523,142
1902	16,611,102	67.06	240,683,822	607,787

Train economy is really seen to have been the outcome, for while the average carried was 50.93 passengers per train in 1898, it was as high as 67.06 for 1902—indicating fewer empty seats, and a better use of equipment, with resultant reduction in cost of handling. Density of travel has grown considerably, 411,160 passenger miles per mile of road for 1898 having been improved upon every year until for the late one the figure stands at 607,787. As this is not far short of a 50 per cent. increase, it is evident that there must have been a good deal of latent productive power in the Long Island's territory only awaiting a favorable opportunity to develop. Furthermore, this has taken place despite a sharply growing competition from the electric lines which have sprung up at the western end of the system, reaching many nearby Summer resorts, travel to which was at one time a practical monopoly of the steam road. The company's freight business (turning in about 27 per cent. of gross earnings) has by no means been at a standstill, comparing with growth of passenger department results per mile as follows:

	Miles Operated.	Earnings Per Mile.—Passengers.	Earnings Per Mile.—Freight.
1898	375	$7,855	$3,592
1899	379	8,336	3,682
1900	379	8,408	3,427
1901	380	8,957	3,633
1902	396	10,600	4,056

It is, however, to the further broadening out of freight traffic as well as of passenger travel over the Long Island that efforts looking to further development will extend. The property is in competent hands, and far-sighted interests are in control, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having in May, 1900, purchased a majority of the stock, hence exercising a predominating influence over the policy of management. The destiny of the Long Island is for its lines to be joined to the Pennsylvania, and to this end plans have been laid which are being forwarded toward completion when the Long Island's activities will finally be seen centering around and diverging from the terminals at New York rather than at other and more remote points. Not that influence of the combination will not be thoroughly comprehensive and cover the whole system, for that will come as a natural sequence. What will be the more immediate effect will be facility afforded to business people of the city to take up residence on Long Island inside of such a radius as will be within easy reach of New York. No place offers more charm or inducement, and the chief difficulty in the way of traffic development on Long Island, as was pointed out in the 1902 report, has been the inability of the passenger to reach the terminals of the road in a reasonable time. The two tunnel connections, one from Thirty-third Street, Manhattan, by way of Long Island City, and the other by way of Brooklyn, will entirely overcome this difficulty, and open up a new era for the Long Island Railroad. Reference to the tunnel projects has been made in these words by President Baldwin:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has applied to the City of New York for a franchise to build two single-track tunnels from its lines in New Jersey to a large central station to be located at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, and thence to Long Island City, with four single-track tunnels to a connection with the Long Island Railroad. It is intended that this terminal station shall also be used by the Long Island Railroad Company.

"On July 24 the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City of New York awarded a contract to the Interborough Railroad Company to construct a subway and tunnel from City Hall, New York, to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, as an extension of the subway now being constructed in New York. The completion of this most important work within three years, together with the completion of the Atlantic Avenue improvement of the Long Island Railroad Company, will provide a convenient and satisfactory route for Long Island passengers to and from lower Manhattan Island."

Anticipating what must result from this important opening up of new connections, it will be necessary for the Long Island to make considerable expenditures for additional track, yards, and equipment, for if expectations are realized, and they are but reasonable in the circumstances, the problem to be met by the Long Island management will be that of handling the business that is in store for the road. Fortunately the company is committed to no policy which calls for a drain on its resources to meet dividends to stockholders. Properly cared for, it has been made productive of a handsome surplus income, which is at present all being turned over to the extraordinary expenditure fund, recognized as the best disposition that can be made of net profits while so many improvements to the road are still under way.

MILTON J. PLATT.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO BETTERMENT

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has the best coal-loading facilities on the Atlantic Coast. As showing what can be done in the way of quick loading, the vessel Thomas W. Lawson loaded 7,523 tons of bituminous coal at the Curtis Bay pier on her last trip to Boston. Some 6,000 tons of it was put on board the vessel in six hours, and the actual loading time of the entire cargo was ten hours; the work might have been completed in less time had the Captain considered that he could get out with so large a cargo. There are only one or two loading ports in America where such a vessel could be loaded, and but few discharging ports that could take such a cargo, as the vessel draws 27 feet 6 inches when loaded. This cargo was made up of 159 carloads, showing that the average was very nearly 50 tons per car. The vessel was at the dock forty-eight and one-half hours, but as the question arose as to the possibility of her getting out with so large a cargo, a great deal of time was lost, and the actual loading time was, as stated, only ten hours. This result shows the advantage of large concerns in the business, as well as the facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio at Curtis Bay.

The Baltimore and Ohio is attracting a great deal of attention just at present from the various improvements it is making at points along its line, in the end to accommodate the increased traffic that is coming to it every day, as one might say. It is one of the oldest lines of road in the country, having been projected and opened up in the first third of the last century, and while undergoing many vicissitudes in the course of years, yet it is progressing, and notably so under the present management, which is thoroughly up to date. That new yard at Keyser, West Va., is a much-needed improvement, and now comes the proposition for an enlarged station in Pittsburg. For the past two years the Baltimore and Ohio has been cramped for room in that city in the handling of both its passenger and freight business. Any one who has watched the growth of the Somerset and Fairmont coal districts must have seen that something was needed in the way of new equipment for this line, and the management is going to have it, so that the operators shall have no cause for complaint; these districts are now being opened up under most progressive management, and the output of coal is growing at a wonderful pace. Some of the former operators in the Georges Creek district, in Maryland, have been widening their sphere of operations in West Virginia, and the Shaws, the New Central people, and the Davis and Elkins operators will soon be large feeders to the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio also. There were some critics who still had ideas based on the operations of the '70s who could not see why a new pier at tide was needed; but that great structure at Curtis Bay has proved to be one of the best investments ever made, and the foresightedness of Oscar G. Murray is reaping a reward for the company; the increase of general merchandise traffic is an important feature that will show up when all the details of the last annual report are made public. Whatever may have been said against the building of the branch line to New York Harbor is quieted by the course of time, and there are the widest possibilities open to this route to the sea under the present up-to-date management.

For the Pittsburg territory the Baltimore and Ohio has ordered 200 locomotives of the newest type, each calculated to haul from 50 to 55 loaded cars of from 50 to 55 tons each of coal and ore; ore from Fairport down and coal from the Pittsburg district to Fairport and other ports. Improvements are also being made on the Pittsburg Junction Railroad, which has been acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio, and over which the system makes connections between the Pittsburg and Cumberland and the Pittsburg and Western Division, which is the short line to the West via New Castle and Akron to Chicago Junction, and thence to Chicago, its only outlet to the lake ports. Altogether, the Baltimore and Ohio is expending on improvements in the Pittsburg district and for terminals and enlarged facilities for the handling of Pittsburg traffic about $10,000,000, which expenditure is to be spread over two or three years. Additional expenditures will be necessary, some of which are planned but not as yet undertaken by the letting of contracts or the prosecution of actual work, beyond the engineering. The service of the Baltimore and Ohio within the Pittsburg territory has been greatly improved within the last three years, or ever since the date at which it passed into the hands of Messrs. Cowan and Murray as receivers. The new management is still further amplifying these improvements, as Mr. Loree recognizes that the most profitable section of the entire system lies within the territory adjacent to Pittsburg, and he is pushing all possible extension of the facilities to handle the multiplying freight traffic of the road, and finds (as he told me a few days ago) that the business is growing faster than the facilities that it requires can be magnified.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is making extensive improvements along its Pittsburg and Cumberland and Pittsburg and Akron (P. & W.) Divisions. These include the addition of second and third trackage at various points, the reduction of grades, the elimination of curves, the elimination of tunnels where the tunnel can be made a deep cut or can be entirely avoided. The company has asked for extensive terminal facilities from the City of Pittsburg. The Baltimore and Ohio has also asked for extended rights on the Monongahela water front, where it promises to erect a new and enlarged passenger station, and also asks for extended facilities along its approaches to its present passenger station along the Monongahela, along the course of which it finds entrance to Pittsburg.

The Baltimore and Ohio is making a third track along its line from Connellsville to Pittsburg, and in places a fourth track, for the purpose of enlarging its freight-handling facilities from the ever-magnifying coal and coke producing territory through which it passes in the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Valleys. It has just completed improvements along its course within the city that aggregate more than a million dollars in expenditure.

On the Pittsburg-Akron Division (Pittsburg and Western) outlet to the West, the improvements now under way and projected are to cost something close to $2,500,000, and involve a change of grade, the elimination of tunnels, the grading of "cut-offs" to eliminate curves and tunnels. These improvements are projected on the idea that it will require something like two years to complete them. Second and third track is being provided at places, often at the expense of shaving down solid rock hillsides, and the construction of new bridges of steel to avoid heavy grades and to shorten the route.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market during the past week were seldom on a large scale, but there was a considerable change in the character of the trading. There was less hesitancy on the part of those entering the market, and while nothing like enthusiasm was developed, there was a much greater show of confidence than had been displayed for some time. Generally speaking the course of prices was upward, and where there was any decided movement in the opposite direction it was found that most of the stocks unfavorably affected were some of the very inactive issues, which for one reason or another have had a very poor market of late. In Northern Securities and several other leading stocks the advances were sufficiently large to give the market on some days a look of decided strength. But reactions were numerous and served to indicate what appears to be the view that is taken of the present market by most traders. While higher prices seemed to be expected in the not distant future, the necessities of the money market during the present month and probably for some little time after the first of the year are considered as likely to prevent any upward movement on a large scale.

Northern Securities.

During the past week the position of Northern Securities in the outside market was still that of a leader. The transactions in that stock were considerably larger than those in most other issues, and the advances made on several days by this stock were larger than those recorded elsewhere. In most quarters the activity and strength of Northern Securities were regarded as a natural accompaniment of the improvement which appeared in the general market, which was shared by all classes of securities. In addition to this, however, as a favorable influence on the stock, there was a rumor that the coming dividend to be declared in January and to be paid Feb. 1 next will show an increase over the present rate, which is 1 per cent. quarterly.

Standard Oil.

Most conspicuous of the advances which occurred in the outside market during the past week was the gain which was recorded in Standard Oil, which sold up to 690, an advance of more than 23 points. In explanation of this improvement in the stock it was stated that the investment demand had shown considerable increase, while the amount of stock offered for sale still remained relatively small. Doubtless the advance in the price of oil announced late in the week had considerable effect on the stock, as it is supposed that this advance means a considerable increase in the net earnings of the Standard Oil Company.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Stock Markets Active and Cheerful at End of the Week.

Money in Strong Demand During the Greater Part of the Time—Bank of England's Reserve Again Lower—More Gold Goes to South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 20.—Money was demanded at the beginning of this week, the market subsequently becoming quieter. The demand slightly increased on Wednesday, but the market was uneven. Money was much wanted early on Thursday, owing partly to an installment on the last Japanese loan being due, but it became more abundant in the afternoon.

Yesterday a large business was done by the Bank of England, which charged 4½ per cent. for loans and discounts.

Tenders for £2,413,000 Treasury bills were opened on Thursday at the Bank of England. The total amount applied for was £6,757,000. The whole amount was allotted in bills at six months. Tenders at £98 4s. 3d. will receive about 63 per cent. The average rate of discount was £3 10s. 10d.

The Bank of England return shows that the reserve is £483,000 lower, at £20,524,000. Its proportion to current liabilities is ⅝ lower, at 44⅛ per cent.

The Stock Exchange was cheerful at the beginning of the week. It was dull on Wednesday morning, chiefly because of some uneasiness respecting the situation of the New York money market in consequence of the announcement that preparations had been made to help sound concerns if the market became stringent. Many people thought the announcement reassuring; many others considered it ominous that it should have been deemed necessary at all. The nature of the operation by which so much fresh money became available was thought to require explanation.

Americans subsequently became very firm. The prices of most other securities hardened also, but there was no increase of business till Thursday, when the markets were more active, with a distinctly cheerful tendency, which continued yesterday, with an advance in prices in most departments.

Sanguine operators anticipate a distinct revival when the monetary pressure is removed. Indications are reported of more public interest. It is pointed out that there is plenty of precedent for active and buoyant markets during Christmas week.

Home rails were firmer this week, and the prices of nearly all were higher. American rails were more active on Thursday than for some time. Canadian rails were in demand.

The foreign market was generally firm. Brazilian bonds were strongly demanded. General mines were quiet, and the changes unimportant.

Gold was received from South Africa and withdrawn for Malta, Java, and the River Platte.

Bar silver is 1-16d. lower, at 22 5-16d. per ounce.

On 'Change the rate for bills on France moved in England's favor. Italian and Austrian currency slightly improved. Spanish depreciated.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day. The Bank of England charged 4½ per cent. for loans on short bills, which hardened discounts.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and business was inactive. Consols were harder. Home rails were the feature, on dividend speculations. Americans opened hesitatingly, grew firmer, some to slightly above parity, and closed quiet. South Americans were in demand. Kafirs drooped. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92⅞; consols, for the account, 93; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 84⅜; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 100½; Canadian Pacific, 131⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177⅜; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 40; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 34⅝; Erie first preferred, 65⅝; Erie second preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 156½; Norfolk and Western, 73; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 79½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44⅛; Reading second preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 32⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64¾; Union Pacific, 100⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 94⅛; United States Steel, 35⅝; United States Steel preferred, 88; Wabash, 28¼; Wabash preferred, 42⅛.

Bar silver steady at 22⅜d per ounce.

Money, 3⅜@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

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SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 20	279,678
To date this year	183,267,623
Corresponding date last year	260,786,492

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 20	$1,116,500
To date this year	$873,633,350
Corresponding date last year	$980,495,820

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Sugar	2½	Louisv. & Nashv.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	¾
Brooklyn Rap. T.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Norfolk & Western	⅝
Denver & Rio Gr.	3	Peoria & Eastern	3
Descat. & Ft. D.	1	Rock Island	1
Detroit Un. Ry.	2½	Rutland pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	South. Pacific	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
General Electric	1	U. S. Realty	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜	U. S. Realty pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Great North. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	½	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Brunswick	1	U. S. R. & R.	½
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	½	Westinghouse	½
Consolidated Gas	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. ser.	1	Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1½
		Wabash deb. A	3¾

Bond Declined.

Iowa Cent. 5s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

That little animation there was in yesterday's stock market was principally due to activity in two stocks which are always more or less in favor, speculatively—namely, Texas Pacific and Sugar Trust. In the former some 57,000 shares changed hands, while in the latter the dealings totaled 40,000 shares, the two constituting practically one-third of the entire market transactions. In other parts of the list the market either stood still or was but nominally active, though it was a matter of comment that such activity as there was resulted in advancing prices all through the list.

It is an unquestioned fact that sentiment is daily becoming more hopeful, and that representative bankers are encouraging this feeling, pointing out that prices are low and that the financial skies are now much clearer than they were two months ago. At the same time they are advising only moderate and conservative purchases, declaring that it will be well and for the market's ultimate good if too much haste be not made at this time in a speculative way. This in a measure may explain yesterday's cautious purchases and the consequent dullness.

As for the two active issues, Texas Pacific and Sugar, it looks very much as if the sharp advance, at one time of 4 points, in the latter was the result of a demonstration against the shorts. In respect to Texas Pacific, the curious fluctuations in the stock suggested that the movement there was nothing more than a speculative and diverting effort, and not of actual consequence from a market standpoint.

The market showed best strength after the appearance of the bank statement, showing but a small loss in reserves and decrease of over $3,500,000 in loans.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

A Loan Post and a Bond Post—Bond Call System, Including Separate Room, Not to be Revived.

The Building Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday completed its work in allotting telephone booths and positions in the new Exchange among the members.

The committee has been making rapid progress in finishing up the details, and it is now practically certain that the Exchange will be in its own quarters about the first of March, perhaps by the middle of February. The committee is now planning the floor arrangements of the Exchange. It has been decided that the new Exchange will not have a bond room, and the practice of "calling" bonds, which obtained on the Exchange before the temporary removal to the Produce Exchange, will be discontinued.

In the old Exchange there were formerly three bond "calls" every day in the bond room, where would-be buyers and sellers of bonds met at appointed hours, and bids and offers were called out by the proper Exchange officer. Even in the old Exchange the number of calls per day was reduced to one, and when the Exchange moved down to the Produce Exchange the bond call system was done away with altogether, and a bond "post" or "crowd" was established in which the trading in bonds has been carried on all day, just as the trading in stocks is done.

In the new Exchange there will be a loan post or loan crowd and a bond post or bond crowd, and there will be no separate room for this business.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Yesterday's bank statement was favorable, but not so much so as had been expected, because of a loss in cash such as had not been reflected in the known movements of money. Reserves on all deposits decreased $203,300; reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decreased $284,975; loans decreased $3,510,200, specie decreased $1,880,700, legal tender increased $118,600, and deposits decreased $5,875,200.

Generally there had been expectation that a gain in cash would be shown, because known figures showed a gain of nearly $7,500,000 for the week. The loss, however, may again be attributed to the "average" system under which the statement is prepared, the actual position of the banks being better than appears by the statement.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$875,861,300	$857,005,400	$787,098,700
Deposits	867,856,000	904,096,300	838,804,400
Circulation	45,615,700	31,929,300	30,902,500
Specie	156,978,600	161,048,800	159,041,000
Legal tenders	68,079,000	70,760,600	60,157,100
Total	$225,057,600	$231,809,400	$219,198,100
Res. required	216,964,000	226,024,075	209,701,100
Surplus	$8,093,600	$5,785,325	$9,497,000
Ratio reserve to deposit	25.9%	25.2%	26.1%

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4½ per cent., nominal.

Time money 6@6½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6@6½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $257,167,011; balances, $10,023,430; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $626,325.

Money on call in London, 3⅝@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅞@$4.83; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83⅜.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16@5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95⅜; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—25@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were the smallest recorded in a long time. Very little disposition was shown to assume further responsibility in the market, and very little effort was made either to lift prices further or to bring about reactions. The same stocks which moved into the places of prominence during the earlier part of the week were the ones which yesterday received such attention as was given to the trading. Very few new orders seemed to have been placed in the market, and prices drifted along in the lines set by the previous day's trading. Net changes were about evenly divided between losses and gains, but slight variations in quotations in a market as narrow as was yesterday's are without significance.

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STANDARD OIL rose 5 points more, to 690, in further response to the announcement of the advance in the price of oil. About 45 shares of the stock were dealt in between 685 and 690.

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MONTREAL AND BOSTON showed more strength than it had displayed since the recent break in the stock. It sold up to 2⅞ and closed at 2⅞ bid.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	41¼	41¼	41½
5	American Chicle pf.	95	95	95
120	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	*22¼	*22¼
100	Bamberger De Lamar	9	9	9
3,200	Bay State Gas	1 9-16	1½	1½
300	Champion Ori	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Central Foundry	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Con. Refrigerating	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Electric Vehicle	4¾	4¾	4¾
800	Greene Con. Copper	25	25	25
1,120	Manhattan Transit	5	4½	4¾
10,200	Montreal & Bos. Con.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
10	N. Y. Phonograph	2	1	2
300	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	5½	5⅝	5½
6,700	Northern Securities	100¾	100½	100⅝
12	New Orleans Rys.	13½	13½	13½
10	New Orleans Rys. pf.	45	45	45
43	Standard Oil	690	685	690
6,600	Tennessee Copper	18¼	16¾	18¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84⅝	84¼	84¼

*Less than 100 shares.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	108½	I. P. Co. pf.	70½	71½
2s, c., 1930	108¼	109	Int. Power	54	..
3s, r., 1918	107½	108½	Int. Silver	7	24
3s, c., 1918	107½	108½	Int. Sil. pf.	40	45
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	Int. St. P.	43	45
4s, r., 1907	106½	109½	L. S. P. pf.	83	89
4s, c., 1907	110½	110¾	Iowa C. pf.	97	98
4s, r., 1925	135	136	Joliet & Chi.	195	..
4s, c., 1925	135	136	K. & Mich.	45¾	48½
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104½	K. C. So. pf.	53½	54½
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104½	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
D. C. 3-65s	123½	..	Kn. Ice	55	65
Adams Exp.	200	230	Kn. Ice. Chi.	10	..
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	K. I., C., pf.	40	50
Alle. & W.	145	..	Lacl. G. pf.	100	105
Allis Ch. pf.	81½	82	L. E. & W.	47	49
Am. Ag. Ch.	19	22	L. E. & W. pf.	115	125
A. C. pf.	76	80	Long Island	77	80
Am. Bicycle	¼	½	Man. Beach	9	14
Am. Blc. pf.	3	4	Md. C. pf.	90	110
Am. Coal	200	250	Mex. Central	22	22¼
A. C. O. pf.	93½	97¼	Mich. Cent.	125	175
Am. Tel.	35	39	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	120	..
Am. Exp.	215	230	Mor. & Es.	191	198
A. H. & L. pf.	35	37	N. C. & St. L.	102	105
A. I. Co. pf.	38½	30½	Nat. Biscuit	44½	45
A. L. Co. pf.	38½	40	Nat. Biscuit pf.	102	103
Am. Loc. pf.	93	94	Nat. R. pf.	90	93
Am. M. Co.	5	5½	Nat. L. pf.	90	93
A. M. Co. pf.	22½	24	N. Cent. C.	43	50
Am. Snuff.	125½	127½	N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
Am. Sn. pf.	..	98	N. Y. & N. H.	222½	225
Am. S. Fdys.	11	14½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	120
A. S. R. pf.	64	74	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf.	85	87
A. S. R. pf.	118	120	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	120
A. T. & C.	87	92	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	120
A. T. & T.	160	162	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf.	85	87
Am. Tob. pf.	137	149	N. Y. & Queens	3	5	
Am. W. Co.	11	13	N. Y. D. Co.	20	25
A. W. Co. pf.	76	79	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	50	60
Ann Arbor	37	39	N. Y., L. & W.	138	141
Ann. A. pf.	67	68½	N. & W. pf.	91	92
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95	North. Cent.	210	..
B. Un. Gas	220	225	Ont. Mining	5⅝	8
B., R. & P.	118½	124	Pac. Coast	68	72
B., R. & P. pf.	140	151	P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
Butterick Co.	49	51	P. C. 2d pf.	70	77
Canada Soc.	75	76½	Pac. Mail	39½	40½
Can. F. ctfs.	127¼	128	Pere Marq.	..	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	165	175	P., C., C. & St. L.	91	94
C. & A. pf.	70½	70⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	120
C., S. & Q.	188	210	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	191
C. & E. Ill.	195	214	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	110	133
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	..	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
C. G. W. pf.	81½	85	P. S. C. pf.	91	92
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	Pullman Co.	222	225
B.	36½	36¾	Quicksilver.	2½	2½
C. G. W. d.	88	91	Quicksil'r pf.	6¾	9
C., I. & L.	..	74	R. R. S., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	90	94
C., I. & L. pf.	..	91	Ry. St. Sp.	33	34½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	102	..	Read. 1st pf.	80	80½
C. & N. W.	214	217	Rdg. 2d pf.	76½	76⅝
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	162	Rens. & Sar.	210	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	195	R., W. & O.	137	139
C. T. & T. pf.	32	38	St. J. & G. I.	..	16
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	120	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	..	65
C., I. & W.	68	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	..	27
C., L. & W.	..	..	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	63¼	69½
C., L. & W. pf.	85	94	S.-S. S. & I.	56	59
C. F. & I.	122	126	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	87½	92
C. S. 1st pf.	97½	99	So. Ry. pf.	92	92½
C. S. 2d pf.	42	42½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	90¼	..
Com. Cable.	165	175	T. P. L. Tr.	36	40
Consol. Coal.	83	100	Third Av.	124	126
C. P. Co. pf.	82	84	T., P. & W.	15	25
D., L. & W.	245	255	T. R. & L.	31	..
D. & R. G. pf.	90½	92	Tol., St. L. & W.	25½	27
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	140	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45	46
Det., South.	16½	16⅞	T. C. R. T. pf.	158	..
Det. So. pf.	31	31½	U. B. & P.	12½	13
Dia. Match.	130	140	U. C. & P. pf.	77	80
Distill. Sec.	29	30	Un. Ry. Inv.	20	21
D., S. S. & A.	16	17½	U. S. C. I. & P. & F. pf.	40	51
D., S. S. & A. pf.	23	24	U. S. Exp.	124	133
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	93	Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	122½	123½
Ft. W. & D. City	60	63	Vul. Det. pf.	80	81
Gen. Ch. Co.	59	61	W.-F. Exp.	215	235
G. C. Co. pf.	98	101	Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	200
Homestake	65	80	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	53	53¼
Ill. C.	1.103	..			

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 20	4,138,814
Same week last year	3,181,241
To date this year	183,267,623
Corresponding date last year	260,786,492
Bonds for the week	$16,021,500
Same week last year	$14,858,500
To date this year	$873,633,350
Corresponding date last year	$980,495,820

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	Dec. 21, '01	Dec. 20, '02.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,982,405	3,276,107	*1,293,702
Industrial	1,119,636	902,707	217,129
Mining	100	100	100
Banks	100	402	*302

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 21, '01	Dec. 20, '02.	Decrease.
Railroads	$13,174,500	$14,534,500	*$1,360,000
Industrial	1,563,500	2,032,000	*468,500
Government	120,500	20,000	100,500
State	.....	35,000	*35,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 4@10 per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was qubted in London at 22¾d per ounce and in New York at 48⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 38¼@40c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .95, 1,000 Comstock bond at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 200 Hale & Norcross at .21, 200 Portland at 1.70, and 300 Potosi at .20.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—To-day's statement of Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$211,366,044
Gold	122,022,129
Silver	6,381,939
United States notes	2,863,073
Treasury notes of 1890	61,964
National bank notes	14,992,095
Total receipts this day	1,877,889
Total receipts this month	33,596,062
Total receipts this year	275,076,153
Total expenditures this day	1,265,000
Total expenditures this month	27,800,000
Total expenditures this year	255,166,227
Deposits in National Banks	150,442,310

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$379,224,069
Silver certificates	469,110,000
Silver dollars of 1890	768,053
Silver bullion of 1890	23,571,947
Total	$872,674,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$379,224,069
Silver certificates outstanding	469,110,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,340,000
Total	$872,674,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$35,436,889
Gold certificates	36,586,240
Silver coin and bullion	879,967
Silver certificates	4,501,302
United States notes	2,863,073
Other assets	21,536,912
Total in Treasury	$152,804,084
Deposits in National banks	150,442,310
Total	$303,247,294
Current liabilities	91,881,250
Available cash balance	$211,366,044

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.04
Andes	.02	.02
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.88	.85
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	2.05	1.90
Challenge Consolidated	.17	.15
Chollar	.15	.14
Confidence	.70	.65
Con. California & Virginia	1.30	1.20
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.12
Gould & Curry	.14	.12
Hale & Norcross	.23	.24
Julia	.04	.06
Justice	.09	.08
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.61	.54
Occidental Consolidated	.25	.21
Ophir	1.30	1.20
Overman	.40	.37
Potosi	.22	.19
Savage	.13	.12
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.38	.31
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.03	.06
Union Consolidated	.40	.31
Utah Consolidated	.09	.07
Yellow Jacket	.20	.17
Silver bars	48⅜	48¼
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	7½	6¾	8
Alamo	3½	4	3⅜	4
American Con	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Anaconda	13½	18	13	18
Blue Bell	4¾	5	4½	4⅞
C., K. & N.	11¾	12½	11	13
C. C. Con.	3⅝	5	3⅜	4
Coriolanus	3¾	3	3	4
C., C. & M.	2	3	2	3
Dante	2	3	1	3
Doctor Jackpot	9	9½	9	9½
Elkton	25	27	25½	29
El Paso	60½	61	60¾	61
Fanny Rawlings	5	4	5	4
Findlay	9	9½	8¾	9½
Gold Dollar Cons	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Golden Cycle	59½	61	59½	61
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3½	4	3⅝	4
Gold Exploration	1¾	2¼	2	2¼
Isabella	27¾	25⅝	27¾	29
Jackpot	7½	10	8	10
Keystone	2½	3	2¼	2⅞
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	4½	4½	4¼	5
Little Puck	3¾	3¾	3¼	3¾
Little Bessie	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	5	3½	5
Moon Anchor	7½	9	6⅝	8
New Haven	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Pharmacist	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	4½
Pointer	1	1½	1	1½
Portland	160	175	160½	175
Rose Maud	1½	2¼	2	2¾
Rose Nicol	1¼	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Windicator	100	104	100	104
Work	5½	6¼	5½	6

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—The local market repeated its record of Friday by showing a generally better tone, but restricting its activities to one group. The ready buying of Atlantic Coast line common and "Rights" was considered significant, especially as it became strong enough to cause a sharp rise in both. There is a good deal of speculative dealing in the group. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,895 shares of stock and $7,000 worth of bonds were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
304	Seaboard Railway com.	25⅝	25½	25½
317	Atlantic Coast Line pf.	135	135	135
200	Atlantic C. Line 1st pf.	39	38¾	39
972	Atlantic C. Line rights	3	2½	3
25	Consolidated Gas	70¾	70¾	70¾
50	Canton Company	100	100	100
10	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
10	Alabama C. & I. com.	38	37	37
$5,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	83½	83½	83¾
2,000	Ga. & Ala. consols. 5s	111	111	111
900	Atlantic C. L. 4s, (new)	87	87	87

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Prices.	Previous Quo'ns.
..	Amory	..	157
1	Amoskeag	1900	1877½
..	Androscoggin	..	119
..	Appleton	..	115¼
5	Arlington Mills	120¼	117
..	Atlantic	..	80
..	Bates	..	169¼
..	Belvidere Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
5	Bigelow Carpet	110	117½
2	Boot	600	575
..	Boston, (new)	..	100
1	Boston Belting	..	225
..	Boston Duck	..	1175
2	Cabot Bristol Mfg.	90—71—70	70
35	Chicopee	50½—51¼—50½	49—50—42
..	Cochecho	..	300
..	Columbian	..	1012½
25	Continental	39	39¼
..	Dwight	..	1015
..	Edwards	..	175
..	Everett	..	101
..	Franklin	..	160
17	Great Falls	102	164½—162¼
..	Grinnell	..	182½
..	Hamilton Cotton	..	747½
..	Hamilton Woolen	..	50
..	Hat	..	50½
..	Hillsboro Mills, (woolen)	..	25
..	Jackson	..	890
..	Lancaster	200	300
..	Lawrence	..	121
..	Lockwood	..	97½
..	Lowell	..	632½
..	Lowell Bleachery, (new)	..	100½
..	Lowell Machine Shop	..	800
..	Lyman Mills	..	65
..	Manchester Mills	..	82
..	Massachusetts	..	93
..	Mass. Cotton of Ga	..	105
51	Merrimac	91—90	90½
..	Middlesex	..	90
..	Monadnock	..	850
..	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	58
..	Nashua Mfg. Co	..	580
..	New Market Mfg. Co	..	130
..	Otis	..	1852½
..	Pacific	..	2100
..	Pepperell	..	200
..	Queen City Cotton Co	..	100
..	Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	80
..	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co	..	100
..	Stafford	..	107½
..	Stark	..	980
..	Thorndike	..	1062½
..	Tremont & Suffolk	..	163¼
..	Waltham Bleach and Dye	..	90
..	Wamsutta	..	110
..	Washington	..	120
21	York	885	902

*Dividend.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Foreigners were the feature. Rentes were supported. Industrials generally advanced. Kafirs were quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Business was extremely quiet on the Boerse to-day owing to the approach of the holidays. Argentines were in good demand. Canadian Pacific reacted slightly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 20, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,386,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,021,000	$2,641,000	$444,000	$15,525,000	$1,184,000
2,050,000	2,316,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,527,000	3,498,000	991,000	21,906,000	.....
2,000,000	1,289,300	Merchants' National	12,198,400	2,545,100	1,150,500	13,986,400	.....
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National	13,162,000	1,869,000	732,000	13,117,000	.....
1,500,000	3,447,200	Bank of America	18,434,000	2,718,500	2,700,800	20,204,700	.....
1,000,000	317,800	Phenix National	4,980,000	860,000	309,000	4,784,000	49,200
25,000,000	15,694,500	National City	124,722,200	21,313,400	5,572,200	106,332,700	5,489,500
300,000	7,368,200	Chemical National	23,930,600	3,887,400	2,248,800	22,634,100	.....
600,000	306,900	Merch. Exch. National	5,240,000	776,400	554,100	5,490,000	229,800
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National	7,703,700	849,600	735,200	5,677,100	991,100
300,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,625,000	427,500	68,400	2,110,500	47,700
700,000	387,100	Mechanics' & Traders'	3,837,000	490,000	342,000	4,015,000	.....
200,000	211,000	Greenwich	1,227,100	133,500	130,100	1,090,800	.....
600,000	561,300	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,433,200	966,200	351,000	4,202,600	453,700
2,479,200	168,500	Seventh National	6,473,600	1,216,700	243,500	5,892,000	534,900
5,000,000	3,546,300	Am. Exchange National	29,603,000	3,418,000	1,965,000	22,439,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,059,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	72,539,300	10,806,600	4,567,000	59,981,300	9,941,100
1,000,000	1,938,800	National Broadway	6,826,600	1,103,600	195,300	5,630,400	496,600
1,000,000	1,617,700	Mercantile National	12,809,500	2,064,500	1,123,600	13,024,000	986,100
422,700	554,300	Pacific	2,895,500	491,900	409,000	3,880,000	.....
450,000	1,041,400	Chatham National	5,672,200	784,400	304,400	5,675,000	49,500
200,000	373,300	People's	2,081,600	200,800	452,500	2,724,000	.....
2,000,000	2,026,100	National Bank of N. A.	15,730,800	1,952,800	1,389,600	12,716,700	1,517,800
3,000,000	6,061,700	Hanover National	45,711,300	8,323,900	5,911,600	52,588,400	2,608,800
1,000,000	1,063,500	Irving National	5,331,000	464,900	531,000	4,259,000	244,000
1,550,000	632,800	National Citizens'	5,776,800	1,177,100	414,200	6,377,400	638,900
500,000	307,300	Nassau	2,545,800	558,800	353,900	3,228,000	.....
900,000	1,095,200	Market & Ful. National	6,035,400	819,400	770,800	6,270,300	50,000
1,000,000	307,400	National Shoe & Leather	4,950,500	1,279,900	231,600	5,835,200	49,500
2,000,000	3

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 10
Belt R.R. & Stock Yards, Ind., com.	2½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Belt R.R. & Stock Yards, Ind., extra	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Albany (extra)	25c	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 2	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Boston & Maine common (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Bos., Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-an.)	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Buffalo & Susq. com. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 31	Jan. 3
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 30	Nov. 29	Dec. 30
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 5
Chi. & Alton Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. & N'thwestern com. (semi-an.)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi. & N'thwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi. R. I. & Pacific Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Jan. 5
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Granite (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 23
Granite (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 23
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Ile sac Tunnel & Wilmington	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	Jan. 17
Minn. & St. Louis com.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 12
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Phila., Balt. & Washington	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 16
Philadelphia & Erie	2	Dec. 30	Holders of record	Dec. 23
Providence & Worcester	2½	Dec. 31	.....	.....
R.R. Securities Ill. Cent. stock certs.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 5
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. com. stock tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. stock tr. cfs. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Southwestern & Georgia	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 16	Jan. 6

STREET RAILWAYS.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Boston Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union El. R. R. (extra)	½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Canton-Akron Ry. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Chicago City Railway	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 8	Dec. 14
Columbus, (O.) Buckeye L & New Tr. pf.	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Chicago City Railway	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 8	Dec. 14
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
Uniontown, Mantua & Fairmount, Philadelphia, common	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Uniontown, Mantua & Fairmount, Philadelphia, pf.	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light & Power	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Mass. Electric Companies pf.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 6
Metropolitan, New York. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 16
Rochester Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
St. Charles St. Ry. (New Orleans)	3	Dec. 28	Dec. 18	Dec. 20
South Side Elev., Chicago. (quar.)	1	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 16
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Union Pass. Ry., Philadelphia	$4.75	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 13
United Power & Trans. (Phila.)	$1	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 19
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco pf.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., Providence	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Union Traction, Phila., (semi-ann.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 1
Washington Water Power, Spokane, Wash. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 8	Jan. 3
West End Boston pf.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
West Phila. Pass. Ry.	$5	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 13

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America	9	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (Q.)	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
First, Dearborn Nat., Chic., (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
German Exchange (semi-annual)	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Hanover National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Importers & Traders' National	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Mechanics' National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
Mechanics & Traders' (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Mercantile National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Merchants' Exchange Nat. (semi-an.)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
National Commerce (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
National North America	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Park (semi-annual)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
North Side, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 12
People's (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 3
Seaboard National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Union, Brooklyn	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co. (extra)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	4½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Continental (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Flatbush, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Franklin, Brooklyn. (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Girard, Philadelphia	10	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Knickerbocker	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (extra)	7	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Mercantile (quarter)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mercantile (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Morton (quarter)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
North American (semi-annual)	3½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Real Estate (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Standard	3	.....	.....	.....
Title Guarantee & Trust (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Trust Co. of America (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Union (quarter)	12½	Jan. 10	.....	.....
United States Mortgage & Trust	8	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Washington (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Williamsburg, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. pf.	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
American Bank Note	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Amer. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Amer. Cement Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
Amer. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
American Express Co. (extra)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Amer. Grass Twine Co. (quarter)	¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
American Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24
Amer. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
American Screw	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 24	Jan. 7
American Snuff Co. com.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
American Snuff Co. pf (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (extra)	¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Type Founders Co. com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Type Founders Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Androscoggin Mills (Mass.)	4	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 17
Arlington Mills, Mass., (semi-ann.)	4	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 19
Atlantic Cotton Mills, Mass.	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 18
Audit Company com.	..	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Audit Company pf.	..	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Bell Tel. Co. of Phila. (quarter)	2	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Bigelow Carpet Co., Boston	$2.50	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 19
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Central Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Central & So. American Tel. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	Jan. 8
Century Realty	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 30	Jan. 5
Chic. Junction Rep. & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chic. Junction Rep. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Colt's Arms Co.	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Columbus (O.) Edison Co.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Columbus (O.) Edison Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines (month)	3c	Jan. 9	Dec. 26	Jan. 10
Cont. Tobacco com. (quar.)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Cont. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Corn Products Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
Corporation Liquidat. Co. (semi-ann.)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Cumberland Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 29	Dec. 17	Dec. 30
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Dominion Coal Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Dominion Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Empire Steel pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
E. W. Bliss Co. com. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Exploration Co. (semi-annual)	$5	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Finance Co. of Penn 1st pf.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Fisheries Co. pf. (annual)	7	Jan. 10	Dec. 15	Jan. 11
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Dec. 26	Dec. 18	.....
Hudson Realty Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	.....
Hudson Realty Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	.....
Huntington Chamers Tr. Co., Boston	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 27
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
International Silver Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Jan. 2
Internat. Steam Pump com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chic., pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. pf., (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Mil. & Chi. Breweries pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 26	.....	.....
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
New England Cotton Yarn pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 1
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
N. Y. Mtge & Security Co. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Old Dominion SS. Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Otis Elevator pf.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Quincy RR. Bridge (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Quincy RR. Bridge (extra)	$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Royal Baking Powder Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quarter)	2	Dec. 24	Dec. 13	Dec. 26
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1	Dec. 24	Dec. 13	Dec. 26
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	$9	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 17
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Shawmut Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 19
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Coupler Co. com.	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Standard Coupler Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Stand. Dist & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Street's West Stable Car Line pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 13	Jan. 6
Tefft, Weller & Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Tidewater Steel Co. pf.	3	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Trinity County Gold Mining	½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
U. S. Reduc & Ref. Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Realty & Construc. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31
Union Switch & Signal	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11
Union Switch & Signal pf.	2	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11
Victoria Coal & Coke Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Wells Fargo & Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Wells Fargo & Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
West. Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	3½	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 1
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Machine (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 11

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 20, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18	20	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅞
57½	57⅝	5,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	57¼	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅜
34	34½	200	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
90	90½	150	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
30¼	31	170	*Am. Grass Twine	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
43½	44¾	200	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
9¼	10	100	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	400	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
14	15	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
27⅝	28	300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
39½	40	400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
92½	93	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92	93	92	93	+ ⅞
127¾	128	39,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	125¼	129	125½	127¾	+2¾
86½	87	750	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	86	87	86	87	+ ⅛
82⅝	82¾	6,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82½	82⅝	81½	82⅜	+ ⅛
98½	98⅝	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
98¼	98¼	7,600	Baltimore & Ohio	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼	+ ⅛
92½	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1½
64⅜	64½	1,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	64½	63⅝	64½	+ ⅛
8	8⅞	300	Brunswick City	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
127¼	127⅝	2,500	Canadian Pacific	127⅝	127⅝	127¼	127⅝	+ ⅛
46⅜	46⅞	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	46½	46½	46⅜	— ⅛
31½	32	200	Chicago & Alton	32	32	31⅝	31¾	— ¼
24⅜	24½	1,800	Chicago Great West.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
173⅜	175	17,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	173⅜	173⅝	172⅝	173½	+ ⅝
16⅞	16⅝	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
13⅞	13⅝	100	Chicago Union Trac.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
46½	46½	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ½
95⅞	95⅞	100	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
79	80	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	79	80	79	79	+ ⅞
27¼	27⅝	100	Colorado & Southern	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
18½	18⅝	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
210	211½	600	Consolidated Gas	210⅝	210⅝	210	210	— ⅝
114½	115½	900	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	114½	115½	114½	115½	+ ⅝
30	30½	321	Corn Products	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
163⅛	163	100	Delaware & Hudson	163⅛	163⅛	163⅛	163⅛	...
38½	39	400	Denver & R. G.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
42	43	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	42	42½	42	42½	+ ⅛
86½	86½	165	Detroit United Ry.	86½	86½	80½	86⅝	+2½
33⅞	34	7,200	Erie	33⅞	34⅛	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
63⅞	64⅛	100	Erie 1st pf	64⅛	64½	64⅛	64⅛	+ ⅛
45	45¼	400	Erie 2d pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
67⅛	68	750	Evans. & T. H.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67⅝	+ ⅛
175½	176	300	General Electric	175½	176	175½	176	+1
102	103	900	Great North. pf.	102½	102½	101½	101½	— ½
99	100	100	Hocking Valley	99	99	99	99	...
97⅜	98⅜	1,800	Hocking Valley pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	98⅜	+1⅜
142½	143½	100	Illinois Central	143	143½	143	143½	+ ½
18	18⅛	400	Internat. Paper	18	18	18	18	...
37	37½	100	Iowa Central	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
78	78¼	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78	78	78	78	— ½
31⅝	32	1,000	Kansas City South.	31½	32	31½	31⅝	...
34⅝	35	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
70	85	42	Laclede Gas	70	70	70	70	...
122½	123	1,000	Louisville & Nashville	123	123½	122⅞	122⅞	+ ⅛
146¼	146½	3,100	Manhattan Elevated	146	146⅞	145¾	146⅜	+ ⅛
119¼	120	200	*Met. Sec., 1st tr. pd.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	+ ⅛
139¾	139¾	20	*Met. Street Railway	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	...
105⅜	107	100	Minn. & St. Louis	106½	106½	106½	106⅝	— ¼
119	121	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	120	120	120	120	—3
72½	73	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	73	73½	72	72	...
122	123	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	122⅝	122	122⅝	— ¼
25½	25⅝	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
55¼	55¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55¼	56	55¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
104⅝	104⅝	11,000	Missouri Pacific	104⅝	104⅞	104	104⅜	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	800	*Nat. Lead Co.	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	16¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅛	16¼	16⅛

Individual Rehearsals by "Gretna Green" Actresses.

Have to Accustom Themselves Little by Little to Unusual Conditions in Costume Play—Corsets to Be Discarded in Drama of Directoire Period.

THERE are a number of women in town just now who are practicing going without corsets for half an hour each day to become accustomed to the unusual conditions. They are the women who are to play with Miss Elizabeth Tyree in "Gretna Green," the romantic comedy which is to be brought out at the Madison Square Theatre on Jan. 5.

All the costumes belong to the latter part of the Directoire period, when Napoleon was First Consul. It was at that time that the autocrat decided that the costumes of the women should be more simple, in a word more hygienic, that family conditions might be improved, and Josephine, more complacent in the matter of attire than later, when she was Empress, made popular the styles he recommended, adapted the classic costumes of ancient Greece, and produced a picturesque classic dress which was at once simple and comfortable. There were the short waists which allowed the figure to be natural; hair dressing followed the classic to a certain extent, but permitted curls around the face, and in some cases curls in the nape of the neck; pretty little shoes with ribbons tied and crossed around the ankle, giving a suggestion of sandals, and bonnets with their big scoop fronts and beehive crowns were at least becoming and effective. That was as the costume was adopted by the English women and worn in the days of Gretna Green.

But there was not a woman cast for parts in "Gretna Green" who did not think that she would be a "sight" without her corsets. In the first place it was almost impossible for her to give them up with any degree of comfort. When the muscles around the waist have become accustomed to the support of something tight and unyielding they have not the strength in themselves to stand without it. That is the reason it has been necessary to begin practicing half an hour a day going without stays. At first there were horrible "cricks" in the back. Then the muscles grew stronger, and now it is found that it is not impossible after all to get along without outside bones and steels.

And here is something that will be a surprise to many people. When the gowns were being fitted the women who were to wear them felt that they must at least wear their corsets for that ordeal, and so they did. But the result was that when the frocks were tried on later without the drawing in at the waist, which presses out the figure above and below, all those gowns had to be taken in at the bust and around the hips, the increased amount of room at the waist being filled in with the flesh which belonged there, and the women looked more slender than in 1902 figures.

NOVELTY IN STAGE COSTUMES.

It is probable that just this period of dress has not been reproduced on the stage in New York before. The materials are simple, pretty little flowered and striped silks, thin goods of different kinds, no rich brocade, but simplicity of style; no spangles or jewels, but quaint little wraps and bags for powder boxes and scent bottles.

"Gretna Green" is a play which requires care in the selection of both the materials for the costumes and the properties to obtain the correct atmosphere. Miss Tyree has been spending all her spare moments for some time past in hunting through the shops for old-fashioned shades of glacé silk, queer little braids, and in picking up really old things in embroidered mull scarfs, scent bottles, and bags.

Her own costumes are charming, and the style is infinitely becoming. One of the most beautiful gowns is a flowered crêpe of the softest quality, with a design upon it of delicate pink roses combined with a little pale blue. It is made in the style of all the gowns, straight and simple and scant, and absolutely without trimming. The low-cut neck is finished with a cord of the material with a bit of lace in front, the apology for a bodice, laced both back and front for the inch or two of length which belongs to it with narrow, pale blue velvet ribbon. There is a band of this same narrow velvet tied around just below the bust with a bow and ends in front. The short plain sleeves are also laced with the blue velvet tied in a bow, and there is a narrow fall of lace at the back of each hanging to the elbow. Long suede gloves and lace mits will be worn with the different costumes.

A DAINTY HAT.

The hat for one of them is charming. It is something on the order of a modern picture hat and made of the flowered crêpe of the gown. It is trimmed on top with big, deep-colored roses and foliage of green, with a little of the pale blue ribbon which finishes the frock. Under the rim are folds of a deep rose-pink chiffon, and the hat is pinched down at the back to give it something of a bonnet effect, and from here are strings of the rose-colored chiffon tied at the left side.

Another pretty gown is of white silk mull over blue, delicate embroidery in pale pink and white finishing the lower edge of the mull and top of the low-cut bodice. The sleeves to this are exceedingly pretty, long, open, and meeting in points on the top of the sleeve the full length. These points are fastened with tiny bows of narrow black velvet ribbon, the arm showing between. There is the narrow black velvet girdle and a straight narrow ribbon for this gown also.

A negligée is of pink, a pretty little striped silk for a foundation, and over this the white mull trimmed with Madeira embroidery. In the days of the play women did much of their own needlework, so the lace is a band of hand embroidered mull. It outlines the lower edge of the mull overdress, and the two edges in front, which open over the pink skirt and also finishes the neck. There are short puffed sleeves to this gown.

Not a word is being told as yet about the story of the play, which is by Grace Livingston Furniss, but the fact that it is named "Gretna Green" and that Dolly Erskine, the character Miss Tyree is to create, wears a riding habit, may suggest many things. The riding habit is a jaunty one of a soft shade of gray-green cloth with a velvet collar, a short jacket, and the skirt falling in straight lines below. The hat is fetching, a plain little green beaver to match the suit.

There are pretty gray and pink striped silks to be worn, mauve tissues, pale pinks, glacé silk wraps of odd shades of brown, one lovely shoulder wrap of embroidered mull, a pretty ruffled rose-flowered scarf that Miss Tyree wears, little puffy silk bags hanging from the waist, and the low shoes are of morocco or satin to match in many cases the frocks with which they are worn.

Miss Tyree's little niece gazed at the artist's plates of the costumes with delight while her aunt explained to her that they showed the gowns that every one wore a hundred years ago.

"Did they wear these when you were a little girl?" asked Miss Seven-year-old with wondering delight.

These old style gowns are in keeping with Miss Tyree's individual tastes. She is beginning a collection of costumes. Among her nest eggs for this she has a most interesting frock of the Elizabethan period, a relic given her by a relative; a set of jewelry, breastpin and earrings, of Florentine mosaic which belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and a bracelet which she values belonged to Laura Keene, and was given to its present owner by Mrs. Charles Walcott.

Old shawls, candelabra, silver teapots, a beautiful silver lustre ink set, and other genuine antiques for which Miss Tyree has ransacked the bric-à-brac shops are properties in the play. As they are at present scattered around the rooms of her apartment they are in keeping with the place, which she has filled with old furniture for her individual use.

She has many pieces of fine old carved mahogany, and a set of cut glass goblets over a hundred years old is among the other things of which she is particularly proud. An old silver tea set, a family heirloom. Miss Tyree says was the only thing left to her family in the South after the war. She adds with a laugh that she is still hunting around in the shops here in the North to see if she cannot recover pieces of her own old family silver.

OLD MAHOGANY IN DEMAND

Southern Homesteads Ransacked for Furniture.

ONE of the remarkable features of the holiday trade this year, as described by those who have been watching the market, is the demand for old Colonial mahogany furniture, and in order to provide New York with an adequate supply many of the finest ante-bellum homesteads of Maryland and Virginia have been ransacked for their choicest bits. As matter of fact this craze for Colonial mahogany has been growing steadily for some time and, while not a result of the holiday trade, has been accentuated by the custom of giving presents until it has reached proportions here that have surprised some of the dealers.

A trainload of old mahogany from Virginia homesteads reached New York last week over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and was preceded by other consignments from places in Maryland and the Carolinas. These States are the happy hunting grounds of the dealers who are supplying the New York market. It is said that they have cleaned out all that could be found in the way of desirable old mahogany from the old homesteads on Long Island. Money represents a good deal more in the country districts of Virginia to-day than it does in New York, and when a dealer offers $20 for a grandfather's clock, $15 for a sofa, $10 for a bureau, and as low as $1 for odd chairs, the offers in a great many instances are accepted by the owners of the property, who may either be in need of the cash or are so tired of their old furniture that they desire to replace it with more modern makes.

The knowing dealer who thus scours the remote homesteads in Virginia and Maryland sees works of beauty and high commercial value under the grime of ages, and does not disclose the improvements that may be made in the pieces by careful cleaning and new upholstering. A beautiful mahogany sofa with massive claw feet and delicately carved back and front, modelled somewhat on the Empire style, but entirely characteristic of the Colonial period, was bought in Maryland for $6 some time ago with a lot of other pieces. It had been varnished, and was dirty and grimy, but the wood was in perfect condition, and it was covered with the old black horse hair cloth that is to be seen in some houses yet. When it arrived in New York the upholstery was ripped off, the varnish removed, the wood cleaned and polished, and simply as a naked wooden frame it sold readily for $150, being upholstered afterward by the woman who bought it with brocade to suit her fancy.

Upon another occasion the contents of an old Southern mansion were given in exchange for an equal number of pieces of modern furniture. Old mahogany chairs that sold readily in this city after being polished for $20 each, cost the dealer about $2 each, while a splendid Sheraton sideboard inlaid with satinwood, with the old brass handles, cost him about $40, and was disposed of here for $150.

There is no demand here for four-post beds, which were once a fad, but which can hardly be given away now. When dealers get them they cut them apart for the sake of the old and seasoned mahogany that is in them, and which they make into other pieces of furniture. Thus the big carved posts serve as an admirable hatrack when they are put on a stand and have pegs inserted in their sides, and these sell for $40 each.

Chippendale chairs that have served through many generations, improving in color with the passage of years, and for which a few years ago there was no demand in New York, are now in great request. Chairs made by Heppelthwaite, who lived in England between Sheraton and Chippendale, are esteemed here even higher than the products of those two makers, for the reason that there is much less of his furniture on the market. A set of six carved rosewood Heppelthwaite chairs for the dining room that were imported from England sold recently in New York for $50 each, and they had the old upholstery at that.

Old mahogany dining tables in a thorough state of repair and polish cannot be bought for less than $30 to $50, and when inlaid they sell for more than $100, while a few years ago in this city they were being cut up for the sake of the wood that is in them. Old mahogany rocking chairs with the swanhead arms are peculiarly of the Colonial period, and are so scarce that they are being bought for export to Europe, where rocking chairs are not made.

One of the reasons given for the recent rise in the price of old Colonial furniture is that a steady demand has set in for it in Europe. The European makers have never made furniture of the pure Colonial pattern, which was an evolution worked out in this country, patterned somewhat on the style of Louis XIV. The making of this furniture was afterward continued in this country with modifications borrowed from the Directoire and Empire styles, but still retaining distinct American characteristics. The recent decision of Mrs. Roosevelt to completely furnish the White House with Colonial furniture is also supposed to have given a strong impetus to the new demand for this kind of material. She also gave orders to have all of the new White House silverware made on the Colonial pattern, borrowing old pieces of silver from her friends to serve as models.

Along with the boom in old Colonial mahogany there is reported a steadily increasing demand for silverware of the Colonial pattern. There is hardly any of this on the market in the old makes when the volume of the demand is considered, and its place is being supplied by new silverware modelled on the old patterns.

"Old mahogany furniture is a good investment," said one dealer who was asked for his opinion, "because you can always get your money back for it, while the modern furniture is hard to dispose of even at a great sacrifice if you are obliged to sell it. It is impossible to imitate the old mahogany, which almost any amateur can detect at a glance from the new mahogany. Having survived the use of generations it is bound to be good, all the rubbish and poor stuff having long since gone to pieces. Moreover the wood is thoroughly seasoned and will stand steam heat and all changes of temperature. At the present time it hardly costs more than new mahogany furniture, and often not as much.

"There are immense quantities of old mahogany in the Southern States, where the great country mansions appear to have been furnished from top to bottom with it in the slavery days. It is very cheap in New Orleans and at places like Richmond, Charlotte, Savannah, and on the eastern shore of Maryland. There used to be a lot of fine old mahogany in the homesteads of Long Island, and the neighborhood of Jamaica was a favorite place to get it, but that has all about been bought, and the dealers are now obliged to go further afield.

"Everything depends on the condition in which the things are found. I was offered an inlaid chest of drawers recently for $8, and I would not buy it because to put it in proper shape for the market would cost $75. On the other hand you often get a bargain, like a Sheraton sideboard I recently picked up, which only needed polishing, and all it cost was $11. I sold it for $110. I got for $2 an old Sleepy Hollow chair that had been painted and, after it was polished, sold it for $48. Thus there is a good deal of money in the business if you buy with discretion. Some dealers hold their old mahogany at high prices and have to wait a long while to sell it, while others charge only a moderate profit and keep turning over their money all the time."

For Christmas presents a great number of old mahogany chairs, tables, sideboards, chiffoniers, and chests of drawers have been given this year, and the dealers say that as time goes on the price of such wares is bound to go up, the supply being limited. The quantity of old furniture being sold now is small when compared with that of new furniture, but it is said that the demand is certain to grow.

SCENES AT POLICE AUCTION SALES

Surprises Experienced by Speculative Purchasers of Unclaimed Property.

SOLID gold watches for $5, diamond rings for $11, sealskin coats for $2, such were the prices paid for articles at the police auction sale held in Brooklyn last week. Men and women who would not think of attending a bargain sale in one of the dry goods houses had waited months for the sale, and were present to buy whatever took their fancy. The printed list of articles to be sold spoke of the goods as unclaimed property. This includes property taken from persons who have been arrested, served a term, and, after being released, have failed to call for the property within one year; of property found on unidentified dead, of goods which have been abandoned, and of property which has been found by policemen and not claimed within a year.

The goods sold at the sale last week included several hundred watches of all descriptions, the material ranging from lead to the finest gold; rings and pins, some of which were set with diamonds and other precious stones, and jewelry enough to have stocked half a dozen shops. Besides all this there were bundles and trunks of wearing apparel, all of which was bought a bundle at a time, the buyer taking a chance that there might be something in the lot which would be worth his bid.

When the unclaimed property reaches the property clerk at Police Headquarters he puts a tag on it, and the article is simply registered in the catalogue as "watch," or "lot of rings," or "pair of opera glasses." In the case of the clothing it is simply "trunk of clothing." No examination of the property is allowed, the auctioneer's clerk simply holding the articles up as they are bid for. The wearing apparel is bid for from the outward appearance of the trunk, which is not opened until the buyer has paid the amount of his bid.

The terms of the sale are strictly cash, no goods are warranted, and purchases not called for within three days are forfeited, to be sold at some future sale. The entire proceeds of the sale are turned into the Police Pension Fund. The bidding was not very lively last week, and in many cases the prices paid for articles were ridiculously low. But the surprises of the day came when the trunks of clothing were sold. Several trunks of ordinary appearance had been disposed of when the clerk exposed a small yellow cloth covered affair which looked as though it might have been the property of some serving maid.

The first bid was 25 cents. Even the auctioneer seemed pleased to get that much, but continued his barking until he had at last raised the offer to $2. People chided the buyer, who retreated into a corner, a look on his face which clearly indicated that he thought he had given too much. The trunk was opened, and there lay a fine sealskin coat, nicely packed in camphor, while underneath were a long black boa and a muff.

Another surprise came when a case marked with the brand of a noted wine dealer was offered. The case should have brought $30. It was bid in for $22, and the buyer, unable to refrain from taking a nip, opened the case to find, much to his chagrin and to the spectators' mirth, that he had bought a case of bottled water.

FLOWERS FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

Thousands of Boxes Will Be Delivered at New York Homes on Thursday—Red the Favorite Color.

IF CHRISTMAS EVE comes in mild and warm and Christmas morning follows its gentle prophecy, the florists will be the happiest men in New York. That will mean that the thousands of boxes of Christmas flowers which must be delivered on Christmas forenoon can go out with only the ordinary packing. But should there be freezing weather, every flower must be packed in cotton, which doubles the labor and the time necessary. Even with the mild Christmas, which is the florist's delight, the force in the big retail flower stores works all night the night before Christmas. From midnight until 7 o'clock in the morning all hands are busy packing the boxes which in a few hours are to convey Christmas remembrances. At 7 o'clock the delivery wagons start and before noon all the fragile blooms have reached the feminine hands for which they were purchased. Probably 20,000 such boxes are delivered every Christmas morning in New York. One dealer in a fashionable residence district has sent out between 300 and 400 every Christmas morning for many years.

The "mixed box" ranges from $3 to $50 in price. It is a very modest little box for the first price—just half a dozen roses, a dozen carnations, a bit of "Christmas green." In the fifty-dollar box there will be probably half a dozen American Beauties, half a dozen long-stemmed Liberty roses of the rich, velvety, deep crimson variety; some violets, some "valley," some mignonette, to sweeten the whole box; perhaps some sweet peas and hyacinths, a bit of heliotrope, and always some holly, and a red satin ribbon to tie the whole.

These expensive boxes are simply pretty trifles, sent to the rich, by those who are not sufficiently indebted or on sufficiently intimate terms to send more costly or substantial gifts. The very evanescence of the flowers makes them superlatively luxurious. Fifty dollars for flowers that fade in a day makes the attention more delicate than four or five times that amount put into some more durable trifle.

RED THE CHRISTMAS COLOR.

Red is pre-eminently the Christmas color; and red carnations and red roses are the favorite purchases. The red immortelles, also, go in great bunches for Christmas decorations in houses of both high and low degree. These immortelles are real flowers, though some people have a notion they are made of paper. Their natural color is yellow, and they are grown in the South of France, where great fields of them may be seen dried and dyed for the market. It is a great industry there. Europeans use them largely to the exclusion of fresh flowers for all occasions. They are dyed in all colors for the European markets, and thousands upon thousands of boxes of the red ones are imported to New York every year for the Christmas trade. They cannot be successfully grown in America, owing to climatic differences. A few have been produced in Texas, but the florists say they are not "right."

The coal famine has proved very disastrous to greenhouse people. Repeatedly during the past week mournful messages have come over the telephone in response to orders from the dealers detailing the loss of one, two, three, four, or even more houses of "Christmas stuff" in Jersey or in Westchester. Christmas flowers will be proportionately scarce, but the price at the retail stores will be very little, if any, higher than usual. The price is always exactly doubled in early December, and retail dealers say they cannot go much above that or customers will be frightened away. American Beauty roses are $36 a dozen. Sweet peas are 50 cents for a dozen sprays. Only the old-fashioned pink and white ones are sold at this time of the year, the various solid colors, for which the demand is less, being reserved for more popular prices later in the season.

GOOD YEAR FOR VIOLETS.

Sweet peas have been forced for the Christmas market only for many years past. They must be started blooming before the cold weather begins. Then they will bloom all Winter. Daffodils do not get in until February, but almost all the rest of the Spring flowers, hyacinths, narcissuses, bavardia, and so on, are on the Christmas counters. Easter lilies, too, though rather cold and white for Christmas, are sold for $5 a dozen. Violets, which were poor last year, are particularly fine this Winter, deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, and from $4 to $5 a hundred for the best of light grades. Some mignonette now comes in enormous sprays, which command $6 a dozen. There are carnations which are sold at $5 a dozen, although the popular bright red Christmas carnation is $1.50.

Holly began to come in last week from the hills of Maryland and the South. The wild holly supplies the market and there has never seemed to be any perceptible diminution of the supply. Great quantities of it are purchased by all sorts of dealers, who decorate their stores with it and send out a sprig attached to every Christmas parcel.

NEW ROSE FOR CHRISTMAS.

There is a new rose for Christmas this year, the Canadian Queen, a lovely, blushing miss who comes from Canada. The floral Christmas gift sometimes takes the form of potted plants, probably always more acceptable to the mistress of a house. The old time Christmas favorite is the Poinsetta, whose red stars have blossomed under Christmas trees for the last quarter century. They are from $1 to $1.50 apiece, and a twelve-inch pan filled with them comes to $12 or $15.

Scotch heather is always popular; the pink French variety less so, as it does not last so well and has no "associations." An enthusiastic country dweller in Massachusetts, says the flowerman, is going to plant all the hills on his estate with Scotch heather next Spring, believing that it will domesticate itself and grow wild as it does on the hills of Scotland.

POTTED PLANTS THAT LAST.

Then there are little orange trees which keep in good condition for two or three months and range from $2 to $15 in price, and potted lilies at 25 cents a blossom. The deep rose-colored azalea never loses its popularity. Cyclamens, red, white, and pink, are sold, and Bougainvillia, or the Chinese paper plant, with its crisp, papery looking little Chinese lanterns of blossoms, is a quaint little oddity. All these plants will stand steam-heated rooms, and with ordinary care retain their beauty for many weeks. A twelve or eighteen-inch mixed hamper of potted plants, for which many Christmas orders are already placed, costs from $6 to $40.

Over on Avenue A the windows of the flower stores bloom just as brightly as those on Broadway. Rosebuds and Easter lilies, hyacinths, and immortelles make a brave show, and they will last longer than the Fifth Avenue flowers, for they are all made of muslin.

POPULARITY OF RATHSKELLERS

Gathering Places for Player Folk in Early Morning.

AS A rule New Yorkers are content to eat their meals on the surface of the earth or above it, but there are many who prefer to go underground and have their supper served beneath the light of lanterns and to the sound of music. It is to them that the rathskeller owes its popularity.

The first rathskeller was established in New York in 1863 by Fred Hollander. It was modelled after the famous restaurant under the Rathshaus (City Hall) in Bremen, where the Rathsherren, or Board of Aldermen, met every day to discuss topics of civic interest over beer and bretzels. It still does a flourishing trade within a stone's throw of its original site. Its present proprietor has a budget of interesting reminiscences of the crowds that visited it when the Brooklyn Bridge was first opened; of the days when it was a novelty in the city, and of the celebrated New Yorkers who frequented it. The place is comfortable, and its appointments are unpretentious. A small dining room devoted to the use of women patrons opens off the large room in which newspaper men and others congregate. The walls are decorated with inscriptions such as "Let us have wine, mirth, and laughter, sermons and soda the day after," and "Partake of love as the temperate man partakes of wine." The doors close at 8 P. M., thus leaving a free field for the new and ornate rathskellers that have started up within the past few years.

At present there are only three rathskellers on Broadway. They are at their brightest when the theatre lights have been extinguished and actors and audience seek pastures new. From midnight until 3 A. M. they are full to overflowing. There are grades in rathskellers, as in everything else, and each of these underground restaurants has its own particular class of trade. The decorations in one of the best of them are beautiful and artistic. Fine specimens of German pottery, steins, platters, and vases are arranged along the walls. The hand-painted canvas that covers the ceiling was put up at a cost of $5,000. The design with its blending of green and gold is the work of a master hand. Antique lanterns hang from it, and the glow of electric lights, wilderness of plants, and sheen of mirrors add their quota of beauty to the scene.

A glance around the tables is equivalent to a year's subscription to the leading dramatic papers, as all the faces that appear in its pictures can be seen there. The Metropolitan Opera House artists look upon it as a happy hunting ground, and a group of them is invariably found there after midnight. It is not unusual to see the greatest singer of them all enjoying a modest glass of beer with his party, while at the opposite table sits one of the chorus girls pledging her escort in champagne. Writers also are frequent this rathskeller, and the leading lights of the legal fraternity, as well as many of the celebrities whom they have successfully pulled out of the clutches of the law.

Music is furnished in the rathskellers, and uncommonly good music it is, too. The audience appears to enjoy it, and frequently the hum of conversation and the pop of champagne corks are suspended while stringed instruments make "a concord of sweet sound." Singing is frowned upon by the management, but there are times when it is impossible to suppress the buoyant spirits of the diners, and the strains of popular ditties, classic and otherwise, resound on all sides.

Smoking is allowed, of course, and as the hours go by the light gray curtain grows opaque, the consumption of oysters, lobster salads, and Welsh rarebits is increased, and the sale of liquid refreshments assumes proportions that would make a temperance convention throw up its hands. And then, when the fun is at its height, the clock gives warning of the approach of closing time, and the crowds scramble out of the rathskellers into the streets of the restless city, while tired waiters gloat over their tips.

The Conductor's Honest Rake-Off.

A CONDUCTOR of a Sixth Avenue car, during a lull in the ringing of fares, stood passing coins from one hand to the other, turning up the date of each coin as he did so. "There are more ways of making money than by 'knocking down' fares," he remarked, noting the inquiring look on a passenger's face. "Any greenhorn can pocket a dozen nickels in collecting 120 fares in a car built for 48 passengers, but a man has got to know something to spot a coin that has a premium value. It's surprising how many more or less rare coins pass current without falling into the hands of some one who knows their value. This was suggested to me one day, and I took to studying the catalogues of dealers in rare coins and memorizing the dates of those that are worth more than the prices stamped on them. Since then I have picked out of the money I have taken in fares several hundred coins with a premium value ranging from a few cents to $5, and have redeemed them with my own money and sold them to dealers in coins."

The Telephone Girl Secure.

"WOMEN have to fight for an even chance with men in other lines," said one of the officials of the New York Telephone Company the other day, "but in our business they are in no danger from male competition. It would be simply impossible to run a telephone exchange with male operators.

"Who ever heard of a 'hello-boy'? There is trouble enough with boys answering the 'phone in offices, and there is no danger of their being used in place of girls in the telephone exchanges. It is not chiefly because girls are steadier, more attentive, and more polite, but it is because a girl's voice carries better over the wire than a boy's, being higher, clearer, and more penetrating. But there is a still more important reason. The other girl can tell what the fellow on the other end of the wire is trying to say, when a boy would be shouting hopelessly: 'What d'ye say?'"

NEW AND EXPENSIVE TOYS IN THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES

Dealers Busy Supplying the Demand for Automobiles, Submarine Boats and Flying Machines—A Supreme Court Justice and a Broker Who Play with Them.

THIS Cristmas season will go down in history among the manufacturers and dealers in toys as one of the most remarkable on record, for it has been distinguished by the introduction of several distinctly new and costly toys which it is said are bound to take a permanent place in the business. A new toy generally wins a fortune for him who invents it, while the dealers who handle it make big money from its sale. That is because a successful new toy is comparatively rare, and some of the best mechanical skill in the country is constantly engaged in trying to devise one.

The man who brought out the Fifteen Puzzle, for instance, is said to have realized a large fortune from it, and the same was true of the Pigs in Clover puzzle. Several years in succession have gone by without a genuinely new toy making its appearance on the market. This year's startling developments in the toy business have been in the line of mechanical appliances which closely follow the sensational lines of mechanical development in the commercial world. In other words, the toy makers have followed the big inventors in submarine boats, flying machines, and automobiles. There was a strong desire to utilize wireless telegraphy in this direction. For months inventors of toys have been at work trying to devise something for children and grownups which would illustrate the principles which Marconi has made famous. It must be confessed, however, that all these have met with failure and that no wireless telegraphy toy has made its appearance on the market.

Upon the other hand the march of progress in the mechanical world has been fully illustrated in the toy world by the production of amusing pieces of mechanism that fully illustrate the operation of flying machines, submarine boats, and automobiles. Toy dealers also point out as a significant fact that prices are steadily rising, because there is more money in the country, and whereas they could with difficulty get a dollar for a good toy some years ago, they have no difficulty now in disposing of mechanical toys that cost as much as $15 or $20. In fact, there are certain toys on the market at the present time that cost close to $100, and dealers in those articles confidently assert that they know they are being bought by grownup people for their own amusement instead of for that of their children.

One dignified Judge of the Supreme Court, who is known to have a fondness for ingenious mechanical devices bought a seventy-five-dollar toy automobile last week on the pretense that he was going to "give it to his little nephew," when as a matter of fact it is said that he will simply play with it in his own home. He also bought an entire railway system in miniature, including tracks, switches, stations, locomotives, passenger and freight cars, bridges, and a roundhouse, which cost him close to $100, and was said to be purchased "for the little son of a friend," and the man who sold it to him asserts that it is now running in his fine uptown house for the edification of the Judge alone.

BANKER WHO LIKES TOYS.

A well-known Wall Street banker purchases every new mechanical toy that makes its appearance on the market. There are several other New Yorkers who indulge in this peculiar passion and take extraordinary pains to conceal the fact that they are buying the toys for themselves and not for their nephews or for their little sons.

Last week was distinguished by the appearance on the market of the 25-cent airship. This flying machine looks like an automobile torpedo, and it is now circling about in thousands of homes to the astonishment of the servants and the amusement of the children. The motive power consists of an ordinary India rubber band which requires about forty twists of the hand to wind it up. By an arrangement of large and small wheels this stored-up energy is transmitted to fan propellers at the stern, made out of two sheets of cardboard. The body of the machine is made of weighted tin and looks like a fish, with the propeller for the tail, the india rubber band being wound on a wire beneath the belly. In order to operate this little Santos-Dumont it must be suspended by a piece of thread from the ceiling. On the end of the thread is a bent pin. In the upper fin of the fish topedo is a hole into which this pin is inserted. The machine, having been wound up, is then released, being pushed toward the left. The propeller at once commences to revolve rapidly, and soon the whole begins to circulate and to rise toward the ceiling through centrifugal force, like the arms of a "governor." The airship will thus circulate rapidly for twenty minutes to half an hour, giving a good illustration of what is being attempted in the conquest of the air by man.

The submarine boat toy has made its appearance in a variety of forms emanating from various countries and from different manufacturers in this country. The success of the Holland and Lake boats and the importance attached to submarine boats in naval circles is supposed to have created the demand for this toy, which, by the way, the makers have not been able to turn out in sufficient numbers to supply the market. One submarine boat is in the form of a whale, which plunges under the water and then comes to the surface and spouts a stream into the air. This is operated by a queer propeller under the tail of the whale, which is about twelve inches long, giving it the forward motion, the spout being worked by a simple but ingenious pump. The whole is operated by a spiral steel spring wound with a key from the back. These whales sell for $1.50.

The best submarine boat toy costs $6 and is made of brass. It is operated by a spiral steel spring wound up with a key. When first placed in the water the boat runs on the surface for a short distance, and then plunges because a balanced weight inside the body shifts its position. After a submerged run for a few feet the weight changes again toward the stern, bringing the boat to the surface, where it runs for a short distance and again dives. This boat can be operated in a large bathtub. Submarine boats of the same pattern, but of cheaper make, range all the way from $1.25 to $4.50. A vertical rudder at the stern makes it possible to guide the boat in any direction, making it perform a circle, large or small. Most of these submarine boat toys have been imported into this country from Germany.

GENUINE FLYING MACHINE.

A French inventor made his appearance in the toy market some time ago with a genuine flying machine that was to be operated by wings and need not be suspended in the air like the 25-cent airship above described. He was followed by a New England Yankee with the same idea. In each case the machine appeared to be too delicate and complicated for the toymakers to undertake to handle it on any large scale. These machines they proposed to sell for $10 each. The bodies of these machines were made of silk and the wings of aluminum and silk.

There is a great variety of automobile toys on the market, and they are made not only in this country, but in France and Germany. The latter country, by the way, appears to maintain the lead in the making of toys of all descriptions. The automobile toys range in price from $4 to $20. One of them, which is about a foot long and has hollow rubber tires and many interesting mechanical devices, is operated from a storage battery, and sells for $6. Whenever the battery runs out it can be recharged for 50 cents. The speed of this machine can be regulated by a lever.

Another toy automobile is operated by a miniature naphtha engine, and in every respect is said to be a duplicate of some of the big automobiles to be seen on the roads. This toy sells for $15, and a great many of them have been sold this season. Other little automobiles are operated by a key winding up a spiral steel spring. These sell as low as $1.25. For a young boy it is said they afford fully as much amusement as the more expensive and complicated toys that cost $15, but they have not the lasting qualities of the latter. There was a great rush for the automobile toys, which for the past month have been having a rapid sale, and last evening many of the toy dealers had disposed of the last one in the shop. The same was true to a lesser degree with the submarine boats, which disappeared almost as rapidly as they were received from Europe or from the New England factories, which are rapidly overtaking the Germans in the making of these articles of commerce.

The airships, as soon as they made their appearance last week, "went like hot cakes," as the men selling them said. Altogether it has been a prosperous season for the sellers of new mechanical toys, who also report a large sale of toys "that go," but which have been on the market for some years. These include steamships wound with a key or operated by genuine engines, having both paddle wheels and propellers; horizontal and vertical engines fed by alcohol lamps and which sell as high as $20, and locomotives operated both with steam and by springs.

The Passing of the Noon Hour.

"THERE is no noon hour in the lower part of Manhattan," said an old restaurant man, who has supplied luncheon for business men and clerks for over a score of years. "We used to do seven-eighths of our business between noon and 1 o'clock, but now the luncheon hour extends from 11 to after 3—to after 4 in the Wall Street section. I can remember well when in all offices and business houses work ceased at the stroke of 12, and was resumed at 1 o'clock sharp. Now the noon hour is observed only in shops and factories. In offices and commercial houses work goes on continuously under the present day pressure of business, and the clerks and other employes go out for luncheon in relays, beginning as early as 11 o'clock, and with this change has come a shortening of the luncheon hour in most cases to three-quarters of an hour—sometimes to half an hour. The chiefs and employers as a rule eat late—most of them about 2 o'clock, and down in Wall Street the brokers seldom get luncheon until after the Exchanges close."

A GOOD COMPLEXION

Who does not wish to possess it?

Who does not delight to see it?

It is the beauty of good health. It is the evidence of rich blood.

IRON-OX TABLETS

MAKE THE BLOOD RICH AND PURE

50 Tablets 25 Cents

BERLIN'S "HANGING" RAILWAY

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Should the Railroad Commission of this city give its consent, an interesting experiment in passenger transportation will be made here. A private company has offered to build a "hanging" railway (Schwebebahn) to reach territory not now covered by the transportation lines. Whereas all existing elevated and underground roads in Berlin run from west to east, the "hanging" road, if built, will take a southeasterly direction. The proposed underground road which the city is now building will begin in the neighborhood of the Wedding Platz and run through the Friedrichsstrasse to the suburb Schoeneberg. The Schwebebahn would begin at the station Gesundbrunnen, run through the Brunnenstrasse to the Rosenthaler Thor, and from there to the Alexander Platz station, Oranienburger Platz, Kottbuser Thor, Hermanns Platz, passing through the suburb Ricksdorf, and ending at the station of the belt line at the Hermanns Platz.

The managers of the proposed "hanging" road say that their system has many advantages over the existing elevated lines; less building material will be needed in the erection of the superstructure, as the cars would be suspended from a structure and would depend on only one track; sharper curves would be possible, and even at the sharpest curves trains can run at a fast speed. The high tracks would not darken the streets as do ordinary superstructures of the elevated roads.

The line as proposed would have a length of about six miles. Extraordinary precautions will be taken to make traveling safe. Trains will consist of three motor cars with fifty places. Later it is hoped to run trains consisting of six cars. The road would be able to carry 9,000 passengers in an hour. The cost of operating it would be much less than other lines, and the City of Berlin would be able to conduct it at a profit.

E. T. H.

GOLD SEAL

America's Best

CHAMPAGNE

"SPECIAL DRY." "BRUT."

"GOLD SEAL" is made by the French process from the choicest grapes grown in our own vineyards, excels any other American wine and equals any imported.

No Christmas dinner is complete without it.

"GOLD SEAL" may be placed on the table of the most fastidious connoisseur without fear of criticism or comparison with any imported champagne. Why pay twice as much for foreign labels?

ORDER A CASE FOR CHRISTMAS.

"GOLD SEAL" is sold everywhere and served at all leading clubs and cafes.

URBANA WINE CO., URBANA, N. Y., SOLE MAKER.

DEC

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1902.

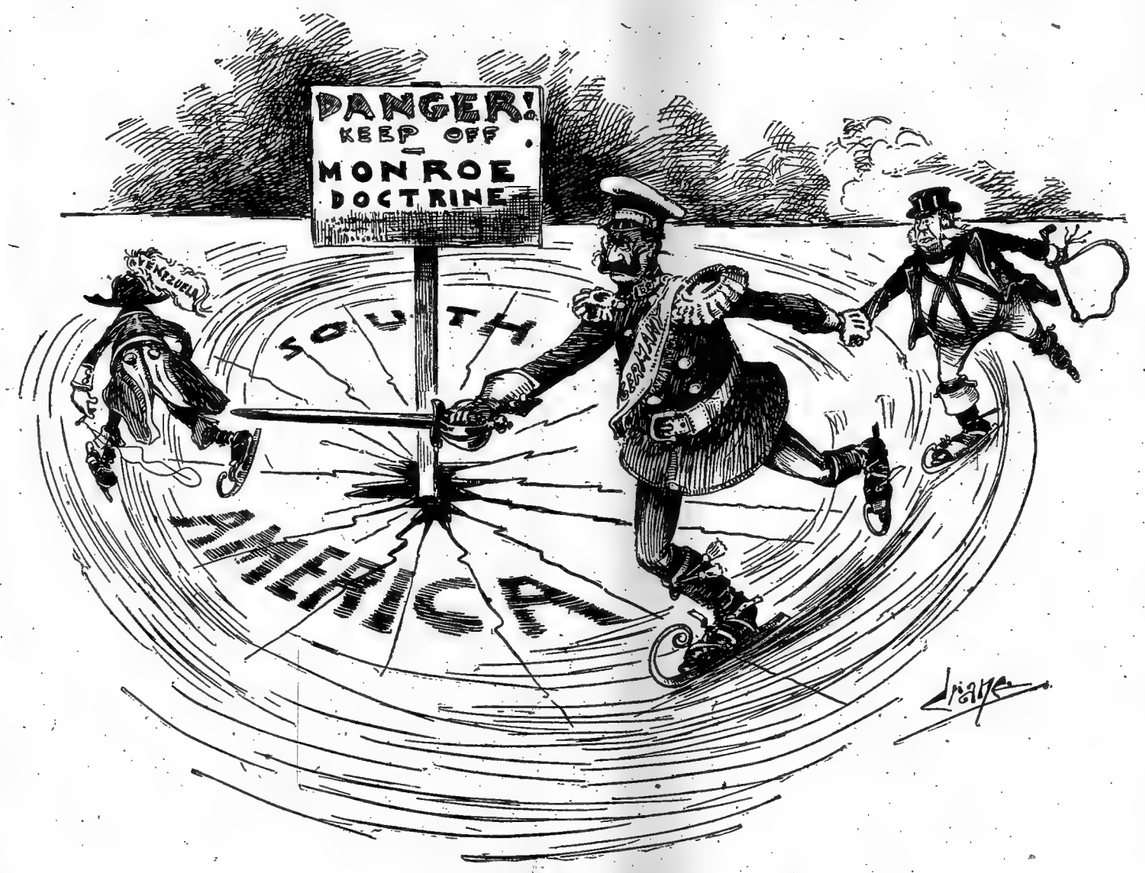

SKATING ON THIN ICE.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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MILES M. O'BRIEN, ex-President of the Board of Education, dropped into the offices of the Guardian Trust Company the other day to have a chat with Bird S. Coler.

In the course of the conversation he related one of his experiences while visiting a West Side Grammar school. He asked a number of questions of the various pupils to test their knowledge of the branches taught. Of one of the small boys in the arithmetic class, he asked:

"If your father should give your mother $3 to-day, and $6 to-morrow, and $4.50 the next day, what would be the result?"

The boy, who was at the bottom of the class, replied: "She would have a fit."

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JOHN ADAMS THAYER of The Delineator, at the Sphinx Club the other evening, claims that a friend of his declared that America should be prepared to take Venezuela, if it is necessary to save it from European encroachment. He said, "We have taken the Philippines and Porto Rico, and we can take Jamaica if it comes to a cramp."

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DR. ROSWELL PARK, the Buffalo surgeon who performed the operation upon the late President McKinley, was at the Waldorf-Astoria a few evenings since, a guest of a number of professional friends. In speaking to Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Park said: "You can look in the throat of a child and see upon which foot it is standing, because the blood collects on the other side of the body. You can by manual training actually increase the brain of a child who has not enough brain for a headache, and by proper mental exercise develop a marked degree of intelligence."

Dr. J. H. Girdiner, who had listened attentively, added to the common stock of professional knowledge the following example: "I have actually seen a man who by looking in his pocketbook could tell you what he was to have for his dinner."

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AT THE annual meeting of the Emanu-El Sisterhood the Rev. Dr. Leon Harrison told this story:

"I invited my teacher and venerable friend Dr. Gottheil to be present at a synagogue one day when I was to deliver a sermon. He came and heard me, and I was naturally anxious to know how my effort had pleased him. So at the first opportunity I asked how he liked the sermon.

"'The text was good and admirably chosen,' he responded quietly."

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PROF. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS of Harvard said in the address which he made before the Civic Federation at its recent session that the suggestion that a problem ought not to be attacked because it was difficult reminded him of an Irish story.

An American who was touring Ireland took a jaunting car six miles out of Dublin. His driver, a most genial and witty fellow, informed him entertainingly about all points of any interest on the road. Finally they stopped at a tavern to get a glass of beer. As the driver alighted from his seat there approached him the raggedest person the American had ever seen. The driver, who was a well-dressed fellow, seemed overjoyed to meet the man of rags and tatters. He literally threw his arms around him, exclaiming as he did so: "Why, Barney, lad, it's glad I am to see you."

When the American and his driver were on the road again, the American remarked: "That friend of yours was quite an extraordinary person."

"He's the best friend I have in the world," responded the driver.

"Indeed. Rather poor, I should say."

"Oh, it be his clothes that set you a-thinking of that, but you're wrong. He's rich. But I'll tell you about him. He's that ticklish that no tailor in Dublin can put his finger on him."

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AT THE close of Dr. Parkhurst's recent sermon on the religious instinct as a part of our natural equipment, a member of his congregation queried long enough to confirm what he had said, especially as to the way in which children delight in Biblical truth.

"I have a fine illustration at home," said the gentleman. "Just last Sunday my boy came from Sunday school deeply interested in the lesson.

"'It was all about the Midnights,' he said.

"'The what?' I asked.

"'The Midnights. Don't you know, Gideon fought the Midnights, and knocked the daylights out of 'em in less than no time.'"

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COL. GEORGE A. PRICE says that while he was Civil Service Commissioner of Brooklyn he discovered, upon examining a paper of an applicant for a position, that the character of the applicant had been certified to by a friend who, opposite the line, "Does he use intoxicating liquors—if so, to what extent?" had written this answer:

"I have known him for eight or ten years; he always takes a drink whenever he is asked, but I have never known him to buy a drink on more than two occasions in that time."

The paper was marked zero.

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WHEN the late Thomas B. Reed was a student at Bowdoin College he made a boating trip with some fellow-students, and, their boat capsizing, they were cast away without any food on a little sandy islet just large enough to afford them refuge. Here they remained in a famishing condition for several hours, when they were rescued and taken off. During this interval they tried many expedients to while away the time, and among them each was to signify his favorite poet and poem. When it came Reed's turn, he said:

"Well, I think I like best that fellow Gray, and his 'Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eat'n.'"

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NOT long ago George W. Perkins, J. Pierpont Morgan's partner, noticed the aged Russell Sage poking his cane about in the gutter at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets. He hurried over to Mr. Sage and asked him what he was looking for.

The past master in finance replied: "While buying a newspaper I dropped a cent in the gutter and it has actually reduced me to poverty."

"How can that be?" queried Mr. Perkins with surprise.

"Why, don't you see, it makes me a penny-less man," chuckled the Dean of the Street as he strolled away, apparently as happy as if he had made a lucky turn for a few thousands.

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CHARLES W. PRICE, editor of The Electrical Review, in discussing the late Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas, who was a personal friend of Mr. Price,

alluded to his sarcastic tendency, which was frequently expressed in his correspondence. He said that George R. Peck of Chicago, who was also a friend of Senator Ingalls, wrote a note to the Senator at Washington, asking him to secure the appointment of a mutual friend to a Federal position. Senator Ingalls returned a very sarcastic reply, and declined to make the recommendation. Mr. Peck replied as follows:

"I think it would be well for you to reserve your sarcasm for the rapidly increasing number of your enemies, instead of devoting it to the decreasing number of your friends, of whom I am one." Mr. Price says the appointment was made.

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AT THE dinner of the Sphinx Club Frank Presbrey told the story of an attempt to revive interest in the meeting of a college alumni association by announcing that the meeting would be followed by a vaudeville entertainment. This announcement resulted in the withdrawal of half of the acceptances of members who had signified their intention to be present. Thereupon the committee announced that the vaudeville performance would not be given. "Then," said Mr. Presbrey, "the other half withdrew their acceptances."

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STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS CHARLES R. SKINNER recently visited a school in Troy to see one of the teachers. He arrived rather late, and meeting some boys coming from school, asked one of them if Miss W. had left. The boy addressed was unable to tell, but, turning to a companion, asked:

"Has 'Spider' left yet?"

"What makes you call your teacher 'Spider'?" asked the Superintendent.

"Because," replied the boy, "she told us that a spider can see in many directions at the same time, and so can she."

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THE late Thomas Nast, whose tragic death while acting as Consul General of the United States at Guayaquil has recently been announced, was about to board an elevated train at Canal Street in company with Surrogate Fitzgerald just before he sailed for his post. The Surrogate, in criticising the filthy and unkempt appearance of the Canal Street station, said:

"Nast, don't you think that the stations provided by the 'L' roads down here are simply horrible?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied the great cartoonist, "the one just above here is Grand."

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BISHOP CLELAND K. NELSON of Georgia tells this as a story of the simplicity of a child's faith in God.

The little daughter of an Atlanta man had been taught to kneel each night at her crib and repeat little prayers. When the family were leaving the boarding house in the mountains where they had spent the Summer, the child was told to say good-bye to the others in the house. This she did, and then insisted on going back to her room. Her mother followed, to see her daughter go straight to the crib, kneel down, and, folding her hands, say gravely:

"Dood-bye, Dod."

Then she was ready for her journey.

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GEN. FERDINAND CLAYBORNE LATROBE, the seven-term Mayor of Baltimore City and now President of the Consolidated Gas Company of that city, credits much of his success to the newspapers.

"I learned their value early in life," the General said the other day. "It was when I first went to the Legislature. I was down on Gov. Swann's farm. He was then a member of Congress, as was Judge Niblack of Indiana, who was visiting him. The Judge patted me on the shoulder and said:

"'Young man, your father-in-law tells me you have got into political life. Now, I am an old hand at politics, and I want to give you some solid advice. It is this: There are three sorts of people you must not quarrel with if you want to make a successful politician. First is the preacher, because he has the floor, and you must sit and take what he says. Next is a woman. She can say more in an hour than you can say in a whole day, and everybody will believe her, for anyway, legs your word will be of no avail. The third and most important is the newspaper man. The newspaper can say lots of nice things about you that will help you more than all the speeches you can make, or it can say all sorts of things against you, and it will cost you so much a line to answer them.'

"I have always stuck close to the Judge's advice."

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THE subject of immigration and naturalization was being discussed at Republican State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when Charles A. Ball of Wellsville told this yarn:

"There was an Irishman named Linahan who came to Wellsville, and, after a short residence, made application to be naturalized. One of the questions which is asked of applicants for citizenship is, 'Have you read the Constitution of the United States?' When this question was asked of Linahan, he replied:

"'No, your Honor, I have not, but me friend Dennis McCarthy read it to me, and it's mighty well pleased I wus with it.'

"He got his papers."

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WHEN Israel Zangwill last visited America he was very hospitably entertained in Buffalo. At one dinner given in his honor things went along beautifully, with few evidences of Zangwillian eccentricities until coffee and cream were served. Then, as the hostess gave the signal, all the guests began to eat except Mr. Zangwill. Rather embarrassed, the hostess inquired politely if anything was wrong.

"No," said Mr. Zangwill, thoughtfully, "only I was thinking if I eat my ice cream first, my coffee will get cold, but if I drink my coffee first my ice cream will get warm."

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APROPOS of the coming visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to New York, it may be worth while stating that, notwithstanding the company contains officers of all grades from General down, there is one man particularly distinguished above all the others. That is Private Leach.

When the Ancients left Boston for Montreal on their last visit there Private Leach was the most conspicuously popular man in the party. When he was asked about it, he replied:

"Well, this outfit has Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Corporals, and a few other officers galore in its membership, but I am the only private. Be promoted? Of course I could be promoted, but I'm not going to lose the distinction I have of being the only man in the organization who is not an officer."

At last accounts he was still the only thus uniquely distinguished member.

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JUST before the closing of the last session of Congress Senator Benjamin R. Tillman was stopped in the corridor of the Capitol by a reporter, who informed the South Carolina Senator that the newspaper which the reporter represented was about to publish an article on the favorite authors and favorite recreations of the members of the Senate, Senator Tillman looked the reporter over quizzically, and after a moment's hesitation said:

"Every one in Washington knows my favorite recreation—having fun with McLaurin. My favorite book is 'If Christ Came to Congress.'"

The reporter thanked the Senator, and then asked if the latter could tell where Senator Depew might be found.

"Why," Senator Tillman replied, "Chauncey is in Europe. But," he added, with a look in which malice and humor struggled for the mastery, "I can give you the information you seek, for I know Senator Depew's habits and tastes thoroughly. His favorite recreation is playing pinochle and his favorite author is E. P. Roe."

"Can you tell me his favorite work?"

"Certainly," was the reply, delivered in the blandest of tones. "Senator Depew's favorite work is 'The Opening of a Chestnut Burr.'"

DEC

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

BY

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

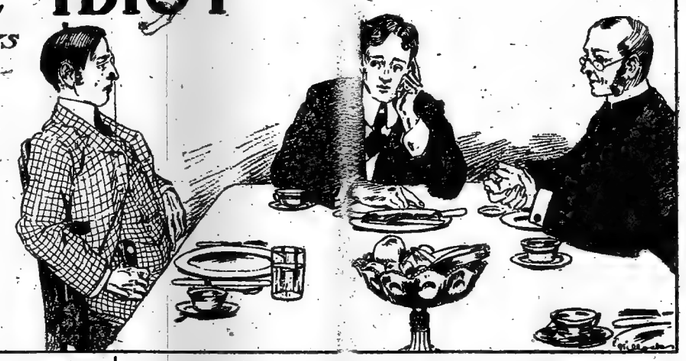

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CAN any of you gentlemen lend me a two-cent stamp for thirty days, taking my note as security?" asked the Idiot, as he took his place at the breakfast table one morning not long before Christmas. "I've a very important letter to mail, and I haven't a cent with which to pay the postage."

"I think I can accommodate you," said Mr. Brief, "but I give you fair warning this business of borrowing is a bad one."

"It isn't half so bad as lending," said the Idiot. "The man who borrows always gets something for his trouble, but the lender not infrequently has to whistle for his money without ever catching sight of it again. If you don't feel safe in making the loan, Mr. Brief, please don't bother about it, for while the accommodation will be so great as to amount almost to a favor, I wish it to be regarded merely as a commercial transaction. On the twentieth of January, if I am not disappointed in certain remittances I am expecting next month, I shall be very glad to hand my check for 3 cents to any person who will let me have the required two-cent stamp."

"Six hundred per cent. is an alluring prospect," said Mr. Brief, "and I don't mind taking the risk—but it must be a very important letter that you must needs mail it at such usurious cost."

"It is," replied the Idiot. "It's a letter to my great and good friend Santa Claus, and if he doesn't get it before Christmas I shall be in a deuce of a hole. Fact is, I'm busted. My Christmas investments have been very heavy, and of course I haven't as yet had any returns from them, and shan't have until Christmas Day. I have no doubt that on Christmas Day I shall have an available consignment of smoking jackets, worsted slippers, and embroidered ear tabs from my numerous circle of loving friends which I can hypothecate for the benefit of my creditors who, forgetful of the spirit of the Yule, choose to press me for an immediate settlement, but the fact remains that just now I am so much up against the cold wall of a cheerless deficit that a cent looms up as large as a Government bond."

"You are in a hard way," said the Anglomaniac. "Extravagance?"

"Nope," returned the Idiot. "Just generosity, plain, every-day overbubbling good-will. When a man gets the Giving-Fever on him he simply shuts his eyes and goes it blind. He's a giver for one day of the year and requires the services of a receiver for the other three hundred odd. In my case it is a sort of inebriety that overtakes me, and I've never been able to find a cure. I am a victim to Giftitis, and nothing short of solitary confinement under guard during the month of December could mitigate the violence of my symptoms."

"It's a common enough disease," said the Doctor, "and I doubt even if solitary confinement would help matters much while the credit system prevails at the shops. I know a woman who borrowed a hundred dollars on her piano so that she might get funds to buy her Christmas presents with."

"That's nothing," said the Idiot, "to a chap I know who never thinks of paying his December bills until January or February because he says he couldn't give any presents at all if he did. It would use up all his ready cash to square the butcher and the baker and all the other contributors to his household necessities. But you see it on every side, fellows with miserable little incomes of a hundred dollars a month send fifty-dollar stickpins to their aunts and twenty-dollar matchboxes to their friends, tons of candy and flowers to their best girls, and toys galore to the youngsters of their acquaintance, and end up two or three hundred dollars to the bad. They have an orgie of swelling heart for about three weeks, and then have to sneak around back streets to avoid their creditors for as many months. I think it ought to be made a misdemeanor for a man to give away what he hasn't got."

"Now you are talking sense," said the Anglomaniac. "The whole Christmas situation ought to be looked into and subjected to corrective measures. Lord knows even I in my small way have suffered from the stress of Christmas. Why, only last year I think I must have given away as much as twenty dollars' worth of stuff in various quarters, and when I came to figure out the value of what I got it was less than a beggarly fiver."

The Idiot smiled broadly.

"As my dear old friend Mr. Pedagog used to remark with great force and much pertinence, Tut!" he said. "Don't you make any mistake as to what I mean in that matter, Mr. Anglomaniac. When a man begins to look upon Christmas as a business proposition he's lost to the world. That idea of yours of striking a balance between output and returns would asphyxiate me if I ever had it myself."

"Humph!" sneered the Anglomaniac. "You said yourself only a moment ago that you expected a consignment of embroidered ear tabs on Christmas upon which you could raise money by hypothecating them. I think a man who will pawn a Christmas present is the limit."

"Especially an ear tab," smiled the Poet.

"It takes genius to pawn an ear tab," said the Idiot. "But you take a vulgar view of it, Mr. Anglomaniac," he added. "I don't pawn my ear tabs—I place them in storage and accept as security for their ultimate return a small amount of ready cash, with which I try to pay my immediate and pressing debts. I am sorry that you should have gathered from my chance observation that I was placing Christmas on a commercial basis."

"I should think," the Anglomaniac put in with a curve of his lip, "that the storage of one of your ear tabs would be a very large commercial proposition. You might better sell them for mattresses to boarding-house keepers."

"Good idea that," rejoined the Idiot. "I really never thought of it before. Perhaps I may be able to negotiate with Mrs. Pedagog for the sale of my surplus ear tabs for this establishment, since you have expressed a liking for a mattress of that kind. Now that I see both you and one of my ear tabs in the clear light of reason I observe, too, that you are very much of a size—and that's no admission either."

"Tush!" said the Anglomaniac.

"All right—let it go at that," said the Idiot. "The Anglomaniac says tush, and I imagine he is right. I've sometimes thought so myself, but to come back to this Christmas matter I do believe that somebody should get up a set of rules by which it should be governed. A number of Christmas 'Don'ts,' for instance, would serve a mighty good purpose."

"Who better than yourself to do it?" asked the Poet.

"You, if anybody," the Idiot answered. "You could make them far more impressive with your verse than I could with my most impressive injunction. I believe there is nothing like rhyme to impress a principle indelibly upon the human mind. If the codifiers of the law were to secure the services of some clever versifier and have him render the ordinances of the State into catchy jingles, you'd find fewer people ignorantly offending—for instance, in the case of forgery:

Drink your fill and gorge your game—
It costs ten years to forge a name.

A sort of legal Mother Goose would be of inestimable value in inculcating the great principles and penalties of the law in the minds of the young. Another on gambling, for instance, would run:

Lambs may gambol, men must be
Wary of such pleasantry,
Since, unless the law doth fail,
Gambling men must go to jail.

"It's a grand scheme," said Mr. Brief. "I'll suggest it at the next meeting of the Bar Association, and ask for a committee to frame a proposed bill for the Mother Goosification of the code."

"But your Christmas 'Don'ts,' Mr. Idiot," said the Poet. "Seem to me there may be something in that idea of yours."

"Well," said the Idiot, "I'd say to a man something like this, 'Don't give beyond your means.' The Poet could put it:

If your income feckless is
Don't give diamond necklace.

Don't you see how simple it is? And isn't it true that while my way of putting it would be bald and uninteresting, the Poet's way would attract attention!"

"That's clear enough," said Mr. Whitechoker. "Have you any others of that same kind?"

"Oh, just a few," said the Idiot. "I've got 'em to cover all the Christmas complications. There's the man, for instance, who doesn't pay his grocery bill because he wants to give his grandfather a silk hat on Christmas Day.

Don't try your Grand-dad's sock
Till you have paid your grocer's bill.

The same principle runs through a lot of other rhymes. Like these, for instance:

Don't hold some trusting jeweler
To fill your best girl's Yuletide order.
Don't give your wife a sable boa
Till you've squared up the butcher's store.

"Mercy!" cried the Poet. "What a rhyme! Boa and store."

"It's all right," said the Idiot. "A boa under such circumstances sooner or later becomes a suitable rhyme for store, so the couplet goes. Then I have a few Don'ts on unsuitability:

Don't send a handsome trilobite
To folks in need of anthracite.
Don't fill your small son's days with quirks,
With sets of Schopenhauer's works.
Don't send a box of fine cheroots
To dames in Sunday school pursuits.
Don't send a bronze, however chaste,
To people of a plaster taste—"

"I catch the idea," said the Poet. "But I'm afraid it is too late to do the work effectively now. You see all the Christmas publications were printed last July."

"Yes, I know," said the Idiot. "That's why I suggest the scheme to you now. Perhaps if you get to work on the proposition right away you'll get it done in time for some Christmas magazine in 1903."

"But we are forgetting your letter," said Mr. Brief, "for the mailing of which here is the required stamp."

"Oh!" said the Idiot. "Yes, so we are. It's to Santa Claus, as I said, asking him to put a receipt for my last week's board bill in my stocking on Christmas morning."

Mrs. Pedagog smiled.

"I'm afraid if he doesn't, in view of my busted condition, our dear Landlady will have to wait until New Year's for her money. I really spent my last dollar last night on an opera box for a starving widow who called at the office just after dark to secure help for herself and six little ones."

"I hope she appreciated the opera box," said the Doctor.

"She did," said the Idiot. "Or at least she said she did, and I tell you it warmed the cockles of my heart to be of real use to a suffering woman."

"I fail to see how a box at the opera can help a starving widow with six children," jeered the Anglomaniac.

"You fail to see so much," said the Idiot, "that you ought to make an optical assignment. A box at the opera for a starving woman with six little children is a great boon. It gives her a place to go and starve where the little ones won't see her. But as for the letter to Santa Claus—"

"You needn't mail it," observed Mrs. Pedagog. "I think I—ah—can arrange about that board bill. How long an extension do you want?"

"Oh—just until it is paid," said the Idiot.

"Very well," observed the Landlady, "in view of the season your request is granted."

"Thank you—so much," cried the Idiot. "My mind is relieved, and as a reward or rather as a slight return for your courtesy, Mrs. Pedagog, I shall see that on Christmas morning Santa Claus leaves you the rich and rare gift of a New York City Directory for 1878 bound in full crushed levant morocco."

A Gentle Reminder.

HERE is a copy of a letter written by a Brooklyn boy and to his aunt just long enough before the season of gift-making to remind her of him, if need be, during her Christmas shopping days. It is possible that it was written merely as a spontaneous outburst of affection or "ardour," as the young man says:

My Dear Auntie: After all my correspondence with you I have never received a line from you. Hope I have done nothing out of the way that you should not write to me. First of all, all the folks are well, hoping all yours are the same. Dear Auntie, I have not much news to tell you, having only ourselves to speak about. My object in writing you this letter is to wish you A Merry Christmas and A Happy, Happy New Year and that I wish you with all the ardour of a Nephew. Hope you will see fit to answer this letter. I beg to remain Your Most Loving Nephew

JOHNNIE.

Another Dead Proverb.

"I'm afraid the good old Christmas times are gone for good—I can't get through a Christmas nowadays for less than $650."

"Yes, it used to be a case of absence makes the heart grow fonder, but now it takes presents to do the trick."

Happy Thought.

Mrs. Borden House—Wishbone, Mr. Skinnie?

Skinnie—No, wish meat, madam!

Fresco in Fur—Come all in, brother. [illegible] in a fine place to paste in, the winter is nice and warm.

Fads and Fancies of Femininity

THERE is an idea prevalent among most folks that Christmas is a time for secrecy. And, to be sure, the mysterious rings at the bell, and the whisking of equally mysterious parcels out of the way is awfully jolly. Still there is one family in Brooklyn that will openly tell one another what they intend surprising each other with this year. And this was the way of it:

There is in the family, pater-familias, the good mother, grandma, grandpa, two grown sons and a daughter, one uncle, and two youngsters aged eleven and thirteen respectively. And they all wanted to surprise one another very much. And they did.

Pater-familias, hurrying along the street one day, caught a glimpse of something in a shop window. He stopped a moment, looked in, and decided that it was the very thing for grandma. Ordered it sent on Christmas Day, and walked off with his mind at ease.

Later in the day son No. 1 happened along—saw the window, and decided that it was just the thing for father. Same order—Christmas—secrecy—&c.

An hour later mother came sailing out of the shop with daughter. They both stopped in front of the fascinating window. "I must go back. I've forgotten something," said the daughter. "Wait for me here," and she vanished among the shoppers. She soon came back with a radiant face, only to find that mother had disappeared. She came struggling back in a little while, smiling blissfully. And so they passed on.

In the course of the day son No. 2 came along, saw the window, and was bitten with the desire to buy one—for Uncle Charles, which he did. And just before closing time Uncle Charles happened along and bought one for each of the boys.

Christmas Day dawned cold and clear. The aforesaid Brooklyn family awoke. They were all happy—yet. Mysterious packages began to arrive. They all come from the same store, and they all bore a curious resemblance to one another. Furthermore, the expressman had a most unholy grin on his face. One after another he deposited the packages in the drawing room, where the presents were to be opened.

The family assembled, looking so happy and so knowing. "Oh, you will be surprised," they said to one another.

"For grandma, from me," said pater, and disclosed a beautiful Morris chair. Grandma sat down delightedly in hers when the wrappings had been removed.

"For Uncle Charles."

Another Morris chair stood revealed. The family began to look a trifle worried, but joked about not being able to have too much of a good thing.

"For father"—another. Well, there is no use going into further details. Every member of that family had bought a Morris chair for every other member, with the result that the drawing room had ten separate and distinct Morris chairs. There is a frank understanding in that family this year.

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Dora—He wants me to pose for him, and I don't know what to do.

Cora—Why not do as you always do?

***

"Here's something cheap; let's buy it," said the tall, angular woman.

"What for?" asked the jolly little one.

"Oh, for a Christmas present!" answered the other.

"Who for?" queried Number Two.

"Oh, I don't know, it will come in handy for some one."

"Here," to the clerk, "wrap me up two of those, and hurry my change, please. How much? Seventeen cents? Oh, all right."

"My goodness!" ejaculated her jolly companion, "you don't mean to say you buy all your Christmas presents that way?"

"Pretty nearly; at least, that's what I intend doing this year. I've taken lots of pains to buy things before, but from now on I'm going to go about things differently."

"Why, what has changed you?"

"Well, it's this way. I'm an old maid, you know, but I like pretty things awfully well. I am accounted well off, and so I am, but almost every year I have sought out the nicest, prettiest things I could find and sent them off to those I count my friends. And what did I get in return? Nothing, positively nothing. Now, the value of a thing doesn't count one bit with me, but I do like people to be thoughtful, and when I get two or three marked-down calendars and a general collection of stuff picked up to send at the last moment which is not of the least use to anybody I rebel. So this year I am going to try to teach them a lesson."

***

A business woman who prides herself that she combines qualities of both sexes sufficiently to observe each impartially declares that she finds woman in almost all her habits the direct antithesis of man.

"Take their use of pennies," she said. "In the department stores, where prices are always in odd pennies, a woman seldom hands out the exact price of her purchase. She likes to get change, so if she is buying an article for 39 cents she will almost invariably hand the saleslgirl a half a dollar, though she may have the exact sum in her hand. But the man will fish around in his pockets and try to find enough small coins to make up the exact price.

"When they got on a street car, however, with truly human inconsistency, it is the woman who keeps the conductor waiting while she hunts up her pennies and counts out five of them, while the man pays his fare with the first coin he strikes when he puts his hand in his pocket.

"Then, again, in buying a newspaper the man hunts for the little copper coin, but the woman almost invariably requires the newsboy to make change, probably saving her pennies for the overworked street car conductor."

***

The palmist looked fixedly at the woman's hands. "Why," she said, perplexidly, "this is queer. Your right hand and your left hand give different fortunes."

"Yes, I suppose so," said the woman placidly. "I do not let my left hand know what my right hand doeth, you know."

***

There is a little girl who, if she had been a boy, would have been sure to have entered the diplomatic service when she grew up.

Not long ago she happened to be out in front of her home when an organ grinder was playing. Of course she followed him. She was only five years old, but her bump of location was amasingly well developed, and she knew her way home. Presently there came a policeman, who demanded that the child tell him where she lived. Not wishing to be bothered, perhaps, she answered:

"Oh, I don't know—go away. I like the monkey best."

Now, naturally, the guardian of the peace did not like this mode of address, so he promptly marched the youngster off to the station house.

She amused herself there for a few hours, and then got down off her chair and said: "Well, I guess I must be going now."

The kind-hearted Sergeant of course objected.

"Oh, me knows my way home," said she. "Come, I'll show you." So the policeman went with her, and was led by the child to her home.

In the meantime her mother, half crazed with fear, had started off to look for her offspring, and was returning from a fruitless search, only to find My Lady Gladys sitting on the front step pensively munching a stick of candy.

"My doodness, mamma," naïvely remarked that young person, "I've been so worried about you; where you been?"

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Miss Oldun—I wish the Lord had made me a man.

Charlie Gay—Perhaps he has and you haven't met him yet.

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"Hunting for rooms with children is no joke," said the woman with the tired looking face. "Why, you'd actually think they were a disgrace instead of a blessing. The time I've had this day would try the patience of a saint. I've been looked over, consulted about in insultingly audible tones, told that they'd take me 'on trial,' until really I'm half dead and savage enough to bite."

"I know," sympathetically broke in a jolly little woman in the corner. "I've been through it all. But I finally got a place, owing to the fact perhaps that the landlord had a sense of humor."

"Oh, do tell us about it," said another woman. "I, too, have a child, and I, too, have tried to move, but I've been compelled to stay where I am on account of my young hopeful."

"Well, it was this way," began the good-natured little woman. "I'd been hunting for days, tired and cross; oh, dear me, yes. And to cap it all baby was cross, too. I always took him with me. It saved the trouble of answering questions. I had turned from door to door, and was utterly discouraged; sometimes it was nothing more than a look and a snappish 'No, we have nothing to let here,' in spite of the fact that the 'Apartments to Rent' stared me in the face.

"Baby was so villainously cross that I finally took him over to my sister's flat and left him there with her, and started off to see a flat she had recommended. It was a pretty flat, suitable in every particular, and the arrangements were being made for me to have the place when suddenly my prospective landlord turned to me and said: 'By the way, have you any children?'

"I groaned. There it was again—the same old question. I could not tell him a lie, and knew that just as soon as I told him the truth it would be all up with the flat."

"Yes," I answered. "Yes, I've got one. But if the good Lord will let me live until I get home I'll take him out in the back yard and kill him!"

"Well, the man nearly had a fit, he laughed so hard, and then I nearly had one, for he made an exception in our case, and he and the young hopeful are great friends. Indeed, he laughingly maintains that he saved the child's life."

***

During the noon hour, when the crush at Fulton Street and Broadway is at its worst, the other day, a little old woman rushed in front of a cab waving her umbrella frantically at a car that had just started after taking on a passenger.

The conductor rang the bell, fearing the woman would be caught in the crush of vehicles, and the car stopped so suddenly that the one following bumped into it.

Reaching out to help the woman on the car, the conductor was not a little "jarred" to see her stop near the car and address a young man who was on the platform.

"How are you, John?" she asked.

"Pretty well, Aunt Louise," replied the passenger.

"And how is Mary?"

"So-so."

"And has Minnie got over the mumps?"

"Pretty nearly."

"Step lively," broke in the conductor, recovering from his surprise.

"Oh, I don't want to get on the car," blandly replied the little old woman.

At a vicious bang of the bell the car lurched forward, and the old woman exclaimed:

"Such impudence! These conductors seem to think they own the town."

***

"Henry, my dear," said Mrs. Cobwigger, in a tone of voice that told him only too plainly what was coming, for he had heard it every New Year's Eve since they were married, "I think it is about time that you turned over a new leaf. It is to please no idle whim of mine that I ask this, for the doctor has often said you would be better if you gave up drinking, and I can see myself that smoking is making you nervous, while all the neighbors know that if you didn't play poker I would have a new dress once in a while. Even though you think neither of yourself nor of me you should think of Freddie, who is getting to be a big boy now. Just ask yourself if this is the proper atmosphere for him to be growing up in."

"Tut, tut!" yawned Cobwigger, "I see you have started in on one of your moral strains again. Now try to be a little reasonable, even though you are a woman. You know very well that if I swore off all those things you just mentioned you would be the saddest woman in the world in a little while."

"Henry," she sobbed, "how can you say I would be sad so soon if you were a perfect man?"

"Because, my dear," he replied, with a self-satisfied smile, "when Lent came around there would be nothing left for you to beg me to give up."

THE JOY OF GIVING.

She—Tom, dear, before I get you your Christmas present I want you to tell me how much you can afford to pay for it.

WRAPS, FURS, & GOWNS

This boa is made of heavy but soft lack silk shirred slightly at intervals under cro g bands of gray squirrel fur, which also edge the boa. The toque is also of squirrel with w te velvet roses, having black centres as a bor

THE recent extreme weather has warranted the display of milady's furs in all their splendor, and from sables to squirrel there has been a brave showing. Fur is becoming to every one, provided judgment is shown in the selection of color and the cut of the garment or stole. The new petit gris is most trying to many, and it takes decided coloring to carry it well. The longer and semi or wholly fitted fur coats have much grace on tall or slender figures well carried, but the short, square jackets are woefully disfiguring.

In the selection of stoles and boas, the length of the neck, size of face, width of shoulders, and the height are all matters to be carefully considered. The tall, slim, but broad-shouldered woman with a long neck can wear as wide a boa or stole, with as long hair, as she fancies, but the narrow-shouldered, short-necked woman should select the narrowest possible boa with short hair; so also should the stout woman. Indeed, it is always safer to select the narrow and flat-neck effects in furs. The rope boa in fur is less trying than any other form and can be donned by any but a woman of the too-short-neck type. As a matter of fact, women with short necks should avoid boas of every variety.

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That exquisite and perishable fur chinchilla formed the larger portion of a gown seen at a recent fashionable wedding. The gown itself was of gray cloth, and the lower third of the skirt, which flared and trained a little, was of chinchilla. The same fur formed the deep collar and half of the large sleeves. A chinchilla toque and muff were carried and a flat strip of the same fur formed a long stole boa.

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Miss Julia Olin (now Mrs. Philip Benkard) had her wedding gown made of peau de soie that clung in many graceful folds to her slight figure. Her tulle veil differed in its arrangement from any other of the season. It was long and wide, and came well around at the sides, enveloping the bride's form. It was brought over the top of the extremely high and fluffy pompadour of the coiffure and caught midway from the top of the roll to the forehead with orange blossoms that extended from ear to ear. The gown, although in two pieces, resembled a princesse robe. Two wide bands of old Brussels point extended from the deep lace collar to the frock's edge, and a wide band of the same lace finished the bottom. The train was very full and round, but not especially long.

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Miss Olin's bridesmaids, the Misses Rosamond Street, Anna Dodge, Alice Olin, and Fannie Iselin, were in the most graceful and girlish of gowns. The material was a soft white silk gauze combined with yellow lace, and their immense white tulle picture hats were edged with tiny box plaitings of the tulle and were trimmed at the left side by immense white ostrich plumes terminating in pale blue tips. These hats were bent down a little at the centre front, but otherwise the wide brims were flat. The waist decoration of the gowns was altogether new. Deep square collars of yellow lace, attached to lace stocks, extended out over the shoulders, and hanging loose in front over the otherwise plain accordion-plaited bodices were bands of lace ten inches wide that came below the waist line—one in the centre of each bodice and each an extension of the collar. The effect was charming. The accordion-plaited skirts were separated from the bodice by cord girdles only—these were without ends—and the deep-pointed front effect was given by the cord. The skirts had deep bands of yellow lace at the extreme lower edges. The sleeves were plain at the tops, each having a large yellow lace medallion forming the centre of its top. From these medallions the accordion-plaited material widened to a sagging puff half way from elbows to wrists, at which point a band of lace encircled the sleeve. Lace bands held the sleeves at the wrists. Instead of bouquets each attendant carried a silver-bound prayer book, the gift of the bride.

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One of Miss Cathleen Neilson's coats is entirely of white ermine, none of the black tails being used. It is short, coming but a few inches below the waistline, and its sleeves are of the same width at both top and bottom. She wears it in the evening.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan was at the opera in a gown of red velvet and satin brocade, the brocaded pattern being quite large and the designs some distance apart. A large standing ruff of rich old yellow lace rose from the sides of the square-cut corsage and was some eight inches high in the back. This Medici ruff gave an old-time Italian touch to the gown, which was a princess robe. An aigrette of black osprey feathers was placed at the left and a little to the back of her coiffure.

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Mrs. Herbert Parsons wore at a recent operatic performance a deep rose pink gown, low, and a spray of flowers w at the left.

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Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt has a nchant for grays and pale blues. Mar of her reception and dinner gowns e pale gray, in satin, crêpe de chine or soft liberty silk.

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Miss Natica Rives is wearin an effective gown in rather dark ay. It is cut round at the neck, leaving circular opening, outlined by a two-in band of gray embroidery done on the aterial. The cloth that forms the bodice gathered slightly into this band, a gives a graceful fullness to the bodice. Guimpes of white cloth or lace e worn with it. Miss Rives usually s this gown by an immense gray felt t, with willow ostrich plumes around e edge of the brim.

***

Miss Marie Montant, one of t Winter's buds, bloomed like a p settia blossom one night in Mrs. E. Reeves Merritt's opera box. Miss Monta 's hair and eyes are black and her gow was a vivid scarlet, with sprays of scarlet roses and black leaves at the le of the square-cut corsage. The filmy aterial of the sleeves was shirred ev y inch or so to fit the shoulders and so the arms to, say, seven inches b w the shoulder tops. From that p t the sleeves fell in full frill effect a ost to the wrists. A red rose was c ght at one side of her low pompadour iffure.

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Still another of this season's ungest belles, Miss Constance Pratt, w at the opera in white. The gown was ft and clinging, and white lace draped mod-estly low, round corsage like a alance, while small pink roses, crushed ogether, formed a dividing line betwe white lace and skin. This garniture gan a little to the left of the corsag centre and extended up over the left ulder. Her hair was arranged in a flu pompadour in front and low in the b k. Just behind the left ear a pink r e was placed with a black velvet kn from which a velvet end trailed dow across the white neck.

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Miss Katharine Pratt, in an o ra box with her mother and Mrs. D las B. Pratt and Miss Constance Pratt was in white silk. The gown followed c ely the lines of the Junoesque figure. T bodice curved down in the centre of t front and cell blue bands starting fr a each side crossed a little below th bodice edge and met in the centre. r hair was done low in the fashion tha ermits the wearing of a Vendôme cap pearls woven like a net, and one of t se fell from the crown of her head hair way to her neck. Mrs. Pratt was in pe gray silk covered with cloth of gray tulle

The hat shown is made of overlapping bands of stitched red taffeta and a cluster of red and black cherries and foliage trims it. The coat is scarlet cloth and the boa and muff are black. The bow and stock are of red chiffon.

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Mrs. M. Dwight Collier wore at a recent reception a pale gray peau de soie gown. The skirt was close-fitting and trailed a little in the back. Little bows and ends of ribbon, the ends terminating in tiny ornaments, seemingly tied the skirt together down the centre front from waist to hem. The coat was of the Louis Treize period, and as in the days of Louis XIII. Venetian lace was much used, this lace appearing on the coat in the form of a very deep round collar that covered half the back and extended out over the shoulders, ending at the wide fronts to show a vest of white chiffon that continued up into a stock of chiffon and lace. The coat fitted tightly in front and was closed with knots and passementerie ornaments, matching those on the skirt. It terminated at the waistline in front and showed a girdle of pale pink liberty satin ribbon. At each side there was a square tab perhaps ten inches deep by seven wide, and another in the back, not so wide and rounded, which hung over the other two. These formed the coat skirt. The sleeves of the coat had their upper portions laid in wide plaits that tapered and curved in at the elbows, and gauntlet cuffs of the Venetian lace over chiffon covered the arms from a little below the elbows to the hands. The touch of black the French almost always give as the finishing touch to their toilettes was seen in the with a soft, silvery sheen. The bodice was cut low and straight across; point lace in deep Vandyke points edged the top and formed the only sleeves. Her hair, as usual, was dressed low, and had two pearl hair pins arranged in the modified Japanese style, now so much the vogue.

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The gown worn by Miss Henrietta Weatherbee at her coming-out reception was an elaborate affair of white crêpe de chine. The skirt and bodice were both finely tucked crêpe de chine and white lace, as were also the sleeves.

***

Mrs. Edward H. Harriman was on the Avenue recently in a costume of silvery gray and black. The background was really white, but the silvery lustre and the profusion of irregular dots and dashes of black gave it a grayish look. The skirt was long, and the coat, which had long skirts, was tight-fitting and plain, except for two silver buttons placed near together in the back at the waist line, and the introduction of some rich white lace. The sleeves were large and coat-shaped at the top, but had a Bishop finish, and were of heavy lace from a little below the elbows to the wrists. Her moderately large hat was also white and black.

Boggs, Jr., Christmas Genius

J. Q. A. BOGGS, Jr., the eldest of an aristocratic house, stood on one leg, about which he twined the other. At the same time he twisted his small body into graceful curves.

"Say, pop," he inquired, indifferently, while still in that attitude, "give me some Christmas money, will you? I got to have some, you know."

His father, the senior Boggs, looked at him severely. "How much d'ye want?" he inquired.

"'Bout ten dollars," responded the youth.

"What!" yelled the old man, "ten dollars? A boy like you? Never! Here, take this and run along. That's all you can have."

He handed out a silver dollar. Boggs, junior, bit it to see if it was good, expectorated upon it slightly for luck, and secreted it somewhere in his clothes. Then, with a vicious kick at the legs of the table, he made his exit.

"What d'ye think?" he complained to the cook. "Here's my father—my own father—gettin' pretty near ten thousand a year, blamed if he ain't, and he won't give me ten dollars to spend for Christmas. What d'ye think, anyways?"

The cook, who had had experiences in her kitchen with Boggs, Junior, did not deign to answer, but swept him off his feet and deposited him at the foot of the back door.

"G'long with you, you little imp," she exclaimed. Boggs, Junior, arose and executed a war dance expressive of his feelings toward the cook, and interspersed it with a variety of facial expressions seldom found off the histrionic stage—or on it either, for that matter.

Finally, however, an idea struck him, and he re-entered the house by another way and ascended to his little room. Once there he plunged into his closet and began overhauling his clothes which hung therein. His movements were characterized rather by enthusiasm than order, and when he drained the pile looked as though a cyclone had struck it. But Boggs, Junior, cared but little. Out of the chaos he plucked just what he was after. In one hand he clutched tightly an old worn-out suit of clothes, and in the other a pair of disreputable shoes and an old hat. All these were full of holes.

Hastily he doffed his raiment and drew on the discarded apparel. It took him some time, and his language during the process was not altogether of the approved kind. But finally he stood arrayed before his glass—a boy with an angelic face, with light curly hair as a background, but with a most dissatisfied expression of countenance.

"Ding 'em!" he exclaimed wrathfully, as he surveyed the clothes he wore, "they don't even look old. The holes don't show, and I don't look no different from what I did. Ding it, what am I goin' to do now, anyways?"

He ruminated for an instant upon the subject, then his face brightened, and he opened the window, climbed out and crawled down the grape arbor, and disappeared over the back fence.

Five minutes later he stood in Cooper's Alley interviewing a bosom friend of his, whose euphonious name was Mickey Flynn.

Mickey Flynn was clothed in rags from head to foot, he was the real thing in the rag line. "Say, sport," began Mr. Boggs genially, "I'm doin' a turn, understand. I want yer clothes. How'll you trade?"

Mickey surveyed the clothes worn by the youthful Boggs with a critical air, and his face broadened into a smile.

"Gee! Quince!" he returned. "I'll trade. Yours is as good as new. Sure! Here goes!"

All places were alike to Boggs, Junior, and to Mickey Flynn. For the purposes of disrobing an alley was as good as a boudoir. The change was made forthwith.

"Gee! but you look tough," said Mickey to his companion. The latter smiled complacently, nodded, and disappeared.

"Say, but I'm in luck," mused Mickey to himself as he glanced down at his new outfit. He was Mickey's father, for whom Mickey returned home that night found that he could exchange Mickey's new suit at the pawnbroker's around the corner for one not quite so good, and buy a full pint of whisky with the difference. So the whole thing was quite satisfactory.

It was a cold, bleak day. Half an hour later a ragged, shivering urchin stood alone, with staring eyes and gaping mouth, drinking in all the glory of new sights as they were effectively displayed in the windows of a department store.

"Gee, it's rotten cold!" exclaimed this youngster to himself. "Wonder how long I got to keep this up?"

Not long, for at that moment a carriage drawn by a pair of richly caparisoned horses drew up at the curb. At the window of the carriage appeared the face of a woman of wealth. The footman jumped down, and in response to her signal approached the boy. The boy, holding his rags together, followed the footman to the carriage. He looked with wistful, soulful eyes into the eyes of the woman.

"Gee!" he thought to himself as he looked at her. For he knew her. She was Mrs. John Y. Pierson, a friend of his mother's and a woman well known for her charitable deeds. But she did not know him. She was saying something about Santa Claus.

"Yes'm," he found himself replying, for he was a bit rattled; "yes'm, I've heard of him. In foreign countries," he added, as though quoting from a book, "he's called sometimes St. Nicholas and sometimes Kriss Kringle. He's the patron saint of children."

And then he stopped, for he had overreached himself. "Why—why," inquired the woman, "do you go to school?"

"Well, ma'am," he returned, cursing his unfortunate slip, "I do when I have clothes to wear and—and when I've had somethin' to eat. I don't know as I can now, though, fer the man wot owns our room is goin' to put us out—they's only my sister and myself," he added, to round the thing out. The woman looked at the angelic face and the ragged clothes, and then her heart overflowed—and her purse also, which is more to the purpose.

"I can't be bothered going around to his home, a dirty place, likely. I'll just give the money to the boy himself," she thought to herself. "I guess I can trust him." If she had said this aloud, Boggs Junior would have assured her that she could. As it was, he took the money, thrust it deep in his pocket, touched his hat, and strode, shivering, toward home? Oh, for mercy toward a large bakery shop around the corner. Once there, he examined the bill which the woman had given him. It was a ten-dollar one.

One might imagine that a shivering boy with ten dollars in his clothes would enter the bakery and get something to warm him up—but not so Boggs. He staid outside, eying with hungry eye and open mouth the luscious things inside, until the next fool came along—which he very shortly did, for it was a man this time. And so Boggs Junior went from store to store, always the same poor, shivering, angelic specimen of humanity, a perfect Christmas carol, an idyll in rags, so to speak. But there was one thing he was careful about. He kept a wary eye on the police.

Christmas morning at the Boggses. All the family and several relatives congregated about a huge tree in the library.

"Where's Quincy?" they all asked. They were soon answered, for immediately there burst into the room a very small boy grappling with a huge pyramid of paper bundles, which he dropped upon the floor.

"Here, pop," he began, handing that gentleman one of the packages, "this is for you, and this for mom, and here's something for the cook, and here's—" and so on, ad infinitum. In other words, he was the hero and benefactor of the occasion.

"Why, where did you get the money for all these things?" they gasped. Boggs Junior smiled. "Worked for it," he replied.

"You must have worked hard," they suggested. "Naw," he returned, "it wasn't hard work at all. And," he continued, "it'd have been all right if I'd only had a overcoat somewheres in my insides. Gee, but it was cold for fair!" This was as near as the family ever got to an explanation. The next day Boggs Junior sauntered down to Cooper's Alley and found Mickey Flynn.

"Here," he said, with a patronising air, as he held forth a five-cent piece, "here's some Christmas fer ye."

A Stowaway

THIS day had finished the loading of the vessel for her trip across the ocean, and now, as the sun was sinking behind the shrouds of the ship, to the west, the stevedores filed in front of the officer who was checking off and paying for the hours they had worked.

As they received their money the stevedores passed across to the wharf, or stopped for a few minutes' conversation with each other or with some of the sailors who chanced to be near. One of them dropped unnoticed through a hatchway and slipped back into the hold where the freight had been stowed. Then he made his way among the boxes and bales until he came to a narrow space which had evidently been left by design, for it was long enough for a man to stretch at full length in it, and contained water and crackers enough to keep off starvation for a week or ten days. After the young stevedore had crawled into it he drew a case in front of the opening to prevent discovery by a possible prowler or inspector of the freight.

Then he made himself as comfortable as he could in the narrow space, and chuckled at the prospect of reaching South America without cost. He thought exultantly of what he would do when he got there, and of the other strange lands he would visit before returning home. There was no sense in people spending money to travel when a little shrewdness and a bold face would answer just as well.

He had $3 in his pocket, the sum paid him on deck a half hour before, but that was as much as he usually had ahead these days. He had given up work, except in case of necessity; and even the $3 would not have been earned had not this trip to South America been planned as part of the gain.

For an hour he remained awake, listening to the sounds on deck and exulting in his own shrewdness; then, weary with the day's labor, his head leaned forward and he sank into a sound sleep.

Late the next evening the vessel was to begin her voyage, and during the early part of the day his attention was occupied by the sounds of passengers coming on board, and of baggage and the last consignments of freight being stowed away. But at length listening became monotonous, and even his own thoughts, exultant though they were, grew wearisome. He was not accustomed to being alone, or to self-communing. During the past few years, when not asleep, he had generally been with boon companions on a street corner, or with them in some mischief.

He tried to keep up his interest in the sounds on deck, and to think of the fun ahead of him instead of the past. But he could not; it all kept surging over him, again and again, and when he would thrust it away it returned only more strongly and persistently. Yet he was not leaving much, after all, he told himself grimly; he had not had a home for three years; he had no position, no friends, no prospects; even the boon companions would scarcely inquire after or regret him. In all the world there was only just one who believed in and trusted him; and he had not seen her for three years. There had been months when he had not even thought of her or of the little rocky farm which he had left because it was too slow.

She had never doubted him for a moment, or ceased to think of the time when he was to provide lovingly for her old age. When some of his worst escapades had been reported she had smiled wistfully, but hopefully. "Sammy's young," she had said, "an' doesn't realize. He's a good boy, an' will do better when he's older. Him an' me's goin' to live together ag'in sometime; he'll be layin' by for it pretty soon."

Something swelled in the young man's throat as he remembered how many times he had heard her say that, how many times he had declared, in moments of boyish repentance, that he was going to take care of her when he was a man. Even after he left he had written home that he was "goin' to get some money laid by pretty soon." And through these three years she had written regularly and lovingly, and though he had answered only briefly and at long intervals, her faith in him had not for an instant wavered. Even now he had a letter in his pocket, received three days before, and not yet opened.

Down here in the depth of the hold, alone, with everything he had known about to be left behind, his heart suddenly grown tender and sore. It might be years before he would see the gentle old face again, and at the thought his fingers reached for the letter and drew it out softly and tenderly. But it was already dark in the hold, and he could not see.

For a moment he stroked it reverentially, then he pushed the case aside and groped his way out among the boxes and bales. He would seek the hatchway or some place where there was light enough to read the letter. He must find out what the old mother had to say.

For an hour there had been the final sounds of departure overhead, but he had not noticed. As he went forward, however, he was conscious of a peculiar sensation of rising and falling, which told him that the ship was under way.

The hatchway was not closed, but even then it would have been too dark but for a light somewhere above, which sent a dull shaft into the hold. In this he opened the letter and read:

Dear Sammy: I'm down with the rheumatics, and the doctor says 'twill be a long time 'fore I'm out. The nabors are good, but they can't leave their own work an' do mine. I'm feared, Sammy, if you don't come, the farm will have to be sold. 'Tain't worth much, but I can't look after it any more. But don't feel bad, boy, if you can't come. It's only the rheumatics I've got.

Ever your lovin' mother.

The young man choked; there was an unmistakable sob. In a moment he had clambered up the hatchway. A few passengers were standing near the rail or lounging about, but no officers were in sight. It was nearly dark.

Slipping back to the stern of the vessel, which was almost deserted, the young man glanced about warily. The wharves were a mile away and were shadowy outlines, but he did not mind that, for he was a strong swimmer and a bold one. What he feared was a frustration of the plan which had suddenly formed in his mind.

No one was watching him, however, and presently grasping a rope he swung himself over the side, and from the end of the rope he dropped into the water.

Two hours later he drew himself up on one of the wharves, nearly exhausted, but with a look on his face that had not been there for years.

"Now for home," he said aloud; "straight for home." Then he disappeared in the shadow of the great warehouses.

"No Kick Coming."

A RAILROAD engineer who has been in the service so many years that his hair has grown iron gray and his visage as stern as a warrior's, while he has driven his iron monster over the parallels of iron, recently experienced his first collision. He came out of it with a badly demolished engine and a sufficiently smashed-up leg for any occasion.

The surgeons took him in charge, and by dint of splints, bandages, skill, and patience, saved his injured limb and got it on the road to recovery.

The other day he walked out for the first time, and as he hobbled along on crutches, the injured member looking very unwieldy indeed, a friend hailed him with: "Hello, Jim! how's that leg of yours getting along?"

The veteran has gray eyes, as clear and penetrating as a youth's, and they twinkled with a tonic effect as he said, laconically:

"Oh, I can't kick!"

WHEN CUPID STOPPED A DRIVE.

A STOCK MARKET STORY.

THE magnate was a satisfied man. As he sat in his library that night, Nov. 11, 1902, to be exact, he could not help but think that things were well with him. He and his associates had managed to shake out the well held stocks that Mr. Gates and his associates had guarded so long and so well. At 3 o'clock that day the Street was certain that the tremendous liquidation of the Monday and Tuesday following the celebrated drive in Steel preferred had just about cleared the Gates treasuries of stock. Certainly one of the Eastern magnates had good reason to be satisfied. The Western crowd had been taught the very lesson they had fondly thought they were teaching the Eastern magnates. It was very well.

One thing alone troubled the magnate who sat in his library. To be sure the Western pool had been taught its lesson, but there was another "outside pool" that this particular magnate hated mightily. And he had reason. He had been of those who sold Canadian Pacific at 130 and who covered at 140. Therefore Messrs. Cox et al. had earned his hatred. Yet was the pool intact, and men in the Street—who knew the hidden mysteries—said that the Canadian Pacific pool was like to stay intact.

"What is it that you're thinking of so hard, daddy?" asked the girl who sat in the big red leather chair opposite the fire. She threw her book away as she asked the question.

"Nothing much," said he; "I was just wondering how long Ransom is going to be away."

"Oh, stocks—it's always stocks, isn't it? Why can't you let them go for an hour or two. They'll kill you after a while."

"Oh, I guess not—not—come in!" This last as a knock at the door attracted his attention.

The butler entered with a silver tray on which was a card. The magnate smiled as he read it.

"Tell him to come up here. No—don't go, Dottie, it's only Ransom. We can talk with you here just as well. I want to see him in particular. You needn't go."

"Well, I'll listen to your stock talk. I wish I knew something about it. It's all Greek to me. How do you do, Mr. Ransom! I'm going to stay and hear all the funny things you say."

A young-looking man he was, this cleverest of the floor traders who lived by the orders of the Great Pool. He smiled at her as she offered him her hand. Then he turned to the magnate.

"I got it. They are secretive, these Canadians, and they cost money, but I got it. I think that we can win."

"Yes—but how? Where is the soft spot?"

"Toronto. Mr. A—, to be exact. Here is the situation: He is carrying about all the C. P. that he can carry at present, and it averages him about 135. He will hold it on slight recessions, I know, and we may get him. One of them will do, of course, for the pool's so limited in number that one of them going will break the stuff probably fifteen points, and that will get number two. We can force this one out at 125. I am sure of it. I saw a transcript of his books. In fact, I have it here. Would you like to see it?"

"Oh, no. You have done very well. We shall do the trick on Thursday and Friday. Wire Knowlton to clean up the cash in Toronto as well as he can tomorrow. He has all the collateral he wants to get five million or so out of the banks. That will make it surer. We shall put Canadian Pacific to 120 if necessary. It will be a relief to clear them out."

The spy left the room. He and the magnate had failed to notice the sudden start of the girl at the word "Toronto," and her rapt attention as the conversation progressed.

"Daddy, what are you going to do?" she asked, when they two were alone.

The magnate chuckled. "Just a little bit of strategy, my dear, in the market. We want to make some Canadians sell their stocks, that's all. We are going to do it on Thursday."

"And will they lose much money?" she asked.

"Probably what they have in the market. They won't let go. They will hold on, I guess, looking for a rally. The stock always rallies."

Involuntarily he talked as he thought. He was sizing up the prospect for a stampede, and he thought there would be none, but that his enemies would hang on grimly till at last they lost the last dollar in margining their dropping stocks. Therefore he smiled.

Five minutes later she kissed him good night and went away to her room. There was a troubled look on her face. She took from a drawer a letter, and sat on the edge of a couch to read it. Here is a part of what she read:

"I am in Canadian Pacific for every dollar I have in the world. It's down, but we all think it will soon go up again. If it does not—well—I hate to think of the things it means for me, sweetheart. If it doesn't—you don't know how long a time you and I must wait. Perhaps for always."

The letter was dated Toronto, Nov. 8. It was signed by the man she had met in Wisconsin the Summer before. It was the clue to a secret that none knew except herself and him. She let it drop on the couch and sat there thinking.

"And daddy will break that stock, he says, and ruin every one that has it. Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

She sat there half an hour, thinking desperately. At the end of that time she sat down at her desk and wrote a telegram, writing on plain paper because she had no blanks.

"They are going to put your stock away down. Sell out. I know this. It is going to 120 on Thursday. They want to ruin some one. I don't know who it is.

"DOTTIE."

She went to sleep after that. On Wednesday morning she drove down to the telegraph office herself and sent that message away.

That is the reason strange things happened in Toronto. That also is the reason Canadian Pacific never reached 120 during that bad week.

Of course Dottie, who knew nothing of stocks, could not be expected to know that when a man gets tips that are startling and wonderful he is apt to consult his friends. Nor did she know that the man to whom she sent that wonderful wire was hand-in-glove with the man at whom the drive of Thursday was to be aimed.

In the office of Mr. A— of Toronto there was a rush and a bustle on that Wednesday morning that had had no parallel even in the most exciting of the boom days of the Summer. It was true that the resources of Mr. A— were nearly exhausted. It was true also, and this fact the spy had missed, that a new bank was on the very verge of formation in Toronto. The President of it was to be Mr. A—. In the ordinary course of events it would have been opened within two weeks or so.

Herein lies the cause of the bustle. On the hint that a drive at Canadian Pacific was intended Mr. A— had sent around to the banks asking prospects for loans. He had been met by the reply that heavy loans that morning had preempted a great deal of the available cash, and that, while the banks were very sorry, &c., &c. To throw his stock in the market would only precipitate things. That bank must be opened. It must be opened at once. All preliminaries had been gone through with two weeks before. The executive staff alone was incomplete.

That day in Toronto a bank was created. The staff was more or less temporary and could not be called efficient, but there was money, lots of money.

On Thursday night, Nov. 13, the magnate received a telegram that filled him with wrath and amazement.

"New bank Metropole opened here with Mr. A— President. Said to be to protect his loans. Money eased off at close rapidly. What shall I do? KNOWLTON."

The ticker told the rest of the story, all except what was in a letter that reached Dottie on Friday night. There was no especial drive at Canadian Pacific.

Their Views.

'Twixt realist and poet
The difference we ken;
One likes to see the sun set,
The other one, the hen.

The Professor's Christmas Turkey

THE Professor was one of those profound thinkers who are led so far away from their physical surroundings in pursuing a great idea that it takes them some time to get their "bearings" when they let go of it.

Absence of mind grew on him more and more each year, making it more difficult for him to get back to his surroundings after one of these excursions into the realm of thought.

Although well to do, he was close in money matters, stinting himself and family and holding the strings of his purse tightly.

There was one weak link, however, in the chain armor of economy in which he encased himself; that was his admiration for his pretty wife, especially when she was dressed in some white gown of a fluffy nature, such as she had worn on the occasion when she had won his heart, years before, when he was only a student.

In spite of his parsimony they enjoyed many little comforts and embellishments of what would have been a very plain, unattractive existence without them. All of these he owed to the ingenuity and "management" of his wife.

In the first place she turned many an honest penny by the sale of pickles and preserves, which found a market at the Woman's Exchange; then her active needle added to her pin-money. Then, again, the grocer's and butcher's bills can be made to include many nice things under the plain-looking items which cover simply the staple articles of the household—that is, by a clever woman with an absent-minded husband.

Christmas time was approaching, and the Professor's wife was at her wit's end to bring off the seasonable festivities in the style she had always felt it incumbent upon her to observe.

The little Christmas tree, with its tinsel and lights; the presents for her husband and herself—both of which she bought—and the dinner. This last would not be a Christmas dinner without the big, fat turkey, with cranberry sauce, blazing plum pudding, and the other traditional good things which go to make the feast more lasting and impressing than any other of the year. All these things cost money and, in her husband's opinion, were quite unnecessary.

He had never openly objected to her celebrating the day in her own way. In fact, he seemed to enter into the holiday spirit, when once aroused, and to enjoy the feast and his Christmas presents so long as he did not have to pay for them directly.

Heretofore she had been able to lay by enough money to meet the extra cost of the occasion, but this year found her decidedly short of funds. Her husband had a prejudice against bills of any sort, paying cash for everything as soon as it was purchased. It was a part of his system of economy, as offering less temptation to spend than when things could be charged. There was, therefore, no possibility of her purchasing on credit.

Though worried at the disappointment and calamity such a failure for the first time implied, she tried to look cheerful; and, in order to help the effect, dressed herself for dinner in an old white dress she had not worn for years, of the type her husband thought she looked best in. Adding a bow or two to give the touches of color, she proceeded to the study to apprise her husband of the fact that dinner was served.

The Professor roused himself at her entrance, pulled himself together, and greeted her with a smile; then expressing his approval of her appearance, added: "That's the prettiest dress I have seen you wear for a long while. I hope it is not too extravagant, though."

"No, dear," replied his wife. "You know the bill was only $20."

"I had forgotten," said he, "but it is very pretty and most becoming. Pay for the money, and I wish you would pay for it all, dear."

There was a twinkle in her eye as she sat down to dinner with the solution of the problem in her pocket.

The Christmas tree was standing in the parlor, looking more brilliant than ever, and on the open branches were two fat parcels tied up with ribbon. The Professor leaned back in his chair with a smile of contentment and serenity on his countenance. The dinner had been the most brilliantly successful one they had ever enjoyed, the turkey having been, if possible, more of a feature than the many other courses, all of which had gone on and off without a hitch.

"My dear," remarked the Professor, in a tone that denoted tranquillity of soul and perfect satisfaction of mind and body; "my dear, that was the most delicious turkey I ever ate. I never enjoyed one so much. It must have been your dressing that accounts for it."

"Yes, dear. That accounts for it—my dressing!" BELMONT PURDY.

History Repeats Itself.

"MY husband is just too mean for anything!"

There were tears in the eyes of the young wife as she said the words, but as it was into her mother's confiding ears she poured her tale of woe her grief was hidden from the world at large.

"He, he"—this was not laughter, but sobs—"used to be cheated dreadful when he bought his cigars, paying $5 and $6 a box for them, and here, when I saw some lovely large ones at Lacy's for $1.19 a box, with a picture of a beautiful Spanish girl in the loveliest mantilla, on the lid, I bought ten boxes for him as a Christmas present, and he, he"—here she sobbed again—"told me after looking them over coldly that he was going to swear off smoking New Year's!"

"Never mind, dear," said the mother, soothingly, "it is just like a man. I bought cigars, oh, a real bargain, for your father once, and he told me the same story. After I had given them to the washerwoman's husband he started to smoke again, too!"

But just then a woman passed the window wearing a handsome fur coat, and in debating as to whether it was a genuine Persian lamb or a $19.19 imitation their mutual misery over male perversity was forgotten.

This Really Happened.

THERE had always been the risk of discovery; that much she had known, but that the Genius of Christmas should take the trouble to appear in person and confront her while she stood surrounded by the evidences of her guilt—that was a contingency she was not prepared to meet. So, like all of her kind, when backed against the wall of adversity and hemmed in by adverse circumstance, she lifted up her voice and wept, the while declaiming:

"Oh, Mr. Santa Claus, I couldn't help it; I wasn't goin' to play with my presents; anyway, not till you gave them to me. But Della Brooks said there wasn't any Santa Claus. She said my mamma told her mamma that she bought our presents an' hid them in the closet under the stairs; so, when everybody went out I just looked in to see, an'—an'—you came!"

Then Santa Claus spoke: "Now, Sis, stop yer cryin', an' I won't take yer away now, but if I ever ketch yer peekin' ahead of time again I won't let yer off so easy."

Then he returned to the wagon of the enterprising firm that had sent its delivery men out dressed up a la Santa and drove off, chuckling.

The Best of Proof.

Mrs. Crabshaw—How do you know that the woman next door is going to get a Persian lamb jacket for Christmas?

Crabshaw—Why, didn't you say you were determined to have one?

A CHRISTMAS JANGLE

With Adolph Klauber's APOLOGIES TO THE SPIRIT OF CHARLES DICKENS.

MARLEY was dead. The author must insist at the very outset that the reader take that for granted; which, being said and done, there will be no occasion to follow the established precedent and devote pages to a description of the exact degree of Marley's deadness. After all, what difference does it make whether he was as dead as a door nail—vague and indefinite simile—or as dead as Dominion Securities or Hackensack Meadows, which, by the way, is about as dead as anything could possibly be?

Scrooge, however, was alive—decidedly so. And that is important. Oh! but he was an open-handed one at the coffers, was Scrooge—a veritable human horn of plenty, scattering joy and prosperity wherever he happend to be. And that certainly was in a good many places, for despite his venerable age Scrooge was as blithe as a cricket, as merry as a schoolboy, and as lively as a grasshopper. Never a jollification but he had a hand in it; never a sorrow but he was first on hand with sympathy and gentle words; never a subscription list but his name headed it with twice as big a contribution "for sweet charity's sake" as any one else could afford to give. Which reminds me!

It was Christmas Eve. Scrooge sat in his office thinking. For weeks he had been planning; this Christmas he had determined to make a red-letter one of all Christmases that ever were. Why not? He had been on the right side of L. and N. at the right time; no man in the city had a keener intuition about what would happen and what would not happen in the Street. Why, the sum he turned over to his own credit on Manhattan L would in itself have made rich a much poorer man than Scrooge. To him the profits only meant an added bagatelle for spending. And, oh, how Scrooge loved to spend! Not on himself, mind you, for his wants were few enough. He was no glutton, I can tell you. Why, it was the rarest thing in the world for him to eat more than three square meals a day—four was the limit even when he stayed up late. For years he had not gone to the theatre more than three nights a week, and you may take it from me that his house in Fifth Avenue contained not a single picture, ornament, or furnishing that was not strictly in accord with what a man of Scrooge's wealth and habits might reasonably be expected to have.

But with others it was different, and his habit of giftmaking was so pronounced that many of his acquaintances took to crossing the street when they saw him approaching. Once in a while they could not escape him, and Scrooge would buttonhole his victim, pull a parcel from his pocket, and, with a chuckle and "Oh, it's a mere trifle!" force his unwilling victim to accept whatever he had a mind to give. Old Marley had been the same way in his lifetime, and Scrooge was but following out the habit of the firm formed many years before.

It was cold, bleak, biting weather outside, but Scrooge did not care a jot for that. With his feet on the radiator and a perfecto in his lips, he was in a sort of half-dream, going over in his mind, for the hundredth time, perhaps, the list of gifts he had prepared for the happy morrow. In the next room his clerk, a fat, rosy-cheeked chap, whom Scrooge had pampered till he was absolutely useless in a business way, was making love to the pretty typewriter, who was munching candied fruit from a five-pound box that Scrooge had handed her that morning.

A messenger boy entered with a note.

"Nice boy," ejaculated Scrooge, chucking the messenger under the chin; "my, but you're a nice boy! Thirty-five cents collect, eh? Well, here's a dollar. Got change? No? Now that's too bad, for I'll have to let you keep the change. Run along, now. Merry Christmas. Ha! ha!"

And the way Scrooge laughed would have done your heart good, had you but been there to hear it. Indeed, he was so pleased with his own beneficence that he quite forgot to note that the boy was off with never so much as a thank you.

Then Scrooge opened the note, and at a glance saw that it was from his nephew. This is what he read:

My Dear Uncle: You have been so good in the past that for this once I must ask you to forget, in my case, that it is Christmas. I know that you have so many responsibilities that it will be no hardship for you to forego sending me a gift this year. The fact is you have so overloaded me with gifts in the past that there is not a nook or cranny in the house where I could find room for anything more. Believe me, though seemingly unappreciative, as ever,

YOUR LOVING NEPHEW.

When Scrooge finished reading the note he leaned back in his chair and laughed with such abandon that the fat-faced clerk, not stopping to knock, ran in to inquire what was the matter.

"Is it a new joke?" he asked, for Scrooge was a subscriber for all the comic papers, and whenever he found anything particularly funny he confided it to the clerk, that he might in turn tell it to the pretty typewriter.

"A joke indeed!" Scrooge simply screamed with laughter and his sides shook like so much wine jelly on a platter carried by a wabbly cook. "Here I've been puzzling my brains for a month what to give that darling nephew of mine for Christmas. Everybody else provided for and for the life of me I couldn't think of a single thing that he needs. Look at that!" And Scrooge passed the letter over.

"Not a nook or cranny in his house with room for anything," he continued. "Of course not. He must have a new house. Fill out a deed for that Riverside Drive mansion that I acquired last week. I'll send him that for Christmas. Oh, but this is the merriest joke of the season!"

And once more Scrooge shrieked with laughter.

"By the way," he added, "write out a check for $10,000 payable to the Home for Superannuated Chorus Girls. We forgot them on our charity lists. And as soon as that is done you and the girl go home. Take my carriage—it's at the door. I'm going to walk, as I have a few trifling gifts to distribute on the way and I don't want to miss the chance of meeting all the beggars on the street to-night. By-bye! You needn't show up for a week. Nothing like a long holiday to make one fit. Merry Christmas! Hurrah for the Yuletide!"

Half an hour later Scrooge left his office, his pockets bulging with packages he had collected for gratuitous distribution along the street. If I told you how many gifts he had planned for you would not believe it, but Scrooge called them "trifles," so perhaps the list is not important after all.

* * * * * * *

Dinner had long been over, and Scrooge, in dressing gown and slippers, was nodding before the great open fireplace in his library. He had gone over his list of presents for the last time, had given final instructions for the distribution of such as he did not intend to carry out personally, and was softly humming to himself when there was a sudden shower of soot down the flue. The fire flickered—and went out. And Scrooge, starting up suddenly, wondered if he had been asleep. Then he rubbed his eyes and again wondered—this time if he were still asleep.

For there before him was a figure that he knew—oh, so well. It was Marley. And remember—you were forewarned—Marley was dead.

"Jacob," whispered Scrooge, "how did you get here?"

"Is it not enough that I am here?" was the answer, and the voice was so soft and low that it was really not a voice at all—merely the ghost of a voice. "Do you believe in me?"

"Well, rather," said Scrooge; "you never deceived me in my lifetime, old Sure-thing Marley. After all, it was your good judgment that made us powers in the Street. And it has been by following your policy since that I have prospered." There was a note of reverence in the tone.

"You don't think I'm merely a case of indigestion?"

"Sh-h! For goodness sake, old chap, if you love me—not so loud. If my cook heard you suggest such a possibility she'd serve notice instanter. And I've a Christmas banquet on for to-morrow night. I never have indigestion."

"You do believe in me?"

"Implicitly!"

"Then come." The ghost of Jacob Marley stepped over and put his hand on Scrooge's shoulder. "I have much to show you ere this night is done. Your eyes are closed."

"Now don't be absurd, Jacob," protested Scrooge, good naturedly; "you always were a jolly dog. But how, tell me, could I see you if my eyes were closed? If what you want is an eye-opener for yourself, don't beat around the bush. I'll ring for Bilkins and we'll have a hot toddy."

The ghost wailed dismally. "Miserable man," he said "your eyes are closed."

"Jacob, I'm not miserable, and you know it."

The ghost did not answer, but Scrooge felt a cold, clammy hand on his shoulder, a blast of cold air struck him full in the face, and before he could have said Jack Robinson—if he had wanted to say it, which he didn't—he found himself sailing through the air. A moment later he was in a large room that looked decidedly familiar, and still Jacob Marley was by his side.

A group of men were assembled about a huge punch bowl, and the air was redolent of spirits—not ghosts.

"Why, it's the Lillypod Club!" whispered Scrooge. "See here, Jacob, it's positively indecent for me to be here in dressing gown and slippers."

"They can't see you," whispered the ghost.

"Ah, now, I say, Jacob, you're working that gag overtime. Maybe they can't see me for a moment, but look at that bowl of eye-openers. Why, in five minutes they'll be wide-eyed enough to even see gambling going on in New York. And, say, Jacob, that's about the limit."

"Shh!" whispered the ghost. "Don't talk of impossible things. List."

A tall youth, whom Scrooge at once recognized, was trying to make himself heard.

"Percy's loaded," remarked one man of the group.

"I don't know how it'll end," said another, "and I thought he had sworn off."

He must have spoken louder than he thought, for the one referred to as Percy turned and answered:

"Sworn off, eh? Yesh, so I had. But, shay, fellers, I happened to go into old Scrooge's office this afternoon, and—

"Oh!" came from a half dozen at once, "'nough said."

"Mosht hoshpitable fellow's Scrooge," continued Percy, "always has plenty good stuff around loose. No need to refuse him. He won't have it. 'Scrooge,' says I, 'I've sworn off.' 'Percy,' says he—" But the youth's head fell over on his breast and two of his friends led him from the room.

"Spirit of Jacob Marley," groaned Scrooge, "why do you show me this?"

"It is but an illustration of the abuse of your wealth. Your thoughtless hospitality!"

"But I didn't know! I didn't know!" wailed Scrooge.

Now it was the ghost's turn to laugh, and the queer sound that it emitted caused the House Committee of the Lillypods to send the janitor to see which of the door hinges of the clubhouse was so badly in need of oiling.

"'I didn't know,'" repeated the ghost of Jacob Marley. "Oh, the lives that are wrecked on that little phrase!" And the laugh turned to a groan that gave Scrooge the shivers. Scrooge shuddered and started toward the fireplace, but that was not down in the ghost's calculation at all. Once more he laid his hand on Scrooge's shoulder and they were whisked far up over the housetops, which, with their covering sheets of snow, looked for all the world like iced cakes ready for a Christmas feast.

"See here, Jacob, this is a little too much," grumbled Scrooge. "Why can't we call a cab?"

"We are at our destination," said the ghost, and on the instant Scrooge found himself in a cozy little room which seemed almost as familiar to him as his own library. A thin, anaemic-looking man was seated at a table, opposite a woman whose face and dress bespoke naught but long, unceasing luxury.

"Why, bless my soul, it's my nephew and his little woman!" was Scrooge's interjection, and as he spoke a trim little maid came into the room bearing a note.

"A messenger just brought this, Sir," she said, after making a little curtsey, and then withdrew, not forgetting to stick out her tongue behind her mistress's back.

The young man glanced at the envelope, then uttered a mild, polite oath.

"What is it?" inquired his wife.

"Uncle Scrooge's handwriting," said the youth; "fine time of night to be bothering us. Why couldn't he have waited until morning? I'll not open it now." And he tossed the missive on the table petulantly. But the lady's curiosity would not permit delay. Taking up a dainty paper knife—a heavy gold affair with real diamonds in the handle—she pried open the envelope.

"Ah!" murmured Scrooge to the ghost. "This is certainly jolly. I was wishing all the time I might be present when they got the note telling of my munificent gift. And you've made it possible, Jacob. Oh, but they'll be a happy pair!"

"Wait," said the ghost.

The lady had finished reading the note, and Scrooge's nephew stood by expectantly. "Well," he said, finally, "what is it?"

"Oh, read it yourself," she retorted, angrily; then bursting into tears, "I don't see why I ever married a man with such thoughtless relatives. Why didn't he banish us to Harlem or to Brooklyn while he was at it?"

Scrooge gasped. "Never mind," he thought; "I never did think she was good enough for my nephew."

But when, after reading the note himself, Scrooge's nephew tore it into a thousand pieces—more or less—and ejaculated "Skinflint!" Scrooge's wonder knew no bounds. "Well, of all things!" exclaimed his nephew, "isn't that just like that stingy old bachelor? He keeps the Fifth Avenue house we've wanted so long—near all the clubs and theatres—and wants to send us up the Hudson. The brute!"

And had you been there you would have thought the roof leaked badly, for Scrooge's nephew tore up the deed to the property in so many little pieces that it fell to the floor exactly like so much stage snow.

"And that house," thought Scrooge,

"is about the finest on the drive. Well, this is the limit."

"Not at all," said Marley's ghost, for being a ghost he knew exactly what Scrooge was thinking about, though for the life of me I could not explain how. "There's worse to come."

At this Scrooge fell on his knees, weeping bitterly: "Jacob, we were always good friends in your lifetime," he cried, "spare me, spare me!"

"Nothing doing," answered Marley's ghost. "It's up to me to set you right. Come!"

Once again they were on their travels. And soon they were in the comfortably furnished six-room-and-bath-modern up-to-date-apartment of Bob Cratchitt, old Scrooge's clerk.

The heads of the Cratchitt family were assembled in the best room, engaged in making ready for a Christmas celebration after the most approved fashion. A great tree occupied the place of honor in the centre, its myriad lights illuminating the pink and gold wall paper and throwing into relief the heliotrope roses on the frieze which topped the side walls. The six little Cratchitts were pounding upon the door which Mrs. Cratchitt had barred while putting the finishing touches on the tree.

"I ain't got no heart for Christmas this year, somehow," grumbled Bob Cratchitt, as he fastened on one of the lower branches a wax doll that was so fat and healthy that its weight caused the pine to sag badly on that side.

"And no wonder," snapped Mrs. Cratchitt, "after havin' devoted all your best years to buildin' up Scrooge & Marley's business and makin' them a power in the Street."

"There! Just listen to that—and that man never did a day's work in his life," murmured the ghost of Jacob Marley. "I never could understand why you kept him all these years."

"You know how cheerful he was to have about!" answered Scrooge. The ghost sniffed, but did not answer, for Cratchitt was speaking again, and ghosts are too polite, I can tell you, to interrupt, no matter how great the provocation.

"Do you know," said Bob Cratchitt, "when the old man asked me to write out that hundred dollar check for my Christmas gift I had a mind to tell him to do it himself. Seems to me he never does get tired of making me write things. And I expected a junior partnership at least."

"I am glad you didn't," said Mrs. Cratchitt, "for after all we might as well get all we can out of the old moneybags. And maybe we'll come in for somethin' 'andsome when he's dead."

"Then speed the day, say I," said Bob Cratchitt, and it may surprise you to know it, but Scrooge fairly gasped.

But when Mrs. Bob went over and opened the door and the six little Cratchitts came tumbling in, Scrooge's face lightened up again as he turned to the ghost of Jacob Marley.

"And now, Jacob," he whispered, "we shall see the real joy of Yuletide."

For at least three minutes the six little Cratchitts circled round the tree, and then something happened. The six-year old little Miss Cratchitt caught sight of the fat doll on the lower limb and immediately seized upon the lower limbs of the said fat dolly and yanked it from the tree, shaking the branches so violently that a set of china dishes that had been intended for the three-year-old Cratchitt and a plaster of paris elephant that had been bought because it wagged its head "so natural," for the oldest Cratchitt boy, were dashed into fragments on the floor.

Whereupon the six-year-old Cratchitt and the three-year-old Cratchitt and the oldest Cratchitt boy began to yell lustily. And the one-year-old Cratchitt and the two-year-old Cratchitt and the sixth of the six Cratchitts shrieked loudly out of very sympathy.

And then Bob Cratchitt, without so much as a "by your leave" to any of the little Cratchitts removed his carpet slipper from his foot, where at that particular moment it was of no particular use, and applied it vigorously to each of the six little Cratchitts at that particular place where long-established precedent had proved that it was of most importance as a factor in moral suasion.

Scrooge had his fingers in his ears, but he removed one of his hands long enough to place it on Jacob Marley's shoulder, or rather on what would have been Jacob Marley's shoulder if he had not been a disembodied spirit.

"Come!" he begged, "dear, good Jacob, get me out of this."

"Wait," said the ghost.

By this time the six little Cratchitts had quieted down and the distribution was in progress. It is useless to enumerate in detail what the presents were, but they were so numerous and so various and of such excessive richness and costliness that Scrooge wondered how a man of Cratchitt's income could possibly have provided them, and he felt certain that it must have meant sacrifices on the part of both Mr. and Mrs. Cratchitt.

What was his surprise, therefore, when, at the conclusion of the distribution, the six little Cratchitts with one voice exclaimed:

"Is that all?"

And being assured that there was nothing more, they once again set up a wail and turned tooth and nail, not to speak of feet and fists, upon each other in a wild scrimmage for such of each other's gifts as they especially preferred.

"Come!" said the ghost of Jacob Marley, and Scrooge left the scene of battle and carnage without so much as a single murmur of protest.

In the twinkling of an eye he found himself once more in his own library. The place was heaped with boxes and packages of various sizes, to which the lean finger of Jacob Marley pointed meaningly.

"Ah, Jacob," exclaimed Scrooge, and his face was beaming once again, "my friends have remembered me. There is no use of your trying to sour me on Christmas. It won't do, Jacob; it won't do."

"Wait," said the ghost.

"No; I won't wait," cried Scrooge, with childish petulancy. "I couldn't wait if I wanted to. And I don't want to. I want to see what my presents are." And he reached over and opened a large, square package which lay conspicuously on his library table.

Now, I should have mentioned before that old Scrooge was as bald as a billiard ball, and who will deny that that is very bald indeed? Which fact being known, you will understand why the ghost of Jacob Marley positively chuckled and laughed aloud, in which Scrooge did not join, when, the package being opened, there was disclosed a pair of silver-backed military brushes, with the stiffest of stiff bristles, such as you or I would find most useful on the thick abundance of our crowning glory.

"Now, Jacob," said Scrooge, "I must admit that those brushes will not be of much use to me, though they will look rather pretty ranged side by side on my dresser with the six or seven other pairs of military brushes sent me by the same person on similar occasions in years gone by. But this, I take it, is something worth while, for great worth goeth ever in hand with a modest exterior." He opened a tiny package tied with baby ribbon.

"Oh, it's a matchbox!" exclaimed the ghost of Jacob Marley. "No—a stamp box, and it will hold at least two twos, think of that! By the way, Scrooge, when did you ever get into the habit of using a stamp box, anyhow?"

"I don't use one!" exclaimed Scrooge. "Of course you don't. I guessed that. Nobody ever uses anything that anybody ever gives to anybody for Christmas." And the ghost chuckled. But Scrooge was too busy opening the other small packages to note what he was saying. There must have been a dozen at the very least, and after he had undone them all there were spread on the table two gold matchboxes studded with gems, two silver ones, a couple made of gunmetal with turquoises in the tops, and an ivory one that bore on its side a miniature picture of a lady dressed in a pair of very pink tights and a smile. The last one Scrooge immediately covered with a piece of tissue paper, which the ghost of Jacob Marley as promptly removed.

"You know I was always a lover of art, Scrooge," he said.

Scrooge did not answer. He was busy counting. "Five, six, seven, eight—eight matchboxes," he counted. "Now, tell me, Jacob Marley, wouldn't that simply inflame you?"

"Not at all," answered the ghost. "There's safety matches in numbers. Ha! ha! Not bad, eh, Scrooge?

"Bah!" said Scrooge.

Now, it must be noted that this was the very first time he had indulged in that very disagreeable word. Indeed, it was the first indication the ghost of Jacob Marley had that his work was nearly completed, and he fairly gloated in his triumph. "Listen," he said. "Why should you complain? Each matchbox of the gift kind will surely hold at least two matches. Now, by distributing through your pockets these eight matchboxes and the various other matchboxes you have collected during your seventy-odd Christmases and birthdays, not to speak of New Years, you may have at least a day's supply of matches with you whenever you go out."

"Humbug!" said Scrooge.

But the ghost of Jacob Marley went on: "Of all matchless Christmas gifts," it said, and every word was hissed, "commend me to a matchbox!"

Scrooge could stand no more. Patient man that he was, the ghost's jests, coupled with the excitement of the night's journeying, had completely unstrung his nerves, for it is no fun to be whisked through the air on a Winter's night clad only in a dressing gown, that I can tell you.

"Ghost of Jacob Marley!" he roared. "Begone!"

"I said a matchless matchbox, ha! ha!" repeated the ghost. "A merry Christmas to you, and—"

But Scrooge waited to hear no more. He jumped to his feet, and I verily believe he would have pommeled the ghost of Jacob Marley into such a shape that he would have been a shapeless shape but for the fact that he suddenly became shapeless without any pounding being necessary, and vanished up the chimney.

But Scrooge, feeling a hand on his shoulder, cried out in alarm:

"Pity me, pity me! No more, no more!"

"I beg your pardon, Sir."

Scrooge rubbed his eyes, and, will you believe it, there stood his man Bilkins.

"You've been a sleepin' before the fire all night, Sir," he said. "A merry Christmas to you, Sir. There's a whole wagon load of presents for you, Sir."

"Christmas be hanged!" shouted Scrooge; "Presents be hanged! You be hanged!"

"On the tree, Sir?" answered Bilkins, not knowing whether to laugh or to cry.

"In the furnace with that trash, and quick!" Scrooge was purple with rage now, and he gave the boxes a kick that sent them helter-skelter across the room, baby ribbons, trimmings, and all. "Dump the whole lot into the fire. And don't you ever say Merry Christmas to me again if you value your job."

Scrooge spent Christmas Day in bed. There was no banquet in the Fifth Avenue house that night. The first thing he did next day was to get an expert to find a flaw in the title to the Riverside Drive property. Then he stopped payment on the checks he had sent out as gifts, not forgetting the one that Bob Cratchitt was carrying in his pocket. And he telegraphed Cratchitt to come back to work at once, if not a great deal sooner, as all vacation plans were declared off.

And from that day to this no one has ever heard Scrooge say Merry Christmas, and as for receiving gifts from him—well, the less said about that the better.

That Christmas Gift.

Though some may find a sentiment,
And think affection lingers
On Christmas presents fashioned by
Their sweetheart's busy fingers;

It shows a greater depth of love,
You'd know if you would try it,
When Mabel sallies forth and braves
A bargain rush to buy it.

A Christmas Freeze-Out.

"YES," said Charley Slowboy, "it is queer, deucedly queer, how quick some young ladies are to take offense or get miffed over some little thing and give a fellow the cold shoulder without letting on what it is all about.

"Now, for instance, I was calling on Maud Spritely Christmas Eve, just as I had called dozens of times before, and she was telling me how scarce mistletoe was this year; said she had been able to procure only a few sprigs of it, and they were so small they would scarcely be noticed unless one was specially on the lookout for them.

"'You don't say?' says I.

"'Yes, it's a fact,' says she; and then she stepped over to the doorway opening from the hall into the parlor, and standing in it pointed out two or three sprigs of mistletoe nestling among the holly branches over her head, and said:

"'There, Charley—I mean Mr. Slowboy—would you believe it, that was every bit of mistletoe I could get for love or money?'

"'How odd,' says I, sitting still and looking up at the mistletoe. 'If I had known it was so scarce I would have brought you some. Perhaps if I go around to some of the florist shops right away I may be able to secure a supply of it yet.'

"'Possibly you may,' says she, in tones that gave me the shivers. And then she got my hat and overcoat and handed them to me, and held the hall door open for me to pass out, and as I was doing so she spoke up exactly as if she was mad about something, though I can't imagine what it could have been, and said if I got the mistletoe I needn't mind about bringing it around personally—by mail or express would do just as well; and in fact she would much prefer that I shouldn't trouble myself about it at all; said she had all the mistletoe now that she had any use for, she guessed. And when I got through the door she slammed it shut so suddenly that I dropped my hat and came near falling backward off the stoop.

"She was put out about something; I could see that plain enough—I felt put out, too, for that matter, just then—so instead of making a tour of the florist shops I picked up my hat and went on home. But I've been wondering ever since just what it was I said or did that Miss Spritely got so awfully worked up about. I'm sure I offered to get her more of the mistletoe when I saw how little she really had of it, and what more could she expect of a gentleman, I'd like to know?"

And as Mr. Slowboy's friend, believing that ignorance is bliss in some cases, declined to enlighten him, he is still in the dark, presumably, as to the cause of the sudden freeze-out he experienced that fateful Christmas Eve.

Inquisitive.

Wilfred—Everybody is talking about Christmas Eve now, ain't they, ma?

Mamma—Yes, my dear; what of it?

Wilfred—Where does Christmas Adam come in?

New Version.

A long green Christmas makes a fat pocketbook.

To Reduce Fat.

There was a little bank account
That had a double chin;
It took a Christmas present course,
And now it's very thin.

Bobby's Conclusion.

There is a birdnest on my Christmas tree,
And in that nest are little candy balls,
And I will bet my yellow sled and horn
That those round candies in the nest were laid
By that small candy bird that on the bough
Looks down on me with gleaming yellow eyes.

"AIN'T DAT A SHAME."

Clarence sends his girl one of those new photo postals. A what happened when the postal didn't get back.

Poindexter's Christmas Gift

THE scent of Winter violets greeted Poindexter on Christmas morning as he leaned out of his open window to look through the pallid dawn toward the west, where his thoughts had so often strayed during the lonely months following her departure. This air was clear and crisp and tinged with the icy breath of the snow-capped ridge thirty miles away, but the fragrance of violets pervaded the coolness with an exquisite suggestion of departed Summer.

"Chris'mus gif'!" cried a voice of mellow cheer from the court below. It was Uncle Peter Burr, ragged, out at heel, with a pink fascinator tied over his gray old head, and a smile of beneficent goodness on his dusky face.

"So you caught me napping, you old rascal!" laughed Poindexter good-naturedly. Then he disappeared for a moment, during which Peter waited expectantly for the time-honored reward of his expedience. Something crisp and green and small fluttered down presently as Poindexter shouted, "Merry Christmas to you!"

"Thank y' Mister Po'ndexter; thank y'," cried Peter jubilantly as he smoothed out the crumpled bill. "I got sort of a Chris'mus gif' for you all, too," he added apologetically. "I'll jes' wait yere twill you're dressed, den I'll brung 'im up."

Poindexter found him waiting in a patch of wan sunshine beside the violet-bed in company of an ill-favored dog with the scars of a late conflict showing redly through his dun-colored coat, a dog of fierce and terrifying aspect, with jaws still agape from the effects of hard running.

"He's a beauty, I must say," Poindexter remarked, snapping his fingers to the animal, who promptly acknowledged the attention with a deep-chested growl like the rumble of distant thunder. "Where did you come across him?"

"Found 'im, Sah, at the station time of de wreck you all heard about. Spect he belong to some one on de oder train, cause nobody never 'quired about 'im. Mr. Deems say he spect hits a valuable dorg. What you think, Mr. Po'ndexter?"

"I think he's about the ugliest beast I ever laid eyes on."

Peter looked disappointed. "I lowed mebbe you-all'd like to have 'im, bein' as youse got so many pictures of dorgs on de wall, 'an I brung 'im for a Chris'mus gif'."

Poindexter laughed. "You're quite right, Peter," said he. "I do like dogs immensely, and the only reason I haven't any of my own is that I'm such a rover."

"If you don't want 'im, Mr. Po'ndexter," began Peter humbly.

"My, yes, I do. You leave him here for a while, and when I go away you can take him to board for me. Now that I look closely at him I rather like him in spite of his ugliness. Looks as if he knew a thing or two. Bulldogs are not strong on looks."

"Well, den, Mister Po'ndexter, I'll leave him," said Peter, bowing and edging off toward the goal of his ambitions, concerning the lately acquired greenback.

"Now what in thunder am I to do with you?" Poindexter asked, going boldly up to the dog, who tugged smartly at his rope. "First of all we'd better make friends."

Curiously enough the dog did not resent Poindexter's rough advance. He seemed rather to like the firm touch of the strong hands on his head as he lifted the chin and looked full into the fierce red-brown eyes until he found the look of comradeship which he knew was hidden somewhere in those turbid depths. "I really like your grisly, war-beaten old face," said Poindexter in a voice that left no doubts of its meaning, "and I intend to make you like me, too, old chap." Then his hand touched a bit of leather which turned out to be a collar with a name graven on the little steel plate fastening.

"Chief," Poindexter read. "A man's dog, I suppose. That makes it easier to get acquainted."

Chief followed his new master gravely about the house all that day, and in the evening, when Peter called to see how his late charge was progressing, he found him lying contentedly on the hearth rug.

"I'm goin' to play for a dance out at Hickory Flat," he explained, "an' being as de road lay close I thought I'd stop an' see how you-all's makin' out together."

"Finely," said Poindexter. "I think I like Chief better than all my other Christmas gifts put together. Say, Peter, I really think I could improve on your wardrobe for this festive occasion. Come up to my room and help me look up something fit."

Chief followed them to Poindexter's dressing room, where he watched the ensuing operations closely. He seemed especially interested in the contents of a trunk in which Poindexter searched for a strayed garment, and presently he put his head down, burrowed a bit, and brought up a glove, a little riding gauntlet many sizes too small for Poindexter.

Poindexter reached out to recover the glove with an exclamation of dissent, but Chief backed briskly to the wall, where he stopped and stood, eyeing his new master defiantly, with the glove dangling between his pendulous lips.

"Look here, Chief," said Poindexter sharply; "if there's going to be a fight I'm going to win. Give me that glove." As he took a step forward old Peter caught him by the hand. "For Gawd's sake, Mister Po'ndexter, don't try to fight him bare-handed. Dey do say bulldogs never lets go twill you kill 'em."

"He will this time," Poindexter contradicted grimly, snatching up a whip from his rack. But he was mistaken. Chief kept his hold of the glove while he snarled and quivered, and bristled with warning rage, and Poindexter, seeing that a fight meant the destruction of his keepsake, desisted finally with very bad grace.

"Now what in the dickens does he mean by such a performance?" he demanded of the crestfallen Peter.

"Mebbe dat glove belong to some one he knowed. Dey do say bulldogs has got a powerful keen scent."

"Impossible! The lady is way off in Macon. I'll wait a bit, till he choses to drop it, then I'll turn him out."

"I spect I'd better go, Mr. Po'ndexter," said Peter dubiously, breaking the long silence that followed his host's last remark. "Hit's gitten along in the evenin' an' hit's a right smart piece to Hickory Flat."

Poindexter grabbed up a smoking jacket and tossed it at Peter. "Get into that," he said.

Peter doffed his outer rags and struggled into the brave attire of blue and gray embroidered silk. "I'd hate mighty had to git this wet, Mr. Po'ndexter, I shorely would," he remarked apologetically.

"What do you mean? It doesn't look in the least like rain, does it?"

"No, but I 'lowed to ford de riber 'stid of payin' a dime to cross the new bridge," Peter explained.

"Don't try such a crazy trick this time of night," Poindexter protested. "Here's your dime. Now get along to the bridge."

"If hit's all de same to you, Mister Po'ndexter, I'd ruther go by de old bridge road, case hit's a heep de nearest."

Poindexter and Chief, still in possession of the gauntlet, accompanied Peter down to the river, while the old pack mule drowsed and stumbled in their wake, for Peter could not be induced to ride while a white man walked. At the bridge Poindexter bade the old negro good night, but waited a few moments until the plodding mule struck the loose boards of the structure, which had been somewhat damaged by the pouring rains of the week before. He heard the squeak of a rude fiddle as the beast floundered off in the dusk with a slow, even thump of unshod hoofs. Then Poindexter thought he felt a slight shock of the solid earth beneath him, and the next instant there was a creak of wrenched timbers, a crunch of breaking wood, and a great splash that sent a whirl of cold water in all directions. He heard a muffled cry for help as a dark object rose to the surface of the darker water, and without a second's hesitation dashed boldly into the river, followed by Chief.

"Keep your head up, Peter!" he shouted cheerily, swimming rapidly out to the floundering object. "I'll get you out safely."

Guided by his rescuer's voice, Peter struggled within arms' reach, panting, choking, sputtering. A few rapid strokes brought both men ashore, but Peter, shaking and dazed with fright though he was, thought only of his poor old mule floundering about in the midstream. "I've got to git Jule out, Mr. Po'ndexter. 'Deed I has," he stuttered gaspingly. "He's all de mule I've got to run my crops an' mek a livin'. Lemme go back, Mr. Po'ndexter, please, an' jes' s'ter lead him out. He's blind in one eye an' tother ain't much good in the night."

Poindexter shoved him back on the sandy bank with a sharp exclamation of command. "You stay there. I'll fetch the old mule." But poor old Jule had got a terrific blow from the toppling structure, and the coldness and fright and pain dazed and maddened him so that he either did not understand that the strange man was trying to help him or he thought him in some way responsible for his plight, for when Poindexter reached him and began to urge him ashore he spent his failing strength in one wild blow of his forefeet which struck the swimmer squarely across the temple.

Poindexter went down like a log and Chief, who saw him go, dived and brought him up presently, and between him and Peter they got him ashore and after infinite pains, back to the house, where the old mammy took him in charge while Peter rode for the doctor instead of going to the party.

All that night Peter sat in the corridor listening for some word of cheer from the silent room where the unconscious man lay wrapt in deep and dangerous torpor. Finally, when the gray dawn crept through the still dusk, the doctor went out and Peter ventured into his friend's presence.

Poindexter opened his eyes and looked steadily at the black, frightened face. "That you, Peter?" he asked very faintly, but sanely.

"Yes, Mr. Po'ndexter. You don' feel a little perter, you reckon, Mr. Po'ndexter?"

"I don't know, Peter. I guess the doctor thinks I'm pretty bad. I heard him say he wants the folks sent for."

"Hit's all my fault, Mr. Po'ndexter," Peter wailed. "If I hadn't axed you to save dat miserable old mule you wouldn't a been in dis fix."

"Nonsense, Peter. The doctor says its blood on the brain. Peter, shut the door, I want to tell you something that nobody else must hear. The doctor said I mustn't talk if I wake up—I feel very queer, Peter. If it means death I want the girl to know. Go over to the dresser and open the left hand drawer, Peter. Yes, that's it. Now take out the picture under those papers. That's her picture. Her address is on the back. Can you read, Peter?"

"Not to do no good, Mr. Po'ndexter."

"Well, it says Miss Tyrol, Magnolia Terrace, Macon. Peter, tell her that I thought of her the last thing, just the same as I always did—"

He closed his eyes and seemed to stop breathing. Peter looked down at the pictured face, a beautiful, high-bred face with eyes of great beauty, yet so womanly and gentle that the old man felt sure he could trust to her kindness of heart to forgive him if he bungled through ignorance. Peter went softly out into the frosty chill of the early morning, past the violet bed with its purple haze of hoar-frost, up the white road toward the town. It was still very early when he laid the picture before the operator.

"Dat's Miss Tyrol of Macon," he informed the curious clerk. "I want you all to telegram her for to come right on to see Mr. Po'ndexter, case he's powerful sick an' he wants to see her bad. Tell her twict so's she be sure to understand."

Then he went back to wait beside the violet bed with Chief, who wondered forlornly what it was all about, for the uncanny stillness and gloom that pervaded the place depressed him strangely.

It was close upon sunset when a hack dashed around the curve of the drive and stopped at the veranda steps. A tall, gray-clad girl alighted hurriedly, when Chief bounded up with a bark that was more like a cry of human recognition than any canine sound and hurled himself at her feet. She threw back her beautiful head in amusement, then dropped to her knees on the gravel walk, and laid her cheek to the grizzled, scarred face and said—well, no one heard it but Chief, and it is doubtful that even he heard, for he was too wild with the joy of her unexpected presence to heed anything but the touch of her caressing hands.

Presently she rose and said: "Chief, I must go to him." But there were tears in her eyes when she went past Peter up the steps to the door of the sickroom, and Peter, who listened with his heart in his throat, sick with fear of what might happen, heard a familiar voice cry: "Elinor! Am I dreaming! Elinor!"

The sun sank cloudlessly, and presently the hollows filled with purple shadows like the heart of the violets which made the air almost overpoweringly sweet. Chief sat on the doormat, his eyes fixed on the blank wall which shut him away from his heart's desire, with Peter watching him from the lowest step of the veranda.

"Hit beats all I ever heerd," he murmured, "her losin' dat dorg in de wreck an' me findin' 'im an' givin' 'im to Mr. Pon'dexter an' him pulling Mr. Pon'dexter outen de riber when he'de done gone under. Mr. Pon'dexter's Chris'mus gif' suttenly has brung 'im luck!"

The door opened at last, and the girl came out. She pushed the dog away gently as he leaped toward her, and went straight to Peter. "Mr. Poindexter has told me all about what you did for him," she said with a curious tremor of her tuneful young voice. "I want you to believe that I'll be greateful to you as long as I live, because you have been the means of setting everything straight and explaining away a mistake that came very near making us both unhappy for life. Now—" She paused, and taking both the black, wrinkled hands in hers, pressed them very hard. "Peter," said she, "I'm the happiest woman you ever saw."

"I reckon Mr. Pon'dexter's happy, too, ain't he?" Peter ventured.

"I think he is," the girl answered, laughing joyously.

"I dunno but dat dorg is to blame for Mr. Pon'dexter's good luck," Peter explained conscientiously, "case he suttenly saved his life, dat he did!"

JOHN DERRINGFORD.

It Needed Interpretation.

THE crowd of shoppers was large enough to foreshadow the approaching holidays, but the stout woman with the decided accent was not one to be daunted by numbers. This was not the first time she had routed her sisters by the simple process of placing her arms at right angles to her body and then forging ahead. The indignant scorn of those who fled before her was more than balanced by the deep gratitude of those who came behind. These latter paid her the homage that is due the pioneer "blazer of trails," and the two currents of thought concerning her, meeting and mingling, struck an average that produced a normal atmosphere. Her journey ended at a counter where they sold white gauzy stuffs that suggested débutantes and "lady" dolls, and here she delivered herself of an order that secured her the eager attention of three clerks and eleven customers:

"I vant," she proclaimed, "ten yarts of skinny stuff mit pimples on it."

"What?" gasped the astonished clerk; then, promptly: "We don't keep it."

But the stout one was not to be so easily disposed of. Her daughter had bought some the day before, therefore they did keep it. The floorwalker was appealed to, but even his encyclopaedic knowledge failed to interpret "skinny stuff mit pimples on it."

Then it was that the customer who had a genius for unraveling situations came to the rescue.

"I think," she said quietly to the puzzled clerk, "that you had better show the lady some dotted swiss. It is thin stuff with dots."

The swiss was produced and joyfully identified by its intending purchaser, while the interpreter of freak order received the respectful admiration of the bystanders.

Narrow Escape.

If all the world should love us,
How full were sorrow's cup!
The cash we'd spend at Christmas
Would simply break us up.

Badly Worded Gratitude.

"Here, Patrick; here's a fat little pig for Christmas roasting."

"Thank yez, Sor; it's just like yez, Sor!"

1902

A Millionaire's Christmas Mail

SAMUEL WRIGHT, bachelor, capitalist, and millionaire, gazed at four heaps of letters. "What's the matter, George?" he asked of the smooth-faced, imperturbable young man at the opposite side of the big square desk, "have you robbed the Post Office?"

"Christmas," said George Perry laconically. "They've been coming for two weeks. I've saved them and divided them into four parts. Here," passing a small package, "are the specials. The relatives are in the second pile. The employes are in the third. And in this big mound are the widows, the orphans, the old friends, the former acquaintances, the people who knew people who knew you, the 'among others present,' and the 'also rans.'"

Mr. Wright smiled. "Well," he said, "we'll get rid of the biggest nuisance first—the employes. I've made out the list, and you'll find first the amount of the salary increase and next the Christmas bonus." He handed it over very solemnly, and as he watched Perry's eyes run down the sheet he began to smile again, and the smile increased to a merry laugh.

"Got you that time, George," he exclaimed. Perry tried to keep his expression, but his face was flushing. "Oh, don't try to deny it. You rushed to the P's and you didn't find Perry there. It all depends, you know, on how you manage this Christmas business. If there are any mistakes you make them, but you must not make any. If anybody is dissatisfied you are the cause—but everybody must be pleased. Go ahead now with the relatives, the subsidiary relatives, first, please."

The young man took the letters and began, while Mr. Wright held his small package without looking at it. "Your uncle Jonas has been laid up with the rheumatism and the crops have not—" "Fifty and love." Perry marked it on the letter. "Your uncle James, your old school teacher, wishes you great happiness—" "Twenty-five and thanks." Noted. "Mrs. Doughty, who once nursed you when you had the measles, and who is a connection by the marriage of her stepson—" "Ten for the measles." Noted. "The Rev. Mr. Wenting, a distant cousin, whose church needs a new organ—" "Fifty for the parson and fifty for the music." Noted. "Your cousin Sarah, who named her child after you—" "Hundred." Noted. "Your funny uncle John, who believes in free silver, but does not shy at free gold—" "Send him an eagle." Noted. "Your—"

But Mr. Wright happened to look at the package he held in his hand.

"Not a penny," he exclaimed. "Not a single, solitary cent."

"I beg your pardon," said the secretary, looking up in surprise.

"See that handwriting?" asked Mr. Wright, holding up the envelope. "Do you recognize it?"

"It looks like your nephew's."

"It is, and I know precious well what he wants. But he don't get it—he don't get it," repeated the millionaire, emphasizing the words. "By Jove, he has the nerve of a politician to write to me. I won't even read his letter. You remember his note about this time last year?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Of course you do. Well, when he asked me for that thousand dollars I didn't want to send it to him. You know I didn't, and if it had not been for you—"

"I merely replied to your question and said I thought—"

"Oh, I know. It always happens that way. Every time I allow myself to be overpersuaded I make a mistake. Every time. I knew it was throwing the money away, and now here he is wanting two thousand. I can read it through the envelope. I know him like a book. Oh, yes, I know the rascal."

"Your Aunt Martha's doctors' bills have been very heavy and she—" read the secretary from his memoranda.

"Do you know what that boy did?" demanded Mr. Wright. "After he got that thousand he went to Oilsburg and cut a swath generally. I asked about him, and the replies made me so sick of his folly and extravagance that I tried to banish him from my mind. I don't mind paying for a few wild oats, but I hate to support a fool, especially if he happens to be connected with the family."

"What about your Aunt Martha?"

"I do wish that boy had turned out better," said the millionaire. "I had hopes of him once, but this last transaction—I've a great mind not to read a word he writes."

George Perry smiled inwardly as he saw Mr. Wright weakening. The millionaire toyed with the letter, turned it over, looked at the postscript—Oilsburg—and ejaculated, "Stranded, I guess." Then he lifted his head and asked, "Who was the last one?"

"Your Aunt Martha. Doctors' bills."

"Pay 'em." Noted. "Your—"

"Go ahead and fix them up, George. You know about what—it's too exasperating, this young scamp. Here he has had fine opportunities and has thrown them all away. He'll never amount to anything. It simply isn't in him. He ought to have known I wouldn't read his letter. He—" George Perry looked over and saw Mr. Wright peeking into the envelope; then he watched him draw out the paper and begin.

"What's this?" said the millionaire. "Well, I'll be—just listen to this, George!" and he read:

Oilsburg, Dec. 15.

Dear Uncle Sam: I heard about those inquiries you made and your subsequent remarks. Rather tall for you, I thought, and pretty hard on your loving nephew. You got it straight all right. I was rolling up to the limit. Carriages, bouquets, and all that sort of thing, which you don't like. But, my dear uncle, did it ever strike you that a big front will sometimes pay? I had my own doubts for a little, and things looked blue a day or so, but it soon began to come my way. I got in on various ground floors. I am there yet. And I can go up in the elevator when I want to. You may have head of Jonathan Hedges, the man who has struck more oil here than anybody, who has four gushers, either of which is a fortune in itself. He has a lovely daughter—an only, most adorable daughter, and she is now married to your nephew. It was a very quiet affair, and you will receive announcement cards later. I rush this off in order to get the inclosed to you in time. You will find it all right, I think—the thousand you let me have and sixty for a year's interest. If you ever need money don't hesitate to write to me. Wishing you a merry Christmas, yours truly,

ROBERT WRIGHT.

"The impudent dog!" exclaimed the millionaire. "Perry, what do you think? Tell me what you think."

"I think it's a very good day for jokes," replied the secretary with satisfaction, but Mr. Wright did not catch his reference to the opening of their day's conversation and the omission of his name from the list.

"You think this is a joke then?"

"Oh, no," said he in disgust. "The letter is all right. Just after you forbade anybody mentioning Bob's name to you he began to make money and he's been at it ever since. The notice about his marriage is in this morning's paper."

Mr. Wright took up the check and handled it as though it were a curiosity. Then he looked across the desk and said, "Take this." He dictated:

Dear Bob: You'll do. But I think I'll have to go you one better. Give the inclosed to Mrs. Robert Wright and tell her to put it where you can't get hold of it—or to spend it for a wedding present that she wants. She has my deepest sympathy. Yours, SAMUEL WRIGHT.

"Never mind," he added. "I think I'll write it out myself and while I am about it draw me up a check for two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars payable to her."

Later he said: "I don't want his money. By the way, George, I suppose you'll be doing something of the same sort soon. When is it to be?"

"Christmas week."

He indorsed his name on Robert Wright's check and passed it across the table. "When money does good, keep it rolling," he said. "This has done me a whole lot of good. So I roll it along to you with best wishes for a merry Christmas."

George flushed more than when he discovered his name was not on the list. "I thank you—" he began.

"Oh, that's all right. Just go on and fix up the Christmas presents. Give 'em all something. It has been a fine year, so don't skimp." He paused and then began to talk to himself. "That rascal, that impudent rascal! But with all my doubts I always thought he'd land on his feet."

George bent his head over his work. It was his turn to laugh.

CHESTER PEAKE.

Two Rings.

Fair Chloe promised to be mine,
I kissed her, when the deed was done,
And on her taper finger slipped
A ring, inscribed with—"Won."

With laggard feet the hours dragged by,
Till came The Day! ah! surely, none
Can guess my joy, as on I slipped
A ring, inscribed with—"One."

MARY DOBBINS PRIOR.

MARSE ARTHUR

IT WAS the first Christmas after the war. Appomattox had not been forgotten, and desolation still hung over the South like a great black shadow. The plenty of the past, the poverty of the present, the dark uncertainty of the future, haunted memories and heartaches and tears were in the place of joyous feeling and gladful smiles. The terrors of yesterday, the suffering of the to-day, and the forebodings of the morrow would form no background for a Christmas like those of the used-to-be.

The James flowed on to the sea, washing its muddy waters against the ice-bordered banks. A light snow on the hard, unyielding earth only added to the gloom. The wind moaned through the Winter-swept pines. Fences strewed the dirt roads still marked by the heavy ruts of artillery. Here and there were the charred and blackened wreck of some barn or granary; here the whitened bones of some faithful horse whose rider lay, perhaps, beneath an unmarked mound in the little burying ground about the shell-battered church, the spire of which just rose above the hills in the distance. What a picture of despair! And it was Christmas morning—Christmas morning! And the great world was echoing with the angelic melody, "Peace on earth, good-will to men."

With unbending figure he stood leaning against one of the heavy pillars that supported the portico to one of these historic mansions. A black slouch hat was pulled down over the long gray hair. The suit he wore was only partly civilian. The coat was gray and tightly buttoned about the waist—the one relic, besides the sabre, of the gallant cavalry that was no more. Was he thinking of the last Christmas to come, of a struggle before sunrise, a roasted pig held over the logs with bayonets, an interrupted feast, and a charge on Christmas evening that had written the names of heroes on the page of history? Was it that?

Across the field the smoke floated upward from the mud-smeared chimney of a hut—several huts. It was where the "niggers" lived. Two tottering old men, two boys, big enough to work in the field, and one old woman—that was all. The rest had gone. One of the boys was bringing the horse from water. As it followed its ragged groom along the road it made a strange contrast with the surroundings; for, fat and sleek, it seemed as if there must be plenty everywhere—yet the barn, like everything else, was almost depleted. How closely he watched the animal! From the call to arms until the bugle sounded for the final taps it had been his constant companion. And then, after all was over, they had come back through Richmond and then to the old home. He smiled when he remembered how he and the boy had hooked up the old charger and a solitary mule to a plow and worked until the faithful mule had died. There was not enough in the field or the stable for two.

The old men and the boys had joined each other and were coming across to the house. In the kitchen "Auntie" was making corn bread and frying bacon. Christmas morning in a mansion on the James and corn bread and bacon for breakfast! In the dining room she—she who had borne so much—was setting the table, (two plates.) How she thought of the faces that had gathered there years ago, some that were no more. She finished, and going up stairs brought down a singlaise apron. She made it herself—made it over an old one she had worn. With eyes full of tears she handed it to the dear old "Auntie," and whispered "Merry Christmas." She could say no more. Memory was busy at work.

Of the old days. The Christmas days in the servants' quarters—an apron for each woman, a dress for each child, with a coin in each pocket. But those days were gone and the slaves had vanished.

The four colored men had stopped in the road and were talking. He came in from the porch and said a word to her, and they sat down by the window. He gazed over the river, and she laid her head on his arm and cried softly to herself. Both were looking into the past, and both saw the same pictures. It was Christmas morning on the plantation. The house was full of young people. In the parlor a log fire crackled on the hearth, and there were laughter and shouts of merriment. And such a breakfast! What stores were brought from smokehouse, how proud were all the "nigger" women as they bore them along the board walk that led from the great old-fashioned kitchen to the dining room in the mansion. Then after the breakfast all had gathered on the front porch. On the steps were all the "nigger" men. How they bowed and scraped as "Marse" Arthur came out of the door with "Missus" on his arm. Then came the black boys with great waiters of hot toddies. How the eyes of the men grew big as the glasses were handed to them. How each drank it down until a coin at the bottom of the tumbler struck against his teeth. And then a "Thanks, Marse Arthur; Gawd bless yo' an' Missus." And then they would go off for a holiday. He looked at her and sighed.

"Oh, Arthur!" she said.

He stroked her head and then arose and walked to the cupboard. He took down a bottle and held it to the window. It was scarcely half filled. Then, turning, he called:

"Fannie!"

"Auntie" came tottering in.

"Yes, Sah," she said, with a low bow.

"Make four hot toddies and bring them to me on a waiter," he said.

She took the bottle and went to the kitchen. From the window the woman arose and threw her arms about his neck, and they stood by the mantel silent.

Presently Fannie came in the door with the waiter and the glasses filled with hot liquor. He pulled from his trousers pocket a purse and, stretching it open, four coins fell to the table. He picked them up and threw the old pocketbook into the fireplace. Then he dropped a coin in each glass and motioned for Fannie to follow him.

Just as she had done years before the war "Missus" took his arm, and they walked through the broad hall to the porch, followed by "Auntie," who proudly carried the waiter above her head. The men were on the steps. They pulled off their hats and bowed low to the ground.

"Good mawnin', boys," he said, and there was no quiver in his voice. She still held his arm. "I want you all to have a holiday to-day and remember that it's Christmas."

And then Fannie passed down the steps with the waiter and handed around the hot toddies. The men dropped their hats on the ground and drank, and then broad smiles came over the black faces as the coins struck their teeth.

"Gawd bless yo', Marse Arthur and Missus!" came a chorus, and then they turned to go—all except the oldest.

He looked up to the old master and held out the coin. Tears were streaming down his face.

"I can't tuk it dis time, Marse Arthur," he said.

He, standing on the porch, waved his hand, and the oldest of the faithful walked away mumbling to himself. Fannie had gone back to the kitchen. They were in the doorway alone. She looked up at him and he kissed her, and then she turned. It was too much to bear. He took her in his arms and kissed her again and then she went in. He pulled his hat down over his eyes and, looking into the hall, called out:

"Guess I'll go over to the stable and feed Bob."

WELLS HAWKS.

Wall Street Safe.

A TRIO consisting of father, mother, and precocious young daughter were craning their necks to see the tops of the skyscrapers in Wall and Broad Streets, when the father exclaimed:

"What a calamity would be witnessed if an earthquake visited the vicinity!"

The precocious child quickly quieted the parent's fears by remarking:

"Wall Street is safe in such an event, as there isn't room for those buildings to fall anywhere."

Uniformed.

Visitor—What's a "Wheeler-dealer," anyhow? A "Wheeler-dealer" is a—

CHRISTMAS WITH THE ACTORS

CHRISTMAS with the actors is not all roast goose and stuffing, and it is only because the actor is usually a most optimistic and cheerful person that he is able to join in the general rejoicing incident to the season. Whether he be so fortunate as to have work in the big cities or finds himself far from the Rialto in the cross-roads art centres of Idaho, Montana, or Dakota, it means increased labor for him, and incidentally, in most cases, a loss of part of his earnings.

Almost every theatrical contract includes a clause whereby the actor agrees to play for half salary during Christmas and Holy week. The actor, in the flush of satisfaction at getting an engagement at the end of a Summer's dullness sees Christmas only in the hazy far-off distance, and he is usually glad to sign on those terms rather than enter into an argument that might mean the loss of the engagement altogether. Then, too, he sometimes deludes himself with the idea that if business is good the manager will overlook that little clause. Maybe such a thing has happened, but if so it is not recorded.

Last Christmas there was an attraction in New York that had been playing to standing room only at one of the Broadway theatres for the entire first half of the season. There was every indication that the business would continue to be just as large until well into the Summer, and such indeed did prove to be the case. But the managers of the attraction did not overlook the clause in the contracts, nor did they do so in Holy Week, and, as it was a big production employing many people, it was estimated that the managers cleared a net profit of at least $10,000 on what they had saved out of their actors' salaries by reason of the little half-salary clause.

The burden of this sort of an arrangement falls, of course, upon those whose salaries are small at best and who can ill afford to lose any part of their earnings. And what makes it all the more trying for the actors is the fact that they are obliged to play an extra matinée on Christmas Day for which they receive not a cent additional, although it usually means increased profits to their managers.

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The actor on the road seldom has an opportunity to celebrate his Christmas in a befitting manner on the day generally observed as the holiday. Members of traveling companies usually defer their celebrations of the Yuletide to the Sunday following Christmas, when, free from the necessity of going to the theatre, they can assemble in the room of one of the members of the company and enjoy such cheer as their surroundings may afford.

Probably the most fun is had in those companies which include a child in the cast. "Uncle Tommers" and the various barn-storming combinations that are playing the old stock "mother and child" pieces seldom fail to have a real old-time Christmas jollification, with a tree liberally garnished for the little one and an exchange of gifts all around. And the custom of exchanging presents is pretty generally observed in all theatrical companies.

Actors on the road soon get to be like a big family, and, with the approach of Christmas, a mellow sentiment begins to manifest itself, that has its outlet in giving and good-wishing. The telegraph wires throughout the country will bear greetings from every part of the land, exchanges of kindly thoughtfulness between actors who in some previous season have celebrated their Christmases together. Tales will be told of Christmases past and hopes expressed for Christmases to come.

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A few years ago an actor who had traveled the rugged road of failure and success arrived at a point in his fortunes, that had long been on the ebb, which promised happiness and prosperity for years to come. The company had played a long engagement in New York, had been received with enthusiasm in all the larger Eastern cities, and late in the Fall had started for a long trip to San Francisco and the Western towns.

In the company, playing the pretty young girl who wore pink ribbons and short dresses in the piece, was the actor's daughter, a young matron with a six-year-old boy who traveled with her. The utmost cordiality and good-fellowship prevailed.

Christmas Day found the players in a one-night stand, where they had arrived just in time to swallow a hasty dinner and get to the theatre for the matinée. They had to leave immediately after the performance that night to make their railroad connections. So their Christmas celebration was deferred to the following Sunday, when they were to be in Omaha. In the parlor of the hotel in that town a tree was set up, and it was garnished with gifts for the child, and each member of the company contributed some individual token for the others. But the surprise that came last of all was a loving cup that had been bought and inscribed for the old actor, the star of the aggregation.

A night later the company was assembled at a little cross-roads railroad station waiting for the train that was to carry them to the next stand. Snow was falling and the air was keen and biting. The men members of the company engaged in foot races and jumping to keep their spirits up, while the women of the company looked on and applauded. The old actor stood aside from the rest, every now and then taking from his pocket a bit of yellow paper which he read by the light of the yellow station lamp. It was a telegram from his wife, who had long been on a bed of illness, telling him to be of good cheer; that she was fighting to live for his sake, and waiting for the day when he might be once more at her side. The train arrived, the actors got aboard, and were soon being whisked away across the country.

Until far into the night the old actor sat in the smoker talking to some of the younger members of his company. His mind went back to early days when he had been a player in the San Francisco stock. He told how one day on his way to rehearsal he passed a black-eyed, laughing schoolgirl. It was a case of love at first sight. He forgot all about the theatre, followed the girl, and learned where she lived and who she was. Mutual friends soon arranged a meeting. From that time on she had been the one woman in the world for him. They were married, and in the years that followed she was his inspiration; his sympathizer in misfortune, the sharer in the joys of his success. And he was counting the days until they should again be together. Rosy streaks were in the sky when the younger actors finally went to their berths. In the morning they were awakened by the weeping of the women. The old actor had been found dead, lying in the smoker, with his head pillowed on his hand. There was a smile on his face, and in his hand he held the yellow bit of paper—the last message from the woman who was waiting for him far across the continent.

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Julia Marlowe, who has just added "The Cavalier" to the number of her stage triumphs, would seem to have little to regret in the decision of her girlhood to become an actress. Her career has been a steady ascent of the ladder of fame and fortune. She has the loving admiration of thousands of theatregoers, and altogether seems blessed. But her woman's heart speaks regretfully once in a while as it did the other day to an intimate friend.

"It is always easy," Miss Marlowe said, "to look back on our life decisions in the light of our experiences, realizing how much wiser, saner decision we might have made. Could I have an opportunity once more to define my purposes and give direction to my ambitions, the issue of the matter would be something very different from what it has been. It would have nothing to do with the stage. I am far from decrying art as a thankless or an unkind mistress. She spurs us on to a measure of achievement in spite of ourselves sometimes, and her rewards are sweet. But she denies us the one thing in life that I have come to believe is best worth while, a strong personal influence exerted within a small circle, benefiting a few, and these few supremely.

"And so, if I had the great decision to make again—and knew what I know—it would be for those things which should cast my life in more peaceful walks and surround me with a family and a few intimate friends. I would have been worth more to the world than I am now, because the influence I might have exerted would have won what is finer and sweeter than a line in a book—the gratitude of a few dear hearts."

***

E. M. Holland tells this:

"I was playing years ago the part of the Judge in 'The Danites,' before nose putty was invented, and the following incident happened to me at that time. All others who claim it are impostors. Look for the signature on the label.

"To make the Judge's nose blossom properly I found that dough was the most effective material, and kept a supply of flour on hand. But one night I found myself out of flour, so I sent a boy to get some in a hurry. I made up as usual, and began to play. The night was warm, the Judge worked hard, and at the end of the first act a large white crack appeared on one side of his nose. There was no time to remake the nose, so I painted out the crack and went on again. More cracks appeared, more paint was applied, and all the time the nose seemed to grow larger and larger. By the last act it was as full of cracks as the side of Pelée, and so big I couldn't see around it.

"The boy had bought self-raising flour."

***

About twenty years ago a young boy stepped into the theatre office of John Ellsler in Cleveland. He stood at the door, hat in hand, and when finally the manager asked what he wanted the lad spoke up and said:

"Sir, I want an engagement in your theatre."

"And do you think you are an actor?" asked Manager Ellsler.

"No, Sir, but I want to be, and I am sure I can succeed," was the answer.

The manager was impressed with the lad's appearance, and after a little conversation gave him the child's part in "Richard III.," which Charlotte Crampton was then playing at the theatre. The boy was Joseph Haworth, who is at present playing Cassius in Richard Mansfield's revival of "Julius Caesar."

Haworth since that early day has had a career with more than the usual tastes of success and failure. He was at one time heralded on the bill boards far and wide as the "legitimate successor to Edwin Booth," but as a star in Shakespearean and other classic plays his road—and it was all "road"—was strewn with anything but roses. His leading actress, by the way, during one of the latest of his starring ventures was Katherine Kidder, and the company, playing through the South chiefly, was received with great social favor. But financially the tour was disastrous and somewhere in Texas the company came to grief. "Joe," as he is familiarly termed, early developed plenty of confidence in himself. When he was sixteen years old Manager Ellsler gave him a benefit and asked him what he wanted to play on that occasion.

"Hamlet," was the youthful actor's reply, and in response to the manager's inquiry as to whether he wanted the occasion to mark a failure he answered:

"I have studied the part for six years and I can play it." And the Cleveland audience at his benefit seemed to indorse that opinion.

Haworth for several years played leading business with John McCullough, and when that actor's company dispersed Dion Boucicault selected him to play "Robert Emmet." In that connection the actor treasures a letter received at the time from McCullough, which follows:

New York, Oct. 29, 1884.

My Dear Joe:

I received your sweet letter the other morning, and thank you for it. You must write your epitaph on something higher than Robert Emmet. We will write your name on the immortal pages of Shakespeare. They look better there and live a great deal longer. Let me guide you up the dark, steep path to glory, where none can follow you.

Yours always,
JOHN McCULLOUGH.

In this city Haworth is perhaps best known by reason of his success in Steele Mackaye's "Paul Kauvar," at the Standard Theatre some twelve years ago.

***

There is no class of anecdotes of the stage which the players like to tell better than those concerning interruptions on the part of some one in the audience, completely carried away for the moment by the realism of the play.

Several of these have reappeared lately. One relates the experience of Rhea, the French actress, when she was playing "An Unequal Match" in Louisville.

During the action of the play the husband, who, it will be remembered, was very much a man of the world, said to his loving young rustic wife: "If there is anything that can make a woman ridiculous in the eyes of the world and contemptible in the eyes of her husband, it is jealousy, baseless jealousy." Just as the speech was concluded a faultlessly dressed middle-aged man broke out with an earnest "Hear! hear!" which was distinctly heard all over the half-empty theatre.

***

At the Grand Opera House in New Orleans Esther Lyons was appearing in the name part of "Trilby" when a very small boy, actuated by the very best intentions, nearly upset her death scene. It was just when she was shuddering and shrinking from the picture of Svengali, which had been accidentally exposed.

A little fellow, who could not have been more than seven or eight years old, occupying a front seat in the gallery, leaned away forward and sobbed out so that everybody in the crowded theatre could hear: "Oh, say, Miss, dat's only his picture; he's dead hisself; an' he can't do you nothin'."

***

When Henrietta Crosman was playing in San Francisco, before she began to twinkle in the stellar firmament, she repeatedly expressed her horror of fire. She was then stopping at the Baldwin Hotel, and with her were her beautiful little baby and its nurse. Her room was so situated that there was no fire escape handy.

"Oh, dear," she said one day; "I shall never feel satisfied while I am here. I have a presentiment that something is going to happen, and I am so afraid of fire."

She decided to leave the hotel on a Monday, and the following night the hotel was burned to the ground!

***

One of George Ade's conceits in his opera, "The Sultan of Sulu," that Henry W. Savage will present at Wallack's next week is a delegation of demure Boston schoolma'ams, who have the comic opera duty to teach the Sultan's wives in the gentle art of flirting. Just how knowing the wives become under the coaching may be judged from the following ditty, sung by the schoolma'ams, who call themselves the "peachy teachers":—

From the land of cerebellum,
Where clubs abound and books are plenty,
Where people know before you tell 'em
As much as any one knows,
We come to teach this new possession
All that is known to a girl of twenty;
And a girl of twenty—it's our impression,
Knows more than you might suppose.

***

This story is related anent the absent-mindedness of Henry Irving: He and Marshall P. Wilder were riding home from a theatre in a cab one evening when Sir Henry suddenly announced that he had recently heard a story which he considered worthy of being interpolated in the Wilder monologue.

"Let's have it," said Wilder.

"Well," said the tragedian, "it seems that—" Then followed a long silence.

After a few blocks had been passed Irving muttered, "and you see," and then there was another—for Wilder—painful silence. Finally the tragedian laughed softly, saying, "Now, isn't that droll?"

He had told the story to himself.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

TALES of FORGOTTEN SLAVERS

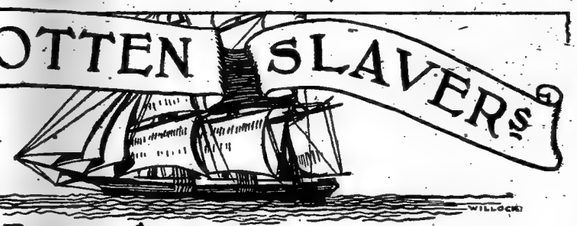

By John R. Spears
AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF OUR NAVY."

AFTER an examination of the long lists of American slave ships, (now long since forgotten) that can be found in the old-time documents of Congress, it appears likely that the most notable of them all was the clipper ship Venus, built at Baltimore, in 1838, "for foreign account."

Because of her model the Venus became a subject of public comment while she was yet on the ways. The newspapers said that she would prove to be one of the swiftest ships ever built in that port, and Baltimore was then the most famous port in the world for swift models. Because she was also well built—had plenty of good oak in her—it was said she was to be used as a man-o'-war by some South American nation.

That she was built for the slave trade, however, was made clear when one Lambert Gittings went before John Gill, a Baltimore notary, on July 9, and, as sole owner, executed a document appointing Charles Drake & Co. of Havana, attorneys for the transfer of the Venus to José Mazorra. Mazorra was a noted slaver.

The power of attorney issued by Gittings said that the Venus measured "466 tons or thereabouts," and that "William Wallace is at present master." With a crew of nineteen men the Venus reached Havana on Aug. 3, 1838, carrying a cargo of "flour, bricks, &c." She became at once the talk of the city. In these days a ship of 466 tons would be a Lilliputian wonder only, but then a ship of that size was large enough for any trade, and for the slave trade was an unheard-of mammoth.

At Havana Wallace paid off the crew and left the Venus. The ship was then transferred by papers filed with Consul N. P. Trist not to Mazorra, but to William M. Phillips, an American citizen who had come from Baltimore as mate of the ship. As soon as this transfer was made Phillips shipped a new crew, contracting to pay the seamen $40 a month, and then with a cargo of "merchandise" she cleared, (Aug. 23,) "from Havana to one or more ports on the Gold Coast of Africa, and from thence to Bahia, where the voyage ends." The crew numbered nineteen, all told, of whom four were Americans.

Leaving Havana soon after clearing, the Venus sailed to Lagos, on the Gold Coast, arriving Nov. 5. She was still under the American flag, but a few days later she sailed from Lagos under the Portuguese flag, and in place of the name Venus of Baltimore that had been painted across her stern appeared Duquesa de Braganza de Bahia. She had been delivered to an agent of Masorra, who had come provided with the papers of a former Bahia slaver called Duquesa de Braganza, and she had taken on board 1,150 slaves. Phillips remained with her and kept the American flag flying until the cargo of slaves was ready for her.

It is presumed that the Venus left Lagos on Nov. 27, for, on Nov. 28, she was chased by the British war ship Pelican, within 100 miles of that place. There are two versions of this race. The Pelican reported that for a time she gained on the slaver, and that the slaver then threw overboard spare spars and other stuff on deck, after which she drew rapidly away. The slavers reported that on seeing the Pelican they lowered the royal yards out of sheer bravado, and allowed the Pelican to gain, for a time, but finally hoisted the sails again and soon left her out of sight.

On Jan. 7, 1839, the Venus, under her new title, arrived in Havana Harbor, and her Portuguese master reported that he was in ballast from the Gold Coast. But though the fact was never officially proved it was well known to everybody in the port that she had landed 900 slaves on the Cuban coast and that these slaves sold for $340 each. Her cargo valued $306,000. The owner therefore that he paid but $30,000 for the ship. According to Havana, that the total cost of handling the slaves in Cuba was about $60,000 more. He had cleared $300,000 on that investment within five months and four days.

It is recorded that this ship made three more voyages, but I have never been able to learn her ultimate fate. It is likely that when she became too foul for further use she was burned. Any one curious to see the original sources of information will find them in H. R. Ex. Doc. 115, 26th Cong., 2 Ses., and in H. R. Rep. 283, 27th Cong., 3d Ses., the latter being a most valuable work on the slave trade.

The slaver that carried the greatest number of cargoes from Africa was probably the brig known as the Urraca, the Arrogante, and the Iberia. In 1830, as the Urraca, owned in Havana, she landed one cargo in Cuba; in 1831 she landed two, in 1832 one, in 1833 two, in 1834 one, in 1836 one. In this year she was sold to a Portuguese slaver living in the Cape Verdes, and he changed her name to Arrogante. In 1837 she landed one cargo safely, but in March, 1838, she was captured by the British cruiser Snake and sent to Sierra Leone, where she was sold at public auction. An agent of her original Spanish owner bought her and she was sent to London, where she obtained a British register; but early in 1839 she was sold in Havana, and under the name of Iberia once more went to the coast for slaves. She landed one cargo in Porto Rico, but when after another she was chased by a British cruiser and was run ashore by her master. She proved a total loss. Her voyages, of which there is a record, numbered ten, but it is reasonable to suppose that she made at least one more.

The Brazilian yacht Andorinha is on record for carrying eight cargoes to Brazil, the total number landed being 3,392. Edward Porter, the British Consul at Bahia, reported that she was engaged as a freighter and received £40,704 for the eight cargoes. Her original cost and all expenses of outfit are set down at £2,000.

Although the cargo of the Venus was so large in its day as to astonish the maritime world, larger cargoes were eventually landed. For instance, a large bark left Ambris in January, 1848, with 1,400 slaves on board, and from her size it is fair to suppose that she landed more than 1,000. In the same year a Genoese polacca carried a cargo from Benguela, of which she landed 1,200 near Bahia. The polacca was named Silfido, and she was engaged as a freighter, the price paid being $75 per head landed. She received only $90,000 for a voyage, where a cargo taken on her own account would have paid more than $250,000 profit. The freight business was not common to the slave trade, but others are on record.

The British Commissioners for the repression of the slave trade who were stationed at Loando in 1843 reported that during that year a steam slaver carried a full cargo from Cabinda. Her name was not known to these Commissioners, but she was probably the Tres Amigos. This steamer landed 1,350 slaves "on the back of Tupiana Island," on the coast of Brazil. She had lost but twenty slaves on the passage, and yet she reached her destination with but three bags of farina left and absolutely no water. The profit on the cargo was £40,000, according to the report of the British officials, of which the Captain received £1,000.

The most successful steamer known to the trade was the Providencia. In 1843 she made four voyages from Africa to Brazil and carried 4,500 slaves. The number landed is not known, but with a quick passage each time one may suppose she saved 4,000 slaves. Figuring on the basis of profit that the Tres Amigos made she must have cleared more than half a million dollars for her owners in one year.

In contrast with these enormous successes with equally great profits were the ventures made by men with but little capital. A schooner named the Merle, measuring but two thirty tons, sailed captained with [illegible] slaves on board and was safely [illegible] with 60 slaves on board. In 1840 a canoe, 40 feet long, that had been fashioned from a big log, was captured with 47 slaves on board, as it was crossing toward Brazil. But the most remarkable case of a small slaver was noted in 1849 when a common yawl 24 feet long, 7 broad, and 3 feet 9 inches deep, cleared from the coast of Africa with 50 children and landed 35 of them. It is likely that the children sold for at least $3,000.

A slaver that excited widespread interest in its day was the bark Herald. In 1845 the Herald was an honest whaler, the property of Charles P. Williams and other honest citizens of Stonington, Conn., and she was commanded by Capt. Samuel Barker. On Dec. 6 she sailed for the Indian Ocean, but luck was against her, and in April, 1848, she, with some oil on board, was worse off than when she started because of the cost of repairs.

The Captain was no doubt down-hearted because of his ill-luck, and when a slaver named Manuel Pinto came to him with an offer to pay big money for the use of the ship in carrying slaves from Africa Barker accepted.

On May 10 the Herald went to sea, and at Sambrio, near San Sebastian Island, Brazil, she took on board a slaver outfit. Crossing to Ambris she loaded 1,150 slaves, all but forty odd of which were landed in Brazil.

This story is told in a letter written by R. M. Hamilton, United States Consul at Montevideo, and in [illegible] affidavits by members of the crew. Hamilton says that Barker told him the Herald was chartered as a freighter for three voyages and received 50,0[illegible] milreis for the first voyage. A milrei was worth $1.08 gold.

Capt. Barker had stolen the Herald, and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in which she was insured for half her value, paid $9,000 to the owners "on account of the barratry of the said master." But I have not been able to learn the ultimate fate of Barker, save only that I know he was never hanged for his crime. The vessel had been transferred by sham papers to a Brazilian and was kept by him, as a whaling fishery shows.

Whalers in after years became great favorites with the slavers because they carried big try pots for boiling blubber, and these could be as readily used for cooking food for slaves. They also carried barrels of oil, which served equally well for water. Quite a number of whaler-slavers are known to the record.

One of the last of these whalers was the bark Augusta. She was libeled in Greenport, L. I., in July, 1[illegible]. One Appleton Oaksmith was the leader in fitting out the craft. When she was libeled Oaksmith had her appraised and released on bond, a common trick the former days, and she got away to sea, but when Oaksmith and his crew tried to join her, off Fire Island, by charter to carry them, they were asleep to suspicion that they were Confederate privateersmen. Oaksmith was in Fort Hamilton for a considerable time, whence he wrote many letters to the papers. The case is memorable chiefly because the Augusta was the first slaver case known to the New York courts, where a sincere effort was made to stop the business. In previous cases where slavers had been libeled the officials had shown sincere efforts to collect fees.

It may be worth recalling also that Stewart L. Woodford was then an Assistant United States District Attorney and had charge of the case. He was seen eating dinner with Oaksmith at Delmonico's on three different occasions, and was publicly accused of favoring the slaver. In regard to this charge, however, the Secretary of the Navy said that "while it does not [illegible] impugn, on his part, in any way that worldly caution which would prevent him from placing himself in a position which might [illegible] to the suspicion of favoring the slaver, there is no evidence that he has in the slightest degree [illegible] the duties of his office."

The Wanderer was built by James G. Baylis at Port Jefferson, L. I., for Mr. J. D. Johnson of the New York Yacht Club. She was 104 feet long over all, 26.5 wide, 10.5 deep, and drew 10.5 feet of water. She had a fine spread of canvas, (her main boom was 65 feet long,) and she was one of the finest schooners of her time. She was launched in June, 1857.

In less than a year Mr. Johnson sold the Wanderer to Capt. W. C. Corrie, a Georgia man, who was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club on May 29, 1858. Corrie took her South ostensibly to participate in a grand regatta to be held in June of that year off Brunswick, Ga.

From the coast of Georgia, however, the Wanderer went to the coast of Africa, and on Dec. 1 or 2 of the same year she landed a cargo of slaves on Jekyl Island, the number being something above 300.

Very soon the importation became known and the story created a tremendous stir. A number of arrests were made, including A. L. Lamar of Savannah, a cousin of the late L. Q. C. Lamar of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Lamar was a part owner of the yacht, as afterward appeared. But those were the days when Buchanan was President and slave owners ruled the Government at Washington. The negroes sold for from $600 to $700 each, and the owners (there were six all told) cleared $10,000 each by the venture.

In the records of the New York Yacht Club for 1859, however, (a little 12mo manuscript volume,) one can find, under the date of Feb. 3, a set of resolutions expelling Corrie from the club because, as stated, he had violated the law, "but more especially from his being engaged in a traffic repugnant to humanity and to the moral sense of the members of this association."

It appears from a letter written by Lamar that Capt. D. S. Martin, the master of the Wanderer, after she had made a second voyage to Africa, stole her—carried her away to sea to get a cargo of slaves on his own account. How he succeeded is not known, but she was eventually captured by the Union forces during the civil war and used as a revenue cutter at Pensacola. Eventually she was sold at auction and used in the cocoanut trade between the islands off the coast of Honduras and New York City. While so employed in 1869 she was blown ashore on Cape Henry, and there her bones found a last resting place.

A Girl of Discernment.

MADGE—You should see all the new things Tillie has.

Marjorie—She told me she was making some purchases.

Madge—That's hardly a name for it. I never saw so many lovely things in my life. Why, she has a new watch, three stunning suits, a fur cloak, some Turkish rugs, one of those big revolving bookstands, and sets of all the popular authors. I wonder what it all means?

Marjorie—Why, she's going to be married at once, you little fool.

Madge—I don't know why I should have guessed that from seeing so many lovely things in her house.

Marjorie—You would have, my dear, if you had known as much about them as I do. She has bought them all on the installment plan, and it will be up to her husband to make good nearly all the payments.

Sufficient Reason.

Tom Hood had just finished the "Song of the Shirt."

"But why," asked his friends, "when you write the 'Song of the Socks'?—"

"I tried to," faltered the poet, "but the first wouldn't do."

Remarked that he was a man [illegible] they put him in a class all his own.

On the Speaking Terms.

Pennsylvania, Buffalo & Erie [illegible] that they [illegible] to the public.

Baltimore [illegible] Ohio [illegible] that they [illegible] to the public.

Both [illegible] of [illegible] to your [illegible].

THE man with the ear trumpet was encountered in a Broadway car. After the conventional salutations had been passed, the question, Well, what do you hear that's new!" was asked.

"I was thinking, just as you got aboard," he replied, "what shuttlecocks of fortune we all are. A few moments ago a young fellow sitting beside me was telling a friend that he was now a partner in quite an extensive drug store up town, and that it all came about by accident. He said that last Spring he was clerking it, and that one day he received instructions to order two dozen Pain Eradicator from a down-town firm. He was very much preoccupied with the thought of a five-dollar bill he had placed on the Suburban, and by mistake wrote out the order for 200 dozen, which was duly signed by the proprietor, forwarded, and filled. The bottles, upon arrival, were unpacked and a number placed in the showcase. They were attractive looking and handsomely labeled

PAIN
ERADICATOR,
INSTANTLY REMOVES, &c.

"But somehow or other sales languished, and when the proprietor found out the number that had been ordered, you better believe he made it hot for him. He was all broken up, and knew that his salary would have to adjust the inevitable loss that was to follow.

"Just at the time he was in the deepest distress a party came into the store with the complaint that the pain eradicator he had sold was a fake, and asserted that it would be better for paint than rheumatism. He immediately seized the idea, bought a rubber T, and proceeded to supplement the label so that it read:

PAINT
ERADICATOR,
INSTANTLY REMOVES, &c.

"The article took at once, and the proprietor began to kick, because he had not ordered more, but in the meantime he had bought the formula of a boy in the down-town firm, immense sales were effected, and he was taken into partnership, and he now occupies a handsomely furnished flat on Easy Street.

***

"I came out of a cigar store this morning, when a little ragged urchin about seven years of age accosted me with:

"'Say, mister, will you give me de band on your cigaroot?'

"'Why, certainly,' I replied. 'What do you want of it?'

"Save them up; when youse git tweny t'ousand youse git a piano.'

***

"I can't but be entertained," said the man with the ear trumpet, "by the wonderful advertisements we daily read and how generous all tradesmen have become. I have been wanting an overcoat for some time, and have been looking over this paper to see if I could find anything that would suit me.

"I noticed an Irish frieze marked down from $18.50 to $12, really worth more than the original price, as the notice confidentially stated. I thought that it was exactly what I required until I saw another 'ad' reading:

"'Our goods 50 per cent. lower than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.'

"As they have every variety of cloth and style, this brings the garment down to $6. Now, here is another:

"'Overcoats 25 per cent. lower than all competitors, and with every sale a three-dollar derby hat given.'

"This, you see, brings the two articles down to $4.50, but what is the matter with this?

"'Overcoats! At the recent fire sale we bought the immense stock at 75 per cent. lower than any one in town can possibly offer similar apparel. We now find that owing to the late Fall we are overstocked and must make room for our Spring goods, and are prepared to make a great sacrifice and let the public have what remains of the immense choice at 50 per cent. below our purchasing price, and to stimulate trade we will throw in with each purchase any inducement others offer, and in addition a guaranteed nickel watch worth one dollar and a pair of our 50-cent suspenders.'

"There," exclaimed the man with the trumpet, "it looks to me, at least theoretically, that I am in an $18.50 overcoat, a derby hat, a nickel watch, and silk suspenders for 57 cents, but when you consider that the things given are worth $4.50, I am actually ahead of the game $3.93.

***

"What a shame! Did you see that truckman beating that horse? I believe in kindness to animals, and that reminds me of a man up on Twenty-third Street who was offering for sale a lot of little tin mechanical turtles he had crawling about on the walk. A party looking on, with intention to be facetious, remarked:

"'I am told that they live to a great age.'

"'That's right,' responded the vendor, 'they will live forever if you are kind to them.'

***

"Stepping upon the platform of the elevated road at Fifty-eighth Street this morning," remarked the man with the ear trumpet, "I noticed a party in earnest conversation with the ticket chopper. He said that he was an inventor, and was explaining how easily a shaft could be rigged to the handle of the ticket receptacle which, running to a closed box at the base, might have a knife attached so that at each movement of the lever the same force required in chopping tickets could be utilized to chop enough hash each day to run a large boarding house.

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"While waiting for a train the platform became almost crowded. 'Why is it,' I asked of the chopper, 'that on pleasant mornings so many more passengers start from this station than when the weather is inclement? I should think that it would be just the reverse.'

"His explanation was that 'on pleasant mornings the gentlemen after breakfast light their cigars and enjoy the walk down through the Park, while in stormy weather they seek the nearest stations to their homes east or west, or take the surface cars.'

"At Fiftieth Street two young ladies came aboard and sat opposite to me. One said: 'You know Brother Harry's back after an absence of over a year.'

"'Europe?'

"'Why, no—didn't you know that he has been down in Cuba? Yes, he got back about ten days ago, and looks fine.'

"'Cuba!' exclaimed the other enthusiastically. 'Oh, how I should love to go there!' It has been the dream of my life. Think of that soft, languorous climate, those spice-laden breezes, the foliage, the fruits, the flowers! It must be a paradise. I suppose that you never tire listening to his rehearsal of its beauties?'

"'Well, to tell you the truth, I don't listen much. I can hardly bear to sit in the same room with him, for down there he contracted a fondness for garlic, and he will persist in having it in all his food and salads, and he is just simply awful. Why, even pa, who is a Christian Scientist, says that odors are more tangible than pain.'

"'You don't mean to tell me that your father is a Christian Scientist, too? How very interesting! I certainly must meet him. I know that we will be congenial.'

"'Oh, pa is full of fads. He is now worrying over a brochure he has recently read as to the possibility of one's stomach digesting itself.'

"'What a novel idea! But, to turn the subject, did you go over to the West Point-Annapolis game?'

"'Did I go? Well, I should say so; but I was never more disappointed in my life. You see, I expected to meet an old friend there who lives in the suburbs of Philadelphia. We went over the night before to avoid the rush, and the moment I got there I sent him out a note announcing my arrival, coupled with an inquiry after his father's health. The old gentleman is a good deal like pa; only notional and full of imaginary aches and pains, and he relies so much upon George that he has become absurdly exacting. George couldn't come to the game, but he sent me a beautiful bouquet and the cutest little note you ever read.'

"Here she opened her shopping bag and produced a card, saying: 'Now, this is what he writes in response to my inquiry about his father:

"'His pulse is normal, yet all unsparing life
On father Road and Rocky his frugal fare
And constant care for me is to tend store
Which keep his only son, myself, at home.'

"'Isn't that clever! What, going get out here? No; I go on to Twenty-third. When will you come to see me? Well, then, I shall certainly expect you after the holidays. You can talk with pa, and I hope by that time we shall have reclaimed Harry. Good-bye. Love to Louise.'

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"An elderly lady entered the car apparently much exhausted by her climb to the platform. When she had been provided with a seat by a thoughtful gentleman he remarked to a companion that the company should be compelled to put escalators at all stations.

"'Yes,' assented his friend, 'they are a wonderful convenience; even the department stores have them now. I was in one a few mornings ago where they have one in operation. An honest-looking old Irishman, evidently a well-to-do contractor, attempted to walk down stairs on it. As fast as he stepped down he was brought back. After several ineffectual attempts he turned to me and said:

"'"Bedad, it's a foine invention, and I mean to have one in my house. Ever since me boy Dan joined the ward reform association he's bin comin' home nights an' fallin' down stairs. He very nearly brok' his neck illection eve."'

***

"An old gentleman sitting beside me was going through one pocket after another with seeming anxiety. His failure to find what he evidently was searching for prompted me to ask if he had lost anything.

"'I don't know whether I have or not,' was his reply. 'It is very curious,' he continued. 'I can distinctly remember Aug. 18, 1829, when the Siamese twin boys arrived in Boston. I can remember the big fire in Utica on May 29, 18—, when eight buildings were consumed at damages estimated at $6,000. I can remember the bursting of the steamboat Ohio in 1832 up near Sing Sing, when six persons were killed, and I can remember when old Commodore Vanderbilt lived at 173 East Broadway, but I be dumbed if I can remember what I did with that jury notice—Ah, here it is! 'Twouldn't made any difference, anyway, for I've been exempt for nigh on twenty years.'"

On a Horse Car.

SOME street-car conductors are not so black as they are painted. A Tenth Avenue horse car was on its down-town trip Thursday afternoon. At Forty-third Street it stopped to take on a passenger. The passenger was an old lady with gray hair. She leaned upon a pair of crutches. The conductor, who was a ruddy-faced German, got off the car to help her on, when she said in a squeaky voice:

"Help my Mary. She's blind."

On the curb stood another old lady, with her sightless eyes turned toward the cripple. She bore a close resemblance to her companion. They were probably sisters. They were both poorly dressed. The conductor hurried to the curb, and with a gentle "Come, Aunty," escorted the blind woman to the car, placed her on the seat, then went back to help the lame one aboard. They looked to be very poor, and are, in fact, beggars, who depend on the charity of the tenement dwellers of the west side for a living. The lame one wore a wedding ring.

At Twenty-third Street a gorgeously dressed woman, with diamond rings on her ungloved right hand, did not move very rapidly in getting off the car. "Step lively, there," said the conductor, gruffly.

At Horatio Street a man in his shirt sleeves, who had evidently been drinking, yelled that he wanted to be let off.

"All right, partner," said the German conductor, pleasantly, and he guided the staggering man to the curb, and had difficulty in refusing the invitation to "Come have one."

The man in the front corner, who had been a close observer to all that happened, said to the ministerial-looking passenger next to him:

"That conductor's all right, eh?"

Squelched.

He—I wish that I was Santa Claus, my heart I'd give you, dear.

She—I wish that you were Christmas, too; you'd come but once a year.

A High Roller.

Crawford—What saved old Rocksey from the disgrace of dying rich?

Crabshaw—His son-in-law.

A Dollie Dialogue.

SCENE—A large department store, toy department, the day before Christmas.

The Wax Doll—Oh, my goodness, that's the hundredth time that girl in the black dress and atrocious pompadour has taken me down and handed me over to some woman to-day. Don't they ever think of my feelings, these women shoppers? How would they like to have their heads felt to see if they're on solid, their hair pulled to see if it's real, to be poked in the stomach and sides, and their joints examined and worked back and forth? They are such shameless creatures. They think nothing of inspecting my blue silk stockings and my lingerie with a whole shelf of staring soldiers looking on.

I like the women best who wear shabby clothes and carry thin little purses. The clerk does not give me into their hands, but holds me herself and is very careful not to muss or soil my clothes. These women look at me with real affection and say: "Oh, the little darling, isn't she just too sweet?" Sometimes I wish I could go home with one of them.

But when Madame wrapped in furs comes in the clerk hands me over, and I am pushed and pulled until my sides ache, and am told that my body is coarse, my hair false, and my voice squeaky. I declare when Madame leaves I am so nervous and distressed that I do not see how the clerk can laugh and say "shoddy" to the other clerk.

I have one friend who thinks I'm perfect, though. She is a queer little girl who creeps in here every day, and looks at me with adoration. I see her the first thing in the morning outside the window and she smiles at me and says: "Goody, you're here yet, Princess." When the crowd gets big she slips in and watches me. One day when a grand lady had almost decided to take me there were big, wet tears in the little girl's eyes.

Here she is now; oh, how blue and cold she looks in her calico dress and her little knit shawl! What a funny-looking man is that stopping at this counter. I never saw a man wear such a big fur coat and high boots before. He looks like a big bear. The little girl is surprised, too, and is staring as hard as I am. Now he is smiling at her and says: "Hullo, little one, what's your name?" She stammers out, "Maggie Hunter, please, Santa Claus."

How loud he laughs, that funny big man. Then he pats her on the head, (I hope he doesn't pull her hair as they pull mine.) He says, "Well, little one, I'm Santa Claus, come clean from Kansas to see the stock show. Now you jest step up here lively and pick out the doll you want and the fixin's that go with her and Santa Claus'll make it all right with this pretty girl."

Oh, my, I hope I'm not to be handed to that big bear of a man. No, it is the little girl, but she is shaking so she'll drop me if she doesn't be more careful. It makes the big man laugh to see her hug me.

Oh, oh, I wish the clerk wouldn't squeeze me so and press my arms down so tight. Oh, she is cramming me into an ugly box. Oh, how dark—

Quoting Authority.

Cobwigger—My boy, you shouldn't hang up more than one stocking.

Freddie—Why, dad, you always said there was nothing like being in it with both feet.

NOTHING ELSE WOULD SATISFY HIM.

He—What *shall* we buy our little Willie for Christmas?

She—I'm afraid nothing will keep him quiet but a new drum.

CHATTER OF THE CLUBS

CHRISTMAS celebrations at the different town clubs will not be general. Neither will there be any marked notice made of New Year's, as in former times. The existence of country clubs and the many house parties all over the country residence area will take many men away from the clubs during the holidays. All the clubs, however, will be decorated with the accustomed Christmas wreaths in the windows. The list of subscriptions for employes is hung in all the clubs, and subscriptions are coming in very fast. The money collected is distributed on a pro rata system in some of the clubs, and on a general plan in others. It is needless to say that service just now is excellent.

⁂

"What's the matter with Mrs. Pacer?"

"Under the weather. She has been to the opera so much that her voice broke down."

⁂

The usual Twelfth Night celebration will take place at the Century Club. The order of exercises has not been revealed as yet, and some startling surprises are arranged. There is also to be some kind of a festivity during the holidays at the Lambs.

⁂

The ladies' day has decreased in popularity at clubs, and there are many of them who will not have such festivities on any account. Others temper the wind by giving art exhibitions, and this past fortnight has seen the Union League, the Lotos, and the Grolier the sites selected for very interesting exhibitions, to which the lovers of art have thronged. And these are possibly the only occasions on which the fair sex will have a chance to visit the prominent clubs, except the yearly reception at the Players in the Spring and the yearly affair at the Metropolitan on Washington's Birthday.

⁂

"I haven't seen any songs about the oppressed miners."

"That's strange, too. There are so many minor poets."

⁂

The yearly election for officers at the New York Athletic Club will take place on Jan. 13, and the list of candidates will be posted by Dec. 29. John R. Van Wormer, the President, will doubtless be nominated for another term, as he is one of the most popular men in the club.

⁂

The new year will see a public performance by the Strollers. This will take place some time in January, and at their clubhouse. These occasions are as notable events now as the gambols of the Lambs. Robert C. Sands, who has been the President of the Strollers, is one of the Sands family well known in society. He belongs to the Knickerbocker, but he rarely ever goes there. He is quite stout and jovial, and has wonderful taste in decoration. The Strollers owes to him its delightful collection of prints, and the entire scheme of arranging the rooms was planned by him. Fales Coward, who is another prominent member, is just the opposite of Sands in appearance. He rather suggests the lean and hungry Cassius. He was one of the most successful amateur actors New York has ever known. For years he supported Mrs. James Brown Potter and Miss Elsie de Wolfe in the productions given at the old University Club theatre, and later at the Berkeley Lyceum.

⁂

Dashaway—Old man, I am desperately in love.

Cleverton—What's the amount?

⁂

The news that Reginald De Koven, Herman Perlet, and other musicians are starting a musical club, of which De Koven is to be President and Perlet Secretary, and which has already a membership of nearly a hundred men, is quite interesting. They are looking for a clubhouse, and as they have not chosen a name, the scheme is yet a little in the air. De Koven is not much of a club man. He was at one time a member of the Calumet, and still retains his membership at the Union. His old partner, Harry Smith, belongs to the Calumet, and is one of the few theatrical men in that organization. He is rarely seen there, however.

⁂

"He has met with reverses, hasn't he?"

"Yes; been refused by several fortunes."

⁂

The Baron Branchi, who has just returned from Italy, and who is a member of the Calumet and other clubs, is at the head of the Italian Consulate in this city and on the way to promotion. He does not look like a diplomat and less like an Italian, and yet he is both to his fingertips. He is rather short, a trifle bald, clean shaven, has a jolly laugh, and enjoys life thoroughly. He is a bachelor.

⁂

The regular meeting of officers of Squadron A took place on Friday. There will be no drills during the holidays. The first drill afterward will be on Jan. 13.

⁂

The annual dinner of the Ohio Society will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 17. It is to be in compliment to Secretary Hay and all the Ambassadors and diplomats at Washington have been invited to attend.

⁂

Walter S. Logan is one of the best-known clubmen in the Southern set. He belongs to fourteen clubs and will include several others on his list before the year is over. Mr. Logan lives on Riverside Drive, and is an apt speaker. He is interested, as most Southerners are, in the historical societies, and has been President General of the National Board of the Sons of the American Revolution. On his retirement this week and at a dinner of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the rooms of the National Arts Club, Mr. Logan was presented with a set of resolutions.

⁂

Doctor Summem—Did you know that in my city there is one physician to every 800 inhabitants?

Lawyer Smarté—Well, one thing's sure, after a while there won't be so many inhabitants.

⁂

John C. Calhoun, whose charming daughter made her début in society yesterday, is a representative Southerner. He is descended from the great statesman and comes from South Carolina. He was interested in various large enterprises with his brother, has accumulated a handsome fortune, and is well known in the railroad world. In club life he has been for years a member of the Manhattan, dating from the old days when the club was located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

⁂

Doctor Pillem—You need not thank me because you're well and able to be out again. I never called upon you while you were ill.

Wellman—Exactly. That is why I thank you.

⁂

Perhaps prominent physicians have not time to be members of many clubs, but one seldom hears the best-known mentioned in connection with club life. Dr. Edward Janeway, for instance, contents himself with the Century and Tuxedo among organizations the more notable socially. Dr. Janeway is a taciturn man in his profession, every word being worth much and weighed. He is the best-known of the consulting physicians in this city. In his home life he is one of the most genial and kindliest of men, and he has much humor and appreciates a good story. Dr. Austin Flint also belongs to the Century. He is a Southern man and one of the band of physicians who have come from the South and have established themselves with so much success in New York. The late Dr. Syms was one of the pioneers of that set and Dr. Polk is another. Dr. Gill Wylie comes from North Carolina. He is a rather large and handsome man, with a contagious laugh and the jolliest of manners. He has no time for clubs, but belongs to the Reform, National Arts, and organizations of that description. Dr. Bethune Curtis, who is the physician in ordinary to Maurice Grau's prima donnas, is a member of the Calumet and of several country clubs. The Century seems to have more attractions than any other club for physicians, and it also enrolls Dr. Francis Delafield among its members.

⁂

"So he advertised for a wife?"

"Yes, and he got twenty-three letters from other men saying he could have theirs."

⁂

Thomas A. Bronson will remain this year as Chairman of the House Committee at the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Bronson lives at the club, and everything comes under his personal supervision. This is the solution of a question which has been puzzling clubmen for some time. The various clubs have tried to have a salaried manager who was a member or a species of manager-secretary, as is the rule in many of the London clubs. The fact that the Chairman of the House Committee lives in the building itself is sufficient to compel the different departments to keep in order. A number of new names are to be added to the House Committee this year. Mr. Bronson has been a member of the New York Yacht Club many years. He is a Yale graduate of 1863. The service at the New York Yacht Club is the near perfect as can be in any social organization of that kind.

⁂

"What is more valuable?" asked the earnest one, speaking of the Canfield raid, "than a clear conscience?"

"An alibi," was the immediate answer of the man with the heavy mustache.

⁂

There have been some rumors of consolidation between the New York Athletic Club and the Racquet, but these are not confirmed. The Racquet is a very exclusive organization, and it takes some time to become a member. The admissions to the New York Athletic run about thirty or more a month, with a very long waiting list. The new clubhouse has been a great success, and you get, in the dining room overlooking Central Park, one of the best and best-served dinners in New York.

⁂

Allan A. Robbins, who has recently returned from Biltmore with Mrs. Robbins, is the second brother in his family to have had typhoid fever within four months. Mr. Robbins has completely recovered and so has his younger brother, Arden Robbins, who is one of the best golf players in this country. It is difficult to discover why typhoid fever haunts Murray Hill. Within the last year, counting the case of Cornelius Vanderbilt, there are nearly a score of clubmen who lived in that immediate vicinity who have been stricken with the disease. Newport has also had a number of cases, so that it cannot be the locale, but it is odd that it should confine itself to the club set.

⁂

"Did they cut down his salary?"

"Worse than that. They admitted him to the firm."

⁂

There have been frequent speculations as to how to spell "Roman" Baldwin's name among those who do not know the family. Some people will address him as "Romain" Baldwin, confusing the name of an old Long Island family with his, and others again as "Romaine," with the popular salad as a hint. The name "Roman" is a family one, and is held by several of Mr. Baldwin's relatives. Mr. Baldwin now appears in the Social Register as J. Dixon R. Baldwin, which may obviate the difficulty. The Roman family is well known in the South, and in Louisiana it has given able jurists and prominent men to the service of the country. J. D. R. Baldwin is a cotillion leader who does not appear frequently. He sometimes leads at the dances given by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, the Meadow Brook, and other fashionable clubs.

⁂

"She knows everybody, doesn't she?"

"Yes—everybody that isn't worth knowing."

⁂

After a few weeks of absolute discomfort and with everything at odds, the Union Club decided to close its doors last night, and to be a nomadic body, until the new clubhouse was opened. The event was celebrated by a few suppers and some tearful farewells last evening.

The clubhouse was built in the early fifties and it has been the centre of social clubdom since that time. It was regarded as "palatial" in those days and is a very handsome house of the old style. There are many memories clustering about it.

There will be an auction of the effects of the club this week. During the interim, the Union Club members have been offered the hospitality of the Metropolitan, the Racquet, the Calumet, and New York Yacht Clubs. Many of the members belong to a number of other organizations and will not feel the loss, for a few days, of a local habitat.

His Ideal.

He—Do you know my idea of a sensible woman?

She—Indeed I do. She is one who is perfectly happy when her husband gives her a barrel of flour for a Christmas present.

How She Broke the News.

Mr. De Style—Have you anything on hand for Christmas?

Miss Gunbusta—Only this diamond engagement ring which Mr. Goldust gave me.

Why He Advised Them.

THE answers-to-inquiries editor being ill, Mr. Inkleigh, the railroad editor, was pressed into service, as there was an unusually heavy lot of inquiries. It was the Christmas season, and, of course, everybody wanted some advice about what to give. It may be said that Mr. Inkleigh accepted the task with cheerfulness, even with delight, and that he toiled late one night in the laudable endeavor to answer each and every query. Having completed the lot, he turned the questions and answers over to the managing editor and said "good night."

The managing editor at first gave the "Questions and Answers" copy the customary cursory glance with which he favored the matter which went into that department. But as he cursorily glanced over page after page his brows came together and then rose, and then his lips met in an "Ahem," and then they relaxed with a smile.

"Millicent B." had asked what would be a suitable present for her to give the young man whom she had been keeping company with since the Fourth of July. The answer was, "A hat brush."

"Anxious Maiden" wanted to know what would be the proper testimonial of her regard for the youth to whom she used to be engaged, and who was now renewing his attentions. She, also, was advised to give a hat brush.

Some person signing "Ignorance" asked what was the most tasteful remembrance for a rich uncle. The remembrance urged upon the inquirer was a hat brush.

A member of the sewing circle wanted to know what to give her minister; a sentimental matinée girl desired to send an anonymous gift to the dashing stage hero who was obscuring her line of vision at that time; a widow who had discarded her second mourning asked for a suggestion as to a gift for a gentleman who had been calling every Wednesday and Sunday evening to console her; a girl cashier in a restaurant sought relief from the worry over what to give with a coy smile to the gilded youth who always left his change on the counter; a young man who had, he said, but a limited income, requested advice on the question of what to give to a young lady whom he had met at the social hop of the Barrel Hoopers' Mutual Benefit Association; a ribbon counter lady was, she confessed, worried half to death about what she ought to send to the floorwalker; some woman signing "Hortense de Albacourt" asked what was most advisable for a young man with blonde hair and dreamy eyes, and many others sent in queries to the same tenor and effect. To all of them there was the same answer, "A hat brush."

The managing editor called the telegraph editor to his desk. The telegraph editor was an old friend of the railroad editor.

"Is there any streak of insanity in Inkleigh's family?" asked the managing editor.

"No, indeed, they are all sound as a bell."

"Oh, all right, I just wondered. He seems to be slightly off on the hat brush question."

"Well," said the telegraph editor, "maybe he is bothered on that score. He and his brother put a good deal of money in a hat brush factory this year, and the concern hasn't been making expenses."

Uncle Sam—Hey, you chaps, quit putting rocks in your snowballs.

Where He Failed.

He could bull or bear the market,
As he chanced to be inclined.
Men by thousands wrought responsive
To this magnate's master mind.
There were ships upon the ocean,
There were trains upon the land,
That were stopped or set in motion
By the turning of his hand.
He had but to nod or beckon
And the things he willed were done—
That is, till it came to dealing
With his harum-scarum son!

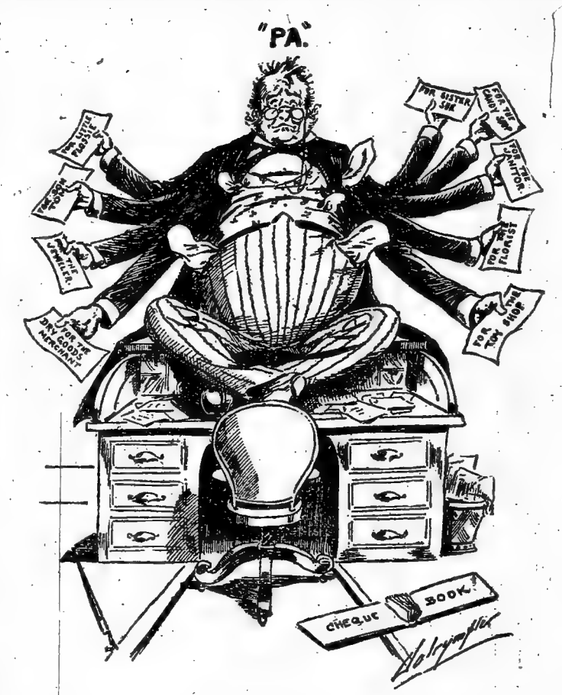

SHELLING OUT.

This is poor Paterfamilias, who expects to get a tidy or a pair of lace curtains as a remembrance at Christmastide.—From *The Chicago Tribune.*

Clothes and the Man.

"CLOTHES may not make the man," said an observant lawyer the other day, "but they have considerable effect upon the wearer.

"There is a man whom I meet nearly every day on Ann Street at the noon hour. He usually wears a rusty brown suit and a derby that matches it in rustiness, and he slouches along, dodging right and left as if to avoid collision with better-dressed men.

"But often on bright, clear days the man appears in a broadcloth, with patent leathers, and a silk tile, walks firmly with head erect, and lets the others do the dodging as he keeps to the middle of the narrow Ann Street sidewalk.

"I have often seen him in his shabby garb step out into the street to let others pass, but the other day, when he was dressed up, a youth who got in his path was waved aside with a pompous but not ill-humored

"'Let me pass, my lad.'"

Ups and Downs.

"WHAT ups and downs there are in life—even in one short twelvemonth of existence!" gloomily observed Mr. Younghusband, as he climbed out of the connubial couch at midnight's chilly hour, fell over a rocking chair, and then limpingly made his way toward a crib in which a fretful infant with sole-leather lungs was wildly pawing the atmosphere and emitting hair-raising howls of agony.

"Yes," he went on, bitterly, reaching for the complaining bundle of humanity in the crib and cradling it on his arm, "one brief year ago I prided myself on being chief partner in the matrimonial firm. Now, hang it, I find I am only floorwalker in the infant swear department!"

And with a hoarse chuckle at his own wit he continued to walk.

All Took Snuff.

HE WAS not trying to introduce the snuff habit, nor were his fellow-passengers practicing an other-age act of courtesy in taking snuff with him, but every one of the sixty men in the car sneezed with him.

He was a little, old-fashioned, gray-bearded man, and he sat near the front door of a smoking car on the Erie railroad the other evening. Just as the train got under way he drew out a quaint gold snuff box and was just taking a pinch of its contents when the conductor came on his rounds and opened the door.

A gust of wind came with the ticket puncher, and a cloud of fine snuff was swept the length of the car, filling the nostrils of all the old gentleman's fellow-passengers, and a succession of sneezes followed in its wake, the sneezing swelling into a nasal chorus, while every one started in surprise at his own sudden, irresistible sneezing, and was still more surprised that every one else was sneezing.

Not till the old gentleman arose, snuff box in hand, and bowed gravely to his fellow-passengers like a quaint figure from one of Sheridan's plays, did the threescore sneezers realize the cause of the sudden tickling of their nostrils, and then laughter mingled with the nasal performance to which each of the passengers made fitful contribution for the next five minutes or more.

An Experiment That Succeeded.

BEFORE he took the Gubernatorial Chair ex-Gov. Luce of Michigan was a farmer. He still owns a farm, though he resides in a city, and his interests and heart are indissoluably linked with the welfare of the granger.

Not so long ago the Governor's daughter proposed to a group of friends that they all go out and picnic at her father's farm. The ride would be enjoyable, and the anticipation of the good things to eat in the way of fresh cream and butter made the friends eagerly assent.

Accordingly, Miss Luce ordered her father's double-seated carriage, took the reins of the spirited bay horses, put the women in the back seat, and the jolly party started for the farm. On the way the conversation drifted into various channels, and the subject of what one would do if stranded without money in a strange place arose. The women protested that the situation would be an exceedingly embarrassing one, and that unless some charitable organization was applied to the chances were the police would have to be interviewed.

Miss Luce, however, took a more optimistic view of the situation. She felt that if a lady lost her pocketbook she would be trusted somehow, and that, too, without people knowing who she was. As her manner was so convincing one of the women gayly cried:

"All right, here is a country store; get trusted there, if they don't know you."

Miss Luce drove up to the store, explained to the storekeeper who came out that the party was without money, and "would he trust her until she could pay him, which might not be for a week—they wanted some chewing gum badly."

The country storekeeper, with amazing alacrity, brought out several boxes of gum, begged the ladies to take all they desired, and Miss Luce drove off triumphantly, feeling that her theory had worked to perfection. She had been unknown and trusted solely on her word and convictions. As the carriage moved off one of the ladies, who thought it too good a joke to keep, called out to the storekeeper:

"This is Gov. Luce's daughter."

"Oh," replied the astute storekeeper, dryly, "I guessed that. I knew the horses."

Lucky Infirmity.

Dolly Swagger—You have no right to kiss me. That's holly up there, not mistletoe.

Jack Rushit—That's all right, my dear. I'm color blind.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor
Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark.
Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Cocoa is entitled to be labeled or sold as "BAKER'S COCOA."
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

CHICAGO AND WEST—LAKE SHORE LIMITED—The New York Central.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1902 — EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 20, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Range for Year 1901. Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 20. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 20, 4,138,814.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 20. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Dec. 20, '02.
...	...	21	Nov. 29.	18	Dec. 3.	18	20	+ 1	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000	.....	...	..	18	20	18	19	...	400
...	...	82½	Nov. 28.	80⅝	Dec. 12.	81½	82	+ 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	N. 1, '02.	1⅝	SA	81	82	80⅞	82	...	1,250
130	60½	70	Feb. 1.	53	Nov. 14.	57½	57¾	+ 2½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	N. 24, '02.	½	Q	54	58	54	57⅝	66½	80,525
35	21	32¼	July 29.	21	Mar. 11.	19	22	...	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	16,715,600	.....	...	..	18⅜	20¾	18⅜	20¼	...	100
...	...	13⅜	Oct. 21.	8⅝	Dec. 11.	9	10	+ ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	...	..	9¼	10½	9¼	9⅝	...	1,010
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	34	Dec. 11.	35	37	+ 3	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	...	..	36	37	36	37	...	200
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	¼	Dec. 16.	⅛	½	− ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	...	..	¼	½	¼	⅝	...	900
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28½	Apr. 11.	34	34½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	N. 1, '02.	½	Q	32½	34⅜	32½	34¼	30½	6,300
80¼	67	92⅜	Oct. 31.	83½	Jan. 14.	90	90½	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	N. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	87	90¼	87	90¼	86½	2,770
35½	24	51⅝	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	43½	44⅝	+ 3⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	D. 1, '02.	4	A	40	44¼	40	44¼	33¼	2,000
91½	85	99½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	95½	97¼	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	D. 1, '02.	3	SA	97	97½	97	97½	86	410
40	32	42⅜	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	35	39	− 3	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	N. 15, '02.	1	SA	35	36½	35	36½	36	334
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	215	230	− 6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Ju. 1, '02.	14	SA	215	224	214⅝	215	205	510
45	30½	62½	Aug. 21.	27	Dec. 12.	30¼	31	...	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oc. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	29½	30½	28	29⅝	40	2,391
41⅜	25⅜	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 10.	10⅞	10½	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	F. 15, '02.	1	..	9¾	10⅞	9½	10⅝	27	5,295
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	38½	39½	+ 2½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	A. 15, '02.	1½	..	36⅜	39⅜	36	38½	63¾	3,848
30⅞	5½	28	Apr. 30.	14	Dec. 11.	14	15	− ⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	...	..	14½	15	14½	14½	17½	1,400
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	39½	Dec. 16.	38½	40	− ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Se. 15, '00.	1¾	..	39½	44¼	39½	39½	...	100
33⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	23½	Dec. 12.	27⅝	28	+ 1⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	...	..	25⅜	28	25	27¼	31⅞	8,770
91½	85½	100¼	Apr. 29.	80	Jan. 3.	93	94	+ 2¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	O. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	90⅜	93	90⅜	93	89½	2,077
8	4½	7¼	May 26.	6	Jan. 20.	5	5½	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	...	..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	500
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	22½	24	+ 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	O. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22½	23½	22	23½	22½	950
60	38½	49⅝	May 26.	36⅞	Nov. 28.	39½	40	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	...	..	37½	40⅞	37	39½	43¾	9,700
104⅞	88	100⅜	June 23.	87½	Nov. 28.	92½	93	+ 2	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	O. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	90	93	90	93	97	1,900
49⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	125½	127½	...	American Snuff Co.	100	11,000,000	.....	...	..	127½	127½	127½	127½	...	10
90	53	101	Oct. 2.	85	Dec. 11.	11	98½	− 3	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	O. 1, '02.	1½	Q	94½	95½	94½	94½	85½	420
...	...	15	Dec. 9.	12	Dec. 11.	11	14½	+ 2	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	...	..	14	14	14	14	...	100
...	...	70	Dec. 2.	50¼	Dec. 11.	61	64	+ ½	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	D. 1, '02.	1½	Q	63	68½	62½	62½	...	800
153	103½	135⅝	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 11.	127¾	128	+ 8⅛	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	O. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119	120	118½	127⅝	115⅞	202,400
130	111	122	Aug. 28.	113	Jan. 2.	118	120	+ 3	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	O. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	117	119	117	119	116	900
21⅞	13½	17⅛	Jan. 2.	12	Dec. 11.	13	...	...	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	...	..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	16⅛	50
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	80	Feb. 4.	87	87	+ 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	N. 13, '02.	50c	SA	83	87¼	83	87	116	2,160
34	20	48¾	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	37	39	− 3	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	...	..	38	38	38	38	32½	100
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	82⅝	82⅞	+ 3¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	D. 1, '02.	2	SA	79	83½	77	82⅝	78⅝	101,150
108	70	106⅞	Sep. 2.	93½	Jan. 27.	98⅜	98⅞	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	A. 1, '02.	2½	SA	96⅜	99½	96½	98½	100⅜	17,055
114¼	81¾	118⅛	Sep. 10.	92⅝	Dec. 12.	98¼	98¼	+ 3⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,238,100	Se. 2, '02.	2	SA	94	98⅜	92¾	98¼	102½	140,710
97	85⅞	99	Sep. 10.	92	Dec. 16.	92½	93	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,363,300	Se. 2, '02.	2	SA	92	94	92	92½	94⅝	1,320
85⅞	55⅞	72⅜	July 21.	54¾	Nov. 14.	64⅞	64½	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	...	..	61	64⅞	59⅜	64½	64⅝	68,930
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	220	225	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	D. 1, '02.	2	Q	225	225	222	222	212½	200
14⅜	8⅜	14⅝	Apr. 23.	7⅞	Dec. 20.	8	8⅝	− ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	...	..	...	8½	8¾	8	10	900
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	49	51	+ 1	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	D. 1, '02.	1	Q	51	51	51	51	...	100
80	54½	97	May 22.	75	Dec. 11.	75	76½	+ ¾	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	A. 1, '02.	1	SA	76	77	75	76¼	86⅝	1,200
117½	87	145⅛	Sep. 3.	112½	Jan. 28.	127¼	127⅝	+ 2½	Canadian Pacific.	100	68,410,500	O. 1, '02.	2½	SA	125	128⅜	124	127⅝	113½	59,300
52⅝	29	57½	Sep. 3.	42⅝	Dec. 12.	46⅝	46⅞	+ 2½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	N. 26, '02.	1	A	44	47½	43⅝	46⅝	46⅝	31,500
50½	27	45⅜	July 16.	29½	Dec. 11.	31	32	+ ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,500	.....	...	..	30	32½	29¾	31½	35⅝	4,300
82¾	72½	79	July 17.	68	Nov. 12.	70½	70⅞	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jly 1, '02.	2	SA	69¼	71	69¼	70⅝	76	1,410
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22	Dec. 12.	23⅝	24½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,918,000	.....	...	..	22⅝	23¼	22¼	24⅜	24⅜	22,550
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	33	Dec. 12.	36½	36¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100	.....	...	..	33	37⅜	33	36½	47⅜	2,650
193	134	196⅜	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 14.	170½	175	+ 4⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,133,300	O. 28, '02.	1¾	SA	168	174¾	166¼	172½	164	358,870
200	175	200⅜	Sep. 20.	180	Jan. 14.	192	...	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	O. 28, '02.	3½	SA	191	192½	190½	192½	188	1,099
215	169⅛	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	214	217	+ ½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Ju. 1, '02.	2½	SA	212	217½	212	215	203	2,310
248	206	274½	Apr. 29.	230	Jan. 18.	...	...	...	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,600	O. 1, '02.	2	Q	230	230	230	230	230	10
117½	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	132	Jan. 15.	...	...	...	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	74,709,700	N. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	180	180	180	180	152	100
31	10¼	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15	Dec. 11.	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	...	..	16	17	15⅝	16⅝	16⅝	4,200
57½	28⅝	44	Sep. 10.	29	Dec. 12.	32	33	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	...	..	29½	33	29½	32	31	4,950
20⅝	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅝	Jan. 8.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	...	..	13½	14	12⅝	13⅝	...	2,270
103¼	60	99⅝	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 15.	45½	46	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	O. 25, '00.	1¼	..	46½	46½	46½	46½	...	100
101	72½	108⅝	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	95¼	96½	+ 1⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Se. 2, '02.	2	SA	93¼	95⅞	93	93⅞	98½	2,800
136½	41¾	110⅜	Feb. 24.	73¾	Aug. 22.	79	79½	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,631,000	A. 15, '02.	1¾	..	78	80¾	75	79	90½	12,950
18	6⅝	35⅞	July 17.	14⅞	Jan. 15.	27	27½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,935,000	.....	...	..	25½	27¾	24½	27¼	14⅝	8,000
60	40	79¼	Aug. 11.	59¼	Jan. 15.	67½	69	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	O. 1, '02.	2	SA	67	69¾	67	68¾	53⅜	2,465
29⅜	10¼	53⅝	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	42	42½	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	...	..	40	43	40	42¼	27¼	4,000
25½	12½	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14¼	Jan. 17.	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,022,000	D. 1, '02.	½	..	18½	19	18.	18½	15⅜	2,100
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	205	Dec. 11.	210	211½	+ 2⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,017,400	D. 15, '02.	2	Q	206	211⅜	206	210	215¾	5,015
124	93¼	129⅞	June 3.	114	Dec. 11.	114½	115¼	+ ⅜	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	O. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	114	115¼	114	115¾	...	4,355
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	26⅞	Dec. 15.	30	30½	+ 3	Corn Products Co.	100	44,859,235	.....	...	..	27	30⅞	26⅜	30	...	4,491
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	79⅜	Dec. 11.	82	84	+ 1¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,382,750	O. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	80	81½	80	81¼	...	578
153¼	103	194¼	Jan. 7.	153½	Nov. 14.	162⅜	163	+ 8	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	D. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	153½	164½	154½	163¾	175	7,400
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	231	Nov. 8.	245	255	+ 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	29,200,000	O. 20, '02.	1½	Q	240½	247½	240½	246	247	1,500
63¼	29½	51⅝	Aug. 21.	35½	Dec. 15.	38⅝	39	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	...	..	35⅜	38⅝	35½	38⅝	44½	10,500
103¾	50	99⅝	Aug. 21.	86½	Dec. 15.	90	90¼	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	87¼	90⅝	88½	90	94⅝	4,000
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	33	Dec. 11.	41	43	+ 2⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,253,100	.....	...	..	38½	42⅛	38½	42¾	39½	800
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	16½	16⅝	+ 1⅜	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	...	..	13½	16½	13	16⅝	15½	2,750
40⅞	36	48⅛	Sep. 3.	26	Dec. 15.	31	31½	+ 2½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	...	..	27½	32½	26	31	38⅝	3,600
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	84	85½	+ 3½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	84¼	86¼	84¼	85½	...	315
...	...	30¼	Dec. 10.	27	Dec. 15.	29	30	+ 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	27,018,400	.....	...	..	27	30	27	30	...	787
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	16	17⅜	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	...	..	15	15	15	15	10¼	200
22½	13½	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	23	24	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	...	..	22	24½	22⅜	24	18¾	2,020
45½	24½	44⅜	Jan. 2.	28⅝	Dec. 12.	33⅞	34	+ 3½	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	...	..	29¾	34½	29	34	40¾	166,750
75	59¾	75⅜	Jan. 2.	60½	Dec. 12.	63⅞	64½	+ 1¾	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	61	64⅝	60½	64½	72⅝	11,750
62⅜	39½	63⅜	Jan. 2.	41½	Dec. 12.	45	45¼	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	...	..	41⅜	45½	41½	45¼	58½	11,880
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	67½	68	− 1⅜	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	60	68⅝	67	67⅝	...	21,550
...	...	67½	May 10.	60½	Dec. 15.	59	61	...	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	...	161
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	98½	June 20.	98	101	...	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,416,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	...	100
269¾	183½	334	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	175	176	+ 3⅜	General Electric Co.	100	41,033,900	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	174	176	171	176	281	5,034
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	191½	192	+ 2½	Great Northern pf.	100	123,020,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	187	192¼	187	191½	184	6,000
75¾	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	98¾	99½	...	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	95½	100½	95½	99	69	11,900
88¼	60¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81½	Jan. 14.	98½	98⅝	+ 3½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	93	98⅝	94	98⅝	84½	6,580
154⅝	124	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	143	143¼	+ 3	**Illinois Central.**	100	80,075,000	Aug. 30, '02	3	SA	138½	144	138½	143¾	139¼	15,520
28	18½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	16½	Dec. 12.	18	18½	+ ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,000	July 1, '00.	1	..	17	18⅝	16½	18	21	3,050
81½	60	77¼	Jan. 7.	70	Dec. 15.	70¼	71½	+ 1½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	70	71¼	70	71¼	75¼	320
100½	54⅜	106	Apr. 29.	49	Dec. 2.	54	...	+ 1½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	55	60¼	55	60⅜	88½	300
51	32½	62⅜	May 17.	33	Sep. 29.	40	45	+ 3⅜	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	40⅜	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	...	100
49	24½	57¼	Mar. 19.	40	Dec. 12.	43	45	+ 2	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	43	45	43	45	47¼	700
89	74	93	Oct. 2.	82	Dec. 16.	83	89	− 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	83½	85	82	85	87½	300
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	35½	Dec. 15.	37	37½	− ½	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,000	.....	...	..	33⅜	38	35½	37½	37	1,575
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	65	Nov. 14.	67	68	+ ⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,073,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	67	68	67	67½	71½	500
41	21	50½	Aug. 14.	33¾	Jan. 23.	45¾	46½	+ ½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	...	..	44	46	44	46	33½	800
81¼	77¼	88	Aug. 1.	75	Dec. 15.	78	78½	+ 1	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	76	78¾	75	78	78¾	2,075
25	13½	39	Aug. 23.	19	Jan. 15.	31½	32	+ 2½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....	...	..	28½	32	28	31⅝	30½	6,500
60	38	62¾	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	53½	54½	+ 1⅞	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	...	..	52	54	52	53⅝	44	1,300
18½	5⅝	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	33	35	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,800,490	.....	...	..	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	...	900
95¼	70	92	Sep. 10.	88½	Jan. 30.	75	85	...	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,560,000	Sep. 15, '02.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	...	42
76½	39⅝	71½	Jan. 3.	40	Dec. 12.	47	49	+ 4½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	...	..	45	49½	45	49½	59⅝	850
90	67	91⅞	May 2.	72½	Nov. 18.	77	80	+ 6	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	73½	79	73½	79	85	1,800
111⅜	76	159¼	Aug. 20.	102⅛	Jan. 27.	122½	123	+ 4½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	69,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	118	124	116⅝	122⅜	106¼	43,300
165	83	158	Nov. 24.	128	Mar. 12.	146¼	146½	+ 2⅝	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	142	147⅞	142⅜	146⅜	134	70,200
75	67½	110	Dec. 15.	72	Apr. 18.	90	110	+ 10	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	110	110	110	110	...	145
...	...	134½	July 23.	102¼	May 19.	119½	120	+ 1⅝	Met. Sec. sub. cffs. 1st in. pd.	...	...	.....	...	..	118	119⅜	117½	119½	...	5,125
177	130	174	Feb. 5.	135	Oct. 13.	130½	130¾	+ 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	138	140½	135⅜	139¾	163⅜	20,245
30	12⅜	31½	Mar. 31.	20⅜	Dec. 11.	22	22¼	− ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,933,100	.....	...	..	20¾	22¼	20¾	22	25	11,900
111¼	67⅝	115	Apr. 29.	105	Jan. 22.	105¾	107	− 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	104	109⅝	103	106⅝	107½	800
124½	101¾	127⅞	Apr. 28.	118½	Jan. 22.	119	121	− 7	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	122¼	123½	120	120	121¾	200
39½	15	84	Nov. 1.	36½	Jan. 2.	72½	73	+ 5	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	...	..	68¼	73½	67½	72	38¾	6,020
94⅜	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	122	123	+ 1¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	...	..	121	124	121	122⅝	122¼	2,345
35½	15	35⅜	Sep. 10.	22½	Jan. 15.	23½	25⅜	+ 2⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,260	.....	...	..	22⅜	25⅜	22½	25⅛	26	15,775
69⅜	37	69¾	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	53	53½	+ 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	...	..	51	55⅜	51	55⅜	53½	4,930
124½	69	125⅛	Sep. 10.	96⅜	Mar. 11.	104½	104⅝	+ 2⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,543,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	101	105⅜	98½	104⅝	104⅛	175,475
80	73½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	102	105	+ 1⅝	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	100½	103⅝	100	102	...	4,705
46	37	53½	Mar. 20.	40	Nov. 12.	44½	45	+ ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	44⅜	44⅝	44½	44½	45⅜	300
108¾	92	109¼	Apr. 4.	101⅞	Dec. 17.	102	103	− ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	101½	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	...	200
25½	15	32	Sep. 28.	16⅞	Jan. 13.	26¼	26½	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,900,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	24½	26½	24¼	26½	19¼	5,000
35⅞	7⅝	96	Oct. 2.	78⅝	Jan. 10.	90	93	...	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	91	92	91	92	80	200
...	...	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14½	Jan. 15.	16	16½	+ 4	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,896,000	.....	...	..	14½	16½	14½	16⅜	...	1,240
...	...	45⅝	Mar. 18.	31⅞	Dec. 15.	33	33½	+ ⅝	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600	.....	...	..	31⅝	33½	31⅝	33½	...	400
175	133	196	Apr. 21.	142	Mar. 17.	165	170	+ 5½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	.....	...	..	160	165½	160	165½	161	1,650
174½	130⅝	178⅜	Jan. 2.	147	Nov. 14.	152¾	153	+ 2⅝	New York Central.	100	181,042,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	151½	153⅜	149¼	152⅝	167	63,730
57⅜	10	57⅜	Aug. 8.	40	Nov. 14.	42½	44	+ 2⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis

Year 1907 High	Year 1907 Low	Range for Week High	Range for Week Date	Range for Week Low	Range for Week Date	Bid. Dec. 20	Asked	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS	Par	Shares Out-standing	Date.	Per Cent.	Red	Range for Week High	Range for Week Low	Range for Week Last	Sales for Week	Range since Jan. 1 High	Range since Jan. 1 Low	Dec. 20, '07
52	20	35¼	Oct. 3.	39	Jan. 14.	39½	40	+ 2¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 25.	1	Q	39½	40	39½	37,400	47	39½	4,300
93	72½	96¼	Oct. 23.	85	Feb. 4.	91	92	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Nov. 15.	1¼	Q	91½	92	91½	1,700	97	91½	1,700
255	195½	230	Apr. 30.	215	Jan. 13.	222	225	+ 1	Pullman Co.	100	24,000,000	Nov. 15.	3	Q	225	225	225	100	230	225	100
5¾	1¼	4⅝	Mar. 8.	2	Oct. 8.	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700				2¼	2⅜	2¼	4	4	2¼	100
...	...	35¼	Sep. 19.	24	Apr. 16.	36	34½	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	19,500,000				36¼	34½	35¾	1,500	37	34½	1,500
...	...	90¼	Oct. 31.	80	Apr. 1.	85½	86	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20.	1¾	Q	86	87½	86	2,700	87½	86	2,700
53	35¾	78⅝	Sep. 3.	52¾	Mar. 10.	61½	62	+ 5½	Reading.	50	60,000,000				62	62¾	62¾	2,100	62¾	62	2,100
32½	25	50¼	Sep. 10.	79½	Mar. 10.	86	85½	+ 2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	29,000,000	Oct. 1.	1	SA	86½	85½	86½	5,100	86½	85½	5,100
64¼	39	65¼	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	76½	76¾	+ 3⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				77	77	77	100	77	77	100
24	11¾	24¼	Sep. 8.	18⅜	Jan. 2.	19¼	19½	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,400				19½	19½	19½	10,300	19½	19½	10,300
58	31¾	53¾	Sep. 10.	41	Jan. 16.	76	76¼	+ 1¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	34,324,000	Oct. 1.	1¾	Q	74¾	74¾	74¾	2,000	74¾	74¾	2,000
...	...	48¾	Nov. 12.	32½	Dec. 12.	41¾	41½	+ ⅝	Rock Island.	100	65,728,994				41¾	41¾	41¾	...	41¾	41¾	2,500
...	...	85½	Nov. 25.	71	Nov. 14.	81½	81½	+ 2	Rock Island pf.	100	48,109,900				81½	81½	81½	1,400	81½	81½	1,400
33¼	18	22¾	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	21½	21½		Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,947,700	July 15.	1		22	22	21	100	22	21	907
80	65	74	Mar. 21.	62	July 26.	69½	70	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	9,051,460	Dec. 15.	1¼	Q	70	70	69½	100	70	70	4,006
112¾	97	125	Apr. 23.	66½	Dec. 16.	70	74	+ 3½	Rutland pf.	100	9,007,600	July 15.	1	SA	65	70½	64½	100	70½	65	
56¼	21¼	35¼	July 31.	55⅜	Jan. 2.	69¼	69¾	+ 3	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,468,700				69¾	70	68¾	25¼	70	68¾	4,800
85	75	90	July 30.	77	Dec. 12.	78	78	+ 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1.	1	Q	80	78	78	100	80	78	782
76¾	58¼	80¾	July 30.	65¼	Dec. 12.	68¼	68¼	+ 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1.	1	Q	69¼	69	68¾	2,900	75¾	68¾	2,900
20½	16	20	Aug. 13.	24½	Dec. 12.	26	27	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				26¾	24½	26¾	2,400	27¾	24½	2,400
71	41¼	60	Sep. 9.	56¼	Mar. 5.	60	61	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,680				57¾	60¾	57	600	59	57	1,700
41¼	19½	33	Sep. 4.	29½	June 24.	32	33		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				56¼	56¾	56¼	100	56¾	56¼	1,700
86	66¼	95¼	Sep. 5.	80¾	May 19.	87¼	92	+ 4	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1.	1¾	Q	92	95	92	100	95	92	
69¾	29	81½	Sep. 10.	56	Dec. 12.	63¾	63½	+ 3¼	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100				63¾	63¾	63¾	60½	67	63¾	267,545
33¾	18	38¾	Oct. 17.	28	Dec. 12.	31½	32	+ 2¼	Southern Railway extended.	100	139,260,000				32¾	32¾	32¾	23½	33¾	32¾	68,250
94½	67¼	97	Oct. 18.	80¾	Dec. 15.	92	92½	+ 2	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31.	½	SA	90	92¾	92¾	25	95	92¾	8,195
8½	3½	6⅝	Apr. 23.	4	Jan. 10.	4¾	5¾	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				4¾	5	4¾	200	5	4¾	200
70¾	49⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	49¾	Dec. 12.	56	56¼	+ 2¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,353,600	Nov. 1.	2		53	56½	52	53¾	63¾	52	10,800
52½	23¼	54⅜	Sep. 5.	37	Dec. 15.	39¾	39¾	+ 1¾	Texas Pacific.	100	35,760,000				37¾	41¾	37	39¾	39	37	83,750
42½	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38	40		Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	5,645,900				40	38	40	300	40	38	300
129½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	124	128	+ 1½	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 29.	1½		124	128	123	124	122½	123	400
25½	10⅜	33½	Oct. 24.	18½	Jan. 21.	25½	27	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,000				25	27¾	25	27¾	30	25	3,025
52	28	46¾	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	43	46	+ ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				44½	46	44½	24½	46	44½	2,225
109¾	65¾	129	Aug. 23.	107	Jan. 20.	114	114¼	+ ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,811,000	Nov. 15.	1¼	SA	113	114½	112¾	114½	116	106	1,260
18⅝	12	18¾	Apr. 3.	11¼	Nov. 10.	12¾	13	− ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼	14¾	12¼	200
75¾	65	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 16.	77	80		Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1.	1¾	Q	77	77	76	77	77	74½	235
123	76	118¼	Aug. 28.	95¼	Dec. 12.	96¼	98¾	+ 2¼	Union Pacific.	100	106,761,200	Oct. 1.	2	SA	95	98	95¾	98¾	102¾	249,940
96½	81⅝	95	Aug. 29.	89¾	Mar. 6.	92	92½	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,559,500	Oct. 1.	2	SA	90¾	92	90	92	99	90	10,110
...	...	66	Nov. 1.	60	Dec. 12.	62½	63	+ 3	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000				62¾	62½	62¼	62¼	...	...	500
...	...	17	Oct. 20.	10¾	May 12.	13¾	13½	+ 1⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				11¾	13¾	11¾	12¾	...	...	3,000
...	...	39	Sep. 6.	42	May 10.	49	51	+ 5	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	50	12,106,300	Dec. 1.	1	Q	49	50	49	400	50	49	400
100	54	160	Aug. 23.	97	Jan. 2.	124	133	+ 5	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15.	2	SA	125	125	125	125	84½	...	100
16⅝	7⅝	15¼	Sep. 22.	10¼	Dec. 15.	12	12½	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	63,882,900				12	12¼	10¼	12	11¾	11,100	
86¾	69½	91¼	Sep. 22.	70¾	Jan. 21.	87½	88		United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1.	1½	Q	87	88	86½	88	80½	2,242	
...	...	32	Oct. 30.	20	Nov. 14.	23	25¾	+ 2¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	23,198,000				20¼	25¾	20	23½	...	14,250	
...	...	75½	Oct. 30.	61¼	Nov. 14.	69¼	70	+ 3	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100				65¾	70	65¾	70	...	4,000	
77⅞	56¼	44⅞	Mar. 8.	25	Nov. 13.			+ 6	United States Reduction & Ref. Co.	100	5,918,800	Oct. 1.	1	Q	33	33	32	32	...	200	
34	12½	19⅝	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	15¼	16¼	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,868,000	Apr. 30.	1		14½	15¼	14⅜	15¼	13	345	
66	47	64	Mar. 24.	49½	Dec. 12.	50	52		United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31.	1		50¼	52	50¼	52	49	1,163	
55	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	28½	Dec. 12.	34½	34¾	+ 2⅜	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30.	1	Q	30½	34¾	30	34½	42¾	204,345	
101⅞	80	97⅞	Jan. 7.	79	Dec. 12.	84⅞	84¼	+ 3¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15.	1¾	Q	79¾	84¾	79½	84¾	92¾	106,210	
72	51	76⅝	Apr. 28.	54	Dec. 12.	59	59¼	+ 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,964,400	Dec. 1.	1¼	Q	57¾	60¾	57¼	59	61	8,143	
125	116	134½	Sep. 29.	120	Dec. 12.	122½	122½	+ 5	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15.	2	Q	121	125	120	125	121¼	2,150	
...	...	34½	Oct. 29.	29¼	Nov. 14.	30¾	31	+ ⅝	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20.	1	Q	30¾	31½	30	31½	...	905	
...	...	81	Oct. 9.	18¼	Oct. 16.	80	81	+ ¾	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20.	1¾	Q	80	80¾	80	80¾	...	400	
26	11¼	35⅝	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	27¼	27¼	+ 2¾	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				24½	28	23½	27¼	22¼	9,200	
46¼	23¾	54½	Sep. 10.	37	Dec. 12.	41¾	42	+ 1⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				39¾	42	38	41¾	42½	18,250	
100¼	81	97½	Aug. 26.	84¾	July 10.	87½	88	+ ½	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15.	1¼	QO	87¼	89	87	87¾	91¾	8,880	
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	190	194	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,388,816	Nov. 15.	1¾	QO	186	198¼	186	193	158	800	
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	23¾	24¼	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				21	23¾	21	22¾	18½	3,450	
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	23¼	Jan. 27.	58	53½	+ 2⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,500				51	53¾	50¼	53	50	2,000	
38	26	42⅝	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	32½	33	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,908,500				32	34½	31¼	33	27¾	1,950	
26	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19½	Jan. 30.	24½	25	+ 1¼	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800				23½	25¾	23	25	21	7,983	
49¾	38½	57⅜	Aug. 29.	39¼	Jan. 24.	50	50¼	+ 1⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				48¼	50⅝	48	50⅝	42¼	3,200	

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
H. Bridgman Smith Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Hudson Realty Company—Books close.
International Steam Pump Company—Special meeting.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
New York Mortgage and Security Company—Books close.
Ohio Connecting Railway—Special meeting.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.
United States Realty and Construction Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States Rubber Reclaiming Works—Annual meeting.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad—Books close.
Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Granite Railway—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
Hudson River Water Power Company—Special meeting.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Books close.
M. J. Groh's Sons, Incorporated—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable Dec. 30 to holders of record this date.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Association—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Company—Books close.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close.
Central Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Corporation Liquidating Company—Books close.
Detroit United Railway—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
Morton Trust Company—Books close.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph Stock Yards Company—Books close.
Shawmut Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Company—Books close.

Friday, Dec. 26.

American Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Mercur-Gold Mines—Books close.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Books close.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
People's Bank—Books close.
Trinity County Gold Mining—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Toledo Railways and Light Company—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable Dec. 31 to holders of record this date.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

Chicago Telephone Company—Books close.
Corn Products Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
E. W. Bliss Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Huntington Chamers Trust Company, Boston—Books close.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 20	$1,495,318,389	$83,927,589
Dec. 13	1,371,026,325	56,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,016,451	85,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,307,580,005	53,555,587
Nov. 22	1,745,827,967	92,986,573
Nov. 15	1,747,727,857	60,271,221
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,479	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,062,479	80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,607,240,424	82,312,068
Oct. 18	1,721,164,789	62,690,109
Oct. 11	1,702,293,875	72,559,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,748,296,330	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,504,867	59,061,126
Sept. 13	1,982,003,123	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,904	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,940
Aug. 23	1,875,558,406	69,957,857
Aug. 16	1,353,552,608	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,048	65,174,308
Aug. 2	1,477,217,139	90,775,546
July 26	1,516,596,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,268,068,402	90,126,603
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,220,688,007	69,493,198
June 14	1,095,280,098	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,298,826
May 31	1,015,672,980	52,375,353
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	75,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,232,540
April 12	1,635,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,901,943	68,112,130
March 29	1,132,983,061	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,977,307	68,912,480
March 15	1,345,204,803	63,690,857
March 8	1,313,238,567	67,340,188
March 1	1,480,914,803	69,507,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,553,874	61,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	63,645,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,818	60,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,091,256	67,897,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,297,562
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,078,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,801,197	60,291,193
Dec. 21	1,483,131,190	64,027,534

*Five days.

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J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5480-Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 415 Broad. 55 New Street.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS, 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4496 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 456 Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

1902

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2	
Allis-Chalmers pf.	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼
Amal. Copper	2¼	Mo., K. & T.	2½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	3	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3½
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	3⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Ice pf.	2½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1	
Am. Locomotive	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Am. Loco. pf.	2¼	N. Y. Central	3½
Am. Malt. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	5½
Am. Steel Fdys.	2	N. Y. & Harlem	10
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2⅜
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	2	Norf. & West.	2⅝
Anaconda Copper	3	North American	4
At., T. & S. F.	3½	Pacific Coast	3
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	2½
Balt. & Ohio	3⅝	Pennsylvania	2⅝
B'klyn R. T.	2⅜	People's Gas	1⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	3	Peo. & Eastern	3
Butterick Co.	1	Pressed Steel Car	2⅜
Canadian Pacific	2½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	2½	Pullman Co.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Reading	5½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4½	Reading 2d pf.	3⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Rep. Iron & S.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rock Island	5½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝	Rock Island pf.	2
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1½	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	2
Col. South. 2d pf.	1⅜	Rutland pf.	3½
Consol. Gas	2⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	3
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2¾
Corn Products	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Corn Products pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	1⅜
Del. & Hudson	8	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Del., L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Grande	2½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Southern Pacific	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2⅜	Southern Railway	2¼
Det. Southern	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Det. South. pf.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Dist. Securities	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Toledo, St. L. & W.	1½
Erie	2¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	2½	U. S. C. I. P.	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	2½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	3
Gen. Electric	3⅜	Union Pacific	2¾
Gt. North. pf.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	3½	U. S. Realty	2⅜
Illinois Central	3	U. S. Realty pf.	3
Int. Paper pf.	1¼	U. S. Express	5
Int. Power	1½	U. S. R. & R.	6
Int. Silver pf.	3¾	U. Ry. Invest. pf.	3
Int. St. Pump.	2	U. S. Steel	2¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	2¾
Kan. City So.	2½	Va.-Car. Chemical	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1⅝	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	5
Lake Erie & West	4½	Wabash	2¼
Lake Erie & West pf.	2	Wabash pf.	1⅝
Long Island	6	West. El. & Mfg.	3
Louis. & Nash.	4¼	Wheel. & L. E.	2
Manhattan	2⅝	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Md. Coal pf.	10	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
Met. Sec.	1⅜	Wis. Central	1¼
Met. St. Ry.	2⅜	Wis. Central pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	3	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Express	5	Minn. & St. L. pf.	7
Am. Snuff pf.	3	N. Y. Dock	3
Ann Arbor	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Int. Steam P. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj. sta.	1	Lake Shore 3½s	1¾
Brooklyn Un. El. 1st	1½	L. & N., Ev., H. & N. 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	1
Chi. & N'w'n gen. 3½s	2¼	Ore. Sh. L. par. 4s	1¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 4s	1½	Peoria & East., inc.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s, sta.	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	3⅝	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	4¼	Seaboard A. L. 5s	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	South. Pac. col. tr. 4s	1
Erie 1st gen. 4s	1½	Third Avenue 4s	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st 5s	2	Wabash, Series A	3⅝
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	Wabash, Series B	1½
		West. Union col. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	Nor. & W. ext. & imp. 6s	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	1
City, Lor. & W. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	1
Denver & R. G. imp. 5s	1	St. L. & San F. ref. 4s	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	1	St. L. S'w'n con. 4s	2
Iowa Central 5s	1⅜	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	1¼
Manhattan 4s, reg.	1⅛	Texas & Pac. 5s	2
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	5½
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1⅛
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1¼		
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1¼		
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	1		

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 20, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,338,180,477	$1,213,049,570	+ 2.1
Boston	114,201,656	106,897,240	+ 4.9
Philadelphia	105,694,823	93,236,304	+ 13.3
Baltimore	19,380,163	20,335,952	— 5.0
Chicago	140,763,966	133,928,118	+ 5.0
St. Louis	40,627,632	43,154,357	— 5.9
New Orleans	14,712,014	14,655,623	+ 0.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,673,380,871	$1,622,845,040	+ 3.5
Other cities, 5 days	298,407,632	266,097,988	+12.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,967,788,503	$1,878,943,028	+ 4.2
All cities, 1 day	356,482,883	371,167,591	+ 7.4
Total all cities, for week	$2,324,270,176	$2,250,107,619	+ 5.2

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,513,975	$14,320,975	$15,775,750
Jan. 11	13,625,650	22,998,050	14,797,750
Jan. 18	21,472,200	30,259,450	28,126,975
Jan. 25	26,183,475	30,723,225	29,377,775
Feb. 1	9,142,775	18,140,150	23,992,225
Feb. 8	5,342,775	11,230,150	27,992,225
Feb. 15	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Feb. 22	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
March 1	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
March 8	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
March 15	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
March 22	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
March 29	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
April 5	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
April 12	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
April 19	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
April 26	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
May 3	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
May 10	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
May 17	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
May 24	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
May 31	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
June 7	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
June 14	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
June 21	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
June 28	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
July 5	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
July 12	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
July 19	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
July 26	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Aug. 2	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Aug. 9	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Aug. 16	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Aug. 23	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Aug. 30	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Sept. 6	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Sept. 13	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Sept. 20	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Sept. 27	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Oct. 4	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Oct. 11	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Oct. 18	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Oct. 25	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Nov. 1	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Nov. 8	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Nov. 15	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Nov. 22	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Nov. 29	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Dec. 6	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Dec. 13	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225
Dec. 20	4,967,775	11,277,975	27,992,225

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale	
Dec. 20.											
200	230	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230	Aug. 28	199	Jan. 4	230	Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
76	80	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3	91	July 29	78½	Oct. 23	78½	Oct. 23, 1902
3	4	Am. Bicycle pf.	9,294,900	..	..	2¾	Apr. 14	2½	Dec. 10	2½	Dec. 10, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	34	June 19	30	June 19	30	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1½	70	..	..	..	70	July 15, 1901
200	250	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902	5	200	Nov. 28	180¾	Oct. 30	200	Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
87	92	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1¼	93	Oct. 8	84	Mar. 10	85	Oct. 18, 1902
160	162	Am. Tel. & Tel.	82,803,400	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	180	Jan. 4	160¾	Jan. 13	161	Nov. 24, 1902
137	140	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	2	151½	Mar. 31	140	Jan. 9	146¾	Oct. 6, 1902
76	79	Am. Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	80½	Sep. 22	73	Apr. 23	76	Nov. 21, 1902
67	68½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	77¾	May 15	62½	Feb. 4	67¼	Dec. 11, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	95	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 23, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1902	1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104	June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,420,000	July, 1902	2	108¾	Jan. 17	105½	Jan. 17	108¼	Jan. 17, 1902
118¾	124	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	128	Aug. 26	110	Apr. 4	120	Dec. 11, 1902
140	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	144	Sep. 19	139	Apr. 2	142	Dec. 10, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
165	175	Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	Nov. 1, 1902	2	193	Jan. 6	165	Nov. 20	170	Nov. 22, 1902
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	193¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	Apr. 28, 1902
195	214	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	225¾	July 30	134¾	Jan. 6	206	Nov. 1, 1902
110	133	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	151	July 1	136½	Sep. 13	136½	Sep. 13, 1902
81½	85	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	11,372,400	July 31, 1902	2½	90¾	Jan. 24	82	Nov. 14	84¼	Dec. 10, 1902
88	91	Chi. Gt. Western deb.	26,327,000	July 15, 1902	2	89½	May 7	83½	Nov. 14	90	Nov. 22, 1902
..	74	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	69¼	Aug. 19	49¾	Jan. 14	70	Nov. 11, 1902
..	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	93¾	June 10	78	Jan. 16	90	Sept. 5, 1902
150	162	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 30, 1902	3	175½	Apr. 30	140	Feb. 6	155	Nov. 28, 1902
190	195	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	220	Apr. 15	194¾	Nov. 28	194¾	Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	102¼	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
110	120	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1½	124½	Sep. 2	118	Jan. 21	124	Sep. 2, 1902
68	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	..	..	72½	May 22	35	Feb. 10	60	Dec. 12, 1902
85	94	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	..	..	94	May 21	77¼	Jan. 27	93¼	Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1902	1¾	*192	Apr. 22	*192	Apr. 22	*192	Apr. 22, 1902
122	128	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	4	145	Mar. 26	130¾	Oct. 17	130¾	Oct. 17, 1902
163	175	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	165	Oct. 22	152	Apr. 15	175	Nov. 17, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	..	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80	Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Cruerote Steel	25,000,000	..	..	29¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 30	22¾	June 30, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾	May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern**	8,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	62	July 3	40	Apr. 10	45	Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	69	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61	Aug. 5, 1902
110	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150	Jan. 7	130	Oct. 14	152	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	70	July 18	65	May 8	67½	Aug. 26, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	2¾	..	..	..	..	405	Mar. 21, 1901
88	93	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	101¾	Feb. 27	82	May 29	92½	Dec. 13, 1902
60	63	**Fort W. & Den. City**	2,555,000	Apr. 15, 1902	2	67½	Dec. 5	50	Jan. 2	60¼	Dec. 13, 1902
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G. pf.	3,198,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	37	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 6	84¾	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	105	Jan. 4	*100	Sep. 4	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,800,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	..	..	..	..	*102¾	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,400	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	*109	Sep. 12, 1900
65	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Nov. 25, 1902	25c	68	Feb. 7	65	Nov. 14	65	Nov. 14, 1902
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105	Sep. 2, 1902
7	24	International Silver	9,944,700	..	..	7½	Oct. 6	6½	Jan. 27	15	Dec. 2, 1902
55	65	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf.	15,246,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	60	Apr. 22	45	Jan. 2	62	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	3	..	..	..	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	..	..	13	Feb. 28	8¾	Jan. 3	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	50	Mar. 12, 1901
138	141	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	14½	Mar. 11	12	Oct. 31	12	Oct. 31, 1902
40	50	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	60	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
100	105	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902	2¾	112	Jan. 27	100	Nov. 29	100	Nov. 29, 1902
115	125	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	135	Feb. 6	120	Oct. 8	120	Nov. 24, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,486,500	July 29, 1902	3½	344	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346	Apr. 25, 1902
9	14	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	11	Apr. 24	9	Oct. 13	9	Dec. 1, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	7,498,700	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	182½	Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	..	..	40	Jan. 6	35	Dec. 12	35	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	39¾	Mar. 22	30	Mar. 3	39	Aug. 29, 1902
125	175	Michigan Central	13,736,000	July 29, 1902	2	190	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾	Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..	..	..	..	118	Apr. 18, 1901
191	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	199	Feb. 25	196	Aug. 7	195	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	..	..	8	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	5¾	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,600,000	Nov. 8, 1894	1½	9	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¼	3	Aug. 22	3	May 1	66	Feb. 18, 1902
43	50	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	45	Aug. 27	33	May 1	43¾	Dec. 3, 1902
110	130	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	125½	Jan. 27	110½	Nov. 15	118	Nov. 20, 1902
50	60	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	60¾	Sep. 3	39½	Feb. 21	55	Nov. 25, 1902
138	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	14	Apr. 14	186¾	Feb. 3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	2,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..	..	..	..	*205	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	89¾	Nov. 14, 1899
210	..	Northern Central	11,652,000	July 15, 1902	4	250	July 21	235	June 16	246	Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Sat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	*34	Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,110,100	July 1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	76½	Oct. 7, 1899
70	77	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf.	3,914,200	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	81½	Sep. 20	65	Dec. 11	74¾	Dec. 10, 1902
..	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	..	..	85½	Sep. 10	71	Feb. 15	80	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	95	Sep. 8	80	May 17	82¾	Nov. 26, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	..	..	..	..	103	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	117	May 14, 1902
101	103	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,500,200	July 15, 1902	2	125	May 14	113	Mar. 26	120	Aug. 14, 1902
190	191	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	16,774,200	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	195¾	Aug. 9	192¾	Dec. 9	192¾	Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12, 1902
8¾	9	**Quicksilver** pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11¾	Mar. 10	9½	June 5	10	June 18, 1902
90	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.**	3,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96½	May 15	93	Oct. 1	93	Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	6	..	..	..	..	215	Oct. 25, 1901
137	139	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	*141	Jan. 14	*138	Jan. 7	*139	July 17, 1902
..	16	**St. J. & Grand Island**	6,000,000	..	..	24¾	Aug. 20	12	Jan. 14	16	Dec. 2, 1902
..	65	St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,497,000	July 15, 1902	2½	81½	Sep. 19	62	Feb. 5	64	Dec. 4, 1902
..	27	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	..	2	42	Sep. 9	24½	Nov. 10	29¼	Nov. 24, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,615,700	May 1, 1902	2½	141¾	Feb. 17	80	May 16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	..	..	..	67¾	Mar. 12	59¾	June 30	53¾	Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	250,525	July, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
90¼	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,952,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	93	Nov. 13	90	May 22	91½	Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,440,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	15	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,624,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	*20	Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,476,900	..	..	30	June 9	25	June 9	30	June 9, 1902
31	..	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	..	..	38	Sep. 11	32½	Nov. 18	33½	Nov. 18, 1902
..	158	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	158¾	Feb. 14	156¾	Aug. 5	158	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,280,400	Oct. 10, 1902	2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6, 1903
20	21	United Rys. Investment Co.	10,000,000	..	..	24¾	Oct. 27	20	Dec. 11	21¾	Dec. 13, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,940,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	68	Mar. 6	57	Sep. 4	61¾	Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	105	Oct. 28, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1899
215	235	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902	4	250	Aug. 26	194¾

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 20, 1902.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	M S	100 Mar 13	86 Nov 17	97 Dec 19	
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾ Mar 31	100 Oct 11	101¾ Dec 19	101¼ 101¾
Do registered	A O	105¼ Mar 25	100 Oct 10	101 Nov 11	
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	89 Dec 15	90¾ Dec 20	90¼ ..
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	89 Mar 24	90½ Apr 15	85 ..
Do stamped		95¾ Jan 6	88¾ Dec 15	91 Dec 20	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	F A	97 Aug 8	97 Aug 8	97 Aug 8	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	F A	99¼ Apr 28	92¾ Nov 10	99¼ Dec 10	.. 98
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114½ Oct 8	114¼ Oct 8	114½ Oct 8	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¼ Jun 05	93 Oct 13	94½ Dec 18	94 ..
Do do registered	J J	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Sep 5	98¾ Oct 18	101½ Dec 20	101 101½
Do do registered	A O	104 Sep 16	102 Jan 6	104 Sep 16	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	118 Sep 10	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 18	104¾ ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	93½ Feb 25	80 Oct 24	89¼ Nov 20	.. ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. reg. 4s, 1941	M N	101 Feb 18	94¾ Dec 17	95 Dec 20	94½ 95
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. sys. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N	91¼ Jun 9	85¾ Oct 6	89¼ Dec 18	89 89¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ July 16	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	108 Sep 9	106 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	.. ..
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	113¼ Feb 20	116 Sep 5	116¾ Dec 12	116 117
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M N			103 Ap 14,97	
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	130¼ Apr 11	126 Feb 28	130 May 20	124 129
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	125¾ Mar 10	122¾ Jul 8	125¾ Oct 27	124 127
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D			100 No 18,99	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 16	103 June 16	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	107 Jun 16	102 Jan 10	107 Dec 18	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	106¾ May 29	100¾ Dec 10	102¼ Dec 11	102 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126½ Mar 25	121¾ Oct 29	123 Dec 6	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¾ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	106¾ Dec 20	106 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Feb 15	107 Oct 27	108 Dec 16	108 ..
Do do registered	J D	106 Nov 28	106 Nov 28	106 Nov 29	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	93 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	94 Sep 6	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	109¾ Apr 15	106¾ Jan 2	107¾ Dec 3	107¾ 109¾
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123 Sep 26	111¾ Jan 2	122¾ Dec 20	122¾ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113½ Apr 12	104¾ Dec 15	106 Dec 20	105½ 106
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N			105¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	89½ Apr 12	72 Dec 15	78 Dec 18	75½ ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	44¾ Apr 12	32¼ Mar 14	36 Dec 20	36 ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct.	31 Apr 12	18¾ Jan 8	25 Dec 19	.. ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	103¾ Feb 8	91¾ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	M S	108¾ Sep 3	106¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J			102 Je 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112½ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	Q J	141 Apr 3	132¾ Jan 3	135¾ Dec 18	135½ 135¾
Do do registered	Q J	139¼ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	133 Dec 19	132½ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	115 Jun 26	112¾ Aug 4	114½ Dec 4	114 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 27	105 Mar 11	106 Mar 27	.. ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	100¼ Dec 8	100¾ Dec 8	.. 100¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	116 Mar 6	109¾ Nov 29	109¾ Nov 29	110½ 113¼
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	M N	117 Mar 4	112 Nov 7	113 Dec 9	111½ 114
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	123½ Apr 30	116¾ Dec 16	117 Dec 19	117 118½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	116 Mar 6	109¾ Nov 29	109¾ Nov 29	110½ 113¼
Do do registered	M S	117 Mar 4	112 Nov 7	113 Dec 9	111½ 114
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	123½ Apr 30	116¾ Dec 16	117 Dec 19	117 118½
Do do registered	J J			120½ De 31,01	.. ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	M N	110¼ Feb 27	102 Dec 15	103¼ Dec 20	103¼ 103½
Do do registered	J J			103 Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	116 Jun 17	106¾ May 15	112 Nov 3	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	107¾ Apr 2	102¾ Dec 12	102¾ Dec 18	103 ..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100 Jan 28	98¾ Jul 18	99 Oct 30	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	106¾ Oct 29	100¾ Oct 29	106¾ Oct 29	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104½ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	100 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	88 Jan 11	83¾ Nov 12	85¾ Dec 19	82¼ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	80 Jun 11	78 Dec 15	80 Dec 20	76¾ 79
Do registered	J J	83½ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	106¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	104¾ Dec 16	104½ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A			104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	J J	103½ Jan 17	100¼ Aug 7	101 Nov 8	101¼ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	103¾ Mar 31	97¾ Dec 20	97¾ Dec 20	98 98¾
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	119¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	111½ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	J J	106 Feb 14	103 Oct 28	103 Oct 28	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111¾ Feb 20	107 Dec 5	107½ Dec 15	.. ..
Do do registered	M N			109¼ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100 Mar 20	95¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110 Feb 20	106¾ Nov 12	106¾ Dec 10	106 106¾
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122 Jan 24	116 Oct 16	117 Nov 24	116 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114 Apr 29	109¾ Dec 18	109¾ Dec 18	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	139½ Jul 31	137¼ Dec 1	137½ Dec 1	135½ 136½
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	126¾ Apr 12	120 Nov 7	120¾ Dec 18	120¼ 121
Do do registered	M N	124¾ Mar 4	120 Dec 4	120 Dec 4	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	F A 15	125 May 6	121½ Dec 11	121½ Dec 11	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	132½ Jun 24	128 Jan 10	132 Nov 17	130¼ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	117¾ Nov 20	113¾ Jan 14	117¾ Nov 20	115 117¼
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	106 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	194¼ Oct 21	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 29	113¾ Dec 4	112¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	113 Dec 15	.. 113
Do do registered	J J	111 Dec 8	111 Dec 8	111 Dec 8	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	118 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	121½ Oct 31	119¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118 Mar 31	114¼ Aug 4	115¾ Dec 17	114¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	119¾ Dec 17	113¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 16	112¼ Jan 7	112½ Oct 21	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J			137½ Jy 18,99	133¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124 Apr 2	120¾ Aug 19	122 Oct 1	121¾ 123½
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	136½ Apr 10	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	108¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	191½ Oct 7	182¾ Jan 22	191½ Oct 7	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	110 Mar 19	116 Sep 30	116 Sep 30	110 ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	108¾ Jan 6	108¾ Jul 16	109 Oct 3	108¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	115¾ Dec 11	115¾ 116
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 3	115 Dec. 3	115 ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¼ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	118¾ Nov 21	118 ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	.. ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	123¼ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	F A	141 Jan 9	134¾ Dec 4	134¾ Dec 4	133½ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107¼ May 8	107 Jan 23	107¾ Dec 17	.. ..
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	109¾ Oct 23	102¼ Nov 19	104½ Dec 18	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F			103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115½ July 22	113 ..
Do do registered	A O			111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110 Apr 10	106½ Oct 31	107 Dec 3	106¾ ..
Do do registered	A O			107¾ My 24,01	103¾ ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	109½ Feb 27	105½ Nov 6	108 Dec 4	105 ..
Do do registered	M N			108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¼ Mar 22	112¾ Nov 1	112¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Do do registered	A O 15			114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	124 Apr 21	117½ Nov 22	117½ Nov 22	.. ..
Do do registered	M N			123 My 25,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	109¾ Mar 7	108 Oct 9	108 Oct 9	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M N	107 Oct 29	107 Oct 29	107 Oct 29	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	119¼ Apr 2	116¼ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	137¾ Apr 10	131¼ Jun 24	131¼ Nov 26	131½ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	128½ Jan 3	125 Oct 22	124 Dec 1	123 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	142½ Feb 10	142¼ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	139¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	139¾ Jan 10	139¾ Jan	139¾ Jan 10	136¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A			107¾ Fe 21,01	.. ..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	114¾ Sep 17	110¼ May 2	114¾ Sep 17	111¼ 116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132 Apr 28	128 Jan 6	129 Dec 4	128¾ ..
Do registered	J J	128¼ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¼ Nov 22	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾ Apr 18	105¼ Jan 6	108¾ Dec 15	108¼ ..
Do do registered	J J	112 Mar 25	109 Jan 23	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	M N	99 Dec 2	99 Dec 2	99 Dec 6	.. 99
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	M N	107¾ Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	M N	99¼ Jul 9	99¼ Jul 9	99¼ July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1910	M N	93¾ Jun 28	93¾ Jun 26	99¾ June 28	.. ..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N	89¾ Nov 24	82¾ Nov 14	85¾ Dec 20	84½ 85
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	116¾ May 20	97¾ Dec 1	97¾ Dec 1	102¾ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	93 Nov 17	91¼ Jul	93 Nov 28	92¾ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J			97 Dec 19,00	94½ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	110½ Jan 10	100¼ Apr 2	110½ Apr 4	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O			107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142 Apr 30	134¼ Dec 3	135 Dec 18	135 ..
C. C. St. P., M. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	141¾ Mar 21	135¾ Nov 24	135¾ Dec 4	137½ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140 Jun 6	137¼ Sep 23	137¾ Sep 23	136¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	139¾ Mar 20	123¼ Oct 27	125¾ Dec 17	125¾ ..
Chi., Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J	99¾ Apr 17	85 Dec 20	85 Dec 20	85¾ ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	110 May 21	110¾ Nov 21	116¾ Nov 21	113 ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	.. ..
C., I. & D. con. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ De 9, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J			112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115¼ Apr 28	113¾ Dec 13	113¾ Dec 13	113¼ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾ Apr 17	98 Dec 19	98 Dec 19	.. 99½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102 Jan 28	101½ Oct 8	101½ Oct 8	.. ..
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾ Jun 27	100 Sep 26	101½ Nov 3	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	104¾ Apr 7	101¾ Nov 12	102 Dec 18	101 103
Do do registered	M N	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	102 Dec 9	101 Dec 6	102 Dec 9	100 102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	93 Dec 22,99	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N			100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jan 29	102¾ Dec 11	103¾ Dec 11	103½ ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	J J	115¾ Apr 22	113¾ Jul 31	115 Nov 3	114¾ ..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	D	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	133½ ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O			104¼ No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	102 Mar 3	98 Oct 2	98½ Dec 19	99¾ ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¾ Feb 21	72 May 16	76¾ Dec. 20	76 76¾
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116¼ May 27	114 Dec 18	114 Dec 19	114 ..
Cleve., C. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	128 6	127¾ Jan 23	128 June 6	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87 Feb 27	79½ Dec 13	80 Dec 18	80¼ 81
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	97 Jul 2	90 Dec 12	91½ Dec 19	91 92
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	120¼ Jan 28	114¾ Oct 25	115 Nov 7	115 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	138 Apr 1	132¾ Dec 4	132¾ Dec 4	130½ 133¼
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jan 18	137 Sep 26	.. ..
Do do registered	J D			140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1021	J J	137 May 19	132½ Dec 11	132¾ Dec 11	132¼ ..
Do registered	J J			135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	115¾ May 2	115¾ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	103½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	103 Dec 13	.. ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117 Mar 12	112 Oct 24	112 Nov 20	.. ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A	103¾ Oct 28	103¼ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	.. ..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144 May 12	140½ Dec 4	140½ Dec 4	.. ..
Do registered	M S			149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	100 ..
Do registered	A O			122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	109 Jun 12	106 Oct 7	109 Oct 7	105¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	113¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	113¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	151½ Apr 2	143¾ Nov 10	143¾ Nov 10	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do registered	M N	147¼ Jun 18	147¼ Jun 18	147½ June 18	150 ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¾ Apr 28	104¾ Dec 10	105 Dec 19	100¾ 101¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	112 Jan 6	105 Nov 17	105 Nov 17	100¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113¾ Apr 17	105 Dec 17	105 Dec 17	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. West. gen. g. 5s, 1955	J D	91 Jul 7	84¼ Jun 26	88 Dec 17	84¾ ..
Des Moines Un. R'y 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N			111 Fe 26,01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102¾ Oct 16	101 Jan 16	102¾ Oct 16	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	96¾ May 15	92¼ Jan 24	96¾ Aug 5	91 ..
Det., M. & M. 1st gtd. 4s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct.	91¼ Sep 9	90 Jan 3	93¾ Dec 20	85 86¾
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	87¾ Apr 29	94¼ Feb 6	96 Oct 30	.. 87¾
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	85¾ Feb 28	94 Oct 23	96 Nov 1	.. 87¾
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	115 Mar 7	113¾ Apr 18	114 Dec 5	.. 114
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 20	.. 116¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	J N	115 Feb 26	112 Dec 18	112 Dec 19	111¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	J N	118 May 14	113¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	112¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122 Jan 13	119¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	116¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	111¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾ Jan 13	117 Oct 9	117 Dec 16	116¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	108¾ Jan 13	108¾ Jan 13	108¾ Jan 16	104¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920	M S	142 Feb 25	127 Sep 16	137¾ Dec 9	137¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	139 Feb 25	130 May 21	130 Sep 16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lien., 1996	J J	102 Jan 17	97¼ Dec 15	97¼ Dec 16	96 ..
Do registered	J J	98¼ Jul 29	96¼ Jul 29	98¼ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90 Jan 2	83 Dec 11	85 Dec 20	84¼ 85¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96 Apr 28	91 Oct 8	91 Dec 16	91 ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1907	A O	108 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	103¾ Aug 9	.. 134
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	J J	137¼ Jun 23	134½ Nov 17	134½ Nov 17	.. ..
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	M N	121 Aug 16	113¾ Dec 17	113¾ Dec 17	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	118¼ Apr 22	115¾ Apr 23	116¾ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N			109 Oc 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	116 Mar 5	111 Oct 1	114 Dec 16	113¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	100 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	110¾ Jan 13	105 Dec 10	105 Dec 15	104¾ 106
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	116¾ May 3	111 Oct 14	110 Oct 14	113¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	111½ May 20	110¼ Dec 19	110¼ Dec 19	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A			65 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126¾ Jun 6	121 Nov 24	121 Nov 24	.. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jul 10	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O			110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J			100 Se '6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	106¼ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J D			105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	116½ May 28	106 Jan 30	109¾ Dec 19	109 110
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J	92½ Apr 4	86¾ Nov 5	86¾ Dec 4	.. ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	A O	106¼ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 Dec 10	103 ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	112 Sep 16	111 Nov 25	111 Nov 25	.. ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J	112 Sep 10	109¾ Jan 27	112 Sep 19	111½ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Dec 3	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		29½ Oct 20	9¼ Jan 3	24 Dec 19	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J	112 May 2	107¼ Nov 14	109 Dec 20	109 ..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O	100 Mar 19	100½ Dec 18	105½ Dec 18	.. 106
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	J J	116 Feb 15	113¼ Oct 10	113¼ Oct 10	114 ..
Do registered	J J			113¾ Mr 12,00	.. ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	J J	105¾ Feb 15	104 Dec 13	104 Dec 13	.. 103¾
Do do registered	J J			102 Ap 15,98	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	A O	106¾ Jan 20	104¾ Aug 19	104¾ Aug 10	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	106 Jan 31	102¾ Dec 18	102 Dec 4, 01	..

1902

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do registered	*J	104⅝ Jun 10	101⅜ Aug 26	102½ Nov 14	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1957	J J*	109½ Apr 8	104 Dec 9	104 Dec 10	104	..
Do do registered	J J*	109 Jan 27	106 Nov 7	106 Nov 7	101¼	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102⅜ Nov 17	102¾ Dec 13	103	..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾ Jan 3	101¼ Oct 1	101¼ Oct 6	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾ Apr 29	100¾ Oct 4	100¾ Oct 4	100	..
Do do registered	*J D	100¼ Jan 4	99 Dec 12	99 Dec 12	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¾ Apr 3	100 Nov 7	100 Dec 16	100	..
Do do registered	*M N	99½ Nov 8	99½ Nov 8	99½ Nov 8	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98 Jan 7	92 Dec 11	93 Dec 10	93	95½
Do do registered	*F A	98¼ Jan 10	92¼ Nov 25	93 Dec 2	..	92
Do Mich. Cen. reg. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾ Jan 23	93 Aug 5	93 Dec 1	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93¾ Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Je 17,98	..	..
Clear. St. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107⅞ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116 Jun 18	113 Jan 20	112½ Dec 19	..	113⅛
Do registered	*J J	115½ Jun 11	112 Dec 6	112 Dec 6	..	112⅜
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞ Mar 3	104¼ Sep 18	103¾ Nov 11	102	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107⅝ Mar 13	104 Oct 14	106 Oct 28	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D*	100½ Feb 17	104 Dec 8	103½ Dec 19	104¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Ap 17,00	101	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127⅛ Feb 6	127⅛ Feb 6	127⅛ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	146⅞ Ap 12,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	119⅝ De 4, 01	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121½ Jan 8	111¾ Dec 3	119½ Dec 3	117	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½ Mar 12	118⅜ Oct 4	121½ Dec 10	120⅝	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114½ Jan 20	113⅜ Jan 25	113⅜ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	109⅞ Dec 11	108 Sep 9	109⅞ Dec 11	..	100⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108 Jan 6	104⅜ Oct 1	104½ Dec 18	104½	..
Do registered	A O*	106⅝ Sep 22	105 Nov 3	105 Dec 8	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	220½ Sep 12	201½ Jan 26	225½ Sep 12	220¼	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	230 Jul 19	207 Mar 19	220 Nov 25	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135½ Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	130¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106⅞ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	106¼	..
N.Y.O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾ Jan 4	100½ Dec 6	101¼ Dec 19	101¼	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¾ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116½ Mar 25	108	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	135½ Mar 10	133 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	130½	133
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	136 Jul 1	129 Dec 19	129 Dec 19	..	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¼ May 26	131⅜ Nov 19	131¾ Dec 19	..	132⅜
Nor. & W. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¼ Mar 21	101¾ Dec 15	100 Dec 20	100	100⅝
Do registered	..	100½ Jan 13	100¼ Jan 13	100¼ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95 Jul 24	90 Dec 16	90¾ Dec 20	90½	91
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	107⅞ Jy 1, 01	..	..
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼ Apr 21	100⅜ Nov 24	101½ Dec 5	..	..
N. P. Ry pr.ln.ry & l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¾ Mar 31	102⅝ Nov 19	103½ Dec 20	103⅜	103¾
Do registered	Q F	105⅝ Feb 27	102 Oct 17	103½ Dec 6	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75⅝ Jul 31	71¾ Dec 13	72 Dec 20	71¾	72¾
Do do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72¾ Dec 8	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼ Jun 30	94¼ Dec 11	95¼ Dec 20	93¾	95⅞
Do do registered	J J*	96¾ Jan 10	93 Dec 17	93 Dec 17	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	123½ May 1	127⅝ Oct 21	128¾ Dec 9	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jy 29, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122 Apr 15	118 Nov 6	118 Nov 6	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1917	A O*	112¾ Feb 28	110 Oct 6	110 Oct 6	..	105⅝
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	118 Dec 3	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Je 3, 01	..	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114¾ Mar 12	108 Dec 4	108¾ Dec 4	..	110
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½ May 18	101 Oct 7	101 Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	93	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¾ May 20	109¾ Oct 18	110¾ Oct 28	110¼	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾ May 26	106½ Nov 19	100½ Nov 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. S. B. 1941	*F A	99 Jan 3	97½ Mar 7	98 Oct 16	93	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 May 28	96 Dec 11	98 Dec 11	96	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122¾ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	116¼ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115½ June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	112 Oct 9	113 Dec 9	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¼ Nov 10	106¼ Nov 19	106¾ Nov 19	106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	*A O	97¼ May 26	97 Jun 13	97½ June 13	..	95½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132 Jun 13	127¾ Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	127¾ Oct 17	127½ Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¼ Mar 8	105½ Nov 18	106 Dec 8	104	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	112⅝ Sep 20	103⅛ May 19	105½ Dec 20	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Cley. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	111¼ Mar 19	111 Sep 19	111 Dec 8	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	121 Dec 1	121 Dec 1	117	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112½ Aug 28	..	111
Do 1st Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117 Jan 27	111¼ Oct 31	111½ Dec 3	111⅛	113⅝
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	..	..
F. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	112¼ Dec 13	112½ Dec 13	112½ Dec 13	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	119 Nov 25	119 Nov 25	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	96 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½ Jun 19	101 Jan 16	101½ Nov 26	101¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101 Apr 23	100 Oct 28	101 Nov 26	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	120½ Dec 8	111 Jun 3	120½ Dec 8	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101 Jun 19	95¾ Dec 15	96⅜ Dec 20	96¼	96½
Do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	92 Dec 9	93 Dec 10	..	93
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102½ Jun 27	99 Sep 30	99 Dec 12	96½	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95¾ Mar 1	91¼ Nov 3	91½ Nov 11	91	92
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1915	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112½ Mar 26	114 May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½ Apr 30	80¼ Jul 3	80¼ July 3	..	82
Do guaranteed	J J*	94⅜ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	94¼ Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	90¼ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	97 Nov 24	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½ Jan 7	105¾ Nov 17	103 Dec 1	103¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	110¾ Apr 20	107 May 14	108½ Aug 14	105¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 28	130 Nov 14	130 Nov 14	..	130½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	118¾ Sep 29	114 Aug 19	115 Dec 11	113¾	115
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101 Sep 4	96 Jan 6	97 Dec 15	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1997	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	98¼ Feb 5	93½ Oct 29	94½ Dec 17	..	94½
Do refunding 4s, 1951	*M N	125⅜ Jun 16	125⅜ Jun 16	125⅜ June 16	121	..
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	94⅜ Mar 31	85¾ Dec 19	85¾ Dec 19	85¾	86¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94 Dec 12	85 Dec 19	85¾ Dec 20	84	85
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	90¼ Aug 18	77 Jan 3	84 Dec 20	82	86
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	81⅝ May 28	80¾ May 12	81⅝ June 3	..	..
Do do trust certificates	..	90¼ Sep 17	80 Dec 15	84 Dec 20	..	85
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	117 Feb 7	112 Oct 8	112¾ Dec 17	112¼	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	141½ Apr 30	137¾ Aug 22	137½ Dec 10	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	110¾ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Dec 2	112	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116¾ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do do do registered	J J*	118¾ Apr 7	113¾ Nov 6	113⅝ Nov 11	113	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	100 Apr 28	102½ Dec 15	102¾ Dec 15	102⅝	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
Do do registered	J D	107½ Mar 14	106⅝ Jun 3	107½ Sep 26	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	141¼ Apr 24	133½ Sep 27	133¾ Sep 27	127	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do registered	J J*	125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 26	124¾ June 12	..	126
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	126¾ Jan 8	124⅝ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112 Ap 24, 98	..	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ap 15, 01	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	113⅜ De 11, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	128 Oct 28	128 Oct 28	128 Oct 28	125¼	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	114	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	96¼ No 30,01	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	112¼ Nov 19	110 May 28	112¼ Nov 19	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	87 Au 22,01	95	101
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	96 Oct 24	89½ Jun 8	96 Oct 24	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90 Aug 18	82½ Dec 12	82½ Dec 19	83¾	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	103¾ Apr 30	100½ Dec 12	101⅛ Dec 18	101⅝	88½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 15,97	112½	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	98 Sep 19	96¼ Mar 3	97 Oct 10	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 4, 01	104	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 3-9 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	101¼ Apr 4	97¾ Dec 12	98 Dec 19	97½	98
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	93¾ May 1	88 Dec 18	88¼ Dec 20	88¼	89¾
Do do registered	J D	95 Apr 19	94¾ Mar 24	95 Apr 19	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 30, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104 Jan 8	100 Oct 10	101¾ Dec 18	101	101¾
Do registered	D	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Je 1, 97	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 4s, Aug., 1948	J D	95¼ Jul 19	95 Dec 11	95 Dec 11	95	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	A O*	115 Jun 27	100¾ Mar 7	100 Nov 19	..	102¾
Do 2d 7s, 1905	J D	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	108 Mar 26	..	104½
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1911	M N	110¼ Apr 28	102¾ Feb 21	110¼ Apr 28	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	112 Apr 28	103 May 14	111 Oct 28	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*M N	114 Apr 28	108 Aug 19	110 Dec 19	..	..
Do do gtd. redeemable	*M N	102¾ Dec 11	102¾ Dec 11	102¾ Dec 11	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	J J*	113¼ Jan 14	113 Feb 7	113 Dec 8	113¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd.	M S*	112⅛ Mar 10	110⅜ Oct 30	110¾ Nov 14	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd.	*A O	97 Sep 3	90¾ Oct 30	92 Dec 18	..	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div.	*M N	127¼ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127¼ Feb. 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s	J J*	123¼ Jan 10	122 Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A O*	137 Jan 6	130 Nov 19	130 Nov 19	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, g.	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. 4s, 1943	*J J	92 Feb 14	85 Dec 12	86¾ Dec 20	98½	87
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. (Mar., 1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112¼ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	110	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½ Jun 23	112½ Aug 7	112¼ Aug 7	111¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, S. A., 1905	*A O	108¼ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105¾ Dec 4	105⅝	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 23,01	106⅝	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110⅜ Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	110⅜ Jan 14	108⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½ Jun 13	119½ Jun 13	119¼ June 13	119¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-3	M N	111 Feb 24	108½ May 2	108¼ Dec 16	108⅞	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	110¼ Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	106	112
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 5s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	111½ Oct 30	111¾ Oct 30	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Jy 20, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s	J J*	124 Jun 20	118 Oct 6	119¼ Dec 20	119¼	120
Do registered	J J	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s	M S*	100 Aug 28	94½ Nov 22	95 Dec 20	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1996	J J	115 Mar 12	112¼ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st 4s, 1951	*J J	101½ Apr 28	99 Oct 1	100¼ Dec 2	..	100⅛
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Mr 25,01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1	J J*	98½ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	95 Dec 4	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s,	J J*	120 Sep 4	119 Sep 4	120 Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.	J J*	120½ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	118 Dec 10	..	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	118 Dec 13	119 Dec 19	119	120
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s	*M S	117¼ Jun 3	113½ May 6	116¼ Dec 5	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g.	*J J	129 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	126 Nov 26	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s	J J*	126¾ Oct 28	125 Jan 30	126¾ Oct 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s	*J J	122½ May 3	119 Jul 7	120½ Dec 16	120¼	121¼
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¾ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped	*A O	133¼ Mar 31	111¾ May 7	111¾ Dec 2	..	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92 Sep 9	90 May 7	92 Sep 9	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s	*M N	112 Jun 21	106 Nov 19	106 Nov 19	105¼	107
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½ Sep 8	114 Dec 11	114 Dec 11	114	115
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	116½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D, 4s, 1921	M S	113½ Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	111	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	.. ....	.. ....	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	114 Sep 10	114 Sep 10	114 Dec 18	113¾	115
W., O. & W. 1st cur. g. 4s, 1924	*F A	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	124 May 2	117¾ Nov 29	117¾ Nov 29	..	118¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st r. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s	*J D	104½ Sep 2	98½ Aug 12	104¾ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	A O*	114½ Mar 11	111 Oct 24	111 Oct 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	F A*	119 Nov 14	110¾ Jan 24	119 Dec 18	116½	..
St L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 4s, 1930	A O	115¾ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st 6s, 1905	*M S	101¾ Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D	122 May 20	116 Dec 19	116¼ Dec 19	116	117
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	98 Dec 19	98	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s	J J*	114½ Jan 15	111½ Jul 2	114 Dec 1	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 4s	M N*	113⅝ Nov 17	113⅞ Nov 17	113⅞ Nov 17	..	114
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	109¾ Apr 28	107 Feb 26	109 Sep 29	..	107
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 9	98½ Sep 27	..	..
Tol. Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s	J J*	93¼ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	91 Dec 11	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 4s	J J*	92¼ Jun 10	82¾ Dec 10	83½ Dec 19	83	84
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87 Feb 13	75 Dec 15	76 Dec 20	75¾	76
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, 1946	J D	99½ May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	114 Nov 28	110½ Jun 2	114 Nov 28	..	112
Un. Pac. 1st & id. gr. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106½ Jun 30	103¼ Oct 11	104¼ Dec 20	104¼	104½
Do registered	J J*	106½ Jun 21	103 Dec 5	104½ Dec 17	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s	*M N

Ga. Pacific 2nd g. 6s, 1925	A O	..	....	..	....	97½	Ap 30	98	..	..			
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J D	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 2	100	..	..			
Do Sec. Mort. deb. 5s, 1912	A O	100	May 27	100	May 27	100	May 27	100	100	100½			
Ia. Pacific-1st cons. g. 5s, 1938	J A	113	Jan 2	113	Aug 6	113	Dec 15	113	103	113			
Jack., Tex. & Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1925	A O	..	....	..	....	98	Au 26	100	..	98			
Kan. Mo. & Bir. 1st g. 5s, 1927	F A	..	....	..	....	90	Dec 15	90	..	90			
Kan. Pacific-Denver Div. 6s, 1895	F A	110¾	Apr 11	96	Oct 21	96	Oct 21	96	..	100			
Kan. & M. 1st g. 4s, 1990	J D	73	Mar 31	73	Nov 7	73	Nov 7	73	..	..			
Kan. & M. 1st con. g. 4s, 1990	J D	87	Mar 31	87	Nov 7	87	Nov 7	87	..	..			
Kan. & M. 1st g. 4s, 1990	J D	74	Apr 29	85	Feb 5	85	Dec 15	85	85	86			
Kan. & M. Ry. & Bge. 1st g. 5s, 1925	F A	74	Apr 29	95	Feb 5	95	Dec 15	95	..	..			
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. † 1960	..	15	Apr 29	9½	Jan 27	16	Dec 20	20	10	11			
Kan. & Texas Coal Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1925	M N	110½	Aug 2	110½	Nov 8	111	Dec 11	111	..	..			
Keok. & Des M. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923	A O	80	Feb 27	84½	Aug 28	85	Dec 9	..	..	..			

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. cert. 1st con. 6s, 1992	F A	..	....	..	....	101	Ja 30, 01	..	..				
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1969	J D	..	....	..	....	95	No 2, 99	..	..				
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	F A	105¾	May 7	102½	Oct 29	108	Dec 20	108	103½				
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A	111¼	Apr 24	90½	Dec 12	94½	Dec 20	94½	94½				
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	M N	115	Apr 2	110¾	Aug 22	110¾	Aug 22	..	..				
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115	Jan 2	105	Jan 29	115	June 25	..	..				
Kent. & C. C. & L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 23, 02	..	..				
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	80	My 4, 97	..	..				
L. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J	105¾	Feb 27	106	Feb 27	105¾	Feb 27	102	105½				

Pleas. V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..				
P. C. & St. L. gen. 4½s, Ser. A	J J	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 2	111¾	111¾				
Do Ser. B, 1942	A O	110	Apr 2	110	Apr 2	110	Apr 2	110	110				
Do Ser. C, 1942	M N	110	Apr 2	110	Apr 2	110	Apr 2	110	110				
Cleve. C. C. & St. L. gen. 6s, 1923	J J	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 17	120	120				
Do Registered	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..				
Peo. & Pek. Un. 1st & ref. 6s, 1921	F A	104	Apr 2	104	Apr 2	104	Nov 19	104	104				

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J	109¾	Mar 27	97½	Aug 8	97½	Aug 8	..	..				
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan. 2397	J J	100¾	Apr 2	100¾	Apr 2	100¾	Apr 2	..	..				
Do registered	J J	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oct 29, 02	..	..				
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. 5s, 1922	J D	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 7	..	..				
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	M N	114¾	Apr 29	114	Nov 7	114	Nov 7	112½	..				
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J J	113¾	Feb 27	106¾	Oct 9	111	Dec 19	..	..				
Do reg. and c. c. 5s, 1938	M N	106¾	Apr 30	106¾	Dec 18	106¾	Dec 18	106½	..				
Mut. Union Tel. g. 6s, 1911	M N	113¼	Jan 7	113¼	May 5	113	June 17	..	..				
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	113	May 9	113	May 9	113	May 9	..	..				

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of 1898.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 20, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 20, $16,621,500

Week Ended Dec. 20.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	104	103¼	103½	20
American Bicycle 5s	39	40	39	40	14
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99	99¾	99	99¼	6
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	94	94	94	7
Ann Arbor 4s	97½	97½	97	97	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101½	101½	101	101¼	67½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	87	89½	89	89⅝	162½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	89½	91	89½	91	21
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	94½	94	94½	65
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅝	101½	100¾	101¼	100½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 5½s	88½	89½	88½	89¼	23
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	94	95	94	95	50
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100½	102	100	102	172
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	5
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	104⅝	106	104½	106	52
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	72	75	72	75	10
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	34¼	36	34	36	101
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	24	25	24	25	16
Central of New Jersey general 5s	135½	135½	135¼	135¾	3
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	133	133	133	133	6
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	85	85	85	85	12
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101⅝	106
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102¼	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 6½s	103½	105⅝	102	103¾	142
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116¾	117	116⅝	117	16
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	85⅝	82½	85⅝	25
Chicago & Altcn 3½s	78½	79	78	79	66
C. B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	94⅝	95¾	94⅝	95¼	494
C. B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg	93	93	93	93	9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107⅝	9
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	118½	120	118½	120	21
C. M. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113	113	113	113	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	10
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Chicago & Northwestern general 3½s	104½	104½	103¾	104⅛	3
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	84	85⅞	83¾	85¼	1,099
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. gen. 4s	106½	108¼	106½	106⅝	25
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	133	135	134¾	135	11
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85	86	85	86	16
Cleve. Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 6s	98½	98½	98	98	21
C. C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	102½	101½	102	31
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	103	103	103	103	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	91	94¾	90¼	94¾	287
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79½	80	79¾	80	22
Colorado & Southern 4s	90¾	92	90¾	91½	49
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	61¼	64¾	60½	64½	1,495
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¼	101	100¼	101	30
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	103	105	103	105	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4½s	83½	86½	83¼	86¼	45
Distilling Co. of America coll. trust 5s	98	98	98	98	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st consol. 5s	129	129	129	129	1
Equitable Gas Likht of New York 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	6
Erie 4th extended 5s	117	117	117	117	2
Erie general 4s	83¾	85½	83	85	92
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	97¾	97¼	97¾	23
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	91	91	91	91	66
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	109½	109½	108½	109½	33
Gal., Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	10
Green Bay debenture B	22	24	21½	24	122
Hocking Valley 4½s	109	109	109	109	5
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	13
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	92	92	92	92	12
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103	102½	102½	17
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	107½	110	107½	110	12
Indiana, Decatur & Western gtd. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	97	98	97	98	7
International Paper 6s	108	108	108	108	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	86	86	85¾	85¾	17
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69¼	68¾	68¾	112
Kings County Elevated 4s	87	87	87	87	20
Lake Shore 3½s	101½	103½	101¼	103½	11
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Long Island unified 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101	101⅝	41
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	96½	96½	96¼	96½	26
Louis., & Nash., Evans., Hend. & Nash. 6s	113½	113½	113¼	113½	2
Manhattan 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103	103½	120
Manhattan 4s, registered	103½	103⅞	103½	103⅞	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	19
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	4
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76	77¼	76	77¼	51
Mexican Central 1st income	22	24	21	23¾	390
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼	25
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	109½	110	109½	110	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	98	97⅞	98	633
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80	82	80	82	91
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104	104	101	101	12
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	103½	104½	103½	104¼	63
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103	104½	103	104¼	100
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128	128	128	128	6
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	112½	112¼	112¾	112¼	2
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	74	74	74	74	50
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	92¼	93½	92¼	93	5
New York Central 1st 7s	103	103	103	103	6
New York Central ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	104½	104½	15
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94	94½	94	94½	60
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	4
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
New York, Sus. & Western 1st gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	28
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	90½	90¾	90	90¾	75
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100¼	100	100	54
Norfolk & Western imp. & ext. 6s	120	120	120	120	9
Northern Pacific general 3s	72½	72½	71⅝	72	222
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103½	103	103½	294
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	47
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	14
Oregon Short Line 4s	93⅜	95	92¾	95	1,306
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104½	104½	104	104	10
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	104½	105⅞	101⅞	105¼	720
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99	98½	98½	3
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	75	76¾	75	76¾	31
Reading general 4s	96	96¾	95¾	96¾	476
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	112¾	113	112	112¾	142
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped, gtd.	112½	113½	112½	112½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	9

BONDS.

Week Ended Dec. 20.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	93¾	94½	94¼	94½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	97	97	97	97	7
St. L., K. C. & N., M. Chas. Bridge 1st 6s	100	100	100	100	2
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	83	84¼	83	84	21
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94¼	95	94¼	95	54
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	84	84	84	84	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Montana ext. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	5
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86¾	86	86¾	16
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	83½	83½	82½	83½	5
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	2
Southern Pacific 4½s	98	98	98	98	10
Southern Pacific 4s	89	90¾	89	89¾	154
Southern Pacific of Cal. 5s, stamped	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Southern Railway 5s	118	118¼	118	118¼	56
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	94½	95	94½	95	4
Standard Rope & Twine income	9¾	10	9¾	10	45
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	62	65	62	65	8
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	6
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis con. 5s	119	119	119	119	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116½	116½	116	116¼	50
Texas & Pacific 2d income	98	98	98	98	1
Third Avenue con. 4s	98	99¾	97¾	99	104
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	82½	83½	82¾	83½	70
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	76	76¾	75	76	137
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¼	104½	103¾	104½	207
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105½	105	103¾	104¾	2,940
Virginia Midland serial Series F 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Wabash 1st 5s	115¼	116½	115¾	116¼	42
Wabash 2d 5s	107½	107½	107	107	35
Wabash debenture, Series A	104	104	104	104	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	71¼	75	71¼	74⅜	1,012
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
West Shore 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	8
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	110	111	110	111	13
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104½	104½	103¾	104½	87
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91½	91½	91	91	23
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91	91¾	90¾	91¾	211
Total sales					$16,598,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 20, 1902.

United States 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108	20

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 20, 1902.

Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. certfs	11½	12½	11	11	35

Grand total $16,621,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾	Apr. 14	106¾	Aug. 28	106¾	Aug. 28
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109¾	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 28	109¾	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅞	Feb. 7	106½	July 24	106½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	106¾	July 26	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	133½	Feb. 5	125½	July 29	125½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	132¾	Apr. 2	136½	Nov. 26	136½	Nov. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 11	103⅝	Dec. 2	106¾	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¾	Feb. 1	103¾	Nov. 20	103¾	Nov. 29
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	110	Mar. 14	106¾	Aug. 22	108	Dec. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup.small Q. F.	106¾	Apr. 23	105⅞	Aug. 23	107¾	Dec. 2
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 24	105⅞	Aug. 7	107¾	Dec. 10
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104½	Sep. 3	104½	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					108½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102¼	Feb. 24	102⅛	Feb. 24	102⅛	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 5	105	May 15	106¾	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104	Nov. 17
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					126½	July 16
North Carolina special tax A. O.	2	Nov. 18	1⅞	Oct. 16	2	Nov. 15
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95⅝	Dec. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	96	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19	95¾	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96	Aug. 19	94	June 21	94⅞	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	11	Dec. 19
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99¾	Jan. 17	95½	May 8	96½	Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 5½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94⅝	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	99¾	Aug. 13

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$10,332,808
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	11,047,341
From Jan. 1, 1902	359,092,905
From Jan. 1, 1901	346,365,831

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1902	$9,965,393
Week ended Dec. 17, 1901	11,339,534
From Jan. 1, 1902	480,299,437
From Jan. 1, 1901	489,548,199

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$27,134
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	10,386
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,951,852
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,742,674

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$61,564
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	38,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	28,830,348
From Jan. 1, 1901	51,187,747

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$34,430
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	27,614
From Jan. 1, 1902	22,858,496
From Jan. 1, 1901	46,445,073

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$64,394
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	38,166
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,283,221
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,554,548

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$671,500
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	609,240
From Jan. 1, 1902	33,683,660
From Jan. 1, 1901	47,133,964

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$607,106
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	571,123
From Jan. 1, 1902	32,380,739
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,579,416

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$91,528
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	48,494
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,235,773
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,297,220

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$733,064
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	647,240
From Jan. 1, 1902	62,494,008
From Jan. 1, 1901	98,321,701

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 19, 1902	$641,536
Week ended Dec. 20, 1901	598,746
From Jan. 1, 1902	55,258,235
From Jan. 1, 1901	90,024,481

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	550	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	850,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	300	330
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	170
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	178	185
Century	150,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	150	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov., 1902	4325	4350
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	290	295
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	250	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	310	312
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	198	202
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	425	428
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	175
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Oct.	1, 02	3500	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	765	770
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	427½	432½
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, '02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	..	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	636	645
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	645	655
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	199	202
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	9	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1300
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	277	283
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	325	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	475	525
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	202½	207½
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	205	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	525	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	337	365
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	115	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	..	190
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, '02	225	240
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	630	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	295	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	825	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	295	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	110	116
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	180	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	220	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	133
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	.....	250	..
Variek	100,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1904	590	610
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	325	330
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	165	177
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	225	247½
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	150	152
Brooklyn	1,000,000	..	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1935	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	650	660
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	370	385
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	380	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	190	196
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	550	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	620	630
Flatbush	200,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	195	200
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	340	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	740
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Hamilton	500,000	3	..	.....	230	240
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 02	230	..
Kings County	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	115	150
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	155	..
Law'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	230	..
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	2	S	Dec. 1	325	..
Lincoln	1,000,000	..	..	Aug. 1, 02	200	210
Long Island	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 02	250	..
Manhattan Gen.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	150	..
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	450	..
McVicker Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	100	110
Mercantile	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	350	360
Merchants'	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Metropolitan	2,000,000	..	..	.....	350	360
Mutual	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	150	160
Nassau	500,000	..	..	.....	150	160
National Bond & T.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 02	150	160
N. Y. Life In. & T.	5,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1000	1010
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
N. Y. Security & T.	5,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1010
North American	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	150	160
Real Estate	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Standard	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	150	160
Title Guar. & T.	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	150	160
Union	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1405	1430
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	H	July 1, 02	485	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1725	1750
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	260	270
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	420	..
Westchester	200,000	..	..	.....	140	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	..	Oct. 1, 02	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	240	260

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105½	106½
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	96
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	70	75
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	94	98
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95	98

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	35½	38
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	91	92
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1 7-16	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1946	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	73½	76
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	110½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	89
Con. Gas (J. C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,850,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	15	17
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	62	65
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	40	50
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1913	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102½	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	68½
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	102	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	53	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	..	50
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	2,500,000	4	S	July 10, 02	315	330
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	100
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	40	47
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1939	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	83	87½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	June 30, 02	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,562,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	34	35½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	86	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 02	105	110
Am. F'k Note ($50)	2,000,000	50c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	*53½	55
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	8½	9
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	41½	42
American Chicle	4,000,000	1	M	Dec 10, 02	120	127
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	92	96
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,393,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	96	97
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	230	250
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	42	45
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	55	58½
Do preferred	4,609,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	..	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	123	135
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109¾	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	108	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5¾	6
Brit. Excheq. 5s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,600,000	..	..	.....	*¼	..
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*¼	..
Camden & Trent. Ry. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	5
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	..
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	..
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	60	67
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 8, 02	100	105
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug. 1, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,287,200	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	62½	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Dec 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	6,825,160	..	..	.....	..	1½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	540,000	3	S	July, 1902	50	60
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	10
Do deb. 4s	5,000,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 01	..	50
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1903	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	100½	101
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,843,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	99	99
Cuban 8s of 1896	2,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Dominion Securities	1,681,500	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	20
Electric Boat	1,927,300	..	..	.....	33	37
Do preferred	1,500,300	..	..	.....	97	99
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	..
Electric Vehicle	10,000,000	3	..	1899	90	94
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	1	4
Elevator matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	¼
Empire Steel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred	3,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	45	47
Gold R. Cop. ($10)	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	3	..	Oct., 1901	3	4
Hecla Iron Works	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Hall Signal	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	125
Hyde Park Mfg.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	10
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Hudson River Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	140	..
Internat. Salt cts.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	¾
Lanston Monotype	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4
Lanston Monotype	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Lehigh Valley	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Manhattan	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	175	180
Mex. Nat. Const.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mex. Nat. Const. pf., 6% gold	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Mexican Sugar	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mex. & Int. Tel.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mex. & Int. Tel.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Mex. Tram. Power

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THE WEATHER.
Rain; colder; wind south, shifting to northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,524. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS

VENEZUELA TROUBLE MAY SOON BE ENDED

Definite Arrangement Expected by Wednesday.

Castro Willing That President Roosevelt Shall Act as Arbitrator—Expectation That Mr. Roosevelt Will Accept the Task.

CARACAS, Dec. 21.—In the name of Venezuela, President Castro has signified acceptance of the suggested appointment of President Roosevelt to arbitrate the difficulties with the powers.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is believed that President Roosevelt's answer to the proposal made by the allied powers that he arbitrate the Venezuelan issues has been received in London.

The strictest secrecy with regard to every phase of the negotiations is preserved, and it is impossible to make a definite statement, but such indications as are obtainable point to President Roosevelt's acceptance of the office of arbitrator.

A constant interchange of cablegrams is proceeding night and day between the United States Embassy here and the State Department at Washington. It is believed that the President's answer will be submitted formally to the Foreign Office to-day. By Wednesday, unless some unexpected complications arise, it is believed that the negotiations will reach a stage assuring a definite arrangement and obviating hostilities.

It must be said that the acceptance of the office of arbitrator by President Roosevelt would greatly surprise the Foreign Office, which always has been doubtful of the issue of the arbitration negotiations, on account of the belief that President Roosevelt or the United States was not willing to undertake the responsibility thereby involved.

Judging from private American advices which have been received in London, President Roosevelt, as arbitrator, would be favorably disposed toward the temporary adoption of some such method as was arranged with the Venezuelan secret mission and communicated to the State Department by Mr. Seligman.

With President Roosevelt acting as arbitrator the serious objections in the matter of guarantees, which frequently have been mentioned at the Foreign Office and in these dispatches, would disappear. The Foreign Office has repeatedly said that its great difficulty in seeing a way to agree to a pacific settlement of the Venezuelan trouble was its inability to ascertain to what extent the United States was willing to go in the assumption of responsibility.

In spite of the fact that Sunday is usually sacred to leisure in London's diplomatic circle, yesterday was marked by activity at all the embassies, and especially the American, where work was in progress all Saturday night.

The promptness with which Washington deals with those vital matters concerning which prolix pour parlers are interchanged in Europe astonishes diplomats here, and forms an interesting phase of an engrossing situation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Officials of the State Department announced to the newspaper reporters to-night that there was nothing to make public regarding the latest phases of the Venezuelan imbroglio. Such dispatches from the American Embassies in Europe and from Minister Bowen at Caracas regarding Venezuelan matters as came to Washington were of a confidential character, and concerning their nature it was impossible to ascertain anything.

It is believed that there has been no change of importance since yesterday, when the State Department announced that in response to President Roosevelt's suggestion to the allies that The Hague Tribunal arbitrate the issues the European Governments suggested that the President himself act in the capacity of arbitrator. While reluctant to take up the rôle, the President would do so rather than see the unfortunate state of affairs now existing prolonged indefinitely.

Although the President was absent from Washington to-day, he was in telegraphic communication with the officials here, but there were no definite developments to-day, as far as could be learned, and it may be a day or two before the European Governments reply to the United States' last suggestion, again urging arbitration under The Hague treaty.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—It has been learned here that the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have adopted detailed answers to the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan issues. These communications will be handed to Ambassador Tower here and to Chargé d'Affaires White in London to-morrow.

It is learned further that the German answer agrees in all substantial respects with the British answer, and makes no separate reservations on behalf of the German case.

ROME, Dec. 21.—It has been learned here that not one of the allies at present contemplates submitting the Venezuelan difficulty to The Hague court.

The Venezuelan situation was fully discussed by King Victor Emmanuel and Foreign Minister Prinetti at their semi-weekly conference this morning, and much satisfaction with the more peaceful turn of events was expressed.

EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE BEGUN.

Five British and Five German War Vessels Engaged in It—Provocation Alleged by British Minister.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 21.—The blockade of Venezuelan ports was begun with an effective force at midnight last night. The British have the cruisers Indefatigable, Alert, and Tribune, the special service steamer Columbine, and the torpedo boat destroyer Rocket along the coast. The cruiser Ariadne, the flagship of Vice Admiral Douglas, is here, and will remain here. All the British operations will be directed from Trinidad.

The cruiser Vineta, the German flagship, left here this morning for La Guayra to reinforce the German cruisers Gazelle, Panther, and Falke and the training ship Stosch. The Charlotte, another training ship, has left here for St. Lucia, her presence on the blockade apparently being unnecessary.

Renewed efforts have been made to float the British cruiser Fantome, which is stuck in a mudbank near Barrancas, on the Orinoco. Little hope is entertained of their resulting successfully.

It is reported here that Mr. Haggard, British Minister to Venezuela, has said that Great Britain acted only after great provocation, and that the whole world must approve of what she did. The climax to Anglo-Venezuelan relations was reached when a Venezuelan gunboat captured a British merchantman on the high seas, shipped her crew and valuables, and landed them at Margarita Island. Then Great Britain determined to act. Mr. Haggard and the German representative, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, are said to have left Caracas secretly in the fear that they might be held as hostages by President Castro.

The United States battleships Kearsarge and Alabama arrived here this afternoon. Their appearance provoked considerable comment on shore, but when Admiral Higginson called upon the Acting Governor of Trinidad and the commandant of the British ships he took occasion to explain that the visit to this port of the American men-of-war was part of the usual Winter trip of the squadron.

As the American vessels entered the harbor the Charlotte saluted Admiral Higginson's flag, a courtesy which was also extended by the British ships. The salutes were returned. The Kearsarge and Alabama are anchored outside the British warships, which are guarding four Venezuelan vessels, none of which fly either the British or Venezuelan flag.

The Restaurador, which was captured from Venezuela by the Germans, flies the German flag, and is used by them for dispatch purposes.

Gen. Ferreras, who represents the Venezuelan revolutionists at Ciudad Bolivar, has collected $50,000 in duties since the Venezuelan blockade of the Orinoco was raised. Of this sum $75,000 has been used to repay money borrowed from merchants. Gen. Ferreras has sent a large order for munitions of war to Port of Spain.

ROME, Dec. 21.—Foreign Minister Prinetti has officially notified United States Ambassador Meyer of Italy's participation in the blockade of Venezuela.

CRUISER CAPTURES A SLOOP.

Movements of the British and German War Vessels.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 21.—The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan has captured a sloop which was coming from the east.

The British cruiser Tribune left here at noon to-day for Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, with the schooner Mercedes in tow.

The German training ship Stosch has arrived here, but she left port this afternoon to take Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, wife of the German Chargé d'Affaires, to Curaçao.

A German cruiser, supposed to be the Gazelle, passed this port to-day towing two large schooners in the direction of Trinidad.

The commander of the French cruiser Troude visited M. Quievreux, the French Chargé d'Affaires, at the French Legation, in Caracas, to-day. The Troude will leave here to-night.

One of the results of the blockade is that the Harbor Corporation and shipping firms here have dismissed their laborers. Over 500 men are therefore out of work.

FEELING IN LONDON.

Expressions of Desire to Have President Roosevelt Act as Arbitrator—His Reluctance Understood.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Provided the difficult question of a guarantee can be satisfactorily surmounted, the London newspapers agree this morning in desiring President Roosevelt to accept the office of arbitrator. They fear that if the matter is referred to The Hague, Venezuela probably will ignore the award. At the same time the President's reluctance to accept office is perfectly understood and his motives are respected.

It is recognized that he would have a very difficult task because, it is said, among other things, there would be something like a scramble to be heard by the different nations having claims against Venezuela. The hope is generally expressed that a pacific settlement will be reached, thus avoiding the necessity of sending to Venezuela the large fleet which could alone render the blockade really effective.

Great resentment is voiced in the press this morning at the report from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the crew of the British steamer Topaze were dragged ashore at Puerto Cabello at midnight, half-clothed, prodded with bayonets by Venezuelan soldiers, roughly handled by the mob, and all imprisoned in one filthy room.

THE REBELS' OPERATIONS.

It Is Reported That Heavy Contributions Are Being Extorted from Foreigners.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A dispatch to the Matin from Caracas says that the Venezuelan revolutionists in the Higuerote and Rio Chico regions are levying heavy contributions, under penalty of imprisonment, upon foreigners as well as natives.

The conciliatory manifesto issued by "El Mocho" Hernandez has been coldly received at Caracas.

There are in Caracas food supplies sufficient for one month only. The revolutionists are stopping cattle from going into the city.

CARACAS, Dec. 21.—Relative to the statement published in the United States that Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco River, has been captured by Venezuelan revolutionists under Gen. Matos, the fact is that Ciudad Bolivar has been in the possession of the revolutionists for several months past.

Gen. Matos is at Willemstad, Curacao, to-day.

SENATE FIGHT IN COLORADO.

One Member of the Board of Canvassers Practically Able to Determine the Outcome.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 21.—Attorney General Charles C. Post is the central figure of the hour in the Colorado Senatorial situation. By his vote in the Board of Canvassers on Monday Mr. Post may decide the pending struggle in favor of Senator Teller or ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott, or he may cause a legislative deadlock that would mean a vacant chair in the United States Senate for two years. The present condition is unparalleled in Colorado's history. Never before has a State official been able practically to hold a United States Senatorship in the hollow of his hand.

The situation in reference to Mr. Teller's chances became so critical Wednesday that friends wired him to come to Denver immediately. He arrived early this morning, and spent to-day in conference with leaders of his campaign, who will make renewed efforts to convince Mr. Post of the error of his present course.

The House of Representative now stands 33 Republicans to 30 Democrats, with two members in doubt. If Post, as a member of the Board of Canvassers, votes to seat both Republican contestants, the House then will be Republican by 35 to 30.

By voting to seat both Democrats he would make the result 33 to 32, or one Republican majority. With such a close margin it is conceded that Mr. Wolcott cannot organize the House, especially with one Republican member ill and two others so violently opposed to him that they are threatening to vote for a Democratic Speaker. Mr. Post has wabbled at recent meetings of the Canvassing Board, and members favorable to Mr. Wolcott claim Post has been won to their side.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House. Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

"Dewar's"—the Scotch that is Scotch. The purest imported—mellow—cheering.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

THE HUMBERTS THREATEN

Promise Revelations Which Will Rival the Panama Scandals.

It Is Said All Classes, from Ministers Down, Are Involved—Conviction of the Swindlers Not Certain.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—According to published interviews, Frederic Humbert, who, with Mme. Humbert and the other members of the family, was arrested here yesterday declares that the revelations to be made by the family will rival the Panama scandals, and show that he and the others were the victims of robbers who exploited them. He says that all classes in Paris, from Ministers down, will be involved.

Mme. Humbert claims to have in Paris documents which compromise prominent personages. While the police were waiting to enter the house she burned many papers, including, in her hurry, banknotes to the amount of $1,200.

An applicant has appeared at the French Embassy claiming the reward of $5,000 which was offered for the capture of the Humberts.

When Mme. Humbert and the other members of the family were arrested one of them handed a package containing $48,000 to some people who lived in the same house with them. This package has been sent to the French Consulate.

Inspector Caro, who made the arrests, has been promoted.

The Humberts are being well treated in prison. As first-class misdemeanants, they are permitted to have their meals sent in from a neighboring restaurant. They all occupy separate cells, are carefully watched, and are not allowed to receive visitors.

The prisoners passed a rather restless night, but this morning they seemed more resigned. The women were less tearful. All the male members of the party have altered their appearance by letting their beards grow.

A maid servant who was employed by the Humberts in Madrid says that they allowed nobody to enter their house and started in apprehension at every ring of the bell. They assisted in the housework themselves, and the men of the party never went out except at night.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A special messenger has left here for Madrid with all the documents necessary for the extradition of the Humberts. The prisoners are expected here on Wednesday.

The French newspapers are very full of the case and the Ministerial organs express their delight that the Opposition papers have lost their favorite pretext for attacking the Government on the ground of its failure to arrest the Humberts. In an interview the Minister of Justice is quoted as saying that the arrests in Madrid are sufficient consolation for all the attacks that have been made upon him.

Pareyre, formerly a steward of the Humberts, who was arrested at Rouen yesterday, was brought here to-day. It is said that voluminous correspondence between this man and the Humberts has been seized at his home.

The expressed willingness of the Humberts to return to France and stand trial without contesting the right of extradition is evidently given advisedly and on the recommendation of their Parisian lawyers. It does not necessarily simplify the case, but merely removes the first battleground from Madrid to Paris, where there are persons high in authority and society ready to go to extreme measures in order to prevent the prisoners from making in court a full statement of their affairs.

A glance at the "requête" and the warrants based upon it at once reveals the grounds upon which the preliminary defense before the examining magistrate will rest. There is in the French Criminal Code what is known as the law of limitation, which places a limit upon the period of time in which prosecution may be made after the commission of the crime. Cases might be cited which show that the initial crime of a series, which may extend over a number of years, is the only one reckoned with, provided, of course, that the subsequent crimes can be shown to have developed from the first or owe their existence to it.

For example, take the case of Nordier, who was recently tried on the charge of forgery before the Seine Assizes. In court the prisoner freely confessed to having made the first forgery more than ten years before—the period during which prosecution can be made on charges of forgery and the use of forged documents—and he proved that the later forgeries were made necessary by the first. The case was dismissed. A still more scandalous perversion of the law of limitation is found in the case of a murderer who last Spring was arrested on the charge of having killed a woman in the Place de la Bastille. In court he denied the charge, but in the course of the interrogations he acknowledged that he had assassinated another woman in the Rue Concordat, but that, as the limit of prosecution had lapsed, was declared by the Judges to be irrelevant.

Now, the warrants made out by M. Leydet for the arrest of the Humberts and their companions are for forgery, use of forged writings, and swindling. As regards the first two counts, it may be shown that the offenses were committed more than ten years before the warrants were issued. On the charge of swindling only three years are required for proscription.

Taking, therefore, the pseudo-will of the Crawfords as the initial fraud, it may be remembered that it was dated Sept. 6, 1877, the first transaction on it being on March 14, 1883, nearly twenty years ago. The opinion of several French jurisconsults is that the same proscription annuls all criminal proceedings based on the series of frauds which were the outcome of the first, even if they were committed as recently as six months ago.

PARIS EXCITED BY ARRESTS.

News of Humberts' Apprehension Delighted the French Capital, Scene of the Exploits.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The whole of Paris, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, seemed turned upside down by the news of the arrest of the Humberts in Madrid. The papers were bought up as soon as they could be issued from the press.

Paris burst with laughter, says the correspondent. It was deeply, heartily amused; it was the most docile, most governable, Paris ever seen, for Paris is only dangerous when bored, and Paris on Saturday was anything but bored.

At the Ministry of Justice champagne was opened. At the Prefecture of Police the officials congratulated themselves. At the Théâtre Français, where a dress rehearsal was going on, the spectators left the house during each entr'acte, and on returning brandished the first papers on which they had been able to lay their hands in the hope of obtaining fresh details of the arrest.

PROSPERITY IN PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—The holiday season in Pittsburg has been the most prosperous this year of any in the city's history. Last night the streets were impassable in the shopping district, and it is estimated that there were 150,000 buyers in the throng, who spent among them over $500,000.

Many of the iron and steel mills paid their employes yesterday, while others will pay on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Christmas payroll in Allegheny County, extending from Saturday night until Wednesday night, will amount to $18,000,000, much of which will go for Christmas presents.

Although the big stores have been thronged, there has been very little shoplifting, only two arrests having been made recently.

MASSACRE IN SHEN-SI PLANNED BY CHINESE.

Tung-Fu-Siang Said to be at the Head of 10,000 Troops—Friendly Officials Warning Foreigners to Depart.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21.—The North China Daily News has received the serious information from Shen-Si that Tung-Fu-Siang, the exiled Chinese commander, whose execution was demanded by the powers, but who is supposed to be protected by the Dowager Empress, is mobilizing in Kan-Su 10,000 well-equipped troops, among whom are included the provincial garrison of 4,000 men, who were disbanded by imperial command.

The purpose of Tung-Fu-Siang is the extermination of foreigners in the Provinces of Shen-Si and Kan-Su and the seizure of Sian-Fu. Friendly officials are advising foreigners and missionaries to depart in order to avoid the impending trouble.

Tung-Fu-Siang is buying great quantities of grain and fodder. He is in constant communication with Prince Tuan, and the Dowager Empress and Yung-Lu are believed to be secretly encouraging him and supplying him with money.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Dr. Janeway More Hopeful Than at Any Time Since the Disease Reached the Critical Point.

Another day, during which the patient held his own and a favorable evening bulletin, have strengthened the hopes entertained for the recovery of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill with typhoid fever at his home, 22 Park Avenue. Indeed, any continuation of strength is taken as of good import just at the present time, when the disease is at its crisis.

The evening bulletin read:

Mr. Vanderbilt has held his own during the day at a range of temperature that shows a tendency to lower. Otherwise there have been no developments.
E. G. JANEWAY,
AUSTIN FLINT, JR.

Dr. Janeway said, when leaving the house later, that he had more hope than at any time since the disease reached the critical point.

A visitor who left the mansion about 12 o'clock and refused to give his name, said that Mr. Vanderbilt was asleep and that his temperature had gone down 1 degree.

For the first time since her husband's illness, Mrs. Vanderbilt left the mansion last night. At 8:45 a hired cab rolled up to the door and Mrs. Vanderbilt entered it, and was driven to the home of Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, where she remained until about 10 o'clock. She then returned home.

Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., remained with the patient all night Saturday, and when he left the house yesterday morning he said that there was no change. The early bulletin bore this out. Later in the day Dr. Flint called with Dr. Janeway, and a consultation held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is said to have brought out the opinion that Mr. Vanderbilt was better. Dr. Flint visited the house again in the evening.

Among the callers yesterday were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Robert Goelet, and R. C. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Bayles, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Miss Neilson, his fiancée, left cards during the day.

"IRON" BEAMS WERE OF WOOD.

Faulty Construction in a State House Room That Would Have Imperiled New Jersey Senators.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Faulty construction has been discovered in the State House in time to avert disaster. Owing to the fact that a new wing is to be built to the State House, and work is now in progress, the Senate must this year meet in the room used by the Chancery Court for trials. On several occasions recently parts of the ceiling in the apartment below this room have broken loose and fallen. It had been replaced several times, but when it collapsed again Architect Poole was directed to make an investigation.

He declared the plaster was broken by the floor above sagging, but this was pronounced impossible because the girders were of iron. They were uncovered, however, to see just what the trouble was, and instead of iron the investigators found wood. Not only this, but they are said to be only about as large as iron ones would have been and to be badly joined.

The experts who have examined the beams say they cannot possibly sustain any great crowd and that had the Chancery Court room ever been crowded the floor would doubtless have fallen. Mr. Poole will at once have constructed in the corridor below a series of supporting columns and braces which, while unsightly and temporary, will obviate danger.

BIG DEAL IN SILVER MINES.

$20,000,000 Purchase by American Smelter Company Reported in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 21.—Martin Ward, an American mine operator of Durango, Mexico, who arrived here to-day, says that the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is the Mexico branch of the American Smelter and Refining Company, has consummated deals for additional silver mines in that country, the considerations for which aggregated more than $20,000,000.

These deals, it was stated, include the purchase of the mining properties and railroad of the Hidalgo Mining Company, composed of Pittsburg capitalists, situated in the State of Chihuahua, for a consideration of $6,000,000; the Valardena Mines and Smelter, owned by the Omaha Grant Company, in the State of Durango, for $5,000,000; the Promontorio Mine, owned by Maximilian Damm, in the State of Durango, for $2,000,000; the Avino Mines, owned by the Avino Company, Limited, in Durango, for $3,000,000; the Escurida Mine, in the State of Oaxaca, for $2,000,000, and a number of smaller properties, for amounts aggregating more than $2,000,000

Mr. Ward says that this combination has options on a number of other mines which will bring its investments made within the past three months in Mexico up to more than $30,000,000.

A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

To be Built on High Ground Not Far from the City of New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—Gifts were announced to-day to the New Haven County Anti-Tuberculosis Association, recently organized for the purpose of treating consumption cases in this State, which will make the immediate development of the plans of the association possible.

It is planned to build on Woodbridge Heights, several miles north of this city, and on some of the highest ground in Connecticut, a complete modern tuberculosis hospital, which will be run on the "fresh air" system. Three cottages will be built at once of eight rooms each, and so arranged that the greatest circulation can be obtained for the patients. It has long been believed by Connecticut physicians that the treatment of tuberculosis could be accomplished successfully in the drier altitudes of this State, instead of sending patients to New York and Colorado resorts.

The new institution will be in working order in less than a year.

When You Tire of Scenery there's good cheer and luxury with the Golden Gate Limited—the Rock Island's new through train for California. 401 Broadway.—Adv.

ACCIDENT TO THE LINER DEUTSCHLAND

Big Steamship Was Crippled at Sea—Passengers Frightened.

Bursting of Starboard Engine Cylinder Injured Engineer and Caused Night Panic.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 21.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, with her starboard engine disabled, arrived here at 2:15 this afternoon.

When she was nearing the Scilly Islands a cylinder burst and the starboard engine was badly damaged. One engineer was rather badly scalded.

The accident happened at 1:30 o'clock this morning. For a time the vessel was in complete darkness and was filled with escaping steam.

The passengers were greatly alarmed. They rushed from their cabins, anxiously making inquiries as to what had occurred. Excellent discipline was maintained, however. Everybody was assured that there was no danger, the excitement gradually subsided, and the passengers returned to their rest.

With the exception of the engineer who was caught in the escaping steam the Deutschland's officers say that no other member of the engine staff was seriously injured. The repairs will cost several thousand pounds, and will require about four months. The steamer came into port using her port engine alone, at speed of sixteen knots. She was able to leave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The Deutschland sailed from this port last Monday with 190 cabin passengers, among whom were G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey; H. Montagu Allen, Prof. H. V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, and Oswald Kunhardt. It was the record-holding liner's second eastward trip since she lost her rudder in midocean last April, seven months having been necessary to put her in complete repair.

Shortly after she arrived at Cherbourg after the accident, Capt. Albers, who commanded her, dropped dead. His death was attributed by many to worry on account of the mishap.

When the Deutschland was coming into this port on Nov. 13 on her first westward trip since the accident, a bolt of the third crank shaft bearing broke, resulting in the fracture of the cover of the low pressure cylinder of the starboard engine, and the liner made her dock under one engine. Repairs were completed in time for the ship to sail as scheduled on Nov. 10. Her commander is Capt. H. Barends, formerly of the Fuerst Bismarck.

TO TREAT HEART LOCALLY.

Chicago Physician, After Tests, Announces Conviction of New Method's Practicability.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—After a series of experiments covering a period of more than five years, Dr. W. Byron Coakley of Chicago has determined to his own satisfaction that to administer local treatment to the heart is not the impossibility the world's scientists always have held it to be.

By means of a fine hollow golden needle seven or eight inches long, which he terms an "organotone," Dr. Coakley has been able to penetrate the heart without causing death and to inject into it various fluids without subjecting the patient to danger.

Thus far Dr. Coakley has been compelled to confine his experiment to dogs, rabbits, and similar animals, but so convinced is he of his ground that he will attempt to secure a human subject for a demonstration which he has been asked to make before the International Medical Congress at Madrid, Spain, in 1903.

Dr. Coakley refused to talk of the subject when approached for details of his discovery, but a physician who has been associated with him in the experiments explained the theory as follows: "The right auricle can be reached by introducing the 'organotone' between either the third and fourth or the fourth and fifth ribs on the right side. The right ventricle is reached by an insertion between the second and fifth ribs on the left side. The left ventricular area is reached by going directly through the right ventricle and directing the needle to the left, or by piercing the lung. To reach the left auricle the 'organotone' is introduced at a point directly above and to the right of the left ventricular area anteriorly.

"The 'organotone,' being delicate, allows of considerable play, and under favorable conditions the heart may continue to do its work, although transfixed. The instant the point of the needle touches the heart the beat increases, but as the point is thrust further into the substance of the organ, the beats become slower, and if the needle be passed through the apex the heart pulsation stops. Then as the instrument is withdrawn the heart makes a great effort to make up for lost time, and when the needle leaves it the heart beats number over 200 to the minute. These continue for a period of about two minutes when they gradually fall back to normal."

PRESIDENT'S DAMP HOLIDAY.

RAPIDAN, Va., Dec. 21.—In a driving rain the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and four of their children, accompanied by their host, Joseph Wilmer, went horseback riding this afternoon. The party left the Wilmer mansion shortly after 3 o'clock, and did not return until 5 o'clock. It has rained here hard and incessantly since an early hour last night.

This morning the President and his family and Mr. Wilmer drove to the picturesque little Episcopal Church in Rapidan to attend divine service. The trip was made in a big carriage, capable of seating comfortably ten persons. It was drawn by four horses, Mr. Wilmer himself driving. Not more than a score of worshippers braved the storm to attend the service. No reference was made by the rector, Dr. Crosse, to the President. At the conclusion of the service President and Mrs. Roosevelt were greeted cordially by the pastor and the few members of the parish present, the introductions being made by Mr. Wilmer.

Owing to the severe storm the wild turkey hunt for to-morrow has been abandoned. The President and his family will return to Washington to-morrow morning. The special train will leave Rapidan at 9 o'clock, and is due to arrive in Washington at 11:25 A. M.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—"Theodore Roosevelt as a man is greater than the Government he represents. While the Government of the United States was unable to restore peace in the anthracite region, Roosevelt, not as President, but as a man, suggested a rational way to settle the trouble. The man triumphed and the problem was solved."

Thus spoke Samuel ("Golden Rule") Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, before the Chicago Peace Society to-day. He sought to show that force of arms was futile, that war was inexcusable, and that killing in battle was murder.

Mayor Jones declared that he was an optimist. In spite of recent wars, he said, the world was better off than it was 100 years ago, and was continually improving. That brought him to the late coal strike in Pennsylvania and caused the reference to the President.

The Train of the Century is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore, "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

KIPLING DENOUNCES THE ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

In "The Rowers" Britons Are Reminded of the Anglophobia in Germany During the Boer War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Times to-day publishes the following poem by Rudyard Kipling, called "The Rowers":

The banked oars fell an hundred strong,
And backed and threshed and ground;
But bitter was the rowers' song
As they brought the war-boat round.

They had no heart for the rally and roar
That makes the whaleback smoke
When the great blades cleave and hold and leave
As one on the racing stroke.

They sang: "What reckoning do ye keep,
And steer her by what star,
If we come unscathed from the Southern deep
To be wrecked on a Baltic bar?

"Last night ye swore our voyage was done,
But seaward still we go;
And ye tell us now of a secret vow
Ye have made with an open foe:

"That we must lie off a lightless coast
And haul and back and veer
At the will of the breed that have wronged us most
For a year and a year and a year.

"There was never a shame in Christendie
They laid not to our door:
And ye say we must take the Winter sea,
And safe with them once more!

"Look south, the gale is scarce o'er past
That stripped and laid us down
When we stood forth, but they stood fast
And prayed to see us drown.

"The dead they mocked are scarcely cold;
Our wounds are bleeding yet;
And ye tell us now that our strength is sold
To help them press for a debt!

"'Neath all the flags of all mankind
That use upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
That ye strike hands with these?

"Of evil times that men could choose
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose
To pick the worst of all;

"In sight of peace from the narrow seas,
O'er half the world to run
With a cheated crew to league anew
With the Goth and the shameless Hun?"

EARL OF ROSSLYN LOST £310.

Played Poker While Coming Here on the Liner Etruria—One of His Opponents Arrested.

The Earl of Rosslyn arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Etruria, minus £310 which he lost on the trip over, not in trying to put into practice his sure-thing gambling system, but in the good old game of poker.

The game began on the second day out from Liverpool, and, in strict accordance with tradition, the stakes at first were small. One of the party, however, when he found himself £100 behind the game, proposed that the limit be raised that he might have an opportunity to recoup himself, to which proposition the others, including the Earl of Rosslyn, readily acquiesced. The luck of the losing stranger seemed to change, and when the voyage was ended all hands were a little ahead, with the exception of the Earl, who was £310 behind.

The Cunard Line had been advised by cable that there were sharps on the Etruria, but the Earl was no reluctant to appear as the complainant that two of his erstwhile friends got away from the dock. When finally he consented to make a charge, he identified one of the men, who was immediately placed under arrest by Detectives Moody and Leeson. He was taken to Police Headquarters in a cab, and the Earl, on his arrival a few minutes later, was assessed, much to his surprise, $2 for the prisoner's ride across town.

The prisoner, who was locked up as a suspicious person, gave his name as Jerome McKay, under which name he appeared also on the Etruria's passenger list. He said that he was a capitalist of Harrisburg, Penn.

While at Police Headquarters the Earl looked over the Rogues' Gallery and picked out the portrait of "Doc" Owens as another of those who had played against him on board ship.

The Earl will stop at the Hoffman House. Regarding his plans he said that he had come to get a theatrical engagement, and if unsuccessful would return to England. The date of his wedding to Miss Beatrice Irwin, he said, has not definitely been decided upon.

THREE AUTOMOBILISTS HELD.

F. L. M. Masury, Cortlandt F. Bishop, and Dean Miller Accused of Dangerous Speeding.

Three automobilists were held for trial in Special Sessions by Magistrate Cornell in Morrisania Court yesterday for speeding their machines faster than the law allows.

Frederick L. M. Masury of 43 West Eighty-seventh Street, and President of an explosive manufacturing concern at 50 Broadway, was the first one arraigned. He was arrested on Jerome Avenue Saturday by Bicycle Policeman Osborne of the High Bridge Station. He was held in $300 bail for trial.

Lawyer Cortlandt F. Bishop, thirty years old, of 11 Madison Avenue, who has been one of the racers in a number of the long-distance contests, and is a member of the Automobile Club of America, was arrested on Jerome Avenue. His bondsman was Henry R. Taylor, a lawyer, of 11 Madison Avenue, who gave the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, as security.

Deane Miller, thirty-six years old, a broker, of 12 West Forty-fourth Street, was arrested on Jerome Avenue, at Mosholu Parkway. Henry R. Taylor, the bondsman for Bishop, also went on his bond.

PORTO RICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—According to the annual report of the Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, Samuel McCune Lindsay, the poorest schools there are as good and in some respects better than the poorest of the same grade in very many parts of the United States, through the everyday output of elementary schools cannot be compared with that of the best city schools of the same grade in this country. An American free public school now exists in every municipality in Porto Rico.

The school year closed last June with 874 schools open, 40,993 pupils enrolled and 923 teachers employed, an increase of 19 per cent. in the number of schools, 21 per cent. in enrollment and 20 per cent. in number of teachers over the previous year. The high water mark of enrollment during the year was in the ordinary public schools, 59,096, to which should be added 2,767 pupils enrolled in the high, normal and special schools, giving a grand total of 61,863 or 19 per cent. of the total population of school age, and over 6 per cent. of the total population of the island.

The report says that these figures show that, under American civil government, the educational advantages offered free to the masses of the people are nearly twice as great as the maximum furnished under Spanish rule.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Merry Christmas assured by a gift of Krements One-Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewelers.—Adv.

WIRELESS MESSAGES CROSS THE ATLANTIC

The New World Sends Greetings to the Old.

MARCONI'S GREAT TRIUMPH

The Inventor Announces That He Has Been Completely Successful in Establishing Communication Between Cape Breton and Cornwall, England.

The following dispatch from Mr. Marconi, dated Glace Bay, N. S., Dec. 21, has been received at the office of The Associated Press in this city:

"I beg to inform you for circulation that I have established wireless telegraph communication between Cape Breton, Canada, and Cornwall, England, with complete success.

"Inauguratory messages, including one from the Governor General of Canada to King Edward VII., have already been transmitted and forwarded to the King of England and Italy. A message to The London Times has also been transmitted in the presence of its special correspondent, Dr. Parkin, M. P.

"G. MARCONI."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Times announces that it has received by post from Poldhu, Signor Marconi's receiving station in Cornwall, the following message, sent by wireless telegraphy, from The Times's special correspondent at Glace Bay:

"Being present at its transmission in Signor Marconi's Canadian station, I have the honor to send through The Times the inventor's first wireless transatlantic message of greeting to England and Italy."

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 21.—After eight experiments, conducted with the greatest secrecy, Marconi announces that he has solved the problem of wireless transoceanic communication and has successfully transmitted wireless messages from the shores of Canada to the coast of England.

The formal announcement of this achievement was made by the inventor himself to-day, when he stated that the wireless messages had been successfully transmitted and forwarded from the Governor General of Canada to King Edward VII. of Great Britain and to the King of Italy.

Dr. George R. Parkin, a Principal of Upper Canada College, and a Trustee of the Rhodes Scholarship, was present when one of the successful tests was made.

Prior to December, 1901, the greatest distance covered by wireless telegraphy scarcely exceeded 100 miles. Early in that year Marconi visited Newfoundland and from Signal Hill commenced experimenting with Cornwall. On Dec. 12 and 13 faint signals of the letter "S" repeated several times were caught by ear only with the aid of telephones.

Later on Marconi, on board the steamship Philadelphia, bound for America, succeeded in establishing communication with Cornwall, a distance of 2,100 miles. Transoceanic messages were also received on board the Carlo Alberto while the warship lay at anchor in Sydney Harbor on Oct. 31. Since then Marconi has been perfecting the apparatus at Table Head.

He met with innumerable difficulties there, but at last succeeded in sending a transoceanic wireless message from Canada to Cornwall, a distance of 2,300 miles. The Carlo Alberto, the Italian warship, which had been given by the King of Italy to Marconi to assist him in his experiments, some days ago was ordered to proceed to Venezuela, but as her immediate departure would seriously retard Marconi's operations, the order was modified and she was held at Sydney until transatlantic communication was successfully accomplished. She now has sailed for Venezuela to take part in the blockade operations.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 21.—Lord Minto received to-day the following telegram, which explains itself, from Mr. Marconi:

"Glace Bay, N. S., Dec. 21, 1902.

"His Excellency, the Governor General, Government House, Ottawa:

"I have the honor to inform your Excellency that your message to his Majesty has now been transmitted by me from Cape Breton to Cornwall by wireless telegraphy, and has been forwarded to destination. MARCONI."

Lord Minto telegraphed Marconi as follows:

"Delighted at your message just received. Warmest congratulations on your splendid success. MINTO."

W. S. Fielding sent a telegram of congratulations to Marconi to-night, and Sir Richard Cartwright, Acting Premier, has cabled to England congratulating the British people on the new method of communication between the two countries.

been done through representatives of the newspapers.

The intention had been to make the public test of the transatlantic message on Jan. 1, that it might be, as Mr. Moeran said last night, "the triumph of the New Year." He added that he had been under instruction not to discuss the plans of the company, and had expected to receive before the 1st of January whatever information about the test that was to be made public. Why the present was chosen as the time for sending the message across the ocean Mr. Moeran does not know. It is thought, however, that the decision so to do was arrived at suddenly for the reason that Major Flood-Page, the General Manager of the English company, who has been stopping at the Holland House, left there Friday, expecting to return to-day. He left no forwarding address, but it is thought that he went to Cape Breton to be present when the message was sent.

The test made yesterday was entirely in the hands of the English company, the Directors of which, with the exception of Major Flood-Page, are of foreign residence. The American company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, is represented here by Betts, Sheffield & Betts as counsel.

Just a year and a week ago yesterday Marconi announced to the world that he had received electric signals across the Atlantic Ocean from his station at Cornwall, England. He explained at the time that while his primary object was to communicate with Atlantic liners in mid-ocean, he also hoped to receive wireless messages across the Atlantic. The equipment was on Signal Hill, at the entrance to the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland. The Poldhu Station at Corwall was cabled to begin sending signals at 3 P. M. daily, and to continue them until 6 P. M., these hours being respectively 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., St. John's time.

Wednesday of the week commencing Monday, Dec. 9, 1901, Marconi elevated a kite supporting the wire by means of which signals are sent or received. He stationed himself at the recorder attached to the receiving apparatus, and to his infinite satisfaction signals were received, according to the programme arranged with the operator at Poldhu. These signals consisted of the repetition of the letter "S," which in Marconi's code is made by three dots or quick strokes. This signal was repeated so frequently and so perfectly in accord with the detailed plan, arranged to provide safeguards against the possibility of mistake, that Marconi was satisfied that it was a genuine transmission from England.

The following day the same success attended the experiments. The inventor was so assured of his success that he cabled in regard thereto to his principals in England and also made it known to the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir Cavendish Boyle, who apprised the British Cabinet of the result of the experiments.

Marconi, though satisfied then of the genuineness of his signals and that he had succeeded in his attempts to establish communication across the Atlantic without the use of wires, sought to impress upon the world that the system was only in an embryonic state. He said he was working under great difficulties owing to the conditions prevailing at St. John's. The Cornwall coast is 1,700 miles from Newfoundland. At that time it was not possible to send signals from St. John's, as a powerful electric battery was lacking. Marconi made preparations to return to England the following week to send signals himself, leaving assistants at St. John's to erect a mast and receive the signals forwarded by their chief from England. The Colonial Government of Newfoundland offered the inventor every facility for the carrying out of his plans.

When told of Marconi's accomplishments in the first transatlantic trial, Edward H. Moeran, senior counsel in New York for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, expressed his fear that Marconi had begun talking too soon. He declared Marconi to be "one of the finest fellows that ever breathed" and expressed great confidence in his ultimate success.

Marconi's experience with Anglo-Saxons six years ago was disheartening enough. Held up by English Custom House officers, he protested in vain that his instruments were not bombs and infernal machines, and was rewarded for his protestations by seeing them broken up, after due caution in making an explosion almost an impossibility, as the customs officers thought. Marconi had used the instruments in telegraphing a distance of two miles on his father's estate. Another set was made and he conducted his first experiments at Westbourne Park, London. He was introduced to Sir William Preece, then at the head of the telegraph department of the British Postal Service. For years the British expert telegrapher had been working on the problem of wireless telegraphy, and had a fairly well-devised plan of his own, but he at once conceded the superiority of Marconi's. He became greatly interested in the young inventor's plans.

Experiments were at once made both in the open country and in crowded city districts. The penetrating power of the form of vibration was demonstrated beyond a doubt before the close of 1897. In May of that year the apparatus was tried in the Bristol Channel, and up to the maximum distance, nine mile, all experiments were successful.

Marconi went to Rome soon after, upon the invitation of the Italian Government, and gave a series of exhibitions at the Quirinal before the King and Queen of Italy and high officials. The Italian Government, anxious to make amends for earlier neglect, now conferred upon Marconi the honor of knighthood. In 1808 Marconi carried on experiments without number in England and also in the English Channel, a French warship receiving communications from England at a distance of fourteen miles, and from France at a distance of forty-two miles.

In 1899 Marconi set foot on the shores of America, and at once began a series of tests for the War and Navy Departments. At this time his system had progressed to the extent of flashing messages at a distance of eight miles. Many European Governments adopted his system for signaling at sea. Italy and France adopted the system for use in their navies.

Guglielmo Marconi was born near Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874. He began his scientific career with Hertzian waves. His experiments in his native country came to but little so far as attracting popular attention or even that of scientists was concerned. After his visit to England, though in 1896, scientific and financial backing was at his command.

VALUE OF MARCONI'S TRIUMPH.

T. Comerford Martin, editor of The Electrical World and Engineer, when told last night of Marconi's achievement, said:

"I see nothing particularly new in the information that Marconi has sent a message across the ocean. He has done that before. The news would be in the length of the message. Heretofore there have been interruptions. The thing which Marconi is now striving for is to send a message of some length and to transmit it clearly, endeavoring to discover the interferences and to remove them."

YONKERS'S WAR ON GAMBLERS.

Thirty Prominent Men of That City Subpoenaed by District Attorney.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 21.—District Attorney Young has caused subpoenas to be served on about thirty prominent men of this city to appear before him in White Plains on Monday. He will then question them under oath relative to poolrooms and gambling places in this city.

Among those served have been City Judge Kellogg and the Police Commissioners. The statements taken on Monday are for use in presenting the matter to the Grand Jury.

COAL SCHOONERS MAY BE LOST.

Wrecks Sighted by Boston Vessels Supposed to be Missing Craft.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Although there was no news to-day from the overdue coal schooners Louise B. Crary and Frank A. Palmer, both of which are known to have been in Massachusetts Bay and within twenty-five miles of Boston Harbor on Thursday last, the steamer Pomeranian, which came in this morning, reported sighting evidences of two wrecks off the end of Cape Cod, one eleven miles northeast of Highland Light and the other ten miles further to the westward.

It appears to be the general belief in shipping circles that the two were in collision in the bay and, being heavily loaded and with little freeboard, sunk within a short time.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

SHORTCOMINGS OF PASSENGERS

Average Person Who Rides in Trains Shows Worst Side of His Nature, G. A. Warburton Says.

George A. Warburton, General Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association Railway Branches, talked about his work to the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Saviour in the church last night.

"The railway branches of the Young Men's Christian Association have heard a great deal in complaints about the railway men," said he, "but railroad men have also great cause for complaint against railroad passengers. The average railroad passenger seems to put on the worst side of his nature when riding on a train. Men who consider themselves upright and honest citizens, and who are considered so by their fellow-beings, do not hesitate to become beats. They will beat corporations. Trainmen have learned through hard experience to be suspicious of all mankind. Men honest in every other particular do not hesitate to keep old tickets to carry excess baggage, and they have no compunction whatever in buying a ticket short of their destination."

Mr. Warburton then went on to say that the railway branches had done so much good that the surface roads and the rapid transit road men should organize similar branches, and he had no doubt the corporations would help.

SIXTEEN DEAD IN COLLISION.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Dec. 21.—As a result of the rear-end collision between the "Stockton flier" and the "Owl" train on the Southern Pacific at Byron last night sixteen deaths already have been recorded, and there are fears that the total will reach twenty.

Most of the wounded passengers who were too severely injured to be taken to their homes were taken to the Southern Pacific Hospital at San Francisco to-day. On the way to that place five victims died. Twenty-two of the injured reached the hospital.

STORY OF A $70,000 CHECK.

Missing Messenger Boy Is Said to Have Tried to Get It Cashed.

There was a report at Police Headquarters late last night that a youth employed as a messenger by a Broad Street banking firm had two checks given to him a few days ago, one, for $281, to have cashed, and one for $70,000, which he was to have certified.

The boy, according to the report, had the small check cashed, the large one certified, and then went to some up-town branch bank, where he also endeavored to have the certified check cashed. He is said to have disappeared.

BURNING SHIP SIGHTED.

Life Savers and Fishermen at Gloucester Report an Ocean Disaster.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21.—It is believed that a large vessel, either a tank steamer with oil, or a sailing craft loaded with some highly inflammable material, was burned to-night in Massachusetts Bay about twenty miles outside of Boston Harbor. A life saving crew from West Gloucester made a strong effort to reach her, but a stiff southeast gale drove them back when they were still ten miles away from the burning ship.

About 10:30 o'clock to-night two Boston fishermen came into port and reported that they passed within two miles of the burning vessel but did not attempt to ascertain her identity. The crew of one of them, which passed to the leeward, reported smelling burning oil and stated that the vessel was a very large one.

NEBRASKA AND THE BIBLE.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 21.—John Chriss of Princeton, this county, demands the literal interpretation and enforcement of the recent Supreme Court decision against reading the Bible and singing sacred songs in the public schools of the State.

He filed a complaint yesterday with the County Attorney, alleging that the law was being violated in his district by the rendering during school hours of a Christmas carol and by hymn singing. The County Attorney ignored his complaint, and told him to seek relief elsewhere.

Application for a rehearing of the Bible case will be filed soon in the Supreme Court by E. O. Kretzinger of Beatrice. He says the Bible is still being read in 6,665 out of 6,666 schools of the State, and challenges the court to enforce its mandate.

TOPICS FOR CONFEDERATES.

Commander Stone's Order to Camps of United Sons of Veterans.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 21.—Commander in Chief Thomas P. Stone has issued an order to the camps of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans in which he directs that each camp hold two special meetings in every month between Jan. 7 and the date of the meeting of the general union at New Orleans.

At each of the meetings it is directed that two comrades deliver addresses on one of the following topics:

The Moral and Legal Right of the South to Secede.
The First Battle of Bull Run.
Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign.
The Battle of Shiloh.
The Battle of the Wilderness.
The Southern Man Before, During, and After the War.
Southern Women Before, During, and After the War.
The Histories That Should Be Taught in Our Public Schools and Our Duty to That End.

Fire Wrecks Unoccupied Floors.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the third floor of the five-story brick building at 198 William Street. The three upper floors of the building were wrecked by the flames and the damage is estimated at $5,000. None of the three floors burned out was occupied. The building stands on the corner of Frankfort Street. In the ground floor is the Union Café, the proprietor of which, F. Emmons, owns the building. On the second floor is the workshop of William Christmas, a printing press machinist. Both suffered water damage.

An Important Publication.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Extraordinary Number of the Annual Financial Review. 1902. Present Conditions and Outlook for 1903. To be issued Jan. 4. A Survey of World Conditions in Finance, Trade, and Agriculture.

A comprehensive series of reports from commercial centres in this and other countries, showing the present financial and trade conditions and the prospects for the year 1903.

Articles by leading men in the mercantile and financial worlds, specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special articles giving the outlook for the new year of the more important industries of the country.

The legislation and legal decisions of the year affecting corporate interests.

An accurate review from Consular officers and special correspondents showing conditions in foreign countries so far as they affect American trade and commerce.

Exhaustive tables showing the dealings in and range of prices for the various railway, industrial, and miscellaneous securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange and on the curb during 1902.

A comprehensive bond table showing the dealings and fluctuations during 1902.

A list of the principal companies incorporated and their capitalization.

Statistics of imports and exports, with an analysis of their meaning.

A series of charts showing at a glance the fluctuations for the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.

The official figures of the Clearing House.

The rates of money and exchange.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce that, as heretofore, commencing FRIDAY, December 26th, and until further notice, their store will be opened at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 5 P. M.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St. and Sixth Avenue.

Brill Brothers
FOUR CONVENIENT STORES.

Evening Dress for Men.

Absolutely right—in material—in cut—in fit and finish, and sold in the FOUR BIG BUSY BRILL STORES without the exaggerated profits that most clothing men think it necessary to charge. We sell them in suits or single garments, so that you can always fill in if one garment gets torn or worn.

Lot 100 is an unfinished worsted lined with fine quality serge; lapel of coat is faced to the buttonhole with merveilleux silk and hand-tailoring throughout. The full-dress suit is priced at..... **$20.00**
The Tuxedo suit is priced at..... **$16.50**

Lot 200. Of fine domestic worsted, granite weave effect—the most worn fabric in use for evening wear. Serge lined with fine silk serge facing to buttonhole; tailoring equal to most custom work. Full-dress suit..... **$25.00**
Tuxedo suit..... **$24.00**

Lot 300. The best home-made worsted—the new indistinct basket weave, lined throughout with pure silk merveilleux, vest back of same goods. No better ready-made clothing do we know of. Full-dress suit..... **$30.50**
Tuxedo suit..... **$27.50**

Lot 400. Made of fine foreign crepe. Just figure enough in these goods to give them an exclusiveness that is not usually found in ready-to-wear clothing. Lined with best quality silk. Tailoring as good as the best custom work. Full-dress suit..... **$40.00**
Tuxedo suit..... **$33.00**

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores. 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

BRONX VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar O'Leary Believes That Many Births and Marriages Were Unreported.

According to the annual report of Dr. Arthur J. O'Leary, Register of Vital Statistics for the Borough of the Bronx, there were 4,756 deaths, or 19.48 per 1,000. But of this number 1,404 were non-residents, being in institutions for the most part. The death rate in this case is 20.05 per 1,000. Deducting the non-residential deaths from the total, a percentage of 13.72 is obtained, a rate per 1,000 which Dr. O'Leary claims is lower than any city in the United States, with the single exception of Milwaukee.

There were 4,938 births, or a percentage of 20.18 per 1,000. Of the total, 2,529 were males and 2,409 females, the excess of males being 120. Marriages to the number of 1,170 wer performed. Of this total, 1,037 were males who were entering the state of matrimony for the first time; the same statement applies to 1,069 females.

Upon the tract of 26,522 acres embraced in the Borough of the Bronx, from Dec. 10, 1901, to Dec. 10, 1902, forty-three sets of twins were born. Colored boys to the number of forty-six were born, and colored girls to the number of forty-three. Noticing that the deaths almost equalled the births, Dr. Leary made an investigation, and as a result observes in his report that many physicians have been lax in reporting births during the last year, and he expresses the opinion that there has been a large number of unreported births.

He also alleges that many ministers have neglected to report marriages which they have performed, and goes on to say that violations of the section of the Penal Code covering these offenses will be detected and prosecuted with great vigor after Jan. 1.

CHAMPION BOY PREVARICATOR.

Police Sergeant at a Loss What to Do with Him, Sent Him to Police Headquarters.

A boy who said he was Frederick Sheehan, ten years old, of 565, 666, and 948 West Forty-eighth Street—all fictitious addresses, the last being the North River—was found drenched to the skin, at Eighth Avenue and Twentieth Street, clutching a quarter, late last night. The boy told the man who found him that he wanted to go to the Florence Hotel, a block away on Eighth Avenue, and the man took him there. The boy said he had relatives there but this was proved not to be so. The boy then asked the clerk for Room 58, the same as he had had the night before, but the clerk knew the room had been regularly occupied by another guest, and the man took the boy to the station in West Twentieth Street.

There the boy said his father in Brooklyn had given him a quarter to go to the Hotel for lodging. He also said he did not go to an aunt in this city, whose address he did not know, because she had gone to Long Branch. He did not go to his mother, because she was with an aunt he did not like. The Sergeant asked him many questions, to allof which the boy had ready and obviously mendacious answers, and not knowing what else to do with him the Sergeant sent him to Police Headquarters.

THEATRES, CHURCHES, AND THE COAL SCARCITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Mr. Arthur S. Phelps's suggestion in to-day's TIMES that the places of amusement close temporarily and give to the poor the coal which they would otherwise burn, I will say that, as he surmises, I do occasionally attend places of amusement, but would gladly forego that pleasure in the present circumstances.

But to close those places would cause a heavy pecuniary loss to the proprietors, and not only loss, but in some cases much suffering to the persons employed in them, whereas to close the churches would cause such loss to no one. Even if the churches did not all close, still, since most of them are far from full on Sundays, two or three might combine and worship together in one building for a while, thus saving the coal from the others. H. T. T.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

INVESTIGATING CHILD SUICIDE.

Coroner Williams Hears the Story of the Eight-Year-Old Girl's Father.

Coroner Williams of Williamsburg and Coroner's Physician Wuest yesterday made an investigation touching the death on Saturday night from the effects of carbolic acid of Elizabeth Hansen, the eight-year-old daughter of Christopher Hansen of 207 Monitor Street, Williamsburg. Hansen and his wife went out to buy Christmas presents Saturday night, and the girl felt very bad because she could not go along. On the return of the parents late at night they found the child dead. She had swallowed carbolic acid.

Hansen told Coroner Williams yesterday that he knew of no reason why his daughter had swallowed the acid.

"I bought the acid at 6 o'clock Saturday night," said Hansen, "and at the same time I bought a pail of coal. I wanted the acid to disinfect the sink. I put the acid, with its wrapper still around it on the second shelf in the pantry, and the coal on the floor. The acid could be reached by the girl, but she did not know what was in the bottle.

"Before my wife and I went out, we put Eliza and the younger girl to bed. It was after 12 o'clock when we came home. On the table was the bottle, which had contained carbolic acid, and beside it the wrapper. We found Eliza dead in bed with her mouth all burned. That is all that I can tell about it. Sometimes the girl had a toothache, but she never took anything to relieve it, so I can't imagine why she took down the bottle with the acid."

Dr. Wuest thought that the girl had swallowed about a tablespoonful of the acid.

BURGLARY PRISONERS HELD.

Magistrate Crane Compliments Capt. McCluskey and Detective Mooney.

Nine prisoners who were arrested within the last week in Harlem in connection with charges of many burglaries were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday before Magistrate Crane. Detective Mooney said he believed he could secure a valuable amount of booty if given time, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Magistrate Crane complimented Capt. McCluskey and Detective Mooney and said it was one of the best and most important pieces of detective work done since he had been a City Magistrate.

1,200 PAIRS OF TROUSERS STOLEN.

The tailorshop of Max Recincoff, at 728 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, was robbed early yesterday morning of $2,000 worth of clothing. The goods stolen consists of 1,200 pairs of trousers, and had been removed from the premises by two men who were seen by Benjamin Matto and his wife, who live in an adjoining house. When Matto questioned the men they stated that they had been directed to remove the goods by Recincoff, and take them to Manhattan. The thieves had a truck upon which they conveyed the trousers.

When Recincoff appeared at his shop yesterday morning and discovered the burglary he immediately notified the police of the Vernon Avenue Station. Detectives were put upon the case, and later arrested Harris Feingold, nineteen years old, of 747 Flushing Avenue. The prisoner was identified by the Mattos as one of the two men who removed the goods. Later in the Lee Avenue Police Court, where the prisoner was arraigned, the Mattos declared that they could not positively identify him, and he was discharged.

DISTRIBUTION OF COAL.

Half-Ton Lots to be Sent Out by Dealers—65,000 Tons Due.

Many coal wagons were on the streets yesterday delivering coal in order to offset the interruption caused by the traffic of Saturday.

On account of complaints concerning the unequal distribution of coal, the dealers are to be instructed this week to send half-ton lots, and even smaller quantities, where ton lots cannot be spared.

At the docks of the companies men worked during the day, and a large quantity of coal was handled. About 55,000 tons of hard coal are due at tidewater to-day.

On Saturday the schedule price for coal was raised by some of the Brooklyn dealers to $8 50 a ton. The expectation is that Brooklyn will be better cared for in the distribution of coal this week.

The Pianola—with the aid of which anyone can play any piano.

PADEREWSKI
The Pianola is perfection.

Placing Pianola in position to play piano.

HAROLD BAUER
I consider the Pianola superior in every way to all other piano-players.

Playing upright piano with aid of Pianola.

MOSZKOWSKI
Any one hidden in a room who will hear the Pianola for the first time, will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays.

The PIANOLA

The means of obtaining full enjoyment of the Piano

A popular and practical Christmas Gift

The most gifted pianist the world has ever known has but a small fraction of the repertoire of the Pianola.

THE PIANOLA is the universal means of playing the Piano.

Universal, because there is no one in all the world, having the use of hands and feet, who could not learn to use it with but little effort.

To operate it is simplicity itself.

Adjustable to any Piano, the Pianola stands before it when in use, and plays the keys with tiny, felt-tipped fingers.

The striking of the notes of the selection, in proper time and place, is no concern of the player. This is correctly done by perforated rolls of paper music.

The player's only task is to decide how slow or how fast the notes shall sound, how loud or how soft he wants them, also he uses the sustaining-pedal. Three little levers serve to impart the player's wishes to the Piano.

Should the air be familiar, the player's taste will dictate the expression. But if it is strange or difficult, a very simple set of markings on the moving music-roll direct the proper movement of the levers.

Simple it is, but in its simplicity it is musically artistic. Paderewski, Hofmann and other great artists find pleasure in the Pianola and use it because they can so perfectly control the elements which go to make up "expression."

The Price of the Pianola is $250.
Purchasable by easy payments if desired.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
Selling Agents: FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y
RUGS. FURNITURE. CARPETS.
CHINA. HOUSEFURNISHINGS. DRAPERIES.
8TH AVE. 35TH TO 36TH ST. N.Y.
Furniture Entrance, 260 to 268 West 36th Street, Near 8th Avenue, New York City.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

MORRIS CHAIRS, mahogany or oak frames, upward from..... 2.50
PARLOR CABINETS, Vernis-Martin, upward from 25.00
PARLOR CABINETS, mahogany, upward from..... 8.75
VERNIS-MARTIN MUSIC CABINETS, upward from..... 18.00
MUSIC CABINETS, mahogany, upward from..... 4.49
BUREAUX, upward from..... 6.25
CHEVAL GLASSES, upward from..... 9.35
LADIES' DESKS, upward from..... 4.49
LIBRARY DESKS, upward... 24.25
DESKS, upward from..... 3.50
BUFFETS, upward from... 16.50
CELLARETS, upward from.. 16.50
HALL STANDS, upward from 4.95

SHAVING STANDS, upward from..... 7.75
HALL CLOCKS, upward from..... 19.50
COMBINATION BOOK-CASE, upward from..... 11.00
LIBRARY BOOKCASE, upward from..... 7.75
CHEVAL DRESSERS, upward from..... 21.15
PIANO STOOLS, upward from..... 1.39
HANGING MIRRORS, upward from..... 5.50
FANCY GILT CHAIRS, upward from..... 3.39
HALL CHAIRS, upward from..... 2.75
RECEPTION CHAIRS..... 1.95
CORNER CHAIRS..... 3.00
ROCKERS in wood, upward from..... 1.65

ROCKERS, upholstered, upward from..... 3.35
ROCKERS, reed, upholstered, upward from..... 2.50
TOILET TABLES, upward from..... 6.60
LIBRARY TABLES, upward from..... 7.25
PARLOR TABLES, upward from..... 1.25
CARD TABLES, upward from..... 5.50
TEA TABLES, upward from..... 11.00
SEWING TABLES, upward from..... 13.25
CARD TABLES, upward from..... 6.00
WARDROBES..... 7.15
DAVENPORTS..... 17.65
COUCHES..... 4.95
CHIFFONIERS..... 4.49

Carpets.
BRUSSELS ART SQUARES—2½x3, $5.60; 3x3, $6.75; 3x4..... 9.00
ART SQUARES—all wool, 3x3, $5.50; 3x3½, $6.50; 3x4..... 7.50
PERSIAN AND ORIENTAL—Shirvans, Daghestans, &c., at very special holiday prices. Complete and elegant assortments.

UPHOLSTERY.
VELOUR TABLE COVERS AT $5.98.
Extra quality Jute Velour Table Covers; 12 patterns, full assortment of colors; reg. value.... 12.50
Japanese Silk Gold Embroidered Lambrequins, each, from $1.29 to..... 7.50
Sofa Pillows, assorted coverings, $1.25 to $7.00.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

The end of the season ends the Toy Business in our establishment. The tremendous space devoted to our China, Housekeeping, Glass, Silverware, Bric-a-Brac, Lamp and Clock departments is not sufficient for the steady increase of trade in the above lines, therefore we have resolved to dispense with the Toy Department.

TEA, COFFEE, FISH, GAME AND BERRY SETS, also many open stocks of fine decorated table ware.
GLASSWARE, in largest assortment, lowest prices. Etched water Tumblers in many fine patterns, each.. 4c
ROGERS' BEST SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, such as Tea, Table and Dessert Spoons, Forks, Oyster Forks and Ladles, at greatly reduced prices.
TEA SPOONS, fine patterns, in set, for only..... 47c
DINNER SETS, in French, Austrian, English and American china; all the best makes, ranging in prices down to..... 5.98
Our China, Glass and Silverware departments are crowded with all the best and newest articles suitable for Holiday gifts and table use, at prices to suit all tastes and purses.

TOOL CHESTS, up from.... 35c
SOLDIER SETS, up from..... 19c
VIOLINS, fine make, up from. 78c
MAGIC LANTERNS, up from. 25c
TABLE CROQUETS, up from.. 8c
LAUNDRY SETS, up from.... 10c
SLEIGHS, for boys, up from.. 19c
SLEIGHS, for girls, up from.. 19c
BAGATELLE BOARDS, up from 8c
PIANOS, fine tune..... 16c
TRAIN AND TRACK, up from 58c
DRUMS, fine quality, up from 25c
DOLLS' BEDS and Outfits, up from..... 38c
AIR GUN, "The Prince"..... 58c
AIR GUN, repeater..... 75c
BLACKBOARDS, up from..... 12c
SHOOTING GALLERY AND GUN..... 68c
SWING HORSES, up from... 1.89
DESKS, double blackboard... 67c

DISHES, decorated, large set.. 19c
BOOKS—Story and Novels, worth from 29c. to 75c., all to go at..... 19c
Stoves, Stables, Kitchens, Doll Houses and Forts at half their value.
Games, large assortment, all at half price.
SHOOFLY ROCKERS as low as 29c
VELOCIPEDES, up from..... 89c
HORSE AND WAGON, steel, large..... 29c
DOLL SWINGS, iron, folding. 19c
TENPINS, 9 in. size..... 21c
EXPRESS WAGONS, up from 39c
We are now ready to dispose of all our Toys at any reasonable offer.
Never before has any concern offered such a beautiful stock as ours at such strikingly low prices.

DOLL, GAME OR MECHANICAL TOY PRESENTED TO EVERY CHILD, ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT, WHO VISITS TOY DEPARTMENT.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Stella Music Boxes

The music for a Stella Music Box is cut on sheets of steel that do not wear. Each piece goes to make up a store of music for all time—draw on it as you will, it is inexhaustible.

Nothing delicate, to break or fail. Stella Music Boxes are cased in polished wood and in art cabinets. Sold on easy payments if desired. Call and hear them any time. Open evenings

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY, 39 Union Square, New York.

READY TO BUY BEACH FRONT

Asbury Park Willing to Take It from Founder Bradley.

Concessions That Permit Action by the Authorities—Bond Issue of $300,000 —Contest Among Aldermen.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—The last obstacle in the way of transferring the coveted beach front and the sewer system to the city has been removed, and the transfer papers, which were signed by "Founder" Bradley and his legal representatives in New York City yesterday, are to be presented to the Aldermen at a special meeting to-morrow evening.

When the Aldermen and the City Attorney waited upon Mr. Bradley on Saturday he was shown that the former transfer papers were defective, and he made all of the concessions that were desired by the city officials.

At the meeting of the Aldermen to-morrow it is proposed to ratify the transfer agreed to by Mr. Bradley and order a special election to pass upon the bond issue of $300,000. There is very little opposition to the scheme.

Soon after the first of the coming year the acting Mayor will appoint the Park Commissioners, who will manage the beach front in the future, and the new officials will begin the contemplated improvements to the shore front, including a new boardwalk, pavilions, a music stand, and a casino. The boardwalk may not be rebuilt entirely next year, but the structure is to be overhauled.

Aldremen T. Frank Appleby and Dr. Bruce S. Keator are candidates for the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, which will carry with it until next November the title of Acting Mayor. There are seven members of the board, and it has been said that each candidate has three votes pledged. The new member of the board, Alderman Winckler, will begin his term with the new year. He has made no pledges, but his vote will decide the contest. Alderman Keator took the initiative in the move to acquire the beach from Mr. Bradley, and for that reason, it is said, he stands a good show of winning the fight.

LOW MASS IN THE TOMBS.

New Roman Catholic Chapel Dedicated by Archbishop Farley in the Presence of Patronesses and Prisoners.

Men and women prominent in society and in various Roman Catholic associations were present yesterday morning at the dedication of the new Tombs Roman Catholic Chapel. Archbishop Farley, assisted by his Secretary, Father Hayes, and Father Cunnean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, celebrated low mass. Frank and Evart Clarke served as acolytes. Fully 200 persons crowded the small chapel which is on the second floor of the new Tombs, of which 100 were male prisoners, 24 female prisoners, and the remainder guests.

There being no pews in the chapel, prisoners and guests were compelled to use camp stools, and while it had been planned that the guests should be seated in the rear, the room was so crowded that seats were arranged in the aisles and guests sat, therefore, among the prisoners.

Archbishop Farley spoke of the work done by the women and men of the Associated Catholic Charities in getting the chapel ready and providing its furnishings and said that he as well as those who had made the chapel possible had the interests of each individual prisoner at heart.

The attendance was not compulsory on the part of the prisoners. The Roman Catholic prisoners in the Tombs were notified of the service and those who wished were allowed to attend. Among those there were Grace Galloway, the English Gypsy, who was sentenced a few days ago to fifteen years for killing her husband; and Sharkey, the detective, who will be sentenced to-day for manslaughter as responsible for the death of Nicholas Fish, the banker.

Following the service, the new prison was inspected by the guests while the Archbishop and clergy breakfasted with Warden John E. Van de Carr.

The new chapel was furnished entirely by persons interested in charitable and correction work. The altar was presented by Mrs. Floyd Jones. One of each of the three memorial windows was presented by Mrs. John Bouvier, Mrs. Theodore Ryan and the Misses Bouvier. Mr. Bouvier donated the crucifix and candelabra. Mrs. John O'Keefe presented the altar railing, while Mrs. Elmer D. Clarke gave the missal stand. The stations were furnished by the Tombs keepers, while the matrons contributed the confessional. The brass vases are from the St. Vincent de Paul Committee while the other furnishings were contributed by the committee of the Associated Catholic Charities. The chalice used was one presented by Mother Catherine Seton of the Sisters of Mercy to the chapel fifty years ago.

Some of those present yesterday were: The Rev. Alexander Doyle, Father Conniff, ex-chaplain of the Tombs; Father Smith, the present chaplain; Commissioner of Corrections Thomas W. Hynes, Warden Van de Carr and Mrs. Van de Carr, Deputy Warden William Hansbury, Mrs. Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Tierney, Mrs. Joseph O'Donohue, Miss Mary Bouvier, Thomas M. Mulry, President of the State Board of Charities, and Mrs. Elmer D. Clarke.

BAD BROTHERS CAUGHT AGAIN.

After Twice Robbing Their Father's House They Commit Highway Robbery.

As Mrs. Ellen Donahue of 284 Coles Street, Jersey City, was returning to her home on Saturday night she was stopped by two men who stole her pocketbook, containing 27 cents, a string of beads, a pair of eyeglasses, and seven Erie ferry tickets. She informed the police, but was so frightened that she could give no description of the men

The police learned that William Jensen, twenty-three years old, and Charles, his brother, twenty-one years old, had been seen in the neighborhood shortly before the robbery. They were found at the house of their grandmother, at Van Vorst and Sussex Streets, shortly after midnight, and placed under arrest. Mrs. Donahue's pocketbook was found in their possession. It still contained the beads, eyeglasses, and ferry tickets. Only the 27 cents was missing. The accused will be arraigned before Police Justice Hoos to-day.

Five years ago, when the Jensens were mere boys, their father, who lives at 121 Highland Avenue, remarried. The sons refused to recognize their stepmother, and left home. A year later they broke into the house and stole a quantity of jewelry. Being discovered by Mrs. Jensen, they knocked her down and beat her severely. They were arrested and sent to State prison for three years each. In August, 1901, they were paroled at the intercession of their father. On Nov. 27 they again broke into their father's house and stole $32, with which they escaped. Jensen declining to make any charge against them. The police will now arraign them for both robberies, and also for violating the parole laws.

HE HAD "FIXED" THE POLICE.

But This Poker-Room Keeper Didn't Know Visitors He Welcomed Were Capt. McKaig and His Men.

"You are perfectly safe here, gentlemen," said Frank Miller as he welcomed a party of four men to his poker rooms at 369 Whiton Street, Jersey City, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. "We never have any trouble here, because I have 'fixed' Police Captain McKaig and all the precinct detectives."

Then he ushered his guests up stairs to a room, where eight men were playing poker at two tables. Then Miller was greatly surprised to see two men drop their cards, while one of them shouted:

"What do you mean by bringing Capt. McKaig and his detectives down on us?"

Miller made a bolt for the door, but he was at once "fixed" by Capt. McKaig, and he and the players were marched to the Communipaw Avenue Police Station, where they were bailed to appear before Police Justice Murphy to-day. The names given by the eight players are said to be fictitious.

SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE.

Charter Granted by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York have granted a charter to the American Institute of Social Service. The first Board of Trustees will consist of the following incorporators:

Warner Van Norden,	Mornay Williams,
Abram S. Hewitt,	P. C. Hale,
Carroll D. Wright,	Washington Choate,
Spencer Trask,	Josiah Strong,
Stanley McCormick,	W. H. Tolman,
M. E. Ingalls,	Miss Helen M. Gould,
Robert C. Ogden,	Miss Grace H. Dodge,
James H. Hyde,	Mrs. Darwin R. James,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst,
E. R. L. Gould,	Miss M. Carey Thomas,
Richard Watson Gilder,	Miss Mary E. Woolley,
Albert Shaw,	Miss Caroline Hazard,
William R. Corwine,	Mrs. Mary L. Dickinson,
William B. Howland,	Mrs. W. H. Tolman.

The Executive Committee consists of R. W. Gilder, William R. Corwine, William B. Howland, Washington Choate, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Miss Caroline Hazard, Miss Mary E. Woolley, and the officers ex officio.

The Finance Committee is composed of William R. Corwine, Spencer Trask, and Warner Van Norden.

The officers are Josiah Strong, President; William H. Tolman, Director; Abram S. Hewitt and Warner Van Norden, Vice Presidents; Spencer Trask, Treasurer; E. A. McAlpin, Jr., Recording Secretary.

The object of the institute, which is nonsectarian and non-partisan, is the collection and interpretation of facts bearing on social and industrial betterment and the dissemination of the resulting knowledge for the education of public opinion. This information will be placed at the disposal of any one so wishing, in order that he may profit by the successes and failures of others. The institute will also advise him how these experiences may be used to the best advantage in meeting local needs and conditions. This will be done through the following departments: Bureau of Information, Investigation, Illustration, Publication, Legislation, Lecture Bureau, Training School for Social Secretaries, Library and Archives, Security, Personal Study and Research, International Relations.

It is estimated that $35,000 will be required for the institute's work in 1903, of which sum $18,500 has already been pledged.

BLAMED THE BURGLAR ALARM.

Caught Climbing Out of a Store, McCaffrey Pleaded Guilty.

John McCaffrey, twenty-two years old, of 426 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the Harlem Court yesterday and was held in $1,500 bail for trial. He had been caught while coming out of a store after robbing it, and decided, as the case was completely against him, to plead guilty.

Early yesterday morning the burglar alarm in the dry goods store of Misel Brothers, at 7, 9, 11 Manhattan Street, sounded, and Roundsman Murphy and Policemen Woodward and Frye of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station went to investigate. Woodward went to a rear extension and found the wire screen covering the skylight removed. The skylight was open and suspended into the store was a rope with a pulley. Woodward waited and in a few moments McCaffrey climbed out. After a fight he was subdued.

It is only recently that the store was equipped with burglar alarms, as it had been robbed twice before. McCaffrey was thought to know something about the other robberies. He was questioned in an innocent way about his being caught so easily and suddenly remarked:

"Yes. You've got me right. The last time I was there there was no damn burglar alarm."

The other robberies will now be laid to his credit also.

TWO FOUND DEAD FROM GAS.

Police Investigating the Death of a Woman and Her Brother-in-Law.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station are investigating the deaths of Annie Fogarty, thirty-nine years old, of 853 Amsterdam Avenue, and James Fogarty, thirty-five years old, her brother-in-law, of 864 Amsterdam Avenue, who were found dead from gas asphyxiation in one of Mrs. Fogarty's rooms last evening. Mrs. Fogarty had charge of a laundry at 853 Amsterdam Avenue, on the ground floor, and lived in apartments in the rear of the store. Her rooms are formed by partitioning off a space in the rear of the store. The partition does not reach to the ceiling.

When the bodies were found four gasjets in the store were turned on full and a gas stove in the bedroom, used for heating irons, had both stops turned on full. The door leading into the bedroom from the main living apartment was found locked.

The police say that Mrs. Fogarty's husband is living and that he is in an insane asylum. James Fogarty, who was a bricklayer, was also married, and lived with his wife at 864 Amsterdam Avenue. Mrs. Fogarty was very small and frail, while James Fogarty was a tall and powerfully built man. The police say that the woman could not have turned on the gasjets in the store, as she was too short of stature, and no gas lighter could be found.

CROKER HAPPY AT WANTAGE.

Did Not Express to Dr. Jenkins Any Intention of Returning Here.

Among the passengers on the liner Etruria, which arrived yesterday, was Dr. W. T. Jenkins, who had been abroad in the interests of the Merchant Marine Hospital Service.

"I went away on Sept. 13," he said, "and sailed for home on Dec. 13, and during that time traveled all over the British Isles. I saw Mr. Croker half a dozen times at Wantage, and he seemed to be well content to stay where he was, at least he did not indicate in any way that he intended coming to New York. We discussed the last elections, but Mr. Croker did not commit himself."

FIRE AT INGLESIDE SCHOOL.

NEW MILFORD, Conn., Dec. 21.—Fire to-day in Ingleside School, a large and fashionable seminary for girls, conducted by Mrs. William D. Black, caused damage estimated at $40,000.

The servants were the only persons in the building when the fire broke out, the students and instructors of the seminary being away on their Christmas vacations. Mrs. Black, who conducts the school, was in New York. Over 100 students are registered at the school, and the damage to the articles in their rooms cannot be estimated.

The loss on the building is covered by insurance.

Columbia's Lacrosse Practice Ends.

Columbia's Fall lacrosse practice was concluded last week, and work in this sport at the local university is now at an end until the Spring, when there will be a series of games between the various classes of the university. Medals will be given to the members of the winning team, and this, it is hoped, will stimulate the sport.

Columbia's prospects in this sport are bright, according to the opinion of Cyrus C. Miller, Columbia's coach. He thinks the material a likely lot and believes Columbia has very bright prospects for a winning team the coming season. Among the veteran players from last year's team who will again play this year are H. I. Benjamin, the Captain; V. Stewart, L. Kebler, F. N. Benedict, G. A. Sherron, R. Adams, E. J. Reid, E. Ashley, A. Coggeshall, L. C. Bigelow, A. G. Hays, T. Ray, H. Lyford, and R. H. Wyld.

Columbia's schedule as so far arranged includes games with Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Swarthmore, Hobart, Johns Hopkins, Stevens, Orange A. C., and Crescent A. C.

Silent Fives' Basket Ball Trip.

Trevanion G. Cook, manager of the Silent Five deaf-mute basketball team, announces that his team will take a Western trip, going as far as Minneapolis, Minn., during the next two weeks. Twelve games have been arranged for the trip, which will last from Dec. 23 to Jan. 3. The complete schedule is as follows:

Dec. 23, South Side A. C., at Pittsburg; 24, Kenton A. C., at Kenton, Ohio; 25, Kenton A. C., at Kenton, Ohio; 25, Circleville Basketball Team, at Circleville, Ohio; 26, Fremont Basketball Team at Fremont, Ohio; 27, Central Y. M. C. A., at Chicago; 29, West Side Y. M. C. A., at Chicago; 30, Company E, Second Regiment, at Fond du Lac, Wis.; 31, University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 1, Oshkosh Y. M. C. A., at Oshkosh, Wis.; 2, Company E, Second Regiment, at Fond du Lac; 3, Company E, Second Regiment, at Fond du Lac.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED

Charles J. Muntwegler Accused of Forgery.

Alleged Collusion with a Depositor of the State Bank in Connection with a Note for $800.

Charles J. Muntwegler, nineteen years old, of 1,712 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, who has been employed as a clerk in the State Bank at 378 Grand Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday on a charge of forgery in connection with the deposit and discounting of a note for $600, alleged to be fictitious.

The complainant in the case was Detective Dunn of Capt. Titus's staff, acting upon information furnished by Arnold Kohn of 18 East Ninety-first Street, Vice President of the State Bank. Muntwegler was bound over for examination to-morrow morning in $1,000 bail, which was furnished by his father, Louis Muntwegler, a commission merchant, with offices in the Cotton Exchange Building. It was said last night by Vice President Kohn that restitution would probably be made, and that the case would not be pushed.

Mr. Kohn said that the alleged forgery occurred early in November, at a time when the assistant to the note teller was absent and young Muntwegler was working in his place. In collusion with a depositor, whose name is withheld, Mr. Kohn said Muntwegler deposited a forged note to the depositor's credit. At the next monthly examination of the books the alleged forgery was not discovered, and it only became apparent when the note matured last week. An examination of the books at that time resulted in the arrest on Saturday.

Louis Muntwegler, the father of the accused, was seen at his home yesterday. He said his son had told him that several of the clerks were involved in the case, and that the note in question was the result of a mistake, not of any intention to defraud the bank.

Young Muntwegler has been in the employ of the bank for two years and received a salary of $600. The bank officials say his work hitherto has been entirely satisfactory.

PARTED WITH $6,515.

German Gave the Money That "Chappie" Moran and Harry Somerfield Might Back Horses with It.

Hans Kefferstein, a German civil engineer, living at 480 Park Avenue, arrived in this country seven weeks ago with the determination to get rich in a hurry. He made the acquaintance of "Chappie" Moran and Harry Somerfield, who succeeded in getting Kefferstein to part with $6,515 in four days for the purpose of beating the bookmakers at the New Orleans track.

Kefferstein met them through an advertisement on Dec. 14, signed papers of partnership with Somerfield, which provided that the money won should be divided in three parts, and then put up his ready cash. All that Kefferstein could show for his money were three notes and the agreement of partnership, when he sought the aid of Detectives Oppenheim, Grube, and Dowling at Police Headquarters.

They placed "Chapple" Moran and Somerfield under arrest on Saturday, and yesterday arraigned them before Magistrate Brann in Yorkville Court.

"You were certainly an easy mark," declared the Judge to the complainant, after he had heard the evidence.

"He entered into partnership with my clients and accepted their notes," said Harry Goldsmith, who appeared for the prisoners, "and it is simply a civil action."

"This is another case of the biter being bit," said the Judge, as he dismissed the complaint and discharged the prisoners.

BORACIC FOR DINNER.

Dr. Wiley Begins Feeding Food Preservatives to His Experimental Class.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The food tests that Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, is making on a number of Government employes for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, effects are produced by a diet to which is added borax and other food preservatives, is at last fairly under way.

This afternoon at dinner borax and boracic acid figured to quite an extent in the food given the Government boarders.

Those who ate the dinner said they had not noticed the presence of any preservatives in the food and no ill effects had resulted to any of them this evening. The nervousness that was manifest in one or two of the men has worn off, and they all are in good condition.

The amount of food given each man is carefully weighed.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

HURT IN A DOUBLE COLLISION.

Engineer and Another Man Injured and a Parlor Car Burned in a Jersey City Freight Yard.

A double collision by which two men were injured and a parlor car destroyed occurred in the Waldo Avenue freight yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Drill Engine No. 59 of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was running into the yard when it collided with Engine No. 446 of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Neither engine was damaged, but Oliver Hoffman, twenty-eight years old, of 85 Monitor Street, who was riding in the cab of the Lehigh Valley engine with Dennis Murray, the engineer, was thrown out and badly bruised. When the collision occurred Murray reversed the lever and started back. At the same moment another engine was shifting the Pullman car Doran and a passenger coach across the track to a siding. Murray's engine struck the Doran in the centre. The shock threw Murray from the cab, and his right arm and right leg were broken. The impact derailed and overturned the Doran. The gas tank attached to the car exploded and set fire to the car.

The Fire Department was called out, but the firemen were unable to save the car, and it was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of about $12,000. Murray and Hoffman were taken to the City Hospital.

ALDERMAN PARSONS TALKS.

In regard to the defeat of Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and the various stories as to its causes, Alderman Parsons said last night:

"I was not at any time a candidate for Congress, and both Mr. Hawkes and Howard Conkling as well as myself did all in our power to give Mr. Weekes every reasonable opportunity to get the Senatorial nomination. We wavered at no time in the fight, and when Senator Elsberg was named we refused to make the nomination unanimous simply to prove to Mr. Weekes our good faith in supporting his Senatorial candidacy."

Champion Jeffries Met a Surprise.

BUTTE, Montana, Dec. 21.—Champion pugilist James Jeffries to-night lost a decision in a four-round contest with Jack Munroe, after four rounds of the fiercest fighting Butte has seen for some time. At one time the champion went to his knees and a knockout looked possible. Jeffries and his manager had posted a forfeit of $250 for any one to stand against Jeffries for four rounds and Munroe accepted the challenge. At the end of the fourth Munroe was still ready to fight. Munroe is amateur champion of the Pacific Coast. Fitzsimmons has posted a forfeit of $500 to put Munroe out in four rounds.

RAILROAD RATES ON IMPORTED FREIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is inquiring into the railroad rates on import traffic. It would certainly not be difficult for it to detect that the import freights are materially less than the rates charged by those carriers upon the same goods as domestic shipments from the same port and to the same interior points.

Take, for instance, a commodity like salt herrings, which are largely imported from Holland. The freight from Holland to New York by the Holland-America Steamship Line amounts to 4.8 cents per keg, while the freight from Holland to Chicago amounts to 4.2 cents per keg.

This certainly shows that a difference is made, and it naturally has the effect of taking the trade away from New York. I should think that the commission would easily find more proofs if it would ask the merchants and importers to co-operate with it.

S. A.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Toys, Dolls, Games and Books.

Naturally the Children's Store is the first place to look for Children's Presents of all descriptions, suitable for the purposes of good old Santa Claus.

Those who look will not be disappointed. The things are here in great variety, and at moderate prices.

Morning Shopping Advised.

60-62 West 23d Street.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY

Pioneer and leading Talking Machine Company of the World.

ALL KINDS OF GRAPHOPHONES, $1.50 TO $100.

Columbia New High Speed Moulded Records

fit all makes and types of talking machines using cylindrical records and are superior to all others. Musical selections in endless variety, 50 cents each; $5 per dozen. Machines and records thoroughly up-to-date.

The Disc Graphophone is made in three types, selling at *$15 $20* and *$30*.

7-in Records, 50c each; $5 per dozen
10-in. Records, $1 each; $10 per dozen

Ideal Holiday Gift

No. 93 Chambers Street. No. 573 Fifth Avenue.

"New Gem Safety Razors"

Give a man a New Gem Safety Razor and you present him with a perpetual source of luxury and economy. If you don't get one by gift, secure the style you want at any local cutlery, jewelry or department store.

Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Razor, with Two Blades, in Leather Case. 3.50
Automatic Stropping Machine and Strop.. 2.00

As a test of its easy and safety shaving qualities, call at our salesroom and try a shave in our "Barber Shop" FREE.

The GEM CUTLERY CO. 34 Reade St., City.
Mail Orders filled. Booklet Sent.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

$250 Baus Pianos

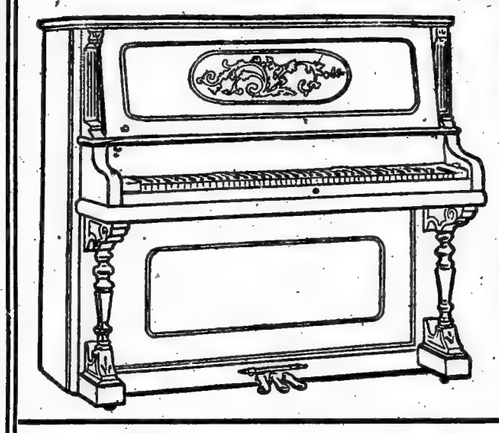

on the Easy Payment Plan at *$168*

YOU PAY A TRIFLING SUM DOWN AND A LITTLE SUM MONTHLY.

A BEAUTIFUL Christmas present. Pianos purchased up to Tuesday night will be delivered on Wednesday.

WE GUARANTEE THE BAUS PIANO IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR FIVE YEARS. The designs were specially made for this sale. They include plain and handsomely carved antique oak, Circassian walnut and San Domingo mahogany cases of new and elegant designs. Cases are all double veneered, have ivory keys, overstrung bass and three strings in the treble.

IN ADDITION TO BEING ELEGANTLY MADE OF FINE MATERIALS, THE BAUS PIANO POSSESSES TONE OF GREAT BRILLIANCY AND RICH MELODIOUSNESS. It is particularly noted for its staying-in-tune qualities. Visit the magnificent New Art Piano Store on the Fifth Floor for further details.

Women's Coats.

New styles in Velour Jackets, Kersey Monte Carlo Coats, Montagnac ¾ Garments, Zibeline Box Coats and Peau de Soie Coats.

Velour Blouse Jackets—
Plain, piped with satin, *19.50*

Velour Blouse Jackets—
Collar and front of Persian Lamb, *27.50*

Velour Blouse Jackets—
Collar and front of mink or beaver, *37.50*

Montagnac ¾ Garments—
Lined with heavy satin, double shoulder capes in loose and fitted backs, *19.50*

Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—
With double shoulder cape lined with best satin and trimmed on front with fancy silk braid, *14.50*

Peau de Soie Garments—
¾ length, with fancy shoulder capes, trimmed with silk braid, *29.50*

(Second Floor, Front.)

Christmas Cards & 1903 Calendars.

The variety is infinite. Prices range from 2c up to $6.00. Much ingenuity is displayed this year, the conceits being more effective than any year yet noted. Ideas vary from the most humorous to the most poetical.

Plenty of plain Date Pads, too, for the business man's desk.

(Second Floor, 19th St.)

$5.00 Gold and Silver Mounted Umbrellas, 2.95

These Umbrellas are covered with a very fine quality of Union Silk; 26-in. size; hemmed or tape edged, silk cases and tassels; full length handles for women in pearl and ivory, tastefully mounted with gold and sterling silver; the handles for men are of buckhorn, Cape horn, carved novelties and natural woods, with heavy silver and gold mountings, made to sell at $5.00; to-day, *2.95*

(Main Floor, Front, 19th Street.)

Perfumery & Toilet Accessories.

Great stocks of popular Perfumes, as well as Atomizers, Manicure Sets, Whisk Brooms, etc., are here. All in the newest and most unique bottles and boxes. From the moderately priced fancy glass effects to the best sterling silver and cut glass varieties.

PINAUD'S EXTRACT; cut glass stopper; regularly $1.15, *1.00*
WOODWORTH'S VIOLETS OF SICILY; in fancy box, *89*
ROGER & GALLET'S VIOLET DE PARME, *81*
PIVER'S AZUREA, TREFLE, SAFRON D'OR extract, oz., *1.05*
BABCOCK'S CUT ROSES OR CORYLOPSIS, bottle, *50*
COLGATE'S; any odor; 1 oz., *43c.*, 2 oz., *65c.*, 4 oz., *1.00*
DE GRANDVILLE'S HELIO, ZAZA, VIOLET or JASMINE, 2 oz. bottle; cut glass stopper; 1 in box, *1.75*
MANHATTAN PERFUME, CRUSHED ROSE, CARNATION, LILY OF VALLEY, PEAU D'ESPAGNE; 2 oz., 1 in box, *65*
RICARD'S VIOLETTE REGAL; 1 in box, *60*
BRADLEY'S WILDWOOD VIOLET; 1 in box, 15c.; 4 oz. size, 1 in box, *49*
HUDNUT'S ASSORTED ODORS; 1 oz. bottles, *50*
"4711" ASSORTED ODORS; 1 in box, *39*
ATOMIZERS; all kinds; fancy glass, cut glass, sterling mounted; prices range from *25c.* to *9.50*
STAG HORN MANICURE PIECES; sterling mounted, *49*
WHISK BROOM; sterling mounted, *49*
COMB AND BRUSH AND MANICURE SETS; in Ebony, Celluloid, Decorated Porcelain, Stag Horn, Burnt Wood and Sterling Silver; prices range from *49c.* to *20.00*

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

"Victor" Talking Machines.

On the Easy Payment Plan.

Nothing like it as a home entertainer and fun-maker. The human voice, every sound of musical instruments and those from the animal and natural world are reproduced with the most faithful life-likeness.

IT MAKES A SUPERB CHRISTMAS GIFT.

FIRST PAYMENT—AND A "VICTOR" IS YOURS.

Prices, of course, range from $15.00 to $45.00. But what of that? Hundreds are availing themselves of our easy payment plan. It takes so little of your Christmas money to possess one of these delightful instruments! Just a little amount down and a small amount monthly. But what delight you get from it, all the while you are paying for it.

(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Fine Stationery

Engraved Cards and Die Work.

SPECIAL GIFT BOXES OF STATIONERY In Leather, Burnt Wood and polished boxes, $3.00 to 8.00
NEW FANCY NOVELTIES IN STATIONERY, 25c. to 2.50
THEATRE RECORD BOOKS, from $1.25 to 2.00
ADDRESS BOOKS, 10c. to 2.00
WRITING SETS, $2.50 to 7.50
FANCY INK STANDS, imitation Bronze, Solid Brass and Gold Plated; 25c. to 6.50
AUTOMATIC INK STANDS, 25c. to 4.50
POSTAL CARD ALBUMS, hand decorated cloth and leather bindings; will hold from 200 to 1,000 cards; 20c. to 4.50
SCRAP BOOKS; "Mark Twain," "The Perfect," "The Ideal," and others; plain cloth and decorated; 18c. to 3.50
PAINE'S DUPLICATE WHIST; 8 board, $3.00; 12 board, $4.00 and $5.00
STANDARD DIARIES, 10c. to 1.50
CALENDAR PADS AND BASE 18
WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS, $2.50 to 5.00
OUR SPECIAL PEN, "THE FOUNTAIN," 14 kt., 1.00
THE NIAGARA TYPEWRITER, 9.75

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Wines and Liquors

DELICIOSO PORT (imported); light color; very delicate fine flavor; per gallon, 1.35
AMONTILLADO SHERRY (imported); pale, delicate, nutty-flavored wine; per gallon, 1.10
PONTET CANET, imported from Ch. Ferrand & Co., Bordeaux, France; per case, 12 qts., 6.35
MACON (Burgundy); imported from E. Maret Pere & Fils, Nuits, France; per case 12 qts., 6.25
HAUT SAUTERNES; imported from Ch. Ferrand & Co., Bordeaux, France; per case, 12 quarts, 7.25
HOCHHEIMER; imported from Johann Gerst, Frankfurt, A.-M.; per case, 12 quarts, 6.35
CABINET RIESLING; a very choice domestic wine; per case, 12 quarts 3.00
CLARETS and RHINE WINES; according to age and quality; per gal., $1.25, $1.10, 90c., 75c., 65c. and 50
MEDOC, excellent matured table claret, per case, 12 quarts, 3.00
PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL and SWEET CATAWBA, according to vintage and quality, per gal., $2.00, $1.65, $1.35, $1.20, $1.00 and 85

Christmas Furniture.

Women's Desks and Leather Library Furniture in broad variety at exceptional price inducements.

MAHOGANY DESKS.

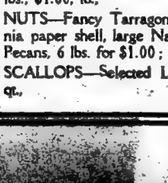

$13.25 MAHOGANY DESK, 10.25
$16.00 MAHOGANY DESK, 12.00
$17.00 MAHOGANY DESK, 12.50
$18.00 MAHOGANY DESK, 13.50
$18.50 MAHOGANY DESK, 13.75
$20.00 MAHOGANY DESK, 15.00
$24.00 MAHOGANY DESK, 18.00
$39.50 MAHOGANY DESK, 20.50

LEATHER LIBRARY FURNITURE.

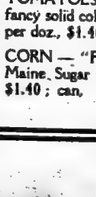

LEATHER LIBRARY SUITE; 3 pieces; oak frames; reduced from $85.00 to *65.00*
LEATHER LIBRARY SUITE; 3 pieces; oak frames; reduced from $135.00 to *100.00*
LEATHER LIBRARY CHAIR; oak frame; reduced from $32.00 to *24.00*
CHAIRS; oak frames; reduced from $16.00 to *12.00*

(Fifth Floor.)

World's Purest Christmas Foods.

LIMA BEANS—"Fountain" brand, delicious, tiny Lima Beans; per doz., $1.60; can, 14
HAMS—Armour's delicious mild Sugar-cured Hams; per lb., 14
COTTAGE CHEESE—Fresh made daily at our own creamery; 2 large balls for 5
BAR LE DUC—New arrival "Madame Damain" celebrated Bar le Duc Jelly; red and white currant, red and white strawberry; per glass 25
FLOUR—Siegel Cooper Co.'s Best XXXX Minnesota Patent; ½ bbl. sack, 57
PLUM PUDDING—"Fountain" brand genuine old English Plum Pudding, 3-lb. can, 53c.; 2-lb. can, 35c.; 1-lb. can, 18
CORNED BEEF—Fancy Rumps, lb., 10
FANCY PORK LOINS, for roasting, lb., 12½
PEEL—Extra Fancy Glace Lemon or Orange Peel, lb., 15
RAISINS—"Fountain" brand, extra fancy 3-Crown Coast Seeded Raisins, 1-lb. carton, 12
Fancy New 3-Crown Loose Muscatel Raisins, per lb., 10
CURRANTS—"Fountain" brand fancy new cleaned Amalia Currants, 1-lb. carton, 8
CITRON—Extra Fancy Glace Leghorn Citron, lb., 15
TABLE RAISINS—Garrett's fancy Imported Malaga Clusters, Connoisseur brand, per lb., 20
TABLE RAISINS—Garrett's Extra Dessert Malaga Clusters, 5½-lb. box, 1.20
NUTS—Best quality New Mixed Nuts; 7 lbs., $1.00, lb., 15
NUTS—Fancy Tarragona Almonds, California paper shell, large Naples Filberts, Jumbo Pecans, 6 lbs. for $1.00; lb., 17
SCALLOPS—Selected Long Island Scallops, qt., 25
SCHEPP'S—Shredded Cocoanut, new stock, lb., 12
SARDINES—"Barbonne" Fancy Imported Boneless Sardines, best fish, finest oil, can, 20
SALMON—"Cook's Pride" Fancy blood-red Sockeye Salmon, 1-lb. tall cans, doz., $1.65; can. 14
SHRIMP—Fancy Large Shrimp, qt., 25
MARMALADE—Millar's celebrated Belfast Orange Marmalade, 1-lb. jar, 15
PRUNES—Fancy Santa Clara, large, bright, fruit, small pit; 10 lbs. 49c.; lb., 5½
BUTTER—Extra fancy Caeamery Butter, fine flavor, very sweet, 5-lb. stone crock, 1.53
TOMATOES—"Fountain" brand, extra fancy solid cold packed, red ripe, meaty fruit, per doz., $1.40; per can, 12
CORN—"Fountain" brand, extra fancy Maine Sugar Corn; 1902 packing, per doz., $1.40; can, 12

Fourth Floor.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Open Until 10 o'clock
Tonight and Tomorrow Night
And Will Be Closed Wednesday Evening—Christmas Eve

The Wanamaker Store

Shopping Is Easy In the Christmas Store

FIRST, this is the easiest store to get to—more car lines come *directly* to WANAMAKER'S *without a transfer* than to any other point in New York City.

Then it is so easy to shop where such vast and varied Christmas stocks are shown. Pleasant, too, to buy where the ground floor of a store extends over the larger part of *two* city blocks—Tenth street to Eighth.

Even in these last three days you'll find the Wanamaker store service surprisingly pleasant. If you can come promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning you'll avoid the later throngs.

If you can't come in daytime, remember that WANAMAKER'S will be *open this evening and tomorrow evening, until 10 o'clock.*

A Stirring Sale of Men's SACK SUITS

THIS is an offering of about two hundred fancy cheviot sack suits, gathered from the little lots in our regular stock—suits that were the best $12 and $15 values shown in New York this season—

Today Choose for $8.50 a Suit!

Of course sizes are not complete in any one style—the lots are broken, else this offering could not be made; but all sizes are in the lot somewhere, as the selling starts.

But you'd best be prompt. It will not take two hundred men long to come here, when such a remarkable offering is made; and the suits will be claimed as fast as men clap their eyes on them.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

4,000 Yards of $1.25 and $1.50 VENETIAN CLOTHS

At 75c a Yard!

HALF PRICE, on one grade, almost half price on the other; for one of the best fabrics that can be chosen for a winter dress, for one's own use, or for a gift for a friend!

And Venetians are half brothers to Broadcloths—equally handsome, practical, staple; equally distinctive in the smart tailored effect they give to gowns made of them; equally susceptible of refined treatment in trimming. In fact, very many prefer the effective twill that characterizes the Venetian cloth.

The present lot contains twenty-two choice colorings, and a third of the entire quantity is *black*, the most wanted color of all—here is the list:

Navy Blue	Light Tans	Cardinals	Cadet Blues	Heliotrope
Golden Brown	Light Gray	Medium Gray	Dark Grays	Plum
Green	Royal Blue	and Black		

50 inches wide. $1.25 and $1.50 qualities, at 75c a yard.

Rotunda.

Men's $6.50 House Coats at $4.50

ALL made of handsome reversible cloths, by tailors who thoroughly understand making smart house coats. They are identical to coats sold in our regular stocks at $6.50; but it's near Christmas, and the manufacturer let us cut the price two dollars just when you want to buy.

Fifteen different patterns to choose from. $4.50 each.

Second floor.

Furniture Brevities

THERE'S a vast fund of helpfulness in the Christmas suggestions that come from the Furniture Store. Potential Christmas gifts are scattered all over the spacious Fourth floor—gifts that will find a welcoming corner in many a home.

Some of them:

At $4—Quartered golden oak Rockers, high spindle back, easy arms, polished wood seat. This rocker can also be had in imitation mahogany, polished finish.

At $5—Imitation mahogany Parlor Chairs; fancy spindle back, easy arms. Colonial style; inlaid panel, figured tapestry seat.

At $6.75, from $10.50—Gilt Reception Chairs; shaped seat-frame; fine damask seat.

At $7—Imitation mahogany Rockers; high flat spindle back, high arms, polished wood seat.

At $7, from $11—Gilt Reception Chairs; carved back; damask seat.

At $8—Women's Desks, in golden oak; quartered oak lid, top and front; drop leaf, shaped legs, nine compartments and drawer inside.

At $10, from $15—Gilt Corner Chairs; pretty design and carved; satin damask seat.

At $10, from $15—Gilt Roman Chairs; carved arms; damask-covered seat.

At $11—Women's golden oak Desks; quartered oak top and front; swell front drawer, shaped legs, drop leaf; seven compartments and drawer inside; highly polished.

At $12—Box Couches in imitation Bagdad; tufted top, full spring seat; 7-in. muslin-lined box, patent self-opener. This couch can also be had in denim.

At $15—Polished quartered oak Shaving Stand; two drawers and small closet; shelf at bottom; French plate mirror 12x18 in.; highly polished.

At $12, from $18—Golden oak Morris Chairs; highly polished frame; spring seat; hinged back; claw feet; tapestry cover.

Fourth floor.

It's Easy to "Suit" the Boys

IF the Christmas stocking is, paradoxically, to contain the boy's Christmas suit—it's high time to make sure of getting the suit into the house pretty soon.

From the two splendid groups told of here, it's not hard to pick the sort of a suit he will like, at an outlay that will tickle you by its moderateness:

DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, $3.75

Double-breasted Suits, with knee-trousers; some with double seats and knees. Of blue or mixed cheviots; manufacturer's samples. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Regular $5 to $8.50 values.

THREE-PIECE SUITS, $3.75

All of which have been $5 to $7.50 in our stock. Of handsome fancy mixed cheviots, in sizes for 8 to 16 years.

FLANNEL WAISTS, 50c

The 75-cent sorts. Either blouses or waists, of good quality flannel; with or without collar.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handsome DRESSES Under-Price

DO you wish to give your wife a particularly handsome dress for Christmas?

You can do so today, and save from ten to fifty dollars on the usual price.

We offer a group of very rich tailor-made suits—some imported—made of beautiful fabrics—kerseys, broadcloths and velveteens, with blouse or box coat jackets, smartly trimmed and richly silk-lined throughout. Prices were $67.50 to $125. Today choose for $57.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

BOOKS In Fine Editions Exquisitely Bound

OUR book expert gathered up quite a number of fine or rare editions of books abroad last summer, and took them to the famous binders of London and Edinburgh to be dressed worthy of their imperishable literary merit.

This collection presents the finest selection in New York City for the real book-lover.

Here are hints of the editions and binders:

The Spectator. Edition of 1827; bound by Orroch; 8 vols., half leather, $20.

The Works of Alexander Pope. London, 1835; 4 vols., half calf. Bound by Zaehnsdorf, $10.

Shakespeare's Works; Valpy edition. London, 1832; half Morocco. Bound by Zaehnsdorf, $65.

The Percy Anecdotes. London, 1826; half Morocco. Bound by Orroch, 20 vols., $48.

The British Poets; Aldine edition. London, 1886; half Morocco, 52 vols. Bound by Orroch, $120.

Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys. London, 1851; 5 vols., half Morocco. Bound by Root, $20.

British Essayists. London, 1823; 38 vols., half calf. Bound by Zaehnsdorf, $60.

Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. London, 1824; half calf. 6 vols., $28.50.

Life and Works of Robert Burns. London, 1834; smooth calf. Bound by Zaehnsdorf, 8 vols., $30.

Poetical Works of John Milton. 2 vols., half levant. Bound by Riviere, $10.

Scott's Waverley Novels. Centenary edition. London, 1871; half calf. Bound by Orroch, 25 vols., $50.

Diary and Letters of Mme. D'Arblay. London, 1854; 7 vols., $20.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland. By Agnes Strickland. London, 1850; polished calf, 8 vols., $48.

Milton's Poetical Works. Pickering, 1852. Polished calf, 3 vols., $17.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Another Extraordinary Piano Sale

A Movement Equaled in the Past Only by Our Phenomenal Sale of November 19th

ON that momentous day we had, *and sold*, more than a hundred USED PIANOS. Today we have only eighty-six Under-Priced Pianos and twenty other instruments to offer; but in point of value they are even better, if possible, than the offerings of a month ago.

We have gotten in a large number of superb *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos that were put out on rent from the old Fifth avenue store—these we have decided to sell at once, at far less than the prices they deserve, because we have no place to store them. Included are a number of fine Mason & Hamlin Pianos loaned last Summer to the New York Chautauqua. These cannot be told from new instruments, yet they will be sold at about what it cost to make them.

Then we have a vast number of pianos taken in exchange since the earlier sale, which have been overhauled completely by our experts, and put in the best possible condition.

Another gem of this collection is a group of seven superb *Chickering Uprights* which have been used, but thoroughly rejuvenated and re-tuned; and now offered at ridiculously low prices.

This opportunity to secure a piano of superb tone-quality and highest excellence, at the usual cost of commercial pianos has only been equaled on the day named, when New York piano-buyers stormed our Basement from the hour of opening until the pianos were all sold.

The sacrifice of scarcely noticeable newness, to obtain such splendid pianos as the chief part of this offering will mean little to lovers of truly artistic music.

The saving in cost is most extraordinary.

Of course we will deliver all pianos sold before Christmas.

You may buy for cash, or on *the easiest terms ever known in piano-selling*, and still profit by these little prices.

The sale will be in the Basement, as before.

Here is the extraordinary list:

Chickering Upright Pianos

1 Chickering, was $450; now $125.
3 Chickering, were $450; now $175 each.
1 Chickering, was $450; now $195.
1 Chickering, was $550; now $235.
1 Chickering. was $650; now $425.

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

9 Mason & Hamlin, were $450; now $225 each.
4 Mason & Hamlin, were $450; now $235 each.
6 Mason & Hamlin, were $500; now $240 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $500; now $250.
2 Mason & Hamlin, were $550; now $265 each.
4 Mason & Hamlin, were $600; now $275 each.
6 Mason & Hamlin, were $650; now $295 each.

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

1 Lyon, was $200; now $50.
1 Kelso, was $200; now $65.
1 Stodart, was $200; now $93.
1 Hazleton, was $250; now $80.
1 Royal, was $275; now $95.
2 Newman, were $275; now $95 each.
1 Lindermann, was $300; now $100.
1 Wheelock, was $300; now $115.
1 Sherwood, was $300; now $125.
1 Haven, was $275; now $135.
1 Wheelock, was $300; now $135.
1 Mathushek, was $300; now $135.
1 Kroeger, was $350; now $135.
1 Doll, was $185; now $145.
1 Koehler, was $180; now $160.
1 Haines, was $250; now $165.
1 Milton, was $300; now $165.
1 Kurtzman, was $300; now $165.
1 Steinway, was $550; now $175.
1 Weber, was $400; now $195.
1 H. F. Miller, was $500; now $225.

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos

1 Mason & Hamlin, was $750; now $325.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $800; now $393.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $800; now $423.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $800; now $450.

Square Pianos

1 Group & Kindt, was $300; now $10.
1 Dunham, was $300; now $10.
1 Emerson, was $400; now $25.
1 Jardine & Co., was $300; now $25.
1 Bethick & Gerkin, was $300; now $30.
1 Raven, was $300; now $35.
1 Kindt & Co., was $300; now $40.
1 Grand Union, was $300; now $40.
1 Gale, was $350; now $40.
1 Krell, was $300; now $45.
1 Grovestein & Fuller, was $400; now $45.
1 Pease, was $350; now $45.
1 Hazleton, was $300; now $60.
2 Chickering, were $500; now $65 each.
1 Chickering, was $600; now $75.
1 Grovestein & Fuller, was $350; now $85.
1 Steinway, was $600; now $135.

Organs

1 Mason & Hamlin, was $100; now $25.
1 New England, was $100; now $25.
1 Marshall & Schmidt, was $150; now $35.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $75.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $95.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $85.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $75.
2 Mason & Hamlin, were $350; now $175 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $550; now $195.
2 Mason & Hamlin, were $650; now $295 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $600; now $235.

1 Symphony, was $500; now $285.
2 Symphonies, were $500; now $325 each.
1 Æolian, was $250; now $125.
1 Angelus Orchestral, was $300; now $210.
1 Angelus Orchestral, was $275; now $195.
1 Angelus Orchestral, was $275; now $165.

Basement.

Luxurious Fur Robes

IF you're snugly bundled up in a warm fur robe, sleighing, automobiling or driving becomes delightful on coldest Winter days.

Here are rich fur rugs, so thick and luxurious that they'd dull the edge of a hyperborean blast straight from the Pole. They are splendidly cured and dressed, and made to resist wear as well as weather. Priced thus:

Goatskin Rugs, in excellent imitations of—
Black Cub Bear, Mongolian Bear, Brown Grizzly Bear, at $12 to $30.
Natural Black Marten, beaver-lined, $20 to $35.
Black Japanese Marten, beaver-lined, $25 to $35.
Also these genuine skins:
Hudson Bay Wolf, $50. Lynx, $35.
Grizzly Bear, $75.

Third floor.

The Necessary Candy

TRY to fancy a candy-less Christmas! What a dreary, aching void! But while the Wanamaker Candy Store performs its functions, there's no need of such dreadful thoughts. For when it comes to buying

Good Candy—
Wholesome Candy—
Fresh Candy—
Low-priced Candy—

in about every different sort you can imagine, this is the best place you can imagine.

Chocolates and Bonbons at 30c—unequaled at the price; at 60c—the best at any price.

Mixed Chocolates and Bonbons, in pound boxes, 20c—special holiday mixtures. The same in 5-pound boxes, at $1.

Christmas Dinner Favors—here in a fascinating and ample variety. Many in *the* holiday color—red. There isn't an equal assortment anywhere else in the city today.

Christmas Candy Boxes, too—in many fanciful shapes.

Basement.

Animal Rugs

EVERY library needs a protector for its hearth-stone, in the shape of an animal rug. Here's a veritable menagerie of them—superb specimens, with flashing eyes, ferocious, ravening mouths—yet docile and tractable as lambs. Beasts with which you can really get on intimate terms, under the softening influence of the wood fire.

Not a friend but would bear you gratitude for the gift of one of these most satisfactory of household pets:

Fox, $8. Leopards, $35 to $50.
Wolves, Prairie and Hudson Bay, $15 to $50.
Tigers, $50 to $100. Grizzly Bears, $200.
Mountain Lions, magnificent specimens, $50 to $75.
Polar Bears, $200.

Third floor.

Some Good Corsets

THE Wanamaker stock of Corsets is most comprehensive. Besides our two especial lines—the "Lillian" and "L. R." we carry a large number of other good makes.

Here's a hint of some new models among corsets that are favorably known to women:

Nemo Corsets; hip spring, straight-front, medium bust, medium length over hips and abdomen; white, gray and black. $1.75.

Nemo Self-reducing Corsets; in coutil; straight-front, low cut, long hips and high bust; with self-reducing straps on abdomen; in white, drab and black; $2.50. Same, in whalebone, $5.

C. B. Corsets; in coutil; low bust, long dip over hips, very flat over abdomen; white, gray and black. $2.50.

C. B. Corsets; in coutil; low bust, medium hip, long over abdomen; white. $2.50.

P. N., R. & G. and Warner's Rust-proof Corsets, ranging from $1 to $2, in a variety of up-to-date models in coutil and jean.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Most Important Offerings of Garments for Women

HERE'S news, indeed, for those numerous people who prefer to give as Christmas presents, articles for personal use.

Certain splendid lots of Women's Silk Petticoats, Cashmere Tea-Gowns and Eiderdown Dressing Sacques are set out today for the quick, appreciative buying, on your part, that they truly merit. For, in every case, while you don't get "something for nothing," you may obtain handsome, serviceable, seasonable garments, at a good deal less than they're worth. Witness:

THE SILK PETTICOATS

Four alluring price-groups:

At $7.50, worth $9—Of taffeta, in plain colors or black; accordion-plaited flounce, with small ruffle or ruching.

At $8, worth $10.50—Of taffeta, in plain colors or changeable effects; fine ruffle, forming deep circular flounce.

At $10, worth $14.50—Of taffeta, in stylish, new plaids; accordion plaiting, trimmed with ruching; others with circular flounce.

At $11.50, worth $13.50—Of black taffeta; deep circular flounce, finished with small ruffle; or trimmed with three rows of ruching.

THE CASHMERE TEA-GOWNS

In attractive, soft quality of cashmere, plain colors. Full front, Watteau back; bretelles over shoulder, trimmed with black-and-white velvet; or deep sailor collar of black-and-white velvet, finished with side-plaited ruffle. $4.50, worth $5.50 and $6.75.

THE DRESSING SACQUES

Of soft, warm ripple eiderdown, in plain shades. Fitted back, full front, roll collar, ribbon at neck; finished with crocheted zephyr. 75c, worth $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Christmas Handkerchiefs ---The Climax Is Reached

TODAY brings the clamor for Christmas Handkerchiefs to its climax. Thousands of dozens will go fluttering, frisking out today—to be surely ready for Christmas morning.

We've planned our end of it successfully. We so regulated the arrival of our reserve supplies, that even today—three days before Christmas, there's an unbroken assortment, for instance, of Initial Handkerchiefs for men and women; and equal variety in all the other divisions of the stock.

Ready, in every sense of the word, for all who come today!

Notes:

The Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, of French or Irish linen, are here in all widths of hem, at 5c to $6.50 each.

The Initial Handkerchiefs, for men and women, in full variety of letters, are 12½c to $1 each.

The Fancy Handkerchiefs defy enumeration. They are lace trimmed, embroidered, hemstitched, or have scalloped edges; and are priced from 10c up to, say $15

Children's Handkerchiefs—3 in a box; plain white, colored border, 25c. Some reduced from 45c. Six in a box, 50c and 75c.

Silk Handkerchiefs; plain or initial; embroidered or with colored border; for men and women. Plenty of them, at 25c to $1.

Silk Mufflers—some beautiful styles at 50c to $7.

Broadway and Second floor.

Easy to Buy Fine Library Sets

YOU can't go wrong if you make it a set of fine books. And our Library Club payment-system makes such a present the easiest thing in the world to give.

One dollar is all you need pay us before any one of the beautiful editions listed below is sent complete. And the rest (if you like) in monthly sums so moderate that they'll hardly be a tax on your pocketbook.

They're all subscription editions, bound mostly in elegant three-quarters morocco, variously and finely illustrated. And the prices average about one-half what the publishing concerns who got out these editions charge for them.

George Eliot's Complete Works. Westminster Subscription Edition, 18 volumes. Payments, $1 down and eighteen monthly payments of $2.

Ridpath's History of the World. 9 or 17 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and nineteen monthly payments of $2.

The New Natural History. 6 or 12 volumes, Subscription Edition (a great book for nature lovers and children). Payments, $1 down and fifteen monthly payments of $2.

Famous Composers and Their Music. Extra illustrated edition, 16 volumes, (the finest collection of songs, instrumental music and musical writings in existence). Payments, $1 down and seventeen monthly payments of $2.

Scott's Waverley Novels. Autograph Subscription Edition, 25 volumes. Payments, $1 down and nineteen monthly payments of $4.

Ruskin's Complete Works. Artists' Subscription Edition, 26 volumes. Payments, $1 down and sixteen monthly payments of $4.

Bulwer's Complete Works. International Subscription Edition, 24 volumes. Payments, $1 down and sixteen monthly payments of $4.

Balzac's Works. Saintsbury Subscription Edition, 40 volumes. Payments, $1 down and twenty monthly payments of $5.

The Depew Library of Oratory. 15 volumes, Subscription Edition. Payments, $1 down and fifteen monthly payments of $2.

At the Library Club Counter, Ninth street.

Miss Pope and Canary Birds

A CANARY BIRD makes a delightful Christmas gift; but it will add wonderfully to the value of the gift, if you can tell the recipient how to properly care for the bird.

Miss Pope, who knows everything about the care of birds, whether well or sick, will be here for a few days between the hours of 9 and 5, and will be glad to tell you anything you want to know or ought to know.

She'll also help you to pick a good singer, if you want to buy a bird. Price, $1.75.

Then she knows how to trim the cages with ribbon to make the gift specially attractive.

Basement.

Bureau Scarfs Pillow Shams

YOU'RE not in anywise limited in choice, when it comes to picking out from this collection the sorts of Lawn Table and Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams you want. These attractive styles, for instance, are ready for Christmas giving:

Effective designs in blind work, 45c
Lace insertion and openwork, 65c
Spechtel work, 95c
Mexican drawn-work, $1.25 to $2.75

The Scarfs are 36 and 54 in. long; the Pillow Shams 32 in. square.

Broadway.

Apt News of Aprons

APT—because it treats of some brand-new arrivals of snowy, fresh Aprons, just in time to meet the sharp demands of the few days remaining before Christmas.

You won't suffer disappointment here, from a broken and insufficient stock, even if you have put off your apron buying until the last minute.

Lawn Aprons, long or short, with or without bibs and shoulder-straps, at 25c.

Lawn Aprons, in hosts of different styles; all embroidery trimmed; all new; 50c to $3.

Swiss muslin Aprons, daintily trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbons; 25c to $1.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Amusements.

HERALD SQ. THEA. | B'way & 35th St. Tel. 703-38 | Carriages at 11:15.
Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In Shakespeare's Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thu. & Sat.
HEIDELBERG.
THE SEASON'S COMEDY SUCCESS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat. Eves. 8:15.
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW—250th TIME
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
LAST WEEK of the Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED., XMAS. & SAT. AT 2.
NEXT MONDAY, DEC. 29th, KLAW & ERLANGER will present Smith & Kerker's musical farce
THE BILLIONAIRE
with Mr. Jerome Sykes.
A Big Sensation in Satire and Music.
Seat sale begins this morning.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—LES HUGENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (début:) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 27, at 2.—AIDA. Eames, Homer, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 27, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—OTELLO. Seygard, Maryili; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WED. MATINEE 50c TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 2d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Seats for Xmas & New Year's Mats. now on sale.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way. Closed Until XMAS NIGHT First Mat Saturday.
CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON
The Girl with the Green Eyes With Clara Bloodgood
SEATS READY TO-DAY 9 A.M.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE
Matinées Xmas and Sat., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Mats. Next Week Wednesday, New Year's & Sat.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Xtra Mat. Xmas & New Year's

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 6 Evgs. 8:25. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MARY MANNERING in THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.
Xtra Matinée Xmas.
DEC. 29-MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Xmas and Sat., 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN as N. C. MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Last Week. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
E. S. WILLARD
To-night at 8:15—The Middleman. Tuesday Eve—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Eve. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Eve. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
DEC. 30th—E. H. SOTHERN as HAMLET. SEATS READY TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Xtra Mat. Xmas. AUDREY Evgs at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. NOVELTY SHOW 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm. 25c.
TRIPLE-PLATED SOUVENIRS TO THE FIRST 500 PAID ADMISSIONS

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. XMAS. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE CHRISTMAS—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA
MATINEES CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas Day & Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON in The Toreador
Next Week—E. S. WILLARD in Repertoire.
SEATS ON SALE WEDNESDAY.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Topsy Turvy Burlesquers.
"Foxy Grandpa's Visit to N.Y."

BELASCO THEATRE B'y 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 WEEKS ONLY. Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.
DAVID HIGGINS & GEORGIA WALDRON in UP YORK STATE

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Doors open 10:30 A. M. Christmas Day.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. "FAD and FOLLY" Last Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Week.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

WEST END 125 St. West. DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day 25c
Hanlon's SUPERBA Extra Mat. XMAS.
—New—

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Al. Leech & 3 Rosebuds. Louise Simon & Grace Gardner. Mat. Day.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. ALONE IN LONDON.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night, last time, 50th and Souvenir Performances of "ALT HEIDELBERG."

GRAND A DESPERATE CHANCE
3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. Ten Nights in a Barroom

A FAST-GROWING MARKET

Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines Are Good Customers.

Exports of the United States to the Islands During the Year About $40,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The non-contiguous territory of the United States is supplying a large and growing market to the producers and manufacturers of the country. The October statement of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the shipments of merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico in the ten months ending with October, 1902, amounted to practically $10,000,000—$1,000,000 a month—against $6,750,000 in the corresponding months of last year. To the Philippines the shipments in the ten months ending with October were over $4,000,000, against a little over $3,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and $2,750,000 in the same months of 1900. To the Hawaiian Islands the collection of statistics of shipments was only resumed with the month of June, and the figures therefore do not cover the ten months' period as is the case in the commerce with Porto Rico and the Philippines, but the shipments from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands are estimated at about $20,000,000 per annum. To Alaska the record of shipments was begun with June, and amounted during the four months ending with October to nearly $3,000,000. The figures at hand for these four non-contiguous territories—Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Alaska—indicate that they will furnish during the year about to end a market for about $40,000,000 worth of products of the United States, chiefly agricultural and manufactured.

On the import side the report of the Bureau of Statistics indicates that these island territories are also contributing largely to the growing demand of the United States for tropical products. In the ten months ending with October the shipments from Hawaii to the United States amounted in round terms to $21,000,000, and those from Porto Rico to the United States to nearly $9,000,000, against $6,500,000 in the corresponding months of last year, while from the Philippines the receipts were over $7,000,000, and from Alaska over $8,000,000 in the four months ending with October. These figures indicate that the annual contribution of tropical products by the tropical territory under the control of the United States will amount in the present year to about $45,000,000, and that the receipts of merchandise from Alaska will amount to $15,000,000, making the total receipts of merchandise from the non-contiguous territory nearly or quite $60,000,000 in value, and the shipments from the United States to that territory $40,000,000.

The principal articles received from the territory in question are: From Hawaii, sugar, amounting in the ten months ending with October to 645,000,000 pounds, valued at $20,000,000; from Porto Rico, sugar and molasses, amounting to $6,500,000, and tobacco, nearly $2,000,000; from the Philippines, manila hemp, amounting in value to over $7,000,000 in the ten months ending with October; from Alaska, salmon, amounting to nearly $7,500,000 in the four months ending with October.

The principal articles for which the territory in question supplies a market are as follows: To Porto Rico, during the ten months ending with October, cotton cloths, 22,000,000 yards, valued at $1,211,000; iron and steel manufactures, $1,164,000; breadstuffs, $954,000, of which $853,000 is flour; boots and shoes, $186,000; malt liquors, $118,000; fish, $217,000; provisions, $1,196,000, of which $916,000 represents the value of hog products; rice, 47,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,652,000. To the Philippine Islands, iron and steel manufactures to the value of $725,000; mineral oil, $270,000; paper and articles manufactured from it, $209,000; provisions, $163,000; cotton cloths, $324,000; hay, $108,000; wood and manufactured wooden articles, $252,000, and scientific instruments, $105,000. The shipments to the Philippine Islands include manufactures of all classes, especially iron and steel, also flour and other breadstuffs. To Alaska the largest items are provisions, breadstuffs, fruits and nuts, iron and steel manufactures, vegetables, tobacco, and manufactures of wood.

BREAKFAST INCIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Jacob Riis of New York was the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at breakfast yesterday morning. In the course of the conversation at the table Mr. Riis happened to mention that his mother, aged eighty years and a resident of Ribe, Denmark, was very ill, and as any illness was likely to be most serious with a person at that age, he was expecting a summons to journey across the Atlantic.

Interrupting the breakfast the President called for writing materials, and wrote the following message, which was immediately forwarded:

White House, Washington, Dec. 20, 1902.
To Mrs. Riis, Ribe, Denmark:
Your son is breakfasting with us. We send you our loving sympathy.
THEODORE AND EDITH ROOSEVELT.

In relating the incident Mr. Riis said: "I do not believe I will be called back to my old home very soon now. They have a very great opinion over there of the United States and of its present head, and when that dear old mother of mine gets that cablegram from the President of the United States I expect she will get right out of bed cured, and live at least ten years longer."

RAILROADS IN INDIA.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Considerable information bearing on the development of railroading in India and the present condition of railways in that country is given in a report from R. F. Patterson, United States Consul General at Calcutta, on this subject, issued under date of Nov. 12.

The report notes first the policy on which railroads have been constructed in India since the building of the first railroad in 1850, from Calcutta toward Delhi. This has been for the Government to guarantee a certain percentage of interest on the investment of money by British companies—usually 5 per cent.—reserving at the same time the option to take over the railroads at the expiration of twenty-five years at cost value, and the right, as well, to exercise a control of expenditure during the period of construction and of management during subsequent operation. Coupled with this policy was that of reducing the cost of transportation to a minimum, particularly in the third class, which is used annually by 1,000,000 natives.

Under this system the railroads, up to 1900, failed to bring in a surplus of revenue over expenditures, but in that year there was a balance of $225,000 in favor of the Government, and in the calendar year of 1901 the balance was $3,680,000, the cost charges including not only the working expenses of lines completed and owned by the Government, but the interest on capital being expended by various companies in the construction of lines, the interest on unexpended capital, and the amount paid to sinking funds for the redemption of the commuted capital of railroads purchased by the State.

At the end of 1901 the Government owned approximately 26,000 miles of railroad. During that year there was an increase of 576 miles of working railroad and sanction for 715 miles more; the increase in rolling stock was 563 passenger cars and 4,695 wagons, making a total of rolling stock at the end of 1901 of 451 engines, 1,259 passenger cars, and 7,813 wagons. The total number of passengers carried was 194,749,000, and the increase in freight traffic over the previous year was 10 per cent.

Of the equipment of Indian railroads Consul General Patterson says: "The old trunk lines of India, uniting Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, compare favorably in many respects with the first-class railways in the United States, though the equipment, locomotives, passenger coaches, &c., are much lighter and of different construction, and those in the United States have smoother tracks, owing to the heavier rails used and the larger number of sleepers per mile.

"They are, however, not as well finished as the best Indian roads in such matters as substantial fencing, bridges, station buildings, platforms, &c.; but the Indian railways are not provided with automatic block-working installations, and their termini and important stations have not the points interlocked and worked by electricity or air pressure, or by a combination of both. Our railroads are also much better equipped for taking coal and water on board expeditiously."

WASHINGTON SENATORSHIP.

Politicians of That State Predict the Selection of Banker Levi Ankeny.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—According to men who recently have arrived in this city from Washington, the next Senator from that State will be Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla, between whose career and that of J. Edward Addicks they say there are many resemblances.

Mr. Ankeny is a business man who until recently has never been prominent as a politician, but who has become desirous of rounding out his career as a United States Senator. After participating in several campaigns, he is said to have laid his plans to capture the Senatorship now held by George Turner. He organized the campaign, captured the Legislature, and apparently is sure to be elected, though some of the Republicans are fighting Ankeny with a candidate from Seattle, a lawyer named Preston.

Mr. Ankeny was born in Washington, and has lived there fifty-odd years. He is a banker, and one of the richest men in the State. It is said that he is not himself ambitious to become a Senator, but that it is the ambition of his wife, who has impelled him to make the fight. For several years Mr. Ankeny has been testing his strength, and feeling his ground in the various campaigns, while Senator Mitchell and ex-Senator Wilson were apparently the leading men in the Republican politics of the State. This year Mr. Ankeny determined to make his fight. Senator Turner is a Democrat. While it was certain that the Republicans would carry the State and elect the Representatives, the Democrats expected to capture enough members of the Legislature to insure Turner's re-election.

Mr. Ankeny accordingly prepared for his campaign by devoting his attention to the Democratic districts. Here was where his organization was employed, and a Washington Democrat says admiringly that Ankeny's organization was the most perfect ever formed in the political history of the Pacific Slope. Its results were seen when districts that were supposed to be hopelessly Democratic went Republican by very small majorities. Washington Democrats say that twelve Democratic districts went Republican by majorities of 10 or under. "If they had gone Republican by 500 or over," said one of them, "it would not have been so bad, but to be beaten in district after district where a change of five votes would have given you the victory is maddening."

After the victory by Mr. Ankeny's work many Republicans evinced a disposition to deprive him of its fruits. The cry was raised that it was a case of "money bag" in politics. Mr. Preston was brought forward as a candidate. It is said by Washington men here that there is nothing in the cry, and that Mr. Ankeny expended his money in purely legitimate ways, and without any shadow of corruption. The corruption cry, however, is raised against Ankeny, and may lose some votes for him. It is said, however, that there is no reasonable doubt of his election.

Ex-Senator Wilson, who was supposed to be a strong candidate, is said to have dwindled in strength so much that he will be a bad third in the race. There is a good deal of curiosity to see Mr. Ankeny, who will be a decided change from the type of Senators which the Pacific Slope has been sending to the capital.

GEN. LEE INCORRECTLY QUOTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee says his speech before the Patria Club in New York, delivered Dec. 12, was not correctly reported and that in the newspaper reports, the omission of the qualifying sentences in that portion of his speech which referred to ex-President Cleveland makes his remarks a harsh criticism of the ex-President.

In referring to this matter, Gen. Lee said: "I remember the exact words I used in reference to Mr. Cleveland. I was referring to the condition of the Island of Cuba before the war, and said that I reported to Mr. Cleveland the facts, but no action was taken by him.

"Mr. Cleveland was conservative. He had reports of others in his possession, and was in touch with all parts of the country, but probably at that time did not want to disturb the business interests of the people. The reporters of New York, in condensing my speech, seem to have left out what followed after my mention of Mr. Cleveland, namely, what, in fact, is contained in the preceding sentence. That is all there is to the matter of which so much is being said."

PREACHER FAVORS CANTEEN.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—The Rev. E. G. Richardson of St. James's Episcopal Church preached on "The Drink Evil and Common Sense Temperance" this morning, in the course of which he declared the army canteen should be restored.

"The New Testament," he said, "teaches us that our Lord and His disciples used such drinks and were not reproached for so doing. Since our Lord, by His examples, has commended their moderate use, it cannot be wrong to supply them to soldiers nor any one else under guarded conditions, and it is simply yielding to a modern fad of misconceived temperance to withhold the canteen, whose certain alternative is the immoral, demoralizing groggery.

"On the Continent of Europe one rarely sees an intoxicated person, but in London, Liverpool, and Godly Glasgow one cannot walk abroad at night without encountering men, women, and children all much the worse for liquor. The same conditions are coming in Boston and New York, while Milwaukee, wide open as it is called, is the soberest of American cities."

JEROME EXAMINES POLICEMEN.

For two hours yesterday District Attorney Jerome used the Sergeants' room in the West Side Police Court as an adjunct to the District Attorney's office for the purpose of secretly examining two policemen. Mr. Jerome reached the court at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Morgan. He was in quest of Policeman Henry Strojahann of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who had two prisoners charged with disorderly conduct to arraign before Magistrate Mayo.

When Strojahann had disposed of his cases he went into the Sergeants' room, where the trio were soon joined by Monroe Rosenfeld, the policeman who was wardman under ex-Police Captain Moynihan when the latter was in command of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and on whose testimony Moynihan was recently arrested charged with accepting a bribe. A stenographer also arrived, and the two policemen, it was learned, were examined at great length by Mr. Jerome.

When it was all over the policemen refused to talk. Mr. Jerome would not say whether they were examined in the Moynihan case, but it was generally understood that they were.

TAXES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The report of personal property returned for State purposes for the year 1902 shows a remarkable increase as compared with the previous year.

Fifty-six counties show a gross increase of $56,969,877.02, while eleven counties show a decrease of $1,997,422.59, the net increase for the year being $54,972,455.03.

This increase was secured notwithstanding the fact that the year 1901 showed an increase of $70,000,000. For the two years of Auditor General Hardenbergh's term there was a net increase in personal property subject to taxation of nearly $130,000,000. In all counties showing a decrease interrogations were sent out, and an increase of nearly $200,000 has been reported, in addition to the figures first stated.

Mrs. Havemeyer Gives Christmas Flowers.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, who is spending the Winter in Europe, has written to the Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, in West Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway, that she has given orders to a florist here to decorate the church and altars for Christmas.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S—B'way & 30th St. Last 6 Nights. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Xmas Day and Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS.
DEC. 29TH GEORGE ADE'S SULTAN of SULU Seat Sale To-morrow, (Tuesday.)

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. MONTE CRISTO.

CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th St. THE CHARITY BALL.

WAR ON TOBACCO TRUST

Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers Take Further Action.

Committee Appointed to Negotiate with the National Association of Dealers, Whose Headquarters Are at Chicago.

The Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association, now a body of nearly 700 men, at a meeting yesterday afternoon at Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, struck a few more blows at their rivals, the United Cigar Stores and the American Tobacco Company.

First among a multiplicity of resolutions they enthusiastically resolved that they would not put upon sale any new brands manufactured by the American Tobacco Company or its branches or affiliated concerns. Then R. E. Lane of 10 Wall Street, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, got up and said he had a further resolution to offer which he doubted whether his friends had the "nerve to pass." He read the resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That the members of this association are requested"—Mr. Lane laid stress on this word—"to remove all signs and packages of the goods of the American Tobacco Company and its affiliated branches from conspicuous places in their windows and showcases, and to refrain from pushing such goods on and after Jan. 1, 1903."

"I do not mean," said Mr. Lane, "that we are to stop selling the American Tobacco Company's goods. As things are we can't get on without some of them—but don't advertise them. If a customer calls for trust goods, let him have them, but keep them under the counter."

"If we don't sell the American Tobacco Company's goods," said a member far back in the hall, "what are we going to sell? That's what I'd like to know?"

The resolution was passed unanimously, but Mr. Lane explained again that it was a request, not an order.

A proposition for consolidation with the "Cigar Dealers' Association of America," located in Chicago, was considered. It was reported that the Chicago association had got itself incorporated as "National," and now wanted the association in New York to come in—with the stipulation, however, that Chicago was to have nine of the sixteen Directors of the "National" body, and New York only one Director. This arrangement called forth much indignant protest, but it was the sense of all present that there ought to be a National Association. Mr. Lane added that the Chicago association had collected large funds, and that Philadelphia and Boston cigar dealers had already joined.

After much discussion of the question a committee was elected to attend the convention of the National Association in Chicago on the second Tuesday in January. This committee was empowered to act for the New York dealers, and join the National Association if what they thought fair terms could be obtained from the Chicago people. The committee chosen by ballot consisted of Sidney J. Freeman, President of the New York association; R. E. Lane, and I. Prowler.

A committee was appointed to visit all the labor organizations in the city and urge upon them the necessity of smoking goods not made by the trust. Then President Freeman made a speech, in which he said that the labor unions, as unions, were already standing squarely back of the independent cigar dealers. It was the individual members that bought trust goods in spite of their unions. They must be got at, he said, through their wives and children.

Another speaker ventured to say that the mass of smokers outside of unions was even more important than the union smokers, and suggested band wagons and a speaker on every street corner to educate the masses in the principles at stake.

Finally placards were distributed to all retail cigar dealers present. The placards read:

Member of the Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association of Greater New York.

These are to be placed this morning conspicuously in all the shops kept by members of the association.

DOG'S DEVOTION TO A DOG.

Both Leaped from an Express Train, One Was Killed, and the Other Guarded Its Body.

A story of the devotion of a small black retriever for his big St. Bernard companion came curiously to light last night in the experience of Flagman Smith of the New York Central Road at the Spuyten Duyvil crossing, where he is stationed. Both dogs jumped out of the baggage car door of the Montreal Express, as the long train rushed by the crossing at 6:50 o'clock, the St. Bernard taking the leap first and being promptly followed by the other. Smith saw them fall upon the tracks and roll over and over. He attempted to reach them, but a Croton local, south bound, struck the animals, tossing them several feet, and when Smith finally got to them the St. Bernard was dead.

As he bent over the body of the St. Bernard, however, the retriever dragged itself painfully up and made as if to attack him, snapping so viciously that Smith was obliged to beat it off in order to remove the body of the larger dog from the tracks. He dragged the St. Bernard to a neighboring stable, and then notified the police. When he returned, the retriever was again on guard, and, in spite of its own injuries, fought as best it might to protect the body of its companion. For a second time the retriever was beaten off, and then captured, and taken with the body of the St. Bernard to the King's Bridge Police Station, where once more, after its own hurts were dressed, the retriever assumed the rôle of defender, and was still keeping vigil over the big dog's body when the officers left it for the night.

Both animals were pronounced to be valuable, and were licensed in New York, their numbers being 2,276 of 1,902 for the St. Bernard, and 2,275 of 1902 for the retriever.

RAID ON CHINAMEN.

As a result of complaints that have been made to the police of the Elizabeth Street Station that Chinamen congregated each Sunday on the second floor of 21 Pell Street and indulged in gambling, precinct detectives raided the place yesterday afternoon. Thirteen Chinamen were arrested and were locked up on a charge of gambling.

Detectives Busby, Curry, and Nevins made the raid. It was a few minutes after 5 o'clock when they rushed into the room. It was filled with Chinamen, and when they saw the police officers they ran for the windows in the rear, and a few of them escaped by climbing down a fire escape.

When the detectives entered the room most of the Chinamen were seated around two tables and, according to the detectives, were playing fan tan. Thirty-three dollars in small change that was lying on the tables was seized by the officers. The thirteen Chinamen who were corraled were bundled into a patrol wagon and taken to the station.

When the news of the raid was scattered through Chinatown, there was a great exodus of Chinamen from all the buildings, and most of them left the locality. Sunday is the festive day of the week in Chinatown as far as Chinamen are concerned. On Sunday they flock here from all parts of the borough, and from Brooklyn and New Jersey as well.

The raid scared all these visitors, so that they hurried away to their homes, and Chinatown was unusually quiet last night.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

This Store Will Remain Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Thousands of Toys Greatly Reduced.

Half Prices in Many Cases.

Dolls and Games on 3d Floor. Toys in Basement.

Never before have such opportunities in Toy buying been offered prior to Christmas. While our stocks still allow of wide choosing, we have made sharp price reductions. Twice as many stockings may be filled for the same sum of money, if your purchases are made at this store and you take prompt advantage of the following offerings:

200 fine jointed Dolls, "Santa" and other well known makes, at half price.

150 imported kid body dolls, in assorted sizes, at half price.

300 fine German dressed dolls, all brand new, which sold

Formerly up to $4.00 at..... $2.25
Formerly up to $2.50 at..... $1.50
Formerly up to $1.50 at..... .98

A few fine Display Dolls, dressed by the best doll modiste in New York, at half price.

Formerly $50.00 at..... $25.00
Formerly $35.00 at..... $17.00
Formerly $15.00 at..... $7.50

Fine China Toy Dinner and Tea Sets greatly reduced.

200 Doll Carriages and Go-Carts, about one-third off.

Patrol and Express Wagons, Children's Chairs, at lowest prices anywhere.

Diamonds, Jewelry & Silverware.

First Floor.

We ask you to read carefully the following suggestions and note the price which recommends each separate item.

Diamonds.

Diamond Brooches, 14 carat gold, handsome scroll design with large diamond centre, up to..... $20.00
Diamond Earrings. Tiffany and cluster settings... $14.00 to $495.00
Diamond Cuff Links, 14 carat, extra heavy, with handsome diamond centre, star and plain setting..... $14.50
Diamond Scarf Pins, many handsome designs..... $5.50 to $96.00
Ladies' Hand chased Diamond Set Rings; large brilliant stones; value $20.00 $16.50
Diamond and Hungarian Opal Rings; handsome fancy designs; value $25.00... $19.50
Ladies' and Misses' Diamond Rings; fancy Belcher and Tiffany Belcher settings; value $18.00..... $12.00
Ladies' Solitaire, Tiffany setting, perfect stones, of a good size..... $40.00
Ladies' Diamond Ring, hand chased, Belcher and Tiffany settings, brilliant cut and white stones; value $30.00, $25.00

Opera Glasses.

Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, white and Oriental pearl, fine plaited mounting, handle attached..... $18.50
Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, 15 white or Oriental pearl, gold-plated mountings..... $10.50
Premier Opera Glasses, Oriental pearl, with black and gilt mountings, warranted achromatic..... $4.50
Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, morocco cover, 15 ligne..... $5.95
Genuine Lemaire Opera Glasses, white and Oriental Pearl, 11 ligne..... $8.75

Sterling Silverware.

Sterling Silver Coffee Pots..... $43.00 and $48.00
Sterling Silver Demi-Tasse Coffee Pots $37.50
Sterling Silver 5 o'clock Tea Set, 3 pieces..... $40.00
Sterling Silver large Tea Pots, $27.00, $40.00 and $55.00
Sterling Silver Sugar Bowls, $12.00 to $26.50
Sterling Silver Cream Pitchers, $8.00 to $20.00
Sterling Silver Bonbon Dishes, $3.50 to $11.25
Sterling Silver Nut, Salad and Fruit Bowls..... $25.00 to $50.00
Sterling Silver Water Pitchers, $30.00 and $75.00
Sterling Silver Photograph Frames, fancy gray filigree borders, from $2.95 to $18.00
Sterling Mounted Mirrors, art designs, $6.95
Sterling Mounted Hair Brushes, art design..... $3.95
Sterling Mounted Clothes Brushes, art design..... $3.25
Sterling Mounted Hat Brushes, art design..... $1.25
Sterling Mounted Manicure Pieces, art design..... .59
Sterling Mounted rim Hat Brushes $1.25
Sterling Mounted Whisk Brooms, $1.25

Holiday Suggestions in Bric-a-Brac, China, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Holiday Gift Suggestions.

Framed Ivory Miniatures, from $5.00 to $150
Carved Ivory Pieces, $1.50 and upward.
Dutch Silver for curio cabinets, at $1.00 and upward.
Japanese Vases, at 55c and upward.
Kaiserzin Vases, Urns and Plates, at $1.50 and upward.
Fancy Framed Plaques, $1.95 and upward.
Vienna Bronzes, $1.75 and upward.
Steins, each..... 75
Lamps and Globes, $3.75 and upward.

Decorated Table China.

Richly decorated China Cracker Jars; value $2.00, for..... $1.25
Richly decorated China Chocolate Pots; value $2.00, for..... $1.25
Richly decorated China Cake Plates; value $2.50, for..... $1.50
Richly decorated China After Dinner Cups and Saucers; value $6.00 dozen; marked, pair..... 30
Richly decorated China Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates; value $1.00, for... 50
Richly decorated China Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs; value $1.50, for... 85
Richly decorated China Bouillon Cups and Saucers, pair..... $1.25
Richly decorated China Bread and Butter Plates; value $6.00 dozen, at $3.00

Bric-a-Brac.

Fine Art Vases, richly decorated after the old Royal Worcester effects, in 3 sizes.

Value	$1.25	$2.50	$4.00
At	55	$1.25	$1.90

Large Austrian Vases, old Royal Vienna decoration, richly covered with gold; value $8.00, for..... $4.00
Austrian Vases, old Royal Vienna decoration; value $3.50, at..... $1.95
Collection of rich colored Glass Vases, in all changeable effects, at one-half regular price; each, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50
100 Teplitz Vases, odd pieces, marked at great reductions.

Gas Drop Lamps.

Red and black Portables, complete with shade and tubing; value $5.00, marked..... $3.00
Antique Brass finished Portables, with green shade and Welsbach burner; value $5.50, for..... $3.50
Japanese Vases, portable, mounted on antique brass, finished feet, with Welsbach burner, green shade and tubing; value $9.00, marked..... $5.00
Japanese bronze Portables, complete with shade and burner; value $10.00, at $6.00

Dinner and Tea Sets.

Fine China Tea Sets, richly decorated with flower pattern and gold, 56 pieces; value $10.00, for..... $6.50
American Porcelain Dinner Sets, with new decoration, 100 pieces; value $12.00, for..... $8.00
Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, complete, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; all richly decorated; value $22.00, for..... $14.50
Martin fine Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces; all richly decorated, gold stippled handles..... $18.50
Haviland fine French China Dinner Sets; new decorations, gold stippled handles; 100 pieces, with tureen and three meat dishes; value $35.00, for $25.00

Gold and White Glassware

Bonbon Trays with handles, 75, $1.75, $2.50
Decanters, richly engraved and gold decorated; each, $2.15, $4.50, $8.35
Ice Cream Trays, $12.00, $16.00, $18.00, $27.50
Salad or Fruit Bowls, $4.00, $5.50, $7.00 and $11.00
Claret or Lemonade Jugs, $5.00, $7.00, and $10.00

The Holiday Book Store.

Second Floor.

Decided to give Books to several of your friends for Christmas gifts, but do not know what to choose from the thousands you see displayed. Here are a few suggestions from our splendid Holiday Book Store.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPAEDIA, one of the greatest works of reference ever issued; published in 10 large volumes and sold by subscription at $23.50 in cloth and $38.50 in half leather. Our price all season has been $10.00 and $15.00 a set. We have only 49 sets left, for which our Christmas gift price will be:—

10 Volumes, half leather, $9.45.

10 volumes, cloth, $6.95.

Irving, 1 vol.; Joe Jefferson, Illustrated Edition.

FAMOUS HOMES OF GREAT BRITAIN, beautifully illustrated, 2 vols..... $7.50
FITZGERALD'S RUBAIYAT, with original Persian Sources; large 8vo..... $2.00
PARIS AND ITS SPLENDOR, by Hall, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.75
NEW YORK, OLD AND NEW; by Wilson; one-half morocco, 2 vols..... $7.00
RIP VAN WINKLE, 1 vol., illustrated..... $1.00
CANDLE-LIGHTING TIME, by Paul Laurence Dunbar, 1 vol..... $1.50
A FOREIGN VIEW OF ENGLAND, under George I..... $3.00
BARABBAS, by Marie Corelli, 1 vol. $3.50
MEMOIRS OF MME. DU BARRY, 2 vols..... $6.75
KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW YORK, by Irving, 2 vols., set..... $4.50
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Lytton, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.00
THE GRAND DUCHESS AND HER COURT, by Gerard, 2 vols., illustrated..... $7.50
THE FIRST VIOLIN, by Fothergill, 2 vols., illustrated..... $2.40
LORNA DOONE, by Blackmore, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.00
BEN-HUR, Garfield Edition, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.25
WASHINGTON, THE CAPITAL CITY, by Wilson, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.50
NOTRE DAME, Bertha Galland Edition, 2 vols., illustrated..... $2.25
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HEROINES OF FICTION, by W. D. Howells, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.75
OLD ENGLISH MASTERS, by Cole, 1 vol., illustrated..... $3.00
FELIX HOLT, by George Eliot, 2 vols., illustrated..... $3.00

BURNS' COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS; 2 vols..... $3.00
THE SKETCH BOOK, by Irving; 2 vols., illustrated..... $4.50
RIENZI, by Lytton; 2 vols

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TWELVE PAGES.

SECRETARY SHAW ON THE CURRENCY.

We have already remarked on the speech of Controller RIDGELY and its direct bearing on the Currency bill of the Banking Committee of the House. The bill also receives strong support in the clear and pointed address by Secretary SHAW in Chicago on Saturday evening.

It is true that the most emphatic portion of Mr. SHAW's address related to a matter not included in the committee bill—the supreme duty of making silver dollars actually exchangeable for gold at the will of the holder. The Secretary repeated and enforced what he said admirably in his annual report. It is not likely to be the subject of action at this session of Congress. There is too much difference in opinion and indifference in sentiment in the Senate to permit action. Perhaps it is as well that none should be undertaken, and that the energies of the friends of a sound currency should be concentrated on a simple and less important measure. But what the Secretary said is true. It cannot possibly be denied. The conditions that were perilous in 1892-4 may recur, and the system cannot support them. Mr. SHAW is doing his plain duty—and doing it vigorously, courageously, honorably—in impressing the facts upon the minds of the bankers and business men who alone can secure the remedy. The weight of his official position, the prestige of his business experience and ability, the force and clearness of his mode of treating the subject, should induce this class of the community to do their duty, as he is doing his.

The Secretary's argument for a sound, safe, elastic bank currency which will by itself adjust itself to the needs—be they greater or smaller—of business, was very pertinent and very effective. Especially happy was his description of the issue of notes, like the issue of checks and drafts, as "an exchange of credits." In the one case, as in the other, the credits ought to rest, and in legitimate business do rest, on commodities; but in the case of the bank notes the fact that they may pass to holders who cannot protect themselves, requires that their safety should be beyond all question, and this can readily be provided for. The percentage of final loss through bad banking in ordinary business is very small; as to the notes, it can easily be absolutely abolished. The addition of the redemption reserve collected by taxation would be sufficient many times over. Experience, as well as calculation, shows this to be true.

But the country should be protected not only against final loss, but against both undue inflation and contraction; and this also is easily practicable and has been shown by experience to be so. Mr. SHAW's plan of an increased tax on notes issued without bonds would be effective beyond any doubt. But we do not regard it as, on the whole, the best plan. The provision in the bill just reported from the Banking Committee in the House appears to us better because it is more completely self-working. That, as our readers know, forbids a bank to pay out notes of banks within the redemption district in which it is situated, and if they cannot be paid out they will go directly back to the bank that issued them and be redeemed. It is an automatic process for putting out notes when they can profitably be used, keeping them out so long as they can so be used and redeeming them the moment they can no longer be so used. This involves no abrupt or marked change in the character or in the use of notes. It is simple, easy, direct, continuous.

Clearly it is now for the bankers of the country to say whether a plan will be enacted which will free them from risk and loss, add to their security and profit, and be of great benefit to the whole country.

A PRACTICAL CANAL PLAN.

The assurance we were able to give in our news columns yesterday morning that the leaders of the Republican Party have decided that the Buffalo canal plan shall be submitted to the Legislature at the approaching session is very encouraging.

There is no question that this plan for a nine-foot 1,000-ton-barge canal, substantially by the route recommended by the Greene commission, is agreed to by all those whose opinions are entitled to respect. Incidentally, it must be a matter for gratification to Mr. ROOSEVELT, even in his absorption in things of greater moment, that the policy he prepared and set on foot when Governor of New York has so far secured the approval of authoritative opinion, and seems in a fair way to be supported by his party. It is a policy of the greatest importance. Indeed, it is not too much to say that it is the only thing of capital importance in the affairs of the State. He had the wisdom to see it, and he dealt with it in a large and statesmanlike fashion. The Empire State owes him much for the progress already made regarding it and for the promise of final accomplishment.

It is permitted, however, to remark at this juncture that promise is not performance. The present State administration and the party organization are committed, apparently, to the best plan and to its adoption as promptly as possible. We have no wish to cast any reflections on their good faith. But no one knows better than Gov. ODELL and Mr. PLATT that there are powerful interests from which open or secret opposition to the prosecution of this plan may come. Should it come it would, we believe, be due to a wholly mistaken idea of what these interests really require, for we are persuaded that a canal such as is proposed would be of the greatest advantage to the present and future prosperity of all important interests. But the mistake may be made and the opposition may be felt. It will demand the most energetic and faithful support of the canal plan to secure its final adoption. The Republican leaders can in no other way do so great a public service or establish so strong a claim to public confidence as by giving this support. We profoundly trust that they will do so.

QUEER, ISN'T IT?

If a President wished to define the most desirable qualifications for the retention in office of a Collector of Customs in a Southern port he would probably select (1) honesty and efficiency, (2) satisfactory service certified to by men of all parties, and if he could get in addition service in the Union Army during the civil war one would say that he should be not merely contented, but highly pleased.

All these qualifications are possessed, according to our Washington dispatches, by Mr. MAYER HAHN of Newberne. The President has decided not to retain him, but has named in his place one PATRICK, the candidate of Senator PRITCHARD, the champion of the "Lily Whites." If any one can explain why, we should be glad to hear.

THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

That the majority in Congress is not so hopelessly Bourbon as it was at one time, and not long ago, that it can forget and can learn some things, is shown by the favor with which the bill is received cutting off three-fourths of the duties on imports from the Philippine Islands. The measure has so far met with no serious opposition. It is accepted as the natural way to increase the resources of the islands and our trade with them. The fear of "the entering wedge" which was so acute only three years since finds no expression. The most backward and stubborn protectionists have not as yet given voice to the terror and anger that were aroused by the advice of Mr. MCKINLEY to do "our plain duty" toward Porto Rico, and the beet-sugar lobby, which constituted itself the special guardian of everything in the tariff, has remained silent.

Undoubtedly it would have been wiser, more generous to the islands, and more profitable to ourselves had the proposition been for entire free trade with the Philippines. In this case at least there is no hiding the fact that the tariff is a tax, a burden on the commerce it affects, a hindrance at once to profit and progress. But it is a matter for rejoicing that the Republicans can attain to 75 per cent. of wisdom and fairness in such a policy. It would be still more fortunate if they could see the same truth in regard to Cuba. The same beneficent results would flow from like treatment of the island at our doors. The prosperity of its people and our own depends, and depends absolutely, on trade between us, and the nearer this can be made unhampered the better it will be for all concerned. They produce, or can produce richly, the things that we need, and they need and can consume largely the things that we produce. It happens, too, in their case that the exchange would be especially favorable to us at the start because we should get food products or materials for manufacture in return for articles on which a good deal of American labor had been bestowed. And with the growth of this healthy and mutually profitable trade the relations between the two countries would inevitably become more friendly and cordial. From the point of view of sheer selfishness nothing would pay better than generous treatment of the Cubans.

THE WATER WASTE HEARING.

Through the instrumentality of the City Club, a public hearing will be given to-morrow at 3 P. M. in the chamber of the old Common Council in the City Hall to those who desire to aid in impressing the commission appointed by the Mayor to investigate and report upon the means of increasing the water supply of New York with the importance of beginning their investigations with an inquiry into the subject of needless waste and its prevention.

This meeting should be largely attended by representative citizens. It is of first importance that a wholesome public opinion in favor of measures for the better utilization of our present ample water supply be created, and that the members of the commission be impressed with the fact that if they neglect or undervalue waste and show undue anxiety to identify their names with a magnificent and proportionately costly scheme of premature expansion of the city's water supply, they will have a more serious and obstinate opposition to overcome than would be developed by the recommendation of drastic measures of economy in distribution and use. New York has at the present time certainly twice as much water, and perhaps three times as much, as is needed for the maximum legitimate consumption for all purposes, municipal, industrial, commercial, and domestic. Admitting that some waste is inevitable and some leakage beyond correction, the fact remains that it is both possible and profitable to cut the alleged consumption of 120 gallons per head per day down to 60, or possibly 50, gallons without imposing any deprivation or enforcing any economy in use. This means doubling our present supply, and if the work is carried to the limit of profitable economy, postponing for many years, and perhaps indefinitely, the necessity for going further afield and drawing upon new sources.

The fact which needs to be most forcibly impressed upon the minds of the Commissioners is that it is none of their official business what difficulties stand in the way of reducing the present waste by the means which experience has shown will effect such reduction. Should they seem to be insuperable, it will none the less be their duty to recommend these measures and leave it to the citizens of New York to decide what they will do in the face of what within another year promises to become a serious public emergency. The people of New York have never appeared to better advantage than in accomplishing what appeared to be impossible until they decided to do it. If even 10 per cent. of the present water supply of New York represents waste which may be conserved, it is the first duty of the commission to find it and prescribe the means by which that much may be saved. If it is 50 per cent., the intrusion of the moral obligation into the equation destroys the arithmetical ratio of ten to fifty and raises their responsibility to the nth power. So far as the public hearing is instrumental in bringing about this result it will be fruitful of benefit. There is not much glory in discovering and correcting waste, but there is a public service of inestimable value, and it is important that it should be impressed upon the Commissioners that this is their first and perhaps their only duty.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The insistence of organized labor upon the eight-hour day could be made a practical issue, with very little opposition, if those who want it would demonstrate that it is economically possible in the present condition of industrial and commercial competition. On this subject The Iron Age offers a very good suggestion by proposing that labor shall prove its contention that the eight-hour day would not place employers granting it at a hopeless disadvantage, by selecting works sufficiently representative to make the test a fair one and saying to the proprietors, in effect: We want the eight-hour day. We do not, however, want to ruin you, and we perfectly understand that if we do so not only will we lose our jobs, but we shall have established an unanswerable argument against the eight-hour system. Consequently, we make you this proposition: Taking present average output as the standard of what is satisfactory and profitable to you, and present cost per unit of product as low enough to enable you to meet existing competition, we promise, if the eight-hour day is given a three months' trial, to demonstrate that your production will not diminish per unit of labor nor the labor cost increase per unit of production. If we establish our contention, you agree to continue the eight-hour day permanently; if we do not, we agree to conform in hours of labor to what is customary in our trade. We will look after your interests at least to the extent of protecting your interests against injury from any cause for which labor is responsible.

From the point of view of the employer, no question of principle is involved in the eight-hour discussion. He would concede it promptly and cheerfully if assured that he could do so without putting himself in a position of conspicuous disadvantage in competition with the employer who does not. It rests with labor to show whether its claim that the output of the eight-hour day will be as large as that of the ten-hour day is true or false. One demonstration is worth a library of academic discussion.

ELECTRIC ROADS IN ENGLAND.

Probably for geographical reasons, bringing centres of population nearer together and giving shorter hauls between them and from agricultural and manufacturing districts to the seaboard, the steam railroads of the United Kingdom are more apprehensive of permanent injury from the competition of electric lines than the great railway systems of this country appear to be. They are already beginning to feel it. The competition is not merely for passengers, as in the case of the lines connecting London with outlying suburbs, but is extending to freight as well. Before many years the thickly settled districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and other industrial counties will be linked together by electric railroads equipped for both passengers and freight service. In Lancashire systems of light roads with electric power installations, aggregating over 400 miles, will soon put all the industrial towns in communication with each other, and in connection with these lines a very comprehensive scheme of freight distribution is planned at rates per ton mile which the steam railroads cannot meet. It is intended that goods shall be loaded direct from ships at Liverpool into electrically driven freight cars, and without further handling be delivered at their destination anywhere between Liverpool, Manchester, and Darwen. So it is all over the United Kingdom where local conditions invite enterprise in this new direction. The menace to the steam railroads is becoming so serious that the Board of Trade is beginning to show a disposition to protect them by putting a check upon the progress of light electric railway construction.

This has started a movement among the companies operating steam railroads to change their motive power. It is coming in London in the case of the District and Metropolitan; the Brighton Railroad Company has electrical plans under consideration; the Northeastern Railway has asked for tenders for the electrification of its Tyneside section; and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is considering the electrical equipment of its whole system. It has already decided to do this at once in the case of the eighteen-mile section between Liverpool and Southport. Facts as significant as these would seem to show that the doubts expressed by Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT in his paper contributed to The North American Review as to the practicability of electricity as a motive power on trunk lines must be regarded rather as an expression of opinion than as a demonstration calculated to carry conviction to others. It is possible at any time to say that the state of the art does not warrant the prediction of indefinite extension and diversification of application; but what may be the state of the art next month or next year is a matter of conjecture. The single phase alternating current, dispensing with costly transformers and permitting the transmission and direct utilization of currents of high potential by much simpler and cheaper mechanism, may revolutionize electric installations and change the whole cost factor so as to confuse statistics and silence prophecy. To fix the limitations of electrical development in any direction would seem to require a great deal of courage—more, indeed, than the well-informed engineer without a thesis to establish usually finds himself possessed of.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Everybody realizes that it would be difficult to find a less profitable use for time than its employment in criticising the decisions of a tribunal from which there is no appeal, but there are occasions when the impulse to do so is irresistible, and one of these occasions has been created for the members of the medical profession by the action of the United States Supreme Court in the case of a notorious St. Louis quack whom the Postmaster General tried to deprive of the privilege of doing business by mail. The man, it was proved, had been taking in from $1,000 to $1,600 a day from patients all over the country, who paid him $5, as they supposed, for fifteen minutes of "absent treatment," in the shape of his concentrated thought upon each individual case. The postal authorities performed a simple operation in division, decided that the fellow could not possibly be carrying out his agreements, and barred him from the mails as a fraud, regardless of the question whether "absent treatment" is of any value or not. But the Supreme Court, speaking through Justice PECKHAM, held that to be the one point at issue, and by means of a temporary injunction removed the postal ban from the man who pretends to be devoting at least fifty hours a day to concentrated thought. The removal was on the truly remarkable ground that "since the mind of the human race (sic) is responsible for its ills and is a perceptible factor in the treating, curing, benefiting, and remedying thereof," the claims of the healer cannot be proved either true or false, and therefore the law cannot exclude from the mails, &c. It is little wonder that American Medicine of Philadelphia, in commenting upon the decision, exclaims, "What nonsense! And what encouragement to fraud!" There is little wonder, too, that it adds: "We Americans are learning disrespect for the law, it is said, much too fast and furiously. Well, why? Because of such law and such decisions. According to this decision how can anything be called false or fraudulent? * * * We believe in honoring law and judicial decisions, but we are so afraid of being disrespectful to Justice WHITE and Justice MCKENNA, who could not agree with Justice PECKHAM in his decision, that we think Justice PECKHAM and his assenting associates are wrong, and are damming the progress of civilization and turning law into a means of injustice and ridicule."

—An extremely "pretty quarrel as it stands" is that between two correspondents of ours, one of whom suggested that the coal now used for heating churches be given to the poor instead, and was met by the other with the suggestion that the same course be followed in respect to the coal now used in heating theatres. Beyond question the rejoinder was extremely neat, and the man who is worrying, or pretending to worry, about the church coal will have need for all his mental agility to avoid admitting that his antagonist's suggestion is at least as good as his own. He can do it, but only by calling attention to the fact that the claims of the poor upon the churches are as much greater than their claims upon the theatres as the philanthropic professions of the churches are greater than those of the theatres. We suspect, however, that the party of the first part will hesitate to resort to this means of shifting the burden of proof, for it involves a comparison which, his letter hinted to us—and evidently to the party of the second part—he will not care to make, for fear of conceding too much. Another weak place in the church man's argument is its failure to take into account the fact that to close the theatres would throw a very much larger number of hard-working people out of employment than the closing of the churches. As for the amount of comfort bestowed upon people who are suffering from cold and who are attracted to the respective edifices simply for the sake of an hour or two of warmth, perhaps the churches and the theatres stand on equal terms. Be that as it may, both letters made enjoyable reading for those in whom the sporting instinct is well developed, and nobody with an appreciation for the delicately malicious could have failed to find it in them.

—A somewhat curious passage in the speech of Sir FREDERICK BORDEN at the dinner of the Canadian Society was that in which, when expressing his hope and faith that war between the English-speaking peoples was impossible, he referred to "the nations that go to make up the British Empire." Is it a fact that the British Empire is made up of "nations"? A statement to that effect, coming from the Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, indicates that such is the common opinion in the great land beyond our northern border, and the existence of that opinion there is calculated to make one wonder what they think of in London. If Canada, in the eyes of the Canadians, is a nation, a nation she undoubtedly is—or at least will be as soon as she chooses to change theory into reality. We have been accustomed, for what seemed to be sufficient reasons, to call Canada a "dominion" and to give the word a meaning very different from "nation." Sir FREDERICK is a good authority, however, on the name of his country, and if he and his have made up their minds on the subject, of course it is not for us to attempt to change.

GEN. GREENE AS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various names mentioned in your paper from time to time as the possible Police Commissioner of the City of New York there is one who, in my opinion, if he will accept the position, would be the most eminently qualified for the position with its most onerous duties, and that gentleman is Gen. Francis V. Greene.

He is a graduate of West Point, which school educates its pupils to command large bodies of men and to face conditions the most trying, and to bring order out of chaos; he is a man of even temperament, a strict disciplinarian, decisive, and to the point. I served under his command during the Spanish War, and his intuitive knowledge of man's wants and needs was remarkable. He knew man's physical capabilities, and his keen judgment of what a man could do measured by his physical endurance was invariably correct.

The Police Department of the City of New York to make it efficient, requires a man with a military training at its head, and then the department will be rid of political influence, and when you get rid of political influence and pulls you will then have a Police Department that will be able to enforce the law without fear or favor. The efficiency of all large bodies of men has been perfected through the acts of the militinet. The position of a police officer in many respects is similar to that of a soldier. What a sad spectacle it would be if there were politics in the army. The privates would not respect the command and authority of their officers, and the officers would not respect the authority of their commanding officer, and instead of having a well disciplined army, you would have the assemblage of a mob depending on their political pull to escape punishment for the dereliction of their duties.

Gen. Greene is a Republican, but he is not that bitter partisan who lets the fealty of his party bias him in the performance of any duty he may have to perform in the public's interest, and I think, irrespective of political parties, the good citizens of this city would indorse his appointment, and I trust his Honor the Mayor, who, I believe, has the best interests of the city at heart, will see fit to offer this appointment to Gen. Greene. If the latter would accept the office he would elevate the Police Department from the eyesore of this Empire City, and make it a department of which the people could justly be proud.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

MORE ABOUT THE VERB "TO GRAY"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of the 19th a letter signed "C. E." on the subject of an article on college slang quoted from a Philadelphia paper in THE TIMES of Dec. 14, in which the writer of the article referred to is said to wonder whence comes the verb "to gray," meaning to get drunk.

The writer of the letter suggests the possibility of its coming indirectly and by translation from the French proverb, "Et la nuit, tous les chats sont gris." The writer also tells of an amusing pun by the Shah of Persia a few years ago, when he excused himself for having been tight the night before by saying: "Et la nuit, tous les Shahs sont gris."

In any French dictionary can be found the verb "se griser," which means to get tight. That this is by no means new is proved by the use of this verb at the time when the guillotine was nicknamed the "bourrique à Robespierre." In a paper of that time, over a list of names of persons beheaded was the sentence, "La bourrique à Robespierre still drinks"; and it was said that the machine was drunk on the blood it had drunk—"La guillotine était *grise* à cause du sang qu'elle avait bu."

The proverb, the writer of the letter refers to—"La nuit, tous les chats sont gris"—is sometimes quoted as originating the use of *gris* to signify tight. It is said that because colors and people are confounded in the dark, facts and other conditions are equally mixed up, so that a man doesn't know where he is at; hence, he is in a condition which calls for no responsibility.

It is just as probable that the so-called proverb originated with a pun on the word gris; just as tandem originated.

Le Duchat claims that the word comes from the German word *rausch*. Littré thinks that it originated in a joking expression, meant to indicate the stage between reason and drunkenness, or between white and black.

At all events, there is nothing new in the French of "to gray one's self." Even Henry of Navarre appreciated the meaning of it sufficiently to use it habitually as a sort of private patron saint. He swore by St. Gris, or some part of his anatomy, on all occasions. The Navarrais were hard drinkers of a type of mountain wine rather trying to the stomach, and large consumers of garlic. In other respects the people of this part of France compared with the inhabitants of the northern part very much as our Bowery boy does to the other New Yorkers. If Jimmy Fadden wanted to emulate this much beglamoured hero, all he would have to do would be to grow a pointed beard, eat garlic, drink table d'hôte claret, and swear by St. Jag or St. Branigan, with a reference to that part of the saint most likely to be affected by libations of the table d'hôte variety of "clairet."

But college lexicographers are more apt to seek derivatives from languages already dead, as was the case in the "tandem" creation. They would get their modern "to gray" from Genin's suggestion that it comes from the Latin "græcus." The Romans used the word "græcarus," as meaning to go on a debauch, the Greeks being made to serve as an example.

* * * vel se romano fatigat
Militia assuetum graecari.
—Horace.

The college slang, if taken from the French verb *se griser*, which is probable, should be altered to "to get gray" to be correct. It is possible that Jimmy Fadden's "to get gay" may be a closer translation than the college one.

BELMONT PURDY.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Seasonable Reminder.

Absence may make the heart grow fonder, but so do presents.—Philadelphia Record.

When Thus Estimated.

"Pa, what's an illustrious man?"
"A dead one, generally."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Income Paradox.

Beryl—Do the Smythes live within their income?
Sibyl—They don't live within it, yet they couldn't live without it!—Baltimore Herald.

Quite So, Don't You Know.

"Of course, John is a thoroughly English name."
"O! I don't know."
"O! but it is. The 'h,' you'll notice, isn't sounded at all."—Philadelphia Press.

Coal-less Desperation.

Mrs. De Freeze—Why, Egbert! Surely you aren't going to make ice cream! The house is freezing cold now."
Egbert—That's just it. I'm going to see if I can get as hot over it as I used to last Summer.—Chicago News.

THE MAN WHO TRIED TO PLEASE.

From The Washington Star.

Once on a time there was a man who never made mistakes,
And all the people stared at him and said, "For pity sakes,
It must be very nice to find one's life a grand sweet song;
To be so very proper that you never can go wrong."

But soon he grew so lonely that he knew not what to do,
For conversation always ceased when he came into view;
His most surpassing qualities each praised with all his heart;
But each seemed quite relieved when he was ready to depart.

So he bought himself a parrot—the project caused him pain,
And studiously set to work and learned a word profane;
And still he wasn't happy, for the gossips raised a fuss,
And said, "Ain't he deceitful! Why, he's human, just like us."

NEW ART MUSEUM WING

Addition Affords a Stately Entrance from Fifth Avenue.

Gifts and Loans to the Collections at the Metropolitan—Transfer of Statuary from the Main Museum and Storage.

With the reception this afternoon the Metropolitan Museum of Art inaugurates the new wing on Fifth Avenue, and at the same time adds a good many galleries to its space for exhibits. The old portion has definitely taken its place as the centre of a widespreading building, which eventually will have three more wings or fronts—north, west, and south—that will screen the middle section. Owing to its position on Fifth Avenue the new wing is the natural entrance, and has been so treated outside and inside; it forms a very stately and impressive portal to the Museum, somewhat marred, it is true, by the small storm doors at the top of the noble flight of steps leading from the avenue, but worthy of the largest collection of works of art in the country.

The transverse hall one finds just within the triple portal is very fine in its proportions and massive simplicity. In front is a broad stairway leading to the second floor, and the transverse hall is commanded by galleries which afford place for various collections. The wing is lighted mainly by three round openings in the vaults of the roof, and there are also windows, and in the north and south galleries skylights. Still, the lighting is not sufficient for gallery purposes, and one sees at once that the architects have not yet learned the lesson taught by the old building, which, notwithstanding its apparently ample skylights, is far from properly arranged for the examination of works of art. On brilliant, clear days there is light enough; but let the sky be cloudy, and the galleries are plunged in gloom, while on stormy days, especially in the afternoon, it hardly repays one to visit the Museum at all.

This very common error of architects can be to a certain extent made good by devices placed in or on the outside of windows which throw light into galleries, but it is certainly amazing that, with all the information now to be had concerning the lighting of galleries and their proper construction for the best showing of pictures and other objects of art, such elemental mistakes should be possible. Architects appear to have exhausted their imaginations when they have designed the exterior and interior in a handsome way; it is beyond their powers, so it might seem, to bear in mind what is to be done in the buildings they have designed.

The artificial lighting of the new wing is said to be adequate, however, and citizens who are not especially anxious to see the paintings may therefore do well to visit the museum on Tuesday or Friday evenings, when the public is admitted after dark.

The great entrance hall is embellished with bronzes and marbles, notably Barnard's "Two Natures in Man," MacMonnies's "Bacchante," Paul Bartlett's "Bear Tamer," and the seated symbolical woman's figure by W. W. Story. Now is a version of the Jupiter and Leda story by C. Dorn, a lifesize bronze nymph and swan, lent by Mr. George A. Seabury. The walls of the great hall are lined with statuary. A gift to the museum from the heirs of Richard Butler is a bust of the painter Sanford S. Gifford by Launt Thompson.

Besides the modern statuary, a good many sarcophagi from Cyprus belonging to the Cesnola collection; steles, reliefs, pottery, seals, and tomb inscriptions from Palmyra, Etruscan pottery, and bronzes, Greco-Roman masks and Egyptian antiquities have been transferred from the main museum, or brought from storage. They occupy the long harrow galleries toward the main building to right and left of the stairway leading to the upper floor. Here, too, are the remains of Egyptian textiles, mummy cloths, &c., mounted on swinging frames. In one wing of the new part are the Elizabeth Cole tapestries and an Italian eighteenth century tapestry givin by Mrs. Augustus von Horne Ellis, now shown for the first time. Mr. William B. Osgood-Field has been a liberal donor. He has given a tall Italian clock, much carved and slightly gilded, a big gilt sleigh elaborately carved with human and animal forms, a lot of European porcelain, Persian tiles, helmets and shields, and other articles.

In the upper galleries are three gorgeous Chinese bells lent by Major L. L. Seaman, the Phoenix collection of Chinese and Japanese lacquers newly exposed, the Marquand porcelains transferred from Room 24 in the old building, the Alfred Duane Pell porcelains—British, French, Russian, &c., of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, presented last Spring, but augmented, and now completely seing the jades which belonged to Heber R. Bishop, the porcelains from China lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, which line the walls of the entire gallery, and other objects too many for mention. Among other loans are an ivory Madonna and Child, late Gothic, from Mr. V. Everitt Macy; a collection of watches from Mrs. George A. Hearn; cups, boxes in enamel, old keys, &c., from Mrs. Leon-y-Escosura; soft paste Sèvres pieces of 1780 from Mr. and Mrs. George C. Genet; a tea set in Vapo di Monté war from Mrs. Howard Wortley Hayes, a brass clock from Mr. A. Rosenberg, &c.

Mrs. J. Crosby Brown has added new pieces to her gift of musical instruments and Mr. Charles Stewart Smith has presented the bronze medal commemorating the opening of the new Chamber of Commerce building. Among the Oriental antiques are pottery vases from Smyrna from Mr. Paul Gaudin and a series of 261 pieces from the tombs at Abydos and the Fayûm contributed by the Egyptian Exploration Fund of London.

In the branch of carved woodwork there are a curious English chest of the time of James I. loaned by Miss C. F. Marsh and a mahogany case presented by Mrs. J. P. Morgan. A most notable piece is a gift by Mr. John D. Crimmins; it is a cabinet, very profusely carved, made from yew wood found in Irish bogs. One large panel with many figures represents the interior of the Hall of Tara, with King Cormac on the throne and the Kings of the four quarters of Ireland seated on lower seats, rows of oliaves and minor bards with harps, seated or standing; men at arms in harness, &c., all representing the famous convocation at which it was proposed to chasten the froward spirit of the minstrels of Ireland. The opposite panel shows the bards performing before the King and Queen in Tara. At the two other sides are medallion busts in relief, and at the corners inscriptions in Gaelic and English: War, devotion, the drama, pastoral life. The carver of this cabinet has considerable skill, but apparently he has not signed it.

The main building has been rearranged in parts and a few pictures have been added to the department of painting as loans or gifts. Thus Mr. William F. Havemeyer has given "In Strange Seas," a marine by George W. Maynard, N. A., and Mrs. Frederick Butterfield has lent two landscapes by George Inness, "A Breezy Afternoon" and "A Passing Storm." Messrs. William C. and H. F. Osborn have given "The Aegean Sea," by the late Frederic E. Church, and Mr. Lyman G. Bloomingdale has presented "The Forging of the Shaft," a large canvas by Prof. John F. Weir.

One gallery in the new wing contains in cases two very remarkable collections of pottery from Peru, one belonging to Mr. Herbert Tweddle, now seen for the first time well displayed, and the other a gift of thirty pieces from Col. A. G. Dickinson. Here are vases in the shapes of jaguars, fish, ducks, owls, toads, frogs, lizards, and hares; also many representing heads, busts or whole figures of men, often portraitlike in expression and character. Very singular is a bird deity, apparently receiving a gift in a cup from a worshipper, who stands before him clad in a bird mask and a cloak, which represents wings and tail. Another striking bottle has an escutcheon on one side, in which is a figure bearing a great head mask shaped like a monstrous fish, recalling the big ceremonial masks of painted wood used by the Indians of the Northwest coast, which are to be seen in the Natural History Museum. These and many others among the new collection require a good deal of labor in equipping them with cards setting forth their meaning. Especially the loan collections, for which there are no catalogues, need such directions.

MOSELY BACK IN ENGLAND.

Hopes One Result of His Tour Will Be Betterment of English Labor Conditions.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21.—Alfred Mosely, who has just made a tour of the United States with a number of representatives of British labor unions, for the purpose of studying American industrial conditions and the relations in America between capital and labor, arrived here to-day on the Cunard Line steamer Umbria from New York.

In an interview Mr. Mosely expressed his great satisfaction with the commission's tour. He said he hoped the reports would be published within a few weeks and that as a result changes would be made in the methods at present employed in several English trades.

He said he could not anticipate the reports, but that he was greatly impressed with the superiority of American to British workmen. The Americans worked harder and were better trained and educated than the Englishmen. Mr. Mosely said he intended to take another commission to the United States in the Autumn to investigate educational conditions.

DR. SCHURMAN FAVORS FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

He Believes Them Equal to Cubans for Self-Government—Would Buy Friars' Lands.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University made it clear to about 1,400 persons who filled the basement auditorium of Cooper Union last evening that he was in favor of independence for the Philippines. After a lengthy address, in which he went into the various problems which confront the American people regarding the archipelago, the question was put to the audience whether it agreed with President Schurman or not, in his advocacy of independence. Save three men, the entire audience arose. On the subject of the friars in the Philippines Dr. Schurman said, among other things:

"A plan has been discussed for some time, as you may know, that the Government buy the land which the friars have acquired, and that it should afterward be sold in small holdings to the Filipinos. The Government, however, rather expects that if this is done the Pope ought to call the friars back to Spain. I'm not going to tell you what I am—Catholic or Protestant.

"I maintain, however, that the Vatican cannot do this. Certain charges of immorality have been brought against the friars, and to recall them is practically admitting that they are true. Leaving the question of religion entirely out of consideration, I maintain that no power, for purely diplomatic reasons, can afford to do that. My idea is that it would be wise to buy the land without asking the Pope to withdraw the friars.

"I have a shrewd suspicion that with the land out of their hands the frairs would find it unprofitable to stay. At all events, I'd buy the land and take the chances." [Applause.]

In regard to the charge of immorality, which Dr. Schurman said had been brought against the frairs, he said that in the majority of cases he considered them untrue.

On the subject of education in the Philippines Dr. Schurman said: "Fancy your sending into a village in New Jersey of say 8,000 inhabitants a single Spanish teacher and expect her to teach the village Spanish. What good do you think she'd do? I think it is fair to assume that so long as the world stands a child will learn to speak the language of its mother.

"The thing to do is to make the teachers learn the language of the Philippines, and teach them American ideas and principles through their own tongue. I can't quite understand why so many women went as teachers to the Philippines, unless they thought that white women would be at a premium there."

At the close of his speech after saying that it was possible that the Philippines might be admitted first as territories and then as States, Dr. Schurman went on:

"If you won't admit them as Territories or States there remains but one substitute—independence. I will not believe that the American people will ever believe that they have been true to their principles, true to their flag, until they have granted to a land over which the flag floats that which it stands for—liberty, human rights, national sovereignty, and independence."

The usual questions were allowed and answered. The best of them seemed to be:

Q.—Don't you think that greed enters into our attitude toward the Philippines? A.—I think we were dominated by a humanitarian feeling at first, but that our motives now are becoming mixed. That's the reason I am here to-night.

Q.—Has the immorality of the Friars ever been proved? Can you give us any specific instance or proof of it? A.—I was informed by a reliable person in Manila that the charge of immorality could perhaps be proved against 10 per cent. of the Friars, but that all the rest of them were good men.

Q.—Dewey is quoted as having said that the Filipinos were as capable of self-government as are the Cubans. If that is so, why don't we give it to them? A.—You are a politician. I think they are as capable and think they should have independence.

Q.—You have told us that the Sultans in the Philippines cannot be interfered with. Does that mean that they can have as many wives as they wish? A.—Yes; under our Paris treaty we have no right to interfere with them. We may educate them, but cannot compel them to our religious views.

WOODROW WILSON ON TRUSTS.

He Believes in the Utmost Freedom of Combination in a Free Country.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University talked of "The University and Our Country" last evening at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, where the service was devoted to a celebration of Forefathers' Day. He said:

"The motive of the forefathers of our Nation was that of a religious faith and independence. This motive has become National. I do not say there is no other motive, but this dominates and permeates the Nation. The cause of the motive is the achievement of the American vision of the idealistic for public service.

"I believe in the utmost freedom of combination in a free country. There is no people so able to form combinations as the American people. We are born lawyers. There is no race that produces a people so capable of self-government, because there is an inborn sense of the power of combination—always under parliamentary rules.

"I have heard denunciations and the expression of fear at the concentration of interests. The doubts extend to a fear for a concentration of government with a one-man head. I should pity the man who undertook such a government. The inborn parliamentarianism and the independence of thought of the race would make his lot a hard one. He would need to place a policeman at the elbow of every man, and then he would not be sure of the policeman.

"The American has no patience with inefficiency. He has not time to put up with it. I know a great many uncomfortable things are said about our City Government. It is even customary for us when asked about them to say that we haven't time to discuss them; but we ought to discuss them. But we ought also to know what the trouble is, and the time will come when we shall know."

100 LAWYERS WANTED.

Merchants' Association Seeks Volunteer Legal Committee to Join in Anti-Car Crowding Crusade.

The committee of the Merchants' Association of New York on Franchises and Transportation has sent a letter to each member of the Bar Association, which reads as follows:

The Merchants' Association has taken up the agitation started by the women of this city to abolish the indecent conditions now forced upon every passenger in our street cars and elevated trains. The association intends to request the city officials to assert the public obligations of the companies having franchises and to compel observance of those obligations. These companies, which pay the city sums which are trivial in proportion to the value of the privileges enjoyed by them, must be made to respect the rights of the public.

To take up the fight on behalf of the people we wish a volunteer legal committee of one hundred, who will patriotically give time and thought to this movement. We believe that such a committee, in co-operation with this association, can compel the companies to afford proper public service, and to pay to the public Treasury charges justly due from them, but which they now evade.

Those willing to promote the public welfare by serving on such a committee should address S. C. Mead, Assistant Secretary, 346 Broadway.

PILGRIM FATHERS HONORED.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 21.—Interesting services were held in the First Church (Unitarian) here to-day in celebration of the two hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the occasion receiving added interest by the presentation to the church of two handsome mosaic windows, representing civil and religious liberty, by Joseph A. Burr of Brooklyn on behalf of the New England Society of that city.

Arthur Lord, President of the Pilgrim Society, accepted the gift for the church. A sermon appropriate to Forefathers' Day was preached by the Rev. John Cuckson, pastor of the church. A delegation was present from the Brooklyn society.

FINLAND'S PITIFUL STATE

The Crop Failure the Worst for Half a Century.

400,000 Persons Likely to be Without Food in a Few Days—Various Relief Measures Taken.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The average grain crop gathered in Finland is valued at $30,000,000. The estimated value of the 1902 crop is $20,000,000. While there has been loss throughout Finland, the failure of the crops is almost total in the northern third of the country, where are the Provinces of Uloaborg, Kuopio, Vasa, St. Michel, and portions of Viborg.

Peas and beans generally have failed, and the potato crop has not been gathered; hay has rotted or been swept away by floods.

The disaster is due to the late Spring, the nearly continuous chilly rains, and the early frost, which was recorded on Aug. 10. In the north there have been only half a dozen days when it did not rain. The rains also spoiled the fishing.

So complete was the failure of vegetation that dead birds by the hundreds have been found in the forests. The present crop failure is the worst that has been experienced for the last fifty years. It is hoped, however, that better methods of communication will facilitate the work of relief and avert wholesale deaths by hunger and typhus.

There are about 500 parishes in Finland; 194 of these are now nearly destitute. The Agricultural Board has received reports from 140 of the 194 parishes, showing that 106 have food supplies which will suffice them until Christmas only. The unripe rye and barley which the people are forced to use make a bitter bread which the hungry horses refuse to eat. In some parts of the country bread is baked from barley husks and straw, mixed with a little flour; this product is purchased by the needy people with their hoarded savings. Such bread contains very little nutrition, and is extremely unwholesome. The peasants have expended all their money for food, and are consequently unable to buy clothing.

The danger of famine was realized early by the public. Count Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, issued an appeal for help in Russia. A voluntary relief committee was organized by Finlanders, with branches throughout the country. The Anglo-American Church here is affiliated with this committee. The Senate has decided to construct public works at an expenditure of $375,000, and it has allotted $500,000 for the purchase of grain, which will be sold to the people at cost. Seventy-five thousand dollars will be used to encourage cottage industries. The province and certain cities of Finland have voted various sums for relief work, amounting in all to $500,000. The voluntary relief committee has received $125,000, but it is understood that all this has been already expended.

The Russian Government has drawn up a comprehensive plan for feeding the people who are to-day in a state of semi-starvation as a result of crop failures and for generally relieving the distress which is at present widespread throughout ten Governments of European Russia and some districts of Siberia. In relief work $3,331,500 has already been expended, but further great sums will be necessary to support the populace of the afflicted districts and to enable them to resume farming in the Spring.

Pastor Kilburn of St. Petersburg has just returned from a sledge journey through Kuopio Province. He found 1,900 school children who were in need of food. Of this number 1,155 were totally destitute. It is estimated that 400,000 persons will be without food after Christmas.

Business in Finland is suffering, in sympathy with the extreme conditions, but no failures have yet been recorded. The banks have not raised the rate of discount.

Emigration from Finland is increasing constantly; up to Nov. 17 20,155 persons had left the country this year via Hango, while unknown numbers of Finns have crossed the Gulf of Bothnia to Sweden and have taken passage from there. The effect of the crop failure on emigration, however, will be felt more strongly in 1903.

FINNS ARE NOT SUBMISSIVE.

Indications That the People Will Resist the Russification of the Country.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 3.—The recent ordinances concerning new regulations for the Finnish Senate, the summary dismissal of officials hitherto irremovable except by trial and sentence of a court of law, the admission of Russians to public posts in Finland, &c., of which accounts have already been published, were in many quarters regarded as dealing a death blow to the "passive resistance," by which the Finlanders have endeavored to counteract the progressing Russification of the Grand Duchy.

Certain signs, however, show that the people of Finland are by no means prepared to accept the situation as something inevitable, but still hope for a return to a legal order of things. The attitude of the people found unmistakable expression at a meeting held at Helsingfors on Nov. 12. The spirit prevailing appears from the resolution adopted by the meeting—that it was regarded as the only means toward the maintenance of the political and national existence of the country and the restoration of legal and constitutional conditions, that firm resistance should be offered against all such measures as are in conflict with the laws of the land, or tend to their abolition.

The submissive attitude of the Finish Senate, which not only yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it by the Governor General, but displayed considerable zeal in furthering the application of the illegal ordinances, was severely censured by the meeting.

There were 235 persons present from all parts of the country, including many members of the Finnish Diet. The peasant class was especially strongly represented, and the meeting can safely be said to form a true exponent of the opinion prevailing in Finland.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS SERVICE.

British Losing Influence in Sir Robert Hart's Department, in Which There Is Much Discontent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The affairs of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, says the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, are attracting serious attention within and without the service. It is generally recognized that the recent actions of certain powers are calculated gravely to affect the future of the administration.

The correspondent says that the widespread discontent which has existed for some years has now become accentuated in all ranks of the service. The Peking Inspector General's staff does not include an Englishman, and, in spite of the preponderance of British trade, only four Englishmen have been appointed to the service out of thirty-five new appointments since June, 1899.

Moreover, declares the correspondent, British influence in matters connected with the service is outweighed in Peking by that of powers with small commercial interests in China. Unless the present conditions are remedied, the fulfillment of the pledge that the successor of Sir Robert Hart (Director of the service) shall be an Englishman will be jeopardized. Moreover, the continued efficiency and cohesion of the administration are dependent on the removal of the existing grievances.

A PARIS IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the General Council of the Department of the Seine has agreed to issue a new loan for public works. The principal improvement will be the extension to St. Germain of the avenue from the Arc de l'Etoile to Courbevoie.

BELGIAN CONCESSION IN CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—It is stated on good authority, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, that King Leopold has concluded negotiations with the Chinese Government for the cession of a piece of territory similar to the settlements occupied by the larger European powers. Belgium, it is said, has accepted this arrangement instead of financial compensation for claims arising from the Boxer outbreak.

JAPAN'S PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the suspension of the sittings of the Diet has been prolonged for a week for the purpose of effecting a compromise, but an agreement is still doubtful.

EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The evacuation of Shanghai is proceeding smoothly, says The Times's correspondent in that city. Part of the German force left Shanghai on Saturday, and a British regiment embarked yesterday. The French expect to be ready to depart on Dec. 26.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

VIENNA, Dec. 21.—Early in January the Government proposes to introduce in the Reichsrath an important bill to restrict and regulate emigration.

One of the main objects of this measure will be the restriction of all Austrian emigrants to Austrian vessels from Trieste instead of permitting them to travel by German and other foreign steamship lines.

The Fremdenblatt, a semi-official organ, warmly supports the Government bill in the interests of home shipping. This newspaper estimates that in the last five years Austro-Hungarian emigrants have taken from the country $28,000,000, the bulk of which has been paid to foreign railroads and steamship lines. It urges the importance of emigrants retaining a sense of their Austrian citizenship as long as possible, and thinks the proposed bill will assist to this end by enabling the Government to protect the emigrants beyond the first stages of their journey.

This new measure largely will follow the lines of the Hungarian bill now under Parliamentary consideration, the supporters of which not only demand that emigrants embark at Fiume, but insist that they be carried on Hungarian ships manned by Hungarian crews, and furnished with Hungarian supplies.

MR. CHOATE IN THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs Choate, arrived here to-day.

They were welcomed by the stafr of the American Legation. They proceeded to the British Embassy, where they will spend several days as the guests of Sir N. R. O'Conor.

ENGLISH BANKERS' ASSIGNMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The private banking firm of J. & J. W. Pease of Darlington has executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The firm's liabilities are placed at about $2,500,000. It is understood that the persons affected by the assignment mainly are members of the Pease family and their intimate friends.

The partners in the firm are two members of the House of Commons representing Durham and Essex, and A. E. Pease, formerly member for Yorkshire. Several friends of the family have offered the firm financial assistance to arrange a plan of settlement.

THE IRISH LAND CONFERENCE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The land conference between Irish landlords and tenants was opened at the Mansion House here yesterday. The proceedings were secret. An official report issued to-day announces that Lord Dunraven, John E. Redmond, Lord Mayo, William O'Brien, T. W. Russell, and others were present. Lord Dunraven was elected Chairman of the conference, and Capt. Shawe-Taylor Secretary.

The discussions will begin to-morrow, and they will, it is expected, be concluded by Wednesday, when Capt. Shawe-Taylor sails for the United States to ascertain the views of President Roosevelt and other prominent Americans on the subject.

The conference is not recognized by the Irish Landlords' Convention.

CALLED TO BE MINISTERS.

New Honors for the Rev. Dr. H. E. Cobb and the Rev. J. G. Fagg of the Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Collegiate Reformed Church has extended calls to the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb and the Rev. John G. Fagg to become ministers of the corporation, and a special meeting of the Classis is to be held this afternoon to act on the subject. The two clergymen have been with the Collegiate Church for about ten years each, and have had charge of two important churches—the Rev. Dr. Cobb of the West End Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, and the Rev. Mr. Fagg of the Middle Church, in lower Second Avenue.

Speaking of the calls, the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, senior minister, said yesterday:

"There is nothing significant about these calls. The Consistory has long contemplated an increase in the number of ministers. The rank of the two men called may be changed somewhat, but they will continue to serve in the churches they have served for ten years or so, and, so far as I know, their remuneration will not be increased or diminished. It is purely a private act of the Consistory. The Classis usually approves such changes as are proposed now."

The Rev. Dr. Cobb is a Rutgers man, and he received recently the Doctor of Divinity Degree from that institution. He came as minister to the West End Church when that Collegiate enterprise was completed, ten years ago. The Rev. John Gerardus Fagg has been in the Middle Church a little more than ten years. He was educated at Hope College, the college and seminary of the Dutch Church in the West.

ALFRED D. PELL ORDAINED.

Alfred Duane Pell, a society man, whose residence is at 929 Fifth Avenue, was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday morning by Bishop Potter in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Bishop's assistants were the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Archdeacon; the Rev. Dr. Kimber of St. Augustine's Church, and the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of All Souls' Church. Dr. McConnell preached the sermon and gave the charge to Mr. Pell. The congregation was not large, consisting principally of the friends of Mr. Pell. The full vested choir of the cathedral was present.

Mr. Pell is the second of descendants of old and wealthy New York families to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church within a short time. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes was ordained about two years ago, and he is now Secretary of Yale University.

Mr. Pell is a member of the New York Athletic and Badminton Clubs. He was graduated at Columbia in 1887, and he married Miss Cornelia L. Crosby, a niece of the late Rev. Howard Crosby. He has been a lay reader in the Holy Nativity Mission in Bedford Park, and has been interested in church work for several years.

CHURCHES IN THE BRONX.

The annual meeting of the Archdeaconry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of this city was held last evening in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Bishop Potter, who presided, explained briefly the work of the Archdeaconry, and said it was hampered considerably in its missionary labors by the lack of funds.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson, the Archdeacon, said that eleven missionary stations in the Bronx are operated by the Archdeaconry, with seven clergymen and sixteen lay readers. The value of property has increased considerably, he said, so that sites for churches that had been born of the missions could not be purchased for lack of funds. Trinity Church, he said, had contributed $50,000 toward the mission work.

Nine religious bodies, all represented in Manhattan, are trying to establish parochial fields in the Borough of the Bronx. Presbyterians have a church building in William's Bridge and they contemplate a mission in Fordham. Disciples of Christ have a mission on the Fix estate and are building a new church in One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. Congregationalists will build a new church in One Hundred and Forty-third Street and are looking for a superintendent who can establish missions in the Bronx.

Baptists have voted to raise $100,000 for the work in the upper borough. Reformed Church people have a new mission in Tremont Avenue and a new church in Melrose. Lutherans have two churches under construction. Methodists will build a new Prospect Avenue church, and Roman Catholics have just established two new missions and assigned priests.

FOR BIBLICAL STUDIES.

Five Cardinals Appointed by the Pope as Commissioners.

A correspondent in Rome of a Catholic priest in this city has given the make-up of the commission appointed recently by the Pope for the special study of the Scriptures. In his letter he said:

"The following Cardinals have been definitely appointed members of the Commission for the Encouragement of Biblical Studies, instituted by the Holy Father in his recent Apostolic letter, 'Vigilantiae'; Parrochi, Rampolla, Satolli, Sagna, and Vives y Tuto. The commission will likewise compose several consultors, both resident and non-resident, in Rome, and it is very probable that the studies and researches of its members, as well as its official acts and pronouncements, will be published in a monthly review, toward the cost of which the Pontiff has manifested the intention of generously contributing.

"The Very Rev. David Fleming, Vicar General of the Order of Minors, who has been appointed Secretary of the commission, was recently received in private audience by Leo XIII., who expressed the hope that the commission would answer the object for which it had been founded."

GREENPOINT CHURCH EVENT.

Four Bishops and Apostolic Delegate at Consecration Services of St. Anthony of Padua's.

The consecration of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, yesterday by Bishop McDonnell was attended by a large gathering of Catholic clergy.

The services began before 7 o'clock in the morning. The Bishop was assisted by the Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Apostolic Delegate. Bishops Ludden of Syracuse, Benke of Albany, and Chatron of Japan blessed the interior of the edifice. Mass was celebrated in the basement, and the high mass which followed the consecration began at 11 o'clock. At this mass the four Bishops and about 150 priests took part. The celebrant was the Rev. Patrick F. O'Hare, the pastor of the church; the Rev. Eugene V. Flood, Deacon; the Rev. Theodore Noonan, Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. R. A. Schenck, master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Laurence A. Delurey, the President of St. Thomas's College at Villanova, Penn. It was on the consecration of the church.

It was nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the consecration service came to an end, the visiting clergy were entertained at dinner by Father O'Hare.

A NUN FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Golden Jubilee Mass for Sister Frances in St. Catherine's Convent.

A golden jubilee mass is to be sung on Monday, Jan. 5, in St. Catherine's Convent of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, at 1,075 Madison Avenue, for Sister M. Frances Murray in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of her entrance into the order. The Rev. Henry F. Murray, rector of St. Rosa of Lima's Church, Rockaway Beach, her nephew will be the celebrant, and he will be assisted by the Rev. Michael F. Shine of Port Jervis, N. Y., and the Rev. T. F. McGrohen, rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.

When Sister Frances took her final vows in 1853 she went to the Mulberry Street house of the order and remained there for sixteen years, or until the opening of St. Catherine's Convent thirty-four years ago, with which institution she has been associated since.

METHODISTS DISAPPOINTED.

Decrease of Church Membership in Three of the Boroughs.

Many Methodists of Manhattan and Brooklyn are chagrined over figures presented in the Methodist Year Book, just published. The Conferences in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx have lost 2,182 members this year. The Newark Conference had a gain of 6 members.

In the Conferences which include and are chiefly made up of Methodists in the Cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston, Methodist membership growth was 312. The increase of scholars in the conferences named was 1,316. In Philadelphia the number of scholars in Methodist Sunday schools decreased 1,060. In all New York there was an increase of 1,800 scholars.

EPIPHANY'S MORTGAGE FUND.

Dr. Babbitt Announces That More Than $15,000 Is Needed.

The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, officiated in his church yesterday morning for the first time in more than three months. Recently he left St. John's Hospital, having succumbed to the pressure of months of strain in efforts to raise $32,800 to save his church by Jan. 1.

He announced that the mortgage fund to save the church has advanced to $17,000, conditioned on the whole $32,800 being raised by Jan. 1. Dr. Babbitt urged his people to give to the utmost limit of their ability on Christmas Day.

"Singing Priest" in New Rochelle.

The announcement that Archbishop Farley had assigned the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin of Manhattan to the vacant pastorate of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in New Rochelle was received with satisfaction by the members of that parish, over which the new pastor's uncle, the late Rev. Thomas McLoughlin, presided for many years. Father McLoughlin is known as "The Singing Priest." He was pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, but he was removed from that parish by the late Archbishop Corrigan to organize the new Parish of St. Malachy, in West Forty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue.

New Curate of St. Michael's Church.

The Rev. G. S. Richards, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Meadville, Penn., has accepted a call as a curate to St. Michael's Church, Manhattan, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Henry H. Hadley, Jr., who recently became pastor of a church in Richmond, Ind.

CARNEGIE HALL CONCERT.

By reason of an error in the time stated on the tickets, fully half the large audience at the concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon came thirty minutes late. The tickets stated that it was to begin at 4 o'clock, whereas the concert commenced at 3:30.

Many people thus missed the opening pieces by Raoul Pugno, the pianist, all of which were from Chopin. He was followed by Elsa Ruegger, who played on the 'cello a selection from Boccherini. David Bispham then sang selections from Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Franz and R. Strauss and was followed by Pugno, who played his own "Serenade á la Lune," with selections from Scarlatti, Weber and Liszt, and was vigorously encored. The concert concluded wiht selections from Schumann, Saint-Saëns and Popper by Elsa Ruegger and from Gounod, Clarence Lucas, McDonald Davey and Storace by David Bispham. The hall was well filled and there were frequent encores.

SERVICE FOR MRS. GRANT

Brief Exercises Beside Her Sarcophagus in the Tomb.

Army and Navy Officers in Attendance, with Many Friends of the Family —Favorite Hymn Read.

Beside the sarcophagus that contains the body of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant in the tomb of Gen. Grant a brief burial service was conducted yesterday morning. The members of the Grant family were there with many friends, and all of the officers of the army and navy who are stationed in and near this city. Despite the storm nearly 500 of the persons who had been invited attended the service.

In front of the tomb and along either side of Riverside Drive about 1,000 people gathered early to wait for the doors to be thrown open to the public at the conclusion of the services. Three platoons of police had been assigned to the tomb and its vicinity. A few of the policemen were kept busy in rebuffing those who insisted on crowding into the tomb, saying that they had left their invitation cards at home.

The members of the family arrived shortly before 11 o'clock, the hour named for the service. They were seated on the north side of the tomb, close to the marble railing, overlooking the crypt in which were many floral tributes. On the sarcophagus of Gen. Grant was a vase of white roses like that which Mrs. Grant placed there when she was in the city and supplied regularly when she was out of town. Secretary of War Elihu Root, representing the Government, sat with the family. To his right were Gov. Odell and Mayor Low.

The service was begun with the singing by a male quartet of the hymn "Lead Kindly Light." Bishop E. G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church recited the commitment service of the Church, and Bishop-Coadjutor Smith of Pennsylvania read the Episcopalian prayers for the dead. Mrs. Grant had requested that at her funeral a favorite hymn be read by the Bishop-Coadjutor, who had been her pastor in Washington. It was the "Land Beyond the Sea." The verses were read, and then the quartet sang "Abide with Me." Bishop Andrews delivered a short prayer and pronounced the benediction.

As soon as those who had attended the service had left the tomb those who had waited were admitted. There were many women and children and a few old men with copper buttons in their buttonholes, designating them as Grand Army of the Republic veterans.

The members of the family who attended the services were Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Miss Grant, Jesse Grant, Ulysses S. Grant, III., Mrs. Sartoris, Miss Sartoris, Lieut. Commander Sharp, U. Grant Smith, Midshipman Jesse Sharp, Miss Julia Dent Grant, F. L. Casey, Mrs. Craemer, Mrs. Corbin, and Miss Craemer. Lieut. Murray and Nolans, aids to Gen. Frederick D. Grant, and Mrs. E. Coffy, Mrs. Grant's maid, attended also. Near the family sat Mrs. Alphonso Taft of Cincinnati, widow of Gen. Grant's Secretary of War.

Among those present were the executive officers of the Grant Monument Association. They were, besides Elihu Root, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge and Henry V. Hayden. The Trustees present were Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. Horace Porter, C. King, Col. C. O'Reilly, Judge Charles N. Tainter, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Sloane, and Hamilton Fish.

Among others present were Admiral Barker and staff of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Carnegie, Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff, National Guard of New York; A. Noel Blakeman, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Col. Barry, Gen. J. C. Clarke, A. S. Webber, Col. Eli Bass, Major L. C. Beckett, J. Edward Simmons, Charles V. Fornes, Jesse N. Seligman, Isidor Isaacs, Gen. Hubbard, Gen. Wilson, Lispenard Stewart, Major H. L. Swords, J. Frederick Pierson, Gen. W. N. Healy, Gen. G. H. Kilbin, Gustav H. Schwab, Capt. J. B. Lewis, Chancellor H. M. McCracken, and Jacob A. Cantor.

Three of the four members of the Grand Army who were on guard in the crypt yesterday had been guards at the funeral service of Gen. Grant, and at the service when his body was removed to the tomb from its temporary resting place near Riverside Drive.

TAPS FOR GEN. WAGER SWAYNE.

Many Organizations Attend the Funeral of the Lawyer and Soldier.

The funeral of Gen. Wager Swayne was held in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon. To provide ample room for the various organizations with which the dead soldier and lawyer had been connected, pew space was allotted to each. They included the Loyal Legion of Honor, the Union League Club, the Ohio Society, the Republican Club, the Bar Association the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and the Church Missionary Society.

Several huge floral pieces sent by the Bar Association, the Loyal Legion, and other organizations had been placed against the pulpit, so that when the casket had been placed in position in the chancel it was before a solid wall of flowers.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's, assisted by the Rev. James H. Darlington of Christ's Church, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The honorary pall bearers were Dr. Andrew H. Smith, Col. Robert W. Tyler, J. Hull Browning, Justice Edward Patterson, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Senator Depew, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge John F. Dillon, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Ripley, Secretary of War Root, Dr. Kipp, and Colgate Hoyt.

The casket was covered with a flag, and the lid was hidden beneath white roses and lilies, on the top of which the dead General's sword had been laid. Mrs. Swayne, her sons, Frank and Noah Swayne, two daughters, and Frank E. Swayne, a brother of the dead soldier, immediately followed the casket into the church.

The service included the singing of the hymns "Jerusalem the Golden" and "Peace, Perfect Peace." Taps were sounded by Bugler Thomas B. Higgenbotham of Troop C, Brooklyn. Among those who were present at the obsequies were these:

Milton L. Southard,	Horatio C. King,
Col. John J. McCook,	G. De Forest Barton,
Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,	James Stokes,
Morris K. Jesup,	Whitelaw Reid,
Judge John C. Gray,	A. M. Clark,
W. W. McFarlane,	John M. Scribner,
S. B. Brownell,	A. Noel Blakeman,
Jacob F. Miller,	John Furey,
Aaron Vanderbilt,	Thomas Whittaker,
Justice Jas. Blanchard,	John E. Parsons,
Robert C. Morris,	Charles Curie,
John S. Wise,	William Brookfield,
	William E. Dodge.

The body was taken to Washington last night. The immediate family and also several of Gen. Swayne's intimate friends accompanied it, a special car being used for the entire party. Interment will take place in Arlington Cemetery at 10 o'clock this morning, in compliance with the wish expressed by Gen. Swayne.

KOCIAN AT SUNDAY CONCERT.

Bohemian Violin Virtuoso Plays at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Kocian, the Bohemian violin virtuoso brought to this country by Rudolph Aronson, made his first appearance, and his only appearance this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, at last night's concert. The audience was a very large one—surprisingly large in view of the storm—and the violinist won most enthusiastic applause in the rendition of the concerto in D major, Paganini-Wilhelmj, and the rondo capriccioso of Saint-Saëns.

The management placed a little platform, ten inches high and about three feet square, alongside the stand of Conductor Alfred Hertz, for the stars to stand on. Mr. Campanari got up on it, but seemed to be afraid he was going to step off when taking a high note. Mme. Schumann-Heink would not get on the platform at all, and showed herself to be a woman with power other than that exemplified in her magnificent voice by kicking the platform unceremoniously to one side. Mr. Salignac also was too modest to elevate himself on the little dais. The "star raiser" will probably be cut out for the rest of the season.

But the concert, with Kocian, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Salignac, and Mr. Campanari, was one of unusual excellence. Commencing at 8:30, and with encores absolutely prohibited, an orchestral number or two might be added without exposing the management to any charge of undue generosity, for the audiences seem to appreciate the orchestral work quite as much as the efforts of the soloists. The programme was as follows:

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Song, "Inno Sacro".....Buzzi-Peccia
Mr. Campanari.
Song, "Die Allmacht".....Schubert
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "Ne croyez pas," from "Mignon"..
Ambroise Thomas
Mr. Salignac.
Concerto, in D major.....Paganini-Wilhelmj
Kocian and Orchestra.
Orchestra—
(a) Prelude.....Chopin
(b) Overture, from "Donna Diana"..Rezniček
(c) Waltz-Interlude, from "Donna Diana"..
Rezniček
Song, "Quand l'oiseau chante".....Tagliafico
Mr. Salignac.
Brindisi, from "Lucrezia Borgia"....Donizetti
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Song, "Charite".....Faure
Mr. Campanari.
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso..Saint-Saens
Kocian and Orchestra.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"..Nicolai

FERDINAND BONN HERE.

The German Actor Comes to Appear in Shakespearean Roles Under Heinrich Conried's Direction.

Ferdinand Bonn, who ranks first among the German actors, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Under the direction of Heinrich Conried he will give fifty performances at the Irving Place Theatre, beginning on Jan. 1. He will be seen in "Hamlet," as Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," in "The Taming of the Shrew," and besides in "Faust," and in "The Pastor's Son," which was written by Herr Bonn himself and produced recently in Vienna.

Officially, the actor is the "Hofschauspieler" of the Royal Theatre, in Berlin, and it was necessary to obtain the Kaiser's permission in order to come to this country. Count von Bülow, under whose jurisdiction the direction of the Royal Theatre lies, is much interested in the progress of German dramatic art here, Herr Bonn said yesterday, and last year, on the actor's return to Berlin, made minute inquiries as to stage matters here.

Herr Bonn thinks that the German actors here are put to too severe a test. "It is more difficult to play here," he said, "because the bill changes so often, and an actor cannot do his best until many performances in the same character. Here we have half a dozen performances, and the bill is changed, while in Germany we have often a hundred or two hundred. Herr Conried, however, has a difficult task, for he has only the German portion of the population to rely upon for the support of his theatre, and necessarily his resources are often taxed when it comes to staging a play.

"I will go to-morrow night, if I can get tickets, to see Mr. Mansfield in 'Julius Caesar.' I have heard much of him, but have never seen him. When I was here last year I saw 'Du Barry,' in which the stage art was wonderful."

At the concert given on board the Kaiser last Friday night, Herr Bonn astonished the passengers by his versatility. He recited, acted a sketch, and rendered a violin solo.

IN THE SHOPS.

Just over from the other side within the last few days are stunning fitted dress suit cases. The best of these are in solid pigskin, with the fittings of ivory and gold. The greater number of fittings are in pockets at the back of the case, just below the hinge; while in two pockets on either end are a hand mirror and case for razors, manicure articles, &c. The mirror, which can be used as a standard, or for the hand, is mounted in pigskin. The backs of the brushes are of the ivory and the bottles have tops of gold. The case costs $135. It is an exceptionally fine case, and the leather is practically indestructible.

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The case with ebony and silver fittings is, as described by the harnessmaker, of bridle leather and the fittings are similar to those in the more expensive case.

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Many pretty little trays for liqueur and coffee sets have copies of old sporting prints under glass for the base, the frame being of wood or leather covered. For the holidays there are liqueur and black coffee sets in simple designs, the silver sets, coffee pot, sugar bowl, and creamer, being severely plain and appropriate for men's use.

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Pretty things in small leather cases are of pigskin, morocco, and reindeer, with some of the style of cigarette cases, but square. They are watch cases. There is a velvet frame inside into which the watch can be slipped and, raised in the case, may be placed on the desk when one is writing or by the side of the bed at night. Watch, case, and all can be carried in small compass. A plain watch may be bought for the case, and it can be used for a traveling clock. The cases come in different sizes for women's small and men's large watches. They cost from $3 to $5.

***

Handsome jewel boxes for men and women come covered with pigskin in the natural color and in black, morocco, and stained leathers, and in wood inlaid with lines of brass. They are new, and are called in England "developing" jewel boxes. When closed they are long, square-cornered boxes, with solid lid and bottom. The inside is formed of a number of small boxes, with one larger one at the bottom. By means of movable brass arms the small boxes are swung out at the two sides so that all, with the lower one, are open. When pushed into place, the box closes, and a single lock fastens all.

***

In similar shape and style are boxes that have only two large compartments in the top for collars and one long box below for scarfs. The price of these boxes ranges from $11 and a fraction up to $25 and $28.

***

A smart pigskin purse-bag for a woman is in the form of a framed cigar case, with a purse clasp. Opening, different pockets, as in an ordinary purse, are revealed, with a clasped change pocket in the centre. The chain in gilt is in the form of beads.

***

Different varieties of fine leather bags have bead chains in steel or gold.

***

A special waxlike composition is used in making ice cups in the form of flowers for the tables. There are many different varieties, but none is more attractive than those in the form of the purple orchid. The ices are put into the flower cups in paper cases and the cups are to be used repeatedly.

***

In the same material come Boston bean pots, filled with pork and beans, or having that appearance. They are bonbon boxes, and the cost is something more than that of the ordinary pasteboard bonbon boxes.

***

Other pretty boxes for candy are snowballs on brass shovels. They come in different sizes.

***

For Christmas decorations there are immortelles in bright red solid masses, forming bells and balls, big and little, as well as wreaths.

***

Holly shrubs in tubs are sold also for Christmas festivities. They are four and five feet in height.

***

Blue velvet trunks, little Saratogas, large enough for the trousseau of good-sized dolls, and with brass mountings, are among the new things for flowers. Florists send their goods in them.

***

Small war chariots of the old Roman style, with two wheels, and in gold, are flower receptacles also.

***

There are innumerable red baskets for flowers in the shape of waste paper receptacles, hampers, or more fancy articles.

$2,000,000 Deal in Iron Lands.

CHAMPION, Mich., Dec. 21.—The United States Steel Corporation has purchased the Champion Mine at this place, and a large tract of adjoining iron ores lands, for a reported consideration of $2,000,000.

CHRISTMAS MAIL BURNED

Carload of Packages from New York Destroyed En Route West.

Nearly Eight Hundred Pouches Destined for Points from Chicago to the Philippines Lost.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Official report of the burning of a carload of Christmas mail en route for the West was made here at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon by the crew of mail clerks arriving from New York on the fast mail No. 3 on the New York Central, which left New York at 8:45 o'clock.

Only 20 or 30 out of 700 or 800 pouches were saved. The burned mail was for Chicago and points further West, including the Philippine and Fiji Islands.

The mail was in a storage car, which carried no clerks. The mail crew occupied the car behind, and discovered the fire between Peekskill and Highland. The car was left burning at the latter station.

At the General Post Office last night it was said that a very heavy mail was sent out yesterday morning for Western points. No information had been received there as to the destruction reported from Syracuse, but it was possible that the mail reported burned was some of that sent out yesterday morning, the description of which tallied well enough with that in the press dispatches.

HEAVY CHRISTMAS MAIL.

Double Force Handling Unusual Foreign Receipts Yesterday.

A double force worked at the General Post Office and the foreign branch at West and Morton Streets all day yesterday and last night, and it was said the office would be turned over to the day force coming on this morning with all work finished up to the hour. This, considering the fact that in addition to the heavy Christmas mail at this season, over 6,000 bags of foreign mail arrived since Saturday evening, Postmaster Van Cott and Assistant Postmaster Morgan consider an unusual and probably unequaled twenty-four hours' work in the history of the Post Office.

The congestion was caused by the belated steamers. The Cymric arrived late Saturday afternoon with 2,600 bags of mail on board, which did not reach the foreign branch until early Sunday morning. Anticipating that the steamers might come in all at once and swamp the office, Postmaster Van Cott Saturday afternoon ordered the double force on for Sunday and Sunday night. Sunday morning found La Savoie with 344 sacks, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse with 960, and the Etruria with 1,805 down the bay. These vessels came up to their respective piers during the day, and the mail was landed and taken to the foreign branch and General Post Office.

All day the Post Office men worked like beavers, and by the time the night force came on at 5 o'clock nearly half of the 6,000 bags had been emptied and their contents "worked."

Superintendent of Mails Teideman stated yesterday that this was the heaviest mail the office had ever been called upon to handle within so short a time, and also that never before had they been called upon just at Christmas time to handle a big batch of foreign mail. Although there will be one or two more steamers in before Christmas, yet the ships arriving yesterday and the St. Louis, which arrived about 6 o'clock last night outside the bar, with 350 bags of mail matter, practically brought the Christmas foreign mail.

In former years somewhere near the same amount of foreign Christmas mail was received, but never had it all come in together. The clerks say that this year's Christmas mail exceeds that of last year by about 15 or 20 per cent.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Patrick O'Farrell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Patrick O'Farrell, one of Washington's best-known Irish-American citizens, died here to-night, aged seventy years. He came to the United States at the opening of the civil war and served with distinction in the Union Army throughout the war. After the war he lived for some years in Hartford, Conn., and then removed to Washington and entered the practice of law. He was an earnest Republican, but took an active part in antagonism to the expansion policy of the Republican Party. He was an officer of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Capt. Daniel P. McCartney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Capt. Daniel P. McCartney, for many years connected with the navy, died at his residence in this city to-day. He was appointed to the navy from Baltimore in 1861 and served throughout the civil war, rising from the rank of Assistant Engineer to that of Chief Engineer. He was retired in 1892, but in 1898, when the Spanish war began, he volunteered his services and was assigned to special duty.

The Rev. Dr. Alphonse L. Magnien.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The Very Rev. Dr. Alphonse L. Magnien, President Emeritus of St. Mary's Seminary, died to-day of kidney and heart disease. He was born in France sixty-five years ago, and ordained there. In 1860 he came to Baltimore and taught philosophy, sacred scripture, dogmatic theology, and church history in St. Mary's Seminary until July 4, 1878, when he was made President of the institution. He leaves a brother and sister in France.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. IDA DAVIES GREEN, widow of Lieut. Francis Green, United States Navy, who committed suicide at Rio Janeiro three years ago, died yesterday at Janesville, Wis., of blood poisoning.

CHARLES T. NEALE, one of the pioneers in the iron business in Western Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his home, 711 Bidwell Street, Pittsburg, Penn., late Saturday night, at

EGAN'S HANDBALL PLAY

The Champion Beat T. McCabe and J. Flaherty Paired.

Drew's Court in Brooklyn Crowded All Day with the Experts—Christmas Matches Made.

"Mike" Egan, the world's champion handball expert, gave an exhibition of his skill at the Irish game yesterday, which will be talked of for many a day by those who had the good fortune to witness it. Egan played against "Tom" McCabe and James Flaherty, two local players of ability, and although they won the first two games, Egan took the next three and the match by some of the best all-round work ever seen in a handball court.

The match was decided in Egan's own court, on Mercer Street, Jersey City, and the gallery and peeproom behind the court was crowded by followers of the game. Two weeks ago Egan defeated Flaherty and McCabe, winning two out of three games, but the following Sunday the partners beat the champion two straight games, and then a rubber of the best three out of five games was arranged to decide whether Egan was capable of holding his own against the pair.

The partners had the first hand, and made 6 aces by good team work. Egan followed with 2, and the pair made 8 in their next hand, and put Egan out without scoring, the count being 14—2 against the champion in two hands. The next two contributions of the partners netted 5 aces, while Egan made 1, and the score stood 19—3 when Egan began serving his fifth hand. Here he began tossing the ball in the most puzzling kind of service and hard hit and out rallies until he added 14 aces to his score, when he was put out by missing a well-placed low ball after he had run the full length of the court. With only 2 aces to go, the partners took two hands to get them, while Egan got another ace, being beaten 21—18. The second game was equally well contested, Egan's best runs being 9 and 6, as against 3 and 4 for his opponents. Egan failed to score in his fourth and fifth hands, and the pair won out in the sixth, 21—17.

By this time Egan had his opponents well winded, while he himself was in excellent shape, as he is nearly always on edge through constant training. Following their hand Flaherty and McCabe reeled off 6 aces and Egan got 5 in the first hand, 4—1 was the result of the second, and this was followed by 6—2, all in favor of the partners. Egan killed the ball with full-length returns, dismissing the pair in the fourth hand in without an ace, and then by splendid work the champion made 10. This made the score 18—16 in his favor, and again he put his opponents out without their scoring, and by a well-played 3 won the game, 21—16. Egan followed his hand at the beginning of the fourth game, and tossed out 3 difficult ones. His opponents made 7, and Egan replied with 8 more. The champion was now playing up to his very best form, and his dextrous work with either hand was wonderfully exact. The partners made 5 in the second and 1 in their third hand, while Egan got 2 twice over. He again put his opponents out for nothing in the fourth, and ran out the game in his fifth hand, the score being 21—11 and the match a tie.

The spectators were at high pitch of excitement at this stage, and when Egan opened up the final game with 9 aces, the cheering which followed could be heard for many blocks. McCabe and Flaherty failed to score, and Egan went in again for 5, to which the pair responded with a well-earned 7. Each side made 6 in the third, but Egan was disposed of in the fourth hand without adding anything, and the partners made 5. The score then stood 20—18 in Egan's favor, and a long rally followed, in which both partners kept Egan going from one end of the court to the other, forcing him almost to his limit with their clever team play, until Egan finally smashed the ball with his left hand low down in the left-hand corner, scoring the final ace, which won the game, the match, and the series.

Some of the experts who watched the champion's marvelous work said that Egan, playing as he did yesterday, could easily give 5 aces and a beating to any one of the players in this country, including Drew and Casey. Following are the scores of the principal matches:

"Mike" Egan	18	17	21	21
T. McCabe and J. Flaherty	21	21	16	11	18
G. Nees and J. Dobbins	21	21	21
W. O'Keefe and T. Hogan	16	7	14
J. McCabe and W. Joyce	21	21	10
T. Keegan and James Egan	15	20	21
H. Ross and John Egan	21	15	21
T. Waldron and T. Keegan	8	21	18
James Flaherty and T. McCabe	21	21
Joseph Hanlon and T. Jackson	15	19
P. Hanley and P. Burns	21	21	21
J. Delaney and P. Durkin	0	11	12

There was a very large "club day" gathering at Oliver Drew's Brooklyn handball court yesterday. Some first-class games were decided, including a double match, in which Dr. Shea and James Dunne, Jr., defeated Oliver Drew and James Dunne, Sr. The Malcolm brothers, Rob and John, also took part in a match playing on opposite sides. Bob Malcolm and Drew beat John Malcolm and John Coghlin, 19-21, 21-14, and 21-17. The little Irishman, Drew, played in fine form in the latter match, but in the first he was not seen anywhere near to his regular game. On Christmas Day Drew and J. Dunne, Sr., will again try conclusions with the younger Dunne and Dr. Shea. Following are the results of the leading games decided yesterday:

J. Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	21	18	21
J. Dunne, Sr., and Oliver Drew	17	21	13
"Bob" Malcolm and Oliver Drew	19	21	21
John Malcolm and J. Coghlin	21	14	17
D. Mallay and T. McElroy	21	21	21
C. Raleigh and H. Regan	16	18	19
Dr. Shea	21
John Murphy	17
E. Lee and T. Maginness	21	16	21
J. Devlin and Simon Henry	18	21	20
Thomas Quinn	19	21	16
Joseph Madler	21	18	21

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Heavy weather and poor roads prevented all but one of the athletic clubs in Greater New York from holding their regular Sunday cross-country runs yesterday. The National Athletic Club of Cedar Street, Brooklyn, was the exception, and eleven of its members went over the five-mile course, but only six of them finished. There were plenty of falls and other slight mishaps, but none of the athletes was injured beyond some trifling bruises. The runners started from Washington Park, Maspeth, and went along to Corona, and through Winfield, coming back through Newtown to Maspeth. A. L. McKeever was the first to reach home, and the other five survivors finished as follows: George Miller, WS Squires, "Tom" Harper, F. Squires, and John Tammany. The winner's time was 31:52.

Next Sunday the members of the Brooklyn Athletic Club will hold a five-mile handicap cross-country run, with the time handicaps limited to five minutes. Gilbert McGowan, who is the club's best runner, will be on scratch, and the five-mile course will begin at 147 Skillman Avenue. The route will be through Cooper's Lane to the Penny Bridge and around Calvary Cemetery, thence through Woodside to Grand Street Park, and back through Maspeth, Metropolitan Avenue, Cooper's Park, and home to 147 Skillman Avenue. The run will positively start, rain or shine, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and at least thirty runners are expected to take part in the contest.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Mauser, Sapero, Jim King, Spec, Class Leader, 104 pounds each; Embarrassment, Doc Wood, Memphian, Uranium, Showman, The Wizard, 107 each; Pageant, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. The Stewardess, 103 pounds; Alpaca, 104; Moront, 106; Doeskin, Montanic, Dandie Belle, 108 each; Mosketo, The Bronze Demon, 100 each; If You Dare, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; seven furlongs. Welcome Light, 93 pounds; Our Jessie, 100; Dr. McNally, 105; Potente, Aratoma, 109 each; Federal, Magentic, Antonius, 112 each; Smile, Telamon, 115 each; McChesney, 127.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Tom Kingsley, 100 pounds; *Harry Wilson, 104; *C. B. Campbell, 105; De Reszke, 106; Adelante, 107; Harry New, Potente, W. J. Deboe, 110 each; †Tom Mayhin, 96; †McChesney, 129.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Marie Belle, Lady in Black, Geneseo, 93 pounds each; Ben Mora, Jane Holly, Maran, 100 each; Whiskey King, Old Hutch, 103 each; Caliban, Elsie L., 112 each; John Peters, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Atheola, 93 pounds; Potheen, 96; Optimo, 105; Eva Rice, The Caxton, 102 each; Swordsman, Marcos, 105; Flaneur, 106; Aline Abbott, Lord Pepper, Sarilla, Lofter, 107 each.

*Hildreth entry. †Durnell & Herz entry.

BASEBALL LEGISLATION

American League's Annual Meeting in Chicago To-day.

New York Club Must Have Delehanty—Mutual Concessions May Result in Peace.

In Chicago, to-day, the baseball club owners and representatives of the American League will assemble for their annual meeting, and the eyes of the baseball world will be turned in that direction for a day or two, as some very important business is to be transacted. President "Ban" Johnson may possibly take the public into his confidence regarding the location of the New York grounds, and a committee will be appointed with full power to act on the peace propositions, through which the baseball war may be settled for good and all, and an amicable agreement reached between the American and National Leagues.

President Johnson has not been very communicative in regard to the promoting of a rival club in this city. Ten days ago, while he, Vice President Somers, and J. H. Kilfoyle were in this city, Johnson assured several New York newspaper representatives that grounds had been secured here, and that the American League would have a first-class team representing it during next year's playing season on Manhattan Island.

From reliable sources THE NEW YORK TIMES has received positive information that the property on which the American League intends to erect its grand stands, bleachers, and playing inclosure is situated at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, and President Johnson believes he can secure sufficient local influence to have One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street closed from Lenox Avenue to the Harlem River. Many local men who ought to know what they are talking about, say that there are many obstacles in the way, which the American Leaguers will have great difficulty in removing, before they can hope to gain permission for the closing of a street on Manhattan Island, but nevertheless Mr. Johnson, as well as all the other representatives of the American League appear to be perfectly satisfied with the progress they have made so far, and ostensibly they have no fear of failure for their plans.

When the National League club owners made peace overtures to the American League, nearly two weeks ago, President Johnson and his confrères emphatically stated that no matter what propositions were offered by the older organization two major leagues would exist and New York would have a club from each. Contract jumpers, said Mr. Johnson, would have to be taught a severe lesson, and an agreement to arrange equitably the disposition of players who had signed more than one contract would have to be made on a very sound and substantial basis or there would be no chance of peace being established. The case of Delehanty was mentioned as one which would be made an issue in the peace negotiations, and the American League officials said that the big outfielder would have to fulfill his contract with the Washington club or the war would be continued.

For the first time since the National League meeting adjourned, ten days ago, an official statement was made yesterday, which, to a certain extent, gives some indication of what the National League club owners, or, at least, the New York Club management, may do in regard to recalcitrant players. Secretary Fred M. Knowles of the New York National League Club in speaking of Delehanty yesterday said that the outfielder had signed a three years' contract with the New York Club, and that a large amount of money had been advanced by the club to Delehanty on account of that contract. When the New York Club's players go South next March, the club expects Delehanty to go with them. Mr. Knowles says he does not believe that Delehanty will become an issue in any peace negotiations which may transpire between the National and American Leagues. According to Mr. Knowles, if any retroactive action is to be taken regarding players who have left one league and joined the other, it will have to cover every transaction of this kind which has occurred since the beginning of the controversy. The New York Club would resist any singling-out methods, but the management believes that no such methods are contemplated. Secretary Knowles also stated that the resolution by which the Conference Committee was created only called for an inquiry on the part of the National League as to the position to be occupied by the American League, and the terms upon which the baseball war may be terminated. When that question is answered, he said, the National League would find its voice and be prepared to take action.

From the moment that the peace proposal was made it became evident that the question of settling with whom and where the players who had signed two contracts should play next season would prove to be a stumbling block in the way of the peacemakers. The American League officials claim that when Delehanty was contracting with the Washington Club he insisted on a clause being inserted in the agreement to the effect that he should receive his salary for the second year (next season) in case he should be injured or incapacitated from playing. Having thus insured himself against any financial loss in case of such an emergency arising, the American League officials cannot condone his action in signing a contract to play for the New York National League Club, and they insist that he must carry out his Washington contract to the letter.

Here is where the peacemakers may step in and by conceding certain points bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulty. The American League is bending all its energies to have the legal bar lifted which prevents Lajoie, Bernhardt, and Flick from playing in the State of Pennsylvania, and if this can be accomplished, mutual concessions regarding Delehanty and other players may clear away what at present seem to be formidable difficulties.

During the Chicago meeting this week a good deal of influence will be brought to bear upon the Detroit Club owners to accept the terms offered by Messrs. Kerr and Austen of Pittsburg for the transfer to Pittsburg of the Detroit franchise, so that the American League can establish a rival club there.

JOCKEY HENRY HERE.

American Rider Talks of His Troubles on French Tracks.

Jockey Milton Henry, whose license to ride in France was revoked recently by the French authorities, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He has brought an action against the French turf authorities to show cause why he should not be reinstated and has assessed damages in the sum of 200,000 francs. To conduct his case he has retained Maitre Ferdinand Labori, the first criminal lawyer in France. If he is successful in that suit he will bring libel suits against a number of the French newspapers. He attributes the action of the racing authorities to influence brought to bear upon them by jealous French jockeys.

"I was not suspended once during all my riding in France," he said yesterday, "and if in the trial it is proved that I was guilty of a single dishonest action I will walk out of court."

Jockey Henry rode for Baron Rothschild and had ninety-seven wins to his credit for the season, and he stood second in the winning list to Johnny Reiff, whose license, Henry says, was also unjustly revoked.

While in France Henry lived with his wife at Chantilly, near Paris, and spent all his spare time with his dogs, cats, birds, and a pet pony. Mrs. Henry, who arrived with him yesterday, brought along an English bull terrier which won the first prize at the Paris dog show last July, a Boston terrier, and three little bull pups, one of which is named Cap and Bells after James R. Keene's Oaks winner. A big Angora cat was also part of the baggage.

George Cockran, an American jockey, who has been riding in France for several years, also arrived on the Kaiser. Both will stop at the Bartholdi.

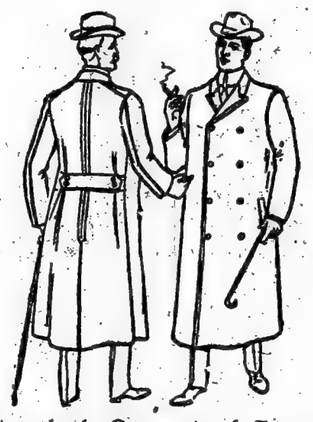

The strap back Overcoat, of Fancy Invisible Plaids, Meltons or Velours. We offer these special high grade materials for this coat, to order, $25.00.

Suitings of unfinished Worsteds and imported Cheviots, to order, $20.00. Our Full Dress Suits, made of German or English Drape, lined with silk throughout, to order, $40.00, are exceptional value.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free upon request.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

FIFTH AVENUE LINEN STORE

Handkerchiefs

make the most appropriate and useful gifts. No article of merchandise is given more extensively than Handkerchiefs.

Nowhere can be found a more generous line, nor a better one, of Pure Linen only.

Hand embroidered initial Handkerchiefs of fine French Linen in sheer and medium weight at 25c. each.

Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, some with lace edges, at 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

French embroidered Handkerchiefs in neat designs at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $5 each; these are the most attractive that we have ever shown.

Special 100 doz. Ladies' initial Handkerchiefs at $1.00 a box, of six, reduced from $1.50, $2, and $3 a box.

Also a lot of tumbled Handkerchiefs at 15c. each, used for decoration and sold at 25c. each.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO.,
390 Fifth Ave., Cor. 36th St.

96TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street:
2226 to 2234 Third Ave.,
Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square:
193 to 205 Park Row,
Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

Open Evenings Until CHRISTMAS.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEA.
Very Best No. 1, All Kinds,
A POUND,
35c.
COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java,
A POUND,
25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

OUR
NEW STORE,
3029 Third Ave.,
Near 156th St.,
Borough of Bronx,
NOW OPEN.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Nuts
Mixed or Walnuts,
A POUND,
14c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

is yours if you will but look to us for your supplies for the great feast. All the dainties and staples of the season are now in our stores ready for this great sale, and if you want the best on your table Christmas day you will do well to look over carefully this array of Holiday specials.

3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar, A Package of In-er-Seal Crackers, } BOTH FOR 18c.

Your Choice of Any One of These Varieties: { UNEEDA BISCUIT, ZU-ZU GINGER SNAPS, UNEEDA MILK BISCUIT, KENNEDY'S OYSTERETTES, } Only One Lot Sold to Each Customer.

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
240 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
706 Second Av., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1862 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2065 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
2309 Third Ave., near 125th St.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
Tel. Call 1544 Morningside.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
Tel. Call 2497A Morningside.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
Tel. Call 2483B Morningside.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

WEST SIDE
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
Tel. Call 2075 Columbus.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St.
Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 87th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

249 Willis Ave., cor. 130th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3029 Third Ave., near 156th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., near 169th St.
Tel. Call 911 Melrose.
783 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square.
Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
Tel. Call 3311 Main.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1165 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 50th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Avs.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., op. Caton Ave.
Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
Tel. Call 3034I Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
940 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
Tel. Call 2233 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Tel. Call 1836 Bedford.
1620 Fulton St., near Troy Ave.
Tel. Call 2328B Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., nr. Meserole Ave.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

56 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.
Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
Tel. Call 1904 Bergen.
326 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave.
Tel. Call 3062 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 738 Bergen.

Hoboken, Union Hill, Bayonne, Elizabethport, Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
Tel. Call 2181 Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
387 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
83 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
187 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Call 170C Mt. Vernon.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Tel. call 721B Yonkers.

STORES EVERYWHERE. 109 RETAIL BRANCHES

PEAS—TOMATOES—BAKED BEANS
A can Queen Early June Peas,
A can choice Baked Beans,
A can Standard Tomatoes,
ALL THREE FOR 25c

PRUNES.
FANCY SANTA CLARA.
The choicest grown in California.
All fine, meaty fruit.
3 LARGE SIZE. POUNDS FOR 25c

FIGS.
Fancy Large Smyrna, a pound, 15c

DATES.
New Dates, extra fine, 3 pkgs. for 20c

ORANGES.
VERY FANCY FLORIDA.
Medium Size, a dozen..... 25c
Large Size, a dozen..... 29c
Extra Large, a dozen..... 35c

CRACKERS.
NABISCO, a package..... 19c
CHAMPAGNE WAFERS, a package 19c
BUTTER THIN, a package..... 9c
SOCIAL TEA, a package..... 9c
GRAHAM, a large red package.. 9c

Special Holiday Bargain.
A One-Pound Can of the Famous RICHARDSON & ROBBINS PLUM PUDDING and a Package of Our Celebrated BLUE RIBBON MINCE MEAT, } BOTH FOR 25c

California Fruits.
The Choicest of California packing, all heavy syrup.
ESSIE BRAND PEACHES, regular price, 22c.,
ESSIE BRAND PEARS, regular price, 22c.,
For this sale only, } 2 CANS FOR 35c

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

ITEMS:	VALUE:
½ Pound Very Best Tea	.18
1 Pound Best Coffee	.25
3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar	.18
A Bottle Peerless Sauce	.13
A Pkge. Best Seeded Raisins	.13
1 Pound Mixed Nuts	.15
1 Pound Package Dates	.07
A Package of 5 o'Clock Teas	.10
	$1.19.

ALL FOR $1.00 FOR THIS SALE

Plum Pudding, Greenbaum's, light and flaky, a can	9c	Tomatoes, Essie Brand, finest Jersey, large size can	15c
Liberty Jam, all fruits, special, a jar	9c	Tomatoes, choice Jersey, standard size, a can	12c
Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra fancy, new crop, a pound	10c	Tomatoes, finest Maryland pack, standard size, a can	9c
London Layer Cluster Raisins, new goods, a pound	15c	Corn, Essie Brand, finest Maine packing, our best, a can	10c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound	12c	Succotash, Essie Brand, finest Maine packing, a can	12c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c	Peas, Essie Brand, finest extra sifted, a can	15c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very rich, a jar	19c	Peas, Hillside Brand, choice sifted, a can	13c
French Sardines, Clement Brand, imported, 2 cans	19c	Peas, Queen Brand, Early June, good quality, a can	10c
Thyme and Sage, all fresh, 2 packages	5c	Pumpkin, finest dry packed, a can	10c
Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, a can	15c	Asparagus Tips, Delmonte Brand, choice California, a can	21c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	17c	Bromangelon-Jelly Powder, all varieties, a package	11c

CITRON, Orange or Lemon Peel, a pound..... 15c | CURRANTS, extra quality, a package..... 11c, freshly cleaned, pound, loose 9c | LEMONS, Fancy Messina, a dozen..... 15c | APPLES, Fine Baldwin or Greening, a basket..... 15c

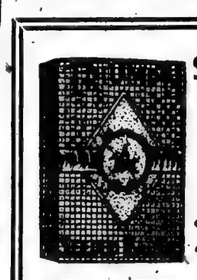

Seeded Raisins,
Fancy Recleaned,
Our Best,
Triumph Brand,
2 Packages for 25c

PEERLESS BRAND, a package, 10c

Pickles.
LIBERTY BRAND.
Choice Quality, Large Bottle
Sweet and Sour Mixed,
Sweet and Sour Gherkins,
Onions and Chow Chow,
A Bottle, 12c.

Asparagus, Golden State Brand, choice California, a can	25c
Olive Oil, best imported, very fine, ½ pint bottle	21c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, a package	10c
Corn Starch, K. L. C. B. Brand, a package	6c
Maple Syrup, our best, pint bottle	15c
Honey, extra fine, one pound jar	15c
French Mustard, Butler's best, a bottle	8c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, our own brand, a bottle	10c
Molasses, quart bottle	12c
Black Pepper, ¼-lb. can	8c
Domestic Oil, good quality, pint bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, a pint bottle	13c
Poultry Seasoning, Durfee's, a can	8c

Olives.
Fancy Queen. Fine Quality.
4-oz. bottle, - - - 5c
8-oz. bottle, - - - 10c
10-oz. bottle, - - 15c
18-oz. bottle, - - 23c
4-oz. bottle stuffed, 10c
8-oz. bottle, stuffed, 20c

French Peas
PETIT POIS,
Choice Quality,
A CAN, 10c
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SUBURBAN STORES:
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y. Tel. call 154-C Tarrytown.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. Tel. call 206 New Rochelle.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. Call 148 White Plains.
PRICES QUOTED Do Not Apply To Our Suburban Stores.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

If precedent counts for aught, Saturday's bank statement should prove to be the last unfavorable one for some time, though as a matter of fact that statement was really not unfavorable, showing as it did a substantial reduction in loans. The disappointing part of it lay in the loss in cash, for the reason that the known investments of money had indicated a gain for the week.

However, it is reasonably safe to conclude that for the next few weeks what changes in the cash items appear will be along the lines of gains, not of losses. It is an unquestioned fact that the return flow of money from the interior has begun in earnest; while pension payments, Government disbursements and the like are always heaviest at this time of the month. Of course the matter of syndicate operations and their effect upon the forthcoming statements are problematical; but if the condition of things is as the bankers say it is—if, that is to say, arrangements are already made for these syndicate payments and for the immense January disbursements—then such changes as may appear in the bank statements of the next few weeks ought to show a strengthened position on the part of the local institutions. However, even if they do not the fact will remain that the banks are now in a decidedly strong position.

As for the future of the stock market, bankers are quite generally agreed that from this time on improvement should show. The desire, nevertheless, is to hold speculation in check until after the turn of the year, so that he who expects a "runaway" market is doomed to certain disappointment. But that soon there will be material improvement from the present price level is assured. The country is too prosperous and earnings are too large to prevent this.

BICYCLE TRUST PLAN.

Reorganization Scheme Adopted by the Committee—New Company to be Formed.

The Reorganization Commiteee of the American Bicycle Company, composed of William A. Reed, Chairman; Frederic P. Olcott, George F. Crane, Colgate Hoyt, and F. S. Smithers, has adopted a reorganization plan filed with the Central Trust Company of New York, which provides for the organization of a new company to acquire the properties of the old by purchase. The new company will issue $2,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock to be issued only for cash, to be preferential both as to dividends and assets, but to be redeemable all or any part at 110; $10,000,000 non-cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock, preferential as to both dividends and assets and $10,000,000 common stock.

Holders of the present 5 per cent. debentures will be entitled to par in second preferred stock. Preferred stock is entitled to $50 in new common stock for each share and to $9 first preferred stock in return for a required assessment of $9 a share. The common stock is also assessed $9 a share and may receive $9 in new first preferred stock and $25 in new common stock. Due notice will be given of the time when assessments are to be paid. The stock of the new company will be held under a voting trust for five years. A syndicate has underwritten all the cash payment required.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—During the past week the Boerse has in no manner been influenced by the Venezuelan situation. Values remained firm, with light trading.

The success of the bank combination for the relief of the New York money market made a good impression here, and the prophets of disaster admit that again they were mistaken. The Vossische Zeitung says it supposes that European financial magnates supported the New York combination by promising to discontinue the withdrawal of loans.

Money continues to be abundantly offered here; the rate for the carry-over reached 5½ per cent., but call money was only 2½ per cent. Foreign exchange had a downward tendency.

Domestic loans were firm. Foreign rentes developed considerable activity during the week, and almost all industrial shares gained, particularly textiles and chemicals. Several electrical and coal shares weakened upon the warmer weather and the decline in coke shipments. Irons gained several points, notwithstanding the fact that some price reductions were announced. In the course of the week the Steel Rail Syndicate reduced the price of rails by 4 marks, and the Siegen Syndicate reduced the price of foundry iron 2 marks. Shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines advanced moderately upon Hamburg buying.

The International Association of Sugar Statistics estimates the European crop this year at 5,174,743 tons, a decrease of 1,308,000 tons from last year. In Germany the yield is estimated at 1,703,296 tons, a decrease of 589,480 tons.

German railroad receipts for November amounted to $34,300,000, an increase of $1,062,500 over the same period last year.

The imports of Germany for eleven months of this year amounted to 40,044,216 tons, a decrease of 1,016,548 tons from the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Exports for the eleven months amounted to 31,802,382 tons, an increase of 2,433,374 tons over last year. The exports of iron and manufactured articles increased 865,707 tons during the first eleven months of 1902, as compared with the first eleven months of 1901. The increase in the exportation of cement to the United States for the time specified amounted to 132,000 tons.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The tone of the Stock Exchange at the end of last week was cheerful, the feature being the general improvement in Americans. These securities were uneasy in the early part of the week, but closed firmer. The feeling that the end of the money stringency abroad has been sighted, together with increasing confidence in the judgment of Wall Street and the hope that there will be no further gold shipments to New York and Buenos Ayres this month, added strength to the trading.

At one time South American securities were threatened by the Venezuelan situation, but they stiffened on later developments, coupled with the crop report from the Argentine Republic.

Canadian rails advanced, in sympathy with Americans, and home rails were helped by satisfactory traffic returns and the prospect of better dividends. Kafirs were stronger, on the expectation of better conditions in South Africa.

The fact that there is no longer any fear of an increase in the Bank of England rate this year, together with the prospect that the market will right itself when money flows in in January, and the indicated rise in consols, contributed to the buoyancy at the end of the week.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 21.—The cloth market last week was quiet and steady and, after protracted negotiations, fair business was done. Inquiries from India were numerous, with a tendency to increase. The placing of business from China, of a sorting-up character, was assisted by the recovery in exchange. A moderate amount of trade through the miscellaneous, South American, and Levant channels was executed during the week.

Yarns were moderate. Business was slightly in favor of the buyers, although the week's turnover did not weaken the position of the producers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Grossman, Edward B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks and suits, waists, and wash goods; 4 and 6 West Third Street; Hotel Imperial.

McKelvey, G. M., The, & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; G. M. McKelvey, dry goods; J. F. Barr, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; F. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 74 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hilbert, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Meng & Shaefer, Rochester, N. Y.; W. Held, hats; Victoria Hotel.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. Havens, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Vanzwoll, G. M., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; J. E. Waters, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Meyers, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Meyer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Lederer, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Hollender, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mme. Marguerite, millinery; Miss L. Ryan, millinery; 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Edward F. Goltra, St. Louis; T. L. McIntosh, Milwaukee; D. B. Henderson, Washington.

HOLLAND—Charles T. Fox, London; John O. Black, Chicago; Richard Pearce, Denver.

MANHATTAN—Gen. R. M. Newport, St. Paul; W. H. Brewer, Great Barrington, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—Nicol Kingsmill, Toronto; R. H. L'Hommedieu, Detroit.

GRENOBLE—Dr. Jay S. Stone, New Britain, Conn.; Arthur R. Kelsey, London.

SAVOY—Duke of Newcastle, London; J. E. Dewsen, Oxford, England.

NETHERLAND—Commander James T. Smith, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; K. Takahira, Japanese Minister, Washington.

GRAND—F. E. Ware, San Francisco; George B. Anderson, United States Consul General at Prescott, Ontario.

EARLINGTON—E. P. Mertz, Washington; E. D. Hayden, Boston.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 20th day of December, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$379,224,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$379,224,069
Silver dollars	469,110,000	Silver certificates outstanding	469,110,000
Silver dollars of 1890	768,053	Treasury notes outstanding	24,340,000
Silver bullion of 1890	23,571,947		
Total	$872,674,069	Total	$872,674,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$85,436,889.66	
Gold certificates	36,586,240.00	
Standard silver dollars	542,061.00	
Silver certificates	4,501,102.00	
Silver bullion	1,337,996.43	
United States notes	2,863,073.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	61,364.00	
National banknotes	14,992,095.02	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,030,247.52	
Fractional currency	145.80	
Minor coin	452,459.70	
		$152,804,984.13
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,638,457.82	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,790,184.00	
Total	$150,428,641.82	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	13,668.53	
		150,442,310.35
Total		$303,247,294.48
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,697,651.14	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,033,310.10	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,925,798.64	
Post Office Department account	7,387,170.25	
Miscellaneous items	2,837,319.87	
		91,881,250.00
Available cash balance		$211,366,044.48

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$649,869.04	$16,530,853.46	$143,000,592.41
Internal revenue	1,179,490.30	15,443,016.05	113,700,711.20
Miscellaneous	48,529.62	1,622,130.79	18,376,854.68
Total receipts	$1,877,889.56	$33,596,009.30	$275,078,158.38
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	545,000.00	7,775,000.00	60,143,081.37
War	215,000.00	4,440,000.00	62,382,740.67
Navy	115,000.00	5,050,000.00	38,552,290.89
Indians	40,000.00	940,000.00	7,190,858.91
Pensions	350,000.00	9,465,000.00	70,176,475.71
Interest	.....	130,000.00	16,720,779.95
Total expenditures	$1,265,000.00	$27,800,000.00	$255,166,227.50
Excess of receipts over expenditures	612,889.56	5,796,009.30	19,911,930.88
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	954,344.33	14,776,302.26	119,604,098.19
Internal revenue	907,920.17	15,819,521.31	135,188,925.25
Receipts from all sources last year	1,880,683.72	31,824,386.67	269,722,004.87
Expenditures last year	1,680,000.00	26,075,000.00	230,893,688.19
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	707,355.00	10,356,010.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	40,510.00	1,429,230.00	9,881,552.00
Notes received for current redemption	855,443.00	12,738,443.00	78,981,755.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$60,866,838.00	$5,549,547.00	$66,416,385.00
This fiscal year	1,961,200.00	470,207.00	2,431,407.00
This month	376,420.00	39,595.00	416,015.00
This day	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	60,866,838.00	5,549,547.00	66,416,385.00
This fiscal year	1,961,200.00	470,207.00	2,431,407.00
This month	376,420.00	39,595.00	416,015.00
This day	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New Amsterdam Gas Co
WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,
$100,000
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bonds of 1948.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:

Heber R. Bishop	Richard Mortimer
William L. Bull	Dudley Olcott
Albert C. Case	John E. Parsons
Haley Fiske	Henry C. Perkins
Robert Goe	Morton F. Plant
Brayton Ives	Norman B. Ream
Morris K. Jesup	J. Edward Simmons
Edward H. Judson	John T. Terry
Bradley Martin	Samuel Thomas
D. O. Mills	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Geo. Henry Warren	

SINKING FUND DEBENTURES
—OF THE—
INTERNATIONAL GOODYEAR SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.
The debenture bonds issued by International Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company under date of April 1, 1903, are subject to payment from the sinking fund at 105 on April 1, 1903.
The undersigned will purchase bonds of the above-named issue, with April, 1903, and subsequent coupons thereon, at 105 flat, if delivered at its office, No. 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, or at the Hanover National Bank, New York, on or before January 15, 1903.
United Shoe Machinery Company.
By GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Office of
The Canton Company of Baltimore,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Streets,
Canton, Baltimore County, Md.
December 6, 1902.
By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that $40,000 or such sum, (more or less,) as may be deemed expedient, will be expended in the purchase of shares of the Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore, for cancellation, in accordance with its charter.
All offers to sell must be in writing, enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."
All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 22nd day of December, 1902, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices; the Company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.
W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

$200,000.00 Wanted
For betterments, additional machinery, and to increase the output of a first-class, going, SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, whose net Book value, as per inventory, taken August 31, 1902, is:
Gold $431,598.71
BONDS, bearing interest at 6 per cent. will be issued to cover the loan, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property. Applications for part or the whole loan may be made to
ISAAC KUBIE COMPANY,
Nos. 96-98 Maiden Lane, New York.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
Twenty bonds of $1,000 each of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Tracy City Branch, Nos. 221 to 240 inclusive, which mature January 1st, 1903, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, New York. Interest on same will cease at their maturity.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

American Branches for Bank of Spain.
MADRID, Dec. 21.—The Bank of Spain proposes to establish branches in Havana, Mexico City, New York, and Buenos Ayres.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.
To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:
You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:
To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
61 William Street, New York, December 4th, 1902.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 1st instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke,	David J. Burtis,
Charles H. Kerner,	J. Eugene Robert,
Henry C. Mortimer,	George M. Miller,
John W. Condit,	Ambrose S. Murray, Jr.,
Lindley Murray, Jr.,	Areunah M. Burtis,
Charles H. Lowerre,	Thomas B. Peck,
	Ernest A. Bigelow.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Trust Company of the Republic.
The regular annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Trust Company of the Republic will be held at the Company's office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 21st, 1903, at 11:00 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.
The polls will be open from 11:00 A. M. to 12:00 M. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, December 31st, 1902, at 3:00 P. M., and re-open on Thursday, January 22nd, 1903.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Secretary.

New York, December 27, 1902.
To the Stockholders of the Washington Bank:
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Bank for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, 148th St. and 3d Av., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
The polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES F. MINOR, Cashier.

Knickerbocker Trust Company,
234 Fifth Avenue.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the Company, No. 234 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, January 8, 1903, (being the second Thursday in January,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary.

Acme Bedding Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ACME BEDDING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 163 West 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 2d, 1903, at 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
ROBERT C. ODELL, Secretary.
Dated December 14th, 1902.

The National Citizens Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
New York, Dec. 9, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New York on Friday, the 26th day of December, 1902, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 13, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York.
National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.
The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of New York.
New York, December 13th, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

New York National Exchange Bank,
Cor. West Broadway and Chambers St.
New York, December 13, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 803 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JAMES S. O'NEALE, Cashier.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of THE PHOENIX CORK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Warren St., Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sec. and Treas.

Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
Election of Directors Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 172 Fulton St., New York.
W. A. TURNER, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue).
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

HESS BROTHERS & CO.
Henry Hess has this day retired from the firm of Hess Brothers & Co.
The business will be continued by Jonas Hess under the same name, Hess Brothers & Co.
Dated New York, December 22, 1902.
JONAS HESS.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Dividends.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and the 4% General Mortgage Gold Bonds of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company will be paid on and AFTER DECEMBER 22ND, 1902, at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.
GEORGE T. BOGGS, Asst. Treasurer.

Certificates 5% Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

The Trust Company of America.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
149 Broadway, New York, December 16, 1902.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ending December 31, 1902, payable January 1, 1903, to Stockholders of Record December 20, 1902.
Transfer Books will be closed at 12 M. December 20, 1902, and reopen 10 A. M., January 2, 1903.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

Real Estate Trust Co. of New York,
30 Nassau Street,
New York, December 18, 1902.
The Board of Trustees of this company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on its capital stock payable January 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1902. Transfer books close December 22, 1902, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 5 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of 1919 of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, the 5 per cent. Choctaw and Memphis Bonds of 1949 and the 6 per cent. Little Rock Bridge Bonds of 1919 will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, or the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1902.

Empire Steel and Iron Company.
Catasauqua, Penna., Dec. 18, 1902.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) upon preferred stock. Checks will be mailed January 1, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1902. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, December 20, 1902, and reopened on Friday, January 2, 1903, at 10 A. M.
J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

American Locomotive Company.
25 Broad Street, New York, Dec. 17, 1902.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 21, 1903, to the preferred stockholders of record at close of business on January 2, 1903. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 2, 1903, and reopen Jan. 21, 1903.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 4 per cent. First Mortgage and Extension Bonds and the 2½ per cent. Income Bonds of Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co. will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.
Dec. 22d, 1902. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The German Exchange Bank,
330 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent., free of Tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1902, to January 2, 1903.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street.
New York, December 18th, 1902.
A dividend of 8% on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after December 31st, 1902, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1902.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

National Broadway Bank.
106TH DIVIDEND.
New York, December 18, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 19, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from December 27, 1902, to January 2, 1903.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
New York, December 19, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on or after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d, 1902, until January 2, 1903.
A. M DEDERER, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1903.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Audit Company of New York.
The Board of Directors has this day declared dividends on the preferred and common stocks of the Company, payable December 31 to stockholders of record December 26, 1902.
F. C. RICHARDSON, Assistant Treasurer.
December 19, 1902.

Coupon No. 17, due Jan. 1st, 1903, from Jacksonville Terminal Co.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after Jan. 1st, 1903.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, will be paid at The National City Bank of New York.
E. B. WENGER, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2355 CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St. (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Moderate Margins.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE American Bicycle Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES, PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee representing large amounts of the above mentioned securities, have adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization which is filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Upon the purchase of the properties of the American Bicycle Company by the Committee under the provisions of the agreement, a new company is to be organized to acquire said property which will issue the following

NEW SECURITIES

$2,500,000 Six Per Cent, Cumulative First Preferred Stock, preferential both as to assets and dividends, to be issued only for cash. The right is to be reserved to retire and pay off all or any part of the First Preferred Stock at One Hundred and Ten Per Cent.

$10,000,000 Non-cumulative Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock, preferential over Common Stock with respect to both assets and dividends.

$10,000,000 Common Stock.

ASSENTING SECURITY HOLDERS WILL BE ENTITLED TO NEW SECURITIES AS FOLLOWS:

Five Per Cent. Debentures, for each $1,000 Debenture $1,000 new Second Preferred Stock.

Preferred Stock, on payment of $9 in cash per share, $9 in new First Preferred Stock and $50 in new common Stock.

Common Stock, on payment of $9 in cash per share, $9 in new First Preferred Stock and $25 in new Common Stock.

The cash payments required of old stockholders as a condition of participation are to be payable when and as called for by the Committee.

Stock of the new Company will be held under a Voting Trust for a period of five years.

The Voting Trust Certificates representing the new stock will be delivered when the reorganization is complete.

A syndicate has underwritten all the cash payments provided for by the Plan.

The holders of the debentures and preferred and common stock of the old Company are requested to deposit their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the plan and agreement and subject to the order of the undersigned as Reorganization Committee on or before the 7th day of January, 1903. Negotiable receipts will be issued for deposited securities. When, in the judgment of the Committee, a sufficient am

SLOW WORK ON NEW CUP CRAFT

To Have Longer Overhangs Than Former America's Cup Defenders.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 21.—The greatest feature supporting the claim that the new cup craft is to have much longer overhangs than either the Columbia or the Constitution is the place selected in the south shop by Designer Herreshoff in which to melt the lead keel. The matter of late has received quite a share of discussion, and while some yachtsmen incline to view the proceeding as a commonplace one, many others point to the large space provided at the forward end of the lead keel, a sure indication of sufficient room being provided in that end of the shop for an overhang several feet in excess of those on the last ninety-footer built there. From the arrangements in the shop there is much to lead one to the belief that there will not be much room to spare beyond the ends of the yacht once it is framed out.

Considering the longer keel which the boat has, there were theories to the effect that the craft under such an arrangement would take a longer time in going in stays, but with correspondingly long overhangs it cannot fail to impress yachtsmen to incline to the point of the craft having as good, if not better, staying qualities than either the Columbia or the Constitution, and these boats in fair or foul weather proved to be wonders in going in stays.

Some slight delay in regard to the fitting of castings on the lead keel the past week resulted in the work progressing more slowly than it did the week previous, though, as was remarked by one thoroughly conversant with the operations, there is no time lost with an abundance of material in all departments in the Herreshoff shops, and hence every one of the mechanics is on the rush day after day.

The same exactness observed in the casting of the keel weeks ago is followed in the fastening of the bronze castings at the ends and on top of the lead. The first joint of the casting projecting from the fore end of the lead keel is partly in place, but its fastening will occupy some days. The castings projecting forward and aft from the keel are fitted with webs, as are the keel plates, each web marking the place where a frame is to stand, longitudinal and cross variety, are ready to be set up as soon as the lead screws are all in place.

There are enough Tobin bronze plates in the shops now to nearly cover half the hull of the boat, yet there is much work to be done in trimming them to the desired shapes. Bronze plates in the boat shops are in all stages of preparation for the sheathing process, and in view of the heavier plates which go to sheath the garboard and that next above being finished with plain edges, the lower underbody will have the plates being fitted together at the edges instead of being lapped as in some of the ninety-footers. It is evidently the plan to have the plates lap one another at the edges from one strake below the water line upward, making it a boat with part butted and part lapped plates.

The increase of the force in the sail loft the past week, together with the arrival of a large consignment of cotton duck from the looms at Lawrence, Mass., gives an impetus in that department that it never had before. The amount of canvas to be cut and made into sails between now and June will far exceed any previous output in that line at Herreshoff's. To-morrow morning the making of the new forestaysail for the Constitution is to be begun. The mainsail of the new craft is now about one-third completed. It is intended to have the old loft in operation also, as in the new one there is not the room necessary for carrying on such a large amount of sailmaking.

In the new Herreshoff shop there are three of the new class of thirty-footers in different stages of construction. One has received her lead keel, reduced in weight from the first one cast, while one other is nearly all planked, and the third is in frame.

A new device for an anchor has been originated by E. J. F. Coleman, the block manufacturer of this city. It is an anchor, with a stock that lies flat when on the deck of a yacht, the plan being for the stock to slide along the shank near the ring, all that needs to be done to prevent the stock from standing vertically when the anchor is laid on deck being to slide the stock down on the shank. Mr. Coleman has had the device patented.

Crews for Poughkeepsie Regatta.

Eighteen crews are expected to row at Poughkeepsie in the next annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on June 26, 1903. This increase in the number of competitors is due to the fact that Wisconsin and Syracuse have both announced their determination to enter crews in the 'Varsity four-oared contest. This race has only had Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania as entries up to the present. As the situation now stands Wisconsin, Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Georgetown will have crews in the three races of the day, the 'Varsity eight-oared, 'Varsity four-oared, and freshmen eight-oared contests. This makes a total entry list of eighteen crews.

Cornell's New Athletic Committee.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 21.—At a conference of graduates of Cornell, a committee, consisting of J. W. Beecham, L. S. Tracy, and C. R. Wyckoff, has been appointed to act with the local football committee in the engagements of football leaders for next season. It was also determined to make efforts to renew the arrangements for Princeton's team to come to Ithaca every alternate year. The Athletic Council has formally abandoned the idea of sending an eight to Henley. The arrangements for the race of junior crews on Lake Cayuga on Memorial Day and for the Poughkeepsie regatta have been ratified, and it is announced that Harvard and Pennsylvania have entered crews for the former event.

Columbia's Basket Ball Trip Off.

Owing to injuries to several of the team's best players Columbia's 'Varsity basketball five has been forced to abandon its expected up-State trip planned for the Christmas holidays. H. A. Fisher has a torn rib muscle, F. V. Goodman and H. C. Townsend have wrenched knees, and F. L. O'Connell is a trifle stale. As the coming intercollegiate championship games are the objective points of Columbia's season, it has been thought wise to cancel the projected trip in order that the men may have a rest and be in first-rate shape for the college contests, which begin the second week in January. Columbia's basketball schedule is longer than that of any other college, lasting as it does from Dec. 5 to March 13, so that the men have to be carefully looked after to prevent their going stale.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The storm centre has moved more rapidly since yesterday and to-night overlies Western Ontario. The rain has reached the Atlantic Coast. It has continued as far West as the Mississippi River. Beyond that river the weather has been generally fair to-day.

It is much warmer in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with temperatures 10 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average. It is somewhat colder in the central valleys, the Gulf States, and the extreme Northwest, elsewhere the temperature changes were not marked.

There will be rain or snow to-morrow from the lower lake region eastward, rain in the Middle Atlantic States, and the windward shores of the upper lakes. With these exceptions the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Tuesday.

It will be colder to-morrow from the lower lake region southward throught the South Atlantic States and also in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley. It will be colder Tuesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the extreme Northwest.

On the New England coast the winds will be high easterly to southeasterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk southerly, shifting to westerly and northwesterly, probably becoming high over northern portion; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwesterly to northwesterly, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh westerly to northerly, and on Lake Michigan brisk, possibly high westerly to northwesterly.

Steamships which depart for European ports to-morrow will have brisk to high southerly winds, shifting to southwesterly and westerly to-morrow night.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast and on the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Columbia River to Port Crescent.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day; high east to south winds; to-morrow, fair and colder.

District of Columbia and Maryland, cloudy and colder to-day, probably rain in the morning; to-morrow, fair and colder; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Delaware, rain to-day; to-morrow, fair and colder; brisk southwest to northwest winds.

Virginia, cloudy and colder to-day, probably rain in east portion; to-morrow, fair, colder; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

East Pennsylvania, cloudy to-day, probably rain in the morning, colder in east portion; to-morrow, fair, colder; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey, rain to-day; to-morrow, fair, colder; brisk, possibly high, southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Eastern New York, rain to-day, probably turning to snow in north portion, colder in west and extreme south portions; to-morrow, fair, colder; brisk, possibly high, south winds, shifting to northwest.

North Carolina, fair and colder to-day, except on the coast, where there will be rain; to-morrow, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

South Carolina, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow, fair and warmer.

South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

West Virginia, fair in west, rain or snow in east portion to-day, colder; to-morrow, fair.

Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair; brisk westerly winds.

Western New York, rain to-day, probably turning to snow, colder; to-morrow, fair; brisk to high westerly winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, except snow near Lake Superior; colder in southeast portion; to-morrow, fair; fresh northerly winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and colder; wind south, shifting to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	18	40	42
6 A. M.	18	39	42
9 A. M.	18	42	44
12 M.	23	44	46
3 P. M.	24	50	49
6 P. M.	25	49	51
9 P. M.	22	48	53
12 P. M.	21	48	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1901	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	34	36	NE	Rain
Atlantic City	52	52	S	Rain
Boston	40	40	E	Rain
Buffalo	46	48	SW	Cloudy
Cape May	50	52	S	Rain
Eastport	36	36	SE	Cloudy
Nantucket	46	46	SE	Rain
Norfolk	64	68	S	Cloudy
Oswego	38	38	S	Rain
Philadelphia	56	58	S	Cloudy
Pittsburg	50	56	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	38	38	E	Rain
Scranton	50	50	S	Rain
Washington, D. C.	58	58	S	Rain
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	44	48	W	Cloudy
Chicago	36	42	W	Cloudy
Cincinnati	40	54	W	Cloudy
Cleveland	44	54	SW	Pt. cloudy
Detroit	40	46	SW	Rain
Duluth	32	34	N	Snow
Grand Haven	40	42	W	Rain
Green Bay	36	36	W	Rain
Huron	20	24	N	Cloudy
Marquette	34	34	NW	Snow
Milwaukee	36	40	W	Cloudy
Toledo	38	48	SW	Cloudy
SOUTHERN—				
Atlanta	52	54	SW	Clear
Charlotte	52	62	SW	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	62	68	N	Clear
Galveston	56	64	W	Clear
Hatteras	66	68	S	Cloudy
Jacksonville	68	74	SW	Pt. cloudy
Key West	72	78	E	Clear
Mobile	56	58	SW	Clear
Montgomery	58	62	W	Clear
New Orleans	60	68	S	Clear
Savannah	66	74	SW	Cloudy
Tampa	70	76	SW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	64	70	S	Cloudy
WESTERN—				
Bismarck	16	18	N	Clear
Davenport	36	36	W	Rain
Dodge City	32	38	NW	Clear
Kansas City	36	36	NW	Cloudy
North Platte	30	36	NW	Clear
Omaha	28	34	NW	Cloudy
St. Louis	40	40	W	Cloudy
St. Paul	34	36	NW	Cloudy
Winnipeg	8	10	NW	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS—				
Calgary, N. W. T.	14	20	Calm	Clear
Denver	28	46	N	Clear
Helena	30	26	S	Clear
Salt Lake City	30	34	SW	Clear

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 40 degrees and the humidity 87 per cent.; at 8 P. M. the temperature was 52 degrees and the humidity 94 per cent. The maximum temperature was 52 degrees at 8 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at 6 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:05 A. M.—51 First Avenue; Jacob Marks; damage trifling.

1:05 A. M.—204 West Sixty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

2:45 A. M.—345 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

4:15 A. M.—208 West Sixty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5 A. M.—224 West Sixty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:30 A. M.—198 William Street; owner unknown; damage, $5,000.

10:20 A. M.—614 Courtlandt Avenue; B. Kolb; damage, $15.

3:08 P. M.—153 Ridge Street; Leon Gager; damage, $50.

3:20 P. M.—345 East One Hundred and First Street; Nathan Greenwald; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—150 East Forty-ninth Street; Jesse Bennett; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—382 East Tenth Street; Henry Epstein; damage, $200.

6:10 P. M.—130 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets..12:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:27	Gov. Isl'd...2:00	H. Gate....3:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:48	Gov. Isl'd...2:17	H. Gate....4:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Huron, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 23.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Barbados, St. Lucia, &c.	..... 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	..... 9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Santos	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	..... 8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.		
Cymric, Liverpool	..... 8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princesse Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 25.		
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Brazil	..... 12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	..... 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 26.		
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting close are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close hers daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 22.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Dec. 17.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 17.
El Cid, Galveston, Dec. 17.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Milano, Hamburg, Dec. 6.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Dec. 12.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Dec. 8.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 3.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

Allianca, Colon, Dec. 16.
Clarense, Para, Dec. 11.
Curityba, Matanzas, Dec. 18.
Etna, Shields, Dec. 8.
Hondi, Para, Dec. 11.
Koronia, St. Croix, Dec. 17.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Dec. 13.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Bellona, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 10.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Dec. 13.
El Dorado, Galveston, Dec. 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 21.
Trave, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25.

Frankfort, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 10.
Rosmeath, Port Spain, Dec. 17.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
Celtic, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 17.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Pasow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Dec. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Anchored outside the Bar at 5:55 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Cuppers, Bremen, Dec. 13, Southampton and Cherbourg, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:55 A. M.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Dec. 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:38 A. M.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Putz, Rotterdam, Dec. 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Hill, Yokohama, &c., Sept. 18, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Howat, Cardenas, &c., Dec. 12, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 20th.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, Dec. 13, and Queenstown, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:56 A. M.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Holm, Copenhagen, Dec. 3, Christiania, 5th, and Christiansand, 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:55 A. M.

SS Leon, (Ger.,) Knudsen, Baltimore, Dec. 10, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gales, London, Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:22 A. M.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico, Dec. 12, and Havana, 17th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Byron, (Nor.,) Hologaet, Santos, &c., Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Hector, Keene, Perth Amboy. Is bound to Boston.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, strong breeze; raining; thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Hanseat, (Nor.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon via New Bedford.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Prins Fredrik Hendrik, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS El Siglo, for Galveston.
SS Titian, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Maranhense, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Casilda, (Br.,) for Rosario and Buenos Ayres.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from Hull for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight today.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Hamburg via Cherbourg, arr. at Plymouth at 2:15 P. M. to-day and proceded at 3 P. M.

SS Skipsea, (Br.,) Capt. Blenkarn, from Alexandria, E., for New York, arr. at Bermuda today, for coal.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 8 A. M., 22d.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

For Sale.—Elegant Brewster brougham; excellent condition. H. Wittkowsky, 203 East 88th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. BLISH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William A. Blish, individually, and as a member of the firm of J. W. Ammerman & Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby, given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said William A. Blish was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER DUBINSKY, an involuntary bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Dubinsky, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Meyer Dubinsky was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS BAUMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Bauman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 11th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HARRY CROZIER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Crozier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. FOLKOFF, individually and as a member of the firm of Samuel H. Folkoff & Company, Bankrupt.—No. 5,374.

To the creditors of Samuel H. Folkoff, individually and as a member of the firm of Samuel H. Folkoff & Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel H. Folkoff, individually and as a member of the firm of Samuel H. Folkoff and Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MYER, (Myer & Feig,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Myer of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Myer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 19th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES HENRY FLETCHER, Bankrupt.—No. 5,309.

To the creditors of James Henry Fletcher of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said James Henry Fletcher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the second day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

BERNARD MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 18th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN M. STEWART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John M. Stewart of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said John M. Stewart was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER DUBINSKY, an involuntary bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Dubinsky, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Meyer Dubinsky was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL NAFEW, Bankrupt. No. 4,227.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Nafew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 29, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 20th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE P. HERDLING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George P. Herdling, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 12th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 5th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22nd, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE T. LEWIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George T. Lewis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 5th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 22nd, 1902.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Delightful Short Trips

For the Tourist

who desires to see the heart of the picturesque and historical waterways of Virginia.

For Those Who Seek Rest

in the balmy air of Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach.

For the Business Man

who prefers to break his journey by an agreeable sea trip, and

For the Sportsman

in search of good hunting country.

Steamers Sail 3 P. M. Every Week-day

Tickets and Stateroom Reservations at Pier 26 N. R. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(A. G. & A. Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, Jan. 8th, Jan. 29th, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70.

E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 PM | Ivernia, Jan. 17, 8:30 AM
Saxonia, Jan. 3, 8 AM | Campania, Jan. 24, 1 PM
Umbria, J

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 233 and 235 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100.3, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $17,840.

City Real Estate for Sale.

$2,500 IN CASH

above the first mortgage will buy the biggest bargain ever offered; 143 West 131st St., 3-story, basement and cellar, 20x55x100; brownstone residence, in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

A parcel of three brownstone dwellings in the Eighties, west of Lexington Av.; making plot of over 40 feet; suitable for stable, automobile depository or apartment houses; are well rented as they now stand. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

Investors.—We have investment property paying large percentage in all sections of the city. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Business property, Madison Av., at sacrifice; might exchange for vacant lots. Barnett, 19 East 125th St.

Builders. Attention!—Choice plot, 19th St., near 2d, 40x92; asking $31,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Valuable apartment house, Fifth Avenue corner, 45x98 feet, below 118th Street, $70,000; terms easy. G. Nagle, 104 Third Avenue, corner 13th.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St.; asking $16,500; rents, $1,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Handsome dwelling West End Av. corner; cost $65,000; sell $39,500.
Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St.

Great Bargain.—Riverside Drive, five-story residence; every possible improvement. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 5th.; asking $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5-story tenement, 30x100, $21,000, West 38th St.; a tremendous bargain. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Washington Heights.

Bargain, quick buyer, free and clear, 50x108, Washington Heights, near 169th St. and Boulevard Lafayette; price, $3,000; terms to suit. M. Franklin, 111 Broadway.

Bronx.

Bargain—6 rooms, detached cottage, heater and all improvements, $2,300; $300 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Only $800.—40 acres, 8-room house, good barn, plenty fruit. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Two-family house, Bedford section or Park Slope, Brooklyn, in exchange for real equity of $5,500, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., (only $1,500 mortgage at five per cent.;) positively owners only. E. M. Anson & Co., 257 Broadway.

Owners.—Send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. Rosenthal, 212 E. 32d St.

Have customer for vacant lots, Tremont or Fordham; will pay cash. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Wanted—Lots, tenements, and private houses in any fair locality. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Maspeth, Queens Borough.—Eight two story brick stores and flats; bank mortgage; equity $20,000; opposite railroad station; want country. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

Exchange free and clear lots in Long Island for flats or private; cash added. Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

Store property, good location, Brooklyn, exchanged for lots. Moe & Co., 3d Av. and 56th St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$1,250, Payable $10 Monthly, Buys

NEW SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, seven miles from Central Park; fare 5 cents to any part of the City; Railroads and Trolley, Shade Trees, Macadamized Roads, Water, Gas, Schools, and Churches. OWNER, 358 West 42d Street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.25, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d18-2aw2wM&F&ja2&7

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.
FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

SIXTEENTH—It is a business corporation, organized on business principles, managed by business men, and advised by skillful real estate lawyers.

It studies to furnish the kind of title insurance the Public wants.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

WINTER PRICE, $9,000.

TERMS $500 CASH, $50 PER MONTH, WILL PURCHASE MAGNIFICENT 12-ROOM RESIDENCE SITUATED IN FLATBUSH'S SWELLEST SECTION, ARTISTICALLY DECORATED, SELECTED HARD WOODS FOR ALL INTERIOR FINISH; STEAM HEAT; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; ACTUALLY WORTH $10,500.

DODD & BANTA,
Tel, 723 Flatbush. 766 FLATBUSH AVE.

$3,000. Beautiful Park Slope.

Genuine bargain; 2-story and basement brick dwelling; every improvement; perfect order; price, $3,000; liberal terms. John & Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Speculator or Investor.—Three-story double brick store and flats, Bedford section, 30x55x82; cold water, improvements; rents, $840 yearly; price, $6,750. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 158 Watchung Av., Montclair.

6-room house, $1,500, $200 cash; 6-room house, $1,300, $100 cash; 10 acres, $1,200. C. Rowland, Passaic, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 96 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

27 MERCER STREET.
TWO LOFTS; VERY LOW RENT.
Apply to your own broker or
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Seven-story, store; loft building; Greenwich St., near Canal; elevator; rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Desk room in elegant light office; parlor floor, 122 E. 23d St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG and DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements to be erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in section No. 7, Block No. 1895, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westwardly parallel with West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet; thence southwardly parallel with Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Wagner by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $102,814.34, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $90,000, with interest thereon from January 21st, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grise, Mary Parker No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Matthew A. Taylor, as Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 18th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above entitled action as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereto situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 26th day of November, 1833, on file in the Hall of Records in the case No. 181, by the number "80," bounded in front by Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by lot 77, easterly by lot 50, and westerly by lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street for twenty-five feet, thence northerly along the line of lot 50 parallel to Eleventh Avenue for one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, thence westerly on a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to lot 61, thence southerly along the line of lot 61 and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20, 1902.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
JAMES E. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.
d22-law6w-M&F2

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Belleclaire,

BROADWAY AND 77TH ST.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
WILL OPEN
for the Reception of Guests Dec. 18.
The most complete combination of Hotel and Apartment House in the city.
From one to six large, light rooms, with bath; telephone and every requisite of comfort and luxury.
LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE.
MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes

43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.,

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $35, and one 6-room apartment, $65, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

693 TO 697 EAST 140TH ST., NEAR WILLIS AV.
THE NEW PRINCE HENRY APARTMENT.
Ready for occupancy on Jan. 1; 7 large, light rooms and bath; private halls and all up-to-date improvements; surrounded by 100 private dwellings; convenient to "L" and schools and west side trolleys; rents half of actual value, $33 to $36; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises or H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. Telephone 571 Melrose.

STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.

244 West 112th St.; 7 rooms and bath; hall service, telephone, tiled baths, open plumbing, $42.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Flats—Heated; 8 large rooms and bath; all improvements; 34 and 36 Prospect Place. Apply to janitor on premises or WILLIAM J. BARRETT, 1,110 Fulton St., near Franklin Av.

FINE LIGHT FLATS.
7 rooms; all improvements; in first-class order; from $15 up. WILLIAM J. BARRETT, 1,110 Fulton St., near Franklin Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.
One sunny apartment of two large rooms and bath, $1,000 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Another of four rooms and bath, $800 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

133d St., 16 West.—7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath, $26, $28; halls heated.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $150. 750 St. Nicholas Av.

Surrogate Notices.

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.
HARTFORD, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUCINDA HARTFORD, FLORENCE HARTFORD, the widow and next of kin of JAMES HARTFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Maclagan of Passaic, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Hartford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n10-1aw7wM

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au23-1aw6mM

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

All the new **Waters Uprights** have 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings to a note, full iron frame, finest ivory keys, repeating action, and three pedals. They excel in **fine tone,** solid construction, careful workmanship, and great durability.

If you desire to purchase a strictly high-grade piano, with all the improvements, **at a reasonable price,** call and see us, or send postal for catalogue of **Waters Pianos,** with reduced prices and terms on our new **3-year system** of payments, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
OPEN EVENINGS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE

For this week only we offer
OUR STOCK OF ELEGANT PIANOS
At Special Cut Prices and
—On Easy Terms—
OUR HOLIDAY STOCK INCLUDES
THE FAMOUS
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Known to the Public over Half a Century
THE BEAUTIFUL BAILEY
At Prices that attract careful buyers
An attractive stock of
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS,
Including Steinway, Chickering, Knabe, Miller, Waters, Stultz & Bauer, Opera and others, at bargain prices and on terms to suit. We still have a few of our
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
Stool, Scarf and Delivery Free.
MATHUSHEK & SON
Broadway, cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $550, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert used	$245
Upright, little used	175

CAREFUL BUYERS

will examine the following bargains in high-grade Pianos at the warerooms of
JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 East 14th Street.

KNABE made over at our factory	$100
Chickering Upright, exceptional value	150
Steinway Upright, medium size	290
Steinway Upright, large size, perfect order	390
Steinway Upright, full size, superb instrument	455
Russell Upright, Mahogany or Walnut	175

Easy Payments. Stool, Scarf, and Delivered Free.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
OPEN EVENINGS.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM

23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Rents, $3 up.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

$149. Beautiful Upright Piano; $5 monthly until paid. Stool, cover, and 25 sheets of latest music.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.
GOETZ & CO.,
83 Court St., Brooklyn.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS.
339-341 E. 43d St.,
bet. 1st and 2d Avs. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 20%. Price on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

NOTICE.

Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We will furnish you same pianos now for $100. Factory warerooms, 591 B'way, B'klyn.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

GREAT BARGAIN—Handsome upright piano, warranted; also furniture; private residence; call to-day, 774 Bushwick Av., near De Kalb, one block from Broadway, Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

$40 Upright Piano. Chickering $50. Mahogany upright, all improvements, $90. Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent $3 upward. MYLIUS, 12 Union Square.

Piano.—Elegant cabinet grand mahogany upright; rich tone; make offer. Residence, 793A Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Elegant upright, $185, $4 monthly. Kranich & Bach, bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Several upright pianos upward from $90. 1,355 3d Av.

Fine piano; a bargain; only $10; cash or installments. 1,351 3d Av.

Pianos and Organs.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

JACOB DOLL

MANUFACTURER OF
GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Holiday Inducements.
92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Grand opportunity to purchase handsome upright piano, fully guaranteed for ten years; also furniture; any reasonable offer accepted. Private Residence, 155 East 38th St.

For Sale.

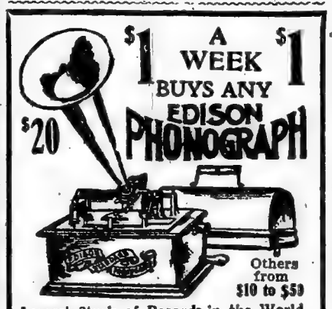

Others from $10 to $50

Largest Stock of Records in the World
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

Phonographs, Etc.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS

Records and Supplies Wholesale and Retail; Machines and Records Exchanged; expert repairing. Telephone 1708—38th.
HACKER & HORN,
148 E. 58th and 26 E. 42d St., N.Y.

PHONOGRAPHS—ALL MAKES
Cash, or small weekly payments.
VICTOR H. NAPKE,
1,661 2d Ave. & 86, L. St.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
220 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

500,000 CALENDARS 1903.
At less cost than the cardboard. Beautiful lithograph colored designs; embossing; 100 different subjects; as low as $15 per thousand.
INDUSTRIAL MFG. COMPANY,
237 Broadway, Room 25.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $36; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

A most beautiful assortment of valuable Oriental rugs which connoisseurs will greatly appreciate. Rugs, 106 West 64th St.

Auction Sales.

H. Perlmuter, auctioneer, will sell at 403 Grand St., at 10 A. M., 8 chairs, 16 looking glasses, 1 small showcase, 2 figures, 40 ladies' hat stands, 1 Singer sewing machine, &c. By order of attorney for the mortgagee.

Marcus Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES.
28 Cooper Square, opposite 5th St., AND 422 8th Av., near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,386—Spring.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Dog School.—Boarding, training, housebreaking, or anything else with any dog. Wallace, 227 West 109th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BOARD OF THE CHURCH ERECTION FUND OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against MARGARET L. FOOTE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Edward D. McGreal, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Beekman Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet and ten and three-fourths inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Nassau and Beekman Streets; running thence easterly along Beekman Street twenty-three feet and eight inches; thence northerly eighty-five feet five and one-half inches; thence westerly twenty-three feet and six inches, and thence southerly eighty-five feet and four inches to Beekman Street, at the point or place of beginning. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall, said premises being known as Number Twenty (20) Beekman Street.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1902.
ELY ROSENBERG,
Referee.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 71 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

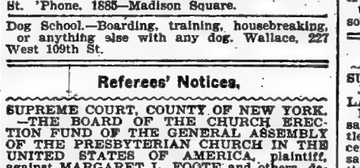

Beekman Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $54,298 75, with interest thereon from the 2d day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $528.20, together with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1901, and the expenses of the sale, less payments made on account of said judgment aggregating $5,600, with interest, on such payments.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,780.87 and interest.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
ELY ROSENBERG,
Referee.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND

Winter Resort. ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort. The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF

Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 12 to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8 P. M.
Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

DR. LORENZ OPERATES ON TARRYTOWN CRIPPLE

Child Who Sent a Doll to Lolita Armour His Patient.

GUEST AT THE ARDSLEY CLUB

The Vienna Surgeon Talks of His Impressions of the United States—Calls It a Great Country for Crutches.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz performed his last public operation in this vicinity yesterday, when he went to Tarrytown and operated upon the six-year-old son of Thomas Black, a canalboat Captain, at the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children. He will leave for Boston this morning at 10 o'clock, and will operate an hour after he arrives in that city.

A large number of New York's widely known physicians were invited to witness the operation yesterday, and afterward were taken to the Ardsley Club, where a luncheon was given in honor of Dr. Lorenz by Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, chief surgeon and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the hospital. Dr. Lorenz then returned to New York and viewed the exterior and interior of the Fuller Building, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street. The whole day, Dr. Lorenz said, was one of the happiest he had spent in this country.

Before he began to operate he walked out into the sun parlor of the small hospital, which overlooks the Hudson, affording a view of the Palisades. The doctor was in his operating gown, and without hat. Some of the doctors warned him against venturing out without a head covering.

"Oh, that is all right," he said. "I shall not get cold. I want to look upon this beautiful scenery. It is magnificent, it is grand."

"This is known as the American Rhine," he was told.

"Oh, it is much more beautiful. I would love to see it in the Summer, and I will when I come here again." At Ardsley Dr. Lorenz again went into raptures over the beauty of the scenery, and all the time coming down in the train he was pointing out from the car window something which appealed to him in the scenery.

The small hospital, which is supported by the State of New York, and which is now overcrowded so much that there are two children in some cases occupying one bed, is located on a hill overlooking the Hudson. It is a wooden affair, but the grounds are extensive and reach to the bank of the river. Surrounding it are the country homes of the wealthy, affording large estates and beautiful dwelling houses. Only a limited few of the large number of applications which are received can be admitted, owing to the lack of accommodation. Dr. Shaffer is doing his best toward getting the State to endow it with more money and larger and better facilities.

CHILD AIDED BY MR. ARMOUR.

Alvin Louis Black, six years old, was the only patient whom the doctor operated upon yesterday. It was this child who sent a doll to Lolita Armour, the daughter of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, who brought Dr. Lorenz to this country to operate upon his child for congenital dislocation. Mr. Armour was appealed to by the parents of the child, and he wrote a personal letter to Dr. Lorenz, requesting him to operate upon the little boy who had remembered his child by sending her the present of the doll. Dr. Lorenz kept this in mind. The parents were told to take the child to the Cornell Clinic, at First Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, where Dr. Shaffer examined him and pronounced the case a true instance of congenital dislocation of the right hip joint. Prof. Shaffer asked Dr. Lorenz if he would not come to the clinic and look at the child, and the noted surgeon complied with his request.

The little boy was then sent to the New York State Hospital. He was brought into the operating room on the first floor yesterday, and in less than five minutes, including the lecture which Dr. Lorenz delivered to the many physicians present, the femur had been safely set in the acetabulum. It seemed that in no case so far that Dr. Lorenz has operated upon has he manifested so much confidence as to its entire cure.

When he first took hold of the leg of the boy, Dr. Lorenz, with the smile which he wears when operating and addressing his audience, said:

"This boy will be entirely well in a year. He will be running around and playing like all other healthy boys."

He then began to twist and manipulate the hip till he got it into place amid great applause.

The greatest care was taken by the doctors who were administering the anaesthetic, and no accident, such ag that which happened in Brooklyn the day previous, took place. While the child was being placed in the plaster cast Dr. Lorenz read his lecture, which varied little from those he had delivered. Dr. Muller and Dr. Fitzhugh, assistant to Dr. Shaffer, helped Dr. Lorenz.

But Dr. Lorenz took occasion to say:

"This is the greatest country for crutches I ever saw. For the least little thing people get on crutches." He imitated them by walking about the room to the amusement of the audience present.

"When I was in Salt Lake City," continued the doctor, "I was called down to the parlor of my hotel. There I met a young man and a young woman. She was very pretty, and I saw that she had crutches beside her chair. The young man was weeping, and I asked him why he was doing so. He said that his sister had received an injury some two years before, and had suffered since from a hip disease. I made an examination of her and I failed to find one thing the matter with her hip or any other part of her body. I said to her: 'I would advise you to throw those crutches out of the window and never take them up again.'

"'But, doctor,' she replied, 'I cannot walk.'

"'Try!' I said to her."

"'Did she walk?'" inquired one of the doctors present.

"She did, and she has never used a crutch since," said Dr. Lorenz. "This was the greatest wonder I performed in America." This statement evoked much applause.

"But what I want to impress upon you is to make the patients walk. It will do them good. Don't take off the bandages too soon, but keep them exercising their legs for circulation."

Dr. Lorenz after the operation said to the doctors:

"This case I am sure will prove successful. In fact, I never felt so sure of any case in my life."

LINGERED AMONG CHILDREN.

He then began to make an inspection of the hospital. There are at present twenty-six crippled children, but there is not room for this number there. The doctor visited each bed. When he came to one little girl he stooped down and stroked her brow affectionately. He started to make an examination, but the little girl, fearful lest she should be operated upon, began to cry. In the sofest tones and all the while stroking her forehead, he said:

"Don't cry; don't cry, my little girl. I am not going to hurt you."

Though the doctors, over a score in number, were waiting for him outside, all wanting to shake his hand or in other ways to extend their cordiality, he remained with the children, talking with each one, and a broad smile of satisfaction lit up his gentle face. When he had finished he exclaimed:

"Oh, what a lot of beautiful children!"

Dr. Lorenz turned to Dr. Shaffer and said in a jocular way:

"You must have picked these patients."

"No," replied Dr. Shaffer, "they picked me."

All the physicians were then driven to Sunny Side, the former home of Washington Irving, at Irvington, where they were the guests of A. D. Irving, grandnephew of the author, and who now occupies the house. The famous study where Irving worked was viewed with great interest by Dr. Lorenz.

"I have read the author's works, some of them, but not all, and I like them very much. I especially like his story of 'Rip Van Winkle.' This house seems so comfortable that I do not want to leave it. I would like to stay here for a long time."

The party was then taken to the Ardsley Club, where they were the guests of Dr. Shaffer. Covers were laid for twenty-eight persons. There were present: Dr. Newton M. Shaffer and his son, Drs. Virgil and Homer Gibney, Dr. P. H. Fitzhugh, Dr. W. R. Townsend, Dr. Charles Dana, Dr. Muller, J. A. Bush, one of the Directors of the institution; Dr. Hughes, Dr. Scott, one of the assistants at Dr. Shaffer's clinic; Dr. T. Halstead Myers, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Reginald Sayre, Dr. Clark, George Blagden, Jr., another Director, and Dr. Richard B. Coutant of Tarrytown.

Before Dr. Lorenz left the institution at Tarrytown, he sent Dr. Shaffer the following message:

My Dear Dr. Shaffer: It has pleased me so much to visit the State Hospital at Tarrytown. The little crippled children who are gathered here are most interesting. The location is fine, and the work you are doing must commend itself to all. The pity is that the hospital is so small. I myself have noted that many crippled children exist in this country which cannot receive treatment. For the State to care for them is most praiseworthy. I hope to know after I leave this country that your hospital is made larger. I shall tell my Government of your hospital, and I hope that there may be one like it established in Austria.

HIS VIEWS OF AMERICA.

Dr. Lorenz was toasted at the luncheon given in his honor at the Ardsley Club. On the way down in the train he was asked for his impressions of New York by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. The doctor was in excellent humor. He replied:

"You mean of its people? Then I will say that they are all overworked. I never saw such a rush to get wealth and then spend it. You live altogether too fast. I think New York is the most expensive city in the world to live in. In Vienna we live a great deal more comfortably on one-third the amount which it costs in New York to live as comfortably. It is a great rush to get rich, and then you die."

"Well, we have great men here who are worth millions of dollars and are far advanced beyond the three-score-ten," he was told.

"Yes, of course, but those are exceptional cases," he replied.

"When you are in Vienna and at home, how many hours do you work in one day?"

"Never over five hours. I go home at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as a rule. You may think that I am aged prematurely, because I have a gray beard, but I am very strong. I am now but forty-nine years of age."

"Do you ascribe that to your regular life and abstemiousness?"

"Yes, and to my exercise. I smoke only after I take my tea, at 5 in the afternoon. That is my first cigar. Then I smoke another after dinner."

"You do not take very much alcoholic beverage?"

"No. At a dinner I might take a little wine. At home I occasionally take some beer, but I cannot drink your American beer. It does not agree with me. When I was in Chicago I took two steins of your American beer, and I was sick for a couple of days. It is too heavy for me, I guess."

"What does your exercise consist of?" he was asked.

"The first thing in the morning I throw my windows open wide and take many long breaths. Then I drink some black coffee and go for a walk. After that I eat a heartier breakfast.

"I leave New York in the belief that the hospitals here, in completeness and equipment, are unequaled in any city in the world. There is nothing finer than your hospitals save your system of organized charity and the individual desire to help a fellow in distress, which is a leading characteristic of this mightly and large-hearted people. My week's work in New York has been the hardest in my experience, but my labor has been lightened by the enthusiastic support accorded me by my colleagues."

When Dr. Lorenz reached the Grand Central Station on his return he was met there by carriages, which took him to the Fuller Building, as he had expressed a desire to see some American "skyscrapers." He got out of his carriage in front of the building and tried to look up to the top of it.

"If I see the top, my hat will fall off," he said to Dr. Shaffer.

The doctor went with Dr. W. R. Townsend to dinner last night, and will leave for Boston at 10 o'clock this morning.

"I don't like your quick trains," he said. "I would much prefer a slower one."

Dr. Lorenz will return here Wednesday afternoon, and that night will go to a dinner at the Union League Club. He will not operate again publicly or at any of the clinics, but will confine himself to examining private patients and to sightseeing in New York.

Dr. Lorenz will remain in this city until Wednesday, Dec. 31, when he intends to sail on the White Star Line steamship Celtic. He will go first to Liverpool, where he will operate, and then to London, where he will also demonstrate his method. He has at the present time five cases in London which he is looking after. Later he will go to Glasgow. Dr. Muller, his assistant, will return here after his London visit in about six weeks' time, and will again determine how the Armour child is progressing. Dr. Lorenz will return here in the Spring, probably in April, and also see how his patients are getting along. He will then take a vacation, going to the East Indies, and will return here in the early Fall.

FOUR TENEMENT FIRES.

Several Hundred Excited Tenants Escape Safely—Fire Marshal Investigating Near-by Blazes.

The Fire Marshal is investigating the origin of four fires discovered in the cellars of flathouses within five blocks of one another within less than four hours early yesterday morning.

The first of the fires was discovered about 1 o'clock in the morning in a five-story tenement at 204 West Sixty-fourth Street, and had started in the cellar. There were about 125 persons in the house, most of whom rushed to the street in their night clothing. The damage was $500.

The next fire was in a similar building at 515 West Fifty-ninth Street, and was discovered at 2:45 o'clock in the room of the Columbia Social Club. There were 150 persons in this building, mostly Austrians and Italians. They were even more excited than those in the first house had been. The damage here was also $500.

The third was at 208 West Sixty-second Street, inhabited by over a hundred colored persons. Policeman Douglass discovered the fire from the outside and roused out the tenants. While this fire was still in progress, Douglass discovered another at No. 224 in the same block. He notified Capt. Cosgrove of Engine Company No. 40, who did not turn in another alarm, but took some men down and put the fire out, with a loss of about $50. The loss at No. 208 was $25.

No one was hurt at any of the fires, all of which started in the cellars at one side, and near the dumb waiter shafts. All the cellars were locked, but one of them showed signs of having been broken into from the rear, and in another a stone had been placed against a door in such a way as would leave an open avenue of escape. In the last house the front doors had been slammed with the latches set, so that they had to be chopped open by the firemen.

COUNTESS CASTELLANE HERE.

Is Accompanied by Her Two Sons—Rough Trip of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The Countess de Castellane arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, bringing with her for their first visit to this country her two little sons, Boni and George. Both have fair hair and blue eyes, and they were attired in gray squirrel coats which reached down to their knees, and caps of the same fur pulled down over their ears. Count Boni remained in France to conduct the campaign for his re-election to the Chamber of Deputies, his previous election having been recently invalidated.

"I am just coming over to spend the Christmas holidays," said the Countess, "and on account of having the children with me I shall go to the Cambridge. I shall spend Christmas with my sister, and I expect the Count de Castellane to come over in about a month." She wore a fawn-colored skirt, trimmed with plaid, a short black astrakhan coat with a sable collar, and a black picture hat.

Edwin Gould and Miss Helen Gould were at the pier to meet their sister.

The big Kaiser encountered the same storm that has played havoc with the comfort of last week's transatlantic voyagers. On Monday last she was obliged to reduce speed, and the following day she ran into the southwesterly gale and logged only 396 knots. Most of the passengers kept below decks, and in the pitching of the vessel two sailors were slightly injured. On Friday the liner was again compelled to reduce speed on account of the heavy northwesterly swell. Her time of passage was 6 days 11 hours and 23 minutes, and she covered the total distance of 3,040 nautical miles at an average hourly speed of 19.62 knots. The Kaiser brought 644 cabin passengers and 768 in the steerage.

Master Sidney Herbert, the twelve-year-old son of the British Ambassador at Washington, was one of the passengers. He has been attending school in England, and will remain over the holidays with his father and mother.

The body of Dr. Edward B. Finch, who lived at 9 West Twenty-fourth Street, in this city, and who died in France, arrived on the Kaiser.

In Its Own Good Way

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar goes on curing colds and coughs. It soothes and heals the irritated air passages; prevents the coming of the more serious troubles that too often follow colds. All druggists sell it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

OVERCROWDING OF CARS

Central Union Passes Resolutions Asking for Better Service.

Aldermen Denounced for Approving Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise—Names to be Posted.

The Central Federated Union took up yesterday the subject of the overcrowding of the surface and elevated cars. The following preamble and resolution, submitted by Delegate McConville of the Safety Association of Engineers, were adopted:

Whereas, The Metropolitan Street Railway and the Manhattan Elevated Railway Companies are making tremendous profits; and

Whereas, These profits are derived solely from the public riding in these cars; and

Whereas, The public is very seriously inconvenienced and must suffer delay in going to and from daily employment on account of the outrageously overcrowded surface cars and railroad trains; and

Whereas, The annual earnings of the Metropolitan Street Railway and Elevated Railway Companies are sufficiently large to allow them to spend money in purchasing enough cars to properly accommodate the public.

Resolved, That we call upon the Board of Aldermen to pass an ordinance to the effect that enough cars be used by the street and elevated railway companies to accommodate all passengers, and that no more passengers be allowed in any cars than can be seated.

The failure of the labor delegates to induce the Board of Aldermen to vote down the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was reported by Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union, one of the committee of the central body appointed to agitate for the labor clauses. The Aldermen who voted in favor of the franchise were denounced and those who voted against it were praised. Kelly said:

"It's now up to the labor unions to see that the prevailing rate of wages and other union conditions are observed."

It was decided that the names of the Aldermen, with the districts they represented, who voted for the franchise, should be placed on the official bulletin, and that their names should be read at all meetings of the central body on the first Sunday of every month. It was decided also that all affiliated labor unions should be asked to take similar action.

Delegate Kilgus of the Brotherhood of Painters reported that the long-standing fight between his organization and the Amalgamated Painters' Society was at an end. "We withdraw all complaints," he said. "All strikes are over."

James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Association spoke about the janitors of the public schools, saying many of them were getting rich through grinding down their subordinates.

"I know of a janitor who gets $4,500 a year," he said. "Out of this he pays two firemen, three men cleaners, and two women cleaners, and still has $3,000 a year for himself."

A committee, consisting of Delegates Quinn, Barry, and Simon, was appointed to visit Mayor Low and the Board of Education and inquire how the janitors can be compelled to pay their subordinates higher wages.

Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 expressed a desire to have the school teachers form a union. It was decided that a meeting of school teachers should be called by the Organization Committee to consider the question of forming a union.

The delegate of the Cloth Spongers and Finishers' Union reported that his organization had made a general demand for the nine-hour workday and an advance of wages from $12 and $15 a week to $13 and $16. Strikes are to be ordered in all shops in which the demands are refused.

Delegate Delaney of the Granite Cutters' Union gave notice of a general demand to be made on behalf of the granite cutters to go into effect on March 1, for an increase in wages from $4 to $4.50 a day. The previous demands of the granite cutters went into effect eleven years ago, and were for an advance in wages from $3.50 to $4 a day and the eight-hour work day, the demands being granted. At that time Sheriff O'Brien was delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union.

DENUNCIATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Labor Men Announce Determination to Prevent Re-election of Forty-three City Officials.

At a largely attended meeting of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn in the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby Avenue, yesterday afternoon the granting of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise by the Board of Aldermen was condemned because the city officials who voted for the measure had "ignored the demands and sacrificed the welfare of the working masses of New York City." Resolutions denouncing the Aldermen and other officials who voted for the franchise and declaring for action by all labor organizations to prevent the re-election of any of the city officers in question were adopted. The preamble and resolutions were in part as follows:

Whereas, It has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that money was used in the passage of this franchise without the labor clauses, knowing as we do that money was offered to laboring people to indorse its passage; therefore be it

Resolved, That we disapprove of the granting of said franchise in its present form, and we denounce, for their efforts in behalf of said franchise, Mayor Low, Controller Grout, President of the Board of Aldermen Fornes, Borough Presidents Swanstrom, Cassidy, Haffen, and Cromwell, and Aldermen Alt, Behrman, Bennett, Bill, Coggey, Culkin, Dickinson, Dowling, Downing, Goldwater, Goodman, Harnischfeyer, Holler, Holmes, Howland, James, Klut, Leitner, Longfellow, Lundy, Malone, Maley, Meyers, Owens, Parsons, Peck, Seebeck, Shea, Stewart, Tebbits, Walkley, Ware, Wentz, Willett, Wirth, and McInnes; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the intention of this body to do all in its power to prevent the re-election to office of all of the above-named city officials, and that a committee be appointed by this body to meet with like committees from all other central bodies of labor in Greater New York to take the necessary action in this matter; and be it further

Resolved, That this body notify such organizations connected herewith to take action in this movement and elect delegates to meet in convention to organize for action.

District Assembly No. 220 of the Knights of Labor, meeting at its headquarters in Court Street, Brooklyn, last night, passed similar resolutions.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

Many Labor Organizations and Singing Societies Take Part in the Opening Exercises.

The formal opening of the new Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Building, on Willoughby Avenue, near Myrtle, occurred yesterday. About fifty labor organizations and many local singing societies took part in the exercises attending the opening of the headquarters.

After the keys to the building had been turned over to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association by George Wehle, chairman of the building committee, addresses were made by Frederick Schaefer, Alexander Jonas, George Biedenkapp and others. A number of selections were sung by the organizations comprising the Workingmen's Singing Societies of Brooklyn.

The new building replaces the one destroyed by fire in December, 1900, and has been erected at a cost of $130,000. It is a handsome and substantial structure, the architecture being in the German renaissance style. The building, which has three stories and a basement, is constructed of granite, Indiana limestone and light brick. It has a frontage of 75 feet on Willoughby Avenue and a depth of 201.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

A useful gift, delicately bestowed, is more acceptable than a useless luxury.
Sorosis Shoes,
are a dainty, attractive and meritorious gift.
The only ready-made shoe that has all the merits of the custom-made article.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street,
New York.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

What You Want Is Here!

Just three days to fill those gaps in your Christmas list.

Are you afraid you'll not be able to find what you're after? No need to worry a bit—not if you've Bloomingdales' in mind.

We've taken such care replacing, rearranging and filling gaps and augmenting such stocks of merchandise as we found most in demand that our Christmas assortments are yet surprisingly complete.

Of course, not such quantities of every article as we started the season with—certainly not! But you've the variety and "all-inclusiveness" of the assortments still to enjoy.

These last three days can't help but be pleasant and profitable shopping days here. There's everything to make them so.

Store Open Evenings.

Peau de Cygne Waists $6.98
Exquisitely dainty and becoming waists, made of splendid quality peau de cygne; back and front composed of stitched box pleats—collar, sleeves and front effectively trimmed with lace medallions. All sizes.

Plush Coats $10
Look exactly like sealskin; made of Salt's selected seal plush; lined throughout with Skinner's guaranteed pearl gray satin; have high Medici collar and large revers; new dip front; worth $20.00; sizes 32 to 46.

Women's Gloves $1
Cape Gloves; made of fine soft pliable imported cape skins; broad cut, with heavy backs; mannish styles; all sizes; actual value $1.50.

Morris Chairs $8.50
Very massive frames; in highly polished golden oak or mahogany finish; heavy carved claw feet; back adjusts to four positions; covered in handsome Belgium velours; all hair filled; value $11.50.

Gift Books
Handsomely bound, attractive editions, suitable for gift-giving.
A Banquet Book, $1.75
Hamlet—Handsome presentation edition, and other plays in same style, 88c
Beautiful Illustrated Edition of "Alice in Wonderland," $1.48
Grimm's Fairy Tales—And many others, $1.86
Making of a Girl—By Lovett, a fine gift book, $1.50
School of the Woods—Finely illustrated by W. J. Long, $1.50
Clara Pierson's Nature Books—Among the Forest People, etc., 88c
American Diary of a Japanese Girl—Art edition, boxed, $1.40
Candle Lightin' Time—By Paul Lawrence Dunbar, $1.50
Wanted: A Chaperon—By Paul Leicester Ford, art edition, $1.48
Du Barry—Mrs. Leslie Carter edition, $2.00
Lavender and Old Lace—By Myrtle Reed, $1.50
Outdoor Pictures—A large illustrated volume, published at $5.00, very special, $1.19
Great Pictures—Described by Esther Singleton, $1.48

Xmas Groceries.
Plum Pudding, the very highest grade, 3-lb. cans, 48c, 2-lb. cans, 32c; 1-lb. can, 16c
Plum Pudding Sauce, per can, 12c
California White Asparagus, very fine, per can, 18c
Lima Beans, extra fine, 2-lb. cans, 8c
Cherries in Maraschino, imported, quarts, 55c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans, 15c
Java and Mocha (genuine Mandheling and Arabian Mocha), exquisite flavor, lb., 34c and 40c
Glace Fruits, assorted fancy ½ lb. boxes, 20c
Stuffed Prunes, finest, small boxes, 27c; large, 49c
Cluster Raisins, 1-lb. pkgs., 15c
Malaga Cluster Raisins, 1-lb. pkgs. 29c and 34c
Figs, fancy layers, 2-lb. boxes, 32c
Mince Meat, full quart jars, 36c, 47c
One-half gallon jars, 70c and 85c
Paper Shell Pecans or Grenoble Walnuts, per lb., 18c
Brazil Nuts or Filberts, per lb., 13c
Imported Paper Shell Almonds, lb., 28c
Domestic Paper Shell Almonds, lb., 19c
Olives, Queen, quart jars, 25c. 40c, 70c
French Sardines, full ¼ cans, 10c

Kimono Coats $10
Women's handsome new style Kimono coats, all made of finest kerseys, black and castor; lined with the best quality satin; reduced from $12.50 and $15—all sizes.

Box Coats $7.50
Women's handsome light tan box coats, made with nutria storm collar and revers; lined with the best satin; all open seams; pearl buttons; finest tailoring throughout; worth $12.75.

Men's Gloves $1
Real English cape skin gloves; also full P-K German mocha gray gloves; worth $1.50 pair. Complete lines of Fownes's English gloves at lowest prices.

Men's Overcoats $10
And suits—you'll save $5 by choosing a suit or overcoat here to-day. The suits are of mixed materials, suitable for business wear and staple black for dress. The overcoats are in all the new popular fabrics and lengths.

5 Vol. Book Sets 58c
Beautiful volumes, in sets of five; bound in cloth and gold; printed on good paper from clear type. Some of the authors are:
J. Fenimore Cooper.
Rosa Nouchette Carey.
Bertha M. Clay (Charlotte M. Braeme.)
Marie Corelli.
Mary J. Holmes.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Alexandre Dumas.
Charles Dickens.
A. Conan Doyle.
H. Rider Haggard.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
G. A. Henty.
Hall Caine.
Oliver Optic.
Captain Mayne Reid.
E. Marlitt.
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"The Duchess."
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Jules Verne.
Robert Louis Stevenson.
Rudyard Kipling.
Edna Lyall.
Thomas Babington Macaulay.

Wines & Liquors
Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, pig bottles, 39c
Declaration Rye, our $1.25 bot., 99c
Imported Port or Sherry, per gal., $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50
Chateau La Tour (Claret), bottled at Ghateau, big $2.00 bottles, $1.25
California Port or Sherry, per ½ gal., 44c, 60c, 70c, 90c; per gallon, 80c, $1.10, $1.30, $1.70
California Catawba, Muscatel or Angelica, per ½ gal., 44c, 60c, 90c

Finest California Wines.
Our celebrated Santa Madre brand, all much reduced as follows:
Fine Old Claret, 1 doz. bot., $2.99
Mountain Zinfandel, 1 doz. bot., $2.99
Burgundy, 4 doz. bot., $3.80
Johannisberg Riesling, 1 doz. bot., $3.75
Old Port (full quarts), 40c
Old Sherry, (full quarts), 50c

Imported Rhine Wines.

	Good value.	For this sale.
Wilhelmj's Niersteiner, 1 doz. bot.,	$9.00	$5.00
Wilhelmj's Liebfraumilch, 1 doz. bot.,	12.00	7.00
Deinhard's Niersteiner, 1 doz. bot.,	10.00	6.00

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

O'Neill's
Extraordinary Values in Dress Goods.
Presenting an excellent opportunity to buy the most serviceable kinds of holiday gifts—cloths for separate skirts and entire costumes—at from ⅛ to ⅓ less than regular prices.
50-inch ALL WOOL HAIR LINE STRIPED MELTONS (regular price $1.59), an imported fabric and exceedingly handsome, for entire costumes and separate skirts; colors, three shades of gray, green and castor. All wool CHECK SUITINGS. 50-inch BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS (regular price $1.39 and $1.50), all at, per yard 79c
54-inch ALL WOOL CHECK SUITINGS—54-inch TWEED MIXTURES—45-inch all wool ZIBELINE SANGALIER—45-inch all wool TWINE SUITINGS—in all the newest Fall colors, also black, regular price, $1.00, at, per yard 69c
ALL WOOL VOILES, in cream, royal and navy blues, castor, reseda, wine, brown and black; special for this sale at, per yard 39c
ALL WOOL CASHMERE, in colors and black—also ENGLISH MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE in colors—color assortment is not complete, otherwise you could not buy them for less than 50c. per yard, at, per yd. 25c
All Wool and Silk and Wool Imported Plaids for women's Waists and children's Dresses, in bright, rich color combinations at very attractive prices.
Holiday Dress Patterns and Skirt lengths of plain and fancy materials will be closed out at greatly reduced prices.
Fine Silk Umbrellas For Men and Women.
No more useful present can be given than a silk umbrella. Those offered in this sale are exceptional in every way and at the prices quoted represent values altogether out of the usual.
Twilled and Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, paragon frame, steel rod, with silk case and tassels, in black, blue, green, brown and garnet—natural wood sticks, plain and silver trimmed—pearl, ivory, Cape horn, buckhorn, gun metal, silver, copper, gold and other fancy handles; actual values are $6.50 to $10.00—special for the holidays
$3.35 and $3.85 each.
Handkerchiefs For Men, Women and Children.
Long the favorite present on many a holiday list, Handkerchiefs still hold their own, judging by the thousands upon thousands we have sold. We offer here this morning in addition to the splendid values quoted many broken lines and odd lots of Handkerchiefs at less than actual cost.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ to ¾ inch hem, at 12½c., 15c., 19c. and 25c. each.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials, 12½c. and 25c. each.
Batiste, Linen and Mull Handkerchiefs, embroidered, scalloped and lace trimmed, at 12½c., 19c. and 25c. each.
Real Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs at 98c., $1.25 and $1.48 each.
Pure Linen lace trimmed and embroidered Handkerchiefs, put in fancy boxes (one in a box), at 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25 each.
Initial and Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs for children, put up in fancy boxes (3 in a box), at 22c. per box.
Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, (hemstitched), ¼ to 1 inch hem, at 25c., 39c. and 50c. each.
Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and embroidered initials, at 15c., 25c., 39c. and 50c. each.
Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with colored borders, at 25c., 39c. and 48c. each.
SILK MUFFLERS—A very choice assortment in black, white, cream and colors at 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 and $1.48 each.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Over 100 Years
the leading physicians of two hemispheres have recommended to their patients, including practically all the crowned heads, the daily and continued use of
Bass' Ale
which is the favorite beverage and tonic in many an imperial household as well as in the palaces of many American "Captains of Industry." The perfect digestion, vigorous brain and ruddy health which follow its use proclaim Bass' Ale to be
The Best Tonic

A Serviceable Gift.

Chinese Teakwood Furniture
Hand Carved
Stand (like cut), marble top, height 18 inches, top 11 inches, 7.50
Cabinet 70.00
Rocker 75.00
Table 95.00
Chair 125.00
And many other handsome pieces for the Home Beautiful
A. A. Vantine & Co.
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Enameled Steel COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

One-two-three days to Merry Christmas.
And it won't waste a minute of them to look at our Christmas neckwear.
The silks are so rich, the shapes so good, the colors and patterns so varied, that any one can find his holiday scarf without a minute's delay.
50 cents to $2.50.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Great Rug Offering
For the Holidays.
Fine Silky SHIRAZES, SHIRVANS and KAZAKS.
In Two Lots: Lot No. 1, at $18.50 each. Lot No. 2, at $24.50 each. Worth double.
Domestic Rugs.
Manufacturer's Samples, IN CARPET SIZES, consisting of Axminsters, Body Brussels and Smyrnas.
Also in TWO LOTS, at the uniform price of $18.50 and $24.50 each.
Furniture Attractions.
SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK:
LADIES' WRITING DESKS
in Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple and Golden Oak, from $6.00 up.
Morris Chairs!
50 different styles, in all the different woods, with cushions complete, from $7.75.
SOFA PILLOWS, great variety, from $2.50.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

George H. Squire,
A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts
1 MAIDEN LANE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; fresh north winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,525. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS

ALL EUROPE SEARCHED FOR MISSING PRINCESS

Wife of Saxony's Heir Apparent Disappeared Ten Days Ago.

Court Wished to Keep the Secret, but Publicity Now Is Given to Interest the Public in the Search.

DRESDEN, Dec. 22.—The Crown Princess of Saxony fled from her home during the night of Dec. 11-12.

The Dresden Journal to-day says: "The Princess, in a state of intense mental excitement, suddenly deserted her family at Salzburg and went abroad. The Saxon Court functions for the Winter, including the New Year's reception, have been canceled."

The foregoing paragraph in to-day's official journal, which was inserted by order of the King and Crown Prince of Saxony, has turned into truth what, for several days, has been regarded as an incredible tale. The Crown Princess of Saxony eluded the vigilance of her ladies in waiting and numerous attendants and servants of the royal household and vanished so utterly that the police of Europe have for ten days been unable to trace her.

The above official announcement was made in order to obtain the aid of the general public in finding the Princess and because the Court fiction that she preferred to remain in retirement at Salzburg rather than to return to her husband and children at Dresden cannot longer be maintained.

Accompanying the Crown Prince, the Princess went to the castle of Emperor Francis Joseph, near Salzburg, a month ago. A week after their arrival at the castle the Prince broke his leg while hunting and was brought back to Dresden. The Princess, however, still remained at the castle.

Why she did so the people of the Court did not know, except that the Princess, with gloomy tenacity, usually does what she wants.

For a little while this explanation sufficed; then fragments of gossip began to reach Dresden. It was said that the Princess had surrendered herself for periods of nervous excitement and that her eccentricities of deportment caused much concern to her suite and to some of her Austrian kinsfolk who were staying in the castle with her.

It is now believed that she was under surveillance, and if this be true it makes her disappearance more extraordinary.

The narrative of the events at Salzburg during the night of Dec. 11-12, as told in Dresden, is that the Princess, who appeared to be in an unusually tranquil mood, retired before 12 o'clock, after the music in the salon. Three hours later, when a maid looked into the royal bedchamber, something in the appearance of the bed prompted her to go closer and examine it. Instead of the Princess the maid perceived a dummy figure. She awakened the lady-in-waiting, and the latter, with other members of the Princess's suite, searched all the neighboring apartments, then the entire castle, and finally the grounds of the castle for the Princess. No trace of the woman was found.

At dawn the police of Salzburg were informed of the disappearance, and inquiries were made throughout the whole country side, but with no tangible result. A number of what had seemed to be traces of the Princess were shown to be without foundation upon careful examination by the police.

The inquiry, by the end of that day, had extended to all parts of the Kingdom of Saxony, and on authority from Dresden by the end of the second day, to all of Europe. The theory of suicide was suggested, and a fruitless search for the Princess's body has been made. All the ponds and other bodies of water in the vicinity of the castle have been dragged without result.

The disappearance of the Princess will doubtless cause the circulation of many stories. It is already related that she eloped, but inquiries made here have brought out nothing to substantiate or support this supposition.

VIENNA IS GREATLY EXCITED.

Officials Say the Princess Is Mentally Unsound, but Actress Is Mentioned in the Matter.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The flight of the Crown Princess of Saxony has caused great excitement here. It is reported that the Archduke Ferdinand, accompanied by one of the Court Chamberlains, went to Geneva, whither it was supposed the Princess had fled, but he failed to find any trace of her. The princess's brother, the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, is said to be with her, but nothing can be ascertained as to her whereabouts.

It is officially explained that the Princess's disappearance is due to mental derangement. There is little doubt, however, that it was caused by domestic discord growing out of her husband's relations with an actress of the Dresden Court Theatre. It is asserted here that the Princess frequently threatened flight on this account, and that she was incensed at her father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for counseling her to forgive her husband. It is rumored here to-night that the Princess was accompanied by the French tutor of her children.

ANOTHER HAPSBURG SORROW.

Princess Louise, a Member of the Royal Family, to Whom Fate Has Been Most Unkind.

Princess Louise Antoinette Marie, who is now the Crown Princess of Saxony, comes of the Hapsburg family, of which the Emperor Francis Joseph is the head. Her father is the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, head of the second branch of the family. Her mother is Princess Alice of Bourbon and Parma.

Princess Louise was married in Vienna on Nov. 21, 1891, to Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony. She is now thirty-two years old and her husband is thirty-seven. They have five children. They are Prince Frederick Augustus, born Jan. 15, 1893; Prince Frederick Christian, born Dec. 31, 1893; Prince Ernest Henry, born Dec. 9, 1896; Princess Marguerite born Jan. 24, 1900, and Princess Alice, born Sept. 27, 1901.

Misfortune has gone hand in hand with the Hapsburg reign since Emperor Francis Joseph came to the throne of Austria in 1848. War, political upheavals, and deaths in the family, most of them tragic, have marked the last fifty-four years.

He married in 1854 the beautiful Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, by whom he had one son, the brilliant Rudolph, and whose tragic death in 1889 was the most remarkable of the calamities in Francis Joseph's household. The Crown Prince was shot dead at a hunting lodge near Meyerling Castle, together with the Baroness Vetsera. The mystery surrounding this death has never been quite dissipated. Next came the disappearance of the Archduke John Salvator, who sailed for South America under the name of John Orth, and is supposed to have been lost at sea.

The assassination of the Empress Elizabeth in Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1898, by the Anarchist Luccheni was the final crushing blow which made the King and Emperor bewail the cruel fates, and exclaim: "It seems that no sorrow is to be spared me."

The Emperor's brother, Maximilian, was shot in Mexico at the time Napoleon III. sought to set up a French dependency. The next brother, Archduke Carl Ludwig, died in 1896, and the right of succession passed to his sons, who have not been educated for the responsible position they may occupy. King Milan of Servia and Queen Natalie, his wife, and Ludwig II. of Bavaria, who was drowned in a most mysterious manner, are others belonging to the Hapsburg family.

Princess Stephanie of Belgium, who was married to Crown Prince Rudolph May 10, 1881, appeared in an unfortunate light only recently, when her father, the Belgian King, refused to allow her to visit the bier of her mother.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ILL.

He Had Been Expected to Speak at the New England Society's Dinner.

Andrew Carnegie was to have been a speaker at the New England Society dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. He was to have responded to the toast, "Scotland and New England in Faith and Deed." Mr. Carnegie sent word that he was too ill to attend the dinner, and that he had better stay at home.

Inquiry was made at the home of Mr. Carnegie, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, for details of his illness, but no information was forthcoming.

MR. VANDERBILT BETTER.

Peritonitis Eliminated, and There Is Every Reason to Believe He Will Recover, Dr. Delafield Says.

Cornelius Vanderbilt gained so much in his illness at his home, 22 Park Avenue, yesterday, that there was no consultation of doctors last night and no bulletin was issued. The outcome of the disease, however, despite the encouraging symptoms, is by no means assured.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is better," said Dr. Delafield at his office, 12 West Thirty-second Street, "but he is still a very sick man. He will continue to be critically ill for a week, and is not out of danger yet. The peritonitis, however, has been entirely eliminated, and there is every reason to believe that he will recover."

R. T. Wilson, Mr. Vanderbilt's father-in-law, reached the house at about 7 o'clock last evening and shortly reappeared with Mrs. Vanderbilt. They took a drive for about an hour, Mrs. Vanderbilt returning alone.

Dr. Flint was seen when leaving the mansion shortly after midnight.

"It is the first night that I have left the house to go to my own home since last Wednesday," said Dr. Flint. "Mr. Vanderbilt is easier in every way. His temperature is in the neighborhood of 103 degrees."

MOTHER'S PLEA WAS TOO LATE.

Letter Begging Son to Live Arrived After His Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—While W. J. Winn, a clerk from New York, lay dead in a room in the Hotel Imperial, the victim of a bullet fired by himself, a letter from his mother, begging him not to commit suicide awaited him in the office. He killed himself Sunday night, but the fact that he was dead was not discovered until this afternoon.

Winn, who was about twenty-six years old and fairly well dressed, registered at the hotel on Saturday night. He had no baggage and paid for his room in advance. He was seen about the hotel Sunday afternoon and evening, but talked with no one.

After Coroner Dugan went to the hotel to hold an inquest over the body a letter from his mother was found in the key box. It had arrived only a short time before. It was in German, and its contents indicated that Winn had written after his arrival that he contemplated suicide. His mother asked him to come home and said he was foolish to think of taking his life.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

Report of Consul General Says Investments Aggregate $500,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Five hundred million dollars in gold is the amount of American capital invested in Mexico by 1,117 American companies, firms, and individuals, according to estimates carefully prepared by Consul General A. D. Barlow, at Mexico City. Practically all of this amount has been invested within the past five years.

Seventy per cent. of the total is invested in railroads, all of the lines in the country but three being owned by American capital. American mining interests come next, the total investment reaching $80,000,000, a large part of which has been expended on up-to-date mining machinery. Twenty-eight millions of American capital is invested in agriculture, which comes next to mining. Manufactures ranks fifth in the list of American investments there.

Other enterprises include banks, trust companies, electric light and power plants, gas and water works plants, telephone systems, and similar industries.

EXPULSION OF BROKER LEGAL.

Judge Upholds the Chicago Stock Exchange in Important Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Judge Gibbons this morning decided an important case in favor of the Chicago Stock Exchange, sustaining the expulsion of Edward F. Leland Dec. 13, 1899, as within the province and rights of the organization.

The charge of "bucket-shopping" was brought against the firm of Ware & Leland, the latter holding the membership on the Exchange. Mr. Leland demurred because of insufficient notice, and also asserted that he was not guilty. Judge Gibbons holds that he had sufficient notice and that he was guilty of the charge made.

131 MILES IN 123 MINUTES.

Fast Run by a Pennsylvania Train—Lake Shore Not Slow.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 22.—The best record of long sustained speed on the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg was made this morning by the Pennsylvania's New York-Chicago special in a run from Crestline, Ohio, to this city. The distance of 131 miles was made in 123 minutes, including four full stops.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The "Twentieth Century Limited" on the Lake Shore today made the run of 134 miles between Toledo and Elkhart, Ind., in 127 minutes. A part of this run was made in a dense fog.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Pure—mellow—genial—cheering—tonic.—Adv.

PIANO FACTORY BURNED

Gabler & Brother's Plant Destroyed —Loss Estimated at $350,000.

Flames Sweep Building 214-224 East 22d Street, Endangering Surrounding Property—Little Dog's Suicide.

Ernest Gabler & Brother's piano factory, at 214-224 East Twenty-second Street, was destroyed by fire early last night. The loss is estimated at $350,000, fully covered by insurance, but it will be at least two years, according to one of the owners of the factory, before the plant can be replaced and business resumed.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Fritz Schwerdfeger, the night watchman, discovered the blaze about 8 o'clock. The fire, which even then was burning briskly, was in the basement, and near the fire alarm. Schwerdfeger rushed immediately for the alarm, but before he could turn the crank to notify the Fire Department the flames had surrounded him and he was compelled to fight his way out. With a hand extinguisher he tried to open a way through the blaze, but it was a futile attempt. Realizing his peril he rushed to the street above.

Schwerdfeger wore a beard and mustache before the fire. When he got out of the basement his beard and mustache, as well as his eyelashes, were gone, and his face was badly burned, while his hands were blistered.

When he reached the street Schwerdfeger told Policeman Pittingill of the East Twenty-second Street Station of the fire and the policeman sent in the alarm.

In a short time the flames had gained great headway, and before the engines called out by the second alarm arrived the immense structure was a mass of burning timbers. Battalion Chief Burns sent in the second and third alarms, and Acting Chief Purroy, who arrived on the third, sent in fourth and fifth alarms.

The adjoining buildings, one of which was the parochial school of the Church of Epiphany, were in great danger of being destroyed. On another side of the burned structure were several private houses, while at the end of the block, and separated from the flames by the parochial school, were several other residences.

On the opposite side of East Twenty-second Street were many tenement houses, and a very large one. When the flames had attained a good headway, the horses became frightened by the great volume of smoke that swept in on them. When the engines arrived and got to work, the noise increased their frenzy, and it seemed that a stampede was imminent.

The reserves from the East Twenty-second Street Station had arrived by that time, and they were ordered to lead the horses out of the stable. They were twelve animals in the building, and it tested the strength of the men to the utmost to control them while leading them through the street to a point of safety. In another building in the same street were two other horses that became terrified, and were led away by policemen.

An accident of the fire was the death of a little black and tan dog belonging to a family living on the third floor of 228 East Twenty-second Street. The smoke and noise drove the little animal frantic. He rushed to the window and jumped to the street three stories below. He fell on his head and broke his neck.

Just back of the piano factory, in Twenty-first Street, is the New York Truant School. In the school there are forty-four boys, under the care of Matron Leonard. The boys were in bed when the fire started and knew nothing of it until Miss Leonard went to the dormitory and told them to take their clothes and follow her into the school room on the first floor. In the meantime, Miss Leonard had telephoned to the East Twenty-second Street Station and eight policemen and a patrol wagon were dispatched to the school house.

A part of the training of the boys is a fire drill. Last night they were put through the drill, which they executed in perfect order without exhibiting the slightest sign of fear. The patrol wagon arrived by the time they had dressed, and the boys were taken to the station. The Children's Society wagon was sent around to the station and transported a dozen or more of the youngsters to the rooms of the society. The remainder were carried in the patrol wagon.

One boy, however, escaped in the excitement. He is Gustave Robione, fourteen years old, of 150 Mott Street. Matron Leonard expects that he will be recaptured to-day.

From 219 to 227 East Twenty-first Street are four-story tenements, occupied principally by Italians. The police early went through these houses and drove all the tenants out into the street. There was a scene of wild excitement, many of the Italians insisting on going back to their flats and carrying out their most precious belongings.

At 212 East Twenty-second Street, just west of the factory building, is a three-story tenement, and a similar structure is at 226, next door east. The tenants in those buildings were compelled to vacate by the police.

The tenements at 226 and 228 East Twenty-second Street caught fire several times. Chaplain Walker called the attention of the firemen to that and those flames were put out by hand extinguishers. The same was true of the tenement at 212. The Epiphany School, which is a five-story structure, began to smoke dangerously about this time, and men with hand extinguishers were stationed there. The roof of the factory fell in at 9:30 o'clock.

There was some comment during the progress of the fire that Battalion Chief Burns, who was the first of the fire officials on the scene, had not sent in the second and third alarms soon enough. Chief Burns said that was not the case, and that the second alarm was sent out immediately.

Asked how it was then that the records showed this second alarm not to have been sent out for several minutes afterward, he said it took some six or seven minutes to get the lay of the situation. He said there was a great quantity of smoke, but declared that did not necessarily mean a dangerous fire. He also denied that there was any delay in the firemen responding to the various alarms sent out.

When Acting Chief Purroy arrived he rearranged the engines and trucks, so as to fight the flames from as many points as possible. The Acting Chief said he had arrived on the third alarm. His estimate of the damage was about $250,000.

Commissioner Sturgis reached the fire at the fourth alarm.

"How do you think the fire was managed?" he was asked.

"Admirably," was the answer.

The fire practically was out at 10 o'clock. The building was full of pianos in various stages of completion, thousands of feet of material, dry and seasoned, and large quantities of shellac, paints, and varnish.

Patrick Callahan, a driver, of 862 Second Avenue, was struck by Truck 12 at Third Avenue and Twentieth Street, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital.

TRY TO BLOW UP A HOUSE.

Dynamiters at Work at Springfield, Penn., for Revenge, It Is Said.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—Unknown parties attempted to dynamite a Slavic boarding house at Springfield, Penn., last evening. The building was partially wrecked, but the fourteen occupants escaped unhurt. The men are employed at the American Glue Works, and it is alleged that the throwing of the dynamite was for revenge, a number of the foreigners having taken the places of other workmen at lower wages.

On Oct. 20 the big plant of the company was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $100,000, and on the following Friday a smaller plant which had been opened after the destruction of the large factory was burned. Both of these fires are believed to have been of incendiary origin, and the same persons are suspected of being responsible for last night's explosion.

Royal Blue Tours to Washington.

Only $12 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Dec. 29, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 12 and 26, Apr. 9 and 27, and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices.—Adv.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages

are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials, and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

Save Four Hours

by taking the Pennsylvania Special, leaving New York and Brooklyn daily for Chicago. Extra comforts; extra speed.—Adv.

TAFT MAY SUCCEED ROOT.

Believed the Latter Will Retire from the Cabinet in April—Expects by That Time to Have Completed the Reforms He Desires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It has been an open secret here for several months among friends of Secretary Root that he intends to retire from the War Department, the time for retirement being contingent upon the accomplishment of certain reforms which the President and Secretary of War are desirous of securing in the administrative branches of the military service, the establishment of a general staff corps being the principal one of these reforms.

Some time ago the announcement was made that Mr. Root intended to resign and resume the practice of the law. This was based on utterances made by the Secretary himself to intimate friends. The rumor, however, was given prompt denial, and since then nothing has been said about the matter. The President is anxious to have Mr. Root remain in the Cabinet, and it is probable that this fact, together with the Secretary's desire to complete his labors for the reorganization of the army, has induced him to postpone retirement. The belief here is that Mr. Root will retire from the War Department soon after the termination of the present session of Congress.

When the resignation of Mr. Root was first talked of Judge Taft of the Philippine Commission was promptly named as his probable successor, Judge Taft being at the time in this country in connection with the organization of a civil form of government in the islands. His long service in the Philippines and his thorough knowledge of conditions there in connection with both the military and civil administrations, suggested him as the logical successor to Mr. Root. Moreover, it has been known that Judge Taft's health is impaired by his long residence in the Philippines, and in returning to the Orient he did so contrary to the advice of his physicians and friends.

President Roosevelt has the highest admiration for Judge Taft, and has taken occasion to make that fact known in several of his addresses. It is not improbable that he would like to have Judge Taft in the War Department in the event of the retirement of Mr. Root, and it is quite natural that his name should be associated with that office upon the revival of the rumor of Mr. Root's retirement. The rumor, however, receives no confirmation in official circles, although public men who are usually well informed in regard to happenings at the White House are disposed to give it credence.

While Judge Taft would be an admirable successor to Mr. Root, his ambition does not run in that direction, and some of his friends believe he would prefer not to engage in the arduous duties of an executive office in the present condition of his health. When he resigned from the United States bench at the solicitation of President McKinley to assume the duties of the President of the Philippine Commission, there was an understanding that in the near future, should opportunity offer, he would be appointed to the Supreme bench. President Roosevelt is fully aware of this fact, and there is reason for the belief that he will fulfill the agreement said to have been made by his predecessor.

In the meantime, however, there is nothing improbable in the revived rumor that Judge Taft will succeed Mr. Root at the head of the War Department, which the latter is likely to vacate in April next, unless in the meantime there should be a vacancy on the Supreme bench to which Judge Taft could with propriety be appointed.

NEW IRON DEPOSIT DISCOVERED.

Large Quantity of Ore Indicated in Workings in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

BARABOO, Wis., Dec. 22.—Great deposits of iron ore have been found at North Freedom, eight miles from this city. It is said by experts that the iron fields are of enormous extent, that the quality is equal to that of any iron found in either of the three great districts of the lake country, and that it can be taken out at small cost.

Discovery of the iron ore in paying quantities was made first by a Chicago company. It began last June to sink a shaft six by twenty feet. The work has progressed rapidly, and the shaft, in three compartments, is now down 350 feet. After drifting nearly 200 feet from the base of the shaft the vein of ore was opened, and ore is now being shipped.

VETERAN PUBLIC MAN'S CAREER

Col. T. W. Higginson, Busy at Seventy-nine, Celebrates Birthday Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, student, author, abolitionist, soldier, preacher, and legislator, celebrated to-day the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth at his home in Cambridge. He has enjoyed excellent health during the past year and continues even at this advanced age his busy career.

He has completed this year biographies of Whittier and Longfellow and is preparing a course of Lowell Institute lectures. Giving his views on the Venezuelan situation he said: "The Monroe Doctrine has complicated matters for us by reason of our own outlying possessions. Of course it is harder for us to keep others off now that we are a world power.

"My hopes are strong that the Philippine occupation will tend ultimately to the recognition of the international independence. The immense expansion of our navy is in some respect to be deprecated. It should be borne in mind, so long as we don't engage in European wars, that it is not necessary for us to gain such enormous naval strength."

SOCIETY WOMAN A BOOKBINDER.

Union Demands That Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor "Take Out a Card."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, the wife of the well-known author and daughter of ex-Senator Farwell, is learning bookbinding. She has a studio, and has already done some creditable work.

Harry Selfridge, a friend of hers, for a joke, told the Bookbinders' Union of Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor's new industry, and she has already been approached by representatives of the union, who have demanded that she join their organization or else be classed as an enemy of union labor. Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor says she is considering the matter and may "take out a card."

In the meanwhile she has retorted on Mr. Selfridge by informing the labor people that he employs non-union waitresses in Marshall Field's restaurant.

E. H. Sothern's Name Used in a Swindle

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—The name of E. H. Sothern, the actor, was used in a telephone swindle at the Lincoln Hotel here last Saturday. While Mr. Sothern was at the matinée producing "Hamlet" the hotel clerk was called to the telephone by some one purporting to be Mr. Sothern, who requested him to look out for a suit he had ordered.

Half an hour later a messenger brought in a suit case and collected charges amounting to $47. Mr. Sothern later protested he had not ordered a suit. The case contained two bricks.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal

Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

imparts a superior delicacy of flavor; try it, use it.—Adv.

TRAIN BURIED BY SNOW

Passengers Without Food for 24 Hours in Great Drift.

Brakeman Struggles for Eighteen Hours Through Blizzard to Bring Relief to Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Dec. 22.—After being snowbound for three days, twenty-four hours of which were passed completely under an immense snowdrift, passengers of the Burlington's train from Denver to Deadwood were this morning released from their long imprisonment.

The train left Denver Saturday, but in the blizzard which swept the plains for three days was caught in a snowdrift fifteen miles south of Sidney, Neb., and came to a standstill. It required only a few minutes for the entire train to become covered with a white mantle, the snow drifting over the cars until the semblance of a train was lost under twenty feet of snow.

There was little fuel, little water, and except for a few lunches, no food. The situation was desperate and a feeling of panic prevailed among the passengers.

Finally a brakeman volunteered to go to Sidney for assistance. With the aid of the shovel from the locomotive he dug his way through the drift and staggered through the raging storm, following the railroad tracks. The distance to Sidney was fifteen miles. The brakeman was eighteen hours making the trip. He arrived half frozen, but accompanied the relief train, which was immediately dispatched to the assistance of the snow-bound train.

The relief train consumed six hours in making the trip, and then ten hours were required by the force of fifty shovelers to unearth the stalled train and release the passengers. When this was done it was found that the last piece of coal had been used, and preparations were being made to burn the car seats for warmth. All persons aboard had been without food for twenty-four hours.

The blockade through which the railroads have just passed is said to have been the worst in years. The Government mails suffered severely, Judge Taft in the War Department in the event of the retirement of Mr. Root, and through mail trains were delayed for days.

The railway mail service at Omaha this morning was short forty-five clerks, who were snowbound between Omaha and Cheyenne. Mail trains were sent west Friday and Saturday, but none arrived from the West. Sunday there were none available, and all mail cars were held in the snow. No fast mail left Omaha for the Pacific coast on that day, and it was not until Monday morning, when the belated trains began to arrive, that westbound mails could be dispatched.

Several of the trains which reached Omaha to-day were three days late, and should have been here last Friday. The tracks are clear now, and trains are running as usual.

ARREST FORMER YALE STUDENT

Police of Baltimore Hold Young Man of Several Aliases and a Woman Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The Chief of Detectives in Baltimore has inquired of the authorities of New York, Boston, New Haven, and other cities for information concerning the identity of David Waldo Pierce, alias F. G. Garrett, F. G. Morrison, and Frank Morris. He was arrested two weeks ago charged with attempting to obtain articles of attire on false pretenses.

A handsome woman with whom he was associated was also arrested in Washington. They failed to pay their bills at one of the most fashionable hotels in Baltimore. They are in jail awaiting trial. Both are well educated. The Chief of Police has learned that Pierce was formerly a Yale student and belongs to a New England family.

Among his effects the detectives to-day found three photographs of young women. Upon the back of one was written, "From Pearl." On another was "Cora Field Fuller, August, 1902, Boston, Mass." The third has no inscription upon it.

The detectives also have a letter from "Miss Pearl," but they will not disclose her full name. In it she confesses her love for Pierce, rebukes him for not answering her letters, and refers to her brother, a student at Harvard. The Chief of Detectives is endeavoring to communicate with the young women.

ATTACKED BY FOOTPADS.

Stripped and Left Unconscious on Railroad Track—Assailants Escaped After Shooting a Policeman.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—A man who says his name is Walter Owen, and that he comes from New York City, is lying in the Dobbs Ferry Hospital in a serious condition as the result of an attack made upon him to-night by two unknown men as he was walking along the New York Central Railroad tracks at this place.

He was set upon by the men in a lonely part of the road and beaten into insensibility and stripped of his clothes and left on the railroad track. He was found lying on the track by Policeman Springfeel of Dobbs Ferry and sent to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital.

The policeman then started to look for Owen's assailants and he came upon two men near Dobbs Ferry. He attempted to arrest them and there was a general fight, in which Springfeel was shot in the right arm, and the two men then jumped on a passing freight train and disappeared.

Owen's condition is serious and the physicians at the hospital would not question him as to how much money or other valuables he had in his clothing.

TO HIS CLERKS AND SERVANTS.

Baltimore Capitalist Willed Them Much Money—Gave Also to Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Over $1,000,000 of the $2,000,000 estate of Alexander Shaw, the capitalist who died recently, under his will filed for probate to-day, is bequeathed to education, charities, relatives, employes, and servants. The bequests include: Woman's College of Baltimore, $50,000; Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., $10,000; Union Protestant Infirmary, Division Street, Baltimore, $5,000; Home for Aged of Methodist Episcopal Church, $5,000.

Edmund M. Hoffman, formerly clerk of Shaw Brothers; E. Don Hoffman, William H. Cooney, and William J. McBride, now clerks in the employ of Shaw Brothers, each receives $10,000. John Taylor, Laura Williams, house servants; Eliza Bonaparte, formerly house servant, now washerwoman, and John Williams, coachman, are given $2,000 each. Each of the other servants at his mansion, on Mount Vernon Place, who has been there more than a year, receives $500.

The bequests to the clerks include the youngest as well as the oldest, all sharing alike. To John K. Shaw, brother partner in business, is given $150,000. About $500,000 is left in trust for other members of the family.

Alexander Shaw was a leading coal mine owner and shipper, a prominent Republican and Methodist.

Exposition Flier.

leaves New York 3:15 A. M., by New York Central; arrives St. Louis 7:30 next morning, by Big Four. This is the advance agent of the World's Fair at St. Louis.—Adv.

When in doubt about a gift for any one, buy Krementz One Piece Collar Buttons. All jewelers.—Adv.

The King Drinks "Black and White,"

as it is the best whisky made in Scotland.—Adv.

MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT.

Discharged Soldiers on the Thomas Start a Riot, but It Is Quelled by Prompt Action.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—A riot among discharged soldiers returning from Manila on the transport Thomas was quelled by decisive action on the night of Dec. 5, two days after the troopship left Nagasaki. The Thomas reached here to-day, and passengers and crew were glad the trip was ended.

On the transport were 878 discharged soldiers, many of them reckless characters recently weeded out of the army. They were paid a few days before leaving Manila, and many were bent upon gambling. Fearing disastrous results if this vice were allowed, the authorities at Manila sent Company H of the Second Infantry as a guard. Capt. John G. Workizer, who was in command of this company, was ordered to prevent gambling.

From the time of sailing there were murmurings over this order. Serious disturbance was averted until after Nagasaki was left, when a Sergeant of the guard was severely beaten because he would not supply the men with liquor. The Sergeant escaped, but fifty soldiers started out to overwhelm Company H.

Capt. E. L. King of the Second Cavalry and Lieut. A. F. Prescott of the Seventh Infantry jumped in among the men with their revolvers drawn and by several well-directed blows overawed the rioters. The men of Company H also ran in to quell the disturbance. Only these decisive measures prevented bloodshed. Ninety of the mutineers were placed in the guardhouse.

PROVINCES' QUEST OF POWER.

Too Poor to Pay Their Way at Present, They Ask Concessions of Canadian Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Quebec recounting the work of the conference held there last week by the representatives of the different provinces of the Dominion, which resolved to meet again when Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns to Canada, and to go in a body to Ottawa to ask better terms from the Federal Government, says most of the provinces are unable to pay their way at present. What they ask is that the 80 cents per head on the population which the Dominion pays the provinces be calculated on the last census instead of that of 1865, which is still used for the purpose.

They agree to reduce the per capita to 60 cents for any province receiving $2,500,000 a year or upward. The provinces also ask the Dominion Government to divide among them the amount paid by the United States in virtue of the award of the Halifax Commission of 1877, amounting to $5,500,000, which they claim as a right on the ground that a recent judgment of the Privy Council declared the fisheries, for which the award was paid, to be the property of the provinces instead of the Dominion.

The purpose of this conference was to demand changes in the act of confederation which will have the effect of increasing the powers and the revenues of the provinces and of proportionately decreasing those of the Federal Government. In attendance were the Prime Ministers of the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, with several of their colleagues, while the Premier of Ontario sent his regrets and his concurrence in what were likely to be the conclusions of the gathering.

SENATOR HANNA KEEPS CLEAR.

Refuses to be Entangled in Factional Fight Over Governorship of Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The conference which was scheduled to take place at Senator Hanna's house to-day, for the purpose of determining whether Gen. Charles Dick or Col. Myron T. Herrick shall be the Republican nominee for Governor next year, was not held, and it probably will not be held. Senator Hanna will be a candidate for re-election next year, and while the choice of a nominee for Governor is of vital importance, he is anxious to avoid friction of any kind.

If Dick should be nominated, it is questionable whether he would get the support of the anti-Hanna Republicans in Cleveland. On the other hand, Herrick has the support of both factions. Senator Hanna said this evening that he would take no part in the contest as between Dick and Herrick.

"They say," he declared, "that they do not want to embarrass me, but they do embarrass me, nevertheless. If Dick comes up here to draw me into a conference, I shall simply put him and Herrick into a room, lock the door on them, and let them fight it out."

CONVICTS MENTAL CURERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—Drs. James M. Peebles, Walter T. Bobo, and Charles M. Greene of the People's Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., were convicted by a jury in the United States District Court here to-day of violating the postal laws. A thirty-day stay of proceedings will prevent immediate sentence.

It was charged that advertisements of their mental "cure" by mail for all sorts of ills constituted an attempt to obtain money by fraud. During the trial, Dr. Bobo testified that he believed Dr. Peebles had a healing power like that of Jesus, only that the doctor's power was smaller. Dr. Bobo admitted that even if a patient at a distance managed to procure Dr. Peebles's signed instructions and followed them faithfully, the cure would not be effective if the patient had not paid the fee of $1.

It is said that the People's Institute had been doing a flourishing business.

LIQUOR TAX ON SODA DEALERS.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Commissioner J. W. Yerkes of the United States Internal Revenue Office at Washington has instructed Collector of Internal Revenue Archie Sanders of this district to give immediate notice to druggists, confectioners, and other persons concerned in this district, that after Jan. 1, 1903, the special tax of retail liquor dealers must be paid by those who sell soda fountain drinks containing distilled spirits of wine, or the fermented juice of fruit.

What the department is aiming at, is the prohibition of the sale of what is commonly known as "claret soda" and "claret phosphate." For the past five months the officials of the Internal Revenue Department have been examining "claret soda" and other drinks that contain small quantities of intoxicants.

Heretofore druggists and confectioners were allowed to flavor their stock in trade with acoholic products. This law has been revoked.

AN ALLEGED CHURCH THIEF.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Dec. 22.—A man calling himself George F. Hayes, who travels in Pullman cars and, according to the charge made against him, makes a specialty of robbing churches for a living, was arrested here this afternoon.

It is alleged that Hayes's particular line of business is stealing candlesticks, and that in this he has been eminently successful. Almost every Catholic church in Omaha has been robbed of candlesticks recently, and it is charged that the thefts have been perpetrated by Hayes.

Hayes carried papers to show that he served in the Philippines and also that he was Assistant Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in New York.

At the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in this city it was said last night that there was no record of the employment there of a man named Hayes in any capacity.

The Every-Day Train to California.

The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

PRESIDENT RELUCTANT BUT WOULD ARBITRATE

Strongly Desires Venezuelan Adjudication at The Hague.

Has Told Friends That He Will Act if Necessary—Blockade in Force and State of War Exists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Stories from London that President Roosevelt has indicated his acceptance of his post of arbitrator of the differences between Venezuela and the allied powers are denied officially. It is said that no invitation to the President has been extended, although one may be on the way.

Great Britain sounded the State Department on the question of whether Mr. Roosevelt would consent to be arbitrator, but did so without extending an invitation. It would of course be impossible for the President to accept or decline a proposition which had not been tendered him merely because he had been sounded on the subject.

The information conveyed to the American Embassy in London was in response to this hint. The embassy was made aware of the President's desire that The Hague tribunal, which he regards as the proper court to deal with the case, be made arbitrator.

It is probable that Mr. Roosevelt also intimated that he would accept the post of arbitrator rather than have his efforts for a peaceful solution fail, for that is known to be his view, and he is reported to have so stated in private conversations.

The President and Secretary Hay had a long conference to-day after the former's return from his Virginia trip. They carefully went over the situation as it had developed since Saturday, but it is understood that nothing has arisen during the last forty-eight hours to warrant the President in changing his opinion as to the undesirability of his acceptance of the position of arbitrator.

So far as can be learned, no specific reasons have been advanced by the European powers for objecting to a reference of the Venezuelan questions to the arbitration of The Hague Tribunal. It is held by the Administration that the tribunal at The Hague was constituted to arbitrate just such controversies as that which has arisen, and that it would be desirable from every viewpoint that the present dispute should go to that tribunal for adj

ten days, sailing vessels twenty days. Other ports, steamers twenty, sails forty days; vessels in blockaded ports fifteen days. Full text if desired.

Ambassador Tower has notified the State Department from Berlin that he has received official notification from the German Government that the German squadron has blockaded Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello, effective Dec. 20, allowing ten and twenty days respectively for steamers and sailing vessels from the United States and West Indian ports, and twenty and forty days from all other ports, and fifteen days for vessels, except Venezuelan vessels, to leave Venezuelan ports.

Ambassador Meyer at Rome has cabled the department that he received yesterday from the Minister of Foreign Affairs an official note dated Dec. 20 announcing that Italy had decided to participate with her naval forces in the blockade of Venezuelan ports which had been declared by the British and German Governments.

Lieut. Marbury Johnston, the officer detailed by Admiral Dewey to go to the relief of Minister Bowen at Caracas, has advised the Navy Department that on Saturday night the city was quiet, though the anti-foreign feeling was still intense.

CARACAS, Dec. 22.—The blockade is proving prejudicial to American trade. Fifteen importing houses in Caracas have stopped placing orders in the United States. Boulton & Co. are the only importers of American flour who have declined to increase the price of this article. The people benefit by this firm's action. It is estimated that the food supply in Caracas will not last much more than a fortnight.

WILL STOP THE CARACAS.

Italian Commander Gives Notice that American Vessel Will Not Be Permitted to Pass.

CARACAS, Dec. 22.—The Captain of the Italian warship Giovanni Bausan has issued a notification that he will not allow the American Red "D" Line steamer Caracas to enter La Guayra harbor, where she is due to arrive to-morrow.

This announcement has created great excitement among the foreign importers. The action of the Italian commander is in contradiction with the view taken by the Captain of the British cruiser Tribune, who, before his departure from this port advised the British Consul that the Caracas would be allowed to enter the port.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 22.—Official announcement was made here to-day that Sir Courtenay Knollys, the Acting Governor, would issue a special royal gazette containing a declaration of war against Venezuela. This act would be merely formal, taken with the intention of legalizing the proclamation of the blockade.

The Mirror, in an inspired article, says: "All commercial intercourse between the two peoples is interdicted. When hostile vessels capture a neutral the property on board is not affected. A free ship makes free goods. They may capture the enemy's ships and the enemy's property on board, but they must spare neutral vessels and all goods therein, whether belonging to the enemy or to neutrals, and also neutral goods found in the enemy's vessels."

HOLLAND TO BE NEUTRAL.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.—The Government of the Netherlands has decided to observe a strictly neutral attitude in the Venezuelan trouble. Ships of the blockading powers will be prohibited from coaling at ports of the Dutch colonies.

KAISER WANTED THE PRESIDENT

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The notes of Germany and Great Britain formally inviting President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute were handed to the United States Ambassador here and to the United States Chargé d'Affaires in London to-day.

The blockade of the Venezuelan coast will continue until a definitive arrangement for arbitration has been reached. Germany will be well satisfied if President Roosevelt undertakes the task. His acceptance would be considered a sufficient guarantee that Venezuela would pay if she lost.

The idea of asking President Roosevelt to arbitrate was the Emperor's own. An indirect inquiry three or four days ago not eliciting a refusal from the President, a request has now been made in direct form. Although Germany is ready to submit her case to any impartial tribunal, the Government would prefer President Roosevelt because President Castro is more likely to act on the decision of the President of the United States than that of The Hague tribunal. If President Castro evades payment under President Roosevelt's award the people of the United States, it is believed here, would with positive pleasure see the allies compel him to pay up.

The United States is considered here as emerging from the affair with all credit. The Monroe Doctrine has been acknowledged by two of the greatest powers of Europe, President Roosevelt has been accepted as arbitrator by all the parties concerned, and the South American States have been persuaded by events that the United States is the only power between them and Europe. The only annoying thing to the German Government has been the alleged readiness of Americans to suspect Germany of secret designs. The reported extraordinary distrust of Germany has been a painful surprise to the Emperor and to the Cabinet.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The reply of the Italian Government concerning the proposal that President Roosevelt arbitrate the Venezuelan issues will be handed to Ambassador Meyer to-day. The Italian communication will express views identical to those held by Great Britain and Germany in this respect.

EUROPE'S VIEW OF BRITAIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times's correspondent in Berlin to-day, in referring to German comments on the general hostility displayed toward Germany in connection with the difficulties in Venezuela, says that so far as he can judge the European press is not hostile to Germany, but is astonished at England's co-operation with Germany at such a juncture in such a cause.

The correspondent adds that it is accepted as a cardinal fact that the maintenance of the ties uniting England and America in a relationship unparalleled in the whole world, is one of the sacredest duties of the English-speaking race. It appears to be understood by the greater portion of Europe, he continues, that it would not be English to encourage any third parties to tamper with the peculiar community of sentiment uniting America and Great Britain.

It is the idea, perhaps mistaken, that British statesmen have not been quite careful enough to vindicate these elementary principles which excites the most surprise.

DUTY IN MONROE DOCTRINE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times to-day says editorially the real American objection to the President's acting as arbitrator in the Venezuelan matter probably is dislike of seeing him take steps involving the risk of complications with other powers.

Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine must tend to involve a measure of responsibility for those upholding its doctrine, which of necessity implies duties as well as rights on the part of those asserting it.

"We do not pretend it can make the United States of America in any way responsible for the misdeeds of South American republics, but it does seem to us to impose moral obligations on the United States of America to see that those republics do not profit by their own wrongdoing," the article concludes.

NAVAL AIDE IN CARACAS.

CARACAS, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Marbury Johnston, attached to the United States cruiser Montgomery, has reported to Minister Bowen as Naval Attaché here, having been landed at La Guayra Saturday by the United States cruiser Albany, which is under instructions to proceed for Mayaquez. Lieut. Johnston will advise Mr. Bowen with respect to naval questions, particularly with reference to the blockade. His arrival here has aroused keen interest.

VENEZUELA GUNBOAT ESCAPES.

CARACAS, Dec. 22.—The Venezuelan gunboat Miranda, the best vessel in the fleet, has been successful in escaping German pursuit. She is now in the most southern part of Lake Maracaibo, near La Ceiba, and beyond the reach of the allies.

The German cruiser Falke made an attempt to cross the bar at Maracaibo without a pilot, but desisted in view of the danger. She is now cruising outside the bar.

PRESIDENT CASTRO NOT ILL.

CARACAS, Dec. 22.—There is no truth in the report published in the United States that President Castro is suffering from a mysterious illness. The correspondent of The Associated Press saw the President today. He is enjoying his usual health.

PASSENGERS FROM VENEZUELA.

The Red "D" liner Philadelphia, from Venezuela, got in yesterday, bringing about thirty-five passengers, six of whom were from Venezuela, the others having embarked at San Juan. Of those that came from Venezuela one was W. J. Ewart, General Manager of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, while another was Lieut E. Gebhard of the German cruiser Panther.

Mr. Ewart asked to be excused from talking, saying that President Castro got all the clippings from the principal American newspapers that referred to himself or Venezuela, and he did not think it would be a wise business move to talk about the trouble down there.

The ship officers and other passengers gave a similar excuse when asked for their opinions of the situation.

The passengers from Porto Rico said that there had been a great deal of trouble between the insular police and the sailors of the worship of Admiral Dewey's fleet. One sailor, an apprentice of the Wasp by the name of Costello, had been killed in a fight, they said, by Lieut. Catelino of the police. After Catelino shot Costello, the sailors with him pounded Catelino into insensibility and he was reported to be dying when the Philadelphia left San Juan.

Two sailors who came up on the Philadelphia confirmed the report, and spoke in the bitterest terms of the insular police.

INSURANCE INVALID IN CASE OF LEGAL EXECUTION.

United States Supreme Court Affirmed Decision Against Heirs of Men Hanged for Murder.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The question of the effect of murder upon a life insurance policy when issued upon the life of the murderer to-day was passed upon by the United States Supreme Court in an opinion delivered by Justice Brewer. The case in which the opinion was delivered was that of S. M. Burt vs. The Union Central Life Insurance Company. William E. Burt of Travis County, Texas, was the name of the man insured. His policy was made payable to his wife, Anna M. Burt, and in case of her death to his executors. The following year Burt's wife died. He afterward was charged with her murder, and was found guilty and executed. Afterward the heirs of the estate made an effort to collect upon the policy, but the insurance company resisted payment.

The lower courts, including the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, sustained the protest of the company. To-day's opinion affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals, holding the policy invalid on the ground that to sanction payment under the circumstances would be contrary to public policy.

Stating the question at issue, Justice Brewer said it was "whether an ordinary life policy, containing no applicable special provisions, is a binding contract to insure against a legal execution for crime; in other words, do insurance policies insure against crime?" Proceeding to pass on the case, he said:

"It cannot be that one of the risks covered by a contract of insurance is the crime of the insured. There is an implied obligation on his part to do nothing wrongfully to accelerate the maturity of the policy. Public policy forbids the insertion in a contract of a condition which would tend to induce crime, and as it forbids the introduction of such a stipulation, it also forbids the enforcement of a contract under circumstances which cannot be lawfully stipulated for."

Taking up the contention that Burt did not commit the murder attributed to him, Justice Brewer said that if that were true the action could be maintained only on the assumption that there had been a failure of justice in the criminal case, and he asked if it were possible that there can be a contract of insurance against the miscarriage of justice. This, he said, would be in the nature of a wager, and a wager intended to pervert the course of criminal justice was contrary to public policy.

TEACHER BRENNAN SUSPENDED

Alfred T. V. Brennan, Principal of the New York Truant School, was found guilty yesterday morning by the Special Committee of the Board of Education after a trial on the charges of having inflicted cruel and inhuman punishment on Oscar Lehr and Terrence Reilly, pupils in his school, last month.

The resolutions that the committee adopted were:

Resolved, That Alfred T. V. Brennan, Principal of the New York Truant School, should be and is hereby suspended without pay until the first day of February, 1903, and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Superintendents be and are hereby requested to nominate said Alfred T. V. Brennan for transfer to a position as teacher.

Thomas B. Connery, a member of the committee, made public last evening his dissenting minority report. In it he said:

I consider Mr. Brennan's treatment by the City Superintendent of Schools was unnecessarily harsh and singularly unfair. He was suspended on the mere statement, the unsworn statement, of boys who since then have admitted on the stand that they were habitual liars.

To suspend an able teacher on such suspicious information is bad enough, but when that suspension is accompanied by gross misrepresentations by the City Superintendent, describing the accused in the public press as a monster of cruelty who had ventured to beat little boys with a yard stick studded with nails, he exceeds his duty most inexcusably, and lays himself open to the charge of seeking to prejudice the minds of the members of this board, especially the minds of the members who would be called upon to try the charges.

There was no testimony brought before the Trial Committee proving this extraordinary charge. The nail-studded stick was not even heard of during the investigation.

Mr. Connery said that a rebuke or reprimand would meet all the requirements of the case.

THE WORK OF BLACKMAILERS?

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 22.—The local Post Office is in receipt of 2,000 letters from a New York collection agency addressed to residents here. Each of the letters contains a claim for $1.20, said to be due for the purchase of jewelry. A suit is threatened in case of non-remittance.

The Post Office authorities say that the letters were sent by blackmailers, who hope to frighten persons into remitting. Similar consignments of letters were sent to all the principal Post Offices of the State.

Post Office Inspectors are collecting evidence against the senders.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to eleven bankrupts, among whom were Markus F. Maus of 2,834 Broadway, formerly of Maus & Barbey, proprietors of Lion Park, at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, whose liabilities were $51,961; Samuel B. Nelson of 1,694 Broadway, agent and horse dealer, liabilities $28,267; Wallace A. White, architect, of 29 Broadway, liabilities $12,702; William R. Bell, Jr., of 56 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, formerly a lumber dealer and builder, liabilities $13,746; David J. Barzilay and Josie Kleeblatt, who did business as the Empire Examining, Sponging, and Refinishing Works, at 108 West Eleventh Street, liabilities $7,795.

Southern Pacific to Enter New Orleans.

Southern Pacific officers in this city yesterday received a telegram from S. F. B. Morse, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager at Houston, Texas, to the effect that on and after Jan. 4 all passenger trains of that road would enter and leave the Union Station in New Orleans jointly with the Illinois Central. Heretofore such trains have used the company's station at Algiers, outside the city. The change does away with the necessity of a ferry transfer.

STREET CAR SEAT FIGHT

Merchants' Association Committee to See the Mayor.

Borough President Cantor's Approval—Controller Grout's Action—Some Unofficial Expressions of Opinion.

While the Merchants' Association and other organizations were vigorously waging their warfare against street car inconveniences in this city yesterday the troubles of passengers, especially on the elevated railroad lines, were by no means lessened. Platforms were crowded, trains were packed, and many were complaining.

The Merchants' Association, through its Committee on Transportation, is to meet Mayor Low this morning and see if something cannot be done. This organization yesterday sent a request to the Railroad Commission at Albany, asking for a conference on Friday morning. The association yesterday received a letter from Borough President Cantor promising his support of the efforts against street railroad inconveniences. Among other things, Mr. Cantor said:

The crowded condition of the cars often subjects women to indecency and insult. I fully agree with you that the existing conditions are simply shocking, and require immediate action by the city authorities to prevent their continuance. All classes of our people should come together and strive by united action to improve these wretched conditions. We hope that the railroad companies will join hands with us, but, if they do not, issue must be joined at once with them.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I am perfectly willing and anxious to co-operate with your association in regulating the car traffic of this city, by removing many of the faults now existing and for providing better accommodations. I have already communicated with the officers of these corporations to the end that mutual co-operation may be had if possible. I believe this to be the quickest way to accomplish results. I have also instructed the engineers of my department, who are familiar with the subject of city transportation, to make an exhaustive report to me upon the subject, and to make such practical recommendations as will increase the facilities for transit, and add to the comfort of those who ride. I will advise you from time to time, as information reaches me, of the steps that are being taken to relieve these conditions.

You ask by what right the tracks which are practically abandoned should be permitted to remain on the public highways. I realize how serious it is to the safety and comfort of pedestrians as well as the great danger to vehicle traffic to permit these tracks to remain. Soon after assuming the duties of this office I caused an exhaustive examination of this subject to be made, and had prepared a list of the streets upon which tracks were laid and which it was believed were not used by the corporations enjoying the franchises. My attention had been called particularly to Amsterdam Avenue, with its four tracks, the two outside tracks not being used by the operating company. I at once undertook to tear up these tracks, but an injunction was obtained from the Supreme Court staying my action.

Affidavits are now in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, and witnesses are ready to be subpoenaed, in order that we may demonstrate that a technical compliance with the terms of a franchise, by running a car occasionally, will not operate to protect it. I am anxious to have a speedy determination by the courts of the rights of this municipality in relation to these practically abandoned tracks. The law will then be settled, and I will be able to act. I have also secured affidavits as to the use of tracks upon other highways of the city. These matters are being submitted to the Corporation Counsel, so that action can be taken as soon as his advice is given or the courts will permit.

Mr. Cantor said that he was also looking into the question of the rights of elevated roads to use their stations for advertising purposes. Controller Grout also sent a letter to the Merchants' Association yesterday giving the list of amounts due the city from railroad companies.

The association has received a number of letters from physicians and clergymen in response to its request for expressions of opinion. Some of these opinions follow:

DR. S. T. ARMSTRONG—The brutality that is daily witnessed degrades more and more those who exercise it and those who must endure it. It would seem that many of the people of New York are striving their utmost to relapse into the conditions of barbarism characteristic of the stone age.

DR. ELMER LEE—The present state of crowding is almost intolerable and unbearable.

DR. CHARLES P. PETERMAN—As a man I can stand it, but for our wives and daughters the conditions are positively indecent.

DR. EUGENIE R. ELISON—You voice the silent sufferings of many indignant citizens.

The REV. DR. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER—A minister in Harlem does not need to preach a sermon on the subject. Every one understands only too well the conditions; discreditable to the railway corporations and disgraceful to our city. I am losing parishioners constantly who are moving from Harlem solely because they can no longer endure the inconvenience and insult of travel both in elevated and surface cars. In no city of this or any other country are like conditions tolerated, and the manners of public officials are not infrequently such that they add to the indignities of ordinary travel.

JOHN C. EAMES, a Director of The Merchants' Association—There is not an official of any of the so-called rapid transit companies, either in New York or Brooklyn, who is not aware of the imposition that is practiced on people who are obliged to ride in the cars. The strangest thing is that the people of New York have allowed themselves to be imposed upon so long.

WOMEN'S FIGHT NON-PARTISAN.

Car Passengers' Rights Society to be an Independent Movement, Ignoring Party Prejudices.

At a meeting of the Car Passengers' Rights Society, held yesterday at the home of Mrs. N. E. Hulbert, at 180 West Eighty-second Street, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, the Honorary President, said that the organization has back of it the financial and moral support of the public, and proposed that the women any themselves with no political party or newspaper.

"We must have the good-will of all the newspapers in New York," she said, "and party prejudices must be ignored. This must be known as an independent movement."

M. N. Forney, a mechanical engineer, submitted an opinion on the question of car reform. Josiah Pumpelly represented the City Improvement Society and several lesser organizations and read a paper relating to the arrangement of tracks at the intersection of Broadway and Eighth Avenue, urging that the interest of human life demanded that these tracks be so arranged that persons crossing the street should not be compelled to encounter cars from all directions. A copy of the paper will be sent to Borough President Cantor for consideration when the Railroad Commission and the traction officials hold their conference.

Mrs. Richard Henry Savage suggested that the "Decency Against Indecency" pamphlet issued by the Merchants' Association be adopted as the official protest of the society. The board of officers was empowered to send communications to Gov. Odell asking for the immediate attention of the Railroad Commission for the traffic conditions in this city.

CITIZENS' UNION ACTS.

City Committee Decides to Send a Delegation to the Mayor.

The crowded car question occasioned considerable discussion at the meeting of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union last night. It was agreed that the present conditions of transportation in the city were intolerable, but there was some difficulty in arriving at just what form the action of the union on the subject should take. The following resolution, which was offered by President Cutting, was finally adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman to wait upon the officials of all passenger transportation companies in the city and inform them of the attitude of the Citizens' Union regarding the rights of the traveling public and to ascertain what relief may be secured.

President Cutting is expected to name the committee to-day, and the calls upon the officials of the various transportation companies may be made to-morrow.

Physicians to Petition the Mayor.

At the meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York last night, held at the Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, Dr. Percy Fridenberg presented a resolution urging the society to co-operate with the Merchants' Association and the Bar Association in the endeavor to remedy the car-standing nuisance. He said that a communication to the Mayor from such a prominent society would have great weight. The resolution was adopted.

KINGS ANSWER MARCONI

Monarchs of England and Italy Congratulate the Inventor.

Station at Cape Cod to be Put in Working Order and Commercial Plans Made.

GLACE BAY, N. F., Dec. 22.—Replies to messages sent by the Marconi system across the Atlantic were received here today. Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, was pleased to get one from King Edward VII., which read:

"I have had the honor of submitting your telegram to the King, and I am commanded to congratulate you sincerely on the successful issue of your endeavors to develop your most important invention. The King has been much interested in your experiments, as he remembered that the initial ones were commenced by you on the royal yacht Osborne in 1898. KNOLLYS,

"Private Secretary."

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—The King's reply to Lord Minto's message sent by wireless telegraphy was received to-day by cable as follows:

"I am much interested by the wireless message which you have sent me and am delighted at the success of Signor Marconi's great invention which brings Britain and Canada into still closer connection.

EDWARD R."

ROME, Dec. 22.—King Victor Emmanuel this morning received a wireless message from Marconi, forwarded from Cape Breton via Cornwall, and sent a congratulatory reply.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The second edition of The Times to-day prints the text of a wireless Marconi message received from the Canadian Government as follows:

"The Government of Canada through The Times desires to congratulate the British people on the accomplishment by Marconi of the greatest feat modern science has yet achieved.

"CARTWRIGHT, Acting Premier."

Representatives of the Marconi Company say they have been receiving transatlantic messages for a week. They add that the messages to King Edward and others came through without a hitch and practically instantaneously. The instant the key was depressed in Nova Scotia the receiver at Poldhu, Cornwall, answered. It is calculated that the company will be able to handle 1,000 words per hour.

So soon as it is able to get the Post Office authorities to connect Poldhu with the inland telegraph, the company will commence regular commercial business between Cornwall and Nova Scotia.

Marconi has expressed mild satisfaction with the results recently obtained, but the manager here said the inventor was always so sure he would be able to achieve his aim that they did not expect him to be enthusiastic.

Marconi is going to Cape Cod, where his apparatus only needs slight adjustment before it will be ready to be linked up with Poldhu, which at present is the only wireless station on this side capable of receiving transatlantic messages. Other stations will shortly be built on the Continent.

EXCISE APPEAL TO ODELL.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union last night discussed the excise question. President R. Fulton Cutting presided, and it was stated after the meeting that the Police Commissionership was not taken up. It can be stated, however, that the Union is favorable to the appointment of John E. Eustis, the Park Commissioner of the Bronx.

The excise question excited protracted debate. A number of resolutions were offered and the objections made to the various suggestions were so numerous that it looked for awhile as if the committee would not be able to agree upon any proposition. The resolution which was finaly adopted, while admitting the deficiencies of the present system, carefully refrained from any comment upon the manner in which the law has been carried out under the fusion administration. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union memorialize the Governor and request him to immediately appoint a commission of nonpartisan experts and study the operations and report upon the Raines law and suggest modifications to the present law or to draft a new law founded upon the best experience of other States and communities.

It was stated that a committee would go to Albany without delay to present such a memorial to the Governor, in order that he may, if he sees fit, make some recommendations along the line of the suggestions which will be offered in his message. The expectation is that if the Governor should adopt the idea for a non-partisan commission to report upon the excise situation in New York the union would have representation upon the commission.

During the debate upon the various resolutions and amendments offered it was stated that the faults of the present law were best illustrated by the fact that, although the law was only six years old it had been amended by every Legislature which has met since its passage.

STEAMSHIP LINE COMPLAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 22.—At the annual meeting of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, held in Tokio three weeks ago, President Kondo submitted facts showing that the operation of the company's American line, which has traffic connections with the Great Northern Railway, has not been as satisfactory during the past year as formerly. His report says the cargo from Japan to America was offered in fair quantity, but at rates cut down by competition. Also that the homeward cargo furnished by the Great Northern was comparatively small considering the increased service given in the way of more and larger steamers. Though a larger bulk of cargo was carried, the average amount transported on each trip was actually diminished. President Kondo's company has no idea of changing its service to America, since the line is heavily subsidized for carrying mail.

The Directors declared a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year. President Kondo pointed out that, while America, Germany, and England are increasing their maritime equipment, Japan must not lag behind. His company is having built at Nagasaki six steamships of an aggregate tonnage exceeding 20,000.

TO BUILD SUBURBAN LINES.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—The Seligman banking house of New York, which recently purchased control of the Omaha street car lines, has announced the construction of 200 miles of suburban electric lines in Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa. Incorporation papers were filed in Omaha to-day under the name of the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, capital $15,000,000.

The company also announces a ninety-nine-year lease of the Council Bluffs and Omaha Bridge and Motor Company, operating the Council Bluffs street car lines, and a bridge over the Missouri River between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The suburban lines will be in six directions from Omaha in Nebraska and in one direction in Iowa, but others are to be constructed in the latter State after those planned are completed. The company will also erect a $750,000 power plant in Omaha.

MR. ODELL TO GIVE A DINNER.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The first of the Winter's series of dinners to be given by the Governor at the legislative mansion will be on next Monday evening, when Gov. Odell will entertain his political friends and conferrees, especially those who aided him in the last campaign.

Among the score invited are Chairman George W. Dunn and Secretary R. C. Fox of the State Republican Committee; Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the State Legislative Committee, Chairman Morris of the New York Committee, Lieutenant Governor-elect Frank Higgins, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Secretary G. W. Aldridge of the State Railroad Commission, and William Warren of Buffalo.

Agnes Booth to Return to the Stage.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Announcement was made here to-day that Agnes Booth, wife of John B. Schoeffel, proprietor of the Tremont Theatre, will return to the stage next season.

The F. & M.

Schaefer Brewing Co.'s

Special Holiday Brew

On Draught at all Customers.

Bottled at the Brewery

and delivered direct to Families.

Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

HELD UP FOR BET OF $5

Manager of a Saloon Marched Before a Rifle's Muzzle.

Trouble and Excitement Followed Shooting at a Target—The Prisoner Was the Loser.

The manager of a saloon in Sixth Avenue was held up at the muzzle of a rifle in his place of business last night by a restaurant keeper of the neighborhood, and before the assailant had been landed in the Tenderloin Police Station the saloon had been emptied of a score of terrified patrons and the vicinity agitated. The hold-up was the result of a five-dollar bet as to whether the manager or the restaurant man was the better rifle shot.

Robert Lee Packard, whose restaurant is at 377 Sixth Avenue, sauntered into Koster & Bial's saloon, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, soon after 8 o'clock. There he found George G. Campbell, the manager. The two were accounted good friends. After they had chatted a while, Packard said he knew he could beat Campbell shooting in a rifle gallery across the avenue. He offered to wager $5 that he could hit the bull's-eye oftener in three shots than could Campbell. The latter accepted, and they went to the gallery, where each put up $5 with the proprietor.

Packard fired three shots and hit the bull's-eye once. Campbell did the same. The proprietor decided that they must try again. Campbell hit the spot, but Packard missed the mark. Then Packard charged fraud, saying he knew there must have been some trickery. He suggested that perhaps a small boy had been hidden behind the bull's-eye to manipulate it. The gallery man turned over the $10 to Campbell, who returned alone to his saloon and treated some friends in an upper room.

Soon afterward Packard appeared at the door. In his hands was a rifle that he leveled at Campbell's head. The manager's friends dropped under the table. Campbell parleyed with Packard, who was induced to go down stairs on the promise that the $5 would be given back to him as soon as it could be taken from the cash drawer.

"March in front of me," he commanded Campbell

The manager proceeded, and as he went down the steps the rifle was kept pointed at him. Still keeping his man under range, Packard marched him into the main room of the saloon, where twenty or more men were drinking at the bar. One of the drinkers happened to turn his head just as the procession of two entered. With a shriek he dodged behind a table, and the others, as soon as they saw what was going on, escaped in the best way possible, some creeping behind the bar and others under tables or to the rear of the cigar counter. The bartenders fell flat behind the bar, and half a dozen glasses crashed to the floor.

"Give up," Packard demanded. By that time one of the bartenders had crept around the end of the bar. As the restaurant man was about to repeat his threat the rifle was grasped from behind and its barrel thrown upward until it pointed at the ceiling. Then Packard was thrown to the floor.

Policeman Brace arrested Packard. In the police station, where Campbell made a charge of attempted felonious assault, the restaurant man said he had gone to his restaurant to get the rifle, which he had kept for killing rats. He was locked in a cell and he remained there all night.

NEWS EMPLOYES ENTERTAINED.

Two hundred employes of the Long Island News Company were entertained last evening at the home of Frederick P. Morris, head of the news business of the Long Island Railroad, 121 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing. The occasion was the thirty-third anniversary of the day when Mr. Morris entered the employ of the company as a paper boy. St. Clair McKelway, H. H. Vreeland, Herbert T. Gunnison, W. T. James, Marion J. Verdery, and Col. John W. Vrooman were also present. Dr. McKelway talked of the lessons to be learned from the life of such a man as Abraham Lincoln, and Mr. Vreeland told the story of how he worked his way from the Rocky Hill Cut night gravel tram to the Presidency of the Metropolitan.

The early part of the evening was given over to a supper, during which musical selections were played, and at its close Col. Vrooman, presiding, read telegrams and letters of congratulation from President Roosevelt, Jacob A. Riis, President W. H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, George H. Daniels of the New York Central, James Mitchell Chapple and Joseph A. Marsh of the American News Company.

"My heart has been in my work," said Mr. Vreeland in concluding his speech, "and that has been a large part of my success from the time that I took pride in being the best brakeman on the road, although they did call me the 'college student,' until now. And I tell you that if I have succeeded after experiencing the difficulties that I experienced, there is ample opportunity for any young to-day to succeed. Twenty-five years ago capital was absolutely necessary for success in many lines of work. To-day a young man's capital is his worth to his employers. The possibilities of the present are unlimited, and your success will be determined by the way in which you get out and work for it."

PLATTSBURG PAPERS MERGED.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The factional fight in the Republican Party in Clinton County, which has been waged for six years by the followers of ex-Congressman John M. Wever against the faction supporting Gen. Stephen Moffitt and Supreme Court Justice Alonzo Kellogg, practically was ended here to-day when the weekly and daily newspapers controlled by the two factions were merged in one company, to be known as the Sentinel Publishing Company.

By the deal The Clinton County Weekly Farmer and The Plattsburg Daily Evening News, the Wever organs, are combined under one management with The Plattsburg Weekly Sentinel and The Plattsburg Daily Morning Press, the Kellogg organs. One weekly will be issued as The Plattsburg Sentinel and Farmer. For the present both dailies will be continued. The officers of the new company are: President—Thomas F. Mannix; Secretary—Alonzo T. Dominy; Treasurer—Henry T. Kellogg; Directors—Thomas F. Mannix, Alonzo T. Dominy, Henry T. Kellogg, and John F. O'Brien. Mr. Mannix will be editor and manager of all the publications.

Actresses' Work for a Bazaar.

Theatrical people are contributing fancy work and articles to the Beth Israel Hospital charity bazaar that Gov. Odell will open in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 3. For the theatrical booth Lillian Russell has sent character dolls, Kate Barry has forwarded a life-size effigy of her "Slavey," and Edna Wallace Hopper, Blanche Bates, Eleanor Robson, Rose Beaudet, Rose Stewart, and Christine Blessing are among the contributors.

Another Hawkes-Birrell Contest.

The meeting of the Republican District Committee in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District last night brought on another contest between the forces of Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes and Henry Birrell, who was elected district leader at the meeting of the County Committee last Thursday night in place of Mr. Hawkes. Mr. Birrell, who was the candidate of the faction in the district which bears his name, was elected Chairman of the District Committee over Sturgis, the Hawkes candidate, by a vote of 28 to 24.

Brokaw Brothers

Established and continued under same management for almost half a century.

Christmas Gifts.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS.

Boys' Top-Coats, School and Dress Suits.

Children's Sailor, Norfolk, 2 and 3-Piece Suits.

Men's House Coats, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas.

Choice fabrics, exclusive styles and that superior make always associated with "Brokaw" Clothing.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

HARRIS Fire ESCAPES

(PATENTED)

Steel Cable Ladder

Tested 2,500 Lbs.

IN HANDSOME METALLIC CASE

Beneath Window—Inside Building

200,000 In Use Throughout the World

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET

Harris Safety Co.

St. James Building New York

TELEPHONE, 513 MADISON

Present HIM With an Order.

Young's Hats

No. 15 New York, 190

MESSRS. YOUNG BROS.,

BROADWAY.

Young's Hats

CASH DELIVER TO BEARER

MR.

The prize gift of all is a Young's Hat, Dress Suit Case, Cane or Umbrella. We've the ticket that's just the ticket. Secure of us a paid up order—present that and allow HIM to choose the article he wants.

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20 and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

REWARDED FOR CAREFULNESS.

Pittsburg Street Railway Men to Get Premiums Amounting to $30,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Pittsburg Railway Company will distribute almost $30,000 to 2,400 men to-morrow. This is the premium money promised six months ago by the company to motormen and conductors as a reward for carefulness in avoiding accidents during the six months ended Nov. 30.

About 80 per cent. of the motormen and conductors participate in the premium distributions. Some 300 of the 2,400 had small accident charges, which aggregated less than the amount of their premiums, and they get the difference. About eight premiums were wiped out by accident charges. Considering the number of cars (1,200) and the more than 500 miles of track operated, the company has not had many serious accidents this year.

The money will be paid by check, a special check being adopted for the purpose. With each check goes a premium certificate which many of the men will treasure more than the money, as it will at all times be a recommendation for employment elsewhere should the holder need it.

The payment of the premium money is practically an advance of wages of 1 cent per hour to all the men participating. This makes the third advance this year.

LOAN FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Deal Pending Between Consolidated Company and New York Bankers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The Directors of the Lake Superior Consolidated Company to-day met the representatives of several banking institutions of New York and Philadelphia for the purpose of negotiating a loan. Vice President Theodore C. Search, after the conference, made the statement that the banking concerns had taken up the matter and would look over the company's property before negotiating the loan.

Mr. Search says the matter has been in the hands of the banking firms only since Saturday, and negotiations could not be closed to-day because sufficient time had not been given the financiers to look over the assets of the company. He says there is no doubt the company will be able to negotiate the loan.

EARL OF ROSSLYN IN COURT.

The Earl of Rosslyn, who claims to have lost £310 while playing draw poker on his way to this country on the Cunard liner Etruria, which arrived Sunday, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday against Jerome McKay.

"I am not a squealer," said the Earl, "but when I realized that I had been sitting in a skin game I thought it only right I should prosecute this man for the protection of other people."

After hearing the story Magistrate Deuel said: "The crime, if any, was committed on the high seas. I shall have to discharge the prisoner." The Earl seemed as much pleased with the decision as the prisoner himself, and as both stepped from the bridge they shook hands quite effusively. "I did not want to make a complaint," said the Earl, "but the officers prevailed upon me to do so."

Previous to this he had been closeted for a long time with Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, at Police Headquarters, and picked out as that of one of his card companions the portrait of "Doc Owens," who was Dr. James Cohen on the passenger list, and who, according to the police records, is an expert card manipulator.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

Quart 8 year old Port, 8 " Sherry, " Tokay, " Angelica, " Gold Seal Champagne, " Superior Rye Whiskey	$5.00
Pint 8 year Port, " " Sherry, " Old Angelica, " Tokay, " Sweet Catawba, " Dry Moselle, " Sauterne, " "Ruby" Claret, " "Norton's" Claret, " Old Burgundy, " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " Gold Seal Champagne.	$4.00
Quart 8 year Port, " " Sherry, " Old Madeira, " Sweet Catawba, " Sauterne, " Dry Moselle, " "Ruby" Claret, " "Iues" Claret, " "Norton's" Claret, " Old Burgundy, " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " Pure Rye Whiskey	$6.75

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 158 Fulton Street, New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN

NEW ENGLANDERS DINE

Senator Depew Recalls Capt. Miles Standish.

Reform a Success, He Asserts—Ideals of the Pilgrim Fathers Urged—Other Speakers at the Society's Ninety-seventh Festival.

The ninety-seventh annual festival of the New England Society in the City of New York was held yesterday in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. There were present 618 persons of New England ancestry and a considerable number of others as guests, who were somewhat amazed at the liberties the men of New England had taken with a French menu.

This menu induced men, lacking the New England digestion, in attempting to go to sleep, to think of Cape Cod oysters turning somersaults over green turtle soup to the delight of an audience of radishes, olives, celery, and almonds awaiting the appearance of frost fish and cucumber salad with chicken in the shell, tenderloin of beef, larded and fresh mushrooms on the side. Baked pork and beans with hot Boston brown bread and sherbet Pilgrim followed. Behind them there was a suggestion of the South and the Chesapeake in the shape of red-head duck, bearing with it lettuce and tomato salad, preceding the ices, &c., and hot mince pies. Some shied at the combination. Those at the President's table had to be brave. The doctors present were not called upon for their professional skill or advice, and the ninety-seventh festival ended without a man even in pain.

Those at the guests' table on either side of President Edmund C. Stedman were:

Henry L. Stoddard,	Senator Depew,
Justice W. W. Goodrich,	Gen. Alfred E. Bates,
Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck,	Horace G. Platt,
Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland,	The Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,
William Butler Duncan,	Stuyvesant Fish,
Justice J. A. O'Gorman,	Ex-Justice Horace Russell,
Prof. Calvin Thomas,	George G. De Witt,
Ex-Gov. Morton,	Walter S. Logan,
Gen. O. O. Howard,	James William Beekman,
The Rev. Joseph H. Twichell,	Henry M. Stegman.

The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the seals of the New England States. "Dixie," rendered by the orchestra, proved as welcome as "Yankee Doodle." Airs popular half a generation ago were sung with great enthusiasm. The words were better known to the majority than those of the National anthem. Many who could sing "Annie Rooney" to the last word were in doubt about what should follow, "Oh, say can you see."

MR. STEDMAN TOASTMASTER.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, the society's President, was the first speaker. He told of the organization's history and personnel.

"I see before me," he said, "many men old enough to have learned that a hair on the head is worth two in the brush.

"If we have not established a library yet, it is because every New Englander has one in his head, or because Mr. Carnegie has not given us the chance."

The speaker said the society's treasury was stronger than ever and its membership larger. The average of the members who had died recently, he added, was something over seventy-one years, showing Puritan longevity. Although good and loved by the gods, he said, New Englanders never died young if they could help it.

"I trust you have all had your share of the society's prosperity this year," he continued. "Possibly some of you have been too prosperous and have waxed fat, and in such case you may have had a slight admonition in the last few months, something like that of my young Philadelphia friend who narrated his first experience in the stock market. He said: 'My Quaker father, at family prayers offered this petition: "O Lord, we understand that our son James has been taking a flyer in the stock market, and we fervently pray Thee that he may be speedily brought to naught."' And the young Philadelphian added: 'And I was.' But all in all, we have had mercies in the past, and we are full of hope for another year."

After explaining that Secretary of War Elihu Root was to have been present to speak on the toast to the President of the United States, Mr. Stedman proposed that Mr. Roosevelt's health be drunk standing. This was done.

In introducing the next speaker, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Hopkins Twichell of Yale University, Mr. Stedman said:

"I saw the other day that the Rev. Dr. Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University, stated that our Pilgrim fathers were a very uneducated set of men, for one of them had ever been to a university except Brewster—Elder Brewster, I believe, was two years at Oxford. They were not book men. He drew a parallel between the men of Plymouth and the men of Boston who came over with Winthrop. In after years, I think, no body of men has been more kindly recognized and more honored than the Pilgrim fathers have been by Harvard University and other universities of New England. And when you think of it, it is not always the most learned scholar who reaches the best results."

Dr. Twichell bewailed the passing of the "golden age," in which New Englanders were regarded per se as folks superior to ordinary men.

"In these days," he said, "we are reduced to the miserable necessity of standing upon our merits. [Laughter.] And we need more room than that."

The speaker said he saw in the present ruler of the White House "the true accent of Puritanism."

Mr. Stedman proposed a toast to the absent Mr. Carnegie, "a worthy representative of New England birth." After it had been drained, Gen. O. O. Howard, introduced as the only surviving General who had received the vote of thanks of the National Congress, talked about the prowess of New Englanders and told stories of bold deeds in the civil war.

SENATOR DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was introduced to speak on the subject "If Capt. Miles Standish Were Here." In introducing the Senator Mr. Stedman said:

"If Chauncey Depew had been around, Miles Standish could have easily found some one to do his wooing."

Senator Depew retorted:

"I assure you there was no John Alden in my case."

Then speaking to his toast, Senator Depew said:

"The most striking figure in Macaulay's writings is the New Zealander, who, coming from that centre of civilization ten thousand years hence, reflects upon the past while he stands upon a broken arch of London Bridge and views the ruins of St. Paul's.

"You have assigned to me the reverse of that picture. It is that doughty old Puritan warrior, Capt. Miles Standish, reincarnated and judging the America of today from the standpoint of the Pilgrim.

"He finds that the 101 people who landed on Plymouth Rock only 282 years ago have become a nation of eighty millions of people; that their wealth has increased from the Mayflower's total of £2,400, or $11,600, to a thousand billion of dollars; that the Plymouth boundaries extending a few miles into the then unknown wilderness, now reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the arctic circle, and that the whole of this vast domain is filled with great cities, thriving villages, prosperous farms, manufacturing centres, and a self-governing people, the most intelligent, the most prosperous, happy, and wealthy of any nation in the world.

"He finds that this Republic is recognized as one of the foremost of the great powers which decide the destinies of the inhabitants of the earth; that it is more respected and more feared than any other nation; that it has no King, no nobility, no classes, no privileges, but all are equal before the law. He discovers that by the unanimous judgment of historians, philosophers, and statesmen, this marvelous structure and these miraculous results have come from the open Bible of the Pilgrim and the compact entered into in the cabin of the Mayflower, by which the forty-one men of that little company decided to create a nation and found a government upon a principle never yet recognized in the affairs of the world, a government of just and equal laws. Constitutional liberty was born on that little ship on that epochmaking day. The United States is the example of its creative power.

"Not only American citizens are enjoying its blessings, but they are extended to possessions in distant seas in many climes, wherever floats the flag of the Union. The spirit of constitutional liberty, set free from the cabin of the Mayflower, has penetrated the remotest parts of the earth. It has undermined thrones, tyrannies, superstitions, and traditions. Under its influence humanity has been lifted and advanced in 280 years, more than in all the preceding ages of the story of man.

THE DEAD INDIAN GOOD.

"When Capt. Miles Standish has grasped this situation he will go into particulars, for he was a soldier and disciplinarian. His first inquiry is about the Indians. They were the ever present peril of the new settlement. Expansion and existence were equally dependent upon the solution of the Indian problem. Our answer would be that we have got rid of them by the process learned from you.

"'There is no good Indian but a dead Indian' was a motto ascribed to Gen. Sherman after the wars on the plains, to Gen. Jackson after the Seminole war, to Gen. Harrison after the fight with Tecumseh and his tribesmen, and to Anthony Wayne after the battles with the Indians in the Ohio Valley, but its real author was Miles Standish. He made friends with Chief Massasoit, through him discovered the plot to end the colony, enticed the two chiefs into a room and killed them, and then attacked and destroyed their tribes.

"For that period the most humane of men was pious John Robinson, the pastor of the Puritans at Leyden, and when he heard of this exploit he wrote to the Governor of Plymouth 'to consider the disposition of their Captain who was of a warm temper' and concluded his criticism and rebuke with this remark: 'But how happy a thing had it been that you had converted some before you had killed any.' The justness of that mild rebuke has been appreciated by all the generations succeeding Standish who have dealt with the Indian problem—we have converted them first.

"The excellent Captain, born and bred a soldier, would naturally look for the American Army. He enrolled sixteen of the forty-one able-bodied men of the Mayflower, and that was the nucleus of the Army of the United States. Every man with his musket, sword, and corselet had followed to successive victories in innumerable battles his gallant commander. It would astonish him to know that, while in his time every third man was a soldier, the United States has reached that position of law and liberty within itself and of peace with the world that a large proportion of the citizens of the United States have never seen a soldier of the regular army, and that the army, representing 80,000,000, consists of only 70,000 men.

"He would naturally stop over in Boston on his way to New York. The Pilgrims differed from the Puritans, who came afterward. They were not learned men. Literature was not in their lives. They did not have behind them a long line of distinguished ancestors. Lineage was not their stronghold, and so I am afraid the Captain will find the atmosphere of Boston too rarified for his rough ways and language. But while in Boston he would ask about the Puritan Church. The Captain was the most liberal-minded of those early settlers. He had not only lived in Holland, but he had fought through many campaigns in the Netherlands. The Puritan brethren called him a dissenter, which meant that he had his own views, his own interpretation of sacred writ, and had built up his own standard of a spiritual and material life.

"It would therefore rejoice him to find that Massachusetts had repudiated the narrow theocracy which governed her for fifty years, that Boston was the seat of not only liberal learning, but liberal thought, that the largest liberty of conscience resulting in many creeds, many sectarian divisions of the Christian body, had not weakened the power and membership of the church, on the contrary, in meeting the wants of all aspirants and all intelligences, it had, to the uplifting and glory of our country, carried out the parting instructions of Pastor Robinson in his peerless sermon before they embarked at Leyden, 'The Lord has more truth yet to break forth out of His holy word. None have yet penetrated into the whole counsel of God.'

"We would find him, when he came to New York and after having been released as a harmless lunatic from the clutches of the 'finest police in the world,' contemplating the banking house at the corner of Broad and Wall Streets. There is a banker of Puritan descent who values beyond all other distinctions the fact that he was once President of the New England Society, who is a representative banker of the United States and a financial power of the first class all over the world. The Captain would say, 'I must meet him, for I was, in my time, something of a banker myself.'

"He would then tell Mr. Morgan of that famous excursion of his into the realms of finance, when he visited London to secure $10,000 for the colony, and finally succeeded in raising $1,250 at 50 per cent. interest a year. And then the old warrior would say, 'How does that compare with the financial transactions of to-day?' The railway mergers with ten thousand million dollars of capital, industrial combinations with a billion and a half dollars and earning over a hundred millions a year, ship combinations unifying and energizing the maritime transportation between the old country and the new, would flash before the bewildered eyes and startled brain of the Puritan commander, until he would exclaim, 'I see a revelation as wonderful in its material aspects as the spiritual one which came to the Apostle St. John.'

"He had lived in Amsterdam, at The Hague, and in London. He would want to know how this great city was governed. It would surprise him to learn that our rulers were selected occasionally by civic pride and civic intelligence, but generally by civic indifference and ignorance. It would be gratifying to know that when evils culminate in any of our cities the reform is usually originated and led by a descendant of the Puritans. Wherever they go and settle, no matter how small their numbers, compared with the rest of the population, they form that uncomfortable body to the municipal authorities who are always in the interrogative and the objective. They want light, more light, and with light comes reform.

REFORM A SUCCESS.

"But is reform a success? Taking all the difficulties it has to contend with, all the limitations that are placed by law upon its work, I say unhesitatingly 'Yes.' A bad administration always leaves to a good one accumulated debts hidden in the mysteries of bookkeeping, public improvements for which money has been appropriated and spent uncompleted or so badly done that the work must be gone over, wasteful and extravagant contracts difficult to break given to party favorites, and the whole employment, through whom alone the Mayor and his appointees can work, hostile to that discipline, that efficiency, that rigid accountability, that extirpation of favors, 'drafts,' and license which is the essence of reform.

"Whenever it has been tried, and I have seen it done several times in the last forty years, it has required two full years to clean house before the new occupant could show us how he could keep house, and because he does not keep house at once, the impatient public usually fires him out. Rochefoucauld once said, and because he is given as its author I suppose he was the discoverer, that there is a vast deal of human nature in the world. The United States Senator who wishes to please his constituents becomes impressed with this discovery.

"On moral and ethical questions he will find them unanimous, but when he comes to tariff and revenue reform, to currency, to public improvements, to the theories against paternal government and the practices of governmental assistance to education, and to foreign policies, he finds himself hopelessly lost in the various degrees of commendation, none very vigorous, and of condemnation all very strong, which ever side he may take. When it comes to discussing the situation with an individual, the larger information of the Senator or Congressman upon the subject will usually convert the friend to whom he applies for assistance.

"Judge Collamore, who for many years was a distinguished United States Senator from Vermont, used to illustrate his troubles by this story: He said that he was sitting on the porch of his law office during a recess of Congress, when a farmer drove by and said, 'Judge, my conscience troubles me so I cannot sleep, about keeping four millions of fellow human beings with the same souls and the same Creator as ourselves in slavery. With all this wealth, I am sure that we, as a Nation and as a people individually, will be cursed unless slavery is abolished. Now, it is hardly fair to destroy the property of the South, who are not directly responsible, and so I think we ought to all bear our share and buy them out.'

"Senator Collamore replied: 'Well, in part I think you are right. Now, let's see practically how it works out. The estimated price is four thousand millions of dollars. It would have to be raised by a direct tax proportioned among the States. Vermont's share would be so many millions. This county, so many hundreds of thousands, this town so many tens of thousands.' Sitting in the same place the next afternoon, and greeting friends as they passed to and from the market, the old Puritan farmer reappeared. Reining up his horses, he shouted: 'Judge, I have been thinking over that question. Crops are poor, taxes are high; I don't think we need bother just at present about them infernal niggers.'

"The good Captain would be deeply interested in character and quality of the immigration to our shores. In his time, though it started upon a high level, it was constantly improving during his life. The immigrants were men of substance, had independent means and self-supporting occupations, and were led by learned men from universities.

"A visit to Ellis Island would shock and startle the gallant Captain beyond all his experience. Character and equipment, which would make the immigration a beneficent contribution to the country, were the first requisites of the period. There must needs be also, if not culture a certain measure of education so that they could at least read the Bible in their own tongue. He would be told that it is only within a few years that our immigration as a whole has deteriorated.

"The less we need of foreign importations for the development of our industries, the poorer grows the quality. We are now 80,000,000 of people. There are those living who will see 200,000,000 within our boundaries by the natural growth of population. We should not put up any impassable barrier, but we should raise high the bars. European Governments which are unloading upon us by assisted immigration their undesirable inhabitants should have their intellectual, moral, and physical paupers returned to them. The enemies of Government and society should be excluded.

"We do not want our labor demoralized and society endangered by such dense masses of ignorance that it is almost impossible to absorb them into and make them worthy citizens of our body politic. To be able to read our Constitution in their own tongue is not a hard requirement, and to be sure that those which come will make good citizens is essential to the welfare of the Republic.

STANDISH'S PARTING MESSAGE.

"This mighty progenitor of a virile race having finished his tour of the United States, having crossed the continent and witnessed the wonderful settlement, development, and progress of the country, left a parting message from which I make these extracts:

"He said, 'I have studied your great combinations of capital and of labor, and have come to the conclusion that both organizations will continue to grow in strength and power. I have attended the meetings of the Civic Federation and listened to its various remedies for the difficulties between capital and labor. I have attended the convention of the Federation of Labor and heard their case as presented by their leaders. I have been to the Stock Exchange and in contact with the cynicism of Wall Street as to the future. I have heard the destructive threats of Anarchists and the distributive theories of Socialists.

"'I was at a meeting of the Anti-Imperialistic Federation, at Boston, and heard the gloomy predictions of the destruction of the country from expansion beyond its continental limits, and then I was strengthened, refreshed, and energized by an interview upon these same subjects and the future of the country with President Roosevelt. Every age and country have their problems. Those people alone survive and prove their right to live who hopefully and courageously solve them according to their best lights. Yours seem insignificant before the difficulties we, your ancestors, faced. Savage nature and savage men had both to be overcome before we could have safety in our settlements or opportunity for family, public, and religious life. The musket with the plow was the necessity of our existence. We suffered the greatest hardships and privations and lived in perpetual peril of our lives while we were laying the foundations and building the institutions and liberties you enjoy.

"'The humblest of your generation have comforts we never knew and luxuries of which we never dreamed. You can only doubt or despair when pampered efficiency is the degenerate successor of the manhood which reverently recognizes and courageously utilizes and defends the manifold blessings which God has showered upon you. We cultivated in the individual faith in the living God and confidence in himself. The foundation of our family, of our State, of our Church were imbedded in civil and religious liberty and political equality for the individual. You have dispersed the Indians and occupied their lands.

"'You are so isolated and powerful that you are placed beyond the possibility of assault from any foreign nation. You have made nature your slave. You have subdued the forces of the air, the water, and the earth to your will and made them the ministers of our progress. Your problems are all within yourselves and in your own household.

"'The charter framed in the cabin of the Mayflower for just and equal laws is as competent to solve the difficulties of the United States of America as it was to form into a political community the little company which landed upon Plymouth Rock. Enlarge the curriculum of popular education according to the requirements of the age. The State House and the Court House are safe only in proportion as they are inspired by the church and the school house. Character in citizenship builded upon the precepts of the New Testament, the Bible, or both, and upon the inviolability of individual liberty and equality before the law, is the hope of your present and future.'"

GEN. BATES PRAISES ROOT.

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General of the United States Army, talked about the army and navy. After contrasting the rigor of the training for the army with the course of an American university, the General said:

"War, conquest, strife seem to have been necessities in the evolution of man, but, like all the processes of evolution, they are cruel and barbarous in practice; therefore, as long as the possibility of war exists, we should acquire all practical knowledge of the subject and make such application of our knowledge as will make such wars as we may be engaged in short and successful at the least expense of blood and treasure."

It had been assumed by some, said the speaker, that because the country had geographical advantages and did not need a gigantic army, that was a reason for having the smallest possible force. This policy has often plunged the nation into critical difficulties, and the President had been caught more than once with an inadequate force at a time when a larger one would have averted much trouble.

The improper treatment of our regular army, he said, had made that army until the present time "the most irregular army in the world." The management of it might be compared with the citizen of Arkansas, who said:

"When it's pleasant, we don't want a roof on our house, and when it rains we can't put one on."

Much money and criticism, the General said, would have been saved in the Spanish-American war if the army had been twice its size. The trained soldier, he thought, had been proved the best conservitor of peace, the best guard against the devastation of wealth. The same reasoning should be applied to the navy.

Speaking of the present efficiency of the army, Gen. Bates said:

"Three and one-half years ago one of our great men consented to sacrifice his personal interests for the public good, and accepted the position of Secretary of War—theoretically the mouthpiece of the President in military affairs—actually, under our form of government, the commander of the Army.

"This great lawyer and statesman, after making himself familiar with the strength and weakness of the military situation of the country, with the best advice and counsel the army could give him, has at last placed the army on a scientific business basis.

"At least he will have done so when Congress finishes the legislation which they are now considering and upon which we have a right to hope they will act favorably. Then he will have an army most modest in size, organized on a basis that will permit the President to place it on a war footing of 100,000 men when needed—an army organized according to rules formulated from the best experience of the world up to the present time. It is safe to say that after the proposed legislation becomes law, scenes of confusion such as prevailed at the commencement of the Spanish-American war will be impossible."

THE LAST SPEAKERS.

Prof. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, the next speaker, said in part:

"We all know that the Puritan was a politic pirate. Like the Patriarch in Genesis he begat sons and daughters. Indeed that seems to have been his principal home industry, which needed no protection and was never seriously retarded by any anxious scrutiny. And as the ever-increasing sons of the Puritans pushed their way further and further from the sea and found mountains and valleys wherever they went, there came a time when they began to hear interesting tales from the West, tales of cheap and fertile land where a man could plough and reap without engaging in everlasting struggle.

"But of course it is not through the Yankee dialect, nor through books written in the Yankee dialect, that the genius of New England has made its deepest impress upon the spirit of those who have wandered away from the old home. It is in its noblest contribution to our National literature. For the great masses of the people to-day, for all except the professional investigators of the past, the Puritan of long ago would now be but a dim and phantasmal memory, were it not for the genius of Hawthorne and Longfellow."

The guests began to leave the banquet hall, and about 150 of the diners remained to the end to hear the other speakers. The eloquence of Horace G. Platt, who journeyed from California to make a speech at the banquet, was listened to and heartily applauded. Mr. Platt said in part:

"The sentiment to which you have asked me to respond, 'From Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate,' is a grand one, more suited for an epic poem of Homeric proportion than for an after-dinner oration. Ulysses compassed not so much in all his fabled wanderings. The poet would make it read 'From the New England Manse with its mosses to the California Mission with its crosses.'

"My surroundings this evening suggest that it might be paraphrased, 'From the cabin of the Mayflower to the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria.'

"For nearly three centuries we have been on our way from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate. What a transcontinental procession! Not at all times a peaceful one, nor always of triumph, the sword and the gun oft supplanting the olive branch, and wayside graves like monumental urns marking many a stage along this life journey of a nation.

"The sentiment of my discourse now reads, 'From Plymouth Rock to Manila Bay, and not a step backward.' So far we have overcome all difficulties, surmounted all obstacles. This is our hour of greatness, our hour of greatest power, and therefore our hour of greatest peril. This is our hour of greatest opportunity."

The dinner was concluded with a toast, "To Our Sister Societies." William Butler Duncan responded briefly and the festival ended.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the New England Society's dinner were:

Daniel Bacon,	William Brookfield,
John Wallace,	John H. Starin,
George Wilson,	Gen. Jas. W. Cromwell,
A. O. Jennings,	Henry F. Barrows,
Walter S. Sallou,	Collector Stranahan,
Webster C. Estes,	Edwin Hawley,
Sidney L. Smith,	Hugh J. Chisholm,
Charles Sidenberg,	Charles P. H. Gilbert,
William Kenyon,	Daniel O'Day,
C. G. Kidder,	James J. Goodwin,
A. H. De Haven,	Chester Hasbrook,
Dr. Calvin S. May,	E. Holden Smith,
Frederick S. Wells,	Thomas A. Eddy,
A. F. Libby,	Robert C. Ogden,
A. B. Treat,	Edward Townsend,
H. H. Benedict,	George H. Sargent,
Corporation Counsel George L. Rives,	Thomas W. Slocum,
Harvey Edward Fisk,	The Rev. Minot J. Savage,
Thomas F. Ryan,	Charles M. Jesup,
Edward N. Taller,	William Lanman Bull,
Warner Miller,	James Rufus Smith,
William F. Havemeyer,	George H. Hyde,
Morris K. Jesup,	George Harvey,
James Sullivan,	John Kendrick Bangs,
Francis Lynde Stetson,	Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
Thomas D. Bradstreet,	Francis M. Bacon,
Seth E. Thomas,	The Rev. D. S. MacKay, D. D.,
James J. Hill,	J. Edward Simmons,
Charles M. Hays,	Col. Henry L. Higginson,
John Claflin,	E. V. W. Rossiter,
Edwin W. Coggeshall,	William B. Poultney,
Harris C. Fahnestock,	Vernon H. Brown.
L. M. Ogden,	
Louis Stern,	

TO SUCCEED COL. PARTRIDGE.

Gen. Greene, Park Commissioner Eustis, and ex-Chief McCullagh Mentioned as Candidates.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene and Park Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx it was said yesterday, are candidates for the Police Commissionership that is to be made vacant by the withdrawal of Col. John N. Partridge on Jan. 1. Mayor Low would not make any announcement on the subject before leaving his office yesterday. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who returned from a trip to Europe on Saturday, was mentioned also in connection with the subject.

When Gen. Andrews was asked as to his work on the report of the special commission on police affairs he said:

"After appointment to the commission it was necessary for me to go to Europe on business. I wrote a letter of resignation to Mayor Low and considered that my work as a member of the commission was ended. Prior to my going to Europe a number of plans for the improvement of the police force were considered. My views differ materially from those of my fellow-Commissioners. I think the present system of patrol—the two-platoon system—is antiquated. A system which will provide a night force on duty from 10 o'clock to 6 in the morning, and then the other members of the force to work eight hours each day, with four-hour shifts, is the system which has been used in London for years. It has proved by a thorough test to be the best system for such a crowded centre as the English metropolis, and there is no reason why it should not be successful in New York."

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh was talked of as a candidate for Police Commissioner. Those who favored Mr. McCullagh, who is now Superintendent of Elections, declared that his knowledge of the police force would be of great benefit.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE SIGNED.

Mayor Low's Signature on the Grant for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Before closing his work yesterday afternoon Mayor Low affixed his signature to the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, which was passed by the Board of Aldermen last week.

The pen with which the Mayor affixed his signature to the measure he presented to Alderman Owens, the Tammany member of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen who voted with the majority of the committee to report favorably for the granting of the franchise.

SCHEDULES OF G. A. JAHN & CO.

Sugar Dealers' Liabilities, $134,804—Nominal Assets, $200,184; Actual, $148,765.

The schedules of Gustave A. Jahn & Co., wholesale dealers in rice, coffee, sugar, and molasses at 98 Wall Street, who made an assignment on Saturday last, were filed yesterday. They show liabilities to the amount of $134,804, nominal assets to the amount of $200,184, and actual assets to the amount of $148,765, of which $80,977 is pledged to secure liabilities of $52,000, which, if all the securities are taken, would leave $58,788 to come into the hands of the assignee.

Among the assets are: Accounts, $25,784; stock, $31,725; cash, $870; 825 shares of stock of the Atlantic Rice Milling Company, $82,500, of which $75,000 is pledged to the Corn Exchange Bank; insurance policies, nominal, $28,590; actual, $5,636; doubtful accounts, $7,195, nominal; claims, $13,771, nominal.

Among the creditors are the Corn Exchange Bank, $40,000, secured; Brooklyn Bank, $10,000; Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, $10,000; Farmers' National Bank of Rome, N. Y., $5,000; First National Bank of New Haven, $5,000; Second National Bank of New Haven, $5,000; First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Penn., $5,000; Shiflin Company, Lewiston, Penn., $5,000; Hartford Trust Company, $5,000; J. Lehrenkraus & Sons, Brooklyn, $5,000; J. M. Ceballos & Co., $4,977, secured; Daniel Fearon & Co., $4,259, and Fraser & Co., London, $3,356.

M. J. CARPENTER TRANSFERRED.

President of the Eastern Illinois Now Manager of the Pere Marquette—Significance of the Change.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—All doubt as regards the control of the Père Marquette Railroad by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company was removed to-day by the announcement that M. J. Carpenter, President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, had been elected Vice President and General Manager of the Père Marquette. Mr. Carpenter has been General Manager and President of the Eastern Illinois for the last twelve years. His management has been eminently successful.

The 'Frisco management, it is stated, regrets to lose the services of Mr. Carpenter on the Eastern Illinois, but needed a first-class manager to take charge of the Père Marquette. For this reason they offered him the new position, and as it is a much more responsible and remunerative one than the Presidency of the Eastern Illinois, he did not hesitate to accept it. He will assume the duties of the new position on Jan. 1 next.

It has not yet transpired what is to be done regarding a successor to Mr. Carpenter as President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, but it is generally believed that President Yoakum of the 'Frisco system will assume the duties, and that a General Manager will be appointed to take direct charge of the Eastern Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago.

Fight Over Road to Coalfields.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Dec. 22.—A large tract of coal land, with coke plants, has been exploited by the Meltons, representing H. C. Frick, in Fayette County. A twelve-mile railroad extension to the Western Fayette Railroad has been surveyed and work was begun, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company seized upon the construction for an extension of the Monongahela Railroad. The Meltons to-day secured a temporary injunction against the Pennsylvania Company. The case will be heard Wednesday. The route is the only one available to the new coal fields.

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NECESSITY OF CIVIL WAR

Charles Francis Adams Says That Both Sides Were Right.

Sovereignty Divided and the Decision by Might Made Inevitable by Founders of the Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—That the war of the rebellion was a necessity from the very nature of the Constitution of the United States and that right was with both sides to the contest, was the contention made to-night by Charles Francis Adams, historian and biographer. He spoke at the Yule-tide banquet of the New England Society of this city on "Necessity."

Mr. Adams referred to the occasion and then recalled the fact that Massachusetts and South Carolina "got in 'a heate and chafed' one with the other, and fell into bitter strife." He spoke of his address of last June in Chicago, in which he held that in the discussion of the caues which led to the civil war "it would seem as if the weight of argument falls into what I will term the Confederate scale." Further investigation had led him to moralizing, and the result of this was his address.

"Separating myself from my present environment," he said, "I tried to go back to the past, and to see things, not as they now are, but as they were. It was a stopping after forgotten facts and conditions in places dark and unfamiliar. The results reached, also, were, I confess, very open to question. But, while more or less curious, as well as unexpected, they were such as a Massachusetts man, forty years ago at this time in arms for the Union, need not hesitate to set forth in South Carolina, where the right of secession, no longer proclaimed as a theory, was first resorted to as a fact.

"For more than a century lawyers, jurists, and publicists have been arguing over the Federal Constitution. Sovereignty carries with it allegiance. Wherein rested sovereignty? Was it in the State or in the Nation? Each postulate has been maintained from the beginning; for that matter, is maintained still.

"So far as I can ascertain, every State of the federation became a member of the Union with mental reservations. Dissatisfied with the past and doubtful of the future, jealous of liberties, to the last degree provincial and suspicious of all external rule, intensely common-sensed, but illogical and alive with local prejudice, the one thing our ancestry united in most apprehending was a centralized government. From New Hampshire to Georgia such a Government was associated with the idea of a foreign régime. The people clung to the local autonomy—the sovereignty of the State.

"With this fundamental fact the framers of the Constitution had to deal. And they did so, in my opinion, with consummate skill. Taking refuge in metaphysics, they proposed a contradiction in terms—a divided sovereignty. Pursuing some vague analogy of the solar system, and conceiving of States as planets in their orbits, the people of the particuar States assigned to the Nation a modicum of sovereignty, conferred another modicum on the State Governments, and reserved whatever remained to themselves.

"Now, it is written, 'No man can serve two masters.' The everlasting truth of this precept in the fullness of time held good in our case. From the moment the fathers sought to divide the indivisible, the result was written on the wall. It was a mere question of years and of might. Sovereignty had to be somewhere, and accepted as being there.

"Thus, intentionally by some of the most far-seeing, unintentionally by others anxious to effect only a more perfect union, a pious fraud was in 1788 perpetrated on the average American, and his feet were directed into a path which inevitably led him to the goal he least designed for his journey's end."

"As I read the record and understand the real facts," he continued, "in case of direct and insoluble issue between sovereign State and sovereign Nation between 1788 and 1861, every man was not only free to decide, but had to decide for himself; and, whichever way he decided, he was right. The Constitution gave him two masters. Both he could not serve; and the average man decided which to serve in the light of sentiment, tradition, and environment.

"Our story is suggestive of some cosmic theory—the process by which suns and planets and satellites are evolved—and gradually it seems as if the individual man were able to affect the course of events and final results as respects the outcome of the one as much as he does of the other.

"With much confidence I assert, in its fundamentals there was no right or wrong about it; it was an inevitable, irrepressible conflict—the question of sovereignty was to be decided, and either side could offer good ground, historical and legal, for any attitude taken in regard to it. That shield did actually have a sliver as well as a golden side.

"But what was the inevitable? To my mind the record is from its commencement absolutely clear on one point. After the 25th of July, 1788, when the last of the nine States necessary to the adoption of the Federal Constitution acted favorably thereon, a withdrawal from the Union became practically an issue of might. In 1790 Rhode Island was spared from being "coerced" into the Union only by a voluntary, though very reluctant, acceptance of it, and from that day to 1861 any attempted withdrawal from the Union would, after long argument over the question of right, have ultimately resolved itself into an issue of might.

"What at different epochs would have been the probable outcome of any attempt at withdrawal? That, at any period of our history since 1790, a single State—no matter how sovereign, even Virginia—could alone have made good, peaceably or otherwise, a withdrawal in face of her unitedly disapproving sister States, I do not believe. Naturally, or as a result of force applied, the attempt would have resulted in ignominious failure.

"But how would it have been at any given time with a combination of States, acting in sympathy—a combination proportionately as considerable when measured with the whole as was the Confederacy in 1861? I hold that, here again, it was merely a question of time, and that such a withdrawal as then took place would never have failed of success at any anterior period in our National history.

"It was steam and electricity which then settled the issue of sovereignty; not argument, not military skill, not wealth, courage, or endurance; not even men in arms. Before 1861 steam and electricity, neither on land nor water, had been rendered so subservient to man as to make him equal to the prodigious, the unprecedented; task then undertaken and finally accomplished. In that case, might in the end made right, but the end was in no degree a foregone conclusion."

He referred to utterances of John Quincy Adams in regard to the fate of the Union made in 1836 and 1839, showing he "despaired of the Union."

"So far as he could look into the future," the speaker went on, "Mr. Adams was right; only—the unexpected was to occur! It did occur, and it settled the question.

"In 1788 the preponderance of popular feeling and affection was wholly in the scale of State sovereignty as opposed to nationality; in 1800 the Union was, in all probability, saved by being taken from the hands of its friends and, so to speak, put out to nurse with its enemies, who from that time were converted to unity; in 1815 the final War of Independence gave a great impetus to nationality, and the scales hung even; in 1831 the irrepressible conflict began to assert itself, and now they inclined slightly but distinctly to nationality, the younger of the two sovereigns asserting a supremacy; between 1831 and 1861 science threw steam and electricity into his scale, and in 1865 they made the other kick the beam."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Av. | 34th to 35th St.

Particularly Important Concerning Deliveries.

In addition to our regularly organized delivery service we will have over a hundred special messengers on duty Christmas Day.
Tardy buyers need feel no doubt or uncertainty on the score of not receiving their parcels on time. We've made complete arrangements, and are in a position to pledge absolute promptness.
Notice.—The foregoing applies to Furniture and other bulky articles as well as small ones.

We do not keep open evenings. *Our salespeople require the rest.* Please shop during the day—the morning hours are best.

We Have Made Big Reductions ON Thousands of Beautiful Novelties THAT WERE Selected for the Holiday Trade.

Paris Model Gowns Reduced to Less Than Half Import Prices 4th Fl. 34th St.

From Huet, Cherhuit — Afternoon Gown—green-and-blue plaid cloth, trimmed with green serge, silver buttons, braid and lace, import price $160.00; reduced to $60.00.

From Douillet — Street Dress, rich brown cloth, trimmed with beautiful Persian embroidery and silk velvet, import price $190.00; reduced to $70.00.

From Worth — Street Gown, blue-and-green plaid, trimmed with silk tassels, gold ornaments and braid and red cloth; box-plaited skirt, import price $160.00; reduced to $75.00.

From Raudnitz—Walking Gown, blue zibeline, trimmed with white velvet, white inserting and silk lace, import price $207.00; reduced to $90.00.

From Perdoux—Reception Costume, purple crepe, trimmed with grape ornaments, chiffon and embroidery, import price $238.00; reduced to $120.00.

From Douillet—Carriage Gown, dotted velvet, trimmed with black-and-gold braid, button, lace and chiffon, import price $246.00; reduced to $100.00.

From Raudnitz—Reception Dress, tan cloth, handsomely trimmed with lace, satin folds and fine embroidery, import price $230.00; reduced to $100.00.

From Doucet—Calling Costume, gray velvet, embroidered red yoke collar and vest, trimmed with buttons, black satin belt, import price $228.00; reduced to $130.00.

First View of Spring Silks Printed Foulards and Liberty Silks for 1903. 1st Fl., 35th St.

Two-toned, multi-toned and exquisite Persian effects—plain or with Jacquard-woven figures. Polka-dots? More popular than ever. All sizes and several new styles—pin-head, nail-head, spaced, clustered, irregular and the latest curious dot design called "pupil." The last named is pretty and novel—solid grounds being sprinkled with dots in mellowy blending or sharply contrasting colors, encircled, in a shadowy way, by white rings.
The fine lustre of these goods—their shimmer and grace—and the dainty patterns and tints—easily place them in the lead for Spring wear. The present display are the first flowerings for 1903.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

To "Semi-ready's" new-found friends in New York.

To old friends and new in every city where "Semi-ready" is sold, from the Atlantic to the Pacific

INTERNATIONAL "SEM

The Wanamaker Store — Store Open Until 10 o'clock Tonight — And Will Be Closed Tomorrow Evening—Christmas Eve — The Wanamaker Store

Sale of Men's WINTER OVERCOATS

ONLY seventy-five Overcoats in the lot; but that's plenty, if you're prompt. High-grade overcoats that any man may be proud to wear on Christmas Day—good, warm, serviceable overcoats that will wear two seasons at least.

Made of fine all-wool velour in Oxford mixture and black, *lined throughout with heavy Merveilleux silk.*

The workmanship on these coats is of the high character of custom-made. Our former unmatched prices were $25 and $30; today $20 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Neckwear

The Finest Assortment in New York City.

SUCH is our preparation for your holiday demands. The choicest and most luxurious scarfs to be found in London and Paris are here, selected in person by our expert on a recent trip.

But we have also the broadest variety and best scarfs shown in this city at 25c, 50c and $1 each. The finer sorts, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $4 each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Overcoats To Order

$35 and $40 Overcoats At $25!

WE secured another lot of the handsome Velour which sold out so quickly last week, and make another offering today that will please more men who like to have their clothes made to order.

The Velour is a superb quality in Oxford mixture, black, and olive shades—to be made to your order, in sack-coat style, and luxuriously *lined with silk.*

These coats are regularly $35 and $40—

Today $25 Each

Tailoring Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hats—Here!

MEN'S Hats—to wear yourself, or to give away, as you please. Hats for business or dress; every day or Sunday. All in best, latest styles—the best hats, all around, that you'll find in the city.

The "Layton" Derby—new among the Imperial hats—$3.

Among the Stetson Hats the "Portland" Derby is a handsome new block—$3.50 and $5.

Opera and Silk Hats, $6 and $7.50.

Fur Caps, $2.50 to $18.

Cloth Caps, 50c to $1.50.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

5 O'clock Tea Kettles

JUST the gift for a woman who likes to treat her guests to a "bite" and a cup of tea; as well as for table use.

We have quite a variety, brass, copper, nickel-plated.

Prices, $1.35 to $12.

Basement.

Carriage Heaters

A WONDERFUL comfort on cold days.

These are the Lehman Carriage Heaters, and they will make a vehicle comfortable in the coldest weather. One piece of fuel will give continuous heat for fifteen hours. Then they can be heated, and ready for use in a few minutes.

The Heaters, $2.25 to $7.

The Fuel, 75c for box of 12 pieces.

Basement.

Fine Bric-a-Brac Under-Price

OUR Art Room presents some most attractive and artistic gift-things at about a third below their value today. Partly goods just opened, tardy in arrival; partly goods tardy in selling, that should go in a jiffy at the new prices:

Royal Bonn—one of the most popular lines in our Art Room. A belated shipment has just reached us, and goes on sale this morning. No piece over two-thirds price—

At 65c, $2, $3.50, $5, $6.50, $10, $15.
Regularly $1, $3, $5.50, $7.50, $10, $15 and $22.50.

A number of pieces of fine Pottery, mostly Vases, in a great variety of styles and shapes. Reduced one-third. Many of these pieces are the high-class Ghouda ware.

At 65c, $1.70, $3, $4.70, $8
Were $1, $2.50, $4.50, $7, $12

A small lot of fine French Bisque pieces, in Figures and Groups—

Now $12, $14, $40, $40, $40
Were $20, $22.50 $67.50, $70, $80

Several very fine specimens of French Mounted Vases—Sevres effects—

1 stands 40 in. high, $200, was $275
1 stands 34 in. high, $110, was $150
1 stands 38 in. high, $185, was $250

Several others at $30, were $40 and $45; and $20, was $32.50.

Still a splendid assortment of Marble Busts, Figures and Groups, at $5 to $200.

Basement.

Jewelry

HERE are gifts that always please. There is no uncertainty, no worry. At WANAMAKER'S you are certain of superb quality, refined character, and fairest price.

These suggestions:

Diamond Brooches, $9.50 to $400
Diamond Rings, $6.75 to $260
Diamond Scarf-pins, $3.25 to $75
Diamond Links, $9.50 to $53.50
Men's Gold Watches, $23 to $340
Women's Gold Watches, $19.50 to $140
Gold Brooches, $1.75 to $31.75.
Gold Links, $3.50 to $18.75
Gold Scarf-pins, $1 to $33.75.
Gold Match Boxes, $16.25 to $33.75
Gold Lorgnettes, $30 to $57.50
Gold Fobs, $5.75 to $29.50
Gold Lockets, $3.50 to $41.50
Gold Vest Chains, $11 to $85
Gold Lorgnette Chains, $10 to $85
Gold Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $17
Gold La Vallieres, $3.75 to $53.
Gold Hat Pins, $2.50 to $15
Gold Studs, $2.25 to $37.50—set of 3
Gold Bracelets, $3.50 to $50
Gold Garters, $18.75 to $65
Gold Cigar Cutters, $7.50 to $17.50
Gold Neck Chains, $3.25 to $10.75
Gold Tie Clasps, $2.25 to $16.50

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Elastic Bookcases

THE "Unit System" of Bookcases is the commonsense method of housing books—easy to handle, easy to move about the room, easy to put books in, and easy to find them and get them out—*easy to buy*—for it is quite inexpensive.

The celebrated Globe-Wernicke system of units is the one we sell. The cases are of fine construction and neat in appearance, and they have the advantage of providing space just as required, and sizes are such that books of a given size can be placed in a unit to fit them.

Prices are as follows:

Quartered golden oak Units, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.75, $4.50, $4.75.
Quartered golden oak Tops for Units, $1.75 and $2.25.
Quartered golden oak Bases, to fit all Units, $1.75.
Mahogany Units at $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.75, $6 and $6.25.
Mahogany Tops, $2.50 and $3.25.
Mahogany Bases, at $2.50.

These Units are sold in our Office Furniture Store, 766 Broadway, with entrance at that number, or from the Annex Store; and from the Main Store through the Basement Subway.

Sale of Goatskin Rugs

WE offer today about a hundred of these good-looking, serviceable Gray Goatskin Rugs, sold regularly at $2.75—

At $1.50 Each

The best gift for a housekeeper that the money will buy—a rare bargain to add a touch to the Christmas home.

Third floor.

Bring Your Piano To Life!

Put An ANGELUS in Your Home This Christmas

YOU very likely have a piano that is seldom played, or played very badly. Several hundred dollars tied up in an instrument of wonderful possibilities, *and it is just going to waste,* month after month, and year after year.

Why not bring a gift into your home this Christmas that will awaken your piano to life—to all the vast possibilities that it contains; and delight yourself and your family, on Christmas day and all year round?

An Angelus Is the Finest Gift That Can Go to a Home with a Piano

The ANGELUS is the greatest of all piano-players; and it is easy to buy. The price is only $250; and you can buy it

For $20 Cash, and $10 a month

Do you think it is worth while to let your piano go to waste, when it is so easy to buy an ANGELUS?

Still Two Days Remain to Secure The Special Holiday Terms on Pianos

So liberal that no matter how heavy the Christmas drain may be upon your pocket-book, you may not only buy a piano for Christmas; but you may choose from the world's best pianos, *and pay the regular Wanamaker cash prices even on the easiest terms.*

Here is the splendid array of pianos that you may choose from; and the little payments necessary—

A Chickering Piano—
The world's greatest and best piano—including the new Chickering Quarter Grand.
For $25 Cash, and $12 to $15 a Month

A Crown Piano—
The marvelous piano of many tones—harp, mandolin, etc.; as well as the silent practice clavier; besides being a piano of superb quality and purity of tone.
For $20 Cash, and $10 a Month

A Kurtzmann Piano—
An instrument of unimpeachable quality, splendid tone and action; in up-to-date and artistic cases.
For $12 Cash, and $7 a Month

J. C. Campbell or Frederick Doll Pianos
The best pianos ever produced at their prices—worthy in tone; handsome in architecture.
For $10 Cash, and $6 a Month

The Mason & Hamlin Pianos will be sold on the same terms as the Chickering.

If an Angelus and Piano are purchased together, twenty-five dollars will be deducted from the combined price, five dollars will be deducted from the cash payment required for the two instruments, and two dollars from the combined monthly payment.

Never before were such easy terms presented to the public; and we shall not continue these terms a day after tomorrow night.

Shrinking Prices on Women's Suits

AS the number of our handsome Winter Gowns for women decreases, the visible profit to you increases, in the shape of sharply lowered prices.

Here's the present price-level on two groups of elegant gowns—a state of things that should possess potent attraction for many women who care for style and refinement in dress:

At $25, worth $30 to $40

Suits of cheviots and broadcloth; in blouse and double-breasted tight-fitting jackets; gored skirt; a number silk-lined.

At $40, worth $48 to $67.50

Suits of tweed, camel's-hair, cheviot and broadcloth; blouse and box coats; a number trimmed with braid and velvet. Skirts gored, others with plain and plaited flounce. Suits lined with silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fractions and Boys' Clothes

FRACTIONS of original lots; fractions of prices. For instance;

Sailor Suits at *seven-tenths* of their former valuations—**$3.50,** instead of $5 to $7. Mixed cheviots and cassimeres; blue serges; sizes 3 to 12 years.

Norfolk Jacket Suits at *three-quarters* of their value, **$3.75,** worth $5. Fancy cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years.

If buying your boy a suit is a problem, aren't these easy and pleasant answers?

Second floor, Tenth street.

Furs

WE'VE had a remarkably successful season in Furs. Chiefly, because of prices all the way through that are universally lower than elsewhere on goods of equally high character.

Here are exceptional values:

At $15—Natural Lynx Collarettes, with tabs and high storm collar.
At $25—Extra long Double Sable Fox Scarfs, with large brush tails.
At $29, $35 and $37.50—Electric Seal Coats, plain brown, satin lining.
At $50—Heavy black Cloth Coats, lined with squirrel; squirrel collar.
Same coat, with Persian collar, $55.
At $67.50—Mixed Tweed Coats—suitable for driving purposes; lined with gray and white squirrel.
At $75—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, plain black, satin lining.
Black, tan and green Cloth Coats; squirrel-lined; from $65 to $250.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Eiderdown Robes

Decidedly Below Value

THERE'S no end of usefulness and comfort to be derived from one of these warm, snug Winter wraps for the bedroom. They make Christmas presents that have the saving grace of being really worth receiving. Easy on the donor, too—a quarter below their regular value:

At $2.75, worth $3.75

Elderdown Robes, in plain colors; fitted back and loose front; with frogs; girdle; cuffs and collar satin-bound.

At $3.75, worth $5

Kimono Robes of ripple elderdown; plain colors; loose back and front, bell sleeves; girdle; frogs; bound with stitched satin.

Just a hint, too, of

Flannelette Nightgowns

Neatly made, in pretty striped designs; plain or trimmed with braid, lace or embroidered scalloped edge. 50c to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Holiday Hosiery

ITS usefulness doesn't stop with its mere adaptability for Christmas presents—which is great. In fact, its strong point lies in its wearing qualities and sightliness—the holiday consideration is secondary.

Just a hint or so, for men and women:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c pair—Fast black cotton, medium or heavy weight; also black with unbleached feet or soles.
At 50c pair—Fine cotton, all black, or with unbleached feet or split soles; fast black lisle thread, fine gage; also medium-weight black cashmere, double soles, heels and toes.
At $1 pair—Black spun silk Stockings, heavy weight.
At $1.50 pair—Pure silk, black, plain or ribbed. Better quality, $2.
At $3 pair—French pure silk, black, with openwork ankles.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Fast black cotton, fine gage, with double soles and high-spliced heels.
At 25c pair—Fine, firm cotton, black or colored; also black or natural wool, heavy-weight; also fast black lisle thread, with double soles and high-spliced heels.
At 37½c pair; 3 pairs for $1—Black cotton Socks; all-black, black with unbleached feet or split soles; medium or heavy weight.

Broadway.

Mackintoshes For Girls

A RAINY day like last Sunday emphasizes the usefulness of a good mackintosh better than much argument.

Another cogent reason for buying these attractive mackintoshes for girls—and they've been selling fast as holiday gifts—is their newly reduced price—

$3 Each

from $3.50 and $4.

Some have capes, others are in raglan style, of double-faced serge. All are splendidly made, and guaranteed water-proof. Lengths 34 to 50 in.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Christmas Shoes for Little

A Sale That Saves Money for Gift-Things

ONE must not forget his own needs when buying for so many others, but he—or she—can save half the cost of a pair of shoes, or near it, by coming to our Basement Store today.

A dozen splendid groups are ready—good, worthy, stylish, perfect shoes, for men, women and children—*all worth a half more, and some worth double today's prices!* Here are some interesting details:

Shoes for Men

At $1.90, worth $3—Black box calf lace Shoes, with double soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched.
At $2.40, worth $3.50—Lace Shoes, in kidskin, box calf, patent leather and black Russia calf; well made, handsome shoes.
At $2.85, worth $4 and $5—Black lace Shoes of various leathers; including many sample lines of the highest grade stock; many of the sizes 7 and 7½, A and B widths, are exclusive designs—only one pair of a kind. Well worth looking over.

Shoes for Boys

At $1.90, worth $2.50 and more—Handsome box calf lace Shoes, on a stylish last, with welted oak leather soles; sizes 2½ to 5½. Smaller sizes at $1.70.
At $1.50, worth $2—Box calf spring-heel lace Shoes, with heavy welted soles; broad toes with tips; for small boys, sizes 9 to 13.
At $1.30, worth $1.50—Sturdy lace Shoes of satin calf, with heavy soles and heels; shapely and durable.
At $1.20, worth $1.50—Little men's spring-heel Shoes of box calf; firmly made with solid soles; sizes 9 to 13.

Shoes for Women

At $2.40, worth $3.50 and $4—Patent leather, box calf, enameled leather and kidskin; handsomely made on popular lasts, and a dozen sorts to choose from.
At $2, worth $3—Black kidskin, in several of the season's best toe-shapes; welted soles of oak-tanned leather; care in finish and cut assures best appearance with longest service.
At $1.50, worth $2.50—Black kidskin lace and button Shoes, in stylish shapes and fine materials; shoes the peers of these are selling all around at $2.50 a pair.

Shoes for Girls

At 75c, worth $1—Black kid spring-heel Shoes with tips; sturdy and handsome; sizes 6 to 1.
At 85c, worth $1.25—Black kidskin spring-heel lace and button Shoes; patent leather tips; sizes 8½ to 10½.
At $1, worth $1.35—Calfskin lace Shoes in sizes 8½ to 10½; kidskin lace and button Shoes, sizes 11 to 2.
At $1.20, worth $1.50—Some are worth more. Calf and kidskin Shoes, with solid sewed soles and spring heels; sizes 11 to 2.
At $1.40, worth $2—For large girls, wearing women's sizes, 2½ to 5; kidskin; spring heels, with tips.

Basement.

Gifts for Those Thought Hard-to-Buy-For

YOU want to please a friend by sending something for the baby; and maybe you don't know a thing about what babies like, or babies' mothers like to have for them.

We'll tell you.

Tell you, too, about good suggestions for old folks and invalids.

For Babies

6 Months or Younger

Rubber Rattles, 10c to 40c
Celluloid Rattles, 10c to 50c
Rubber Dolls, 10c to $2.50
Fur Afghans, $3.50 to $31.50; worsted, $3 to $6
Wee Comfortables, down-filled, $1.75 and $3
Caps, 50c to $2
Long Dresses, 25c to $6
Long Cloaks, $1.50 to $6
Veils, worsted and silk, 25c to 75c; lace and net, 65c to $3
Gold-plated Pins, 25c to 50c pair
Gold Rings, 75c to $2
Infants' Hair Brushes, $2 to $4.25
Brush Sets, sterling silver handles, 50c
Ivory and pearl Rattles, with silver bells $1 to $4.75
Silver Powder Boxes, $2.50 to $14.75
China Powder Boxes, 30c to $1
Infants' Toilet Powders, 15c to 20c
Mittens, white and red, 25c pair
Shoes, pink, blue or white, 50c, 75c
Teething Rings, $1.50 to $4.50

For the Year Old Baby

Picture Balls, 10c to 50c
Rubber Balls, 5c to 50c
Jumping Jacks, 5c to 10c
Jack-in-the-Box, 5c to 25c
Short Coats, of elderdown, $2.25 to $5; of Bedford cord, $2 to $10
Caps, 75c to $3
Short Dresses, 50c to $5
Flannel Petticoats, 50c to $2
White Petticoats, 50c to $2
Mittens, 25c to 85c
Worsted Sacques, 25c to $2
Drawer Leggings, worsted, $1 to $2.25
Kid Shoes and Moccasins, 50c and 75c
Stockings to match, 25c
Flannelette Dresses, 25c to $1
Gold-plated Necklaces, $1.25, $1.75, $2
Tiny Gold-plated Lockets, 75c
Gold Rings, $1 to $2.25
Infants' Hair Brushes, $2 to $4.25
Slippers, 75c to $1.50
Silver Hair Brushes, $2 to $3.50
Silver Combs, $1 to $1.75

For the Baby Who Walks and Talks

Rolling Chimes, 50c
Horse and Wagons, 50c to $8
Sheep on Wheels, 25c to $2
Dolls, 10c to $7.50
Picture Blocks, 10c to $1
Nest Blocks, 10c to $1
Gold Rings, $1 to $2.25
White Dresses, 50c to $5
Mittens, white and red, 25c
Shoes, black, $1 to $2
Leggings, 50c to $2
Cups, $4.75 to $13.50
Spoons, $1 to $1.50

For Boys 3 to 4 Years Old

Horse-and-Wagon, 50c to $8
Iron Trains, 25c to $1.25
Iron Hook-and-Ladder, $1 to $5
Noah's Arks, 25c to $2
Iron Fire Engines, 25c to $5
Russian Blouse Overcoats, $5 to $12
Sailor Suits, $3.75
Sweaters, $1 and $1.75
Woolen Gloves, 25c to 50c
Rubber Boots with long legs, $1.50
Romeo Slippers, 75c to $1.50
Sturdy Shoes, $1 to $2
Candy, 25c to 80c a pound
Hair Brushes, $3.75 to $4.50
Combs, $1 to $1.75

For Boys 5 to 8 Years

Puzzle Blocks, 10c to $1
Puzzle Books, 25c
Toy Stables, $4 to $28
Building Blocks, 25c to $5
Stone Building Blocks, 20c to $6.25
Mechanical Trains, $1 to $15
Roller Skates, $3.50
Drums, 25c to $2.50
Juvenile Stationery, 10c, 25c, 35c
Framed Tiles, decorated with illustrated nursery rhymes, $2
Sweaters, $1 and $1.75
Handkerchiefs, colored borders, 10c
Purses, 10c to $1.25
School Bags, 50c to $3
Brownie Cameras, 80c to $1.60
Suede Gloves, silk-lined, $1
Rubber Boots, long legs, $3 to $4.50
Hobby Horses, $2.75 to $10
Pen-knives, $1 to $4.50

For Girls 3 to 4 Years

Dolls, 10c to $1.50
Dishes, 25c to $3.50
Dolls' High Chairs, 50c to $2
Dolls' Tables, $1 to $5
Dolls' Carriages, 50c to $2
Dolls' Go-Carts, $1 to $9
Serge Sailor Dresses, $2 to $5.25
Cashmere Dresses, $1.75 to $7.50
Colored Coats, $2 to $10
Silk Bonnets, $1.75 to $5
Outing Flannel Kimonos, 50c
Jersey Drawer Leggings, $1.75, $2
Velvet and Leather Leggings, $1.75 and $2
Tiny Parasols, $1.15 to $1.50
Silver Hair-brushes, $3.75 to $4.25
Woolen Gloves, 25c to 50c
Party Slippers, kid and patent leather, black and colors, $1 and $1.25
Shoes, $1 to $1.50
Perfectly pure Candy, 25c to 80c lb.
Combs, $1 to $1.75

For Girls 5 to 8 Years

Juvenile Stationery, Kate Greenaway and Mother Goose, 10c, 25c, 35c
Dolls, 25c to $22
Dressed Dolls, 15c to $22
Dishes, 25c to $3.50
Doll Houses, 50c to $45
Games, 10c to $2
Blocks, 20c to $6.25
Sewing Machines, $2 and $3.50
Roller Skates, 40c to $3.50
Aprons, 50c to $2
Flannelette Petticoats, 25c to 50c
Elderdown Bath Robes, $2.50 to $3.75
Mackintoshes, $3
Dresses, $2 to $35
Cloth Coats, $5 to $25
Umbrellas, $1
Boxes of 3 Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, white and colored, 25c
Little Wrist Bags, alligator, lizard and walrus, 25c to 50c
Sewing Boxes, with silver thimble, emery and scissors, $1
Silver Nursery Rhyme Bangle Bracelets, $2
Chain Bracelets, gold-plated, $1.50 and $2
Tiny Silver Purses, $3.75.
School Bags, 50c to $3
Brownie Cameras, 80c to $1.60
Suede Gloves, silk-lined, $1
Kid Gloves, fleece-lined, 75c and $1

For Boys, 10 to 14 yrs.

Tool Chests, 50c to $8
Steam Toys, 50c to $3
Mechanical Railroad Trains, complete with track, $1 to $15
Ice Skates, 60c to $4.50
Footballs, $1.50 to $4
Ice Hockey Skates, 25c to 75c

For Boys, 10 to 14 yrs.

Field Skates, $1 to $3.50
Silver Hat Brushes, $1.75 to $3
Military Brushes, $3.50 each
Overcoats, $5 to $15
Pajamas, 90c to $2
Blanket Bath Robes, $3.50, $5, $7
Rubber Coats, $2 to $2.50
Suspenders, 25c and 50c
Neckwear, 25c and 50c
Silk Mufflers, 50c, 75c
Pencils, 50c to $3.50
Collar-and-Cuff Boxes, 50c to $4.50
Watch Chains, gold plated, $2 to $2.50; sterling silver, $1.25 to $2.50
Football Watch Charms, with enameled college flags, $1.75
Cloth Brushes, silver mounted; $3.50 to $5.75
Fountain Pens, $1 to $5
Blackboards, $1.50
Globes, 25c to $8.50
Bull's Eye Kodaks, $6.40
Kid Gloves, $1, $1.25, $1.50
Rubber Boots, long legs, $3 to $4.50
Skating Shoes, hockey style, $4
Sturdy School Shoes, $2 and $2.50

For Girls, 10 to 14 yrs.

Games, 10c upwards
Needle Cases, 10c to 55c
Glove Mending Sets, $1
Aprons, 50c to $2
Silk Shirt-waists, $5 to $8
Elderdown Bath Robes, $3.50 to $4.50
Mackintoshes, $3
Manicure Sets, $19.50 to $22.50
Tam O'Shanters, 50c and $1.
Pretty Trimmed Hats, $2 to $8
Umbrellas, 85c to $5
Dress Patterns, $3 to $6
Silk, for party dress, $1 and $1.50 yd.
Handkerchiefs, 10c to 25c
Silver Pencils, 50c to $3.50
Souvenir Spoons, $1 and $1.75
Perfume Bottles, $1.65 to $4.75
Silver Pen-handles, 75c to $3.75
Fancy leather Work-boxes, $7
Bracelets, silver, 75c to $5
Bangle Bracelets, $1.25 to $3
Silver Watch Chains, $1.25 to $4.50
Chatelaine Pins, 50c to $1.25
Silver Lockets, 75c to $3.50
Gold Plated Lockets, 75c to $4.25
Hat Pins, 25c to $2.50
Silver Hair Brushes, $3.75 to $4.50
Fountain Pens, $1 to $5
Pocket Poco Cameras, $4.80 to $8.40
Kid Gloves, $1, $1.25, $1.50
Wrist Bags, 25c to $2.25
Pocket-books, 25c to $1.75
Music Rolls, 50c to $3.75
Silk Belts, $1.50 to $3.50
Belt Pins, 10c to 75c
Dancing Slippers, $1.50 to $3
Hand Mirrors, 25c to $2
Fancy Baskets, with perfume, 50c
Flowered Ribbons, for sashes, $1 to $3.35 a yard

For the Elderly Woman

Shell Combs, $1 to $4
Shell Side Combs, $1.50 to $4.75 pair
Wrappers, $5 to $15
Elderdown Robes, $2.75 to $9
Warm Petticoats, 75c to $1.75
Silk Petticoats, $5 to $15
Warm Nightgowns, 75c to $1.75
Knit Jackets, 75c to $1.75
Imported Velour Capes, $45 to $112
Cloth Capes, $15 to $70
Umbrellas, $1 to $20
Work Boxes and Baskets, $1 to $12
Handkerchiefs, 12½c to $2.25
Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c, 50c and $1
Silver Napkin Rings, $1.50 to $4.50
Gun Metal Chains, $4, $6.75 and $7.50
Black Brooches, 75c, 85c and $1
Cashmere Gloves, 25c, 50c and 75c
Woolen Gloves, 25c to $1
Kid Gloves, $1, $1.50 and $1.85
Desk Furnishings, $2 to $10
Writing Paper, 25c to $1.50 a box
Clocks, $1.25 to $10.50
Wool-lined Silk Quilts, $12
Reproduction of "The Tennessee Madonna," in oval frame, $2.25
Couch Covers, $2.85 to $18
Lace Bed Sets, $1.75 to $52
Sofa Cushions, $1.50 to $12.25
Black Dress Goods, 37½c and 40c yd
Black Dress Patterns, plain and fancy weaves, $3 to $10
Eyeglasses, steel, $1; gold-filled, $1.50 and $2; gold, $3 and $5.
Thermometers, 15c to $2
Eyeglass and Spectacle Cases, $1 and $1.25
Reading Glasses, 35c to $2
Lorgnettes, $2 to $25
Felt Slippers, trimmed with fur, flexible soles, $1 to $1.50

For the Elderly Man

Writing Paper, 25c to $1.50 a box
Mackintoshes, $5 to $22.50
House Coats, $3.50 to $35
Pajamas, $1 to $15
Bath Robes, $5 to $27.50
Overcoats, $8.50 to $55
Black Cheviot Suits, $8.50 to $25
Neckwear, 25c to $4.50
Mufflers, $1 to $6
Suspenders, 25c to $3
Umbrellas, $1 to $25
Canes, $1 to $5
Initial Handkerchiefs, 12½c to $1 each
Match Safes, $1.25 to $4.75
Gun Metal Cigar Cases, $5.50 to $6.75
Napkin Rings, $1.50 to $4.50
Eyeglasses, $1 to $5
Gold Spectacles, $6.50
Thermometers, 15c to $2
Eyeglass and Spectacle Cases, $1 and $1.25
Magnifying Glasses, 35c to $2
Match Safes, silver, $3 and $3.50
Woolen Gloves, 25c to $1
Kid Gloves, fleece-lined, $1 to $3.50
Felt Slippers, high and low cut, $1.30 to $3
Dressing Slippers, elk skin, fur trimmed, $2.25
Soft Felt Hats, $3
Meerschaum Pipes, amber tips, $4.50 to $6

For Shut-in People

Vinaigrettes, $1 to $2.50
Books
Year's Subscription to a Magazine
Dial Clocks in jeweled frames, $3.25 and $4.50
Pure Cologne, prepared especially for invalids, 75c and $1.25 a bottle
Down Quilts, sateen covered, $3.75 and $5; silk covered, $12
White Blankets, $3.75 to $15 pair
Sofa Cushions, $1.50 to $12.25
Screens, $4.25 to $90
Flasks, $2.25 to $15.75
Steamer Rugs, $3.25 to $40
Sheer linen Handkerchiefs, hand woven, 35c to $6.50 each
Silver Medicine Spoons, $2
Individual Fruit Knives, $2.25
Reading Glasses, $2 to $2.25
Invalid Tables, $4.25
Cut Glass Rose Jars, $5 to $50
Foot Warmers, braided cloth, fleece-lined, $1.25
Bed Slippers of stockinet, fleece-lined, 15c
Elderdown Slippers, red flexible soles, 50c
Fur Rugs, $2 to $8.50
Smyrna, Wilton and Brussels Rugs, $7.50 to $250

Buy Your Candy Today!

THEN you won't run any chance of having to do without it on Christmas. Wanamaker Candies, freshly made, wholesome, delicious, are as easy to buy as they are easy to eat. 30c and 60c, for chocolates and bonbons; special chocolates at 20c lb.; candied fruits at $1.50 for 5-lb. boxes—are some popular kinds.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. — JOHN WANAMAKER — Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MISS BIGGAR QUESTIONED

Marriage Kept Secret, She Said, at Mr. Bennett's Request.

Testimony in Rebuttal by Persons Who Met the Actress at the Windsor Stock Farm.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 22.—Laura Biggar resumed her testimony this morning in the Quarter Sessions Court, before Judge Neisley at the trial for alleged conspiracy to secure possession of the Bennett estate. She was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Wilson of counsel for the State. She said that her real reason for concealing her marriage to Mr. Bennett was that Mr. Bennett had asked that it be kept secret. She had told Mrs. Roche that she was married, as she was laboring under excitement at the time.

Mr. Wilson asked the witness if Mr. Bennett had not made their marriage public in 1900 by registering himself and her in a hotel in Wisconsin as man and wife. She replied that that was Mr. Bennett's business, not hers. When asked about Mr. Bennett having introduced her as his wife to Mr. Keetter, a New York manufacturer of artificial limbs, when Mr. Keetter visited the Bennett stock farm in 1901, she said that that was Mr. Bennett's doing.

She was asked why, when she received by mail a second certificate of marriage, she had said before Mrs. McClure that she was Mr. Bennett's wife, and she answered that she had done so in a moment of excitement. She admitted that she had failed to say anything about her marriage in the office of Counselor John F. Hawkins in Asbury Park, although she had counsel present.

Mr. Wilson then took up the subject of the letter written by Dr. Hendricks to Miss Biggar in which he addressed her as "Mama." Miss Biggar said she had never known Dr. Hendricks to address her in that way before. She thought it was a foolish letter, and she had paid very little attention to it. The witness concluded her testimony by saying that she had always been a dutiful and faithful wife to Bennett. When she left the stand the defense rested its case.

Ex-Sheriff Ruland Smock of Freehold was called in rebuttal by the State, and he testified that in October, 1901, he met Mr. Bennett and the defendant at the race track in Freehold, and on that occasion Bennett introduced the defendant as Miss Biggar.

Miss Josie Lane of Freehold, a patient in Dr. Hendricks's sanitarium in Bayonne last Summer, testified that she never heard Miss Biggar addressed as Mrs. Bennett. Dr. W. R. Kinmouth of Farmingdale, who was Mr. Bennett's physician, testified that he had never heard Miss Biggar spoken of as Mrs. Bennett. Joseph L. Butcher of Farmingdale, whose farm adjoins the Windsor stock farm, said that he had never heard Mr. Bennett address Miss Biggar as Mrs. Bennett.

The State had brought a large number of residents of Farmingdale to court to give similar testimony, but the defense said it was willing to admit that Mr. Bennett had often spoken of the defendant as Miss Biggar.

Dr. Colin McDougall of New York said he had treated Mr. Bennett as late as November, 1901, and that Mr. Bennett had dropsy and other disorders.

In the afternoon Mollie Deskin, who was employed formerly as a maid at Mr. Bennett's stock farm, was called to the stand. On Friday last she disappeared from the American Hotel. She returned to town today. She testified about Miss Biggar's acquaintance with three men.

William J. Keough, for five years a partner with Mr. Bennett in the theatrical business, testified that it was impossible for Mr. Bennett to have been in Hoboken on the date on which it is claimed he married Miss Biggar. Mr. Keough's records showed, he said, that on that night Mr. Bennett was in the Star Theatre in Pittsburg.

P. J. McNulty testified that not long before Mr. Bennett died Miss Biggar told him that if Mr. Bennett left no will she would receive nothing.

The State then rested its rebuttal. The court adjourned on the application of Miss Biggar's counsel with the understanding that Miss Biggar is to go on the stand again to-morrow with other witnesses for the defense. The case is to be closed to-morrow.

DEATH ENDS NURSE'S ROMANCE

Married Patient on What Was Believed to be His Deathbed, but He Survives Her.

Mrs. Edith Wyman Rodman, wife of Dr. H. H. Rodman, whom she married last July in Richmond, Va., while he was thought to be on his deathbed, died on Saturday night in the Presbyterian Hospital, where she had been for some time, suffering from cancer of the liver. Funeral services will be held to-morrow from the hospital.

Mrs. Rodman nursed Dr. Rodman back to health just before the South African war started. Later he went as a medical officer aboard Lady Randolph Churchill's hospital ship, the Maine. Dr. Rodman returned ill to England, and on reaching Virginia sent for Miss Wyman, his former nurse, then at Bellevue Hospital. Miss Wyman hurried to Richmond, and on what was thought to be the doctor's deathbed the marriage ceremony was performed. Later Dr. Rodman's health became better, and the couple returned to this city.

SYNOD SUES A RAILROAD.

Wants Long Island Company Prevented from Elevating Its Tracks in Brooklyn.

Motion for an injunction restraining the Long Island Railroad Company from continuing the elevation of its tracks at Atlantic Avenue and Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn, was made yesterday in behalf of the General Synod of the Reformed Church before Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The Synod owns business property at Atlantic Avenue and Hinsdale Street, the income of which goes to the support of aged ministers.

It was insisted by the railroad company that the entire matter had been passed on by Justice Dickey in a similar injunction suit brought in the name of the Nassau Electric Railway Company as lessors of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company's franchises. When the Long Island Railroad Company first laid its tracks it was compelled to lease the right of way over the surface of Atlantic Avenue from the street railroad corporation which owned them. When last Spring the improvement of Atlantic Avenue was begun, an action was brought in the name of the Nassau Company, alleging that its rights in the matter were being interfered with by the depression of the Long Island Company's tracks at one point and their elevation at another. That was decided in favor of the Long Island Company. Decision in the present case was reserved.

M. LOUBET IN AMERICAN ORDER.

The President of the French Republic Accepts Honorary Membership in the Cincinnati.

Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Rhode Island State Society of the Order of the Cincinnati and Secretary General, has received from President Loubet of France an acceptance of honorary membership in the order. The President says it was doubly agreeable to accept "as a souvenir of the glorious alliance of arms which united two nations in the War of the American Revolution, and as a new and particular testimony of the bonds of friendship, which never ceased to exist between France and the United States."

In recognition of the attention shown by the Order of the Cincinnati to the French delegation to unveil the Rochambeau statute in Washington, headed by Gen. Brugère, General in Chief of the French Army, which was here recently, Col. Gardiner has been notified that the French Government, on reports of Gen. Brugère, is to send a Sèvres vase from the national works, to th eorder as a Christmas souvenir.

New Shipping Register.

The volume for 1903 of The Record of American and Foreign Shipping, the thirty-fifth annual issue, is now being delivered. The Record contains reports and particulars of about 17,000 vessels, ranging from the infrequent ketch to the full-powered transatlantic liner, and flying the flag of every nation, alphabetically arranged, with detail as to build, ownership, and condition. It also contains rules for the construction and classification of all classes of vessels, with illustrations and tables, all of utmost technical and practical value; rules for the construction of machinery and boilers, and suggestions and recommendations for the installation of electrical apparatus on shipboard.

COUNCIL CHANGES FRONT.

Rescinds a Resolution That Declared the Positions of Mount Vernon Police Commissioners Vacant.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Common Council this evening passed a resolution rescinding one passed on Saturday night last. The original declared the positions of Police Commissioners, held by Commissioners Hobbey and Wurzburg, vacant. The rescinding was due to the production of a paper, signed by the City Clerk and sealed with the city seal and dated in the Summer, certifying that the two Commissioners had filed their oaths of office with him on July 10 and 11 last.

The positions were declared vacant because it was declared that the formality of filing the oath had been neglected. The Clerk was called on to explain, and he said that the document refreshed his memory and that, while he had no previous recollection of the oaths being filed, he remembered having issued the document to decide a bet as to which was the senior Commissioner.

LEAGUE TO HONOR M'KINLEY.

Society May Be Formed to Keep Alive His Memory.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—Admirers of the late President McKinley and his policy plan the formation of "The Carnation League of America" in his honor. Lewis G. Reynolds of Dayton has proposed the plan to the Trustees of the McKinley Memorial Association. Mr. Ritchie, Secretary of the association, said to-day:

"Mr. Reynolds's conception is interesting from many viewpoints. He proposes that the Carnation League shall have a creed framed from some notable words of Mr. McKinley, and that it shall be a perennial memorial to his honor, statesmanship, and patriotism differing from that accorded to any of our past Presidents.

"Every member of the league would wear a carnation on each recurring Sept. 14, the anniversary of our late President's death. Thus the league would aim to keep alive in the hearts and minds of the people their love and admiration for the man and for the National policies he advocated.

"The United States has no truly National brotherhood. Shall it be the Carnation League? The Nation has no distinctive floral symbol; shall it be President McKinley's favorite flower—the carnation?"

The plan meets with the hearty approval of Judge William R. Day, President of the McKinley National Memorial Association, and also of Myron T. Herrick and Senator Hanna.

CENSOR SEEKS DIVORCE.

Mr. Day, Who Reproved Teachers for Flirting, to Join South Dakota Colony.

EAST ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 22.—Elbert H. Day, a member of the Board of Education, has resigned, and announces he is going to South Dakota to join the divorce colony. He and his wife have not lived together for the last five years, and Mrs. Day's whereabouts is not known. Mr. Day refuses to say on what grounds he will seek divorce.

Mr. Day attained much notoriety a year ago by writing a letter to two young school teachers of the village, reproving them for flirting, as he alleged they did, at an entertainment. The matter came up at the annual meeting of the Board of Education, and some of the members wanted to expel Mr. Day, but that was not resorted to, and a vote of censure was substituted.

TRAIN HIT WOMAN AND BABE.

Woman Was Killed—Child, Carried Half a Mile on Locomotive Pilot, Will Die.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—While attempting to cross the New York Central tracks in this city to-day Mrs. Theresa Hatch, aged forty-nine years, was struck by a freight train and killed. She was carrying her eighteen-months-old grandson and the child was caught on the pilot of the engine and carried half a mile before the engine stopped. The child's skull was fractured and he will die.

The woman did not see the train and was trying to cross ahead of one coming on another track.

BEACH FRONT TRANSFER.

Asbury Park Papers Agreed To by the City's Common Council.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—There is rejoicing here to-night over the completion of the negotiations to secure the beach front from Founder Bradley. The transfer papers were agreed to this evening by the Common Council and Acting Mayor Appleby was directed to execute the deeds on behalf of the city. By the terms of the revised agreement the city acquires ownership in the beach front, including the board walk, fishing pier, pavilions, bathing establishments, and riparian rights to the shore front for the sum of $100,000.

Mr. Bradley also transfers his sewer system to the city for $50,000. He stipulates in the transfer that Ocean Avenue, which adjoins the board walk, shall be made 100 feet wide, and that he shall be permitted to connect his West Asbury Park sewer system with that soon to be owned by the city. For good measure he throws in his half ownership of Wesley Lake, the stream which separates Asbury Park from Ocean Grove, and intimates that later he will give the municipality a park or two.

The Common Council directed that a referendum election be held Jan. 12, when the bond issue of $250,000 will be passed upon by the voters. Of this amount $100,000 will be used to build a new board walk, casino, and band stand, and for repairs to the bathing establishments.

COST OF THE STATE SCHOOLS.

More Teachers Employed and Better Salaries Paid to Them.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—According to a statistical summary issued to-day by the State Department of Public Instruction, the total amount expended for the support of elementary, secondary, and higher schools in this State during the last school year was $49,331,957. The State paid 6.07 per cent. of the cost of secondary education and 1.20 per cent. of the cost of higher education.

Teachers' salaries cost $22,716,338, an increase of more than $1,200,000, the average annual salary being $17.69 more than that of the previous year, or $680.33. There was expended for buildings, sites, repairs, and furniture $8,099,683, an increase of $286,676, and for libraries $192,212, an increase of $51,325.

The average cost per pupil, based on average daily attendance, was $41.14, a decrease of 54 cents, thus showing that the increase in expenditures has not kept pace with the increase in school attendance.

The total school registration was 1,268,625, an increase of 26,200. Average attendance has increased 299,671. The total of licensed teachers employed 33,390, with a decrease of 87 in the number of men and an increase of 1,132 in the number of women.

LANDSLIDE AT WEST POINT.

Tons of Rock, Loosened by Rains, Fall On to Railroad Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The continued rain of Sunday caused several hundred tons of rock to fall this morning from Target Hill at West Point on to the tracks of the West Shore Railroad. The largest rock, which struck squarely upon the track, was about the size of a freight car, and a greater portion of the day was spent in blasting it. The roadbed was considerably damaged.

The West Shore and Ontario and Western trains were delayed over five hours and passengers were transferred at the rock.

AUCTION AT UNION CLUB

Members in Lively Competition for Favorite Articles.

Waggish "Mourner" Has a Last Series of Jokes in the Organization's Old Home.

The old home of the Union Club was invaded yesterday by the public, eager and curious, to search through the big house at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, where an auction was held. Incidentally, they were there to pick up bargains. The shrewd ones did, but the bargains were few and far between. It was among the sets of more valuable club furniture that the bargains were to be found.

The clubhouse was thrown open to the public at 11 o'clock. The auctioneer's red flag had attracted a considerable crowd in addition to those who were there on business, the regulars who never miss an auction sale. The old guard clubmen were there first, and watched with conflicting emotions the populace come in through the exclusive doors. They appeared as if they were about to attend the funeral of a fellow-member.

They were occasionally aroused from their sorrowful contemplation of the sale of familiar objects by the visits of women relatives who came to cheer them up, and to help in the wisdom of their choice when bidding. The old guard bid strenuously for certain things, and there was a courtesy among the members that stopped fabulous prices when one would see that the other particularly wanted a certain thing. As it was, however, the greater number of purchases were at prices above those that would have bought them fresh from the store.

J. Pierpont Morgan was among the first to arrive at the club. A regular speculator at auction sales edged his way to the financier, who recognized him. It was reported that the little man had at various times obtained old furniture and first editions for Mr. Morgan's collections. At any event, he made a bid or two after Mr. Morgan had hurried away, and as he bid in jumps, he got what he wanted, particularly a pair of fire tongs and a brass fender.

Edward Cooper, President of the club, was an active and at times an excited bidder. His fellow-members accused him of twice bidding against himself. Among his purchases was a wabbly four-legged table that used to be near a window on the Twenty-first Street side of the club. When the card tables were being sold at moderate prices he suddenly saw one he had been looking for, and his first bid staggered his competitors. Others of the club bid against him, and he paid a stiff price for his prize.

Richard Church was the merriest of the mourners, for, though he bewailed the move up town, and said that it would no longer be the Union Club, he managed to find some amusement in the course of the sale. He would seat himself in one of the old chairs and announce that the man who bought that chair would have to take him with it, or outbid him to the amount of his fortune. He had sat in that chair many years, he declared. His face would be so pathetic that there were many to sympathize, but on the approach of the auctioneer he would be found missing.

The bidding would start. Some sympathetic friend would hurry to find him, while others would start to bid for him, and he would be found repeating the performance in another room. He worked that joke until there was not a member present who had not heard of it. He finally went to the billiard room, the gathering place of many of the mourners, where he poured out his sorrows, but his old friends whom he had hoaxed turned a deaf ear until he explained that he had only attempted to soften their grief at the breaking up of the old home.

The clock in the hallway, that has more than once pointed to hours that would need explanation later on, was bid in for $22. One of the club attendants bought it. It became known that many of the members who could not neglect business had commissioned the servants to buy for them. Some had commissioned two boys to bid for the same article, with the result that it was a long time before they found out their error and ceased ruinous competition.

The greater part of the furniture which was not too heavy or bulky went to the club members, to be kept as souvenirs. A wicker chair which Prince Henry had used brought $12. The name of the purchaser was not given.

J. Sidney Smith was an eager purchaser. The name of Lispenard Stewart was on tags placed on several antiquated articles bid in by a bell boy. Purchasers of two of the handsomely carved billiard tables were A. Van Horn Stuyvesant and W. L. Detmold. The tables were sold to members before the auction.

F. N. Lawrence did his bidding in high jumps. A mahogany chair was put up. Somebody bid $3. Mr. Lawrence at once bid $13. There was a raise of $1. Mr. Lawrence responded with a bid of $24 and got the chair. He explained that it was a favorite of his.

Thomas A. Maitland came in with his son, a schoolboy in cadet uniform. Spirited bidding was going on over the colored sporting pictures in the annex. The boy pointed out two he wanted. They cost his father $25. A few others sold as high as $30 each. The safe will be resumed to-day.

WAS DETECTIVE, NOT PRISONER.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 2 a story was printed concerning some raids made by the police in the Mulberry Street district. The story as received from The New York City News Bureau said, "The prisoners in the alleged disorderly house cases said they were Nicola Lama of 168 Mulberry Street, Nicola Capparalio of 118 Mott Street, Isaac Silverman of 185 Cherry Street, and Marie Philockermer of 734 Elizabeth Street." That report was wrong in so far as it concerned Isaac Silverman. He is a county detective, and took part in the raids as a representative of the District Attorney.

Sues for Patrick Case Fee.

Prof. Adolph Black of the Mining and Engineering School of Columbia University, obtained from Judge McCarthy of the City Court yesterday an attachment against the New York property of John T. Milliken, a brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice. The Professor asserts that Milliken owes him $500, having engaged him to examine certain signatures said to have been made by Patrick.

Mrs. Hughes to Get $600 a Month.

Justice Scott has signed an order directing the United States Trust Company to pay to Andrew J. Shipman $600 a month for the support of Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, who was released recently from a sanitarium after she had been placed there on the representations of a man named Niles that she was insane. She is the aged widow of David Michael Hughes, formerly a wealthy merchant of this city, and lives at the Park Avenue Hotel under the continual care of a trained nurse and several doctors.

MME. NORDICA SUES RAILWAY.

Wants $50,000 Damages for Being Bumped in a Wreck.

Mme. Lillian Nordica, the opera singer, whose name in private life is Lillian Nordica Dome, has brought suit through Abraham Hummel against the Southern Railway Company for $50,000 damages, asserting that she received permanent and painful injuries by reason of a wreck last January. She was on her way from Atlanta, Ga., to Nashville, Tenn., in her private car Bruenhilde. In her complaint she says she was bumped about and jolted so that she never recovered entirely from the effects.

It is her contention that the railway company had a regular contract to take her car to Nashville, but that the company denies. The case will come up in the Supreme Court early next month.

The Fruitman's Guide.

The Fruitman's Guide of this city, a journal of the fruit, produce, and grocery trades and the official organ of the National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, has issued an especially attractive illustrated number under date of Dec. 20. It contains many articles of interest to those in the trade. The eleventh annual meeting of the National League is to be held in Chicago Jan. 14, 15, and 16.

SCHOONERS CRASH AND SINK

Six Men Go Down and Fifteen Escape in a Rowboat.

Without Provisions and in Intense Cold, They Drift for Three Days—Four Die and One, Going Insane, Walks Into the Sea.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Almost crazed from their sufferings, frostbitten and helpless, ten men in a boat were picked up yesterday by the schooner Manhassett, forty-five miles off Highland Light. Then, for the first time, it was learned that the schooners Frank A. Palmer and Louise B. Crary had been in collision, and had been sunk off Thatcher's Island on Wednesday evening.

The survivors were landed here early to-day. Of the twenty-one men who made up the two crews, six were carried down when the two vessels sank, four died during the terrible three days' drift in Massachusetts Bay, and another became insane and jumped overboard.

With no food or water, their clothes frozen in solid masses, and their boat being steadily driven before a bitter gale out into the Atlantic, it seems remarkable that so many managed to survive.

Eight of the crew of the Louise B. Crary perished. They were Mate J. E. Smith of Portland, Me.; Engineer W. H. Howland, and six seamen, foreigners. Three seamen of the Palmer lost their lives. Two were foreigners. The other was Albert Spearling of Philadelphia.

The two schooners, both heavily laden with coal, doubled Cape Cod in company and ran into a strong northwester on Wednesday night. Capt. William H. Potter of the Louise B. Crary and Capt. J. E. Rawdling of the Palmer put their vessels over toward the Cape Ann shore for a lee. When off Thatcher's Island they split tacks, and finally both came about at the same time, and, unknown to the Captains, headed toward each other, the Crary holding north on the port tack and the Palmer south on the starboard tack, and therefore having the right of way.

The survivors to-day were inclined to lay the blame of the accident on J. F. Smith of Portland, Me., mate of the Crary, who had charge of the deck at the time, and who went down with the ship. They are of the opinion that he thought he could weather the Palmer, but, as in other similar accidents, the calculation was erroneous.

The Crary crashed into the bow of the Palmer. The cut was deep, and it was seen instantly that there was no hope for either vessel. Most of the small boats were smashed and some of the men killed by the collision, but others of both crews, by quick work, launched the longboat of the Palmer, into which clambered the Captains of both vessels and thirteen others. There was not a moment for storing food or water in the boat, and the rowers had propelled it only a short distance from the schooners when the Palmer went down. Three minutes later the Crary disappeared.

In the intense cold and famished, the fifteen men underwent sufferings indescribable. Four of the Crary's crew on Friday lay down in the bow of the boat and that night they died. Eleven remained up till Saturday night, when Franz Bantz, a Finn, one of the Palmer's seamen, went insane and, under the delusion that his mother beckoned to him, he walked into the sea. The others were powerless to restrain him.

Shortly after this the two Captains decided that the bodies of the four dead men should be consigned to the deep, and bending over them, Capt. Potter of the Crary repeated as much of the burial service as he could remember. Then the strongest of the survivors put the bodies overboard.

In the three days and a half that the men were afloat their boat drifted steadily off shore until at 8 o'clock Sunday morning it was forty-five miles off Highland light. There the lookout on the fishing schooner Manhassett caught a glimpse of the boat and within half an hour the ten men were in the cabin of the schooner. Capt. Malone at once crowded on all sail and brought the survivors into Boston.

NOT TO BE "SHIP A DAY."

Sailing Schedule of the Combination Makes No Such Provision.

The Summer schedule for 1903 of the various transatlantic steamship lines in the combination will be made public in a few days. The schedule will show that the "ship-a-day" scheme, so often talked about, will not be put in operation, at least next season, the different lines continuing to use their old sailing days. Neither will the combination dispatch its vessels to Europe more frequently than heretofore, and while some of the lines will have new boats in commission by that time, they will not increase their sailings, unless it turns out that an unusually large number of persons decide to visit Europe.

Among the new vessels to be put in commission will be the giant White Star liners Cedric and Arabic and the fleet North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which is expected to cross the Atlantic at a speed of twenty-four knots. It is also said that the lines independent of the combination, chief among which is the Cunard, likewise will not alter their regular sailing days.

TROLLEY TO ROCKAWAY.

Court of Appeals Decides in Favor of Turnpike Company.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday that the Court of Appeals had determined the right of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Bay Turnpike Company to build a turnpike and trolley road from East New York across Jamaica Bay to Rockaway Beach. Work on the roadway will be started immediately, and it is expected that the line will be ready next Summer. Rockaway then will be almost as accessible as is Coney Island.

Permission to build the turnpike was obtained by P. H. Flynn from the Town Board of Jamaica before the town became a part of New York City. He then obtained permission from the War Department to construct the necessary bridges. The work was under way when David Carvalho, who had obtained from the town of Hempstead, a grant of lands under water in Jamaica Bay, brought suit for an injunction restraining the construction of the turnpike, but the Court of Appeals has decided in Flynn's favor.

THE BURNED MAIL CAR.

Much of the Matter Came from New England, Some of It Foreign.

It became known yesterday that about half of the 650 sacks of mail which were burned in a mail car near Peekskill, N. Y., early Sunday morning was from New England, where it had been mailed probably late Thursday evening and Friday. Seventy sacks were foreign, having been received on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse late Saturday, and twenty sacks were for the Philippines and other Far Eastern points, and largely, no doubt, for United States soldiers. Christmas presents for the soldiers in the Orient, however, are much further on their way by this time, but holiday gifts undoubtedly made up a large part of the burned mail. No letters were lost, as the car carried neither first class nor registered mail.

Postal officials suggest that those who mailed Christmas presents Friday or Saturday in this vicinity inquire at the General Post Office whether their parcels were forwarded on the train that carried the burned car.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

Reply to Commissioner Hawkes's Suggestions for Better Service.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes received a letter from the Staten Island Ferry Company yesterday stating that the company would comply with his suggestions for better service as far as possible. The Commissioner recently wrote the company suggesting that its best boats be run up to midnight, that more frequent trips be made, and that the old boats of the line be supplanted with new ones.

The company replies that it will run its best boats at least up to 8 P. M., and that more frequent trips will be arranged for. It says that it is now looking for better boats to supplant its old ones, and if necessary will build.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

This Store Will Remain Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

First Floor.

Legions of beautiful jewelled novelties, set with the purest of perfect diamonds and other gems, await Holiday buyers.

Those with whom cost is not a matter of serious consideration, and, too, those who can afford but little to please relative or friend, can find here a rich selection of Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware, priced far more invitingly—that is, more in their favor—than at most exclusive jewelry houses.

Watches.

Men's Solid Gold 14 carat Open-face Cases, fitted with Elgin or Waltham movements, 7, 15 and 21 jewels, $26.00 to $59.00

Ladies' Hunting Case Watches, guaranteed for 25 years, fitted with a fine Dueber-Hampden movement, engraved, plain and engine turned styles..... $12.75

Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watches, pendant set, engine turned and engraved styles, fully warranted..... $3.95

Men's Gold-filled 20 year Hunting Case Watches, Waltham or Elgin, 7 jewelled movements..... $15.00

Men's Open-face Watches, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with a fine 7 jewelled movement..... $7.75

Boys' Gold-filled Hunting Case Watches, fitted with a good American Movement..... $6.50

Miscellaneous Jewelry.

Sterling silver Match Safes, embossed patterns..... 98

Miniature Belt Pins, hand painted on porcelain, renowned court beauties; value $5.25, at..... $2.95

Real coral Necklaces, round, graduated beads; value $3.00, $1.50

Jewelled Lorgnette Chains, 125 fine cut Rhinestones; for $3.75

Ladies' 5 stone Hoop Rings, different colored stones, $3.00

Misses' Rings, combination pearl and doublet stones, handsome fancy settings..... $2.00

Children's solid gold Rings, plain and stone setting.... 65

Solid gold Lorgnette Chains, heavy, with jewelled set slide, $4.95

Solid Nethersole Bracelets..... $8.50 to $23.50

Quadruple Plated Ware.

Quadruple plated Bread Trays, French gray and Butler finish, several patterns..... $1.95

Quadruple plated Candlesticks, assorted patterns and sizes, $1.95

Quadruple plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces, value $20.00, $15.00

Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, assorted patterns, $5.75

Quadruple plated Nut and Fruit Bowls..... $2.50

An Ideal Christmas Gift.

Second Floor.

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF 12 GREAT AMERICANS; bound in twelve volumes, with sides and back stamped in gilt; neatly boxed; uniform in size and style.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,	DANIEL WEBSTER,
JOHN HANCOCK,	HENRY CLAY,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,	JAMES OTIS,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,	SAMUEL ADAMS,
GEORGE WASHINGTON,	JOHN ADAMS,
JOHN RANDOLPH,	ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Every schoolboy knows of the services these men rendered to the Government, yet few are familiar with their private lives. In these biographical sketches you get not only a history of our country, but can gather a better idea of the men who stood at the helm in the troublous times of our country. Our price for the series, 12 copyrighted biographies, neatly boxed..... $2.50

We have just received the following Books; almost too late for Christmas selling; that's why we price them so extraordinarily low:

SHAKESPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS, 4 vols., cloth, gilt top, set..... $1.49	THE COUNT OF MONTE CHRISTO, 2 vols., cloth, gilt top..... 49
IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, 2 vols., cloth, gilt top, set..... 49	COOPER'S COMPLETE WORKS, 16 vols., cloth, gilt top..... $8.75
MACAULAY'S ESSAYS AND POEMS, 3 vols, cloth, gilt top..... 89	

The Ideal Striking Bag.

Second Floor.

THE IDEAL STRIKING BAG; full nickel trimmings and full size pear-shaped bag, complete with platform; regular price $8.50, special price... $5.00

Great Umbrella Offer. $2.95.

First Floor.

It's a 26-inch heavy English Twilled Silk Umbrella for women, best frame and steel rod, made on the Martin plan. The handles are of gun metal in many different shapes. In detail the Umbrella is all that a person of refined and discriminating taste could wish for. We imported the handles ourselves. They arrived late, hence the lowness in price.

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

A handsome assortment of lace-trimmed and embroidered Handkerchiefs, fine quality plain linen, each..... 12½

We have secured just in time for Holiday selling a manufacturer's entire line of Embroidered, Lace-trimmed and Hemstitched-embroidered Handkerchiefs, which are good value at 39c. and 50c.; we offer them special at..... 25

A fine line of high-grade Handkerchiefs, in delicate lace and elaborate embroidered effects, each..... 50

An especially good men's all-linen initial Handkerchief, handsome letter, 6 in box..... 98

Women's initial Handkerchiefs, sheer linen, dice and butterfly work effect, six in box..... 98

250 dozen Men's plain linen Handkerchiefs, high count; each 25c., or six in box..... $1.45

Men's fine silk Mufflers, of figured and plain Barathea, each..... $1.75

Men's Fancy Suspenders. At Reduced Prices.

First Floor.

We offer our entire stock of Sterling silver and gold mounted Suspenders, ranging in values from $1.50 to $6.50; to close out, from $1.00 to $4.50 pair.

Men's Neckwear; Greatly Reduced.

First Floor.

Four-in-hands, 35c. to 50c. values, at..... 25

Four-in-hands and Squares; $1.00 values..... 50

Large Open and Folded Squares, $1.50 to $3.00 values.. $1.25

Men's Fancy Half Hose.

First Floor.

Two special lots of Men's fine quality imported Half Hose, fast black, with various neat designs of colored hand embroidery on insteps; pair..... 25

And more elaborate styles at 6 for $2.00, or, pair 35

Women's $2.50 to $3.50 Pure Silk Hose, $1.95.

First Floor.

Women's pure thread, bright Silk Hose, with double soles, heels and toes; lustrous, sheer quality; insteps hand-embroidered in various floral designs; values from $2.50 to $3.50, at $1.95.

The Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

Cranberries—Selected Large Cape Cod, perfect fruit, 2 qts. for... 25

Oranges—Fancy Florida, Thin Skin and solid, doz., 35; Jamaica Sweets, uniform in size, large and sweet, doz..... 25

Pineapples—Large Sweet Floridas, 2 for..... 25

Fruit Cake—Genuine English, free from grit or seed, wrapped in tinfoil and carefully packed in one-pound fancy cartons..... 25

Cheese—Imported Society Roquefort, lb., 35; Fromage de Camembert, wooden boxes; each..... 23

Eggs—Strictly fresh Long Island New Laid Leghorns, doz..... 32

Delicatessen — Armour's "Star" sugar cured boiled ham, sliced to order, lb..... 25

Figs—New Crop, Fancy Three Crown Smyrna Layer Figs, lb., 14; Washed, Pulled Figs, 1-lb. willow basket..... 25

Bakery—Home-made, plain, or with Jamaica Rum, or large family size Pumpkin Pies..... 23

Sardines—Royan's Truffled Bordelaise, can..... 15

Coffee—The Stuart blend, a perfect coffee, 3 lbs., 1.00; lb.... 35

Plum Pudding—Richardson & Robbins, or "Royal Stuart," ready to serve after being thoroughly heated, 1-lb. can..... 20

Olives—"Royal Stuart" Manzanilla Baby Olives, stuffed with red peppers, pint bot., 38; ½-pt. bot..... 23

Dried Fruits—"Royal Stuart" recleaned Currants or Three Crown Seeded Muscatel Raisins, thoroughly washed and stemmed, 1-lb. pkg..... 10

Citron—Fancy Leghorn, lb..... 12

Nuts—New Crop, Fancy Mixed, lb..... 15

Mayonnaise—"Royal Stuart," delicious for cold meats, lobster, etc., appetizing and piquant; pt. bottle, 43; ½-pt. bot..... 25

Cocoa and Chocolate—"Royal Stuart" Breakfast Cocoa or Quick Lunch Chocolate, ½-lb. can.... 18

Greatest Piano Values Ever Offered.

Piano Warerooms Fourth Floor.

In addition to our regular line of Pianos, which consist of the

GABLER, HOBART M. CABLE, SCHUBERT,
PA KARD, DAVENPORT & TREACY, LAFFARGUE,
BUSH & GERTS, PRICE & TEEPLE.

and the

World Famous Knabe,

We have a number of

Sample Pianos

In Mahogany, Walnut, Rosewood and Ebonized finished cases, which usually command up to $300, and even higher. The prices for this special Holiday offering,

$165 to $195.

Easy Payments if Desired.

Holiday Furniture Offerings.

Fifth Floor.

OUR SPECIAL MORRIS CHAIRS, of highly polished Golden Oak or Mahogany, with patent spring seat, broad curved arms, each arm supported by heavy spindles; large claw feet; extra quality Velour cushions, hair-filled, made with improved stitched edge; will not lose their shape; cushions in all popular shades; regular value $13.75, selling now complete at..... $9.50

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT TURKISH CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, upholstered in all the latest effects of silk Damask, Verona Velour, rich tapestries, Spanish leather and figured Cretonne; these chairs have best steel springs and are not surpassed in comfort and durability; special value at $16.00

Others at $23.50, $25.00, $31.50 and up to $65.00.

OUR SPECIAL COUCH, 32 in. wide, 6 ft. 6 in. long, with seven rows of deep tufting, indestructible upholstering, covered with best quality plain or figured Velour; value $18.75, for..... $15.00

Unique Designs in Mission Furniture.

Weathered Oak Rockers and Arm Chairs, upholstered in Spanish leather or with wax finish Saddle Seats, from $5.50 to..... $25.00

Also a large assortment of Tabourettes and Pedestals in Weathered or Fumed Oak, at... $6.00, $8.00, $10.50

American Made Rugs

Fifth Floor.

of the Occidental manufacturer. He has imitated the Eastern colors and designs so well that at a distance you can hardly tell them apart.

Our stock of domestic Rugs will meet every cultivated taste. Prices right now greatly favor gift purchases.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS, in Oriental and domestic designs and colorings:—

9x12 feet; were $35, now..... $27.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; were $30.00, now.. $24.50
6x9 feet; were $20.00, now..... $16.50
36x63 inches; were $6.25, now..... $4.45
27x54 inches; were $4.25, now..... $2.65

STANDARD QUALITY AXMINSTER RUGS, in the newest effects, exclusive designs and colorings:—

9x12 ft.; were $23.50, now $21.50; 36x72 in.; were $4.50, now $3.95
6x9 ft.; were $16.50, now $14.50; 27x63 in.; were $2.50, now $1.95

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, in Oriental designs, perfectly reversible:—

9x12 feet, at..... $16.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $14.50
6x9 feet..... $8.50
4x7 feet..... $5.25
3x6 feet..... $3.25
30x60 inches, at..... $2.25
26x45 inches, at..... $1.75
21x45 inches, at..... $1.25
16x34 inches, at..... 85

Holiday Suggestions in

Bric-a-Brac, China, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Bric-a-Brac.

Fine Art Vases, richly decorated after the old Royal Worcester effects, in three sizes.

Value	$1.25	$2.50	$4.00
At	55	$1.25	$1.90

Collection of rich colored Glass Vases, in all changeable effects, at one-half regular price; each... $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50

100 Teplitz Vases, odd pieces, marked at great reductions.

Gold and White Glassware.

Bonbon Trays, with handles..... 75, $1.75, $2.50

Decanters, richly engraved and gold decorated; each $2.15, $4.50, $8.25

Ice Cream Trays. $12.00, $16.00, $18.00, $27.50

Salad or Fruit Bowls. $4.00, $5.50, $7.00, $11.00

Claret or Lemonade Jugs.. $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00

Decorated Table China.

Richly decorated China Cracker Jars; value $2.00 for $1.25

Richly decorated China Chocolate Pots; value $2.00 for $1.25

Richly decorated China Cake Plates; value $2.50 for $1.50

Richly decorated China After Dinner Cups and Saucers; value $6.00 dozen; marked, pair..... 30

Richly decorated China Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates; value $1.00, for..... 50

Richly decorated China Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs; value $1.50, for..... 85

Richly decorated China Bouillon Cups and Sauc

Strongly recommended by the medical faculty all over the world as a spirit of unusual purity and virtue.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Prescribed in many instances where spirits in any other form would not be tolerated.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY

CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS

If it's a question of lowest prices, as it undoubtedly is, why do you hesitate to trade with us when we quote them and give the credit convenience besides?

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER

Ready Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Watches and Chains. Write for terms.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

The Finest Stock of
SHERRIES
in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.

OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.

Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

KNOCKS OUT RHEUMATISM.

Medical Lake Tablets

Drive out the last vestige of uric acid in your system, regulate the kidneys, purify the blood.

CURE YOU—OR MONEY BACK.
Better than Lithia.
25c. a bottle at Drug Stores.
Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Be sure you GET them

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers;
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

GERMAN BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

FRENCH BOOKS AT BRENTANO'S
UNION SQUARE, New York

BLACK BEAR, handsome, silky and durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

BRENTANO'S
Open Evenings until Christmas
UNION SQUARE.

Fluffy Furs, Black Lynx the most beautiful, boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

George H. Squire,
A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts
1 MAIDEN LANE

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

ROW AT WRESTLING MATCH

Pugilists Engage in Hostile Demonstration After the Bout.

"Tom" Jenkins Failed to Throw George Bothner Four Times in an Hour as Agreed.

The handicap catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout which took place between George Bothner of this city and Tom Jenkins of Cleveland, at the Grand Central Palace last night, almost ended in a free fight, in which Tom Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, and one of Bothner's handlers figured most conspicuously. Sharkey officiated as referee of the wrestling bout, and incurred the displeasure of Bothner's friends by declaring the third fall in favor of Jenkins, although many of the spectators claimed that both of Bothner's shoulders were not pinned to the mat from a three-quarter Nelson hold which Jenkins had secured.

"Billy" Elmer, an ex-pugilist and a wrestling instructor, who trains Bothner, disputed the fall, but the referee's decision was final. Jenkins, who weighed 196 pounds, undertook to throw Bothner, who only scaled 142 pounds, four times within an hour. Jenkins secured three falls in 55:52, but was unable to accomplish the fourth in the short period of 4:08 which remained.

Jenkins lost the match, and as soon as Bothner was declared the winner several persons climbed through the ropes into the ring. Some of Bothner's seconds, including Elmer, rushed at Sharkey, and some blows were exchanged, but the police were promptly on hand and hustled the disturbers out of the ring. The timely intervention of the police prevented what might have become a general free fight, and the spectators were dispersed without any further acts of violence occurring.

Both Jenkins and Bothner were trained to perfection for their contest, and the general impression was that Jenkins would not be able to gain four falls within the specified time.

Jenkins began very cautiously and Bothner stood him off for fully two minutes before Jenkins got a neck hold with which he pulled Bothner to the mat. Then the heavy man began a series of attempts to turn the little wrestler over, but was unable to retain any lock or hold long enough. Jenkins began with a crotch hold and it seemed as if he would surely gain a fall, but Bothner spun around on his head twice and was safe again.

A three-quarter Nelson followed by a quarter Nelson and attempted hammer lock were all tried by Jenkins, but none was effective, and the spectators applauded again and again when Bothner would succeed in squirming away safely. Jenkins worked for a hammer lock, but failed, and Bothner surprised the big fellow by slipping away from a quarter Nelson and crotch hold combined. Fifteen minutes were consumed by this time and Jenkins was as far from securing a fall as he was at the beginning of the contest. Double Nelsons followed by a half Nelson were again ineffective, and when Bothner broke the last hold he sprang to his feet, while the crowd cheered wildly.

Bothner was down on the defensive again, and after twisting out of a half-Nelson caused a good deal of merriment by taking a body hold on Jenkins and attempting to throw the big fellow. Jenkins secured a somewhat peculiar hold on Bothner as he combined a crotch hold and a half-Nelson with his right hand, but it was the smallness of Bothner's frame which made this seemingly impossible hold possible. Bothner wriggled out of this combination and also got away from a crotch hold, after which he broke a h[illegible]er lock. Jenkins then secured a combination hammer and waist lock and pinned Bothner for the first fall in 27:37.

After a rest of ten minutes the men resumed the struggle, and Jenkins quickly placed Bothner on the defensive. With a crotch and leg hold Jenkins put Bothner on his bridge, but the little wrestler blocked the fall by winding his legs around Jenkins's neck and the latter let go. Bothner's leg movements puzzled Jenkins, who then tried a bar lock twice, but Bothner got his arm away as if it were made of rubber.

Jenkins then bent all his energies on hammer locks, but four times in succession failed to put Bothner over, although he used his full strength in each attempt. Brother electrified the spectators by breaking away from a double Nelson and regaining his feet. Jenkins went after him quickly, and with a half-Nelson and crotch hold put Bothner down for the second fall in 15:05. This left 17:18 of the stipulated 60 minutes unexpired.

The men were then given another rest of ten minutes. Jenkins resumed his work with redoubled energy and secured a hammer lock, but Bothner broke it. This was repeated twice over, with no better effect, and then Jenkins secured a three-quarter Nelson and with his full weight he bore down on Bothner until Referee Sharkey declared another fall for Jenkins.

Many of the spectators did not agree with the referee's judgment, but the fall was counted as the third of the match, the time for it being 13:10, leaving 4:08 of unexpired time. After another breathing spell of ten minutes Jenkins tried for the fourth fall in order to win the match, but he was unable to get the better of Bothner. Both men were on their feet at the expiration of the time, and Bothner was declared the winner.

The most interesting of the preliminary bouts was that between George Fisher of the New Polo Athletic Club and the "Cuban Wonder." The Cuban had announced that he would defeat two men within fifteen minutes and he pinned Peter Hansen to the mat in 5:49. He then took on Fisher, but the latter, who is George Bothner's wrestling partner, was by far too clever for the Cuban, who was very much the heavier man.

Fisher's cleverness was soon apparent to the spectators, and as he twisted away from all of the Cuban's dangerous holds and locks the crowd cheered the little man generously, and the time limit of 9:11 expired without the Cuban fulfilling his contract.

In the other minor bouts "Billy" Brown of this city threw "Tom" Miller of Brooklyn twice; the first fall was secured in 6:13 and the second in 5:33, and Frank Idope of New York defeated "Joe" Martin of Brooklyn in the fast time of 1:40.

BIG RACE FOR SMALL BOATS.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Names Conditions for Its Challenge Cup.

Long Island yacht clubs that have devoted considerable attention to small boat racing are taking a deep interest in the coming contest for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup. The cup is a magnificent trophy, and was shown for the first time at the recent annual meeting of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The conditions imply that it is to be a perpetual challenge cup "for the promotion of small yacht racing and the development of amateur seamanship." The boats eligible to sail for the cup will be limited to those qualified to enter in the thirty-foot sailing length sloop class.

The Racing Committee of the club for the coming year has just been appointed. E. M. Maclellan is retained as Chairman, and the other members are Charles D. Mower and Robert Jacob. They have just formulated the regulations of the challenge race in detail. Any organized yacht club of any country has the right to challenge for the cup or to sail in any regular match. The match shall consist of from three to five races to be sailed between June 15 and Sept. 15. While the dates for the first race have not been definitely announced, it is generally believed that they will be sailed on July 1, 2, and 3. The full list of club regattas will be announced within a short time and Commodore Alker admitted yesterday that the season would begin earlier than in former years.

The conditions for the Challenge Cup race call for a sailing length of from fifteen to twenty-two miles. The first race shall be to windward or leeward and return; the second race shall be over a triangular course, one side of which shall be to windward, and the other races shall alternate between these two. The victory will be determined by the point system as used by the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, in which each yacht entering and finishing a race of a match receives one point for the entry and one additional point for each yacht defeated, the winner thus being the one scoring the highest aggregate number of points in all the events of the match. Only one yacht can be entered from one club for the same series of races, and the yacht must be the property of the member or members of the club it represents. Competing yachts must be measured previous to the race and they must not be hauled on shore within twenty-four hours of the first race or during the other races except on account of accident. No more than five persons shall constitute the crew of each yacht, and the amateur status of the races is well preserved in that at least four of these shall be amateurs, and the helmsman must be an amateur.

There have been rumors in the Manhasset Club that at least two or three new boats of the thirty-foot class will appear in the Spring as aspirants for the trophy. The indication is that there will be a number of excellent entries, and owners of small boats are looking forward to the event with great interest.

FOR CYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Track Representatives Decide on Next Year's Plans.

At a meeting of bicycle track representatives which took place at the headquarters of the National Cycling Association yesterday, arrangements were made to have the paced cycle championship of America decided next year on a paced circuit which will include the most important tracks in the country.

Among the tracks represented at the meeting were Charles River Park, Boston; Revere, Mass.; Providence, Hartford, Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg. It is the intention to have twelve tracks, which will be divided into northern and southern divisions. Three riders will compete in every championship race, and the pacing will be done by the fastest machines available. In every race a winner will be credited with 5 points, the second man with 2 points, and the third with 1 point. At the conclusion of the circuit there will be a division of grand prize money among the five riders who are highest on the percentage list. Twelve of the greatest pace followers in the country will participate in the circuit as well as two of the leading European riders.

Another meeting of the track representatives will be held here next month, when all the arrangements for the circuit will be completed. In addition to the paced circuit there will be a grand circuit for the sprinters, and next year's cycling season bids fair to be both interesting and prosperous.

New Year's Eve Cycle Run.

From the present outlook the prospects are that the second annual New Year's midnight race, known as the Brooklyn-Coney Island road race, held under the aspices of the Century Road Club of America, will be the most successful of its kind ever given. State Centurion P. A. Dyer of Brooklyn has received over forty entries. The race will start promptly on the stroke of 12 from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, and the route will be to Coney Island and return. There are over twenty prizes offered. There are five prizes offered to the first five members of the Century Road Club of America who complete the first five centuries of the new year. There is also a special prize for the first lady member of the C. R. C. of A. covering the Coney Island course. Information and entry blanks for the above events can be obtained from Henry Veit, 114 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; Fred Mommer, 59 Greene Street, New York; Charles Leheritter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York; William G. Meister, 560 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, and C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, New York.

AUTOMOBILISTS DINE.

Participants in Late Run Present a Watch to S. M. Butler.

About sixty of the participants and others interested in the 500-mile reliability contest which the Automobile Club of America held last October were present at a reunion at the New York Athletic Club last night. President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the American Automobile Association presided, and speeches in response to toasts were made as follows: "The Automobile Club of America," President Albert R. Shattuck; "The Reliability Contest," John A. Hill; "The Contestants," Percy Owen; "The Observers," C. H. Gillette; "The Press," Angus Sinclair, and "Free Lances," W. J. Stewart, Chairman of the Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association, E. E. Britton, and J. D. Wright.

The set speeches were mainly reminiscent of the run and were followed by general speaking of the same nature, as the meeting of last night was the first gathering of the participants in the contest since the event occurred. It is planned to hold a similar reunion next year.

A feature of the evening's entertainment was the presentation of a watch to Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America in recognition of his labors in connection with the event.

INDIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

Huckleberry Tribe of N. Y. A. C. Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The Huckleberry Indians, an organization of about 200 members of the New York Athletic Club, who own Huckleberry Island, in Long Island Sound, near New Rochelle, held their annual meeting at the New York Athletic Club last night and elected officers for the coming year as follows: Big Chief—R. J. Schaeffer; Little Chief—E. F. Haubold; Wampum Keeper—R. C. Kammerer; Scribe—E. S. Innet; Medicine Man—S. Stewart; Sachems—R. G. Fullgraff, W. E. Hinsdale, W. W. Peckwell, T. Guerrera, F. Vilmar, Charles Reed, and R. Morgan.

The report of the Wampum Keeper showed that the deficit of the preceding year had been wiped out and a balance of several hundred dollars remained after defraying all the expenses of a very active year.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—Uranium and If You Dare were the only beaten favorites here to-day. Weather clear; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Pageant, 112 pounds, (Scully,) 4 to 1, won; Embarrassment, 107, (Pollock,) 5 to 1, second; Spec, 104, (B. Davis,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Mauser, Doctor Wood, Jim King, Uranium, The Wizard, Memphian, Class Leader, Sapere, and Showman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Moroni, 106 pounds, (Pollock,) 10 to 1, won; Dandie Belle, 103, (Hoar,) 6 to 1, second; If You Dare, 112, (Fuller,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:16. The Bronze Demon, Montanic, and The Stewardess also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Federal, 112 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1 to 2, won; Antonius, 112, (Helgerson,) 7 to 1, second; Smile, 115, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Aratoma and Magentix also ran. Our Jessie and Doctor McNally left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. W. J. Deboe, 110 pounds, (Otis,) 8 to 5, won; C. B. Campbell, 103, (Gannon,) 9 to 5, second; De Reszke, 105, (Buchanan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Tom Kingsley and Adelante also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Old Hutch, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 5, won; Elsie L., 112, (Helgerson,) 4 to 1, second; Marie Bell, 95, (Scully,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Whiskey King, Caliban, Lady in Black, and Geneseo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—A mile and seventy yards. Sarilla, 107 pounds, (Munroe,) 3 to 1, won; Eva Rice, 102, (Fuller,) 6 to 1, second; Marcos, 105, (Scully,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Lofter, Flaneur, Atheola, Aline Abott, Optimo, Swordsman, and Lord Peper also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Manie, Raus, Vestia, Sweet Marjorie, Offset, Ditton, Nicolette, Sweet Nell, 103; Fair Lass, Varna Fonso, Candareen, Fading Light, Woodmont Bell, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Parnassus, 97; Playlike, 100; Tickful, The Caxton, 102; Blue Blazes, 105; Mosketo, 106; The Messenger, Chorus Boy, Masie Marie, 107; Tillo, Paul Creyton, Harry Wilson, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Rayomen, 99; Nettie Regent, Miss Shanley, 101; Mary Moore, Aline Abbott, Ginspray, 106; King Barleycorn, Irving, Mayor, 108; Eitholin, 109; Wunderlich, Charles Ramsey, Vesuvia, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter; Major Mansir, 104; Barrack, Adelante, 105; Jessie Jarboe, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and five furlongs. Hattie Davis, 85; Potheen, 88; Hayward Hunter, 95; Trocadero, 102; Cogswell, 103; Lady Chorister, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Pirate, Sleepy Head, 90; Our Bessie, 98; Handspinner, Witful, Shrine, Lord Melbourne, Floyd K., 101; Glennevis, Farmer Jim, Welcome Light, 108; Flodarline, 110.

Big California Racing Stakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—During the first thirty-one days of the meeting at Ingleside, ended Saturday, the new California Jockey Club distributed $96,854 in stakes and purses. Twenty-eight horses have won more than $1,000 each, while twenty-two others have over $500 to their credit. The feature of what promises to be a week of excellent racing is the Christmas Handicap, with $2,500 added, to be run on Thursday. It will be a mile and a quarter, and the list of eligible horses includes Homstead, Cunard, Articulate, Vesuvian, Nones, Corrigan, Hermencia, The Fretter, and Searcher.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE PLANS

Baseball Committee Named for the Peace Conference.

Delegates in Chicago Fix the Annual Meeting for January in This City—Tom Loftus Rumor Denied.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—By juggling the Constitution of the American League, the annual meeting of that baseball organization held here to-day was made a "special" meeting, and it was decided to hold the annual meeting in New York some time during the month of January.

The principal business transacted to-day was the appointment of a committee to meet the National League at Cincinnati on Jan. 5, to confer on peace terms between the two baseball organizations. The question was quickly disposed of, however, by the adoption of a resolution giving President Johnson absolute power to appoint his own committee or to be the sole representative of the league at the joint meeting, with full power to act for the American League.

President Johnson thought it would be the better plan to have a committee meet the National League at the conference, and so decided. The committee appointed is composed of President Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey of Chicago, Henry Killilea of Boston, and Charles Somers of Cleveland. Mr. Johnson, in explaining the reason for naming a fourth committeeman when the general understanding was that the committee should be composed of but three of the American League owners, said that there was no limit to the number that could be appointed, and that he had appointed Mr. Killilea as the fourth member because of his knowledge of law.

No action was taken in regard to the placing of a team in Pittsburg. C. J. Pedder and F. A. Eagle, representing the Pittsburg syndicate, attended the meeting to present their claims. Mr. Somers of Cleveland, who acted as sponsor for Pedder and Eagle, presented a statement to the owners from the Pittsburg men who want the club. This proposition included the sale of the Detroit franchise. S. M. Angus, President of the Detroit Club, however, refused to part with his club, at least unless he could recover all he has spent on it, and no offers to the present time, he said, will cover what he asks.

"I have my price," said Mr. Angus, "but I figure that it will have to be at least $75,000 to cover my expenses since I took hold of the club. If I can get $100,000 I might consider it, but so far that is much more than I have been offered."

When seen after the meeting Pedder and Eagle said they were not discouragd by any means, and were still confident that an American League team would be seen in Pittsburg next year.

The report that "Tom" Loftus of Washington was to go to New York to have charge of the American League team in the latter city was denied by President Postal of Washington. The meeting was the shortest in the history of the American League, lasting but six hours.

Those present were J. F. McNamara and S. F. Angus, Detroit; "Fred" Postal and "Tom" Loftus, Washington; Connie Mack, Frank Hcugh, and Ben Shibe, Philadelphia; C. W. Somers and J. F. Kilfoyle, Cleveland; Ralph Orthwein, Max Orthwein, and R. L. Hedges, St. Louis; Joe Carvin and Henry Killilea, Boston; Charles Comiskey, Chicago and Ban Johnson.

No Cornell-Fordham Baseball.

The Fordham College baseball management has failed to secure games for next year with the Cornell and Georgetown teams. The latter teams have played on the Fordham grounds for the last three years. Fordham won every game with the Cornell ball team but lost all of the three matches with Georgetown.

Fort Erie Jockey Club Charter.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 22.—A charter has been granted by the Government authorizing the Fort Erie Jockey Club, Limited, to encourage the breeding of thoroughbred horses and to hold race meetings and other lawful sports. The head office of the club is at Fort Erie, and its capital is $80,000. The incorporators are John Hood and Moses Shire, Buffalo; William German, A. C. McDonell, and Joseph Battle.

Sailor Athletes Anxious to Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 22.—The Naval Academy baseball team will make a great effort to win the game which is scheduled this season with West Point, to be played at Annapolis on May 16. It is probable that the team will be coached by Catcher W. J. Clarke of the Washington team, who coached the winning team last year. The reason why both Annapolis and West Point are anxious to win this game is that athletic honors between the two institutions are now even, and this game will throw the balance to the victor. Each team has won one of the two baseball games played and the football matches stand four to four. The only other contests in which the two academies meet are the intercollegiate fencing championships. In 1901 Annapolis won leading honors, but last year West Point secured the championship.

Georgetown's Athletic Meet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Georgetown University Athletic Association has decided to hold the annual indoor athletic meet Saturday, Feb. 28, in Convention Hall. M. J. Thompson, manager of athletics, has sent invitations to all the principal colleges and universities of the country, and it is expected that among the entries will be men from Yale, Harvard, University of Chicago, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Lafayette, Cornell, Columbia, and several others. Manager Thompson received a letter to-day from Cornell and it is certain that university will have a relay team in the meet. Efforts are making to arrange a relay race between Lafayette and Lehigh, between whom great rivalry exists in central Pennsylvania.

WILD ENGINE'S DEADLY WORK.

Runaway "Helper" Locomotive Killed Two Men and Caused Two Wrecks.

LIBERTY, Ind., Dec. 22.—A helper engine on the Cincinnati, Hamliton and Dayton Railroad got beyond control early this morning, made two wild runs between Connersville and this place, wrecked two freight trains, demolished four engines, killed two men, and injured two others.

Engineer Callanan of the helper ran to College Grove, assisting a freight train. He was to take a switch east of Liberty. When he got the switch and attempted to reverse his engine, part of the machinery would not respond, and the engine got beyond his control. The engine dashed toward Liberty, running into a grade east of here and striking the engine of a freight and partially wrecking it. In some way the helper engine then was reversed and started back, running through Liberty at the rate of seventy miles an hour. It dashed into another freight train which was being hauled by two engines.

Michael Foley of Indianapolis, a brakeman, and Bounton Osborne of Connersville, fireman of the helper engine, were killed. Edward Foley of Indianapolis, brother of the brakeman killed, was one of the engineers on the double-header freight. He escaped by jumping.

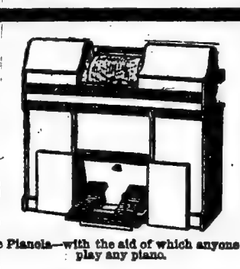
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MOSZKOWSKI
Any one hidden in a room who will hear the Pianola for the first time, will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

Baptist Ministers' Action in the Case of the Rev. G. K. McDonald of Long Island City.

By a unanimous vote, and without formal discussion, the name of the Rev. G. K. McDonald, who resigned the pastorate of the East Avenue Baptist Church, in Long Island City, it was said, to open a saloon in the Bronx, was stricken from the rolls at the weekly meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Conference at the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday.

One of the ministers explained that as Mr. McDonald had resigned his pastorate and presumably did not even retain membership in the church as retiring pastors do sometimes, he no longer has connection with the Baptist communion under the rules of the denomination, and therefore no further action can be taken in regard to him. It was said that the case was peculiarly distressing to the ministers.

KIDNAPPED FROM RUSSIA.

Woman Accused of Shoplifting Is Said to Have Stolen Lawyer's Son, Whose Teacher She Was.

Kidnapping was an additional charge made against Marie Richter, forty-five years old, of 339 East Eleventh Street, when she was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday accused of stealing silks and miscellaneous goods valued at $40 from Wanamaker's on Saturday night.

With her was arrested a fourteen-year-old boy who said his name was Leo Eranos. Agent Pisarro of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said that the boy's real name was Eparnly, and that his father was a prominent lawyer of Alexandria, Russia. Akop Leon, an importer, of 139 Fifth Avenue, according to the society agent, is a friend of the boy's father. Mr. Leon said that Mr. Eparnly told him in Alexandria last September that the boy had been stolen from him two months before by the woman now under arrest, and who was at that time his school teacher.

Mrs. Richter was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, while the boy was confined in the society's rooms. Agent Pisarro said he would lay the case before the Russian Consul General.

BOLIVIAN REVOLUTION WANING.

Attempt to Set Up an Independent Republic Quelled by Government Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Señor Jorge E. Zalles, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Bolivian Legation in Washington, to-day received from the legation of that country in London a dispatch announcing that Nicolas Suarez, who is at the head of a force of men, had defeated the revolutionists at Bahia and Nazareth, on the Acre River. The dispatch also said that Suarez is advancing triumphantly toward Port Alonso.

The latter place is the Bolivian Custom House on the boundary line between Bolivia and Brazil, where the garrison of the former country was, at last accounts, besieged by the revolutionists. The Acre country is that portion of Bolivia which was granted as a concession to an Anglo-American syndicate, and is rich in rubber production. The revolutionists have sought to make an independent republic of it, with a view, it is said, ultimately of securing annexation to Brazil, with the assistance, it is alleged, of the authorities of Manaos, the capital of the Brazilian State of Amazonas.

Recent advices received by Señor Zalles are to the effect that the Government of Bolivia this month has dispatched a force of 750 men from La Paz to quell the revolution, and this is to be followed by the dispatch of a like number in January.

PORTO RICO SMUGGLING CASES.

Another Arrest Made and Commander Mentz of the Lighthouse Service Put on Trial.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 22.—Robert Giles, a Government road contractor and manager of the Automobile Transportation Company, has been arrested in connection with the smuggling cases. He has been arraigned, charged with smuggling. He pleaded not guilty.

The preliminary examinations before United States Commissioner Anderson of Supervisr of Elections Benjamin Butler, Capt. George W. Mentz, in charge of the Porto Rico lighthouse service; James Brennan, an employe of the Country Club, and Robert Giles, charged with smuggling two lots of wines and liquors from St. Thomas on the Uncas and the lighthouse tender Laurel, began here this afternoon.

The case of Commander Mentz was heard first, and seven witnesses testified before court adjourned. Commander Mentz was in command of the Laurel on her trip to St. Thomas, where from thirty to thirty-five cases of liquors were purchased. Some of these cases were put off at Culebra, but fourteen were brought to San Juan. Of the latter six were marked "Robert Giles," while others were addressed to Capt. Andrew Dunlap, Commandant of the naval station here.

One of the witnesses, the Captain of a launch, testified that Capt. Dunlap ordered him to go on board the Laurel and get certain cases, that he did so and delivered them to Capt. Dunlap. A customs inspector testified to having seized and opened the six cases of liquors marked "Robert Giles."

Further hearing of the case against Commander Mentz was postponed until next Friday in order that Collector Crusen, who is at present indisposed, may testify. The court will proceed with the hearing of the other cases to-morrow.

TRAIN-JUMPING DOGS' OWNER.

They Had Been Stolen from Jacob Kless—Second Animal Dies.

Through the books of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was learned yesterday that the licenses found on the dogs that jumped from the baggage car of the north-bound Montreal Express of the New York Central Road at Spuyten Duyvil on Sunday night had been issued to Miss Gussie Gieser of 2,438 Lorillard Avenue, Bronx, and Jacob Kless of the same address. Both dogs were the property of Mr. Kless. Miss Gieser is a relative.

The St. Bernard, which was instantly killed, it was said, had been the property of Mr. Kless for about six years, and was known as Sport. The other, which died yesterday, was known as Niger, and had been attached to the household for about ten years. Miss Kless said that the dogs were about the house Sunday morning and that they were not taken away by any one about the premises. She believes they were stolen.

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A popular and practical Christmas Gift

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Universal, because there is no one in all the world, having the use of hands and feet, who could not learn to use it with but little effort.

To operate it is simplicity itself.

Adjustable to any Piano, the Pianola stands before it when in use, and plays the keys with tiny, felt-tipped fingers.

The striking of the notes of the selection, in proper time and place, is no concern of the player. This is correctly done by perforated rolls of paper music.

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Should the air be familiar, the player's taste will dictate the expression. But if it is strange or difficult, a very simple set of markings on the moving music-roll direct the proper movement of the levers.

Simple it is, but in its simplicity it is musically artistic. Paderewski, Hofmann and other great artists find pleasure in the Pianola and use it because they can so perfectly control the elements which go to make up "expression."

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BATH ROBES, HAT BOXES, HANDSOME CANES, SAILOR SUITS, MACKINTOSHES, CHILDREN'S SUITS, SMOKING JACKETS, VESTEE SUITS, FANCY TROUSERS, CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS, DRESS SUIT CASES, SILK UMBRELLAS

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Highest grade confectionery and chocolates; all candies of my own manufacture are warranted pure sugar. Only Breton's vegetable colors used. Also importer of fruits and marrons, glaces, fancy boxes, bonbonnieres, and costumes, mottoes, &c.

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C. C. SHAYNE'S Fur Store, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av., will be open tonight and Christmas Eve.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c, at druggists.

MUSEUM'S WING OPENED

Exercises in the Transverse Hall of the New Structure.

Mayor Low's Tribute to Those Who Assisted in Establishing the Institution of Art.

The new wing of the Metropolitan Art Museum, Fifth Avenue and Eighty-first Street, was opened formally to the public yesterday afternoon. A prayer by the Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bishop of Washigton; brief addresses of delivery and acceptance by W. R. Willcox; President of the Department of Parks, and F. W. Rhinelander, President of the Trustees of the Museum, and an address by Mayor Low constituted the exercises. At their close an informal reception brought together the friends of the institution for an inspection of the new building and its collections.

The exercises were commenced at 2:30 o'clock, on an improvised stage, constructed with raised seats, for the Trustees and invited guests, in the north gallery of the transverse hall. Other seats were provided in neighboring galleries, but because the acoustic properties of a building constructed for seeing rather than hearing made it impossible to follow the speakers anywhere except on the stage, the majority of the visitors remained in the hall below. Seated behind the speakers' desk were Mayor Low, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, John Bigelow, Samuel P. Avery, Bishop Satterlee, W. R. Willcox, and F. W. Rhinelander.

In his address the Mayor said:

"The throwing open of this newest addition to the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is an occasion of great interest to all citizens of New York. The experimental stage of this museum was passed many years ago. To-day we are adding to an institution whose past, as well as whose present, affords us the keenest pride.

"The idea for the founding of this Museum came, if I am informed aright, from Paris, in a letter of John Jay; and I believe that in this fact there is a double element of interest, as we contemplate the successive additions which go to the completion of the Museum's equipment. In the first place, Paris is the centre of traditional and modern art, and it was most fitting that the motive which led to the foundation of this home for art should have come across the water from the historic home. Then, too, it should be remembered that John Jay came from Huguenot stock and that he inherited artistic traits which could not be lost even through the passing of many generations. After the inception of the idea came the service of the Union League Club in fostering the plan through its early stages.

"I think that we ought to recognize the debt to these three agencies—the artists of old France, the member of that famous old family which from the beginning down has given the highest service to the State, and the organization which contributed of its interest in the early days of the Museum. With these names should be mentioned that of Richard M. Hunt, to whose consummate skill this building testifies, so that while he is dead, yet he speaketh, as do those distinguished confreres of his whose works adorn these halls. And we should mention, as well, the names of the late Theodore Roosevelt, father of our distinguished President; of John Taylor Robinson, and of Henry G. Marquand. The city owes to Henry G. Marquand more than to any other man of the last generation, its present distinction as a home of art, and it is my pleasure at this time, as Mayor of the city, to pay this tribute to him.

"In this Museum we have a worthy example of municipal and individual co-operation which we may be permitted to hope will continue through the years, until, in the passing of a century or two, there shall be on this spot a collection of treasures to rival those in the fabled story of Aladdin's lamp. I believe that we have here now a wonderful prophecy of such a future, and it is with this thought that I declare this building open to the public."

Among those present were:

William E. Dodge,	Edward M. Grout,
Daniel Huntington,	Morris K. Jesup,
L. P. di Cesnola,	Archbishop J. M. Farley,
H. C. Fahnestock,	John E. Eustis,
Darius O. Mills,	Richard Young,
R. W. De Forest,	Richard H. Hunt,
John S. Kennedy,	Joseph H. Hunt,
Rutherfurd Stuyvesant,	Admiral Barker,
Charles Stewart Smith,	John M. Carrere,
William R. Ware,	Thomas Hastings,
Whitelaw Reid,	J. Henry Smith,
Edward D. Adams,	George A. Hearn,
Elihu Root,	John N. Partridge,
John Crosby Brown,	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford,
John D. Crimmins,	Chauncey M. Depew,
G. Branchi,	Thomas W. Wood,
George C. Clausen,	Gen. M. T. McMahon,
Bird S. Coler,	Rev. W. H. Ward,
Daniel C. French,	Gen. J. G. Wilson,
Jacob A. Cantor,	D. N. Botassi,
Augustus St. Gaudens,	Nicholas Ladygensky,
Arthur T. Hadley,	L. G. Bloomingdale,
Major L. Livingston Seaman,	Alexander E. Orr,
Prof. F. W. Hooper,	George L. Rives,
John La Farge,	Charles S. Fairchild,
Sadazuchi Uchida,	William C. Whitney,
Mariano F. Sotelo,	Alfred Duane Pell,
Duc de Loubat,	Charles F. McKim,
Prof. Allan Marquand,	Stanford White,
J. Scott Hartley,	Percy Sanderson,
Admiral Henry Erben,	Chow Tsz Chi.
Gen. Horatio C. King,	
Frederick Dielman,	

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were several small dances last evening—débutante affairs, most of them. Those, with a few receptions and the Bagby musicale at which Mme. Eames did not sing, but was substituted for by Mme. Schumann-Heink, were the principal social events of the day. This evening there will be more débutante dances, and to-day R. Reynolds Hitt and Miss Edith Gray will be married at St. Bartholomew's.

***

Sunday evening is largely devoted to dining at the various restaurants. One of the many large dinners given on Sunday evening at Sherry's was one at which P. F. Collier was host. Mrs. Frederick Neilson sat at his right and Mrs. William Jay at his left. There were some thirty guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, Miss May Van Alen, and Miss Greta Pomeroy.

***

Among the entertainments booked for today are a dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard and a dance by Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick at the Metropolitan Club Annex.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a Christmas party for her son, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr. Mrs. Eben Wright will have a Christmas tree for her children and some of their young friends.

***

Mrs. Eben Wright (Miss Leta Pell) last night gave a theatre party, followed by a supper and dancing, for Miss Gertrude Pell, Mrs. Walden Pell's débutante daughter. There were forty-eight guests asked, and the play selected was "Imprudence," the boxes at the Empire having all been taken for the affair. After supper there was informal dancing. Among the guests asked were:

Georgette Collier,	Gilbert Francklyn,
Constance Livermore,	Mascoe Roberts,
Beatrice Hollins,	C. Sands,
Eleanor Roosevelt,	Robert H. McCormick, Jr.,
Edith Poor,	Duer Irving,
Natalie Schenck,	Edward Livingston,
Julia Edgar,	Arthur Sturgis,
Fanny Iselin,	Ambrose Hurry,
Winonah Wetmore,	Philip Brown,
Elsie Waterbury,	Cornelius Lee,
Violet Cruger,	Isaac Burden,
Eleanor Morris,	Townsend Irvin,
Helen Parrish,	William Fuller,
Cynthia Roche,	Philip Stockton,
Chloise Hatch,	Andrew Sage,
Aleid Schenck,	T. H. Huntington,
Miss Magee,	Wesley Doane,
Miss Morton,	Sherman Day,
Miss Amory,	Nathaniel Lord,
Mrs. Huntington,	H. R. Vingut,
Leonard Jacob,	Theodore Stearns,
George Scott,	Mr. Larocque.
De Lancey Coster,	

***

Mrs. Randolph Hurry gave at Dodsworth's last night a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth M. Hurry. There was a cotillion, which was led by Renwick C. Hurry, who danced with his cousin, the débutante. Mrs. Hurry, gowned in black lace over pale blue, and Miss Hurry, in white chiffon and Irish lace, received the guests. There were about fifty couples in the cotillion and the favors for it were Christmas bells, pipes, Venetian chains, and other pretty trifles. A supper was served. The guests included:

Eleanor Scott,	Robert Bartholomew,
Kate Prentice,	Dudley Cooper,
Katharine Lyman,	Rutgers Hay,
Marion Lyman,	T. S. Scott,
Margaret Scott,	H. Peabody,
Marie Montant,	Clark Read,
Ruth Ashmore,	Edward Lacey,
Emily Hurry,	Lawrence Hoyt,
Henrietta Weatherbee,	Stuart Preston,
Edith Bates,	E. Schermerhorn, Jr.,
Helen Read,	Douglas Hartshorne,
Rosalie Coe Campbell,	James Acker,
Mary Gardner,	Fenwick Beekman,
Madeleine Johnson,	Clyde Benedict,
Helen Harbeck,	Marcel Sternbrugge,
Mildred Harbeck,	Harry Ashmore,
Marie Dwight,	Guernsey Benedict,
Louise Aldrich,	Frederic McGourkey,
Mary Aldrich,	Edward Cook,
Clara Boardman,	Walter Cook,
The Misses Willets,	Stewart Waller,
H. Ralston,	Hillhouse Adams,
Helen Sturgis,	Franklin Richardson,
Fanny Brown,	Sinclair Richardson,
Mary Shreve,	Pennington Satterthwaite,
Marie Van Llew,	Preston Pargo,
Kate Richardson,	Rossiter Worthington,
Gwladys Crosby,	John Peters,
Caroline Weil,	Rowland Stebbins,
The Misses Nairn,	Wilson Shreve,
Abbie Boqraem,	Montgomery Cook,
Betty Collamore,	Alvin Untermyer,
Marie Struthers,	Roger Kingsland,
Selina Arnold,	Nathaniel Robbins.
Morris Underhill,	
Sydney L. Smith,	

***

Mrs. Almon Goodwin of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a dance in the Red Room at Delmonico's last evening for her daughter, Miss Hilda Goodwin, a débutante of this season. Mrs. Goodwin, in black net over white silk, and Miss Goodwin in white tulle and lace embroidered in white grapes, assisted by Mrs. Carleton Cook and Mrs. F. P. Bellamy, received the guests. Dancing began about 10 o'clock and supper was served at midnight at small tables.

There were about one hundred guests, among them being:

Margaret Appleton,	Stowe Phelps,
Elsie Ladd,	Ronald Curtis,
Elizabeth Masten,	Victor Wilbour,
Eleanor Munroe,	Sterling St. John,
Aristta Prentice,	Wilder Bellamy,
Madeleine Cary,	Wyllis Munro,
Katharine Grinnell,	Dr. Augustus Wadsworth,
Blanche Underwood,	The Messrs. Poor,
The Misses Inness,	W. M. Ivins, Jr.,
The Misses Quackenbush,	Henry Britton.
Miss Rumsey,	David Rumsey,
Louis Keller,	Stephen Clark,
Oswald Villard,	Ansel Phelps,

***

The first of two dances gotten up by the "Farmington girls," as they call themselves, took place at Sherry's in the large ballroom last evening. The young women who originated them have all been students at the Porter School at Farmington, Conn., and only girls who have been or are now students there are asked to them, many of those invited coming from Boston, Philadelphia, New Haven, Hartford, and other cities. The patronesses include Mrs. John Dow, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. Theodore Gilman of Yonkers, Mrs. G. C. Rand of Lawrence, L. I.; Mrs. John Reid of Yonkers, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson. A committee of young women and young men had last night's cotillion in charge. They were the Misses Louise Thacher, Dorothy Rand, Jessie Wood, Louise Parsons, Eva Hoyt, Juliette and Margaret Hubbell, Grace Gillette, Jean Reid of Yonkers, Elsie Gilman, John Reid, H. Fish Benjamin, Robbins Gilder, John Gilman, and Curtenius Gillette. The dance was preceded by several large dinners. There was informal dancing until a buffet supper was served about midnight, and then followed a short cotillion with one favor figure. It was led by Scott McLanahan, who danced with Miss Jessie Wood. For the girls the favors were large white parasols trimmed with flowers and fancy canes. Among the subscribers to these dances are:

Edith Lounsbery,	Helen Hall of New Haven,
Louise Gulliver,	Peggy Low,
The Misses Hubbell,	Miss Evans of Morristown,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Crocker,	Mrs. Frank Holden,
Louise Thacher,	Mabel Stanton,
Jean Reid,	H. F. Benjamin,
Elizabeth Tuckerman,	Harry Hollister,
Ruth Bacon,	Harry Fisher,
Mabel Bacon,	Eldridge Morgan,
Blanche Underwood,	Bernon Prentice,
Eleanor Wilson,	Boudinot Conner,
Bessie Potter,	Lawrence Reid,
Ethel Wakeman,	Percy Jennings,
Pauline Platt,	Joseph Willis of Morristown,
Natalie Coffin,	Ethelbert Lowe,
Katharine Prentice,	George Phelps,
Nannie Mathewson,	Cortlandt Barnes,
Mildred Stokes,	John Alsop,
Louise Otis of Rochester,	G. Atterbury,
Katharine Hun of Albany,	Thomas D. Thacher.
Elizabeth Morgan of Germantown,	

The second dance will take place on Feb. 12.

***

In Grace Church Chantry on Saturday Miss Edith Maud Benedict, the daughter of James Benedict, was married to Pierre Jay Wurts. Mr. Wurts is a first cousin of Col. William Jay. He is also related to the Wurts and Dundas-Wurts and Dundas Lippincott Wurts families of Philadelphia. He has been living for several years at 58 Washington Square North.

***

Another wedding that took place on Saturday in the chantry of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, was that of Elizabeth Amory Day, the daughter of the late Dr. Walter De Forest Day, well known ten years ago socially and profesionally, and J. Ernest Windust of London. The bride was given away by her brother, S. Sherwood Day. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Mary Richard and Frank Spiekerman took place at St. Mary's, Nutley, N. J., on Saturday. Mrs. Richard was a widow. She is a daughter-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Richard of this city and is from Philadelphia. She is related to the Bouviers of that city and to several of the old French families in St. Louis.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne are at Lakewood for the holidays. They will return after New Year's.

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Mrs. John R. Drexel is asked to be one of the women receiving with Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer in Philadelphia on New Year's Day. Mrs. Van Rensselaer will give an old-fashioned afternoon New Year's reception.

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Among those who arrived on the St. Louis yesterday were the Baronne Bawvens d'Everstein, the Countess Spottiswood Mackin, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Post, and Mrs. Edward Terry.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a dinner last evening at the de Peyster residence, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Jared Beekman, and John McKim.

***

The Countess de Castellane was at the opera last night as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould. The Countess wore a white satin gown, trimmed with pink, and around her neck was a collar of five rows of pearls, with diamond clasps. Her hair was arranged in the new fashion—very high. Half way to the summit there gleamed a diamond dog-collar wound about the hair, while the whole coiffure was surmounted by a very large pink plume composed of a single feather.

TO WED FATHER'S SECRETARY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Edith Newlands, eldest daughter of Representative Francis Newlands of Nevada, to Charles Johnson, son of the late Dr. W. W. Johnson of this city. No date is named for the wedding, which is, however, expected to be an event of the early Summer.

Miss Newlands is one of the best known belles of official society, and, with her sisters, among the great heiresses of the country, being a daughter of Representative Newlands by his first wife, who was a Miss Sharon of California. She made her début in Washington some six years ago and has also been much in society in England, where she has frequently visited her aunt, Lady Heskith. She spent last Autumn at Geneseo, N. Y., where she was one of the noted women riders at the Genesee Valley Hunt. She is exceedingly fond of outdoor sports.

Mr. Johnson has spent little time in Washington since his school days, and since his graduation from college has been an instructor at St. Mark's School at Concord, N. H. He acted as private secretary for Representative Newlands last Summer, accompanying the family to their home in Nevada, where it is believed the present romance began.

Miss Newlands and her youngest sister, Miss Frances, recently joined their father at their Washington home on Woodley Lane, the former residence of ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, where Mr. Johnson is also a guest at present.

PRIVILEGES BEFORE RIGHTS

Josephine Dodge Daskam's Advice to Girls of the Future.

At Pilgrim Mothers' Dinner Author Suggests That in the Absence of a Vote, They Can Always Get a Voter.

Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam, the author, rather astonished the members of the Pilgrim Mothers' Society yesterday afternoon when she expressed her views on "The Girls of the Future." The women who hold membership in the society, after a dinner in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, had been listening to responses to toasts on women in business, in law, in medicine, and at the ballot box when Miss Daskam spoke.

"The young girl of the future," she said, "I hope may find no greater responsibilities, no wider paths, no more difficulties than the girl of the present has. Many women who are most valiantly anxious to gain their rights have always forgotton one thing—that the party of the first part, our brothers, are to-day where they were in the beginning; they have always the same advantages, the same responsibilities, the same difficulties, and, fortunately, they have the training to meet them. The girl has all of these things—and 753 extra tasks. And her back is no stronger and her shoulders are just as small as they ever were. I do not think there is much difference between the girl of to-day and Eve.

"The girl of the future will be definitely obliged to choose between her ever-present privileges and her rights. And, if anybody were to ask me, I would advise her to hang on to her privileges and let her rights go."

The silence that followed that remark was relieved by the laughter caused by Miss Daskam's next remark that, "If you can't get your vote, you can always get your voter, and you can influence him in his vote."

Miss Daskam then proposed what she called "a little scheme." "Let him," she said, "live and perish in the conviction that he knows and can do many things that you cannot, and always pretend that you never know." She said that men wanted to do for women things which they believed women could not do, and were angered when they learned that they could do those things. She said that the man ought to be permitted to keep the bank book, and to decipher for his wife the railroad time table, a thing which, of course, no woman is capable of doing.

Two things Miss Daskam said she regarded as absolutely necessary in an entirely satisfactory girl, and these things she said were precisely the same in the furthest island of the Pacific and in a high school in Massachusetts. These were that the girl must be good and she must be charming.

"You may think that the charm lies in her knowledge, in her parliamentary ability, in her oratorical powers, or in canning peaches," said Miss Daskam, "but it must be there. And neither the goodness nor the charm alone would be satisfactory. If the girl is good and nothing else, she will be as dull as anything imaginable, and if she is not good the world cannot progress, because while a bad woman may be interesting, yet she cannot perpetuate nations, and after all that seems to be the main object for which we were created."

Miss Daskam, because of an engagement, was obliged to leave as soon as she had finished speaking. Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, President of the New York Legislative League, who presided, said:

"The speaker is a successful writer, as you all know, and she gets the same for her books as men do. If she were a school teacher or an employe under civil service at Washington, perhaps she would think differently."

Mrs. Blake, before Miss Daskam's speech, had been telling of the trials and tribulations of the teachers and the Post Office Department employes who had lost their positions because they had taken husbands unto themselves. In this regard she said: "The woman teachers has to forfeit her position because she gets married. I don't see why she should not be permitted to support her husband if he is worthy."

At that there was general laughter. Referring to the two hundred and eightieth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, which gave occasion for the dinner, Mrs. Blake spoke of the absence of the names of the thirty-nine Pilgrim mothers from the commemorative tablet placed on the Plymouth Rock, and deprecated the discrimination.

Mrs. Fannie E. Carpenter, a practicing lawyer, spoke on "Women in the Law," Mrs. L. W. Law, ex-President of the Business Women's League, spoke on "Women in Business" and Dr. Phoebe Waite on "Women in Medicine," and Miss Muller told of her experience on the London School Board, where she served for six years.

A silent toast was given in memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the founders of the Pilgrim Mothers' Society.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. William Vogel, of 73 East Eightieth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Birdie Rose, to Edgar R. Lincoln.

IN THE SHOPS.

Blankets for toy dogs are of velvet, satin-lined, with high collars, edged with swan's-down or some fine, soft fur.

***

Pretty things in Christmas cards which are a little out of the ordinary are hand-painted with holly and a Christmas greeting. In one corner a square opening is cut, and in this is a little brass bell. These cost 40 cents each.

***

A card with the Christmas greeting and a pumpkin painted on one end is sold for 20 cents.

***

Little leather-covered calendars are 15 cents each.

***

Quaint tall glasses and jugs, some in frosted glass and some in plain, have figures of the caricature order in colors upon them. Those representing German characters have the name of the forester, huntsman, or whatever it may be, in German. The French ones are without names. These are something new, and all of the glasses are exceedingly attractive and cleverly done.

***

Crêpe de chine ties, which are pretty and useful, cost 50 cents each. They are hemstitched across the ends. The white ones wash well.

***

Pen handles in real shell are to be found now among the shell goods.

***

Here are odd things seen among the Russian wares at the Woman's Exchange. They are double brass candlesticks, each pair being screwed together with the bottoms of the saucers out. When unscrewed the short heads of the candlesticks are to be found in the saucers. The heads screw on the saucers. Screwed together again, the saucers may be slipped into the pocket, and they take no more room than a tobacco pouch. The saucers are light in weight, and the candlesticks are not heavy. They cost $1.

***

Delft scenes appear on white linen, which is used for covering desk sets, pen trays, ink bottles, and blotter corners.

***

Some of the most attractive of stockings for the children to hang for Santa Claus are to be found in the children's department. They are of white canton flannel, the fuzzy side out. There is red on the foot, and a deep pointed band of the red at the top, each point being finished with a bell, and giving the stocking a festive appearance. These cost 50 cents each.

***

A smart little set of furniture—table, rocking chairs, and sofa, covered with green satin, all home-made—costs $3.

***

A charming little blond-haired lady, with her wardrobe upon a card, costs $2. She wears a light wash frock and a white crinoline hat, and on the card is a small dimity frock, one of percale or a material of that kind, a little coat and hat which match, and a small white nightdress, tied with a ribbon bow at the neck. The little lady herself is perhaps three inches tall.

***

There are very pretty little bedsteads, beds, and bed clothes, all made by hand, as is the doll's wardrobe, which are just the size for her.

***

Something new in Brownie dolls is made from an idea brought over from London last Summer. Two young girls who saw the London doll have gone into the business. The Brownies are wired, and the legs and arms will stay in any position in which they are placed.

***

Something new and attractive is in an extension book rack for the table. The only one which has been made so far is for a child's Christmas gift. It is in burnt wood, and two colors of wood are used in the piece. On the outside of the two end pieces are burned and colored two coats-of-arms, the detail in one being brought out perfectly. They are the coats-of-arms of the child's parents, that of the father's and that of the mother's families, and in the centre of the rack, on the inside, in fine lettering, is the child's name. It is a unique piece of work.

***

Little fans which are popular are set solidly with flowers, violets, covering all of the fan part. The sticks are rolled, not folded, and tied with a ribbon. The fans are pretty little things and the cost is $8 each.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Grand Finale

EVERY garment in our magnificent assortment of Holiday offerings is included in the FOUR CLASSES WITHOUT RESERVE. SALE OPENS THIS MORNING, DECEMBER 23.

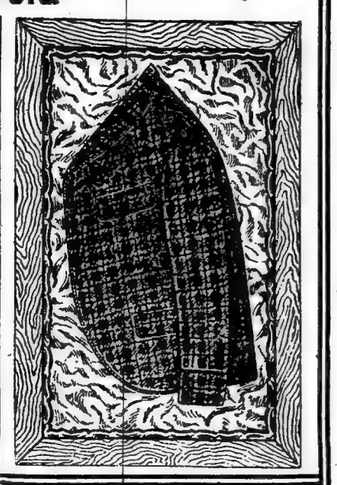

Class A, 2.00 Jackets, House Coats.

TRICOTS in dark brown, Farmer satin lining, finished with cord. SCOTCH PLAIDS, 3 distinct shades. DOUBLE-FACED fabrics. All broken lots, of course.

REVERSIBLE PLAID EFFECTS on collar, cuffs and pockets. Solid colorings in general. Plenty of large sizes.

Class B, 4.00 Tuxedos, Negligee Coats.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN single and double textures, novelty plaids. Also Tuxedo styles. Rich colorings.

Simply Facts.

WHEN we opened our Great Sale of Negligee and Smoking Coats on Dec. 5 we stated that "OUR PRICES WERE LOWER THAN THOSE PAID AT WHOLESALE BY OUR COMPETITORS." And every subsequent announcement and Sale has sustained that fact in a most decisive manner.

LOUNGING ROBES and GOWNS, solid colors, with fancy contrasts on collar, cuffs and pockets; also bizarre effects.

Class C, 6.00 Robes, Jackets, Gowns.

ENGLISH HOUSE COATS of special designs. German Coats and High Class American Textures.

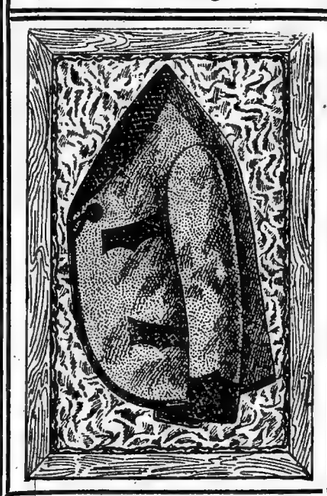

MATELASSES, VELOURS, VELVETS and Novelty Negligee Coats, made in the very acme of perfection. Many SILK, SATIN and VENETIAN-LINED.

Exclusive Foreign Novelties.

Class D, 8.00 Highest Grade Garments.

DRESSING GOWNS of finest texture, both in quiet and striking effects of finish.

A GATHERING OF THE ELITE OF NEGLIGEE GARMENTS.

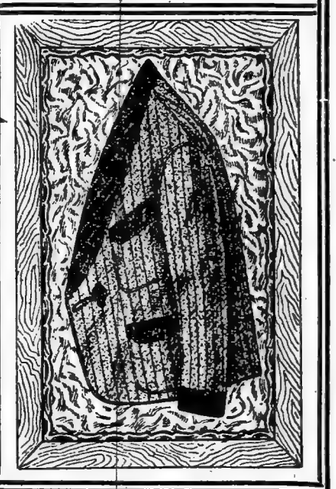

Russian Sable Muffs, round and flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.

NOTE.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS ARBITRATOR.

Germany and Great Britain seem disposed to force upon Mr. ROOSEVELT the task of arbitrating their differences with Venezuela. If their urgency overcomes his reluctance he will certainly have the right to impose certain reasonable conditions. He should ask that hostilities shall at once cease, and that from the moment when, with the assent and by the request of President CASTRO and the Governments of Germany, Great Britain, and Italy he accepts the office of arbitrator, the blockade shall be withdrawn and all matters in dispute be without reservation submitted to his arbitrament.

The rôle of arbitrator in this dispute is not without embarrassment for the President of the United States. We stand nearest to the immediate parties in interest. We are not of their number, we do not wish to become one of them. It is our desire and policy in no manner to entangle ourselves in the controversy or with the consequences of its settlement. When we establish precedents we like to do it of our own will for our own purposes. We have always been exceedingly averse to letting ourselves be forced or persuaded into the quarrels of others. For these reasons, and in view of our recognized position and policy in this hemisphere, it would be decidedly our preference that the matter should be referred for settlement to The Hague court of arbitration.

We are quite at a loss to understand the unwillingness of Great Britain and Germany to accept President ROOSEVELT'S suggestion that it be so referred. We cannot suspect them of a desire to involve us in unwelcome responsibilities. We cannot be so involved, indeed, since nobody expects an arbitrator to enforce his own decisions. Nor are we at liberty to suppose that their claims against Venezuela are of such a nature that they would prefer to submit them to private examination rather than expose them to the publicity of a hearing before The Hague tribunal. If they fear that their joint acts in the Caribbean have displeased us, and hope by getting our President to decide between them and Venezuela to regain our esteem and confidence, the motive would be at least intelligible. We wish we could get them to understand, however, that we should be still better pleased if they took the case to the constituted court. It seems almost like discrediting the results of The Hague conference, something like a slight upon the dignity and competence of the tribunal, to invoke the judgment of an individual arbitrator in a controversy so peculiarly of a nature to be settled at The Hague "upon the basis of respect for law."

The President may accept the office. If he does accept it, we are firm in the opinion that he should insist upon the immediate cessation of all hostile constraint upon Venezuela.

THE PIOUS FRAUD THEORY.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is the most ingenious pacifier of the age. He has in one short address, delivered at the banquet of the New England Society in Charleston, S. C., last night, put an end to a discussion which has raged among us in the mouths of orators and of cannon for more than a century. During all of that long period, we have disputed about State sovereignty. Even the civil war, while it settled the fact, did not quench the principle involved in the assertion that a State has the right to secede from the Union. Mr. ADAMS makes all further wrangling needless, impossible even, by showing that both sides are and have been right.

He has been brought to this consoling belief by an attentive study of the Constitution and its sources and apparently by a willing acceptance of Mr. GORDY'S statements of fact and theories in his enlightening history of political parties in this country. The makers of the Constitution are confronted by two quite irreconcilable theories. The State idea was dominant, the idea of a sovereign nation new and distrusted. HAMILTON and the other wise men saw that a nation of thirteen sovereignties would be unworkable, always threatening to tumble to pieces. At that time, however, the States would not have ratified a Constitution merging themselves into one sovereign nation. What could the wise men do? They perpetrated a pious fraud on the average American, whose feet by the Constitution "were directed into a path which inevitably led him to the goal he least desired for his journey's end"; that is, an indissoluble union.

Out of such a difficulty compromise is often the only practical way of escape. It was the opinion of Mr. LEWIS CARROLL that when the momentous question, "Under which King, Bezonian? Speak, or die," was asked, the only safe answer was "Rilloram." There was no time to think, not a moment for the trembling doubter to make up his mind whether he ought to say "Richard" or "William," so he should have combined the two in a pious and perplexing blend of contradictory elements—like the Constitution.

This, at least, was the way the fathers chose. Then what Mr. ADAMS calls fate or necessity, what we should call the laws of nature and of evolution, began to operate. Sometimes it was the State sovereignty idea, sometimes the indissoluble union idea that was dominant; until in 1861 came the great test of the question which forever removed it from the realm of practical political action. Mr. ADAMS finds in the Constitution and in the compromise which made its adoption possible the legal justification of both theories. It remained for the forces of National development to set their seal and sanction upon the theory and fact of a union not to be dissolved. The new thing, the comforting thing, to be got out of Mr. ADAMS'S address is the conclusion that the dispute must now stop. How is it possible for discussion to proceed when each party to it knows not only that he is right, but that his adversary is right?

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The poem of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING, which we yesterday copied from The London Times of the same date, does not, we think, contain anything calculated to wound American sensibilities. Of German sensibilities it does not make any pretense of taking account. That it is not wounding to British sensibilities may, apparently, be safely inferred from its appearance in the chief organ of British opinion.

The question which at once arises upon a perusal of these very vigorous and outspoken poetical remarks is, how far they do really represent British opinion. Because, if they do fairly represent it, then it is evident that the British Government has made a political blunder in allying itself with the German Government for the collection of the debts owing by Venezuela to the subjects of the two Powers. We all know that, while the course of the German Government, throughout the South African business, was scrupulously correct, at least after the dispatch of that famous and impulsive telegram of the Kaiser to President KRUGER at the time of the Jameson raid, the course of German opinion, as represented by the German press, upon the same struggle, has converted British opinion into emotion and aroused it to a pitch of something like infuriation. The London Times itself, in a series of articles, carefully recounted all the insults which the German press had heaped upon the British Army, the British Government, and the British royal family. There was only one obvious motive to such a publication. Any Englishman might have said to any other Englishman that it was done "lest we forget." Of course Mr. KIPLING is in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility than The London Times, which would not, if it could, make a denunciation of Germany so pictorial and passionate as his. But the emotions to which Mr. KIPLING gives expression are precisely those which the previous and more measured publications on the same subject of the journal in which his appeal appears were admirably adapted to excite. We have no reason to doubt that the alliance of Britain with the Germans, "to help them press for a debt," does seem to most Englishmen a "forbidden and abhorrent" performance.

There is another aspect of the matter, to which Mr. KIPLING did not see his way poetically to advert, which yet must be present to many Englishmen, as it is constantly before the eyes of many Americans. That consideration is that what the poet regards as an unnatural alliance must be, so long as it lasts, a peril and an embarrassment to the cementing of a natural alliance between the two great English-speaking nations, an alliance none the less, possibly all the more, valuable because it is not, and is not in the least likely to become, a formal alliance. We perfectly understand Great Britain's position toward the Monroe Doctrine. In the very course of his declining to accept it as an adopted and fixed principle of international law, Lord SALISBURY reminded us yet once more that the doctrine was in large part of British invention and only of American adoption, that it was in fact a British statesman whose boast was justified that he had "called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old." It is not an exaggeration to say that to-day the Monroe Doctrine is recognized by Great Britain as a useful guarantee and possible support of British as well as of American interests. But we do not know what view the German Government or the German people take of the doctrine which we regard as essential to our peace and security. We have reason to believe that the Germans in South America, who widely differ from the Germans in North America in remaining Germans and successfully resisting Americanization, view the pretension embodied in that doctrine with hostility and would delight to see it overthrown by German arms. It is true that the German Government has been scrupulously polite in consulting our own about every step of its proposed procedures. But it is also true that the performances of the German forces in South America have not been confined to the programme. The destruction of Venezuelan public vessels is undoubtedly the incident of what Mr. BALFOUR admits to be a "war," which has given the greatest shock to American feeling. The necessity of disabling these vessels as weapons of war we quite recognized. The propriety of seizing them as part of the debtor's assets we were quite willing to recognize. But to sink them after they were disabled, to impair your debtor's means of paying, was a procedure anomalous and unjustified. It looked not like the collection of a debt, but like a "punitive expedition" of unhappy memory, and moreover a punitive expedition in advance of any announcement of a state of war. From this incident the British Government has already been moved to dissociate itself. What else but such a disclaimer can be made of Lord CRANBORNE'S volunteer statement in the House of Commons that "the Germans sank their prizes," with the necessary intimation that that was a length to which the British did not, in the circumstances, see their way to going. Possibly a like disclaimer may have been involved in Mr. BALFOUR'S explanation that the "notes" of the two Powers to Venezuela were "neither joint nor identical."

It is, we should say, highly probable that if joint operations for the coercion of Venezuela are not completed before the reassembling of Parliament much more emphatic and specific disclaimers of German action will have to be made by British Ministers upon the floor of the House of Commons. It may very well be that British opinion will ask these Ministers why, then, they have put their country in a position in which it was almost a foregone conclusion that such disclaimers would have to be made. In fact, it seems that many Britons must be in a frame of mind to echo the indignant inquiries of the poet who has not hitherto failed to express the sentiment of his countrymen:

'Neath all the flags of all mankind
That use upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find,
That ye strike hands with these?

Of evil times that men could choose
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding judgment let ye loose
To pick the worst of all?

OUR OBLIGATION TO PROF. LORENZ.

On the eve of his departure for home it is due to the great Viennese surgeon, Dr. ADOLPH LORENZ, to offer him such an expression of the thanks of the American people as a journal of opinion may feel itself authorized to express.

He was brought to this country for a special service commanding the unprecedented fee of $40,000. The operation he was asked to undertake might perhaps have been performed in this country at much less cost, but to the master who had identified his name inseparably with the bloodless treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip it was preferred to intrust it. He came and performed the operation. Not even the marvelous charlatan, PARACELSUS, whose claims to a knowledge beyond human limitations made him a demigod of the ignorant and the credulous folk of the sixteenth century, had an experience comparable to that of Prof. LORENZ. Had he so elected his stay in this country might have been indefinitely prolonged and made gainful beyond anything hitherto known in professional experience. Private cases were offered him almost without number and at his own price. Apparently, mercenary considerations influence him but little, if at all, and he has employed his time in this country in gratuitously exhibiting his method to all who cared to see it, explaining every step and making it so clear that the skillful surgeons of the United States will in future essay the Lorenz operation with entire confidence. Representative orthopedists have gained from his clinics a mastery of the bloodless method and will in future be able to render much more efficient aid to an unfortunate class of cripples. The simplicity and safety of the operation will make the profession more keenly alive to the error of early neglect of such deformities, and there is reason to hope that through the elevation of orthopedic surgery to a higher plane in public confidence and esteem more general and liberal endowments of orthopedic hospitals will be offered, and facilities of treatment so multiplied that few children in or near our centres of population will be permitted to carry this affliction to maturity.

For this service Dr. LORENZ is entitled to the thanks of the American people. That it has found spontaneous expression in a hundred ways, and that his progress through the country has been an ovation, approaching at times the proportions of a triumph, should be as gratifying to us as it cannot fail to be to him. He is a modest, generous, amiable man, endowed by nature with many lovable qualities, and bringing sunshine and joy even into the gloomy and forbidding precincts of the surgical amphitheatre. That his life may be long and happy and its work crowned with honor is the wish of every thoughtful citizen of this Republic, where his visit will be remembered with sincere pleasure.

MARCONI'S ACHIEVEMENT.

MARCONI has won a reputation for veracity and conservatism in announcement which would warrant the technical world in accepting without question his unsupported and unverified statement that he has exchanged intelligible messages between Cape Breton and the Cornwall coast. This is an honorable distinction in that borderland between science and business which the inventor is in some sense forced to occupy to further the interests and favor the views of those who have financed his ventures in the stage of experimentation and are impatient for the returns of practical application. There is a great temptation constantly impelling the inventor to make premature announcement and declare that his difficulties are all behind him when he thinks his experimentation has brought him to a point from which, like MOSES on Mount Pisgah, he sees the promised land opening before him in an alluring panorama of wealth and beauty. It often happens, however, that between viewing the promised land and entering it there is a gulf as impassable as separated MOSES from the fruition of his hopes and the glorious consummation of his life labors. More often than otherwise, in the case of great inventions, this gulf is excavated by premature announcement. Hopes and expectations are created which are not of the kind to survive disappointment or long postponement. If practical application lags, confidence wavers and is quickly replaced by doubt and distrust. In that stage many enterprises of great pith and moment are plunged into irretrievable ruin. If the inventions underlying them survive and find profitable utilization, the inventors are remembered only as imaginative geniuses who were born too soon, and who left behind them only ideas which wiser and more practical men developed and made useful.

MARCONI has established the reputation of being too wise or too honest, or both, to make this frequent and disastrous mistake. When an intelligible message was received at Newfoundland from the Welsh coast, about a year ago, he could have "boomed" his system and made large sums of money on the strength of his simple assurance that the problem of wireless transoceanic telegraphy had been solved and awaited only the building of machinery for the generation of stronger currents to make competition with cable telegraphy a commercial fact. Instead of this, he told just what he had done, frankly expressing gratification that he had accomplished so much, and equally frankly admitting that while commercial success seemed to be in sight it had not been attained and might never amount to anything which could be considered hurtful competition with cable telegraphy, supplementing it rather than offering a substitute for it. Having already accomplished more than was done by the first Atlantic cable when its tentative utilization was made the occasion of National rejoicing, he is yet as frank and modest as before, claiming no more than he has actually performed and predicting less for his system than the amateur would feel warranted in doing on the strength of the published information.

MARCONI is entitled to a great deal of honor. He has labored patiently and persistently in the face of great difficulties and discouragements, has apparently kept his temper admirably and attended as strictly to business as the obstacles, natural and artificial, would permit. He has done the world an invaluable service, and we hope that his reward, if not commensurate to his labor, will at least be satisfactory.

SUBSIDIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The general effect of the report on the matter of ship subsidies in Great Britain is adverse to the system as it is used in other countries. The committee, which was a particularly strong one, reported that subsidies directly given to British ships would do no good in building up a mercantile marine, and would be apt to do harm. The only cases in which payments from the Treasury would be advisable would be those in which it was desirable, for political reasons, to have better or more rapid communication with the distant parts of the empire, or where it was desirable to make provision for transport service that could not be otherwise obtained. In other words, the committee would not pay money unless something of general public utility was secured in return.

But there is a branch of the subject which is treated in a somewhat different manner. It is the coasting trade. Heretofore Great Britain has placed no restrictions on trade between any part of the empire and other parts. Interimperial shipping business has been open to all who cared to engage in it. This policy, the committee suggests, can be modified to advantage by imposing on vessels of other nationalities the same restrictions in this trade that are imposed by those Governments upon British ships. This is aimed particularly at the United States and the recent classification of trade between the ports of the States and those of Porto Rico and the Philippines as "coasting trade." We are not able to accept the view of the committee that this would really be an advantage to the British people, but it is plain that it could not be complained of by our Government. It would simply be following our own example and would as amply be justified in their case as in ours. In the same direction and in like spirit are the recommendations of the committee with reference to the conditions now imposed on British ships to secure the safety of the crews, which the committee thinks should also be imposed on foreign vessels entering or leaving British ports.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Why has it been found necessary to secure the permission of the State Civil Service Commission so to change the qualifications for admission to the police force of New York City that men only 5 feet 6½ inches tall are eligible for selection as patrolmen? The old rule of 5 feet 7½ inches has been in operation for a good while, and there has never been any difficulty, so far as known, in getting all the policemen we were willing to pay for. It cannot be that the proportionate number of big New Yorkers is decreasing in this era of prosperity, and surely there is as much need as ever that the guardians of our peace—and of some other things that are ours—should be of large size. A little man can hardly be an efficient policeman, while one that is big and strong at least can be if he chooses. No doubt reasons for the change in requirements exist, but the reasons should be made public, in order that we may all form an opinion as to whether they are adequate reasons or not. At present one cannot but fear that the desire is to broaden the field of selection in order that the payment of political debts may not be so narrowly restricted. Little men make as good party workers as big ones, but they do not inspire as much confidence on the one hand, or as much fear on the other, as giants do, and it is desirable that policemen should inspire both confidence and fear.

—From Buffalo there comes the announcement, definite and apparently authoritative, that the building in which President MCKINLEY was shot—the so-called Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition—is to be taken down, transported to St. Louis, and re-erected to serve as a "feature" of the fair to be held there in 1904. People possessed of ordinarily good taste and sound judgment, to say nothing of common decency, will do their best, no doubt, to feel confident that the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will veto this deplorable plan, promptly and conclusively, for certainly it is nothing less than horrible. But the Buffalo papers quote the man who, they say, is preparing to carry the plan into execution as speaking as if there were no official difficulties in the way—as if all necessary permissions had been secured, and, strangest of all, as if he were about to confer a great boon on the country! "Unquestionably," says this remarkable person, "hundreds of thousands of Americans would pay to see the place where President MCKINLEY fell under a shot fired by an assassin. It would be almost an injustice to destroy it. Thousands of people saw the Temple during the Exposition here, but comparatively few saw it after it had become the historic landmark it is. It will form an entirely legitimate exhibit. We have every part of the building in good condition, and it is substantially built. Of course, that part of it which is of greatest interest is the floor on which the President fell, and this has been marked out." Probably, or at least possibly, this man is not mistaken in supposing that enough of his countrymen would pay to gratify a morbid curiosity to make his enterprise financially profitable, and that, of course, is all he thinks of; but it is the very obvious duty of the Exposition Directors to think of something else—to think, for instance, of the effect upon our National repute of turning into a trap for quarters this reminder of a deed that disgraced and humiliated the country quite as much as it horrified it. Let St. Louis, if it really must do something of this sort, content itself with charging its visitors, foreign and others, a fee for admission to the courtroom in which so many of its wealthy and prominent citizens have been convicted of giving and taking bribes, but to make a show of the building in which an American President was assassinated by a native-born American would be a crime beyond characterisation.

—If the United States were not so deeply indebted to Dr. LORENZ there might be more than a trace of impatience in our wonder that he, a man of such approved ability to think as well as act along original lines, should, in judging us, fall into an error which innumerable foreign visitors of very different quality have made before him. Questioned as to his impressions of the people here he says: "They are all overworked. I never saw such a rush to get wealth and then spend it. * * * It is a rush to get rich, and then you die." How very often we have heard that, and—with all due respect to a man who has earned respect in unlimited quantities—what foundation has it now, or had it ever, except misinterpretation of a few facts seen under peculiar conditions? When an ordinary globe-trotter comes over here, and, in a month or six weeks, makes the rounds of all the places where our activities and excitements culminate, where our business is done at high pressure, and where the saving of every minute is of consequence, he is excusable, perhaps, for leaping to the conclusion that he has seen America and the Americans, and for assuming that we all feel at night the weariness by which he is himself overcome. Dr. LORENZ, however, was expected to take a broader view, and to pay at least a little attention to our death rates and average longevity as compared with the vital statisics of Europe. We are as healthy as the people across the water, we live at least as long, more of us take longer vacations, and, if we move a little more rapidly "in the rush to get wealth and then to spend it," our speed is not demonstrably deleterious, and we enjoy ourselves much more than we would do if we dawdled. Our distinguished visitor, like so many of his predecessors, seems to have made the mistake of supposing that American results always require the same amount of exertion to produce them that the same results would require in Europe. Somebody should tell him that this is not so, thanks to the generosity of a new land, and that here, as abroad, it is not the people who are striving for wealth that work themselves to death, but those who are making desperate efforts to get a bare living.

—Our own indignation at the recent assertion by Mr. ERVING WINSLOW that the "evidence is now pretty clear" that the Maine was destroyed by an internal explosion is naturally shared by The Army and Navy Journal. That well-informed paper contrasts Mr. WINSLOW'S calumny with the declaration made by Gen. FITZHUGH LEE at the Patria Club in this city. The General, it will be remembered, said: "I want to say here, and for all time, that Gen. BLANCO and his officers had no more to do with the blowing up of the Maine than had the people of New York City. It is my belief that some of the young officers left in the arsenal by Gen. WEYLER blew up the Maine. It was they, I am sure, who planted the mine that sent the Maine to its destruction." After quoting these words, The Army and Navy Journal asks: "Which of these opinions appeals the more strongly to the sober sense of the American people—that of a cheap New England demagogue and sentimentalist, with a perpetual itch for notoriety, who seeks to discredit the Government and basely insult the officers and men of the navy, or that of an American soldier and patriot who was in Havana when the explosion occurred, who made it the subject of an official investigation, and who explains it on grounds which, besides being entirely plausible, reflect in no way whatever upon the national honor of Spain?" To this question, of course, there can be only one answer. Gen. LEE presented his theory as such, and not as a solution of "the mystery of the Maine," and he treated that mystery as one in regard to who blew up the vessel, not in regard to how she was blown up. About the latter point there is no mystery, and has not been since the sun rose the first day after the explosion took place.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I perfectly indorse Mr. Murray's remarks relative to the fairness of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S leading articles relative to the Venezuela trouble, yet at the same time I think he is giving himself needless anxiety concerning the outcome of the same, especially as, to quote his own words, "the matter is in safe hands with our President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay."

Might I ask Mr. Murray to jog his memory with reference to two incidents in the past touching the action of the United States and Great Britain in dealing with matters similar to those now taking place in Venezuela? I think he will find that in 1859 a strong American fleet was sent down to the River Plate with the object of forcing President Lopez to make good certain claims the United States Government had against the Republic of Paraguay, which he eventually did. The question arises, Would he have done so had this expedition not been sent? Again, in 1895, Great Britain, having certain claims against the Nicaraguan Government, actually landed a large force of seamen at the port of Corinto, on the Pacific Coast of Nicaragua, hoisted the British flag, and established a British officer as Governor there until the claims were satisfied, and then she immediately withdrew.

This was during Mr. Cleveland's Administration. The Monroe doctrine was not violated then, neither, as far as I can see, has it been violated now. Great Britain has distinctly stated that she will abide by the Monroe doctrine. Why not believe her? The friendship and kindly feeling existing between Great Britain and the United States are of far greater value to her, even if by ignoring the Monroe doctrine, the whole of South America were the prize to be gained. FOWNAL APLIN.

New York, Dec. 19, 1902.

METHODISTS' LOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of this date contains an item under the heading "Methodists Disappointed" which, unexplained, is misleading. First, it is not true that there was a loss of 2,182 members in "Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn" in 1902. There was an apparent loss of precisely that number of members in the entire territory covered by the New York and the New York East Conferences in 1902.

Secondly, in explanation of this decrease, which is only apparent, if you will kindly publish the following paragraph from "Notes on the Conferences," Page 50 of the Methodist Year Book for 1903, the disappointment of "many Methodists of Manhattan and Brooklyn" may be somewhat mollified.

The Eastern Swedish Conference, which was organized in 1901, is composed of the Swedish members of the New England, New England Southern, New York, New York East, and Wilmington Conferences. This fact should be taken into consideration in connection with the statistical reports from these Conferences for 1902. Decreases in membership, for example, in any given Conference may be due to the loss of stations and circuits which were transferred from it to the Eastern Swedish Conference. The statistics for 1902 plus those of the statistics of stations and circuits thus set off furnish the only correct basis of comparison between the years 1901 and 1902.

The membership of the Eastern Swedish Conference is 3,709. Of this number 1,400 were taken from churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn and 470 from churches in other portions of the New York and the New York East Conferences. The loss of 2,182 members is therefore reduced by 1,870, and is actually 312 in both Conferences. In this connection I may state that the Methodist Episcopal denomination shows an increase in membership in 1902 of 47,257, and now numbers 2,997,772.

STEPHEN V. R. FORD,
Editor Methodist Year Book.
New York, Dec. 22, 1902.

LIMIT ON STUDY AND WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are told in an article which you quote from The Baltimore American why the students at the Naval Academy object to study overtime, viz., "that it is believed that the extra amount of study gives an unfair advantage, and it is even held that the better showing obtained in this manner has a tendency to make the instructors believe that the class can do more work, and that the class will, therefore, have more required of it."

Whether these students are good judges or not of the amount of work to be required of them, their attitude is perfectly intelligible and hardly can be thought reprehensible. And yet we see in the press and hear from the pulpit furious denunciations of workingmen who attempt to limit the output required of them. They are "shortsighted," they are "disobeying the law of the survival of the fittest," they are "putting a premium on laziness," they are "enemies of progress," (and trade,) they "will ruin America as they have ruined England," &c.

"The pace! The pace! We all follow it, high up and lown down. It is superb!" cries an advocate of pacemaking. But he adds: "The only trouble is that it is so dismally apt to kill." Therein lies the justification of the Naval Academy's students' objection to overwork and to the workingman's protest against piece work, against pacemaking. The pace kills not only the ordinary worker, but the pacemaker, too. We have here not simply the instinct of self-preservation on the part of the workers against a system of industry run solely with a view to profits. We have also the swelling consciousness of the integrity of common interests, that if one of the members suffer all the members suffer with it.

We honor—at least we do not dishonor—Naval Academy students for frowning on study overtime, while they are but preparing for their life's work. Shall we fail to give equal consideration to workingmen who protest as best they can against a pace that kills? WILLIAM NOYES.

Montclair, N. J., Dec. 19, 1902.

AGE AND EMPLOYMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat exercised recently in reading in the public prints to learn how a certain man with a numerous family had applied for work, but because he was forty-seven years of age, with hair and beard slightly mixed with gray, although otherwise physically capable, was "turned down." Being, however, in dire want, he shaved his beard, dyed his hair, and in sundry other ways masqueraded as a man of thirty-four, and was fortunate enough to obtain a situation, in which he proved himself thoroughly efficient.

Now, if I know anything concerning the philosophy of human existence, a man at forty-five who has lived rationally is supposed to be in his prime, is regarded as being equipped with that happy combination of experience and wisdom, essential to every enterprise. Yet, so strenuous have the times become that the years of efficient activity are manifestly reduced to a minimum. The article in question stated that the *dead line* had been drawn in different establishments variously at thirty-five, forty, and forty-five. It seems to me a man is as old as he feels, not as he looks. Furthermore, must one break the moral law in order to obtain the means of a livelihood? Is this genuine American justice or only its counterfeit? I fully appreciate the exuberance and explosive activity of youth, but let us have a fairer appraisement of the value of that wisdom that is the concomitant of gray hairs.

New York, Dec. 22, 1902. JUSTICE.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "Railway Engineer" kindly send his name and address to the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES?

NUGGETS.

In the Lover's Eye.

All's fair in love, especially the girl a fellow is in love with.—Philadelphia Record.

Apprehension.

"Has your wife asked you what you want for Christmas?"

"No; and I fear the worst."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pursued Inquiries Too Far.

Penman—You say you like my books?

Wright—Well, I'm stuck on two of them.

"Which two?"

"The two I bought."—Yonkers Statesman.

Hard to Trace.

Tess—I wouldn't make Flo my confidante if I were you. She told me that secret of yours.

Jess—She wasn't my confidante; Ethel was. Flo must have been Ethel's confidante or her confidante's confidante.—Philadelphia Press.

Napoleon's Mistake.

"What kind of a man was Napoleon?" asked the little boy.

"He was one of the men whose mistakes made them famous," answered his cynical parent. "He undertook to control the world by organizing armies instead of organizing a trust."—Washington Star.

THE HOUSE OF SILENCE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

There's a house that is quiet across the way
And things are in order there,
Not a rug is littered or soiled to-day,
Each tidy is on its chair:
I tumble o'er toys and I hear the din
That is made by the clatter of things of tin;
There are finger-marks on the walls and gay
Hurrahing disturbs the air—
There's a house that is quiet across the way
And things are in order there.

There's a house that is splendid across the way
And riches are gathered there,
But a portrait hangs on the wall to-day
Of a child that was glad and fair,
And I fancy I hear the low, long sighs
Of one who is sitting with tear-dimmed eyes
And thinking as only a mother may
Of the one that waits somewhere—
There's a house that is quiet across the way
And things are in order there.

CUBAN TREATY HAS FOES

Senator Aldrich Will Lead High Tariff Men in Opposition.

Beet Sugar Senators Are Willing to Have Reciprocity, but Strong Faction Dissents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The contest for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty promises to be determined and interesting. Leading opponents to the movement to bring about reciprocal exchanges with Cuba last year were Senators and Representatives from beet-growing States, and these gentlemen resisted every proposition looking to a reduction of tariff rates on merchandise coming from the island. There are intimations that the beet sugar men will not now oppose the ratification of the Cuban treaty, but that others will take their places and use every parliamentary method to prevent affirmative action.

The most vigorous opposition to ratification, it is said, will come from Senator Aldrich and other high protection advocates who are against anything being done at this session either in the direction of reducing customs rates or restricting the power of trusts. They do not want present conditions changed by legislation, and therefore will not consent that reduction of tariff rates shall be brought about by reciprocity treaties.

As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Cullom has succeeded in getting several reciprocity treaties before the Senate with favorable reports, and it is his intention to press these treaties at the present session. The main issue will be made on the treaty with France, for the ratification of which there is a very general demand from the people, and especially from those of the agricultural sections. Senator Aldrich and his followers, however, will oppose all these treaties, and will throw their influence also against the ratification of the Cuban convention.

At the present session a parliamentary condition has arisen in the Senate which the opponents of reciprocity will not be slow to turn to their advantage. These gentlemen for the most part are opposed to the Omnibus Statehood bill, but as that measure is the unfinished business they can successfully block other legislation by maintaining the bill in its present position and encouraging debate. Mr. Quay is fighting earnestly for the Statehood bill, and would be willing to have it voted upon at the earliest possible day, but Mr. Quay is also opposed to making any change in existing tariff rates, and his insistence upon maintaining the Statehood bill before the Senate to the exclusion of other matters promotes the scheme of those who are determined to defeat the reciprocity treaties.

More thorough inquiry into the progress being made in the development of the sugar beet in this country has convinced many of those who were opposed to Cuban reciprocity last year to change their views, and they now believe that the beet sugar industry can take care of itself as against any impetus that may be given to Cuban sugar by the ratification of a reciprocity treaty.

Five years ago the sugar beet product was 16,000 tons. Three years ago it grew to 72,000 tons. Last year it reached 184,000 tons, and it is estimated it will be 250,000 or 300,000 tons this year. Seven new factories are in course of construction and eleven others are being planned.

National irrigation, which was decided upon at the last session, is expected to be an important factor in the development of the growth of the sugar beet and in solving the sugar question in this country. It is said that nearly one-fourth of the entire weight of beets grown on irrigated land is sugar, which is a great percentage.

Sugar beet farming is not only profitable but our farmers are learning to utilize the pulp as food for animals, as is done so profitably in Europe. The Department of Agriculture is laboring to increase the productive capacity of sugar beet land and add to the percentage of sugar derived from the beet. Present conditions are said to warrant the friends of the beet sugar industry in joining to secure ratification for the Cuban treaty.

CONNECTICUT QUARANTINE OFF.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The quarantine against Connecticut on account of the epidemic of foot and mouth disease in New England was removed formally to-day by an order issued by Secretary Wilson. The order takes immediate effect, and permits cattle, sheep, and other live stock to be shipped out of the State without restricion. A most rigid investigation by a corps of experts working under the personal direction of Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has failed to reveal the existence of a single case of the disease in Connecticut.

The quarantine remains in full force as to the other States prescribed in the order issued Nov. 27 last. The advices received by the Department of Agriculture show that up to date 551 cattle have been killed on account of the epidemic and greater progress toward the eradication of the disease will be made now that good weather prevails in the inhibited States.

PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY PLANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — President Roosevelt and family arrived in Washington from Rapidan, Va., at 11:25 o'clock to-day. Upon the arrival of the train at the Pennsylvania Station, in this city, the President alighted from his car, and, in company with Mrs. Cortelyou, walked briskly along the platform. Arriving at the locomotive which had pulled the special train he stopped, and, shaking hands cordially with both the engineer and the fireman, wished them a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

The announcement was made at the Executive offices that between Christmas and New Year's Day the President would not make any appointments for receiving callers, and that during that week he would have no regular office hours. He will spend as much time in the open air and on horseback and carriage riding as his duties will permit.

THE NEW MAINE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—With steam up, the battleship Maine lies at the foot of Cumberland Street, ready to go into commission as one of Uncle Sam's proudest fighting ships. Her hull is painted a dazzling white, while at night hundreds of tiny electric lights make her decks as bright as day.

The following big guns have been placed on board the Maine in anticipation of her going into commission: Four 12-inch breech-loading rifles; sixteen 6-inch rapid firing guns; six 3-inch rapid firing guns; eight 6-pounders; six 1-pounders; two Colts; two 3-inch rapid firing field guns, and two submerged Whitehead torpedo tubes.

No date has been set for the great battleship to go into commission, but it is expected by officials at Cramp's shipyard that the event will take place some time next week.

Admiral Wildes Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Admiral Frank Wildes, the junior squadron commander on the Asiatic Station, has been condemned by a board of medical survey, and, having been ordered home, will sail next Friday. Capt. Sperry has been temporarily assigned to the command of the Southern Squadron in place of Admiral Wildes.

ARRIVALS ON THE ST. LOUIS.

The American liner St. Louis, Capt. Passow, docked early yesterday morning, after a rather tempestuous passage. Despite the roughness of the weather, the big liner got across without sustaining any damage.

Among the passengers was E. J. Berwind, a Director in the ship combination, and who also is interested in the new cup defender. Another arrival was Alfred Parsons, the artist. Mr. Parsons brought with him thirty garden scenes in water colors, which will be exhibited here next Spring. Some of the paintings, he said, were unfinished, and between now and Spring he expected to be busy completing them.

Henry McGee, a soldier, who saw much service in South Africa as a member of Strathcona's Horse, and later in the South African Colonial Constabulary, was another passenger. He won during the war the King's, Queen's, and the Colonial medals for gallantry.

PARIS, AGOG, AWAITS ARRIVAL OF HUMBERTS

Trial Expected to Revive Dreyfus Case and Political Scandals.

Sensational Developments Involving Prominent Persons Predicted by the Newspapers.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The formalities in the matter of the extradition of the members of the Humbert family, who were arrested in Madrid last Saturday, and of escorting them back to the scene of their former triumphs, are proceeding rapidly. The public awaits with intense interest the return to Paris of the famous fugitives.

Not since France was shaken by the Dreyfus affair has the country been so profoundly moved as it is by the developments in this case. For the moment the Venezuelan trouble has become entirely obscured, and French newspapers are devoting all their energies to elaborate presentations of the celebrated case. Some papers assert that the arrest of the Humberts is only a prelude to more sensational developments, which involve personages in the foremost rank of the political, judicial, and social world.

The indications also are that the Dreyfus affair again will be dragged before the public and that there will be a renewal of the animosities of the anti-Semitic discussion. Deputy Gauthier has taken the initiative in asserting that the relatives of Dreyfus are among the heaviest creditors of the Humberts. This alleged fact exercised an important influence in highest Governmental quarters during the Dreyfus trial. Veiled allusions have been made to some of the men most prominent in public life, some newspapers even going so far as to name those alleged to figure directly in the affair. Public opinion is intensely wrought up over the expected developments.

When the Chamber of Deputies resumes its session the Humbert question probably will become one of the chief elements in politics. Already the matter has swayed Ministers. It caused a recent sensational tumult in the Chamber. The excitement attending the return of the fugitives will intensify existing feelings and possibly may lead to grave disclosures beyond those affecting the Humbert family.

M. Hamelin, Sub-Chief of the Detective Department, to-day formulated plans for the return of the Humbert party to Paris. A number of the best men in the department have been detailed to conduct the fugitives across the frontier. Elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent their escape and guard against the possibility of any member of the family committing suicide.

The legal battle promises to be conducted by a number of leading advocates. A preliminary motion was made this afternoon on behalf of Mme. Humbert's daughter, asking for her provisional release and her committal to the custody of her grandmother. Pending the determination of extradition proceedings this motion was refused by the Court.

SCENE IN GREEK CHAMBER.

Rival Factions Scuffled to Seize Presidency Before Arrival of the King.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times's correspondent at Athens says the King, in opening the Chamber on Monday, alluded to the general unsatisfactory condition of the country and appealed to the Chamber for the support of measures for improving the public administration, satisfying the wants of the army and navy of Greece and developing the productive forces of the country.

In his plea for support the King stated that funds would be provided for the purposes stated by curtailment of unnecessary expenses, and efforts to conduct the Government without fresh loans or additional taxes.

Before the arrival of the King a scene resulted over the disputed Presidency of the Chamber. Until a President is elected the Presidency belongs to the oldest member.

The claim of seniority was advanced by both the Delyannists and Theotokists factions. The keys of the House were in the hands of the Theotokists, the party last in power, who refused to surrender them.

The Delyannists, in hope of forestalling the Opposition, entered the House at daybreak through a back window, aided by the police and fire-escape ladders. Once in possession, they installed their candidate as President, and prepared to maintain him in authority. When the Chamber assembled a scuffle ensued. The Theotokists, after protesting in vain, departed before the arrival of the King.

RELIEF WORK IN FINLAND.

British-American Church in St. Petersburg Aiding in Helping Distressed Peasants.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Finnish Relief Committee is working energetically to alleviate the distress which has been caused by the almost complete failure of the crops in Northern Finland.

Special support to the relief movement is being extended by the British-American Church in St. Petersburg, which has undertaken to clothe and maintain the children of four schools in one of the most distressed districts. Members of this church also have guaranteed a large sum of money for relief work. Further subscriptions for the aid of the suffering people have been invited by the pastor of the church.

JAPAN GREETS SIAM'S PRINCE.

Visit Elicits Comment on Sympathetic Relationship of Two Progressive Oriental Powers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times to-day says the Japanese press welcomes heartily the arrival of the Siamese Crown Prince, in articles sympathizing earnestly with Siam, as the only Oriental power, aside from Japan, which is adopting a progressive national policy.

The hope is expressed with unanimity that the intimacy between the two countries may become still closer, in view of Japan's assumption of the obligation to propagate civilization in the Orient.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI ILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondence states that, according to a telegram from the wife of Count Leo Tolstoi, that famous philosopher and author again is seriously ill.

For two days he has been suffering from a severe fever. The cause of his illness at present is unknown.

GERMAN ELECTRICAL COMBINE.

Industrial Plants Capitalized at $107,000,000 Consolidated Under American Manager.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Allgemeine Elektricitaets Gesellschaft, with $22,125,000 capital in bonds, and the Union Elektricitaets Gesellschaft, having $85,000,000 capital, have reached an agreement amounting to a practical consolidation, the Directors of each company being elected members of the board of the other, so that the management is identical, though the companies nominally remain separate.

The step is the result of the crisis in the German electrical industry. After the subsidence of the great boom in electrical companies it was found that the manufacturing capacity had far outrun the market's demands, hence various efforts had already been made to organize a combination after the method practiced in America. The Allgemeine took the lead in this effort, but in early negotiations found that most of the other companies demanded too high a rating in the proposed combination. The first offer was made to the Schuckert Company of Nuremberg, which surprised the country last Summer by announcing sensational losses through the shrinkage in value of its securities and plant.

The Allgemeine attempted to secure control of the Schuckert business through a group of great Berlin banks which back the Allgemeine. The banks contemplated effecting a practical combination of the two companies by extending financial support to the Schuckert. The negotiations came to nothing through the refusal of the Schuckert Directors to accept the terms offered. The Allgemeine then entered into negotiations with the Union, which were conducted so secretly that the announcement to-day took the market completely by surprise, and its publication caused a rise in Electricals, Allgemeine gaining 6½ and Union 21-3 points. The Union owns the Thomson-Houston patents for Germany and neighboring countries. The technical manager of the combination is an American, Mr. Magee.

The combination's greatest rival, the Seimens and Halske Company, capitalized at $23,250,000, held its annual meeting to-day and declared a 4 per cent. dividend, against 8 per cent. in 1901. The company's report says of the combination that the Seimens & Halske Company is able to go on alone, but after the situation has cleared up a combination may seem feasible.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S ACCIDENT.

Reports of Damage to Steamer Were Exaggerated, Passengers and Officials Say.

HAMBURG, Dec. 22.—The Hamburg-American Company claims that the accident to the Deutschland off the Scilly Islands Sunday morning was only the fracture of a bolt of the low-pressure crank bearings of the starboard engine.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Passengers of the Deutschland arriving here this morning deny the sensational reports, published in London, alleging that there was a panic on board that ship on Saturday night. The facts are stated as follows:

Shortly after midnight a grating sound was heard, like the racing of one of the screws. Comparatively few of the passengers were aroused by the noise, many of them not knowing that anything had occurred until the following morning. The officers and crew did not display the slightest uneasiness, and there was no interruption of the usual discipline.

The few passengers who were awake took the affair lightly, circulating jocular reports, which, perhaps, were the basis for the sensational reports. At no time was there the slightest panic or excitement among the women or demontrations among the passengers. Within an hour the ship was again under steam, and her arrival at Plymouth was only slightly delayed.

ASYLUM WITHOUT COAL.

About 250 Children in Wartburg Institution May Have to be Sent to Other Asylums.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Wartburg Orphan Asylum, that has about 250 children, on the outskirts of this city, is without coal. The children range in age from three to thirteen years. The rooms of the eight buildings have high ceilings, and it has been found impossible to heat them with gas or oil stoves. All of the trees, including 100 apple trees, on the place, have been cut down.

The managers have offered to pay double the scheduled price for coal, without obtaining any. Dr. Berkheimer, who has charge of the institution, said this afternoon that he dreaded the advent of another cold spell. The only solution in sight, he said, is to ask the asylums in New York to take charge of the children until coal can be provided.

SOFT COAL HIGHER.

Soft coal jumped from $7.50 to $8.50 a ton yesterday, and with the advance came an effort on the part of the officers of the Health Department to enforce the smoke ordinance. A batch of notices was served on persons against whom complaints had been made for violating the ordinance, requiring them to show cause why they should not be proceeded against.

Five tons of hard coal of buckwheat size and five tons of soft coal were being delivered yesterday at a Mott Street building that has a steam plant. The intention was to mix the two together, as buckwheat is hard to burn by itself in small steam plants. A Health Department Inspector ordered the soft coal to be carted back to the yard, and the order was obeyed.

Anthracite was anything from $7.50 to $12 a ton yesterday. Persons who offered $10 or $12 a ton for it succeeded in getting it generally.

Representatives of the anthracite coal-carrying companies said yesterday that the favorable weather conditions enabled them to bring large shipments of anthracite to this city.

One of the dealers, who supplies several of the city institutions, said that there was a decided improvement in the situation. With a week of mild weather, he declared, the supply would nearly equal the demand.

Several greenhouses in and near the city were affected by the cold snap recently. Thousands of dollars' worth of delicate plants were destroyed, the supplies of coal having been small.

HITCH IN INSURANCE PLEDGE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—It was reported on the street to-day that the Home Insurance Company of New York had refused to sign the new pledge sent to the companies that are members of the Chicago Underwriters' Association. The officers of the association refused to say whether they had heard from the company.

The report concering the Home Company was expected, and a number of the companies that did sign the pledge did so with the proviso that their agreement should not be binding until the Home had signed it. It is understood that President Washburn's announced opposition to the plan of having agents put up a deposit as a guarantee of their honesty was the principal basis of his action.

In all probability this will put the association back where it was before the reorganization was begun several months ago, when prominent agencies threatened war on preferred rates unless reforms were inaugurated.

Col. Mills Reviews Squadron A.

Col. A. L. Mills of West Point reviewed Squadron A last night in the annual review and drill in the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Owing to the limited size of the tan-bark drill space, only twenty-four members of each troop could take part in the review. After the formal review, Troop One gave a drill exhibition in fatigue uniform by signal; Troop Two went through a mounted drill in marching equipment, and several members of Troop Three, among them some of the squadron's polo players, gave an interesting exhibition of rough riding.

A Boston Syndicate Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 22.—The City Council to-night ended the two months' fight over the street railway merger ordinance by sustaining the Mayor's veto. This, for the time being at least, blocks the plans of the Boston syndicate to consolidate all the Dallas lines into the "Metropolitan Street Railway Company," and float $4,500,000 worth of bonds on the property.

CORONERS AND PHYSICIANS

Medical Examiners Suggested to the Medical Society.

Report of the Special Committee on the Workings of the Office—The System Declared at Fault.

The suggestion of abolishing the Coroners' Office or substituting a system for medical examiners was discussed at the meeting of the Medical Society in the lecture room of the Academy of Medicine, in Forty-third Street, last evening. For several hours X-rays were discussed, and then by a resolution the X-rays were turned upon the Coroners' Office.

In November last a committee of three was appointed to investigate the workings of the Coroners' Office and ascertain for the benefit of the medical profession whether or not it was a real necessity in the municipal departments and to agree upon a substitute. The committee reported last evening a resolution which was offered to the society for its approval, but it did not get unanimous approval and after an exchange of remarks action was postponed until a special meeting that is to be called by the President.

The members of the committee were Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. John W. Brannan, and Dr. Frank Van Fleet. The report was as follows:

Our investigation leads us to believe that the office of Coroner is one whose work could be better accomplished if the office was abolished and its functions intrusted to others in such a way as to separate its medical and judicial duties. We believe a vast amount of valuable scientific information is wasted and lost under the present system, which if it could be properly preserved, might be made to serve valuable service.

We believe the system of medical examiners as enforced in Erie County of this State and in the State of Massachusetts, would, with certain modification in the method of appointment, be an excellent substitute for the city. We desire to emphasize this statement that this report is not intended to reflect in any way upon the present Coroners of the City of New York.

The present system is inadequate and inefficient, but the present Board of Coroners, as far as we are able to learn, have fulfilled the duties of the position as well as could be expected under such a system.

Dr. H. R. Purdy moved the adoption of the report, and the motion was seconded. Then ex-Coroner Theodore K. Tuthill said:

"I have been in the Coroner's office and am familiar with every branch of its work. I want to urge you gentlemen to go slow and not adopt this resolution till you have given more consideration to this matter. This resolution as it is framed commits this great medical society, with its 2,000 members, to a political policy. I want to state that there is no department in the City of New York which does such good work as the Coroners' office.

"Its abolition means that this department is being used as the tool to feed the venom of factional politics—not alone common politicians, but who have broad, common sense will realize the moral blackmail it is preventing every day. This scheme originated in the Legislature. It is all politics—all politics. This office of the Coroner has always done good work and is still doing good work and this society cannot afford to mix into politics and denounce it."

Dr. Tuthill's motion was for a postponement of action. Then Dr. Purdy said:

"For twenty-five years the most eminent physicians in this city have fought for the abolition of the Coroner's office on account of its uselessness. I repel the charge just made as I may not be of the same persuasion as the speaker preceding me. The Coroner's office is nothing but a money-making machine. There is nothing mixed with it that is scientific. Now, an ex-Coroner, whom I have heard denounce the method of the Coroner's office, comes here and defends it. The Massachusetts system for Coroners is the best. You have listened to a Coroner who comes here and makes a big boo-hoo."

There were hisses and cries of "sit down!"

Dr. A. Y. Reed said: "The whole department is now steeped in politics. What we need are men of science who will be of use to science. At the present time the Coroner's Office is a disgrace to the City Government." Another physician spoke for the postponement of the vote. He said the society seemed to be groping in the dark and did not seem prepared to vote upon the question.

Dr. Tuthill began to speak again and Dr. Purdy exclaimed:

"I rise to a point of order. He is discussing the Coroner's Office and not the postponement."

Dr. Tuthill sat down after he had moved that the report of the committee be laid upon the table.

Although the vote by voice seemed to be overwhelmingly in favor of a postponement, Dr. Purdy called for a standing vote. Hisses were heard again, and Dr. Purdy shouted:

"This place is packed with Coroners to-night."

A standing vote was not taken.

The question of the low water pressure in the Murray Hill district was then discussed and referred to the House Committee to investigate. The water, according to the doctors who spoke, cannot be obtained above the basement before 12 o'clock in the daytime.

"LES HUGUENOTS" REVIVED.

Meyerbeer's Most Popular Opera Heard for the First Time This Season.

Meyerbeer's name was again upon the bill of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when the first performance this season of "Les Huguenots" was given. It will not be the last, for the opera is one that presents an opportunity for brilliant display, the grouping together in one cast of many of the most important singers of the company, and hence to a large portion of the patrons is one of the most attractive of all the list of works that are kept in active service at the Opera House. It has most of the sham and tawdry glitter that are characteristic of Meyerbeer in its music, and in the general scope of its dramatic plan. It rarely reaches far below the surface of things. Yet it does occasionally, as in the last act, where there are moments in which the music is dramatically genuine.

The cast of the performance given at the Metropolitan last evening lacked many of the names that come to mind in connection with notable ones in the past, whether or not they were designated by the phrase beloved of managers, "all star," but it nevertheless contained some notable representatives of the leading parts. They have all been heard here before in various representations of the opera, and last night roused the audience more than once to strenuous enthusiasm. Chief among these was Mme. Sembrich, who was the Marguerite. It is a part that displays some of her rarest powers, and she expended them lavishly and without stint. Her long solo in the beginning of the second act was sung with superb effectiveness. Her voice did not seem in its most perfect condition as to quality and there was not quite all the velvety smoothness that her admirers are accustomed to, but she gave it forth unreservedly, and her execution of the florid passages was in her most fluent and dazzling style. Mme. Gadski was the Valentine, and though she is not so much at home in music of the type of which this part is an embodiment as in that of a deeper and more truly dramatic significance, her execution of it was excellent and her performance, as is everything she does, was sincere and in every way competent.

To the eye, Mme. Fritzi Scheff's impersonation of Urbain was charming in many ways; she presented an attractive appearance, but her singing was frequently an offense to the ear. Her vocal equipment is not sufficient to master the difficulties of the music allotted to this part—which is true of a number of the parts that have recently been given her—and the unpleasant quality of her voice was frequently shown forth last evening. Her vocalization of the florid ornaments of the air "Nobles Seigneurs," was a scratchy and badly muddled attempt, lacking the purity of tone as well as the brilliancy of execution that are its chief excuses for being.

Mr. Alvarez sings his way manfully and vociferously through the music of Raoul de Nangis, a character of which he makes a striking and imposing, if not exactly an aristocratic, figure. The music reveals the blemishes of his vocal style unpleasantly, the throatiness and bad production that mar many of his tones being forced upon the listening ear repeatedly.

It is not till the last act that Mr. Alvarez rises to his own full stature in this work. In the duet with Valentine—in which Mme. Gadski also surpassed herself and reached a pitch of passionate dramatic intensity that she does not often attain—he was as one transformed. It is in such passages that Mr. Alvarez makes all his natural endowments of temperament, bearing, and voice count for their full effect. He conceives the scene in an extremely high emotional key; and in this vein, the vein of his Othello in tension and vehemence, his whole nature seems, as it were, screwed up to its true pitch. Then he sings in tune, with ringing power; the throatiness disappears and his action is filled with impulsive power and significant detail.

The part of De Nevers is not one of Mr. Scotti's most successful ones, for it does not give him a full opportunity to exploit some of his most excellent and characteristic qualities, but he has in it much of the distinction that marks his work upon the stage—and increasingly, as those who have followed his career in this city have had opportunity to observe. He has dignity and impressiveness in his action and warmth in his singing.

Mr. Edouard De Reszke's ponderous and resonant Marcel is one of the impersonations most familiar to frequenters of the opera house for years back. It is not so good in voice as it used to be, for Mr. De Reszke's vocal style has of late shown many evidences of carelessness; but in appearance and action he gives a highly characteristic interpretation. Mr. Journet gives us the smooth and resonant vocalization, the dignified and impressive bearing as Saint Bris that are the familiar heritage handed down to us in this character; it is a truly satisfying representation of the part.

WILLARD IN "THE MIDDLEMAN."

A Revival of an Early Play of Henry Arthur Jones at the Garden Theatre.

Mr. E. S. Willard began his Christmas week of revivals last night with Henry Arthur Jones's "The Middleman." The part of the simple-minded inventor is admirably adapted to his tender and abundantly human temperament, and there are several monologues which gave scope to his rich voice and his telling elocution. The occasion was one of enthusiasm, and Mr. Willard was rewarded by many curtain calls. The sterling actor cannot be too often praised for the native wholesomeness of the subjects he treats and the refined beauty of his art.

The time that has elapsed since the writing of "The Middleman" is comparatively brief; but already the play belongs to another generation. The story has the well-tried appeal of a fairy tale. An inventor is so absorbed in his beneficent labors that he is cheated and wronged by the middleman through the first two acts; but in the third he rises to a knowledge of his power and in the end he triumphs dramatically over his former oppressors. And the manner of telling the story is as crude and hackneyed as the story itself. No more crassly commonplace appeal to the sentiments ever warmed the paunch of John Bull after a boiled dinner of mutton, potatoes, and cabbage.

Yet the hand of the skillful playwright is clearly visible. No one who was not an Englishman to the backbone, and who had not observed his compatriots with a seeing eye, could have recorded the simple goodness of the inventor and the smug hypocrisy of the middleman and his henchman. And there is actually a bit of the color of English industrial life on the stage—three great porcelain kilns, with the fires burning in them, and round about them the mystery of an experiment in manufacture, upon which the fate of the play depends! Let the aspiring playwright consider this scene, and the spell of actuality it throws upon the audience, in spite of the unreality of much of the story.

To-night Barrie's delightful comedy, "The Professor's Love Story," will be repeated. For Monday evening and Christmas matinée "Tom Pinch" is billed. On Thursday evening comes "David Garrick" again, and for Friday and Saturday matinée "Ali for Her."

"FAD AND FOLLY" INTERRUPTED.

Miss Ring Too Ill to Appear, So Audience is Dismissed.

"Fad and Folly" did not pursue its course at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse last night, for the theatre was closed and no performance was given, owing, it was said, to Blanche Ring, the star, having a sudden attack of bronchitis.

The first report of Miss Ring's illness was in the afternoon, it being said that she had been unable to attend rehearsals in the forenoon. The authority given Mrs. Osborn for Miss Ring's condition was Dr. H. L. Constable. In the afternoon Mrs. Osborn sent her own physician, Dr. Clarence Rice, to see Miss Ring at her apartments in the Stuyvesant. He said she might play, so about 7:30 o'clock Miss Ring went bravely to the little playhouse ready to try.

But Mrs. Osborn took counsel from the audience, and decided that Miss Ring was too ill to appear. Mrs. Osborn then had it announced to the house that owing to the illness of Miss Ring no performance could be given, and those present filed out.

It is said that a performance will be given to-night, and until Saturday, when "Fad and Folly" will be seen for the last time.

"THE CHARITY BALL."

The Herbert Stock Company's Play at the Circle.

The Herbert Stock Company at the Circle Theatre, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, is playing "The Charity Ball," by David Belasco and Henry C. De Mille. The scenes range from the electric glare of the anteroom of the Metropolitan Opera House to the dim religious light of the study of the rector of St. Mildred's, where, in the third act, most things are made straight and the curtain falls upon the rector joining in matrimony the hands of his erring brother—a giant operator in Wall Street—and the girl he loves, but has not up to that time treated very well.

Meanwhile, the woman who loves the rector stands pensively, with bowed head against the background of a portiere. This character, Ann Cruger—daughter of another Wall Street giant, an enemy to the erring young brother—is portrayed by Miss Bijou Fernandez, leading woman of the stock company. In this scene and in some others she is very effective.

Little Bess Van Buren, sister of the rector, is the ingenue, and Miss Suzette Jackson plays the part with a singularly pleasing girlishness.

The audience was not as good as the play deserved, and the waits between the acts were long beyond all average patience. The orchestra played two numbers in each intermission.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."

AMERICAN.—"Alone in London."

BELASCO.—"Darling of the Gods."

BIJOU.—"The Mocking Bird."

BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

CIRCLE.—"The Charity Ball."

CRITERION.—"The Cavalier."

DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."

DEWEY.—Topsy Turvy Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE.—World in Wax.

EMPIRE.—"Imprudence."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—"Up York State."

GARRICK.—"The Stubbornness of Geraldine."

GARDEN.—E. S. Willard.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Desperate Chance."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Toreador."

HERALD SQUARE.—"Julius Caesar."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Vaudeville.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE.—To-night, "His Trick."

KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Altar of Friendship."

MANHATTAN.—"Mary of Magdala."

MADSON SQUARE.—"Audrey."

METROPOLIS.—"Are You a Mason?"

MRS. OSBORN'S.—"Fad and Folly."

MURRAY HILL.—"Monte Cristo."

NEW YORK.—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

PRINCESS.—"Heidelberg."

PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "The Bells of Haslemere"; Fifty-eighth Street, "Woman Against Woman"; Harlem, "Alone in New York."

SAVOY.—Closed.

STAR.—"Superba."

THIRD AVENUE.—"Ten Nights in a Barroom."

VICTORIA.—"The Eternal City."

WALLACK'S.—"The Crisis."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Twirly-Whirly."

WEST END THEATRE.—"The Old Homestead."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

George A. Kingsbury, representing H. W. Savage, is sending out as Christmas gifts German beer steins bearing the words "Here's to the heart that beats for me—the Prince of Pilsen."

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Mrs. Clarence O. Montaine and Miss Anne Beveridge Cameron, representing the alumni and students of Vassar College, have engaged 250 seats at the Princess Theatre for the annual theatre party of the college to be held soon. Members of the Faculty will act as chaperons at the theatre and at the supper at Sherry's after the performance.

***

It is announced that Elfie Fay and six of the actors and actresses now appearing at Mrs. Osborn's Play House will leave there this week for the vaudeville stage. They will appear in a new act arranged by Lewis Hooper, formerly Mrs. Osborn's stage manager.

The children of the stage are to have their twenty-fifth annual Christmas festival at Tony Pastor's Theatre and Tammany Hall Dec. 28 at 8 P. M. It will consist of a stage performance, a banquet, distribution of presents from three mammoth trees, and a general social entertainment in Tammany Hall. Among the committee are Mrs. Fernandez, Mrs. Pastor, Miss Kenyon Bishop, Adele Ritchie, Nellie Thorne, Maud Knowlton, and Mrs. Scott Paine.

***

Alf Hayman last night said that Julie Opp, whose return from London has been awaited with some curiosity for several days, would not come back to New York for a month or two. It was recently said that she would either go with William Faversham, in "Imprudence," or else be placed in the cast of the new Frohman production, "Ulysses."

***

The firm of Messrs. Sullivan & Krauss, proprietors of the Dewey Theatre, will begin the erection of their new burlesque theatre in Harlem early in January. The property for this purpose is at 165, 167, and 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and 164, 166, 168, and 170 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The plot is 71 by 200 feet. The roof garden will probably be ready for use in the early Summer.

MASCAGNI PROSTRATED.

Ill at a Chicago Hotel—His Personal Effects Attached—Tour Finally Terminated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The American tour of Pietro Mascagni and his Italian opera company came to a sudden close to-day in this city, with the cancellation of all dates. The culmination of Mascagni's woes came last evening when an attachment was made on his personal effects by a constable representing a local claimant for $134.

As a result of his financial difficulties, Mascagni is now confined to his room at the Auditorium Annex suffering from nervous prostration. The company was scheduled to leave Chicago at 9 o'clock this morning for a tour of the West, the first engagement to have been at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Messrs. Mittenthal, former managers of Mascagni, yesterday received a telegram from Joseph Smith, the musician's representative, saying that Mascagni was in Chicago, and was willing to return to their management. They replied that it was too late for them to consider any propositions from the composer.

MME. BLAUVELT ARRIVES ILL.

Singer Caught Whooping Cough at Dinner to Poor London Children.

Among the arrivals on the American liner St. Louis early yesterday morning was Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, the singer. Mme. Blauvelt was ill from whooping cough on her arival. She contracted the disease at a dinner given to the poor children of London the latter part of last month.

Owing to the cough Mme. Blauvelt had to cancel her engagements on the other side, but hopes to recover soon enough to fill her engagements in this country. In April she expects to return to London, where she will appear in Covent Garden. She was accompanied by her husband, William F. Pendleton.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, United States Army, formerly of New York, but now on duty at the War Department, entertained this evening at a beautifully appointed ball at the New Willard, the company being the largest and most fashionable the season has yet known. The 400 guests represented the diplomatic, official, and resident population of Washington. Both ballrooms were used, the guests being received by Mr. Clark and his young sister-in-law, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, in the Pink Room. Receiving with the host and Mrs. Clark were Miss Chaffee, the cousin of the former; Mrs. C. P. Scriven, Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mrs. Merriam, and Miss Kean. The hostess, who is a bride of the past Autumn, wore a very handsome toilette of white mousseline de soie, over pink, and Miss Chaffee a very handsome gown of light yellow brocade.

The ball began late, being preceded by a number of dinner parties. General dancing was the rule before supper, which was served at midnight at small tables in the Green Room. The cotillion which followed was led by George Howard and participated in by eighty couples. The favors were given out by Miss Chaffee and consisted of small silver trinkets for both men and women. The music was by the Hungarian Band of fifteen pieces, brought from New York for the evening.

Mr. Clark's house party, which was entertained at dinner at his residence, on Connecticut Avenue previous to the ball, included, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark and Miss Chaffee, Stephen Clark, another brother; Alexander Jones, Robert Maclay, George Potts, Southerland Irving, Waldo Johnston, Miss Frances Ogden Jones, and her niece. Lieut. Clark's mother, Mrs. Potter, wife of the Bishop of New York, who was expected to receive her son's guests, was unable to come to Washington yesterday by reason of a slight illness.

Edwin Morgan entertained at dinner this evening at Rauscher's, the entire company going later to the ball given by Mr. Clark. Assisting Mr. Morgan to welcome his guests were Mrs. Herbert H. D. Peirce, wife of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles, and sister of President Roosevelt. The company included Mr. Morgan's two English visitors, the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, younger son of the Earl of Carlisle, and Arthur Stanley, nephew of Dean Stanley, the Russian Ambassador, and Countess Marguerite Cassini, the Chargé d'Affaires of France and Mme. de Margerie, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Persian Minister, John Ridgely Carter of the American Embassy in London, and Mrs. Carter, Count Quadt of the German Embassy, Baron Von Ritter, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., the Misses Hitchcock, daughters of the Secretary of the Interior, the Misses Warder, Mr. Norman, and Mr. Deering of the British Embassy, Walter Berry, Major Charles McCauley.

WALL STREET'S CHRISTMAS.

Bonuses and Presents for Employes of Banking Institutions and Firms.

The Christmas bonuses and presents with which the big banking firms, banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions give joy to their employes in times of prosperity were distributed yesterday by a number of these concerns. By to-morrow evening all the employes of these institutions will have received their Christmas gifts, which in some instances are bonuses of $50 to $100 for every employe without regard to position, while in others the bonuses are computed pro rata.

At least one of the big banking firms is known to have given its employes a 100 per cent. bonus last Christmas, and it is expected that it will do the same this year. The Exchanges will distribute their Christmas boxes to-morrow, while some houses make New Year's Day the occasion for remembering their clerks.

BURIAL OF GEN. SWAYNE.

Remains Interred at Arlington Cemetery, Washington, with Full Military Honors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The remains of Gen. Wager Swayne, soldier, lawyer, and once Military Governor of Alabama, were buried with full military honors at the National Cemetery, at Arlington, to-day. The body arrived here from New York at 7:30 o'clock this morning and was escorted to St. John's Episcopal Church by a large detachment of troops, including a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery from Fort Myer, and a battery of engineers from Washington Barracks, all under the command of Capt. E. L. Huggins, Second United States Cavalry.

The services at the church were brief and simple, consisting of the reading of the Episcopal service, prayer by the Rev. Rolland Cotton Smith, the rector, and singing by a male quartet. The casket was draped with the American flag, and there were floral emblems from the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and other patriotic organizations. The casket was borne by six artillerymen to the caisson, which transported it to Arlington.

MOSBY'S SERVANT BURIED.

Aaron Burton Was with the Guerrilla Chieftain During the War.

Aaron Burton, an aged negro, who was a servant to Col. John F. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla chieftain in the civil war, and who died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, 1,283 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was buried yesterday afternoon in Evergreens Cemetery.

Burton was born in 1813 in Charlottesville, Va., and was a slave in the family of Miss Jennie McCaren, who became the wife of Col. Mosby. The slave served with his master all through the war and rode with him in most of that daring cavalry leader's raids.

DEAN OF WINCHESTER DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Very Rev. William Richard Wood Stephens, Dean of Winchester, is dead.

As a theological lecturer and biographical writer the Very Rev. William Richard Wood Stephens was known throughout England. From 1875 to 1894 he was Prebendary of Wittering and Theological Lecturer in Chichester Cathedral. His religious labors included service as assistant curate of Staines, 1864-6, a slimar position at Purley, Berks, 1866-9, and Vicar of Mid Lavant, Sussex, 1870-1873. For eighteen years he was rector of Woolbeding, Sussex, retiring in 1894. Among his many publications are "Life and Times of St. John Chrysostom," "Memorials of the South Saxon See," "Christianity and Islam," "Memoirs of William Page Barton Hetherly," "Memoir of Richard Durnford, D. D., Sometime Bishop of Chichester." He collaborated with the Rev. W. Hunt in editing a "History of the Church of England," in seven volumes. He became Dean of Winchester in 1894. He was born in Gloucestershire, Oct. 5, 1839, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford.

Prof. Baron von Krafft-Ebing Dead.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—Prof. Baron von Krafft-Ebing of the University of Vienna, the celebrated nerve specialist, is dead at Graz-Styria. He was at one time an adherent of Prof. Lombroso, but later held views antagonistic to those of the Italian scientist.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT M. HAYNES of Grinnell, Iowa, President of the Iowa State Bar Association, died yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

Father LUKE G. O'REILLY, pastor of St. Francis De Sales Church in Utica, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia, aged fifty-seven years. He was the founder of the church of which he was pastor, and had filled it with a number of beautiful art treasures selected abroad.

J. M. DEUTSCH of Hornellsville, N. Y., was found dead in bed yesterday at the Windsor Hotel, at St. Paul, Minn. Death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Deutsch was the senior member of the firm of J. M. Deutsch & Co., desk and furniture manufacturers. He went to St. Paul for his health.

CHARLES H. MEDICUS, a manufacturer of parlor furniture, died on Sunday at his home, 70 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was born sixty-three years ago in Germany. In 1870 he engaged in the furniture business in Manhattan and became the head of the firm of C. H. Medicus & Son. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

FRANK H. PECK, aged forty-six years, a leading criminal lawyer of Northern New York and who was Captain of Company B, Twenty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, that served in the Philippines, died suddenly at Watertown, N. Y., last evening of heart failure. Capt. Peck was a graduate of West Point, Class of '80.

Ex-Gov. JAMES S. BOYNTON of Georgia died yesterday at his home in Griffin, Ga., aged sixty-nine years. He was President of the State Senate when Gov. Alexander H. Stephens died, in 1883, and succeeded him, serving until the election of Gov. McDaniel. Afterward he served for some years on the State bench. During recent years he practiced law at Griffin.

Mrs. JOHN HENRY SCREVEN, eldest daughter of the late Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, died yesterday at her residence, 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, in her sixty-ninth year. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Church of the Holy Communion, and the interment will be in Westchester. Mrs. Screven leaves two daughters, Mrs. Robert J. Turnbull and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard.

CARL VOIGT, formerly a member of the dry goods commission firm of Walkinshaw & Voigt, and brother-in-law of Rudolph E. Schirmer and Gustave Schirmer of the music firm of G. Schirmer in Union Square, died in Berlin on Sunday, according to cable advices received in this city yesterday. Mr. Voigt was a German, but had spent about twenty-five years of his life in this country. He leaves a widow and four children.

JOSEPH P. HELMLE, brother of Superintendent of Public Buildings Frank J. Helmle of Brooklyn, died at his home in Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday. Mr. Helmle was born thirty-nine years ago in Cincinnati. In 1891, with his brothers, William and George Helmle, he purchased The Nyack Daily Journal, of which paper he remained part proprietor up to the time of his death. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

WURTS—BENEDICT.—In the chantry of Grace Church, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1902, by the Rev. William S. Rainsford, D. D., Pierre Jay Wurts to Edith Maud Benedict, daughter of James Benedict, all of the City of New York.

DIED.

COCHRAN.—On Nov. 19, at Tsing-Kiang-Pu, China, Henry Carter, son of the Rev. James B. and Margaret Jenkins Cochran, aged 2 years.

GREGORY.—On Dec. 21, 1902, at her late residence, No. 1 Ridge Place, Charlotte L., widow of the late Harvey H. Gregory, M. D.

Funeral service in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Av

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Eve., at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (début:) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 27, at 2.—AIDA. Eames, Homer, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 27, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—OTELLO. Seygard, Maryili; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 28th, at 8:30.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be performed. Soloists: Nordica, Kirkby-Lunn, Bridewell; Salignac, Journet, Gilibert. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S D'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
LAST 5 NIGHTS
of the Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED., XMAS, & SAT. AT 2.
NEXT MONDAY EVE., KLAW & ERLANGER will present the Big Musical Satire,
"THE BILLIONAIRE"
with JEROME SYKES. Seats selling.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way. Closed Until XMAS NIGHT First Mat Saturday.
CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON
The Girl with the Green Eyes With Clara Bloodgood
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE
Matinées Xmas and Sat.. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Mats. Next Week Wednesday, New Year's & Sat.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St.
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Xtra Mat. Xmas & New Year's

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Last 5 Evgs., 8:25. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MARY MANNERING in THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
Xtra Matinée Xmas.
By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Xmas and Sat., 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
N. C. in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Last Week. Mats. Xmas & Sat
E. S. WILLARD
To-night at 8:15—The Professor's Love Story. Wed. Evg. and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
Next Tuesday, Every Eve, at 8 Sharp,
SOTHERN as HAMLET
Matinees New Year's & Saturdays

CARNEGIE HALL, 30th Season, 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
THE MESSIAH
Friday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2.
Saturday Ev., Dec. 27, at 8.
SOLOISTS:
Soprano, Suzanne Adams,
Contralto, Kirkby Lunn,
Tenor, Theodore Van Yorx,
Basso, Herbert Witherspoon.
Seats (Fri.), 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 to $15. (Sat.), 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 to $15, at box office.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WED. MATINEE 50c TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
Xtra Matinée Xmas and New Year's.

WALLACK'S—B'way & 30th St. Last 5 Nights.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Xmas Day and Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS.
DEC. 29TH GEORGE ADE'S SULTAN of SULU
Seat Sale To-day, 9 A. M.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
2d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Special Xmas & New Year's Matinées.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT.
CUTLER VS. POMFRET SCHOOL.
Skates Free. Music.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA
MATINEES CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS
Evs. 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE CHRISTMAS—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

DIJOU, Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN in The Mocking Bird
Seats Ready for the Holiday Matinées.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Topsy Turvy Burlesquers.
" Foxy Grandpa's Visit to N.Y."

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. XMAS. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Xmas Day & Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON in The Toreador
Next Week—E. S. WILLARD in Repertoire.
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
2 WEEKS ONLY. Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.
DAVID HIGGINS & GEORGIA WALDRON in UP YORK STATE

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St.
25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. DE KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

BELASCO THEATRE B'y 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN.
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Doors open 10:30 A. M. Christmas Day.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. "FAD and FOLLY" Last Week.
Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Wed., 25c.
Hanlon's SUPERBA Extra Mat. XMAS.
—New—

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
MONTE CRISTO.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | ALONE IN LONDON.

GRAND Matinée To-morrow—25c., 50c.
A DESPERATE CHANCE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way.
Xtra Mat. AUDREY Evgs at 8:15.
Xmas. Mat. To-day at 2.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20.
To-night & Every Eve., "SEIN TRICK."
Wed. & Every Day Mat., " MAX & MORITZ."

3RD AVE. THEA. Next Mat. Thurs. AL. W. MARTIN'S Ten Nights in a Barroom.

CIRCLE THEATRE. B'way & 60th St. THE CHARITY BALL.

WEST END DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD

BASKET BALL POPULAR

Progress of the Game Started Eleven Years Ago.

It Was First a Y. M. C. A. Sport, and Is Now Played by All Classes of Athletes.

Hundreds of young men are now playing basket ball who probably have but a vague idea regarding its origin or realize that for so young a sport it has had a most unusual career. Started first as a game for members of the gymnasium classes of Young Men's Christian Associations, it has now attracted the attention of all classes of athletes, as is seen from the scores of associations that now exist, including intercollegiate, interscholastic, Christian Association, and even professional. So prominent has it become that the Amateur Athletic Union has added basket ball to its list of sports for legislation on an amateur basis, and the number of suspended teams recently made in this and other local associations shows how rigorously the Amateur Athletic Union is keeping watch over this phase of athletic amusement.

Basket ball had its birthday in Springfield, Mass., eleven years ago. Dr. James Naismith has been given the unquestioned honor of inventing it, for it was an invention pure and simple. Unlike baseball, football, hockey, golf, and other sports, it was not evolved into its present standard through years of growth with gradual improvements, but leaped with one bound into its present position. The method of playing the game to-day and its rules differ only in the merest details from the first games played eleven years ago.

Dr. James Naismith brought out the game while he was an instructor in the Young Men's Christian Association training school in Springfield. Dr. Luther Gulick, who is now in Brooklyn, was also an instructor in the school at the same time, and he had a share in bringing the game to perfection. He has always maintained an unflagging interest in the sport, and is the Chairman of the Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The game was the result of a general demand at that time for something which would present new features in regular gymnasium work and fill other requirements for the necessary physical instruction in the training school. The new game, whatever it might be, was obliged to stand a severe test, for seven requirements were demanded of it, namely, a game that could be played on any kind of ground, a game that could be played by a large number of men at once, a game that should exercise a man all around, a game that should be so attractive that men would like to play it for its own sake, a game that should have little or none of the reputed roughness of Rugby or association football, a game easy to learn, and a game scientific enough to be interesting to older players.

Dr. Naismith, in discussing these early attempts, has said:

"About this time there was a protest against the introduction of Swedish educational gymnastics to take the place of the children's recess in the public schools. This led to a question of games. At a meeting of the physical department held at Dr. Gulick's house the point was brought up as to what constitutes a good game, and it was agreed that so far as the development of the right kind of manhood was concerned, lacrosse was the ideal game. I tried all the games that seemed to offer any hope and studied each carefully, but kept the idea of lacrosse always in mind. Then it occurred to me that the only way was to get one that would fill the requirements as nearly as possible.

"That there should be a ball of some kind was the point to be settled upon, because by this means the game could be made scientific and interesting, bringing in the element of physical judgment and yet be free from the personal contact which is so often the cause of roughness. A large ball was used in order that it might be handled with the hands and not hidden, and besides it required no practicing with a stick or bat. The next question was to prevent roughness. In order to eliminate the tackling feature of football the person holding the ball was not allowed to run with it, but was required to throw it from the place in which he caught it, thus doing away with the necessity for tackling. To obviate the roughness sometimes prevalent in association football in kicking the ball it was made contrary to basket ball rules to kick the ball. The players were also prevented from using their fists in striking the ball, and all personal contact was absolutely forbidden.

"In all games where the opening of the goals is vertical, there is a great deal of swift passing and throwing, which in a gymnasium would ultimately result in damage to the apparatus and possibly to the players. To overcome this in an indoor game the goals were placed horizontally, and at such a height that a player could not cover them and prevent the entrance of the ball. The first goals were simply a couple of peach baskets hung at each end of the gymnasium, and hence the game took its name. Basket ball was thus made in the office, and was a direct adaptation of certain means to accomplish certain ends. The rules were formulated before the game was ever played by any one, in fact, they were typewritten and hung up in the gymnasium before the game was started, so that all the training school members might know just what to do. Of course there was some doubt as to the success of the venture, but only a few trials were needed to demonstrate its popularity, and from that moment its growth has been rapid."

Those who learned the game in the Springfield training school took it to other Christian Associations as they were graduated, and became physical instructors in different parts of the country. For the first few years the game was almost exclusively confined to the gymnasiums of Christian Associations, but as other athletic clubs became acquainted with it basket ball came to be a favorite wherever there were gymnasium classes. In girls' schools and colleges it was found admirably adapted for physical instruction, and team competitions between girls' teams from different colleges are now looked upon as one of the regular things.

Dr. Naismith left Springfield four years ago to accept the position of physical director in the University of Kansas. He is a Canadian by birth and was graduated from McGill University, Montreal, and received his medical degree from the University of Colorado.

RACE TRACK TAXES, $170,085.

Annual Report of State Supervisor Shows a Prosperous Season.

Charles W. Anderson, State Supervisor of Racing Accounts, yesterday sent to Albany to be filed with the State Controller a report of receipts for the year 1902 from the tax paid by racing associations, operating under license from the State Racing Commission. The report shows only the receipts from the several clubs conducting thoroughbred or running races, as distinguished from the harness race meetings, and the figures are as follows:

Buffalo Racing Association	$3,124.99
Queens County Jockey Club	16,208.89
Saratoga Racing Association	17,967.12
Westchester Racing Association	28,558.94
Brooklyn Jockey Club	58,069.73
Coney Island Jockey Club	41,009.20
Brighton Beach Racing Association	25,147.01
Total	$170,085.88

This sum represents 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of the racing clubs, as fixed by the State law, the total receipts of the race tracks thus having been $3,401,717.60. The tax for 1902 thus exceeds by about 33 per cent. the amount of the State's revenue from racing the year before, when the race tracks paid in $128,500. The total will be increased materially when the harness racing clubs pay their proportion of the tax. The money under State law is to be distributed among the agricultural societies of New York to aid them in providing premiums for their annual exhibitions. The full sum already is available as even in the case of the disastrous race meeting at Buffalo the State tax was paid, while other obligations still are outstanding, the requirements of the law having been satisfied by the men who furnish bond for the Buffalo club.

Amusements.

HERALD SQ. THEA. B'way & 35th St. Tel., 76-38. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. Carriages at 11:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In JULIUS CAESAR

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thu. & Sat.
Mr. Aubrey Boucicault in HEIDELBERG.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT—250th TIME.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS.

Basket Ball Teams Disqualified.

The Basket Ball Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday disqualified the following teams for playing unsanctioned games and games with unregistered players: Apetitis, Mount Morris team of New York; "The Five," Stapleton; Institute Athletic Club, Newark; Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey; Xavier Club, Paterson Young Men's Christian Association, and St. Joseph's, Paterson.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelia Bowlers Win After a Tie in American National Tournament.

In the American National bowling tournament last night the Fidelia bowlers won two games, the second after a tie with the Newburg Wheelmen. There were no games in the New York Stock Exchange, Plumbing and Steam Supply, and Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Leagues. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Howell, 195; Heerz, 146; Coonan, 150; Lewis, 181; Gedney, 190. Total, 868.
Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 155; Koster, 211; Rothermel, 179; Timm, 230; Amann, 218. Total, 993.

SECOND GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Howell, 192; Heerz, 139; Coonan, 193; Lewis, 163; Gedney, 158. Total, 845.
Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 170; Cole, 150; W. Galloway, 181; S. Galloway, 221; Westburg, 131. Total, 853.

THIRD GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 181; Cole, 174; W. Galloway, 185; S. Galloway, 150; Westburg, 190. Total, 885. Eleventh frame—104.
Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 184; Koster, 188; Rothermel, 140; Timm, 181; Amann, 172. Total, 885. Eleventh frame—105.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankle, 141; Cantrell, 188; Lansing, 153; Donaldson, 188; Warmuth, 202. Total, 872.
F. Butterfield & Co.—Cohen, 117; Alchorn, 135; Corbett, 147; Estabrook, 164; Lankenau, 156. Total, 716.

SECOND GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Cohen, 142; Alchorn, 164; Corbett, 130; Estabrook, 142; Lankenau, 173. Total 751.
F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 152; Mertz, 201; Rohrs, 159; Gallussere, 200; Buek, 160. Total, 878.

THIRD GAME.—F. Vietor & Achelis—Schmied, 167; Mertz, 151; Rohrs, 181; Gallussere, 167; Buek, 168. Total, 844.
American Woolen Company—Frankle, 202; Cantrell, 132; Lansing, 140; Donaldson, 179; Warmuth, 175. Total, 828.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McGivney Council—Clancy, 132; Moran, 171; Hulbert, 136; O'Neill, 181; Greene, 201. Total, 821.
Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 123; Donavan, 165; W. Carroll, 130; S. Carroll, 111; Schwab, 137. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.—Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 124; Donavan, 119; W. Carroll, 115; Hasswell, 97; Schwab, 148. Total, 603.
Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 144; Halpin, 112; E. Welcke, 158; Connell, 136; Cotter, 135. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.—Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 169; Halpin, 177; E. Welcke, 175; Connell, 122; Cotter, 178. Total, 816.
McGivney Council—Clancy, 131; Moran, 172; Hulbert, 147; Selig, 142; Greene, 168. Total, 700.

BALTUSROL CLUB SPORTS.

Big List of Entries for the Pool Contest—Squash and Golf for New Year's.

Eighteen entries have been received by the Baltusrol Golf Club committee for its January pool tournament, which is to begin on New Year's Day at the clubhouse, near Short Hills, N. J. The committee is now handicapping the competitors, and the drawings will be made early next week. This is the largest number of entries ever received for a Baltusrol pool contest, and great interest is evinced over the outcome. Several of the intending contestants are well-known amateur pool players in the clubs of this city. Each game will be at 100 points, except the final match, which will be 150 points.

A squash tournament for January has been definitely decided upon, and the first match may be played on New Year's Day, if not on that day, the tournament will start during the week beginning Jan. 5. The golf committee has decided to give no event on Christmas Day, as that is generally a home day with the members, but a club handicap is being arranged for New Year's Day. It will be eighteen holes medal play, with prizes for gross and net scores. The recent mild weather has restored the course to excellent condition.

Gaelic Football in the Garden.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association management has decided to add a Gaelic football match as a final event to the games at Madison Square Garden on the evening of Dec. 27. In order that the lovers of the sport may see some good play, two good teams have been selected to face each other—the O'Connells and the Young Irelands. The O'Connells were the only team to defeat the Brickhams, who won the championship of America for several years. Ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Dunn has consented to act as referee.

Myer Prinstein, holder of the American record of 24 feet 7¼ inches for the running broad jump, has entered for the running hop, step, and jump event. Many athletes predict that the American record of 48 feet 6 inches for this event will be broken.

Tennis Tournaments at Nice.

Tennis at Nice, the popular Mediterranean resort in the south of France, will begin its customary season of activity on Jan. 5, when the annual New Year's tournament will be held. The important events of the year will be the championships of Southern France. These events will occupy the week beginning Monday, March 9. There will be three competitions—gentlemen's singles, now held by H. L. Doherty; ladies' singles, held by Countess Schulenburg, and gentlemen's doubles, held by R. F. and H. L. Doherty. Four handicap events will also be given during this week. The club championships will be played in the week beginning Monday, Feb. 2. E. R. Allen is the present holder of the gentlemen's singles and Countess Schulenburg holds the women's title.

Cornell's Chess Team Chosen.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 22.—C. L. Rand, 1903, and J. R. Mitchell, 1906, were to-night chosen to represent Cornell in the triangular tournament between Pennsylvania, Brown, and Cornell, which will be held at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, Jan. 2, and 3. M. J. Clurman, 1906, will be the substitute. Should Cornell win the tournament the Rice silver cup trophy will become the permanent possession of the Ithacans.

Pool Champions in Sweepstakes.

Grant H. Edy and William Clearwater, holder and challenger, respectively, of the world's championship pool emblem, may compete in the sweepstakes pool handicap arranged by Clarence E. Green at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. They need this practice, as their contest will probably follow the tournament which begins Jan. 12 in the same hall. William Wenrick, Stofft, Weston, Sherman, Walsh, Ward, Warton, Dawson, Rogers, Long, Smith, Gardner and Flynn are all practicing for the event.

Crescent to Play Short Hills Hockey.

The Crescent Athletic Club will meet the Short Hills Club of Short Hills, N. J., in a match game of hockey at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn to-night. In a special game last season the Short Hills team surprised the followers of hockey by defeating the champion Crescents by a score of 5 to 3. The Crescents, however, got even in a subsequent game. The New Jersey seven has had two weeks' practice on outdoor ice this season, while the Crescents have had but two or three practice scrimmages. It will be the first game of the season for the Crescents, and there is naturally considerable curiosity to see how they will play, for the reason that they will probably find it harder than ever to win the championship again this season.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Church, Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.: J. E. Dodge, dry goods; Hotel Square Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co.: Minneapolis, Minn.: A. C. Johnston, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.
Greene, L. E., Sons, St. Louis, Mo.: M. E. Greene, millinery; Hoffman House.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. M. Strouse, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Wolf, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Wildberg, A. & H., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Wildberg, capes; Hotel Navarre.
Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. I. Lyon, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kominski, S., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks; Hoffman House.
Wile Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hoffman House.
Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. H. Block, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Cohin, A. S., Toledo, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kroilk, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Kroilk, wash goods; Hotel Imperial.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. J. Flint, dry goods; 66 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.
Butler, Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schultze, millinery; 640 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; H. W. Prytherick, notions and laces; St. Denis Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Belvedere House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton; Capt. R. C. Davis, West Point; J. Wilcox Brown, Baltimore.

HOLLAND.—J. M. Cudahy, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.

CAMBRIDGE.—Atherton Blight, Newport; Congressman R. R. Hitt, Illinois.

MURRAY HILL.—Clara Barton, Washington; John M. Hall, New Haven.

VICTORIA.—State Senator George E. Greene, Binghamton; George Curtis Treadwell, Albany.

HOFFMAN.—Comte y de La Motte, Paris; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—P. Lorillard, Tuxedo.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Col. Oswald Tilghman, Easton, Penn.; Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Auburn.

HERALD SQUARE.—James H. Fitzsimon, Special Commissioner of the Argentine Government, Buenos Aires.

NAVARRE.—Capt. R. S. Wells, United States Army; Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, United States Army.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The storm in the Northeast has passed into the Atlantic and another has appeared in British Columbia. There are also evidences of a disturbance off the South Atlantic Coast, but its location and character can not at present be determined.

During the past twenty-four hours there have been rains and snows from the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward and rain on the South Atlantic Coast.

Temperatures are lower from the slope region eastward, except in New England, but they are seasonable, except in the middle and north slopes.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair and warmer, except from the Middle California Coast northward, where there were showers.

There will be snow to-morrow in Montana and probably rain on the north portion of the Atlantic Coast. On Wednesday there will be snow in the middle plateau, the Northwest, and snow or rain in the upper lake region, Middle Mississippi Valley, and possibly in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and warmer in the Northwest, the central Rocky Mountain region, and the middle slope. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh west to northwest; on the middle Atlantic Coast fresh north; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk north; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh north, and on Lake Michigan variable, becoming southeast and brisk Wednesday.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair, colder to-day; fresh northwest to north winds. To-morrow cloudy, possibly snow.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, colder to-day. To-morrow cloudy, possibly rain or snow; light to fresh northwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair, colder to-day. To-morrow cloudy, possibly snow or rain; fresh winds to-day.

Eastern New York, fair, colder to-day; fresh north winds. To-morrow cloudy, possibly snow.

Virginia, fair to-day, except rain in southeast portion. To-morrow, probably rain; increasing north winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; fresh north winds. To-morrow fair.

North Carolina, cloudy to-day, probably rain in east portion; fresh north winds; possibly brisk to high on the coast. To-morrow fair, colder in east portion.

Western Pennsylvania, cloudy to-day. To-morrow fair; light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west portion. To-morrow snow; winds becoming southeast and brisk to high.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day. To-morrow, probably snow.

West Virginia, cloudy to-day, probably snow in mountain districts. To-morrow fair.

Western New York, cloudy to-day, probably snow in northeast and extreme west portions. To-morrow cloudy, fresh north winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, colder; fresh north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	19	51	54
6 A. M.	18	47	50
9 A. M.	21	43	48
12 M.	26	48	51
4 P. M.	30	49	51
6 P. M.	29	46	49
9 P. M.	29	45	47
12 P. M.	30	45	45

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49½
Weather Bureau	46½
Corresponding date 1901	25½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 45 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 54 degrees at 1 A. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE WEATHER AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	42	50	NW	Cloudy
Atlantic City	40	56	NW	Clear
Boston	44	58	W	Clear
Buffalo	28	40	N	Cloudy
Cape May	44	48	NW	Clear
Eastport	40	52	W	Clear
Nantucket	42	50	NW	Cloudy
Norfolk	46	54	N	Cloudy
Oswego	32	40	N	Cloudy
Philadelphia	44	48	NW	Pt. cloudy
Pittsburg	40	42	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	40	50	SW	Clear
Scranton	40	52	NW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	44	50	NW	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	38	42	NW	Cloudy
Chicago	34	38	N	Cloudy
Cincinnati	40	42	NW	Rain
Cleveland	34	38	N	Cloudy
Detroit	32	38	N	Cloudy
Duluth	16	24	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	30	34	N	Cloudy
Green Bay	24	30	N	Clear
Huron	*4	*8	SE	Clear
Marquette	20	24	W	Snow
Milwaukee	30	36	N	Cloudy
Toledo	32	40	N	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	40	48	NW	Clear
Charlotte	46	52	NE	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	58	62	N	Clear
Galveston	56	58	NW	Clear
Hatteras	50	56	N	Cloudy
Jacksonville	56	66	NW	Clear
Key West	72	76	NW	Clear
Mobile	52	58	NW	Clear
Montgomery	50	56	N	Cloudy
New Orleans	56	58	N	Clear
Savannah	54	64	N	Clear
Tampa	60	72	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	54	68	N	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	12	20	SE	Clear
Davenport	34	36	NE	Cloudy
Dodge City	30	36	NW	Clear
Kansas City	28	30	NW	Cloudy
North Platte	20	28	SE	Clear
Omaha	30	32	N	Cloudy
St. Louis	34	40	W	Snow
St. Paul	18	26	SW	Snow
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	Zero	18	NE	Pt. cloudy
Denver	32	46	NE	Pt. cloudy
Helena	26	26	NW	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	30	34	S	Cloudy

*Below zero.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...1:28

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:25	Gov. Isl'd...2:50	H. Gate...4:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:46	Gov. Isl'd...3:17	H. Gate...5:13

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 23.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Barbados, St. Lucia, &c	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lombardia, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp	.....	.....
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25.

El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston via Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucat

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH ROBINSON.—Joseph Robinson, dealer in jewelry at 158 Bowery, has made an offer to compromise with his creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, one-half cash and the balance in notes at three, six, and nine months. The liabilities are about $20,000. He began peddling jewelry in 1894 and opened a store in May, 1901.

EDWARD V. AND WALTER P. DOUGLAS.—Two attachments have been obtained here against Edward V. and Walter P. Douglas of Philadelphia in favor of Wallach & Cook for $2,500 and Horace B. Fry for $2,500, on notes made on Nov. 19, payable thirty days from date. The attachments were granted on the ground of non-residence.

OUNEGAN WOOLEN COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment for $2,744 against the Ounegan Woolen Company of Oldtown, Me., in favor of Charles Von Eiff, on an assigned claim from A. Klipstein & Co., for dye stuffs sold to the company from May 1 to Sept. 15. The company was incorporated on Oct. 27, 1896, with a capital stock of $75,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERBERT J. LINDER.—Herbert J. Linder of 118 Liberty Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $4,361 and no available assets. Of the liabilities those for $2,051 were contracted as a partner in the firm of H. J. Linder & Co., contractors, and those for $2,310 are individual debts.

CAROLINE FAAS.—Caroline Faas, residing at the East End Hotel, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,433 and no assets. She formerly kept a restaurant at 2 Bond Street, which she purchased on May 1, and is still indebted to the sellers for $1,000 on notes which she gave.

MARX FELDESTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Marx Feldestein, who did business as M. Feldestein, dealer in plumbers' materials, at 106 Broome Street, by the following-named creditors: Thomas C. Knight, $929; Shwab Brothers' Company, $437, and the Weehawken Granite Company, $215. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that between Aug. 23 and Sept. 2 he concealed merchandise worth $3,000.

STEIN & HIRSCH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Stein & Hirsch, dealers in cloaks and suits at 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by Charles H. Broas for the following-named creditors: Louis Sliff, $672; Warren Brothers' Company, $87, and Michael Cooper, $80. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they have transferred merchandise, accounts and money to various creditors. A receiver was recently appointed in the Supreme Court.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY.—A meeting of the creditors of the National Mercantile Agency of 271 Broadway was held yesterday in the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place. Fifty-five claims were filed, of which about thirty were those of employes for salary. The largest claim filed was that of Postmaster Van Cott, who was President of the company, for $30,206, of which $27,207 was for money lent to the company and $2,999 for salary. George H. Gilman was elected Trustee. The assets are estimated at about $10,000.

JOSEPH BERNSTEIN.—Joseph Bernstein, actor and prizefighter, who resides at the Occidental Hotel on the Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $1,572 and no assets. The creditors are John Ross of Philadelphia, $475 for jewelry purchased in 1901; Herman Baum, $294 for jewelry purchased in 1898; Adolph Teitelbaum, $136 for jewelry purchased in 1897; L. Launda, $355 money borrowed in 1899; William St. Clair, Philadelphia, $60 money borrowed in 1901; Harry Solomon, $42, breach of contract, and Jack Dougherty, $300 money claimed to have been loaned to the petitioner in Denver in 1899, which is denied. Bernstein claims that Dougherty owes him $21.

J. & P. STERN.—Julius and Philip Stern, composing the firm of J. & P. Stern, dealers in jewelry at 605 to 609 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $15,553 and assets to the amount of $5,203. The assets consist of cash, $1,500; stock, $805; fixtures, $104, and accounts, $2,789. There are sixty-eight creditors, principally in this city, Providence, and Attleborough, Mass., among them being John A. Kraemer & Co., $1,489; the Waite Thresher Company of Providence, $1,092, and T. M. & J. L. Cobb of Mansfield, Mass., $1,378. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed William P. Williams receiver of the assets at the request of forty-nine of the creditors. The firm has been in business since September, 1901, and recently offered to compromise at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar. Poor business and large expenses are ascribed as the cause of their failure.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKRON, Mary E.—S. C. Boehm and another	$146
BIXLER, George C.—Brooklyn Furniture Company	65
BRAWNER, Edward M.—C. G. Coakley	74
BUCHHOLZ, William—A. Miller and another	173
BECKER, Charles M.—Sheffield Farms, Slawson-Decker Company	37
BEHRAND, Edward and David—Union Square Bank	901
BRADY, Walter A.—M. Twomey, by guardian	68
BRUGER, Mary A.—C. B. Paul	1,337
DUTTON, Ira Jay—J. F. Steeves and another	200
DONNELLY, John, and James J. Buckley and Thomas J. Devine—P. W. Cullinan, commissioner	1,747
ERSTE CHMELINSKER UNTERSTITZungs Verein—A. Saltzman	44
FRIEDMAN, Adolph—L. Pearl	121
GOLDBERG, Joseph M.—B. Schoen and another	31
GOLDBERG, Louis, and Mary Smith—People of the State of New York	1,000
GERMANIA AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company—E. A. McAlpin and another	32,760
HENNESSY, Mary—L. Bossert and another	724
HOLMES, Arthur—W. Angus, costs	70
JOHN DOSCHER & CO.—W. M. Moulthrop	216
KURZMAN, David—H. E. Claflin Company	157
KAZIS, Demetrius—W. Ghormley	371
LA RUE, John B., and S. Victor Constant —Fifth Avenue Bank	1,530
MERKENS, Peter H., and Christina S. M. Wede—D. Vleschan	326
MEIER, Franz and Margarethe—J. Gunther, administratrix	835
MEYER, Henry—E. Haas	40
McDONALD, Bernard—B. Naughton and another, costs	112
MIERICH & TOBAECO COMPANY—Brett Lithographing Company	457
MAYER, Eugene S.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company	71
PURDY, R. Anna—G. De W. Clocke	1,172
POTACHEK, Victor H.—J. Michaels	80
POLONSKY, Isaac—B. Rabinowitz	77
ROBINSON, Henry G.—H. Stedeker	177
SULLIVAN, Mathew C.—R. E. Jones	44
SCHOLEM, Ludwig, and Augusta Doctor —H. Taylor	277
SNIFFEN, Annie—W. Gillies and another	83
SIRE, Henry B. and Leander S.—A. S. Gilbert	629
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—S. Kyle and another	1,310
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—A. Fisher	3,262
WHITE, Joseph, and Samuel Kahn—People of the State of New York	750
WHITE, Joseph, and Samuel Kahn—People of the State of New York	750

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States.

70—S. M. Burt et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Central Life Insurance Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

211—Phineas Pam-To-Pee, and others, appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting: Justices White and McKenna.

136—Whitney Layton, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Missouri.—In error to the Supreme Court of Missouri. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

451—William Gray Brooks, petitioner, vs. Charles H. Pratt, administrator, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

484—Loftus Cuddy et al., petitioners, vs. Percival W. Clement, receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

509—Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company, petitioner, vs. the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

520—Fred. C. Kilhan, administrator, &c., petitioner, vs. William J. Wilson.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

522—National Glass Company et al., petitioners, vs. Bryce Brothers Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

523—The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, petitioner, vs. D. D. Muir, as receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

491—Robert A. Chesebrough, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 19 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

145—Gustavus Leach et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles R. Burr, executor, &c., et al.—Motion to make additional parties herein denied, but briefs may be filed on behalf of any such parties on or before Jan. 5 next, if they shall be so advised.

Original—Ex-parte: In the matter of the Camden Inter-State Railway Company, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied.

9, Original—The State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. the State of North Carolina et al.—Motion to fix day for hearing granted and cause assigned for argument April 13 next.

45—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur Lynah et al., and 59—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles A. Williams et al.—Restored to the docket for reargument and assigned for Jan. 5 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

58—Gertrude H. Hardin et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles B. Shedd.—Restored to the docket for reargument and assigned for Jan. 5 next, after the cases already set down for that day.

128—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Kate G. Wolfe, administratrix &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska. Judgment affirmed with costs.

529—The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, petitioner, vs. the Glenecove Granite Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

185—The Rhode Island Locomotive Works, petitioner, vs. the Continental Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

517—The Great Southern Fireproof Hotel Company, petitioner, vs. Benjamin F. Jones et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioner, with leave for respondents to file brief within ten days.

162—The Annie Wright Seminary, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Tacoma.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule.

440—American Colortype Company, appellant, vs. Continental Colortype Company.—Submitted pursuant to the thirty-second rule.

Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 5, 1903, when the day call will be: 252, 423, 492, 24, (and 34,) 45, (and 39,) 8, 56, 117, 92, and 76.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

177—Watts vs. the N. S. 31—Medoro vs. Comp. Gen. Trans., &c.,
194—McWilliams vs. tug Mahoney.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Dec. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Shoyer vs. Reading Fire Ins. Co.
5—In re Carroll.
6—Kish vs. Weidenfeld.
7—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
8—Loesner vs. Carman.
9—Richardson vs. Smith.
10—Cohen vs. Cohen.
11—Grossman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Andrinolo vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
14—O'Brien vs. same.
15—Hirsch vs. same.
16—O'Rourke vs. same.
17—Muller vs. same.
18—Appell vs. same.
19—Schrumpf vs. same.
20—Baldwin vs. same.
21—Austen vs. same.
22—Edison vs. Press Pub. Co.
23—Same vs. same.
24—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Hamersley.
25—Eleventh Ward Bk. vs. Lorillard.
26—Morris vs. Barnes.
27—McElfatrick vs. del Solar.
28—Bank for Savings vs. Hoes.
29—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
30—Same vs. same.
31—Friedell vs. Levy.
32—Keyes vs. Geo. C. Flint Co.
33—Steinway vs. Steinway.
34—Same vs. Grote.
35—Starrett vs. Starrett.
36—Rispoli vs. Van Zandt.
37—Halstead vs. Feldman.
38—Rosenstein vs. Am. Toy, &c., Works.
39—Keller vs. German Sav. Bank.
40—Petchaft vs. Rosenblum.
41—Buckley vs. Naughton.
42—Phillips vs. same.
43—Simonson vs. Hoes.
44—Mohl vs. De Forrest.
45—Hunter vs. Mayer.
46—In re Ginsberg.
47—Coulten vs. Ogden.
48—Welche vs. Schoenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1746—In re East 133d St.
1483—In re East 188th St.
1394½—In re Fordham Road, East 189th St.
1419—In re Public Pl., East 161st St.
531—In re Crotona Av.
1718—In re Public Park at Spuyten Duyvil, 76—In re Orchard St.
1305—In re Station Pl.
1491—In re Grote St.
1745—In re Morris Av.
1873—In re Riverside Drive, &c.
1555—In re East 238th St.
In re Vyse St.
1098—In re 114th St.
1994—In re Mt. Hope Pl.
1714—In re Cromwell Av.
1751—In re East 184th St.
111—In re Watts St.
2145—In re Macomb's Road.
2146—In re Quarry Road.
2147—Rose vs. Durant. Preferred causes.
2011—Zimmerman vs. Renwick.
1284—Mayor, &c., vs. Renwick.
2059—Mendel vs. Lewis. General calendar.
1486—Herriott vs. Burfenidt.
588—Colton vs. Presdt., &c., Man. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Morgan for the People.

1—Daniel C. Moynihan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8740—12th Ward Bank vs. Fox.
8756—Hasson vs. City of New York.
8833—Coney Isl'd Auto. Race Co. vs. Boynton.
7357—Yates vs. Chamberlain.
8600—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Yokel.
6232—Schelling vs. Lahey.
8723—Herne vs. Liebler.
8830—Friedler vs. Stutz.
7748—Bon Marche Emporium Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8827—Price vs. Adams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1471—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
1483—Produce Exch. Tr. Co. vs. Pressinger.
1523—Viles vs. Durbrow
1540—Rodecker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1541—Franz vs. same.
1542—Hall vs. same.
1545—McMahon vs. Ross
1549—McKenna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1556—Hughes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1564½—Banta, vs. same.
1612—Jagers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1613—Sherill vs. same.
1637—Fox vs. New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
1421—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1521—Mittasch vs. New York Roofing Co.
1701—Reilly vs. Lee.
1706—Denmark vs. O'Reilly.
1707—John A. Roebling's Sons Co. vs. Hunt.
1711—Schulze vs. Cauldwell.
1714—Byrne vs. Byrne.
1720—Albrecht vs. Cliff.
1724—Treanor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1726—Egan vs. George Ringler & Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., IX., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1651—Kindorf vs. Hoelleran.
776—Battle vs. Union Railway Co.
777—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1437—Hoffman vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
1443—Mirr vs. Union Ry. Co.
1512—Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Werner.
1516—Dean vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1532—McGinn vs. City of New York.
1553—Megrue vs. Taylor
1572—Tausig vs. Richards.
1595—Brant vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1596—Harris vs. Abrahamson.
1611—McGuire vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elev. Co.
1687—Johanna B. Wildmayer.
6—Robert G. Dun.
7—Lena Harlam.
8—Susan H. Van Nort.
9—Theodore Hagaman.
10—John F. Johnson.
11—Richard Ege.
12—Marie J. V. Chalfin.
13—Frederick Hennings.
14—John J. Moore.
15—August Manger.
16—Felix Dupuy.
17—Cornelius Roosevelt.
18—Peter DeLoughry.
19—William Ludlam.
20—Frederick Haussler.
21—Heinrich Petersen.
22—Henry Daily, Jr.
23—Lucy C. Goodnow.
24—Moritz Guggenheim.
25—Mary E. Baker.
26—John Turl.
27—Albert or Harry Jaffe.
28—Israel Isaacs.
29—John G. Smith.
30—Richard M. Hoe.
31—Abel Rogers.
32—George Roman or Stroher.
33—Margaret F. Downs.
34—Martha L. Hendricks.
35—Alexander M. Lawrence.
36—Anna Ittner.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on, 1702—Page vs. Brunner. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1936—Everett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
878—Barry vs. Winkle.
1389—Gaynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4553—Sander vs. Harmishfeger.
3978—Dann vs. Dernberg Mfg. Co.
4712—Bogy vs. Walker.
4289—Larkin vs. Sheehy.
4993—Moscou vs. Nadler
3007—Ehrlich vs. Newman.
4038—Overocker vs. Standard Frame, &c., Co.
4554—Man vs. Katz.
974—Fehr vs. Stevenson
5003—Sanford vs. Spengeman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2116—Doctor vs. Muller.
2127—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg.
819—Halberstadt vs. Griffin.
1303—Dittman vs. Maxwell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney Generals Coleman and Fuchs and Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Joseph Rogers.
2—Paul Gaffney.
3—James R. Brown.
4—Annie Murrey.
5—John J. Madden.
6—William Murray, Richard Johnson.
7—Charles West.
8—Manuel Lonjega.
9—Harry Hyman, Meyer Levine.
10—William Collins.
11—Joe Gordon.
12—John Filangeri.
13—Louis Smith, George Cummings.
14—Harry Steifel.
15—Abraham Kowensky
16—Louis Ikofsky.
17—William Rooney.
18—Adolph Sternberg. Pleadings.
1—Joe Crawford.
2—Minnie Mourning.
3—Joseph Booker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Herman Brandi, alias Herman Bindze, alias Herman Hasel, alias Herman James.
2—Julius M. Hanser.
3—Nicholas Brown, John Fay.
4—John De Freis.
5—Nathan Roth.
6—Edward Crowe.
7—Adolph Bensinger.
8—James McDonald.
9—Joseph Collins, John Crowley. Harry Williams.
10—Christian Landgraf.
11—Bruce Forrester.
12—Moille Klatzer.
13—Abraham Schoenfeld
14—Ignace Lewis.
15—William C. Little.
16—Joseph Goldberg.
17—William J. Redmond

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Dominick Pawaronne.
2—Louis Schraidl.
3—John Wilson.
4—Frank Richards.
5—Allen H. Dixon.
6—John Green.
7—John Correll.
8—John Bradley.
9—Felix Romanio.
10—Henry King.
11—Vito Tafalo, George Nicholas.
12—Pierre Renar.
13—Vincenzio La Banco.
14—Jacob Feinberg.
15—Anthony Natal.
16—Charlotte Pierce.
17—James Leahey.
18—Louis Novotny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the people.

1—Thomas Howley.
2—Hagop Janyotchen.
3—Wolf Spellberg.
4—Samuel A. Goldman.
5—Morris Shipper.
6—Giochino Dicaro.
7—Frank De Luca.
8—Morris Haber, Osias Rachweiller, Morris Graff.
9—John Dalbert.
10—Andrew Donovan.
11—Edward J. Small.
12—Jacob Schaeffer.
13—Antonio Marconi, Dominico Cuzzocrea, Angele Cuzzocrea, Luigi Lazzaro.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—William M. Hoes vs. Harry T. W. Waller—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Farber vs. Farber—George B. Abbatt. Rice vs. Giles—Paul L. Kiernan. Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Colville—Charles F. Brown. Barth vs. Osnowitz—John A. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Ramsdell—Charles E. F. McCann.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Brant—J. C. Julius Langbein.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Term closes with completion of Monday's calendar.

Winter Resorts.

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Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8 P. M.
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BOTH UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

Georgia.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.
An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also good quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity; excellent hard country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA
The Queen of Winter Resorts.
THE HAMILTON,
ITS LEADING HOTEL.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

New York.
OPEN ALL WINTER.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Daily to New Orleans & California.
New Orleans Short Line and Sunset Limited. Through Sleeping cars and Dining Car service. Excursion tickets and lowest rates. Address, Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ORIENT CRUISE
$400 AND UP
by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, Feb. 7, 68 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included, visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, &c. Absolutely no overcrowding; only the main dining room to be used. West Indies Cruise Jan. 14, $125 up; Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.
FRANK C. CLARK,
111 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Rameses III.....Jan. 27 | Rameses the Gr't..Feb. 10
Rameses .....Feb. 3 | Rameses III.....Feb. 17
And weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express Steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BEAUTIFUL
JAMAICA
a perfect Winter resort. Excellent, newly refitted and refurnished hotels, with all improvements; also golf and tennis. Steamers of Atlas Line Service sail weekly from New York; reasonable rates.
Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank Hotels.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.
D. Bacon, Prod. Exch. Annex, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAMAICA

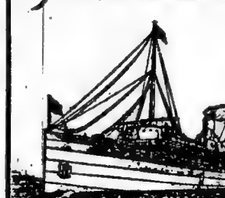

THE GEM OF THE **WESTINDIES**
An ideal spot in which to spend a winter's vacation and avoid all the extremes of the northern climate.
UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES
operate weekly between BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA and JAMAICA, the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Steamships:
Admiral Dewey — Admiral Sampson
Admiral Schley — Admiral Farragut
Sailings Weekly from Boston and Philadelphia
Fare for round trip, including stateroom accommodations and meals, $75; one way, $40.
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UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
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Old Dominion Line
Escape the rigors of Winter for a few days' trip to
OLD POINT COMFORT
VIRGINIA BEACH
NORFOLK and
RICHMOND
Delightful Side Trips may be made Daily Through the
Historic Waterways of Old Virginia,
Affording a charming glimpse of Old Colonial Lands.
Steamers sail 3 P. M. every Weekday.
Tickets and Stateroom reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis..Dec. 24, 10 AM | St. Paul...Jan. 7, 10 AM
Philadelphia...Dec. 31, 10 AM | Philadelphia.....Jan. 21, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..Jan. 3, 10 AM | Finland...Jan. 17, 10 AM
Zeeland...Jan. 10, 10 AM | Vaderland..Jan. 24, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 PM | Ivernia, Jan. 17, 8:30 AM
Saxonia, Jan. 3, 8 AM | Campania, Jan. 24, 1 PM
Umbria, Jan. 10, 1 PM | Saxonia, Jan. 31, 7 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric...Dec. 24, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 14, Noon
Celtic...Dec. 31, 6:30 AM | Cymric...Jan. 21, Noon
Teutonic...Jan. 7, Noon | Celtic...Jan. 28, 5 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Emp. of India...Dec. 29 | R. M. S. Athenian..Feb. 9
R. M. S. Tartar..Jan. 12 | Emp. of China...Feb. 23
Emp. of Japan..Jan. 26 | Emp. of India...Mch. 23
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Jan. 9 | MIOWERA.....Feb. 6
For rates apply 333 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

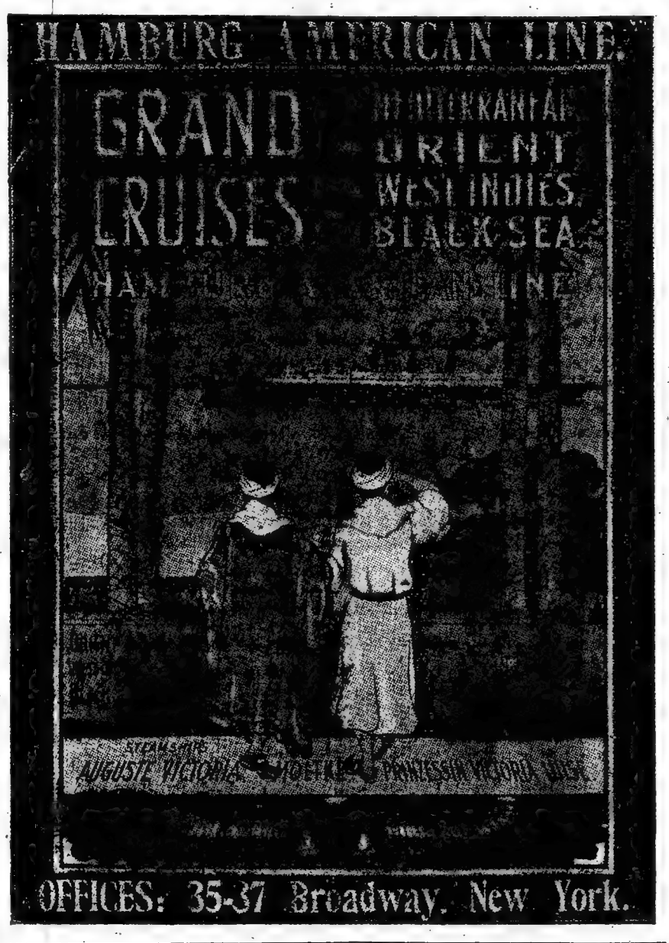

OFFICES: 35-37 Broadway, New York.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SER

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway,
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

New Amsterdam Gas Co
WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,
$100,000
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bonds of 1948.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
14 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
75 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co.
20 shs. American Coal Co.
50 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
90 shs. Michigan Central R. R. Co.
10 shs. American Cotton Oil Prefd.
2 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Toledo & Ohio Central R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$3,000 Sloss-Sheffield Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1920.
$4,500 Bond of Alfred Ericson, secured by 1st Mtge. on property on King's Bridge Road, Borough of Bronx, N. Y. City, due May 21, 1903, at 5 p. c. interest.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
1,000 shs. Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City R. R. com.
3 shs. Western National Bank.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
5 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
2 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
4 shs. Holland Trust Co.
1 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Standard Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
1 sh. Jekyl Island Club.
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
1 sh. New York Law Institute.
$4,000 Lima Northern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Colonial Trust Co. Ctf. of Dep.) (Hypd.)
$10,000 Toledo & Ohio Central, (St. Mary's Div.,) 1st Pref. Income Bds., 1951, (Hypd.)
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Prefd.
200 shs. Knickerbocker Ice Prefd. of Chicago.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
20 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.
40 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
30 shs. Indianapolis Gas Light Co.
16 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
$15,000 International Paper Co. 4 per cent. Mtge. Bds., 1913.
$12,000 Park Row Realty Co. 2d Mtge. 4s, 1919.
50 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
33 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
500 shs. Clarksburg Fuel Co.
100 shs. Security Warehousing Co.

JANUARY COTTON
December 22, 1902.
Having from early in the season advised the purchase of cotton for January delivery in New York and still believing that the stock of cotton now here is worth much more than the present prices of January contracts, and entirely disproportionate to the existing short interest, I take this means of suggesting to those who hold January contracts that they will consult their own best interests by arranging to take up and pay for their cotton. I would further inform those who have not yet made such arrangements, that I have advised all members of the New York Cotton Exchange that I shall on Monday next, and thereafter until further notice, be pleased to "loan places" on any notices for the delivery of January contracts, thus rendering it unnecessary that any holder of contracts for the delivery of cotton in January should be summarily sold out upon notice to the advantage of those who may be short.
It has not infrequently happened in the past that a tender of a few thousand bales of cotton has been used to compel the liquidation of a far larger quantity of contracts. It is my purpose that in the present instance no such inequitable procedure shall obtain. I shall be pleased to have any holders of contracts for January delivery of cotton communicate with me in confidence, in their own interest, either by mail or wire,
THEODORE H. PRICE,
71 Wall Street, New York City.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
58 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
American Bicycle Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES, PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee representing large amounts of the above mentioned securities, have adopted a plan and agreement of reorganization which is filed with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

Upon the purchase of the properties of the American Bicycle Company by the Committee under the provisions of the agreement, a new company is to be organized to acquire said property which will issue the following

NEW SECURITIES

$2,500,000 Six Per Cent, Cumulative First Preferred Stock, preferential both as to assets and dividends, to be issued only for cash. The right is to be reserved to retire and pay off all or any part of the First Preferred Stock at One Hundred and Ten Per Cent.

$10,000,000 Non-cumulative Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock, preferential over Common Stock with respect to both assets and dividends.

$10,000,000 Common Stock.

ASSENTING SECURITY HOLDERS WILL BE ENTITLED TO NEW SECURITIES AS FOLLOWS:

Five Per Cent. Debentures, for each $1,000 Debenture $1,000 new Second Preferred Stock.

Preferred Stock, on payment of $9 in cash per share, $9 in new First Preferred Stock and $50 in new common Stock.

Common Stock, on payment of $9 in cash per share, $9 in new First Preferred Stock and $25 in new Common Stock.

The cash payments required of old stockholders as a condition of participation are to be payable when and as called for by the Committee.

Stock of the new Company will be held under a Voting Trust for a period of five years.

The Voting Trust Certificates representing the new stock will be delivered when the reorganization is complete.

A syndicate has underwritten all the cash payments provided for by the Plan.

The holders of the debentures and preferred and common stock of the old Company are requested to deposit their holdings with the Central Trust Company of New York, under the plan and agreement and subject to the order of the undersigned as Reorganization Committee on or before the 7th day of January, 1903. Negotiable receipts will be issued for deposited securities. When, in the judgment of the Committee, a sufficient amount shall have been so deposited the plan will be declared effective.

The new securities not required for the purpose of the reorganization are to be held or disposed of as provided in the Plan.

Copies of the plan and agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or from the Secretary of the Committee, 18 Nassau St., New York City.

New York, December 20, 1902.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
} Committee.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Counsel. FREDERICK S. HURST, Secretary.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)
Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $3,034,050.46
Allows Interest on Daily Balances
subject to check through the New York Clearing house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Vice President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $500,000

Windsor Trust Company
Announces the Opening of Its New Office,
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET,
Monday, December Twenty-ninth,
Nineteen Hundred and Two.
DIRECTORS.

AUGUST BELMONT,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	PHILIP STOCKTON,
JAS. A. BURDEN, JR.,	CORD MEYER,	EBEN B. THOMAS,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,	OGDEN MILLS,	JAMES TIMPSON,
JAMES GAYLEY,	DeLANCEY NICOLL,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
ROBT. L. GERRY,	DANIEL O'DAY,	CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,
ROBT. W. GOELET,	MORTON F. PLANT,	CHAS. D. WETMORE,
JOHN M. HALL,	CHAS. LATHROP PACK,	ARCHIBALD S. WHITE,
ERNEST ISELIN,	ROBT. C. PRUYN,	GEORGE W. YOUNG,
WILLIAM B. LEEDS,	JORDAN J. ROLLINS,	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

THE NASSAU TRUST COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Capital, and Undivided Profits, } $42,000.00
Accounts of individuals, business firms, estates and Savings Banks invited. Special accommodations for ladies. Interest paid on balances subject to check and higher rates on sums deposited for a specified time. Coupons, dividends and interest on mortgages collected. Letters of Credit and Banker's Money Orders issued.
ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, President.
JOHN TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM DICK, }
HARRY F. BURNS, Secretary.
FRANCIS WEEKES, Assist. Secretary.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
99TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 21ST, 1902, at the rate of
Three & One-Half Per Cent. per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21ST, 1903.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1903.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32d ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING armor for naval vessels will be received at the Navy Department until twelve o'clock noon, February 12, 1903, when they will be publicly opened. Forms of proposals and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL.

No. 6. **Purchase and 2nd Drawing.**
Mexican 5 Per Cent. Consolidated External Loan, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the stipulations contained in Article 4 of the Agreement relating to this Loan, dated the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of July, 1899, the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which follow, have been purchased for the Sinking fund by the Banking House of S. Bleichröder in Berlin, for account of the Mexican Government, and are kept in the Treasury of the said Banking House for its account.

14 BONDS:
Nos.—
49 387 1383 1506 1971 1973
303 702 1595 1970 1972 1974
333 732 For £1,000 each, Series A £14,000

42 BONDS:
Nos.—
4693 8465 9731 9819 10633 12470
4914 8466 9732 9820 10718 12643
5067 9708 9740 9821 11086 12644
6571 9727 9741 9822 11525 12835
7341 9728 9742 9851 11578 12836
7505 9729 9817 9856 11742 12850
8357 9730 9818 10152 12098 12983
For £500 each, Series B £21,000
£35,000

And that the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were, in pursuance of the stipulations contained in said Article 4, this day drawn at the Offices of the Mexican Financial Agency, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, for redemption at par on the 1st day of January next, when the interest thereon will cease, in the presence of John Pierpont Morgan, Junior, Esq., a Partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co.; Enrique Camacho Guisasola, Esq., Secretary of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government; and of Mr. John Venn, Notary Public of this City.

88 BONDS:
Nos.—

16120	22255	23077	28662	32121	36187
16257	22781	25170	28833	32348	36307
16747	22811	25250	29115	32730	36769
17506	23024	25608	29213	33217	36898
17583	23040	25930	29613	33758	37142
17765	23347	26068	29907	33894	37303
17876	23960	26515	30076	34154	37921
18259	24068	26814	30079	34320	38062
18741	24095	26890	30082	34513	38293
19572	24218	27065	30431	34715	39143
19927	24426	27316	30436	34982	39907
20563	24453	27419	30473	35433	40673
20911	24754	27701	30859	35524	40824
21715	24816	27972	31175	36060	
21721	25052	28339	31495	36078	
For £200 each, Series C £17,600

203 BONDS:
Nos.—

41113	51801	61339	72307	79473	88621
41160	51862	61487	72403	79493	88747
41239	52888	61804	72414	79606	88803
41401	52949	62151	73268	79797	89423
41451	53154	62468	73711	80024	89492
41471	53211	63138	73795	80142	89938
42459	53233	63891	74049	80213	90737
42939	53247	64045	74127	80300	91334
42988	53303	64139	74132	80643	91386
43582	54060	64322	74813	81040	91813
43585	54401	64741	74518	81224	92011
43773	54499	64920	74891	81557	92427
44111	54530	66213	74967	81782	92466
45064	54800	66585	75148	82442	92601
45885	54826	66884	75163	82522	92837
46074	54866	67444	75627	82708	92971
46308	55673	67667	75819	82732	92981
46855	55888	67802	75866	83565	93161
47002	56066	67958	76001	84023	93142
47491	56304	68086	76045	84798	93169
47558	56571	69314	76251	85036	93232
47960	56968	69734	76492	85413	93832
48006	57007	70152	76753	85692	93920
48150	58280	70203	76945	86187	94245
48584	58350	70570	77530	86315	94305
50014	58849	70686	77958	86515	94347
50211	58931	71159	78052	87060	94417
50291	59097	71161	78480	87475	94543
50568	59057	71310	78552	88166	94819
50883	59811	71364	78750	88254	94979
50966	60488	71519	78966	88255	96735
51001	60928	71678	79042	88270	97040
51397	60956	72253	79160	88287	97617
51618	61103	72268	79322	88376	
For £100 each, Series D £20,300

354 BONDS:
Nos.—

98901	115986	134765	152863	164434	176115
98573	114634	134767	152883	164478	176800
98898	115066	134818	153107	164872	176905
98957	115070	134881	153366	166067	177735
98963	115136	134944	153628	166178	178029
99308	115168	134977	153747	166430	178383
99336	115225	135102	153969	166556	178414
99363	115396	136231	154273	166564	178525
100317	115449	136235	154390	167392	178563
101159	115513	136621	154543	167569	178774
101332	115524	136653	154835	167717	179234
101457	115697	136834	155288	167766	179634
101717	115701	136857	155355	168085	179650
101772	115997	137070	155386	168246	180788
101779	110969	137442	155548	168441	180969
101912	117746	137624	155675	168473	181791
101984	118000	137663	156114	168599	182121
102018	118663	138130	156369	168680	182654
102182	119111	138587	156579	168707	183325
102192	119300	138775	156653	168973	183801
102219	119742	138963	157068	169026	183943
102226	119885	139557	157419	169881	184007
102334	120324	140145	157445	169884	184008
102349	121085	140382	157490	169953	184294
102373	121677	140672	157607	170035	185075
102479	123053	141746	157649	170114	185108
102724	125727	142073	157688	170178	186084
102988	125925	142155	157836	170358	186357
103025	126711	142357	158675	170424	187182
103088	126773	142382	159013	170570	190306
103168	126826	143107	159141	170865	190549
103386	126843	143370	159568	170871	190608
103504	127043	143505	159767	170961	190744
103620	127524	143549	159888	171423	190841
103687	127764	143739	159918	171445	191108
103764	128951	143888	159921	171461	191284
103961	130768	144039	159968	171509	191270
103972	130788	145206	160154	171906	191284
104198	130897	145805	160162	171967	191307
104375	131155	145840	160346	171997	191314
104394	131161	145851	161324	172455	191427
104809	131322	146060	161455	172484	191432
105033	131962	146330	161617	172490	191503
106870	131493	146805	161696	172494	191506
109535	131586	147005	161913	172840	191520
109711	131679	147635	162017	172988	191550
109958	131680	147843	162371	173023	191732
110260	131788	148049	162395	173059	191975
110702	131794	149107	162572	173071	192183
111023	131997	150045	162859	173657	192427
111468	132141	150580	163425	173862	192677
111612	132851	151108	163475	173923	193082
112076	132872	151178	163480	174242	193248
112093	133034	151293	163484	174422	193435
112593	133809	151222	163496	175085	193471
113012	134372	152498	163694	175469	194272
113841	134536	152629	164031	175679	194294
113888	134558	152775	164294	175690	194381
113962	134571	152803	164343	175715	196067
For £20 each, Series E £7,080
£44,980

Holders of the above-mentioned drawn Bonds must present the same for payment, in London, at the Counting House of J. S. Morgan & Co.; in Berlin, at the Banking House of S. Bleichröder; at the Deutsche)Bank, or at the Dresdner Bank; in New York, at the Counting House of J. P. Morgan & Co.; in Amsterdam, at the Banking House of Lippman, Rosenthal & Co.; or, in Frankfort o/M, at the Frankfürter Filiale der Deutschen Bank, at the Filiale der Bank für Handel und Industrie, at the Deutsche Effecten & Wechsel Bank, or at the Deutsche Vereinsbank.

E. CAMACHO GUISASOLA,
Secretary of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government.
Countersigned:
JOHN VENN,
Notary Public,
50 Gresham House,
Old Broad Street, E. C.
London, 11th December, 1902.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad Company
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
MATURING JANUARY 1, 1903.
Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the principal of the bonds and the coupons due on same will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nassau & Pine Streets, New York.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R'WAY CO.,
By M. D. WOODFORD, President.
December 12, 1902.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company
$1,800,000
of the new
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company
First Mortgage and Refunding 4 per cent. Gold Bonds.
Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.
PRINCIPAL DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1953.
INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1st AND JULY 1st.
Issued to retire the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis 7% Bonds, referred to above.
Holders of the maturing bonds will have the privilege of exchanging for the new issue on deposit with us of their bonds carrying the coupon due January 1st, upon which date we shall be prepared to deliver the new bonds and cash to the amount of $45 per bond deposited.
We have already disposed at private sale of a large proportion of the bonds, and this offer is subject to termination at any time, without notice.
Full particulars in regard to the new bonds and copies of the mortgage may be obtained at our offices.
Vermilye & Company,
NEW YORK. BOSTON. BALTIMORE.
December 15, 1902.

JAMES PARK,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
52 Broadway, New York.

Dividends.

Continental Trust Company
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
The following coupons will be payable January 1st. Coupons may be presented now, and cheques will be mailed January 2d:
Adrian Water Co., 1st Mtge. and 2d Mtge.
Bronx Gas and Electric Co.
Central Market Street Railway Co.
Columbus, Grove City & Southwestern Ry. Co.
Hackensack Water Co.
Herkimer County Light & Power Co.
Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie.
Metropolitan Water Co. (Kansas City.)
Minnesota Water Works Co.
Mineral Products Co.
National Conduit & Cable Co.
New London Steamboat Co.
New York & N. J. Ferry Co.
Northern Trust Co. Reorganization Mtge.
Oaxaca Real Estate Development Co.
Plattsburg Traction Co.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co.
United Gas & Electric Company.
Wabash R. R. Co. (Des Moines Div.)
Western New York & Pa. Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Friday, December 26, 1902.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railway Co.
First Lien Mortgage 3½ Bonds.
Coupons No. 5, due January 1, 1903, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Friday, December 26, 1902.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 22, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 2, 1903.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 11, due January 1, 1903, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Friday, December 26, 1902.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 22, 1902, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 2, 1903.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 5 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of 1919 of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, the 5 per cent. Choctaw and Memphis Bonds of 1949 and the 6 per cent. Little Rock Bridge Bonds of 1919 will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, or the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1902.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 4 per cent. First Mortgage and Extension Bonds and the 2½ per cent. Income Bonds of Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co. will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.
Dec. 22d, 1902.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable January 15, 1903, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—New York, December 22, 1902.—SEVENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. Monday, December 22, 1902, to the morning of January 5, 1903.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

New York Mortgage & Security Company,
149 Broadway, New York City.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) was declared, payable January 8, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on December 22, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 6, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.
December 4, 1902.

The Merchant's National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 18, 1902.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared, a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 19th, 1902, and reopened January 3d, 1903.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

238TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
ESTABLISHED 1784.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 16, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 18th, 1902, until January 2d, 1903.
CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank,
330 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent., free of Tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1902, to January 2, 1903.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Court St.
December 18th, 1902.
One Hundred and Third Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Empire Steel and Iron Company.
Catasauqua, Penna., Dec. 18, 1902.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) upon preferred stock. Checks will be mailed January 1, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1902. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, December 20, 1902, and reopened on Friday, January 2, 1903, at 10 A. M.
J. M. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 11, 1902.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1903. Transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1903.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
106TH DIVIDEND.
New York, December 18, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.
The coupons due January 1st, 1903, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid at the HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

Dividends.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company.
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., Dec. 22d, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 27th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will close on December 27th, 1902, at noon, and reopen January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 19th, 1902.

Morton Trust Company.
New York, December 17, 1902.
The Board of Directors of the Morton Trust Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Five per cent., payable December 31, 1902. Transfer books close December 24, 1902, and reopen January 2, 1903.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank,
New York, December 15, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on or after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d, 1902, until January 2, 1903.
A. M DEDERER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.
To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:
You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:
To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statutes; such liquidation to take effect on January 31,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 22	744,318
To date this year	184,011,941
Corresponding date last year	261,205,374

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 22	$3,003,000
To date this year	$876,636,350
Corresponding date last year	$983,264,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	1½	Iowa Cent. pf	1¼
Amal. Copper	1⅞	Kan. City South	⅜
Am. Ag. Chem. pf	1¼	Kan. City South. pf	1⅞
Am Car & Fdy	½	Long Island	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louisville & Nashv	1
Am. Ice pf	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Locomotive	1	Met. St. Ry	⅝
Am. Locom. pf	1	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Smelting	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M	3
Am. Steel Fds. pf	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2¼
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅜
Am. Sugar pf	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1½
Am. Woolen	⅞	Mo. Pacific	2½
Anaconda Copper	2	National Biscuit	½
Ann Arbor	2	Nat. Biscuit pf	⅝
At., Top. & S. F	1	Nat. Lead pf	1
At. T. & S. F. pf	⅜	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅞
Brooklyn Un. Gas	3	N. Y., N. H. & H	1
Canadian Pacific	2⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W	½
C. P. ctfs	5½	North American	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R	⅜
Chi. & Alton	1½	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. & Gt. Western	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	2½	Pressed S. Car pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P	2⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. & N'w'n	2¼	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½
Chi. Term. Tran. pf	½	Reading	1⅞
Chi. Un. Tract	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	½	Republic Steel	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	Rock Island	1⅜
Col. Southern	⅝	Rock Island pf	1½
Col. South. 1st pf	⅝	Rubber Goods pf	1
Col. South. 2d pf	⅜	St. Joseph & G. I.	1
Del. & H. C. & I	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1½
Consolidated Gas	1⅜	St. L. & San F	2½
Corn Products	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1⅝
Corn Products pf	⅜	St. L. S'w'n pf	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	1⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	⅜
Del., Lack. & W	1	South. Pacific	½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	Southern Railway	1⅛
Denver & Rio Gr. pf	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅞
Detroit South	⅞	Texas & Pacific	2½
Detroit South. pf	2½	Twin City	⅝
Dist. Sec. Co	1	Union Pacific	1⅝
Dul. S. S. & A	2¾	Union Pacific pf	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¼	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Erie	½	U. S. Realty pf	1
Erie 1st pf	⅞	U. S. Steel	1
Erie 2d pf	1¾	U. S. Steel pf	⅜
Ft. W. & D. City	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem	1¼
General Electric	2	Wabash	1⅜
Gt Northern pf	3½	Wabash pf	⅞
Illinois Central	1¼	Western Union	½
Int. Pump	1	Westinghouse	1½
Iowa Central	1½	Wheel. 1st pf	2
Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf	⅜	Wis. Cent. pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Norf. & W. pf	1
Cent. of N. J	2½	Pacific Mail	1
Gen. Chemical pf	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	¼
Lake Erie & West	½	Vulcan Detinning	¼

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Consol. Tob. 4s	1⅛	Silver Sp., O. C. & Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	1
Peoria & East. inc	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Seaboard A. L. 4s	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc	1

Bond Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s 1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was strong from the opening minute of the session until the closing. The improved outlook for an early settlement of the Venezuelan trouble, the easier tone in the money market, and the growing conviction that prices are down in many cases to a ridiculously low point, far below, indeed, their investment level—these were the factors influencing to the market's strength. Investment buying of a most substantial kind appeared from time to time during the day, this coming no less from outside cities than from local interests.

For that matter it was practically this buying alone that carried prices up, for the market was noticeably free from manipulation by pools and cliques. Of course, here and there professional tactics appeared, but they were not consequential enough, nor yet sufficiently sustained, to influence in any measurable way. Hence it was that throughout the session the market tone was healthy, while the excellent demand was such that no reaction of consequence appeared at any time.

What also was noticed and commented upon was that strength was not confined to any few stocks or groups of stocks, but was general, being shared in by the high-priced issues and the low-priced alike, whether in the industrial or railroad list.

All the developments of the day were favorable. Not the least of these was a further large export business reported in grain.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The comparatively light trading in New York Central was due to the uncertainty as to what dividend action is likely to be taken at to-day's meeting. Quite generally the opinion is that there will be no change in the rate, and hence there seemed to be no special desire to buy. On the other hand, would-be short sellers hesitated to put out a line of short stock, lest unexpectedly an extra or increased dividend should be declared.

Shorts in Sugar who have been waiting for a reaction in that stock to enable them to get out continue to be disappointed, for yesterday the issue rose 3 points (2 of which were maintained) on top of its Saturday's gain. Private advices from Washington yesterday were that the outlook was much more hopeful for the passage of the Cuban Reciprocity bill. The Street is strong in the belief that the beet and cane sugar men have settled their differences.

Interests connected with the property were the largest buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. They point out that, like Manhattan and Metropolitan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit does a cash business, and that it is "traffic" loads and unloads itself. They believe the system has a great future.

Rock Island shares were among the leaders of the market both in point of activity and of strength, the buying being understood to come from insiders. The enormous earnings of the system are frankly set out to be the reasons for the purchases.

On the floor it was said that there was evidence of Standard Oil buying in a quiet way in the shares of United States Realty.

INVESTMENT BUYING.

One of the features of the market was the appearance of what is termed outside investment buying, made up largely of purchases by those people who will be in receipt of interest and dividend money on the first of the year, and who are, as usual, anticipating receipt of the actual money.

It was on this account that many brokers over Sunday received buying orders through the mail, instructing purchases yesterday. Some of these orders were "at the market" and others at a given price. The market orders caused a generally strong opening, and in many instances those people who had put in orders at a given figure saw the market taken away from them and the purchases, in consequence, never made.

THE STRENGTH OF COPPER.

Among the leaders in the industrial group, Copper Trust stock was conspicuous, advancing two points and closing at practically the top for the day on purchases ascribed to inside interests.

It will not in the least surprise the financial district if at any time announcement shall come of a trade understanding between the Amalgamated, Heinze, and Calumet & Hecla interests. The gossips already have it that this understanding has been so far perfected that the suits in the Montana courts involving the Heinze and Amalgamated people are about to be withdrawn.

HINTING AT A COAL DEAL.

Brokers who were the principal purchasers of the coal stocks, all of which were substantially strong, were most mysterious in respect to their orders, and more than usually reticent as to their probable source. It has been remarked that for some time the heaviest buying, especially in the Readings, has been by houses with Philadelphia connections, this suggesting that perhaps Pennsylvania railroad interests have a hand in the matter.

One of the largest of yesterday's buyers intimated to a NEW YORK TIMES representative that the character of the purchases suggested some important deal, but what its nature was he declared he could not say. Lackawanna was the strongest of the group, selling up six points, while Delaware and Hudson rose 1⅞ and Reading 1¾.

THE ACTION OF ST. PAUL.

As an illustration of how sentiment in Wall Street may change not only in connection with the general market, but in respect to a particular stock, the present action of St. Paul is worth noticing. Only a few days ago that issue was one of the weakest and most abused on the list. It was the fashion to sell it short with impunity—and to make a profit on such selling. In the opinion of the Street, and to the best of its information, the stock was destined to sell at 160, and perhaps 150. When 166¼ was reached the lower figure was the popular one.

Of a sudden the issue not only stopped going down, but began to go up. Last Thursday it advanced four points, on Friday and Saturday it rose fractionally, while yesterday it gained three points. That is to say, it has scored an average gain of two points each day for the last four days. Hence it is that in the fickle Street the stock is actually somewhat in favor again, and certainly is no longer abused, except by the many shorts in it.

The matter of stock rights is in some well-informed quarters receiving more consideration than for some time.

STEEL HELPS SENTIMENT.

It is an unquestioned fact that the advance in the Steel Trust stocks has done much to improve sentiment, principally for the reason that the stocks are very widely distributed and in the hands of the public, and hence any rise benefits that public, and any assistance in that direction is never unwelcome. Yesterday the stocks continued their advance, as a result of what was declared to be syndicate buying.

During the day the Street again heard the report that Mr. Schwab is to retire from the Presidency of the trust. This is still denied.

Apropos of the resignation rumor, this interesting paragraph, coming from Pittsburg, was put out by one of the Wall Street news agencies:

"There will be no change unless Mr. Schwab should voluntarily resign. When the corporation was formed it signed a five-year contract with Mr. Schwab at $160,000 a year, or $800,000 for the term of the contract. This was in accordance with an agreement with Mr. Carnegie, who is said to have added $200,000 more to the salary, making $1,000,000 for the five years. Should Mr. Schwab become incapacitated before the expiration of his contract, Mr. Carnegie would insist upon the selection of his successor to fill out the remainder of the contract period. The management feels confident of its ability to handle corporation without dictation from Mr. Carnegie, but it is anxious to avoid anything that might arouse the resentment of the doughty Scot. Mr. Carnegie has too many millions to be crossed."

GREAT NORTHERN AGAIN UP.

The further advance yesterday in Great Northern preferred stock makes a rise of nearly a dozen points in the issue since James J. Hill put out his pessimistic interview. At the same time, Northern Securities on the crub has been strong.

The Street now hears that a "melon" is to be cut for the benefit of Great Northern shareholders, and continues to hint that Mr. Hill's pessimism may have been for the purpose of obtaining cheap stock.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Traders on the floor and the Street generally continue to be much mystified by the perplexing movements in Texas Pacific, which yesterday—just as was the case on Saturday—was strong at one moment and weak at another.

One theory is that the stock is being bid up to "make a market," in order to permit of some belated liquidation by an interest who has been carried through the decline by his brokers. Another is that the movement is purely speculative, undertaken by other than the Gould interests, and that these interests have opp. themselves to the rise.

In this connection it was commented upon that, while the other Gould stocks were decidedly strong yesterday, Texas Pacific was somewhat of a laggard.

CANADA MORE HOPEFUL.

Reports from Canada are to the effect that there is a much better feeling there and more confidence in respect to the money and gneral industrial situation.

It was houses with Canadian connections who were the largest buyers of Canadian Pacific yesterday, advancing that stock some three points. Private advices are that the dividend is likely to be increased.

SHIP TRUST STOCK DEALT IN.

Although the stocks of the International Mercantile Marine Company have for several weeks been quoted in the outside market it was not until yesterday that any of those securities showed any activity. The quotations for both the common and preferred stocks have been very wide and oftener nominal than actual, and until yesterday the only trading in them had been a few desultory transactions in very small lots. The situation in the preferred stock remains unchanged, but in the common stock there were yesterday recorded transactions amounting to nearly 1,000 shares. These dealings carried the stock over a range of nearly seven points from 21 down to 14½.

In view of the positive announcement made by the syndicate managers at the time of the formation of the company that there would be no public trading in the company's securities the transactions made yesterday attracted more than usual attention. To all appearances outsiders were responsible for this trading in the common stock, and that it was not part of a plan by insiders to establish a market for the securities seemed to be indicated by the fact that only the common stock was dealt in while the preferred stock was left entirely alone. Yesterday's trading in International Mercantile Marine common followed the publication of reports from London that the market for the stock in that city was gradually assuming more substantial form.

UNEXPECTED CABLE TRANSFERS.

Local correspondents of English banking houses found it necessary yesterday to buy a considerable amount of money transfers by cable to London, with the result that there was a rise in the price for this convenience. The cause of it was that they had suddenly discovered that mail by tomorrow's steamer would not reach London before Jan. 1 next, and that therefore remittances by sight draft which they had intended to send by that steamer would reach there too late for their purpose.

This purpose is to enable the London financial institutions to make as fine a showing as possible on the last business day of the old year, as the official reports and figures are compiled as of that day.

Back from Steel Inspection Tour.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, returned yesterday from the tour of inspection which he had been making in company with ex-Judge Gary, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and other officials of the corporation.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 5 per cent. and New York funds sold at 15 cents per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $17,116,773 against $16,644,876 a year ago to-day, an increase of $471,897, or 9 per cent., and the balances were $1,230,397. Call loans, 5½@6½ per cent.; time money, 6@7 per cent.; commercial bills, 6@7 per cent. The bank statement shows as follows:

		Decrease.
Loans	$186,982,000	$2,656,000
Circulation	6,802,000	*4,000
Individual deposits	142,050,000	3,077,000
Due to banks	55,069,000	887,000
United States deposits	5,621,000	*90,000
Due from agents	27,012,000	777,000
Exchanges	11,914,000	1,614,000
Due from others	16,004,000	*282,000
Five per cent. fund	342,750	250
Legal tenders	6,174,000	195,000
Specie	17,572,000	*822,000
Reserve excess	3,614,857	*891,857
New York excess	6,980,857	512,143

*Increase.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to cables from Madrid, the Bank of Spain purposes to establish branches in Havana, Mexico City, New York, and Buenos Ayres.

Meeting of hickory axe handle manufacturers to be held in St. Louis Jan. 10, at which an organization will be perfected for the purpose of arranging a uniform price list.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the Clariton Steel Company has purchased the Champion iron mine in Marquette County, Mich.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of National City Bank stock at 290½.

Capital stock of the Monongahela National Bank of Pittsburg increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $175,700 additional preferred and $10,000 additional common stock of Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

Reports from Pittsburg that efforts are being made by an outside interest to purchase the property of the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company.

Reserve of outside banks $2,672,000 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,642,950 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $137,401,379; balances, $7,490,773; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $505,524.

Money on call in London, 3⅜@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.82⅝; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 16@94⅝ and 95¼@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times in its City article to-day says that in all departments the tone of the market is cheerful and prices as a rule have advanced. Argentines again are in demand, and mining shares continue steady.

American railway stocks opened firm. After the receipt of the New York prices an appreciable advance was established, based almost entirely on favorable reports of business conditions.

The most active issues were Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel securities and Atchison stocks.

The final prices were about the highest of the day.

Money again was in strong demand. The banks did a large business in discounts and loans. The market rates held very firm for both loans and discounts.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day and borrowers were entirely dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, prices were firm, and a holiday atmosphere prevailed. Little business is expected this week beyond attention to the settlement and the preliminaries of the mining contangos, to-morrow and Wednesday. The jollity usual just before Christmas marked the completion of the Kafirs account and the arrangement of a portion of the general contangos. There will be a continuation of the settlement Saturday, and it will end Dec. 30. Consols hardened in spite of dear money.

Americans opened strong and inactive, hardened and closed firm. Argentines hardened. Rio Tintos improved on Paris support. Kafirs were steady.

Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 85½; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 132; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 25¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179⅜; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 40¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 35⅜; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 127; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅞; New York Central, 156⅛; Norfolk and Western, 73½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 30⅜; Pennsylvania, 79¼; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 32¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 40½; Southern Railway, 33¼; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 63⅝; Union Pacific, 101⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 36; United States Steel preferred, 87; Wabash, 28; Wabash preferred, 43¼. Bar silver quiet at 22 7-16d per ounce. Money, 3¾@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 per cent.; for three months' bills 3 15-16@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.80; Lisbon, 25.

Bar gold, 77s. 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 5d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £32,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Business was unsettled on the Bourse to-day, but prices had a firm tendency. High quotations at the opening induced realizations, but stocks subsequently rallied sharply. Rentes were in demand and closed firm. Brazilians reacted on English selling orders. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were strong.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 50 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Business was quiet, and prices were fairly firm on the Boerse to-day. Chinese were easier on the disquieting news reported from Shen-Si. Navigation shares were depressed, owing to dividend rumors and the accident to the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The active leaders of the local market to-day were Reading and United States Steel, in both of which a large arbitrage business was done, New York taking the buying end. Over one-half of the day's business was in these issues. Prices generally were firm, under a steady demand from commission houses. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred scored a net gain of 2¼ points, Little Schuylkill 2, and American Railways, Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Steel preferred, and United Gas ½ each. Sentiment was more cheerful, but local operations were largely in New York stocks, on the belief that advances here will be slow, as the market has still to absorb a lot of stocks which are being carried by interests hurt by the late slump in Consolidated Lake Superior. Total sales, 31,380 shares and $58,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allegheny Val. R.R. pf.	30	30	30
405	American Railways	53	52	52½
180	American Cement	8¾	8½	8¾
838	Cambria Steel	26¼	25¾	26
250	Catawissa 1st pf.	60	60	60
2,920	Con. Lake Superior	8½	8	8
1,053	Con. Lake Superior pf.	36	34¼	36
25	Con. Traction, N. J.	68	68	68
100	Electric Storage Bat.	86	86	86
300	Erie	34¾	34½	34¾
100	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250	250	250
1,842	Lehigh Val. R. R.	37¾	36¾	37¼
218	Lehigh Navigation	70	69½	69½
70	Little Schuylkill R. R.	63	63	63
2	Manufact. Nat. Bank	112	112	112
327	Pennsylvania R. R.	77 11-16	77½	77½
80	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	93	93	93
27	Philadelphia Trac.	98	97½	97¾
2,110	Philadelphia Elec.	8¼	8⅜	8 7-16
1,350	Philadelphia Company	45¼	45½	45¼
12,990	Reading	31 13-16	31⅝	31 13-16
10	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43
640	Reading 2d pf.	38 11-16	38½	38⅝
100	Southern R. R.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
320	United Gas Imp.	111	111	111
415	Union Traction	45¼	45¼	45¼
4,465	United States Steel	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝
15	United States Steel pf.	84½	84½	84¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The stock market was harder to-day and active for Sugar and Amalgamated Copper Range and some other specialities. Manifestly attempts to depress Calumet have ended and the buying orders for a few shares started the price upward as rapidly as it was falling a few weeks since. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
780	Atchison	83¾	83⅛	83¼
30	Atchison pf.	99½	99¼	99¼
42	Boston Elevated	154½	154	154½
13	*Boston & Albany	259	259	259
6	*Boston & Maine	194	194	194
1	*Boston & Lowell	238½	238½	238½
95	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	154	152	153
5	*Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
45	Massachusetts Elec.	35½	35	35½
35	*Massachusetts Elec. pf.	93½	93½	93½
11	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225¼	225	225
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
50	Pere Marquette pf.	81½	81½	81½
300	Rutland pf	72	70¾	70¾
340	Union Pacific	99⅝	98½	99½
165	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92	92¼
2	Vermont & Mass.	174½	174½	174½
1	Wor., Nash. & Roch.	150	150	150
20	West End	94¾	94¾	94¾
105	*West End pf.	112	111½	112

TELEPHONES.

117	American	163½	162½	163
110	American Sub.	110½	110½	110½
115	*Cumberland	125¾	125¾	125¾
12	New England	138½	138½	138½
117	Western	23	22½	23
201	Western pf.	100	99	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80½	79	79
8,123	*American Sugar	130½	128½	129¾
249	*American Sugar pf.	120¾	119	120¾
1,170	American Woolen	13	12	12¾
1	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,485	Dominion Iron & Steel	59	56¾	58¼
2	*General Electric	175	175	175
50	International Buttonhole	3	3	3
4	Massachusetts Gas	39	39	39
152	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84¾	84½	84¾
15	Pullman	228	227	227
5	Swift Pack Prov.	124	124	124
255	United Fruit	110¼	110	110
200	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30⅝	30¾
100	United States Leather pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼
364	*United States Steel com.	35½	35	35⅜
405	United States Steel pf.	85	84⅞	85

MINING.

255	Adventure	13	12½	13
50	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
5,328	Amalgamated	59⅜	58	59⅜
260	Bingham	28½	28	28½
150	Bonanza	90	90	90
81	Cal. & Hecla	460	450	460
1,220	Centennial	17	16	17
200	Cons. Mercur	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
3,300	Copper Range	57¼	55¾	57⅛
50	Dominion Coal	126	126	126
30	Franklin	9	9	9
75	Isle Royale	10	10	10
355	Mass	13¼	13	13
190	Michigan	7½	7½	7½
303	Mohawk	37½	36½	37
1,600	Montreal & Boston	16	15½	15¾
155	Old Dominion	53	51	53
330	Osceola	25	24¼	25
275	Parrot	3¾	3¼	3¾
300	Phoenix	108	104	108
60	Quincy	2	1¾	2
200	Rhode Island	9¼	9	9¼
250	Shannon	145	145	145
5	Tamarack	1	1	1
10	Tecumseh	8¾	8¼	8¾
305	Trinity	26	25¼	25¼
1,607	Utah	22¼	21¾	22¼
650	United States	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
1,270	Winona	60	59	59
60	Wolverine			

*Ex-dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The market showed signs of settling down into a holiday quietude, though the feeling was sufficiently favorable to warrant some scattered gains. Seaboards developed a better tone, the advance being a continuation of the recovering tendency which began last week. The latest reports of earnings were also favorable enough to be reassuring to buyers. Atlantic Coast Line also holds its position of prominence. Since the payment of an installment on the new stock there has been a more vigorous absorption of the "rights," the price responding bullishly as a consequence. The jealousy with which the financial institutions are harboring their funds is the chief deterrent influence at present. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,703 shares of stock and $25,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Seaboard Railway	26	26	26
605	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44	42¾	42¾
25	Atlantic Coast Line	136½	136½	136½
200	At. C. L. 1st pf., int. paid	41	40	40
100	G. B. S. Brewing	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
3	Mercantile	165	165	165
5	Security and Storage	105	105	105
20	Ala. Coal & Iron	36¼	36	36
50	Bank of Commerce	28	28	28
15	City Bank	30¾	30⅝	30⅝

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry., 10-yr, 5s.	102¼	102	102¼
14,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	83¾	83¼	83¼
3,000	Southbound 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	Unl. Rys. & Elec. incs.	66¼	66¼	66¼
5,000	Unl. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	94⅝	94½	94⅝
1,000	Ga. Pacific 1st 6s.	127	127	127
1,000	N. Baltimore Trac. 5s.	119¼	119¼	119¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—New York exchange was quoted at 25c premium to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. North Chicago Street Railroad stock sold at 158 a share on the local Exchange, the lowest price for years, and entirely too low for a 12 per cent. stock were other conditions favorable. Title Guaranty dropped again this morning to 101½, from an opening at 109, with nothing between the extremes. The threatened danger from county competition makes some stockholders nervous. Box Board common was apparently wanted both ways at 8—some wanted to get rid of it and others to buy it.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can com.	9¼	9	9
75	American Can pf.	43½	42½	43½
530	Chicago Tr. & T.	109	105	107
350	Chicago Unit. Trac. pf.	45¼	45	45
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	74½	74½	74½
50	A. Booth com.	40	40	40
76	Diamond Match	138	137½	138
100	Lake St. L.	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	Met. L. pf.	85	85	85
210	Nor. Chicago St. R. R.	159	158	159
522	Nat. Biscuit common	45¼	45	45¼
198	Nat. Biscuit pf.	103	102½	103
270	Swift & Co.	126	124½	126
50	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
470	United B. B. com.	8	7¾	7¾
273	United B. B. pf.	52	51½	51½
72	West Chicago	84	84	84

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Brewing	30⅜	30	30
210	Brewing pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
575	Crucible Steel	19	19	19
310	Crucible Steel pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾
475	Fire Proofing	25¾	25½	25¾
321	Fire Proofing pf.	37	36¾	37
350	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28½	28½
166	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	87	87
155	River Coal pf.	40¼	40⅛	40¼
150	Pitts. Stove & Range pf.	18	18	18
605	U. S. Steel	35⅝	34⅞	35¼
282	U. S. Steel pf.	85½	84½	85½
170	West. Air Brake	176½	175	176½
20	West. Elec. 1st	100	100	100
345	West. Elec. 2d	97¾	96½	97¼
230	Window Glass	54½	52	52
63	Window Glass pf.	87½	87	87½
140	American Trust	148	148	148
10	D. S. F. & T.	285	285	285
10	Federal Nat. Bank	149¼	148½	149
10	People's Trust	110	110	110
45	Real Estate Trust	233½	233½	233½
30	Safe Deposit & Trust	117	117	117
$4,000	River Coal 6s	113	113	113

*New high mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At times in the market for outside securities yesterday considerable strength was displayed, and a number of substantial advances appeared in various parts of the list. For the most part these gains were followed by reactions, but the net results of the day were still sufficiently favorable to be regarded with satisfaction by the friends of improvement. Activity appeared in a number of issues, though the most prominent stock was again Northern Securities. Owing to the fact that thus far there had been little or no trading in the securities of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the transactions recorded yesterday in the common stock of that company attracted considerable attention, although the dealings did not exceed 1,000 shares. Among the stocks which were active and somewhat stronger were several of the low-priced issues which, during recent market activity, held more or less prominent places in outside trading.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES sold higher than at any time in the past ten days, during which the present upward movement has been in progress. Sales were made as high as 111, and the final sale was within a small fraction of the best price of the day. The sales of the stock were fairly large, but did not assume sufficient volume to be a matter of special comment.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE common for the first time showed some activity. Early in the day it sold at 21, but from this figure, which was considered rather high, in view of the quotation which

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 500 ..... 103¾
Am Bicycle 5s 2,000 40
Am Carton Oil 4½s 2,000 ..... 99½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 8,000 ..... 101¾ 18,000 102
Adj 4s, stamped 17,000 ..... 91 1,000 ..... 90⅝ 1,000 ..... 90⅞
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 23,000 ..... 94½
Gold 4s 4,000 ..... 101½ 5,000 ..... 102 3,000 ..... 102⅜ 2,000 ..... 102⅝ 1,000 102
S'w'n div 3½s 22,000 ..... 89¼ 2,000 89
B'klyn Un El 1st 5,000 ..... 101½ 20,000 ..... 101¾
Mp Pac trust 5s 11,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 ..... 104¾
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 10,000 75
N Y, C & St L 4s 2,000 104
N Y Dock Co 4s 3,000 ..... 104½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 ..... 101¾
Nor & W con 4s 5,000 ..... 100 3,000 ..... 100¼ 5,000 ..... 100¼
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 10,000c 91 13,000 91
North Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 103½ 10,000 ..... 103⅞
Registered 7,000 ..... 103½ 33,000 ..... 103⅞
North Pac gen 3s 1,000 ..... 72½ 2,000 ..... 72 1,000 ..... 72½ 500 ..... 71⅝
Ore R & N con 4s 10,000 ..... 100⅞ 1,000 ..... 100½
Oregon Sh L 4⅞ & participating 52,000 ..... 93 10,000 ..... 95¾ 2,000 95
Pem conv 3½s 15,000 ..... 93¼ 33,000 ..... 95¼ 30,000 ..... 95⅝
Pac of Mo 2d 5s 5,000 114
Penn conv 3½s 3,000 ..... 103⅝ 2,000 ..... 103½ 5,000 ..... 103⅝ 15,000 ..... 103⅝
Peoria & E inc 4s 5,000 ..... 77 5,000 ..... 77½ 5,000 ..... 77½ 5,000 ..... 77⅝
Pittsburg and affiliated 4s 4,000 ..... 110 4,000 ..... 110 20,000 ..... 110 40,000 ..... 110⅛ 45,000 ..... 110⅜ 60,000 ..... 110½ 42,000 ..... 110⅜ 110,000 ..... 110½ 10,000 ..... 110⅝
Wabash 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 116¼
Wabash 2d 5s 3,000 ..... 107½
Wabash deb B 20,000 ..... 75 15,000 ..... 74¾ 3,000 ..... 74½ 1,000 ..... 74½ 18,000 75
West Shore 4s 1,000 112
West Un funding & real est 4½s 7,000 ..... 103⅜ 1,000 104
Wis Cent gen 4s 50,000 ..... 91½ 5,000 ..... 91⅝ 1,000 ..... 91¼

Total sales $3,603,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.01	.02
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.89	.88
Bullion	.01	.03
Caledonia	2.20	2.05
Challenge Con	.18	.17
Chollar	.17	.15
Confidence	.72	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.14	.13
Gould & Curry	.14	.14
Hale & Norcross	.28	.23
Julia	.06	.04
Justice	.10	.09
Kentucky Con	2.05	.02
Lady Washington Con		.05
Mexican	.66	.61
Occidental Con	.24	.25
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Overman	.47	.40
Potosi	.24	.22
Savage	.15	.13
Sag Belcher	.06	.04
Sierra Nevada	.48	.38
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.03
Union Con	.48	.40
Utah Con	.11	.09
Yellow Jacket	.22	.20
Silver bars	48½	48⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	6½	7½	6¾	7½
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Con	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅞
Anaconda	13½	20	13½	18
Blue Bell	4¾	5½	4¾	5
C., K. & N.	11	13	11¾	12½
C. C. Cons	3¾	4	3¾	5
Coriolanus	2½	3½	2⅝	3
C., C. & M.	2¾	3	2	3
Dante	2	3	2	3
Dr. Jackpot	9	10	9	9½
Elkton	26⅝	28½	25	27
El Paso	61⅜	62	60½	61
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	9½	10	9	9½
Gold Dollar Cons	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Golden Cycle	60	61	59½	61
Golden Fleece	5	15	5	10
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	3⅜	4	3½	4
Gold Exploration	1½	2½	1¾	2¼
Isabella	27½	28	27⅜	25⅝
Jackpot	10	12	7½	10
Keystone	2½	2⅝	2½	3
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	4½	5	4⅛	4½
Little Puck	3¼	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Little Bessie	4½	4½	4¼	4⅜
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3	5	3½	5
Moon Anchor	7	10	7½	9
New Haven	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½
Pharmacist	4⅜	4½	4¼	4½
Pinnacle	4⅛	4½	4	4½
Pointer	1½	2	1½	1½
Portland	171	175	160	175
Rose Maud	1½	2⅜	1½	2⅜
Rose Nicol	1⅜	3	1¼	2
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	100¼	104	100	104
Work	5⅜	6½	5¼	6¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,220	Amal. Copper	58⅛	59½	57⅞	59½
200	Am. Car & Fdy.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
30	American Ice	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Am. Locomotive	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
25,250	American Sugar	129	130⅝	128⅝	129
14,920	A., T. & S. F.	83½	83⅞	83	83⅜
130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	99⅝	98⅞	99⅜
2,900	Balt. & Ohio	98⅝	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛
7,700	Bay State Gas	1⅝	2	1 9-16	1⅝
5,670	Brook. Rap. Tr.	64⅞	65⅝	64¾	65½
1,010	Can. Pacific	127½	130⅛	127½	130⅝
190	Ches. & Ohio	47½	47¾	46⅞	47
50	Chi. & Alton	32¾	32¾	32¼	32⅜
100	Chi. Gt. West	25	25	24½	24⅝
23,390	C., M. & St. P.	174¼	176⅜	174¼	176¼
60	Chi. Union Trac.	14	14½	14	14¼
80	Col. Fuel & I.	79⅜	81¼	79⅜	80⅜
80	Col. Southern	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
10	Del. Southern	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
4,880	Erie	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34⅜
30	Ill. Central	144½	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝
690	Louis. & Nash.	124	124½	123	124
2,790	Manhattan	147	147⅞	146⅜	146⅞
120	Met. Street	140¾	140½	140	140
30	Mo., K. & T.	25½	26	25½	26
30	M., K. & T. pf.	50½	53⅜	50½	53⅜
16,160	Mo. Pacific	106	106⅞	105	106⅜
430	N. Y. Central	153⅜	154	153⅜	153½
720	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
220	Norf. & West.	71½	71½	71½	71½
10	Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
810	Pennsylvania	155¼	155¼	155	155⅛
960	People's Gas	101⅝	102⅜	101⅝	102⅛
15,740	Reading	62⅝	63⅝	62⅜	63⅝
40	Reading 2d pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
300	Republic Steel	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅞
2,090	Rock Island	41⅝	43⅝	41⅜	43⅝
40	Rock Island pf.	82	82¼	82	82¼
9,920	Southern Pac.	64	64½	63⅞	64⅜
1,870	Southern Ry.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32¼
480	Tenn. Coal & I.	56½	57½	56½	57
3,410	Texas Pacific	40⅝	41⅞	40¼	40½
12,950	Union Pacific	98⅝	99⅞	98⅝	99½
430	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12	12
50	U. S. Rubber	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜
16,870	U. S. Steel	35	35½	34⅞	35½
430	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅝	85	84½	85
350	Wabash	28¼	29	28	28⅝
420	Wabash pf.	42	42½	42	42⅜
10	West. Union	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
100	Wis. Central	25½	25½	25	25

190,010

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	306	309	309
2d week Dec.	$43,614	$49,185	$48,189
From July 1	1,215,043	1,135,862	986,050
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Dec.	98,950	93,604	87,058
From July 1	2,642,000	2,520,403	2,231,070
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Dec.	71,586	63,673	55,440
From Jan. 1	3,403,749	2,985,218	2,669,107
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY of Pittsburg and affiliated corporations for November—			
	1902.	1901.	Inc.
Gross earnings	$1,164,647	$1,071,792	$92,855
Oper. expenses	667,994	601,769	66,225
Net earnings	496,653	470,023	26,630
Total inc.	632,022	486,959	145,063
Rentals, &c.	124,644	34,956	89,688
Balance	507,378	452,003	55,375
Int. funded debt.	220,563	166,636	53,927
Dividend pr. stock	106,436	99,166	7,270
Surplus	180,379	186,198	*5,819
Gross, 11 months	12,419,920	10,982,842	1,437,078
Oper. expenses	7,048,061	6,009,366	1,038,695
Net 11 months	5,371,859	4,973,476	398,383
Total inc.	6,901,929	5,427,132	1,434,777
Rentals, &c.	1,046,391	408,545	637,846
Balance	5,815,538	5,018,587	796,951
Int. funded debt.	2,493,878	1,823,621	670,257
Dividend pr. stock	1,199,738	1,090,750	108,988
Surplus	2,121,921	2,104,234	17,687
*Decrease.			
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for October—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	806,161	637,821	617,976
Oper. expenses	494,482	397,084	344,671
Net earnings	311,679	240,737	273,305
Other charges		36,991	
Surplus	311,679	203,746	273,305
Gross, 10 months	7,491,013	6,366,063	6,576,254
Oper. expenses	4,886,989	3,965,518	3,485,111
Net earnings	2,604,024	2,400,545	3,091,143
Other charges		375,156	
Surplus	2,604,024	2,025,389	3,091,143
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for November—			
Gross earnings	300,468	268,517	239,713
Oper. expenses	147,107	114,444	109,477
Net earnings	153,361	154,073	130,236
Surplus	84,568	78,224	60,770
Gross, 11 months	3,280,870	2,879,634	2,582,535
Oper. expenses	1,478,713	1,301,345	1,199,084
Net, 11 months	1,802,168	1,578,289	1,382,551
Surplus 11 mos.	958,467	771,317	617,677

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 48⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 38¼@40c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 1,00, 200 Caledonia at 2.15, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 200 Hale and Norcross at .24, 300 Isabella at .29, 600 Justice at .12@.13, 500 Leadville at .03, 100 Mexican at .60, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06½, 300 Ophir at 1.30, 300 Potosi at .22, and 1,000 Work at .06½.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Rathbun & Bird Printing Machinery Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Edward Freund, New York; Benjamin Raphael, and Frank Gardner, Brooklyn.

Vanderhoef Company, New York, to manufacture hats, caps, and and women's hats; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. B. Douglas, H. B. Vanderhoef, and W. C. Davis, New York.

Aza Chemical Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Leo Canda, Thomas Maurice, and Erna Canda, New York.

Otto Sarony Company, photographers, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Otto Sarony, T. C. Marceau, and G. T. Bassett, New York.

Prominent Publishing Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward Friday, Jacob Friday, and Simeon Seide, New York.

H. W. Baker Linen Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. W. Baker, New York; C. P. Coulter, Richmond Hill; F. M. Waterbury, Elizabeth, N. J.

New York Mercantile and Financial Reporter, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Joseph Coan, G. B. Hartell, and Edward Holcomb, New York.

Elmsdale Company, New York, to operate mineral mines; capital, $100,000. Directors—James Hendry and F. W. Shepard, New York; F. D. Bailey, Brooklyn.

Hotasatah Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Higginson, N. F. Higginson, and P. T. Sherman, New York.

Crescent Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. W. Callahan, W. C. Simmons, and T. J. Curran, New York.

M. Prochaska Company, New York, cigars and cigarettes; capital, $5,000. Directors—Morris Prochaska, Harry Prochaska, and S. D. Lasky, New York.

Turbine Electric Truck Company, Yonkers; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. D. Sullivan and H. D. Crippen, New York; F. A. Curtiss, Nutley, N. J.

Dunkirk Power and Heating Company, Dunkirk; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. W. Cummings, Harry Durrell, and H. T. Litchfield, Dunkirk.

Insurers' Fire Equipment Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Leon Tannenbaum and Herman Stiefel, New York; G. F. Smith, Crawford, N. J.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Wakefield Cold Air Transportation Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Franklin W. Wakefield, Oakland, Cal.; Frederick W. Longfellow, New York, and George W. Flaacke, Jr., Jersey City.

Ira Hallock Company, to manufacture hat packing rings, stays, &c.; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Ira P. Hallock, N. K. Regar, and John A. MacPeak.

New Jersey Mercantile Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Abe Fisher, Ernest Singer, Samuel Rowe, and Samuel F. Leber.

The White Diamond Trading Stamps Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Daniel Marx, Philip J. Scotland, and M. Leber.

The Bay State Acetylene Generator Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James P. Dunn, William E. King, J. H. Leddy, and William J. Turner, all of Taunton, Mass.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2 A. M.—130 Cannon Street; Louis Harber; damage, $150.

8:11 A. M.—West Farms Road and Rosedale Avenue; John Crotty, 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; damage trifling.

9:10 A. M.—2,245 Eighth Avenue; Piper Brothers; damage, $10.

9:20 A. M.—699 Tenth Avenue; Peter Sheffler, Eighth Street and Fourth Avenue; no damage.

9:55 A. M.—130 Goerck Street; Leon Silverman; damage, $3.

3:53 P. M.—182 Spring Street; Theresa Feverilli; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—412 Lexington Avenue; Josephine Revilli; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—161 West Eighty-fourth Street; John Giffill; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—12 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mary J. Hayes; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—142 Cherry Street; Olpha Williams; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—313 West Forty-eighth Street; Jeffie Golden; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN AUGUSTINE, Tex., Dec. 22.—Fire started to-day in the San Augustine Bank and destroyed three brick business houses. The loss is placed at $50,000, with insurance of 23 per cent. It is believed that an attempt was made to rob the bank.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for Another New House Near Upper Fifth Avenue.

SALE OF LOTS IN SAME SECTION

One Lower Sixth Avenue Corner Sold—Another Leased—Other Dealings and Auction Results.

George C. Edgar's Sons have sold the new five-story American-basement dwelling 7 East Eighty-eighth Street, 24.6 by 100.8. This sale disposes of the last of a row of three houses erected by the sellers at that point.

George C. Edgar's Sons have also sold through Herbert A. Sherman the plot on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 180.4 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 51.10 by 100. It is reported that the buyer is John S. Phipps, who owns abutting property on the south side of Eighty-seventh Street.

In addition to getting control of the block bounded by Broadway and Fourth Avenue and Eighth and Ninth Streets, John Wanamaker has also bought, through Broker John N. Golding, the four and five story building at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street in the block north of his present store. This property is a Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, and has a frontage of 55 feet on Fourth Avenue. It has been used by Mr. Wanamaker for some time, principally for storage purposes.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Helen M. Harriman to Maria S. Simpson the four-story dwelling 46 West Twenty-sixth Street, 16.3 by 98.9.

Louis Schrag has sold for Jacob Hirsh the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100.

The same broker has also leased for Henry Van Schaick the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100. The lessees are a retail clothing firm, who will erect a modern store and loft building on the site. The lease covers a term of twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

Henry Hellman has sold for William C. Tompkins 141 West Twenty-seventh Street, old buildings, on lot 25 by 100.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for John T. and James A. Farley to J. B. Dickson of Morristown, N. J., the five-and-one-half-story American-basement dwelling 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, 27 by 98.9.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold 12 Fifth Avenue, a lot 26.3 by 100. It is said that the buyer is a builder who will erect an apartment hotel on the site.

Mahoney Brothers have bought from M. L. Sire 108 West Forty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5. The buyers own the similar adjoining house, No. 106.

Weil and Mayer have sold the new seven-story apartment house 157 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Stuyvesant Street, on plot 26.7 by 101.3, with an "L" 28.3 by 63.8 and irregular.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought and resold the five-story flat 531 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

It is reported that Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought from George Young the four five-story brick tenements 334 to 340 West Seventeenth Street, 100 by 92.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society has sold the four-story dwelling 233 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 85.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold the two five-story double flats 23 and 25 East One Hundred and Ninth Street to Frederick Marks; also for H. Cordts to Alexander J. Smith, the five-story double flat 37 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The same brokers also negotiated the recent purchase and resale by A. Ruth of three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 420 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

The lot, 25 by 55.4, on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Avenue A, has been sold to ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, who owns adjoining property.

Klein & Jackson have bought the two five-story flats 220 and 222 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Ruff & Hochster have sold to Conrad Schmidt the new six-story tenement 314 and 316 East Ninth Street, on lot 25 by 93.11.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought 51 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 24 by 100; also, 33 Goerck Street, a similar property, 24.11 by 100.

Edward N. Crosby has sold to an investor for the estate of Jacob Bookman, 261 Third Avenue, the southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, a new five-story apartment house, size 21.2 by 75 by irregular; also, for the same estate, 1,028 Third Avenue, being the southwest corner of Sixty-first Street, a five-story apartment house, size 23.5 by 85.

Gurnee & Hopkins have sold 43 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 25 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold, to a client who will remodel it for his own occupancy.

Bonnabend & Gromer have sold, for Charles Rosenthal, to Herman Brandstein, 969 Columbus Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. They have sold, for Fred D. P. Forster, trustee; also, to Herman Brandstein, 136 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 32 by 100.

The lot on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, has been sold to a builder.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

233 and 235 St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100.3, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank $30,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, E. D. Miner, referee, 241 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 310 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,692.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Marshall, referee, La Fontaine Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 30.6 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,271.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Thaddeus Terry, referee, 337 Rivington Street and 73 to 77 Mangin Street, being the southwest corner, 24.2 by 75, three and four story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $2,804.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 22 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 205 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $23,765.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, A. J. Simpson, referee, 228 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 237.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $11,372.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 85 feet west of Fifth Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 199.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,657.

By John M. Thompson, partition sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, 6 Allen Street, east side, 75 feet south of Canal Street, 25.2 by 87.7, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,650 and 2,652 Park Avenue, east side, 101.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee, 149 and 151 East Forty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 76.1 by 28.8 by 62.8, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,734.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new structures:

University Place and Thirteenth Street, southeast corner, for eleven-story brick lofts, 52 by 104.2 by 100; Thirteenth Street Company of 55 William Street, owner; F. Goodwillie of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 244 and 246 East Twenty-first Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 42.2 by 79; J. Silberman of 182 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 565 and 567; City of New York against Washington Life Insurance Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,892; Anita Duchastel against Frederick L. Train and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, T. Wandell.

LISPENARD ST, n s, 150.3 ft e of Church St, 25.5x101.1 to Canal St; Henry C. Hart against Washington A. Bunker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Daly.

MORRIS AV, 599 to 605, and 621 to 635, and Avenue D, e s, whole front between 5th and 6th Sts, 205x216, Bronx; Catharine C. Hill against Louis Reiss and another, (partition;) attorney, G. Hill.

67TH ST, 335 East; the New York Mortgage Company of New York against Kathryn Gallagan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. C. Stern.

77TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x102.2; Charles Johnson and another against Balthazar Diehl and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, E. S. Cahn.

112TH ST and 1st Av, n w corner, 100x100.11; Columbia St, n s, 120 ft w of Delancey St, 20x 20.0x irregular, and Cherry St, 90 and 92; Joseph Cohn against Barney Isaacs and another, (accounting;) attorney, J. Martin.

133D ST, 260 West; Irving Savings Institution against Caroline Wiedhoff and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

137TH ST, s s, 510 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Blanche M. Egan against Henri Hardy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. F. Neville.

S. Q. MINGLE'S SUIT.

Action to Recover $30,700 as Damages in a Real Estate Deal That Was Not Carried Through.

An action to recover $30,700 as damages was removed from the Supreme Court yesterday to the United States Circuit Court. Sampson Q. Mingle, real estate operator, is plaintiff, and Albert D. Hermance, capitalist, of Williamsport, Penn., is defendant.

According to the complaint, in October 1898, Mr. Mingle was asked by Mr. Hermance to purchase for him the property at 248 West Twenty-third Street. An agreement was entered into by the real estate man, acting, as he alleges, for Mr. Hermance, wherein he was to pay $90,000 for the property. As there were two mortgages, one for $30,000 and another for $15,000, the owner was to receive for his equity $30,000 in bonds and $13,000 in the common stock of the American Wood Working Machine Company.

The owner of the Twenty-third Street building, relying upon Mr. Mingle to turn over the stock in question, Mr. Mingle declares, deeded the property over to him. He was unable to either get the stock and bonds from Mr. Hermance or sell the property to any other person Mr. Mingle represents, and in the meantime the two mortgages were foreclosed. The owner of the property is holding Mr. Mingle liable for the price of his equity. The bonds and stock were worth, at the market price, the complainant swears, $30,000, and this amount, with amounts that he expended in the settlement of water and other taxes, attorneys' fees, and other expenses in clearing up the title, is what Mr. Mingle demands.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Dec. 22.

ALLEN ST, 205, w s, 16.8x88; Frederick W. Gahrmann to Edward R. Ladew and another $12,050

ANTHONY AV, s w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, 15.9x74.1x irreg; George W. Flagg to Catharine T. Inglis, (mtg. $2,500) 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush St, Catharine T. Inglis to Ellen Anderson, (mtg. $1,500) 1

ARTHUR AV, 1,989, s w s, 26.11x95; Annie M. Metzler to Catharine A. Kuver, (mtg $7,000) 100

HUGHES AV, 2,070, e s, 17.10x65; Louis Bickwort to Bernard Heussler, (mtg $2,500) 1

IRVING PLACE, 44, e s, 28x116.1x irregular; Alda C. Barnes to Mary L. Owens 31,500

MADISON ST, 404, s s, 25x100; Max Greenstein to Michael Kiernt, (mtg. $34,000) 37,950

MADISON AV, n e corner of 179th St, 108x35; William E. Marshall to Bridget McBride, (mtg $5,000) 100

MANHATTAN AV, 390, e s, 25x70; Friedrich H. Nagel to Max Rosenzweig, (mtg $16,000) 1

MORRIS AV, w s, Lot 322, map of Melrose South, 58.10x100; 151st St, s w corner of Morris Av, 100x88.8; 6th St, s e corner of Avenue D, 205x216 to 5th St, Unionport; George Hill to Catherine C. Hill, part, all title 1

NORTH one-half plot 499, map Arden property, 50x100; Walter W. Taylor to August C. Buscher 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 133d St, —x86x 24.10x86; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Helen C. Brown 17,000

SOUTH ST, 20, 28.6x125.5x28x123.11; William P. Dixon to Michael J. Ahern, Ca. G 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 225.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; John Bambey to Catherine Reynolds, (mtg $1,200) 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 225.11 ft s of Freeman St, 25x110; Catherine Reynolds to Charles F. Minor, (mtg $1,900) 1

UNION AV, w s, 198.3 ft n of 165th St, 75.4x264.7 to Tinton Av x 75.8 x264.7; Lucy Gibson to Robert Lloyd and another, executors and trustees, quitclaim, Ca. G 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 88th St, 22.8x90.6; John D. Beals to Stephen Farrelly, (mtg $30,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 50.8 ft s of 88th St, 25x80; Adolph Kalbert to Elisa Kalbert, (mtg $12,000) 1

2D AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 57th St, 25x65; Hans Sommerhoft, executor, to Albert Heidelbach, one-third part 4,666

3d ST, 189 East, 24x96.2; Helen V. C. Morris to Pincus Lowenfeld and anoth Co. G 1

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x 100; Ann Sufferan, widow, to James Doherty, (mtg. $5,500) 1

9TH AV, 863, n w corner 50th St, 25x75; 50th St, 403 West, 24.6x75.5; John A. Bernhols to Fred. Doelger 100

11TH AV, 2,516, w s, 55.10 ft n of 187th St, 19.6x80; Jane Macauley to Henry Fredricks, (mtg $7,000) 1

12TH ST, 42, s s, 182.2 ft w of Broadway, 23x103.3; Louis Herzog and others to Louis S. Strouck and others, (mtg $55,000) 1

13TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 50x100; Wakefield; John J. Dale to Melrose Realty Company, (mtg $400) 1

18TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 78x92; Donald McCredie to David W. Stein 1

107TH ST, n s, lot 220, map 9, houses by Ludlam, 20.6x100; Benjamin W. Mulford to Irene Miller, one-fortieth part 400

26TH ST, 245 East, 21x02; Jacob Weinstein to Margaret E. Gardner, (mtg $8,000) 100

28TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Agnes M. Scott to Mary Corduke 100

43D ST, 217 West, 20x100.4; Mathias Frost to Albert E. Figor, (mtg. $15,250) 100

47TH ST, s s, 180 ft e 11th Av, 20x 100.4; William S. Ford, executor, to Harris A. Goldberg and another, (mtg $5,000) 8,000

63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; Saul J. Dickheiser, referee, to Edwin A. McAlpin and others, executors 20,000

65TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Lexington Av, 20 x100; Harry M. Austin to Caroline K. Everett, (mtg $17,000) 1

66TH

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@74c; No. 3, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 74½c; No. 2 corn, 47c; No. 2 yellow, 45c; No. 2 oats, 32c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; good feeding barley, 39@41c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, 15c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.25; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.25@10.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.37½@8.62; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.62@8.87; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.85.

COTTON.—Business in cotton started out with something of a bull flourish, but tapered as the day advanced. The market opened firm on an advance of 2@5 points. Soon after the opening call there was a further advance of 1@2 points on the more active positions; then came a reaction of 5@7 points, with the market finally quiet at net unchanged prices to a decline of 3 points. January contracts remained at a premium of about ¼c over February and March. Total sales of futures were estimated at about 100,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 5 points higher on the basis of 8¾c for middling upland and 9c for middling Gulf; sales, 2,700 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 4,000 bales. Mobile, firm and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 50 bales. Savannah, steady and unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 279 bales. Charleston, steady and unchanged, at 8 1-16c; sales, nil. Wilmington, firm and unchanged, at 8c; sales, nil. Norfolk, firm and unchanged, at 8 5-16c; sales, 729 bales. Baltimore, nominal and unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, nil. Galveston, firm and unchanged, at 8 5-16c; sales, 300 bales. Augusta, firm and unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 1,750 bales. Memphis, steady and unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 2,200 bales. St. Louis, firm and unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.38	8.59	8.53	8.53@8.54
January	8.50	8.61	8.54	8.55@8.56
February	8.34	8.34	8.33	8.31@8.33
March	8.38	8.40	8.33	8.33@8.34
April	...	...	...	8.33@8.35
May	8.39	8.40	8.34	8.35@8.36
June	8.38	8.39	8.33	8.35@8.36
July	8.38	8.40	8.35	8.35@8.36
August	8.22	8.22	8.19	8.18@8.19
September	8.00	8.00	7.92	7.93@7.96

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2@4 points higher; American middling fair, 4.20; good middling, 4.72; middling, 4.56; low middling, 4.44; good ordinary, 4.32; ordinary, 4.20. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 9,300 American. Receipts, 13,200 bales, including 11 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet and steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.52; December and January, 4.51@4.52; January and February, 4.51@4.52; February and March, 4.51@4.52; March and April, 4.51@4.52; April and May, 4.52@4.53; May and June, 4.53; June and July, 4.53; July and August, 4.53; August and September, 4.47@4.48.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bullish conditions and sentiment dominated the wheat market with the result that prices held steadily all day and closed ½@¾c net higher. The export business amounted to one load No. 2 red and five loads of Spring wheat in New York with thirty-five loads at outports. The highest point reached by May wheat was 81 5-16c, and the lowest 81 1-16c. The market closing within 1-16c of the top. The interior movement, aggregating 1,264,000 bushels against 880,000 bushels last year, found an offset in visible supply figures and the export demand. From seaboard points 33,200 barrels of flour and 140,000 bushels of wheat were reported. Northwest arrivals were 1,072 cars, compared with 791 cars last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 87c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¼c, and No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; May, 76½c; July, 72½c bid; No. 2 hard, 70@72½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 44½c; December, 45c; July, 39⅝@39¾c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32c; December, 32¼c asked; May, 33¼c; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c; December, 73¼c; May, 76¾c; Macaroni, No. 1, 65¾c; No. 2, 66¼c. Oats—December, 31½c; May, 33½c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 71c; No. 2 Northern, 70½@70½c; May, 77¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51@52c. Barley—Standard, 56c; sample, 35@35. Corn—May, 43½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—Wheat—December, 73¼c; May, 75¾@75½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra N. 1 Winter, $3@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@3.00; rye, $2.25@2.35; spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@2.35 spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $3.20@3.30 as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.18@1.20. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $18; Spring bran middling, $18@23 in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
May	81½	81 5-16	81 1-16	81¼
July	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Corn—				
December	59	60	58¾	60
January	53¾	54	53½	53¾
March	50¼	50¼	50½	50¼
May	48½	48⅝	48⅜	58⅝
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74¼	74⅞	74 1-16	74⅝
May	77¾	77 7-16	77⅛	77⅜
July	74¼	74⅝	74⅛	74¼
Corn—				
December	45½	45⅞	45	45¼
May	43⅝	43 5-16	43¼	43½
July	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42⅝
Oats—				
December	31¾	32¼	31⅝	32
May	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.85	$9.85	$9.82½	$9.82½
May	9.25	9.37½	9.25	9.37½
Ribs—				
January	8.47½	8.47½	8.42½	8.47½
May	8.52½	8.57½	8.50	8.55
Pork—				
January	16.60	16.67½	16.50	16.65
May	16.00	16.15	16.00	16.15

COFFEE.—Opening steady at a partial decline of 5 points the coffee market ruled generally quiet but fairly steady at the initial loss, and closed on the opening basis, with the sales footing up some 27,750 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
January	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45@4.50
February	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
March	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
April	...	...	...	4.75@4.80
May	4.90	4.90	4.85	4.85@4.90
June	...	...	...	4.90@4.95
July	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
August	...	...	...	5.05@5.10
September	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
October	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
November	...	...	...	5.25@5.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $19; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $14@$15; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¼c; 150 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8⅝c; 140 lb, 8⅝c; pigs, 8⅝@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 9¾c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9¼c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11½@11¾c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.80; city lard, $9.85@$10.05; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10¼@11c; city lard stearine, 11¾c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine, bbls, 55@55½c. TAR—Pine, bbls, $2.25; oil, bbls, $4.25. ROSIN—Common strained, $1.85; good strained, $1.85@$1.90; D, $1.90@$1.95; E, $1.95@$2; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.15; H, $2.35; I, $2.60; K, $3.20; M, $3.70@$3.75; N, $3.95; W C, $4.25, and W W, $4.60@$4.70.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 22.—Turpentine, 52c; receipts, 737; sales, 650; exports, 237. Rosin—Receipts, 3,533; sales, 465; exports, 10,079. A, B, C, $5.10@$5.45; D, $5.50; E, $5.70; F, $5.70; G, $5.70; H, $2.35; I, $2.85; K, $3.35; M, $3.35; N, $3.55; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—Spirits turpentine, 52c; receipts, 46 casks. Rosin—$1.35@$1.40; receipts, 75. Crude turpentine—$1.75 to $3; receipts, 137. Tar—$1.60; receipts, $1,047.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers opened slow; closed active and 10@15c higher on Chicago advices; bulls and cows generally steady; native steers, $4@$5.60; extra prime, $6.50; bulls, $2.75@$4.20; cows, $1.50@$3.85. Dressed Beef—Steady; native sides, 7½@11c per lb; Texan beef, 6½@7¼c. Veal—Steady; barnyard calves slow to 25c lower; Westerns, 25@50c off; one car unsold veals, $5@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard calves, $3@$3.75; Westerns, $2.75@$4; city dressed veals steady at 11@14c per lb. Sheep—Dull and lower; lambs depressed and 10@25c off; 13 cars of stock unsold; sheep, $2.25@$4; lambs, $4.00@$5.85; extra, $6; culls, $4; Canadian lambs, $5.25@$5.75; dressed mutton slow at 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 7½@10c. Hogs—Lower; State hogs, $6.30@$6.40; mixed Westerns nominal; country dressed hogs slow.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against LENA KUNTZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and two, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain gore lot, piece, or parcel of land, with all that part of the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue about seventy-six feet six and one-half inches to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, otherwise known as Old Harlem Road; thence southwesterly along the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street to the point or place of beginning, together with the right and privilege of using the westerly wall of the building adjoining to the east for the purposes of beam-right of the building upon within premises.

And also all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Francis J. Schnugg, of, in, and to all that certain other gore lot of land, with the part of the building thereon situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which adjoins to the west the piece or parcel of land first above described, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the block in the centre line of the block between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the westerly side of Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue about twenty-four feet four and one-half inches, more or less, to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, or otherwise called Old Harlem Road, (now closed;) thence southwesterly along the centre line of said Old Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and First Street about nine feet seven inches, more or less; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the centre line of the block at a point distant three hundred and four feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of said Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and thence easterly along said centre line of the block to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street, number is 53 East 101st Street:

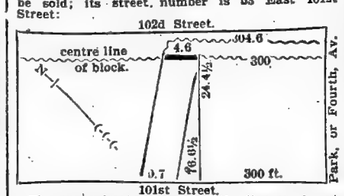

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred seventy-nine and 17.100 dollars, ($5,379.17,) with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred thirty-two and 02.100 dollars, ($332.02,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand three hundred thirty and 07.100 ($1,330.07-100) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block No. 2,502, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded westerly by Jerome Avenue about one hundred and fifty-eight feet, (158 ft.,) northerly by the southerly side of Doughty Street or End Row Place, about eighty-three feet, (83 ft.,) southerly by a line drawn eastwardly at right angles to Jerome Avenue, about one hundred and sixty feet (160 ft.) to the channel of Cromwell Creek, and easterly by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about one hundred and sixty-five feet, (165 ft.) Together with all the right, title, and interest to End Row Place lying opposite to and adjoining the northerly side of said tract.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

End Row Place or Doughty Place.

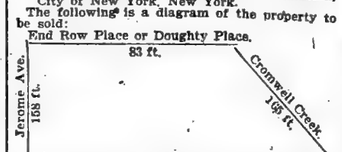

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,611 60-100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $447 74-100, together with the expenises of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold is $2,981.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.

ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block Nos. 2,501 and 2,502, on the land map of the City of New York, lying between 163d and 165th Streets, on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, being about six hundred and thirty (630) feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue; on the northerly side is about two hundred and forty-two (242) feet on a line drawn at right angles from Jerome or Central Avenue at a distance of about ninety-eight feet ten and one-half inches (98 ft. 10½ in.) southerly from 165th Street measured on said avenue, (Mrs. Harriet A. Anderson owning to the north of said line;) the southerly side twenty-five (25) feet at right angles to Jerome Avenue and about one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet on a course of south 70° 49' east the easterly side by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about four hundred and twenty-six (426) feet; the easterly end of said line being about one hundred (100) feet distant eastwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Jerome Avenue, and again southeastwardly by the westerly side of said channel about one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet from the end of said line to the line of said Harriet A. Anderson's land. Deducting, however, from the above-described premises so much of said mortgaged premises as have since the commencement of this action, to wit, about November 27, 1900, been condemned, confirmed, and taken by the City of New York for the opening of East 164th Street, being a block of land about 150 feet on both the northerly and southerly sides of said street by about sixty feet on Jerome Avenue on westerly side and about sixty feet on the centre line of Cromwell Creek (so called) on the city assessment map on the east side of said condemned block for said street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.
LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

165th Street.

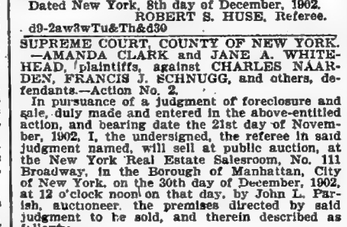

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $70,187 00/100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $477 24/100, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold, is $13,925 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.
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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. MARIAN BIRD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the said City of New York and lying in Section 4, Block 1,209, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West or Eighth Avenue, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence southerly parallel with said Central Park West, and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred feet eight and a half inches; thence westerly parallel with Ninety-sixth Street twenty feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence northerly again parallel with said Central Park West and part of the way through said party wall one hundred feet eight and a half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances contained in a deed made by John C. Hamilton to Schuyler Hamilton, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,271 of Conveyances, Page 393, February 5th, 1874, so far as the same may now be in force.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 22 W. 96th Street:

96th Street.

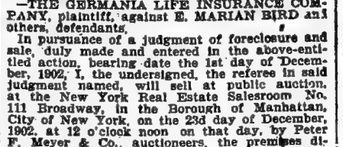

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-three thousand four hundred and nine and 38-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 22d day of Nov., 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-five and 90-100 dollars with interest from December 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
d2-2aw3wTuSF&d23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, against CHARLES SANDHOP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Broome St.

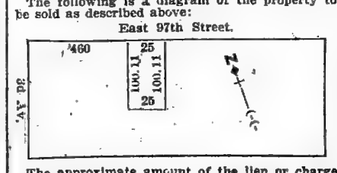

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.35. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
de19-2aw2wF&Tuja2,6,9.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISAAC K. COHN against MARTIN M. LEWIS and GEORGE W. LEWIS, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Nathan Lewis, deceased; Fanny Harris, Jerome C. Lewis, Amy H. Lewis, Clarence M. Lewis, Alfred A. Lewis, Cecilia Lewis, and George W. Lewis, individually, and Martin M. Lewis, individually; Jacob Harris, (husband of Fanny Harris,) Jacob Lewis, and Tillie Lewis, his wife, and Albert Lewis.—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, Martin M. Lewis, individually; Jacob Harris, (husband of Fanny Harris,) Jacob Lewis, and Tillie Lewis, his wife, and Albert Lewis:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental and amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 12, 1902.

JOSEPH C. LEVI,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Albert Lewis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1902, and filed the same day with the supplemental and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated December 1, 1902.

JOSEPH C. LEVI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
d2-1aw6wT.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie in Section 3, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.
JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

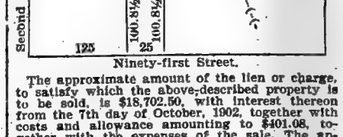

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.
d23-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

Surrogate Notices.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy8-1aw6mTu

ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against I. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jy22-1aw6mTu

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York.

TERRY, ADELINE H.—In pursuance of an order of Edgar P. Glass, Surrogate of the County of Onondaga, New York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADELINE H. TERRY, late of the town of Skaneateles, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at the office of F. E. Stone, in the village of Skaneateles, N. Y., in the County of Onondaga, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1903.—Dated December 1, 1902. ADDIE TERRY HAMLIN GOLDING, Executrix of the last will of Adeline H. Terry, deceased.

LEWISOHN ARRESTED AGAIN FOR CONTEMPT

Banker Released Once More on Habeas Corpus Writ.

This Time He Was Asked Before Justice Wyatt Whether He Had Been in Canfield's Since Dec. 22, 1897.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday resumed the secret proceedings before Justice Wyatt in the case of the people against Richard Canfield, which were so suddenly interrupted last week by the refusal of Jesse Lewisohn, the young banker, to reply to a question as to whether he knew Mr. Canfield.

Mr. Lewisohn, who, after his refusal last week, was arrested on a warrant charging him with contumacious contempt of court, was again a witness yesterday, persisted in refusing to answer questions put to him, and was again arrested on a similar charge. As was done at the time of his first arrest, his lawyer, Alfred Lauterbach, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Scott, argument on the return of which was set down for to-morrow forenoon.

The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mr. Lewisohn last week was dismissed by Justice Scott. Immediately afterward the District Attorney issued a new subpoena, which was duly served upon the young banker. Mr. Lewisohn appeared in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday forenoon in response to this subpoena, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Alfred Lauterbach.

Special Sessions Justice Wyatt took his seat in the District Attorney's library, where the hearing was held, shortly after 10 o'clock. Mr. Lewisohn was at once called into the room, while his attorney was left in the corridor. Assistant District Attorney Osborne conducted the examination.

"Did you know Richard Canfield prior to Dec. 22, 1897?" was the first question asked.

"I can't remember," was Mr. Lewisohn's reply.

"Did you ever enter Mr. Canfield's house prior to Dec. 22, 1897?" was the next question.

"I decline to answer," said Mr. Lewisohn.

"Well, that will be about all this time," said Mr. Osborne. And with this the hearing broke up, and Justice Wyatt returned to his chambers.

When Mr. Lewisohn emerged from the room Mr. Lauterbach met him at the door, anxious to learn the cause for the abrupt ending of the proceedings. Mr. Lewisohn told him. The attorney threw up his hands.

"Why, you should have answered that question," he told his client. "The question refers to a period which is outlawed by the Statute of Limitation. You cannot within the law make the plea that the answer would tend to incriminate you." Then Mr. Lauterbach unburdened himself to the reporters.

"It was a mean, contemptible trick of the District Attorney," he said. "Mr. Jerome knows that he is beaten on constitutional points, and now he tries to trick my client. But we will see about this."

Then he and Mr. Lewisohn went down to Justice Wyatt in chambers. The latter returned to the library, the secret hearing was resumed, the same question asked, Mr. Lewisohn replying that he had not been in the Canfield establishment prior to the date mentioned.

"Have you been in Mr. Canfield's establishment since that date?" then asked Mr. Osborne.

This question Mr. Lewisohn refused to answer on the ground that it would tend to incriminate and degrade him. The hearing was then adjourned. Justice Wyatt directing Mr. Lewisohn to appear before him in the Special Sessions Chambers for arraignment on the warrant on which he was arrested last week.

When Mr. Lewisohn appeared before Justice Wyatt at that hour Mr. Lauterbach made a motion that the charge against him be dismissed, as his client had practically purged himself of the contempt of Dec. 13. Justice Wyatt said he had no power to dismiss the complaint as Mr. Lewisohn had been arrested on a warrant charging a misdemeanor and that the matter would have to be settled by the Court of Special Sessions. At the suggestion of District Attorney Jerome the matter was held over until Jan. 16, and in the meantime Mr. Lewisohn was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Just as he was preparing to leave the room Mr. Jerome told Justice Wyatt that he had a new warrant for Mr. Lewisohn's arrest, growing out of his refusal to answer questions at the proceedings earlier in the day. The warrant was served on Mr. Lewisohn by Policeman Gannon by Mr. Jerome's direction. Mr. Lauterbach said he would immediately apply for a writ of habeas corpus and asked that the officer take his client direct to the Supreme Court. This was done.

In the meanwhile Mr. Lauterbach hastened down to the County Court House and secured from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court a writ of habeas corpus directing Policeman Gannon to show cause why he had arrested Lewisohn for refusing to answer the question. The writ was served at once, and before long all the parties to the controversy rushed to Justice Scott's court room. Once there they lined up around the railing, and District Attorney Jerome began to explain to the court that it would be a waste of time and energy to have an argument on this writ, inasmuch as Gannon's only possible answer would be, "I arrested him because I had a warrant." That answer would be all sufficient so far as the officer was concerned, argued Mr. Jerome, but the argument would not serve to get at the merits of the case.

"I propose," he continued, "that Mr. Lauterbach get a writ of certiorari to review the action of those who caused the issuance of the warrant. Then we can get through with the matter all at once. If your Honor will adjourn this hearing until Wednesday morning, allowing Mr. Lauterbach to get the writ of certiorari, I think it will be the best solution of the matter."

Mr. Lauterbach objected strenuously, but Justice Scott did not permit him to talk at any length, interrupting him by acquiescing in what Mr. Jerome had asked.

"I'm not going to hear it this afternoon," said the Justice. "That's certain. Let's get the case so we can argue it all through. Let's get her out of the way entirely before Christmas."

Reluctantly Mr. Lauterbach consented to the plan for him to get a writ of certiorari, to be argued to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock. But even after this had been agreed upon there was another tilt with the District Attorney.

"The asking of that question," said Mr. Lauterbach, referring to the private inquiry doings, "was a trick. The District Attorney is just trying a trick to get Mr. Lewisohn to incriminate himself."

Mr. Jerome interposed the remark that every one seemed to attack the District Attorney, as though that official were on trial. Justice Scott said:

"Yes, it does seem to be the fashion to attack the District Attorney or the courts."

"There is a misapprehension on the part of Mr. Lewisohn's counsel," said District Attorney Jerome, upon his return to the Criminal Courts Building. "Far from making any effort to trap Mr. Lewisohn, we tried to be courteous to him and help him out. I am not on a gunning expedition, either for Mr. Lewisohn or any of the other witnesses who have been subpoenaed in the case of the People against Richard Canfield. What we want is the evidence.

"I will keep right on. I do not expect all witnesses would like to place themselves in the same position as Mr. Lewisohn. I think his experience should have a salutary effect on the others. The minute Mr. Canfield, 'dead game sport' that he is, will come forward and confess to keeping a gambling house, in order to save his patrons all this inconvenience and annoyance, I will call these proceedings off."

INSPECTOR BROOKS'S HEARING.

Lawyer Delahunty Questioned by Mr. Philbin—Police Testify as to the Canfield Raid.

Another skirmish, incidentaly to District Attorney Jerome's war on the gamblers, was fought in the Yorkville Court, before Magistrate Brann, yesterday, where the preliminary hearing in the case of Inspector Brooks, who is accused by W. D. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, with maliciously breaking into the establishment on the night of the raid, Dec. 1, came up for preliminary hearing.

Bucklin was not in court, but was represented by ex-Justice Fursman and J. Forbes Hennessy. Inspector Brooks was on hand, with ex-District Attorney Philbin and Isaac Weill to defend him. Lawyer John Delahunty, Canfield's counsel, who was in conference with him when the raiders arrived, was called as the first witness. He told of the spectacular entry of the police.

"One officer jumped through the window, after smashing it. He brandished a revolver, which he shoved in my face, shouting: 'Hold up your hands.' A moment later Inspector Brooks entered. He had a hatchet two feet long, with a blade one foot wide, in his hand."

"What is Mr. Canfield's business?" asked Mr. Philbin of the witness, smilingly.

"I object," shouted ex-Judge Fursman, but Magistrate Brann overruled him. The witness, however, declined to answer, on the ground that his knowledge of Canfield's business was purely professional. Mr. Philbin then turned to the Magistrate and said:

"We want to open the door to the fullest extent in this inquiry and to get at details."

"That is certainly what I expect," said Magistrate Brann. The question, however, was not repeated. Mr. Philbin suddenly changed the subject and asked Lawyer Delahunty to inform him what the character of the house was. This question was strenuously objected to by Mr. Fursman, and, after Mr. Philbin had indulged in a hearty laugh, the question was allowed to go without being answered.

Inspector Brooks testified that he performed the raid under a warrant issued by Justice Wyatt, which had been given him by Assistant District Attorney Sandford. When this was brought out ex-Justice Fursman smiled contentedly. He had been herding his best efforts toward fixing the responsibility for the raid on the District Attorney's office.

Inspector Brooks testified that he had done the smashing only after both the bell at the main entrance and the one at the basement had been rung repeatedly without response. Sergt. Cohen and four other policemen who took part in the raid corroborated the Inspector.

The hearing was adjourned until next Friday at noon.

BISHOP O'CONNOR HONORED.

Prelates and Many Priests Attend His Silver Jubilee Mass—A Presentation Made.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bishop John J. O'Connor's ordination to the priesthood was begun this morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a pontifical high mass was celebrated. Bishop O'Connor was the celebrant, and the Rev. A. H. Stein, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, was master of ceremonies. Many dignitaries of the Church were present, including Bishop McFaul of Trenton and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn.

Assisting the celebrant at the mass were several priests who were ordained with the Bishop. The Rev. James P. Callahan of East Orange acted as archpriest. The deacons of honor were the Rev. E. J. Donnelly of Flushing and the Rev. Maurice P. O'Connor of Holy Cross Church, Harrison. The deacon of the mass was the Rev. W. F. Wahl of St. Boniface Church, Jersey City, and the sub-deacon was the Rev. B. J. O'Connell of Perth Amboy. Seated within the sanctuary were Vicar General Shepard of Jersey City, Mgr. Doane of the Cathedral, Mgr. O'Grady of New Brunswick, Vicar General Fox, and the Rev. John Norris, Chancellor of the Newark Diocese. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis H. Wall of the Holy Rosary Church of New York.

In behalf of the priests of the diocese, the Rev. Daniel F. McCarthy, pastor of St. Rose of Lima Church, at Short Hills, delivered an address to Bishop O'Connor, and presented to him a silver jubilee gift, consisting of a purse containing a large sum of money.

The Bishop later entertained the visiting prelates and the priests at a dinner at the Kreuger Auditorium.

JUDGE GRAY SWORN IN.

Oath Administered by Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division.

John Clinton Gray, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, re-elected recently for a term of fourteen years, was sworn in yesterday afternoon at a special session of the Appellate Division.

The oath was administered by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and the other Justices present were Justices Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Hatch.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COUNTER-CLAIM.—Clarence E. Cooley, on being sued in the Supreme Court by the Syracuse Stock and Grain Company to recover $800, which the concern alleged he had unlawfully received back after he had paid it for stock margins to an intermediary, answered by setting up a counter-claim for $1,110, which he said he had paid the stockbrokers on their representation that they had bought certain stock for him, but which in fact they had not purchased. A Justice of the court, at Special Term, decided that Mr. Cooley's counter-claim was not a proper one, as it involved merely a cause of action on contract, while the complaint of the stockbrokers was in tort. The Fourth Appellate Division, however, takes a different view of the case. "If the position of the defendant Cooley is correct," said Justice Spring, for the court, "that there was but one transaction between him and the plaintiffs growing out of the payment of the money to be put up as margins, then it is important that the whole controversy be disposed of in this action. It is the policy of the law, even where the complaint is in tort, if the counter-claim interposed either arose out of the transaction which is the foundation of the plaintiff's cause of action or is connected with it, that the entire controversy should be wound up in one action."

* * *

REFORMATION OF DEEDS.—Mrs. Rosa Schreiber, a widow, the owner of a house in East Sixty-second Street, in 1888, being desirous of providing for the future of her then eighteen-year-old daughter Rachel, instructed a lawyer to draw such a deed as would give her property to her daughter when she died, but reserve to herself its control during life. Mrs. Schreiber signed a deed with the understanding that its effect accorded with her instructions. Rachel, the daughter, was married in 1893 to David Goldsmith. Mrs. Schreiber, with the newly married couple, continued to live in the house, she paying the taxes and the Goldsmiths paying the running expenses of the household. In 1900, however, they quarreled, and then Mrs. Schreiber learned for the first time that there was a question whether the deed as drawn was effectual to reserve a life interest in her. The attempted reservation in the deed, it seemed, was ineffectual, because repugnant to the instrument's premises. In an action by Mrs. Schreiber against her daughter and the latter's husband for a reformation of the deed Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has given judgment for the plaintiff. "The conveyance to the daughter," said Justice Scott, "was a purely voluntary act on the part of the plaintiff, resting on no substantial consideration except her love and affection, and was not the result of any previous agreement or understanding between the mother and daughter. The latter was a mere passive recipient of her mother's bounty, apparently never read the deed, and knew nothing of its contents or effect, except as it was explained by the lawyer who read it. * * * I have no doubt, upon all the evidence in this case, that it was the purpose and intention of the plaintiff to return a life estate in the property, conveying to her daughter only the reversion after her own death, and that if the deed did not effect this the error was that of the scrivener who prepared it. * * * Under these circumstances the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for the reformation of the deed. It is not necessary that there should have been a mutual mistake on the part of both the plaintiff and her daughter. There was no mistake as to the agreement between them, so far as there can be said to have been an agreement where the daughter passively acquiesced in what her mother proposed. The mistake was that of the scrivener in not correctly reducing to writing the contract which the parties intended to make. In such a case, where there has been no mistake about the agreement, but only a mistake in reducing the agreement to writing, such mistake, whether committed by the scrivener or by one of the parties, may be corrected, and this without showing that the mistake was mutual. Indeed, the transaction between the mother and daughter was, in effect, a gift from the former to the latter, and in such a case a mistake of the donor in giving more than she intended at the time to give is sufficient to justify a decree for reformation."

MOYNIHAN CASE PROCEEDS

Prosecution's Evidence Against the Former Captain In.

Accused Man to Take the Witness Stand in His Own Behalf—City Employe Raimondo Testifies to Bribery Charge.

The taking of testimony in the trial of ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan before Justice Davy, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, on a charge of having accepted bribes from keepers of disorderly houses, was begun yesterday, and before the day was over Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Morgan, who have charge of the prosecution, had their case in. Ex-Judge Olcott, Moynihan's counsel, who will open for the defense this morning, announced yesterday that Moynihan would be a witness in his own behalf.

The charges against Moynihan date from last June, when he was in command at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Frank Raimondo, an Italian employe of the Street Cleaning Department, made an affidavit to the District Attorney's office that he collected $200 from Antonio Laporti and Francesco Pagliano, after having made an agreement with the Police Captain by which their houses were to have immunity from interference by payment of that amount monthly.

Raimondo was a witness yesterday. He told of the making of the compact at a meeting in Burke's coal yard, at One Hundred and Sixth Street, on June 13, at which Capt. Moynihan, he, and the two Italians were present. The witness said he went to the station house the next day and gave the Captain the money.

"'Here is the money,' I said, 'and here is a list of the houses,'" Raimondo testified. "'All right,' said Capt. Moynihan, taking the money. 'You have to be careful about soliciting. I won't stand for that.'"

"When you made the proposition to Capt. Moynihan, were you not afraid he would arrest you?" asked Mr. Olcott on cross-examination.

"No," said Raimondo, "I had heard that the wardman at the station was doing crooked work. That's why I was not afraid."

Sergt. Franklin A. Reiffert of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station testified that he had seen Raimondo call at the station house four or five times while Capt. Moynihan was in command, and that on these occasions he was ushered into the Captain's room and the door closed.

Henry Storjohann, a policeman who was doing plain clothes' duty in the precinct when Moynihan was transferred there last June, took the stand and testified that he told Capt. Moynihan on June 14, the day after the compact, that the Italian disorderly houses were opening up, and that he had evidence and would get warrants for some of the proprietors the following Monday.

"What did Capt. Moynihan reply?" asked Mr. Schurman.

"He said, 'We do not want any of that now,'" the witness replied. "The next day I was sent to do patrol duty in Fifth Avenue, and I was kept there until July 28."

After Pagliano and Laporti both had testified regarding the agreement with Capt. Moynihan, Mr. Olcott on cross-examination asked the latter:

"Don't you know it is a crime to keep a disorderly house?"

"Yes, but not when you have protection," the witness replied. Even Justice Davy had to laugh when he heard this.

Sergt. Thomas W. Walsh and Inspector Kane also testified.

POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Judge McMahon Ignores Jury's Recommendation to Mercy in the Sargent Case.

Judge McMahon, sitting in Part IV., Court of General Sessions, yesterday sentenced James Sargent, a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, to seven months in the penitentiary. Sargent was convicted before him last week of attempted felonious assault on the person of Miss Mary McAllister, a stenographer.

Last September Sargent fired at Miss McAllister in a flat at 854 Lexington Avenue. One bullet lodged in a book she carried under her arm and others scattered the glass in the window and perforated the walls of the apartment. The jury in his case made a recommendation for mercy, and his counsel yesterday made a strong plea for clemency on behalf of his client.

"I have received a letter from your wife and little son," said Judge McMahon in imposing sentence, "stating that you abandoned them six years ago and that you have only contributed $10 to their support during all the years you have been a policeman. Nevertheless they ask that I be lenient with you.

"Despite the recommendation for mercy brought in by the jury and other pleas for clemency, I am going to punish you. I look at the facts in the case. Here is a policeman in full uniform shooting at a woman as if she were a mad dog or cat. It would be parody on justice to let such a man go unpunished."

One of the letters on Judge McMahon's desk was from Sargent's six-year-old son Frank.

"Please, Mr. Judge," wrote the boy, "let my papa go so that I will not be called a convict's son." The deserted wife and child live at Auburn, N. Y.

PARTRIDGE APPEALS TO ALBANY

Asks the Attorney General to Test the Legality of Appointment of Nineteen Police Captains.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Attorney General Davies this afternoon gave a hearing on the application of Col. John N. Partridge, as Police Commissioner of New York City, for the authorization of proceedings to test the title of nineteen Police Captains appointed in December, 1900, a short time before the law was passed to abolish the bi-partisan Police Board.

Those concerned are Capts. Toole, Devaney, Cooney, Buchanan, Gans, Colgan, Kenney, Foody, Lantry, Creamer, Kéar, Flood, Mara, E. Walsh, Murphy, Wendell, Gannon, Gorman, and Beevy.

Their removal is asked on the allegation that their promotion was a violation of the civil service law. The question has been before the courts on a taxpayer's suit by J. W. Greene, which the Appellate Division dismissed on technical grounds, referring the matter to quo warranto proceedings.

The Attorney General reserved decision, saying, however, that unless the papers showed some irregularity on the part of the commission prior to the making of the eligible list from which the promotions were made, he did not see how he could begin action. William Crowell appeared for the Corporation Council, favoring the petitions; A. I. Elkus and W. C. Dewitt opposed.

Aged Brooklyn Policeman Retired.

Policeman Matthew H. Halliday, who has been a familiar figure at Brooklyn Police Headquarters for many years, yesterday, at his own request, was retired on a pension. Halliday was appointed to the force nearly thirty years ago and for the last fifteen years had been stationed at Headquarters.

SUMMONS JUSTICE FOR FEE.

Lawyer Seeks Payment for Defending Man Accused of Murder.

Justice Warren W. Foster of the Court of Special Sessions will appear in the Supreme Court to-day to answer an order to show cause why he declined to compensate Ambrose H. Purdy for defending Carmine di Medicis, who was acquitted of the charge of murdering Thomas Kelly. Mr. Purdy, who appeared throughout the trial as di Medicis's lawyer, asserts that he was properly assigned by Justice Newburger to do the work at the expense of the county.

It appears that the assignment was not made when the prisoner was first arraigned for pleading before Justice Foster, but at a later stage in the proceedings. The law states that the assignment must be made when the prisoner is "arraigned," but Mr. Purdy contends that this does not necessarily mean the first arraignment. Justice Foster refused the compensation on the ground that the assignment was made too late.

'Tis two days before Christmas and all through our house there are lots of things stirring.

Scarfs of softest silks are being tied up.

Silk and opera hats; Derbies with the new flattish brim.

Overcoats of high degree—and some lower, whose prices have been jolted.

Suit prices also have shown signs of giving way.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

RESCUE IN MID-OCEAN

Small Boat Braves Raging Seas to Reach Dismasted Hulk.

Seventeen Men of the Bayard Are Saved by the Napolitan Prince After Hope Is Gone.

Seventeen seamen, saved in a raging sea from a dismasted hulk in mid-ocean, were brought to this port yesterday on the Napolitan Prince, Capt. Adamson. The sailors were rescued from the Norwegian bark Bayard, an ancient craft, after they had abandoned hope, on Wednesday night. A "flare-up" that they kept burning on the poop, where they were huddled, was the signal that resulted in their lives being saved. Capt. Frodal, in the story of his misadventures, said:

"We sailed from Brunswick on Nov. 24 with a cargo of turpentine and resin for London. From the very first day out we encountered bad weather. The gales were terrific and the seas tremendous. One after another the gales sprang up, sometimes coming from the southwest and sometimes from the northwest. We had been at sea about ten days when, as a result of the battering we had been undergoing, the bark began to strain, and then sprang a leak. The men were put to work at the pumps and kept at it steadily after that until we were rescued by the Napolitan Prince.

"Our mainmast was carried away Dec. 10, destroying as it went overboard one of our two lifeboats. A day or two later the other boat was washed away. On Dec. 15 a huge sea that swept over us carried away the foremast, flooded the cabin, and drove us all to the poop, where we remained until the Napolitan Prince came along, saw our signal of distress, and saved us."

Capt. Adamson told this story of how his crew performed the daring rescue:

"It was last Wednesday evening at about 9:15 o'clock when a mile or so to the south I made out a flickering 'flare up.' We at once altered our course and started for the unfortunate craft. Nearing her I saw that she was a large sailing vessel, with her fore and mainmasts gone, her bulwarks smashed and swept away, the seas breaking over her, while she rolled heavily. The members of the crew were all huddled together on the poop, and I saw that all the lifeboats were gone.

"I hailed the ship, and on getting a reply as to the condition of the crew, we steamed to the windward and dropped a lifeboat in charge of Third Officer Livermore and six seamen. It was with great difficulty that we lowered the boat, owing to the heavy seas and fierce winds, but we finally got her down all right, and Livermore and his men started for the wreck. When the life crew got to the Bayard the old craft was rolling violently, with great seas sweeping over her, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the lifeboat was made fast and the rescue started.

"It was 10:15 when Livermore got back. He brought with him thirteen of the crew, having left Capt. Frodal and three sailors on the wreck. My men in the lifeboat were completely exhausted, so I ordered a new crew lowered. Livermore was left in command, and as soon as the thirteen already rescued were safe on board, the lifeboat returned to the wreck. I told Livermore when he started on the second trip to the wreck to advise Capt. Frodal to fire the Bayard when he deserted her, as she was in a dangerous position for navigation. This Capt. Frodal did. It was 11:15 o'clock when Livermore got back to the Napolitan Prince with Capt. Frodal and the three sailors."

HORSE SENT A FIRE ALARM.

Tom and Jerry a Combination That Causes Trouble for the Fire Department.

Jerry, a bay horse, attached to a wagon loaded with groceries, called out part of the Fire Department yesterday. Jerry turned in the alarm himself.

Jerry was at Hudson and Jay Streets when he balked, and neither persuasion nor the whip induced him to move.

"Build a fire under him," suggested a bystander to the driver, Thomas McCarthy, and thereupon Jerry acted with astonishing promptness. He backed the wagon against a fire alarm post. The cogwheels inside were so jarred that they were released, and then there was a "bur-r-r" that soon was followed by the clanging of gongs, the rattling of horses' hoofs, the shouts of the firemen, and the rush of the crowds.

"Where is the fire?" demanded the firemen, but no one vouchsafed any information.

"Who turned in this alarm? I will have him arrested," proclaimed Capt. Breslin, and just then McCarthy spoke up.

"It was Jerry," he said.

"Who's Jerry?" asked the Captain.

"It's me horse," replied McCarthy.

"Who are you?"

"I'm Tom."

"Tom and Jerry," commented the Captain. "To-morrow morning I suppose you'll want the water tower," and the engines went away. Jerry soon afterward decided to move and the crowd dispersed.

Contest Over Mrs. Waters's Will.

Notice of the contest over Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters's will was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by the children of the late John M. Denison, cousins of the aged woman who died in West Twenty-first Street two weeks ago, leaving the bulk of her large property to William G. Conklin, Secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank. The Denisons state in their petition that Mrs. Waters was influenced unduly by "persons unnamed" when she was in a condition that made the making of a will a mental and physical impossibility.

Alpha Delta Phi Club Officers.

At a meeting of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, held at the clubhouse, 35 West Thirty-third Street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Francis Lynde Stetson; First Vice President—Benjamin W. Franklin; Second Vice President—Collin Armstrong; Treasurer—Charles May, and Secretary—Gustave T. Donnell.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Christmas Season Questions.

Query: What about your purchases? Has any one been forgotten?

A doll may bring joy infinite to some throbbing, eager little heart. A pipe or an easy chair may carry solace to the grandfather or father. Or, perhaps, a Piano or a "Victor" Talking Machine for the wife or husband to be. Or something else for somebody else? Everything for everybody.

The Big Store Is a Treasury of Superior Stocks.

Let the following jog your memory. It may be that something has slipped your attention.

Jewelry.	Furniture.	Favors.
Pianos.	Furs.	House Coats.
Dolls.	Pictures.	Clocks.
Handkerchiefs.	Neckwear.	Watches.
Gloves.	Stationery.	Musical Instruments.
Umbrellas.	Lounging Robes.	Athletic Supplies.
Novelties.	Diamonds.	Smokers' Articles.
Slippers.	Books.	Tapestries.
Silverware.	Groceries.	Men's Furnishings.
Toys.	Candies.	Women's Wear.
Shoes.	Wines and Liquors.	Children's Wear.

1. Stocks are enormous. They embrace everything in Holiday and staple lines.

2. They are superior in character, coming from the world's foremost manufacturing sources.

3. Prices are famously attractive. Would we be doing such a colossal business if they were not?

4. Store facilities are right up to the minute. Nothing is lacking to deprive shopping of its irksome phases.

5. Special Holiday Fairs on the Main Floor, 19th Street side, and on the Second and Third Floors that duplicate at similar prices the Christmas goods in the regular departments.

In bringing home "the spoils" for the Christmas tree don't forget that the best appreciated and most sensible presents for men are found here.

We have arranged every facility to serve you promptly and efficiently to-day and to-morrow in our three great stores, and our exhaustless stock includes every appropriate masculine present in wearing apparel.

ROBES
JACKETS
GLOVES
FANCY HOSIERY
UMBRELLAS
CANES
SILK OR OPERA HATS
TUXEDO COATS
MUFFLERS
NECKWEAR (including extra fine English Squares and four-in-hands, French shape, 50c. Look as though they cost $1.50.

Come during the day time as we are NOT OPEN EVENINGS.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

OIL EXPLOSION ON A BARGE.

Seaman Striking a Match Started a Fire on a Derelict and Was Blown to Pieces.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 22.—The vessel on fire which attracted attention off this port last night was Standard Oil barge No. 48, which was loaded with gasoline. She was a derelict and was being towed into this port by Capt. Hamilton of the Gloucester fishing schooner Blanche.

The Blanche left Gloucester last Thursday on a haddocking trip, and when eighty miles south-southeast of Highland Light found the derelict barge. No sign of life was visible aboard the craft. Capt. Hamilton put a hawser on her and started for this port. The vessels were about five miles southeast of Eastern Point Light when George Riley of the Blanche went aboard the barge to look for a cable that was thought to be below. It is believed that in the dark Riley struck a match. A terrific explosion which followed blew Riley's body to atoms and started a fire that burned the barge. Capt. Hamilton stood by as long as he dared and then made for this port to make known the news. Riley was a native of Newfoundland.

NEAR DEATH THREE TIMES.

Recoverey of Father Farrell, Dean of Nassau County, from an Attack of Typhoid Fever.

The Rev. Herbert F. Farrell, Dean of Nassau County and pastor of St. Brigid's Church, in Westbury, L. I., has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. He has been in St. Catharine's Hospital for the past ten weeks, and during that period he was at the point of death three times, and each time was anointed. He attended mass in the hospital chapel yesterday.

Father Farrell's case is regarded as remarkable by the physicians attached to the hospital. He became ill in September last, and he was taken to the Nassau County Hospital, where toxine treatment was resorted to. He was then removed by a special train to St. Catharine's Hospital, and he appeared then to be dying.

Bishop McDonnell and many priests gathered at his bedside, and the last rites of the Church were administered. His condition improved soon afterward, but he had a relapse, and he was anointed again.

Again he rallied, only to have a third relapse. He was delirious, his temperature was high, the action of his heart was weak, and he had hemorrhages. For the third time the last rites of the Church were administered. He rallied again and recovered.

In the hospital last evening a dinner was given in celebration of his recovery, and it was attended by many priests and physicians. Father Farrell will celebrate mass on Christmas morning, and at the conclusion will return to Westbury.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

Sorosis Slippers
are a dainty, attractive and useful gift.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street,
New York.

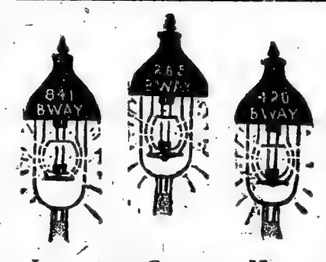

Important Overcoat News.
Just think of it!

Overcoat prices reduced right in very mid-season.

Only a certain limited number of them. Of course there's a good reason. But the belated overcoat bargain-seeker won't care for that.

What a chance for the man who has put off buying.

Better not wait now.

Haberdashery.
Here's a special Scarf price, 50 cts., usually priced at $1.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Alaska Sealskin Jackets and Coats, elegantly finished. Lowest possible prices for reliable, up-to-date garments.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

TOBIN SENTENCED TO DIE.

The Condemned Man Warns the Court Room Against Norah Morrissey.

Trembling with fear and muttering incoherently to himself, Thomas Tobin, the ex-manager of the Empire Garden, in the Tenderloin, who was convicted last week of the murder of Capt. James B. Craft of Glen Cove, L. I., at that resort last September, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning Feb. 9, 1903.

Tobin, who wore a prison suit, was brought in by Deputy Sheriff O'Keefe. Abraham Levy, his counsel, asked the court for a new trial for his client on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and the further ground that testimony had been improperly excluded and admitted during the trial. Justice Davy denied the motion and then imposed sentence. Shaking his head vigorously and with awkward gestures, Tobin said:

"I want to see my mother and the Judge!" Then, turning to the spectators in the courtroom, he exclaimed:

"As for you people, look out for Norah Morrissey. Remember, I have warned you." Then he was taken back over the Bridge of Sighs by O'Keefe.

Norah Morrissey is the woman who gave the police information as to the whereabouts of the condemned man after his escape from Sing Sing a couple of years ago. Tobin imagines that the woman is still pursuing him and is the cause of his present position. He was taken to Sing Sing at noon yesterday.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Boas.
Alaska Sable.....6.75
" " 60 inches.14.50
" " 72 " 22.50
Mink, finished with fox tails 6.50, 7.50 and 8.50
Sable Fox.....7.50
" " 65 inches.....8.50
" " 72 " 12.00 and 15.50
Muffs.
Alaska Sable, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00
Sable Fox....7.50 and 12.50
Mink.....12.50 and 15.00
Persian Lamb Coats, 75.00
London Dyed Seal Coats, 200.00
Russian Sable Boas, 75.00, 100.00 and 150.00

Twenty-third Street.

Sable dyed Fox Muffs, $20, $25, $30; boas, $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts.

Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

REFILLED CIGAR BOXES.

Tobacconist Who Had a Big Club Trade Fined $2,000.

Morgan Marshall, a tobacconist at Broadway and Chambers Street, where he carried on an extensive cigar trade with prominent clubs, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday pleaded guilty to refilling imported cigar boxes with cheap "stuffers," and with failing to destroy the internal revenue stamps thereon.

Judge Thomas fined him $2,000 and sentenced him to two days in Ludlow Street Jail. That was precisely the amount of cash bail he had deposited with the Clerk of the Court, and it was forthwith turned over to liquidate the penalty.

Marshall was arrested last June, when the Government officers asserted that they found in a loft near his store about 1,000 empty cigar boxes with the stamps intact.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; probably snow or rain at night, winds variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,526. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS

GEN. GREENE IS CHOSEN POLICE COMMISSIONER

Col. Partridge's Successor to Have Full Sway.

West Point Graduate and Personal Friend of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell.

Immediately on reaching his office yesterday morning Mayor Low announced that he had decided to appoint Gen. Francis Vinton Greene as Police Commissioner, to succeed Commissioner John N. Partridge on Jan. 1. Gen. Greene accepted the appointment on Sunday last. The selection is understood to have been made on the Mayor's own initiative, although Gen. Greene is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt and of Gov. Odell. He was mentioned for this place when Mayor Low was first elected.

The new Commissioner is a graduate of West Point, and has devoted many years of his life to the army. He is fifty-two years old, and has been an active political figure in this city for many years. He at one time was Chairman of the Republican County Committee, although he has never held a salaried office in this city.

When Mayor Low announced his appointment he would make no comment concerning it. The appointee himself said later that the Mayor had given him full sway as to his policy, but that that policy had not been determined. Gen. Greene was "at home" to his friends at the offices of the Eastern Trust Company, at 115 Broadway, of which institution he is an officer. There many of his acquaintances called to extend their congratulations.

"I did not know of my appointment until two days ago," said the prospective Commissioner to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "so I cannot tell you much about my policy. I have not been in very close touch with the police situation lately, so I will have to study up things. Even when general questions of policy are decided I shall prefer to let results speak for themselves.

"I have read the report of Mayor Low's commission appointed to suggest changes in the police regulations, and I am in harmony with the views there expressed, except in two particulars, first, as regards the tenure of office for the Commissioner, and, secondly, regarding the three-platoon system. I am studying those questions, and I do not yet feel qualified to express a definite opinion.

"The Mayor has given me an entirely free hand as to what I shall do. I shall enter the Police Department feeling that Commissioner Partridge has done a vast deal to make the work of his successor comparatively easy. He has accomplished a great deal very quietly, and for which he has never received public credit. The best I can do will be to build upon the secure foundation he has laid.

"As to who suggested my appointment, I do not know. I know that I did not suggest it to any one. Both Gov. Odell and President Roosevelt are good friends of mine, and I presume that had the appointment been suggested to them they would not have discouraged it. But I have no definite information on that subject. No promises were exacted from me, and I can do exactly as I please.

"I am now looking into the matter of the deputies. I will have a talk with Capt. Piper and Major Ebstein very soon, and my decision on that subject will be made known before the end of the week. I have no idea now what I will do in the matter."

Gen. Greene was asked if he would work in close accord with District Attorney Jerome, and he said he felt sure that the Police Department under him would fully co-operate with the District Attorney's office.

At the present time Gen. Greene is Cashier of the Eastern Trust Company. He severed his association some time ago with the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company, of both of which he was President, and which were placed in the hands of a receiver Dec. 28, 1901. When he becomes Police Commissioner he will dissociate himself from the Eastern Trust Company.

Gen. Greene is also President and a Director of the Hudson River Power Transmission Company, a Director of the Niagara Gorge Railroad, a Director of the Seaboard National Bank, and a member of the advisory board of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. In addition he is a member of the Century, University, Metropolitan, Lawyers', Union League, Riding, Republican, New York Yacht, and Army and Navy Clubs, the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the United States Military Academy Alumni Association. He lives at 33 East Thirtieth Street.

He is a native of Rhode Island, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1870. He began his service in the Artillery Corps. He was later transferred to the Engineering Corps, and in 1877-8 was Military Attaché to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. During the Russo-Turkish war he was with the Russian Army. For bravery at the battle of Shipka Pass he received the Order of St. Anne, and for his conduct at the battle of Philippopolis the Order of St. Vladimir. He was promoted to Captain in 1883, and in 1885-6 was at the Military Academy. He resigned from the army to enter business in 1886.

In 1889 he entered the National Guard as Major and engineer of the First Brigade, and in 1892 was elected Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment. He went to the Spanish war as a volunteer, and was appointed a Brigadier General by President McKinley. When the war was over he had become a Major General of Volunteers and had figured conspicuously at Manila. He was prominently identified with reconstruction affairs in Cuba after the war. His resignation from the army was accepted by the President on Dec. 2, 1898.

Soon after that Gen. Greene became President of the Republican County Committee, succeeding Lemuel Ell Quigg. About the first of the year 1901 he became President of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and was largely identified with the formation of the Asphalt Trust, which failed at the end of the year.

Commissioner Partridge said yesterday that he had known Gen. Greene for many years, and that he felt sure he would make a good Commissioner. District Attorney Jerome refused to make any comment upon the appointment. There was a sentiment of satisfaction prevailing in Republican quarters over the appointment.

This is the second vacancy in a Commissionership to be filled in Mayor Low's administration, the first being that of the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. The Commissioner of Police receives an annual salary of $7,500, and is removable at the pleasure of the Mayor.

MANY POLICE PROMOTIONS.

Commissioner Partridge Makes Two Captains and Sixty Sergeants—Seven Captains Transferred.

Commissioner John N. Partridge made many Christmas presents to members of the police force yesterday. He appointed two new Captains and sixty Sergeants. This is one of the largest single lists of promotions Police Headquarters has known in a long time, and there was an air of great excitement about the place all day because of the event. In addition, seven Captains were transferred.

The two Captains were appointed in the morning. They were former Sergeants Robert E. Dooley of the Coney Island Station and George R. Houlahan of the De Kalb Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Capt. Dooley was immediately placed in command of the Old Slip Station and Capt. Houlahan was assigned to succeed Capt. Albertson at the Delancey Street Station, Capt. Albertson being transferred to the Eldridge Street Precinct. Capt. Hogan, who has been at Eldridge Street, was moved to East Eighty-eighth Street to succeed Capt. Creeden, retired.

Of the new Captains, Dooley was appointed to the Brooklyn force by Commissioner Partridge when he was in charge there in June, 1885. He became a Roundsman in March, 1894, and a Sergeant in 1895. Capt. Houlahan entered the service in Brooklyn in 1883, was promoted to Roundsman in 1891, and Sergeant in 1892.

The other Captains transferred were Jefferson Deevey, from High Bridge to Morrisania; Charles C. Wendell, from West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to High Bridge; Frederick W. Martens, from Alexander Avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John D. Herlihy, from the Grand Central Station to Alexander Avenue, and Theron F. Copeland, from the City Hall to East Thirty-fifth Street.

Commissioner Partridge had asked the Civil Service Board for a list of eligible Roundsmen on Monday and a list had been sent to him. It was found that four of these men had made not more than two complaints each during the previous year, so they were not appointed. The Commissioner said they were either too easy precincts or were derelict in their duty. Four more names were obtained and the appointments made accordingly. Following are the names of those promoted, with the number of the precinct to which the new Sergeants have been assigned:

Edward P. Alcorn, Seventy-sixth.
Thomas Ryan, Fiftieth.
William F. Bottler, Seventy-seventh.
Thomas Myers, Sixty-ninth.
Frank J. Conboy, Sixty-third.
Albert F. Mason, Seventh-eighth.
William J. Dooley, Forty-eighth.
William F. Fennelly, Sixty-seventh.
Edward Kelly, Seventy-first.
John C. Schmid, Fifty-first.
Herman Leht, Twenty-sixth.
John T. Smith, Fifty-eighth.
John E. Shea, Seventy-ninth.
William H. Sullivan, Central Office.
James H. Post, it appears, Fifty-fourth.
James A. Cooper, Fifty-sixth.
Frank J. Rohrig, Eightieth.
Edward J. Rourke, Tenth.
William M. Ferdon, Thirty-fourth.
James J. Meehan, Fifty-seventh.
Anthony F. Vachris, Fifty-sixth.
George W. Donohue, Seventy-fifth.
John T. Stevenson, Seventy-sixth.
John J. Fitzgerald, Forty-sixth.
John Hughes, Seventy-sixth.
Matthew McKeon, Fifth.
William A. Bailey, Seventy-sixth.
Patrick McGinley, Seventy-eighth.
William H. Masterson, Sixty-fifth.
William Butler, Seventy-eighth.
Daniel Daly, Seventh.
John Phelan, Fifty-fourth.
Thomas McGuire, Sixty-ninth.
William Bauer, Fourteenth.
Peter F. McNelley, Fifty-eighth.
James McDonald, Fifth.
Michael P. Sweeney, Seventh.
Gustavus Rehahn, Twenty-sixth.
William J. McGloin, Eightieth.
John Kessler, Sixty-fifth.
Thomas J. Daly, Forty-fifth.
Peter A. Prial, Ninth.
Martin J. Regan, Seventeenth.
Patrick J. Walsh, Seventy-sixth.
John J. Lussier, Fourth.
John Heffron, Seventy-eighth.
John J. McKeown, Thirty-eighth.
John P. Leary, Seventy-seventh.
James F. Mulcahey, Twenty-fourth.
Robert J. Bedell, Sixty-sixth.
William A. Jones, Twenty-first.
John B. Boyle, Seventy-eighth.
Henry B. Schryver, Sixty-eighth.
Michael B. Snyder, Seventy-sixth.
Max Lasky, Forty-fourth.
Francis B. Fabri, Eightieth.

John L. Pearse, Frank Jedlicke, Thomas J. O'Connor, and John Cahill were the four extra appointees. They will be assigned to-day.

All of these men had been summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and Commissioner Partridge made them a little speech. He said that most of the appointees would have to be transferred to precincts other than in Manhattan, and that many of them would be obliged to serve at considerable distances from their homes. None of the men wanted to be appointed, anyway, they so declared.

POLICE SEEK REINSTATEMENT.

Alleged Crap-Playing Patrolmen and a Sergeant Say Commissioner Was Biased.

Louis J. Grant, counsel for five dismissed policemen, will appear before Justice Scott of the Supreme Court to-day to ask for writs of certiorari in behalf of his clients, who assert that Commissioner Partridge acted unfairly when he tried them.

The first application is to be made in behalf of Quigley, Heartt, Campbell, and Loosen, the patrolmen who were discharged on the charge of having played craps in a James Slip saloon last August. All of them belonged to Capt. Miles O'Reilly's precinct.

The second application will be for ex-Sergt. Thomas McCormack, known as "Terror Mack." He was dismissed in November, one specific charge being that he accepted $5 to let a saloon keeper act as bondsman.

McCormack says that he was about to retire from the force, but that he withdrew his petition for a pension on hearing of the charges, wishing to have a chance to clear himself.

Gen. Greene's Appointment Praised.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted, commending Mayor Low for appointing Gen. Francis V. Greene Police Commissioner of the City of New York and extending congratulations to Gen. Greene.

SUBMARINE COAL MINING.

Nova Scotian Will Sink a Shaft and Operate Submerged Beds.

Special to The New York Times.

GLACE BAY, N. S., Dec. 23.—An operation unique in the history of Nova Scotia mining is planned by Ochiltree McDonald, who has bonded coal areas near Port Morien. The coal areas which he controls are wholly submarine, and he is planning to sink a shaft on a rocky islet known as Flint Rock, mining his coal from under the ocean bed.

There seems to be no doubt that during succeeding generations submarine mining will be carried on extensively in Cape Breton, which has large fields of submerged coal beds.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

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It's Nine Hundred and Twelve Miles
From New York to Chicago. The Pennsylvania Special covers this distance in twenty hours. A palatial train.—Adv.

MAYOR LOW URGES TRANSIT REFORM

He Sends Letters of Inquiry to Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Skitt.

More Cars, Two Conductors, and Vestibuled Protection for Motormen Are Suggested — Improvements on the Elevated Desired.

Mayor Low was asked yesterday by a committee of the Merchants' Association to take up the question of transit reform in New York, in order to see whether some means could be devised to improve the facilities for passengers of the Metropolitan system and the Manhattan Elevated Lines. After considering the matter he decided to take a hand in the protest against the crowded conditions of cars and the inconveniences to thousands of passengers. He wrote a letter to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company and Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan, asking reasons why improvements could not be made in the schedules of cars and trains for the benefit of the public. Mr. Low's letter to Mr. Vreeland is as follows:

"The agitation that has recently been begun in this city with reference to improving the facilities afforded by the surface and elevated railway companies seems to me to merit the most careful consideration on the part of the companies concerned; for it does not admit of doubt that the service, in many respects, is open to the most serious criticism. Without attempting to indicate what improvement may be possible during the rush hours, there are certain definite suggestions that seem to me worthy of being submitted for your consideration.

"First—It is my own experience, and I think it is the common experience, that it is almost impossible to obtain a continuous seat for a ride on any surface line at any hour of the day or evening. This situation evidently reflects the fact that cars are withdrawn from service after the rush hours too rapidly. My first question, therefore, is, Why is it not practicable to run, at all hours during the day and evening, as many cars as you now operate during the rush hours?

"Second.—At all hours when the cars are overcrowded it is practically impossible for one conductor to collect the fares and regulate the stopping and starting of the car. My second question therefore is, Why is it not practicable to place two conductors on every car during the crowded hours, one of whom shall be required to be always on the rear platform?

"Third.—In many of the cities in the northern part of the country all street cars are vestibuled, so as to protect the driver from the weather. No one would think of sending out a locomotive driver without the protection of a cab. Now that the street cars are operated by power, so that they can be inclosed in front without embarrassment, it seems to me altogether in the public interest that the street cars of New York should be vestibuled for the protection of the motormen. My third question, therefore, is, What objections, if any, are there to this course?

"In transmitting these questions I venture to express the hope that your company will co-operate with the city authorities in bringing about an improvement of the conditions along the lines I have indicated. I am not in the least disposed to ask of your company, or any other, what is unreasonable, but I am obliged to say that the improvements I have indicated seem to me, so far as I am at present informed, to be of such a nature as would warrant the public in insisting upon them."

The Mayor's letter to Mr. Skitt reads:

"The agitation that has recently been begun in this city with reference to improving the facilities afforded by the elevated railroad companies seems to me to merit the most careful consideration on the part of the companies concerned, for it does not admit of doubt that the service, in many respects, is open to the most serious criticism.

"Without attempting to indicate what may be possible by way of improvement during the rush hours, the conditions at other times, it seems to me, can be importantly modified by running a greater number of trains. I think that trains ought to be run at the public convenience demands, even if it be necessary to maintain at all hours of the day the same number of trains as are used during the rush hours.

"Upon the elevated roads also, where passengers gather at a single station, is it not possible to do something to better conditions by providing for the better handling of them? Is it not practicable, for example, to provide that the passengers shall all leave the cars at one end and enter at the other end, thus avoid a conflict between crowds moving in opposite directions?

"Again, why might not the elevated roads adopt the form of cars used upon the bridge, which have a door at the sides as well as at the ends?

"At such exceptional times as the Dewey celebration the elevated roads handled almost twice as many people as on ordinary days. Of course at such times overcrowding is unavoidable. It would seem, however, if the same number of trains were used and the same effort put forth on ordinary days the public could travel upon the lines with comparative comfort, except during the rush hours.

"I shall be greatly obliged if you will let me know whether your company will co-operate with the city authorities in meeting the present conditions upon your lines, and in what way you think such improvement may be made. In particular, I should like to know why it is not practicable for your company to operate during all hours of the day and evening as many trains as are operated during the rush hours."

In the statement issued by the Merchants' Association they pledged themselves to force the traction companies to accede to the following demands:

1. Accommodation for every passenger or the enforcement of a "no seat no fare" ordinance.
2. Full service from 6 A. M. until midnight, instead of during the rush hours (4 P. M. to 7 P. M.) only.
3. The removal of all advertising bill boards, bookstalls, slot and weighing machines from the elevated stations.
4. The building of vestibules on the platforms of cars for the protection of motormen.

The condition of affairs in local traffic arrangements which the Merchants' Association claims should not be continued was presented to Mayor Low in the shape of letters and statements of the number of trains run and passengers carried during the day and night. The Merchants' Association also made an appeal to the State Railroad Commission to give the merchants of New York a hearing.

Vice Chairman McInnes of the Board of Aldermen secured the passage of a resolution yesterday granting to the State Railroad Commissioners the use of the Aldermanic Chamber for a public hearing on Friday next at 10 A. M. The Commissioners will hear complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Alderman Wirth of Brooklyn presented a resolution that went to the Laws and Resolutions Committee suggesting that the board ask the State Legislature to take some action in regard to the crowding of cars and the transportation facilities in Brooklyn.

OVERCROWDING OF STREET CARS

State Railway Commission Will Hear Testimony Here Next Week.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The State Board of Railway Commissioners to-day appointed a hearing for Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M., in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York City, on the question of the overcrowding of cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company and the Union Railway Company. On the preceding day the board will give a public hearing in Brooklyn on the question of over-crowding of cars there.

In response to the complaint of the Merchants' Association of New York the commission to-day appointed Friday, at 11:30 A. M. as the time for hearing S. C. Mead, the association's Secretary, on the subject of overcrowding.

You save a day practically by taking the New York Central's "20th Century Limited" between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

DR. LORENZ PARTIALLY FAILS.

Surgeon Not Completely Successful in Case of Nineteen-Year-Old Patient in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Adolf Lorenz failed of complete success in an operation for hip trouble at the Children's Hospital here today, but the subject, a boy, was beyond the age limit set by the surgeon for perfectly satisfactory results. The lad was under the hands of the Austrian expert for twenty-five minutes. Then the doctor decided that it would be useless to operate further. He had succeeded, however, in placing the crippled limb in a position which, the doctors who witnessed the proceedings said, would materially help the patient.

Dr. Lorenz expressed the opinion that if he could have the lad under surveillance for a month or two he could make a complete success of the case. The boy was nineteen years old.

In two other cases this morning the doctor was completely successful. The subjects were girls, one three and a half years old and the other seven. The first operation took three minutes and the other five.

LORENZ PATIENT GOING HOME.

Washington Boy Operated On for Club Foot Able to Leave Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—One of Prof. Lorenz's patients in this city was Charles Willett, a ten-year-old boy. He was operated upon for a severe case of club feet. Dr. Lorenz said it was one of the worst he had ever seen.

The boy has been in the Children's Hospital since the operation, and has been very anxious to spend his Christmas at home. He has so far recovered that his wish can be granted, and he will be removed from the hospital to his father's house. His rapid improvement in view of the terrible nature of his deformity is considered a testimonial to the remarkable success of Dr. Lorenz's operations.

FIRE DRIVES OUT STUDENTS.

Y. M. C. A. Building Blaze to be Investigated by the Fire Marshal.

For the second time within the month the Young Men's Christian Association headquarters at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue were the scene of a fire last night. A passing citizen caught sight of the blaze in the "employment for men" room on the east side of the building. The flames were shooting out of the third-story window where the room is situated and had evidently gotten well started.

On the second floor Prof. T. Cameron of Bellevue Hospital Medical College was delivering a lecture on vivisection before about fifty students, when the shouts of fire in the street created some uneasiness among the students.

"It can't be of any importance," said the professor, referring to the fire; "just sit quietly, and if there is any danger we will be able to act better."

The students sank back in their seats for a moment; then the rush of young men from the library above swept past the hall. The next instance the students were on their feet and scrambling for the door.

Battalion Chief Ross arrived at the first alarm, and quickly got the fire under control. It had started, he said, near a radiator in the "Employment for Men" room amid a pile of rubbish. Although he tore up the flooring, he could find no cause for the blaze.

Walter Reigler, the night watchman, told the Chief that he had been in the room only a minute or two before the blaze was discovered and there was nothing there to start a fire. The damage altogether amounted to about $1,500. The Fire Marshal will be asked to investigate.

BUTLER FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Chicago Poet Essayed the Role on a Wager and Heard the Guests Say Things About Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Charles Summer Pike, a local versemaker of some note, and Western representative here of an Eastern magazine, accepted a wager with Miss Margaret Lord that he could not act as butler in her house for one evening without betraying himself.

He was dressed in the regulation uniform and introduced to the servants as the new butler. Then he was told that covers were laid for twenty. A gray wig disguised him from the guests, all of whom he knew, but who did not recognize the middle-aged man who stood respectfully behind the table.

During the dinner Miss Lord led the conversation to Pike's literary efforts which were severely condemned in his hearing.

The talk drifted on. Miss Lord kept dropping her napkin and calling "James's" attention to it, while others put him through his paces chasing the mustard, the pepper, more butter, and "just another olive."

"Who is this Mr. Pike, anyway?" one asked.

"You don't know him?" cried the hostess, her eyes flashing back at a glance of something akin to hatred that came her way from the butler. "James, just step up to the library and get Mr. Pike's picture out of the album. You will know it, because it's the homeliest one in the book."

When all had taken a look at the photograph and made the atmosphere additionally oppressive to the butler, Miss Lord announced: "And now, good people, if you will all adjourn to the drawing room I will introduce you to my butler."

After which it was announced that Mr. Pike had won.

STATUE OF KOSCIUSKO.

Polish Residents of Chicago to Honor Patriot in Bronze.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Polish residents of the city who have been at work for eight years to secure the erection in a public park of a statue of the Polish General and patriot, Kosciusko, are about to realize their hopes. A working model of the statue, a heroic equestrian figure, has been received in this city and will be cast in bronze and erected in Humboldt Park as soon as the necessary permission is received from the West Park Board.

A request for space for the erection of the statue was made to the Park Board yesterday, and the request will be granted as soon as the Municipal Art League has passed upon the artistic merit of the model.

CHICAGO BANK STOCK ACQUIRED.

George F. Baker Buys Interest in Prosperous Western Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—President George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York City is understood to have just purchased about 500 shares of the stock of the Chicago National Bank.

This affords some explanation of the recent rise in Chicago National stock from 382 to 400. There are not many shares on the market, and Mr. Baker, it appears, has been trying for some time to accumulate them. His purchases are in harmony with the course of other bankers in seeking to strengthen their connection with Chicago banking interests through ownership of stocks.

The Chicago National pays 12 per cent. regularly, and 3 per cent. extra at the end of the year. The next dividend therefore will be 6 per cent., and it is payable on Dec. 31.

Short Line—Short Time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the natural highway to the West, and the Pennsylvania Special runs between New York and Chicago in twenty hours.—Adv.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

GEORGE GRISWOLD'S DEATH

Decapitated Body Found After a Freight Train Passed.

Mental Disturbance Had Compelled Retirement at Pelham Manor—Indications of Suicide—Nurse Slept.

George Griswold, II., who was well known in New York society and club circles, committed suicide early yesterday morning, or after escaping from his keepers, was struck and decapitated by a freight train of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad near Bartow, the Bronx. George Lacy, a locomotive driver, who sighted the body and avoided running over it, removed it with the help of the fireman from the track, so that it might not be further mangled. At the next station he notified the station agent, who sent word to the police of Westchester. Preceding Lacy's train was the freight train.

Mr. Griswold was the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold of 1 East Thirty-ninth Street. He was a graduate of Harvard, Oxford, and the New York Law School. His family had on many occasions tried to induce him to give up his heavy mental work and take a rest. After his admission to the bar last Fall he showed signs of mental derangement. He seemed to have a hallucination that his friends did not think so much of him as they had in the past. He had other hallucinations, which, when they were realized by the family, made them compel him to rest.

He went with his mother to the residence of Richard L. Kemble at 59 Pelham Road, known as the Pelham Manor House. Mr. Kemble and his family had gone to the town for the Winter, and it was thought that long walks on the country roads and freedom from his books would restore the young man.

He seemed to be in the best of spirits on Sunday night. He had shaken off his melancholy and he insisted on singing college songs. His favorite seemed to be, according to the nurses: "I saw a train come round the bend. Good-bye, my lover, good-bye." He went to bed early, after saying to his nurses that he was feeling unusually well. Apparently he went to sleep at once.

One of the nurses, assured that the young man was sleeping, wrapped himself in a blanket and lay down outside of his room. It was his duty to keep awake, but he fell asleep shortly after midnight. When he awoke, shortly after daybreak, he learned that his patient had disappeared. He aroused the other nurse, and they searched the premises and then went toward the railroad station.

On the way they met one of the laborers of the locality, who said that he had met "the demented man," as he was known in the neighborhood, and that he asked him how he happened to be without his friends, the nurses. He had replied that he had no use for them now; that he was over his illness, and that he was out alone for a morning walk. He was very cheerful, the man said, and bade him a pleasant "Good morning." Later a policeman met them and told them of the young man's death.

The nurses went to the police station with the policeman and identified the body. The entry on the blotter was that the man had been struck and killed by a train at Prospect Hill Road and Railroad Bridge. The nurses gave their names as A. A. Waters and George W. Hill. The body was sent to an undertaking establishment.

According to one of the nurses, the young man had dressed and then escaped through a window. The place where he was killed was about two miles away, and it was said that the indications were that he had lain down on the track to await a train. The freight train passed at 6 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Griswold had put on a light-blue serge suit. He had not put on socks, but on his feet were bedroom slippers. Bernard Levin, the undertaker, said that he had been notified by the family to send the body to Newport, R. I., for burial.

Mr. Griswold's brother "Jack," who was a well known clubman, died at Colorado Springs eight years ago. His mother was a Miss Emmet, a cousin of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet. George Griswold II., as he was called to distinguish him from his uncle, was a member of the Union and Calumet Clubs. He was about thirty years of age.

His father, J. N. A. Griswold, is one of the largest real estate owners in New York, and has been prominent in railroad affairs. The Griswold family lived, for many years, on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fourth Street, and Mr. Griswold owned a great part of the block. He built a house twelve years ago on East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, near Fifth Avenue. It was of brown stone, but somewhat suburban in style. It was occupied for a short time by Mr. and Mrs. George Kemble. It has been recently pulled down, and a business building erected in its place. J. N. A. Griswold has been living for sometime at Newport, near Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby. Mrs Derby is a near relative of the family.

RAILROAD TO PAY GUARDSMEN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Will Reimburse Men Who Guarded Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 23.—From orders issued to-day from the Division Superintendent's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is learned that the company is contemplating paying its employes full salaries for the time they spent with the tional Guard during the coal strike.

It has been rumored for some time that the Guard would have few re-enlistments, because the four months that the men were in the field involved a considerable financial loss. The action of the company, which an official in this city confirmed today, is taken to encourage re-enlistment in the Guard.

Superintendent W. Heyward Myers of the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central Railroad Divisions has issued orders to the Superintendents under him to send at once to his office in this city the names of the railroad employes in each department who were members of the Guard, and who served in the recent strike. With the names are to be sent the amounts of wages that they would have received had they been attending to their regular duties. The order will affect several hundred men.

OUT OF JAIL FOR HOLIDAYS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 23.—Judge Thomas Nevitt of St. Clair County, Missouri, who has been in jail in Marysville for failing to obey a mandate of the United States Court, was released to-day by Judge Philips so he could spend Christmas with his family. After the holidays he will return to Marysville and jail.

Judge Nevitt is the presiding Judge of the County Court of St. Clair. He has been in jail ever since he was elected. Judges of that court have refused for many years to vote money to pay railroad bonds, for which a judgment was obtained in the Federal court, and Judge Philips has kept them in jail.

Judge Nevitt wrote to Judge Philips a week ago, and begged the privilege of going home for Christmas. He promised Judge Philips that he would not hold court in St. Clair County, but would return after the holidays.

Carnegie Library for Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—The General Council of Louisville has appropriated $100,000 with which a site for the Carnegie Library will be purchased. Just as soon as the deed to the property is sent to Mr. Carnegie he will send to the city $250,000 for the library. It will be merged with the Polytechnic, making it the largest library in the South.

Enjoy Your Christmas Dinner.
French cuisine and home comforts, at Hotel Lafayette, (Old Hotel Martin,) University Pl. & 9th St. Special menu, $1.25. Music.—Adv.

Take Piso's Cure for Consumption. It will cure your cough. 25c. By all druggists.—Adv.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

No Marked Change, According to Bulletins—The Patient Is Taking Nourishment.

Little change was reported yesterday in the condition of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been desperately ill with typhoid fever at his home, 22 Park Avenue, but the news that came was distinctly of a hopeful character. Information at the house at 8 o'clock yesterday morning was that Mr. Vanderbilt was resting very quietly and that there was no change in his condition.

A crank appeared in front of the house at about 4 A. M. He walked up and down saying that he was a personal friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, and every man who came up he would tell to walk on his toes. He stopped wagons, too, telling the drivers to go another way, as there was a sick man inside. The policeman stationed at the house finally told him to go away, as he was making too much noise himself. He went, but returned, and on being again driven off, went and did not come back.

Monday night was the first night that Dr. Flint did not stay at the house all night. He returned at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 9:40 o'clock issued this bulletin:

"Mr. Vanderbilt has had a very quiet night and seems to be holding his own without the appearance of any new symptoms or complications. His temperature remains moderately high, and it has not yet shown a tendency to become lower."

This was signed by Drs. Flint and Janeway after both had been in the house for about 45 minutes. Dr. Flint, on leaving the house, was asked by the reporters whether there was any cause for alarm in the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt's temperature remains high. He said, "No," and added that the patient was responding to treatment and taking nourishment very well, the nourishment consisting of beaten white of egg with warm milk and a little dash of brandy. The inflammation of the spleen, the doctor said, has subsided, though the organ is still enlarged. But the peritonitis, he said, had entirely subsided, which was one of the grounds for his hope for the ultimate recovery of the patient.

Dr. Flint left the Vanderbilt residence soon after 11 o'clock last night, and handed out the following bulletin:

"Mr. Vanderbilt's condition is a little more satisfactory this evening. There has been no marked change."

This bulletin was also signed by Drs. Flint and Janeway. Prior to the bulletin Dr. Janeway left the house, and was asked if there had been any change or if Mr. Vanderbilt was any better. "He is no worse," was his only reply.

WEALTHY WIDOW TO WED AGAIN

Mrs. Tome, President of Two Banks, Will Marry a Professor Many Years Her Junior.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—A surprise to financial society and educational circles of Maryland is the announcement to-day of the engagement of Mrs. Evelyn Tome, a millionaire widow, to Irwin France, a teacher in chemistry and a member of the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. She is about fifty years old. He is only twenty-seven.

Mrs. Tome is the widow of Jacob Tome, a prominent Maryland financier, and has the distinction of being the only woman President of a National bank in the United States. Her husband was President of the Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit, and was also at the head of the Elkton National Bank. Upon his death she was chosen to succeed him, and has successfully managed the institutions since.

One of the clauses in the will of Mr. Tome added several millions to the endowment of the educational institute he had founded at Port Deposit—the Jacob Tome Institute—and his widow is now President of the Board of Trustees. She was Miss Evelyn Nesbitt of an old Cecil County family.

Mr. France's brother is a professor at the Tome Institute, and his sister, Miss Inez France, is engaged to be married to William Nesbitt, a brother of Mrs. Tome. The wedding may take place at the same time. Mrs. Tome's wealth is estimated at $2,500,000.

NEW STEEL PLANT STARTED.

First Consignment of Raw Ore Received at Lackawanna Works at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The Lackawanna Steel Company, the largest independent steel manufacturing concern in the world, received its first consignment of ore from upper lake points to-day. The steamer Moses Taylor, with 6,200 tons of ore steamed up the new ship canal to the steel company's mammoth new plant and anchored at the unloading dock.

The arrival of the steamer, which marked the opening of the plant, was made the occasion for a noisy celebration along the water front. Whistles shrieked, blasts of powder and dynamite boomed a thunderous salutation, and many flags fluttered in the wintry breeze.

The Lackawanna Company has a capital stock of $40,000,000. Arthur Scranton, President of the company, has said that the company will never be absorbed by the Steel Trust. The manufacture of steel will be under way in a few weeks. The company will employ about 15,000 men. The buildings, all of which are completed and supplied with the latest machinery and an area of about two square miles.

FIND LEYH WAS MURDERED.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Poisoning Case—Testimony of Robert Westphal.

Coroner Williams of Brooklyn yesterday held an inquest in the case of George F. Leyh, who died in his store, at 73 Broadway, that borough, from poison on Dec. 2. The jury decided that the poison was administered by some person or persons unknown. Dr. Walter H. Kent testified that he found cyanide of potassium in the man's stomach and in the bottom of the beer bottle from which he had drunk.

The chief interest at the inquest centred in Robert Westphal, the boy in Mr. Leyh's employ, who was under arrest at one time in connection with the case. He said his employer had been drinking all morning and that he had put a headache powder in the beer. He had not told Mr. Leyh of doing so, for fear he would object.

"Did you not tell me you put in bromo-seltzer?" asked the Coroner.

The boy said that he had, but had done so because Miss Leyh and Mrs. McLeod had told him to say nothing about the case. Concerning the money with which he had purchased a bicycle, Westphal said he had found a pocketbook containing $27.08 near the stove.

Isabel Leyh said that on the morning her father died, while at home he had said he was worried about "Robbie"—that he had called the boy a name and the latter had said he would be sorry. Evidence was also adduced to show that Mr. Leyh had intended changing his will so as to divide his estate equally among his children, but had never done so.

R. C. WHAYNE'S WILL PROBATED.

Widow, Children, and Charities Beneficiaries of Louisville Man.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—The will of Robert C. Whayne, the heavily insured business man who was found dead last Wednesday, was probated to-day. The testator named his wife as executrix and trustee, but she declined to serve, and the Fidelity Trust Company was appointed at her request.

The testator left the bulk of his estate to his widow and children, and set aside $40,000 for local charities.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.—Adv.

It's Dollars to Doughnuts
That your physician drinks Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

PRESIDENT URGED NOT TO ARBITRATE

Strong Opposition to Acceptance of the Allies' Proposal.

American Squadron Gathered Near the Blockade Line—The Caracas Permitted to Enter La Guayra Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Although the formal proposal has not been received from the European powers that the Venezuelan dispute shall be arbitrated by President Roosevelt, there are indications of strong opposition to this plan. Pressure is being exerted by prominent men from all parts of the country against acceptance by Mr. Roosevelt. Their attitude is based mainly on the apprehension that some contingency might arise which would seriously involve the United States in case the President should become arbiter.

Senators and Representat

utilities, the four battleships and the cruiser, with the little Scorpion, will constitute a powerful squadron.

Admiral Dewey himself has arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the Mayflower. It is believed that to send the highest officer in the American Navy to Trinidad, after gathering such powerful battleships there, would be altogether too strong a hint.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department today from Commander Diehl of the Marietta, dated La Guayra and reading:

"Germany establishes blockade of Puerto Cabello on Dec. 22, Maracaibo Dec. 24. Steamers from the United States and West Indies ten days grace, sails twenty days. Steamers from the other ports twenty days, sails forty days. Vessels not Venezuelan in blockaded ports, fifteen days' grace."

Ambassador Tower reported to the State Department yesterday from Berlin that the blockade of Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo would be effective Dec. 20.

THE CARACAS HAS TROUBLE.

Allowed to Enter the Port of La Guayra, but Ordered Out at Nightfall.

CARACAS, Dec. 23.—The Red D Line steamer Caracas safely entered the Harbor of La Guayra at 8 o'clock this morning. The mail, freight, and passengers of the vessel were landed at 10 o'clock.

The Captain of the British cruiser Tribune notified the commander of the Caracas that throughout her stay at La Guayra she must leave the harbor every night. This measure is regarded as vexatious, as it causes great expense to the owners of the steamer.

The decision to permit the Caracas to enter the port was reached with some difficulty, due, it is asserted here, to the lack of unity of action on the part of the allies. The commander of the British cruiser Tribune yesterday notified Mr. Schuck, the Consul of Great Britain, that the Caracas could enter the port of La Guayra to-day. The Tribune then sailed from here, leaving the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan in charge of the blockade.

The first act of the commander of the Bausan was to notify the agents of the Red D Line here that the Caracas would not be permitted to land her passengers, mails, or freight. Lieut. Commander Diehl, commander of the United States gunboat Marietta; the commander of the French cruiser Troude, and the United States Consul were immediately informed of the position taken by the Italian commander. His decision was regarded as violating the terms of the decrees establishing the blockade, which allowed all steamers coming from the United States ten days' grace from the date of the establishment of the blockade, Dec. 20, in which to reach Venezuelan ports.

Mr. Boulton of Boulton & Co., agents of the line, and all the foreign merchants entered protests against the Italian commander's decision, and the commander of the Marietta and the United States Consul cabled to Washington for instructions.

In the meanwhile Lieut. Commander Diehl succeeded in convincing him he was wrong in his interpretation of the blockade decrees, and finally the Captain of the Giovanni Bausan assured Lieut. Commander Diehl that the Caracas would be allowed to enter the port without hindrance. Mr. Boulton was then notified that the Caracas would have free entry, and he cabled to Willemstad, Curaçao, where she was awaiting orders, instructing Capt. Woodrick to proceed to La Guayra.

Lieut. Commander Diehl endeavored at 4 o'clock this afternoon to obtain from the commanders of the foreign warships at La Guayra an extension of a few hours in the time given the steamer Caracas to remain at her dock in order that she might finish unloading. His request to this end was refused, and he did not insist.

The commanders of the blockading warships explained that they were acting under the orders of the British Admiral, and, that the orders to permit the Caracas to discharge more than the mail had been given to satisfy Lieut. Commander Diehl. The Caracas must consequently leave her berth at La Guayra at 6 o'clock to-night. She will at that time have landed not more than two-thirds of her cargo. The steamer will cruise before La Guayra to-morrow and take on passengers and mail, but on no account is she to enter the port.

Mr. Boulton of Boulton & Co. has entered a protest against the action taken with regard to the Caracas with the American Consul and the American Minister. The Caracas will not touch at Puerto Cabello. The steamship Merida will not go to Maracaibo. The action of the allies in regard to the Caracas is unanimously disapproved here.

The German warship which passed La Guayra Sunday towing two large schooners was the Panther. She captured the vessels near Maracaibo. The German cruiser Gazelle arrived at La Guayra yesterday morning and sailed again at noon.

The Bausan and the Tribune captured these prizes yesterday: The schooner Castor, loaded with salt, from Araya; the schooner Maria Luisa, with a cargo of cocoa on board, from Caronero; the sloop Josefita Carmen de Vega, loaded with a general cargo, from Carenero, and the sloop Cornelia, from Guanta.

PUERTO CABELLO, Dec. 23.—This port has been effectively blockaded since yesterday. The blockade is being enforced against vessels of all nationalities.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 23.—The Red D Line steamer Caracas will not be permitted to enter Puerto Cabello. She will be obliged to land the remainder of her cargo at Willemstad, Curaçao.

The Caracas left her berth before 6 o'clock, and has anchored outside the breakwater. Passengers of neutral countries only will be allowed to go on board.

The allies have advised the foreign Consuls here that steamers reaching La Guayra before Dec. 30 will be allowed to enter port and discharge their cargo during the day, but will not be allowed to take cargo on board. This ruling has created much dissatisfaction here, as it tends to reduce the opportunities of the stevedores to make wages. There is no export duty on goods shipped from Venezuela; the ruling, therefore, does not affect the Government.

All mail steamers reaching here after Dec. 30 will be boarded from the blockading squadron, and neutral passengers and the mails will be sent ashore under a flag of truce. No exceptions to this ruling in the matter of nationality will be made.

A schooner which attempted to enter port at 9:30 o'clock to-night was captured.

Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, the Red D Line agents in this city, were notified by cable yesterday that the steamship Caracas had been permitted to pass the blockade lines and to enter the harbor at La Guayra. Nothing was said in the message in reference to the published report that the steamship would be obliged to anchor outside the harbor every night and return to her dock in the morning.

The next Red D liner to arrive at La Guayra will be the Maracaibo, which sailed from here last Saturday, and which is expected to reach her destination on the coming Saturday.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—H. M. S. Pallas, the last of the British fleet to leave this port this season, sailed to-day for Venezuela. The Pallas has been delayed here for overhauling and refitting.

SPEZIA, Italy, Dec. 23.—The Italian cruiser Elba sailed to-day for Venezuela. The Duke of Abruzzi was among those present to bid farewell to the officers of the departing warship.

HAMBURG, Dec. 23.—The German steamer Siberia, with men and supplies for the German fleet in Venezuelan waters, sailed from here to-day for the West Indies.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF COALITION.

Vienna Paper Deplores Anti-German Sentiment in England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that the Fremdenblatt of that city deplores the strictures passed upon the British Cabinet for its collaboration with Germany in Venezuela.

The correspondent says that the Fremdenblatt overlooks the intense distrust generated in England by Germany's attitude during the Boer war, and goes on to say that this distrust cannot disappear in a day, and is in fact not likely to diminish until Germany has brought forth many fruits meet for repentance. Meanwhile she must be reckoned among the most constant factors in the European situation.

BRITISH VIEWS EXPRESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A long and important communication dealing with the British views of the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute was made by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne to the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. White, this evening. It was transmitted immediately to Washington by Mr. White.

Lord Lansdowne's communication contains no final decision, but is a statement of what is expected by Great Britain.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Foreign Office has received President Castro's acceptance of the conditions of the French note. The President says France will receive equal treatment with the other powers in the settlement and payment of claims. The purpose of the French negotiation was, as previously pointed out, to safeguard French claims against being subordinated to those of the powers which are adopting forcible means for their collection. It is expected here that the United States and other powers which are not resorting to force will receive assurance similar to that given to France.

The official view here favors, first, arbitration; second, the appointment of an international commission to execute the decision of the arbitrator, similar to the commissions appointed in the cases of Egypt and Greece. In case the commission is appointed, it is probable that the French claims which it had been decided to submit to arbitration will be included in those to be considered by the commission.

CASTRO TO LEAVE CARACAS.

CARACAS, Dec. 23.—President Castro will leave the capital to-morrow for La Victoria, where the revolutionists under Gen. Matos were recently defeated by Government forces.

The port of Coro, which is surrounded on the land side by the revolutionists, is not blockaded by the allies.

In Caracas this fact is taken as proof of previous assertions that the British and German fleets are working in harmony with the revolutionists, and not blockading Coro in order to allow the free entrance of Dutch schooners from Curaçao bringing arms and ammunition to the rebels.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASSAILED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Speaking at Dunfermline to-night, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said there was no excuse for the Government in having permitted Great Britain to "glide" into the present position in Venezuela. "It is a paltry quarrel," said the speaker, "with a bankrupt, distracted, and ricketty State; if ever there was a case for arbitration, this is one."

Continuing, Sir Henry said he had only condemnation for those who by their "rasping writings and foul gibes had fomented discord between Great Britain and Germany."

He said the War Office had done well in such cases where its instructions had been timely. These instructions, however, were often wrong and sometimes they were not given. The speaker said he regarded with misgivings certain enterprises being conducted in different parts of the world.

He strongly emphasized the importance of preserving the good-will of the United States. He said it would require a case of the first importance to justify any action likely to alienate the good feeling and confidence the American people entertain toward Great Britain.

It was not enough to be upon the best possible terms or to avoid actual hostilities; it was essential to the policy of Great Britain, he said, to stimulate intimate friendship, and any course which threatened to affect in any degree that perfect feeling of friendship or invalidate it to any extent was a crime, not only against both great nations, but against humanity itself.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER.

CARACAS, Dec. 23.—Baron Carlo Aliotti, who reached La Guayra on the steamer Caracas to-day, has been appointed Italian Minister to Venezuela, in succession to Signor de Riva, who will leave for Italy Dec. 28 by the French mail steamer. Signor de Riva, who is at present on board the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, will land at La Guayra to-morrow. He will reside at that port with his family as a private individual until the French steamer arrives. It is believed here that the actions of Signor de Riva were not approved by Rome.

Baron Aliotti was formerly Secretary of the Italian Embassy at Washington.

THE RIGHT OF COMBINATION.

St. Louis Judge Says It Is Within the Province of Both Capital and Labor to Organize.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Judge C. C. Bland of the Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in which he dwelt upon the right of combination on the part of capital and labor. The decision was in favor of Joseph E. Walsh, who sought an injunction to prevent members of the Master Plumbers' Association from combining in the refusal to sell him supplies because he was not a member. Judge Bland, in the course of his decision, said:

"Capitalists have a right to do as they please with their money, so long as they do not become public charges.

"A man without capital may labor or refuse to labor, so long as he keeps out of the poorhouse.

"Capitalists have the right to combine capital in productive enterprises and by lawful competition drive individual producers and small ones out of business.

"Laborers and artisans have the right to form unions and fight this competition of capitalists by lawful means."

Judges Barclay and Goode concurred in the decision, which was a reversal of a decision in Judge Wood's court.

The Appellate Court, while holding that the association should be restrained as Walsh asked, refused to dissolve the organization, as he had requested. It was stated that the association was a lawful one.

MR. CLEVELAND RETURNS.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Ex-President Cleveland returned to Princeton this afternoon from a ten days' hunting trip in the South. At Princeton Junction he was met by Mrs. Cleveland, and they went immediately in their coach to Westland, their home on Bayard Lane. Mr. Cleveland was in excellent health.

He talked freely this evening about his trip, saying: "I had a very pleasant time and good luck in shooting ducks in the neighborhood of Georgetown, S. C. The weather was pretty warm down there, which dampened our enthusiasm somewhat, but we managed to do pretty well and bagged quite a number."

When asked for his opinion on the present troubles between England, Germany, and Venezuela, he declined to say anything except that he thought the matter had been pretty well aired, and that he could add nothing now, as the people of the country know where he stands on the most important questions involved in it touching our own principles and interests. He declined to express an opinion as to the advisability of having the grievances of England and Germany settled by referring them to President Roosevelt. Mr. Cleveland will spend Christmas at home.

A MODEL SETTLEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 23.—Over $1,000,000 will be spent by a New York syndicate, headed by Herbert M. Taylor, in establishing a model settlement in the western section of this city similar to that of Overbrook, Penn. Four blocks will be devoted to the purpose, and the company will install its own water, electric power and light supplies, as well as a central steam-heating apparatus, which will supply all houses to be erected.

The minimum cost of the dwellings is to be $10,000 each. Mayor Olin L. Jenkins and Street Commissioner Gavett represent the city in the negotiations being conducted for macadamizing the streets abutting on the plot.

Bandmaster Victim of Assault.

Luciano Conterno, bandmaster, is suffering from blood poisoning in his right leg at his home, 154 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, as a result, it is alleged, of an assault by Pasquale Gamezia of 1,718 Second Avenue, a cornetist, at Pabst's Casino, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Nov. 25. His condition became so serious last night that Detectives Finn and Bernstein of the West One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested Gamezia and locked him up, after taking him to be identified by Conterno.

Restaurant Keeper Discharged.

Robert Lee Packard, a restaurant keeper of 377 Sixth Avenue, who created great excitement Monday night in a Sixth Avenue saloon (Koster & Bial's) by holding up the manager, George C. Campbell, at the point of a rifle, and demanding that he return the $5 he had just won from him in rifle practice, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and discharged, Manager Campbell refusing to make a complaint.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE ORGANIZES

Ex-Senator Owens and a Colored Delegate Convulse the Meeting.

Newbold Morris of the Twenty-ninth Manhattan District Recognized Instead of the Mason-Elsberg Leader.

The City Republican Committee of Greater New York met last night at Lyceum Hall, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, to organize for the ensuing year. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, William R. Spooner, who, after stating the purpose of the meeting, called for nominations for temporary Chairman. Edward H. Healey, the leader of the Thirty-fifth District, was placed in nomination, and was elected without opposition. George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee, was selected for temporary Secretary. When the nominations for permanent officers were declared in order the Brooklyn delegation presented the name of Judge Girard B. Van Wart. Ex-Senator Owens of Brooklyn caused a lot of fun by his speech in seconding the nomination of Judge Van Wart. For reasons which appealed to the committee's sense of the humorous, Senator Owens's remarks were punctured with laughter. Among his best hits was this:

"I am for Judge Van Wart because he has always stood by the party, and what I mean by the party is those that can deliver the goods."

In thanking the committee for the honor conferred on him, Judge Van Wart said he believed in hard-working Republicans. "I expect," he said, "to find more work in connection with this office than most of you have thought was attached to it."

The Judge's expectations were more than realized before the meeting was over, owing to the desire of ex-Senator Owens to address the meeting upon the slightest provocation and the determination of a colored delegate from the Nineteenth District of Manhattan to suppress the Brooklyn statesman and have the business of the meeting proceed with dispatch.

William R. Spooner was chosen First Vice President. When the name of Alfred T. Hobley was proposed for Second Vice President, Senator Owens took the floor to eulogize Mr. Hobley. The delegates tried to drown out what he said with laughter and applause, but he stood his ground. The Chairman was handicapped in his efforts to restore order by the fact that he had no gavel. Sidney Goodacre finally procured for him an Indian club and he pounded the table with this until he had obtained a semblance of quiet.

"The gentleman from Brooklyn will be in order," he said.

"You keep this bunch in order and I will look out for myself," retorted Senator Owens.

The Brooklyn Senator essayed to go on with his speech, but his determination provoked a renewal of the din. Above the noise made by the delegates and the pounding of the Chairman with his Indian club were heard the shouts of a colored delegate from the Nineteenth District of Manhattan.

"Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of personal privilege," he said. There was a roar of laughter, and then the colored delegate was asked to state his question of privilege.

"What I wants to know," he said, "is whether we is going to do business or whether we ain't. I'm in a hurry."

When the laughter which this incident caused had subsided, Senator Owens had taken his seat and the business of the meeting proceeded without further interruption. T. T. W. Minor was elected Third Vice President, John E. Van Nostrand Fourth Vice President, James B. Timolat Fifth Vice President, George R. Manchester Secretary, Philip Rhinehart Assistant Secretary, George Cromwell Treasurer, William H. Ten Eyck Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Sidney Goodacre Sergeant at Arms.

The members of the Executive Committee named were in nearly every instance the district leaders. There was one notable exception—the Twenty-ninth District of Manhattan. The leader in Alexander T. Mason. Neither Mr. Mason, Senator Elsberg, nor any member of the so-called anti-Morris faction in the Twenty-ninth was in attendance at the meeting. When the Twenty-ninth District was called the name of Newbold Morris was called out for executive member, to succeed Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who was the executive member last year. Newbold Morris was the opposition candidate for President of the Republican District Club of the Twenty-ninth District at the annual meeting, held a few nights since, and was defeated by a vote of over two to one by Bainbridge Colby, the Mason faction's candidate. There was no opposition to the election of Mr. Morris and he was declared the executive member from the district.

A resolution was adopted making the Chairmen of the four County Committees of Greater New York members of the Executive Committee. Another resolution was adopted giving the Executive Committee the right to issue the call for the primary elections.

SOLDIERS TACKLE AN ORDERLY.

Methods of caring for the sick underwent a competitive test in Bellevue Hospital yesterday when, acting under orders, Sergt. John J. Connellan and Privates Robert McCormack and Robert Babcock of the Governors Island garrison, illustrated to the orderlies and stretcher bearers the methods employed in the army. They were received by Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees, Acting Superintendent Rickard, and Dr. Packer, who has charge of the Pavilion for the Insane.

Through the wards the soldiers went, exploiting their knowledge. In the pavilion they took up a sufferer from senile dementia, a man sixty-two years of age. They threw him over their shoulders, carried him up and down the stairs, laid him down and picked him up with such skill and tenderness that, at the suggestion of Dr. Brannan, they consented to show what they could do with a young crazy man.

Walter W. Bartleman, an experienced attendant, volunteered to act as madman. At the word "Go," the soldiers rushed at him. The spectators forgot to use a stop watch, but in less than three minutes Sergt. Connellan and his men were prostrate on the oiled floor, while Bartleman, in his adhesive slippers, was discharging his proper function, which, according to the employes' manual, is to "handle the disturbed under your care with all promptness and decision, but without inflicting personal injury, for which the Superintendent will accept no excuse."

The experiment was brought to an abrupt close when a physician hinted that it was likely to break the tranquillity so essential to the recovery of the real patients. The attachés of the pavilion said afterward that they had learned nothing from the final demonstration by the soldiers, however valuable the earlier ones might have been.

BRAVED DEATH FOR POLICY.

While saving her insurance policy from the flames a woman nearly lost her life at a fire in Brooklyn early yesterday morning. The blaze occurred in a four-story building at 1,059 Fulton Street, starting in the furniture store of Edward Hall, on the ground floor. It was discovered by Policeman Charles Murphy, who, as a bicycle rider, gained fame as "Mile-a-Minute Murphy." He aroused the sleeping families on the upper floors, getting every one out except Mrs. Mary Kelly, on the third floor.

Mrs. Kelly refused to leave the house until she had found her fire insurance policy. Murphy aided her in the search, and after much poking around in bureau drawers and closets the policy was finally found under a mattress. The two then started to leave the building, but found escape by way of the stairway cut off. Mrs. Kelly was overcome by the smoke and Murphy dragged her to a front window and called for help. Another policeman obtained a ladder and the unconscious woman, with her insurance policy clutched tightly in her hand, was carried to the sidewalk. It took an ambulance surgeon half an hour to revive Mrs. Kelly.

"Is my insurance policy safe?" she asked immediately on opening her eyes.

The fire, which spread to the storage warehouse of John Miller, at 1,061 Fulton Street, caused damage amounting to about $3,000.

HAFFEN WOULD CHANGE VOTE.

Bronx President Asks to be Recorded Against the Trolley Tunnel Franchise.

The Board of Aldermen held a session yesterday. The first part was taken up with a discussion as to whether President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx voted in the affirmative on the franchise of the New York and Jersey Railroad Company to tunnel under the Hudson River. Alderman Devlin said that President Haffen was ill at home and had requested that he be recorded in the negative. The Alderman asserted that President Haffen was not present when the vote was taken.

Alderman Downing declared that President Haffen was present, and that he had heard Alderman Culkin ask the Bronx President to vote for the franchise. Alderman Sullivan said that he heard President Haffen vote in the affirmative.

"It looks queer," he said, "when one member of this board asks another to secure permission for him to change his vote. I heard him vote 'Yea,' and if he wants to change it, I think he ought to come down and explain his reason."

On motion of Alderman Goodman, the matter went over until Mr. Haffen can be present to answer questions.

The Tenement House Commissioner asked authority to spend $75,000 appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but the Committee on Finance was not ready to report. President Fornes started to urge a withdrawal of the objection, when Alderman Gaffney interrupted him.

"We've had too many speeches from you already," the Alderman said. "It is not the duty of the presiding officer to do all the talking. An objection was raised and the matter goes over. You have nothing to say about it."

President Fornes accepted the rebuke and the resolution went over.

Alderman Goodman brought up again his old ordinance to compel householders to put numbers on their houses, but Mr. McInnes objected to the authority to enforce it being vested in the Borough President. Alderman Downing added that the "power of the board should not be abrogated and that the board would be better without the Borough Presidents."

It was decided to leave the matter with a special committee to be appointed later.

President Fornes asked to be excused after the usual routine business was finished, but before leaving the Chamber claimed the privilege of a few words.

"I feel, and feel sincerely," he said, "that it is but proper to express my thanks to the board not only for myself individually, but for the city. I believe I am making no misstatement when I say that the Board of Aldermen for 1902 has accomplished more than was ever accomplished before by a similar board. I may also say that in these days of nearly a year together there seems to be a growing friendliness and unity among the members, and the result attained has been such as we may be proud of."

A resolution was adopted that the President's address be spread upon the minutes of the meeting. The board adjourned until Jan. 5.

NEW YORK NOT TO REMOVE BAN

Gov. Odell to Prevent Importation of Cattle Through Connecticut Despite Government's Action.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Gov. Odell this morning telegraphed Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture a protest against the removal of the hoof and mouth disease quarantine from Connecticut. Commissioner Wieting of the State Department of Agriculture is very much disturbed over the matter and brought it to the attention of the Governor. Under the latter's instructions the quarantine against Connecticut will be rigidly maintained and the force of pickets on the Connecticut line will be increased. Commissioner Wieting said this afternoon:

"To admit cattle from Connecticut would be practically to throw New York open to infection from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, as we have no means of tracing cattle from those States. We shall rigidly maintain the quarantine."

The quarantine is extended now to cover hay from Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Wilson this afternoon received a telegram from Gov. Odell of New York in which was asked what was the plan for the protection of New York State against transfers of cattle from other New England States which come through Connecticut. "We want to act in harmony with you," said Gov. Odell's message, "but we will be obliged to quarantine everything coming into this State unless we are absolutely assured of protection by the Federal Government."

Secretary Wilson wired the Governor that there was no disease in Connecticut. Federal quarantine, he said, remained on Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and the State of Connecticut has also rigid quarantine against Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He added: "I do not think removal of quarantine from Connecticut increases danger to your State. Shall do everything possible to confine disease. Work of killing affected herds well advanced."

Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has been personally superintending the fight against the epidemic, came to Washington to-day. He said that the total number of cattle slaughtered on account of the disease in New England was about 1,000, of which 761 were in Massachusetts. He said he believed the danger of spread of the disease would be passed in another week.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—Cattle Commissioner H. O. Averill said to-day that the announced purpose of the New York authorities to maintain a quarantine against cattle from Connecticut in spite of the removal of the embargo by the United States Department of Agriculture was in his opinion entirely uncalled for, there being no foot and mouth disease in this State. He said that so far as the importation of cattle from Massachusetts and Rhode Island was concerned, the quarantine regulations which have been in force to prevent the bringing of cattle across the Connecticut border would be continued in those States as heretofore.

HOME-COMING BROTHER SHOT.

Taken for a Burglar and Killed by Brothers, Whom He Intended to Visit Over Christmas.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Dec. 23.—Wesley Watson of Detroit was shot and instantly killed by his brother Samuel at Middleport, about twelve miles from this city, to-day. Samuel and James Watson ran the farm near Middleport, and the third brother, Wesley, lived in Detroit. The latter came home unexpectedly last night, it is supposed to spend the Christmas holidays. His brothers, both men over thirty years old, heard him approaching the house. They were recently attacked by burglars, and feared that they were about to repeat the experience.

They ran up stairs, and, getting out of a window, went to the house of a neighbor, where they spent the night. They returned to-day armed with a shotgun. Wesley had gone into the house and finding no one there, went to bed. When his brothers opened the door he raised himself in the bed. They aimed the shotgun, and the contents lodged in Wesley's face, killing him instantly.

AMERICAN BRIDGE STRIKE.

Four Hundred Employes Stop Work at the Trenton Plant.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Four hundred employes of the Trenton works of the American Bridge Company, who inaugurated a strike last night, did not report for work to-day. The company had policemen stationed at each of the two gates, but none of the men made an attempt to enter the grounds. The strikers had pickets stationed at some distance from the works to warn the employes that a strike was on.

The men have gone on strike because one of their number was discharged, the strikers claim because he had refused to work overtime without extra pay. General Manager Reiff declined to discuss the matter to-day, except to say that the men had gone out because the company had refused to reinstate a man it had discharged.

The American Bridge Company posted notices this afternoon to the effect that the men who had quit work might consider themselves discharged and to call at the office for their wages. The men held a meeting to-night and decided not to return to work unless their previously discharged colleagues were reinstated.

International Delegate Fitzpatrick of the Bridge Workers' Union reported that he had tied up work being done by the American Bridge Company on the subway in New York City and on a building at Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, in that city. The strike includes only the structural iron workers.

WOULD ENJOIN MR. KILBURN

New York Building Loan Banking Company Gets a Writ.

State Official Ordered to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Restrained from Interfering with the Concern's Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Before Justice D. Cady Herrick to-day, Attorneys Alexander C. Eustace and David C. Robinson, representing the New York Building Loan Banking Company of New York City, made application for the appointment of a referee to examine into the affairs of that company, and also for a writ of prohibition restraining State Superintendent of Banking F. D. Kilburn from asking or the appointment of a receiver for the corporation.

Justice Herrick listened to the statement of the counsel, and then said that he would appoint no referee, but did make an order issuing an alternative writ of prohibition directing the Superintendent of Banking to show cause before him Saturday of this week, at a special term to be held by him in this city, why he should not be restrained from interfering with the affairs of the company or applying for the appointment of a receiver.

The order in the meantime acts as a stay on the Superintendent operative until the matter is disposed of Saturday. The application is made on the petition of the officials of that company, who, in their petition allege that it has come to their ears "that the Superintendent of Banking and others have made statements that the company is transacting business in an illegal manner and is insolvent." These statements, they fear, will injure the company and cast discredit upon it, hence this application.

Attorney Robert G. Scherer of this city appeared on behalf of Frank H. Platt of New York, who opposed the appointment of a referee at this time, on the ground that due notice was not served.

Superintendent Kilburn states that he has made a report of the condition of the company to Attorney General Davies, who refuses to disclose the contents of the report.

The officers of the New York Building Loan Banking Company, which has offices at 111 Fifth Avenue, are: President—Paul Worms; Vice Presidents—Mark S. Eustace and Henry A. Taylor; Secretary—Winslow E. Buzby; Treasurer—P. O. Wiedemann. Speaking for them, W. H. Hamilton of the law firm of Hamilton & Beckett, 100 Broadway, to whom all inquirers were sent by Frank H. Platt as the only one well acquainted with the affairs of the company, said:

"I am General Counsel for the company. Bank Superintendent Kilburn has, ever since he has been in office, been addicted to attacks on building and loan associations. It has been a chronic habit. Attorney General Davies goes out of office Jan. 1 next. In ordinary circumstances he would go out without practice or resources. A receivership of the New York Building Loan Banking Company would be a splendid opportunity for him. As to the company, there is in my mind no doubt as to its solvency. There has been no quarrel among its officers or members of its Directorate.

"Kilburn, without result, has attacked it every year. His recent examination into its affairs was, I believe, in thoroughly bad faith. The whole scheme was to force a receivership at night time, in marvelous haste on the eve of Mr. Davies's retirement from public office. The officers of the company are reputable business men. Its affairs were conducted mainly by Messrs. Worms, Buzby, Wiedemann, and M. S. Eustace of Elmira. The company had no use for 'decoy duck' names."

The last report to the State Banking Department by the company of last January was:

ASSETS.

Loans on bond and mortgage	$4,878,261.04
Loans on shares	47,346.43
Stocks and bonds	16,741.25
Contracts for the sale of real estate	39,521.85
Real estate purchased for and leased to members and owned by company	3,609,512.49
Cash on hand and in bank	26,135.26
Furniture and fixtures	7,614.37
Interest and premium due and unpaid	64,004.39
Bills receivable	8,092.17
Taxes, insurance, searching, &c., advanced	32,807.67
Guarantee stock issue account	9,587.82
Agents' debit balances	6,455.05
Due from members for cash payments on account of purchases	600.00
Total	$8,746,680.50

LIABILITIES.

Due shareholders, installments	$1,843,538.66
Due shareholders, guarantee stock	381,090.11
Due shareholders, single payment shares	420,093.24
Dividends apportioned	587,924.55
Balance to be paid borrowers on mortgage loans	24,200.00
Mortgages included in company's liens	5,128,968.17
Borrowed money	65,000.00
Surplus and reserve fund	245,921.77
Dividends on shares and accrued interest on mortgages	67,287.28
Interest paid in advance	5,993.91
Due for taxes, repairs, &c.	11,894.10
Cash payments on account of purchases	570.80
Due on purchases of real estate	14,200.00
Total	$8,746,680.59

The company's loan field is in this State, New Jersey, and the Counties of Westchester, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Nassau. It had Jan. 1, 1902, 305,970 shares, $100 par, in force.

George B. Hulme of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rutland, said last night at the New York Athletic Club that the company is now $100,000 better off than at this time last year. It knew of Superintendent Kilburn's opposition to second mortgages in building and loan associations, and had been trying to do away with them entirely, but this was not easy of accomplishment. Mr. Hulme is well known as a real estate operator and horse owner and driver. He said that he had a large amount invested in the company, and was not a particle uneasy about its affairs.

TRUST COMPANIES MERGED.

Atlantic Directors Approve Consolidation with the Metropolitan.

The consolidation of the Atlantic Trust Company with the Metropolitan Trust Company, which was prematurely announced as completed some five weeks ago, was provided for yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Trust Company. The form of the agreement for consolidation is now being completed by counsel, and will be signed within a few days.

The following is the official statement given out after the meeting of the board:

The agreement of the merger involves the issue of $750,000 stock of the Metropolitan Trust Company for the $1,500,000 present capital stock of the Atlantic Trust Company; that is the merger provides for the issue of one share of stock of the Metropolitan Trust Company in exchange for two shares of stock of the Atlantic Trust Company. A stockholders' meeting of the Atlantic Trust Company will be called for Jan. 14 to ratify the agreement. In each case a two-thirds vote is required for ratification.

L. V. F. Randolph, for eight years President of the Atlantic Trust Company, has resigned, his resignation to take effect at the end of the present month. The Atlantic Trust Company Directors have elected as President of the company Brayton Ives, who is also President of the Metropolitan Trust Company. Mr. Ives will take charge of the business of the Atlantic Trust Company on Jan. 1.

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic Trust Company unanimously adopted resolutions commending the high character of the services rendered by President Randolph during his eight years of service.

The dividends of the two companies will be paid as usual during the next few days.

CURB STOCK COLLAPSE.

Financial Embarrassment of the Manipulator of Champion Oil Shares the Cause.

Owing to the financial embarrassment of the manipulator of the stock, the market for Champion Oil which has been made in the outside market for a number of weeks past practically disappeared yesterday. Some of the brokers who had bought the stock on orders found themselves unable to deliver the stock which they had taken up, and at the same time the bids which had been made daily for the stock were withdrawn.

Apparently the affairs of the company itself did not directly enter into the situation at all, the collapse in the market for the stock being due entirely, it is said, to the failure of the manipulator to meet his obligations with the brokers who had been acting for him. Various reports which reflected more or less on the methods pursued in floating the stock and in establishing a market for it in the outside market were heard.

It is stated that the brokers have been unable to collect their commission bills for last month's trading, and another report was that some of the brokers who executed orders in the stock had secured them by consenting to buy some of the stock themselves. As the stock never had a general market, and as its price was very small, the losses which may be involved in the collapse are said to be unimportant.

MANY PROPERTIES MERGED.

Inter-State Railways Company Buys Control of the United Power and Transportation Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Announcement was made to-day that control of the United Power and Transportation Company has been sold to the Inter-State Railways Company at $75 a share, payable in forty-year collateral trust gold coupon bonds, to be issued by the Inter-State Railways Company. The bonds will be dated Feb. 1, 1903, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. for the first year, 3½ for the second year, and 4 for the third year and thereafter.

The Inter-State Railways Company was incorporated recently in New Jersey with a capital of $10,000,000 for the purpose of operating electric companies and street railways in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The United Power and Transportation Company is also a New Jersey corporation, chartered in 1899. Its authorized capital was $12,500,000, of which $3,125,000, par $25, full paid, is outstanding. Among the operations controlled by the company are the following:

Edison Illuminating Company, Lebanon.
Schuylkill Valley Traction Company.
Trenton (N. J.) Street Railway.
United Traction Company, Reading.
Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, Wilkesbarre.
Dallas and Harvey's Lake Railway.
Wilmington and Chester Traction Company.
Wilmington City Electric Company.
Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company of Delaware County.
Delaware County and Philadelphia Electric Railway.
Several lines in the suburbs of this city.

STOLE MONEY OF THE DEVOUT.

Letter Carrier Convicted of Taking Cash Intended to Insure Prayers for the Dead.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Ernest Bromberger, formerly a letter carrier attached to the branch Post Office station at Ninth Street and Third Avenue, who was charged with stealing letters.

The letters taken were addressed to the Rev. Father Rector of the Redemptionist Fathers, at 173 Third Street, and contained money sent for prayers for the repose of the souls of the dead. Bromberger lives with his family at 251 East Tenth Street and is said to have achieved some distinction as a song writer.

He is the second carrier who delivered mail in the East Third Street route to be convicted within a year of taking letters. The Redemptionist Fathers, who have a large number of missionaries throughout the United States, particularly in the West and Northwest, receive many letters weekly, each containing from $2 to $20. They say that hundreds of their letters have been taken during the past few years.

DIED WITH FREEDOM NEAR.

James R. Brown, who has been a prisoner in the Tombs since election day on a charge of illegal voting, dropped dead in the prison yesterday at the very moment when he was to have been taken to court to be formally acquitted. Deputy Attorney General Coleman had already begun making the recommendation for his discharge when Brown's death occurred.

Brown, who was fifty-five years old, was arrested for voting illegally in Representative Timothy Sullivan's district, where he had registered from 300 Bowery. The authorities realised that Brown could not live much longer, and thought he had been punished enough, so it was decided to have him discharged yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Van Deesten started with the prisoner for Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, where Judge Newburger is sitting, and had taken him into the prison pen of the Criminal Courts Building, when Brown collapsed.

"If they do not hurry up they will never try me," he murmured feebly. "I guess this is the last call."

Van Deesten carried him back across the Bridge of Sighs. He had just reached Brown's cell when the prisoner sank to the floor. Before a physician arrived he was dead.

Information of what had occurred was carried to Judge Newburger.

"Well, Mr. Coleman," said the Judge, with some show of emotion, "I guess your motion has been made to no purpose. Poor old Brown has been called before a higher court."

Mr. Coleman, however, made a formal motion for the dismissal of the charge, in which Judge Newburger concurred.

G. H. Mumm & Co.
Extra Dry
CHAMPAGNE
Importations for Five Years
TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.
3,665,988 BOTTLES
305,499 CASES
more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.
An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.
THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW AR

BIGGAR CASE WITH JURY

Locked Up All Night Considering Conspiracy Case.

Actress, in Her Own Behalf, Denies Stories of Improprieties—Addresses by Counsel.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 23.—The jury in the Laura Biggar case retired this afternoon, and remained out all night. That action is taken to indicate a serious disagreement. In the event of the jury failing to return a verdict it is unlikely that the case will be brought to trial again, at least until after the contest over the will of the late Henry M. Bennett is settled.

Miss Biggar, or Mrs. Bennett, is awaiting the verdict with ill-concealed nervousness. If there is an acquittal the defense will have a Christmas tree at the hotel to-morrow night. If there is a conviction, Mr. Noonan is confident of a new trial on the ground of yesterday's attack on his client's character.

When court opened this morning Miss Biggar again took the stand. She denounced as falsehoods the allegations of improprieties made yesterday by Josie Lane and Mollie Deskin. She said she had made every effort to have Dr. Irwin, Mr. Miller, and Paul Everton appear to testify in support of her denial, but had been unable to obtain their attendance. Dr. Hendrick, however, took the stand and denied the charge made by Josie Lane.

Prosecutor Foster summed up for the State and began by saying that he expected the jury to render a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment against the three defendants, all of whom, he declared, were equally guilty. The Prosecutor went on to explain the position of the executors of Mr. Bennett's will in the criminal prosecution of the defendants, and said the executors were only doing their full duty in the matter. He asserted that there was not sufficient legal evidence to show that Miss Biggar had been married to Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Foster referred in a sarcastic manner to Miss Biggar's conduct while in the court room and on the witness stand. He said she was not a successful actress as far as her appearance in court was concerned. She went on the stand with a big palm leaf fan and a bottle of smelling salts, but the only time she shed tears was when she referred to the fact that she had not received the money or the diamonds which Mr. Bennett left to her, while on the other hand, when she recited the circumstances of her birth and death of her child, she showed no feeling.

Mr. Noonan, in summing up for the defense, characterized Miss Biggar as a persecuted woman. He denounced as monstrous the testimony given against his client yesterday. He declared the State had failed to disprove either the marriage or the birth. He declared that Dr. McDougall's testimony was influenced by the fact that he had a bill of $16,500 against the estate for medical services and that he felt it to his interest to tie up to the executors.

Mr. Noonan referred to Joseph Tucker, Secretary of the Hoboken Health Board, as a shining example of "official Hobokenism" and ridiculed the memory of A. B. D. Watterson, the Pittsburg lawyer.

Judge Heisley's charge to the jury was a lengthy one.

RAILROADS BUILT IN 1902.

A careful preliminary estimate made by individual canvass of the railroad companies, and supplemented by The Railroad Gazette's records, figures furnished by the State Railroad Commissions, and other sources of information, shows, according to The Railroad Gazette, that approximately 6,026 miles of new steam railroad have been built within the United States between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1902. The figures are exclusive of second track, sidings, and all electric lines. Rebuilt mileage is also excluded, except where the work involved such extensive changes in alignment that a new route was established, as in the case of the Southern Pacific between certain points in Nevada.

Railroad building was reported done in forty-two States and Territories, and Oklahoma leads the list with track laid on 570 miles of new line during the year. Texas comes second, with 496 miles; Arkansas is third, with 371 miles, and Indian Territory is fourth with 363 miles. Georgia built 336 miles during the year. In addition to these, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and New Mexico show returns of over 200 miles built, and Alabama, California, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and West Virginia built between 100 and 200 miles. No new steam mileage was reported from Alaska, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, or Wyoming.

The tables following show that the current figures are considerably larger than those for any year during the past decade. This new mileage has not been exceeded since 1888.

MILEAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

1893	3,024	1898	3,265
1894	1,769	1899	4,569
1895	1,428	1900	4,894
1896	1,692	1901	5,368
1897	2,109	1902	6,026

TABLE SHOWING MILEAGE BUILT DURING 1902, CLASSIFIED BY STATES.

	No. of Cos. Building.	1902.	No. of Cos. Building.	1901.
Alabama	11	101.78	7	90.5
Alaska	..	....	..	....
Arizona	4	84.46	5	128.0
Arkansas	15	371.00	10	162.5
California	11	136.50	8	78.0
Colorado	3	55.36	4	90.4
Connecticut	1	4.00	..	....
Delaware	..	....	..	....
Florida	7	144.00	5	52.5
Georgia	15	336.37	11	212.0
Idaho	..	....	2	112.5
Illinois	9	231.90	11	171.9
Indiana	3	79.85	5	172.6
Indian Territory	7	362.95	4	105.0
Iowa	7	209.74	8	209.0
Kansas	3	58.52	3	35.0
Kentucky	2	34.00	7	63.0
Louisiana	11	146.35	8	104.0
Maine	6	85.84	3	14.2
Massachusetts	1	4.00	1	7.0
Michigan	19	144.22	18	205.5
Minnesota	8	167.32	8	200.0
Mississippi	4	131.00	8	150.0
Missouri	7	231.27	12	201.3
Montana	3	59.00	3	106.0
Nebraska	2	73.50	..	....
Nevada	1	95.00	1	41.0
New Mexico	4	279.00	2	217.7
New York	8	83.18	7	80.9
North Carolina	8	76.80	8	90.2
North Dakota	5	98.12	6	121.0
Ohio	9	132.10	7	124.7
Oklahoma	6	570.00	5	428.7
Oregon	2	21.00	2	27.0
Pennsylvania	24	199.84	11	106.6
South Carolina	1	6.00	5	58.0
South Dakota	3	57.56	4	92.5
Tennessee	6	50.31	9	93.5
Texas	18	495.67	16	537.0
Utah	3	81.00	1	20.0
Virginia	7	54.14	4	29.6
Vermont	1	2.00	1	18.0
Washington	6	139.17	11	157.0
West Virginia	13	140.48	14	182.8
Wisconsin	9	146.50	5	210.3
Wyoming	..	....	2	53.0
Total, U. S.	293	6,026.00	277	5,368.0
Canada	13	341.63	..	....
Mexico	11	392.75	..	....

NEW RAILROAD FOR ARKANSAS.

Line Just Chartered Will Run from Leslie to Little Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—The Leslie and Southern Railway Company, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, has been granted a charter under the laws of Arkansas. The proposed line is to be built from Leslie, in Searcy County, Ark., to Little Rock, a distance of 120 miles.

The owners of the St. Louis and North Arkansas Railroad are behind the enterprise, which is accepted in Southern railroad circles as sufficient guarantee that the road will be built. It will traverse five counties—Searcy, Stone, White, Cleburne, and Faulkner—and will afford Seligman more direct connection with Little Rock.

The incorporation of this line has been expected for some months in Arkansas railroad circles, and its coming is hailed with delight, since it gives the City of Little Rock another line entering from the north. None of the large systems, according to the statement of the attorney of the road, J. V. Walker of Fayetteville, is behind the property, which is to be built by independent capital.

When completed the two lines of the St. Louis and Little Rock capitalists, the St. Louis and Northern Arkansas and the Leslie and Southern, will form the connecting link between the Missouri-Kansas branches of both the Rock Island and the "Frisco" systems and between the proposed extensions of both the systems to the gulf from Little Rock and other points in Arkansas. The line will run through a practically undeveloped section.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S CHANGES.

William G. Besler Vice President and T. B. Kooms Freight Traffic—— Manager.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was held yesterday at 143 Liberty Street, at which William G. Besler was by unanimous vote made Vice President of the road. The meeting was attended by George F. Baer, President of the road, who is also President of the Philadelphia and Reading system.

Mr. Besler's appointment went into effect yesterday. Up to yesterday he had been General Manager of the railroad and before he became General Manager he was General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Mr. Besler was born March 30, 1864, at Galesburg, Ill., and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He entered the railway service in 1880 as trainmaster's clerk for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, since which he was in rotation to 1884 clerk, yard master, and chief train dispatcher. From 1888 to 1899 he was trainmaster and division superintendent of the same road, and was later division superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and from Jan. 1 up to yesterday General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

After the meeting of the Directors was over yesterday Mr. Besler announced that he had appointed T. B. Kooms as Freight Traffic Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, his appointment to go into effect at once. Mr. Kooms was formerly freight agent of the road.

NEW RAILROADS FOR CHICAGO.

New York and Other Capitalists to Build a $50,000,000 Elevated and Underground System, Report Says.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—New York and Chicago capitalists are said to have joined forces to launch in Chicago a colossal traction venture. The scheme, as reported, is for an underground railroad combined with a new elevated railroad, the cost of the entire project to be from $51,000,000 to $55,000,000.

Briefly stated, the plan comprehends the construction of a tunnel under the downtown streets, making a complete loop of the business section, to connect with a new elevated road, which it is proposed to construct parallel with the existing South Side line, the latter to be reached by means of an incline. The scheme is designed largely to benefit the stockyards district.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, which built the big underground railroad in that city, is said to be really at the head of the scheme, backed up by a few wealthy men. Eight New Yorkers have been directly interested, it is said. Only six Chicagoans have so far been mentioned in the deal.

It is further reported that it was the intention of the promoters to introduce the petition to the council before the Spring election until it was learned that Mayor Harrison did not approve of the plan, when it was decided to wait for the election of a new Mayor before making public their plans for the big undertaking.

BIG ORDER FOR ROLLING STOCK.

Southern Railway Will Spend $4,144,396 Through Blair & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 23.—An agreement has been reached between the financial firm of Blair & Co. of New York and the Southern Railway Company by which the New York bankers are to act as the financial agents of the railroad company in the purchase of rolling stock to the amount of $4,144,396.

New rolling stock is to be delivered to the railroad company during December, 1903, at different points. The list includes 22 consolidated freight engines, 13 passenger engines, 4 switch engines, 2,000 gondola freight cars, 126 ballast cars, and 4 distributing cars.

Western Roads to Exchange Passes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—At a meeting here to-day the executive officers of the Western railroads agreed to exchange annual passes with railroads in the Central Association territory and Southern lines, but not to issue any free transportation to officers or agents of the roads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo or to representatives of fast freight lines of which trunk lines are members. A proposition that the Western lines refuse to exchange passes with all lines east of Chicago and St. Louis received only a few votes.

FOUGHT POLICE ON ROOF.

Woman Started a Burglar Chase, Which Resulted in the Capture of One Suspect.

Residents of the block in One Hundred and Sixth Street between Central Park and Manhattan Avenue were greatly excited shortly before noon yesterday by a burglar chase, of which Mrs. Ada Lasher of 25 West One Hundred and Fourth Street was the heroine. A man, suspected of being one of the thieves, was captured, after a hand-to-hand fight, on a housetop. He said he was William Schayne, a waiter, of 227 West Twenty-fifth Street. His pockets were stuffed with jewelry, which the woman identified as having been stolen from her home.

Mrs. Lasher returned from a shopping tour to find the door of her apartment unfastened. Thinking her husband had preceded her, she walked in, when two strange men dashed by her. She seized one, and he struck her on the face. She followed to the street, screaming for help.

The thieves ran through Manhattan Avenue to One Hundred and Sixth Street, where they separated, one of them escaping into the Park, the other continuing his course. At One Hundred and Seventh Street Detective Mallon of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, headed the man off, and he dashed into the hallway of 17 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. Shouting to Mrs. Lasher to watch the door, Mallon rushed through the house next door. Both men emerged from the scuttles at the same time, and they had a terrific fight among the chimneys, in the course of which Schayne nearly hurled the policeman over the dege of the roof. Mallon finally clubbed the man into submission. He made another ineffectual break for liberty when he again confronted Mrs. Lasher on the sidewalk.

In the prisoner's pockets were found a ring set with four opals, three pearl rings, a gold watch and chain, and a pocketbook containing $23, all of which Mrs. Lasher claimed. The man also carried a box of morphine pills.

SAY HE STOLE $7,000.

Charged with the larceny of $40, but said by the police to have falsified the books of his employer to the extent of some $7,000, William Jansen, forty-three years old, of 93 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night and locked up in Police Headquarters.

Jansen was formerly employed as a bookkeeper by Phillips & Sons, produce merchants at 227 Washington Street. On July 18 last William J. Phillips, head of the firm, procured a warrant for his arrest. The American Bonding Company of Baltimore was on Jansen's bond for $5,000, and that sum the concern has paid to the man's employers. He disappeared before the warrant could be served, and the search was continued ever since.

The police say that Jansen was living at the Henry Street address under the name of "Cooper." The detectives assert that when told he was under arrest the fugitive drew a revolver, but it was knocked from his hand.

The police looked up Jansen's record, and said he was an ex-convict, with his picture in the Rogues' Gallery, having been convicted of forgery in May, 1896, and sentenced to a term of eighteen months.

Son of Col. Whipple, U. S. A., a Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Nathaniel Whipple, son of Col. Whipple, United State Army, the Chief Paymaster in the Philippines, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself through the heart. The deed is thought to have been prompted by despondency induced by long illness. The suicide was about twenty-six years old.

CRESCENT WON AT HOCKEY

Short Hills Team Defeated at the Clermont Skating Rink.

Stiff Fight in the First Half, but After That the Local Players Scored Rapidly.

Short Hills and the Crescent Athletic Clubs contested in a hockey match last night at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, and after a lively and very clean game the Crescent players won by the score of 6 goals to 1. With one exception, all of the Crescent men were veterans of past seasons, the new man being Shirriff, who played at point, and proved of valuable assistance to the goal keeper in stopping several clever attempts to score on the part of the New Jersey lads. The Short Hills team was substantially the same as appeared in most of the games last year. It was not up to its best form, as it was the first time this season that the men have lined up together, and after the first half their team work weakened considerably. However, the team promises to be fully as strong as last season.

Honors were tied last year between Short Hills and the Crescent seven. They met twice, and each won a game. Plenty of friendly rivalry, therefore, was in evidence last night, and the partisans of both sides were present in sufficient numbers to cheer loudly for every good play.

Palmer for Short Hills and Lifton for the local team faced off. The game began warily at first, but rapidly increased in energy and speed, both sides doing their utmost to keep on the offensive, and for five minutes honors were practically even. The Campbell brothers did grand work in shooting the puck and guarding the Short Hills goal at critical periods. Dobby and Lifton forced matters repeatedly for the Crescents, and, finally, after ten minutes of fast play, the local team secured its reward by making the first goal. Wall got the puck behind the goal at the upper end of the rink and passed it quickly to Shiebler, who, by a magnificent shot, sent the rubber into the net before the Short Hills goal keeper knew what was coming.

The remainder of the game was played in the same fierce manner. J. W. Campbell and D. Campbell nearly scored on two occasions, but McKenzie, Wall, and Dobby were always alert to prevent the best laid plans of their opponents. Harrington, the goal keeper for the visitors, was struck violently in the side with the puck in a scramble around the goal, and in a scrimmage he was accidentally knocked down and time had to be taken out, but he soon reappeared at his post. The half ended with the single score for Crescent.

When the second half opened the Short Hills team started a rushing game, and for five minutes the rubber alternated from one end of the rink to the other in a series of brilliant plays and interesting scrimmages around the goals. It took nearly ten minutes for Wall to make the second goal, and after that the snap in the Short Hills' play seemed to flag, and the visitors thereafter were chiefly on the defensive. About four minutes later Dobby scored the third goal for the Crescent team, making it by a fine shot from the side of the rink near the goal.

D. Campbell gave a momentary check to this onslaught of the local players by making a goal, getting the point after some fine plays, in which he, with his brothers and Palmer, did the chief work. Crescent, however, did not allow the Jersey team to repeat its success, and practically ran things its own way up to the call of time. Kennedy, Wall, and Lifton scored in succession for the local side, and time was called with the rubber in the Short Hills territory.

Crescent, 6.	Position.	Short Hills, 1.
McKenzie	Goal	Harrington
Shirriff	Point	G. W. Campbell
Wall	Cover point	G. Campbell
Lifton	Forward	Gwynne
Dobby	Forward	D. Campbell
Kennedy	Forward	Larned
Shiebler	Forward	Palmer

Goals—Crescent, 6—Wall, (2,) Lifton, (1,) Shiebler, 1(,) Kennedy, (1,) Dobby, (1;) Short Hills, 1—D. Campbell. Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—House and Little. Timer—B. A. Kelley. Time of game—20-minute halves.

BARNARD SCHOOL GAMES.

Young Athletes Perform Well in Holiday Class Contests.

At the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday, the athletic pupils of Barnard School displayed their ability in the regular holiday class games. Hundreds of visitors were present, among whom were the parents, relatives, and a host of friends of the youthful performers. There was plenty of class enthusiasm, and the boys showed fairly good form, all of the events being closely contested. Cahill of the High School seniors was the star of the meeting, as he took first honors in the 60-yard, 220-yard, and 440-yard runs, and finished second in the twelve-pound shot-putting contest, with the very creditable put of 32 feet 9 inches. All of the events on the programme, twelve in number, were handicaps. Following is the summary:

60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Cahill, scratch; Harris, (2 yards,) second; Perry, (4 yards,) third; Pearce, (2 yards,) fourth. Time—0:07 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Cahill, scratch; Perry, (15 yards,) second; Hills, (12 yards,) third; Chedsey, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Cahill, scratch; D. Miller, (25 yards,) second; Rogers, (25 yards,) third; Harris, (5 yards,) fourth. Time—0:63.

880-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by Harris, scratch; D. Miller, (50 yards,) second; Hegeman, (21 yards,) third; Wright, (21 yards,) fourth. Time—2:22.

220-Yard Run, High School Junior.—Won by Boorman, (14 yards;) Rogers, (14 yards,) second; Bohn, (10 yards,) third; Zeller, (14 yards,) fourth. Time—0:31

60-Yard Dash, Middle School Junior.—Won by Valentine, (3 yards;) Sheel, (4 yards,) second; Clausen, scratch, third; C. Wright, (5½ yards,) fourth. Time—0:08 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Middle School Junior.—Won by Sheel, (14 yards;) Valentine, (14 yards,) second; Clausen, scratch, third; C. Wright, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—0:29 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, Sub-Junior.—Won by R. James, (5½ yards;) Purdy, (6 yards,) second; Laird, (4 yards,) third; T. Jessup, (5 yards,) fourth. Time—0:09 2-5.

Running High Jump, High School Junior.—Won by Rogers, (6 inches,) actual height 4 feet 5 inches; Glenn, (6 inches,) actual height 4 feet 4½ inches, second; Boorman, (5 inches,) actual height 4 feet 5 inches, third; A. Alexander, (5 inches,) actual height 4 feet 4 inches, fourth.

60-Yard Dash, High School Junior.—Won by Rogers, (4 yards;) Zeller, (4 yards,) second; Glenn, (3 yards,) third; Alexander, (4 yards,) fourth. Time—0:08 2-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Senior.—Won by Glenn, (5 feet,) actual distance 29 feet 5 inches; Cahill, (1 foot,) actual distance 32 feet 9 inches, second; Hill, (3 feet,) actual distance 30 feet 6 inches, third; Hegeman, scratch, actual distance 31 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by Perry, (6 inches,) actual height 4 feet 5 inches; D. Miller, (6 inches,) actual height 4 feet 2 inches, second. Only two competed.

Jeffries After Amateur Pugilist.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 23.—Clark Ball, manager of J. J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, to-day posted a forfeit of $1,000, which he will pay Jack Munroe, amateur champion heavyweight of the Pacific Coast, if he can stay four rounds with Jeffries in a battle for a knock-out.

Munroe secured the decision and $250 here last Saturday night by staying four rounds with the champion. The bout may take place here this week.

Brush Denies Manhattan Field Story.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—John T. Brush in an interview last night denied that Manhattan Field, New York, was ever offered to the American League. He stated that James A. Hart was credited with saying that so far as he was concerned the American League could have the Chicago Club's interest in Manhattan Field.

PANAMA CANAL ROUTE.

George S. Morison of the Isthmian Canal Commission delivered an address before the American Geographical Society last night on the subject of the Panama Canal. He said that the distance between Colon and Panama Bay was 41 miles, and that the most feasible route for the canal was by way of Lake Bohia, 12 miles long, leaving practically 14 miles of canal on each side of it.

It was announced that the Daly Medal, awarded from a fund started by the late President Daly of the society, and given to some one achieving distinction in geographical discovery, should be given to Lieut. Robert E. Peary for his polar work from 1898 to 1902.

Sozodont

"Good for Bad Teeth, Not Bad for Good Teeth."

TOOTH POWDER

A Revelation in Price and Quantity

BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

ANTWERP YACHT CHALLENGE.

America's Cup Defender May Compete Against a Belgian Boat in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—A letter from Brussels to The Transcript says that the Antwerp Yacht Club will probably challenge for the America's Cup in 1904. The building of racing yachts is practically unknown in Belgium. The Antwerp Yacht Club possesses a fleet of 135 boats, many being large and handsomely equipped yachts, but it has never taken a prominent part in racing. Many members believe more activity should be shown in this respect, and as there is plenty of wealth in the club, the proposition has met with universal favor that the club shall be represented in the regattas at Kiel and at Heligoland, and it is also proposed to build a yacht for the America's Cup contest.

The principal, if not the sole, owner of the challenger will be M. Maurice Grisar, who will also be the designer. M. Grisar belongs to one of the greatest mercantile families of Belgium. He is a thorough sportsman and is determined that the Antwerp Club shall do everything possible to send a yacht worthy of international contests for the coveted trophy. Should the cup happen to go to England next Fall, the Antwerp club, of course, will send its challenge there.

SCULLER TITUS EXPELLED.

Vaguely Threatens Union Boat Club, of Which He Is an ex-Member.

According to C. S. Titus, amateur sculling champion of the United States, there is trouble ahead for the Union Boat Club of this city. Titus says he has been expelled from the Union Boat Club, of which he was elected a life member in 1901, without a hearing and without being able to learn the specific grounds of his expulsion, and in consequence he utters ominous though vague threats of revenge. "I never was fired out of any club without a hearing before," he said yesterday, "and I won't stand for it now." But when asked when and how he intends to proceed against the club he became uncommunicative, and said that such thoughts were not in keeping with the joyous spirit of Christmas tide, and that he had put them away from him until after the New Year. "But then," he added, darkly and mysteriously, "I will see my lawyer and something will be done."

The report that he had brought suit against the club for $10,000 damages Titus denounced as a base fabrication, and he stated with much earnestness that he could not imagine who had put it into circulation.

Titus's squabbles with the Union Boat Club have been a source of mortification to the officials and many of the members of this club. The resulting notoriety has not only been particularly disagreeable to the Union Club, but even harmful. Its officers have made every attempt to avoid publicity in the matter, but without success, and the details of the trouble have been made public almost as soon as they have transpired.

Silent Five Basket Ball Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 23.—The Silent Five basket ball team of New York lost to the South Side in the game at Odd Fellows' Hall to-night in a hard contest by the score of 30 to 13. The first half was played under National League rules, which are in vogue here, and the score ended 12 to 6 in favor of the local team. Leibau made the first field goal of the game shortly after Cook started the match. Nickel soon followed with another from the centre. Leibau then tallied a foul goal, and Nickel made one more from centre play through Leibau's pass. Fisher in the meantime had scored two pretty goals from field for the visitors.

The second half was played under A. A. U. rules, with which the visitors are familiar, and the South Side team gave an exhibition of fine team play and some good shooting. Every player in the line-up scored a goal, while Leibau made four. The visitors made things exceedingly interesting in the last ten minutes, but were unable to make any impression on South Side's lead. Fisher played an excellent game for the visitors. Score and line-up follow:

South Side, 30.	Positions.	Silent Five, 13.
Leibau	Forward	Fisher
Leithead	Forward	Dyer
Nickel	Centre	Varley
Winderknecht	Guard	Muench
Davis	Guard	Owens

Goals from field—Nickel, (4,) Leibau, (3,) Leithead, (2,) Winderknecht, (2,) Williams, Varley, (2,) Fisher, (2.) Goals from foul—Leibau, (3,) Fisher, (3.) Substitutions—Williams for Davis, Muench for Varley, Goodman for Owens, Brown for Muench. Officials—Messrs. Gook and Little.

Automobile Hill Climbing Record.

W. J. Stewart, Secretary of the New Jersey Automobile Club, made a new hill-climbing record on the famous Eagle Rock Hill at West Orange, N. J., yesterday, making the ascent of the hill, which is one mile long and has an average grade of almost 14 per cent., in 1:53. The previous record was 2:42 and was made by Mr. Stewart on Thanksgiving Day, 1901. The car used was a steam vehicle of four horse power, weighing 750 pounds.

The performance was made under the sanction of the American Automobile Association, Mr. Stewart being Chairman of the Racing Committee of that organization. The time is remarkable, as it represents a speed of over thirty miles an hour, which would be considered good time for a light car on the level. The timers were F. M. Fisk, E. A. Bythrow, and W. J. Wortendick.

Lecture at Automobile Club.

At the regular Tuesday night entertainment of the Automobile Club of America, at the clubhouse, 735 Fifth Avenue, last night, the usual series of more or less technical talks was varied by a lecture by George O. Shields of the League of American Sportsmen on "Snow Slides in the Canadian Rockies." About fifty members of the club were present.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Company D Bowlers Win Two Games from Company B Team in Regimental Tournament.

In the regimental bowling tournament of the Seventy-first Regiment, which began last night on Starr's alleys, the bowlers of Company D won two games from the Company B team. The scores follow:

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TOURNAMENT.

Starr's National Alleys.

COMPANY B. Name.	1st.	2d.	COMPANY D. Name.	1st.	2d.
Goodsell	91	109	Gwinn	150	157
Montgomery	118	87	Black	138	115
Stewart	138	111	Phillips	111	102
Clark	102	127	Lilienthal	173	161
Parker	131	102	O'Donnell	112	90
Weller	114	114	Rabing	154	129
Total	690	740	Total	838	754

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holm, 150; Wenzel, 192; Buek, 177; Zollinger, 168; Holden, 181. Total, 868.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 167; F. Gerdes, 190; Conlon, 145; Meyer, 198; Lehrbach, 177. Total, 877.

SECOND GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Holm, 171; Wenzel, 207; Buek, 180; Zollinger, 185; Holden, 179. Total, 922.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 202; Breen, 172; Starr, 244; Fisher, 190; Arnold, 234. Total, 1,041.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 182; Breen, 176; Starr, 222; Fisher, 193; Arnold, 178. Total, 951.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 168; G. Gerdes, 147; Conlon, 200; Meyer, 169; Lehrbach, 194. Total, 878.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arpe's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—First National Bank—Church, 180; Waters, 124; Murphy, 142; Harriman, 146; Brown, 177. Total, 769.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Whitney, 149; Moore, 204; McNicol, 201; Bucken, 163; Stokes, 134. Total, 851.

SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kupel, 138; Cronhard, 129; Reed, 189; Will, 139; Douglass, 135. Total, 730.

First National Bank—Church, 197; Waters, 166; Murphy, 152; Harriman, 146; Brown, 160. Total, 821.

THIRD GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Whitney, 135; Moore, 161; McNicol, 168; Buckner, 185; Stokes, 203. Total, 852.

Trust Company of America—Kupel, 135; Cronhard, 135; Reed, 132; Will, 195; Douglass, 159. Total, 806.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Bergman, 145; Warner, 178; Wilcox, 156; Haff, 131; Spencer, 176. Total, 786.

Amphion Council.—Cheshire, 185; Hamburger, 133; Thomas, 122; Bauer, 135. Total, 575.

SECOND GAME.—Amphion Council—Cheshire, 130; Hamburger, 113; Thomas, 123; Bauer, 163; Black, 137. Total, 666.

Pro Patria Council.—Rodenburger, 180; E. Powles, 154; Goerke, 169; C. Powles, 141; Kimball, 168. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—Pro Patria Council—Rodenburger, 133; E. Powles, 131; Goerke, 160; C. Powles, 190; Kimball, 137. Total, 801.

Fort Greene Council.—Bergman, 171; Warner, 158; Wilcox, 135; Haff, 146; Spencer, 190. Total, 809.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—San Salvador Council—McManus, 135; McMahon, 110; Dolan, 116; Davis, 129; Carroll, 123. Total, 613.

Congress Own Council—E. Shugrue, 190; Gallagher, 167; Coleman, 174; Boyle, 109; Houlahan, 71. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.—San Salvador Council—McManus, 169; McMahon, 94; Flynn, 105; Davis, 149; Carroll, 122. Total, 639.

Castilian Council—Smith, 127; Lynch, 154; Patterson, 165; Feely, 191; Fox, 154. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Castilian Council—Smith, 151; Lynch, 168; Patterson, 158; Feely, 149; Fox, 168. Total, 794.

Congress Own Council—E. Shugrue, 121; Gallagher, 146; Coleman, 149; Boyle, 167; Houlahan, 104. Total, 687.

College Fencers to Meet.

The new Intercollegiate Fencing Association, composed of Columbia, Cornell, Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Annapolis, and West Point, will hold its first annual meeting in this city on Jan. 3, when a new policy will be inaugurated. The Intercollegiate Committee, by the new plan, will arrange the dates for all dual college meets, and will have control over them, instead of by mutual agreement among the colleges, as heretofore. The college delegates will suggest such meetings as their institutions desire, and these will come before the intercollegiate association for its consideration.

The meeting will also discuss the question of the date for the annual championship. The date of March 21 is that suggested, and the place of competition the New York Athletic Club. Charles E. Goodhue and Dr. G. M. Hammond, well-known amateur fencers, have been asked by the association to make arrangements for the collegiate championship, although the colleges this year for the first time will have final control over the championship meet.

Frederic B. Clark of Columbia is the President of the new association, and will preside at the meeting. He will also offer several Columbia challenges for dual meets with other colleges.

Olde English Oak.

is shown to beautiful advantage in several groups of Dining Room Furniture after olde Baronial models. Solid permanency is strongly expressed in the Sideboards, round Tables, Chairs and Closets—in these fine old designs.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.

"Minute from Broadway."

Siberian Squirrel Stoles, fashionable lengths, muffs to match, complete set, $50, $65, $85 up. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

Sporting Goods.

DON'T KNOW WHAT TO GET?

Well, just run into one of our stores—thousands of suitable things.

Skis, Snowshoes, Toboggans, Skating Shoes, Hockey Skates, with or without Shoes, Foot Balls, Golf Clubs, Caddy Bags, Exercisers, Home Gymnasiums, Boxing Cloves, Punching Bags, Fencing Goods, Sweaters, Jerseys, Shoes for all games; superb Poker Sets, Puff Billiards, Welcome Game, and hundreds of suitable gifts for all members of the family.

The best gift for any boy is the Spalding Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball No. J5, $4.00. Others as low as $1.00.

Hockey Skates from $1.50 up. Hockey Sticks, the Championship kind, 75c.; others, 25c. and 50c.

Any boy will appreciate a pair of Spalding Championship Boxing Gloves. Seventeen different kinds to select from. As low as $1.00 per pair.

The Punching Bag is coming into popular use. There is the swinging bag and the double end bag. No less than eighteen different bags to select from, $1.00 up.

Any one that plays golf appreciates the value of the Spalding trade mark on the implements. Everything for the golfer. Caddy Bags for Christmas gifts a specialty.

Peck & Snyder's famous American Club Skates have been for thirty years the popular skate. We are displaying at least fifty different styles, at prices from 60c. to $5.00.

For exercising at home there is nothing so popular as a Spalding Home Exerciser, 75c. One with a light tension cord, 50c. Others more expensive.

If you cannot call, drop us a postal card for Spalding's Catalogue, make your selections and order over the telephone—Downtown, "2686 John;" Uptown, "691 38th."

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Athletic Supplies.

126-128 Nassau Street } TWO STORES { 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1837.)

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S

Auction Sales

OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES

ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

(Commencing at 10 o'clock)

AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,

150 and 152 East 13th St.,

Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.

Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

P. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Av. | 34th to 35th St.

Many Holiday Presents at Half and Less Than Half Price.

We've Marked Down Thousands of Things

. . . . . that are included under the general term Holiday Merchandise. The aggregate quantity is very large—but there are not many of a kind, and for that reason it would be unwise to en

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Tonight at 7 o'clock

The Wanamaker Store

Stop Worrying — Come to Wanamaker's

TIME FOR THINKING is over. Now you must act, and act quickly, if any friend is still unprovided for. Hours, minutes, are precious today—no time can be wasted. Come where you are sure of broad stocks, of worthy gift-things, of fairest prices.

Come where it is easiest to get to, where the store is comfortable to shop in, where you elbow none but pleasant people.

Best of all, *Come Early*—promptly at eight o'clock, if you can.

Sale of MEN'S SUITS
At Fifteen Dollars

THE PRE-HOLIDAY selling has played havoc with many superb lines of Suits, which we shall not fill in again. Today we gather these odd lots together for an offering that will interest all men who want a new suit for Christmas.

The lot includes Double and Single-breasted Suits of fancy mixed cheviots, in the swellest patterns made this season. All are new, and perfect suits of our regular $18, $20 and $22 lines, offered today

At $15 a Suit!

Regular, long and stout sizes, though not complete of course, in any one pattern. A splendid Christmas offering.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Your Christmas HAT
And Half Your Money Saved

THAT is, if you're one of the fifty women to take advantage of this half-price offering of Trimmed Hats the very day before Christmas.

It's a rarely-timed bit of news, for the holiday season, with its many attendant festivities, seems to demand new, appropriate attire.

We've no specific reason to allege for the offering—it's merely here for you to grasp—promptly. Fifty hats, and half their former prices, are here—the other half of the price has fallen by the wayside:

$4 to $14, formerly $8 to $28

The hats are all in perfect condition, in the season's stylish models—many of them copies of Paris models, and no two precisely alike. They are suitable for street, carriage or evening wear. It's hardly necessary to emphasize the blessings of economy after the round of Christmas shopping is done!

Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of
Women's Walking Suits
At Ten Dollars!

THIS is a clean-up of a number of our most popular styles of Women's Walking Suits—suits that deserve wearers for Christmas day; and suits that shall have them if a ridiculously little price has any interest to women today.

The suits are of cheviots, tweeds and tailor mixtures; with blouse, Eton or double-breasted jackets, all nicely tailored. Prices were $15 to $22; today choose for

$10 a Suit!

The quantity offered should be ample; but they'll go in a jiffy, of course, at this price.

We have also a number of special offerings in Tailor-made Suits today—

Handsome Dresses, worth up to $40, at $25.
Imported and Domestic Suits, worth up to $67.50, at $40.
Elegant Imported and Domestic Dresses, worth up to $125, at $57.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Good News of
WOMEN'S COATS

WINTER is but two days old, by the clock; yet here are Women's stylish Winter Coats priced in a manner that suggests the first day of Spring:

At $10, until now $14 to $16
At $15, until now $18 to $22
At $18, until now $22 to $27.50

They are broken sizes, of course, that we shall not fill up this season; but they are all popular, handsome styles of the Winter—Short Jackets as well as coats of other lengths; both imported and domestic; mostly in black. Excellent and economical choosing indeed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Winter Coats—Reduced

WE'VE taken from a quarter to one half from the former prices of a most attractive group of Winter Coats for girls of 6 to 12—but nothing from their intrinsic worth. Consequently "Economy" is writ large across this Christmas Eve offering. Don't you know of some little girl that would be the gladder for one of these coats tomorrow?

Reefers, Three-quarter and Full-length Coats, of chinchilla, kersey and cheviots. All excellently tailored and handsomely trimmed—

$10, Formerly $15 to $20

Second floor, Ninth street.

An Extraordinary Offering of
Fine GOLD FURNITURE

TO do *before* Christmas the thing that arouses enthusiasm when done in the quiet weeks of January is quite remarkable, and in this instance will be a delightful surprise to housekeepers who wish to add sumptuous furnishings to the Christmas home. Better still, it will enable undecided husbands to choose gifts of superb character, at prices a third below the real value of the goods.

The offering consists of our entire stock of gold cabinets, fancy gilt chairs and some of our finest gold parlor suites—goods of latest design and finish, from the leading manufacturers of the country—.

Every Piece Worth a Half More Than the Price Marked Today

Furniture of this high character is rarely reduced at all. Its value does not depreciate with one season or two.

The designs are classic, the gold finish is the best and most durable that is known. It is furniture that possesses permanent elegance.

But, with the beginning of the year, we wish to put in a brand-new stock entire; and we give you the opportunity to secure our present stock when it is of most value to you to buy.

These are the stirring offerings:

Gold Cabinets

At $33, from $50—Louis XVI. Gold Curio Cabinet; round pattern; glass sides and top; one glass shelf.
At $28, from $42—Vernis-Martin Cabinet; medium size; swell front; two glass shelves; mirror back; metal trimmed.
At $33, from $50—Gold Curio Cabinet, in fancy shape; glass sides and top; one glass shelf.
At $36, from $55—Vernis-Martin Cabinet; fancy design; decorated in roses and flowers; two glass shelves and mirror back.
At $40, from $60—Gold Cabinet, Louis XVI.; hand-painted panels; one glass shelf; mirror back.
At $42, from $63—Gold Cabinet; swell front; decorated panels; gold lacquered brass trimmings; glass shelves and mirror back.
At $65, from $100—Gold Curio Cabinet, Louis XV.; very fine design; glass sides and top.
At $133.50, from $200—Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet; Louis XV. design; onyx top; richly decorated panels.
At $133.50, from $200—Gold Cabinet; rococo design; richly moulded and carved on solid wood; onyx top; glass shelves and glass back.
At $112.50, from $170—Gold Cabinet; Louis XV. design; richly carved and decorated; hand-painted panels; glass shelves and mirror back.
At $120, from $185—Gold Cabinet; Louis XVI. design; onyx top; mirror back of top; richly carved and decorated; two glass shelves and mirror back.
At $150, from $225—Gold Cabinet; Louis XV. design; richly carved on solid wood; hand-painted panels; glass shelves; mirror back.
At $180, from $275—Gold Cabinet; Louis XV. design; rich design; elaborately carved; fine French plate mirror back of onyx top.
At $200, from $300—Gold Cabinet; Louis XVI. design; large size; finely decorated with gold lacquered brass; richly painted panels.

Fourth Floor.

Parlor Suites

At $55, from $85—Gilt Suite; three pieces; Louis XV. design; damask cover.
At $75, from $110—Louis XVI. three-piece Gilt Suite; fine design; cover in tinsel silk damask of fine quality.
At $170, from $260—Gold Suite; three pieces; rococo design; richly moulded and carved; dull gold finish; cream silk tapestry cover.
At $225, from $350—Gold Suite; three pieces; rococo design; richly moulded and carved; silk damask cover.
At $245, from $370—Louis XVI. three-piece Gold Suite; richly carved on the solid wood; powdered gold finish; covers in fine Elysee tapestry.
At $250, from $375—Louis XV. Gold Suite; richly moulded and carved; cover in fine cream silk damask; three pieces.
At $450, from $685—Three-piece Gold Suite; Louis XV. design; mouldings and carvings are of the best possible quality; finish is in powdered gold; covers are in antique design; de Belleville tapestries.

Chairs and Divans

At $3, from $4.50—Gilt Corner Chair, damask seat.
At $6.75, from $10.50—Gilt Reception Chair, damask seat.
At $7, from $11—Gilt Parlor Chair, silk damask seat.
At $10, from $15—Corner Chair; gilt; damask seat.
At $10, from $15—Gilt Roman Chair; handsomely carved; damask seat.
At $30, from $60—Louis XV. Gold Reception Chair; finely carved; silk damask cover.
At $50, from $100—Louis XV. Gold Divan; 6 ft. long; cane seat and back; plain frame; matt gold finish; a very fine design.
At $50, from $100—Gold Divan; Louis XV.; richly carved panels, silk damask cover; dull gold finish.
At $90, from $135—Art Nouveau Gold Divan; finest possible mouldings and carvings; dull gold finish; damask cover.

Sale of Curtains
And Other Upholsterings

TODAY you may take one more thought to the beautifying of the Christmas home, or add one more gratifying gift to your Christmas list.

Perhaps you hadn't thought of the Upholstery Store this week; but it is thinking for you, and makes splendid offerings today.

LACE CURTAINS

White Irish Point Curtains—Were $7, $7.25 and $7.50; now $5.50 a pair.
Were $9.50 and $9.75; now $7 a pair.
Brussels Curtains—Were $28; now $21 a pair.
Were $34; now $26 a pair.
Were $45; now $33.50 a pair.

PORTIERES

Mercerized Armure Portieres, different colors on reverse sides; edges neatly trimmed with cord; were $11.75 and $12; today at $9 a pair.

FOLDING SCREENS

In weathered oak frames, pyro-etched, filled with burlap; plain colors: 3-fold, at $7.75, were $9.75; 4-fold, at $10.75, were $13.
In golden oak frames; panels filled with denim, plain colors; 3-fold, at $3.25, were $4.25; 4-fold, at $4.25, were $5.50.

Table Covers

Tapestry covers in Turkish and conventional designs, in rich colorings and in the popular sizes.
1½ yds. square, at $1.25 and $2.25; from $1.75 and $3.
2 x 2½ yds., at $1.50; from $2.
2 x 3 yds., at $5; from $7.25.

COUCH COVERS

Tapestry covers, in Turkish designs and colors, reversible. At $5.50 and $6.50 each; from $7.25 and $8.50.

Third floor.

Janice Meredith
A Special Holiday Edition for $1.25

A BEAUTIFUL edition of Paul Leicester Ford's historical novel of the American Revolution. In two volumes, each with colored frontispiece and 74 full-page illustrations in all, by Howard Pyle and his pupils. The edition is bound in silk cloth, with gilt tops and uncut edges; in neat box.

Originally published to sell for $5, now at the exceptionally low price of

$1.25 the Set

An attractive and welcome Christmas gift for a very moderate outlay.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Pre-Holiday Offerings
Of RUGS
Oriental and Domestic

WE have several hundred Rugs of most attractive holiday character, which we wish to clean up quickly today.

The seeker of a good, sensible, serviceable gift, that is handsome and effective as well, may profit by a decisive saving in cost, and delight wife or housekeeping friend to whom he gives it.

First is a lot of *Genuine Guendje Rugs*, about 3 x 5 feet in size, of good authentic quality. Regularly $10.50; **today $7.50 each.**

Also this group of

Excellent Smyrna Rugs

at these new concessions today:

18 x 36 in., at 65c; from 85c.
21 x 45 in., at 90c; from $1.25.
26 x 54 in., at $1; from $1.75.
30 x 60 in., at $1.50; from $2.
3 x 6 feet, at $2.25; from $3.
4 x 7 feet, at $3.75; from $5.

Third floor.

Birds for the Christmas Tree

WHAT can be more appropriate for the Christmas tree than a bird?

Here are your little songsters—hardy, carefully chosen and drilled canaries from the Harz Mountains in Germany. Their singing and trilling will add brightness to many a Christmas tomorrow.

Miss Pope, who knows all about canaries, is here today, from 10 until 5, to help you choose a bird you'll like, and to tell you anything about caring for the bird that you may want to know. The Canaries are

$1.75 Each

and are not exchangeable.

Everything here, too, to house them, feed them, and keep them healthy and well.

Basement.

Christmas SLIPPERS?
Today---Or Next Year!

IF you've planned to get them and haven't—today's your last chance this Christmas! And if you haven't planned, but are widely guessing at the last moment, get Slippers—you can't go amiss.

So many styles here to choose from, that you can differentiate to a nicety in the slipper requirements of the givee. Mighty comfortable last-minute shopping, too—plenty of room, plenty of salespeople:

Men's Tan and Black Kidskin Romeo or Toilet Slippers; all turned soles and comfortable shapes. $1.50, $2 and $3.
Men's Felt Faust Slippers with ankle clasp; flexible leather soles. $2.
Women's Red and Black D'Orsay Slippers, with high heels. $2.
Women's Lounging Slippers, trimmed and lined with dainty colors. $1.75.
Women's Felt Slippers, blue and red; fur bound and silk-trimmed. $1.50.
Women's Felt Slippers, Romeo cut; red and black. $1.
Red Eiderdown Room Slippers, with leather soles. 50c.
Bed Slippers, for men and women. 15c.
Black Felt Slippers, felt soles; men's, 50c; women's, 35c.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth, street.

Silk Petticoats Under-Price

TWICE we have told you of these most unusual offerings of Silk Petticoats, and twice the lots have gone with a rush. But there's still a third chance—on this last day before Christmas—for those who missed the others, to secure handsome Silk Petticoats in newest styles, distinctly below their fair values.

These are the groups—entirely new today:

At $7.50, worth $9
Of black taffeta; graduated accordion plaited, trimmed with ruching.

At $8, worth $10.50
Of taffeta, in changeable or plain colors; deep circular flounce forming five ruffles.

At $10, worth $14.50
Of taffeta, in stylish plaid effects; accordion plaiting with ruffles; some circular flounces, others trimmed with ruching.

At $11.50, worth $13.50
Of black taffeta; deep circular flounce, trimmed with ruching.

Then this equally good news of

Albatross Dressing Sacques

At $4.50, worth $6 to $8
In solid colors or stripes; some trimmed with laces; some bound with ribbon, others with embroidered scalloped edge. Also in French flannel.

At $6.50, worth $12 to $14.50
In solid colors, with fitted backs and loose fronts; or accordion plaited; trimmed with lace or embroidered scalloped edge.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Five Dollar Suits For Boys

WHEN you get right down to facts, there's nothing that will make a better Christmas present for the average boy than a winter suit of clothes.

And nowhere can you get as good a suit of clothes for five dollars as at WANAMAKER'S.

The particular five dollars' worth we're talking about is the "Wanamaker Special"—$5 according to our standards; $6, or more, according to other peoples'.

Double-breasted; with double seats and knees in trousers. Blue and mixed cheviots. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

$5—and tomorrow's Christmas.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Percale Dress Patterns
10 Yards for $1

THESE are the new designs for 1903, in the standard quality of percale regularly 12½c a yard. Plenty of the figured stripes, polka dots and ring figures so much in demand. Colors and black on white grounds. Now 10 yards for $1.

Fourth avenue.

Cameras
For Christmas

ONCE a photographer, always a photographer—the fascinating habit grows upon you too tightly to be shaken off.

So, when you're giving a camera for Christmas, you're not giving something of temporary or problematic interest, but a remembrance that has lasting value.

And, by choosing the gift-camera from among these, you can do so with pleasant, yet safe economy:

No. I. D. Korona, 5x7 in.; list $27; now $7.50.
Series I. Korona, 1902 model, 4x5 in.; including carrying case and plate-holder, $7.50.
No. 3 Cycle Poco, 4x5 in., $10.80.
Pocket Poco A., 3¼x4¼ in., $4.80.
No. I. B. Korona, Cycle style, 3¼x4¼ in.; double lens, $3.50. Same, single lens, $2.50.
Eastman's No. 3 Folding Pocket Kodak, fitted with Plastigmat lens and automatic shutter, at $56.
Eastman's No. 0 Folding Pocket Kodak, $4.80.
Eastman's Nos. 1 and 2 Brownie Kodaks, 80c and $1.60.
Nickeled brass "Quick Set." Telescope Tripods, $4.50.
Kodak Developing Machines, $2, $6 and $7.50.
Complete line of Premo and Poco Cameras, Eastman Kodaks and Blair Film Cameras; also of Supplies of all kinds.

Annex Store.

Last Day for Toy Buying
Brings These Special Offerings

STOCKS are still broad and satisfying in the Toy Store. It is an all-year-round business with us, and you don't have to choose from odds and ends on the day before Christmas.

Here are some specially priced toys and games for last day buyers:

White Enameled Furniture
Decorated with floral sprays:
CHIFFONNIERS
At $1.25, from $1.75
At $1.75, from $2.25
At $2.25, from $3
At $2.75, from $3.75
At $3.25, from $4.25
BUREAUS
At $1.25, from $1.50
WASH STANDS
At $1.25, from $1.50
DOLL CHAIRS
At 50c, from 65c
DOLL ROCKERS
At 60c, from 75c
DOLL SETTEES
At $1, from $1.50
DOLL HIGH CHAIRS
At 35c, from 50c
DOLL BEDS
At 75c, from $1

CHILD'S CHAIRS
At 65c, from 85c
CHILD'S ROCKERS
At $1, from $1.25
Game Boards
No. 1 Crown Combination Game Boards, 66 games; at $2.50, from $3.25.
Carrom and Crokinole Combination Games, 24 games; at $1.75, from $2.50.
Horses
Saddle Horses on platforms, plush covered:
$2, from $3 $2.50, from $3.75
Skin-covered:
$1.50, from $2 $2, from $3
$3, from $4.50
Wood Christmas Tree Stands, at 10c, from 15c.
Tinsel and Paper Tree Ornaments, 2c and 5c, from 5c and 10c.

Annex.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

American Express Company

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARCEL POST.

The American Express Company having become the

FORWARDING AGENT

within the United States of the

BRITISH POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

is prepared to handle parcels of 11 lbs. or less under the British Parcel Post System to and from all points in Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, also to or from all points in the following countries beyond Great Britain:—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, BOSNI-HERZEGOVINA, (including Sandschak Novibazar.) BRITISH COLONIES and Possessions, (including Builder Abas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, in Persia, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies,) excluding Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Canada, Falkland Islands, and Newfoundland. BULGARIA. CHINA. CONGO FREE STATE. COREA. DENMARK, (including the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.) EGYPT, (including the Egyptian Soudan.) FRANCE, (including Monaco.) FRENCH COLONIES. GERMANY. GERMAN PROTECTORATES and Foreign Possessions. GREECE. HAWAII. HOLLAND. DUTCH COLONIES. ITALY, (including San Marino.) ITALIAN COLONY. JAPAN, (including Formosa.) LIBERIA. LUXEMBURG. MONTENEGRO. MOROCCO. NORWAY. PERSIA, (excluding Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.) PORTUGAL. PORTUGUESE COLONIES. ROUMANIA. RUSSIA, (including Finland.) SWITZERLAND. SERVIA. SIAM, (Bangkok, Chiengmai, Lampang, Packnampoh, (Nakon Sawan;) and Raheng only.) SPAIN. SWEDEN. TRIPOLI, (Africa.) TUNIS. TURKEY.

Parcels to be sent Eastward by the Anglo-American Parcel Post must be so marked when delivered to this Company, or if sent from points at which this Company is not directly represented, the parcel must be marked to "Care of American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York, for Anglo-American Parcel Post."

For rates and conditions on which such business is handled, or for further information, apply to Manager, Foreign Department of Company, 65 Broadway, New York, or to any office of the Company.

Ermine Muffs, $35, $50, $75, $125. Imperial Stoles and Scarfs.
C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th av.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

CONSTIPATION

is probably the most common of all ailments. When neglected it becomes chronic, and frequently leads to hemorrhoids and other serious consequences.

CONSTIPATION IS CURED BY

IRON-OX TABLETS

This Remedy is not a purgative, but by mild action upon the organs restores their natural functions, thus entirely avoiding the debility following the use of cathartics, which, if taken frequently, are almost always harmful.

Fifty Tablets for 25 Cents

Fluffy Furs, Black Lynx the most beautiful, boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; Collarettes, $15, $20, $25; Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

Our stores for
Eyeglasses Opera Glasses Lorgnettes
Field and Marine Glasses Microscopes
Kodaks and Cameras
Thermometers Barometers
and other fine Holiday merchandise. Moderate prices; no vexatious delays in service or delivery. Just the right place to visit during the last "rush" days of Holiday shopping.
Open Evenings Until Christmas.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

BLACK BEAR, handsome, silky and durable, extra long boas, $50 to $75; Muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

Antique Bellows
In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
In Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Your collar money goes a long way if you get the Cluett-Peabody collars.
Cluett brand, 25c Arrow brand, 15c
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
43 BLEND OF COFFEE
NONE BETTER GROWN.
No Breakfast Table Complete without it.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

JOSEPH A. FARLEY'S FAILURE.

Assignment Ascribed to Inability to Realize in Building Operations on Riverside Drive.

Joseph A. Farley, builder, of 503 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George J. Vestner of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre of 25 Broad Street. He is a son of ex-Alderman Terence Farley, a well-known builder many years ago. He began business for himself five years ago, and he has since built more than twenty-five houses, principally in the Riverside Drive section, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Eighth Street, and West End Avenue.

His latest operation was the erection of four houses on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth Streets, which were finished some time ago and placed on the market for sale. The houses are at 330, 331, 332, and 333 Riverside Drive, 330 being on the corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street. The lots, it has been said, cost $160,000. He obtained a building loan of $100,000 in December, 1900. The entire cost is reported to have been $430,000.

Inability to sell the houses is ascribed as the principal cause of the assignment. On Nov. 22 last he gave a mortgage on 330 Riverside Drive to the Mutual Bank for $20,026, and on Nov. 28 mortgaged his one-fourteenth part of property at 577 to 581 Ninth Avenue, corner of Forty-second Street, for $8,000 to Theodore E. Tack.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE E. KORST & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of George E. Korst & Co., formerly of the Gerard Hotel, 125 West Forty-second Street, show liabilities to the amount of $32,406, nominal assets to the amount of $5,936, and actual assets to the amount of $2,742.

AUTOMATIC WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment against the Automatic Water Purifying Company of 199 Chambers Street for $1,500 in favor of Charles R. Senith, as surviving partner of Samuel Senith & Son, and it was served on two banks. The company was incorporated in December, 1901, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

HORURTZ CIGAR COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Fiedler has received an attachment for $1,033 against the Horurtz Cigar Company of Baltimore in favor of John R. Wilkerson on assigned claims from Casanges & Gorman and the Gorman-Wright Company for tobacco sold to it. The Sheriff made a levy at the branch place of business of the company at 108 Greenwich Street. The company was incorporated on June 13, 1901, with a capital stock of $40,000.

INDESTRUCTIBLE ROADBED COMPANY.—The Indestructible Roadbed Company of 45 Broadway has confessed judgment for $51,128 in favor of James McLain, the President of the company, for money loaned to the company between May 5, 1899, and Dec. 1, 1902. The money was used to pay office expenses, for promoting the interests of the company, for engineers' reports, procuring extensions of contracts and franchises, and for materials and services. The company was incorporated in May, 1899, under West Virginia laws, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to construct railroad bed with concrete instead of wooden ties, and was reported to have contracts at Sandusky, Ohio, and Logansport, Ind. J. B. Carter is the Secretary. He was formerly the President, but he exchanged offices with Mr. McLain a few months ago.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MOSES COHEN.—Moses Cohen, a clerk, residing at 131 Ridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,707; assets, $136 in accounts.

HELLER & AUSTERN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the creditors' petition, filed on Nov. 6, against Heller & Austern, manufacturers of pants at 714 Broadway, by consent of the creditors.

THOMAS MORGAN.—Thomas Morgan, a real estate operator, of 1,428 Vyse Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $60,118; nominal assets, $2,057 in outstanding accounts. Of the liabilities, those to the amount of $48,000 are secured by bond and mortgages on property owned by him formerly, at 569 to 573 Burnside Avenue, 545 to 553 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, and 2,030 Ryer Avenue, and those to the amount of $12,118 are unsecured, of which $1,407 is for commissions and $10,000 is a damage suit by Antonio Gardia for personal injuries.

ACME BRICK COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Acme Brick Company of Stony Point, N. Y., by Denton Fowler, Jr., of Haverstraw, Herman C. Blair of Haverstraw, and Lucien H. Washburn of Stony Point, creditors for $1,286. The company gave them a chattel mortgage for $1,500 on Aug. 22 on the barge Worrall, which was sold on the 19th inst. under the mortgage for $500, leaving a deficiency of $898, and they also undertook to pay charges of $388. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has allowed a creditor—Elijah S. Cowles—to obtain a judgment for $7,781 on the 15th inst., by which the Sheriff has taken possession of the plant, and also made a chattel mortgage to the Wiles Manufacturing Company for $1,500. Judge Adams appointed Thomas H. Lee receiver. The assets are about $5,000, in machinery, brick, &c.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Grace A.—H. P. Mendes	$279
ARMSTRONG, W. Thomas, and Berald D. Keating—A. A. Michell	184
ARNOLD, William H.—T. L. Feitner and another, Commissioners, costs	76
ANDREWS, Minnie E. or Crary, administratrix—T. H. Cole, executor	4,808
BOVE, Michael J.—H. Koehler & Co.	1,657
BRENNAN, Annie F.—City of New York, costs	123
BUELLESBACH, Casper, Joseph, and Herbert—Standard Oil Company of New York	74
BARRETT, John P.—J. H. Dougherty, Commissioner, costs	58
BACH, Gustav—M. J. Ahern	115
CLAFFEY, Catherine—City of New York, costs	121
CLEARY, William—J. P. Furcell	214
COPELAND, George—P. Romano	64
Cowman, Thomas, and George Hessek—M. Owens	741
CLIFFORD, Robert—B. J. York and another, Commissioners, costs	102
COOK, George F.—People's Bank, Lansingburg	944
CAREY, Henry L., and Robert C. Shepard—A. H. Wallach	623
CRUMPTON, Clara G.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
CONOVER, A. Edward, Jr.—G. E. Wallace	205
CLARK, Peter B.—W. R. Freeman	581
CASAMASSINA, Giuseppe—F. Imbriciano	132
CHAMBERLIN, Harry, and Samuel J. Hall—J. C. Yates	15,435
DI IORIO, Pasquale, and Francesco Mirando—A. Tirabasso	322
DOWNES, Alfred M.—City of New York	34
FEIRMAN, Rose—E. C. Nix	103
FELDSTEIN, Marx—Crane Company	533
FILARSKY, Sarah—J. Weissinger	625
FROEHLICH, C. Herman—P. Romano	42
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANville and St. Nicholas Av. Railroad Company—R. M. Mulligan	5,394
FRIEDMAN, Bernard—H. Shuloff and another	129
GEARTY, James A.—Mayor, &c., costs	461
GOTTILA, Ferdinand—J. J. McGloin	89
GOODMAN, Joseph—B. Brodowsky	37
GOLDSCHMIDT, Herman—L. Cohn	78
HAYMAN, Thomas E.—Kaaterskill Realty Company	86
HARRIS, Benjamin—S. Silberstein and another	92
HORTON, Mortimer S.—Siegel-Cooper Company	147
HAUSMAN, William—J. G. Kelly	330
HAMBRIGER, Moses—I. Block	574
INDESTRUCTIBLE ROADBED COMPANY—J. McLain	51,928
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF Newspapers and Authors—Macmillan Company	225
ISAACS, Louis J.—S. Stolz	117
JENNINGS, Louis B.—Guaranty Trust Company of New York	5,571
KANE, Marcus—M. Stiner	71
KETCHAM, Henry B., receiver; Brainerd-Tanner-Gallup Company, Harry J. Brainerd, William F. Tanner, and Bruce M. Gallien—J. T. Lansing, trustee	1,872
KAFKA, Isaac—S. Richman	47
KNOWLES, William P.—City of New York, costs	79
KREISEL, Samuel—C. H. Woodruff	112
LICHTENSTEIN, Solomon K. and Alexander—A. E. Kavelsen and another	2,400
LEIHBACHER, Anna—A. Berliner and another	100
LANDAU, Samuel, and Henry W. Seigel—S. Levy	124
LEVY, Isaac—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	119
LUCIA, Louis M., John, and Maria, Jr.—R. E. Thibaut	219
LYNCH, David—C. H. Mayer	117
LYNCH, David—L. Steinhardt and another	160
LIVINGSTON GLASS JAR COMPANY—Z. L. Mingle	1,340
LIOPUPOLO, Constantine—Turco-American Tobacco Company	187
MARKS, Marcus—I. Blumberg	857
MARTIN, Frank J.—City of New York, costs	79
MORGAN, George—City of New York, costs	100
MENDELOWITCH, Isaac—A. Levy	149
MELDER, Charles—C. F. Zenker, assignee	68
McGAFFNEY, Edward J.—J. H. Dougherty, Commissioner, costs	58
McGOWAN, Thomas H.—A. D. Juilliard and another, costs	108
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—H. H. Jackson and another, executors	405
MORGAN, J. La Motte—P. M. De Leon	426
MARTIN, William R. H.—L. C. Field	274
MARTIN, William R. H.—L. C. Field	224
NEWBURGH, Lena—B. Stearns	159
NEWCOMB, Benjamin R.—D. Mayer	98
OSBORNE, William—M. Stephens	1,341
ORBACH, David—E. Spellman and another	133
ORCHARD, Isaac H.—J. B. Lippincott Company	41
PROSKEY, David—C. Smith and executor for possession of property, $1,054 costs and damages or	16,054
RIEBLING, Peter—Henry Elias Brewing Company	343
RICE, Thomas F.—T. Sturgis, Commissioner	66
RABINOWITZ, Jacob—E. Reibstein	71
SOLOMON, Jacob P.—A. J. Churchill	1,044
SAPIRMAN, Jacob and Nathan—V. C. Bogardus and another	163
SIMPSON, Frederick P.—City of New York, costs	91
SPEIGEL, William—S. Levy	84
SIRE, Henry B. and Leander S.—M. Long	495
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—E. C. Kimball and another	6,698
SMEDES, Alexander—J. B. Carrs and another	319
THE NEW ENGLAND WATER WORKS Company—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, costs	125
THE GENERAL ACETYLENE COMpany—S. F. Mead	472
WEINBERG, Morits—B. Goodman and another	20
WOOD, John—P. Leber	34
WOELFLE, Gustave J.—J. Steinwender and another	607
WOLTMANN, Emil—J. P. Shafer	2,827
ZAHN, Albert—S. Oppenheimer and another	75

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

Easterners to Control Kentucky Mines?

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—It is reported that negotiations have been practically consummated whereby an Eastern syndicate, of which J. Pierpont Morgan is a Director, has obtained control of all the coal mines and coal property west of Green River in Kentucky, except that owned by the St. Bernard Coal Company. The consideration is $8,000,000.

Robbed in a California Hotel.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23.—While A. W. Williams of Hartford, Conn., and his wife were at dinner at the Westminster Hotel, the lock of one of the doors leading into their apartments was picked, the trunks broken open, and $3,000 worth of jewelry stolen.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Northwest storm has moved eastward to Northern Minnesota after sending an off-shoot of very moderate character into the central Rocky Mountain region and the Texas Panhandle. But little precipitation thus far attends the storm, but it is closely followed by a high area of marked proportion accompanied by much lower temperature, the zero line extending to-night into Southern North Dakota. There have been light local snows in the lower lake region, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and Western Montana and rains in the northern plateau and from Northern California northward.

The temperatures have fallen decidedly in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and have risen in the slope region. The eastern movement of the Northwest high area will cause a cold wave Wednesday in the north slope and extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and at night in Eastern Iowa, Eastern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Northern Michigan. It will also be colder Wednesday in the middle slope, and colder Thursday east of the Mississippi Valley, except in the South Atlantic States. It will also be colder Thursday in the West Gulf States. There will be snow Wednesday in the lake region, continuing Thursday over the greater portion, and extending into New England; snow is also probable Thursday in the extreme Northwest.

On the New England coast the winds will be brisk north; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast fresh north; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh north to east; on Lake Michigan fresh south, shifting to west and northwest, becoming brisk and possibly high.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast from New Haven to Cape Cod, and on the Pacific Coast. Cold-wave warnings are displayed in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Eastern Nebraska, Iowa, Southwest Montana, Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, and at Chicago and Alpena.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair Wednesday, warmer, except in Eastern Maine; Thursday, cloudy, probably snow, with colder in west and north portions; fresh north to northeast winds to-day.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day; Thursday, fair; colder; light northeast winds, becoming variable.

Delaware, fair to-day and Thursday; fresh north to east winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, fair to-day; Thursday, fair, with colder in interior; fresh north to east winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair and slightly warmer to-day; Thursday, fair, colder; fresh north to east winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York, fair and slightly warmer to-day, probably snow or rain at night; Thursday, colder and partly cloudy; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair to-day; fresh north to northeast winds. Thursday fair, colder in west and central portions.

South Carolina, fair, warmer to-day. Thursday fair; fresh north to east winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair in south, probably snow in north portion to-day. Thursday, snow and colder; variable winds.

Western Virginia, fair to-day, warm in east portion. Thursday fair, colder.

North Dakota, fair to-day, colder in east portion. Thursday not so cold, fair in east and probably snow in west portion.

South Dakota, fair and much colder to-day, with a cold wave; Thursday, fair, not so cold.

Minnesota, fair and much colder, with a cold wave; Thursday, fair in east and south, probably snow, and warmer in northwest portion; brisk to high west to northwest winds Wednesday.

Western New York, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, probably followed by snow; Thursday, snow and colder.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, probably snow or rain at night, winds variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	30	38	41
6 A. M.	29	36	37
9 A. M.	31	32	38
12 M.	34	32	37
4 P. M.	35	29	32
6 P. M.	36	28	29
9 P. M.	39	25	27
12 P. M.	40	23	25

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33¼
Weather Bureau	33
Corresponding date, 1901	35
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	35

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M. and 26 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 43 degrees at midnight and the minimum 23 degrees at 10:20 P. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

EASTERN.	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
Albany	16	26	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	26	42	N	Clear
Boston	24	30	NW	Clear
Buffalo	22	24	E	Clear
Cape May	28	36	N	Clear
Eastport	18	34	NW	Clear
Nantucket	26	34	NW	Clear
Norfolk	36	44	N	Clear
Oswego	18	22	SE	Pt. cloudy
Philadelphia	26	44	N	Clear
Pittsburg	30	32	NE	Clear
Portland, Me.	16	26	NW	Clear
Scranton	20	26	N	Snow
Washington, D. C.	32	40	N	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	38	38	SE	Cloudy
Chicago	32	32	S	Cloudy
Cincinnati	34	38	SE	Clear
Cleveland	28	30	NE	Clear
Detroit	28	30	S	Cloudy
Duluth	26	26	S	Snow
Grand Haven	28	30	SE	Cloudy
Green Bay	30	30	S	Cloudy
Huron	20	34	NW	Clear
Marquette	28	28	W	Cloudy
Milwaukee	30	34	S	Cloudy
Toledo	28	30	SE	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	42	50	NW	Clear
Charlotte	44	50	NE	Clear
Corpus Christi	56	66	E	Clear
Galveston	50	52	E	Clear
Hatteras	42	48	N	Pt. cloudy
Jacksonville	50	58	N	Clear
Key West	62	68	N	Clear
Mobile	44	48	N	Clear
Montgomery	44	48	NW	Clear
New Orleans	46	48	N	Cloudy
Savannah	46	54	N	Clear
Tampa	48	56	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	42	52	N	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	Zero	36	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	32	32	S	Cloudy
Dodge City	32	42	NE	Clear
Kansas City	34	34	SW	Cloudy
North Platte	32	42	W	Clear
Omaha	32	32	SW	Cloudy
St. Louis	36	36	S	Cloudy
St. Paul	30	30	SW	Snow
Winnipeg	6	14	NW	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	*8	*4	Calm	Clear
Denver	42	56	SW	Cloudy
Helena	28	32	SW	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	40	40	SE	Cloudy

*Below zero.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...3:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:20	Gov. Isl'd...3:55	H. Gate...5:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:48	Gov. Isl'd...4:16	H. Gate...6:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp		
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 25.		
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 26.		
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 27.		
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston via Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		
MONDAY, DEC. 29.		
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting close are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M., via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Riojun Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 20; Shanghai, Nov. 24; Yokohama, Dec. 2, and Honolulu, Dec. 12, which reached San Francisco per steamer Peru, were dispatched east at 6:00 P. M. on Saturday. Due here to-morrow.

Also that mails from Japan dated Yokohama, Dec. 7, reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, and were dispatched east Dec. 22, at 6 P. M. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 24.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Bristol City, Swansea, Dec. 10.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Cimbria, Shields, Nov. 28.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Dec. 13.
El Dorado, Galveston, Dec. 18.
Etna, Shields, Dec. 8.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Horatio, Para, Dec. 11.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 21.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 22.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Dec. 8.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 3.

THURSDAY, DEC. 25.

City of Birmingham, Savannah, Dec. 22.
Frankfort, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Dec. 23.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 10.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Dec. 22.
Rosmeath, Port Spain, Dec. 17.
Skipsea, Bermude, Dec. 22.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 23.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
Celtic, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 24.
Marsval, Port Spain, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 26.

SUNDAY, DEC. 28.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
Eastry, Huelva, Dec. 13.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 20.
Manhanset, Moville, Dec. 14.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 18.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 17.

Arrived.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Cape Haiti, &c., Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:05 A. M.

SS Troid, (Nor.,) Sundby, Sydney, C. B., Dec. 19, with pig iron and steel billets to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company—vessel to C. T. Bowring Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Ceranse, (Br.,) Couch, Parg, Manaos and Barbados, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 8:55 P. M.

SS Bellena, (Br.,) Iversen, Santos, &c., Nov. 25, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Anchored in Quarantine at 10:06 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggevesn, Rotterdam and Boulogne Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Anchored in Quarantine at 7:33 P. M.

SS Milano, (Ger.,) Hamburg Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Dec. 17 and Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Lord Downshire, (Br.,) Magill, Swansea Dec. 6, with coal to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Alliance, Skillings, Colon Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Oneida, Devereaux, Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 17 via Wilmington, N. C., 19th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:33 A. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Prager, Genoa Dec. 11, Naples 12th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Scott, Barbados, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 23, 9:30 P. M., north northwest, a strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Hero, (Nor.,) for Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, &c.
SS Astraea, (Russ.,) for Kingston.
SS Hupon, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Seygard; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Dec. 26th, at 7:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, (début:) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 27, at 2.—AIDA. Eames, Homer, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Dec. 27, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—OTELLO. Seygard, Maryili; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 28th, at 8:30.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be performed. Soloists: Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, Bridewell; Salignac, Journet, Gilibert. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., Dec. 29th, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Salignac, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed Eve., Dec. 31, at 8.—DIE WALKURE. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryili, and Nordica; Anthes, Blass, Van Rooy. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 2d, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet, Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
LAST 4 NIGHTS
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES TO-DAY, XMAS. & SAT. AT 2.
NEXT MONDAY EVE., KLAW & ERLANGER will present the Big Musical Satire,
"THE BILLIONAIRE"
with JEROME SYKES. Seats selling.

HERALD SQR. B'way & 35th St. Carriages at Tel., 703-38. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. 11:15.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
In JULIUS CAESAR

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thu. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées To-day & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
Special Christmas Mat. To-Morrow.

CARNEGIE HALL. 20th Season. 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
THE MESSIAH
SOLOISTS:
Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 26, at 2. Soprano, **Suzanne Adams.** Contralto, **Kirkby Lunn.**
Saturday Eve., Tenor, **Theodore Van Yorx.** Dec. 27, at 8. Basso, **Herbert Witherspoon.**
Seats (Fri.), 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 to $15.50; (Sat.), 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 to $15, at box office.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
Xtra Matinée To-morrow and New Year's.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 20 Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
Special Xmas & New Year's Matinées.

WALLACK'S—B'way & 30th St. Last 4 Nights, Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, To-morrow, and Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS.
DEC. 29TH GEORGE ADE'S **SULTAN of SULU** Seats Now on Sale.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way. Closed Until **XMAS NIGHT** First Mat Saturday.
CLYDE FITCH'S SEASON
The Girl with the Green Eyes with Ida Clara Blood good

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE
Matinées Xmas and Sat., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Mats. Next Week Wednesday, New Year's & Sat.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St
"ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH."
JULIA MARLOWE
Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Xtra Mat. Xmas & New Year's
THE CAVALIER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 4 Evgs., 8:25. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. Xmas.
MARY MANNERING in THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play CROSS-WAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-morrow and Sat., 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN N.C. MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last Week. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
E. S. WILLARD
To-night at 8:15 and Xmas Mat.—Tom Pinch. Thurs. and Sat. Nights—David Garrick. Friday Evg. and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
Next Tuesday, Every Eve. at 8 Sharp,
SOTHERN as HAMLET
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAYS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Xtra Mat. Xmas. **AUDREY** Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66 West 66th Street.
Open to the Public Daily, Except Mondays. Admission 50 cts. Music. Skates Free

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE | MARY OF MAGDALA
MATINEES CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE CHRISTMAS—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CHEMATOGRAPH.
Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard," & MUSEE DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9. Extra DeKOLTA matinée Christmas day.

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2:15
SPECIAL MAT. XMAS. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Topsy Turvy Burlesquers.
" Foxy Grandpa's Visit to N.Y."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat.
FRANCIS WILSON in The Toreador
Next Week—E. S. WILLARD in Repertoire.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
Open 10:30 A. M. Xmas Day at 23d St.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Doors open 10:30 A. M. Christmas Day.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
2 WEEKS ONLY. Extra Mats. Xmas & New Year's.
DAVID HIGGINS & GEORGIA WALDRON in UP YORK STATE

BELASCO THEATRE B'y 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. Xmas & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "FAD and FOLLY" Last Week.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day and Every Day at 2:45, Children's Matinée, "Max & Moritz." To-night & Every Eve. at 8:20, "Sein Trick."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05 13-16
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75c; No. 3, 72c; No. 2 red, 74½@75c; No. 2 corn, 45¼c; No. 2 yellow, 45¼c; No. 2 oats, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; good feeding barley, 36@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.17½@10.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.37½@8.02½; shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@8.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $10.85.

COTTON.—The market opened steady at a decline of 2 points to an advance of 2 points, and then generally improved a point or two. Receipts became bearish and caused selling that resulted in a decline of 5@6 points, with the market finally quiet at net loss of 4 points to a net advance of 1 point. Total sales were about 75,000 bales. The declining tendency of the market was arrested by a statement addressed by the leader of the January deal to all the members of the Cotton Exchange, in which he offers to "loan places" on any "notices" for the delivery of January contracts, thus rendering it unnecessary that any holder of contracts for the delivery of cotton in January should be sold out upon "notices" to the advantage of those who may be short. For some time past cotton has been accumulating at New York, presumably for delivery on January contracts, and is now 144,296 bales, against 96,519 bales on Dec. 1. Of this amount 104,971 bales are certificated against 65,908 bales Dec. 1. The selling in the afternoon was checked by steadiness reported by the spot markets of the South.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c, sales 2,450 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8¼c, sales 200 bales; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8½c, sales 43 bales; Charleston steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; Wilmington firm, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 5-16c, sales 476 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 5-16c, sales 376 bales; Augusta steady, unchanged, at 8¾c, sales 376 bales; St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
December	8.54	8.54	8.50	8.50@8.51
January	8.55	8.57	8.52	8.53@8.54
February	8.30	8.30	8.28	8.28@8.29
March	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.31@8.32
April	8.34	8.34	8.34	8.31@8.33
May	8.35	8.35	8.31	8.32@8.33
June	8.34	8.34	8.31	8.31@8.32
July	8.34	8.34	8.31	8.32@8.33
August	8.18	8.18	8.16	8.14@8.16
September	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.93@7.95
October	....	....	....	7.83@7.84

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points lower; American middling fair, 5.18; good middling, 4.70; middling, 4.54; low middling, 4.42; good ordinary, 4.30; ordinary, 4.18. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,700 American. Receipts, 63,000 bales, including 55,900 American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.48@4.49; December and January, 4.48; January and February, 4.48; February and March, 4.48; March and April, 4.48; April and May, 4.48@4.49; May and June, 4.49@4.50; June and July, 4.49@4.50; July and August, 4.49@4.50; August and September, 4.44 @4.45.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—While news proved sufficiently bullish early in the day to establish prices on a slightly higher level, later developments reflected a disposition on the part of smaller longs to unload their holdings. The export trade consisted of 31 loads, all at outports. At interior points receipts of wheat amounted to about 646,000 bushels. The Northwest receipts were 321 cars, against 675 cars last year. At the close No. 2 red was quoted at 84¾c, elevator, and 79½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87½c, free on board, afloat, the differences all being unchanged from the previous day.

DLLUTH, Minn., Dec. 23.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; No. 3 Spring, 68¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c. December, 73¾c; May, 76¼@76¾c; macaroni, No. 1, 68¾c; No. 2, 65¾c. Oats, December, 31½c; May, 33½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, nominal; May, 76¾@76¾c; July, 72½c; No. 2 hard, 68@72½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 44½c; December, 45¼c, bid; May, 39¼@39¾c, bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32c; December, 32c, bid; May, 33½c; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½@76c; May, 77½c. Rye, No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Standard, 50c; sample, 40@56c. Corn—May, 43¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—Wheat, December, 73¾c; May, 75½@75¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.35; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $22@23, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.30@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Corn meal—Kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.18@1.20. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 l b, $18; Spring bran, middling, $18@23, in 200-lb sacks. City feed, $18.50. Linseed oil cake, $25.50. Corn oil cake, $24.25. Hominy chop, $20.50@$21. Oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84¼
May	81 5-16	81⅝	81	81
July	78¾	78¾	78¾	78⅝
Corn—				
December	60	60⅞	60	60⅞
January	54	54	53¾	53¾
March	....	....	....	50¼
May	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
Oats—				
December	....	....	....	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74¾	75	74½	74⅝
May	77½	77½	77	77⅛
July	74¼	74 5-16	73 13-16	74
Corn—				
December	45⅞	45½	45	45½
January	43½	43 9-16	43¼	43¼
May	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅜
Oats—				
December	32	32	31⅜	31⅜
May	33¾	33⅝	33½	33½
Lard—				
January	$9.37½	$9.90	$9.77½	$9.80
May	9.37½	9.47½	9.37½	9.42½
Ribs—				
January	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.45
May	8.57½	8.62½	8.57½	8.57½
Pork—				
January	16.67½	16.72½	16.60	16.60
May	16.20	16.30	16.17½	16.20

COFFEE.—The market opened quiet at unchanged prices, and ruled very quiet but generally steady until toward the finish, when liquidation of January brought about a partial decline of 5 points, on which basis the market closed steady, with the sales footing up some 22,500 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
January	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.40@4.45
February	....	....	....	4.55@4.60
March	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.65@4.70
April	....	....	....	4.75@4.80
May	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
June	....	....	....	4.90@4.95
July	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
August	....	....	....	5.05@5.10
September	....	....	....	5.10@5.15
October	....	....	....	5.25@5.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $10@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS—$30.50@$32. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 8¾@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾c; 10 lb, 9½c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8½@8¾c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5¾@5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.70; city lard, $9.80@$10; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.90; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound, 7⅛@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10¾@11c; city lard stearine, 11¾c.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Benecia Arsenal and report for assignment to duty in addition to his duties at Santa Cruz.

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to San Francisco for duty until the arrival of his regiment at San Francisco when he will join it and proceed to its station in the Philippines.

Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, will report to the Chief of Artillery for consultation

Amusements.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. MONTE CRISTO.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th | Mat. Today. Al. Leech & 3 Rosebuds, Louis Simon & Grace Gardner.

GRAND Matinée To-day—25c., 50c. A DESPERATE CHANCE

CIRCLE Thea. Bway & 60th St. Bijou Fernandez in The Charity Ball SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | ALONE IN LONDON.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c. Hanlon's SUPERBA Extra Mat. —New— XMAS.

WEST END DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD

on official business pertaining to the school of submarine défense and torpedo depot.

Navy.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes is condemned by medical survey and ordered home; he sails Dec. 26.

Commander Karl Rohrer is ordered home from the hospital at Yokohama.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Arrivals—Nezinscot at Portsmouth, N. H.; Modoc and Samoset at Philadelphia, Newark at Antigua, Osceola at Key West, Cincinnati at Curacoa, Texas at Point a Pitre, Scorpion and Iowa at Port-of-Spain, Gloucester and Mayflower at San Juan.

Sailings—Massachusetts, from Santa Lucia for Trinidad; Yankton, from Port Antonio for Santa Cruz del Sur; Peoria, from Norfolk for Newport News; Buffalo, from Samana Bay for Kingston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—311 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Henry Hagen; damage, $10.

1:50 A. M.—272 West Fortieth Street; Wing Wong, laundry; damage, $1,000.

3:57 A. M.—428 West Forty-sixth Street; John Waltham; damage, $500.

4:15 A. M.—512 West Forty-second Street; Morris Wildman; damage, $150.

5:45 A. M.—412 West Fifty-third Street; Charles Daig; damage, $500.

11:51 A. M.—131 Madison Street; Louis Saiser; damage, $10.

1:20 P. M.—348 West Forty-ninth Street; John McSorlit; damage, $50.

2:40 P. M.—3,007 Third Avenue; Jean Strung; damage, $15.

4:30 P. M.—217 Westchester Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—Forty-fourth Street and Broadway; Degnan & McLean; damage, $75.

4:45 P. M.—160 East Ninety-fourth Street; Catherine Duffy; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—1,735 Madison Avenue; J. Alexander; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—171 Norfolk Street; Nathan Pearl; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—25 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—52 East Twenty-third Street; United Realty Company, owners; damage, $300.

9:45 P. M.—20 Morningside Avenue; Es. Hasbitter, owner; damage, $15,000.

9:50 P. M.—43 West Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Berchman, owner; damage, $10.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Dec. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Hunt.
2—Aldrich vs. Smith.
3—Cullinan vs. Scollan.
4—People, &c., vs. Mann.
5—Same vs. Quinn.
6—Same vs. Ceets.
7—Hagemeyer vs. Hagemeyer.
8—City of New York vs. Lienesch.
9—People, &c., vs. Kaufman.
10—Am. Woolen Co. vs. Am. Woolen Co.
11—In re Bridge No. 4.
12—In re St. Nicholas Park.
13—Silberstein vs. James.
14—Foerster vs. Foerster.
15—In re Scallon.
16—Rosenberg vs. German Housewives' Association.
17—Third Order of St. Francis vs. Mooney.
18—Skillin vs. Dimock & Fink Co.
19—Same vs. Grossman.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Boyd vs. Vale.
22—Eshner vs. Eshner.
23—Rinaldo vs. Magovisky.
24—Same vs. Dressel.
25—Plummer vs. International Power Co.
26—Sanderson vs. Naughton.
27—Durnan vs. same.
28—Roth vs. Roth.
29—In re Haulenbeck Roasting, &c., Co.
30—Reeve vs. Hasbrouck.
31—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Lyons vs. Miller.
34—Lowenthal vs. Hendelman.
35—Caesar vs. same.
36—Auffmordt vs. same.
37—Iselin vs. same.
38—Ratkowitz vs. German-Am. Ins. Co.
39—Simon vs. same.
40—Schwarz vs. Petty, &c., Realty Co.
41—Dyas vs. Am. Refining, &c., Co.
42—Greacen vs. International Economist Co.
43—In re Schlaeppi.
44—Johnston vs. Salit.
45—Gray vs. Lans Curtcosity Co.
46—In re Zinn.
47—In re Levenson.
48—Bradley vs. Wolff.
49—Hubbard vs. Miller.
50—Wahlig vs. Hutchinson.
51—Natkins vs. Wetterer.
52—Kohly vs. Fernandez.
53—Lyons vs. Barber.
54—Williams vs. Williams.
55—In re Bramwell.
56—Arena vs. Harlem Yacht Club.
57—McGurk vs. Amend.
58—Conner vs. Watson.
59—Papaleo vs. Societe Mutuo, &c.
60—Milone vs. Riola.
61—Donati vs. Ital. Royal Mail SS. Co.
62—Steinway vs. Steinway.
63—Same vs. Grote.
64—Abendstein vs. Abendstein.
65—Hagemeyer vs. Alton.
66—In re E. 170th St.
67—Haims vs. Goldstein
68—Willis vs. Sanders.
69—Berner vs. Krochmel.
70—Osborne vs. Whitney.
71—Same vs. same.
72—Pleasants vs. Keller.
73—Dudley vs. N. Y. Filter Mfg. Co.
74—Kennesley vs. Cowdery.
75—Keyes vs. George C. Flint Co.
76—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Sire.
77—McKenney vs. Bronner.
78—Poggioreale vs. Rizzo.
79—Orr vs. Sturgis.
80—Rosan vs. Rosan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1715—In re West 169th St.
771—In re Canal Place.
2083—In re 18th, 19th, and 20th Sts., E. R.
2148—Greene vs. Greene.
2149—Mooney vs. Mooney.
2150—Russell vs. Moore.
2151—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
2152—Reilly vs. Cummings. Preferred causes.
2011—Zimmerman vs. Smith.
1984—Lory vs. Lory. General calendar.
588—Colton vs. Presdt., &c., Man. Co.
1361—Colton vs. Raymond.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.
1391—Avil Printing Co vs. Battersby.
1393—Johnson vs. Mitchell
1418—Garfinkel vs. Rapaport
1456—Lindblad vs. Lynde.
1469—Fleming vs. Kessler.
1474—Poerschke vs. Harowitz.
1482—Houlihan vs. Kaufman.
1526—Ernst vs. Am. Spirit Mfg. Co.
847—Coley vs. Tallman.
1222—Sanderson vs. Zinke.
1176—Schaeffer vs. Harlam.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
929—Ruth vs. Ernhaut.
832—Hackett vs. No. Pacific Ry. Co.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Morgan for the people.

1—Daniel C. Moynihan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8740—25th Ward Bank vs. Fox.
8833—Coney Isl'd Auto. Race Co. vs. Boynton.
8723—Herne vs. Liebler.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7553—Burnett, vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VII., for trial.

1471—Griffith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1545—McMahon vs. Ross.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., VI., VII., IX., X., XI., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

1422—Rieger vs. Am. Surety Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Kate Rathbone.
John Feinbert.
Dorothea Schumacher.
Tillie Lindemann.
George Chase.
Louisa Lent.
Amy L. H. Clark.
Selina M. Lawrence. At 11 A. M.
Andrew Lion. At 2 P. M.
William F. Owens.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second Floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. 878—Barry vs. Winkle. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3978—Dann vs. Dernberg Mfg. Co.
4289—Larkin vs. Sheehy.
4038—Overocker vs. Standard Frame, &c., Co.
974—Fehr vs. Stevenson
5033—Acker vs. Gimbernat.
5054—Weber vs. Rogaliner.
4918—Brady vs. Beggs.
4776—Bersch vs. Levin.
4839—Call vs. Case.
4615—Goldberg vs. Freeman.
4047—Merrill vs. Undine Club.
5062½—Wells vs. Am. Bonding & Trust Co.
4676—Scerbo vs. D'Andre.
4984—Markun vs. Goodman.
4591—Schweers vs. Merrill.
4975—Harde vs. Mellen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.
1667—Weiss vs. Ginsberg.
1303—Dittman vs. Maxwell.
771—Eckstein vs. Totten.
791—Pipp vs. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.
1269—Mulligan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1051—Wieneke vs. Levy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2150.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Deputy Attorney Generals Coleman and Fuchs and Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

Pleadings.	
1—Harry Kling.	1—John Desaam.
John O'Rourke.	2—William Carroll.
2—Sonny Smith.	3—Ruby Smith.
3—Sonny Smith.	4—Joseph Christantino.
Charles Kramer.	Charles Gentle.
4—John Smith.	5—John Bous.
5—Thomas Pender.	6—John McCaffery.
6—John Beinhorn.	7—William Curley.
7—Joseph Weiler.	8—Abe Boxman.
8—Michael P. Crowley.	9—Otto Meyer, alias
9—John F. Shera.	Joe Schwartz.
10—Louis E. Julian.	10—Cora Hahn.
Daniel O'Connor.	11—Edward Walsh.
Robert Meice.	12—Julius Williams.
11—Hugh McMahon.	13—Bartholomew J.
12—George Hughes.	Finnegan.
13—Charles McCarthy.	14—John McSweeney.
14—Harry Frank,	15—Jacob Joerns.
Harry Cohen.	
15—Antonio Vignali.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Jacob Feinberg.	5—William A. Reilly, Joseph Yuenger.
2—Frank Pirdo.	6—Vincenzo La Banco.
3—Samuel Maerson.	
4—Harry Klein.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the people.

1—Edward S. Farrow. | 2—Morris Shipper.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Caroline M. Shaffer vs. J. Arthur Holly—J. H. Hull, American Brewing Company vs. Arnold Wolf—Wayne W. Wilson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Ripley vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company—Hamilton Odell, Fleming vs. Fleming—Henry W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Lachman vs. Borges—John J. McCauley, Egan vs. Sammis—Joseph P. McDonough, Halstead vs. Feldman—Paul L. Kiernan. In re Weaver—Michael J. Kelly.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Thompson vs. Jein.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Gaynor, J.—Adjourned sine die.

Legal Notices.

AT A TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, held in and for the Southern district of New York, at the General Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1902.—Present: Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge.—In the matter of ANGELO L. MUSSO, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the affidavit of John F. Godillot, verified the 22d day of December, 1902, and the return of WM. HINKEL, U. S. Marshal, dated Nov. 14, 1902, herein, that a petition has been filed in this Court on the 14th day of November, 1902, pra

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these intruments is cordially invited.

The AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

Men's Overcoats, lined and trimmed with genuine furs. $100, $125, $150, $200, $250, $300, $350, $400, $450, $500 up to $1,200 for genuine Hudson Bay Sable lining. Chest measures from 36 to 54 inches. Sleigh robes, foot muffs, coachmen's outfits at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 129 West 41st St and 124-126 West 42d St., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Men's Furnishings.
Important Offerings of HOLIDAY GOODS at very low prices.

Umbrellas (fancy handles), 1.49, 1.98, 2.49, worth 5.00.
Silk Suspenders, 49c., 69c., 98c., worth 75c. and 1.50.
Scarfs (folded squares), 49c., worth 1.00.
Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c., worth 1.50.
Silk Mufflers, 75c., 98c., 1.25.
If you make "it" one of the above you'll save much money.

Save Half Your Shoe Money.

Eight thousand pairs of samples and odds and ends, all fine Shoes,
At 2.29 Pair; value 4.00 and 5.00.
Our Custom Lasts, 4.98 pair.
They are flat lasts, high heels, narrow shank and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

Derbys, 1.90

If you pay 3.00 or 4.00 you are losing money—our 1.90 hat is better style and has twice the wear of any 3.00 hat on the market.
Smart Top Hats 3.00, worth 5.00.
French Opera Hats 4.80, " 8.00.

The Finest Stock of SHERRIES
in the United States, including the oldest and highest grades money can buy. Come and inspect them.
OLD MADEIRAS, OLD PORT WINES.
Tawney, natural vintage, and white. Imported in wood and glass.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Broadway and 27th Street and 156 Franklin, N.Y.

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A special selection of Diamonds, Watches and fine Jewelry, suitable for holiday gifts
1 MAIDEN LANE

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20 and $25. Full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

CITY'S WASTE OF WATER

Special Commission Hears Result of City Club's Inquiries.

Use of Meters Urged—Assertion That a Shortage Is Imminent in Manhattan and the Bronx.

A committee of the City Club appeared yesterday before the special commission appointed by Mayor Low to investigate the waste of water in New York and the future sources of supply. The hearing was in the City Hall. Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, introduced Horace E. Deming, Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply, the members of which for several months have been gathering information from experts about the matter.

Mr. Deming said that the consumption of water during 1902 was two and a half times more than it was seventeen years ago. He declared that, according to the report of Commissioner Monroe for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 293,000,000 gallons of water were consumed daily, an increase of 8,000,000 over the preceding quarter.

He said that nothing but a special Providence saved the city from losing control of its water supply three years ago, when the Ramapo steal threatened the municipality, and the only positive movement that the City Club and other civic organizations have been able to get to deal with the water supply situation was the appointment of the present Water Commission. "We expect results from you," he said, "and expect them reasonably soon."

"It is manifest," continued Mr. Deming, "that if we go on using water as we have and with an increasing population, we will have a water famine before any enlargement of our system can be made.

"Detection of water waste and its prevention are not obscure, difficult, or abstruse matters. They are the simplest scientific propositions. They involve no question of public policy, but only engineering facts and experience of the most rudimentary character."

The most startling result of the City Club's investigation, Mr. Deming said, was the discovery that more water is used in Manhattan and Brooklyn at night than is ever needed for actual consumption. Between 120 and 130 gallons per capita is used when business is in full blast, while the consumption was 95 gallons per capita at night, when all business is generally suspended, thus already indicating, Mr. Deming held, a deplorable waste due to leakage and carelessness, and also showing that a vast proportion of the water that pours into the city pipes does no one any good.

Mr. Deming said that there was a sure method of checking the waste of water without interfering with its production, and that method was to put in water meters, prevent leaks, and employ competent Inspectors to supervise the system.

Mr. Peckham strongly urged the adoption of the meter system, and declared that since the adoption of this system by Liverpool, England, six or seven years ago, the enormous waste of water had ceased. He declared that meters could be introduced at a small cost to the city.

In a memorandum, which, it was asserted outlined the water situation, the following were said to be the proved facts:

"A water shortage throughout the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is near at hand.

"A large proportion (estimated by competent experts as at least one-half) of our present water supply is lost through defects in the city's distributive system and the lack of proper official inspection. A saving of even 25 per cent. through stoppage of waste would be equivalent to enlarging our present water supply by one-fourth, would make our present supply ample for a population one-fourth larger than the present one, and prevent the danger of a water famine while the city is securing new sources of supply.

"A large proportion of the loss is caused by faulty street connections and defective plumbing in the interior of houses and buildings, and another large proportion by the wanton and careless waste of consumers.

"The experience of other cities has shown that well-known, simple, and scientific methods, easily applied (if there be a competent administrative service) will remove almost entirely these causes of waste without interfering with the free use of water, without increasing the cost to private consumers, and with great increase in the city revenues."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hitt—Gray.

The wedding of Robert S. R. Hitt and Miss Edith R. Gray, a daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, was celebrated at noon yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. Dr. Battershall of St. Peter's Church, Albany, assisted by the Rev. David H. Greer, rector of the church, and the Rev. A. R. Gray of Suwanee College, Tennessee. The chancel was banked with holly and poinsettia blossoms and greens, and Christmas wreaths decorated a number of the pews. The Christmas color scheme was carried out in the gowning of the attendants, whose white beaver hats were trimmed with holly, and sprays of it were fastened at their corsages.

The bride, who was escorted to the altar by her father, was in white satin, lace trimmed, and she wore a point lace veil. She carried a large bouquet of white orchids. The bridesmaids were the Misses Edith Clapp, Eva Barbey, and Janet Fish of New York, Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia, and Nannie Thayer and Alice Burnham of Boston. They were in pearl-colored cloth frocks, topped by white felt hats that were trimmed with holly and lace, and they carried ivory-bound Prayer Books that had gold monograms. W. F. Hitt was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Payne Whitney, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Dr. Van Buren, Austen R. Gray, Milton Barger, and William Hale.

A small breakfast for the bridal party was served in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Hitt and his bride will sail for Europe, where Mr. Hitt will take the position to which he was appointed recently—that of Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin.

Lythgoe—Richardson.

Details of the marriage, reported by cable, of Miss Lucy Tappan Richardson to Albert M. Lythgoe, in Athens, Greece, have been received in this city. It was celebrated in the English Church. The King was represented by M. Papparigopoulo, Maréchal of the Court, and the Queen by Count Messala. The Crown Prince and Princess, Prince Nicholas and Prince Andreas, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. After the ceremony a reception was held in the American School of Archaeology, the home of the bride's parents, at which the Crown Prince and Princess were present. Among the gifts was a silver tea service from the King and the Queen.

Miss Richardson is the granddaughter of the late Henry C. Bowen of Brooklyn and the daughter of Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, Director of the American School of Archaeology at Athens. Mr. Lythgoe took his bride to Egypt, where he has been engaged for several years in excavations for the University of California. He has been appointed Curator of the Egyptian Department of the Art Museum of Boston and Lecturer on Egyptology in Harvard University, but he will continue his work in Egypt for another year before entering upon his duties in this country.

Work of St. John's Day Nursery.

St. John's Day Nursery, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, reports that during the last year 1,884 days' work were procured for women, 398 articles of clothing were distributed, and 30,554 meals were provided for children. The average number of boys and girls harbored, fed, and instructed was fifty daily. Those who need women to work by the day are requested to apply, thus to enable mothers to support themselves. The sisters depend entirely on the assistance of the charitable for the continuance of the work. All contributions, particularly of money, provisions, and material suitable for making clothing for the children should be sent to the Sister in Charge at 223 East Sixty-seventh Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas Eve is devoted to the distribution of gifts, to Christmas trees, to children's parties, and to the general festivities of the season. Many house parties have gone to places in the country, including Aiken, Shelburne Farms, Biltmore, Staatsburg, and Tuxedo. Shopping in the very fashionable places has been rather slack recently. In one shop yesterday the scene resembled an afternoon reception. Buying gifts at a counter were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrens Van Alen, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. Valentine Blaque, and Judge Ingraham and Miss Ingraham.

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Mrs. Stanford White has invitations out for a New Year's dance, to be given in her Gramercy Park residence on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. The dance is to be in honor of Miss Isabella M. Wetherill, the débutante daughter of Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill and niece of Mrs. White.

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Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight will sail for England to-day, to be absent the entire season. Col. A. Lawrence Wetherill, Mrs. Wetherill, and Miss Wetherill will sail also.

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Mrs. Burke-Roche will give a Christmas party this evening for her daughter, Miss Cynthia Roche, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Eben Wright will have Christmas trees for their children and their young friends.

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Mrs. W. Seward Webb has a large house party at Shelburne Farms over the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are entertaining quietly at Staatsburg. Mrs. Pembroke Jones will spend her Christmas at her Southern home, and William C. Whitney will take a party to Aiken to-day.

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Miss Mary Seney Sheldon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, made her début at a reception given yesterday afternoon by her mother. Mrs. Sheldon, gowned in light pink and lace, and Miss Sheldon, in white liberty satin and chiffon, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Louise Robinson and Ella Guthrie. The house decorations were uncommonly effective. Masses of poinsettia blossoms and greens filled the corners of the halls and rooms, and wreaths and festoons of holly and green, with lines of miniature electric lamps, also red, running through them, covered the walls and ceilings. In the parlor, where the receiving party stood, there was a large Christmas tree, laden with part of the many bouquets sent to the débutante.

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William F. Havemeyer gave a dance at Delmonico's last evening for his two sons, Arthur and Raymond Havemeyer, who are home from Yale for the holiday season. The guests were received by Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer, frocked in white lace that was embroidered with pearls, and the two young hosts. Miss Havemeyer, not having recovered from a recent attack of typhoid fever, was not able to assist her brothers in receiving. The guests began to arrive at about 9 o'clock. There was general dancing in the small ballroom, for which Von Baer's orchestra furnished music, and a seated supper at small tables about midnight in the adjacent suite of rooms. The decorations were greens and holly. Among the guests asked were:

Mr. and Mrs. Hector H. Havemeyer,	W. M. Crane, Jr.,
Miss Elise Postley,	Russell Cheney,
Miss Louise Vanderhoef,	Frank T. Dodge,
Miss Grace Fargo,	A. Trowbridge Dwight,
The Misses Morrison,	L. Reed Fuller,
The Misses McCook,	Bayard Hoppin,
Miss Adeline Havemeyer,	Percy H. Jennings,
Miss Kate Prentice,	Emerson Latting,
Miss Elsie Ladd,	George A. Mohhuan,
Miss Ruth Haskins,	John S. Martin, Jr.,
Miss Julia Havemeyer,	John W. Minturn,
Miss Adelaide Knox,	Thomas D. Thacher,
Miss Eleanor Munroe,	Bernard Prentice,
Miss May Peterson,	Pieria Proal,
Miss Kathlyn Stryker,	Charles D. Rafferty,
Miss Susa Stanton,	Ogden M. Reid,
The Misses Waterbury,	Eric A. Swenson,
Miss Vezin,	Kilaen Van Rensselaer,
The Misses Harmon,	Mr. Vietor,
Bradford Brinton,	Mr. Turner,
	John E. Woodruff.

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Mrs. David H. Greer will have Tuesdays "at home" during the Winter in the rectory, at 342 Madison Avenue.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The week of Christmas will be one continuous round of gayety among the cottagers and at the clubhouses. At Tuxedo many social functions are scheduled for the week, but the ball which will be held at the clubhouse on New Year's Eve will be the most interesting event on the calendar.

For the week not a single room is left at the clubhouses, and few will reopen their cottages for the week.

At the tennis club a series of very interesting tennis and racquet contests have been arranged for the week's end, on Saturday.

George Standing of the New York Racquet Club, champion of the United States, will meet Robert Moore, the well-known English racquet player, now professional to the Tuxedo Club, formerly with the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and second to Latham, champion of England. The following days Standing will meet "Punch," the champion of England at Tennis.

J. Henry Smith will entertain at house party during the week's end, as will also Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., previous to going abroad during the first week in January.

Among those who will be at Tuxedo are Col. and Mrs. John J. McCook, who will be at the Winter Club; Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, and others.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A small dance at the Country Club took place this evening. Each of the thirty members of the club invited six guests. The spacious old house, once the home of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, was decorated with holly and mistletoe. Mrs. Eugene Hale, wife of Senator Hale, the President of the club, received the guests. The latter included among others, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore, Senator Kean, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Col. Edward Moreell, the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini, the Chargé d'Affaires of France and Mme. de Margerie, Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, ex-Ambassador to Rome and Mrs. Draper, Count Quadt of the German Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Chanler Anderson of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.

The cotillion of sixty couples took place this evening at Masonic Temple. This subscription dance of many years' standing represents more completely than anything else the older resident element of Washington. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the ex-Governor of Cuba, and one of the original members of the cotillion, received the guests with the committee, which included Mrs. Charles H. Campbell, daughter of the late Admiral Porter, Mrs. John Poor, Miss Myer, and Miss Christine Queen Owen. Dancing began shortly after 10 o'clock, with supper served at midnight. Mrs. Charles H. Campbell lead the cotillion.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained at dinner this evening B. Oumiroff, the singer, who will give a recital at the embassy next month. The guests included Count Cassini's staff.

Baroness Hengelmueller, wife of the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, issued cards for a large reception Tuesday, Dec. 30. This function will serve to introduce the Baroness von Palen, as well as mark Mme. Hengelmueller's return to society after a severe illness.

The Brazilian Minister and Mme. Assis Brasil, who have a house in New York for the Winter, returned to Washington yesterday to spend the holidays. They are the guests of the Minister from Argentina and Mme. Garcia Marean.

Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Commissioner of Civil Service Proctor and Mrs. Proctor, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, and Kermit Roosevelt, occupied a box at the New National Theatre to-night to witness Mr. E. H. Sothern's performance of "Hamlet."

ROOSEVELT ESTATE FIGHT

President Asked to Tell of His Cousin Cornelius's Affairs.

Mrs. Gertrude B. Motley Has a Claim of $25,000 Which She Asserts Was Invested for Her.

Mrs. Gertrude Beverly Motley has notifed the Surrogate of this county that she will sue to recover $25,000 as a creditor of the estate of Cornelius Roosevelt. President Roosevelt, a cousin of the man whose property is in question, is among the numerous members of that family to whom citations have been sent, directing them to tell what they know of the case. The President, as well as W. Emlen Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt, is represented by George C. Cobbé. Mrs. Motley's counsel is the firm of Hayes & Hirschfield.

Mrs. Motley asserts that Cornelius Roosevelt owed her $25,000 by reason of a suggestion he once made that she buy certain stock in La Caisse Financiere Française. When the suggestion was made Mr. Roosevelt and Mrs. Motley lived in France, and he had conducted his business for years in the town of Oisy. She says he took $28,000 and invested it for her, subsequently repaying $3,000, and thereafter continuing to pay interest on the remainder up to the time of his death, on Feb. 15 of this year. Mr. Cobbé, on behalf of the executors of Cornelius Roosevelt, who are W. Emlen Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt, contends that the claim is baseless.

It is asserted by Mrs. Motley that when she gave to Mr. Roosevelt the $28,000 he secured it by transferring to her his interest in the estate of his brother Frank, under whose will he said he was to get a one-third share, and also his interest in the estate of his uncle, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, whose property was to be divided among several nieces and nephews. In transferring those interests, however, he reserved for himself, she states, the first $5,000 he might realize from either estate. Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt's estate, she asserts, now yields an annual income of $40,000, of which $20,000 was to be distributed among the legatees. One of these heirs was Frank Roosevelt, who died in 1895, and the income of his one-tenth share, Mrs. Motley says, should have been $2,000, of which Cornelius Roosevelt claimed one-third.

W. Emlen Roosevelt says that to him Cornelius assigned his interest in Frank's estate to the extent of $5,000, and he intends to collect that if he can. W. Emlen, in addition to being an executor of Cornelius, is an executor of Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Motley says Cornelius left property besides his interests in the two estates named, but she has been unable to discover what or where it is.

In answering her application to the Surrogate, the executors say that Cornelius Roosevelt went to France and was married there in 1878, after which he remained in that country until shortly before his death. He died in New York, having come here on business, leaving his family in Eoissy, where the members now reside. He had no property here except his personal effects at that time, but previously he had made a will under the laws of this State in order to protect personal belongings in America. His principal will, however, was executed in France in 1896. The reason the executors did not file the American will for probate, they state, was that they were advised that Paris was the proper place to start settling up the estate. They deny that they ever told Mrs. Motley that Mr. Roosevelt did not leave a will.

Frank Roosevelt, say the executors, died in 1895, and Cornelius received from his estate various amounts, the estate being finally settled up before Cornelius died.

Under the will of Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, one-tenth shares were bequeathed to Theodore Roosevelt and other nieces and nephews. There was some litigation over the estate, and under a decision of Justice Lawrence, Cornelius was debarred from inheriting. It was understood, however, that there was a family agreement under which he was to get a certain ample income.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the most striking things in the market, as well as the most artistic, come from the northern part of Europe—from Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Finland. Of real interest are the quaint, crude, genuine old wooden pieces, made in the last century, when the peasants used wooden utensils for home use. Some of the old mugs are to be had in New York. They are a little expensive, as all genuinely old things are, but quite worth what they cost. They were usually burnt out of a solid log and carved by hand on the outside. The peasants drank beer, coffee, and soup from them.

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There are the modern baskets, mugs, butter boxes, &c., made by the peasants, and decorated, many of them, by gentlewomen in the cities, but with these every one is familiar.

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Other quaint things are in pottery from Sweden. They are quite new, being reproductions of that used a hundred or more years ago by the peasants. There are only two colors, red and green, in solid masses, with the bodies of the pieces of red usually, the tops green, and lines of green at the lower parts. Some that are particularly interesting are in the form of animals, and on the order of the old-time tobies. They are of good size, and would hold a quart or more. Some of them have the appearance of foxes, and there are frogs and odd things, with fishes' heads and four claws. Others are in the more familiar toby style of the old man with the flowing beard, but all are in the two colors. Some of the animal pitchers have the openings at the tops of the backs instead of at the mouths.

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There are vases in the pottery, and also teapots, though these have not the quaintness of the pitchers.

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Very interesting in color, design, and decoration are vases which are to be seen more than the other goods—the Finland vases. The colors are Oriental, and the decorations are in striking conventional designs. They are quite new this year, and the color effects are reproduced from those used in old-time Finland house decorations. They come from the Arabia pottery which is situated near Helsingfors, the old capital of Finland.

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In Russian porcelain there are many pretty and interesting things. These are made in small quantities not far from St. Petersburg. There are trays in small size, mugs, plates, pitchers, different things showing the curious Russian lettering, the inscriptions having various hospitable meanings. Some say merely "Welcome," and others are in long sentences: "We give you bread and salt and wish you peace."

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Queer things that are interesting in shape and color tones are Russian bowls. Pottery boats they are really, tiny ones, medium sized, and large. There is a head at one end, and each is after the shape of a viking ship. The colors are brilliant.

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There are quaint Russian tankards, if they are tankards—they might be anything—also in deep colors.

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Russian lacquer is beautiful, and exquisite boxes, trays, and picture frames are to be found. The decorations of these pieces are by hand, many of them by famous artists, and the best work is expensive.

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For genuine tankards the most effective are the Swedish. They are massive, short compared with the German, and large around, almost jars with handles. The decoration is in relief, and in the color of old iron, with the cover and the base in some pieces in rich colors.

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There are pretty little cups and saucers, with flower decorations, in Swedish ware.

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A peculiar pottery from Finland has a marble decoration, some of the pieces being almost perfect representations of marble. There are vases in tall, slender, graceful designs, and interesting pieces have figures in relief. The marble decoration is said to be a secret.

OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL TEN O'CLOCK.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Last Hours for Christmas Shopping

IT'S double hurry now. Not a minute to lose. The rush is on with avidity. Every flying hour urges haste.

The Big Store Is Now In the Very Bloom of Its Holiday Activity.

Stocks are matchless. We do not have to make apologies. We prepared for the Holiday trade as we do for all occasions—prodigally. Stocks are always complete, for the Big Store does business all the year 'round, not merely for two weeks at Christmas time!

We append a few suggestions for those who may in their haste have forgotten something.

WE HAVE EXTRA GOOD FACILITIES FOR THE DELIVERY OF MERCHANDISE, AND ALL GOODS BOUGHT UP TO THE CLOSING HOUR OF THE STORE THIS EVENING WILL BE DELIVERED FOR CHRISTMAS.

Jewelry.	Furniture.	Favors.
Pianos.	Furs.	House Coats.
Dolls.	Pictures.	Clocks.
Handkerchiefs.	Neckwear.	Watches.
Gloves.	Stationery.	Musical Instruments.
Umbrellas.	Lounging Robes.	Athletic Supplies.
Novelties.	Diamonds.	Smokers' Articles.
Slippers.	Books.	Men's Clothing.
Silverware.	Groceries.	Men's Furnishings.
Toys.	Candies.	Women's Wear.
Shoes.	Wines and Liquors.	Children's Wear.

And Then the Cheery Christmas Dinner!

The World's Greatest Grocery affords a feast fit for a ruler's table. Fresh dressed dry-picked New York and Rhode Island Turkeys; plump Geese from Maryland; sweet Oranges from Florida and California; Malaga Grapes; Celery; Dehera Cluster Raisins; Nuts from abroad; English Plum Puddings; imported Cheese and fragrant Coffee.
And then sparkling Champagnes and choice Wines!
Brilliant Cut Glassware. Gleaming China, Snowy Napery.
Table Silverware of every kind.

Cigar Cases.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, 1.00
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Lambrequins.
SATIN LAMBREQUINS, 15.00
(3d Floor, Front, 18th St. & 2d Floor, Centre)

Couch Covers.
FINE COUCH COVERS, 5.90
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Gloves.
WOMEN'S FINE GLACE GLOVES, pair, 85
MEN'S FUR GLOVES, all kinds, 85
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Aprons.
NURSES' PLAIN APRONS, BRETELLE APRONS, GINGHAM APRONS, Fancy Afternoon Tea Aprons, AT 19c., 25c. & 49c.
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Rings.
WOMEN'S FANCY SET RINGS, clusters, rows, twin settings, genuine Opals; Garnets, Sapphires, Emeralds and Turquoise doublets with pearls; very large and new assortment to select from, 3.00
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Tapestry Table Covers.
TAPESTRY COVERS, 2 yds. long x 2 yds. wide, each, 2.75
TAPESTRY COVERS, 2½ yds. long x 2 yds. wide, each, 3.50
TAPESTRY COVERS, 3 yds. long x 2 yds. wide, each, 4.50
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Opera-Glass Bags.
SILK OPERA-GLASS BAGS, 1.50
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Rubber Boots.
CHILDREN'S RUBBER BOOTS, 98
MEN'S SPORTING BOOTS, 3.50
(Main and Second Floors, East.)

Jewel Cases.
JEWEL CASES, 24-kt. gold plate or gray finish, silk-lined, glass top, 1.50
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Fancy Stationery.
50c. BOX PAPER, 25
50c. FANCY INKSTAND, imitation bronze, 25
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Slippers.
MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, from 25c. to 4.00
(Second Floor, East.)

Silverware.
CRACKER JARS, fancy decorated china, with quadruple-plated top, extra large size, 98
QUADRUPLE PLATED TOILET SETS; comb, brush and mirror; bright finish, in case, 5.00
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Shawls and Capes.
COLORED WORSTED KNITTED SHAWLS, 49
COLORED WORSTED KNITTED SHAWLS, 69
COLORED WORSTED CIRCULAR CAPES, 1.69
COLORED WORSTED CIRCULAR CAPES, 1.95
(Second Floor, East of Grand Stairway.)

Fans.
SILK GAUZE and LACE FANS, 2.00 to 3.00
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Writing Tablets.
EMBOSSED and GRAIN LEATHER TABLETS, 98
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Tapestry Pillows.
GOBELIN TAPESTRY PILLOWS, 1.50
(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Foot Mould Shoes.
MEN'S SHOES, 3.00
WOMEN'S SHOES, 3.00
(Main Floor, East; Second Floor, East.)

Hand-Drawn Linens
JAPANESE DOILIES, each, 25
JAPANESE TABLE COVERS, each, 4.50
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Umbrellas & Canes.
MEN'S and WOMEN'S FINE SILK UMBRELLAS, 5.00
Others, from 1.69 to 15.00
MEN'S WALKING STICKS, from 50c to 12.00
(Main Floor, Front.)

Cigars.
A box of Good Cigars always makes an acceptable holiday gift. If you are undecided what to give *him* call and see what we offer in the Cigar line. The largest and most complete assortment ever offered. Qualities high and to suit all. Prices low and within the limit of every purse. A full line of Smokers' Articles still to be had.
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Wines and Liquors.

MUSCATEL, imported, an exceedingly fine wine, 10 years old; per quart,	75
QUEEN QUALITY PORT and SHERRY 8 years old; per quart,	67
CREME DE MENTHE; per quart,	60c and 1.00
KUMMEL, No. A1 Extra Doppel, per gal., $2.35; per quart,	65
IMPERIAL GRAPE BRANDY, per gal., $2.85; per quart,	75
HENNESSEY BRANDY, imported; per quart,	1.00
BOWMORE SCOTCH WHISKEY, 10 years old; per quart,	1.00
MISTLETOE IRISH WHISKEY, very old and fine; per quart,	1.15
NORMANDY RYE, 10 years old, per gal., $3.50; per quart,	1.00
FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE, per gal., $3.00; per quart,	87
CABINET RYE, per gal., $2.75; per quart,	75
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per gal., $2.50; per quart,	65
MARYLAND RYE, per gal., $2.00; per quart,	55
PORT, SHERRY, SWEET CATAWBA and MUSCATEL, according to age and quality, per gal.,	$2.00, $1.65, $1.35, $1.20 and $1.00
CLARET AND RHINE WINE, according to age and quality, per gal.,	$1.25, $1.10, 90c and 75c

(Fourth Floor.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Finest quality CHRISTMAS TURKEYS AND CHICKENS, dry-picked, freshly dressed, at lowest market prices; fresh from the farms of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.	8	MINCE MEATS — Atmore's or Armour's Condensed Mince Meat; pkg.,	23	CHRISTMAS PIES — Home-made style, large family size, Mince and Pumpkin Pies, each,	23
PLUM PUDDING — Finest quality, made from an old English recipe; 3 lbs., 53c.; 2 lbs., 35c.; 1 lb.	18	JAMS — Siegel Cooper Co.'s strictly pure Fruit Jams; all kinds; doz., $2.10; per 1-lb. jar,	18	COFFEE — "Guadarali Blend" finest quality Mocha and Java Coffee, richest aroma, delicate flavor, no better drink at any price; special, per lb.,	30
BUCKWHEAT—"Fountain" brand finest quality self-raising Buckwheat, 3-lb. package,	14	CATSUP—"Fountain" brand finest quality Tomato Catsup, made expressly for us; pint bottle,	15	COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos, roasted daily; lb.,	15
MAPLE SYRUP—"Fountain" brand pure Vermont Maple Sap, per full quart can,	35	SARDINES—"Durand" choice imported Oil Sardines, ⅛s; per can,	18	TEA—Extra choice quality first pickings Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, English Breakfast or India Ceylon, choice cup qualities; 5 lbs., $2.00; lb.,	43
OLIVES — "Fountain" brand, finest quality Spanish Queen Olives, 10-oz. bottle,	23	SUCCOTASH — Webb's "Oriental" brand fancy Maine Succotash, 1902 packing; can,	10	ORANGES — Fancy sweet, juicy Jamaica Oranges, doz.,	23
DATES—Finest quality Hallowi Persian Dates, package,	6	JELLY—"Thistle" brand pure Currant Jelly; per glass,	10	FIGS—Best quality 4-crown Smyrna Figs, lb.,	16
CRACKERS — Fresh made Bar Harbor or Orange Gem; lb.,	10	PEAS—"Honey Sweet" Early June Peas; doz., $1.15; can,	10	NUTS—Best quality New Mixed Nuts, lb.,	11
		CRACKERS — Brown edge Vanilla or Christmas mixed; lb.,	12½	(Fourth Floor.)	

Men's Watches.
About ⅓ Underpriced.
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INEXPEDIENT AND UNSAFE.

It is equally impossible for us to ignore or for Germany to avow the thought that underlies her urgent request that President ROOSEVELT become the arbitrator of the Venzeuelan dispute. We earnestly wish and intend to hold aloof. The acceptance of this office by the President would bring us within the field of controversy. It would be that first step upon a course we could not pursue without peril nor retrace without discredit.

The difference between committing or avoiding this mistake involves for us far more than the familiar risk of displeasing one or the other of the litigants. The slightest consideration of the surface possibilities shows into what perplexities we might stumble. The President consents to serve, hears and determines the case. His award, conceivably, is against Venezuela. She is committed by her agreement and the arbitrator's finding to the payment of money. Here arises at once a double risk. She might refuse to pay, or she might be unable to pay. Great Britain and Germany would then engage in a new joint demonstration to collect the adjudicated damages. Against the demonstration in which they are now engaged we might on various grounds protest. How could we protest against measures undertaken to enforce our own decree? In what an impossible position we should be placed if the allies ventured to set for themselves the limits of their hostile undertaking. They might blockade ports, destroy cities, land troops, occupy territory, and we should be forced either to stand silent, or if we protested, to be told with some excusable insolence that the measures we complained of were necessary to enforce the decision of our own President. There would be no escape except through the payment of the award ourselves—an alternative which would involve commitment to the unthinkable policy of underwriting the debts of all the Spanish-American republics.

We might buy Margarita Island of Venezuela on condition that she set aside the purchase money as a fund out of which to pay the award. What a shout of protest would go up from all our anti-imperialists, and from thousands who are not anti-imperialists. How such a step would set forward the hands upon the dial of history. How it would intensify German jealousy of our Monroe Doctrine, German dislike of our new pretensions as a world power, and the general European dread of our expanding and powerful competition. But many and obvious as are the objections to that short way out of the difficulty, it would be manifestly preferable to embarking without a port in sight upon the unknown waters into which Germany invites us.

That such a suggestion should be made only exhibits our repugnance to undertake through arbitration by the President the settlement of the controversy. If we accept that responsibility in one case, we should find it more difficult to decline it in the next. There would open before us a vista of embarrassment and peril. Those "primary interests" of Europe from which we have resolutely held aloof would be brought too near, and we might in unforeseen emergencies be entangled far beyond the line of safe policy. We should raise by our own act a new menace to the Monroe Doctrine, making it visibly more easy for any European Power that now dissents from it to make it the subject of dispute and strife. We could not dissociate the decision of the President from the policy of the Nation, perhaps not from National action. It leads us upon unknown ground, and we have a great liking to see the path before us.

The President can have but one motive for considering the request at all. That is his earnest and anxious desire, which is the earnest and anxious desire of the whole American people, to see an immediate end put to the strained situation in Caribbean waters. We see there a heap of combustibles exposed to much more than the average risk of accidental contact with fire. The declaration of the bumptious Captain of an Italian cruiser that he should stop the Caracas if she attempted to enter the Harbor of La Guayra reveals the imminence of the peril. It is generally the smallest child that is most reckless with matches. In the present state of public opinion and public feeling in this country it is to the last degree desirable that no further cause of irritation should arise.

Knowing this the President has perhaps felt some inclination to accede to the request of Germany and Great Britain as a means of bringing the matter out of the stage of war and peril to that of peaceful adjudication. Serious as is the danger, he might pay too high for immediate relief from it. It is open to him to reply to the increased pressure from Germany and Great Britain by the still more urgent insistence upon his recommendation that they refer the dispute to The Hague tribunal. He can tell them that such a decision would be universally welcomed in this country, while American sentiment is unmistakably opposed to his assumption of the rôle of arbitrator. It is not seemly, it is hardly friendly, for them to offer him relief from one embarrassment only by plunging into another perhaps more serious. The Hague tribunal is their servant, our servant, the court of highest resort created by a concert of civilized nations. There is no public reason, no reason apparent to candid minds, why the case should not at once be taken to that court.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The selection of Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE as Police Commissioner will generally be accepted as creditable to the judgment and good faith of the Mayor. Gen. GREENE is beyond dispute the man most favorably and widely known of those who have been mentioned. If, as is reported, Gov. ODELL influenced the choice, it is an indication that he understands the importance of the position and the high qualifications it requires, and that the organization of the Republican Party, which he now controls, is prepared to support a proper standard of police administration.

Gen. GREENE by education, military and business experience, and personal character is well fitted for the task he has consented to assume. His relations to party politics in the past have been such as might embarrass a weak man in the impartial and non-partisan operation of the police; but he is not a weak man. He is, on the contrary, a man of unusual force and firmness, accustomed to command, acquainted with the responsibilities of command and trained in a school absolutely independent of politics. If he should prove not to be thus independent, it would be a great surprise and a deep disappointment to those who know and respect him. Nevertheless, his work will be so difficult and the time in which he can be sure of controlling it is so short, that his willingness to assume it and to take the risks involved in it must be regarded as a distinct sacrifice for the public good.

We take it for granted that Gen. GREENE will enter upon his arduous duties with a clear understanding of his power and accountability with reference to them, and that he will not be exposed to that extra-constitutional legislation from the Mayor's office which so unfortunately sapped the position of Col. PARTRIDGE in the public judgment from the very start. To operate the police force of this great city so as to insure the best practicable service in the fields unquestionably defined by the laws of the State will in itself be formidable. It will require a steadier and more vigorous hand than has heretofore been applied to it, and it will not admit of experiments in interpretation. The main thing, of course, will be the reorganization and the redistribution of the personnel of the force in order to bring into activity the best and to dismiss or reduce to practical harmlessness those who are not trustworthy. In this work the Commissioner will have ample power if the Mayor and the politicians will keep or shall be forced to keep their hands off. It is related of Gen. GREENE that when he was a young officer on the survey of the boundary in the Northwest, all landmarks having been obliterated by a snowstorm, he guided the party by astronomical observations, and at the end of some hours of toilsome travel they emerged to find the flag on headquarters in the direct line of march. If he lays his course as straight in his new undertaking, he will reach his goal.

THE HEARING ON WATER WASTE.

The hearing accorded yesterday to representatives of the City Club and others by the commission created to investigate and report upon the water supply of New York was fruitful of good. The perfectly proper contention of the City Club was that while provision for the future growth of the city must be ultimately made in an increased supply, what is immediately demanded of the commission is that it shall find and recommend the means for stopping the enormous waste of water in New York, and that it regard this as its first and most imperative duty. At the present rate of consumption we are confronted with the danger of scarcity before the end of 1903, and should next Summer be dry, it may involve a water famine. During the past six years the alleged consumption of water has increased six times as rapidly as the population. Ergo, we need more water. But if plans were completed and everything ready for an immediate beginning, it would be certainly six years, and perhaps ten or twelve, before such addition to the water supply could be made, and meanwhile we should have passed through scarcity to famine, and perhaps worse. Facts were cited in the discussion pointing to the conclusion that our present per capita supply is at least twice, and perhaps three times, as much as we need for all purposes, industrial, commercial, domestic, and public. To cut the consumption down 50 per cent., which any competent hydraulic engineer would undertake to do if he had a free hand, would double the available supply at a very small fraction of the cost of doubling the storage and distribution plant of the city. If the commission is convinced, or can convince itself by a study of the problem, that there is now a large waste in distribution and use which can be materially reduced or stopped altogether, its obvious duty is to state its conclusions with all proper emphasis as soon as possible, and leave it to the administration and the people to carry out the plan they have agreed upon.

This is a sane and convincing view of the duty of the commission, in no respect conflicting with what may also be its duty in preparing the way for such increase of the municipal water supply as may ultimately be demanded in the public interest. London, with six and a quarter millions of people, finds a total per diem supply of less than 212,000,000 gallons ample for all purposes. The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with a population of about two millions, are confronted with imminent scarcity in a daily supply of 293,000,000 gallons. The assumption that the City of New York needs a supply of water equivalent to about 120 gallons per head of population per day, or thereabout, is nonsense, and if the commission does not contradict it good citizens will have warrant for impeaching the intelligence or the honesty of its members. New York cannot use 40 gallons without preventable waste; probably 30 would be sufficient to permit a good deal of waste; no doubt 25 would answer, if necessity demanded, without entailing any inconvenience to consumers. Assuming the ultimate economy to be unattainable, the commission should have no difficulty in seeing its way to suggesting the methods by which the alleged consumption may be cut down to at most 60 gallons per head per day, and if it goes about the performance of this duty in the right way it will have the support of public opinion for the measures found to be necessary.

The water problem of New York is not a sentimental proposition in any sense. It is a matter of very practical business. In its results as a business venture the whole principle of municipal trading may be judged and decided. The people and the City Government are partners in a venture involving an investment up to this time of about $125,000,000. The people have provided the capital and the City Government is supposed to furnish the management. If through the inefficiency or incompetence of the management during a series of years conditions have been created which call for the investment of an additional hundred million dollars, more or less, to carry the business on, the people will be apt to feel and express great dissatisfaction. If it is made clear to them that they are in part to blame for these conditions, and that with co-operation between the administration and the people the further investment need not be made until demanded by the growth of the city to, say, double its present size, reforms will not be half as difficult of accomplishment as they have been assumed to be by those who seek to discourage them.

GIVE GREATER NEW YORK A PLAN!

The flatiron building is more of a monstrosity than other skyscrapers, because it can be seen from more directions, but it carries all the better the warning because it is so conspicuous. The warning alluded to is not with regard to aesthetics, but the practical results of erecting such human hives on Manhattan Island.

When the flatiron has all its offices filled—and its central location warrants us in believing that this will soon be the case—the streets about it will be flooded between half after 5 and 6 o'clock each day by a mass of humanity escaping from its elevators and taking refuge for the night in other boroughs. The big department stores and the Metropolitan Life and the other skyscrapers will add each its regiment to the crowd, and all these people will have to be transported up and down town and across to the ferries; for the great majority of employés must find lodgment elsewhere than on Manhattan.

The struggle to reach home which goes on every weekday at the Brooklyn Bridge must be repeated at all the ferries. There is not one problem; but a dozen problems confront the civic authorities in the disposition of these morning and evening crowds.

The situation is one that calls for the immediate employment of the best talent, and the most pressing need is a plan that will make allowance for the steady increase of pressure on the avenues of ingress and egress to and from Manhattan. Something is being done by the Municipal Art Society to call attention to this crying need by enlisting the co-operation of various societies of public-spirited citizens, of artist organizations and of individuals in an effort to bring the matter before the city authorities. The scope of their investigations and suggestions, if they are accorded a hearing, will not be confined to Manhattan, but will embrace the other boroughs, and will take into account the existing and projected bridges, the tunnels to be pierced beneath the North, East, and Harlem Rivers, the docks and ferries, the parks and boulevards already made, and the chain of parkways suggested for the water-fronts of the various boroughs.

A plan properly digested would be a great boon to real estate and enable the boroughs to foresee many years ahead where recreation grounds would have to be placed, bridges or tunnels built, or ferries planted. It would decide levels and economize on sewers and gas and water mains, which are now often placed at wrong points and on false levels, at the cost of vast sums of money. It would arrange for new streets on a scientific plan with tunnel and pipe spaces below the surface. Such streets would soon pay for extra cost by the saving of gas and steam and water in pipes which can be watched and instantly repaired, not to speak of their value as conduits for underground trains.

Considering the prophecies that were rife in New York seventy or eighty years ago, concerning the enormous size the future city must attain, it is odd that there was not more effort made to tunnel such a thoroughfare as Broadway, but even as late as the sixties, when the need of north and south transportation had become acute, an attempt to build an underground up Broadway was baffled. We have now an enlightened Mayor and good heads of departments, so that there is more probability than ever before that some comprehensive yet elastic plan for the relief of crowds will be adopted, a plan that will of necessity include the settlement of sites for new parks and public buildings, monuments, and other civic adornments, so that all future expenditures will be made with a minimum of waste in time and money. The day has gone by for the hideous loss of treasure which has accompanied the expansion of New York hitherto.

FIGHTING CUBA IN THE SENATE.

There was unpleasant significance in the dispatch we published yesterday morning as to the disposition of the Senate toward the Cuban treaty of reciprocity. It appears that, while the beet-sugar men profess to have retired from the fight, the out-and-out protectionists of the type of ALDRICH of Rhode Island and QUAY of Pennsylvania have taken their places and are preparing to defeat the measure by dilatory tactics.

The terms of the treaty, as announced, require that it shall be acted on by the 30th of next month. Congress has adjourned to meet again on the 5th of January. When it reassembles the unfinished business will be what is known as the Omnibus Statehood bill, admitting Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma into the Union. This bill has been adversely reported by the majority of the Senate Committee, which proposes as a substitute the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one State. Senator QUAY has entered with great and suspicious vigor into the contest against the committee's bill and in favor of the one sent over from the House. It now appears that he is ready to use the precedence obtained for this matter to delay the consideration of the Cuban treaty, and he is in a position to do so very effectively. There will be but twenty-two business days after the recess before the 30th of January, and the Senate, in its leisurely fashion, is not likely to use more than eighteen of these, so that the time is very short. Unless the opposition in the Republican Party can be overcome or withdrawn the prospect for the treaty is gloomy.

It will be noted that the opposition is not based on the interest of any particular industry. It springs from the idea that it is not safe to touch the tariff at all, indirectly or directly, by legislation or by treaty. The opponents of the treaty simply ignore the obligations toward Cuba on the one hand and the very great advantage to the trade and industries of the United States on the other, to say nothing of the enormous advantage of the friendly feeling that would follow decent treatment of the Cubans and the growth of commerce with the island. They regard nothing but the greed of the protected interests which cannot withstand even discussion of reciprocity. We do not say that logically they are not right in their inference. It is perfectly true that all fair discussion, and still more all experience of freer trade, tends to undermine the confidence of the American people in the theory of taxing themselves into prosperity. But it remains true that it is of immense importance to the future of the country that liberal relations shall be established with our neighbor in the Caribbean Sea, and it will be unfortunate as well as disgraceful if the reactionaries of the Senate are permitted to defeat or greatly to delay the treaty.

NUGGETS.

Above All His Fellows.

"Is Jinks successful as a chauffeur"

"Well, I should say so. Why, he's been arrested eight times in the last two weeks."—Chicago Post.

Willing to Oblige.

"Can you tell me the nearest way to reach Buffalo Street?"

"C-c-c-certainly. It's j-j-just up th-th-this s-s-s-s—say, I can, I can go with you and show you quicker than I can say it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Going and Coming.

Mistress (calling down stairs)—O! Bridget, what was that crash? You haven't gone and broken that vase!

Bridget—Yis, Mum, Oi—

Mistress—O! how did you come to do it?

Bridget—Oi didn't go to do it, Mum.—Philadelphia Press.

Discouraging.

Of course there's much room at the top
Where the lucky are lazily sunning,
But what can we do when the sign
States briefly:

ELEVATOR NOT RUNNING.

—Indianapolis News.

A Magnificent Work.

"A magnificent work, his latest story, you say?"

"Magnificent! Why, it's the finest story that has been published this century."

"Indeed? What's the general idea?"

"Oh, half-morocco, gold or uncut edges, cloth edition, finished in four colors, with illuminated pages to every chapter!"—Baltimore News.

DISCIPLINE.

Mary H. Krout in Denver Times.

It is the time of waiting that is hard;
Slow creep the hours with restless longing filled,
The strong desire that will not brook delay,
The call to duty that will not be stilled.

Good is not wrought in haste; they hurry not
The powers that order in their turn the day and night.
The snow and frost, the warm, persuasive rain,
The lowering cloud, the noontide's floods of light.

All the creative forces move resistlessly,
Veiled in the darkness; and no listening ear,
As sentient cells expand, and colors wake and glow,
The faintest jar of atoms taking form may hear.

Silence and solitude and patience—these,
O, soul, shall have with thee, as well, their way,
And no imperious will shall bring thy fate to pass,
Nor wild rebellion force thy doom's delay.

PRINCESS OF SAXONY IS FOUND IN GENEVA

Brother and Former Tutor of Her Children Are With Her.

Various Stories Told in European Capitals Throw Light on the Unhappy Life of the Royal Couple.

GENEVA, Dec. 23.—The Crown Princess of Saxony is here under the name of Fraulein von Oben. Her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, and Prof. Giron are at the same hotel. The Archduke has assumed the name of De Buriano. The party is living quietly, and purpose to spend Christmas here.

MUNICH, Dec. 23.—It is announced that Archduke Leopold Ferdinand left here to find his sister, the Crown Princess of Saxony. The view held at the Bavarian Court is that the Princess may yet return to Dresden. The Court at Munich excuses her conduct, alleging that the Princess was terrorized by Prof. Giron and yielded to his threats.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Dresden this evening to the Lokal-Anzeiger confirms previous advices from Geneva, to the effect that the Crown Princess of Saxony is in Geneva with Prof. Giron, a French teacher of languages, whom she met during her last trip to Paris. He is described as twenty-four years old, and of "a striking personality, with large, bright eyes."

All the theatres in Dresden are closed to-night. The Court of the fugitive Princess has been dissolved.

The Tageblatt's Dresden correspondent says: "The difficulty between the Princely couple dated from prior to King Albert's death. They had several painful scenes during the King's illness.

"It is reported here that the Crown Prince's recent accident, ostensibly the breaking of one of his legs while hunting in the Bavarian mountains, near Salzburg, was an invention, the fact being that he had a fight with his brother-in-law, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, and the Crown Prince was so badly handled that he had to take to his bed and return to Dresden as soon as he was able.

"The Saxon Ministers say the affair is definitively closed so far as the Dresden Court is concerned. The letters of the Crown Princess have been seized. She is expected to give birth to a child in May."

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The flight of the Crown Princess of Saxony is the absorbing topic of the day here. All kinds of sensational reports are in circulation. When she left Salzburg, accompanied by her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, the Princess went to Munich, where a French tutor awaited her. Her brother was also joined there by a beautiful Viennese woman, and the two couples proceeded to Brussels and thence to Geneva.

It appears that when the Crown Prince returned recently to Dresden after his hunting accident in Tyrol he discovered secret correspondence exchanged between the Princess and the French tutor, whose attentions to her had caused gossip that resulted in the tutor's expulsion from Saxony.

Immediately afterward the Princess left her home and went to Salzburg. The fact that she took a trunk filled with jewelry and other valuables indicates that she was prepared for an emergency.

It is reported that Archduke Leopold Ferdinand has written to Emperor Francis Joseph renouncing his rank and dignity as a member of the Imperial House and saying he will become a civil subject. The Archduke's career has caused much pain to the family, dating from the time when he started to accompany the heir to the throne on a tour of the world. He got only so far as Colombo, where he was obliged to leave the ship on account of his behavior. The Archduke has since been concerned in many questionable incidents and was confined for some months in an asylum.

Archduke Leopold Ferdinand intends to take the name of Leopold Woelfling. Besides formally renouncing his rank and dignities as a member of the imperial house, the Archduke has returned all his orders and decorations, including that of the Golden Fleece, and has resigned his commission in the Austrian Army.

It is expected that he will marry his Viennese companion. His relatives prevented him from taking this step morganatically several months ago.

The Archduke was at one time secretly betrothed to Donna Elvira, the second daughter of Don Carlos, who eloped with Count Filippo Folchi in 1896. He is regarded as weak mentally. He professes to extreme radical and almost anarchistic views.

OFTEN QUARRELED WITH PRINCE

Princess Louise, Angered by Her Husband's Attentions to Other Women, Warned Him of Desertion.

DRESDEN, Dec. 23.—King George and the Crown Prince Frederick know where the Crown Princess Louise has sought refuge, but they have decided to accept the estrangement of the Princess and her husband as irreparable. They have made the Cabinet privy to the circumstances of the Princess's flight, as they see them, and a decree of divorce is talked of as a necessary sequence to the Princess's resolution to leave the Court forever.

This determination was announced to her husband early in November, after one of their frequent violent scenes. She confided her intention to separate herself utterly from the Court and "all its wretchedness" to two or three of her intimate friends, and discussed with them the impossibility of her longer enduring the artificial etiquette of the Court and the "forced companionship of a man who was loathsome to her."

The Princess wrote to her mother at the end of November that it was her purpose to leave the Crown Prince and give up the prospect of the crown, which, instead of being attractive, the Princess frequently said was detestable to her. She formally told members of her entourage that she was going to visit her parents at Salzburg.

The letter of the Princess to her mother brought the Archduchess of Tuscany immediately to Dresden. She implored her daughter to reconsider her determination and make the best of an unpleasant situation for the sake of her children, and to see as little of the Crown Prince as permissible. The Princess replied, according to one of her confidants, that she would see nothing of "that beast"; that the tutelage of her children was largely taken out of her hands, and that she could not bear to see them spoiled by the "hypocrisies of the Court."

What she complained of in the Prince was his intemperance, his attentions to other women, and, as her partisans affirm, his cruelty of disposition. They affirm that he has for years paid particular attention to an actress named Baste, and it is credibly reported that at a review of troops at Grimma two years ago, the Prince fell from his horse, intoxicated, in front of his regiment.

However true these incidents may be the Court and all Dresden knew that insurmountable obstacles separated the affections of the Crown Princess and the Crown Prince. Though he seemingly had genuine admiration for his wife, the Prince did his share of quarreling, and often tried to impose his will upon her, but he always hoped that she would in the end humble herself. His attitude recently, until she had actually gone, appears to have been that of disdainful indifference and disbelief that she really intended to carry out her threats.

The Crown Princess's days at Salzburg were spent in controversy with her father and mother, who did not excuse her for a moment in her desire to leave her position and family. Her brother, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, took his sister's part. The circumstances of the Princess's flight are still obscure here and no further reliable news is available. The only fact that seems clear is that the King and Crown Prince know where she is and are in communication with her, but it is learned that she is absolutely intractable.

Dresden is absorbed by the sensation. The theory that the Crown Princess is suffering from mental aberration is now only feebly propagated by the Saxon Court, and the Crown Prince's adherents intimate that love for another man is the cause of the Princess's desertion.

The Dresdner Nachricten, one of the principal newspapers having conservative leanings, after saying it could almost be sorry for the Princess, with a disposition incompatible with that of the Prince and disliking the etiquette of this Court, suggests that "to find the reason for her departure one must find the man." The man in this case who is associated by gossip with the Princess is a handsome Frenchman, who was tutor to the Princess's children. He was peremptorily discharged by order of the Crown Prince Dec. 2. The tutor disappeared and then the Princess disappeared.

An instance of the Princess's disregard of Court manners was her cycling through the streets of Dresden with an American dentist who, at her request, taught her to ride a bicycle, though the King and Crown Prince commanded her not to learn. The name of this dentist was at first coupled with that of the Princess when it was heard that she had disappeared, but he is quietly living here with his family.

The Crown Princess had a lively manner. She was independent and high spirited, and was inclined to ridicule the observances of the little Saxon Court, which takes itself most seriously.

The Crown Prince, who, it is announced, has recovered from the injury that he recently sustained while hunting, drove out to-day with two of his sons.

STRIKE CAUSING STARVATION.

Pitiable Condition of Those Dependent Upon Workmen in Rostoff, Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times's Odessa correspondent reports that the condition of the families of the 4,500 Rostoff strikers is said to be pitiable. Many thousands of persons dependent upon the strikers, who have now been idle for nearly a month, are reported to be on the verge of starvation.

NEW ROUTE TO PERSIA.

Russia Will Make Specially Reduced Tariff on Rail and Steamship Line.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times's correspondent at Odessa states that a new Russian route to Persia is being opened up via Odessa, Batum Baku to Lenkoran, and thence to Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea.

The route is partly by rail and partly by sea, and a specially reduced tariff will be applied.

LITTLE FEAR OF REBELLION.

Reports of Impending Uprising in North China Discredited.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says that the missionaries and others at the capital of the Province of Kansu report that although Gen. Tung Fu Siang is undoubtedly accumulating stores and men, the local authorities attribute this action to his fear of arrest, and do not expect any aggression on his part.

The Chinese officials regard with suspicion the circumstantial reports of seriously organized rebellion north of Mukden, in reference to which the Tartar Generals in three Manchurian provinces recently memorialized the throne.

RISE IN FRENCH BOOTS.

National Association of Manufacturers Forced by Americans to Advance Prices.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of France, representing extensive industries of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Limoges, Fougeres, Nancy, Romans, and other places, has decided to immediately advance the scale of prices for footwear. In making the announcement, M. Gibault, Vice President of the association, says it was made necessary by the gradual monopoly of the raw material by Americans."

M. Gibault also asserts that the Leather Trust and other leather industries of America are absorbing a considerable part of the raw product of France and are then manufacturing and reselling the finished product in the French market. The French manufacturer has suffered chiefly by the gradual rise in the cost of leather. To meet this the selling price of goods will be advanced 10 per cent.

The manufacturers have also decided to seek a readjustment of the tariff rates of France with the view of improving their position. The advanced scale will first affect the wholesalers, but it is expected that it will soon lead to augmenting the retail price by about 20 cents to 25 cents par pair.

THE POPE RECEIVES.

All the Cardinals Living in Rome Call at Vatican with Christmas Greetings.

ROME, Dec. 23.—There was a picturesque scene in the Pope's private library at noon to-day when all the Cardinals living in Rome gathered there to present the Pontiff with their Christmas greetings. All the visitors wore their gorgeous red robes. A remarkable fact was that, with the exception of Cardinal Santo Stefano and Cardinal Parocchi, all the assembled prelates, many of whom were very old, appeared to be exceptionally well, animated, and full of plans for the future.

Cardinal Santo Stefano, as Doyen of the Sacred College, read the congratulatory address. The Pope spoke at some length in reply, and expressed keen sorrow at the fact that his jubilee year was embittered by painful events, referring evidently to the Divorce bill. The Pontiff, in this connection, remarked:

"What they want is the fall of Christian order and the reconstruction of the States on the basis of pagan naturalism."

The Pope pleaded for a spread of Christian democracy "on the lines preached by the Church to oppose the seditious, Socialistic democracy which acknowledges no God."

After receiving the Apostolic benediction the Cardinals withdrew.

WAR SCARE IN NICARAGUA.

Government Said to be Massing Troops in Fear of Revolution.

PANAMA, Dec. 23.—News has reached here that the Nicaraguan Government, fearing a revolutionary invasion, is concentrating troops at points on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of that country.

Heavy war taxes have been imposed in Nicaragua, and commerce there is suffering. Exchange has reached 1,200 per cent.

No Gold Standard at Hongkong.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times's correspondent at Hongkong says that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce in that city having in hand a consideration of monetary affairs has unanimously decided that it will be impossible to introduce a gold standard in Hongkong while China adheres to silver.

Col. Cody Entertains in London.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") entertained members of the British and American press and others at Olympia Hall to-night. There were in all 100 guests. H. Clay Evans, United States Consul General, responded to the toast "President Roosevelt," and William J. Bull, M. P., replied to the toast "King Edward." The remarks of both speakers were received with enthusiasm.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 4,000

Appalling Catastrophe at Andijan in Russian Turkestan.

Area of Disturbance Comprises Two Hundred Square Versts — 800 Corpses Already Recovered—Suffering Among the Homeless.

ASHKABAD, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 23.—Even the worst of the earlier reports of the recent earthquake disaster at Andijan quite underestimates the appalling loss of life. A telegram to-day from the scene of the catastrophe puts the number of victims in the native quarter of the town at 4,000. Already 800 corpses have been disinterred from the ruins. The work of excavation progresses slowly.

The State Treasury containing 5,000,000 roubles is in the ruins, and excavations to get the money are carried on under the supervision of a strong cordon of police. The water in the wells has disappeared, and a general subsidence of the site of the town is feared. Large numbers of laborers are being sent to excavate. Sappers have arrived, and are expected to make more rapid progress. The shocks continue with increasing violence. The area of seismic disturbances comprises 200 square versts.

The Russian population is camping at the railroad station, where 500 cars are placed at the disposal of the populace. The local Government officials are quartered in cars. Sheds for the destitute are being built as rapidly as possible. Free soup kitchens have been started, and officials are aiding the departure of the inhabitants by distributing food, money, and free railroad tickets.

The engineer officers at Andijan who are superintending the excavations being made with the view of recovering the buried treasure at the sites of the Army Department, State Treasury, Post Office, &c., and the erection of sheds to shelter the officials and other homeless people report that, although the work is progressing as rapidly as possible, a month must elapse before even the civil and military authorities will be housed.

The railroads are aiding in the work by all possible means, furnishing free transportation for provisions and materials, and conveying the inhabitants free of charge to towns in the Government of Ferghana. The cash remittances in aid of the destitute people have thus far been very small.

Andijan, a place of over 70,000 people, is one of the chief cities of the Russian Province of Ferghana, or Fergana, a part of Russian Turkestan, which was once the Khanate of Kokan. This province has a population of over 1,000,000, chiefly Sarts and Kirghizes, with a few thousand Russians, and lies in the valley of the upper Syr Darya, a large river which flows into the Aral Sea, and is peculiar for the reason that it grows smaller as it descends—the decrease being explained by evaporation and the loss of the water used in irrigating the country, which the Russians have made special efforts to colonize. Andijan lies upon one of the most important caravan routes of Central Asia, and its elevation above the sea is over 1,100 feet.

Czar Sends Aid to Sufferers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23.—The Rusky-Turkestan says the Czar has given $25,000 to the relief of the Andijan sufferers.

ANOTHER HUMBERT ARREST.

Mme. Balenza, Said to be the Friend of Romain d'Aurignac, Captured in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 23.—Mme. Balenza, said to be the companion of Romain d'Aurignac, arrested with other members of the Humbert family in Madrid last Saturday, was taken into custody upon her arrival here from France.

A quantity of her baggage was seized.

LOVE ELIMINATES YEARS.

Aged Marquis of Donegal Weds Miss Twining of Halifax, N. S.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The octogenarian Marquis of Donegal was quietly married here this afternoon to Miss Violet Twining, a Canadian, about thirty years of age. The Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, gave away the bride.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—Miss Violet Twining, to whom the Marquis of Donegal was married to-day, is a daughter of the late H. St. G. Twining and granddaughter of the late C. H. M. Black, who was one of the wealthiest citizens of Halifax and bequeathed much of his money to his daughter, Miss Twining's mother.

Miss Twining is considered very beautiful, and she is highly accomplished. She is a graduate from Wellesley College, in Massachusetts, and has been traveling in Europe for the past four years.

WALTER E. DURYEA'S FORTUNE.

Accounting of His Father's Estate Ready to Come Up for Acceptance.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 23.—Now that he has lived two years with a broken neck, Walter E. Duryea, son of Edgar E. Duryea of Glen Cove, the starch manufacturer, will come into a fortune that amounts to nearly $500,000. The elder Duryea died on Aug. 10, 1900. A year previous the son broke his neck while diving at Oyster Bay.

After the will had been offered for probate a contest was brought by the daughters of the deceased, and the proceedings which followed were sensational. The daughters subsequently withdrew objections to the probate of the will only too late to file an application for a reopening of the matter. In the hearings nothing was shown that tended to successfully attack the mental capacity of the testator to make a will.

The accounting in the estate will come up on the petition of the executors for its acceptance, and the issuing of a decree approving the same in the Nassau County Surrogate's Court to-morrow. The papers in the case were filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

The statements filed with the petition of the executors show that the personal estate amounted to $618,808.82. The statement of sales of the different securities and other personal property, together with interest, brought the personal estate up to $683,231.93. The disbursements by the executors on the expense account, amounted to $25,689.01. The claims allowed against the estate amount to $68,778.15.

The will gave to Grace E. D. Sprigg and Mercia V. Cox, daughters, $100,000 each, and to Eva A. D. Theiburg, a daughter, $75,000, the stipulation being made that in the event of their death the principal should go to their children. Walter E. Duryea, the only son, was made the residuary legatee, and his share of the estate amounts to nearly $500,000.

SHIPBUILDERS IN TROUBLE.

Receiver for William R. Trigg Company of Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23.—The William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company of this city was placed in the hands of a receiver this afternoon. The order was issued by Judge Grinnan of the Chancery Court on a bill filed by S. M. Hawes & Co. for supplies furnished the company amounting to $2,048.

Judge Grinnan appointed Lilburn T. Myers, Vice President of the company, receiver, under bond of $50,000.

The amount of the claims and liens already filed is about $150,000.

The receiver issued to-night a statement saying that work would be resumed, and that steps already had been taken for reorganization. The indebtedness, as represented by bonds and preferred common stock, is as follows:

First mortgage bonds, $1,000,000; secured mortgage bonds, $1,000,000; preferred stock, $750,000; common stock, $1,000,000. Assets not given.

The Trigg plant, which was established several years ago, has built a number of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers for the Government, and has under construction and nearly completed a cruiser, the Galveston. In mechanical and laboring circles some 5,000 persons are interested in the success of the works.

MABINI FINDS CHAMPIONS

Anti-Imperialists Demand Release of Filipino Statesman.

Messrs. Adams, Schurz, Smith, and Welsh Hold That His Detention at Guam Is Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Demand that Apolinario Mabini, Aguinaldo's former Secretary of State, shall be released from exile and captivity, is made in a letter sent to President Roosevelt. It is signed by Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith, and Herbert Welsh, leaders of the anti-imperialist movement.

They hold that Mabini is now held at Guam without warrant of law. "We believe you certainly do not wish it to be recorded," they say, "that this great Republic of ours shortened the life of an honorable political opponent by illegal captivity, as Toussaint L'Ouverture's life was cut off by his imprisonment in a French fortress under the despotic rule of the first Napoleon."

Mabini was regarded as one of the ablest leaders the Luzon rebels had. He was not a soldier, but a lawyer, and was paralyzed and physically helpless. The trouble with Mabini always has been that he has stood stubbornly by his principles, and refused to accept amnesty.

While he was a prisoner at Manila the respect and pity which were felt for him led to many attempts to get him to take the oath which would have given him his liberty, but he always refused. Before the general amnesty was declared, and in fact before Gen. MacArthur took command, efforts were made to get him to accept his liberty and yield allegiance to the United States.

Gen. Otis on two occasions had Mabini brought from prison to his headquarters. He has told of his conversations with Mabini, and of the arguments he presented to make the Filipino statesman see the futility of resistance. Mabini, according to Gen. Otis's accounts, was mild and respectful in demeanor, but utterly immovable, and the General had no recourse but to recommit him to prison.

When Guam was chosen as a place of confinement for the irreconcilables among the Filipino leaders, at least for the more troublesome among them, Mabini was deported. Most of these exiles were insurgent Generals whom it was impossible to leave in Manila because of their talent for stirring up trouble.

When the general amnesty was declared, Mabini, immovable as ever, declined to avail himself of it. The others at Guam yielded, but he would not. Mabini has more than once had the honor of a eulogy in the United States Senate. Mr. Hoar being the eulogist. Senator Hoar in his famous speech of April 17, 1900, repeatedly spoke of Mabini as a great statesman, and quoted from his state papers, describing them as noble and masterly.

There was a significant reference to Mabini in Mr. Hoar's speech at the dinner of the New England Society of Pennsylvania last night which suggests that he may have known of the appeal which was being made to President Roosevelt. He classed Mabini as among the few worthy to celebrate Forefathers' Day with the Pilgrims in the other world and called him "the author of state papers which compare with those of our fathers—which won the admiration of Lord Chatham—and of whom I hope our Republic is not afraid, that we keep him in exile at Guam."

It is pointed out in the letter to the President that Mabini was arrested and held as a prisoner of war only, although no formal charges were preferred against him. He was deported to Guam under an order of Gen. MacArthur to be held until "a declaration of the termination of hostilities" had been made. President Roosevelt's declaration of July 4 is cited to show that there is no further warrant for his detention.

Mabini's refusal to sign an oath of allegiance unless he was first permitted to return to Manila and learn conditions there and was informed of the intentions of the United States is included in the letter.

"The prisoner, Mabini, a man much beloved by the Philippine people," the communication says in closing, "is recognized by all among his countrymen as a statesman and patriot, whose crime, if such it is, has been a devotion as unselfish as absolute to his country's cause. Unable to stand upon his feet—for he has been a cripple ever since his imprisonment by Spain in 1896—of a highly sensitive organization, the privations of a prisoner's life have borne more harshly on him than they would have borne on ordinary men.

"This, and even more the exile from a country dearly loved by him, have made of Mabini an old man before his time, and threaten soon to close his career by death."

MARCONI SURE OF SUCCESS.

Sends Telegram to Premier of Newfoundland Setting Forth Triumphant Details.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 23.—Mr. Marconi has sent a telegram to Premier Bond setting forth the complete success of his experiments looking to the transmission of wireless messages between Cape Breton and England. Mr. Marconi says he remembers with gratitude the encouragement he received from Newfoundland a year ago, and that he regrets the action of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company made it impossible for him to profit from the colony's attitude.

In his reply to Mr. Marconi, the Premier expressed the hope that when the charter of the Anglo-American Company expires, in April, 1904, Mr. Marconi will establish a fixed wireless station here.

MINISTER TO LIBERIA RELIEVED

J. R. A. Crossland on His Way Home and Will Resign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It is learned at the State Department that leave of absence has been granted to J. R. A. Crossland, United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, and that upon his return to this country he will tender his resignation.

Minister Crossland was appointed to his post from Missouri in January last, and his conduct has been under investigation owing to a personal encounter between himself and one of the officials of the Monrovian legation. There appeared to be a state of affairs in existence at Monrovia that was not acceptable to the State Department, and therefore a change in the mission will be made.

BALL OF BACHELORS.

Two Innovations at an Entertainment in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 23.—The bachelors' ball in McAlpin Hall to-night was one of the largest subscription dances held in Morristown this season. All of the single men of the social set were on the committee, and the list of patronesses included nearly all of the women of prominence in society. Two innovations distinguished the dance. In one of the balconies were five tables, at which bridge was played. A buffet supper from 11 to 2 was another feature.

The decorations were elaborate. From the dome in the centre was suspended a ball of holly and from that were festoons of evergreen to the sides and corners of the room. The balconies were banked with greens and the musicians were screened by a grove of fir trees. Among the guests from Monhattan and Brooklyn were:

Mr. Roosevelt, R. M. Harper, David McAlpin, J. I. Blair, Jr., Miss Waring, Miss Lefferts, Miss Fox, Miss Bucholtz, Miss Merrill, M. H. Goodwin, George Crego, Mr. Claiftine, Miss Tillinghast, Mr. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harrison.

Tax Clerk Bullinger Reinstated.

Henry Bullinger, who was dismissed from the office of Chief Clerk in the Department of Taxes and Assessments when the Low administration came into power, is entitled to reinstatement, according to a decision just handed down by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court. Having been ousted, Bullinger applied for a writ of mandamus directing the Commissioner to give him back his place, claiming that as he was a civil service employe he had been removed illegally. Justice Leventritt allows him his salary for the ten months he was out.

COMMISSIONER CONNERY IN AN EXCITED DEBATE.

President Burlingham of the Board of Education and Others Attacked in Brennan Suspension Case.

"Never mind my age or my gray hair. I can take care of myself," was the answer made yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Education by Commissioner Thomas B. Connery in the course of an attack he was making on President Burlingham, City Superintendent Maxwell, and his fellow-members of the Committee on Special Schools, whom he charged with being engaged in "a disgraceful conspiracy" to oust Head Master Alfred T. V. Brennan of the New York Truant School, "who is an obstacle to President Burlingham's pet scheme for reorganization."

Commissioner Connery's expression was brought forth by a sarcastic remark made by Commissioner Mack, who in the course of Mr. Connery's speech of denunciation, interrupted the Commissioner and requested the Chair not to allow him to continue "on account of the excited condition he is in and on account of his age and gray hair."

The findings of the Special Schools Committee in the case of Head Master Brennan of the Truant School were up for final decision. The majority report found Brennan guilty of Charges 1, 2, and 4, which were that he had cruelly and inhumanly inflicted corporal punishment on Oscar Lehr and Terence Reilly, pupils of the Truant School, and in so doing had violated the by-laws of the board. The report further went on to recommend that Brennan be suspended until Feb. 1, 1903, and then be reduced to the position of teacher in Grammar School No. 26.

Mr. Connery submitted a minority report. He said that only one boy of those examined did not admit on the stand that he was a habitual liar.

Commissioner Barrett then asked Dr. Maxwell whether it was not true that Mr. Yetman, the Associate City Superintendent, was not at the truant school on the day that the investigation was begun. He said that he understood he was.

Before Dr. Maxwell could reply Commissioner Kelly moved that the matter lay on the table, and that the proceedings be printed. Commissioner O'Brien before the matter could be put to a vote asked to be heard, and said that in common justice to the party accused and to the common school system he desired to tell what he knew of the proceedings. He began by saying that on Saturday last he had gone into the room where the special schools committee was in session to see a member of the committee.

Before Mr. O'Brien could continue Commissioner Harrison was on his feet shouting, "That committee was in executive session, and I do not think that what our late President learned there should be made public. I do not think that it would be honorable for him to do so."

The motion to lay the matter on the table was lost. Commissioner O'Brien, who had refused to vote on the question as to whether the matter should be laid on the table, said that for the first time in his twenty-two years' service in the board he had refused to vote on a question before that body. It was the last meeting he would attend in his official capacity, he said, and he regretted the incident greatly. If Brennan was guilty, he said, why put this blot on the public school system by sending him to the schools as a teacher; if he is such a monster, he asked, why send him to teach the poor of the tenements?

On motion of Mr. Connery, the minority report was substituted for that of the majority and a vote taken. Eight members of the board voted with Connery, while twenty-four of the Commissioners sustained the majority. Both Commissioners Stern and O'Brien declined to vote.

CRUSH AT BRIDGE STATION.

Tax Commissioner Wells Talks to North Side Board on Traffic Conditions and the Bronx.

The North Side Board of Trade held its annual meeting last evening at 520 Willis Avenue. The reports of the officers and various committees were read and approved, after which the board approved the plan of Deputy Controller Stevenson to relieve taxation in the City of New York.

A communication was then read from the Merchants' Association in reference to the overcrowding of the elevated and surface railroad trains and the great need of improvement in those systems. The members present took an emphatic stand in favor of the agitation, and several of them, including Tax Commissioner Wells, made speeches in favor of vigorous action.

"I am heartily in favor of this movement," said Mr. Wells. "There is hardly a night that I don't see people hurt, and sometimes seriously injured, at the bridge station by being crushed against the iron railing of the station. Only the other night I saw an elderly woman injured who apparently was in great pain all the way to the Bronx. All this has a bad effect on people who contemplate moving into the Bronx. Our population has increased 22 per cent. in the last two years, but I think that the statistics will show that fewer trains are run on the Third Avenue elevated now than then."

Albert E. Davis was re-elected President of the board, and the following Vice Presidents were chosen: Louis F. Haffen, Ernest Hall, Henry A. Gumbleton, John F. Steeves, William R. Beal, Henry Lewis Morris, John Claflin, Joseph A. Goulden, John A. Armory, and Adolph G. Hupfel. The following Executive Committee was elected, to serve three years: Matthew Anderson, John J. Fox, Olin J. Stephens, Charles D. Steuer, John D. Bart, and H. Gerald Chapin.

THE WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS.

Mrs. Roosevelt Will Act as Santa Claus's Agent Without a Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Apparently there is not going to be a Christmas tree at the White House, for President Roosevelt has not ordered one yet. It is expected that the plan adopted by Mrs. Roosevelt last year will be followed. All the presents for the children were placed in the library, and on Christmas morning the youngsters were admited to the room and their mother acted as distributing agent.

The Christmas packages for the Roosevelts are arriving fast, and to-morrow there probably will be a rapid procession of express wagons to the White House.

MONEY FOR WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Methodist Institution in Baltimore Will Erect a Science Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—All of the money included in the twenty-million-dollar Methodist thank offering raised within the limits of the Baltimore Conference is likely, unless otherwise directed by the donors, to go to the Methodist Woman's College of this city, the conference having authorized this action.

The sum is more than $44,000. This, with the $50,000 left to the college by Major Alexander Shaw and the $15,000 or $20,000 that by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals will come to it from the estate of George R. Berry, will make a handsome increase to the endowment this year of Baltimore's famous institution for women.

One of the results, it is said, will be the early erection of a science building of the same architectural style as the present handsome buildings.

MISS KAYWOOD ENGAGED.

Not to Walter Henry, Who Wooed Her So Valiantly, but to Another.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Miss Bessie Kaywood, whose love affair with Walter B. Henry, a young dental student of Chicago, was the gossip of two continents a year ago, is engaged to Charles S. Castle, cashier of the Federal Trust and Savings Bank and a prominent society man of Austin.

Henry and Miss Kaywood were lovers, but her relatives objected and sent her abroad to study music. He followed, but was prevented from seeing her. She was sent back, and he followed, but she arrived in New York ahead of him and was secreted there. They were prevented from seeing each other, and later she met Mr. Castle, who fell in love with her.

FRENCH FARCE IN GERMAN

"Le Truc De Seraphim" at the Irving Place Theatre.

Brisk and Fertile in Farcical Devices—The Cast Includes Many of Herr Conried's Best Players.

The gayety of the holiday season has found fitting expression at the Irving Place Theatre in an admirably spirited representation of Benno Jacobson's Palais Royal farce, "Le Truc de Seraphin," ("Seraphin's Artful Dodge,") which, under the name of "Sein Trick," is booked to continue until Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Given plenty of doors for exits and entrances and a pair of marital infidelities, all that is needed for a Palais Royal farce, as the saying goes, is a single new idea. The prodigal mirth of the present piece may be known in the fact that it has two ideas which—at least when the play was produced some years ago in Paris—were approximately new.

Seraphin is the portier of a restaurant of doubtful character, and his artful dodge is to increase the patronage of the place by writing anonymous letters to wives alleging that their husbands are holding in it secret meetings with other women. By this means Seraphin (and incidentally the author) rounds up the people of the piece in the second act and sets them at work at the familiar game of hide and seek.

The second idea is the one that has made the piece famous. The wife and mother-in-law of the piece has received an emotional shock that, to the infinite delight of her husband and her son-in-law, has rendered her dumb. These amiable menfolk cherish her with bland caresses as a very pearl of a mother-in-law. But their joy is short-lived. When her daughter receives Seraphin's anonymous letter alleging that the son-in-law is unfaithful, the second shock restores her power of speech.

There occurs an in-and-out chase at Seraphin's, which ends in the discomfiture of the husband and the son-in-law, not only because they are discovered in compromising company, but because they learn for the first time at the end of the chase that the mother-in-law has recovered her powers of speech.

But it is not in the heart of a French farce writer to leave his men thus unhappy. The play ends happily, with a third shock of emotion that renders the mother-in-law dumb again. "Sein Truck" is not quite as funny, perhaps, as "On and Off," (Le Controlleur des Wagon Lits,) but it is admirably brisk and fertile in farcical devices, and the fun rises at moments to the point of convulsions.

The cast includes many of the best of Herr Conried's players—Max Hänseler, Otto Ottbert, Franz Kierschner, Julius Ascher, and Jacques Horwitz, who acquit themselves with their familiar deftness and spirit. Camille Dalberg, the new leading lady, is resplendently charming in the part of the young wife. Hedwig von Ostermann, who has been pretty hard-worked this season, is the temptress, and, as in her previous parts of late, shows a marked increase, not only in the variety and finesse of her technique, but in comic effect.

VAUDEVILLE SKETCHES.

"The Bells of Haslemere" at Proctor's Fifth Avenue.

The stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre has revived for this week a melodrama of the Drury Lane pattern, written by Englishmen—Sydney Grundy and Henry Pettitt—which deals in part with American life. The hero is the young Squire Haslemere, and he has been brought up in the sound of the famous chime of that quaint and charming Surrey town; but fate and the villain, abetted by the authors, transport him to Louisiana. The many Americans he meets are somewhat mixed, and so are the drinks they serve him. Then the American dialect is pure cockney, interlarded copiously with "guess" "calculate," and "reckon," but the actors are unswerving in their reverence for the text. In the matter of American drinks, on the contrary, they have had a free hand, having even interpolated the ultra-modern Scotch highball into a Louisiana plantation of the era in which linen dusters were worn. But these are minor details.

It is a strenuous life in which the hero moves. The villain not only pursues the heroine with a constancy which has seldom been exampled in life, but he also pursues the hero across the seas, and convinces the linen duster Louisianans that he is a passer of counterfeit money. Then a lynching gets afoot, but just as things look darkest a certain American sub-villain is fired by a moment of magnanimity. The hero is allowed to escape. He is pursued, however, by bloodhounds, and just as they are overtaking him in a bayou with the fireflies blinking among the trees and the bullfrogs croaking in the mud, a Louisiana steamboat pants hoarsely upon the stage and rescues the hero from the bloodhounds.

This stirring event comes just in time to enable the hero to return to England and extricate the heroine from the toils of the omnipresent villain and to restore him to the sylvan beauty of Haslemen and the dulcet sounds of his bells.

William Bramwell is the hero, and plays with dignity and force. When the American subvillain tries to pick a quarrel with him he reminds him that it takes two to make a quarrel. "In a dead-and-alive country like England, it may," answers the American; "but one can do it here." "Very well," says Mr. Bramwell with the repose of a Sir Oracle, "Then quarrel with yourself!" And he leaves the American to splutter impotently into his mustache.

As the heroine Miss Minnie Seligman is hampered by the fact that, being an English young lady, she stays at home, and so is debarred from the most thrilling scenes of the play, but she is, as always, both intense in her denotement of emotion and personally sympathetic to her audience.

This production, with its nine scenes, is a good deal for vaudeville prices, and in spite of the fabled leanness of Christmas week in the theatrical world, the house was well filled. No one seemed to feel that he was getting too much for his money, except, perhaps, one of the excellent vaudevillians between the acts. "I will stand much," he said, with emphasis. "Perhaps I will stand too much. But I won't stand three much."

INJUNCTION FOR FIRE SCENE.

Two Efforts to Restrain Production in "The Ninety and Nine."

Two suits have been instituted against the managers of the company that is playing "The Ninety and Nine" at the Academy of Music, to restrain them from producing the fire scene, the allegation being that it is an infringement of patents. Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted an injunction to take effect possibly in ten days, the petitioner being Loie Fuller, a dancer.

In her suit she claims priority of invention, declaring that her process was patented on Feb. 13, 1900. It is a device which simulates a blazing fire. From grate bars in the stage silken ribbons are fastened, and then a strong current of air from an electric fan is turned on them. On the fluttering ribbons are thrown vari-colored lights.

The second suit was begun in Chicago by Lincoln J. Carter. He has alleged infringement of patents used in the play "Jim Bludsoe" in McVickar's Theatre, Chicago, in April last. He declares that last Spring he told William Harris, one of the managers of the New York play, that he was going to use a railroad train running through a burning forest.

William Harris and Frank McKee, interested in "Ninety and Nine," indicated last night that they would defend the suits.

PREDICAMENT FOR SOUSA.

Wives Compelled Some of His Musicians to Remain at Home.

Because the wives of some of the musicians refused at the last moment to permit their husbands' departure, Sousa's Band was almost prevented from sailing on the St. Louis this morning for a European trip.

When Sousa announced the date of his sailing for Europe, he asked his men who wished to stay at home to say as much, so that he could fill their places. As the season had been rather long, several concluded to stay at home, but the majority wanted to go. A few days ago some of the majority reported that their newly-wedded wives objected to the separation and that they would be obliged to stay at home. That placed Sousa in a predicament. Good musicians were not handy for the vacant places, especially the place of an oboe player, and he started his agents to scour the town.

When seen in his office in the Astor Court Building yesterday afternoon he had a triumphant air, and he said that he would sail this morning with sixty-eight members of his band, the usual number. He added that he would take an unusual lot of American music, because of the growing demand for it in London and European cities.

BERNHARDT'S NEW ROLE.

Actress Rises to Great Dramatic Heights in "Theroigne de Mericourt," Paul Hervieu's New Play.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Sarah Bernhardt produced yesterday evening at her theatre in the Place du Chatelet the six-act play "Theroigne de Mericourt," by Paul Hervieu. It is described as a striking picture of the French Revolution, whereof Hervieu has made of Theroigne, his heroine, a sort of personification. She is brought a prisoner before Leopold, Emperor of Austria, who bids her carry to men in the revolution his orders and menaces, but he has no conception of the formidable power of the revolution nor of the bellicose, indomitable spirit of the French Nation.

Finally the play shows Theroigne shut up in the asylum of Salpetriere, becoming mad through being publicly flogged and by the overwhelming scenes about her.

"Bernhardt as Theroigne," says the correspondent, in commenting upon the play, "is more powerful and more thrilling than in any other of her finest creations. She appears everywhere among sanguinary tumults in this social convulsion. Whenever she appears the spectators are thrilled. I don't think Bernhardt can ever again reach the culminating point that she reached this evening. Certainly I am convinced that she will never exceed the grandeur with which she invests her present rôle."

MASCAGNI IS ILL IN BED.

Gives $2,000 to Aid Troupe to Return to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Signor Pietro Mascagni, whose many troubles have at last conquered him, is now ill in his apartments in the Auditorium Annex. Countess Rozwadowski, who is nursing the sick maestro and his wife, made the announcement this morning that Signora Mascagni, through her husband, has paid over to the members of his company the sum of $2,000, and that most of the musicians had left or would leave during the day for New York. From there it is understood that the Italian Government, through its Ambassador at Washington, will provide passage for the members of the troupe back to Italy.

Julius Goldzier, who is the legal adviser of Count Rozwadowski, the Italian Consul, Mascagni's friend and counselor, has issued a statement, saying that the composer's new addiction, illness, has proved the last straw, and he is now prostrated.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Christmas always means crowded theatres and the possibility of a harvest for the ticket speculators. This year a fight is being made between them and the managers who wish to protect their patrons. As the speculators are recognized usually at the offices and told by the clerks that the houses are sold out when they ask for seats, they are resorting to various tricks to get tickets.

The latest trick was perpetrated a few days ago at the Belasco Theatre. A carriage stopped in front of the theatre and a handsomely gowned woman stepped out, went to the box office window, and asked for nine orchestra seats near the front row, to be used by a theatre party. She was told that the tenth row was the best she could get. She then uttered a few remarks about the speculators, but took the seats offered and went away. Her remarks about the speculators interested the clerk, and he had a boy follow the carriage, until a few blocks away, it pulled up. The woman was seen to give the tickets to a well-known speculator.

Another trick was practiced at the Herald Square Theatre. A man called up by telephone and said:

"This is Mr. So-and-So, at 35 Wall Street. Have you two seats left for Christmas night? Yes? Well, I'll send a messenger boy for them at once."

The messenger boy was questioned, and it was ascertained that the seats were to be delivered within a few blocks.

***

To secure a reading of a play is regarded as the greatest difficulty of the aspiring dramatist. Recently a budding playwright sent Richard Mansfield the result of his efforts. In order to find out if it were read, he pinned some pages together. Struck by the distressing mediocrity of the first act, Mr. Mansfield read it through as a means of amusement. He returned it yesterday with this remark:

"I should have enjoyed your manuscript more had all the pages been pinned together."

***

The offices of the Actors' Fund, which have been for many years in West Twenty-eighth Street, are to be moved on Saturday next to 112 and 114 West Forty-second Street. Although the Board of Trustees was loth to quit the old house, the erection of a new building had begun to shut out the light. Some of the pictures and books that have accumulated in the old offices are to be moved to the home on Staten Island.

***

On the bill at Keith's next week will be Mme. Konorah, whose act consists of reading numbers on a blackboard, put there while she is blindfolded.

***

A hoopskirt party is to be given Christmas night by Maude Lambert, the contralto of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Crinoline skirts are the fashion in the play, and some of the members of the company are to be asked to wear them at Miss Lambert's entertainment, in the Hotel Endicott.

***

The latest rumor concerning Blanche Ring and the Earl of Rosslyn is that they are to star jointly on the road in "Fad and Folly." Miss Ring said last evening that she had not signed contracts with anybody.

***

Lou Fields became ill yesterday with a slight attack of rheumatism and the grip, and it is said that he may not play for a week or more. His place is being taken by Charles Bigelow.

***

Mai de Villiers, the Queen of Venus in the "Silver Slipper," fainted last evening, it was said, and her part was taken by Edith Blair.

Andrew Carnegie Not Ill.

Reports that Andrew Carnegie was prevented by illness from attending the New England Society dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Monday night were incorrect. Inquiry at his residence, at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, yesterday brought the information that Mr. Carnegie had been walking and driving during the day, and when evening came found himself too tired to attend the dinner.

New Stock Exchange Governor.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday Martin Erdmann of the firm of Speyer & Co. resigned as a Governor and Howard H. Henry was elected as his successor.

It's like cleaning a clock, it sets the whole system in running order—DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND EXPIRES OF OLD AGE.

Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, Had Been Ill for Some Time.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, who had been ill for some time past, is dead.

The Archbishop of Canterbury passed away quite peacefully at 8:15 o'clock, in the presence of his wife and two sons. His death had been anticipated for some days, and only the Archbishop's remarkable vitality enabled him to counteract his extreme weakness. The final collapse occurred about 6 o'clock, and he was unconscious toward the end. The Primate died of old age.

The pathetic scene in Westminster Abbey at the coronation of King Edward was one of the earlier indications of his failing strength. It was his duty, as Primate of all England, to place the crown upon the monarch's head. When he stood up to perform this act it was necessary to support him on either side. He leaned forward with the crown in his hands, then faltered and drew back, and the King was not actually crowned until an instant after the choir had burst forth in acclamation.

Later, when the Primate knelt to perform the act of homage, he was scarcely able to rise, and the King himself assisted him.

Then came the collapse in the House of Lords at the conclusion of a vigorous speech in support of the Education bill. He had not left his bed since. He will be buried in Canterbury. The Bishop of Winchester is considered likely to be his successor.

The funeral of the Archbishop will take place Saturday at noon in Canterbury Cathedral. Mr. White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, was among the callers at the Archbishop's Palace to-day.

The Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., LL. D., Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, was born in Santa Maura, in the Ionian Islands, on Nov. 30, 1821, the son of an English army officer, Major Octavius Temple, at one time Governor of Sierra Leone. After the grammar school course at Tiverton, he entered Oxford and became Scholar of Balliol College. He was graduated in 1842 with distinguished honors, and shortly after was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college. In 1846 he was ordained, but within two years received an appointment as Principal of the training college for teachers at Kneller Hall, near Twickingham, and continued in the position until 1855. The next three years saw him an Instructor of Schools, and in 1848, when he was in his twenty-eighth year, came the signal honor of an appointment as Head Master of the Rugby School. Soon he became a Chaplain to the Queen, and the prominence into which his double position brought him made it the more noticeable when, in 1860, he brought out his essay on "The Education of the World." The effort marked his entrance into the then sparsely filled ranks of liberals in the English Church, and with six others which made up the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," threw the Church into a controversy which for bitterness of contention has hardly been equaled in its history. "The Education of the World" was held to savor strongly of the German rationalistic doctrine, and it came as a double blow to English conservatives that the pronouncing should have been from the head of the great English school, to say nothing of a Queen's Chaplain.

And the controversy did not die down with a seven days' talk. Through the sixties the resentment continued on the part of the conservatives in the Church, intensified, possibly, by the active part taken by Dr. Temple in the general election of 1868, when Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was under discussion, and when, a year later the Premier nominated him to the ancient Bishopric of Exeter to succeed Dr. Phillpotts, the storm broke out anew. The confirmation was set down for the 8th of December, 1869, at the Church of St. Marylebone, Cheapside.

Then appeared counsel in behalf of Bishop Trower, the acknowledged leader of the clergy in opposition, arguing against the appointee because of "The Education of the World" essay. Other counsel supported the candidate, and the nomination was confirmed, Dr. Temple receiving the Episcopal consecration at Westminster, together with the Bishops-elect of Bath and Wells and of the Falkland Islands.

Through sixteen years of service in the Exeter Episcopacy, Bishop Temple proved the wisdom of his selection. It was there that he attained the summit of his fame as a preacher and lecturer. The Bampton lectures, delivered at Oxford from 1883 to 1885, while he was holding the lectureship of that name, were said to have combined the critical knowledge of a man of science with the deep spiritual insight of a great theologian. In the material affairs of his diocesan work he made a career that has enemies, and a wise administration caused those men who had been his most ardent opponents in the earlier time to pay him tribute of respect and esteem.

It was not therefore a surprise when Mr. Gladstone again honored Dr. Temple, this time with an appointment as Bishop of London. The surprise came after the confirmation, when his Grace showed himself to have become a conservative of the conservatives in many matters affecting Church government, and as strict a disciplinarian as regards the standard set for admission to the holy orders as he had been earnest in the liberal wing of the Church in years past. The nomination as Archbishop of Canterbury came in 1896, and like that to the Bishopric of London, it was not unexpected.

In the highest office of the Anglican Church Dr. Temple acted in his conduct of affairs as he had when Bishop of London, and of late became known as a champion of orthodoxy, although with the proviso that the individual should think as he likes.

He married in 1876 Beatrice, daughter of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, and with his wife was well known during the years of his later office in connection with work for the laboring classes, the establishment of schools and founding of clubs. His published works besides those mentioned are for the most part in the form of tracts and pamphlets.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Hoyt.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—William Hoyt, formerly prominent in New York business life, as a leather merchant, died at noon to-day at his residence on Noro Hill. He had been in very poor health for several months past, and during the past few weeks his death was expected at almost any time. William Hoyt was born Sept. 30, 1819, the fourth son of Joseph Blachley Hoyt, a Stamford farmer. With his brothers, Oliver and Mark, he learned the trade of a tanner in Darien when a young boy.

After working at the trade here for a time the three brothers went to New York to work, and a short time after they organized the firm of Hoyt Brothers. Their business grew rapidly, and in a few years was looked upon as one of the most important leather enterprises in the country. Hoyt Brothers remained as a separate firm until a few years ago, when it became a part of the United States Leather Corporation. Mark Hoyt was President of the corporation until his death, and the President now is Edward C. Hoyt, a nephew of William.

William Hoyt was one of the founders of the Stamford Methodist Church. He was a Trustee of Wesleyan College, and had always contributed liberally to Methodist undertakings.

Dwight M. Sabin.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota, ex-United States Senator, died suddenly early this morning in his apartments at the Auditorium Annex. He had been a guest of the hotel since Nov. 2, being accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was stricken with heart failure about 11 o'clock last night, and a physician who was summoned found Mr. Sabin in a dying condition. The patient remained conscious for upward of an hour, and the end was peaceful.

Ex-Senator Sabin was born in Illinois April 25, 1845. He was educated in the East, and at the close of the war settled in Minnesota. He was a member of the Minnesota Legislature from 1871 to 1883. When he was elected a United States Senator. For twenty-five years he was prominent in National Republican politics, being a member of the National Republican Committee from 1878 to 1884, and its Chairman from 1882 to 1884.

Mr. Sabin's business career in Minnesota was identified with the lumber and railroad interests of the State, and at one time he was reputed to be worth $10,000,000, although his fortune was considerably diminished at the time of his death. After separation from his first wife in 1889 Senator Sabin was remarried, and the second Mrs. Sabin was with him when he died.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHEL, Conn., Dec. 23.—The Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, one of the oldest preachers in the East New York Methodist Conference, and known throughout New York State, died here to-day aged seventy-eight years.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Adams held many charges in New York State. He was admitted to the Methodist Conference in 1850, and was a circuit rider for one year. In 1854 he was stationed as preacher in the Five Points Mission in this city, and during the years 1859 and 1860 his charge was the Duane Street Methodist Church. Later he served several years as pastor of the Fleet Street Church in Brooklyn, and he held other important charges. He was one of the founders of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, and was for several years in charge of the Chautauqua Assembly at Jamestown, N. Y.

Obituary Notes.

Councilman M. J. CORR of West Orange died at his home, 20 Tremont Avenue, West Orange, yesterday afternoon from pulmonary disease. He was thirty years old and unmarried.

RICHARD POWERS, a retired contractor and veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 131 Liberty Street, Bloomfield, N. J., late Monday night, aged fifty-eight years. He is survived by three sons.

SAMUEL M. TAYLOR, Jr., chief clerk of the Murphy Varnish Company of Newark, died in Washington on Sunday and yesterday his body arrived at his house on Washington Street, East Orange. He was a member of Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange.

PETER BROMFLECK, a chemist, sixty-six years old, of 265 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, died suddenly yesterday in the apartment of Frederick J. Young, in the same house, from apoplexy. Bromfleck was a well-known resident of Williamsburg, where he was born, and he aided materially in the development of that locality.

MRS. GEORGE H. LEWES DEAD.

Widow of the Associate of George Eliot, the Novelist.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The death is announced of Mrs. Lewes, widow of George Henry Lewes, who, in 1854, formed a union with George Eliot, the famous novelist.

Death of a Chorus Girl.

Estelle Moyer of Weber & Fields's chorus died suddenly of heart disease yesterday. She was about twenty-two years of age. She became ill five days ago. After a little preliminary vaudeville work she went to the Music Hall three years ago with her sister, Gertrude. They became known as the most graceful members of the chorus.

MRS. W. A. CLARK, JR., WORSE.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 23.—Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., daughter-in-law of Senator Clark of Montana and mother of the newly-born heir to the Clark millions, is not expected to live.

Six physicians were in consultation at her bedside to-day and a noted specialist is coming from Denver on a special train.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is ill suffering with an acute attack of lumbago.

His condition, however, is not at all serious, though the attack will confine him to his bed for a few days.

Wife of Governor of Missouri Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A special from Jefferson City, Mo., says Mrs. A. M. Dockery, wife of the Governor, was taken critically ill yesterday afternoon. She is suffering from heart trouble. The military ball which was to have been the Gubernatorial mansion on Jan. 1 has been indefinitely postponed.

APPEAL FOR CHILDREN.

The annual Christmas appeal of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless has been issued by Mrs. L. F. Weeks of 440 West End Avenue as President, and Mrs. S. J. Hallock as Treasurer. The appeal is for money and checks. Clothing, and childrens' toys, and coal for distribution to families. The appeal says in part:

A larger home has brought us greater responsibilities and consequently we are in need of more money successfully to carry on its work and that of the twelve industrial schools supported by us, in which instruction is furnished to between 5,000 and 6,000 children.

These schools are in the poorest sections of our city; two-thirds of the children in attendance are of foreign parentage and come from homes of utmost squalor and destitution. Many are orphans, and as bootblacks and newsboys they earn a few cents and then are eager to come to our school to learn our language and fit themselves for better work.

We are especially anxious to secure funds to build suitable school buildings and to obtain an endowment fund sufficient to carry on the work of the home.

Donations of money or checks may be sent to Mrs. Weeks or to Mrs. Hallock, the Treasurer, at the home, 936 Woodycrest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

CHILDREN'S SANITARIUM NEEDS.

An appeal warranted by an account of good work performed has been sent out by the officers of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children. The offices of the society are at 55 Broadway, where checks should be sent to the Treasurer, H. Kohn. The officers find themselves face to face with a deficit of over $7,000 after the work done last Summer.

Nearly 20,000 poor Jewish children were taken to Rockaway Beach last Summer for an outing away from their homes in the tenement districts. With their mothers they were provided with free transportation and given excellent food prepared by competent cooks. Over 1,600 sick babies were treated by skillful physicians, with trained nurses, in the hospital wards of the society. The patients were given a day's outing each week on the water. Money contributed to the society goes directly to alleviate the wants of the sick children. The society pays no salaries to any of the officials.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

HITT—GRAY.—In St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, by the Rev. W. W. Battershall, D. D., and Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., R. S. Reynolds Hitt to Edith Romeyn Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray of New York.

WARREN—CROSS.—At Pensacola, Fla., on Dec. 20, by the Rev. Percival H. Whaley, Miss Harriet Babcock Cross, daughter of the late John Hobart and Sarah W. Cross of Rhode Island and Florida, to Mr. William Arthur Warren of Toronto, Canada.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, Dec. 22, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas S. King

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

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38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,373,061

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Announces the Opening of Its New Office,
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET,
Monday, December Twenty-ninth,
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SINKING FUND DEBENTURES
— OF THE —
INTERNATIONAL GOODYEAR SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

The debenture bonds issued by International Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company under date of April 1, 1903, are subject to payment from the sinking fund at 105 on April 1, 1903.

The undersigned will purchase bonds of the above-named issue, with April, 1903, and subsequent coupons thereon, at 105 flat, if delivered at its office, No. 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, or at the Hanover National Bank, New York, on or before January 15, 1903.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
By GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the SINKING FUND $144,352.70 of the SIX AND FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS of 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest, until January 1st, 1903, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Stock and the Consolidated Bonds of

The Denver Gas & Electric Co.

The holders of a large amount of stock and consolidated bonds of the Denver Gas & Electric Co. have requested Messrs. **Ashbel P. Fitch, Warren W. Foster, Anton G. Hodenpyl, Philip Lehman, Claude Meeker, E. W. Rollins, Dennis Sullivan, George P. Sheldon,** and **Junius M. Stevens** to act as a protective committee in the interests of the holders of the stock and consolidated bonds of the company.

It is believed that the policy now being pursued in developing the property and increasing the volume of business will result in benefit to the stock and security holders, and that the desired result can be best attained by harmonious and united action by the stock and security holders through a committee representative of their interests.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, No. 149 Broadway, New York City; THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., and THE OHIO TRUST CO., Columbus, Ohio, will receive deposits of stock and consolidated bonds, in negotiable form, until and including DECEMBER 1, 1902, and will issue therefor negotiable receipts. Copies of the Agreement under which such deposits will be received can be obtained from any of the depositaries or at the office of the Secretary of the Committee, care of EMERSON McMILLIN & COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

As over four-fifths of both the stock and bonds have assented to the terms of above agreement, and as many security holders wishing to deposit have been unable to do so within the limit set, the time for deposit has been extended to January 2d, 1903, after which date deposits will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

WALTER B. MAHONY, Secretary. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Chairman.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS.
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STOCKS, BONDS & GRAIN.
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SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Public Notices.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 61 Elm St., New York.
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. (FIRST TO FOURTH GRADES, INCLUSIVE.)—Thursday, January 15, 1903, at 10 A. M.

The receipt of applications for this examination will close on Monday, January 12, 1903, at 4 P. M.

The scope of the examination will be as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
Technical knowledge.....	6
Experience	2
Handwriting	1
Arithmetic	1

The minimum per cent. required to pass on the "technical" paper is 75. There is at present a large number of vacancies in the City Departments paying $1,200 per annum. Persons who obtain a place on the eligible list as a result of this examination are sure to receive appointment in the early part of the year 1903.

Vacancies in the higher grades are filled by promotion of those persons occupying positions in the lower grades and who have served six months in the Department.

Persons desiring applications and further information should communicate with the Secretary of the Commission.

The additional examination for Topographical Draughtsman is held for the reason that an insufficient number of persons made application for the examination held December 11, and it is desired that at least 100 applications be filed for this position.

S. WILLIAM BRISCOE, Secretary.

Attention is called to the advertisement in The City Record of December 22, 1902, to January 6, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

Twenty-second Ward; Section 4, Eleventh Avenue sewer alteration and improvement, between Fortieth and Forty-second Street; also sewer connection at Forty-first Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Controller.
City of New York, December 19th, 1902.

Copartnership Notices.

HESS BROTHERS & CO.

Henry Hess has this day retired from the firm of Hess Brothers & Co.

The business will be continued by Jonas Hess under the same name, Hess Brothers & Co.

Dated New York, December 22, 1902.
JONAS HESS.

The copartnership of Liberman & Toplon as The Novelty Skirt Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated Dec. 19, 1902.
JULIUS LIBERMAN, DAVID TOPLON.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR FURnishing Portland cement will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock, noon, on January 2d, 1903. (For particulars see City Record.)

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen—Certificate of first mortgage bond scrip of the Standard Milling Company, numbered 130, for $166.66, in name of Mary F. Hollins or bearer. Due application has been made for the issue of a duplicate certificate, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating said lost certificate.

MARY F. ROLLINS,
By John Bunce, Attorney in Fact.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1902.

Lost—December 22, 1902, 100 shares Rock Island Company common stock, Certificate No. C 6283, in the name of A. C. Morgan & Co. Please notify Irwin & Co., 35 Wall Street. Transfer has been stopped, and all parties are cautioned against negotiating same.

Lost—3 $100 bills at the Waldorf-Astoria, Monday, Dec 22, 1902. Finder will please return same to Information Bureau of that hotel. Reward $25; no questions asked.

Lost.—Certificates of deposit Nos. 389 and 476 by City Trust Company in favor of Eugene A. Philbin; payment stopped and new certificates applied for.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

336	954	1636	2404	3296	4311	4776	5372	6392	7141
411	960	1727	2482	3318	4321	4883	5503	6750	7164
495	961	1751	2635	3325	4351	4973	5599	6753	7221
507	1034	1775	2759	3445	4361	5002	5603	6790	7245
627	1092	1782	2836	3477	4413	5015	5673	6821	7251
739	1132	1801	2955	3496	4416	5047	5704	6829	7393
793	1144	1811	2973	3547	4439	5074	6014	6833	7414
795	1155	1851	2976	3806	4463	5222	6220	6834	7444
797	1159	1961	2978	3944	4501	5227	6224	6907	7568
818	1168	1970	2983	3978	4545	5243	6541	6941	7674
851	1172	1976	3018	4058	4611	5254	6545	6953	7693
852	1333	2131	3169	4138	4618	5330	6554	6965	7824
883	1482	2152	3223	4223	4647	5331	6559	6972	7905
892	1568	2170	3230	4224	4671	5360	6655	7067	7922
893	1573	2174	3262	4232	4682	5371	6686	7130	8026

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 28th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 85 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

19	852	1199	1507	1892	2167	3070	3502
59	890	1206	1509	1937	2346	3164	3510
136	891	1219	1516	1980	2356	3235	3644
313	903	1224	1629	1982	2628	3254	3672
324	1020	1263	1713	1983	2630	3257	3801
341	1092	1267	1738	2013	2734	3340	3877
679	1094	1339	1767	2042	2758	3342	3902
699	1098	1426	1770	2100	2960	3364	3915
739	1102	1454	1788	2126	2976	3367	
748	1143	1466	1809	2127	3022	3468	
771	1184	1477	1874	2166	3057	3488	

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 27th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 BROADWAY.

Dec. 24, 1902.

103d Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank.

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1902,** has been declared and will be credited January 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 19, 1903.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record January 3d, 1903. The transfer books of the company will close January 3d, and reopen January 16th, 1903.

Provision was also made for the payment of the semi-annual interest on its bonds, payable January 1st, at the National City Bank of New York.

D. H. MANN, Ass't Sec'y.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of January, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on January 2d, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 21, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

American Chicle Company.

The regular Quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock, payable December 31st, to all Preferred Stockholders of record at 12 Noon, December 26th, and a dividend of 1% on the Common Stock, payable January 10th, to all Common Stockholders of record at 12 Noon, Monday, January 5th, have this day been declared.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock close on Friday, December 26th, at 12 Noon, reopening on January 2d next at 10 A. M. Transfer books for Common Stock close at 12 Noon, Monday, January 5th, reopening on Monday, January 12th, at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.
December 22d, 1902.

COLUMBIA BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 17th, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed from December 22d, 1902, until January 2d, 1903.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Board of Directors of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record December 31st, 1902.

Transfer books close December 31st and reopen January 3d.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Transfer Agents.

National Licorice Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on December 31st next to all Preferred Stockholders of record at 12 noon on Friday, December 26th.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon December 26th, reopening on January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

ADOLPHE E. SMYLIE, Secretary.
December 9th.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 23d, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Vulcan Detinning Company.

New York, December 23, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable January 20th, 1903.

Transfer books close January 10th, and reopen January 21, 1903.

MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, Dec. 18th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western Railroad Company.

The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 5% First Mortgage Bonds of The Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western Railway Company will be paid at the Bowling Green Trust Company, No. 26 Broadway, upon presentation of the coupons on and after that date.

JAS. I. KERNAGHAN, Treasurer.
New York, December 20th, 1902.

National Broadway Bank.

106TH DIVIDEND.
New York, December 18, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Temple Iron Company.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Temple Iron Company will be paid on January 1st, 1903, to holders of CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 31st, 1902. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

TEMPLE IRON COMPANY.
A. F. LAW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEment Co., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from December 27, 1902, to January 2, 1903.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The New Amsterdam National Bank.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of Eight Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Irving National Bank of New York

December 23d, 1902.

75TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903, at 10:00 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.

New York, December 18th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from December 22d, 1902, to January 2d, 1903, inclusive.

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.

New York, December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on or after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d, 1902, until January 2, 1903.

A. M DEDERER, Cashier.

The Bank of America.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1903.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank

of the City of New York.
December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1903, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.

New York, December 23, 1902.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after January 2nd, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

United States Shipbuilding Company.

First Mortgage, Series A, 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupons No. 1, due January 1st, 1903, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway.

A. C. GARY, Treasurer.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT 66 Broadway, on and after January 2nd, 1903.

COUPONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ONCE, AND CHECKS IN PAYMENT OF SAME WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY AT 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1903.

Abilene Water Company 1st 5%.
Alabama Barge & Coal Co. 1st 6%.
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
American Bond Co. 1st 6%.
Amherst County, Va., 4½%.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5%.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5%.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Bayshore, New York, Union Free School District No. 1 4%.
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5%.
Brunswick & Birmingham R. R. Co. 1st 4½%.
Buckeye Portland Cement Co. 1st 6%.
Childs Ellsworth.
Citizens' Light & Power Co. 1st 5%.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation 1st 4%.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers 4%.
Corning, N. Y., School District No. 13 4%.
Corning, N. Y., River Bonds, 4%.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5%.
Decatur Traction & Electric Co. 1st 6%.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5%.
Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co. 1st 5%.
Gilson Asphaltum Co. 1st 5%.
General American Reduction Co. 1st 6%.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. General 5%.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. General 5%.
Independent Union Telephone Co. 1st 5%.
Key West Electric Co. 1st 5%.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5%.
Lumber Securities Co. Collateral Trust 6%.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co., 1st 6%.
Marion City Water Co. 1st 4%.
Manor Club 2d 5%.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6%.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. Consolidated 5%.
New York Belting & Packing Co. Debenture 6%.
New York Cab Company (Registered 4%.)
New York & East River Gas Co. Consolidated 5%.
New York Weighing Barge & Coaling Co. 1st 5%.
Newburgh & Orange Lake Railroad Co. 1st 5%.
People's Mutual Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R. R. Co. 1st 5%.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5%.
Rhinebeck Water Co. 1st 5%.
Schenectady Home Telephone Co. 1st 6%.
Shelbyville Water & Light Co. 1st 5%.
Southern Missouri & Arkansas Railroad Co. 1st 5%.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6%.
Southwestern Portland Cement Co. 1st 5%.
Victor Fuel Co. 1st 5%.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5%.
York Silk Co. 1st 6%.

DUE THE 15TH.
American Wood Specialty Co. 1st 5%.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company.

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., Dec. 22d, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 27th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will close on December 27th, 1902, at noon, and reopen January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

**Choctaw, Oklahoma

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27. Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New Amsterdam Gas Co
WE OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE,
$100,000
1st Cons. Mtge. 5% Bonds of 1948.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Wab., Det. Chic. Ext. 1st 5s, 1941
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s, 1923,
DEALT IN.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK.
13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1903, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

9	199	345	406	490	542
17	214	372	430	508	543
125	291	382	436	509	566
173	295	404	470	511	600

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY,
Third Vice President.

Dated New York, December 2, 1902.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., ST. L. & C. consolidated six per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1902, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 225, 56, 623, 837, 1066, 532, and 707, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1903, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 23	594,137
To date this year	184,606,081
Corresponding date last year	261,937,168

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 23	$2,348,000
To date this year	$878,984,350
Corresponding date last year	$985,256,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5½@10c per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	10	Rubber Goods pf	1
Am. Linseed	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	¾	U. S. Express	5
Gt. North. pf	½	Vulcan Detinning	1½
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½	Vulcan Det. pf.	½
Pullman Co.	2¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis. Chalmers	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Amal. Copper	1⅞	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T.	¾
Am. Locomotive	⅞	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Malting pf.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1⅞
Am. Sugar	3	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1	Norf. & West.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	Pacific Coast	½
Canada South.	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	1¼
Can. Pac. sub. cfs.	⅞	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. & Alton	¾	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	½	Reading	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr.	1	Rutland pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	St. J. & G. I.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	½
Corn Products	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Den. & R. G.	¾	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Det. South.	¾	Southern Railway	¾
Det. South. pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	1¼
Erie	⅞	Union Pacific	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Realty	⅞
General Electric	1⅛	U. S. Steel	⅞
Hock. Valley pf.	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	¾	Wabash	¼
Iowa Central	½	Wabash pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	¾	West. Union	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅞		
Manhattan	1¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Erie, Penn., coll. 4s	1
Ches. & O. R. & A. 1st con. 4s	1	Lake E. & W. 2d	2½
Col. Mid. 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1
Erie prior lien 4s	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	4	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Kan. City & P. 1st	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

A rise in call money rates to 10 per cent., with some small loans made as high as 12 per cent., put rather a damper upon the stock market yesterday, and accounted for the generally lower range of prices established during the day. Yet it may be noticed that on the decline the market became exceedingly narrow and dull—so much so, that at times the tape stood still, with total transactions for the day falling below the 600,000 share mark.

There is but one interpretation to put upon this—namely, that there is little or no pressure to sell stocks, the market sagging rather because of an absence of buyers (intimidated by the high money rates) than by an eagerness or a necessity to sell. Indeed, it is the opinion of leading bankers, among them those who are doing their best to hold the market in check until after the turn of the year, when money shall be easier, that the market stood up wonderfully well in the face of the high money and against the professional pressure put upon it.

Apart from the money flurry there were only a few influencing developments during the day. Chief of these was the publication of the annual reports of the Vanderbilt railway properties. These confessedly were disappointing, but it must be said that they were not unexpected. The New York Central, for example, has lately been charging to operating expenses the cost of improvements, &c., which might ordinarily be chargeable to capital account, while it must not be forgotten that comparison this year is made with last year, when the Pan-American Exposition was on and the Central's earnings were beyond the normal. It will not be well for the cynics to conclude, because of yesterday's Vanderbilt exhibits, that these are now to be the rule rather than the exception—and this even allowing for advanced wages and higher cost of material. If they do so conclude they are liable to be disagreeably disappointed at forthcoming statements elsewhere, notably on the part of the Western railroads, where business unprecedented is pressing.

A LOUISVILLE ERROR.

An error that would have been amusing had it not been costly to a number of innocent purchasers was responsible for the sharp advance of three points in Louisville and Nashville around the noon hour, followed by an equally sharp decline. The market had been dragging along in listless fashion when, unexpectedly, announcement came from Louisville that the Louisville Railroad had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent.

While there was absolutely no excuse for it—for the Louisville and Nashville dividend is declared only semi-annually and the next dividend meeting is not until next month—many people in the Street jumped to the conclusion that the item had reference to Louisville and Nashville, (for in some quarters there has for some time been expectation of an extra or increased dividend on that stock,) and immediately and without more ado proceeded to buy the stock. This buying rapidly advanced the stock from 123½ to 126⅝, and so genuine was the movement that many Stock Exchange houses themselves "bit" and bulletined the extra dividend as on Louisville and Nashville stock.

When the mistake was discovered—about fifteen minutes later—the stock promptly slumped to 123, early buyers tumbling out their holdings.

The Louisville Road, on which the extra dividend was declared, is a local road, and has no connection whatever with Louisville and Nashville.

SUGAR STOCK BREAKS.

The break in Sugar Trust stock was at once unexpected and disconcerting, and had something to do with the early unsettling of the market, though, of course, the high rates for money had finally chief depressing effect. The break was not "according to programme"—so, at least, the story runs—the stock being slated for 135 on the present move. Something, however, seems to have gone wrong with the plans of the pool in the stock, for yesterday the issue started off heavy, and before the day was over became easily the weakest stock on the list.

SENTIMENT HOPEFUL.

Notwithstanding yesterday's decline, sentiment in the Street continued hopeful, the opinion being that stocks are a purchase on declines rather than a sale on rallies—this for the reason that the present tightness in money is the only unfavorable factor in the situation and that, unless the unexpected happens, this ought to be remedied in a short while.

Indeed, bankers and brokers alike declared that yesterday's dullness and reaction were a good thing for the market in that they would reduce the demand for speculative borrowing and give the banking institutions further opportunity to strengthen their position.

A POLICY OF CONSERVATISM.

Conservative banking interests were again yesterday impressing upon would-be borrowers and Stock Exchange houses the necessity of caution and conservatism at this time, pointing out that though the money situation is much better, the end-of-the-year requirements are so enormous that it would not in the least surprise if call rates should have a sharp rise before the turn of the year.

It is candidly admitted that of necessity there will be some calling of loans next week, and that for that reason the less speculative activity in the stock market at present the better.

BICYCLE STOCK AT 25 CENTS.

American Bicycle common stock sold down again yesterday to ¼—that is to say, to 25 cents a share, which, allowing for the payment of the regular commission of ⅛, signifies that the buyer's equity is worth but 12½ cents a share. Had the price, in other words fallen ⅛ lower to ⅛, the seller would have gotten nothing for his stock, the sales commission "eating up" the selling price. Later the stock rallied to ½, where it closed.

The sales—1,000 shares in all—are understood to have been made by holders dissatisfied with the new reorganization plan.

CHECKING THE MARKET.

There is reason to believe that some of the selling of stocks yesterday and the day previous came from certain of the leading banking houses with the object in view of checking speculation, thereby escaping the imposition of any urgent borrowing demands upon the banks until after the January disbursements.

When this selling appeared certain professional bears turned sellers also, believing that the bankers' sales indicated as inevitable a lower range of prices. To their surprise the short stock so offered was taken by the earlier sellers, who gave it to be understood that while they were opposed to any speculation for a rise at this time they were nevertheless believers in the market and look for higher prices later on.

Those few skeptics who persisted in buying stocks even after evidences of this strong selling, were later more effectively halted by the sharp rise in call money rates.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The selling of the Vanderbilt stocks, principally New York Central, was by speculative holders and others, disappointed either because some popular expectations of increased dividends had not been realized or because of the unfavorable nature of the annual statements published.

Great Northern preferred advanced fractionally to the highest price recorded in some time, which in the Street is taken as tending to substantiate the view that a melon cutting for the benefit of the shareholders is shortly to be made.

The declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock of Vulcan Detinning did not stimulate any trading in that issue, but 100 shares changing hands at a net gain of one-half a point.

The declines in Baltimore and Ohio, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, and Canadian Pacific were merely incidental to profit taking and short selling induced by the high money rates, and were said to have no significance.

Early in the day there was a persistent demand for the Reading shares, but on the advance a goodly lot of stock was encountered, and the price eased off.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday were on a limited scale, total transactions amounting to not more than 25,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

It was said that the operations had no particular significance, being largely of an evening-up character preceding the Christmas holidays.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following stocks were listed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

Beech Creek Railroad Company, $335,000 additional common stock, listed on the application of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, making a total of $6,000,000 listed.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, $10,000 of $176,000 additional purchase money mortgage 6 per cent. 99-year bonds, making a total of $5,010,000 listed.

Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company, $148,000 additional 5 per cent. bonds of 1941, making a total of $8,500,000 listed.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, $1,531,000 additional unifying and refunding 4 per cent. bonds of 1929, making a total of $25,726,000 listed.

Atlantic City Railroad Company, $1,063,000 first consolidated 4 per cent. bonds of 1951.

The Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway Company, $900,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1942.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Consolidation of the Susquehanna and Tidewater Railroad and the Baltimore and Hartford Railroad, which proposes to build a line from Havre de Grace to Wrightsville, Penn.

Increase in the capital stock of the MacMillan Company of New York from $405,000 to $645,000.

Baltimore and Washington capitalists said to have bought for $2,000,000 12,000 acres of Pittsburg coal and the right of way of the Morgantown and Cassville Railroad.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company of New York called for Jan. 6 to vote upon increasing the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Reports from the South that negotiations have been completed whereby an Eastern syndicate has obtained control of all the coal mines and coal property west of Green River, in Kentucky, except that owned by the St. Bernard Coal Company.

Increase of $1,152,302 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $228,114 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company called for Dec. 29, to approve a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

According to Louisville dispatches, the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company's plant in that city, a large independent manufactory, has been sold to New York capitalists for $2,500,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5½@10 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $276,486,413; balances, $11,571,729; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $570,195.

Money on call in London, 3¾@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet, with cable transfers in special demand. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83@$4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@$4.83¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅜ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times in its City article to-day says there was an increased demand for money in the London market yesterday, and a very large business was done by the Bank in renewals of loans and in discounts. In the outside market the loan rate was unaltered, but the discounts were quoted higher in some quarters for short bills. The demand for gold in the bullion market continues. The Stock Exchange presented quite a holiday appearance. The movement in prices was inconsiderable, however, and the tone was generally steady.

American rails opened above New York parity, but during the afternoon there was some reaction, owing to Wall Street sales. Foreigners were irregular, and there was little business done in them. The silver market was weak, bars falling to 22 5-16d.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Money was much wanted at 4 per cent. in the market to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, but had a good undertone, owing to anticipations of easier money after the month-end. Consols eased slightly. Americans opened firm and inactive, became irregular, and closed quiet and below the best quotations of the day. Rio Tintos improved.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅞; consols for account, 93; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 85⅜; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 101½; Canadian Pacific, 133⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181; De Beers, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 35⅛; Erie first preferred, 66⅜; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 127½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 73½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 30⅜; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 33½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 65½; Union Pacific, 101⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 94⅜; United States Steel, 36¼; United States Steel preferred, 86⅞; Wabash, 25¾; Wabash preferred, 44.

Bar silver dull at 22 5-16d per ounce. Money, 3¾@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.401; Madrid, 34.80; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day and business was fairly active. Later stocks became heavy, but they recovered during the last hour. Realizations predominated in the Spanish section, which depressed rentes and Brazilians. At the close prices generally were weak.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer on New York advices and favorable reports regarding the situation of the iron industry. Mines were considerably harder. Banks advanced, navigations recovered, and Canadian Pacific rose sharply.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The tone of the local market was less firm to-day, notwithstanding favorable developments, which include the adoption of ordinances favorable to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the Philadelphia Electric Company, and the probability that the Electric Storage Battery Company will receive more favorable terms than have yet been stated in its deal with the General Electric Company. Prices were soft, rather than weak, net changes being largely fractional, the only exceptions being Bell Telephone, which was up a point, and Consolidated Lake Superior preferred, which declined 1 per cent. Trading was professional, although commission houses were steady buyers of Reading. Total sales, 31,604 shares and $57,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
338	American Railways	52½	52	52½
610	American Cement	9	8¾	8¾
90	Bell Telephone	73	73	73
493	Cambria Steel	26	26	26
3,105	Con. Lake Superior	8	7½	7⅞
1,220	Con. L. Superior pf.	35	34½	35
3	Con. Traction, N. J.	68	68	68
25	Danville Bessemer	¼	¼	¼
65	Electric Co. of Am.	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Electric Storage Bat.	86	86	86
9	Hestonville Pass. pf.	73	73	73
23	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
796	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37⅞	37	37½
303	Lehigh Navigation	70	70	70
59	North Penn. R. R.	109	109	109
397	Pennsylvania R. R.	77¾	77¼	77¾
50	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	92	92	92
59	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97¼	97¼
3,140	Philadelphia Electric	8½	8 5-16	8⅜
1,095	Philadelphia Co	45¼	45¼	45⅜
61	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	48⅝	48¾
200	Philadelphia R. T.	16½	16¼	16½
16,875	Reading	32¼	31 11-16	31¾
37	Reading 1st pf.	43¾	43	43
88	Reading 2d pf.	38¾	38½	38¾
35	United Cos. of N. J.	281	281	281
19	United Gas Imp.	111½	110¼	111
131	Union Traction	46¼	46	46
2,008	U. S. Steel	35½	34⅝	34⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf.	85	85	85
50	Warwick Steel	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—The local market was inclined to lie low to-day, the holiday feeling securing a gradually increasing hold. The sentiment remains unshaken, though there is no desire to buy to any great amount prior to the passage of the final week of the year. The speculative crowd is disposed to turn its attention to the Alabama Coal and Iron issues. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,231 shares of stock and $57,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Seaboard Ry. common	25⅝	25½	25½
400	Seaboard Ry. pf.	42⅝	42	42
185	Atlantic Coast L. com.	136	135¾	136
577	Atlantic Coast Line rts.	40	39¾	40
94	G. B. & Brew, common	12⅝	12½	12½
3,500	United Rys. & El. com.	13⅝	13	13⅛
31	Alabama Coal & I. pf.	86	86	86
$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	83¼	83¼	83¼
4,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s.	111	111	111
10,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	66¼	66¼	66¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Char. Con. El. 5s.	88	88	88
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	49	49	49
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	35¼	35	35¼
100	G. B. S. B. inc., scrip.	34	34	34
10,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s, new	88	88	88
3,000	City Pass. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102½
6,000	Con. Gas 5s	114½	114½	11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The money market is quiet, with rates quite firm. It is not expected that any difficulty will attend the financing of the January clearings. Call loans, 6@7 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 6@3½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, 15@16 2-3 cents discount. Clearings, $20,415,411; balances, $1,225,458.

The market opened quite active and rather strong. For a time it looked as though the long expected upward movement in the coppers had begun, but the manipulation subsided and prices grew easier after the New York market developed its reactionary tendency. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
417	Atchison	83⅜	82⅝	82⅝
233	Atchison pf.	99½	99	99
115	Boston Elevated	156	155	156
85	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
24	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
10	C. J. R. & S. pf.	123½	123¼	123½
290	Mass. Electric	36¼	35⅝	36¼
10	Mass. Electric pf.	93½	93½	93½
68	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226	225½	226
40	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
19	Pere Marquette pf.	71⅞	71	71
280	Union Pacific	99⅝	98½	98½
40	Union Pacific pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
43	West End	112	111½	111½

TELEPHONES.

386	American	164½	163⅝	163⅝
100	American sub.	111	111	111
90	Cumberland	124¾	124¾	124¾
12	Western pf.	100	99¾	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Ag. Chem.	20	20	20
308	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	81	79½	81
7,515	Am. Sugar	120⅜	120⅜	120⅞
95	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120	120
64	Am. Woolen pf.	78	78	78
1,210	Dom. I. & S.	58½	57⅜	57½
4	Edison Elec. Ill.	265	265	265
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	25	25	25
12	General Electric	178½	178½	178½
5	Int. Buttonhole	3	3	3
275	Mass. Gas	40	40	40
50	Reece Buttonhole	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	Seattle Electric pf.	104	104	104
155	United Fruit	105½	105½	110¼
269	United Shoe Machine	49½	49	49½
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
125	U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	52	52
1,513	U. S. Steel	35⅝	34⅝	35
483	U. S. Steel pf.	85	84½	84½

MINING.

200	Adventure	14	13	13¼
75	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
4,690	Amalgamated	59⅝	58⅛	58⅛
10	Anaconda	23	23	23
40	Atlantic	7⅜	6	7⅜
1,255	Bingham	29⅜	28½	28½
3	Calumet & Hecla	475	460	471
400	Catalpa	10c.	10c.	10c.
145	Centennial	17	16¾	16¾
100	Central Oil	7	7	7
100	Cons. Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,350	Copper Range	57¼	50	50
450	Daly-West	39	39	39
50	Elm River	2	2	2
10	Franklin	8½	8½	8½
8	Isle Royale	10	9	9
1,590	Mass	14	13¾	14
860	Mohawk	38	37½	37½
400	Monteal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
355	Old Dominion	16¼	15¾	16¼
367	Osceola	54	52	53
42	Parrot	26	25½	25½
41	Quincy	109	106	108
25	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
785	Shannon	9⅝	9	9⅝
19	Trinity	9	8¾	8¾
175	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13⅞	14
1,070	United States	22	21⅝	21⅝
1,645	Utah	25⅜	25	25½
50	Victoria	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
225	Winona	4¼	4¼	4½
50	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

British Columbia 5 bid, 6 asked.
*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.03
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.17	.18
Best & Belcher	.88	.89
Bullion	.03	.01
Caledonia	2.05	2.20
Challenge Con.	.18	.18
Chollar	.15	.17
Confidence	.76	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.14	.14
Gould & Curry	.15	.14
Hale & Norcross	.39	.28
Julia	.06	.06
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Con	2.00	2.05
Lady Washington Con.	.05	...
Mexican	.79	.66
Occidental Con.	.23	.24
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Overman	.50	.47
Potosi	.24	.24
Savage	.15	.15
Sag Belcher	.06	.06
Sierra Nevada	.51	.48
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.06
Union Con.	.50	.48
Utah Con.	.09	.11
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	.48⅝	.48⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¼	7½	6½	7½
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Con.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝
Anaconda	18¾	18	13½	20
Blue Bell	5	5½	5	5½
C. K. & N.	11	13	11	13
C. C. Con.	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4
Coriolanus	2¾	3¼	2½	3¼
C. C. & M.	2¼	3	2¼	3
Dante	1½	3	2	3
Doctor Jackpot	9¾	9¾	9	10
Elkton	28	29	26⅝	28½
El Paso	62	63	61½	62
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	9½	9¾	9½	10
Gold Dollar Con.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4½
Golden Cycle	61	74⅞	60	61
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	15
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2⅜	3	2½	3
Gould	3¾	4	3⅝	4
Gold Exploration	1½	2	1⅝	2½
Isabella	27¾	28¼	27½	28
Jackpot	8

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Met St gen 5s	
6,000	104½	1,000	117½
A, T & S F gen 4s		Mex Cent 1st inc	
2,000	101⅞	5,000	23¼
2,000	102	10,000	23
1,000	101⅞	5,000	23¼
2,000	102	Mo, K & E 1st	
500	101⅞	10,000	109⅝
2,000	102½	5,000	109½
5,000	102	22,000	109
1,000	101⅞	M, K & T of T 5s	
5,000	102	5,000	102
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		Mo P 1st con 6s	
5,000	102¼	5,000	121
8,000	102½	Mo P 1st col 5s	
Prior lien 3½s		1,000	104⅜
4,000	95	5,000	104⅝
T, L E & W V 4s		2,000	105
2,000	95	5,000	104⅞
S W Div 3½s		Mob & O new 6s	
7,000	89½	1,000	128
Cent of Ga cons 5s		N Y Gas, El L, H &	
29,000	100	P pur money 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		10,000	94¼
5,000	101½	5,000	94⅜
C & O gen 4½s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
5,000	103⅜	1,000	101¼
2,000	103⅝	Nor & W con 4s	
12,000	104	5,000	99¾
5,000	103⅞	Peorai, C & C 4s	
C & O, R & A, Div		1,000	91¼
1st con 4s		10,000	91
15,000	103½	Nor Ohio 1st 5s	
Chi & Alt R R 3s		4,000	112½
15,000	82¾	Nor Pac 4s	
C, Ind & W 4s ist bds		1,000	103¾
6,000	95⅜	34,000	104
5,000	95⅝	2,000	103⅝
5,000	96	Nor Pac gen 3s	
3,000	95⅞	10,000	71¾
1,000	96	Ore S L & N con 4s	
10,000	95⅞	2,000	100⅝
5,000	96	1,000	100⅞
Neb ext 4s		2,000	100⅜
4,000	107¼	Ore S L 1st 6s	
C & E Ill con 6s		1,000	125
4,000	136	4,000	125½
C & E Ill con 5s,		4% & participating	
1909, reg		60,000	95⅜
1,000	105½	2,000	95
C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	95¼
5,000	103¼	19,000	95
25,000	103⅝	1,000	95⅛
10,000	103½	11,000	95
10,000	103⅜	Penn conv 3½s	
C, I & P R R 4s		5,000	105⅜
52,000	86	30,000	105⅞
47,000	85¾	131,000	106
18,000	86	5,000	105⅝
10,000	86⅛	500	105⅝
25,000	86⅛	5,000	105⅜
25,000	86⅜	Peo & E Inc 4s	
10,000	86	9,000	78
2,000	86⅛	11,000	78½
7,000	86	Reading gen 4s	
5,000	86¼	29,000	96⅜
40,000	86¼	30,000	96⅝
25,000	86	3,000	96¾
25,000	86½	Reading J C con 4s	
28,000	86	8,000	93
5,000	85¾	R & Danv deb 5s	
2,000	86	stamped	
3,000	85¾	10,000	111
5,000	85¾	Rio G W 1st	
Chi Term Tran 4s		4,000	90⅜
1,000	86	St L, I M & S gen 5s	
C, C, C & St L, St		4,000	113
L Div 1st		Unif & ref 4s	
6,000	102	38,000	95⅝
Col F & I conv 5s		St L S W con 4s	
54,000	95	2,000	84½
10,000	95¼	St L S W 1st 4s	
10,000	95	5,000	95
40,000	94½	St P, M & M 2d 6s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		5,000	112½
7,000	81	San An & A P 4s	
Consol Tobacco 4s		6,000	87
55,000	65½	Scioto V & N E 4s	
40,000	65¼	20,000	101½
10,000	65	2,000	100½
1,000	65¾	Southern Pac 4s	
11,000	65	1,000c	90¾
15,000	65¼	1,000	90¾
8,000	65	35,000	90½
Den & R G con 4s		15,000	90¾
25,000	101	So Pac of Cal 6s,	
Det, M & M lg 3½s		Series A	
4,000	86½	2,000	103½
1,000	87	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
3,000	87½	5,000	120
E T, H & G con 1st 5s		Stand R & T 6s	
4,000	110½	5,000	66½
2,000	110¾	2,000	66⅔
1,000	110¼	Stand R & T inc	
Divisional 5s		8,000	11
3,000	117½	18,000	11¼
Erie 1st ext 4s		4,000	11½
1,000	116¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Erie 1st con 4s		4,000	116½
5,000	90	Third Av con 4s	
3,000	90⅛	4,000	99
Erie 1st gen 4s		Tol, St L & W prior	
5,000	85¾	lien 3½s	
5,000	85½	2,000	84
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		1,000	84¼
38,000	92	Tol, St L & W 4s	
G B & W deb ctfs, B		6,000	76
17,000	24	Un Pac conv 4s	
3,000	23½	10,000	105¾
2,000	23¾	10,000	105¾
1,000	23⅝	32,000	105⅞
5,000	24½	25,000	105⅝
1,000	23¾	17,000	105¼
H & St Jo con 6s		78,000	105¾
2,000	117	3,000	105¾
Int & Gt N 1st 6s		69,000	105
3,000	110¼	5,000	104⅞
Iowa Cent ref 4s		5,000	104¾
5,000	91	12,000	105
K C, Ft S & M 4s		40,000	105¼
5,000	86	3,000	105¼
Kan City & P 1st		17,000	105
1,000	88	Wabash 1st 5s	
Kan City So 3s		3,000	116
15,000	69	Wabash 2d 5s	
L E & W 2d 5s		10,000	107½
5,000	117½	8,000	108
Long Dock 6s		Wabash deb, B	
3,000	134	53,000	75
L & N gen 6s		5,000	75½
4,000	115½	25,000	75
L & N, N F & S 5s		20,000	75½
3,000	113	1,000	75
Manhattan con 4s		1,000	74½
10,000	103⅞	Wab, Omaha Div 3½s	
Met St Ry ref 4s		2,000	83
2,000	98½	W & L E 1st con 4s	
Mo Pac trust 5s		5,000	91¼
5,000	104⅜	Wis Cent gen 4s	
1,000	104⅝	5,000	91⅝
Total sales		$2,348,000	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
NORTHWEST—			
Month November	$4,174,082	$4,046,327	$3,483,180
From June 1	25,721,305	24,905,329	22,867,625
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	982
3d week Dec	105,000	89,018	94,550
From July 1	3,220,354	2,887,999	2,596,773
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for November—			
Gross earnings	1,057,666	966,850	942,618
Op. expenses	692,530	661,240	627,939
Net earnings	455,136	335,601	314,679
Ratio op. exp	65.37%	68.9%	66.6%
Gross, 5 months	5,760,177	5,475,081	5,159,030
Op. expenses	3,129,279	3,397,107	3,329,484
Net, 5 months	2,630,898	2,077,974	1,930,446
CANADA SOUTHERN for the year ended Dec. 31, in joint operation with the Michigan Central—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Prop. to C. S.	315,000	375,238	*60,238
Dividends	300,000	375,000	*75,000
Surplus	15,000	238	14,762
Prev. surplus	14,996	14,758	238
Total surplus	29,996	14,996	15,000
*Decrease.			
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	30,155,000	29,272,675	26,466,514
Exp. and taxes	21,996,600	20,210,220	17,307,795
Net earnings	8,189,000	9,062,446	9,158,719
Other income	1,660,000	1,329,289	
Total income	9,849,000	10,391,736	9,158,719
Fixed charges	3,390,000	3,236,811	*2,500,289
Balance	6,459,000	7,155,125	6,658,430
Dividends	3,462,655	3,462,655	3,462,655
Surplus	2,996,345	3,692,470	3,195,775
*After other income has been deducted.			
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	4,690,354	4,533,204	4,284,780
Exp. and taxes	3,542,140	3,389,801	2,924,862
Net earnings	1,148,214	1,143,403	1,359,918
Fixed charges	608,750	608,750	654,270
Balance	479,464	474,653	725,648
Dividends	473,600	473,600	473,600
Surplus	5,864	1,053	252,048
MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	18,650,000	18,490,274	16,730,131
Op. expenses	15,050,000	14,745,964	13,220,490
Net earnings	3,620,000	3,744,310	3,500,641
Fixed charges	2,211,000	2,455,514	2,404,218
Balance	1,400,000	1,288,796	1,096,423
Prop. to C. So	315,000	375,238	300,853
Prop. to M. C	1,064,000	913,558	795,570
Other income	50,000	69,739	45,094
Total income	1,144,000	983,297	840,664
Dividends	749,520	749,520	749,520
Surplus	394,480	233,777	91,144
NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	19,277,300	18,442,454	17,217,203
Op. expenses	13,451,900	12,091,507	10,811,066
Net earnings	5,825,400	6,350,947	6,406,137
Total income	7,220,100	7,703,211	7,750,656
Charges & taxes	5,204,500	5,145,967	5,222,368
Balance	2,085,000	2,557,244	2,528,288
Dividend	1,648,000	1,437,500	1,437,500
Sinking fund	75,000	75,000	75,000
Surplus	361,700	1,044,744	1,015,788
Gross, 5 months	38,753,000	37,864,688	34,464,323
Op. expenses	25,733,100	24,277,122	21,393,593
Net	13,019,900	13,587,566	13,070,730
Total income	15,721,300	16,071,055	15,506,113
Charges & taxes	10,194,300	10,224,293	10,287,991
Balance	5,527,200	5,846,762	5,287,116
Dividends	3,297,900	2,875,000	2,875,000
Surplus, 6 months	1,879,300	2,821,762	2,262,116
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. Louis for November—			
Gross earnings	1,829,562	1,871,493	1,588,262
Op. expenses	1,469,096	1,303,572	1,198,238
Net earnings	360,466	567,921	390,024
Ration op. exp	80.4%	28.9%	75.4%
Gross, 11 months	20,607,983	18,904,658	17,291,430
Op. expenses	15,114,405	13,358,958	10,717,873
Net, 11 months	5,493,518	5,545,700	4,573,563
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for November—			
Gross earnings	358,143	298,144	262,181
Op. expenses	270,958	214,351	179,078
Net earnings	87,185	79,793	86,103
Gross, 5 months	1,780,273	1,535,026	1,295,585
Op. expenses	1,366,246	1,051,376	856,037
Net, 5 months	414,027	483,650	439,528

National and State Bank Reports.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued in pamphlet form the reports of National banks at the close of business Nov. 25, 1902, and the reports of State banks at the close of business Dec. 4, 1902. These pamphlets may be obtained upon application at the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES without cost.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the outside market yesterday were not quite as favorable as on Monday, and in practically all stocks a reactionary tendency appeared. With very few exceptions the losses recorded were confined to fractions, so that the net results, although somewhat unsatisfactory, were not of a discouraging character. It was only in a few stocks that there was much activity, the balance of the list being extremely dull. Some stocks which often contribute several thousand shares to a day's trading were dealt in to the extent of only a few hundred shares. The weakness of the Stock Exchange market resulting from the advance in call money rates served to deter would-be buyers and sufficiently accounted for the market's inactivity.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE, which on Monday had supplied something of a surprise by being dealt in to the extent of nearly a thousand shares, yesterday dropped back into the same dullness that had otherwise prevailed in the stock ever since it was first quoted. The only transaction recorded was a sale of ten shares at 15, and even this was traded in on a seller's thirty days' option. The preferred stock was offered down still further to 45, with 37½ the best bid.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	9½	9¼	9½
900	American Can pf	45	43	45
100	American L. & Tr. pf	93	93	93
100	American Tobacco	322	322	322
100	Automatic Heating pf	93	93	93
1,140	Bay State Gas	1 9-16	1½	1½
30	British Columbia Cop	5¾	5¾	5¾
75	Central Foundry pf	15	15	15
565	Consol Refrigerating	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Daly-West	39	39	39
200	Electric Lead Reduc	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,900	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅝	⅞
200	Greene Con. Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
300	Houghton Copper	10	10	10
10	Int. Mercan. Marine	15	15	15
10	Manhattan Transit	5	5	5
8,100	Montreal & Boston Cop	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15	National Enameling	33½	33½	33½
100	New England Trans	¼	¼	¼
70	N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	73	72	73
20	New York Trans	10	9¾	10
9,300	Northern Securities	110⅝	110	110
300	New Orleans Rys	13¾	13¾	13¾
4	Otis Elevator	40	40	40
200	Philippine Tr. & Con	99¾	99¾	99¾
200	Seaboard Air Line	25¾	25¼	25½
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1	Standard Oil	692¼	692¼	692½
1,400	Tennessee Copper	18½	18	18½
12	U. S. Shipbuilding	18	18	18
100	Virginia I., C. & C	55	55	55
10	White Knob Copper	11½	11½	11½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	*American Malting 6s	96½	96½	96½
2,000	*U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100¾	100¼	100¼
*Sell flat.				

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	53½	55	53½	55
American Chicle	120	127	120	127
American Chicle pf	91	95	91	95
Amer. Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Malting 6s	90	98	96¼	97¼
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4¾	5	4¾	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf	22½	23	22½	23
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	77	78½	77	78
Hamberger & Lauson	9	9½	9	9½
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	117	115	117
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108½	111	108½	111
British Columbia Copper	5¾	6	5⅝	6
California Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf	62½	65	62¾	65
Central Foundry	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
Central Foundry pf	13	15	13	15
Central Foundry 6s	60	67	60	67
Chi., Ind., & L. gtd. 4s	91½	92½	91½	92½
Compressed Air	1¼	2	1¼	2
Con. Rubber Tire	½	2	½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	10	..	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	..	14	..	14
Distillers' Securities 5s	75	76	75	77
Dom. Securities	15	25	15	25
Electric Boat	23	30	23	30
Electric Boat pf	37	40	37	40
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	3½	4	3¾	4
Electric Vehicle	10	15	10	15
Electric Vehicle pf	8½	10	9	10
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf	43	46	43	46
Hackensack Meadows	6	7½	6	7½
Hall Signal	115	125	115	120
Havana Tobacco	41½	43	41½	43
Havana Tobacco pf	62	66	62	66
Houston Oil pf	..	65	..	65
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	108	109¼	108	110
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	108	110	108¾	110
Inter. Mer. Marine	12	14	..	15
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	37½	45	30	50
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs	..	103	..	103
International Salt	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
Manhattan Transit	4½	5	5⅜	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
National Enameling	32½	34	32½	34
National Enameling pf	80	90	80	90
New England Trans	¼	⅝	⅛	5-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	160	166	160	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	45	43	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	75	78	75	78
N. Y. Trans	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	6	7	6	7
Otis Elevator	40¼	41	40¼	41
Otis Elevator pf	98	100	98	100
Pac. Pack. & Nav	3	4	3	4
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	24½	27	22	27
Par Exploration & Evans	⅜	¾	⅝	¾
Pitts., Lisbon & West	21	25	..	..
Royal Baking P. pf	101	104	101	104
Safety Car Heating	160	167	160	167
Simpson-Crawford	21	25	21	25
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
Standard Coupler	37	40	37	40
Standard Coupler pf	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	7	8½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 5s	76	79	76	79
Storage Power	¾	1	¾	1
Trenton Potteries	21½	25	21½	25
Trenton Pot. pf., (deb.)	65	70	65	70
Trenton Pot. pf., (new)	85	90	88	92
Tubular Dispatch	1½	..	1½	..
Tubular Dispatch 5s	..	95	..	95
Union Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	121	125	120	123
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	127	120	127
Union Typewriter 2d pf	123	127	120	127
United Box Board	7½	8½	8	8
United Box Board pf	51	52	51	52½
United Copper	27	30	27	30
U. S. Cotton Duck	..	5	5	8½
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	22	15	22
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	..	58	..	58
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	70	88	70	88
U. S. Steel, new 5s, w. i.	94	96½	94	96½
Universal Tobacco	3	4	3	4
Universal Tobacco pf	..	15	..	15
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	70	70¼	70	70¼
Virginia & Southwestern	15	..	15	..
Virginia I., C. & C	34	35	33	34
Vir. & Southw. 5s	97	100	98	100
White Knob Copper	10¼	12	10	12

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R	245	247	245	247
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. 4s	82	85	82	85
Central Park, N. & E. R	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J	67¼	68	67¼	68
Con. Traction 5s	107	107¾	107	107¾
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	94	97	94	97
Jersey City H. & P	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	78	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82	85	82	85
New Orleans Rys. pf	46	50	46	49
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	78	79	78	79½
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry	29½	30½	29½	30½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	84	84½	84	84½
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26¼	27¼
Par Exploration 4s	..	91	..	91
San Francisco subs	44½	47	44½	47
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	178	185	178	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	30	31½	30	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	78	80	78	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110½	113½	110½	113½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80½	81½	80½	82
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	85	84½	85
United Traction, Prov	108	110	108	110
United Traction bonds	112	114	112	114
Washington Ry. & Elec	13	15	13	15
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	44	49	44½	49
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	77	80	77	80

Gas Companies.

Am. Lt. & Traction	37	40	35½	38
Buffalo Gas	7	10	7	10
Buffalo Gas 5s	74	77½	73	77½
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	109½	110½	109½	110½
Columbus Gas 5s	107	108	107	108
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87½	89	87½	89
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	106	103	106
Lenver Gas	14	17	14	17
Denver Gas 5s, ctfs	62	65	62	65
Denver Gas 5s	62	65	62	65
Indianapolis Gas	..	68½	..	68½
Indianapolis Gas 5s	102	105	102	105
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108	109	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105	106½	105	106½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas 5s	92	94	92	94
Standard Gas, N. Y.	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	117½	115½	117½
Syracuse Gas 5s	96	100	96	100

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Light	34¾	35¾	34½	36
Syracuse Light pf	86	90	88	90
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	10	14	10	14
East River Ferry	74	78	74	78
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½
N. Y. & H. 5s, ex coup.	85	86	84	86
Union Ferry	40	42	39	41
Union Ferry 5s	95	98	95	98
†Seller 30 flat.				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Local issues were dull, and many of them showed early weakness. Tool fell off over 4 points on an absence of demand. Title and Trust lost over a point, while Swift's and Box Board preferred eased. Later both Box Board issues firmed up. Can issues were exceptions, the preferred advancing 2 points and the common good fractions. Biscuit shares were steady. North Chicago rallied to 160 on the declaration of its dividend. Street's gained a point. New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents premium. Time and call loans 6 per cent. Transactions were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A. Booth & Co. com	40	40	40
720	American Can com	9¾	9¼	9⅝
1,095	American Can pf	45½	43½	45¼
100	Am. Shipbuilding com	51½	51¼	51½
202	Chicago Title & Trust	107	105	107
125	Chi. Pneu. Tool	70	70	70
100	Chi. Union Traction	45	45	45
20	Chicago City Railway	208½	208½	208½
100	Metropolitan Elev. com	36	36	36
10	Metropolitan Elev. pf	86	86	86
21	North Chi. St. Ry. Co	160	159½	160
170	National Biscuit com	43½	43¼	43½
12	National Biscuit pf	103½	103	103
98	Quaker Oats com	65	65	65
25	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
100	National Carbon pf	97	97	97
25	Diamond Match	31	30½	31
67	Swift Company	125½	124⅞	125¼
520	Union Stock Yards	7¾	7¾	7¾
335	United Box Board pf	52½	51	52½
153,240				

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Leonard-Taylor Mining Company, Albany; capital, $250,000. Directors—Gardner C. Leonard, Edgar C. Leonard, and William P. Rudd, Albany; Peter P. Taylor, Boise, Idaho.

American Venture Corporation, New York, to engage in mining; capital, $250,000. Directors—August E. Mathez, Denver, Col.; Juan Goldman, City of Mexico; C. F. Hathaway, New York.

Gillies Lithographing and Printing Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. A. Gillies, B. W. Fenn, and W. J. Irving, Rochester.

Broadway-Cortlandt Company, New York, real estate; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. W. Horner, Jr., L. G. Hart, and W. L. Eaton, New York.

Long Island Motor Launch Company, Rockaway Beach; capital, $3,000. Directors—F. W. Davis and Franklin Moss, Brooklyn; J. A. Carle, Rockaway Beach.

Central Felt and Paper Company, New York; capital, $1,250. Directors—L. H. Bigelow, H. S. Harney, and L. Schaber, New York.

Subway Supply Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. D. Fessenden and Anna Knapp, New York; J. F. Mott, East Orange, N. J.

Automatic Supply Company, New York, to manufacture automatic vending machines; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. H. Wilhelm, New York; T. B. Priddy, Dumont, N. J.; E. C. Potter, Jr., Rahway, N. J.

American Steel Welding Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. R. Culver, H. R. Ludlow, and E. A. Resser, New York.

Genesee Oil and Gas Company, Scio; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—F. N. Whitcomb, Belmont; A. W. Wolfinger, and M. G. Taylor, Readville, Mass.

National Show Case Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Friedland, Abraham Jacobstat, and John Sklar, Brooklyn.

Prudential Worsted Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Arthur Doel and H. C. Schiffer, New York; G. W. Kriter, Philadelphia.

Holmes Music Company, Middletown; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. J. Holmes, F. E. Hall, and F. R. Alford, Middletown.

Baker Beef Company, Green Island; capital, $25,000. Directors—Emile W. Baker and Matthew E. Egan, Watervliet; John H. Coughlin, Troy.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Madison Oil Company; authorized capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles S. Geyer.

Washington Rock Spring Water Company; authorized capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Albert J. Haynes and George D. Haynes.

The International Rubber Company; authorized capital, $10,000. Incorporators—L. W. Snyder, Samuel M. Roberts, and Herbert C. Westbrook, all of Camden.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mitchell, Moody, Garten Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. D. Moody, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Worm

Real Estate.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

SEVENTEENTH—It is the largest lender on mortgage in the city. Its policy-holders have great advantage in borrowing either at the time of purchasing their property or afterward.

The Company loaned over THIRTY-FIVE MILLION dollars to its clients in 1901.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$1,250, Payable $10 Monthly, Buys

NEW SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, seven miles from Central Park; fare 5 cents to any part of the City; Railroads and Trolley. Shade Trees, Macadamized Roads, Water, Gas, Schools, and Churches. OWNER, 358 West 42d Street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

RARE CHANCE
In the RETAIL
DRY GOODS DISTRICT,
6-8-10 W. 22D ST.
NEW BUILDING JUST COMPLETED.
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
Stores, Lofts, Salesrooms, Studios.
1ST FLOORS SUITABLE FOR
BANKING, BROKERAGE or FINE RATAIL TRADE.
Inquire of H. J. SACHS,
119 W. 23D ST.

Store, Large, light 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot.
Store 25x100, suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St. or your own broker.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 96 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

Lofts to let, 25 ft. x 80 ft., suitable for manufacturing; elevator, heat, power; moderate rental. Apply on premises, 264 Spring St., near Hudson, or at Room 407, 5 East 42d St., city.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Desk room in elegant light office; parlor floor. 122 E. 23d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Maspeth, Queens Borough.—Eight two story brick stores and flats; bank mortgage; equity $20,000; opposite railroad station; want country. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

Exchange free and clear lots in Long Island for flats or private; cash added. Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes

43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave, and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,

from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,400. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.,

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET.
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road. One 5-room apartment, $55, and one 6 room apartment, $65, at 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent on premises.

Bachelor Suites
From 1 to 3 rooms and bath; also suitable for studios.
54 East 59th St.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
Herter Realty Co., 43 East 58th St.; or your own broker.

THE "LEXINGTON,"
144-148 EAST 22ND STREET.

Suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; new and up to date; rents, $45 to $55.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application

693 TO 697 EAST 140TH ST., NEAR WILLIS AV.
THE NEW PRINCE HENRY APARTMENT.
Ready for occupancy on Jan. 1; 7 large, light rooms and bath; private halls and all up-to-date improvements; surrounded by 100 private dwellings; convenient to "L" and schools and west side trolleys; rents half of actual value, $33 to $36; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises or H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. Telephone 671 Melrose.

A high-class apartment for refined family.
ST. PAUL,
219 West 80th St., near Broadway.
Open on every side. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, liveried attendants, tiled bathroom; $50 and $55.

STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER.

244 West 112th St.; 7 rooms and bath; hall service, telephone, tiled baths, open plumbing, $42.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor Apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 86th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartment Hotels.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N.Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.
One sunny apartment of two large rooms and bath, $1,000 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Another of four rooms and bath, $900 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

Two rooms; use of kitchen, piano, linen, silver; elevator. 239 West 116th St.; steam, hot water. Baird.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD STETSON and ISAIAH K. STETSON, as Trustees for George H. Stetson and others under the will of George Stetson, deceased, plaintiffs, against HARRY LAHN and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn, Edgar Levy, Martha Levy, and Sarah Coleman, Moses K. Wallach and Frances Walrich, his wife; Francesco Salvato, Florencio Yznuerelo, Joseph Riley, Bryan O'Brien, Thomas Boylan, David Rothschild, Florency Goralla, Paul Dezano, Thomas Carpenter, Paul Tenaian & Company, Baze Shano, Antonio Zello, Louis Burg, Francesco Skellazo, Gaetano Dentane, John Powrencka, Stephen Lassaia, Salvatore Samertana, Pedro Albert, John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Smith, the last three names being entirely fictitious, but intending to designate thereby, respectively, the tenant of the third floor, rear, east side, of the fifth floor, west front, and the fifth floor, east, rear, of Number 215 East 102d Street, New York City.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 19th, 1902.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Harry Lahn and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn and Sarah Coleman:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon each of you, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 15th of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 15th of December, 1902.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d24-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.
New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against FEDERICO ALVARADO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Federico Alvarado, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.
New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES HUYLER ELLISON, plaintiff, against EGBERT B. ELLISON, Kate M. Ellison, George S. Huyler, Emma L. Huyler, Abraham L. Huyler, Mary Huyler, Grace C. Ellison, Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou and Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou, Abraham L. Huyler, and Charles McDermott, as executors under the last will and testament of JAMES S. HUYLER, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York September 12th, 1902.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the defendant, Charles McDermott:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.
New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against FEDERICO ALVARADO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Federico Alvarado, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.
New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JULIETTE COLLINS et al, defendants.

In pursuance to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, on the westerly side of Washington Square West, formerly Macdougal Street, formerly known as Number 39 Washington Square West, and now known as Number 38 Washington Square West, and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Square West, distant twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Washington Square West and Fourth Street; running thence westerly and parallel with Fourth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches, to the easterly side of a lot of land fronting on Fourth Street, and lately belonging to Ayres P. Merrill; thence northerly along the last-mentioned lot twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, again parallel with Fourth Street, ninety-one (91) feet ten (10) inches to the westerly side of Washington Square West; thence southerly along the westerly side of Washington Square West twenty-seven (27) feet six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to first mortgage for $36,000, with interest thereon from June 19th, 1902, and a second mortgage for $5,000, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1902.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.
HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is 38 Washington Square West:

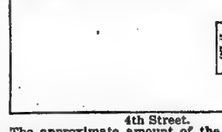

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,640.47, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $277.83, with interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $614 and interest.—Dated New York, December 3rd, 1902.

ALEXANDER T. MASON, Referee.
d3-2aw3wW&S&d24.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN MAESEL, plaintiff, against ANTON LARSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant easterly one hundred and eight feet and six inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the easterly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line parallel with Ninety-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence southerly again parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known by the street number 113 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.
E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

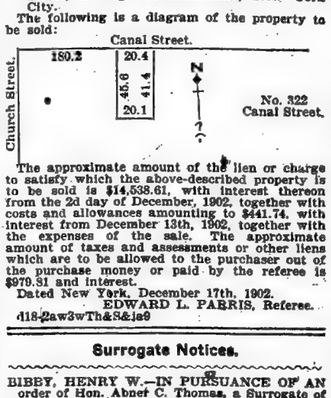

Street No. 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,063.08, with interest thereon from December 6th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.75, with interest from December 8th, 1902, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,727.04 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, on which there remains due and unpaid the sum of $10,000, besides interest from January 1st, 1902, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.
EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.
d8-2aw3wM&Th&d30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL F. APPLETON and FREDERICK H. MAN as surviving executors of the will of William J. A. Fuller, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT W. HAYWARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Canal Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Church Street with the southerly line of Canal Street, and running thence southerly forty-five feet and six inches; thence easterly twenty feet and one inch; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall forty-one feet and four inches to the southerly line of Canal Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly line of Canal Street twenty feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less; said premises being now known as number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Canal Street.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
WILLIAM MAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,538.61, with interest thereon from the 2d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $441.74, with interest from December 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.31 and interest.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
d18-2aw3wTh&S&ja9

Surrogate Notices.

BIBBY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. BIBBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT,
Administrator.
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 45 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator.
o15-1aw6m-W.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s24-1aw6mW

LOEB, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT LOEB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix M. Gernsheim, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1903. Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1902. ROSE G. LOEB, Executrix; DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS LOEB, FELIX M. GERNSHEIM, Executors. NOEL GALE, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City. d10-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, plaintiff, vs. EDGAR COLES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one feet four inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street thirty-one feet and four inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, thirty-one feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.
BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.
DONALD B. TOUCEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

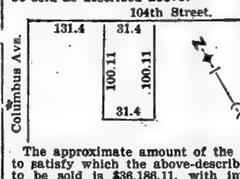

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,188.11, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $438, with interest from December 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is taxes for 1902 and the Croton water rents for 1902, with interest.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.
BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.
d24-2aw3wW&S&ja14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK MONAHAN, plaintiff, against ALICE McDANIEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant fifty-six feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet;) thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet) to said westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly along the same seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.
ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.
GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

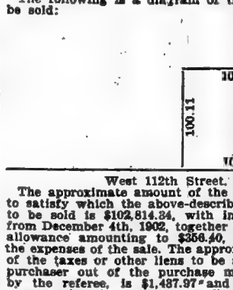

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,663.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1902, and with costs and allowance amounting to $314.01, together with the expenses of the sale.

This property will be sold subject to three first mortgages covering together the entire plot, amounting in the aggregate to $10,500, with interest at five per cent. from September 19th, 1902; to another mortgage upon which there is due at this date the sum of $15,907.83 for principal and accrued interest; and to another mortgage for $6,500 with interest from April 8th, 1902. The land will be sold in one parcel pursuant to said judgment.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.
ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.
d24-2aw3wW&S&J14

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG and DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements to be erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in section No. 7, Block No. 1895, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westwardly parallel with West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet; thence southwardly parallel with Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Wagner by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $102,814.34, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,487.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $90,000, with interest thereon from January 21st, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
d15-2aw3wM&W&ja6

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK BOND, Bankrupt.—No. 5,496.

To the creditors of Frederick Bond of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Frederick Bond was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 22d, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS KITT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Kitt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 2d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 5th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec'r 23d, 1902.

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**GOETZ

MOYNIHAN DENIES BRIBERY

Ex-Police Captain Weeps While Testifying at His Trial.

Tells How with the Aid of His $240 Pension He Acquired Real Estate —Alibi for Defense.

Ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan, when his trial on a charge of bribery was resumed yesterday before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, took the stand in his own behalf, told of his war record and his real estate holdings, shed a few tears, and entered a general denial to all the accusations brought against him.

Moynihan was the first witness for the defense. He denied having accepted any money from Antonio Laporti or Francesco Pagliano, the two disorderly housekeepers in "Little Italy," whom he declared he had never seen until they appeared as witnesses against him in the present proceedings. He admitted having met Frank Raimondo, the Italian employe of the Street Cleaning Department, who testified on Monday that he had conducted the negotiations, collected the money, and turned it over to Capt. Moynihan, but said that the meeting was a couple of months later than the date of the alleged offense. In addition, the ex-policeman set up an alibi, which was supported by other witnesses, for the evening of June 13, when his accusers declare that they met him at Burke's coal yard and arranged for protection.

Before Moynihan was called Inspector Kane testified that he had received several complaints that disorderly houses were being conducted in Moynihan's precinct. When he prepared to raid some of them, he caught the Captain's plain clothes men "tipping off" the offenders.

Moynihan testified that he came to this country from Ireland in 1859, when twelve years old. Two years later he went out in the civil war as a drummer boy in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He was wounded three times, and spent six months in Libby Prison. He rose to the rank of major before he was eighteen years old.

Moynihan next told of his real estate ventures. All his real estate, he said, would probably bring from $50,00 to $60,000 if placed on the market to-day. He had begun by buying two tenements in East One Hundred and Third Street in 1880, and between the rents they brought, his pension, which was $240 a year, and his salary, he had saved enough to acquire the remainder.

Regarding Policeman Storjohan, who testified on Monday that Moynihan had remanded him from "plain clothes" to patrol duty after he had told him that he had evidence against the disorderly houses of the Pagliano-Laporti combination, Moynihan said that his action was due to the failure of Storjohan to secure the conviction of a woman whom he had arrested and who was discharged for lack of evidence.

Capt. Moynihan said he had also intended to reduce Monroe Rosenfeld, another "plain-clothes" man in the precinct, as soon as he could find an available man to put in his place. Rosenfeld gave the District Attorney the information which led to Moynihan's indictment. He and Storjohan said Moynihan were in the habit of making "fake" arrests.

"Did you ever go to Burke's coal yard to see Raimondo?"

"I went there one day and inquired for Raimondo. I wanted to know whether he really lived there."

"Did you ever enter the poultry store across the street?" The proprietor of that place, Leon Cohen, on Monday testified that Moynihan and Raimondo held a conference in there on the day when the agreement was made.

"Yes, Sir," Moynihan replied. "I had bought a dozen chickens in the Spring and paid $2. I went in to price the fowls and see if I got 'stuck.'"

Moynihan testified that on the evening when he is alleged to have met Raimondo and his Italian friends at the coal yard to arrange the matter of the protection money, he really went to the office of City Marshal George Hartell, in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, to see about the dispossess proceedings against an undesirable tenant. Mr. Hartell and his two sons later corroborated this testimony.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman showed Moynihan an anonymous letter received by Inspector Kane while Moynihan was in command at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. The letter complained that disorderly houses were running openly in the precinct, and that Hughes, Moynihan's wardman, was collecting money for the Captain. The ex-Captain admitted that he had received the letter from Inspector Kane and that he had told the Inspector he would "investigate."

"Whom did you send to investigate the matter?"

"I sent Officer Hughes and others."

"It was a case of sending Hughes to investigate Hughes, was it not? Did you think that was proper?"

"Well, I never put any stock in that letter, anyhow. I could not find the man who wrote it. It was anonymous, and the man who writes an anonymous letter is a rascal and a coward."

Moynihan said he had taken Detective Joyce with him from High Bridge when he was transferred. He was good at clerical work, and generally was kept about the station house.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Schurman, "so that if any one died in the precinct and the body was taken to the station house, he would be on the spot to inform your son, who is in the undertaking business with ex-Alderman Duffy. Is that what you mean?"

That question was ruled out. Mr. Schurman next questioned Moynihan regarding the remanding of Policeman Storjohan to patrol duty.

Q.—His post in Fifth Avenue where you put him was a pretty quiet spot, was it not? A.—Yes; there was not much "grafting" going on there.

Q.—How did you know where "grafting" was good? A.—Well, I heard about it.

Q.—What about "Little Italy"? "Grafting" was pretty good there, was it not? A.—I heard so.

Q.—"Father" Hughes never made any suggestions in the direction? A.—No, Sir. Hughes was a good man. He would not do anything wrong. Between us we cleaned the precinct. There was no crime in the precinct at all after I had been there some time.

Q.—What about the complaints of Inspector Kane? A.—Well, why did he not raid the places? He tried to raid one and found the place empty.

Q.—Did not Inspector Kane testify here that the place had been "tipped off" and that it was a disorderly house? A.—It was not a disorderly house. A house could not be disorderly if it was empty.

Moynihan is a member of the Loyal Legion, and several of his friends from that organization took the stand and testified that they knew his reputation in the community to be good. Among them was Killaen Van Rensselaer, a Custom House broker of 56 Wall Street. Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions, whom Moynihan's friends say he saved once during the war with danger to himself, and Magistrate Joseph Pool. These witnesses said they knew him merely as a member of the Loyal Legion and in a general way.

Mr. Hart, a notary and builder of 99 Nassau Street, was another witness called by the defense. He testified regarding a conversation he had with Sergt. Reiffert of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was a witness for the prosecution, and testified regarding the visits of Raimondo to the station house.

"Reiffert told me," witness said, "that he had a grudge against Moynihan because the Captain was a hard taskmaster, and had treated him like a dog, and that he would be only too happy to help out in any 'job' to put him away."

Mr. Schurman then read from the records of a Philadelphia court showing that Hart had pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny by false pretenses, and had been sentenced to pay 1 cent fine and to a term of four weeks in prison. Hart denied that he had ever pleaded guilty to any such charge, and said that he had been indicted with other Directors of a corporation, with the actual management of which he had nothing to do except putting in money. He denied that he was a fugitive from justice from Massachusetts.

Several policemen who served under Moynihan at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station testified that they had been instructed to suppress disorderly houses and other illegal resorts" by the Captain. An adjournment was then taken until to-day. The case probably will go to the jury about noon.

MOYNIHAN'S SON LOCKED UP.

He Is an Undertaker, and Is Said to Have Collected a Funeral Bill Twice.

Edward A. Moynihan, twenty-five years old, of 40 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, son of ex-Captain of Police Daniel C. Moynihan, was a prisoner yesterday in the Harlem Police Court on a warrant charging grand larceny, the complainant alleging that the prisoner had collected a funeral bill twice.

Miss Sophia Braunlich of 406 East Fifteenth Street obtained the warrant. Moynihan is connected with a firm of undertakers at 1,873 Third Avenue. She said that last September her brother had died, and that this firm of undertakers was employed The bill amounted to $110. The complainant alleged that she paid this bill on Nov. 15 last, but that she learned a few days later that her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Trecht, of 2,025 First Avenue, also had paid the bill on Sept. 10, or two months prior to the date on which she paid it. She declares that when she paid the bill, Moynihan, who received the money, said nothing of the prior payment. She said that she went to him, and he promised to return the money, but did not do so.

Moynihan told Magistrate Crane there had been a mistake of some kind; that he was willing to refund the money, and that he would have it by 4 o'clock yesterday. He was held in bail of $500 until that time, and a messenger sent for the money. At 4 o'clock no one had appeared with the sum named, and Moynihan was sent down to a cell, saying he could get the money by Saturday. The case was then set down for a hearing on that day, and Moynihan tried to get bail.

YOUNG PICKPOCKET TELLS THE COURT HOW IT IS DONE.

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Shows Justice Mayer How to Rifle a Chatelaine Bag.

Meyer Cohen, a twelve-year-old boy, living at 36 Monroe Street, who, the officials of the Children's Court say, is one of the brightest young criminals with whom they have had to deal, pleaded guilty in open court yesterday morning to being a pickpocket, and then proceeded to graphically describe for the benefit of the court the way New York's youthful criminals operate.

Cohen was charged with having been concerned in the stealing of a pocketbook containing $3 from Ida Clapper, a middle-aged woman, who lives at 320 Henry Street. Without the least hesitancy, the boy pleaded guilty, and, as he seemed anxious to talk, the court decided to find out from him as much about the gang of youthful criminals with whom he is supposed to be associated as possible.

"Are there any more boys that you know who are in the same business as yourself?" Cohen was asked.

"Yes, there is."

"Name some of them?"

"Well, there is 'Nigger Joe,' who is black, but ain't no nigger, and then there is a fellow called 'Eppy,' while another of the blokes is known as 'The Donkey.'"

Cohen could not remember the right names of his associates, but volunteered the information that the whole gang, as a rule, could generally be found in the vicinity of Hester and Norfolk Streets. They never worked, he said, on Saturdays and Sundays, as those were always some of the boys' religious holidays, and in consequence they were opposed on moral grounds to operating on those days.

Asked how the pocketbook of Miss Clapper had been stolen, Cohen readily answered:

"That time," he said, "about four of us was in the gang, and we commenced in this way: One of the fellows got in front of the woman so she didn't see what was going to happen. Another one of the fellows then got alongside of her, and when she wasn't looking, put his hand under her apron sorter quick-like, and give the pocket a shove in the direction of the sky, so the pocketbook would fly out. There was another boy ready to catch it quick then, and the last of the follows stood ready to receive it when his partner had caught it. I happened to be the fellow who was to catch the pocketbook when it was shoved out of the pocket. In some way or other, I missed me chance and let the thing drop down into a barrel of coal, and when I went to git it the woman saw me and had me pulled. That's all there is to that operation."

Cohen also volunteered to describe how chatelaine bags were picked on the streets. This is what he said in substance: "There is from four to five of us who travels in a gang, and when we git into a good-sized crowd, we crowd up against some woman unbeknownst like. The first fellow gets busy crowding the woman in front, and then the second comes along and opens the bag with the coin in it. Then the next of the gang slips by and takes out whatever he can git his hands on and passes it to the fourth fellow, who starts to walk off sorter slow and easy like. If he happens to git caught, the fellows who ain't got nothin' blocks the cop's way, and the fellow with the coin takes it on the run."

Cohen proved that he knew so much about his criminal trade that Justice Mayer, who was presiding, asked one of the women in the court room, who wore a chatelaine bag, to allow the boy to illustrate his methods by utilizing her bag. This she did, and the boy had the bag opened and emptied before she realized what had taken place. She said later that hereafter she would always be nervous when carrying chatelaine bags, since the boy had shown how simple it was to rifle them.

Cohen said the boys spent their gains by playing pool and visiting various resorts in or near the city. Justice Mayer remanded him for sentence until this morning, and ordered that his parents be brought into court in the meantime.

DEATH CLOSES DIVORCE SUIT.

George Wright, Defendant Here, Passes Away in St. Louis—His Escape from Mont Pelee.

While Mrs. Emily C. Wright's lawyer, Emanuel I. S. Hart, was moving for counsel fees and alimony in the Supreme Court yesterday in the suit for divorce against George Wright the husband's lawyer rushed into the courtroom and informed Justice Fitzgerald that Mr. Wright was dead in St. Louis. The divorce proceedings came to a sudden end, and now it is said that there will be a contest over Mr. Wright's estate between the widow and a son by a former wife.

George Wright was a well-known horse dealer of this city, but spent much of his time in the West Indies, where he had been for some months previous to his death. He acted as buyer for Flint, Eddy & Co., the shipping firm, and bought the horses for Squadron A. In the American Live Stock Company he was an officer and stockholder.

When Mont Pelée burst into flame and destroyed St. Pierre, Martinique, last May, Mr. Wright was one of the few persons in the harbor to escape. He was there on board a schooner loaded with mules, and the animals were to have been put ashore the next day. When the eruption began Mr. Wright went below decks and escaped the suffocating fumes. He finally put to sea in a small boat by himself, and all the others who had been on the schooner perished.

In her divorce complaint Mrs. Wright stated that she had lived with Wright fourteen years before she became aware that he had a wife living. Then this wife died, she said, and she herself was married to him in Hackensack by the Rev. Arthur Potter. In his answer to the suit Wright denied all the charges and declared that there had never been any marriage ceremony between him and the plaintiff.

MERRYMAKING ON 'CHANGE.

High Jinks in the Wheat Pit and Preparations by Stock Brokers for To-day.

Six rough-and-tumble football games were started yesterday on the floor of the Produce Exchange just about closing time, and high jinks reigned in the realm of wheat options and cornpits. Some of the Stock Exchange members from next door also took part in the game, and the degree of hilarity and amusement resulting from the game was made evident by many crumpled collars and torn coats.

The Stock Exchange will have its celebration to-day. During the afternoon yesterday "Charley" Knoblauch was collecting subscriptions for a celebration, and contributions were liberal. The plans, however, were somewhat hazy, though a Christmas tree was talked off and also a brass band.

The Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange will be closed only on Christmas Day. The Cotton Exchange will also be closed on the Saturday following, and the Coffee Exchange will be closed on the Friday following Christmas. The Produce Exchange and most of the Western grain Exchange, with the exception of St. Louis, will be closed to-day.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR COAL

Two City Departments Hard Put for Anthracite.

Despite Enormous Shipments, Crowds Continue at the Coal Depots—Large Quantities Sold by the Pailful.

Though enormous quantities of anthracite are now being shipped here, the drop in temperature yesterday increased the demand to such an extent that many of the dealers were out of coal in a few hours. The largest crowd that has yet attended the depot of the Communipaw Coal Company, established at 602-608 West Fifty-first Street, to sell coal at 10 cents a pail to the poor since it was opened was on hand yesterday. All day long about 500 persons were to be seen constantly in line, and over 2,000 pailfuls were disposed of during the day. A representative of the company said that under the arrangement with the operators by which this depot was opened the pail distribution will have first call. It is the intention of the operators to see that the people on the west side have coal as well as those on the east side.

The customary throng gathered at Alfred Barber's Sons depot, 377 Water Street, and about 2,500 pailfuls were sold during the day. It was late in the night before the people ceased to come.

The Department of Bridges having failed to get any one to bid on a contract for coal except at $12.50 a ton, which the department considers too high, it was learned yesterday that the department is burning soft coal in the meantime in the hope that anthracite will become more plentiful later.

Deputy Commissioner Robinson said there was only one bid, and the price was so high that the department did not feel justified in making a confract.

"We are taking care not to create a smoke nuisance," he said, "and, after all, that is what the soft coal ordinance is aimed at. The high price of soft coal, too, is a puzzle to us, in view of the fact that the soft coal miners were working during the anthracite strike. As to anthracite, we thought when navigation stopped on the great lakes anthracite would be more plentiful. The fact that we received only one bid shows that it must still be scarce, as if it were more plentiful, competition would bring more bids."

The Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity had a similar experience in calling for bids to supply anthracite for the department in the Borough of Queens. Only one bid was received, and that was considered too high. The department has since been buying small quantities of anthracite in the open market, and is burning it, mixed with soft coal, at the pumping stations in the Borough of Queens. Commissioner Monroe of the department said yesterday: "We are getting our grates prepared so that we can burn pea coal. We must burn something, as, if pumping stops, there will be no water."

President Lederle of the Board of Health said that he was going gently in the mean time in the enforcement of the smoke nuisance. The board realized the scarcity of anthracite, but was keeping a close watch on matters all the same. Soft coal was being unloaded at many places down town yesterday, though the smoke was not so much in evidence as during the strike.

COAL AT FARM SCHOOL.

The Rev. G. C. Berkemeier, D. D., Director of the Wartburg Ohphans' Farm School at Mount Vernon, N. Y., says of a story about distress in the institution through lack of coal, published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The situation was greatly exaggerated—indeed, there was barely a foundation for any such story. We ran so short of coal that we had to be economical, but we shall have a full supply in a day or two. We had to burn some wood derived from chestnut and hickory trees on our grounds, which cover 120 acres, some of which is in woodland. We did not cut down a single apple tree. No one suffered. We have not entertained in any way an idea to send any of the children away. On the contrary, we are busy in preparations for Christmas and expect to have a jolly, happy time at the school."

WILL MINE FOR TOBACCO.

Customs Inspectors Find More Than 1,200 Pounds in Ship's Bunkers, and Expect to Get More.

Customs Inspectors Angele, Driscoll, and Waldeck have been keeping close watch on the steamship St. George of the Phoenix Line, ever since she berthed at Hoboken, because of confidential information that she carried $10,000 worth of Sumatra tobacco which was to be smuggled. The customs men also knew that five firemen recently discharged from the Red Star liner Vaderland, under suspicion of smuggling, are now on the St. George.

The vigil was rewarded last night by seeing a yawl take a line from a coal port of the St. George and quietly drift astern. A moment later the Inspectors saw they were detected by a group of stokers peering from the ports. They rushed aboard and found 1,200 pounds of the finest Sumatra wrappers lying on the coal. They dug and found more and more of it packed in sacks. Then they posted a guard and will resume tobacco mining this morning. The leaf is worth $2 a pound and the duty is an additional 100 per cent. The Inspectors are sure none was landed.

RAN ELEVATOR THROUGH SMOKE

Three Apartment House Floors Damaged by Fire—Wooden Mantel Piece Ignited by Gas Logs.

Fire did serious damage last night in the seven-story apartment house at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Morningside Avenue, caused by gas logs in the apartment of E. B. Hostetter on the fifth story igniting the wooden mantelpiece above them. Three floors were reached by the fire, and the total damage to the tenants and the building is estimated at about $15,000.

A maid employed by Mr. Hostetter was putting the children to bed when she smelled smoke. Picking up the children she ran out into the hall and shouted "Fire!" Walter Jones, the colored elevator boy, heard the shout and ran the elevator up to the fifth floor. He took the maid and the children aboard and down to the first floor, and sent the janitor to turn in an alarm. The building was soon filled with smoke, but Jones succeeded in getting all of the tenants out, although in great confusion.

When the firemen arrived the fire had reached the apartments of Arnold Schram and B. B. Hamlin, on the sixth floor, and was spreading to the seventh. Battalion Chief Short turned in another alarm. The firemen got the fire under control after an hour's work.

Battalion Chief Short estimated the damage to the building at $10,000. Mr. Hamlin said that his apartment had been damaged to the extent of $500; Mr. Schram's loss will be $2,000, and J. M. Todd and James W. Perry, on the seventh floor, sustained damage of about $2,000 each. The damage in Mr. Hostetter's apartment, where the fire started, is said to be about $1,000.

It was said by several of the tenants whose apartments were damaged that many valuable Christmas presents had been lost by the fire.

MILITARY SERVICE PRIZES.

The Military Service Institution yesterday announced the subjects for prizes for 1903 as follows:

For the Gold Medal, $100, and life membership, the best essay on "Esprit de corps; how it may be strengthened and preserved in our army under the present organization and method of promotion."

For the Seaman Prize, $100 in gold, the best essay on "How best to promote rifle practice among our countrymen in time of peace as a preparation for war."

Mr. Jerome Sells Old Residence.

District Attorney Jerome conveyed yesterday his former residence, 535 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to Isaac Graf. The house occupies a lot 16.8 by 100, and, according to the deed, was transferred for a nominal consideration over a mortgage for $11,000.

However bad the Cough, relief will come through a judicious use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and in the great majority of cases a permanent cure will follow.—Adv.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave. 27th to 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

O'NEILL & CO. STORE SOLD

W. C. Strange a Purchaser of Big Dry Goods Property.

Realty Transfer Is Said to Have Involved $3,250,000 and the Stock $900,000.

The heirs of Hugh O'Neill yesterday through Richard M. Montgomery and H. H. Cammann & Co., disposed of all their property on Sixth Avenue, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Streets, including the store, six dwellings, the stable, and the department store business of H. O'Neill & Co., to William C. Strange and others.

Mr. Strange, who has been connected with the firm for more than thirty years, has been the manager of the business since the death of Mr. O'Neill, and will continue in the same relation with the new interests.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night Mr. Strange declined to give any particulars, except that the real estate had been taken over for twenty-one years by a corporation, which had leased it to persons who would conduct the business on the old lines. He promised additional details later.

Reports are that the property was sold to Mr. Strange, who resold to the United States Realty and Construction Company. They in turn sell the stock, and lease the department store to Mr. Strange and others.

The property conveyed is the large department store on the west side of Sixth Avenue, running from Twentieth to Twenty-first Street, with buildings on each of the latter thoroughfares. There is a Jewish cemetery on the south side of Twenty-first Street, which lies between the store building and five small houses to the west, being hemmed in on three sides by the property disposed of.

It is said that the price paid by the United States Realty and Construction Company, exclusive of the cemetery, is $3,250,000. Of that $1,700,000 is to remain on mortgage at 4 per cent. The stock in the store is reported to have been disposed of for $900,000, and the department store proper is alleged to have been rented for twenty years at an annual rental of $150,000.

The transaction means that the business founded by Hugh O'Neill in 1868 will be continued along the same lines that he established.

It is a curious fact in relation to the proximity of the graveyard that, although the windows of the store open on it from the north and west, they are so arranged that very few who visit the store are aware of the cemetery's existence.

The employes of the O'Neill store hold their annual Christmas dinner to-day.

WEISSINGER TOBACCO SALE.

Universal Company Parts with Louisville Plant—Frank Tilford and Geo. R. Sheldon Said to be Interested.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company's plant, in Louisville, one of the largest independent tobacco factories in the country, had been sold to New York capitalists, who formerly were interested in the Universal Tobacco Company, for $2,500,000.

In explanation of this transaction it was reported yesterday that the sale had been made by the Universal Tobacco Company, which controlled the property, in order to get Frank Tilford and H. R. Wilson out of the Directorate of the Universal Tobacco Company.

It is understood that there has been friction in the Directorate since the sale of the Henry Clay and Bock Company of Cuba to the Tobacco Trust. This company was purchased by the Havana Commercial Company through the efforts of Frank Tilford and a representative of H. B. Hollins & Co. It was the intention of the Universal Tobacco Company to purchase control of these companies, but without notice they were sold to the trust. The resignations of Mr. Tilford and of Mr. Wilson were, it is said, demanded at that time, but the demand was not complied with.

Officers of the Universal Tobacco Company were reticent about the matter yesterday, but from one of those interested it was learned that the syndicate which purchased the Weissinger Company is composed of H. B. Hollins & Co., Frank Tilford, H. R. Wilson and George R. Sheldon. The Universal Tobacco Company held a three-fourths interest in the company.

EXPELLED FROM EXCHANGE.

J. L. McLean Dropped from the Consolidated Board and His Partner Suspended.

J. L. McLean of the firm of J. L. McLean & Co., which has offices in the Broadway Exchange building, was expelled from the Consolidated Exchange yesterday and Charles W. Frost, the resident member of the firm in Chicago, where it belongs to the Chicago Board of Trade, was suspended for one year. The ground given in the official notice was conduct detrimental to the Exchange. President Wagar of the Consolidated Exchange declined to state the offense more specifically. McLean & Co., who are also members of the Produce Exchange, have offices in Chicago and Boston also.

Mr. McLean in explaining his side of the case said:

"Our firm has a special wire between our Chicago office and our customers' room in this city. During the last storm the wire was working badly and some of the orders became mixed. Some disaffected person made complaint to the Consolidated Exchange, with the result that our firm was asked to furnish to the Exchange a complete list of our customers. We refused to do so, claiming that we were standing on our rights, and for this reason we were disciplined."

Mr. McLean said they would do business without the Consolidated Exchange, and that they would buy and sell through other channels.

Sabbath Alliance Offers Prize.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance offers a prize of $25 for an essay not exceeding 2,500 words on the uplifting of a community through the sanctification of the Sabbath Day, public worship, family prayer, and religious training of the children in the school and Sabbath school. Should there be two satisfactory papers almost equally to the point the prize will be divided. Manuscripts will be received at the office of the Alliance, Room 709, 156 Fifth Avenue, until April 1, 1903, and must contain a sealed envelope with the name and address of the writer.

LEGAL NOTES.

LAWYERS' USE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—The doctrine that if a lawyer purchases at a discount a claim against his client the latter will have the right to require its extinguishment on reimbursing counsel is well settled. Justice Keener has decided that the rule also applies to such a purchase by a lawyer's assistant and any business associate of his who has knowledge of the facts. In the case before the court it appeared that a judgment against James Pryor, deceased, was purchased by one De Young and another. The former was a lawyer and a business associate of B. Gerson Oppenheim, counsel to Mr. Pryor's administrators. De Young was present at different interviews in Mr. Oppenheim's office when it was finally determined that the claim in question had priority over others and that the dead judgment debtor's estate would pay it. He then suggested to one Ottman that they purchase the claim jointly from the Broadway National Bank, the judgment creditor. They gave $7,200, while the judgment, with interest, amounted to $9,930.00. When a check for the full amount was drawn neither De Young nor Oppenheim disclosed to the administrators that the bank had assigned the claim. Oppenheim, while still acting as counsel for the Pryor estate, also acted for De Young and Ottman in the matter of the purchase of the claim. He received a fee of $600 from De Young. Ottman at all times, Justice Keener finds, was familiar with the facts. The conduct of Oppenheim and De Young is severely condemned, Justice Keener saying: "The rule forbidding a party standing in a relation of confidence to another from taking a position antagonistic to the interests of such other forbids all such transactions without the fullest disclosure, even though in a given instance it can be shown that no injury whatever was done. Were this not the rule, much fraud might be perpetrated by the abuse of confidence and trust relations which it would be impossible to prove by satisfactory evidence in court. This rule obviates this difficulty and lessens the temptations to which the weak might otherwise be subjected. Disagreeable as is the task, I should be shirking my duty if I did not condemn in unequivocal terms the disingenuousness of the two attorneys mentioned and their failure to have a proper regard for the obligations imposed upon them as officers of this court."

TITLE TO PROPERTY.—An action brought by William C. Shires against George R. Shires and others was for a partition of certain property left by Walton A. Winne. The latter left no lineal descendant, and the sole question was whether the property, when Winne died, went to his father's or his mother's relatives. It appeared that Abram Winne, the father, at first owned the property, but had in 1862 conveyed it to his wife. Mr. Winne the elder died in 1873, without a will. Mrs. Winne lived until 1892, when she, too, died. The relatives of Mr. Winne claimed the property, contending that Mrs. Winne received the land merely as a trustee for her husband. A judgment of a referee finding against their claim has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, Presiding Justice Parker, for the court, said: "The clear weight of evidence, I think, is to the effect that Abram intended to convey to his wife, in her own right, whatever interest he had left in this property; and, although she and her husband and their son, Walton, thereafter lived together and seem to have had a mutual interest in it, there is nothing to indicate that her absolute title was not recognized by them all. I do not discover that Abram Winne, after his wife had acquired the title, and up to the time of his death, in 1873, did any acts that were necessarily inconsistent with the theory that the property was during all that time the wife's, and, after his death, whatever Walton Winne did indicating acts of ownership may as well be ascribed to the fact that he was the sole heir of his mother, and expected as such to succeed to her interest, as that he claimed or considered himself to be the owner as the heir at law of his deceased father."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Prompt, Accurate Store Service To-day.

We are handling greater Christmas crowds than ever before, yet this store's machinery is running smoothly and accurately.

Our deliveries never handled so many Christmas packages, yet the delivery system is running perfectly.

Owing to the care we have taken during the past weeks of holiday activity to fill gaps and augment the most demanded Christmas stocks and to our energy in hunting down such faults as may exist in the store's workings throughout the entire year, you can, to-day, select from the best arranged assortments of Christmas merchandise in New York, and depend upon having the gifts you buy delivered promptly and as they should be.

Store Open This Evening!

Women's Handkerchiefs.
5c. each, cotton, plain, hemstitched, white or colored borders.
5c. each, pure linen, hemstitched, plain white.
10c. to 50c. each, pure linen, plain, hemstitched.
12½c., 25c. and 50c. each, pure linen, hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initials.
12½c. to $3.98 each, pure linen, embroidered, hemstitched and scalloped.
12½c. to $2.98 each, pure linen, lace trimmed and initialed.

Men's Handkerchiefs.
5c. each, cotton, hemstitched, plain or colored borders.
10c. to 98c. each, pure linen, plain white, hemstitched.
12½c., 25c. and 50c. each, pure linen, hemstitched and initialed.
12½c. to 98c. each, pure linen, hemstitched, colored borders.
10c. to 39c. each, pure linen, hemmed, with corded borders.

Boys' Robes $1.98.
Made of excellent quality eiderdown, full size; with neck cord and girdle to match color of robe; the colors are plain gray, red, pink, blue; also thirty different colored styles of blue, black and brown. Very special for to-day at $1.98.

Women's Waists $5.98.
Of fine quality peau de cygne, made with tailor stitched pleats back and front, the front garnished with lace medallions; new style puff sleeves; very special value to-day at $5.98.

Men's Gloves 75c.
Lined and unlined fine P-K glace kid walking gloves, in handsome shades of tan and golden browns; were made to sell for $1—many of them are worth $1.25; all sizes.

Women's Gloves 59c.
Two-clasp German lambskin gloves; every pair fully guaranteed; all the newest and most correct shades, including black and white; all sizes; worth $1.

Fine Hosiery 19c.
A lot of about 2,500 dozen pairs of men's and women's fine quality imported German-made hosiery. Plain black and silk embroidered styles; fast black; Hermsdorf dye; made to retail from 25c. to 35c. pair.

Women's Watches $2.95.
Dainty little chatelaine watches; beautifully engraved; fitted with fine Swiss movements; silver brooch chatelaine in pretty box; sold elsewhere at $6.50.

Men's Neckwear 50c.
A manufacturer's entire stock of handsome neckwear; all the latest shapes and most exclusive styles; not a scarf in the lot worth less than $1.

Men's Watches $7.95.
Gold filled hunting cases; finely made; guaranteed for 10 years; fitted with celebrated seven jewelled Elgin movements.

Men's Suspenders 69c.
Each pair in a fancy holiday box; beautiful designs of silk worked on elastic web, with silk detachable ends. Worth $1.

Women's Watches $3.95.
Exquisite enamelled watches, in white and black, with handsome enamelled chatelaine brooch to match; sold elsewhere for from $10 to $12.

Grocery Specials.

Plum Pudding, the very highest grade, 3-lb. cans, 48c.; 2-lb. cans, 32c.; 1-lb. can,	16c
Plum Pudding Sauce, per can,	12c
Cambridge Tomatoes, fine, big cans,	9c
California White Asparagus, very fine, per can,	18c
California Bartlett Pears, very fine, big cans,	16c, 20c, 28c
California White Cherries, very fine, big cans,	20c, 25c, 30c
Java and Mocha Coffee, our 29c kind, bean, ground or pulverized, per lb.,	25c
Java, Mocha and Maracaibo Coffee, our regular price 25c., bean or ground, per lb.,	20c
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb.,	14c
Cluster Raisins, 1-lb. pks.,	15c
Malaga Cluster Raisins, 1-lb. pkgs.,	29c and 34c
Figs, fancy layers, 2-lb. boxes,	32c
Mince Meat, full quart jars, 36c,	47c
One-half gallon jars, 70c and	85c
Paper Shell Pecans or Grenoble Walnuts, per lb.,	18c
Brasil Nuts or Filberts, per lb.,	13c
Imported Paper Shell Almonds, lb.,	28c
Domestic Paper Shell Almonds, lb.,	19c
Citron, per lb., 14c and	18c
Seeded Raisins, fanciest, 1-lb. pks.,	11c

Wines and Liquors.

Our *Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey,* very excellent, big bottles,	39c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow; this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price, full quarts,	55c
Cocktails, Manhattan or Whiskey; big bottles, 55c,	75c
Champagne, genuine and finest domestic, pints, 55c. quarts,	99c
Imported Cordials, Anisette, Parfait Armour, Noyaux, Moka, Mandarines, Cacao, Rose, Cassis, &c., &c., big $1.25 bottles,	75c
Brown Sherry (imported), worth $4.50, this sale, per gallon,	$2.25
California Catawba, Muscatel or Angelica, per ½ gal., 44c, 60c,	90c
Imported Brandy, per bottle, two star, 99c; three star,	$1.15
St. Julien, (imported), excellent, 1 doz. quarts,	$3 99

Finest California Wines.
Our celebrated Santa Madre brand, all much reduced, as follows:

Fine Old Claret, 1 doz. bot.,	$2.99
Mountain Zinfandel, 1 doz. bot.,	$2.99
Burgundy, 1 doz. bot.,	$3.80
Johannisberg Riesling, 1 doz. bot.,	$3 75
Old Port (full quarts),	40c
Old Sherry (full quarts),	50c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

"New Gem Safety Razors"

Give a man a New Gem Safety Razor and you present him with a perpetual source of uxury and economy. If you don't get one by gift, secure the style you want at any local cutlery, jewelry or department store.

Razor in Tin Box.....$2.00
Razor, with Two Blades, in Leather Case. 3.50
Automatic Stropping Machine and Strop.. 2.00

As a test of its easy and safety shaving qualities, call at our salesroom and try a shave in our "Barber Shop" FREE.

The GEM CUTLERY CO. 34 Reade St., City.
Mail Orders filled. Booklet Sent.

'Tis better to remember late than never to recall at all.

Scarfs, suit-cases, leather hat-boxes, mufflers, bath-robes, silk and opera hats, house coats, suspenders, walking sticks, men's jewelry, umbrellas.

Many another good remembrance—warm substantial ones as suits and overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
2260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Russian Sable Muffs, round and flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.

NOTE.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th av.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

Extraordinary interest centers in Overcoats.

A transformation in some of the prices! How many dollars the man-who-didn't-buy-before is saving now!

And for the boys, too! Overcoat price reductions in line with father's or mother's most economical notions.

Sale of House Coats.

Cream of our Holiday stock a-flying now at big reductions.

Splendid gifts and substantial money-savings.

Last-day gift-seekers look out!

All three stores open late this evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Hudson Bay Sable Muffs, $50, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, mantles, capes, at corresponding prices.

NOTE.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St.
Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.

To-day we are prepared to supply all your needs for belated presents of Wearing Apparel for Men, Young Men or the Little Gentlemen.

Everything purchased to-day will be delivered to your house to-day if you want it.

Holiday Togs.

Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.

Mink Muffs, $15, $25, $40, $50; extra large, very handsome, $65, $75, $

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; wind southeast, shifting to west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,527. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York.) Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. (TWO CENTS

BROOKFIELD SPEAKS FOR THE GOVERNOR

Measure for Abolition of Special Primary Enrollments.

POLICE REFORM AMENDMENTS

Gen. Greene Said to Have Obtained Promise of City Charter Changes from Gov. Odell Before Accepting Commissionership.

William Brookfield, President of the independent Republican organization which bears his name, announced last evening that at the coming session of the Legislature a bill would be introduced amending the primary election law so as to abolish special enrollments—that is, the enrollments which are made on affidavits filed by the district leaders. It is this kind of enrollments which are said to be responsible for fraud in both the Republican and Democratic organizations. Speaking of the proposed amendment, Mr. Brookfield said:

"We thought when we secured the new primary election law that our party organization would at last be run by Republicans and not by the bosses. But an open door was left, and the bosses have continued to dominate the party. We will close that door this Winter.

"I know that a bill for this purpose will be introduced, and I have good reason to believe that it will be passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor."

While the organization Republicans were much interested in Mr. Brookfield's announcement of the proposed change in the primary law, they were even more interested in the fact that, in a way, he undertook to speak for the Legislature and the Governor on the subject. His prediction that the bill would be passed by the Legislature, and his statement that, if it did, he had good reason to believe that it would be signed by the Governor, were much discussed. Mr. Brookfield is an anti-Platt Republican. His organization was formed for the purpose of fighting the domination of Senator Platt in New York City politics. On each visit which Gov. Odell has made to the city in the past six weeks Mr. Brookfield has been seen much in his company. In fact, no Republican leader has been seen with the Governor oftener, or has seemed to be in greater favor. This has been observed and commented upon by Republicans generally, and so when Mr. Brookfield declared that the primary law was to be changed at the coming session so as to impair the power of the local leaders there were very many of the Republican politicians who expressed the opinion that he did have high authority for is statement.

To those who have been scenting prospective trouble between Senator Platt and Gov. Odell during the coming session Mr. Brookfield's statement furnished confirmation of their opinion as to the relations which now exist between the two State leaders. The Governor's message is now anticipated with more eagerness than ever, because it is believed that in it he will take a position on several questions which will be antagonistic to that held by Senator Platt.

For one thing, it has been stated that before Gen. Greene would accept Mayor Low's tender of the place of Police Commissioner, he secured a promise from Gov. Odell that, if he did accept, the Governor would see to it that certain amendments were made to the city charter with a view to taking the office out of politics by making the term of the Commissioner for a long term of years. If the Governor should make any such recommendation, it is predicted that Senator Platt is likely to antagonize it by reviving his State Constabulary bill. The result of such action probably would be a tie-up in the Legislature on this question and a still further complication of the police situation in New York City.

It is probable, too, that there may be a difference between the Senator and the Governor on the canal question. After the advocates of the Buffalo route saw the Senator, subsequent to the conference of the Senator, the Governor, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Chairman Dunn of the State Committee a few days ago, they gave it to be understood that the canal question had been settled to all intents and purposes, and that the $80,000,000 plan would be recommended. Before his departure from the city Gov. Odell said that no agreement upon the canal question had been reached at the conference.

Another thing upon which the Senator and the Governor are said not to agree is the removal from office of all Democrats who are now holding berths in the various bureaus at Albany. Senator Platt and his friends were inclined to think that this would be good politics, in view of the fact that Attorney General-elect Cunneen did not take care of any of the Republicans in the Attorney General's office when he decided upon his appointments. From this view, it is understood the Governor dissents.

MUST NOT CALL MEN "SCABS."

Magistrate in Coal Region Holds the Offense to be Punishable.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 24.—A coal region Magistrate has made a decision on the "scab" question. He declares that the application of such a name to any individual is a misdemeanor.

It was last night that Alderman Miller of Scranton made this decision. Three men were brought before him on that charge, and he held them under $300 bail. This has encouraged the non-unionists, and they look for redress of the many serious grievances to which they have been subjected for months past.

Whitecaps After Mississippi Negroes.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 24.—Gov. Longino to-day issued a proclamation offering $50 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person who forces a negro to leave either of the counties of Lincoln, Amite, Franklin or Pike. Hundreds of negro residents have been ordered to leave these counties during the past few months, being served with notices supposed to emanate from "White Cap" organizations.

William Potter Reinstated in Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Wm. Potter, the member of Company F, Second Regiment, who was expelled from the local Painters' Union because of his service in the Hudson Railway strike, was reinstated to-day by that organization, and he immediately applied to his former employers to re-employ him. His request was acceded to and he was put to work.

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There Are Eight of Them
New York to Chicago, eight splendidly equipped trains a day by the New York Central.—Adv.

MOYNIHAN NOT GUILTY.

Ex-Police Captain, Acquitted of Bribery Charge, Weeps and Is Embraced by Magistrate Pool.

A jury, after listening to the evidence in the case of ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan, who was tried before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a bribery charge, last night returned a verdict of not guilty. Capt. Moynihan wept when the verdict was announced. He seemed dumfounded for a moment. Judge Olcott, his counsel, was a picture. His face assumed an expression of astonishment that made the people in the courtroom look at him. His associate counsel, Terence McManus, opened his mouth wide in astonishment. For several minutes there was absolute silence. Then Justice Davy thanked the jury and wished them a "Merry Christmas."

When Justice Davy prepared to leave the bench Magistrate Pool, who was a witness for Moynihan on Tuesday, and was in the courtroom last night, jumped up from his seat and walked up to Capt. Moynihan and embraced him. The latter returned his embrace and patted the Magistrate gently on the back. He still wept. Then a lot of Capt. Moynihan's friends came up and offered their congratulations. Capt. Moynihan said he guessed there was nothing he could say.

"I'll eat my Christmas dinner at home, all right," he said. "I expected to. They never had anything agin me. If they have, I want them to bring it up. I was a little doubtful at first, but when the jury had been out a couple of hours I got my nerve again, and now I feel all right and am going home." Then he left the courtroom with his brother and some friends.

"We expected this," said Judge Olcott when he recovered from his surprise. "There could be no other verdict in the face of the evidence we offered."

Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who, with Mr. Schurman, has prosecuted Moynihan, declined to talk for publication.

"The jury has rendered its verdict," said Mr. Schurman, "and it would not be proper for me to make any comment on their action."

The jury spent about three hours in deliberating over the case. Justice Davy's charge lasted just four minutes. About an hour and a half was spent by the attorneys for each side in summing up.

J. J. HILL SNOWBOUND.

His Special Train Caught in Fierce Blizzard in North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.—J. J. Hill, on a special train with President Harris of the Burlington, is snowed in between Minot and Larimore, N. D. A terrific blizzard prevailed along the Great Northern last night, blowing down the wires. Officials of the road cannot locate the missing special.

Snow plows are out, but have made little headway. It is impossible for Mr. Hill and party to reach home for Christmas.

MARCONI'S LATEST TEST.

Messages in Italian Sent from Nova Scotia Received by English Operators at Poldhu.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.—Wireless messages sent in Italian by Mr. Marconi to Gen. Brusaldi, First Aide-de-Camp to the King of Italy; to the Lady in Waiting to the Queen Dowager Margherita, and to the Italian Minister of Marine have been received at Poldhu, Cornwall, by operators who have no knowledge of the Italian language. This is regarded as an interesting proof of the correctness with which messages may be transmitted.

This message was sent to-day to the Directors of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company in London:

"My best Christmas wishes to my co-Directors and their families sent for the first time by transatlantic wireless telegram. MARCONI."

The Glace Bay station is now closed for a few days for the Christmas holidays.

LOUIS JAMES SUES HOTEL.

Dallas (Texas) Boniface Telegraphed for Return of Two Pillows and Actor Asks Big Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 24.—Actor Louis James has sued the Oriental Hotel of Dallas for $20,000 damages. The hotel is owned by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Syndicate of St. Louis. Manager McIlhany of the hotel said to-night:

"When Mr. James's company left the hotel recently we missed two pillows, and telegraphed him to return them. We received a reply to the effect that the telegram was an insult. I presume that is the basis of the suit started in the court at Sherman."

W. S. STRATTON'S SON MARRIED

Nearest of Kin of Late Colorado Mining Millionaire Weds Wisconsin Girl.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 24.—Isaac Harry Stratton, son of the late Colorado millionaire, W. S. Stratton, and Miss Josephine A. Larabee, were married to-day at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Josephine Larabee. The Rev. E. H. Smith, pastor of the First Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. The wedding was a quiet one, and the bridal couple had no attendants. Besides their immediate relatives, William N. Cooley, a college friend of the bridegroom, was present. Mr. Stratton gave his business as a banker at Colorado Springs. The couple left this afternoon for the West.

GOVERNMENT TO HATCH SALMON

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Dec. 24.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has written to Judge Munley, representing the independent salmon packers of Alaska, that he sees no objection to co-operation on the part of the Government in the establishment of Alaskan hatcheries to supplement private salmon hatcheries maintained by canners.

He does not think that the Government should assume the entire burden, but should rather work in conjunction with the salmon packers.

Secretary Shaw says that under regulations promulgated two years ago for the establishment of private hatcheries about 120,000,000 salmon fry will be liberated this year. He believes that maintenance of the hatcheries is absolutely necessary, as otherwise the enormous development of the salmon-packing industry in Alaska will soon threaten the perpetuity of the supply.

This letter formed part of Judge Munley's report to the independent canners of southeastern Alaska made to-day on his return from Washington.

After a month's hard work he succeeded in getting the Treasury Department to take under advisement the withdrawal or modification of present regulations which the packers say will drive them out of business if vigorously enforced.

Triumphs of 1902.
Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House. Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

The Good Cheer of the Holiday
season should be partaken of at Hotel Lafayette, (Old Hotel Martin,) University Pl. & 9th St. Table d'hote, $1.25. Music.—Adv.

JACOBS ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF PERJURY

Gamblers Assume the Aggressive in War with Jerome.

Colored Waiter Complainant Against the Detective—Writs in the Lewisohn Case Argued.

The gamblers yesterday took the aggressive in the war between themselves and District Attorney Jerome. Ex-Gov. Black, who is the attorney for the Burbridge-Farrell-Walbaum combination, whose gambling house in West Thirty-third Street was invaded by the Tenderloin police on evidence furnished by Detective Joseph Jacobs of Mr. Jerome's staff, took steps to have the detective arrested on a charge of perjury.

The warrant was obtained from Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court and handed over to Detective Sergeant Boyle of the court squad for service. The detective, it seems, failed to find Jacobs, the man of many disguises, and the attorneys for the gamblers afterwards spread the report that the detective had vanished.

When District Attorney Jerome heard of this he smiled and said that Jacobs was where he could find him at any time he was wanted, and in the afternoon the detective, having been notified about the charge against him, walked calmly into the District Attorney's office and announced that he had no objection to going into court and defending himself against the charge.

Accordingly Jacobs, accompanied by his counsel, John H. Lockwood, went to the Yorkville Police Court and presented himself before Magistrate Brann.

"I understand there is a warrant out for Mr. Jacobs's arrest," said Mr. Lockwood.

"What is the complaint?"

"Mr. Jacobs is charged with perjury," was the reply.

"Mr. Jacobs then formally surrenders himself," said the lawyer, "but I ask that the examination be set down for Friday, as Austen G. Fox, his regular counsel, is out of town and cannot possibly be back before that time."

Magistrate Brann granted Mr. Lockwood's request and fixed bail in $1,500, which was furnished by R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union, who gave his residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, as security. Mr. Jacobs was asked his age, address and business, but declined to answer any of these queries on the advice of his counsel.

The complainant against Jacobs gives his name as Samuel G. Hitchens, colored, a waiter, of 245 West Forty-first Street. In his affidavit he says that he was employed at the house No. 33 West Thirty-third Street on the days of Nov. 26 and Dec. 1, on which days, it is alleged, Jacobs swore he had been passed into the house by a man named James G. Smith. That is the name given by Hitchens, he says, at the time of his arrest. Hitchens alleges that on Dec. 17, 1902, after being duly sworn by a Magistrate, Jacobs "willfully, knowingly, falsely and corruptly swore that he visited the premises at No. 33 West Thirty-third Street on the night of Nov. 26, 1902, and the night of Dec. 1, 1902; saw and spoke twice to deponent, whom he says he knew as James G. Smith."

Hitchens says further that Jacobs swore that he was accompanied by a man named Willard on these occasions; that Willard pressed the button outside of the storm doors, and that he and Willard were admitted to the vestibule; that a searchlight was turned on them, and that the deponent opened a wicket in the front door; that Willard whispered to deponent; that the door was opened and that they were told to "Go up stairs; it's all right." He says that Jacobs swore that he bought $50 worth of checks and lost the amount playing a banking and gambling game known as roulette, and that he stayed there about half an hour on each occasion.

Hitchens declares that Jacobs "did not enter the said premises on the night of Nov. 26, 1902, to the certain knowledge of the deponent; either alone or in company with a man named Willard or any other person." The affidavit then denies separately and severally each and every allegation alleged to have been made by Jacobs in his affidavit, and charges that perjury has been committed by Jacobs.

District Attorney Jerome and Alfred Lauterbach were ranged against each other again yesterday to argue before Justice Scott the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus secured in behalf of Jesse Lewisohn after he had been arrested for contempt of court in having declined to answer certain questions about Richard Canfield's gambling house.

Mr. Lauterbach, representing Lewisohn, started to narrate the history of the trouble from the first, but the Justice interrupted him with:

"Don't go through with all that old matter again; get down to the present case."

Then the lawyer read from a record passages showing that the District Attorney had offered immunity to Lewisohn on condition that the questions were answered. This offer, contended Mr. Lauterbach, was made without proper authority, and the District Attorney had no right to waive a law. Nor, he added, could a man become a State's witness without being willing to testify, and Mr. Lewisohn had scorned the offer from the start.

The whole proceeding against Lewisohn, said the lawyer, was illegal and unconstitutional, and "the presiding Magistrate had no jurisdiction." This presiding Magistrate was Justice Wyatt, and he had before him nothing in the way of positive evidence against Canfield, but the charges were merely made on information and belief. Mr. Lauterbach said, too, that the proceeding in the locked library of the Criminal Courts Building was illegal, because the code provided that all legal proceedings should be open to the public. Should a witness be made to answer a question that would incriminate him, he continued, then the witness might he hauled up later for prosecution. Finally he argued that the code provision backing the District Attorney's action abridged the Constitution of the United States, and no State had a right to pass such a law.

The District Attorney argued briefly and submitted voluminous papers explaining his side. He urged that all the courts, in passing upon the constitutionality of such proceedings as the one involving Canfield and Lewisohn, had practically agreed.

"But," interposed Justice Scott, "do not some of the courts come pretty near reversing themselves?"

Mr. Lauterbach then attempted to argue further, but the Justice would not allow it. Decision was reserved.

WOMAN MANIACS FIGHT.

One of the Contestants Gets a Broken Leg in Matteawan Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Helen Sporri, who cut off the heads of her two children at Arlington about three years ago, while hopelessly insane, is now an inmate of the Matteawan State Hospital. Mrs. Sporri is causing her nurses and keepers much trouble by her desperate ways.

Last Sunday, while the nurse was busy in another part of the ward, Mrs. Sporri and another woman patient, who is very quarrelsome, became involved in a desperate fight, and, as a result Mrs. Sporri broke the other woman's leg. The victim has to be continually watched, and the physicians say that she will never regain her reason.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

Royal Blue Tours to Washington.
Only $12 from New York. All expenses, including rail and hotel, for three days. Dec. 29, Jan. 15, Feb. 19, Mar. 12 and 26, Apr. 9 and 27, and May 7. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Offices. —Adv.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT ON ROAD TO RECOVERY.

Dr. Flint Announces That the Patient Has "Turned the Corner" and Will Get Well.

"Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has turned the corner. He will get well." This statement was made at 10:45 o'clock last night by Dr. Flint, who had just paid a visit to the sufferer.

"His temperature has fallen again," continued the physician, "and it is now at a point where we consider the patient safe. We believe that he will begin to recover rapidly; so far we could not ask that he do better. He has shown wonderful vitality and has made a gallant fight. I have just left him sleeping naturally."

Only Dr. Brown remained in the mansion last night.

ALKALI TROUBLES RENEWED.

Preferred Shareholders of the American Company Will Resist Levy on Their Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Holders of American Alkali Company preferred stock and ex-holders, who had failed to have stock transferred out of their names, received an unwelcome Christmas gift to-day in the shape of a circular letter demanding the payment of an assessment of $2.50 per share, which was levied on Sept. 12, 1901. This installment was originally payable Oct. 21, 1901, but an extension of time until Nov. 11, of that year, was granted.

The circular states that this assessment will enable the company to pay its debts and end the receivership. If payment is not made by Jan. 8, 1903, the receivers, acting under the orders of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, will enforce it by legal proceedings.

Accompanying the letter is another circular giving the company's situation as it exists to-day. It refers to the unsuccessful effort which was made to reorganize the company in May, 1902, and gives the facts which led to the failure. The troubles of the Canadian Electric Chemical Company, Limited, which is a subsidiary concern, are given in detail. Settlement with the Canadian company, however, has been effected.

Many of the preferred stockholders, especially those who long ago sold their stock, but neglected to have it transferred out of their names, said to-day they will refuse to pay, and protracted litigation is certain to follow the present demand.

HENRY PHIPPS'S $10,000 GIFT.

Check Sent from India to President Isidor Straus for the Educational Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 24.—Isidor Straus, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel, received a letter to-night from Henry Phipps, Mr. Carnegie's former partner in the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., inclosed in which was a check for $10,000 as a Christmas present for the Educational Alliance of New York. Mr. Straus is the President of the Alliance.

Mr. Phipps is now traveling in India. Mr. Straus cabled to him at Agra, thanking the ironmaster for his gift and extending hearty wishes for a merry Christmas.

Mr. Phipps, on reading last year's annual report of the Educational Alliance, observed that $2,500 per year would defray the expenses of a legal aid bureau, which was very much needed, and he immediately sent his check for that amount, stating that it would enable the experiment to be made for the first year.

AGED BACHELOR'S TWO WILLS.

Caveats Filed Against the Testaments of William Bromage.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 24.—Caveats against the two wills of William Bromage, who died Dec. 16 last, leaving an estate of $50,000, and no relatives, were filed with the Surrogate here to-day. The wills are dated July 8, 1901, and Jan. 18, 1902, respectively. Marshall Van Winkle, a Jeresey City lawyer, is named as executor in the first paper, while Frederick M. Payne, a lawyer of this city, is named as executor in the other. He objects to the probating of the first will, while Mr. Van Winkle objects to the probation of the second one.

Bromage, who was a bachelor, was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death at 55 Summit Street. He inherited the estate from his brother, Henry Bromage, who died twenty years ago.

The first will, which names the Jersey City lawyer as executor, was executed and signed in the presence of Charles J. Gormley and Frank Van Winkle, and names Elizabeth Barrett, formerly of Jersey City but now of London, England; Mrs. Hannah M. Bowers, and a Mrs. Downs as beneficiaries to the extent of $500 each, while the residence at 55 Summit Street was left to Mrs. Sarah Labiaux.

The second will, which was made in January, last year, was witnessed by John Whitehead and J. Fischel of this city, and names Mrs. Downes, the testator's housekeeper, as the sole beneficiary.

MINISTER CLAYTON UNDER FIRE

Senator Penrose Supports Charges That Led to Assault in Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Penrose has contributed to the Bailey-Beveridge feud over the alleged misconduct of Gen. Powell Clayton, the American Minister to Mexico, by filing with the President another series of documents giving evidence of the truth of the charge that Clayton, while Minister, owned stock in a Mexican mining company contrary to the regulation governing diplomatic officials.

This evidence consists of numerous affidavits to the effect that Clayton was the owner of a number of shares of capital stock of the German Mining Company, a Philadelphia concern operating in Mexico. The papers were at once sent to the State Department according to the customary usage.

It is said that Senator Bailey of Texas has not forgotten nor abandoned his attack on Clayton and Solicitor Penfield of the State Department, in whose defense Senator Beveridge so angered Bailey that the latter choked the Hoosier Senator after the adjournment of the Senate. When the proper time comes Bailey intends to bring the matter up again, and with more proof than he had before of the truth of his charges.

MINISTER'S CHILD A SUICIDE.

Boy Had Good Time with Presents and Wanted to Die.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 24.—Adelbert E. Lemon, the ten-year-old son of the Rev. H. A. Lemon, State evangelist for the Christian Church, shot himself this afternoon and died to-night.

The boy was conscious for several hours after the shooting, and said that the act was deliberate and premeditated. He told the doctors that he had bought Christmas presents, had had a good time, and wanted to die.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Is the Purest
Whisky imported in the United States.—Adv.

EXPLOSION IN A POOLROOM

Thirty Persons Hurt in Hot Springs Gambling Place.

Sixteen Are in a Serious Condition—R. C. Chambers, Well Known to Racing Men, Is Injured.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 24.—By an explosion of gas or gasoline this afternoon in the cellar of the Turf Exchange, a club house and pool room, operated by Chambers & Walker, the building was badly damaged and thirty persons were injured. Sixteen of them are in a serious condition.

R. C. Chambers, one of the proprietors, had both legs and both wrists broken. H. George of New York had a leg broken. Several visitors from other cities were among the injured.

The poolroom was crowded with more than 100 persons about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Just as a race at New Orleans was being called by the operator the floor of the building seemed to rise, and the entire block was shaken by an explosion. The upper floor and back walls of the building fell on the mass of struggling men who were trying to escape to the street.

The news of the explosion spread rapidly and soon Central Avenue was jammed with people. The police and firemen took charge of the building, and the work of rescue began. Men were pulled from the debris in a terribly shattered state.

One of the most pitiable sights was when "Billy" Helwig, the blind manager of the Lamar bathhouse, was taken from the ruins. Helwig is widely known to the thousands of visitors who come to Hot Springs annually.

R. C. Chambers, one of the proprietors of the Turf Exchange, is also a lessee of the Fort Erie, Ont., race track, and is one of the best known sporting men in the country. His condition is serious.

The injured were taken in charge by the local hospitals.

The exact cause of the explosion has not yet been determined. It is said by some that gas which had escaped in the cellar of the building was ignited in some manner. Another report, which is probably correct, says a driver of a gasoline wagon was filling a tank in the cellar when the explosion occurred.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

Small, Arrested for Robbing Messenger Boys, Confesses—Tells How He Disposed of the Property.

Through a confession said to have been made yesterday to detectives of District Attorney Jerome's staff by Edward J. Small, the young man arrested recently, charged with robbing messenger boys, information was placed in the hands of County Detectives McLellan and Rooney that led to the recovery of $5,000 worth of silks, sealskin coats, Persian lamb jackets, and laces. The value of the goods secured in this way by Small and his companions is said by Detective McLellan to reach well up toward $25,000.

Small was arraigned for trial late yesterday before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny, the complainant being B. Schulick, a ladies' tailor at 10 West Thirty-fifth Street. There were also a number of other indictments against Small, making similar charges and on similar complaints.

It appears that Small's plan was to meet a messenger boy going from some ladies' tailoring establishment. Representing himself to be a Central Office detective, he would explain that he was on the track of two or three "crooks" whom he wanted to arrest. He would tell the boy that if a strange man asked him for the package he carried he, the messenger, was to give it up, and thus enable him to get evidence against the man and arrest him. The messenger would usually be frightened, and when he was requested to hand over the box by an alleged confederate of Small's, would do so.

Small was arrested by Detective Binnings of the Mercer Street Station on being pointed out by a messenger employed by Schulick, and who had been one of the victims. The boy saw Small at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street one day, and followed him until he met Binnings and then had him arrested.

In court yesterday before Judge Foster Small pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

Prior to his sentence Judge Foster told Small that if he would tell where he had placed the goods he had received, the other indictments against him would be disposed of and not pressed against him when he is released from Elmira.

On this promise Small told with whom and where he had left a great quantity of goods in Brooklyn. Judge Foster placed this information in the hands of District Attorney Jerome, who at once sent Detectives McLellan and Rooney over to the Brooklyn address.

Arrived there, they met the man with whom the goods had been left. He told the detectives that Small had taken the stuff there himself, and that when he read of Small's arrest he became frightened and disposed of it in various ways and places, sending some to be taken care of by friends. The name of this man, or where he lives, the detectives would not make public last night. McLellan said that he and Rooney secured the aid of this man in locating the goods, and that in various places in Brooklyn they recovered at least $5,000 worth.

ELEVATED CARS ON FIRE.

Cars, in Collision from Misplaced Switch, Ignited by Third Rail—West Side Trains Tied Up for an Hour.

Through a collision between the pay and supply cars on the Sixth Avenue line of the Manhattan Railway Company at Rector Street and Trinity Place at 12:10 o'clock this morning the entire west side service was tied up for over an hour.

In the meantime the two cars caught fire from the third rail, and furnished an electric display which lasted for fully twenty minutes. The firemen experienced great difficulty in getting their hose and apparatus upon the structure, which at that point of the line practically covers the whole area of the street, but they managed to get two streams, which they played upon the burning cars for half an hour until the flames were subdued.

The estimated damage to the cars and to the contents of the supply car which consisted chiefly of oil, and which was of great annoyance to the firemen, was $1,000. This estimate was made by Battalion Chief Kruger.

While the officials of the company refuse to give any reason for the collision, it was evident from the position of the two cars, the police say, that it was due to a misplaced switch.

California—Florida—Mexico.
The Raymond & Whitcomb Company of 25 Union Square are now sending out their cars and special trains, which run through from New York to California points without change, and offer superior accommodations to those requiring a strictly first-class arrangement for reaching California. Other trains will leave New York in January and February, which make a complete round of travel through old Mexico, visiting, with their "hotel on wheels," places most interesting, that are otherwise inaccessible. They have superior facilities for tours to Florida, Europe, Round the World, Cuba, Porto Rico, Oriental Lands, and sell railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Circulars will be mailed to those interested.—Adv.

Use "Black and White" Scotch Whisky
if you like the real thing, and be suited.—Adv.

NOVEL VIEW OF PRESIDENT.

German Editor Tells of Notable Conversation on German Literature in Twenty Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A novel view of President Roosevelt is contributed by Louis Michel, editor of Der Deutsch Amerikaner, who was introduced to the President last Wednesday at the White House by Representatives Wachter and Schiem of Maryland.

When it is considered that Mr. Michel and the two Congressmen were with the President not more than twenty minutes, Mr. Michel's account of what occurred will give an idea of just how strenuous the President is and how much he can crowd into a small space of time. Mr. Michel today described his visit as follows:

"President Roosevelt is not only one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever had, but he is also a great literary man, and I don't think there is any other man in the Republican Party who could have discussed German and Dutch authors as he did. The fact that the President gave us twenty minutes of his valuable time shows how interested he was in the question of German literature.

"In the course of his talk the President referred to the 'Zering,' the masterpiece of Theodore Koerner, a German soldier and poet, and recited several passages of the 'Nibelungen Lied.' He said he admired Schiller greatly, and referred to Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the author of 'Nathan the Wise,' who was really the founder of the realistic school of German literature.

"He showed that he was conversant with these authors, and I regard him a master mind. Indeed, I was dumfounded at his knowledge of European literature. He is a great admirer of Klopstock and Herder.

"He said that the Boers are the descendants of the Frieslanders and Normans through the Dutch. He mentioned Herman, the King of the Cheruskers, as a fine specimen of the old German hero. He spoke part of the time in German, part in Dutch, and part in English, and repeated an old folk-lore song popular among the Dutch of South Africa, 'The Cows Are in the Clover.'

"When Mr. Wachter spoke of Fritz Reuter, the principal author in Plattdeutsch, which is spoken in part of Northern Germany, Denmark, and Holland, the President at once referred to the works of Reuter.

"He is a wonderful man; majestic in personality, crisp in conversation, firm in the expression of his ideas, and one of the best posted men in America on German affairs—not merely German politics, but German history and literature."

MASCAGNI STILL IN CHICAGO.

Manager May Sue Him for Accounting in Relation to $4,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Signor Pietro Mascagni is still at the Auditorium Annex, confined to his apartments by illness. The report that the famous composer had secretly left the city last night to escape the threatened litigation with his former manager, Richard Heard, is unfounded. A conference was held in Mascagni's rooms this morning, Attorney Goldzier and C. Marchetti, an old friend of the musician, being in attendance. What was accomplished at this meeting nobody would tell. Several telegrams were sent to the Italian Ambassador at Washington, and to the leader of the party of musicians who left Chicago yesterday for New York, in regard to the latter's passage to Europe.

Mr. Heard, who has had charge of the Mascagni troupe since it left Boston, was in consultation with Attorney George I. Hicks. It was said that Mr. Heard would take legal measures to compel Mascagni to account for the funds in his possession, in which the manager claims an interest. The amount involved is $4,000.

NEW GOLD FIELD IN ALASKA.

Reef of Great Extent and Richness Found Near Chicken Creek—Stampede to Stake Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 24.—A great reef of gold-bearing quartz has been found by miners near Chicken Creek, in the Forty-mile District of Alaska. The formation has been traced three miles, and hundreds of claims have been staked. It contains stringers very rich in gold, many of them running as high as $3,000 per ton.

Details are brought by Henry McCarthy, formerly American Deputy Collector of Customs at Forty Mile. The first stringers were found six months ago, but the matter was kept secret until the lucky prospectors making discovery could locate a trend of ledge with the object of staking as many claims as possible. Since the news was made public early in November, a great stampede has taken place from Forty Mile, Dawson, and other Yukon camps.

South African miners say the reef is similar in appearance and formation to some of the greatest gold bearing ledges of South Africa. It is supposed that the ledge is one of those which have been ground down by glaciers during past ages, thereby loosening the gold now being taken out of the Yukon glaciers. Many shafts have been started which will soon reveal the value of the ledge.

DR. LORENZ LIKES BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Dr. Lorenz was so well pleased with his visit to Boston that he decided to stay here as long as possible and to see the place thoroughly before returning to New York. He went to Cambridge this morning to visit Harvard and to see some acquaintances. He will return to New York to-morrow morning.

After luncheon at the Algonquin Club yesterday afternoon Dr. Lorenz was taken in an open carriage on a tour of sightseeing through the city. Stops were made at the Public Library, the State House, and the Charlestown Navy Yard, where tea was served. The ride included a round through the business section of the city and the North End.

Early in the evening Dr. Lorenz was the guest of the Orthopedic Club. After dinner at the University Club he was taken to the Columbia Theatre to see "The Show Girl."

MR. DAVIES DENIES CHARGES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Attorney General Davies was found in his office in the Capitol to-day smarting under the criticism that he was concerned with Superintendent of Banks Kilburn in an effort to place the New York Building Loan and Banking Company in the hands of a receiver, and was seeking to have himself appointed the receiver.

Mr. Davies refused to discuss the charges except to say that there was no truth in the statement that he was trying to have himself appointed receiver. "I could not be appointed receiver," he said; "that is certain."

He said a writ of prohibition prevented him from talking on the matter. This is returnable before Justice Herrick on Saturday. Mr. Kilburn left Albany early on Tuesday night.

L. V. F. Randolph Resigns.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 24.—L. V. F. Randolph, ex-Mayor of this city, and for eight years President of the Atlantic Trust Company in New York, has resigned that position, and will live a retired life in this place. It is said that Mr. Randolph's resignation is brought about through the merger of the Atlantic and Manhattan Trust Companies.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES REQUEST OF ALLIES

Has Conference with Secretary Hay on Arbitration Proposal.

The Caracas Compelled to Remain Outside La Guayra Harbor—Rebels Prepare to Attack Venezuela's Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The President and Secretary Hay were in conference for some time this afternoon over the proposals from Great Britain and Germany that the President arbitrate the issues involved in the Venezuelan claims controversy. They went over the communications very thoroughly, considering the subject from every viewpoint. The acceptance or declination of the proposals by the President is believed to hinge on the nature of the restrictions the allies have imposed on the arbitration.

If any conclusion was reached at the conference between the President and his Secretary of State the fact was not made public. Inquiries at the White House regarding the President's intentions were referred to Secretary Hay, and the latter sent word to newspaper reporters who called on him that there was no news to be given out on the subject to-night.

The proposals of Great Britain and Germany reached Washington to-day. They are in such form that the President can accept or reject the proposition outright. The messages were received while the President was absent from the White House.

It is known that Mr. Roosevelt is disposed to act with all speed in this matter, for he realizes that the conditions on the blockade line are such that almost any moment an unpleasant incident may occur through the obstinacy of some skipper or from a genuine misunderstanding as to the terms of the blockade that may diminish the chance of a peaceful settlement of the Venezuelan trouble.

The Navy Department has received word to-day from Lieutenant Commander Diehl of the Marietta concerning the action of the blockading squadron at La Guayra in refusing to allow the Red D liner Caracas to remain in the harbor yesterday long enough to discharge her cargo. No request for instructions has come from him.

The officials of the department have entire confidence in Commander Diehl's ability to handle the situation, and unless they hear something from him in the shape of a protest against the action of the allies they will make no move. As a rule it is agreed that a blockading fleet can do pretty much as it likes.

It is intimated as a possible reason for the position taken by the allies in declining to allow the Caracas to remain in the harbor at night, that in the dark it would be difficult to exercise surveillance of what was being taken out of her hold. For the same reason the allies may have decided that she should not return to the harbor to-day, but should take on her passengers outside.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Germany is anxious to receive President Roosevelt's acceptance of the formal invitation from Germany and Great Britain to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan controversy. The German Government's preference is very decidedly in favor of arbitration through President Roosevelt rather than through The Hague tribunal, because it believes the President will reach an early decision, whereas The Hague court would require many months. The officials here also insist that it is to the United States' advantage to have the President decide the matter.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Italy's reply to the

who had enrolled themselves to fight against the foreigners have retired.

Gen. Matos will soon leave this island. The revolutionists have planned a march on Caracas by three roads—the leaders, Ramos, Antonio Guevara, Urbaneta, and Penaloza, with 2,500 men, will march by way of Guatire; Antonio Fernandez, Osio, and Crespo Torres, with 2,500 more, have left Camanagua, and Gen. Rolando, with 2,500 troops, will go from Alta Gracia. Ammunition is expected to arrive every day near Tucacus.

The situation for President Castro is considered to be again perilous. Attacked by foreigners and his own countrymen, he can with difficulty resist the shocks, as the Government's resources have vanished. The President's departure for Victoria is for the purpose of trying to check the near advance to the capital of the revolutionists.

PORTO RICO SMUGGLING CASES.

Further Testimony Against Officials and Others Accused of Complicity in Avoiding Duties.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 24.—The examination of witnesses before United States Commissioner Anderson in the cases against Lieut. Commander George W. Mentz, United States Navy, and James Brennan, an employe of the Country Club, who, with others, are charged with smuggling wines and liquors from St. Thomas on the United States steamship Uncas and the lighthouse tender Laurel, was continued to-day.

A case of whisky addressed to Capt. Andrew Dunlap, Commandant of the naval station here, which bore marks showing that it had come from St. Thomas, was introduced as evidence.

Witnesses testified to having brought about twenty cases of liquors from St. Thomas on board the Uncas, Oct. 22, for Capt. Dunlap and Lieut. Commander Mentz, Civil Engineer Charles W. Parks, Robert Giles, a Government road contractor and Manager of the Automobile Transportation Company, and a Mr. Lowndes. There are two Lowndes here; one is Charles H. T. Lowndes, a Surgeon attached to the naval station, and the other is Edward R. Lowndes, Captain in the Marine Corps. It was not made clear at the hearing which Mr. Lowndes was meant.

A messenger testified to having taken out several boxes from Lieut. Commander Mentz's storeroom and delivered them to the driver of an army wagon.

Certain officers testified that it was customary to send orders for liquors to St. Thomas by messenger or by mail, to be delivered to Government boats.

NEGRO LABOR IN HAWAII.

Special Commissioner Fortune, in Honolulu Interview, Favors Importation of Colored Help.

HONOLULU, Dec. 18.—T. Thomas Fortune, Special Labor Commissioner appointed by Secretary Shaw to visit the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands, is here. In an interview he said:

"I believe that the importation of negroes here forms a natural solution of the difficulty which unavoidably follows the absorption of tropical or semi-tropical countries by the United States. In the Southern States and in the Carolinas the negro made the industries what they are."

The Commissioner said that there might be difficulty in detaining the negro here, but he thought that the planters could get all they wanted if they sent the right sort of agents after them.

"You could get 10,000 here in six months," he said.

In view of the news from Washington that the Senate gave a hostile reception to the plan for allowing Chinese to enter Hawaii as laborers the views of Commissioner Fortune have attracted much attention here. Hawaii is in need of more labor. The Merchants' Association, backed by the Builders and Traders' Exchange and other similar organizations, is preparing to make a fight in support of the plan offered by the plantation men to secure legislation from Congress allowing the importation of Chinese laborers for plantation work only under certain restrictions.

Local labor unions have decided against the proposition, and will oppose the plan. It is understood that the matter will be the subject one way or the other in the forthcoming report of the commission which recently visited Hawaii.

WILL OF GEORGE HARDING.

Well-Known Patent Attorney Left $1,000,000 Estate Largely to His Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—There was admitted to probate to-day the will of George Harding, the well-known patent attorney, who died at 110 East Twenty-fifth Street, New York City, on Nov. 17. The testator left property valued, according to the petition of the executors at "$100,000 and upward," and it is said that it will aggregate a million dollars, and may exceed this sum.

The instrument devises his entire estate to his children, with the exception of $500 to a faithful servant, and directs his executors to retain possession of his shares of stock in the Hotel Kaaterskill Company during their lives, although he gives them the privilege of disposing of same if the disposition will be of advantage to the estate.

WORK ON TROLLEY TUNNEL.

Cars Will Be Running Under North River by Next Christmas, President Young Says.

President E. F. C. Young of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, a Director in the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Company, said yesterday that the trolley tunnel between Norton Street and Fifteenth Street, Jersey City, would be finished in time for trolley cars to run between the two cities by next Christmas.

Work is going ahead rapidly. Near the New York shore rock has been encountered, but it will not cause much delay. It is being blasted without much difficulty.

Life Saver Ford Rewarded.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 24.—In appreciation of his heroism for saving the lives of William Gearey of Brooklyn and his nineteen-year-old brother, John Gearey, on the morning of Nov. 26, from a wrecked barge off J. Kennedy Tod's estate, Sound Beach, A. Lincoln Ford of that place was presented to-night with a two-hundred-dollar gold watch at the Christmas Eve gathering in the First Congregational Church. The donors were his neighbors, who subscribed in amounts of $10 and less. Among the more prominent donors were Henry O. Havemeyer and J. Kennedy Tod. Ford was attracted to the beach by the sight of a barge which was drifting ashore in the heavy sea. He saw the Gearegs were preparing to leap from the doomed vessel, and at once put off in a boat and rescued them.

Claim a Century Old Collected.

OGDEN, Utah, Dec. 24.—Mrs. George A. Graves of Ogden has just received a check from the United States Government for $250 in settlement of a claim that has been pending for 105 years. The claim was for the capture and destruction by the French, about the year 1798, of a schooner belonging to Capt. Robert Patton of Gardiner, Maine. The claim was for $1,850 and there are seven heirs.

World-wide Order of Hibernians.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—National President James E. Dolan of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to-day attached his official signature to the papers whereby the various branches of the order throughout the world are brought under one governing body, of which Mr. Dolan is President. The amalgamation affects the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and Ireland.

President to Visit Denver in March.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 24.—D. B. Fairlee, Chairman of the Republican State Committee was advised by telegraph to-day that President Roosevelt will visit Denver about the middle of March. From Denver, it is said, he will go to New Mexico and Oklahoma.

TARIFF THE VITAL ISSUE

Senator Vest, About to Retire, Talks of Political Future.

So-Called Sherman Anti-Trust Law Ineffective—Best Remedy Is to Take Away Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—On the eve of his retirement to private life, after a long career of honorable and useful public service, Senator Vest of Missouri is in a position to discuss affairs of state and legislative policy with sole relation to his country's welfare. A Democrat of profound convictions, he believes that in the Democratic Party reposes the Republic's hope of permanency and greatness, but removed from the thought of preferment for himself, he has no need to let party considerations give color to his utterances.

"The greatest menace that threatens this country to-day," said Senator Vest, "is in combinations of capital that have monopoly for their object. That these trusts, as they come to be known, owe their being largely, if not solely, to the protective tariff should be evident to any student of economic questions.

"The existence of a monopoly depends on the ability of a combination of capital to control the output and distribution of a commodity. That sufficient capital can be combined to control a commodity in this country we have seen; but there has not been, and it does not seem there could be, a combination sufficiently gigantic to control the world's output of any of the great necessaries of life.

"In attempting to refute the argument that the tariff is responsible for trusts in this country, it is declared that equally great trusts exist in free-trade England. This is false, absolutely. There are in England a number of trusts which control the supply of certain articles of commerce, but none of these articles is a great necessary of life of general production.

"The English monopolies are possible because the articles they control are of such limited production that they have been able to gain possession of the sources of supply. No monopoly can exist in a great staple of commerce where competition is open to the world.

TARIFF "MUTUALITY OF GREED."

"This being the case, it seems very clear that monopolies in commercial staples are possible in the United States only because competition is not open to the gorld, and the protective tariff is convicted of responsibility. The first step, then, in an honest attempt to correct the evils from which we suffer is to remove the protection the tariff gives to monopoly and force it into world competition.

"But the Republican Party will not take this step. The protective tariff is an interdependent mutuality of greed. Let an attempt be made to remove the protection afforded one industry and every industry that feeds on protection will cry out in pain. Like a flock of English sparrows that comes noisily to the succor of one that has emitted cries of distress, the entire protection brood will join in a chorus of protest against any change in existing tariff schedules.

"When the present tariff was under consideration in the House of Representatives Mr. Dingley, the accredited author of the measure, admitted the rates were unnecessarily high, but declared the schedules were fixed as a basis from which to negotiate favorable commercial treaties with other nations. Yet the Dingley rates are now held sacred and their continuance is demanded by the interests that have gluttoned on them.

"Refusal to reduce the tariff rates leaves Congress with but weak weapons with which to fight monopoly. The act of 1890, known erroneously as the Sherman anti-trust law, represents the limit of the Constitutional authority of Congress to regulate the trade between States, and only in the regulation of trade between States can Congress touch the trusts.

"It is odd that the name of the late Senator Sherman should be coupled to a measure which he conspicuously opposed and refused to vote for. In 1890 Mr. Sherman introduced from the Senate Finance Committee a bill designed to regulate the trusts, but it was clearly unconstitutional in that it sought to take from the States their right to regulate their domestic commerce.

"The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Edmunds was Chairman and of which I was a member. The Judiciary Committee took up the question and reported the anti-trust measure, which became law, but which embodied none of the essential features of the Sherman bill.

WEAKNESS OF ANTI-TRUST LAW.

"When the bill came before the Senate Mr. Sherman opposed it, and, rather than vote for its passage, got up and left the Senate Chamber.

"This act requires the establishing of two primary facts in order to make prosecution of a trust successful. The first is that the goods are manufactured or produced by a combination of capital monopolistic in its tendencies and in restraint of trade, and the second is that the goods upon which action is based are in the channels of inter-State commerce.

"The most prominent Supreme Court decision under the law was in the prosecution against the American Sugar Refining Company, brought up from the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey. In this case the fact was established beyond dispute that the goods were made by a monopoly that was in restraint of trade, but the Government failed to prove that any of the product of this monopoly was sent by it into the channels of inter-State commerce.

"The simple subterfuge has been resorted to of selling the goods to a second party, and having neither responsibility nor knowledge of what became of them after they left the factories. Resort to this subterfuge, under the Supreme Court's ruling, will, at any time, render the so-called Sherman law insufficient to cope with trusts.

"I read with great interest the Pittsburg speech of Attorney General Knox, in which he claimed to be able to conduct successful prosecutions under this law. The Attorney General may have resources of which I know nothing. As one of the authors of the act, I do not see how it can be done. The only other hope of securing direct legislation to cure the trust evil is by a constitutional amendment, giving to Congress a larger grant of power, and I do not believe the States are willing to surrender to Congress so large a measure of their reserved rights.

"The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of dealing with trusts through the remedial legislation being established, does it not seem reasonable that the wise course would be to cut off the nourishment that has enabled them to grow to such ungovernable size? This is the view I think the American people will take of it, and a demand for such process should be the attitude of the Democratic Party, the determination of the Republican Party not to adopt the remedy being apparent.

"With this for the paramount issue in 1904, I confidently believe a Democratic President and a Democratic House of Representatives will be elected.

"The money question I do not believe will be a conspicuous issue in the campaign. The large production of gold has sufficed to postpone the inevitable triumph of bimetallism. The platform should contain a declaration on the favor of a double standard, but no attempt should be made to force the issue to the front.

"Some day there will be another political battle in America between the forces of bimetallism and the forces of monometallism, and bimetallism will triumph. But that day is not now.

"As to who will lead the Democratic Party to its promised victory two years hence, no safe prediction can now be made. As the situation is to-day, New York could nominate any man upon whom its delegation was agreed, but many changes are possible in two years. Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly have a strong following in the convention, but he hardly can control it. His influence is on the wane everywhere, seemingly, but in my own State of Missouri, and it does not seem that he can again dictate the policy of the party.

"Mr. Bryan has not the elements of great or successful leadership. I twice voted for him, because he was the party nominee, but he holds many beliefs with which I am not in sympathy, and with which I do not believe the Democratic Party is in sympathy."

Killed with Parlor Rifle.

SPRINGVILLE, Ala., Dec. 24.—Prof. Jacob Forney of the State University was accidentally killed here to-day while shooting sparrows with a parlor rifle. Prof. Forney was a son of the late Major General John H. Forney of the Confederate Army.

MANY NEW ROUNDSMEN.

Commissioner Partridge, In Making Thirty-eight Promotions, Lectures the Men on Police Duty.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday promoted thirty-eight patrolmen to the grade of Roundsmen. The Commissioner told the men that if they desired they could wait until there were vacancies near their homes, but none accepted the offer. He mentioned the fact that in the appointment of Sergeants on Tuesday he had purposely left out of the list some men who, although eligible, had shown by their records that they were "anything but good Roundsmen." He explained that by saying that the records showed that they had made only one or two complaints in a year against patrolmen. He believed that the next Commissioner would follow the same policy in considering promotions; that they must remember that fact in making good Roundsmen. The men promoted were:

John A. Kaht,	John T. Higgins,
James O'Hara,	Stephen Loughman,
Lawrence Duffy,	Anthony L. Howe,
William H. Scoble,	Jeremiah Butler,
George H. Kauff,	James A. Brady,
Abraham W. Skidmore,	Joseph A. Scharfer,
William B. Gilhooly,	Raphael R. Nugent,
Mathew F. Kennedy,	John L. Bergman,
John A. Kenney,	Francis Finn,
William J. Sullivan,	Charles H. Mead,
William J. Lynch,	Henry J. Brown,
George Busby,	Peter T. Donovan,
James Murray,	Joseph Foye,
John H. Quinlan,	John Kiernan,
Thomas J. Blunt,	Byron R. Sackett,
Thomas Baker,	Richard E. Enright,
Samuel A. Hart,	Patrick J. Randles,
William A. Gargan,	Willard Miller,
Josiah Jones,	Oscar P. Hummel.

POLICE OFFICIALS ACQUITTED.

Inspector Cross and Capts. Herlihy and Albertson Exonerated.

Inspector Cross, Capt. Herlihy, and Capt. Albertson, who have been on trial before Police Commissioner Partridge on charges of neglect of duty growing out of the rioting at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on July 30 last, when many persons were injured, were acquitted in his decision announced yesterday. Col. Partridge gave out the following statement:

"Having maturely considered evidence adduced I find that it does not sustain the charges, and that the defendants are not guilty. The complaint is dismissed."

Gen. Greene Confers with Deputies.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who is to succeed Col. John N. Partridge as Commissioner of Police on Jan. 1, had a conference yesterday afternoon with Major Ebstein and Capt. Alexander R. Piper, the present Deputy Commissioners. The general condition of affairs in the Police Department was canvassed, and the prospective Commissioner made special inquiries with reference to the two and three platoon systems. Gen. Greene said that he would not make any announcements as to policy or appointments before Saturday.

Remembered by His Last Command.

Ex-Capt. Delaney was visited at his home, 153 East Forty-fifth Street, last night by a number of the men of his last command when he was in the Police Department, the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. They presented in the name of 101 men—Sergeants, Roundsmen, detectives, and patrolmen—a set of engrossed resolutions in a gold and oak frame, in which the Captain's record as a policeman was set forth. Sergt. John Daly presented the work.

LANDINGS FOR PACIFIC CABLE.

Sites Already Provided at Guam, Midway Island, and Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—S. S. Dickinson, the special agent of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, returned to-day from Manila, where he has chosen cable landing sites at Midway Island, Guam, and Manila. He also surveyed a route around Nero Deep, a very deep hole in the ocean bed between Guam and Midway, which was discovered by the United States Survey ship Nero, and reported to be the deepest bit of ocean in the world.

In surveying around the Deep, Mr. Dickinson says that he went down to a depth of 4,500 fathoms, and the route chosen went around it, it being deemed impracticable to lay a cable over it.

ADIRONDACK HUNTERS HAPPY.

One of the Greatest Seasons on Record for All Kinds of Game.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Reports from many points in the Adirondacks show that hunters and trappers have been very successful this Winter so far. An unusually large number of black bears have been killed in this vicinity. In Stockholm two boys have killed twenty-two foxes and twenty coons, and two other boys have killed 182 muskrats, six mink, three foxes, nine skunks, and one coon.

In Duane Lake a well-known Adirondack guide has killed four bears, besides a large number of mink, sable, muskrats, and coons.

Although the snow is two or three feet deep in the southern part of the Adirondacks, the northern slope from Saranac Lake north is practically free from snow, making it easy for trappers to get about in the woods.

ROBBERS USE DYNAMITE.

Residence Blown Up and One of the Inmates Killed.

MANNINGTON, West Va., Dec. 24.—The residence of Robert Floyd, two miles north of here, was blown up with dynamite by robbers last night. Mr. Floyd was killed instantly and Mrs. Floyd and the servant girl were seriously injured. The house was completely demolished. One thousand dollars, which it is said Floyd had in the house, is missing.

Young Men's Benevolent Association.

The Young Men's Benevolent Association of 311 East Broadway will hold its fourteenth annual masquerade and civic ball at Grand Central Palace, on Saturday. The proceeds of this affair are to be devoted to the erection of the new public institution on the site of the present club house, and architects are now working on the plans.

Brilliant Reception at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 24.—The reception given last night at the Executive Mansion here by Gov. and Mrs. Hunt, in order formally to introduce to society their eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hunt, was the most brilliant since the American occupation of the island. Among those present were Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Sumner, Taylor, Crowninshield, and Coghlan, and scores of other naval and military officers, besides many prominent American, Porto Rican, and Spanish civilians of this city and from all the inland towns. In all there were at least 500 persons present.

Rockfellow—White.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBJACK, Va., Dec. 24.—Herbert W. Rockfellow, son of ex-Mayor George W. Rockfellow of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Nellie May White of this place, were married in Grace Episcopal Church here this evening. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. White. Mr. and Mrs. Rockfellow will reside in Cardinal, Va.

To Arbitrate City Hall Strike.

The strike of union workmen engaged until two weeks ago on the work of making the new alterations in the City Hall is to be arbitrated by Borough President Cantor, who has been agreed upon as arbitrator by the United Board of Building Trades, which ordered the strike, and Ryan & McFerran, the contractors in charge of the job, whose employment of several non-union men precipitated the strike.

Cornell Gets Bust of Founder.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie has presented Cornell University with a lifesize bust, her own work, of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University. The gift is made on the condition that the figure be transferred to bronze.

Commercial Travelers

Credit Letters enable owners to have checks and drafts cashed without question or cost at all hotels. Nat'l Hotel Ass'n, 7 E. 42d St. Phone 1866-38 —Adv.

MILES STARTS INQUIRIES

Lieutenant General Demands Facts as to Cruelty to Filipinos.

Report on the Death of Father Augustin from the Water Cure Sent to Washington.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—Several official inquiries into charges of alleged cruelty to natives by soldiers are at present progressing throughout the islands. Some of these cases have been investigated previously.

When Gen. Miles was at Lipa, in the Province of Batangas, Luzon, certain natives laid charges before him that during the campaign of reconcentration American soldiers had committed acts of cruelty and violence. Gen. Miles referred the matters to Gen. Davis, and the latter detailed Col. Morris C. Foote of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, to investigate. Col. Foote found the charge of violence to be untrue, but it is believed he found in some cases that the water cure had been administered. His report will be sent to Washington.

While Gen. Miles was in the islands Major George K. Hunter of the Fifteenth Cavalry repeated to him certain charges which had been brought against Capt. Robert L. Howze of the Sixth Cavalry when in command at Laoag, North Ilocos, Luzon, in 1900.

At the time specified Capt. Howze was Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry.

Major Hunter said that native officials of Laoag had whipped certain prisoners, two of whom died from the effects of this treatment. At the time of this alleged occurrence Major Hunter was serving at Laoag; he reported the matter in a letter to Gov. Taft, who informed Gen. MacArthur. Capt. Howze denied the charges. An investigation was made and the bodies of the two prisoners who died were exhumed. In their report the investigators held Capt. Howze to be blameless. Gen. Miles brought Major Hunter to the north of Luzon and landed him at Laoag before leaving the islands for China.

At present Major Hunter is in Manila. He says the investigation into the charges against Capt. Howze has not yet been completed.

After leaving Manila Gen. Miles sent a cablegram to Gen. J. Franklin Bell directing him to report what cases of misconduct on the part of the enemy had led him to issue Circular No. 5, in which it was charged that the enemy had boloed American wounded, had made use of American uniforms, had planted infernal machines, shot poisoned arrows, violated their paroles, assassinated friendly natives, accepted office under the Americans for the purpose of obtaining information, and had entered the American lines by deceit. Gen. Bell has written an extended report enumerating the instances which justified him in his action.

The inquiry into the causes which led to the death of Father Augustin has been completed and forwarded to Washington. The water cure was administered to Father Augustin at Baroc, Panay Island; the priest died from the effects of this treatment. It is alleged that a large sum of money has been raised among the natives of the southern islands, and sent to Boston to aid in the private prosecution of the Augustin case. The assertion has been made that this money was intended for use against Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, who is charged with unlawfully and willfully killing seven prisoners of war, and whose trial will be continued here in January. Major Glenn, however, was in no way connected with the Augustin case.

The allegation was made by the anti-Imperialist Committee, at the Lake George Conference, that Father Augustin was killed by the water cure in the Philippines. The War Department had the matter investigated, with the result that the main fact—that the man died as a result of the cure—was confirmed.

HOUSE WINS ON CUBAN TREATY.

Convention Will Be Submitted to Representatives If It Should Pass the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—An understanding has been reached between the Republican leaders of the House and the President by which friction will be avoided between the two houses over the question of jurisdiction in regard to the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

The contention of the House leaders is that the treaty is practically a revenue measure, and must have consideration by the Representatives. Otherwise it would be in the power of the President and the Senate to make treaties that would change the entire list of tariff rates.

Moreover, if the House should be ignored it is reasonably certain that a debate would be precipitated in the Senate on the Constitutional right of the House to control revenue measures by the opposition to ratification which would consume much time.

It therefore has been determined, in order to avoid any delay that might occur by relying entirely upon the President and Senate to negotiate and give full effect to the treaty, that immediately after ratification by the Senate, if that action should be had, to submit the treaty to the House of Representatives for the approval of that body.

SAYS BOY WAS KIDNAPPED.

Woman Asks State Department to Recover Ward Who Is on His Way to Buenos Ayres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The attention of the State Department was to-day called to the alleged kidnapping of Joseph Preston Ames, the ten-year old boy, who, according to his aunt, was spirited away by other relatives. The aunt is Mrs. Helen G. Sparhawk, author of the compilation of National music which is in use by the United States Army and Navy. She charges that some of the attachés of a foreign legation in Washington assisted in the kidnapping, and she wants this feature of the matter investigated by the department.

The boy is the son of Dr. Preston Ames, who married a Uruguayan girl. Dr. Ames died while on his way to this country in 1892, and the mother brought the child to Washington, where she died recently. The District Supreme Court appointed Mrs. Sparhawk guardian of the boy. She charges that before she could get possession of him some of his relatives on his mother's side, assisted by the attachés mentioned, took him from his home and sent him to New York, where he was placed on board the British steamer Soldier Prince.

He is now on his way to Buenos Ayres. Mrs. Sparhawk wants the State Department to have the steamer stopped at the first port of call and have the boy taken off by the American Consul and sent back to the United States. The case will be investigated by the department.

ADMIRAL COOPER TRANSFERRED

Ordered to Command of Southern Division of Asiatic Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Navy Department to-day ordered Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper to the command of the Southern Division of the Asiatic Station to succeed Rear Admiral Wildes, who was detached on Monday on account of sickness. Rear Admiral Cooper, who is now in charge of the naval defense of the Eastern coast, will leave for his new post of duty about Jan. 5.

His new command is considered a very desirable one, as the time of Rear Admiral Evans, now in supreme command of the station, expires in less than a year, and when he returns Admiral Cooper will succeed him as senior officer of the whole Asiatic fleet.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES.

Dr. Falconer Tells of Intelligence of the Natives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Dr. Oliver L. Falconer, Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Board of the Philippines, left here to-day to return to Manila. He has been in Washington for two months on leave of absence, and returns to the Philippines with the intention of residing there permanently. "I have found the Philippines very agreeable, and the climate suits me," said Dr. Falconer. "The natives take well to civil service examinations. We give them questions in Spanish, and have had some excellent results. It has been our experience that the Filipinos take readily to civil service work, and we expect that the clerical force of the islands will be maintained at as high a standard as that in the United States."

Dr. Falconer was for six years an assistant examiner in the Civil Service Commission here, and had charge of the preparation of the questions for the examinations. In the Philippines the civil service is governed by a board, which is subordinate to that of this country.

Details for Rear Admirals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Navy Department has decided that Admirals Crowninshield and Sumner shall return to their former stations after the close of the Winter manoeuvres in the Caribbean.

ARRAIGNED FOR ARSON.

Excelsior, Kerosene, and a Lighted Candle Figure in the Allegations Against Behrman.

Herman Behrman of 413 Magnolia Street, East Williamsburg, was arraigned in the Flushing Court yesterday before Magistrate Connorton on a charge of attempted arson. He was held in $1,000 bail for further examination. The complaint was made by John Soelderman, the owner of the house which Behrman occupied, and the Fire Marshal.

It is stated that Behrman left his house with his three children last Saturday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 10 o'clock neighbors saw smoke escaping from the upper windows of the house. They broke in and extinguished a blaze, which was starting among papers and excelsior strewn over the floor.

It is charged that four rooms on the second floor were strewn with papers and in each room were four cans of kerosene oil. A candle, which was nearly burned down, was found in one room near a bundle of papers.

Acting Fire Marshal Beers said that Behrman was found in a saloon near his home at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, and that there was about $200 worth of furniture in the house which was insured for $1,000.

HIGHWAYMEN AT LONG BRANCH.

Rob a Woman, Attack a Constable, and Try to Wreck a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 24.—The negro highwaymen who recently have been operating in this place to-night held up a woman, attempted to rob a constable, and tried to wreck a trolley car.

The woman victim was Mrs. Alexander Emmons, who was attacked in the street by two negroes. They stole her pocketbook and were fleeing when they met Constable Clay Woolley. They were about to attack him when he drew his revolver and tried to shoot, but the cartridge missed fire. The men escaped and afterward placed a tie across the track of the Pleasure Bay Road. It was discovered in time to prevent a wreck.

The thieves last night robbed Benjamin Frease, a grocer's clerk. A reward is offered for their capture.

TO INCREASE COAL SUPPLY.

Philadelphia and Reading Will Allow Employes but One Ton Per Month.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 24.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company in order to increase the supply of anthracite coal in New York and Philadelphia has issued orders that no family in this section be permitted to purchase more than one ton of coal at a time. All employes of the company have been limited to one ton a month.

The collieries which were flooded by the rains of last week are still idle, and in consequence the anthracite production has been considerably decreased.

Mrs. Kuhne in Jail for Contempt.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 24.—Mrs. August A. Kuhne of Valley Stream is in the county jail in the custody of Surrogate Seabury for contempt of court. She is accused of failing to file an accounting of her husband's estate, of which she is administratrix. Mr. Kuhne was killed by a train at Valley Stream, and the Long Island Railroad settled for $5,000 without a suit. After the lawyers' fees were deducted, Mrs. Kuhne received $2,250, which she deposited in the Far Rockaway Bank. She later drew it out and went to Europe. Henry Kuhne, a stepson, is now suing for his share of the estate amounting to about $300.

Mrs. Johnson Gets the Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 24.—A decision in favor of Mrs. Anna Van Buskirk Johnson in the counter suit for divorce between herself and her husband, Sidney George Johnson, which has been pending since last Spring, was filed by Vice Chancellor Emery here to-day. Mrs. Johnson is a daughter of Aswell Browne of 88 Fulton Street, Rahway, while her husband is a son of Henry Johnson, ex-President of the Standard Signal Company.

Commissioner Maguire Indorsed.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee at its annual meeting last night indorsed John Maguire, the present Democratic representative from Brooklyn on the Board of Elections Commissioners, for reappointment to that position by the Mayor. John L. Shea was re-elected Chairman of the committee, Frank E. O'Reilly Secretary, Arthur Salmon Treasurer, and Matthew H. Keely clerk.

Noted Indian Chief Dead.

OKMULGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 24.—Chief Isparahacher of the Creek Indians died suddenly here to-night at the age of ninety years. He had been prominent in Creek affairs for three-score years and had been connected with every treaty of importance between the United States Government and Indians during that time. Recently he was chosen to represent the tribe in Washington on matters of importance concerned with the Creek Nation.

Aid Firemen's Pension Fund.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday received from Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co. of 207 East Twenty-second Street a check for $100, to be placed to the credit of the department Pension Fund in appreciation of the services rendered by the department at the fire in the Gabler Building, opposite their factory.

Hoboken Gamblers Fined.

Judge John A. Blair, in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City, yesterday sentenced James A. Hamill and Solomon Weinthal of Hoboken, who had pleaded guilty of keeping gambling resorts, to pay a fine of $500 and costs. Judge Blair did not say what punishment he would inflict in such cases hereafter, but he gave public notice that, as fining offenders seemed to do no good, other means would be devised for dealing with such cases in future.

Admiral Rodgers Off to Paris.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers sailed on the St. Louis for Europe yesterday. He will join his family in Paris and in three months will return to take command at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Canal to be Twelve Feet Deep.

Henry B. Hebert, chairman of the Canal Association of Greater New York, yesterday made a statement in which he corrects a recently published report to the effect that the proposed thousand-ton barge canal is to be nine feet in depth. Chairman Hebert says that the canal will have a depth of not less than twelve feet.

Rolling Stock Trust Indenture.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York has been made trustee under a joint equipment trust indenture by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the purpose of providing new rolling stock.

LAURA BIGGAR ACQUITTED

The Jury Finds Dr. Hendrick and Stanton Guilty.

Verdict Reached After Twenty-two Hours of Debate—Mrs. Hendrick Overcome in the Courtroom.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 24.—The jury in the trial of Miss Laura Biggar and Dr. Charles C. Hendrick and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton brought in a verdict at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, acquitting Miss Biggar and finding Dr. Hendrick and Stanton guilty of conspiracy as charged in the indictment.

The jury had been out since 4:30 yesterday afternoon, considering the fate of the defendants, who were tried on the charge of conspiracy to get possession of the entire estate of Henry M. Bennett. The jury first came into court about 10 o'clock this morning, after almost twenty-two hours' deliberation. The foreman asked Judge Heisley if they could convict two of the defendants and acquit one. The court told them they could under the charge. The jury retired to debate. The men looked tired and worn after their sleepless night in the jury room.

The jury is said to have stood nine to three for the acquittal of Miss Biggar from the first ballot up to the last. It was only after twenty-two hours of argument that the three other jurors voted to free the woman. All twelve are said to have been a unit from the first to convict the two men.

Judge Heisey was not in court when the jury filed in, and the clerk received the verdict. The three defendants and Mrs. Hendrick were there. The defendants took the verdict coolly, but Mrs. Hendrick sobbed bitterly. She fainted and had to be carried to her hotel, after being revived in an anteroom.

Miss Biggar, after leaving the court room, said to interviewers that the future for her is absolutely black. She had no plans and would remain at the hotel in Freehold indefinitely. In fact, she had no other place to go.

The day for sentencing the convicted men was not fixed, owing to the absence of Judge Heisley. Counsel for the defendants said an appeal would be filed at once.

After Mrs. Hendrick had been revived and before she left the court room she took an affectionate leave of her husband. She was finally led weeping from the court room. Miss Biggar's thoughts seemed to be directed toward the condition of Mrs. Hendrick and the fate of Hendrick and Stanton, not toward her own acquittal. She showed great sympathy for Mrs. Hendrick.

NO BIGGAR CHRISTMAS TREE.

Verdict at First Puzzled the Dealer Who Had the Order.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 24.—The man who sold the Biggar-Hendrick Christmas tree was put in a pretty mess by the verdict. It was announced yesterday that in case of an acquittal the Hotel Belmont would be the scene of the lighting of the tree. It was "for the boys," as Miss Biggar expressed it. She has one well-grown lad, while Dr. Hendricks has three, small ones. When the dealer who had the order for the tree and "fixings" received word that Laura Biggar had been acquitted he started to load the tree into a wagon for transportation to the hotel, but before the fixings were loaded he heard that Dr. Hendrick and ex-Justice Stanton were convicted.

The dealer did not know what to do. He took counsel with friends and received varying advice. One adviser borrowed an old plan and suggested cutting the tree and order in two or thirds. Then the dealer went to the hotel to find out what to do. Miss Biggar vetoed the tree, and there was no jollity there to-night.

COIL OF HAIR SAVED HER LIFE.

Broke Force of Blows from Man Who Tried Murder That He Might Rob a Storekeeper.

Murder that he might rob was evidently the intention of a young man who early yesterday morning assaulted Margaret Hughes in the little grocery store she keeps at 376 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria. The fact that, despite her sixty-five years, Mrs. Hughes wears a heavy coil of hair well down on her head, apparently alone saved her life. She is in St. John's Hospital in Long Island City suffering from three scalp wounds caused by three blows on the back of the head. The coil of hair protected her skull from the full force of the blows, delivered by lead pipe or similar weapon, and, although suffering greatly, the doctors think Mrs. Hughes will recover.

Mrs. Hughes's story as told last night in the hospital was that some weeks ago a young man about twenty years old, stockily built, dressed in dark clothing, and who spoke in a low, quiet voice, entered her store in the early morning and made a small purchase. He came frequently after that, and almost always made a trifling purchase, but always something different from anything he had purchased before.

A morning or two ago he bought something which caused Mrs. Hughes to stoop down directly in front of him to get the article asked for from beneath the counter. Yesterday morning, a few minutes after 6 o'clock, at which hour the store is opened, the young man entered and duplicated this order. Mrs. Hughes bent down to supply the article asked for, and received a blow on the back of the head. As she sank down under its effects two more blows were delivered by the man, but, as stated, the coil of hair broke the force of all three blows, and Mrs. Hughes screamed. The cries alarmed the other tenants of the house, and the man fled. The tenants, running in, found Mrs. Hughes stunned behind the counter.

Mrs. Hughes is said to be worth a good deal of money, and to be in the habit of carrying considerable sums about with her at all times.

LABOR MAN CHARGES BRIBERY.

Says He Was Offered Money to Induce Union Men to Favor Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise.

William G. Bourke, a labor leader and a member of the Radical Democracy of Brooklyn, asserted yesterday that he had been offered money to bring about the passage by the Federated Union of Manhattan of a resolution favoring the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise without the labor clause.

Mr. Bourke accuses a Brooklyn lawyer who was at one time active in politics of being the man who, as he alleges, attempted to bribe him. The story told by Bourke is said to have led the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn to pass a resolution last Sunday denouncing the city officials who voted for the contract, and declaring that the union knew that money had been offered to labor men to urge the passage of the franchise.

According to the story told by Bourke he was visiting another labor leader, who is a member of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn, when he met the lawyer. After the lawyer had tried unsuccessfully to get the Citizens' Union man to accept an offer of money to introduce a resolution favoring the tunnel contract in the Central Federated Union, he turned to Bourke, according to the latter, and made him the same offer. Bourke declares that he was offered $20 to present the resolution with a tentative promise of $500 more.

The lawyer could not be seen last night, and his version of the alleged offer could not be obtained.

A Baltimore and Ohio Short Line.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials in this city made the announcement to-day that the company will undertake the work of building a new railroad some 200 miles long that will shorten the distance between Baltimore and Pittsburg

PLANNING GOOD CHEER FOR CHRISTMAS DAY

Dinners Provided for the Army of the City's Poor.

Salvation Army and Representative Sullivan to Care for Thousands—Special Church Services.

A holiday shopping season of astonishing activity indicated that to-day will be an unprecedentedly happy Christmas in New York. Everybody's stocking should be full, and there will be no reason why anybody should not dine at least plentifully. Or Christmas dinners by the ten thousand will be dispensed in various parts of the city.

The spirit of the day will not be found only in the homes of the well-to-do. It will be manifest as well in the dwelling places of the needy. Newsboys who doze at night on Park Row pavements, warmed only by the escaping steam from basements beneath, will be provided for.

Derelict tramps of the Bowery, the ne'er-do-wells of the streets—all will be guests at somebody's Christmas banquet, and all will be made welcome. The Salvation Army and Timothy D. Sullivan are preparing to distribute free dinners as that task has never been done before.

In the churches there will be Christmas services, many of which will be accompanied by elaborate musial programmes. At St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning there will be an especially fine service. Numerous Christmas tree celebrations for Sunday schools are planned for to-night and the other nights of Christmas week. Several of the churches will also see to it that Christmas dinners are supplied to poor people.

Christmas cheer will penetrate prison walls as well. The unfortunates in the Tombs will get a big Christmas dinner, with turkey, cranberries, mince pie, and all the other proper accessories. There are 320 persons now in the Tombs, and each one of them will have his or her Christmas made as merry as possible.

The City of New York is to provide Christmas dinners for 8,500 individuals who are cared for by the Department of Charities. For the boys of the reformatory on Hart's Island there will be a big Christmas feast and a Christmas tree. Private charity has united with the municipality in arranging a big feast for these at the public lodging house at 398 First Avenue.

For the inmates of the almshouse on Randall's Island the Flower Mission has sent Christmas boxes, while Nathan Straus and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones have supplied toys for the children. At all of the city hospitals, Bellevue, the New York, and St. Mark's especially, there will be Christmas trees for the children and a Christmas dinner for such of the patients as may eat it.

The most important event of the day for the poor undoubtedly will be the Christmas dinners to be served by the Salvation Army, the money for which has been contributed in the "boiling pots" which have been on various street corners for the last two weeks. A total of $8,500 has been contributed, and 25,000 persons will be supplied with food.

Baskets of uncooked food are to be given out at the Grand Central Palace at 10 o'clock this morning. These baskets contain sufficient food for five persons, and 4,500 of them are to be provided. At 6 o'clock in the evening 2,500 persons will sit down to dinner in the Grand Central Palace, and the dinner will be followed by a vaudeville performance.

Of transcendent importance to the adherents of Tammany Hall below Fourteenth Street is to be the dinner of Representative Sullivan. In former years "Big Tim" has entertained about 5,000 of the faithful. But he was a State Senator then. Now he is a Congressman, and so the repast is to be made indelibly memorable. As an indication, it is announced 2,000 invitations have been issued to the occupants of seventy-two lodging houses.

The feast will be spread in the rooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association at 207 Bowery. The army of hungry is to be fed in battalions of 500 each, and the feasting will continue as long as the food holds out. Among the items of food which have been gathered for this banquet are 8,000 pounds of turkey, 200 barrels of potatoes, 2,500 rolls, 50 barrels of cranberries, 150 gallons of milk, 1,500 pieces of cake, and 3,000 mince pies. As a souvenir of the occasion each diner is to receive a pair of woolen socks and a warm woolen cap.

Representative Sullivan and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, are to receive the guests. "Little Tim" Sullivan is to act as head waiter, and various politicians and ex-office holders will sit at the table of greatest honor. There is to be a musical programme to keep things lively. Most important of all, no tickets will be required.

There will be several large dinners for the newsboys. William M. Fliess will entertain those at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, at 7 o'clock this evening.

Frank Tilford, in accordance with his usual custom, has invited 600 newsboys to dine with him at Lyric Hall, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. He also will give dinners and dolls to 700 girls at the West Side Lyceum.

The Children's Aid Society will provide Christmas dinners for boys in the homes at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, Eighth Street and Avenue B, and Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, this evening.

The 8,000 pupils of the Children's Aid Society's thirty-nine schools will each sit down to a Christmas dinner provided by the society at a total expense of about $10,000.

Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America said yesterday that his organization would distribute 3,000 packages today containing food, clothing, toys, and fuel.

Dr. Sandford has arranged a dinner for 750 children at the Five Points Mission, 63 Park Street. In addition to the dinner the children will receive presents of clothing, shoes, &c.

The Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association provides Christmas dinners for the United States soldiers of Governors Island, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Schuyler. The Castle Williams celebration will take place this afternoon, and the soldiers of the Eighth Regiment will be entertained Saturday night. The Fort Schuyler celebration took place last night and the Fort Wadsworth entertainment will be this evening.

Even the isolated wards of North Brother Island will find a certain amount of Christmas cheer ready for them. The children especially will be made as happy as possible. There will be presents for them and a special dinner for the patients.

Poor children of the lower west side are to be entertained by Mrs. J. M. Lamadrid at 45 and 47 Grove Street.

Pupils of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children are to be the guests of Randolph Guggenheimer on New Year's Day.

The Sittig Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society is to give two entertainments to-day. At Payton's Theatre, Lee and Division Avenues, there will be an entertainment and distribution of gifts this morning at 9:30. Those receiving tickets will also get a free street car ride to and from the theatre. Likewise, at the Orpheum Theatre, the society, at 9:30 o'clock, will provide an entertainment. Many well-known women will distribute dolls to the children, and an interesting programme of amusement has been arranged by Percy G. Williams.

Grace Institute, at 149 West Sixtieth Street, will provide Christmas dinners to all the poor and needy families in its neighborhood.

The Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, at 55 Bowery, will give a breakfast for homeless men from 2 to 7 this morning, a Christmas tree reception and entertainment to east side children at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and a Christmas dinner to "Bowery men" this evening at 7 o'clock.

Many New York residents have made liberal donations for Christmas celebrations in other places. John D. Rockefeller is to make the poor of Tarrytown happy with various gifts. Miss Helen Gould is to give a dinner to the poor people of Irvington.

William K. Vanderbilt will specially provide for many families in Great Neck and Hyde Park. Charles M. Schwab has contributed $10,000 for the needy of Braddock, Penn.

Thomas E. Stillman has provided a Christmas tree for young and old at the White Rose Home, in East Eighty-sixth Street. The Misses M. E. and C. R. Stillman, young daughters of Mr. Stillman, will give a dinner to about 200 children in the industrial classes at the Home on Christmas Day at 12 o'clock.

To please his son Israel, who will have a generous visit from Santa Claus, H. Rosenstein, a toy dealer at 118 Park Row, will give away 1,500 toys of all descriptions this morning at the store from 10 to 12 o'clock. Any poor boy or girl who has not been visited by Santa Claus, and who will call at the store between those hours, will receive a present. There will be guns, and dolls, and horses, and wagons, and soldiers, and tool chests, and numerous other playthings.

POSTAL UNION'S GREETINGS.

New York Office Exchanging Cards with the Postmasters of the World—Many Received Here.

The Christmas and New Year's greetings from the Postmasters General and Directors General of the Postal Departments of the various nations of the globe and the Postmasters of the principal cities, are now being received by Postmaster Van Cott. Each day a new batch arrives from Asia, Europe, Africa, or the islands of the sea, and the big box at the Federal Building that has been set aside for the reception of the various cards is rapidly being filled.

One of the first cards to arrive was from the Director General of Posts of the United States of Mexico. The card bears an engraved picture of the post and telegraph office now in process of construction in the City of Mexico. The building is of the Ionic style with seven columns, above each of which is inscribed the name of a country. The nations thus honored, beginning from the right, are the United States, Italy, France, Austria, Germany, Spain, and England. Underneath the picture is the greeting in Spanish of the Director General of Posts.

From Wellington, N. Z., came a beautiful card in colors, showing the electrical decorations on the Post Office Building on the night of the coronation of King Edward, the clock in the tower showing that the photograph was taken at 9:05 o'clock in the evening. From the Postmaster General and officers of the Post and Telegraph Department of the Transvaal, came an engraved white card, bearing in gold the royal arms of England, while from Victoria, B. C., came an elaborate design in gold and silver.

The Postmaster at Hamburg sent a plain white card bearing the imperial arms of Germany, while from the Island of Cyprus, in the Mediterranean, came a tiny design in royal purple, surmounted by the royal arms of England, underneath which were the initials of King Edward. From Oberhausen came a plain white card. The Postmaster at Jaffa sent a large card which had on it a bird's eye view of that ancient city.

On the card from Johannesburg appeared a picture of the Post Office there. There was one from Leipsic, with views of the park and palm garden in that city. The card from Muenchen showed the interior of the postal establishment there, with a lot of smiling clerks at work assorting letters and bundles. Besides all these there were cards from Zanzibar, Gibraltar, Bombay, Pago-Pago, and scores of other faraway places.

The card from the New York Post Office this year is a plain white square one bearing this inscription:

> The Postmaster and Staff of the Post Office New York, N. Y., U. S. A., Greet their Colleagues of the Universal Postal Union with best wishes for a Happy New Year, 1903.

The custom of sending these greetings has been in vogue abroad for many years, and in 1880 the New York Post Office decided to adopt the custom. As a general rule the cards sent out from here have had on their face the picture of some new device for handling mail invented during the year and put in use in the New York Post Office.

The cards from the New York Post Office are sent to the Postmasters General or Directors General of all countries, the Postmasters of the principal cities of the world, and to the Postmasters of every first-class office in the United States. Other big cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, have adopted the system of sending these New Year's greetings in recent years, and the custom is rapidly becoming general throughout the country.

IMMIGRANTS' SAD CHRISTMAS.

Melancholy Celebration on Ellis Island Among Those Detained for Deportation.

Ellis Island had its first Christmas tree yesterday, and, following the custom of European countries, the celebration took place in the afternoon. Seven hundred immigrants now detained there, and comprising all creeds and complexions, gathered together in one of the detention rooms, which had been decorated for the little festival. The silence with which the motley crowd trooped into the room was broken only by a few sobs, for, unlike other Yuletide ceremonies that were observed all over the world, yesterday's celebration at Ellis Island was not altogether a joyous one.

The immigrants who listened to the singing and carried away the little gifts provided by the generosity of the immigration officials and the missionaries are detained there, most of them, on account of physical ailments, or mental imperfections, or poverty, and the doors of this country must remain closed to them.

There was no interpreter on the island so accomplished that he could exchange the compliments of the season with all who were gathered around the tree. Italians and Poles predominated, but there were besides Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, Hungarians, Russians, Greeks, Finns, Danes, Dalmatians, Jews, Croatians, and Arabs. Many of them were old women, and of the men many were physically infirm. Of all, the only happy ones were the little children, for they knew neither the sorrows that their parents had tried to escape from nor those they were returning to, but were conscious only of the toys, the candy, the music, and the gay decorations.

An organ had been brought into the room and the first hymn was "O du Froehliche Weihnachtszeit," after which prayer was offered up in English by the Rev. W. A. Dalton, the Episcopal Chaplain of the Fort. "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht" was sung, and then the Rev. Mr. Kloss addressed his Polish countrymen. The Rev. Paul Sommerlatte led off "America," and nearly everybody was able to follow the air, but with a great variety of accents. The address which followed was in Italian, by the Rev. James Gambera, and when he dwelt upon the fact that most of them would be obliged to return sobs were heard from all parts of the room. An address in German by the Rev. Mr. Sommerlatte followed, after which came a recitation by his little daughter Ruth. The Rev. Anthony J. Grogan of the Irish Immigrant Girls' Home spoke last.

Each of those present got a bag of nuts, fruit, and cakes, which had been prepared by Hudgins & Dumas, the Ellis Island caterers. All the children received toys, and the Rev. George Weckbacker stood at the end of the line and gave each man a Christmas card. The cards were printed in many languages, and the missionary asked each man his nationality, in order that he might not get the wrong card. Mr. Weckbacker speaks seven languages and half a dozen dialects besides, and his ten years' experience among the immigrants has taught him to distinguish nationality at a glance.

"Polak?" "Magyar?" "Deutscher?" "Yiddish?" "Italiano?" "Svenska?" he would query as the line filed past, and almost invariably the answer was a nod of assent.

Once, however, he was mistaken. A swarthy, thick-set man came along, and the pastor asked, "Italiano?" The man shook his head. "Russnak?" inquired Mr. Weckbacker. "I am an Englishman, Sir," was the reply that nearly floored the questioner. He was the only Englishman in the crowd, but he got a card and a handshake in the bargain.

A peculiarity of the celebration was the number of Jews who attended, for, as the ceremonies were religious in character, the Jews had been given permission to remain away and special provision had been made for them in the way of gifts.

Commissioner Williams, who donated the tree; Assistant Commissioner Murray, and Allan Robinson, were interested spectators. Among the women who assisted were Miss Ivie, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Nordblad, and Miss Melby.

MERRYMAKING BY BROKERS.

Business Practically Suspended on Exchanges and Visitors Watch the Horseplay.

It was nothing but Christmas on the Exchanges yesterday. Business practically was at a standstill, while the music of the bands and the noise of the tin horns, rattles, and whistles of the brokers drowned every bid and offer to sell. On the floor of the New York Stock Exchange the fun began early, and by 1 o'clock pandemonium reigned in the big hall. The celebration was conducted principally on the floor of the Produce Exchange, which was not in session yesterday. The place was decorated with innumerable Christmas trees, and the gallery was crowded with women. About noon the Seventh Regiment band appeared on the floor and started up some lively tunes. Soon the brokers began to pile in, and all business was abandoned.

A programme of track athletics had been prepared which included a potato race, but the brokers played ball with the potatoes until they were all used up, so that event had to be cut out. There was, however, a sack race and a "three-legged" race. The sack race was won by I. N. Spiegelberg, and his prize was a pair of diamond studded sleeve buttons. Broker Cohen, who was second, got a silver tankard. J. A. Blair and E. H. Hough were full of glee at winning the silver cup for being first in the three-legged race, until they were informed that they would have to buy silk hats for the second best team.

But the impromptu skylarking furnished the most amusement. The favorite was a burlesque on Dr. Lorenz's bloodless surgery. Three imitation clinics were held during the afternoon in which all the brokers within reach of the squirming victim took a hand. The first to be operated on was "Ed" Wasserman. Ether was not used during the operation. When it was all over he was thrown into an immense basket filled with waste paper and was thus carried off from the "operating room." The other victims were R. H. Bissell and "Eddie" La Montagne.

The celebration wound up just about closing time with a grand march, during which those in the gallery bombarded the brokers with confetti. C. E. Knoblauch, G. J. Weaver, and E. R. Norton were the chief medicine men in charge of the hilarities.

On the Consolidated Exchange business was suspended early in the afternoon, and the Christmas jubilee was carried on until long after business hours. The galleries of the Exchange were literally jammed, part of them having been roped off and provided with seats for women. A few serious-minded men tried to do business, but their endeavors were sadly interfered with by football rushes, showers of confetti, and general horse-play, so that the high carnival of fun soon swept everything before it.

About 2 o'clock F. A. McGuire, in charge of the spree, announced the suspension of the floor rules. Six Christmas trees were carried in adorned with gifts, such as tin horns, baby carriages, dogs, lambs with the fleece still on, cars, tomahawks for scalpers, dolls, and other things with appropriate mottoes for the recipients. The gifts were distributed by "Larry". De Forrest as Santa Claus. Each donation was accompanied by some appropriate strain of music from the band. William McQuoid, an arbitrage broker, got a piece of lead pipe with the word "clinch" on it. J. J. McCrum of the Seventh Regiment got a toy gun, and Chairman Valentine, a Prohibitionist, got a water wagon. After 3 o'clock the band played popular airs and the brokers danced to the music. That was interrupted by the presentation to Gen. McGrath, head of the Committee on Arrangements, of a silver tea service.

The feature of the celebration on the Cotton Exchange was a Christmas tree loaded with tiny toy presents, bits of coal, and other articles conducive of hapiness. About 12 o'clock Santa Claus arrived in the person of "Jimmie" Wenman, who carried a tree about a foot long, and the brokers at once dropped business to "push the good time along." Every member was favored with a present, all of them selected with special reference to their personal peculiarities or hobbies.

A set of laundry utensils was given to "Hop" Lee wherewith to wash his automobile and his yacht. Seidenberg, Jr., got a package of babies' food and a nursing bottle, Messrs. Norden and Wallace were surprised with baby carriages, while "Sandow" Judson got a chest protector, Mr. Adams a toy automobile, and Mr. Rosenheim a brand-new foghorn. "Dan" Sully received a whole grocery store, and Mr. Ballantine a piano marked "From John W. Gates." "Doc" Ayre got a hot-air bag, while several members of German descent got frankfurters, pretzels, and pipes. W. C. Hubbard received a book of unfinished poems, and Mr. Parrott was presented with a parrot.

In the outside market, in Broad Street, there was much merrymaking. The brokers during most of the day played good-natured jokes on each other, and in the general feeling of good-will, even the smashing of hats was taken smilingly by the losers of headgear. To add diversion to the day's amusements, raffling was resorted to, and various objects were placed in lottery. Among them were a box of cigars and a very young puppy that was passed off as a full-blooded St. Bernard. The fun continued till after the usual hour for closing, and after it was all over many remnants of hats were scattered about in Broad Street.

LITTLE PATIENTS MADE HAPPY.

Santa Claus Makes a Round of Visits Among the City Hospitals.

Fifty pairs of children's stockings, hung in mingled hope and doubt by the little patients in the children's ward, Bellevue Hospital, were bulging after the patron saint of childhood arrived at midnight.

Little forms moved restlessly all night, and shrill trebles from the rows of diminutive cots inquired: "Ain't it morning yet?" and "Ain't he come yet?" of the nurses who went softly through the darkened ward collecting the little stockings that were to grow so big with dolls that cry, tin frogs that jump, and trains that go by clockwork.

In one of the rooms connected with the ward Miss Oakford and Miss Jersey, the nurses in charge of the celebration in the children's ward, worked all night after their charges had gone to sleep, dressing five tall Christmas trees that some one had sent to the hospital. Sprinkled over with frosty tinsel, the boughs bore presents for each of the children who are to be admitted into the room this morning.

In addition to the appropriation received from the city for the regular Christmas celebration at the hospital, Assistant Superintendent Rickard received $500 from an unnamed philanthropist to expend in gifts. There are 783 patients in the hospital, and each will be remembered.

Twenty little children in the ward for the maimed and crippled at the New York Hospital were brightened last evening by a Christmas party, under the direction of the nurses. Prettily decorated with evergreens and holly wreaths, the tiny brass cots were drawn in a semi-circle around a brilliantly lighted Christmas tree, and the nurses sang Christmas carols in chorus to the children. On each of the four walls of the ward were hung "Merry Christmas" banners of evergreens, and 125 little incandescent lamps, shaded with tissue paper in red, white, blue, green, and yellow, gleamed amid tinsel and vari-colored balls.

At the base of the Christmas tree, labeled with little tags bearing the names of the children, were hundreds of presents, the gift of the nurses and friends of the hospital, and in some instances, the parents of the children.

A Christmas entertainment was given yesterday at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, by the little patients. In the centre of the school room on the top floor of the hospital was a large Christmas tree lighted by many different colored electric lights and loaded down with presents. At one side were two other trees. The children, 180 of them, occupied the centre of the space on two sides of the tree, the girls on one side and the boys on the other. Some in wheel chairs, some in cots, they all watched the tree eagerly, and every lowering and raising of the lights filled the room with childish exclamations of delight. The programme consisted of singing by the children and recitations. Afterward the presents were distributed.

Gibbs Mansfield, the young son of the actor, Richard Mansfield, was the host by proxy to nearly sixty crippled children at the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children of the Poor, at 434 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Mansfield took her son's place at the actual feast and present distribution, and assisted Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, who founded the school, in giving the afflicted little ones a good time.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S GREETINGS.

Christmas Letters Sent to Princes of Church and State Throughout the World.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cardinal Gibbons, in accordance with his annual custom, has sent letters of greeting appropriate to the season of Christmas to the Pope and each of the Cardinals, numbering over sixty, throughout the world. His Eminence has likewise sent a letter to each of the Catholic crown heads, including the Emperor of Austria, the King of Spain, the King and Queen of Portugal, the King of the Belgians, the King of Saxony, and the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

The Cardinal sends these Christmas letters to the monarchs every year, in accordance with etiquette, as he himself is a Prince of the Catholic Church. Being a good American, however, the title is merely one of form in his case.

GAYETY AT THE CAPITAL

President Sets the Example for a Jolly Holiday Time.

Mr. Roosevelt Disappoints Prominent Men Who Call by Going Riding—Plans for Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Christmas in official Washington really began to-day. President Roosevelt determined to make Christmas as much of a real holiday as possible, and his Cabinet has aided him in carrying out his intention. He declared that he would transact as little business as possible during the holiday season, but would get out in the open air and enjoy himself all he could. He carried out this programme with a decision which somewhat appalled several gentlemen who called at the White House to talk business with him.

The Government employes were allowed a half holiday in all of the executive departments. Little business was done in the big buildings, and as soon as they closed the throngs of employes were out on the streets making the most of their holiday and finishing up their Christmas shopping.

The President saw a few callers this morning, and then he dropped all official business and went to the residence portion of the White House. With Mrs. Roosevelt and Gen. Leonard Wood he went out driving, and subsequently the three took a long horseback ride. This programme, or something like it, is to be kept up until Jan. 1, and the President will have no regular office hours.

Several statesmen and office seekers who either did not know of the President's intention or did not believe he would carry it out called at the White House, but had their trouble for their pains.

Turkeys were distributed to-day to the White House employes by order of President Roosevelt, the distributing agent being Harry Pinckney, the steward.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will have all their children with them at the White House for Christmas Day.

The children's stockings were hung up to-night in the library, where Mrs. Roosevelt will to-morrow preside over the distribution. There will be no Christmas tree; the Roosevelts never had one. The older children will get their presents directly from their mother's hands.

The many presents already received will be opened in the library, when the children will also exchange gifts with their parents. Among the presents for Mrs. Roosevelt will be a purse presented by the ladies of the Cabinet, which was purchased by Mrs. Hay during a recent visit to New York. The purse, which is almost the exact counterpart of one Mrs. Roosevelt recently admired, is of the usual gold mesh, but with the clasp studded with diamonds and sapphires. It is marked with two inscriptions—on the outside, "Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt," and inside, "From the Ladies of the Cabinet, Dec. 25, 1902."

The President and family will lunch with Commander and Mrs. Cowles and entertain at a family dinner in the State dining room to-morrow evening. The guests invited to dinner are Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. John Lodge, Mr. John Elliott of New York, Mrs. C. H. Davis, Miss Davis and the Messrs. Davis and Mr. Robert Ferguson who arrived to-day to remain over Christmas.

Most of the Cabinet officers will celebrate Christmas with family reunions. Secretary Hay's second daughter, Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., who was married last Fall, is here with her husband, and Clarence Hay, the youngest son, has come home from college to spend the holidays.

Miss Enid Shaw has come home from Cornell to spend the holidays with her father and mother, and the Secretary's older children are also here. Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne will have a family party to dinner with their guests, Mrs. Cameron of New York, Mr. Payne's sister, and Miss Jones, Mrs. Payne's niece. At the home of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson his daughter, Miss Flora, who presides over his household, will be hostess for her three brothers and their friends.

A big Christmas tree has been placed in the basement room under the library of Attorney General Knox's house, and his young son is looking forward to a fine time. The Roosevelt boys are expected to come over to the Knox house and spend part of the day with the younger. Secretary and Mrs. Root and Secretary Moody will spend their Christmas in New York.

Christmas will be observed according to the varying national customs in the foreign legations. At the Russian embassy the celebration is preliminary to that of the Russian Christmas, which is the Christmas of the Greek Church, and does not arrive until twelve days after to-morrow. Count Cassini, however, always observes both days, and there will be a gathering of the staff at the embassy to-morrow. The Ambassador usually celebrates the Russian Christmas by distributing gifts to the Russians living in Washington.

The Austro-Hungarian embassy was the scene of a pretty party this afternoon at the lighting of the Christmas tree of the little daughter of the family. The tree, a large pine, was placed in the Ambassador's study and trimmed in the usual manner with gorgeous ropes and tinsel and glass.

Owing to the Baroness Hengelmuller's recent illness the friends invited to participate were few in number and limited entirely to children. Assisting the hostess in distributing the gifts which were provided for each child was the Baroness Von Palm, niece of the Ambassador, who arrived last week to spend the Winter in Washington. The Austrian Consul General at New York, M. Von Demuft, is a guest at the embassy.

The German Ambassador being absent in New York, the usual Christmas Eve celebration at his embassy was omitted. To-morrow will be celebrated by an official dinner at the British and Russian Embassies and by a supper at the Mexican Embassy.

The Minister from Argentina and Mme. Garcia Merrou will have a large Christmas party to-morrow afternoon, when their children will be joined by their friends of the Latin-American nations.

The Peruvian Minister and Mme. Calderon, whose family circle includes no less than eleven children, will have with them for the holidays eleven boys and young men, Peruvian students in the various schools and colleges of the United States. Mr. Calderon has as his legation and residence the large mansion 1,701 Massachusetts Avenue, formerly occupied by Bishop Hurst, where this house party will be entertained in true Spanish style.

At the Italian Embassy the celebration began to-night, when the members of the staff and other guests were entertained. The occasion is designated "Festa dei ceppo," and the ceremony is similar to the burning of the yule log in the open fireplace. To-morrow a dinner will be given at the embassy.

A children's party will be held at the Mexican Embassy, where the children of First Secretary Godery are to enjoy an American Christmas.

The day at the British Embassy is to be especially English, plum pudding and all. Ambassador Herbert's eldest son, Sidney, twelve years old, who has been at school in England, has joined his parents.

The Minister from the Netherlands is in Newark, N. J., where he is to spend the holidays with his uncle, Col. Wright. The French Embassy has as yet no head, but the Chargé d'Affaires and his wife will entertain the members of the staff at their home.

A novel Christmas Eve celebration took place at the Patent Office, where Chief Clerk Ireland surprised his assistants by hanging up stockings in his private office. The stockings were filled with oranges, bouquets, candy, and other unpretentious gifts, and when the celebration was ready to take place Mr. Ireland opened the door and called in his staff. Some of the clerks also surprised the chief by hanging up a stocking for him containing a doll, a candy cane, and a lot of fruit and nuts.

PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS LETTER

Unable to Act as Santa Claus, Mr. Roosevelt Writes to the Cove School Pupils.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 24.—For the second time in fifteen years Theodore Roosevelt to-day did not act as Santa Claus in person at the Cove School, where the children of the President attended until they were taken to Washington. Neither last year nor this year could the President spare the time to come here. Instead, however, he sent a check which enabled the Principal, Miss Sarah Provost, to deal more liberally with her charges than they had ever been before. The sleds and games and dolls were more costly than ever before, and the candles were in greater quantities. There were two trees instead of one, and Miss Provost read a letter from President Roosevelt telling the boys and girls how sorry he was that he could not be with them.

Addresses were made by the Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman of New York, the Rev. Alexander G. Russell, Alfred L. Cheney, President of the Oyster Bay Board of Education, and Prof. Cooley, Principal of the Oyster Bay High School. The Rev. Mr. Hegeman made a suggestion that was adopted by the pupils with a shout. It was to send a telegram to the President telling him of the appreciation of the children and wishing him a continuance in his present position.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

COAL HIS CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Senate Official Gets Valuable Commodity Wrapped in Gilt Foil.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Col. Daniel M. Ransdell, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, received an unexpected Christmas gift to-day.

Officers of the Capitol have been at their wits' ends to get coal enough to heat the building during the session, and all sorts of expedients have been invented to prolong the limited supply on hand. The house has been heated with wood fires, and attempts were made to get oil for fuel.

An account of these troubles reached the eye of somebody in Indianapolis. Col. Ransdell received to-day among his Christmas presents an extremely promising-looking box. With a heart that beat high with pleasurable anticipation the Colonel opened the box, and found something swathed in large quantities of gold foil. The care with which the unknown giver had sought to preserve the gift from injury in transit by means of excelsior and other protective arrangements indicated that the present was valuable.

Col. Ransdell, with infinite care, disentangled the package from its various wrappings, and held up to the view of his astonished subordinates fourteen ounces of anthracite coal.

GIFTS OF GOLD TO FIREMEN.

John R. McLean Sends Presents to Washington Fire Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—John R. McLean, the President of the Washington Gaslight Company, manifested to-day one of his periodic symptoms of a youthful penchant for fire fighting.

Mr. McLean was a member for years of the Cincinnati Fire Department, and has for a quarter of a century been an honorary member of that organization. His portrait hangs in nearly every fire station in the city.

He sent his son "Ned" to-day, with Mr. Orme, the Secretary of the gas company, and Mr. Hart, Mr. McLean's private secretary, with a big bag of gold pieces to make the circuit of all the fire engine houses in Washington and Georgetown and present to every member of the force a Christmas remembrance. To the assistant chiefs a $20 coin was given, and to every other member of the department a $5 gold piece was presented. There are 285 members of the force and none was forgotten.

Mr. McLean had previously obtained from Chief Dutton the names of all of them and permission to carry out his scheme of giving.

MASS AT THE CORPUS CHRISTI.

Christmas Ceremonies in the Twenty-ninth Street Church—Representation of the Nativity.

At the Corpus Christi Church, 221 West Twenty-ninth Street, the annual "midnight mass" was celebrated this morning with all the pomp for which the little church is famous. The mass is of the very high Episcopal service. Previous to the mass there was a procession from the rectory, 255 West Sixty-ninth Street, to the church. This was headed by a boy bearing a cross. Immediately behind him followed the incense bearer; then came the priests and acolytes, and finally the members of the congregation, about 200 in number.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father L. C. Rich and the Rev. Father Robert Turner was master of ceremonies. They were assisted by several other priests.

A "crib" which had been erected at the left of the altar attracted much attention. It was copied from a painting of the nativity. Figures represented the Virgin holding the Christ child, with Joseph standing near and the three wise men making offerings, while above the stable was suspended the Star of the East.

The Cleveland Family's Christmas.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland will pass Christmas Day in their home on Bayard Lane. The holiday will be observed simply, attention being chiefly given to making merry with the children. A big Christmas tree, hanging full of good things for the four children, stands in the library, the headquarters for the little ones. This afternoon Ruth, Esther, and Marion went out to purchase some presents for their father and mother and little Richard.

Policemen Play Santa Claus.

Each of the fifty-eight policemen attached to the Coney Island Station last night played the rôle of Santa Claus to a poor family on his post. An amusement company on the island presented a turkey to every man under Capt. Knipe's command, and a suggestion that the policemen in turn give the turkeys to poor families on their beats for Christmas was agreed to by all of them. Members of the families selected by the policemen called at the station last night and received the turkeys.

Mr. Jerome's Christmas Guests.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon left the city for his country home, at Lakeville, Conn. He is not expected back until next Monday. Health Commissioner Lederle and Mrs. Lederle and Deputy Commissioner of Police Piper will spend Christmas at the Jerome homestead.

Greetings from the Iowa's Sailors.

The following dispatch was received in this city yesterday:

> Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 24.
> The Associated Press, New York:
> The crew of the battleship Iowa wish their relatives and friends a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. U. S. S. IOWA.

Department Store Employes Dine.

The management of H. O'Neill & Co. gave a Christmas dinner to their numerous employes last evening in the restaurant of the store.

Secretary for Secretary of State.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Secretary of State-elect John F. O'Brien of this city announced to-day that he had decided to appoint Arthur E. Lamarche as his private secretary. Mr. Lamarche is stenographer in the law office of County Judge-elect Henry T. Kellogg of this city.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. FIRST FLOOR FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
Merry Christmas!
ALLOW us to wish you, our friends and the general public, a very Merry Christmas.
The year about closing shows the largest business of our experience, and this applies to all branches of our business. The Holiday business just terminated shows such remarkable increases that we are glad and grateful to acknowledge our thanks in this public manner.
THANKS to you, the public, for your ardent support and lively indorsement of our endeavors.
THANKS to you, our thousands of Employes, for your loyalty, faithfulness and untiring efforts.
There were some shortcomings, of course, for we are only human.
Excuse us if we failed in any respect, and do us a FAVOR by allowing us to rectify.
We have still higher ideals—better things to be done.
Your enthusiastic commendation and earnest recognition of our endeavors give much encouragement.
Thank you again. A Merry Christmas to all!

CHRISTMAS DAY IN CUBA

Few of the Customs That Make Americans Merry.

No Hanging Up of Stockings, No Santa Claus, and No Cranberries with the Turkey—Hot Sunshine Galore.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Yuletide in Cuba is very little different from any other time. The sun shines just as fiercely as on other days of Winter; the people move just as leisurely as ever; the shops have no more of a gala appearance than usual; there is no holiday crowd filling the streets; here and there Americans may be seen making belated purchases, but they are not in sufficient evidence to give the thoroughfares unusual life; there are no bunches or wreaths of holly or mistletoe or other greenery hanging in the windows of houses or shops, or displayed in the markets; the papers contain no alluring advertisements of articles particularly suitable as gifts.

On Christmas Eve, however, and for a few days previous there is enough activity about the market places to make up for the lack of it at other times or in other parts of the city. Such a squealing of pigs and screeching of turkeys as is heard in their vicinity! It is deafening. Outside the four streets are well nigh impassable for beast or man; pigs and turkeys fill them for more than half their width. It looks as though all the country round must have sent its entire turkey and pig population. Most of them are tied, two or three together; a few pigs escape from rope or master and run hither and thither. Within it is almost impossible to hear any one speak or to pass along the narrow aisles so blocked are they with the same forms of life.

Every one does not wait until this eleventh hour to provide himself with his Christmas feast. The thrifty housewives, or, better, the thoughtful cooks—since they attend to the buying—often secure the turkeys some weeks in advance and keep them in coops on the roof or in the courtyard. The turkeys are then fed on the fat of the land that they may be fit for the feast; corn and nuts are their diet. By buying in advance the double price is avoided; just now pigs and turkeys cost twice what they did three weeks ago. But fed as they may be, they do not seem to become as fat as American turkeys, many of which are brought in cold storage.

The Christmas dinner is a supper, and takes place on Christmas Eve. Every one goes to mass first, and sits down to table on his return.

The pièce de résistance is a pig; there is usually a turkey also, but it is of secondary importance, and does not have its American accompaniment of cranberries. These are imported solely for Americans, and in small quantities. The feasting extends far into the wee, sma' hours. On Christmas Day we eat our dinner with doors and windows wide open, and it is fortunate indeed if the stray breezes do not cause the candles to set fire to their shades.

Christmas Day brings no interchange of gifts among friends; children receive a few toys, and servants are given money. There is no tree, there is no hanging up of stockings. In any event, Santa Claus could not come down the chimney, for that feature of a Cuban house is unknown. The hood which collects the soot of the charcoal braziers in the kitchen would answer the purpose but poorly. Nor would the coming of the gift-bearing saint in his sleigh appeal to the youthful Cuban imagination. With a minimum temperature of 55 degrees, and this only once in a number of years, a sleigh is not a familiar sight.

Kings' Day, Jan. 6, means far more to the children in the way of gifts; it is the commemoration of the day on which the Wise Men from the East brought their offering to the infant Saviour. The children hang up their stockings and place their shoes when they go to bed the night before.

The children's legend concerning the occasion is that the three Kings live in a house with many balconies, very far away in the skies; they come down a flight of steps—a very, very long flight—to bring gifts to good children. All the relatives and friends second the efforts of the Kings, and, as a result, the children are as laden with presents as the little ones of our own land. The Wise Men bore their gifts to the Child; carrying out the same idea, the little ones are the only ones that receive them.

Most foreigners retain the customs of their own country. The Germans have their little trees, whether or not there are children; Americans have trees if there are children. Cubans who have borrowed foreign customs do likewise. Fir trees are the most general, but small palms are also pressed into service at times and lend themselves very well to the gl

NEW SALT TRUST CHARGES

Certificate Holders Accused of Fraud and Conspiracy.

The Belding Transaction Involving Transfer of Stocks and Bonds Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Additional charges of fraud and conspiracy are made against the National Salt Company's officers and Directors in a suit brought to-day in the bankruptcy division of the United States District Court by James P. Lee of Tuxedo Park, William H. Burger of New York, and Ophelia Jones of Brooklyn, holders of certificates of indebtedness of the salt company.

Judge Kirkpatrick a few days ago dismissed the receivers named in the United States court at the instance of the Detroit Salt Company and others because the property of the National Salt Company is in the hands of receivers named by the New Jersey Chancery Court, and Judge Kirkpatrick in discharging the bankruptcy receivers declared that the chancery receivers, if it was later deemed to adjudge the concern a bankrupt, would undoubtedly turn the property over to the Trustees named by the bankruptcy court.

The statutory time in which creditors of the salt company might begin proceedings in the bankruptcy court had about expired, and, fearing the Detroit Salt Company might drop the case now that the receivers had been discharged, Messrs. Lee and Burger and Mrs. Jones filed their suits. Lee holds $5,000 of the certificates of the company, Burger holds $5,950, and Mrs. Jones $1,785.

The allegation is made that in August last, after the officers and Directors of the National Salt Company knew that the concern was insolvent, they transferred property of the value of $1,620,000, consisting of stocks, bonds, and other securities, to Milo N. Belding, an alleged creditor, for the sum of $45,000. This, according to the bill of complaint, "constituted an intentional and willful sacrifice of the securities."

Mr. Belding was subsequently allowed to obtain judgment against the defunct company for $238,008 for an alleged balance claimed to be due him. The claims of Mr. Belding, it is alleged, are "purely colorable and in fraud of the International Salt Company. The securities obtained by Mr. Belding were 5,000 shares of Anchor Salt Company, 2,000 shares of Hutchinson Salt Company, 2,000 shares Lone Star Salt Company, 250 shares of J. F. Ewing Salt Company, and 36 shares of Walton Salt Company. The actual value of these securities, it is charged, is easily three times greater than the amount at which Belding, as a creditor, was allowed to take them.

On the strength of new evidence it is sought to have a Trustee in bankruptcy named, in order that he may proceed against the officers and Directors of the two salt companies to recover the property in the interests of the creditors of the National Company.

Salt Company Offices at Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 24.—N. S. Beardsley, President of the National Salt Company, announced to-day that, on account of the more convenient location of Ithaca with reference to the company's salt plants, the general office of the company would be moved here from Scranton, Penn., immediately.

CHRISTMAS MORNING RAID.

Capt. Schmittberger Invades an Alleged Gambling House on Broadway—Twenty-one Prisoners Captured.

Capt. Schmittberger, with half a dozen of his detectives, made a raid as soon as Christmas came this morning by descending on the alleged gambling house at 1,503 Broadway, opposite Rector's, where he arrested twenty-one men. He captured 2,000 poker chips, 72 decks of cards, and several tables. A big crowd waited outside to see the prisoners and the paraphernalia taken away.

Capt. Schmittberger said he had a man playing in the place for some days. It is back of a cigar store, and when a signal was given a few minutes after midnight, the Captain, with Detectives Higgins, Bonnoil, Berbernich, Walsh, and Lohmeyer, ran in when another man, a stranger, entered.

Louis Thurman, alias Meyers, was arrested as the alleged manager of the game. Edward J. Devine of 128 West Forty-first Street, was arrested on a charge of selling liquor without a license. The other men were held on the charge of gambling.

The prisoners were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and three more trips were made for the captured goods.

WASHINGTON STATION PLAN.

Bill Providing for a Union Structure Likely to Cause Further Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Union Station bill, which is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, after passing the House with amendments which changed the measure radically in some respects, is likely to be the subject of further contest.

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio companies, under the terms of the bill, are to erect a union station at a cost of $4,000,000 in a style which must comport with the public buildings of the capital. The House cut down by $500,000 the sum which was to be given from the United States Treasury to the two railroad companies, but still required the station to cost $4,000,000.

The companies are said to be disposed to accept the bill as amended if they can be permitted to cut down the cost of the station to $3,000,000. If this concession is not made, it is expected that the companies will insist on going on under the law passed two years ago, allowing each to erect separate stations and to increase their terminal facilities. This would be a great disappointment to the people of Washington, who want the union station.

D. H. Burnham, the Chicago architect, is drawing up plans for a union station to cost $3,000,000 in compliance with the wishes of the two railroad companies.

MARRIED TROUBLES EARLY.

The Bridegroom Sixteen Years Old and the Bride Fifteen.

William Batting, sixteen years old, who was accused by his fifteen-year-old wife, Mamie Batting, of desertion and non-support, was discharged by Judge Croak at New Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday. The case was dismissed at the request of William Seehausen, Deputy Charity Commissioner for the Borough of Richmond. The couple were married in October last by the Rev. Dr. Whelton, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mariner's Harbor. The couple separated immediately after the marriage, the wife going to friends at Mariner's Harbor and the husband to his parents' home in Port Richmond.

On Dec. 13 Mrs. Butting called on Commissioner Seehausen and asked for a warrant for her husband on a charge of abandonment. She told the Commissioner that she was eighteen years old, and that her husband was nineteen. A warrant was issued, and Batting had a hearing before Judge Cronk, the case then being adjourned until to-day. It was learned that when they were married the bridegroom and bride gave their ages as nineteen and eighteen respectively.

In court to-day Commissioner Seehausen said he did not care to prosecute a child, and the case was dismissed. It may be reopened, however, if the young bridegroom, who now has no employment, should be found to be in a position to support his wife. William Brown, a lawyer of Port Richmond, has been engaged by Batting's parents to endeavor to have the marriage annulled.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS SIX.

Fatal Collision of Freight Trains Near Trinidad, Col.

TRINIDAD, Col., Dec. 24.—Six men were killed in a freight wreck on the Colorado and Southern Railroad near here to-night.

The cause of the accident, according to a statement by Engineer Pearce of the extra train, was that the regular train had been overlooked, the extra running without orders and expecting to meet a passenger train at Bowen, ten miles north of here.

The extra north-bound freight, in charge of Conductor Bronson, carrying fourteen cars loaded with merchandise and machinery, pulled out of the yards here, and less than ten minutes later, just as they were rounding a sharp curve, they saw a regular freight train bearing down upon them not more than a hundred yards distant. The regular was a heavy train of forty cars loaded with coal, and was running at a fair rate of speed. Before any of the trainmen could jump for safety the two trains crashed together. Fourteen cars of the regular train were completely wrecked and seven of them demolished. Both of the engines are complete wrecks. The bodies of the dead are still under the wreckage.

HOWARD ELLIS DROPS DEAD.

Ex-Consul to Rotterdam Is Stricken While Crossing Broadway—His Legal Works.

Howard Ellis, who in President Cleveland's first administration was Consul at Rotterdam and who had been for many years a lawyer and law editor in this city, dropped dead early yesterday afternoon while crossing Broadway at Chambers Street. The passing crowds saw him sink down suddenly in the middle of the driveway, and when he was picked up life was extinct. It was said that apoplexy was the cause of death.

Mr. Ellis was born in Maryland sixty-eight years ago, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia. He served in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the civil war. After his return from Rotterdam he resumed the practice of law. He had lived in New York for many years, and at the time of his death was connected with the Case Law Company, at 220 Broadway. He lived at 245 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He left three children, all grown, of whom one is a son.

About the time Mr. Ellis's Consular career ended, he conceived the idea of an elaborate legal work in sixty volumes, to consist of a digest of some 400,000 cases, each case being the one in which a legal precedent had been established by a court of high jurisdiction. Three volumes of this work have been published. Mr. Ellis's son, Rudulph P. Ellis, said yesterday that inasmuch as his father had the remaining volumes of the work practically complete, it will be brought out as intended.

One of Mr. Ellis's brothers is Rudulph P. Ellis, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, and a Director of the Manhattan Trust Company of this city. Other brothers are Charles M. Ellis, a physician, of Elkton; Col. Philip H. Ellis, United States Army, retired, of Elkton, and Francis S. Ellis, a railroad man, living in the South. He also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Mary Tow and Miss N. Ellis of this city.

CORNETIST HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Navy Yard Musician Accused of Causing Serious Injury to Cafe Band Leader.

Pasquale Venevio, the Italian cornetist, who was arrested Tuesday night on the charge of assaulting Louis Conterno, a band leader, who has charge of the orchestra in Pabst's café in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was held in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to await the result of Conterno's injuries.

The band leader's son, William, was in court, and presented a certificate to Magistrate Zeller, in which the family physician stated that Conterno had blood poisoning and was in a serious condition.

The alleged assault took place in the café on the afternoon of Nov. 23. Venevio is the first cornetist of the "Admiral Band" of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but does work outside in addition. On the day mentioned he was hired by Conterno to play in the orchestra as first cornetist from noon to midnight. At night he was supposed to give three cornet solos, and so he asked Conterno to be easy with him in the afternoon. The leader told him he could take the fourth cornetist's place in the afternoon if he wished, and Venevio felt insulted.

It is alleged that he struck Conterno with a music book, knocking him down, and kicking him in the face. Venevio denies this, and says that the leader fell over a table. In court he said that he would be court-martialed if he did not appear at the Navy Yard yesterday.

At a late hourt last night it was said at the residence of Mrs. Conterno, 154 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, that the injured man was in a serious condition. He is seventy years old.

KILLED ON RAILWAY CROSSING.

Man and Daughter Lose Lives in Collision Between Train and Buggy—Another Daughter Terribly Hurt.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—David W. Grover of Dartmouth, was instantly killed; his daughter Bessie, aged fourteen, was mortally injured, and another daughter, Clara, aged eighteen, was terribly hurt in a collision between a passenger train and a buggy in which they were riding on a crossing near the North Dartmouth Railroad station to-night. Bessie Grover died on the train a few minutes after she was picked up, while her sister Clara is at the Union Hospital in Fall River, and has had both limbs amputated.

The accident occurred on the New Bedford branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road. The train was running from New Bedford to Fall River.

FATE OF MISSING CHICAGOAN.

J. P. Anderson, a Lawyer, Not Heard from Since 1899, Known to Have Died in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 24.—His family in Chicago aided by the Masonic order and the newspapers of Dawson has established the fact that John P. Anderson, the missing Chicago lawyer, lies buried in Dawson under the name of Hetherington.

Seemingly complete evidence indicates that Anderson masqueraded under an assumed name because he lived with a woman there as his wife, at the same time having a wife and family in Chicago. Several weeks ago one of the Dawson papers printed a half-tone illustration of the missing Chicagoan with a full description.

His wife and children had not heard from him since 1899. They believed him dead, but wanted proof that they might secure his insurance from a fraternal lodge. While living at Dawson as Hetherington, Anderson wrote to his wife, Bessie Anderson, in Chicago. From their letters, together with evidence from many persons having dealings with Hetherington, it is conclusively shown that they were one and the same individual. The woman known in Dawson as Mrs. Hetherington is believed to be in the vicinity of Seattle.

Dr. Snyder, who has since returned to his home at Farleigh, Iowa, attended Hetherington in his last illness. Anderson was a Mason, fifty years old, and died of heart disease.

Finishing the Job.

An old gentleman of pronounced religious views—a friend of our family in Scotland—wished to have cut over the door of a new house the text "My house shall be called a House of Prayer." He left the workmen to carry out his wishes during his absence, and on his return his horror was great to find the quotation completed, "But ye have made it a den of thieves." "We had a wee thing mair room, ye see, so we just pit in the end o' the verse," was the explanation given by the Bible-loving Scot.—The Westminster Gazette.

LIMITED HITS A LOCAL TRAIN.

Noted Express on the Pennsylvania Strikes Another Train at High Speed—Many Persons Injured.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Pennsylvania Limited, running almost an hour late, crashed into the rear end of the Leetsdale Accommodation at Quaker Valley Station to-night at 11 o'clock. The big engine of the Limited plowed into the rear car, the smoker, like a knife thorugh paper, and the little car was pushed through the one ahead of it, making the two cars the length of one.

The limited, running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, carried the train from Quaker Valley to Edgeworth, a distance of almost half a mile, before it could be stopped.

Many passengers on the local were injured. Charles Hopkins of Leetsdale had his left arm cut off, his left leg broken, and left eye gouged out. He will die. John D. Carson of Sewickley had his nose broken and was badly cut and bruised. His condition is serious. John Stritzeyer of Newcastle had both legs fractured. M. J. Joyce of Leetsdale had his right leg broken and was badly bruised and cut by the flying glass.

Many other passengers were cut and bruised, but none were seriously injured. The Limited was found to be unharmed, except the front of the engine, which was disabled.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK'S FEES.

Controller of the Treasury Decides to Pay No More Mileage and Per Diem, Witness Claims.

It was learned in the Federal Building that the Government in the person of the Controller of the Treasury has held up the witness fees of Anthony Comstock, who has in the past charged mileage and per diem fees when testifying in Government cases as a Post Office Inspector.

Mr. Comstock was appointed a Post Office Inspector as the active head of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, as his society has been active in the uppression of cases wherein persons sent through the mails circulars advertising forbidden medicines and green goods. As these crimes were Government offenses, the postal authorties decided to let Mr. Comstock work them up as an Inspector, and to give him proper authority, provided him with a commission as such, carrying with it the nominal salary of $100 per annum.

The commission also entitles Mr. Comstock to ride free on every road in the United States over the Government trains, being practically good for transportation throughout the country. In quite a number of the cases which he has worked up, Mr. Comstock has charged mileage from his home in Summit, N. J., to New York, despite the fact he daily comes to New York City to attend to the business affairs of his society and $1.50 per diem in addition for attendance. He has done this on the ground that he has never drawn the $10 dallowed him per annum.

About a year ago the department held up one of his claims, and he made no further attempt to collect it, but recently, when one was held up, he appealed to the Controller of the Treasury, who decided against him. Marshal Henkel has been authorized to pay no more such claims.

MURRAY HILL BURGLAR HUNT.

Thief Alarms Residents of the Sorento, and Police Scare Every One Else in the Block.

Occupants of the Sorento apartment house, at 136 Madison Avenue, on the corner of Thirty-first Street, were thrown into a state of panic at 1 o'clock this morning, when a burglar was detected in the act of trying to gain entrance to the rear of the apartment of Dr. George J. Helmer, on the first floor.

The burglar escaped by going up to the roof of the house and then crossing over on a bridge he made from the fire-escape on the fifth floor to the roof of the house at No. 132. Dr. Helmer telephoned to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and a half dozen policemen responded in a hurry. The police followed the burglar over the roofs and scared the occupants of the private houses all along the block from Thirty-first to Thirty-second Street.

Dr. Helmer was in a front room at 1 o'clock this morning when his Secretary, Francis J. Green, who was sleeping in a room in the rear, ran in and told him of the burglar. When Green jumped from his bed the man dropped back to the ground.

The burglar then ran around through an L-shaped alleey extending between the Sorento and a private house just north of it. There he ran up the fire-escape to the roof, it is supposed. The elevator boy saw him pass the sixth floor. The man obtained a plank from the room, such as is used to prevent employes of the house working over the mansard roof, and descended to the fifth floor with it, where he threw it across the six-foot space between the Sorento and the house next door to the north. Then it is supposed he crossed on the plank and went down through a scuttle, getting into an alley back of the private house, from which he could easily make an escape over a rather high iron gateway.

When the elevator man first saw the man at the sixth floor he ran his car down to the first floor and told Superintendent Bird. The engineer was sent out, but found nothing of the man.

William A. Brady, the theatrical man, lives in the Sorento, as does Joseph Weber, the actor. There was a scene of wild excitement in the neighborhood at the time, and it was two hours or more before the residents became quieted.

TEACHERS FALLING IN LOVE.

Paterson School Board Receives Eight Resignations, More Coming.

PATTERSON, N. J., Dec. 24.—That Cupid is playing havoc with the local school system was shown last night when Superintendent Goodenough at the meeting of the Educational Committee of the Board of Education last night read a list of enght names of young women who had resigned from the teaching corps. The Superintendent said that he knew of at least ten other youn gwomen who contemplated resigning before the end of the term.

Supt. Goodenough said that when he had filled all the vacant positions there would not be a substitute teacher left. It was finally decided to authorize the Board of Examiners to hold an examination for five teachers for temporary appointments of one year, and at the same time hold an examination for the position of instructor of German and English in the High School. The idea in only securing five teachers from out of town at the present time is to secure only enough to fill the present vacancies, so that no injustice will be done to the pupils of the senior class of the Normal School who will graduate next June.

Anarchists Back at Genoa.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Several alleged Anarchists who were refused admission into the United States have arrived at Genoa on the way to their homes. They have been placed under police surveillance.

Mr. Labouchere's Monumental Friends.

There comes a time of life to those who have lived in what might be described as the world of the most prominent action when many of their friends occupy pedestals. A walk through the West End of London is then somewhat like strolling through a cemetery. Here is Gen. —— in bronze, astride of an impossible horse. You remember him huddled up in a closed carriage enveloped in wraps and rugs. There is Mr. —— in stone, arrayed in an irreproachable frock coat, addressing inattentive crowds. Not many years ago he was a prosy, elderly, ill-dressed individual who dogmatized at dinner, and loudly repeated what he had said to "Mr. Gladstone" or to "Lord Beaconsfield." Elsewhere a tablet records the many virtues of Sir ——, who certainly did not occupy the position of a latter-day saint in the estimate of his associates. They are great men now—and for a time—they were very far from great then to those who knew them best.—London Truth.

POLE AND SHAFT TRUST

Corporation with $3,000,000 Capital Has Been Formed.

Factories Which Turned Out Ninety Per Cent. of the Entire Product Are in the Concern.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—A combination has been effected of the shaft and pole companies of the country. The promoter, F. M. Atterholt of this city, announced the successful organization of the company to-day. It will be known as the Pioneer Pole and Shaft Company, and has been incorporated in West Virginia with a capital of $3,000,000.

The following companies have entered the corporation: Kile-Ford Company, Akron; the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Ashtabula; the Troy Bending Company, Troy; the Warner Pole and Shaft Company, Cincinnati; the Wellington Bending Company, Wellington; the Canton Pole and Shaft Company, Sydney; the Troy Carriage Company, Troy; the Snyder & Son Company, Piqua, Ohio; the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, Anderson; the Anderson Pole and Shaft Company, Anderson; J. H. Smith & Company, Muncie, Ind.; the Memphis Bending Company, Memphis, and the Campbell and Bann Manufacturing Company, Tullahoma, Tenn.

These factories turned out last year more than 90 per cent. of the entire product of the United States. They manufacture poles, shafts, bent wood for vehicles, single-trees, whiffle-trees, and the ironing for all of these, as well as many other wood products.

The Western office of the company will be at Piqua, Ohio. The officers are: President—W. A. Snyder, Piqua, Ohio; Vice President—G. A. Lambert of Muncie, Ind.; Secretary and Treasurer—Frank D. Kiplinger, Canton, Ohio.

FUGITIVE CAUGHT IN ITALY.

Now on Trial There for Murder in Long Island.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 24.—Through the efforts of District Attorney James P. Niemann of Nassau County and the detectives employed by him, the Italian murderer, Tomaso Addazio, who, on Oct. 27, 1901, shot and killed Michael Saccone at Glen Cove, has been apprehender by the authorities in Italy, and is now being tried over there for the offense committed here.

After committing the murder Addazio fled. The detectives employed by the District Attorney traced the murderer to Buffalo, where he narrowly missed being captured, Officer Furman being only a few hours behind him. It is supposed that he then fled to the mine regions of Pennsylvania, and among the horde of Italian laborers working there all trace of him was lost. The relatives of the murderer in this country were closely shadowed and the vigilance of the officers were rewarded by their getting a clew to his whereabouts in Italy, where he is now undergoing trial.

FINED $10 FOR LYING.

Other Prisoners in Harlem Court Let Go to Enjoy Christmas.

Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Court, discharged all but one of the drunk and disorderly cases brought before him yesterday, saying he did not want to spoil any one's Christmas.

Edward R. Quinn, twenty-five years old, of 338 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was up on a charge of intoxication, and Magistrate Zeller asked him if he had ever been arrested before. Quinn replied that he never had. Policeman Whitwell of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station said that Quinn was lying and that he had served three months on the Island last Summer. Upon looking up Quinn's record this was found to be so.

"You are fined $10 for lying," said Magistrate Zeller.

Hungarian Noble a Suicide.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—Count Stephen Bethlen, a Hungarian Deputy and a member of an ancient and noble family, committed suicide this morning at Abbazia, a watering place on the Gulf of Fiume. At dawn the Count took a small boat and rowed out a short distance from the shore. He then shot himself. Before doing so he tied himself to the mast of the boat in order to prevent his body from falling overboard. The Count had recently suffered from nervous prostration.

More Pay for St. Paul Employes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The 4,700 engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul system have received an increase in pay of about 10 per cent. The joint committee of the locomotive engineers and firemen on that system, which has been in Chicago since Dec. 1 adjusting the wage scale, reached an agreement with the management of the system to-day.

Steady Interest in Cycling.

The twenty-fifth anniversary number of The Bicycling World and Motorcycle Review, which has just been issued, is a large and well-illustrated number, replete with articles of interest to cyclists. The history of the bicycle movement in America is given with considerable detail, with biographical sketches of the pioneers whose names were almost household words ten and twenty years ago. Interest in cycling has by no means declined, although it is considerably quieter than in former years. Still there is, and probably always will be, a steady, standard demand for bicycles. It is estimated that at the present time there are fully 2,000,000 bicycles in use in the United States, and the sale of bicycles last year is placed at 540,000.

Skating Races in Brooklyn.

Two interesting skating races were held in the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night. A. Y. Sarony won the one-mile handicap, starting at scratch, in the good time of 2:57 1-5, the best that has been done this season at the Clermont Rink. He beat W. W. Swan, who also started from scratch, by 20 yards, and Swan led W. L. Smith, 90 yards, by 15 yards, for second place. The other starters were W. R. Sies, Augustus Stolz and U. Polliser. The latter was allowed 100 yards, and led all the way up to the last lap, when he fell and Sarony passed him.

The other race was the half-mile novice, and was won by J. W. Lyon in 1:47. He beat J. Holden by 5 yards. E. P. Cyplot was third. There were 14 starters.

One of the features in the skating races to-night will be a game of ping-pong on ice between A. F. Carmichael, one of the strongest local players, and Phil Kearny.

Largest Ice Yacht Building.

TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—There has been started in this city the construction of what will be the largest ice yacht in the world. It is building for D. C. Olin of Kalamazoo, Mich., who will enter it for the world's championship record in the regatta to be held at Gull Lake, Mich., from Jan. 20 to 25, inclusive. The dimensions are 26 feet track of runners; backbone, 54 feet; mast, 30 feet; canvas, 800 square feet; total weight, one ton. The principal competitor at the Gull Lake regatta will be the Jack Frost of the Hudson Bay fleet, now champion of the world.

Newark Cyclists Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 24.—At the auunal meeting of the Bay View Wheelmen last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Henry W. Maull; First Vice President—John Staneck; Second Vice President—Joseph Gerber; Recording Secretary—William Schiller; Corresponding Secretary—Frank Knox; Financial Secretary—William Cavanaugh; Treasurer—William Heyl; Sergeant-at-arms—Daniel Koch; Captain—Frank Roemer; Trustees, for three years—William Rein, Charles Eisele, and Frank Drastal; one year—Richard Istern, C. Calvert, and Daniel Dippel.

DR. W. S. WEBB ENTERTAINS.

Society Friends and Employes of Host Make Merry at Shelburne Farms in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 24.—The most elaborate private observance of Christmas in Vermont was held this afternoon and evening at Shelburne Farms, the palatial country residence of Dr. W. S. Webb, when he entertained the hands of the various departments on the estate and their families to the number of 125, and the following party of New York and Boston people: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and son M. D. Sloane; James Breese, Jr., J. J. Higginson, Jr., R. Bacon, Miss W. Wetmore, Miss D. Wetmore, Miss C. Harriman, (daughter of E. H. Harriman,) J. W. Burden, Jr., E. C. Cross, Mrs. H. Walter Webb and son Walter, J. Louis Webb, G. Creighton Webb, and Mrs. Frederick Webb and two children, all of New York; James Lawrence of Groton, Mass., and G. Whitney of Boston. The latter will spend the holidays at the farms.

The festivities of the day were opened at 4 o'clock with an entertainment by a New York magician, which continued until 5. Then came the Christmas tree, which, with the distribution of gifts, was not concluded until 6:30. From that hour to 7:30 refreshments were served.

The presents were many of them valuable and many useful. Chief among them may be mentioned a silver loving cup given to George Barre, the Manager of the doctor's private car, and bearing the names engraved upon its side of the four Webb children, its doners. Mr. Barre has been with Dr. Webb for twenty years, and accompanied him on his first visit to Shelburne.

The house from top to bottom is brilliantly lighted with hundreds of electric globes and elaborately decorated and festooned with laurel roping, holly, and mistletoe, besides a profusion of palms and flowers from Dr. Webb's own hothouses.

Both the doctor and his wife received the guests with genial hospitality, and helped distribute the presents as they were taken from the tree. It is one of the most successful festivals ever attempted by Doctor and Mrs. Webb, who for the past few years have celebrated the Christmas season with the employes in something after the same manner.

"GRAND CENTRAL PETE" HELD.

Accused This Time of Swindling an Aged Man Out of $20.

"Grand Central Pete," as he is known to the police, or otherwise Peter Lake, sixty-sixth years old, of 308 West Thirty-fifth Street, was held in the West Side Court yesterday charged with swindling Thomas L. Harris, seventy-eight years old of 251 West Ninety-first Street, out of $20.

Mr. Harris met "Pete" in Harlem the other day, and "Pete" shook hands with him. Later they became so confidential that "Pete" intrusted Mr. Harris with information that he was just back from Cuba and was shy of money to take his baggage from the steamship company. Mr. Harris says he loaned "Pete" $20, "Pete" giving his watch as security. Mr. Harris waited in the rain for "Pete" to redeem the watch. It turned out to be worth about 90 cents.

LOCHINVAR UP-TO-DATE.

A Parisian Physician Abducts His Bride in an Automobile—Marriage Instead of Suicide.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—There is no abatement of public interest in the abduction case planned and carried out by the latter-day Lochinvar, M. Maurice Marcile, who spirited away in his autocar Mlle. Cordelia le Play. Attention is all the more aroused owing to the young lady's family connections and to the position of her father, the doctor and ex-Senator. Mlle. le Play is the niece of Mme. Flourens, wife of an ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of Mme. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, who were, with her mother, the daughters of Michel Chevalier, the celebrated political economist. It is now no secret that her father, Dr. le Play, went back on his promise to Mme. Marcile, the abductor's mother, because he aimed at a more brilliant match for his daughter. Dr. le Play did not want the young surgeon, who was still studying, for his son-in-law. The ex-Senator had already married one of his daughters into a great financial family—that of the Pereires—and for his other child, who has been taken away from him, he had hoped to find also a wealthy husband. The ex-Senator is himself the owner of a considerable fortune. Young Maurice Marcile has some expectations of inheriting property, but his means and his prospects were considered vague by the father of the young lady who has been abducted.

In the meantime the doctor was determined to have the abductor punished, and he has been spurring the police and the judicial officials to energy in the matter. An examining magistrate has had before him the persons who witnessed the abduction scene in the Avenue de Villars last Friday afternoon. The concierge told him that she looked for policemen in vain, and the English governess was able to produce the abductor's soft hat, which she pulled off his head as he was carrying off the young lady. All the witnesses seem to have agreed that Mlle. le Play struggled energetically while she was being put into the autocar. Should this be proved M. Maurice Marcile is liable to severe punishment; but his friends declare that there will be no necessity for this, and they are sanguine that all will come right in the end and that the sensational case will terminate in the good old-fashioned style of romance by a marriage. The young surgeon is represented by counsel before the examining magistrate, and the advocate is making a strong point of the fact that nobody heard Mlle. le Play crying out for help as she was being hurried along in the autocar. She had to traverse with her lover a considerable part of Paris, yet nobody heard or saw her making appeals for assistance. The autocar, driven by its stoker, returned to Mme. Bob Walter's motor establishment in the Avenue de la Grande Armée on Friday night. It follows, therefore, that M. Marcile and Mlle. le Play entered a train at some station. If the young lady were being taken away against her will she could have appealed to the station master or to the gendarmes, who in suburban and country districts are on duty in such places. Yet nothing of the sort seems to have been done. This is the gist of Maitre Coulon's arguments, which weaken the evidence of the witnesses who speak of a resistance, which may have only been assumed by the young lady in order to keep up appearances.

The lawyer's hints about an understanding between the young lady and her lover receive corroboration from Mme. Bob Walter, the ex-music hall celebrity, who now keeps an automobile establishment near the Porte Maillot, and who supplied the motor car and the stoker to the daring abductor. Mme. Bob Walter made the acquaintance of M. Marcile at the Salpêtrière Hospital, where she went to give an entertainment in her music hall days. She states that the whole affair was prearranged between the lover ahd his lady. They were both deeply enamored of each other, and Mlle. Cordelia le Play was nearly heartbroken over her father's refusal to allow her to wed the man of her choice. Marcile, on his side, was plunged into a state of the deepest dejection, and Mme. Bob Walter affirms that the lovers had resolved to commit suicide and to die together had not better counsels which were given to them prevailed. As to the direction taken by the fugitives, Mme. Bob Walter, who is evidently on the inner track of the whole affair, confirms what was stated yesterday to the effect that the pair went to London, and not to Brussels. The motor car containing the lovers went like lightning out of Paris for a distance of 124 miles to a large city. There the lovers rested, and next day started for London. They only remained for a brief period in the British capital, and then started for a city in the south of Europe, which may be Rome or Naples, Seville or Malaga. They are accompanied in their flight by a young man, who is not the son of a Minister, as somebody stated, but the son of a tradesman. Mme. Bob Walter, known now in business as Mme. Dupré, and in the annals of automobilism as a "vitesse" woman, as she has made a record, has also other interesting things to relate about the abduction, which she affirms was carefully rehearsed.

She states that on Nov. 25 last M. Marcile, accompanied by two friends, called at her establishment and asked if he could hire the motor car with which she made her Deauville record. She replied in the affirmative, remarking that he wanted to go very fast. Marcile replied that he meant to fly like the wind for 200 kilomètres (or 124 miles) out of Paris. The car was hired, and then several rehearsals took place. A cyclist was engaged to watch the exits and entrances from and to the house of Dr. le Play. This watcher ran to and fro informing M. Marcile, who had engaged a room near Mme. Bob Walter's place, of the young lady's movements. By degrees the ex-music hall celebrity got to know everything, and her men kept the motor car ready night and day awaiting the supreme event. On Wednesday last the stokers were rung up by M. Marcile, who told them to send round the car, as he wanted to go to the Opéra. The Le Plays were at that place of entertainment at the time. Nothing was done outside the Opéra, however, as there were mounted municipal guards and many policemen about. Next day there was another failure at the Arc de Triomphe, but on Friday everything passed off successfully. Mme. Bob Walter states that, contrary to what has been circulated, it was not Marcile himself, but one of his friends who seized the young lady and deposited the precious burden in the car, where she was speedily joined by her lover, who had been in a common cab.

Lochinvar and his lady were taken off full speed ahead to Chantilly, where there was a short halt and a chauffeuse costume was bought for Mlle. le Play. Thence they went toward a larger town, but stopped near it for a time at a farm owned by one of M. Marcile's friends. Mme. Bob Walter has a good deal to say about the rapidity with which everything was carried out. The young lady was whipped into the car almost as soon as she appeared outside the residence of her music mistress. Marcile turned white as a sheet with excitement at the sight of his beloved, and in rushing to rejoin her in the car bowled over her friend and her governess. The autocar was propelled at a terrific rate of speed, and nearly came in contact with two tramways. A policeman ran after the vehicle and shouted "Stop!" with all his might, but the fliers only laughed at him and satirically invited him to jump up. Mme. Bob Walter's chief stoker, who accompanied the fugitives, said that the young lady and gentleman seemed madly in love with each other.

M. Flourens, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs and uncle of Mlle. le Play, has denied the report that his son was concerned in the abduction. On the contrary, both his son and himself were told last week by Marcile that he was leaving Paris in order to visit his mother, who was ill in the country. M. Flourens is inclined to be very indulgent toward the young couple. Marcile, he says, has a splendid future before him as a professional man, and Mlle. le Play is a most charming and accomplished young lady. The Ex-Minister thinks that no obstacle ought to have been placed to their union. Another person, who is a friend of Marcile, says that the latter had offered to take the young lady without a dowry. This friend also confirms what Mme. Bob Walter states as to the existence of a complete understanding between Mlle. Cordelia le Play and her lover.

"All's well that ends well." The little romance now seems to be drawing toward its last chapter. This evening Mme. Bob Walter, who practically engineered at least part of the abduction, states that the two true lovers are in Turin. She has received a letter from them, in which they thank her for her valuable co-operation. The ex-music hall celebrity likewise states that the hiding place of the turtle doves is known to the Le Play family, and that the hitherto stern parent will give his consent to the marriage as soon as the newspapers drop all references to the abduction, or, rather, to the elopement. The lovers will probably be in Paris by the end of the week. —London Telegraph.

ROSES AND "NERVES."

A New Cure Specially Recommended to Millionaires.

It is within very recent date that experimenting scientists, including the most reputable of physicians, have learned that perfumes are really medicines given in another form—through the nostrils. One might go further back and find that medicinal perfumes are only rediscovered now, for they were really discovered centuries ago, when incense and myrrh were used to cure ills as well as for worship.

Sweet-smeling balms were carried to the sick, and the doctors of that day healed the body and the spirit through heavy odors.

It is well known that the fakirs of India and the medicine men of the wild tribes of all countries work by means of perfumes and herbs.

Every woman knows that a bottle of ammonia held to the nostrils will help a headache. Our grandmothers used the camphor bottle, and this restorative is still used as the home medicine.

The vinaigrette and the little smelling-bottle of all kinds are filled with a salts or a powder of sweet-smelling odor based upon medicinal properties, and there is no doubt that a few whiffs will help a headache and sometimes completely cure it. And now roses are advocated for many of the aches and pains of life which frequently arise from overwrought or disordered nerves.

It has been discovered that the rose will cure a headache. Its perfume acts as a medicine upon the nerves. Its color—particularly if deep red—soothes the senses through the eyes, and its cleanliness and medicinal properties generally act upon the system not only as a curative, but as a tonic.

The sweeter the rose is, the better, for the sweetness of this flower is of such peculiar delicacy that it neither cloys upon the nostrils nor palls upon the senses. Other flowers with heavy scent make one languid. But the rose is invigorating; and it is known now that the concentrated rose—that is, the natural smell as obtained from roses in great quantities—will certainly act upon the person as though he or she had been fanned by a breeze.

The rose curist asserts that if the scent is inhaled directly from the very heart of the flower it is more beneficial to the patient than though it were inhaled at long distance through an essence or an extract. There are different ways of administering the rose medicine. The patient can make a pillow of roses; on this she should lay her head, taking care that half a dozen of the blooms are so arranged that they point toward the face. In this attitude her nose and mouth are buried in their sweetness. The idea is to go to sleep on a bed of roses; when you wake up your headache will be cured.

The best rose is the garden rose, as it retains its red rose scent without having lost anything by being cultivated.

One of the rose treatments is through the eyes, for the nervous man or woman—people who cannot endure the sight of blood, who cannot see suffering, whom an injured animal will unnerve for a day. Uncleanliness and disorder that strike upon the sight act upon them as though they had had a fit of sickness. An unhappy combination of colors will frequently affect the nerves and produce a headache. When people are as sensitive as this they can be cured by the color treatment, and this color cure is now actively in operation in many places.

When undergoing a severe nervous strain it is a good plan to take a rose and hold it to the nostrils; breathe deeply of the scent. —London Express.

QUESTIONS DROVE HIM CRAZY.

"I don't know, madam. Ask the clerks in the toy department."

These words, uttered in the wavering tones of a demented person, rang strangely in the cars of Judge Pond in the insane court to-day. They betrayed the reason why James E. Fountain, an elevator conductor in a department store until a few days ago, lost his mind.

His brother, B. E. Fountain, told of the actions of his brother, which led him to believe the man insane. In order to get some history of the case, Dr. Hunter, the county physician, asked Mr. Fountain what he thought was the cause of the strange actions of his brother.

"He has told me repeatedly that the women shoppers who asked him so many questions as he carried them from one floor to another great

SCHOOLBOYS AS ATHLETES

Several Notable Records Recorded During the Past Year.

New York Behind in Football—First World's Record Ever Made by a School Lad.

The past season has been a banner one in all kinds of scholastic sport. The schoolboy has come to be a real factor in athletics both because of his own ability as an athlete and especially because of his future. The colleges have come to the full realization of the fact that it is from the schools they get their athletic material, and that much of this material has already reached a high standard of excellence by the time the boy becomes a freshman. A dozen years ago, in several kinds of athletics, the schoolboy came to college practically without any training. Now the best schools of the country have football coaches, track and field trainers, and baseball teachers. The boys leave the hands of such men knowing much about the science of the sport and physically developed to a degree that would have seemed impossible a few years ago.

Not one of the great hammer throwers in the world gets the speed in the turn which Shevelin of Hill School had last season. Flannagan, the world's champion, is noted for the speed with which he turns, but Shevelin was even faster. The result was that the Hill School athlete, though but a boy in years, made a world's record with the twelve-pound hammer, and he may be expected to do great work with the sixteen-pound missile. This is but one example of the high-grade to which scholastic athletics have been brought.

Yale had three freshmen on her champion team this year, and two others of them made the team in their freshman year. The reason why they were able to do this was because they had been taught the game well, and could thus take full advantage of the coaching which they received. Football is the most important schoalistic sport, at least as far as its relation to college athletics is concerned. There were two great sections where football of the highest kind was played, and curiously enough, neither New York, Boston, nor Philadelphia has the honor of being one of these. New England, not including Boston, and rural Pennsylvania and New Jersey furnished the best teams of the year, teams such as would have made the Westerners think, had they gone to Chicago to represent the East instead of a Brooklyn school that is second-class in comparison. The honor of having the strongest team in the Eastern schools can hardly be determined, for the champions of the respective districts did not meet. Andover Academy had the best team of the real New England preparatory schools. She was followed closely by Phillips Exeter. Williston Academy, Groton School, the Hotchkiss School, and Worcester Academy also had strong elevens.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey division is headed by Lawrenceville Academy. That team went through the season without a defeat and gained a victory over the Hill School. The Lawrenceville team was perhaps the strongest school eleven that has played the game for many years. The players had both speed and weight, and were well coached. If a champion for the whole East were to be chosen, it would have to be given to Lawrenceville. Their extra strength would give them the preference over Andover. The Haverford Grammar School, the William Penn Charter School and Mercersburg Academy were three other Pennsylvania institutions with strong elevens. The Haverford Grammar played a tie game with the Hill School, which would entitle them to equal rank with the Pottstown School.

So far the New York schools have not been mentioned. The Horace Mann School won the championship of the most important league in New York, but against Andover or Lawrenceville they would be practically outclassed. Ten years ago the New England schools were in the van. Then came the New York schools and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey schools were behind. The New York schools have made less progress since that time than any other section of the East. Now they are outclassed by the big New England schools while they are not quite up to the standard of the best of the Philadelphia schools. This has been due in great measure to internal dissension and wrangling, which has hurt and hindered scholastic athletics in New York.

SCHOOL FOOTBALL RANK.

As near as one can rank the first ten schools of the East, the following order would seem to be fair: Lawrenceville, Andover, Exeter, Hill, Haverford Grammar, Mercersburg Academy, Hotchkiss, Groton, William Penn Charter, and Horace Mann School.

The situation in baseball is much the same as in football. Andover and Exeter had it out in New England. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey Lawrenceville and Hill were most evenly matched with the Haverford Grammar School through the phenomenal pitching of the latter's star, McClain. The New York championship lay between Dwight School, Cutler's, Horace Mann, and Barnard. In baseball there were no sign of the great superiority which is to be seen in football. This is because a knowledge of baseball is so widespread that it is played with considerable proficiency even on schools where there are none in the best of coaches.

The track and field athletic championship was as close between the New England schools and the New Jersey schools and Pennsylvania institutions as it was in football. The year produced some remarkable performers. The 100-yard interscholastic record of 10 seconds was three times equaled during the season. Dear of the Washington High School, Davis of Hill School, and Rebell of Lawrenceville Academy were the boys to make this fast time. As Dear defeated both Davis and Rebell at the Princeton interscholastic games he must be considered the champion of the season in this event.

Dear was once given 22 seconds for the 220-yards, but this seems slightly fast. Davis of Hill School ran in 0:22 1-5, while Sumner of Andover did 0:22 3-5. Several others did 0:23 or a fraction worse, indicating that there are plenty of fast sprinters for the future.

There were literally hundreds of quarter-milers, though none of them ran quite up to the 0:50 2-5 record of Long of the Hill School in the previous season. The best actual performance of the year was made by Doyle of the Worcester Academy, who ran in 0:51 3-5. He won the New England scholastic championship in that time. Taylor of the Central High School, Davis of Hill School, and Rulon Miller of Haverford Grammar School all did 0:52. The championship of the East would really be between Taylor and Doyle, the former being a very fast man.

Parsons of Lawrenceville Academy made the best time for the half at 2:03 3-5, but there were several others who could do close to this time. Wilson of the Watertown High School won the New England championship in 2:04 3-5, while Edwards of Andover, Lord of Hill, and Shirk of Worcester all did 2:06 or better.

Mackenzie of the Dwight School was the best miler, with a very fine record of 4:37 4-5. Tatnall of Penn Charter, Miller of the Philadelphia Central, and Alcott of St. Paul's (Garden City) did under 4:43.

Klingwood of Dwight School did the best in the two miles, his record being 10:41 2-5. Behr of Lawrenceville Academy equaled the scholastic record in the 120 hurdles by clearing them in 0:16. Amsler of Mercersburg and Liggett of the Philadelphia Central High School did 0:16 2-5. Anderson of Exeter, Behr of Lawrenceville, and Tenney divide the honors in the low hurdles, which they ran in the excellent time of 0:26 2-5.

The broad jumpers were better than the college men. The intercollegiate championship was won at 21 feet 11 inches, but Hubbard of the Concord High School, with 22 feet 4¼ inches; Bowman of Yale, 22 feet 4 inches, as well as Johnson of Williston Academy, with 22 feet ¾ inch, would have beaten the winner.

The high jump was not quite up to the time when Speraker, Service, and Victor, (all of New York) were in school. Then it took over 6 feet to win. But last season Mooreshead of Penn Charter led, with 5 feet 9½ inches. Phillips of Worcester Academy and Hubbard of Concord did 5 feet 8½ inches; Whitcomb of Exeter is said to have done 5 feet 10¼ inches in class games at Exeter, but he dropped out at 5 feet 6 inches in the New England interscholastic games.

Raymor of Lawrenceville, who met such a tragic death on Thanksgiving Day last was the best shot putter at twelve pounds of the year. His record was 44 feet 11½ inches. Kinney of Andover, 44 feet 8 inches, and White of Penn Charter, 44 feet 4 inches, were hard on his heels for the honors. Shevelin of Hill School, who won so much praise for his work at end on Yale's football team this Fall, was the bright star in the field events. His work with the hammer has already been noted, and his record, 187 feet 9 inches, is the only world's record on the books held by a schoolboy.

The pole vault found two boys equal to the present scholastic record of 11 feet, J. D. Phillips of Worcester Academy, and McGovern of Andover, Tenney of Penn Charter and Moore of the Elmira Free Academy were next with a vault of 10 feet 8 inches.

The above records show to what a high standard track and field athletics have been developed, and it is no wonder that the colleges watch the progress of these embryo collegians. The same is true of all branches of scholastic sport, as is shown by the large number of freshmen who make the 'Varsity teams. The past year has been a noteworthy one among the schools, and its influence will surely be felt in college athletics.

LAND FOR NEW RACE TRACK.

Over Six Hundred Acres of Long Island Property Transferred.

A deed covering the transfer of 666 acres of land, situated between Rosedale and Queens, L. I., to the Westchester Racing Association was filed in the County Clerk's office at Mineola, yesterday. The tract includes a number of farms and residence places, mostly fronting on the Hempstead Turnpike and Jamaica Road, which were purchased by Jarvis E. Smith last Fall. While most of the property was acquired by Mr. Smith during the latter part of the Metropolitan racing season the dates of the transfers of several pieces of land forming part of the vast tract show that preparations for acquiring the land for racing purposes were begun more than a year ago. The consideration named in the transfer is nominal.

While for many months past it was generally understood that a large racing plant was to be installed on Long Island, somewhere in the neighborhood of Hempstead Plains, it was not until the last week of November that the exact location of the new track was made public. The information as to the purchase of property for the purpose by the Westchester Racing Association was made known by the members of the New York State Racing Commission at a meeting held in the office of Chairman August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street on Nov. 25.

The location of the new race course on the borders of Greater New York caused a good deal of surprise among horsemen, as the prevailing impression up to that time was that Hempstead Plains would be the place chosen for America's Newmarket. The plans for the new stands, stables, and racing and training tracks have been published. There will be three circular race tracks and a straightaway track. The outer or main circular track will measure one mile and a half, and inside this will be a turf course one eighth of a mile less in circumference. The third track, measuring one mile and a quarter, will be used for steeplechase and hurdle racing.

TRIANGULAR CHESS MATCH.

First Game Won by Hanham in Seventy-four Moves—King's Bishop's Opening Used.

The first game of the triangular tie match for the championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club was played yesterday afternoon, when Hanham met Malpern, Phillips having a bye in the first round. Hanham opened with a Bishop's game, which ran uneventfully for seventeen moves. Hanham, however, won a pawn, and after a long struggle the game, when 74 moves had been recorded. Hanham will meet Phillips on Friday evening. The score of yesterday's game follows:

FIRST GAME.—KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING.

	Hanham. White.	Halpern. Black.		Hanham. White.	Halpern. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	39.	K—B2	QxR
2.	B—B4	B—B4	40.	Q—Q8ch	K—B2
3.	Q—K2	P—Q3	1 H. 41 M.		1 H. 12 M.
4.	P—QB3	Kt—KB3	41.	Q—Q7ch	K—B
5.	P—Q3	Kt—B3	42.	B—Q6ch	RxB
6.	Kt—B3	Castles.	43.	QxBch	K—B2
7.	QKt—Q2	Kt—K2	44.	Q—Q7ch	K—B3
8.	Kt—B	K—Kt3	45.	Q—Q8ch	K—B2
9.	Kt—Kt3	P—B2	46.	Q—B7ch	K—Kt3
10.	B—Kt3	P—Q4	47.	Q—Q6ch	K—R4
11.	Castles.	B—K3	48.	Q—B5	QxQP
12.	PxP	BxQP	49.	Q—K7	K—Kt3
13.	KtxP	KtxKt	50.	K—Kt3	P—R3
14.	QxKt	B—Q3	51.	QxKtP	Q—B5
15.	Q—Kt5	BxB	52.	Q—B8	K—B3
16.	PxB	BxKt	53.	Q—B8ch	K—Kt3
17.	QxB	Kt—Q2	54.	Q—Q6ch	K—Kt2
18.	B—K3	P—QR3	55.	K—R4	Q—B8
19.	R—R4	P—K	56.	Q—K6ch	K—Kt3
20.	R—KKt4	P—KKt3	57.	Q—K8ch	K—Kt2
	38 min.	30 min.	58.	Q—Q7ch	K—Kt3
21.	P—QKt4	R—K3	59.	QxBP	K—Kt2
22.	B—Q4	P—KB4	60.	Q—Q7ch	K—B3
23.	R—Kt5	K—Kt		2 H. 20 M.	1 H. 55 M.
24.	P—KR4	Q—B2	61.	Q—Q6ch	K—B2
25.	P—R5	QR—K	62.	QxKRP	Q—R8ch
26.	PxP	RxP	63.	K—Kt5	Q—Kt7ch
27.	Q—B4	RxR	64.	KxP	Q—B7ch
28.	QxRch	Q—Kt3	65.	K—K5	Q—K7ch
29.	R—Kt5	K—Kt2	66.	K—Q4	Q—Q7ch
30.	B—K5	Q—Kt5	67.	K—B4	QxKtP
31.	Q—K3	Kt—Kt3	68.	Q—B3ch	K—B
32.	P—KB4	Kt—R5	69.	Q—KB3ch	K—K2
33.	R—B2	R—K3	70.	Q—K4ch	K—B2
34.	Q—Q4	Q—Q8ch	71.	P—B5	Q—R7ch
35.	K—B2	Q—Q4	72.	K—K5	Q—B5ch
36.	K—Kt	Q—Q8ch	73.	Q—Q4	Q—B8
37.	R—B	Kt—B6ch	74.	Q—B4ch	Resigns.
38.	PxKt	R—Kt3ch	2 H. 20 M.		2 H. 7 M.

Gymnastic Directors to Meet.

The sixth annual meeting of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors will be held in this city next week at the New York Athletic Club. At the morning session on Tuesday the President of the Association, Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst, will deliver the annual address. Papers will be read by Professor Goldie of Princeton on "Growth of Apparatus," by Dr. Sargent of Harvard on "Abuse of Preparatory School Training," and by Dr. Savage of Columbia on "The Place and Value of Correspondence Schools." At the meeting of the directors in the afternoon Dr. J. W. Seaver of Yale will present a paper on "The Physiology of Exercises of Speed, Endurance and Strength," Dr. R. T. McKenzie of McGill University will discuss the Effects of Overexertion in Athletics and Gymnastics," and Dr. William G. Anderson of Yale will speak on "The Contributions for the Year from Four Scientific Schools."

Wednesday morning will be devoted to the election of officers and the reports of committees. Dr. Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago is scheduled to speak on Wednesday afternoon on "Relations to Society in the Secondary Schools."

In connection with the college directors' meeting the first session of the Preparatory School Gymnasium Directors' Association will be held. This society was formed last Summer. Its President is Dr. De Grout of the Lewis Institute, Chicago. Dr. O. F. Monahan of the Lakeville School, secretary; and Dr. M. F. Sweeney of Hill School, treasurer.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The weather here to-day was clear, and the track was fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Hiram Johnson, 109 pounds, (Hoe.) 7 to 1, won; Major Tenny, 108, (Gannon,) even, second; Lemoyne, 102, (Redfern.) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:28 3-5. John Potter, Thane, Lawrence M., Whangdoodle, Maxille, and Bushnell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Athelene, 100 pounds, (Rice,) 10 to 1, won; Agnes Mac, 99, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, second; Harry, 109, (Helgerson,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Mrs. Frank Foster, Shrine, Farmer Jim, Latuka, Ringdove, Hinde, and Daddy Bender also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Boundlee, 103 pounds, (Donegan,) 20 to 1, won; Sister Kate II., 103, (A. Hall,) 50 to 1, second; The Bronze Demon, 105, (Scully,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:21 1-5. Montanic, Zack Ford, Limelight, Ben Frost, Eva Rice, Kiss Quick, Boomerack, Iris, and Sue Johnson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Elsie L., 102 pounds, (Helgerson,) 6 to 5, won; Little Scout, 105, (Buchanan,) 5 to 2, second; Artena, 107, (J. Winkfield,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Nitrate, Rough Rider, and Antonio also ran. Kilogram and Ray were left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Sarilda, 105 pounds, (Munroe,) even, won; Mosketo, 102, (Pollock,) 7 to 2, second; Marcus, 99, (Scully,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Annie Lauretta, Satin Coat, Peter Duryea, and Croesus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Bummer, 105 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, won; Ed. L., 105, (Donegan,) 10 to 1, second; Flaneur, 100, (D. Gilmore,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:21 4-5. Alfred C., Moroni, Criterion, Galaday, Frank Kenny, Sir Vere De Vere, and Prince of Melrose also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Fair Lass, 90 pounds; Patrick E., 90; Apple Rose, Heroine, and Epidemic 92 each; Latuka, 97; Marie Bell and White Owl, 100 each; Glenneille, 103; Si Ah, 105; Jane Holly, 107; Wealth, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Judge Burell, 100 pounds; Blue Ridge, 92; Paul Creyton and O'Hagen, 100 each; Bounteous, 101; Scotch Plaid, 101; Andre, 103; Joe Dougherty, Chopin, and Blue Blaze, 104 each; Ecome, 105; Potente, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Handican; seven furlongs. Antonius, 98 pounds; Tom Kingsley and Bard of Avon, 100 each; De Reszke, 102; W. J. Beboe, 115; Farmer Jim, 90, and John Peters, 120, coupled. Hildreth entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Christmas Handicap, $1,000 added; one mile. Brief, 98 pounds; Ben Chance and Whiskey King, 100; Emshee, 108; Harry New and Moor 110 each; The Conqueror II., 111; Old Hutch, 113; *Waswist, 115; *Cambrian, 116; Federal, 116; McChesney, 128.

*M. H. Tichenor & Co.'s entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Agnes Mack, Applesweet, and Kiwasa, 90 pounds each; Glendon and Tancred, 93 each; Henry McDaniel, 97; Okia and Ben Mora, 103; Captain Gaston, Imp. L'Etcenne, 107; John Peters, 122; Golden Rule, 124.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Hattie Davis, 88 pounds; Pay the Fiddler, Ginspray and Cogswell, 103; Adelanta and Rastus, 104; Lady Chorister, 108.

NATIONAL A. C. OFFICERS

Annual Meeting of the Club Will Be Held To-morrow.

Ticket Led by Dr. Charles J. Pflug for President Will Be Elected Without Opposition.

When the members of the National Athletic Club assemble to-morrow evening for their annual meeting, at their well-appointed club house, 11-13 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, they will hear a flattering report of the progress of the organization during the past year. During the last twelve months the club membership has been increased by over 200, and the prospects for the ensuing year are brighter than at any time since the club was organized fifteen years ago. The Treasurer's report will show that the financial standing of the club is excellent, and the several committees will have nothing but pleasant and interesting returns to make of their year's work. There has been a very decided improvement shown by the representatives of the National A. C. in outdoor and indoor athletics during the past and present season, and a great many of the members have become quite proficient in gymnastics. The club's gymnasium has been refitted and now contains all the up-to-date paraphernalia necessary for its thorough equipment.

Harmony, that most essential factor to the welfare of any organization, reigns among the members. The best evidence that the management of the club has given general satisfaction lies in the fact that the nominating committee has prepared a ticket for the election of officers to-morrow evening, on which are to be found the names of nearly all of the present officials. Following is the regular ticket, which will very probably be elected without opposition:

President—Dr. Charles J. Pflug; Vice President—Arthur H. Jaggers; Secretary—T. L. Brophy, Jr.; Financial Secretary—Frank C. Eckelstecker; Treasurer—F. L. McSorley; Captain—A. L. McKeever; First Lieutenant—H. Boenke; Second Lieutenant—E. Tammany; Athletic Committee—Charles Reuss, Chairman; O. T. Rockefeller, W. Kinscheif, H. Haukan, and R. C. Wells. Board of Governors—Two year terms—D. Reuss, E. Smith, Andrew Staat, A. Bauer, Fred Horn, and James McKeever. One year terms—D. McKay, C. K. Urquhart, Jr., J. Fitzgerald, J. Dempsey, F. Grundy, and Peter Wend.

CHRISTMAS RIDE AT DURLAND'S.

Novel Features as Part of Annual Event on Tuesday Night.

Elaborate preparations are now being made for the fifteenth annual Christmas ride which is to be held at the Durland Riding Academy on West Sixty-sixth Street on Tuesday evening, and the event bids fair to surpass anything of its kind ever held in this country.

Many novel features will be introduced, prominent among which will be a game of basket ball, played by a number of society men mounted on ponies. A great amount of interest is already being manifested in this game, it being looked forward to as a hotly contested affair, as the rivalry which exists among the players is very keen.

An entirely new feature never before introduced in this country will be the game of pushball, played by competent horseman. The game is played something similar to equestrian rigby.

Heatherbloom, champion high jumper of the world, with a record of 7 feet 8 inches, (the property of Howard Willetts,) will on that evening try to beat his world's record, and will be ridden by Dick Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly will also ride his horse Rifle, which made such a wonderful record at Madison Square Garden, and other well-known horses will also perform.

Another interesting feature will be a quadrille on horseback. The riders, attired in ancient costume, will go through various manoeuvres. Those who will take part are Mr. and Mrs John Gerken, Baron and Baroness Paul Veltinghoff, Mrs. Edward Keys, Carl Stoerzer, Miss Haydock, and Carpar Weyher.

The game of jeu de barre, to be played for a silver cup, will bring together some of the best players in this vicinity. There will be tandem driving by members of the Tandem Club, commanded by J. I. D. Bristol, and also a high school exhibition.

NO ICE FOR SKATING.

Van Cortlandt Lake Freezing, but Cannot Be Opened To-day—Events at the Rinks.

Christmas skating, unfortunately, is one of the joys that cannot be indulged in to-day in the immediate vicinity of New York. Even with clear and crisp weather, none of the lakes in the public park system will be open. Van Cortlandt Lake, which is the largest body of water available for skating in the city, is frozen over; but the ice is not yet thick enough to bear the thousands of skaters who would glide over it if opened for use. The recent warm weather melted the ice very rapidly, but it is now getting back into good condition. One of the Park Superintendents said yesterday that, with continued cold weather, the lake would probably be opened by Monday.

The new lake in the Bronx Park district, near the zoological gardens, is all ready for skaters as soon as the ice is thick enough. This lake has a skating surface of about five acres and occupies the larger part of a useless marsh. Commissioner Eustis of the Bronx Borough park system had the marsh cleared, and the lake is flooded with water drawn from the Bronx River near the falls, below the old Lorillard mansion.

The warm weather of the week has caused the postponement of the skating races that had been arranged for Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J.

The only skating, therefore, that local enthusiasts can enjoy to-day will be in the St. Nicholas Rink of this city and the Clermont Rink of Brooklyn. At the latter an interesting programme of skating events has been provided for this evening, and among the prominent contestants will be Harry MacDonald, James Wray, W. W. Swan, A. Y. Sarony, Philip Kearney, and Peter Sinnirud, who is soon to become a professional.

Princeton Hockey Team Here.

The Princeton University hockey players had some very lively practice in the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night, in preparation for their Christmas trip to Pittsburg, which will be begun to-night. The players left Princeton early yesterday in charge of Assistant Manager A. Hazelhurst of '04, who will accompany them during the trip. The following players are in the party: L. B. Purnell, '04, Captain; S. McClave, '03; A. Speer, '03; A. F. King, '05; J. Rulon Miller, '05; R. H. Leake, '05; H. Lloyd, '05; E. P. Larned, '06; G. Patton, '06; A. D. O'Brien, '06, and E. L. Rafferty, '06.

The games scheduled at Pittsburg in which the Princeton team will take part will be played with teams representing the Pittsburg Athletic Club, Pittsburg Interscholastic League, and the Victoria Hockey Club. The Princeton men will have another practice game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink to-day prior to their departure.

Hurling at Equitable Park.

After several postponements on account of inclement weather the Gaelic hurling match between the Meaghers of this city and the Wolfe Tones of Brooklyn is to be decided this afternoon at Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue. These teams are very evenly matched and are made up of the most clever hurlers in this vicinity. This game will be for the Greater New York championship and it ought to prove very interesting, as both sides will put in their very best men.

Princeton Chess Team Getting Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 24.—The university chess team is putting on the finishing touches for the inter-collegiate tournament, which will be held in New York on Dec. 29, 30, and 31, at the Columbia Grammar School, under the coaching of Prof. Kemeny, editor of The American Chess Weekly. The team has made great progress and is in splendid playing form. The following players compose the team: C. S. Richardson, 1903; J. H. Handinson, 1903; L. G. Bissell, 1904; A. J. Pilgram, 1902.

Sad Sam Won Ingleside Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The Handicap at six furlongs was the feature at Ingleside track to-day. A field of four went to the post with Kenilworth favorite at 3 to 2. Sad Sam took the lead and held it until the end, winning against a fierce drive from Huachuca.

LIGHT WEIGHT BARS RECORDS.

Missile Used by Flanagan, Mitchel, and Sheridan Condemned.

During the last two outdoor athletic seasons at least three records were made with the fifty-six-pound weight which was in use at the games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, Celtic Park, Long Island, and the Star Athletic Club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. This missile has just been found to be one and a half ounces light, and with its triangle handle measured at any angle in excess of the stipulated sixteen inches, these records, two of which have been accepted, will be thrown out.

The missile, which was used by both clubs, was brought to the office of Secretary James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. yesterday by Secretary M. J. Flynn of the Star Athletic Club, and, after being carefully weighed and measured, the weight was condemned. On the strength of this discovery an investigation is to be made by the A. A. U. Record Committee, who will endeavor to ascertain whether it was constructed for the purpose of deceiving the officials.

On Oct. 20, 1901, John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club broke all previous world's records with this particular "fifty-six," throwing it a distance of 36 feet 9¼ inches from a seven-foot circle. On Oct. 26 last, at Celtic Park, Richard J. Sheridan of the Pastime A. C. established an American record of 38 feet 4½ inches with the same missile with unlimited run and follow.

At the Star Athletic Club's games, which were held in Long Island City Nov. 1 last, the weight was borrowed from the Celtic Park officials, and James S. Mitchel of the Harlem Rowing Club established a world's record of 30 feet 2 inches with it, the conditions being from a stand without follow. Now that the "fifty-six" has been weighed, measured, and condemned these records cannot stand, and the fact that it took over thirteen months to discover the discrepancies shows that the acceptance of records without official measurements has been allowed in defiance of the stringent rules which are supposed to be lived up to for the purpose of guarding against accident or fraud in all amateur athletic contests.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Since Tuesday night the northern storm has moved slowly to Eastern Superior with increased intensity, and the snow area, resulting extends from Minnesota eastward to the lower lake region and southeastward into West Virginia. There were also snows in Western Montana and rains in the north plateau and the North Pacific States.

The high area following the storm has increased in proportions and to-night covers the entire Western country, and the cold wave has extended into the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the north portion of the middle slope, the temperature ranging from 10 to 38 degrees below the seasonal average, with the zero line close to the South Dakota-Iowa boundary.

The storm will continue its eastward movement Thursday, causing snow in New England, the lower lake, and the greater portion of the upper lake region, and snow or rain in the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Friday. There will also be snow Thursday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and Montana, continuing Friday in the latter State and extending into Western Minnesota and Northern Nebraska.

The cold wave will extend Thursday through the Upper Ohio Valley, western lower lake region, and Thursday night into interior New York and the greater portion of Pennsylvania. It will be colder Friday in the Atlantic States and continue cold during Saturday; it will continue cold Thursday in the central valleys and the Northwest, followed by rising temperature Friday over the latter district.

On the New England coast the winds will be brisk, possibly high east to southeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk east to south, shifting to west and northwest, becoming high; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh north, and on Lake Michigan high northwest, diminishing Thursday night.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have increasing east winds with cloudy weather, probably snow or rain, to the Grand Banks. Cold wave warnings are displayed in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, except in extreme southeast portion, Western New York, and the west portion of Eastern New York. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and on the North Pacific Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, snow and warmer Thursday; brisk to high east to southeast winds; Friday, fair and much colder, except snow in Eastern Maine.

District of Columbia and Maryland, rain or snow Thursday; Friday, fair, much colder, south winds, shifting to west and northwest, and become brisk to high.

Virginia, rain or snow Thursday, except fair in extreme southeast portion; Friday, fair, much colder; variable winds, shifting to west and northwest, becoming brisk.

Delaware and New Jersey, rain or snow Thursday; Friday, fair, much colder; brisk east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest, probably becoming high Thursday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow Thursday; Friday, fair, much colder, with a cold wave in north and west portions; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to west and northwest and becoming high Thursday night.

Eastern New York, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion Thursday; Friday, much colder and fair, with a cold wave in west portion; brisk southeast winds, shifting to west and becoming high Thursday night.

North Carolina, partly cloudy to-day. Friday fair, colder; variable winds, shifting to northwest and becoming brisk.

South Carolina, fair and warmer to-day. Friday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair, continued cold to-day. Friday fair and warmer.

South Dakota, fair, continued cold to-day, except snow in extreme west portion. Friday, snow and warmer.

West Virginia, much colder to-day, with a cold wave, fair in west, snow in east portion. Friday fair, continued cold.

Western Pennsylvania, snow and much colder to-day, cold wave. Friday generally fair, continued cold; winds becoming northwest and high.

Minnesota, fair, continued cold to-day. Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably snow in west and north portions; fresh to brisk north winds to-day.

Western New York, snow and colder to-day, cold wave at night. Friday, snow flurries and continued cold; high west to northwest winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow; wind southeast, shifting to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	40	22	24
6 A. M.	37	21	22
9 A. M.	35	24	26
12 M.	30	30	31
4 P. M.	42	33	33
6 P. M.	39	32	33
9 P. M.	38	29	33
12 P. M.	36	32	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27½
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1901	39
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Ten.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	18	20	NE	Clear
Atlantic City	30	32	NE	Cloudy
Boston	26	28	N	Clear
Buffalo	34	36	S	Cloudy
Cape May	32	32	N	Cloudy
Eastport	20	22	NE	Clear
Nantucket	32	32	NE	Pt. cloudy
Norfolk	32	36	N	Clear
Oswego	26	26	SE	Cloudy
Philadelphia	30	30	E	Cloudy
Pittsburg	36	36	SW	Snow
Portland, Me.	18	24	N	Clear
Scranton	26	30	S	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	30	30	SE	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	40	40	NW	Cloudy
Chicago	10	32	NW	Snow
Cincinnati	26	40	W	Cloudy
Cleveland	24	38	SW	Snow
Detroit	16	36	W	Snow
Duluth	4	18	N	Clear
Grand Haven	34	36	W	Snow
Green Bay	16	24	W	Snow
Huron	*2	2	NW	Clear
Marquette	22	30	NW	Snow
Milwaukee	12	30	W	Snow
Toledo	14	36	W	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	44	48	SW	Clear
Charlotte	36	38	W	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	62	66	SE	Pt. cloudy
Galveston	58	62	E	Clear
Hatteras	40	44	N	Clear
Jacksonville	48	56	N	Clear
Key West	66	66	N	Clear
Mobile	48	54	SW	Clear
Montgomery	48	54	W	Clear
New Orleans	50	54	N	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	46	54	NE	Clear
Tampa	52	62	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	38	42	NE	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	*8	*2	NW	Clear
Davenport	6	10	W	Clear
Dodge City	26	42	NE	Clear
Kansas City	16	26	NW	Clear
North Platte	14	24	S	Clear
Omaha	6	8	NW	Clear
St. Louis	22	36	NW	Clear
St. Paul	4	6	NW	Pt. cloudy
Winnipeg	*14	10	NW	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	*4	*4	SE	Cloudy
Denver	26	36	E	Cloudy
Helena	12	14	N	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	42	50	SE	Pt. cloudy

*Below zero.

The thermometer registered 22 degrees at 8 A. M. and 31 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 33 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 21 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA

Substituted for "La Boheme"—Mr. Salignac as Don Jose.

Mme. Sembrich, It Was Announced, Was "Indisposed," but She Will Be Heard Again.

Mme. Sembrich was unable to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening on account of what an announcement in the lobby called "indisposition." Fortunately it is not an indisposition of the voice, and admirers of her singing may expect soon to have the pleasure of hearing her again. The house bill was suddenly changed, and "Carmen" was substituted for "La Bohème," in which Mme. Sembrich had been announced to sing. This fact, and the other fact that it was the night before Christmas, might have accounted satisfactorily for a much smaller audience than was actually present. "Carmen" is this year not one of the attractive performances that Mr. Grau offers; it is in most respects small, especially so when Mr. Salignac sings the part of Don José as he did last night. Miss Maryili was the Micaela.

With these exceptions the cast was the same as that of the only other performance given so far this season. Mme. Seygard's Carmen is in many respects attractive, though it is calculated for a smaller scale than that necessary at the Metropolitan. Mr. Salignac makes an earnest effort to fill the shoes of Don José, but his is a lamentably public performance; both vocally and histrionically Miss Maryili's Micaela is a competent impersonation, though it is lacking in vocal charm. Mr. Journet was the Escamillo. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE.

Its Brief Career Will Come to an End To-morrow Night.

Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse will be closed to-morrow night and its managers, Mrs. Osborn and Miss Norma Munro, declare that so far as they are concerned, it will stay closed. For two months and more their dream path of roces has been strewn thickly with thorns and now they have bidden farewell to theatrical ambitions forever, they say.

Mrs. Osborn yesterday told how she had slaved to make the playhouse a success, even foregoing her summer vacation, so that she could get it ready in the early fall. As for the money—well, she found that the theatrical business takes an awful lot of it, and one can lose in a little playhouse about $3,000 a week without trying.

It is stated that all debts have been paid, and that the managers alone will bear the loss. The playhouse is now for rent. The managers took a rather long lease on it, and thus far haven't secured any one to sub-lease. Charles B. Dillingham has been mentioned as a possible lessee, wanting it for Frances Hogdson Burnett's children's play.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

It is reported from Berlin that Germany objects to a reference of the Venezuela dispute to The Hague court of arbitration because of her belief that the President would reach an earlier decision. The objection does not seem to us well taken. It appears to have been overlooked that The Hague Convention gives the widest latitude to the parties making use of the tribunal. If Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Venezuela so please, they may agree and order that the court of arbitration shall meet within ten days. They may agree upon a specified number of arbitrators, or they may accept the rule of the Convention, which provides that each party shall name two, and these shall choose an umpire who presides at the sessions. Their choice may be made from the members of the court already designated by the signatory Powers. They may agree upon the place of meeting. It is not necessary that the court should sit at The Hague. It might sit in Washington. The choice of that city would unquestionably facilitate the proceeding. Having in view the remoteness of Venezuela from Europe, it is the most central capital.

The time consumed would be only what was necessary for a due hearing of the evidence and the deliberations of the court. It would certainly seem that the court would hardly need for this purpose more time than the President. Its facilities for the work would be greater, and its members, being men of experience in international matters, and having at the time nothing else to attend to, would have a certain capacity for the dispatch of business not to be expected of the President amid the many preoccupations of his office. What unavowed reasons these nations at strife may have for avoiding The Hague tribunal we do not know. But that they have or can find any reason capable of being sustained by convincing argument we cannot believe.

There is reason to fear that the President's acceptance of the post of arbitrator would do irreparable damage to the work accomplished by The Hague Conference. We joined actively and with sincerity in the deliberations which led to the adoption of the treaty. We rejoiced with other civilized nations that the principle of international arbitration had been so firmly established, and that the mechanism had been created to apply the principle to all disputes which nations might agree to settle in that manner. We referred to the court our difference with Mexico in the Pious Fund case. In the Venezuelan difficulty, President ROOSEVELT, paying heed to what no doubt is the universal sentiment of the American people, has urged a reference to this tribunal. Should he now take upon himself the task of arbitration, a most unfortunate precedent would be created, and a shadow of discredit would be cast upon the treaty and the tribunal of The Hague. It is going backward. It is a reversion to the earlier and the worse way. It cannot be doubted that it is the judgment of the American people that the President should repeat with greater urgency his counsel that the dispute be arbitrated by members of The Hague court.

THE TWO GREAT REPUBLICS.

The series of events through which we are now passing is even now evidently of international, and may ultimately become of world-wide importance. In fact, to us Americans, the landmarks seem to have somehow been suddenly shifted. We seem to be trying to make a landfall on what Mr. KIPLING the other day described as a "lightless coast."

In such a case how pleasant it is to see a beacon that we have known for a century and a quarter still in the place in which, by computation, it ought to be. How cheering to see that France is not failing her traditional and ancient friendship for the United States. How cheering to observe that what a tactful British writer the other day described as "civilization at its ripest," meaning France, is in line with what the same writer described as "civilization at its crudest," meaning these United States.

It is evidently the opinion of some Englishmen that Great Britain has too many friends. It is the opinion perhaps of more Englishmen that she has too few. But, while these bewildering proceedings in South America are going on, and reflecting such sidelights on the political intelligence of the actual British Ministry, let us turn with pleasure to consider the conduct of France.

It is felicitous that these actual proceedings should be synchronous with some pretty international compliments between the younger country and older Republic and the older country and younger republic, with the timely election of the President of the French Republic to honorary membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, to which Frenchmen and Americans are eligible, but men of no other nationality, and with his graceful acceptance of the compliment, coupled with the announcement that a vase specially designed and made at the historic foundry of Sèvres, is about to be dispatched hither in recognition of the courtesy.

And observethe punctilious correctness of the French Republic in the face of the situation created off the north coast of South America. The "Nationals" of France have their share of claims against Venezuela or the Venezuelans. It is not a small share. But the French Republic has had no share at all in creating the painful situation that exists and threatens. The French Republic has contented itself with asking and receiving an assurance from the Government of Venezuela that, in any event, French claims shall not be "subordinated" to those of other Powers which choose more forcible and violent means of collecting their claims than to France seems, in the circumstances, to consist with comity.

It is really a great thing for a nation to have a long tradition of international good manners, a tradition so long and so strong that it survives all changes in forms of government. France has anew proved herself the possession of such a tradition, in addition to proving herself once again the friend of the United States, which she has been for a hundred and twenty-odd years. Great Britain, it is true, has a tradition at least equally strong. Why Great Britain should not have just now emulated or anticipated the example of France is a thing that no American can satisfactorily explain. But the example of France has nevertheless been given, and Americans would be very ungrateful if they were to forget it.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

What the President said in his message about the necessity of a strong and efficient navy to prevent our proclamations of the Monroe Doctrine from becoming waste paper found an echo in the consciousness of every American citizen who had had occasion to consider international conditions. It has since been, it is even now being, so sharply emphasized by what is going on in South American waters, that the need of a strong navy is apparent to "the man in the street," and that there will be no opposition in Congress to any reasonable measure of strengthening the navy.

The London Saturday Review does not pretend to be a friend of the United States. On the contrary, its chief reason for continuing to exist seems to be that it supplies whatever demand there may still be in England for an organ in the press of hostility to the United States. But, all the same, that Americanophobe journal speaks very plausibly when it says that what it calls "the Monroe rule" will not be brought into operation in behalf of Venezuela against a combination of Great Britain and Germany, and adds its reasons:

> The statement that the United States will only interfere to prevent loss of territory to a European Power is an idle boast, and must remain so so long as the United States does not possess a navy equal to the combined navies of the Great Powers of Europe.

Of course, nobody proposes that we shall maintain such a navy as that. A naval combination of Great Britain and Germany in South American waters, we have to own, would very greatly increase our difficulty in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine. If Germany were alone, the question would be much simpler, for Germany, navally speaking and by herself, may fairly be considered "one of our size." The frank remark of a Berlin journal we find very illuminating that Germany would not have embarked upon this Venezuelan enterprise without the assured co-operation of Great Britain, since otherwise the object would not have been worth the trouble and the risk. The greater is our surprise and sorrow that Great Britain should have been induced to lend her co-operation, that, in such a case, the greatest naval power in the world should have consented to convert the German naval force into a clear preponderance. That Great Britain should have added such a preponderance to Germany, embarking upon unknown adventures on South American coasts, of which no man could say at what stage or moment they might become, in our judgment, "dangerous to our peace and safety," this is something which we cannot understand, and which, so far as we do understand it, we do not like. We understand Great Britain to be a country governed by public opinion. We thought we had good ground for supposing what the public opinion of Great Britain at present was touching the United States on one hand and touching Germany on the other. We find it impossible to account for the situation. Nothing would render it satisfactory to us short of a frank and explicit recognition and acceptance by Germany, in advance, of the Monroe Doctrine. In the absence of such an acceptance, we are forced to the conclusion that the British Government does not, in this matter, represent British opinion. And British testimonies to that conclusion are daily multiplied.

If that conclusion is justified it will not be long before the error of the British Government is corrected. The British Government is as amenable as any in the world to public opinion, in several respects more quickly and readily amenable than our own. But in the meantime, and even beyond the meantime, the lesson for us is emphasized—to strengthen the navy. The old British Jingo couplet is not wholly applicable to us. We "have the money," we can "have the ships" as fast as they can be turned out and as we are willing to pay for them. But we distinctly do not "have the men." The personnel of the navy needs immediate legislative attention. Lieut. Commander ROY SMITH has made a suggestion, which seems to have been practically adopted by the Navy Department, whereby the authorization for building a new ship should automatically carry with it the authority for enlisting her crew. But the navy is not only undermanned. It is still more grievously underofficered, and the officers now in service are grievously overworked. It takes longer to train a naval officer than to build a battleship. This is perhaps the most pressing question of National defense before Congress and the country, this question of the personnel of the navy. No time should be lost in bringing it to a solution.

OUR TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

The letters of Mayor Low to the management of the Metropolitan and Manhattan systems relative to the provision of better and more ample passenger accommodations will make for good. In many respects these are very different letters from those which a person familiar with the traffic problems of a city railroad would have written, and they ask some questions which appear to answer themselves. However, they very correctly reflect the lay opinion on the points discussed, and give Messrs. VREELAND and SKITT opportunity to answer frankly and fully concerning many things in which their policy is no doubt misunderstood and misjudged. The Mayor's statement of facts, being of general experience, is indisputable, and leads naturally to the three inquiries put to Mr. VREELAND, which are in effect:

1. Why should not as many cars be run after and before rush hours as during comparatively short periods of morning and evening?

2. Why is it not practicable to provide two conductors for each car, one to run the car from the back platform, and the other to collect fares, give transfers, &c.?

3. Why should street cars not be vestibuled to protect the motormen?

These questions give Mr. VREELAND an opportunity to make an illuminating public statement, of which it is probable he will avail himself. He will, of course, be too discreet to confine his reply to the assertion that the reason these changes in policy are not made is because it pays the company better to follow present methods. The Metropolitan Company has been conspicuously enterprising in giving heed to the public convenience and making its service acceptable. For the matters in which it has offended there are probably better reasons than the average passenger knows. Mr. VREELAND is wise enough to value public approval for the management of any company of which he is the executive head, and he should welcome the opportunity which the Mayor has given him to address the public through that official and to correct any impression which may have gained currency that he has not done, or at least is not willing to do, all in his power to make travel by the surface lines of the Metropolitan system safe, expeditious, and comfortable. His reply to the Mayor will be properly open to comment and criticism, and if it turns out to be inconclusive or unsatisfactory he will have what satisfaction may result from knowing that he has done all in his power to further the propaganda of municipal ownership of this class of public utilities.

In his letter to Mr. SKITT, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, the Mayor recites some of the most obvious grounds for public criticism of the management of that corporation, and puts questions which may be paraphrased as follows:

1. Would not the public convenience be better served than now by running at all hours of the day and for as much of the night as may be necessary, the same number of trains as in the rush hours?

2. Could not better arrangements be made for handling passengers at stations and of filling and emptying trains by providing side doors for the cars, or by having passengers enter a car at one end and leave at the other end?

The management of the Manhattan system has been impatient of public criticism of late, and the more they have invited it the less amiable has been their attitude respecting it. They can scarcely deem the Mayor's letter impertinent or offensive. He voices public opinion with courtesy and consideration, and a full and explicit answer is what is expected. Whether it is satisfactory or not will depend quite as much upon how it is phrased as upon what is said. The Manhattan management can embarrass itself very much and for a long time to come by an insufficient or an indiscreet answer. The impression that it is not equal to its responsibilities, now somewhat nebulous, may easily be established by indiscretion in answering the Mayor's questions.

In the statement issued by the Merchants' Association we notice with regret that the city railroads are threatened with a "no seat no fare" ordinance, and that stress is laid upon the removal of advertising, news and book stalls, weighing machines, and automatic vending devices from the station platforms. Concerning the latter we have to say that the game is not worth the candle. Concerning the "no seat no fare" threat, the only comment possible is that it should not be taken too seriously, and that in proclaiming it the Merchants' Association has weakened its influence. It is old straw which was years ago thrashed out by cranks and agitators. Should such a law be enacted, the companies would retaliate by refusing admission to their vehicles of persons for whom no seat was available, and the first to rebel against such an absurd condition of affairs would be the people who could not use full cars. The evil of car crowding cannot be corrected by a method which deprives one or two hundred thousand people daily of the right to ride when they want to. The limit of reform is found in requiring the street railroad companies to do the best that can be done in normal conditions, and a proposition so foolish as that which heads the proclamation of the Merchants' Association only looks to making a bad matter very much worse than it is now.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only a few years ago—anywhere from twenty to ten—the name of the Cobden Club brought to the mind of every good American protectionist a horrid vision of British free traders banded together in a wicked conspiracy to send gold over here by the shipload for the purpose of indoctrinating us with economic heresies and bribing such of our citizens as were poorer than proud to vote the Democratic ticket. Denunciation of this corrupting interference with our politics was the substance of many an eloquent speech and editorial article, and even those of us who didn't quite believe the dreadful tales of the Cobden Club's wholesale purchases of American virtue were yet unconsciously affected by the tireless iteration of its crimes and only in our more reflective moments were able to view the organization with other feelings than those of loathing and alarm. But now times have changed, and the famous club is here viewed with most uncomplimentary indifference by those who once feared and hated it—during the campaign season—while in its own home, in the England which it was once supposed to typify and represent, it has actually been forced to defend itself from the charge of being a league of foreigners, working and plotting for Great Britain's ruin! A London paper, pursuing tactics much like those formerly used by the club's American foes, recently printed a long list of its honorary members, who happen to be residents of other countries, and, without calling them honorary members or saying a word about their having no votes and paying no dues, proceeded to treat them as if they were the moving and effectual element of the association. "Behold!" it cried, "the would-be guides of British policy—the would-be guardians of British interests!" And the funny thing is that the Cobden Club has been much disturbed by this pretty trick, and its Secretary has prepared and widely distributed a circular letter, disclosing the perfidy of the charge and warning all and sundry not to be deceived by it. That is more than funny; for an American, at least, it is provocative of hysterical laughter to see the Cobden Club solemnly engaged in the task of proving itself to be a thoroughly British institution.

—In reading over the various suggestions made by the correspondents of this and other papers for relieving the congestion of traffic on our transportation lines, one cannot fail to admire the courage with which are proposed remedies that involve extremely radical changes in metropolitan habits on the one hand, or great sacrifices of personal convenience to the general good on the other. It is really wonderful that nobody has yet advised the remedy which, if the most impressive of those offered are practicable, is at once the simplest and the most promising. Our troubles are very largely due to the fact that we do business at one end and live at the other end of a long and narrow island. That is obviously a mistake. The shape of the island cannot be changed, and the site cannot be abandoned at this late date for a more commodious one, but we could, if we chose, do business in the centre of the island, and live at both ends of it, instead of at one. That would divide the morning and evening torrents of humanity into two, and only half of us would be moving north or south at the same time. As it is, almost all of us travel from somewhere near the upper end of the island to somewhere near its lower end every morning, and reverse the journey every evening, and it is a discouraging task to provide facilities for two daily migrations so nearly unanimous. Under the other system, it would be, if not exactly easy, at least much less difficult. Of course, objections can be raised—they always can. The expenditure involved in transferring the business district to the region around or just above Central Park would not be small, and how our merchants of various sorts are to be persuaded or compelled to pull up their deep-driven stakes and move is a matter for further and somewhat serious consideration, but we are persuaded that it would be no harder to overcome these obstacles than to convince the women of the city that there is a better time to do their shopping than when they want to do it, or to make the passengers on a crowded elevated train arrange themselves in the cars according to the remoteness of their destinations. Taking everything into the account, perhaps it will be best to demand and insist on getting our relief from the corporations that are doing an enormously profitable carrying trade, for the most part on public property, for which they pay a rent exceedingly minute.

—With the plan, said to have been formed by an unnamed patriot and philanthropist, of presenting a bust of LINCOLN to each public school in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, we have, of course, no fault to find. On the contrary, we commend the plan with much warmth, as calculated to familiarize each rising generation of New Yorkers with the standards of true Americanism and to provide their teachers with a text for innumerable brief expositions of what are and ought to be considered greatness and success in the United States. There is, however, such a thing as turning a good thing into a bad one by doing it in a bad way, and it is the apparent purpose to execute this admirable plan in a way which, if not quite certain to have deplorable results, is at least very likely to do so. For the unnamed patriot and philanthropist has not only himself selected the sculptor to make the busts, but he expects the product of that sculptor's skill to be accepted by the Board of Education before it has been subjected to any judgment except that of three experts, also selected by himself. The proposition, therefore, is full of the most alarming possibilities. Neither patriotism nor philanthropy is a guarantee either of natural good taste or of acquired knowledge of art, and, though the would-be benefactor is, for all we know or have any reason to suspect, one of the best of men, we would earnestly advise against the acceptance of his presumably generous, disinterested, and well-intentioned gift until after the board is much better informed than at present in regard to what it is to get. The announcement that the bust is to be made by Mr. WILSON MACDONALD is not enough to reassure us, not because we are sure he could not make a satisfactory bust of LINCOLN, but because we are not sure that he would—having often passed the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Now, not to be sure in these things is to be dreadfully alarmed. New York has a Municipal Art Commission worthy of and receiving public confidence. The propriety of submitting to the judgment of that body any bust to be placed in the city schools is more than obvious, for daily study of an inartistic or misleading presentation of LINCOLN'S features would work an entirely unnecessary injury to the children upon whom it was enforced. The sculptor who cannot win the approval of the Municipal Art Commission ought not to have his work permanently exhibited in the public schools, and no gift of statuary not conditioned on such approval should be even considered by the Board of Education.

—We grieve to note that, in the opinion of our esteemed neighbor, Harper's Weekly, Senator GALLINGER'S letter in answer to Dr. W. W. KEEN'S statement that Cadet AIKEN'S life was saved through knowledge acquired from vivisection, was a "reply which to the lay mind seems, in some particulars, pretty strong." It can hardly seem anything else than pretty weak to laymen without prejudices and open to argument who have seen Dr. KEEN'S rejoinder to the Senator's reply. Harper's Weekly properly brushes aside as irrelevant to the controversy Senator GALLINGER'S gratuitously insulting reference to an imaginary desire on Dr. KEEN'S part for free advertising, and it dismisses with deserved contempt the Senator's suggestion that perhaps, if there had been no operation, nature would have taken care of the blood clot on the cadet's brain. It is impressed, however, by the Senator's rehearsal of a few old stories, gathered from all over the world and some long since proved to be grotesque exaggerations, about fiendish cruelties inflicted upon animals by conscienceless vivisectors. In regard to these, Dr. KEEN said in his second letter: "Every humane person would condemn them utterly." He also said that the present laws of the United States were fully capable of dealing with such abuses and that the proposed bills would not only prohibit cruelties not practiced here, but, administered by laymen knowing nothing of medicine or surgery, would arrest researches of far-reaching importance to mankind and animals. "The avowed object," added Dr. KEEN, "of the great majority of anti-vivisectionists is to obtain restriction or regulation of vivisection as a stepping-stone to its entire abolition. The reason for the persistent attempts to have Congress pass such laws for the District of Columbia is that they may use this action as a lever upon the various State Legislatures." There is no doubt about the truth of that. The anti-vivisectionist takes the stand that experiments upon animals are useless, and makes no secret of the fact that he will be content with restriction only till he can get abolition. Senator GALLINGER'S letter was not "pretty strong" in some or in any particulars. It was the production of a man who many years ago drifted out of medicine into politics. He speaks with only a layman's authority on surgical topics, and his evidence counts for absolutely nothing in such matters as against that of Dr. KEEN.

—It is particularly unfortunate that our State officials and those of the Department of Agriculture have fallen out on the subject of the New England cattle quarantine. In the presence of a grave menace to one of our greatest interests, the Federal authorities acted with equal energy and intelligence. Best of all, they acted with an openness that won instant confidence at home and abroad, and, convinced by the frank admission that a most dangerous disease had gained a foothold—a foot-and-mouth hold, one might say if the subject were not so serious—there has been nowhere except in this State the betrayal of any fear that the lifting of the quarantine so promptly established would precede the termination of the danger. The department now says that cattle from Connecticut are safe. The denial of this statement by our own authorities will waken widespread apprehension and have an especially bad effect abroad. The question, of course, is one for the decision of experts, and, unfortunately, the experts disagree. On its face, perhaps, the case favors those who demand a continuance of the precautionary measures for a while longer, but these measures are too expensive to be prolonged unnecessarily, and—well, the Washington people have shown no inclination to minimize peril from infection.

ELEVATED RAILROAD CROWDING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The officials of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad assert that the present facilities for carrying passengers on their lines cannot be bettered, and they resent any criticism upon the present management.

The elevated roads are not giving the best service they are capable of, and those responsible for its affairs know it. I arrive at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue Statin at 8 in the morning, not without a struggle in common with nearly 100 men and women in the narrow passageway leading to the elevators which approach the tracks. Upon reaching the platform, I find several hundred people of both sexes engaged in a mad endeavor to board the trains. When an express train reaches the station, generally overcrowded, the scene that ensues is outrageous and disgusting beyond description. No sooner are the gates opened than a desperate rush is made by the waiting mass of humanity to get even a foothold on the cars. The station men exert all of their strength in pushing the people in so that the guards can close the gates. It is more like the "flying wedge" of football than anything else I can compare it with.

When this packing process is completed, and not a human being can move hand or foot, the train is allowed to start. Picture to yourself the horror that would follow an accident or panic under such circumstances. I have not exaggerated what takes place six days in the week. I wait sometimes four minutes for the "locals." This contradicts the statement made by the management, or mismanagement, that more trains cannot be run with safety. More trains can be run, and they know it. By packing the contents of four trains into one they save money and increase dividends. The Board of Health is supposed to be solicitous as to the health of the citizens, and will abate any nuisance that threatens them. Why not bring the elevated roads under its power and put an end to this daily invitation to death and disaster? We have nothing to hope from this soulless corporation; now let the city authorities take a hand in the matter before some dreadful *crime* is committed.

HENRY JANSEN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

SIDE DOORS ON THE ELEVATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the management of the Manhattan Railroad, I wish to make one suggestion. In the morning I frequently take a downtown train at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. When a train comes along the platforms, the cars are often crowded to their fullest capacity. The process of forcing one's way through the crowded platform of the car in order to leave it is not only very difficult and unpleasant, it takes a good deal of time. Meanwhile those wishing to enter the car do nothing but stand in the way of those leaving it.

One morning about a month ago I carefully timed the delay at the Forty-second Street Station on one of these morning trains. It was a little over two minutes. At Thirty-third and at Twenty-third Streets it was almost as long. On that morning between Forty-second and Twenty-third Streets, both inclusive, the train was at a standstill a little more than half the time. It is fair to say that the delay on that morning seemed to me a little greater than usual, but not much.

During the past month, the condition, of course, has become much aggravated. I think that during the crowded hours the trains between those stations are substantially at a standstill more than half the time, either waiting at the stations or held up by the train ahead, and I wish to emphasize the fact that this delay seems mainly caused by the difficulty and delay of getting passengers off and letting them on the cars. But for that delay, the cars could make their distance in about half the time, and hence carry twice as many passengers.

During the past two years I have frequently ridden on the elevated cars in Boston. They are constructed with a side door in the centre, as well as with end doors. As the cars approach a crowded station a brakeman on the train, in a loud voice, asks the passengers to leave by the end doors, and at the same time someone on the platform calls out to the crowd to enter by the side door. As the train comes to a standstill the side door is opened; the end doors are simultaneously opened, and the passengers leave and enter the car quickly and without difficulty. It is rarely necessary for a car to remain stationary longer than 20 seconds in order to accommodate those wishing to leave and enter the car.

If when the Manhattan changed its motive power and furnished new cars it had been liberal enough and far-sighted enough to adopt the Boston system, I venture to say that the disgraceful trouble which has occurred at its crowded stations the last few weeks would have been largely avoided.

Only two possible objections to the course pursued in Boston occur to me; first, the side door diminishes by eight the number of seats in a car. It does not affect the standing room, and during the rush hours in New York the question is one of standing room rather than seats, and during the remaining hours, it is possible for enough cars to be run to give every one a seat. Second, it requires more men at the stations to open the doors. This is merely a question of expense.

The policy in Boston seems to be to supply facilities for handling the largest number of passengers; the policy of the Manhattan seems to be to carry passengers at the lowest possible expense.

TRAVELER.

New York, Dec. 22, 1902.

CROWDED FORT GEORGE CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding some, at least, of the overcrowding of the cars, the reason seems obvious and the relief simple.

The Sixth Avenue surface lines distinguish between two classes of passengers—those who leave the cars below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and those who ride beyond it; and for these are provided two kinds of cars, the ordinary Amsterdam Avenue car and the Fort George car. The passenger to a point above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street must either take the car provided for him or pay two fares, while the passenger below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street may take any car he pleases for one fare.

This is an extremely unjust discrimination against those going beyond One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Passengers below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street have their cars to themselves, while passengers beyond it have to compete for places in the cars intended for them with hundreds or even thousands of persons who could have reached their destination just as well by another car.

The crowding on the Fort George cars is now something frightful. That it is due to the partial filling of the cars with passengers who can, but who will not, use the other cars is shown by the fact that at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street there is always plenty of standing room, and usually seats, even at the rush hours.

Last week, on the coldest night of the year, I rode from Eighteenth Street up on a Fort George car. To get on at all was almost impossible owing to the crowd. At Fifty-ninth Street about twenty-five passengers left the car, but so great was the crowd getting on there that the front door could not be closed until after we had passed Seventy-second Street, when eight more passengers got off. People stood solidly two abreast, and in some places three, by pushing in between two sitters, and many had to lean over the sitters to hold on to the window posts because there were no spare straps. At One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street there were but two more passengers than seats. On that trip at least sixty persons had used this car who could have taken the one behind for the same fare and the loss of one-half a minute of time.

The remedy—or at least the relief—is simple. The company should issue transfers on the regular Amsterdam cars to the Fort George cars. This would enable the long-distance passenger to avail himself of any unoccupied space in any car below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street just as the short distance passenger now does, and this would distribute the crowds through all the cars. As it now is, the Fort George passenger sees two or three Amsterdam cars pass him with a dozen vacant seats only to find that he cannot even get on the step of the Fort George car when it comes.

A WOMAN IMPATIENT.

New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

A LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Daily, teams slip, horses fall and are injured and strained, axles are broken, wheels come off, and merchandise is injured and delayed by the incumbering and abandoned horse car tracks on Broome Street, between Wooster and Broadway. Because the traction company wants to retain some franchise rights the nuisance is not abated. The public right is nothing to the private pull.

In every other country at this season the Post Office, working for the people, is carrying parcels from friend to friend at a moderate rate. In this free land only four pounds of merchandise, under great restrictions, can be sent, at a charge of 64 cents, or $16 per hundred pounds. The British Blue Book on international parcels post says that the express companies of the United States prevent the needed legislation to increase this service. The public good disappears before the corporate greed.

The Post Office authorities want to use the trolleys throughout the country for postal service. In thousands of routes a letter could be dropped in a box on a trolley car and hours of delay be avoided. The trades unions say, "No! If a car bears the magic words 'U. S. Mail' we cannot throw it off the track, smash its windows, or kill its motorman. We can deal with militia and weak local authorities, but can't fight Uncle Sam." So down goes public utility before unionism, a small fraction, but organized for votes.

Again, the price of kerosene at retail has been advanced three times since the coal strike. One of the owners of the Standard Oil stock is said to have received a dividend of $4,000,000 this month, the fourth or fifth this year. Yet college Presidents will run after him and "ostracise" him with eulogy, and the clergy will fawn upon him for his checks, when his receipts are wrung from the faces of the needy poor. Attorney General Knox says that Congress has ample power to secure publicity in inter-State commerce, to prevent freight discrimination and price discrimination to crush rivals. If that power were exercised this particular monopoly could be made harmless. Nothing is done. Public needs are as nothing in the face of corrupt monopoly.

What a chance the Democratic Party has if it had a leader! RES PUBLICA.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

A DOG STORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a recent occasion when lingering around a late dinner table the conversation dropped into a succession of remarkable stories regarding canine sagacity. As it chanced, the dogs whose careers had been made notable by abnormal degrees of smartness were reared up the State or some distant place, where disproof of the accuracy of the stories was difficult; if not impossible. The country dog was the animal that exhibited the almost human intelligence, and not the city dog. The free and unhampered life of the dog that was accustomed to roam the wide fields with no limitations on either side and only the blue arch of heaven overhead had the call as against his city brother. No doubt such freedom gave impetus to an expansion of canine intellect, and hence the records to which all bore witness.

One after another of the diners had contributed. The man from Roses Brook had furnished a highly improbable tale. The man from South Kortright had been heard from and the man from elsewhere was in evidence, his testimony well veneered with a Munchausen effect, but yet there was a plainly felt want that not all had been told that could be told, and this want was not supplied until the man from Delhi had spoken. Lightly gliding from a theme of his early youth, when he navigated the upper Delaware River on a raft of three basswood slabs nailed together, while his dog raced through the near-by woods after ground squirrels, he held his audience spellbound with the following:

"A resident of Main Street, whom I will call Smith, for convenience, was the owner of a very intelligent Newfoundland dog. One Winter's day Mr. Smith was busily engaged in shoveling snow from his front piazza and flagstone walk leading to the street. After he had accomplished all possible with a shovel he decided that to complete the job properly the aid of a broom was required. His dog was keeping company, watching the progress of the work in an interested way, which doubtless included a cheerful readiness to assist in any manner when his services should be called upon.

"The broom was usually kept standing in the corner of a rear porch of Mr. Smith's house, and Leo was ordered to go there and get it.

"He started at full speed, apparently happy in the thought of being able to do something for his master, but returned in a moment without the broom.

"'What do you mean, Sir?' was the stern reproof to Leo; 'go and get that broom, I tell you.'

"Again Leo bounded through the snow on his way to the back porch, and again came back empty-handed, or perhaps I should say, empty-mouthed. At this his master stooped as if to pick up something with which to punish him for his disobedience, and told him with threatening gestures to 'go bring that broom immediately.'

"Leo lowered his tail disconsolately and started for the rear porch again, but soon came romping back with the broom in his mouth, and with every manifestation of joy told his master in plain dog language: 'I have brought your broom, and here it is, Sir.'

"Some time later during the day Mr. Smith chanced to meet his next-door neighbor on the street, who remarked: 'I think I shall have to ask you to return my broom as I have got to do some sweeping myself.'

"'I don't know that I have your broom,' replied Smith.

"'Oh, yes, you have, I am quite sure, as this morning while I was looking out of my window I observed your dog plunging through the snow on his way to my back piazza, from which he rushed a moment later with my broom in his mouth, and carried it around to the front of your house, where you were shoveling snow.'

"It was learned that Mr. Smith's broom had been removed from its usual place, and Leo, forced to get a broom or a whipping, did the next best thing to save his skin by stealing the neighbor's broom."

The man from Delhi did not moralize on the tale by reciting any subsequent thefts of Leo, instigated, perhaps, by his success in this case, and we will hope the dog lapsed back into honesty and remained so to the end of his days. A. T. THOMAS.

New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

Soldiers and the Use of Wine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES, under heading "Preacher Favors Canteen," a clergyman argues for the restoration of army canteens on the ground that Christ and the Apostles used wine. Permit me to point out instances in the Old Testament which bear directly on the morality of the use of wine by soldiers. "And Melchizedek * * * brought forth bread and wine, and he was priest to the most high God." (Genesis, xiv., 17-18.) The priest offered wine to Abram, who at the head of his victorious army returned from battle, and Abram did not refuse. When David marched with an armed escort to punish Nabal he met Abigail, who "took two hundred loaves and two bottles of wine. * * * So David received of her hand that which she had brought him." (First Samuel, xxv., 18-35.) S. BLACK.

New York, Dec. 22, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT AS ARBITRATOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials of yesterday and this morning show the advantage of holding the ear to the sound of public opinion. Even in this commercial community men think, and none the less is their judgment on these questions sound because they are business men.

It must be intensely gratifying to Mr. Roosevelt, and it certainly is to the Nation, that the submission of the trouble between Great Britain, Germany, and Venezuela is left to the decision of our President. They believe, as we do, in his earnestness, fairness, and responsibility. But let us not be deceived in the matter. Great Britain and Germany believe in his responsibility to enforce an award—if in their favor.

But outside of that, the simple assumption of the office of arbitrator under the relations we hold toward the republics of South America will surely embroil us in international complications too numerous to mention, with no gain, but with a positive loss to the accepted standing of our one cardinal international doctrine, "We will not bother you, but you must leave us alone."

The first business of a nation, as of an individual, is to "keep its own home clean and not meddle with its neighbors."

HARWOOD R. POOL.

New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Real Need.

Out-of-a-Job—Don't you want to secure the services of a reliable advance man?

Tyro Lecturer—Indeed I do. One who can advance money to me when I am stranded.—Baltimore American.

Specimens Excessively Rare.

"Some men are so good-natured," observed the Tobacconist to the Wooden Indian, "that it doesn't make them mad even to have their names spelled wrong in the newspapers."—Syracuse Herald.

Repudiated the Aspersion.

"Say, Bill," said the chronic beggar, "I'm all out o' tobacco. Open yer heart fur onct, an' gimme some."

"What!" replied his fellow-workman, "do you think I've got a tobacco heart"?"—Philadelphia Press.

Another Reform Demanded.

"Did you hear about that member of the Legislature who wants to pass a law requiring a physician's certificate before people can kiss?" said Maud.

"Yes," answered Mamie; "and I think it's time they made a man produce proof that he is sane before they let him into the Legislature."—Washington Star.

Congratulations.

"I made an embarrassing mistake just now," remarked Van Major. "Congratulated Miss Churchmouse on her engagement, instead of giving her my best wishes."

"Oh, that's all right," said Von Miner, reassuringly; "she's the one who is marrying the money."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

THE LITTLE REMEMBRANCE FROM HOME.

S. W. Gillilan in Baltimore American.

I've dozens of gifts from my friends who have wealth,
I've presents of silver and gold,
I've treasures in colors and fabrics so rare
Their value may never be told;
But one little package I prize even more
Than bauble or gewgaw or tome,
And close to my heart I shall bear it for aye—
The little remembrance from home.

No matter what changes may visit my life,
No matter how far I may stray
In dangerous bypaths that branch from the road
That's known as "the straight, narrow way."
The love from the home nest that sheltered me first
Still follows wherever I roam,
And that's why I cling to this poor little gift—
The little remembrance from home.

"A trifle" you'd call it, no doubt, if you knew
Just what she has sent me; and yet
To me it is priceless, because it proclaims
A love that can never forget.
And so, while my glad eyes brim over with tears,
This prayer seeks the heaven's blue dome:
"God bless the dear mother who thinks every year
To send a remembrance from home."

Some time when the yuletide draws cheerily nigh
'Twill bring me no visible sign
That mem'ry of me is alive in the heart
Whose blood kindles warmly in mine;
And yet, from the place she's to rest evermore
She'll tenderly plead with me, "Come!"
Her love will be with me, and, true to the last,
She'll send a remembrance from home.

PRINCESS WANTS DIVORCE

Wife of Heir to Saxon Throne to Take Legal Action.

HER HUSBAND ILL-USED HER

Is Said to Have Beaten Her and to Have Loved to Torment Her—The Princess Liked by Dresdeners.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—The Crown Princess of Saxony, through M. Lachenal, an ex-President of Switzerland, has informed the Neues Wiener Tagblatt that she intends to take immediate steps to procure a divorce. She will not return to Salzburg for fear of being placed in an asylum.

In two letters to her intimate friend, Princess Thérèse of Bavaria, the Princess complains bitterly of her treatment at the Saxon Court, where she was always subjected to the strictest supervision. She says that the official statements in regard to her case are incorrect, as is also public gossip.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Vossische Zeitung, one of the most cautiously edited newspapers published here, says to-day in an editorial statement on the flight of the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony that the Crown Prince beat his wife. The paper adds:

"Their disagreements reached this crisis in June, after Prof. Giron became the children's tutor. The Princess at that time considered seeking a divorce, and visited her best friend, the Princess Thérèse of Bavaria, who dissuaded her.

It is learned from other sources that the Crown Prince loved to torment his wife. Among the authors forbidden her were Tolstoi, Zola, and Nietzsche. One day the Crown Prince saw her reading one of Nietzsche's works and he jerked the book out of her hands and tore it to pieces.

Prof. André Giron is described as an idealist of the extreme type. It is related that his family once considered the question of confining him in an asylum because he refused a legacy on grounds of delicacy of feeling.

The Lokal Anzeiger to-day prints a dispatch from Dresden saying that King George sent several of the highest Saxon police officials to Geneva to observe and report on the actions of the Crown Princess. One official returned yesterday, by way of Vienna. The others will remain at Geneva.

A divorce for the Crown Prince is regarded as impossible during the lifetime of King George, who entertains stringent religious scruples against divorce. The Protestant clergy, however, hope that Berlin and Vienna will bring pressure to bear for a divorce.

The sympathy of the people of Dresden seems wholly with the Princess, who is of a cheerful, pleasure-seeking disposition.

DRESDEN, Dec. 24.—It is reported here that the Crown Princess of Saxony left for her husband a written statement of her relations with M. Giron, together with a declaration of her unalterable intention never to return to the Saxon Court.

The Court has no official information as to the present whereabouts of the Princess, but it is known here that she is going to Mentone to reside.

The Court is at present concerned with considerations as to the best course to pursue in the matter. It is believed that the Pope will be asked to grant an absolute divorce.

BELGIAN ANTI-GAMBLING BILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that the Anti-Gambling bill, forbidding the exploitation of games of chance, imposes penalties on lawbreakers varying from eight days to six months' imprisonment, with fines for persons keeping gaming houses for profit. The bill indemnifying Ostend and Spa sets aside 5,000,000f. in favor of Ostend and 2,000,000f. in favor of Spa.

THE ANDIJAN DISASTER.

Full Details Not Yet Obtainable—People of the Stricken City Behaving Courageously.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—While full details of the recent earthquake disaster at Andijan, Russian Central Asia, are not obtainable owing to lack of means of communication, the brief dispatches received here describe the situation as horrible. The temperature has fallen to the freezing point, and thousands of persons are homeless.

One section of the city has been completely destroyed. Only one cotton gin and one church are standing. The first shock drove the inhabitants generally out of doors, otherwise the loss of life would have been much greater. The people of the stricken city are accepting the situation stoically. Notwithstanding the offers of free transportation, they are remaining in the vicinity of the city, which will be rebuilt. A substantial start has been made in the collection of a relief fund.

Andijan is a cotton centre, and exports 40,000,000 pounds of cotton annually. The population, numbering 56,000, was growing rapidly. The people, who are mainly Sarts, were engaged in cotton raising and ginning. Of twenty gins, nineteen have been destroyed. The Sarts are not like Russians; they are private owners of land, but live in cities and towns. The houses in Andijan are principally one story high, and are built of unburned brick.

The War Department here states that everything possible is being done to relieve the suffering. Barracks, in which the population will be housed, are being built.

Letters are expected here within a week. The mail from Andijan ordinarily takes ten days to reach St. Petersburg.

BRITISH NAVAL REFORM.

Cadets for All Branches of the Service to Receive Identical Training for Seven Years.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Official papers have been issued which give full details of the new scheme for naval education, which is to be unified and simplified by the adoption of a single system for the training of cadets for all three branches of the service—executives, engineers and marines.

The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an explanatory article, in which he argues that modern developments of the navy require a change in the personnel, says:

"In the old days it sufficed if a naval officer was a seaman; now he must be a seaman, a soldier, an engineer, and a man of science as well. To-day more knowledge and study is needed than in the past, and the highest type of naval officer is that in which great professional knowledge is added to force of character. The danger within the navy itself is lest insufficient importance should be attached to the results of study, and lest the value of what is called 'practical character' should be placed higher than it deserves."

The scheme as now detailed confirms the previous forecast. It will become operative next July. For the first seven years all cadets will receive identical training in every branch of the service, special attention being given to scientific study. Thence forward, from the age of twenty, the cadets will be drafted into the different branches, and will begin to specialize. The scheme enables speedier promotion, provides for revised rates of pay, the disappearance of engineers' disabilities and promotion up to the rank of Commander by selection.

While the newspapers this morning generally commend the scheme as a courageous attempt in the direction of very necessary reform, it is expected that it will meet with considerable opposition. The principal defect, as pointed out in editorial articles, is that engineer and marine officers will still be debarred from attaining flag rank, and all cadets, therefore, will want to enter for the executive branch. The Standard says:

"We do not blame the Admiralty for hesitating to follow the example of the United States, in whose navy executive and engineer officers have been combined, (with very dubious results;) but the Admiralty has gone so far that it certainly will be compelled to go further."

TO PROTECT THE HUMBERTS.

French Authorities Keeping Secret the Plans for Their Reception in Paris—Meeting of Creditors Likely.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—As a result of conferences between Premier Combes and Minister of Justice Vallé complete arrangements have been made for the reception of the members of the Humbert family, arrested in Madrid on Dec. 20. However, the precaution has been taken of not disclosing what prison the fugitives will occupy or where they will be taken in the train, as a popular demonstration is feared.

The Government authorities are showing great activity in preparing for the prosecution of the prisoners, thus overcoming the popular belief that the accused enjoy the favor of those in high authority.

M. Hennion, the Chief of Detectives, who has gone to Madrid, is accompanied by four civil guards, four Police Inspectors, and two of the best detectives in the service. It is expected that they will occupy a special car with the prisoners, whose arrival in Paris is awaited with intense interest.

The affair continues to be the universal topic of discussion, and even affects the Christmas festivities, many of the holiday novelties depicting phases of the famous case. One of these is a miniature Humbert safe, as empty as that which induced bankers and others to lend millions to the Humberts.

The nature of the legal proceedings has not yet been definitely settled. The statement in the extradition papers that the accused are charged with swindling and irregular bankruptcy proceedings gives a general idea of the lines of the prosecution.

The creditors are chiefly interested in rescuing the remnant of their assets, and plans are on foot for a meeting of the creditors with a view to arranging for an equitable division.

MME. DALAZZA RELEASED.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—Mme. Dalazza, who was arrested on her arrival here yesterday from France, was released from custody to-day.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The arrest of Mme. Dalazza, the friend of Romain d'Aurignac, at Buenos Ayres, was part of the Government's energetic plans to apprehend the Humbert fugitives.

Mme. Dalazza was not connected with the swindles, but it was supposed here that her departure for Buenos Ayres indicated that Romain d'Aurignac and other members of the Humbert family were in that part of the world.

GREEK CURRANT TRADE CRISIS.

Result of Long-Continued Overproduction Is That a Very Good Crop Proves a Misfortune.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—An article on the crisis in the Greek currant trade is published by The Times. The writer points out the paradoxical condition resulting from the long-continued overproduction. Things have gone so far that an unusually abundant crop proves a misfortune rather than a blessing, owing to the fall in prices caused by a glut in the market.

It is true, the writer of the article declares, to say that a crop of 100,000 tons is worth more to the growers than a crop of 150,000 tons. In 1900 the crop of 45,000 tons realized £1,500,000, while in 1899 the crop of 125,000 tons brought £1,750,000.

THE POPE NOT ILL.

Celebrated Mass Early Yesterday, and Conducted Another Mass at Night.

ROME, Dec. 24.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report that the Pope is ill.

The Pontiff is in good health and excellent spirits. He did not retire until 10 o'clock last night, rose at 7 this morning, and celebrated mass in his private chapel.

His Holiness again celebrated mass in his private chapel to-night, after which he wished all present a merry Christmas and said laughingly: "Do I look as if I had been ill yesterday?"

The Pope delivered the benediction personally.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

Compromise May End the Conflict on the Budget Between the Cabinet and the Lower House.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Conferences between the Japanese political parties have commenced, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says a compromise on the basis of the abandonment of the land tax, the funds for the naval increase being derived from other sources, is not unlikely.

The collision between the Japanese Cabinet and practically all the political parties of the lower house is caused by the Ministers' proposals in regard to the means for raising money to defray the cost of the great naval programme to which the country is pledged, partly as a result of the alliance with Great Britain. There is no opposition to the naval programme, but there is intense objection to the Cabinet's plan to raise the money by increasing the land tax.

The Marquis Ito recommends that funds be obtained for the carrying out of the naval programme by reducing the Cabinet's schemes for extending railways, telegraphs, and telephones, and by other economies. The Cabinet was at first unwilling to alter the budget, which embodied the unanimous views of the Ministers and received the Imperial sanction.

The House of Peers seems disposed to agree to the Cabinet's recommendations, whereupon the parties of the lower house decided to sink their differences for the time being in order to vote unanimously against the recommendations, so as to make opposition by the peers difficult.

The sittings of the lower house have twice been suspended in order to prevent a vote on the question.

GERMAN POLICY BLAMED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A large section of German public opinion, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, has from the first doubted the wisdom of applying force to an elastic body like Venezuela.

The correspondent adds that the Frankfurter Zeitung, which has already freely criticised the policy pursued by the German Government, again advocates arbitration as the best way out of what it describes as "an unedifying and dangerous position."

BAD RUSSIAN CROP OUTLOOK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The condition of the Winter crops in nearly all European Russia is regarded as absolutely bad. This condition arises from the delay in sowing, due to the late harvest and the rainy Autumn and Winter. The seed did not germinate sufficiently before the advent of early and intense frosts.

The crop outlook is serious even in several of the southern provinces of the country.

£50,000 Donation by W. W. Astor.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—William Waldorf Astor has given £50,000 to build a new outpatient department for the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond Street. It will be dedicated to the memory of Mr. Astor's daughter, Gwendoline, who died recently.

British Cotton Spinners Lose Money.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The depression in the British cotton-spinning industry is evidenced by the fact that eighty-five joint stock companies in Lancashire, with an aggregate capital of $25,175,000 and having 6,681,000 spindles, record a net loss of $7,150 for this year.

THREATENS MACEDONIAN WAR.

Sarafof Says an Impending Revolution Will Give the Powers "Much Thread to Spin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says The Evening Journal publishes an interview with Boris Sarafof, (the Macedonian leader,) in which "that ebullient agitator talks magniloquently of an impending Pan-Macedonian revolution," which, he says, will give Turkey, Bulgaria, Russia, and other powers "much thread to spin."

Sarafof's language, however, remarks the correspondent, bears a strong resemblance to that of the loud-voiced demagogues who drove Greece to war with Turkey six years ago.

French Klondike Promoters in Trouble.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The police of this city have seized the papers of Jean de la Mar, manager of the Klondike Mining Company, who is suspected of irregular proceedings. The company is a Paris concern, and all the parties interested are Frenchmen. Three arrests have been made. M. de la Mar claims that the mines are being worked and that they yield $12,000 a month.

Severe Weather in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 24.—A violent snowstorm has been raging here for forty-eight hours. Communication by land and sea is interrupted, and the telegraph wires are down. The weather is intensely cold. There have been heavy falls of snow in all the European provinces of Turkey.

HIRING NEW MAIL DRIVERS.

Wagon Delivery Company Takes the Initiative—Strike Talk and a Conference.

It was learned yesterday that the agents of the New York Mail Company, which has the contract for the wagon delivery of the mails in the General Post Office and its stations, have been hiring new men for the last day or two. The new men are promised a dollar a day to start with and $10 or $10.50 a week, and two-horse wagons when they are broken in to the work.

It was stated at the office of President Boomer of the New York Mail Company yesterday that a conference had taken place between President Boomer of the company and the representatives of the newly organized Mail Drivers' Union, members of which have been talking for some time of striking. The union wants $2.25 a day for drivers of two-horse wagons and a minimum rate of $10 a week.

First Assistant Postmaster Morgan said last night that he knew of no impending trouble. Mr. Boomer had not told him of any conference, and there was nothing that he knew, he said, to indicate that a strike was impending.

One of the drivers said last night that the conference was only preliminary, and was friendly in its tone.

A "BAL BLANC" IN WASHINGTON

Unique Entertainment Given at the Residence of Charles M. Ffoulke.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The chief social event of this evening was the "Bal Blanc" given by Charles M. Ffoulke at his residence, on Massachusetts Avenue, in compliment to his youngest daughter, Miss Gwendolyn Ffoulke. The ball was not, however, the Bal Blanc of Paris, as matrons and maids were both among the guests, but a fancy ball where all women appeared in white and with powdered hair, a composite of bal blanc and bal poudre.

In the absence of Mrs. Ffoulke, who is spending the Winter in California with an invalid son, the guests were received by Miss Helen Ffoulke, the eldest daughter of the family, assisted by her aunt, Miss Eleanor Ffoulke of Philadelphia. Christmas decoration prevailed in the drawing-room hall and the supper room, garlands of holly and pine tied with red ribbon giving a color tone to the otherwise rather cold-looking scene. An orchestra furnished the music for the dance, which was in the tapestry gallery. In this room also had been hung bunches of holly in handsome vases to carry out the Christmas spirit.

The dance was preceded by four dinner parties, and, as originally planned, was to be the first of a series of dinner dances. The host and hostesses at dinner were Mr. Ffoulke, Mr. and Mrs. John Cropper, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, and Mr. and Mrs. George Huff. The guests were chiefly of the younger resident set.

Admiral Schley but Slightly Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The reported indisposition of Admiral Schley has caused much uneasiness among some of his friends in different sections of the country, and many inquiries by telegram have been received as to his condition. The Admiral is at the Richmond here, and is suffering from an attack of lumbago, which is giving his physicians and relatives no apprehension. His physicians say the Admiral will be out in the course of a few days.

Unidentified Man Stricken.

A well-dressed man in a comatose state was found lying at Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue last night by Policeman Gilmore of the West Twentieth Street Station. An ambulance was called from the New York Hospital, and the surgeon decided that he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He was searched for marks of identification, but absolutely nothing was found. He was taken to the hospital.

Charles G. Warner Suddenly Taken Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Charles G. Warner, Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was stricken with illness at the Noonday Club this afternoon. Mr. Warner, while at the table, sank unconscious from his chair. Physicians were summoned, and after an hour's work restored Mr. Warner to consciousness.

MARRIAGE AND INSURANCE.

"Wife" Includes a Second Wife in Life Policies.

Probably few persons will dispute the proposition that in common parlance if a married man speaks of his wife he intends to refer to her who is his wife at that time, and does not contemplate her death and a second wife whom he may subsequently marry. But suppose a married man effects a policy of insurance on his own life under the Married Women's Property act, 1882, "for the benefit of his wife and children," and after his then wife's death the assured marries again and has a second family. Will the second wife and her children be entitled upon the death of the husband to share in the policy moneys? This was the question before Mr. Justice Kekewich in a case at the end of last week, and he held that the second wife and her children are entitled to share. The decision appears to be in accordance with good sense as well as law. As the learned Judge observed in giving judgment, the presumption that when a married man speaks of his wife he intends his wife at the time loses weight when an instrument like a policy of insurance, which is intended to make provision for a wife and children after the husband's death, has to be construed. The husband in all probability intends to provide for those who survive him, and for that reason stand in need of the provision; and this conclusion is strengthened by the reflection that as he cannot reasonably be supposed to have intended to benefit only the children living at the date of the policy to the exclusion of after-born children of the then existing wife, there appears to be no good reason why the children by the second wife and the second wife herself should not also share. There is no reason why the trust in favor of the wife and children which the act of 1882, mentioned above, creates, should not include objects as yet unascertained. Upon these grounds it was held that by "wife and children" the husband intended his surviving wife (if any) and his surviving children, whether by his then living or any after-taken wife.—London Telegraph.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas, like all great holidays, is a dies non as far as society is concerned. Time was when everybody celebrated Christmas in town. The fashions have changed. Every one who can get away for the holidays has departed. Tuxedo and the various clubs in the country adjacent have entertainments. There are numerous house parties, and in the Vanderbilt family alone there are celebrations at Mrs. W. Seward Webb's, Burlington, Vt., and at George Vanderbilt's, Biltmore. To-day there are various family dinners. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. William Rhinelander are among the many hostesses.

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Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer recalled the invitations sent out for her Christmas tree and festival on account of the death of George Griswold second, who was a near relative. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was a Miss Griswold.

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There will be a New Year's ball this year at the Meadowbrook Club, which will wind up the season there. It has been one of the gayest in several years.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are coming to New York the second week in January, and will open their Madison Avenue house for six weeks.

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The wedding of Miss Katharine Hays Drake, a daughter of Simeon J. Drake of 540 Madison Avenue, and O. Harry Gruner, a son of Mrs. Siegfried Gruner, will be celebrated at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 7, in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Miss Drake's bridesmaids will be the Misses Gladys Reobinson, Eleanor Lewis, and Emma Harding of New York, and Miss Margaret Riley of Philadelphia. Mr. Gruner's ushers are to be Clark Read, Parke Wood, Sewall Boardman, John J. Knox, Arthur Moore, Alexander Riley, and S. Joseph Drake, Jr. James H. McLean, who will be Mr. Gruner's best man, and Mr. Gruner as his best man at his wedding last month to Miss Cecil Boardman.

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Mrs. Herbert Parsons will give a reception next Wednesday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell.

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Mrs. Augustine Jacqueline Smith has cards out for Wednesday in January. Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser will be at home on the first and third Thursday in January, February, and March.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee will give a dance on Monday evening, Jan. 12, for their débutante daughter, Miss Henrietta Weatherbee.

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Mrs. K. J. Collins will give a series of musical teas at the Gerrit Smith Studio, 142 East Thirty-third Street, during January. The first will take place on Jan. 15, when M. Pugno will play. At that scheduled for Jan. 22 M. Oumiroff, the Russian artist, will sing, and at the third, on Jan. 29, Mme. Remenyi, a daughter of the famous violinist, will entertain.

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Among those booked to sail on La Savoie to-day are Fernando de Alamany, the Count and Countess Lepic, and the Count de Portes.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Barbey, daughter of Henry I. Barbey of 17 West Thirty-eighth Street, to Baron André de Neufliee, son of a banker in Paris.

IN THE SHOPS.

Yesterday the streets of the shopping districts were nearly deserted, and the shops themselves had a midsummer appearance of emptiness. Every one feels that there will be terrible crowds on the day before Christmas, and purposely keeps away. The result is an actually quiet day. This was so, with the exception of the bonbon shops, which were crowded all day long. It was not until late in the afternoon yesterday that the other shops could even be called full, and then there was nothing like a real Christmas crowd. This is becoming the usual thing, they say, in the shops.

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Mary and her little goat were among the most attractive of the Christmas goods shown yesterday, and they were exhibited by the street peddlers. There could be no mistaking Mary in her little blue frock or the goat with pronounced horns. The two formed a mechanical toy which was under the feet of such pedestrians as were around. It cost only 25 cents.

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The Syrian women who sell laces and little woven shawls were not prepared for the small number of people out, and a little colony of them had their wares spread out on the Fifth Avenue end of Twenty-third Street, and perhaps sold more than on days when the people were too much rushed to stop. One group of four Syrian women had a couple of men with them as protectors.

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Small cards with a simple spray of holly or mistletoe and a simple sentence giving the good wishes of the season have been in greater demand than any other variety of Christmas card for some time, and the call for them this year has been beyond precedent. Thousands of them have been sold in every shop where they have been in stock, and at that they have given out, and for the last day or two it has not been possible to get one for love or money. These little accessories it is necessary to get early in the season, and with Christmas goods of any kind it is always best to buy desirable articles at sight, for a stock once out is not likely to be replenished.

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Already yesterday many of the Christmas goods had been reduced and could be had at much below the prices of a week or two ago.

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A pretty Christmas wreath for the hair is of holly berries and leaves, the berries of silk and the leaves of the material ordinarily used with artificial flowers. In the centre of the wreath is a small cluster of mistletoe.

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Sprays of artificial holly berries and leaves are used for ornamenting chiffon muffs and ruffs.

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In fancy boxes of paper there is the "Old Curiosity Shop," a quaint little building, the roof opening for the top of the box.

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Leather-bound books for photographs have a set of envelopes inside for unmounted prints. The books are dainty little affairs, of small size, for 3 by 4 prints, and cost 85 cents.

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Pretty holiday gifts for children are sets of three studs joined by fine chains.

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Crucifixes in smal sizes, the figure in ivory or brass mounted upon ebony, or in silver mounted upon brass, are among the gifts which the silversmith, who makes a specialty of ecclesiastical work, offers. These are standard crucifixes. There are many varieties in the small kinds.

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There are interesting vases in German ware, being of glass that is very dark, almost black when not seen in a light, decorated with broad bands of brass in simple lines.

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In German pottery there is a peculiar tea set in plain deep colors, decorated with silver, the metal ornamenting the lower parts of the pieces, and the tops of sugar bowls, teapots, &c.

Heinrichs—Honeycutt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 24.—In Glencoran, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Cooley, Miss Mary Webster Honeycutt, daughter of the late Capt. John T. Honeycutt, United States Army, and Lieut. Frederic W. Heinrichs, United States Army, were married yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Dwight Hillis of New York officiated, and Miss Elinor Webster Lusk, daughter of Col. J. F. Lusk, United States Army, Washington, D. C., a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Lieut. William Piera Ennis, United States Army, acted as best man. The ushers were Lieut. Henry C. Williams, United States Army; Lieut. Wade Hampton Carpenter, United States Army, and Cadets C. M. Provost Murphy and Quincey O'Gilmore. The Lieutenant is stationed at Fort Hamilton.

DEATH OF NATE SALSBURY

Principal "Wild West" Owner Passes Away at Long Branch.

His Varied Career as Boy Soldier, Comedian, and Manager of Amusement Enterprises.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 24.—Nate Salsbury, principal owner of Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" Show, died at his home in Liberty Street, this place, to-night from stomach trouble, from which he had long suffered. He had long been prominently identified with this town, and two years ago spent $200,000 in erecting upon the sandy waste near North Long Branch, the group of handsome cottages known as the Reservation. He was President of the Long Branch Property Holders' Association.

Mr. Salsbury had been failing gradually for a long time, but was confined to his house only a single week, prior to that time being up and attending to business. The "Wild West" is announced to open an engagement in London on Friday, and Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) is at present in the British metropolis.

Mr. Salsbury was born at Rockport, Ill., fifty-seven years ago, and was, therefore, about sixteen years old at the outbreak of the civil war. He offered his services to Col. Turner of the Fifteenth Illinois, however, and was accepted. He always said that so far as he knew, he was the youngest soldier in the field from the Western sections of the country. His personality soon made him known outside of the regiment, and his songs and dancing, which afterward brought him a fortune, relieved the weariness and tedium of many a long march or irksome camp. He soon was wounded and mustered out of the service, but he re-enlisted as soon as he was able to, and fought throughout the war, being in several other regiments. Among these commands was the famous Eighty-ninth Regiment of Illinois, which was known as the "Railroad Regiment" of the West. He was at Chickamauga and many other hot-fought battles, and went through the Texas campaign with the Fifty-ninth Regiment. His Colonel heard him singing one day and is said to have remarked to another officer: "If I had a regiment of 1,000 men like Salsbury I could lick 3,000 rebels."

The war over, Salsbury left the army with $20,000, which he had accumulated from his brother soldiers because of his ability to play draw poker. He settled in Illinois, where he led a rather expensive life. He started a course in a business college, studying finance and banking, but that came to a sudden end when he found his money all spent at the end of eighteen months. He had never been on the stage, but he applied to a manager at Grand Rapids, Mich., for a place in his company, and he was hired at $12 a week, his employer telling him that he would be lucky if he ever collected that. He made his début as Colorgog in a play called "Pocahontas." That required him to be on the stage only eight minutes, and the play ran for only one night.

Salsbury, however, had had his first taste of theatrical life, and kept at it, becoming a member of itinerant companies. He endured much hardship at that time, but finally obtained an engagement as a comedian at the Boston Museum, where he remained for four years, other members of the company at that time being James O'Neill, William H. Crane, Nellie McHenry, and William J. Florence, all of whom were subsequently to become stars. He saved his money and proposed to John Webster that they start a stock company of their own. Webster had little or no capital, but Salsbury carried his interest in the enterprise, which was a success from the start. It was known as the Salsbury Troubadours, and it traveled all Europe as well as the United States.

Mr. Salsbury was still at the head of the Troubadours when he met Col. Cody and the "Wild West" show project was launched. Mr. Saulbury son began to invest in other attractions, which turned out for the most to be entirely successful.

SEAMAN LICHTENSTEIN, THE MERCHANT, DIES.

Jane McCollick, an Apple-Stand Keeper, His First Business Friend—Built Up Produce House and Owned Trotters.

Seaman Lichtenstein of 14 West Seventy-fourth Street, one of the most prominent produce merchants in this city, whose business establishment was at 81 Barclay Street, died at his home yesterday in his seventy-eighth year.

Mr. Lichtenstein was born in this city, of poor parents, who early left him an orphan. He began his business career in 1825 in bare feet and ragged clothes by selling newspapers. There were no railroads at that time, but boats from Albany landed passengers opposite Washington Market, and the boy earned a few extra coins by carrying valises for the passengers.

He had a warm friend in Jane McCollick, a kind-hearted apple stand keeper in the market, who had taken a fancy to the plucky little waif. She pointed out a means whereby he could increase his earnings. This was to offer to clean out the butcher's shops in exchange for scraps of meat, which then he could trade to the Indians, who lived in Hoboken. His commercial instinct was keen. He saw the advantage to derived from such trading, and followed her advice.

The butchers gladly employed him on such terms, and he would collect daily a large assortment of bones and scraps, which were readily purchased by the Indians. The very first day me made a dollar which he proudly showed to Jane McCollick, with whom he lodged, paying for the privilege of sleeping on a trundle bed by looking after her stand in the early morning.

He found that at the end of the hot Summer days the butchers were glad to dispose of their left-over meat for a trifle, refrigerators not having been invented. His business developed rapidly. Peter Cooper was paying 50 cents a bushel for bones to make into glue, and the enterprising youngster thus found a profitable market for his accumulations from the butchers' shops.

Very soon he was able to pay his benefactress $4 a week for his board, and then an extra $2 for washing and mending his clothes. He also went to a night school, and was such a diligent and intelligent pupil that before long he was able to teach Mrs. McCollick the gentle art of bookkeeping. Her business increased apace, and he worked for her, until he was twenty-one years old, when he bought a half share in the stand for $600.

Mrs. McCollick soon left the firm to start a pickle factory, and Lichtenstein conducted the produce business for joint account at first, and afterward as sole owner. He married a Miss Hoyt, and their first residence was as far up town as Robinson Street.

He sold many sorts of things besides fruit, and his business prospered steadily, until it developed into one of the largest produce houses in the United States.

Mr. Lichtenstein was a lover of horses, and owned many fast trotters, some of which held records. He used to drive with such well-known old-timers as W. H. Vanderbilt, T. C. Eastman, John Bacon, the Forsyths, and Sam Mott. He had fourteen children, most of whom are living.

CONNECTICUT SAVINGS GROW.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—The annual report of the Bank Commissioners just issued shows the deposits in savings banks in Connecticut aggregates $203,522,225, an increase of $10,273,316 over last year. The whole number of depositors is 444,407, an increase of 18,819. The average amount due each depositor is $457.96, against $454.67 for 1901. The Commissioners note the tendency of savings banks to increase their investments in railroad bonds, which increased $8,652,674.

Death of a Colored Minister.

The Rev. Charles E. Stewart, a colored minister from Richmond, Va., who became ill in Jersey City while visiting friends there, died in the City Hospital yesterday from pneumonia. He was sixty-five years old and was retired by the Methodist Conference last Summer.

Newburg Pastor Goes West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The Rev. Robert H. Beattie of Newburg, N. Y., has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, Austin. Mr. Beattie at one time was a professor of Latin at Princeton.

DEATH OF COL. H. C. LOCKWOOD

He Was a Civil War Veteran and an Advocate of the Abolition of the Presidency.

Col. Henry Clay Lockwood, soldier, author, and lawyer, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday after a short illness. He was sixty-three years old.

Col. Lockwood was the son of the late Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, for years County Clerk of Westchester County. He was educated for the bar, and enlisted in 1862 in the Union Army. He was appointed a Captain, and assigned to the staff of Brig. Gen. William H. Morris, who commanded a brigade in the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps. Col. Lockwood participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. Later he served on the staffs of Gen. John H. Martingale and Gen. Ames. He was brevetted Major for gallantry at the storming of Fort Fisher in 1865, and was mustered out with that rank in 1866, after having served as recorder on various military commissions engaged in the trial of cases growing out of the war.

Returning to New York Major Lockwood took up the practice of law. He was made Major of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., in March, 1872, and Lieutenant Colonel in September of the same year.

The first of his writings to attract attention was a volume entitled "The Abolition of the Presidency," in which he advocated a plural executive, to be known as the Executive Council, which should be chosen in joint session by the two houses of Congress. Under those conditions, Col. Lockwood argued, true leadership would arise in Congress, and the Executive Council, upon adverse vote, must resign or appeal to the electorate.

Col. Lockwood's next work was "The Constitutional History of France," published in 1889, and he subsequently published two monographs entitled "A True History of the Army at Fort Fisher" and "Making of the Monocrat."

Col. Lockwood was a member of the Sumner Post, G. A. R., of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Societies of the Army of the Potomac and Army of the James. He was unmarried.

Death of an Old Ferryman.

Alexander Ferris, who many years ago operated a ferry from the foot of India Street, Greenpoint, to the foot of Broome Street, died on Tuesday in his seventy-ninth year at the home of his married daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Van Horn, 290 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Greenwich, Conn., and when he was a small boy his parents settled in Williamsburg. He was apprenticed to a ship carpenter and became an expert yacht builder. He is survived by five children, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, the interment to be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Major Emory S. Foster.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Information has been received to the effect that Major Emory S. Foster, a Union veteran of the civil war and a prominent citizen of this city, is dead at Oakland, Cal., as the result of an old wound. He was sixty-four years old. Major Foster has held numerous public offices of trust, and for nine years was editor of The St. Louis Journal, Times, and other papers.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. BANTA, formerly a member of the Township Committee, died at his home, in Centre Street, Nutley, N. J., late Monday night, from a complication of diseases, aged fifty-four years.

CHARLES B. SMITH, a wholesale druggist, head of the Newark firm of C. B. Smith & Co., whose name figured prominently in the Molineux case, died yesterday at his home, 318 Clinton Avenue. Mr. Smith was sixty-two years old, and was a native of Lackawanna, Penn., but had lived in Newark nearly all his life.

JOSEPH WHITEMAN, formerly a sergeant of the New York police force, died suddenly from heart disease Tuesday night at the residence of his son-in-law, Harry Tompkins, on Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains. Mr. Whiteman was seventy years old. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Tompkins and Mrs. Frank Hessela.

JOSEPH L. MCBIRNEY, Treasurer of the National Lead Company, died at his home in this city early yesterday morning. He was taken ill with pneumonia three days ago. Up to that time he had been in good health. Mr. McBirney was in his fifty-second year and had been Treasurer and a director of the National Lead Company since 1891. He was a member of the Union Club and of the Drug Trade Club.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

ALLERTON.—At her residence, 425 West End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, Margaret R. Dobbin, widow of George T. Allerton, in her 92d year.
Funeral private.

ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, Helen G., widow of the late Edwin L. Alexander.
Funeral Friday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 33 East 21st St.

BOWNE.—At Rahway, N. J., Dec. 23, Thomas C., son of the late Richard H. and Emily Bowne.
Funeral service private.

BRADY.—At St. Luke's Hosital, Dec. 24, at 10:20 P. M., Dr. Frederick L. Brady, aged 30.
Funeral announcement later.

COOKINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, Eugene Cookingham.
Funeral at residence of his father-in-law, William Thomson, Rhinebeck, N. Y., Friday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 2:30 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Whitaker, at Toledo, Ohio, William H. Davis.
Funeral at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Friday afternoon.

DAVIS.—At the residence of his daughter, in Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, William H. Davis of Palatine Bridge, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DREYER.—Rudolf Dreyer, late of St. James, L. I., after a short illness, in the 74th year of his age, at Stony Brook, L. I.
Funeral service at Overhill Farm, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.

FRANK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, after a brief illness, Bernhard Frank.
Funeral private from the residence of his family, 62 East 90th St.
Chicago papers please copy.

GRISWOLD.—At Pelham, suddenly, on Dec. 23, George Griswold, 2d, son of John N. A. Griswold, Esquire, of this city.
Funeral at Newport, R. I., Dec. 27, 1902.

HAWS.—On Tuesday, 23d inst., at his late residence, 315 West 136th St., William E. Haws, in his 75th year.
Funeral private.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, William Hoyt, in his 84th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Noroton Hill, Friday, Dec. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Special car on train leaving New York depot at 9, returning on train leaving Stamford at 11:50.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1902, William Effingham, son of the late William Effingham Lawrence, of Bayside, Long Island.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LICHTENSTEIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1902, Seamen Lichtenstein, in his 78th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Phil

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 24	364,967
To date this year	184,971,048
Corresponding date last year	262,682,165

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 24	$1,000,000
To date this year	$880,044,350
Corresponding date last year	$987,780,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 @ 10 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Copper	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Man. Beach	2
Am. Steel Fdys.	½	Met. Sec. Co.	1½
Am. Sugar	1¾	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	3⅜	Reading	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	Rock. Island	1
Chi. M. & St. P.	1½	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	South. Pacific	⅞
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	South. Railway	½
Del. & Hud.	⅞	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	½	North American	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Carolina South.	⅞	Rutland pf.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1¼	So. Ry. pf.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Twin City	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	2	United Rys. Inv.	1⅜
M., St. P. & S. S.	⅛	U. S. Realty pf.	⅛
Met. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Del., M. & M. 1 g. 3s	1⅝	Norf. & West. ext. & imp. 6s	2
Kings Co. Elev. 1st. 4s	2	N. Y. Cent. L. S. col. 3½s, reg.	1
N. Y. Central 3½s	1		

Bonds Declined.

West Shore 4s, reg.	⅜

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Business on the Stock Exchange was at a low ebb yesterday, brokers for the most part giving themselves over to skylarking and to Christmas celebration. All told, transactions during the day approximated barely 325,000 shares, with two stocks, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Reading, contributing one-third of all the market dealings. This being said, the story of the day is almost told; for the market generally was without significance or feature. With only here and there an exception, prices fluctuated within very narrow limits until toward the close, when a fairly vigorous buying movement set in which carried prices up to the highest for the day.

One reason for this dullness was the restraining influence exerted by the continued tightness of money, call rates again rising as high as 10 per cent., and holding around that figure until needs had been fairly well satisfied. It may be said, however, that there was no urgent demand. It is probably just as well that there was not, for the available supply even at the high figures was none too great, and any urgent speculative demand might have sent the figure sharply up. This state of affairs, it is said, is likely to continue until after the beginning of the new year.

The grain export movement continues on a liberal scale, while imports are steadily diminishing. Reasons for pessimism are one by one disappearing.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Had it not been for the activity in Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday the stock market would have been decidedly listless. That issue was by far the strongest and most active issue on the list, selling up over four points on dealings involving 70,000 shares—constituting more than one-fifth of the entire market transactions.

There was absolutely no news on the stock to explain the rise, but of rumors there were many. These ranged from an out and out purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad to an absorption or merger deal involving either the interborough company or Metropolitan.

Not one of these rumors could be confirmed. Indeed, it is declared by leading directors of the Brooklyn property that there is nothing to them, and that the real reason for the buying is the increasing earnings of the system and the belief that the turn in the company's affairs has finally come. It is suggested that some new interests may recently have been buying into the property, but it is said that this does not indicate any probability of a change of control.

On the advance some shorts were run to cover.

FEW POOL OPERATIONS.

In the opinion of conservative interests in the Street one of the best signs at the present time is the almost complete absence from the market of speculative pools and cliques. While here and there some manipulation appears it is inconsequential in volume or effect, and certainly is not sustained.

It may be, as in some quarters it is declared to be, that this inactivity is due not to any sudden development of sanity on the part of the pools, but simply and solely to notification served on them by the bankers that no undue speculative activity would be allowed in the market at this time and that, did it appear, there would forthwith be such curtailment of credit as effectually to put an end to the activity.

Inasmuch as in the last few months the pools have been taught a rather costly lesson it is not improbable that they are more prone than in times past to listen to warnings of this kind.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The Street continues to receive advices from Canadian sources that the next dividend on Canadian Pacific is to be increased. Much of yesterday's buying of the stock was by houses with Canadian connections.

The growing belief that the new stock issue with attendant rights is shortly to be made to St. Paul stockholders was responsible for the buying of that stock yesterday. There is no expectation, however, that any action will be taken at Friday's meeting.

The steady demand for Reading continued all day. It was not possible to trace the source of the buying, but the Street is strongly of the opinion that First National Bank interests have had a large hand in the purchases.

Gould brokers were buyers in a quiet way of their specialties, but made no effort to bid prices up. The manipulation in Texas and Pacific seemed for the time to be abandoned.

Despite the pessimistic talk from amalgamated quarters of the coffee trade situation there was good buying of Amalgamated stock all day. Notwithstanding denials, the impression grows that an understanding has been arrived at between the important copper trade interests.

ONE REASON FOR CAUTION.

Bankers, who on Monday urged upon brokers and others the necessity of caution and conservatism, were referring to the condition of the money market of Tuesday and yesterday as fully warranting the advice so offered. It was pointed out that in spite of the absence of any urgent or even normal speculative demand, rates were measurably higher, and that even at the high figures there was not an abundance of funds offering.

This is explained largely on the ground that a $10,000,000 syndicate payment had to be met on Tuesday, and, as well, because of the necessity of a husbanding of their resources by the banks in preparation for the January disbursements. The desire of the trust companies to make as favorable a showing as possible at the end of the year has undoubtedly also had important influence in the matter.

ANTICIPATING DIVIDENDS.

Several important corporations are anticipating their first-of-the-year dividend payments. Yesterday the Rock Island Railroad sent out checks to its stockholders in payment of the dividend declared payable and due Jan. 2.

The stocks of the company on the Exchange were among the market leaders in the late trading.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Judging from private cable advices received in the Street during the day by the arbitrage houses, the London market was fully as dull as the American. As here, so abroad, Christmas celebrations seemed to be the order, even to the sacrifice of business.

So far as London's operations in this market were concerned, they did not total more than 5,000 shares, about evenly divided between purchases and sales. The cables reported an indisposition on the part of the Londoners to extend their commitments over the holiday.

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING.

In its application to the New York Stock Exchange to list its securities the United States Shipbuilding Company filed a statement of its earnings for the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1902, being the first three months of its business. This statement shows as follows:

Net earnings of United States Shipbuilding Company and its constituent companies, including Bethlehem Steel Company	$1,163,022
Deduct—	
Reserves on estimated profits on contract work in shipbuilding construction	$74,138
Accrued interest and Sinking Fund payment on United States Shipbuilding bonds for quarter	391,667
	465,805
Surplus net earnings	$697,217

The surplus is equal to a basis of 6 per cent. on the preferred and over 7 per cent. on the common stock after paying and providing for all interest charges, including sinking fund provisions, and including all interest charges on account of underlying mortgage obligations of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

There has been some discussion lately on the prices for lake ores for the season of 1903-04, it being understood that the outside interests are urging a higher range of values. The Steel Corporation, however, appears to be wedded to the policy of keeping prices down to the present level, and it is pointed out that constant restriction of production in recent months through the fuel troubles has led to larger accumulations of ore than were planned for.

In pig iron one of the most conspicuous features is that foreign iron has been offering at considerably lower prices, Middlesborough No. 3 being available at $16.75, duty paid, in cargo lots, cash against documents. It appears that such a figure is due to special circumstances and that the weakness may be only temporary. Some cargoes are afloat which were shipped at a venture by interests not directly connected with the trade. Still it is somewhat surprising that the large purchases for this country have not steadied the English market more. The reports from Germany indicate a pretty serious condition of affairs in the iron industry, while complaints from Belgium are persistently heard. Reports in the German newspapers state that the leading German pig-iron syndicate is considering the question of handling all export sales jointly, in the same manner as is done for the home market.

In Chicago a considerable demand for malleable iron for quick delivery has developed, and cast-iron pipe interests are endeavoring to cover a considerable tonnage for the first quarter. In Pittsburg about 20,000 tons of Bessemer pig have been sold at full figures.

A moderate amount of tonnage is being placed in foreign steel billets, the price for fair blocks being $27.50 to $27.75, ex-ship, duty paid.

Further good orders for structural material have been placed in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York, and some ship plate orders have been given out in Cleveland.

In the West some large contracts for soft steel bars have been secured, one of them calling for 10,000 tons. Iron bars are still selling by independent mills in the Chicago district at 1.75c to 1.80c., while the large companies are asking higher prices.

There has been some talk again of an adjustment of the differences between the warring parties in the Montana copper industry, but well-informed interests do not take them seriously.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate salesroom, 111 Broadway:

14 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 422½.
75 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, $100 each, 189⅞.
120 shares American Coal Company, $25 each, 205½.
100 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, 192.
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 131.
20 shares American Cotton Oil preferred, $100 each, 96½.
10 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 88.
$1,000 Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad Company general mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 104¼.
$3,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1920, interest February and August, 111¾.
$4,500 bond of Alfred Ericson, dated May 21, 1900, payable May 21, 1903, at 5 per cent. interest, secured by first mortgage on property on King's Bridge Road, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, recorded in New York Register's office in Section 12 of Mortgages, Liber 16, Page 397, interest paid to Nov. 1, 1902, $4,500.
80 shares American Press Association, 100 each, 11.
1 free share New-York Society Library, $60.
15 shares Van Norden Trust Company, $100 each, 268.
5 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 3.
1 share Jekyl Island Club, (all dues and assessments for 1902 paid,) $000, $600.
4 shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 942½.
1 share New York Law Institute, (all dues paid,) $100, 136½.
$4,000 Lima Northern Railway Company first mortgage bonds, (Colonial Trust Company certificates of deposit,) hypothecated, 8.
$10,000 Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad (St. Mary's Division) first preferred income bond, due February, 1951, hypothecated, 50.
10 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 90½.
5 shares Van Norden Trust Company, $100 each, 268.
10 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 112.
50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.
$12,000 Park Row Realty Company second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1919, interest May and November, 65.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Sharon, Penn. dispatches the Hall furnace of the Republic Iron & Steel Co., which has been idle for nearly two months, has resumed operations.

Capital stock of the Ohio Connecting Railway increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Kansas City & Rock Island Railway of Kansas City, chartered in Missouri with a capital of $1,000,000.

Union Match Company with a capital of $1,000,000 organized at Duluth.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $800,000 additional collateral trust 5 per cent. convertible bonds of the American Railway Co.

Dispatches from Mexico City that it is now practically assured that the American-English syndicate, with headquarters in London and Chicago, will purchase three large cigarette factories there.

Consolidation of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Co., the Amsterdam Railroad Co. and the Ceyadutta Electric Railroad Co., under the title of the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railroad Co., with a capital of $1,950,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@10 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 9 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House Statement: Exchanges, $260,372,798; balances, $13,809,873; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $486,871.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short, and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83⅜.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20, and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—20@15c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c. discount; selling, 1-16c. premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c. discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Times in its City article to-day says there was again a very strong demand for money yesterday, and the Bank of England did a large business in loans and discounts. Discount rates were firm for spot business.

The Stock Exchange was cheerful, and prices advanced in most cases, in spite of some realizations in view of the holidays and the settlement.

South Africans were firm. Foreigns were well supported.

In American rails business was very limited. All quotations opened below parity and then recovered on a few purchases. In the afternoon arbitrage sales caused a general reaction, all the active issues closing lower than on the previous day.

The Bank of England reported a net efflux of £28,000 for the week ended yesterday.

The silver market was neglected yesterday. Bars were dull and 1-16d. per ounce lower, at 22¼d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Money was in active request to-day and the supplies were short, considerable cash being due to the Bank of England. Discounts were harder.

On the Stock Exchange no business was transacted beyond that connected with the mining contangos, which were mostly arranged yesterday. Consols were steady. Americans relapsed and there were a few realizations. They were afterward disposed to harden, became irregular, and closed quiet. Grand Trunks were firm. Kafirs were maintained.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 15-16; Consols for account, 93; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84⅝; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 99¾; Canadian Pacific, 132½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47½; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179½; De Beers deferred, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 40; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 34⅞; Erie 1st preferred, 66; Erie 2d preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 126½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; New York Central, 153½; Norfolk and Western, 72¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 30½; Pennsylvania, 79½; Rand Mines, 11¾; Reading, 32¾; Reading 1st preferred, 44½; Reading 2d preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64¾; Union Pacific, 100⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 39⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86¼; Wabash, 28¾; Wabash preferred, 47.

Bar Silver steady at 22¼d per ounce. Money, 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows:—Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.75; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Prices opened hesitatingly on the Bourse to-day, but, led by foreigns, they gained some firmness toward the close. Rentes were in brisk demand. Brazilians rallied. Industrials were firm. Rio Tintos receded on New York advices, but subsequently rallied slightly. Kafirs were firm and more active.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 37½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Business was hesitating on the Boerse to-day, owing to New York advices, but prices were fairly maintained. Iron shares advanced. Canadian Pacifics relapsed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The money market is very firm and will undoubtedly continue so until well after the first of the year. The usual table of local rates follows: Call loans, 6 to 7 per cent; time loans, collateral, 6 to 6½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 6 to 7 per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, 15 to 20 cents discount. Clearings, $22,418,933; balances, $2,093,944.

The stock market was extremely dull. There was a little demand for Utah and United States Mining, but with those exceptions and a little trading in Sugar, the brokers had nothing to do but celebrate. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
410	Atchison	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝
5	Atchison pf.	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
122	Boston Elevated	155	154½	154½
5	Boston El. Subscription	75	75	75
20	*Boston & Albany	258½	258½	258½
30	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
2	*Mass. Electric pf.	93½	93½	93½
57	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226	227	225
9	*Old Colony	207	207	207
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
3	Pere Marquette pf.	80	80	80
610	Union Pacific	98¾	98	98⅞

TELEPHONES.

274	American	164	163¼	163½
7	Western	23	22	22
24	Western pf	99¾	99¾	99¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80½	80½	80½
150	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
2,770	*American Sugar	128½	128⅜	126½
34	*American Sugar pf.	120⅝	120	120
105	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77½	77½
210	Dominion Iron & Steel	58½	57	58½
121	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84½	84½
30	*Mergenthaler	175	170	170
20	Pullman	227	227	227
10	Savannah Electric pf.	91	91	91
20	United Fruit	110	109½	110
4	*United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
153	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
685	*U. S. Steel	34⅝	34½	34½
250	U. S. Steel pf.	84½	83⅞	84

MINING.

160	Adventure	13⅝	13½	13½
225	Allouez	2⅜	2½	2⅜
1,450	Amalgamated	56½	57⅛	56½
100	American Zinc	6	6	6
112	Atlantic	7	7	7
504	Bingham	20	28½	20
15	Cal. & Hecla	490	490	490
3,955	Centennial	17⅜	16½	17⅜
160	Con. Mercur	1⅞	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,183	Copper Range	57	56	57
105	Daly West	40	40	40
1,200	Guanajuato	2	2⅞	2⅞
450	Mass.	14	13½	14
100	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
10	Michigan	7½	7½	7½
200	Montana Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
2,610	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Parrot	26½	25½	26½
100	Rhode Island	2	2	2
50	Santaafe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
550	Shannon	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
15	Tamarack	148	145	148
280	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
1,365	United States	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
1,310	Utah	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
95	Winona	4½	4½	4½

*Ex-div.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Complete transactions for the day amounting to 263 shares of stock and $21,000 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
11	Con. Gas	71	71	71
200	Un. Rys. & El. com.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
30	Ala. C. & I. com.	36	35	36
22	Com. & Farm. Nat. Bk.	135	135	135

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83	83	83
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
3,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
15,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	49	49	49

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very little business was done in the outside market yesterday, and such movements as there were in prices were without significance. Stocks were bid up a little or offered down a little, with final prices showing but few variations of importance. The holiday spirit pervaded the market, and more thought was given to it than to trading.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER.—Circulars have been mailed to the stockholders of the White Knob Copper Company announcing a special meeting to be held Jan. 6 for the purpose of acting upon a plan to increase the number of shares of stock and to issue debenture bonds. It is proposed to reduce the par value of the stock from $100 to $10, to authorize the issue of $500,000 6 per cent. ten-year sinking fund gold debentures, and to provide for $500,000 of stock to be used to retire at the rate of one bond for eighty shares the debenture bonds, which are made convertible into stock on any interest day after April 1, 1904, at the option of the holder of the debentures. The effect of these changes as far as the stock is concerned will be a reduction from $15,000,000 to $2,000,000. The bonds are to be offered at par to the stockholders in proportion to their holdings of stock. The purpose of the issue of bonds is to reimburse the company for funds expended during the last six months in carrying on developing work at the mine, and to provide additional working capital.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
75	American Can pf.	45½	45½	45½
4	American Tobacco	325	325	325
4,620	Bay State Gas	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
4	Brooklyn City R. R.	244	244	244
100	Central Foundry	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
200	Daly-West	40	40	40
200	Electro-Pneumatic	¾	¾	¾
1	Empire Steel	13	13	13
1,500	Greene Con. Copper	25	24⅝	24⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	6½	6½	6½
210	Int. Mercan. Marine	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
100	Int. Mercan. Mar. pf.	46	46	46
300	Manhattan Transit	4½	4½	4¾
7,000	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30	National Enameling	34	34	34
100	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp.	6¼	6¼	6¼
6,200	Northern Securities	110½	109¼	110¼
600	Now Orleans Ry.	14	13⅞	13⅞
25	Otis Elevator pf.	98	98	98
32	Standard Oil	690	688	688
20	Union Typewriter	124	123	124
100	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	126	126	126
200	Universal Tobacco	2	2	2
355	White Knob Copper	10	8½	8½

*Less than 100 shares. †Seller, 30 flat.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Bufalo Gas 5s	77	77	77
10,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s.	85½	85⅜	83⅜
1,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	79	79	79
2,000	†Union Ferry 5s	97	96	96
41,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s.	84⅜	84½	84½

†Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote	53½	55	53½	55
American Chicle	120	127	120	127
American Chicle pf.	91	95	91	95
Amer. Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Malting 6s	96½	97½	96	98
Amer. Tobacco	290	325	290	325
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf.	93	102	93	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4½	5	4¾	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	21½	23½	22½	23
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	77	78½	77	78½
Bamberger De Lamar	9	9½	9	9¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	117	115	117
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108½	111	108½	111
British Columbia Copper	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	2½	2¾	2¾	3¼
Central Foundry pf.	15	17	15	15
Central Foundry 6s	60	67	60	67
Compressed Air	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire	½	2	½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	10	..	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	..	14	..	14
Distillers Securities	75	76½	75	76
Dom. Securities	15	25	15	25
Electric Boat	23	30	23	30
Electric Boat pf.	37	40	37	40
Electric Lead Reduction	3	3½	3	3½
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	3½	4	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	3½	4¼	3½	4½
Electric Vehicle pf.	8½	10	9	10
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf.	43½	46	43	46
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Hall Signal	115	125	115	120
Havana Tobacco	41½	43	41½	43
Havana Tobacco pf.	62	66	62	66
Houston Oil	..	12	..	14
Houston Oil pf.	..	65	..	65
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	107	111	108	109¼
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	107	110	108	110
Inter. Mercantile Marine	13¾	14½	13⅞	14
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	44	47½	43⅞	45
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs.	..	100	..	103
International Salt	9¾	10½	9¾	10½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6⅛
National Enameling	32	34	32½	34
National Enameling pf.	80	90	80	90
New England Trans.	3-16	5-16	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	164	165	161	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	43	40	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	78	75	78
N. Y. Trans	9½	10½	9½	10½
Otis Elevator	40¼	41	40¼	41
Otis Elevator pf.	98	100	98	100
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	3	4	3	4
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	24½	27	24½	27
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts., Lisbon & West	22	25	21	25
Royal Baking P. pf.	101	104	101	104
Safety Car Heating	160	167	160	167
Seaboard Air Line	23	26	25¼	26
Seaboard Air Line pf.	42	43	42⅝	42⅞
Simpson-Crawford	21	25	21	25
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
Standard Coupler	37	40	37	40
Standard Coupler pf.	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	6	8	7	8½
Standard Milling pf.	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 5s	76	79	76	79
Storage Power	⅝	1	⅝	1
Tennessee Copper	17½	18	17½	18
Trenton Potteries	21½	25	21½	25
Trenton Potteries deb.	65	70	65	70
Trenton Pot. pf. (new)	85	90	88	92
Tubular Dispatch	1½	..	1½	..
Tubular Dispatch 5s	..	55	..	55
Union Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	123	125	121	125
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	122	125	120	125
United Box Board	7½	8½	7½	8½
United Box Board pf.	51	52	51	52
United Copper	27	30	27	30
U. S. Cotton Duck	5	8½	5	8½
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	22	..	22
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	..	58	..	58
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	70	88	70	88
U. S. Steel, new 5s, w. i.	94	96	94	96½
Universal Tobacco	1½	3	3	4
Universal Tobacco pf.	5	10	..	15
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	33½	35	33½	35
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s.	70	70½	70	70½
Virginia & Southwestern.	15	..	15	..
Vir. & Southw. 5s	97	100	98	100

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	244	246	245	247
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	85	52	85	86
Central Park, N. & E.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Cent. P., N. & E. R.	67¼	68	67¼	68
Con. Traction 5s.	107	107¾	107	107¾
Consolidated Car. Railroad	400	415	400	415
Eighth Av. Railroad	110	113	110	112
42d St., M. St. N. Av.	98	100	98	100
44th St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	94	97	94	97
Jersey City H. & P.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey City H. & P. 4s.	77	78	77	78
Nassau Electric 5s.	82	85	82	85
New Orleans Rys. pf.	47	50	46	50
New Orleans Rys. 4½s.	78	79	78	79
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	29½	30½	29½	30½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s.	84	84½	84	84½
St. Louis Transit	26½	27¼	26½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,320	Amal. Copper	58¼	59¼	57⅞	59¼
10	Am. Car & Fd.	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Am. Locomotive	27½	27½	27½	27½
40	Amer. Ice	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅜
3,640	Amer. Sugar	126⅜	128¾	126⅜	128½
3,400	A., T. & S. F.	82½	82⅞	82½	82⅝
30	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅝
820	Balt. & Ohio	97¼	97⅝	96⅞	97⅝
19,000	Brk. Rap. Trns.	63⅛	69¼	64⅞	69
450	Con. Pac.	120	130	128⅝	130
70	Ches. & Ohio	46⅛	46½	46⅛	46½
170	Chi. Gt. West.	24¼	24½	24	24⅜
10,420	C., M. & St. P.	175	176¼	174½	176¼
10	Col. Fuel & I.	70½	72½	70½	70½
3,520	Erie	34½	34⅝	33⅝	34½
90	Illinois Central	144	144½	143⅞	144
390	Louis. & Nash.	123	124⅜	122½	124
3,450	Manhattan	145¼	147⅜	145⅛	147⅛
280	Met. Street	137¼	139⅛	136⅞	138⅝
60	Mo., K. & T.	25	25½	25	25½
6,980	Mo. Pacific	103⅜	106½	103	106¼
350	N. Y. Central	151¼	151½	151	151¼
340	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	30	29½	30
90	Norf. & West.	70¾	70⅞	70⅝	70¾
240	Pennsylvania	154	154	153¼	154
20	People's Gas	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
11,540	Reading	63½	64	63	64
1,390	Rock Island	42⅝	43¼	41⅞	43½
4,450	Southern Pac.	63	63⅞	62⅝	63¾
290	Southern Ry.	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32½
90	Tenn. C. & I.	56	56½	55¾	56½
870	Texas Pacific	39½	39½	38⅝	39½
7,770	Union Pacific	98⅜	99¾	97⅝	98⅝
100	U. S. Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
7,600	U. S. Steel	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	84	83⅝	83⅞
90	Wabash	27½	28¼	27⅝	28⅛
170	Wabash pf.	41¼	42	41¼	41⅞
100	West. Union	87½	88¾	87½	88¾

101,850

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞
82	Consolidated Ice	11	10¾	10¾
115	Crucible Steel	19	19	19
125	Crucible Steel pf.	84	83⅞	83⅞
40	Fireproofing	25½	25½	25½
60	Fireproofing pf.	36⅜	36½	36½
150	Pittsburg Coal	28⅜	28¼	28¼
140	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	86⅞	86⅞
200	United States Steel	34½	34½	34½
142	United States Steel pf.	84½	83¾	84
140	Westinghouse Air Brake	176	176	176
10	Westinghouse Elec.	100	100	100
100	Window Glass	51½	51½	51½
57	Window Glass pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
25	U. S. National Bank	140	140	140

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Dec.	$36,635	$30,889	$35,086
From July 1	897,750	895,533	813,741
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
24 week Dec.	235,197	207,627	205,410
From July 1	5,634,132	5,137,538	4,731,425
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
1st week Dec.	10,511	7,846	.....
From July 1	202,126	229,413	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,338
3d week Dec.	401,972	349,276	372,721
From July 1	10,302,808	9,410,811	8,605,096

A LOAN FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The Directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company met here to-day, and after the meeting announced that the company had effected a loan of $3,500,000.

The announcement was made through Theodore S. Search of this city, Vice President and Treasurer of the company, and was as follows: "Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Speyer & Co. of New York and Associated Banks and Trust Companies of Philadelphia for the loan.

"Provision has been made for proper representation of the banking interests of New York and Philadelphia in the Board of Directors."

Bank of Mount Vernon Sold.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The Bank of Mount Vernon has been sold to a number of business men of this place, among whom are A. A. Lisman, Dr. Archibald M. Campbell, John T. Wintjen, and Mark C. Stiles, who, it is said, have a controlling interest in the new purchase. It is alleged that the price paid for the stock was $705 per share. The new purchasers will meet next week, and will elect a Board of Directors, and they will then apply to the State for a charter to operate as a trust company.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...3:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:15	Gov. Isl'd...4:47	H. Gate...12:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4:44	Gov. Isl'd...5:11	H. Gate...12:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hilary, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 26.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston via Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uraguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland	.....	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street Corner Sold.

Deal on East Twenty-first Street—Buyer for New Dwelling on West 105th Street—Other Items.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for the Marshall O. Roberts estate the plot at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 102.2 by 100. It is understood that the buyer will improve the property.

J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Albert Bard to H. N. Baruch the new five-story American basement dwelling 303 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, on lot 19 by 100.

Frank E. Smith has sold for Mrs. Mary C. Roberts 23 and 25 East Twenty-first Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

H. Cammann & Co. have sold for the various owners 473 Park Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 74, together with the similar dwellings 104 and 106 East Fifty-eighth Street, each 18 by 82.5. These parcels form an "L" around the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and are said to have been bought by an owner of adjoining property.

The Union Trust Company has sold the three-story dwelling 57 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 100.8.

The Municipal Realty Company has bought 144 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17 by 100.5.

The Prudential Real Estate Corporation, of which Charles E. Durossi is President, has sold the three-story dwelling 214 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 86, to the Nazareth Mission.

L. Satzman and P. Brown have sold for H. Shwizer to a Mrs. Reiss, for about $7,000, the six-story tenement at the northwest corner of Stanton and Attorney Streets, 34 by 65.6, the buyer giving in part payment, at about $27,500, the five-story triple flat 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Dr. H. W. Schlesinger has bought 493 and 495 East Houston Street from Charles Weber, through Broker J. Rieger.

Levins & Perelman have sold 119 and 121 Cannon Street, 42 by 100, to S. Klein, a builder, who will erect on the plot a seven-story flat.

It is reported that Wolf Cohn has sold the two five-story flats 104 and 106 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

John H. Deane has sold for Edward J. Farrell to W. H. Bullwinkel the plot, 100 by 200.1 by 101 by 190.9, on the south side of Nagle Avenue, 404.5 feet west of Dyckman Street, and running through to Hilliside Avenue.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers has just issued its Manual and Diary for 1903. The book is larger and more serviceably bound than in previous years, and contains much statistical information valuable to real estate men, including synopses of the Building Code and tenement house law.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

No West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 258 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to Hugo Cohn.....$15,000

By James L. Wells.

Washington Square West, 27.6 feet north of Fourth Street, 27.6 by 91.10, four-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 42,462

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 282 and 284 Broome Street, for a six-story brick tenement with store, 46.3 by 62 by 95; H. Fine of 309 Henry Street, owner; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 312 and 314 East Eighth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 49.2 by 91.6; J. Katzman of 64 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 31 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 975 Third Avenue, for a one-story brick kitchen, 21.10 by 35; G. E. Vanderpool of 103 Gold Street, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architects; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Walton Avenue, for a two-story brick meter house, 45 by 42; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 8 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; B. Werner, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 667 to 677 Broadway, to an eight-story brick hotel; E. Higgins of 10 West Twenty-third Street, owner; J. O. Bruce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 168 South Street, to a two-story brick warehouse; Eggelson Brothers, lessees; E. Flagg of 135 Wall Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, southwest corner, to a four-story brick dwelling; I. B. Anderson of 113 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $1,200.

No. 3,371 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24 by 38; Richard Dickson of 3,389 Third Avenue, owner; Moore & Landreidel of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 9th St, 22.11x68; Isaac Sprung to Charles Seidenwerg, (mtg $18,000) ..... Omitted

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 92 ft e of 201st St, 50x95.6; Caroline Biersack to Christian Biersack 1

BARRETTO ST, 1,130, e s, 20x100; Susanna Schamuburg to Pauline Kaemmerer, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 133d St, runs n 200 to 134th St x w 100 x s 100 x w 25 x s 100 to 133d St x e 125; Sherman Av, e s, 250 ft s of Dyckman St, 100x350; Elwood St, n s, 250 ft w of Nagle St, 100x200; Edmund A. Burke to John P. Burke ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, e s, 145 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Simon Zellesmayer, (mtg $4,500) 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 224.3 ft n of 189th St, 50x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to August Garciss, Jr., quitclaim..... Nom.

DOWNING ST, 42, s s, 29x97.8x30x105.1; William McGowan to William S. Patten, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

GRAND AV, n w corner North St, 25x170.4, to Aqueduct Av x25.4x174.7; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft n of North St, 25x161.10, to Aqueduct Av, x 25.4x166.1; J. Frederick Entz to J. Romaine Brown. 1

GREENWICH ST, 538, w s, 21.4x154 to Washington St x 21.3 x155; Greenwich St, 498, Washington St, 521; Peter M. Ohmeis to P. M. Ohmeis & Co., (mtg $15,000) 1

HENRY ST, 200 and 202, 47.6x100; Julius I. Livingston to Max Kotzen, B. & S., ½ part 100

JAMES SLIP, 14, e s, 50.9 ft s of Water St, 25.4x45x25.1x45; Mary V. Mott to George Abeel 5,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 59.7 ft s of 165th St, runs w 115.6x s 125x e 140x n 59.5x n 70.1; Isabella McCormack and another to Mary S. Bowen, B. & S..... 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, begins n s of Lot 17, map of e part of property of New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb, 365 ft e of Broadway, runs n 28.11 to w s of said road x s 30.11x w 10.4; William J. Van Pelt to Mary S. Bowen, B. & S., other considerations and..... 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, plot begins n s of Lot 17, map of easterly part of land of the party of the first part, 365 ft e of Broadway, runs n 28.11x s 30.11x w 10.4; New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to William J. Van Pelt, quitclaim, all title..... Nom.

LOTS 9, 10, 12 to 17, in Block 15, and Lots 10 to 14 and 19 and 20, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; Susan E. Pollard to Marie True, all liens 100

LOTS 98 and 99, Block B, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Ernest L. Mayer to Frances Witteck, (mtg $3,600) 1

MADISON ST, 404, s s, 25x100; Michael Kwint to Nathan Kwint, ½ part, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 129, n s, 25x100; Dore Golding to Frank Hillman, (mtg $32,500,) ½ part..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 34, n s, 72.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 20x100; Jacques Ellner to Bernard Gordon, mtgs $15,000..... 100

SUBURBAN ST, s s, 35 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x100; Caroline Biersack to Christian Biersack, (mtg $3,500) 1

SUBURBAN ST, s s, 60 ft e of Briggs Av, 20x100; Caroline Biersack to Christian Biersack, (mtg $5,000) 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,112, e s, 299.11 ft n of 190th St, 25.1x101.4x24.10x98.2; Helen M. Frere to Ella T. Mayer, mtg $4,500. 6,500

WASHINGTON AV, 1,826, e s, 129.8 ft n of 167th St, 21.120; Louis Schmidt to Adolph Reichmann, (mtg $12,500)..... 20,000

WILLIS AV, n e corner of 138th St, 25x75; Catherine Whitney to Louis Schmidt and another, (mtg $24,000) 36,000

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 63x92.11x91.9x56.11; August Kuhn to George F. Moody, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 138d St, 50x110; Leo M. Lehman to Max Marx, all liens 100

5TH AV, 1,036, e s, 106.11 ft n of 86th St, 19x102.2; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to John A. Osborne and others, mtgs $96,500 1,300

6TH ST, 307, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x90.9; Robert Vetter and others to Adolph Flisser and another, B. & S., other consideration and..... 100

6TH ST, 307 East, 25x90.9; August Finck, Executor, to Adolph Flisser and another, 19,900

11TH ST, 610 East, 25x94.9; Simon Adler and another to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

30TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John F. Watson to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $5,000)... 9,350

40TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x98.9; Edward Wilckens to Daniel Cunningham, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and... 100

40TH ST, 226 and 228 East, 50x98.9; Martin H. Kempner to Edward Wilckens, B and S, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

49TH ST, 151 West, 20.10x100.5; Ella S. Conkling to Alexander Finelite, (mtgs $27,000,) 1,000

54TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Sophie Biey to George Biey, (mtg $7,000) 1

68TH ST, 309 East, 20x75.3; William C. Muller and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and others, mtgs $6,000..... Nom.

61ST ST, 211 to 217, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Daniel Cunningham to Elias Kempner and another, other consideration and 100

62D ST, s s, 173.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.5; Hermann Thomas to Lawrence B. Ellipman and another, mtgs $14,000..... 100

70TH ST, s s, 240.5 ft w of 3d Av, 19.9x100.5; Mary Walsemann to Realty Finance Company, (mtg $5,000,) other considerations and..... 100

71ST ST, n s, 17 ft e of West End Av, 16x92.2; Charles F. Woodward to Harriet Nutby, B & S, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, strip 0.2x102.2; James Thomson to Edward Wilckens, quitclaim..... Nom.

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, strip 0.2x102.2; Edward Wilckens to Elias Kempner ..... Nom.

83D ST, 219 and 221, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 49.9x102.2; Elias Kempner to Daniel Cunningham, (mtg $50,000)... 100

98TH ST, n s, 573.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49.8x100.11; Celia C. Rogers to Jacob Levy and another, mtgs $38,000,. Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.11; Francis Speir, Jr., to the State Realty and Mortgage Company 100

111TH ST, 36, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 14x100.11; Louis Russell to Betsy Solomon, mtg $16,000..... Nom.

130TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Katy Bloodgood to William H. Payne, (mtg $7,000) 1

131ST ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Robert M. Silverman to Louis Russell 100

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 75x100; Peter M. Ohmeis to F. M. Ohmeis & Co. 1

141ST ST, 557 West, 24.11x100; Charles F. Woodward to Harriet Nutby, B & S, (mtg $10,000) 1

164TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 140x25; William J. Van Pelt to Mary S. Bowen, other considerations and..... 100

164TH ST, n s, 365 ft e of Broadway, 31.5 x52.7x12.10x49.3; Ferdinand Forsch to Mary S. Bowen, other consideration and. 100

164TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 140x25; New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to William J. Van Pelt..... 10,000

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBUS AV, 5; Mary J. Odell to Samuel Busick, 3 years..... 900

EAST BROADWAY, 70; Clarence R. Conger to Abraham Fine and others, 5 years..... 2,300

MAIDEN LANE, 85; Rachel Rich to Joseph B. Abbott, 4 years.....$900 and $1,200

PITT ST, 93; Philip Tenzer to Samuel Shapiro, 3 years..... 3,550

2D AV, s w corner of 10th St; Jonas Weil and another to Charles Jacobs, 3 3-12 years .....$1,380 and 1,500

2D AV, 2,130; Rosa Bennati to Henry J. Felberbaum, 2 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADIRONDACK REALTY COMPANY to Frank N. Waterman; Lots 22 and 23, map of the property at City Island by William Scofield, with strip in Prospect St, 16.6x98 to be kept open as a road on s s of premises from Main St to w s of City Island; also Prospect St, s s, 117.6 ft e of Main shore of City Island, runs s 110x w 84.8x n — to st x e 117.6, 3 years, 6 per cent..... $6,500

BOWEN, Mary S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 200 ft e of 165th St to 164th St, 1 year.. 37,500

BROWN, Rosa, to Realty Mortgage Company; 45th St, s s, 210 ft w of 6th Av, (prior mortgage $147,500,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BROWN, Rosa, to Long Acre Realty Company; 45th St, s s, 210 ft w of 6th Av, prior mortgages $157,500 5,000

BURKE, Edmund A., to Martin Burke; Broadway, n w corner of 133d St; also Sherman Av, e s, 250 ft s of Dyckman St; also Elwood St, n s, 250 ft w of Nagle St, all title, due Feb. 24, 1905.... 1,000

COOK, Anne A., and another to George Chapman; Greenwich St, 214, prior mortgage —, demand..... 1,000

DANIELS, John L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Centre St, 202 and 204; also Hester St, 213 and 215, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 100,000

DAVY, Martha, to Anton Mueller; 158th St, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, prior mortgage $4,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

DAVY, Martha, to George F. Gifford, 158th St, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 4,000

ECKERSON, Sophia, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, e s, 89.5 ft n of 57th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

FLISSER, Adolph, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

GORDON, Bernard, to Jacques Ellner; Stanton St, 34, prior mortgage $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GRUNER, Engelbert, to German Savings Bank; 34th St, 345 to 349 East, (three mortgages,) 1 year, 4 per cent., each.... 8,000

KLING, Charles, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 85th St, 419 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

LEEDS, Louise H., to William P. Beaver; 65th St, n s, 167 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 150,000

LIEBESKIND, Leon A., to Max Borck; 19th St, 49 West; prior mortgage, $30,000; due April 23, 1903..... 6,000

LYNCH, Hannah, and another, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 21st St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, prior mortgage —, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

MOODY, George F., to East River Savings Institution, 3d Av, n w corner of 148th St, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 2,500

NORDEU, William F., and wife to James Taylor; White Plains Road, s w corner of Reiss Place, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

OCHSE, Maria, to Bank for Savings; Hester St, 211, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

OCHSE, Maria, to Anna Ochse; Hester St, 211, prior mortgage $8,000, due July 20, 1903, 4 per cent..... 5,000

OCHSE, Maria, to Elizabeth Ochse; Hester St, 211, prior mortgage $8,000, due July 20, 1903, 4 per cent..... 5,000

OHAYON, Abraham, to David J. Benoliel; 62d St, 244 West, 1 year..... 6,000

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and others to David Gordon; 11th St, 218 and 220 East, prior mortgage $53,000, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PROVER, Morris, to Mary P. Mitchell and another; Tremont Av, s s, 195.9 ft w of Prospect Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

PRUDENTIAL REAL ESTATE CORPORATION to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 36th St, n s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

PRUDENTIAL REAL ESTATE CORPORATION to Ida Campion and others; 30th St, n s, 475 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RATHBUN, William L., to Charles P. Curtiss; Madison Av, e s, 19 ft s of 127th St, installments, notes..... 900

REICHMAN, Adolph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, 1,826, due Dec 10, 1907, 4½ per cent.. 10,000

ROBERTSON, John, and another, to Katherine Bissell; St. Nicholas Terrace, 8, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

SCHATTMANN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; Great Jones St, 30, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHMIDT, Louis, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Willis Av, n e corner of 136th St, due Dec. 17, 1903, 4½ per cent. 20,000

SEIDENBERG, Charles, to Sigmund Cohn; Avenue C, n e corner of 9th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

STARSCH, George, to North River Savings Bank; 1st Av, n corner 63d St, prior mortgage, $12,500, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,500

STATE REALTY AND MORTGAGE COMPANY to Francis Speir, Jr.; 111th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 50,000

STATE REALTY AND MORTGAGE Company to Elizabeth Wilson; 111th St, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years. 30,000

WALLACE, Ruth A. and another, to President and Directors of Manhattan Company; 12th Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 59th St, due Jan. 23, 1903, 6 per cent..... 15,000

WHISTEN, Stephen A., to Estelle W. Finer; 142d St, 241 West, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

ZELLERMAYER, Simon, to William C. Bergen; Clinton Av, e s, 145 ft s of 179th St, installments 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Bank for Savings, 3 assignments $79,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to the State Bank, assigns 5 mortgages..... 1

GOULD, Elgin R. L., as Chamberlain, to Flora Woglom and another, executors and trustees 1,500

HAAS, Anna L., to Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 20,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to George A. Muller and another, 2 assignments 25,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank 1

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURity Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company 12,000

O'CONNOR, Thomas D., to Marianne O'Gorman 11,000

O'GORMAN, Marianne, to Gibson Putsel. 11,446

PICKEN, John A., and others, executors, to William H. Picken; assigns 2 mortgages 1

PICKEN, John A., and others, executors, to George F. Picken 1

REALTY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Mortgage Company 5,000

STANTON, Henry, and another to City Real Estate Company 30,633

STANTON, Henry, and others to G. Smith Stanton, 2 assignments 1

STEVENS, Henry E., Jr., to Charles A. Sackett 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel. 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 170; J. A. Toscain & Co. against Guardian Trust Company, owner; Union Bronze and Equipment Company, contractor $292

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 105th St, n e corner, 100x100; Kertscher & Co. against Joseph A. Farley, owner and contractor. 1,700

38TH ST, 166 East; Hafers Iron Works against Mary C. Thompson, owner; William Winberg, contractor..... 265

58TH ST and 8th Av, n w corner, 220.6x 40.8x irregular; George F. Moore against Albert Feate and another, owners; Bricklemaier, Stephens & Co., contractors 35

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; George F. Moore against the Ten Associates and another, owners; Bricklemaier, Stephens & Co., contractors..... 250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY and 149th St, s w corner, 99.11x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with Columbian Realty Company 100,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, w s, 56 ft n of 181st St, 75x100; Robert Plunkett on Mrs. Helen A. Pierce to J. L. Mott Iron Works..... 383

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 33.7 ft n of Kelly St, 76.6x110x irregular; John Rieces and another against Abraham Jungman and another, Dec. 22, 1902.... 445

76TH ST, 416 East; Charles H. Hoffman against Antoinette Rabe and another, Nov. 3, 1902..... 575

Lis Pendens.

CITY ISLAND, lot bounded on n by land of John L. Cooper, on e by land of the heirs of Samuel Bowne, deceased; on s by land of Margaret Herring, on w by the Narrows, being 60x250, and Minneford Av, w s, Lot 763, Map 651, City Island; Clara H. Stringham against William Stringham, individually and executor, and another, (partition, &c.;) attorney, M. J. Early.

GARDEN ST, n s, 365.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Mary Plunkett against Elizabeth C. Gelsbach, individually and as executrix, and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

JAMES SLIP, 12; City of New York against Mary Frazer and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

LOTS 634, 635, 636, and 637, Earnscliffe Place, w s, and n s of Grenada Place, map of property of George F. and Henry P. Opdyke, adjoining New York City private park, excepting part taken for public parkway, and other property in Kings and Ulster Counties; L. Walter Sammis against Charlotte E. H. Sammis, individually and as administratrix, and another, (amended partition;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

MANHATTAN ST, n e s, 100 ft w of Bloomingdale Road, runs n e 200.2 to Lawrence St x n w 21.6 x s w 200.6 to 11th Av x e to Manhattan St x s e 47.3 to the beginning; Broadway Land Co. s s of 129th St, runs s 181.4 x n e 200.6 to Lawrence St x n w 116.10 to the s s of 129th St x w 14.11 x s w to the beginning; 110th St, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100.11; Eastern Boulevard at intersection of Middletown Road, runs n 100 to land of Conrad Burg x w to the land of Frederick Baxter x s to road to Westchester x e to the beginning; Lots 205 to 212, one of the Plots of C 3, partition map of William Adee, and East Chester Road and Pelham Parkway, being about 25 acres, owned by Anna W. Ferris of the premises conveyed to Claiborne Ferris by Elijah Heady and another, excepting part taken for Bronx and Pelham Parkway, 300 ft wide and 1,800 long; Julius F. Culver against John Culver and another, (partition;) attorney, I. Washburn.

PEARL and Elm Sts, n w corner, 25x100; Lambert S. Quackenbush against Abraham Quackenbush and another, (partition;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

97TH AV and 205th St, s e corner, 124.11x100; John Cone and another, executors, against Bridget Whisten and another, individually and as administrators, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Potter & Miner.

10TH ST, n s, 166.2 ft e of 6th Av, 21.11x94.10, and 56th St, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 60x100.5; Charles B. Paul against Mary A. Cruger and another, (action to declare void two conveyances;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

31ST ST, 443 West, rear; City of New York against Rebecca Greacen and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

33D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 60x98.9; Henry B. Closson and another, trustees, against Theophilus Gilman, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Parsons.

37TH ST, 313 to 321 West; Louis H. G. Dithoff against Emily A. Long, (action to declare lien;) attorney, A. J. Graefte.

52D ST, n s, 170.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Edward B. Willets, executor, against Frank J. Walgering and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

76TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Isaac Moritz against Antoinette Rabae and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. A. McDuffie.

122D ST, s s, 352 ft w of 7th Av, 102x100.11, three actions; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Margaret C. MacAllister and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

131ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Francis C. Huntington, trustee, against John A. Picken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Rhinelander.

165TH ST and Tinton Av, s w corner, 89.10x90; Helene Tremberger against Evander Crossman and another, (partition;) attorneys, Langbein & Langbein.

204TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Villa Av, 25x80.11; Daniel Bohan and another against Edward Williams and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. A. Speer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MERRITT & LOCKWOOD.—Schedules in the assignment of Merritt & Lockwood, incorporated electrical contractors at 54 West Twenty-eighth Street, show liabilities $4,001, nominal assets $2,990, and actual assets $1,649.

COLONIAL CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett is in charge of the place of business of the Colonial Confectionery Manufacturing Company, at 62 Vesey Street, on an execution for $10,288 in favor of John Mulholland, a money lender, for money advanced to the company. The company was incorporated on Oct. 26, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RILEY & ROLLESTON.—Alfred S. Riley and Joseph J. Rolleston, who composed the firm of Riley & Rolleston, dealers in jewelry, formerly at 19 Maiden Lane, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,152, to four creditors, and no assets. The debts were contracted three years ago.

MARCUS & LEVY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Marcus & Levy, manufacturers of clothing at 47 Great Jones Street, show liabilities of $2,758 and nominal assets of $1,041, consisting of stock, $1,600; fixtures, $250; accounts, $83, and cash, $68. Leon Levy has individual debts of $900 for borrowed money.

LOUIS GOLDSMITH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Goldsmith by Jacob Macher, a creditor for $500, for goods sold to him between Oct. 29 and Dec. 4. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Dec. 23 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. The business and address of Mr. Goldsmith were not given in the petition, but it is said that he is a jeweler.

SAMUEL BLAIR MCLIN.—Samuel Blair McLin, theatrical manager of 1,440 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,785 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city from 1898 to 1902. He owes for printing $500; scenery, $500; board, $340; doctor's bill, $300; tailors, $125; merchandise, $100, and the balance for salaries to twenty-five actors and actresses. Among them are Frank Mordaunt, $500; Carlotta Neilson, $500; Agnes Roseland, $500; Mary Hampton, $300; Leighton Lee, $200; Walter Murphy, $200; Paul Cazino, $175, and E. Hayden Curren, $100.

HARRIET E. BURKE.—Harriet E. Burke, hatter at 10 Park Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,395, of which $3,787 are secured, and nominal assets $6,984. The assets consist of stock $1,800, fixtures $100, accounts $84, and her dwelling house, 61 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, valued at $5,000, mortgaged for $3,250. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert A. Inch receiver of the assets. She is the widow of William L. Burke, who established the business thirty years ago, and she has carried it on since 1891. She was formerly at 141 Fulton Street, and recently removed to 10 Park Place. The trouble is attributed to dull trade.

FERRE CASE ATTACHMENT.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an attachment against Helen Ferre of 12 East Forty-seventh Street for $1,800 in favor of Syria W. Matthewson, Jr., on a claim for money received as manager of a boarding house at 12 and 14 East Forty-seventh Street, which, it is alleged, she converted to her own use. Mr. Matthewson claimed that he is the lessee of the house at a rental of $5,200 a year, and the furniture is valued at $4,000; that Mrs. Ferre was employed by him as a clerk to manage the place for him from Aug. 1, 1901, to Dec. 16, 1902, when she was discharged.

It was alleged that she had kept $1,800 which she had received from the boarders, which money she said she had placed in a safe deposit box. Her affairs were aired in the Yorkville Police Court a few days ago at the instance of Daniel M. Fisher, who had been in the house as a representative of Mr. Matthewson.

The Wilsons Fail.

Elbert C. Wilson, for a number of years one of the most prominent hotel men and caterers in Brooklyn, and who built the Wilson Building, on Fulton and Pierrepont Streets, now the Hotel Argyle, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Brooklyn. Accompanying his petition was one filed by his wife, Elizabeth S. Wilson, who was associated with him in business. The liabilities of the two amount to $63,-698.35. The assets are nominal and amount to $100.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 24, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Albert J., Jr.—E. Charles and another 66

BUZBY, Winslow E.—Henry C. Squires & Son 57

BUZBY, Winslow E.—H. C. Squires and another 547

BOYCE, George W., & Jacob Sehl—J. Biener 1,616

BUTLER, James N.—City of New York.. 70

BARTLETT, William C.—W. W. Moore & another 1,030

BEGG, John J.—C. Welde, Commissioner. 110

BRODIL, Charles A.—C. Welde, Commissioner 110

BRENNAN, Teressa.—New York Co-Operative Building and Loan Association..... 1,620

CONDIT, John, James Pratt, and Charles Fuller—J. W. Crayhurst 50

CORBETT, Agnes A.—M. T. Brantingham, costs 100

CLARK, Selina—F. L. McAfee 210

COOK, Henry D.—City of New York..... 147

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Wheat, No. 2 red	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed	..
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	..
Beef, hams	..
Tallow, prime	..
Pork, mess	..
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	..
Lard, prime	..
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

Quotations not given are due to adjournment of markets for the holidays.

COTTON.—Operations on the Cotton Exchange were moderate. The market opened quiet and steady at unchanged prices, rallied a point or two and then eased off 3@4 points, only to turn steadier again, and close very steady at a net loss of 2 points to a net rise of 3 points. The influences at work on the market were first bearish and then bullish; the early tables were unsatisfactory; early indications as to the receipts for the day were under the mark, and the local congress started an incipient raid in the absence of public support. Later, however, public support became something of a factor, following advices pointing to an unsatisfactory showing by the week-end figures and tending to strengthen statistics through large exports and large home consumption. The total transactions of the day were estimated at 50,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.75c for middling upland and 9c for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 8¼c; sales, 1,000 bales. Mobile, unchanged at 8¼c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah, unchanged at 8¼c; Wilmington, unchanged at 8¼c; Norfolk, unchanged at 8 5-16c; sales, 157 bales. Baltimore, unchanged at 8½c; Augusta, unchanged at 8¾c; sales, 678 bales. St. Louis, unchanged at 8¼c; sales, 120 bales. Estimated receipts at New Orleans are 14,000 to 16,000 bales, as compared with 11,052 bales actual last week and 6,311 bales for the same day a year ago. At Houston, 9,500 to 10,500 bales are expected, compared with 4,010 bales actual last week and 7,680 bales a year ago. Galve

STAR ATHLETES FOR THE GARDEN GAMES.

The entries for the games at the Garden on next Saturday night under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association have already been sent to the handicapper and a list of the scratch and honor men is: Arthur F. Duffey of Georgetown University, holder of the world's record of 0:06 2-5 for the sixty yards, is on the scratch in this event; Frank Rickert, New York Athletic Club, with 4 feet, and Fritel, with 6 feet, are the back markers; Ashley of the Pastimes, with 18 yards, has the post of honor in the 300-yard handicap; Seitz of Georgetown is on the 20-yard mark; Brennan, Xavier Athletic Association; Finley, National Athletic Club, and Block, New West Side Athletic Club, have each 22 yards; Christoffers, St. George Athletic Club, is the back marker in the 440 with 18 yards; Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, has 22 yards, and White, Forty-seventh Regiment Athletic Association, is given the limit of 32 yards; Humphrey, Xavier Athletic Association, is allowed 48 yards in the 600-yard handicap; Christoffers is again on the back mark with 22 yards; ten men have the limit, of 50 yards in the 880-yard event; Valentine is honor man, with 18 yards, and Sidney Curtis, National Athletic Club, formerly of Harvard, has 32 yards; Edward P. Carr is virtually scratch man in the mile, with 20 yards; the back markers are: Riley, Xavier Athletic Association, with 45 yards; Soutar with 50; Wood, Syracuse Young Men's Christian Association, and Monsees, Brooklyn Central Young Men's Christian Association, with 75 yards; S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Club, champion of England, is on scratch in the high jump; he allows Price, St. George Athletic Club, 4 inches; Cotter, Star Athletic Club, 4 inches.

In the scratch events over fifty-five have entered the fifty-yard novice; eleven toe the mark in the three-mile run, and there are ten men to compete in the hop, step, and jump.

Lacrosse Leagues to Unite.

When the Interuniversity Lacrosse Association holds its annual meeting in this city on Monday, it is likely that steps will be taken to amalgamate the league with the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association: In the latter association are Lehigh, Swarthmore, Hobart, Stevens, Johns Hopkins, and the College of the City of New York, and in the Intervarsity League are Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania.

The managers of several of these teams are of the belief that it would be for the best interests of college lacrosse to unite the two leagues. This they believe would promote popular interest in the sport and do away with that rivalry which now tends to divide the popularity of the sport. The Interuniversity League is especially anxious for the union of the two associations, believing that a league of ten teams instead of four would greatly stimulate the sport. Columbia and Cornell avowedly favor the plan, but Harvard is said to oppose it. Pennsylvania, though it has yet said nothing, is supposed to be for the idea.

When the Interuniversity Association meets officers and graduate directors will be selected, and a number of changes will be made in the playing rules and a Schedule Committee appointed.

To Amend New Jersey's Game Laws.

During the coming session of the New Jersey Legislature an earnest effort will be made to have the game laws of the State of New Jersey amended so as to make the general open season for game extend from Oct. 25 to Dec. 25, instead of from Nov. 10 to Dec. 31, and also to make July a closed month for woodcock.

A well-attended meeting of the Totowa Rod and Gun Club was held at Paterson on Monday night, at which there was a long discussion on the prohibition of the distribution of fish and game by the State Commissioners among the owners of private lands where the general public is not allowed to hunt or fish. There also were several speeches made in reference to the better and stricter enforcement of the game laws throughout the State.

It was the general sense of the meeting that an injustice was being done to the general public and the sportsmen of the State in having the owners of private lands receive quail or trout from the State Commission which were paid for out of public funds, and then have the public prohibited from hunting on their grounds.

Yale Basket Ball Trip Off.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. Dec. 24.—The proposed Christmas trip of the Yale basket ball team to Western Pennsylvania has been given up on account of the cancellation of several games which were to have been played in and near Pittsburg. The Yale team will probably play a game with a Philadelphia team on Jan. 2.

Surrogate Notices.

BOOTH, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated December 3d, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOOTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lockwood & Hill, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New York, 10th day of December, 1902. ROBERT G. MITCHELL, Executor. LOCKWOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Executor, 115 Broadway, New York City. d11-1aw6mTh

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902. GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-1aw6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902. ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. CLYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-1aw6mTh

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Frank Harvey Field, 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1902. CATHERINE C. O'BRIEN, Administratrix. FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. Remington, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1903.

MARIA H. REMINGTON, Executrix.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

RITZ, FRIEDRICH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Friedrich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902.
ALBERT GOETTMANN, Executor.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Executor, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 31 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 1:15; Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 26½ via M.C.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. to Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston 10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
†7:10 AM—For intermediate points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City-P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (x5:30, Lakewood only). Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25 †7:00, †8:00, †9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †2:40, *5:00, *7 00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—

†8:30 *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †2:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices. Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 125 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 880 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
Pittsburg Limited	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:25pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto	†11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 349 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Stm. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Stm. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 23 E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only, at 4:30 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence. First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of PETER HARPER, bankrupt.

Take notice that, by order of the Trustee herein, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large number of outstanding accounts for groceries, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the office of Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, at 4 P. M.

M. LINN BRUCE, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

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BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
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Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
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*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM †Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM

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The

STATE TAKES UP CROWDED CAR NUISANCE

Railroad Commissioners to Hold a Public Hearing.

CONFERENCE AT CITY HALL

President Cantor Told by Railway Officials That They Are Ready to Consider Relief Measures—The Lawyers' Committee.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners took a hand yesterday in the agitation carried on by the Merchants' Association and others for the improvement of traffic facilities on the surface and elevated railroads. President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan also came into the foreground, and issued the following statement of the proceedings at a conference held in the City Hall yesterday:

The conference arranged by President Cantor between the representatives of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, the Interurban Street Railway, and himself took place at his office at 3 o'clock and was attended by Henry H. Vreeland, President, and Oren Root, Jr., General Manager, of the Interurban Railway Company; Alfred Skitt, Vice President, and Superintendent of Transportation Smith of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and Wisner Martin, engineer in charge of subsurface structures of this city.

The representatives of the corporations expressed a willingness to confer generally on all of the propositions affecting the present conditions of elevated and surface railroad travel in his borough, and to consider any measures or take any steps that were necessary in order to bring about a change in these conditions. They were fully prepared to discuss every branch and feature of local transportation.

Since this conference was called the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, acting upon the request of organizations and citizens generally, has fixed a public hearing for next Tuesday at 10 A. M. in the City Hall. Mr. Cantor therefore thought that, inasmuch as the State authority had been appealed to, the conference had better be deferred until after the hearing.

The officers of the companies present expressed a willingness to comply with any reasonable requirements that may be made upon them by the local authorities.

Mr. Cantor said he regretted that the State Railroad Commission had been appealed to, as it would have been better in his judgment to have these questions determined by the municipality, as it was better qualified to judge of present intolerable conditions and the measures necessary to relieve them.

Secretary Mead of the Merchants' Association Committee on Franchises and Transportation will go to Albany to-morrow morning to hold a conference with the State Railroad Commission preliminary to the public hearing, to be held in the Aldermanic Chamber in New York on Tuesday.

Many lawyers have accepted the invitation of the Merchants' Association to serve on the Committee of Legal Advisers. A meeting of the following attorneys, all of whom have accepted, has been called for Saturday at 2 P. M., in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in the New York Life Building, for purposes of organization and formulating a plan of action:

Theron G. Strong, William C. Breed of Breed & Abbott, Antonio Knauth of Briesen & Knauth, Bert Hanson of Goodale, Hanson & Price, Charles R. Carruth of Carruth, Stein & Carruth, Eugene E. Spiegelberg, Edward R. Finch of Finch & Coleman, Francis X. Butler of Knabe & Butler, Livingston Rutherford of Gasquet, Rutherford & Putnam, Leopold Leo of Leo, Orr, Blaunt & Newcomb, Arthur W. Barber of Forbes & Haviland, Harcourt Bull of Davenport & Bull, William H. Shepard of Shepard & Prentiss, Robert W. Thompson, Jr., of Thompson & Hazzard, Dallas Flannagan, John S. Montgomery, Herbert G. Whipple, Clarence De W. Rogers of Holden, Safford & Rogers, Joseph L. Delafield, James Eugene Walsh, Roswell S. Nichols of Redding, Kiddle & Greeley, Stephen W. Collins, Frederick B. Campbell, Charles W. Coleman, Philip B. Adams, George E. Morse of Kenneson, Cralin, Emley & Rubino, Louis Stucke of Stucke & Andrews, Bela D. Eisler of Goeller, Shaffer & Eisler, Aaron J. Conlon, Ellis B. Southworth, Mark H. Ellison, H. T. Terry, Frank L. Loughran, Addison Allen, James F. McNaboe, Theodore N. Ripson, Samuel S. Watson, William Henry Gardiner, Luke J. Le Rolle, Walter P. Hayward, Joseph S. Menline, Louis A. Cuvillier, John M. Harrington, Isaac M. Aron, Crane & Baer, Seward & Dungan, and Tyndall & Barton.

Among the expressions of views received were the following:

ANTONIO KNAUTH—The third-rail system has been in successful operation in Chicago for years, and nothing but a mistaken system of economy has brought about the miserable working of this system on the elevated railroads and a good deal of the consequent discomfort

EDWARD R. FINCH—I have for a long time noticed the fact that the transportation facilities are kept limited, so that crowded to their utmost standing capacity, every hour of the day the cars may be so that the roads may be operated to procure the greatest amount of earnings at the least possible cost, with utter disregard of the rights of the public.

LIVINGSTON RUTHERFORD—For quick relief from present conditions, the following suggestions are offered: 1. Extension of the Sixth Avenue structure to the extreme lower end of the avenue, to be used as a switch for local trains, to relieve the afternoon crowding. 2. No trains to be of less than six cars. 3. All trains to be run on one-minute headway. 4. More trains. It does not appear from personal experience that the statements of the elevated and surface companies can be true when they say that they are operating all the trains and cars their roads can take care of.

ELEVATED ROAD'S PLANS.

Mr. Skitt, Answering Mayor Low, Explains Present Conditions and Tells What Is to be Done.

Vice President Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday sent the following letter to Mayor Low in answer to the letter sent by the Mayor to Mr. Skitt on Tuesday, suggesting certain improvements in the service on the elevated railroad lines, and asking why these improvements were not practicable:

"New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

"The Hon. Seth Low, Mayor of the City of New York.

"My Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Dec. 23, and take great pleasure in hastening to reply.

"I trust that you will recognize that, in addition to the extraordinary recent increase of travel upon the lines of the elevated railroad, the management has had to deal with difficulties inseparable from the transition to electrical equipment and the absence of all the advantages that will be derived from its completion.

"In respect to number of trains run, the company has endeavored to furnish enough trains for the ordinary amount of traffic, so as to provide seats for all, except in rush hours; when, of course, to do so is a physical impossibility. There have been, however, many cases in which passengers have been obliged to stand in non-rush hours, caused by the difficulty of maintaining at all times a perfectly uniform train interval under existing conditions.

"As to the question of compelling passengers to enter cars at one end and leave at the other, this could not be carried into effect without constant conflict with the traveling public, and more serious delays at stations than now exist. One of the most serious objections to this plan, for instance, would be that a passenger securing a seat in the south end of any car at Rector Street, and wishing to alight at Thirty-third Street, in the rush hour, would be compelled to push his way to the north end of the car through the crowd. This would be especially difficult by reason of the narrow aisle between the cross seats, which are such a popular feature of the trains.

"The question of side doors similar to those on cars of the Brooklyn Bridge was thoroughly considered in connection with the new equipment recently purchased. Side doors reduce the seating capacity by not less than eight seats per car, or one-sixth, in a total of forty-eight seats. The condition on the Brooklyn Bridge, being such a short haul, is not comparable to ours, and does not make the seating capacity such an important factor.

"As to the travel during the Dewey celebration, to which you refer, the Manhattan system carried on the first day, 805,000, and on the second day 836,000 passengers, under conditions with which every one in New York at the time is familiar. On Monday last the system transported, without undue delay or risk of accident, in the ordinary course of business, 931,000 passengers.

"There is a limit, however, to the number of trains which can be run north of Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, where the Sixth Avenue trains, Ninth Avenue trains, and Ninth Avenue express trains are massed on two tracks, one for local and the other for express travel. At one Hundred and Fifteenth Street, in the afternoon, these two tracks merge into one when the expresses take local tracks to deliver their passengers from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street north.

"It is impossible to stop at any one station more than forty trains per hour at one and a half minutes apart with steam, or sixty trains per hour with electricity, without congesting the service above One Hundred and Fourth Street, and giving rise to serious complaint from the large number of passengers who disembark at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, (the second most important station on the system,) One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and stations north to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. These passengers are certainly entitled to full consideration. The temporary mixed power of steam and electricity is the cause of gaps and irregularities, and also prevents the sixth car being added to all trains. Congestion is now only relieved by turning trains at intermediate terminal points above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"Our critics, in counting the number of trains passing Park Place, for instance, do not include twenty five-car trains, making 100 cars, which turn at Franklin Street in rush hours. The limiting feature of our capacity, above all, is the Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue junction. During the rush hours eighty-one trains per hour pass this point, going north only, which number cannot with safety be exceeded, and they are massed on one track at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The only means of relief is the enlargement of all trains to six cars on the main lines, and to five cars on the Fifty-eighth Street branch.

"There are now running on Sixth Avenue twenty-six trains of five cars each, which will become six-car trains, being twenty-six cars additional, and ten trains of three cars each, which will become five-car trains, being twenty cars additional, making forty-six additional cars on the Sixth Avenue line, as soon as electrical equipment is fully installed.

"On Ninth Avenue there will be changed, thirty express trains from five to six cars, twenty-four local trains from five to six cars, an addition of fifty-four cars in all on that line.

"There are running to-day on Sixth Avenue, twenty-six six-car electric trains. Eight more will be ready for operation within two weeks. Every engine that is withdrawn tends to the regularity and better speed of the service.

"On the east side lines, every train from all terminals now has six cars, and it is planned to run forty-two trains of 252 cars on Second and Third Avenues, now stopping at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, through to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in rush hours, as soon as track material ordered months ago is received and put in place.

"It is expected that, with the delivery of electrical apparatus and track material and new cars by outside builders, and with the remodeling of cars in our own shops, all the improvements outlined, which have been in hand for two years last past, will be completed by April next.

"Referring to your final question as to the number of trains during non-rush hours, in view of the facts above stated, I can assure you that, with the complete installation of electric trains, we shall be able to and will provide a service that will leave no ground, in non-rush hours, for reasonable complaint, by running, at such hours, as many trains as the public comfort and convenience may require.

"Your offer of co-operation on the part of the city authorities is highly appreciated, and I have already communicated with the Chief Engineer of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, with a view to preparing suggestions for the consideration and approval of that board. I remain, yours very truly, ALFRED SKITT,

"Vice President."

PRESIDENT VREELAND'S REPLY.

The reply of President Vreeland of the Interurban Railway Company to Mayor Low's letter was as follows:

Hon. Seth Low, Mayor:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 23d inst., and note the questions to which you request an answer.

The engineers connected with the Department of the President of the Borough of Manhattan have been in consultation with the officials of this company in the investigation of the conditions of travel in this city, and a representative of this company is to attend before the President at this office at 2 P. M. to-day in connection with the investigation which he is making.

The Board of State Railroad Commissioners have also entered upon an official investigation of the travel upon the railroads of this city, and have appointed a meeting to be held at the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall on Tuesday next at 10 A. M., and have requested this company to send a representative to that meeting. I have no doubt that this official investigation will furnish a satisfactory answer to the questions you ask. The subject matter of your questions is too broad to be discussed in the limits of an ordinary letter, but, however, should you desire a personal interview on the subject I should be glad to meet you in consultation and discuss the matter fully with you at such time as you may appoint. With great respect, I am, yours truly, H. H. VREELAND, President.

LEGAL NOTES.

THINGS ALLURING TO CHILDREN.—In an action for damages brought by the guardian of nine-year-old Annie Coleman against the Robert Graves Company, it appeared that the little girl, while poking about in a bonfire of shavings on defendant's vacant lot, in search of pieces of brass, set fire to her dress and was severely burned. Justice Nash of the Supreme Court has decided that the plaintiff cannot recover. He bases his decision on the Turntable case, (Walsh vs. Fitchburg R. R. Co., 145 N. Y., 301,) where it was held that a boy of five who was injured while playing about a turntable in a vacant lot, which was used by the public in passing from one street to another, had no right of action against the railroad company. The facts, the Court of Appeals said, did not authorize an assumption that the public had been invited to come upon the ground, and, while there was an implied license permitting the crossing, one availing himself of it was there by sufferance only. The court also held that on the facts of the case it could not be said that the railroad company either enticed or allured the plaintiff to come on its land, or was bound to exercise extra vigilance in preventing injury to children allured on its land by the turntable. "The case here," said Justice Nash, "differs from that in no material aspect. The burning of the chips or shavings thrown out from the defendant's factory, it must be assumed, was done for the purpose of properly conducting its business. While it might be apprehended that children playing upon the vacant lot of the defendant would play around the fire, and even play with the fire, and, as urged on behalf of the plaintiff, be enticed to search in the hot ashes for the pieces of brass, the setting fire to a pile of shavings on the lot was not in the nature of a trap for the unwary; a child of nine years knows that fire will burn; the little girl, as she says, was aware of this; there was fire in the ashes, and she used a stick. She did not think her dress would take fire; neither would the defendant's employe who threw out the chips and set fire to them."

***

MUTUAL AND RECIPROCAL EASEMENTS.—Henry Clifford, James A. Stryker, and Ambrose Stryker, in 1879, being then the owners of adjoining vacant property in West Fifty-first Street, covenanted among themselves, and recorded their agreement in the Register's office, that if they ever erected houses on their lots they would so construct them as to leave a certain space or court in front in the same way as houses adjoining. This open court was to remain unobstructed forever, and the covenants in regard thereto were to run with the land and to be binding on their heirs and successors forever. In an action by a plaintiff to recover what he had paid on a contract to purchase one of these lots free from all incumbrance, Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a decision in his favor. "It cannot be doubted," said the Justice, "that by this agreement Clifford and the Strykers created mutual and reciprocal easements over their respective lands that no building should ever be so erected upon any of the lots as to cover the entire lot, and if the present or future owner of any lot covered by the agreement should undertake to so build he would undoubtedly be liable to an action at the hands of any owner of either of the other lots. Assuming this agreement to be enforceable, and I see no reason why it is not, a purchaser of any lot would be deprived of the beneficial use of a considerable portion of it. It needs no argument to show that such an agreement creates an incumbrance upon the title, and that a deed of the property subject to such restrictions would not convey to plaintiff what the defendant contracted to give him."

BAER TO HELP BROOKLYN

Borough President Swanstrom Appealed for Coal.

Long Island Road to Co-operate, and May Act as Distributing Agent—Soft Coal and Christmas Freight.

While the tenement dwellers of Manhattan are being looked after in the distribution of anthracite during the present emergency, the people in Brooklyn who have to buy coal by the pail or the bushel have up to now been shifting for themselves the best way they could. For some weeks President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn has been in correspondence with representatives of the coal-carrying companies, their sales agents, and the dealers with a view to providing coal for the poor people of Brooklyn. In his efforts he has had the co-operation of President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, which has depots for coal all over the borough, and the first idea was to make some arrangement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to deliver the coal.

At the last moment Mr. Swanstrom was notified by the Pennsylvania Railroad that it could not deliver the coal at once. As a final resort Mr. Swanstrom decided to lay the matter before President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and received the following reply, which he made public yesterday:

In reply to your letter addressed to Mr. George F. Baker, I beg to say that this company is now doing all it possibly can to supply coal to dealers in the City of Brooklyn.

In answer to your query, "Would it be possible to deliver any amount of coal in care of a committee appointed by the borough authorities, to be distributed at cost price to the poor of the city?" I can only say that if you will designate a point of delivery in Brooklyn that can be reached by boat and designate a reasonable quantity of coal, we will be glad to furnish you coal for the poor of the city.

Please communicate with Messrs. Edmonds of Reading and Heilner of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, to whom your letter has been referred, with instructions to do whatever can be done within reason to help you.

Mr. Swanstrom said last evening that the outlook for coal for Brooklyn was brighter now than it has been since the winter began. He added:

"I shall at once communicate with the committee of dealers appointed at my office on Saturday and with President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad and steps will be taken to bring on the coal promised by Mr. Baer. The Long Island Railroad will probably act as the distributing agent."

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad last evening said he was not only willing, but anxious to co-operate with Mr. Swanstrom in the distribution of this coal. He had a talk with Mr. Swanstrom on the subject.

"We can give the use of our yards, which are so well spread out that they cover every part of Brooklyn," Mr. Baldwin continued. "We have a number of yards in East New York and a depot at Coney Island and one at Montauk, besides others at outlying points. We have yards at Thirty-ninth Street, near Third Avenue, and one in the Bay Ridge section at Sixty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, besides a yard at Parkville. Through the Sixty-fifth Street yards the needs of the people in the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton section could be attended to, especially Fort Hamilton, which is so far from the regular dealers' yards that it is difficult to get there."

The pail delivery will be continued in Manhattan as usual to-day, and some deliveries will be made with wagons in case of great stress, as the dealers do not desire to keep their men working on Christmas Day.

A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said that the miners would probably not work to-day, but every effort would be made to deliver as much coal as possible. The fact that factories and office buildings will be generally shut down, he thought, would help to even up matters. A representative of one of the largest of the companies said:

"While next Summer will help to restore the equilibrium, it will be eighteen months before the normal conditions are fully restored. After the strike of the miners in 1900 they knew that the second strike was coming, and they did not work as hard as they could or mine as much coal as they could have mined in the following Summer. This helps to make the shortage greater now."

The high price of soft coal he ascribed to the failure of the railroads to deliver it in quantities to supply the demand, though enormous quantities have been mined. The Beech Creek, Broad Top, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western collieries aggregated 501,000 tons produced for the week of Dec. 13, and the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the same week aggregated 471,100, both larger than for the corresponding period of last year.

"The Baltimore and Ohio, which is the great soft coal carrying road, is clogged up with Christmas freight, and soft coal has to be sidetracked," he said. "This makes it scarce, and these conditions will likely last for some days. The Pennsylvania Railroad is hampered in the same way."

TEN YEARS FOR SHARKEY.

Slayer of Banker Nicholas Fish Stunned by the Severity of His Sentence.

Thomas Sharkey, the private detective who was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for having caused the death of Nicholas Fish, the banker, during a barroom altercation last September, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and sentenced to ten years in State's prison.

Sharkey's counsel, Abraham Levy, made a motion for a new trial, on the ground that improper evidence had been admitted and some evidence in favor of his client excluded by Justice Davy during the trial. The motion was denied.

In imposing sentence Justice Davy said:

"Sharkey, you were indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second. If I were to be guided by outside influence I would impose a light sentence. But I have a duty to perform to myself and the public. There are no mitigating circumstances in your case. You pursued and intercepted Mr. Fish on the sidewalk; you dealt a blow which sent to his death a respectable citizen, who might have had his faults, but who certainly was not a quarrelsome man.

"There was no evidence that he tried to strike you. If you had admitted the truth and pleaded for mercy on the ground that you dealt the blow in the heat of passion you might have been entitled to some leniency. But you denied striking the blow, and thereby added to the crime. You had ample time to cool off between the altercation in the saloon and the terrible ending of the quarrel on the sidewalk. I have taken into consideration the jury's recommendation for mercy and your previous good character. You were ably defended, or the verdict might have been manslaughter in the first degree. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State's prison for ten years."

The severity of the sentence seemed to stagger both the defendant and his lawyers. Sharkey was deathly pale as he was led back to the Tombs across the Bridge of Sighs.

Later in the day K. Henry Rosenberg of the firm of Levy & Unger applied to Justice Scott for an order calling upon the District Attorney to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued in Sharkey's case, pending an appeal. The application was granted, and the argument set down for Monday.

PROF. NAEF SAYS HE IS SANE.

Court Agrees That the Inventor Should Be Committed to a Private Institution.

Prof. Paul Naef, the Swiss inventor, was committed temporarily to the Long Island Home, at Amityville, by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court, yesterday. A few days ago the scientist was sent to Bellevue Hospital on the ground that he was insane. He appeared before Justice Scott in consequence of proceedings instituted by his wife to have him placed in the hospital on Ward's Island as an indigent lunatic. After Assistant Corporation Counsel Landon had told the court the purpose of the wife's application, Mr. Naef, who is a small man with a very large beard, rose from his seat in the rear of the courtroom and said:

"I'm the man, Judge, and I'm not insane. It is not a mark of insanity to believe that the Steel Trust is trying to rob one. If I am insane, then I suppose that Straub must have been insane. He shot himself after the Steel Trust had gotten hold of his inventions in Pittsburg."

Gustave Hurlimann, representing the Swiss Consulate, told the court that Naef should not be committed as an indigent person, as he had property worth $20,000, most of it consisting of real estate in Kansas City. The inventor, he said, ought to be committed temporarily to some private institution. Justice Scott agreed with this view, saying he would appoint a referee later to look into the matter.

Mrs. Naef, who was divorced before she married the inventor, was in court. She has several children, and one of them is thirty-five years old, just six years the inventor's junior.

MUST PAY FORFEITED BOND.

Fidelity and Casualty Company Held Responsible in Excise Suit Against ex-Proprietor of the Parker House.

A decision of Justice Keener in a suit brought by the State Commissioner of Excise against the former proprietor of the Parker House, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, was the cause of great satisfaction to Commissioner Cullinan and his staff yesterday. The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York must make good $1,000 for the forfeited bond of the hotel. The Commissioner took away the license and brought suit in this and other cases some months ago. The surety company advanced the defense that it was not responsible in a case where the original holder of the liquor tax certificate transferred his license to some one else without the knowledge of the company or the State Excise Department.

"We stood surety for Mr. Parker," argued the company in substance, "but not for those to whom he transferred his license secretly."

Justice Keener decides that the company is just as liable as if Mr. Parker had kept the license. It guaranteed that there would be no violation of the excise law within the year for which the certificate was issued, but before the end of the year there had been a violation, and it made no difference who ran the hotel bar at the time.

The decision affects half a dozen saloon owners whose cases have been on trial up to date. Among the places already affected is McGurk's, in the Bowery, known as "Suicide Hall." Herbert H. Kellogg, counsel for the Excise Department, said yesterday that there would be many more cases involving the same points.

Frank L. Parker transferred his license to Col. Fortune, who turned it over later to the A. Ruehl Hotel Company.

SUMMONS FOR J. P. MORGAN.

Tenant of an Apartment House Owned by the Financier Wants His Testimony in Coal Damage Suit.

An odd feature of the coal famine which developed yesterday was the issuing of a summons in the Seventh District Court, requiring the presence of J. Pierpont Morgan in court on Jan. 2 to answer to a complaint brought against him for $250 damages. The complainant is Dr. Harris Neverson of Neverson Brothers, pharmacists, 961-3 Park Avenue. This is an apartment house owned by Mr. Morgan, and the firm occupies the ground floor.

Lawyer Blumenthal, 35 Nassau Street, who has charge of the case, says that, owing to lack of coal the rooms are unheated, and a surprise party was abandoned a few days ago on that account. Dr. Neverson says that owing to the cold rooms he caught a cold, and has been under the care of a physician. The damages sought are for medical services.

The summons is to be served to-morrow.

LAWYER E. G. NILES SUED.

Accounting Demanded of Property That Belonged to Mrs. Hughes.

Justice Scott, on the application of the United States Trust Company, as committee of the person of aged Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, has authorized the company to bring an action against Edward G. Niles for an accounting of whatever property he may have obtained from Mrs. Hughes. Niles is the Washington (D. C.) lawyer who had the old woman placed in a Riverdale sanitarium, whence she was released at the instigation of David Grassi, a relative of her dead husband.

In making its petition, the trust company charged that Niles got possession of $46,000 of the woman's money, besides jewelry and other valuables worth $20,000. It was stated that he never rendered any accounting for the time when he was committee of her person and property by appointment of the up-State Judge who committed her to the private sanitarium. She is now living in the Park Avenue Hotel, a Sheriff's jury having decided that she was only suffering from the effects of old age, and that there was no reason to lock her up.

OYSTERMAN'S TRESPASS CASE.

Court Dismisses Complaint Against John Timpson.

The Court of Special Sessions yesterday, in dismissing a complaint against John Timpson, a Canarsie Bay oysterman, decided, in an opinion handed down by Justice Fleming, that an exclusive property right to the land under water near the old town of Flatlands could not be conveyed by the Fisheries Commission. It was determined that the land belonged to the old town of Flatlands. Timpson was charged by George Mathews, a bayman, with interfering with and destroying his oyster beds, the technical charge being for trespass.

As the controversy involves oyster-planting property in Jamaica Bay which fully amounts to $600,000, the matter will be appealed.

NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE CLOSED

Old Red Structure to Give Way to a Modern Viaduct.

The old drawbridge over Newtown Creek from Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint to Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, was closed last night, and it is to be replaced by a costly structure which will take about two years to build. The cost will be about $250,000.

The old bridge, which is the first in the series of Newtown Creek bridges from the East River, was built many years ago, and was formerly known as the Hunter's Point Bridge. A short distance up the creek, between East Avenue, Long Island City, and Oakland Street, Greenpoint, a temporary wooden bridge has been erected, and pedestrians and teamsters will have to use this roundabout way.

STOWAWAY HAD IT EASY.

Cared for by the Whole Crew—Discovered Just Before Arrival.

Hugo Strobe, a stowaway, who arrived yesterday on the steamship Milano from Hamburg, had an easy and luxurious trip compared with the accommodations that the ordinary stowaway has to put up with. He remained below decks all the time, but as he had formerly been a seaman on that vessel, the sailors took the best of care of him, and he wasn't obliged to do any work.

He was discovered by an officer just before the ship reached port, and when the Captain asked him who had helped him to hide Strobe answered "the whole crew." He was taken to Ellis Island, but as he had lived for two years in this country, the Board of Special Inquiry let him go.

Mr. Wigand's Application Denied.

Justice Leventritt has denied the application of Albert C. Weigend for a writ of mandamus directing President Cantor to reinstate him as cashier in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. Having been dismissed from the position soon after the Low administration came into power Weigand made the claim that he should have been protected by the Civil Service law. Justice Leventritt says, in his decision, that at the time of the removal the position was not in the competitive class.

"And every man waking or sleeping, good or bad, had a kinder word to one another on that day than on any day in the year."—Dickens, "A Christmas Carol."

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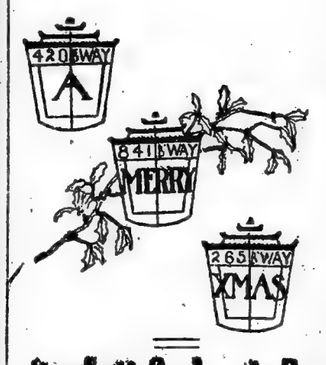

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INCENDIARY SPREADS TERROR.

Two Fires Started in West Sixtieth Street Tenements—Many Previous Suspicious Blazes.

Two fires in crowded five-story tenements in Sixtieth Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, shortly before dawn yesterday were unmistakably set, confirming the suspicions of the police that more than a dozen similar blazes in the near neighborhood, which have been discovered within the last ten days just in time to save life, were also incendiary.

James Rodney, on the third floor of the house No. 221, was watching his dead infant when smoke interrupted his vigil. Through the door he went into the hall, which he found in utter darkness, though he had left a lamp to guide possible late callers to his bereaved home.

Shouting an alarm, he half groped half fell to the street through the thickening smoke. His lamp was found empty in the cellar. Its oil had been dashed over the walls and stairway, and over a pile of barrels near by, all of which were burning fiercely. The tenants saved the building without calling the firemen, but Policeman Dorney, who helped them through the panic, reported the matter at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Detective Trainor hurried to the house, and while he was looking over the charred wood screams of "Fire!" were raised in the building No. 240, across the street, where twenty-two families were sleeping. The halls here were also in darkness. It was found that the incendiary in this case had broken the supply pipe at the gas meter in the cellar, and ignited the flow. A veritable column of flame was rising and spreading against the ceiling, which was all ablaze. Here, too, the tenants, directed by the police and Janitor James White, put out the fire without outside help.

Within an hour, however, an alarm was rung in for a fierce fire in the cellar of a tenement of the same type, at 214 West Sixty-seventh Street. The damage was small, but the flames destroyed what evidence there might have been of their origin.

NEW JERSEY PARDONS COURT.

No Action in Cases of Libbie Garrabrant, James Titus, and George M. Valentine.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—The Court of Pardons, in secret session to-day, gave a hearing to counsel for Paul Woodward, the Camden murderer, who is under sentence to be hanged on Jan. 8. Counsel asked for a commutation of sentence on the ground of insanity. The court postponed decision in the matter until next Tuesday in order to give counsel an opportunity to present testimony.

The court decided not to take any action in the cases of James Titus and Libbie Garrabrant, who are serving life sentences, and also decided to take no action in the case of George M. Valentine, the Perth Amboy bank wrecker. Libbie Garrabrant's case has been before the Board of Pardons a number of times. She has been in prison about thirty years for killing a man in Paterson when she was only sixteen years of age. At the time of the murder she was sentenced to be hanged, but her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Titus is serving a sentence for killing a girl at a Hackettstown seminary, of which he was at the time janitor.

The court postponed action until next Tuesday in the case of George W. Taylor, who was convicted of murder in Hudson County.

The board disposed favorably seventeen cases, among which was a pardon for John C. Jones, a young physician who was sentenced from Cumberland County to eighteen months for malpractice.

Sixteen persons were paroled, among them being these: John Mattis, sentenced from Atlantic County in December, 1900, to seven years for manslaughter. George Pearson, sentenced from Passaic County in 1899, to seven years for atrocious assault and battery; George Harris, sentenced from Hudson County in 1896 to ten years for grand larceny, and Frank Smith, sentenced from Bergen County in October, 1900, to four years for breaking and entering.

The board was able to get through with only one-half of the applications. The others will be considered at the meeting next Tuesday.

MORE TOBACCO IS SEIZED.

Total Quantity Found on the St. George Is Worth $7,200.

Customs officers who were engaged in searching the coal breakers of the Phoenix liner St. George yesterday, discovered one more bag containing 500 pounds of Sumatra tobacco in addition to the 1,200 pounds found in the hold of the ship on Tuesday night. In order not to delay the sailing of the steamship, Superintendent Masou of the Hoboken dock, where the St. George is lying, set twenty-two dock laborers to work removing the coal.

The tobacco seized is worth about $7,200. The customs officials were informed that an attempt would be made to smuggle the tobacco into this country, and the vessel has been watched constantly since its arrival here. Although several of the firemen and sailors were suspected, no arrests were made, as there is not sufficient evidence to fasten the offense on any of them. The tobacco was all wrapped in two-pound bunches, which were done up in brown paper and packed in the sailors' clothing bags.

Hat and Cap Makers Meet.

The National Convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America began yesterday in the Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East Fourth Street. Delegates were present from a number of cities. The session was taken up chiefly with the hearing of reports, and the actual business of the convention will begin to-day.

ALDERMAN METZGER HURT.

Thrown from a Wagon in Collision with a Car—Driver Also Injured.

Alderman Charles Metzger of 333 West Forty-seventh Street was painfully injured yesterday in a collision between a northbound Sixth Avenue electric car and a delivery wagon of the Floyd Grant Company, furniture dealers, at Forty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, on which he was riding. Alderman Metzger was thrown to the street and received painful abrasions of the jaw and forehead.

Alderman Metzger had some furniture delivered at his house yesterday afternoon, and when the wagon left he climbed up on the seat intending to take a short ride across town on business. The driver, William Eckert of 235 West Sixty-seventh Street, drove east on Forty-seventh Street, intending to turn north at Sixth Avenue. In attempting to avoid a wagon he got in the way of a northbound car in charge of Motorman Gustav Peterson of 430 West Fifty-second Street.

The car struck the wagon with much force, smashing it almost beyond repair and damaging a quantity of furniture. Both Alderman Metzger and Driver Eckert were thrown to the street. An ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital. The surgeon dressed the injuries of the men. Eckert, being badly bruised and injured internally, was removed to the hospital, while Alderman Metzger went home in a cab. No arrests were made.

FOUR TONS OF COAL STOLEN.

John Ward of 2,490 Second Avenue, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station last night on a charge of stealing four tons of hard coal. The complainant was William Ward, not a relative of the prisoner, a driver, of 2,207 First Avenue.

William Ward drives for John Geary, a coal dealer of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Pleasant Avenue. He left four tons of coal with a cart and team outside a restaurant at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, yesterday morning. When he had finished breakfast the coal, team, and cart were gone. The police arrested John Ward, and the cart and team, without the coal, were sent to the coal yard by some unknown persons in the course of the day.

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City Contract Sureties.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that until further notice, and unless otherwise directed in any special case, one surety company will be accepted as sufficient upon all contracts for supplies running not more than one year for school building repairs, heating, furniture, &c., and for gas and electric lighting to any amount; for new buildings, for sewers, regulating, grading, and paving to run not more than two years, for new docks and dredging, for furnishing and laying water mains, to $50,000; for sewers, regulating, grading, and paving to run over two years, and not over five, to $25,000.

Educational Alliance Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Educational Alliance will be held in the building of the society at 197 East Broadway on Sunday, Jan. 4. Directors for a term of three years will be elected in the place of Albert Friedlander, Ferdinand Kuhn, Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, William Salomon, Isidor Straus, and Benjamin Tuska. Prof. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, is expected to address the gathering.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold; brisk northwest winds.

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CUBAN TREATY IN PERIL

Senator Burrows Leaves Its Fate to Beet Sugar Makers.

Unless They Consent to Reciprocity He Expects Protection Senators to Defeat the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—That the Administration may be compelled to face another strong combination of Republican Senators in its efforts to obtain ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty is indicated by the attitude of certain beet-sugar Senators in conferences held during the last few days. In fact, the disposition of the high-tariff leaders to guard against any breach in the protection wall lest the making of one may encourage further assaults is again being shown significantly.

Senator Burrows, one of the leaders of the beet-sugar Senators, was outspoken today in indicating this disposition. He said in fact that the question of opposition to the Cuban treaty practically lies with the convention of the beet-sugar growers which will meet here next month. Should they decide against the proposed reciprocity a demand will be made that the protection forces heed their wishes.

"The main features of the treaty have been known here for several days and have been a subject of discussion among Republican Senators. After reading the full text of the treaty, which was published to-day, Senator Burrows, without expressing an opinion as to its merits, explained why he and others opposed concessions to Cuba. It was pointed out to him that the pending treaty offered the same reduction on imports from Cuba as the bill of the last session.

"There were reasons outside of the merits or demerits of that bill," said Mr. Burrows, "which caused Republican Senators to hold the opinion that it was undesirable to bring it up in the Senate for consideration at that time. The bill contained a proposition for tariff reduction which under the rules of the Senate was open to limitless amendment.

"The time was the eve of a Congressional election, and an active and aggressive minority party stood ready to offer those amendments without end. The Republican Party would have been put on record as voting against tariff revision, when it does not desire to make such a record, for it will revise the tariff when it needs to be revised, and will revise it as a whole, and not by piecemeal.

"In the second place, the proposition contained in the bill was in a measure indefinite. It authorized the President of the United States to lower the duties levied on Cuban products in the event of Cuba granting equivalent concessions to products of the United States. Now, American industries affected by the reduction had no means of knowing the rate of the equivalent duties. The time of the continuance of the reduced tariff was undetermined by the bill, and American industries could not tell how long the rates would continue in effect.

"In the third place, it was claimed that the reduction of the tariff threatened to damage seriously one American industry, the manufacture of beet sugar. That was by no means the least important consideration of the three mentioned.

"Now, the only question at issue in connection with the treaty made public in Havana is whether the reduction of 20 per cent. in our tariff products of Cuba will affect an American industry injuriously. Upon that question there is a division of opinion."

The treaty provides that it shall be ratified before Jan. 31, and Mr. Burrows was asked whether it was likely the question as to how the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. would affect American interests could be determined prior to that time. Having in mind only the beet sugar industry, Mr. Burrows believes it can.

"The beet growers of Michigan will meet Tuesday next to consider this question and say whether they can arrange their business to meet the reduction for five years, the life of the treaty being limited to that time.

"The National Association of Beet Growers," continued Mr. Burrows, "will meet in this city Jan. 8 to consider the effect of the treaty upon their business in Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and on the Pacific coast. They will reach a decision whether they can stand a reduction or not.

"Some say that with a reduction of 20 per cent. for a fixed time they can get along. Twenty per cent. reduction, taking the market price of sugar to-day, would give a protection to the American producer of about 1 1-3 cents a pound. That is not a bad protection, in the opinion of some manufacturers. But the question will have to be considered carefully.

"In my State alone we have sixteen beet factories in operation, and six more will be ready for the sugar-making campaign of 1903. These industries represent a money investment of about $12,000,000, and a good deal of stock is held by the farmers who raise the beets to supply the factories.

"But all questions will be carefully considered in the coming convention of beet growers to be held here, and a decision may be reached that the 20 per cent. reduction proposed by this treaty will not seriously injure the industry.

"In case the decision of the beet growers shall be that the ratification would be injurious to their industry I do not suppose any Republican who advocates the protective tariff will support the treaty.

"It is not to be assumed that a treaty would be ratified providing for the easier entry of certain American manufactures into Cuba at the sole expense of another industry of this country. This is not the reciprocity contemplated in the Republican National platform.

"If we enter upon such a policy of reciprocity as that we inaugurate a war among American industries which will be the beginning of the end of the American protective system.

"Of course Democrats will diligently aid in involving the Republican Party in such an internecine economic struggle. However that question will be gone over in the hearings, for I've no doubt the threatened American industries will be given a hearing and an opportunity to present their claims and defense.

"At least the sugar beets of the West may expect as much consideration as was given the codfish of Massachusetts, and in the preparation of the Newfoundland reciprocity treaty recently laid before the Senate the codfish industry had its day in court."

Man Killed in Christmas Celebration.

YONKERS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Joseph Flynn of 421 Nepperhan Avenue and John McCrudden of 26 Orchard Street celebrated Christmas Eve together, and at about midnight they went into the hallway of 439 Nepperhan Avenue and shouted and sang. Paul Kellert, a tenant, remonstrated, and the three men had a scuffle, in which Flynn was stabbed. McCrudden helped Flynn to his home, where he died. A knife blade had penetrated his heart. Although Kellert denied that he had stabbed Flynn, he was committed for examination.

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If You Enjoy Our Service
as much as we are gratified by your patronage, the Hotel Lafayette, (Old Hotel Martin,) University Pl. & 9th St., would number you among its many constant diners. Table d'hote, $1.25.—Adv.

PARISH CHOIR DISMISSED.

Sudden Action of Rector Thompson After Christmas Service—Only One Man Sang.

Christmas harmony was marred by many sadly discordant notes in St. Simon's Protestant Episcopal Church at Concord, Staten Island, when with the exception of Arthur W. Hall the entire choir refused to sing Hymn 319, beginning "Thou didst leave Thy throne," when directed to do so by the Rev. Dr. William Gordon Thompson, the rector, during the morning service. Members of the best families in the parish were in that choir, too, but Dr. Thompson waited only for the benediction to summarily dismiss them from the service of the church, and now congregational singing will have to suit his congregation until he can build up a new choir with Mr. Hall as a nucleus. The first mutterings were heard at an hour's rehearsal of Cruickshank's Mass Wednesday evening, when the rector appeared and suddenly informed the choir that he wanted that particular hymn sung in the morning.

St. Simon's choir has been a volunteer organization. They have trained carefully together and have received many compliments from visiting clergy and others for their work. Because of this they have felt they had a reputation to sustain, and at once protested against the hymn, saying that the time was too short to rehearse it, and that the results if Dr. Thompson persisted would be scarcely worthy of the efforts of an established choir of an established church. They were supported in this by Choirmaster D. Storer Libby, but not by Miss Lulu Hunter, the organist, who declared that she would play that hymn just so long as even a single chorister would follow. The recalcitrants apparently receded from their position, and, it was thought, would do the best they could, but when they faced the congregation they saw many strange faces in the pews, and their reputations as musicians loomed larger before them.

So it happened that when Dr. Thompson announced the hymn and Miss Hunter started the opening bars, Mr. Hall was the only one to rise. Miss Hunter was somewhat confused, and the organ gave several faltering notes, but she remembered her pledge, and the hymn was so well rendered as a solo that many of the congregation who were not in the secret never suspected the strife that was going on before their eyes.

After the service Dr. Thompson, to all appearances calm and unruffled, led the choir into the vestry room. He shook each by the hand and wished them "A Merry Christmas." They stood wondering whether they would after all escape rebuke, when he suddenly addressed them collectively and informed them their connection with the choir of St. Simon's was at an end.

CONGRATULATES MARCONI BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

King Victor Emmanuel Sends a Message in Reply to the Inventor's Marconigram.

GLACE BAY, N. S., Dec. 25.—The following message by wireless telegraphy has been received from the King of Italy by Signor Marconi in reply to the inventor's transatlantic marconigram.

"I learn with the keenest plasure of the great results you have achieved. They constitute a fresh triumph for you to the greater glory of Italian science.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL."

SHOT MERCHANT FOR OLD SPITE

T. B. Bonner, Whose Son Is a New York Lawyer, Badly Wounded in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Miss., Dec. 25.—T. B. Bonner, a prominent business man of this city, and President of the Bonner Company, is in a critical condition as a result of a wound inflicted by C. F. Hood of Louisiana. His assailant was killed by the police.

A bitter enmity has existed between the two men for three years, starting when they were residents of Sandersville. Mr. Bonner formerly was a merchant, and Hood was agent of the Northeast Railroad. Hood asserted that Mr. Bonner used influence to get his discharged from the company's service.

Hood arrived in Laurel this morning, and after spending about three hours in the city suddenly entered into the Bonner Company store and began to fire at Mr. Bonner, who was waiting on a customer. M. Bonner was stuck twice in the left side by the bullets. After he fell, Hood ran behind the counter and shot him a third time through the muscles of the back.

The clerks and customers started to rush at Hood. He fired woldly at the crowd and ran out of the store and down Central Avenue. After going a block he met three policemen going to the scene of the shooting. He fought with then, and Policeman Alfred Bounds shot him in the left side, under the heart, killing him. Bounds was placed under arrest, but readily gave bail.

Mr. Bonner was put under a physician's care, but there is little hope for his recovery. His sons, attorneys of New York and Memphis, are on their way to the bedside.

What caused Hood to come to Laurel to kill Mr. Bonner after the lapse of three years is a mystery.

OPERATION ON MRS. CLARK, JR.

Abscess Treated and Patient Reported Doing Well, but Still in a Critical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Montana, Dec. 25.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Dr. Perkins of Denver performed an operation on an abscess which developed in the right side of Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., and an hour later he reported that the patient was resting well. The fact that the septine poisoning had become localized and could therefore be treated gave the physicians some encouragement, but her condition to-night was reported extremely critical.

Notwithstanding her illness, Mrs. Clark yesterday and to-day directed the distribution of gifts and money among her friends and servants and the sending of a big donation to the inmates of the Paul Clark Home, a charitable institution erected and maintained in memory of Senator Clark's youngest son, who died some years ago.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Autediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

DENOUNCES "LILY WHITES"

Judge Ewart of North Carolina Defends Negro Republicans.

Declares the Majority of Decent People Would Rather Have Negro Postmaster Than Populist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Another contribution to the long-drawn-out controversy over the continuance in office of Postmaster Vick at Wilson, N. C., has been made to Postmaster General Payne. This time it is a letter from ex-Representative H. G. Ewart of North Carolina, for a time Judge of the Federal Court for the Western District of the State on a recess appointment.

In his letter Judge Ewart flays ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina in violent terms, some of which are too strong for publication. There has been enmity of some years between Judge Ewart and Mr. Butler. As Senator, Mr. Butler vigorously fought the confirmation of Judge Ewart as United States Judge, and finally defeated him, after the name had been sent three times to the Senate by Mr. McKinley who esteemed the former Representative highly, having served in Congress with him. Judge Ewart was a member of the Fifty-first Congress, and voted against the force bill. Afterward he was elected Judge of the Western Criminal Circuit Court.

Judge Ewart discusses at length the "Lily White" movement in his letter, and says it did not move notwithstanding its "lily white" complexion.

"All over the State," says Judge Ewart, "in the white and black belts alike, the ticket lost heavily on the McKinley vote of 1896. Another such ticket nominated in 1904 will give the State to Gorman should he be the nominee of the Democratic Party by 100,000 majority.

"Presumably 6,000 negroes registered and voted in the last election. Passing as they did the cordon of Democratic registrars, they constituted the very best element of their race in the State. To exclude the representatives of this class from participation in the councils of the party in order to cater to the prejudice of the ignis fatuus Halifax and Edgecombe Democracy is not only a cowardly, but a most asinine policy.

"It was claimed that this movement would sweep the labor districts of the State, but it is a significant fact that the heaviest majorities in the State against the ticket were in the labor districts. The policy of the Greensborough convention, or rather, I should say, Mr. Pritchard's policy—for he was the convention—placed the Republican Party in this State in a most illogical and utterly indefensible position.

"It was the triumph of the Butler idea—treachery and base ingratitude to our black allies. It was illogical and indefensible, because it was declaring in effect that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments had no place in our National platform, and that if left to us we would sweep both from the organic law. As Mr. Roosevelt has well said, 'Such a movement was utterly subversive of every principle in the Republican platform.'

"I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every true Republican in this State who has steadily voted the ticket from Grant to McKinley in expressing the hope that in this matter you will give scant countenance to Mr. Butler. And of one thing the Administration may rest well content: As between the appointment of Vick, the competent and respectful negro, and a Populist of the Butler variety, nine-tenths of the white people of the State, regardless of party, will indorse and approve the appointment of the former."

HOME GIVEN TO MASONS.

W. L. Elkins Makes $1,000,000 Gift for Their Orphan Daughters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—As a Christmas gift to the Masonic fraternity William L. Elkins to-day announced his intention to establish a home for the orphan daughters of Masons. The gift, which is expected to amount to $1,000,000, is the largest ever made to any fraternal organization in the world, and the institution, which Mr. Elkins purposes to found and endow, will be without a counterpart anywhere.

Announcement of Mr. Elkins's plan was made this morning at the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania, North Broad Street, by Gen. Louis Wagner, a past Grand Master of Pennsylvania. The occasion was the annual dinner to the residents of the home. Gen. Wagner presided at the meeting, which was held in the chapel. He read the following letter:

Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1901.

"My Dear Gen. Wagner:

"It has been in my mind for a long time to provide a home for the orphan girls of Masons. In order to carry out the object, I have set apart a piece of ground which I own on the northeast corner of Broad and Bristol Streets, and have had plans prepared, which I send you herewith.

"I had hoped to have the matter fully consummated before this time, but have been unavoidably delayed. However, I cannot let this Christmas season go by without taking such decisive action as is in my power to assure the carrying out of this intention. I have, therefore, written you this letter and sent you the plans, and authorize you to make the announcement that the lot has been given and the funds provided to erect the proposed buildings.

"As soon as I am able to attend to the matter I will make the proper arrangements and arrange the details.

"WILLIAM L. ELKINS."

After reading Mr. Elkins's letter Gen. Wagner presented the plans for the institution, which have been prepared by Horace Trumbauer. They provide for a Central Administration Building, three stories high, and dormitories to the north and south, connected by wings with the central building. The contractors will begin work by April 1, 1903.

A resolution was passed by the Board of Managers accepting Mr. Elkins's gift, and expressing a wish that he might soon recover from his illness.

ATTACK BRITISH SCHOONER.

Pacific Islanders Kill Captain of a Recruiting Vessel and Wound Members of Crew.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 25.—The steamship Moana from Australia to-day brought news of an attack on the recruiting schooner Lily by the natives of Malleolo, in the New Hebrides. They murdered Capt. Henry Asmos Atkinson, a Britisher, and wounded two of the Lilly's crew.

The schooner was engaged in taking home natives who had been employed in New Celedonia by French planters. One of those consigned to Malleolo died when near there, and Capt. Atkinson decided to bury the body ashore instead of at sea.

When Capt. Atkinson landed he was rushed upon and his rifle taken by the blacks. He was then shot and killed with his own rifle, two balls being sent into his breast. Some of the native crew tried to save the dead Captain's body, but the natives who were just landed aided those ashore, and the crew fled, two of them being wounded as they swam back to the schooner.

The attack was the result of superstition attached to the burying of the dead body, the natives believing it necessary to kill the whites to prevent further deaths among them. The schooner Pearl was attacked on this island a few days later. She called at Espigle Bay, another part of the island, to land natives, when she was fired upon and several of the native crew were wounded.

The Well-Groomed Man
uses the Pennsylvania Special to Chicago because he reaches his destination in twenty hours without discomfort. Barber and bath on the train.—Adv.

Courteous Little Attentions
seem small, but mean much in travel. You get them on the Rock Island's Golden State Limited for California. 461 B'way.—Adv.

PLAN TO BEAT ADDICKS.

Democrats Likely to Combine With Delaware Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 25.—Interest in politics is growing strong here with the approach of the contest which will be waged in the Legislature over the election of two United States Senators. Possibility that the eight regular Republicans who hold the balance between the Democrats and the Addicks Republicans will make a combination with either side has set all the politicians to figuring.

Indication of the attitude of the regulars will be given on the night of Jan. 5, when three caucuses will be held here to prepare for the organization of the two Houses next day. The Democrats will meet at the Capital Hotel, the regular Republicans at the Hotel Richardson, and the Union Republicans in the House of Representatives in the State House.

It is understood that the Democrats will nominate their own officers, but will also appoint a committee to secretly meet the regular Republicans, to agree to some plan whereby the Democrats will aid the regulars in the organization of both Houses, putting regulars in every office, to the complete defeat of the Addicks followers. It is believed that the Union Republicans, who are determined to vote for J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator for both of the present vacancies until he is elected to one, will also confer with the regulars concerning organization.

Concerning the organization Senator J. Frank Allee, Chairman of the Union Republicans, said to-day: "Both houses will be organized by Republicans, the Unions and Regulars sharing alike. You can mark it down that there will be no dealing with the Democrats, even by the most irreconcilable of the opposing Republican factions. This matter has been carefully and fully gone over, and we think we know where we stand.

"J. Edward Addicks, our candidate for Senator, will not have any headquarters here during the progress of the Senatorial fight, although he may come here on the night before the organization of the Legislature. He will come, if he does, as my guest, and will be entertained at my home.

"Two United States Senators will be elected by this Legislature, and both will be Republicans, elected by Republicans."

The Senatorial caucuses of the three factions will be held on Monday night, Jan. 19. Then the candidates for the two vacant Senatorships will be nominated.

As a result of the tie in the recent general election in the Ninth Representative district of Kent County, there are now only fifty-one members of the General Assembly, instead of fifty-two. A special election will be held in this district on Dec. 30. The candidates are Solomon Sapp, Democrat, and James Wilbur Powell, Union Republican.

Should Powell be elected the Union Republicans would still need four votes to elect Addicks. Should Sapp be elected, the Democrats will have the same number of legislators as the Union Republicans. The actions of the eight men, therefore, who are believed to be regular Republicans, will be watched with much interest.

It is generally believed that the attitude on the Senatorships of the new General Assembly will be:

For Willard Saulsbury and Richard R. Kenney, Democrats—Senators: McNulty, Smith, Latto, Clements, Harrington, Wright, Jefferson. Representatives: Buckmaster, Monoghan, Connell, Morrison, Holcomb, Rose, Hart, Paradee, Cook, Hughs, Allen, Lowe, Thompson, Gooden —21.

For J. Edward Addicks, Union Republican—Senators: Groves, Moore, Allee, Conner, Pennewill, Brasure, Moore. Representatives: Jones, Tyre, Price, Anthony, Gehman, Warren, Frazer, Austin, Bennett, Newton, Messick, Lingo, Townsend, Lawson, Purnell—22.

For Henry A. Dupont and Anthony Higgins, regular Republicans—Senators: Snarks, Sterling, Ellison. Representatives: Bancroft, Flinn, Eastburn, Aspril, Derrickson—8.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRAMWAY.

$2,000,000 Order for Electrical Equipment to Be Placed With a Pittsburg Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—O. W. Bain, an electrical engineer representing the tramway system of the New South Wales Government, arrived in this city yesterday and spent the entire day with officials of the Westinghouse Electric Company. In spite of the fact that to-day was Christmas, the consultation was continued to-night.

Mr. Bain announced that he was greatly pleased with the result of his visit, and that he would place an order with the concern for electrical equipment which will aggregate over $2,000,000. This equipment will consist of several 9,000-horse-power engines, signalling devices, and air brakes, with which the electric lines will be equipped.

"NO" TO MANY PROPOSALS.

Governor of Kansas Transfers Task of Refusal to Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Dec. 25.—Within another week all the women who have written to the bachelor Governor of Kansas, proposing marriage, will receive courteous replies, but not from the pen of Gov. Bailey. His private secretary will begin to-morrow morning declining with thanks the offers, saying to each that Gov. Bailey is not in quest of a wife.

About fifty photographs will be returned to the senders. Sixty-six declinations will go to New York women, and more than a hundred to New England States. Not one of the proposals came from a Kansas woman.

BITE OF A CAT CAUSED DEATH.

Aged Woman at Lyons, N. Y., Had Suffered for Two Months.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Louisa Grueshow died to-day as the result of the bite of a cat. The bite was on the wrist. Two months ago the hand and arm swelled and the fingers and arm to the shoulder became discolored.

Lockjaw was threatened, and Dr. Carmer operated on the wrist to-day. The patient rallied from the operation, but died a few hours later. She was seventy years old.

Second Burglary in a Post Office.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Post Office in Allenhurst was entered last night by thieves who blew open the safe and stole about $300 in cash and stamps. It was the second robbery in two months. The burglars forced a rear window and entered. Before they wrecked the safe with nitro-glycerine they wrapped a large blanket about it to deaden the noise of the explosion.

New York for luncheon, Chicago for breakfast, after a delightful ride, 980 miles in 20 hours, on the train of the century—New York Central's "20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

AT LEAST SIX FIREMEN BURIED UNDER A WALL

Flames Destroy the Arbuckles' Brooklyn Cooperage.

Three Bodies Recovered—Other Plants Ablaze, and Help is Sent From Manhattan—Loss is Estimated at $500,000.

Six deaths, and possibly more, are believed to have resulted from a fire which, starting at 12:15 o'clock this morning in the cooperage plant attached to the Arbuckle sugar refinery, in Brooklyn, destroyed that great building. It extended from 206 to 216 Plymouth Street. The victims were firemen working upon Water Tower No. 1 which was directing a stream into the blazing five-story brick structure.

The culminating disaster was at about 1 o'clock this morning, when the front wall fell outward with a deafening crash, completely destroying the tower and burying many of its men.

The walls were wavering for fifteen minutes before they fell, and the danger to the men was apparent to all spectators, yet they were not ordered away.

Deputy Chief Murray was in command at the time, but he was away from the spot. Acting Chief Purroy arrived soon after the work of rescue began, and took charge. The known casualties are:

DEAD.

O'TOOLE, MICHAEL, Truck No. 55, detailed to Water Tower.

JEFFREYS, WILLIAM, Assistant Foreman; body mangled so as to be hardly recognizable.

COPPINGER, THOMAS, Battalion Chief of the Twenty-third District; died on the way to Cumberland Street Hospital.

INJURED.

McCARTY, THOMAS, Truck No. 68, detailed to Water Tower; removed to Long Island College Hospital.

McCOOLEY, WILLIAM, living in Nostrand Avenue; badly hurt.

It was said at 2 o'clock this morning that there were at least three bodies in the ruins, though it was not possible to say who they were, except that all were firemen.

Men began working amid the hot bricks and tottering walls, at constant peril of their lives, to take out the dead. Flames were even then encompassing them on all sides, several adjoining buildings being on fire.

How the fire started could not even be surmised. The building was filled with barrels from top to bottom, and the blaze ran through it with almost the rapidity of an explosion.

Vast billows of flame rolled up and were reflected in the East River, making it look like a stream of fire, while so brilliant was the illumination that it was possible to read print in Manhattan by the light.

A strong southwest wind was blowing, and the surrounding lofty buildings formed a draft like that of a giant chimney.

Adjoining structures soon caught fire, and at 1:45 o'clock this morning the following buildings were ablaze:

S. Sternau & Co., metal workers, opposite the cooperage in Plymouth Street; the Kirkman Soap Company, extending back from the cooperage to Water Street, and the Williamsburg Cork Company, 224 Plymouth Street.

Just before the other buildings began blazing another large section of wall crashed out from the ruined cooperage, but hurt no one. A burst of flame then threatened the Masury Varnish Works, which are just across the street, and for a time the firemen devoted themselves to prevent the fire from gaining a foothold there, for, had it done so, it would have been difficult to foretell the extent of the ruin.

The fire was first seen by the watchman on the top floor of the cooperage. His shouts attracted the attention of Policeman Buckley, who turned in the alarm. Second, third, and fourth alarms followed in quick succession, and after them was sent a special call, which brought three engines from Manhattan.

The cooperage was estimated to have had a frontage of seventy-five feet. It stood only two blocks from the river.

The firemen had conquered, though the fire still raged fitfully at 2:15 this morning. The Kirkman Soap Company plant was then seen to be little damaged. It was said that all that could be done at the time toward recovering the bodies had been accomplished, and that it would be impossible to go further into the ruins until they had cooled somewhat.

The dead and dying as they were taken out were laid on the floor of a near by barroom. The Rev. Father McGrooman, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Fire Department, assisted Father James L. Langdon in caring for the sufferers. A conservative estimate places the damage at $500,000.

A brother of O'Toole, who was crushed, went into the saloon at Plymouth and Bridge Streets, where he saw the bodies of his brother, Battalion Chief Coppinger, and McCarthy on the floor. He fainted at the sight. A sister of the O'Tooles died last week.

The Armstrong Cork Works, a building of little more than twenty feet frontage, between the cooperage and some large machine shops, was destroyed.

FIRE IN UNFINISHED BUILDING.

Watchman of West Side Structure Thinks the Blaze Was Incendiary.

Fire did $3,500 damage about midnight last night to the fourteen-story Studio Building at 23 to 27 West Sixty-seventh Street. The building is approaching completion by W. J. Taylor of 597 West Forty-second Street, and Watchman William Allen of 40 West Sixty-seventh Street takes care of the little heating pots to prevent the plaster from freezing. There were pots of this kind on the third, fifth, and tenth floors last night. Allen has an apartment on the ground floor with a little stove. The police think this stove became overheated and started the fire.

Allen was on the tenth floor just before midnight when he smelled smoke. It is supposed some passer-by saw the fire just then, as an alarm was sent in. The firemen soon extinguished the blaze, but it burned and destroyed a lot of wood and plaster work on the ground floor. The police estimate the damage at about $3,500.

William Martin of 202 West Sixty-seventh Street, a watchman across the street, says that just at the time the fire started he heard the two foxterriers of the watchman on the ground floor barking furiously. He looked out to see what the matter was, but could see no one. He thinks some one got into the watchman's rooms and started the blaze. Allen is certain some one got in and set the fire. He says his stove was one which was so set that it could not have started a fire in the room.

The hose lines across oColumbus Avenue and Broadway stopped car traffic for some time.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Purest Imported.
King Tonic of the World.—Adv.

Piso's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for coughs and colds. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

Early Morning Fire Killed Sleeping Children of Julius King at Piercefield, N. Y.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Four persons were burned to death early to-day in the house of Julius King, at Piercefield, a prominent pulp and paper manufacturing town in the Adirondacks a few miles south of Tupper Lake. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that Mrs. M. J. McGovern, King's eldest daughter, and her three children, who were sleeping on the lower floor, were not able to get out, and all were burned to death.

One of the children, whose body was found close to a window, evidently had made an effort to escape. King and his wife, with a few boarders on an upper floor, escaped by jumping out of the windows. One man was so seriously burned that he will be taken to Montreal to-night for treatment.

It is not known how the fire started.

COAL TIED UP AT CHICAGO.

Thousands of Carloads in Railway Yards, But Dealers Cannot Get Sufficient Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Now that the holiday rush is over the thousands of carloads of coal that are standing in the various railway yards must be transferred to the dealers, or Attorney General Hamlin will immediately take legal action to relieve the public, which is in great need of fuel.

An actual count of loaded coal cars in the yards around Chicago made to-day showed the following conditions on the leading roads:

On the tracks of the Illionis Central as far as South Chicago, including the Baltimore and Ohio yards at Ninety-first Street, there were 103 cars of coal, 30 being anthracite. At Kensington, on the Illinois Central, there were 345 cars of soft coal. The Wolf Lake yards held 695 cars. In the Baltimore and Ohio yards at One Hundredth Street there were 100 cars. The Pennsylvania tracks held 61 cars of coal, and in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois 1,666 cars of soft coal were counted. The Lake Shore tracks contained 35 cars. On the Pittsburg, Chicago and Fort Wayne Road between the Union Depot and Indiana Harbor 345 cars were counted.

At Kingsbury, on the Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks are nearly 1,000 cars of coal.

It is admitted by railway officials that more than 15,000 tons of coal stand on the tracks on the outskirts of Chicago. The dealers say they could dispose of all of it in a few days if they could only get it, as orders have piled up in their offices during the last fortnight, and they have been compelled to put off their customers with limited amounts.

BIG DEAL IN ELECTRIC POWER.

Hudson River Water Power Company Contracts with Companies of Albany for Its Output.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Information was received here to-day that the Albany Electric Illuminating Company and the United Traction Company had entered into contracts with the Hudson River Water Power Company for all the power that the latter company is capable of generating in its several plants on the upper Hudson River, except that power heretofore sold to the General Electric Company for transmission to Schenectady, which latter amount does not exceed 10,000 horse power daily.

This is one of the biggest deals involving a purchase of electrical power ever consummated, and means that the Albany and Troy companies will be able in the near future to furnish a large amount of additional power to local manufacturers.

The Hudson River Water Power Company has under construction and in use several dams along the upper Hudson, the largest being at Spier Falls. Its daily output will be 60,000 horse power. Its capital was recently increased $3,000,000, making the total $5,000,000. It is backed by Boston and Glens Falls capital.

The contract was negotiated on behalf of the local electrical companies by Anthony N. Brady, and on behalf of the power company by Eugene L. Ashley of Glens Falls, its President.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

Link Between San Francisco and Honolulu Will Be Completed To-day.

ON BOARD CABLE SHIP SILVERTOWN, Dec. 25.—The eventful trip of the cable ship Silvertown will be completed Friday, and the first link in the trans-pacific cable will be laid. In making the Honolulu connection the cable will be buoyed thirty-five miles from the shore end and spliced.

During the past twenty-four hours 250 knots have been laid, making a total of 2,109 knots from San Francisco. A strong northeast trade wind is blowing, making the sea rough and a landing impossible until calmer weather. Not a single calm day has prevailed during the voyage from San Francisco, but a succession of strong winds and sea.

HONOLULU, Dec. 17.—The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Builders and Traders' Exchange, and other bodies are preparing to celebrate the arrival of the cable ship Silvertown, establishing communication between here and San Francisco. There will be a general holiday, and a large public meeting will be held. The conduit which brings the wires into the local office of the company from the landing at Waikiki, is nearly finished.

WEALTHY MAN LOST IN STORM.

Wanders Away from Home and Searchers Fail to Find Him.

LITTLETON, Mass., Dec. 25.—Search has been made to-day for S. W. Hartwell, an aged and wealthy resident of this town, who wandered away from his home shortly after midnight last night. Mr. Hartwell, who is eighty-three years old, has been living alone in recent years, two servants, who have acted as caretakers, occuping a house just across the street.

A drug clerk found him about midnight last night in a dazed condition about a quarter of a mile from his home. He conducted him home, but did not notify the caretakers across the street.

The two servants this morning were unable to find any trace of Mr. Hartwell. When the drug clerk's story was told later a searching party was organized, but not the slightest trace of the old man had been found when darkness set in.

The storm to-night is severe, and it is not expected that Mr. Hartwell will be found alive.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

Office—Home—Club.
The best features of each are combined in the equipment of the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

GERMANY REFUSES TO ARBITRATE ONE DEMAND

Wants Immediate Payment by Venezuela of $330,000.

Castro Willing to Have The Hague Court Settle the Difficulties—President Roosevelt Still Undecided Regarding Allies' Request

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times states that among the German reservations in connection with the plan to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties is the provision that a claim for 1,700,000 bolivars (about $330,000) be paid forthwith in cash and not submitted to arbitration.

The demand includes compensation for damages incurred by Germans from looting, requisitions, and forced loans in the course of the revolutionary warfare. These claims have been examined and recognized by the German Government, but are disputed by Venezuela.

The correspondent says well-informed circles in Berlin believe that if President Roosevelt arbitrates it will be with at least an indirect gaurantee on the part of the United States for a final settlement of the Venezuelan affair.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes to-day the following statement, which was evidently inspired by the Foreign Office:

"The German Government has excluded from the scope of arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulty a claim of 1,700,000 bolivars, which must be paid immediately in cash before arbitration is begun."

The paper adds that it is understood here that President Roosevelt's undertaking to arbitrate would involve an indirect guarantee for the payment of the sum to be awarded.

Confidence has grown in Government circles during the past twenty-four hours that President Roosevelt will accept the task of arbitration.

CARACAS, Dec. 25.—President Castro has telegraphed from La Victoria his acceptance of the proposal to submit all pending differences to the arbitration of The Hague Tribunal, subject to certain conditions, which include the cessation of the blockade and the return to Venezuela of the fleet seized by the allied powers.

President Castro's acceptance has been transmitted to the Washington Government, from which the proposal emanated.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The only conditions which Italy has attached to her acceptance of arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulties are that all points in dispute shall be submitted to the arbitrators, so that no questions shall be left undecided, and that Italian claims must be considered on an equality with those of the other powers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It was said at the State Department to-day that the President had reached no decision in regard to the invitation of the powers that he arbitrate the Venezuelan matter. It is possible that this decision will not be forthcoming for several days.

Correspondence is being exchanged daily between the State Department and European foreign offices with reference to the invitation.

Secretary Hay was at the White House early to-day and held a brief conference with the President on the Venezuelan situation.

No confirmation could be obtained in Washington to-night of the report from Caracas that the proposition had been made to President Castro that the differences between Venezuela and the European Governments be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. Secretary Hay had retired when the dispatch reached Washington, and no other official of the State Department was able to give any information on the subject.

If, as stated, the suggestion has come from Washington that the matter be arbitrated at The Hague, that conclusion was probably reached at the long conference the President had with Secretary Hay yesterday afternoon. A dispatch to President Castro through Minister Bowen, suggesting arbitration at The Hague, must have followed that conference.

The impression here to-night is that an early determination of the matter will be reached.

No matter by whom the dispute is arbitrated, the feeling here is strong that the United States Government, if the occasion arises, will insist that the blockade be called off while the arbitration is in progress.

The presence of the blockading fleet along the Venezuelan coast is sure to be a menace to peaceful conditions, and difficulties of various kinds may arise at any time through the arbitrary action of some of the commanders of the warships or the intrepidity of some skipper who may attempt to run the blockade. But the greatest objection to a continuance of the blockade pending arbitration will be the loss to American ship

00. The running expenses of the Venezuelan Government are a little over $2,500,000 a year in times of peace and economical administration.

"With these resources," says the author-ity quoted, "the question naturally arises, Why does not Venezuela pay her debts more promptly? It should be known in this connection that it is not so much the bonded debt of the country that is in contention as a lot of debts that are not founded on equity and justice, and which some foreign Governments want recognized as valid. There seems but one true and just way out of all the trouble over these disputed claims, and that is that all countries concerned agree that they shall be passed upon by some competent tribunal. If the constituted authorities agree that they are valid and must be paid, Venezuela will accept the verdict in the proper spirit and settle.

"As many of the troubles of Venezuela have arisen from damages claimed by foreign residents, it is proper to state that under the Constitution of the country aliens enjoy the same civil rights as natives. The Government of Venezuela cannot conclude treaties with nations that do not recognize that while their citizens in the country enjoy the same civil rights as natives they are also subject to the same obligations."

THE BLOCKADE OF VENEZUELA.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dec. 25.—The American Red D liner Caracas has brought the remainder of her cargo here.

The warships of the allied powers are now using searchlights to watch the coasts of Venezuela.

Forty vessels are now detained at La Guayra.

DOCTOR FRUSTRATED MURDER?

Woman Arrested Charged with Administering Arsenic Instead of Medicine to Her Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—On a warrant charging an attempt to murder her mother by the administration of arsenic, Miss Catherine Richardson, thirty years old, is under arrest in Revere. Dr. Eunice M. Kinney brought about the arrest of Miss Richardson.

Dr. Kinney had been treating Mrs. Richardson for indigestion two weeks without bringing about any improvement in the patient's condition.

She carried away from the house last Thursday some medicine, which she found in a glass in the sick room. She took some of it herself, and, as she later told the police, she experienced all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning on Friday and Saturday.

Upon her next visit to Mrs. Richardson Dr. Kinney was informed, after questioning the patient, that other medicines had been regularly substituted for the ones prescribed. Then she informed the police.

Dr. Kinney told the police last night that a little more than a week ago Miss Richardson's brother Harry was taken ill. He had a difference with his sister the day before over money matters. He wanted his share of $12,000 his father left to his sister, mother, and himself. The money was in Miss Richardson's possession. A desire to retain the whole of it is believed to have caused an attempt to murder the mother.

The $12,000 was left two years ago by Harley Richardson, a hotel proprietor, at Littleton, N. H., and was equally divided between the widow and her son and daughter. To avoid trouble in settling the debts of the estate, Harry Richardson and his mother made over their share to Miss Catherine Richardson. She is thirty years old.

MASCAGNI'S SAD CHRISTMAS.

His Presents Consisted of More Troubles—Remained in His Room All Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—The way Santa Claus treated Mascagni was "something scandalous." There being no Italian saint of that sort, the Anglo-Saxon gift giver ought to have been generous, but the best he could do for the composer was to hand him a package marked "More Trouble."

This had to be dropped over the transom at that. Mascagni remained in a state of practical blockade at the Auditorium Annex, and when Manager Heard wanted to say "Merry Christmas" to him and inquire after his health he had to do it through the keyhole. Mascagni refused to see him.

Mascagni's Christmas presents consisted of:

A threat of trouble over the $5,000 he used to send his company home.

A demand that he forthwith continue his Western tour.

A plea from his wife that he immediately return home.

A notification that a detective agency was looking for his chief tenor, Pietro Schiavazzi.

A joint note from his physicians to the effect that a complete collapse would result if he attempted to work "under present auspices."

Whether Mascagni is to resume his trip or abandon it, with the possibility of a lawsuit, is to be determined within a few days. Manager Heard to-day telegraphed to a number of people in the East thought to have influence with the composer asking that they urge him to continue the tour.

Schiavazzi, the tenor, is under $600 bonds to appear in a suit brought by Mittenthal Brothers and Kronberg at Springfield, Mass. Heard is surety on these bonds. When Mascagni shipped his company home on Tuesday it was supposed the tenor left with the other singers. Telegrams were sent to New York to-day, asking that the departure of the musician be prevented. Later Mr. Heard went to a detective agency and asked that the whereabouts of Schiavazzi be looked up.

STARVING WITH DYING MOTHER.

Girl Overcome at Sight of Christmas Feast—Yuletide Pleasures in Brooklyn.

Charity was promptly exercised yesterday when Alice Burrell, thirteen years old, of 191 South Third Street, Williamsburg, left the bedside of her dying mother to go to Payton's Theatre, in Lee Avenue, where more than 2,000 children of the poor were enjoying a Christmas tree and entertainment provided by the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Association.

The child had hardly passed into the theatre when, as she stood surveying the scene of gayety, she suddenly sank unconscious to the floor. Help was promptly at hand, and she quickly revived under the ministrations of Dr. John A. Ferguson, who was summoned. Then in broken accents she told how her father was dead and her mother was dying.

The physician, who had ben watching the girl carefully, said then that she herself was suffering from starvation. Several kindly persons hurried at once to the address the child had given, and found the mother rapidly approaching her end in the room, in which there was neither food, fuel, nor fire. All of these were provided quickly, and the little girl was sent home to comfort the last hours of her parents as best she could.

Throngs of merry children, poorly clad, crowded the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday to receive gifts at the hands of Borough President Swanstrom, who aided the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society yesterday. Percy G. Williams, manager of the theatre, not only gave up his playhouse to the children, but contributed 500 dolls as well.

Before the gifts were distributed the children were entertained by several songs, a performance by trained seals, and several selections by Creatore's Band.

All through the borough the Christmas spirit prevailed to a degree greater than heretofore.

In the Almshouse and County Hospital at Flatbush the inmates were provided with Christmas trees and food prepared for them by a group of young women of the Flatbush section. Prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary and in Raymond Street Jail were provided with special meals and entertainment, and in all of the hospitals there was some Christmas observance.

Found a Child on His Doorstep.

John Bonden of 258 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, found an unwelcome Christmas present in the vestibule of his house early yesterday morning. It was a baby boy about a week old, and its only garment was an old newspaper. The child was taken to the City Hospital, and will be transferred to the Children's Guardians' Society.

CITY IS DRAPED IN WHITE FOR CHRISTMAS

Snow Carpet Laid for Santa Claus's Reindeer.

New York's Poor Unable to Consume All the Holiday Cheer Provided by the Charitable.

It was a white Christmas—the first of its kind enjoyed in this city in many years—and for half of the day at least one of the most beautiful holidays that the younger generation of New Yorkers has experienced.

While something like 1,000,000 children were dreaming of the doings of Santa Claus during the night there was falling, silently yet steadily, the feathery carpet over which the reindeers drawing the gift-laden sleighs of childhood's fancy raced hither and thither, from chimney top to chimney top, as in the story books.

When the sun rose yesterday and all the world awoke, it was as if the great black city had lost its wickedness and blackness and had been transformed into a fairy land of glittering white. The snow that had fallen thickly during the night clung where it touched so that not only the earth, but every tree and shrub and vine carried its burden of white.

There was a soft silence of the snow over everything, broken only by the music of the church chimes, the tinkle of the sleigh bells, and the laughter and the shouting of the people in the streets.

It mattered little for this one day that the fall of snow had put the transportation lines to all sorts of trouble and delayed cars of every description. Everybody had plenty of time to get where they wanted to go, and there were comparatively few who cared to leave their houses.

What an opulent, jovial Christmas it was may be realized from the fact that there was scarcely enough of the hungry to do justice to the many tons of things good for the inner man provided in every part of the city. Probably for the first time in the history of the city there was far more succor of this kind prepared by the charitable than there was any use for. Many of the derelicts in the great human current that swirls through the east side thoroughfares did their best to help out by eating early and often of the bounty spread on every hand, but even the most capacious of these had to confess before the day was done that they were "up against it." There was simply no way of getting enough hungry folk to consume the Christmas cheer, and in several instances a great deal of turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, pie, and other things went a-begging.

As befits the greatest of all children's holidays, the prevailing life and color of the streets and windows was of youth. The toy whistle and the pistol and the doll reigned supreme. There never was such an array of toys within the memory of the oldest and the crustiest inhabitant. There certainly was never such an array of animals since the time of Noah and the ark. The motormen on the street cars had to be very careful to avoid running down youthful zoölogists with toy elephants and lions, rhinoceri and other wild beasts on wheels and in leash. Cabmen were careful to walk their horses in the residential districts upon encountering wild animal trainers' congresses in the middle of the streets.

Comfort and happiness were abroad, and wherever a smile could be called forth there was a kind word and a kind deed to inspire it. Poverty was given another mighty tussle by the charitable men and women of the city, and, it was generally admitted, got decidedly the worse of it, at least temporarily. There was not only no excuse for any man, woman, or child in the whole city going hungry, but if there were any who were cold from insufficient clothing, there was raiment to be had in many quarters. The needy one was simply pounced on by good Samaritans, who were on the lookout for just such cases. All the various charitable organizations that make a practice of feeding the hungry on holidays served bountiful feasts on this Christmas, and in addition there were many wealthy persons who gave elaborate dinners at their own expense, just for the enjoyment of sitting by and seeing others made happy.

In the hospitals and asylums, jails and prisons, the inmates received every incentive to forget their troubles for one day at least. Feasts were spread in all the public institutions, and, in addition, there were gifts of various kinds bestowed. There were even Christmas trees and tapers and tinsel, and many sized and many colored gifts. In some of the institutions was singing, heard in them not more than once or twice a year.

Christmas in America is not so much of a religious holiday as it is in the older countries of Christendom, but the churches were all thrown open yesterday, and almost throughout the day there was music and flowers within the edifices. The morning attendance at the churches would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the crippled condition of the transportation systems. There were many hundreds more who sought out the theatres, and in the more important Broadway playhouses the standing room only sign was in evidence at both the matinée and the evening performances.

The heavy fall of snow almost entirely prevented out-door sports, but many hunting parties left the city early in the day to try their luck and skill on meadow and moor and beach.

Toward noon the temperature rose very fast, and as the snow began to melt rapidly, there was a pretty state of affairs under foot. Men and women and horses stumbled and slipped on the almost impassable sidewalks, but there was little ice and little real damage done.

FEEDING POVERTY'S ARMY.

Salvation Army Provides for 25,000—Representative Sullivan's Bowery Feast—Newsboys Cared For.

Turkey, mince pies, cranberry sauce, celery, and ice cream and all the other choice edibles that go to add to the sum of human happiness were to be had everywhere yesterday, and if a wayfarer looked the least bit seedy it was sufficient to make of him a marked man, and he was besought to come in and eat. He did so to the best of his ability, but he was scarcely equal to the occasion, although many tons of good things were consumed at free dinners throughout the city.

The largest Christmas feast to the poor was that of the Salvation Army in the Grand Central Palace. With the feeding of 3,000 homeless ones last night, the management of the huge enterprise completed its undertaking of feeding 25,000 persons in a day.

Now, 25,000 persons is a huge number when it comes to eating, and of course that number did not sit down to the same board. In fact, by far the larger portion of the number received their Christmas dinner in baskets, many thousands of which were sent out during the forenoon to worthy families. But 3,000 hungry men, women, and children crowded into the great building last night at 6 o'clock and took their places at long tables extending from one end of the main floor to the other. No sooner had they been seated than 500 soldiers of the army began moving through the aisles with dishes of food. The appearance of the men and women in their red uniforms was the signal for a storm of applause. The diners were on their feet and the spectators who crowded the balconies and galleries cheered with them to the echo.

The original plan of Commander Booth Tucker was to feed 2,500 persons, but before the dinner was under way 500 who were not expected put in an appearance. There being lots of room, they soon were accommodated. A feature of the dinner was the feeding of 1,000 boys and girls. They were placed in the north and south ends of the hall. They made so much noise that for a time it was thought they would break up the religious meeting that followed. They hurled pies and every other thing they could seize at one another, and even at those who waited on them.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and his daughter, Miss Mary Sickles, who were among the spectators, attracted considerable attention. They spent most of the time entertaining the boys. Miss Sickles carried a Blenheim spaniel in her arms. She called it Bulwer. When the boys saw Bulwer they hurled mince pie and turkey at it. Miss Sickles was taken by surprise and let Bulwer slip from her arms to the floor. Bulwer ran over to where Gen. Sickles was seated. The boys set up a great shout, and hurled knives, forks, and spoons at the spaniel. Then they began cheering and shouting to Gen. Sickles to make a speech. He laughed and said he was not able to do so.

There was an apparent shortage of mince pies for a time, and the youngsters thought that they were being overlooked. They threw bread and potatoes at those who waited on them, and said that they did not want turkey, but wanted more pie.

ACTED AS A WAITRESS.

Though she wore a handsome gown, Miss Sickles went into the kitchen and came out a minute later with her arms laden with pieces of pie.

"Three cheers for Mama," shouted the urchins, and they made a rush to take the pie from her. Miss Sickles pleaded with them to keep quiet and be patient, but they would have none of her advice. One boy, called "Pinkie," upset one of the plates on which was piled several pieces of pie, and there was a wild scramble to see who would get the most. Miss Sickles put the other plate of pie on a table and fled in dismay.

After the boys had finished, several mothers with their children gathered around Miss Sickles and the General and told of sick fathers they had at home. Miss Sickles bent over and whispered something to her father, and he immediately put his hand in his pocket and drew forth a lot of change which he handed to her. Miss Sickles distributed the money among those about her.

When the diners had appeased their hunger, Commander Booth-Tucker went on the platform and led them in singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then followed a musical entertainment, a stereopticon exhibition, and moving pictures of the Passion Play. All the diners who appeared to be particularly in need of clothing were quietly taken by Salvation Army officers to a great booth, where was heaped huge piles of clothing for men and women. The needy ones were told to choose any garment that they might wish. That same system had been followed during the forenoon, when the representatives of families called for the basket dinners.

It was noted that among the morning callers in nearly every instance the men chose women's clothes, while the women took apparel for men. During the morning distribution a man who refused to give his name stood outside the Grand Central Palace, and whenever he saw a man or a woman with insufficient foot covering he gave her or him carfare, accompanying it with a little lecture on the importance of keeping the feet dry.

A mammoth feast was spread by Representative Timothy D. Sullivan at the Sullivan headquarters, 207 Bowery. Every hungry man who entered got all he wanted and ate as often as he liked, and, furthermore, received a first-class pair of woolen socks. Last year the hungry who went to the Sullivan feast each got a pair of mittens, but they agreed yesterday that for all-round comfort the stockings were superior to the mittens. A man can put his hands in his pockets if they are cold, but not so with his feet.

There was no flavor of charity about the free dinner, and the 5,000 men, who in batches of 450 each took part in the holiday feast, were made to feel at home. Sullivan, with a handshake for each of his guests, saw to it that all were treated alike. He had also an able corps of assistants, who spoke cheeringly to the crowds and made sure that the guests got all they wanted to eat. Some of Timothy D. Sullivan's helpers were Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Senator John F. Fitzpatrick, Assemblyman Harry E. Oxford, and Dr. M. B. Feeney. The dinner began at 11 o'clock in the morning, and was ended at a little after 4 o'clock.

Such of the guests as preferred beer were supplied with it, but, while there were many kegs on tap, and waiters ready to serve it on call, the hungry men preferred to wash down their meal of turkey, cranberry sauce, potato salad, and mince pie with coffee. In all, 3,000 gallons of coffee were disposed of, while less than three kegs of beer were consumed.

LITTLE GIRLS ENTERTAINED.

Another cheerful and cheering banquet was given to more than a thousand little girls in the West Side Lyceum by Frank Tilford. The feast and Christmas tree were given to the "little mothers," who were little princesses yesterday so far as good things to eat were concerned. In addition to a bountiful dinner and lots of music, in which they all joined with their voices, they each received a doll, a book, and any quantity of fruits and nuts and dainties to take home. Mr. Tilford, with a large party of friends, occupied a seat in the gallery.

He also gave a dinner to 700 newsboys at Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

The boys were intent upon having a merry Christmas, and for an hour before dinner time they amused themselves by snowballing the passersby, who, however, were not amused. One elderly man went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and complained that said a snowball had hit him in the back of the neck, and he could not see the joke.

The Sergeant said he was sorry, but that a squad of policemen had been detailed at the hall, and would arrive there later. The old man went away after remarking that he hoped some of the policemen would get the same treatment, so that they could see how he felt.

The newsboys, however, were not at all startled when the police came around the corner, but snowballed them as merrily as they had everybody else. A few wraps from sticks soon routed the newsboys, and they fled up stairs, where the dinner awaited them.

While the meal was being partaken of a band played popular airs at one end of the hall and a Punch and Judy amused those at the other end.

It was not until the dinner had been going on for some time that it was discovered that some of the boys had been "doubling," or, in other words, after reaching the street, had returned for a second dinner and sometimes a third.

Representative-elect William R. Hearst distributed to several thousand families in the Eleventh Congress District yesterday bags of toys and provisions. The families were all destitute, and their names had been obtained from the churches of all denominations in the district, the Salvation Army, and physicians. Each toy bag contained a dressed doll, a pair of roller skates, a target game, a baseball, a pound of candy, a set of ten pins, a horn, and a humorous blow tube. The package of provisions, which weighed fifty pounds, consisted of a bag of flour, coffee, tea, sugar, beans, and a leg of lamb.

Seven hundred newsboys enjoyed a turkey dinner last night at the Newsboys' Lodging House in Duane Street, through the generosity of William F. Fleiss, a broker, of 47 Broadway, who for thirty-six years has supplied the "newsies" with a Christmas feast. After the dinner, Superintendent Helm distributed 700 pairs of good warm gloves, a pair to each lad, the gift of Randolph Guggenheimer.

Every one of the hospitals, prisons, jails, penitentiaries, asylums, and other municipal and county institutions had their Christmas dinners, with lectures, musical entertainments, and other exercises.

THE DAY IN THE CHURCHES.

Archbishop Farley Celebrates Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral—Bishop Potter's Sermon.

Archbishop Farley was the celebrant at the pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, it being the first high mass celebrated by him on Christmas Day since his elevation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas McCloskey, S. J., from the Gospel of the Day. The cathedral was elaborately decorated with holly and evergreens, and the edifice was crowded to the doors, despite the inclemency of the weather. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, was the assistant priest. The deacons of honor were the Rev. W. J. B. Daly and the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, the deacon of the mass the Rev. James Honeyman, and the subdeacon the Rev. John J. Byrne.

The choir was under the direction of William F. Pecher, organist of the Cathedral. Mr. Pecher was assisted at the organ by Arthur Mees. Miss Hilke was the soprano, Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Henius, basso. In addition to the full chorus the Philharmonic Society supplied the accompaniment.

Special services, commemorative of the day, were held in Grace Church. In connection with the regular Christmas services, the occasion was accepted to consecrate the magnificent new chancel and altar of the church, which has just been completed.

The consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Potter, who was formerly the rector of Grace Church. The church was profusely decorated with evergreen and holly. The enormous pillars along the aisles were completely hidden with the seasonable decorations.

In the course of his sermon, Bishop Potter said men of great learnig had raised and discussed at length the question of the birthplace of Jesus Christ. He said that some great men contended that it was a question whether or not he was born in Bethlehem. Bishop Potter said that he had no doubt that Jesus was born at Bethlehem, but that the conditions surrounding the birth were more important than the actual place of brith. Historical facts, he said, showed that Jesus was born in a stable and placed in a manger because there was no room at the inn for the one that bore him.

Bishop Potter then spoke of the changes made in the interior of the church more particularly, and called attention to the fact that some churches were theatrically inclined in the seating arrangement. He then congratulated Dr. Huntington upon his forceful energy in getting the improvements, and said:

"There is no church on this Island of Manhattan that makes one feel as he enters it and say, 'This is truly a church. Let us kneel and pray to God,' as he does when he enters this magnificent edifice. There are some churches that we pass upon the street and say to our friends, 'This is a church.' When we enter, however, the interior appearance gives us the idea that we have made a mistake and that we are in a theatre instead of a church.

"As years go by we will feel more and more that what has been done here has been done on high lines. There are just two churches in New York that I would keep always as they now are. One is Old Trinity and the other is Grace. God be praised that these two churches are where they are. It is my earnest prayer to God that the dignified and stately worship now here maintained may ever remain."

At St. George's Church, Rutherford Place and Sixteenth Street, the regular Christmas services and the celebration of Holy Communion were held. Dr. W. S. Rainsford in his sermon said:

"The Christmas message is not that a few of us should come together in the Church of God and find rest and relief from the struggle with the world. It is something more than that. It is not to get away from the turmoil of life; it is to bring Jesus Christ into the turmoil of life. If you want to get out of the turmoil of life, then you leave Jesus behind, for he is there. The experiences of life are Jesus Christ calling to you and to me to know Him."

J. P. Morgan was one of the Wardens who took up the collection for the poor of the parish.

FEASTING AT CASTLE WILLIAMS.

Prisoners Entertained by Vaudeville Programme Through the Generosity of Miss Helen Gould.

Yesterday was a happy day for the prisoners in Castle Williams on Governors Island, the military prison of the Department of the East, United States Army. Three extra good meals were provided, all received their presents from the home folks, while in the afternoon through the generosity of Miss Helen Gould an entertaining vaudeville show was given in the large dining room of the castle, which all the prisoners attended.

The Government allows so liberally for the sustenance of its prisoners that the officers in charge of Castle Williams are unable to use up the allotment, with the result that there is always a large balance on the right side of the ledger in the treasury of the establishment. With this surplus on Christmas and New Year's Sergt. Way, who for so many years has been the prison overseer, is enabled to give the men a substantial treat three times a day.

Yesterday the menu consisted of turkey, chicken, filet of beef, celery, mince pies, ice cream, cakes of all kinds, fruits, and other good things to eat that are appropriate especially at the Christmas season.

Sergt. Way sat at the head of the table and acted as a sort of interlocutor, every now and then cracking a good joke, to make the men under his charge forget as much as possible their misfortunes. The grizzled old Sergeant said later that he had never seen in all of his long army experience any happier lot of prisoners.

It has long been customary for the commanding General of the department at Christmas or New Year's to pardon several of the prisoners whose conduct has been especially good during their confinement. In conformity with this custom, four of the men were released on Wednesday. They were each given a certain amount of money and an order on one of the leading clothing establishments for a complete set of civilian attire. Gen. Chaffee is in the West at present, and when he returns it is expected that he will pardon several other prisoners, as a New Year's gift. Last year Gen. Brooke, then commanding the department, pardoned twenty-two men at Christmas.

Lewis Cass Ledyard's Tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, assisted by Mrs. Romulus R. Colgate, yesterday gave a Christmas tree and entertainment for 200 children of the Forty-fourth Street and Phelps Schools of the Children's Aid Society. Each child received several toys, with other suitable gifts, and after the distribution enjoyed ice cream and cake. The Phelps School is at 314 East Thirty-fifth Street. During the last year 782 children were enrolled, and through the generosity of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes 44,456 meals were provided. The Forty-fourth Street School, at Second Avenue, has an enrollment of 528. It has given 34,053 meals.

President Gives a Dinner Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a number of friends at dinner to-night. The table was set in the newly finished state dining-room. The guests included Senator and Mrs. Lodge, John Lodge, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, John Elliot of New York, Mrs. Charles Henry Davis, Miss Davis, the Messrs. Davis and Robert Ferguson.

Commercial Travelers

Credit Letters enable owners to have checks and drafts cashed without question or coat at all hotels. Nat'l Hotel Ass'n, 7 E. 42d St. Phone 4580-38 —Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Announce that, as heretofore, commencing this day, December 26th, and until further notice, their store will be opened at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 5 P. M.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

A Sale of Overcoats of the Highest Grade.

Regular Prices $38.00, $40.00, $45.00, $50.00;

Now at $32.00.

We have just two hundred and seventy-eight Overcoats that are as good in fabric and tailoring as human hands ever fashioned. They are expressive and impressive garments that evince the intelligence and spirit of the craftsman in his handiwork. They represent an external manifestation of his cleverness; the fulness of Overcoat possibilities, no matter under what condition they may be produced, whether ready-for-service or made-to-order.

They are made in the Surtout and 42 or 45-inch Box Models, of the finest imported coatings, which include John Erskine's Sons' Patent Beavers, German Eskimos, English Elysians and Sedan Montagnacs; they are lined throughout with the highest grade satin Duchesse or silk Merveilleux. Desiring to reduce our stock of these high-grade, high-cost overcoats, we have decided to offer you your choice of any of them at $32.00

THE SALE BEGINS THIS MORNING.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

STORES EVERYWHERE. 109 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER (CHOICE GROCERIES)

OUR NEW STORE, 3029 Third Ave., Near 156th St., Borough of Bronx NOW OPEN.

OUR GROCERIES ARE PERFECTION

and notwithstanding their superior quality, which is rarely matched elsewhere, we make prices below the lowest. Compare these prices with those quoted elsewhere.

POTATOES, A LARGE BASKET. 10c.

We are the largest receivers in New York of choice selected Potatoes. Having our own loaders in the country who buy nothing but the finest stock, we always receive the best Potatoes coming to this market. You will find them sound, solid and white.

TOMATOES.

Peninsula Beauty Brand.

The finest Maryland packing. Large, solid, red-ripe Tomatoes. Full size can. Sold elsewhere for 10c.

For This Sale, A Can, 8c.

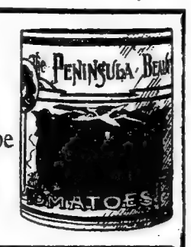

Peas, Hillside Brand, choice sifted; a can	13c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors; a package	9c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very rich; a jar	19c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, finest, Jersey; large size can	15c
Figs, fancy large Smyrna; a pound	15c
Dates, extra fine new dates; 3 pkgs for	20c
Jams, Liberty Brand, all varieties; a jar	9c
Uncle Jerry Pancake Flour; a package	9c
Mustard Sardines, Gold Label Brand, our best; a can	11c
Seeded Raisins, Triumph Brand, our best; 2 packages for	25c

CRACKERS.

Social Tea, 5 o'Clock Tea, Graham, Butter Thin, A Package, 9c

LEMONS.

CHOICE MESSINA. New Crop.

A dozen 13c

Cider Vinegar, very fine; quart bottle	7c
Cocoanut, per package	5c
Maple Syrup, our best; pint bottle	15c
Golden Drip Syrup, good quality; quart bottle	10c
English Mustard, our best; ½-pound can	10c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand; pint bottle	17c
Olive Oil, finest imported, none better; pint bottle	35c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand; pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand; a bottle	5c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best; a package	8c

APPLES.

Baldwin or Greening, a basket . . . 15c

PRUNES.

Fancy Santa Clara, dark, meaty fruit, 3 pounds for 25c

NUTS.

Mixed, or Walnuts, 2 pounds for . . 25c

COFFEE,

Best Mocha and Java, a Pound, 25c.

Fancy Golden Santos COFFEE, a Pound, 10c.

CORN.

Essie Brand. The finest Maine packing. Tender and sweet. Every can guaranteed. A can, 10c.

SALMON,

Hatchery Brand, Fancy Red Alaska. 2 cans for 25c.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3RD AVE 59TH ST 60TH ST

The most advantageous offer in America.

Pianos $1 Week.

Wilson Piano $155; Harmony Piano $175.

$5 down and $1 a week. No interest is charged for time taken in making payments.

Pianos delivered on receipt of first payment of $5.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having its own piano factory, and thus our facilities surpass any competition.

We also offer on the same easy terms the following high-grade pianos—

Richardson $195, Mayers $165, Walters $195.

With each piano selected we give a stool to match and a new style piano cover.

Come and hear the wonderful

Pianista Piano Player.

You can secure one on easy terms of

$2 a Week.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS. 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets. | HOLIDAY BAZAAR. Music—2d Floor.

You Have Distress After Eating

Because you did not have

MAN-A-CEA,

The wonderful Manganese Water.

After Your Christmas Dinner Get It Now.

Druggists, Grocers or Main Depot, 13 Stone St.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

Quart 8 year old Port, " " 8 " Sherry, " " Tokay, " " Angelica, " " Gold Seal Champagne, " " Superior Rye Whiskey	$5.00
Pint 8 year Port, " " Sherry, " " Old Angelica, " " Tokay, " " Sweet Catawba, " " Dry Moselle, " " Sauterne, " " "Ruby" Claret, " " "Norton's" Claret, " " Old Burgundy, " " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " " Gold Seal Champagne,	$4.00
Quart 8 year Port, " " " Sherry, " " Old Madeira, " " Sweet Catawba, " " Sauterne, " " Dry Moselle, " " "Ruby" Claret, " " "Ives" Claret, " " "Norton's" Claret, " " Old Burgundy, " " Unferm'd Grape Juice, " " Pure Rye Whiskey,	$6.75

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 156 Fulton Street. New York.

CENTRAL PARK'S SCENES

Trees With Their Branches Snow-Laden Admired by Visitors.

Children and Their Elders Enjoyed Strolls in the Snow—Sleighing Good for a While.

Central Park was so Christmaslike early yesterday that the older people, who have been accustomed for many years to growl at the weather, asserting that a white Christmas had gone forever and repeating the adage that "a green Christmas means a full graveyard," after looking a bit worried because they had to admit that there might be something worth while nowadays, put on their overshoes and went out with the children for a stroll, or, if they could afford it, for a sleigh ride.

In the early morning the sleighing was excellent, although the snow was a little too moist. It was hard on the horses, but even they seemed to be imbued with the spirit of the holiday. In the afternoon the falling snow turned for a short time to almost a drizzle and the sleighing was apparently spoiled. Later there was a drop in the temperature, and the sleighing was good again. That was on toward evening, and just too late to invite the sleighs to the drives.

The temperature was so nearly at a balance between freezing and thawing that there was no discomfort from cold or rain during the greater part of the day, and the Park had many visitors to observe the Winter scene. They expressed their wonder at the way Nature had decorated the trees in her effort to give New York a real old-fashioned Christmas. The expressions of pleasure that the snow carnival afforded differed materially.

"This beats anything I ever seen," would be the comment of one.

"Looks like frosted cake," would be the remark of another.

Perhaps they saw as much and felt as much as those who had nothing to say, but observed something of the charm of landscape where the miniature hills and mountains of the Park were defined clearly in their snow coverings, with the limbs of the sturdiest trees bowed down by the weight of the snow burden, the under side being so much in contrast that on the white background the trees in the distance were in silhouettes, while close by they seemed to be laden with a wealth of jewels as the snow crystals gleamed and sparkled.

The evergreens bowed to the southeast with their heavy weights of snow driven from the northeast and stood like great ostrich plumes of such wonderful beauty that the finest feather was never so graceful. The whole Park was a study in black and white, with dashes of green here and there where the snow had fallen from the branches of evergreens, and a flash of red or yellow as an automobile or sleigh rushed along with jolly passengers.

Among the merriest of those who went to the Park were the youngsters with their sleds. The snow plows were in use, and the drivers permitted the boys and their sisters to get "on behind."

Early in the afternoon, when word was received that there was the danger of a cold snap, which after the slight fall of sleet following the snow would mean the ruin of the bushes and small trees, the Park gardeners were provided with long poles, with which they assailed the shrubbery and such trees as they could reach, knocking off the snow and spoiling the picturesque appearance.

The snow piled on top of the figure of Shakespeare and clung to the legs, giving the statue somewhat the appearance of the ghost of Hamlet's father. The great head of Humboldt wore an ice cap of enormous proportions tilted over the left ear. The statue of Daniel Webster, through some eccentricity of the wind-driven snow, appeared to have a wet towel on the brow, suggesting a convivial celebration of Christmas Eve with the other statues. The men of the Park Department did not disturb the grotesque results of nature's efforts to be merry.

At the Arsenal the police had little trouble, except now and then when a man would come in to complain of boys who had damaged his high hat with snowballs. The Sergeant was in holiday spirit. When he could not convince the offended one that "boys will be boys," he looked very stern and, calling a policeman, sent him out to find the youths. Of course, the boys fled at sight of the officer, who in an effort at a display of agility slipped and fell into a convenient snow bank.

Early in the day Policeman Burns was encountered by two children, a boy of seven and a girl of four. He saw them facing the storm, and when they asked him if he had seen Santa Claus, whom they feared had been lost in the storm, he questioned them, and then took them to the Arsenal. They gave their ages and names and for a while were uncertain as to their address. They remembered at last that they lived on Ninth Avenue near Sixty-seventh Street. The policeman took them home, and he had in his pocket a dollar, contributed by the Sergeant, and various sums from the policemen on duty. He found the family very poor, and he made Christmas glad for them. Incidentally he went to his own home and persuaded his children to give up some of their toys to take to those whom Santa Claus had forgotten.

In Seventh Avenue above the Park there was a porfusion of rigs, from a packing box on runners, drawn by an apology for a horse, to the handsome park rig loaded with furs and trimmed with yellow, red, and blue plumes. A turnout of the former description, prepared evidently for the occasion by several college students, attracted much attention and caused considerable amusement just before dusk.

The unpainted packing box, filled with straw, was occupied by four young men, and, because the horse could not step faster than a jog, they were at the mercy of the crowd. Along the avenue they were greeted with shouts and a shower of snowballs.

Among the many noticed on Seventh Avenue and in the Park were Albert E. Turner, driving the pacer Donald, 2:17¼; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, behind a roan cob; Frank Lawton, driving a party of friends in a three-seated rig of Russian design; M. Northrup, driving a roan filly hooked to a light speeding cutter; George Grote, behind his bay trotter; Ed Gay, M. Alexander, behind a bay trotting mare; David Goodman, behind the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼; Charles Weiland driving the mare Lorna Doone; Claus Bohling, driving the Speedway trotting champion, Kingmond; Mr. and Mrs. David Lamar, behind a team of trotters; Mr. and Mrs. George Carlton, behind a pair of black cobs; John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, driving his favorite trotter, Swift; Clinton A. Hawkins, driving a team of handsome bay trotters; Christopher Hackett, driving the pacer Little Helen; C. Jarvis, driving the pacer Red Lawn; Sigmund Herzig, driving the bay trotter Messenger Boy, and Arthur Newman, driving Bonnie Boy, and Queen Bess, 2:20¾, hooked to the pole.

SLEIGHING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Local Trotters and Pacers Driven to Cutters Furnish Good Sport.

Long before the snow ceased to fall yesterday morning the Speedway was crowded with sleighs of every kind and description filled with merry parties all bent on enjoying a Christmas sleighride. There were fully four inches of snow on the road, and despite the fact that it had no foundation it was so heavy that it packed well and prevented the sharp steel runners from cutting through.

The first to break a path through the snow found the going a trifle heavy, but it did not take long to work down and during the afternoon the going was as good as it was two weeks ago, when the snow had a foundation of a good thickness of ice.

The frequenters of the Speedway were generally all prepared for the snow yesterday, for the trotters and pacers had been sharp shod and the runners of the speeding cutters were polished to condition.

Among the first to put in an appearance on the Speedway was David Lamar, driving the big black pacer Ammond, who took to the snow naturally and stepped several very fast half miles over the lower stretch, finishing in front of the Road Drivers' Clubhouse, where a large party of members gathered to watch the sport. Following close behind Mr. Lamar came George Spear driving a bay pacer and George Coleman behind the chestnut pacer Shorty, 2:11½, who made a record for himself two weeks ago by defeating several of the best-known and fastest pacers on the Speedway, and winning six straight heats. Shorty, after several warming-up jogs, was turned to a good start with an unknown bay pacer, who gave him a good brush to the quarter post, but after that point had been passed lost ground and was defeated by several open lengths.

Ammond stepped a pretty race with Shorty, the finish being so close that it was declared a dead heat. In the second heat Ammond followed pace to the quarter post, where he took the lead and was never headed, winning by a good length. The final proved a nip-and-tuck go from start to finish, but when the final drive was made Shorty showed too much speed for his opponent, and stepped home an easy winner.

The sport was beginning to lag a trifle when J. L. Dodge, driving the pacing mare Redinda, 2:07¼, a noted snow horse, put in an appearance, and challenged all comers. He found a number ready and willing to join the mare in a brush, and for the next half hour was kept busy.

Louis Kahn drove his pacer, Bonnie Kirkland, in several winning heats, and Charles Crawford, driving the green trotter, Lady Bell, won two straight heats from the trotting gelding Sam J., 2:21¼.

The Brush Committee of the Road Drivers' Association, of which David Lamar is Chairman, has announced its intention of arranging a series of brushes over the snow if the sleighing lasts.

CHRISTMAS WITH STAGE FOLK.

Maxine Elliott's $3,000 Brooch—Peter F. Dailey's Memory Affected.

Christmas is a strenuous day for theatre folk, and when many awake to-day it will be with a sigh of relief and with the reflection that the "x" in Xmas must be the unknown quantity which measures their work. Notwithstanding the extra work, actors have managed to be merry, and exchange the compliments of the season. At Weber & Fields's the usual gold pieces were distributed. In the Frohman theatres weekly salaries were doubled, and so it went elsewhere.

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Sam Shubert received a case of champagne from Edna Farrell, whose connection with the company recently was severed because of her persistent missing of rehearsals. With the wine was this note: "A Merry Christmas and thanks for many kindnesses in past."

***

Peter F. Dailey was so busy thinking about what Santa Claus might bring him that Wednesday night on the stage he forgot to give Charles Bigelow the comb and brush for his bald head.

***

One of the handsomest presents given was a three-thousand-dollar diamond brooch from N. C. Goodwin to his wife, Maxine Elliott.

***

Maude Lillian Berri of the "Sultan of Sulu" company, which will open at Wallack's on Monday night, received a Christmas present, so she says, which promises her a small fortune. It is the popcorn privilege at the St. Louis Exposition. Last Summer she was playing there, and one evening at a public supper she was lamenting the fact that actresses rarely have an opportunity to make money. According to her story, ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, who was present, at once offered her the exclusive right to sell popcorn at the exposition. She says she took the matter as a joke until Wednesday, when she received an offer of $5,000 for her right from a St. Louis man.

NONE SUFFERED IN PLATTSBURG.

Gen. Stephen Moffitt Gave Food and Money Freely.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Gen. Stephen Moffitt of this city celebrated Christmas Day by having a turkey dinner served to every worthy person desiring it in the city. About six hundred dinners were served in this way at the hotels, and cash prizes were given away, ranging from 25 cents up to $20 gold pieces.

Baskets of provisions were also sent to the sick and needy. Car fare and carriages were provided for those who could not walk to the hotels.

Gen. Moffitt also distributed a large bag of candy, nuts, and oranges to every pupil in the public schools of the city, some 1,200 in all. In each bag of candy was a piece of money, ranging from a penny to a twenty-five-cent piece.

ORANGES FOR WAR VETERANS.

Ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut Remembers Soldiers and Sailors.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 25.—Ex-Gov. George E. Lounsbury remembered the 500 veterans at Fitch's Home for Soldiers and Sailors at Noroton Heights to-day by giving them fourteen boxes of oranges. Mr. and Mrs. Lounsbury sent them from their orange grove in Florida, where they are spending the Winter, along with a letter of greeting.

The ex-Governor and the veterans are bosom friends, and the Governor always remembers them in some way on the holidays. Last year the soldiers and sailors presented him with a costly cane.

Convicts Enjoy Variety Show.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A variety performance was given in Sing Sing Prison for the entertainment of the convicts. The prisoners appeared to enjoy the show greatly, and indicated their approval by vigorous applause. Extra rations were added to the usual bill of fare in celebration of Christmas Day. The menu provided by Warden Johnson consisted of chicken fricassee, celery, gravy, mashed potatoes, bread, cheese, lemon cake, apples, cocoa, coffee, and tea, with sugar and milk and two cigars for each prisoner.

INVALID GIRL'S SUICIDE.

After a Family Reunion She Drank Carbolic Acid.

Leticia Drake, a pretty girl of nineteen years of age, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid last night in the home of her sister, Mrs. Parker, at 63 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. She had consumption, and she had been told by physicians that she could live only a few months. As the Christmas holidays approached she became despondent.

There was a family reunion at the Parker home last evening and all made merry, including Leticia, who played with the children, but after they had gone to bed she became despondent again. She went to her room and drank the poison.

Unidentified Man Unconscious Yet.

The unidentified man who was found in a comatose condition at Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street on Wednesday night was in about the same condition in the New York Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning. A small slip of paper, with the name of James Warren on it, is the only clew that the authorities have as to his identity.

Bank President's Son a Suicide.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Benjamin Neal Thornton, son of E. H. Thornton, President of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, committed suicide to-night by shooting himself in the room of his cousin. He was about thirty years of age and prominent socially. He had been in poor health.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 25.—The factory of the United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company, in this city, was burned to-night. The loss is estmiated at $15,000, with no insurance.

DALTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—The Union Block, the chief business and office building of Dalton, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire started from a kerosene stove in a plumbing store.

OMAHA, Dec. 25.—The sheep barns of the Union Stock Yards Company, at South Omaha, burned to-day, entailing a loss of $50,000. Five hundred out of the 8,000 sheep in the barns were burned to death. They were driven out of the barns with the rest of the lot, but ran back again.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 25.—Fire in the business section here to-night caused a loss of about $200,000. The building occupied by W. A. Nicolaus & Co., dry goods and ladies' furnishings, was destroyed, and the double store of C. W. Klem, wholesale and retail dry goods, was damaged considerably by smoke and water.

CHRISTMAS DAY ABROAD

British Royal Family Spend the Day at Sandringham.

An Unusually Cold and Clear Christmas in London—Many Dinners for the Poor.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra spent Christmas Day at Sandringham, this being the first Christmas their Majesties have spent at their favorite residence since their accession.

The royal family, including the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, the Duchess of Fife, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, attended an early service at Sandringham Church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The King afterward personally directed the annual distribution of beef and game, in which every employe and tenant on the Sandringham estate always participates.

London and the South of England generally enjoyed an unusually clear and cold Christmas. In spite of the low temperature there was the usual gathering in Battersea Park, where twenty men who take an open air early morning dip all the year round had their Christmas swim in the lake. Silver medals were presented to seven among the bathers who had not missed a single day in the year.

The prevailing distress among the unemployed brought forth an unusual number of charitable dinners in all sections of London, especially in the East End.

THE KAISER'S CHRISTMAS.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William spent Christmas in his usual way.

His Majesty took a walk this afternoon in the Sans Souci Park and distributed bright new gold pieces, fresh from the mint, among the gardeners and watchmen.

After dinner, at 4 o'clock, Christmas trees were lighted in the Shell Hall of the new palace. All the children of the imperial family were present, and each had his or her own tree of a size proportionate to the age of the child.

THE DAY IN BRUSSELS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Christmas was celebrated in Brussels in the usual fashion, says The Times's correspondent in the Belgian capital. The tendency noticeable in recent years to keep the festival in the English manner was fully maintained. Large congregations attended the services in both the English churches.

DANCE AT THE ROME EMBASSY.

ROME, Dec. 25.—All fashionable Rome wound up Christmas Day at the United States Embassy, where Ambassador and Mrs. Meyer entertained their friends at a dance.

Among the Americans present were Gen. and Mrs. Cloris of Washington, Miss Carew, (sister-in-law of President Roosevelt;) the St. Louis Fair Commissioners, A. W. Evarts of New York, John Mason Little of Boston, and Mr. Chapin of New York.

Among the Christmas felicitations received by the Pope to-day were greetings from Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Kings of Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and Saxony.

Gen. and Mrs. Porter Give a Dinner.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—United States Ambassador and Mrs. Porter gave a Christmas dinner to-day, among the guests being Admiral and Mrs. Kautz and Commander and Mrs. Barber.

SHIP TOO BIG FOR COAL PORTS.

The big seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson has sailed from Boston for Newport News in a third attempt to get a full cargo for a ship that seems to be too big for any of the coal ports.

This vessel was built for the coal trade which is confined to the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hampton Roads waters. Capt. Crowley had to sail out of Philadelphia with about 1,500 tons less than the ship's capacity, and then grounded twice in the Delaware River, all owing to insufficient depth of channel.

Then the Captain decided to try Baltimore. There is 30 feet of water in the Baltimore channels and 30 feet of water alongside the Consolidation Coal Company's pier at Locust Point, but as the Baltimore and Ohio is shipping all its coal from the pier at Curtis Bay, and as the channel in Curtis Bay is but 27 feet deep, the Lawson had to stop loading short of 8,000 tons, and when she was drawing 27 feet 7 inches of water. She then had one whole deck's length unoccupied. It was said that her loaded draught was 28 feet. Capt. Crowley denounced the Curtis Creek channel in unmeasured terms. The Lawson touched bottom going out, but did not stop, as three tugs, all "rung up," were shoving her over the muddy bottom.

It is a fact that there is but one coal pier on Locust Point at which ships in the coal trade can be loaded to a depth of 30 feet, and to bring coal to this pier to-day would mean a change in the custom of the port, as all coal cargoes now go out of Curtis Bay.

Capt. Crowley is said to be of the opinion that Newport News is where he will load in the future, believing it to be the only port where he can get 9,000 tons aboard and have water under the ship to float her.—Baltimore American.

The Sunday School Library Book.

We notice that some of our exchanges are discussing the propriety of sterilizing Sunday school libraries. From somewhat extended observation, we venture the suggestion that the average Sunday school book is already hopelessly sterile, and does not need a germicide.—Richmond (Va.) Religious Herald.

BANKER'S SON INJURED.

Thrown Headlong in a Runaway Caused by an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Dec. 25.—Raymond W. Armour, sixteen years old, a student at Cutler School in New York and a son of William Armour, the New York banker, was severely injured here this morning while driving with his parents in a surrey. The horse took fright at a passing automobile and ran down the boulevard, striking a loaded coal wagon.

The occupants were thrown headlong to the ground. Mr. and Mrs. Armour escaped with a few bruises, but Raymond sustained serious wounds at the base of the skull. He was carried into a neighbor's house and two physicians were summoned, who said he was in a critical condition. Mrs. Armour is confined to her room from the shock of the accident.

CONNECTICUT BALLOT LAW.

Its Hartford Assailant Not Convinced by Mr. Blake's Argument.

Henry T. Blake of New Haven, whose remarkable eulogy of our Connecticut secret ballot law we referred to the other day, returns to his admiration in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday. The letter is too long to print in full; but the gist of it is given in another column of this page. For this we have a few words of comment which may not be altogether out of place. In the first place, there are two envelopes at some elections and, if their ballots are mixed, then they are lost and the elector is disfranchised. So what is "unintellibible" can be made intelligible, if not satisfactory, on inquiry. Then as to the unsealed envelopes, it suffices to say simply that at election after election ballots are rejected for the cause of "envelopes unsealed." The fact counts for more than the attempt to prove that it cannot be. As for the different ballots, we were aware, of course, that if two similar ballots were found in an envelope, then one of them would be counted. But, if the two do not agree, they are both dead.

The "fourth charge," that extraneous matter vitiates the ballot, is not taken seriously by Mr. Blake, but it refers to an annoyance and a miscarriage of justice that is far from infrequent. Sometimes people who carry their ballots with them inadvertently put whatever else from the pocket may cling to the ballot right into the envelope with it without knowing they have done it; also it may be that a person not particularly well informed puts into the envelope ballots that are intended for the open vote, such as ballots of "Yes" and "No" on municipal matters. Some moderators rule that the presence of these vitiates the entire act of the voter; others hold that what is properly in the envelope can be counted. The moderator has the chance to make trouble, and in close elections the troublesome moderator is a public peril.

It does not seem to us that Mr. Blake has satisfactorily disposed of one of the objections raised by The Courant. We know these are entertained quite generally, and while we commend the attitude of a man who says right out what he thinks, still we cannot always commend equally his judgment. In our opinion the Connecticut ballot law is a mighty poor one.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Life Taking a New Lease

of life—to get rid of cold that robs the days of pleasure and the nights of rest. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures with a quickness that surprises all sufferers from colds or coughs. All druggists sell it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL NEWS FOR TO-DAY.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

565 Misses' ¾-Length Coats

To-day and To-morrow at These Wonderful Prices:

7.50, 9.75, 11.75

Sizes are—For Misses of 14, 16 and 18 years, and For Small Women.

THE illustrations shown were made from the garments themselves by one of our own staff artists and faithfully reproduce the beauty and stylishness of the garments. In short the picture shows you exactly how the Coats look.

If we could give you an accurate idea in print of the cloth, lining and workmanship, ten times as many garments would not supply the demand.

On every garment remains the manufacturer's cost price stamped on every label, showing conclusively how very great the values are in every instance. For example:

FINE KERSEY GARMENTS, Stamped to cost wholesale $11.00, $12.00 and $13.50, are marked to be retailed at **7.50**

FINE GARMENTS, Stamped to cost wholesale $15.00, $16.50 and $18.50, are marked to be retailed at **9.75**

FINE GARMENTS. Stamped to cost wholesale $22.50, $26.50 and $28.00, are marked to be retailed at **11.75**

Every garment is lined throughout with guaranteed satin. Most of the materials are Kerseys, in black, blue, brown, tan, castor, red and Oxford. Also some Coverts, Montagnacs, Zibelines and Cheviots.

(Special Displays on Second Floor, Front.)

Exquisite Rugs.

Two Extraordinary Post-Holiday Specials. Unprecedented Reductions in Price.

AXMINSTER RUGS.

AXMINSTER RUGS—Lowell, Bigelow Co. and S. Sandford & Sons' makes; excellent quality; exquisite color combinations; deep rich Oriental designs; also floral and high art effects; suitable for any style of furnishing.

9 x 12,	6 x 9,	27 x 63,
20.00	12.50	1.75

SMYRNA RUGS.

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—High grade, heaviest quality, all-wool Smyrna Rugs; Medallion and Oriental effects; every rug perfect; prices will insure quick sales.

9 x 12,	7.6 x 10.6,	6 x 9,		
17.50	14.00	9.75		
4 x 7,	36 x 72,	30 x 60,	26 x 54,	21 x 48,
5.00	3.25	2.25	1.65	1.15

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

The China and Glassware Store In the Basement

Offers Many Attractive Values for To-day's Shoppers.

The day after Christmas finds many a home less some of the china and glassware pieces. You can easily replace any pieces that have been broken by visiting the Largest and Best Stocked China and Glassware Store in New York. Prices throughout the entire stock are much below those of elsewhere.

CUT-GLASS.

CELERY TRAYS, very heavy blank, deep rich cuttings, Chrysanthemum designs; regularly $7.50, **5.00**

WATER BOTTLES, rich deep designs, regularly $5.50, **4.00**

SPOON TRAYS, heavy blank, deep rich cut designs, reg. $3.00, **2.00**

GLASSWARE.

WINE SETS, finest crystal glass, large size decanter, 6 glasses, imitation cut-glass; per set, **60**

WINE SETS, Bohemiam glass, very handsomely decorated; large decanter, 6 glasses; per set, **1.50**

WINE GLASSES, finest crystal glass, imitation cut-glass; regularly per dozen, 40c., **30**

WATER TUMBLERS, plain thin glass; regularly per dozen 60c., **45**

SHERBET or LEMONADE CUPS, crystal glass, imitation cut-glass; regularly per dozen 90c., **60**

DECANTERS, Bohemian glass, handsomely engraved in Greek and Star designs; pint size, **40**

QUART SIZE DECANTERS, **60**

DECANTERS, imported cut-glass; rich designs, cut neck and cut stopper, with or without handles, **1.50**

ODD CHINA.

PLATES, Bread and Butter and Tea size, French and German china, very handsomely decorated; gold-traced; regularly 25c., **15**

FRUIT OR CRANBERRY SAUCERS, finest French and German china, handsomely decorated, gold-traced; regularly 25c.; **15**

LOBSTER SALAD DISHES, very handsome designs, with or without handles; very handsomely decorated; regularly $1.50, **1.00**

CUPS AND SAUCERS FOR BOUILLON, fine French china; handsomely decorated; gold handles; regularly 40c., **25**

(Basement.)

Hair Brushes and Perfumery.

Special Sample Lots Greatly Reduced in Price.

All-Bristle Solid-Back HAIR BRUSHES, made to sell up to $2.00 each, at **79**

Florodora or San Toy PERFUME, regularly at 50c., to-day, **37**

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Men's Neckwear.

Two Remarkable Specials.

MEN'S 25c. NECKWEAR; all shapes, **15**

MEN'S 50c NECKWEAR; all shapes, **25**

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Dress Goods.

$1.00 50-inch ALL-WOOL NOVELTY ZIBELINE, 85c 54-inch ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN, $1.00 54-inch OXFORD SKIRTING, heavy weight, 75c 46-inch ALL-WOOL BLACK CHEVIOT, Per yard, at **49**

(Main Floor, Front.)

English Corduroy

At Two-thirds off Regular Prices.

25 pieces of 27-inch HOLLOW-CUT BLACK ENGLISH CORDUROY, imported to retail at $1.00 yard, per yard, **35**

(Main Floor, Front.)

Sateen Petticoats.

To-Day's Great Values.

These Petticoats are all that you could desire. Perfection in quality of material, style and workmanship. At these prices they deserve your careful attention.

PETTICOATS; fine quality mercerized sateen; graduated accordion plaited flounce with ruffle; manufactured to sell at $1.40, **1.00**

PETTICOATS; superior quality black sateen; handsome polka dot effects; deep umbrella flounce with wide flare ruffle and under dust ruffle; very effective and pretty petticoats; made to sell at $4.00, **2.75**

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Luxurious Upholsteries.

Chenille Portieres at 6.90.

The finest quality; richly fringed in the latest color effects; positively a $15.00 grade.

Renaissance Lace Curtains, at 5.90.

220 pairs; rich edges and insertions on best French nets; easily the equals of the usual $9.00 and $9.50 grades.

Massive Oriental Couch Covers at 5.80

Luxurious rug patterns, 60 in. wide and "heavy as a board," with rich tassel fringe; the kinds usually priced at $7.90 to $8.90.

Fine Scotch Lace Curtains at 2.95.

This is a belated shipment which was ordered for delivery Sept. 1st. In consequence of tardiness we have secured at a decided price concession fully 20 handsome patterns, which should bring $4.50 to $5.00.

Rich Satin Lambrequins at 9.75.

First quality satin, elegantly hand embroidered, fully equal to those priced elsewhere at $15.00.

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Purest Foods, Specially Selected and Priced.

SUGAR:—H. & E. refined granulated cane sugar; weight guaranteed; 5 lb. cotton sack), **23**

SALMON:—Delicious mild smoked salmon, per lb., **20**

COFFEE:—The original "Economy" blend of choice selected Javas; excellent drinking qualities; 5 lbs. 95c., lb., **20**

FISH:—Selected Chicken Halibut or Salmon steaks, per lb., **12**

Choice Boston Codfish or Newport Haddock, per lb., **7**

Fancy Bluefish or Weakfish, per lb., **10**

MUTTON—Hindquarters fancy Canada Mutton, lb., **10**

LAMB—Forequarters choice Canada Spring Lamb, lb., **8**

TEA—Extra fancy first pickings Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon Teas; choice crop qualities; sold everywhere at 70c.; our price, 5 lbs. for $2.00; lb., **43**

OATS—"Ceres" brand of kiln-dried, steam-cooked Oats; 5-lb. carton, **21**

CONDENSED SOUPS—Various kinds, a great bargain at; 4 cans for **25**

STRING BEANS—"Acorn" brand, full natural flavor; can, **6**

JAMS—The home-made kind, made of pure fruit and sugar; by the dozen, $1.75; per jar, **15**

TOMATOES—Solid cold-packed, red ripe, meaty fruit, last packing; large can, **9**

(Fourth Floor.)

Wines and Liquors.

Fine Medicinal and Table Qualities at Very Special Prices To-Day.

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT, white label, per dozen, **1.47**

MALT VIGOR, highly concentrated, a perfect tonic, makes blood and brain, per dozen, **1.50**

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKEY, per bottle, **85**

LEXINGTON PURE RYE, per gallon, $2.35; per bottle, **65**

MARYLAND RYE, per gallon, $2.00; per bottle, **55**

PORT, SHERRY and SWEET CATAWBA, special reductions to, per gallon, $1.05 and **85**

CLARET and REISLING, special reductions to, per gallon, 69c. and **59**

ST. JULIEN TABLE CLARET, per case 12 quarts, **2.40**

BOLLMAN'S IMPORTED HOLLAND GIN, fine medicinal quality, large size, $1.15 bottle; regular size, per bottle, **70**

(Fourth Floor).

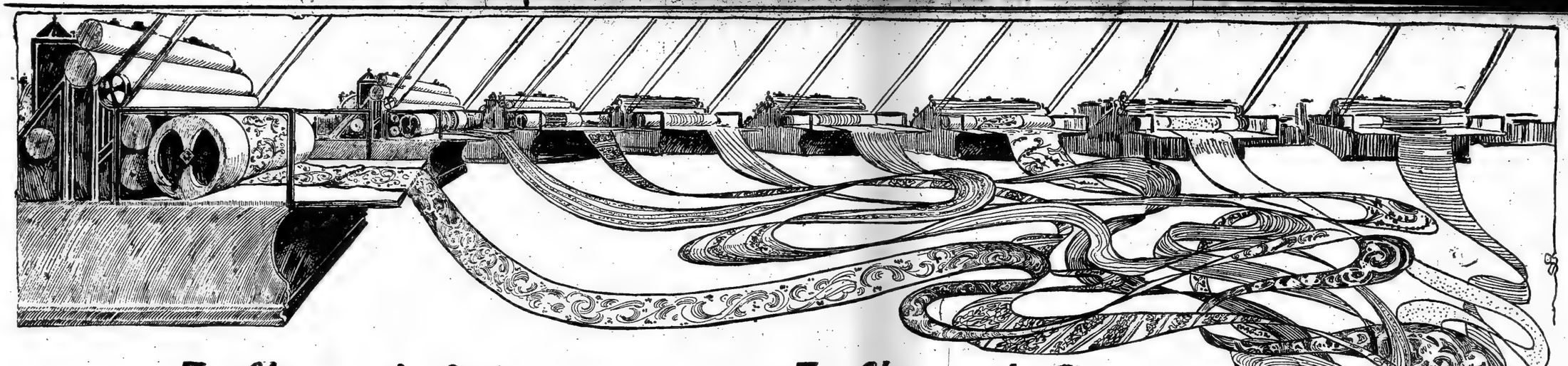

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The New Cotton Fabrics Are Presented

THE store has burst into Springtime bloom. From the rush and bustle of holiday shopping it has been transformed into a garden of tropical blossoms. The most artistic weavings and printings from the greatest cotton goods makers of France, Germany, Ireland and America, are here—

A Magnificent Collection

There are two chief reasons why discerning women are interested in this showing of Cotton Goods. The first is the opportunity, never so good later, to pick out choice designs, while the collection is in its first fresh fullness. The other reason is because of today's special offerings of goods under-price.

The women like to have cotton goods made up during the dull season for dressmakers, when they can get more careful work, pay lower prices, and get the work done without the worry or waiting that comes when wool and silk fabrics keep dressmakers busy.

The word of new goods first:

French Printed Organdie Lisse

Mousseline finish in attractive designs of small Dresden rosebuds, arranged in stripes and separated by stripes of lace designs; other patterns are polka dots separated by lace stripes, and stripes formed by larger polka dots; at 40c a yard.

French Printed Organdie Raye

Mousseline finish in Dresden rosebuds; polka dots on lace-printed grounds, and conventional designs; at 40c a yard.

French Printed Organdie Carreaux

Mousseline finish in handsome floral printing, in both large and small designs, mostly on white grounds, at 45c a yard.

French Printed Plumetis

In attractive floral designs on white and lacy stripes, on white and tinted grounds, at 50c a yard.

Printed Irish Dimities

In a large variety of designs, in attractive figured stripes and conventional figures and Dresden rosebuds, at 25c a yard.

Embroidered Swiss Muslins

In a variety of Mercerized embroidered figures and black-and-white polka dots on black grounds, at 50c to 90c a yard.

American Embroidered Swiss Muslins

In a large variety of handsome embroidered figured stripes that would have to sell at one dollar a yard if they had been made in Switzerland on the native hand-looms and imported here; it's the modern steam-driven machinery that has made the price so little for these dainty fabrics. 25c a yard.

Two other grades of American Embroidered Swiss Muslins at 37½c and 50c a yard.

Embroidered Polka-dot Brilliant

A dainty silk-and-cotton fabric, that sparkles like snow crystals, with large-sized polka dots of self colors scattered over its surface, 50c yard.

Printed Figured Striped Crepe Madras

In a variety of small colored designs, printed on a white crepe ground madras having fancy corded satin stripes, at 30c a yard.

Mercerized Striped Crepe

Designs in attractive small figured stripes, in black and white on colored grounds, at 25c a yard.

Cotton Etamines

In melange mixtures, just like the wool dress goods, in grays, tans, blues, and green mixtures, at 20c and 25c a yard.

Bouretted Cotton Duck

Stylish dress cottons at little cost, with lumpy, uneven yarns, that give it character, with mixtures of white through the colors; some have white cubes in addition also, at 25c a yard.

Imported Linen Suitings

All-linen Etamine in colors, 27 inches wide, at 37½c a yard.
Linen Mixed Suiting, 27 in. wide, at 40c a yard.
Self-colored Cotton-and-linen Suiting, 27 inches wide, at 40c a yard.
All-linen Canvas, in self colors, 27 inches wide, at 50c a yard.
All-linen Duck, in self colors, 27 inches wide, at 50c a yard.
Small check Linen-and-cotton Duck, 27 inches wide, at 50c a yard.
Fancy Check Cotton-and-linen Duck, 27 inches wide, at 60c a yard.

Rotunda.

150,000 Yards of Cottons Under-Price

Fine, perfect, dainty Batistes and Percales, of unusual excellence in quality and designs.

15c Printed Batistes at 10c a Yard

A finely woven sheer cloth, as transparent as an organdy, though woven of a heavier cotton; printed in dainty Dresden designs, rings, figured stripes and polka dots, in colors on white, and white polka dots on colored grounds. Excellent 15c quality, **at 10c a yard.**

12½c Printed Percales at 10c a Yard

These percales are of the best standard cloth, in a variety of choicest shirt-waist patterns, in fancy stripes, classical stripes, polka dots, and other designs, mostly on white grounds.

Perfect goods, in best 12½c grade, **at 10c a yard.**

Fourth avenue.

Enter the Printed Silks In Spring, 1903, Patterns

CHRISTMAS is past, with its clatter and confusion. In the after-stillness, women can draw a long breath, and take thought about their raiment. And they naturally hark forward to the coming season.

Simply in respect to time, however; for an important factor in the making of new costumes is already here—the collection of Spring Silks.

A flying detachment of them made its appearance two weeks ago—now a new instalment has come—nearly one hundred and fifty styles and colorings in all.

The Twill Foulards are most prominent, then come Liberty Satin and Peau de Soie—all in charming new patterns.

The principal colorings will be black-and-white, navy blue-and-white, new shades of green, gray, tan, porcelain blue, rose and brown.

As to patterns, there are all sorts of polka dots, including the new colored ring dots. Then there are neat single-color designs, Dresden printings and Persian effects; also printings on checked grounds, and striped and floral effects.

All these tempting new Silks are 24 inches wide, and priced thus:

Printed Peau de Soie, 85c and $1
Printed Twilled Foulard, $1 to $1.50
Printed Liberty Satin, $1

Several thousand yards, too, of a most attractive special offering—

85c PRINTED FOULARDS at 50c

A handsome, fresh, bright quality, in a splendid variety of colorings and printings.

Rotunda.

A Consolation Offering Of USED PIANOS

THE greatest prizes in under-priced pianos ever secured in New York were found in our Basement Store on Monday. A small, but interesting group is ready again today, for those who missed the earlier sale. And they are chiefly

Superb MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

There is also a group of Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Such an offering of Mason & Hamlin instruments will probably never be known again. The taking over of the New York retail business of this concern gave us a large quantity to sell at this time; and now only these remain:

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

3 Mason & Hamlin, were $450; now $225 each.
3 Mason & Hamlin, were $450, now $235 each.
3 Mason & Hamlin, were $500; now $240 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $550; now $265.

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos

1 Mason & Hamlin, was $750; now $325.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $800; now $395.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $800; now $425.

Organs

1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $75.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $95.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $200; now $85.
2 Mason & Hamlin, were $350; now $175 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $550; now $195.
2 Mason & Hamlin, were $650; now $295 each.
1 Mason & Hamlin, was $600; now $235.

The following instruments also offered today:

1 Lyon Upright Piano, was $200; now $50.
1 Bethick & Gerkin Square Piano, was $300; now $30.
1 Chickering Square Piano, was $600; now $75.
1 Symphony, was $500; now $285.
2 Symphonies, were $500; now $325 each.
1 Æolian; was $250; now $125.

Basement.

Men's Trousers at $2.75

WE have about two hundred pairs of Men's Black Cheviot Trousers, which have been left over from suits where men selected striped trousers instead of the plain black. The suits were $15 to $25 grades, and we offer the Trousers today **At $2.75**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Suits for Boys Of 15 to 19 Years

THEY are suits worthy of the particular young man—smart, well made, of fancy cheviots in selected patterns. But it is a clean-up of odd lines; hence these $8.50 to $12 suits are offered today

At $6.75 a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Waists at $5

PERHAPS the passing of Christmas has left you the richer by a little money that you may conscientiously spend on yourself and be sure of getting something you want!

If that something happens to be a Silk Waist—you'll find the purchasing power of your money elastic—$5 of it will buy $6.50 worth.

For here are three most attractive sorts of Silk Waists, all brand-new, that are $5 each—

One sort is of taffeta, in white, pink or light blue; another of a particularly effective sort of crepe, in the same colors; while a third is of taffeta, in light colors, with lace-like stripes of black.

The waists have plaited fronts, with double box-plaits, or inlaid vests; straps on shoulders, piped with satin; French backs; trimmed with covered, pearl or fancy buttons. Regular $6.50 values at

FIVE DOLLARS EACH

Second floor, Tenth street.

Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams

SHARPLY reduced prices rule today on all the fancy Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams that show marks of handling. Among them are:

Embroidered Lawn Scarfs and Pillow-Shams, at 25c and 50c that were 45c and 65c.

Spachtel Scarfs and Pillow-Shams at 65c that were 95c.

Basement.

Mexican Drawn-work Scarfs and Pillow-Shams, in fine designs, at $1.25 to $2 that were $1.75 to $2.75.

Main floor, Broadway.

"Little Hekla" Air Burners

A GAS STOVE, for heating rooms, that may be used on an ordinary gas fixture, yet equal in heating power to a large gas or oil stove.

The secret lies in the Bunsen burner with which it is equipped—which uses only the same amount of gas as an ordinary jet—two to four feet an hour—but mixes with it *fifteen times as much air*—giving a powerful, hot, blue flame.

The heat is thrown *downward* by means of the mushroom top.

An ideal contrivance for heating small rooms, as it requires no floor space, no rubber tube, is quite out of the way, and is odorless.

ONE DOLLAR EACH

Most Radical Price-Upsets On China and Cut Glass

IMMEDIATELY the storm of Christmas selling is past, we begin to straighten up stocks, by clearing out small quantities and broken lots, at heavily reduced prices.

Among the Dinner Sets, Fancy China and Cut Glass, many handsome patterns, on which the holiday buying has told most severely; are newly marked at

A THIRD to ONE-HALF Former Prices

This affords a splendid chance for housekeepers who can again turn their thoughts upon their household needs, to add to their store of china and glass, rich pieces at sharp savings. And for those women fortunately able to select their own Christmas gifts, the occasion is ripe, to choose wares of lasting value:

Dinner Sets Reduced a Third to a Half

A few Dinner Sets that have become imperfect from one cause or another, have been newly priced for a quick dispersal:

American Porcelain Sets, at $4, from $6; $6, from $10; $7, from $13.50.
Austrian China Sets, at $7.50, from $15; $9, from $15; $10, from $17.50.
French China Sets, at $14, from $25; $15, from $30; $17.50, from $30; $22.50, from $40.

Other special values:

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, at $25, from $30.
Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, at $22.50, worth $35.
Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, beautifully decorated, at $30, worth $45.
French China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, new shape and decoration, at $42.50, worth $60.

Fancy China Reduced One-Third

Two patterns, new this season, at two-thirds former prices. One is in festoon shape, with a border of bright flowers, heavily gold stippled:

Plates, at $8 doz., from $12; $7.25 doz., from $11; $6 doz., from $9; $4.75 doz., from $7.20.
Salad Bowls, 70c, from $1; $1.50, from $2.25; $1.85, from $2.75.
Celery Trays, $1.35, from $2. Olive Dishes, 70c, from $1.
Chop Dishes, $2, from $3.

The other pattern has a dark green border with flower panel decoration; center of flowers, heavily gilt.

Plates, $20 doz., from $30; $16, from $24; $15, from $22; $10.50, from $16.
Salad Dishes, $2.70, from $4; $2, from $3.
Celery Trays, $2.70, from $4. Sugar and Cream Sets, $3 pair, from $4.75.
Teapots, $2.75, from $4. Olive Dishes, $1.25, from $1.75.
Cracker Jars, $4, from $6. Pudding Sets, $5.75 set, from $8.50.

Cut Glass at Two-Thirds Prices

More Cut Glass has been sold this month than in any previous December. Small lots remain of some of our best patterns, which we mark at about two-thirds of our regular below prices:

Bowls, 8 in., $5, from $7.50; $6, from $9; $6.75, from $10.
Square Olive Dishes, $2, from $3. Water Carafes, $3.75, from $5.
Vases, 10 in., $4.50, from $6; 12 in., $6.50, from $8.50; 14 in., $9, from $12.
Nappies, 8 in., $4.75, from $7.
Punch Bowls on foot, 14 in., $80, from $100; $45, from $60.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs at Half A Holiday Aftermath

UNTIL, in buying handkerchiefs, it's a case of love at first sight, such after-Christmas agglomerations as these of mussed and rumpled handkerchiefs are unavoidable.

Add to the thousands that have become soiled from handling those used in decoration, window displays, and so on, and the amount is considerable.

We cannot tolerate them, naturally, in our stock. So today we group them in a number of attractive lots at

Half Prices, or Less

They are all perfect—only need to be done up to be presentable again—and you thereby get two new handkerchiefs for the price of one.

There are Women's Lace-Trimmed, Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, also some odd Initial Handkerchiefs; Men's Initial and Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs. Now priced thus:

For Women

25c and 35c sorts at 12½c
50c and 75c sorts at 25c
$1 and $1.25 sorts at 50c
10c sorts at 5c
12½c to 15c sorts at 8c

Broadway. Basement.

For Men 25c sorts at 12½c
50c sorts at 25c

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCORNED TO SHOVEL SNOW

New York's Unemployed Too Busy With Christmas Cheer.

City Contractor Made Liable to Heavy Penalties Because of His Inability to Hire Men.

It was not a merry Christmas for several officials of the Street Cleaning Department or for the contractor who has undertaken to remove snow from the streets of New York under a new form of contract adopted by Commissioner Woodbury this year. For three hours the Street Cleaning Department kept the telephone wires busy trying to get men and trucks at the work on Broadway. The poor of New York refused to work on Christmas. The contractor, William Bradley, then read the peculiar terms of the contract which he had signed, and his Yuletide feelings sank below zero.

The Bowery lodging houses were hunted for men willing to work. The usual answer was:

"Work on Christmas Day? Not on your life!" and the person thus solicited to earn $2 would wander off in leaky shoes to the places where turkeys, mince pies, and other good things were doled out by the charitable.

There is a clause in the snow contract requiring Mr. Bradley to remove all the snow which falls in the streets, and also that which falls on the sidewalks, and which, according to law, should be pushed into the street by householders. Now, as it was Christmas Day, hardly any persons deigned to clear the snow off the sidewalks, and on the streets which the department ordered cleared of snow a peculiar complication arose. Mr. Bradley's foreman telephoned to the department:

"How about the snow on the sidewalks? Will we have to clear that off?"

Deputy Commissioner Gibson looked over the matter, and then answered:

"Under the terms of your contract, you must clear the snow from the streets. Now, under the law, the householders are required to clear their sidewalks, but if you clear the middle of the streets of snow, and to-morrow the householders push the snow from the sidewalks into the street, you will have to do the job all over again before the department will approve your bills."

So it was that yesterday many persons for the first time on record had their sidewalks cleared of snow by the contractors for the city.

Another clause which created worriment for Mr. Bradley was the "liquidation clause." It provides that if work is not begun within an hour at points designated by the Street Cleaning Department a fine of $100 a block is enforceable. Several hours elapsed yesterday before 100 men could be put to work out of the thousands of unemployed in the city. Those who did work were jeered at by their fellows for working on Christmas, and many men who wanted the money dropped their shovels rather than continue.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson said:

"It would not be right to enforce the penalty clause on the contractor to-day. Of all the days in the year Christmas is the worst. If it was an ordinary Sunday or workday thousands of men could be found to work, but at 4 o'clock to-day the contractor had about 50 carts and 150 men to work on Broadway. We expect that during the evening there will be a cold snap, which will add to the woes of the contractor."

Deputy Commissioner Gibson explained that the work of snow removal in New York under the new contract was not by the load, but depended on the weather conditions. For instance, the Street Cleaning Department receives from the Weather Bureau a statement of the fall of snow. Then the contractor is required to clear certain streets, and, no matter what the conditions, he is required to do all the work at 25 cents per yard. If the rain melts the snow and leaves the contractor little to remove, his profits are in sight, but if there is a frost and the snow hardens into ice, the contractor is sure to lose on the job.

Superintendent Boughton, who has charge of snow removal, said yesterday:

"It would have been a splendid chance for the contractor if he could have started large gangs of men to work early to-day. He would have made money. With a frost to-night, the city will be a mass of ice, and his troubles will pile up."

Shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon 200 men were put to work at snow removal in different parts of the Borough of Manhattan. Deputy Commissioner Gibson said that he hoped to have Broadway cleaned to-day early.

It was estimated at the Street Cleaning Department that the fall of snow was between three and a half and four inches. That means that, with the snow piled up in the streets from the sidewalks, the contractor has to remove snow about seven inches in depth.

At nightfall a new difficulty arose when the few men who had been driving teams during the day went home for their Christmas dinner, for most of them declined to continue through the evening. Accordingly, all teams were taken off the work, and efforts were concentrated on the scraping and piling up of snow along Broadway. By midnight there were 1,500 men at work, for shovelers came more easily than during the day from among the army of unemployed. It was estimated by Mr. Bradley that Broadway would be cleared between Forty-second Street and Vesey Street by 5 o'clock in the morning, so that the force of men with teams, going to work at 5, would be able to remove all snow from Broadway by 9 o'clock.

Mr. Bradley said that nothing would be done on any streets except Broadway during the night. He did not anticipate any serious difficulty from the fall in temperature in cleaning that thoroughfare for the reason that sufficient headway had been made before the freezing point was reached to enable the remainder of the snow to be piled. On other streets, which must necessarily wait until to-day, said Mr. Bradley, the cleaners would be at the mercy of the weather under any conditions.

ELEVATED ROAD'S TRAFFIC.

Snow on the Third Rail Caused Trouble Early in the Morning—Trains Stalled on a Curve.

There was more trouble with the elevated railroad's third rail yesterday. The blanket of snow tied up the trains in the early morning, and many passengers walked the tracks between stalled trains and stations rather than be delayed. The long waits came to an end between 8 and 9 o'clock, and after that, although the trains were a little late until night, there was no serious delay.

When the sleet caused the elevated trains to be stalled up for hours last week, it was explained by the company's officials that a fall of snow, not matter how heavy, would never bring about any trouble so long as there was no sleet with it. Yesterday, when an employe of the road was asked how it happened that the sleetless snow bothered them, he explained that early in the morning the snow was hard and practically formed a coating of ice over the electric rail. Later in the day, as the temperature rose and the snow softened, the charged rail worked all right except in spots, and to these spots could be attributed the slight lateness of trains after the main blockade was over.

The traffic of the Second and Third Avenue lines was so completely blocked just after 7 A. M. that station platforms became crowded, and the ticket choppers had turned away hundreds of passengers by the time the schedule was resumed again. The experience was the same on the west side, the worst hitch being caused by a block that started on the curve from West Fifty-third Street into Sixth Avenue. A long line of trains was stalled back of that point and all the way up Columbus Avenue, and it was nearly 9 o'clock when matters were straightened out.

In the three hours following daybreak the surface cars were blocked at some points, but before noon schedules seemed to be maintained on all of the lines.

Owing to the storm up the State several trains were late in arriving at the Grand Central Station last night. A section of the Southwestern Limited came in more than three hours behind time, and the Boston Express, due at 8:45 o'clock, was twenty-two minutes late, while the next express from Boston, due at 10:10, lagged forty-five minutes. The Empire State Express managed to get in on time at 9:59, and local trains ran on schedule.

No delays of any consequence were reported along the different roads running through New Jersey. Officials of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies said last night that their services had not been affected.

EARLY CROWDS AT COAL YARDS

Snowstorm Made Tenement Dwellers Anxious—Noon Customers Refused at First to Believe Supply Gone.

A few emergency wagon deliveries of anthracite took place yesterday, but the dealers generally wanted their employes to get Christmas Day off, and the yards were closed early. Some of the depots where coal is sold by the pail were in full blast up to noon and attended by larger crowds than usual, as the snowstorm made the tenement dwellers anxious, and many of them were in line before daybreak.

A double line of people formed early in the morning at the depot of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, and a double force of attendants was necessary to handle the coal. So rapidly did they work that by noon 4,000 pails of coal were dealt out. The crowd had diminished to a straggling line by this time, and as the employes of the firm wanted to have the rest of Christmas Day to themselves the distribution stopped.

At Joseph Cohen's depot, 60 Delancey Street, the coal gave out about noon, when 3,000 persons were served. At that time a line of 500 people was waiting, and those at the end of the line refused to believe that the coal had given out. They kept pushing on those who were ahead of them, and for a time it looked as if the yards were going to be taken by storm. In about fifteen minutes or so the people were all persuaded that there was no more coal, and went away quietly.

No Trains in Seattle Since Tuesday.

SEATTLE, Dec. 25.—The worst storm that has visited this section this season has been raging for the past thirty-six hours. There are now nine snow slides on the Coast Division of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and five earth slides caused by the rains. No trains have arrived here since Tuesday night.

A Foot of Snow at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Snow has falled steadily to-day since early this morning. The fall amounts to about a foot in depth.

GALE SWEEPS BRITISH COASTS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A severe gale swept the north coasts of the United Kingdom yesterday, and caused considerable damage to shipping and water-front property on the Clyde and the Tyne.

FARMER MURDERED AT NIGHT.

Stranger in His Cellar Shot Him and Fled, Leaving No Clue.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 25.—Christian C. Rauck, aged twenty-five years, a farmer, residing with his father, Benjamin Rauck, near Paradise, this county, was murdered last night. As he was returning from the hennery to the house he noticed that the cellar door of the house was open. He stooped to close it, and as he did so saw a man in the cellar.

Without a word the stranger shot him in the abdomen with a revolver and then fled. Rauck fell, but, recovering himself, staggered into the house, where his aged mother lay dying from apoplexy. Two hours later he died.

The murderer left no clue to his identity. Snow had obliterated his footprints by the time pursuit began.

KANSAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO.

Man Who Killed Policeman Is Taken from Jail at Pittsburg and Put to Death.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Dec. 25.—Montgomery Godley, a colored man, was taken from the jail here to-day and lynched by a mob. Early this morning he shot and killed Milton Hinkle, a policeman, while the latter was trying to protect himself from a crowd of unruly negroes.

The shooting of Policeman Hinkle occurred at a dance which was attended by a large number of negroes from neighboring mining camps. Montgomery Godley and his brother were drinking and had become very disorderly when Hinkle interfered.

The negroes became menacing, and when Hinkle drew his club to defend himself Montgomery Godley slipped behind him, took his pistol, and shot him behind the ear. Hinkle was carried to the City Hall and died several hours later.

The Godleys were arrested soon after the shooting. After the death of Hinkle a mob gathered in front of the jail. The doors were battered in and Montgomery Godley was taken to a telephone pole three blocks away and there hanged. At first the negro was defiant, but just before he was hanged he begged hard for his life.

At the first effort to lynch him the rope broke. Some one in the crowd then cut Godley's throat, severing the jugular vein. After this he was hanged a second time.

SHOT A DETECTIVE DEAD.

Murderer Who Was Resisting Arrest Was in Turn Shot Down by a Boy.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 25.—Chief of Detectives John Donahue was shot and instantly killed this afternoon on the street here by Frank Dougherty, a race-track follower. Dougherty, it is claimed, had struck a woman with an axe, and as Donahue attempted to arrest him, Dougherty shot the detective over the eye.

He then started to run up the street, but only got a short distance when a boy sixteen years old, who was in a buggy, got out a gun and shot him in the face and breast. Dougherty then fired a shot in his own head. The doctors say he cannot live.

FOUND DEAD ON TURNPIKE.

Man's Skull Fractured, a Club Nearby, and His Watch, Rings, and Money Gone.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The body of Frank Draft was found this morning lying on the Middle Brook Turnpike with the skull crushed in. A club which had been used to inflict the injury lay on the roadway a short distance from the body. From the nature of the blow it is thought Draft was struck from behind as he walked along the roadway by some one who lay in wait for him.

He was last seen alive in Fuer's saloon, and while there had displayed a roll of bills, in which, it is supposed, there was $40. He also had a watch and wore a couple of rings. The money, watch, and rings were not on the body when it was found. County Physician Taylor ordered an inquest. The police are investigating, and several men are under suspicion.

CATTLE DYING OUT WEST.

Starving in Colorado and Freezing in South Dakota.

DENVER, Dec. 25.—Thousands of cattle are reported to be starving on the range in Northwestern Colorado. The Humane Society appealed to the owners to rescue their stock, and they replied that they were powerless to do it. The cattle are snowed in on the high range in Routt and Rio Blanco Counties, without pasture and without water. It is impossible to get feed to them, and equally impossible to drive them into suitable Winter quarters.

BONESTEEL, S. D., Dec. 25.—The thermometer stands at 12° degrees below zero, and the snow is two feet deep on the level. Much stock on the ranges is dying.

Man Who Robbed Gen. Miles Sentenced.

HONOLULU, Dec. 17.—Pedro Rodrigues, the Porto Rican who robbed Gen. Miles and Col. and Mrs. Maus while they were in Honolulu en route to the Philippines, has been found guilty of larceny in the first degree and sentenced to three years' hard labor in the Oahu Penitentiary. Rodrigues stole clothing belonging to Mrs. Maus and jewelry and some valuable private papers belonging to Gen. Miles. All were recovered by the police.

Higher Wages for 12,000 Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Employes of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad have obtained a 7 per cent. increase in wages, effective Dec. 1. The company employs about 12,000 men, almost all of whom will benefit by the raise.

DR. LORENZ HERE AGAIN

He Thinks Boston in Some Ways Superior to New York.

The Surgeon's Fee in the Armour Case $30,000, But That Is the Only Fee He Got During His Four Months' Visit.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, returned to New York yesterday, after a few days' visit in Boston, where he was the guest of the medical fraternity and was shown the points of interest. He went directly to the Murray Hill Hotel upon his arrival here, and spent the greater part of the day in his room, on account of the weather, going out only at night for dinner at the house of Dr. Wisner R. Townsend, 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, and for a box party at the Empire Theatre afterward.

Asked of his impressions of Boston, Dr. Lorenz said that he thought it a beautiful city, in some respects superior to New York, although he added that he still considered New York, all things taken into consideration, the finest city he had seen in this country.

"I was particularly impressed," he said, "with a number of their buildings—the Public Library and that beautiful square in which it is situated. Harvard University I found most interesting, also, in the brief time I was able to be there, and I believe that the new Harvard Medical School will be one of the best of its kind in the world. The thing, however, that most impressed me about the city and its people was the intellectual atmosphere which seemed to pervade all."

In regard to the large fees which he was supposed to have received in this country, Dr. Lorenz said:

"I don't hesitate in saying that I did receive $30,000 from Mr. Armour for my operation on his daughter, but this case alone will require a year's attention. It will mean that my assistant, Dr. Müller, will have to return here and that I will have to make two more visits to this country to watch the progress of the patient.

"The rumor that I have made $150,000 out of my visit is false. That was the only fee that I have got. I am glad that the chance came to me that I could come here and demonstrate my method to the American surgeons. I am very pleased that I found it already adopted, and I think that after I leave here the American surgeons, from what I can observe, will be more impressed with the bloodless method of operating for congenital dislocation.

"True, I have seen a number of private patients in each of the cities I visited, but, as you Americans say, in no instance have they more than 'paid the freight.' As a matter of fact, it has been the physicians of the various cities who have profited by my visits. They are my colleagues, and I am glad they did, but you see I remained only two, three, four, or perhaps five days. During that time I was working in the hospitals, in the clinics. The private patients began to come in, and they were operated upon by the local surgeons, who had witnessed my clinics. As a result of my clinics, however, there have been many children cured of congenital hip disease, but the private patients I have personally operated upon, as I said, have not more than paid my expenses to and in those cities.

"But I am glad I came. The trip has been the crowning success of my life. My trip here has been successful ethically, but not materially. I really was due at my home in Vienna on Nov. 25, and intended to remain in America but four weeks. Instead, I have been here now four months. I have seen a great deal of this wonderful country, and I am going to return again and see more. I am not satisfied with what I have seen. I have seen California, and I am told Florida is yet more beautiful, and I must come and see it.

Dr. Lorenz was asked about his English, which he speaks perfectly, and he said that he had never spoken it before coming to America. He uses a great many idioms, and upon being asked how he acquired them Dr. Lorenz said he had gotten them chiefly in the theatres.

"There is nothing I have enjoyed here like the theatres," said he. "Before coming here I studied English theoretically, and coming on the steamer I mixed in with those talking only English, and I permitted no one to talk German to me. I have listened to those in the theatres. The actors speak as a rule clearly and distinctly, and use, of course, many idiomatic expressions. I have watched for them, and jotted them down in my memory. I particularly like that one about 'paying the freight.' It is so very expressive."

Dr. Lorenz will examine the patients of several private practitioners to-day, but he will not operate again for a few days. This evening he will be the guest of the Austro-Hungarian Society of Physicians at the Arion Club.

DEATH STOPPED A ROW.

Woman Shot in Her Home in Newark—Husband Said She Killed Herself—Boarder Fled, but Surrendered.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Joseph Terry was shot in her home at 54 West Street this morning, and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Terry's husband and Frank Brady, twenty-five years of age, who formerly boarded with the Terrys, are locked up. Brady and Terry fought at the house this morning.

Terry said afterward that while he and Brady were struggling Mrs. Terry ran into the hallway and shot herself with a revolver. The bullet entered the woman's heart. Brady fled and Terry went to the nearest police station and surrendered himself. Later Brady went to a police station and told his story.

Brady said he had run from the house to escape a beating by Terry and that he heard the shot after he left the house. Terry chased him, he said, but he escaped. Brady, a plumber, is a son of B. R. Brady of B. R. Brady & Sons, plumbers and hardware dealers in Mahopac, N. Y.

A woman who lives in Terry's house said that Mrs. Terry had threatened to kill herself, and had acknowledged that she had taken laudanum after her husband had accused her of infidelity. The indications were that the weapon was discharged at close range.

Mrs. Terry was about thirty-five years of age. She had no children. About two years ago she kept a saloon on Plane Street, near Orange Street. Terry and another man were infatuated with her, and they tossed a cent to see which should have her for his wife. Terry won.

LAURA BIGGAR DINES IN JAIL.

Acquitted Actress Eats Her Christmas Dinner With Hendricks and Stanton—New Trial Plans.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 25.—Dr. Hendricks and ex-Justice Stanton, who were convicted yesterday of conspiracy with Laura Biggar to obtain possession for her of the Bennett estate, she being acquitted of any guilt in the matter, had a jolly Christmas dinner. It was served in the county jail where Dr. Hendricks and Stanton are awaiting the passing of sentence. It was served from a nearby restaurant, and consisted of turkey, cranberries, and a general layout of good things. Those who sat down were Miss Biggar, Dr. Hendricks, Stanton, Mrs. Hendricks, and Mrs. McClure.

Mr. Noonan, of counsel for the men accused, assured them last night that he had not the slightest doubt but that a reversal of the verdict would follow his application to the higher courts. Miss Biggar has assured the men that she will stand by them and do all she can for them.

Miss Biggar's counsel will at once start action to compel the executors of the Bennett estate to pay her the first installment of the money due her under the will. Eventually she is expected to receive 60 per cent. of the estate. It was for conspiring, as the State alleged, to obtain possession of the other 40 per cent. that she was tried.

Boys Killed Stealing a Ride.

The dead bodies of Charles Doran, fifteen years old, of 274 Roebling Street, Williamsburg, and Robert Hepe, seventeen years old, of 31 South Third Street, reached their parents' homes yesterday. The boys had been killed by a Pennsylvania train in Trenton, N. J., on Monday while stealing a ride. They had left their homes on Monday morning to seek their fortune in the West, having been readers of border literature.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

A Most Extraordinary Pre-Inventory Sale.

Prior to taking Inventory at the close of the year we propose disposing of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise—embracing Wearables, Art and Ornamental Goods of every description, such as Marbles, Bronzes, Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware, Furniture, Leather and Fancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Books, &c., &c. We accordingly make most startling reductions—in some instances cutting original prices one-half, which brings the highest class and most desirable merchandise within your reach at prices that, in many cases, are less than actual manufacturing cost. In proof of this we append the following items, which are only representative of the many embraced in this most extraordinary pre-Inventory under-price movement, which BEGINS TO-DAY.

Women's High-Class Wraps.
Third Floor.
We've selected from our stock about 50 high-class wraps of Peau de Soie, Velour and heavy Broadcloth, ranging in price from $45.00 to $77.50;
We Offer These To-day at $35.00

All Our High-Class Costumes
Third Floor.
that have ranged in price from $45.00 to $98.00 are now
Reduced to $32.50

Women's $14.75 and $16.50 Dress Skirts, $8.50.
Women's $27.50 Interlined Black Taffeta Coats, $16.50.
Women's $25.00 Tailor-made Silk-lined Suits, $16.50.
Women's $29.75 Pedestrienne Suits, $17.50.
Third Floor.

All Short Lengths of
Silks and Velvets.
Rotunda.
Many valued at more than double this price; entire line at, yard..... 50
Panne Velvets; all colors; $1.25 quality..... 65

Colored Dress Goods.
First Floor.
We offer every piece of Colored Dress Goods, irrespective of cost or style, at prices which insure quick selling. Never before have such high class materials been so greatly reduced.
Imported individual patterns of finest silk and wool and all-wool French fabrics in exclusive designs, with no duplicates; rough and smooth effects with dots and stripes of most beautiful color combinations.
Robes formerly $49.00, now $22.50
Robes formerly $39.00, now $17.50
Robes formerly $35.00, now $15.00
Robes formerly $25.00, now $12.50
Robes formerly $20.00, now $10.50
Robes formerly $17.50, now $8.50
Robes formerly $15.00, now $7.50

Other Specials.
25 pieces of green and blue Worsted Checks and Plaids; with bright overshot color lines; particularly adapted for Misses' school dresses; usually commands 50c. yd.
75 pieces all-wool Voile; greatest value ever offered in sheer, all-wool fabrics; in tan, castor, blue, garnet, cream and black; regular 50c. value.
150 pieces crepe Albatross; 20 different colors in street and evening shades, including cream, pastel and black; regular 50c. quality.
50 pieces Shepherd Checks; blue-and-white, black-and-white, brown-and-white, regular 50c. value.
All for 39c. Yard.
50 pieces 52-inch all-wool Cheviot, in black and navy only; regular 75c. quality; yard..... 49

Misses' Suits and Coats.
Third Floor.
Misses' Covert Box Coats, $15.00 value.... $7.50
Misses' Suits, broken assortments, a great many styles; sold up to $22.50, now..... $13.75
Girls' High Grade Long Coats, many styles; variety of best materials; sold up to $22.50, special..... $10.00

Children's Coats and Caps at Half Price.
Second Floor.
We offer at half price all our Children's Coats, in white, tan, navy, brown, gobelin; made of fine Cloths and Cheviot, also of Bengalines and Faille Silks; broken lots of various sizes: all this season's goods; prices are from $15.00 upward. The best values ever offered in this city.
All our Children's Colored Caps and Bonnets, of silk or velvet, in beautiful shades of tan, brown, red, gobelin and navy; not all sizes in all styles; at half former prices.

12½c. Cotton Wash Goods, 7½c.
First Floor.
Dress Patterns, of best Percale, full yard wide; new this season; left over from the holiday sales; value 12½c. yard; sold in dress lengths only; during this sale 7½c yard.
$2.00 to $5.00 Waist Patterns, $1.50.
In flannels, silk and cotton materials; arranged for the holiday trade; formerly sold at from $2.00 to $5.00; we offer them now at $1.50.

Clearance of Waists.
Second Floor.
Five styles of French Flannel Waists; some embroidered, others trimmed with braid; all strictly tailor made; have been sold for $5.00..... $3.25
Clearing Sale of high-priced Crepe de Chine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne and Velvet Waists; formerly sold at $14.75, for..... $9.50
Duchess Satin, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne and Velvet Waists; formerly sold up to $22.50, for..... $17.75

Bric-a-Brac and Fine Art Pottery.
Fourth Floor.
To-day we make great reductions on all our fine Marbles and genuine Bronze pieces, Sevres and Vienna Vases. We enumerate a few:
Grand Bust of Carrara Marble in antique and gold finish, reduced from $475.00 to..... $275.00
Genuine Bronze Groups, rich gold finish, reduced from $300.00 to..... $195.00
Fine Sevres Vases, 32 inches high, mounted on genuine bronze base, reduced from $350.00 to..... $325.00
Other values just as good in the same high class objects.

Diamond Jewelry and Watches.
First Floor.
Diamond Brooches, handsome scroll designs, with large diamond centre; value $25.00..... $18.75
Diamond Rings, hand-chased and plain, Belcher and Tiffany Belcher setting with large brilliant; value $18.00, at..... $10.75
Chatelaine Bags, German silver fish scale mesh, with French gray embossed tops and Chatelaine; value $5.00..... $3.75
Sterling Silver Match Safes heavy embossed pattern, satin and bright finish..... 75

Quadruple-Plated Ware
First Floor.
Tea Sets, 5 piece Quadruple-plated, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder; value $18.00, special.. $15.00
Butter Dishes, Quadruple-plated, $3.75 value..... $2.25
Game and Steak Carving Sets; 3 pieces, in lined case, genuine stag handle; value $2.50 set, at.... $1.50

Books and Calendars.
Second Floor.
Our stock of Calendars is not nearly so large as it was, but what we have we do not want to invoice, so make a general offering of the entire line—all kinds—at one-half original prices. The prices range from 10c. to $1.75 and include everything, without reservation.
AFTERMATH IN THE BOOK DEPT: finds some few lines that did not move as they should. One assortment of splendid 12mo books, over 100 titles, to choose from; well made and bound, printed on excellent paper, with gilt top, and illustrated; published to sell at 75c. each; for..... 33
We mention a few of the titles only: THE BONDMAN, By Caine; HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION, by Guizot; KENILWORTH, by Scott; EUGENE ARAM, by Lytton; FELIX HOLT, by Eliot; GIL BLAS, by Smollett; MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE, by Hawthorne; OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS, by Proctor.

Handkerchiefs.
First Floor.
Women's hemstitched-embroidered, all-linen Handkerchiefs; regular 12½c. value, 6 for..... 55
An assortment of Women's Scalloped Edge, Lace, Trimmed Handkerchiefs, and Men's hand-embroidered initial Handkerchiefs; values from 12½ to 18c. each, for..... 10
Women's pure linen Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 50c. values for..... 39
Men's fine count plain linen Handkerchiefs, full 1600 linen, regular 25c. for..... 18

The Model Food Store.
Special After-Christmas Offerings
Entire Sixth Floor.
Ivory Soap, bar..... 3
National Biscuit Co's Graham or Oatmeal Crackers, pkge..... 6
Tea—All grades up to .60..... 40
Coffee—All grades up to .35..... 25
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, ½-lb. can..... 19
Campbell's Soup, can..... 7
Colman's Mustard, ½-lb. can..... 10
Pearline, pkge..... 2½
Enameline, tin..... 2
Choice Carolina Rice, lb..... 5
Prunes—Strictly Santa Clara Valley fruit, lb..... 5

Absolute Clearance in
Our Trimmed Hat Dept.
Second Floor.
Large Hats, Toques and Bonnets.
Balance of our winter Stock at the following absurdly low prices to effect speedy sale,
$6.00 and $9.75.

Glove Clearance.
First Floor.
Broken lines of Glace and Suede Gloves taken from our regular stock; all sizes; $1.00 value, at..... 50
Also several lines of women's extra quality Gloves; $1.50 and $1.75 values..... 95
Misses' and Boys' lined Gloves and Mittens, of kid and suede; value from 50c. to 75c..... 38
Misses' and Boys' Glace Gloves, in black, brown, tan and mode; all sizes; 85c. and $1.00 values, pair..... 50

Boys' Clothing.
Take Escalator to Second Floor.
Boys' School Suits of sturdy fabrics, with Norfolk or double-breasted jacket; sizes 6 to 16; regular $2.95 qualities, at..... $2.00
Boys' Frieze Overcoats, lined with red fleece; raw edge, velvet pockets; stylish, warm and durable; sizes 6 to 9 years; regular $3.95 values, for..... $2.90
Boys' all-wool pants; 75c. kind..... 39
Boys' all-wool Knee Pants; 50c. kind..... 29

Black Silk Braid, 25c.
First Floor.
Fine imported Black Silk Braid, for dress trimming, in novel designs; wave, scallop and point effects; formerly sold from 48 to 68 cents a yard, special 25c.

1,400 Pairs Women's Shoes
Away Under Price.
Take Escalator to Second Floor.
800 pairs of Women's Dull Kid Top Patent Leather Boots, button and lace; welted soles with tips; made on newest shaped lasts; complete lines.... $1.95
Also 600 pairs of Women's Kid Boots, with Kid tips and welted soles, button and lace,..... $1.75
The above are excellent value at $3.00. Not all sizes in each line, but all sizes in the lot.

Women's Underwear
First and Second Floors.
Women's white and colored merino and heavy cotton, wool or silk Vests and Union Suits; our entire stock of odds and ends and broken lines; high grade imported or domestic goods; marked at the very low figures, to effect an immediate clearance; former prices from 75c. to $2.50 each, for..... 45, 75 and 95
Women's fine quality imported Hosiery in fancy colors and black; lisle and cotton; broken lines taken from all our odds and ends; former prices 35c. to 75c., for..... 29

Men's Furnishings.
First Floor.
About 350 Scarfs; Squares and Four-in-Hands, beautiful high class rich silks, in a large variety of neat patterns; mostly dark colorings; former prices $1.00 and $1.50, for 50
Men's Four-in-Hand Scarfs and Band Bows, made in the most approved shapes, designs and styles; about seven hundred left from the holiday stock; all pure silk; former prices 25c. to 50c., for..... 15
200 Shirts of fancy printed Percale; made and finished in a very superior manner; good styles, detached cuffs, stiff fronts, plaited bosoms; former price $1.50, for 1.00
65 fancy Sateen Night Shirts; made of a very superior quality sateen, odd sizes of strictly high grade goods, mostly in white, with a few pink and blue; handsomely trimmed; former prices $2.00 to $3.50 for..... 1.45
600 fancy striped heavy weight Domet Night Shirts; large, long and very roomy; good washing colors; all sizes of our regular 75c. quality; for..... 59

Furniture Specials.
Fifth Floor.
Morris Chairs, frames quarter sawed oak or mahogany finish; wide shaped arms, highly polished; can be adjusted to four different positions; hair-filled cushions, covered in high grade velour, stitched edge; will hold their shape; value $13.75, for..... $9.50
Mahogany finished Arm Chairs; spring seat covered in best quality silk Damask, Verona Velour and silk Tapestry; in all the popular colorings..... $12.00
Fancy Rockers; highly polished seats, broad arms, high backs; in oak or mahogany finish; very special at $2.75
Our special Gold Chair; tufted seat and back; covered in silk Damask; your choice of colors, for..... $3.95
Gold Corner Chairs; very handsome frames with upholstered seats; a large assortment to select from, each $5.50

Finest Dinner Sets.
Fourth Floor.
One set of fine French China, 125 pieces, rich color and gold decoration; a $350 value, reduced to..... $250
One fine Haviland China Dinner set, 125 pieces, maroon and gold decorations; reduced from $225 to..... $150
One Haviland China Dinner Set, 125 pieces; light green and gold decorations; reduced from $125 to..... $75
Haviland China Dinner sets; $25.00 kind, reduced to..... $21.50

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TWELVE PAGES.

A BACKWARD STEP.

It would be interesting to know what the Czar of Russia thinks of the studied avoidance of The Hague tribunal by Germany and Great Britain. It was through his initiative that the conference assembled. The treaty and the Permanent Court are the fruit of his personal interest in arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations. He has a right to look upon every adjudication by the court as a triumph for him. Would he be unreasonable if he regarded every unexplained refusal to make use of the court as a repudiation of his service to the cause of peace and good-will?

There has been no explanation by Germany and Great Britain. A reference of the dispute to The Hague tribunal was altogether natural and to be expected. A recurrence to the old way of inviting the chief of a State to hear and determine the matter sets the world a-wondering. Why do these Powers reject the method that the head of the great military empire of Russia found good?

Moreover, if this conspicuous case goes to individual arbitration, how shall the unwelcome precedent be overcome? A tendency to avoid The Hague court will have been established. If Germany and Great Britain distrusted it, other disputant nations will shun its arbitraments and the great piece of international machinery will fall into complete disuse. That would be a calamity for civilization, a backward step for humanity.

If the request of the two Powers which is now in the hands of the President in any way leaves the door open for him to renew his expression of a desire to see the controversy committed to The Hague court it should be renewed with earnestness.

THE SUSTAINING TARIFF.

There is a tone of sad conviction in Senator VEST'S talk about the trusts, the tariff, and the Republican Party. Combinations of capital that have monopoly for their object are the greatest menace that threatens the country to-day. It is difficult if not impossible to reach and restrain them through Federal regulation of inter-State commerce. The sustenance that has built them up to such an ungovernable size is supplied by the tariff and might be cut off by the repeal of duties. But the Republican Party will not touch the tariff that it rightly regards as its blood and bone and source of power. Revision can come only from the Democratic Party. "With this for the paramount issue in 1904," says Senator VEST, "I confidently believe a Democratic President and House of Representatives will be elected."

That may or may not be. Senators are finite men and their prophecies must be accepted subject to the usual discounts. But all else that the venerable Senator from Missouri says will pass current among candid men at full face value. It is the plain "horse sense" of the situation. The relation of the tariff to the monopolistic combinations is of common knowledge, a visible and notorious fact. Yet the President himself declares that the tariff has nothing to do with the trusts and that mending the one would not curb the other. That is the party position. To depart from it is to run into heresy and be disfellowshipped. They already talk of excommunicating the President for suggesting a tariff commission, thereby admitting that the Dingley law is not sacred and inerrant.

Why should not the Republican Party stand by the tariff? For a generation it has set power above principle, and the tariff is the source of its power. It sustains the party. It creates a powerful and enormously rich class of favored men willing to pay liberally for a continuance of favor, and it provides an issue with which it is always easy to fool the people. The "fat" fried from protected manufacturers and the delusions implanted in the minds of voters by the specious arguments of protection have brought the party safely through many a campaign of storm and peril. Qui transtulit sustinet—which being interpreted means "the tariff is good for 1904."

At the banquet of the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club the other night the talk was of an attack upon the tariff through the trusts. That is the line of least resistance, because the protectionist leaders and even the trust-makers themselves are in a fright about the duties that enable monopolistic greed to rob the American consumer. It is also the line of the greatest strength, of the most help. Tariff reform for principle's sake is on that path, reinforced by a great host willing to fight for the pocket's sake. On no other line of attack is there any present promise of support for a campaign against the trusts. Says Senator VEST:

> I read with great interest the Pittsburg speech of Attorney General KNOX, in which he claimed to be able to conduct successful prosecutions under this law. The Attorney General may have resources of which I know nothing. As one of the authors of the act, I do not see how it can be done. The only other hope of securing direct legislation to cure the trust evil is by a Constitutional amendment, giving to Congress a larger grant of power, and I do not believe the States are willing to surrender to Congress so large a measure of their reserved rights.

It is confessedly most difficult to find a remedy at once Constitutional and effective. If one were found it would be impossible to get the Republican Congress to apply it. An attack upon the trusts is the least and last of its intentions. There is hope only in the appeal to the despoiled consumer, in a campaign for the education of the people. BRYAN and his issues are out of the way, the public mind is free to be instructed about laws that increase the cost of living, quite willing to hear the truth about the relation of the tariff to the trusts. A campaign seriously undertaken and vigorously carried on would enlighten the people. It would certainly embarrass the President and his party, intrenched behind the highly disputable assertion that a reform of the tariff would have no effect on the trusts. It might make good Senator VEST'S prophecy about 1904.

MR. DEPEW'S EMERGENCY CIRCULATION BILL.

The junior Senator from New York has shown in a number of his speeches an intelligent understanding of the difficulties imposed on the business of the country by the rigid nature of the law governing the issue of bank currency and a desire to promote legislation that shall remove such difficulties. He has just introduced into the Senate a bill having this object in view.

It has the merit of simplicity, though we are persuaded that a bill equally simple and likely to prove more effective can be prepared, and, indeed, is to be found in the measure reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. DEPEW'S bill provides for the issue of an "emergency circulation" when the Controller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine "that a stringency in the money market" has occurred "sufficiently serious in character in their judgment to jeopardize values and imperil the commercial and business interests of the country." This emergency currency is to be issued to banks of a certain size and strength to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of their capital; it is to be retired "in accordance with the provisions of existing statutes," but the Controller of the Currency may require its retirement at any time; a fund of 5 per cent. shall be maintained by the bank for the redemption of its emergency currency, and a tax at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum shall be paid on it while it is outstanding.

The first and most obvious objection against this measure is that the time and the amount of issue to meet emergencies are made dependent on the judgment of the Controller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury, and their judgment is to be formed as to a rather ill-defined condition of things. Clearly, if possible—and it is quite possible—such issues should be made automatically when the needs of business and the advantage of the banks suggested that course. In the next place, the retirement of such currency should be permitted when the occasion of it ceased, and not, as under the present statutes, be limited to a specific amount per month. And retirement should not only be permitted, but should be made the interest of the issuing bank, as is done by the provisions of the House committee's bill. Finally, if provision of this kind is made, there will be no occasion for a punitive or restraining tax such as Senator DEPEW proposes. The tax could be restricted to an amount to sufficiently insure against all possible loss in redemption, and ½ per cent. would do that as well as 6 per cent.

We sincerely trust that the House committee's plan will be passed and will reach the Senate, and that Senator DEPEW will see his way clear to give it his support. As the representative in the Senate of the great financial centre of New York his voice would carry authority, which it is much to be desired should be on the right side.

MANHATTAN, METROPOLITAN, AND THE MAYOR.

It is an ancient and stalwart British proverb which assures us that "a green Yule makes a fat churchyard." There is no statistical justification for it that we know of, even in the British Islands. And our climatic conditions are so different from those of the British Islands that such a proverb could be transplanted only at great risk. But when we say "our," meaning American, climatic conditions, we have immediately to distinguish. In this latitude, on the Atlantic Coast, and within the genial influence of the Gulf Stream, those conditions differ widely from the like conditions to be experienced on a four hours' journey inland, in any direction. As soon as we arrive at that distance from the coast we find that, whatever the sanitary aspects of a "green Yule" may be, a "white Christmas" is recognized as the only proper meteorological expression of the sacred season. Even on Manhattan Island many thousands of denizens rose yesterday morning to look out with approbation on the snow-covered streets and the blanched house roofs as betokening "real Christmas weather," albeit they were all "charged with knowledge" that snow on Manhattan Island, and more or less everywhere within the limits of Greater New York, is practically a nuisance and an embarrassment.

To perhaps the majority of inhabitants of this municipality the most important items of news in yesterday morning's papers were the answers of President VREELAND of the Metropolitan and of Vice President SKITT of the Manhattan to the appeal of the Mayor to ameliorate the conditions of intramural transit. It was not by any means the "irony of fate" that made Mr. SKITT'S reply to the Mayor's appeal to appear on the morning of a Christmas snowstorm. Quite the contrary. For nothing could be more welcome or agreeable to the manager of a great traffic system which had just changed its mode of locomotion, and of which the new mode of locomotion was essentially and for its special purposes "on trial," than that a crucial condition of weather should coincide with a public holiday. Yesterday, being Christmas Day, should have been even more welcome and useful to the management of the Manhattan as the occasion of a testing snowstorm than a Sunday. Practically nobody "had to" travel. Nobody had the compulsion upon him to reach a certain point by a given hour and minute which weighs upon so many hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers every six days in every normal week.

It was really a respite and a probation that were bestowed upon the Manhattan system, as a test of its new motive power, by the unexpected and unpredictable coincidence of Christmas Day with "real Christmas weather." The stream of traffic, strong as it was, was steady and equable all day long. And very few passengers, so far as we can discover, really suffered. It is true there are complaints of cars so crowded, even yesterday, that passengers had to stand from end to end of their journey. Such complaints should arrest the prompt attention of the Manhattan management. It is disgraceful that, in such favorable conditions, they should be well founded. But half an hour's delay, between an extreme uptown and an extreme down-town point, is about the maximum of which we hear. On Christmas Day there are no "rush hours." On Christmas Day, accordingly, under trying weather conditions, is the time for providing for future "rush hours" under like conditions. We have no reason to suppose that the experience of yesterday, the cheapest he could possibly have, is lost upon Mr. SKITT or the corporation which he represents. It should, in fact, be very useful and valuable to him and to it, under like conditions of weather and very much more severe conditions of urgency and pressure on the part of their passengers. The public will be disappointed, as well as disgusted, if it shall prove, when the experiment is repeated under like conditions of weather and under less favorable conditions of traffic, that the lesson of the Christmas snowstorm has not been learned and applied.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY.

The full text of the treaty with Great Britain for the regulation of a part of our trade with Newfoundland shows that it is more favorable to the extension of our markets than had appeared from the published abstract.

The first article grants to the fishing vessels of the United States the privilege of purchasing bait and of touching and trading, buying and selling fish and oil and supplies in Newfoundland on the same terms as those of Newfoundland. The second article admits into our ports free of duty codfish, cod oil, herrings, salmon, trout, salmon trout, lobsters, and other products of the Newfoundland fisheries, ores of metals from Newfoundland mines, and slates from Newfoundland quarries, but fresh codfish is not included. This is substantially all the concession made by us in return for the privileges already mentioned, and, in addition, the removal of all duty on imports from the United States of a very considerable variety of our manufactures. Among the articles thus freed from tax are all sorts of mining machinery, mining supplies, brick machines, raw cotton and cotton yarn, corn for brooms, hemp and like fibres with their yarns, products of oil and seed for cattle feed, printing and engraving machinery and supplies for use and not for sale, and salt in bulk for fisheries. Besides these grants there is to be a sensible reduction in the duties on flour, meats, meal, and rice and kerosene. The convention is to last for five years, and until terminated by either party.

If we measure such an agreement by the old-fashioned standard, which regards the reduction or abolition of a duty as a concession, it is plain that the advantage in this case is decidedly on our side. If we measure it by the probable effect on our commerce and our industries the advantage is still clearer. The duties that we consent to forego are of no importance whatever as a source of revenue; the benefit of freer supply for a considerable class of consumers is obvious, and the opportunity of wider markets is valuable. These, to be sure, are facts that exist in the case of all the reciprocity treaties that have been negotiated, and they have not yet secured their adoption. But so far there appears to be no serious opposition to this one, and it is to be hoped that it will be ratified before the close of the session.

SHOP BOARDS OF LABOR CONTROL.

The suggestion of Mr. C. M. CARPENTER of Dayton, Ohio, in a paper communicated to the Civic Federation relative to the creation in large industrial establishments of boards to have the regulation of practically everything affecting the interests of labor was eminently practical and should be carefully considered by all for whom the subject has interest. In most establishments the actual control of labor now devolves upon the foremen, under a delegated authority not often used intelligently and not always fairly. No doubt a large proportion of the troubles which eventuate in strikes have their origin in misunderstandings between the men and the foremen, in which the latter are sustained by the office, not with any intention of doing injustice to labor, but under a mistaken idea that not to sustain a foreman would be subversive of shop discipline. The version which reaches the office, if explanations are called for, is naturally colored to make it appear that the foreman was right and those claiming to be aggrieved wrong. Dissatisfaction which begins with individual acts of injustice or misjudgment quickly spreads among the ranks of labor, is carried in complaints from the shop to the union, and often sets in motion a train of causes of which the effects are farreaching and mischievous.

No factor in the equation of success in manufacturing is so important as that which represents labor. Usually it is the one element of shop management most neglected by the office. The suggestion of Mr. CARPENTER is that every establishment in which labor is employed on a scale so large as to render it impossible for the employer to keep intimately advised of everything affecting his interests and the interests of those who work for him, should have a bureau or committee to handle its labor problems great and small, and to which appeal may be taken from a ruling or decision of a foreman which is unsatisfactory. On the other hand, it should consider whatever the foremen have to present and take up with the men every question affecting the interests of the concern. Its investigations should be thorough and its action prompt. It should keep thoroughly advised on every subject relating to wages, and indications of output, shrinkage, or restriction of earnings should be promptly looked into. Through its knowledge of the rules of the unions and their interpretation it would be able to secure for the employer every proper advantage in contracts, and from its familiarity with the whole subject of labor relations it could safeguard the interests of the workmen much better than is now done by the crude methods of outside interference. The work of such bureau would in many cases call for the highest skill and experience obtainable, and it is difficult to imagine a wiser expenditure of money than that necessary to secure the results sought by the system. An interesting illustration of how great and costly strikes may result from the action of an employing corporation on misinformation was given by one of the speakers at the Civic Federation meeting. A railroad strike tying up the intercommunication of three counties, lasting seven months, involving the presence of State troops, and costing the counties involved about $45,000 in addition to the losses incidental to the suspension of travel, began with the discharge of a man who had run a train off at a switch. When the matter was finally settled, the company investigated the accident, discovered that the man arbitrarily discharged was not in any sense at fault, and promptly reinstated him. To have found this out when the accident happened would have been an important economy. This incident shows how much in need of education employers of labor may be, and how valuable for them would be the work of a committee, board, or bureau for the investigation and adjustment of every question concerning which the wisdom of their action depends upon exact knowledge.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Bearing directly upon the question whether we were right or wrong in denying that Americans really do wear themselves out in a wild rush for wealth, is the revelation by the mathematicians at work on the figures of the last census that there are more centenarians in this country than in any other with statistics as trustworthy as ours, and that the number of our centenarians is steadily increasing. It appears that, with a population in 1900 of about 76,000,000, we had 3,536 inhabitants who were 100 years old or more. This becomes extremely significant when it is compared with the fact that Germany, England, France, Scotland, and Servia, with a combined population of over 135,000,000, had together only half as many people who had passed the century mark. Of our centenarians, 2,247 are women, and 3,117 are native born. Ten years ago the average length of life in the United States was thirty-one years; now it is thirty-two—an enormous change to be made in so short a time. Our pace may be rapid, but it seems to be agreeing with us, and we need neither sympathy nor advice as to how we should live from nations that do not take as good care of themselves as we do. The truth is that our neighbors are considerably more worried by the success with which we "rush for wealth" than they are about the effects of the speed on our health. That applies, of course, only to the neighbors who are not quite kind. There are others who repeat their warning words simply because it makes conversation without the inconvenience of thinking things out.

—Belgium, having at last made up its slow mind that public gambling is not quite the thing in a country that calls itself civilized and wants other countries to call it so too, is contemplating the passage of a law that will close the great temples of chance in Ostend and Spa and force many inhabitants of those interesting places to try the novel experiment of earning a living by honest work. The proposed law accomplishing these ends would attract attention only as being strangely belated were it not for the fact that it contains provisions according to the gamblers of Ostend an "indemnity" of 5,000,000f., and to those of Spa one of 2,000,000f. That strikes us as distinctly queer, but it does so, perhaps, not because it is unreasonable, but because we should ourselves never think of attaining morality in a way so businesslike. Entirely businesslike it is, however, and it would be very hard to tell why the Belgians, having determined to abolish an "industry" which they have long recognized as at least legitimate enough to license and tax, should not pay for the property they are about to destroy. There is obvious injustice in any other course—is, that is, if the case be looked at as are other cases more or less like it, such as the seizure of land for public or semi-public uses. But when, as has happened several times, we have had a job of this sort to perform, we never thought of giving indemnities. We did not pay for the slaves we freed when we decided that slavery was out of date; we did not reimburse the Louisiana Lottery people when we decided to withdraw the tolerance they had enjoyed for so many years, and no State, when it makes up its mind in favor of prohibition, entertains for a moment the idea of awarding to every liquor seller the value of the saloon he built under the authorization of laws as formally passed as the new one. And the difference is not a question of race. England at least pretended to pay for the slaves she set free in the West Indies, and did give the expropriated owners a little something for their human chattels, while she never diminishes the prescriptive rights of her publicans without alloting them some measure of financial recompense. Our position seems to be that every citizen should advance in morality as fast as the majority of citizens, and that those who lag behind must suffer the consequences, whatever they may be. That, too, is businesslike, in its way, but it is not the European way, and the dissimilarity is interesting and significant.

—That smuggling scandal in Porto Rico is evidently a serious matter. The evidence already given implicates naval officers as well as civilians in a particularly disgraceful offense, and if, as now seems alarmingly probable, convictions should follow, the disgrace to the country will be little less than that which resulted from the postal frauds of Cuba. A fine lesson in respect for the law will it be if these representatives of ours are proved guilty of using Government vessels, and the freedom from suspicion such vessels enjoy, to break the Government's laws! And this, too, for the sake of getting Santa Cruz rum a little below the market price! Had Porto Ricans been caught smuggling in liquor from the neighboring island there would have been nothing in the case to get excited about, for the tariff is not a part of the world's moral code and ordinary violations of it can without much difficulty be regarded merely as victory in a contest of wits with the revenue officers. But these are not ordinary violations—they are extraordinary, and deserve, if proved, to be punished with extraordinary severity. Every American is under heavy obligation to behave himself with careful propriety just now in all our new possessions, and the obligation of army and navy officers to do so is one which they cannot ignore without incurring the guilt of something very much like treason.

CARS DURING NON-RUSH HOURS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it is self-evident that the city railroads connot carry all the people that are obliged to travel during the rush hours in comfort, there is nothing to prevent them from giving the public better accomodations between the hours of 9 *A. M. and* 4 *P. M.*

I find the elevated cars on the Ninth Avenue line even more crowded at 9:30 than at 8 A. M., owing to the fewer trains running. This could certainly be remedied if the company did not *take off* the extra trains *before* the *morning rush is over.*

Again, they formerly ran five-car trains out of Fifty-eighth Street, which partially relieved travel down Sixth Avenue; now they have trains made up of three cars, with the result that there is standing room only before the trains leave Fifty-eighth Street. What possible excuse is there for this?

As for the surface cars, a procession of them running empty to the barns, with the passengers hanging to the straps on the few open to travel, is evidence enough of how much the comfort of the public is considered. Seats at all hours are manifestly impossible; but more seats and better standing room between 9 and 4 o'clock is easily possible, if the companies are so inclined. J. M. L.

New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

Elevated Road Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest as a partial solution of the "L" road crowd question that either by word of mouth or printed request, or both, passengers intending to leave the train anywhere between their starting point at the South Ferry and Fifty-eighth Street be asked to take Fifty-eighth Street trains and to make it work, that the railroad company put six cars on the trains and start them from South Ferry as well as from Rector Street. Now they put on only three cars and start them all from the latter station. CROWDED.

New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

THE PRESIDENT AND VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I "perfectly indorse" Mr. Aplin's two assertions in this morning's TIMES, namely that "during Mr. Cleveland's Administration the Monroe doctrine was not violated," and that "as far as I can see it has not been violated now." Probably no intelligent person disputes either of those assertions.

I also presume that on the part of the great body of the working people of Great Britain (and Germany, too,) "friendship and kindly feeling exist" toward the United States. At the same time some of our people who have relatives residing in England have reason to know that the ruling classes there have not at all times in the past entertained the same sentiment toward our Government's policy in certain instances.

That the American people should watch the outcome of the conference between the Kaiser and Edward is reasonably to be expected. Their doing so and their consciousness that the matter is in safe hands with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay need cause no one "anxiety." B. M.

New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Its Evolution.

A frying pan becomes a chafing dish after it gets into society.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A Clear Course.

"She says that he is a man after her own heart."

"Then I suppose he will get it."—Judge.

First Gathering of Labor Agitators.

"Of course, you have read of the confusion of tongues at the building of the Tower of Babel?"

"A gathering of labor agitators, I suppose. No, I haven't read it. Tell the truth, I'm not interested in trades unions."—Boston Transcript.

In the Coalless Era.

An answer to the question which Shakespeare asks—

"O, who can hold a fire in his hand
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus?"

is not of so much current interest to a shivering public as is the address of the man who has discovered how to heat his house by the mere contemplation of the lots of anthracite he means to procure just as soon as the supply increases and the price is lower.—Boston Journal.

Answered by Telephone.

Parker—What's wrong? You seem worried.

Streeter—I am. I wrote two notes—one to my broker asking him if he took me for a fool, and the other to Miss Golding asking her if she would be mine. While I was out somebody telephoned "Yes," and I don't know which of 'em it was.—Chicago News.

NEWS FROM THE OLD TOWN.

From The Buffalo Express.

Like a letter from your sweetheart,
Or an increase in your pay,
Making you forget a moment
That your hair is getting gray,

Is the clipping or the picture,
Or the paper marked in blue,
Of some trivial occurrence
That has interest for you.

'Tis a welcome interruption
Of your work or of your rest,
And you greet the mute memento
Almost as you would a guest.

Then you smile in reminiscence
With a shrewd, complacent air,
As the old town comes before you—
And you're glad you're out of there.

RAISING RANK OF VETERANS

What President Roosevelt Will Do Soon to be Seen.

Mr. McKinley's Practice May Be Continued and Many Titular Promotions Made—Retirement of Gen. Hasbrouck Opens the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Gen. Hasbrouck of the artillery, who has just been promoted from the rank of Colonel to the grade of Brigadier General, will be retired, at his own request, so that the President may fill the vacancy by advancing another of the old Colonels who served in the civil war. In his messages to Congress the President indorsed the recommendation made by the Secretary of War that authority be granted for the retirement of officers who served in the war of the rebellion with a grade above that held by such officers at the time of retirement. There are bills pending for that object, but the indications for the passage of any of them are not considered encouraging.

A similar proposition was recommended by President McKinley. Congress having given no heed to the recommendations, President McKinley exercised his prerogative and advanced a number of the old officers to the grade of Brigadier General, those advanced having previously given a promise to request retirement immediately following promotion.

The law permits an officer to retire upon his own request after thirty years of active service. President Roosevelt has followed the policy of his predecessor in this regard, and the result has been that forty Colonels of the line and staff have been retired with the grade of Brigadier General, a grade which very few of them would have attained in the regular course of promotion.

In army circles there is much interest exhibited in the choice of a successor to Gen. Hasbrouck, for the reason that the selection will indicate whether the President will continue the policy of advancing veteran officers to the higher grade and immediately thereafter retiring them. The young officers have as great interest in this matter as their seniors, as upon it depends their own speedy advancement. There have been intimations of protests at the Capitol against this method of increasing the retired list and adding to the annual cost of maintaining the army, but it is reasonably certain that so long as the President nominates the veterans for the higher grade his nominations will be confirmed.

There are on the active list of the army nearly 3,900 commissioned officers, of which about 2,850 are line officers. The regimental rosters of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry show that of the 2,850 officers of those corps, only 89 served in the civil war. A number of these entered toward the close of the war, a few having served but a fraction of a year.

In the staff corps, including the engineers and ordnance, there are 34 officers below the grade of Brigadier General who served in the war. There are one each in the Adjutant General and Inspector General Departments; four in the Quartermaster and three in the Commissary Department; twelve in the engineers and ten in the ordnance. If Congress should pass the bill authorizing veteran officers to retire with the grade above that held by them at the time of the retirement 123 will come under the privilege conferred.

The navy has such a provision of law, but to secure the increased rank the officer must apply for retirement and not wait until he has reached the age limit. The enactment of the bill would very likely carry to the retired list every veteran officer of the line within two years, and quite a number of the staff corps. All of the latter would not secure the advanced rank prior to reaching the age limit.

CANAL BOARD UNDER INQUIRY.

Mr. Hepburn Thinks Too Large Sums Were Spent for Survey of the Panama Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Something of a sensation is expected to be caused by the report to the House from the Secretary of State on the expenditures of the Panama Canal Commission. It will be made in reply to a resolution introduced by Representative Hepburn of Iowa, the Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, calling for a list of the officials and employes of the commission and a statement of the salaries and expenses of the whole commission and its employes.

The Panama Canal Commission has been in existence for three years. It consists of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, President; ex-Senator Samuel Pasco of Florida, Alfred Noble of Chicago, Col. Haines, and Lieut. Col. Ernst of the Engineer Corps of the army; Prof. Lewis M. Haupt of Philadelphia, George S. Morrison, Prof. Emery Johnson, and William H. Burr of New York, Commissioners, with Lieut. Commander Sidney A. Staunton of the navy as Secretary.

The act authorizing the commission appropriated $1,000,000 for salaries and expenses. President Walker has drawn, it is understood, $15,000 a year as his salary, and each of his associates on the commission has drawn $12,000 a year. The commission has not yet spent the last half of the $1,000,000, but it is understood that a large sum has been spent for travel, surveys, clerk hire, and various liabilities in connection with the work of the commission.

It is charged by Mr. Hepburn that it has been the practice to make places under the commission for the sons of army and navy officers and of Senators and Representatives and others prominent in political and social life, and give them pay beyond their availability for any practical purpose.

Up to this time there has been no publication of the list of employes and officials, nor of the expenditures of the commission fund. It is believed by those who are behind the demand for the facts that it will be shown that there has been a lavish outlay of public money, although every cent may have been spent strictly within the lines of the law.

There will no doubt be discussion of the matter in the House and the Senate that will be designed to call a halt on any disposition to play loose with Government money in the construction of the canal.

OPPOSE BEEF AND COAL TARIFF.

Leading Men in Boston to Demand Removal of the Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A meeting of business and professional men, irrespective of party, has been called to be held next Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of voicing the sentiment of the Commonwealth for free coal and also for free beef.

It promises to be an important demonstration, and the speakers will be men of distinction. The call is signed by Robert Treat Paine, Charles Francis Adams, Prof. James R. Dunbar, William A. Gaston, Edward C. Hamlin, Augustus Hemenway, Henry L. Higginson, Jerome Jones, John A. Kellher, John R. Thayer, William H. Lincoln, President of Chamber of Commerce; Nathan Matthews, W. Francis Peabody, Josiah Quincy, William B. Rice, R. H. White, and Moses Williams.

TO WORK MEXICAN GOLD MINES.

The American Venture Corporation is Incorporated at Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—There were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday the papers organizing the American Venture Corporation. The corporation has secured gold mines in Mexico known as San Nicolas, King Solomon, and the Shafter. These mines when running full employ about 1,500 men.

The syndicate is headed by W. K. Gillet of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, Joseph L. Leiter of Chicago, Charles Frank Hathaway of New York, Juan Golman of Mexico, and William J. Arkell of Canajoharie.

James Arkell of New York will leave Saturday to make Mexico his residence to represent the American interests in the company. Mr. Guraro will accompany him to represent English interests.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCE.

O. P. Austin's Interesting Series of Lectures on Trade—Marvelous Growth of the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—President Needham of the Columbian University expresses much gratification in the success which has attended a course of lectures on commerce, recently delivered before the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy of that university by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

The officers of the university, recognizing the growing public interest in commerce, decided, in arranging for this course, to open the doors of the classroom to the public, and the result was a steady increase in the attendance during the entire course, the audiences including prominent officers of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and State Departments, and representatives of many of the foreign legations.

Prof. Needham comments upon the large public attendance at these lectures as an evidence of the growing interest which is developing in commercial matters in the United States, both in regard to our own commerce and that of other parts of the world. This interest, he says, is being recognized by the great educational institutions of the country in the establishment of lecture courses upon this subject.

Mr. Austin's first address sketched the international commerce of the world during the last century, which he said had grown from $1,500,000,000 in 1800 to $20,000,000,000 in 1900, while population was increasing from about 600,000,000 to 1,500,000,000. This remarkable growth of commerce was due to the application of steel, steam, and electricity to transportation and communication, by which the interior of the continents had been opened up and exchanges between countries and continents facilitated.

The second address traced the growth of the foreign commerce of the United States, from about $100,000,000 of domestic exports and net imports in 1800 to over $2,000,000,000 in 1900, a growth which had brought the United States to the head of the world's list of exporting nations. This position he predicted it would maintain through its power to produce all the great requirements of man's daily life.

The third address told the story of the growth of the internal commerce of the United States during the century, which had developed with the growth of the transportation systems—turnpikes, canals, and finally railroads, and had grown from $7,000,000,000 in value in 1850 to $20,000,000,000 in 1900, or as much in 1900 as the entire foreign commerce of the world.

The fourth lecture, on the commerce of the Atlantic during the century, sketched the great experiments with the steamer, the screw propeller, the steel vessel, and the submarine cable, and the aid which they had been to international commerce, the value of the commerce carried on the Atlantic having grown from about $1,000,000,000 in 1800 to $12,000,000,000 in 1900.

The fifth address related to the commerce of the Pacific, which had chiefly developed since China and Japan opened their doors to trade in the first half of the century, and now the commerce of the semi-circle of Pacific countries having Manila as a central point is about $2,500,000,000 yearly.

The opportunities of the United States to share largely in this great commerce, he said, were especially notable. It has the greatest length of coast line, the best coast harbors, and the chief island harbors of the Pacific. The existence of a great circular current of air and water flowing westwardly from the Isthmus of Panama past the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, thence northwardly past Shanghai and Yokohama, and thence eastwardly across the North Pacific to our western coast, gives our vessels especial advantages in crossing that ocean in both directions. The fact also that the United States is a large consumer of the products of the Orient and a large producer of the manufactures and foodstuffs required in that part of the world explains the fact that our trade with the Orient is steadily and rapidly increasing and must continue to increase.

The sixth and closing address discussed the rapidly growing demand of the temperate zones for tropical productions, the tropical imports of the United States alone amounting to $1,000,000 a day. Mr. Austin suggested that the capital and energy of the temperate zone will in the near future be applied to the development of the tropics. Application of recent discoveries in steam and electricity, and even sun power, to conditions in the tropics, where man and animal power were formerly insufficient, coupled with the increased safety of life and health which has come from recent discoveries of science, will enable temperate zone man to accomplish much in the tropics which a few years ago was impossible. By drawing upon the vast supply of Oriental labor where native labor is insufficient the tropics may be made to contribute their proper share to the requirements of the world, and new markets developed in those sections as their producing and consuming powers increase.

Mr. Austin has already received invitations to deliver the addresses before commercial classes in educational institutions of other cities, including the University of New York, and before teachers in the public schools.

H. C. FRICK DENIES RUMOR.

Says He Will Not Be President of the United States Steel Corporation and Tells Why.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 25.—Speaking to-night of the recent report that he will become President of the United States Steel Corporation or will hold some other executive position in the trust, H. C. Frick said:

"There is no vacancy in the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation, or any other executive position, that I know of, and even if there were and I should be offered one, my own affairs require so much of my time that it would not be possible for me to consider anything of the kind.

"I am much averse to newspaper interviews," continued Mr. Frick, "but my name has been so persistently used in connection with positions in the United States Steel Corporation that I rather welcome the opportunity of making this statement. I have retired from active business, and nothing would induce me to take any position that could claim my time from my own affairs. I am a Director in the United States Steel Corporation, besides being a large stockholder, and am very much interested in its success, and, while I am willing to give all the time and attention required of me as a Director, I could not accept any position that required my daily and exclusive attention."

MR. KNOX'S DAUGHTER ILL.

Christmas at Home of Attorney General Marred by Sickness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Miss Rebecca Knox, daughter of the Attorney General, who returned from Pittsburgh for Christmas, is ill at her parents' home on K Street.

Miss Knox, who was to have started for California on Saturday to join her aunt and uncle in a trip to Japan, has been obliged to give up the journey.

To Search for Missing Mutineers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 25.—According to advices from Honolulu the British cruiser Shearwater has left there for Pitcairn and other South Sea islands, and will make a search for the mutineers who left the ship Leicester Castle, after shooting the Captain and killing Second Mate Dixon. The mutiny occurred three hundred miles from Pitcairn, and it was believed that the mutineers might reach that island if they did not perish at sea.

Dickering for Fanning Island.

HONOLULU, Dec. 17.—The British Cable Company, owning the All Red Line from Vancouver to Australia via Fanning Island, has made an offer to James and Henry Bicknell of Honolulu to purchase their half interest in Fanning Island. "King" Grieg owns the other half interest. James Bicknell will leave for San Francisco on the Zealandia and may close a bargain with the British Company.

MOORISH PRETENDER MAKES DENIAL

He Declares that He Does Not Claim the Throne.

Says That He Seeks to Instal a Sultan Who Will War Against The Christians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Wiring on Dec. 20, The Times's correspondent at Fez says he sent two natives to intervjew the Moroccan pretender.

The pretender stated that he did not claim the throne; his mission was to head a holy war against the Christians and to overthrow the Sultan's Government on account of its European tendencies. The rebels intended to nominate a Sultan from some Sherefian family who would promise to continue the war against the Christians.

The messengers reported that the rebels' numbers were very strong. The gates of Tesa were hung with the heads of imperial soldiers who fell in recent engagements.

The two natives declared that they recognized the pretender as Omar Zarahuni, who was formerly a soldier in the Sultan's army.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The correspondent of The Times at Fez describes the situation in Morocco as having become very serious owing to a large increase in the number of the pretender's followers, whom the Government troops are too weak to attack. Reinforcements amounting to 12,000 men will leave Fez at once, and an additional force of irregular cavalry has been called out.

Many tribes not already in rebellion are wavering, and are ready to join the rebels in the event of a serious Government defeat.

The Pretender is fully supplied with every necessary, and has distributed his forces over a district where they can be either collected or dispersed very quickly.

The correspondent adds that the Pretender's position is a very strong one.

PARLIAMENTARY DECADENCE.

An Article by a Berlin Professor—His Remarks About the Kaiser Ironical?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—In an article in the Neve Freie Presse quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times Prof. Friedrich Paulsen, a leading philosopher and educationalist of Berlin University, examines the causes and effects of parliamentary decadence.

Prof. Paulsen draws a luminous moral in regard to future dangers from obstruction from the recent occurrences in the German Reichstag. He indicates the German Emperor and the Imperial Government as potential guardians of public rights and liberties against the reactionary intrigues of the Clerical and Conservative majority.

Many Liberals, says Prof. Paulsen, rejoice that parliamentary govenment is impossible in Germany. Such government would mean priest-ridden schools and the triumph of the interests allied to the ecclesiastics, capitalists, and landlords.

Prof. Paulsen prays for the union of the Liberals and deprecates obstruction as giving more power to the enemies of liberty and as thwarting Emperor William, who has no interest in combating the liberal elements in the country or the Reichstag. The Emperor, says Prof. Paulsen, is never slow to profit by a favorable juncture.

The Times's correspondent remarks that Prof. Paulsen's advice sounds like bitter irony, in view of certain speeches and paintings.

HARD ON RUSSIAN EDITORS.

A Partial List of the Topics Which the Ministry of the Interior Forbids Them to Mention.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Referring to the approaching two hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first Russian newspaper, the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Illustrating editors' difficulties is a confidential circular issued by the Ministry of the Interior, which contains a long list of forbidden subjects. Among these is news relating to the mobilization of the army or fleet, armaments, and the movements of troops, news relating to the guarding of the Chinese Eastern Railway, news relating to the dispatch of agents of the Ministry of Finance to Persia, news and articles concerning disorders in the higher educational establishments, news concerning arrests for political crimes, unless published in official organs; articles criticising the decisions of the Holy Synod concerning Tolstoi, with a final prohibition of every kind of sensational telegram received by newspapers from persons unknown to the editors."

THE HUMBERTS' JOURNEY.

Twelve Detectives Will Guard the Famous Prisoners During the Trip from Madrid to Paris.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says the Humberts will be guarded on their journey from Madrid to Paris by twelve detectives, two for each prisoner. They will be locked in a sleeping car, and neither prisoners nor detectives will be allowed to leave the train before Paris is reached.

A hospital nurse and a doctor will accompany the party.

A Paris Market's Transformation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the St. Honoré market, erected on the site of the famous Jacobin monastery, is to be converted into a model laundry.

EARTHQUAKES AT ANDIJAN.

Four or Five Occurring Each Day—A Violent Series of Shocks Dec. 22.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—According to the latest advices from Andijan, Russian Central Asia, the earthquake shocks are continuing there.

There have been four or five seismatic disturbances daily, and a particularlarly violent series of shocks on the night of Dec. 22 and the following morning set all the rolling stock on the railway in motion, resulting in a panic among the railroad men. Traffic is still suspended on the railroad, and the station is closed. The military authorities are taking over the control of the line for some distance from Andijan.

The damage resulting from the recent earthquake amounts to several million dollars.

THE SAXON ROYAL SCANDAL.

Prelate from the Vatican Will Try to Effect a Reconciliation.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that as an outcome of negotiations with the Saxon Court the Pope has sent a prelate to Geneva to inquire into the circumstances of the flight of the Crown Princess of Saxony with a view to arranging a reconciliation.

THE YEAR AT CORNELL.

University Register Shows Total Attedance to be 2,968—Changes in Courses and Additions to Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 25.—The Cornell University Register, which will be published to-morrow, is a thick volume of 554 pages, which is about 30 pages more than in any previous edition. Several added courses of instruction and the enlarged roll of registration account for this increase. Every college and department of the university is shown to be in a flourishing condition. The increase of students has seriously taxed the facilities of recitation rooms and laboratories, and has come to be a matter of real embarassment for the authorities.

The attendance at Cornell this year shows a gain of 176, the total to date being 2,968, as against 2,792 at this time last year. The university now shows the largest registration in its history. Four hundred and ninety-six degrees were conferred in June, 1902, making a total of 6,582 degrees conferred by the university. The Faculty also shows a large increase. It consists of 350 professors, assistant professors, and instructors, as against 358 last year. Cornell is shown to have so raised and strengthened the entrance requirements, and at the same time so correlated the courses with the work of the public schools, that it takes a full high school course to enter a student into any course in the university.

The new register shows that there are ten separate colleges in the university, each with its own staff of instruction, its own course, and its own degree. These colleges are: The Graduate Department, the Academic Department, the College of Law, the Medical College, the College of Agriculture, the Veterinary College, the College of Forestry, the College of Architecture, the College of Civil Engineering, and Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering.

The institution last year gave free tuition to 600 holders of State scholarships and to the students in the colleges of agriculture, veterinary science, and forestry. It also awarded eighteen undergraduate scholarships each with the yearly value of $200 for the first two years.

The Graduate Department shows an enrollment of 188, but this does not include 214 others who hold college degrees but are registered for bacealaureate degrees. There are twenty-six Fellows and seventeen Scholars. The establishment of the Summer session has made it possible to work for advanced degrees during the Summer.

The academic department of arts and sciences has an instructing staff of about 150 and an enrollment of 783 students. This department is made up of twenty-five lesser departments of instruction wherein over 500 courses are offered. There are 222 students registered in the college of law as against 197 last year, an increase of twenty-five. It is possible for the student to so combine his work in arts and medicine that he may obtain both degrees in seven years. The medical college is divided into branches at Ithaca and New York City. The number of students in medicine is 385.

In the college of agriculture there are 106 students. It has been the purpose of this college during the past year to introduce instruction in agriculture into the preparatory schools. To this end 35,000 nature study leaflets have been prepared and sent out to teachers.

During the last year the number of students in the veterinary course has increased from fifty-one to sixty-two. Forestry has sixty-eight studcnts, a gain of thirty.

In the College of Architecture seven professors are giving instruction to fifty students. Two fellowships have been granted within a year, one with the value of $1,000 and the other $500. In civil engineering 245 are now registered, as against 212 last year. Eleven different laboratories are now in daily use by the students in this college.

The Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering has a greater number of students than any other of the professional colleges, the total being 886. The university library has a working staff of sixteen librarians, cataloguers, &c. The total number of books now in the library is 304,371, which is about 10,000 more than last year. The Summer sessions of Cornell endeavor to supply instruction especially valuable for teachers. Of the total number of 548 who were registered in the Summer school 235 were teachers, of whom 158 were college graduates.

Of the 2,968 students, New York State sends 1,750. Forty-six States are this year represented and sixteen foreign countries.

TALE OF LOOTING IN MEXICO.

Toledo Man Declares He Helped to Bury Chest of Gems Found Under Flags at Cathedral.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 25.—A local newspaper publishes the following:

"Warren J. Baker, Secretary of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association, to-day for the first time makes public the secret history of the looting of Catholic cathedrals during the Mexican war, tells how it was done, and of the burial of the treasure. His tongue was loosened by a newspaper dispatch from Mexico City telling of the discovery of a chest of diamonds, sapphires, rubies, pearls, and golden images beneath the flagstone in the chapel of Las Vozcainas College in Mexico City.

"Mr. Baker's story rivals the mythical tales of Capt. Kidd and moreover bears the unmistakable stamp of truth. He says that his father marched from Vera Cruz to Mexico City with Gen. Scott's army during the Mexican war. He and a tent mate, after plotting for weeks, dug their way into some of the richest cathedrals and pillaged them of their fabulous wealth of all sorts of valuables, stones, and huge golden images.

"For hours they looted, carrying their burdens of precious stones to a hiding place beneath the flagstones in a cathedral yard. Shortly afterward Baker's companion died. Baker returned to his home in New York, and then went to Hillsdale, Mich.

"Fifteen years after plundering the cathedrals he confided his story to an intimate friend. The friend wrote to the Mexican Government asking if there would be any chance of a divvy of the spoils if he should tell the Government where it could find the altar decorations that had been stolen. In a letter bearing the official seal the Hillsdale man received warning that if he knew of any one who had a hand in the notorious pillaging or if he himself participated in it, he would do well to forget all he knew about it lest his life be sacrificed in revenge for the desecration of cathedrals. Baker took the advice, but still intended to secure the treasure he had buried."

Mediocrity Not Interfered With.

"Did you ever notice," inquired Col. M. G. Young of San Francisco, "that in the life of every man there seems to be a line either of success or adversity? I would make my meaning clearer, perhaps, if I said that mediocrity is confined by two lines, one a top line and the other a bottom one. So long as a man keeps between these two lines the world is satisfied to let him alone. If he rises above the top line, people always are anxious to boost him still higher; if he falls below the bottom line, the world jumps on him with both feet, anxious to crowd him lower. There are a few envious ones always who would drag down the successful man, but I have noticed that when a man rises about so high most people get under him and push, either in the hope of reward or because success of itself is naturally attractive. I speak solely from disinterested observation, of course, as I have not yet reached a point where I have felt any great amount of pressure under me."—Washington Post.

GLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY

"The Girl With the Green Eyes" Is Pleasantly Received.

Clara Bloodgood's Performance in the Leading Part Shows a Distinct Advance in Technical Flexibility.

Mr. Fitch's new play at the Savoy is a little more sparing than usual in what one of his admirers has called his "incidences" and "functions." This is by no means a bad thing, for at times Mr. Fitch's cleverness in making brisk scenes has diverted him from the more serious business in playmaking. On the other hand, the new play is more than usually unhackneyed in the story it tells, and more than usually fresh and natural in the manner of telling it. This is very much the reverse of a bad thing, for the great need of the modern drama in America is to reach out beyond its few stock characters and situations into the broad, rich life about us all; and Mr. Fitch's great need as a playwright is the power to treat vital human emotion with sincerity and strength.

"The Girl With the Green Eyes" is probably not on the whole better than "The Girl and the Judge," and probably not as good—either in incidences or as a drama—as "The Climbers"; but it ranks very near the best Mr. Fitch has yet done. It is capably played as a whole, and Mrs. Bloodgood's performance as the jealous, yet sympathetic, wife shows a distinct advance over her already considerable powers. It was received last night with distinct signs of approval and promises to enjoy a prosperous run.

Mr. Fitch's aptitude as a painter of genre pictures on the stage is as usual chiefly shown in the first two acts. The opening scene discloses a wedding—not the actual ceremony, as in "The Moth and the Flame," but what passes in a room adjoining. In a very pretty scene Mrs. Bloodgood, surrounded by her bridesmaids, reveals the pretty yet dangerous instinct of jealousy, for which she has been given her nickname. She demurs half humorously when the bridesmaids demand to be kissed by the groom. But she recovers her sense of humor with a laugh, and naïvely celebrates the institution of matrimony, of which she has had at least five minutes' experience, counseling each as to the shortest way for her to find the means of entering into the holy estate. There is business of labeling and white-ribboning the luggage, and then the bride says good-bye to her parents. It is all pretty and sweet and true, and quite warms the heart.

A stronger popular impression was made by the second scene, which represents the heroic statue of the Apollo Belvedere, standing in the Vatican. While the story of love and green eyes is further unfolding, people of all nations come in and display all conceivable shades of human ignorance with regard to the Greek god. Not a few of the jests smack of antiquity, and some of them will doubtless be cut; but the scene as a whole is truly observed and vastly entertaining—particular fun being extracted from a party of Cook tourists.

The story turns upon the fact that the heroine's brother, (who in addition to possessing the family trait of jealousy, has for two years at college been weakly dissipated,) has managed to get himself twice married, the first time in wine, and the second time in the light of his very green eyes.

He has also the family trait of love, and being extravagantly fond of his sister and mother, tries heart and soul to keep the knowledge of his infamy from them. He enlists the aid of his new brother-in-law to get him out of the mess without letting his sister know.

The result is that from scene to scene the new wife's jealousy grows upon her until she finally wrings the secret from her husband, and from her brother's second wife, who had been one of her bridesmaids. As her unreasoning jealousy has increased her husband's reasonable love has waned, and finally, in a fit of rage and disappointment he leaves her.

She waits for him all night in vain, and then in an excess of shame and of grief she closes doors and windows and turns on the gas. In the early morning her husband returns in time to save her, and, the affairs of the bigamous young man having been patched up, the play ends.

The play as a whole is so far above the average of what comes from our native playwrights that one has a right to be highly critical; and by any high standard of criticism it would probably appear that the main situation is not of inevitable force. When a young fellow has made a mess of his life is there an overmastering necessity of keeping the fact from those whom he loves best and who love him best?

In any wise and generous philosophy of life these are the people who above all others should know of the fact, for they are the ones best able to stand by him, to comfort him, and to put him on his feet again. Mr. Fitch has got over this difficulty with great dexterity.

It will doubtless not trouble nine out of ten of his hearers; but it is the kind of thing that keeps a play from ranking as dramatic literature, and keeps this play out of the first class of what Mr. Fitch has done.

This consideration with the action is highly convincing. The three main characters are well drawn, and the action is elucidated and delivered with a thousand strokes of character and flashes of wit.

No play of American authorship thus far this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining.

Mrs. Bloodgood's performance not only revealed deeper and sounder intuitions than she has yet shown, but was marked by a distinct increase in the flexibility of her technique. To portray either a jealous woman or a woman with a sense of humor is perhaps not very difficult; but to portray a woman the very depth of whom love is tinged with jealousy, and who yet preserves to the very brink of the abyss the sense of humor and the self-command of the fashionable world—this is a task of intrinsic complexity and difficulty. Mrs. Bloodgood accomplishes it with artistical and unfailing sincerity.

In the first act, when she forbids her husband to kiss the willing bridesmaids, her jealousy is so subtle and so graced by her charm of manner as to be almost too slight for apprehension. In the latter scenes the passion rises to a height, when it distorts her features and renders her manner ugly.

And all the stages in the development between these two extremes—which Mr. Fitch has denoted adroitly and with fidelity to life—Mrs. Bloodgood denotes with infinite varieties of light and shade. It is a performance to be seen, studied, and remembered.

As the husband Mr. Robert Drouet was manly and sincere. He also had to portray the steps of a psychologic development—that from love to coldness, and finally to intemperate rage followed by forgiveness, and he also rose finely to the demands of his part.

As the brother who suffered from t'other dear charmer, Mr. J. M. Albaugh, Jr., was, on the whole, convincing. People in the theatre are not apt to understand characters who, in spite of great weakness, are represented as interesting and lovable. It is not the least of Mr. Fitch's triumphs, by the way, that he has conceived and written this part in a manner that makes it at least as possible to sympathize with it on the stage as it would be in real life. And it is much to Mr. Albaugh's credit that he made the part as sympathetic as it is capable of becoming.

Mrs. McKee Rankin has a part that is perhaps a social grade above her part in "The Girl and the Judge," and she played it with her familiar discretion and humor. Mr. Charles Abbott was equally good as the father of the girl with the green eyes.

Miss Bloodgood, who appeared for the first time in the similitude of a star, was warmly applauded. Mr. Fitch was called out for a little speech.

Nordica Still Unable to Sing.

Mme. Nordica being still unable to sing, it has been found necessary to substitute "Lohengrin" for "Tristan and Isolde," which was to have been sung to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Gadski will sing the part of Elsa. Mme. Kirkby Lunn will make her first appearance at the Metropolitan as Ortrud, while Mr. Anthes, Mr. Bispham, Mr. Edouard de Reszke, and Mr. Mühlmann will also appear. Mme. Gadski has also consented, at short notice, to replace Mme. Nordica at the performance of the "Stabat Mater" on Sunday night.

HENRY MILLER IN A NEW PLAY.

Richard Harding Davis's Comedy "The Taming of Helen" Is Produced in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Henry Miller launched Richard Harding Davis as a playwright at the Lyceum Theatre here this afternoon, when "The Taming of Helen," a comedy, was produced for the first time.

The new play was received with every evidence of favor by a large audience, and Mr. Miller was compelled to make a brief speech of thanks, on behalf of himself and Mr. Davis, who was absent, playing Santa Claus at a school festival at his home, in Marion.

Mr. Miller appeared in modern clothes for the first time in several seasons. Miss Jessie Millward made a distinct hit, appearing in boy's clothes in the last act. The play was handsomely costumed and well mounted.

Readers of Mr. Davis's works will recognize as the inspiration of this play one of his short stories of London life, although "the lion and the unicorn" are left out.

Mr. Miller has the rôle of Philip Carrol, a struggling American author in London. There also is Helen Cabot, an American girl, to whom he has been engaged, but whose inheritance of a large fortune has brought new conditions. They quarrel, and Philip leaves her, saying he will never speak of love to her until she comes to him and makes reparation.

Much of the taming is done by Marion Cavendish, an actress, who is personified by Miss Jessie Millward. Her interest is only in Philip's work, but their friendship causes the engagement of Helen to a dissolute nobleman. In the last act, which shows the greenroom of the Imperial Theatre, everything is explained by Marion, and the lovers are united. Incidentally Philip makes a success of his play.

In Mr. Miller's company are Misses Grace Elliston, Emily Dodd, Martha Waldron, Drina de Wolfe, and Messrs. Percy Lyndall, Cranley Douglass, John Flood, Bertram Harrison, and others.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

In the character of Brutus, in "Julius Caesar," Richard Mansfield is attended by little Miss Harrison, who plays the boy Lucius. She says she never enjoyed an engagement so much as this one, for the great actor keeps her amused every evening. One of Mansfield's pleasantries is occasionally to devote a ten minutes' interval between acts or scenes in sketching grotesque conceits for his little attendant. The other evening he handed her a sheet of paper just before she took his shield and helmet to accompany him onto the Plains of Philippi. He had drawn a mediaeval castle on a rock. The turrets and chimneys were cleverly drawn to suggest all sorts of hats, caps, and bonnets. The light on the windows made weird faces, and over the brow of the hill marched a procession of plum puddings.

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James K. Hackett, who is playing at Wallack's Theatre, stepped on an unsupported trapdoor just before the curtain rose at last night's performance, and was precipitated to the floor below, a distance of about twelve feet. He escaped with a severe shaking up and nervous shock, and the curtain had to be held several minutes until he could regain sufficient composure to permit the play to go on. Stage carpenters who are preparing the theatre for the production of "Sulu," which opens next week, are believed to have been responsible for the trap door.

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This fable of a Prince, a matinée girl, and a dog was told yesterday at the Princess Theatre: Once upon a time there lived a Prince whose gaudy trappings surpassed the exceeding beauty of his dog. This Prince had another name—Boucicault—but he shelved it at matinées and clung to royalty. The Prince put on his gayest uniform, added a few fresh scars to his pale young face, took his dog by the leash, and went forth. Before he passed the stage door he met the admirin gaze of the matinée girl.

"I was looking at the dog," she murmured.

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Charles Klein is writing a new melodrama for David Belasco.

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Percy Wallace Mackaye, son of the late Steele Mackaye, has written a play that has been accepted for production by E. H. Sothern.

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Rumor has it that Mrs. Carrie Nation is to be seen soon in a temperance play of her own writing.

MME. DUSE SEES SANTA CLAUS.

Italian Actress Enjoys Frolic With Children in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Mme. Eleanora Duse saw her first Santa Claus to-day. He was impersonated by Harry Gordon Selfridge dressed up in pillows, red cloth, and a white beard, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Selfridge, 117 Lake Shore Drive, where the Italian actress was a guest.

Mme. Duse shared in the enthusiasm with little Rosalie and Violet Selfridge, and when Santa drew a carefully wrapped bundle from his sack and handed it to the actress she was as pleased as either of the children. The package contained a silk Italian flag.

"We have Christmas trees in Italy," said Mme. Duse, "but I never saw Santa Claus before. He is fine."

IN THE SHOPS.

An odd little piece of Swedish porcelain is a table bell. It is in soft gray and white, the figure of a little Swedish woman in bouffant skirts, with a cap on her head. The skirts are very full at the hips, upon which the hands rest. The tongue of the bell is of bone and gives a pleasant tone when rung.

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Beautiful and artistic pieces of pottery in soft tones are from Rorstrand, Sweden. Some have the forms of small trays or dishes in the shapes of flowers, pansies, and poppies, in a delicate dove color combined with a warm, soft white. The effect is charming. Each tray is about four inches in length.

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A longer and narrower tray is in the form of a fish, the body of white and head and tail of soft gray.

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Vases are in graceful and artistic shapes. A delightful decoration on one is a single flowef in a pale gray-green and delicate lavender.

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One charming vase has the top formed of the upper petals of pansy blossoms, with the edge scalloped by them, while the lower part of the flower in white stands out in relief from the body of the vase, which is white also.

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Another vase has the top formed of what appear to be small thistles in the same soft shades, but the leaves which decorate the lower part are in forms of lily leaves or those of some semi-aquatic plant. In some of the pottery the designs are in white, with one of the delicate, soft tones for a foundation.

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Another Swedish ware, also from Rorstrand, is considered by some experts to be one of the most beautiful potteries made. The foundation is black, and the impressionist style of decoration gives flowers in indistinct designs in white. The glaze is very beautiful. The pieces are expensive.

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In the pottery in the lighter tones there are perforated pieces. In vases the perforations are shown around the top, and in interesting, low, squat jars the perforations encircle the centre of the bowl.

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A small, low, covered jar, hardly two inches in diameter, has a quaint little dove-colored lizard raised upon the cover for a handle. The cover and body of the jar are in plain white.

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A small tray, which might be intended for an ash receiver, except that it is too beautiful to put to such a purpose, has the figure of a monkey in the soft shade kneeling upon it.

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A beautiful and rather small-mouthed vase has the body in a delicate green gray, and the mouth is formed by the tops of three large clover leaves in a delicate pinkish lavender. The stems form three handles on the shoulders of the vase.

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A good-sized bowl is decorated with oak leaves.

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In Gustafsberg pottery are green vases that are beautiful and interesting. On one the decoration is seaweed. Others, which are charming, have small trees for decoration, the foliage meeting at the top in masses of green, the trunks at intervals being carried down the full length of the vases.

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Butterflies are among the ornamentations used, and hunting scenes in shades of green are pleasing.

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There are effective pieces in solid colors which come from Finland. The combinations of colors are striking. One vase, for instance, which has a squat but large, round bowl, and a rather high neck surmounted by a collar, has the bowl and neck of a deep, dark, rich red, the collar with a band of green at top and bottom, and an open perforated design in a simple form in the centre, is outlined with yellow.

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Another has the bowl of blue, the bands to the collar of red and the centre of green. Another has the bowl of a deep orange, the edges of the collar of green and the centre of blue, a delightful combination of colors.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were no large entertainments yesterday, but small family dinners and Christmas trees for the children were the features of the day. Mrs. William Rhinelander gave a large dinner for relatives, and Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Miss Delia Gurnee, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Astor, and others gave small and strictly family affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at Westbury, and so did Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court. James Henry Smith and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard had house parties at Tuxedo, and the Webbs are having a large house party at Shelburne Farms. These are only a few of the many small in-town and larger out-of-town affairs.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give her annual dance on the evening of Friday, Jan. 30. Mrs. Gerry has cards out for a musicale to be given on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 8. These two entertainments will be among the most important of the Winter.

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In the announcement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the engagement of Miss Barbey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, (Miss Mary Lorillard,) to the Baron de Neufville, a typographical error gave Miss Barbey the name of Grace instead of Eva. Miss Barbey made her début several years ago at a dance given for her by her sister, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie. Mrs. Alfred Seton is another sister of Miss Barbey. The Baron de Neufville has been in New York for several months.

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Another engagement just announced is that of Miss Edith Cushing, a daughter of Thomas F. Cushing of New York and Boston, who died in June last, to Blair Fairchild of Boston. Mr. Fairchild is the Secretary of Lloyd Griscom of Philadelphia, American Minister to Persia, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild (Miss Lilly Nelson) of Boston.

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The marriage of Miss Mary Stone Field, a débutante of last Winter, and Dr. Pfieffer of Baltimore is booked for Tuesday, Feb. 24. The arrangement is to have the ceremony conducted in the residence of Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., at 45 Fifth Avenue. Miss Field returned recently from abroad.

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The extremely young set are much interested in a Christmas dance which is to be given for them at Sherry's on Monday next under the supervision of Miss Adeline King Robinson, who has charge of the little people's dancing classes. The list of patronesses of the dance includes, among others, the names of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

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The A. Drexel Biddles gave a Christmas tree party on Christmas Eve, at which Mr. Biddle impersonated Santa Claus and distributed the gifts.

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James W. Paul, Jr., has cards out for a dinner to-morrow evening in the Bellevue, Philadelphia, for his daughter, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul. Mr. Paul and Miss Paul will sail soon for Europe to join Miss Pauline Astor and her father in Southern France.

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Mrs. Alexander Brown will give a dance this evening in her Cathedral Street residence, in Baltimore.

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Miss Eleanor Roosevelt is to have a theatre party given for her on Tuesday evening next by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer. It is to be followed by a supper.

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Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, whose marriage to Morton Burr Stelle of Brooklyn is scheduled for Jan. 8, is one of a small house party being entertained at Bayshore by William J. Gordon.

***

Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood is giving a series of luncheons and small "at homes" in her residence at 49 East Thirty-fourth Street.

***

Miss Elnora Jarvis, who has been in the West visiting relatives, has returned to town, and she is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis, in the Plaza Hotel.

Keating—Hutchinson.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 25.—In the Church of St. Mary of the Lake this morning was solemnized the marriage of Miss Isabelle Montague Hutchinson, daughter of the late F. E. Hutchinson, who had been Mayor of Utica, N. Y., to F. Talfourd Keating of St. Paul, Minn. Owing to the death of the bride's mother recently, the wedding was a very quiet affair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Healy. The bride, who was in traveling costume, was attended by Miss Katherine Berry. The bridegroom's attendant was William Dwyre. Mr. and Mrs. Keating left on the afternoon train for New York. They will sail on the steamship Etruria on Saturday to spend their honeymoon abroad. They will join the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. Albert Linter of Albany, N. Y., in Rome next month. Mrs. Keating is the owner and driver of the pacer Little Gem, 2:12¼, and she has gained more than a local reputation as a horsewoman.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore Irwin.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Theodore Irwin, the well-known banker and bibliophile, died at his home in this city to-day, aged seventy-seven.

Mr. Irwin was known the world over as a collector of books, and his library, the result of forty-seven years of effort, brought about $200,000 in a private sale two years ago. J. Pierpont Morgan was ultimately the purchaser. Foremost among the books were the Old Testament portion of the Gutenberg Bible, the "Livy," on vellum, of 1470; St. Augustine's "City of God," of 1475, on vellum; several Caxtons, and Eliot's Indian Bible of 1663, the only copy known of the first issue.

The Shakespeares included the folios, the "Poems," and the "Lucrece," 1655. Of the manuscripts by far the most important was the "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII., on purple vellum, written about 750 A. D., which Mr. Irwin bought in 1890 for $12,000.

Mr. Irwin was born in Sodus, N. Y. He was associated with George B. Sloan in numerous financial enterprises and amassed a large fortune. He was a member of the New York State Bankers' Association, and was widely known as a financier.

James Leeming.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—James Leeming of New York City, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad, died here yesterday, after being operated on for appendicitis on Wednesday. He was forty-six years old. The funeral services will be held in the city Saturday at 10 A. M., and the interment will be at Brantford, Ontario, where Mr. Leeming was born.

James Leeming was educated at Brantford Collegiate Institute, and entered railway service in 1878 as a clerk in the office of the Grand Trunk Railway at Brantford. Subsequent for several years he was with different roads, principally in Chicago, as clerk, accountant, cashier, &c. Then for a time he engaged in other business, and in 1889 returned to railway service as rate clerk in the general Western freight office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Buffalo. In 1890 he was appointed chief clerk in the general freight office of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, now known as the Erie Railroad, in New York City. April 1, 1893, he was promoted to the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the road; May 1, 1895, First Assistant General Freight Agent, and May 1, 1898, General Freight Agent.

Mr. Leeming's office in New York was at 21 Cortlandt Street. He lived at 850 West End Avenue.

Dr. Frederick L. Brady.

Dr. Frederick L. Brady, who was a member of Troop B of Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war, died in St. Luke's Hospital from typhoid fever late Wednesday night. Dr. Brady was thirty years old, a son of the late Luther B. Brady, and a brother of Mrs. Orlando J. Smith of Dobbs Ferry. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. During the Spanish-American war, as a member of the Rough Riders, he was in the engagement at Las Guasimas, the battle of San Juan Hill, and the siege of Santiago.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM B. SHAUT, who was Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of the rebellion, died Wednesday at his home in Los Angeles, Col.

GEORGE MILBANK, widely known as a theatrical and museum manager, died from apoplexy in his apartments on Bacon Street, Boston, yesterday morning. He was stricken Tuesday. He was executive head of Austin & Stone's Museum for many years. He leaves a widow.

JACOB VAN WINKLE, van driver of the Ocean Avenue Police Station, Jersey City, died from apoplexy yesterday while on duty. He was a veteran of the civil war, and a member of Zabriskie Post, G. A. R. He was sixty-two years old. He leaves a wife and two sons.

MICHAEL KILCAULEY died at his home, 130 York Street, Jersey City, yesterday from heart disease. He was seventy years old. He was a detective from 1858 to 1879, when he was made a State Prison Inspector. Two years later he became an Assessor of Jersey City, and in 1889, was again appointed a detective. He leaves two daughters.

Capt. ALEXANDER HANSEN, in the time of the Spanish-American war, commander of the transport Seguranca, running between Tampa and Santiago, died Wednesday in Chicago of Bright's disease. Capt. Hansen went to Chicago from his home in Morristown, N. J., three months ago, and was a guest of his brother. He was fifty-seven years old.

J. RAYMOND PALMENBERG, the founder of the firm of J. R. Palmenberg, now J. R. Palmenberg's Sons, dealers in display fixtures at 710 Broadway, died at his residence, 107 West Seventieth Street, yesterday from a complication of diseases after a month's illness. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Palmenberg was a native of Germany and came to this country in 1852, a poor boy. He was a member of the German Liederkranz, the German Legal Aid Society, the German Hospital Association, and the Austrian Society. A widow, four sons, and one daughter survive him. The funeral will be from his late residence on Monday, and the burial will be at Woodmont.

Lord Willoughby de Broke Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Lord Willoughby de Broke died on board the Peninsular and Oriental liner Australia near Aden, on Dec. 19, and was buried at sea.

Lord Willoughby de Broke was the head of one of the oldest noble English families, though the title was in abeyance for a considerable time. He was the tenth Baron of the line, and was born in 1844. In 1862 he succeeded his father in the peerage, and five years later he married Miss Geraldine Smith-Barry, daughter of a well-known Irish landowner.

The title goes to Lord Willoughby de Broke's elder son, the Hon. Richard G. Verney, who was born in 1869.

"Burke's Peerage" states that Lord Willoughby de Broke was by right Lord Latimer, though he did not establish his claim.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, Helen G., widow of the late Edwin L. Alexander. Funeral Friday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, 33 East 21st St.

ALLERTON.—At her residence, 425 West End Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, Margaret R. Dobbin, widow of George W. Allerton, in her 92d year. Funeral private.

BOWNE.—At Rahway, N. J., Dec. 23, Thomas C., son of the late Richard H. and Emily Bowne. Funeral service private.

BRADY.—Dr. Frederick L. Brady died at St. Luke's Hospital, Wednesday, Dec. 24, aged 30. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 27, at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIS.—At the residence of his daughter, in Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, William H. Davis of Palatine Bridge, N. Y. Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Canajoharie, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 26, 1902, at 2:30 P. M. The fast mail train leaving at 8:45 A. M. will stop at Palatine Bridge.

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Whittaker, at Toledo, Ohio, William H. Davis. Funeral at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., Friday afternoon.

FRANK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, after a brief illness, Bernhard Frank. Funeral private from the residence of his family, 62 East 90th St. Chicago papers please copy.

GATELY.—Of pneumonia, on Dec. 25, at her residence, 312 East 119th St., Mary Keane, beloved wife of Philip J. Gately. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRISWOLD.—At Pelham, suddenly, on Dec. 23, George Griswold, 2d, son of John N. A. Griswold, Esquire, of this city. Funeral at Newport, R. I., Dec. 27, 1902.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1902, William Hoyt, in his 84th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Norton Hill, Friday, Dec. 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private. Special car on train leaving New York depot at 9, returning on train leaving Stamford at 11:50.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1902, William Effingham, son of the late William Effingham Lawrence of Bayside, L. I. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., upon the arrival of the 11:02 train from Long Island City.

LEEMING.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1902, James Leeming, General Freight Agent Er

SKATERS PLAY PING-PONG

Novel Exhibition by Experts in Brooklyn's Ice Rink.

Regular Racing Season Opens—O'Dorlin Won the First of the Class A Handicaps.

At the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, the indoor skating racing season of open events was inaugurated yesterday afternoon and continued last night with a series of handicap, scratch, and novice races, in which some of the crack players were seen at their best. The management promised the rink's patrons a novel contest and kept its word. The spectators were treated to a very clever exhibition of ping-pong between United States Champion Allan S. Carmichael and "Phil" Kearney of the Dawree Athletic Club. The contestants wore racing skates and the ping-pong table was placed in the centre of the floor of ice.

At first the onlookers were inclined to treat the exhibition as a burlesque, but the players had only worked for a couple of minutes when the assemblage was quick to see that the competitors were wonderfully skillful, and their dexterous movements soon won for them volleys of applause. Both men played well, but of course Carmichael was the better and won out by the score of 6—4, 6—3.

During the afternoon O. Dorlin, with an allowance of 120 yards, won the Class A one-mile handicap race by twenty yards from Peter Sinnirud and A. Y. Sarony, who were on scratch. In the half-mile novice race J. Holer, C. Dietrich, and W. Campbell finished as named.

The one-mile Class A handicap last night was won by Hugh Palliser of Brooklyn, with 50 yards, with A. Y. Sarony, scratch, second, and his club mate, W. W. Swan, who also was on scratch, finishing third. This was a very fine race for three-fourths of the journey. Palliser had too much of a lead and was never in danger of losing, but the contest proper was between Sinnirud and Sarony. The big Swede cut out the pace and held a lead of 10 yards on Sarony for nearly half the distance. When Sarony caught and passed him, and in his efforts to keep up with the fast pace set by the New York Athletic Club's representative, Sinnirud crashed against the side of the rink and fell backward heavily, and retired from the race. Henry MacDonald, the fifth contestant, stopped at half the distance. Following is the summary:

One-mile Race, Class A, Handicap.—Won by Hugh Palliser, Brooklyn, (50 yards;) A. Y. Sarony, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) second; W. W. Swan, N. Y. A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:2 2-5.

One-mile Race, Class B, Handicap.—Won by E. A. Taylor, (80 yards;) J. Holden, (80 yards,) second; G. Schutter, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:29.

One Mile, Class A, Handicap.—Won by O'Dorlin, (120 yards,) Peter Sinnirud, (scratch,) second; A. Y. Sarony, (scratch,) third. Time—3:0 3-5.

Running Race, 250 Yards.—Won by H. C. de Loiselle; G. Erby second; J. Rogers, third. No time taken.

Potato Race.—Final heat won by C. E. Smith, Erasmus High School; Ward Claflin, Tawnee A. C., second. Time—0:51 1-5.

One-half Mile.—Exhibition run by H. C. de Loiselle. Time—1:4o.

RELIEF FUND SHORTAGE.

Newark Firemen's Association Treasurer in Jail.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Francis J. Meeker of the Newark Firemen's Relief Association is a prisoner at Police Headquarters, charged by Assistant Fire Chief William C. Astley, President of the association, with embezzlement. The special charge as sworn to before Judge Lambert involves $5,000, but the total shortage, it is said, will aggregate $10,000 or $11,000.

Meeker has been Treasurer of the association over twenty years. For years he has been Superintendent of the Salvage Corps, an adjunct of the Fire Department, supported by the Board of Underwriters. He was at his post of duty at all times, and was not generally thought to have any vices, although it was admitted to-day that he was known to have speculated lightly.

The first intimation that there was anything wrong in his accounts came on Dec. 15, when the Auditing Board discovered a shortage of $160. He claimed this was due to a clerical error, and that he would rectify it at the next meeting. He failed to do so, however. A check was drawn at that time with which Meeker as Treasurer was to pay the 165 beneficiaries of the association, including pensioners, widows, and orphans their quarterly allowance, with the usual extra Christmas allowance. This was to be paid last Monday, but when the beneficiaries called for their money they were told Meeker was busy at a trial in the Court House. This aroused suspicion, and a hasty investigation was made, with the result that the complaint was made, and Detective Sergeants Murphy and Tyler arrested Meeker at his home, 18 Pine Street, to-day.

He refuses to say anything other than that he does not care what becomes of him, or whether bail is furnished for him. He is completely broken up. Meeker had been bonded by the National Surety Company, but at the last meeting the board failed to have him renew his bond, which was originally $30,000. This would only affect such shortages as may have occurred since Dec. 15, when the bond expired.

Meeker left his fire keys and badge at the Salvage Corps house on Monday night, and did not appear there at all yesterday.

WOUNDED BY A WATCHMAN.

Man Said to Have Been Driven to Theft by Hunger Shot in Leg.

At Thirteenth Street and Broadway last night, a watchman employed by Rogers, Peet & Co., in their store on that corner, shot at and wounded a young man who, it is alleged, had broken a side glass in a window.

An engine and hose cart, responding to a false alarm of fire at Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, had just passed the corner. The young man, who said he was Henry Kale, twenty-five years old, a printer, of 160 Bleecker Street, was founded in the leg and was taken a prisoner to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman White of the Mercer Street Station.

It is said that the young man had been loitering in the vicinity of the Rogers, Peet & Co. store for about two hours. Policeman White says that the watchman called his attention to the fact, and they watched him, the policeman hiding in a doorway and the watchman inside the store. For a long time, it is said, Kale stood near a window on the Thirteenth Street side. When the engineer passed it is alleged that he drew a small hammer from his pocket and broke a light of glass in the window. The watchman, seeing the man's arm thrust through the aperture, fired a shot. Kale, it is said, withdrew his arm quickly and started away, limping, toward Fourth Avenue. White ran out from his hiding place and arrested the man. Then he discovered that Kale had been shot in the right leg.

According to White, Kale admitted to him that he was trying to break in to the window to steal something, saying that he had been hungry for several days and was desperate. He said that it was his first offense, and that he was starving.

About this time last year a watchman in the same store shot a man in a similar manner. Kale is not seriously wounded.

Eccentric Fisherman Found Dead.

Going to invite his aged father, Philip Snedeker, a fisherman who had lived the life of a recluse in a shanty on Gravesend Beach, to have Christmas dinner, George Snedeker found him dead just outside his door yesterday morning. A pall of snow covered the body. The belief is that the man died of heart disease. He was very eccentric, and he had refused repeatedly to live with his son.

College Basket Ball Team Lost.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The Washington Continental basket-ball team to-night, by a score of 13 to 1, defeated the All-Collegiates, composed of students from Williams, Cornell, Hamilton, and Colgate.

Faultless

Hunter Baltimore Rye

leads in universal popularity because there's nothing wanting. It has

Absolute Purity Faultless Quality Exquisite Flavor

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York City.

BOY CHRISTENED AT A BALL.

Father Suddenly Began to Weep, Regretting the Public Ceremony Amid Dancers.

Christening a baby was the unusual feature of the twelfth ball of the Holschen Verein, meaning "wooden shoes," at Sulzer's Music Hall, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, last night. The baby was the child of John Hinz and was born Sept. 20. The family home is at 154 Reservoir Avenue, Jersey City, where the father is an electrician. The name bestowed upon the boy was John Martin Hinz.

The godfather was Martin Busch, President of the Plattdeutscher Verein of Jersey City, and the officiating clergyman was the Rev. George Andreade, pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The assembled company marched through the hall as an escort to the christening party, which finally ascended a dais in the very centre of the hall, the officers of the "Wooden Shoes," who had led the procession, taking their positions about the steps. Two thousands dancers gathered about them to see the ceremony.

The first speech was made by August von der Heide, who spoke in German, and said that the father of the infant was not having the christening for advertising purposes, but he felt that the boy to grow to be a valuable member of society could not begin too early to build a circle of acquaintances.

The minister spoke in similar strain, and then performed the christening with water from a very ordinary pitcher. Then there was an interruption from Hinz, the father. He suddenly began to weep.

"I hadn't ought to have done it," he sobbed. "I know I did wrong. Oh, there's a man trying to take a flashlight. Stop him! I've got as much money as he has!" But the blinding glare filled the hall. Then a handsome baby carriage was trundled up to the dais.

"Don't put him in it," cried the unhappy parent. "I won't have it. I want no presents. I've got more money than any of you. If you send it home I'll smash it."

When informed that the carriage was the gift of Martin Busch, the godfather, he accepted it.

The dancing was then resumed soon after midnight, and young John Martin Hinz, lying in his carriage, held a reception which lasted an hour or more in the balcony of the hall, where most of the women dancers came to see him two or three times to tell him what a fine baby he was.

FLED THRICE TO WED.

Miss Maynard, Who Fell in Love With an Amateur Haymaker, Is a Bride.

Miss Gertrude Winifred Maynard, the seventeen-year-old and only daughter of J. A. Maynard, a merchant of Littleville, Mass., was married to J. Adam Snyder of Williamsburg yesterday afternoon.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bridegroom's widowed mother, at 185 Stockton Street, Williamsburg, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Angel, pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The bridesmaid was Miss Lillie Gember and the best man M. J. McLaughlin.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Snyder went to Louisville, where they first met seven months ago, to spend their honeymoon. Upon their return to Brooklyn they will make their home at the Stockton Street address.

The young couple first met last Summer while Snyder was spending his vacation near the town where the parents of the bride live. One day while passing some of his time in making hay on the farm where he was staying Miss Maynard approached, driving a buggy, and asked him the way to Worcester.

It was a case of love at first sight, and when the girl reached her home she told her parents of the regard she had for the man who had directed her.

When the parents heard the story they tried to discourage her sentiments, but she eloped with Snyder and went with him to his mother's home in Stockton Street.

There she was found by her parents, who induced her to return with them, but she left her home a second time to join him. Again was she induced to go back, and again did she leave her parents.

As she was determined to marry the man of her choice her parents finally consented, and the wedding was set for yesterday. It was attended by the parents of the bride.

Man Knocked Down by an Electric Car.

While crossing Eighth Avenue at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street last night, an unidentified man, aged about fifty years, was knocked down by a northward bound electric car. He was unconscious when taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The belief was expressed that his skull had been fractured. There was nothing about him by which he could be identified. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs about 160 pounds. He has gray hair and blue eyes, and he wore a dark blue suit of clothes.

FLANAGAN'S RECORD SAFE

Weight the Champion Used Was Up to the Standard.

The Faulty Fifty-Six-Pound Missile Was Used by J. S. Mitchel and R. J. Sheridan.

Local athletes were quite concerned yesterday over the announcement that the weight which had been used in several of the athletic meets in this city, and with which records had been established, was found to be one and a half ounces light and the handle longer than the rules allowed. The 56-pound weight was used by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association and the Star Athletic Club during this year's outdoor season. All agreed that any records made by the men who used the missile, which, when weighed and measured by Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union last Saturday, was found to be under the weight and in excess of the standard measurements, would not be accepted by the Record Committee.

John Flanagan, the world's champion weight and hammer thrower, who is a member of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, when seen yesterday strenuously denied that he had used the faulty missile when he made his world's record of 36 feet 9½ inches at Celtic Park, L. I., on Oct. 20, 1901. He said that the 56-pound weight which he used at that time belonged to the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, and was measured and weighed by Field Judge A. J. Murberg of the Pastime Athletic Club and Official Handicapper T. J. O'Brien on the day the record was made. O'Brien, according to Flanagan's statement, brought the missile to Secretary Sullivan's office and had the measurements verified, and Flanagan's throw was duly accepted and passed upon as a record at the last annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union officials.

Flanagan's statement was corroborated by other members of the Irish organization, who claimed that after the weight had been examined and found to be in accordance with the stipulated measurements it was loaned to the officials of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and used at the indoor games which were held in Madison Square Garden Dec. 27, 1901. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club never returned the missile to the Celtic Park officials, and it was mislaid somewhere after the indoor games had been decided.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association had another weight made by Ernest O. Garbo, a machinist at 180 Centre Street, and this is the one which was weighed and found to be incorrect last Saturday. It was in use all through last season at the Celtic Park and Star Athletic Club grounds, and it was with this missile that Richard J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club and James L. Mitchel of the Harlem Rowing Club made the record-breaking figures which will not be accepted.

Flanagan's world's record will stand as accepted, providing that the Amateur Athletic Union officials, when they investigate the whole matter, find that the figures were made and properly verified at the time. As to the records made with the new missile, nothing will be done further than to throw them out, and in all probability the officials at all future athletic meetings will see to it that the hammers and weights are duly tested before and after every performance.

THE ODD PENNIES.

For the sake of saving odd pennies don't buy an inferior emulsion when you really need Scott's Emulsion.

The difference in price is pennies. The difference in results is pounds—pounds of new flesh—and days of strength and comfort.

Those who have lost flesh can regain it more quickly by means of Scott's Emulsion than in any other way.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

1903 Calendars greatly reduced in price!

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Fancy Bric-a-brac greatly reduced in price!

After-Christmas Clearing Sale.

The stock chief is ready with his book and pencil. We don't want him to mark against account all those odd things—things that can't be re-ordered—things that have been meant mostly for holiday selling—things left over from their lots, and shoes, slippers, boots, hats, caps and other wearing apparel, of odd sizes—so the only thing that's to be done is to inaugurate a great clearance sale, and clip off all profit and cut deep into the cost of every article we would be rid of.

For to-day and to-morrow—the days preceding inventory—we are to hold the greatest clearing sale of our history.

Everything that's not staple—that we do not carry in stock from one year's end to the other—has been price-knifed to make clean shelves and counters assured.

You should not let the bargain advantages offered you in this sale escape, for they are wholly unprecedented.

Great 25% Reduction Sale!

Among the most important of the stocks in this great clearance are those enumerated below. On them a uniform reduction of 25 per cent. will exist, beginning this morning:

Diamond Jewelry, from $10 up.
Novelties in Leather.
Candelabra.
Sets of Books in fine bindings.
Fancy Calendars.
Fine Musical Instruments.
Bronzes.
Royal Vienna Ware, etc.
Sterling Silverware, from $1 up.
Fine French Clocks.
Fine Gold Watches.
Imported Dress Trimmings.
Fine Umbrellas.
Art Wares.
Enamels.

Main Floor.

Great Reductions on Furs.

A great quantity of fur coats, scarfs, muffs and fur sets to be sold to-day at prices which average less than the cost of the materials in the garments alone.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

Nuns' Veiling, 9c. Yard.

Here's a splendid opportunity to get the material for an ideal evening gown or separate waist at a marvelously small price.

This lot consists of several thousand yards of nuns' veiling in exquisite shades of light blue, pink, cardinal, cream, Nile green and the ever popular black. It comes in lengths of from two to ten yards—choice to-day at the extraordinary price of, per yard, **9c**

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

Our Great Annual Sale of

Stationery and Office Supplies.

With the coming of the new year comes the renewal of many of the office supplies, such as stationery, ledgers, desk sundries and a hundred and one other things necessary in the daily routine of office work.

In view of this yearly replenishing time, we've been planning for some months a great sale of office supplies and stationery where will be offered extraordinary values.

On every article there is an absolute saving of one-third to one-half regular prices. It will be to the advantage of every business man to take consideration of this wonderful money-saving event and supply the office needs therefrom.

Here are some of the needed things you'll find in this great sale:

Ledgers, Journals, Etc.—Bound in canvas; fair quality paper; 200 pages, 19c.—500 pages, 39c.—same binding, better quality paper, 300 pages, 55c.—400 pages, 65c.—500 pages, 75c.—600 pages, 85c

Long Day Books—Canvas bound; white paper, 300 pages, 25c.—600 pages, 39c

Order Books—Press board covered; manila paper; 180 pages, per dozen, 33c

Davids' Mucilage—Best quality; pint bottles, 19c.—qt. bottle, 32c

Carter's Dime Mucilage—Four ounce bottle, 5c

Pen Holders—Per dozen, 5c., 10c., 18c., 21c. and 25c

Esterbrook's Falcon Pens—Per gross, 49c

Steel Erasers—45c

Desk Pads for Blotters—Size 19x24, 24c

Ink Bottles—With glass covers, 10c

Glass Sponge Cups—9c

Double Revolving Ink Stands—With pen rack, 20c

Standing and Hanging Files—5c

Favorite Board Clips—For filing letters, 23c

Box File—Very strong; indexed, 19c

Boxes—Cash, deed, bill head and post office, of heavy japanned tin; from 45c. to 85c

Money or Rent Receipts—100 to the book, per dozen, 75c

Copying Presses—Best make; size 10x12, 2.98

Stands for Copying Presses—In oak only, 2.98

Letter Copying Books—Size 10x12; canvas bound, 500 pages; white or manila paper, 45c

Diaries—12c. to 2.50

Memorandum Books—Press board covers, good paper, per dozen, 10c. and 25c

Ink and Pencil Pads—3c., 5c. and 10c

Blotting Paper—All colors, per dozen, 3c

Blotting Paper—Size 19x34 inches, per dozen sheets, 25c

Faber, Dixon, American and Eagle Pencils—Priced equally low.

Typewriter Ribbons—For all machines; best warranted; at, each, 31c

Carbon Paper—Size 8x10, or 8x13, warranted best quality; per dozen, 15c

Linen Typewriting Paper—Per ream, letter size, superior quality, 45c.—legal size, per ream, 65c

Hercules Fireproof Safes—For home or office, $7.95, $14.95, $24.95, $56

Safes removed at very reasonable rates.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Women's Neckwear—½ Price.

After the great Christmas neckwear buying we find many pieces slightly mussed, or a little soiled, not enough, however, to materially hurt them, but enough to have us cut prices. You'd better hurry to-day if you want a bargain, as every piece which shows the slightest marks of handling is to go at half price.

25c Neckwear at 12½c each.
50c Neckwear at 25c each.
75c Neckwear at 39c each.
98c Neckwear at 50c each.

And so on, with the better grades, as well, marked at half Christmas prices.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Ends of Ribbon Bolts.

The unprecedented selling of holiday ribbons has left many bolts with but a yard or two on them. We've gathered all the remnants we have and offer them to-day at less than half price—all kinds—all colors and all widths at

½ and Less Regular Prices.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

Linen Dinner Cloths.

A collection of several hundred dinner cloths, from two to four yards in length, will be placed on sale to-day at much less than real value. The assortment consists of odd lots which we wish to close out before inventory—thus the following rare values.

The cloths are all pure linen, full bleached, in the choicest patterns:

Those that were $2—now $1.50.
Those that were $2.75—now $2.
Those that were $3.25—now $2.50.
Those that were $4.50—now $3.50.
Those that were $5.75 now $4.75.
Those that were $7.50—now $6.
Those that were $10—now $8.

Napkins to match all.

Main Floor, Near Rotunda.

Dainty Albatross, 18c. Yd.

On one of the large centre tables near the rotunda we shall place on sale a large assortment of albatross in beautiful choice colorings, such as pink, Nile green, cardinal, reseda, cream, light blue, royal blue, black and other desirable shades, in lengths of from two to fourteen yards. This is, without exception, the greatest bargain of the season at, per yard, **18c**

Main Floor, Front.

Renaissance Bed Sets.

Here are three exceptional pricings on exquisitely dainty Renaissance bed sets.

They are beautiful creations, with handsome Renaissance lace centres, insertings and edgings around the three sides; a separate bolster piece with each set. Sizes for full and three-quarter beds. Regular value is double prices quoted below—to-day only

$3.98, $5.79 and $7.50.

3rd Floor, 60th St. Section.

Girls' Pretty Frocks.

Here are two specially important bargains in dainty and becoming gowns for the little girl of four to fourteen years. They are charmingly made in the most attractive juvenile styles, and the prices mean the greatest of money savings.

$1.49—In striped materials; yoke belt and cuffs of plain cashmere, trimmed with combination braid; sizes 6 to 14 years.

$3.98—Gibson dresses of all-wool serge; three embroidered stars on front; belt and cuffs prettily trimmed with braid; sizes 4 to 14 years; value $5.

2nd Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

SIX ITALIANS FOUGHT.

Three on One Side Were Stabbed at Baxter and Franklin Streets—One Wounded Seriously.

Six Italians, three on a side, had a fight last night at Baxter and Franklin Streets, and the three on one side were wounded, one so severely that the expectation is that he will die. The three assailants were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. The contestants were Antonio Christina, aged 30, of 85 Elizabeth Street; Vanni Christina, 25, of the same address; Pasquale Gennelli, 19, of 41 Oak Street, on one side, and William Santilia of 42 Baxter Street, Herbert Vetalli of 90 Roosevelt Street, and Frank Mornando of 170 Leonard Street on the other. While they were fighting they were surrounded by a crowd of Italians shouting encouragement.

When policemen separated the combatants Antonio Christina had a knife and his brother had a revolver, and Gennelli had a knife also. William Santilia and Herbert Vetalli had stab wounds in their shoulders. They were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Mornando disappeared, but he was found at home. He had a stab wound under the left shoulder-blade, and physicians said he might die. The Christina brothers and Gennelli were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. The cause of the quarrel was not ascertained, but the police said it was the result of too much chianti.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Since last night the storm has moved more rapidly southeastward to the south New England coast, and the cold, while continuing westward into the slope region, has advanced eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast and lower lake region, and southward to the thirty-fifth parallel, the temperatures ranging from 5 to 38 degrees below the seasonal average, with the zero line extending into Northwestern Illinois. It is not quite so cold in Montana. There has been snow from the lake region and Ohio Valley eastward, while elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair.

Fair weather has continued over the southern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, while in the northern portion the weather was cloudy with rain in the coast States, a low area of decided character being central on the extreme north coast.

It will be colder to-morrow in New England and Eastern New York, with a cold wave at night and still colder in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and continued cold in the upper lake region, the Missouri, Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valley. It will continue cold Saturday east of the Mississippi Valley, and probably during Sunday in the Atlantic States.

In the slope region the temperatures will rise slowly. There will be snow to-morrow in New England, along the lower lakes, and the windward shores of the upper lakes, and probably on Saturday along the eastern lower lakes. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Saturday, except in the extreme Northwest, where snow is probable Saturday. Rain will continue in the North Pacific Coast States, and probably extend into the north plateau.

On the New England coast winds will be high westerly to northwesterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northwesterly, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northwesterly to northerly, on the Gulf coast light northerly, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high northwesterly to northerly.

Steamships departing from European ports will have a brisk to high northwesterly winds, with colder, clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast and on the Pacific Coast from Port Reyes Light northward.

Cold-wave warnings are displayed in New England and the eastern and southern portion of Eastern New York.

Frost warnings have been issued for the Gulf States generally, including Northern Florida.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, snow, colder to-day, cold wave at night; to-morrow, fair and cold; high northwest winds on the coast, diminishing by to-morrow morning.

North Carolina, fair to-day, colder, except in extreme west portion; fresh northwest winds; to-morrow, fair.

Minnesota, fair to-day, not so cold in north and west portions; to-morrow fair, warmer, winds shifting to east and southeast and becoming brisk to high.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day with snow in north and west portions, colder in east portion; to-morrow fair, continued cold, except snow flurries along the lakes, brisk west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair, colder to-day, cold wave at night in east portion; to-morrow fair, continued cold, brisk northwest winds.

Upper Michigan, fair to-day, except snow on the north shore, colder in south portion; to-morrow fair, continued cold, brisk to high north winds.

Lower Michigan, fair to-day, except snow on the west shore, colder except in extreme west portion; to-morrow fair, continued cold, brisk to high north winds.

Iowa, fair, continued cold to-day, except not so cold in northwest portion; to-morrow fair, with rising temeprature.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair, colder to-day; to-morrow fair, continued cold, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day, colder in south portion; to-morrow fair, continued cold, brisk northwest winds.

Indiana, fair, continued cold to-day and to-morrow, fresh north winds.

Illinois, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, not so cold in north portion, fresh to brisk north winds.

Wisconsin, fair to-day, colder in east portion; to-morrow fair and not so cold, brisk north winds.

Missouri, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, with rising temperature in north and west portions.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Indian Territory, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer.

Western Texas, fair to-day, warmer in extreme north portion; to-morrow fair.

Mississippi, Western Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, light to fresh north winds.

Kentucky, fair, continued cold to-day and to-morrow.

North Dakota, fair, not so cold to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, probably snow, warmer in central and east portions.

South Dakota, fair, not so cold to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer.

South Carolina, fair, colder to-day. To-morrow fair; fresh northwest to north winds.

Eastern Florida, fair to-day and to-morrow, comparatively low temperature; light to fresh north winds.

New Mexico, fair to-day and to-morrow.

West Virginia, colder to-day, with fair in west and clearing in east portion. To-morrow fair, continued cold.

Kansas, fair and not so cold to-day and to-morrow.

Nebraska, fair and not so cold to-day. To-morrow fair, with rising temperature in east portion.

Montana, fair to-day, except snow in extreme northwest portion, warmer in east and north-central portions. To-morrow, probably snow.

Wyoming, generally fair to-day and to-morrow.

Colorado, fair to-day, warmer in west portion. To-morrow fair.

Utah, fair to-day; warmer in north portion. To-morrow, fair.

Arizona, fair to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, cold; brisk northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	37	32	34
6 A. M.	40	33	35
9 A. M.	40	32	39
12 M.	39	34	38
4 P. M.	38	31	32
6 P. M.	38	31	32
9 P. M.	40	29	31
12 P. M.	37	28	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33¾
Weather Bureau	31¼
Corresponding date 1901	38⅝
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 33 degrees and the humidity 93 per cent.; at 8 P. M. the temperature was 31 degrees and the humidity 76 per cent. The maximum temperature was 35 degrees at 10 A. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 10 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

EASTERN.	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
Albany	28	30	NW	Snow
Atlantic City	20	40	NW	Clear
Boston	32	34	NE	Snow
Buffalo	16	20	S	Clear
Cape May	24	38	NW	Clear
Eastport	26	28	E	Cloudy
Nantucket	36	38	E	Rain
Norfolk	34	40	N	Cloudy
Oswego	22	26	S	Snow
Philadelphia	20	34	NW	Clear
Pittsburg	16	20	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	22	22	N	Snow
Scranton	20	30	SW	Snow
Washington, D. C.	22	30	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	22	26	NW	Clear
Chicago	6	10	NW	Snow
Cincinnati	14	16	W	Snow
Cleveland	14	16	SW	Snow
Detroit	20	24	W	Snow
Duluth	*10	*6	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	22	26	N	Snow
Green Bay	10	12	NW	Cloudy
Huron	*18	*16	N	Clear
Marquette	10	12	N	Snow
Milwaukee	4	10	W	Cloudy
Toledo	16	18	SW	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	32	42	NW	Clear
Charlotte	32	46	N	Clear
Corpus Christi	62	66	N	Clear
Galveston	58	62	NE	Cloudy
Hatteras	48	48	N	Clear
Jacksonville	52	60	W	Clear
Key West	64	64	N	Cloudy
Mobile	50	58	NW	Clear
Montgomery	42	50	NW	Clear
New Orleans	54	58	NW	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	50	56	NW	Pt. cloudy
Tampa	52	62	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	44	50	W	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	*10	*6	SE	Clear
Davenport	*2	2	NW	Snow
Dodge City	22	30	NE	Clear
Kansas City	18	18	NW	Clear
North Platte	12	18	SE	Clear
Omaha	Zero	4	NE	Clear
St. Louis	16	20	NW	Clear
St. Paul	*8	*8	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	*24	*18	Calm	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	24	26	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	34	52	NE	Clear
Helena	28	30	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	36	46	N	Clear

*Below zero.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY. PHONE, 2363 SPRING.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

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VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE TEA IN PERFECTION Try L. J. CALLANAN'S 41-Blends SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business today, after its Christmas vacation, in a hopeful frame of mind. Beyond the tightness in the money market always incident to the end of the year, because of the preparations for the immense January disbursements, there is nothing in the situation that is not encouraging. Everywhere and in all lines of business and commerce is there activity; everywhere is there prosperity.

Beyond this, if precedent counts for aught and if signs do not fail, the "turn" in the money market is at hand. A short time hence rates ought to be measurably easier.

One of the certain developments of recent times is that the banking institutions of the country are making money—indeed, could scarcely fail to make it with the excellent interest returns that lately they have been receiving.

Apropos of this it may be said that the National banks of New York City are excellent dividend earners, as will be seen from the accompanying table, which gives the amount added to net profits and the regular dividend disbursements of these institutions during the period from Dec. 10, 1901, to Nov. 25, 1902. It will be seen that the total amount earned, in addition to the expense account of the banks, was about $28,000,000. Of this amount $9,445,000 was paid out in dividends and $18,624,227 was added to the surplus and undivided profits. Of this large amount, however, a portion was gained through the placing of new stock at a premium. This is true in the case of the National City Bank, the Irving National Bank, the Liberty National Bank, the National Bank of North America, and the Seventh National Bank. The New Amsterdam National Bank shows a decrease in net profits, but the bank paid dividends amounting to $160,000 and an extra dividend of 60 per cent. In the case of the Northern National Bank, the Equitable National Bank, the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, and the Consolidated National Bank only the undivided profits are given, as these banks have been in existence less than one year. Extra dividends are not included in this compilation.

Some of the dividends may not have been paid during the period mentioned, for the fiscal banking year ended with November, and in order to get at the earning power of such institutions it is necessary to include the dividend disbursements with the gains in net profits. The total earnings of the National banks amounted to about 22 per cent. of their total capital. The table follows:

	Increase in Net Profits from Dec. 10, 1901, to Nov. 25, 1902.	Dividends Paid.	Total Amount Earned.
National Banks.			
Astor National.....	$54,988	$70,000	$124,988
American Exchange..	167,888	400,000	567,888
Bank of New York...	167,938	200,000	367,938
Chemical National..	320,473	450,000	770,473
Chatham National....	44,175	72,000	116,175
Central National.....	20,922	80,000	100,922
Consolidated Nat..(J)	12,985	.....	12,985
Chase National	695,859	120,000	815,859
East River National..	14,010	20,000	34,010
Equitable Nat....(K)	1,795	.....	1,795
Fourth National.....	171,362	210,000	381,362
Fifth National.....	35,483	12,000	47,483
First National.....1,477,209		2,000,000	3,477,209
Gallatin National....	114,814	120,000	234,814
Garfield National....	105,130	120,000	225,130
Hanover National....	420,471	300,000	720,471
Irving National...(A)	541,678	120,000	661,678
Imp. & Traders' Nat.	188,257	300,000	488,257
Leather Mfrs.' Nat...	43,965	60,000	103,965
Lincoln National....	140,929	36,000	216,929
Liberty National..(B)	28,679	200,000	228,679
Merchants' National..	112,937	140,000	252,937
Mechanics' National..	240,791	160,000	400,791
Market & Fulton Nat.	61,199	90,000	151,199
Merchants' Exc. Nat.	45,369	36,000	81,369
Mercantile National..	131,322	60,000	191,322
New Amster. Nat..(C)	*82,229	160,000	77,761
National City.....(D)	8,791,195	1,500,000	10,291,195
Nat. But. & Drovers'.	23,341	.....	23,341
Nat. Bank of Com'ce.	803,662	800,000	1,603,662
National Broadway ..	390,464	120,000	430,464
Nat'l Bk. of N. A..(E)	920,376	160,000	1,080,376
Nat'l Bank of U. S.(F)	106,334	.....	106,334
National Citizens' ...	228,781	93,000	321,781
Nat. Shoe & Leather.	79,161	400,000	479,161
National Park Bank..	544,761	300,000	844,761
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	20,611	40,000	60,611
N. Y. County Nat....	12,775	100,000	112,775
Phenix National	44,431	30,000	74,431
Seventh National..(G)	149,991	.....	149,991
Second National.....	170,299	36,000	206,299
Seaboard National....	176,015	30,000	206,015
United National.....	140,932	.....	140,932
Western National....	787,527	.....	787,527
34th Street Nat..(H)	1,356	.....	1,356
Northern National (I)	13,104	.....	13,104

*Decrease.

(A) Capital increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 in June. Half of dividend disbursements figured on old capital.

(B) Capital increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 in December, 1901.

(C) Capital increased from $250,000 to $500,000 in March. Extra dividend of 60 per cent. paid Dec. 31, 1901.

(D) Surplus increased $7,500,000 in July.

(E) Capital increased from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in January. Surplus increased $1,000,000.

(F) Name changed from Hide and Leather National Bank.

(G) Capital increased from $1,700,000 to $2,500,000 in December, 1902.

(H) New bank.

(I) Began business.

(J) Began business Sept. 22.

(K) New bank.

ENGLISH ROYAL GIFTS.

Novel Choice of Yuletide Mementoes and Fashions in Presents.

The purchase of Christmas presents is in full flood, and in view thereof great jewelers from Russia and France and Germany have sent tons of ingeniously made knick-knacks and toys.

The fashion of giving Christmas presents grows apace and figures as an important item in the year's expenditures. It is no uncommon thing to give anything from £10 to £50 for a jeweled photo frame or umbrella handle or bon-bon box studded with diamonds.

At a big house party, with perhaps forty people staying in the house, there is a generous interchange of presents, and one well-known duchess, having ordered £300 or £400 worth of jeweled trifles for a family party from one shop alone, had, after all, to send for more.

In the matter of these lovely Christmas presents, royalty has always led the way. The Czar and Czarina of Russia give to their friends not only the beautiful enamels which are so well known in that country, but also cabochon rubies and the lovely toy animals made of agate, onyx, chalcedonyx, and other such stones—for instance, a white elephant with ruby eyes, a smoke-colored mouse with red eyes, or perhaps a white cat with emerald eyes.

One royal gift was a parrot, most realistically made in shades of red and green, his eyes and claws of diamonds, and the whole mounted on a gold stand and measuring about six inches in height.

The King of Portugal bought a number of Christmas presents while he was over here, chiefly diamond-studded bonbonnières and flat pencil cases studded all over with precious stones, and lovely cigarette holders made of delicately tinted nondescript transparent stones, sometimes studded with diamonds or powdered all over with tiny emeralds or rubies.

Queen Victoria's favorite gift was a portrait of herself in a massive silver frame, and the King's sisters also frequently followed this plan.

Queen Alexandra, too, gives photograph frames, but of the most dainty and delicate description, with exquisitely chiseled gilt frames and hand-painted mounts, while some that she has chosen this year have medallions of herself and the King upon them, and one especially beautiful frame has empire wreaths of brilliants and the double monogram "A A" in brilliants, as well as a ruby red enamel crown.

The Queen takes the greatest trouble to buy suitable gifts for all kinds of people. One old lady will be delighted with a pair of tortoiseshell knitting needles set with diamonds; and ivory crochet needles set with pink and blue enamels, and outlined with fine diamonds, have also been chosen.

Among the young Princesses hatpins are very popular gifts, and new ideas in them are eagerly snapped up when seen.

No one gives smarter presents than the King. To the Duchess of Devonshire one year he gave the loveliest little French clock, surrounded with diamonds, and he gives dainty little enamel and jeweled pencil cases, tortoiseshell and diamond knick-knacks, and bangles with uncommon lucky charms. To some of his dyspeptic friends he has been known to give little gold boxes connected by a gold chain for tabloids or pills, while cigar cases and cigarette holders of the newest designs are also received by favored acquaintances.

The Queen, with her usual sweet thoughtfulness, has sent the monumental Sandringham birthday cake to Miss Ellaline Terriss, to be cut up and distributed among the crowd of children who appear in "Quality Street." Long ago the critics declared that Mr. Barrie's play took the cake, but the children, in their wildest moments, never dreamed of so high an honor. They describe it as a rare slice of luck.—London Express.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; 477 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, colored dress goods; G. Brandies, black silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowry, waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldstone & Redstone, Des Moines, Iowa; S. Redstone, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Newman, M., Wilmington, N. C.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Heidenheim, Levy & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Heidenheim, waists; Hotel Marlborough.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, linens, laces, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bronner, H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. Bronner, millinery; M. H. Bronner, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, sporting goods; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Allen, C. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, white and dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. G. Carew, hosiery, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; Hotel Navarre.

AT THE HOTELS.

MANHATTAN—Charles A. Colley, Waterbury, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, M. D., Vienna; Major C. C. McConnell, United States Army.

GRAND—Capt. W. A. Thurston, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—L. H. Cramer, Saratoga.

GRENOBLE—Capt. Q. M. Gilmore, United States Army; the Rev. F. A. Hinckley, Philadelphia.

SAVOY—Julian Story, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—George C. Lyman, Lakewood.

NETHERLAND—Judge Frank Brundage, Buffalo; Mrs. Frederick Clarke, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—Col. Herman Stump, ex-Immigration Commissioner, Maryland.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop W. N. McVickar, Rhode Island.

MARLBOROUGH—Major Charles B. Nichols, United States Army.

NAVARRE—Capt. Joe Wheeler, Jr., United States Army; Capt. Charles B. Hagadorn, United States Army.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:35 A. M.—1,965 Third Avenue; Feds & Icism; damage, $1,000.

4:30 A. M.—202 West Forty-third Street; owner's name not given; damage, $50.

6:40 A. M.—13 East Tenth Street; A. Rosen & Co.; damage, $10,000.

8 A. M.—142 West Twenty-fifth Street; A. Jehle; damage, $100.

11:40 A. M.—303 East Twenty-ninth Street; A. Goldberg; damage, $50.

11:30 A. M.—303 East Twenty-ninth Street; E. A. Goldberg; damage, $100.

6:15 P. M.—200 West Twenty-fifth Street; Thomas Carberry; damage, $25.

6:25 P. M.—345 West Forty-ninth Street; Figel & Co.; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—1,230 Third Avenue; S. Weinberg; damage, $200.

11:45 P. M.—23-27 West Sixty-seventh Street; owner's name not mentioned; damage, $3,500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets	4:37
Moon rises	4:22		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:04	Gov. Isl'd	5:35
H. Gate	7:31		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	5:35	Gov. Isl'd	6:02
H. Gate	7:58		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston via Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	4:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fr. Fld, Eastern ports via	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Larinpasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Santiago, Baracoa and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland	.....	1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull	.....	.....

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Japan dated Yokohama, Dec. 7, reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, and were dispatched east Dec. 22 at 6 P. M. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 26.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 20.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
Capri, Barbados, Dec. 19.
Etna, Shields, Dec. 8.
Frankfort, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Dec. 24.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Horatio, Para, Dec. 11.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 17.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 10.
Rosmeath, Port Spain, Dec. 17.
Skinsea, Bermuda, Dec. 22.
Seriphos, Hamburg, Dec. 8.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 6.

SATURDAY, DEC. 27.

Orizaba, Santiago, Dec. 20.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 20.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 26.

SUNDAY, DEC. 28.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
Easby, Huelva, Dec. 13.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 23.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Manhanset, Mowille, Dec. 14.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 18.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Dec. 22.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 17.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 20.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 19.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

Finance, Colon, Dec. 23.
Liguria, Naples, Dec. 17.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Dec. 20.
Zulia, Curacao, Dec. 22.

Arrived.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax, N. S., Dec. 23, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Flandria, (Ger.,) Bode, Port au Prince, &c., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:11 P. M.

SS Manica, (Br.,) Leslie, Calcutta, &c., Nov. 3, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Navigator, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Cardenas, &c., Dec. 16, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, Dec. 22, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Thornton, Liverpool, Dec. 11, with mdse. to F. Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M., 24th.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Ireland, Demerara, Dec. 13, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS El Valle, Grant, New Orleans, Dec. 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Iroquois, Staples, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Philadelphia, Hastings, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, Dec. 17, and Queenstown, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 10.44 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Hale, Jacksonville, Dec. 22, and Charleston, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Off Scotland Lightship at 12.30 A. M., 26th.

Sailed.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS St. George, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Cragoswald, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS New York, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS La Campine, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Pottsville and one barge.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec 25.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 2:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 13

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seven (7) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

81 205 256 455 539 666 778

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1903, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 8th, 1902.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seven bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Company.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and coupons maturing February 1st, 1903, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of February, 1903, at the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice-President.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY

First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds,
DATED JULY 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the Mortgage of the above-named Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated July 1st, 1899, that Bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1903, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at par and accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said Bonds will cease:

25, 80, 124, 129, 184, 211.

THE PITTSBURGH COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 2, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
ROBERT B. McCURDY, Vice President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $500,000

Windsor Trust Company
Announces the Opening of Its New Office,
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET,
Monday, December Twenty-ninth,
Nineteen Hundred and Two.
DIRECTORS.

AUGUST BELMONT,	ERNEST ISELIN,	MORTON F. PLANT,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JAS. A. BURDEN, JR.,	WILLIAM B. LEEDS,	CHAS. LATHROP PACK,	CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	ROBT. C. PRUYN,	CHAS. D. WETMORE,
JAMES GAYLEY,	CORD MEYER,	JORDAN J. ROLLINS,	ARCHIBALD S. WHITE,
ROBT. L. GERRY,	OGDEN MILLS,	PHILIP STOCKTON,	GEORGE W. YOUNG,
ROBT. W. GOELET,	DeLANCEY NICOLL,	EBEN B. THOMAS,	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG
JOHN M. HALL,	DANIEL O'DAY,	JAMES TIMPSON,	

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,700,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT TO NEW YORK.
OFFICERS:
John W. Hardenbergh, President. Robert S. Ross, Vice President.
George W. Young, Vice President. Oscar L. Gubelman, Sec. & Treas.
DIRECTORS:

WALTER E. AMMON,	GEORGE G. HAVEN,	ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JAMES G. MORGAN,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,	ROBERT M. JARVIS,	ROBERT S. ROSS,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	WILLIAM B. JENKINS,	EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF,	C. H. KELSEY,	EBEN B. THOMAS,
JOHN D. CARSCALLEN,	GUSTAV E. KISSEL,	MYLES TIERNEY,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	HENRY LEMBECK,	JAMES TIMPSON,
C. C. CUYLER,	JAMES A. MAC DONALD,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JACOB J. DETWILLER,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,	JOHN J. VOORHEES,
CHARLES D. DICKEY,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	GEORGE W. YOUNG.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH,		

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

REORGANIZATION OF THE American Bicycle Company.

The undersigned Committee, referring to the advertisement of December 20, 1902, gives notice to the holders of the debentures and stock of the American Bicycle Company that deposits under the Plan and Agreement may be made with the Central Trust Company of New York up to and including January 7, 1903.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, or from the Secretary of the Committee, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1902.

WILLIAM A. READ,
Chairman,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

(OF MARYLAND)

First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1903, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105%, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

9	199	345	406	490	542
17	214	372	430	508	543
125	291	382	436	509	566
173	295	404	470	511	600

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York,
Trustee.
By H. A. MURRAY,
Third Vice President.

Dated New York, December 2, 1902.

Redemption of Metropolitan Ferry Company Bonds.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the First Mortgage of the Metropolitan Ferry Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1887, notice is hereby given that the said Metropolitan Ferry Company elects to redeem all of the bonds secured by the said First Mortgage at ten per cent. premium upon the par value thereof, together with the accrued interest; and in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage, interest on the said bonds will cease on May 1st, 1903. Payment of principal and interest will be made on presentation and surrender of the said bonds to the undersigned Treasurer, through the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after May 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1902.

METROPOLITAN FERRY COMPANY,
by FRANK E. HAFF, Treasurer.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 149 and 199 for $500 each, and Nos. 12, 19, and 84 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1903.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, December 1, 1902.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred'k Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V. Pres. Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

Send for Prospectus of
GAIL BORDEN'S
Santa Ana Tin Mines.
New York Offices.....43 Wall St.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 13th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
61 William Street, New York, December 4th, 1902.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 1st instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

John M. Burke, Charles H. Kerner,

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, (début:) Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Dec. 27, at 2.—AIDA. Eames, Homer, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—OTELLO. Seygard, Maryili; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 28th, at 8:30.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be given. Soloists: Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Bridewell; Salignac, Journet, Glitbert. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 29th, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Salignac, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed Evg., Dec. 31, at 8.—DIE WALKURE. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryili, and Nordica; Anthes, Blass, Van Rooy. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 2d, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

ELEANORA
DUSE
FAREWELL APPEARANCES.
JAN. 6, NIGHT
JAN. 8, "
JAN. 9, AFTERNOON
JAN. 13, NIGHT
JAN. 14, AFTERNOON
JAN. 16, AFTERNOON
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
By D'ANNUNZIO
MAGDA
Sale of Seats opens Thursday, Jan. 1st.
$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

HERALD Sq. Th. B'way & 35th st. Ev. at 8. Carriages at 11:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In JULIUS CAESAR

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thu. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

CARNEGIE HALL. 30th Season. 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES
THE MESSIAH
This (Friday) Aft. at 2 and Saturday Ev. Dec. 27, at 8. Seats (Fri.), Boxes, $50 to $1.50. Seats (Sat.), $12 to $3.50. Boxes, $13.50 to $15, at box office.
SOLOISTS:
Soprano, Susanne Adams,
Contralto, Kirkby Lunn,
Tenor, Theodore Van Yorx,
Basso, Herbert Witherspoon.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEARS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
LAST 2 NIGHTS
A COUNTRY GIRL.
LAST MATINEE SAT'Y. 2.
NEXT MONDAY EVE., KLAW & ERLANGER will present the Big Musical Satire,
"THE BILLIONAIRE"
with JEROME SYKES. Seats selling.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 2d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Ev. at 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE In Paul Heyse's MARY OF MAGDALA
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way. Ev'gs 8:15. First Matinee Saturday.
CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY.
The Girl with the Green Eyes With Clara Bloodgood
Mats. Next Week Wednesday, New Year's & Sat.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE
Matinées Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Mats. Next Week Wednesday, New Year's & Sat.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER
Xtra Mat. New Year's.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 2 Evgs., 8:25. Last Matinée Sat., 2:15.
MARY MANNERING in THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.
DEC. 29—MRS. LANGTRY
in the New Play CROSS-WAYS.
Seats now on sale.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées New Year's and Sat., 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN N.C. MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
E. S. WILLARD
To-night, 8:15, and Sat. Mat.—All for Her.
Sat. Night—David Garrick.
Next Tuesday, Every Eve. at 8 Sharp.
SOTHERN as HAMLET
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAYS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Xtra Mat. New Year's. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
AUDREY

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Special Mat. New Year's. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

WALLACK'S—B'way & 30th St. Last 2 Nights. Evgs., 8:30. Last Matinée To-morrow.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS.
N'x w'k—Geo. Ade's "Sultan of Sulu." Seats ready

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Topsy Turvy Burlesquers.
Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c. & 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. New Year's & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day and Every Day at 2:45, Children's Matinée, "Max & Moritz." To-night & Every Eve. at 8:20, "Sein Trick."

WEST END DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Rice's Sunday "Pops." Big Acts. 25, 50, 75.
Next Week—ANDREW MACK—Tom Moore.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | ALONE IN LONDON
TED MARKS' BIG SUCCESS Sunday night.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45.
Last Mat. Sat., 2:30 "FAD and FOLLY" Last Week.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's W. 125th | Mat. To-M'w
Al. Leech & 3 Rosebuds. Louis Simon & Grace Gardner.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Sat.
HANLON'S NEW SUPERBA.
NEXT WEEK.....LOST RIVER.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
MONTE CRISTO.

Harlem Op. House. Francis Wilson in the TOREADOR.
Next Week—E. S. WILLARD in Repertoire.

IN THE HANDBALL COURTS

McCormick, Just from Dublin, Tried Out at Egan's.

The Best Match of the Day Was Won by Flaherty and McCabe Against Hanlon and Jackson.

Among the handball experts who took part in the Christmas matches at Egan's Jersey City court yesterday was James McCormick, a young Irish player who hails from Dublin, where he played against Lawlor, who was the Irish champion last year. McCormick only arrived here a few days ago, and was not able to do himself justice at the first asking, but from the showing he made it was seen that he has the fine points of the game well in hand, and with a little more practice he ought to make it interesting for some of the local experts. The new-comer has no pretensions to championship form, and with J. Lee, a local player, as a partner, was tried out in a match against "Mike" Egan, the champion, and the latter, playing a dashing game, won easily, beating the pair three straight, the scores being 21-5, 21-11, and 21-18.

The match of the day, however, was the best three in five between James Flaherty and T. McCabe and T. Jackson and Joe Hanlon, in which the former pair won out in the fourth game. Flaherty and McCabe practically played their opponents to a standstill in the first two games. In the third Hanlon showed his true form and played wonderfully well, and he was so ably assisted by Jackson that they won by 21-16. Following up their hand, they reeled off 6 aces in the beginning of the fourth game, and their opponents replied with 2. At the close of the second hand the score was 11-2 in favor of Hanlon and Jackson, who added 4 more to their total in the third hand, making their score 15, and the other pair made 4. Hanlon and Jackson were put out in the fourth without scoring. They were dismissed by two full-length kills returned by Flaherty, and from that point to the end of the game McCabe and Flaherty played brilliantly and won the game and match by a score of 21-18. Following are the leading scores in the day's games:

J. Flaherty and T. McCabe	21	21	16	21	
T. Jackson and J. Hanlon	17	7	21	18	
"Mike" Egan	21	21			
J. McCormick and J. Lee	5	11	16		
J. Egan and T. Cummings	21	21	21		
T. Waldron and J. Casey	11	16	20		
H. Ross and G. Nees	20	21	21		
P. Eichorst and W. O'Keefe	21	13	17		
T. Harrington	19	16	21		
W. Joyce	21	21	18		
J. McCourt	21	21			
G. Nees and T. Hogan	2	15			

The Christmas Day gathering at Oliver Drew's Brooklyn handball court was the largest of the season, many visitors from Manhattan being among the onlookers. James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea played an excellent game against "Phil" Casey and Oliver Drew. The former pair lost the first of the three games in 11—21, but by well-judged placing and good service they got the better of the old-time champion and his little Irish partner, beating them 21—15 and 21—18, and winning the match. James Dunne, Sr., and his son Thomas defeated James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea very cleverly in three straight games, the scores being 21—11, 21—15, and 21—17.

"Phil" Casey announced that he was anxious to arrange a home-and-home match with Eagan of Jersey City, and said that Drew and J. Dunn, Jr., or Dr. Shea and Drew would be winning combinations against "Mike" Egan and James Flaherty. A match on this basis will probably soon be arranged.

Following are the leading scores of yesterday's contests:

J. Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	12	21 21
"Phil" Casey and Oliver Drew	21	15 18
J. Dunne, Sr., and T. Dunne	21	21 21
J. Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	11	15 17
M. Heney and J. Murphy	10	13 13
M. Ryan and W. Slater	21	21 21
J. McElroy	21	21 19
C. Raleigh	14	19 21
W. Slater	21	21 21
J. Murphy	14	12

McLEOD CHAMPION WRESTLER.

Jenkins, Suffering from an Injured Leg, Was Forced to Quit.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 25.—"Dan" McLeod won the catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship of America by defeating "Tom" Jenkins in the presence of 1,100 spectators at Mechanics' Hall this afternoon. Jenkins was forced to give up the contest after each man had scored one fall, as he was suffering from blood poisoning caused by the points of a brass buckle perforating one of his legs. The pain of the injured limb was intense, but Jenkins was unwilling to quit except McLeod would consent to having the match decided a draw. McLeod refused to enterfain this proposition, and after the men had wrestled twenty minutes for the third fall without either having any advantage Jenkins's manager refused to let the Cleveland wrestler go any further and forfeited to McLeod.

The bout was a fast one from the start, McLeod being the aggressor for the greater part of the time; but Jenkins gained the first fall from a three-quarters Nelson hold in 30:00. McLeod got the next fall in 24:00 with a half-Nelson and crotch hold, and the third fall and match went to him by forfeit. The men may meet again, as Jenkins, through his manager, issued a challenge right away to McLeod for a return match.

RELAY TEAMS COMPARED.

America's Crack Mile Runners in Garden Race To-morrow Night.

The club relay race which is to be decided in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night as a feature of the games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will have two New York teams and a Philadelphia quartet, and will be over a distance of four miles, each man to run a mile. The teams are evenly matched.

There is an element of uncertainty about the race, due to the fact that it is to be run indoors. The stories going around to the effect that the average time will be under 4:30 are really not founded on a substantial basis. But once, possibly, has there been an indoor mile run in this country under 4:30 from scratch. This was done by A. B. George back in the eighties. Thus it is unlikely that several of the men will do under this time to-morrow evening. In the first place, there are but four men in the race who have ever done under that time, namely: G. Orton, 4:21 4-5; A. Grant, 4:23; Walsh, 4:28, and Wright, 4:28. Not one of these men has run under 4:30 during the past Summer season, though Grant, Wright, and Orton could certainly have beaten this time.

But though the phenomenal time spoken of will probably not be done, the race should be very close and interesting. The favorites for the race will be the New York Athletic Club team. Their star is A. Grant, who, if in condition, should do under 4:30, but it is hardly likely that at this time of year he is running in his best form. Newton will be the next best man. In his relay at the Fall games of the New York Athletic Club he did 4:32, and he should do 4:35 indoors. Smith is another good runner, who has a record close to 4:30, and he should run as fast as Newton. Wood, their last man, is a good half-miler, but the mile is a little too far for him, and 4:40 indoors will be about his limit. This makes a very fast team, and if the New Yorkers can run up to these times they will come near winning.

The team which Ernie Hjertberg has collected is composed of good men. Wright is the star. If he is as good indoors as he is in the open he should come close to 4:30. Especial interest will centre around Jerry Pierce's running. He has not run in any good miles, and this will give his friends a chance to see if their contention that he is good for 4:25 outdoors is correct. Pierce is a sterling runner, and if he is as good as his friends think he should do 4:32. Soutar and Walsh, the other two men, will be doing well if they cover the distance in 4:40.

The Philadelphia quartet will, of course, receive great attention. It is a good team, of which G. Orton is the fastest man. His record was made some time ago, and he is not running in as good form now. But his five miles in 28 last week on a narrow nineteen-lap indoor track show that he is still running somewhere near to form. He has done 4:27 indoors. This time was made at Brussels in one of their exposition buildings, and is a fair second Belgian record. Baillie is the next fastest Quaker. He is inclined to be erratic, but he has great ability, and he is in fine shape. He should do 4:32. Last Winter, on a very poor nineteen-lap track, Bowen did 4:41. He is faster now, and on the ten-lap track in the Garden, any one will have his troubles in shaking him off. Bowen is a much-improved runner, and if he does not do 4:35 his mates will be very much surprised. This leaves but I. Orton to be considered. He has been troubled with an abscess under the nail of his big toe, but he has been able to resume training this week, and even if he is not in the best of shape he should do 4:42 at least.

The above shows that on paper the New York Athletic Club quartet seems to have the call, and that they should win. But they will have to run all the way, and it will be a good race. The Philadelphia team seems to be a little better than Hjertberg's. But the race is indoors, and on that account things unforeseen may occur, and it is really an open event.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

McChesney Won the Christmas Handicap After a Hard Run.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Wealth and McChesney were the winning favorites today. Scotch Plaid was run up $305 after he won the second race, and was bought in. The Christmas Handicap, with $1,000 added, and worth $1,635 to the winner, went to McChesney. He was ridden by Redfern, and ran a sensational race, winning in a drive by half a length from Old Hutch. McChesney had a rough trip. He was caught in a jam at the first turn, and Redfern had to pull up to keep from going down. In the run home he came from seventh place. Weather clear and track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Wealth, 110 pounds, (Buchanan,) 11 to 10, won; Jane Holly, 107, (Redfern,) 3 to 1, second; Epidemic, 92, (Haack,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Marie Bell, Fair Lass, Athelrose, Heroine, White Owl, and Patrice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Scotch Plaid, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1, won; Andes, 103, (Fuller,) 4 to 5, second; O'Hagen, 100, (J. Walsh,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Paul Creyton, Joe Doughty, Blue Blaze, Ecome, Chopin, Bounteous, and Judge Durrell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. John Peters, 120 pounds, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, won; W. J. Deboe, 115, (Redfern,) 13 to 5, second; Antonius, 98, (Helgerson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Tom Kingsley, Bard of Avon, and De Reszke also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Christmas Handicap; one mile. McChesney, 128 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 2, won; Old Hutch, 113, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, second; Federal, 116, (Van Dusen,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41 1-5. Ben Chance, The Conqueror II., Emshee, Whiskey King, Waswift, Cambrian, Harry New, Moor, and Brief also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Imp. L'Etienne, 110 pounds, (Winkfield,) 3 to 1, won; Ben Mora, 103, (H. Booker,) 25 to 1, second; Agnes Mack, 100, (Phillips,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Capt. Gaston, Golden Rule, Okla, Kiwash, and Glendon also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Cogswell, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, won; Adelante, 104, (Treanor,) 6 to 5, second; Gin Spray, 102, (R. Murphy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:10. Lady Chorister, Pay the Fiddler, Hattie Davis, and Rastus also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Floyd K., 104 pounds; Helen Hay, 103; Nimble Nag, 102; Doc Wood, 102; The Wizard, 102; Mauser, 101; Hedge, 99; Sleepy Head, 99; Kiwasa, 99; Pathos, 97; Vestia, 94; Cologne II., 94.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. If You Dare, 116 pounds; Broadlee, 109; Four Leaf Clover, 109; Doeskin, 108; Stratton, 108; Hazel H., 108; Playlike, 107; Bedlam, 104; Flaneur, 104; Little Jack Horner, 104; The Caxton, 103; Quick Silver Sue, 103.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Daddy Bender, 114 pounds; Candareen, 105; Brookston, 104; Caelana, 103; Rankin, 101; Miss Knickerbocker, 100; Zealotry, 99; Breaker, 99; Marco, 98; Magnoni, 98; Flora Levy, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Sheriff Bell, 115 pounds; Ringdove, 109; Farmer Jim, 109; Lora Melbourne, 108; Heroine, 105; Pride of Galore, 104; Pageant, 102; Mrs. Frank Foster, 98; Bourke Cockran, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Rough Rider, 109 pounds; Sarilla, 107; Joe Doughty, 106; Scotch Plaid, 106; Charles Ramsey, 105; Mosketo, 104; Provost, 103; Annie Laureta, 103; Marcos, 98; King Barleycorn, 98; Eliza Dillon, 94; Atheola, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Smile, 110 pounds; Major Mansir, 107; Echodale, 107; Potente, 104; Magentic, 104.

SHOOTING AT CRESCENT A. C.

F. B. Stephenson Wins Christmas Cup from Small Field.

There were only five competitors in the Christmas Day shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday, and the silver cup offered by the club was won by F. B. Stephenson with a score of 46 out of a possible 50. A trophy match, fifteen targets, was won by F. B. Stephenson after a tie with H. M. Bingham.

The summary:

CHRISTMAS CUP.
Fifty targets handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
F. B. Stephenson	1	21	22	1	23	24	46
H. B. Vanderveer	3	19	22	3	17	20	42
D. Bennett	4	17	21	4	17	21	42
H. M. Brigham	0	21	21	0	18	18	39
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	14	16	2	20	22	38

TROPHY MATCH.
Fifteen targets handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
H. M. Brigham	0	13	13	H. B. Vanderv'r	2	10	12
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	13	D. Bennett	2	8	10
SHOOT-OFF.							
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	14	H. M. Brigham	0	13	13

Short Hills Lost Hockey Match.

There was a fairly fast game of hockey played at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday between the South Orange Field Club and Short Hills teams, and after a spirited contest the local men were defeated without having scored a single goal. The visitors from Orange were the aggressors throughout, D. Gordon, at cover point, playing by far the best game on the winning side. For the Short Hills Club Harrington was very effective as goalkeeper, and made some very strong plays in defense, as well as occasionally making clever shots in attack. The Campbell brothers were in the middle of all the scrimmages, and it was through no fault on their part that the home club was shut out from scoring. The Orange team felt elated over the result inasmuch as the men whom they defeated yesterday had scored against the Crescent Athletic Club team in Brooklyn on Tuesday. The line-up:

South Orange.	Positions.	Short Hills.
Martin	Goal	Harrington
Woodbury	Point	G. W. Campbell
D. Gordon	Cover point	G. Campbell
K. Gordon	Forward	R. Campbell
Fouther	Forward	Gwynne
T. C. Conway	Forward	Palmer
W. P. Conway	Forward	Smith

Goals—South Orange—K. Gordon, 4; Fouther, 4; W. P. Campbell. Referee—Mr. E. Cox, Short Hills. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

One Winning Favorite at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Eight thousand persons witnessed excellent racing at Ingleside to-day. The feature was the Christmas Handicap at a mile and a quarter and valued at $3,390. Seven clever performers went to the post, with Nones favorite at 3 to 1. He won in a gallop from Bessie McCarthy and Siddons, both of whom closed fast. Nones was the only favorite to score during the afternoon.

Boats from U. S. Warships in Tie Race.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 25.—A race which had been quietly arranged between the boats of the United States battleships Alabama and Massachusetts over a distance of three miles for a stake of $10,000 was decided to-day, and resulted in a tie. The time over the course was 29 minutes 23 seconds.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 WEEKS ONLY. Extra Mat. New Year's Day.
DAVID HIGGINS & GEORGIA WALDRON in UP YORK STATE

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND Next Week—LULU GLASER. A DESPERATE CHANCE

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is as follows:

By Solomon De Walltearsa, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, Lots 23 to 27, on the map of property belonging to William Ogden Giles, being on the east side of Giles Place, near Sedgwick Avenue, 125 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,492.

City Real Estate for Sale.

$2,500 IN CASH
above the first mortgage will buy the biggest bargain ever offered; 143 West 131st St., 3-story, basement and cellar, 20x55x100; brownstone residence, in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

Apartment Hotel, $750,000; west end flat, $26,000; 7th Av. flat, $46,000; residence, Seventies, $40,000; manufacturing, $150,000; business building, adjoining Saks's, $750,000; 5th Av. business building, hotels, theatres, second mortgages. Clarke, 51 Chambers St.

A parcel of three brownstone dwellings in the Eighties, west of Lexington Av.; making plot of over 40 feet; suitable for stable, automobile depository or apartment houses; are well rented as they now stand. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A four-story white stone corner private dwelling, having 17 rooms, porcelain baths, needle spray; garden; lot 32.6x100. Owner, 730 St. Nicholas Av. For sale; bargain.

Investors.—We have investment property paying large percentage in all sections of the city. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price, $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention!—Choice plot, 19th St., near 2d, 40x92; asking $31,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Valuable apartment house, Fifth Avenue corner, 45x98 feet, below 116th Street, $70,000; terms easy. G. Nagle, 104 Third Avenue, corner 13th.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St.; asking $16,500; rents, $1,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 8th., asking $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Cold-water flat, 15 per cent. investment; hotels, theatres, second mortgages. Clarke, 51 Chambers St.

5-story tenement, 30x100, $21,000, West 38th St.; a tremendous bargain. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Washington Heights.

Bargain, quick buyer, free and clear, 50x108, Washington Heights, near 169th St. and Boulevard Lafayette; price, $3,000; terms to suit. M. Franklin, 111 Broadway.

Bronx.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Hamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale.—30 acres, hilly, fine view; to be sold cheap to settle estate. Particulars Box 42, Farmingdale, L. I.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$1,250, Payable $10 Monthly, Buys
NEW SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, seven miles from Central Park; fare 8 cents to any part of the City; Railroads and Trolley, Shade Trees, Macadamized Roads, Water, Gas, Schools, and Churches. OWNER, 358 West 42d Street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Only $800.—40 acres, 8-room house, good barn, plenty fruit. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Maspeth, Queens Borough.—Eight two story brick stores and flats; bank mortgage; equity $20,000; opposite railroad station; want country. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

Exchange free and clear lots in Long Island for flats or private; cash added. Polak, 3d Av. and 174th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Lots, tenements, and private houses in any fair locality. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Want good Long Island farm, 85 acres, cleared; close to railroad; no agents. U., Box 186 Times.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

SECOND-COUSIN VISITORS.

When They Do Not Limit Their Stay Their Host or Hostess Properly May.

A Milwaukee Magistrate has rendered an opinion which will be grateful to a great many householders. It is not an uncommon experience for a family to have its comfort disturbed and its pleasures banished by untimely visits from distant relatives who do not wait for the formality of an invitation. Thus a Milwaukee family had counted on an interesting time during a German fesival of several weeks' duration. The day preceding the opening of the affair it received word that a second cousin and his family would arrive the next day for a little visit. This crowded the house, prevented the entertainment of friends, and made it necessary that the mistress of the house should devote her time to housework, instead of having "snatch" dinners and visiting the various attractions. The visitors had set no limit to their stay, and in the reasonable expectation of their early departure the unwilling hostess continued to treat them affably until the close of the festival. Then the exhausted mistress courteously informed them that it would be inconvenient to entertain them longer; but they remained, just the same. Even when ordered to leave they did not move, and in desperation the afflicted housewife sued them for five weeks' board, at the low rate of $11 a week.

Justice Graves decided that the demand was reasonable, and found for the plaintiff. He held that second cousins can have no claim to five weeks' hospitality without cost. He suggested that in any case where persons presume of distant kinship and take their welcome for granted they ought to be notified on their arrival that their visit must close at a given time, either after dinner or at the end of the week, according to the sentiment of the unintentional hostess. He laid it down as a principle that no one need care about offending anybody who would go uninvited to the home of a second cousin at such a time, when it would be practicable to learn in advance whether the visit would be convenient. He declared that it is simply common sense to place a limit to every visit, and that no sensible person whose acquaintance is desirable would be offended thereby. When the guest does not specify the time of his or her stay the Justice thinks the hostess should do so in a tactful but positive manner.—Philadelphia Record.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

WINTER PRICE, $9,000.
TERMS $500 CASH, $50 PER MONTH, WILL PURCHASE MAGNIFICENT 12-ROOM RESIDENCE SITUATED IN FLATBUSH; 2 WELL-KEPT SECTION; ARTISTICALLY DECORATED; SELECTED HARD WOODS FOR ALL INTERIOR FINISH; STEAM HEAT; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; ACTUALLY WORTH $10,500.
DODD & BANTA,
Tel. 723 Flatbush. 766 FLATBUSH AVE.

Speculator or Investor.—Three-story double brick store and flats, Bedford section, 30x55x82; cold water, improvements; rents, $840 yearly; price, $6,750. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 96 windows; steam heat; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

Lofts to let, 25 ft. x 80 ft., suitable for manufacturing; elevator, heat, power; moderate rental. Apply on premises, 264 Spring St., near Hudson, or at Room 407, 5 East 42d St., city.

27 MERCER STREET.
TWO LOFTS; VERY LOW RENT.
Apply to your own broker or
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner) 15 Cortlandt St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

First loft, 594 Broadway, 45x200; will divide; heat, four elevators, power. Jacob King, 744 Broadway.

Store and two basements, 133 Mercer St., from February; fireproof building. Cook, 12 East 29th.

To Let—Desk room in elegant light office; parlor floor. 122 E. 23d St.

Apartment Hotels.

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes
43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.,

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $35, and one 6-room apartment, $45, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

603 TO 697 EAST 140TH ST., NEAR WILLIS AV.
THE NEW PRINCE HENRY APARTMENT.
Ready for occupancy on Jan. 1; 7 large, light rooms and bath; private halls and all up-to-date improvements; surrounded by 100 private dwellings; convenient to "L" and schools and west side trolleys; rents half of actual value, $33 to $36; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises or H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. Telephone 671 Melrose.

THE "LEXINGTON,"
144-148 EAST 22ND STREET.
Suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath; passenger elevator, steam he

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against LENA KUNTZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and two, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain gore lot, piece or parcel of land, with all that part of the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue about seventy-six feet six and one-half inches to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, otherwise known as Old Harlem Road; thence southwesterly along the centre line of Old Boston Post Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street to the point or place of beginning, together with the right and privilege of using the westerly wall of the building adjoining to the east for the purposes of beam-right of the building upon within premises.

And also all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Francis J. Schnugg, of, in, and to all that certain other gore lot of land, with the part of the building thereon situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which adjoins to the west the piece or parcel of land first above described, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the centre line of the block between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the westerly side of Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue about twenty-four feet four and one-half inches, more or less, to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, or otherwise called Old Harlem Road, (now closed;) thence southwesterly along the centre line of said Old Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and First Street about nine feet seven inches, more or less; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the centre line of the block at a point distant there three hundred and four feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of said Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and thence easterly along said centre line of the block to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 53 East 101st Street:

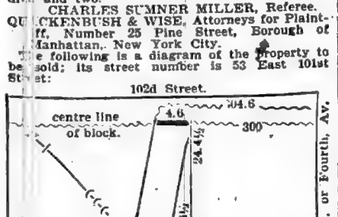

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred seventy-nine and 17-100 dollars, ($5,379.17,) with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred thirty-two and 02-100 dollars, ($332.02,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand three hundred thirty and 07-100 ($1,330.07-100) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.

d9-1aw3w&d29&30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block No. 2,503, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded westerly by Jerome Avenue about one hundred and fifty-eight feet, (158 ft.,) northerly by the southerly side of Doughty Street or End Row Place, about eighty-three feet, (83 ft.,) southerly by a line drawn eastwardly at right angles to Jerome Avenue, about one hundred and sixty feet (160 ft.) to the channel of Cromwell Creek, and easterly by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about one hundred and sixty-five feet, (165 ft.) Together with all the right, title, and interest to End Row Place lying opposite to and adjoining the northerly side of said tract.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

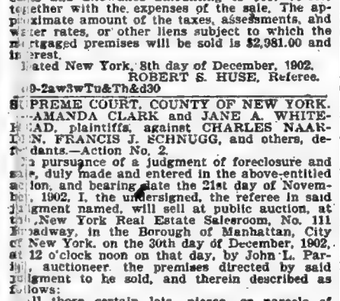

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $70,187 00/100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and, allowance amounting to $477 24/100, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold, is $13,025 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.

de8-1aw3w&W&T&d30

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MAE MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,246, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, sixteen feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said last mentioned party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances, character of dwellings, and as to set-back contained in agreement recorded in Liber 68, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 40, as modified by agreement recorded simultaneously with the mortgage under foreclosure in this action in Liber 76, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 206.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 317 W 84th Street:

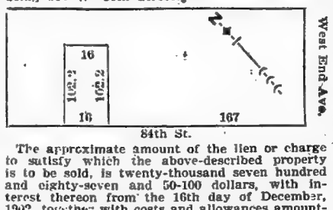

84th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and forty-eight and 7-100 dollars, with interest from December 19, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

59th Street.

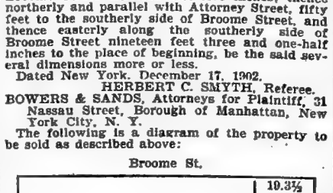

58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The forgoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

d18-2aw2wM&F&ja2&7

NO. 43 ATTORNEY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—PAUL MAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID BECK and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Broome St.

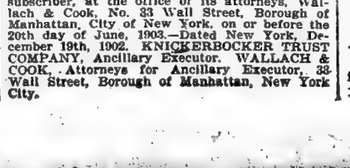

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.35. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

de19-2aw2wF&Tuja2,6,9.

Surrogate Notices.

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM G. ECCLES, Executor.—William M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

PEARSON, CHARLES EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES EDGAR PEARSON, late of the City of Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of its attorneys, Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1902. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises in Section 7, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

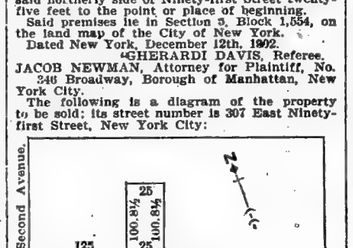

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

d23-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, against CHARLES SANDHOP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, distant four hundred and sixty (460) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

East 97th Street.

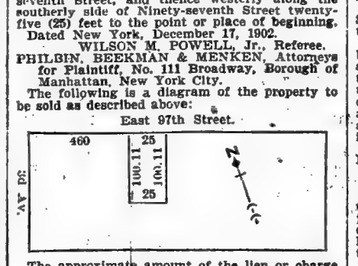

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,108.33, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $257.21, with interest from December 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $7,500 and interest.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.

d19-2aw3wF&T&ja9

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good-will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING:

A plot of land, having the entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half, and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 3 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms and conditions upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

d9-2aw3w

210,793 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the 12 months ending December 31, 1901.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY B. CLOSSON and Thomas T. Sherman, as trustees of the trusts created by the last will and testament of Brad Hawley, deceased, plaintiffs, against THEOPHILUS GILMAN, individually and as administrator of George F. Gilman, deceased; Edward L. Norton, individually and as administrator of George F. Gilman, deceased, and Louise E. Norton, his wife; Frazier Gilman, Anna K. Gilman, Alfred Gilman, Charles Gilman, Caroline Scammon, Olivia Drew, Helen Tuttle, Lydia R. Bradford, Caroline R. Garczynski, Caroline G. McClellan, George McClellan, and Nellie D. McClellan, his wife; Minnie N. Little, Edward S. Percival and Julia A. Percival, his wife; George J. Percival, Ellen A. Starr, Mary A. F. Ord, Helen Potts Hall, Milford H. Norton, Mary F. Norton, and Charlotte Norton Sarratt, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1902.

HERBERT PARSONS,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants: Anna K. Gilman, Caroline G. McClellan, George McClellan, Nellie D. McClellan, Olivia Drew, Helen Tuttle, Lydia R. Bradford, Ellen A. Starr, Mary A. F. Ord, George J. Percival, Milford H. Norton, Mary F. Norton, Charlotte Norton Sarratt, and Charles Gilman, and to Belle Gilman Tufts as general guardian of the person and property of the defendant Charles Gilman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

HERBERT PARSONS,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d19-1aw6wF&j30

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, against MARY H. S. DENSLOW, Clara H. Denslow, Evangeline D-nslow, Irving Denslow, Henry C. Denslow, Melissa Waxham, Olive A. Parsons, Melissa Waxham, and Frederick Forrest, as administratrix and administrator, respectively, with the will annexed; "William" Major, "Thomas" F. McAllister, "George" Cole, "James" Shepard, and "Samuel" Peary, (the given name of the five last-mentioned being fictitious, the true given name of each of the five being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—Second amended summons in action for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1902.

LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, New York City.

To Melissa Waxham, one of the above-named defendants: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 24th day of November, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the City of New York; on the 25th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, November 25, 1902.

LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, New York City.

n28-1aw-7wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FRANK WILLIAMS, plaintiff, vs. ALPHONSO POIRIER, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1902.

WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above-named summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-three and 45-100 dollars, with interest from —— and with costs of this action.

WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated November 20th, 1902, and filed with the summons in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on November 26th, 1902.

New York, N. Y., November 26th, 1902.

WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Nov28-1aw-6wF

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God free and independent.—To WILLIAM H. NORTH, Ida Adams, Ella L. North, Carrie Haviland, Alice Vanderpoel, Laura Moore, Maud Nesbit, Susan Nesbit, and Sheridan Shook Nesbit, the heirs and next of kin of EDWARD NORTH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Edward Miles, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executor, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n28-1aw6w-F

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Joseph Agostini to Augustus T. Gillender for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of the said Augustus T. Gillender, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of said Court, and the seal of said Court, on the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

MILES, CHARLES EDWARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANK C. MILES, one of the heirs and next of kin of CHARLES EDWARD MILES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry P. Miles of Algona, Iowa, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Edward Miles, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d5-1aw6wF.

BROWN, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy31-1aw6mF

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for FIFTY YEARS as standard high grade pianos.

They are famous for their FINE, TONE and are warranted to be DURABLE.

Let us send you our catalogue with REDUCED PRICE and TERMS on ur new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you THREE YEARS' time without interest.

No pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.,
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MANUFACTURER OF GRAND AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Holiday Inducements.
92 5th Ave., NEAR 14TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Branch 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN, PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

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128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

NOTICE.

Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We will furnish you fine pianos new for $100. Factory warerooms, 591 B'way, B'klyn.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging, Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

GREAT BARGAIN—Handsome upright piano, warranted; also furniture; private residence; call this to-day. 774 Bushwick Av., near De Kalb, one block from Broadway, Brooklyn.

$40 Upright Piano. Chickering $50. Mahogany upright, all improvements, $90. Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Self-playing pianos and organs; immense bargains; pianos to rent $3 upward. MYLIUS, 12 Union Square.

$75, Weber; fine upright, $90; German upright, $50; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 W. 125th St., near 5th Av. Open evenings.

$150 elegant baby grand, excellent tone; Steinway; bargain; must sell this week. 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.

Elegant upright, $135, $4 monthly. Kranich & Bach, bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

FIRE SCARE IN A HOTEL

St. Denis's Patrons Alarmed by Flames in Adjoining Building.

Assertion is Made That Fire Department Gave No Warning of Peril and Officials Disagree.

One hundred and fifty patrons of the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, were awakened from their early Christmas slumbers about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the crash of breaking window glass and the clamor of all the fire gongs in the hotel.

As they scrambled from their beds to learn the cause of the uproar those occupying apartments on the south side of the hotel were startled by seeing great sheets of flame bursting from the rear windows of the two upper floors in the six-story building at 53 East Tenth Street, scarcely twenty-five feet away. But for the presence of mind and prompt action of those connected with the management of the hotel a panic which might have ended disastrously would have resulted.

The fire started on the top floor of the Tenth Street building, which is occupied as a workshop by A. Rosen, a manufacturer of women's cloaks, and before long reached the floor below, where great quantities of feathers and other inflammable material were stored. Incidental to the fire there were two powerful explosions, which blew out every window on the two upper floors, and for a short time placed in jeopardy the lives of six firemen who had been ordered to carry a line of hose to the point of danger. The fire fighters were blown down stairs by the concussion, and were forced temporarily to abandon the hose, which, rushing heroically through smoke and flames, they later succeeded in dragging down to safety on the fifth floor.

The men who had this narrow escape were members of Engine Company No. 72, and were headed by Lieut. Walsh. The fire was discovered by Policeman Dubois of the Mercer Street Station. Acting Chief Purroy, Engine Companies Nos. 72, 18, 14, and 33; Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3 and 20, and Water Tower No. 2 responded.

As the firemen arrived a sharp explosion from the fifth floor greeted them. At the same moment flames began to shoot out from the windows. Chief Purroy ordered a second line of hose attached to the engines and connected with the water tower. The engines having two lines of hose to supply instead of one, the pressure was not strong enough to enable the streams of water to reach the upper floors of the building. There was twenty minutes delay before single lines could be gotten in working order and brought to bear upon the fire. In the meantime Chief Purroy had turned in a second alarm.

The two upper stories, as well as the hallways, had by that time become a veritable sea of flames. When Lieut. Walsh and his men reached the top floor the second explosion occurred. A sheet of flame burst into their faces, and hurled them back. Chief Purroy, after the fire was brought under control, said that the first explosion was probably due to hot air, and that the second was caused by the melting of the gas pipes and the filling of the top floor with gas. The two upper parts of the structure were a complete wreck before the fire was extinguished.

The rear of the building is separated from the Hotel St. Denis by only twenty-five feet. The only thing that saved the old hotel with its sleeping guests from becoming the prey of the flames was the fact that the wind, blowing from the northeast, swept the fire and smoke in the opposite direction.

William Taylor, the proprietor of the St. Denis, was asleep at his residence, 68 East Eleventh Stret, when the fire started. He was awakened by the noise of the fire apparatus, and hastening to the hotel, caused the fire gongs to be sounded at once, and sent bellboys and other employes to each floor to notify the guests of the situation.

"I had the lesson of the Park Avenue Hotel fire fresh in my mind, and my first thought was for the 150 or more persons who were asleep under my roof, and the responsibility for whose safety rested with me. It was a fortunate thing that the wind was from the northeast, but I did not want to take any chances."

The sounding gongs gave the first warning most of the guests had of their danger. Mr. Taylor said: "I have not criticised Chief Purroy, nor am I criticising him, but if you should ask me whether we received any warning from the Fire Department regarding the possible danger that might result to our guests from the fire, I am constrained to say that we did not. I have carefully questioned my employes, and know that to be a fact. But I suppose Chief Purroy knows his duty."

Acting Chief Purroy, when seen at the headquarters of Engine No. 33, in Great Jones Street, said that he had not sent any warning to the management of the St. Denis because, in his judgment, there was no danger of the hotel catching fire.

"Under General Rule 189 of the Department," said Mr. Purroy, "I am required to notify persons on premises adjoining a building where there is a fire, when I think such persons in danger. I did not think there was any danger in this case. The wind was blowing away from the hotel and the fire occurred on the sixth floor of the Tenth Street structure, which is above the roof of the St. Denis Hotel."

Rule 189, to which Chief Purroy referred, reads as follows:

Promptly cause all persons in danger in the burning or adjoining premises to be removed therefrom with the least possible injury to life or limb.

A visit to the premises where the fire occurred showed that structure to be but about the same height as the hotel. The fifth and sixth floors of the building which was on fire are on a level with the same floors of the hotel, and there is only a narrow space between them.

Battalion Chief Burns said yesterday that he had warned the management of the hotel to arouse the guests. At the hotel that was denied.

The fire did $10,000 damage. The cause is a mystery. It was recalled by employes of the St. Denis as a curious coincidence that a chimney fire occurred there early Christmas morning a year ago, which also had the effect of arousing the guests.

KILLED IN STATION YARD.

Track Walker's Foot Caught and Held in a Switch Until He Was Struck.

To be held fast to the track by one foot, to watch his death roll down upon him, old railroad men say, was the fate of Patrick Walsh, fifty years old, unmarried, of 259 East Forty-eighth Street, a track walker for the New York Central Railroad, whose mangled body was found in the Grand Central Station yards near Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. No one knew of the tragedy until the body was found by a passing signalman lying beside a switch. One severed foot, from which the shoe had been torn, laid close beside the frog.

The tracks at that point are used only for switching, but up to a late hour yesterday the engine or car that killed the man had not been ascertained.

SMALL FLOOD IN BELLEVUE.

Water from a Damaged Pipe in a Bathroom Ran Down Three Stories and Soaked Ceilings.

While making his rounds in Bellevue Hospital shortly after 10 o'clock last night, Deputy Superintendent Rickard saw a small stream of water that was running down the stairway from the third to the second story. He traced the stream to a bathroom off Ward 25. When he opened the door of the room a volume of water, about two inches in depth, rushed out. A 2½-inch water pipe had sprung a leak.

Eight orderlies with brooms, mops, and buckets swept the water along the corridor toward the elevator shaft, down which it pcured to the basement. The leak was stopped in about an hour. The water soaked through the floors and damaged the ceilings and stairs in three stories. The water did not enter any of the wards, and there was no excitement among the patients. The damage was estimated at $500.

DAUGHTER'S LONG SEARCH.

Bavarian Woman's Father Left Home, and She Hopes She Has Found Him in Chicago.

A search of twenty-one years for a father seems to have come to an end for Katrina Hattmansburger, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. Herman Neukrantz, at 102 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. She thinks her father is Philip Hattmansburger of 645 West Harrison Street, Chicago, but she has written to him asking questions about her mother and their relatives so that she may be sure the man is her father. He left Germany before she was born.

The family lived in Neuhofen, Bavaria, where the father had some money, but he came to America with the hope of making more. Soon afterward Katrina was born. Before her mother died she was implored to find her father, who had not been heard from.

The young woman started by working her way through Germany to find out if the man had returned, and then she visited other European countries, advertising in the newspapers and asking the police for information of her father. The search was continued for a score of years. Last Spring she reached here and asked the police to aid her. She continued advertising, but she received no word about her father until the Chicago Police Chief informed her several days ago that he thought Hattmansburger was her father.

Katrina wrote to the man and received a reply in which he said that he was her father and that he would be glad to welcome her to his home. He said that he had married again; that he had not known he had a daughter, and that he had been led by the police to believe his wife had died. Katrina hopes to receive another letter soon.

"It is terrible," she said yesterday. "If he had been dead and I had known it, it would not have been so bad as to roam around, searching without knowing he was dead or alive. I hope above everything this man is my father, and that we are not both mistaken. It will be the end of my long search."

SQUEEZED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Man Caught Between Moving Cars and Platform Had to be Cut Free With an Axe.

Richard A. Meredith, who lives in Watts Street, was a passenger on a southbound Ninth Avenue train last night, but was so demonstrative by reason of his Christmas cheer that the guard, Richard Schneider of 461 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, ejected him when the Cortlandt Street Station was reached.

As the train pulled out Meredith tried to get aboard again, but slipped between the moving cars and the platform. The greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers as they saw Meredith being dragged along. The guard stopped the train, and Meredith was found so fastly wedged between the car and the platform that an axe had to be used to extricate him. An ambulance call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, and to the surgeon's astonishment he found that Meredith had suffered only slight abrasions of the knees. The man was taken to the Church Street Station and locked up for the night.

BROTHERS DIE AT CHRISTMAS.

Richard Eaikens Found Stricken as Robert Was a Year Ago.

In two consecutive years Christmas Day has brought a strange death to members of the Eaikens family. Richard Eaikens, thirty-four years old, yesterday morning was found dying in the hallway of the house where he lives, at 309 Third Avenue, by Fred Eaton, another tenant. Policeman Hodgins of the East Twenty-second Street Station, summoned an ambulance with Dr. Hyde from Bellevue Hospital, but the man died without speaking before it arrived. Some think he fell over the banisters, others that he died of apoplexy. There were no external evidences of injury. Eaikens was night watchman at the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth Street, and leaves a widow and two young daughters.

On Christmas Day of last year Robert Eaikens, twenty-six years old, brother of the victim of yesterday's fatality, died under circumstances almost precisely similar at his home, 232 East Twenty-fourth Street.

HE HIT A MAN TOO HARD.

Cut on Hand from Antagonist's Teeth Caused Fatal Blood Poisoning.

Anton Anderson, fifty-two years old, of 18 Rector Street, died of blood poisoning in the Hduson Street Hospital yesterday because he hit a man too hard in the mouth Dec. 19 during a fight.

Anderson punched his antagonist in the mouth with his right hand, the teeth of the other man cutting his fingers severely. Anderson's hand began to swell almost immediately, and he went to the hospital for treatment. The surgeons there told him he would have to have the hand amputated, but Anderson would not agree to let them do it. At last, when the swelling had spread to his arm, the man consented to let his hand be taken off. It was too late then, however, and he died in agony.

NEGRO TAKEN WITH HIS BOOTY.

Onyx and Brass Clock and Silver Identified as Stolen Goods.

A negro toiling past the corner of Riverside Drive and Seventy-sixth Street with a rich mantel clock of onyx and brass and a massive silver pitcher in his arms several hours before the Christmas dawn aroused the suspicions of Policeman Stanley of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The colored man said he was Luke Blackburn of 340 West Thirty-seventh Street, a porter, and that the valuables were belated Christmas gifts which had been intrusted to him for delivery.

Remarking that it was strange such costly goods were not packed or at least wrapped, Stanley arrested the man. The Magistrate in the West Side Court was equally skeptical and remanded him back to the station house, where later in the day H. P. Clarke and wife called and identified the property as having been stolen from their apartment, at 206 West Eighty-first Street, while they were at the theatre Wednesday evening.

The clock, they said, was worth $75, and they added that the man who entered their home had evidently been frightened, as he had abandoned a quantity of jewelry which he had gathered together. Blackburn will face a charge of burglary when he is rearraigned in the same court this morning.

MURDER OF AN ITALIAN.

Boys' Fight with Snowballs Caused Trouble Between Parents.

Rafaela Cerriola, an undertaker at 279 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, is accused of killing Salvatore Vacharralla, who lived with his son in the story above the shop. Shortly after noon yesterday there was a snowball fight between the boys of the neighborhood. Vacharralla's boy went to his father with his ears filled with snow and said the undertaker's boy had hurt him.

Vacharralla went down to see Cerriola. The men had been friends for a long time, but they quarreled over the trouble of their boys. According to witnesses, Vacharralla beat the undertaker severely. About an hour later he was standing on the opposite side of the street talking to a friend. A man, said to be the undertaker, crept behind him and shot him in the back. He staggered across the street and fell dead. The bullet had gone through his right lung. Cerriola disappeared after the murder.

Arrested for Shooting a Woman.

Policeman Lake of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last night arrested John Leithman of 301 First Avenue on charge of shooting and seriously injuring Charlotte Causman, a widow, of 116 East Ninety-third Street, Wednesday. Mrs. Causman is in the Presbyterian Hospital with a bullet wound in her breast. Leithman was arrested as he was entering his residence.

SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS, $2.00 and $4.00.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEGLIGEE COATS AND DRESSING GOWNS, $6.00 and $8.00.

What Stronger Argument Than These Offerings?

The Boys' Store, Second Floor.
Take Elevator, Escalator or Stairs.

Boys' Headwear.
A great display of TAMS, NAVY, GOLF TAM, double band Caps and many novelties in Winter Caps, 50
AT 25c
All the Broken Lots from the wonderful Christmas business.

The Men's Store, Main Floor.
Direct Entrance, 18th St., near 5th Ave.

Men's Soft Hats.
An assortment of shapes and qualities that will astonish you. Of course, it is pretty well known that only GOOD HATS are sold here, 1.00

Opera: Tuxedo 3.40 Claque 6.00 | SILK HATS, 3.50 6.00

3.50 Boys' Suits and Overcoats.
OVERCOATS of every description, including Russian, Long, Medium and Box Coats, all colors and styles, 2½ to 16 yrs.
Every style of SUIT, including the popular RUSSIAN BLOUSE, SAILOR, NORFOLK, DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, in all the best-wearing fabrics and designs. Sizes to fit all ages from 2½ to 17 years.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, 14.50
Long, Medium and Box Style.
The Overcoats comprise fine KERSEYS and MELTONS (Satin-lined) and an endless variety of fashionable fabrics in Oxfords, Browns and Olives. THE SUITS: Single and Double-Breasted Mixtures, Overplaids and Solid Black.

Tuxedo, "Stag" or Dinner
COATS AND VESTS, of fine fast black Tuxedo Cloth, lined with Venetian, silk-faced, 11.00
A finer grade, silk-lined throughout 16.50
Trousers to match, $3.50 and $4.50.

Full Dress or Reception
COATS AND VESTS, Belgian Dress Worsted, silk-faced. 18.50
English and French Worsteds, silk-lined throughout, finest tailoring, 23.50
Higher grades up to $32.50.

Youths' Overcoats and Suits.

A special showing. Garments that show all the style of the "Man's Coat" and still retain a certain "youthful" touch. AT 7.75
THE SUITS are made of strictly pure wool fabrics in black, blue and mixtures, including olive Oxford and fancy overplaids. Sizes 14 to 20.

"Correct Form" Trousers.

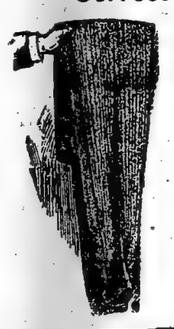

Our Trousers Store is a feature in itself, and these Trousers, made of fine, pure Worsteds and Cassimeres, appeal to the most critical dresser. We show a most comprehensive assortment, ranging from AT 3.00
2.00 to 7.00

NEGRO CHASED BY A CROWD.

He Had Drawn a Revolver on Some Boys Who Snowballed Him.

Snowballing sport threatened to end in a lynching at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street, yesterday, when a party of small boys selected William Garry, a negro thirty-five years old, of 235 West Fifty-third Street, as a likely target. They had been pelting pedestrians and drivers to their hearts' content, and nobody seemed to mind until Garry got angry. He caught two of the youngsters, and was thrashing them, when the others gathered close upon him and drove the snowballs at him at close range, while a crowd of grown folk gathered. Suddenly the negro drew a revolver and leveled it.

"Put away that gun!" shouted several in the crowd, as the boys drew away from the infuriated man, who then pointed the weapon at the crowd, saying he would shoot anybody who interfered with him. For perhaps a minute he held them at bay.

"Lynch him!" shouted somebody. "Lynch the nigger!" Howling with rage a crowd of men and boys suddenly rushed at Garry, who fled incontinently up the avenue, closely pursued. After running three blocks the negro turned into Broadway and fell into the arms of Policeman Thomas Cahill of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, begging for protection.

The policeman's authority was more effective in stopping the crowd than the revolver had been, and he landed his prisoner at the station house with little trouble, locking him up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

HAD TRIED SUICIDE BEFORE.

Joyce M. Dailey Attempted Drowning Before Swallowing Carbolic Acid.

It came to light yesterday that Joyce M. Dailey, who committed suicide Christmas Eve in her lodging at 207 West Fifty-second Street, had tried previously to end her life. On the night of Dec. 9 she attempted to jump from a Twenty-third Street ferryboat, but was prevented by Samuel Straus, the proprietor of Turn Hall, in Meserole Street, Williamsburg, and John Niess, the head bartender there.

When she was questioned she said that for two years she had received the attentions of a young man living in Greenpoint, and that he had discarded her for another girl. The girl added that she was distracted, and had no further desire to live.

She would not tell who the man was, but after awhile she said she was sorry for the act and would not try to kill herself again.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Physicians Say He Had a Good Day, Holding Improvement Made.

Dr. Janeway and Dr. Flint reached the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt within a few minutes of each other about 6 o'clock last night, and were in the house for three-quarters of an hour. On their departure Dr. Flint issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Vanderbilt has had a good day, holding the improvement he has made."

The fact that Dr. Flint afterward did not make a night visit is considered by the friends of the patient to be a very encouraging sign. No night bulletin was issued. At midnight it was said at the house that Mr. Vanderbilt was sleeping.

Hotel Steward Dies Suddenly.

Henry Armstrong, fifty years old, who was for many years steward at the Hoffman House and also at the Murray Hill Hotel, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 430 Fourth Avenue, where he lived with his mother. Armstrong had not been employed for two years on account of ill-health. Heart disease is believed to have caused death.

Christmas comes but once a year, but when it comes it costs you dear.

Young men can even up.

Some hundreds of young men's suits, sizes 32-34 inch chest—mixtures and a few blue cheviots, have been marked from higher prices to $12.

And some of the best of our boys' long trouser suits of mixtures are among those now at $5; sizes 13 to 16.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FRIGHTENED WALDORF GUESTS.

Man Who Created a Scene in the Hotel's Red Sitting Room Sent to Bellevue.

Consternation was caused in the red sitting room of the Waldorf-Astoria at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the antics of a powerfully built man, who entered the huge building by the Thirty-fourth Street side, and attacked a man and woman among the guests before he was finally subdued by House Detectives Kennedy and Smith and other employes, arrested by Policeman Curran of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and bundled off to Bellevue in a patrol wagon for examination as to his sanity. The man, who was clad in a dark blue suit and overcoat, strolled up and down the north corridor for about five minutes with his hands clasped behind him and his head bowed as if in deep thought.

Then he passed the clerk's desk to the sitting room, where he threw himself into one easy chair and his hat into another. He had been watched even before this, and when he began to run from one chair to another a bellboy was sent to summon the hotel detectives. Before they arrived a guest about forty years old sauntered through the room. Grabbing the astonished man by one arm, the stranger shook his disengaged fist in his face.

"You're rich, and you've had a good Christmas dinner," he said, speaking rapidly and with a thick foreign accent. "The encroachments of organized capital on the poor of the country have driven me from pillar to post until I cannot get work. What right have you to eat when I am starving?"

Attendants rescued the guest, and the excited man then sprang at a young woman passing through from the Waldorf side. He snatched a fur boa from her neck and then began to berate her in similar language. She screamed, but at that moment the detectives rushed in and began the struggle to subdue him.

No papers or anything that would identify the man were found in his pockets. All the way to the hospital he raved of the inequalities brought about by wealth.

Port Warden March Seriously Ill.

Port Warden James E. March is seriously ill at his home, 37 Marion Street. He had an appointment in Washington last Monday. On Sunday evening, while preparing for the trip, he complained of not feeling well. Dr. Vandergrift, his physician, was sent for and ordered that he be put to bed at once, as he showed symptoms of pneumonia. The physician says that, while he is still very ill, there are hopes for his recovery. Despite his illness, he did not forget his friends. Over 600 packages were delivered yesterday with his compliments.

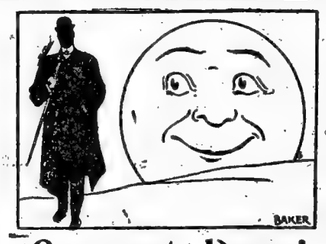

Overcoat Days!

Been cutting prices in our Overcoat Stock and the result is presented to you, commencing this morning. Men's Winter Overcoats, in Oxfords, Mixed, Olive and Black, Some Silk Lined and Some Worsted Lined with Silk Shoulders, including some of our very best grades. Have been $30, $35 & $40,

Now $25.

Another line, same style of goods, serge lined, have been $18, $20 & $25,

Now $15.

Some especially good values in extra large sizes, although all sizes are included.

The best, as usual, to the first comers.

ALL THREE STORES:

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN | Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Yesterday—Christmas
TO-DAY—FRIDAY

with
EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS
in
STANDARD MERCHANDISE
and
A GRAND CLEAR UP
of
HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES

There will be Bargains all day long from early morning till six P. M.

ODD LOTS CURTAINS
At Friday Clearing Prices.

	Value.	Clearing Price.
Ottoman Ribbed Portieres	4.50	2.98
Mercerized Damask	6.98	4.98
Rich Tapestry Brocade	8.98	6.98
Silk Derby	13.98	11.45
French Velour	40.00	26.98
Arabian Lace	6.98	4.98
Arabian Lace	9.98	6.98
Arabian Lace	12.98	9.98
Scotch Lace	2.79	1.98
Scotch Lace	3.98	2.98
Scotch Lace	5.98	4.98

All Fresh and Clean, but Reduced to small lots of a pattern.

UPHOLSTERY DRAPERIES, Etc.
Spot and Figured Curtain Muslins—36 inch—20 styles—value .17 ..... .12½
Irish Point Vestibule Laces—30 and 36 inch—value 1.25 ..... .79
Drapery Silks and Satins—value 1.50 and 1.75 ..... .98
Oriental Draperies—50 inch—value 1.25 and 1.50 ..... .79

FINE LACE BED SETS
Best French Bobinet—Renaissance lace centre—bolster sham—value $15.00 ..... 9.98
French Bobinet—lace trim'd valance—full size—were 6.98 ..... 4.98

TAPESTRY REMNANTS
Fine Tapestry and Damask—sizes for Pillows and Chair Coverings. .39 to .98
Worth nearly double!

REAL RUG BARGAINS
500 Reversible Smyrnas—Fringed—30x60 inch—value 1.39 ..... .98
6x9 feet—value 7.50 ..... 5.39
Granite Art Squares—3x2½ yds.—best colors—value 2.75 ..... 1.98
Large Axminster Rugs—beautiful colorings and designs—2¾x3½ yards—value 24.00 ..... 18.98
3 x4 yards—value 28.00 ..... 21.98

FINE TOWELS
All Linen Damask—24x50—knot fringe—fancy borders—worth 39 cents. .25

FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS
All Linen
Eight-quarter—were .69 ..... .49
Ten-quarter—were 1.20 ..... .98

BLANKET CLEARANCES
Any that have the slightest soil or of which there are but small lots.
Full size Plaid Blankets—cannot be replaced to sell under $6.50 ..... 3.98
Fine White Californias—full size—5.98 and 6.98 grades 4.98
Also
10 Cases Cotton Blankets—warm fleece—white and colors—full size—value 1.50 pair ..... .98

FUR BABY CARRIAGE ROBES
lined with quilted Sateen—were 6.98 ..... 4.98

WHITE BED SPREADS
A shipment too late for Christmas that means extra values for Friday buyers.

	Value.	Friday.
White Crochet—hemmed	.89	.69
knot f'ge	1.89	1.49
Marseilles	3.25	2.69
English Marseilles	4.98	3.98

FINE PILLOW SHAMS
A manufacturer's stock of samples—Fine lawn and cambric; fancy centres with insertings, allover emb'y or tucks and cross over insertings—many with broad satin ribbons.

Before Christmas.	Now
2.98 pair	1.98
3.98 pair	2.69
5.49 pair	3.98
6.98 pair	4.98

GREAT FRIDAY CLEAR UP IN WASH DRESS FABRICS
Extra heavy map Outing Flannels—light and dark—8 cent quality 4
No Mail Orders.
Persian Flannelettes—best styles—for dresses, wrappers and children's dresses—10 cent quality 5
No Mail Orders.
Extra fine Gingham and Seersuckers—best styles—elsewhere 12½ cents 8¾
New Duck Suitings—the best—navy and black with white dots and figures—12½ cent quality 6¾
Fancy Quilting Challies—over 100 styles—also fancy Shirting Cambrics—absolutely fast colors 3¾
Just Half Value.
Fancy Twill Sateens—good assortment—Regular 12½ cent. quality 8¾
Yard wide Corded Madras Percales—Advance styles for shirt waist suits, children's dresses and skirts—value 15 cents 7¾

A GOOD TIME TO BUY SILKS
Six Very Special Values:—
75 cent Black Peau De Soies ..... .59
50 cent Black Taffeta Silks ..... .39
39 cent Pongees and Taffetas ..... .29
75 cent Moire Velours—Black, White and Evening shades—27-inch. .59
59 cent Black Satin Foulards—24 inch ..... .39

SPLENDID DRESS GOODS OFFERS
All Wool Surah Serges—value .49 ..... .34
All Wool Henriettas—value .49 ..... .39
38-inch Silk and Wool and 46-inch Zibeline Plaids—value .69 ..... .49
44 inch All Wool Whipcords—value .69 ..... .49
43 inch All Wool Albatross—value .89. .69
52 inch Broadcloths—value $1.25 ..... .98

FANCY NECKWEAR
Silk Bishop Stocks—fancy stitched—black, white and colors; also Silk Combination Stock and Tie—Value .49 ..... .29

AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE OF LADIES' NEAR SEAL JACKETS
Extra quality—close, thick nap—jaunty shape—high storm collar—heavy satin lined—a chance to well invest your Christmas "Cloak Money"; $33.00 Jackets for 19.98
Also, in Ladies' Cloak Dept.
Plush Box Coats—half fitted—natural Beaver Collar and Revers—satin lined—value $19.98 ..... 13.98
Velour Blouse Jackets—jet and silk passementerie trim—light or dark linings—value $21.00 ..... 16.98
Three-quarter Silk Coats—loose and fitted back—with and without capes—lace and passementerie trim 21.98
Cheviot Jackets, fly and double breast—velvet collar—value $10.98 ..... 7.98
Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—Brown and New Dark Red—double capes—high collars of Sable or Persian Lamb—value $22.00 ..... 14.98
Fine Kersey Capes—extra length—lined throughout—sable collar—special value 14.98

TWO SPLENDID VALUES IN LADIES' TAILORED SUITS
Black Velvet Suits—blouse jacket, postilion back—shoulder cape—new skirt—value $24.00 ..... 17.98
Cheviot Blouse Suits—Black and Colors—braid finish—newest styles 11.98

FRIDAY FUR VALUES
Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs—6 full Sable tails—value 9.98 ..... 5.98
Fine Eastern Mink—six full Sable tails—value 15.00 ..... 9.98
Sable Fox—2 yards—brush tails 11.98
Alaska Sable—2 yards—4 tails 16.98
Long Mink Boas—8 Sable Tails—value 25.00 ..... 19.98
Muffs to match the above, $4.98 to $16.98.
Ladies' Chinchilla Fur Sets—Scarf and Muff—value $65.00 ..... 43.98
Ladies' Squirrel Sets—Long Boas and Flat Muff—value 75.00 ..... 54.98
Ladies' Mink Sets—Long Boa and Flat Muff—value 65.00 ..... 49.98

HOLIDAY SOILED UNDERWEAR
Ante-Christmas buying could not help but bring some such accumulations....Friday prices will quickly close them out.

	Were	Reduced to
Night Dresses	.89 to 3.49	.59 to 1.98
Corset Covers	.49 to 1.69	.29 to .98
Chemise	.49 to 1.69	.29 to .98
Skirts	1.69 to 3.49	.98 to 1.98
Fine Drawers	1.69 to 2.98	.98 to 1.49

On sale on special tables—Underwear Dept.

A GREAT FRIDAY IN BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.
These will find quick buyers!
Angora Tams—worth .69 ..... .49
Camel's Hair Tams—worth .98 ..... .69
Double Breast Suits—best styles—7 to 16 years—were 3.98 and 4.98—Friday 2.98
Boys' Nautical Reefers—Frieze and Chinchilla—red flannel lined—4 to 16 years—splendid value 3.98
Boys' School Overcoats—long and warm—6 to 15 years—worth $4.00 ..... 2.98
Boys' All Wool Flannel Blouses and Waists—best colors—well made—perfect shapes—all sizes, 4 to 13—elsewhere .98 ..... .69
All Wool Knee Pants—Navy Cheviots, Corduroys and Mixtures—4 to 16 years ..... .39

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S SAMPLE DRESSES
All Wool Cashmere—best colors—Blouse and Russian effects—trim'd in various ways, with fancy braid, dotted velvet, Plaid Silk or buttons—4 to 14 yrs.—Real value $3.00 to $4.00.
Special Friday 1.98

BABIES' WEAR
Low Prices for Good Qualities.
Short Ripple Cloth Coats—Cream, Pink or Blue—were 2.49 ..... 1.69
Long Heavy Bedford Cord Coats—fancy Circular Capes—were 2.98 ..... 1.98
Babies' Corded Silk and Velvet Bonnets—fancy effects—were 1.49 ..... .69
All Wool Cashmere Bands—sizes to 3 years—were .49 ..... .29
Babies' Knit Shirts—fleece lined—were .59 ..... .19

CLEARING SALE OF CORSETS
Odd sizes and styles of various good makes—straight fronts, Girdles and Long lengths—
Corsets—were .98 to 1.50 ..... .59
Corsets—were .49 to .79 ..... .29
If you find your size, you'll get a great bargain.

WARM HOSIERY
Ladies' All Wool Seamless Hose ..... .19
Children's Wool Rib—Double Knees ..... .24
Ladies' English Cashmere—Double Soles—value .49 ..... .39
Men's Natural Wool Hose—Seamless, usually .24 ..... .19

LADIES' PETTICOATS—Special
Black Mercerized Sateen—fleece lined—value 1.39 ..... .98
Black Moreen umbrella flounces, small tucked ruffles and accordion pleating—usually 3.98 ..... 2.98
Taffeta Silk—deep accordion—tucked ruffles—street and evening shades and black 5.98

WHITE GOODS FOR FRIDAY
Satin Stripe bordered Lawns—value .21 ..... .15
Hearn's "Goodwear" Long Cloth—12-yard piece; value $1.75 ..... 1.49
Fine Nainsooks—12-yard piece 1.98
40-inch Pure Linen—subject to slight imperfections every few yards—15 cent quality 9¾
Fine White Lawns—value 12½ 9¾

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; wind north.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,529. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. 2 Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS

WEAKNESSES OF WARSHIPS

Modern Navy Effective Mainly as a Stay-at-Home Defender.

This the Assertion of a Naval Officer—He Tells Why Long War in Foreign Waters Would Be Disastrous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There was printed to-day an interview with Admiral Benham, in which statements are reported to have been made that have surprised many naval officers here. While a general sentiment exists in both administrative and legislative circles to materially increase the strength of the navy and to carry on this work in a continuous rather than a desultory manner, it is highly probable that this policy may be interfered with by the zeal and intolerance of those who are bent upon building a great rather than an adequate navy.

"Nothing can be found in the message of the President nor in the report of Secretary Moody," said a naval officer after reading Admiral Benham's utterances "that would justify the assertion of Admiral Benham as reported in an interview with that officer published to-day that 'our next war will not be one of passive defense.'

"There is no doubt that the fighting officers of every naval service will not rest content with a navy that cannot make the enemy's coast the first line of defense. However desirable this may be in theory, it is going to be practically impossible to carry out such a policy, except the enemy be something like the Transvaal or some nation like the South American republics, which neither possess nor have use for a real naval organization.

"Fortunately for the good of humanity and for the peace of the world, the great warships that are possessed by the naval powers cannot operate far from a base. While it is true they are able to cruise for an indefinite time and make comparatively rapid journeys, even between ports that are distant from each other, a careful analysis of their capabilities shows that they are only able to steam between different machine shops and supply stations. It is true that these ships carry a few very heavy and quite a number of good-sized guns, but the ammunition supply of these vessels is soon exhausted. It is an absolute fact that one collier would be required for practically every two battleships, providing the battleships should be expected to be in readiness to meet a determined and even inferior foe.

"The more the capabilities of a battleship are inquired into the more helpless will she appear for continuous work. There are so many appliances on board the vessel and each appliance requires men of special training and aptitude, that the slightest decrease in the complement of the crew results in impairment or inefficiency that materially interferes with the general usefulness of the vessel.

"Experience shows that although the manoeuvres of continental navies very seldom continue over a month, it is found at the end of that period that the crews of the several ships are practically worn out. This is due to the fact that the modern warship is divided into so many compartments, and that the temperature of the various rooms is so abnormal that the men do not get needful rest when the airports are closed, hatches are battened, and the full boiler power is in use. It is very well to tell of the number and character of the ventilators and electric fans that are installed for removing foul air and for inducing currents of fresh air, but when it comes to battle conditions the whole ventilating plant is absolutely inadequate for actual requirements.

"It is also well known that every warship is fitted with scores of motors or auxiliary machines that are essential to the well-rounded efficiency of the vessel. Each of these motors and machines requires innumerable small stores and fittings to keep it in operation, and spare parts of every description must be carried if the machine is expected to do continuous and efficient work.

"There are too few officers on board the warships of every country to properly perform the duties necessary to keep the ship in condition compatible with the money that was expended in her construction and with the time used in making her a fighting machine. As a consequence some motor or auxiliary is always giving trouble, and men are overworked and harassed to such an extent as to make suicide upon the part of officers a too common occurrence in every navy.

"The present experience of the allied British and German fleets off the Venezuelan coast is uncomfortable, although the ships of both squadrons stand in no fear of shell from the opposing forts or vessels. In fact, the blockading fleet are free to do about as they please, and yet the long swell of the ocean on that coast, the debilitating and enervating climate, the necessity to maintain at least regular watches and the lack of variety of food will soon materially interfere with the spirits and health of officers and men of the ships.

"There is no doubt that the modern warship can do terrible work for a short time against an inferior vessel that might be entrapped so as to receive the fire of the heavy guns of the more powerful ship, but the battleships of no nation can do continuous work. The experiment has got to be tried of any nation in the world attempting to blockade the ports of a distant country which possesses a fleet even a fraction as strong as the foreign squadron. If the blockading squadron is compelled to keep in readiness for attack at any moment it will be but a short time before many of the ships will become impaired to an extent that will reduce their speed and lessen the number of guns that may be used for effective work. It is no idle fancy to say that it will be easier matter for most of the ships of the blockading squadron to reach an enemy's coast than it will either to remain there or to return to the home base of operations.

"The leaders in the Congress who have been identified with the growth of the navy and who have interviewed many experts as to the capabilities of a warship have a pretty clear insight as to the possibilities of the floating gun platforms. These men may not know the value of every factor that enters into the composition of a warship, but their knowledge of the total value of its strength is pretty accurate. While they know that the fleet now under command of Admiral Dewey would be a match for three times the force that could be assembled in American waters, they are also cognizant of the fact that if Admiral Dewey were to take his fleet across the water it could probably be eventually beaten by a proportionately small force of foreign vessels which would be supported by shore batteries and various auxiliaries that are requisite to the maintenance of a navy. It is for this reason that the United States should rest well content with a navy that could efficiently perform the work of passive defense.

"Many naval officers will be disinclined to admit the weakness of the modern battleship for offensive and distant work. They seem to think that to admit such a contention is derogatory to naval prestige and glory. The country will not be inclined to take such a view of affairs. Anything that will make for the peace of the world is beneficial to the interests of humanity, and thus the people of every nation will rather rejoice in than deplore the fact that the navies of the world are strong and powerful shields for national defense, but unreliable and unstable weapons for work in distant fields."

TO-DAY:

FOURTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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The French are the Acknowledged Leaders in Catering.—For a true French dinner try the Hotel Lafayette, (Old Hotel Martin.) University Pl. & 9th St. Table d'hote, $1.25.—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky is all right—soft, smooth, and delicious.—Adv.

PREMIER BALFOUR ILL.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Premier Balfour is confined to his bed at his country place, Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, Scotland.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from a sharp attack of influenza.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN NEWARK.

Flames Fought with Hose in the Building of the Prudential Insurance Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 26.—Fire this evening near Market and Broad Streets caused the calling out of the entire Fire Department, but even then, had it not been for the fire-fighting apparatus in the Prudential Insurance Company's Building, the fire would have resulted much more seriously.

The fire started in the Ray Tailoring Company's plant on the second floor rear of 773 Broad Street. It spread toward the south into the store of the Paris Cloak and Suit Company, at 775 Broad Street, and then into the Goerke Company's department store. To the north it communicated to the New Picture Framing Company's plant and the Osterhout Photograph Studio, and then to the store below them occupied by the National Shoe Repairing Company.

Beyond that is the Prudential Building, and as the wall toward the fire was pierced by many windows, it was feared the flames would enter through those and attack the interior of the large building.

There are four fire hose on each floor of the Prudential, and they were run to the danger points by the building's employes. Then the windows opened and a flood of water poured into the fire below.

Meanwhile the firemen were fighting the fire from all sides, and after a couple of hours' battle the flames were gotten under control. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

WEST POINTER QUITS ACADEMY.

Joins Regular Army as a Private—Better and Quicker Way to Get a Commision, He Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—James M. Lockett, son of Capt. James Lockett, commanding Troop L, of the Fourth Cavalry stationed at Jefferson Barracks has resigned from West Point to take up the hardships and routine of a private's life.

Young Lockett arrived to-day from New York and secured his uniform and equipment. To-morrow he will enter into his new life.

He believes that by taking this step he will be able to secure a commission fully two years sooner than he would have been able to do had he remained at West Point, and he further believes that he will be better equipped to become a good soldier and a good officer. His father approves of his course.

Young Lockett was apponted a cadet last Summer by President Roosevelt, and had served three months at West Point. He is very ambitious, and his father is very proud of him, but would not consent to the suggestion that his son enlist in his own troop. Capt. Lockett, however, is to be promoted to Major in a short time, and transferred to another point.

COUPLE RACE FOR A DIVORCE.

Baltimore Lawyer Sues in Maryland and His Wife Is in South Dakota Seeking Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Alexander Payson Knapp, a well-known lawyer, and his wife, who is prominent in society, are engaged in a race for a decree granting separation.

Mr. Knapp to-day filed a petition for partial divorce in the Baltimore County Court. He seeks to retain custody of his four children, one a babe of three months. Mrs. Knapp several weeks ago went to Sioux Falls, S. D. where she is stopping at the same hotel as Mrs. Roland B. Molineux, awaiting residence to apply for divorce. Before going to Dakota Mrs. Knapp spent some time with relatives and friends in Philadelphia. The husband's plea is that on Nov. 28 Mrs. Knapp deserted him.

As to the effect of the husband's action upon any suit the wife may institute for absolute divorce it is stated by lawyers that it will be a question of which gets the decree first. Mr. Knapp has the advantage, as his wife must wait several months for a Dakota residence to have standing in court.

Mr. Knapp asks the court to grant an order for Mrs. Knapp to show cause why a decree should not be granted. In his petition he asks for the custody of the children.

WAGES RAISED FIVE PER CENT.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Increases Pay of All Its Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—An official of the Chicago and Alton Road denied to-day that a Grievance Committee representing engineers and firemen of that company is asking for an increase in pay. He stated that Dec. 11th the company raised the pay of these workmen 5 per cent.

Within the last two months there has been a general increase, taking in every employe of the company, and on Christmas Day operators, stations agents, and clerks received notice that their wages had been raised 5 per cent.

The Order of Railway Conductors has requests on file in the office for an increase, meaning, it is thought, an increase over that already granted voluntarily by the company.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

It Waits for No Man.

The Pennsylvania Special offers a 20-hour trip to Chicago, with every convenience to make the journey comfortably and safely.—Adv.

"Hospital Sunday."

Remember To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember it in your church offering.—Adv.

CHAMBERLAIN AT DURBAN

Colonial Secretary's Tour in South Africa Begun.

His Speeches Very Conciliatory in Tone, and He Expresses Confidence in Lord Milner.

DURBAN, Dec. 26.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, who left Portsmouth, England, on Nov. 25 on board the armored cruiser Good Hope, landed here at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain received a warm welcome from large crowds of people.

The long speeches made by Mr. Chamberlain in the course of the reception functions were notable for their strong tone of conciliation and as expressing confidence in Lord Milner, the High Commissioner in South Africa. Bearing in mind, seemingly, the rumors that his visit would lead to the displacement of Lord Milner, Mr. Chamberlain declared his belief that his visit would have the effect of strengthening the hands of the High Commissioner, who, he hoped, would be as great in conciliation as he had been in maintenance of the rights of the empire.

Referring to the war, the Colonial Secretary said the Dutch and the British had fought in courageous rivalry. Between the two races, not kindred in origin or nature, such a struggle for supremacy had been inevitable. From that struggle two proud and kindred races would grow in mutual respect and appreciation and in lasting friendship. "Victor and vanquished," said Mr. Chamberlain, "bravely played their parts. We scorn to glory in our triumph; the enemy need fear no humiliations in their defeat. Let us see, as Britons worthy of the name, that nothing be done to revive the animosities of the past. We must give our new fellow-subjects equality of position with ourselves. We ask, however, something in return; it is with them that the issue lies. We hold out our hand and ask them to take it without thought of the past, but frankly and in the spirit in which it is offered."

Mr. Chamberlain elaborated his theme with eloquence, and was loudly cheered. He announced incidentally the acceptance of the Boers' offer to fight in Somaliland.

South Africa has been awaiting Mr. Chamberlain's arrival with the most intense interest. One of the best accounts of the hopes, based on his visit, that are held by the loyalists throughout the various colonies was contained in a dispatch to The London Standard from its Durban correspondent, dated Nov. 1. He said:

"The news of the week unquestionably is the announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's projected visit to South Africa. By everybody—the politician, the business man, and the 'man in the street'—it is regarded as 'the finest thing that could happen for the country.' Indeed, the confidence manifested in Mr. Chamberlain's ability to comprehend and to solve the problems awaiting settlement is nothing short of astonishing. One hears the possibility discussed of this or that interest endeavoring to 'get at' Mr. Chamberlain, but the conversation always ends up somewhat as follows: 'Well, he is too clever to be led away by interested persons; he will see and hear, and judge for himself.'

"I cannot, in an experience of many years, recall any announcement which has been received with such a unanimous chorus of approval and with such hopefulness of good results. In fact, expectation has risen to such a height that it is almost impossible that it can be wholly satisfied; but that the visit will do an immense amount of good is certain, and that it has enormously strengthed public confidence in the Imperial Government is undeniable.

The Colonial Secretary, when he arrives, will have a great reception. The people are eager to show their gratitude to the man to whom, more than any one else—except, perhaps, Lord Milner—they owe it that the loyal British colonist can to-day hold up his head; to the man who has preserved not only South Africa, but the integrity of the empire. * * * The public mind is touched as it has seldom been by this evidence of the earnest desire of the Minister at the head of Colonial Affairs, and through him of the Government, to do justice to South Africa, and to promote its interests. The novelty of the step also appeals to the imagination, and the announcement that he will make the voyage in one of his Majesty's ships heightens the impression.

"It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain has no desire to make the visit one of ceremony, but he will not be able to prevent its becoming something in the nature of a triumphant progress. The public has made up its mind to show him its gratitude and admiration, and it will not be denied."

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE DEAL ABANDONED.

Objections to Merger with the Fidelity Trust Company Rendered Plan Impracticable, It Is Explained.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 26.—A circular announcing the permanent abandonment of the proposed plan for the mutual control of the Prudential Insurance and Fidelity Trust Company was issued by United States Senator John F. Dryden, President of the insurance company, to-day:

The circular says in part:

At the time the plan for the mutual control of the Prudential and the Fidelity Trust Company was announced no substantial objection to it was anticipated. The fairness, justice, and wisdom of the proposition seemed obvious, and it has received widespread approval. However, objections have been interposed, and under the circumstances it is deemed best for all concerned that the plan be abandoned. Accordingly, after mature deliberation it has been so decided. We are confident that the situation has thus been relieved of all difficulties. The continuance of the popularity and prosperity of the Prudential will be the all-important object in view.

Although we still believe that the plan announced, carried out with the cordial goodwill of all interested, would be in all respects desirable, and especially advantageous to the Prudential, yet the consummation of the arrangement as a business proposition seems to be impracticable. It gives me great pleasure to add that the ownership of the stock of the Prudential has been so concentrated that the company is now surrounded by every needed protection in that respect for the present and future.

Senator Dryden would say nothing beyond what was in the circular, while Leslie D. Ward, the Vice President of the Prudential, was equally reticent. At the office of the Fidelity Trust Company no reply to questions was vouchsafed.

GUARDSMAN A RESCUER.

Saves a Boy from Drowning Under Ice of Tarrytown Lake.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26.—David F. Silver, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, rescued William Nelson, aged twelve, from drowning this afternoon in Tarrytown Lake, where many were skating. When the boy broke through the ice Mr. Silver plunged in after him, but the boy sank three times before he could get hold of him.

The rescuer had to dive to the bottom of the lake, and he nearly lost his life. When he began to ascend with the boy one of his skates caught in something on the bottom of the lake, but he managed to kick it loose. On reaching the surface Mr. Silver lifted the boy out as far as he could, and two boys went out to haul the unconscious boy on to strong ice, but they broke through. When they came up they managed to reach ice that would hold their weight and were hauled out. Mr. Silver and his burden were hauled out and the Nelson boy was revived.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Solving the Transportation Problem.
See Mail and Express Illustrated Saturday Magazine to-day.—Adv.

My Drink's Dewar's Scotch,
What is yours?—Adv.

PREDICTS BIG RAILROAD WAR.

Resignation of Rio Grande Official Taken as Indication of Strife in the Western Field.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Speaking of the resignation of J. M. Herbert as General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande and his affiliation with the Colorado and Southern, The Times to-night says:

"No change in recent years in the West has created such a sensation. Back of the change is a lot of politics and personal feeling which have been the cause of considerable discussion among railroad men.

"The best-posted man in Denver on railroad affairs, and who is in closest touch with Wall Street, stated this morning that, in his opinion, the change is another outcropping of the big railroad fight, and that Mr. Herbert saw in the contentions between the Hawley-Harriman and Gould factions an honorable and good chance to advance himself by going to Mr. Hawley.

"The opinion is steadily growing that the Hawley-Harriman interests are the strongest in the West, as between the two contestants, and by being with this faction Mr. Herbert is sure of steady advancement in the big railroad extensions which are under contemplation.

"He will probably resign as a Director in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and as a member of the Executive Committee. He was elected to these positions as a Gould man on the compromise agreement, and now that he has allied himself with the Hawley roads it is not thought that he can consistently remain on the Colorado Fuel and Iron board."

TO FIGHT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Independent Cigar Dealers from All Over the Country Will Meet to Decide a Plan of Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Independent cigar dealers from all over the country will hold a convention here on Jan. 13 to discuss ways and means of fighting the Tobacco Trust. The meeting will be held in Handel Hall, under the auspices of the local association. The plan is to form a National association, with headquarters in Chicago.

The session will last but one day, and the greater part of the time will be spent in deciding on a plan of campaign. The convention will, it is expected, make a close combination with the trade unions, particularly the Cigarmakers' and Tobacco Workers' Unions.

The trust may meet unexpected competition in the control of the clear Havana goods. News reached Chicago yesterday that 500 Spanish workers in Tampa and Key West had applied to the Cigarmakers' Union for a charter. This will give the retailers' union goods in all grades.

TO ARBITRATE COPPER WAR.

Reported in Butte That Amalgamated-Heinze Litigation Will End Soon—Plans of Heinze and Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 26.—The big mining litigation between the companies comprising the Amalgamated Copper Company and F. Augustus Heinze, which affects between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 worth of mining property, is to be settled by arbitration according to information received to-day. It is said that if present negotiations can be successfully carried out a board of arbitration, composed of eminent mining experts, will take all the controversies between the two parties and adjust them. The litigants will agree to accept the finding of the board as final.

It is also stated that Heinze will remain in the copper-producing business as an independent operator, and that Senator Clark will dispose of his Montana mining interests to the Amalgamated Company.

NOT TO WED MISS BIGGAR.

J. W. McConnell Says She Will Return to the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 26.—J. W. McConnell, an actor, denied to-night that he was to remarry Miss Laura Biggar, who has just been acquitted of conspiring to secure the Bennett estate.

"It is true," he said, "that I was photographed with her and our son in New Jersey a short time before the Bennett conspiracy case was begun, but that does not show that we are to be married again. I went East to testify for her only on the most urgent request of my former wife, who said my testimony was essential.

"When I finished I came back to resume my place with Mr. Owne's company. There has been no reconciliation between Miss Biggar and myself. There was never any falling out. We just decided that we were not fitted for each other, that's all.

"Miss Biggar will not marry me, but will, I understand, return to the stage to make a new reputation. I wish her success."

MASONIC CLUB AT NOME.

Has Done Much Excellent Work in Relieving Distress.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 26.—Members of Masonic lodges scattered throughout the United States have banded themselves together at Cape Nome as the Anvil Masonic Club, for the purpose of relieving sickness and distress. Theirs has been a wonderful work of helpfulness, according to prominent citizens of Nome. The need of an organization of this kind naturally drew Masons together in order that they might put into practice the principles of their order.

F. B. Lozier and W. L. Sternberg, the latter a brother of ex-Surgeon General Sternberg, relate many pathetic instances in which the club has rescued Masons and others caught in fierce arctic storms. In one instance a Mason was drowned in the surf, but the club by great effort recovered and buried his body, later giving his family assurance that the body had received proper care.

The Masonic lodges of Tacoma, Seattle, and other Northwestern cities have voted considerable sums of money, which will be sent to Nome next Summer to enable the Anvil Club to continue and extend its relief work.

ILLINOIS WANTS A PORTFOLIO.

Has Several Candidates Already for Secretary of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Chicagoans are beginning to take an interest in the question of placing an Illinois man in President Roosevelt's Cabinet as Secretary of the proposed new Department of Commerce.

The name of Graeme Stewart, Republican National Committeeman, is being discussed in connection with the place, but his friends say his entrance in the Mayoralty race makes the Cabinet office less desirable for him. Others who have been discussed for the place was Ferd. W. Peck, Volney W. Foster, Fred Upham, and Laverne W. Noyes of Chicago; Martin Kingman of Peoria, President of the Agricultural Implement Manufacturers and Vehicle Dealers' Association, and Charles H. Deere of Moline, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

The National Business League, through the Executive Committee in this city, had an important part in inducing Congress seriously to consider the bill for the new department.

Make No Mistake.

The Pennsylvania Special's speed schedule insures a prompt arrival. New York to Chicago in twenty hours.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations. Adv.

"Hospital Sunday."

Remember To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember it in your church offering.—Adv.

EBSTEIN AND PIPER STAY

Deputy Police Commissioners Asked to Remain on Duty.

Gen. Greene Announces Acceptance of His Offer to Continue Them in Office —Promotions by Col. Partridge.

Major Ebstein and Capt. Piper will be continued as First and Second Deputy Police Commissioners by Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who will succeed Col. J. N. Partridge as head of the Police Department on Jan. 1. Gen. Greene announced the fact last evening.

"I have had a long talk this afternoon with Major Ebstein and Capt. Piper," he said. "I am satisfied they are competent and the best men for the places, and I have decided to continue them in their present positions. It will not be necessary for me to reappoint them. They were ready to hand in their resignations, but I have asked them to stay. So they will not resign. Each has notified me of the acceptance of my offer."

"Will you say whether you will continue a liberal policy, or will you be somewhat puritanical?" he was asked.

"As I am not in office yet, I will not discuss that phase," he replied.

"How about the three-platoon system?"

"No decision has been reached on that point, so I can say no more."

"What about the story that Major Ebstein was disappointed because he had not been selected to succeed Col. Partridge?"

"Rubbish," Gen. Greene replied.

When asked if he expected to work in harmony with District Attorney Jerome, Gen. Greene said: "I hope and trust so. My relations with Mr. Jerome have always been cordial, and I believe they will so continue."

Gen. Greene had a conference yesterday with ex-District Attorney Philbin, who was one of the commission appointed by Mayor Low to consider and report on desirable reforms in the Police Department.

Commissioner Partridge promoted several members of the force yesterday. He announced that he had taken into consideration the work and records of the men, and had advanced them accordingly.

The following-named detectives were made Detective Sergeants: John W. Long of the Detective Bureau, Brooklyn; John Mackirdy, Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Richard L. Jackson, Thomas J. Mundy, Alonso Powell, and William J. Eggers, of the Detective Bureau, Manhattan.

Detective Powell was one of the Detective Sergeants reduced by Commissioner Partridge soon after he went into office. Eggers was formerly under Capt. Schmittberger in the West One Hundredth Street Station. While there he caught a burglar named Hess who had been suspected of committing more than sixty burglaries on the upper west side.

The men appointed to be detectives, attached to the Manhattan Detective Bureau, are Michael Prosel, East Sixty-seventh Street Station; Richard Manning, Fifth Street Station; Andrew J. Kiernan, Seventy-fifth Precinct, Long Island City, and Joseph F. Roberts, and George W. Reynolds of the Oak Street Station.

In announcing the promotion of Roberts and Reynolds, the Commissioner said that the men were wardmen of Capt. O'Reilly, and that he took great pleasure in selecting them for their new work, because of the excellent service they had been doing under Capt. O'Reilly.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB WELL.

His Brother Says He Soon Will Resume His Duties as the Steel Trust President.

Joseph E. Schwab arrived here yesterday on the Celtic with good news for the friends of his brother, Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation. When seen last night at the Plaza Hotel Mr. Schwab said:

"When I left my brother ten days ago at Cannes he was the picture of health and was enjoying his vacation as a schoolboy would who had been overcrowded with studies. He was bronzed and his eyes were clear. He was merry and had taken on flesh. In fact, he was in better condition than I have seen him in years. He was full of fun and making the most of his liberty away from the heavy strain of conducting a great business.

"You can say that he will start back to his desk within a month at the longest. You can say, too, that he has never thought of resigning his position or giving up his work. He is and will continue to be President of the Steel Company."

MEAT CHEAPER IN CHICAGO.

Marked Reduction in Prices Has Been in Effect a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Meat is cheaper. The prices to the consumer have dropped 2 cents a pound. A good sirloin steak last Summer cost 18 or 20 cents a pound; now one of the same quality costs 16 or 18 cents. On beef for boiling, for roast and for soup the reduction is as much as 6 cents. Pork was 15 cents a pound last Summer; now it averages 12 cents. Lard and other provisions are 10 per cent. cheaper.

The reduction in prices is due to the increase in the supply of cattle and hogs, which has enabled the packers and wholesalers to make lower quotations to the retail men. The cut went into effect a week ago. If the present supply continues the price of steaks will probably go still lower.

MISTOOK ACID FOR SALTS.

Husband and Wife Died Suddenly from Poisoning.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. John Singer are dead as the result, it is thought, of accidental poisoning. Mr. Singer became suddenly ill, and his wife sent for a physician. Before one reached their home, Mr. Singer had expired and Mrs. Singer had been stricken with convulsive pains.

She died while the physician was trying to relieve her sufferings. She revived long enough, however, to say the single word "salts," in response to the doctor's questioning as to what she had taken.

The physician believes that the couple took oxalic acid, mistaking it for salts.

FREEZING COLD IN THE SOUTH.

Mercury Down to 18 at Atlanta—Coldest Day of the Season.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—To-day is the coldest of the season in this vicinity. The thermometer marked 18 above zero as the minimum last night, Knoxville and Chattanooga reported -16 above, Birmingham 10, Jacksonville 38, Savannah 34, and New Orleans 44.

Freezing temperature extends as far South as a line running east and west through the central portion of the cotton belt.

Lieut. Kistler, U. S. A., Missing.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Second Lieut. William M. Kistler, Company M, Eighteenth United States Infantry, has been missing from Fort Logan for nearly two weeks. The Denver Police Department has been asked to assist in searching for him. Lieut. Kistler is twenty-three years old. He enlisted as a private in the Sixth Cavalry six years ago at Philadelphia. Shortly afterward he went to the Philippines, and saw active service in and about Manila.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST GETS NEW PLANT.

Purchases and Probably Will Operate Breaker Island Property of the Troy Steel Production Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—William F. Donovan, President of the Troy Steel Production Company, to-day announced the sale of the Breaker Island plant to the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Donovan added that while he could not speak with authority, he was quite confident the new owners would operate the plant.

Under the direction of the Supreme Court the plant was sold at auction Aug. 7 to satisfy a judgment held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the bondholders. Mr. Donovan representing a syndicate formed by the heaviest bondholders, including the Standard Oil Trust, secured the property for $525,000, and the incorporation of the Troy Steel Production Company followed.

A force of men has since been engaged in placing the plant in readiness for a resumption of operations.

$12,000,000 ELECTRIC PLANT.

Englishmen Plan to Build an Extensive System in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—Sir Weetman Pearson & Son, the English contractors who have large investments in Mexico, have obtained a concession from the Mexican Government for the establishment of an extensive system of electrical energy. They announce that they have the necessary plans completed for expending $12,000,000 gold in constructing an electric generating plant in the mountains of the State of Puebla, where there is an abundance of water power.

It is proposed to establish transmission lines from the generating plant to this city and to have available 80,000 horse power of electrical energy for electric lights and power for manufacturing concerns here.

TERROR AT LONG BRANCH.

Residents Arm Themselves Against Robbers, and a Reward Is Offered for the Gang's Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 26.—Mayor Reed and members of the Long Branch Commission to-day offered a reward of $500 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the gang of highwaymen who have spread terror in this vicinity. Such is the alarm of the public that the supply of firearms in the stores has been depleted and rifles, pistols, and shotguns are in almost every household.

The latest hold-up took place last night when Charles Smith, a painter, was confronted by two masked men and robbed of $168. One man held him by the throat while the other went through his pockets. To-day an attempt was made to rob the home of Commissioner John G. Sexton, but the would-be robber was put to flight by his wife. Walter Cluff, a negro, has been arrested on suspicion. Policemen to-night are patrolling the streets in citizens' dress.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON.

Suits Filed in Colorado May Mean a Combination with the Utah Fuel Company.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Suits involving $5,000,000 have been filed in the United States Land Office at Pueblo by attorneys for the Utah Fuel Company against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The suits are forty in number, and involve title to 5,000 acres of coal land on the western slope, valued at $1,000 an acre. It is alleged that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is holding the land as agricultural land, that the patents, or applications, so read, and that the Utah Company will lose heavily in coal mines already opened unless the titles obtained by the Colorado Company are set aside.

The suits are filed, it is believed, as a preliminary step to the merging of the two corporations, the action being taken to clear titles.

CHIEF OF SCULPTURE NAMED.

Mr. Bitter Succeeds Mr. Ruckstuhl at St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Carl Theodore Francis Bitter has been appointed chief of sculpture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, taking the place of Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, who has resigned.

Mr. Bitter came from Vienna. He was commissioned to make the sculptural decoration for the administration building and the manufactures and liberal arts building of the Columbian Exposition. He also was the director of sculpture for the Pan-American Exposition. His residence is on the Hudson opposite New York City. His works include many sculptural decorations of public buildings, steamers, monuments, and private residences in the East.

BAD NEWS CAME ON CHRISTMAS.

Worry Over a Mortgage on His Home Killed Aged Clergyman.

WOODSTOCK, Conn., Dec. 26.—Worry over the knowledge that his farm, which represented the savings of a lifetime, was to be taken from him by the foreclosure of a mortgage is believed by the Medical Examiner to have caused the sudden death of the Rev. Jesse A. Wilkins, a retired clergyman, whose body was found to-day in the house where he had lived alone for two years.

Early on Christmas afternoon Mr. Wilkins, who for some time had been making an effort to meet the interest on a mortgage of $1,500 on his farm, is said to have received a notice of foreclosure. This morning his dead body was found lying on the floor in the house.

Dr. Joseph Spalding decided after an investigation that death was due to congestion of the brain, brought on suddenly by excitement and anxiety over financial trouble. He was seventy-five years old.

Aged Man's Feet Frozen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 26.—Robert L. Dickerson, aged seventy-seven years, who is claimed as husband by four women, will lose both of his feet, they having been frozen. He was discharged from jail on Tuesday afternoon, the Grand Jury not having indicted him, and he started for his home in Oak Tree. When about two miles from the home of Elizabeth Noe, wife No. 2, with whom he lived before going to jail, he became exhausted and fell to the ground. Matthias Ten Eyck of Oak Tree found him unconscious in the road early Wednesday morning and took him home.

Philadelphia Mayoralty Candidate.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham, the leader of the Republican organization in this city, announced to-night that the party leaders had unanimously decided upon John Weaver, the present District Attorney, as the Republican nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia to succeed Mayor Ashbridge. The Mayoralty election takes place in February. Mr. Weaver was elected District Attorney a year ago, defeating P. F. Rothermel, Jr., the Union Party candidate, after an exciting campaign.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

All the great trains of the Middle West connect with the New York Central Lines. Superior dining service on all through trains.—Adv.

"Hospital Sunday."

Remember To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember it in your church offering.—Adv.

ALLIES WITH RESERVE ACCEPT HAGUE COURT

Conditions Made, However, That May Defeat This Project.

Germany's Demand for Cash Payment a Possible Source of Trouble —Cabinet Decides to Thank the Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Though the Venezuelan situation is still extremely delicate and a false step at any time may produce serious results, it is felt to-day that very satisfactory progress has been made toward a solution of the difficulty.

While no formal assent to the reference of the case to The Hague tribunal has been received, the State Department has been informed of the willingness of the allies to have the matter so arbitrated.

It is understood that a preliminary protocol is under consideration. This protocol will contain the conditions for the arbitration, and, it is expected, the conditions on which the blockade will be withdrawn. No hint is given of the probable character of these conditions, and it is apprehended that some of them will be of a character which will make the European assent to arbitration at The Hague without effect.

If one of the considerations includes an apology by President Castro, there is not much doubt that it will be readily accepted. The condition about which fear is felt is one which may compel Venezuela to not only apologize, but pay over some cash. At that point it is feared that Castro may balk, and if he does the blockade with its infinite possibilities of danger will go on.

That Germany will require the payment of certain acknowledged debts as a condition precedent to arbitrating the other questions at issue is considered almost certain; the doubtful question is whether the sum required is large or small. Berlin reports indicate that it will mount up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is considered utterly improbable that Castro can or will raise such a sum of money and pay it over.

Intimations are given to-day, however, that these reports are not accurate, and that Germany will demand a smaller sum than has been suggested. If these intimations are correct, Germany's condition precedent may be such as Venezuela can accept.

Germany's position is simple. The money referred to, it is claimed, is owed without question. These debts have already been passed upon in court and Venezuela has acknowledged the debt. It would therefore be absurd to submit them again to arbitration.

Assuming that the amount which Germany will require will be too large for Venezuela to pay, the consent given by the powers to arbitration at The Hague will be valueless and the situation will remain about as it is. The only way in which Castro, in all probability, could raise such a sum would be by having some big banking concern come to his relief. One New York house, it may be pointed out, has already shown itself interested in Venezuela's troubles.

If the protocol is accepted and the conditions are compiled with by Venezuela, the next step will be to draw up a second protocol, which will provide for the reference of the questions at issue to The Hague tribunal.

The theory that Germany is countenancing the candidacy of Gen. Matos for the Presidency and is scheming to get Castro out of power, in the expectation or with the understanding that Matos will pay the German debts, is disputed here by friends of Germany. It is pointed out that the allies purposely delayed their naval demonstration until the issue of the Venezuelan rebellion was no longer in doubt.

In order to avoid the suspicion that they were aiding in the overthrow of Castro or were interfering in any way in Venezuela's internal affairs, they kept their hands off as long as there seemed

the Italian note, the British and German notes on Venezuela presented Dec. 23 declare that if President Roosevelt does not accept the post of arbitrator the powers would be prepared, subject to certain reservations, to submit the matter to the Hague tribunal."

SWEDISH BARK IS STOPPED.

Permission Given for the Rescue of Charcoal Burners, Left Without Provisions on Islands.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 26.—The Swedish bark Framnas, from Cardiff, with 475 tons of coal for the La Guayra-Caracas Railroad, a British concern, arrived off this port yesterday and was ordered to remain outside the blockade line. Orders were conveyed to-day to the Captain of the bark to leave.

This step was taken because the coal was considered contraband of war. The vessel was not seized as she left Cardiff before the trouble with Venezuela began. The Captain of the Framnas is awaiting orders from his consignees.

The Dutch Consul here has asked for and obtained the permission of the commander of the British cruiser Tribune to send a schooner to Los Roques, a group of small islands about 120 miles north of here, where the charcoal burners who trade with La Guayra are without provisions or water, their sloops having been seized by the blockaders. The schooner must carry a flag of truce. She can only take enough provisions to last the trip, and she will remove all the inhabitants of Los Roques to Willemstad, Curacao, and then return here.

Two schooners were captured this morning. The total number of craft taken by the blockaders is now twenty.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION COURT.

Decision Probably Will Rest with Five Judges, Each Side Choosing Two and They Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—As it has been practically determined that the Venezuelan dispute shall be referred to The Hague tribunal, the Constitution of that tribunal and its methods of procedure are matters of general interest. The convention by which the tribunal was instituted provided for its organization, methods of procedure, and rules of conduct.

The powers who have recourse to arbitration sign a special act (compris) in which the subject of the difference is clearly defined, as well as the extent of the arbitrators' powers. This act implies the undertaking of the parties to submit loyally to the award.

Each of the signatory powers has selected judges who are permanent members of the arbitration court and appointed for a term of six years. The arbitrators who will form the tribunal for the determination of the matters referred to the permanent court are chosen by the parties to the controversy through the agency of the permanent council, which is composed of the diplomatic body at The Hague. If the parties fail to agree on the composition of the arbitration tribunal each party appoints two arbitrators, and these choose an umpire.

The tribunal of arbitration assembles on the date fixed by the parties. The right to appoint delegates or special agents to attend for the purpose of serving as intermediaries is accorded each party. There are also given the right to retain counsel, who may present orally all the arguments they think expedient.

Unless there be an agreement to the contrary, the acceptance of mediation cannot have the effect of interrupting or delaying of hindering mobilization or other measure for the preparation of war and hostilities are not interrupted by the acceptance of mediation unless there be an agreement.

The deliberations of the tribunal take place in private, and every decision is by a majority. The award given must be accompanied by a statement of reasons drawn up in writing and signed by each member of the board. Minority members may record their dissent when signing. The award duly pronounced and notified to the agents of the parties at variance puts an end to the dispute definitely, and without appeal, although application may be made for revision.

The tribunal has its ordinary seat at The Hague, and, except in cases of necessity, the place of session can be altered only with the assent of the parties to the controversy.

Venezuela was not one of the signatory powers, but the convention provided that the jurisdiction of the tribunal may, within conditions laid down in the regulations, be extended to disputes between non-signatory powers or between signatory and non-signatory powers, if the parties are agreed on recourse to the tribunal.

Judges of the Venezuelan dispute would be chosen from among these members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration:

GERMANY—Herr Bigner, LL. D.; Herr De Frantzius, Associate Counsel of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Berlin; Herr De Martitz, LL. D., and Herr De Bar, LL. D.

AUSTRIA—Frederick Schönborn, LL. D.; Count Albert Apponyi, and Herr Henri Lammasch, LL. D.

BELGIUM—M. Beernaert, Baron Lambermont, and Chevalier Descamps.

DENMARK—H. Matzen, LL. D.

SPAIN—Marquis de Pozo Rubio, Don Bienvenido, and Don Manuel Torres Campos, LL. D.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General; George Gray, Judge of the Circuit Court, and Oscar M. Straus, formerly United States Minister at Constantinople.

MEXICO—Don Manuel De Aspiroz, LL. D.; Don José M. Camboa, LL. D.; Don Genaro Raigosa, LL. D., and Don Alfredo Chavero, LL. D.

FRANCE—Leon Bourgeois, M. De Laboulaye, Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, and Louis Renault.

GREAT BRITAIN—Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, Sir Edward Fry, and John Westlake, LL. D.

GREECE — Denys Stephanos, George Streit, and Michel Kebedgy.

ITALY—Count Constantin Nigra, LL. D.; Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, LL. D.; Count Tornielli-Brusati di Vergano, and Joseph Zanardelli.

JAPAN—I. Montono and Henry Willard Denison.

THE NETHERLANDS—T. M. C. Asser, LL. D.; F. B. Conick Liefsting, LL. D.; A. F. de Savornin Lohman, and G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.

PORTUGAL—Count de Macedo, Antonio Emilo Correia de Sa Brandao, and Luiz Federico de Bivar Gomes da Costa.

ROUMANIA—Theodor Rosetti, Jean Kalindero, Eugene Statesco, and Jean N. Lahovari.

RUSSIA—N. V. Mouraview, C. P. Pobedonostzew, E. V. Frisch, and M. de Martens.

SERVIA—George Pavlovitch, Gilcha Gerhitch, and Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch.

SIAM—Frederick W. Holls, LL. D.

SWEDEN and NORWAY—R. D. K. d'Olivecrona and M. C. Gram.

SWITZERLAND—Charles Lardy, LL. D.; Charles Hilty, LL. D., and Emile Rott.

BULGARIA—Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., and Dimitri Stancioff.

While to the Czar of Russia must be given the credit of having proposed The Hague tribunal, it owes its growth in influence chiefly to the United States. American diplomats have seized every opportunity since its organization in 1900 to make it a real force in international relations.

The dispute with Russia over the seizure of several American sealing vessels about ten years ago was the first case to go to The Hague. Prof. T. C. M. Asser, head of the Dutch delegation, was chosen umpire, and last month he handed down a notable decision that gave damages to the owners of the seized vessels.

His judgment that no nation has jurisdiction outside of its own territorial waters except by special treaty, and also that the principle of prospective profits applies to damages under international law, established important precedents.

"The Pious Fund" dispute between the United States and Mexico was the second case. It arose out of the cession of California to the United States. A large amount of money had been contributed by charitable people to the Jesuits, which body were driven out of Mexico by the Spaniards, and were succeeded by the Franciscan friars. When Mexico gained her independence in 1842, she sold the properties of the fund and guaranteed the Church 6 per cent. on the proceeds in perpetuity. When the acquisition of California took place, Mexico ceased paying this interest.

For this arbitration the United States and Mexico each chose two arbitrators, and they made a decision that Mexico must pay $1,420,682 to the Franciscans immediately and $43,050 each year.

The Hague Tribunal, the highest in the world, peculiarly enough is probably the only one that has no power to enforce its judgments. That subject was considered in the conference which led to its creation. No nation would surrender any sovereignty, however, and so it was agreed that the satisfaction of any judgment made should be left to the honor of the parties concerned. It was because of the fact that the allies felt uncertain whether Venezuela would fulfill any award against that country that they objected to reference of the disuute to the court.

COFFEE DEALER POISONED

Oswald Weber, Jr., Dead in Grand Union Hotel.

Suicide by Prussic Acid, Coroner Says, but He Will Hold an Investigation.

Oswald Weber, Jr., a coffee merchant, and also an insurance broker, died in the Grand Union Hotel soon after noon yesterday from the effects of prussic acid poisoning. He had an office at 128 Pearl Street, where he acted as agent of the building for J. R. Suydam.

Weber spent the early hours of the day in his office, leaving there about 11 o'clock, and remarking cheerfully to one of his neighbors:

"If any one calls to see me, tell them I may not be back for some time."

Weber registered at the hotel about 1 o'clock, and was assigned to Room No. 77 on the second floor. Less than an hour later an employe of the hotel, passing the room, heard groans within, and the room was promptly opened by means of a pass key. Although a physician was quickly sent for, he came too late to be of any service.

Weber had addressed a note to a friend, John J. Stuart, of Sweetser, Pembrok & Co., requesting Stuart not to notify his relatives, but to take charge of his body and effects. He asked also that his body be cremated, and added: "I am tired of life and want to die."

In the afternoon Coroner Jackson went to the hotel and made an investigation of the case. He expressed it as his belief afterward that Weber had killed himself.

In the evening, because of a telephone message from Brooklyn, and other information which came to him, Coroner Jackson again went to the hotel to make a second investigation. It was at that time said that Oswald Weber, Sr., and John C. Kuhlke of 315 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, the coffee merchant's brother-in-law, were skeptical about the suicide theory, and had started for Manhattan to begin an investigation on their own account. The reason urged for their doubt was that two bottles, each of which had contained prussic acid, had been found in Weber's room.

Coroner Jackson, upon his second visit, admitted that he could not to his own satisfaction explain the presence of the two bottles, nor could he understand how a man could drink poison from one, cork it, and then drain the other. So he has ordered an autopsy on the body. It will take place this morning, and will be performed by Dr. O'Hanlon. Coroner Jackson said last evening that he felt sure, however, that the final revelations would prove that Weber had killed himself.

Weber was thirty years old, and lived with his father and two sisters at 398 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. He had met with financial reverses, and that is believed to have preyed on his mind. He was Treasurer of a Royal Arcanum lodge, and was also a Mason.

CABMAN ATTACKS WOMAN.

Mrs. Stevens, Calling on Mrs. Fiske, the Actress, Is Dragged to the Pavement by Her Hair.

Passers-by at the Herald Square Theatre last evening had their attention drawn to a sharp dispute between two fashionably dressed women and their cabman, who had just drawn up to the curb. The driver, Joseph McCaffrey of 328 East Thirty-seventh Street, was apparently the worse for liquor, and the women were directing him to drive them to the Manhattan Theatre, three blocks further down. He insisted that that was the point to which he had been ordered to drive and refused to go any further. The women became alarmed, and, leaping from the cab, started to run. The cabman climbed laboriously from the box and gave chase, but his condition was such that he did not catch up with them until they were within a few feet of the Manhattan stage door. Then, witnesses say, he seized one, a Mrs. Stevens, by the hair and threw her violently to the pavement. Harry A. Haskins, an employe of the theatre, went to the rescue, and McCaffrey was beating him when Policeman Reid of the West Thirtieth Street Station ran up. The cabman turned on the policeman, who summoned assistance. Two policemen fought with McCaffrey all the way to the station, where he was held on a charge of assault preferred by Haskins.

Harrison Grey Fiske, husband and manager of Mrs. Fiske, said he would appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning and make every effort to have McCaffrey punished.

Mrs. Stevens lives at the Manhattan Hotel. She is not connected with the stage, and was on her way to call on Mrs. Fiske at the theatre. She was unconscious for a considerable time after she had been rescued from McCaffrey.

LYNCHED THE WRONG MAN?

Brother of a Kansas Mob's Victim, a Fugitive, Said to be the Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Dec. 26.—It is reported that Joe Godley, a brother of Montgomery Godley, who was lynched by a mob here yesterday, is wounded and in hiding at Weir City, Kan., and later investigation of the trouble between Officer Hinkle and the Godley brothers tends to show that Joe, and not the man who was lynched, fired the shot that killed the policeman. Two other brothers, Gus and Jess, are in jail at Girard, charged with being implicated in the murder, but Joe escaped.

The mother of the Godley boys is said to have asked a physician here to treat Joe for a gunshot wound in the neck. She would not tell the whereabouts of her son, and the doctor refused to go with her.

MAY LOSE THEIR CHURCH.

Brooklyn Congregation Unable to Pay Interest on the Mortgage.

Parishioners of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, are fearful lest the debt of the congregation can be paid only by forfeiting the church and probably disorganizing the parish altogether. The Kings County Saving Institution of Williamsburg, through the law firm of Burr & Coombs, began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday to have the church's $12,000 mortgage foreclosed, and the members say there is no hope of getting out of their trouble. The Rev. William H. Barnes is the rector of the church.

The mortgage was signed over to the bank thirty years ago, when the parish church was at Kosciusko Street and Bushwick Avenue. Nine years ago, after it had been decided that a move to the corner of Bushwick and Greene Avenues would be of benefit to the church's treasury, the old house of worship was transferred in its entirety, but the change seemed to make matters worse rather than better, and for the last year and a half the congregation has been unable to pay the 5 per cent. interest on the mortgage.

Decrease in Transfers of Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—United States Treasurer Roberts said to-day that so far during December, $1,446,000 in currency had been transferred to New Orleans against deposits in New York, $700,000 to San Francisco, and $1,369,000 to Chicago. These figures are more than $1,500,000 below those for December, 1900, and about $2,000,000 below those for last December. No large additional transfers are expected soon.

Whist Club Raid Prisoners Go Free.

Louis Meyer, Edward J. Devine, and one other, the last of a score of prisoners taken in Capt. Schmittberger's raid on the St. James Whist Club, at 1,503 Broadway, opposite Rector's, on Christmas Eve, were discharged by Magistrate Flammer in the West Side Court yesterday. Meyer, who is the club's Treasurer, produced the charter, books, and other documents to show the legitimate character of the place, and Policeman Robert E. Ullner, who is also a lawyer, and whose evidence led to the raid, admitted that no kitty was kept in the poker game, and that whist and pinochle were the principal diversions of the members.

Record Broken for Alcoholic Cases.

Many alcoholic cases were attended in Bellevue Hospital last night. The patients staggered in or were brought in by policemen. By 10 o'clock they filled the alcoholic ward and broke the record for alcoholic cases for a single day. Sixty-two cases were recorded.

NEW JERSEY APPOINTMENTS.

Republican Senators Select Elijah C. Hutchinson to be President of the Next Senate—Other Places.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Republican Senators at a conference held to-night in the rooms of the local Republican Club decided upon Senator Elijah C. Hutchinson of Mercer County as the President of the next Senate.

The election of Senator Hutchinson was unanimous, his being the only name presented. Senators Cross and Strong, with defeat staring them in the face, declined to have their names go before the caucus. The choosing of Mr. Hutchinson as the Senate's President is a setback for the United States Senators. Mr. Cross had the support of Senator Kean, and Mr. Strong was backed by Senator Dryden.

The caucus agreed upon Senator Wakelee of Bergen for leader of the Republican majority on the floor. Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City was elected Secretary for a second term and Howard L. Tyler of Bridgeton was made Assistant Secretary.

Frank Tantum of Monmouth, who was Sergeant at Arms of the House last year, was defeated for a similar position in the Senate, this plum going to Mercer County. President-elect Hutchinson gave Monmouth the naming of his private secretary in exchange for the Sergeant at Arms. Samuel L. Gillian of Belmar will be the President's private secretary.

The caucus agreed upon Isaac R. Pierson, editor of The Morristown Jerseyman, for Supervisor of Bills, a place last year held by an Essex man. In return Essex named David A. McIntyre of Newark as bill clerk. Robert A. Waterbury of Union was re-elected journal clerk, and William H. Fischer of Ocean was re-elected assistant journal clerk. To Camden was given the assistant billet clerkship, and to Burlington the Assistant Sergeant at Arms.

Before adjourning a steering committee was named to apportion the doorkeepers, pages, and committee clerkships.

MAY STRIKE AGAINST CITY.

Board of Building Trades Considers Tying Up Work on Hall of Records and the Tombs.

The Board of Building Trades met yesterday in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, and took up the question of the loss of the strike at the City Hall and the employment of non-union men in place of the strikers. An excited discussion took place, in the course of which the contractors were denounced. It was declared that the city in all such cases should be its own contractor.

Finally a committee was appointed to wait on Borough President Cantor on Monday and make a last effort to have the non-union men discharged and the demands of the strikers acceded to. Failing in that, the board decided that it will proceed against the city as it would proceed against all private contractors in similar cases. That is to say, it will order general sympathetic strikes on all the buildings which are being erected by the city, including the Hall of Records and the new Tombs Prison.

SUES FOR $50,000 DAMAGES.

Woman Said to Have Been Searched on a Brooklyn Street by a Department Store Detective.

Suit for $50,000 damages has been brought against a Brooklyn department store firm by a woman whose name will not be disclosed by her attorney until the case is brought to trial. Gustavus A. Rogers of 63 Park Row, the attorney for the plaintiff, declares that his client was held up and publicly searched while on Fulton Street by a woman detective employed by the defendant firm.

Mr. Rogers says that last Saturday his client, accompanied by a servant, visited the department store intending to make some holiday purchases. She did not find what she wanted and left. Just as she reached the sidewalk a woman, who he afterward learned was the store detective, ran up to her and clutching her by the arm roughly demanded to know where she had concealed a clock. Before she realized what was being done the detective had unbuttoned her sealskin sacque and begun to search. When the search was finished the detective said:

"I beg your pardon, I've made a mistake, but some one inside told me you had taken a package." Then she dashed back into the store.

Several persons witnessed the incident, and their names have been obtained by Mr. Rogers.

It was said that the firm would defend the action, claiming that they were not responsible for what their detective did outside of the store.

MYSTERY IN WOMAN'S DEATH.

Strange Young Man Told Janitor Mrs. Twelvetree Had Taken Poison by Mistake.

Soon after neighbors of Mrs. Anna Twelvetree of 225 West Eighty-third Street had complained early yesterday morning that there was so much noise in the Twelvetree apartment they could not sleep, Mrs. Twelvetree and her husband, an artist, had been warned to keep quiet, the woman was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where she died. The Coroner's office was notified by the hospital authorities that death had been caused by heart failure, but Mrs. William Hennessy, the janitor's wife said she had heard the woman had accidentally swallowed chemicals used by her husband in his work.

Hennessy said a young man, a stranger, asked him at 7 o'clock to lock the door of the Twelvetree apartment, as the occupants had left and the woman had been taken away, suffering from acid poisoning, taken by mistake. The janitor says he never saw the man before. Neighbors had heard the rumor of the woman taking some of her husband's chemicals by mistake.

Though the husband accompanied his wife to the hospital, he was not seen there again up to last midnight. He had made no arrangements to have his wife's body taken to an undertaker's. He had not been at the house, it was said there.

MARRIED A VANDERBILT NURSE.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 26.—Henry P. Smith of this city has married Miss Madeline C. Pritchard of Pottsville, a nurse in the Vanderbilt family. He is forty-eight years old, and the son of Edward A. Smith, with whom he boarded.

He left Salem two weeks ago for the purpose of marrying Miss Pritchard, whom he first met in Newport two years ago. He is said to be worth in the vicinity of $150,000, which he accumulated in the coffee trade during six years. He was a partner in the firm of Chase, Sanborn & Co.

After a brief visit here next week the couple will go to Europe for a tour of the Mediterranean.

Newtown Creek Temporary Bridge Open

The temporary swing bridge over Newtown Creek at East Avenue, Long Island City, and Oakland Street, Greenpoint, was opened to traffic yesterday afternoon. At the same time the old one was closed and the work of demolition begun. The new permanent structure is to be of the lift type, and will give the channel the full width of the creek and do away with the central pier. It will have viaduct approaches on each side, and will cost, complete, about $1,000,000.

New Steamship Lothian Arrives.

The new steamship Lothian, which arrived last night at Quarantine from China and Japan via Malta, was built by Charles Counell & Co. at Scotstown, on the Clyde, for John Warrack & Co. of Leith, to be used in the New York and China trade. She is 400 feet in length, 50 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet in depth, with a carrying capacity of 8,500 tons, and she has a single screw and triple expansion engines. Her speed is twelve knots, and she carries a crew of fifty-six men.

Laborer Found Dead in Coal Chute.

Buried under tons of coal the body of Thomas White, forty-five years old, of 33 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, was found by coal handlers yesterday afternoon in a chute in the coal yards of J. F. Story at 250 Nevins Street, that borough. White, a laborer, was missed on Wednesday, and it is supposed that while working alone he fell into the chute.

DINNER TO DR. LORENZ

Compatriots Entertain the Surgeon at the Arion Club.

"Hip, Hip, Hurrah!" Greets the Eminent Specialist in Congenital Dislocation—Special Song Sung.

Dr. Lorenz was the guest of honor at a dinner last night given by admiring Austro-Hungarians at the Arion Club. There were about fifty persons present, most of them men distinguished in the profession of medicine. Many speeches were made, and all of them were in German. The physicians did not go into technicalities or long scientific talks, but indulged in fun, some of it at the expense of the distinguished guest. The merriest of the party was Dr. Lorenz. He made a speech expressive of good fellowship, and joined heartily in the lively proceedings.

The entertainment was planned by a committee composed of Drs. M. Brettauer, E. Pisco, S. Breitenfeit, J. M. Rottenberg, N. N. Mandl, Franz Kudlick, and G. Kompert. Dr. Brettauer presided and presented Dr. Lorenz in a short speech of welcome. He paid a glowing tribute to the visitor and recalled the old days at the University of Vienna, the Alma Mater of a majority of those present. Dr. Lorenz, when the applause had ceased, said, in part:

"My treatment here has been more than I could have anticipated. The Americans have treated me royally, and I have found much to amaze and instruct me. But this is the first occasion that I have felt thoroughly at home outside of the operating room. You all speak the language with which I am most familiar, and I really feel that I am among my fellows here. I regret that my greeting to you has been delayed until the time of my going away, for it is not easy to say 'hello' and a second later 'good-by' to a good fellow.

"My presence in this country I regard as the pinnacle of my success, the crowning point in my professional career. I want to thank the President of this club for his gracious hospitality, and you for the honor you do me.

"It is humiliating to read in the papers of the fighting with fists in our Reichsrath, and I think that I find in the Austrians and Hungarians here better patriots than those at home. They might come here to learn something about patriotism. No matter how dark it may look at home, no matter how the future may seem, I am sure that it will be all right in the end, and that our country will be united like these United States. I look to the great unifier for our salvation, and I ask you to drink a toast to him, Franz Josef, the Emperor-King."

The company stood to drink the toast, and then sang the National anthem. Dr. Rottenberg followed with a short speech full of reminiscences of the university life, and then the diners sang a specially prepared song, the words of the first verse translated into English being:

There came over the sea a famous man,
O, Holy Lorenz!
Scarcely had he set foot on land
Than reporters swarmed on every hand,
Fresh and nervy.
"How do you do, Professor dear,
How do you like it over here?"
O, Holy Lorenz!

Carl Hauser then delivered a humorous address, in the course of which the guest of the evening laughed until he had to be patted on the back to save him from a possible attack of apoplexy. Mr. Hauser said in part:

"Dr. Lorenz came here largely to cure us of crookedness, and I am sure that he found many among us needing treatment, but I do believe he ought to have confined himself more closely to our politicians and men in public places. If he had looked at our political ills, he might have said as the old-time doctors did abroad to little children: 'Stand straight that I may see how crooked your legs are.' Perhaps he did have that in mind, for he did go as far as Cripple Creek in the hope of finding a colony of crooks. In the Old World we have a way of expressing approval with cries of 'Heil, Heil, Heil,' When Dr. Lorenz came here he heard our cry, and heard it in many places: 'Hip, Hip, Hip, Hurrah.'"

Among those present were Vice Consul Wisner, Hinrich Conried, Herman Ridder, Albert Stiassny, William Blau, Ely Bernays, Marcus Braun, S. Eisner, Joseph von Szoegyeny, correspondent of the Hungarian Minister of Commerce; the Rev. Ambrose Schumack of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Felice, at College Point, Drs Andrew von Grimm, Robert H. Sayre, Wisner S. Townsend, Charles W. Allen, Karl Becht, Ralph Waldo, C. A. von Ramdohr, Arpael G. Serster, G. R. Elliot, and R. A. Welcke and William von Hofstaetter-Hochstatter.

Dr. Lorenz performed several operations on private patients yesterday at the sanitarium of Dr. W. H. Carter, in East Thirty-fifth Street. These operations were for Dr. P. H. Fitzhugh. He also performed several operations at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for Dr. V. P. Gibney.

A DIRIGIBLE KITE.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell Tells of the Kind of a Flying Machine He Is Working On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who has just returned to Washington from his Summer home in Cape Breton Island, to-night made the following statement in connection with reports that have appeared in the public prints that he has invented a flying machine:

"The newspapers have been premature in announcing that I have been at work upon a flying machine. I haven't any flying machine at all, and have not been trying to make one. I am, of course, interested in the problem, and have come to the conclusion that a properly constructed flying machine should be capable of being flown as a kite, if anchored to the ground, and that, conversely, a properly constructed kite should be capable of use as a flying machine if provided with suitable means of propulsion.

"My experiments have had as their object the building of a kite of solid construction capable of carrying up in a moderate breeze a weight equivalent to that of a man and engine and so formed that it could be suitable for use as the body of a flying machine and with supporting surfaces so arranged that when the kite is cut loose it will come down gently and steadily and land uninjured. I have successfully accomplished this, but do not care at the present time to make public the details of construction."

CAVALRY LEADER FIGHTS FIRE.

Col. Moseby Puts Out Flame and Burns Hands Severely.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Col. John S. Mosby, the veteran Confederate leader, had an exciting experience in this city Christmas night in which he showed himself to be a plucky fire fighter.

He had been spending the holiday with his daughter at their home here, and when about to retire the lace curtain in his room caught fire from the gas flame. With his bare hands the aged soldier tore down the blazing lace, burned his hands severely, but did not alarm the household.

When later in the night an odor of smoke was traced to his room and members of the family called to him to know if there was a fire in his room, he told them to go to bed, that there was no fire and no occasion for alarm. He had the burns dressed this morning and proceeded to Washington.

To Build Railroad by Electric Light.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Building a railroad by electric light is a novelty that will be introduced by the Santa Fé Company in the construction of its cut-off to connect its Pecos Valley line with its main line in New Mexico. Six hundred men will be put to work in Abo Pass canon within two months, and a large electric light plant will be installed at the mouth of the canon, so that the men can work at night as well as day.

Chief Clerk Henneberry's Present.

Chief Clerk John A. Henneberry of the District Attorney's office, was pleasantly surprised upon arriving at his office yesterday morning to receive a handsome Christmas present from his staff. The present consisted of a $500 gold watch, suitably engraved, with locket and chain attached. The presentation was made in Clerk Henneberry's office by Peter Fitzsimmons, Mr. Henneberry's Secretary.

WIFE JUMPED FROM WINDOW.

Fled from Husband with Pistol After a Visitor Had Been Wounded Twice.

For the second time in three days the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night had to deal with a shooting affray in Lawrence Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, known as "Little Africa." William Forbes, colored, of 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was shot in the abdomen and the right shoulder, by another colored man. The police say he is William Giles of 10 Lawrence Street. Forbes was removed to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it is said his condition is serious.

The police say that Forbes visited Giles at his home last evening. They drank beer and played cards and finally began to quarrel. It is alleged that Forbes said something which Mrs. Giles took as an insult and called upon her husband to resent. The men went down to the sidewalk, where it is said Giles drew a revolver and fired three shots at Forbes, two of which took effect. Giles then fled.

About an hour and a half after Forbes had been taken to the hospital, a fight occurred in the Giles apartment at 10 Lawrence Street, which the police say shows that Giles must have been hiding in the house. Neighbors told the police that after the excitement in the house had subsided, Giles was seen to go up to his apartments. Suddenly a shot was fired and Mary Giles, the man's wife, was heard to scream.

A man who lives across the hall ran into the Giles apartment just in time to see Mary jump from the second-story window to the yard. Giles brushed past the man and went down the stairs to the street. Mrs. Giles was picked up and carried into the house. Later she was removed to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it was found that she had a fractured rib and a sprained ankle. Her injuries were dressed at the hospital, and then she was taken home by friends.

She refused to talk to the police about the case, except to admit, the police say, that Giles had fired at her and that she had jumped out of the window to escape being shot. The police say that Giles had packed a trunk and a grip, evidently with the intention of getting out of town when he quarreled with his wife and then tried to shoot her.

When Giles left the house he was followed by six negroes to the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. There are two factions in the neighborhood, one known as the "bad" set and the other the "respectable element," as the police term them. Forbes belongs to the latter faction, and had many friends.

The men who followed Giles were friends of Forbes, and when they saw Giles make for the steps leading up to the elevated railway station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, they informed Sergt. Leibers of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, who was on another corner.

The Sergeant ran across the street and caught up to Giles in front of the Colonial Hotel. When the negro saw the police, it is alleged, that he drew his pistol and attempted to fire it. But the Sergeant was too quick for him, and striking Giles's arm with his club knocked the weapon to the ground.

The theatres were just letting out, and the neighborhood was crowded. A desperate fight between the negro and the Sergeant ensued, in which no one went to the Sergeant's assistance. Finally, by use of his stick, Liebers subdued Giles and got the handcuffs on him. A patrol wagon was called and Giles was taken to the station house.

When arraigned before Sergt. McCarthy it is alleged that Giles, when questioned about the shooting said:

"I'm sorry I didn't kill them both; but I'll get them yet."

Giles was locked up. When asked where he got the revolver he told the police that he got it from "Six Bits." The police say that is the name by which a colored man named George Smith is known. Smith was locked up as a suspicious person.

The affair has caused such excitement in the neighborhood that Capt. Martens feared there would be a clash between the two factions. After Giles had been locked up, the Captain sent six extra men to Lawrence Street with orders to keep everybody moving and not to allow more than two persons to walk together. The order was strictly carried out.

Sergeant McCarthy said last night that Giles had served three terms in prison.

COURTESIES TO VOYAGERS.

Treasury Department Limits Them at Entry Ports to Government Officials and Invalids.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Because of the abuse of the practice of extending special courtesies to arriving passengers at ports of entry the Treasury Department has issued a circular limiting the granting of such courtesies in the future to foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, Charges d'Affaires, Secretaries, naval and military attaches of embassies and legations, and high commissioners, and to similar representatives of this Government abroad returning from their missions. All the above officers are entitled by international usage to free entry of the baggage and effects of themselves, their families and suites without examination.

In the case of invalids and their companions, and of persons arriving in charge of their dead, or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, instructions will be issued to officers of customs to facilitate the landing and examination of their baggage, but such instructions will be construed as only relieving such persons from waiting their turn in line. Their baggage will be carefully examined and duties in full collected as though no favor had been shown.

No requests for special courtesies will hereafter be granted except under these conditions, says the circular. It is also found imperatively necessary, in the interest of the revenue, to withhold the issuance of passes on the revenue vessels, which carry the boarding officers to their assigned vessels, as such passes will no longer be furnished except under restrictions and by the special authority of the Treasury Department.

MR. BRYAN IN MEXICO CITY.

He Talks of What Might Happen If Mexico Adopted the Gold Standard.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 26.—The papers all comment on the arrival of W. J. Bryan here, but it is understood that his visit is merely one of pleasure and recreation. He is accompanied by his wife and children.

Talking on the silver question, Mr. Bryan said:

"While India has suspended the coinage of silver, she still uses silver as her money, and England coins a large number of rupees annually for India's needs. If Mexico were to adopt the gold standard it would still further reduce the price of silver, and if Mexico, in spite of being a large producer of silver, were to discard that metal as the standard money it is not improbable that India and China might be led by the same influences to do the same thing.

"While this is only speculation, it is a possibility that must be considered; an addition of 700,000,000 people to the present gold-using population of the world would cause an enormous demand for gold over and above the present demand. No one can estimate accurately the effect of such a demand on the purchasing power of gold, but it could hardly fail materially to reduce prices and enhance the value of money and fixed investments."

Truckman Mysteriously Missing.

The police of Brooklyn were asked yesterday to look for Thomas Evans, a truckman, of 239 South Second Street, Williamsburg, who has been missing since Tuesday night. Evans is forty-seven years old. A wagon and team belonging to him was found Tuesday night on a Fulton ferryboat and taken charge of by the police of the Fulton Street Station. The truck contained many Christmas packages the missing man had been given to deliver. He drove his team on to the boat, but was missing when the boat reached the Brooklyn slip.

London Lawyers' Fees.

One remarkable feature of the Hartopp case is the large sum of money it is costing the persons chiefly concerned in it.

At a rough estimate, the cost of the trial up to last evening was between £8,000 and £9,000.

The case has now lasted eight days, and the "refreshers"—that is, the daily fees paid to counsel, apart from the amount marked on their brief, together with attendance fees to solicitors on every one of those days—have totaled at least £900.

As each day's work extends over five hours, this means that £100 is spent every hour, or over 33s. per minute.

Allowing for the time occupied by answers of the witnesses and the comments of the Judge, and other proceedings, it is safe to say that every word that falls from the lips of counsel is worth on the average rather more than a shilling.

Whenever, indeed, any one of the seven K. C.'s engaged utters a word he may be reckoned to have earned considerably more this this. There can be few better paid professional men in the world during the present week than this particular septet.

The late Lord Chief Justice was perhaps the most successful lawyer of his time, in the last full working year before his promotion to the bench, Lord Russell of Killowen earned nearly £500 a week. In six years he made £100,000.

Talked in His Sleep to Good Purpose.

If there's a member of your family who talks in his sleep, don't discourage him. A South Boston household recently saved a large amount of jewelry, neatly gathered together by burglars, who fled in panic merely because of the unconscious talk of a sleeper in an adjoining room.—Boston Transcript.

G. H. Mumm & Co.

Extra Dry

CHAMPAGNE

Importations for Five Years

TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

3,665,988 BOTTLES

305,499 CASES

more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

A SALE OF

High Grade Suits for Men

Instead of $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $22.00.

At $12.00

Our advent found us with three times the usual variety of apparel for men. Perhaps we were a trifle over sanguine, but we had the best of reasons--faith in what we had to offer. While we found plenty of men to share it, there are still quite a few suits not in service. But we are satisfied. We can offer these at a loss, and still profit in a sense. Every garment will cause its wearer to contract the Saks habit. They will be brought to realize that ours is absolutely the limit of clothing possibilities; that every thread of it is subjected to a standard so high that its superiority is evident at a glance. Once a man wears a garment of ours we can rely ubon its merit to hold his patronage as long as he needs apparel.

Single or Double Breasted Sack Coat styles, of superior Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres or Worsteds, serviceably lined and tailored to perfection. Regular prices $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $22.00, now at $12.00

OVERCOATS. All our highest grade Overcoats, the regular prices of which were $38.00, $40.00, $45.00 and $50.00, are placed on sale this morning at $32.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Semi-ready

¶ Out-of-the-ordinary figures must wear "Semi-ready" or best "made-to-order" clothes for satisfaction. One is as good as the other. "Semi-ready" costs a third to a half less and besides is—

¶ Tried-on, sold, finished-to-order and delivered—all in one day, if you like.

¶ Sizes scientifically graded to fit all shapes.

¶ Suits and Overcoats, $20, $22, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45, and so on.

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Eddy Refrigerators

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THE "WILKE"

Porcelain lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

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Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

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99 95/100 PURE.

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Exhilarates—does not intoxicate.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.

Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

1 Quart 8 year old Port	$5.00
1 " 8 " Sherry	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Angelica	
1 " Gold Seal Champagne	
1 " Superior Rye Whiskey	
1 Pint 8 year Port	$4.00
1 " " Sherry	
1 " Old Angelica	
1 " Tokay	
1 " Sweet Catawba

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Reported Lease of the Hoboken Ferry Company's Property.

Agreement Said to Have Been Reached by Which It Will Be Taken Over by the Lackawanna.

The Lackawanna Railroad and the Hoboken Ferry Company, who have been at war for nearly a year, although the former has continued to use the latter's facilities, have reached an amicable agreement, according to information of an unofficial nature which was secured yesterday. It was stated on good authority that the settlement would be in the nature of a lease of the Hoboken Ferry Company's property to the Lackawanna Railroad, the latter thus securing the operation of its own ferry between its terminals in Hoboken and this city.

It is expected that an announcement of the matter will be made in a few days. In the meantime President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad has declined to talk about the matter. Through his secretary, he sent out word in answer to a written question that he had nothing to say, and other officials of the company said they could not talk about the matter, referring all inquirers to President Truesdale. At the office of the ferry company, at 30 Broad Street, information was also withheld. H. K. Knapp and Roswell Eldridge, who own control of the company, could not be found, but their representative stated that he had nothing to say regarding the matter.

The trouble between the Lackawanna and the Hoboken Ferry Company grew out of the refusal of the latter to change its schedule and to improve its service to suit the progressive ideas of the Lackawanna's officials. These demanded better ferryboats and more frequent service, but the ferry company would do nothing, and the railroad gave notice to them last Spring that on the expiration of the agreement under which the road was using the ferry this agreement would not be renewed. The ferry company thought the railroad could not get other accommodations, but the railroad officials sprang a surprise some three weeks ago when they applied to the city for privileges at the docks which the ferry company was then using, and which the ferry company was trying to renew. It is believed that this move on the part of the railroad brought the ferry company to terms. At one time it was thought that the railroad might use the tunnel through which the New Jersey street railways are to run into New York, but this was denied by President Truesdale some time ago.

RAILROAD GETS LAKE SUPERIOR

Pennsylvania Interests to be in Complete Control Through Syndicate Which Floated Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Pennsylvania Railroad interests clinched their hold on the Consolidated Lake Superior Company to-day by electing four Dirtcors. These are Horatio G. Lloyd, President, and Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company of this city; Charles H. Tweed of Speyer & Co., bankers, of New York, and Charles MacDonald, also of New York.

The four Directors who resigned were F. S. Lewis, late President; Edward C. Lee, Vice President; W. P. Douglass, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, and James Butterworth.

James S. Swartz, Director in the International Navigation Company, and Treasurer of the recently-organized steamship trust—the International Mercantile Marine—was elected Vice President in place of Mr. Lee.

Three more Directors will resign to make way for representatives of the banking syndicate, but these changes will not be made for several weeks. When the final changes shall be made it will be found that eight members of the old board will have been retained, and that the syndicate has named seven new Directors.

As the board now stands, it is plain that Pennsylvania Railroad interests are in complete control, having already eleven of the fifteen Directors. The Directors who will resign later to make way for representatives of the banks are Lynde Harrison, Charles E. Orvis, and E. V. Douglass. It is said, however, that Messrs. Orvis and Harrison may be retained.

NEW RAILWAY IN MARYLAND.

To Connect with the Power Plant Which Is Being Constructed on the Susquehanna River.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The extensive electric power plant being constructed on the Susquehanna River for supplying power to Baltimore, Wilmington, and other towns in Northern Maryland and Delaware will be connected with a new railroad.

The road will be operated by the Tidewater and Susquehanna Company, capital $1,300,000. It will extend along the west bank of the Susquehanna River, following the old canal route from Havre de Grace, Md., to Wrightsville, Penn. It will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Roads at points near Havre de Grace. It will also tap the Maryland and Pennsylvania Road, as well as a branch of the Pennsylvania at Wrightsville and the main line of the Pennsylvania at Columbia, Penn.

It is reported that Pennsylvania Railroad interests are connected with the new railroad project, which, it is intended, shall act as a feeder to the Pennsylvania from the numerous electro-chemical, metallurgical, and other works to be established near the electric power plant.

R. R. CABLE RETIRES.

Succeeded as Chairman of Rock Island Board by D. G. Reid.

Announcement was made yesterday of the retirement of R. R. Cable from the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Rock Island system. Mr. Cable will retain his financial interest in the road, but having reached the age of seventy years, will retire from active business, and seek rest in California. D. G. Reid has been elected Chairman to succeed Mr. Cable.

Mr. Cable has been connected with the Rock Island system for many years. For several years before 1883 he was Superintendent and later assistant to the President of the Peoria and Rock Island. From 1883 to 1898 he was President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and since then he has occupied the position he has just resigned.

CHARLES H. TWEED RESIGNS.

Leaves the Southern Pacific Co. to Join the Firm of Speyer & Co.

Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, it was announced yesterday, will resign that position, to take effect Jan. 1, 1903, on which day he will become a partner in the firm of Speyer & Co.

Mr. Tweed has for many years been a prominent figure, not only in the affairs of the Southern Pacific Company, but also in the financial world in general. He was for a long time a close adviser and friend of the late Collis P. Huntington, the promoter of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is now an executor under Mr. Huntington's will. He was General Counsel of the company until Mr. Huntington's death, when the office of President and Chairman of the Board of Directors was separated, and Mr. Tweed was elected Chairman of the board. As such he has continued under the Harriman régime since E. H. Harriman, through the Union Pacific Railway, bought control of the Southern Pacific Company. He was one of the few remaining members of Collis P. Huntington's staff, most of the others—like Edwin Hawley and H. E. Huntington—having left some time ago.

Mr. Tweed, who is by profession a lawyer, is also closely connected with the Evarts family, he having married a daughter of the late William M. Evarts.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Contest of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Students to Begin on Monday.

The eleventh annual intercollegiate tournament between four students each from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, which is to begin on Monday, to be continued on Tuesday and ended on Wednesday at the Columbia Grammar School in this city, promises to become a rather exciting contest, to judge from the players and the schedule. The list of students is as follows:

Columbia.—Frank H. Sewall, Howard A. Keeler, George W. Tucker, Jr., and Frederick B. Barshell.

Harvard.—Claude T. Rice, Percy W. Bridgman, William C. Clark, and Philip S. Estes.

Yale.—James F. Sawin, Edward B. Adams, Edward B. Hull, and Norman C. Hull.

Princeton.—Charles S. Richardson, John H. Hankinson, Louis H. Bissell, and Arthur J. Pilgram.

The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 29.—Columbia vs. Princeton; Harvard vs. Yale. Sewall vs. Richardson, Keeler vs. Hankinson, Tucker vs. Bissell, Barshell vs. Pilgram, Rice vs. Sawin, Bridgman vs. Adams, Clark vs. E. Hull, and Estes vs. N. Hull. Sewall, Hankinson, Tucker, Pilgram, Sawin, Bridgman, E. Hull, and Estes to play the white pieces.

Dec. 30.—Columbia vs. Harvard and Yale vs. Princeton. Sewall vs. Rice, Keeler vs. Bridgman, Tucker vs. Clark, Barshell vs. Estes, Sawin vs. Richardson, Adams vs. Hankinson, E. Hull vs. Bissell, and N. Hull vs. Pilgram, Rice, Keeler, Clark, Barshell, Richardson, Adams, Bissell, and N. Hull to play the white pieces.

Dec. 31.—Columbia vs. Yale and Harvard vs. Princeton. Sewall vs. Sawin, Keeler vs. Adams, Tucker vs. E. Hull, Barshell vs. N. Hull, Rice vs. Richardson, Bridgman vs. Hankinson, Clark vs. Bissell, Estes vs. Pilgram, Sawin, Keeler, Tucker, N. Hull, Rice, Hankinson, Clark, and Pilgram to have the white pieces.

NATIONAL BILLIARD EVENT.

To be Held in February in Hanover Club, and A. A. U. Players Will Enter.

Several of the leading amateur billiard players will take part in the annual tournament of the National Association of Billiard Players, which will be held at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, next February, and for the first time Amateur Athletic Union players will cross cues with members of the National Association. At a meeting held at the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Brooklyn, last night, Harry Mollenhauer presiding, it was decided to hold the regular tournament in February, and the opening game will be played on the second day of that month.

Edward Gardner of Passaic, N. J.; Ferdinand Poggenberg, champion of the Liederkranz Club, and Arthur Townsend, the Hanover Club champion, all of whom are members of the National Association, will be competitors. Wilson P. Foss of Hoversville, N. Y., the Class A champion, and Dr. Neal of New York also have signified their intention to enter the contest.

Invitations have been sent to Martin Mullen of Cleveland, Charles Norris of Chicago, J. Byron Starr of Wilkesbarre, and Frank Gardner of the Crescent A. C., and in all probability Charles Schmidt of Boston will be another contestant.

The tournament will consist of a series of games at 300 points each, fourteen-inch balkline, with two shots in.

FENCING AT CORNELL.

Students to Meet West Point in March —Many Candidates for the Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 26.—Among the sports which engage the attention of Cornell students during the Winter none claims a more enthusiastic support than that which a comparatively large number accord to fencing. During the past few years the students have advanced rapidly in skill with the foils, and the schedule which will be decided for the college team at the meeting to be held next Saturday at Columbia University will be the most extensive in the history of the sport here. Capt. Henry F. Blount will be the Cornell representative at the meeting. In addition to taking part in the business of the Intercollegiate League he will make the final plans for the contests of his team for the Winter.

Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and West Point are the institutions which the red and white fencers will meet in dual contests. The date for the meeting between the Ithacans and the champion West Point fencers has been set for March 14, but otherwise no definite dates have been fixed. The Harvard and Pennsylvania teams will come to Ithaca, while the trip to be taken by the red and white will include contests with Yale and Columbia.

Under the instruction of M. Augerand, the new fencing master, good progress is being made by several men who are promising candidates for places on the team. Walter F. Blount, a substitute of last year; W. L. Bowman, '04; F. F. Pino, Jr., '05, and G. J. Nathan, '04, are leading in the competition at present.

Up to the present time the hockey players have had no seasonable weather for their favorite pastime. Basket ball is flourishing.

PRINCETON BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

Keystone Players Prevent the Collegians from Scoring in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—The Princeton hockey team fought valiantly to-night at Duquesne Garden, cheered on by a host of friends among the spectators, but the skilled Keystone team was too much for the collegians, and the local team won the first game of the season here by a score of 5 to 0. The game was far more interesting than the score might indicate, for the Orange and Black skaters played with that relentless college spirit which never gives up until the last whistle blows.

Not having the practice which the local team has had, the visitors were seriously handicapped, lacking speed. On the defensive, however, they were dogged and sure, making the Keystone men work hard for every goal obtained. The game was the cleanest and fastest of the season, although there was some pretty tumbling on the part of the collegians. Rafferty, who is a Pittsburg boy, played a strong game at point, and was frequently applauded for his stops and rushes. O'Brien and Miller also did clever work. The teams lined up as follows:

Keystone, 5.	Position.	Princeton, 0.
Hern	Goal	King
Bish	Point	Rafferty
Jonas, Hall	Cover point	McClave
Taylor	Forward	Purnell
Lake	Forward	O'Brien, Miller
Greenend	Forward	Wing, Larned
Bright	Forward	Leake

Goals—Lake, 3; Taylor, 2. Penalized—Hall. Goal Judges—Mr. Sixsmith and Chuck Rowe. Referee—Bert Russell.

New Year's Day Target Shooting.

At Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., next Thursday, John S. Wright will hold his annual New Year's inanimate target trapshooting tournament. There are four events to be decided from the 16-yard mark and four of twenty-five targets each, in which the handicaps will range from fourteen to twenty-five yards. These handicap events combined will make up an optional sweepstakes of $2.50 per man, but the competitors, if they so desire, can shoot for targets only.

Montefiore League Skating Party.

The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, which last Sunday gave a successful concert for the entertainment of the patients at the home, will to-morrow morning give a skating party for its members at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Lectures for Engineers.

United Engineers' Union No. 1 has decided on a plan for bringing about excellence in work by a system of lectures on different branches of the trade. The first of these lectures will be delivered to-night in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue by Oscar Guethe, expert engineer for the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company and instructor of the mechanical branches of engineering in the Cooper Union classes.

Carriage Drivers May Strike.

A strike of Brooklyn carriage drivers for higher wages is threatened. The local Coach Drivers' Union has made a demand upon the livery stable keepers of the borough for an increase to $14 a week, $2 more than they are now receiving. The drivers say that if the demand is not complied with they will strike on Jan. 4.

FAST TROTTING ON SNOW

Horsemen See Many Lively Brushes on the Speedway.

Gwathmey's New Trotter, Senator Mills, Defeats Salient in Three Heats—Nathan Straus Out with Cobwebs.

A number of the trotters and pacers that have made the Speedway famous for fast driving was out yesterday in the first of a series of brushes for the supremacy of the snowpath. Prominent among the trotters was the little bay mare Salient, who carried off the honors last Winter by long odds, but she met her match yesterday afternoon in A. B. Gwathmey's new trotter Senator Mills, 2:20¼, who defeated the mare in three straight heats, besides winning four other brushes. The majority of the brushes were stepped over the lower stretch, finishing in front of the Road Drivers' Clubhouse, where a number of prominent horsemen gathered to witness them. An effort had been made to roll a path on either side of the road for the horses, but it was not very successful, as the snow was a trifle too dry. Therefore the footing was a little heavy in spots. This, however, did not interfere with the sport, and before dark it had been worked down to a point very near perfection.

Among the earliest arrivals was George Spear, driving the chestnut trotting mare Jessie H., (2:20¼,) who took to the snow well, and set a lively pace. Following close behind came A. B. Gwathmay, with Senator Mills kooped to a handsome speeding cutter of the latest model, that did not appear heavier than seventy-five pounds. After a couple of warming jogs Senator Mills was turned to a good start with Salient, who was handled by her trainer. The little mare held her own until the first quarter post was reached, when she made a bad break, and before she could recover had lost the heat. Senator Mills winning as he pleased. The second heat proved a nip and tuck go from the start, Salient rushing away and holding an open length to the head of the stretch, where Senator Mills reached even terms. Then it was either trotter's race to within fifty yards of the post, but in the final drive Salient lagged and Senator Mills, showing a wonderful burst of speed, finished half a length in front, stepping a 2:20 clip.

Jessie H., 2:20½, proved beyond doubt her superior trotting qualities over the snow by stepping home a length in front of Bell Boy, 2:07¼, one of the best-known pacers on the road, driven by Frank Darrin. One of the best-contested heats of the day was between the trotter Flash, driven by J. P. Robertson, and the pacer Delsea, 2:21½, driven by William Virtue. Although the odds were in favor of the pacer, she did not have things all her own way, and it was only by a desperate spurt, made almost at the finish, that won the brush for her. Delsea got away like a shot, and gained a couple of lengths before the trotter had struck his gait. Nearing the first quarter post, Flash began to close the gap, and at the head of the stretch reached even terms. There was every prospect of a dead heat until Delsea made her final dash and won by a head.

Senator Mills was started for a third time with Salient, but it was evident that the little mare was no match for him, as she was badly outfooted in the last quarter. Robert Williams's handsome black trotter, Nelson R., 2:18¼, stepped a fast half mile in company with the gray trotting gelding, Bon Ton, driven by George Evans, defeating him by an open length, which was gained in the last quarter. Shorty, 2:11¾, an aspirant for the pacing honors, driven by George Coleman, finished nose and nose with J. L. Dodge's speedy pacer, Redinda, 2:07½, after covering the entire course.

Just as the sport was closing Nathan Straus appeared in the road behind the old favorite and ex-trotting king of the Speedway, Cobwebs, 2:12, while following in close company was his trainer driving the black trotter, Ted, 2:15¾. By the time the pair were warmed up there was nothing left on the road in their class to meet them and Mr. Straus contented himself with a go with Ted.

Among others who participated in the sport were Melville C. Boynton, driving Tony M., (2:11½;) William Newman, with the chestnut trotter Clipper, (2:19¼;) Claus Bohling, behind the trotter George Gurnett, (2:16¾;) Louis Kahn, driving the pacer Bonnie Kirkland, (2:13¼;) A. L. Kerker, driving the pacer Atteteka; Charles Weiland, driving the trotter Lorna Doone; Charles C. Lloyd, behind the black trotter Malzour, (2:15¾;) A. B. Hammond, driving the bay trotter Dandy Jim, (2:18½;) Charles Riley, with the black trotter Mahlon, (2:13¾;) David Goodman, behind the trotter Freeland, (2:17¾;) Elmer Stevens, driving the trotter Crystal Chimes; A. E. Perren, driving the pacer Bud Stout; David Lamar, with the trotting made Sally Simpson, (2:11¼;) A. R. Meyer, with the pacer Peter H., (2:20½;) A. B. Heitman, driving the trotters Mark K. and mate to the pole; Hugh Reilly, driving the trotting gelding Wilkes, (2:20,) and Hiram Hollis, with the trotters Blue Bell and Maggie to the pole.

READY FOR GARDEN GAMES.

Records May Be Broken To-night in the Irish Club Events.

Athletes with international and National reputations, representing the prominent colleges and athletic clubs, will participate in the indoor games which will be decided in Madison Square Garden to-night. The officials of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, have spared neither time, money, nor pains in making the arrangements as nearly perfect as possible.

The programme is an unusually long one, and there are so many events to be decided that the first contest will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, in order that every award can be made before midnight. The entries for the different events are of such proportions that there will be a great many trial and second trial heats. The track events will be run off in the following order: Fifty-yard run, novice; sixty-yard run, handicap; four-mile inter-city relay team race; 880-yard run, handicap; interscholastic team relay race, distance four-fifths of a mile; 300-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, and three-mile run, handicap. In the centre floor space of the Garden, which will be reserved for officials and competitors, the running high jump, handicap, and running hop, step, and jump will be decided.

The greatest interest, very naturally, will be centred in the inter-city team relay race between teams of four men each, representing Philadelphia, New York, and Long Island City, and as the men who will compete in this event are all star performers previous indoor records for one mile and intermediate distances up to four miles are liable to be eclipsed. Arthur F. Duffey of Georgetown University, who holds the world's sprinting record—0:09 3-5 for 100 yards—will give liberal allowances to the other competitors in the sixty-yard handicap run in which he is to be scratch man, and as there are some excellent sprinters in the big field of entries, the little champion will be forced to the limit of his prowess in order to get as far as the final heat.

At the conclusion of the track and infield games the spectators will have an opportunity of seeing two teams of fifteen men each in competition for supremacy at Gaelic football. The contesting teams will be the Young Irelands and Centrals of this city, and to those who have not seen an Irish football game this event should prove more than interesting. In Gaelic football the sphere is always in play, and as the ball can be kicked, dribbled, batted, or bounced with hand, head, or foot, many lively scrimmages occur during a game, which is usually played in two halves of thirty minutes each.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

Fatal Accident to One Horse—Ownby Restored to Former Privileges.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Sarilla and Potente were the winning favorites. The Stewards, after satisfactory evidence that the horses heretofore run in the name of Hatfield and Ownby and Hatfield, Ownby & Co. are really the property of James Ownby, have recommended that Ownby be restored to all privileges as owner and trainer. Rankin was run up to $900 after his race, and was bought by Durnell and Herz. Miss Knickerbocker fell at the start in the third race, broke a leg, and was shot. Weather clear and cold; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Floyd K., 104 pounds, (Gannon,) 16 to 5, won; Mauser, 101, (Donegan,) 17 to 5, second; Helen Hay, 103, (O'Neil,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:29 2-5. Vestia Hedge, Pathos, The Wizard, Nimble Dag, Doc Woods, Sleepy Head, and Cologne II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Boundlee, 109 pounds, (Donegan,) 6 to 1, won; Stratton II., 108, (H. Booker,) 3 to 1, second; Four Leaf C., 109, (Hoar,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Hazel H., Planeur, Little Jack Horner, The Caxton, Doeskin, and Quick Silver Sue also ran. Bedlam threw his jockey at the start.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Rankin, 102 pounds, (Pollock,) 12 to 1, won; Maghoni, 98, (Hauck,) 4 to 1, second; Marco, 98, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Breaker, Camdareen, Flora Levy, Brookston, Zealotry, Daddy Bender, and Calama also ran. Miss Knickerbocker threw her jockey at the start.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Pageant, 142 pounds, (Scully,) 5 to 1, won; Mrs. Frank Foster, 98, (Redfern,) 11 to 5, second; Sheriff Bell, 110, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Pride of Galore, Burke Cochran, Farmer Jim, and Lord Melbourne also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Sarilla, 107 pounds, (Munroe,) 3 to 2, won; Rough Rider, 109, (Rice,) 5 to 2, second; Charles Ramsey, 105, (C. Wright,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Eliza Dillon, Atheola, Marcos, Provost, Mosketo, and King Barleycorn also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Potente, 104 pounds, (Buchanan,) 3 to 5, won; Major Mansir, 107, (Gannon,) 11 to 5, second; Smile, 110, (O'Neil,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Magentic and Echodale also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile. Quixada, 112 pounds; Ceylon and Eva Rice, 113 each; El Rey, Montanic, and Chorus Boy, 118 each; Lord Pepper, 121; Tillo, Russellton, and Hop Scotch, 125 each, and Heroics and Alfred C., 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Optional, 97 pounds; Playlike and The Pride of Surrey, 99 each; Ed L., 101; Ben Mora and Andes, 102 each; Pyrrho, 103; Tom Kingsley, 104; Boaster, 105; If You Dare, 106; Allyar, 112, and Death, 119.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Ben Chance, 101 pounds; Sarilla, 102; Scotch Plaid and Honolulu, 102 each, and Potente, 110. First two coupled as Westerfield entry.

FOURTH RACE.—New Orleans Handicap; $1,000 added; seven furlongs. Bard of Avon, 100 pounds; Wealth, 109; Sadduccee, 110; Federal, 116, and Nitrate, 113, and Golden Rule, 120, (coupled as Durnell & Herz entry.)

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; five and a half furlongs. Nomweta, Springstead, Chappie H., Offset, Lexington Bess, and Harry Wisdom, 102 pounds each; Suburban Queen, Daddy Bender, Pride of Galore, and Athlana, 105 each, and Sweet Alice, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; two miles. Brief, 91 pounds; Potheen, 92; Irving Mayor, 95; Ginspray and Croesus, 96 each; Eitholin, 99, and Bushnell, 100.

Turf Writer Walker's Funeral.

The funeral of the late E. C. Walker will take place from his recent residence, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased, who was a well-known turf writer, lost his life by being run over by a street car last Monday.

Metropolitan Race Track Mortgage.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club has given to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee, a mortgage of $150,000 to secure the payment of an issue of 300 5 per cent. gold bonds of a denomination of $500 each, and payable on Jan. 15, 1907. The mortgage covers the company's race track property on Locust Avenue, Jamaica, Queens Borough.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fraternity Council Team Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night the Fraternity Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Brevoort Council and the Lefferts Council teams. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Brevoort Council—Williams, 125; Jacobs, 113; Brewer, 118; Boyd, 122. Total, 478.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 159; Griffin, 163; Field, 153; Myerling, 124; Stoner, 181. Total, 785.

SECOND GAME.—Brevoort Council—Williams, 154; Jacobs, 106; Brewer, 104; Boyd, 128; Schais, 105. Total, 597

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 138; Smith, 195; Dodez, 172; McNeill, 136; Cooper, 206. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 161; Smith, 153; Dodez, 158; McNeill, 184; Cooper, 145. Total, 801.

Fraternity Council—Lee, 150; Griffin, 174; Fields, 138; Myerling, 167; Stoner, 177. Total, 806.

On the Montauk alleys, Broklyn, last night George Fraenkle of this city defeated C. S. Merritt of Chicago in a match, three of five games, for $100 a side. Another match for $250 a side will be rolled on Monday evening. The scores follow:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
George Fraenkle	190	189	180	255	192
C. S. Merritt	198	191	173	176	187

No Columbia-Fordham Basebell.

Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania have been unable to arrange baseball games with Fordham's baseball nine on account of the latter's completed schedule. The Fordham students particularly regret Columbia's inability to arrange with Fordham because of the fact that the former defeated Fordham at football and it had been hoped that accounts might be squared in baseball.

Stuyvesant Wheelmen Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Stuyvesant Wheelmen, which took place in the club's headquarters, 270 East Tenth Street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Schuler, President; Henry Van Der Dries, Vice President; Carl Lochman, Treasurer; Oscar Lenz, Financial Secretary; John H. Borchers, Recording Secretary; Joseph Kopski, Sergeant at Arms; William Bauder, Assistant Sergeant at Arms; Thomas L. Warren, Captain; Max Lochman, First Lieutenant; "Jack" Westrich, Second Lieutenant; H. Van Der Dries, First Sergeant; C. Lundburg, Second Sergeant; George Weirich, First Color Bearer; William Bauder, Second Color Bearer; Hugo Rochell, Chief Bugler; Joseph Kopski, Surgeon, and George Gebhard, Mascot.

Rice Gambit Tournament.

Isaac L. Rice the inventor of the gambit bearing his name, will give five prizes for a Rice gambit tournament, to be played by correspondence, to the amount of $100, $60, $40, $30, and $20 respectively. The tournament, which in all probability will be played under the direction of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Association, will be open to all players in the United States.

CORNELL FOOTBALL CHANGES.

More Graduate Coaches Needed—Objection to Meeting Princeton in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Dec. 26.—When Coach Hugh Jennings of the baseball team went away for the holidays he left instructions regarding the preparation of the cage and baseball paraphernalia and announced that the candidates for the nine will begin their training soon after the opening of college. Crew work will at that time be started in full force.

During the lull in athletic activities the students who have remained in town are devoting much attention to the football situation, for despite the reticence of the authorities it is slowly being realized that the conference recently held by the alumni was a most important meeting. The close of the recent season was followed by the circulation of various criticisms of the system in vogue.

Niggardliness on the part of the management, whether due to the manager or to some one above him, was the alleged cause of the lack of graduate coaches throughout the past season and for the dwindling away of the scrub team at a time when the services of a second eleven were most needed. These points were thoroughly thrashed out, and the alumni in conference decided that if Cornell's graduate coaching system is to be a success radical changes must be made. More graduates must be brought to Ithaca, especially early in the season, and at the same time the second team players must be treated generously in the matter of being taken on trips out of town.

There is under all this a strong current of belief that Prof. F. M. Dennis has been too prominent in the management of football affairs, and from all that can be learned considerable opposition to domination on the part of the Faculty advisor for football was shown.

The resolution that Paul Dashiel shall not officiate at any future games for Cornell was passed by the conferees, and as it is understood that Prof. Dennis and Mr Dashiel are friendly, this action is considered to be a straw showing the direction of the wind.

Cornell men are not unanimously in favor of playing the Princeton game in New York, as proposed by Princeton, for it is felt that New York is not neutral ground as between Princeton and the Ithacans.

This matter will, however, be decided some time in January, while the question of a head coach is also in abeyance. William J. Warner, Captain of the 1902 team, is considered to be the most likely candidate for the place.

Sullivan Admits Flanagan's Record.

John Flanagan's world's record of 36 feet 9½ inches made with a fifty-six-pound weight thrown from a seven-foot circle Oct. 20, 1901, at Celtic Park, has not and will not be affected in any way by the faulty missile which was used at Celtic Park and the Star Athletic Club grounds during the past season. James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Record Committee, made this statement officially yesterday. The weight used by Flanagan in making that record was measured and weighed by the proper officials at the time and found to be correct in every particular. That weight was stolen or mislaid afterward during some games in the Madison Square Garden, and the missile which was found to be incorrect last Saturday is one which was made to replace the original "fifty-six" that belonged to the Celtic Park officials.

Why Wash out the Stomach? or Live on Milk Diet? get MAN-A-CEA

The Wonderful Manganese Natural Spring Water

It is more than "A Pure Natural Spring Water." It is a Wonderful Production of Nature. Simple, Tasteless, Harmless.

It will Enable the Catarrhal, the Weak and Debilitated, the Exhausted—Physical and Nervous—to Abandon Washing Out the Stomach, Milk and Nursery Diets, and to eat and DIGEST, without Fermentation, Good, Wholesome, Substantial Food, same as any healthy person. If they will sip with or immediately after meals a half to a full goblet of this wonderful Manganese Water their troubles soon will be ended.

It is pronounced "Wonderful" by the Post Graduate and other Hospitals, and physicians in private practice say it is "Marvelous and Unaccountable."

Try it Just Once, For One Day, and you will wonder why you have not known of it before. Call or send for Booklet. For Sale at all First-Class Druggists, Grocers or Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Tel., 3,199 Broad, N. Y.

BEN K. CURTIS, Gen'l Agent.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Beautiful pair Virginia horses; chestnuts; 15.1; well matched; trained to saddle and harness; have been ridden and driven by ladies; sound and kind. Private stable, 227 East 67th St.

PIANOLA RECITAL
Aeolian Hall
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, AT 3 P. M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
SOLOIST,
Mr. ROBERT HOSEA, Baritone.

The Pianola's self is not the question. The music it makes possible is the consideration, and every new selection renews again the novelty and freshness of the instrument. 8,385 pieces at present, and new selections added monthly at the rate of two hundred and fifty, makes a collection such as the world has never heretofore seen gathered together.

All this immense library is at the disposal of the Pianola owners, and may, by the yearly payment of an insignificant subscription, be drawn on almost without stint.

The recital affords a demonstration of the Pianola. Unless you have adequate reasons to feel sure that you know what can be done with the Pianola, we urge your attendance at this recital or a visit to our warerooms at your early convenience.

PROGRAM.
Jubel Overture.....Weber
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Hark, hark, the lark.....Schubert-Lisst
(b) Valse Caprice.....Beach
PIANOLA.
(a) Dichterliebe, "Aus meinen Thranen spriessen".....Schumann
(b) Ich liebe dich.....Grieg
MR. HOSEA.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Elevation.....Chaminade
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Prelude, Op. 28, No. 23.....Chopin
(b) Die Forelle.....Heller
PIANOLA.
Sands o' Dee.....Clay
MR. HOSEA.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macy's
B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.
Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

Two Days After

The impetuous pre-Christmas buying throngs created hundreds of gaps. Broken assortments of Holiday Goods abound. The places where they are displayed are advantageous points of economic possibilities for all who choose the comparatively quiet days that lie between Christmas and New Year in which to make purchases.

The crowds are less intense. The overwrought turmoil of the festival shopping has become subdued. Conditions have assumed their normal state that renders selections easier and more comfortable than you have known for days. It's the time for leisurely looking. Prices on many things have been marked down. The field at Macy's is replete with rich finds for all.

Extraordinary Values In
Men's Suits, Men's Overcoats, Young Men's Suits, Young Men's Overcoats, and Boys' Two and Five-piece Suits.

We have made extra great reductions on the foregoing. Compare our revised prices with the ones quoted by others. That's the best way to learn where best values are to be had.
We still have plenty of the following special offerings formerly advertised:

Winter Overcoats
Reduced from $24.96 to $17.96
2d Fl., rear.
They are just the Overcoats needed for the bitter cold of January, February and March. Made of genuine Broadbrook Cheviots and Velours—black and dark gray.
There are medium lengths, and the long, loose-fitting sorts that give such full freedom to your stride as well as the movements of your arms. Lined with serge or heavy silk marveilleux. The best Overcoat values in town.

Winter Suits.
Reduced from $29.96 to $19.38
2d Fl., rear.
The sizes are somewhat rattled of course. But we can fit you in one style or another.
They are made of the finest imported finished and unfinished worsteds—neat refined patterns in dark shades. They are the same Suits that are sold by some clothiers at $30.00 to $35.00; choice at $19.38.

We have made many additions to our Men's Suits and Overcoats, at $9.96; Boys' Two-piece Suits at $2.94 and Boys' Three-piece Suits at $3.94. Higher priced Suits than we have yet offered have been reduced to those rates.

Women's Empress Shoes.
Thirty Styles.
Same quality advertised by others at $3.50. Our price $2.89
Thirty styles of the Empress Shoes—button, lace—ideal, vici and dongola kid—patent leather—box and velour calfskin—self and patent leather tips—Cuban, military and common sense heels—welted and turned soles, $2.89.
Women's Damp-proof Cork Sole Boots, button and lace styles, made of kangaroo, calf and dongola kid, medium weight oak tanned leather soles, full round self-tipped toes, regulation walking heel. Samples on exhibition—construction explained—advantages seen at a glance, $2.89.
Women's Velour and Calfskin Boots, button and lace, new pedestrian style, full foxed, kangaroo calf tops, straight tips, medium heels, handwelted soles; as shoes are sold elsewhere, these would be good value at $5.00; our price $3.49.
2d Floor, 35th st.

Sale of Overcoats and Suits.

To-day we offer at our four stores a lot of single-breasted Sack Suits in neat fancy designs, and a lot of exceptional value in Winter Overcoats, all this season's make and style, at the uniform price of $10.00. Any one wishing a Suit or Overcoat of exceptional value should visit either of our four stores to-day. $10

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.
Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St; 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts; 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts; 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

An Employer's New Year Present to his Employees; A Gift to a Friend.
AN ORDER ON YOUNG
Young's Hats
No. 15 New York, 190
MESSRS. YOUNG BROS.,
Mr.
If you would receive a New Year's present of an order such as the above and could make your own selection, wouldn't you prefer it to receiving an article for which you had no use? Most every one would.

The Wanamaker Store

All Our MODEL DRESSES From Paris and Vienna At Half Price Today!

THESE are exquisite gowns that remain from the most distinguished collection of costumes that came to America this season. Each one is a masterpiece of design and construction—each will give distinction to its wearer, and add lustre and dignity to the occasion which it is worn to grace.

The orignal prices were lower than the same dresses would cost if bought of their famous makers in Paris or Vienna. This fact has had ample testimony from women accustomed to buying their dresses abroad. To buy such artistic and elegant dresses *at half their former prices*, is an opportunity that shrewd, well-dressed women will be prompt to profit by.

There are about fifty Model Dresses in today's offering, made by Doeuillet, Francis, Beer, Havet, Corne, Sara Mayer, Armand, Breton, Stamler et Jeanne, of Paris, and Drecoll and Zwieback, of Vienna; also a few dresses from Gerson, of Berlin.

Former Prices were $150 to $800

Today Exactly Half--$75 to $400

We also offer a distinguished group of Evening and Opera Wraps at half price. Prices were $58 to $350; today $29 to $175.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Imported SUITS

At Thirty-five Dollars— Worth $25 to $40 More!

HERE is another stirring post-holiday reduction that should enthuse women who like to possess fine clothes, and yet not be extravagant in buying them.

To secure handsome street suits at $35 that were fairly priced at $60 to $75, is an opportunity as tempting as it is rare.

The Suits are imported from best foreign makers; made of tweeds, tailoring mixtures, and combinations of broadcloth and camel's-hair; in box coat and blouse styles; all prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Choose for $35 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Winter Wraps

At All Sorts of New Prices

THERE'S one particular quality that all our remaining Winter Coats for women possess—every one of them bears a new price, that doesn't even hint at the original figure.

But apart from this, the coats are quite dissimilar. Some are of foreign, others of domestic origin; there are short jackets, hip and three-quarter length coats; materials are various rich cloths, velours and appliqued effects; and the prevailing color is black.

Full prices ruled on these splendid garments, all composing our regular stock, until just before Christmas—that is,

They Were $40 to $125

Today $25 to $75

And there's a particularly broad group of Imported Coats at $50 each, that were $60 to $85.

This is the opportunity of the Winter, for those women who care to save a lot of money by spending a little time in choosing a handsome coat.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of COTTONS Continues

THE display of new Cotton Dress Goods is a refreshing sight. After the weeks of Christmas hurly-burly it is like stepping into some Southern apple orchard in bloom to walk around the counters laden with the dainty new cotton stuffs.

But there is a bargain end to this offering that makes it doubly tempting to women who wish to be forehanded with Spring preparations.

Fine Batistes at 10c a Yard

A sheer, even cloth of excellent quality, printed in dainty Dresden designs, rings, figured stripes and polka-dots, in colors on white, and white polka-dots on colored grounds. Excellent 15c quality **at 10c a yard.**

12½c Printed Percales at 10c a Yard

These Percales are of the best standard cloth, in a variety of choicest shirt-waist patterns, in fancy stripes, classical stripes, polka-dots, and other designs, mostly on white grounds.

Perfect goods, in best 12½c grade, **at 10c a yard.**

Fourth avenue.

All Calendars---Half Price

HERE'S the news that so many hundreds of people wait for eagerly each year. Today we cut prices on all our Calendars for 1903 squarely in half!

Included are the remaining supplies of the beautiful Wanamaker series of Calendars, that were originally priced far below what they would cost under ordinary conditions.

No need to fail in your New Year's greeting to friends on the score of expense!

Book Store, Ninth street.

Annual White Shirt Sale

The Greatest Offering of the Year in Men's White Shirts, Collars, Night Shirts and Pajamas, Begins Today

THOUSANDS of New York men have learned to look for the biggest Shirt bargains of the year during Holiday week at WANAMAKER'S.

We started six months ahead to prepare for this occasion, and the offerings named below are the best ever made in the history of shirt selling. All splendidly made of good materials, correctly sized, well proportioned—yet these extraordinarily low prices:

Men's White Unlaundered Shirts at 28c—Six thousand Shirts for men, with pure linen bosoms; well-made; in good fitting shapes. Sizes 14 to 17 inclusive. Two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in.; open back only. Good, serviceable shirts for men who want white shirts for business wear.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts at 35c; 3 for $1—Made of excellent muslin; strong and carefully made; fit as well as shirts that you will pay three times this price for. All have pure linen bosoms, single or double plaits, all open back; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts at 45c—Reinforced front and back; continuous facings at all openings; collar-button shield and scarf loop, bosoms of pure linen, three-ply; bodies of excellent muslin; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 inches.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Night Shirts, 35c; 3 for $1—Large, roomy Night Shirts of good muslin; well made; either plain or trimmed down the front; all neatly finished. Remarkable value.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Night Shirts at 50c—Good heavy muslin Night Shirts, either plain white or fancy trimmed. All made specially for us. The best night shirts ever made to sell at this price.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c—Two thousand dozen Linen Collars, the most desirable shapes; two heights of lock front, and two heights of Piccadilly. Put up three in a box, and sold only by the box; 3 for 25c.
Main floor.

Men's Surplice Neck Night Shirts at 50c—The most comfortable of Night Shirts; made with a surplice neck, of good muslin. Many men use this style of night shirt all the year round. 50c each.
Main floor.

Men's White Madras Pajamas at $1—These White Madras Pajamas are a marvel at the price; some manufacturers ask at wholesale the price for which we offer them to you. Material soft and serviceable, made up in the best possible way; military collar; fly-front; silk loop and knot at collar. $1.
Main floor.

Plaited-bosom Dress Shirts, 70c—Men's Plaited-bosom Dress Shirts, with pure linen bosoms; handsomely laundered, for business or evening dress; open front and back; bodies of good muslin; two sleeve lengths, 31 and 33 in. Shirts you will find hard to match at $1.
Main floor.

Men's Laundered White Dress Shirts at 70c—Linen-bosom Dress Shirts, open back and front; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 inches; finely made, finished and laundered. 70c each.
Main floor.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

THE Basement Store exhibits today a change of front—a reversion from merchandise of primarily holiday significance to spendid goods of every-day need.

Of chief interest among the offerings is that part of the notable and important Sale of Men's Shirts, that is assigned to the Basement, and of which full particulars are given above.

Then there is much other news that is worthy of your attention:

How to Buy Shoes

Buy as good shoes as you need--pay as little for them as possible. But don't sacrifice quality for alleged economy.

Here are shoes that will suit the majority of people—sturdy and durable, good-looking, yet most modestly priced. Precisely the shoes for mid-winter wearing:

MEN'S SHOES at $1.90

Box calfskin, with welted soles of oak-tanned leather; single or double soles. *The best shoes we ever sold at this price, and well worth $3.*

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.50

Fine black kidskin boots, shapely and durable. The usual $2.50 grade; a size out here and there, but sizes for most feet.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.25

Worth $2 to $3, but only narrow widths to choose from. Women with narrow feet can buy two pairs of shoes for the usual price of one.

CHILDREN'S SHOES at $1

Kidskin spring-heel boots; sturdy, well-made and comely; sizes 8½ to 10½.

Also a small lot of broken sizes in children's shoes at 75c; worth a half more; as small as 7, as large as 1.

Table Linen Remnants

The Wanamaker Table Linens are notable for being regularly below the ruling market prices. Hence, when it comes to disposing of short ends of Table Linens at still further reductions, the economies become irresistible.

That's the case today—there's excellent picking among these low-priced Remnants, that many a housekeeper may profit by.

Then, too, there are odd half-dozens of Napkins and Towels, and short lengths of Toweling, at correspondingly trifling prices.

Corsets Economically Priced

With corsets of known make and excellent quality and models, so reasonably priced as these, any woman is justified in possessing a comfortable supply of them:

At $1, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets; low bust; short hips; straight-front; made of fine jean; gored hips and bust; ribbon-bound top; sizes 18 to 26 in.

At 75c, worth $1.25 to $2—Elite, C. B. and Lillian Corsets; white and gray; some straight-fronts; bias and gored cut; lace-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 26 in.

At 50c, worth 75c—Girdles with long dip hips and abdomen; bias cut, straight-fronts; for slender and medium figures; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 26 in.

Garters, to sew on or hook on; in blue, pink, white and black; 25c, 35c, and 38c.

Sale of Shirt-Waists

The remainder of our stock of Winter White Shirt-Waists is gathered here at extremely sharp price-reductions. Included are waists of madras, cheviot and pique; some in white; others with colored stripes; in a variety of attractive styles. Some of them show slight defects that a washing will repair. Formerly $2.75 to $6.50, they are today, **$1.50 to $3.50 each**

A Handkerchief Round-Up

Dozens of different sorts of Handkerchiefs that have suffered from holiday handling, bear new prices now. Then there are a few "Seconds"—so-called because of trifling defects.

Included are Lace-trimmed, Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, priced thus:

At 10c, from 20c and 25c.
At 8c, from 12½c.
At 5c, from 10c.

Among the 8c sorts are some men's and children's handkerchiefs.

Aprons Under-Price

Several groups of aprons pay the penalty for having lost their pristine freshness, by greatly reduced prices today. And yet a little soap and water will set them right again.

Aprons of Swiss Muslin, trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon

At 25c, from 35c and 50c.
At 50c, from 65c and 75c.

Lawn Aprons, for maids and nurses:

At 12½c, from 20c and 25c.

Then these late arrivals, perfectly new and fresh; with or without bretelles; plain or with embroidery:

At 18c, worth 25c and 35c.
At 38c, worth 50c and 65c.

Certain Leather Goods

Some attractive Finger-purses, in grain walrus, seal, hornback alligator and plain alligator, in various colors, are specially priced at 25c to $1.

Photograph Frames, of leatherette: imported; in new, effective designs, in cabinet size, are but 25c each.

Boys' Winter Caps, 25c

That means just half price for these excellent, warm cloth caps; for they are regular 50c values. Today 25c each.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Overcoats AND Ulsters

WHAT a glorious Christmas Day it was! What superb holiday weather! How the blood tingles at the touch of the crisp Winter air.

But a man wants a good, big, heavy overcoat—an ulster if he is going sleighing, or is outdoors much.

Now you can appreciate the splendid Wanamaker stock—ulsters for warmth and wear, at little cost.

Ulsters of dark blue chinchilla, that the fiercest wind can't get through, and which will wear several years, at $18.

Dark Oxford frieze Ulsters, warm and heavy, at $15.

Then in heavy Overcoats, in the sack style, are these of cheviot overcoatings, in Oxford mixture and black. Made with satin shoulders and sleeve-linings and black all-wool body-lining. A good $20 value, at $15 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING

Specially Priced

NOW you have time to think about your boy's clothes again—and the intimation of possible economy that's coupled with this news won't be unwelcome.

Winter Suits, stylishly and serviceably put together, at these marked savings:

At $3.50, Regularly $5 to $7—
Sailor Suits—a round-up of broken sizes in Winter weights of serges and cheviots. 3 to 12-year sizes.

At $3.75, Regularly $5 to $7—
Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits; in a variety of handsome fancy cheviots. 7 to 16-year sizes.

At 50c, worth 75c—
Warm Flannel Waists and Blouses; in 3 to 13-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Our Hat Store for Men

COMPARED with other hat-stores in New York, it's an infant, in age. But in achievements, it has already attained its majority. By virtue of the high standards of style and quality set by its merchandise, the convenient corner—770 Broadway, at Ninth street, has rapidly grown in acquaintance and favor among men that dress well.

No wonder, either, when you stop to think that the best hats in the country are sold here—the famous Stetson's. These are $3.50 and $5, for Derbies and Soft Hats, including the new "Portland" Derby.

Then, at $3, is the splendid line of "Imperial" Derby and Soft Hats. A new English block among the Imperial Derbies is the "Layton"—especially adapted for young men.

Opera and Silk Hats, in approved styles and of best make, are $6 and $7.50.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

SHOES That Men Like

WANAMAKER SHOES for men have won for themselves an enviable place in masculine esteem.

In the first place, as to externals, they appeal on the score of distinctively good style.

Next, as to wearing quality, they prove themselves trusty friends, that a man can feel at home with—or rather in. For they're comfortable and easy.

Lastly, they talk to his pocket-book in a way no other shoes do—along a money-saving line.

$5 Shoes you'd pay a dollar more for somewhere else. $3.90 Shoes that equal other $5 shoes; $3 Shoes that were made to beat, and *do* beat, all $3.50 shoes—those are some fairly cogent arguments that supply their own proofs. More about two of these lines:

Men's Winter-Weight Shoes at $3.90

Box calf, leather-lined. Box calf and kidskin, double soles. Tan Shrewsbury grain, leather-lined, water-proofed.

Dress shoes, too—patent calfskin, coltskin and Ideal kidskin.

Men's Wear-Well Shoes at $3

Better than any we can find at $3.50. Both upper and sole leather chosen with the idea of combining great strength with comfort and good looks. Shoes in styles and weights suited for all occasions—at $3.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

More Silk Waists

THE manufacturers of Silk Waists are seemingly inexhaustible in fertility of invention. Take their newest productions, that have just come in—these dainty Waists of Louisine, Taffeta and Peau de Cygne, with various stitchings, plaitings, lace trimmings, and the like—and see how attractively new and "different" they are.

Prices run from $5 to $28—here are two especially noteworthy groups:

At $6.50—Of Taffeta, in changeable colors; or Louisine in plain colors; front of fine plaits and faggoting, or stitched plaits and shoulder straps piped with contrasting colors and trimmed with lace medallions; plaited backs.

At $7.50—Of Peau de Cygne, in plain colors; stitched plaited front and back piped with colored taffeta silk; plaited puffed sleeves; band down front, trimmed with lace medallions.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Hurrying Out Handkerchiefs

THE flotsam and jetsam of the greatest holiday selling of handkerchiefs that this store has ever known receives scant tolerance now. Broken assortments, goods that are mussed or soiled, are grouped in comprehensive lots at prices that average half of former values. For instance:

Women's Embroidered Hemstitched or Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, that were 25c and 35c, now 12½c each.

Men's Linen Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs; about 40 dozens; some letters missing, that were 25c, now 12½c each.

Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with narrow hems; that were 25c, now 12½c each.

Men's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs; some letters missing; 35c and 50c qualities, now 25c each; 25c kinds now 12½c each.

Broadway.

Tempting Tags on Girls' Coats

ACTUAL savings on beginning-of-the-season prices of these pretty Coats for girls range from one-quarter to one-third. There's consequently a good deal of incentive to replace, right now, the coat which may have done good service hitherto.

Styles are extremely varied; sizes are broken, but see how the prices run:

At $7.50, Reduced from $10
Double-breasted Box Reefers of dark blue chinchilla; military buttons, lined with dark red flannel. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $10, Reduced from $15
Three-quarter length Reefers of best quality dark blue chinchilla; chevron on sleeve, velvet collar; lined with flannel; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Also this group of Skirts:

At $5, Reduced from $8 to $10
A little lot of Girls' Walking and Dress Skirts, in all desirable shades. All well made and variously trimmed. Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Knitted Petticoats

FOR women that indulge in any sort of out-door exercise in Winter, these warm Knitted Petticoats are invaluable. They are knee-length, in a variety of attractive styles—plain, plain body with contrasting border, or in fancy stripes. Some have scalloped edge. 85c to $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway. Fourth Avenue. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COAL OUTPUT REDUCED

Many Miners Refuse to Work During the Holidays.

Less Than 100,000 Tons Mined Yesterday Instead of the Normal Volume of 250,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 26.—Reports from various portions of the coal region are that not 40 per cent. of the miners worked to-day, and that the output of coal was reduced from the normal amount of 250,000 tons a day to less than 100,000. The operators have little hope of the supply reaching what it has been daily since the strike ended until after New Year's.

While the English-speaking miners are reporting for work after the Christmas celebration, the foreigners are continuing the jollification, and, as is their custom, will keep it up for several days. Operators say that many of them will celebrate the whole week.

Repeated blowing of the colliery whistles this morning failed to induce many except the number first reporting to go to work, and many mines, which had so few hands that it was useless to work, shut down and will make an attempt to resume to-morrow morning. Other mines continued with a small force, and in some where the men went into the mines the breaker did not work owing to the lack of the breaker boys.

With the heavy demand for coal and cold weather promised by the Weather Bureau it is feared there will in the next couple of weeks be much suffering owing to the decreased supply. The operators meanwhile will make every effort to induce the men to give over their celebrations.

NO FREE COAL FROM CITY.

Corporation Counsel Rives Says the Aldermanic Resolution Provides for Illegal Expenditure of $250,000.

Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday reported to Mayor Low that the city cannot legally expend $250,000 in the purchase of coal for free distribution to New York's poor, as provided in a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Constitution of the State of New York is first quoted by Mr. Rives in Article VIII. of Section 10, wherein is stated: "No * * * city * * * shall hereafter give any money or property * * * to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation. * * * This section shall not prevent such cities * * * from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law."

"The City of New York," says Mr. Rives, "cannot by any of its constituted authorities give any property for the aid or support of any individuals unless, in the first place, they are poor, and unless, in the second place, that form of relief is 'authorized by law'; and if it cannot make a gift it is evident that it cannot lawfully borrow money for the purpose of buying property to be given away."

The only form of outdoor relief provided for, according to the Corporation Counsel, are: "(A) The Commissioner has power to pay for the cost of removal or transportation of any person who is likely to be a charge upon the city. (B) The Commissioner is authorized and empowered to expend money when duly appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to poor adult blind persons." The Corporation Counsel concludes that the charter does not contain any provision or provisions authorizing the city to aid its poor by gifts of such property as coal."

In conclusion, Chapter 535 of the Laws of 1893 is quoted. That was "An act to provide for defraying the necessary expenses of the Board of Health of the City of New York for preserving the health of the city." It is remarked that this act "might, in certain extreme cases, possibly justify the issue of bonds to purchase coal, if that measure was in fact necessary for the protection of the public health." The opinion closes, saying, "but I think it would not justify the issue of bonds proposed to be made by the resolution quoted above."

CITY'S COAL SITUATION.

Officials of Three Railroads Tell President Swanstrom the Dealers Are the Best Distributors.

As a good deal of anthracite was on its way to tidewater the effect of the cessation of work by the miners on Christmas Day was only partially felt here yesterday. Owing, however, to the fact that a number of the collieries were not running yesterday, the miners taking another day to recuperate, the situation is expected to be worse to-day, especially if there is a drop in temperature.

Letters from the Presidents of three of the largest coal-carrying railroads—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, and Lehigh Valley Roads— in reply to requests for relief from the coal situation in Brooklyn were received yesterday by Borough President Swanstrom.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Road writes that his company cannot do more than it is now doing to supply coal to the poor of Brooklyn. President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Road says that his company is alreay supplying Brooklyn with more coal, approximately, than any other place of its size. President Underwood of the Erie Road writes that he has referred Mr. Swanstrom's appeal for coal to R. H. Williams of 1 Broadway, Manhattan, Chairman of a committee of sales agents appointed by the coal companies some time ago to devise proper methods of distribution. The three railroad heads agree that the best way to supply the poor with coal is through the dealers.

A representative of the Erie said yesterday:

"I can hardly see how the company can do more than it is doing. Its sales agents are well posted on the coal distribution question, and the best distributors are the dealers, who have all the machinery for the purpose. To designate other yards and put other people in charge of the distribution might mean the driving of some of the regular sales agents out of business. The large dealers supply small dealers in places distant from the yards, and these for years have done a business with the peddlers who sell coal in small quantities to people who are unable to buy coal by the ton. To start another system would not only tend to drive worthy people out of business, but would lead to confusion."

The independent operators raised their prices to dealers from $9 to $11 and $12 a ton. The general retail price charged by dealers was from $7.50 to $8. Owing to the fact that freight from New York to Boston is $2.50 a ton and from Glasgow and Wales to Boston $1.50 a ton, large quantities of coal have been again ordered from Glasgow, Scotland, and form Wales. Over 50,000 tons of Welsh coal is now on its way here.

Suit Against J. P. Morgan Dropped.

It was announced yesterday by the lawyer for H. Nevelson that Mr. Nevelson's suit against J. Pierpont Morgan for alleged failure to heat the apartment house 961 Park Avenue, where Mr. Nevelson has a drug store, has been settled out of court. The settlement was arrived at, the lawyer says, after a conference which he held with Mr. Nevelson and Maclay & Davies, the agents for Mr. Morgan. There was no payment of money, the lawyer said, but Mr. Morgan's agents promised that there would be an ample supply of coal in the apartment house, and that certain repairs would be made at once.

Found Murdered in Her Home.

TUCKERTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—Mary A. Darby, aged fifty-eight years, was found dead to-day in her home near here. A physician who was summoned expressed the opinion that the woman had been choked to death. She lived alone, and no motive for the crime is known. George Rider and Albert Styles, both of this place, were arrested to-night on suspicion of knowing something about the death of the woman.

MYSTERY IN ELIZABETH.

Body of a Man Found in the River—Coat with Knife Slits Found Near a Bridge.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 26.—The police heard to-day that a man had jumped from the South Street Bridge into the Elizabeth River, and that not far from the bridge a double-breasted black sack coat had been found. The coat had cuts that might have been made by a knife and spots that appeared to be blood stains on one arm and the front. Letters in the pockets had been written in Italian to an Italian in New York.

At low tide this evening the body of John McTammany was receovered from the river near the South Street bridge. McTammany was twenty-four years of age, and he had boarded with one Hoy at 411 Elizabeth Avenue. He was employed as a fireman in a factory at Tremley, N. J. The police ascertained that McTammany and Hoy were in a saloon at Fourth Street and Elizabeth Avenue up to midnight last night.

It is believed that McTammany was in a fight with a gang of Italians, and that when he fled from them he was forced to leap into the river. The slits in the coat indicated that some one was cut seriously in the fight. Some think that another body may be found in the river.

TINY GIRL A "STOWAWAY."

Cesarina Guilia Was Petted by All Aboard the Citta di Milano.

Although Cesarina Guilia, who arrived here yesterday from Naples on the Citta di Milano, was classed as a stowaway, no one aboard was more popular among the passengers or better treated by the officers. That perhaps is explained by the fact that the stowaway was a girl and that she was only three years old.

Her mother, Mrs. Citera Guilia, arrived in this country several months ago. It was arranged that the baby should come over later with some of the mother's friends, and arrangements were made with the steamship company for the baby's transportation. In the general excitement attending the departure of Mrs. Guilia's friends from Naples, however, Cesarina was left behind, although she had been taken down to the pier. Other friends arranged with the line that the little girl should sail on the next steamship for New York, which happened to be the Citta di Milano. When that vessel sailed she was placed in the care of the stewardess, and as her name had been entered on the passenger list of the other vessel and her fare paid, the officers put her down as a stowaway in order to account for all the passengers. She was taken to Ellis Island, where she was almost smothered in the glad welcome given to her by her mother and grandmother.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Lieut. Col. George P. Borden to the Second Infantry, to date from Nov. 28, vice Wittich, retired; Major Wallis O. Clark to the Fifth Infantry, to date from Nov. 28, vice Borden, promoted.

Transfers—Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan from the Fifth to the Second Infantry, Lieut. Col. George P. Borden from the Second to the Fifth Infantry.

The following-named officers will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General for assignment to duty. Major Thomas R. Adams, Artillery Corps, (Inspector General;) Major Herbert E. Tutherly, United States Cavalry, (Inspector General.)

Capt. William S. Perce, Ordnance Department, will make twelve visits to Derby and twelve to Bridgeport, Conn., during each of the months of January, February, and March, on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of construction.

The following-named Captains of Volunteers will proceed to their himes to await their honorable discharge Feb. 1: Robert E. Caldwell, Joseph L. Sanford, and Perceval S. Rossiter, all Assistant Surgeons.

Navy.

Commander Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder is commissioned from Dec. 23.

Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper is detached from duty as Superintendent of the second naval defense district and ordered to duty as senior squadron commander of the Asiatic Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Arrivals—Kentucky at Alongapo, Supply at Singapore, Isla de Luzon at Gibraltar, Buffalo at Kingston, Yankton at Santa Cruz del Sur.

Sailings—Potomac from Key West for Culebra, Hist and Leyden from San Juan for St. Thomas, Bancroft from Colon for Kingston, Rainbow from Cavite for Hongkong, Hannibal from Lynn Haven Bay for Culebra.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Whitman Pearson, London; Gen. F. Z. Mena, Mexico; W. H. McDoel, Chicago; Judge C. H. Beasley, Trenton; Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Newark.

HOLLAND—Ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout; W. L. de Caserta, London.

GRAND—Capt. W. V. Judson, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Paulet, London.

PLAZA—A. W. Hyde, Hyde Manor, Vt.; M. A. Twyford, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—George M. Reid, Richmond; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; Willoughby Guy Walling, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. P. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, West Va.; I. Isenberg, white goods, laces, notions, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Himmerling & Co., Worcester, Mass.; B. Himmerling, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—John Fisher's hotel, at Holland, was burned to the ground early to-day. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—A whole block of houses was burned at Wise Courthouse on Christmas Day, including the Richmond Hotel, and all of the county buildings. Loss $30,000; insurance, about $25,000.

PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 26.—Fire early to-day damaged the property of the Vaughn Machine Company, causing a loss of about $100,000. It is believed that a poorly insulated electric wire caused the fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The Maxon Block, on Wall Street, opposite the Union Station, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The principal occupant was James Devine, who conducted a hotel. The total loss is fixed at about $100,000, insurance about $75,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

6:30 A. M.—511 and 513 West Fifty-first Street; Benjamin Schnider, laundry; damage, $15,000.

10 A. M.—174 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; agent, C. J. Nixon of 1,766 First Avenue; owner not given; damage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—124 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; McVickar Realty Trust Company, 980 Columbus Avenue; damage, $5.

2:15 P. M.—254 West One Hundredth Street; Mrs. W. Mitchell; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—422 East Twentieth Street; Ellen Butler; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—610 East Thirteenth Street; unknown; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—Ninety-first Street and East River; American Ice Company; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—333 West Sixteenth Street; Gardner Irving; damage, $700.

9:20 P. M.—606 West Forty-fifth Street; Patrick McGuire; damage, $10.

THE WEATHER.

The temperatures have continued to fall in the South, the line of freezing temperature extending to the Georgia and almost to the Middle Gulf Coast. They continue low to the northward and westward, and are 4 to 29 degrees below the seasonal average, although they have risen considerably in the north slope. Snow has continued from the lake region and Ohio Valley eastward, except in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and there were also snow flurries along the Appalachians.

In New England and portions of New York the snowfall is quite heavy. West of the Rocky Mountains pressure is low, and rains have been quite general, except over the southern districts, followed by clearing weather on the California Coast. Temperatures are lower except in the east portion of the plateau region.

Low temperatures will continue to-day east of the Mississippi River. It will be colder in New England and Northern New York, and the line of freezing temperatures will extend into Northern Florida. It will continue cold Sunday in the lower lake region and Atlantic States, and will be warmer in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States. It will be warmer Saturday in the slope region and extreme Northwest, and warmer Sunday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the middle slope. It will be colder Sunday in Utah and Arizona.

There will be snow to-day along the lower lakes and in Northern New England, rain or snow in Montana, Utah, and the Central Rocky Mountains, and snow Sunday over the northern tier of States from Montana eastward to Upper Michigan.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh northwest to north, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh north, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh north to northeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh northeast, shifting to east and southeast and becoming brisk to high Sunday.

Steamships departing for European ports to-day will have fresh northwest to north winds and clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington coast. Warnings of frost and freezing temperature have been issued for the Gulf Coast and Northern Florida.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair in south, snow in north portions to-day, colder; Sunday fair, colder in Eastern Maine, fresh northwest to north winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair, continued cold to-day and probably Sunday, light to fresh north winds.

Eastern New York, fair to-day, colder in north and central portions; Sunday fair; light to fresh north winds.

North Carolina, fair, continued cold to-day and Sunday; light to fresh north winds.

South Carolina, fair, continued cold to-day and Sunday, with freezing temperature at night; light to fresh north winds.

North Dakota, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; probably snow at night or Sunday.

South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; Sunday fair.

West Virginia, fair, continued cold to-day; Sunday fair, warmer.

Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day; fair Sunday, continued cold; fresh north winds.

Minnesota, fair, not so cold to-day; Sunday fair in south; probably snow in north portion; warmer in east portion; winds becoming southeast and increasing.

Western New York, fair, in southeast, snow in north and west portions to-day; Sunday fair, continued cold; fresh north winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, wind north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	35	23	28
6 A. M.	35	21	27
9 A. M.	36	24	28
12 M.	40	27	33
4 P. M.	41	26	32
6 P. M.	39	28	30
9 P. M.	37	25	28
12 P. M.	37	24	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1901	37½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The thermometer registered 20 degrees at 8 A. M. and 26 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the minimum temperature being 19 degrees at 7 A. M. and the maximum 29 degrees at 2 P. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	24	28	N	Cloudy
Atlantic City	20	26	NW	Clear
Boston	32	32	W	Pt. cloudy
Buffalo	18	24	NW	Snow
Cape May	24	28	NW	Clear
Eastport	36	38	SW	Sleet &r'n
Norfolk	28	32	W	Cloudy
Oswego	24	24	N	Snow
Philadelphia	22	30	NW	Clear
Pittsburg	16	18	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	28	32	SE	Cloudy
Scranton	24	26	W	Pt. cloudy
Washington, D. C.	24	26	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	14	16	N	Clear
Chicago	12	16	NW	Clear
Cincinnati	16	20	W	Cloudy
Cleveland	22	24	W	Snow
Detroit	12	20	NW	Clear
Duluth	Zero	4	NW	Cloudy
Grand Haven	18	18	N	Cloudy
Green Bay	14	16	NW	Cloudy
Huron	Zero	Zero	SE	Clear
Marquette	14	16	N	Snow
Milwaukee	14	16	NW	Cloudy
Toledo	14	18	NW	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	18	22	NW	Clear
Charlotte	24	32	N	Clear
Corpus Christi	54	56	N	Cloudy
Galveston	50	54	NE	Clear
Hatteras	32	38	NW	Clear
Jacksonville	36	46	N	Clear
Key West	62	64	N	Clear
Mobile	34	42	N	Clear
Montgomery	30	34	N	Clear
New Orleans	44	48	N	Clear
Savannah	32	32	NW	Clear
Tampa	46	54	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	30	34	NW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	2	8	SE	Clear
Davenport	6	10	W	Clear
Dodge City	18	20	SE	Clear
Kansas City	14	14	NE	Clear
North Platte	14	18	SE	Snow
Omaha	6	8	SE	Clear
St. Louis	14	16	NW	Clear
St. Paul	*4	4	N	Cloudy
Calgary, N. W. T.	32	42	Calm	Clear
Denver	36	56	NE	Cloudy
Helena	48	50	SW	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	54	54	SE	Cloudy

*Below zero.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:38	Moon rises	5:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:50	Gov. Isl'd	6:20	H. Gate	8:16
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	6:20	Gov. Isl'd	6:48	H. Gate	8:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston via Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg		4:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galvesston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		4:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Morro Castle, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Philadelphia, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sailor Prince, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Halifax and Newfoundland		1:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan via Progreso	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Toronto, Hull		

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at ‖1:30 P. M. and ‖11:30 P. M. Sundays at ‖1:00 P. M. and ‖11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at ‖11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at ‖11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‖Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. ‡29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. ‡18 and up to Jan. ‡3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. ‡27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Japan dated Yokohama, Dec. 7, reached San Francisco per steamer City of Peking, and were dispatched east Dec. 22 at 6 P. M. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY,) DEC. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 13.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
Capri, Barbados, Dec. 19.
Etona, Shields, Dec. 8.
Frankfort, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 20.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Dec. 10.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Dec. 26.
Rosmeath, Port Spain, Dec. 17.
Xenia, Stettin, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, DEC. 28.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
Eastry, Huelva, Dec. 13.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 23.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Dec. 27.
Manhanset, Moville, Dec. 14.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 18.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Dec. 22.
Victorian, Liverpool, Dec. 17.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 20.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 19.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

Finance, Colon, Dec. 23.
Liguria, Naples, Dec. 17.
Zeeland, Antwarp, Dec. 20.
Zulia, Curacao, Dec. 22.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

Neckar, Bremen, Dec. 20.
Queens, Galveston, Dec. 24.
Patria, Oporto, Dec. 16.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Dec.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Arrived.

SS Skipsea, (Br.,) Blengarn, Alexandria, &c., Nov. 19, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougall & Co.; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Lothian, (Br., new, 3,223 tons,) Williamson, Yokohama, &c., Sept. 24, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Johnstone, Cienfuegos, &c., Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:36 P. M.

SS Adra, (Br.,) Muir, Huelva, Dec. 7, with iron pyrites to the Graselle Chemical Company; vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, Dec. 17, and Queenstown, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:16 P. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Hunter, Trinidad, Dec. 17, and Grenada, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Spero, (Nor.,) Lunn, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Dec 17, with fruit to W. L. Rathbun. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) De Barbieri, Genoa, Dec. 8, and Naples, 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston, Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, Galveston, Dec. 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Apache, Bearse, Jacksonville, Dec. 23, and Charleston, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Schaeffer, Rotterdam, Dec. 6, and Shields, 10th, in ballast to Philip Brugrecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) Wilcox, Campeche, &c., Dec. 12, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Rustington, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cardenas, &c., Dec. 16, with sugar to order; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west-northwest, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS El Mar, for Galveston.
SS Hilgien, (Br.,) for Liverpool via Savannah.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:12 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 23.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, from Santos for New York, sld. from Bahia Dec. 23.

SS Essex, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Clydebank Dec. 24.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Venice &c., for Boston and New York, passed Gibralta yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, fror New York, arr. at Rotterdam Dec. 24.

SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Capt. Grau, for Ne York, sld. from Genoa Dec. 21.

SS Rapallo, (Ger.,) Capt. Layene, from Yoko hama, &c., for Boston and New York, sld. from Algiers Dec. 21.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, for Boston or New York, sld. from Newport Dec. 24.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from Girgenti, &c., for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Wawn, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at St. Michael's to-day, for coal.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Avenue. 19th to 20th Street.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

A Most Extraordinary Pre-Inventory Sale

is now in progress at this store. It began yesterday and will continue up to the last business hour of the old year. An inspection of the offerings, which comprehend Wearables, Household and Art Goods, will readily verify the statement that they are unquestionably the greatest, from a truc bargain standpoint, that have been offered this year. Thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of goods must be disposed of before we take stock census. The clearance command is imperative—one which utterly disregards cost or value of merchandise. Accordingly, this pre-inventory sale should appeal to and interest everybody, for every form of good merchandise is represented. PRICES IN MANY INSTANCES ARE LESS THAN ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Fur Sets and Scarfs.

Third Floor.

At the Following Greatly Reduced Prices:—

Silver Fox Set, value $1,050, for	$700.00
Natural Blue Fox Sets, value $300, for	$200.00
Broadtail Sets, value $275, for	$185.00
Pointed Fox Sets, value $175, for	$165.00
Russian Sable Scarfs, value $230, for	$155.00
Ermine Sets, value $225, for	$150.00
Russian Sable Scarfs, value $175, for	$115.00

Other Furs. Third Floor.

Gray Squirrel Neck Scarfs, a flat model, value $27.50, for $19.75
Chinchilla Cluster Scarfs, value $22.50, for $15.00
Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, value $19.75, for $12.50
Chinchilla Muffs, value $25 and $35, for $20.00
Isabella Dyed Fox Muffs, value $10.50, for $6.75

Women's Capes and Coats.

Third Floor.

Imported Opera Capes, trimmed with Mouffl n Fur, values $19.75 and $12.75, for $7.50
Women's three-quarter length Kersey Coats, values $23.50 and $29.75, for $15.00

Women's Waists.

Second Floor.

Clearing Sale of French Flannel Waists, strictly tailor-made, some trimmed with braid, some embroidered down front and some tailor stitched; formerly sold as high a $7.75, for $4.95

Black and Navy Waists of imported Brilliantine, metallic dot, yoke effect, piped with white $2.95

Velveteen Waists, solid colors, long shoulder effect, full blouse front, trimmed with black taffeta and smoked pearl buttons $4.95

Satin Foulard Waists, black with white ground, also white with black ground; perfect fitting, tailor-made, fancy trimmed stock; a serviceable and very dressy waist $4.75

Wool Waistings.

First Floor.

Waist Patterns of vari us kinds left over from the Holiday business, formerly sold for $1.50 to $3.00 each, to close at $1.00

Flannel Waist Patterns, with embroidered fronts, in the newest colorings; formerly sold for $3.50 to $5.00 each, to close at $2.00

Best Quality Percales.

They have been left over from our Holiday trade and are put up in dress lengths of 10 to 12 yards; regular price 12½c. yard, to be closed out at 7½

Clearance of Couches.

Fifth Floor.

Oak and Mahogany finished frames, highly polished, our guaranteed upholstering, covered in high grade Velour, Verona and Silk Tapestry; a few quotations to give you an idea of the values:—

Regular price $15.00; reduced to $11.75.
Regular price $24.50; reduced to $13.00.
Regular price $25.00; reduced to $19.50.
Regular price $28.00; reduced to $21.75.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches; morning, "Christmas Sermon"; evening, "Elijah and the Sareptan Drama," in series. Appropriate Christmas music.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Unchanging Christ." 7:45 P. M., "Ready for the End." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible class 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. M'ng topic: "Receiving and Rejecting." Evg. topic: "Enemies of the Family Traitors to the Nation." WATCH MEETING WEDNESDAY Evg., 9 o'ck. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Rev. Doctor HAVEN, Rev. Doctor LORIMER, } WILL SPEAK. ALPHA MALE QUARTETTE will sing.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. EDWARD JUDSON, Pastor.—The Rev. Dr. P. S. HENSON, pastor of Hanson Place Church, 10:45. Dr. Judson, 7:30. Mariner's Temple, Chatham Square—Mr. Daniels, morning; Mr. MacMurray, evening.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, Pastor, 11 A. M.—"Opposite Attitudes Toward Time." 7:45 P. M.—"Life in the Scales."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Public worship. Preaching by the pastor. 8 P. M.—Special musical service with harp and violin. 5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—School for Bible study, 9:45 A. M. Service, with sermon, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—11 A. M., the pastor will preach; music, A. M., Voluntary, "Invocation, Gui-mant; duet, "O Salutaris"; quartet, "Te Deum," in D, (Buck;) quartet in G, Postlude, "March Triumphale."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 60th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Children's Christmas service at 4:30.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and 10th Street. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M., from "THE MESSIAH".....HAENDEL Evening service, 8 P. M., address by rector, "The Ledger of Life."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer; Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30 A. M.—Children's Service. 11 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Noon—Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Service and Sermon. 8 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. "THE WISE MEN AND THE SHEPHERDS."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist (Mozart in B flat) and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion .....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock Children's Christmas Service..... 3 P. M. Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton..... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 27E RUE EST.—Services religeux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

REMEMBER To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember it in your church offering.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT Square, 16th St., East of 3d Av., Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.—Musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render the Christmas Oratorio "Noel," by C. Saint-Saens.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon by rector. Repetition of Christmas music, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 4:30.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture; subject—"The Aryan and the Semite." Seats free. All invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman, on "Christmas and Chanucah—A Parallel." All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M, preaching by the pastor; 4 P. M., "Christmas Oratorio."

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "Ten Resolutions for the New Year, Which, if Universally Adopted, Would Make New York City the Happiest City in the World."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—DR. McPherson, 11, 8. Christmas music repeated. Church decorations superb. All welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "Robbing God." Afternoon subject: "The Shortness of Time." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Watch Night Service will be held in this church next Wednesday evening, beginning at 9:30 o'clock. Address by Bishop Andrews at 11 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METH. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning topic: "THE UNFORGETTING GOD." (By request.) Evening subject: "WHAT HAVE YOU DONE IN 1902?" Watch-night service at 10 P. M. Wednesday.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOP'L CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"OUR ANCESTRAL HOME." 8 P. M.—"TAKING TIME." SPECIAL MUSIC. Watch-night service, Wednesday, 10 to 12, midnight.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. 10:45—Preaching by Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D. 7:45—By the pastor. Monday—Messiah rehearsal. Tuesday and Friday—The Messiah. Wednesday—Watch Night. Thursday—New Year's Reception. Friday—Question box. TO-NIGHT—SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVAL.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Av. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 10:30, "Christ: What We See in the Advent." 7:45, Christmas Cantata, "The Nativity," Stone. Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director of Chorus. Frank Miller, Organist.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject, "A Second Chance"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. On Dec. 28th, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "Preparation for the Service of Life." Afternoon topic: "Knowing the Season." The Home Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8:15.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

Religious Notices.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS: WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, DEC. 28TH, DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M. CHRISTMAS SERVICE WILL BE HELD AT 4 O'CLOCK. MUSIC OF A SPECIAL NATURE, BASED ON THE CHRISTMAS ORATORIO BY CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS, CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS, WILL BE GIVEN IN ITS ENTIRETY BY THE FULL CHOIR OF THIRTY-THREE VOICES, SOLOISTS, AND HARPIST. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. SERVICE PREPARATORY TO COMMUNION IN THE CHURCH FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 2, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. CLOSING SERMONS OF HIS PASTORATE.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Lord's Pay-Roll." 4:30 P. M., Choral Service.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Old Year Thoughts." Evening subject, "The First Pilgrim Father." Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by pastor, Rev. R. H. Bates. Evening, 7:45, by Dr. Halsey.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30. First service in new church will be held January 4th.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Vesper service at 4:30 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REMEMBER To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember it in your church offering.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. EDWARD G. W. MEURY, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Passing of the Year." Evening—"When Christ Was Born."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Closing of Opportunity." Evening—"What Does Your Life Amount to—An Old Year Question."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Angels on the Road." Evening—"The New Start."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Dr. Kittredge will preach at 11 A. M. on "A Review of the Closing Year." In the evening at 7:30 will be the Christmas exercises of the Sunday Schools connected with the church, with singing by the children. Watch meeting on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock. The usual prayer meeting at 8 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach a New Year's sermon. All cordially invited. Services at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach second in series on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "The Problem of Sin and Evil." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. FRANK O. HALL, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "Cheerful Yesterdays and Confident To-morrows," a sermon for the old and new year. Evening: "What is Worth While?"

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor, pastor; address by Gregory Salas, a converted Spaniard.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Christmas service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Administration of the Holy Supper.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FRED S. GOODMAN will address the Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St., Sunday, Dec. 28. Miss Ida B. Thompson, soprano, will sing.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av.—Sunday, 11:15, "Marriage, in Ideal Civilization." Prologue, "New Year Resolutions."

REMEMBER To-morrow is "Hospital Sunday." Remember it in your church offering.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St., Sunday at 11 A. M., "Thoughts for the New Year."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Dec. 28, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Mr. Percival Chubb; subject, "Children of the Rich." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St. Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

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THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Our Lives on Earth," by B. B. Gattell.

THE WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING hold, New Year's Day, 10:30, special consecration meeting, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. All women invited.

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THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 26.—Prof. J. Preston-Searle of the Theological Seminary here, in an article in this week's Christian Intelligencer, directs attention to the rapid decline of the number of students preparing for the ministry. He says:

"The theological Faculties of this country not only but of the Protestant world, are confronting a condition which to them seems menacing to the Church. This fact is the rapid decline in the number of students preparing for the ministry. This decline since 1897 is not under 30 per cent. of those then enrolled. It affects seminaries of all types and conditions, with but few exceptions.

"In our own Church 7 men from our 60,000 families entered in September last as juniors in our seminaries, instead of the 20 or more who usually come, or the 25 or more who are needed to take the places of ministers who die, and to fill the pulpits of newly organized churches and to man our growing missions. There is prospect among us of but slight change in the situation until 1906, when the indications are that the tide may turn."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 4, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul and Silas at Philippi, Acts, xvi., 22-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved. Acts, xvi., 31.

With this lesson we turn from considering God's promises to begin again the consideration of the strong foundation on which they all rest. That foundation is the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ as our substitute and Redeemer. "For all the promises of God in Him are—Yea; and in Him—Amen; unto the glory of God by us," (II. Cor., i., 20.) In fact the inspired Apostle says distinctly, "that Jesus Christ was a minister of the circumcision for the truth of God, to confirm the promises made unto the fathers," (Rom. xv., 8.)

When we closed our study in "The Acts," six months ago, we saw that this finished work of Jesus Christ was the one great truth presented by the early disciples. They allowed nothing to divert attention from it, nothing to stand by its side as its equal, nothing to take its place as a sufficient substitute, and nothing to be added to it to increase its sufficiency. Hence the question presented to us in this lesson, "What must I do to be saved?" is simply only another form of asking: What must I do to have a share in this finished work, and thus be a partaker of God's "exceeding great and precious promises"? (II. Pet., i., 4.)

We resume our study of "The Acts" at the time when Paul was on his second missionary journey. He was accompanied by Silas. By the directing hand of God they had been led out of Asia into Europe. The first European province to receive the Gospel from their hands was Macedonia, and the first city was Philippi, "the chief city of that part of Macedonia and a colony," (v. 12.)

They "were in that city abiding certain days" (v. 12.) without finding any place or opportunity to speak to the people, for it did not contain enough Jews to maintain a synagogue. But "on the Sabbath Day"—Luke says—"we went forth without the gate by a river side, where we supposed there was a place of prayer." (v. 13, R. V.) To their great joy they found there a little company of women gathered together who "worshipped God." (v. 14.) Probably they were mostly Jewish proselytes, and the Lord so opened the heart of at least one of them "that she attended unto the things which were spoken by Paul." Her name was Lydia. She was "a seller of purple,"—or of purple goods and dyes, for which her native province, Thyatira, had had a long and deserved reputation. When her heart was opened "she was baptized," (v. 15,) and at once she gratefully constrained Paul and his companions to make her house their home.

PAUL'S MINISTRATIONS.

So for "many days" (v. 18) they went to and fro between her house and the place of prayer. They must have been very bright and pleasant days, for the work of the Gospel evidently prospered in their hands, and the hearts of many besides Lydia were opened to receive it. The memory of them was always an occasion of thanksgiving. (Phil., i., 3-5.) But this bright sky was after a while overcast with ominous clouds because of Paul's ministrations to an afflicted slave girl who "brought her masters much gain by soothsaying." She was said to be "possessed with a spirit of divination," or "of a python," (v. 16, R. V. margin,)—that is, the spirit of a pythoness, "the priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece." (Webster.) Prof. Ramsay says that she was a "ventriloquist." The sequel in the Scriptures, however, shows that she was afflicted by the actual indwelling of an evil spirit—as was the case with many to whom our Lord Himself had ministered—and that the credulity of the people was great enough to enable her masters to make profitable merchandise of her affliction.

It was not long before the movements of Paul and his companions arrested her attention, and with the instinct of such persons, she was quick to discern their character, and to proclaim it. For "many days" she followed them crying out: "These men are the servants of the Most High God, which show unto us the way of salvation," (v. 17.) It was such an involuntary homage of the evil spirit within her to Christ's messengers as was sometimes given in His ministry to Christ Himself, (Matt., viii., 29; Mark, i., 24.)

"Paul being grieved" over her pitiable condition, and, like his Master, unwilling that the truth which he proclaimed should rest upon any such testimony, turned to her in compassion, "and said to the spirit, I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour, (v. 18.)

Instead of rejoicing, however, at the recovery of a human being from a terrible affliction, her covetous masters were only filled with anger against Paul. So they seized him and Silas, his only companion at that time, and "brought them to the Magistrates," (v. 20.) This calls our attention to the fact that, although many of the cities visited by Paul and his fellow-laborers were "colonies," yet none was so spoken of besides Philippi. This is a very important consideration, because it explains a great deal that was done there, but not done elsewhere.

For a Roman Colony," say Conybeare and Howson, "was very different from anything which was usually intend by the term. It was no mere mercantile factory such as those which the Phoenicians established in Spain, or such as modern nations have founded in the Hudson Bay territory or on the coast of India. It did not even go forth as a young Greek republic left its parent state, carrying with it, indeed, the respect of a daughter for a mother, but entering upon a new and independent existence. The Roman colonies were primarily intended as safeguards of the frontiers and as checks upon insurgent provincials. Like the military roads, they were part of the great system of fortifications by which the empire was made safe. The colonists went out with all the pride of Roman citizens to represent and reproduce the city in the midst of an alien population. Every traveler who passed through a colony saw there the insignia of Rome. He heard the Latin language, and was amenable in the strictest sense to the Roman law. The affairs of the colonists were regulated by their own Magistrates. These officers were named Duumviri, and they took pride in calling themselves by the Roman title of Praetors."

Thus Philippi was a miniature Rome in all that pertained to its civil government and its social life. The "Praetors," sitting in "the market place," (v. 19,) as at Rome, were attended by "Lictors", bearing the Roman "fasces," as the insignia of their authority. This consisted of a bundle of rods inclosing in the centre an axe, the head of which generally protruded from one end of the bundle, and all were bound together by cords or straps. The cords represented the power to bind, the rods to scourge, and the axe to execute. On account of an uproar in Rome some time before (see xviii., 2,) every miniature Rome was then bitter against the Jews.

PAUL AND SILAS ACCUSED.

So, when Paul and Silas stood before "the Magistrates," the charge—"These men; being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city, and teach customs which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans"—was very effective. It at once appealed to the popular prejudices, and all was excitement. The Praetors themselves could not, or would not, resist it. Without even the pretense of an inquiry into the case, they ordered the Lictors to remove the upper garments of Paul and Silas, to bind them with their cords, and to "beat" them with their rods. The order was quickly and willingly obeyed, for what rights had a Jew which a Roman was bound to respect? Then they were delivered to the jailer, who "thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks," (v. 24,) not only "to keep them safely," but to add to their degradation and suffering. He also thereby showed his sympathy with the multitude. The place where they were confined was probably very much like the Mamertine prison in Rome. If so, "the inner prison" was not a cell further back, but a dungeon deeper down, reached by ropes or ladders passing through those above.

Confined in this damp, dark, and illventilated dungeon, with their backs bruised and bleeding from their scourging, with their limbs fast bound in the stocks, with death staring them in the face on the morrow, "Paul and Silas prayed and sang praises unto God," and that so heartily and earnestly that "the prisoners heard them," (v. 25.) It was something that that prison had never heard before. It was something that ordinary men could not understand then, and cannot understand now.

On earth their prayers and praises were heard "at midnight" by their fellow-prisoners with great amazement. In heaven they were heard by "the Lord of Hosts." "Then the earth shook and trembled; the foundations also of the hills moved, and were shaken, because He was wroth," (Psalms, xviii., 7,) and "suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken." (Verse 26.) The prison doors "were opened," the chains fell off from every captive, the stocks loosed their hold, and every man was free to walk forth. But not one moved. By the Roman law the jailer was liable to bear the punishment due to any prisoner who might escape his care. When he awakened, therefore, "seeing the prison doors open," and "supposing that the prisoners had been fled," he was prompt to resort to suicide as the only refuge known to him for escape from shame and condemnation. The voice of Paul, however, stayed his hand and reached his heart.

Calling for a light, he sprang hastily into the dungeon, and, "trembling" from head to foot, he "fell down before Paul and Silas." (Verse 29.)

"What must I do to be saved?" was his one earnest, anxious question.

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ," was the simple but comprehensive reply.

Thus instructed, he believed. At once Paul and Silas were removed from the dungeon. Their wounds were dressed, they were refreshed with food, and were not only permitted to preach the Gospel to all of the jailer's household, but to baptize them into membership in the Church in Philippi.

The next morning the Lictors appeared with directions from the Praetors, saying, "Let those men go." (Verse 35.) It was a message of gladness to both the jailer and his prisoners, but for different reasons. He supposed that they were simply persecuted Jews, and now he could give them an honorable release. But to Paul it was an opportunity full of great possibilities. For he was not only a Jew, but he was a freeborn Roman citizen, and to beat a Roman he knew was an unlawful act in any city. Yet here, in a "colony," he and Silas had been beaten "openly and uncondemned." So he demanded that the "Magistrates" should make amends for their offense as publicly as they had committed it. It was a manly and noble stand to take. It called the attention of the whole city to their work, and it secured both respect and protection for their little band of disciples. And God Himself was glorified in the eyes of men.

PAUL'S ANSWER.

Now the question of this Jailer—"What must I do to be saved?"—was evidently not prompted by mere fright at the earthquake. Neither was it prompted by fear of punishment because of neglected duty. Neither was it because of fear of death, from any cause, for he would willingly have taken his own life. But what was the meaning of the prayers and praises of his prisoners to an invisible Being? What did the Pythoness mean when she declared—"These men are the servants of the Most High God?" Whence came the earthquake? How did it happen that the prisoners were all "loosed" and yet all there? Surely these men were more than Jews, and he must himself be standing in the presence of the Omnipotent One, who could control both the forces of nature and the minds of men. It must be that he stood face to face with "The Unknown God"; and standing there he was a convicted, helpless, guilty sinner. Hence the earnestness of his question.

But the Pythoness had also said of these men, they "show us the way of salvation." Surely they could tell him what he must do to be reconciled to this Almighty God. So trembling with the consciousness of sin, he fell at their feet asking how to be saved. This is always the great question—the one burning question—which every soul asks when it feels itself guilty in the presence of God.

And Paul answered it in the simplest and most direct way. He told him to "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." He saw that he was already convinced of sin, and longed to be delivered from its power. So he did not say, "repent," and "believe," but only "believe:" This answer, however, must have been the summing up of much other instruction. What were the essential features of that instruction? There are many answers given to this question.

A few days ago I cut the following from one of our religious papers. It bore the name of one of the most distinguished writers of the present day. It said: "To believe, is to trust in Christ's words as the great Teacher, and to give one's heart to Him as the great Exemplar by that sincerest proof of loving adoration—the imitating Him in spirit and in truth." The author's name is not essential. It might be given as "Legion"—so common is the teaching.

But it is not the only teaching on the subject. Other teachers, equally distinguished, says that Christ came especially to make known the love of God for man, and that to believe is to heartily accept this gracious revelation. Others again emphasize as the great feature of Christ's work His wonderful self-sacrifice, and that to believe is to be filled with the same spirit for the welfare of others. Thank God all of this—and much more like it—is perfectly true. But it is as the result of Christ's work, and not in any case as its essential feature.

To have told this trembling Jailer, in this moment of his great anxiety that there were the truths he needed to believe in order to be saved would have been a cruel mockery. So it is to tell it to any other awakened sinner. For if he were only a guilty culprit standing before the bar of an earthly Court, it would not give him either hope or peace. How much less then when standing before the bar of God! Even in an earthly court he would not be concerned at that supreme moment when awaiting judgment to know what example or teacher he should follow in the future. Neither would it concern him much at that moment to know the character of the Judge upon the bench, or how he regarded him. The one thing that would interest him would be the demand of the law, and how it regarded him—whether there was any provision in it by which he could hope for forgiveness.

Now, this is the essential feature of the Gospel. It declares that there is such a provision in God's law for every penitent sinner. It presents Jesus Christ as fully meeting every demand of that law, in our stead, and on our behalf. It declares that He lived—to be "the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," (Rom., x., 4,)—and that He died—"The Just, for the unjust," (First Pet., iii., 18,)—to be "the propitiation for our sins," (First John, ii., 2.) Evidently from all that we know of Paul's teaching, he must have in some way presented these fundamental facts to this jailer, and to all of his house. So, without hesitation or qualification, he bade him and them to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, as the sinner's Substitute and Saviour, and as fully satisfying the law on his behalf. Believing this, he assured him, and them, that they would be saved.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

On what foundation do all of the promises of God rest, and what was the essential truth proclaimed by the early disciples?

At what point do we resume our study of "The Acts," and what were the experiences of Paul and his companions in Philippi?

What were the characteristics of a Roman colony?

How were Paul and Silas treated by the Magistrates?

What occurred during the night, and what did the jailer do?

What message was received from the Magistrates the next day, and what was the result?

What probably prompted the jailer's question, and what is said of Paul's answer?

What explanations are often given as to what is to be believed in order to be saved?

What is said of such explanations, and what was probably the instruction given by Paul?

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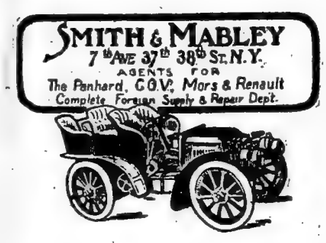

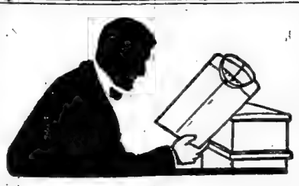

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GETTING RID OF THE SNOW

Contractor Bradley Sets an Army of Men to Work.

Plenty of Shovelers and Carts Available After the Holiday—Warning to House Owners.

By to-morrow the Street Cleaning Department promises to have New York cleared of snow, provided, of course, another downfall does not intervene. Contractor William Bradley after his bad luck on Christmas Day, when nearly all the unemployed he could get in communication with refused to work because of the day, had his agents out early yesterday, and by 7 o'clock 2,500 men were at work, picking and shoveling the frozen snow into wagons.

By nightfall Broadway, from Bowling Green to Broome Street and from Great Jones Street to Forty-second Street, had been cleaned, and the contractor said that the intervening space between Broome and Great Jones Streets would be cleared by midnight. On all the principal cross streets large gangs were put to work, and the greater portions of Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street had been put in very good condition by 7 o'clock, and the indications were that they would be entirely free of the ice and snow by morning. To Fifth and Madison Avenues forces were also sent and satisfactory progress was made in getting those avenues clean.

Down town the financial district received the early attention of the contractor with the result that when the bankers, brokers, lawyers, and other professional men arrived, they found the approaches to their offices practically free of snow. Up in the Bronx and over in Brooklyn the work of removing the snow was in charge of the department proper, and last night Assistant Snow Inspector Thorley said that good progress had been made in those boroughs, and that they would be cleared in a few days.

In the Borough of Manhattan the contractor probably had a hard problem to solve so far as profit is concerned. Under his contract, as he explained, he is paid at the rate of 25 cents a cubic yard. As he was unable to get men on Christmas Day he found yesterday morning that besides shovelers he would have to get pickers to break the snow before the shovelers could be of any use. This gave employment to probably a thousand men, who otherwise would not have had anything to do, with the result that Mr. Bradley's expenses were greatly increased. Besides the army of pickers and shovelers, Mr. Bradley also had to call about 1,000 wagons into use to haul the snow away.

Mr. Bradley is paying the men in full every night for the work they do during the day. Heretofore they have had to wait anywhere from a week to ten days before they received their money.

Speaking of the work that was being done by the contractor, Assistant Inspector Thorley yesterday declared that it was most satisfactory to the department. He intimated that Mr. Bradley in all probability would not be held responsible under his contract for the slow progress he made on Christmas Day, as the department realized that it was almost impossible to get laborers on that day.

Under the contract let this year the entire matter of snow removal in Manhattan, except as regards supervision, is taken out of the hands of the Street Cleaning Department, which thus leaves the force of the department free to devote itself to its ordinary work of removing garbage, ashes, &c. Brooklyn will probably be cleaned in the same way in the near future. In the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond the contract scheme will not be adopted for some time yet, as the suburban character of those boroughs does not make it desirable, the department being fully able to clean those districts whenever the occasion arises.

Early yesterday morning Police Commissioner Partridge, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, issued an order to all precinct commanders to instruct the policemen on post to see that the snow and ice on all sidewalks were removed by 10 A. M. Upon a failure to comply the police were instructed to go to a police court and secure a warrant for the arrest of the owner of the house or tenament. The penalty incurred by delinquent householders is a fine of from $1 to $5, or imprisonment for one day.

To Ask Parole of Life Prisoners.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—The Directors of the Connecticut State Prison have decided to recommend in their annual report the parole of life prisoners who have served twenty-five years of their sentences, with the understanding that such parole power shall be exercised by the Board of Pardons with great caution. The Legislature will be asked to pass a law embodying the recommendation.

Married Five Couples at Once.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Rev. N. B. Naylor performed a marriage ceremony last night by which five couples were united, says a dispatch from Armstrong, Mo. The brides and bridegrooms formed a circle arbund the minister and with clasped hands took the vows. They belonged to a matrimonial club and had agreed to be married at the same time and by the same minister.

Marlborough (Mass.) City Hall Burned.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 26.—The Marlborough City Hall, containing the city offices, the equipments of the armory of a company of the State Militia, and the entire property of the city's public library was burned last night. The loss is estimated at between $500,000 and $500,000. There were 25,000 volumes in the library.

DEBUTANTES WERE BARRED.

Junior Dance of College Boys and Girls in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 26.—Débutantes were barred from the dance in McAlpin's Hall to-night. It was a junior dance, and the young women in the social set from fifteen years up were invited, with the exception of the débutantes. The line had to be drawn somewhere, and it was thought best to include only the young ladies who are home from boarding schools and seminaries for the holidays. For the young men there was no limit, and sophomores and freshmen, who had been barred from the bachelors' dance a few days ago, attended in large numbers. The hall was decorated with holly, palms, and ferns. Card tables were arranged for the patronesses. The cotillion was led by Alfred Macy.

Those who received were Mrs. John I. Waterbury and Mrs. Herman Behr. The patronesses were:

Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud,	Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll,
Mrs. Winston Merrill,	Mrs. Gilbert R. Potts,
Mrs. Elias H. Ames,	Mrs. William Shippen,
Mrs. T. W. Cauldwell,	Mrs. Elliot Smith,
Mrs. W. H. Hughes,	Mrs. John Waterbury,
Mrs. Edward H. Clarke,	Mrs. Herman Behr.
Mrs. W. S. Letchford,	

Among those present were:

Miss Macy,	Alfred Macy,
Miss Waterbury,	Josiah Macy,
Miss Bean,	Marmaduke Tilden,
Miss Meyers,	Oscar B. Smith,
Miss Mayer,	Harold Vernam,
Miss Whitney,	Joseph Willis,
Miss Kobbe,	George B. M. Kobbe,
Miss Foote,	Walter Churchill,
Miss Cauldwell,	Wynant D. Vanderpool,
Miss Freeman,	John Mayer,
Miss Garrettson,	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen,
Miss Vernam,	Leland H. Garretson,
Miss Brooks,	Perry Merrell,
Miss Frelinghuysen,	Joseph Richardson,
Miss Raymond,	Harry Palmer,
Fritz Karl,	Ogden Bates.
Max Behr,	
Herman Behr,	

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained at a small dance at the embassy, 1,400 New Hampshire Avenue, this evening. The company was limited to their younger friends in official and resident circles. The ballroom, which is a picture gallery, as well as the drawing rooms, were decorated in holly and smilax, with the orchestra in the gallery above the ballroom. Mme. Mayor des Planches, who is an extremely handsome woman of brunette type, wore a gown of rose pink silk, with elaborate garniture of lace about the bodice, with pearl and diamond ornaments. Assisting in the reception were the attachés of the embassy and the Chargé d'Affaires of France and Mme. de Margerie. There was no cotillion. Supper was served at midnight in the Dutch breakfast room down stairs.

The marriage of Miss Martha Hoy to Pierre Rogestvensky of the Russian Embassy will take place Tuesday, Jan. 21, or Wednesday, Jan. 22, the date to be decided upon to suit the convenience of the pastor of the Greek Church in New York, who will come to Washington to officiate. The ceremony will take place at noon at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Hoy, on Connecticut Avenue, and be witnessed by a small company of intimate friends and the members of the Russian Embassy. Mr. Rogestvensky has taken a house at Chevy Chase, where he and his bride will reside until May 1, when they will go abroad for three months' travel.

One of the largest as well as one of the smartest receptions of the season took place this afternoon at Kendall Green, the residence of Dr. Edward Gallaudet, when Mrs. Gallaudet entertained in honor of Miss Marion Cockrell, whose engagement to Edson Gallaudet was recently announced. Edson Gallaudet, who is living in Philadelphia, was also present to receive the congratulations of several hundred friends who called during the afternoon. In the tea room, which was decorated in Poinsetta blossoms, Mrs. John W. Foster and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger did the honors.

BALL AT ALEXANDER BROWN'S.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—An old-fashioned Christmas ball was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown at their town house, on Cathedral Street, in honor of their daughter, Miss Harriet Brown. The magnificent ballroom was rendered doubly beautiful by decorations of holly. In the drawing and reception rooms roses and orchids were used. Music was furnished by an orchestra of sixteen pieces. There was no cotillion, dancing being general throughout the evening. After 11 o'clock an elaborate buffet supper was served. Mrs. Brown received, wearing a French gown of white brocade embroidered in crystals. The ornaments were a tiara, necklace and corsage stars of diamonds. Miss Brown wore pale-blue satin and silver.

Among the guests were the following from New York:

Mr. and Mrs. S. Fish,	Miss Douglas,
Mrs. Kortwright,	Miss Wetmore,
Miss Schenck,	R. Newton Adams,
Moncure Robinson,	Dr. and Mrs. W. James,
P. H. Collier,	Philip L. Poe,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Lehr,	W. F. Radcliffe,
M. L. Oelrichs,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Jay,	J. I. Blair,
Miss Jay,	Mr. and Mrs. Gerard,
J. Otis Minot,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. F. Stevens	Prince Del Drago.
T. Marquis De San Vito	Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewing
Mrs. Douglas,	

Wedding on Governors Island.

Miss Leila Ford Burton is to be married to Lieut. Rush Spencer Wells in the chapel on Governors Island at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Burton is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. George Hall Burton. Col. Burton is the Inspector General of the Department of the East, United States Army, with headquarters on Governors Island.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week-end is to be very dull in town. Some of those who have been at house parties will remain until Monday, and others will remain until after New Year's Day. The ball given by Mrs. Alexander Brown in Baltimore was one of the out-of-town attractions. The opera had a good house, as is usual on Fridays, even in the holidays. The calendar gives no notable entertainments for this evening, and to-morrow is to be quiet also. There is much interest in the tennis games at Tuxedo, and the clubhouse there is crowded, and it will remain so until after the ball on New Year's Eve.

***

The wedding of Miss Pearl Livingston Underwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Livingston Underwood of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street and the Rev. John Hopkins Denison is to be celebrated at noon on Tuesday next in the Adams Chapel, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street.

***

The engagement has been announced of P. Stuyvesant Pillot of this city and Miss Gertrude Hubbard Grossman of Washington, D. C. Mr. Pillot is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs and of the Society of Foreign Wars. He is a son of the late Aristide Pillot, Jr., and his mother was Miss Rosalie Stuyvesant. His fiancée is the granddaughter of Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard of Washington. No date has been named for the marrjage.

***

The first of the season's Metropolitan Dances, for young girls not out, is to be in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club this evening. The patronesses are Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Street, and Mrs. Twombly. It is an early dance, beginning at 9 o'clock.

***

The second meeting of the Saturday evening dances under Mrs. Huntington's management is to be at Delmonico's this evening. Russell Landale will lead the cotillion.

***

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond (Miss Julie Parsons) will give two receptions on Tuesday, Jan. 6 and 13.

***

It will interest a number of New Yorkers to learn that Miss Ruth Henderson, a daughter of Isaac Henderson, formerly of this city, but now of London, was married on Nov. 27 in Rome to the Hon. Walter Lindsay of London.

***

Miss Leary has cards out for a reception in January in honor of Mme. Seygard and other opera singers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier will give a dinner, followed by music, on the evening of Jan. 25 for Mrs. Astor.

***

Harry Gruner is to give his bachelor dinner to-night at Delmonico's.

***

Miss Emily Grugan is with her parents, Major Frank C. Grugan and Mrs. Grugan, spending the holidays in Philadelphia.

***

The second series of the musical mornings is to be begun on Monday, Jan. 5, and continued on Mondays in January. Mme. Nordica will be one of the artists.

***

There are many guests at Chatsworth, where they had a big Christmas tree and a jolly time generally. Several of the party will remain over Sunday.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs (Mrs. Robert Garrett) have returned to Baltimore. On Christmas Day they gave a dinner and an entertainment to messenger boys in their house in Mount Vernon Place in that city. They had many guests to witness the entertainment, among them being Mrs. Richard Irvin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, after a visit to Philadelphia, have returned to this city for the remainder of the holidays. They will visit Baltimore again later in the Winter.

***

Among the gifts that Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., received was a deed of the residence on Park Avenue, in which she and Mr. Harriman are living. It was given by Mr. Harriman.

***

Miss Catherine Murray Spencer of Philadelphia will give a small tea in honor of Miss Florence Adele Kelly of this city on Jan. 17. Miss Kelly will visit Miss Sarah Skipwith Cannell of that city at that time in order to be present at the assembly.

***

Among those who arrived yesterday on board the Celtic, from Liverpool, were Carroll Bryce, J. Murray Bacon, Capt. H. V. Hart Davis, Everard Digby of London. Henry Vibert, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Miss Natalie Wells, and Miss Marion Fish. Mrs. Wells, Miss Wells, and Miss Fish have been abroad since the early Autumn.

***

Other passengers on board the Celtic were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Atterbury, Mrs. C. H. Carhart and Miss Carhart, Sir Weetman D. Pearson, Bruce Ellis and Miss Ellis, Arthur W. Foster, Cuthbert W. Foster, and Arthur C. Foster.

PROBING FIREMEN'S DEATHS

Coroner's Inquiry Into Arbuckles' Cooperage Disaster.

Chief Purroy and Deputy Chief Murray Say Loss of Three Lives Was Unavoidable.

The fire which destroyed the cooperage plant of the Arbuckle sugar refinery, in Plymouth Street, Williamsburg, early yesterday morning, had about burned itself out yesterday, although several streams of water were kept playing on the smoldering ruins. The report that the bodies of several firemen lay buried beneath the beams and girders was thoroughly investigated during the early morning, and proved to be incorrect. A complete list of the victims of the falling wall which toppled over on a water tower includes no more than the three men given as killed in yesterday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. They were Battalion Chief Thomas S. Coppinger of the Twenty-third Battalion, Michael J. O'Toole of Hook and Ladder Company No. 55, and Assistant Foreman William F. Jeffreys of Water Tower No. 6.

Several other firemen and a spectator were injured by the falling débris, but it is not believed that any more deaths will result from the accident.

It was learned positively yesterday that Acting Chief Purroy did not order Battalion Chief Coppinger and his men under the swaying wall, but had just arrived on the scene when the catastrophe occurred, and had had no opportunity to study the situation. Deputy Chief Murray of Brooklyn yesterday asserted that the killing of the three members of the department was simply an accident that could not be foreseen.

"Battalion Chief Coppinger did not sacrifice his life and those of his men foolishly either," said Deputy Chief Murray in discussing the fire. "He could scarcely have foreseen that the wall that buried him and his men was about to fall. The fire had not been burning more than a few minutes, and it is almost incredible that the wall should have been undermined as soon as it was. I think the intense heat in the eastern end of the building, away from where the tower was placed, destroyed the joists and floor supports and threw all the weight on the western end of the wall, causing it to buckle and fall. I had no authority in ordering the truck there, as Acting Chief Purroy had arrived, but had I been in authority I don't see what else I could have done but fight the fire from that side with the tower."

Acting Chief Purroy yesterday said that Coppinger had not acted injudiciously in getting his tower to work where he did. "That was considered the safe side of the building at the time," said the Chief. "He took chances, of course. We all have to take chances almost every day in this business."

How the fire started has not yet been ascertained, and many questions growing out of the disaster will be made subjects of official inquiry. The Coroner's jury will go into the affair very thoroughly, to ascertain if there was any carelessness, criminal or otherwise, connected with the conflagration, and it is understood that the Fire Marshal's office will take the matter up.

An estimate made yesterday of the total loss sustained by the Arbuckle Company and the other concerns adjoining is from $250,000 to $300,000, the greater part covered by insurance.

Assistant Foreman William F. Jeffreys of the water tower was promoted from the rank of fireman a little over a year ago, having been the driver of Engine 119 from the time of his appointment, in 1898. He was married and lived with his family at 401 Dean Street.

Fireman O'Toole had been a member of the department less than a year. He was appointed on June 19 this year, and assigned to Hook and Ladder Company No. 55, on Pacific Street, near Sixth Avenue. He has a brother, a fireman, connected with Truck 68, who had a narrow escape.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a present, holiday or otherwise, for the man with the yacht. It is a yacht tray of the plainly finished stained wood in mission design, long and large and fitted with compartments. There is an illuminated text on the outside: "May the good ship speeded be," It costs $6.50.

***

There is not much that cannot be found now in the mission furniture, and much, it would seem, that can be found in nothing else. A billiard room chair is one of the mission pieces. It is tall, with an adjustable back and a step in front. It is in dark wood, with a cushion of green, and costs $32.

***

Also in green is a prie-dieu, the cushion of the low chair or kneeling bench being something like green plush and the rest for the arms is upholstered in the same material. There is the usual shelf below for books.

***

For the uneasy footed one there is a convenience in a foot bench which rocks. No more tapping of feet on the floor, as the rocking bench does away with that and saves effort. It is of the green stained wood, and costs $6. A sawback stool of dark wood, with a stretch of leather for the top, costs $7.50.

***

A boy's bedstead in mission furniture makes also an excellent settle and answers for a makeshift piece of furniture that is becoming such a necessary part of city housekeeping. It is like a rather broad settle minus the back, with high ends of plain broad slats. It has a tufted mattress or cushion of green. It is as attractive a piece of furniture as any one could wish for any room. The bedstead, without furnishings, costs $30. There are full-sized bedsteads of like design.

***

On a bed and its tufted green cushion in the shop was a Turkish roll pillow, which had the appearance of being the right thing in the right place. It was a large roll, its length being that of the width of the bed, and it was covered with some kind of Turkish rug material. It was effective. It costs $2.50.

***

A mission washstand is attractive. It has several small drawers at the top, a shelf beneath and a frame at the back upon which is yellow buckram or a material which contrasts effectively with the dark wood. "At My Finger's End" is the illuminated motto at the front. It is a large stand, and it costs $20.

***

A small standard mirror for the top of a chest of drawers will cost $12.50. It is of the style to be found upon old-fashioned bureaus.

***

A pretty thing in the dark mission wood is a three-shelf corner bracket, with the sides of red buckram. It costs $4.50.

***

A serpent umbrella stand, the serpent of wood encircling four sticks which form the frame of the stand, costs $12.50. One has the serpent in light wood, with the sticks of red. Another is all in a polished dark wood, and there are smaller sizes.

***

An odd three-cornered chair, with a narrow back, has a box on the top for pipes possibly, as it is a useful piece of furniture for the smoking room.

***

In settles a long one, with hunting scenes in panels in the back, is delightful. It is of light wood, stained into tones of a delicate green with yellowish tints. It is a corner settle, very long, three of the horizontal panels showing the hunting scenes in the top of the back of one side and two in the other. In the corner is a small cupboard of the wood, with a shelf below. The cushions blend with the green, and they are brightened with flowers in a soft old rose shade.

***

Sofa cushions have covers that show hearth scenes with several black cats of some furry material, like those which have been appearing upon calendars as sitting before the bright fire. The back of each sushion is a bright red. The cushions cost $4 each.

***

Other cushions that are attractive show Dutch scenes, with little Dutch maidens in colors. There is a ruffle around the edge of big-checked cotton.

***

An odd piece of furniture, called a chest of drawers, and somewhat resembling a highboy, is quite narrow, being not more than three feet across. It has five drawers, each with two loops of rope for handles,

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Charge Accounts Opened with Persons of Recognized Responsibility.

A Great Shoe Sale Begins To-Day!

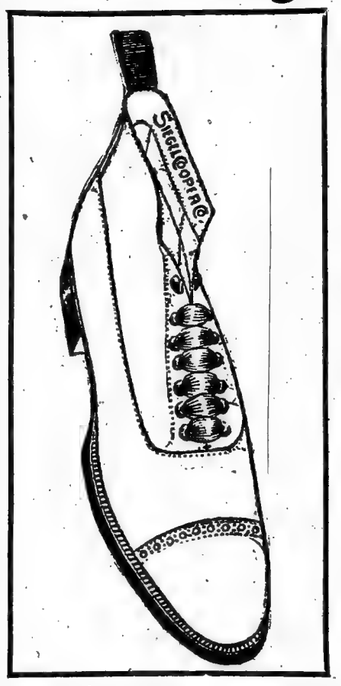

IT is undoubtedly the most important sale of the season, because only the best shoes of this season's makes are offered at prices in every instance remarkably low.

Four factories were eager to dispose of their surplus lots. Being large purchasers all the year round we obtained them at practically our own figures. We have grouped them thus:

WOMEN'S SHOES that were made to be sold regularly at $5.00 and $6.00. These are good Winter Shoes in the prevailing styles, and are phenomenal bargains.
MEN'S SHOES that were intended to be retailed at $3.50 and $4.00. The demand will certainly be intensely lively.
At 2.25

At 1.95 { At this very unusual price we offer—SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN that were designed to be sold at $3.00 and $3.50. On special tables, of course.

MEN'S SHOES, of Kid, Calf, and Patent Leather; dozens of styles, being clean-ups of the factories; there are all sizes in some styles; all $3.00 and $3.50 shoes, at 1.95

MEN'S SHOES, Kid and Calf; with tips; lace style; and Vici Kid, lace and Congress, with wide toes. These shoes have as an added feature, the WORTH ELECTRIC CUSHION INSOLE. This makes these shoes easy on the feet in walking, and warmer than the regular shoes. They sell at the makers' own stores at $3.50 and $4.00. We have them in all sizes; at 2.25

WOMEN'S SAMPLE SHOES, the product of a factory that makes up the finest shoes for New York trade. As samples they are naturally better than the regular grades. Sizes 3½, 4 and 4½; all styles of toes and heels; all the good leathers; made to sell for $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00, at 2.25

WOMEN'S SHOES, of Patent Leather Calfskin, dull Kid and regular Vici Kid; button and lace; single and double soles; all the good styles of toes and heels; all sizes; all widths in most of three styles; regularly $3.00 and $3.50 shoes, at 1.95

(Men's Store, Main Floor, East; Women's Store, Second Floor, East.)

Choice Cigars Underpriced.

EL FENIX, Key West Clear Havana; strictly high grade.
Conchas Especiales; box of 50; 3.25
Club Fellows; box of 50; 5.75
Perfectos Royal; box of 50, 2.50
Varieties Jr. (5 assorted sizes); box of 50, 5.00
3,000 KEY WEST, Clear Havana, Cuban-made Puritanos Finos; box of 50, 3.00
KEY WEST EXTRAS; box of 50, 1.00
15,000 SUMATRA WRAPPER, long mixed Havana filler cigars; assorted brands in various sizes; $2.25 grade; box of 50, 1.50
GREAT METROPOLIS long Havana filler Puritanos; box of 50, 2.50
HAVANA SPECIALS; all Havana 10c. quality; Conchas Selectos; box of 50, 1.95
CUBANOLA, CREMO, GEO. W. CHILDS; box of 50, 1.50
FLORODORA CIGARS; box of 100. 2.00
(Basement.)

Wines and Liquors.

PERFECTION COCKTAILS, Manhattan, Martini and Whiskey; per bot., 80
"BOWMORE" SCOTCH WHISKEY; 10 years old; per bottle, 1.00
MONTICELLO RYE; per gallon, $3.25; full quarts, 87
CABINET RYE; per gallon, $2.75; full quarts, 75
OLD PEPPER WHISKEY; per gallon, $2.50; full quarts, 65
MARYLAND RYE; per gallon, $2.00; full quarts, 55
COOK'S PERFECTION RYE; per gallon, $1.80; per bottle, 47
PORT, SHERRY AND SWEET CATAWBA; per gallon, 85
CLARET AND REISLING; choice table quality; per gallon, 65
(Fourth Floor.)

Misses' 3-4 Length Coats

At Half Less Than the Makers' Wholesale Prices to Retailers.

The sale began yesterday morning, and there is every reason to believe that it's going to be the biggest event of the kind ever heard about. 565 garments for Misses of 14, 16 and 18 years, and for small women.

Prices Are
7.50, 9.75, 11.75.

You can tell just how the garments look by referring to the illustration. Every garment bears the manufacturer's cost price stamped on every label. The garments are made of Kerseys, in black, blue, brown, tan, castor, red and Oxford. Also some Coverts, Montagnacs, Zibelines and Cheviots. Details are subjoined:

FINE KERSEY GARMENTS.
Stamped to cost wholesale $11.00, $12.00 and $13.50, are marked to be retailed at 7.50

FINE GARMENTS.
Stamped to cost wholesale $15.00, $16.50 and $18.50, are marked to be retailed at 9.75

FINE GARMENTS.
Stamped to cost wholesale $22.50, $26.50 and $28.00, are marked to be retailed at 11.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES,

WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The agreement to refer the Venezuelan dispute to The Hague tribunal for arbitration is a new triumph of American diplomacy. That the judgment of that tribunal ought to be invoked has been the American position from the beginning. The President has urged that course upon the parties to the controversy. We may be very sure that he has been encouraged and fortified in his determination by the Secretary of State, from whose able and acute mind no consideration affecting our welfare was likely to be absent during Cabinet discussions of the matter. Germany and Great Britain have courteously yielded to our preference that the court of arbitration rather than the President should take the case.

This decision is very fortunate and very important for us for reasons which have been fully presented to the public during the past week. It is highly satisfactory to us also that through so prompt a resort to the methods of peace the war is to end. It may be a small war and a foolish war, but it is war, and we have made no concealment of our dislike of it. It is to be assumed, of course, that the blockade will end with the signing of the protocol, for, he would be a very importunate creditor indeed who should pursue his debtor simultaneously with cannon and counsel. Next to setting the fashion of making use of The Hague court the ending of the blockade is the best thing about it.

The Hague convention provides in Article 26 for extending the jurisdiction of the court to controversies arising between Powers signatory and Powers that have not signed it. Germany, Italy, and Great Britain are represented in the permanent court by members already appointed. It will remain for Venezuela to name her representatives. This method of constituting the court in accordance with the provisions of the treaty would, however, create a tribunal in which the creditors would have three votes to the debtor's one. Since the widest latitude of procedure is permitted by the treaty, the protocol in this case will doubtless provide for the constitution of a more evenly balanced court. The convention, nevertheless, declares that "the arbitral judgment when determined by a majority vote shall be accompanied by an opinion reduced to writing and signed by each member of the tribunal. Those of the members of the court who are in the minority may when signing specify their dissent." The judgment duly pronounced "shall decide the controversy finally and without appeal."

There may be some misgiving lest by urging the reference of an American dispute to The Hague tribunal we may have opened the way for encroachments upon the Monroe Doctrine which it would be difficult for us with consistency to oppose. It is to be remembered, however, that in signing The Hague treaty the American delegates recorded and entered the special proviso that nothing contained in the said convention shall be "so construed as to require the relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." We are not directly a party to this controversy nor to the arbitration. But against the rendering of any decision containing a menace to the Monroe Doctrine there stands, first, the safeguard of the Venezuelan representation in the court, since any act in contravention of the Monroe Doctrine would necessarily be harmful and dangerous to her; second, the character of the tribunal itself, which is judicial, not political; third, the knowledge present to the mind of every European Power represented in the court that any attempt to enforce a decision in conflict with the Monroe Doctrine and our National policy would encounter our protest and resistance. It is open to any European Power at any time and in any way it may choose to raise the issue of the Monroe Doctrine with us. We need have no fear, no misgiving as to the wisdom of our course in insisting upon a reference to The Hague tribunal.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

Now that the text of the treaty with Cuba has reached the public, it is easy to estimate at its true value the opposition to it which is shown by the extreme protectionists in the Senate and which the sugar-beet lobby threaten to aid.

From the point of view of the protectionist the treaty is as one-sided as the traditional jug handle, and the United States get much the better of the bargain with their new sister republic. The only thing the United States promise to do for Cuba is to reduce the duties on imports from the island by 20 per cent. In return for this beggarly concession the Cuban Government makes reductions ranging from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. The least of these reductions is as great as that we offer. The largest is twice as great. Our advantage is even greater than here appears from the fact that the Cuban tariff, which was practically made in Washington during the military occupation, is already considerably lower on the average than our own. Some idea of what we offer to give to the Cubans in the way of access to our markets can be seen from the fact that the present duty on sugar from Cuba is, for the grade of 96 degrees, about 94 per cent. The only exception to the lowering of the barriers to the Cuban ports is the duty on tobacco, which is retained, but this is much like a duty on American coals exported to Newcastle.

As we have said, it would seem that a treaty of this sort would escape the hostility of even the most hardened and greedy protectionist. Its benefits, however, are still greater when we consider the reductions of 25 per cent., 30 per cent., and 40 per cent., and the classes of American exports to which they relate. The concession of 25 per cent. is made on all machinery of copper, on all iron, cast or wrought, and steel and all manufactures thereof, on various sorts of cotton goods, (most sorts of which are reduced 40 per cent.,) on salted, pickled, and preserved fish, and on a number of less important articles. Thirty per cent. is taken from a very large variety of minor commodities, the trade in which, however, may easily reach a considerable total. The reduction of 40 per cent. is made on all cotton goods not mentioned, on wool and its manufactures, and on silk and its manufactures, besides a number of other articles. The duties fixed in the treaty as granted by each country to the other are made expressly preferential as compared with duties on imports from all other countries.

As our readers are well aware, we do not ourselves regard these reductions on either side as for the advantage solely of the other side. On the contrary, we are confident that they will be for the decided profit of the country making them, that they will help the consumer, and promote trade and prosperity. It is even more for our good than for that of the Cubans that we should urge the nearest practicable approach to the complete emancipation of commerce between us and them. The figures show that our commerce with them certainly needs stimulation. The following table shows the ratio of exports and imports for the United States, Germany, Spain, France, and England for the first six months of each of the last four years:

IMPORTS.

Country.	1899.	P.C.	1900.	P.C.
United States	$19,929,600	56	$17,503,200	47
Germany	707,600	2	1,313,200	3
Spain	5,173,300	14	5,437,400	14
France	1,303,800	4	1,776,800	5
England	3,816,000	11	5,939,200	16

Country.	1901.	P.C.	1902.	P.C.
United States	$13,867,300	41	$14,035,500	44
Germany	1,733,500	5	1,694,600	5
Spain	5,564,100	17	5,014,100	16
France	1,432,000	4	1,542,500	5
England	4,756,800	14	4,777,800	15

EXPORTS.

Country.	1899.	P.C.	1900.	P.C.
United States	$22,900,000	73	$22,804,800	85
Germany	836,900	3	941,900	3
Spain	2,749,200	8	575,800	2
France	896,300	3	2,111,200	7
England	2,994,500	9	2,466,400	8

Country.	1901.	P.C.	1902.	P.C.
United States	$35,163,700	82	$22,787,000	74
Germany	2,118,600	5	1,817,600	6
Spain	142,100	..	753,000	2
France	974,700	2	949,700	3
England	2,919,400	7	2,971,700	10

It will be seen that every country except Spain and the United States has gained in the proportion of its exports, and the advance of Germany is particularly to be noted. The figures of the imports from the various countries into Cuba are still more striking. Our sales to Cuba have steadily declined both in amount and in relative importance, while the share of every other country, not excepting Spain, has increased, that of Germany again in the largest proportion. And this has happened in the teeth of the fact that our markets are much nearer and more varied. Why is it? It is due to the fact that our markets are barred by our absurd tariff taxes to a people who ought to be among our best customers.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

The letter of Vice President and General Manager SKITT of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to his Honor the Mayor, replying to the official communication of that officer respecting the provision of better accommodations for the public, was no doubt meant to be as conclusive as it was respectful. Upon careful perusal, however, the chief satisfaction derivable from it is found in the promise that when the electrical installation is complete, and presumably when Winter conditions are exchanged for those of genial Spring, as many trains will be run before and after rush hours as may be needed to give the public such accommodation as, in the judgment of the management, it is entitled to. This is something to be thankful for. Meanwhile the impression is difficult to resist that if Mr. SKITT had taken more time for reflection and consideration perhaps he could have made a more generally satisfactory answer to the Mayor's letter—not perhaps in the matter of answering his specific questions, but in his discussion of the whole subject of handling the great and increasing multitude of passengers which seeks to travel by the elevated railroad.

For example, why would it not be practicable to build cars two stories high? There are obvious difficulties in the way of an indefinite extension of station platforms, but if there is good reason why the cars should not be made twice as capacious by a superstructure it would be wise to tell it. If no more people per train were carried than now, and the weight of the locomotive were saved, the structure would not be subjected to greater strain than at present. Another idea worth considering is that of devoting the Ninth Avenue line during rush hours to an express service, with the first up-town stop at Fifty-ninth Street, and maintaining the local service on the Sixth Avenue line. There may be insuperable objections to this plan, but at first thought they would not seem to be greater than the obvious advantages. The public expects and demands something more than apologies for present deficiencies or good reasons for not doing any better than is now done. There is no disposition in any respectable quarter to worry or nag the management, but it is indisputable that present conditions are verging dangerously close to the intolerable and that to double the carrying capacity of the elevated roads would not mean a provision in excess of the public requirement. A good many people think that if it devolved upon Mr. CASSATT of the Pennsylvania Railroad to solve this problem, he would not lie down, or "give it up" like a baffling conundrum. Mr. SKITT has not by any means exhausted the subject. Another letter to the Mayor would help the situation.

It is cause for surprise that the reply of Mr. VREELAND of the Metropolitan system is so inadequate as to merit characterization as flippant. It dismisses the subject of the Mayor's inquiries as "too broad to be discussed in the limits of an ordinary letter," calls attention to the fact that the matter is about to be investigated by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and refers the Mayor to the results of such investigation as no doubt furnishing "a satisfactory answer to the questions you ask." The public has had some experience of investigations by the Board of Railroad Commissioners and expects little more from that body than a solemn inquiry ending in a lame and impotent conclusion. He further says that if the Mayor desires a personal interview on the subject that privilege will be accorded to him. Should he elect to avail himself of this distinguished honor, he might ask Mr. VREELAND why the motor cars of the Metropolitan system cannot draw trailer cars, which have been found so useful in other cities. It is no more dangerous to run two cars coupled under half a minute headway than to run one car. This plan has worked well elsewhere, and if adopted here might solve the immediate problem in a very satisfactory way. It is desirable for every reason that it shall not at any time become necessary for recourse to be had to the rude expedient of legislation to reform the evils of intramural transit. What we now have is not good enough, but no one should be as well able to make it satisfactory within the bounds of practicability as the accomplished executive heads of our two great systems of north and south travel which are operated in competition.

A BELATED CHRISTMAS SERMON.

It is a great pity that the good news we print to-day should not have been published Thursday morning. For the very best effect it does come two days late. Christmas Day was the day, of all days in the year, for such a proclamation of "applied Christianity," for such a reiteration of the original lesson of the day. What a zest and unction would have been added to all the innumerable Christmas sermons that took for their text the words of the chorus of "the multitude of the heavenly host," "On earth peace, good will toward men," if the preachers had been able to declare that two of the greatest nations in the world had consented to leave their differences with one of the smallest and weakest of those nations to an impartial arbitrament.

Truly, that is "applied Christianity." "The multitude of the heavenly host," which, according to the evangelist, "suddenly appeared" with the angel, did not make any exceptions to its benevolence. It did not "say or sing," what, indeed, would be difficult to sing, that small nations, weak nations, "queer" nations, were not entitled to the benefit of the good wishes of the Christmas season. It did not point out that only the signatory Powers of the treaty of The Hague were, strictly speaking, authorized by its terms to take advantage of its provisions. It did not say that the big and strong might lord it over the small and weak, as they had been doing since the struggle for life began, and as, but for the new dispensation of which Christmas is the festival, they would remorselessly be doing yet. It did not limit the blessings of Christianity to the members of the "European concert." It gave an admonition to all men and nations, making no exceptions, but unreservedly proclaiming "On earth peace, good will toward men."

Put it the other way. What a mockery a Christmas would have been that had been ushered in with a proclamation that two big nations, in a difference with one little nation, had refused to submit the difference to the tribunal they themselves had established for the regulations of their own intercourse, and had proclaimed their intention to rely upon the bigness of Great Britain and Germany and the littleness of Venezuela! What kind of celebration would that have been of the nineteen hundred and second anniversary of the foundation of Christianity by the birth of its founder? Let us be thankful for what we have escaped as well as for what we have obtained. Let us thankfully own that big Germany and big Great Britain, by consenting to arbitrate their differences with a little Power they might have crushed without immediate danger, have exemplified the spirit of the Christmas season, have made a Christmas present to all mankind, have illustrated the Christmas motto—"On earth peace, good will toward men."

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY."

The annual recurrence of "Hospital Sunday" is an insistent reminder that sickness and want are the two most dreaded twins of misfortune, and hence there comes the urgent appeal for generous helpfulness to all blessed beyond the average of their kind. One who but a few weeks ago was a stranger within our gates, but is now literally the guest of the Nation, has not only brought home to us an almost unsuspected measure of affliction, but, better still, has shown to a sympathetic world how blessed it is to be helpful to our fellow-creatures and to mitigate their suffering. The marvels Dr. LORENZ has performed, joined to his gracious and masterful personality, have gone far to bring the whole hospital question to the forefront, and it is gratifying to learn that, as an expert, he pronounces the hospitals of New York the best equipped in the world.

It goes without saying, however, that a high equipment is also an expensive one, and it is only too true that the support given our institutions is far from what it should be. It seems to be assumed that the managers ought to supply the funds, as well as give time and care to the management. General prosperity has meant adversity to our hospitals—this is literally the universal verdict. Thankfulness for good times often takes the form of thoughtlessness for others, and gayety rules supreme. Out of half a hundred or more of high-class hospitals in this city we are assured on competent authority that not half a dozen will come out at the end of this year anywhere near even. Indeed, the arrears in some cases are startling. The question then arises, how is this deficit made good? In two ways—one is by large personal contributions by the managers, the other by paying the deficit out of the invested fund, if there be any. It is no exaggeration to say that a crisis has arrived in hospital affairs in this city, and unless the public comes speedily to the rescue in a large-hearted way it will soon not be said that ours are the best-equipped hospitals in the world.

An Andrew Carnegie establishes libraries almost the world over. A J. D. Rockefeller endows universities with an equally liberal hand, but the Croesus who is to lift our hospitals out of the slough of helplessness is not yet in sight. Sickness and suffering, however, will remain, and "Hospital Sunday" is above all others a fitting time to open both hearts and purses, to the end that our hospitals may continue and even augment their free service in behalf of the sick poor.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We will leave to correspondents with more courage and fewer public responsibilities than we have to tell stories about dogs that can, without special training, be sent for brooms and can get them, if necessary, by robbing a neighbor. We like such yarns, as flights of fancy and tests of faith, but we cannot in our capacity as guardians of the truth "stand for" any dog story of that particular kind. Here is one, however, perhaps not less significant, for the presentation of which we are prepared to accept all the consequences, every detail of it having been authenticated to our complete satisfaction: In a near-by suburb lives one Mowgli, an Irish setter, whose exploits have several times before earned editorial mention. On Christmas Day Mowgli's whole family journeyed to Brooklyn in response to an invitation to dinner which had not included him, and it therefore became necessary, for the first time in his experience, for him to be left at home alone for several hours. It seemed best, all things considered—especially the relation between Mowgli's toe nails and the varnish on the front door—to let, or rather to compel, him to pass this period of abandonment in the cellar, which happens to be one particularly warm, well lighted, and otherwise comfortable. When the family returned, more than a little conscience-stricken over what they had done, but still expecting to receive from Mowgli a welcome even more tumultuous than that which it has been his invariable custom to give at the end of absences involving less than all his home circle, they were equally surprised and pained to find themselves the objects of cold indifference. There were no demonstrations of affection, no rejoicings over the termination of what must have been a most dismal day. Instead Mowgli was elaborately indifferent and carried out an obvious determination to show, with dignity but beyond mistake, that the treatment to which he had been subjected was discourteous beyond immediate pardon. When bedtime came he retired, with hardly a mitigation of his quiet gloom, and even next morning the old relations of hilarious affection had not been wholly resumed. If this anecdote doesn't illustrate the likeness between human and canine minds better than ninety-nine out of a hundred "remarkable intelligence" stories, then we are very much mistaken.

—A lawsuit which seems to have attracted in Pennsylvania more attention than the amount involved usually commands has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the State, after litigation extending over nearly three years. In 1899 Miss FAITH A. BULLARD of Wilkesbarre had occasion to make a short journey on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. She traveled on a family mileage book, and took with her as baggage a dress-suit case which contained, besides personal belongings of her own, a silk dress owned by her mother and an "embroidered centrepiece," whatever that may be, worth $10. The other contents made up a total value, as Miss BULLARD figured it, of $105.35, and, as the dress-suit case was stolen from the baggage car, where it had been deposited after proper checking, its owner sued the railroad company for that amount. The first court decided in her favor and the next one against her, the company claiming that, whatever might be the fact as regards Miss BULLARD'S own property, it was not responsible for the mother's silk dress, and it had its doubts about the embroidered centrepiece. Incidentally, it offered to give Miss BULLARD $50 worth of mileage tickets if she would abondon her suit. This compromise was rejected with some indignation, and the case went to the Supreme Court, which now sustains the verdict of the second court, limiting the road's liability strictly to the sort of property which its regulations permit a passenger to carry without extra charge. This decision has excited some severe criticism in Wilkesbarre, one commentator there declaring that "it will serve as a warning that if a railroad company, through the negligence or dishonesty of employés, loses a passenger's baggage, such passenger must expect to go into the courts and fight for compensation, and if honest enough to give a correct enumeration of the contents of the lost baggage he may possibly recover the value of such articles as the defendant company shall decide constitute the kind of baggage its passengers are permitted to transport without paying in addition to their fare." So stated, the decision does seem to be rather trying to the patience, but the statement is not precisely fair, for perhaps if the original claim had been only for the amount now on such high authority declared lawful the railroad would not have fought it. The company did show, however, that petty regard for a few dollars which is so often for great corporations the most expensive form of extravagance, and it has won its suit at the cost of making needlessly a lot of enemies certain, sooner or later, to "get back" at it.

—A revelation made by The Boston Transcript is calculated to cause great confusion of mind. "A Boston literary man domiciled in New York," it says, "writes that the metropolis is the thief of time; that life there is so interesting that one forgets to write about it." The first question raised by this statement is—How can a literary man domiciled in New York be a Boston literary man? Bostonianism is, of course, a deeply rooted quality, and presumably it could be long retained in other places, but, on the other hand, anybody who settles in New York thereby and almost instantly becomes a New Yorker, and after only the briefest stay here it would be absurd to call him anything else. That he should call himself anything else is almost unthinkable. And then what a cruel reflection upon life in Boston is it for one who became a literary man by writing about that life to say that he is so much interested in life here that he cannot set it down on paper—for fear, it is natural to infer, that he might miss seeing some of it. We wouldn't have said such a thing as that for all the world. It may be true, but is that any excuse for blurting it out?

—While expressing warm appreciation for the skill of Dr. LORENZ and cordially predicting that not a few of the doctors who have watched his operations will be able to achieve results as admirable as his, The Philadelphia Medical Journal yet feels called upon to utter a warning against indiscriminate practice of the Lorenz method. "It is," says this authority, "accompanied with dangers, as the author of it acknowledges. Accidents have occurred to him at home; they have occurred to him in this country, and in wisely selected cases. Any one attempting this treatment must look well into the character of the parts to be manipulated, and must not expect at first to accomplish the results as easily as does LORENZ, but must remember that the latter's deftness comes with long experience and has been obtained after serious mishaps." Attention is then called to the fact that deaths from chloroform of patients undergoing the Lorenz operation for dislocation of the hip have been numerous enough to show that the replacement of the femur is accompanied by a shock of terrible severity. There have, too, been other alarming consequences, such as fractures of the bone and extensive tissue ruptures, even with this abnormally adroit manipulator. "If these unfortunate accidents," concludes The Medical Journal, "have befallen an expert like LORENZ, what must not be the aftermath in the hands of the overzealous, the unskilled, and the inexperienced? The method is fraught with dangers, and should only be undertaken by one who is prepared to combat them." It seems ungracious to talk like this while Dr. LORENZ is still within easy hearing, but the warning contains no reflection upon him and is addressed only to those who would too hastily seek to duplicate his brilliant achievements and equal his fame.

NUGGETS.

The Novel.

When a novel is critical about the men, the women readers say of it: "What an insight of human nature the writer has!"—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Altogether.

"How many are there in your family?" "Seven, altogether, but we're scattered all over the United States."—Baltimore American.

Chicago Would Want It.

Now that New York is going to have a tunnel, Chicago wants one. If New York were suddenly to become the most moral city in the Union, Chicago would immediately organize a merger in halos.—Baltimore American.

One of the Sufferers.

Woman of the House—What! You one of the Venezuelan sufferers? You don't talk like a foreigner."

Ruffron Wratts—No, ma'am. I'm not a furriner. I'm an Amerikin. But I've had several spells of despondency over them troubles down thar, ma'am."—Chicago Tribune.

Ready to Begin Studying.

"Mamma," said Reginald, "we had history to-day, and the teacher said we should study the Greeks."

"Then do so, my son," encouraged mamma.

"Wel, mamma, the nearest Greeks keep a candy stall, and if you'll give me a dime I'll go around and study them."—Chicago News.

THE TRESTLE WATCH.

Charles D. Stewart in Chicago Journal.

There is a swamp-lake black and deep and round as builded well,
And scarce as wide as evening shades that o'er its surface fell,
Where tamarack, all tall and thin, crowd round the miry shore,
Like thirsty things that came to drink—fast bogged forevermore.
'Tis lonely for the night watch along the trestled track
That crosses o'er that sodden swamp amid the tamarack.

Where time-impenetrated stumps with Phosphor's mists illume,
And Will o' Wisp enkindles his ghost-fire in the gloom;
'Gainst fire and hidden treachery he guards his trestled moat,
On plies a thousand feet in loam—half founded, half afloat.
A faithful Jack o' Lantern he, with mystic light and lure:
'Tis fateful with forbiddance or 'tis pledge of passage sure
For travelers who go by night upon his trestled track
That crosses o'er the sodden swamp amid the tamarack.

The owl, unanswered, e'er implores in hopeless monotone,
More lonely than the silence is when man from man's alone;
Down mid the fungus and the fern—all dank with fertile death—
Where bursting mushrooms' livid lungs exhale earth's morbid breath,
The frog intunes his scattered choir with vibrant, twanging throat,
And all discordant through the night they try the tuneless note.
'Tis lonely for the night watch along the trestled track
That crosses o'er the sodden swamp amid the tamarack.

He waits to see the engine come that round the lake will shake
The quivering ague-stricken loam and fright the garter snake,
And start the ring of wary things that round the boggy shore
Plunge in where only wary things have ever been before.
At last the rail is singing—he sees her beaming eye.
The trestles roar and tremble as she jerks the coaches by.
He waves his lantern as she flies and hears her die away.
And turns to watch the trestle then until the break of day.

"THE MESSIAH" SUNG

A New Revision of the Work Used by the Oratorio Society.

Its Differences from the Old Not Plain to the General Listener—A Spirited and Vigorous Performance.

Christmas time without the annual performances of "The Messiah" by the Oratorio Society would not be Christmas time to a great many excellent people whose interest in music begins and ends with this annual function. The first of the two performances of the work was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, with an audience that filled every seat, and stood in almost as great numbers as the standing room of the hall permitted. It is long since "The Messiah" became almost more of a religious exercise than a purely artistic enjoyment to the people who throng to the Christmastide repetitions of the work, and it has long since become a commonplace that these repetitions, by the profit they bring to the society, really enable it to continue its work during the rest of the year with music that is listened to—by a few—for its own sake and not for its associations.

It is probably useless to cherish the hope that the people who are edified by so excellent a performance of Handel's master work as was given yesterday, and who will be so edified, doubtless, to-night, should feel that one good turn deserves another, and should venture some time to find out what else has been done in the domain of oratorio by attending some of the other concerts of the Oratorio Society. Perhaps they may feel that they are quits with that organization by providing it funds for carrying on its other work; but they would find that there are other oratorios that can give artistic delight and feed the religious sense at the same time. The cultivation of oratorio, it is a sad fact to realize, is at a low ebb in New York, for, with all that has been said, and will be, against the oratorio as a form of artistic expression, there is much that is of the greatest value embodied in it. The zeal and enthusiasm of the Oratorio Society and its valiant striving for a higher standard than has prevailed in oratorio singing, needs more appreciation and reward.

This zeal and striving were manifested in great measure in yesterday's "Messiah" performance. Nothing is easier than for an old-established chorus to fall into perfunctory ways in its repetitions of a work it knows from end to end, as it does this one, and no work is more oftener mistreated than this. But that such a chorus can be aroused from its indifference by the energy of an enlightened conductor has before this been shown by Mr. Damrosch, who has put life and variety of expression into his reading of "The Messiah."

There was a new interest in the year's "Messiah" performance from the announcement that a new version of the much-edited work would be performed. Prof. Prout, the English musical scholar has found and corrected swarms of minor errors in the musical text. He has also found much to criticise and to change—as well as very much to leave unchanged—in the well-known additional accompaniments written for the orchestra by Mozart, but corrupted by one of the his successors, not only in the instrumental score itself, but in the markings for expression. He has made a new working edition of "The Messiah," not attempting the impossible by retaining the bareness of the score as Handel left it, but by filling it in, making some few obvious improvements upon Mozart's additions.

The changes, it must be said, are very little in evidence in the performance: they are mostly for the ear of the student and the musician rather than for the general public, and doubtless few of them impressed themselves upon the audience yesterday or will do so to-night. Some of those that Prout has made Mr. Damrosch has not adopted; some of the most striking ones have already been made known in the Oratorio Society's performances since the days of Dr. Damrosch, its founder. The playing of the Pastoral Symphony by strings alone is one of these. So is the delicacy in the beginning of the chorus, "For Unto Us A Child Is Born," reserving a crash of sound reinforced strongly by the organ upon the words "Wonderful! Counselor!" and a similar effect of contrast in "His yoke is easy" with emphasis upon the words "His Burthen is Light." Not so in the "Glory to God," where Mr. Damrosch retains the old brilliant attack upon the first measures, as against Prout's desire for a soft beginning and a gradual working up to a climax at the end. "But Who May Abide" was allotted to the bass soloist, as it always has been, and not to the contralto, as Prout prescribes, and "He Shall Feed His Flock" was divided between contralto and soprano, as usual.

The changes in the text were not sufficient to engage the attention of any but the closest students. The more discriminating may have observed the differences here and there in the orchestral color and in the substance of the accompaniment. Some may have noted the unusual brilliancy of the trumpet parts in the "Hallelujah" chorus, and in a few other passages. They may have heard the short, sharp effect of the sixteenth note, instead of the customary eighth, in the first phrase of "Behold the Lamb of God," in the overture, and in other places—but it is extremely doubtful. There was a larger orchestra than usual, which may have to some degree restored the balance existing in Handel's time between the orchestra and the chorus, but there was no strengthening of the wood wind to gain an approach to his effects. The performance, on the whole, as we have intimated, was a fresh and invigorating one, full of enthusiasm and of fine shadings.

The solo quartet consisted of Mme. Suzanne Adams, soprano; Mme. Kirkby Lunn, contralto; Mr. Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and Herbert Witherspoon, bass. With the exception of Mme. Adams, they paid no attention to any of Prof. Prout's prescriptions as they affected the solo parts. Mme. Adams's beautiful voice was a delight in her solos; she sang them with great earnestness and conviction, yet she did not seem to be altogether at home in the music. "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" she sang with considerable labor, and some more than doubtful phrasing. Much that is pleasant may be said of Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the newly arrived English contralto, who later in the day was adjuring pagan divinities in "Lohengrin," she showed herself to be thoroughly a mistress of the English oratorio traditions. Her voice seemed in the afternoon not exactly pleasing in quality, and in certain portions of it there is an unpleasant throatiness often in evidence, but it is a powerful organ. She sang with intelligence and fine feeling, if not with eloquence. Mr. Van Yorx is well known in oratorio singing, and offered nothing new, but a sincere, though often unduly sentimental, interpretation of the music. Not remarkable for sensuous beauty of voice, nor for absolute purity of intonation, Mr. Witherspoon is a newcomer in the field of oratorio singing, and confirmed much, though by no means all, of the favorable impression he made in his recital a few weeks ago—his is a good voice and an intelligent and finished style. He dealt more successfully with the florid airs in the earlier part of the work than he did with "Why Do the Nations," his singing of which did not redound greatly to his credit.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Substituted for "Tristan und Isolde" on Account of Mme. Nordica's Illness—Operatic Debut of Mme. Kirkby Lunn.

Another change of bill was made necessary at the Opera House last evening on account of the continued illness of Mme. Nordica. So much depends upon her, and so many deprivations are suffered by the frequenters of the opera on account of her inability to take the place that Mr. Grau had made for her in his season's plans, that there will be many earnest wishes for her speedy recovery. The deprivation last evening was of the promised performance of "Tristan und Isolde," in which a very great public interest had been manifested, so that the house had been practically sold out. It was the second postponement of Wagner's great masterpiece, which had been announced for a week ago. In its place last evening was put "Lohengrin."

The chief interest in the performance was the first appearance in opera here of Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, who has just been added to Mr. Grau's company. Her début was made in the part of Ortrud. She very soon disclosed powers that ought to make her a valuable member of the company. Though she had sung in the afternoon with the Oratorio Society in the "Messiah," her voice was of remarkable freshness and power; and, indeed, seemed better in most respects than it did in the oratorio. Its range was first seen in the opera as an uncommonly wide one, and she had little difficulty in reaching the higher notes in the trying music attached to Ortrud.

It seemed also more powerful and brilliant than it did in the afternoon, when she was doubtless holding it in reserve for the evening's demands. Its brilliancy still verged upon hardness, and it cannot be called a voice sensuously charming in quality. Mme. Kirkby Lunn has an excellent idea of the dramatic requirements of the part and showed last night familiarity with stage routine. Her Ortrud was an excellent interpretation, and a fair promise for her future usefulness in the weeks of the season still to come.

The other singers concerned in the performance were those that have already appeared in "Lohengrin" this season. Mr. Anthes took the hero's part, Mme. Gadski that of Elsa, Mr. Bispham was the Telramund, Mr. De Reszke the King, and Mr. Hertz conducted.

WILLARD IN "ALL FOR HER."

The theatric possibilities of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities" have never suffered from a lack of recognition. A recent adaptation called "The Only Way" has lately served in turn as a vehicle for Henry Miller and Martin Harvey. "All for Her," which Mr. E. S. Willard and his company revived last night at the Garden Theatre, is an earlier, and on the whole a less successful, version by Herman Merivale and Palgrave Simpson. The elder authors, with that deep distrust of the source of their inspiration, of which only the handy playwright is capable, have changed the milieu of the story from the revolution in France to a Jacobite conspiracy in England, and have served up the main situations in Sidney Carton's life with the cheap stage tricks, the obvious appeals to sentiment, and the empty, fine speeches which were ever, and in fact in some quarters are still, held to be the sine qua non of theatric success.

With this unpromising material Mr. Willard labored with his well-known sincerity and charm and succeeded, as he always does, in giving a graceful, humorous and benignant, if not an especially virile performance. His company rendered him able assistance. Miss Maud Fealy took the part of the humble girl who loves Carton (in the two plays, though not in the book), and for two acts was prettily disguised in the red coat and white breeches of the English soldier of the period. As the heroine Miss Alice Lonnon appeared to better advantage than she has hitherto done, both as regards her good looks, which are considerable, and as regards the unaffected simplicity of her acting. The play will be repeated this afternoon.

LILY LANGTRY ARRIVES.

Brings Two Plays, One Conceived by Herself—Denies Rumors of Estrangement from Her Husband.

With twenty trunks, one secretary, two maids, two plays, six wonderful gowns, and the members of her supporting company, Lily Langtry, known in private life as Mrs. Hugo De Bathe, returned to America on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday morning.

She was at once driven to the Imperial Hotel, and shortly afterward went to the Garrick Theatre to hold a rehearsal of the new play by herself and J. Hartley Manners, called "The Crossways." While she was returning to the hotel in a hansom with a press representative, the horse shied near the corner of Thirty-second Street and Broadway and almost overturned the cab.

In speaking of the incident, she said that she wished her motor car, "Elizabeth," was here. She was sure it wouldn't shy. "That's why I call it Elizabeth, you know—it's strong minded," she said.

Mrs. Langtry also took occasion to deny the rumors of estrangement between herself and her husband. "We are not to be divorced," she said, "and are very well satisfied with the present family arrangements. My husband didn't accompany me because he doesn't like to travel, and then he's afraid of the newspapers, you know. He hates the notoriety it gives him. Yes, I still have my stable of horses and I make money with them without resorting to bridge whist. I have a two-year-old entered in several stakes and I believe he will win them."

Regarding her new play, "The Crossways," in which she will appear at the Garrick Monday, she said that the plot was hers, while the dialogue was written by Mr. Manners. She presented it twenty-two times in the English provinces, but only once in London, at a special performance in her own theatre, the Imperial, before King Edward and Queen Alexandra. She did not allow the critics to attend in their usual capacity, she said, as she desired it to be criticised first in New York. However, some of them went away and were mean enough to whisper that it was a play of a good deal of merit.

After a three weeks' run at the Garrick, during which Mrs. Langtry will also be seen in "Mlle. Mars," she will continue elsewhere her tour of twenty weeks.

Among the members of Mrs. Langtry's company are Helen Amory, M. M. Ashwynne, Dora Barton, G. D. Burnaby, Felix Edwardes, Everard Digby, Madge Fabian, Irma Goldsmith, A. M. Lang, Harold Mead, Catherine Stewart, and Henry Vibart.

Mr. Burnaby, it appears, was the object of a good deal of curiosity on the part of other passengers during the voyage from England, it having been rumored that he was an Earl traveling incognito.

MLLE. DE LUSSAN TO WED.

Prima Donna Announces That She Will Retire from the Stage After Her Marriage.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 26.—Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, the prima donna, who is here on a concert tour, announced to-day that she would marry Henrico Robeldo of Brazil and leave the stage. The marriage will take place some time in April, 1903, in New York City, where the couple will live.

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, who has announced that she is to retire from the stage at the height of her success, has had a notable career as a singer. In a year's time she secured a prominent position among vocalists of America, and now she is known throughout the world.

She first appeared in public in her home city, Brooklyn, when nine years of age, appearing in concerts for charity as an amateur. She was born on Henry Street, her parents having come to this country after reverses in France. Her mother, Eugenie de Lussan, is an accomplished linguist, and wrote for papers in Paris, Vienna, and London for several years.

She made a success when a young woman in Wagner festivals and as a result received an offer from the Bostonians, who were then just coming into public favor. She went on the stage and made such a success as Arline in "The Bohemian Girl" that she was engaged for three years more by an English opera company.

She was heard in "Carmen" by Col. Mapleson, the English impresario. He advised her to go to England, and subsequently became her manager. She made her London début when twenty years of age in "Carmen" at Albert Hall.

The London music-loving public was captivated by the singing of the new-comer. "Carmen" had the longest run in the history of the house. Queen Victoria sent a letter engrossed upon silver commanding Mlle. de Lussan to appear at Balmoral. As she was about to leave the Queen arose and pinned a diamond brooch at her throat.

Other successes followed in England and the Continent. She starred several seasons in English, French, and Italian operas. She appeared also in company with notable singers like Mme. Melba and M. Jean de Reszke. In the season of 1900-01 she sang with success in this city as a member of the Grau Opera Company. She has been touring this season in concert.

The Dressler and Cayvan Benefits.

The programmes for the benefits to be given to Marie Dressler Jan. 4 at the Victoria and to Georgia Cayvan on Jan. 13 at the Broadway are almost completed. Among those who will be seen at the Broadway are James K. Hackett, Mary Mannering, E. H. Sothern, Ethel Barrymore, Miss Fay Davis, Miss Beatrice Herford, Mrs. Langtry, and William Faversham. At the Victoria Fay Templeton, Blanche Ring, Edna Wallace Hopper, Marie Cahill, Peter F. Dailey, John T. Kelley, Thomas Seabrooke, Marshall P. Wilder, and others will appear.

The Los Angeles Bishopric.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Bishop Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, appears to have the best chance of appointment to the Bishopric of Los

MONEY NEEDED IN GUAM

Gov. Schroeder Reports Decrease in Revenues of Island.

Effects of the Hurricane Are Still Felt—Natives Take More Kindly to American Ideas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Commander Seaton Schroeder, Governor of the Island of Guam, in his annual report dated July 16, which has just reached the Navy Department, indicates a stringency in the island finances owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate the sum asked for last year.

The Government receipts last year were in round numbers $66,000, and the expenditures $57,000, leaving a balance of $8,000, which, however, is a decrease of over $13,000 in the cash balance for the preceding year. This loss is due largely to the unexpected expenses incident to the establishment of the leper colony and the decrease of over $10,0000 in import duties.

Commander Schroeder reports that it has been deemed prudent to stop all work of public improvement until further appropriations are made.

The value of the exports and imports during the year has been respectively $35,549 and $35,165. The exports consisted almost entirely of Mexican dollars. Not a pound of copra has been exported, and neither cacao nor coffee has been produced in sufficient quantities to supply the home market, owing to the slow recovery from the effects of the hurricane of 1900. The Governor suggests that it would be a great boon if the Department of Agriculture would establish an experiment station in the island.

He recommends that if a Philippine silver dollar of fixed value is to be coined under the laws of the United States it be made legal tender also in Guam, in place of the present Mexican dollar.

The census of the island taken last Autumn shows the total population to be 9,676, of whom only 46 are foreigners, 14 being citizens of the United States. The census, however, does not include officers and men of the navy or other civil employes temporarily imported from the United States. Above the age of seven, 46 per cent. of the natives read and write Spanish.

The natives still continue to refuse to allow their sick to receive medical attention, but conditions are improving, an excess of births over deaths being shown for each of the last two years. There are now twenty-four lepers in seclusion at Tumon Bay. The Governor recommends improvements in facilities for education, and also that the laws for the government of the island should be remodeled and codified. He asks for $45,000 for improvements.

Commander Schroeder says there is a desire for United States citizenship among persons domiciled in the island. He calls attention to the case of Pedro M. Duarte, at present the auditor of the island. He occupies an anomalous position. He was an officer in the Spanish army, but resigned after the war and renounced his allegiance to Spain. He is now a citizen of no country.

DEFENDS CANAL COMMISSION.

Rear Admiral Walker Says Expenditures Were Not Excessive and That There Are No Sinecures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Rear Admiral Walker, President of the Isthmian Canal Commission, is disposed to regard the introduction of the resolution in the House calling for a detailed statement of the expenditures of the commission as an effort by those who favor the construction by the Nicaragua route to discredit the commission because of its final recommendation in favor of the Panama route. In regard to the expenditures of the commission Admiral Walker said to-day:

"The salaries of the members of the commission were fixed by President McKinley at $12,000 a year, together with the actual and necessary expenses. Large sums have necessarily been spent for travel, surveys, salaries, &c., but not a single voucher allowed by the commission has been disallowed by the higher authorities. Neither has a ruling of the commission in stopping the payment of any claim been reversed. The voucher for every expense, after being carefully scrutinized in this office, has gone to the Secretary of State for his approval, thence to the Auditor of the Treasury, and finally to the Controller of the Treasury. The total appropriations of the commission have been $1,075,000, nearly all of which is spent.

"There is not, and has never been, to my knowledge or the knowledge of any one in this office, in the employ of the commission the son of a single army or naval officer, a Senator, or a Representative, or of any person prominent in political or social life. The salaries allowed those employed were only sufficient to secure the services of those competent to do the work required of them.

"A list of the employes and their salaries has never been published for the reason that no provision has ever been made for the publication of the commission's report. We have nothing to conceal, and are always prepared to furnish information on any subject connected with the commission and its work to those entitled to it.

"Regarding the relative cost of maintenance of the Panama and Nicaraguan routes, as referred to by Senator Morgan, the figures were never adopted by the commission and are in no manner official. The totals were used by us, but only for comparison and as the best obtainable information. These estimates of the cost of maintenance were made by Lieut. Col. Ernest and submitted to the commission. They were not embodied in the report, however, as it was thought they might be excessive.

"On the completion of the first report of the commission, Aug. 12, 1901, all of the members of the commission, with the exception of ex-Senator Pasco and myself, were furloughed. This action was taken after consultation with the Secretary of State. We both agreed that this course was preferable to a permanent dissolution of the commission, as it might be desirable to call the members together again at some future time."

COMBINATION AGAINST CUBA.

Senators Opposed to Various Reciprocity Treaties May Unite to Prevent Passage of Any One of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Those Senators who are opposed to the ratification of the several reciprocity treaties pending in the Senate are reported to have in view a scheme by which the opponents of each will be brought into a union to oppose all of them, including the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

The Massachusetts Senators do not want the treaty with New Foundland ratified because free admission would be given codfish caught by the New Foundland fishermen, and the interests of the Gloucester fishermen prejudiced. The Rhode Island and Connecticut Senators do not want the French treaty ratified because it would interfere with the manufacturers of knit and a few other goods of those two States. California and Florida do not want treaties made with any country from which fruits and nuts are imported, and Senators from a few of the beet-sugar States are still opposed to granting commercial concessions to Cuba.

There are intimations that these several interests will combine and labor to secure the rejection of all treaties at this session that contemplate any change in the existing rates of custom duties. While a combination of the character alluded to could be formed easily with regard to the treaties with New Foundland, France, and other European countries, a stout effort will be made to keep the Cuban reciprocity treaty out of the combination.

Senator Cullom is quite confident the required two-thirds vote will be obtained to ratify the Cuban treaty, and it is recognized by Senators generally that the United States is under special obligations to give consideration to the needs of Cuba entirely apart from the commercial question of the measure of advantage or disadvantage that would come to the United States. The President's views in regard to our duty toward Cuba have not undergone change since the last message was written, and his insistence upon dealing fairly and generously with Cuba may prevent the opposition to the treaties from including that with Cuba in any combination they may form.

URGE VEST'S RE-ELECTION.

Move to Unite Missouri Factions for Present Senator to Effect the Defeat of ex-Gov. Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Fugitive reports are reaching Washington from Missouri that indicate the friends of Senator Vest are trying to get together and give him a spontaneous re-election to the Senate. Senator Vest himself realizes his age and ill-health, and says he has not at any time reconsidered the determination made several years ago to retire at the end of his present term.

He believes he is serving his last term in the Senate, and that he is to be permitted to withdraw to private life at its close. Preparatory to this the other day he gave a large portion of his political library to the Missouri State University, and he has uniformly replied to all appeals to him to become a candidate again that so far as he is concerned he is finishing his service in the Senate, and will permanently retire on March 4.

It has been accepted that ex-Gov. W. J. Stone would be chosen to succeed Vest, with practically no opposition. Representative Champ Clark and Judge Dearmond, who have had long service in the House, were for a time candidates, but they withdrew, and the field has been left undisputed to Gov. Stone. An effort was made to bring out Representative M. E. Benton as a candidate against Gov. Stone, but the move failed.

Now the anti-Stone people, who are in several factions, are discussing the possibility of getting Senator Vest to consent to the use of his name as a candidate to succeed himself. They base the appeal on the ground that Stone is a boss and a lobbyist, and that he has made many enemies all over the State.

It seems to be apparent that there is a considerable proportion of the Missouri Democracy that is not favorable to Stone, but those best informed on public opinion say that Vest would only be made ridiculous if he should allow himself to be used as a candidate. He is hardly known to the rank and file of the party in the State, and it is said that while he has reflected lustre on Missouri by his brilliant intellect and his fine persistence in support of the ancient doctrines of the party, he has done so little for individuals that he has made few close friends in that way.

Mail from New York Lost in a Wreck.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Post Office Department to-day announced that in a railroad wreck at Spartanburg, S. C., last Wednesday a part of the mail was lost or damaged. It is believed that the lost portion consisted of a pouch filled with letters from New York and points beyond, to New Orleans, and about ten sacks of other mail.

GREAT GALE IN DENMARK.

Some People Killed and Many Injured in Copenhagen—Fatal Disasters to Shipping.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—An account of great damage done by a gale in Denmark is sent by the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times.

The streets of the capital are covered with débris, consisting of roofs, chimneys and windows blown down, and some thoroughfares have been closed to traffic by the authorities. Some persons were killed, and many injured have been admitted to the hospitals.

The ferry service between the Danish Islands and Sweden has been interrupted.

In the Sound the water rose suddenly as high as at the time of the great flood of 1872, when many persons lost their lives.

By The Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 26.—The worst gale of many years visited Denmark last night and this morning, and has done enormous damage to property and shipping. The telegraph and railroad services have been interrupted. It is unsafe to walk the streets of Copenhagen owing to falling tiles, &c. Some streets have been closed to traffic to avert this danger. The pillars holding up the overhead trolley lines were blown down and the street car service was stopped. Many houses have been unroofed and some mills and factories have been partly destroyed.

Several ships dragged their anchors and collided or were sunk in the outer harbor.

Telegrams received here from the provinces report enormous damage to property throughout Denmark.

Two boats have been wrecked off Elsinore, and eight persons were drowned. Eleven men of the crew, including Capt. Tobiasen, were drowned in the wreck of the Norwegian bark G. S. Penry, which went ashore at Soaw. The Penry will be a total loss, and her cargo is washing ashore. Only one of her crew was saved.

There is also a severe gale in the south of Sweden.

"BOXING DAY" IN LONDON.

"Mother Goose" Pantomime Opens at Drury Lane—Big Crowd at Wild West Show.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—"Boxing Day" was observed in the customary manner yesterday throughout the United Kingdom. The City itself was as deserted as on Sundays, all the business houses being closed. In spite of the raw, threatening weather the open spaces around the metropolis were well patronized.

There was no lack of amusement at night for the holiday makers of London, but, so far as the West End was concerned, no theatrical manager attempted to dispute the easy supremacy of the Drury Lane Theatre, which holds this year a practical monopoly of pantomime with a production of "Mother Goose," with all the theatre's traditional spectacular gorgeousness. Dan Leno appeared in the title rôle, and an enormous audience voted the production to be fully equal to pantomimes of previous years.

All the suburban theatres and the Hippodrome also presented pantomimes, and had big audiences both afternoon and evening. The West End houses played their running bills.

"Buffalo Bill's" Wild West Show opened here yesterday afternoon, and attracted a phenomenal crowd in the evening. The recent war appears to have given the English people an unusual zest for displays of horsemanship and shooting. The detachment of "United States Cavalry" appearing with the show bore an American flag draped in crape in memory of Nate Salsbury.

THE ANDIJAN EARTHQUAKES.

ASHKABAD, Russian Turkestan, Dec. 26.—The oscillations of the earth at Andijan continue. The people there are using railroad cars to live in; they are not leaving the town on account of their business interests.

Committees have been appointed to prepare lists of the losses to life and property. In the Andijan district 15,000 houses were destroyed.

Until the shocks cease guards will be kept on the railroad between Andijan and Fedchenks to watch for fissures along the line. The railroad station at Andijan threatens to collapse.

Barracks to be used as dwellings are being rapidly constructed, and will soon be ready for occupancy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The Red Cross Society is sending representatives to Andijan (the town of Russian Central Asia recently visited by earthquakes) in order to organize relief, and has contributed $17,500 to the relief fund.

Jumped Overboard from La Touraine.

HAVRE, Dec. 26.—Officers of the French liner La Touraine, from New York Dec. 18, which arrived here yesterday, report that a saloon passenger, Juan Echevarria, committed suicide by jumping overboard on Dec. 21. His body was not recovered.

Inquiry at the residence of Mrs. Pio Echeverria, 500 Madison Avenue, early this morning brought the information from her son-in-law that no such person as Juan Echeverria was known to that household. Dr. Martin J. Echeverria of 141 West Seventy-third Street was equally unable to throw any light upon the personality of the suicide.

The name of Juan Echeverria does not appear on the sailing list of La Touraine.

MAY ALTER BALKAN SITUATION.

Russian Foreign Minister's Journey May Vitally Influence the Condition of Affairs.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Referring to the journey of Count Lamsdorff (the Russian Foreign Minister) to Sofia, Belgrade, and Vienna, the correspondent of The Times in the Austrian capital says that Austrian attention is concentrated on the proceedings at Sofia, which may vitally influence the Balkan situation. The visit to Belgrade is less interesting, since it is realized that Russia wished to give Servia some indemnity for the repeated postponement of King Alexander's and Queen Draga's visit to the Czar.

At Sofia, says the correspondent, efforts will be made to impress Count Lamsdorff with the reality of Macedonian grievances, and the question will arise how to prevent Bulgaria from emulating Greece in defying the Sultan in order to rescue the Ottoman provinces and earn the title of liberator for Prince Ferdinand.

The correspondent remarks that the great difficulty of the situation in Macedonia lies in the population. Monastir contains a discontented mixture of Turks, Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Serbs, the Mussulmans being in a minority of 60,000. Autonomy under a Christian High Commissioner or amalgamation with another Balkan State would result in a pandemonium of racial and religious rivalry.

PARIS JOURNAL TRANSFORMED.

The Petit Bleu Now "More American Than All the American Papers Put Together."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Henri Deutsch, who was the donor of the 100,000f. prize won by M. Santos-Dumont, has transformed the Petit Bleu by converting it into a journal "more American than all the American papers put together." The paper now has no opinions, but its ideal is that nothing should happen anywhere unechoed in its columns.

The Petit Bleu is starting a novel scheme for advertising itself. It offers 100,000 subscriptions gratis for three months, subject to the payment of 1f. for each subscription to cover postage. It is estimated that this will cost £20,000.

There is, remarks the correspondent, an amusing list of persons entitled to subscribe under these conditions. It includes all the school teachers of Paris and its neighborhood, army officers, authors, magistrates, chemists, piano teachers, dressmakers, concierges, and Post Office clerks.

RUMORS ABOUT HUMBERT CASE.

Paris Papers Full of Gossip—Prisoners Not Expected in the French Capital Till Monday.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Humberts are not expected in Paris before next Monday night, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital.

The Paris papers are full of gossip in regard to the case, containing, perhaps, a modicum of truth. It is said that Romain d'Aurignac quotes Parayre as a man who has seen the Crawfords, (the supposedly mythical nephews of the equally mythical American, who, Mme. Humbert claimed, left a fortune to her.) Parayre, who has been arrested in Rouen, is suspected, however, of writing letters signed "Muller," in which the writer vouches for the existence of the Crawfords, representing himself as their secretary.

THE MACEDONIAN "REFORMS."

Turkey Claims to Have Furnished Proof of Her Purpose to Restore Tranquillity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says the Porte has communicated to the embassies a telegram from Hussein Haimi Pasha stating that he is complying with the instructions in the circular sent to the Macedonian Valis. Several malefactors have already been arrested in the Doubnitza district and elsewhere.

The Porte remarks that this affords conclusive proof of the Government's earnest purpose to restore tranquillity in Macedonia.

ROYAL FUGITIVES TO COME HERE?

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—It is reported here on good authority that Archduke Ferdinand and the Crown Princess of Saxony and their companions purpose going to the United States, there being little probability of their finding congenial homes in Europe.

Tolstoi's Request to the Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Count Tolstoi has sent a personal appeal to the papers, asking them, in view of his advanced age and illnesses, not to publish any further reports of his condition, as they cause him pain.

JAPANESE CRISIS NOT ENDED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—In negotiating with the party leaders, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, the Japanese Cabinet proposed to lower the land tax and to make good the consequent deficiency by administrative economy and the reduction of State enterprises. The party leaders, however, refused to accept this proposal, and the rupture is therefore complete.

GEN. MILES IN PEKING.

PEKING, Dec. 26.—Lieut. Gen. Miles arrived here to-day on a short visit.

The General will be received in audience by the Imperial family and will review the Chinese troops to-morrow.

Merchant Stricken on Elevated Platform

Passengers leaving a southward-bound train at the Franklin Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated road yesterday morning saw a middle-aged man fall unconscious upon the platform. The ticket seller recognized him as Morris B. Edinger, fifty years of age, senior member of Edinger Brothers & Jacoby, wine merchants, at 65 North Moore Street. The agent telephoned to the address and two clerks came and carried Mr. Edinger to his office, where he died one hour later. Death was due to apoplexy. The body was removed to Mr. Edinger's home, at 5 West Ninety-first Street.

The atoms which creep into the vitals and clog the machinery of nature can be cleared away with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

WILL OF MRS. U. S. GRANT

Value of Her Estate Estimated at $234,000.

Divides It in Equal Portions for Her Children and Grandchildren—Gen. F. D. Grant Executor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The will of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant was filed here to-day. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, son of the testatrix, delivered it at Register Dent's office in person.

Mrs. Grant names as executor "the trustee to be selected by my three sons, a majority, or the survivors of them." In a petition asking the District Supreme Court to admit the will to probate, Gen. Grant explains that his mother left surviving her as heirs at law and next of kin, in addition to himself, Uuysses S. Grant, Ellen W. Sartoris, and Jesse R. Grant.

The deceased died possessed of the house 2,111 Massachusetts Avenue, this city, of the value of about $40,000; money amounting to $10,065; stocks, bonds, and other securities of the value of $180,000, and household and kitchen furniture of the value of $4,000.

Gen. Grant further sets forth that the three sons of the deceased have designated him executor. He therefore asks the court to grant letters testamentary to him.

By the terms of the will the entire estate of the testatrix is to be divided into four equal shares. The income of three portions is to be applied to the support of the families and the education of the children of the three sons. The fourth portion is for the sole use of Ellen W. Sartoris for life, and at her death for her children in equal shares.

Provision is also made that a memento presented to her by the Empress of Japan, said to be 1,000 years old, shall go to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, in New York.

AMERICAN WINS FRENCH SUIT.

Mrs. Falconer Secures 2,000f. Damages Against Redfern for Illegal Arrest and Seizure of Goods.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The courts have awarded to Mrs. Viola Falconer, an American, 2,000f. damages against Redfern, the dressmaker, for unjustifiable arrest and the seizure of goods in connection with a dressmaking bill.

Mrs. Falconer, who is said to be the wife of a wealthy Florida planter, was arrested on Nov. 9, 1901, at Cherbourg as a liner on which she had engaged passage was about to sail.

Mrs. Falconer was charged with an attempt to leave France with baggage which had been legally attached in an action to recover payment for dresses purchased by her from Redfern. The amount of the claim was 1,700f.

After two or three remands the case was finally decided in Mrs. Falconer's favor, and she was discharged from custody. It was shown that she had no intention of breaking the law, and that the trouble was the result of a misunderstanding.

CARRYING MAIL IN ALASKA.

Sufferings of Men Who Attempted to Cover the Yukon-Nome Route—Plan for Railroad Is Given Up.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 26.—J. R. Warner, store keeper at Illiamna Bay, Alaska, for the Trans-Alaska Company, is here to spend the Winter, the army of men employed by the company having been disbanded. Warner says the project to build a railroad from Illiamna Bay to Yukon has been abandoned indefinitely.

A line was surveyed, and to show its practicability the company last Winter contracted to carry mail for Nome. With the help of 300 men and a thousand horses four consignments of letters were carried through to Yukon at a great sacrifice of effort which, Warner says, never has been thoroughly appreciated. No lives were lost, but men who performed the feat left the country as soon as possible, never to return. No midway stations having been established, it was attempted to carry feed by the use of extra horses.

Soft snow to the depth of twenty to fifty feet was found for hundreds of miles, contrary to all expectations. One stretch of a hundred miles without timber of any kind had to be covered, necessitating carrying fuel as well. Ten horses were killed outright or frozen to death. This Summer the company has sold everything possible excepting houses and town sites.

Another reason for abandoning the enterprise is the petering out of fabulous placer mines reported to have been discovered tributary to Illiamnia Bay.

Dawson has been deprived of paper mail of late because of a misunderstanding between Ottawa and Washington postal authorities. Canadian Post Office Inspector Fletcher is now on his way to arrange for the carrying of American mail on Canadian stages.

HER NOVEL CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Never was there a stranger Christmas gift than that given last night by Miss Eva Doniger, sixteen years old, of 120 Second Avenue, to her brother, Jacob, twenty-three years old, a patient in Bellevue Hospital since the Madison Square explosion on Nov. 4.

She took him no gift on Christmas Day when she visited him in Ward 2 with her three sisters, and they reproached her. "I will bring him a gift that will last him all his life to-morrow," she said. She would not tell what it was to be. But yesterday afternoon she went home early and told her sisters that she had given up her position at a department store because she wanted to take her present to Jacob, she said.

"But where is it?" the sisters asked.

"I am wearing it?" she replied.

Then she explained that she had made arrangements with the physicians of Bellevue to take ten inches of skin from her limbs and graft it on her brother's thigh where it had been mangled by the explosion.

She lay last night after the operation in Ward 1 of the third surgical division; in Ward 2 lay her brother with five inches of the required cuticle successfully grafted. To-day the remaining five inches will be taken from her.

Before the accident Jacob Doniger and his four sisters—Anna, twenty-one years old; Jennie, nineteen; Edna, seventeen, and Eva, sixteen—lived together. Their parents being dead, the eldest girl acted as head of the household.

"We were all willing and eager to contribute to Eva's Christmas present," the sisters said last night, "but she wouldn't let us."

SENATOR TRAINOR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Senator Patrick F. Trainor, who died at Albany on Thursday, will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at the Church of the Holy Cross, on Forty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

The body will arrive at the Grand Central Station at 8:55 o'clock, and will be guarded on the way to the church by the pall bearers, who have been named as follows:

Senators T. F. Grady, Bernard F. Martin, Victor J. Dowling, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, George W. Plunkitt, and Samuel S. Slater. The Fraternal Order of Eagles will be represented by John C. Fitzgerald and William H. Leonard. The Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirteenth Assembly District will be represented by F. G. Rinn and R. S. Reilly, and the lodge of the Knights of Columbus of which the Senator was a member, by William J. Clark and P. F. Norton.

The members of the State Senate and Assembly who are to attend the funeral will meet at the Hotel Cadillac, Forty-third Street and Broadway, at 8:45 o'clock; New York Aerie No. 40, F. O. E., will meet at the Hotel Metropole at the same hour, and the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirteenth Assembly District will meet at Tecumseh Hall, Forty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue. All will march to the church.

After the mass the body will be escorted as far as Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

India Frontier Disturber Dead.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 26.—Hadda Mullah, who caused so many outbreaks on the northwest frontier of India, died on Dec. 22.

COLLECTIONS FOR HOSPITALS.

Synagogues To-day and Churches To-morrow to Contribute.

Announcement is made that the annual collection of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association will be held in the synagogues to-day and in the churches to-morrow. The association's field includes forty hospitals. All beliefs and shades of opinion are represented in the work of helping the afflicted poor. Collections also are made in the trades, professions, and upon the Exchanges through auxiliary associations and committees. The total collections last year amounted to $80,187.49. During the last year the associated hospitals cared for 39,200 bed patients, of whom 26,345 were free, besides operating on or giving medical aid to 384,000 dispensary patients.

The members of the Executive Commitee are George Macculloch Miller, George S. Baker, John S. Bussing, A. G. Agnew, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert Oliphant, and O. Edgerton Schmidt.

DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.

The Elder Not Informed of the Illness of the Younger.

Mrs. Emma Cabble, eighty-one years of age, of Bensonhurst; Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Christmas Eve, twelve hours after the death of her sister, Mrs. Mary R. Bolte, fifty-five years of age, who succumbed to that disease in her home at 43 Powers Street, Williamsburg. Mrs. Cabble was the widow of a wire manufacturer.

The sisters were devoted to each other, and on Tuesday, when Mrs. Cabble was stricken she asked that Mrs. Bolte be summoned. Relatives feared to send for her, believing that the shock might cause death. On Christmas Eve Mrs. Bolte was taken ill, and she asked that Mrs. Cabble be sent for, not having been informed of her death.

Gas Killed a Resident of Lodi.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 26.—Adolph Lorenze of Lodi was found dead this morning in a room, in which the gas jets were turned on. Gas had been placed in the man's home recently, pipes having been laid in the borough. It was supposed that he forgot to turn off the gas and blew the light out. He was well-to-do.

Burial of W. H. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A private car brought the body of William H. Davis here from Toledo to-day, and it was laid beside that of his brother-in-law, Senator Webster Wagner, in the Palatine Bridge Cemetery. Mr. Davis when in New York lived at the Hotel Manhattan, of which his son-in-law is proprietor. Mr. Davis was a man of large acquaintance with noted men, both in this and foreign lands, and crossed the Atlantic nearly every Summer for twenty years. The funeral to-day was attended by a representative gathering. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Baum.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Justice Jackson Temple.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Associate Justice Jackson Temple of the Supreme Court of California is dead in this city. He was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, Aug. 11, 1827. In 1852 he came to California. Besides serving with distinction as Judge of the District and Superior Courts, he was three times elected to the Supreme bench. Justice Temple had a beautiful home at Santa Rose, where his widow and children now reside.

Justice Temple was the son of a farmer, and received his first education in the common schools in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. At the age of nineteen he entered Williams College, and upon graduating took up the study of law in the office of Judge Whitehead, at Newark, N. J. Returning to New Haven, Conn., he finished his law course and was admitted to the bar. He went to California, and began practicing at Petaluma early in 1855. In 1870 Gov. Haight appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench of California. When Gov. Haight's term expired he and Justice Temple formed a partnership. In 1876, after Mr. Haight's death, Mr. Temple served as a District Judge, and two years later was made a Supreme Court Justice again by the new State Constitution. Justice Temple married, in 1870, Miss Christine Hood of California. They had six children.

Lucas L. Van Alen

Lucas L. Van Alen, lawyer and ex-Assemblyman, died at his home, 131 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., sixty years ago and was admitted to the bar in 1865. In 1882 he was elected to the Assembly from the Seventh District of New York, and he served five terms and gained a reputation as an orator. In 1888 he and five other members of the Holland Society went to the Netherlands as a committee from that organization. He was married in April last, his bride being a relative of Col. Charles E. Otis. He had an office in Manhattan. He was a member of the Lincoln and Republican Clubs.

George H. Burford.

George H. Burford, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, died of edema of the lungs on Christmas night, in his apartments in the Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. He was fifty-four years of age, having been born at Baltimore on March 20, 1848. He had been a resident of this city for forty-six years. A year ago Miss Agnes Laurence of Jersey City was married to him. Mrs. Burford survives him. He was a member of the Manhattan, Reform, Hardware, and Fulton Clubs, and a Trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, the well-known author, died at her residence, 4,852 Washington Avenue, to-night of cancer. Mrs. Catherwood was taken ill in October and steadily declined. The funeral service will be held Sunday, and interment will be at Hoopestown, Ill., her old home. Mrs. Catherwood is survived by her husband, John Steel Catherwood, and a daughter.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood was born in 1847 at Luray, Ohio. She was graduated at the Female College at Granville, Ohio, in 1868. Among her best known works are "A Woman in Armor," "Craque-o'-Doom," "Rocky Fort," "Old Caravan Days," and "The Secrets of Roseladies."

Dr. Simon N. Landis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Dr. Simon N. Landis died here to-day aged seventy-three years. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He practiced for five years in New York City, going there from Pennsylvania. He had lived in Boston for the past twelve years and was widely known in the profession. He leaves a widow, also a practicing physician.

Capt. Robert McGregor, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin received a cable message to-day from Gen. Davis at Manila saying that Capt. Robert McGregor, Corps of Engineers, died in the Manila Hospital on the 23d inst. of acute appendicitis. Capt. McGregor was a native of Michigan, and was graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1889.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES J. LONERGAN, President of the City Foundry Company, died last night at Cleveland, Ohio, after an illness of a year's duration.

AMES BISSELL, a pioneer banker of Denver, died yesterday of paralysis. He was a native of Virginia, and had resided in Denver since the founding of the city in 1859.

JAMES VAN LEUVEN, financier and President of the State of New York National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., died yesterday at Kingston, aged seventy-one years.

HENRY HESS, broker, and a member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday in his sixty-first year at his home, 24 West Eighty-fifth Street. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at his late residence.

Capt. W. W. O'NEIL, President of the Marine Bank of Pittsburg, Penn. died yesterday at Elizabeth, Penn. He was known to the coal trade from Pittsburg to New Orleans as the owner of yards at many river cities.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. ANNABLE, sixty-five years old, pastor of the Irwin Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Syracuse, died yesterday. He had been for eight years a Presiding Elder of Central New York Conference.

JOHN D. JENKINS, one of the largest men in New Jersey, is dead in his home at 71 Race Street, Bloomfield, N. J., at the age of fifty-three years. For many years he was a detective in the Tradesmen's National Bank in this city. He was 6 feet 3 inches in height and weighed 300 pounds.

Mrs. ELIZABETH RILEY LORD, widow of Deniel De Forrest Lord, died on Thursday night in her apartment at 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Lord was the senior member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord. He died in 1894. After that year Mrs. Lord spent most of her time as Sosiego, her country place at Lawrence, L. I.

EDWARD S. WATERS, aged seventy-one, Treasurer of the Holyoke Water Power Company, died at his home, in Holyoke, Mass., yesterday, after a short illness. He was a well-known hydraulic and civil engineer. Besides a widow, he leaves one brother, Henry F. Waters of Melrose, Mass.

MOSES M. HAM, for many years editor of The Dubuque Herald, a Democratic National Committeeman from 1872 to 1888, once a State Senator and Postmaster at Dubuque during both of President Cleveland's Administrations, died Thursday at Dubuque, Iowa. He was sixty-nine years old.

Miss JULIA C. MASON, formerly a teacher in Brooklyn and of late years proprietor of The Chelsea Telegraph and Pioneer, Chelsea's oldest paper, died yesterday at Chelsea, Mass., of heart disease. Miss Mason was born in London, England. Her brother is an official at the Boston Custom House.

SAMUEL J. CLARKE, who led an overland expedition to Colorado in 1849 and who was a member of the first Legislature of that State, died at Geneva, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in New Haven seventy-eight years ago and was graduated from the Yale Law School. He served as a Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Mrs. FRANCES AMY CHAPMAN, widow of Dr. John S. Chapman, died on Thursday in her home at 196 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. She was born seventy-eight years ago in Manhattan, was a daughter of William A. Thompson, a lawyer of distinction in his day, and a granddaughter of Judge William Abdial Thompson of this city. Two daughters survive her.

WILLIAM HUBBARD NEVINS died on Thursday in his home at 58½ Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1820. Entering the banking business in Manhattan, he became paying teller of the Metropolitan Bank and of the Importers and Traders' Bank. For nine years he was an Assistant Paymaster in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. For the past fifteen years he had lived in retirement.

Capt. S. H. EMMONS was found dead in bed in his hotel in Passaic, N. J., yesterday morning. He was a Captain in the Gray Horse Cavalry of West Virginia, having assisted in organizing it. He conducted a hotel in Parsaic for many years. He was sixty-nine years of age. Recently he was chosen Vice President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, and he was also President of the local association.

BENJAMIN H. CALEF, an expert accountant, died on Thursday night in his residence at 43 Halstead Street, East Orange, N. J., after a long illness. He was associated with Jay Gould and Gen. Grenville M. Dodge in Western railroad enterprises, and he had been special and private accountant for George M. Pullman and Robert T. Lincoln. He was an executor of the Pullman estate. He lived in Chicago until he removed to East Orange sixteen years ago.

HENRY W. LIVINGSTON, lately Colonial Treasurer and manager of the Government savings banks of Jamaica, British West Indies, died on Thursday in his home at 22 Mitchell Place, East Orange, N. J., aged 70 years. He was a native of Jamaica, and he started as a clerk in the Post Office and rose to the position of Colonial Treasurer. He organized the system of penny banks, and was prominent in the government of the island. After retiring from the service he came to the United States in 1895.

MARRIED.

LINDSAY—HENDERSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 27, 1902, at the Dominican Convent, Rome, Italy, Ruth R., daughter of Isaac Henderson and Marion T. Henderson, to the Honorable Walter Lindsay of London, England.

DIED.

BRADY.—Dr. Frederick L. Brady died at St. Luke's Hospital, Wednesday, Dec. 24, aged 30. Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 27, at the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURFORD.—On Thursday, Dec. 25, at 11:45 P. M., George H. Burford.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 222 West 23d St., on Saturday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family on Sunday.

BURFORD.—On Dec. 25, 1902, George H. Burford.
Funeral from Chelsea, 222 West 23d St., on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ELLIS.—Howard Ellis, on Dec. 24, suddenly stricken, in his 68th year.
Funeral services and interment Sunday, Dec. 28, at Elkton, Maryland. Train leaves 23d St. at 8:25 A. M. via Pennsylvania Railroad.

FLEISCHMANN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 26, 1902, Hannah Fleischmann, beloved wife of Samuel Fleischmann, in the 63d year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, 1,100 Madison Av., Sunday morning, 9:30 o'clock.

GATELY.—On Dec. 25, of pneumonia, Mary Keane Gately, beloved wife of Philip J. Gately.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 312 East 119th St., on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 A. M.; thence to Church of the Holy Rosary, 119th St., near 1st Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HESS.—On Friday, Dec. 26, Henry Hess, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 24 West 85th St., on Sunday morning, Dec. 28, at 10:30 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1902, William Effingham, son of the late William Effingham Lawrence of Bayside, L. I.
Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, L. I., Saturday morning upon the arrival of the 11:02 train from Long Island City.

LEEMING.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1902, James Leeming, General Freight Agent Erie Railroad Co., aged 45 years.
Funeral services at Buffalo, N. Y., 10 A. M. Saturday, Dec. 27. Interment Branford, Ont.

LICHTENSTEIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1902, Seamen Lichtenstein, in his 78th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 14 West 74th St., on Saturday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.
California, Philadelphia, and Savannah papers please copy.

LORD.—At her residence, 155 West 58th St., on Dec. 25th, 1902, Elisabeth Riley, widow of Daniel De Forest Lord.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec 26	695,533
To date this year	185,666,581
Corresponding date last year	263,591,436

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec 26	$2,324,000
To date this year	$382,368,350
Corresponding date last year	$990,432,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 @ 7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Copper	½	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Am. C. & Fdy	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Gras Twine	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Ice	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Ice pf	⅝	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
Am. Linseed	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Am. Locomotive	1⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅜
Am. Locom. pf	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Malting pf	1¼	Norf. & West.	1¼
Am. Smelting	1⅜	Norf. & West. pf	1
Am. Sugar	⅝	North American	3½
Anaconda Copper	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	People's Gas	2⅜
Cen. of N. J.	5½	Peoria & East	3
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pere Marquette	1
Chi. & Alton	1	Pullman Co.	2
C., R., W. pf., B.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Reading	1⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Rock Island	2⅝
Col. Southern	⅝	Rock Island pf.	1⅛
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Rutland pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Colorado Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Con. Products	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	4	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Del. L. & W.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Detroit South	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Detroit South. pf.	2¼	South. Ry. pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Dul. S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Erie	2	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Erie 1st pf	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf	2¾	Twin City	⅞
Gen. Electric	1	Un. Bag. & P. pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	3¾	Union Pacific	1
Iowa Central	1	Un. Ry. Inv.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leath. pf.	⅝
K., C., Ft. S. & M.	⅝	U. S. Realty	⅝
K. C. So.	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	2	U. S. Steel	⅝
Long Island	3	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Lou. & Nash.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Mex. Cen.	1	Vulcan Detinning	½
Mex. Cen. Co.	1	Wabash	⅝
Mex. Street Ry.	1	Wabash pf.	1½
Mexican Central	1⅛	West. Union	1½
Mo. St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼	Wh. & L. E.	⅝
Mo. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. of Ga. 1st pf.	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	2
Ches. 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	1½
Met. Cent. 1st inc.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Mid. Cent. 2d inc.	1½	Wis. Cent. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn Ferry con. 5s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

After a brief period of uncertainty and irregularity the stock market yesterday became active and strong under the lead of the standard railway shares, conspicuous among these being Great Northern, St. Paul, and the new Rock Island issues. Though halting, prices had not declined in the early trading when call rates rose as high as 12 per cent., and when, encouraged by these rates, traders and professional operators had sold stocks short in the belief that the market could not stand up under these rates.

When, therefore, money eased off and the announcement came from Washington that the Venezuelan dispute was to be arbitrated by The Hague tribunal, the market, bare of stocks, was in a position to go up, the more so as buying for investment account appeared on a substantial scale and some of the more nervous shorts decided it to be the part of wisdom to cover their earlier sales. Hence it was that, once started upward, the market continued to advance, with closing prices at generally the best figures of the day.

Notwithstanding the fact that the known movements of money indicate a gain by the banks during the week, it will not surprise if to-day's bank statement should prove technically unfavorable. The indications are—so bankers say—that there will be an increase in the loan account, partly because of the preparations incident to the payment of the January disbursements and partly because of the taking up of some foreign loans just matured. However, with the New Year so close at hand, it is not of great consequence whether loans and surplus reserves are decreased or increased. Very shortly there ought to be money enough, and at reasonable rates, to satisfy all.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The further decline in the shares of St. Joseph and Grand Island—these being among the few issues to show losses during the day—was directly referable to selling induced by the passing of the company's dividend. This action came as an unpleasant surprise to shareholders, who say they had been given to understand that dividends, once established, would be continued.

The Reading shares were again bought by houses with Philadelphia connections, but in connection with this buying there was less talk of a "deal" and more of the larger earnings of the system because of the higher coal prices.

The Gould stocks were heavy in the early dealings, but shared in the general market recovery, with especial strength appearing in Missouri Pacific. One story had it that the Gould pool was again at work in that issue.

Great Northern preferred rose over three points—it is up now over a dozen points in a few weeks—and again the talk was of a "melon cutting" for the benefit of the shareholders. It is not possible to obtain either verification or denial of this report.

The Street was uncertain whether to regard the latest Montana court decision in the Heinze-Amalgamated fight as a bull or a bear argument on Amalgamated. Such buying of the stock as appeared seemed to be based rather on the improving trade conditions and the better demand from Europe than upon any of the developments in respect to the pending litigation.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

The news of the day and the general developments were regarded as distinctly helpful and encouraging. These included the more favorable tone of the press dispatches from Washington in respect to the Venezuelan dispute, these telling of the reaching of a general agreement to submit the dispute to the arbitration tribunal at The Hague; the easing in the money rates in the afternoon, notwithstanding that loans made during the day carry over until Monday; the declaration by Lackawanna of its regular quarterly dividend—thus setting at rest any talk of a possible reduction because of the heavy strike losses, and statements from representative bankers that money ought to work materially easier after the new year.

PEOPLE'S GAS.

In the industrial list one of the strongest issues was People's Gas, which rose on buying by leading Directors of the company here. As tending to explain the rise, there came from Chicago rumors that the United States Supreme Court will render a decision on the seventy-five-cent gas ordinance case within a fortnight, and that the decision will be favorable to the company. Interests identified with the company here said that they had no intimation when a decision would be handed down or what its nature might be.

THE ACTION OF ST. PAUL.

The strength of St. Paul led to reports early in the day that at the meeting of the Directors to be held in the afternoon the new stock issue, with rights, would be made. At the meeting, however, nothing but routine business was transacted. Despite this, St. Paul held strong during the remainder of the session.

The buying was said to be by interests who are likely to be informed of developments in the company's affairs.

Rather positive statements were made yesterday that action on the new issue is not likely to be much longer deferred.

THE BUYING OF ERIE.

The persistent buying of Erie by one leading Stock Exchange house, the floor member of which bid for big lots of the common stock at advancing figures, was chiefly responsible for the rise in the various issues. There was absolutely no news in respect to the property, but it is rather interesting to record that in the past month no fewer than four Stock Exchange houses have put out bullish circulars on the system and have been advising purchases of the stocks.

Because of the higher prices for coal the belief in Wall Street is that all the coal properties are destined in the coming year to make much more money than ever, while Erie, in addition, because of its growing suburban traffic, is said to be likely to add materially to its revenues. One estimate of Erie's next yearly increase, as compared with this year, puts it as high as $7,500,000.

ROCK ISLAND'S RISE.

The strength of the Rock Island issues resulted from a continuance of the steady buying of the shares that has been in evidence for some days, these purchases being frankly stated to be for the account of insiders and their friends. The earnings of the property, showing something like 15 per cent. on the new common stock, have been such as to attract the attention not alone of local banking interests, but also of European investors. These people, it is now learned, have not only bought heavily of the bonds of the company, but have taken large blocks of the stocks.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $300,700.

The banks received from the interior $5,478,700, of which $250,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $6,248,000, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans $2,025,000. The loss to the interior was $770,300.

Receipts of new gold on Assay Office checks were $946,300, of which $907,000 was on New York Assay Office checks and $39,300 on Seattle office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $16,494,700 and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $16,370,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $124,700.

The total gain from new gold and the Sub-Treasury was $1,071,000; deducting the loss to the interior of $770,300, the net gain was $300,700.

The features this week are: First, the large direct shipments to the interior, in addition to the transfer of $2,025,000 to New Orleans through the Sub-Treasury. There were a few large shipments to Boston and Philadelphia, but a great part of the direct shipments of currency went to the Central South. The transfers of currency to New Orleans are normal at this season, but it is unusual for the banks to be sending so much currency to other parts of the South at this time of the year. Bankers here report that their Southern correspondents tell them that currency is scarce and New York exchange plentiful. This abundance of New York exchange the South may have some connection with the operations in January cotton.

The second feature is that the banks gained $124,700 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, which is the first time they have gained from that institution since the week ending Oct. 11, 1902. This gain is due partly to the fact that pension payments averaged about $400,000 daily, and partly to the reduction in collections of customs, which were $1,959,500 this week, as compared with $4,020,000 last week. This report is for five days only.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Satisfaction with the old and confidence in the new year are the dominating features as 1902 draws to a close. The enormous holiday trade, exceeding in most respects all records, proved to be a fitting crown to a year of almost unprecedented business and industrial activity. Except in some sections of the South and Southwest, where crop and weather conditions had led to a modification of otherwise sanguine expectations, the volume of seasonable business is in most respects satisfactory. In the East, the West, the Northwest, and on the Pacific Coast there is but one note, and that of satisfaction with the results achieved during the past few weeks. Additional reports received of trade distribution for the year confirm those hitherto given of an enormous volume of business, modified, it is true, in some respects, by higher cost of materials and wages limiting profits. With the larger turn over, however, and the active demand in most lines, the profit side has not been entirely lost sight of, and it is safe to say that equally satisfactory returns in years to come would prove acceptable. Reports of results in banking circles this year are that good profits have been gained as a result of the comparatively high, and at the same time steady, rates for money.

The holiday spirit has ruled in wholesale lines this week. Most of the salesmen are in from the road, and except for reorders to repair depleted stocks, jobbers are quiet and stock-taking is the main interest. Industrial operations have naturally slowed down where conditions, as in railway traffic, are such as to demand the straining of every nerve to keep up with business offered and prevent a midwinter congestion, which, in the present situation of abnormal small supplies of fuel the country over, might result in interesting entanglement. Not only are spring goods being ordered with freedom and confidence, but prompt delivery of the same is being urged.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Trade and speculation experienced the customary holiday quiet, except in Christmas goods, which sold freely, many packing and shipping departments being still engaged on this class of work which could not be completed at the specified time. Industrial undertakings are interrupted in many cases by the taking of inventories, while other plants are closed because fuel cannot be obtained. Orders still come forward freely, and the new year will open with more business on the books than ever before. Prices of commodities are firmly held by the steady domestic demand, and there is a good export movement of the leading staples. In this, as in many other instances, however, there is still the drawback of inadequate transporting facilities which restrict shipments to the seaboard.

Financial conditions are satisfactory, money being in sufficient supply for commercial needs, although speculation is hampered by high rates. Bank exchanges for the week at this city were 2.7 per cent. smaller than last year and 13.5 per cent. smaller than in 1899. At other leading cities there were gains of 3.2 and 14.9 per cent., respectively. Railway earnings thus far reported for the month of December surpass last year's by 5 per cent., and those of 1900 by 11.6 per cent.

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Of iron and steel Bradstreet's says:

Among the great industries iron and steel, naturally quiet at this season of the year, still notes the projection into it of the fuel scarcity, affecting production of merchant furnaces East and West. The larger interests which control primary sources of fuel are, however, doing well, and the new production in sight due to the coke trouble will be smaller than earlier anticipated. The better tone noted in the demand last week still continues. Structural iron still leads in strength and demand. Some heavy orders are being placed. Plates, like rails, are heavily sold ahead. Higher wages for coke workers are an item of increased cost, but the disposition to advance ore prices will probably be combated by the larger interests. Coal has advanced $1 per ton in the West. Foreign pig iron has weakened, and the outlook abroad generally is rather poor.

Railway building has been active this year—the heaviest, in fact, for fifteen years past—and showing a 12 per cent. increase in mileage over a year ago. An example of the strain the railways have been under the past year is furnished in the statement that 20 per cent. more cars were built this year than last, but, notwithstanding this enlargement of capacity and the introduction of the per diem system, there is still more than enough work for every car and locomotive that can be bought or borrowed. One large locomotive manufacturing concern is reported refusing all orders for delivery earlier than January, 1904, and fancy premiums are being paid by some large roads to induce builders to turn over locomotives now under contract as soon as completed.

On the same subjects Dun's says:

Quiet conditions in the iron and steel industry, unaccompanied by any sign of weakness, testify to the healthy tone, and suggest a bright outlook for the coming year. Furnaces and mills will extend the season of idleness beyond the usual time, not because orders are lacking, but in order to accumulate a moderate supply of coke. The situation in regard to shipments from Connellsville has not improved. A very large amount of business will be carried over into next year, probably more than in any previous season. New contracts have come forward more slowly of late, mainly because of the uncertainty as to date of delivery, although there are prospective purchasers who still anticipate better terms in 1903.

Foreign pig iron is offered slightly below domestic quotations, but neither imported nor home-made iron is available for immediate use in large quantities. Independent steel mills claimed that they are unable to pay present prices for billets, which cost $31 or more for early shipment. Reports from the South show a large increase in production as compared with any preceding year. The strongest department of this industry appears to be steel bars. Wages were advanced 8 per cent. by the Frick Coke Company.

RISE IN MONEY RATES.

Call money was in active demand yesterday on the Stock Exchange. At the opening loans were made at 9 and 10 per cent., but the price on a steady and urgent demand soon rose to 12 per cent., which was the highest of the day, although some outside loans were reported as having been made at 15 per cent. In the afternoon the price declined to 6 per cent. The closing was about 8 per cent. The Sterling Exchange market was also strong, the ruling price being 4.86.75 to 4.86.80.

The rise in money rates was not unexpected. It was generally believed that money would continue more or less tight until after Jan. 1, when the large dividend and interest payments for January will have been made. It is estimated that these will reach $130,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Lowell (Mass.) dispatches, the American Bolt Company of that place will move to Birmingham, Ala., next month, and will consolidate with the bolt concern already in Birmingham.

Another trust company to be established at Greensburg, Penn., with a capital of $300,000.

Incorporation in Minnesota of the International Sugar Beet Harvester Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Dispatches from Fort Worth, Texas, stating that the Cudahy Packing Company is building cold storage plants at San Antonio and elsewhere, to compete actively with the Armour and Swift concerns.

National Enameling and Stamping Company said to have bought a block of ground in New Orleans and will build a $250,000 plant to employ over 500 hands.

Incorporation in New Jersey of Morris & Co., with a capital of $3,000,000.

Increase of $544,737 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $278,811 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@12 per cent., closing at 8 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $284,206,430; balances, $9,809,066; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $850,965.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short, and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16⅛ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅛ and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c. premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c. discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c. premium.

The Paris Market.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Prices were firm on the Bourse during the greater portion of the day. Internationals were in demand, especially Turks. Rentes were active and advanced on covering purchases toward the close. Spanish 4s reacted on the rumor of the receipt of bad news from Morocco Governments receded in sympathy, and at the close were weaker.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 23,675,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 2,425,000f, gold in hand increased 350,000f, bills discounted decreased 4,700,000f, and silver in hand decreased 900,000f.

Market and Fulton Bank's Capital.

Preliminary action has been taken by the Directors of the Market and Fulton Bank to increase its capital from $900,000 to $1,000,000. Circulars have been sent to stockholders calling a special meeting for Feb. 17 to take action on the proposition. The new stock will be sold for $250 a share.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

New York American Publishing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. S. Guiterman, Clarence J. Shearn, and Gerard B. Townsend, New York.

International Cut Glass Company, Jamestown; capital, $350,000. Directors—W. H. Linford, E. H. Goodenough, and H. L. Hant, Jamestown.

A. V. Haight Company, Poughkeepsie, (printing and bookbinding;) capital, $50,000. Directors—A. V. Haight, W. T. Ward, and J. H. Ward, Poughkeepsie.

H. Liebernecht Company, New York, (to manufacture paper boxes;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Liebernecht and George Liebernecht, Jersey City; W. H. Bickelhaupt, New York.

Niagara Waterproofing Company, Niagara Falls, (waterproof goods;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. I. Dayton and W. E. Harkness, Niagara Falls; C. G. Dwight, New York.

Quint & Mann Company, New York, (to manufacture furnishing goods;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Quint, Samuel Mann, and Isidore Hershfield, New York.

Schott & Franke Company, New York, (fruits and produce;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. A. Schott, F. R. Franke, and E. A. Frank, Brooklyn.

Century Paper Supply Company; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas Crimmins, F. H. Sadlier, and H. B. Fowle, New York.

Superior Cigar Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Elizabeth Tompkins, S. A. Tompkins, and H. B. Tompkins, Buffalo.

Press Novelty Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. W. Hasrmeyer, T. J. Pritchett, and William Hueneman, Buffalo.

Glasgow Iron Works and Supply Company, New York; capital, $28,000. Directors—A. S. Philip and James Philip, New York; John Philip, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

New Jersey Button Works; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Christian Broderson, John Broderson, and Andrew Broderson.

The Insurance General Agency Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Nathan C. Horton of Orange, Amos H. Van Horn, Albert O. Pettit, Addison Ely, and Frederick E. Crotois of Newark.

F. H. Fitts Company; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Frank H. Fitts, Stanley E. Faithful, and Cleaveland V. Childs.

The Knickerbocker Oil and Gas Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—New Jersey Registration and Trust Company of East Orange.

The David E. Foutz Drug Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators: The New Jersey Registration and Trust Company.

Morris & Co., dealers in live stock and dairy products; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Alfred O. Joyce, Newell Lyons, Thomas J. Curran, Philip M. Bromberg, and John V. Smith.

Reynolds "Aertite" Company, to manufacture and deal in packages of crackers; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—L. G. Reynolds, L. D. Reynolds, W. I. Caten, H. E. Palmer, and Bernin of Jersey City.

Arion Manufacturing Company, novelties; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James F. Pope and H. F. Pope of Melrose, Mass., and Richard Woods of Boston.

James T. Clyde Company, promoters of hotel properties; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James T. Clyde, M. F. Clyde, and C. L. Sherman.

Travellers' Identification Company, object, to identify persons by labels; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—W. F. Garber, A. W. Napier, and A. A. Kelley.

International Rubber Shoe Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—L. W. Snyder, Samuel M. Roberts, and Herbert C. Westbrook.

Washington Rock Spring Water Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Albert J. Haynes, F. R. Lehman, and G. D. Haynes.

Consolidated Color and Chemical Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Herman A. Metz, Jacob R. Roethea, Dr. Emil A. Fourneaux, Gustave C. Weisman, and Charles Fuehrlein.

Granite Linen Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Frederick W. Schwartz, Thomas G. Doyle, Frank Woodhead, Jacob Newman, Henry A. Schwartz, James E. Mulhern, and John J. Vois.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The money market continues very firm, with conditions practically unchanged. Call loans, 6@7 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 6@7½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 6½@7 per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, 15 cents discount. Clearings, $20,610,874; balance, $1,363,708.

Business was only fairly brisk in the stock market, nor were the changes in prices of much importance. United States mining went to 22, which seems to be almost its uppermost limit. Some Trinity was quoted at 9⅝. Centennial was firm.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
520	Atchison	83⅞	82⅝	83⅛
15	Atchison pf.	99⅞	99¼	99¼
25	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
11	Boston & Albany, ex div.	258½	258½	258½
2	Boston & Lowell, ex div.	239	239	239
75	Massachusetts Electric	36	36	36
76	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	225	225	225
8	Old Colony, ex dividend	207	207	207
106	Pere Marquette	81¼	81	81¼
670	Union Pacific	99⅞	99½	99⅝
8	West End pf., ex div.	11½	11½	11½

TELEPHONES.

261	American	163½	163¼	163½
1	New England	137½	137½	137½
27	Western	25	22½	22½
1	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

610	Am. Agricult. Chemical	22	20	22
100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	81	81	81
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	6	6	6
2,046	Am. Sugar, ex div.	130½	128½	130⅝
65	Am. Sugar pf., ex div.	120½	120	120
50	American Woolen	12½	12	12
150	American Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
915	Dominion Iron & Steel	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
15	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf.	80	80	80
121	General Electric, ex div.	179	176⅜	179
45	Massachusetts Gas	40¼	40	40¼
56	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84¾	84¼	84½
27	Merrimac rights	40c	40c	40c
10	Pullman	228	228	228
10	Seattle Electric pf.	105	104½	104½
292	United Fruit	110	109¼	110
31	Un. Shoe Mach., ex div.	50	49	50
822	Un. States Steel, ex div.	35½	34⅞	35½
346	United States Steel pf.	84⅞	84	84⅞

MINING.

185	Adventure	14	13½	14
3,858	Amalgamated	60	58½	59¾
50	Bingham	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞
25	Calumet & Hecla	490	485	490
1,120	Centennial	17¾	16½	16½
400	Consolidated Mercur	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,203	Copper Range	57¾	56	56⅜
250	Daly-West	40	39½	39¾
50	Dominion Coal	130	130	130
6	Dominion Coal pf., ex div.	113	113	113
150	Franklin	9	8	8
150	Mass	14	13½	14
200	Mohawk	38	37½	38
1,000	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
10	Old Dominion	16¼	16¼	16¼
105	Osceola	54	53¾	54
248	Parrot	26¼	25½	26
15	Quincy	108	108	108
10	Rhode Island	2	2	2
150	Santa Fé	1¾	1¾	1¾
310	Shannon	9½	9¼	9½
4	Tamarack	159	149	149
15	Tecumseh	75c	75c	75c
915	Trinity	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
650	United Copper	30⅛	29	30⅛
110	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13⅜	14
1,380	United States	22¼	21⅜	22¼
200	Utah	25½	25½	25½
200	Victoria	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
255	Winona	4⅞	4½	4½
155	Wolverine	60	58½	60
100	Wyandotte	1	1	1

British Columbia, 5 bid, 8 asked.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week Dec.	$112,339	$107,267	$99,335
From July 1	3,545,098	3,207,411	2,793,628
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
3d week Dec.	$18,000	712,000	605,000
From July 1	20,994,688	18,659,816	15,198,131
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	727
3d week Dec.	147,675	127,421	131,374
From July 1	3,485,716	2,961,848	2,732,102
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
3d week Dec.	32,419	27,761	25,998
From July 1	830,716	766,948	670,817
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
3d week Dec.	368,789	358,854	384,013
From July 1	9,660,766	9,465,324	8,760,530
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	1,675
3d week Dec.	308,400	316,100	
From July 1	8,659,500	8,555,300	
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Dec.	66,464	61,571	55,072
From Jan. 1	3,364,605	2,942,678	
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE—			
3d week Dec.	5,790	5,133	5,414
From July 1	220,965	199,416	
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Dec.	6,508	6,084	6,343
From July 1	197,115	166,784	170,550
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week Dec.	28,945	23,601	28,454
From July 1	829,909	727,457	702,540
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
3d week Dec.	50,343	50,722	52,909
From July 1	1,180,505	1,212,913	1,098,638
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
3d week Dec.	25,520	15,643	17,508
From July 1	480,734	500,396	429,710
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,439	3,324	3,161
3d week Dec.	685,515	523,250	572,310
From July 1	16,458,682	14,455,389	13,182,817
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
3d week Dec.	62,340	62,394	63,474
From July 1	1,816,263	1,764,757	1,572,080
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,582	2,480	2,222
3d week Dec.	301,833	283,164	317,113
From July 1	8,824,533	8,508,190	7,574,808
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	5,181
3d week Dec.	634,000	540,000	605,000
From Jan. 1	34,983,993	34,197,175	29,936,633
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Dec.	21,000	12,000	21,000
From Jan. 1	1,043,154	1,282,927	1,300,980
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
3d week Dec.	179,597	126,525	
From July 1	4,354,324	3,724,082	
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
3d week Dec.	194,194	154,381	125,732
From July 1	4,507,172	3,461,284	
OMAHA—			
Month November	1,081,242	1,079,878	
From Jan. 1	10,934,780	10,216,144	
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Dec.	61,869	50,726	53,226
From July 1	1,330,948	1,247,898	1,134,714
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Dec.	9,272	11,333	11,055
From July 1	292,820	284,452	278,227
TEXAS AND PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,615
3d week Dec.	254,909	316,119	323,050
TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	430
3d week Dec.	55,305	40,451	48,951
From July 1	1,503,058	1,400,057	1,240,202
HOCKING VALLEY for November—			
Gross earnings	477,803	469,919	407,775
Exp. and taxes	317,448	266,712	223,198
Net earnings	160,355	203,207	184,577
Total income	167,355	203,207	184,577
Fixed charges	82,901	84,587	68,360
Surplus	84,994	124,620	116,594
Gross, 11 months	2,560,935	2,312,124	2,034,903
Exp. and taxes	1,589,575	1,348,080	1,179,854
Net earnings	971,360	964,094	855,048
Total income	1,009,104	994,044	867,214
Fixed charges	378,716	365,356	364,805
Surplus, 5 mos.	630,388	628,688	502,408
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL AND IRON Company for November—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net receipts from coal sales, &c.	12,739	14,204	*1,465
Less general exp.	3,768	3,354	414
Surplus	8,971	10,850	*1,879
Bd. int. and tax.	4,704	4,771	*67
Surplus	4,267	5,079	*1,812
Net rec. from coal sales, &c., 8 mo.	124,873	100,540	24,333
Less general exp.	26,516	30,083	*3,567
Surplus	98,357	70,457	27,900
Bd. int. & tax.	44,633	36,918	7,715
Net, 8 months	53,724	33,539	20,185

*Decrease.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of December showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$5,072
Canadian Pacific	106,000
Chic

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 26, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59⅞	60	27,300	*Amal. Copper Co.	59	60½	58¾	59⅞	+ ½
⅝	¾	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
34¾	35	450	Am. Car & F. Co.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
90	90½	410	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89	90	89	90	+ ½
44	46	300	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	...
36½	37	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35	36½	35	36½	...
28½	29¼	200	*Am. Grass Twine	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
10⅜	11	100	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅝
39½	40	310	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
15½	17	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	16	16	16	16	+1
28¾	29	3,700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	+1⅜
93	96	400	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95½	95½	94¾	95¼	+1¼
5	5½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	...
23½	24½	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1¼
41	41½	500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+1⅜
91	91½	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅜
120¼	120½	24,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120	130	128	120¼	+ ¾
119	121	100	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
90	91	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	90	90	90	90	+2
83⅞	84	17,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82½	84	82⅝	84	+1
99½	99⅞	3,600	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99⅞	99	99¾	+ ⅜
99½	99⅞	14,500	Baltimore & Ohio	97¾	99½	97½	99½	+1¼
68⅞	69	49,130	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68	69⅝	68	68⅞	...
131⅝	132	19,450	Canadian Pacific	130¼	132¼	130	132	+1½
170	173	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	173	173	173	173	+5½
47⅜	47½	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅜	47½	46¾	47½	+1
33⅛	33½	2,000	Chicago & Alton	32½	33⅞	32½	33¼	+1
70⅝	71	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	+ ¼
25¼	25¾	7,300	Chicago Great West.	24⅝	25¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅜
38	38½	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	37¾	38⅜	37¾	38½	+1¼
178¼	178⅝	49,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	176	179	176	178¼	+1⅞
216¼	217½	400	Chicago & Northw.	216	217	216	217	...
17⅜	17¾	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans.	16¾	17¾	16¾	17⅜	+1⅜
32⅞	33	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32	33	32	33	+ ¾
15	15½	300	Chicago Union Trac.	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
95	96	212	C., C. C. & St. L.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	− ⅜
80¾	81	1,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	80	80¾	80	80¾	+1½
27⅜	27½	1,100	Colorado & Southern	27¼	28	27	28	+ ¾
43½	44¼	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	43	44	43	44	+1
198⅛	198¾	1,100	Col. & H. C. & I.	19½	19¾	19	19¾	+ ¾
211	212½	1,200	Consolidated Gas	210½	212½	210½	212	+1
114	115½	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115	115	114¼	114¼	−1½
30¼	30½	200	Corn Products	30	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
166¼	168	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	163¾	167	164¾	167	+4
253	255	300	Del., Lack. & West.	251	253	251	253	+1
40	40½	300	Denver & R. G.	39½	40	39½	40	+1
88¾	89½	250	D. & R. G. pf., ex d.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	...
17½	18	650	Detroit Southern	17	18	17	18	+1½
34⅛	34½	1,300	Detroit Southern pf.	33	34½	33	34¼	+2¼
86	88	25	Detroit United Ry.	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
32	32½	985	*Distillers' Securities	31⅜	32¼	31	32¼	+1¼
43	50	100	*Distilling of Am. pf.	43	43	43	43	...
25½	26	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25	25½	25	25¼	+ ¾
36⅜	36⅝	80,210	Erie	34⅞	36⅝	34½	36½	+2
66⅜	66⅝	7,825	Erie 1st pf.	65	66⅞	65	66⅞	+1⅜
49	49½	2,600	Erie 2d pf.	46½	49	46½	49	+2¾
67¾	68	2,700	Evans. & T. H.	67⅛	67¾	67	67½	+1
178	179	500	General Electric	176	178	176	178	+1
190	190½	2,300	Great Northern pf.	196	196½	196	193¼	+3¾
97	97½	200	Hocking Valley	97	97½	97	97½	...
96	96¾	700	Hocking Valley pf.	96	96¼	96	96¼	− ¼
145	145¾	1,500	Illinois Central	144½	145¾	144	145	+ ¼
18¼	18½	400	Internat. Paper	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	− ⅛
58	65	300	*Internat. Power Co.	58	58	58	58	−2⅛
39	39¼	600	Iowa Central	38	39	38	39	+1
69¾	70½	800	Iowa Central pf.	69	70½	69	70½	+1⅜
78¾	79½	300	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79½	79	79½	+ ¾
32⅝	32⅞	300	Kansas City South.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32½	...
55	56	300	Kansas City South. pf.	54⅞	55½	54⅞	55½	+2
33	36	200	Keokuk & D. M.	35	35	35	35	...
82	83	800	Long Island	80	83	80	83	+3
125¾	126	6,700	Louisville & Nashville	124	125¾	124	125¾	+1½
147	147¼	4,700	Manhattan Elevated	147	147¼	146½	147¼	+ ¼
122	122¼	1,600	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	121½	122½	121	122	+1
139⅞	140	3,200	*Met. Street Railway	138½	140⅝	138½	140	+1
22¾	23	1,300	Mexican Central	22½	23⅛	22½	23	+1
74¼	74½	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	76	74	75	+1¼
123	124	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	123	121	123	+1
26⅝	26⅞	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅝	+1½
56¼	57¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	+ ¾
107⅛	107⅝	27,400	Missouri Pacific	106	107⅞	105¾	107⅛	+1⅛
103⅛	105	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	102¼	103½	102¼	103½	+1½
102½	103	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ½
26¾	27	300	*Nat. Lead Co.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
16¾	17	550	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
34½	35	100	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	...
151⅞	152	6,700	New York Central	151⅛	152½	150⅝	152	+ ⅞
43⅞	44	1,100	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	42½	43⅞	42½	43⅞	+1⅜
222	225	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	222½	222½	222½	222½	− ½
31	31¼	8,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30⅛	31	29⅞	31	+ ⅜
72¼	72⅞	7,920	Norfolk & Western	71	72⅜	70¾	72¼	+1¼
91½	92¼	500	Norfolk & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	+1
118	119	2,200	North American	115	119	115	118	+3½
73½	74	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	72¾	73¾	72¾	73½	+1¼
39¼	40	500	Pacific Mail	39¼	39½	39	39½	+ ½
153⅜	153½	12,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	154⅜	155½	153⅜	155⅜	+1
104⅝	104¾	29,610	People's Gas, Chicago	101⅞	104¼	101¾	104⅛	+2⅝
36	40	100	Peoria & Eastern	38	38	38	38	+3
80	81	600	Père Marquette	80	81	80	81	+1
60½	60¾	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	60¼	60⅞	60¼	60¾	− ⅛
92	92½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92½	...
228	235	400	Pullman Company	228½	230	228½	230	+2
34¼	34½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
86	87½	310	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
65¾	65⅞	40,000	Reading	64⅛	65⅞	63⅝	65⅞	+1½
86½	87½	250	Reading 1st pf.	86⅛	86⅝	86⅛	86½	...
20	20½	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅝
76½	76⅝	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+ ½
46¾	46⅞	51,400	Rock Island	43¾	46⅝	43¾	46⅝	+2¾
83⅝	83⅞	15,150	Rock Island pf.	82½	83¾	82½	83⅝	+1⅜
21½	22	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ⅛
70	71	10	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	...
70½	72	200	Rutland pf	70½	71	70½	71	+ ¾
...	...	200	St. Jo. & G. I.	13	13	10	10	−3
...	...	250	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	− ½
72⅜	73⅜	500	St. L. & San Fran.	71¼	72½	71¼	72½	+1⅜
80⅝	81	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80	82	82	82	+1
70¾	71	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65¾	71	69⅝	71	+1
27	27⅝	400	St. Louis Southw.	26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
61	61¾	1,200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60	62	60	62	+2
57	57¼	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	+ ⅛
64¾	64⅞	22,300	Southern Pacific	63⅝	64¾	63	64⅝	+ ⅝
33¼	33⅝	12,300	Southern Railway, Ext.	32⅝	33⅝	32½	33¼	+ ¾
92	92¾	100	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
57⅞	58	1,150	Tennessee Coal & Iron	57	58	57	58	+1
40	40¼	3,650	Texas & Pacific	39⅝	40½	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅜
39	40	500	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
28¼	28⅜	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ⅛
45¾	46	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
115½	115⅜	100	Twin City R. T.	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	+ ⅞
76	80	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	+1
99⅞	100	30,900	Union Pacific	99	100	98¼	100	+1
93	93½	100	Union Pacific pf.	93	93	93	93	...
20	20½	100	United Rys. Invest.	20½	20¾	20½	20¼	+ ½
62½	63	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
132	135	70	U. S. Express	130	130	130	130	...
12⅜	12½	2,500	*U. S. Leather	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
88¼	89	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅜	+ ⅜
35⅛	35⅜	13,080	U. S. Steel	34⅞	35⅝	34⅝	35½	+ ⅜
84¾	85	6,380	U. S. Steel pf.	84½	85⅛	84½	84⅞	+ ⅛
24	24⅜	2,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	23½	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	950	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	69½	70	69½	69½	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	800	Va.-Caro. Chemical	60	61¾	60	61¼	+1½
...	...	200	*Vulcan Detinning	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
28¾	29	1,800	Wabash	28¾	29¼	28½	29	+ ¼
43¼	43⅝	2,700	Wabash pf.	42	43½	42	43⅛	+1⅛
88¼	88⅝	900	Western Union Tel.	87⅞	89	87⅝	89	+1½
24	24½	500	Wheeling & L. E.	23½	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ ⅛
54	55	700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	54	52	54	+1
33½	33⅞	550	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	33	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ¼
25⅞	26½	1,350	Wisconsin Central	26	26½	25½	26½	...
52½	52¾	1,660	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¾	52⅝	51½	52⅜	− ¼
Sales.....		635,533	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,650	Amal. Copper	59	60⅛	58⅝	59⅞
10	Am. Car & F. pf.	35	35	35	35
26	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	444	44
10	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Am. Locomotive	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝
9,820	Am. Sugar	128⅜	130	127½	129⅜
8,510	At., Top. & S. F.	83⅝	84	82½	83⅝
20	At., T. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
1,820	Balt. & Ohio	97⅝	99¼	97⅜	99¼
13,630	Brooklyn Rap. T.	68⅜	69⅜	68¼	68⅞
1,330	Can. Pacific	130¼	132½	130¼	131⅞
100	Ches. & Ohio	47	47⅜	47	47½
50	Chi. & Alton	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
200	Chi. Gt. West.	24⅝	25¼	24½	25⅛
22,090	Chi., M. & St. P.	176¾	178¾	175⅞	178¼
100	Col. Fuel & Iron	80⅝	81	79⅞	81
30	Col. Southern	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Denver & Rio Gr.	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼
12,450	Erie	34⅝	36⅝	34½	36½
50	Illinois Central	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝
1,170	Louisv. & Nashv.	124½	125⅞	124	125⅜
2,450	Manhattan	147¾	147¾	146½	147⅜
120	Met. Street Ry.	140	140¾	139¾	139¾
10	Mexican Central	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝
40	Mo., Kan. & T.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
11,970	Mo. Pacific	106¾	107⅜	105⅝	107⅝
100	N. R. R. of Mex.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16¾
400	N. Y. Central	151½	152⅜	150⅝	152¼
920	N. Y., Ont. & W.	30⅞	31⅛	29⅞	31
680	Norfolk & West.	70⅝	72⅜	70⅝	72
30	Pacific Mail	39¼	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜
280	Pennsylvania	154⅛	155⅛	154⅛	155⅛
5,250	People's Gas	101¾	104¼	101¾	103⅝
20	Pressed Steel Car.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
13,410	Reading	64⅜	65⅞	63⅝	65⅞
20	Republic Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
4,750	Rock Island	43¾	46⅞	43¾	46⅝
30	Rock Island pf.	81	81	81	81
8,950	Southern Pacific	63¾	64⅞	63¾	64⅝
2,450	Southern Ry.	32¼	33¼	32¼	33¼
650	Tenn. Coal & I.	57	58	56⅞	57⅝
660	Texas & Pacific	39⅝	40⅜	39½	40⅜
13,650	Union Pacific	98¾	100	98½	100
700	U. S. Leather	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼
9,110	U. S. Steel	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	35½
810	U. S. Steel pf.	84¼	84⅞	84	84⅝
60	Wabash	28½	29	28⅜	29
120	Wabash pf.	42	43	42	43
70	Western Union	88	88⅝	88	88½
50	Wisconsin Cent.	26½	26½	26⅝	26⅝
159,260					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Rock Island 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 26.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper Co.	60	60	60
200	Brewing	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
50	Crucible Steel	19	19	19
400	Crucible Steel pf.	84	83¾	84
35	Fire Proofing	25½	25½	25½
262	Fire Proofing pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
20	Philadelphia Co.	45½	45¼	45½
50	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28¼	28½
133	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	86¾	86¾
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	135½	135½	135½
100	Pressed Steel Car	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
35	River Coal pf.	40¾	40¼	40⅝
660	United States Steel	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝
5	United States Steel pf.	85	85	85
10	West. Air Brake	176½	176½	176½
10	West. Elec. 1sts	100	100	100
55	West. Elec. 2ds	98	97¾	97¾
20	Window Glass	51	51	51
10	M. & M. Nat. Bank	136	136	136
	RIGHTS.			
75	Fidelity T. & T.	50	50	50
1-3	United States Cable	120	120	120

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—General strength developed in the local market to-day under the leadership of Reading, for which stock a good demand came from commission houses. In most cases, however, in the general list offerings were sufficiently liberal to hold prices in check, so that net advances were largely fractional. Investment Company of Philadelphia was up 1, Lehigh Navigation 1½, American Asphalt 5s receipts 1¼, and Philadelphia Electric 4s 1. The Consolidated Lake Superior issues opened strong, but shaded off later in liquidation. Total sales, 27,344 shares and $73,887 bonds. The Exchange will be closed to-morrow morning, owing to removal to the new Exchange. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last
10	American Sugar	129	129	129
64	American Railways	53	53	53
140	American Cement	99	99	99
100	Cambria Steel	26¾	26½	26½
5,736	Con. Lake Superior	9¾	8⅞	9¼
640	Con. Lake Superior pf.	39¾	38	38⅝
10	Erie	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
8	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
25	Investment Co.	64	64	64
1,712	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37½	37⅛	37⅜
929	Lehigh Navigation	71⅜	70	71½
63	Pennsylvania R. R.	77¼	77	77½
30	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97½	97½
3,605	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8½	8½
100	Philadelphia Company	45½	45¼	45½
56	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	48¾	49
40	Railways Co. gen.	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16
15,178	Reading	32¾	31 13-16	32¾
700	Reading 2d pf.	38⅞	38¾	38⅞
100	Reading Traction	30	30	30
100	Southern R. R.	33½	33⅛	33½
365	United Gas Imp. Co.	111½	111	111½
51	Union Traction	46	45⅞	46
900	United States Steel	35¾	34⅝	35½

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE advertisement in THE CITY RECORD of December 27, 1902, to January 10, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, CROTONA PARK, NORTH SEWER, from the street summit situated west of Crotona Avenue to the street summit situated east of Prospect Avenue. EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, AND FENCING, from Fulton Avenue to Park Avenue. EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to the street summit situated west of Marmion Avenue; also, CROTONA PARK, NORTH SEWER, from East 175th Street to the street summit situated west of Marmion Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of December 27, 1902, to January 10, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 10. JACKSON AVENUE SEWER, between Westchester Avenue and East 150th Street.

2ID and 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. WASHINGTON AVENUE BASINS, at the northwest corner of East 169th Street and the northeast corner of East 181st Street; also, THIRD AVENUE BASIN, at the northeast corner of East 129th Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. CROTONA AVENUE PAVING, from Boston Road to Crotona Park South. EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to Boston Road. SOUTHERN BOULEVARD SEWER, from East 175th Street to Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Bank Stocks
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,544,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William B. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jas. Ross Curran.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31ST,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$30,000 California Water & Mining Co. 1st 6s, 1891, Nov., 1883, coups.
20 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.

Certificates 5% Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1886, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1903, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,515.16.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, October 31, 1902.

Send for Prospectus of
GAIL BORDEN'S
Santa Ana Tin Mines.
New York Offices.....43 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

WESTCHESTER AND BRONX
TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.
124 RAILROAD AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $750,000.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage at Five per cent. interest.
Examines and Guarantees Titles to Real Estate.
Sells Mortgages with Principal and Interest Guaranteed.
OFFICERS.
J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, President, FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Vice-President & Treasurer,
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CHAR

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
This Afternoon at 2.—AIDA. Eames, Homer, Maryllis, De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night at 8, at Pop. Prices.—OTELLO. Weygand, Maryllis; Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Dec. 28th, at 8:30.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be given. Soloists: Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Goldewell; Salignac, Journet, Gilibert. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., Dec. 29th, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich, Salignac, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Dec. 31, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 2d, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
WERNER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Farewell Performances of Eleonora
DUSE
JAN. 6, NIGHT
JAN. 8, " | FRANCESCA
JAN. 9, AFTERNOON | DA RIMINI
JAN. 13, NIGHT

JAN. 14, AFTERNOON
JAN. 16, AFTERNOON | **MAGDA**
Seat sale Thurs., Jan. 1—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

HERALD Sq'r. B'way & 35th st. Carriages at THEA Tel. 702-38. Ev. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. 11:15.
MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** In JULIUS CAESAR

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. To-day & Thu.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées To-day & Wed. Eves., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
MATINEE TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY, BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"NO PLAY OF AMERICAN AUTHORSHIP THIS SEASON HAS SHOWN SUCH POWERS OF OBSERVATION OR SUCH SYMPATHY WITH HUMAN NATURE. NONE HAS BEEN SO MOVING AND SO ENTERTAINING."—Times.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Matinées To-day and Wed. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in **IMPRUDENCE**
Mats. Next Week Wednesday, New Year's & Sat.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Xtra Mat. New Year's.
JULIA MARLOWE in **THE CAVALIER**

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last Mat., 2:15. Last Night, 8:25.
MARY MANNERING in **THE SUBORDINATENESS OF GERALDINE.** By Clyde Fitch.
Monday—MRS. LANGTRY in the New Play CROSS-WAYS.
Seats now on sale.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & New Year's, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT N.C. in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Last Matinée. Last Night.
Matinee To-day, 2:15—ALL FOR HER.
To-night, 8:15—DAVID GARRICK.
Next Tuesday, Every Eve. at 8 Sharp.
E. S. WILLARD in **SOTHERN as HAMLET**
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAYS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Xtra Mat. New Year's. **AUDREY** Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2.

CARNEGIE HALL, 30th Season, 1902-1903.
Oratorio Society Frank Damrosch, Conductor. To-Night at 8
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE
THE MESSIAH
SOLOISTS:
Soprano, **Suzanne Adams,**
Contralto, **Kirkby Lunn,**
Tenor, **Theodore Van Yorx,**
Basso, **Herbert Witherspoon.**
Seats 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50 to $15, at box office.

ART LECTURES
by H. H. Powers, Ph. D., (late of Cornell,)
AT METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.
Monday, (Dec. 29,) 2-4 P. M. Tuesday, 9-12 and 2-4. Wed., 9-12 and 2-3. Single lectures, $0.75.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. Last Matinée 2. Farewell at 8:10.
A COUNTRY GIRL.
NEXT MONDAY EVE., KLAW & ERLANGER will present the Big Musical Satire,
"THE BILLIONAIRE"
with JEROME SYKES. Seats selling.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 2d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in THE ETERNAL CITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
59 West 66th Street.
HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT.
New York A. C. vs. Columbia University.
ADMISSION, 50c. SKATES FREE. MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

NEW YORK Special Mat. New Year's.
B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and new Burlesque. The Stickiness of Gelatine.

WALLACK'S—B'way & 30th St. Last Night. Evgs., 8:30. Last Matinée To-day.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS.
N'x w'k—Geo. Ade's "Sultan of Sulu." Seats ready

THE DEWEY E. 14th St.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Topsy Turvy Burlesquers.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c. & 50c.

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN **The Mocking Bird**
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. FRANK DANIELS' NEW SUCCESS.
NEXT WEEK.....LOST RIVER

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. MONTE CRISTO.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND Mat. To-day. **A Desperate Chance** Next Week—LULU GLASER.

Harlem Op. House. Francis Wilson in the TOREADOR. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y, 2:15. Next Week—E. S. WILLARD in Repertoire.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 6th Av.
LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. **"FAD and FOLLY"**

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. Al. W. Martin's "10 Nights in a Barroom." N'xt w'k, "Power of the Cross."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building on East Twenty-second Street Changes Hands.

GORHAM CO. AGAIN A LESSEE

Office Structure at Thames and Greenwich Streets Sold—Deal in Lots on West 112th Street.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from the Provident Realty Company the eight-story fireproof building 11 East Twenty-second Street, 115.11 feet east of Broadway, on lot 26 by 99.11.

John H. Berry has sold for a client the Thames Building, a seven-story office structure at the northeast corner of Thames and Greenwich Streets, on plot 56.10 by 75.

James A. Campbell has resold the plot of five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Broadway. Mr. Campbell took these lots recently in part payment for the building 16 East Eighteenth Street.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for the Real Estate Security Company to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 41 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5.

It became known yesterday that the Gorham Manufacturing Company is the lessee of the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a plot about 60 by 150, owned by William Waldorf Astor, and now covered by a six-story apartment house known as the Lenox. The transaction involving this property was reported several weeks ago, although in the meantime the name of the lessee has been a carefully guarded secret. It will be recalled that the Gorham Company also leased the Hotel Cambridge site at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street a few months ago, at which time the announcement was made that the company would erect a new building on the site when it is ready to abandon its present quarters at Broadway and Nineteenth Street. Nothing definite could be learned yesterday as to what disposition will be made of the Thirty-sixth Street corner or whether there has been any change in the plans affecting the Thirty-third Street plot.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Thomas J. McGuire to L. Rath, for about $35,000, the five-story brick and stone stable 123 and 125 West Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.8.

M. L. & C. Ernst and Max Well have sold the old "House of Lords," a five-story brick building at the southwest corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, on lot 25.3 by 98.8 by 34.9 by 89.1. The sellers acquired the property last January for $62,500.

A. Satzman and P. Brown have sold for Henry Tishman to M. Bonwitt, for about $114,000, the six-story tenement at the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth Streets, on plot 64.5 by 51.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Daniel B. Freedman 104 Centre Street, between Leonard and Franklin Streets, a five-story building on lot 24 by 74.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold to Mandel & Moran, for improvement, 82 to 86 Washington Place, three old dwellings on plot 65.8 by 97.

John P. Kirwan has sold for a Dr. Schneider to a client the new five-story three-family apartment house 225 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 87 by 100.11.

Gussaroff & Steindler have bought the plot 75 by 75 on the west side of Seventh Avenue, about 35 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Abraham Marks the six four-story tenements 205 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street. The same brokers have leased for a term of years for Mrs. A. M. Adolphi the five-story tenement 122 Macdougal Street.

J. Clarence Davies & Co., in conjunction with Barry & McLaughlin, have sold for Mrs. Marie Miel to Thomas D. Malcolm the three-story frame house, with store, 3,721 Third Avenue, near St. Paul's Place, on lot 26 by 129.

Max Marx has sold to James D. MacDonald the three-story and extension private dwelling 568 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 16 by 99.11, and has taken in exchange the three-story double apartment house 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 27 by 100, 85 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Stadler & Stadler to Ludwig Schultze for a term of years the basement store of 451 Fifth Avenue.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. Sanford Saltus the Hubbell property, known as "Rivercliff," on the Housatonic River, at Milford, Conn., consisting of a residence, cottage and outbuildings, and about 150 acres of land. The buyers are G. W. Goodsell and others.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Solomon De Walltearss.

Lots 23 to 27, on the map of property belonging to William Ogden Giles, being on the east side of Giles Place, near Sedgwick Avenue, 125 by 100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, B. T. Rice, as trustee $5,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 84 to 88 Park Row and 8 to 14 Chambers Street, for a three-story brick engine and hook and ladder house; city, owner; A. Stevens of 157 East Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $85,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Second Street, one 2-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 20 by 37; Carrie M. Southworth of 70 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 151 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick showroom; J. G. Wendel of 175 Broadway, owner; G. H. Griebel of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eagle Avenue, to a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 19.9 by 34; Dr. William Monz of 824 Cedar Place, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, 681, n e corner of 93d St, 25x67.10; Job R. Hedges, referee, to Ernest Ehrmann and another, trustees $39,675
AVENUE B, s e corner of 7th St, 60.8x 93; Jacob Rose to Isabella Arendt, ½ part, all liens 1
BROOME ST, 28, n s, 25x75; Johanna Ostheim to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $8,000).. 100
COLLEGE AV, s e s, 275 ft s w of 178st St, 25x125; George L. Schupp to William Schupp, quitclaim 1
FARADAY AV, s w s, 70.10 ft n w of Newton Av, 50x100; Herbert W. Smith to Mary V. Sheridan, (mtg $900) 1

Amusements.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Ev. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
MRS. FISKE In Paul Heyse's MARY OF MAGDALA
"SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE"

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. T'dy & New Year's
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 WEEKS ONLY. Extra Mat. New Year's Day.
DAVID HIGGINS & GEORGIA WALDRON in **UP YORK STATE**

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. (Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. Le GOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | ALONE IN LONDON
TED MARKS' BIG SUCCESS Sunday night.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day and Every Day at 2:45, Children's Matinée, "Max & Moritz." To-night & Every Eve. at 8:20, "Sein Trick."

WEST END DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD
To-morrow, RICE'S 2D BIG "POP." 25, 50, 75.
Next Week—ANDREW MACK—Tom Moore.

FERRIS PLACE, n e s, Lot 43, map of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 25x169x25.8x163.2; Clara J. Butler to Richard T. Fordham 1
FERRIS PLACE, n e s, Lot 43, map of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 25x169x25.8x163.2; Benjamin Ferris to Michael Gent, (R S $1) 1,000
FERRIS PLACE, n e s, Lot 43, map of Capt. Cornell Ferris, 25x169x25.8x163.2; Michael Gent to Clara J. Butler, (R S $1) 1
MADISON AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x93; Harry Mayer to the David Mayer Brewing Company 1
MADISON AV, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, 52.9x60.2x irregular; Joseph Meade to Catherine Meade, quitclaim 1
PARK AV, 70, w s, 24.6x80; Oliver J. Harriman to Grace C. Harriman 1
3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 63x92.11x 51.9x56.11; George P. Moody to August Kuhn, (mtg $25,000) 1
4TH ST, 232 East, 24x96.2; 4th St, s s, 127 ft w of Avenue B, 24x96.2; 4th St, 236 East, 24x96.2; Abraham Nevins and another to Jacob Fiel, (mtg $48,000) 1
157TH ST, 214 West, 24.9x86.6; Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Nazareth Nursery, (mtg $10,000) 15,500
157TH ST, 105 and 107 East, 50x103.3; Paul B. Pugh to Anna A. Phyfe, (mtg $180,000) 1
161ST ST, 425 West, 24.11x92; Laura M. Heifner to Simon Hermann, quitclaim 1
18TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 145.8x50x144.10; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Harry Mayer 39,250
27TH ST, 27 and 29 East, 38.9x—x28.9x 24.9; Louis Le Plasse to Harry L. Toplitz, (mtg $20,000) ..... Exch.
31ST ST, n s, 140.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 21.1x98.9; Charles G. Moore and another, executors, to Patrick J. Byrnes 21,625
40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20.6x 98.9; John S. Eden to Marion R. C. Briggs, C. A. G. 100
43D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Alexander Stolz to F. B. Bicher, (mtg $10,000) 1
62D ST, 121 East, 16x76.8x16x80.8; Raphael R. Govin to Julius Goldman ....
72D ST, 316 East, 16.8x102.2; Nathan Isenberg to Siegfried Isenberg, all liens. 1
72D ST, 316 East, 16.8x102.2; Siegfried Isenberg to Frieda Hart, all liens 1
88TH ST, 304 West, 21x100.8; William C. Strange to Henry Steeger, (mtg $20,000) 100
103D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 150x 100.11; Abraham Cohen to Simon Epstein, (mtg $49,000,) all liens 1
110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; John H. Screven, trustee, to Robert J. Turnbull and another, ½ part..... 1
110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, old line, 25x70.11; Robert J. Turnbull and others, heirs, to Fanny Gruen, 3-5 part, all title 7,850
110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, old line, 25x70.11; John S. Turnbull and another, by guardian, to Fanny Gruen, all title.. 5,233
115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 24.10x 100.11; Hyman Meyersohn to Conrad Center, ½ part, all liens 1
135TH ST, n w corner of Willow Av, 50x 100; Benjamin Weed to Good Manufacturing Company 7,000
137TH ST, n s, 172.6 ft w of 5th Av, 72.6x 99.11; Simon Adler and another to Max S. A. Wilson, (mtg $7,250) 100
184TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Herman W. Schnitz to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association, (mtg $5,500) 1,000

Recorded Leases.

CANAL ST, 159; Helen C. Hastings to Louis Gordon, 10 years $1,200
GREENWICH ST, 204, n e corner of Fulton St; Louis J. Apgar to William C. Owens, 2 years 760
LUDLOW ST, 67; Lena Baum to Louis Folbe, 5 years 2,500
5TH AV, 2,160, w corner of 132d St; Frederick Otterstadt and wife to Gustav Ruther, 5 years 1,500
48TH ST, 43 West; Aurelia B. Sandor to Ward A. Holden, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Abram, to Johanna Ostheim; Broome St, 28, due Dec. 31, 1903, 6 per cent. $2,000
BYRNES, Patrick J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 31st St, n s, 140.8 ft w of Lexington Av; 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000
CRABE, Sarah G., to East River Savings Institution; Riverside Drive, 29, 1 year, 4 per cent. 20,000
DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY to Harry Mayer; Madison Av, s w corner 132d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 25,000
FISH, Jacob, to Abraham Nevins and another; 4th St, 232 to 236 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000
FISH, Jacob, to Abraham Nevins and another; 4th St, 236 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000
FULLER, Sarah G., to John F. Steeves; Amsterdam Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
GOLDBERG, Henry L., to Philip Morrison; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Goerck St, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000
GOLDBERG, Henry L., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Goerck St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 13,000
GORDON, Mary A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 15,000
GRUEN, Fanny, to Berthold Veit; 111th St, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 20,000
HALLANAN, Annie, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 4th St, w s, 61.6 ft s e of Barrow St, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent. 24,000
HARRIS, Benjamin, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Eldridge St, 81, 5 years 28,000
HULICK, William H., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 325 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 17,500
KIRK, Hugh, and another to the City Mortgage Company; Jennings St, s e corner of Chisholm St, 1 year, 6 per cent 17,500
KUNTZ, Laura C., and another to Josephine Stern, guardian; 98th St, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 22,500
MEACLE, Catherine, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Madison Av, w s, 52.9 ft n of Samuel St, installments, 6 per cent 5,000
MORRISANIA YACHT CLUB, a corporation, to William E. Ritchie and others, trustees; South Brother Island, Long Island Sound, in Queens County, leasehold, 3 years, gold 2,500
SCHAEFER, Sarah J., to John Leibach; Prospect Av, e s, 106.2 ft s of 183d St, 3 years, 6 per cent 500
SMITH, Marion A., to Stephen Garland; 141st St, s s, 125 ft e of College Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 6,500
WAGENER, August F., to August F. Wagener, guardian; 2d Av, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, demand 1,789
WEBSTER, David K., and another to Michael Kowelsky; 3d Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of Wendover Av, — per cent., notes 1,500
WILSON, Max S. A., to Simon Adler and another; 137th St, n s, 172.6 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $24,000, due Aug. 26, 1903, 6 per cent. 38,000
WILSON, Max S. A., to Simon Adler and another; 137th St, n s, 172.6 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $7,250, due Aug. 26, 1903, 6 per cent. 16,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

CANNON, Charles M., to Anna A. Phyfe..$18,000
CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank 75,000
CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the Title Insurance Company, assigns 3 mtgs 1
COHN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen.... 1,000
FLEITMANN, Ewald, trustee, to Frederick Winkhaus 20,000
GRAFF, Aaron A., to Daniel P. Hays.... 1
HAYS, Daniel P., to the Bowery Savings Bank 8,000
KONELSKY, Michael, to Sarah Passon.. 1
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society... 11,000
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Franklin Acker, executor 501
McCONVILLE, William J., to Michael H. Haggerty and others, trustees, ¼ part, being all title to 6 mtgs 1
PHYFE, Anna A., to Paul D. Pugh..... 27,000
PHYFE, Anna A., to Hannah Hull... 18,042
PHYFE, Olive L., to Anna A. Phyfe.... 23,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Catskill Savings Bank..... 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Catskill Savings Bank..... 8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments 45,000
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the New York Mortgage and Security Company 8,500
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Berthold Veit 1
WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE Company to George W. Seymour..... 2,200
ZEMANSKY, Abraham P., executor, to Daniel P. Hays 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 66 to 70; John Kehoe & Co. against Levien & Markowitz, owners; Daniel O'Connor, contractor 92
MARKET ST, 31 and 33; Gottlieb Wagner against R. Silvermintz, owner; Philip Miller, contractor 29
MARKET ST, 31 and 33; Simon Miller against R. Silvermintz, owner; Philip Miller, contractor 24
MARKET ST, 31 and 33; Sam Lipshitz against R. Silvermintz, owner; Philip Miller, contractor 21
MARKET ST, 31 and 33; Hyman Pollack against R. Silvermintz, owner; Philip Miller, contractor 24
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 330 to 333; Wood-Mosaic Company against Joseph A. Farley, owner and contractor 4,600
15TH ST, 342 and 344 East; Felix Namrocki against John Weinstein, owner; Anthony Malkowitz, contractor.. 15
15TH ST, 342 and 344 East; Martin Wyrytowski against John Weinstein, owner; Anthony Molkowitz, contractor. 6
49TH ST, 110 West; John Mayer & Son against Lena Gordon, owner; Frank B. Walker, contractor 20
62D ST, 244 West; Gottlieb Weber against Andrew Ohagon, owner and contractor.. 86
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78
JENNINGS AND CHICKHOLM STS, s e corner, 75x25; City Mortgage Company, with Hugh Kirk and John Graham..... 17,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH ST, s e corner, 112.3x126.8; Excelsior Terra Cotta Company against Dudley S. Harde and another, Aug. 20, 1901..... 7,855

3D ST, 341 to 343 East; Bertha Heiman against Nathan Feldman and another, Dec. 5, 1902, by bond 400
3D ST, 341 to 343 East; Antonio Chella against Nathan Feldman, Nov. 24, 1902. 200
58TH ST AND 8TH AV, n w corner, 220.6x40.8 x irregular; G. F. Moore against Albert Flake and another, Dec. 24, 1902 35
97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Robert P. Clark against Peter J. Clarken and another, Nov. 26, 1902 300
125TH ST, 117 to 125 East; M. Miller against Leo Sommers, Nov. 11, 1902.... 109

Lis Pendens.

BELMONT AV, w s, Lots 174 to 177, map of property of S. Cambrelling and another, Fordham; 100x87.6; Augusta H. Beyer against Thomas F. Costello and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Canington & Pierce.
LEWIS ST, 32; Robert Jones against Jacob Bier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ahlfeld & Kahn.
LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, map in partition of lands belonging to heirs of Capt. C. Ferris, Westchester; Clara J. Butler against George P. Baisley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & A. C. Weil.
NATHALIE AV, e s, Lots 19 and 20, Map 175, part of Anthony estate, King's Bridge, 50x125; Mary E. Parsons against Richard W. Hutchinson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Crane & Lockwood.
RIDGE ST, 39; City of New York against Lazarus Levy, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
RIVERDALE AV, w s, beginning at a point 33 ft s of boundary line between City of New York and City of Yonkers, runs n 74 degrees x w 240 x n 68 degrees x w 203 x n 22½ degrees x e 273 x s 77 degrees x e 400 to Riverdale Avenue x s 320 to beginning; Park Mortgage Company against Clara M. Harriott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 161; Daniel Dober against Mary McDermott and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. N. Tonnele.
6TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; James C. Courter against Dennis Rossny and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.
9TH ST, 51 East; City of New York against Charles E. Shafer and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
94TH ST AND BROADWAY, s e corner, runs e 146 to centre line of Bloomingdale Road x s 46.3 x w 51.8x s 38.4 x w 100 to Broadway x n 83.3 to beginning; Thomas Stone and another against Ada E. Bingham and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Dec. 27

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M., Carl H. Buchner.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Townsend vs. Sweet—George E. Kent, Karpies vs. Karpies—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Bedell—Champe S. Andrews.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Kirkpatrick vs. Putnam—Moses R. Ryttenberg.

City Real Estate for Sale.

$2,500 IN CASH
above the first mortgage will buy the biggest bargain ever offered; 143 West 131st St., 3-story, basement and cellar, 20x55x100; brownstone residence, in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 11 West 20th St.

Apartment Hotel, $750,000; west end flat, $26,000; 7th Av. flat, $46,000; residence, Seventies, $40,000; manufacturing, $150,000; business building, adjoining Saks's, $750,000; 5th Av. business building, hotels, theatres, second mortgages. Clarke, 51 Chambers St.

A parcel of three brownstone dwellings in the Eighties, west of Lexington Av.; making plot of over 40 feet; suitable for stable, automobile depository or apartment houses; are well rented as they now stand. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

A four-story white stone corner private dwelling, having 17 rooms, porcelain baths, needle spray; garden; lot 32.6x100. Owner, 750 St. Nicholas Av. For sale; bargain.

Investors.—We have investment property paying large percentage in all sections of the city. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Builders, Attention!—Choice plot, 19th St., near 2d, 40x92; asking $21,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St.; asking $16,500; rents, $1,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 5th; asking $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Cold-water flat, 15 per cent. investment; hotels, theatres, second mortgages. Clarke, 51 Chambers St.

5-story tenement, 30x100, $21,000, West 38th St.; a tremendous bargain. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Washington Heights.

Bargain, quick buyer, free and clear, 50x108. Washington Heights, near 169th St. and Boulevard Lafayette; price, $5,000; terms to suit. M. Franklin, 111 Broadway.

Bronx.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

WINTER PRICE, $9,000.
TERMS $500 CASH, $50 PER MONTH, WILL PURCHASE MAGNIFICENT 12-ROOM RESIDENCE SITUATED IN FLATBUSH'S SWEETEST SECTION, ARTISTICALLY DECORATED, SELECTED HARD WOODS FOR ALL INTERIOR FINISH; STEAM HEAT; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; ACTUALLY WORTH $10,500.
DODD & BANTA,
Tel. 723 Flatbush. 766 FLATBUSH AVE.

Speculator or Investor.—Three-story double brick store and flats, Bedford section, 30x55x82; cold water, improvements; rents, $840 yearly; price $6,750. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Hamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale.—30 acres, hilly, fine view; to be sold cheap to settle estate. Particulars Box 42, Farmingdale, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Maspeth, Queens Borough.—Eight two story brick stores and flats; bank mortgage; equity $20,000; opposite railroad station; want country, Graham, owner, 60 Liberty, Manhattan.

Exchange free and clear lots in Long Island for flat or private; cash added. Polak, 3d Av., and 174th St.

Brooklyn.

Two private houses in Brooklyn; equity, $8,000; will add cash for flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$1,250, Payable $10 Monthly, Buys
NEW SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, seven miles from Central Park; fare 8 cents to any part of the City; Railroads and Trolley, Shade Trees, Macadamized Roads, Water, Gas, Schools, and Churches. OWNER, 358 West 42d Street, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 154 Watchung Av., Montclair.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAVID NIETO.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an execution against David Nieto, exporter and commission merchant at 32 Broadway, for $968 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company. The Sheriff found the place closed up. Mr. Nieto has been in business since 1895, and he had trade with Panama and Central America.

JONES BROTHERS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment for $1,125 against the Jones Brothers' Publishing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which recently made an assignment in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank on a note of the company, which was secured by thirteen shares of stock of the company.

BUTCHERS' SAW FILING AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—A judgment for $26,493 was entered yesterday against the Butchers' Saw Filing and Supply Company in favor of John S. Comfort on an assigned claim for money loaned to the company by Julian G. Buckley between Aug. 30, 1898, and Oct. 9 last. The summons was served on William F. Lutz, Jr., the general manager, and judgment was taken by default. The company was incorporated on Jan. 31, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000, and formerly had shops at 337 East Twenty-second Street, this city, and 2,123 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

W. R. TRIGG COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received several attachments against the W. R. Trigg Company, shipbuilders, of Richmond, Va., which were granted on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. They are in favor of John G. Ward, $16,240, on an assigned claim of the Babcock & Wilcox Company; Seymour P. Thomas, $3,729, on assigned claims of the Phoenix Iron Company, and the Libby Manufacturing Company, $1,338, for valves. They were served on the Standard Oil Company to attach any money owing to the defendant, which was building a ship for the Standard Oil Company. A receiver was recently appointed in Virginia for the W. R. Trigg Company.

GUSTAVE A. JAHN.—Gustave A. Jahn of Gustave A. Jahn & Co., wholesale dealers in rice, sugar, coffee, and molasses, at 109 Wall Street, filed individual schedules yesterday on the assignment. They show direct liabilities to the amount of $30,040, contingent liabilities to the amount of $45,296, nominal assets to the amount of $64,300, and actual assets to the amount of $62,700. Among the assets are real estate in Flatbush, $50,000, mortgaged for $45,500; real estate at Nostrand and Church Avenues, $5,000; seat in the Coffee Exchange, $1,500, pledged; ten shares of stock of the Flatbush Trust Company, $1,000, pledged; thirty-three shares of stock of the Flatbush Park Association, $3,300, pledged, and stocks of various corporations, among them being 155 shares of the San Bernardo Rice Company and 105 shares of the Mores Cordes Land Company, value unknown. Among the creditors are the Flatbush Trust Company, $4,500, secured; L. W. Minford & Co., $2,636, secured; Lewisohn Brothers, $2,290, secured, and A. Matilda Jahn, $17,514, for money loaned.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SARAH BERNSTEIN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sarah Bernstein, dealer in furniture at 85 Hester Street, show liabilities of $8,159 and nominal assets of $2,250 in stock.

ELISE BALZ.—Elise Balz, residing at 113 East Fourteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $3,474, and no assets. The debts are for indorsing notes of Jacob Balz, deceased.

TOBIAS MILLER.—Tobias Miller, residing at 689 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $6,783, and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1894 and 1895 in the liquor business.

S. LICHTMAN & SONS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of S. Lichtman & Sons, dealers in clothing at 110 Hester Street, show liabilities of $4,730 and nominal assets of $2,216, consisting of stock, $2,000, removed by a City Marshal, and accounts, $216.

COLONIAL CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Colonial Confectionery Manufacturing Company of 62 Vesey Street by Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern for the following-named creditors: Lamy & Co., $124; Brewster Cocoa Manufacturing Company, $279; Robert D. Neeson, $17, and the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, $131. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that it allowed a judgment to be taken against it for $10,288 in favor of John Mulholland, on which the Sheriff took possession of the place, and that it transferred accounts aggregating over $10,000 to Mr. Mulholland to give him a preference. Mr. Stern said that he understood that the liabilities are about $20,000, and that an effort would be made to set aside the transfer of accounts to Mr. Mulholland.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 166 failures in the United States during the week, against 225 for the previous week and 219, 213, 220, and 218 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 51, New England 23, Southern 30, Western 36, Northwestern 14, Pacific 9, and Territories 3. Canada had 13, against 14 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capitall.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOENIGER, John—Cook & Bernheimer Company	$151
BOYTON, Paul—Coney Island Automobile Race Company	907
CROSHER, Henry P.—J. Thompson and another	46
CARLAN, George—J. Clancy	300
CLEARY, Thomas, and George F. Winfield—People of the State of New York.	500
CLEARY, Thomas, and George F. Winfield—People of the State of New York.	1,000
DOYLE, Annie T.—Union Surety and Guarantee Company	631
DOLL, Charles, Jr.—G. F. Moore	97
DUFFEY, Phillip—J. P. Day	614
ENGLESTOFF, Clara A., administratrix—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, costs	167
ELDRIDGE, C. R.; Charles Wiggins, and William Rhodes—Banner Steam Laundry	194
FULTON, James—G. Fantillo	339
FINN, Luke J.; Francis M. Campbell, Robert Walsh, and Michael Ledwith—F. R. Porter	100
GERMAN AMERICAN STEEL BALL Company—R. W. Macgowan	151
GRIFFIN, Joseph T.—C. F. Lehmann	82
HUFF, John B.—M. T. Brantingham	356
HATHAWAY, Edwin A.—Siedenberg Company	109
HEYLMAN, Henry B.—Lawrence Brothers	1,689
JONES, Harry W., and David T. Knoll—Brookside Paper Company	72
KATZ, Edward A.—W. Man, trustee	316
KAHRS, John H.—J. W. Jones	28
LITTMAN, Samuel—M. Linn	64
LEVINE, Ida—S. Adler and another, costs	79
LAMAR, Daniel—M. R. Hoffenden and another	127
LEVINE, Isaac—L. Baldinger and another	466
LOEFFER, Louis H., and Gilbert B. Voorhees—State Bank	346
MILLER, Charles C.—J. F. Mack	884
MYERS, George H.—J. Healy Company	102
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. Traynor	461
MICHIGAN YACHT AND POWER COMPANY and Snitz Gas Engine Company—D. Conlan	145
MARSHALL, Charles B.—M. Armstrong	124
MATIN, John—India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company, costs	24
MARTIN, Ferdinand A.—C. W. Godward	100
MORGENROTH, Nathan—G. W. Godward	206
NUMAN, John—W. P. Baird, costs	87
NIETO, David—H. B. Claflin Company	968
NEWBERGER, David M.—E. T. Kimball	170
PHYFE, Harry E.—C. Schmidt	45
QUACKENBOSS, George W.—Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company	100
RICHARDSON, M. Grace, and C. Amory Stevens—E. M. Williamson and another	1,062
RIESINGER, George—Wilbur, Campbell & Stephen Company	63
REUMUTH, Paul—G. Matthews and another	61
REYNOLDS, William A.—D. F. Simons	113
RAFF, Norman C.—A. E. Joseph, trustee, costs	100
STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMpany—W. J. Overcker	1,163
STOLAR, James—J. Rehberg and another	48
SEGAL, Robert—B. Halpern	170
MUNN WIRED ENVELOPE COMPANY—Union Card and Paper Company	24
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—C. A. Schnepel and another	2,044
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—E. Cooper and another	4,726
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—E. Cooper and another	3,532
TWOMBLY, William L.—B. Voss	161
THORNTON, Mark F.—W. D. Tyndall	728
THE BUTCHERS' SAW FILING AND Supply Company—J. S. Comfort	26,493
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. M. Bernstein	300
TEN EYCK, Cuyler—H. Printz and another	181
V. LOEWER'S GAMBRINUS BREWing Company—W. Zambel	310
WAGNER, Charles—B. B. Davis	98
WELLES, Frank M.—Press Publishing Company	45
WINNE, Howard C.—M. Armstrong	40
WEINTHAL, Joseph—F. Herrman, costs	24

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 33 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 1:15; Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P.M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 26½ via M.C.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P.M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only to Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10
9:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.: arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:46 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD AND LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (25:30, Lakewood only). Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—19:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†24:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25 †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, §9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:09, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—†24:00, 24:25, †8:00, †9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M. (Reading only), ‖†1:00, 1:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, 14:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30 *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Kingston. ¶Saturdays.

Offices, Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass't Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,500 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡12.25, ‖12.45, ¶7.00, ‡5.25, ‖6.45, ¶5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM	*7.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 353, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Live, Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Sts. CITY OF LOWELL and RHODE ISLAND.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 26 E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only, at 4:30 P. M. Steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence. First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M., 3:25 P. M. daily, and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25 4:55, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

For Point Pleasant, Sea Girt, Brielle, Manasquan, Bay Head, Spring Lake, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach, Rumson Road, Red Bank, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, Lakewood, Tom's River, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Sea Side Park, Seaside Heights, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Cape May, Cape May Point, Ocean View, Somers Point, Longport, Margate City, Ventnor, Atlantic City, Absecon, Brigantine Beach, Manahawkin, Ship Bottom, Beach Haven West, Tuckerton, Waretown, Forked River, Lakehurst, Whiting, Lakewood, Jackson, Pemberton, Vincentown, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Mount Holly, Lumberton, Mount Holly, Lumberton

NEW YORK CENTRAL TO ACCEPT CITY'S PLANS

Station, Tunnel, and Other Improvements to Cost $25,000,000.

Park Avenue to be Opened, Bridges Built at Cross Streets, Electricity Introduced, and Grade Crossings Abolished.

Controller Grout said yesterday that the New York Central Railroad Company was willing to accept the city's plans and terms for the improvements to the Grand Central Station, the depression of tracks in the Park Avenue tunnel, and the abolition of grade crossing on the route of the railroad through Manhattan and the Bronx. At the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday a report was read giving details of the improvements to be made by the New York Central at a cost of about $25,000,000.

In addition to the change of motive power in the Park Avenue tunnel from steam to electricity, there will be constructed an extension of Park Avenue from Forty-ninth Street to the Grand Central Station by means of a sixty-foot steel viaduct. Meeting this viaduct at the cross streets, there will be bridges constructed for vehicles and pedestrians across the railroad cut.

The original plan of the company was to widen Park Avenue from Forty-ninth to Forty-fifth Street by taking sub-surface under the sidewalks for railroad tracks. No improvements were contemplated in the bridges across the tracks, and the railroad company offered no compensation for the streets which they wanted closed.

Controller Grout contended that the railroad company should not obtain these privileges and that arrangements should be made for the improvement of real estate in the vicinity by the construction of bridges.

The plans now adopted provide for a depression of the tracks of the yard and station so as to permit the full and free opening, by bridges and viaducts, of eleven of the thirteen streets now intercepted—namely, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth, omitting only Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, covered by the Grand Central Station, and leaving Park Avenue and the railroad cut therein unchanged. These eleven streets crossing Park Avenue will be substantially new streets for the city, since only foot bridges and two wagon ways now exist where these eleven streets should be, and one of these wagon ways is inconveniently located and of impracticable grade.

The report was made by Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Presidents Haffen and Cantor, as a sub-committee of the Board of Estimate. The history of the railroad company's occupancy of Park Avenue was recited, and the accident which occurred in the tunnel was referred to. An epitome of what will be accomplished by the new plans is set forth as follows:

"Greater safety and comfort for the traveling public and great relief of our crowded streets and the transformation of what is now a public nuisance into a substantial public improvement are the ends proffered us at the start of our consideration of this question. In order to carry these changes into effect the railroad companies propose to install electricity as their motive power as far north as Croton on the Hudson River Railroad and White Plains on the Harlem Railroad. The total cost of all of these changes is estimated by the railroad companies at $25,000,000. Such changes involve in addition a certain relinquishing of their fixed rights by the railroad companies in response to the demands of their patrons and of the city and the State.

"In the plans of these changes in Park Avenue and the Grand Central Station your committee, after the fullest consideration, recommends but a single change, to wit, that Park Avenue be continued southwards as a single street from Forty-ninth Street, where it now ends, to Forty-fifth Street, the boundary of the station. This addition to the street system, adapted by us from the suggestion made by the Citizens' East Side Improvement Association, can be made by a viaduct over the railroad yard, and will be of great benefit to both the railroad companies and to the city, since it will furnish a new northerly thoroughfare into the station, greatly facilitating the passengers of the road who come from the north by carrying a large part of all the vehicle travel to the northward, thus relieving the neighboring crowded avenues.

"Park Avenue below Fifty-sixth Street is now comparatively little used, and it can be made of substantial use to the city by giving it a direct connection with the Grand Central Station. This suggestion seems to us to be a most important contribution to the best solution of this problem, and we think should be insisted upon. A single viaduct and not a double one seems, however, to be all that is needed. It should be 60 feet in width."

The report goes into details of the cost of construction of the bridges across Park Avenue. It was estimated that the city would have to spend at least $600,000 in building bridges, and that the cost of the improvement of Park Avenue was about $800,000. The report says that in all equity the city should bear $600,000 of the expense of the improvement, which, according to the city officials, should be levied on the city at large, and not on the abutting property owners.

Additional vault spaces also asked by the company have been refused, and for the increased sub-surface space granted to the company an annual rental of $25,000 is charged.

It is recommended to the Rapid Transit Commission to consider favorably plans for the connection of the subway at Forty-second Street with the railroad lines, and also for the connection of the Forty-second Street subway station with the Grand Central Station, and that the railroad companies ask the commission for these connections.

The stipulation regarding the use of electricity in Park or Fourth Avenue contains, however, a proviso that in an emergency arising from a breakdown of the motive power used, through trains only may be temporarily operated by steam, the emergency in each case to be determined by the Mayor.

The changes involved in the agreement shall be commenced within thirty days after empowering legislation is had, and finally completed within five years. No power house, except stations for the transformation of electric current, shall be placed on Manhattan Island more than two blocks from the water front, except with the consent of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the location of all such power houses shall be first approved by the board.

The report of the committee was adopted, and Mayor Low was requested to communicate with the railroad companies the terms proposed by the city, with a promise to use every effort to secure legislation to carry out the plan.

CITY CAR LINE OWNERSHIP.

Mayor Favors Purchase of Interborough Railroad Company's Entire Property After Fifty Years.

The applications of the Interborough Railroad Company for street privileges and also for authority to cross bridges over the Harlem River were considered by the Board of Estimate yesterday.

One of Controller Grout's propositions was that after fifty years the city should take over the plant and property of the board. Everett P. Wheeler said that the proposition placed the company in the position of only leasing the road, and that if his company consented to it, it would be only on condition that the city at the end of the fifty years give an additional renewal to the company or take over the property after paying a fair compensation for it.

Mr. Grout said he was opposed to the city buying at the end of the term as a whole. He was willing that the city should take only the tracks without the wires, power houses, or rolling stock. Mr. Grout's reason was that in fifty years' time some new method of traction may be in vogue that will render the franchise worthless to the city.

Mr. Wheeler made a proposition that the city at the end of the fifty years renew the lease for twenty years more, at the end of which time the city should have the option of taking over the property and franchise, or leaving it alone.

After Mayor Low had expressed the opinion that he favored the city purchasing at the end of the term the whole property, which is in opposition to the Controller's proposition to buy the tracks only, the matter was adjourned for a week to get an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

TO STUDY FOREIGN GAS PLANTS

Anthony N. Brady and Other Capitalists May Invest in European Lighting Concerns.

Anthony N. Brady, Vice President of the People's Gas Light Company of Chicago, sails for Europe to-day, accompanied by other officials of the company. While Mr. Brady declined yesterday to talk about the object of his visit, it was believed in Wall Street that the party intends to study the lighting plants of Paris and other cities, with a view of a possible investment of American capital. One of the news agencies in Wall Street put forth the following regarding the matter:

George O. Knapp, President; Anthony N. Brady, Vice President, and C. K. G. Billings, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago, leave New York for Europe to-morrow to look over the condition of the gas industry in the City of Paris. They admit that a proposition is being considered by them in connection with other capitalists of New York and Chicago, looking to the merger or combination of the several gas companies in that European capital. They say, however, that the whole scheme is embryonic and many details remain to be worked out. Not even the required capitalization has yet been determined upon in case the scheme is ever carried out. Under the circumstances it would be impolitic, they say, to make public any of the details of the proposed plan.

When this was brought to the notice of Mr. Brady he sent out word by his secretary that he had nothing to say except to admit that he was going to Paris.

Regarding the possibility of American capital getting an interest in Paris gas plants, a dispatch from Paris some two weeks ago announced that the Government had continued the monopoly of the present Paris Gas Company and declined to consider proposals from American capitalists.

MAIL DROPPED INTO RIVER.

Seven of the Celtic's 2,553 Pouches Missed the Postmaster General When the Liner Veered.

The big White Star liner Celtic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought 2,553 sacks of mail, which, next to the record consignment of 2,600 sacks brought over last Saturday by the Cymric, is the largest amount of mail ever carried here on a steamship.

The mail boat Postmaster General accompanied the Celtic all the way up from Quarantine, taking the mail aboard through a chute. Off the Battery the big liner veered to port, and in doing so drew away from the mail boat, which was on the other side, and seven sacks of mail which were in the chute went into the North River. The men on the Postmaster General succeeded in picking up two of the bags, and the other five were picked up by the tug Defender.

The mail was dried out in the engine room of the General Post Office. It included one bag of French mail, one of registered letters, and five of papers and periodicals.

The Celtic's passengers did their best to celebrate Christmas aboard ship, and succeeded in amusing themselves and pleasing the steerage passengers, who were well supplid with fruits and candy and what gifts that could be obtained for the children. Purser Palmer, when he awoke in the morning, found hanging outside his door a stocking of many colors and about four feet long. He hasn't reached the bottom of it yet. The evening was made gay by dinner parties, which the saloon passengers arranged among themselves, and the dining saloon was decorated with holly and evergreen. The programme for the concert was impromptu, and members of Mrs. Langtry's theatrical company did most of the entertaining. Mrs. Langtry herself proposed the health of King Edward, and the toast was drunk amid great cheering.

Among the passengers was Gen. Mena, Commissioner of Public Works in Mexico, who during his absence in Europe was appointed Minister of War. He did not learn of his appointment until he arrived here yesterday.

MR. VANDERBILT'S IMPROVEMENT.

Passes the Best Day in the Course of His Serious Illness.

When Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., left Cornelius Vanderbilt's residence last evening about 6:15 o'clock he said:

"I have some very good news for you. Mr. Vanderbilt has passed his best day since his serious illness. He has made a distinct gain since yesterday."

Dr. Flint left his patient at 11:30 o'clock last night, as has been his habit during the last three of four evenings.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is doing very nicely," he said, and then for the first time in the history of his patient's illness he made a definite statement in regard to Mr. Vanderbilt's temperature.

"His temperature is now between 100 and 102," he said; "this is much lower than last night. I don't think there is anything else I can tell you."

LEGAL NOTES.

LEGALITY OF PICKETING A STORE.—Justice W. S. Andrews of the Supreme Court has decided, at the Onondaga Special Term, that sympathizers with labor unions may picket a store and circulate a card declaring its owners to be unfair and asking union men not to trade with it. The store picketed was that of Foster, Hinman & Co., in Syracuse. The grievance against it was that it did not conform to the custom as to the hours of opening and closing. That objection, however, did not come from the store's employes, but from the local branch of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association. While Justice Andrews does not regard mere picketing as in any sense unlawful, whatever might be the motive of the picketers, he puts his foot down strongly on certain alleged acts of those in the case before him—which, however, were denied. The defendants, he said, had no right to enter upon the plaintiff's premises, except for the bona fide purposes of trade. "If they do they are trespassers. If the plaintiffs' own to the centre of the street, the defendants have no right to station themselves in front of their store and there distribute circulars such as the one in question. If they do this, they are also trespassers. The defendants have no right to obstruct access to the store in question. If they do, they commit a nuisance. The defendants have no right to so act as to collect crowds, and thus obstruct movement along the sidewalk at or in the neighborhood of the store. This is likewise a nuisance. The defendants have no right to use force or violence or threats or intimidation for the purpose of preventing passers-by on the highway from entering the store and trading with the plaintiffs." Justice Andrews's opinion also contains a discussion of the position taken by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and elaborated by him in Harvard Law Review 1—that intentional injury inflicted upon another is prima facie wrongful.

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BUSINESS BROKER'S AUTHORITY.—Ernest Grafe, a business broker, in May last received a postal card signed "Mr. A. Schurig," asking him to call at the store 104 Eighth Avenue relative to its being sold. Mrs. Lizzie Schurig was the owner of the store, which, with its lease and goodwill, was subsequently purchased by Henry Schneider. The latter, before buying, gave Grafe a receipt for a permit allowing him to inspect the place, and also recited in the receipt that, if he purchased he would notify Grafe, and would also be responsible for brokerage fees. In an action by Grafe against Schneider in the Municipal Court to recover the brokerage, Justice Armstrong has given judgment for the defendant, holding that the plaintiff cannot succeed as he had no authority in writing from the owner of the store to sell. Such written authority is required by Section 6404 of the Penal Code, which makes it a misdemeanor to offer for sale any real property without it. The postal card, Justice Armstrong held, could not be said to contain such written authority. It was neither signed by Mrs. Schurig, the owner, nor did it authorize or instruct Grafe to sell. It was merely a request to call to see about selling. The Justice also held that there was no force in the plaintiff's contention that the sale of a store with its lease and goodwill is not the sale of real property, and, therefore, not within the meaning or contemplation of the law. "The rule of law is elementary," said the Justice, "that a lease without regard to the duration of the term falls within the category of estates for years, and under the real property law, Section 280, is something that may be inherited, and whatever may be inherited is an hereditament, the latter including not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed."

JACOBS JUST MISSES JAIL

Detective in a Predicament Before Magistrate Brann.

Hitch in His Plan to Surrender and Obtain Writ of Habeas Corpus Returnable at Once.

Detective Joseph Jacobs, who obtained the evidence on which District Attorney Jerome and the police raided Canfield's and Farrell's gambling houses, narrowly escaped being locked up for last night in the Yorkville prison. As matters stand, his bondsman is to go to court and surrender him this morning in order that a return may be made on a writ of habeas corpus obtained yesterday.

The hearing on the warrant charging Jacobs with perjury was scheduled to take place before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The detective had been arrested on Wednesday and released on $1,500 bail furnished by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union.

Samuel G. Smith, charged by Jacobs with being "doorkeeper" to Farrell's place at 33 West Thirty-third Street, was on hand as complainant against the detective. Abraham Gruber and ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly were on hand for the prosecution, and Assistant District Attorney Sandford was present as a witness. Shortly before court convened Jacobs presented himself to the Sergeant at Yorkville and said:

"I surrender myself to you."

Magistrate Brann asserted later that Jacobs might have said the same thing to any private citizen without its being valid legally. Then Jacobs seated himself in the pen of the court. Nothing was heard of his bondsman. Meanwhile a young law clerk from the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine hurried with a petition from Jacobs to Justice Scott, in Part II. of the Supreme Court.

That petition set forth that Jacobs was under duress and asked that a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable forthwith, be issued. Just in the phrase "returnable forthwith" was where the slip came, for Justice Scott drew a line through that phrase and substituted "Dec. 27 at 11 o'clock."

The order of the Supreme Court was then served upon Magistrate Brann. He said that he couldn't understand how a writ had been issued when Jacobs was out on bail. Jacobs's bondsman had not surrendered him, and Jacobs himself had not surrendered to the court. His petition to the Supreme Court, therefore, technically was false.

"Are you in custody now?" Magistrate Brann asked of the detective.

"I am," replied Jacobs.

No policeman present claimed any jurisdiction over his movements, however. Magistrate Brann said that it was obvious that the hearing of the original complaint could not proceed.

"The only thing I can do," he continued, "is to order Jacobs's commitment until to-morrow morning."

The order of commitment was then signed, while Jacobs's face flushed and paled. The young law clerk from the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine looked puzzled. He and Mr. Sandford had a hurried consultation, and then Mr. Sandford started to address the court.

"Whom do you represent, Mr. Sandford?" asked the Magistrate.

"No one except myself," answered the Assistant District Attorney.

"Well, this court will hear nothing from you, then," retorted Magistrate Brann.

The young clerk tried to protest. He said that he took Jacobs's affidavit himself and that he objected to his client's being committed.

"The trouble with you is that you don't know your business, young man," said the Magistrate. "It is absurd to talk of making a return on a writ of habeas corpus when the prisoner is not under arrest."

Then turning aside to the clerk of the court and to the highly amused witnesses for Smith, Magistrate Brann remarked:

"This is the sort of trouble that always comes when law offices send kids up here to try to do things."

Jacobs was turned over to a policeman to be locked up, and Magistrate Brann suggested that Justice Scott be appealed to to straighten the tangle before night. While arrangements for that plan were in progress, Mr. Sandford, as a "private citizen," suggested to the court, and it was agreed to by Mr. Gruber and Mr. O'Reilly, that the commitment be withdrawn; that Jacobs be permitted to go on his original bail; that it be considered that he had not given himself up at all as yet, and that Mr. Cutting appear with Jacobs early this morning to surrender the prisoner so that a return on the writs might be made to Justice Scott.

Magistrate Brann said that he had never heard of a man out on bail obtaining a writ of habeas corpus. He said he was satisfied that Justice Scott would never have issued it had he been aware of the real facts. He then adjourned the hearing of the original complaint until noon to-day.

RAILWAY BOARD TO ACT.

Mr. Mead Sees Commissioners on Behalf of Measures to Stop Crowding of Cars.

ALBANY, Dec. 26.—S. C. Mead, Secretary of the Committee on Transportation and Franchises of the New York Merchants' Association, spent two hours with the State Railroad Commissioners to-day conferring upon the statement of facts and suggestions to be presented at the hearing in New York Tuesday on the alleged insufficient interurban traffic facilities in New York. The Commissioners promised co-operation to the full extent of their powers in bettering conditions, both as to immediate steps and arrangements for permanent improvement.

After the conference Mr. Mead expressed himself as fully satisfied with the attitude of the commission. "We all desire," said he, "to make clear once for all what are the reciprocal rights and duties of the public, the transportation companies, and the municipal authorities."

Albert Strassman to-day filed with the commission a petition, signed by upward of 50,000 persons, complaining of traffic conditions in New York City and asking intervention by the commission.

Many offers have been received by Mr. Mead from lawyers who offer to serve on the Legal Committee of One Hundred to act on the crowded-car evil. Among those who have offered their services are E. W. Tyler of Tyler, Pratt, Hibbard & McAlpin, John A. Dutton of Hurry & Dutton, Seabury C. Mastick of Mastick & Jones, John Ross Delafield, Elliot S. Benedict of Johnston & Benedict, William D. Gaillard of Holt & Gaillard, Seward Baker, Bernard Naumberg of Liebmann & Naumberg, Stewart Chaplin, Charles E. Manierre of Manierre & Manierre, and Wirt Howe.

Mr. Mead also announced the receipt of a letter from Dr. Irving Townsend of 67 West Forty-sixth Street, President of the New York Homeopathic County Medical Society, in which he indorses the efforts of the association to obtain adequate accommodations for the patrons of the street and elevated railroads and offers to present the matter to the Executive Committee of the society.

The Rev. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Church, in West Ninety-ninth Street, wrote indorsing the action of the association and suggesting that an improvement in surface car conditions might be effected by the police seeing that, so far as is practicable, wagons keep off the tracks, thereby facilitating the passenger traffic.

NEW FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.

A new fire engine house is to be erected at 84 to 88 Park Row, running through to 8 to 14 Chambers Street, for Engine Company No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, now quartered in the old building at the southwest corner of Chambers and Centre Street, which has recently been condemned.

The new structure will be three stories in height, with front of brick, granite, and limestone. Besides affording accommodations for the two companies, a part of the building will be fitted up as a workshop. Architect A. Stevens has estimated the cost of the building at $85,000.

Almost everybody knows somebody whose stubborn Cough or Lung trouble was cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE BEST WAY TO ENJOY GOOD SPIRITS IS TO DRINK

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD ON ITS MERITS.

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IRISHMEN MAKE MERRY.

The Gaelic Society Celebrates the Night of St. Stephen with a Joyous Sgoruidheacht.

Last night, being the night after Christmas, was St. Stephen's Night, and wherever there is a good Irish man or woman his or her heart turns to whatever there is bright in life, and there is merrymaking on St. Stephen's Night. St. Stephen must have been a jolly old saint, indeed, for during more centuries than the historian can correctly name without a good deal of study his day, or rather his night, has been to the Irish people one of the merriest of all the year.

And so the members of the Gaelic Society of this city, who make a specialty of keeping alive so far as possible the various quaint and sacred customs of the "ould sod," gathered last night in the rooms of the society, at 47 West Forty-second Street, at a "Sgoruidheacht," which, contrary to its appearance in print, is really one of the quaintest and most enjoyable of functions, being nothing more nor less than a gathering of merrymakers. The merrymakers for the most part conversed in the ancient Gaelic tongue, and all of the forms of pleasure indulged in smacked of the Emerald Isle.

For music there were the fiddles and the pipes, and the evening's pleasure led off with the "Rinnca-Fada," a stately sort of dance something like the Virginia Reel. Then Major E. T. McCrystal of the Sixty-ninth Regiment regularly and orally opened the proceedings, and introduced Henry McGhee, who sand the good old "St. Stephen's Night" song. For encores he rendered "Ceol an Mhala," or "The Music of the Pipes," and, being still further pressed, he broke out with "An Londubh," which, strange as it may seem, means "The Blackbird."

These beautiful ballads of the old land made some of the elder merrymakers sigh for days of old, but they laughed again when an Irish jig was started up and Thomas Cravnen and Patrick Haugh went through with it.

John Lynch then gave an address, in which he described the "Hunting of the Wren," which throughout Ireland takes place every night of Dec. 26. The legend goes that when the Saviour died His body rested for a time in Ireland, and the sparrows came and covered it with leaves. After this, however, the wren came along, and, being the wickedest of birds—still according to the legend—deliberately took the leaves away. Therefore one day of the year was set apart by good Irishmen for "hunting the wren," and Dec. 26 was the night chosen. Mr. Lynch describe all this in Gaelic last night, much to the edification of those present—who understood him.

Then there was more dancing and singing, and the jollification was kept up until really the very darkest hour of the night preceding the dawn had arrived.

THINK ENEMY SUNK TUGS.

Two Craft Go Down and Two Others Are Saved with Difficulty—Man Missing.

The Brooklyn police are investigating the sinking early yesterday morning of two tugboats lying at Atlantic Basin, in which one man is believed to have lost his life. It is suspected by the police that a deliberate attempt was made to sink these boats as well as two other tugboats, which were saved by the quick work of their crews.

The sunken tugs are the Hudson, owned by J. F. Belford, and the Stella, owned by Capt. L. F. Bloodgood. The boats that were saved are the Arthur Palmer, owned by the Moran Towing Company, and the George L. Garlick, owned by Capt. Peter Cahill. The four boats were all moored at Summit Street and were not coupled up. The members of the crews who were on board at the time were awakened from their sleep by an inrush of water. The Hudson and the Stella filled so rapidly that they went down before anything could be done to save them. The crews of the other two boats managed to get the pumps working.

After the Stella and Hudson had sunk it was found that a fireman on the latter, who was known only as George, and who came from New Bedford, Mass., was missing. It is believed that he was drowned while in his berth.

The Captains of the sunken boats believe that the sea cocks were opened by some persons with a grudge. Chief Engineer Harry Dougherty of the Moran Company said yesterday that he could not understand why the four boats should be in the same condition at the same time unless an attempt had been made to sink all of them.

MALCOLM BREWING CO.

Denial of the Application to Have the Corporation Adjudged Bankrupt—Can Meet Obligations.

In the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Judge Thomas denied the application of Henry Doscher and others to have the Malcolm Brewing Company adjudged bankrupt. He held that the assets of the company exceeded its liabilities from $75,000 to $200,000, and that it is able to meet its existing obligations.

The Malcolm Brewing Company was organized twelve years ago. Its property is mortgaged for $200,000. Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted in July last. The petitioners alleged that the company, while insolvent, transferred its property with intent to hinder and defraud its creditors.

Judge Thomas in his decision said: "It is concluded that the statement of the Directors, rightly interpreted, taken with the inventory shown in the schedules, is not sufficient to overcome the detailed evidence presented."

ASPHALT CO. RECEIVERS SUED.

Trust Company Wants $5,988,420 of Stock Sold.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 26.—The Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia to-day instituted suit in the United States Court against the receivers of the Asphalt Company of America, the National Asphalt Company, and the Land Title and Trust Company. The purpose of the suit is to compel the sale of $5,988,420 worth of the stock of the Asphalt Company of America, which was deposited with the Equitable Company as security for an issue of a like amount of collateral gold certificates of the National Asphalt Company. It is charged that there has been a default on the payment of interest in the certificates, and it is asked that the stock be sold to satisfy this unpaid interest and principal of the bonds.

Applications for Police Force.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission announces that applications for the position of patrolman in the Police Department will be issued and received from Monday, Jan. 12, at 9 o'clock in the morning, until Monday, Feb. 16, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Lorenz's Assistant to Operate.

J. Borchardt, Superintendent of the Beth Israel Hospital, announced yesterday that Dr. Friedrich Muller, assistant to Dr. Adolf Lorenz, will operate at the hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Streets, this morning at 10 o'clock.

Port Warden March's Illness.

James E. March, Port Warden and Republican leader in the Sixth Assembly District, who fell ill with pneumonia in his home at 37 Marion Street on Sunday last, was reported to be recovering last night.

A foremost maker knit a special line to exactly fit our ideals of perfect underwear.

It's in gray merino from $1 to $2.50 a garment; and we call special attention to the $2 garment made in short and stout sizes as well as regular.

For head and feet.
New flattish brim Derby, $4.
Waterproof shoes, $5.

For neck.
Scarfs of newest shapes; 50 cents to $2.50.
Mufflers of rich silks.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Many Overcoats cut down towards zero-prices. Want to freeze them out. Also some Suits of stylish mixtures. This season's best sellers. Men's and Boys'.

And House Coats at next-to-nothing prices compared with values.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

"Snaps" for the Holidays

These are Splendid Overcoats we've reduced to $15.

They're in Black and Oxfords, rough and smooth goods, lined with worsted with silk shoulders, others with heavy black Italian cloth. Every garment guaranteed, have sold for $18 to $25..... NOW $15.

Fine Elysians and other cloths in Blacks and Oxfords—some lined throughout with fine silk and some with silk shoulders and worsted skirts. Have been $30 to $40 ... NOW $25.

Save from $5 to $15 on each Coat.

IN ALL STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St.

BROOKLYN | Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FOUND NO TRACE OF ASSAULT.

Physicians Report on Bandmaster Conterno, Who Caused Cornetist's Arrest.

Pasquale Venevio of 1,718 Second Avenue, who had been in prison since Tuesday charged with assaulting Lucien Conterno, leader of the Fourteenth Regiment Band, yesterday was admitted to $1,500 bail by Magistrate Zeller, in the Yorkville Police Court. The dispute occurred at Pabst's Harlem Casino on Nov. 23, but Venevio was not arrested until it was represented that Conterno was in a dangerous condition from blood poisoning, at his home, 154 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. Venevio asserted that the arrest was for revenge, he having in the meantime sued Conterno for two weeks' wages. At the request of Venevio's counsel, Magistrate Zeller yesterday instructed Dr. George O. Hesster of 405 Pleasant Avenue and Dr. Pasquale Felitto of 405 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to examine Conterno, as Venevio was being held without bail. The physicians reported to the Magistrate that they had found no symptoms of blood poisoning or any other evidence of assault, and Dr. Hesster also reported that Dr. Vincent Conterno, a brother of the alleged patient, had struck him in the face when he insisted on making a close examination of the bandmaster's legs. Dr. Hesster did not, however, make a formal charge to that effect.

Died from Eating Too Much Turkey.

Dr. S. S. Lovel of 129 East Fortieth Street reported to the Board of Health yesterday the sudden death of Lawrence B. O'Byrne, forty-seven years old, a traveling salesman of 311 East Fortieth Street. Dr. Lovel says the man died from gastritis superinduced by eating too much Christmas dinner. O'Byrne was taken ill on Thursday after dining in a restaurant. He told the doctor that he had eaten too much turkey. The physician prescribed for him then and visited him again at night. Yesterday morning the man was found dead in bed.

Red Star Liners to Southampton.

The Red Star Line announces that the Kroonland, sailing Jan. 3 and Jan. 31, and the Finland, sailing Jan. 17, will take mail and passengers for Southampton.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Extraordinary AFTER CHRISTMAS Attractions in BOYS' CLOTHING

Right through the merry gift buying season preparations were going on for an AFTER CHRISTMAS SALE—clearing up manufacturers' lots and these, with special clearance offerings from our own regular stocks enable us to announce for to-day:—

A Sale of Double Breast Suits	at 2.98..3.98
A Sale of Three Piece Suits	at 3.98..4.98
A Sale of Fine Sailor Suits	at 2.98..4.98
A Sale of Young Men's Suits	at 5.98
A Sale of Young Men's Trousers	at 1.98..2.98
A Sale of Boys' Reefers	at 2.98..3.98
A Sale of Boys' Long Overcoats	at 2.98..3.98
A Sale of Boys' Knee Pants	.39..59
A Sale of Boys' Winter Caps	.49..69
A Sale of Shaggy Angora Tams	.49..69
A Sale of Flannel Waists and Blouses	.69

EACH AMOUNT OBTAINS NEARLY TWICE ITS VALUE.

Millinery Reductions

In preparation for our display of mid-Winter novelties in Trimmed Hats we will close out our present stock of Ready-to-Wears and untrimmed and partly trimmed Hats, also Feathers, Wings, Buckles, etc.

Children's Ready-to-Wear Hats—	were 69 cents	.29
	were $1.49	.98
Ladies' Camel's Hair Hats—	were .98	.69
Ladies' Ready-to-Wears—	were $1.69 to $2.98	.98
Ladies' Trimmed Hats—	were $5 and $7	1.98
Ladies' Velvet Hats—	were $2.25	1.69
Ladies' Velvet Hats—	were $2.69	1.98
Fancy Feathers—	were .49	.12½
Ostrich Plumes—	were $2.69	1.98
Ostrich Plumes—	were $3.98	2.98
Fancy Buckles—	were .19	.05

Our yearly White Sale begins Monday, January 5th.

Trimmings—Reduced

Odd Lot—Chiffon, Velvet, Taffeta, Silk Cord and Persian Bands—also Combination Black-and-White—Scroll, Floral and Band Effects—1 to 3 inch—value .59 ..... .39

Novelty Chiffon Trimmings—Medallions and leaf designs—delicate colors for Evening Dresses.. .69

Handsome Ribbons

Plain and Satin Taffetas, Fancy Cords and Moires—all colors—3½ and 4 inches—Elsewhere 25 cents ..... .19

Fancy Neckwear

Silk Bishop Stocks—fancy stitched—black, white and colors; also Silk Combination Stocks and ties—value .49 .29

Ladies' Petticoats—Special

Black Mercerized Sateen—fleece lined—value 1.39	.98
Black Moreen—umbrella flounces, small tucked ruffles and accordion pleating—usually 3.98	2.98
Taffeta Silk—deep accordion—tucked ruffles—street and evening shades and black	5.98

Fur Scarfs and Neck Pieces

We match these values against any in New York:

Fine Dark Sable Opossum—6 tails—value $6.98	3.98
Alaska Sable—8 tails	5.98
Alaska Sable Scarfs—2 yds. long—brush tail and claws	10.98
Sable Fox Scarfs—2¼ yds. long—full brush ends and extra cords, with brush tails	12.98
Fine Isabella Fox Scarfs—2½ yds.—claws and full brush tails	19.98
Fine Squirrel Scarfs—2½ yds.—with and without tails	19.98
Muffs to match all foregoing Scarfs, $3.98 to $19.98.	
Genuine Bear Scarfs—3 yds.—value $55	39.98
Muffs to match, $19.98.	
Children's Fur Sets	.98 to 3.98
Misses' Fur Sets	4.98 to 14.98

Ladies' Fleeced Underwear

An underprice purchase—that is why fifty-cent quality can be bought for.... .29

Fine gauge—silk crochet finish—long or short sleeves—good as gold—it will pay to buy to keep for another season.

Other good Underwear Values:

Ladies' Natural Merino Vests and Pants—value .75	.54
Children's Fleece Rib Vests and Pants—value .30	.24
Men's Heavy Fleeced Shirts—Double Breast and Back—Drawers to match—all sizes—value .59	.44
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—value .85	.69

Warm Hosiery

Ladies' All Wool Seamless Hose	.19
Children's Wool Rib—Double Knees	.24
Ladies' English Cashmere—Double Soles—value .49	.39
Men's Natural Wool Hose—Seamless, usually .24	.19

Holiday Soiled Underwear

Ante-Christmas buying could not help bring some such accumulations ....These prices will quickly close them out.

	Were	Reduced to
Night Dresses	.89 to 3.49	.59 to 1.98
Corset Covers	.49 to 1.69	.29 to .98
Chemise	.49 to 1.69	.29 to .98
Skirts	1.69 to 3.49	.98 to 1.98
Fine Drawers	1.69 to 2.98	.98 to 1.49

On sale on special tables—Underwear Dept.

Great Mark Down of Misses' Three Quarter & Full Length Coats

AT 2.98 Full length Rough Cloth—single or double cape—cloth or velvet collar—6 to 14 years— Were 4.98

AT 3.98 Monte Carlo and Box Coats—Zibelines and Over Plaids—Best colors— Were 7.00 & 8.00

ALL HIGHER PRICED CLOAKS Kersey, Zibeline, Cheviot and Velvet that were 8.98 to 22.98.....Now 4.98 to 14.98

Notwithstanding Great Holiday Selling, Our Stocks of

Ladies' and Children's Warm Underwear

are as complete as ever.

LADIES' WARM NIGHT DRESSES

Flannelette Night Gowns—fancy bead finish—cut full	.49
Flannelette—extra quality—combination collars and cuffs	.69
Flannelette Night Gowns—heavy fleece—fancy lace or silk scallop	.98
Flannelette Night Gowns—fancy collar and cuffs—tucked and silk braid trim—also collarless, side button effects	1.25
Extra size Flannelette Gowns	.89

CHILDREN'S WARM NIGHT WEAR

Flannelette Night Gowns—according to size	.29 to .59
Boys' Flannelette Night Shirts—made like father's—4 to 14 yrs	.49
Boys' Flannelette Pajamas—good quality—4 to 8 years	.69
10 to 14 years	.79
Flannelette Night Drawers—close fleece weave—1 to 10 years	.39
Children's Canton Flannel Night Drawers—with and without feet—according to size	.49 to .69
Girls' Flannelette Night Gowns—braid trim'd yoke—2 to 14 years—value .79	.59

WARM SACQUES AND KIMONOS

Flannelette Dressing Sacques—Cashmere finish—pretty stripes and figures—ruffle finish—ribbon bow	.98
Dressing Sacques—Sailor collar, with ruffle	.39

LADIES' WARM UNDERSKIRTS

Flannelette—gored—full size	.24
Stripe Flannelette Underskirts—heavy fleece—value .49	.35
Knit Skirts—fleece lined—yoke band—also "Wright's" Health Skirts	.49
Knit Skirts—Silk and Wool Mixtures—plain or shaded stripes	.98
Wool Knit Skirts—pretty stripes and colorings—scallop edge	1.49
All Wool Knit Skirts—plain colors—crochet lace edge	2.69
Ladies' White Flannel Skirts—tucks and hem with fancy silk stitching—French bands	1.39
White Flannel Skirts—deep umbrella ruffle—Cluny lace and inserting	1.98
White Flannel Skirts—Emb'd hems and scallops—silk stitched seams	2.69
Finer Flannel and Albatross Skir

DEC 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

OF MAKING lists of the best hundred works of fiction for library and other uses there seems to be no end. In a new list of "one hundred of those generally ranked among the best," which is circulated by the library of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute, we note such survivals of the antique as Fanny Burney's "Evelina" and Jane Austen's "Emma," and such a mere curiosity of polite literature as the "Elsie Venner" of Dr. Holmes, which surely has no actual interest nowadays for the ordinary reader of fiction. The person who should be compelled to confine his selection of fiction to this list would never read "Pickwick" or "Barnaby Rudge," would never make the acquaintance of Joe Gargery and Uncle Pumblechook, would eschew "Felix Holt," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and "Annie Kilburn," would never be aware of Kenelm Chillingly, James Triplet, or Meg Merrilies, while he would have what seems to us, in the circumstances, a surfeit of Cooper and Trollope. But it is only fair to the maker of the list to explain that a star before an author's name indicates that "almost all his books may be read with profit" and that the obvious names are so starred. Mr. Meredith, however, is sternly limited to two readable works, Mr. Hardy to three, and Tolstoi to one, which is, however, as many as Gen. Lew Wallace has. On the whole, the list is a good list of its not very useful kind.

Because the newly announced Bross decennial prize of $6,000 to be awarded at Lake Forest (Ill.) University is offered only for a book touching in some way upon religion, there is no reason why it should not have a beneficent influence on the aesthetic side of American letters. The prize is worth working for, and, moreover, Gov. Bross, in designing this memorial of his son, empowered his executors to purchase and publish specially meritorious manuscripts which may fail to win the big prize each ten years. There is a high-sounding announcement that the competition is open to "Christian philosophers, scientific men, and historians of all nations," but, as a matter of fact, it is not closed to any one, even men and women of literary skill and taste, though the invitation to write on "the connection, relation, and mutual bearing of any practical science, or the history of our race, or any department of knowledge with and upon the Christian religion" will likely enlist the energies of hundreds with more zeal, faith, or delusion than letters. But, again, it will be seen that the scope of the competition is really very comprehensive. With good management the Nathaniel Bross Library ought to be in time a valuable institution, but the burden resting upon its managers is not light.

Mr. Pickard, the biographer and literary executor of Whittier, continues to unearth hitherto unpublished poems of the gentle singer of Amesbury. The smoothly flowing lyric, "I Would Not Lose That Romance Wild," which appears in this week's Independent, was written during the poet's last term at Haverhill Academy, when he was nineteen years old, and was not included, it appears, in the many verses selected from Whittier's forgotten early writings in the edition of his works edited by Mr. Pickard. It is hard to realize that Whittier was a poet of national repute before he ever wrote a line now associated with his fame. The present song is like the ordinary verse of youth, aspiring and reasonably self-satisfied. It has its characteristic, youthful dig at "the critic's scornful eye." It mentions the "heartless apathy of a cold world," which had already, in 1827, been mentioned before. It declares there is no "witchery" in the tone of this humble poet's lyre, none of the "lofty harmony" of other bards, but still, to that humble, serviceable instrument the young poet, not then dreaming of the deliverance of a race, sings:

> Yet thou canst tell in humble strain,
> The feelings of a heart,
> Which tho' not proud, would still disdain
> To bear a meaner part
> Than that of bending at the shrine
> Where their bright wreaths the muses twine.

That Kenneth Grahame, author of "The Golden Age" and "Dream Days," is veritably the founder of a school no one who has glanced over the children's books of this holiday season can deny. The imaginative small boy, viewed sympathetically from his own standpoint, is beginning to drive the adventurous boy, the goody-goody boy, the comic, impish boy, and the pasteboard moral boy to the wall. By the way, Roy Rolfe Gilson, in the January Harper, has a piece entitled "As You Sailed," which is not only distinctly of this new school of Kenneth Grahame, but worthy of its originator. We shall not describe it. The initiated will desire to read it for themselves, while others would not understand, and are not of much account anyhow.

At last Max Beerbohm is going to publish his fantastical novel of Oxford life, a study of town and gown from the point of view of a poetical and exclusive Oriel man, which was first mentioned in the London literary dispatches of this Review nearly two years ago. Max has not yet published a novel. He has been a serious caricaturist, a frivolous philosopher, an amusing essayist, a hostile and delightfully prejudiced critic, quite capable of reviewing a book or a play and forgetting to mention its title; but now that he has turned novelist there ought to be some fun. Moreover, "Zuleika Dobson," with its pictures of university life, ought to be something worth reading.

"The Wings of a Dove" broke a long and regrettable silence on the part of Mr. Henry James. It is pleasant to know that the interval between that and his next putting forth of green leaves is to be much shorter. In fact, a volume containing one long story and some short ones is announced for publication early in the new year. If the long story is nearly as good as his novelettes used to be and he has a little of his old form and spirit in the short tales, the book will be surely one of the most welcome of the Winter.

THE RENAISSANCE.

First Volume of Lord Acton's Monumental Cambridge History.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER,
Author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence," "Throne-Makers," &c.

FROM the time when Lord Acton outlined his plan for the "Cambridge Modern History," scholars have everywhere awaited eagerly its completion, because they foresaw that it would be a work of capital importance. Now it is possible to say that if the twelve volumes maintain the standard reached in this introductory volume on the Renaissance, the History will take its place alongside of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" and the "Dictionary of National Biography" as a monument of British scholarship. No better person than Lord Acton could have been chosen to found, map out, and direct so vast an enterprise. He was, by general consent, the most learned historical scholar in England. Birth, education, and residence gave him a most intimate acquaintance with Continental Europe—not only with the countries, but with their people and eminent men, with their languages, their customs, and their history. This equipment is so rare among Englishmen as to be always worthy of special remark; for nothing astonishes one more than to find how often even the most intelligent Englishmen know little and care less about their French, German, and Italian neighbors. I was once asked by an eminent English professor of history what the French Revolution of 1848 was all about; yet he doubtless had by heart every detail of the Inquest of Sheriffs and the names of all of John of Gaunt's descendants for five generations. Lord Acton's cosmopolitanism, therefore, was the best cornerstone on which to rear a history which embraces not merely Great Britain but the Continent of Europe, from Russia to Portugal. Lord Acton's immense erudition must also have determined the form in which this history should be developed. For twenty years before his death those who knew his capacity kept hoping that he would himself produce a historical masterpiece, but his erudition seems to have paralyzed his creative faculty. He knew too well how the thing ought to be done ever to attempt it. And so when he came to assign parts to the corps of scholars whom he invited to co-operate with him, he naturally favored the method of splitting up the subject into small portions, each of which should be treated by a specialist, rather than that of assigning a long period to a single writer, who might be overwhelmed into silence by the mass of his material.

The advantages of this plan are obvious. It insures the authoritative treatment in sufficient detail of the many phases of the life of a people which are now rightly regarded as elements of its history. Freeman, in a narrow dictum which led his disciples astray, declared that history is only past politics. The Cambridge historians, wiser than he, account economic conditions, religious activity, science, fine arts, and every other expression of a people's ideals or conduct, as not less valid than wars and intrigues as subjects for history to deal with. Since no person unaided could cover these many fields exhaustively, specialization is indispensable, and this results, in the present instance, in a twelve volume encyclopaedia of modern history.

The defects of the plan are inseparable from any encyclopaedia, and include serious breaks in continuity, an unevenness of style, contradictory statements, and a lack of that unity which springs from a single mind. The cumulative effect of twenty short monographs by different persons can never make on a reader that impression of adequacy which is made by one master historian—by Thucydides or Tacitus, by Mommsen or Grote, by Macaulay or Carlyle. The twenty will undoubtedly present much more information, and the composite of their opinions may possibly be sterilized of all personal bias, but their achievement will not be equivalent. This merely means, of course, that the time has come when works of both kinds are required. Nobody who really thirsts to know what mankind did in past ages will think of slighting either; and if his judgment equal his thirst he will not need to be told that there is more of the real history of Greece in Thucydides than in all the treatises which Thucydides has called forth.

General reflections like these must precede any notice of the first volume of the "Cambridge Modern

*THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL. D. Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. Vol. I. The Renaissance. Large 8vo, pp. xxxiii.-567. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.75 net.

history," because the verdict which every critic will pass on such a vast work will depend on general rather than particular considerations. Once admitting the limitations as belonging to the encyclopaedic method and not to this special example of it, he will be ready to judge it fairly, and in so doing he will not fail to give high praise to the average excellence of the nineteen articles which make up this volume. Several of them are the best short monographs in English on their respective subjects. The opening chapter, by Mr. E. J. Payne, on "The Age of Discovery," for instance, summarizes the results of a large number of individual voyages, and sets down clearly the broad significance of them all; so, too, Prof. William Cunningham's study of the "Economic Change," which took place in the Renaissance is most valuable. In analytical work nothing surpasses Mr. L. Arthur Burd's paper on Machiavelli, in which, in the course of ten pages, he epitomizes with marvellous lucidity the political philosophy of that era as it was formulated by the great Florentine Secretary. Less successful, but still commendable, is Mr. E. Armstrong's account of Savonarola, who, with Machiavelli, is the only Renaissance personality honored by a special chapter. Indeed, one feels that the book is weakest on the biographical side and in narrative. The portraits of the dramatis personæ, although among these we could easily name a score of highly individualised yet typical men, seem somewhat dim. I recall hardly one that etches itself into the memory, unless it be that of Alexander VI, by Dr. Richard Garnett, who by an odd freak appears as an apologist of the Borgian Pope. That the likeness is true I deny. As Cardinal, Borgia was a libertine; he practiced every political corruption of a most corrupt age; he appropriated enormous sums belonging to the Church; and he secured his election to the Papal throne by simony. As Pope, although he was 62 years old at his election, he indulged in bestialities the names of which are not now printable; he lied; he deceived; he betrayed; he bribed; he used his spiritual office to promote his own fortune; he was a nepotist and a murderer. Even Dr. Garnett concedes one murder, with possibly others, and adduces instances of most of the other iniquities here mentioned. Why should he go out of his way to persuade us that Alexander VI. was not quite so bad as he has been painted, that he was not much worse in fact than the worst of his contemporaries? Still, on the principle that the thinnest whitewash shows most effectively on a black surface, Dr. Garnett's efforts in kalsomining Alexander unquestionably attract the attention. For the rest, his account of the rise of the Papacy as a temporal power between 1480 and 1513 moves forward with precision and ease. Less fortunate is Mr. Stanley Leathes, to whom it fell to disentangle the almost hopeless maze of war and diplomacy between the death of Lorenzo de' Medici (1492) and the peace of 1516. He follows each twist very patiently and so minutely as to leave us with the feeling that we have been witnessing the writhings of a jarful of leeches. Perhaps this is the best that could be expected, and yet possibly a broader treatment, in which fewer details were emphasized, might prove more suitable.

An example of the advantage of the encyclopaedic or topical method appears in Prof. Jebb's monograph on the Classical Renaissance, which he traces from the days of Boëthius to the culmination of humanism in Erasmus. After dealing with the revival of learning in Italy he shows how it passed north into Germany and England, and west into France and Spain, and so he produces a well-rounded monograph. In the case of Venice, on the other hand, the defect of this method stands out. Mr. Horatio Brown, a thoroughly competent man, brings the history of the republic satisfactorily down to the close of the fifteenth century; then we have to turn to Mr. Leathes's chapter on the invaders and to Prof. Tout's on Germany in order to learn how Venice fared in the next twenty years when she had the Western World against her. An editor with an eye for historic sequence, not to speak of literary symmetry, would have asked Mr. Brown to carry his chapter through the League of Cambray. With Venice as the central figure—which in fact she was—it would have been comparatively easy so to group the acts of the powers which joined the coalition against her as to make the general course of events clear.

Space does not permit even a brief mention of the rest of the book, but to indicate its range it should be stated that the rise of the Ottoman Empire, the consolidation of France, the early Tudors, Hungary and the Slavonic kingdoms, the Netherlands, and the Catholic monarchs have each a chapter; and there are general surveys of Catholic Europe, of the Christian Renaissance, and of the Eve of the Reformation.

The last, by Mr. Henry C. Lea, is the only American contribution to this volume, and it is by far the ablest. To have put so much into such small compass is as remarkable as to have maintained a dispassionate and judicial temper in drawing up an indictment not only against a whole people, but against that ecclesiastical institution which the sixteenth century rose up to repudiate. Mr. Lea's forty pages of indisputable facts make the Rev. William Barry's contention—that the real Catholics, especially in Spain, had reformed themselves before the Protestant Reformation—seem fatuous, one cannot use a more dignified phrase. Why should Mr. Barry's chapter be given a place in a work of this character at all?

In one important respect this volume is utterly unsatisfactory; the spelling of non-English names of persons and places could certainly have been invented only in England. Imagine a book written by an Englishmen for English-speaking readers all over the world which speaks throughout of the discoverer of America as Cristoforo Colombo! This is worse than pedantic—it is imbecile. Why do English scholars appear to have gone to school to Mrs. Malaprop whenever they attempt to use foreign proper names? Christopher Columbus is as unquestionably the right form in English as is Queen Victoria for the name of the late sovereign of England. Where long usage has caused an Anglicised form to be adopted, this form should be retained; unfamiliar names which have never been Anglicised should be printed with their native spelling. The rule is simple, but the editors of the "Cambridge Modern History" have no rule, except to be wrong wherever it is possible. They insist on Rafaelle, but allow Titian, although Raphael is certainly as well known as the Venetian. They fling Nürnberg at us, but not Wien, or München, or Cordoba, or Lyon. They give the Italian Queen of Naples the Spanish name Juana, which is as absurd as it would be to talk to Lady Juana Grey. In another place this same Queen masquerades as Joanna. On one page the name of the great printer appears in Italian, Aldo; on the next page we find Politian in English.

The evil that men do lives after them, and when the late Freeman tried to persuade English scholars that Aelfred and similar forms proper to people speaking Saxon in the ninth century should be revived and used by persons speaking English in the nineteenth, he encouraged in those scholars a congenital tendency to linguistic aberration. He himself, so belligerent for Aelfred, wrote William the Conqueror—although William is neither Norman nor Saxon, but modern English. The Cambridge historians were ill-advised when they took the late Oxford professor for their guide in this matter. Let us hope that in the rest of their great work they will follow an intelligent plan; for it is of the utmost importance that English-speaking scholars should agree on a standard for foreign names. In German or Italian a uniform rule of transliteration prevails; but what uniformity is to be hoped for from a body of picked scholars who write Cech, Hindoo, Bayazid, Mohammad; who transmute Magellan, the common English form for 400 years, into its Portuguese original, Magalhães, which is, by the way, here misspelled, Magalhaes; and who spell the name of Dias, another Portuguese navigator, as if it were Spanish, Diaz? Absolute consistency in these matters may be unattainable, but if no English scholar possesses sufficient acquaintance with European languages it must be possible to import from the Continent plenty of men who could properly superintend this essential part of the history. American readers are long suffering, but they will be likely to judge below its merits a work which begins by telling them that this Continent was discovered by Cristoforo Colombo! I have cited only a few specimens, but they will serve; their counterparts can be gathered literally by hundreds. The spectacle of English dons wrestling with foreign proper names always calls up a picture of John Bull in a china shop.

One other criticism must be made in the hope that it may lead to improvement: The bibliography is absurdly long, the index is wholly insufficient. Granting that Englishmen are far behind Germans and Americans in bibliographies, yet even for them the hundred pages of book lists appended to this volume can never be worth a tenth of the space they fill. The "Cambridge Modern History" may well last for a generation, but its bibliographies of all except sources will become out of date in ten years; indeed, without much search one could point out serious omissions in the present lists. The art of cataloguing has improved so rapidly that already the catalogues of great libraries serve as bibliographies, and this work is sure to be greatly extended. The publication of such inordinate lists—they will at the present rate stretch to 1,200 pages for the twelve volumes—in a history which has no footnote references is, under the circumstances, quite unnecessary. On the other hand, a full, analytical index is really indispensable. That the title "printing" does not appear in the present meagre index of a book on the Renaissance illustrates the general lack. An intelligent use of headlines from page to page would also greatly add to the ease with which any desired passage could be referred to; such ease is essential in a book of reference.

Having offered these suggestions, I cannot close without repeating that the substance of this first volume is of high quality. Its successors will naturally excel it, because the most difficult part of such an undertaking is to break ground. It would be interesting, were there space, to draw from this large group of examples some conclusions as to the actual state of historical study and of historical writing in England to-day; and to make comparisons with the work which is being done in France; and it might not be impossible to show from the evidence here given that the dreary age of the "scientific" historians is waning, and that in the next twenty years the pendulum will swing again to the side of the "literary" historians. Nothing of enduring worth which we owe to the "scientific" school will be lost, but histories will once more be written to be read instead of being written in the style of textbooks in medicine, or law, or economics, for professional students to grind over. In originating the "Cambridge Modern History" Lord Acton did the best service to historical work of any scholar of his generation in England; the pity is that he died too soon to witness the achievement of his plan.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

Ostrogorski's Work on Democracy and Political Organization.*

WHEN one is confronted with 1,900 pages of fairly close print on such a subject as "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties," one's first inquiry is whether the book is readable or whether it must simply be stored away on the reference shelf. In this case, happily, the author's style is such that it is no hardship to follow him from beginning to end of his discussion. Here are a few examples of his skill in the art of putting things. "A democracy cannot be saved, as in certain religions, by faith alone; works are what is all essential to it." The Primrose League "presents an odd combination of old bric-à-brac with well-contrived modern machinery." English members of Parliament "are legislators in the second place only; their main function is to be commercial travelers for their party in the employ of the associations." "Liberty appealed more to his (the Whig's) aesthetic sense as a man of refinement than burst into a flame within his heart." The translator has split a few infinitives, has allowed a few impossible words like "reformist" and "antinomianist," and has in one instance (ii., 96) retained the "grandeur" of the French when he should have rendered it "greatness," but on the whole his work is so well done that the reader is seldom conscious that the work before him is a version of what first appeared in another tongue.

M. Ostrogorski's object is to study the working of party organization, as distinct from politics proper. Much has been written about Parliaments and Congresses, but little attention, comparatively, has been devoted to the power behind them. Political forms have been studied to the neglect of political forces. Indeed, so insignificant is the literature on the subject that the author is able to quote few books as his authorities, and has been compelled to draw his material partly from the magazine articles of the last twenty years and partly from his personal investigations. Mr. Bryce, in his preface, calls to mind his own difficulty in 1883 in getting sufficient information respecting the working of the American "machine," and M. Ostrogorski complains of a similar handicap to-day. His diligence, however, has enabled him to bring together and systematize a body of information which will make these volumes a standard authority on the subject, whatever may be thought of his own suggested remedies for the political diseases which he has here diagnosed.

The first volume deals with England, the second with the United States. England is chosen rather than France as an example of a European democracy because in England the evolution of democracy from feudalism offers the object lesson of an orderly progress, uninterrupted by violent revolution. M. Ostrogorski first describes the early aristocratic structure of English society and traces its gradual break-up under the influence of such diverse forces as the Methodist revival, the utilitarian philosophy, and the industrial transformation. He next explains the failure of four reactionary attempts—the Oxford movement, the Young England party, the anti-materialism of Carlyle, and the Christian Socialism of Kingsley and Maurice. An admirable account follows of the origin and growth of political associations from the time of George II. downward. The most valuable section of this review is the account of the introduction and spread of the caucus, which occupies the greater part of the volume. There has never previously appeared anything like such a full or unbiased description of the history and character of the political machinery which, more or less, "made in America," was first adopted by Birmingham Liberals and is now the regular agency of both parties all over the United Kingdom. It is not too much to say that by this book the internal English history of the last thirty years is for the first time made intelligible. The revelations here given of the hold which the caucus has gained upon English political life will surprise readers in every country which this book reaches.

At the same time there is good ground for Mr. Bryce's comment that, while M. Ostrogorski's facts and incidents, taken one by one, are as a rule correctly stated, his conclusions are unduly pessimistic. The English section of the book appears to end with the general election of 1895, and it need hardly be pointed out that what has happened since, particularly in connection with the Transvaal war, proves that political independence is by no means extinct. Within the last few weeks the success of a non-official candidate at the Orkney and Shetland by-election, in spite of the opposition of party nominees, shows that M. Ostrogorski is generalizing too quickly when he declares that all such candidatures are "doomed." (I., 603.) He is again traveling too fast when he declares that "there is no Radical in England so austere as to be able to resist the temptation of a handle to his name." (I., 500.) That a great many Radicals are not insensible to aristocratic influence is quite true, but is a different thing. It would not be difficult, also, to show that M. Ostrogorski has a very imperfect understanding of modern Wales when he calls the Cymry Fydd a "movement of slight importance." (I., 604.)

The second volume, which has American party organization for its subject, brings the discussion down to a later date than the first. It closes its account of Tammany with the Mayoralty election of 1897, and refers to the Presidential campaign of 1900. This section begins with a historical outline of the evolution of the "machine," and follows it up by detailed particulars of its character and working. Two important chapters narrate "The Struggles for Emancipation," from the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 to a comparatively recent date. The book is concluded by a general summary of the whole question, with proposals for reform. This summary includes what is practically a lively discussion of American National traits.

It will be seen that M. Ostrogorski attempts to cover only a segment of the ground occupied by Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," but the topics of which he treats are discussed very much more fully. It will be of most interest to refer here to some of the more important of his criticisms. M. Ostrogorski attributes the domination of party very largely to "the superstitious respect for forms", which has taken hold of the American mind. The substratum of this is the "fetish-worship" of the Constitution, which appears to Americans "as an almost superhuman creation." "Beyond the reach of rational criticism, it lent itself only to theological exegesis." This formalism "definitely cut off the American political mind from free inquiry by a sort of iron circle, by making it revolve in the fixed orbit of party regularity." Stronger comments still are made on the system for the nomination of Presidential candidates. M. Ostrogorski has a poor opinion of American political eloquence, which he pronounces to have steadily declined during the last forty or fifty years. Any improvement in the character of political leadership he regards as hopeless under the present system. There are four essential conditions, he points out, of real leadership: (1) The men capable of exercising the leadership must have easy access to public life; (2) these men who are allowed political influence must assume the responsibility attaching to it; (3) this responsibility must be enforced by proper control, and (4) the action of the leaders must be sure of continuity. All these conditions are impossible of fulfillment under the caucus régime. "If, in theory, the first duty of a leader consists in giving his adherents ideas, his first and only duty, in the United States, is to give them places."

The author's general conclusions about American politics are thus expressed: "The evolution of American democracy ends in two facts of the utmost gravity—popular government has slipped away from the people, and commercialism in its most sordid aspect has laid hands on the Government." The explanation of this degeneration is that the American people have expended all their moral strength in the material building up of the Commonwealth. M. Ostrogorski predicts that sooner or later even this material prosperity will suffer from the effect of the existing political disorders. Of all races in an advanced stage of civilization, the American, he says, is the least accessible to long views. "Wedded to the present, the American possesses a singular power of forgetfulness; the events of the day before are to him ancient history. Confident in the future, he exhibits a remarkable endurance of present evils, a submissive patience which is ready to forego not only the rights of the citizen, but sometimes the rights of man. He does not remember, he does not feel, he lives in a materialist dream." M. Ostrogorski scarcely shares in this optimism. He declares that the favorite saying of the Americans, "It will right itself" is becoming every day more untrue. He finds encouragement, however, in the zeal displayed in various reform movements, though these movements have sometimes failed through a tendency to resort to external remedies and mechanical expedients, with an inadequate appreciation of the moral motive power which is the first condition of the proper working of all political systems.

The solution of the problem, both in England and America, must be, according to M. Ostrogorski, the cessation of the use of permanent parties with power as their end. Party must become once more a combination of citizens formed specially for a particular political issue. In other words, the fundamental political principle must be, "Union instead of unity." M. Ostrogorski deals at length with various objections to his proposal. His most effective reply is that the existing system is already collapsing, and from its ruin and disorder there is emerging a new method. The old parties, though still bearing the traditional names, are crumbling. In this country the tendency toward free homogeneous associations is seen in the formation of "Committees of Seventy," "Leagues," "Civic Federations," "Citizens' Movements," &c. "Down with party, and up with league," is the cry of the political evolution which is beginning to take shape. The writer does not hesitate to give an outline of the political system which he commends as the truest expression of democracy. He makes no suggestion as to the means by which the desired change is to be brought about, but it may be inferred that he believes the pressure of necessity will be sufficient to strengthen the influence of temporary leagues and thus bring about the decline and fall of permanent parties.

A few inaccuracies in minor points may be noted. In the first volume M. Ostrogorski shows a striking failure to understand the character of various English religious movements (pp. 26, 196, 588, 621, 635.) In Disraeli's parliamentary reform, not all the "fancy franchises" were given up, (p. 98,) for university representation was retained. The metaphor of new wine in old bottles was not an original idea of Lord Cranborne's (p. 113.) "Sir H. Stafford Northcote (p. 206) should be Sir Stafford H. Northcote."

*DEMOCRACY AND THE ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES. By M. Ostrogorski. Translated from the French By Frederick Clarke, M. A. With a preface by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P. In two volumes. Vol. 1, pp. lvIII.-627. Vol. 2, pp. xlIII.-703. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.00.

1902

THE HEAVENS.

Professor Newcomb's Excellent Book on Astronomy.*

WHAT do we know? Are we not overarrogant in 1902? True is it that the achievements of the last 100 years, as far as scientific observation goes, have been marvelous. But no one can read a volume precisely as is Prof. Newcomb's "Astronomy for Everybody" without understanding at once what are man's limitations. As far as the study of the heavens is concerned, what we don't know far surpasses what we do know. When we look at the heavens and try to count the stars the ordinary eye may perhaps make out some 5,000, and then the observer would supposably have visited regions above and below the equator. So far it is plain sailing. With a telescope there are, according to the quality of the instrument, something between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 stars visible. Then the number is, as far as human comprehension goes, limitless. But what about the little points of light only recognizable by means of the photographic print? Then the process of simply counting seems impossible. As the author puts it:

We have, in fact, some reason for inferring that the great majority of the stars are invisible in the most powerful telescope we can make, owing to their distance. The distance of the great majority is such that only the brightest of them can become known to us. Minute stars are here and there collected into clusters in various parts of the sky. Some of these clusters are visible to the naked eye. Those in the Milky Way frequently contain hundreds, or even thousands, of stars too small to be seen separately without a telescope.

How may we take to mind some conception of the respective magnitude and the distances of the heavenly bodies? We may get a notion of it by constructing a model. Then the earth would be represented by a grain of mustard seed.

The moon will then be a particle about one-fourth the diameter of the grain, placed at a distance of an inch from the earth. The sun will be represented by a large apple, placed at a distance of forty feet. Other planets, ranging in size from an invisible particle to a pea, must be imagined at distances from the sun varying from ten feet to a quarter of a mile. We must then imagine all these little objects to be slowly moving around the sun at their respective distances, in time varying from three months to 100 years.

To do that much and lay down the solar system alone we should have to cover an area of about half a mile square. Then beyond this, to put in a material way a plan of the stars, we should want a space as broad as is the whole American Continent. As to the far distant stars, the author writes: "A region of the little model as large as the whole earth might contain only two or three stars."

It is the sun which always attracts man's attention. Deprive this earth of the heat of the sun, and our world would at once become a region of eternal ice. After long study it has been determined that 93,000,000 miles is about its distance from us. It might be a trifle of 200,000 miles more. In a former article the character of the sun spots was treated. What is the sun, solid, liquid, or gaseous? As far as our arguments go, it is not solid. Supposably, it is a mass of gas under compression. But we really do not know. Theories there are in great number; every one of them is open to doubt. What we are certain of is this, that the forces set to play on the sun's globe are scarcely conceivable. To give an idea of this force Prof. Newcomb writes:

Perhaps the explosion of the powder when a thirteen-inch cannon is fired is as striking an example of the force of ignited gases as we are familiar with. Now suppose every foot of space in a whole country covered with such cannon, all pointed upward and all being discharged at once. The result would compare with what is going on inside the photosphere about as a boy's popgun compares with the cannon.

But, (there are always buts,) how does the sun generate its heat? It has been lavish of its heat for untold millions of years. The best theory we can offer is the one of the conversion of motion into heat. When a cannon ball strikes an iron plate, both the plate and the ball become hot. We arrest electrical motion and we change its energy into heat. We think, then, that the heat of the sun is radiated from streams of matter constantly rising from the interior, which radiate the heat when they reach the surface. Being cooled they fall back again, and the heat caused by this fall is what keeps the sun hot. But then physicists say that there must be in the sun a slow but measurable contraction. It is believed that if it could be measured it would be as much or as little as four miles in 100 years. Therefore, if this view is correct, the life of the sun must have a limit.

In the description of the interior of the earth, that constant topic, the heat of it, is discussed. Some geologists would have us believe that our globe is a molten mass, like a "mass of molten iron, covered by a cool crust a few miles thick, on which we dwell." If there is not a liquid interior, how account for volcanic fires?

But in recent years the astronomer and physicist have collected evidence, which is as conclusive as such evidence can be, that the earth is solid from centre to surface, and even more rigid than a similar mass of steel. The subject was first developed by Lord Kelvin, who showed that if the earth were a fluid surrounded by a crust the action of the moon would not cause tides in the ocean, but would merely tend to stretch out the entire earth in the direction of the moon, leaving the relative positions of the crust and the water unchanged.

There are a great many things we do not know, and the internal condition of the world is yet to be subjected to further inquiry. As to Mars, there has been written a great deal of nonsense in regard to that planet. If there are canals in Mars, are there locks? Schiaparelli, when describing his observations, used the Italian word "canale," and that means only channels. The translator wrote its canals, and the public seized on "canal." No two astronomers are agreed as to the lines of these apparent channels; there may be an expanse on Mars which looks like a lake, and that is called Lucus Solis. It is possible that there is snow in Mars. Studies as to the atmosphere of this planet we do not think have resulted in anything positive. Mars has been the butt of everybody possessing a telescope. Some wise ones have declared that condensed carbonic acid can be shown in Mars. Prof. Newcomb writes: "The reader will excuse me from saying anything in this chapter about the possible inhabitants of Mars. He knows just as much of the subject as I do, and that is nothing at all."

Jupiter, its satellites; Saturn and its system; Uranus and its satellites; Neptune; how the heavens are measured; gravitation and the weighing of the planets; comets and meteoric bodies; the fixed stars—all form the subjects treated by Prof. Newcomb. The work is admirably fitted for general use.

*ASTRONOMY FOR EVERYBODY. A Popular Exposition of the Wonders of the Heavens. By Simon Newcomb, LL. D., Professor, United States Navy, Retired. Pp. 333. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.

Missouri Flora.*

Here is a really remarkable book, a book literally unique—the single specimen of its kind, though, doubtless, soon to be followed by similar works. A botanical "manual" is a volume which lists the plants of a certain region in this various species, genera, and orders, giving a concise description of each species, with usually some notes as to its habitat, time of bloom, and fruit, utilities, and so on. It is prefixed by a "key" enabling one of moderate botanic learning to trace down to its species any plant which he may chance to find. The object of such manual is, of course, to help people to learn the names, affiliations, peculiarities, and uses of the trees, flowers, and weeds they come across in their strolls through forest and meadow, up the hills and along the streams.

Hitherto all the manuals published in the United States have covered a very large territory. Thus, Gray's—which is the classic type of such a book—takes in all the Eastern States north of Mason and Dixon's line, and strays into Virginia, Kansas, and Nebraska. Chapman's deals with the Southern States out to the Mississippi River, Coulter's gives the flora of the whole Rock Mountain region, though very imperfectly. Britton and Brown's covers the same area as Gray's, extending it somewhat in the North, South, and West. These are the great manuals, and it is at once evident that they spread over an immense territory. Besides them there are in certain States, such as New York and California, State floras, excellently done. And, further, we have those delightful books, Mrs. Parsons's "How to Know the Wild Flowers," Miss Lounsberry's "Guide to the Wild Flowers," Miss Creévy's "Flowers of Field, Hill, and Swamp," "The Wild Flowers of California," by Parsons and Buck; Miss Keeler's "Our Native Trees," Mrs. Parson's "How to Know the Ferns," and half a dozen more of that kind.

But these books, often beautifully illustrated and always charmingly written, describe only—save in the case of the trees and ferns—a small part of the vegetable growth of their regions. They give the more conspicuous plants, those which strike every eye with their beauty, their grace, or their oddity. Those great tribes, the grasses, sedges, mosses, liverworts, &c., are almost wholly ignored, as are also the multitudinous weeds and the humbler blossoms. This is not a blameful thing, for the books assert and attempt no full recital. What they do is well and attractively done. But it remains that any one using them cannot identify one-quarter of the plants he meets in his rambles. For any such help he must resort to one of the big manuals—often to be perplexed amid the crowd of species which they present. It is not easy for the beginner, no, nor even for the advanced student, to determine an aster, or a goldenrod, or a fleabane, out of the multitude given by Gray. There are such similarities of species that they almost defy verbal distinction, though when one compares plant with plant the difference is obvious.

Now there has been published, in about the most unlikely place, a city of Missouri—that Missouri of belated ideas and "hayseed" legislators; that Missouri which dismissed the most expert entomologist of the day because it was unwilling to pay his petty salary; that Missouri which has had no proper geological, or botanical, or any other kind of survey—there has been published in that State a botanical manual which is the most "up-to-date" book in its line that has yet been seen. True, the book issues from Kansas City, which is a modern town. Mr. Mackenzie has made a manual of the flora of Jackson County. He has listed and described every plant which grows in that 600 square miles. All the vegetable growth on the sandy bars of the great Missouri River, on the limestone cliffs which restrain its wanderings, on the upland prairies, in the woods and marshes, by the roadsides, and over the waste places, from the oak to the quillwort, from the swaying grace of the columbine to the stiff ugliness of the pigweed—it is all here.

This book does its task completely. It skips nothing, ignores nothing. Any one can take it up and using its "key" determine the species of any plant in its range. And this, as has been said, is something absolutely novel. There never before has been a botanical manual covering so small a territory, enabling the people of a neighborhood to analyze that neighborhood's plants without the confusion and perplexities caused by having to pick them out [redacted] flora of an immense territory. It should also be noticed that Mr. Mackenzie gives original descriptions. He states the characters of a species just as he has found it in Jackson County, which is a matter of importance, for there are variations—slight, but often puzzling—between a plant as it grows in Massachusetts and as it grows in Missouri. Mr. Mackenzie describes it exactly as his Jackson County readers will find it.

He also gives localities and dates of blossoming, so that his reader knows just when and where to go in search of the rarer blossoms—whether the pond at "Lake City," the banks of the "Sin-a-bar Creek," or the prairies of "Lee's Summit."

Of course this book is valuable—outside of the professional botanists, who want every publication on this science—only to the people of Jackson County, Mo.

But as a suggestor and pioneer it is valuable to people over the whole United States.

It shows what ought to be done, and might be done easily, in the various districts of New York and New Jersey, Maine and Massachusetts.

Why should not the Summer visitors at Mount Desert and the Adirondacks have such a handy, complete, and scientific manual helping them to identify each grass and fern and blossom?

In conclusion, I may say that this volume of 240 pages is excellently printed by one of our chief botanical publishers, is excellently indexed and glossaried. Small as, in one sense, it is, yet it is and will remain a monumental work.

CAMERON MANN,
Bishop of North Dakota.

*MANUAL OF THE FLORA OF JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI. By Kenneth K. Mackenzie, assisted by B. F. Bush and Others. Kansas City, Mo., 1902.

Rare Early Printed Book Here.

An American collector has just acquired for £230 a fine example of one of the rarest of the early books of France. This is the copy of Vincent le Beauvais's "Miroir Historical," printed in Paris in 1495-96 by Antoine Verard, which was sold by Messrs. Sotheby Thursday, Dec. 4, to B. F. Stevens, the American agent.

This is the rare first edition of Jehan de Vigray's translation of Beauvais's interesting work, and is remarkable for the number and spirited execution of its full-page woodcuts, of which there are thirty-two. It is described by Dibdin in his "Bibliotheca Spenceriana," as the most magnificent specimen of Verard's press. Of the known copies printed on paper, besides the present example, one is in the British Museum and the other nine are in the great public libraries of France.

The Century

January

Contains two very important articles on THE TRUSTS and some of the best stories the magazine has ever printed.

"Lovey Mary"

The new story now running in the magazine by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs," furnishes many such gems as "I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then sit on the lid an' smile." In this second instalment the marriage of Miss Hazy occurs, and is one of the most amusing episodes in modern literature. This story, capitally illustrated by Mrs. Shinn, began in December. You can get that number free—see below.

The So-Called Sugar Trust
In the series of authoritative and unbiased studies of business methods of some of the great trusts. A very strong article, telling the whole story of the founding and work of the Sugar Trust.

The President and the Trusts
An accurate, timely, and important statement of President Roosevelt's attitude, by his friend Albert Shaw.

The Wife of Chino
This is a charming story by the late Frank Norris, dealing with life in an isolated mining camp, the interest centering in the love of an Eastern college graduate for Chino's wife, a Spanish-Mexican. Illustrated.

Sixty Jane
The author of "Madame Butterfly," "Naughty Nan," etc. (and joint author with Belasco of "The Darling of the Gods"), has here produced a story both quaint and pathetic. Illustrated by Albert Sterner.

When the Consul Came to Peking
This story does not deal with consular duties, but is rather a clever character picture, unusual in subject, and with lots of fun and no little excitement. Illustrated.

My Old Maid's Corner
First of a group of papers by Miss Lillie Hamilton French concerning spinsterhood and marriage and the place of unmarried women in the economy of society.

The Poe-Chivers Papers
A literary find of much consequence relating to the friendship of Poe with Dr. Chivers, who, it has been claimed by his friends, influenced some of Poe's most notable work.

The Prologue of the American Revolution.
Relating to the first half of Arnold's terrible march through the Maine woods to Quebec. A graphic account of a little-known part of American history.

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Other interesting contributions are important articles on "Cairo to Khartum in an Adirondack Canoe," "Paris Pawnshops," etc.

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The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Christmas Numbers of Weekly Papers: the Resuscitated "Pilot"; and Other Literary Topics.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Christmas numbers of the illustrated papers are all out, a month in advance of the date, as usual. If a Christmas number may be published in the latter part of November, there is no reason why it should not be published four or six months earlier. The chief aim of the publisher in every case seems to be to issue his Christmas number earlier than his rivals. In time we shall probably see the enterprising publisher bringing out his Christmas number in the early Spring. This year we miss Bret Harte from the Christmas numbers. He nearly always furnished the attraction for one or another of the leading Christmas papers, and he was always delightful. His place has been poorly filled this year. Not one of the Christmas numbers of the illustrated weeklies contains any contribution that equals in interest or merit the last year's Christmas story of Bret Harte. And to think that we shall never have another!

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Why on earth should we have any Christmas numbers? Christmas is precisely the time when people are too busy to read. They have other work on hand. At Christmas men and women feel compelled by a sense of duty to enjoy themselves, and consequently they have no time for pleasure, such as the reading of an unusually good story might afford. Yet it is at Christmas that every enterprising weekly newspaper issues its extra number. The chief difference between a Christmas number and an ordinary number is that it costs more and is less interesting. It is made up of pictures which differ from those of the average issue in having no relation to the occurrences of the time, and of stories that are for the most part written to order, and are handicapped by the editor's demand that they shall be "Christmassy" in flavor. The purchaser of the Christmas number glances through it, and throws it aside, with the remark that there is very little in it, but nevertheless, when the next Christmas arrives, he buys his Christmas number just as he eats his Christmas pudding—not because he likes either, but because it is the correct thing to do on Christmas.

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I have looked through nearly all the Christmas numbers this year. Some of them—chiefly those which do not publish pictures—furnish attractive reading matter, but the Christmas numbers of the great illustrated weeklies are far from interesting. The reading matter is in nearly all cases distinctly of the second class, and the pictures, while they may interest children for a few moments, amount to very little as specimens of art. The custom of furnishing with each Christmas number a large colored picture of the chromo-lithograph species is, of course, religiously observed, and although this colored picture is sure to find its way to the kitchen, where it accumulates dust for a few weeks and then goes into the waste paper receptacle, it is supposed to be one of the strong features of the Christmas number.

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There is a great deal in our annual celebration of Christmas which is artificial and conventional, but the Christmas number is probably the most artificial of all. Nobody really wants it, and nobody ought to want it, and still it exists, and shows no sign of passing away. Like the Christmas plum pudding, which is perhaps the worst of all culinary outrages, it is thought to be a necessary part of Christmas. Some day perhaps both will be abolished, and instead of extra Christmas numbers we shall have a Christmas cessation of publication in all the weekly newspaper offices.

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The Christmas publishing season is still with us, and books are weekly pouring from the press. But I do not note the promise of many more books from authors of established reputation. We probably have had already the best that the season has to offer. Two men have astonished those who did not like their previous books and pleased those who had confidence in them by giving us books that are worth reading. One of these is Mr. Arnold Bennett, whose "Anna of the Five Towns" has been one of the successes of the season. The other is Mr. W. S. Maugham, the author of "Liza of Lambeth." His new book, "Mrs. Craddock," is the work of an artist. There was power in "Liza of Lambeth," but the book was painfully crude, and, besides, it gave the reader the impression that Mr. Maugham was trying to go one better than any previous writer of slum life. But in "Mrs. Craddock" he has found himself. It is a strong piece of work in every way. It is true that it is not altogether a pleasant book—or at any rate that is the criticism which many readers will pass upon it—but it is the work of a conscientious writer, who has tried to do his best, and has done better than even his friends hoped that he would do.

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Last week I mentioned the death of The Pilot and dropped the tear of sensibility over its grave. But The Pilot is to be resuscitated, and will reappear next week with the confidence born of new capital. It will not be in any sense a church paper, but it will treat church matters from the High Church point of view. It ought not to have died, but somehow one doubts the wisdom of reviving a dead paper. Newspaper corpses are not, as a rule, as well adapted to succeed as are new-born newspapers. The Pilot failed because it did not obtain the support from the public which it expected and deserved. The prospect that it will now succeed, after the public has been so widely notified that it was a failure, does not seem to be particularly bright, but certainly every one who values good journalism will wish it success.

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The Rhodes legacy has borne its first fruit. All of us doubtless remember that very poor specimen of humor, "The Adventures of Verdant Green." We now have a sort of sequel to it entitled the "Adventures of Downey V. Green," who is represented to be an American descendant of the original Verdant. He comes to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, and the story of his adventures makes up the book. There is some rather mild humor in the book, but the writer is by no means a master of the American dialect. His "Mr. Downey Green" talks after the manner of "Sam Slick"—a manner which never had any resemblance to anything American. It is natural that a foreigner should fail to catch the true American dialect. No foreigner, with the exception of Rudyard Kipling, ever did catch it. But on the other hand, it should be remembered that no American ever succeeded in imitating the cockney dialect. When the American writer represents the cockney as putting "aitches" in impossible places, and leaving them off on every possible occasion, he has no more copied the true cockney method of handling that letter "h" than the author of the "Adventures of Downey V. Green" has succeeded in copying the speech of the Western American. Downey Green is purely a creature of the stage, and never could have existed in real life. He will doubtless amuse many readers who will fancy that he is a correct study of a certain class of Americans, but as a matter of fact, he resembles an Australian black about as much as he resembles an American.

It ought not to be difficult for an Englishman to learn to speak like an American, or for an American to master the cockney dialect, for the two nations are not foreign to one another in the same sense as the Frenchman is foreign to the German. It is doubtful if a Frenchman or an Italian ever fully understand the mental attitude and processes of an Englishman, but why should not an Englishman understand an American as perfectly as he does his own countrymen?

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Mr. Conrad's "Youth" has been received by the press with a chorus of welcomes as unanimous and as enthusiastic as that with which Mr. Kipling's Indian stories were received. It was indeed time. Conrad has been writing for several years, and has produced six volumes. They have been praised by the best authorities, and prized by all who can appreciate true genius and admirable workmanship. But Conrad has certainly never been a popular author, and his books have never received quite the recognition which they deserve. "Youth," and the two other stories which form the volume just published, have appeared in Blackwood's Magazine at intervals during the last seven years, but they did not attract much notice. Now the critics have discovered that they are among the very finest stories in the language, and a staid paper like The Spectator is at a loss to find words strong enough to express its admiration. I have frequently spoken of the story which gives the title to this volume, and if I knew of any terms in which to praise it which would be stronger than those I have already used, I should use them. The two columns and a half which The Spectator gave to the book last week filled me with the delight which comes to every sane man when he sees work that deserved to be praised without stint receive at last what is its due.

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By the time this reaches America Mr. Kipling will be on his way to the Cape. More fortunate than Mr. Chamberlain, he is not compelled to accept a passage in a modern man-of-war—a type of vessel that is rather more uncomfortable than any other except a torpedo boat and a Channel steamer. There will, before many years, be many imitators of Mr. Kipling in his selection of a Winter residence—or, strictly speaking, of a Summer residence, for he will find Summer at the Cape. Why any one should stay in a wet northern climate, when he can find Summer by taking a voyage in a luxurious steamer, it is difficult to understand. The Cape will before very long become as favorite a place for spending the Winter as is Egypt. Mr. Kipling is making himself as well acquainted with South Africa as he is with India, and his South African stories, like his Indian stories, will in time be regarded by the reading public as the best possible substitute for visiting the land which they describe.

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One of the magazines has arranged to publish a discussion of the question, "Are novels deteriorating?" It is odd that any one should take interest in such a question, but doubtless there are many people who will take interest in anything that is gravely discussed. "Do we spell better than Chaucer?" or "Is modern poetry as bad as it might be?" or "Do really great men eat soup with a spoon or a fork?" would all be questions that, if they were to be discussed in a magazine or a weekly paper, would be welcome and called interesting and improving. Novels do not deteriorate either with age or dampness. Scott's novels are as sound to-day as when they were laid down, and there is not the slightest reason to suspect that Dickens's novels are "corked." This tendency to discuss questions of no possible consequence, as if they were matters of profound interest, is a curious habit of a certain sort of people who fancy that to do anything with a long face is to improve the time.

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What has been written of Zola's last novel will be translated by Mr. Vizetelly and published here at an early date. The book was left unfinished by its great author, and there is little more manuscript in existence than will be sufficient to make up three or four chapters. It speaks volumes for a man's confidence in himself that he can trust himself to publish a serial from week to week without having written more than a single installment. Even Zola never ventured to do this until late years.

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Mr. Louis Zangwill's new novel is well spoken of. I have not yet read it, but from what I know of Mr. Zangwill I have no doubt that the general verdict is right. He is a man who would have been considered exceedingly clever if he had not had a brilliant brother. Perhaps the worst misfortune which can happen to a literary man is to have a brother or a father who is as clever as himself, and who has been first in the field.

W. L. ALDEN.

SHAKESPEARE.

An Examination of His Portrayal of the Moral Life in the Plays.*

IT IS to utter a commonplace if we say that to know the whole mind of Shakespeare on the moral life would merit endless investigation, and that any effort with that design would be of boundless interest. But this is not what the book before us aims at. Its aim is, as the author puts it, "a modest one." We read in the introduction: "Using as our material the concrete facts of life as they appear in the pages of the great dramas, we shall merely attempt to discover what light they throw upon a single group of ethical problems." This limits the inquiry, at any rate; and the characters in the dramas are the main, if not the sole, resource for such an investigation. There are critical biographies extant, more or less useful, that tell us what Shakespeare thought about all sorts of things, but this book does not enter into such speculations.

Prof. Sharp points out that the form in which we have Shakespeare's views of human life makes these in themselves unfamiliar and difficult of access. He could conceive, we suppose, of one having by heart the text of Hamlet, and even delighting in its form, who had but little knowledge of the dramatist's mind as embodied there. For the form—our author thinks—has attractions we must lose sight of to get at the content. But to so get at the mind of Shakespeare is a questionable process, and certainly not an inviting one. It does not seem practicable to treat Shakespeare's portrayal of the moral life by picking out passages here and there on various topics as expressive of his opinions. As an academic experiment the study is interesting, but must fall short of the fullness of the stature of Shakespeare's mind and method. This may only be reached by the study of his men and women as they are, rather than in what they say.

The value of Shakespeare in such a study is in the fact that he represents life exactly as he sees it, and in action. What truth he sees he represents in the same manner, not didactically, as, with fine touch, Prof. Dowden says: "We know for our comfort that he never aims at teaching us anything." He has no theories with which he must make life square. He does not even see the punishment of evil here, or the rewards of virtue. It is by letting us see virtue that he wins us to the love of it, not by preaching about it. But he does not let us see its rewards, for they cannot be seen. For those he "trusts the larger hope" by faith in the eternal laws that govern the moral world. And seeing evil to be at disagreement with those laws, he looks for it to perish, as in the nature of things.

Prof. Sharp disclaims the idea of undertaking a "mere literary interpretation," and on the whole he keeps to his purpose, but when he indulges us by becoming expository in the historical English and in other plays, he shows himself an expert in the art, and is distinctly interesting; and we find a readier satisfaction therein than "in making our way," as he expresses it, "through a jungle of motives." Had the professor pursued this as his object, it seems as if the result would have been a more interesting book.

In the opening chapter we have "a study of motives," as the point of view from which conduct may be judged; and considering the nature of the material and the scope of the study, our attention is directed to certain types of character, by which selection the field of observation is narrowed. For example, Kent, Gloucester, and Edgar are taken from "King Lear," as evincing in their actions the moral qualities of love and pity, which are the key to their devotedness to Lear, whose welfare is their motive. Thence, in natural course, he proceeds to the discussion of the doctrine of altruism as a factor in the "portrayal," and onward to the conflict—if such there be—between altruism and egoism. This plan of illustration is pursued in the chapters that follow, and the interest varies as we advance, according to the density or otherwise of the "jungle." For Prof. Sharp lets so many considerations from afar crop up, and pros and cons weight the page, as to give, unhappily, the impression that the ideas of the author are being aired in the guise of a Shakespearean commentary. There is in the book abundant thought, and in all parts evidence of wide reading and intimate acquaintance with Shakespeare; but the thought shifts about so between crowding instances, and comparisons, and motives, that the writer himself, as well as the reader, seems sometimes in danger of becoming lost in "wandering mazes."

Among the subjects submitted to the Shakespearean test are "transcendentalism," in which the subject of moral values is discussed. In other chapters Shakespeare's criminals are judged and compared with those of our own time. It may be noticed that here the style is more clear and direct; hence it is interesting as an exposition, and as reminiscent of some accomplished, consummate, and whole-hearted criminals. There are other chapters of a much more serious and elevating bent into which we cannot go.

From Prof. Sharp's acquaintance with Shakespeare and the earnestness of his aims in this book we hope for and trust we shall have a further contribution from his pen to the literature of the subject, on lines which shall insure for him a wise, appreciative, and enduring clientage.

*SHAKESPEARE'S PORTRAYAL OF THE MORAL LIFE. By Frank Chapman Sharp, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Wisconsin. Pp. xiii.-224. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.25.

Persian Literature.

The East, which was the birthplace of literature, has waited long for an appreciative and adequate record of its achievement in letters. Of Hindu literature, particularly the splendid Vedic era, there is no fitting story. It is even worse with regard to the vast and magnificent bulk of Chinese writings. Of Japanese literature there is practically no record in any Western language, and the rich and sensuous poetry of the Arabs has been neglected for some dusty Saracenic philosophy and mathematics.

Prof. Edward G. Browne, who is a master of the Persian and Arabic languages, and has devoted years to the study of Iranian literature, now atones for some of this neglect, and proposes to relate, in two volumes, "the full literary history of Persia." No other living scholar is so well qualified for this stupendous task, and, as the beautiful literature of Irân has completely fascinated him, he will not fail to charm all who accompany him.

It was one of Mr. Browne's precursors in the exploration of Eastern literatures, Sir William Jones, who is credited with the remark that if you want to bring back the riches of the Orient, you must take the riches of the Orient with you. Mr. Browne took such a vast weight of treasure with him to the East that he could bring back only a portion of it. This portion contains the origins—the old cuneiform inscriptions, the Zoroastrian or Avestic, literature, and the Pahlawi, and brings the reader down to the spacious song of Firdousi. A second volume will deal with the golden age of Iranian literature, the age of that unmatched group of singers, Firdousi, Sa'di, Hâfiz, Anwari, and 'Umar of the rubá'i.

A knowledge of these early periods is necessary for a full understanding of the modern literature of Persia, and Mr. Browne's fine and exact scholarship and his nicely balanced judgment in treating these obscure epochs must inevitably impress every reader. He succeeds in making interesting even the empty and vainglorious inscriptions that the Achaemenian kings carved on the faces of mountains. The Avestic period is deeply important, because of the great name and influence of Zoroaster, an imperishable shade, immortal, not by virtue of anything he said or did, but because millions of persons have been affected by the tradition of him and because his mere legend has been the inspiration of poets and philosophers. The Pahlawi era shines in a glory reflected back upon it by modern Persian literature, which fancies itself the heir of that "high-piping Pahlawi," which only the constant nightingale still uses in his song.

The principal achievement of this volume, however, is the conviction that the author produces of the intellectual subtlety, grace, and power of the Persians. Unquestionably, the Persian is the greatest literary artist that the world has borne east of the Aegean. His intellect has been invincible. Mede and Parthian, Greek and Roman, Tartar and Arab have brought his country under their sway; but the Persian mind has, in the end, made all the conquerors its subjects.

> She let the legions thunder past,
> And plunged in thought again.

It was the Persian genius, coupled with the rude fighting powers of the Arab of the desert, that gave its real elasticity and real vitality of Islam and made Muhammadan Spain more prosperous and civilized and cultured than any Christian State of Europe. This restless and sovereign intellectuality of the Persians is apparent even in their darkest day, when the Qur'án and the sword were subjugating the country. Of that period Mr. Browne writes:

> It is by no means correct to imply (as is often done by those who take the narrower view of Persian literary history against which I have expressly guarded myself at the beginning of this book) that the two or three centuries immediately following the Muhammadan conquest of Persia were a blank page in the intellectual life of its people. It is, on the contrary, a period of immense and unique interest, of fusion between the old and the new, of transformation of forms and transmigration of ideas, but in nowise stagnation or death. Politically, it is true, Persia ceased for a while to enjoy a separate national existence, being merged in that great Muhammadan Empire which stretched from Gibraltar to the Jaxartes, but in the intellectual domain she soon began to assert the supremacy to which the ability and subtlety of her people entitled her. Take from what is generally called Arabian science—from exegesis, tradition, theology, philosophy, medicine, lexicography, history, biography, even Arabic grammar—the work contributed by Persians, and the best part is gone. Even the forms of State organization were largely adapted from Persian models.

For the Arab character and of Islâm, however, Mr. Browne has a warm admiration. "It was undoubtedly to Islâm, that simple yet majestic creed," he says, "of which no unprejudiced student can ignore the grandeur, that they [the Arabs] owed the splendid part which they were destined to play in the history of civilization."

It is interesting to note the tradition that the quatrain, or rubá'i, was the earliest form of modern Persian verse, and that a joyous child improvised the first single line or misra' of a rubá'i, from which the great poet Rudagi evolved the present meters of that delicious form of verse.

Mr. Browne pays a judicious tribute to A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Iranian Languages of Columbia University, whom he calls "sanest and skilfullest of guides" in the Avestic language and literature.

If Prof. Browne could have followed the common Oriental custom and begun his book at the end, treating the greatest era of Persian literature first, he would have pleased the average reader more, even if he had offended some of the scholars.

*A LITERARY HISTORY OF PERSIA. From the Earliest Times Until Firdawsi. By Edward G. Browne, M. A., M. B., Sir Thomas Adams's Professor of Arabic, Fellow of Pembroke College, and Sometime Lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge. Pp. 521. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

NEW JERSEY.

Further Contributions to the Discussion of Her Place in Literature.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

YOUR correspondent, Kate Louise Roberts of Newark, in reply to the critics of Mr. John Cotton Dana, relative to New Jersey literature, says of Elizabeth, in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "It gives but little hint to the casual reader of a special New Jersey atmosphere." If that be true, it is because the "casual reader" in New Jersey knows too little of the history and geography of his or her own State. The average resident of North Jersey knows, or thinks he knows, that all above Trenton is good and all below good for nothing; that the southern boundary of the State is Assanpink Creek, instead of Delaware Bay; that what we call South Jersey has no history, no song, no story, no inteligence, no wealth—in short, no right to consider itself a part of the State. North Jerseymen are even oblivious of the fact that when immense Republican majorities are needed in the politics of the State, they come from South Jersey; howbeit, in the distribution of the spoils of victory, North Jersey must needs claim the spoils.

I recently purchased a new book of about 350 pages by W. Jay Mills, already noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, and entitled "Historic Houses of New Jersey," and I looked in vain for some account of the dozen or more historic houses in South Jersey, though the author has generously moved the assumed border line of the State southward from the Assanpink to the Rancocas, omitting, however, the historic home of "Old Ironsides" at Bordentown.

So great a historian as John Fiske, and others nearly as great, dispose of that most important battle of Red Bank on the Delaware in a few lines, and every statement of fact in those few lines by Prof. Fiske (excepting the date of the battle) is a misstatement. I once talked with an intelligent resident of North Jersey, a lady, who said she had heard of the battle of Red Bank, but always supposed it referred to the Red Bank near Sandy Hook. And yet the great Washington, in intrusting the command of the fort at Red Bank to Col. Christopher Greene of Rhode Island, (afterward murdered by the Tories at Croton, N. Y.,) wrote that this post was "of the utmost importance to America." How well Col. Greene discharged his duty at this important post is seen in the fact that with 400 brave troops of the Rhode Island line he held an unfinished earthworks against a furious asault from the rear by 2,000 well-disciplined and well-equipped Hessians; that with a band of patriots he met the odds of five to one and drove them back in signal rout. Congress appreciated this defense by presenting a sword to the family of Col. Greene after his brutal murder. But what Washington applauded and Congress rewarded is of little account with the historian or the average student in North Jersey.

"Little of New Jersey atmosphere" in Longfellow's beautiful tale of Elizabeth Haddon, says your Newark correspondent. Much of the life story of this brave Jersey girl is left untold by the poet, and in more than one instance he has interwoven fact with fiction. But, with all of the poet's omissions, there is enough in his tale and in the further story of Elizabeth's life to suggest New Jersey atmosphere and to interest all students of New Jersey literature—all except your Newark correspondent and perhaps the Newark librarian. In brief, the story is as follows:

In that despised or neglected section of the State known as South Jersey is a beautiful borough of about 3,000 inhabitants, known as Haddonfield, founded by Elizabeth Haddon, a girl of only eighteen, just 200 years ago. Can Miss Roberts, can Mr. Dana, can any one name one other town in this broad land founded by a young woman not yet twenty years old? Is it not interesting to know that New Jersey can boast of such a woman—can boast of Elizabeth Haddon, of whose wooing we are told in beautiful verse—a wooing, forsooth, in the home and town of her own building, and that town within the bounds of New Jersey, of whose literature and literati Mr. Dana and the rest of us would know more?

Bidding good-bye to her affectionate parents and an only sister, then married, this young Quakeress, Elizabeth Haddon, left a comfortable home in the suburbs of London, crossed the ocean and cast her lot in an unbroken forest, at some distance from her nearest neighbor, and on lands previously purchased by her father, John Haddon, a prosperous blacksmith and maker of anchors, at his shop between Ratherhithe Street and the Thames, London. She brought with her a power of attorney from her father, and was practically the owner of the land, upon which she proceeded to build a home and found a town. We have read of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall. It was this same baronial mansion which had belonged to the ancestors of Elizabeth Haddon. It was the seat of the Haddon family before the conquest, but in the arbitrary distribution of territory by William this estate was given to his son, the rightful owners being driven from the soil and degraded by the Norman ruler.

A short time before undertaking her lonesome voyage to America Elizabeth Haddon met a young man of much talent, six years her senior, a native of Keivedon, a Quaker preacher named John Estaugh. For this young man Elizabeth had the highest admiration; indeed, it is believed that she then loved him, and we may infer that he loved her. John Estaugh was commissioned to visit America on a religious mission in 1700. The next year Elizabeth Haddon received permission from her parents to come to New Jersey to look after and occupy her father's possessions. John Estaugh reached Patuxent, Md., in January, 1701. After preaching in Virginia, he came northward through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, and there he met Elizabeth Haddon, (possibly by prearrangement,) who was staying with friends, before taking up her abode on the lands of her father in New Jersey. While in Philadelphia on this occasion John Estaugh thought it his duty to go back to Virginia, "not feeling his mind clear of that province." Soon afterward Elizabeth Haddon proceeded to establish her home in New Jersey. The hardy pioneers thereabout naturally admired her for her courage, and doubtless they assisted in the rearing of her home in the forest.

Mrs. Maria Child, in her story of the "Youthful Emigrant," in which the heroine is none other than Elizabeth Haddon, says that her lover (John Estaugh) did not visit Elizabeth until the Winter following her arrival and settlement at Haddonfield. This agrees with Longfellow's tale, which was doubtless based on the story by Mrs. Child. But in his interesting work on the "First Settlers in Newton Township," the late Judge John Clement of Haddonfield states otherwise. Mrs. Child's story and Judge Clement's sketches, the latter covering 442 pages, are two more books which Mr. Dana may well add to his growing list of New Jersey literature. Judge Clement says the meeting at Newton needed some one to administer spiritual things, and John Estaugh must needs do the ministering. No doubt the visit of John on that Winter day, when "covered with snow were the forests of pine, and the fields and the meadows," a visit surprising to Hannah the housemaid, as the poet says, was prearranged by Elizabeth and John, and at this meeting they doubtless arranged for their marriage on Aug. 10 following, (1702.) The marriage was solemnized at the home of Elizabeth, and not at the Quaker Meeting House, as represented by the poet.

John and Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh lived together exactly forty years, or until 1742, when the husband died on the Island of Tortula, West Indies, whence he had gone on a religious mission. His writings were collected and printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1744. Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh lived until 1762, dying in the eightieth year of her age. She was interred in the Friends' burying ground at Haddonfield, but no stone marks the place of her burial.

ALFRED M. HESTON.

Atlantic City, Dec. 16, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Permit me to deplore the tendency of your correspondents to chortle and gibe at poor Mr. J. Cotton Dana. Far from making the judicious grieve, his proposition to distribute literature by State lines instead of linguistically should stimulate our United States pride. Why not Arkansaw, Indiana, South Dakota, Michigan, and all the other forty-eight or thereabout literatures? Why should not our eagle scream? Manila, Alaska, Hawaii literatures! How glorious the prospect! Mr. Dana builds better than he perchance knows.

How grand if New Jerseymen—exempto gratia—instead of wasting their energies on peaches, celery, patent leather, trunks, and Bessemer steel, should take up their typewriters and hammer out things in prose and poetry which the world will not willingly let die!

Something should be done, too, to stimulate the Publishing Business. This present Book Famine must be arrested. Can it be arrested more effectually than by compartmenting our great Carnegie and otherwise-libraries into State sections? Not unnaturally such a plan might lead Legislatures to fix pensions and premiums for the biggest output of literature within their respective States. Or Congress might take a hand and enact as a qualification for Statehood in our all-fired Almighty Union a "Dana amendment" providing that no State be hereafter admitted unless Mr. Dana pronounced its literature up to a standard ascertained to be satisfactory to himself.

HENRY AUSTIN.

Essex Fells, N. J., Dec. 16, 1902.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The very interesting article of Mr. George Edwin Jepson in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of this date concerning the character of Freneau and the merit of his literary productions, while giving the fullest evidence of thorough acquaintance with the subject, denotes likewise a strongly developed predisposition to leave the path of criticism of Freneau's individuality to indulge in an attack upon Jefferson, an entirely unnecessary and unjustifiable deviation from a proper treatment of Freneau's case. We well know that the acerbity characterizing the enmities of political opponents of that day led the contestants into ways dark and devious. Attacks upon the acts and the motives prompting the actions were made with but slight regard for the truth, as a rule, by those who descended to the level of low vituperation.

Hamilton and his friends charged that Jefferson had guilty knowledge of Freneau's attack upon Washington, and that he was actually a party to those attacks, but never did Jefferson's traducers present the slightest measure of proof of the truthfulness of their assertions. Jefferson did make the most complete denial of association with Freneau's journal, but among Hamilton's admirers the mere fact that Freneau held a Government clerkship in the Department of State was sufficient in their minds to convict Jefferson of a line of conduct utterly at variance with his character.

Hamilton's genius brought to his aid many adherents who were ever eager to attack his adversaries, and the combined energies of this aggregation were centred upon Jefferson for the reason that he stood in the pathway of Hamilton's ambition; therefore calumny was heaped upon him with the evident intention of forcing him from the Cabinet, if possible.

I dare venture the suggestion that no citizen of this country would to-day fail to select the pattern of Jefferson's political life and teachings preferably to those of his chief adversary; for at this day, far distant from the times of the early struggles of the founders of our Governmental system, we can see how far within the borders of the realm of error the followers of Hamilton permitted themselves to be led in advocacy of the cause of their chieftain. The career of Hamilton affords many object lessons, some of them tending in the right direction, others not of the sort to hold up before our young men as exemplary.

Certainly it would not be regarded the part of patriotic duty to attempt the overthrow of our republican institutions in order that a monarchial system of government might be substituted therefor. Yet we know that the aim of Hamilton was to accomplish this very purpose.

Neither would it be regarded wise or proper to commend his course while Secretary of the Treasury in so far as relates to his mode of manipulating the introduction and passage of the Assumption act, whereby the obligations of the individual States were assumed by the General Government. Throughout this entire procedure the master hand of Hamilton is clearly outlined. We plainly trace the course of his methods, and they are surely not creditable to an official of the Government.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902. J. D. H.

IV.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have derived much amusement from the various letters which have recently appeared in your literary supplement—some of them facetious, some funny—concerning the origin of the names Bronx and Hoboken.

Considering that New York and adjoining country have first been settled by the Dutch, it seems surprising that people who are inquisitive enough to speculate as to the derivation of old names and customs around here have never thought of asking some educated Dutchman who could solve the majority of those questions for them in a minute. Of course, I mean a real Dutchman, and not a Low German, whom Americans persist in calling Dutchmen.

If your correspondents, who have been writing to your paper so ingeniously about Bronk and Bronnik, Hobo's, Hobucks, and Indian pipes, had done this they would not have thus exposed their quasi-learning. The name Hoboken is simply a Dutch family name. The Van Hobokens have been for several centuries, and are to this day, prominent and very wealthy merchant princes of Rotterdam. As far back as the time when New York was growing into a city, the firm of Van Hoboken & Sons had their ships on all the seas, and agencies and connections in all parts of the world, and certainly did not overlook the possibilities of the New York of that day. Even to-day they have extensive interests and are well known in commercial circles in New York and all the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

They were probably the first to build docks for their ships and warehouses for their goods on the other bank of the Hudson, from where they could reach the interior of the country more speedily and expeditiously than from New York. That the town which grew around their establishment took their name is simple and natural.

Particulars about this are certainly to be found in the old records of the City of Hoboken, in so far as they have been preserved. If not, then anybody taking an interest in the matter can easily find out all about it by writing to the firm of Van Hoboken & Sons at Rotterdam, who are certainly able and willing to furnish full information from the old records of their house.

DUTCHMAN.

Jersey City, Dec. 15, 1902.

New England Tragedies.*

In "Jethro Bacon" and "The Weaker Sex" Mr. F. J. Stimson, whose work appears all to seldom to suit an appreciative public, keeps well up to the standard of excellence he has long maintained, and furnishes two striking studies of New England character. Both tales are hopelessly tragic, but in one the tragedy is illumined and rendered endurable by the presence of one noble and beautiful soul, while in the other all ends in horrible ignominy—the inevitable result of ignominious action. The story of Jethro Bacon exhibits phases of life which, in spite of all the author's skill, persist in seeming a bit incongruous with the sandy stretches of Cape Cod and the simple souls who, since the days of the Puritans, have always seemed inseparable from them. It is known that there is tragedy enough in their lives—the tragedies brought about by poverty, hardship, and the perils of the sea; but marital tragedies of the kind that Mr. Stimson has pictured in the Bacon household are rare enough in the annals of New England villages to be almost entirely novel in the fiction concerning them. Granting, however, that such exotic emotions could find their way out of the more favoring atmosphere of the State capital and along down the Old Colony Railroad to Sandwich, no one, it is sure, could better depict their fatal effects on all concerned than has Mr. Stimson.

The hard, narrow grooves into which life on the Cape easily resolves itself are so apparent in the story as to prove actually depressing to the reader, and add to the tale of sin and sordidness which the author has chosen to work out in these commonplace surroundings a particularly repulsive element, so that, however much one is forced to acknowledge the strength and painful truth of Mr. Stimson's picture, the element of enjoyment, except that to be derived from appreciation of literary skill, is lacking. The Bacons must have been about the most unpleasant family in all the length and breadth of Cape Cod.

In his second story the author has transplanted the country bank clerk and his wife to the slums of Boston before he allows the tragic events which he has in store for them to descend, and thus spares his readers that sense of incongruity which pervades the first tale. It is not at all incredible that a young man from the country should fall into bad company in the city and be led to his own undoing; still less incredible is it that his wife should attain to lofty heights of loyalty and self-sacrifice in her efforts to save him from himself, and there is absolutely no fault to be found with the way Mr. Stimson has told the special instance of these things which took place in Cheese-it Alley. Even cutthroats and murderers and low dives as a dark background for the wife's heroism and the "Skipper Parson's" fearless battle with the slums are a wholesome change from the undeviating sordiness of "Jethro Bacon."

*JETHRO BACON OF SANDWICH and THE WEAKER SEX. By F. J. Stimson. In one volume. Pp. 1-222. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $1.

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EARLY SOCIAL LIFE

The Behavior of Our Great-great Grandparents.*

BY lineage, (in larger part,) by language, and by law we are English. Our early development in the Colonial times was English. In the exchange of the social amenities we followed out Anglo-Saxon methods. As the author of "Social Life in the Early Republic" has it: "Nowhere was the trait more emphasized than in the Southern Colonies, where men and women living upon remote plantations cheerfully jogged and jolted over miles of rough roads in order to assist at countryside dinners, dances, weddings, and christenings." In the North there were fairly large centres of population, nor were these wanting in the South. Country life, however, in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia was more like that in England. Hospitality knew no bounds. Washington at Mount Vernon kept open house. Anne Hollingsworth Wharton thus describes it:

In the early married life of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon there was scarce a day that the General did not record in his diary a visit or a dinner at some neighbors, or going with Mrs. Washington and the children to Mr. Fairfax's to stand godfather to one of his children, or fox hunting with Col. Bassett, Mr. Fairfax, and Jacky Custis, or coming home to find that a number of guests had arrived during his absence; so generous, indeed, was the hospitality of Mount Vernon that, although its master owned a hundred cows, he sometimes humbly confessed that he had to buy butter.

Class distinctions before the Revolution might have been more marked than after it, but the plutocratic element did not assert itself.

Our ancestors, with a wiser and broader outlook upon life than that of a later time, evidently considered those who represented the intellectual and religious interests in the community quite as essential to the completeness of social intercourse as those who stood for material prosperity. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld observed that the leaders of society in Philadelphia were the great lawyers and merchants. There were also in this city eminent divines, honored for their character and attainments, and always a circle of scientific men, like David Rittenhouse, the Hopkinsses, Bonds, Rushes, and Ellicotts, whose studies and original researches were encouraged by the Philosophical Society of which they were members.

Many are the interesting data presented in the volume relative to the selection made for the site of Washington. The choice of the locality caused something of a social row at the time. There are ever so many legends of reasons why Washington on the Potomac was chosen, and curious are some of the methods told as to the way of bringing it about. Mrs. Wharton writes:

Hamilton explained to Jefferson the strained relations between the North and South. If, he argued, the North accepted the bill for the assumption of the domestic debt and secured the "residence of the capital" for a Northern city, Mr. Hamilton clearly saw before the country dangers and difficulties, even the secession of the Southern States; while, on the other hand, if the war debt of $20,000,000 were not assumed by the general Government, it was feared that the Eastern, or creditor States might secede from the Federation. Plainly a compromise was necessary in the opinion of the wise and far-seeing Hamilton. Mr. Jefferson pleaded ignorance of the matter, as he had been abroad. He would, he said, be pleased if Col. Hamilton would dine with him the next day, meet a few Virginians, and discuss the question calmly over Madeira and punch. Like many other important matters, the site of the capital was decided over a glass of wine, and before the guests quitted the table the compromise was agreed upon—in this case one that the Nation has never had reason to regret.

The social life of our great-grandmothers would not be understood without some information as to their toilettes. Two ladies at the close of the eighteenth century write as follows:

Now for the fashions, and in order to be methodical I will begin at the head, though the dress of that is so varied that I hardly know how to describe it. Small beaver hats are very much worn, not with caps; ribbons through the hair, with a rose on the side, or a half handkerchief put on turban fashion with the corner down behind, the hair cut short at the side, the curls craped out full, smooth on the forehead. (Another lady writes.) I had it in contemplation to get a wig, but I have got what I like much better for myself. It is called a bando. I think the former best for those who dress in a different style from myself, but the latter suits me best. I heard the ladies with whom I was in company last night say that the fashionable manner of dressing the hair was more like the Indians—the hair without powder, and looked sleek and hung down the forehead in strings. Mine will do that to a nicety. I observe powder is scarcely worn; only, I believe, by those who are gray—too much so to go without powder, I mean. How those ladies in the Indian fashion dress their hair behind I cannot say; but those out of that fashion that I have seen, and who do not wear wigs, have six or eight curls in their neck, and turn up the rest and curl the end.

Certainly the givers of feasts in the olden time knew what were the elegances of the table. Mrs. Bingham's supper party given in Philadelphia must have been a sumptuous one. A lady guest thus describes the table:

In the middle was an orange tree with ripe fruit; and where a common spectator might imagine the root was, it was covered with evergreens, some natural and artificial flowers. Nothing scarcely appeared on the table without evergreens to decorate it. The guirlande, which hangs immediately over the table, was let down just to reach the top of the tree; you can't think how beautiful it looked. I imagine that there were thirty at the table, beside a table full in another room, and I believe every soul said "How pretty!" as soon as they were seated; all in my hearing, as with one consent, uttered the same thing.

The early installment in Washington of the President and the crude conditions of the capital are dwelt on.

When Congress met in the Federal city for the first time the White House was still in an unfinished condition, and accommodations for Congressmen were quite insufficient. The Indian Queen had not yet hung out its sign, the "Princess Pocahontas," nor had the sun of the famous Gadsbys, dear to the Congressional soul, yet arisen. The cost of living in the Federal city in those early days was not great. The rate at the Indian Queen, kept by Jessie Brown, was $1.50 per day, brandy and whisky being free—all too free, it sometimes appeared, especially on holidays, when the landlord dispensed liberal potations of eggnog from a huge punchbowl that had been used at Mount Vernon.

The various ladies of the White House are described, as are the reigning beauties of the times. Mrs. Madison was a most pleasing hostess.

No friend or acquaintance of Mrs. Madison's who came to Washington was neglected. Old and young, gentle and simple, Quaker and worldling, were bidden to the White House and made welcome there. This hospitable lady's great-nieces take pleasure in telling how a Friend from Philadelphia, who was dining with the President, paid back the raillery of the gay hostess in her own coin. As Mrs. Madison, looking very handsome in an evening gown that displayed her plump shoulders to great advantage, took her seat at the table, she raised her wine glass to her lips, and, bowing to her guest, said gayly: "Here's to thy absent broadbrim, Friend Hallowell," to which the Quaker, nothing daunted, said, returning the bow of his hostess: "And here's to thy absent kerchief, friend Dorothy."

There was much of a social émeute when Andrew Jackson was President. The better bred women of that time did not take kindly to the society introduced into the White House. Certainly Mrs. Eaton was not exactly the thing. She was a badly behaved woman, and Washington society declined to accept her. As to Gen. Jackson, he seems to have been, when at home, the most amiable of men. Mrs. Donelson did the honors of the White House. As to Andrew Jackson, a lady who frequented the White House thus describes the man:

At a distant end of the apartment the President, seated in an armchair, wearing a long, loose coat, smoking a long reed pipe, with a red clay bowl, exhibiting the combined dignity of a patriarch, a monarch, and an Indian chief. A little behind the President, Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, reading to him, in a low tone a dispatch from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The President listened intently, eyed with a certain bland assurance, as though he were saying to himself, "Say your say, Monsieur? We shall see about that." The ladies glanced toward him now and then, with fond admiration expressed in their countenances. The children are too loud occasionally in their play. The President inclines his ear closer to the Secretary and waves his pipe absently but with an exquisite smiling tenderness toward the noisy group which Mrs. Donelson, perceiving, she lifts her finger and whispers admonition.

A Romance of Adventure.*

To the reader who wants plenty of action, "The Master of Appleby" is to be recommended, for, of its kind—a historical romance of the "bloggy" variety—it deserves praise. One can scarcely look for individuality or style in these hasty tales of love and adventure, and so, accepting the story for its plot alone, no reader will be apt to feel dull while reading its pages. Tired he may grow, for the chase its hero leads him is a long and exciting one.

Richard Jennifer and John Ireton love the same lady, but, contrary to the usual custom among gentlemen rivals in love, they are devoted friends and fight fair and square for favors. Not so one Francis Falconnet, baronet and villain, who seeks to use foul means to capture the lady of his choice, and thus incidentally secure the lands of Appleby Manor. Of course there are innumerable complications and plots and counterplots, criss-crossing themselves throughout the story until a perfect web and network of incidents result—but it ends right, and so one may be happy. Mr. Lynde has allowed his hero to tell his own story, which has, to a degree, taken the edge off the curiosity, for one is always sure that he comes out whole-skinned where otherwise there might be grave doubts entertained more often.

It would be impossible to remember all the exciting adventures this cool-headed Captain experiences. Fighting duels before breakfast, after luncheon, and again at bedtime is a feat to be sneered at as child's play. Meeting with Indians, entering the ranks of the enemy's army as a spy, being in danger of hanging several times, once or twice being a target for bullets, and other pleasantries of a like nature, all form part of his day's work. Mistress Margary is the usual colonial type of maid who "waxes hot or cold" with bewitching agility, whose smile comes like a sunbeam and whose frown is terrible to see.

"The Blue Flower" in De Luxe.*

An edition de luxe, limited to 500 copies, of Dr. Henry van Dyke's book of short stories, "The Blue Flower," is announced for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume is bound in green leather, stamped with gold. The features of the book are a new photogravure portrait of Dr. van Dyke, a photogravure of the author's home in Princeton, eight full-page drawings in color, a new preface written especially for this edition, an autograph signature by Dr. van Dyke in each book, and a facsimile autograph poem. The demand for this edition arose out of the appreciative reception given last year to the similar limited edition of the author's "The Ruling Passion."

*SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Cloth. Pp. 340. Fully illustrated. Frontispiece in color. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

*THE MASTER OF APPLEBY. A novel tale concerning itself in part with the great struggle in the two Carolinas, but chiefly with the adventures therein of two gentlemen who loved one and the same lady. By Francis Lynde. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 380. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.50.

OLD FURNITURE.

The Chairs, Tables, Chests and Desks of the Past.*

"L'ART NOUVEAU" and what are you going to do about that? Are you to turn your back on grandfather's clock? Is there going to be an aesthetic revolution? Did the Athenian begin with the vase first, make it lovely, and did the temple, that masterpiece, follow after? So far, the new movement has had but a minor effect on architectural construction, but it is becoming more assertive in furniture. Is Grand Rapids about to adopt it and dump on us "L'art nouveau" chairs, lounges, sideboards, and desks by the carload? It is true that Frances Clary Morse does not worry herself with any reflections of this character; her sole task is to describe the furniture of the past, as far as America is concerned, and most thoroughly has the lady accomplished this. Whence came furniture to the American colonies? In larger part from England. Of course there was some imported from Holland, but that was restricted to New Amsterdam. It is poetic license on the part of Oliver Wendell Holmes when he writes concerning the freight of the Mayflower, that she was weighted down with furniture, "at least a hundred loads." But then Holmes has this, "to judge by what is still on hand," and so the total of chairs, or tables or desks, at least those of the early time, he might have questioned. The trouble is this, that no matter what kind of an old table there may be, it is invariably the precise one which somebody's great-great-grandmother brought over from London or Amsterdam.

You may not treat of furniture as far as England is concerned without mention of the names of Chippendale, Sheraton, and Hepplewhite. Perhaps for true elegance, Hepplewhite was the best of the three, only that in an object made to use, such as a chair, it may be subjected to a heavy and sudden strain, and so breaks down. Delicacy and durability do not always consort, and so the Hepplewhite pieces generally show much fracture to-day. It was not Sheraton's fault that he adopted later on the empire styles. He was probably forced to do so. "He was the last of the great English cabinetmakers, although he had many followers in England and America." The author writes of the changes in the tastes of collectors.

Not many years ago the collector of old furniture and china was jeered at, and one who would even twenty years since buy an old "high-boy" rather than a new black walnut chiffonier, was looked upon as "queer." All that is now changed. Chiffonier is banished for the high-boys, when the belated collector can secure one, and the influence of antique furniture may be seen in the immense quantity of new furniture modeled after the antique designs, but not made alas, with the care and thought for durability which were bestowed upon furniture by the old cabinetmakers. Heaton says: "It appears to require about a century for the wheel of fashion to make one complete revolution. What our great-grandfathers bought and valued, (1750-80,) what our grandfathers despised and neglected, (1790-1820,) what our fathers utterly forgot, (1820-50,) we value, restore, and copy."

There is evolution in furniture. From the rough chest came in time the chest of drawers and the dressing table, but what is supposed to be the oldest of American chests is one in the Memorial Hall at Deerfield, which was taken from the house where the Indians made their famous attack in 1704. It was probably made in 1650. To understand the age of furniture the character of the brass handles must be studied. If they are drop handles, the escutcheon has a great deal to do with the age. It requires much acumen to determine what is an old from a new pull, because imitations are very clever. Discrimination as to the age of a piece of furniture determinable by the legs alone is not so easy. The cabriole leg has many kinds of sprawlings, terminating with the claw-and-ball foot. As to the wood employed, that varies widely. It is fairly certain that there was no piece of furniture made of mahogany prior to 1740. The bureau is another evolution from the chest. In the volume there is to be found a complete history of this piece of furniture. The washstands of our grandsires might have been elegant, but they were rather small for practical purposes.

The early American bedsteads could not have been of much account, because in the inventories the cost of it is low. "The greater portion of the value of the bedstead lay in its furnishings—the hangings, feather bed, bolsters, quilts, blankets, and coverlids." There has been preserved what is believed to be our oldest cradle. It is of oak, and was made for John Coffin, who was born in Newbury, Jan. 8, 1689. Sergt. Stephen Jaques, "who built the meeting house with great needles and little needles pointing downwards," fashioned this cradle, whose worn rockers bear witness to the many generations of babies who have slept within its sturdy frame. "The high-post bedstead is of the past. Standing all alone, it might have been picturesque in its time, with its draperies, but we discard all such trappings to-day as prejudicial to the health of sleepers. As to sideboards, we must confess to like those of a century and a half ago better than those gimcrack, self-assertive ones of to-day. The original desk was a box with a sloping top. Then followed the desk with a French name, scrutoir, scrittore, scrutor, and sometimes screwtor. In time desk and bookcase were combined, as were desks and bureaus.

First came the stool; they were for the poor folk, but the quality wanted the chairs. The chair was the seat of honor. Ugly chairs with a triangular seat and turned legs was the early Colonial fashion. There are two chairs in Pilgrim Hall, in Plymouth, said to have been brought over in the Mayflower. Just about such chairs may be seen to-day in American farmhouses. What were called wainscot chairs are fairly dignified. Sometimes these parade chairs were covered with materials of Oriental origin, Flemish chairs are found in good order to-day, and some are most comfortable, but others with all kinds of twists and curleques. The most common chair of the first half of the eighteenth century was known as the "slat back." It generally had a rush seat. You can find them to-day and a little furbishing up and reseating brings them in good order. The Windsor chair looks as if it were a regular American institution, and the author says it was first made in Philadelphia in 1730. These chairs have shown themselves to be wonderfully durable.

Of singular interest is the chapter on the old musical instruments found in the United States, some of them dating back from the close of the seventeenth century. The oldest, according to our authority, is in the Deerfield Museum. The Boston Gazette, in 1769, printed that "a few days since was shipped for Newport a very curious Spinet, being the first ever made in America, the performance of the ingenious Mr. John Harris." With regret it must be mentioned that The Boston Gazette was in error, because, as the author shows, one Hasserlick of Philadelphia made the first spinets as early as 1742. There are a number of harpsichords, preserved in the country, also pianos of an early date.

The founder of the Astor family, about 1790 to 1800, made one branch of his business the importation of pianos, which were labeled with his name, and which are quite commonly met with. * * * There is an Astor piano in Salem, described as having four legs in the front, indicating that it was made as late as 1815. It has two pedals, one being used to prolong the tones. The other pedal served to produce a novel and taking effect by lifting a section of the top of the piano lid, which was then allowed to fall suddenly, the slamming serving to imitate the firing of cannon. The young lady who owned the piano created a great sensation by playing battle pieces with this startling accompaniment.

The volume shows much care and industry, with a thorough comprehension of the subject. The illustrations number some 362, and are choice examples of what is best in photogravure.

*FURNITURE OF THE OLDEN TIME. By Frances Clary Morse. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 371. Fully illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

"Love and Louisa."*

"Love and Louisa" is one of those books that tells a very ordinary story in a not unusual way. There is neither brilliancy of style nor originality of plot. Louisa is an irresponsible young person who seems to court sorrow, and when the opportunity to be happy finally does present itself doesn't grasp it until several chapters later, at the end of the book, when the awakening occurs. The book, however, is more than likely to interest a large class of readers who rejoice in following the misfortunes of a beautiful and wealthy heroine.

Louisa is the idolized daughter of Gerald Boyle, a wealthy widower, who marries his daughter's companion, thereby estranging her from him. Maud, the stepmother, proves the evil genius of Louisa's young life. A selfish, vain woman, she is jealous of Louisa, and the trouble comes entirely from this human cause. To escape the atmosphere of home, which is no longer a home to her, the miserable Louisa marries Sir Henry Deevenish, a man twenty-five years her senior and a rather hard drinker.

Louisa's career after the death of Sir Henry forms the main portion of the story. Her marriage with Max Charnham strikes the reader as being a rather ungrateful position in which to place poor Max, to say nothing of a rather reckless proceeding on both sides, for, although the reader knows all along what to expect, still the young people themselves have no assurance of any future change of heart.

The American singing girl is a nice little person whom we are sorry to think of as eating her heart out in grief over her misplaced affections. One rather leans toward a possible change of heart upon her return to the land of her nativity, although we imagine this entirely at our own risk, for in the final summing up we only hear of her preparations to go home. Her friend Burgon, the American journalist, is not only a misanthrope and a grumbler, but is also a very poor grammarian. His sentiments are pretty well summed up in his own words, "Life is a blank, anyway, for we working people." Doubtless, however, in his real reportorial work he has the advantage of an able editor.

The most comfortable and soothing character in the book is Lady Caroline Petersham, whose natural appetite on all occasions, (being a large lady, it took a great deal to satisfy her,) as well as her really human views on all subjects, gives her more of a semblance to reality than is possessed by any of the other characters. One can imagine enjoying a cup of tea with Lady Caroline at any time, while there might be occasions when one would be tempted to go a few blocks out of his way to avoid a tête-à-tête with the nerve-racking Louisa.

*LOVE AND LOUISA. By E. Maria Albanesi. (Effie Adelaide Rowlands.) 12mo. Pp. 260. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.50.

MISS REED'S MEMORIES.

Anecdotes of People She Has Known in a Long Life Abroad.*

A NOTEWORTHY figure in Anglo-American society in Paris, it is as an amateur singer that Miss Fanny Reed has won distinction and fame. Her artistic sympathies have brought her into contact with many of the great minds of the century. This is what gives interest to her "Reminiscences, Musical and Other." They are not merely the record of close observation of men and women of the world, extending over one of the most brilliant periods of intellectual development and revolution in Europe.

Miss Reed refers first of all to early days, just before the year 1861, to the evening when on her father's return from Boston he related what he had that day witnessed, the delivery to a Southern owner of the runaway slave, Burns.

At this period I passed the Summer in Newport, which was then a quiet, peaceful, quaint old town ruled by the gentry, who boasted of their eminently respectable ancestors, and took much pride in possessing a Court House of Colonial date, which to this day remains quite a feature in the City Square. Newport had always been frequented by Southern visitors, and, although this year they themselves, of course, were absent the Southern tone was still strong, and Southern sympathizers were very numerous. During the month of August of this year, after one of the early battles of the war, we had news that the wounded soldiers of a Rhode Island Regiment were to be brought to Newport. At that time any public care for sick or injured persons was almost unthought of. A concert was arranged.

To me, the youngest of the youngest of the participants and the possessor of a fresh, powerful voice, had been allotted the solo of the Battle Hymn. The programme was very well received, and when the last number was reached I stood up to sing with a daring hitherto quite unknown to myself. Before me in the audience were many very marked personalities—August Belmont of New York, a great political leader; Harry M. Cail of Philadelphia, a great society leader; George Bancroft, the historian; Mrs. Kuhn, John Quincy Adams's grand-daughter, and her husband; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe herself, and many other men and women of high social and public position, at this moment representing opinions the most diverse, and each positive, convinced, dogmatic, with a violence of personal feeling hardly conceivable at this day. As I began singing the whole audience rose, whether unconsciously or led by the action of some conspicuous person I never knew.

The chorus was taken up with indescribable enthusiasm, and, it seemed to me, by every person in the audience. Contrary to prediction, not an individual had left the room. Mrs. Howe, who chanced to be in the front row, listened with tears in her eyes. We continued, verse after verse, with an ever increasing intensity of feeling, until the last—presumably the objectionable one:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom which transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

I feel convinced that many a wavering soul was strengthened in loyalty that night, and as the audience dispersed I noticed that the so-called Southern sympathizers were serious and very silent.

Miss Reed tells us how during a visit in England she sang nursery rhymes, such as "Twinkle, twinkle, little star!" before the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., of whom she gives us a striking portrait. Then comes the story of her introduction to Liszt:

It was in the salon of an American that I met for the first time the maestro Liszt. Mr. William W. Story, in his spacious rooms in the Barberini Palace, had gathered a coterie of musicians and other devotees of art, in more than one branch of which the distinguished host had made a name.

How well I remember his appearance! He was then between fifty and sixty years of age, a tall, erect figure, the always noble presence illuminated by a wonderful smile, and by eyes whose flash was "like that of a dagger in the sun." Suddenly I found myself introduced to this greatest pianist of the day, and a new world of music opened before me. With the greatest cordiality he said to me at once: "All Rome is talking of your voice, Mademoiselle!" "All Europe for years has sung your praises," I hastened to reply.

Pleased at the quick rejoinder, he said, laughingly, that he should be charmed to play my accompaniments if I would sing that evening; and, leading the way to the piano, began striking the notes of the prelude to the grand aria le Prophete. I shall ever remember the great beauty and tenderness of tone that dropped from those long, thin, expressive fingers as they caressed the keys. A stage fright, which should have been experienced then, comes to me now after so many years, and I tremble to think of the girlish amateur, so untutored in the art of singing, standing in happy confidence beside the kingly musician.

And it was not an inspiration to sing under the power of that indescribable charm which had brought all Europe, men and women, alike, to the feet of this great master! Yet he played an accompaniment for an inexperienced girl with all simplicity and kindness. As I finished, one little word in sweetest Italian, "divinamente!" was all that he said. From that moment I felt an admiring love for the generous nature of Liszt which I never afterward lost.

He delighted especially in playing for us the works of Chopin, and who but he could truly understand the ideal creations of the great master whom he had known and loved so well! I believe that no one has approached Liszt's interpretation of the delicacy and sentiment of Chopin's unfathomable genius.

Listen! An exquisite nocturne surrounds us with all that is most delicious and fleeting in nature; one hears the soft splash of the waves on the smooth white beach; a flock of graceful gulls are dipping their white wings in the greenish-blue water, while, close by, a solitary sand-piper skims along the surface of the sea. Again one pictures the "tremulous flicker of leaves over a bit of sunny ground," the sighing of the wind through balmy pines.

Our reverie is passing. The melody changes. A witching waltz dances in every nook and corner of the room; thrilled through and through by its passionate measures, we long for we know not what—but, chiefly, that the perfect strains should never cease.

On the piano, close at the performer's side, lay a cast of Chopin's hand—long, delicate, nervous fingers, such a hand as only the dreamy composer of poetic Etudes and Nocturnes might possess. This first day, intoxicated with the blissful music, not knowing how to express my youthful enthusiasm, I had almost kissed the pure white symbol of marvelous melody. Liszt divined my impulse, and with one sympathetic glance from him, our friendship was sealed.

Above the piano hung the only picture which adorned the room—a portrait of Chopin. Notwithstanding Liszt's affection for the young master, he had but little sympathy for the latter's friend, Mme. George Sands. He believed her influence sinister, and though usually reticent in the expression of opinion as to persons, his dislike would occasionally crop out when Mme. Sands's name was mentioned.

It was Liszt who introduced Miss Fanny Reed to the Marquise de Blocqueville, that grande dame of the Second Empire, who died a few years ago, and whose salon was the resort of all intellectual Paris. This little detail of the Marquise's presence of mind I have not seen in print before:

As became the daughter of a Marshal of the Empire (the Duc d'Auerstadt) she was ignorant of fear. When the Prussian shells were bursting around the Prussian remained tranquil. During the last convulsions of the Commune it was made known to her that a group of insurgents were seeking entrance to her house. Hastily she attired herself in full dress to receive them, and ordered the doors of her grand salon to be opened wide. The communards came in scrupulously, but as she stood there, gracious and undismayed and bade them welcome, their mood changed; they bowed low before her and retired, ashamed at the evil things they had proposed to do. They had come to pour petroleum about the house, and were intending to prepare adjoining houses in the same way for the flames. But one woman's courage and gentleness saved the whole neighborhood.

Of Munkacsy, Benjamin Constant, Coquelin, Massenet, Wagner, Madeleine Lemaire and others, Miss Reed has many interesting anecdotes to tell. Her estimate of the character of Paul Deschanel, "the Sugar-Stick Statesman," as he has been aptly nicknamed, will provoke a smile; but when she writes about art and artists her somewhat erratic incursions into the slippery field of politics may well be forgiven her.

*REMINISCENCES, MUSICAL AND OTHER. By Fanny Reed. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. Boston: Knight & Millet. $2.50.

Anecdotes of Royalty.*

The accession of Edward to the throne of England and the gorgeous spectacle of the coronation gave a new actuality to royalty in the minds of the English-speaking people, long accustomed to the quiet and, in a sense, domestic reign of Queen Victoria. The present volume, therefore, dealing as it does with the habits and customs of Kings and Queens of the past, has a certain appositeness, and will prove entertaining to the class of readers who like to feed their minds on the scrappy fare of anecdotes. While the author was collecting representative anecdotes, however, it was a pity to leave out the rich store provided by the relations of sovereigns to their Court painters. Philip of Spain painting the red cross of Santiago on the breast of Velasques, Robert of Naples matching wits with the merry Giotto, the Emperor Maximilian planning a series of designs to his own glorification for Dürer to execute, are quite as interesting as many of the episodes recounted.

Perhaps the chapter that will have the most general interest is that on royal epicures. Those in search of novel dishes will find them here in plenty. The favorite dinner of Peter the Great, for example, is as far from common as it is far from appetizing: "A soup with four cabbages in it, gruel, pig, with sour cream for sauce; cold roast meat, with pickled cucumbers or salad; lemons and lamprey, salt meat, ham, and Limburg cheese." The early breakfast of Charles V. was potted capon prepared with sugar, milk, and spices. Frederick the Great was generally served with eight dishes—four French, two Italian, and two prepared according to his peculiar fancy and from his own recipes. Charlemagne once ate cheese mixed with parsley seeds at a Bishop's palace, and liked it so much that ever afterward he had two cases of such cheese sent yearly to Aix-la-Chapelle. Frederick, son of Ernest "the Iron," died of eating melons after he had been warned of what the fatal result would be—a fate one can hardly regret.

A chapter on Court fools contains many old and familiar stories, none of them better than the answer of Triboulet to Francis I. A nobleman had threatened the life of the jester, and Francis, hearing of it, declared that if Triboulet were killed his murderer should hang a quarter of an hour after. "Ah, Sire!" replied Triboulet, "couldn't you contrive to hang him a quarter of an hour previously?" Many instances are told of kindness and delicacy in bestowing favors of royal patrons toward their protégées. One of the prettiest of these is the ruse adopted by Catherine II. of Russia to provide her maid of honor with the pearls which the Empress had observed her to lack. A fancy dress ball gave the opportunity. The girl came in the disguise of a milkmaid, and the Empress slipped a superb necklace into the pail that she put down while dancing. "It is you, Madame ——— it is your Majesty," she stammered, on discovering the present. "No," replied the Empress; "the milk has curdled."

The chief impression given by such a book as this one is, however, not exhilarating. On the whole, it suggests the reply given by Mr Paul Methuen to Queen Caroline when she asked him what he was reading: "I have got into a very foolish study, Madam—the history of the Kings and Queens of England."

*ROYALTY IN ALL AGES: The Amusements, Eccentricities, Accomplishments, Superstitions, and Frolics of the Kings and Queens of Europe. By T. F. Thiselton Dyer, B. A. Oxon. With Six Etched Portraits from Contemporary Engravings. London: John C. Nimmo. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dana Carleton Munro. Maps and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xii.-294. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 90 cents.

A SON OF DESTINY. The Story of Andrew Jackson. By Mary C. Francis. 12mo. Pp. ix.-456. New York: The Federal Book Company. $1.50.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By C. L. James. 12mo. Pp. 343. Chicago: Abe Isaak, Jr.

THE ENEMIES OF ENGLAND. By the Hon. George Peel. 8vo. Pp. x.-286. New York: Imported by Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50 net.

MONT PELEE AND THE TRAGEDY OF MARTINIQUE. A Study of the Great Catastrophes of 1902, with Observations and Experiences in the Field. By Angelo Heilprin. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 350. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. (Advance sheets.)

HISTORY FOR GRADED AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS. By Ellwood Wadsworth Kemp. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-537. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.

Poetry and Art.

COMMEMORATIVE POEMS. By David N. Johnson. Revised and enlarged edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-197. Lynn: Luther C. Parker & Co.

WITH TOM TOM AND TOMAHAWK. By Emil A. C. Keppler. 16mo. Pp. 50. New York: A. G. Seiler & Co.

POEMS. By George Cabot Lodge. (1899-1902.) 12mo. Pp. 152. New York: Cameron, Blake & Co.

WHIMLETS. By S. Scott Stinson. Pictures by Clara V. Dwiggins. 16mo. Pp. 100. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. 80 cents net.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Mediæval Scroll with 8 Illustrations by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The whole arranged by Fitz Roy Carrington. New York: R. H. Russell. (Boxed.)

SELECTED POEMS. By William Watson. 16mo. Pp. xi.-145. New York: John Lane.

RAINBOWS. By Olive Constance (Lady Alfred Douglas.) 16mo. Pp. viii.-76. New York: John Lane.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE. By Edmond Holmes. Small folio. New York: John Lane.

COROT AND MILLET. With Critical Essays by Gustave Geffroy and Arsene Alexandre. Special Winter 1902-03. Number the studio, folio. New York: John Lane. $2.00 net.

Essays and General Literature.

THE DECENNIAL PUBLICATIONS. Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Won," by Albert H. Tolman; "Absorption of Liquids by Animal Tissue," by Ralph W. Webster. Folio. (Paper.) Chicago: The University of Chicago.

THE QUEST OF THE HOLY GRAIL. An Interpretation and a Paraphrase of the Holy Legends, by Ferris Greenslet. With illustrations from the frieze decoration in the Boston Public Library, by Edwin Austin Abbey. Octavo. Pp. 78. Boston: Curtis & Cameron.

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA. The Story Retold. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. Pp. 63. New York: R. H. Russell.

New Editions.

THE VALE OF CEDARS AND OTHER TALES. By Grace Aguilar. Introduction by Walter Jerrold. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 428. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society.

THE HISTORY OF OVER THE SEA. Done into English by William Morris. Decorations by Louis Rhead. Small portfolio. New York: R. H. Russell.

LOVE POEMS. By W. S. Blunt. "Lovers' Library." 32mo. Pp. 196. New York: John Lane.

LYCIDAS. By John Milton. Illustrated by Gertrude Brodie. 24mo. "Flowers of Parnassus" series. Pp. 42. New York: John Lane.

OLD ENGLISH SONGS AND DANCES. Decorated. By W. Graham Robertson. Large folio. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $14.00.

Religion.

THE CHRIST OF THE AGES. In Words of Holy Writ. Being the Story of Jesus, Drawn from the Old and New Testaments, and Compiled by William Norman Guthrie. 12mo. Pp. 158. Cincinnati: The Western Literary Press. $1.25.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Published by the State Under the Supervision of Hugh Hastings. Volumes I. and II. Octavo. Pp. about 750 per volume. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer.

PRAYERS AND THOUGHTS FOR THE USE OF THE SICK. Selected by Lucy F. Bittinger. 12mo. Pp. 161. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1 net.

WHITTAKER'S CHURCHMAN ALMANAC. Parochial List. 1 A. D. 1903. Forty-ninth year. 12mo. Pp. 462. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Paper. 25 cents.

THE SONG OF SONGS. With Six Illustrations and Decorative Borders by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Small portfolio. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH ALMANAC YEAR BOOK FOR 1903. 12mo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TALMUD. Historical and Literary Introduction; Legal Hermenentics of the Talmud, Talmudical Terminology, &c. By M. Mielziner. Second revised edition. 12mo. Pp. 297. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2 net.

Fiction.

THE WIND IN THE TREE. By Millicent Sutherland. 12mo. Pp. 226. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

A TEXT BOOK OF NURSING. For the Use of Training Schools, Families, and Private Students. By Clara Weeks-Shaw. Third edition. 12mo. Pp. ix.-397. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

AUBREY BEARDSLEY AS A DESIGNER OF BOOK PLATES. By A. E. Gallatin. 16mo. Pp. 31. Boston: The Charles E. Peabody Company.

ECONOMICS OF FORESTRY. A Reference Book for Students of Political Economy and Professional and Lay Students of Forestry. By Bernard E. Fernow. 12mo. Pp. xii.-398. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

THE HOW AND WHY OF ELECTRICITY. A Book of Information for Nontechnical Readers. By Charles Tripler Child. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York City: The Electrical Review Publishing Company.

LONDON BIRDS AND OTHER SKETCHES. By T. Digby Pigott. New edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-208. New York: Imprinted by Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE BOOK OF PEARS AND PLUMS. With Chapters on Cherries and Mulberries. By the Rev. H. Bertram. 12mo. Pp. 90. Vol. XI. in Handbooks of Practical Gardening. New York: John Lane.

A DOG DAY, or, The Angel in the House. By Walter Jerrold. Pictured by Cecil Aldin. Folio. New York: R. H. Russell.

A New Vale Press Book.

"Ecclesiastes; or, The Preacher and The Song of Solomon," in one octavo volume, is announced for publication by John Lane. The book is a new addition to the Vale Press Series, and 100 copies of it have been printed for America in red and black. The work was supervised by Charles Ricketts, who designed the title of the new book, and by Charles Shannon, who designed the cover.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, DEC. 27, 1902.—16 PAGES

NEW YORK HISTORY.

With every new issue from the office of the State Historian in New York comes a new proof of the wisdom of the Legislature in creating the office. We are justified in adding that there comes new proof also of the good fortune of the State in securing the services of Mr. Hugh Hastings as the incumbent of the office. This praise is not necessarily unmixed. Mr. Hastings, like all the rest of us, has his limitations. He is not, or at least he was not when he took the office, a historian himself nor expert in the habits of the historical investigator. Some of his annotations of historical documents might have been more illuminatingly done by students better versed in those arts. But it remains true that, in the publications which have issued from the office of the State Historian, Mr. Hastings has shown a very just sense, in which his superiors in the habit of historical research might not have been able to compete with him, as to which of old unpublished documents were really alive and significant, and which, in Carlyle's phrase, ought to be left in their obscure receptacles, with the sign over them, "Dry Rubbish Shot Here."

One of the most interesting and gratifying proofs of this competency on the part of the present State Historian of New York is the latest publication of his office. This is "The Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York," just issued. It should rather be called "of the Province of New York," for the records cease with Colonial times, and indeed before their ending, long before there was any "State." Everybody who has had occasion casually to inspect the series of ponderous tomes containing the "Colonial Documents" of New York has been led to suppose that the investigation and publication of such records, undertaken by the State sixty years ago with an enlightenement that entitles the legislators and administrators of that time to the gratitude of their posterity, really exhausted all the Dutch documents, at least, that could be of public concern or interest. This latest publication shows that supposition was a huge mistake. In fact, it appears from these volumes that the most valuable source of information furnished by the annals of the Dutch "Classis" of Amsterdam, the old Amsterdam, had not even been tapped. One must look through these volumes to see how much light their contents shed upon the history of what is now the second city of the globe. But one need not take that trouble in order to make sure that these records are an invaluable source of information with respect to the history of Colonial New York. How much it is to be wished that every State of the "old thirteen" had established, or would establish, at the public charge, a bureau for investigating its provincial records. At least if it could find a superintendent of its investigation so competent, zealous, and faithful as the State Historian of New York.

LITERARY DIPLOMATS.

It is a little curious that the mind of the British Ministry should be disturbed by the recent book and magazine writing of Sir Horace Rumbold in a manner which has never occurred in what some of our "kin across sea" like to call the shirt-sleeves diplomacy of the United States.

It will be remembered that Sir Horace was at one time the Ambassador from the Court of St. James's to the highly particular and etiquette-ridden Court of Vienna. In his "Reminiscences of a Diplomatist" he made a good many witty and biting references to men of prominence, some of whom, like himself, are still living, but these would probably not have attracted to him the wrathful attention of his former chiefs if he had not, in a subsequent magazine article, committed graver offenses. One of these was a most unfriendly reference to Germany, the sting of which was not any less penetrating on account of the presence of the German Emperor on a visit to his beloved uncle, the King. Another offense was the use of information which even the Government itself would not have felt at liberty to use without the consent of the Government of Austria. It is permitted us to infer, however, that these indiscretions would not have proved so disturbing had not Sir Horace Rumbold allowed himself the luxury of denouncing "the hollowness, shoddiness I would almost say," of British foreign policy.

With the merits of the case against the venerable and accomplished diplomatist and with the rather scolding tone of Lord Lansdowne we have no desire to deal. It is quite possible that the author of the "Reminiscences" has introduced some thistles into the down in which the British Foreign Office prefers to repose. And it is more than possible that he has set a precedent that might, if not interfered with, lead to disclosures still more annoying. But we are impelled to remark that, so far as we can remember, there has not been in the recent history of the United States any occasion for rebuke on like grounds to any member of our own diplomatic body, which our transatlantic critics profess to regard as untrained and irresponsible. The last five years have been crowded with events of great importance and no small difficulty. During at least half of that time our diplomatic representatives on the Continent dwelt amid ill-feeling, manifested publicly in rudeness and abuse of the most unbridled nature. To what extent this feeling was shared by some of the rulers we have been permitted to learn through the discussions that arose among themselves after it was no longer deemed desirable or wholly prudent to profess contempt of America and Americans. But the gentlemen who must have suffered the keenest annoyance from this source have kept their lips sealed. Not a whisper has escaped them in public. Our Government's conventional attitude of bland friendliness with all other Governments has been untroubled by any too timely revelation of what undoubtedly were most irritating incidents, if nothing graver. It is true that none of our representatives is known to possess the literary gifts which the "sometime Ambassador at Vienna" delights to exercise, but we take the liberty of thinking that if they had been similarly tempted they would not have yielded. Their strong common sense and their instinct for minding their own business would have prevented.

IS MR. HOWELLS UNHAPPY?

One gets the idea from some illuminative remarks in the Editor's Easy Chair of the January Harper's that Mr. William Dean Howells has about decided that "realism" does not pay in this country. He says:

It was the glad delusion of the Easy Chair in the days when it was the Study that the reader could be persuaded to ask nothing better of the writer than the truth about the facts. But this was a radiant error: the reader, in his immense majority, asks nothing worse of the writer. He desires only and ever that the pneumatic tires bearing him to eternity shall be constantly pumped full of the east wind; and that perhaps is one of the minor reasons why the democracy of one American author mentioned by the correspondent of that polite journal is "less convincing to the imagination than Tolstoi's."

The American author in question is Mr. Howells himself. A correspondent of a literary journal asked why his "democracy was less convincing" than Tolstoi's, or rather why some critic did not explain the fact, which the correspondent took for granted. It seems to be Mr. Howells's idea that while, as he modestly expresses it, his own democracy is "incomparably less powerfully imagined than Tolstoi's," there is yet another reason why it is less "convincing" to the American novel reader:

It is also because the aspiration of the widely parted classes of Russia toward a human brotherhood is in a region of entrancing strangeness, where we can feel its pathos and its sublimity, and not be molested by any social likeness in it to our own experiences. It has the fascination of the thing in posse, which the thing in esse already lacks. It is conjecturable that democracy as we have realized it, and as that mistaken American author has studied and painted it, has a repulsiveness which the ideal does not wear. It looks ordinary, commonplace, uninteresting, as one's face and figure are apt to look in the glass when not made up for the ordeal. This, however, one may very well feel, is not the fault of one's self, but of the glass, and then one does well to smash it, or if not quite that, to impeach its veracity.

Elsewhere Mr. Howells says:

Misery for misery, the average mind prefers that which is foreign to its observation or experience. The non-imaginative person is nowhere so much at home as in a voluntary exile; and this may be why it was sometime said that travel is the fool's paradise. For such a person to realise anything, the terms are that he shall go abroad either into an alien scene, or into a period of the past; then he can begin to have some pleasure. He must first of all get away from himself, and he is not to be blamed for that; any one else would wish to get away from him. His exaction is not a test of merit; it is merely the clue to a psychological situation which is neither so novel nor so important as to require of our hard-worked civilization the production of an order of more inspired criticism than it has worried along with hitherto.

All these statements of our famous novelist and essayist we take to be statements of positive, incontrovertible facts, which account for the failure of realism in literary art to make headway among a people such as Mr. Howells writes for. We do not infer from this that any part of Mr. Howells's labors has been wasted, but that his hope to induce any large number of his countrymen to view life through the realist's spectacles has been disappointed. Of course, realism abroad, with a background of strange minarets and turrets, with actors of another and scarcely comprehensible race, appeals as romance to the ordinary mind. Yet Mr. Howells is surely a prophet not without honor in his own land, who has nothing very serious to complain of, and to whom we respectfully tender all the compliments of the season.

Original of Col. Newcome.

Probably Thackeray's Colonel Newcome was an entirely imaginary personage founded partly on Don Quixote, partly on Sir Roger de Coverley. The Rev. Dr. Bellows used to say Thackeray frankly admitted his indebtedness to Cervantes and Addison. But, of course, the Colonel must be "identified" by literary gossips with some person of Thackeray's acquaintance in everyday life. Every great character of English fiction, from Falstaff down, has been so "identified" by some gossip or set of gossips. Henrietta Cokran, who has just published in London a volume of chatter about famous persons entitled "Celebrities and I," favors the theory that Gen. Carmichael was the "original" of Colonel Newcome. It appears from her anecdotes that Gen. Carmichael might, if he had lived in an earlier era, have sat to Smollet as a model for Matthew Bramble, who is surely not a counterpart of Colonel Newcome. But this Gen. Carmichael had the impulsive goodness Thackeray pictures in Newcome. Miss Corkran herself caught the General redhanded in the act of putting the handsome cloth from his study table round a shivering beggar woman for no better reason than that he could not find a shawl without his wife catching him. Toward the poor the General was the embodied spirit of pity, and not being rich used sometimes to economize so as to indulge his charity by such little tricks as suddenly turning off all gas in the house when visitors sat up late. A good soul was Carmichael.

The New "Dream Days."

John Lane's new edition of Kenneth Grahame's "Dream Days," ($2.50,) profusely illustrated by Maxfield Parrish, with pictures which in imaginative quality, humor, and unique charm fairly rival the text itself, must not be overlooked in the holiday season. It is not saying too much of "Dream Days" to say that it equals in delicacy of fancy, in play of humor, and, above all, in its essential verity (for these youngsters are real children) "The Golden Age," of which it is a continuation. These books have placed Kenneth Grahame almost in the front rank of contemporary imaginative writers. His style is all his own, and a delightful style it is, while he is actually the founder of a "new school" of literature relating to childhood.

The Blackmore Memorial.

The R. D. Blackmore Memorial Committee has decided on the forms of the monument to be erected in Exeter Cathedral. The design accepted is of the classical order, and embodies a striking portrait of the author, well expressing his genial qualities. The inscription is to embody the facts of his being educated at Blundell's School and Exeter College, Oxford, and will end with a quotation from Mr. Munby's sonnet and from Mr. Blackmore's own work. It is hoped that the monument may be in position by about Easter, and shortly after that date the unveiling ceremony will take place.

Duke d'Abruzzi's Book.

The Italian edition of the Duke of Abruzzi's book describing his expedition in the Polar Star is in circulation. Handed to the printers June 20, the first printed copy was delivered as a present to Queen Margherita Nov. 21. The Tribuna of Rome says it consists of 600 pages, of which the Duke himself contributes 272, the rest being divided between Capt. Cagni and Dr. Molinelli. There are twenty-five fine drawings in color, 202 illustrations, and four maps.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

A VIGOROUS appeal to Southerners for the establishment of a Southern magazine or review of the highest class is made by The New Orleans Picayune. Such a magazine. The Picayune thinks, should fairly rival the famous monthlies of the North in both its literary and its pictorial content, but the idea seems to be that its only contributors should be Southern men and women. That there are now many noted writers and artists of Southern origin whose work finds ready acceptance in the market is undeniable; but it is not likely they would put themselves out much to support a scheme so sectional and provincial as this. The contributors to the great Northern magazines hail from all over the world. Moreover, those magazines belong to New Orleans and, for that matter, to London, quite as much as to New York. The idea of The Picayune seems to be the establishment of a great publishing business in the South, a centre for the production of original literature, by arousing public sentiment. But neither public nor private sentiment will ever avail much in such an enterprise. Capital will not be largely invested in the publishing business in the Southern States until capitalists see a chance of getting a fair return for their money.

⁂

Meanwhile Southern literature is doing remarkably well, even in the matter of reputable and scholarly periodicals. An excellent literary review, The Sewanee, is edited at the University of Tennessee. The Picayune mentions, in the very article to which we have just referred, The Gulf States Historical Magazine, published at Montgomery, Ala., which has reached its third number, and is a periodical of high quality. The growth of the historical spirit in the South is noteworthy. The new State historical associations are thriving and full of enthusiasm. That of Florida prides itself on the rarity and value of the first book in its new library, a copy of the first edition of Garcilasso's "Florida of the Inca; or, History of Adelantado Hernando de Soto," presented by Mr. H. M. Flagler. This is a quarto printed at Lisbon in 1605.

⁂

We find an exceedingly suggestive article touching Southern literature in general, and, particularly, "The Negro as Literary Material," in Things and Thoughts, a magazine published at Winchester, Va. The author, the Rev. W. H. H. Joyce, declares that if it is true, as lately asserted, that the latest development in Southern literature is a literary self-consciousness, "this presages the speedy termination of the South's period of literary isolation; this cincturing of its interests; this realization of its own identity was necessary before it could fare forth into the larger field of the Nation's life. Coalescence will naturally follow, and our National literature will be broadened, enriched, and made more truly and representatively National thereby. The period of self-definition has been a phase in the development of all schools of literature. It has been shorter in the particular case before us, due doubtless to the tropical rapidity with which Southern literature bourgeoned and matured. The Lake School and the Cambridge coterie both passed through the same process, and their distinguishing designations do not to-day savor in the least of sectionalism. This will be equally true of the term 'Southern,' when, in the future, it is applied to literary effort and achievement. While this is true, it is also true that the forces which have embodied themselves in the new and virile literature of the New South were garnered and conserved by the provincialism of the 'Old South.'"

⁂

Of all the "types" in recent Southern fiction, Creole and Cracker, Mountaineer and Negro, Mr. Joyce considers the negro "incomparably the most valuable as literary material. His unique position in the social structure, his picturesque relationships, his infinite temperamental inflections, give him an artistic worth that is almost incalculable. Yet for several years after the war he is conspicuous by his absence from the pages of the writers of fiction. He was still too delicate a subject to handle with the cool candor necessary to a genuine artistic treatment."

⁂

Mr. Joyce calls Irwin Russell "the first Southern writer to discover and to realize the possibilities of negro character as literary studies," while he avers that Thomas Nelson Page's darkies, with the possible exception of Unc' Edinburg and George Washington, are "goody-goody" and differ as widely from the real darky on the one hand as the grotesque "nigger minstrel" caricatures do on the other. But Joel Chandler Harris "reveals the negro as he is."

1902

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 26.—It is announced here to-day that Lord Rosebery is writing a book on the American War of Independence.

⁂

Eden Phillpotts is finishing a novel entitled "The American Prisoner," which treats of the prisoners of war at Princetown and Dartmouth at the beginning of the last century. It is said that the novel is strongly favorable to the Americans. The story will run serially in The London Graphic.

⁂

Beginning Jan. 1, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. make a new departure in London. Sidney Appleton, who has long been the head of the London branch, will publish all Appleton books originating in America, and sell them directly to the public, instead of disposing of them to London publishers. Mr. Appleton has retained the services of Cranstown Metcalfe, author of the novel "Splendid Mourning," as his literary adviser.

⁂

The Athenaeum this week devotes nearly two pages to an appreciative review of Henry E. Bourne's "Teaching of History and Civics," and says that the fact that such a book is possible speaks much for education in the United States.

⁂

Lord Wolseley, in his literary aspect, as biographer of the great Marlborough, has written a very enthusiastic letter about Arthur Paterson's novel "The King's Agent," which treats of the famous Duke.

⁂

Melchior de Voge is said to be writing a Cecil Rhodes novel for the Paris Révue des Deux Mondes. It is rumored, however, that the novel will deal rather with the trusts than with the financiering of the great South African millionaire.

⁂

T. W. H. Crosland, author of "The Unspeakable Scot," has written "Lovely Woman," which Grant Richards will publish at the beginning of the year. It is said to be in a similar vein to his earlier book.

⁂

Sven Hedin is now in Sweden, where he intends to lecture. He will also deliver lectures in Norway and France, and there is a possibility of his visiting the United States next Autumn.

⁂

Carl Lumholtz, the explorer of Mexico, has left London for Paris, whence he will proceed to New York.

⁂

Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help" and many other widely circulated books, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth last Tuesday. He is still in fair health, and manifests considerable interest in current politics and literature.

E. B.

Introduction to Cosmic Philosophy

Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University has written the introduction to the volumes on "Cosmic Philosophy," in the new subscription edition of John Fiske's works, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The introduction covers 129 pages, in which Prof. Royce has aimed to set forth in some detail what was most characteristic about Fiske's method as a thinker and most notable and distinctive about his position as a student of philosophical problems. Charles Darwin, after reading Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy," wrote to him, "I never in my life read so lucid an expositor as you are."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have provided illustrations for their new Standard Library edition of Fiske's works that are rather useful and supplemental than purely ornamental. There are over 300 in all, comprising 116 portraits, 123 reproductions of rare maps, charts, &c., 37 fac similes of manuscripts, title pages of rare volumes, autographs, &c., and 27 reproductions of historical pictures, &c. The paper and press work are in keeping with the high standard of the Riverside Press.

Fine Burns Sales.

Dec. 8-10.—Dowell, the Edinburgh auctioneer, sold the interesting collection of Burnsiana formed by the late W. Craibe Angus of Glasgow. The library included manuscripts and letters of Burns and the large number of six hundred and fifty editions of his works. The principal prices were:

Autograph letters of Burns to Creech, his publisher, inclosing manuscript of seventeen epigrams and song, "My Chloris," £250.

Another letter to Creech, 1788, inclosing manuscript of "Willie's Awa," £132. (A third letter to Creech sold Dec. 888, and a fourth for £52).

Burns's copy of Vol. VI. of Sterne's "Works," with marginalia in the poet's autograph, £81.

A Kennicott edition of [illegible]

a good copy, title page having been repaired, the word Kilmarnoch written in ink, £52.

Mr. Angus seems to have sent copies of his early editions of Burns's poems to various authors asking for their signatures. The Edinburgh edition of 1787, with Browning's autograph, thus obtained, sold for £28.

Big London Book Sale.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale of Dec. 4-10, complete reports of which have just reached this country, was easily the most important book auction held since the beginning of the season, 1,528 lots bringing the large total of £10,555 8s. The most valuable item was Lot 1,157—the excessively rare original edition of Carswell's Gaelic translation of John Knox's Book of Common Order, printed in Edinburgh in 1567 by Robert Lepreuik. The record price of £500 was given for this rarity, of which only "two or three copies" are extant, none of them being perfect. The bidding started at £130, and the book was finally knocked down to a "Mr. McConroy."

The other prices of importance included the following:

Lot 42—Ainsworth's novels, a set of first editions, 1823-78, in 106 volumes, bound in morocco extra, £95.

Lot 634—Apuleius, editio princeps, Rome, 1,469, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, described as a fine copy, morocco extra, £61.

Lot 258—Vincent de Bauvais's "Miroir Historical," translated by Jehan de Vignay, Paris, 1495-6; printed by Verard; russia, elegantly tooled; said to be one of eleven existing copies on paper, the others being in public libraries abroad; £230, (secured for an American collector.)

Lot 1,433—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1685, described as tenth edition, unbound, but fine and large copy, £60.

Lot 1,434—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1687, second edition of second part, unbound, £79.

Lot 415—Autograph letter, signed, of Byron to John Hunt, dated May 2, 1823, referring to "Don Juan," important unpublished letter; £30.

Lot 20—Cervantes's "Don Quichote," Skelton's translation, 1612-20, first edition of both parts together, old russia, £59.

Lot 398—Daniel's "Certaine Small Workes," 1611, original vellum, bearing the initials "A. R.," said to be Queen Anne's copy. £20 10s.

Lots 1,147-48.—Dauphin de France, "Fetes Publiques Données par la Ville de Paris, a l'Occasion du Mariage de Monseigneur le Dauphin, avec Madame Marie-Thérèse," 1745, bound in red morocco by Padeloup, most probably for Louis XV., a superb binding uniform with the binding of the next lot "Description de la Fete Donnée par la Ville de Paris, a l'Occasion du Mariage de Monseigneur le Dauphin, avec la Princesse Marie Joseph de Saxe," 1747; each beautifully colored by a contemporary hand, £255.

Lot 403.—Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719, first edition of first volume, original calf, name written on frontispiece, title page, and first leaf of text, £223.

Lot 719.—Dickens's mahogany office table, office chair, high back cane chair, and looking-glass, for many years in daily use by the novelist in the private office of "All the Year Round," £55.

Lot 444.—Edmondson's "Baronagium Genealogicum," 1764-84, extra illustrated with many rare portraits, five volumes, morocco extra, by Riviere, £105.

Lot 691.—Eusebius, editio princeps, Venice, 1470, printed by Jenson, very fine copy, morocco, by Lewis, £75.

Lot 784.—Gardyne's "Garden of Grave and Godlie Flowres," Edinburgh, 1609, the only copy known, formerly in the library of Robert Pitcairn, green morocco, £101.

Lot 992.—Homer, editio princeps, Florence, 1488, two volumes, crimson morocco, extra, a few letters restored in fac simile on the reverse of I. B. in the Iliad, £187. (This was Henry White's copy, sold last April for £202.)

Lot 1,029.—Keats's "Poems," 1817, original boards, uncut, with the paper label, and presented by Keats to R. B. Haydon, £177. (This brought a record price, as was predicted by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS).

Not 1,438.—Kelmscott Press edition of Shakespeare's "Poems," 1893, on vellum, £108. (The Ellis copy sold a year ago for £91).

Lot 1,114—Scott's "Guy Mannering," 1815, three volumes, original boards, uncut, with paper labels, with all six half-titles, £80.

Lots 1,330-32—Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," "Othello," and "Hamlet," each printed in Dublin in 1721, by George Grierson, and claimed to be unique, £355.

Lot 1,124—Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1655, title page, introduction and portrait only, but the latter is rarer than some of the quarto Shakespeare plays, £110.

Lot 1,135—Shakespeare's "Works," 1709-10, six volumes, calf extra, Edward Capell's copy, with many notes by him, £75.

Lot 37—"The Spectator," original edition, Nos. 1-555, March 1, 1711, to Dec. 6, 1712, the last number slightly imperfect, in one volume, £37.

Lot 136—Tennyson's "Idyils of the King," 1859, first edition, presented by the poet to "Lewis Carroll," £19.

Lot 1,299—Tennyson's "Last Tournament," 1871, morocco extra, uncut, rare first edition, £30.

Lot 1,377—Tennyson's "Helen's Tower," no date, original paper covers, the earliest issue, £20.

Lot 704—Terence, Comoediae Sex, ascribed to Zell's Press, about 1471, perfect copy, old English red morocco, £30.

Gallatin's Beardsley Book.

Particular attention has been given to the format of A. E. Gallatin's consideration of "Aubrey Beardsley as a Designer of Book Plates," published last week by the Charles E. Peabody Company of Boston and in London by Elkin Mathews. The book was modeled, to a certain extent, on the Kelmscott edition of Rossetti's "Hand and Soul." It is set in "Jensen," a face inspired by Morris's "Golden Type," and used in this book. The initial letter and ornaments were also patterned on Morris's designs, and are essentially the same. The title page and colophon are rubricated, the paper used is handmade, the two plates—one in line, the other in half tone—are on Japanese vellum and the bibelot is bound in gray-blue boards, with Beardsley's signature device on the cover. The book was printed at the De Vinne Press.

American First Editions.

The private library of John J. May of Dorchester, Mass., to be sold next month by Messrs Libbie in Boston, includes a number of rare first editions of American [illegible]

"Fanshawe," Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," Whittier's "Legends of New England," Whittier's "History of Haverhill," Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Lowell's copy of Longfellow's "Poems on Slavery," and presentation copies of Bryant's "Thanatopsis," Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," and Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and the Merrimack," chiefly in fine uncut condition.

The collection also includes a brilliant and perfect example of Blodget's Plan of the Battle of Lake George, 1755, together with a number of important autograph letters.

High Prices for Washington Letters.

The large sum of $580, given at the Alexander sale at Libbie's, in Boston, Dec. 5, for an autograph letter of George Washington, written to Patrick Henry Oct. 29, 1785, has been referred to by several writers as the highest price yet paid at auction for a Washington letter or document. This is not so as the following list will show:

1. Autograph letters signed May 2, 1785, two folio pages, written in answer to the address of the Corporation of New York, conferring upon Washington the freedom of the city. (John Allen sale, Bangs's, May, 1864.) $2,050.

Note.—The purchaser of this important letter did not realize its extreme interest, and his refusal to pay for it led to its recovery by the City of New York. The true story of this auction room episode would form an interesting chapter in that yet to be written book, "Mistakes of Book Collectors."

2. Original autograph correspondence with Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King-at-Arms, relating to the Washington genealogy and pedigree, comprising a manuscript genealogy of six and a half pages, a manuscript pedigree, and a two-page letter, all in Washington's handwriting, together with Heard's genealogy of Washington's family, covering fourteen folio pages, (Clark sale, Libbie's, January, 1901,) $1,750.

3. Autograph letter, signed May 20, 1792, six quarto pages, written to James Madison, requesting him to write a valedictory address from him to the public and outlining what he would like to have incorporated in it. (McGuire sale, Henkels's, December, 1892.) $1,325.

4 Autograph letter, signed, Sept. 14, 1775, three folio pages, letter of instructions to Benedict Arnold prior to his expedition against Quebec. (Rogers sale, Henkels's, May, 1895,) $1,000.

5. Autograph letter, signed, Dec. 13, 1799, one page quarto, written to James Anderson, "the last letter written by Washington." (Dübb's sale, Henkels's, March, 1893,) $850.

6. Autograph letter, signed, March 2, 1777, six folio pages, written to Robert Morris from Morristown, the famous letter quoted in full by Sparks in Vol. IV. (Henkels's, December, 1891,) $655.

7. Autograph letter, signed, Oct. 29, 1785, three pages folio, to Patrick Henry, declining the offer of a grant passed for his benefit by the Assembly. (Alexander sale, Libbie's, December, 1902,) $580.

8. Autograph letter, signed, Aug. 29, 1788, five and a quarter pages quarto, written to Sir Edward Newenham, a highly important letter, referring to the future of the United States. (Dilion sale, London, June, 1869), at Sotheby's, the most interesting letter of Washington ever sold abroad and the highest price paid from Washington's death until the Allan sale in 1894,) £102.

The most important series of letters of Washington yet offered in the auction room are the Washington-Reed correspondence, sold at the Menzie sale in 1876 for $2,250, and at the Cooke sale in 1883 for $2,900, comprising fifty-four original letters, all save seven in Washington's autograph.

United States Government

The February number of Scribner's Magazine will contain the first of a group of authoritative articles on the various departments of the Government of the United States, to be entitled "The Presidential Office," by James Ford Rhodes, author of "The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." Mr. Rhodes describes the way each of the Presidents of the United States governed, and tells of the growth and significance of the chief executive office of the Nation. He compares Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, and the most notable of the other holders of the Presidential chair. Among the articles to follow are the following: "The Supreme Court," by Justice David J. Brewer; "The Treasury," by Frank A. Vanderlip; "The United States Senate," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "The Scientific Work of the Government," by Prof. S. B. Langley; "The Navy Department," by Capt. A. T. Mahan; "The War Department," in two articles, by Gen. W. H. Carter and Judge C. E. Magoon, and "Civil Administrations in the East," by Gov. William H. Taft.

Making the German Constitution

Charles W. Dahlinger's book on "The German Revolution of 1849," to be published shortly by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is an "account of the final struggle in Baden for the maintenance of Germany's first national representative Government." Mr. Dahlinger's father was one of the exiles, who, at the end of the struggle in Germany for freedom, came to this country and helped to free the slaves. The inspiration to write the story came to the author at the time of his father's death several years ago. He always had a preference for historical subjects, and possesses some rare volumes on local history. He opens his book with a short review of the reforms of Napoleon in South German States, the rising tide of liberalism, the impulse given to revolutionary sentiment by the Polish insurrection in 1830, and then begins the story of that brief campaign—the death struggle in Baden. After the surrender of the fortress of Rastaat the remnants of the revolutionary army were forced across the Swiss border. Some of these men came to America and enlisted in the Union Army. Among them were Gen. Sigel, who won the first victory for the North at Carthage, Mo.; Lorenz Brentano, the founder of the Staats Zeitung of Illinois; Gen. Ludwig Blenker, whose brigade protected the Union rear at the first battle of Bull Run; Gen. Schimmelpfennig, who took part in the battle of Gettysburg; Gen. Osterhaus, who marched with Sherman to the sea. The author is a Pittsburg lawyer. He obtained the material for his history from stories told him by [illegible]

surrection in the South of Germany, from reading files containing reports of military operations, from going through newspapers that were filled with articles on the fight for liberty.

Y. M. C. A. Bookmaking.

A neat little book, issued from the press of Leavens & Langdon for the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, is entitled, "Steering Gear." It is made up of brief editorial articles by Frank Andrews Fall from West Side Men, the weekly publication of the West Side Branch. The articles are short, and there are almost two dozen in the book, some of them being "Steering Gear," "Plan—Then Act," "A Student's Prayer," "Keeping Sweet," "Try Again," "Winter Chances," "Gospel Triumphant." The booklet is done in black-face type, with initial letters designed in red, and with a rubricated title page. The cover design represents "the man at the wheel" of a vessel in a sou'wester.

THE MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION SEASON.

The week between Christmas and New Year's is the time most people choose to order.

The increase in the amount of cash received for THE WORLD'S WORK subscriptions, so far this December, is almost 100 per cent. more than last December.

The increase in the cash subscriptions received covering the same period for COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA is more than 125 per cent. greater this year over last. This shows that both magazines are having a healthy growth, but a discouraging number of people don't know anything about either. Readers of THE TIMES will, we hope, pardon us if we tell what some people think.

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Now that the Christmas rush is over may we ask you to read

GERMANY, by Wolf von Schierbrand.

A fine and the only adequate statement of just what Germany is doing in the world. If you are not familiar with the facts (and not one American in ten thousand is) you will be most surprised—and you ought to know. Price $2.40 net, 25c for postage. Use this blank:

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DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
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Everybody's reading
The Shadow of the Czar
John R. Carling's Thrilling Romance

FROM READERS.

Population of French Canada—Andrew Jackson's Birthplace.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In my review of Prof. Wilson's "History of the American People," printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 13, a curious and, I may say, slovenly blunder occurs. Speaking of the disparity of population between French Canada and the English Colonies at the outbreak of the "Old French War," I say: "Prof. Wilson says that in 1750 there were probably not more than 12,000 Frenchmen in Canada."

What the professor really says (Page 4, Vol. II.,) is that "probably there were not more than 12,000 Frenchmen, all told, in America when William became King, (1689.)"

I then go on to say that "the Marquis Duquesne, when he became Governor General, in 1752," reported "about 22,000, including the royal troops in the Colony, (about 3,000.)"

Prof. Wilson's estimate of "12,000, all told," doubtless meant the total French population of Canada in 1689. But Duquesne's estimate in 1752 contemplated only males capable of bearing arms. The total French population of Canada in 1753 was estimated by Voltaire in one of his essays at 80,000—all ages and both sexes.

At that time the militia regulations of the colony held all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty "capable of bearing arms," and they were so enrolled in what was called the "inscription territoriale," which was a registry of all persons liable to military duty. The purpose of Duquesne in his report of 1752 was to advise the home Government as to the maximum military strength of the Colony. So he included in his estimate of 22,000 the royal troops or French regulars then serving in the Colonial garrisons—numbering between 3,000 and 3,500—thus indicating a resident male population of military age amounting to 18,500 to 19,000. Voltaire's estimate of 80,000 total in 1753 has been generally accepted by historians and was, in fact, based upon the figures on file in the office of the Registrar General. The proportion of 18,000 to 19,000 males capable of bearing arms in a total population of 80,000—one to four and a half—seems excessive. But it may be accounted for by the fact that under the French régime in Canada the males always largely outnumbered the females—the proportion never being less than two to one, and at some periods as high as three to one.

Noting the statement of Mr. A. J. Chipman that the birthplace of Andrew Jackson was in North Carolina and not in South Carolina, it may be remarked that two points are involved: First, the location of the log cabin in "the Waxhaw Settlement," second, the location of the boundary line between the two States. The present village of Waxhaw is in Lancaster County, S. C., some little distance south of the line. But the "Waxhaw Settlement" was northeast of the village of to-day. The location of the cabin was determined by Mr. Parton, and it proved to be a fraction of a mile north of the State line now recognized. I had the honor to be personally acquainted with Mr. Parton and discussed this question with him in Washington thirty years ago. I contended that, at the time of Jackson's birth, (1767,) the "Waxhaw Settlement" was included in and was under the jurisdiction of the Colony of South Carolina, and it continued to be so considered until the rectification of the boundary by Floyd in 1763 or 1794. No accurate survey had previously been made. Floyd found that the imaginary line forming the boundary trended a little too much northerly and west of the Great Pedee River, and his correction of it southerly brought the site of the Jackson log cabin just within the territory of North Carolina.

Jackson himself was well aware of this fact; but he maintained that as his birthplace was within the jurisdiction of South Carolina when he was born, he was a native of that State—or Colony, then—and that no subsequent rectification of the State line could alter or affect the fact of his nativity any more than it could any other transaction prior to the correction of the line and while the jurisdiction of South Carolina was undisputed.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1902.

Early English Prose.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 20 a reviewer makes this assertion: "The truth is, that a hundred and fifty years ago they were only beginning to write prose—good English prose. Although a vast deal of wonderful poetry had been written before that in England, her prose was a new art." That is to say, the structure of English literature was decorated and embellished before it was conceived of; the tree flowered before it had roots, trunk, or branches. The reviewer lays himself open to the suspicion of having been so attentive to the lighter and more ephemeral forms of early English literature as to have forgotten the existence of the vast and stately structure of which these are but the adornments. However, many will continue to believe that good English prose, and as good as has since been written, is to be found in the sixteenth and seventeenth century writings on the law and political matters, in the English Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, "Pilgrim's Progress," the writings of Sir Thomas Gresham, Bacon, and others of the Elizabethan period. The succeeding period of the revolutions was a period of prose writing and nothing else worthy of survival, except some few sonnets, because the English people were too full of serious business to write poetry. To prove this one need only undertake a course of reading beginning with the Bible and embracing, in addition to the Elizabethan prose, some good law books, for example, Blackstone and Coke-Lyttleton, the Westminster Confession, "Pilgrim's Progress." Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Toleration, Civil Government, and the famous controversy between Locke and Bishop Hooker.

He will find that our modern serious English (and American) prose is but the evolution of what he has ignored; he will read the Declaration of Independence and the great features of our Constitution piecemeal; he will find some of the great-est achievements and formulas of our modern science set forth clearly and tersely in convincing and unmistakable English prose.

Unless a man has read the best of these he is not well read, and is, moreover, ignorant of the continuity of the thought of the English-speaking race, of the beginnings of modern science, broadly, and of the great forces which formed, reformed, and still dominate us.

CHAUNCEY N. DUTTON.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

Andrew Jackson's Birthplace.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 20 there seems to me to be a curious statement, signed A. J. Chipman, relative to Jackson's birthplace. I have a "Complete History of the Private, Military, and Civil Life of Andrew Jackson," by Amos Kendall, published by Harper Brothers in 1843 and accepted by Congress. In it I find that his grandfather, Hugh Jackson, was a Scotchman, living in the Province of Ulster, Ireland. One of his four sons—Andrew—becoming disgusted with the oppression and convulsions of his country, sold his farm and in 1765, with his wife and children, emigrated to America and purchased land and settled in Waxhaw Settlement, South Carolina; there, on the 15th of March, 1767, Andrew Jackson, the subject of this controversy, was born. His father died about the time of his birth, leaving a widow and three sons—Hugh, Robert, and Andrew.

In 1775, when the Revolutionary War broke out, Andrew was eight years old. On the 29th of May, 1780, a battle, or rather butchery, ensued in the Waxhaw Settlement. The Waxhaw meeting house was converted into a hospital, and in this Andrew Jackson, then thirteen years old, first saw the horrors of war.

Shortly after this Mrs. Jackson and her two sons, (Hugh having been killed in war,) Robert and Andrew, retired into North Carolina. However, in a few days Lord Cornwallis recalled the bloody Rawdon, and the Waxhaw settlers returned to their homes. On July 30 Gen. Sumter, having been reinforced by Davie, with a number of Waxhaw settlers, among them Andrew Jackson, he again attacked Hanging Rock. The battle was fought on the 6th of August, 1780, and Andrew was thirteen years old the fifteenth day of the preceding March. On Sept. 8, 1780, Cornwallis marched with his whole army in the direction of Waxhaw. On his near approach Mrs. Jackson with her two sons again retired to North Carolina. On the following February they returned to Waxhaw. At the age of fourteen Jackson was in the daring charge of Major Isbel of Waxhaw. When went he to or lived in Tennessee?

JOSHUA W. CROSBY.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

"The Reflections of Ambrosine."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have just laid down a book of the present season, called "The Reflections of Ambrosine," and I feel impelled to put upon record concerning it a few reflections of an old-fashioned woman, brought up in reverence of things decent and seemly in everyday conversation and literature. And to this I am the more driven because in no review or notice of the novel which has come beneath my eye have I seen any comment or animadversion upon its extraordinary lack of moral sense. Offensive in this respect as was the author's first production, "The Visits of Elizabeth," it was yet partially redeemed by a certain exuberance of animal spirits, a certain animated grace of comment upon weak human nature, which seemed to lightly veil its daring revelation of decadence in high society. Some well-meaning people were even heard to aver that as poor little Elizabeth certainly never understood what was going on around her, neither were the girl readers of her adventures likely to suspect anything amiss in them. But of "Ambrosine" there can be no misinterpretation by wise or innocent. There is no sparkle of merriment, no charm of spontaneity about its composition. The impression it leaves is of a dreary state of existence where gross materialism leads men and women in a shameful leash; where no ties are sacred, and the offenders laugh and gloat together over their degradation. If this be modern English society of the highest civilization, then heaven help Britain's future! But one is cheered to remember that the distinguished decadents form a limited class, apart, and that hundreds of English homes are still to-day under the dominion of the elemental virtues of honor, chastity, and truth.

My point, however, is to ask why the poison of such writings should be allowed to distil itself into American homes without a protest? Before opening the book in question, I happened to hear it discussed between two young women, one of whom said in comment: "I didn't think it quite so good as 'The Visits of Elizabeth!'"

The saying is on a par with that of the young girl coming away from a performance of d'Annunzio's "Citta Morte," who remarked that she thought it "fine, but a little dull!"

In a nice binding, with a pretty portrait opposite the title page, the publishers launch a book of this insidious order; the critics notice it superficially, or lightly, and then it goes to the booksellers, to be circulated by whomsoever picks it up, without more than a glance into the contents, which "look lively."

Lively! Not so, deluded buyer! Read aright, such as this is the saddest kind of reading! The taste it leaves on the mental palate is like Dead Sea apples, and he or she who can arise from its perusal without this result is to be pitied, not envied, by their normal and clean-minded fellow-beings.

A. A. G.

New York, Dec. 22, 1902.

Woodberry's "Hawthorne."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

An interesting episode has recently occurred in connection with the business of one of our best American publishing houses which has not yet been noticed in the papers.

A new biography of Hawthorne, by George E. Woodberry, was issued in three forms. The ordinary edition was published at $1.10; a "first edition," uncut, with paper titles, was published at $1.50. A large paper edition, limited to 600 numbered copies, was published at $3.50. Because of the final appearance of the large-paper editions the publishers decided to issue only 100 copies of the first edition, on the supposition that collectors and dealers would prefer the large-paper copies. The mind of the collector does not operate according to the feeling of the publisher, and the consequence is, in this instance, a high premium for the very limited first edition, and very little interest in the large-paper copies. I am informed that only fifteen copies of the first edition came to New York. Those of your readers who are fortunate enough to own a copy of the scarce first edition will do well to keep it. The publishers are surprised at the demand for the $1.50 edition, and, I am informed, just as much surprised at the slow sale of the $3.50 edition.

N.

Hackettstown, N. J., Dec. 17.

Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The letters of Dr. Holmes to Mr. Whipple in my book entitled "Boston Days," and also of Emerson and Whittier to Mr. Whipple, seem to me of a rather unusual interest, especially the two of Dr. Holmes dealing with his "Chambered Nautilus." All these letters (with the exception of two otherwise credited) are published for the first time. Since 1882 or 1883 I have supplied two weekly letters to Chicago and New Orleans newspapers, in which I have always endeavored to interpret the best of Boston life, and as events came—the death of one after another of the great galaxy—I naturally reviewed the individual life and work as best I could, and on these press letters—written fresh at the psychological moment—I have somewhat drawn in making my book. I note that your Boston correspondent implies a doubt of my having any title to write of Boston because I was not born in it! But Motley was not born in "The Dutch Republic," and although I am far from connecting my name with his or any of the famous ones, yet I must hold the conviction that the ability to write at all of any city, time, place, or person depends rather on the capacity for receiving impressions and formulating them than on the precise place where one was born! Still, one generation removed, I yet read all my ancestral claims back here, Cotton Mather being one of my ancestors.

LILIAN WHITING.

Boston, Dec. 15, 1902.

Hoboken.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Vivien de St. Martin's "Dictionnaire de Geographie Universelle" very sensibly traces the name of Hoboken, N. J., to Hoboken, Belgium, attributing the naming to Antwerpers who came here during the days of the Netherland West Indian Company. This seems a more plausible origin than the alleged Indian name "Hopoghan," or Indian tribe of "Hobucks."

A very curious error is to be found in Carlyle's "French Revolution." In describing the preparation of the ground for the "Feast of Pikes," he states that an area of 300,000 square feet was required, and accordingly a space 1,000 yards long and 1,000 feet wide was prepared. This, of course, gives an area of 3,000,000 square feet.

T. O'CONOR SLOANE.

South Orange, N. J., Dec. 11, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Theodore F. Wolfe has given your readers a very interesting and plausible account of the supposed origin of "Hoboken" in his letter published in your last issue, but I hope he will forgive me for stating that his labor has been fruitlessly spent on an imaginary superstructure based upon a misapplied "study of the Lenape nomenclature." If he will take the trouble to refer use his local histories and again carefully read the old deed he refers to he will find that:

1. The word "Hoboken" was not even known to, much less used by, the Indians prior to the arrival of the Dutch there in 1609.

2. The native name of the neighboring land then was Ahasimus.

3. After Hudson's visit we first learn of "Hoboken-Hackingh," and the adjoining "Bergen Mountains." Referring to this visit, "a local history" states: "The natives between Bergen Point and Weehawken had extended to him (Hudson) many acts of kindness and were neighbors and relatives of those in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, with whom Hudson held intercourse for some days."

4. Most of the first Dutch invaders came from the vicinity of Bergen and Hoboken in the old country, and as is the natural wont of discoverers, they, too, gave Old World names to New World lands.

5. "Michael Pauw, Burgomaster of Amsterdam and Lord of Achtienhoven, near Utrecht, finding the region of the west shore, opposite Manhattan Island, yet unappropriated, obtained through the Director and Councilors of New Netherland, on the 12th of July, a deed from the Indians for land lying within this county."

6. This particular deed, which relates to Hoboken, contains the following declaration and words of conveyance:

"We, Director and Council of New Netherland, residing on the Island of Manahatas and the Fort Amsterdam, under the authority of their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of this United Netherlands and the Incorporated West Indian Company * * * do hereby witness and declare that on this day, the date hereof underwritten, before us in their proper persons appeared and showed themselves, to-wit, * * * inhabitants and joint owners of the land called Hobocan Hackingh, lying over against (opposite) the aforesaid Island Manahatas, who, both for themselves, and, rato cavern, for the remaining joint owners of the same land, declared that for and in consideration of a certain quantity of merchandise, which they acknowledge to have received into their own hands, power, and possession, before the passing of these presents, in a right, true, and free ownership, have sold, transported, ceded, conveyed, and made over, and by these presents they do transport, cede, and convey to and for the behoof of Mr. Michael Pauw, absent, and for whom we, ex-officio, accept under suitable stipulations, viz., the aforesaid lands by us named Hobocan-Hacking, extending on the south side, Ahasimus." (Observe the significant words, "the aforesaid lands by us named.")

6. "Hoboken-Hacking" means "Hoboken-land," or the land of the Hobokens. I am aware that a foot note in "a local history," in referring to the above deed, states: "This is the first time the name of Hoboken is met with. It is an Indian word, and is said to mean 'tobacco pipe.' The same foot note, however, also adds, 'Judge Benson thought that Hoboken was a Dutch name.'"

Since then recognized historians and authors of standard works have entirely exploded the romantically theoretical definition attempted by students of "the Lenape nomenclature," and have authoritatively and finally accepted the reasonable and sensible view that "Hoboken was originally settled and founded by the Dutch, and is named after a village on the Scheldt."

J. W. DAVIES.

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. J. W. Davies's article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 13 on the origin of the name of the city of Hoboken was entirely wrong. The fact is that Hoboken was named after a tribe of the "Obok" Indians. In Mr. Remington's article the later spelling of the name was given. These were nearly all exterminated in the Indian wars in the early Dutch days. Mr. Theodore F. Wolfe's article was also wrong, but more to the point in some respects than that of Mr. Davies's.

RICARDO ALLENE DE MARTINGAY.

New York, Dec. 13, 1902.

Negro With a Capital "N."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Nov. 29 last, Mr. J. M. Boddy asserts that most of the British and European authorities and scientific writers, when they have occasion to refer to the colored people, spell the word negro with a "capital" N. He maintains that this is the proper form, and he censures American writers for spelling the word with a small "n." Now, there is very good authority for the latter spelling, as will appear by the following extracts from the writings of several of the standard English authors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, viz.:

"Be it therefore enacted, that every ship or trading vessel, which is intended for the negro trade, with the name of the owner or owners thereof, shall be entered and registered."—Burke. Sketch of the Negro Code.

"Nowhere could be found that sensitive and restless compassion which has, in our own time, extended a powerful protection to the factory child, to the Hindu widow, to the negro slave."—Macaulay. History of England, Chapter III.

"The very négro-drivers invoked the name of Pitt, whose eloquence was never more conspicuously displayed than when he spoke of the wrongs of the negro."—Same. Life of Pitt.

"Lewis visited his estates in Jamaica, and came back perfectly negro-bitten."—Horace and James Smith. Rejected Addresses. Note on the parody entitled "Fire and Ale."

Macaulay's minute accuracy in such matters is well known, and we are not able to believe that a spelling which he followed in his latest writings is demonstrably incorrect. At most, we should incline to the opinion that this is a case in which something may be said on both sides.

G. P.

Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1902.

An Added Stanza of "Waiting."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a late issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Joel Benton copies "An Omitted Stanza of 'Waiting'" taken from a copy of that fine poem as it was published over twenty years ago. That stanza—probably never before seen by most of your readers—is certainly distinctly inferior to the others, and it is not strange that Mr. Burroughs chose not to include it in the copy prefacing his "The Light of Day."

A recent advertisement of a Boston publisher, offering "Illuminated copies on bristol board of John Burrough's 'Waiting'" induced me to purchase two quite tastefully printed copies. But my disappointment was considerable when I found that two of perhaps its most beautiful stanzas, the second and fourth, were omitted, and my astonishment was still more considerable when I found a new closing stanza as follows:

"Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Whate'er the storms of life may be,
Faith guides me up to Heaven's gate,
And Love will bring my own to me."

Now this, though printed over Mr. Burroughs's name, is evidently fraudulent, as any one familiar with the poet's writings, especially with his essays in "The Light of Day," would feel quite positive of. However, to make sure, I took the liberty of putting the question to Mr. Burroughs, and in reply he says: "No, I never wrote the stanza you quote as appended to my poem "Waiting;" it is a forgery. The poem is correct in "The Light of Day." Alas! this is by no means the only instance in literature where our favorite poems have been "amended," "improved," "tinkered," by others than their authors.

Is there no penalty waiting for those who have the assurance to do such unwarranted work, and if so, is it not time that some one who is found doing it be made an example of?

HENRY STERLING GOODALE.

Buckingham, Va., Dec. 20, 1902.

Duping German Police.

Wolf von Schierbrand, author of the new book on Germany just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., was for some time chief correspondent of The Associated Press in Berlin. When it was found that he gave too much intimate information concerning the Kaiser expulsion orders were directed against him by the Prussian Government. Mr. von Schierbrand was shadowed day and night, and this annoyed him very much, besides preventing him from doing his business properly. So he made a dummy, which he placed in a chair, with its back to the window, the dummy being moved at frequent intervals and pulled inside by a string at bedtime, while Mr. von Schierbrand, in blue goggles and a slouch hat, slipped out by a side door and attended to his business. The stratagem worked well. On the morning of his departure for this country he turned the stuffed image with its face to the street and fastened a placard in front, which read: "Thanks, I'm off."

1902

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing or Planning.

LEON H. VINCENT dedicates his "Molière," the fourth volume in the author's series of Brief Studies in French Society and Letters in the Seventeenth Century, "To Francis Wilson, in memory of the days and nights in the library of The Orchard." The first 150 copies, with uncut edges and paper label, were sold immediately upon publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Edith Wharton, author of "The Valley of Decision," says of E. H. and E. W. Blashfield's "Italian Cities," a new illustrated edition of which is just published by Charles Scribner's Sons: "It is the most interesting work of Italian impressions that has appeared in English since Symond's volumes." And she adds that perhaps the "most remarkable quality of the work is the skill with which various tastes are taken into account, and the claims of erudition and emotion, of historic exactness and poetic fancy are fused into a homogeneous 'sensation' of Italy."

There has been some discussion in literary circles as to whether Julie Le Breton, Mrs. Ward's mysterious and magnetic heroine in her "Lady Rose's Daughter," is drawn from the Julie de l'Espinasse of the French memoirs. Mlle. de l'Espinasse was protégée to Mme. du Deffand. Like Mrs. Ward's Julie, she withdrew from the elder woman's salon and set up one of her own. Also, like Julie Le Breton, she was of noble but not honorable birth. Curiously enough, in the January installment of the novel in Harper's Magazine Mrs. Ward puts in the mouth of her heroine a reference to that very Mlle. de l'Espinasse about whom readers of the story are writing letters to the papers. The deduction, therefore, seems probable that Mrs. Ward founded her Julie upon Mme. du Deffand's protégée.

It is a sad coincidence that the last dinner at which the late Thomas B. Reed was a guest and speaker was the banquet to Mark Twain on his sixty-seventh birthday, given at the Metropolitan Club in this city by Col. George Harvey, and the last article written by Mr. Reed, "What Shall We Do with the Tariff?" appears in the current number of The North American Review, of which Col. Harvey is the editor. Mr. Reed's speech at the dinner was jovial and humorous and entirely harmonious with the spirit of the occasion.

Ellen Glasgow wrote her first novel and came to New York City to publish it while she was still in her teens. Because she could not sell it she wrote another. That also was refused by several of the largest publishing houses. As a last expedient she submitted the second manuscript anonymously to the one prominent publisher she had not yet tried. This time her novel was accepted, and it turned out later that the publisher's reader had reported his belief that the novel was written by Harold Frederic. This was the beginning of the career of the successful author of "The Battleground," whose publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., have recently issued an illustrated edition of her "The Voice of the People," and a volume of her poems printed in a luxurious style by De Vinne.

"La Marquise de Fontenoy," author of articles in American newspapers which keep their readers in touch with events that are happening in foreign Courts, has at length positively denied being the authoress of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" and "A Doffed Coronet," with which some newspapers have charged her. The Marquise takes occasion at the same time to berate the mysterious author of "A Doffed Coronet" for betraying secrets of British machinations in Egypt just after the rebellion of Arubi Pasha, which secrets were known to her husband in his capacity as confidential agent for that Government.

Mr. F. Stanhope Hill, the author of "Twenty-six Historic Ships of the United States and Confederate States Navies," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is not only a sailor himself, but he inherited his taste for the sea from both sides of his family. His paternal grandfather, Capt. Samuel Hill, was a famous sea Captain a century ago and was one of the first to follow Capt. Robert Gray of the Columbia, in 1790, in the exploitation of the fur trade with the Indians of the northwest coast of America. His mother's ancestor was Robert Blake, the famous Admiral of the Commonwealth, who defeated Von Tromp in the English Channel and burned the Spanish galleons when he forced his ships into the strongly fortified harbor of Santa Cruz. The author was but thirteen when he first went to sea, and when twenty-one was in command of a ship. During the civil war Mr Hill was with Farragut in nearly all of the great Admiral's fights, and was promoted and given a naval command at Farragut's request.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, whose "History of the American People," was recently published by Harper & Brothers, is at work on the development of a plan of his own which will be an innovation in American universities. He intends to introduce the tutorial system into Princeton, such as is used in Oxford, and by which tutors are available for every student in his individual preparation for classes. It will require $12,500,000 to institute the change effectively.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The Leopard's Spots," recently returned from a cruise in Virginia waters aboard his steam yacht Dixie to learn that over 8,000 copies of his novel were sold in three days. Mr. Dixon says that it is more economical at sea than living at home. He is the owner of one of the most beautiful estates in Virginia. Across the creek from Elmington he has a log cabin in which he works, which is said to have cost him $1,000; though he hired negroes to cut the logs, he made the plans, and directed the construction himself.

Henry Harland, author of "Lady Paramount" and "The Cardinal's Snuff-box," has promised to read a paper before the Booksellers' League Jan. 4 on "The Latin Quarter of Paris." Mr. Harland will confine himself principally to the social side of life in that region between the Seine and the Odéon, between Rue Dauphine and Boulevard St. Michel.

Harper & Brothers have sold over 65,000 copies of William Blaikie's manual of physical training, "How to Get Strong." The author is a Harvard graduate and he wrote the book early in the seventies. Mr. Blaikie walked in 1868 from Boston to New York, a distance of 225 miles, in four days and a half. For ten years this remained the amateur walking record for a long-distance, out-of-doors tour. Mr. Blaikie wrote his book from the results of his Harvard training, backed up by his own observation and experience. The author is a lawyer, residing in this city. President Roosevelt once wrote him that he owed a great deal to his writings, "for they have been among the causes that made me realize the importance of proper bodily development."

The Nuova Antologia, which is the oldest and most conspicuous of the Italian reviews, will begin in its January number a translation in Italian of Mrs. Edith Wharton's "The Valley of Decision," the scene of which, it will be recalled, is laid in a North Italian State of the eighteenth century.

On reading of Edwin P. Whipple in Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days," Mrs. Mary A. Livermore said that "not enough had been told the world regarding Whipple. After Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, he was the most attractive lecturer in the great lyceum courses of the past. I have most of his books, bought by my husband, who read and reread him aloud to me. There was a class of young people who would come from a lecture of his with pages of paper covered with notes."

Rufus Rockwell Wilson, in his "New York: Old and New," tells about the former home of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, in Cherry Street. Capt. Reid was the hero of the fight at Fayal and designer of the American flag in its present form. His home is now a typical gimmill of the slums. When Mr. Wilson tried to persuade the present proprietor, who had never heard of Reid, that his dwelling had once been occupied by one of the Nation's heroes, he set the author down as a crank. Capt. Reid is buried in an unmarked grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Capt. A. T. Mahan is a life member in the Royal United Service Institution, an honor not often conferred on a non-British officer. His latest book, "Retrospect and Prospect," published by Little, Brown & Co., is a series of essays in direct sequence to those in his previous volumes, "The Interest of America in Sea Power" and "The Problem of Asia."

In Harry A. Spurr's book on "The Life and Writings of Alexandre Dumas" there are some interesting fac similes of title pages of the works of the elder Dumas. One of them is that of the Frenchman's first book, entitled "Nouvelles Contemporaines," dated 1826. Of the tales in this book Dumas said: "The first of these stories was entitled 'Laurette,' the second 'Blanche de Beaulieu,' and the name of the third I have utterly forgotten." The volume was dedicated to the author's mother in "Homage—love—gratitude." Dumas used some of the stories in his subsequent work.

In most of the English and Scottish reviews of Charles Reginald Sherlock's novel, "Your Uncle Lew," published in this country by the Frederick A. Stokes Company and just issued in England, allusion is made to the story of the Cardiff Giant, but in such a way as to give the impression that it is part of the fiction which the author invented. It seems to have been forgotten that this giant was a reality, and at the time of its exhumation in Onondaga County, N. Y., over thirty years ago, it virtually hoaxed the whole country.

H. S. Merriman's novel, "The Vultures," was second on the list of favorite novels indicated by the London Academy's popular voting contest just closed. Anthony Hope's "The Intrusions of Peggy" came fourth, while Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey" was the eighth on the list.

Miss Annie H. Wharton, the author of "Social Life in the Early Republic," just from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company, is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the New Century Club of Philadelphia. She belongs also to several other organizations, literary societies, &c. Miss Wharton was active in founding the Society of Colonial Dames in America and was elected historian of this body in 1898. She was appointed, in 1893, by the World's Columbian Commission a judge of the American Columbian exhibit at Chicago.

Swinburne, in commenting on FitzGerald's translation of "The Salaman and Absal of Jami," which, together with "Euphranor" and "Agamemnon," is in the third volume of the Variorum Edition issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., said that it was "the most exquisite English translation, which gives to those ignorant of the East a relish of the treasure and a delight in the beauty of its wisdom." And FitzGerald himself speaks of "Euphranor" as "written forty years ago and re-formed in its present shape in consequence of copies being asked for when I had none to give."

Rodin has made a bronze bust of Arthur Jerome Eddy, author of "Delight, the Soul of Art," recently brought out by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The bust was exhibited in Rodin's special exhibition at the Paris Exposition in 1900 and also a year or two before. Mr. Eddy has given his recollections of the great sculptor in his talk called "Hours with Rodin."

It is believed by some people that Mr. Frederic Remington's first book is "John Ermine," just published by Harper & Brothers. But this is not so, for in 1898 he published "Crooked Trails," the next year "Sundown Leflare" and "Stories of Peace and War," and in 1900 "Men with the Bark On." At his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., Mr. Remington has added a studio, which contains "properties" used by Mr. Remington in his drawings of Indian and cowboy life in the great Southwest. Mr. Remington, with his wife, will spend the remainder of the Winter in California.

PRINCESS LIEVEN.

Her Letters to Her Brother Written From England.*

THE reason for this book must be looked for beyond its value as history, except for the side-lights it throws upon the making of it; for the time and its events have long ere this been chronicled in historic form. Its main interest is in its author and her personality—and she is enough. Going to England as the wife of the Russian Ambassador in her twenty-sixth year, she assumed a position in society so high, and in international politics an attitude so intimate and intense, as, if not vouched for, would be almost inconceivable. Her ideas of the duties and responsibilities of an Ambassador's wife cannot, one would think, be very commonly entertained; nor are Ambassador's wives commonly made of the same stuff as Mme. de Lieven. As international politics go, however, given honor and a true sense of public duty, the country would be well served which had so zealous a representative as this "biggest pentical animal in the kingdom," as George IV. called her. But if her zeal was not according to honor, it certainly was according to her conception of the interests of the country for which she was "Ambassedress." Her consuming purpose was the aggrandizement and the glory of Russia. She had no scruples when Russian interests were in the scale. Reputations were nothing to her. Pretense and dissimulation were her daily bread. She would cajole the first statesmen in England and the King himself to their faces, and deride and defame them behind their backs without hesitation or compunction. She had undoubted and remarkable influence with the Ministers of the day—with such men as Wellington, Grey, Aberdeen, and Palmerston; was freely consulted by them, and in some instances made their confidante. She had to be reckoned with in the international affairs of that troubled time. Even upon England's own affairs, especially during the exciting times of the Reform bill, she kept a sharp lookout for the bearing of such changes upon Russia's interests. She had a clear head, wide vision, a sharp tongue, no misgivings about herself, and no end of courage. She talks as plainly to the king (William) as to any of his Ministers, and though he showed her at all times the utmost attention, and even discussed with her the merits of English parties, and was himself the friend of Russia, in these letters she holds him up to ridicule. When Lord Durham was sent on an embassy to Russia which displeased her, and the King said to her, "with a big sigh of relief: 'Thank God, we've got rid of him for some months,'" she replied: "That's all very well, Sir, but why should it be at our expense!" She writes of him:

> There's the King! a quaint King indeed! a non enfant—with a weak head. At times I think he is likely to lose it, so great is his pleasure at being King! He changes everything except what he ought to change—his Minister. He changes the uniform of the army and the navy, he dismisses his cooks and his French servants. The cook-business was the first of his reign—on the very day of the late King's death. He makes everybody cut off their mustaches; he strolls about the streets and gossips with the passers-by." (Again.) "Good heavens! how funny my visit to Windsor seemed and what a King compared with our Emperor! What a Queen compared with our Empress, what a Court compared with ours! * * * Then the King's talk! I had to drive with him tête-à-tête packed for three hours in his carriage. His questions are really incredible. His mind seems to be attracted, at first, by the most trivial details—and he goes straight to the question. He wanted to know where the Emperor sits at table, how long the dinner lasts, if, at dessert, ices are handed first, as in England, or whether they are brought round later—he cannot understand why they should come at the end. All this occupies at least half an hour. Then came another series. 'Is the Emperor given to gallantry?' 'Yes, Sir.' 'Is the Empress jealous?' 'No, Sir, because the Emperor always makes her his confidante when his heart has been surged.' (This is really the expression used by the Emperor to me.) 'Ah! I quite approve of that.'"

The letters are not anecdotal, but with such incidents in the Princess's interviews with Wellington and others, the strain in them of national affairs and political intrigue is relieved. When Wellington had been beaten by Earl Grey, she writes:

> The day before yesterday I dined with Mr. Peel. The Duke of Wellington was there. He came up to me at once with, "Well!" I found nothing better to retort than "Well?" He replied, "Bad business, devilish bad business." "But, Duke," said I, "Why did you let it come about unless you wished it to end thus?" "The devil take me, no"—he replied; "I was absolutely surprised when they came and told me we were beaten. I will tell you all about it. I had five parties against me in the lower house—the Jacobins, the Whigs, the Tories, the Canningites, and my own. Fifty of my own followers voted against the Government. I saw at once that this could not go on longer. I took the night to reflect, and in the morning I decided to break up the Ministry."

It seems as if the deference paid to her so inflamed her zeal that it outran discretion. Croker records that on one occasion she received a well-merited rebuke from George IV. On making some remarks to him about the change of his Ministry, the King said something like this: "If my Ambassador at St. Petersburg should presume to criticise the conduct of the Emperor in the internal affairs of his empire I would instantly recall him."

Ministers saw in the Princess de Lieven the personation of Russia, and were anxious to keep on good terms; but, notwithstanding the show of cordiality, there was mutual suspicion and distrust. She disliked England, and did what she could to frustrate her foreign policy. Of the pretensions of Dom Miguel and the counter-claims of Donna Maria to the throne of Portugal she writes:

> He is a detestable man, but the triumph of his rival is a moral catastrophe. What is more, it will be a British triumph, and that decides me—I am for Dom Miguel.

Such an attitude toward a friendly nation by the representative of another cannot be justified on moral grounds, and the natural fruits came despite her marked ability and consummate finesse. Jealousy and hate were engendered and fostered that remain to this day; for "where envying and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work." Her influence on Ministers and on the course of events was, after all, quite disproportionate to her efforts. She undoubtedly estimated her power too highly. She was a rare ingredient in English society, like a tonic to certain minds, and diverting to Ministers; but they neither followed her nor informed her, nor were deceived by her to the extent that she imagined. Wellington writes of her: "I do not doubt the inclination of the lady to do this country all the mischief in her power in return for the much kindness and good-will with which she was treated during a long residence here." She made a social position for herself that the easy-going Englishman was slow to disturb, though he was quite aware of her nature and disposition, if not fully alive to the work she was doing.

These letters were written to her brother, Gen. Alexander Benckendorff, a distinguished military officer, and holding a confidential and important appointment under Nicholas I. We should like very much to see his letters to his sister.

Hers are written in a forcible style, and with keen insight, and have a thorough grasp of their subjects. Their author is lacking in the saving grace of humor, but has an acute sense of the ludicrous.

The editorial work is admirable. The periods into which the letters are divided are prefaced by historical statements of the events to which the letters refer, and the biographical and other notes are all that could be wished. There is marked fascination in the volume, and it will be valued and enjoyed by the student of history and by him who reads for recreation.

*LETTERS OF DOROTHEA, PRINCESS LIEVEN, DURING HER RESIDENCE IN LONDON, 1812-34. Edited by Lionel G. Robinson. With two Photogravure plates. Cloth, 8vo, pp. xviii-414. Portland and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

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FROM CAIRO TO KHARTOUM.....William G. Irving
BY THE WAY.....Christian Gauss
THE PROLOGUE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. II. Arnold's Battle with the Wilderness.....Justin H. Smith
THE WIFE OF CHINO.....Frank Norris
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THE PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS.....Albert Shaw
CORALIE.....Francis S. Palmer
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LOVEY MARY.....Alice Caldwell Hegan
LONELINESS.....Hildegarde Hawthorne
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THE GREAT BUSINESS COMBINATIONS OF TO-DAY. III. The So-Called Sugar Trust.....Franklin Clarkin

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

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THE ELM TREE.....Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman
CHRISTMAS EVE.....Nina Almirall
HOME GOWNS, FOR OLDER WOMEN. LATEST HINTS FROM PARIS, HOLIDAY HATS, GOWNS FOR YOUNG GIRLS, and TEAGOWNS AND NEGLIGEES.....A. T. Ashmore
ONE-ROOM PAPERS. III.....Ada Sterling
THE GAME DINNER.....Josephine Grenier
LACE COLLARS AND TRIMMINGS.....Mary W. Mount
E. NESBIT. An Appreciation....Marshall Steele
MR. SQUIRREL'S WINTER PROVISIONS.....Louise Hibbard

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

JANUARY, 1903.

CHINESE WOMEN IN AMERICA.....Jessie J. Knox
MUSIC AND HEALTH.
OHIO'S PIONEER WORK FOR GIRLS.....Matilda J. Campbell
GIRL HOUSEKEEPERS.Martha Van Rensselaer
AT MADAME BEGUE'S.....Ellye Howell Glover
BABY'S CHRISTENING GIFTS.....Gardner C. Teall
MY OLD PIANO.....Jeannette Young
A PLACE OF PEACE.....Cora A. Matson Dolson
A SHRINE.....Alice E. Allen
THE NEW ENGLAND PIE.....Ellen H. Richards
A SONG OF CONTENT.....Alice Crary
THE HIGHER LIFE.....Ella Morris Kretschmar
JACOB ABBOTT'S METHODS WITH CHILDREN.....Lyman Abbott
THE CRITIC IN THE KITCHEN. IV. The Household Tyrant.....Deshler Welch
A ROMANCE OF THE KITCHEN..Alice Dunbar
DESIGNS FOR HOME HANDICRAFT.....Gertrude S. Trowbridge
DISCOVERIES.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

JANUARY, 1903.

HOW THE CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL WAS REGENERATED.....George C. Sikes
THE HARRISBURG ACHIEVEMENT.....J. Horace McFarland
MAKING ST. LOUIS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE IN.....Mrs. Louis Marion McCall
MORE LIFE FOR THE HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYE.....Caroline L. Hunt
ECONOMICS OF THE ARTS AND CRAFT MOVEMENT.....Rho Flek Zueblin
PAINTINGS OF THE BARBIZON SCHOOL OWNED IN THE UNITED STATES. First Paper.....Mrs. W. Hudson Moore
PROGRESS IN CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.....Alice G. McCloskey
RUSSIA'S QUEST OF THE PACIFIC.....Frederick Austin Ogg
UP THE VOLGA.....Isabel F. Hapgood
SPOKEN DISCOURSE.....Benjamin A. Heydrick

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

JANUARY, 1903.

THE GALLIERA MUSEUM, PARIS.....Ch. Fromentin
SUMMER HOMES AT EAST HAMPTON, L. I.....Charles de Kay
PIERRE ROCHE.....M. P. Honson
THE FURNISHING OF A CITY..Jean Schopfer
AN AMUSING STREET FRONT.
NEW YORK'S GREAT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION.....A. C. David
THE FOUNTAIN AT GEORGIAN COURT.
GREAT AMERICAN RESIDENCE SERIES: The House of Andrew Carnegie.
OVER THE DRAUGHTING BOARD: Apartment Hotels in New York City. The Work of Prof. Ware. Architect's Fees.

OUTING.

JANUARY, 1903.

SLEDGING OVER THE POLAR PACK.....Commander Robert E. Peary
THE CITY OF THE PELICANS..Herbert K. Job
THE PONIES OF THE NEW FOREST.....E. T. Sheet
MAN-TRAILING WITH HUMAN BLOODHOUNDS.....George H. Hutchins
THE LAST WOLVERINE.....Stanley Waterloo
TOY SPANIELS.....Lillian C. Moeran
MOLLIE B.....Le Verne A. Barber
THE LIFE INFORMAL IN CALIFORNIA.....Juliet W. Tompkins
HOW TO TAKE BIG GAME FISH.....Charles F. Holder
COASTING—A NEGLECTED WINTER GLORY.....James L. Steele
HUNTING THE BIG GAME OF WESTERN ALASKA. II. Bear Stalking on the Alaska Peninsula.....James H. Kidder
A WAGER ON THE WISTARIA VINE.....Arthur E. McFarlane
FOLLOWING WILD FOWL IN A SHANTY-BOAT.....Emil Hendrick
THE VOYAGE OF THE AQUIDNECK AND ITS VARIED ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AMERICAN WATERS.....Capt. J. Slocum
ANYBODY'S GAME—SQUASH AND HOW TO PLAY IT.....Eustace Miles
EMERGENCIES OF THE ROAD—HOW THE AUTOMOBILIST SHOULD MEET THEM.....J. Dunbar Wright
CLOSE FORMATIONS AND LOW TACKLING LESSENING INDIVIDUAL FOOTBALL BRILLIANCY.....Harry Beecher
MIDDLE WESTERN FOOTBALL.....F. H. Yost
ACCURACY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLVER.....W. E. Carlin
THE GIG-HORSE TYPE OF THE NATIONAL SHOW.....F. M. Ware
HOW AND WHERE TO FISH IN FLORIDA.....William C. Harris

COUNTRY LIFE.

JANUARY, 1903.

HUNTING CROCODILES AND ALLIGATORS IN FLORIDA.....Julian A. Dimock
THE REAL APPLE AND WHERE TO FIND IT.....Editor
THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME.....H. D. Binkard
CAMPING IN THE SNOW.....A. R. Dugmore
THE OLYMPIANS.....Mrs. Merrill E. Gates
THE COOK ESTATE AT LENOX.....Wilhelm Müller
RIDING TO HOUNDS.....Charles G. Turner
THE LANCASTER ELM.....Eli Forbes
TWO POEMS AND A REMINISCENCE: To a Gnarled Oak.....Edgar M. Swan
The Elm Tree.....Editor
The Tree.....Fullerton L. Waldo
HOW TO MAKE A GARDEN: I. The Fun of Having a Greenhouse.....Arthus G. Minshall
II. Grow the Easy Things.....J. A. Ellis
III. A Suburban Experience.....J. N. Gerard
IV. A Rose Fancier's Hobby..Edward A. Reed
V. A General Collection of Plants.....Hugo Erichsen
THE VIGOR OF WINTER.....W. R. Thornton

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

JANUARY, 1903.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—II.....Mark Twain
OUR LAWLESS POLICE.....W. J. Gaynor
AGRARIAN REFORM IN ITALY.....The Duke of Litta-Visconti-Arese
THE UNIVERSITIES AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.....Prof. W. J. Ashley
IS THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY ON THE WANE?.....Sir George Arthur, Bt.
SHALL WE REDUCE THE IRON AND STEEL TARIFF?.....Archer Brown
GREATER GERMANY IN SOUTH AMERICA.....Stephen Bonsal
LORD CURZON'S SERVICES TO INDIA.....Anglo-Indian
WHY THE ARMY CANTEEN SHOULD BE RESTORED.....Major L. L. Seaman
THE MONARCHS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.....Sydney Brooks
PIETRO MASCAGNI: An Inquiry.....Lawrence Gilman
THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD...Ida H. Harper
PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO.....Charles Johnston

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1903.

ARCTIC WHALING OF TO-DAY.....James B. Connolly
CHINESE AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION.....Wu Ting-Fang
THE POEM.....Mildred I. McNeal
A CHRONICLE OF CONVICTIONS. A STORY.....Oliver H. Dunbar
IN ETHAN ALLEN'S COUNTRY..Julian Ralph
AS YOU SAILED.....Roy R. Gilson
THE MAN WHO IS TO COME...Benjamin Kidd
TIKE. A STORY.....Salem Johnson
PLANTS OF CRYSTAL.....Albert Mann
WHOM THE GODS LOVE. A STORY.....May Harris
IN THE TUSCAN MAREMMA.....Vernon Lee
AT THE TURN OF THE TIDE. A STORY.....Leslie Covert
LADY ROSE'S DAUGHTER. PART IX.....Mrs. Humphry Ward
LONDON'S OLDEST ART CLUB.....Arthur Lawrence
BENEDICT ARNOLD—NAVAL PATRIOT.....John R. Spears
THE MOCKING OF THE GODS. A STORY.....Amelia Rives
BECQUEREL RAYS.....Joseph J. Thomson
THE QUARREL.....Grace L. Collin
THE COINAGE OF WORDS.....George Lyman Kittredge
THE MORNING CALL. A STORY.....George Hibbard
DUST AND THE SOUL. A POEM.....Harriet Prescott Spofford
THE DOING OF GALINTER. A STORY.....Marie Van Vorst
THE CHANTEY-MAN.....H. Phelps Whitmarsh

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

JANUARY, 1903.

EDWARD BENLOWE'S "THEOPHILA".....George Saintsbury
THE TITLE-PAGE: A Study of Mr. De Vinne's Recent Volume.....William D. Orcutt
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORKS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. Part II..William M. Rossetti
THE COLLECTOR ABROAD.....Evan Campbell
NOTES FROM BIBLIOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.....Victor H. Paltsits

THE THEATRE.

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TO THE NEW YEAR.....Justin H. McCarthy.
TERRORS OF A FIRST NIGHT..J. I. C. Clarke
STAGE FIGHTS.....F. D. Blakeslee
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL..W. de Wagstaffe
THE SOUL OF JAMES LOWTHER.....Kenneth Lee
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS..E. Grant von Teizel

THE CRITIC.

JANUARY, 1903.

MR. BLOGG ON MAXIM GORKY.
MR. HOWELLS'S RECHAUFFE.J. P. Mowbray
LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES FROM LAST CENTURY.
WHAT M. DE NOLHAC HAS DONE AT VERSAILLES.....Isabel F. Hapgood
"EVERYMAN," A MORALITY PLAY..Elisabeth L. Cary
BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON..John N. Laurvik
LITERARY LANDMARKS OF NEW YORK.....Charles Hemstreet
THE DECAY OF THE NOVEL..Benjamin Swift
THE "PREVIOUSNESS" OF PERIODICALS.....Annie Nathan Meyer
CHATEAUBRIAND.....A. I. du P. Coleman
A BATCH OF AMERICAN NOVELS:
I. "Aladdin O'Brien".....Cornelia A. Pratt
II. "Lord Alingham, Bankrupt".....Isabel Moore
III. "Captain Macklin".....Norman Gask
IV. "The Henchman".....M. H. Vorse

"THE DARLING OF THE GODS."
BALLADE OF FRANCOIS VILLON.....John D. Swain

BOOKS OF BELLES-LETTRES..A. I. du P. C.
I. "An Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetery."
II. "The Buried Temple."
III. "Fashions in Literature."

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

JANUARY, 1903.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.
RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
THOMAS NAST.....Ernest Knaufft
THOMAS BRACKETT REED.....Henry B. F. Macfarland
VENEZUELA AND THE POWERS.....A. Maurice Low
HERBERT W. BOWEN: AN INTERNATIONAL FIGURE OF THE MONTH.
FRIEDRICH ALFRED KRUPP—THE ESSEN PHILANTHROPIST..Elisabeth Webse Carden
THE KRUPPS AND THEIR STEEL WORKS AT ESSEN.....R. H. Knorr
THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.....Day Allen Willey
THE AMERICAN OX AND HIS PASTURE.....E. Benjamin Andrews
THE ADVANCE IN BEEF PRICES.....Fred C. Croxton
THE TREASURY AND THE MONEY MARKET.....Charles A. Conant
THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL..W. T. Stead
LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE MENORAH.

JANUARY, 1903.

THE JEWS OF BOSTON.....J. Lebovich
THE MOCK MARRIAGE...Samuel H. Hoffman
ANCIENT HERO WORSHIP.....Naphtali Herz Imber
SOME BOOKS ON JEWISH SUBJECTS.....Maurice H. Harris
THE SEPHARDIC JEWS OF AMERICA.....S. Solis Cohen

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1903.

THE NEW HELOISE.....Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield
ENGLISH WIVES AND AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPING.....M. E. Leicester Addis
THE MAN WITH THE SHOULDERS.....Albert P. Terhune
THE RESURRECTION OF EDITH.....Edgar Fawcett
A BULL MOUNTAIN PASTORAL.....H. Giovannoli
JUDITH IN MACKFORD'S ENTRY.Grace Rhys
AT NIGHT.....Fullerton L. Waldo
THE RESURRECTION OF F. I. G.....W. A. Fraser
THE OLD, OLD SONGS.....William A. Jones
THE CRISIS.....Lulu W. Mitchell
A BIVOUAC DE LUXE.....E. Boltwood
THE DECISION.....Ina B. Roberts
THE FULL CUP.....Ruth Hall
A FAIR FEE.....Bernice C. Caughey
FRANKLIN IN GERMANY..J. G. Rosengarten
THE LINEMAN.....William H. Hillyer
A STOLEN DAY.....Harriet C. Penman
AT THE INN OF OUT-OF-DOORS.....Charlotte Pendleton

Helen Keller's Autobiography.

Miss Helen Keller, the wonderful blind and deaf girl, will publish, Feb. 9, through Doubleday, Page & Co., her autobiography, under the title of "The Story of My Life." She writes simply and pathetically about the dreadful catastrophe which overtook her at the age of nineteen months; of the arrival of her devoted teacher and friend, Miss Sullivan, when she was six years of age: how she learned her first word; her method of making object sentences, and so on through the whole record. But it was not easy to persuade Miss Keller to write about herself, because she always shrunk from the publicity which follows literary work. She had set her heart on possessing an island in the Harbor of Halifax for a Summer home, and the editor of a periodical offered to buy it for her or to provide the money. When the work of writing appeared especially irksome she was reminded of her desire, and it spurred her on. Some days before Christmas she completed the first chapter of her story, and on Christmas morning Miss Keller received a large check from her publishers. She was delighted, for this was the first time she had ever received so large an amount for any work she had ever done. She said that it was "a fairy tale come true." It remains to be seen whether she will carry out her plan to buy the island or not.

Memoirs of Jastrow.

The memoirs of the Pomeranian Notary and Burgomaster of Straslund, Bartholomey Jastrow, will be published under the title of "Social Germany in Luther's Time," in the middle of January by E. P. Dutton & Co. The autobiography has been translated into English for the first time by A. Vandam, author of "An Englishman in Paris," and the introduction is by Herbert Fisher, M. A. The work was issued twice in Germany early in the nineteenth century, and in 1886 in Geneva. Jastrow describes Germany under Charles V. and during the wars between the Emperor and the Smalkaldic League. Jastrow tells of a journey to Rome, and shows the difficulties of evading the opposing forces of Pope and Luther. Before he settled in Strasund Jastrow attended the Imperial Court at different cities, and he gives an astonishing picture of Charles surrounded by drunkenness, bribery, cruelty, and corruption, which enabled his counselors to load trains with spoils to which they gave the title of "Peccata Germaniae." The work is practically unknown in England, even to students of German history. The only recent historian who seems to have used it, not excluding Armstrong, is Dr. Janssen in his great work on Germany at the close of the Middle Ages. The footnotes to the forthcoming edition will help the reader for pleasure. The volume is illustrated and has an index.

Russian Literature.

Part II. of the "Anthology of Russian Literature," by Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavic Languages, Harvard University, is to be published soon by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In this volume the author tells about the literature of Russia in the Nineteenth Century, and how it first appealed to unSlavonic readers. While this book was being prepared it was discovered that the first one to render Russian poetry into English was William D. Lewis, an American, and not John Bowring. The stanzas on page 304 of the first volume first appeared in The National Gazette and Literary Register of Philadelphia on Jan. 31, 1821, while other poems seem to have been translated by Lewis much earlier. In his preface Prof. Wiener says:

Considerations of space have compelled me to give but a small selection of authors from the last two decades of the nineteenth century, just as some of the writers here omitted, of the beginning of this period have been previously treated in the first volume of the Anthology. For the intermediate time the material here offered will be found sufficiently complete with the essays of Sychkoff, Dobrolyubov, Chernishevski, and Merezhkovski illustrate the history of Russian literature in the nineteenth century, as viewed by the Russian Slavophiles.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

"THE AMBASSADORS," Henry James's new story, will be the first work of fiction to be published in The North American Review. It will appear serially, beginning with the January number, which will therefore be enlarged to 160 pages. Mr. Howells contributes to the same number an article on Mr. James's later work. It is stated that the story is suitable for publication in The Review purely on account of its literary value.

"The Woman That Tells," by Bessie and Marie Van Vorst, will be published Feb. 12 by Doubleday, Page & Co. The authors set down straightforwardly the conditions of American working girls. They describe the work in a pickle factory in Pittsburg; in Perry, a mill town of New York; in clothing houses in Chicago; in the shoe factories at Lynn, and in the Southern cotton mills. The book has sixteen illustrations.

A volume on "Sydney Smith," to be published shortly in the English Men of Letters series now being brought out in England, is the work of G. W. E. Russell, the author of "Collections and Recollections" and "An Onlooker's Notebook," issued in this country by Harper & Brothers.

"Principles of Home Decoration," by Candace Wheeler, will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Feb. 12. This is a study of beauty in house interiors, based upon principles of art. The author gives suggestions for the decorations of walls, ceilings, floors, and floor coverings; how to make a library, dining room, &c., look nice; she tells about the use of colors, and what draperies will match walls and ceilings, and so on. There are numerous illustrations.

"Lady Rose's Daughter," Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, now appearing in Harper's Magazine, is being translated into French by Mme. Blanc, (Theodore Bentson,) as it appears each month. The translation will be published in Paris next year in the Revue des Deux Mondes.

"The World Beautiful," by Lilian Whiting, has been translated into French under the title of "La Vie au Plein Soleil." Some years ago it was translated into Norwegian, and last Summer it was done into German. It is issued in this country by Little, Brown & Co.

"The Moon," by Prof. William H. Pickering, who was in charge of the party from Harvard University which made the valuable series of moon photographs in Jamaica, will be issued early in the Spring by Doubleday, Page & Co. Prof. Pickering, beginning with the origin of the moon, goes on to tell about its rotation, atmosphere, and water; of the origin of the lunar formations; about vegetation and snow on the moon; he describes lunar canals, and gives the history of research, explaining scientific terms; he touches, too, on the superstitions and fancies in connection with the moon, and the volume, with nearly 100 illustrations from photographs, closes with a lunar atlas.

The supplement to The International Studio is a volume on "Corot and Millet," written, respectively, by Gustave Geoffrey and Arsene Alexander. The volume is illustrated with reproductions in half-tone, mezzotint, line, color, &c., of etchings, sketches, drawings, paintings, &c., of the masters. The January issue of The International Studio will contain an article on the work of Manuel Robbe by Gabriel Mourey; A. S. Levetus tells about "Modern Austrian Pillow and Point Lace"; Demetrels Caclamanos writes of "A Greek Painter: Nicolas Gysis," and there are other interesting contributions, with the usual fine illustrations.

Volume V. of the Variorum and Definitive edition of the works of Edward FitzGerald will be issued Jan. 7 by Doubleday, Page & Co. It contains "The Mighty Magician," "Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of," a drama taken from Calderon's "Vida es Sueño," ("Life Is a Dream,") and "Polonius: A Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances."

The circulation department of the New York Public Library reports the popular books for the week ending Dec. 18. They are: Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," Mary Adams's "Confessions of a Wife," F. Marion Crawford's "Cecilia: A Story of Modern Rome," Allen's "Play Away," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," Lang's "Violet Fairy Book," Jacob A. Riis's "Battle With the Slum," Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and Longfellow's poems.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing a brochure describing the late Frank Norris's second volume, "The Pit," in his trilogy of "The Epic of the Wheat." It is reported that 80,000 copies of the book have been sold a month before publication, which will be Jan. 15. The brochure contains a full page illustration, showing Norris at work in his room at Greenwood Lake. There is an article on the author by Arthur Goodrich, and a facsimile page of the MS. of "The Octopus," Volume I. in the trilogy. There are also given eight extracts, taken from the forthcoming story.

"Modern Civic Art" is a new book by Charles Mulford Robinson, the author of "The Improvement of Towns and Cities," to be brought out shortly by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be illustrated from etchings by Reginald Cleveland Coxe. Mr. Robinson treats of the artistic side of that civic Renaissance that is now going over the civilized world in a popular effort to bring beauty into cities. The author has chapters on "The Water Entrance to the City," "The Land Entrance," "The Administrative Centre," "The Street Plan," "Modern Commercial Architecture," "On the Great Avenues," "Minor Residence Streets," "Suburban Development," and on other such topics. The book is said to be interesting and authoritative.

"Over the Border" is a new story by Robert Barr, said to be written in the "Tekla" manner, which will appear serially in a number of important American newspapers during the Spring of 1903, to be brought out later in book form. In his prospectus of The Idler Magazine, of which he has become the editor, he wrote: "I have bought The Idler and I hope everybody else in England will do the same. It will cost you a simple sixpence; I paid a great deal more. * * * I have no prejudice to a great name; indeed, if I wished to flaunt a resplendent reputation on the pages of The Idler all I should have to do would be to write the whole magazine myself. But I am a cautious editor. * * * R. B. the author cannot delude R. B. the editor. * * * Modern literature has proved that authors make the best advertisers."

James A. Garland's "The Private Stable" is being brought out in a new edition by Little, Brown & Co. Some new chapters have been added. The author is a well-known horseman.

Crawford's Rome in Popular Form.*

Those who admired Mr. Crawford's carefully written pages taken from the old Roman chronicles as they appeared four years ago in two elaborately illustrated volumes, and yet found the work beyond the reach of their purses, may now have reason to rejoice that this season sees "Ave Roma Immortalis" presented in a compact, student's edition at moderate price. This edition contains the full text of the original, with index, &c., and with about seventy-five illustrations reproduced in little from the elegant drawings which formed the principal artistic feature of the first edition. Besides these there is a number of reprints of old engravings, together with a map of mediaeval Rome—in fact, all that a student needs for a pleasing appreciation of the text.

Mr. Crawford writes from the point of view of the man of letters, who perchance may have a historical mission, but the mission is never forced upon the attention of the reader at the expense of that which is human. A good story about Horace is often found where the historian proper might spill much ink in trying to prove that such a story could not possibly be true. The author's description of ancient Roman life is made the basis for his longer and detailed description of the Rome of the Popes and the Emperors. The part on mediaeval Rome is a mingling of locality with chronology, for the author takes up each of the fourteen "regions" of the city separately—the Monti, the Trevi, the Colonna, &c.—and shows how the characteristics of each dominated or subsided, combined, or passed on to oblivion. In the retelling of the old chronicles, the author constantly draws contrasts between the old days and the present, if only to make comprehensible a custom or a bit of marble eloquent with the past.

At the end of the volume there is much convenient material, such as lists of Roman events, Roman festivals, Emperors and Popes, arms of noble houses, &c. In "Ave Roma Immortalis" Mr. Crawford covers a field which, because of the nature of the material involved, had long been the despair of historians, and he has produced a work which, while entertaining in itself admirably breaks the ground for particular historical research.

Mr. Carnegie's Career.*

If Mr. Carnegie were a Prince instead of a simple citizen of the United States this biographical sketch would be called courtly. From beginning to end its tone is one of high-wrought eulogy. No sketch of this remarkable man and his wonderful career from messenger boy to multi-millionaire can well be other than interesting, but the courtly style of biography is from the nature of the case unsatisfactory. When we read of a man we wish to have the whole man set forth to us as nearly as such a setting forth is possible, and when we find only his virtues and successes set down we turn from the work with a feeling of disappointment.

Perhaps the book was written as an incitement and encouragement to poor American youths. The career of Mr. Carnegie surely furnishes an abundance of such incitement and encouragement. He seemed as little likely, when he came to America fifty-odd years ago, to become the richest man in his adopted country as any lad of his age native or immigrant. The story here told reveals in part the secret of this stupendous material success. Doubtless it fails to give us a certain magic something in the boy and man himself that, joined to his energy, courage, resourcefulness, and determination, helped to make him what he now is. Certainly the biographer neglects to note how large a share good luck and special privilege had in the upbuilding of Mr. Carnegie's vast fortune.

It may not be altogether pleasant to the late host of King Edward VII. to have a censorious world reminded, as in this work, of his early hatred for monarchy. As a matter of fact, Mr. Carnegie grows too fast and thinks too fast to be held strictly to a conduct consistent with the opinions set forth in his book of seventeen years ago. His wealth was great then, but he was still a comparatively young man, and his enthusiasm for the institutions of the country that gave him the splendid opportunities he had enjoyed was altogether natural. If he has since modified those opinions, as his biographer obscurely hints, no reasonable man can blame him for the change, though it would be agreeable to think that the possessor of $250,000,000 could, at sixty-five, retain his youthful enthusiasm for democratic and republican government.

It seems a pity that the illustrations of this book should not have included two or three earlier portraits of Mr. Carnegie. Most readers would find it interesting to see in various stages of development the face of a man of his potentialities.

*AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS: Studies from the Chronicles of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. New and cheaper edition in one volume. Pp. 454. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4 net.

*ANDREW CARNEGIE. THE MAN AND HIS WORK. By Charles Kenneth Hofling, Ph. D. [illegible] Pp. 315. New York: The Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

A Frenchwoman's Memoirs.*

Since 1895 Mme. Adam has been at work on her memoirs, and this Fall the first installment of them comes to the public. "The Romance of My Childhood and Youth" is an elaborate and detailed account of everything that occurred during that time from the date of her birth—indeed, it goes considerably further back than that eventful date, and includes the romance of her grandmother and even that of her great-grandmother. Starting, therefore, as one might say, from the very beginning, she has chronicled her career almost from day to day up to the time of her first marriage.

At the time of that marriage she had not yet entered upon the work which afterward brought her to the front rank of Parisian journalists. Her salon, which later became the rendezvous for many of the wits and scholars of Paris, had not yet been opened; in fact, the book deals almost exclusively with the extreme youth of Mlle. Lambert, and with charming naïveté she has taken the public into her confidence regarding her entire childhood. In spite of its minutiae there is scarcely a dull page in Mme. Adam's memoirs.

Romantic it was indeed! At fifteen her grandmother was married to Dr. Seron, whose pathetic and romantic history won her heart. He was the younger son of a Paris physician whose partiality to his elder son blinded him to the merits of his younger, whom he cast off at an early age. In spite of untold hardships and privations the young man worked his way through medical colleges and finally drifted to Chauny, where Pélagie Noyon then lived with her father, stepmother, and three half-sisters. Learning the history of the young physician the sentimental Pélagie decided to marry him forthwith. A slight obstacle arose when it was learned that Dr. Seron had been heard to remark when passing judgment on the fair Pélagie, "She is a handsome woman, but I detest red hair." It was a sad blow to the young woman, but she must have overcome his objections, for when he married her not long after he was madly in love with his young bride. To them was born a daughter, Olympe, whose lethargic temperament, so different from her mother's romantic tendencies and her father's passionate nature, was a source of deep regret to her parents. She in turn married Jean Louis Lambert, also a physician and a man of gentle nature, except when roused to anger, when his passionate fierceness was almost uncontrolable. Juliette, the child of this latter union, was the ball of contention between her parents and grandparents.

While she was still a baby scarcely six months old, her father, deceived by the brilliant promises of one Dr. Bernhardt, deserted his wife and baby girl to follow the impostor, whose real character he discovered too late. Meanwhile his wife and child, left to shift for themselves at a miserable lodging, had not money enough to pay the rent. It was then that the grandmother arrived upon the scene, wrapped the child up in a shawl, and carried her home with her. And from that time until her marriage similar cases of kidnapping between the father and grandparents occurred at not infrequent intervals.

Jean Louis Lambert, after the scales had dropped from his eyes, left the dishonest Bernhardt and returned to his wife, but Juliette was now with her grandparents, and there she remained, her grandmother declaring that by deserting his daughter M. Lambert had no further claim on her.

That she was a remarkable child is shown by the marvelous progress she made. At seven she was able, having been present at minor operations performed by her grandfather, to bleed a patient and tie up a wound very neatly. As early as eight she began to enter into the family political discussions. Her father was a Socialist and a revolutionist, believing in the equality of men, her grandmother an Orleanist, anxious for the middle course, and her grandfather, an Imperialist, dreaming of the days when a Napoleon should again sit upon the throne of France. She herself leaned toward her father's views, and was once expelled from school because of a patriotic exhibition in which she defended the tricolor.

At ten years of age she saw her first railroad and ate her first oyster, and at the age of eleven she had her "own opinions on Mme. de Staël, Georges Sand, Victor Hugo, de Balzac, and Eugene Sue."

Mme. Adam has made her account of these early stages of her career very interesting, also she has made clear the conflicting emotions which helped to form her character and shape her ambitions. Idolized by those about her, she soon learned the powerful influence of love and ruled her little kingdom well.

Her first marriage was very unhappy. M. Lamessine was a man almost twice her age, a cynic and a scoffer, who married the girl for her beauty and talents and the position they might give him in the world, rather than for any real love. Her father was bitterly opposed to the union, but her grandmother, dreaming romantic dreams and believing the promises of the suitor to make Paris their home, where her grandparents could spend half the year with their idolized grandchild, prevailed, and the marriage was consummated. When she learned with what disastrous results, Mme. Seron, deeply grieved, starved herself to death.

Throughout the book one notes the veritable French temperament, the fondness for dramatic scenes, the free rein given to passions, the inability in almost everything to take the calmer, fairer views.

*THE ROMANCE OF MY CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. By Mme. Adam. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

BOSTON IDEAS.

On Woman Suffrage, Christmas Books, Edwin P. Whipple, and Other Subjects.

AS the author of an admirable brief biography of Theodore Parker, and editor of the excellent ten-volume edition of his sermons; as the writer of "Broken Lights," as a veteran champion of female suffrage, and as an honored guest in past years, Miss Frances Power Cobbe has many friends in Boston. Their congratulations were not the least hearty among those included in the memorial sent to her, on her eightieth birthday, and her announcement in her letter of acknowledgment that she has promised to address the Ladies' Club at Clifton on the subject of female suffrage was received with the feminine equivalent of a cheer. Man delights her no more now than ever, and in her letter she says that women are liable, sometimes, she thinks, actually doomed, to have their slowly found rights taken away from them, unless they obtain the suffrage. Her Boston friends are afflicted by the opposite fear, and dread that the conduct of women holding office may lead to the abolition of even the present restricted suffrage. The long, eloquent quarrels in the School Board, the frank confession of determination to seize places for kinswomen and friends, and the pursuit of personal plans at the expense of party schism, are frightening the male politicians, who may, like Massachusetts, "draw the sword for peace," and cut off the right of women to be members of the School Board.

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The latest question in the psychology of politics is, Was it conceit or conscience which sent a man into the office of the publisher of Mr. Woods's "Americans in Process" to say: "I hear that ye've published a book by Mr. Woods, and it calls me a boss—the boss of the North End"? "My dear Sir," said the person addressed, "as I understand the matter, Mr. Woods did not have you in his mind. It is said that he meant —— ——. He certainly did not mean you." Alas! the man departed angrier than when he entered.

Save for ripples like this the upper floors of 4 Park Street have been comparatively quiet this week, and some of the wonted occupants of the desks were drafted into the bookroom, where the regular force proved entirely inadequate to satisfy the eager demand for "Miss Muffet" and "Roger Wolcott," and had not a moment to spare for those desiring other books. The wiseacres who regarded the opening of this pretty room as a bit of mistaken extravagance, and its departures from the conventional appearance of a shop as pure eccentricity, are looking rather foolish now that every day sees it crowded with customers content to chat and gossip while awaiting their turn. At the Park Street Church Stores the crowd made conversation impossible, except during the stormiest days, for a fortnight before Christmas, and there Mr. Long's charming "School of the Woods" disputed supremacy with "Miss Muffet" and "Roger Wolcott."

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At Messrs. Little & Brown's the small colored page who makes a point of looking as if he were especially pleased by the advent of each new customer must have sorely wearied his smiling face, for the procession of Alcott admirers is long, and nothing will convince some buyers that a book coming direct from the publisher is not fresher than one bought from a book seller. Then, for a wonder, the buyers agreed with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and approved of "A Dornfield Summer," in which the author gives girls a page or two of advice not surpassed by anything published since their grandmothers were reading "Katharine Morne" in The Atlantic. The author artfully begins as if she meant to write nothing more than a meek little story of rather colorless girls, but, having captured the innocent average girl reader, she very plainly shows her the effect of premature joking about lovers and love, and then drops to the former level and ends the story prettily. This may be art, and it may be chance, but the effect is good.

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The author of "Polly's Secret," Miss Harriet A. Nash, is a business woman, the Treasurer of the Skowhegan Electric Light Company, but she has written stories for the New England Magazine and for McClure's, and also for The Youth's Companion.

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Miss Whiting's "Boston Days" has effected one good work in calling attention to Edwin Percy Whipple, critic and Elizabethan scholar in the days when he and Lowell and three or four others had the "spacious time" to themselves as far as American writers were concerned. He belonged to the time when every New England village and town had its "Lyceum," every city its "Literary Association," and all had a course of from three to twelve lectures every Winter, and every lecturer was his own agent. Mr. Whipple had more invitations than he could accept, and always left his audiences charmed, but, like Mr. Parker, before those sad later days when the struggle with death gave dignity to his face, Mr. Whipple did not look like the brilliant man that he was, and it must have amused him to perform his little miracle of changing cool indifference to delight and enthusiasm. The war swept away lyceums and literary associations, and substituted the lecture bureaus, and one huge audience in a city for twenty small gatherings in the suburbs, and Mr. Whipple was one of those not fitted to the new conditions, but his reputation was still a power. "I suppose," said a friend to Maturin M. Ballou when, with nine friends, he founded The Boston Globe in 1872, "I suppose you'll succeed; you've got Whipple." The avalanche of books that fell upon the office and the array of book advertising bore witness to the publishers' faith in the critic, and as long as he held his place he justified it, but a change of ownership and an office intrigue ended his editorship in less than two years. He continued to write and to work, and he retained much influence in spite of his unassuming ways and avoidance of all devices for attracting notice, and his Pinckney Street home was always the resort of the select few who do not write of literary Boston, but constitute it; those who write came also, but the distinction was evident. There is no danger that he will be actually forgotten while the children of his contemporaries survive, but the younger lovers of the Elizabethans should not be allowed to forget him or Lowell.

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The publication of "The Anti-Slavery Papers of James Russell Lowell" recalls the days when Lowell, in the very first Biglow Paper, dated June, 1846, wrote:

Ef I'd *my* way, I bed ruther
We should go to work an' part—
They take one way, we take t'other—
Guess it wouldn't break my heart;
Man hed ough' to put asunder
Them thet God has noways jined;
An' I shouldn't gretly wonder
Ef there's thousand o' my mind.

It was against utterances like this that Webster's superb "Liberty and Union" peroration was thundered. It was the knowledge of such sentiments as these that provoked the black-coated mob that had assailed Mr. Garrison years before; the early Abolitionists had no more respect for the Union and the flag than Davis and Lee, and rather less in the days when they were in the minority.

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If the present generation of readers does not learn to regard history philosophically and to perceive both the wide influence of acts apparently trifling and the intimate relation of events apparently disassociated, it will not be the fault of historical writers whose favorite subject it has come to be. The latest, Mr. William Justin Mann in his "America and Its Relation to the Great Epochs of History," not only manages to connect our few centuries with all that have gone before, but makes it seem as if these former centuries existed chiefly for us. It is but a little book, and it is written with that careful simplicity which an audience's capacity for misunderstanding bestows upon a seasoned lecturer, but it is for youth. For the reader seeking amusement it is an admirable aid, making each fragment of history interesting by bringing it into illustration with all the others.

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Besides the anonymous Christian Science novel which will be entitled "The Life Within," the Lothrop Publishing Company has three other books waiting for publication in January—"Cliveden," by Kenyon West; "The Captain," by Mr. F. Churchill Williams, and Mr. George Cary Eggleston's "The Master of Warlock." The first is a Revolutionary tale, with Chew House for its scene; the second is a civil war story, with a hero unnamed except by his title. Mr. Eggleston also writes of the civil war, dealing with it as it seemed to Confederates.

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Miss Mary P. Leonard, the author of "Mr. Pat's Little Girl," is a Louisville woman, and the little story reflects the childhood of that region very well. It is mentally more mature and morally much less independent than the childhood of Northern towns. The book is valuable because it leads a child to Shakespeare, an uncommon merit in a simple modern story. Mr. James Newton Baskett's "Sweetbriar and Thistledown," another of the publications of the W. A. Wilde Company, is selling better than most of the "nature" books, possibly because it touches on many branches of study and is not sentimental.

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The Cornhill Booklet for the Winter of 1902 is composed of a paper on Printer's Marks by Mr. George Burwell Utley, with twenty-four examples, nearly all of them very well printed, and all, as far as the author knows, reprinted for the first time. Some of them are very elaborate, and all are interesting. The "Attick" of Mr. Alfred Bartlett, the publisher of this magazine, is above the old quarters of Copeland & Day, and is the place wherein Mr. Day used to work at photography. His "Remarkable Almanack" has sold very well as a souvenir of "the seventh year after hissextile," a time that living man has never seen before and never will see again.

STEPHENSON BROWNER.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1902.

Character in Handwriting.

Mr. Richard Walouer has prepared a rather readable little book on "How to Read Character by Handwriting," (Peter Eckler, New York, 50 cents,) and to those who are really interested without caring to make it a serious study it furnishes a few interesting points. Character reading, whether it be through the medium of chirography, the palm, the head, or any other part of the anatomy, has a peculiar attraction for most persons. Any one who cares to gain a little private information about his friends need only run through Mr. Walouer's little handbook to find them out. Beware of the man whose writing is angular, irregular, and in which all the bars of the small letters "t" are made to slant upward, for he is quarrelsome; and where those little "t" bars terminate in a sharp, angular crook, he is not only irritable of temper, but headstrong as well. Ardent temperaments are revealed where the final letters turn up, but never match wills with him whose writing is angular and rather upright. Innumerable other signs are pointed out by Mr. Walouer—gentleness, vanity, jealousy, faithfulness and a hundred other characteristics of human nature—show themselves in the handwriting which, to them who pursue the study diligently, might easily become a veritable X ray for the detection of the virtues and failings of his friends.

MARTINEAU.

Prof. Drummond's Life of the Famous English Unitarian.*

JAMES MARTINEAU'S long, busy, and useful life in its effective activities covered nearly three-quarters of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1805, his public intellectual life began soon after the close of the first quarter of the century, and his voice was stilled and his pen laid down only a few months before his death, in 1900. His life was one of singular intellectual and spiritual activity, yet without very striking incidents. The biography, therefore, is mainly a record of intellectual and spiritual growth, of literary performance, of alert and energetic effort to further whatever seemed to him best in the development of the English people.

The Martineaus were of Huguenot descent and the earliest immigrant to Great Britain married a Huguenot. Later a strong strain of English blood was infused into the family. Useful and energetic men and women of the Martineau name distinguished themselves locally in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but James Martineau and his famous sister, Harriet, were the first of the family to attain national and international reputation. The family belonged to that branch of the English Presbyterian Church which is Unitarian in faith, and James Martineau became a minister of that church. He served a congregation in Liverpool for twenty-five years and then resigned, much to the sorrow of his people, that he might give his whole time to his work as a professor in Manchester College, at length removed to London, after having been established at Manchester, then at York, and again at Manchester. The same institution is now at Oxford, though not in affiliation with the university.

Theodore Parker greatly impressed Dr. Martineau, and the biographer relates concerning Parker's preaching in Dr. Martineau's pulpit a curious prank of memory. Dr. Martineau wrote to a friend long after, describing his impressions of Parker as he appeared in the pulpit, but owned later that he had been convinced by irresistible evidence that he could not have heard Parker upon that occasion, as he had been absent from home.

Much of the first volume of this work is concerned with Dr. Martineau's difficulties with various persons, and the volume is occasionally a little tedious, for the lay reader at least, by reason of the fullness with which such matters are discussed. His alienation from his sister, Harriet, the professorship conflict, and some other topics are treated at great length, with a citation of documents that makes one long for a brief, incisive account of the matter. The story of his efforts to further Christian unity is told in interesting fashion and is specially important as revealing the aims and the character of the man. He took toward the Established Church an attitude very different from that of the ordinary dissenter and finally sought to promote a sort of federal union of English Christianity in which the Established Church should have its own clergy, but should be only the first among equals.

Dr. Martineau's association with the great men of his own time forms a most interesting feature of his life. He saw a good deal of Mr. Gladstone, and was on easy terms with Spencer, Huxley, Tennyson, and a number of other men distinguished in literature or science. His opinions of contemporaries were kindly but keenly critical. Of Cardinal Newman he writes: "He never seems to have looked—either in his early days or now—into the personality of Christ; but to have regarded the Gospels as mere depositories and guarantees of the Messianic facts necessary as conditions of the Pauline theory; and when they appeared to give way in this character, they broke before him into nothing; and there was even hindrance in the way of his contracting a manifest dislike of Christ." Carlyle's pantheism "is so wholly unsystematic, illogical, wild, and fantastic, that thought finds in it nothing to grapple with," says Dr. Martineau, which reminds one of Henry George's saying that arguing with Edward Atkinson was like wrestling with a mist. Dr. Martineau goes on to say of Carlyle: "How can one refute the utterances of an oracle or the spleen of a satirist? His power over intellectual men appears to me not unlike that of Joe Smith the prophet over the Mormons; dependent on strength of will and massive effrontery of dogma persisted in amid a universal incertitude weakening other men."

The book is the reverse of anecdotal, though there must have been much material available for anecdote. We have a glimpse of Spencer and Martineau together, when the former says, after a long discussion, "Let us drop philosophy and try our hands at billiards." A session of the Metaphysical Society shows us a score of the most distinguished men in England gathered about a table, each with a sheet of foolscap before him, and some of them sketching their neighbors while the discussion goes on. It was this society that voluntarily disbanded after an existence of a dozen years, because each member had found out all that the others thought, a discouraging fact for less distinguished associations. When the society was first organized it was suggested that there should be no tone of reprobation in any of the discussions, whereupon Dr. Ward, the celebrated Roman Catholic writer, hoped that Christians might not be prevented from expressing the horror with which they would view the spread of such doctrines as were held by Mr. Huxley. At this Huxley declared that it would be difficult for him to conceal his feelings as to the intellectual degradation which would come of the general acceptance of such views as Dr. Ward held. After that there was no objection to the proposal to exclude expressions of reprobation from the discussions, as it was plain that upon no other terms could the society exist.

The last 240 pages of the second volume of this work are given up to Dr. Upton's presentation of Dr. Martineau in his character as a philosopher. Dr. Martineau began his philosophical career as a necessarian of the Hartleyan school, but as early as 1839 abandoned the necessarian view. It has been asserted that his abandonment of this view came after his sojourn in Germany late in the 40s, but this Dr. Upton disproves. Dr. Martineau not only lectured on philosophy at Manchester College, but for many years he reviewed most of the notable philosophical works published by contemporaries. He also issued several large philosophical volumes of his own, besides his collected essays and reviews.

Extremely interesting as showing the man at different stages are the portraits presented in these volumes, That by the celebrated Watts is a masterpiece of artistic portraiture, but Dr. Martineau's friends felt disappointed with the work because it was painted when the subject was not in rugged health, and seemed to emphasize whatever hidden melancholy lay in his nature, usually on the surface at least markedly serene and cheerful.

*"THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES MARTINEAU, LL. D., S. T. D., &c. By James Drummond, M. A., LL. D. With portraits. In two volumes. Volume I., pp. vii.-453; Volume II., pp. 519. Large 8vo. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.

A New Shakespeare.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will begin the publication in February of their Elizabethan Shakespeare, the first volume being "The Tragedie of Macbeth." The work is edited by Prof. Mark Harvey Liddell, a Princeton University man of the class of 1887, who has for a number of years been engaged in collecting material for a new edition of Shakespeare. In 1900 he resigned his position as head of the Department of English in the University of Texas, to give his whole time to the preparation of the Elizabethan edition of the dramatist.

The text to be used is a new type modeled from that used by Renner, the Venetian printer, and is very clear. The notes form a sort of border around the text, and are on the same page with the passage they explain; the type used for these is a small black letter. Each volume has a short introduction containing facts relating to the date of composition, sources, plot, characters, and literary features of the play. There is a summary of the play at the end of each act up to the following act. The index for each volume will enable the student to find meanings or idioms of interest to him. There is also a list of references under the head of "Emendations," should one wish to know what words in the play have been amended by different writers.

The work has been so arranged that every obsolete word is explained, and passages used in Shakespeare's time put into words used now. For example: In "Macbeth," IV., 3, 16-18, Malcolm says to Macduff:

Let not my jealousies be your dishonors,
But mine own safeties,

which at the present time would be: "Let not my suspicions be a cause of shame to you, but my own protection." The spelling used is that of the Elizabethan days.

The edition will be complete in about forty volumes, to come from the presses of the well-known printer, De Vinne. There will be made only 250 copies, which will be sold only in sets. Each volume will comprise about 275 pages. From three to six volumes will be issued a year, "Othello" being the second, then "Romeo and Juliet," "First Henry IV.," "Second Henry IV.," "King Lear," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Hamlet," &c.

Frank Norris's Wheat Trilogy.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue, Jan. 15, the second volume in the late Frank Norris's trilogy of "The Epic of the Wheat." It is entitled "The Pit," and is the story of a woman's love and its entanglement with a speculation in wheat in Chicago. The first book, "The Octopus," deals with the war between the wheat grower and the Railroad Trust, and the third volume, to have been entitled "The Wolf," was to have had for its theme the relieving of a famine in an Old World community, but Mr. Norris died before he could carry out his plan of taking a trip around the world with his family to collect material for the novel. The stories are entirely independent of each other, and the characters in either are not the same.

The story of "The Pit" opens with a scene in an opera house in Chicago, where the heroine, Laura Dearborn, hears a conversation carried on near her that breaks up the pleasant revery she is in. The tenor and the soprano are singing, but some persons do not seem to hear them, for they speak about some shortage in the number of bushels of wheat that should have arrived from Milwaukee—but the girl sees no one around her that was not interested in the stage. Amid the applause at the end of the song she did not hear any sounds around her, but no sooner did the singing begin again than the voices close at hand continued talking about their business until the act was over. And the story goes on, telling how two of the heroine's lovers continued to woo her, until, of course, she marries the one who was most persistent. The book closes with the failure of her husband and the departure of him and Laura for the West and the beginning of a new life.

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QUERIES.

"A. L. H.," 573 Broadway, New York City: "Would you please recommend a concise history of ancient Rome, and a similar work on heathen mythology?"

Merivale's "General History of Rome," (Longmans, Green & Co., $2;) Cox's "Mythology and Folklore," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $3.)

MORTIMER LANZIT, 347 East Fifty-second Street, New York City: "I saw the word 'Mizpah' in an autograph album. Please tell me what it means."

See Genesis xxxi., 48, 49. Jacob and his father-in-law, Laban, quarreled and then made peace, putting up a stone to mark the limits of their lands. To this stone Laban gave several names, among them Mizpah, for, he said, "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another." This was not a blessing, but an imprecation.

"H. T.," Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.: "The information in regard to the Knights of the Golden Circle desired by F. C. Williams, may also be found in a book to be obtained in second-hand book stores, entitled, 'The Trials for Treason at Indianapolis, Disclosing the Plans for Establishing a North-Western Confederacy: the Official Record, Edited by B. Pitman,' Cincinnati, 1865, published by Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin."

MISS COLLINS, Bennington, Vt.: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Dec. 13, 1902, I notice that on page 898 Conrad's story of 'Youth' has at last been published. Will you kindly write me where I can obtain the book? If not published in this country, kindly place me in communication with the London publishers."

"Youth" has just been published in England by Blackwood & Co., at 6s.

"HISTORY," Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.: "Can you tell me when it was that President Lincoln made use of that much-quoted remark: 'You can fool some of the people some of the time but you can't fool all the people all the time'?"

This phrase is attributed to Lincoln, but we do not know when he first made use of it.

ALBERT E. MEDWAY, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y.: "I inclose the poem by Mrs. Wilcox recently asked for by M. Pauline Van Norden, 176 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. As in instance of how much THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is appreciated, I have sent one to England for several years to my sisters; after reading it they have sent it to a minister; he reads it and sends it to a friend, and this friend, after reading it, sends it to Germany."

The poem, thus kindly sent, has been forwarded to our correspondent in Brooklyn.

J. J. CASEY, 476 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a copy of 'Life of George Washington,' by M. L. Weems, eighth edition, Philadelphia, printed for the author, 1809. Is it scarce? I also have a copy of Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass, 1860-61.' What is a fair copy worth?"

A copy of this edition of Weems's book sold last season for $4.25. The "Leaves of Grass" sold at three recent sales for $3.50, $4.50, and $5.50.

"GEORGIA," 457 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Kindly recommend some books on public speaking."

"Practical Public Speaking," by S. H. Clark and F. M. Blanchard, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1;) "Principles of Public Speaking," by G. C. Lee, (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75;) "Extemporaneous Oratory for Professional and Amateur Speakers," by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, (Eaton & Mains, $1.50.)

J. ZELLER, 113 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City: "Kindly give me through your 'Queries' column the names of two or three gazetteers of the world which would rank among the best."

J. Thomas's "Gazetteer of the World," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $8;) G. G. Chisholm's "Gazetteer of the World," (Longmans, Green & Co., $15.)

"Z. P.," Watertown, N. Y.: "Can you mention one or two practical books on medicine—some sort of family cyclopedia?"

Several works of this nature are published, among them J. C. Gunn's "New Family Physician," (Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio, $4.50;) H. M. Lyman's "Twentieth Century Family Physician," (Thompson & Thomas, Chicago, $4.75;) "In Sickness and Health," edited by J. West Roosevelt, (D. Appleton & Co., $5.)

R. JOSEPH WALSH, Princeton, N. J.: "Will you kindly give me the names, publishers, and the prices of (a) some standard works on the game of chess, (b) a few works of assistance to a beginner in chess, and (c) the publisher and price of Maher's 'Psychology'?"

"Guide to Game of Draughts," by J. Lees, (Warne & Co., 50 cents;) Spayth's "American Draughts Player," (Dick & Fitzgerald, $3;) Steinitz's "Modern Chess Instructor," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50,) &c. Maher's "Psychology" is published by Benziger Bros., 36 Barclay Street, New York City, price $1.50.

A. W. G. BISHAM, 733 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "About two months ago you mentioned in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS a magazine called 'West India.' I have tried to obtain copies of it at several bookstores without success, and will esteem it a favor if you will kindly say where it can be obtained."

"West India," a bi-monthly, 70 cents a year. Address, P. O. Box 1,676.

FRANCIS B. HAYS, Empire Building, Atlanta, Ga.: "What is the address of Paul Bloset, 'Max O'Rell'?"

Care of Le Figaro, Paris.

FRANK W. HUTCHINS, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Please inform me if the following are first editions, and if so, of what value: Taylor's 'Hannah Thurston,' New York, 1864; Phelps's 'Gates Ajar,' Boston, 1868; Timothy Titcomb's 'Lessons in Life,' New York, 1861; Longfellow's 'Kavanagh,' Boston, 1848."

"Hannah Thurston" was first published in 1863, "The Gates Ajar" in 1868; the other two books are apparently first editions, but they have only a nominal value.

H. HUFFMAN BROWNE, 190 Nassau Street, New York City: "Will you kindly give me a list of recent books relating in any way to Russia?"

Henry Norman's "All the Russias," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $4;) Benjamin Howard's "Prisoners of Russia," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.40;) F. H. H. Palmer's "Russian Life in Town and Country," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25;) W. Gerhard's "Story of Moscow," (the Macmillan Company, $2;) A. R. Colquhoun's "Russia Against India," (Harper & Bros., $1.25;) H. H. Markow's "Rise of the Russian Empire," (J. C. Page & Co., $2.50;) Mrs. Noble's "Russia and the Russians," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50;) Mrs. M. P. Parmele's "Short History of Russia," (Charles Scribner's Sons, 90 cents;) Alfred Rambaud's "Expansion of Russia," (International Monthly, $1;) A. Krausse's "Russia in Asia," (Holt & Co., $4;) W. D. Foulke's "Slav or Saxon," (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.) A. P. Engelhardt's "Russian Province of the North," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $6;) Col. Sir G. S. Clarke's "Russia's Sea Power," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.40.)

DAVID G. MARKHAM, 20 Wall Street, New York City: "I wish to locate three stories which appeared some years ago in magazine form. I have been unable to trace them through Poole's 'Index.' The first appeared about ten years ago, and concerned, as I recall it, a young Kentucky clergyman, who incurred the enmity of the lawless element and was taken out in a cart to be hanged. Refusing to withdraw his offensive utterances, he was about to be hanged, when the Sheriff and a posse appeared and rescued him. The second was called, I think, 'The Supply at St. Asaph's,' and told in a touching manner of an old clergyman who died far from his parish one Saturday evening, troubled at his inability to preach the accustomed sermon to his congregation. Yet the following morning his presence filled the pulpit as usual. The third was called 'A Minnesota Tragedy,' or something like that, and told the tragic story of an idle young invalid who, to while away an enforced sojourn near Lake Superior, made love to an untrained girl, the daughter of his host. The girl found that the young man was secretly planning to return East, and, taking him out sailing as a storm was coming up, she recklessly headed for the angry waves. They were never heard of again."

The second story is probably "The Supply at St. Agatha's," by Mrs. Phelps-Ward, published in 1896 at $1 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Some of our readers can very possibly identify the other two tales.

"J. D.," New York City: "Kindly inform me where I can sell a well-preserved copy of 'The New England Journal,' printed in Boston April 8, 1728."

Probably to a Boston bookseller or perhaps to the Boston Public Library; or you might write to C. F. Libbie & Co., 646 Washington Street, Boston, the auctioneers.

"W. J. D.," New London, Conn.: "Who is the author of the famous remark: 'Property has its duties as well as its rights'? I have never found any one who could rightly inform me."

Thomas Drummond, 1797-1840, Under-Secretary in Ireland, 1835-40. A "Memoir" of Drummond, by J. F. McLellan, appeared in 1867; another, by R. Barry O'Brien, was issued in 1889.

"S. H. L.," New York City: "Can you tell me anything regarding Valentine's 'Manuals?'"

The first issue of David T. Valentine's "Manual of the Common Council," New York, 1841, was for the years 1841 and 1842. It contained a map. A copy sold at Anderson's last October for $60. Two copies sold last season for $65 and $70, and one was sold two years ago for $81. The second "Manual," 1842, has two maps and two folding plates; No. 3 has three illustrations, No. 4 has five, and in succeeding volumes the number was gradually increased. The earlier volumes are chiefly valued for their plates, which are lacking in most copies. The "Manuals" were compiled by Valentine, H. B. Dawson, and others. See Otto Hufeland's "Historical Index to Valentine's Manuals, 1841-1870," containing over 2,000 references, published at $2.50 in 1900 by F. P. Harper.

FRANK J. RAYMOND, New York Maritime Exchange, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of the date of the first edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' in how many volumes it appeared, their size, and present value or rarity?"

Boswell's "Life of Johnson" appeared in two quarto volumes in London May 16, 1791. (Another edition, pirated, appeared in 1792. The second authorized edition was issued in 1793.) In 1793 appeared "Principal Corrections and Additions to the First Edition." The first edition is scarce, especially so in fine condition. A copy, bound in old calf, (one corner loose,) sold last season for £1 6s. The preceding season two copies, in boards, uncut, fetched, respectively, £6 15s; and £5 15s.

RONALD K. BROWN, 320 Broadway, New York City: "Can you give me the name of the author of 'Ecce Deus Essays' on the life and duties of Jesus Christ, with controversial notes on 'Ecce Homo,' published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, in 1868?"

Probably the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.

"J. G. G.," Clarksburg, West Va.: "It may be as you say, that Mrs. Sherwood's translation of Gustave Nadaud's 'Carcassonne' is 'the best-known translation,' but to my mind, the late John R. Thompson's rendition is far superior—it certainly is a charming poem!"

W. H. WHITCOMB, Northampton, Mass.: "Who is the author of 'Tom Cringle's Log?' What are the names of his other books?"

Michael Scott, (1789-1835,) born in Glasgow, engaged in mercantile business in Jamica, 1806-17 and 1818-22, resided in Scotland from 1822 till his death, was the author of "Tom Cringle's Log," 1833, and "The Cruise of the Midge," 1834, both issued anonymously. J. B. Lippincott & Co. issue "Tom Cringle's Log" in two volumes, at $2, and "The Cruise of the Midge," also in two volumes, at the same price. There are various cheaper editions of each work, ranging in price from 20 cents to $1.50.

HARRY EDWARD MILLER, White Plains, N. Y.: "The story which L. F. Brown, 40 Exchange Place, New York, inquired for in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 20, was written by Mrs. Oliphant under the title of 'A Visitor and His Opinions: a Story of the Seen and the Unseen,' printed in McClure's Magazine, Vol. II., Dec. 1893."

"R. A.," Fort Wayne, Ind.: "What is 'Ouida's' address?"

Lucca, Italy.

MRS. JULIA TAFT BAYNE, Meadon, Ill.: "A friend has just sent me a slip from your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS with inquiry of J. L. S. in regard to the legend of the bell now in Pawtuxet in 'A Half a Million Money.' It is one of the old stories told by New England firesides a century ago, and while, like the story of 'The Angel of Bedlam,' at Bedford, there is no documentary proof, we can be suspicious of these facts: The bell was sent from France to a Jesuit Mission in Canada; off the coast of Massachusetts the ship was seized by the Puritans and the bell sent to the church at Pawtuxet. It disappeared after the massacre of 1704, and was supposed to have been carried back to Canada. This legend is often credited to Cotton Mather's 'Magnalia,' but I have so examined my copy (first edition, 1702) that I am sure it does not contain any detailed mention of the bell, although it does refer to the massacre, and it is not likely that I have missed such a reference, as I have read the book through twice. I have also examined Hutchinson's 'History of Massachusetts,' Vol. II., and find no mention of the bell. Can you tell me where I can ascertain the source of the legend and perhaps procure a copy of it?"

"W. W. C.," 205 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to secure the story called 'A Son of Dominoes.' I think it is by William Collins."

EDWIN W. DAVIS, 807 High Street, Grinnell, Iowa: "I would like to locate the real name of 'Oliver Optic,' whose literary productions are published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. Also Montague C. Crook, and Margaret C. Campbell, [illegible] Publishing Co., Chicago. Also Mrs. [illegible] Publishing Co., Chicago. Also Mrs. [illegible] Publishing Co., Chicago. Also Mrs.

DEC

1902

RECENT POETRY.

Verses by Will Carleton, Henry Newboldt, W. E. Ockhame, and Frederic Marvin.*

MR. CARLETON is chiefly known by his dialect poems and those that have to do with the simple life of rural communities in the days when our fathers were boys and young men. This new book of poems includes a number of this type, in which the author apostrophizes the old-fashioned Christmas dinner at which cider, apple sauce, and mince pies had their place; the old-fashioned Thanksgiving feast, the joys of running away to go swimming, the parents who prefer to "toil an extra hour or two each day" to give their boy an "eddication," the mother who can sweep and bake and fry, but is not quite up to date in her appearance, and so on. These poems, by virtue of a certain touch of nature that makes the public kind if not kin will always have their appreciative readers. In the more ambitious "songs of the Nation" and nature poems there is less to please and more to condemn. There is always, however, an admirable moral, sometimes embodied in the text and sometimes appended to it, fable-fashion, as in the stirring account of the fish that worked upon the conscience of the fisherman who meditates in his final stanza as follows:

But he started me a-thinkin': When you fish, as fish you will,
Be a sport and not a butcher; try to catch an' not to kill;
Keep enough to serve your eatin', let the surplus fellers go;
Send the small ones to their mothers—give 'em time to fat an' grow.
An' when pullin' in the fishes don't be slow to recollect
To secure 'em in a manner not to forfeit their respect.

In "The Sailing of the Long Ships," Mr. Newboldt strikes a warlike note that fails somehow to carry conviction. In the literature inspired by recent wars, if nowhere else, we may read that our paths have come to be paths of peace. The war-songs might most of them be sung to the gentle strumming of a lute, and for thirty-odd years there has not been a chorus to compare with "His soul goes marching on." Nevertheless, Mr. Newboldt embodies in his verse a dignified sentiment expressed in dignified forms. Much better as an example of his quality than the title poem is the one called "The King of England," and dated June 24, 1902:

In that eclipse of noon when joy was hushed
Like the birds' song beneath unnatural night,
And Terror's footfall in the darkness crushed
The rose imperial of our delight,
Then, even then, though no man cried "He comes!"
And no man turned to greet him passing there,
With phantom heralds challenging renown
And silent-throbbing drums
I saw the King of England, hale and fair,
Ride out with a great train through London town.

Unarmed he rode, but in his ruddy shield
The lions bore the dint of many a lance,
And up and down his mantle's azure field
Were strewn the lilies plucked in famous France.
Before him went with banner floating wide
The yeoman breed that served his honor best,
And mixed with these his knights of noble blood;
But in the place of pride
His admirals in billowy lines abreast
Convoyed him close like galleons on the flood.

Full of a strength unbroken showed his face
And his brow calm with youth's unclouded dawn,
But round his lips were lines of tenderer grace
Such as no hands but Time's had ever drawn.
Surely he knew his glory had no part
In dull decay, nor unto death must bend,
Yet surely, too, of lengthening shadows dreamed
What sunset in his heart,
So brief his beauty now, so near the end
And now so old and so immortal seemed.

O King among the living, these shall hail
Sons of thy dust that shall inherit thee:
O King of men that die, though we must fail
Thy life is breathed from the triumphant sea.
O man that servest men by right of birth,
Our heart's content thy heart shall also keep,
Thou too with us shalt one day lay thee down
In our dear native earth,
Full sure the King of England, while we sleep,
Forever rides abroad through London town.

We do not remember to have seen before this one poetic view of modern royalty set forth by a modern poet, and Mr. Newboldt, despite a certain awkwardness in the fitting of his idea to his metre, has kept to the spirit of the idea with an agreeable simplicity and absence of verbiage.

Mr. William Bonnie Ockhame's muse is not by any means so orthodox an inspiration. Whatever the reader may miss from this "Song of the Wedding Bells," it will not be the element of freakishness, which rules the little volume in full uniform of cap and bells. In one of the remarkable poems belonging to the first section—the "Wooing" section—the author addresses "a shrewd old woman," who advises him regarding his love affairs, explaining to her that he does not care for wealth or intellect, but must insist upon "a stirless faith" in him on the part of his betrothed. Certainly a stirless faith is what he most needs on the part of his readers if he expects to be taken seriously by them. And apparently this is what he does expect, although at times he indulges in such mad flights of genius as this:

THE BIRD.

Here is a little bird—
Still! Not a word.
She holds up her beak to his bill,
Her beak to bill—
One of great Nature's laws—
Beak-cause.

By the side of such preposterous nonsense we find touches of true imagination, as in the following:

THE HOURS.

I sometimes wonder if the hour that flees
And sees us happy, sighs not as it flings
Itself into eternity and sees
The dark cup which the next hour brings.

Most of the poems assume a meaning, whether possessing one or not, but we challenge the normal mind to discover either poetry or concatenation of ideas in the "poem" entitled

A FLORIDA PICNIC.

Love, of course, is excellent.
Poetry is very good, too,
When it says just what the heart meant;
Both lift women far above men.
But what women, when they love men,
Should, above all, strictly see to,
Is the victualling department.

You've composed a real poem
In this basket. Its refrain
Falls upon my gustatory
Nerves and rhymes repeatedly.
It's a most delicious poem,
Well-composed, melodious, thoughtful,
In a tin and glass edition.
And this cooling tag of wind,
Off and on, from o'er the breakers,
Has an appetizing accent.
Then again, this cart is tented;
So to speak, a proper head-line.
They tell me that metempsychosis
A most absurdly antique joke is
In novel dress.
But I confess
A touch of Sheolean
To see this negro whip his mule,
And shout: "Get up, you durn ol' fool!
Get up, Napoleon!"

Here's the fountain in the surf!
Let the salt sea breeze sweep 'round your
Cheek and fair disheveled hair.
From the boat we easily
Dip a beaker of sweet water
From the saltness. See! it bubbles
Bravely up within the brine,
Even though the angry billows
Rise at times to overwhelm it.

We have read of poets who consider that the occasional intrusion of the abnormal into their verse powerfully enchances the value of the normal, Milton and Dante, for example; but we fancy that Mr. Ockhame has followed the opposite plan and has occasionally introduced a normal stanza for the purpose of enhancing his absurdities.

Dr. Marvin's curious little book may best be characterized by Martial's lines to Avitus, which are found in it:

Of all these epigrams a few are good,
And some are fair and others bad;
No other way, my dear Avitus, could
So large a book as this be had.

The translator and compiler apparently has kept a commonplace book of epigrams and short poems in many different languages, and has now amused himself by turning them into English verse, with the idea of letting each represent within its scope the flavor of the land from which it came. In his preface he disclaims even the originality of translation in the case of many of the poems, having adapted them from good prose renderings. The collection comprises examples drawn from sources widely separated both in time and in space. Translations from the Sanscrit, from the Mahabharata are given, from Hafiz, from Plato, Aristophanes, Aeschylus, and Palladas, from the Latin of the fifteenth century, from the Arabic and from the Hebrew, and also from Schiller, Heine, Goethe, from modern French, from the Spanish, Scandinavian, Italian, as well as from the Chinese and Japanese, from the South Sea Island literature, from the poetry of American Indians, and from the Ossihi or Ashanti. It would have been interesting to have a metaphrastic version of the Osage and Ashanti poems. The latter runs as follows in Dr. Marvin's rendering:

CREATION AND TRIAL OF MAN.

In beginning of time when earth was young,
Rapt seers have said and sacred poets sung,
The God of heaven created black and white:
He laid a calabash and a seal'd leaf
(Long is the fate, the trial all too brief)
Upon the glistening sod at noon of night;
And in the dawning and the glistening dew
Men made their choice beneath an arch of blue.
The dusky race the calabash upraised,
And, unsuspecting, in the hollow gazed—
Alas, how soon their pride was leveled low!
Metals the use of which they did not know—
Silver, and gold, and diamonds, all were there—
Not to enrich, but to increase their care
Unto the white the leaf was left—a prize
That made them sun-faced children of the skies.
Knowledge was there that chain'd the world their slave,
And every question solved in earth and wave.
God loved and gave the white men strength of mind,
But left the darker races dull and blind.
The tan-faced children to the desert fled,
And evermore a roving life they led.

In a very different tone from this philosophic if melancholy explanation of the subservience of the darker races to the lighter is the Osage poem, expressing the simple desire of the uncivilized heart:

THE PRAYER OF A RAIDER.

O Master of all living men,
Pity my sore distress!
May I the armed foe destroy,
And many scalps possess;
Wing thou the flying arrow so
That death may follow swift;
Horses and plunder may I have—
The great Wohkonda's gift.
Before thee now, great Lord of lords,
A lonely raider stands—
All lives, and scalps, and horses too,
Are in thy mighty hands.

By confining himself to simple meters and to a certain general similarity of thought and feeling Dr. Marvin has succeeded in giving his heterogeneous mass an unexpectedly homogeneous effect. The volume has its individual place among the anthologies that have sprung up this year with fresh vigor and an assumption of novelty after a period of comparative quiescence.

*SONGS OF TWO CENTURIES. By Will Carleton. Illustrated. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1902. $1.50.

*THE SAILING OF THE LONG-SHIPS. By Henry Newboldt. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1902.

*THE SONG OF THE WEDDING BELLS. By William Bonnie Ockhame. New York: The Grafton Press, 1902.

*FLOWERS OF SONG FROM MANY LANDS. Being Short Poems and Detached Verses Gathered from Various Languages and Rendered Into English. By Frederic Rowland Marvin. Troy, N. Y.: Pafraets Book Company, 1902. Special edition in boards, with portrait of the author on parchment, $5. Remaining volumes of the edition without portrait of author on parchment, $3.

TOSCANELLI'S CHART

Henry Vignaud's "Much Discussed Columbus Book."

THE fame of Columbus rests upon his vital connection with the greatest material event in history, the discovery of America. Lief Ericson's accidental glimpse of the New England coast had no rational significance, for it fitted in to no need, no expanding world-plan, and so fell mute and still-born.

But Columbus, after years of brooding over the known scientific data of his times, and with an insight well-nigh supernatural, conceived a project of discovery which he perseveringly pressed upon the attention of the learned and powerful, and then, against tremendous difficulties, pushed out into the awful unexplored western seas to find the confirmation of his prescience in a whole half-world, the occupation and civilization of which became thereafter the manifest obligation of Christendom.

But now this, our hero or world genius, in the hands of the critics, is in danger of losing his nimbus and shrinking back into the proportions of a very ordinary mortal, and our cult of four centuries threatens to turn out to be the merest superstition.

This iconoclastic conclusion is reached by Mr. Vignaud after a thorough-going and exhaustive analysis of all the documents concerned. The origin of this fine piece of historical criticism, Mr. Vignaud tells us, in the preface to his French edition, is due to an idea of M. de la Rosa, who for the first time cast doubt on the authenticity of the famous Toscanelli letter. The whole question turns on the historical character of this letter and of the unknown pilot's story. The former has been quite generally accredited, the latter discredited. Our critic just reverses this judgment of the historians, and sets the letter down as apocryphal and gives to the story historical validity.

Instead of Toscanelli's letter, which merely confirmed an independent scientific plan of reaching the Indies by a short westward route, long meditated by Columbus, being the origin of his project, it transpires "that everything tends to show that, what has been described as the vocation of Columbus, dates only from the confidence made him by the pilot, who by accident had discovered, or thought he had discovered, unknown islands or lands, and who had convinced Columbus of the reality of his discovery. This is in truth the decisive event in the life of Columbus." Page 265.

If this position of Mr. Vignaud be taken, it would seem that when Columbus sailed from Palos in 1492 he had no intention of opening a new route to the Indies and to the land of spices by crossing the Atlantic. "His sole object was to go whither the pilot had been who had revealed to him his secret."

The original sources of our information concerning the letter and chart of Toscanelli are the "Historie general de las Indias" of Las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa, and the "Historie" attributed to Ferdinand Columbus, son of Christopher, which was published at Venice, 1571, in an Italian translation, and is in brief as follows: Alfonso V. of Portugal, who for some time had been designing a possible route to the Indies by the west, requested a certain Canon, Fernam Martius by name, who stood high in the counsels of the Court, to write his friend, the eminent Florentine astronomer, Toscanelli, for information and advice.

The reply dated June 25, 1474, is the letter and chart in question. After giving a description of the islands and lands to be reached by sailing westward, including Cippangu (Japan) and Katay, (China,) of their great and prosperous cities, their learned and wise men, their powerful ruler, the great Khan, and urging the advantages of the trade in gold, silver, gems, and spices, the distinguished scholar then gives the exact distance by sea from Europe to Asia, illustrating his calculation by a mariner's chart. "From the City of Lisbon, in a direct line to the westward unto the most noble and very great City of Quinsay, (present Hang Chau,) there are 26 spaces marked in the chart, each one of them containing 250 miles, (i. e., 6,500 miles in all.) * * * This space is almost a third part of the whole sphere. * * * Thus, by unknown ways, there are not great spaces of the sea to be passed."—App. A., p. 202.

Columbus, having heard of this letter, wrote to Toscanelli, who sent him the same information with a copy of the same chart.

Las Casas claims to have had in his hands this very letter and chart sent to Columbus. Unfortunately, the originals of both are lost. We, however, have the letter in three forms—a Spanish translation in the pages of Las Casas, an Italian translation in the "Historie" of Ferdinand Columbus, and a copy of the Latin original, which Mr. Harrisse claims to have been the first to discover in 1871, on the fly leaf of a book ("Historia Rerum Ubique Gestarum," by Aeneas Sylvius, afterward Pope Pius II., 1477,) owned and annotated by Columbus himself.

To support his view against the authenticity of this letter, contrary to the quite generally received opinion, Mr. Vignaud has gone into an exhaustive analysis of all sources of information, the historical environment, and the origin and motive of the forgery, and one must confess that he has made out a strong case.

In the first place, the texts have disappeared, and the way in which Las Casas refers to the letter without giving sources, contrary to his invariable custom, is highly suspicious.

In the second place, Portuguese writers of the time know nothing of Alfonso's design to sail westward to the Indies, nor anything of Toscanelli's letter to the Canon Martius, who is an absolutely unknown person in Portugal.

In the third place, nothing was known in Florence, then at the very acme of its artistic and literary activity, of Toscanelli's plan or his correspondence with the King of Portugal's counsellor.

Again, as to matter of the letter and chart, it is either made up of knowledge and beliefs as old as antiquity, or at any rate as old as Marco Polo, and is filled with anachronisms and errors that would not have been made in 1474, especially by such a scholar as Toscanelli. He would know that the names used in the letter were long obsolete, and that the calculations of distance were those of Martinus of Tyre, which Ptolemy had exploded as early as the second century.

All the geography the letter contains, and more, too, would be got from Marco Polo, dead a hundred and fifty years, and as to the belief of a route to the Indies by the west, it is as old as Aristotle. That the earth was round and 22,500 miles in circumference could be found in Ptolemy. Besides, the question of the route to the Indies, either by doubling Africa to the southeast or sailing westward across the Atlantic for the sake of the spice trade, had not yet arisen.

By a careful examination of the memoirs and journals of Columbus, Mr. Vignaud comes to the rather startling conclusions: First, that the ideas of the letter are not those of Toscanelli, but rather of Columbus, who drew them from the "Imago Mundi" of Cardinal d'Ailly, pubulished not earlier than 1480 nor later than 1492, and from Marco Polo, whose "Relation" was then common property—Columbus has left copies of both books filled with notes from his own hand; and secondly, that as a matter of fact Columbus did not reach the cosmographical conception contained in the letter until his third or fourth voyage. Naturally then such a conception would not have come from the alleged letter of Toscanelli, who died ten years before Columbus's first voyage. But the letter is a fact and, if shown to be spurious, we must seek some motive for its fabrication and attribution to the Florentine scholar. If all it contains is but the system of Columbus himself, won from his study of the "Imago Mundi," the works of Marco Polo, and from his own discoveries, why should he or his friends seek to find an authority in the celebrated Florentine?

It was this conviction and question that gave to our critic the clue to the motive of the forgery.

A letter purporting to come from such a high authority as Toscanelli was intended to refute the charges made against the originality and learning of Columbus by the story of the pilot, who had been driven by a storm, lasting twenty-eight or twenty-nine days, as far as the Antilles, and who, on his return, fetched Madeira, where Columbus was then living. Exhausted and broken by the hardships and privations of such a perilous voyage, the pilot, as well as the remnant of his crew, soon died, but not until he had given Columbus, in whose house he had been received, "all the observations he had taken as to the position of the island and the course to be steered in order to reach it, which observations had been carefully written down." (P. 115.)

The critics have generally supposed this story to have been inspired from a feeling of jealousy or ill-will against Columbus, and have summarily rejected it. Mr. Vignaud, however, finds traditional and historic grounds for accepting the story as valid, the more so as it throws a flood of light on the letter. To relieve the reputation of Columbus from the humiliating reflection contained in the story the letter was devised to show that Columbus knew what he was doing, and had by learning and a sort of inspiration anticipated his great discovery.

Mr. Vignaud exonerates Columbus from any complicity in the forgery, but discovers in Bartholomew an ardent admirer and supporter of his brother, Christopher, the probable author of the deceit.

But in spite of this fine piece of criticism so triumphantly carried through to the end, there clings to us the conviction that Columbus is entitled in the main to the place of honor already assigned him.

The outstanding incontrovertible fact remains that he did discover America and gave it to the world at the moment of its greatest need. Let all credit be given the unknown pilot's story. This was but the last determining cause to make Columbus sure of his place of sailing westward, long contemplated and brooded over. With only this simple story to tell he could not have persuaded the Court of Spain to back him in his memorable undertaking.

But if we feel that Mr. Vignaud has not given his due to Columbus, his fine work at any rate clearly shows us what we must learn again and again from the study of every invention or discovery of importance, viz.: that there is a certain social and a certain cosmical element in it.

A great invention or discovery does not spring, like Minerva, full armed from the brain of any one man. The facts, ideas, and beliefs leading up to it have been appearing to many minds through a long period of time, until the right combination seems to have been reached, and then some chosen spirit grasps the significance of the whole and makes it the common property of all.

Mr. Vignaud thoroughly understands how to get up a book for the edification of the thoughtful reader. An ample bibliography is given of the subject; all quotations are accurately referred to edition, volume, and page; explanatory notes satisfactorily answer all questions that may arise on the way; appendices giving fac-similes of the letter, hypothetical reconstruction of the map, &c., and a very full index of names completes the whole.

*THE LETTER AND CHART of Toscanelli on the Route to the Indies, by Way of the West, Sent in 1474 to the Portuguese Fernam Martius, and Later on to Christopher Columbus. A Critical Study, &c. By Henry Vignaud, Secretary of U. S. Embassy, Paris. 8vo. Pp. xix.-765. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and continued cold; wind west, becoming variable.

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FEAR BIG RAILWAY STRIKE

Conference on Union Pacific Grievances To-morrow.

No Settlement Is Reached Transcontinental Business of Three Lines May Be Tied Up.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 27.—Unless the Union Pacific strike is settled at the conference to be held in New York next Monday between E. H. Harriman, President Burt of the Union Pacific, and representatives of the strikers, there will be a sympathetic strike on both the Eastern and Western connections of the Union Pacific and a tie-up of the entire transcontinental business of the Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Roads.

This information was given out at the strikers' headquarters to-day, where it was said that assurances had been received from the blacksmiths, machinists, and boilermakers of the Northwestern that they were anxious to help the Union Pacific union men out and wanted to strike.

The Southern Pacific men voted to strike three weeks ago and have only kept at work on the earnest solicitations of, the strike leaders until after the conference of next week. If that should fail to settle the difficulties, the Southern Pacific men will go out.

The date upon which their agreement to continue work ends is Jan. 3, and it is thought that date will be the one upon which the strike of both roads will be called if the Union Pacific strike is not ended before that time.

BIG PACKING HOUSE DEAL.

Move to Secure the Great Plant of John P. Squire Co. of Boston Said to Come from Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A move to secure the great packing plant and business of the John P. Squire Company is foreshadowed by an offer being made to holders of the common stock by Dennett, Crane & Blanchard of $15 a share for 51 per cent. of the stock.

About 40 per cent. of this stock is held by Boston and New York banks, who exchanged their claims upon the concern for stock upon the reorganization of the company after its failure in 1898. The control of the business, however, was vested in a Board of Trustees, who have two years more to serve. One of these is Charles G. Hathaway, who represents the interests of New York banks.

The total capitalization is $6,550,000, of which $550,000 is preferred stock. The brokers, who refuse to give the names of their clients, declare that the stock is not worth over $8 per share, and that the business is being run at a loss. Moreover, it is claimed that there is not now the profit in the packing business in Boston that there once was.

This city is badly handicapped when it comes to a struggle with Chicago, and ultimately, it is declared, control of the entire packing industry will be vested in the latter city, and that very little will be done elsewhere.

The brokers do not deny that their clients are Chicago men. On the Street the belief is that they are working for the trust. When the company failed it dragged down two banks and caused the greatest panic Boston has known in years, the local list of the Stock Exchange being practically closed for days.

ACTRESSES IN A FIRE PANIC.

The Scramble to Save Pets and Furnish Entertainment Gratis to Crowds Attracted to the Scene.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, fifteen women in the boarding house for theatrical folk kept by Mrs. Mary J. De Witt at 124 West Forty-first Street, noticed smoke issuing from the furnace registers. They had scarcely begun their investigation when flames crept into the parlor from the cellar below, where an overheated furnace had set fire to nearby woodwork.

Instantly there was the greatest excitement. The women ran about screaming and grabbing up their valuables, not forgetting their pets, for each appeared to have a bird or a cat or a dog. Men from the street rushed into the building and hurried them out to the street. Some had to be carried out, as they had become hysterical when they found that they were rescuing pets other than their own.

One woman had a gorgeous parrot in her arms. The parrot was profane as a drunken sailor and equally noisy. The woman was making almost as much clamor as the bird as she shrieked for her dear white mouse. Another woman had a dog, which in the smoke she had mistaken for her Maltese cat. Just how one woman had believed a canary cage to be a jewel case she could not explain. There was weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth, heroics of the tragedy, by the actresses who did not realize the superb comedy they were furnishing people, fresh from the theatres, who had been attracted to the scene by the rushing fire engines.

Mrs. De Witt seemed to be more composed than anybody else, and calmly suggested that the women form in line so that there might be an exchange of pets and other valuables snatched up in the excitement. This caused smiles where there had been tears as each one got back her own. The parrot got a particularly loving squeeze and retaliated with an oath which shocked even the policeman, and increased with its beak the place where its owner's right ear had been pierced that she might wear the diamonds she had left in the hall.

The damage to the property amounted to $1,000. When it was safe the women went back to their rooms, and after careful search found that nothing was missing. Then there was a general rejoicing and telling of marvelous escapes until the household was weary and not afraid to go to sleep.

THE OLDEST AMERICAN TRIBE.

The Mayas, in Southern Mexico, Believed to be of Asiatic Origin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Are the Mayas, a tribe in Southern Mexico about which little has ever been known, Asiatic in origin, and was there a tribe of civilized people in that country earlier and more obscure than the Aztecs?

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago has just returned from an investigation into these problems, and it may be that his research work of the last four months in Mexico will result in an affirmative answer to these important questions.

A purple spot on the back of every baby born into the Maya tribe, Prof. Starr declares, is the connecting link between the Mayas and the Mongolian families. He has discovered that the Mayas are the only tribe among which new born infants bear a purple spot in the middle of the back.

The spot disappears about four months after birth. The same phenomenon appears among Mongolian families, and this similarity may prove that the Mayas are in origin Asiatic.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

Dr. Flint Says the Patient's Progress Needs No More Bulletins.

Dr. Flint left the Vanderbilt house at 7:15 o'clock last night. He was asked about the patient's condition and said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt is so well that no more bulletins will be issued as to his condition," replied Dr. Flint. He would not talk further about the patient. He went away to return, he said, about 11 o'clock. Dr. Brown is still always with the patient.

SCHOONER GONE ASHORE.

Crew of the Prescott Rescued by Life Savers on the New Jersey Coast.

LITTLE BEACH, N. J., Dec. 27.—The three-masted schooner Harry Prescott, from Brunswick, Ga., for New York, with lumber, went ashore on the shoals about two miles off here at 8 o'clock this morning. The crew of the life saving station here rowed out to the stranded vessel and, after several hours' hard work, took off the Captain and crew and brought them ashore.

The wrecking tug North America late this afternoon arrived from Philadelphia and steamed up to the Prescott. The tug managed to get on the land side of the schooner and kept her from being carried nearer shore. Preparations were made to float the ship, and when the life savers returned from their second trip this evening they stated that the wreckers expected to float the Prescott at the next high tide.

SOCIETY GIRL ELOPES.

Miss Clabaugh of Baltimore and John L. Weeks of New York Are Married in Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Miss Margaret Louise Clabaugh, daughter of A. T. Clabaugh, and one of the prettiest débutantes in society, has startled her family and her friends by eloping with John L. Weeks, formerly of Baltimore, now connected with the firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., brokers, New York. The bride's parents did not even know she was engaged to Mr. Weeks, although they had been acquainted several years.

Christmas night Mr. Weeks called at the Clabaugh country home, Mount Washington, and soon after his arrival it was proposed that a party, consisting of Miss Clabaugh, her brother, Miss Alice Rasin, and Mr. Weeks, take a walk to a drug store in the vicinity. When the drug store was reached Miss Clabaugh and Mr. Weeks announced that they would wait outside while the other two went in to make a purchase.

When Mr. Clabaugh and Miss Rasin returned, the other couple had disappeared, and they were not heard from again until a telegram from Wilmington announced their marriage. The Rev. Thomas McCurdy of the Central Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, performed the ceremony. They will make their home at Englewood, N. J.

RAILROAD TO TEST FARE LAW.

Michigan Central Sues the State of Michigan for $6,000,000 for One Year's Loss of Earnings.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—The Michigan Central Railroad this afternoon began suit by summons in the Wayne Circuit Court against the State of Michigan for $6,000,000 for damages resulting from the revocation of the railroad's special charter by the special session of the State Legislature just at the close of Gov. Pingree's administration. The State in revoking the charter gave its consent to be sued.

Under the charter the road could charge 3 cents a mile passenger fare, and paid a specific tax on gross earnings in lieu of other taxes. Under the general law it can charge only 2 cents a mile fare, and is subject to an ad valorem tax on its property, which is doubling its annual taxes.

With Henry Russell counsel for the road are associated in this case Attorneys John G. Milburn of Buffalo and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia. The damages of $6,000,000 are alleged to be for only one year.

WAR VETERAN'S DEATH.

Robert L. Dickerson, Whose Feet Were Frozen, Had Three Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 27.—Robert L. Dickerson, aged seventy-seven, of Oak Tree, who had his feet frozen on Wednesday morning, died this morning. He had three wives, and a fourth woman claimed him as her husband. He had been arrested the day before Thanksgiving for having more than one wife, but he was discharged. On Wednesday he was making his way from jail to the home of Elizabeth Noe, known as Wife No. 2, with whom he had lived up to the time of his arrest. He was overcome by cold and found by a man who took him to his home.

There will be a contest over his pension money, $12 a month. Mrs. Carman of Newark, who says she was married to Dickerson April 2, 1865, and Miss Noe will claim the money.

Dickerson's two arrests had been caused by Louis Noe, brother of Elizabeth. Mrs. Carman claims to be his first wife. Another wife lives in Tottenville, S. I., and another comes from Princeton. Dickerson was a civil war veteran.

WIFE WOULD CONTROL ESTATE.

Mrs. Alfred Peats Asks to be Made Conservator of Husband's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 27.—Genevieve Peats, by her attorneys, Fessendon & Carter of Stamford, has filed an application with the Court of Probate for the District of Greenwich, in which she sets forth that she is the wife of Alfred Peats, the owner of real and personal property here, and that by reason of mental unsoundness he is incapable of caring for himself and property. Mrs. Peats asks the court to appoint her conservator of the estate of her husband.

Judge Joseph E. Russell has fixed Jan. 10 as the day for the legal hearing, and notice of the action has been served on the Selectmen of Greenwich and on Mr. Peats.

A GIANT AMONG COFFINS.

Huge Receptacle Made for a 500-Pound Corpse.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27.—One of the largest coffins that has ever been manufactured in this city is now being made by the Cincinnati Coffin Company. The casket is being made to order, and when it has been completed will contain the remains of George Krull, the Lick Run saloonkeeper, who was found dead in bed this morning. Krull weighed over 500 pounds, and his death was due to heart trouble.

The deceased was about thirty-seven years of age, and was widely known on account of his size.

The casket will require approximately 250 feet of lumber, and it will take more than twelve yards of cloth, double width, to properly trim it.

TO REPLACE BIG TELESCOPE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—The contract for replacing the great telescope that was destroyed by fire on Wednesday at the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., probably will be given to Prof. John A. Brazhear of Allegheny.

Prof. Brazhear to-day received a telegram from Prof. George E. Hale, Director of the Yerkes Observatory, asking how much time it would take to replace the big telescope. Prof. Brazhear replied that six months would be required.

Commissioned as Hell Gate Pilot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Daniel S. Pell of City Island has been commissioned a Hell Gate pilot by Gov. Odell.

Penn. R. R. & Atlantic Coast Line.
"N. Y. & Fla. Special," commencing Jan. 12th, 2:16 P. M., except Sunday; also, now in effect, 8:55 A. M., daily, Augusta, Thomasville, Florida. Dining car service. Office, 1,161 B'way, N. Y.—Adv.

COAL VERY SCARCE AGAIN

Shortage Due to Holiday Cannot Quickly Be Made Up.

Elevated Road Waiting Rooms Fireless —Plans to Distribute Coal to the Poor.

Though the dealers and the operators were disposed yesterday to minimize matters, it was learned that a coal famine will result in this vicinity if a cold wave comes now. A representative of the New York, Ontario and Western Company said that it will probably be a week before the output at the mines per day reaches the tonnage achieved before Christmas Day. Unlike the railroad men, the miners will not work on Sundays, if the entire country should be without coal.

"Coal was handled nearly as fast as it was mined," he said, "so that there is very little locked up. After the coal leaves the mines double forces are put to work to handle it. The shortage of a day cannot be overcome in one day or two days."

The coal depots where anthracite is sold by the pail were supplied yesterday, notwithstanding the shortage, and coal will be delivered to city institutions by some of the large dealers to-day. There was less anthracite in New York yesterday than during any day for the last three weeks.

Complaints have been made for several weeks that the stations of the Manhattan Railway Company were not heated. The stoves have been empty, and both the waiting passengers and the employes have been shivering. The complaints have become so urgent that an attempt will be made to heat the principal stations to-day. The company at present uses 300 tons of anthracite a day on its engines, but burns soft coal at the power houses.

The Chickering Social Club, 37 Attorney Street, of which Max Davis is President, has assessed itself $100, or as much more as will be necessary, to buy twenty or twenty-five tons of anthracite for distribution among the poor. A committee of the club could not find any dealer yesterday who would supply the coal at once, and they decided to write to President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company on the subject.

The John C. Hackett Association, 515 West Thirty-eighth Street, decided to distribute twenty-five or thirty tons of coal as a New Year's gift to poor people on the west side. Its representatives asked Burns Brothers to supply the coal at a fair market price within a few days, and the firm will try and deliver the coal some time this week.

SMALL READING COAL OUTPUT.

Shipments Last Week Less Than at Any Time Since Resumption of Mining.

READING, Penn., Dec. 27.—The officials of the Reading Company say they expect an improvement in the coal situation next week. The coal at the mines has been nearly cleared up.

During the last week the shipments were the smallest since resumption took place. It is not believed that they amounted to more than 90,000 tons, as compared with 275,000 tons the previous week. To-day's coal run amounted to less than 400 cars, and the same number was sent down yesterday compared with a daily average of 1,600 cars the previous week.

WASHINGTON'S COAL FAMINE.

Citizens' Committee Plans Coercion for Dealers Suspected of Extortion—Suffering Among Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A rule of opposites seems to be at work on the coal situation in Washington. As the mercury goes down the price of fuel goes up, and as the severe cold wave persists day after day the shipments of coal fall off and from some sources of supply cease entirely.

There is intense suffering among the poor, and distress and worry prevail even with thousands of well-to-do people who find their means of supply uncertain in both amount and price. Many dealers have abandoned all effort to deliver, and are selling orders for coal on a big wholesale dump in the northeastern part of the city. The purchaser pays for the hauling, and in many cases the expressmen are obliged to stand hours in line before they can get to the cars to put on their load.

The price of the best anthracite is still $12. Dealers are charged with getting coal from the Reading and the Pennsylvania Companies under the stipulation to sell at $7.25 and $7.50 per ton, and selling it at the higher price. The failure of coal caused the steamboat that plies between here and Mount Vernon to tie up to-day and abandon her trips. This is the first boat on the Potomac to quit for want of coal, though several have been near it several times. The Mount Vernon boat will not run until the famine is over.

The citizens' committee is taking accounts of retailers who are asking more than the stipulated price for Reading or Pennsylvania Company coal. The committee will report that dealers to the companies, and endeavor to have them forced to deal squarely.

RICH WOMEN SELL COAL.

Obtained a Cargo at Stamford and Disposed of Part of It to Townsfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 27.—Through Mrs. W. W. Heroy of Courtland Street forty families of this city have been able to procure a supply of anthracite coal at a price much more moderate than they could obtain the fuel elsewhere.

Mrs. Heroy had not intended to spend the Winter in Stamford, and consequently did not obtain a supply of coal. Mrs. William Hoyt, her mother, had also intended to go to New York for the Winter, and was without coal for the same reason. They were unable to obtain coal sufficient to meet their needs in Stamford, and these needs were the more imperative because of the illness of Mr. Heroy, who died last Tuesday.

Accordingly arrangements were made by which Mrs. Heroy and Mrs. Hoyt obtained a cargo of 200 tons of anthracite. The barge arrived in the local harbor a few days ago, and after Mrs. Heroy, Mrs. Hoyt, and two other relatives had taken sufficient to meet their immediate wants, they decided to dispose of the remainder to persons who they were satisfied needed coal and could not obtain it elsewhere.

NO COAL FOR HOOSICK FALLS.

Dealer Makes Vain Efforts to Get Supply Here and in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A prominent coal dealer here has been in New York and Philadelphia vainly endeavoring to obtain coal at any figure. It is said that orders have been issued by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to send no more coal east of the Hudson River.

Offers were made by the local dealer to transfer the coal from the cars to the Boston and Maine Railroad, at Green Island or Rotterdam Junction. That was also refused. Only soft coal is now to be had, and many persons are using wood in preference. Coke finds a ready sale here at $8.

Welsh Coal for Dewey's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Navy Department is informed that the collier Ajax left Cardiff this morning for Culebra with Welsh coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The United States cruiser Panther sailed to-day from the League Island Navy Yard to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Culebra Island. The Panther carries 250 seamen and marines for Dewey's fleet, and also a supply of medicines.

FALL RIVER MILLS CLOSE.

Coal Shortage Causes Some of Them to Suspend Operations—Heavy Cost to Others.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The mills here are in trouble owing to the short coal supply. About a third of them have followed their custom of relying on normal conditions for a steady supply, so that some of them have been obliged to shut down temporarily.

It is costing some of the corporations 2 per cent. of their capital at present coal prices to keep provided, and such business cannot be long continued. The high prices are costing some mills as much as a 10 per cent. wage advance would cost them.

DIRE DISTRESS IN CHICAGO.

Unprecedented Coal Famine, Although Fuel Is in Railway Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Chicago faces a grave coal situation which will stop the fires in half the down-town buildings within a week, according to C. L. Dering, manager of the S. C. Schencks Coal Company, one of the largest in the city.

"I have been in the coal business for twenty years, but I never before faced a situation like this," said Mr. Dering.

"We are ready to pay almost any price for soft coal. It has become a humane question with us. Our customers are actually suffering, and I can see no relief in sight. We got a load of coal yesterday which had been in the Illinois Central yards for a month."

In spite of the fact that hundreds of carloads of coal are standing on the tracks in the vicinity of Chicago, dealers throughout the city told customers that they could not deliver fuel to-day. In explaining the perplexing situation they said that the switching facilities are such that the coal cannot be set on the team tracks.

They also say there is a shortage of cars to get the coal to Chicago. When coal does arrive on a switch in the Chicago district it remains there. In view of this the indications are that all the coal cars in this part of the country will eventually be loaded and stopped near the city, but the people will be unable to buy the coal.

One coal dealer declared to-day that the contracts made with soft coal operators are worthless.

"We make contracts with them in the Summer months for Winter deliveries," he said, "but the document contains so many clauses allowing for contingencies upon which the contract can be broken that if the price goes up we don't get the coal."

Power is lacking to the city, in the opinion of Mayor Harrison, to interfere in the reported delay of coal shipments by speculators.

"If the State can show a conspiracy between the dealers and the railroads to keep up prices, it could get after them and make it pretty hot for them, I believe. The proceeding would be under the conspiracy act, which covers a multitude of offenses. If we had National ownership of railroads there would be no coal famines."

South Dakota Short of Coal.

ARLINGTON, S. D., Dec. 27.—The fuel supply in this part of South Dakota is about exhausted. Snow a foot deep covers the ground and the temperature is 12 degrees below zero.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL DEPOSITS.

President Mitchell of the Pennsylvania Coal Company Inspects the Rich Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 27.—William Mitchell, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who has been touring Nova Scotia inspecting its coal fields, said to-day:

"Nova Scotia, if she had no other industries but coal, would be a very rich province. A chain of circumstances has solidly enthroned King Coal in the province by the sea, and the rapidly increasing output, with its royalty, places the finances of the province in a most commanding position."

Mr. Mitchell is interested in the Maritime Coal Company, which owns extensive deposits on the Inter-Colonial Railway. These holdings aggregate four square miles of mineral lands and 2,200 acres in fee simple of timber lands. The Maritime Company also has two and a half miles of railway connecting the mines with the Inter-Colonial system, and an additional mile and a half enables it to place its coal at tidewater on the Bay of Fundy. There are 10,000,000 tons of coal in sight.

WOMAN'S FIERCE FIGHT WITH A SAVAGE BULL.

Drives the Animal from Her Unconscious Husband's Body and Checks Its Rushes with a Pitchfork.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, N. J., Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Puller, who live with their five children on a farm on the mountain about five miles north of this village, had a terrible experience this morning. About 6 o'clock Mrs. Puller heard the bellowing of a vicious dehorned bull owned by them, and running to the field where it had been grazing, saw the animal standing over her prostrate husband and trying to drive the stump of its horn into his chest.

Sending the screaming and weeping children, who were too small to be of assistance, to fetch the nearest neighbors, she seized a pitchfork and attacked the bull in the rear. Again and again she drove the prongs into the animal's flesh, but it continued to butt its victim with its broken horn. Changing her tactics Mrs. Puller bravely assailed the bull in front, and succeeded in driving him from her husband's body. Then she stood beside the prostrate man and checked the rushes of the infuriated bull with the sharp points of the pitchfork.

For half an hour she stood at bay, keeping off the animal which circled about her and charged repeatedly, and then a number of men arrived to the rescue, and Mr. Puller, who was unconscious, was carried to the house. The physician summoned found that his head and shoulders were badly bruised, and that a number of ribs were broken. To-night Mr. Puller's condition is critical.

BEEF TRUST INVADES TEXAS.

Swift & Co. Granted Trade Permit by State Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 27.—Swift & Co. of Chicago, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, were to-day granted a permit to do business in Texas.

Although this company has recently purchased a number of cottonseed oil mills in this State and merged them into one management, the question of any violation of the anti-trust acts was not raised by the State authorities when application was made for the permit to do business openly in Texas.

The New York Central's 20-hour train takes passengers only for Chicago. To get best accommodations it is well to apply in advance.—Adv.

TRUST PAYS FOR BOYCOTT

Courts Aid Victim of Brickmakers' Combination.

Chicago Manufacturer Awarded $22,000 Damages After Corporation Had Made His Sales Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A verdict having a significant bearing upon the right of labor organizations to maintain or assist in enforcing a boycott was rendered this morning in Judge Vail's court, whereby George Hinchcliff was awarded $22,000 damages against the members of the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association.

Hinchcliff asked for $100,000 damages, which he alleged he had sustained owing to a boycott of the product of his brickyards at Hobart, Ind., on the part of the associations mentioned, in 1898.

The suit is an outgrowth of the alleged efforts of the Manufacturers' Association to control the brick industry of Chicago, which took form in April, 1898, when an agreement was reached between the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Brick Manufacturers' Association. The former was a corporation of contractors, the latter a voluntary association of brick manufacturers. Hinchcliff was a member of the former association, but was ousted, he assets, after the agreement with the manufacturers was made.

Under the agreement, according to the evidence produced during the trial, the contractors agreed to purchase all the brick to be used by them by the allied manufacturers, and the latter agreed to sell their brick to no one but contractors belonging to the association.

An agreement as to rates at which brick might be bought is said to have been the basis of the contract. This agreement carried with it a previous agreement which had been made between the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union, by which the association agreed to employ no non-union bricklayers, and the bricklayers agreed not to work for a contractor not a member of the association.

The bricklayers, however, had not agreed to the exclusive use of brick made by the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

In order to accomplish such an arrangement it is said that the Hod Carriers' Union was established, and the members of this union agreed not to carry mortar on any job where brick other than those made by the members of the Manufacturers' Association were used.

Hinchliff contended that he was not allowed to become a member of the Manufacturers' Association, and that under the various agreements he was unable to sell his brick, because purchasers could not get it laid.

"I couldn't even give my brick away," Hinchliff told the jurors. "No one could use it, because 'they could not get it laid.'"

MRS. GARDNER OPENS PALACE.

Boston Society Leader Bids Guests Inspect Her Splendid Mansion.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—To-night Mrs. Jack Gardner formally opened her Venetian palace to those of the social set whom she chooses to honor and who delight to congregate at her footstool. For this event society has eagerly been waiting for two years. Great preparations were made to keep the affair a secret, and those who received invitations maintained a discreet silence.

Mrs. Gardner has been looking around for a "lion" with which to formally open the season's gayeties and great enough to lend proper dignity to such an auspicious event, and she found one in Signor Giuseppe Aldo Randegger, an Italian, who can perform wondrous feats on the piano.

About 200 people attended the opening, and the palace was aglow with light and splendor.

It was necessary to have the formal opening before the meeting of the Trustees of the Ysabella Stuart Gardner Museum in the Fens, which occurs early in January. At this meeting the Trustees are expected to pass the long-awaited vote opening the museum to the public.

NEGRO AND WIFE LYNCHED.

They Accused Each Other of the Murder of a South Carolina Farmer Near Greenwood.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—K. Jay, a prominent young farmer of the Troy section, near Greenwood, was murdered yesterday in his own yard by a negro, Oliver Wideman, or his wife, both of them living on the place. Both of the negroes were lynched by Jay's neighbors.

Jay, on returning home on Friday afternoon, heard Wideman abusing his wife. He went to the cabin and ordered the negroes to be quiet. Immediately afterward Mrs. Jay heard the report of a gun and saw the two negroes running away. Calling for her husband, she received no answer, and on looking over in the yard saw him dead.

The alarm was given, and parties soon were in pursuit of the negroes. They were captured, and before the Coroner the man said the woman committed the crime, while the woman accused the man. The couple were in the custody of a constable on the way to jail when they were stopped at the Winter Seat Bridge by a mob, and both negroes were lynched. The lynching took place about midnight, seven hours after the inquest.

W. K. Jay was a prominent Mason, having been an officer in the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

BRICKMAKERS TO COMBINE.

Plans for Consolidating All Concerns Outside the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 27.—Arrangements are under way for a combination of all the large brick making plants which are outside of the brickmaking trust. The details of the combination are in the hands of New York and Boston men, who have large interests in the brickmaking industry. Besides consolidating the plants already established the new corporation will build a number of new ones. The owners of the plants will be given stock in the company equal to the value of their properties.

It is proposed to capitalize the new corporation for $5,000,000, with the principal office of the company in New York.

CHICAGO A CENTURY OLD.

Will Celebrate 100th Anniversay of the First Settlement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The one hundredth anniversary of the permanent settlement of Chicago will be celebrated on a large scale next September, according to plans made at a preliminary meeting of business men here to-day. The plan has the sanction of Mayor Harrison.

The tentative programme includes mass meetings, fireworks, industrial, electric, and military parades, yacht races, athletic tournaments, patriotic and religious exercises, and an educational conference.

The first permanent settler in Chicago was John Kinzie, who came here with his family in the Autumn of 1803.

California Sunset Limited.
Via Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of Ala., L. & N. Special Sunset Limited Annex. Pullman Drawing and State Room Sleeping Car leaves New York daily 4:25 P. M. Dining, Sleeping, and Observation Cars. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

CARDINAL DROPS IN ELEVATOR.

Mgr. Gibbons and Other Leading Churchmen Narrowly Escape Injury in a Pittsburg Hotel.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—While Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and other leading churchmen were descending in an elevator at the Hotel Schenley to-night to meet about 300 representative Pittsburg citizens, the cage suddenly gave way and the occupants started downward at a rapid pace. Fortunately the drop was but twenty feet and none of those in the cage were injured.

Great excitement prevailed, however, as the crash of the elevator when it struck the ground floor was heard all over the building, and the guests all rushed to the elevator shaft.

Cardinal Gibbons was one of the first to exit from the nearly wrecked cage. He promptly assured those present that he was uninjured, as were all who made the downward trip.

The concussion resulted in the elevator breaking the lighting pipes at the bottom of the shaft and caused the reception for a time to be held while each guest held a candle. The operator stated that the power seemed to give out and this caused the sudden descent.

BIG JURY FRAUD CHARGED.

Three Hundred and Eighty Names on Rensselaer County List Declared Illegal.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—County Clerk A. R. Thompson and District Attorney Jarvis O'Brien of Rensselaer County came before Judge Herrick in Special Term here to-day and made application for an order directing the Sheriff and County Judge of Rensselaer County to show cause why the panel of Grand Jurors drawn yesterday should not be set aside.

It was represented to the court that out of 400 names in the jury box 380 were not on the Jury Commissioners' list, and that the box had therefore evidently been tampered with.

After ascertaining the facts Justice Herrick granted the order to set aside, prohibited the Sheriff from notifying the jurors drawn yesterday, and directed the Sheriff, County Judge, and County Clerk to meet in Troy this afternoon and draw another panel of jurors.

RAIDERS FRIGHTEN WOMEN.

Capt. Cottrell and His Detectives Invade Alleged Poolroom.

Capt. Cottrell and Detectives Foley, Keogh, O'Donnell, and Collins of the West Twentieth Street Station raided an alleged woman's poolroom late yesterday afternoon on the ground floor of the six-story flat house at 264 West Twenty-fifth Street, and arrested two men, whom they charged with being the proprietors. Fifteen women found in the place were allowed to go.

The prisoners, who were locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station House, said they were Edward Kennedy, thirty-eight years old, and Arthur Kennedy, thirty-six years old, brothers, living at 121 Pearl Street. They described themselves as clerks.

Capt. Cottrell said last night that he had been trying to catch the men for some time, but that they only staid a few days in each place. Yesterday afternoon he gave women detectives bills, the numbers of which he copied, and sent them to the flat. They reported to him that they had placed bets in the place. Then he gathered his detective force and descended upon the house.

Capt. Cottrell and Detectives Foley and Keogh guarded the front door of the apartment, while the others went to the rear door and broke it in. When they entered the room some one cried out:

"The police! Jump quick!"

Instantly there was the wildest confusion in the place. Women shrieked and ran about wildly and many tried to jump from windows. They were prevented from doing so by the detectives.

Capt. Cottrell says that when Edward Kennedy was searched $175 in money was found in his pockets, among the bills being those he had himself given to the women detectives to place bets with. Edward had also some miniature racing cards in his possession. Arthur Kennedy had $37 in cash.

The flat where the alleged poolroom existed was said by the police to be in the name of a Mrs. Gilette. It was handsomely decorated, many of the furnishings being gilded and the rooms finely carpeted, and containing every comfort for women.

Capt. Cottrell said he and Detective Daly sat across the way in the Pequod Club for an hour and a half before the raid, watching one of the Kennedys go back and forth from the telephone, apparently to announce the results.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPANDING.

The Railway to Extend Its Lines Directly Into Puget Sound Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 27.—It is an open secret in railroad circles that the Canadian Pacific Railway is back of yesterday's incorporation of the Puget Sound and Canada Railway, which is to build 180 miles of standard gauge railway from Tacoma to Sumas, on the international boundary, connecting with Canadian Pacific.

The Canadian Pacific now reaches Puget Sound cities by traffic arrangement over the Seattle Branch of the Northern Pacific. This arrangement will terminate in a few years, and its renewal by the Northern Pacific is uncertain.

The Canadian Pacific officers have stated that their road would eventually reach Tacoma and Seattle. To build such a line is also in keeping with its policy of reaching as many American cities as possible with its own tracks, as in the case of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the Atlantic Coast cities.

The incorporators of the new road include Charles C. Bihler of Tacoma, formerly assistant chief engineer of the Northern Pacific; Senator Turner and D. C. Corbin, brother of the late Austin Corbin, of Spokane; Jacob Furth, and former Governor McD. Raw of Seattle.

The company has a capital stock of $2,700,000.

BURNED MAIL TO KEEP WARM.

Poles Rifled a Sack and Made Bonfire of Contents—Were Arrested.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—Two Poles, who scarcely can speak English, were locked up in the county jail last night by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of rifling a mail sack. The men admit the crime, but insist, through interpreters, that they were not aware they were breaking the law.

A mail sack was found by them on the station platform at Ospur, a station near Decatur. They cut the leather open and used the papers, letters, and other contents to build a fire, by which they kept warm during a cold night.

WAR ON THE TOBACCO TRUST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Independent cigar dealers from all over the country will hold a convention here Jan. 13 to discuss ways and means of fighting the so-called Tobacco Trust. The plan is to form a National Association, with headquarters in Chicago.

The convention is expected to make a close combination with the trades union, in particular the Cigarmakers' and Tobacco Workers' Unions.

California—Florida—Mexico.
The Raymond & Whitcomb Company of 25 Union Square are now sending out their cars and special trains, which run through from New York to California points without change, and offer superior accommodations to those requiring a strictly first-class arrangement for reaching California. Other trains will leave New York in January and February, which make a complete round of travel through old Mexico, visiting, with their "hotel on wheels," places most interesting, that are otherwise inaccessible. They have superior facilities for tours to Florida, Europe, Round the World, Cuba, Porto Rico, Oriental Lands, and sell railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Circulars will be mailed to those interested.—Adv.

SNOWSLIDE CARRIES DEATH

Bunkhouse and Occupants Swept Down a Mountain Side.

Nine Men Who Had Been Merrymaking Believed to Have Been Killed—Other Storm News.

NELSON, B. C., Dec. 27.—A snowslide struck the bunkhouse of the Mollie Gibson Mine, ten miles from Lake Kootenai, Christmas night, razing the building. It is believed to have killed nine men and injured several others. The men had retired after holding an impromptu concert. The snowslide came down, crushing in the roof and sweeping the wreckage and the men down the mountainside, strewing them from 300 feet to half a mile from the site of the cabin. One man was found in the snow, suffering terribly. He died a few moments later.

Eight men are unaccounted for. They are L. Broulee, M. Hall, assayer, Nelson; W. G. Murphy, Ainsworth; T. Rouse, Silverton; W. Collins, Nelson; two unknown Italians, and George Chip, Chinese cook.

Of the men accounted for, J. Campbell is dead; J. M. McLaughlin, John A. Bell, and a man named McGinnis are seriously injured.

The mine is the second highest in the Kootenai region, being well above the timber line.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 27.—The blockade on the Cheyenne branch of the Burlington, which began last Sunday with the terrible blizzard, was lifted, to-day when the accommodation train which has been stuck in the deep drifts near Sterling, Col., for seven days, came in. The snow became packed, and the wedge plows were unable to go through the drifts, so it became necessary to dig the train out by hand.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—Heavy rains have resulted in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway bridge at Koksilah being washed away. Damage is reported from other points along the line, and all trains between Victoria and Nanaimo have been canceled until Wednesday, as a result of the havoc caused by the high water.

FERRYBOAT FAST IN ICE.

Ten Passengers Imprisoned for the Night on Tappan Zee Bay—Perilous Trip for Food.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The ferryboat Rockland, owned by the North River Steamboat Company, is frozen fast in the ice half a mile off here, and is floating up and down the river with the tide. There are ten passengers and a crew of eight men aboard the boat. Among the passengers are two women and two children. The boat has been in the ice since noon, and there is no way of getting the passengers off to-night. Several of the crew, at the risk of their lives, made a trip ashore late this afternoon and secured food and drink for the passengers.

The Rockland is commanded by Capt. John Lyons, who has been a pilot on the ferry for twenty-five years. The boat makes four trips a day between Tarrytown and Nyack across what is known as Tappan Zee Bay, the widest part of the Hudson River. It is three and a half miles from shore to shore, and only a narrow strip of the river is open.

Soon after the ferryboat started on the 12:10 trip to-day it ran into a heavy field of ice. Finally the boat struck an unusually large and solid floe. The paddle wheel was caught and became "centred." Every effort was made to throw the machinery into motion, but it could not be moved.

In the meantime the ice closed in around the Rockland, which was surrounded in a short time by a

THE RESIGNATION OF FRED. W. RUCKSTUHL

Reasons for Severing Connection with the St. Louis Fair.

Ex-Director of Sculpture and Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, Were Unable to Agree.

Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, who has resigned from the office of Chief of Sculpture of the St. Louis Exposition, yesterday made the following statement giving the reasons that prompted him to take the step:

"When the St. Louis Exposition was first talked of I felt that, having on numerous occasions shown a capacity as an organizer, I was capable of acting as the Director of Sculpture for that enterprise, and, having been identified with St. Louis for thirty-two years, I felt I had a right to aspire to that position. Instead of 'pulling wires' for the position I wrote a letter to Gov. D. R. Francis, President of the Exposition Company, dated April 26, 1901, of which the following is an extract:

> If you intrust the National Sculpture Society with the Department of Sculpture you will obtain the following results: The society will appoint a committee; this committee will first present a scheme of sculpture, decoration; second, decide upon the price of the accepted scheme of decoration; third, allot the work; fourth, the society will appoint a director of sculpture; fifth, obtain designs. By thus doing you will obtain unity of design, economy of time, economy of money, economy of friction, and freedom from responsibility.

"I hoped that these recommendations would be accepted, and as I was one of the organizers of the National Sculpture Society I hoped to receive the honor of being elected to the position of Director of Sculpture by the members of that society. These recommendations were, however, rejected.

"On June 20, 1901, I was called to Buffalo by wire to confer with the Directors of the St. Louis Exposition—much to my surprise. I went there and was told I had been chosen for Director of Sculpture.

"To give in detail all the history of this affair would take too long. Briefly, I made three trips to St. Louis. On the third trip, October, 1901, there occurred a disagreement about my compensation as a result of a misunderstanding. This nearly ended my connection with the Exposition. Finally, on Sept. 22, nearly a year later, I signed an agreement which, while not worded exactly as I wanted, and not being a regular contract—a thing the company refused to make—seemed, in connection with our previous talk as to what I would and would not do, to promise a chance for completing the work I had begun the year previous. This agreement was very loosely drawn, but gave each party the right to quit at any time.

THE FIRST DISPUTE.

"Things went on fairly well for a month. At the end of that time I had finished my estimate of the probable cost of the sculpture on the buildings and grounds. I wanted to go East at once to set the various sculptors of the country at work, knowing there was no time to spare. Then the Director of Works, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, insisted upon my cutting down the amount of sculpture on the buildings. I refused to do this, insisting that it was the business of the architects alone to change the designs of their buildings, and that I was engaged only to produce the sculpture that should be ordered by the Exposition Company. This was the beginning of a change of attitude toward me by Mr. Taylor. But in this attitude of mine I was sustained by all the architects of the exposition.

"I was kept a month in St. Louis in a constant wrangle about the matter of cutting down the sculpture to suit the ideas of Mr. Taylor, or, as he says, ideas of the Executive Committee, as to what was the proper amount of sculpture to put on the buildings. The cutting process was finally finished.

"Then came the question of the decoration of the grounds. After a year of thought I had worked out a scheme. Both the Executive Committee and Mr. Taylor found my scheme satisfactory. But as I had been attacked by rivals, they concluded that if a strong committee of sculptors, older than myself and of greater reputation, could be got to pass on my scheme, they would feel more safe. I gladly consented and suggested Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, and Mr. Daniel C. French.

"This committee was invited to go to St. Louis. I then came to New York to give out some contracts for sculpture. On Nov. 23 this committee and I assembled in St. Louis. The committee examined my scheme and made a report, of which the following is an extract:

> After going over the grounds of the Exposition and examining the scheme presented by your Director of Sculpture, we beg to report that we find the scheme admirable. It is harmonious, large in scope, and logical in sequence. With the moderate use of sculpture, he has given an ample illustration of the incidents and developments of the great event that this Exposition will commemorate. A few changes that suggest themselves can be easily introduced without disturbing the general scheme. We find a happy combination of realistic and symbolic subjects which will give ample scope for the highest expression of American sculpture.

"This report gave great satisfaction to everybody connected with the exposition, for they felt that the exposition would be materially strengthened by it. Not so Mr. Taylor, for, within two days after its publication, a decided change in his tone and manner toward me was noticeable.

"He began by attacking me for having said that none but American sculptors would be allowed to make original models for the exposition—a matter that had been discussed and agreed to a year previous, and generally accepted as the proper thing to do. He violently attacked the simple form of contract I had drawn up, and which he had previously told me was all right, because one clause contained these words: 'If you decide to honor the exposition company by producing the models as requested above,' &c., claiming that 'such crawling is out of place in a contract,' &c. Then he insisted that, by the form of out agreement as to my service, &c., I should remain with the exposition until its close in December, 1904. I denied this, and was sustained in this by one of the leading Vice Presidents of the company.

"He next wished to deny me the privilege of making original models for the exposition and receive pay for them at the regular rates to be paid other sculptors for similar work. As it was understood from the start that I was to be allowed to make a certain amount of such models, this astonished me greatly. Finally he wanted me to make all the models for the sculpture for the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Fisheries Buildings without compensation—this in addition to serving as Director of Sculpture. This stupefied me completely.

"These last two demands were also vetoed by the Vice President above spoken of, whose name I do not care to drag in here.

"Without these matters being completely settled a party of officials, including President Francis and Mr. Taylor, came East. I came on the same train. On this train another humiliating scene occurred to decorate which would take too much space.

"In the morning the officials got off at Pittsburg. I came to New York. During the day I calmly reviewed the events of the previous three months and I saw that what Mr. Taylor wanted was not a Director of Sculpture, who should be responsible in a measure to the public for a successful working out of the greatest problem in sculpture handled in this country, but a mere clerk for Mr. Taylor, an assistant, as it were, having the title of the Chief of Sculpture, without being chief of that department, and working simply to carry out his designs.

"I think that he began to see that the successful carrying out of an admirable scheme of sculpture would gradually make of the chief of sculpture, even in spite of himself, one of the most prominent men connected with the Exposition, and I fear this was too much for him; for my competence could not have been in question, seeing that the only work of mine which could be judged of as a measure of my ability was found admirable by the three most eminent sculptors of the country.

DECIDED TO TAKE ACTION.

"Having arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Taylor was not my friend—as I at first was led to suppose he was—and that if things went on in future as they were going, my department would end in a failure, I decided to strike for more freedom and a larger support from the Board of Directors at St. Louis, or sever my connection with the company immediately, so as to leave them time to appoint a successor without fatally endangering the opening of the fair on time.

"After mature deliberation, I wrote the following letter and new agreement and sent them to President Francis, at the Holland House here, he and party having arrived that same day:

> "Dec. 11th, 1902.
>
> "Hon. D. R. Francis, President St. Louis Exposition Company, St. Louis, Mo.:
>
> "Dear Sir: On account of the numerous humiliations inflicted upon me by Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, Director of Works, and which have been more noticeable since the indorsement of my scheme of decoration of the grounds of the exposition by the committee of distinguished sculptors, appointed for that purpose, and which are to me utterly incomprehensible except as an evidence of his fixed intention of reducing me from the position of Director of Sculpture to that of a mere hired assistant of himself, and in view of the fact that my department is dangerously in arrears on account of his strange dilatory tactics before, and since, I became definitely connected with the exposition, and in order that my department will not end in a fiasco and delay the opening of the exposition on May 1, 1904, I respectfully and finally demand,
>
> "First—That the first request which I ever made of your company—that is to say, that I be made Director of Sculpture, and not Chief of Sculpture—be granted. It is utterly impossible for me to continue to serve your company as a sub-chief under the direct orders of Mr. Taylor. I must insist that my department be made an independent department—subject only to the orders of the Executive Committee made in consultation with me.
>
> "Second—If the exposition is to be opened May 1, 1904, the Department of Sulpture is dangerously in arrears. I have during the past year repeatedly warned officers of your company, especially Mr. Taylor, that this would be the case unless more haste was made.
>
> "In order to save the situation it will be imperative that I as Director of Sculpture be made more independent than a mere clerk of Mr. Taylor can be, and that I receive the most generous and immediate support of the Board of Directors of your exposition.
>
> "Third.—I must be allowed to engage as my assistants such men as I regard able to do the best and most rapid work, as there is no time to spare for haggling over a few dollars, more or less, of salary for important men.
>
> "Fourth.—A copy of the attached agreement must be signed.
>
> "If this is not satisfactory, please inform me at once, and my connection with your company will terminate immediately.
>
> "Yours, very truly,
>
> "F. W. RUCKSTUHL."

"AGREEMENT

"Between the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company (Incorporated) of St. Louis, Mo., and F. W. Ruckstuhl of New York.

"It is Hereby agreed: First—That in consideration of an honorarium of $10,000, to be paid to him by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, Mr. Ruckstuhl agrees to serve said company as Director of Sculpture, for the entire period, from Oct. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1904.

"Second—In addition to the above honorarium all the transportation and living expenses of Mr. Ruckstuhl shall be paid by the said Exposition company while Mr. Ruckstuhl is traveling anywhere for said company.

"Third—Mr. Ruckstuhl agrees to serve two weeks beyond May 1, 1904, as Director of Sculpture should the work in his department for any reason whatsoever not be entirely finished. But every day of service after May 15th, 1904, shall be paid for at the rate of $10,000 a year.

"Fourth—Mr. Ruckstuhl's honorarium shall be paid him in monthly installments at the rate of $416.66 per month. The balance of his honorarium shall be paid him on May 1st, 1904.

"Fifth.—Should for any reason the said company desire to terminate its connection with Mr. Ruckstuhl at any time before August 1, 1903, then the said company must pay to him, within two days of such termination of such service, the honorarium of $5,000. On his part Mr. Ruckstuhl hereby agrees not to terminate his connection with the said company before Aug. 1, 1903, except on account of physical incapacity to further discharge the duties of his office. In that case also the said company must pay to Mr. Ruckstuhl an honorarium of $5,000 within two days of his termination of service with the said company.

"Sixth—It is agreed that Mr. Ruckstuhl may produce for the said company a reasonable number of models for sculpture for the Exposition, not to exceed $10,000 worth, that he is to be paid for such models at the regular rate established for such models.

"Seventh—It is agreed that all traveling and other expenses incurred in the service of the Exposition Company or in connection with the work of the Exposition Company between July 1, 1901, and Dec. 10, 1902, shall be paid.

"Eighth—It is agreed that Mr. Ruckstuhl shall be as Director of Sculpture subject to no order from Mr. Taylor, the Director of Works. Although Mr. Ruckstuhl hereby agrees to cheerfully consult with Mr. Taylor when necessary in the interest of the Exposition.

"Ninth—Mr. Ruckstuhl shall be free to hire such assistants as in his judgment will best serve the interests of the Exposition, and the salary of such assistants shall be fixed by the Executive Committee of said company in consultation with Mr. Ruckstuhl.

"Tenth—It is agreed that Mr. Ruckstuhl shall give so much of his time to the work of his department as in his judgment will be necessary to the proper performance of the duties of his office.

"Eleventh—It is agreed that the price now fixed for the payment of the models for the sculpture for the exposition will not be changed except by the Executive Committee of said company in consultation with Mr. Ruckstuhl.

"Twelfth—It is agred that the selection of the sculptors to make the models for the sculpture for the exposition be left to Mr. Ruckstuhl, subject to revision only by the Executive Committee of said company in consultation, either in New York or St. Louis, with a committee composed of J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Daniel C. French.

AGREED TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.

"The effect of this was that President Francis called a meeting of Messrs. J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Daniel C. French to confer with him on my case. The result of this conference was that I was requested to meet this Advisory Committee. These men urged me, in the interest of the profession of sculpture and for the success of the exposition, to make some concessions. Deferring to these, my seniors, I did make some concessions, with reluctance. The result was the following report:

> "New York, Dec. 16, 1902.
>
> "The Hon D. R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, St. Louis:
>
> "Dear Sir: It was with some reluctance, although at your request, that your Advisory Committee attempted to adjust any differences that may have arisen between your present chief of sculpture and the administration or your Exposition. But any hesitation to do so has been overcome by our great interest in the matter, awakened by our visit to St. Louis and by our strong desire to see carried to a successful termination such an admirable preparation for a scheme of sculptural decoration as the one presented by Mr. Ruckstuhl, and we feel that a change in the chief of this department at the present time would be dangerous to this success, as delays, decentralization of interests among the sculptors, and many other difficulties would ensue.
>
> "With this feeling in view we have met Mr. Ruckstuhl and arranged a modification of his form of agreement, which seems to us reasonable and practical.
>
> "Article 1 of Agreement.—Referring to this, you will see that now Mr. Ruckstuhl is indifferent as to whether the title given his position be Chief or Director, also as to the term used for his remuneration, whether salary or honorarium.
>
> "Art. 6.—In the light of further information, we find that the allotment of certain works of sculpture by Mr. Ruckstuhl to himself does not seem, as presented below, as extensive as we understood from your Director of works, and this list is, in our opinion, not unreasonable. Only three of these works are for the grounds, and but one of them an important group. The rest are for the buildings and some of these for inconspicuous places.
>
> "Below we give a list of the works which Mr. Ruckstuhl claims the privilege of making, but the making of which he may relinquish should the duties of the position as Chief of Sculpture not allow him the time for their production.
>
> "List of works assigned to Mr. Ruckstuhl:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | "One Group of America, Grounds | $1,500 |
> | "One statue of Capt. Eads, Grounds | 500 |
> | "One statue of Capt. Clark, Grounds | 500 |
> | "One group for Liberal Arts Building | 3,000 |
> | "One loan for Varied Industries Building | 300 |
> | "A series of portrait statues, Elec. Bldg. | 3,000 |
> | "Two statues for the Terrace of States | 1,200 |
>
> "Article 8. Your committee feels that if any such difference should arise a reference to your Executive Committee would give it the most speedy termination, thereby avoiding any delay in the advancement of the work.
>
> "Article 9. In this matter Mr. Ruckstuhl, being entirely familiar with the corps of modelers and skillful workers in staff, is thoroughly competent to select his assistants, and as their salaries are understood by him and our profession generally, we feel justified in recommending that he be left free to select and engage his assistants.
>
> "It has been our experience in these matters that it is economy of time and money to employ the best talent.
>
> "Among those whom Mr. Ruckstuhl proposes to employ he mentions the name of Mr. Bell, whose skill and experience make him invaluable in an undertaking of this kind, and as he would be compelled to abandon his business in Chicago for the time, he would demand a good salary.
>
> "He has demanded a salary of $6,000 per year.
>
> "The other principal salaries are:
>
> "A foreman of modelers, worth about $4,000 per year.
>
> "A foreman of casting department, $3,000 per year.
>
> "A foreman of pointing machines, $2,500 per year.
>
> "Your committee, feeling that whatever is to be done in the way of sculptural decorations for your exposition can only be accomplished by harmonious action, beg leave to hope that the work already done may not be interrupted by a change of its chief, which we believe would be absolutely dangerous to a proper and timely completion of the work.
>
> "Respectfully,
>
> "J. Q. A. WARD,
> "AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS,
> "DANIEL C. FRENCH."

The changes made in the agreement are indicated in the above letter. In conclusion Mr. Ruckstuhl says:

"My letter of Dec. 11, as above, was laid before the Executive Committee in St. Louis by President Francis, and my demands rejected and my resignation accepted—as I thought it would be.

"The report of the Advisory Committee as above was later placed before the same committee in St. Louis, and it refused to rescind its action on my letter of Dec. 11. This settled the matter.

"To those who can read between the lines, all this is the result of Mr. Taylor wanting to be the Sultan of the St. Louis World's Fair.

"I only hope that my successor may have the freedom from Mr. Taylor's tyranny and the liberal support from the Board of Directors which was, in deference to Mr. Taylor, denied me; for the plans, as evolved by the various architects and myself, if carried out in a broad and liberal spirit, will result in the grandest World's Fair so far held."

REPUBLICAN SENATE CHAIRMANSHIP SLATE

Final Agreement to be Made at Coming Conference.

Gov. Odell Said to Favor Brown for Finance Committee Instead of Malby, Who Is Backed by Platt Men.

Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee said yesterday that the make-up of the legislative committees would not be finally decided until the conference which is to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Friday between Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, and the State Chairman. While many of the important places have already been allotted, to all intents and purposes, there are several Chairmanships which are still open. The most important of these is the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Finance. The aspirants for this place are Senator George Malby and Senator Elon R. Brown. Senator Malby is the ranking member of the committee and is demanding the appointment as his right. Senator Brown is next to Malby on the committee, and is said to have the backing of Gov. Odell for the place. The Platt men are favorable to Malby.

Senator Brown was at State headquarters yesterday and had a long talk with Chairman Dunn. The chances are said to be in favor of the selection of Malby, although a friend of Gov. Odell's in the Senate said that if the Governor insisted upon the appointment of Brown the Watertown Senator would get the place.

The Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, which is always the most important committee assignment, will have an added importance this year in view of the fact that the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority to pass appropriation bills. Senator Plunkitt, speaking for the Tammany organization, has said that the Democrats, if they are not shown the consideration which they think they are entitled to in matters of legislation, will retaliate by fighting the appropriation bills. If a situation of this kind should be brought on the Chairman of the Finance Committee would be a big figure. Upon his skill in effecting compromises and in debate would depend to a large extent the showing which his organization would make. It is because of the parliamentary possibilities that the friends of Senator Malby insist that he should be placed at the head of the committee.

If Senator Brown should win, it is said that his victory would be a strong indication that the power of the Governor with the Legislature is stronger than that of Senator Platt.

Senator Elsberg also saw Chairman Dunn yesterday and renewed his claims for appointment as Chairman of the Committee on Cities. It is understood that this place has been definitely promised by the leaders to Senator Horace White of Syracuse.

Col. Dunn said that not only would the make-up of the committees be definitely decided upon at the conference to be held this week, but many other matters in connection with the coming session of the Legislature would be taken up and discussed. It is expected that Gov. Odell, following the custom which he himself set since he has been Governor, will read over his message to Senator Platt and his other advisers and get their views upon the subjects upon which he intends to treat.

It is said that in case the Governor makes up his mind to have a special legal adviser at the coming session his choice will be ex-Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston, who was the Chairman of the Committee on Cities in the last Legislature.

If the canal legislation goes through, there will be a necessity for more revenue than the State now has in order that the Governor's plan of paying for the improvement by indirect taxation may be carried out. In this connection there is some talk of a revival of a bill on the lines of the Krum Corporation bill, which was passed last year, but vetoed by the Governor. The new bill, it is said, would meet the objections which the Governor found to the bill passed last Winter.

FOUND REMOVING LEAD PIPE.

Prisoner Expressed Regret That He Would Be Unable to Carry Out a Burglary Now.

Bitterest of all the regrets expressed by Lester Williams, according to the police, a burglar with aliases and a long State's prison record, when he was captured yesterday, was that he would now be unable to carry out his contemplated robbery of Mrs. Kemp of 26 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, which he looked forward to with the enthusiasm born of absolute confidence of success.

Williams, who described himself as thirty-three years old, and living at 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, found his engagements deranged because of a pitiful little matter of some lead pipe hardly worth $100. Policeman Zworg of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was passing an unfinished factory at 234 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, just off Second Avenue, shortly before dawn, when he saw the lock had been broken. He found Williams inside, with the pipe deftly cut from the walls and coiled for transportation. The man's picture in the Rogues' Gallery made the police all the more doubtful of his intentions. In the Harlem Court Williams bewailed his ill-fortune to Detective Carter of the same precinct.

He said, according to Carter, that he had lived with the janitor of the house where Mrs. Kemp lives and had ready access to the building. He was sure, he said, that her effects in her apartment would have netted him $800. The police will warn the woman to look out for irregular callers despite the arrest.

Reverting to the matter of the lead pipe, Williams mentioned that Henry Leary, nineteen years old, of 301 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, had accompanied him into the factory. Leary was at once arrested at his home.

When they were arraigned they were held by Magistrate Zeller in $500 bail each for examination.

CITY COLLEGE MEN PROTEST.

They Object to Having the Mechanical Course Dropped.

The Senior Mechanical Society of the City College, composed of the graduates of the college who pursued the mechanical course, held its second banquet at Terrace Garden last evening. Felix Bein of the Cornell School of Forestry, presided.

It has been proposed by the college authorities to abandon the studies embraced in the mechanical curriculum. Mr. Markham, also of the Cornell School of Forestry, who was the speaker of the evening, denounced in unmeasured terms any change in the mechanical course of the college as at present constituted, and won the applause of the diners. Prof. William Fox, in a letter which was read, said that the work done by the members of the mechanical course is fully equal to that which is accomplished in the other courses, in the direction of general culture, and that, furthermore, it develops the student on the practical and useful side, to a greater degree than do the other courses.

Burlington Train Robbers Identified.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 27.—Police officers from Iowa and Omaha to-day identified two of the three suspects held here for a month on the charge of holding up the Burlington train last October. One of the men, giving the name of Cramer, was declared to be James Conroy, who served several years in the Anamoosa (Iowa) Penitentiary for train robbery. The other suspect, the visiting officers say, is John Leo, who has been in both the Nebraska Penitentiary and the one at Sioux Falls, S. D.

R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., on Governor's Staff.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Richard H. Laimbeer, Jr., of Brooklyn, has been appointed a member of Gov. Odell's military staff as aide-de-camp, the appointment to go into effect Jan. 1. His rank is to be that of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. Laimbeer was for five years a member of the Seventh Regiment and was Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, which was organized at the beginning of the Spanish war. Last year he was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. McLeer, commander of the Second Brigade.

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Territory Formerly Cut Off in Rainy Season Now Accessible—Wagon Trains with Traction Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The solution of roadmaking problems that is going on in the Province of Batangas, on the Island of Luzon, under the direction of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, has been thorough and rapid during the last season. Under Spanish rule the roads were entirely neglected, and during a large part of the year following the rainy season the thoroughfares were wholly impassable. The laboring people during this period were thrown out of work, and the whole province suffered severe loss in nearly every industry.

Gen. Bell set to work early last season to remedy the situation, and has now completed more than forty miles of macadamized road in one straight stretch, giving the region a thoroughfare over which communication with the outside world may be maintained the year through. This road runs from Calambas, in Laguna Province, to Batangas, in Batangas Province. There is a gap of ten miles which will be built before the year is out, giving fifty miles of good roads such as the Philippines never saw before outside of Manila.

This road has cost $4,500 per mile, Mexican, or about $2,250 in United States money. The cost can be reduced by using a rock crusher on the ground and shortening the distance over which the stone is hauled. The main difficulty is in getting the rock, which is scarce.

Gen. Bell has decided to use a novel means of transportation over his new road. That is to run regular trains of wagons hauled by traction engines. Passengers and freight are to be taken at a nominal rate, and the trains will be run on schedule time. Two or three side lines will be built in the course of next year. The engines and cars will have wide tires, and so will improve the road with use. The speed to be made will be about five miles an hour. The road fund derived from the yearly taxes is to be applied to connecting these macadamized roads with the one already built.

Gen. Bell has asked the island Government to procure and sell to the natives at cost price carts with wide tires and with wheels revolving on axles. The native cart has narrow tires and the wheels are solid on the axles, the latter revolving with the wheel in two wooden pins in the box of the vehicle. The effect of such carts on a roadbed is to cut and gouge it as if the cart were a ploy. Gen. Bell asks that every old cart in the province be displaced by the new ones, which will be offered to the natives at a low price and on long time. Otherwise it is proposed to tax the narrow-tired carts heavily.

SEVENTEEN CAUGHT IN A RAID.

Haul Made by Four Detectives in a Summer Garden Back of an Up-Town Saloon.

Detectives Kane, Howard, Cassidy, and Carter, sent out by Capt. Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, descended last evening upon the Summer garden in the rear of the saloon of Patrick O'Neill, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, and arrested him and sixteen others. They say a poolroom was in full operation there.

The yard of the one-story building is used in Summer for a drinking garden. This had been inclosed, covered with vines and plants, and a roof put on. In a corner was a partitioned-off closet, behind which the detectives say were a telephone and the cashier, who took money through a pigeonhole. A man was calling off from the telephone the result of the third race at New Orleans. Some racing charts and sheets and the telephone were confiscated.

O'Neill was arrested on a charge that he had no license to sell liquor. Frank L. Jones, twenty-seven years old, of 875 Columbus Avenue, was arrested and charged with maintaining a poolroom. The other fifteen men were locked up on charges of disorderly conduct. They were taken to the station in the patrol wagon.

BELLEVUE MEDAL NURSE WEDS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Dec. 27.—Miss Marguerite Ducksworth Livingstone, a New York girl, is the central figure in a charming romance which ended last week, when Miss Livingstone became the bride of Dr. Frederick Cane, Postmaster of White Horse, Yukon Territory.

Several years ago Miss Livingstone took a course of nursing at Bellevue Hospital, New York. She graduated with high honors, receiving a gold medal, and has subsequently been matron of several hospitals in Western cities. She went to Seattle, and was there attracted by the rush to Alaska and Yukon Territory.

She stopped at White Horse and became the Assistant Postmaster under appointment by Dr. Cane. Their acquaintance resulted in a stronger attachment and now they are married. Miss Livingstone returned to Puget Sound to visit friends and choose her trousseau. She went north on the last trip of the City of Seattle and was met by Dr. Cane at Skagway, where the wedding ceremony was performed.

THE END OF A PLAYHOUSE.

A large crowd of last-nighters was present to see the finish of "Fad and Folly" last evening and the little playhouse around the corner from Fifth Avenue. The play and the playhouse died with colors flying. One would have taken it for a first night, so well did the company do its work, so heartily did the audience applaud. It was almost a gala night. Every seat was taken in the little bandbox theatre. The performance was continued a half hour beyond its usual time because of the encores. Finally the second act was gotten through with and the curtain fell.

But the "Bravos!" and "Encores!" brought it up again and the band struck up "In the Good Old Summertime," the song which Blanche Ring sang at the Herald Square last Summer. She sang a few bars and again the curtain dropped.

Cries of "Speech!" "Speech!" brought Miss Ring before the curtain on the arm of Harry Conor, and both of them smiled as they spoke a few words to the audience at the same time, and then the dainty little curtain closed and the audience filed out.

JULIAN MITCHELL RESIGNS.

Julian Mitchell, for the past four years stage manager for Weber & Fields's Music Hall, severed his connection there yesterday because of a disagreement regarding the amount of time he should devote to the house.

Mr. Mitchell is interested in "The Wizard of Oz," which opens the Majestic Theatre Jan. 15, and yesterday asked permission to go to Chicago for two weeks to see the play and put it in shape before the New York opening. Weber and Fields told him that they paid him for the exclusive use of his time and felt that they ought to have it. After some discussion Mr. Mitchell resigned. He will not have a permanent successor, as the firm will engage managers temporarily to put on their productions, and then will look after the stage management themselves.

NO CROWNED HEAD has ever worn

Hair Goods

superior to the modern and exclusive designs we are producing, for our styles represent the highest excellence in

Bangs, Pompadours, Wabes, Wigs & Knots

Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring,

Scalp Treatment, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, Rouges.

L. SHAW,

54 West 14th Street,

NEAR 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

M'KEE-BATES WEDDING

Paymaster General's Daughter Married in Washington.

Justice Brown Gives a Reception in Honor of His New Supreme Court Associate, Justice Holmes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The marriage of Miss Henrietta Bates, eldest daughter of the Paymaster General of the Army, to McKee Dunn McKee, took place at 4 o'clock to-day at the Bates residence, in N Street, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony took place in the music room, which was decorated with palms, Bride roses, and lilies of the valley. The bride entered the room with her father, while the Marine Band Orchestra played in the reception room. Her sister, Miss Elisa Morgan Bates, the maid of honor, with two matrons and four maids, preceded the bride. They were themselves preceded by the six groomsmen, Samuel Thorn, Dr. E. L. Trudeau, Jr., and Robert D. Wrenn, all of New York; S. Brinckerhoff Thorn and James B. Neal of Scranton, Penn., and David R. McKee, Jr., of this city.

The ushers, who held ribbons forming an aisle to the platform through which the bride and her attendants passed, were James T. Terry, W. Redmond Cross, James A. Darrach, Frederick R. Swift, Allen M. Hervey, all of New York; Alexander Brown and H. H. Henry of Philadelphia, and Morrell Dunn of Chicago. The bride's attendants, in addition to her sister, were Mrs. M. E. Olmsted of New York City, Mrs. William M. Scudder of Chicago, Miss Story of Boston, Miss Carolan of San Francisco, Miss Henrietta Whitney of New Haven, and Miss Mildred Barnes of New York.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of Yale University and former classmate of the bridegroom, officiated.

The wedding gown was of heavy white satin, made princess fashion, with the upper part of the bodice and large sleeves of the rarest of old point lace. The bride wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Eliza Bates wore a gown of white tulle and lace, built on white taffeta, with many rows of narrow satin ribbon on the bottom of the skirt, and a yoke of lace about the hips. The other attendants wore gowns of the same pattern, but with the ribbon accessories of pale green.

At the reception following the ceremony Gen. and Mrs. Bates received several hundred guests at the entrance of the music room, Mrs. Bates wearing a gown of gray panne velvet, embroidered in silver. The bride and bridegroom stood at the end of the room with their bridal party. In addition to the decorations of this apartment the entire house was gay in poinsetta blossoms and banks of holly, while the long table in the dining room, where a collation was served throughout the reception, was fragrant in Bride roses and lighted by tapers shaded in white and green.

Some of the guests at the ceremony and reception were Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. William Bliss, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cuchren, and Andrew Green, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Clayton McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Henry, and Dr. and Mrs. Woodward, all of Philadelphia.

Following the reception was a supper party for the bridal party and the intimate girl friends of the bride. They included, in addition to those taking part in the ceremony, Miss Rose Douglass Wallach, Miss Clagett, Miss Sanger, Miss Sheridan, Miss Elsie Cobb, Miss Isabel Hagner, Mrs. Horace Westcott, and Mme. Henri De Sibour. The supper was followed by an informal dance, which was continued until the departure of the bride and bridegroom, who will spend the early days of their honeymoon at the Virginia Hot Springs.

Mrs. McKee's going-away gown was of black velvet made in tailor fashion, with a short skirt and an elaborately braided jacket, worn over a severely plain white silk shirtwaist. She also wore black furs and a black hat.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, who are giving a series of dinner parties, had as their guests this evening the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Chargé d'Affaires of France and Mme. De Margerie, Capt. and Mme. Vignal, also of the French Embassy; Count Quadt of the German Embassy, Capt. and Mrs. Reber, Miss McKenna, Miss Patten, Mrs. Cameron, the sister of the hostess; Miss Louise Jones, Major MacVeagh, Robert Clark, and Mr. Shaw.

Justice Brown entertained at dinner this evening in honor of his newly appointed colleague on the Supreme bench, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Mrs. Holmes. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowndes, Mrs. Julian James, and Mr. and Mrs. George Becker.

Mr. Francis Colton entertained a dinner company of young people this evening, chiefly contemporaries of his débutante daughter Miss Margery Colton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Chase of New York are the guests of Mr. Colton.

CHARTERS IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 27.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The American Public Utilities Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, (to operate electric light and gas works;) capital, $2,000,000.

The Wayside Publishing Company of Detroit, Mich.; capital, $150,000.

Held for Murder at His Request.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Guy Harris today was bound over to the Common Pleas Grand Jury at his own request charged with the murder of Anna Snyder. Miss Snyder was found suffocated by pillows Tuesday night and Harris was seen leaving her body by a friend of the victim. He accuses a stranger of having committed the crime.

Sigma Nus to Convene in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The biennial convention of the Sigma Nu College Fraternity will be held in Indianapolis Dec. 31 to Jan. 2. More than 250 delegates and alumni from forty chapters, which are located in the leading universities of the country, will attend. One of the features of the convention will be the attendance of the founders of the fraternity.

Importer and Manufacturer. HALL Established 1856.

Will Offer This Week Reserve Stock of

HIGH CLASS FURS,

Comprising Everything in the Fur Line,

At Prices Marked Down

25%.

$325 Sealskin Coats,	now	$275
$275 Sealskin Coats,	"	$225
$225 Sealskin Coats,	"	$175
$175 Sealskin Coats,	"	$125
$275 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$225
$225 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$175
$175 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$125
$150 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$100
$125 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$75

NEARSEAL COATS.

Collars and revers of mink or Chinchilla; regular value $75; special, $45

Plain Nearseal Coats.

At $25, regular value $35.
At $30, regular value $40.
At $40, regular value $50.
At $45, regular value $60.

FUR NECK PIECES.

$100 Baum Marten Stoles,	now	$60
$55 Mink Stoles,	"	$35
$40 Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles,	now	$20
$38 Brown Fox Stoles,	now	$25
$30 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$20
$25 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$14
$50 Black Lynx Stoles,	"	$35
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Neck Scarfs	"	$10

Misses' and Children's Furs.

$10 Children's Fur Sets,	now	$5
$20 Misses' Fur Sets,	"	$10

Fur Caps and Gloves.

$40 Sealskin Hoods,	now	$30
$14 Near Seal (coney) Hoods,	"	$8
$15 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$10
$13 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$8
$10 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$5
$18 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$14
$16 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$12
$14 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$10
$6 Electric Seal Caps,	"	$4
$15 Coachmen's Mufflers,	"	$10
$6 Coachmen's Mufflers,	"	$3.50

MUFFS.

$35 Mink Muffs,	now	$25
$25 Mink Muffs,	"	$18
$18 Mink Muffs,	"	$11
$30 Chinchilla Muffs,	"	$18
$15 Persian Lamb Muffs,	"	$10
$12 Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs,	"	$7
$17 Brown Fox Muffs,	"	$12
$23 Black Lynx Muffs,	"	$17

Special Sale of Men's

Fur Lined Overcoats,

lined with Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wild Cat, collar of Persian Lamb, regular value $90 special, $50

CARRIAGE ROBES.

HUDSON BAY BEAVER CARRIAGE ROBES, handsomest goods in America, reduced from $250 to $150

TIGER CARRIAGE ROBES, magnificent goods, large sizes, reduced from $125 to $80

MINK CARRIAGE ROBES, very dark natural Eastern Mink, rich as a sable, full size, reduced from $500 to $300

BLACK BEAR ROBES, large size, made of cubs, handsomest robes in the city

GEN. GREENE VISITS POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Disappointed at Postponement of Trials of Officials.

Athletes John Flanagan and Matthew J. McGrath Appointed to the Force—Twenty-one Policemen Promoted.

Gen. Francis V. Greene visited Police Headquarters yesterday. Some one had evidently tipped off the fact of his coming and given an accurate description of the visitor. Several officers on duty had seen him often on the occasions of his visits to the offices of the Commissioner and his deputies as they stood nearest the door. When the General entered the building, the behavior and carriage of the men were suggestive of the most severe military discipline. Large stomachs were drawn in as far as possible, with the result that some of the fatter men wore an apoplectic look. They saluted as men do who know enough to keep eyes front and to avoid any sign of cordiality. The men on duty did not even wish the man who is to be their chief the compliments of the season.

The General did not look particularly stern, nor did he appear to be impressed to any extent by the position he is to assume with the beginning of the new year. On the other hand, he did not shake hands nor did he pat on the back the men he is to command. Their comments when he had gone to the trial room were not uncomplimentary, but they forgot their accustomed conversations about politics and were too timid to pass the time in quiet games of craps on the window sills in the corridors.

Information came to the men shortly after the arrival of Gen. Greene that two of the great athletes of America were to be appointed to the force by Commissioner Partridge before his retirement. The names had the right ring, but there seemed to be some doubt whether their coming would not create jealousies among others whose elephantine proportions are not proof positive of phenomenal physical force. It was agreed, however, that it would be well for the men in uniform to be gracious in their welcome to John Flanagan, the world's champion hammer thrower, and to Matthew J. McGrath, who is close to Flanagan in hammer throwing and weight putting.

McGrath is an inch over 6 feet in height, and in training weighs 218 pounds. Flanagan is shy two inches of 6 feet, but tips the scales at 215 pounds. In the physical examination of hundreds of would-be policemen Flanagan was first and McGrath second. They were almost as successful in the mental examination, McGrath being eighteenth and Flanagan forty-first in the list of eligibles.

At hammer throwing Flanagan's record is 171 feet and McGrath's 168 feet 9 inches. With the fifty-six-pound weight Flanagan's record is 36 feet 9½ inches and McGrath's 34 feet 11 inches. Police Commissioner Partridge believes they will prove valuable additions to the force, and that they would probably look well in Broadway while exposing the many yards of uniform across their chests and backs that usually spread over the waists of other police giants. Gen. Greene heard of the appointments with pleasure.

Inspector Donald Grant and Capt. Stephenson were to have answered charges yesterday. To the disappointment of the visitor, who had come to see how a police trial is conducted, Deputy Commissioner Ebstein postponed the trials until next Wednesday. Ex-Judge Olcott, counsel for the defense, made the request for adjournment, stating that he was forced to go to Washington. He wanted a week's adjournment, which was not granted. He was introduced to Gen. Greene, who greeted him cordially. Gen. Greene paid particular attention to the papers in the case, reading them through with great care.

Certain questions put by the General to Col. Ebstein were regarded as significant by those who heard them. Speaking of the trial which was postponed, he asked if the men were under suspension. Told that they were not, as suspension meant loss of pay, he asked whether men suspended on being proved innocent would receive the pay they had lost while under suspension. It was explained to him that they would not, and he seemed satisfied.

On leaving the trial room the General called on Col. Partridge, with whom he was closeted for some time.

Col. Partridge yesterday added to the interest of the day at Police Headquarters by promoting twenty-none policemen to the rank of Roundsmen as a reward for good service. Those promoted are:

John S. Routh,	George Bobel,
James H. Gillen,	William H. Bell,
James J. McCarthy,	Michael H. McCarthy,
E. L. von Diezelski,	Patrick Brady,
John McCarthy,	George L. Sullivan,
William F. Sheehan,	William P. Davis,
Ricardo Goodell,	James Irwin,
John J. Hefferman,	Charles H. Washburn,
Patrick O'Neil,	James H. McHugh,
Oscar Geisler,	Patrick Moran.
Wm. A. J. Konig.	

The men were assembled in Chief Clerk Kipp's office after they had received their new badges. There they were complimented by the Commissioner and instructed in the duties of their new rank.

William P. Davis of the Wakefield Station came from a hospital to receive his promotion. He left immediately afterward for the hospital, as it will be some time before he is completely recovered. While stopping a runaway team in the Bronx on Dec. 10 Davis was terribly injured. His chest was crushed in, and his right arm broken. Notwithstanding his injuries he stopped the frightened horses.

John McCarthy of the Mercer Street Police Station was so bandaged that he was hardly recognizable even to the friends there to congratulate him on his promotion. Two drunken men were fighting on a Sixth Avenue trolley car Christmas night. The women and children were panic stricken and in real danger. The policeman managed to drag the men from the car. Although his nose was broken and he was otherwise badly hurt, and though while one man pinned him to the ground the other had kicked him many times, he managed to get the best of them in the end and to take them single-handed to the police station.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE CONCERT.

Montmartre Bohemianism Transported to the Carnegie Lyceum.

The second of the regular monthly entertainments of the Alliance Française will be given at Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening. It will be the occasion of the début in New York of Numa Blès and Lucien Boyer, the famous Montmartre minstrels. These globe trotters of French minstrelsy as they delight in calling themselves, will, on the invitation of James H. Hyde, President of the Alliance, journey from Montreal for the purpose. With their assistance and that of the dramatic corps of the Alliance Française, the wonderful cabarets of Montmartre will be transported for one night to the stage of Carnegie Lyceum, and echoes of the Chat Noir and of the Quat-z'arts will awake memories of the classic Butte.

Mme. Rene Janbet is also on the programme, and besides the Ave Stella of Faure is to sing some of the old French songs for which she has a special reputation. Among her numbers are "Les Trois Hussards de la Garde," "Le Mère Bontemps," and "Colinette," the song in which Calvé, Gillbert, and Salignac made such a hit last year.

A violin solo by Carl Walters and recitations by Georges Castegnier and Edouard Lance, from the works of Grenet Dancourt, Theo de Banville, and Sully Prudhomme, will complete the evening's entertainment.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY.

Should Cornell Win This Week It Would Get the Rice Trophy.

The chess experts among the students of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton on the one hand, and those from Brown, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania on the other hand, will have their innings this week. As has been repeatedly stated, the first-named will begin their annual battles over the checkered boards to-morrow at the Columbia Grammar School and conclude on Wednesday, while the latter league will begin operations at the German Press Club on Wednesday and conclude their contests on Saturday.

Everything is in apple-pie order, and much interest centres in both these competitions. Should Cornell succeed in again winning the tournament, the Rice Trophy will be theirs for good, as they would then register a third consecutive victory.

Sozodont

TOOTH POWDER

in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.

Something New! 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

MRS. WUEST SEEKS DIVORCE.

Wife of Coroner's Physician Objected Among Other Things to Number of Cold Baths He Took Nightly.

Mrs. Lulu E. Wuest has begun a suit for separation against her husband, Dr. Charles Wuest, a Coroner's physician of Brooklyn. Through her lawyer, A. H. Hummel, she has served a complaint in which she makes many and varied charges, among them being the accusation that the doctor was wont to take as many as seven cold baths nightly. After the baths, she says, he would not only force her to massage him, but would insist upon getting into bed without drying his skin, causing the sheets to become dripping wet, and then calling her "selfish" if she did not fancy them in that condition.

According to the complaint the doctor, besides his salary of $3,000 a year from the county, has a private income of $6,000. Mrs. Wuest states that they made a separation agreement in the Spring of 1900, but that he stopped paying her the stipulated $25 a week not long ago. Their two children are in her custody, and Mr. Hummel will appear in the Supreme Court this week to demand alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the suit.

The doctor is thirty-eight years old and the wife thirty. They were married on Oct. 9, 1895, and lived together nearly five years. On their wedding night, she claims, he began to drink heavily, and after having imbibed, tried to throw himself from the window of their temporary apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria. Then they started on their honeymoon trip to the Yellowstone Park, and on the way westward, she says, he took morphine and acted like a crazy man. It was soon after this that the cold baths began, and all the while, although he knew she was fond of music, he would not let her have a piano. She says he told her he did not care anything for her, and wished she was out of the way.

When their first baby was born, she charges, he took a violent aversion to it, spanking it on one occasion. In a fit of anger he nearly strangled her, and she was forced finally to leave him and live with her mother for a time. When he became Coroner's physician in 1899 he promised her she could have anything she wanted if she would return to his home, and she did go back. In a few weeks she found that his brother had slandered her, she says, and so she threw the brother's photograph out of the window. In retaliation, after he had thrown a stool at her and bruised her arm badly, the doctor took a picture of her father, who had died some time previously, and cast it out of the house.

Subsequently, she declared, he hurled at her head pieces of roast beef and other things off the dining table. Then, it is added, he took a fancy to a servant girl, for whom he bought candy. All these actions, says Mrs. Wuest, were brought to a climax when he seized her by the throat on March 24, 1900. She left him the next day, and in a fortnight they had agreed on a separation.

The doctor has not filed his answer yet.

TWO LORENZ OPERATIONS.

Dr. Mueller, the Vienna Surgeon's Assistant, Cheered at Beth Israel Hospital.

Dr. Friedrich Mueller, assistant of Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna, received an enthusiastic greeting from the group of east side physicians who gathered yesterday morning in the Beth Israel Hospital to see him perform two operations for congenital hip dislocation. After he had finished the second operation Dr. Mueller said that it resulted more favorably than any he had yet seen in America.

"Out of all the cases Prof. Lorenz has had since he has been in this country," he explained, "none has been more promising than this one. Even though there be no after treatment, the recovery of the child will be perfect."

The first of the two patients was Bessie Younguer of 385 East Tenth Street, and the second was Abraham Levine of 119 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Both the children were six years old. It took four minutes of deft pulling and tugging to get the head of the little girl's femur into the acetabulum, or socket, but only three minutes were need for the boy. After the operations, as well as at the acute points during the surgeon's work, the spectators clapped their hands and cheered.

Dr. Mueller held an informal reception, shaking hands with all those present before he left the hospital, and after he had gone it was announced that the hospital staff intended to conduct operations for congenital hip disease in the future, and that patients would be welcomed.

Dr. Lorenz Dined at Union League.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Vienna surgeon, was the guest of a party of gentlemen at the Union League Club last night. After an informal dinner the party attended the performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre. At the club the Superintendent refused to tell who was the host of the evening or who were the guests besides Dr. Lorenz. "There will be no speeches," he said. "It is just a little private gathering."

A TRAGIC CHRISTMAS JOKE.

Butcher Trifled with a Man, Who Bought Some Mutton with His Last Ten-Dollar Bill.

In West Washington Market, on Christmas Eve, a man without an overcoat, and with every appearance of hardluck, moved with the crowd around the stalls of holiday-making, joking butchers. Tagging at his heels was a little girl with a shawl covering her head and shoulders. The man bought two oranges from a basket marked "5 cents each" and gave them to the girl.

"There," he said, "one is for you and the other for mother. Papa's Christmas present."

Then he went to a butcher stall and ordered a small shoulder of mutton for roasting; costing about 50 cents, and the cheapest kind of holiday treat. He handed the butcher a bank bill closely and carefully folded and waited for his change. The butcher went to a neighboring stall to change the bill, took it without looking at it, and came back to the man.

"But," exclaimed the purchaser, "it was a ten-dollar bill I gave you."

"Nothing of the sort," retorted the butcher. "We run no flim-flam game here."

The man protested in such piteous tones that the attention of other customers was attracted. "I am out of work," he said, "with no prospect of getting any for a month. That was my last ten-dollar bill after paying the rent, and it means our food until more money comes in. I showed it to my wife before I came away, and she urged me not to buy too large a piece of mutton. I had no five-dollar bill, and nothing else but the ten-dollar bill I gave you."

"Say, Joe," shouted the butcher to his neighbor, "what was that bill you changed for me just now?"

"Ten dollars," was the reply, "but since you was such a ninny as to run away with half your change I thought I'd let you go. Come and get the man's $5 and give it to him. But the drinks are on you."

There was a roar of laughter. The man who had been made the butt of this joke seemed to have aged five years in as many minutes. He took the five-dollar bill without a word, kissed his crying child, and walked away.

And yet it is written that humor is the most captivating thing in the world!

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AITKEN, SON & CO.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE

FINE FRENCH UNDERWEAR

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Beginning MONDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, fine hand-made garments in Silk, Linen and French Muslin. Silk and Flannel Peignoirs, and a special line of High-neck Night Gowns, affording exceptional opportunity for purchasing of Wedding Trousseau and replenishing of Lingerie. At the same time the remainder of our Winter Garments for Infants and Children will be placed on sale at

HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Imported Gowns of Chiffon, Crêpe de Chine and Net for Dinner, Theatre and Reception Wear at similar reductions.

BROADWAY AND 18TH STREET.

ANOTHER JUDGE NEEDED

Work in United States District Court Overwhelming.

Members of the Bankruptcy and Admiralty Bar Consider the Question of Relief for Judge Adams.

About 200 members of the Bankruptcy and Admiralty Bar of the City of New York discussed in the United States Court, in the Federal Building, yesterday, the necessity for asking Congress to create the office of an additional District Judge for this district.

Before the addition of the bankruptcy cases the congestion of official business was of a grave character, and with the additional labors imposed the work is said to be beyond the physical accomplishment of any one man. As a result litigants are delayed and delays often occasion a miscarriage of justice.

The meeting organized with Robert D. Benedict as Chairman and William J. Barr as Secretary. In accepting the Chairmanship Mr. Benedict alluded to the many duties to be performed by Judge Adams, and said that some immediate relief was necessary.

For the purpose of opening the discussion, Morris S. Wise offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The addition of bankruptcy to the business of the United States District Court has imposed labors of such magnitude upon the Honorable District Judge of this district as should not be placed upon any single Judge;

Therefore be it resolved, That it is the sense of the bar practicing in said court that some immediate relief should be afforded by Congress in the premises.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of seven, of which the Chairman shall be one, be appointed by the chair to formulate a plan of relief to be submitted by said committee to the Honorable District Judge of this district for his advice and approval and having in view the obtaining of such necessary relief from Congress.

James M. Gifford said he considered the resolutions pointed and proper. He had often tried cases requiring from four to five days in the taking of testimony, but so pressed was the court for time that counsel were only allowed half an hour to sum up, a fact that worked injustice to both lawyer and client. He thought the number to be appointed on the committee should be left to the judgment of the Chair, and he offered an amendment to that effect. No time should be lost in memorializing Congress. He suggested a reference of the whole matter to the committee to be appointed, and expressed the hope that the members would labor earnestly to bring about the appointment of another District Judge, something that was imperatively necessary.

Henry G. Ward remarked that Judge Coxe had told him that something ought to be done by Congress. He regretted that other District Judges could not be called to New York in the same way as was done in the State courts. Judges of Federal courts in some of the other States had plenty of time on their hands and would be glad of an opportunity to sit in New York if the laws warranted such an assignment.

Mr. Wise accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Gifford, and the resolutions, as amended, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Benedict said that the appointment of such a committee as was called for required consideration. He did not want to appoint on it any one who could not give the matter the necessary time, and he would therefore not name the members at present.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

CHICKENS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Arrive from England on the Minnehaha —Keene Horses Also Aboard.

One hundred and five aristocratic chickens arrived last night from London on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha. They are Orpington chickens, so called from the home of William Cook, who raised them and brought them over, and are of the white, black, buff, Diamond Jubilee, and spangled varieties.

Orpington is in Kent, England, and the chickens are famous for their fine plumage and egg-laying abilities. Mr. Cook's fowls will be taken at once to Wallace P. Willett's hennery, in East Orange, where they will have a chance to get their feathers in good condition for the Poultry Show to be held next month in the Madison Square Garden. They will be exhibited later in Boston and Chicago.

Six of James R. Keene's horses, including Olympian and Noon Day, also arrived on the Minnehaha.

Poultry and Pet Stock Show.

The New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will give its fourteenth annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden, beginning on Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, and closing on Saturday evening, Jan. 10. In addition to the display of birds there will be the New York Cat Show, given under the auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club, of which Mrs. W. S. Hofstra is President. All the challenge and special cups will be competed for, and the prize winners in foreign shows and those held in American cities will be on exhibition in the Concert Hall during the Poultry Show week.

New York Central Official Resigns.

A. M. Waitt, Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central Railroad, has resigned to enter the service of the Pressed Steel Car Company. The resignation will take effect Jan. 1. He will be succeeded by J. F. Deems, who is at present in charge of the Schenectady works of the American Locomotive Company.

Schenectady Railway Raises Wages.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Beginning Jan. 1 what practically is a raise of 10 per cent. will be made in the wages of all conductors and motormen in the employ of the Schenectady Railway Company. The increase is unsolicited, and is a result of the prosperity of the company, which is one of the most recently formed of similar organizations in the State.

Silverworkers' Strike Off.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 27.—Two hundred buffers, polishers, and platers in the employ of the International Silver Company, who went on strike six weeks ago for a change in rates for piece work, will return to work on Monday, the strike having been called off. The company will make no concessions.

REPAIRS IN CITY HALL.

Old Masonry Piers Torn Down to Make Way for White Wood Fittings.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury approached the City Hall yesterday, and, after climbing over heaps of rubbish, stood in the old Mayor's office. After surveying the ruins of what was considered by many architects to be one of the best-proportioned and fitted rooms in the City Hall, he looked over some of the stucco work which was being plastered around the walls and said:

"All this stuff ought to be thrown into the street. It seems as if my department would be useful in the City Hall."

Whether Commissioner Woodbury referred to some of the new decorations of the Mayor's office he declined to say.

The repairs now going on at the City Hall have attracted a number of people to the place. The improvements consist in tearing out the interior of the Mayor's office and anterooms and remodeling this section of the building. Piers of solid masonry which have stood for nearly 100 years have been torn down to make way for fittings of white wood fixed up in Colonial style.

The entrance to the Mayor's office is to be imposing. On either side will be fluted columns extending nearly to the ceiling. The small anterooms have been enlarged and will be redecorated.

President Cantor's office is also undergoing renovation. The walls will be replastered and decorated and the plan of the interior of the old room of the President of the Municipal Council, in which were displayed some of the largest of the historical oil paintings in the City Hall, will be changed. Alterations are also taking place in the rooms occupied by City Clerk Scully.

The original amount appropriated for the alterations is $30,000, but a further sum of $20,000 was appropriated by the Board of Estimate. Contractor Ryan said yesterday that he did not know how the additional sum of money would be spent.

WOMAN ACCUSED BY AN ACTOR.

E. Leahy Says He Gave Her $20 to Bet on Horses.

Section 351 of the Penal Code makes it a felony to receive money to bet on horses, and in accordance with this law Miss Jane Schmidt of Newark was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Her accuser was E. Leahy, an actor, of 200½ West Thirty-fourth Street, who testified that he had deposited $20 with her for this purpose.

The woman was arrested at the office of Bolling & Co., at 53 Nassau Street, together with John H. Benton, a clerk, also of Newark, and another man, both of whom were discharged. The hearing lasted almost two hours.

THIEVES GET $35, MISS $1,800.

Three Overpower a Man in a Saloon and Rob the Till.

Three men entered the saloon of Dennis Gallagher, 129 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Martin Riordan, who was standing by the stove, was siezed by two of the men, while the third proceeded to rifle the money drawer. Riordan made a desperate resistance, but was finally knocked senseless.

When he recovered he found that the thieves had secured $35, but had overlooked $1,800 which was in a wallet in an inner compartment of the money drawer. The only clue to the thieves is a derby hat, in which is the maker's stamp.

POSTMAN EXCHANGES AGAIN.

Came from San Francisco to Brooklyn, Now Goes to Cripple Creek.

Letter Carrier Charles L. F. Russell of the Brooklyn Post Office, who two months ago was transferred from San Francisco to that borough, in an exchange of positions with a Brooklyn carrier, is now to make another long jump, having been transferred to Cripple Creek, Col.

Russell exchanged places with B. F. Hurchshart, a Brooklyn carrier, in the hope that the climate here would benefit his wife's health. Her health did not improve, and he effected another exchange of positions with Carrier Leroy Carson of Cripple Creek.

Ex-Capt. Moynihan's Son in a Cell.

Edward E. Moynihan, twenty-five years old, son of ex-Police Captain Daniel C. Moynihan, was locked in a cell yesterday by order of Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Court. The young man is charged with collecting an undertaker's bill of $110 twice over, and was out on bail pending a hearing, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He came an hour and a half late. The Magistrate gave him a severe lecture and declared his bond forfeited before sending him to prison to await examination to-day.

Two Children Die at Sea.

Two deaths in [illegible] occurred the voyage of the Hamburg-American steamship Frankfort, [illegible] passenger, and that vessel's arrival at New York from Bremen. The Frankfort brought 1,645 steerage passengers, and it was in that department that both deaths occurred. Six-weeks-old Willey Garten was the first to succumb. He contracted pneumonia early on the voyage, and died on the 19th. The day before Christmas little Rosa Tigar, aged five months, died. Both bodies were buried at sea.

Tammany's New Executive Committee.

The new Tammany Executive Committee will meet Tuesday night to organize. The changes in the personnel of the committee by reason of the recent primary election were not material, so far as the control of the organization is concerned. The new leaders are but five in number, and Charles F. Murphy's retention of the leadership is assured. The seating of William G. Lovery, the new leader of the Ninth District, will be one of the questions which will come up at the meeting.

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Announce an Exhibit of

Linen and Cotton Gowns

For Service in Warm Climates.

Many of which are exquisite productions of French models, simultaneously presented here and in Paris; they include Linen-Brilliant and Coarse Linen effects; Italian Crash, Chambray, plain and mercerized; Grass Linen, Cheviots, Tissues, Alexandria Cloth, and other novel weaves in white, various shades of sea-blue, absinthe, turquoise, gray, pink, and rose in pastel effects. Also, separate Skirts in the newest fashions, of Linen, Duck, and Pique.

We will place on sale MONDAY at SPECIAL PRICES in our

Cloak and Fur Shop

Short Jackets
Various styles in Black or Oxford Cloths, winter weight. Value $13.00. At $7.90

Tan Jackets
Of Covert Cloth, in two styles, 19 and 22 inches long. Value $15.00. At $11.00

Peau de Soie Coats
Several styles in full length or Monte Carlo effects. Values $45.00 to $50.00. At $32.00

Persian Lamb Coats
With high collar, wide revers, dolman sleeves. Values $110.00 and $125.00. At $75.00 and $89.00

Persian Lamb Coats
With high collar and wide revers, trimmed with Chinchilla or Baum Marten. Value $145.00. At $100.00

Nearseal Coats
With roll collar and wide revers. Values $35.00 to $60.00. At $26.50, $34.00 and $42.00

A Sale of High-Grade Suits for Men

Instead of $16.00, $18.00 and $20.00,

At $12.00

We don't gather the fruit of anonymous effort and call it ours; we could not vouch for its worth. That's why we make most of our apparel for men. This has its advantages and disadvantages. We must anticipate the demand for it far in advance. That is rather problematical. While we have had a share of business, there is still a surplus of high-grade suits for men. We offer it to you at prices shorn of all profit. Try where you will, your money cannot have greater purchasing power.

Single or Double Breasted Sack Coat Styles, of superior Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds, serviceably lined and tailored to perfection. Regular prices $16.00, $18.00 and $20.00. Now at $12.00.

The Sale of Overcoats of the Highest Grade at $32.00,

The regular prices of which were $38.00, $40.00, $45.00 and $50.00,

WILL BE CONTINUED ON MONDAY.

But we cannot promise to fit everybody. The response to our offer has been so generous that the sizes in the Box Styles are incomplete. In the Surtouts, we still have all sizes, but after Monday we are safe in assuring you that they, too, will be broken in sizes.

$65.00 Dress or Tuxedo Suits at $48.00

MADE-TO-YOUR-MEASURE

For One Week Only.

As fire proves gold, so does the construction of evening apparel prove the tailorman. Every atom of cleverness, every trick and knack, all his intelligence are called into requisition in the tailoring of these garments. The craftsman is yet to be born that can discount ours in the making of evening clothes. When we sew our label in them, they are perfect; not a false line or wrinkle anywhere, and, what is equally vital, they stay that way. Will you let us prove it? To introduce our to-measure Tailoring Shop we'll do it at actual cost and allow you to choose from the finest West of England, French and German Fabrics, richly lined with silk, at $48.00 instead of $65.00—but for this week only.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

ON EXHIBITION

To-morrow, until hour of sale,

AN

Extraordinary Collection

OF

Oriental Textiles

Specially selected for fineness of Texture and Beauty of Design.

Including a large number of

CARPETS & RUGS

of the choicest weaves

To be sold

Mon., Dec. 29, and following afternoons, at 2:30 P. M. each day.

Congresses for Art and Science.

Horace J. Rogers, Director of the Department of Education of the St. Louis Exposition, met in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday several educators, among whom were President Butler of Columbia University, President Harper of Chicago, President Pritchett of Boston, and Herbert Putnam of the Congression Library, who are members of the Advisory Board of the International Congresses of Arts and Sciences which are to form a feature of the exposition. All that was done yesterday was to determine the necessity for developing the Congresses along some central [illegible] that would be of the most value in ad- [illegible] plan [illegible] be [illegible] for [illegible]

A good time to make good resolutions—Resolve now to get a Full Dress or Tuxedo Suit—Better now than later on. Our Tuxedo Suit at $35.00, Full Dress, $40.00, made of our special cloths, English or German Drape, lined with silk throughout, are double value—better style cannot be had at any price.

Orders placed now will be ready for New Year's Eve.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street

Storm King Whiskey.

RYE or BOURBON.

4	Full Quart Bottles,	$3.10
6	"	4.50
12	"	8.75
12	Screw Top Pint Flasks.	4.75
24	Screw Top ½-Pt. Flasks.	5.00

Express Prepaid.

To any point east of the Mississippi River.

NOTE.—IT'S 8 YEARS OLD, absolutely pure, and recommended by physicians for medicinal purposes on that account for the past 20 years. SUCH WHISKEY CANNOT BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE FOR LESS THAN $5.00 for 4 bottles. I ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. If whiskey is unsatisfactory, return at my expense—I'll refund your money. Having been established since 1878, should satisfy new readers of the genuineness of this offer. FREE Return this advertisement with your next order and receive my 1903 calendar in 12 colors FREE. This is far the handsomest calendar I have ever issued, and will be sent without the goods, postpaid, for 25c., stamps or silver.

I. C. CHILDS, 893 3D AVE., N. Y. C

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

SLEIGH ROBES, TIGER AND LEOPARD rugs, coachmen's outfits, lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 5th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. Broadway and 5th Av.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION HAS ABSORBED BRITON'S ATTENTION

Excitement Over the Venezuelan Situation Has Subsided, and Business Has Been Suspended Since Wednesday—Royal Family's Christmas at Sandringham—Prince of Wales's New Son—The Death of Archbishop Temple.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt's decision not to act as arbitrator of the Venezuelan dispute is regretted here, not so much on diplomatic as on personal grounds. His acceptance would have caused great satisfaction because of the universal confidence his character inspires. The President's rectitude and impartiality are unquestioned, and it is believed that his great abilities would have enabled him to dispose of the questions at issue with the least possible friction and delay, and that his award would have carried greater weight with Venezuela than any award of The Hague tribunal.

Failing Mr. Roosevelt, however, resort to The Hague tribunal is regarded as the best way out of the mess.

Since last week excitement over this question has subsided, and people, expecting a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, have turned their attention to matters of more direct personal interest to themselves.

A GREEN CHRISTMAS.

Christmas, so long and eagerly anticipated, has come and gone without any startling event occurring to disturb the nation's equanimity. It has been a green Christmas, mild, sunny, springlike weather prevailing, whereby the suffering of the destitute poor has been rendered less acute than had there been a continuance of the severe cold recently experienced. There has been much benevolence and beneficence, so on the whole it has been a happy and merry Christmas, such as the people love.

Many and great are the changes which have occurred in England since Dickens wrote "A Christmas Carol," but they have not affected the national love for the Christmas festival and the determination to preserve unimpaired the traditional warmth and heartiness of its celebration. Christmas week is still the great week of the year for the English people. It is the one week when scattered families are reunited, when tender memories and old associations are revived, when friend greets friend with a cheery expansiveness in striking contrast with the characteristic reserve of the English nature, so undemonstrative to those who do not know it well, apparently so distant and unsympathetic.

Since Wednesday business has been suspended, and it will not be resumed till Monday morning. The whole nation has given itself up to good cheer and good fellowship, and for a brief season all strife and controversy are hushed, and peace, charity, and concord reign supreme.

How far the religious element of Christmas retains its predominance it is difficult to say. There are services in all the churches, as in days of yore, but probably they are attended by a considerably smaller proportion of the population than formerly. It is the lament of all the religious denominations that churchgoing is declining, that religion is losing its hold on the masses.

But, despite alarmist utterances, the population is happier, healthier, and better than ever before. Crime has diminished, sobriety has increased, and there is a higher standard of national well-being than in any previous age. Many grave problems still confront British statesmen and philanthropists, but they are not occasioned by the corruption or decadence of the people as a whole, but are rather the outcome of economic conditions, of the rapid expansion of commerce, and the development of civilization. The present is a time of "sweeter manners, purer laws," than those which obtained even in Dickens's day. The people therefore do well to take a hopeful view of the future and to rejoice, as their fathers rejoiced before them, on the occasion of the great festival of Christendom.

THE REUNION AT SANDRINGHAM.

While feasting and mirth are predominant features of the English Christmas, there is not the least fear of the celebration degenerating into a saturnalia. Thoughtfulness for others, which is one of its essential characteristics, would alone prevent any such abuse, and in this particular the King and Queen naturally and spontaneously set an example to all their subjects. For the first time since their accession they have spent Christmas at Sandringham, where they have given personal supervision to the distribution of the numerous gifts they dispense at this season.

Their Majesties further observed the best English tradition by attending service on Christmas morning at Sandringham Church, which was prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. The choir sang Gounod's "Bethlehem" and the hymns "Hark! the herald angels sing" and "O! Come all ye faithful." In short, it was a typical English Christmas service, and it was followed by a quiet family reunion similar to the gatherings in countless humbler homes throughout the country. Nothing creates a better impression here than that the sovereign and royal family should observe national customs in the national way.

Any mention of royalty would be incomplete without a reference to the Christmas present which the Princess of Wales has bestowed upon her husband and the nation in the person of the infant scion of royalty whose advent had been expected for some little time. I have purposely employed a periphrase lest I should incur a rebuke like that administered to the Duke of Wellington on the birth of the present King. "Is it a boy or a girl?" he asked eagerly of the nurse in charge. "It is a Prince, your Grace," was the crushing response of the punctilious matron to the hero of Waterloo. It is a Prince who has just made his appearance at Sandringham, in time to join the circle of the royal family assembled there for Christmas.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CHILDREN.

This is the fifth child and fourth son born to the Prince and Princess of Wales. If he resembles his brothers and sister he will be a most promising addition to the next generation of English royalties. It would be difficult to find a bonnier and brighter quartet of little children than those of the Princess, once so popular as Princess May, now not less popular as the Princess of Wales.

The Princess inherits the virtues of her mother, the late Duchess of Teck, than whom no lady was more justly admired and beloved for her excellent qualities of heart and head. The children of the Prince and Princess of Wales appear to be blessed with sturdy, robust constitutions, which they undoubtedly owe in large part to their mother. It is hoped that they will grow up to be a credit to their parents and to the nation, for in a country where royalty plays so large a part in public life as in England the character of the royal family is a matter of very serious importance.

The English are long-suffering people, but it is certain that they would not tolerate scandals in high places like those which disgraced Queen Victoria's immediate predecessors, or even those which in the present week have been associated with the names of the Crown Princess of Saxony and Archduke Leopold, and have created such a painful impression throughout Europe

Happily there is no likelihood of such calamities here, for they are really calamities in monarchical States.

THE DEATH OF DR. TEMPLE.

Nevertheless England needs, and will always need, all the support she can get for the maintenance of her high standard of public and private morality. This is realized by the best elements of English society, hence the deep and genuine sorrow and sense of national loss occasioned by the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which, occurring in Christmas week, has cast a shadow over the celebration of the Nativity.

It was at a time of great public bereavement that John Bright, in one of those daring, simple, magnificent figures of which he was so consummate a master, exclaimed: "The Angel of Death has passed through the land; you can almost hear the beating of his wings." Some such feeling is prevalent now, owing to the removal at very short intervals of three of the most conspicuous figures of English religious life, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. Parker, and Dr. Temple.

The three men had hardly anything in common save devotion to the same cause—the advancement of national righteousness and the spread of the faith they professed. By far the greatest of the three was undoubtedly Archbishop Temple, who, in spite of almost every conceivable adverse circumstance, rose by ability, industry, and will from penury to the highest position a subject can occupy in this country.

An infinite number of amusing stories are related of Dr. Temple's brusque manners, unconventional sayings, plainness of speech, and dislike of shams. They are most of them authentic. I myself once heard him publicly rebuke the Archbishop of York for unpunctuality. But it is of his simplicity, earnestness, rectitude, and unfeigned piety that men prefer to think to-day.

If ever a man lived a strenuous life it was Dr. Temple. Although perhaps less is known of him in the United States than of some Englishmen who appeal more directly to the popular imagination, I am convinced that there has been no Englishman of modern times who possessed more of the qualities Americans justly admire most than the late Archbishop.

He was buried to-day at Canterbury, in a spot rich in historical associations, the situation of the grave being close to Thomas à Becket's door, so called from the fact of it having been used by him on the day of his martyrdom. The grave is overlooked by Lanfranc's dormitory window. It is in a green inclosure surrounded by cloisters, and was selected by the Archbishop himself as his last resting place.

Dr. Temple is the second Primate to find a tomb at Canterbury since the Reformation. Cardinal Pole was the last until the tradition was revived at the death of Archbishop Benson six years ago.

It is considered almost certain that the Bishop of Winchester will succeed Dr. Temple in the Primatial See.

POPE RECEIVES AMERICANS.

Chats Merrily with Commander Reeder and Party from Training Ship Hartford.

ROME, Dec. 27.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Commander William H Reeder of the United States training ship Hartford, and Miss Reeder, and Chaplain Edward J. Brennan and Lieut. Henry J. Ziegemeier, also of the Hartford.

Commander Reeder and Lieut. Ziegemeier were in full uniform. The Pontiff, who was in good health and spirits, conversed animatedly with the American officers. He remarked on the smartness of the American naval uniform, and said he regretted the Hartford was not coming nearer to Rome. He would have enjoyed seeing more of the officers and men, as he had the most pleasant remembrances of his meetings with Americans.

BRITISH GAIN IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS FROM MENELEK

Treaty Recently Made Public a Very Advantageous One to Great Britain —Frontier Delimitated.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The British Government has just published a Blue Book, in the Treaty Series, which contains an important convention signed at Adis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, last May 15. There have been rumors that this country had succeeded in obtaining important concessions from the Emperor, Menelek, and the agreement now published will certainly not prove a disappointment—except to foreigners.

The treaty is all the more welcome here because certain Continental States have recently been making great exertions to influence the Negus in their own favor, and, incidentally, against Great Britain. The British Ambassador at Paris complained the other day that diplomats now had no vocation except that of acting as glorified commercial travelers for their country, but it is only necessary to point to the example of the Abyssinian treaty to prove that there still exist opportunities for the display of those abilities which made the diplomat an important figure in the past.

In the first place the treaty revises the frontier between the Soudan and Abyssinia. Though all the advantages are by no means all on Great Britain's side in this delimitation, the fact that any possibility of friction in the future is believed to be ended is regarded as satisfactory in the extreme.

Another feature of the convention is an article granting to Great Britain, or rather the Government of the Soudan, an "enclave" in the neighborhood of Itang, on the Baro River, for strictly commercial purposes. A large trade, principally in ivory, centres in that district, and the concession is regarded as a very important one.

This article is followed by another of even greater significance. By it "His Majesty Menelek II., King of Kings of Ethiopia," engages not to allow the construction of any works across the Blue Nile, the Sobat, or Lake Tzana that would interfere with the unimpeded flow of their waters into the Nile. Engineers say there is no better site for the construction of a great reservoir than Tzana, a deep and isolated lake on the Northern Abyssinian plateau. This lake is the source of the Blue Nile. It is hoped that the treaty of last May will be followed by another treaty allowing the utilization of these waters for such further engineering schemes to aid the people of Egypt as British engineers may resolve upon in the future, for the wonderful dam at Assouan is by no means the end of the work which is possible with the object of reclaiming the desert lands of Egypt.

In another article the Negus permits the construction of a railroad from the Soudan to Uganda across Abyssinian territory. One day this may prove to be the most valuable concession of all, for no one now can tell what possibilities exist in African railway building.

The credit for having obtained Abyssinia's signature to the treaty rests with Col. Harrington, a young diplomat, who is the agent of the British Government at the Negus's court.

LAMSDORFF AT SOFIA.

SOFIA, Dec. 27.—Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, who has arrived here on his way to Belgrade and Vienna, was given a luncheon to-day by Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister, at which Prince Ferdinand and the entire Cabinet were present. Political subjects were carefully avoided in conversation during this function.

A torchlight procession of several thousand Macedonians visited the palace this evening, and their spokesman thanked Count Lamsdorff for the aid given by the Czar to Macedonian refugees, and expressed a hope that the lot of their brethren in Turkey might be improved. The Russian Foreign Minister responded simply with the words, "I thank you." This utterance was received with frantic cheering, and the band accompanying the Macedonian procession played the Russian anthem.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—An agency dispatch from Belgrade predicts that the first result of Count Lamsdorff's visit to the Servian capital will be a Servian Ministerial crisis, and says the Minister of Foreign Affairs has already resigned, and the remainder of the Cabinet will probably follow his example.

The dispatch adds that the Russian Foreign Minister's visit will lead to a rapprochement between Russia and Servia, and that a visit of the King and Queen of Servia to the Czar will certainly follow.

BURIAL OF DR. TEMPLE.

Primate of All England Interred in Canterbury Cathedral.

CANTERBURY, England, Dec. 27.—The remains of Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, were interred in the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral this afternoon. The obsequies were carried out as simply as possible, in accordance with the late Archbishop's desire. Representatives of King Edward, the Prince of Wales, and Premier Balfour were present. The Archbishop of York, Dr. Maclagan, officiated at a portion of the services.

Simultaneously memorial services for the deceased prelate were held at St. Paul's and other cathedrals in the United Kingdom. The Lord Mayor, Sir Marcus Samuel, and Sheriffs in state attended the service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne and United States Chargé d'Affaires White were among the congregation.

STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS.

The Minnetonka from England for Boston Puts Into Bermuda Bruised by Seas.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 27.—The American steamer Minnetonka, from Newport, England, with coal for Boston, Mass., anchored off this island in distress last night and was towed in here to-day. The steamer will be surveyed. All on board of her are well.

The Minnetonka, which left Newport Nov. 30, was struck by a heavy sea Dec. 13, when about 900 miles from Halifax, which smashed her lifeboats, shifted her cargo, carried away her steering gear, and caused considerable damage to her bridge.

The Minnetonka was sighted the next night by the British steamer Colonian, which attempted to take her in tow, but the hawsers parted and the Colonian was compelled on account of threatening weather to proceed. The Minnetonka then rigged up a temporary steering gear, and after steaming 1,500 miles arrived at Bermuda.

The British steamer Colonian arrived at Portland, Me., Dec. 20, and reported that 900 miles off Halifax she fell in with the Minnetonka, disabled and lifeboats washed overboard. The Colonian towed the Minnetonka for twelve hours, when hawsers parted, and threatening weather compelled the Colonian to proceed.

PELEE AGAIN VIOLENT.

Passing Vessels Report Martinique Volcano in Eruption.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Dec. 27.—The cable ship Newington, which arrived at St. Lucia, B. W. I., yesterday, reported having passed Mont Pelée, Island of Martinique, at 10:30 in the morning. The volcano was then in violent eruption. Dense clouds of gray smoke and dust were pouring out of the crater and ascending to an enormous height. Other advices say that the cone was luminous during the night.

ENTERTAINED BY A QUEEN

Relicts of Soldier Dead Dine as Alexandra's Guests.

Over 600 Mothers and 800 Children Attend Great Banquet in London—Sir Thomas Lipton Acts for Royal Host.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Queen Alexandra's dinner this afternoon to the widows and children of those killed in the South African war formed the most striking demonstration in London's observance of Christmas. Long before the festivities began crowds gathered in the streets adjacent to the Alexandra Trust Building, which was gayly decorated without and within. Over 600 widows and 800 children partook of the Queen's Christmas fare. The bright clothing of the children formed a pleasant contrast to their mothers' widows' weeds. Inside the building there were military bands on each floor, while Highland pipers, Punch and Judy shows, theatrical troupes, performers from the music halls, and tables full of toys, crackers, and special chocolate boxes from the Queen all lent vivid color and meaning to the celebration.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who received the guests in behalf of the Queen, was kept busy helping lift children up the steps, to relieve mothers who had brought families larger than they could carry. After very many turkeys and plum puddings had been consumed, Sir Thomas read the following message from the Queen:

"Pray convey the expression of my very best wishes to all my guests at the Alexandra Trust. May they spend a very happy day, and may God help and bless them throughout the coming year."

In the course of his speech greeting the Queen's guests Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"I feel certain all of you will ever treasure the recollection of to-day's gathering as a token of the Queen's high regard and womanly solicitude for those whose best and dearest laid down their lives for King and country. She has taken the keenest possible interest in every detail of the arrangements for your entertainment. Not the smallest item was decided on without her supervision. The dinner may and I hope it will be taken as a queenly lesson, which ought to be forever remembered, that those who have suffered in behalf of their country should not be forgotten."

Sir Thomas's call for cheers for the Queen was answered with a great shout from the happy women and jubilant children, which the crowds outside took up.

A telegram was sent to Queen Alexandra expressing the loyal and loving thanks of the children and their mothers and wishing the King and Queen a happy new year.

GRAVE OUTLOOK IN MACEDONIA

It is Possible That the Long Expected Balkan Bomb is About to Explode—Russian Official Communique Creates Intense Alarm In Constantinople—Count Lamsdorff's Visit to Vienna.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Doubtless before long the Venezuelan trouble will be settled, for no one here supposes for a moment that, if there be any real danger of a quarrel with the United States, the European powers will do anything but give in, more or less gracefully. But it looks as though the Chancelleries, as soon as the South American question ceases to trouble, will by no means be at rest, for the situation in the Balkans is growing more and more threatening every week.

"Trouble in the Balkans in the Spring" is now so familiar a cry that there is a general tendency to laugh at the alarmists. But we all know the fable of the young man who called out "wolf," and this time it really looks as if the long-expected bomb is about to be exploded.

To give any general idea of the situation in the Balkan States would be impossible in limited space—it would require a volume; and it is doubtful whether there exist twenty persons in Western Europe with sufficient knowledge to write such a book. For the conditions which have led up to the present state of unrest are many and varied, and the question is complicated to a degree almost inconceivable to an outsider by the extraordinary conglomeration of races which live in the Balkans. Between these races there is no sympathy, and usually intense hatred; therefore a rising against the Turks in one province may have no connection whatever with an insurrection a hundred miles away.

At the present moment the revolutionary movement seems to be almost entirely confined to the Bulgars, and it is believed that the Serbs are taking no part in it. The lead in the movement is openly taken by the Macedonian Committees, which are nearly all Bulgar. The rebel bands, according to the Constantinople correspondent of The Standard, are armed and equipped in Bulgaria. The committees hold their meetings in Sofia, with the undisguised object of annexing as much of Macedonia as they can for themselves, the claims of the Greeks, Serbs, Vlachs, and others being ignored.

The Serbs are also discontented, and it is possible that they might rise in the northwest when the Bulgars rise in the northeast. At present, however, there does not appear to have been any attempt at co-operation.

COUNTRY NOT PACIFIED.

It is therefore the Bulgars who are chiefly to be feared at the present time, and, according to all accounts to hand, they seem quite competent to give Turkey, and the powers as well, a great deal of trouble. The country even now is not pacified, whatever the Porte may claim. A large number of armed bands hold the field, obtaining food and shelter in the more remote villages. In many districts, it is said, they exercise a kind of independent jurisdiction over the population. Assassinations and other crimes continue unchecked. A dispatch from Salonika to The Times says:

"Should the other Christian races inaugurate a system of retaliation against the Bulgarians, a state of anarchy will inevitably follow, and the half-latent fanaticism of the Mohammedan population will be aroused. The principal danger, however, lies in the state of desperation to which a large proportion of the naturally submissive Christian population has been reduced, especially since the outbreak of the recent troubles. The peasants, long the victims of an iniquitous system of taxation, are now harried, on the one hand, by the insurgent bands, and, on the other, by the (Turkish) troops and gendarmes; their homes in many instances have been pillaged or burned, and, having nothing more to lose, they will probably in future show a greater readiness than hitherto to participate in revolutionary movements.

"The powers have, therefore, little time to lose, for the early adoption of measures to relieve the suffering population is the only means by which the coming danger can be averted. The list of reforms recently issued by the Sultan naturally inspires no confidence."

But there is another side to the question, which may prove of even greater gravity than the disturbances in Macedonia itself. Russia and Austria-Hungary claim that they are determined to end the present anarchical condition of affairs, but just what Russia means when she says she intends to "secure peace" is, in the opinion of most Englishmen, somewhat problematical.

Therefore an official communiqué which appeared in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger four days ago, and which has all the weight of a State paper, has attracted a great deal of attention throughout Europe. As to its effect in Constantinople, the simile of a bombshell, used in the foregoing, best describes it. Dispatches from the Turkish capital state that the communiqué has created intense apprehension and surprise.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

The communiqué, which is likely to provide a topic for newspaper correspondents and editorial writers for weeks to come, was in part as follows:

"According to information received from the Near East, the state of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula is such as not to exclude the possibility of serious complications. Owing to the measures which have already been taken and to the setting in of the Winter, it is probable that the disturbances in Macedonia will not for the present assume more serious proportions. Nevertheless there are many symptoms of the spread of discontent among the orthodox population of Turkey, which is evidently preparing for a general rising next Spring under the influence of various committees.

"This alarming situation could not but engage the attention of Russia, who has ever watched uninterruptedly over the fate of the nationalities akin to her by race. In order to put an end to a state of affairs which might lead to the most serious complications throughout the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, the Imperial Government has made appropriate representations to the Porte, and has instructed its Ambassador in Constantinople to draw up a list of reforms which, in view of local conditions, are both possible and urgently necessary in the administration of Macedonia, and strongly to advise the Turkish Government to introduce such reforms as speedily as possible in order to improve the condition of the orthodox population.

"It must not, however, be left out of account that it is exceedingly difficult either to introduce any improvements in the administration or to secure the inhabitants against harsh treatment at the hands of the local authorities so long as the present disturbances continue to give the Turkish Government legal grounds for measures against its rebellious subjects. The first and principal condition for the success of efforts toward reform is that the Macedonian committees should cease from their agitation, which, without attaining the patriotic ends in view, only serves to withdraw the people from their peaceful occupations and to expose them to all the serious consequences of their ill-judged enthusiasm. The Imperial Government has more than once had the opportunity to express its views on the Macedonian question, and has condemned ever attempt made by the Slavonic nations to secure by force (italicized in the Russian text) a change in the order of things which exists at present in the Balkans, and which has been guaranteed by international treaties.

"The firm resolve of Russia to guard against possible complications in the Balkan Peninsula has met with the complete sympathy of the other powers. The Government of Austria-Hungary immediately instructed its representative in Constantinople to exchange views with the Russian Ambassador, and to join him in making urgent representations to the Porte on the necessity of speedily introducing reforms in Macedonia. The joint efforts of the two neighboring empires most interested in the maintenance of peace in the near East is the direct result of their agreement of 1897, an agreement which can only preserve its beneficent influence, and even its existence, so long as the principles upon which it is based are faithfully observed—that is to say, so long as no arbitrary change is permitted in the order of things established by treaty in the Balkan Peninsula, so long as the tranquillity so necessary to the well-being of the Christian peoples is maintained and general peace is secure.

A THREAT TO TURKEY.

"In conclusion, the Imperial Government, which has given so many proofs of its constant desire to maintain the very best relations with Turkey, cannot but express the hope that the Government of the Sultan will take the necessary steps to put an end to every kind of outrage and cruelty, and will appreciate at their proper value the friendly representations made by Russia on behalf of the Christian population of Macedonia, the speedy pacification of which constitutes the best means of averting complications fraught with the most serious dangers to the Ottoman Empire."

The foregoing statement is full of suggestive sentences, but perhaps the most suggestive of all is the last. "Complications fraught with the most serious dangers to the Ottoman Empire"—that, surely, was enough to create alarm in Turkey, and to make the Turkish authorities wonder whether Russia, taking advantage of the Macedonian situation, was at last going to enter upon the long-threatened attempt to obtain Constantinople.

The alarm has in no way been decreased, but rather heightened, by the announcement that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, is about to pay a visit to Vienna. The announcement is everywhere regarded as a further sign of the gravity of the Balkan situation, and as proof that in view thereof the Russian Government desires to obtain with Austria a closer understanding than is attainable by ordinary diplomatic intercourse.

It may be added that the rumor that Russia has secretly been encouraging the plans for a great uprising in the Balkans next Spring will not down.

FATE OF ANDREE RECALLED.

Story from James Bay District of Piece of Metal Taken from Bird's Leg.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Charles A. Bramble of the Canadian Pacific Railway has received word from an old Hudson Bay officer living near "Height of Land" that two or three years ago an Indian woman living in the district immediately south of James Bay, though at a considerable distance from it, had killed a strange bird with a piece of metal tied to its leg.

The correspondent thinks it may have been one of Andrée's pigeons. He writes that he will make inquiries and ascertain if the metal has been preserved.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

A Christmas Eve Party at the Hotel Ritz—Some American Residents of Paris Going to Mentone—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Gives Up His Paris Apartment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—There was a smart gathering of American and French society people at the "Reveillon," or Christmas Eve party, given at the Ritz Hotel. Dancing was kept up till an early hour of the morning, and the supper and the Christmas tree gifts were on a lavish scale.

Among those present I noticed the United States Minister at Constantinople and Mrs. and Miss Leishman, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. and Miss Gowdy, Comte and Comtesse de St. Maurice, the Duc and Duchesse de Morny, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll.

Mr. Louderback, who is prominently associated with Mr. Yerkes in the London traction plans, has just left Paris with Mrs. Louderback en route for the Riviera. They will Winter in Mentone, making their headquarters at the Winter Palace Hotel, which has been recently opened. Mr. and Mrs. Louderback, while in Paris, rented a large apartment in the Avenue des Champs Elysées, but, owing to Mrs. Louderback's impaired health, a prolonged stay was made in Switzerland. She did not, however, benefit much by the change, and her physician recommended a sojourn in the South of France, where climatic conditions are more propitious than in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Louderback's daughter, Mrs. Ketcham of Chicago, is with them, and will return to America with her parents in the early Spring.

Two well-known residents of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, who have made Paris their home, will also Winter in the South. They left last Monday for Mentone, returning to the suite of rooms they occupied at the Hotel de Mentone last year. Mrs. Dunlap, who has a beautiful apartment in the Rue Bassano, is a great entertainer, and invitations to her receptions are much sought after.

Daniel S. Lamont, with his family, has arrived at the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne, in Nice.

C. A. Moore and family of Brooklyn have left here for Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, who have arrived at the Hotel Liverpool from their country place in Oxfordshire, England, will leave shortly for Cannes to spend the season at their villa. Mr. Drexel is accompanied by Mr. Van Voorhis.

Thomas Skelton Harrison, ex-Consul General and Diplomatic Agent for the United States at Cairo, is at the Hotel de Hollande

P. L. Bowen, representative of the St. Louis Exposition in France and Switzerland, has returned to Paris from Berne.

Gen. Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner, who has been to St. Louis, has arrived in Paris, where he will stop for a few days before leaving for Berlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Partridge of New York gave a dinner this week at Ritz's, in honor of Thomas J. Colton of New York.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester will remain here until after New Year's Day.

The Princess of Monaco underwent a severe shock in consequence of her father, Mr. Heine, the banker, falling down stairs at the Opera after the first performance of Leoncavallo's new piece, "Les Paillasse." Her father's condition being now satisfactory, she has gone to the country with her son, the Duc de Richelieu, and her daughter, Mlle. de Richelieu.

Mrs. Van Dusen Reed has taken a house in the Boulevard Malesherbes for herself and her daughter and son-in-law, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Chezelles. Her other son-in-law and daughter, Comte and Comtesse Christian de Berthier de Sauvigny, have also taken a house in the same neighborhood.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac, to whom the paper, the Vie Parisienne, dedicated this week a full page of comic illustrations apropos of his forthcoming visit to the United States, has deferred his trip on account of the stormy condition of the Atlantic Ocean.

According to the American Register, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has given up his apartment in the Rue Boissière, having sublet it to Mr. Siequivera, a South American, and consequently Paris will no longer be his headquarters.

La Loie Fuller is, I hear, ill, and has been obliged to abandon her lucrative engagement at Nice.

TRYING TO SAVE THE AFRICAN ELEPHANTS

Congo Free State Will Prevent Their Further Slaughter.

Renewed Efforts Being Made to Domesticate the Animals, Which Would Be of Great Use in the Work of Colonization.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—The Government of the Congo Free State has recently taken energetic measures to prevent the ruthless slaughter of elephants in the State, and renewed efforts are now being made under the auspices of the Government to domesticate the African elephant. To prevent the total extermination of these useful animals is a problem of vital importance for the future of Belgium's great African dependency. It has been calculated that, at the present rate, the elephant will have become an extinct species in the Free State in eight or ten years.

An agreement was recently reached between the French National Society for the taming of the African elephant and the Government of the Free State concerning the measures to be taken to domesticate young elephants. All hope, therefore, has not been abandoned, notwithstanding numerous fruitless attempts to transform the African elephant like his Asiatic brother into a precious help to the explorer and the colonist. The only pity is that this movement for the protection of the elephant should have been started so late, when the race has been almost destroyed.

In this connection I have just had an interesting interview with Felix Fuchs, Vice Governor of the Congo Free State, who is now in Brussels and on the point of returning to the Congo. In the course of my talk with him M. Fuchs stated that the destruction of the African elephant was due entirely to the development of the ivory trade. "In former days," he said, "the Congo natives only killed off a certain number of elephants every year and confined their slaughter to the male adults. But to-day the natives, spurred on by the greed of Europeans for ivory, kill indiscriminately the old and the young animals, whether male or female. Elephant hunting, moreover, as practiced in the Congo, is a much easier operation than is generally supposed. The usual method of the Congo natives is to prepare large pits, into which the elephants are driven and killed without trouble or danger.

"As for the so-called European 'sportsmen,'" continued M. Fuchs, "they make an easy prey of elephants, thanks to their perfected firearms. A Belgian sportsman of this kind is mentioned who between April and October, 1901, shot no less than 152 elephants."

M. Fuchs now proposes that an agreement be reached between Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Germany to regulate elephant hunting and to encourage the domestication of the animals. Such an agreement, says M. Fuchs, would have strong chances of being crowned with success. Certainly there is no time to be lost if the last remaining remnants of the species are to be saved. But, once thoroughly domesticated, the African elephant would, like his Indian brother, become, thanks to his strength and intelligence, an important auxiliary in the work of colonization.

"In the whole animal creation," said M. Fuchs, "there is not to be found a more intelligent and harmless creature, nor one more easily managed, and more apt, in other words, to become man's friend and helpmate, than the elephant. It has taken all the ferocious brutality of the African negroes, incited by the criminal cupidity of Arab and European ivory traders, to transform into a savage and ferocious animal a creature best suited by nature to be man's associate. In order fully to realize the effect of man's kindness on the elephant it is but necessary to compare the animal to-day, as it is found in India on the one hand and in Africa on the other. In India the elephant is man's inseparable companion, and when the Hindu does hunt him it is not for the purpose of killing him and sawing off his tusks, but to catch him alive and tame him. The elephant has rendered such great services to the natives of India that, in the depth of their gratitude, the animal has been elevated by them to the rank of a god."

An attempt was once made by the African Association to introduce the Asiatic elephant into the Congo country. The success of the famous Abyssinian campaign, largely due to the help of forty-four Indian elephants, who carried the heavy British artillery across the mountainous ravines of Ethiopia, was, at that time, still fresh in everybody's mind. In 1879, therefore, four Indian elephants, which had been brought from Calcutta, were landed in the Bay of Masasani. The animals, however, only survived a few months, and the failure of this attempt led to the supposition that the Asiatic elephant could not stand the climate of Africa. This is probably true, though the cogeneess of the food given the Indian elephants in Africa had much to do with the death of the four animals.

In ancient times African elephants were tamed by the Romans, who used them in battle. Afterward they trained them for circus acting.

HUMBERTS OFF FOR PARIS

Actors in Paris Safe Frauds Moved from Madrid Prison.

Prisoners Occupy Special Train Under Strong Guard of French and Spanish Detectives—The Men and Women Separated.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The members of the Humbert family, who were arrested here in connection with the great Paris safe frauds, were taken from prison shortly after 8 o'clock this evening and conveyed to the railway station for their journey to Paris under a strong guard of French and Spanish detectives. The authorities took every precaution to keep secret the hour of their departure, but the fact leaked out and a number of newspaper men witnessed the start of the special train which had been prepared for the prisoners.

The male and female prisoners were confined in separate carriages and no communication was allowed between the various members of the Humbert family. Mounted gendarmes kept a cordon around the train until it steamed out of the station in order to prevent any communication between the prisoners and the spectators.

The special train will be attached to the Paris Express on reaching Hendaye, the French frontier station, at noon to-morrow.

GEN. MILES AND THE EMPRESS.

Flattering Speeches Exchanged at Peking Audiences—The Emperor Cynical.

PEKING, Dec. 27.—The Dowager Empress and Lieut. Gen. Miles exchanged flattering speeches at to-day's audience, the Dowager assuring the General that the "success of the American Army was assured under a commander so celebrated." The Emperor never spoke, but listened with a cynical smile.

Officials here discredit the reports that Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang and Prince Tuan are moving on Siar-Fu with troops. The missionaries, however, are said to be retiring from that region.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—The recrudescence of the rebellion in Kwang-Si is causing a lamentable state of affairs in that province, according to mail advices received from China. Lung Chou, a prominent Walled City of Kwang-Si, was being besieged by the rebels when the last advices were dispatched. Nan-Ning, on the West River, was surrounded by rebels who sent messengers to the Governor calling on him to fight them. These rebels looted a steamer sent to Nan-Ning with provisions and money for the Governor of that city.

Another troublesome movement is reported from Nan-King, where Boxers are said to be openly proselyting the men of north Kiangsu.

THE RUIN ABOUT ANDIJAN.

Earthquake Has Already Destroyed Eleven Villages in Turkestan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—Later advices from Ashkabad, Russian Turkestan, say that in the country around Andijan eleven villages are in ruins, as a result of the recent earthquake, and that fully 6,000 houses have been destroyed in these scattered settlements.

The weather is warmer and the work of rescue and succor is proceeding with better results. The villages are sufficiently provisioned for some time, but the Government will be obliged to supply the wants of the working people at Andijan until the Spring.

No one is permitted to enter Andijan without a police pass. Even railroad employes on their way to work are obliged to show permits.

A dispatch from Andijan dated Dec. 25 says during that day there had been a continual undulating movement and upheaving of the earth, the disturbance increasing in strength toward the evening. At 6 o'clock at night a number of isolated shocks were felt.

Earthquake Kills 600 Chinese.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—Brief reports are given in Tien-Tsin (China) papers received here of an earthquake at Neinchiang, China, as a result of which 600 lives were lost. No particulars were given.

HURRYING TO DECISION IN VENEZUELA CASE

Exchange of Notes Between Powers Through Washington

United States Will Take No Active Part in Arrangements, Unless Monroe Doctrine is Threatened—President Roosevelt's Gentle Hints.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The question of arbitration in the case of Venezuela, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy is probably attracting fully as much attention, official and otherwise, in this city as in any of the other capitals involved.

There is now in progress an active exchange of notes between the allied powers, Venezuela, and the United States, respecting the method of submitting to arbitration the issues which have arisen between Venezuela and the allies. Questions are being put and answers are forthcoming, but it is said that the negotiations are in such shape that it would be extremely injudicious and indiscreet to make each phase public if there really existed a desire to reach a satisfactory settlement. The weight of official opinion here this afternoon was that several days at least must elapse before anything in the nature of preliminary protocol can be made ready for signature. German insistence upon a prepayment of 10 per cent. of her full claims, before submitting her case to arbitration, and perhaps President Castro's resistance to meeting what the allies regard as the obligations of honor are believed to be now the sticking points. But it is hoped that these can be passed within the next few days, and it is further hoped that some arrangement will be made in the preliminary protocol for the raising of the blockade, though it is intimated that the allied ships will be kept ready to renew it in case of any default on the part of Venezuela in her obligations.

Washington having been the pivot about which all the negotiations have turned up to this point, it is surmised that it may also be the scene of the final act in the shape of the signature of the preliminary protocol, either by the resident representatives here of the powers interested or by special agents sent to this neutral ground for the purpose.

An erroneous idea has obtained in some quarters as to the functions of the President and Secretary Hay in this matter, and they have been represented as endeavoring to personally conduct the negotiations, as drawing up protocols and generally taking the leading part in all that is going on.

It is pointed out at the State Department that while ordinarily a misunderstanding on this point would be trifling, it happens in the present case that reports of such activity on the part of the United States officials, after the President had expressly declined to assume the duties of arbitrator, would surely be ill-received in Europe and might perhaps lead to some backward steps that would be a matter of regret to this Government, which earnestly desires to have the parties reach an honorable settlement of their differences.

The functions being performed by the President and Secretary Hay are simply those prescribed for a country acting as mediator by the convention that created The Hague tribunal.

The convention signed by the representatives of the signatory powers specifically recommended, and this recommendation constitutes Article III. of the convention: "That one or more powers, strangers to the dispute, should on their own initiative and as far as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices of mediation to the States at variance. Powers strangers to the dispute have the right to offer good offices or mediation, even during the course of hostilities. The exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act."

From these declarations it will be seen that the United States is simply acting as mediator under the rules established by The Hague tribunal itself, to bring the parties to the dispute into the court of arbitration. This will be accomplished when the States at variance sign a special act in which the subject of difference shall be clearly defined. Pending the settlement of these preliminaries, it is hoped that Great Britain and Germany will agree to suspend further offensive operations against Venezuela. This is confidently looked for by the President, and for the reason that a suspension of such operations would be very likely to promote the speedy completion of the preliminaries, whereas to continue offensive operations would not only retard an early reference of the dispute to The Hague tribunal, but might defeat arbitration entirely.

In President Roosevelt's note to Italy there is a significant sentence according to the dispatches from Rome. It is the one in which he says that "as there is no questions of national honor or cession of territory involved" he is glad to learn that the powers have agreed to submit the question to The Hague tribunal.

This is considered as being about as strong a hint, as the language of diplomacy permits, that no matters involving the cession of territory can be submitted to The Hague tribunal, and that the United States would not permit the signing of a protocol which involved any such question.

Similar notes have been sent to Germany and Great Britain, but it is possible that they differ from the Roman note in some respects. There is no question of national honor involved in Italy's case, but it is understood that Germany holds that such a question is involved in her case. There is reason to believe, however, that Germany will consent to have this question settled by an apology from Venezuela, which there is no doubt President Castro will make.

There are to be no suggestions about what shall or shall not be in the protocol. It is understood that the President will not even make suggestions about the respecting of the Monroe Doctrine, except in such hints as the one conveyed in the note to Rome, which probably was duplicated in the other notes. At the same time, if the protocols when drawn up turn out to have anything in them contrary to the Monroe Doctrine or any other feature of our policy, the State Department will not wait for the submission of the matter to The Hague court before letting the signatory powers know that the protocol is not agreeable to us.

Nothing has been heard recently of the part to be taken by United States Minister Bowen in the final settlement, and it begins to appear that after all Venezuela will probably represented by one of her own people.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN GERMANY.

Government Regrets President Roosevelt's Declination to Arbitrate Dispute.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The German Government is disappointed by President Roosevelt's declination to be arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute, but in pursuance of his decision will correspond at once with Great Britain and Italy on the subsidiary questions that must now be agreed upon, such as raising the blockade and the definite form of request whereby Venezuela, on the one side, and Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, on the other, will ask The Hague tribunal to adjudge the dispute. The interchange of views on these and other requirements will probably take place at Washington, where the Ambassadors can confer freely with Secretary Hay and obtain through him President Castro's assent to the precise propositions.

The German Foreign Office considers Washington to be a convenient place for further negotiations. Foreign Secretary von Richthofen regrets the long delay which is likely to ensue before the final adjustment of the controversy. He had relied upon President Roosevelt's personality to take up the case and reach a decision quickly. Baron von Richthofen recognizes that the President's declination is in strict accord with his message of Dec. 2, in which, referring to The Hague tribunal, he said:

"It is far better, where possible, to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose."

When Baron von Richthofen received Secretary Hay's note this morning he had in his desk the summary of the note transmitted from Washington by The Associated Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—I am told by the Foreign Office that the conditions under which Germany will accept the proposition to submit the Venezuelan matter to The Hague tribunal are exactly identical with those sent to Washington when President Roosevelt was asked to act as arbitrator. The Foreign Office declines to state what these conditions are.

COLOMBIANS BLAME CASTRO.

His Present Troubles Attributed to His Interference in Civil War of Neighbors.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 27.—The Conservador of Barranquilla attributes President Castro's present troubles in a large measure to his interference in Colombia's civil war, which caused misery and great loss of life and money.

Notwithstanding this circumstance, continues the Conservador, the phases of Venezuela's conflict with Great Britain and Germany are being watched with the keenest interest, for Colombia's sympathy is entirely on the side of her sister republic, who, all Latin America hopes, will emerge honorably, though surely crushed, from the present dilemma.

The French Transatlantic Line steamer Labrador, from Havre, will omit Venezuelan ports from its itinerary owing to the blockade.

SATISFACTION IN WEST INDIES.

Feeling That Venezuela's Experience Will Prove Salutary.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 27.—The British West Indian papers unanimously support the attitude of Great Britain regarding Venezuela. It is claimed that latterly the neighboring republics have been showing scant regard for the lives and property of British residents.

Cases of apparently unjustifiable imprisonment and flogging of British subjects in Nicaragua have recently been reported to the Government here. Hence the feeling that the present movement is opportune and will prove a salutary general lesson.

ITALY GETS PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

Request, Through Ambassador Meyer, That Question Go to Hague Tribunal.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Ambassador Meyer today presented to the Foreign Office President Roosevelt's note on the subject of Venezuelan arbitration. The President says that, although he is very gratified at the confidence the powers have shown in him by choosing him as arbiter, which position he would have accepted if there were no other means of solving the question, he thinks it better to submit the case to The Hague tribunal, especially as all the powers concerned are willing. The President adds that as there is no question of national honor or cession of territory involved, after thorough consideration and in accord with all the powers concerned, who have shown an honorable spirit of mutual consideration and moderation, he is glad to be informed that they all have agreed to submit the question to The Hague tribunal.

AMERICAN CONTROL FEARED.

German Merchants Profess to Dread Yankee Financial Supremacy in Venezuela.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Lokal-Anzeiger's Caracas correspondent says:

"President Castro is one of the few Venezuelans who do not distrust the Yankees. Minister Bowen has his confidence fully.

"The German wholesale merchants would regret arbitration if it leads to American financial control instead of international. Some of them have declared emphatically that if American control is established it would be better to transfer their business relations forthwith from Hamburg to New York.

"President Castro plans confiscating the property of British, German, and Italian subjects whenever the blockade exhausts his resources."

The Foreign Office officials here decline to indicate what Germany will do regarding President Castro's reported demand that the powers raise the blockade and restore the Venezuelan fleet before Venezuela will accept The Hague arbitration.

THE MARIETTA WILL WITHDRAW

CARACAS, Dec. 27.—In order to avoid any embarrassment through a wrong interpretation being placed on her presence at La Guayra, the United States gunboat Marietta will leave to-morrow for Willemstad, Curaçao, where she will remain, subject to a call from Minister Bowen.

BLOCKADE QUESTION UNSETTLED.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Foreign Office officials say a note from Secretary Hay similar to those presented at Rome and Berlin has been received here.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the cessation of the blockade or the terms of the arbitration protocol.

SEEKING PARIS GAS MONOPOLY.

Anthony N. Brady, George O. Knapp, and C. K. G. Billings Sail on the Buecher.

Anthony N. Brady, Vice President of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago; George O. Knapp, the President of the company, and C. K. G. Billings, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, sailed yesterday afternoon on the Hamburg-American Line steamship Bluecher. Their destination is Paris, where they will investigate the problem of combining under one head the various companies that furnish gas and electric lighting to the French capital. The capital required will be more than $50,000,000, which amount, it is said, can be supplied readily by the American syndicate of which Mr. Brady is the chief representative.

When seen yesterday on the Bluecher, Mr. Brady would not deny the report that he was about to effect a consolidation of the different public utility companies of Paris, but said that it was not an opportune time just now to discuss the matter. "I am not going abroad for a vacation, though," he added.

Mr. Billings said that the object of their visit to Paris was to look into the matter of taking over a Paris lighting company whose franchise will soon expire. "The proposition," he said, "came from the French company, and was made to Mr. Brady. We are going over to investigate, and shall return in the latter part of February."

The gas company which now lights Paris has a monopoly, and its contract with the city does not run out until 1910. Its capital is 84,000,000f., and the quality of the gas supplied, as well as the method of testing it, is prescribed by law. The dividends are more than 13 per cent. per annum, and surplus earnings are divided equally between the company and the city.

Mr. Brady's stateroom was packed with flowers and fruit, and among the crowd that boarded the liner to say good-bye to him were Thomas F. Ryan, John D. Crimmins, State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, James C. Farrell, Thomas Willard, and Richard Halstead.

POLITICS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Minister of Justice Morris Re-elected to Parliament Without Opposition.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 27.—The Hon. Edward Morris, the newly appointed Minister of Justice in the Bond Cabinet, was re-elected to Parliament without opposition in to-day's by-election in St. John's City, which was rendered necessary by his acceptance of the portfolio of Justice.

The political strength of the new Minister was the reason for the opposition's failure to contest the district, although the recent election at Trinity was won by a member of the opposition.

The Hon. Edward Morris is a strong advocate of reciprocity.

Ex-Consul Jones Dies in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Ex-United States Consul General W. S. Jones died here suddenly this morning of heart disease.

PRESIDENT SAVES COURT

Congratulated by French Member of Hague Tribunal.

The Writer Declares That There Has Been Frustrated "an Attempt Which Threatened the Liberties of the World."

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French Deputy who was one of the delegates of France to the International Peace Conference and who is a member of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, has written a strong congratulatory letter to President Roosevelt on the submission of the Venezuela arbitration to The Hague court.

The letter expresses the view widely prevailing in official and diplomatic circles here that the American course not only adjusts the immediate issue, but also saves The Hague Tribunal from practical extinction. The Baron says in part:

"A great number of Frenchmen and other Europeans are happy to join with me in expressing to you their gratitude for the generous, unyielding firmness you have displayed in support of international justice.

"Europe is constantly speaking of American competition, which has its material advantages in stimulating our energies; but you have inaugurated a moral competition more effective than the other. Twice you have reminded the Governments of their duty, pointing out amid the difficulties resulting from the transformation of the globe that the court of arbitration offered the Governments its resources and the jurisdiction instituted by all and that it was always ready. This jurisdiction had been boycotted.

"By a silent, senile understanding the Governments thought to abandon The Hague Tribunal. On the morrow of its official creation it was about to perish through ill-will, when you came to protest against the attempt, which was threatening the liberties of the world.

"To two republics of the New World, the United States and Mexico, belong the honor of opening in the face of passive Europe the gates of The Hague Tribunal. This first lesson ought to have been sufficient, but it was humiliating to find recently that not a single authorized voice was raised to remind the powers of their duty, plainly assumed under Article 17 only three years ago.

"The initiative of the United States compared with the paralysis of Europe is a sign of the times which a European must have the courage to recognize.

"Honor to your Government, which has understood that amid the general abstention some one had to awaken the others from their lethargy and lead them forward in the way of justice and progress."

CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY WANTS PRINCESS TO RETURN

King George, However, Is Angry, and Insists on a Civil Divorce—Prince Has Gone to Geneva to Urge a Reconciliation—Queen Carola Brought Back to Dresden After a Similar Escapade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—I learn that the Crown Princess of Saxony expects to remain in Geneva, and has telegraphed to Dresden to have the newspapers sent to her there until February.

Although the Princess has refused to return, her husband is anxious that she should do so. This is entirely against the wishes of King George, who is very angry, and insists on a civil divorce, and not a Papal dispensation.

While it is officially given out that the Crown Prince and his children have gone to Meran, the fact is that he has gone to Geneva to induce his wife to return, as he still loves her.

It is said that the character and actions of the Crown Prince of Saxony some years ago caused some ill-feeling between the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph. The Prince had attended a banquet of officers, and, returning home intoxicated in company with an Austrian Archduke, offered shameful indignities to his wife. The Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph are said to have had an interview on this matter, which resulted in ill-feeling that lasted for some time.

Tuberculosis Discovered by X-Rays.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Interesting experiments are being made in Prof. von Leyden's clinic with Roentgen Rays, with the aid of which photographs are being made in order to discover first traces of tuberculosis. If the disease exists small knots are shown in the photographs. The new method is said to be an immense improvement over the old.

Dinner to Fair Commissioner Ives.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Fair Commissioner of Germany, Dr. Lewald, gave a dinner to-night in honor of Halsey C. Ives, Art Director of the St. Louis Exposition. Those present were Commissioner Brucker, a number of artists, and the officials superintending the art museums, among the latter being Adolph von Werner, Prof. Julius Lessing, Dr. Richter, and Herr Wermuth, Commissioner of Germany at the Chicago World's Fair.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

ACCORDING to Prof. Eller of Bonn and the Rev. J. Fischer, Professor of History and Geography at Feldkrich, Austria—working independently of each other—the name America used in reference to the land of the Western Hemisphere was first employed in "Cosmographiae Introductio," published at Saint-Dié, in the Vosges, in 1507 by the German geographer, Martin Waldseemüller. Waldseemüller explains that the "fourth continent," having been discovered by "Amerigum Vesputium," should be called "Amerigo," or, better still, by the feminine form "America," since Europe, Asia, and Africa had received feminine forms. The maps in Waldseemüller's work also bear the name America.

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A Paris paper has been discussing the question with its readers: "Which are the six living actors or actresses in the world who have done the most for dramatic or lyric art?" A woman heads the list—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. She has secured 14,997 votes, and beats by nearly 8,000 the elder Coquelin, who comes second. M. Mounet-Sully is third, supported by 11,792 admirers. The only other women on the list besides Mme. Bernhardt are Eleonora Duse, who is fourth with 8,317 votes, and Mmes. Rejane and Adelina Patti, who follow her with 6,697 and 4,215 respectively. Sir Henry Irving's name was sent in by 2,433 readers.

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The regulations at the Paris Polytechnic School are just now coming in for a good deal of criticism. "A French Father," writing to Le Temps, quotes the time table for one of the days of last week. From this it appears that the young men rise at 5:30 A. M., and begin their studies half an hour later. At 7 o'clock they go to the riding school, where they remain until 8 o'clock. An hour is then devoted to breakfast, after which studies are resumed uninterruptedly until luncheon at 12:30. Half an hour is allowed for the meal, which is followed by an hour's "récréation." From 2 P. M. to 8:30 P. M. the young men are again either in the classroom or the lecture hall, with the exception of sixty minutes' military drill. Supper is at 8:30, and at 9 the pupils retire to bed. The writer of the letter is of opinion that even the best of constitutions must break down under such a régime.

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Petitions are being circulated throughout Switzerland advocating an immediate enforcement of the new tariff bill which will shortly become a law. The petitions advocate the use of retaliatory measures in dealing with foreign countries. The tariff proposed by the Federal Council constitutes, however, a considerable increase of the duties which already weigh heavily on the Swiss. Among them are a certain number which have been put forward ostensibly to protect agriculture or some industry, but others which, the opponents declare, protest nothing, and appear to be simply designed to fill the Federal Treasury. They constitute a new impost levied on the whole population, and nullify, it is said, the advantages which the people had some hope of gaining from protective dues. The population of the frontier cantons—cultivators as well as merchants—know well how often they have had to suffer from similar measures, and the new tariff will be likely to provoke foreign reprisals which would be fatal to important branches of national production.

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Following the example of Russia, England, and Italy, the French Foreign Minister has obtained the consent of the Chambers for a bill renouncing in favor of the Government of Crete the sum of 166,461f. spent in giving aid to the inhabitants of the island during the famine of 1898.

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The Novosti of St. Petersburg asserts, in what is taken as authoritative tone, that the Russian Minister of the Interior has under consideration a scheme for the gradual revision of the whole of the exceptional laws to which the so-styled "Evrei" are subject throughout the Czar's dominions. As a beginning, the draft of a measure has been prepared for submission to the Council of State, in accordance with which members of the Hebrew community will be allowed to acquire land and settle in any part of the empire, without restriction as to locality. As the chief disability under which the Russian Jews labor is the restriction as to the right of domicile and the inability to hold land, it is obvious that the enactment of such a law as is now said to be in contemplation will practically solve the Jewish problem.

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A course of lectures in German has been opened in the Paris University. They will be given by Dr. Benignus of the University of Berlin, who recently lectured on Gerhardt Hauptmann, the dramatist, before an audience of 800 persons, chiefly students of the Sorbonne. Lectures in the language and literature of other nations will also be given, so as to make the Sorbonne something like what it used to be—a cosmopolitan centre of education and culture.

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The menagerie attached to the Schönbrunn Palace at Vienna has been much improved and enlarged by Emperor Francis Joseph, who is a lover of animals. There are now in the menagerie 520 mammalia, 1,248 birds, and 71 reptiles, altogether 1,842 animals and 496 species. Their healthy appearance is probably due to the pure air and the distance from the city.

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The programme of President Loubet's visit to Algeria and Tunis next year has just been published. He is to leave Paris April 12 for Marseilles, whence he goes to Algiers April 14. The President returns to Paris April 30, after a short stay at Montélimar. A proposition is to be made to M. Loubet asking that he should land at Port Vendres on his return and then proceed to Perpignan; if this be accepted a Spanish squadron would proceed to Port Vendres to salute the President.

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According to advices from Berlin, a recent number of Le Figaro of Paris has been confiscated by the police. On page three of this number is a drawing entitled "Le pis aller," which is alleged to be insulting to the Kaiser.

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The revenue returns in France for November, just come to hand, show that the receipts were 1,147,700f. in excess of the estimates and 7,397,900f. more than the amount received during the same period last year. The telegraph service, which for some months had shown a decrease, has this time increased by 63,600f.

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At the celebration by the German Institute in Athens of the anniversary of the birth, in 1717, of Johann Joachim Winckelmann, the famous archaeologist, Herr Herzog, who has just discovered the Temple of Aesculapius on the Island of Kos, delivered a lecture describing his researches. In the course of his lecture he stated that the inscriptions proved that the treatment of the sick was conducted on strict scientific principles and that the cures were free from either "miracles" or quackery.

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The Fronde, the Parisian newspaper devoted to the interests of women, owned by Mme. Durand, has become, from Dec. 15 on, the common possession of the members of the staff, so that Mme. Durand is now one of the co-workers instead of sole proprietress.

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It is reported from Lorient that the female religious order at Kermaria, Brittany, will shortly leave France to settle in Natal.

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In a communication from Petropavlovsk, on the east coast of Kamschatka, it is stated that enormous masses of dead fish were seen on the coasts of Kamschatka. The fish were of the salmon species, and were seen about thirty miles off the coast, and covered about forty square miles of the sea's surface. This phenomenon can only be attributed to some disturbance of the waters by volcanic action, but no date of its occurrence is mentioned in the report.

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The French Colonial Office reports that in 1901 the imports of the French colonies and protectorates amounted to 474,060,000f., against 436,000,000f. in 1900, and the exports to 364,000,000f., against 344,000,000f. This increased trade was mostly with the republic.

ROUMANIA TO FAVOR JEWS

Senate Agrees to a Resolution for Their Naturalization.

Minister of Public Instruction Refers to Foreign Comment on the Question as Calumnious.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 27.—At today's session of the Senate, during a discussion of the question of the naturalization of Jews, the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Haret, referred to the "calumnies against Roumania, so widely disseminated" in connection with the Jewish question.

The Minister declared it was inexpedient to discriminate in the treatment of foreigners, and said the laws must be applied with justice and equality to everybody. He concluded by remarking:

"It must be demonstrated that Roumania is tolerant, and no handle must be given to her slanderers."

The naturalization of Jews was agreed to.

Secretary of State John Hay, on Aug. 11 of this year, addressed a note to the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin with the purpose in view of protecting the long-suffering Jews of Balkan States and averting the immigration into this country of a horde of poor people. The condition of the Jews in Roumania was the basis of the note which dealt at length with the pitiful condition of the 400,000 Jews resident in that country. Secretary Hay pointed out the political disabilities of the Jews in Roumania, their exclusion from the public service and the learned professions, the limitations of their civil rights, and the imposition upon them of exceptional taxes, besides the many other restrictions that Roumania has seen fit to impose upon them. The cumulative effect of successive restrictions, the Secretary pointed out, had reduced the Jews in that country to a State of wretched misery. It was this condition that made their immigration undesirable.

The article in the Treaty of Berlin that Roumania violated in her treatment of the Jews was the forty-fourth, which reads: "In Roumania the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions, and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever."

The Hay note created the greatest discussion throughout Europe, and was indorsed by Great Britain and Germany among other nations. It drew forth the comments favorable and otherwise of eminent men and influential journals.

Israel Zangwill, the eminent Jewish author of London, gave it his unstinted praise, and called it a historical document of political righteousness. Later, in a communication to Henry Seligman, Ambassador White, at Berlin, wrote as follows regarding the Roumanian situation:

"The Roumanian atrocities are simply monstrous, and startle the civilized world. Have just received the Roumanian Bulletin. No document equals it in cruelty since the series of laws with which Louis XIV. persecuted the Huguenots, but even those which have hitherto been regarded as the acme of cruelty are exceeded by those in the Bulletin. I cannot believe that right-thinking Roumanians or the civilized powers can allow this condition of things to continue. It appears to be open defiance of law, justice, and common decency."

RIVER DISASTER IN CHINA.

Tide in Yang-tse-Kiang Causes Mixup of Junks and Many Boatmen Are Drowned.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—Mail reports have been received here of a dreadful river disaster which occurred on Nov. 28 on the Yang-tse Kiang.

A strong tide caused a commotion among the junks, with which the Chinese river abounds. A small rice boat broke away, carrying some six other small junks above them, and in a trice half a mile of junks were adrift in a seething mass, some on their beam ends, some capsized until actually hundreds of junks drifted up the river in batches.

The North China Daily News says there was a terrible loss of life, as well as property. No estimate has yet been made.

VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.

Steamship Mombassa, Bound for New York, Abandoned Off Colombo.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Advices have been received here to-day that the British steamer Mombassa, Capt. Fair, bound from Calcutta for New York, was abandoned on fire Dec. 23 in latitude 15 degrees north, longitude 86 degrees east. The crew were saved and were landed at Colombo.

The Mombassa was owned by the Glasgow Navigation Company, Limited, (Maclay & Macintyre,) of Glasgow. She was built in 1899 at Port Glasgow, was of 2,539 tons net register, was 344 feet 6 inches long, had 49 feet 9 inches beam, and was 17 feet 9 inches deep.

Steamship Clematis Disabled.

ABERDEEN, Dec. 27.—The Belgian steamer Clematis, Capt. Leenaers, from Antwerp Dec. 18 for Savannah, has put in here with steering gear damaged and with part of bridge and chart house carried away.

German Socialist Party Strengthened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Polish Socialists of Eastern Germany have decided not to nominate their own candidates in the future, but to leave the management of their party to the National German Socialist Committee. This will strengthen the German Socialist Party immensely.

Constantinople Suffers from Blizzard.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 27.—Much damage was done to this city and its environs by the recent snow blizzard. Roofs collapsed and many small craft in the harbor and in the Bosphorus were sunk or dashed to pieces on the shore, causing fatalities, and others drifted seaward. The Black Sea shipping suffered in a similar manner.

WANTS CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Newfoundland Seeking to Get the Same Rate for United States Mails as Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Dec. 27.—Postmaster General Woods is striving for cheaper postage between the United States and Newfoundland. This colony, as it is outside the Dominion, is registered in postal affairs as among "foreign" countries, the rate being 5 cents, as compared to 2 cents, a half ounce. The Newfoundland effort is to cut this to the Canadian rate.

While the United States officials favor such effort, two obstacles are in the way. One is the annual tribute of $3,000 that Canada gets for mails taken across its territory from the United States to Newfoundland, and the other, the fact that the United States domestic rate is granted only to adjoining countries; namely, Canada proper and Mexico.

NOTES OF THE OBSERVER IN ROME

Anti-Divorce Petition Said to be Full of Forgeries—The Misfortunes of Mascagni and Why He Failed to Write the Dewey Hymn.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 19.—After all the Government may find the moment propitious for bringing forward the recently eschewed Divorce bill without waiting for Signor Giolitti's industrial and economical reform measures to assume the all-important attitude.

When three months ago the Liberal and Socialistic pressure on the Cabinet caused the King to incorporate a Divorce bill in his speech from the throne, the reply from the country became so significant that the Government suddenly lost its enthusiasm in the project and was glad to take advantage of the cry for industrial and economic reform to make these questions paramount. The reply from the country on the divorce question was believed to be ominous. Stunned by the opposition aroused, the commission of eight appointed by the Chamber to examine the bill reported five against it. Evidently these Commissioners thus registered themselves through fear of their constituents. In these circumstances the Government did well, as I pointed out a fortnight ago, to allow the divorce question to rest for a while and to devote all its energy to pushing through some scheme to ameliorate the industrial condition of the country. As I wrote last week, the fact that the same committee was examining both the Government's scheme of reform and that of the Opposition, indicated that in all probability the Cabinet would reinforce its own schedule by certain items drawn from Baron Sonnino's.

This seems to have been accomplished, although no information on the point has yet transpired. For suddenly we find the inspired Tribuna di Roma paving the way for a sympathetic reconsideration of the Divorce bill, in a manner that would be impolitic did not the Cabinet now feel sure of carrying through a popular reform measure.

La Tribuna proves through evidence in the possession of the authorities that the famous anti-divorce petition supposed to have been signed by over 3,500,000 persons is to a great extent made up of forgeries. An investigation has disclosed the scandalous fact that thousands of names are written in the same hand; that thousands who were supposed to have signed the petition are illiterate, who were only able to append their "mark"; that thousands of names are quite illegible, and that thousands are supposed to be entirely fictitious. Moreover, it is alleged that hundreds of the genuine autographs were extorted by violence or threats. And La Tribuna sagely adds that the petition, instead of being sent to the Parliamentary Committee on Divorce, will eventually find its way into the law courts.

On the surface it would seem that these charges implied a most depressing scandal, which it would be incumbent upon the framers of the petition to refute, but in reality they simply indicate that the Government has at last decided to press the divorce question, and has taken this method to revive interest in it. As to the petition itself, it is very probably as genuine as those documents usually are. It is absurd to suppose that there has been any elaborate scheme to deceive as alleged by La Tribuna.

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THE CASE OF SIGNOR MASCAGNI.

It is no exaggeration to say that for the last two months the dismal story of Mascagni's misfortunes has occupied more space in the Italian journals than any other theme. I have purposely refrained from saying anything on the subject, for the reason that I was utterly unable to account for the extraordinary interpretations made of his lawsuits in America and the childlike insinuations that the Americans were taking a terrible revenge. For what? I could not imagine. Through the kindness of an Italian friend all has now been made clear to me. I give it here, as it may throw a gleam of light upon certain enigmatic Italian dispatches which I have seen in the New York press.

I had attempted to explain to my friend that the public in America had the utmost sympathy for Mascagni and his troubles; that it was really a matter between him and his managers, and that what was his loss was also the public's.

"You are wrong," said my friend; "it is the vendettaccia."

"La vendettaccia? Assurdità."

"No, Signor. It is simply a matter of revenge—of terrible, remorseless revenge."

"Pray explain."

"When your Dewey gained the great victory of the Philippines, Mascagni was invited by cable sent by a New York paper to write a hymn in celebration of the occasion. He accepted, for his heart and blood were fired at the thought. He even wrote to an English poet whom he knows to write the words. I myself have seen the letter. He set to work with great enthusiasm, for he would dearly love to be remembered by a great American anthem. Then his suit with the Municipal Council of Pesaro began to distract him, and before he had completed the music he received an invitation from the King of Spain to be present at the coronation and to conduct a musical fête before the Court of Madrid.

"Who could refuse such an invitation? Did Rostand decline to welcome the Czar in verse? Did not Saint-Saëns compose a triumphal march for the coronation of the English King? Mascagni laid the hymn to Dewey aside and went to Madrid with some new music singing the glory of the new King.

"Alas! the story that he had promised a New York journal to celebrate the defeat of the Spaniards had preceded him. They paid him 260 lire a day while in Madrid, but they distrusted him. At his hotel he received notes from unknown hidalgos threatening him with personal violence if he remained in the town. So he fled from Madrid. Imagine with what renewed enthusiasm he threw himself into the composition of the Dewey hymn! But it was not to be.

"We explained to him that, whatever may have been his treatment by the Spanish people, he had at least been the guest of royalty. How could he compose music glorifying the enemy of his late host? Again he laid the hymn to Dewey aside. Then came the polite invitations from two American impresarii for an American tour of three months at the extraordinary recompense of 20,000 lire a week. How could he know that it was a plot, a conspiracy to entice him to America so that the Yankees might put him in prison?

"Now, he has been arrested twice. Once because he did not finish the hymn to Dewey and once because he accepted the invitation of King Alfonso. One designates the Sicilian as revengeful. But he acts quickly and in the heat of passion. The Yankee has that white temper which works slowly and with all the exquisite torture of a decree of the Consiglio del Diect."

THE OBSERVER.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CASE OF THE PASSIONIST FATHERS.—In the opinion of an ex-French Minister of Public Works, contained in a private letter to a friend in this city, the French Government is almost certain to reconsider its rejection of the application for authorization under the associations law made by the Passionist Fathers, who officiate at the church for English-speaking Catholics in Paris. This is significant, as the ex-Minister in question is one of the foremost advocates of the separation of Church and State in France.

The Passionists, as an order controlled from abroad, comes under Article XIII. of the new law, and their authorization can only be obtained by a formal decree of the Council of State. As to their attitude toward prior laws, the record of the Passionists is comparatively clean. They have never been known to resort to "straw" owners of their property in the Avenue Hoche. Last year a tax of 20,000f. was claimed on the church under the Loi d'Accroissement, and the institution was saved by Mrs. Mackay paying the claim. On two occasions Cardinal-Archbishops of Paris, who are Government officials, have assured the Government that the services of these Fathers were indispensable, and British and American Ambassadors have also intervened in their behalf. In a latter addressed by Sir Edmund Monson to Father Watts Russell last January, the British Ambassador wrote:

"The Passionist Fathers render invaluable service to their compatriots in distress and advise them in matters of which the Consulates cannot well take cognizance. They visit them when sick in the hospitals, and do much to insure the protection of young and defenseless English girls coming to Paris in search of a livelihood. The French parochial clergy, moreover, send to the Avenue Hoche, from all parts of Paris, English people with whom they cannot deal personally, owing to their ignorance of the English language. On these grounds I consider the presence of the Passionists in Paris to be of the greatest utility and advantage to my compatriots, and I should greatly deplore any action which would result in their departure."

Ambassador Porter is known to have expressed similar sentiments in regard to the services rendered by the Passionists to Americans in Paris.

The refusal of the Government to grant authorization is said to be based on the ground that it could not authorize the Benedictines, and that the Assumptionists were in the same category. It is denied by the advocates of the Benedictines that the cases are similar. The Benedictines have been established at Douai for more than two centuries. Their property was confiscated by the State at the time of the revolution and the order dispersed. When they again returned the Government rescinded the decree of confiscation and agreed to pay the order an annual sum in compensation for the lost revenues. This has been done until the promulgation of the associations law. On these grounds the Benedictines base their petition for authorization.

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TEA CULTURE IN THE CAUCASUS.—The new Russian Bureau of Agriculture is about to publish the results of the experiments in tea culture that have been carried on in the Caucasus for the last three years, and The Gazette of St. Petersburg adds that it is the intention of the Minister of Imperial Domain to place the industry on a sound working basis.

The experiments in question have been conducted by a few of the larger Russian tea merchants and by experts acting for the Agricultural Bureau, and the latter department is already taking measures to import expert tea cultivators from China, India, and Ceylon to act as instructors on the Caucasian plantations.

According to the report the yield of Caucasian tea this Autumn was thirteen and a half tons. It was in three qualities, and sold at the following rates to commission merchants in Odessa: Appanage tea, first quality, $1.08 per pound; second quality, 83 cents per pound, and third quality, 64 cents per pound, while the privately grown tea brought respectively 85, 64, and 54 cents per pound. Trade papers in St. Petersburg say that the high market prices of the tea fully prove its intrinsic value, and that as soon as other Governments in the neighborhood of Kutais shall have been placed under cultivation the effect will be to reduce the price of the best teas throughout Russia.

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TITLES OF NOBILITY IN FRANCE.—The announcement recently made in a TIMES special that M. Fournier's measure to abolish French titles of nobility had passed to the Grand Committee on Law, will probably not be succeeded by any further information on the subject, in spite of the fact that this particular bill is marked "urgent." The Grand Committee on Law already has in its pigeonholes at least three measures of similar import. Their appearance is as periodical as the proposals for the abolition of the octroi or the door and window tax. Usually they are drafted by some provincial legislator just to show his constituents that he has been a worthy selection.

Last year a Deputy drew up a regular tariff which levied a tax upon the bearers of titles; it was handed to the Grand Committee on Law and was never heard of again. But M. Fournier, a Socialist Deputy, who formerly worked as a mechanic, has gone further. He demands the complete suppression of titles. The remarks of Prince de Lucinge-Faucigny, recently published, may be said to represent the opinion of that portion of the Faubourg Saint-Germain Society, which does not regard a title as a social asset. He asks the question: "What prestige do titles of nobility confer in these days?" and adds:

"They are sold, bought, and often stolen, so they are no longer of much importance. The names of the old French families can well dispense with any handle. And I declare myself in favor of the complete suppression of them, since, with the abolition of the genuine ones, all the sham titles, which throw ridicule on the real artisocracy, will forever disappear."

As a matter of fact many of the remaining representatives of the old Bourbon nobility, who are in business, have long since dispensed with their titles—some altogether, while others only employ them on their visiting cards. It is a fact almost forgotten, even in Paris, that Henri Rochefort, the famous art expert and editor of L'Intransigeant, might call himself with all proper etiquette and legality "Henri, Earl de Rochefort-Lucay," son of the Marquis de Rochefort-Lucay, one of the most ancient peers of France.

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MAKING BUTTER FROM COPRA OIL.—A disquieting report is going the rounds of Liverpool commission houses to the effect that over 600 tons of butter manufactured from copra oil are monthly turned out by a certain Marseilles firm, much of which, under the label of the best Calvados article, has made its way into the English market. It is also reported that a British syndicate has offered the Marseilles firm $60,000 for the secret of its manufacture. The profit made thereby is evident when it is said that the Marseilles people turn the material over to the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GERMANY'S POSITION.

The tale that Germany will insist upon the payment to her of a few hundred thousand dollars of Venezuelan money in settlement of an adjudicated claim before she consents to arbitration by The Hague court lacks official confirmation, and if confirmed would not create alarm. Venezuela is suspected of inability to pay in full. The essence of justice in such a case lies in the equitable distribution among the creditors of the debtor's available assets. If Germany should insist upon being treated as a preferred creditor she would introduce an element of discord that would presently disrupt the alliance. England and Italy would be sufficiently alive to their interests to demand that they, too, go on the preference list, while France, whose claims have also been adjudicated, would be in a position to insist upon the same treatment exacted by Germany.

Germany can at most ask that her adjudicated claims be excepted from the matter of arbitration. The few hundred thousands she asserts to be due her would then be added to the award, and she would have to take her chances in the pro rata distribution of dividends. Any demand in excess of this would not only produce friction among the allies, but would be universally regarded as an attempt to defeat the arbitration. No German statesman, we hope, would be capable of sending seasonable good wishes and Christmas wreaths in a pickelhaube. We cannot believe that any German statesman, assenting to the principle of arbitration, would make arbitration impossible by rude conditions.

The comfort of the situation, even in this period of suspense, is our deliverance from the danger that the President might feel himself compelled to arbitrate the dispute. Having declined that honor, and the allies having assented to arbitration by The Hague court, the request that the President serve cannot be renewed, or, if it were renewed, could not be granted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"He will see for himself, and he cannot easily be misled." That seems to be the general feeling in South Africa as to the extraordinary visit of the Secretary for the Colonies. It is a hopeful sign for the success of his mission, for undoubtedly he goes to see for himself and he strongly wishes not to be misled.

Probably the sense that he has very seriously been misled in the past and that the terrible experience of the past four years might have been avoided had he taken the pains he now is taking to get at the truth is in his mind. He is a man of tremendous will, and the consequences he has once incurred in making up his mind what he will do before ascertaining what he can do have tended to make him more sober, careful, and open-minded. But it is a fine way to repair as far as possible the errors of the past. It will go a long way to increase the confidence of his people at home and in the colonies as well as in his future plans, and it will give the Continental governments a new idea of what is safe and desirable in dealing with him. Although it is extremely improbable that he can ever become the head of the British Government, he is bound to remain a very strong man in the present Government as long as it lasts, if not the strongest, and a man with whom its successor will have to reckon. It is well that he should be thoroughly understood.

While Mr. CHAMBERLAIN goes to South Africa with an avowedly open mind as to many things, it is to be noted that his mind is clearly made up as to one thing—the entire sovereignty of the British Empire. He is prepared to promise to all the people of South Africa the full liberty and all the privileges of the empire when they are ready to receive them, and he is anxious to confer with the representatives of all classes and sections as to how this may soonest and best be brought about. But of the Boers to whom this offer is extended he says very plainly, "their future is in their hands." And obviously it must be in their hands. It has been made clear that they cannot wrest independence from Great Britain by force. They are offered all the freedom of British citizens in return for practical proof of loyalty. It remains for them to give the proof. They cannot be blamed if they find it hard to do so, especially at first. They are entitled to all possible aid in doing so, and this Mr. CHAMBERLAIN urges their fellow-countrymen to give them. But in the end the decision must be in their hands.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

We own that we are proud of the American press in its course in the controversy concerning Venezuela, of which the most critical stage appears to have passed. And when we say the American press we necessarily mean the American people, whose casual mood the American press has never failed to reflect with accuracy. What we particularly mean is the sobriety, the moderation, the circumspection with which the American press, so much of it as counts at all, has handled this very delicate business. It has formed and expressed its opinions upon the passing phases of the controversy under an evident sense of responsibility for its utterances, of responsibility for the impression it made upon its own immediate constituency, of the necessity that it should not excite or inflame its readers, and also, in the cases of all important papers, of responsibility for the effect which its utterances might have if transmitted or translated abroad. There has been nothing of the swashbuckler in its attitude, no talk of "backing down" or of "taking water," no "fifty-fourforty or fight." On the contrary, there has been manifest a desire to avoid wounding or even irritating expressions against any of the nations concerned.

Perhaps this "correct" attitude might not have been so sedulously maintained if Germany alone had been in question. If the moderation of the American press indicates merely that the American people in general have come to place a higher value than they ever placed before on the mutual good-will and the co-operation in common causes of the two great branches of the English-speaking race, the great Empire and the great Republic, it is already most valuable. But we believe that it indicates even more than that. We think it denotes that since our entry into "world politics," as a consequence of the war with Spain, we have become generally conscious of our international responsibilities, and that we in general perceive the impossibility of maintaining our old exclusive and at the same time defiant attitude when, feeling ourselves impregnable at home, we said and felt "What have we to do with abroad?" That time has passed. Anything that quickens our sense of international responsibility necessarily tends to quicken our sense of national and civic responsibility. In this view the most earnest of anti-imperialists may find some consolation for our recent acquisitions.

THE CENTRAL TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The plan presented by the committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is one which the management of the New York Central Railroad would show its wisdom in making haste to accept. It is extremely liberal to that corporation, and might be considered too liberal if any haggling or dickering were indulged which should result in reopening the whole subject for public discussion. It is, of course, a new experience for the Central ownership to be required to pay anything for privileges demanded for their own present and future advantage, but in this instance they have had a good deal more consideration than was shown the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is a safe prediction that if they delay acceptance of the essential features of the plan under consideration they will gain less in the end and pay more for what they get. Everything indicates that this view of the matter is held in the board room of the Grand Central Station, and while it may seem politic to discuss and debate some of the details of the plan in order to correct the impression that the company is "too easy," the preliminary agreements and understandings are likely to have been sufficiently specific to warrant the members of the committee in assuming that their plan would be agreed to and carried out with due diligence.

The New York Central should welcome a plan which, at a practicable cost, will relieve it of the charge of being an incubus to New York, and will promote the upbuilding of the extensive districts which for a generation have been held back and retarded by the insufficiency, discomfort, and danger of its approach to the city. These districts are needed for residential purposes, and a corporation insensible of the advantages of increasing its local business by millions of passengers and dollars annually would be an anomaly in this age of railroad development directed by masters of the science of transportation.

Remodeled upon the plan formulated by the committee, with the assistance of Engineer LEWIS, the railroads which connect New York with the North and East will have the most capacious and convenient terminal of any railroad in any city of the world. It will identify them with a great public improvement from which the direct and immediate advantage of those who make it will be magnificently and permanently compensatory. This is all in the way of opportunity which a railroad company could ask. The action of the Directorate at its meeting on Tuesday will decide the question whether it is to be congratulated upon the intelligence and courage to take a great step which will mark it as progressive and equal to its great and growing responsibilities, or commiserated on its lack of judgment and foresight.

The disposition of the owners of property on the streets to be opened across the terminal yard north of the Grand Central to feel and express dissatisfaction that the main floor of the waiting-room was not sunk eight feet to extinguish the 4 per cent. grade of the east and west viaducts is to be regretted. The opposition of the committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to this plan was well founded. The people using the station have no rights which it is to the interest of the city to consider. It would be an outrage to sink the waiting room into a cellar, approachable from any side only by descending a flight of ten or a dozen steps. What might happen in such circumstances if an unusual crowd had to be handled, as it must be on the eve of holidays, warrants reluctance to take any responsibility for it. Besides, a 4 per cent. grade is not nearly so serious a matter as the protesting property owners have represented. There are a great many streets of Manhattan in which the grade is from 4 to 7 per cent. Exactly what a 4 per cent. grade means may be seen on Madison Avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, and on Thirty-ninth Street between Lexington and Park Avenues. This does not constitute an impossible hill even for loaded coal wagons in Winter. The disappointed protestants may derive some satisfaction from knowing that the value of their property has already increased appreciably since the plan was made public, and that lots on the east side of the Central's terminal yard are held at least 25 per cent. higher than prior to Dec. 11. The improvement will redeem a section which for years has been to a greater or less extent blighted, especially for residential purposes.

The concession on behalf of the city in the contribution of $600,000 to the cost of the transverse viaducts is not unreasonable, but from the railroad point of view it should be considered extremely liberal. The same may be said of the rental charge of $25,000 per year for underground privileges, without such provision for periodical readjustment as was insisted on in the case of the Pennsylvania's terminal improvement. To be able to congratulate the management upon the acceptance of the committee's plan will give us sincere pleasure, and we shall regard the opportunity of doing so as bringing the New York Central into line with the best interests of the city.

"THE METHODIST MINISTERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Friday last I received a copy of the address of the Rev. W. P. ODELL, which was delivered a few weeks ago before the New York preachers' meeting and aroused a discussion severely commented upon in your columns.

I believe so strongly in your desire to be fair to all that, comparing what I remember of your article with this sane, temperate, and, it seems to me, most convincing statement of facts, I can only conclude that you have never yourself read it, but have been misled by some imperfect or biased report of the proceedings. I therefore make bold to inclose you a copy of the address in question.

Now, Sir, a good many Methodist ministers take THE NEW YORK TIMES. I have taken it for years, and enjoy it so much that I have recommended it to several of my friends, one or two of whom have, I believe, become subscribers. But some of us are getting a little tired of the frequent sneers in your columns of late at the Methodist ministry, a body of men who, I fancy most Americans believe, have not on the whole deserved ill at their country's hands. Only last Friday you went out of your way to indulge in a most offensive and insulting expression in your article on "Army Athletics," in which you spoke of "the Methodist ministers and all other associations of American citizens who have not the remotest notion of what they are talking about."

A METHODIST MINISTER.

A letter so courteous as this, and apparently so sincere, THE TIMES certainly cannot ignore. Let us begin by assuring our correspondent that there is no body or profeison of men in the United States whom we more deeply respect or more highly value than "the Methodist ministers." If the editorial expressions he quotes had been read in connection with their context, and if they had been read by habitual readers of THE TIMES, we are confident that they would not have seemed to discredit this assurance. It is quite true that for the casual reader of a single number it would have been prudent explicitly to limit the accusation we brought against the Methodist ministers of not knowing what they were talking about to the particular case in which we intended that accusation and are prepared to stand by it. To such a reader the accusation of ignorance might have seemed as sweeping as it appears in our correspondent's version of it. To that extent it seems to us that we owe him and other Methodist ministers an apology.

But to that extent only. We have, as our correspondent recommends, read the full report of Dr. ODELL'S "Examination of Prof. ATWATER'S Teachings" on the subject of alcohol, which we admit was not before us at the time of the publication of the article of which he complains. If we do not, like him, find it "most convincing," that may be in part because it is the deliverance of a theologian and not of a physiologist upon a physiological question. The fact implies not only an absence of expert authority on the part of the author. It implies also that he has gone into the subject with the intention of reaching a foregone conclusion. In other words, he is not a disinterested scientific inquirer, but an advocate, with a retainer and a brief. The common sense of mankind refuses to put the conclusions of men who approach a subject with such prepossessions and such predeterminations on the same footing with the conclusions of disinterested students who are intent only on the truth and the facts or to accord to them anything like the same, or, indeed, any scientific value.

And now as to our "sneer." We have already given assurance of our great respect for the Methodist ministers, and we repeat that assurance. But they are not the only profession entitled to respect. We have an equal respect, in their business, for the officers of the United States Army. The officers of the United States Army unanimously report that the abolition of the canteen has been a bad thing for the efficiency, discipline, and morals, and particularly for the temperance, of the army. We say "unanimously" because, according to the latest report of the Secretary of War, a majority of the officers commanding troops report that the abolition of the canteen has been a bad thing, and not one reports that it has been a good thing. These officers are the men who have both knowledge and responsibility in the premises. They are, by the nature of the case, the only expert witnesses, and they are all of one mind. Now, if it could and did happen that the Methodist ministers were all of one mind upon some measure intended to increase the efficiency of the Methodist Church, and the officers of the United States Army lobbied in Congress, and agitated outside of Congress, to prevent the opinion of the experts from being enacted into law, we should think ourselves perfectly justified in telling the officers of the army, much as we might and do honor them while they are confining themselves to their own business, that they "had not the remotest notion of what they were talking about." Would our esteemed and reverend correspondent really take issue with us upon that proposition?

REFORMING THE POLICE.

Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE, who is to enter upon the duties of the Police Commissionership within a few days, has doubtless followed with interest the reports of the trial of Capt. MOYNIHAN. If so, he must have been impressed by the fact that, to secure conviction on such evidence as can be had in cases of this character, a great many things besides the guilt or innocence of the accused must be depended upon. We do not mean to say that Capt. MOYNIHAN was guilty of the offenses charged in the indictment, and that his acquittal was a miscarriage of justice. We have no information on the subject other than that given to the jury. The incident is instructive chiefly as showing that had he been guilty it would have been extremely difficult to establish the fact to the satisfaction of the jury on the testimony of people who would much more willingly lie under oath to gratify personal revenge for what they regard as wrongs suffered than to tell the truth for its own sake or for the sake of raising the standards of public morality.

Reliance upon the machinery of the District Attorney's office to reform the police will end in disappointment. What the centurions of the force fear a great deal more than they do indictments and the trials which follow is dismissal from the force for neglect of duty. Where duty is neglected to an extent warranting recourse to extreme measures of discipline, disinterested and unimpeachable evidence is easily obtainable. The Commissioner need experience no difficulty in getting all the information he has use for about the condition of any precinct in the city. He will not then know as much about it as the Captain in charge of it has forgotten. Disorderly houses, policy shops, gambling places, immoral Raines law hotels, saloons run in open violation of the excise law, street solicitation, cadets, lighthouses, and whatever else constitutes the gainful vice of a great city cannot exist in a precinct without the knowledge of a Captain fit for the place he holds. A Captain cannot be ignorant of or indifferent to the existence of such conditions without the knowledge of the Inspector to whom he reports. The Commissioner who wants to devise a system of police reform which those addicted to the "graft" cannot beat will grow gray in the effort. If he desires to reform the force in the easiest and quickest way, he will bring the Inspectors and Captains together, call their attention to the provisions of the law they are sworn to enforce, and say in effect: "Gentlemen, it is up to you. I have no quarrel with a clean precinct. With a precinct in which I have evidence of the existence of vice or crime of which you should have knowledge my action will not take the form of a transfer of its commander. As soon as I am assured that a precinct is not as clean as it should be, I shall personally investigate it, and if I find the facts to be as reported, I shall prefer charges against Inspector and Captain, try the charges fairly, and dismiss every subordinate shown to be guilty of neglect of duty. I do not care what the courts may do in the way of reinstating officers thus dismissed. The man reinstated will go through the same experience as often as he is shown to be guilty of negligence." A Commissioner who could say this and mean it, and who had the backbone to do exactly as he had promised, would find the problem of police reform very much simpler than it has thus far appeared.

TREAT BOTH ALIKE.

An army correspondent, in a letter we take pleasure in printing, points out that army officers who served in the civil war are not upon as good a footing in their service as naval officers who had the same experience are in theirs. A statute of 1899 provides that, when any naval officer who served in the civil war becomes eligible for retirement, he shall have the rank and the retire pay of the next grade above his own. Our correspondent urges that this measure, while no more than justice and gratitude require in respect to the navy, ought to be extended to the army.

We entirely agree with him. The two services should be put, in such matters, on an absolute equality. This is not the only inequality the retired officers of the army suffer in the comparison, although all army officers would agree that Secretary Root has done all he could do without legislative sanction to restore the equality of treatment. Retired naval officers may, under the law, have their services made available to their country on more favorable and honorable terms than retired officers of the army. And there is also an unwarranted distinction among naval officers themselves. The retirement law to which our correspondent refers was doubtless by an oversight not made retroactive, as it should have been, and as a like measure for the army should be. There are not so many of these gallant and deserving men left, in either service, the more is the pity, that the expense of doing them honor and promoting the comfort of their declining years will amount to a serious National burden, and, in the course of nature, the burden will steadily become lighter.

By all means the army and the navy should be treated alike, and the survivors in either who rendered good service to their country during the civil war should receive not merely justice but generous consideration.

A LESSON IN BRIDGES.

London is troubled, like New York, by the obstinacy of her city fathers and the builders of her new bridges. The former scorn all suggestions that bridges should be beautiful as well as useful and the latter fancy themselves competent to produce a fine thing in the line of bridges without asking counsel of artists. The London County Council having adopted a peculiarly ugly design for Vauxhall Bridge, the President and Council of the Institute of British Artists and sundry Academicians have been protesting against the carrying out of the design.

Sir ALEXANDER BINNIE is the culprit. His design for a granite bridge was accepted by the Thames Conservancy and the foundations laid, when it appeared that it was impossible to place a bridge on these foundations, which should be of stone, and also to meet the requirements laid down in the Act of Parliament, by virtue of which the bridge had legal sanction. Sir ALEXANDER has resigned and the Bridges Committee and the London County Council are between the devil and the deep sea. They are trying to brave it out by casting slurs on the artists and lauding their own "common sense"; but it is difficult to see what good that will do. Either the roadway will have to be raised so as to interfere with traffic or they must alter the material from stone to steel, or they will be forced to burn Sir ALEXANDER'S designs and models and remove the present foundations.

To propitiate the critics an offer has been made to accept suggestions from a competent source to add an "artistic finish" to the bridge, by which the engineers mean cast-iron decorations screwed here and there in prominent positions. The suggestion has a familiar sound and might have been uttered in Manhattan. What is needed is an artist's aid from the inception of the designs, so that while the purely engineering problems shall be met, the artistic side should not be a "finish" but an integral part of the structure. Better the rude Cyclopean practicality of a Brooklyn Bridge than one dabbed with futile decorations in the name of art. An English engineer wise in his generation gave this luminous bit of advice: "Whenever you have to choose between an ugly thing and a beautiful thing, choose the ugly one, because the Directors will like it best." But that engineers exist in England who recognize the necessity of having great public works beautiful was proved at a meeting last year of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at which a number expressed themselves in favor of collaboration with artists. Sir BENJAMIN BAKER on that occasion confessed to a sin of his youth, which he thought very pretty indeed, for it was full of columns and arches and scrolls in ironwork. He was elated to learn that JOHN RUSKIN had been to see it and had mentioned it in a lecture, but he was not joyful any longer when he found out what RUSKIN had said. "When I saw it," said the lecturer, "I wished I had been born a blind fish in a Kentucky cave."

If we can learn only by mistakes, why not begin by taking lessons from the mistakes of others? No bridge should be accepted for Greater New York until designs and a scale model shall have been shown where the artists and critical public of the city can examine it. Had this been done for the Vauxhall Bridge in London the ugly design would have been discussed and some one would have pointed out that a granite bridge was impossible, if it complied with the terms of the act. Now the superstructure will have to be made of steel, and in all likelihood the bridge will never be satisfactory, because it has not been properly and consistently treated from its inception.

IN NEED OF A GUARDIAN.

Signor PIETRO MASCAGNI is having a great many different kinds of trouble. His idea of taking his grievance to The Hague tribunal as an international matter quite beyond adjudication or adjustment by inferior courts is perhaps characteristic of his temperament. That he is disappointed and humiliated is natural enough, for his experience in this country has been distressing from the hour he landed; that he is disposed to regard anything which has happened as an insult to himself or an affront to his nation merely shows that he occupies a point of view from which it is difficult for a man to see what is going on in the world about him. What he needs most is a guardian. In the circumstances the court could not do him a better service than to appoint as his guardian ad litem a practical man of affairs with good judgment and a temper proof against disturbance by the vagaries of a hysterical man of genius. The right kind of a guardian, with reasonable disciplinary discretion, could and doubtless would put Signor MASCAGNI on his feet again, financially and artistically. This would be better than hiding in a hotel bedroom, receiving Christmas presents through the transom and seasonable expressions of good wishes through the keyhole.

If Signor MASCAGNI will place himself in the hands of a discreet guardian with whom we can do business man-fashion and efface himself in all matters pertaining to the conduct of his tour, we shall be easily tolerant of his idiosyncrasies and care very little how much he pouts or weeps. Most right-minded Americans are sincerely sorry for him and regret that he has had so much inconvenience and annoyance since reaching our shores. We have no desire to harass him, still less to insult or humiliate him. Even the hoi polloi who frankly do not like the "misery music" of his intermezzo and prefer ragtime melodies for the Saturday afternoon park concerts hear him respectfully and amiably. He still has a chance for a successful and profitable tour of the United States, but not under his own direction nor that of any one who cannot upon occasion treat him as other children are treated when they talk too much or are naughty. The right of independent action is clearly not worth what it is costing him.

WEATHER PROPHETS.

Weather Prophet DEVOE, harking from Hackensack, anew illustrates the mental balance and moral grace of consistency by promulgating another wrong forecast. The date which he set apart for a blizzard of hyperborean severity rode through its course under an aspect of particularly soft and alluring Winter beauty. The sun climbed in flame the calm azure bend of the east, poised for an instant in the meridian his lance of fire, and then rode tranquilly down the west, pillowed his chin on the unclouded horizon for a parting wink at the world he was bidding good-night to, and then drew around it its curtains of amber and rose like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams. In these anxious days, when coal is scarce and high, it was somewhat inconsiderate of the Hackensack seer to harrow the souls of his fellow-men with a forecast so alarming and at the same time so entirely visionary and baseless.

But that is the way of his kind, which seems slowly to wax in numbers as the years go on till there is hardly an enterprising locality in the country without a representative of it. Some are more noisily proclamatory than others, but all twang their foghorns of prognostication to the limit of their pneumatic powers, and they are as one in the practice of habitually "calling the turn" wrong. That they should continue their efforts, putting forth new essays in their line as fast as time and the event discredit the old, indicates in them a great degree of constitutional hardihood, but that appears to be a necessary equipment for the business, as is the donkey's hide for whacks and bangs which its predestined service is sure to bring it. No volunteer weather prophet ever yet hesitated to launch a new prophecy because an older one had turned out wrong, and none fit for his self-appointed ministry ever winced at the kicks which he got instead of half pence for the quite superfluous and unsolicited service which he persisted in thrusting upon an unwilling and indignant but entirely helpless public.

In recurrent discussions looking to the correct geographical location of the Garden of Eden, discussions maintained with intermittent zeal since the days of Moses Bar Cephas and before, the remembrance might have been set in a more insistent light that there are some favored portions of the earth's surface where climatic conditions are nearly invariable, one day following another century after century and age after age in peaceful monotony, affording no occasion for conversation about the weather and in particular rendering anything resembling a weather prophet quite impossible. The claims of places of this kind to have been the real abode of our first father and mother seem in these discussions to have received less attention than they deserve. It is quite clear that with Paradise located in any region subject to even moderate meteorological vicissitude, the weather prophet would appear with little loss of time, and equally clear that when he got there the place would speedily put off nearly all of the conditions which imparted to it its Paradisaic character.

It may perhaps be affirmed that the weather prophet is a normal growth out of the social subsoil in which he is rooted. His appeal is to the fool, and the fool we are not allowed to forget we have with us alway, with a hunger that is inappeasable for the kind of prophecies which are his appointed food and which are never allowed to fail in their provision; a diet of east wind, as it were—the chameleon's dish—but the fool seems to thrive on it, and perhaps the prophet may in some manner find his account in its purveyance, but this is a matter illuminated only by surmise and not by any irradiations of evidence. Accepting his own estimate of his moral attitude toward society he appears as one bent on rendering it gratuitous and philanthropic service, whether it likes his ministry or not. Society at large contemplates him as rather an amusing figure, something of a bore at times, with no honor in his own country or any other, but would almost as soon part with the clown in the circus. It seems apparent that he has come to stay, and it is therefore wise to take the most tolerant and cheerful view of him of which his case admits, recommending him, however, to refrain from predicting any more blizzards till the price of coal goes down.

GENERAL NOTES.

Doane Robinson, Secretary of the South Dakota Historical Society, is to write a two-volume history of that State, the work to be completed by July, 1904.

* * *

Washington clergymen are averse to marrying a person who has been divorced to another unless they are assured that that person was an innocent party in the decree.

* * *

A census just completed shows that there are in the City of Boston 94,882 children of school age, and that 71,532 of them are pupils in the public schools, and 15,601 in private schools. The limits of age are five and fifteen years. The girls outnumber the boys by 1,490.

* * *

The Rev. H. L. Morehouse has resigned the position of Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Education Society, to take effect Jan. 1. He has held it since 1893. He withdraws because of his re-election as Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

* * *

C. P. Harder, now Postmaster of Danville, Penn., enlisted as a drummer boy in the Union Army in 1861 at the age of ten years and six months, and now claims to have been the youngest soldier to enlist in the war. He was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom entered the Union Army.

* * *

The retail clerks of Chicago had last Thursday the first real Christmas holiday they have ever enjoyed in the history of the city's trade. Every retail store of any consequence, with the exception of the drug stores, was closed all day long. In past years it was the custom of stores doing business outside of the down-town district to keep open on Christmas until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It was through the efforts of the new Retail Clerks' Protective Association that an entire day off was this year obtained.

* * *

The health authorities of Philadelphia have ordered a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the number of residents who have not been vaccinated within the past five years, and to promise such persons free vaccination on application to the physicians detailed for that service. The physicians will go to the houses of persons so applying. The number of cases of smallpox in the city has slowly but steadily increased during the past few weeks, and it is hoped to check the spread of the disease.

* * *

The Szabadság, (meaning Liberty,) which is published in Cleveland, Ohio, and claims to be the oldest, biggest, and best Hungarian newspaper in the United States, devotes its Christmas number in great part to advancing the movement for the erection of a monument to George Washington in Budapest as an indication of the friendly feeling of Hungarians residing here and of appreciation of the recent erection of a monument to Louis Kossuth in Cleveland. It publishes letters from many prominent Americans favoring the project.

* * *

The seventy-eighth birthday of Mr. Edward N. Fuller, Secretary of the Washington State Historical Society, who was for many years editor of The Newark (N. J.) Journal, a Democratic paper, which he founded, was celebrated a few days ago by a number of his friends at a dinner in Tacoma, Washington, where he now resides. At the dinner Mr. Fuller read an interesting and instructive paper on Alexander Hamilton's anticipations in 1794 of the future commercial importance of this country, and in closing he said: "This world-wide recognition of the American genius in civilization, and the beneficent results of free institutions, I think, cannot fail to bring our people into the American spirit essential to the promotion of National, civic, and social reforms so earnestly impressed upon the country by our noble and unselfish President, Theodore Roosevelt."

NUGGETS.

Defined and Described.

Teacher—What is a farm?
Bright Little Girl—A piece of land entirely covered by a mortgage.—Detroit Free Press.

Saved That Infliction.

"I'm so grateful to Mr. Chumpleigh for sending me his photograph."
"Why, I thought you hated him?"
"Yes, but just think, he might have brought it."—Town and Country.

Prospecting.

Von Blumer—Do you mean to say you have been shopping all day and didn't buy a thing?
Mrs. Von Blumer—I haven't been shopping—I've only been reconnoitring.—Brooklyn Life.

Only Car Fare.

Proprietor (who has been looking over the accounts)—Mr. Waddle, do you ever take any money out of the cash drawer?
Salesman—I occasionally take out a car fare.
Proprietor—H'm, h'm! Do you live in San Francisco or Sitka?—Boston Transcript.

Changed.

"I care not for the value of the gift;
The spirit's all in all to me," she said.
But she lost her temper just because a friend
Had no more wit nor wisdom than to send
A book that cost a dollar—which she'd read.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

TO HOLD A TWENTY-NINE.

In a single hand of cribbage, it is said, the cards combine
So the player who is lucky makes a score of twenty-nine,
But, although my Uncle Abel liked to demonstrate the fact,
Neither he nor any player have I caught right in the act;
Still, my uncle wasn't discouraged, and he used to say: "My son,
I yit reckon that I'll git it, for I've proved it can be done,"
And morning, noon, and even, he'd ne'er a hand decline,
While he kept on playin', playin', just to hold a twenty-nine.

There was work that needed uncle, but he let it sort of pine,
While he said: "I've got to hurry if I make that twenty-nine";
So his cottage fell to pieces, and his onions ran to seed,
While my uncle kept remarking to the players: "It's your lead."
His pocketbook grew leaner, and the mortgage on his land
Grew fat, and ever fatter, while he waited for that hand,
Till at last he heard the summons and meandered o'er the line,
Leaving failure here behind him, for he made no twenty-nine.

In the game that we term living there are various twenty-nines
We can win if Fate, the dealer, just the cards for us combines,
But the trouble with such winnings, as they happen 'neath the sun,
Is that when we're most elated we have often nothing won.
There's the man who grubs for money though he's plenty for his need,
And the man who follows Pleasure, vainly holding to her creed;
There's the man for whom Fame's phantom seems to beckon and to shine—
They are madly, sadly playing for the number twenty-nine.

There are twenty-nines that lure us though we never, never win;
There are twenty-nines that beckon to the primrose path of sin;
There are twenty-nines of folly, twenty-nines for honest praise,
For success is measured ever by the game a mortal plays;
If his game is stalwart, manly, somewhere o'er the road we press
Is the Judge who knows our playing, and His verdict is "Success";
If our game is foolish, futile, ours will be a fate condign
When we hear His verdict, "Failure," though we made our twenty-nine.
—ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The holidays make a lull—a kind of intermission—in the comedy of the Winter. From Christmas to the New Year there are very few entertainments of note. Everybody who can goes to the country. Those who remain in town attend family dinners and superintend children's festivities. The boys are home from colleges and the girls from boarding schools. For them are dances and theatre parties and other amusements, on the same scale as those which are enjoyed by their elders. Several juvenile dances are to be enjoyed this week, one of the largest of which is to be given to-morrow evening at Sherry's under the patronage of Mrs. Benjamin Wells and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey. These, with the dances in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, will embrace the greater part of the holiday entertaining for the débutantes of next year and the year following. The children's dancing classes have had cotillions and exhibitions, at which proud mammas and papas have looked on at the gyrations of the future belles and gallants of society.

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The good old fashion of New Year's calling is a dead letter, and in this city no one would dream of reviving the ancient Knickerbocker custom. In fact, New Year's Day is one on which the country club takes a leading part, although there are to be celebrations at the town clubs, notably the luncheon at the Calumet. In the country this week two large dances are to be given. One of these is to be at the Meadow Brook and the other at the Tuxedo on Wednesday evening. There is to be also a small celebration at the Westchester Club. Many dinners and dances are to be given, and the réveillon is to be held at country houses. On New Year's Eve Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will give a large ball in Philadelphia, to which many New Yorkers will go, and on the following day Mrs. Van Rensselaer, assisted by Mrs. John R. Drexel and several Philadelphia matrons, will receive in the good old New Year's fashion.

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At present writing Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will sail on Jan. 6 for this country. The much-discussed Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding will take place some time after their arrival. There is very little that is new to add to the information which has been given. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt did not give a house party at their farm, near Newport, over Christmas.

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Dinners and theatre parties seem to be the entertainments most in vogue this season. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee will give a dinner for their youngest daughter, Miss May Weatherbee, on Wednesday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery have cards out for Jan. 8. There will continue the series of dinners given by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and other hostesses. Mornings and afternoons are well occupied with bridge classes and seven-handed euchre.

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The engagements announced this week are interesting. That of Miss Eva Barbey to the Marquise de Nevflize is one of the most notable. Miss Barbey is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey. Her mother is a sister of the late Pierre Lorillard. Mr. and Mrs. Barbey's daughters are all married except two, Miss Eva and Miss Rita. One is the Countess de Pourtales, another Mrs. Alfred Seton, and a third, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie. The engagement of Miss Edith Cushing to S. Blair Fairchild is also interesting. Miss Cushing is the only daughter of the late Thomas Cushing. Her mother was Miss Grinnell, a great beauty and heiress. The Grinnell family residence was at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and was afterward used for some years as a restaurant by Delmonico on his march up town. Miss Cushing has a very large fortune.

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Receptions and small dances are to be numerous in January. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ludlow Fowler will give a dinner for their daughter on Jan. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis will entertain for Miss Marie Antoinette Davis on the same evening. Mrs. Richard P. Lounsberry and Miss Edith Lounsberry will give receptions on Jan. 8, 15, and 22. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, who was Miss Coe, will have an "at home" on Wednesday to introduce her daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell. Mrs. Abercrombie and Miss Osgood will give a euchre party in their residence at 25 Madison Square North on Jan. 9.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Madeleine M. de Neufville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August de Neufville, to Rudolph Christ of Basle, Switzerland. Miss de Neufville is a cousin of Miss Marie de Neufville, whose engagement to Lewis Iselin was announced some time ago in these columns.

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Mrs. A. Holland Forbes has sent out cards for a musicale on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 8, in her residence, at 67 East Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Forbes will be at home on Thursdays in January.

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Mrs. Charles M. Lea and Miss Marjorie Vaughan Lea have cards out for Fridays in January at 1 Washington Square North.

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January bids fair to be pre-eminently the month of dances. The dance that was to have been given by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid for Miss Jean Reid, and was to have been an event of early January, has been postponed indefinitely, owing to the death of Heber R. Bishop, whose death does away also with the annual ball it was the custom of the Bishops to give, but there are many others announced, and more to follow.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will have her annual dance, as announced in this column on Friday, on the evening of Jan. 30.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor's present plans are to have her annual ball on Monday evening, Jan. 19. Mrs. Astor's is scheduled for Monday evening, Jan. 12.

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Mrs. Edward J. Hancy of 30 West Fifty-second Street has cards out for a cotillion for her débutante daughter, Miss Jean C. Hancy. It is booked for Friday evening, Jan. 2. Schuyler Schieffelin will lead.

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Mrs. James L. Barclay will give a small dance at Sherry's on Thursday evening, Jan. 8, for her daughter, Miss Adelaide M. Barclay. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

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At the dance to be given by Mrs. William Gray Park of 47 Fifth Avenue for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary S. Park, Dr. Harold Barclay will lead the cotillion. The date of this dance is Monday, Jan. 5, and the place is Sherry's.

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The dance for Miss Elizabeth Clark, a débutante of the season, and her elder sister, Miss Catharine M. Clark, is to be given at Dodworth's to-morrow evening by Mrs. James Wilson Clark. Frederick S. Woodruff is to lead the cotillion, dancing with the débutante.

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The next meeting of Mrs. Dalla Bache Pratt's class for girls, not yet out, is to be on Thursday evening, and William Bayliss, Jr., will lead the cotillion.

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Mrs. George R. Schieffelin has cards out for a dinner on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, for young people.

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Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt is to give two "at homes" for her daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt, a débutante of the season and a niece of the Marlés, at her home, 1,062 Madison Avenue. The first reception is to be on Thursday, Jan. 8.

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Miss Pearl Livingston Underwood, whose marriage to the Rev. John Hopkins Denison is to be celebrated at noon on Tuesday in the Adams Chapel, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, will have her sister, Miss Blanche Underwood, as her maid of honor and only attendant. The Rev. Dudois Schenck Morris will be the Rev. Mr. Denison's best man, and the ushers selected are the Rev. W. R. Jelliffe, Winthrop E. Wright, Charles C. Nott, Jr., and William W. Seymour. The Rev. John H. Denison, D. D., father of the bridegroom-to-be, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, President of Williams College, will perform the ceremony.

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The first meeting of the Tuesday Evening Skating Club is to be on Jan. 6 in the St. Nicholas Rink. Miss Alice Ward Howland will give a tea for the members on Saturday afternoon next. Mrs. Theodore Bailey (Miss Alice Van B. Foos) will assist Miss Howland in receiving. Skating in the rink and suppers in the residences of the members are to be as follows: Jan. 6, Miss Enid Locke, 14 West Sixty-ninth Street; Jan. 13, Miss Elsa Van Kirk Foos, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street; Jan. 20, Miss Katherine Jones, 140 West Seventy-fourth Street; Jan. 27, John Franklin Alexander, Sherry's; Feb. 3, Mrs. Theodorus Bailey, Hotel Belleclaire; Feb. 10, Mrs. Eugene Parsons, 611 Fifth Avenue; Feb. 17, Mrs. Dudley F. Phelps, Jr., 112 East Seventeenth Street; Feb. 24, Miss Katherine Whiting, 134 East Thirty-eighth Street.

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The Misses Cameron of Clifton Berley, Staten Island, have taken an apartment in the Algonquin, in West Forty-fourth Street.

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Mrs. Frederick Bell and her sister, Mrs. Harriott, are spending a few weeks at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton (Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence) have returned from their wedding trip, and they have cards out for Mondays in January. They have apartments in the Buckingham Hotel.

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Mrs. James Wilson Clark has invitations out for two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Clark. The dates are Tuesday, Jan. 6, and Tuesday, Jan. 13.

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Much unnecessary sensation has been made by a story that society has taken up roulette. It is an old amusement, especially at country house parties, and it shares popularity with bridge. Roulette tables are brought in at London dinners after the dessert. Some years ago there was a craze for "the little horses," which is also a gambling game, being nothing else than the old one of "steeplechase." In some houses beautiful sets of the horses were ordered, and everybody played after dinner. There has, however, been a taste fostered for gambling games since the season at Saratoga, where they were among the amusements of the evening. It has been suggested there to have a "club" where women as well as men could play roulette. It is one of the attractions of Palm Beach, and those who have been at that Florida resort describe graphically the scenes each night at the "Casino."

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Philadelphia and Baltimore have been most energetic in holiday entertaining. There have been large dances in the latter city nearly every evening. The Benedict's ball was a great success, and there was a large New York contingent present. That most picturesque of entertainments, the Philadelphia Assembly, will take place in the middle of January.

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The dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond (Miss Julie Parsons) have scheduled for Friday, Jan. 8, is to celebrate the first anniversary of their marriage. It is to be a cotton dinner, and the house and table decorations are to be of the cotton plant.

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At a luncheon given recently for Miss Leary by Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Miss Leary, who had the title of Countess conferred upon her by the Pope, was presented by her hostess with a cardcase, decorated with a tiny diamond coronet. The coronet can be detached and worn as an ornament. Handsome souvenirs were given to the other guests.

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The second of the Saturday Evening Dances, under the charge of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, took place at Delmonico's last night. Several of the patronesses received, but, owing to mourning, Mrs. Huntington was not present. Russell Landale led the cotillion, for which there were several attractive favors. There was a large attendance, as there always has been at this set of dances, young married people and a few of the young set being members.

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The infant son that was born on Wednesday, Dec. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice (Miss Alta Rockefeller) in their residence, 5 West Fifty-third Street, has been named John Rockefeller, after the grandfather.

CHRISTMAS AT LAKEWOOD.

Snowfall Spoiled Outdoor Sports, but Society Made Merry Indoors—Preparations for New Year Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 27.—Lakewood's holiday visitors awoke Christmas morning and found the pines shrouded in a mantle of purest white. They rejoiced at the prospect of a sleigh ride around the lake, a pleasure not often enjoyed by Lakewood visitors. The sun came out bright and early, however, and by noon the roads were as bare of snow as though none had fallen. In some parts of the pines, however, the snow lay quite deep, and many of the visitors enjoyed the delights of rambling through the woods and exploring their deepest recesses. But most of the holiday crowds preferred to gather around the snapping fires of fragrant pine logs in the lobbies of the hotels and listen to the music of the orchestras. There was a special Christmas concert for the patrons of the Lakewood Hotel in the morning, and the orchestra of the Laurel House and Laurel-in-the-Pines rendered a special musical programme for the patrons of these hotels.

The snowfall disappointed the horsemen of Lakewood. They had anticipated with much pleasure the formal opening of the new speedway on Christmas afternoon, but the event had to be postponed. In spite of the mushy condition of the course several enthusiastic horsemen were out on the track during the afternoon and enjoyed some fast brushes.

The snow was also a disappointment to the golfers, and the Christmas handicap at the Country Club did not take place. Half a dozen hardy players went around the course in the afternoon, using the red ball. A three-day tournament is scheduled to take place on the Country Club's links on New Year's.

Delightful little dinner parties at the hotels were a feature of the Christmas week entertaining by the society people here. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs of Brooklyn gave a dinner at the Lakewood Hotel on Monday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Knapp and Mrs. Edwards of New York. At the Laurel in the Pines on Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sheldon gave a dinner to Miss Helen Spence, Miss Gertrude Leslie, and the Misses Bowers.

Christmas was joyously celebrated at Georgian Court, George J. Gould's country place, by a large house party. The Gould children had a monster Christmas tree. The servants at Georgian Court had a Christmas tree in the afternoon. The presents were distributed by Mrs. Gould, who was assisted by Miss Greta Pomeroy, P. A. Clarke, and Mr. Gould. The festivities ended with a ball for the servants in the evening.

The Amherst College seniors, who presented "She Stoops to Conquer" before a large audience in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel on Tuesday evening, were entertained with a drag ride about the village on Wednesday morning by Dr. W. G. Schauffler.

William Nelson Cromwell of New York, who came here early this week, is recovering from an attack of prostration, the result of overwork. Mrs. Cromwell is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith are the latest additions to the Hempstead colony here. Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, who have been here for some time, were joined this week by Miss Kernochan and J. D. Kernochan.

Miss Gertrude Leslie gave a delightful tea at her home in Madison Avenue this week. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. K. Jasper Lynch and Miss Sophie Downer. Miss Marion Tracy of Oswego and Miss Helen Spence poured tea. The tea table decorations were Carolina Teatout roses. The floral decorations in the drawing room were white lilies and American Beauty roses.

Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, journeyed to Lakewood by automobile on Christmas, joining his wife and children and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, who are staying at the Laurel in the Pines. Mr. Nixon found the going very heavy, and did not establish a record for the distance between New York and Lakewood.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., of New York has joined the colony of well-known horsemen here. He has brought down a fine lot of horses from his stable in New York, and will try them out on the new speedway. There are several fine saddle and coach horses in Mr. Tyng's string. Mrs. Tyng, who is a clever reinswoman, is with her husband. They have taken apartments at the Laurel in the Pines for the remainder of the season.

Henry K. Bloodgood and J. C. McKeever of New York were entertained by J. Hobart Moore at the Laurel House this week. Mr. Moore's son, N. F. Moore, is spending the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ludlow of Troy, who are staying at the Laurel House, have brought a number of fine horses.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Murray of Larchmont are visiting Mr. Murray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, at the Laurel House over Christmas.

Miss Fannie Iselin and Miss Tinkam of New Rochelle are among the well-known society people at the Laurel in the Pines.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, who is staying here for the season, was joined by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Armitage on Christmas.

Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, who recently obtained a divorce from her husband, is staying at the Laurel in the Pines.

Three Justices of the Supreme Court of New York met in the lobby of the Lakewood Hotel on Christmas evening. They were Justice Leventritt, Justice Steckler, and Justice Fitzgerald.

Invitations have been issued by the management of the Lakewood Hotel for the grand ball to be given at the hotel on New Year's evening. This ball is always one of the events of the season at Lakewood and the coming ball promises to eclipse those that have preceded it. Besides the patrons of the Lakewood Hotel the cottage colony will receive invitations to the function. The Hungarian orchestra of the hotel will furnish the music for dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Riley of New York, who are staying at the Lakewood Hotel, had a beautifully decorated Christmas tree set up in their apartments on Christmas morning in honor of the expected visit of James Leeming, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Leeming was to have spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Riley. The tree was lighted up Christmas morning, and Mr. Riley started for the station to meet Mr. Leeming. As he was leaving the Lakewood a telegram was handed him which stated that Mr. Leeming had been taken suddenly ill. Another dispatch was received half an hour later announcing his death at Buffalo while on his way to Lakewood. Mr. Riley left for Buffalo in the afternoon.

Christmas tree parties were a feature of the holiday festivities at the Lakewood Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Swan of New York had a Christmas tree in their apartments for their children, and it was enjoyed by many of the older ones as well. Others who had Christmas tree parties at the Lakewood Hotel were Mrs. Samuel Cahen, Miss Re Baumgarten, Miss Sadie Behringer, and Mrs. J. W. Taussig of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Irwin H. Hance entertained a small house party at their home in Fourth Street this week. Their guests included Mrs. Sophronia Westervelt Clark, Miss Westervelt, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Clark of New York.

Miss Marion Tracey of Oswego will give a tea at her home in Sixth Street to-morrow afternoon.

The village fathers have been raked over the coals during the week by the horsemen of Lakewood because of the dangerous condition of the Allaire Road. There are no fenders along the roadside, and in many places large holes have been washed out by the recent rains.

A vaudeville entertainment will be given in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel next Tuesday evening by well-known performers.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who have been spending the Christmas holidays at the Muenchinger King cottage, will remain here until Monday.

Col. and Mrs. Addison Thomas closed their cottage to-day and went to Washington for the Winter.

Col. De Lancey A. Kane and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer returned to New York.

Benjamin Weaver has purchased the estate of Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt, deceased, on Ayrault Street, and will occupy it as a permanent residence. Mr. Weaver owned Sandy Point Farm, in Portsmouth, and sold it last Summer to Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy, President of the Naval War College, is confined by illness to his residence at the college.

The funeral of George Griswold, second, took place to-day from the residence of his father, John N. A. Griswold, and was attended by many friends, a number of whom accompanied the body from New York. The Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emanuel Church, officiated, and the burial was in the family plot in the Island Cemetery.

TUXEDO SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Richard Mortimer will give an entertainment on Monday evening at her cottage for the younger set, followed by a dance, at which will be present all of those who are at the clubhouse. Among them will be Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Carey, Charles W. Gould, J. H. Mathews, Mrs. Henry G. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, B. H. Andrae, Robert Varnum, Judge and Mrs. J. M. Varnum, J. T. Bowen, Walter Trimble, Miss Drayton, J. C. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, George Willett Van Nest, and Gordon Douglas.

James Henry Smith will entertain throughout the week at his cottage.

The week's end at Tuxedo was a very lively one. The snow on Christmas Day made fine sleighing through the park, and on Friday and Saturday there were numerous sleighing parties.

The Tuxedo Saturday special train brought out large crowds to the clubhouse to pass the day and witness the racquet matches at the tennis club. During the evening dinners were given by Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

Next week will continue to be lively, as great preparations are being made for the New Year's Eve ball at the clubhouse. Among those who will open their cottages for the holiday week will be Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Carey, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.

Holiday Party at F. A. Clark's.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—With a jolly party of twenty friends who will be their guests until after New Year's, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ambrose Clark of New York reached Cooperstown to-day in a private car. All are at Mr. Clark's new country place, Iroquois Farm, near this village.

In the party is Lieut. Robert Sterling Clark, United States Army, whose reception and ball were held at the New Willard in Washington last week. Nearly all those who came to-day were in attendance at the ball and returned together to New York for Christmas.

The new country house of Mr. and Mrs. Clark was opened for the first time to-day. The property was a birthday gift from the eldest Clark brother, Edward Severan. Bishop and Mrs. Henry Codman Potter, the latter the mother of the Messrs. Clark, did not come up, and the Clark house, Fernleigh, will not be opened.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB'S PLANS.

Schedule of Social and Artistic Doings in the Month of January.

The activities of the National Arts Club reach their height in January, both from a social and an artistic point of view. On New Year's Eve there will be an entertainment of a varied kind. The programme will consist of tableaux, solos, and popular singing at 10 o'clock, followed by a watch night service and supper at 12:15 o'clock. Throughout January, February, and March tea will be served each Saturday afternoon by the women of the club from 4 to 7 o'clock; usually there will be music or some other form of entertainment.

Twelfth Night, Jan. 6, will be celebrated in the customary manner; the wassail bowl will be served with dinner. At 9 o'clock, in the club galleries, there will be an entertainment by members of the club, in cooperation with members of the Shakespeare Club. On Jan. 7, at 9 P. M., Charles M. Kurtz, Assistant Chief of the Art Department of the St. Louis Purchase Exposition, will give a talk on the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904.

The second week in January, "Autumn," a window in stained glass, designed by John La Farge, will be shown in the West Gallery. On Jan. 12 will be opened the exhibition of Napoleonic portraits belonging to John Leonard Dudley, Jr. These consist of original paintings, specimens of old color printing, engravings, and works in mezzotint, line, and stipple. On Jan. 13, from 4 to 6 P. M., Miss Julia Marlowe will be the guest of honor at a reception. That evening the American Society of Landscape Architects will dine at the club and holds its annual meeting. On Jan. 14, at 9 P. M., Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University will give a talk on the latest views of Napoleon's character. On Jan. 21, at 9 P. M., Charles de Kay will speak about Mexico as a field for artists. On Jan. 28 there will be a musicale.

ART NOTES.

An exhibition of silver and plate for the table is open in London at the galleries of the Fine Art Society, and the contributors by James McNeil Whistler are particularly noteworthy. His eye for "arrangements" in a little matter is as sharp as in a famous decoration for an interior. Many of the pieces are old English and remarkably fine in lines, while simple so far as ornamentation is concerned. All are marked with the artist's butterfly. They are placed on fine white napery, and in order to give a touch of another color Mr. Whistler has added to them a rare old Japanese bowl stand of porcelain and a few blue and white plates. Other contributors are Sir Samuel Montagu, Sir Cuthbert Quilter, and Mr. Percy Macquoid.

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The December number of The London Art Journal has as frontispiece an etching by Huth after Edwin A. Abbey's large painting, "O Mistress Mine, Where Are You Roaming?"

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The millennary of the death of King Alfred has been marked by colossal statues, but also by small monuments, such as one unveiled a year later in Victoria Street, London, at the Church of St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey. It is a raised bronze mounted on alabaster, and shows the head of King Alfred in a laurel garland, with appropriate inscriptions above and below. The donor is Richard C. Jackson, F. S. A.

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The Petit Palais on the Champs Elysées, one of the permanent buildings of the Exposition of 1900, erected on the site of the old Palais de l'Industrie, has been turned over to the municipality of Paris, and will be termed henceforth Le Palais des Beaux Arts de la Ville de Paris. The treasures left the city by the Dutuit brothers of Rouen occupy a portion of the space. A street is to be named Dutuit, and the widow of the brother last to die, an Italian lady, intends to add from time to time to the collection. President Loubet, M. Abel Combarieu, Chief of the Civil Household, and Gen. Dubois, Chief of the Military Household, attended the opening, together with M. Paul Escudier, President of the Municipal Council; M. de Selves, Prefect of the Department of the Seine; M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, and M. Chaumié, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Escudier thanked the Dutuit heirs on behalf of the city, and alluded to art as "the second education of the people."

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Speaking of sculpture in The Boston Evening Transcript, Mr. C. E. Dallin, a sculptor who is well known in New York for his statues and statuettes of equestrian Indians, remarks: "The famous French sculptor, M. Fremiet, said to me one day, when we were talking of America and its future possibilities, that the French were looking to America to develop a national art destined not only to equal but to surpass their own. He claimed that we, untrammeled by traditions, with our youth and our buoyant strength, could develop the artistic spirit to a degree impossible for the French, 'for,' he exclaimed, 'we are old and tired, we are hemmed in on all sides by hostile forces, our strength is sapped, and our courage gone.' This gloomy picture is painted in too dark colors, it seems to me, but it is interesting as a prophecy of an artist who looks at the possibilities of a young country and contrasts them with the achievements of an older civilization.

"What, then, does the sculptor's profession offer to attract young men to enter it? As in every profession, there is always room at the top, and I know of no profession that offers more than sculpture does to the successful man. There is a steadily increasing demand for good sculpture for architectural and decorative purposes, while patriotism and civic pride more and more tend to express themselves in monuments and statues. The field is a large one, and this in itself is an attraction."

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That historic relic of the Stone Age in England, Stonehenge, about which so many delightful theories and legends have clustered, has been surrounded by a fence by Sir Edward Antrobus, the owner of the downs on which it stands, and an admission fee is charged.

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Another specimen of the Early English Portrait School and again a Gainsborough has been sold in London, with a spectacular struggle between the shrewd gentlemen whose names are known as leading dealers in art. It was at Christie's and the picture is a double portrait representing Mrs. Lane and Miss Gainsborough, daughters of Sir Joshua's rival. They sit in front of an antique statue with drawing portfolios before them. When this picture was sold, in 1848, by the estate of Sir Thomas Baring it went for a trifle. Appearing again, in 1804, at the J. W. Brett sale, Mr. A. Myers bought it for $500, and at the William H. Aspinwall sale in 1889, its price rose to $1,000. The other day it was started at $250, and then it advanced by bids of $500 until an Unknown secured it for $28,000. Of course, the inference in London is that the picture was bought for an American. The name was withheld; all that the auctioneer would say is that it goes into private hands, not to a museum.

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An interesting brochure has been published for Yamanaka & Co., a well-known firm of dealers in Chinese and Japanese works of industrial art at Osaka, Japan, with branches in London, New York, and Boston. It gives in English a brief description of temples and shrines in Japan, short biographies of architects and sculptors, and devotes about forty pages to a review of achitecture and sculpture in Japan from the seventh to the last century. Mr. Yamanaka is at present in China, and some of his last Summer's discoveries in old Chinese cloisonnés and porcelains are still on hand—those of them not already taken as Christmas presents. The shop in Fifth Avenue near Twenty-eighth Street has many fine jades, bronzes, soft paste, and other porcelains among its treasures of bygone days.

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A Knight of the Shire in the West of England earned the gratitude of the countryside by taking up the cause of the wayfaring folk who were being debarred from the use of a footpath across the grounds of a crusty neighbor on which the public had a right of way through long usage. Having won his contention, the Squire was to be honored, and the choice fell on a portrait of himself. This portrait shows the worthy legislator as Hercules, remarks the voracious lady who contributes articles on art to London Truth, "very airily attired in an exiguous goatskin and 'going for' an impossible lion with a ponderous club."

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Eight statues twelve feet high for the new cathedral near the palace in Berlin have been approved by Kaiser Wilhelm and will take their places on as many prominent pedestals. Four are Frederick the Wise, Albert of Prussia, Joachim the Second of Prussia, and Philip of Hesse. Four are of less importance—Luther, Melanchthon, Calvin, and Zwingli. Thrones have been reserved for the Kaiser and God.

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Press view for the S. D. Warren pictures to be sold by the American Art Association is set for Friday afternoon, Jan. 2. The reception will be held in the evening.

SENATOR TRAINOR BURIED.

Crowds at the Funeral Waited Two Hours for the Body to Arrive—Many Politicians Attended.

Funeral services for State Senator Patrick F. Trainor, who died in Albany Christmas morning, were held yesterday in the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross in West Forty-second Street. For two hours the church and the street without was lined with those who had come to pay their last token of respect. The service was announced for 9 A. M., but owing to a delay on the New York Central Railroad it was more than two hours later before the casket arrived, and few, if any, of the waiting mourners turned away.

Delegations from the Senate and Assembly and all the Democratic Aldermen were there, as were all, or nearly all, the Tammany district leaders, headed by Charles F. Murphy and Secretary Thomas F. Smith. Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan and Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan headed a delegation of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while William F. Clark and Patrick F. Morton led a large delegation from Regina Coeli Council, Knights of Columbus. Ex-Fire Chief Croker and Leader William S. Devery also attended.

Requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Charles McCready, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Rupert Smith, the Rev. Joseph Foley, and the Rev. James F. Ferris, Brother Jerome from Manhattan College being in charge of the music. The widowed Mrs. Trainor and her two sisters walked immediately behind the casket, the honorary pall bearers being Senators Thomas F. Grady, B. F. Martin, N. A. Elsberg, George W. Plunkitt, Samuel Slater, and Victor J. Dowling. The official delegations so nearly filled the church that about 300 were unable to gain admission.

The funeral cortège proceeded on its way to Calvary Cemetery through Eighth Avenue to Thirty-fifth Street, to First Avenue, to the Long Island Railroad Ferry, at Thirty-fourth Street, where at the boat the organizations disbanded and the hearse went on to the grave attended only by the relatives, pall bearers, and most intimate personal friends.

EDWARD B. McLEAN DEAD.

Edward B. McLean, forty-five years old, manager of the Sterling & Meaker Company of Newark, N. J., died Friday night in St. Vincent's Hospital from injuries received in falling down the elevator shaft of a building at Hudson and West Eleventh Street. Mr. McLean left his apartment at 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street Friday morning. He went to call on his brother, Howard McLean, and in some manner not explained, slipped and fell down the elevator shaft from the first floor.

He was found unconscious by the janitor and looked so much like his brother Howard that the janitor believed that it was he who had met with the accident. He hurried up to notify the people in Mr. McLean's office, where he saw Howard McLean at his desk. On going to the elevator shaft Howard recognized the injured man as his brother.

Edward McLean was born in Albany and was Secretary of the Christopher Street Railway Company, when it was under the management of John D. Crimmins. He leaves a wife and daughter.

JULIE OPP HERE, WILL WED.

When Julie Opp, the actress, arrived yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia, she would neither deny nor confirm the well circulated rumor that she was engaged to marry William Faversham. When she was told that Mr. Faversham had himself confirmed the report she replied: "Really, I never knew Mr. Faversham to tell a lie in his life." Any remaining doubt on the subject, however, was cleared away in the afternoon by the actor himself.

"Is it true that you are going to marry Miss Opp?" he was asked.

"Of course it's true," he replied, "and in about four weeks."

Both Miss Opp and Mr. Faversham have been married before. Miss Opp's former husband, from whom she secured a divorce, was Robert Lorraine, an English actor, and their matrimonial relations were apparently satisfactory until the actor went to South Africa to fight for the British. His wife sued him for divorce on the ground of desertion, and the decree which was granted her has only recently become operative. Mr. Faversham and his former wife were divorced about a year ago, and the decree, which was secured on the application of Mrs. Faversham, created much surprise, as their ten years of married life had apparently been most happy.

Miss Opp, although an American, has made her successes mainly in London, and she appeared there recently in "If I Were King." Mr. Frohman cabled her to come to this country, and she will probably enter the cast of "Imprudence," which is now at the Empire Theatre, and in which Mr. Faversham is the star.

Aged Persons Married.

Special to The New York Times.

EATONTOWN, N. J., Dec. 27.—Gilbert Polhemus, Sr., aged seventy-eight, and Phoebe Richardson, aged sixty-five, residents of this place, have announced their marriage. The ceremony was performed on Christmas evening, the Rev. E. M. Stanton officiating. The bride had been a widow fortwelve years and the bridegroom a widower for two years. Both own farms here. Neither wore glasses or artificial teeth. The couple will live on the Polhemus farm.

DISAPPOINTED AN AUDIENCE.

About 700 members of Union Engineers Union No. 1 assembled last evening in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, to hear a lecture on "Ice Machines and the Manufacture of Ice" by Oscar Guethe, instructor of mechanical engineering for the Cooper Union. The lecture was to be the first of a series that had been arranged for by the union to bring about excellence in the branches of the trade.

In the afternoon Mr. Guethe telephoned to the Committee of Arrangements that he could not come until 8 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock the delay was announced to the audience, which consisted mostly of German engineers. When 8 o'clock came Guethe did not appear, and some time afterward a letter came from him, saying that he was not well enough prepared to give the lecture, but would give it some other time.

Mr. Guethe was denounced in English and German. His failure to notify the Committee of Arrangements in proper time that he would not come was referred to as "a mean trick." Several engineers declared that they would never listen to Guethe, and the committee decided that he need not lecture.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL FAIR.

The annual fair and festival for the benefit of the Beth Israel Hospital will be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday next, and will be opened by Gov. Odell, who will make an address. The Governor's bodyguard will be composed of fifty little east side girls, and Mayor Low is the Chairman of the Reception Committee which will welcome him.

This is the most ambitious effort yet undertaken to raise money for the new hospital, and the promoters of the festival hope to realize $40,000, more than half of which, they say, already has been secured by advance sales and private donations. Working for the success of the affair are 850 Jewish congregations and benevolent societies, representing more than 300,000 members; 75 auxiliary societies representing various trades, and 2,000 volunteer workers.

A feature of the fair will be the theatrical booth, to which various articles have been contributed by well-known actors and actresses. They include dolls designed and dressed by Lillian Russell, Katie Barry, Blanche Bates, Eleanor Robson, Rose Baudet, Christine Blessing, and Rose Stuart.

At the conclusion of the bazaar the unsold articles will be auctioned off by rival firms of auctioneers, one of which is composed of Edna Wallace Hopper and Sam Bernard of "The Silver Slipper" company, and the other of Katie Barry and Thomas Q. Seabrooke of "A Chinese Honeymoon" company. A "ballet divertissement" by fifty dancers, and drills by cadets from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Asylum will contribute to the entertainment.

The Beth Israel Hospital, at Jefferson and Cherry Streets, was dedicated in June. Its cost complete will be $250,000, most of which has been contributed by the east side.

Strength is the child of health; it comes when conditions are favorable. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE subdues disease by correcting the diseased stomach.—Adv.

JOHN B. ELLISON DEAD

Was a Prominent Philadelphia Clubman and Merchant.

Death Caused by Typhoid Fever—For the Past Two Years He Had Represented His Firm in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—John Barker Ellison, one of Philadelphia's most prominent clubmen, died at the Bryn Mawr Hospital to-day, after suffering for five weeks from an attack of typhoid fever. Two weeks ago he had rallied to such an extent that it was thought he would recover, but the improved condition prevailed for only a short time.

Mr. Ellison was born in this city on Feb. 25, 1860. His father was Rodman B. Ellison and his mother was a member of the Ridgway family. He received his early education at the Friends' Select School and the Central High School, where he was graduated. He also spent a year at the University of Pennsylvania. He was not married.

He belonged to the Rittenhouse, the Racquet, Philadelphia Country, and Philadelphia Gun Clubs, and also to the Radnor Hunt, the Merion Cricket, the Riverton Gun, and the New York Athletic Clubs. He was especially fond of horses and dogs and devoted much of his time to training and exhibiting the thoroughbred animals from his stables and kennels at his magnificent country home, Linden Shade, at Bryn Mawr.

He took many prizes at dog and horse shows in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities. He was an enthusiastic huntsman, and he invariably visited his own preserve in Virginia during the gunning season. Lately he became an automobilist.

Mr. Ellison was a member of the firm of John B. Ellison & Sons, wool merchants, at 22 South Sixth Street. When in the city he lived at 1,503 Walnut Street. During the last two years he represented his firm in New York.

Rodman W. C. Ellison, a younger brother, is confined in the Bryn Mawr Hospital. He was injured in a runaway accident last July, and it was found necessary to amputate his leg.

Obituary Notes.

EBEN HOWELL, Sr., Secretary of the Illinois State Mining Board and prominent in mining circles throughout the country, died yesterday at his home in Springfield, Ill., aged fifty-three years.

JAMES DIC

TOPICS of The DRAMA

"The Girl With the Green Eyes"—Types and Individuals on the Stage—Mr. Fitch as the Pioneer of Veracity in the Representation of Character—National Life and the Drama—The Middle Classes and the Theatre.

It is a commonplace of criticism that it is difficult to render permanent judgment upon the work of a contemporary. In the case of Mr. Clyde Fitch, whose "Girl With the Green Eyes" has brought him again to the fore the difficulty is raised almost to an impossibility. Not only are his plays in the aggregate of very unequal merit, but each particular play is usually a most tantalizing medley of excellencies and defects. To condemn a new piece is to be reminded of a thousand virtues in it; and no sooner has one mounted the steed of felicitation than the jade stumbles and threatens a cropper over some obvious defect.

Types and Individuals Upon the Stage.

There is one point, however, upon which it has lately been possible to felicitate Mr. Fitch without reserve. No American playwright has been freer from the deadening influence of stage traditions in the choice of subjects, and of stage types in the portrayal of character. Of Mr. Bronson Howard it may be said almost without reserve that he never in his long and successful career put on the stage a single character with the elements so mixed in him that all the world might say, This is a man. Types he gave us galore, and with types, too, plucked fresh from the tree of life—not, as one might say, tinned types. The American husband and the Parisian nobleman in "Aristocracy," old Nicholas Van Alstyne, young Nick, and Bertie in "The Henrietta"—these are founded upon observation and constructed according to a popular, if not a very discriminating, philosophy of life. But have they any integrity as individual characters? Young Nick, wooed by the love of power, plays his father false in a financial operation, and for so doing lives and dies on the stage like a villain. Old Nick, wooed by the love of a widow, plays her false in a financial operation in order to force her through poverty to marry him, and carries the operation through with such a brio of joeularity that the audience never ceases to delight in him. If we regard these two men as in any way exponents of individual conduct, we must conclude that in Mr. Howard's philosophy to cheat and rob a woman in order to make her marry you is an amiable eccentricity, while to rob and cheat a man for the love of power is an act of the deepest villainy. Of course, Mr. Howard meant nothing of the sort. Such falsity in the representation of personal conduct is an incident of dealing with stage types rather than with individuals.

The Villains and the Heroine of Real Life.

In "The Girl with the Green Eyes" Mr. Fitch has carried the representation of individual character further than it has ever before been carried on the American stage. Even in such recent pieces of his as "Nathan Hale" and "Barbara Frietchie" the peg upon which he hung his tale was an old-fashioned stage villain, the quintessence of all that is false in stage types—a man whose proneness to evil rivals that of the devil of mediaeval imaginings, and who at the same time displays a constancy in love that is truly heroic. In the new piece conventional stage villainy has given way to individual human weakness. A young man has had the precocity to get himself twice married, the first time in a passion of drink, the second time in a passion of jealousy. A dramatist of the obvious would have made this young bigamist as bad as the prodigal egg of anecdote. Mr. Fitch has somehow made us feel toward him as one feels toward the weaklings of daily experience. The fellow is not half bad, or at least he is almost half good. Again, in order to create this favorable impression, the conventional dramatist would have represented the first wife as an adventuress. Mr. Fitch has made her a simple shopgirl, and almost sympathetic. The heroine of the new piece is an even greater triumph in dramatic veracity. Given the circumstance of the story it would have been easy to represent her jealousy as inevitable, and therefore as sympathetic—as Shakespeare did, for example, in the story of Othello. Mr. Fitch has made the possession of green eyes what it usually is in life, a weakness, and yet he has appealed so genuinely to our understanding that his heroine does not for an instant forfeit our good will. The magnitude of this innovation can be fully appreciated only by those who know from experience or from long observation the power of stage convention. In "Aristocracy" Mr. Howard tells the story of a young wife who is tempted to marital infidelity. Does he interpret to our understanding the vitiating influence of her unholy passion? Not he. Falling back upon an easy parable, he represents the villain in the metaphorical guise of a serpent of evil, and the heroine in the guise of an innocent white dove, who feels for a moment the fascination of his glittering eye. When, as the result of a mere accident, she is rescued from his baneful influence, she flutters back to the conjugal nest with the pink of propriety still in her eyes and every feather in her downy breast immaculately white and trimly in order. Again, of course, it would be unwarranted to conclude that in Mr. Howard's philosophy the human heart can give way to a sordid passion and suffer no stain. It was only that he revered the moss-grown convention of the stage that requires that a heroine shall be spotless. In a word, Mr. Fitch is the first of our dramatists to represent men and women with a sincere and veracious sense of individual human character and conduct.

The Courage and Originality of Clyde Fitch.

It is highly improbable that Mr. Fitch has ever posed as an original genius, and it is certain that he has not usually been accepted as such. He has freely exercised the prerogative which Molière asserted of taking his property where he found it, and which Shakespeare and many other playwrights have exercised without asserting it. He has oftenest been called an imitator and a plagiarist. Yet he has a distinct title to be called either original or courageous, or both. The point may be illustrated by an anecdote for which we have no good authority, and which may be considerably exaggerated, but which fits in very well with known facts, and so vividly pictures the force of the conventional superstitions of the stage that, true or false, it is worthy of repetition. When Mr. Fitch wrote, "The Climbers" Mr. Frohman refused to produce it, and on being asked his reason, replied that it was too unpleasant to be popular, summing up the case by remarking: "It begins with a funeral and it ends with a suicide." Such is the verdict of the Napoleon of the American theatre upon the masterpiece of the American drama! The play was produced by Miss [illegible] of a better.

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that in spite of the funeral and even more because of it "The Climbers" was very popular, and that it is one of the best plays, if not the very best, ever produced on the American stage. If Mr. Fitch is not to be credited with the courage of his convictions (to say nothing of the courage of other people's) it is still a fact that by the force of his talents he is being drawn into the paths of sincerity and veracity in the depiction of character and emotion, and that he has thus staked out broader boundaries to the field of the American drama.

It is necessary to add that, judged by the standards which Mr. Fitch has himself set up, "The Girl with the Green Eyes" is, as a whole, of secondary value. The main action depends upon a stage situation as false as any in the elder drama. The bigamous brother wants to get rid of his shopgirl wife in order to make the marriage with her successor legal. He enlists the aid of his brother-in-law, the newly wedded spouse of the girl with the green eyes; but he stipulates that his sister and his mother, both of whom he sincerely loves, shall not be told of his first entanglement. In a burst of weak sentiment which smacks of Mr. Fitch's earlier manner, he says that he can live a better man if he knows when he goes to bed every night that two good women respect him. All this is perhaps in keeping with a weak and illogical nature; but is it in keeping with the character of his eminently dignified and perhaps overreasonable brother-in-law to fall in with such puling mawkishness! Had not the mother and the sister the right to stand by him in his struggle after rectitude, and was it not the first condition of his moral regeneration that he should bravely own his fault to them? There seems only too much ground for the conclusion that Mr. Fitch condoned the bad ethics and the improbability of the situation because it was the only expedient at hand for exploiting his main theme, the jealousy of the girl with the green eyes. Well observed and vitally true as are his characters, the main situation of the play is false to the core, and it tends to vitiate at least one of the characters, for in the absence of any genuine motive for the young husband's silence, his nature receives a taint of impossible weakness.

The Day's Work and the Evening's Play.

When Mr. Henry Arthur Jones wrote "The Middleman," nothing was apparently farther from his intention than to make his auditors think; and when Mr. E. S. Willard revived it for a single performance last Monday the first reflection it evoked was how far beyond its simple and obvious stagecraft Mr. Jones and his fellow-playwrights have already progressed. But the more one considers the piece the more fruitful it is in suggestions, and the less cheerful do the suggestions become. When "The Middleman" was first produced a serious-minded and optimistic observer would have said: Here at last is a man who knows the great life of England like a book and who has the discretion to see the advantage, commercial and artistic, of putting upon the stage situations and characters plucked out of its very heart.

What is the heart of modern England? Its industries. And how admirably the main situation of "The Middleman" is calculated to interest the industrial classes! On the one hand we have the inventor, the man upon whom all industrial progress in the first instance depends. On the other we have the middleman, whose capital and executive ability are indispensable to the effective exploitation of progressive ideas. How fresh and dramatic is the inevitable struggle between these two powers! In the opening acts the grasping middleman is disclosed in the full enjoyment of the proceeds of the invention, while the generous-minded inventor is plodding along in poverty, his only thought to perfect his invention. Then the middleman adds to financial oppression a private wrong, and the inventor is roused by his indignation to a sense of his power. If he can only succeed in bettering his first invention he will possess the means of ruining his enemy and of establishing his own family in wealth and honor. In a fresh, picturesque, and realistic stage scene Mr. Jones shows us the blazing kilns in which the experiment is being tested, and the inventor's struggle to provide the means to bring it to a consummation. Success comes at last, and with a newly formed company the inventor crushes the company of his former oppressor. Even to the unindustrious spectator the situation is dramatic in the extreme. What, then, must be the sensation whose life interests are industrial?

The National Drama and the Folk Drama.

Here, one would have said, is a fresh and fruitful field for the dramatist. Only let Mr. Jones cultivate his powers of observation and perfect his literary craft, and he may broaden and extend immeasurably the scope of the modern drama, bringing it into the lives of the great masses of the people. But the event has belied the expectation. Mr. Jones and his muse long ago forsook the middle class and its industries to woo the aristocracy and its idleness. His perfected literary craft has been employed in illustrating such themes as those of "The Liars" and "Mrs. Dane's Defense." In his latest effort he has gone a step higher in the social scale. His attempt to illustrate "The Princess's Nose," however, was received by the public with elevated olfactories. His royalties too obviously lacked the distinction of the manner born. "They 'ooted me and they 'issed me," Mr. Jones is said to have exclaimed in acknowledging his defeat. The incident characterizes a curious and little understood condition in the English and in the American drama. Pinero, Jones, Barrie, Esmond, Carton, Grundy, Chambers, Howard, and Fitch all occupy themselves exclusively, or almost exclusively, with those people who are technically known as gentlefolk; and the themes they treat touch English and American life only in its idlest moments. The plays they write are typified by that fabled flower which Shakespeare calls "Love-in-idleness." In France, and especially in Germany, playwrights treat industrial and political as well as social themes. All sides of contemporary life are put upon the stage and all classes are interested in the theatre. In the Anglo-Saxon world only Kipling has divined the fictional and the poetic value of the day's work in trade, in politics, and in warfare; and Kipling is not yet a playwright.

The Theatre and the Non-Theatregoing Public.

Let us not censure Mr. Jones too severely for his interest in Princesses and their noses. All artists are subject to mighty currents of influence from the life about them which it is suicide to resist. There is a reason why the theatre in England is devoted to the aristocracy and to the hangers-on of the aristocracy. In is origin the English drama was in the best sense national, and if the royal power had lived on without interruption, as on the Continent, there is good reason to suppose that the drama would have continued to be a national institution, and would have been permanently organized and supported by the Government, as happened in France and in all the many kingdoms of Germany. But the Puritan revolution intervened, bringing with it political power to the masses centuries before the French Revolution. The ascendency of Puritanical and middle-class ideas meant the death of the drama as a national institution. For centuries the drama in England has been an appendage of the aristocracy and of those who accept aristocratic traditions. When a play like "The Middlemen" is produced it may be what is technically called a success, but it fails of its due appeal because the people who would naturally appreciate it most have not the habit (or the vice, as they would be more likely to call it) of theatregoing. Mr. Jones himself in his salad days vigorously attacked the ignorance and hypocrisy of the non-theatregoing classes of England.

On the Continent the many repertory theatres by constant revivals of the classical dramas have maintained the dignity of the theatre, and the folk drama has become a recognized and very popular genre. It has been estimated that in America only about one-fourth of the public are in any sense of the word theatregoers. One of the many points in favor of an established theatre for the revival of our classical plays is that by lending dignity to the drama it would broaden and strengthen its civilizing influence among the vast public of non-theatregoers.

JOHN CORBIN.

"RESURRECTION" AND VULGAR PLAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every spasm of Anglo-Saxon morality quickly reaches the absurd, and that gracious state seems already to have been reached by the recent outbreak in New York. If the attacks on the motives of Signor D'Annunzio and of Mr. Pinero were absurd, what should be said of an attack on the motives of Count Tolstoi?

It is not, of course, against criticism of the great Russian that I wish to protest. One of the keenest criticisms yet passed on him was made by Daudet in a famous passage of "La Petite Paroisse"; a more violent though not so keen a criticism was passed last Spring by M. Paul Bourget in "L'Etape." Both these criticisms, however, were made fairly by honorable men and were read with the greatest interest by admirers of "War and Peace." The case is far different with the following sentence, apropos of M. Henry Battaille's dramatization of "Resurrection": "Of course, the pretense that the enactment of vulgar or obscene things upon the stage is necessary to the fulfillment of its mission as a high moral influence or that there is any thought or art or morality, or of anything else but gain in the minds of the men who seek to attract the crowd by rank sensationalism, is not only ridiculous on the face of it, but utterly contemptible and base in its motive." Such a sentence "on the face of it" is an untruth; the facts, indeed, are so patent that one must assume the lie to be either malicious or written in criminal ignorance.

The real "ridiculousness" of the situation is in charging Count Tolstoi with writing "Resurrection" for profit. As all the world except the New York moralists know, Count Tolstoi is a religious fanatic, and in no point more fanatical than in his objections to writing for profit. He refused to have "Resurrection" copyrighted, and all the money he received for authorized editions was turned over at once to the fund for the Doukhobors. It was, indeed, only to benefit the fund that Count Tolstoi consented to abandon for the moment his sociological books and to write a novel. I do not quite see where "the thought of gain" lies in that.

Concerning M. Henry Battaille, the charge is almost as ridiculous as against Count Tolstoi. M. Battaille is not a religious fanatic, but a man of the brilliant Parisian world; yet against M. Battaille, also, analogy would show to any one with the slightest knowledge of the drama the utter falseness and utter baseness of the charge. M. Battaille is a wealthy Parisian scholar, poet, and dramatist. He was the financial founder of the "Théâtre de l'Oeuvre," of which M. Lugné Poë is the artistic head. This theatre was dramatically most enterprising, introducing to France "Sakuntala's Ring," "The Toy Cart," "'Tis Pity," (in an adaptation by M. Maeterlinck,) the "Comedy of Love," "Peer Gynt," "The Pillars of Society," "An Enemy of the People," "Rosmersholm," "Master Builder Solness," "Little Eyolf," "John Gabriel Borkman," both parts of "Beyond Human Power," "Lonely People," "The Sunken Bell," "Pelleas and Melisande," "Interior," M. Verhaeren's "Cloister," and Oscar Wilde's "Salome," as well as a number of French plays. Financially, however, the theatre was a constant drain. Two seasons ago, indeed, it was abandoned, save for gala performances of "Beyond Human Power" in honor of Björnson's visit to Paris. Last season M. Poë managed to revive "Peer Gynt" and "Master Builder Solness" and to produce "Monna Vanna." This season, with a Government subsidy, he has revived "An Enemy of the People," "Rosmersholm," and "Monna Vanna," and he is soon to produce Byron's "Manfred." At any rate, a charge of panderism against the man who for years backed that theatre is as absurd as a similar charge would be against, for example, Mr. H. L. Higginson or Mr. Carnegie. M. Battaille also had written four plays before his "Resurrection." The first two of these, "La Lepreuse" and "Ton Sang," were produced at théâtres à côté. They are, too, on the face of them clearly plays intended for such theatres—scarcely a profitable financial investment. Since then M. Battaille has had a play given at the Gymnase and one at the Vaudeville. Each of these has been highly praised by Parisian critics, but neither "L'Enchantement" nor "Le Masque" had a long run. Each, moreover, is a study of subtle psychology that is clearly not written for general effect—as who should say a dramatic "Awkward Age." As to "Resurrection," that also was a daring experiment. A play of such artistic and intellectual depth is far from being sure of a popular success even in Paris. Great success has come. M. Battaille, no doubt, is gratified, but a consideration of his career shows that such success was not his principal aim.

Of far less importance is the attack on those who care for Count Tolstoi. One to whom "Resurrection" has given rare hours upon the mount of spiritual transfiguration would indeed be discountenanced by archangelic approval. It is well known that such celestial satisfaction is given by the muse of Mr. Belasco and of Mr. L. N. Parker. De gustibus. But once more the "ridiculousness" lies in an attack by an anonymous writer upon "the contemptible and base motive" of M. Maeterlinck, M. Paul Bourget, M. Jules Lemaitre, Mr. George Moore, Mr. W. D. Howells, Mr. William Archer, M. Anatole France, M. Dmitri Merejkowski, M. Edouard Rod, M. E. M. de Vogue, Mr. Havelock Ellis, Mr. Norman Hapgood, M. Ernest Tissot, Prof. Brander Matthews, and the late Matthew Arnold.

Such zeal makes one resort to a more authoritative moralist, the delectable Dorine, and cry:

"Vous estes donc bien tendre a la tentation,
Et la chair sur vos sens fait grande impression!"

JAMES PLATT WHITE.

Buffalo, Dec. 20, 1902.

[Is it true that the stage version of "Resurrection" was successful? The first performance was enthusiastically greeted, and the critical notices were warmly in its praise; but later advices have indicated that it was not likely to have any popular success.—J. C.]

STAGE CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.

The Christmas Festival that is held each year for the benefit of the children of the stage will take place to-night in Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's Theatre. The object of the affair is to give those children, who for one reason or other, have been unable to have a home Christmas, at least one merry time during the holidays. Special gifts are selected where the desire of the child to be remembered can be ascertained.

The funds to defray the expenses of the festival are raised by a committee, of which Mrs. E. L. Fernandez is Chairman. Among those who have contributed are:

J. Pierpont Morgan,	E. M. Knox,
Commodore Gerry,	B. Altman & Co.
M. J. O'Brien,	Edward D. Starr,
Al Hayman,	Dr. Lorenzo, Boston,
Percy G. Williams,	John D. Crimmins,
Eugene Tompkins,	F. F. Proctor,
Robert W. Taylor,	George H. Primrose,
William Harris,	

A portion of the fund is placed in bank to meet distress cases in Winter.

A. H. Hummel will entertain the women of the committee and invited guests at a banquet during the evening.

Mrs. Langtry will [illegible]

PLAYS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

George Ade's Satire One of Them—Shakespeare Represented in New York by Sothern, Bonn and Mansfield—Guide to the Theatres.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MONDAY.—Wallack's—"Sultan of Sulu." Garrick—Mrs. Langtry. Daly's—"The Billionaire.

TUESDAY.—Garden—E. H. Sothern as Hamlet.

THURSDAY.—Irving Place—Ferdinand Bonn as Hamlet.

In closing their books for the old year and looking back on the first half of the season just finishing, managers are taking counsel for the morrow. Most of them have already played their trump cards and found that scarcely a half of the productions put on have been successful. These facts have acted as a damper on those who so bravely began to build new theatres in New York last Spring. In some cases the builders seen to have called a halt, and asked themselves this question: "If this season, when the country is in full tide of prosperity, many theatres with fair attractions haven't been filled, what will be the condition next year with many new theatres?"

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The offerings for the New Year are a goodly lot, if promises hold true. Among them are two prominent actors in Shakespearean productions which, added to that of Richard Mansfield, will give the poet a fair hearing in New York for a time.

One of the other productions in which considerable interest has been manifested is George Ade's musical satire, "The Sultan of Sulu," which, after having been tried out in Chicago and other cities, is now brought to New York for presentation at Wallack's to-morrow night.

No extravagant claims have been made for the "Fables in Slang" man's first venture into the comic opera field, but from all reports this breezy Western writer has provided a libretto that is filled with snappy satire and mirth-provoking lines and lyrics. The music was written by Alfred G. Wathall, who is credited with having furnished a score containing a number of "catchy" melodies and brilliant chorus effects. The author of the libretto once remarked that he thought one might be able to sit through the performance "without wearing ear muffs."

Mr. Ade's satire is expended largely in hurling humorous shafts at American spread-eagleism. The story opens with the Congo opera portrayal of the "benevolent assimilation" of Ki-Ram, Sultan of the Sulu archipelago. The Sultan, with his interesting harem and native followers is contrasted with an American expedition of soldiers, marines, American girls and schoolma'ams. These are employed to satirize the introduction of modern civilization in the Philippines. The characters include a civilian Colonel of volunteers, who expects to go home and be elected to Congress; a West Point Lieutenant, a commercial traveler, an American girl, who dazzles the Sultan with her gowns, a staid New England woman who is to be judge-advocate of the new possession, and other expeditionary types. The chorus is made up of the Sultan's wives and native Filipino girls, attendants on His Sulu Highness, together with American soldiers, slaves, etc.

One of the surprises of Mr. Ade's libretto, when "The Sultan of Sulu" was first produced, was furnished in the slang writer's lyrics. Until that time none of his friends had given the author credit with possessing a poetic talent. His writings had been confined to prose stories. In "The Sultan of Sulu" Mr. Ade is said to have carried his style into lyrics as well as dialogue.

The arrival of the soldiers permits of a "Hike" song, in which is the following:

We haven't the appearance, goodness knows,
Of plain commercial men,
From a hasty glance, you might suppose,
We're fractious now and then.
But though we come in warlike guise
And rattle front arrayed,
It's all a business enterprise—
We're seeking foreign trade.

The American Colonel informs Ki-Ram that he hails from a land that is run by a machine and that the islanders will shortly be as civilized as the people in his native State of "Arkansaw." The Sultan replies in a song called "Smiling Isle of Sulu," in which he claims his people are already happy because they

Have no daily papers,
To tell of Newport capers,
No proud "400" to look down on ordinary folk;
We have no stocks and tickers,
No Scotch imported liquors,
To start us on the downward path and some day land us broke.

He is notified to prepare for the inaugural reception, and is told a reception is a "function at which a large number of people assemble in order to be exclusive." The Colonel and the commercial traveler then elucidate further on American receptions in a song called "Oh, What a Bump" on the following order:

At a musicale, a five o'clock,
Or a social jamboree,
'Tis there the swagger people flock
For a bite and a sip of tea.
And this is what you'll hear:
"It's been a charming afternoon,
Delightful, don't you know.
Sorry I have to leave so soon,
But really I must go."
But after she's away
In her coupé
What does this selfsame woman say?
"Well, what does she say?"
"That was the ckickest time I've had
In twenty years or more;
The crowd was jay and the tea was bad
And the whole affair a bore."
Chorus.
Oh, what a bump! Alackaday!
'Twould darken have been whole career,
Could the hostess know what people say
When she's not there to hear.

Mr. Ade gathered his material for the opera while in the Philippines for a Chicago newspaper. When the war broke out his newspaper friend, John T. McCutcheon, was sent there as correspondent, became ill, and Mr. Ade followed him. Ki-Ram, the ruler of the Sulu Archipelago, was a veritable monarch, Sultan of Sulu and Brother of the Sun. The American troops landed at Sulu in 1899, and the Sultan renounced his title and became Governor at a fixed salary. The following is the cast:

Ki-Ram, the Sultan of Sulu.....Frank Moulan
Col. Jefferson Budd of the Volunteers.....
William C. Mandeville
Lieut. William Hardy of the Regulars.....
Tempier Saxe
Hadji Tantong, the Sultan's Private Secretary.....Fred Frear
Datto Mandi of Parang.....Frank Rainger
Wakeful M. Jones, agent and salesman.....
Paul Nicholson
Dingbat, Captain of the Guards..Frank Hunter
Sergt. Standpipe, U. S. A.....Basil Milispaugh
Rastus, Nubian slave.....John J. Fogarty
Didymos, Nubian slave.....Edward J. Flanagan
Henrietta Budd, the Colonel's daughter.....
Maude Lillian Berri
Pamela Frances Jackson, Judge Advocate....
Blanche Chapman
Chiquita, wife No. One.....Gertrude Quinlan
Galuia, the faithful one.....Clara Eckstrom
Mauricia, wife of Ki-Ram.....Loris Scarsdale
Bomona, wife of Ki-Ram.....Nellie Adams
Pepita, wife of Ki-Ram.....Beryl Gomes
Natividad, wife of Ki-Ram.....Mabel Wilbur
Natalia, wife of Ki-Ram.....Effie Hasty
Selina, wife of Ki-Ram.....Marian McLean
Miss Roxbury, Schoolma'am from Boston....
Aurora Platt
Miss Dorchester, Schoolma'am from Boston..
Charlotte Groves
Miss Cambridge, Schoolma'am from Boston..
Jane Mandeville
Miss, Newton, Schoolma'am from Boston....
Memay Kennedy
U. S. Soldiers, Marines, Slaves, Natives, and Attendants.

GARRICK THEATRE.

Mrs. Lily Langtry, who since her last American engagement has built for herself one of the handsomest theatres in London, the Imperial, will appear at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow evening with her London company in a four-act play, "The Cross-Ways," of which she and her leading man, J. Hartley Manners, are the authors. Besides "The Cross-Ways," Mrs. Langtry will also be seen here in "Mlle. Mars." These are both new plays, and have both won London indorsement.

"The Cross-Ways" was presented at Mrs. Langtry's Imperial Theatre, London, on Dec. 8, before the King and Queen of England, and a select audience of the nobility. It was well received, and at the close of the third act Mrs. Langtry was summoned to the royal box, where the King and Queen both complimented her. Her other play, "Mlle. Mars," ran for a year at the Imperial, the actress achieving one of the greatest triumphs of her career, it is said.

Mrs. Langtry will [illegible]

KLAW & ERLANGER'S "BILLIONAIRE."

Jerome Sykes will appear in a new musical farce by Harry B. Smith and Gustave Kerker, called "The Billionaire," at Daly's Theatre to-morrow night. Mr. Sykes will play the rôle of John Doe, who owns a controlling interest in the earth, a character that is a burlesque on the American who has so much money that he has to devise extraordinary means to get rid of it. The piece is said to be elaborately mounted with fine scenery and costumes.

It is presented in three acts and five scenes, the great stage pictures showing a street in Nice at Carnival time, the lobby and auditorium of a New York Theatre, and the grand stand of the Longchamps race track near Paris on the day of the Grand Prix. Mr. Sykes will be supported by a company of over 100 persons, the leading principals of his support including Julius Steger, Harry Macdonough, Harry Kelly, John P. Kennedy, Thomas C. Leary, May Robson, Sallie Fisher, Nellie Follis, and Marie Doro.

The principal feature of the production is the second act, showing the lobby and the auditorium of a theatre. The librettist is to have made effective use of these sets in the presentation of a humorous satire on a first-night audience. Mr. Kerker's score is described as a brilliant one, and contains a large number of notable musical selections, in which Mr. Sykes and the principals of his support are conspicuous. The opposite rôle to Mr. Sykes is played by Nellie Follis.

The cast:

John Doe.....Jerome Sykes
Lieut. Ladislas, Hungarian officer....J. Steger
Baptiste, a waiter at Nice....Harry Macdonough
Tim Lafferty, a pugilist.....Harry Kelly
Mons. Achille Petipas, a savateur.....
John P. Kennedy
M. Gardennes, a hotel proprietor....Fred Scott
Mrs. Peppercorn, an ambitious American mother.....May Robson
Mr. Peppercorn.....Thomas C. Leary
Flora, Rosalba, their daughters.....Sallie Fisher, Marie Doro
Wally Peppercorn.....Hans P. Robert
Pansy Good.....Nellie Follis
Ping-Pong, Doe's valet.....Abraham Friedland

E. H. SOTHERN AS HAMLET.

The annual engagement which E. H. Sothern plays at the Garden Theatre commencing Tuesday evening will be of unusual interest, as it gives theatregoers an opportunity to see him in the performance that has generally been considered to be the crowning point of his present stage career—his impersonation of Hamlet.

Two years ago Mr. Sothern was seen for the first time in this rôle. From the large houses he played to it seemed evident that Mr. Sothern could have duplicated Booth's famous 100-night-run of this play. Previous contracts made with outside cities, however, allowed Mr. Sothern but two weeks' time to present the piece here, and he was forced to leave. The misfortune that soon followed, in which his elaborate production was destroyed by fire, prevented his reappearance to take up the run of the play where it had been left off.

During the past year, however, many artisans have been at work preparing a new production of the play under Mr. Sothern's supervision, with the intention of making a more sumptuous and artistic presentation than was the former one. The artistic effects in grouping, coloring, spectacular embellishments, and costuming have been accentuated in the new environments of the play.

Miss Cecelia Loftus makes her début in this city in Ophelia. The sweetly pathetic nature of this character is said to be fitted to her personality.

Mr. Sothern's engagement in "Hamlet" is for but four weeks. He gives a special New Year's matinée. As the performance is lengthy, the curtain rises at 8 o'clock sharp at night and 2 o'clock at matinées. The production is under the management of Daniel Frohman.

The cast:

Claudius.....Stephen Wright
Hamlet.....E. H. Sothern
Polonius.....Edwin Varrey
Laertes.....Sydney C. Mather
Horatio.....Henry J. Carvill
Osric, a courtier.....Cecil B. De Mille
Rosencrantz, a courtier.....Richard Pitman
Guildenstern, a courtier.....Gordon Johnstone
A Priest.....John Findlay
Marcellus, an officer.....Charles Vane
Bernardo, an officer.....Percival T. Moore
Francisco, a soldier.....Stewart Cameron
Reynaldo, servant to Polonius...Pedro De Cordoba
First Player.....John Findlay
Second Player.....Malcolm Bradley
First Gravedigger.....Rowland Buckstone
Second Gravedigger.....Frederick Kaufman
Ghost of Hamlet's Father.....William Harris
Fortinbras.....Charles Vane
Gertrude.....Jennie Eustace
Ophelia.....Cecilia Loftus
Player Queen.....Chrystal Herne

BONN AT THE IRVING PLACE.

New Year's Day Ferdinand Bonn, the distinguished German actor, begins his engagement at the Irving Place Theatre in "Hamlet." Mr. Bonn's appearance in this rôle is looked forward to with interest. "Hamlet," with Mr. Bonn in the title rôle, will only be repeated on Friday, Jan. 2. Herr Bonn will be supported by leading members of Manager Conried's stock company, the full cast being as follows:

Claudius, King of Denmark.....Otto Reimann
Gertrude, the Queen.....Hermine Warna
Polonius.....Franz Kierschner
Laertes.....John Feistel
Ophelia.....Bertha Rocco
Rosenkrans.....Matthias Claudius
Guildenstern.....Eugen Hohenwart
Oorick.....Heinrich Oesfeld
Horatio.....Richard Schlaghamer
Marcellus.....Vladimir Schamberg
Bernardo.....Heinrich Habrich
Franzisko.....Jacques Lurian
First Actor.....Julius Haller
Second Actor.....Bruno Dehnicke
Actress.....Helene Sorel
A boy.....Rosa Koenig
First gravedigger.....Willy Frey
Second gravedigger.....Julius Ascher
The Ghost of Hamlet's father.....Otto Meyer

On Jan. 3 "The Merchant of Venice" will be produced, with Mr. Bonn in the part of Shylock—one of his favorite rôles.

Mr. Bonn will only play Shylock twice, namely, on Saturady, Jan. 3, and Monday, Jan. 5. The supporting company includes Camilla Dalberg as Portia, Bertha Rocco as Jessica, Grete Kupfer as Nerissa, and Messrs. Feistel as Lorenzo, Rottmann as Vassanio, Reichmann as The Merchant of Venice, Ottbert, Schamberg, Schlaghamer, Frey, Claudius, Ascher, Habrich, Hohenwart, and Oesfeld will also appear. On Tuesday, Jan. 6, Herr Bonn will appear for the first time as Fritz Rasmussen in Felix Philippi's "Das Grosselicht." This play has never before been produced in this country. Its first performance was given at the Royal Court Theatre, Berlin, about a year ago. Felix Philippi is the author of "Das Erbe," ("The Legacy") which was produced about four years ago at the Irving Place, and held the boards there for nearly five weeks.

To-morrow, Monday and Tuesday evenings, the farce "Sein Trick," will be played, and on Wednesday evening, (New Year's Eve,) a performance of Ludwig Fulda's comedy "Friends of Youth," will take place, with Ida Frey, Hedwig von Ostermann, Marie Reichardt, Bertha Rocco, and Jacques Horwitz, Matthias Claudius, Otto Ottbert, Alexander Rottmann, and Richard Schlaghamer in leading rôles.

There will be children's matinées at the theatre every afternoon of this week, up to and inclusive of Jan. 3, (Saturday,) the bill being the musical comedy for children, "Max und Moritz."

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

At the Manhattan Theatre the popular interest in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Mary of Magdala" shows no sign of abating. Many people have discovered that the drama is truly religious in its tone, that it is splendidly staged and well acted.

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Mr. Richard Mansfield's production of "Julius Caesar" remains for only three weeks more at the Herald Square Theatre. Mr. Mamsfield's performance of Brutus is original and interesting. He has a competent support, and the stage setting is elaborate and artistic.

***

At the Princess Theatre Mr. Aubrey Boucicault is playing the principal rôle in "Heidelberg," his own adaptation from the German original, "Alt Heidelberg," which was such a success at the Irving Place Theatre.

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"The Darling of the Gods" is succeeding at the Belasco Theatre. The scenery surpasses in elaborate magnificence anything that has yet been seen in America. In popularity the play promises to surpass even the phenomenal run of "Du Barry."

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The phenomenal run of "A Chinese Honeymoon" continues gayly at the Casino. A few new songs have been added, and the audiences continue large and enthusiastic.

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"The Silver Slipper" shows no sign of leaving the Broadway Theatre. It is a musical comedy by the author of "Fiorodora," and is well given by a company with Sam Bernard and Edna Wallace Hopper at the head.

***

Mr. Hall Caine's melodrama of modern Rome, "The Eternal City," remains at the Victoria. It is in Mr. Caine's well-known manner, and the principal rôle is played by Miss Viola Allen in her accustomed style.

***

Sound melodramatic writing, aided by the spectacle of a prairie fire and a real locomotive, continues to attract full houses to the Academy of Music, where "The Ninety and Nine" is running.

***

At the Savoy Mrs. Clara Bloodgood enters upon her first week as a star in Mr. Clyde Fitch's play, "The Girl with the Green Eyes." The piece is full of witty and amusing lines, and contains real humanity and feeling in spite of its impossible framework. Mrs. Bloodgood has humor and pathos in rare combination.

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Mr. Esmond's delightful comedy, "Imprudence," has only two more weeks at the Empire. The principal parts are charmingly played by Miss Fay Davis and Mr. William Faversham.

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The success of the dramatization of Mr. Cable's novel, "The Cavalier," at the Criterion Theatre, is due rather to Miss Julia Marlowe, who plays the leading rôle, than to any strong and intrinsic value in the piece. Miss Marlowe is delightfully and ably assisted by Mr. Frank Worthing.

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AN AUTOBIOGRAPHIC SYMPHONY

Berlioz's "Episode in the Life of an Artist" and His Terrible Plan of Revenge on an Indifferent Lady Love—The Failure of the "Infant Prodigy."

The orchestral works of Berlioz, like those of Liszt, reappear from time to time in the concert programmes as a tribute from orchestral conductors to men who loom large in the history of modern music and who were both consumed with a desperate ambition to play the part of great composers in it. There is talk of a Liszt "revival" or a Berlioz "revival" now and again. Perhaps there is one now in progress without much knowledge of it on the part of the public. Three of Liszt's symphonic poems have been played in New York already this season—his "Préludes," his "Festklänge," and his "Tasso"—and a weak attempt has been made at his concerto in E flat. The first and last named are usually with us every season. Of Berlioz there have been heard the "Benvenuto Cellini" and the "Roman Carnival" overtures, and now, at Mr. Wetzler's concert this week, his "Symphonie Fantastique" is to be played. It is not often put before this public nowadays, though there has been ample time to form a taste for it since it was first made known to New York by the Philharmonic Society in 1866.

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Though it is an early work of Berlioz, written in 1830, in his twenty-seventh year, it is thoroughly characteristic of his inspiration, and it is doubly characteristic on account of the somewhat amusing chapter of autobiography that is bound up in it. In 1829 Berlioz was at the height of his wild infatuation for the Irish actress, Miss Harriet Smithson, who, two years before, had revealed Shakespeare and her own beauty at the same time to the young romantic. She came to Paris in 1827 as one of the minor people in Charles Kemble's English company. Suddenly called on to take the part of Ophelia, which she had never played before, she did it with such force and originality as to capture the hearts of the Parisian public, among them that of Berlioz, who thereupon began besieging her with flamboyant ardor of passion that knew no bounds. She paid no attention to him at that time, notwithstanding all his efforts to gain access to her and to impress her and touch her heart with his music—of which she knew and understood absolutely nothing.

In 1829 she had completed a European tour and had returned to London, whence reports of her triumphs were brought to her burning lover. He still had dreams of capturing her through the power of his music. For this purpose he destined a grand composition which he should play in London and in which he would win his triumph by her side. It was his "Episode in the Life of an Artist," the "Fantastic Symphony." But at the end of these two years of waiting and unremitting anguish, when the symphony had already taken shape in his mind, he experienced a very sudden cure. Various unfavorable reports about Miss Smithson reached him, to which by that time he was only too disposed to lend a willing ear, and he dropped the rôle of desperate lover—though he did not accomplish this without a shock and a struggle of the spirit that kept him wandering two days about the suburbs of Paris, sleeping in the fields and given up by his friends for dead. And at about the same time another young woman and a fresh passion entered into Berlioz's heart. The name of this new divinity was Mlle. Camille Moke.

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But the Smithson, though expelled from her altar in that temple, was by no means forgotten by Berlioz. How should her wicked indifference to a tremendous passion and a once-anguished soul be punished? How otherwise, indeed, than by that very work intended once for her glorification, now to be turned into an engine for her destruction! That purpose now beset him as fiercely as the passionate obsession had before. The "Symphonie Fantastique" should be his revenge; it should be an allegory directed against her: it should signify his scorn; it should punish her in public. Now for the first time was he able to force himself to its composition, and after three months of flaming energy directed upon it he could announce with savage joy that he had written the last note of it. The hour of his vengeance was at hand.

He was to have the symphony performed at the Théâtre des Nouveautés in May, 1830. There should be printed notes distributed to the audience, so that everybody should understand his cruel allegory. Miss Smithson herself should be enticed to the performance. The whole public should recognize her. It would make him famous and hasten his union with his new love. Unfortunately, this precious scheme fell through. There was a pretense of a rehearsal, then every thing was given up, and Berlioz walked the streets in debt for the copying of his score and the preliminary preparations for his concert. In December of the same year he secured at the Conservatoire a performance of three movements of the work. Miss Smithson had in the meantime returned to Paris and had met with reverses of fortune; she was no longer a favorite of the Parisian public. But she cut her quondam admirer dead the first time she saw him, and he determined to go on with the vengeance. Alas, the lady escaped the expiation planned for her. Instead of going to the concert she was appearing that evening at a benefit organized for her, and never even heard of what was impending. The symphony attracted some attention, and passionate strife was even then engendered between the admirers and the detractors of Berlioz. But of the dark and vengeful significance of the "Symphonie Fantastique" the public knew or cared nothing.

It only remains to chronicle the fact that the first complete performance took place in Paris in 1832; that this time Miss Smithson was present in a box; that the public, its curiosity piqued by the reports about Berlioz's relations toward the once popular actress and the allusions in the programme, turned a curious gaze upon her. But the composer in the meantime had been lifted by Mlle. Moke; he had changed his mind again about Miss Smithson and the purposes of the "Symphonie Fantastique." It was now once more a pledge of his adoration for her; she accepted it as a tribute, though she knew little of what it was all about. In 1833 they were married, and lived unhappily thereafter till her death, twenty-one years later.

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The significance of this symphony Berlioz expounded in a note prefixed to the score, detailing the contents of each of the four movements. The young artist whose life it depicts suffers from the effects of a dose of opium; the symphony is his dream. He sees in this state a woman who unites all the charms of his ideal. This being always presents herself to his mind accompanied by a musical theme—the famous "idée fixe" of Berlioz's invention, recurring in all the five movements of the symphony.

The second movement shows a ball scene, where still the cherished image troubles his soul. In the third he is represented of an evening in the country and hears two shepherds playing on their pipes; he experiences mingled sensations of hope and despair. In the fourth he sees horrible visions, dreams that he has slain the beloved one, is dragged to the gallows, and witnesses his own execution, to the music of a march, "now sombre and wild, now brilliant and solemn," at the end of which the first four measures of the "idée fixe" return as a last memory of love before the axe falls. The last movement depicts the "Witches' Sabbath"; in the midst of the hurly-burly the melody of the loved one reappears, but it has lost its original character, and has become a grotesque, trivial dance tune. It heralds her approach to the orgy, in which she joins. Then comes a parody on the plain song church melody of the "Dies Irae," which is mingled with the witches' music for the close.

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It is not difficult to perceive the allusions that the composer wished to make to his own experiences here for the punishment of his disdainful love. It is still easier to see it in the programme as Berlioz first devised it, and as it was printed at the first performances. In this the opium dreams of the artist began after the third scene. The march to the scaffold and the witches' Sabbath were the only hallucinations represented; the other scenes were realities. As M. Jullien points out, there is no difference for the listener, but a very considerable one from the point of view of the composer, who had changed his purpose from revenge to the offer of tribute. More unpleasantly is original ferocity of purpose shown in a phrase used by Berlioz in describing the approach of the once-beloved to the "Witches' Sabbath"—"only a courtesan is worthy to figure in such an orgy." This and some other vivid touches in the original explanation were cut out at the performance that proved to be for Miss Smithson's honor; for which, even at this distance of time, we may be truly thankful.

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The problems that are presented by the infant prodigy in music come periodically before the sane-minded music lover, usually with some saddening circumstances that make them seem more for philanthropy than for art to cope with. A season seldom passes in New York without bringing before the public some child whose precocious talents are exploited for the amazement of the unthinking. The present season has already seen one such exhibition—a little girl of ten years, who looked no more than her age and who was brought across the continent to be exhibited to the New York musical public for reasons that cannot seem to have any relation to her wholesome and rational development as a musician. She was put forward in a public concert which was, to be sure, very sparsely attended, but which roused wonder and sympathetic though unthinking applause from the few who were present. The case was precisely typical of so many that come frequently to the notice of the public. Precocious talent in music is not exceedingly rare, but its exhibition always compels the amazement of the multitude. It can be so manipulated by unwise authority as greatly to enhance that amazement by systematic development in a certain direction and the cultivation of certain tricks and mannerisms that ape the methods of mature artists.

The usual procedure by the parents of such a precocity is to exploit it for money at the earliest possible age. For this they deliberately go to work to sophisticate the nature of the child and to force its talent, usually of a sort easy to submit to such a process, into ways that are foreign to the natural growth and naïve expression of childhood. They are put to learning display pieces, which exhibit, as far as may be, superficial brilliancy of technique; or pieces that are far beyond the intellectual comprehension of healthy youngsters. They are taught, at an age when such things ought not to trouble their minds, to seek and to revel in the applause and admiration of the public. They are initiated into all the airy graces and affectations of spoiled prima donnas. The rushing of the ushers down the aisle with bouquets after every group of pieces is not omitted. The whole conception of music that is impressed upon the children is one of personal display.

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Is it any wonder that such children are rarely heard of in music after this first brief fever has burned out? It is true that most great musicians have been precocious ones; but their development has never been helped by unhealthy exploitation for money. Cases like Mozart's are not repeated every year. Not very long memories are needed to recall Josef Hofmann, saved from utter collapse just in time, whose wonderful talent as a boy has developed into excellent and accomplished musicianship, though by no means the commanding stature of genius that even the judicious had good ground to hope for. It is a fortunate thing that efforts to arouse public admiration for the not infrequent cases of musical precocity seem to meet with little success in this city.

AT THE OPERA.

The performance of "Die Walküre," planned for Wednesday at the Opera House, is postponed, and in its place Puccini's "Tosca" will be given with the same cast as has been heard heretofore this season.

Mme. Nordica has sufficiently recovered from her indisposition to enable the Metropolitan management to announce that she will make her first appearance this season as Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Anthes will sing Tristan to the Kurwenal of Mr. Van Rooy, the King Marke of Mr. Blass and the Melot of Mr. Mühlmann. It has been definitely arranged that the part of Brangaene will be interpreted by Mme. Louise Homer, who sang the part once last season in San Francisco with considerable success.

The bill for Saturday night next will be announced later.

MONDAY EVENING,
"IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA,"
(In Italian.)

Rosina ..... Mme. Sembrich
Bertha ..... Miss Bauermeister
Conte d'Almaviva ..... Mr. Salignac
Figaro ..... Mr. Campanari
Basilio ..... Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Bartolo ..... Mr. Gilibert
Sargente ..... Mr. Vanni
Florello ..... Mr. Bégué
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

In the lesson scene, Mme. Sembrich will sing the "Primavera" waltz of Joh. Strauss.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
"TOSCA."
(In Italian.)

Floria Tosca ..... Mme. Emma Eames
Un Pastore ..... Miss Carrie Bridewell
Mario Cavaradossi ..... Mr. De Marchi
il Barone Scarpia ..... Mr. Scotti
Cesare Angelotti ..... Mr. Dufriche
Il Sagrestano ..... Mr. Gilibert
Spoleta ..... Mr. Bars
Scairrone ..... Mr. Bégué
Un Carciere ..... Mr. Cernusco
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

FRIDAY, EVENING,
"LES HUGUENOTS,"
(In French.)

Valentine ..... Mme. Gadski
Urbain ..... Mme. Fritzi Scheff
1ère Dame d'honneur ..... Miss Bauermeister
2me Dame d'honneur ..... Mme. Van Cauteren
Marguerite de Valois ..... Mme. Sembrich
Raoul de Nangis ..... Mr. Alvarez
Marcel ..... Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Le Comte de Saint Bris ..... Mr. Journet
Le Comte de Nevers ..... Mr. Scotti
Soldat Huguenot ..... Mr. Jacques Bars
De Tavannes ..... Mr. Reiss
De Retz ..... Mr. Bégué
Maurevert ..... Mr. Dufriche
De Cossé ..... Mr. Vanni
Conductor, Mr. Flon.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE,"
(In German.)

Isolde ..... Mme. Nordica
Brangaene ..... Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tristan ..... Mr. Anthes
Kurwenal ..... Mr. Bispham
Konig Marke ..... Mr. Blass
Melot ..... Mr. Muhlmann
Ein Hirt ..... Mr. Reiss
Ein Steuermann ..... Mr. Reiss
Stimme des Seemans ..... Mr. Jacques Bars
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

MR. WETZLER'S CONCERT.

The third concert by Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler and his orchestra will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Mme. Schumann-Heink will be the soloist, and the programme will be as follows:

Symphonie Fantastique ..... Berlioz

Songs,
Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Aria ..... Mozart
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Also Sprach Zarathustra ..... Strauss

Sunday Night Concert.

Josephy Horodas, a Russian pianist; Miss Beatrice Eberhard, violinist, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss de Bassini, vocalists, will give a concert this evening at Carnegie Hall with this programme:

Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2 ..... Liszt
Josephy Horodas.
Duet, "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
Mme. Sarda and Chev. A. de Bassini.
(a) Romance ..... Svendsen
(b) Mazurka ..... Wieniawski
Miss Beatrice Eberhard.
"Rigoletto," "Caro Nome" ..... Verdi
Mlle. Vera de Bassini.
Allegro, Allegretto, Vivace, from Sonata, Op. 31 ..... Beethoven
Josephy Horodas.
"Kol Nidrei" ..... Max Bruch
Miss Beatrice Eberhard.
"Trovatore," Aria, 4th Act ..... Verdi
Mme. Sarda de Bassini.
"Pagliacci," Prologa ..... Leoncavallo
Chev. A. de Bassini.
(a) "Preislied" ..... Wagner
(b) "Negre Kati" ..... Hubay
Miss Beatrice Eberhard.
(a) Leganda ..... Horodas
(b) Valse, Op. 64 ..... Chopin
Josephy Horodas.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

A series of six lecture recitals at the piano are to be given by Mr. Walter Damrosch on "The Wagner Music Dramas" at Daly's Theatre Monday and Thursday afternoons through January, beginning Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock, under the management of Mr. Daniel Frohman. The arrangement for the lectures is as follows: Jan. 12, "Tristan"; 15th, "Parsifal"; 19th, "Rheingold"; 22d, "Die Walküre"; 26th, "Siegfried"; 29th, "Götterdämmerung." The sale of course tickets opens Monday next at the box office. On these afternoons Mr. Damrosch will have the assistance of prominent artists, and those already arranged for are Mme. Gadski, Herr Dippel, Sara Anderson, Ellison Van Hoose, David Mannes, with others to be announced later.

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Mrs. Grenville Snelling, who will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, will sing several selections unknown to the concertgoers of this city. One of them will be the opening air in the third act of Charpentier's "Louise," which opera has been popular at the Opéra Comique for the last two years. In the group of modern French songs the following composers are represented: Boissard, Alexandre Georges, Debussy, Fauré, César Frank, and Leroux.

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Mascagni was interviewed in Chicago before his last misfortune and the final collapse of his enterprise, when his views of America were probably more roseate than they are now, and said this:

"Although I have had some unpleasant experiences during the first weeks of my stay in this country, I am well satisfied with the reception which the American public has accorded to me and the members of my company wherever we have appeared. I believe that inconsiderate management and a misunderstanding of the peculiar character of Italian singers and musicians was the cause of all the trouble.

"I have made many friends during my sojourn in this country, and received many valuable tokens of kind appreciation on the occasion of my recent birthday. This ring," he said, pointing to a ring with a magnificent sapphire about the size of a dime, with a crown of diamonds, "was given to me as a birthday present by a wealthy lady in Boston. Besides that I received many other valuable presents."

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The London reviewers are much excited over the first performance there of Strauss's tone poem, "Ein Heldenleben," which he conducted himself. The opinions are various as was to be expected. The Times cherishes doubts as to the value of Strauss's musical ideas, and as to the propriety of his cacophony. The Telegraph pays tribute to the extraordinary enchaining power of the music, the originality and daring with which the composer bends to his purpose the devices of his art and the splendid air of mastery, but also has doubts about many of the passages. Mr. Ernest Newman in The Speaker criticises the two conflicting purposes that he finds in the work—the purely objective painting of a hero, and the apparent attempt to draw the hearer's attention to Strauss himself as the hero. In painting the generalized picture he has come to grief, and he has "muddled up his two plans"; he has been unfortunate also in not keeping the more descriptive side of his genius within proper bounds. The critic of The Pall Mall Gazette recognizes in "Ein Heldenleben" "the sign manual of magnificent genius," and considers it a work "transcental in its interpretation of modernity"; "since the day when Richard Wagner died nothing has been given to the world so gloriously assured in its significance, so splendidly certain in its utterance as this score by this exceedingly fine master."

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"Flordora" is to be done in Paris in French, but the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says that only six weeks have been allowed for the work of adaptation, and recalls the fact that adaptations of English comic opera have rarely been successful in Paris. This was the case with "The Geisha," which proved a failure, and even shocked the Parisians a little.

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Mr. Ernest Windust, a young English violinist, who has studied with the late J. T. Carrodus, with Ysaye for four years, and with Sevcik of Prague for four years more, has taken up his abode in New York.

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The fourth symphony concert for young people will be given on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10. The programme will offer examples of Norwegian music, and Miss Susan Metcalfe and Mr. Leo Schultz will be the soloists. Miss Metcalfe will sing a group of songs by Grieg, also old Italian and French songs.

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Mr. Caryl Florio, known here as a pianist and musical director, who has been absent from the city for several years, has returned to New York and will be heard during the present season in concert.

YESTERDAY'S OPERAS.

Yesterday was devoted to Verdi at the Opera House; in the afternoon his "Aïda" was given and in the evening "Otello." A large audience was present to hear the former, and was rewarded with an excellent performance of the work, though not one of the highest brilliancy in all its features. It differed from the previous ones that have been given this season in that Mr. Campanari took the part of Amonasro, one that he has made familiar in previous years. Like everything else that this admirable artist undertakes, it was exceedingly well done, with dramatic impressiveness and with a full mastery of the vocal requirements of the part.

Mme. Eames repeated her familiar impersonation of Aïda, in which we are presented with a beautiful and picturesque sight for the eye, but are left lamenting the lack of much that should go to making up a complete and convincing picture of the heroine—intensity and impulsiveness of passion denoted by freer and less constrained action and less obviously studied employment of all the actor's resources of gesture and facial play than she is able to give. And with all the refined and exquisite beauty of her voice and her vocal art, her singing remains cool, without the color or expressiveness of deep emotion, and it gains little in these respects with her repetitions of the rôle. And it must be confessed, too, that she is not wholly at ease in the higher notes of the music that falls to her share in the opera.

Mme. Louise Homer sang the music of Amneris in excellent voice, but she, too, is lacking in the highest dramatic temperament. She presents a highly attractive figure. Mr. De Marchi was the Radames, Mr. De Reszke the Ramfis, and Mr. Muhlmann the King. The stage pictures were of the sumptuous beauty and effectiveness that are expected by the frequenters of the Opera House in this work. A novel feature was used for the first time in the last act, in the change of scene from the exterior of the trial chamber to the temple of Ptah with the tomb beneath. There was a range of lights on the outer edge of the stage suddenly turned on when the stage itself was darkened to effect the scenic transformation. Their glow helped to conceal the work of the scene shifters, which on some recent occasions has been more evident than was desirable.

In the evening a discouragingly small audience witnessed the performance of "Otello." In it Mme. Seygard for the first time here took the part of Desdemona, the cast being otherwise that of the previous representations this season. Her impersonation was intelligent, and, on the whole, acceptable; but it was small in scale throughout. It seemed as if Mr. Alvarez never more ruthlessly trampled under foot all the principles of good singing than he did in the love scene of the first act, but when he came to the more strenuous passages later on, he was as he always is in such music, superbly effective.

MME. NORDICA'S ILLNESS.

She Will Not Appear Until Saturday, It Is Now Announced.

The numerous postponements of the announced appearances of Mme. Nordica at the Metropolitan Opera House have given rise to the rumor that she may not be able to appear nearly so often this season as had been planned. On top of the postponement of "Tristan and Isolde" Friday came the statement yesterday that Mme. Nordica would not appear until next Saturday afternoon. Though it was said she would positively appear on that date in "Tristan and Isolde" there were some who doubted that she would.

At the Victoria Hotel, where Mme. Nordica is stopping, her secretary, E. Romaine Simmons, declared yesterday that Mme. Nordica could not be seen. Regarding her illness he said:

"Mme. Nordica is suffering from the nervous trouble which originated with the shock she received in the railroad wreck near Rome, Ga., last Spring. The recent voyage across the Atlantic was unusually rough and seems to have aggravated her trouble. The doctor says that while she could sing now if she had to it is safer to wait another week."

BROOKLYN'S NEW THEATRE.

Will Be Called the Broadway and Cost Over $100,000.

Brooklyn is to have a handsome new theatre, to be built at Broadway and Stockton Street and named the Broadway. The new playhouse is to cost over $100,000, and is to be erected by the Broadway Theatre Company, of which Henry Roth, Ernest Stutz, Louis Beer, Nathan Stern, Jacob Willman, S. Eisenbach, Eugene M. Hendrickson, and G. Frederick Middendorg are the Directors.

It is expected that the new theatre will be completed by next September. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 2,200, and there will be a palm garden, rathskeller, restaurant, and café in the building.

THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

Some of the Pieces That Will Be Presented at Carnegie Lyceum.

The season of the Children's Theatre at Carnegie Lyceum begins New Year's Day with Mark Twain's "Little Lady and the Lord General," and two one-act plays, "Rags and Royalty" and "Washington's Birthday." Master Lores Grimm is the "leading man" of the company this season, and little Beryl Morse, the child beauty, will enact the leading rôle in the Twain play. The performances of Jan. 1 and 2 are given in aid of the Hebrew Technical Training School for Girls.

At the Saturday matinée, Jan. 10, a comedy version of Oliver Twist, in four acts, will be presented with elaborate stage settings. David Copperfield, Gil Blas, and other dramitizations of child stories by famous authors will follow during the season.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Circle Theatre, which was opened about four weeks ago as a stock company house, with Bijou Fernandez as leading woman, will be closed for the next two weeks, after which, it is stated, it will become a combination house, playing weekly attractions.

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Frank McKee, the theatrical manager, who was taken ill on Friday as the result of a cold and was said to be threatened with appendicitis, was reported yesterday at his apartment, in the Martinique, in West Thirty-third Street, to be only slightly ill. It was said that he would not be operated on for appendicitis.

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Richard Mansfield postponed his Christmas celebration with his company until last night, when all hands could make themselves as merry as they pleased without fear of missing the next day's performances. He entertained the principal members of the company at his home on Riverside Drive and arranged a neat supper for the fifty carpenters, stage hands, and others connected with his company and the Herald Square Theatre.

***

There were some long faces among the office boys about the Metropolitan Opera House Christmas Eve and the day following because it looked as if the singers had forgotten to make their presents as in other years. Yesterday and Friday, however, the faces were rounded, Mr. De Marchi, Hertz Gregory, and Mmes. Nordica and Gadski and others having remembered them.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE STAATS-ZEITUNG

Souvenir Album Presented by Newspaper Representatives.

Commemorates the Dinner Given to the American Press in Honor of Prince Henry of Prussia.

The presentation at the Hardware Club yesterday of a handsome souvenir album to the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung was a very pleasant reminder of the recent visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States.

On Feb. 26 a dinner was given at the Waldorf-Astoria to the press of America by the Staats-Zeitung in honor of the Prince, and representative journalists from all parts of the country participated. Soon thereafter a number of newspaper representatives decided to commemorate the event, and the presentation of a Prince Henry souvenir to the Staats-Zeitung was the plan agreed upon by a committee consisting of Whitelaw Reid of The New York Tribune, W. R. Hearst, American and Journal; Don C. Seitz, New York World; Oswald G. Villard, New York Post; Adolph S. Ochs, NEW YORK TIMES; Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia Press; C. W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston Globe; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn Eagle; William C. Bryant, Brooklyn Daily Times, and Melville E. Stone, Associated Press.

After nearly ten months of continuous labor by the committee and Messrs. Tiffany & Co. the Prince Henry Album has been completed.

SPEECH OF PRESENTATION.

The presentation was made by St. Clair McKelway, who, in addressing the recipients, said:

"Mr. Ridder, Mr. von Skal, Mr. Hubach, and Other Friends: We who are here today, for ourselves, for our professional and business associates and for our public wish to give to you a souvenir album. It is an inadequate return for a hospitality which involved public service rendered by you within the year just closing. That service comprised the introduction of the press of the United States and of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia to one another. The occasion united fellowship and oratory. The fellowship befitted the sincerity and the dignity of the function. The oratory alike by its spirit of fraternity and by its avoidance of triviality has been found to stand the tests of time which vindicate wisdom and wither indiscretion.

"As every American speaker was a newspaper man, the fact that addresses by journalists escaped the oblivion of evanescent expression and were thought to be worthy of permanent record and to command lasting respect both at home and abroad is a gratifying evidence of the realization by the responsible press of its power and of its duty to augment the accord of nations, when opportunity is alike significant and auspicious. Nor were the words of the royal guest wanting in qualities befitting his representative position, his benign errand, on behalf of his sovereign brother, or the winning charm of his manly and magnetic personality. All who took part in the event have cause to be glad that in retrospect it discloses nothing to revise, nothing to regret, and much to remember with unalloyed satisfaction.

"If the occurrence was felicitous, certainly the inspiration and production of it carry a tribute of praise to the Staats-Zeitung people who made it possible. That tribute, in imperfect measure, but with hearty unanimity, we tender to-day by the fact of our own gratitude, by the warmth of our thanks, and in the concrete form of this souvenir album, which signalizes the contribution of art to the record of history, under the monition of friendship.

"We are pleased that this recognition of regard can be offered before the ending of the year in which The Staats-Zeitung made the people and the press of the United States its debtor. We rejoice that this occasion concurs with the impressive and uplifting news which to-day attests the reference to arbitration of questions affecting the composure of the hemispheres, the duties and the securities of peoples, and the balances of peace in the world. We claim for the press of the United States and of Germany a share in the influences which have brought about this new triumph of civilization. Steps are still to be taken to reconcile justice with honor in the action of Governments. But the first step has been already taken on the right road, and that insures the pacific and successful taking of all the rest.

"We should, from what has already resulted, feel and pledge a strengthened confidence in the increased ability and disposition of rulers and of peoples to settle issues between nations by the pen, and, as to the sword, to maintain, with Bulwer, that States can be saved without it. The press of America or of Europe can dedicate itself to no nobler proposition."

HERMAN RIDDER'S REPLY.

In accepting the gift Mr. Herman Ridder, who was visibly affected, remarked:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"In receiving this beautiful souvenir we must thank the Chairman, the committee, and all who have joined in presenting to us such a splendid token of kindly feeling. This honor, we believe, is more than we deserve, because all the credit for the success of the banquet is not due to the Staats-Zeitung. We simply furnished the machinery, as it were. But without your co-operation, gentlemen, our dinner could not have been so notable. What gave the event its great importance was, not that the Staats-Zeitung issued the invitations, but that you accepted them and came to the dinner; that representatives of almost all the daily papers of the country attended, and that some of America's foremost editors were the speakers of the evening. Therefore, gentlemen, we may, without exaggeration, say that the credit for the good that came from the fact that H. R. H. Prince Henry and the representatives of the American press met on such very pleasant terms is due to you, and to you alone.

"We consider that we are honored by our colleagues more than we merit. We are your colleagues, The Staats-Zeitung, although printed in the German language, is a truly American paper, owned and controlled by men born in New York City, who have lived here all their lives, whose interests are centred in this country, whose future hopes and aspirations are bound up in America, who love the glorious flag that protects us all, and whose hearts are warm with the same feelings of patriotism that stir your blood. We are Americans first, last, and all the time. But no one will think less of our Americanism because, being of German descent, we also have a tender affection for the mother country—its language and music and literature, its associations and traditions.

"To his deep regret and mine Mr. Uhl, our President, is unable to be here because suffering from an indisposition which, though slight, keeps him indoors.

"Again we thank you for this beautiful gift. Within its covers is preserved the story of an eventful night. No time is more fitting than this Christmas season to receive this album, for it contains a record of an occasion when all the speakers voiced sentiments of peace and good will."

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALBUM.

The album is a large volume, bound in a selected dark-blue Levant morocco, and lined with heavy blue moiré silk. It measures 22½ by 16 by 4½, is fitted in a handsome mahogany case, and, in its entirety, is a distinctly notable achievement in book work. The surface of the cover is richly embellished with imprints of the monogram "N. Y. S. Z.," and with massive silver mountings. Bundles of silver rods tied with ribbons form the border or edge. The principal decorations of the cover consist of two silver medallions, respectively bearing the arms of Germany and the United States, and between them the letter "H" surmounted by the coronet of the Prince. The silver clasps are ornamented with ivy leaves, symbolizing friendship, and, in relief, the date of the dinner.

The title page is an elaborate piece of handiwork, richly illuminated in colors and gold. The shields of Germany, the House of Hohenzollern, and the United States, with a wreath of laurel and ivy leaves, and a quill symbolic of the press, are gracefully entwined into an attractive headpiece for the following inscription:

To The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.
This souvenir is presented
by its guests at the dinner to
The American Press
in honor of
His Royal Highness,
Prince Henry of Prussia,
In the Waldorf-Astoria, New York,
February 26, 1902.

To a portrait of Emperor William II., with autograph, is given the place of honor in the volume, and the following are among the other notable and interesting pages:

A photograph of Prince Henry, with letter in his own handwriting, the invitation and card to the dinner; photographs of President Roosevelt, with signed letter commendatory of the occasion; photographs of Secretary of State John Hay, and his assistant, David J. Hill, with letter from the latter; photographs, with letters, from Whitelaw Reid, Charles W. Knapp, and Charles Emory Smith, who were the principal speakers of the evening; a photograph of the German Ambassador, von Holleben; W. C. Bryant of The Brooklyn Times; Melville E. Stone, general manager of The Associated Press, and Edward P. Call of The Evening Post; the names, engrossed, of the Reception Committee on a page; portraits of the late Oswald Ottendorfer, founder of the Staats-Zeitung, and his wife, Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, with views of the early homes of the newspaper; photographs of Edward Uhl, President of the Staats-Zeitung, and Herman Ridder, the Treasurer; picture of the present home of the Staats-Zeitung and its business office; also interesting engrossed sketch of the life of Herman Ridder, telling of his rise from an errand boy to the head of a great newspaper; photograph of the banquet hall at the Waldorf-Astoria, with its beautiful decorations.

Then follow the toasts of the evening: "The President of the United States and the German Emperor," responded to by Whitelaw Reid; "The Press—The Tie That Binds," by St. Clair McKelway; "Saxon Blood; What We Owe to Germany in Literature, Art, Science, and Music," by Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and "International Amity" by Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis.

Following this is a programme of the toasts; one of the menus, printed on white satin, with a picture of Prince Henry at the top, and the musical numbers rendered during the evening. Then there follow a tabulated list of the guests, and the arrangement of the tables, newspaper clippings, and typewritten reports of the dinner; then a history of the Staats-Zeitung, and cartoons from New York papers.

In addition the volume contains sentiments expressed by Prince Henry of Prussia and President Roosevelt. The former was sent from Kiel and, translated, reads:

No faith without love;
No law without truth;
No freedom without obedience.
HENRY, Prince of Prussia,
Admiral in Chief of the First Squadron.
Kiel, Aug. 7, 1902.

In his communication President Roosevelt wrote:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1902.

Very great credit is due to all those connected with the arrangements for the dinner to the American press in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia during his recent visit to the United States. It was eminently fitting that such a dinner should be given in our country, in which the press has attained a power greater than that which it holds in any other land.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A luncheon followed the presentation, in which the following participated:

Don C. Seitz, Oswald G. Villard, St. Clair McKelway, W. C. Bryant, Herman Ridder, George von Skal, Otto Hubach, Adolph S. Ochs, Louis Wiley, Edward P. Call, Charles Emory Smith, Charles H. Boynton.

Mr. Ochs acted as toastmaster and called for responses from most of those present.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Dewey Theatre ball will take place at Tammany Hall on New Year's Eve. Three large companies appearing at the different playhouses in the City of New York have combined into one grand ballet, which will be executed at midnight to dance the New Year in. As a special feature for this occasion the management has secured Robert Recker's American Band, composed of fifty pieces.

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"The Tiger Lilies" Burlesque Company is the next attraction booked to appear at the Dewey Theatre to-morrow afternoon and for the week.

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The usual bill is announced for Keith's, strengthened by special attractions for New Year's week.

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In addition to the Santa Claus and the other groups suitable to the season at Eden Musée a new one was added, depicting a society woman getting ready for the opera while her escort awaits her impatiently, watch in hand, as she puts the finishing touches to her face with the powder puff.

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Marshall P. Wilder will be among the entertainers at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. The Johnstone Bennett Company gives "A Quiet Evening at Home."

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Wallace, the lion, will be the principal attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week, having proved a powerful drawing card Christmas week. Moth Miller, the gold-toothed horse, will be there for another week.

In the theatre the J. B. Burke company will present the three-act comedy entitled "For Sale—A Mother-in-Law."

***

A masked ball will be given New Year's Eve at the Manhattan Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

The following theatres have announced special bills for to-night:

American. Dewey. Grand Opera House. Harlem Opera House. Huber's Museum. Hurtig & Seamon's. Irving Place. Metropolis. New York. Proctor Houses. Star. West End.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing advance selections of

Printed Foulards and Summer Silks

in reserved designs, consisting of none other than this season's productions.

An Important Sale will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 30th, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31st, of

15,000 yards of WHITE SILKS,

comprising

Imported Louisines, ... Per yard, 58c
Crêpe de Chine, Satin Liberty and Imported Taffetas, ... " 68c

also

1,000 yds. Imported White Satin Brocades, $1.00 Yard.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Store will be opened at 8:30 A. M. and closed at 5 P. M. until further notice.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Our Great Holiday Offer,

Pianos $1 a Week

This is a wonderful offer. Do not delay if you want to secure a piano for New Year's.

New Style Wilson, $155

Beautiful Harmony, $175

$5 Down and $1 A Week.

A saving of from $100 to $200 on every piano

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

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"LILY WHITE" ISSUE GROWS

Texas Marshal Now in Washington Fighting for Place.

Situation Growing Complicated Through the President's Decision Concerning Negro Discrimination—Hetty Green's Son Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The "Lily White" issue is spreading over the South, and the President is obliged to take cognizance of it in State after State. Texas is the latest one in which the issue has developed. Mr. Roosevelt to-day received George G. Green, Marshal of the Northern District of Texas, who has come here to fight against removal. He was presented by Senator Culberson and Representative Cooper, and laid his case before the President.

Green's removal is being demanded on the ground that he is a "Lily White," and the fight against him is being made by E. H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green, and ex-Representative Hawley. Green's record is good, and he is said to be a man of standing and influence. It is reported that the President probably will reappoint him.

If he does the situation will be decidedly mixed. The President, through Postmaster General Payne, issued a statement in which it declared that he had removed Internal Revenue Collector Bingham of Alabama because Bingham was an active "Lily White," and had taken part in the fight against the negroes. But at the request of Senator Pritchard, the "Lily White" leader in North Carolina, he removed Mayer Hahn, who is an "anti-Lily White" or "Black and Tan," and appointed D. H. Patrick, a "Lily White," to succeed him in the Collectorship of the Pimlico district.

It is regarded as a foregone conclusion that the President will reappoint Samuel H. Vick, the negro Postmaster at Wilson, N. C., whom the "Lily Whites" are fighting. If, as is said to be probable, he also appoints Mr. Green, who is being attacked on the same grounds on which Mr. Bingham was removed, the factional fight in the South will become more interesting than ever.

SEEK TO TAX CHURCHES.

Washington Property Owners Object to the Increasing Assessments and Plan a Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A movement has been started here for the taxation of the property of churches, charitable and educational institutions, and religious organizations. It is the outgrowth of the heavily increased taxation in the District of Columbia. A committee representing the Northeast Citizens' Association to-day sent a petition to the District Commissioners. The association asserts that if much of the exempted property were taxed there would be no necessity for increasing the rate.

The aggregate amount of property exempted in the District is valued on the Assessors' books at $20,020,983, of which the United States owns $294,827,891 and the District of Columbia $3,676,889. Churches and ecclesiastical institutions own property valued at $4,642,941 and charitable institutions $1,894,654. The remainder belongs to the foreign legations, cemeteries, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Citizens' Association asserts that the revenues of the local Government, so far as they are raised from real estate, are assessed against 46.22 per cent. of the property of the district, and that this percentage is constantly decreased by the increasing exemptions of public property. The taxable property of the District is $176,567,549.

COOLIE LABOR FOR HAWAII.

Sugar Planter Says the Chinese Exclusion Act Should Be Modified Regarding These Islands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—B. K. Blackwell of Honolulu, who is here, says the best interests of the Hawaiian Islands would be promoted by the admission of Chinese laborers. T. T. Fortune, who was sent to Hawaii as an agent of the Treasury Department to inquire into the needs of the islands in the matter of additional labor, recommended the importation of negroes from the United States to work on farms and plantations, and expressed the belief that the importation of that class of laborers would solve the problem. Mr. Blackwell does not agree with Mr. Fortune.

"I am in the sugar planting business myself," said he, "and am among the sufferers for the lack of efficient labor. I would gladly welcome any number of able-bodied blacks from the States, but I fear that Mr. Fortune, when he says there would be no difficulty in getting 10,000 of them to migrate to Hawaii, is cherishing a visionary hope. The Southern negro, as a rule, is averse to migrating. Probably the most shiftless and unreliable ones might be willing to go, but not many of the honest and industrious sort. We have had enough of the indifferent kind in the Portuguese and Porto Ricans that have drifted our way.

"The best laborer we can get is the Chinaman, and if Congress wants to relieve our difficulties, it will amend the exclusion act so as to let in at least a limited number of coolies. Unless something of that sort is done the Hawaiian sugar planters feel that they had almost as well go out of business."

Tax Authorization in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer, for the Interior Department, has decided that the act of April 30, 1900, authorized the Legislature of Hawaii to empower the counties, towns, and city municipalities to impose taxes on residents and property within their limits and to provide for their collection.

Shortage of Army Surgeons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There are thirty-five vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the army, and little prospect of filling them. The next examination to be held in Washington will take place some time in April, and an examination is now being conducted in the Philippines to fill some of the places.

Blue Facings for Army Uniforms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Root has approved the report of the Board of Army Officers recently appointed to consider certain proposed modifications of the order prescribing changes in the uniforms of the army. This action insures the use of blue facings on the uniforms instead of white, which was favored by many army officers.

Tax on Peddling Oleomargarine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue has decided that under the existing laws a special stamp tax for peddling oleomargarine cannot be issued, and therefore any one who sells the commodity in that way is liable to the special tax at each separate place where sales are made.

Need Not Go to Manila to Testify.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary Root, who returned here to-day from New York, has decided that it is impracticable for Gen. Chaffee, Gen. Smith, and other officers to go to Manila to testify before the Glenn court-martial, as the purposes of the investigationcan be fully subserved, so far as the testimony of the officers named is concerned, by obtaining their depositions.

Commander Howard for New Monitor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Commander Thomas B. Howard, now on duty at the Naval Academy, has been selected to command the new monitor Nevada, which is to go into commission about Feb. 1.

In sudden cases of Croup, and other alarming affections of the Throat and Lungs, DOCTOR D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is invaluable. It often proves an elixir of life when death seems very near.—Adv.

SEATTLE COPIES WASHINGTON.

Senate Park Commission's Plans to be Adapted to Western City—Londoner's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The work of the Senate Park Commission has received compliments recently from two widely separated sources. The Park Board of the City of Seattle has examined the plans of the Washington commission, and decided to follow them in working out a park system for that city. The City Council has appropriated $100,000 for the purpose, and the work will start early in the Spring. Seattle citizens who were in favor of this movement recently had the plans and illustrations of the Senate Park Commission explained in a public lecture with stereopticon pictures, and the idea was soon taken up and supported by public opinion.

Owen Fleming, Secretary of the Architectural Board of the London County Council, who is in Washington, also has expressed himself as thoroughly well pleased with the scope and character of the commission's scheme.

"The architects and sculptors of to-day appointed for the carrying out this great plan," said Mr. Fleming, "have not only followed loyally in the steps of L'Enfant, but have developed and perfected his ideas with a breadth that calls forth our warmest feelings of admiration. There can be no doubt but that when this scheme has been carried out, Washington will become one of the fairest cities of the world.

"It is an interesting coincidence that while Washington is thus preparing for itself a more glorious dress, Westminster happens to be similarly engaged. The old rookeries and slums which now obstruct and confuse the western view of the gray towers of the Mother of Parliaments, are to be swept away, and the building will stand isolated on the river bank, flanked on either side by the majestic curve of the Thames embankment. In this connection it is important to bear in mind that London had not the advantage of the conscious deliberate scheme of planning that fell to the lot of Washington. The city is unconscious of natural requirements and conditions.

DEPORTATION OF YOUNG AMES.

Uruguayan Charge Says Boy Was Sent to That Country by Request of Relatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Dr. Herrera, Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires and the Uruguayan Legation, called on Secretary Hay to-day in regard to the case of young Joseph Preston Ames, who, his aunt, Mrs. Sparhawk, alleges, was deported from the United States with the assistance of officials of the Uruguayan Legation here.

According to Dr. Herrera, the boy was brought to the Uruguayan Legation several weeks ago by his maternal cousins, who asked Dr. Herrera to take charge of him, as they did not wish his father's relatives to get possession of the boy. Dr. Herrera is a bachelor, and, while he always is ready to assist his fellow-countrymen, he did not care to assume the guardianship of a young boy. The case, as represented to him, showed clearly that the boy was a Uruguayan citizen, having been born in that country. Furthermore, his cousins declared that the boy's mother on her deathbed had requested that her child be reared in Uruguay.

Dr. Herrera, in view of those facts, advised the boy's cousin, Edward Larroque, to make an affidavit to that effect before a notary, that their action might not be challenged. The boy was taken to New York by his cousins, and from there sailed for Uruguay. Several days later a notice of Mrs. Sparhawk's appointment as guardian was presented to the Chargé d'Affaires, but the boy not being in his possession he was unable to turn him over to his aunt.

RURAL DELIVERY AIDS MERCHANTS.

Will Be Able to Get More Accurate Mailing Lists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The abolishing of many fourth-class Post Offices by the introduction of rural free delivery has made the old practice of merchants in the large cities in sending to the Postmasters for lists of the patrons of the office for the purpose of sending them advertising matter impossible of operation. The Superintendent of the Free Rural Delivery Service has issued an order requiring Postmasters where the rural delivery carriers start out to post up lists of patrons served along each rural route. This will make it possible for merchants to get their lists from the distributing offices where a group of routes centre.

It is the expectation of the department that this arrangement will greatly increase the patronage of the mails. The fact that merchants are assured that they are getting the names of actual patrons of the route and receive them from an official source gives them an especial value for the purpose to which they are put.

NEW AMBASSADOR RECEIVED.

Austria-Hungary's Envoy, Recently Raised in Rank, Presents Credentials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Baron Ladislaw Hengelmuller von Hengertar, who recently was raised from the position of Minister of Austria-Hungary to that of Ambassador, to-day presented his credentials to the President in his new capacity.

The ceremony took place in the Red Room of the White House, and was witnessed by Secretary Hay, Secretary Cortelyou, Col. Theodore Bingham, the President's military aide, and two of the attachés of the Austrian Embassy.

In accordance with the recently established form for receiving Ambassadors, the President sent Col. Bingham in the Presidential carriage to the Austrian Embassy for Ambassador Hengelmuller. The Ambassador and the attachés of the embassy were in the uniforms of their respective ranks. The exchanges between the President and the Ambassador were felicitous, the former personally congratulating Baron Hengelmuller upon his elevation in diplomatic rank.

MINISTER COMBS SEES HAY.

Discusses the Situation in Honduras and Guatemala—To Sail Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Leslie Combs, newly appointed United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, called at the State Department to-day and talked with Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill over the situation in Guatemala City, the Hunter case, and other matters connected with the duties he is about to assume.

Mr. Combs expects to sail from New Orleans about Jan. 10 for Port Barrios, and will enter Guatemala on horseback with his family over the mountain trails connecting the capital with the coast.

GOVERNMENT IS SHORTHANDED.

Nearly Half the Clerks in Washington Are on Vacation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The departments are getting along without much more than half their usual working force just now. Government clerks have a specified annual leave and may take it when they please. A large number of them select Christmas time. Consequently the departments are shorthanded.

In addition to annual leave, Government clerks are allowed a certain number of days' sick leave, and the clerk can manage by taking his sick leave in Summer and his annual leave in December, to get a seaside vacation and still spend the holidays at home.

Marines for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A detachment of 300 marines will be sent to the Philippines to relieve a like number on duty there who have completed their term in the East. A force of 150 under command of Major George Barnet will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, and another force of 150 will sail March 1 under command of Lieut. Col. Russell.

Economic Entomologists Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The convention of the Association of Economic Entomologists adjourned to-day. C. L. Marlatt of this city discussed "Economic Entomology in Japan." James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist of Canada, discussed the injurious insects in that country. Numerous other papers were read.

PAROLED BOYS EXAMINED

Observations of the Results of the Work of Children's Court.

Forty-one Lads, Attended by Proud Parents, Congratulated by Justice Mayer for Their Good Behavior.

Forty-one boys, whose ages ranged from eleven to sixteen years, marched into the Children's Court yesterday, and the presence of each was a surprise to the others. They were there to be congratulated. Each carried in his pocket a letter from the pastor of his church, announcing that he had reformed and had been living a religious and honest life. With the boys were their mothers and fathers, and the court room at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue has not had a larger gathering. The parents were proud; the boys were proud, and the Justice was the proudest of all.

When the Children's Court was organized and placed under the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions, the Justices conferred and agreed to try a parole system instead of sending some of the boys to institutions. They hoped to put them on the right track. They have been encouraged in their efforts, and the result was seen yesterday, when, of the forty-four boys summoned to the court, forty-one responded and one sent word that he had left the city and had been leading a good life.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Superintendent Sage of the House of Refuge, and Superintendent Robinson of the Catholic Protectory, spoke briefly about the work of the court, as did Justice Julius M. Mayer, who has presided in the court for the past two months. Judge Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor were there also. The purpose of the summons was to ascertain what improvement had been made in each case by the use of the parole system. Although the boys must appear as often as the court summons them, they were never before brought together on one day.

The youths did not know what to make of the summons. They had been hustling for the past few days, securing certificates from persons who knew of the life they had been leading. Some of them showed that they were going to school, others that they were working, and many that they were endeavoring to right the wrong they had committed by paying back money and articles which they had stolen. They were well dressed, good looking boys, and they knew how to behave well.

One of the boys confessed with pried to Justice Mayer that he had returned $6 of the amount of money he had stolen about two months ago. He is working as a delivery boy for $5 a week. He took $12. He wanted to become a tight rope walker, and with part of it he bought some spangled tights and an outfit to practice with. He told the Justice that he had given up all idea of becoming a vaudeville artist, and that he was working hard. Justice Mayer encouraged him to continue. He said he would.

Another fellow, diminutive in size, stole $5 from a cable company, not sending the message. He had repaid his theft. So it went on through the list. Letters from clergymen and citizens told that the boys were going to Sunday school, were working or going to school, and living good lives.

Superintendent Jenkins congratulated the Justices on their good work. "I am more than gratified," he said, "at the splendid results you have obtained by your system. You are doing excellent work and making good vitizens of many boys who might otherwise go astray and become convicts for the whole of their lives."

Justice Mayer addressed the boys and congratulated them on their good behavior. He told them that he hoped they would keep it up and not fall into bad company. He urged them to attend church regularly. In response to Mr. Jenkins's remarks he said:

"I am only following out the theory of the Board of Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. We conferred and decided that in many cases there were chances of saving boys who might, if sent to institutions, be lost. I have received great cooperation from many sources and much from the society which you represent."

The boys were then allowed to leave the courtroom and they promised they would continue to be good and visit the court when summoned.

Justice Mayer announced that a short time ago he went to the Educational Alliance, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway, and lectured on the work of the court. He secured the promises of ninety influential men present that each one would take care of a boy under parole. Twenty boys have been taken care of under that agreement and employment has been found for many. Young boys have been sent to schools. Many homes of the boys have been visited and families relieved of distressing conditions.

One boy stole some money, and regaled himself in fine clothes. He promised Justice Mayer that he would repay the money if he was allowed his freedom.

"Do you want to know the first thing to do if I let you go?" the Justice asked.

"Yes," replied the boy.

"Then go up stairs right away and take off those clothes, as they were bought with stolen money. We will provide clothes for you, or you can send to your home for others."

The boy did as directed, and the Justice suspended sentence. He was in the courtroom yesterday.

The Children's Court has called forth much endeavor in the way of charity. Mrs. Aaman of the Educational Alliance, is there each day, and she attends to the cases of Hebrew children. Mrs. T. G. Patten looks after the Catholic children, and other women are to be seen there doing similar work.

Many of the boys thanked the Justice yesterday for not confining them in institutions, thereby giving them opportunities to become good men. Justice Mayer said afterward that it was the happiest Christmas time he had spent, and that he knew the other Justices on the bench of Special Sessions were equally happy. Judge Wyatt will follow Justice Mayer in the Children's Court, beginning the first of the new year.

Since the opening of the court nearly 1,700 cases have been heard, and in only about one-seventh of that number have the Justices sent children to institutions. Of the number of cases heard the percentage of girls was about 8, but the percentage of the number sent to institutions was much larger for girls. It has been the experience of the Justices that the girls are less likely than the boys to reform, and for that reason they are sent to reform institutions.

NAVAL OFFICER DISCIPLINED.

Commander Roller Is Sent Home from Asiatic Squadron for Having His Wife Aboard Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A question of interest to all married men in the navy is involved in the case of Commander John D. Roller, who has been punished by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans for allowing his wife to make her home on board his ship. Commander Roller was in command of the gunboat Monocacy, on the Asiatic station with Admiral Evans. He persisted in letting his wife stay on board, and the Admiral finally ordered him home. He has arrived in this country, and is reported to be in a peppery frame of mind over the occurrence.

Commander Roller's last previous sea service ended in March, 1900, and he was ashore with his wife for two years. Then, in February, 1901, he was placed in command of the Monocacy. While he was with Admiral Evans's squadron that stern disciplinarian discovered that the Commander of the Monocacy was entertaining his wife. At first he overlooked the offense, believing that Roller might have done it through absent-mindedness, but after it had happened several times Admiral Evans called the junior officer's attention to the violation of rules.

Notwithstanding this implied reprimand, Mrs. Roller went aboard the Monocacy in Chinese waters, and her husband entertained her there for several weeks before Admiral Evans learned of it, or at least before he saw fit to recognize the fact. Then he peremptorily detached Roller from command of the Monocacy and ordered him home, notifying the Navy Department of his action. Commander Roller is now on waiting orders, and is understood to be highly displeased with the situation, as is also Mrs. Roller. In view of the fact that the regulations forbid a naval officer from allowing his wife to make her home on his ship, Commander Roller probably will make no complaint to the Department.

Stern Brothers

Annual Sale of

Household Linens

will commence to-morrow

Monday, December 29th

Exceptionally large assortments of

Table Cloths, Damasks, Napkins, Lunch Sets, Towels, Bed Spreads, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases

Also

Hand-drawn Work, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed

Doylies, Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths, Pillow Shams and Dresser Scarfs

will be offered at

Large Reductions from Prevailing Prices

Also to-morrow

A special purchase of

2,750 Yds. English Corduroys in all the desirable colors, Value $1.10 yd. **65c**

2,150 Yds. Imported Black Taffeta Silks, a superior quality, Value $1.00 yd. **73c**

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Cheviots, Blouse Coat interlined, trimmed with light shades of cloth and fancy braid, entire suit silk lined, **$29.50**

Real value $45.00

Their Annual Clearance Sales of Imported and Domestic

Cloaks and Jackets

Also

Fur and Fur-lined Garments, Boas, Muffs, Etc.

will commence

Friday, January 2d, 1903.

West Twenty-third Street

ALCOTT & WEEKES

7 and 9 East 20th St.

Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Clearance Sale of Entire Winter Stock

Beginning Monday, December 29.

Everything in the Sale will be sacrificed. Better values have never been offered. We wish to completely sell this stock before the shipments for Spring arrive.

Gowns, formerly $115 to $625 NOW **$48 to $300**

Suits, formerly $45 to $135 NOW **$15 to $65**

Coats, formerly $57 to $225 NOW **$28 to $118**

Rain Coats (fancy and plain), Steamer Coats, Jackets, Waists, Tea Gowns, Neckwear, Feather Muffs and Boas, Skirts, Millinery.

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS DURING WEEK OF SALE.

In this sale there are about forty Suits (advanced Spring Styles) at remarkable values; sizes, 34 to 40.

SALARIES OF CANAL BOARD.

Opposition Will Develop to Senator Morgan's Economy Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There will be strong opposition to Senator Morgan's proposal to make the salaries of the Panama Canal Commissioners $5,000 a year and require them to perform their duties and keep their offices on the Isthmus.

Admiral Walker has desired to remain at the head of the commission, and it is understood that the President has intended to make him the President of the new commission provided for in the Spooner act, which is to consist of seven memers of whom four are to be skilled engineers.

These Commissioners are to receive "such compensation as the President may prescribe until the same shall have been otherwise fixed by Congress." The President is also authorized to fix the salaries of all the engineers or other officers employed under the commission. The regular salaries of any officer of the United States employed on the commission or under it in any subordinate capacity is required to be deducted from the amount of salary fixed by the President.

The agitation over the matter of the expenditures of the Walker commission seems likely to arouse a discussion of the whole subject, and to result in action by Congress that will take the matter of fixing salaries out of the hands of the President.

COURSES IN HYGIENE.

New Lectures to be Given at Teachers' College at Columbia University.

Teachers' College at Columbia University is to teach the art of health next year by giving courses in physical education. Instruction will be given in psychology, child study, physiology, bacteriology, gymnastics, hygiene, education, the theory and practice of teaching physical education in secondary schools, the history of physical education, and anthropometry. The full course will occupy two years.

The work will be carried on in the building to be erected on One Hundred and Twentieth Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, which will contain a gymnasium, laboratories, and modern appliances in physical education. The building will cost a quarter of a million dollars. Dr. Thomas Denison Wood will be in charge of the new department.

Dean Jones of Teachers' College in speaking of the need of physical education says:

"Hygiene, or the science and art of health, is one of the most important studies, if not the most important, in the education of any person, and yet how sadly is it neglected. Our children grow up to manhood and womanhood in ignorance for the most part of the commonest laws of health, with pernicious habits and tastes in matters pertaining to cleanliness, mental and bodily exercise, recreation and diet, and lamentable misconceptions of the nature of the human organism and of its highest functions. Our duty is obvious. We must see to it that every child in our school has the instruction best suited to its years, and that our college students are well informed on the subjects of personal and school hygiene."

HELD UP ON A HIGHWAY.

Two Men Robbed Near Red Bank, N. J., One at Pistol Point.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Despite the extra vigilance of the local police since the two recent hold-ups near this place, two more persons last night were the victims of highwaymen. Alvin Parker, a Fair Haven fish peddler, went to Lincroft on his route yesterday. He had a good day's sales, and in his pocketbook was about $20. When midway between Lincroft and Hubbard's Bridge a man jumped out in the road and grabbed his horse by the head. Parker started to whip the horse, when another man suddenly appeared and jumped into the back part of the wagon.

Before Parker had an opportunity to defend himself, both men were upon him, and they not only robbed him of his money, but gave him a terrible beating. Parker says that one of the men carried a sandbag or club, and that it was used in the attack upon him.

Edward Billings of Eatontown, late last night, was held up at the Monmouth Park race track at the point of a pistol. The robber told him to turn his pockets inside out, which Billings proceeded to do without any hesitation. After relieving his victim of all his change and a bottle of whisky, the highwayman walked leisurely away.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major James S. Pettit, Inspector General, will proceed to San Antonio to be Inspector General of the Department of Texas.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-first Battery, Field Artillery; Second Lieut. Adam F. Cassad, from the Twenty-first to the Nineteenth Battery, Field Artillery.

The following-named officers will proceed to their homes to await honorable discharge on Feb. 1: Capts. Elmer S. Tenney, William E. McPherson, and Francis J. Pursell, First Surgeons, United States Volunteers.

First Lieut. E. Holland Rubottom, Ninth Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice First Lieut. Lucullus McIntyre, Artillery Corps.

Capt. Frank [illegible] Artillery Corps, is detailed as [illegible] of the examining board at Fort Monroe, vice Capt. [illegible] Artillery Corps, relieved.

Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Washington to relieve First Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Assistant Surgeon, who will proceed to Fort Wingate.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling Jan. 8 for the trial of First Lieut. Neil A. Campbell, Twenty-first Infantry. Detail—Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. Earl D. Thomas, Thirteenth Cavalry; Major Henry P. Kingsbury, Third Cavalry; Major Zerah W. Torrey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major Hunter Liggett, Twenty-first Infantry; Capts. George H. Morgan, Third Cavalry; Herman Hall, Twenty-first Infantry; F. D. Lochridge, Thirteenth Cavalry; Alexander L. Dade, Thirteenth Cavalry; William M. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry; William J. Glasgow, Thirteenth Cavalry; Thomas W. Darrah, Commissary; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Thirteenth Cavalry, and Charles R. Howland, Twenty-first Infantry, Judge Advocate

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The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
December 28, 1902.

URGES COMMERCE COURT TO CONTROL RAILROADS

Inter-State Commissioner Prouty Tells of Growing Rates.

Vice President Hines of the Louisville and Nashville Criticises the Present Body Before Economic Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The second session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Economic Association, held at the University of Pennsylvania to-day, was devoted to a discussion of the topic "Public Regulation of Railroads." The principal speakers were Charles A. Prouty, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, whose paper was on "National Regulation," and Walker D. Hines, Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who spoke on "Legislative Regulation of Railroad Rates." Mr. Prouty's address was in part as follows:

"Five years ago the crying evil in railway operations was discrimination, mainly discrimination between individuals. To-day this is not true. The vast consolidations of the last few years, the use of injunction to prevent departures from the published rates, the lesson which railroad operators themselves have learned that competition in rates is always suicide, since it does not increase business and does reduce revenues, have largely eliminated such competition. The discrimination disappears, but in its place comes the danger attending every monopoly, extortion in the charge imposed.

"As these combinations have proceeded, the public has been repeatedly assured that there was no danger of any advance in freight rates. Rates have been advanced and are still advancing. In the Winter of 1899 the rate on grain from the Mississippi River to New York fell to 12 cents per 100 pounds; to-day it is 22½ cents. The cost of transporting grain and grain products from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard by rail this past Summer has been from 2 to 5 cents per 100 pounds, from 10 to 25 per cent greater than it was the Summer preceding. Within the month all grain rates in every direction from the fields to the seaboard have been advanced another 2 cents per 100 pounds. Within the last three years the combination of anthracite coal roads has increased the cost of domestic sizes to the consumer from $1 to $2 per ton. In sympathy, the common stock of the Reading Road alone advanced in market value from July, 1898, to July, 1902, $45,000,000 about 300 per cent.

"The practical significance of those apparently slight advances is not appreciated. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has recently concluded an investigation into a general advance in rates on hay, and decided that such advance was unjustifiable. No attention has been or will be paid to that decision, since there is no way in which it can be enforced, but the testimony in that case shows that this advance in rates costs the consumer and producer of hay in the territory to which it applies $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 annually. There are now pending before the commission for investigation complaints which demand reductions probably amounting in the aggregate to $15,000,000 annually, equivalent, upon a 4 per cent. basis, to almost $400,000,000 in capitalization. The railroad is the greatest and the most dangerous of all monopolies. If the anthracite coal combine advances the price of that commodity to the consumer $1 per ton, it levies upon the property of this country, which uses that coal, a tax of $50,000,000 annually in favor of the wealth that engineered and profits by that combine.

TRUST LAWS OF NO AVAIL.

"How shall the public be protected against this kind of extortion? Publicity in the completest form has been tried in vain. To this the Sherman anti-trust law has been applied in its strongest form in vain. It has been suggested that the injured party might sue in court and recover the unreasonable charge from the railway; but the coal dealer, who pays the freight, will not sue, for he recoups himself by increasing the price to his customer, and it would be no remedy to permit that customer to bring suit and recover from $5 to $10. Manifestly, no right to get back any portion of an unjust rate already paid can be of the slightest value; the imposition of that rate must in some way be prohibited.

"And the way is perfectly plain. It has been determined by courts without number that the railway is a public servant subject to public control, and that the public, in the exercise of that control, may fix the rate. Nearly one-half of the States do at the present time, to a greater or less extent, exercise this right with respect to transportation within their borders. The United States attempted to do this for inter-State transportation by passing the act to regulate commerce. The imperfections of that act were not corrected when they became manifest because railway competition had so reduced rates as a whole that the need of such action was not felt. Now that competition has passed away and such a measure does become necessary, let me for a minute call attention to the means.

"Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court the fixing of a rate for the future is a legislative function. It cannot be delegated to the courts, but must be exercised by the Legislature, either directly, which is impracticable, or indirectly through a commission.

"The function of this commission should be to correct, not make, inter-State rates. So long as railways are private property they should be allowed to make their own rates in the first instance, the Government interfering only when the rates so made are unjust. In the discharge of that function such a commission is not a court. It should not sit merely to hear the complainant and the defendant and decide the issue.

"The really difficult question is, How shall the orders of such a commission be revised and enforced? The railway rate is property. The railway industry is the most important in this country. To unjustly reduce the rate or unreasonably hamper the industry would be both wrong and unwise. A commission of the sort indicated would be to a degree a partisan body, whose orders ought not to be enforced without opportunity for appeal.

While courts cannot be given authority to prescribe a rate for the future, they have authority to determine whether the rate fixed by a commission is reasonable, and hence the natural suggestion is that railways should be allowed to review the orders of a commission in the Federal courts. To this there are many objections. The questions are not law questions, to be decided upon precedent, or by the way of testimony. They are traffic questions, for the most part requiring for their understanding and determination expert knowledge in a high degree. This knowledge the Federal Judges do not usually possess in any degree. The time of the courts is fully occupied with other matters. If for no the reason the interminable delays attendant upon that method of procedure would be valid reason against its adoption.

NEED OF SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

"For these reasons it has for some time seemed to me that we must create a special tribunal, in the nature of a commerce court, which should be charged with the duty of reviewing and enforcing the orders of a commission, from which appeal upon questions of law, and perhaps those of fact, should lie to the Supreme Court of the United States. The members of such tribunal would be appointed for life, and would therefore possess the conservatism of a court. They would not come in direct contact with the parties in the same way that a commission does, and hence would be removed from those influences of a quasi-personal nature. They would stand responsible to public opinion for the proper discharge of their duties. After all, they would speedily become an expert body, even more familiar with the matters at issue than a commission itself, and would be able to act intelligently and promptly.

"Such a tribunal would not be confined to reviewing and enforcing the orders of a commission, even though its duties were limited to the regulation of inter-State railways. It happens continually that matters arise which require the application of immediate relief, which can only safely and properly be given through the summary process of a court. It is quite probable, too, that such a court might be available in dealing with monopoly in other branches of inter-State commerce than railway transportation."

Mr. Hines in his address responded to the paper read by Mr. Prouty as follows:

"If Mr. Prouty's claim is true that rates on anthracite coal, on grain, and other commodities have been unreasonably increased in the past three or four years, he convicts the commission of which he is a member of the most astonishing neglect of duty. The law as confirmed by the courts makes it the imperative duty of the commission to order the discontinuance of unreasonable rates, and the courts stand ready to enforce the commission's lawful orders to that effect; yet, according to Mr. Prouty, the commission has wholly failed for all this time to perform a most important duty.

"If Mr. Prouty's claim is true that the commission's order as to change in classification of hay cannot be enforced, it convicts the commission of having deliberately made an unlawful order, when under the law it could have made an order which would have resulted in the discontinuance of the increased rate on hay if, in fact, unreasonable.

"Mr. Prouty's implication that under the present law a single individual is expected to sustain the burden of litigating such questions is untrue, for such litigation can be, and ordinarily is, conducted by the commission as plaintiff, and at the expense of the Government.

"If Mr. Prouty's claims are correct, he puts the commission in the attitude of deliberately shirking important and effective duties for the apparent purpose of creating the impression that the present law is a failure, in order to promote the gratification of its ambition for vastly greater powers.

WOULD NOT BE IMPARTIAL.

"Mr. Prouty's scheme of a special commerce court will not make the tribunal either expert or impartial, for the infinity of detail involved is too complicated ever to be thoroughly understood by a single tribunal, and the inevitable temptation to exercise the tremendous power conferred, whether necessary or not, will prevent such a tribunal from being truly impartial or from earnestly striving to understand thoroughly the complications of the subject.

"The agitation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the rate-making power began in 1897, when the Supreme Court decided the maximum rate case. In that case the commission had fixed rates, which, if enforced, would have materially reduced rates on practically all southbound business east of the Mississippi River. The Supreme Court showed clearly that Congress had not given the commission this necessarily unlimited and extremely important power, but it pointed out that the commission did have important functions designed to secure both reasonableness and equality of rates.

"The commission criticised the Supreme Court, denied the court's statements, and has made the erroneous impression that it is now powerless, and also that the rate-making power would prevent secret rate cutting. The proposed power would necessarily be free from any substantial judicial review, and would be a complete abandonment of the method of regulation provided by Congress, which, despite all assertions to the contrary, has never been proved insufficient. Any dissatisfaction is due to shortcomings of the commission rather than to defects in the law.

"The Inter-State Commerce Commission is neither an expert nor an impartial tribunal, as is proved by its decisions and the action of the courts upon them. It is unnecessary, unwise, and unjust to give such a tribunal practically final power over the private capital invested in railroads. At present the mistakes of the railroads can be adequately corrected in the courts; under the proposed method, the mistakes of the commission could not be corrected anywhere.

"The claim that low rates are due to railroad competition, and that as such competition is disappearing, the power to reduce rates should be given to the commission, is fallacious because the generally low basis of rates is due to the competition between markets and between products, and to the fact that economical railroad management necessitates constantly increasing the volume of traffic, and these conditions are bound to continue.

"Despite the increase in volume of traffic and in efficiency of machinery, railroad net earnings are diminishing and the cost per ton per mile is increasing. Although traffic conditions are not likely to permit increased returns, still as an abstract proposition the railroads undoubtedly have the right to share in the general prosperity when all other services and commodities increase in price.

"The railroads of this country are largely responsible for its industrial and commercial supremacy. Self-interest will undoubtedly prompt them to do everything in their power to maintain that supremacy. Certainly the material welfare of the country has not depended in the past upon rate making by the commission, and it cannot be promoted thereby in the future.

CALLS THEORIES IMPRACTICABLE.

"No such commission is at the outset an expert tribunal, and it is not likely to become such. It is likely to be made up of gentlemen who have reached middle life, and who have probably up to that time devoted themselves to politics. They are rarely practical business men and almost never practical railroad men. They are likely to enter upon the performance of their duties with elaborate theories, which, not being based upon experience, are probably incorrect, and almost without exception they show a surprising inclination to make railroad practices conform to their theories rather than to readjust their theories so as to be in conformity with the practical necessities of the transportation business of the country.

"These statements are borne out by the history of the present Inter-State Commerce Commission. In repeated instances the commission has utterly refused to be influenced by long-settled railroad usages, has unanimously pronounced them unsound and unlawful, and later, when the cases came before the courts of the United States those usages have been upheld and commended."

Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University spoke in the afternoon on "The Dynamics of the Wages Question." His address in part was as follows:

"Wages are always tending toward a standard fixed by the productive power of labor, and this standard rises as the productive power of labor increases. The actual pay of labor also rises, but it lags behind the standard by a certain interval, and the condition is normal if the standard rises at a natural rate of rapidity and if the actual pay pursues it, remaining by a natural interval behind it.

"The length of the interval has an influence on the rapidity with which the pay of labor rises, and the best interval is the one that insures the most rapid rise. If a long tow line enables a tug and its tow to go faster, the fact that the tow lags by some distance behind the tug is of little consequence.

"Monopoly may have several effects. It may retard the rise of the standard of wages and cause the actual rate to lag behind it by an abnormally long and increasing interval. In this case monopoly is at its worst.

"Again, monopoly may not check the advance of the standard itself, but may cause the actual rate to remain by an increasing distance behind it. This effect is less disastrous than the former one.

"Monopoly may let the standard rise at a natural rate, and cause actual pay to follow at an interval that is unnaturally long but fixed. This is a tolerable condition.

"Monopoly may cause the standard to rise with accelerated speed and cause the actual rate of pay to follow at an interval that is long but fixed. This is the best that can be hoped for as the result of the consolidation of capital and of labor, which are the marked feature of modern business."

The convention adjourned until Monday.

THREE KILLED IN KENTUCKY.

Illinois Central Passenger and Work Trains in Collision at Caneyville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—A fast passenger train on the Illinois Central, bound for Cincinnati from New Orleans, crashed into a work train at Caneyville, eighty-four miles from Louisville, this morning. Three men were instantly killed and two injured. One of the engines was demolished and the other engine and three cars were derailed.

The killed:

BELL, THOMAS, fireman work train, Louisville.
ROBERTS, W. O., fireman passenger train, Central City, Ky.
SMITH, ROBERT, engineer work train, Elizabethtown, Ky.

The injured:

COFER, LOUIS, engineer passenger train, Louisville; badly bruised and cut.
SANDETT, JOHN, passenger, Louisville; arm cut and body bruised.

Hearing on Louisville Merger.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 27.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has notified the Kentucky Railroad Commission that it will on Jan. 15 next begin hearing the Louisville and Nashville Railroad merger matter. The hearing will be in New York.

FAVORS FREIGHT POOLING

Senator Cullom's Plan to End Railway Discrimination.

Would Give the Inter-State Commerce Commission Authority to Adjust Rates Immediately.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Senator Cullom, who was Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee until he was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has been considering the possibility of passing at this session a bill to strengthen the inter-State commerce law by conferring additional power on the commission. He believes the people now would regard with favor a scheme to allow pooling of rates on the part of the railroads. The commission, he thinks, should have authority to fix rates when they are too high.

"It was intended by Congress," said Senator Cullom, "that the commission should have such power, and we thought it had been lodged in that body, but the United States courts did not agree with us, and it therefore will be necessary to enact further legislation to carry out the original intent of Congress.

"Discrimination in freight rates can be done away with, in my judgment, by permitting the railroads to pool their rates. In years past there has been the strongest kind of opposition to such a proposition but I believe the people have now reached a point where they will agree to pooling as that will be beneficial to the public as well as to the railroads. Under the present system, large shippers in many instances are granted big reductions in rates. That is a common practice, and it frequently occurs when some railroad is not earning as much money as it needs to pay dividends, and a large shipper will take advantage of its unfortunate condition.

"Under a system which would allow pooling or a division of the business, published rates would be maintained because the roads would be permitted to enter into an arrangement whereby they could pool their profits or divide the freight, and in that way all parties to the agreement would have an equal share of the business or profits. There would be no rate cutting, as there would be no incentive for it. Pooling would be beneficial to the railroad, as it would absolutely do away with rate cutting, and would keep many railroads out of the hands of receivers.

"It would be beneficial to the public, as it would result in the maintaining of uniform rates, and the big and little shippers would be on the same footing. Under the present arrangement the big men have all the advantage, and it frequently results in the small shipper being forced out of business because he cannot obtain so advantageous a rate as his larger competitor.

"There is still some opposition to pooling, but when presented in the light as now viewed by a great many persons, it would be a great improvement over the present system.

"Ample protection would be given to the people when the railroads are permitted to pool, for when the transportation companies are authorized to pool their rates, the Inter-State Commerce Commission will also be given authority to supervise those rates and say whether or not they are reasonable or unreasonable.

"If the commission decided that the rates determined by the roads in a pool were too high, it should have authority to say exactly what that rate should be, and issue an order fixing the rate which would become effective at once and remain in force until the commission saw fit to increase or reduce it, unless the commission was overruled by the courts. It should have authority over all rates, whether fixed by a pool or not, and the decrees of the commission should become effective instantly.

"As to whether the pooling of rates by the railroads would be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, is a point which will require much thought. The railroad companies contend that their business is unlike any other, and should be treated as separate and distinct from other lines of business. On the surface it appears that authority to pool would be a violation of the anti-trust law, but I should say that Congress has authority to grant the railroads permission to pool. That does not mean necessarily that it would have to repeal the anti-trust law, and that will not be done."

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S FEAST.

Pupils of the Free Industrial School Entertained Through the Generosity of Randolph Guggenheimer.

Sixty-nine little folk, pupils of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, at 434 West Fifty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, were made happy in spite of their affliction yesterday afternoon at the annual New Year's dinner and entertainment given by Randolph Guggenheimer. It was the second festival day of the week, for on Christmas Eve the children had enjoyed another feast, having as their host Gibbs Mansfield, the little son of Richard Mansfield.

The dinner was to have been at 3 o'clock, but it was considerably after that hour when the bus had completed its rounds, and, as on other days, had brought the children from their homes to the building. One of the children explained that "Mamma wanted me to look nice, and it took a long time to be all dressed up." The dinner started merrily, with roast turkey and cranberry sauce, pudding and sweets.

Meanwhile the guests were examining an exhibit of the children's work. There were work baskets, pin cushions, and tidies, made by the girls, and leather table covers which the boys had stamped. Particularly interesting were samples of burned wood work in the shape of tabourettes and chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, and an elaborate writing desk. In the decorating the children have wide scope for the use of their artistic tastes, and the teachers of the school say that surprising results are obtained. Under the system of the school the children are paid for all the work they do in addition to their school work, and one lad, crippled by a withered leg, boasts of earning more than $65 in a month. Several of them have made $40 each in a month.

After the dinner Mrs. Elliot Fish, the founder and President of the school, summoned the children to the large upper hall, where the entertainment was to be given, and introduced to them again Mr. Guggenheimer, who provided feasts in other years. Mr. Guggenheimer said in part:

"There is something touching and pathetic in looking upon these children who are forced, consciously or unconsciously, to bear the sufferings and disappointments of their condition. The heart of New York City is very easily touched by the contemplation of helplessness and a large number of institutions has been established to relieve and restore the sick and suffering. But there is no charity, if I may use the word in the sense that implies love and tenderness, more deserving of support than this school which is dedicated to the service of the crippled children of the poor. It is not a society based upon sentiment or sectarianism, but has been founded for the practical purpose of enabling crippled children to earn their own living. That is a superb object.

"No more touching testimony can be borne to the value of this humanitarian work than the simple fact that age, sex, color, and religion are not considered, and that no certificate is needed for admission, except that the child is a cripple. That is a noble purpose, and it should secure the help of all who love childhood and who sympathize with helplessness."

At the close of Mr. Guggenheimer's talk a musical entertainment was given, after which he superintended the distribution of presents.

Bird S. Coler to Preside at Debate.

Bird S. Coler will act as one of the judges at a debate which is to take place in the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, at 8 o'clock this evening. Representatives of the New York association will be pitted against several young men from the associate organization in Philadelphia. The subject to be debated is, "Resolved, That the election of United States Senators should be by popular vote."

OPERATOR'S ERROR COST TWENTY-EIGHT LIVES

Flying Passenger Train Crashed Into Freight Train in Ontario.

Thirty-five Persons Who Were Injured Suffered Terribly from Exposure—Many Unidentified Dead.

LONDON, Ontario, Dec. 27.—One of the most frightful railway disasters in the history of Canada occurred at 10:10 o'clock last night near Wanstead, a station on the Sarnia branch of the Grand Trunk, forty miles from this city, when Express No. 5, known as the Pacific Express, flying westward at the rate of fifty miles an hour and crowded to its capacity with passengers returning to their homes from holiday visits, crashed into an east-bound freight that was endeavoring to make a siding to get clear of the express, but failed by a minute or two.

The latest estimate of fatalities is twenty-eight killed and thirty-five or more injured. Following is the official list of identified dead:

BODLEY, CLEM. Port Huron, Mich.
BODLEY, Mrs., Port Huron, Mich.
BOYCE, EDWARD, Prescott.
BROCK, J. H., Brucefield.
BROCK, VIOLET, aged eleven, Chicago.
BURKHOLDER, GEORGE, Sarnia, Ontario.
BURWELL, O. B., Port Huron.
CAMERON, ALEXANDER B., Strathroy, Ontario.
DEBEAU, EDWARD, Prescott, Ontario.
DEPENIER, GUY, Lacrosse, Washington.
DOUGLAS, ARCHIE, Alvingston, Ontario.
FREEMAN, F. S., Oil Springs or Hensall, Ontario.
GEDDES, Miss Nellie, Sarnia, Ontario.
GILLIES, J., Sarnia Tunnel, engineer freight.
JEFFREY, NICHOLAS, London, Ontario.
LAWRENCE, H. P., Watford, Ontario.
LUCAS, WILLIAM JOHN, Strathroy, Ontario.
LYNCH, Miss LOTTIE, Port Huron, Mich.
MORTON, WILSON, Chicago.
PENWARDEN, Dr., Oil Springs, Mich.
PENWARDEN, Mrs., his wife.
PODLEY, Mrs., Port Huron, Mich.
RICKETTS, A., Sarnia Tunnel, fireman No. 5.
ROALGY, GLEN, Port Huron, Mich.
SMITH, —, trainman.
STACEY, GEORGE Sarnia, Ontario.
STEVENSON, ROBERT, of Wyoming.
STEWART, ALEX., Petrolia, Ontario.
STEWART, Mrs. ALEX., Petrolia, Ontario.
TROTTER, Mrs. J., Petrolia.

It is believed that all of the injured will recover.

The darkness of night and the raging of a blizzard added horrors to the wreck. Fortunately the fire horror was averted. A fire started in the wreckage of the day coach, but it was smothered with snow and coats which were thrown on it before it gained any headway.

The Pacific Express is a fast train. Last night it was delayed two hours by the heavy travel, and at Wanstead it was speeding to make up time. The freight was working slowly east under orders to take the switch at Wanstead and allow the express to pass. In the blinding snowstorm neither engineer saw the other train approaching, apparently, and the freight had just commenced to pull in on the siding when the passenger train came up.

The responsibility for the accident has not been definitely fixed, but it is believed to have been due to an operator's error. The operator at one of the stations where the two trains stopped gave an order to the freight to pass No. 5, the Pacific Express, at Wanstead.

In the system of the Grand Trunk, this order should have been duplicated, a copy being given to the conductor and engineer of the express. Instead of this the conductor of the express received a clearance order, telling him to run right through.

The telegraph operator at Wanstead is not usually on duty at night, but last evening he happened to be in the office for a short time. He was just going out at the door when he heard the telegraph instrument click, and immediately call repeatedly the message "Stop No. 5," "Stop No. 5."

Seizing a lantern the Wanstead operator dashed for the door; and as he closed it behind him, he heard the awful crash of the collision half a mile up the track.

The trains came together squarely headon. In a second the baggage and express cars of the passenger train telescoped into the day coach. This day coach was reduced to splinters and fragments back to the last three windows. As it was crowded the results were terrible, although the fire that started was quickly smothered. The fire was scarcely a worse danger than the cold.

For three hours or more the injured passengers were pinned beneath the wreckage, crying for help, while they suffered from exposure to the elements. Exposure undoubtedly hastened the death of some of the seriously injured, and caused the death of some of those who might have been saved if it had been only a question of extricating them from the wreckage. The Pullman cars remained on the track and were comparatively uninjured, although the passengers in them were severely shaken in the shock.

As soon as possible word was sent to this city of the wreck, and a relief train with a dozen London doctors was dispatched to the scene, and the work of removing the dead and injured at once begun. Trains were made up to send the wounded to London hospitals.

Efforts to identify the wounded and dead at the scene were attended with difficulty, the bodies taken from the wreck being badly mangled. The scenes attending the removal of the bodies from the wreckage were pitiful in the extreme. Several families were on the train, and the air was filled with the anxious cries of those separated, not knowing whether their relatives were killed or had escaped.

When the train bearing the dead reached the city and pulled up at the Grand Trunk freight sheds, a ghastly sight was presented. There were twenty-five bodies in one of the cars, many crushed beyond recognition. Within the freight house twenty-five coffin boxes were in readiness. All the undertakers in the city were called into service, and immediately upon the arrival of the train the work of removal began. The bodies were taken from the car and carried on boxlids into the shed, where they were ranged in a row for identification. Several were recognized by their pocket papers.

Miss Nellie Geddes of Sarnia was among the killed. She was returning with her sister, Beatrice Geddes, from a visit to relatives in this city. Beatrice was slightly injured, and was brought back to London on one of the early relief trains. Not finding her sister here she became convinced that she had been saved, and this morning Beatrice left for Sarnia confident that she would meet her sister Nellie there.

Wilson Morton, one of the victims, was President of the Morton Company, manufacturer, of Chicago. Mr. Morton had charge of the school exhibit of Canada at the World's Columbia Exposition in 1893.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—Superintendent McGuigan of the Grand Trunk Railway says he cannot understand how the operator who is charged with the mistake that caused the collision of trains at Wanstead made such a blunder.

"He is one of the oldest and most reliable operators," he said. "He went in the service with the Great Western Railway in 1871. It appears he failed to give the order to the passenger train to meet the freight at the station."

According to Master of Transportation Price of this city it was the agent and operator at Watford, the next station east of Wanstead, who failed to deliver to the train crew of No. 5 their orders to pass the freight train at Wanstead. Trainmaster Price says that in explanation of the mistake that brought such terrible results the operator says he understood the dispatcher to kill the orders for No. 5 to pass the freight at Wanstead, but it is denied in the dispatcher's office here that the order was killed.

To-night at Watford Dr. A. E. Harvey, County Coroner, impaneled a jury to investigate the wreck and decide if possible on its cause. After electing a foreman, the jury adjourned until Monday, when the investigation will be begun. Up to a late hour to-night the operator at Watford, whose name is Andrew Carson, and whose mistake, Trainmaster Price says, caused the wreck, had not been placed under arrest. Trainmaster Price says that $10,000 will cover the loss to rolling stock and equipment.

NEW YORK MAN IN THE WRECK.

Fred J. Long Was in One of the Pullman Coaches—Only Slightly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Frederick J. Long of New York, who was one of the Pullman passengers on the Chicago express of the Grand Trunk at the time of the collision near Wanstead, Ontario, last night, arrived in Chicago shortly after noon to-day at the Dearborn Station. Mr Long was preparing to retire when the crash came, but he was not injured aside from some slight bruises. He said that no one in the Pullman cars was seriously injured.

The passengers in the sleepers all surrendered their berths to the injured, and the Pullman cars were held at Wanstead as a temporary hospital. Before he continued on his journey to Chicago the rescuing crew had taken twelve dead and thirty-two injured passengers and trainmen from the wreck.

CHARGE BIG ELECTION FRAUDS.

Republicans in Colorado Start Contest for Control of Legislature—Allege Criminal Practices.

DENVER, Dec. 27.—The Republican fight for control of the Legislature was formally opened to-day, when contests were filed with the Secretary of State by the fifteen Republican candidates for the House from Arapahoe County and the four float districts. Contests were also filed by the three defeated candidates for the Senate.

The contestants papers declare that Frank Adams, C. L. Burpee, and C. F. Wilson, as members of the Fire and Police Boards; R. W. Speer, as President of the Board of Public Works, and Hamilton Armstrong, as Chief of Police, conspired together to steal the election in Arapahoe County.

It is alleged that 10,000 fraudulent names were placed on the registration lists; that of 3,000 formerly qualified persons on the lists, 2,000 were impersonated and voted by others; that County Clerk Julius Aichele prevented 2,500 voters, 2,000 of whom were Republicans, from registering, and that the Board of County Commissioners appointed corrupt and criminal election judges in many of the precincts.

The contestants demand that the entire vote of fifty-one Democratic precincts in Denver be thrown out. If these should be thrown out the Democratic pluralities of over 4,000 would be converted into Republican pluralities of 2,000 to 3,000. Contests were also filed against two Democratic Representatives from Las Animas County, and for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

PLEADING FOR DR. HENDRICK.

Wife of Physician Convicted in Biggar Case Seeks Judge Heisley at His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Hendrick, wife of Dr. C. C. Hendrick, who, with Samuel Stanton, was convicted of conspiracy in the Laura Biggar case, was in Long Branch this afternoon. She was accompanied by her young son, and went to the Bath Avenue residence of Judge Wilbur A. Heisley, who will pass sentence on Dr. Hendrick and Stanton on Jan. 2.

The Judge was absent from home, but it is learned that Mrs. Hendrick's mission was to seek clemency for her husband. Judge Heisley, when seen to-night, said that he had not seen Mrs. Hendrick, but that she revealed her mission to his wife, who refused all inquiries to the Judge. Mrs. Hendrick left for home on an evening train, much disappointed because she failed to see the Judge. Upon her arrival here she lost a fur boa, which was later returned and led to her identification. She conversed freely, but refrained from mentioning anything relative to her husband's case.

ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 27.—William Terry was to-day formally charged with the murder of his wife, Louisa J. Terry, who was found dead at her home, 54 West Street, early yesterday morning with a bullet wound in her left breast. Terry was arraigned before Police Judge Lambert, who committed him to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The accused, who expected to be released, nearly collapsed when the charge was read to him. He has engaged Wheeslie Edwards as his counsel.

The complaint is based upon the evidence that is in the hands of the prosecutor, the nature of which will not be revealed. Frank Brady, who had quarrelled with Terry early Christmas morning, is said to have told a different story from that of Terry. He is held as a witness against the accused.

Le Boutillier Bros

GLOVES.

Another sale of Long Evening Gloves, extra quality, assorted colors, were $2.50, to be closed out at $1.00

Bargain Table—main entrance.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

Horner's Furniture.

Those who prefer giving
NEW YEAR PRESENTS
instead of Christmas Gifts——together with those who wish to reciprocate for unexpected Christmas favors——will find in our immense stock a right royal choice of articles combining utility with beauty, the useful with the ornamental, whether wanted as gifts for men or for women, and priced to meet every desired outlay.

No such collection and variety of Fine Furniture as that shown continually in our warerooms can be seen in America. Prices surprisingly low for goods of such artistic merit and high quality.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

THIS WEEK will be devoted to
Clearing Sales
NEXT WEEK we begin
OUR ANNUAL WHITE SALE
Both will be interesting.

Great Clearing Sale of
Fine Tapestries and Damasks

Rich goods from France and the finest American productions..... Silk and Satin Damasks, Silk and Linen, Cloth of Gold Brocades, Verona Velours and Double Warp and Petit Point Tapestries..... Magnificent colorings in a great range of the most desirable designs—Oriental, Art Nouveau, Empire, Louis XIV. and XVI.....Nothing wrong with them except the prices at which we'll sell, which are entirely out of proportion to quality and beauty of goods.

RICH DAMASKS
Worth $2 and $2.50..... .98
Worth $3 and $3.50.....1.98
Worth $4 and $4.50.....2.49
Worth $6.00 to $10.....2.98

IMPORTED VERONA VELOURS
Rich velvety brocades that were imported to sell at $2.50..... .98
Imported to sell at $4.00.....1.49
Upholsterers and Decorators will find this a rare opportunity.

PLAIN VELOURS
Extra heavy—double face—50 inch—were $1.98..... .98

HIGH-CLASS TAPESTRIES
Oriental Rug, Armorial, High Art, French Flowered and Turkish and Moorish Tapestries—cost $1.50 to import..... .79
Those worth $1.25..... .59
Only one piece of a coloring, but all good, desirable colors.
Handsome Heavy Tapestries—Wool effects—some of them heavy as a board—value $2.00.....1.29
Superb Antique and Moire Rep Tapestries—rare and uncommon effects, also Panel effects in chair and seat patterns—Worth $3.00 and $4.00.....1.49

If you are in the slightest degree interested in Rich Tapestries and Draperies—Come——this goods will impress better than our words.

Clearing Week Values in
Ladies' Cloaks
Fur, Velour and Silk—best styles.

NEW SEAL JACKETS—Skinner's best satin lining—finest finish throughout.
were 33.98.....19.98
were 37.98.....29.98
With striped Mink or Beaver collar, cuffs and facing—worth $60.00.....46.98
PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS—
Worth $85.00.....69.98
Worth $110.00.....83.98
With Baum Marten revers, facing and collar, light satin brocade lining—worth $150.00.....113.00
With two-stripe mink revers, collar and facing—light brocade satin lining—worth $200.00.....153.98
All high grade furs and remarkable values.....Perhaps you will the better appreciate them if you look around first—then come here.
VELOUR BLOUSE JACKETS—Plain or jetted silk passementerie—position back—white or black satin linings; value $25.00.....16.98
VELOUR BLOUSE JACKETS—embroidered silk or fur revers—white or light satin linings—were 39.98.....27.98
VELOUR MONTE CARLO COATS—also loose Box Coats—medium and long—richly trimmed and lined—value 45.00.....31.98
ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS—short, medium and full length—more or less trimmed, all richly lined—worth $20 to $60—13.98 to 46.98
Among them a number of handsome novelties, of which there are but one of a kind.

Clearing Week Sale of
LADIES' JAUNTY JACKETS
and
MONTE CARLO COATS,
Montagnac and Kersey.
This season's most desirable styles.
$6.98. Value $10.00.

Fine Comfortables
At Half Price
Not a clearance, but a purchase made to such advantage that we can offer:—
Fine French Sateen Comfortables—double sheet lambs' wool filling—stitched in fancy designs—should be $8.98, at..... 4.98
These are also Special Values:
French Sateen Comfortables—medicated cotton filling—value $5.00...3.49
Mercerized Sateen—fancy borders.....1.98
Fancy Silkoline—ruffled..... .98

Clearing Sale of
Fine Pillow Shams
Fine lawn and cambric, fancy centres with insertings, allover emb'y or tucks and cross over insertings—many with broad satin ribbons.

Before Christmas.	Now.
2.98 pair	1.98
3.98 pair	2.69
5.49 pair	3.98
6.98 pair	4.98

Our annual White Sale begins Monday, January 5th.

Clearing Sale of
Imported Fancy Percales
25 cent quality.....10
These are the French Book fold goods, whose fineness of finish make them smooth as Cambric, yet with the strength and style of a Percale—a little lot closed out from a manufacturer of fine shirts and shirt waists—advance styles for 1903—white and tinted grounds.
TEN cents for 25 cent French Percales! They'll go in a day!
No Mail Orders.

Fine Towels—Special Value
All linen Damask—25x50—knot fringe—fancy borders—worth 30 cents. .25

Fringed Lunch Cloths
All Linen

Eight-quarter—were	.69	.49
Ten-quarter—were	1.39	.98

Clearance Sale of
Children's Dresses
All wool Cashmere—best colors—Blouse and Russian effects—trim'd in various ways, with fancy braid, dotted velvet, Plaid Silk or buttons—4 to 14 yrs.—value $3.00 to $4.00.....1.98

Clearing Week Sale of
Black Taffeta Silks,
23 inch.....59 cents!
Not ordinary taffeta, but a rich, firm quality of bright high lustre—maker's guarantee on edge.
Are such Taffetas good value at 50 cents?

Clearing Week Sale of
COLORED AND FANCY SILKS
Moire Velours—red only—75 cent quality..... .39
Moire Velours—evening shades—75 cent quality..... .59
75 cent Black Peau De Soies..... .59
50 cent Black Taffeta Silks..... .39
39 cent Pongees and Taffetas..... .29
75 cent Moire Velours—Black, White and Evening shades—27-inch.... .59
50 cent Black Satin Foulards—24 inch..... .39

Our yearly White Sale begins Monday, January 5th.

Clearance Sale of
Dress Goods
Principally staple goods that are good the year round, but there are not great quantities, so for quick clearance of these lots:—

49 cent Surah Serges	are..	.34
49 cent Henriettas	are..	.39
69 cent Plaids	are..	.49
69 cent Whipcords	are..	.49

Also a Sale of
Fine Black Broadcloths
French and American Makes 25 per cent. less than value.

50 inch—	1.29 quality	.98
50 inch—	1.59 quality	1.29
52 inch—	1.75 quality	1.39
54 inch—	1.98 quality	1.79
54 inch—	2.39 quality	1.98
56 inch—	3.50 quality	2.75

Extra high silk lustre.

"Rival" Dress Linings
Under this name we offer a line of fine Percalines, Sateens, and other popular Dress Linings that for durability, finish, and quality equal, and in some instances surpass, those offered under other names at far higher prices.
FOR EXAMPLE—
Heavy Mercerized "Rival" Sateens—rich satin gloss—Black and colors, including all light, fancy shades—equal to any elsewhere at 39 and 45 cents..... .29
Another quality—better than elsewhere sold at 30 cents..... .25
"Rival" Percalines—highly moired both sides—feel and look like silk—wear like iron—equal to any sold anywhere, no matter what the price.. .19
There are no better Percalines made than "Rivals," although you may be asked a great deal more for others.
"Rival" Satin Serges—Black and colors—used principally for Jacket linings—Equal to those elsewhere at .50 and .55..... .45
"Rival" Farmer's Satins—deep black—high lustre—54 inch—matched against any elsewhere at 75 cents..... .59
"Rival" Mercerized Moreens—Black, white and colored—27 inch..... .35
Many of those elsewhere sold at higher prices are not so wide.
Why pay 5 to 20 cents a yard more. Ask for "Rivals" and save money.
Also To-morrow.
Black Lining Sateens—High lustre—fast dye—34 inch—usually 15 cents..... 9
No mail orders.

Clearing Sale of
Fancy Waist Cloths
Imported and Domestic—Persian stripe and plain colors, with and without side borderings—very desirable—were 55 and 69 cents.....39
Fancy Waistings—Plaids, Checks and Persian Stripes—value .25..... 12½
Also in same Department:—
White Silk Emb'd Flannels—scallops and H. S.—value .79..... .49

A Great Reefer
B

TRANSIT REFORM ACTION

Russell Sage Discommoded in a Crowded Elevated Train.

Merchants' Association Legal Committee Elects Theron G. Strong Chairman, Listens to Speeches, and Adopts Resolutions.

Russell Sage, Director of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, boarded one of the crowded trains on the Sixth Avenue Line on his way to his banking office yesterday morning. He was pushed and jostled, and by the time the train reached Cortlandt Street Mr. Sage was much perturbed and weakened. After transacting business for about an hour, he sent one of his clerks out to hire an automobile to take him to his residence, and the aged financier rode home in comfort.

There was a meeting of the Legal Committee of the Merchants' Association yesterday to assist in the contest for the improvement of traffic facilities on the surface and elevated railroads. The lawyers present volunteered their services to the public in efforts to secure for the city improvements in methods of travel. William F. King, Chairman of the Committee on Franchises and Transportation, called the meeting to order. The roll-call showed that the following lawyers were present:

Addison Allen,	Edgar J. Lauer,
Stevard Baker,	Leopold Lee,
Elliot S. Benedict,	Frank E. Loughran,
George W. Bristol,	Charles E. Manierre,
Harcourt Bull,	Seabury C. Mastick,
Francis X. Butler,	Joseph S. Menline,
Frederick B. Campbell,	George E. Morse,
Cushing, White & Walt,	Bernard Naunburg,
Crane & Baer,	Clarence D. W. Rogers,
Louis A. Cuvillier,	William H. Shepard,
Julia B. Eisler,	Ellis B. Southworth,
Clark H. Ellison,	Theron G. Strong,
D. M. Finch,	Louis Sturdee,
William Henry Gardiner,	Robert W. Thompson, Jr.
Albert Hanson,	E. W. Tyler,
John M. Harrington,	James E. Walsh.
Antonio Knauth,	

An election of officers followed, and Theron G. Strong was chosen Chairman of the Legal Committee, Francis X. Butler Secretary, and clerks of the Merchants' Association will do the routine work. In accepting the Chairmanship of the committee, Mr. Strong said:

"I am in hearty sympathy with the objects of the Merchants' Association and this meeting. I believe that this is a movement in the right direction. New Yorkers are a long-suffering community. We all realize what a disgrace the accommodations furnished the people of New York are. These accommodations would not be tolerated in any other cities. The disposition on the part of the transportation companies seems to be to reduce rather than make more facilities for travel."

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this body be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of (1) adopting a plan of action and presenting the same on behalf of this committee and of the Merchants' Association of New York before the State Railroad Commission on Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

(2) Making an analysis of the relationship between the corporations holding transportation franchises in this city and the municipality, on the one hand, and between such corporations and the State Railroad Commission, on the other hand.

(3) Directing this investigation with power to delegate any questions they may see fit to other sub-committees, which sub-committees they are hereby authorized to appoint from time to time as occasion requires.

(4) Ascertaining from this State Railroad Commission what steps it has taken heretofore to maintain the public rights as between the public and the transportation companies holding franchises.

Louis A. Cuvillier said:

"The railroad corporations of the City of New York have never given the citizens their rights. They are making money for their stockholders regardless of the comfort of their patrons. In the crowded hours brutes of men knock women down and almost trample upon them!"

Mr. Manierre, who followed, said:

"I would suggest that after we accomplish our present object a permanent organization be formed to watch the corporations, and that a committee of that permanent body be appointed that would receive the complaints of citizens regarding conditions on the roads. We should also stir up the Board of Health and find out what power the railroads have in disregarding the health of the community in the lack of facilities of travel.

"Shutting up seventy or eighty people in a trolley car without proper ventilation certainly comes under the head of health, and the Board of Health is responsible for that condition."

Mr. Manierre also said he thought that the interurban corporation should be compelled to give transfers from one to another of its different branches.

"In a car that will comfortably accommodate fifty there are generally packed eighty, with forty people hanging to the straps. That accommodation is not worth 5 cents, and the Legislature should make a rate of 3 cents for all who cannot get seats. If they cannot get better accommodations, don't let them take the full fare from shopgirls or any one else who has to submit to the present conditions."

Assemblyman Edward R. Finch, from the Fifth New York District, said that he thought the Legislature would be willing to grant anything that was reasonable.

James E. Walsh said:

"The Railroad Commission in the twenty years that I have known anything about it has not issued an order to relieve the people of this city in regard to transit facilities. The compensation of the commission comes from the railroads of the State, and that compensation is a very good one. The roads all over New York have done their share, and the relations between the railroads and the commission has been most amicable. This is a question for legislation. In this city there is more transportation of citizens than in any five cities in the Union. What we want is to have a Railroad Commission of our own, and when New Yorkers have that, they can go to their local commission, make complaints, and see that matters are remedied. I would suggest as such a local committee a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Merchants' Association, and possibly the Mayor and one or two other city officials as members ex officio."

Suggestions will be received by the committee for presentation to the Railroad Commission on Tuesday up to noon to-morrow. The committee invites all who have grievances to send them in, and they will put them in presentable form and present them at future meetings.

OVERCROWDING AND HEALTH.

Dr. Soper, Sanitary Expert, Writes of the Danger of Transmission of Disease.

Dr. George A. Soper, the sanitary expert who was sent by the Chamber of Commerce to assist the people of Galveston in the protection of the health of that city after the Galveston disaster two years ago, has written a letter to the Committee on Franchises and Transportation of the Merchants' Association, calling its attention to the danger of the transmission of disease owing to the overcrowded and unsanitary condition of cars. The letter says in part:

"The sanitary condition of our street cars should be taken into account. We have dealt with the discomfort and immorality resulting from overcrowding, but we have not made enough of the fact that our street cars are not built or cared for in a way that inspires an ordinary degree of public safety from disease.

"Theoretically, the trolley car of to-day is a sanitary improvement over the public conveyance of former times, but practically, as seen in New York, it is an invention of doubtful hygienic value. The cars seem to have been built with the idea that the public would not crowd at all or would be willing to crowd like cattle. The sanitary evils of overcrowding are not speculative. For a hundred years scientific evidence and vital statistics have been accumulating to show that a promiscuous herding of human beings is dangerous to life and health. The physiological effects of poor ventilation are twofold.

"In the first place the breathing of impure air reduces our power of resisting disease.

"In the second place, the rebreathing of air which has passed through the lungs and mouths of others is dangerous because it may contain injurious bacteria."

"No demonstration is needed to convince those who are compelled to ride in our street cars that they are often much in need of ventilation. The air is sometimes impure to the point of having an offensive odor. This is due to bodily excretions, decomposing matter in bad teeth, and disorders of the digestive apparatus of those present.

"Ventilation on the elevated roads is generally inferior to that on the surface lines. This is due to the greater size of the cars and smaller proportion of time during which the doors are open, and the people stirring about, and because of the occasional presence of the poisonous coal gas known as carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide in the cars of the elevated road has been found to run as high as 31.2 parts per 10,000.

"The origin of some of the most dangerous of the disease germs which occur in street cars can be understood by anybody who has noticed the universal and disgusting habit of spitting which is permitted in our public conveyances. The Board of Health long ago caused conspicuous notices to be posted in the cars warning the public that spitting on the floor of a public vehicle was a misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment and fine, but save as this order may serve as an educational tract, it has become a dead letter. It is a common sight now to see passengers sit under or opposite the signs and expectorate on the floor in the most offensive manner imaginable. The filthy steps and platforms of the elevated railroads, with their disgusting accumulations of sand, the cocoa mats of the elevated roads, and the gratings on the floors of the surface cars are favorite places for those who indulge in this dangerous habit.

"The findings of pathology leave no doubt as to the fate of a large part of the expectorated matter. It becomes dried and pulverized under foot and rises in the air with dust, to be breathed into the lungs of the passengers. How far the spitting habit in our street cars is responsible for the 8,000 deaths from consumption of the lungs which occur in New York every year can be left to the reader's imagination."

DINNER TO COL. W. C. CHURCH.

Friends of the Editor of The Army and Navy Journal to Celebrate an Anniversary.

Friends of Col. William C. Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, as a token of their high regard for him, and in celebration of the entrance of the publication on the fortieth year of its existence under his management, are arranging for a complimentary dinner at Delmonico's on the evening of Jan. 19. The Chairman of the committee, Gen. Francis V. Greene, tendered the formal invitation to Col. Church in a letter which was sent on Friday last and received his acceptance yesterday.

Gen. Greene's letter is as follows:

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

Col. William C. Church, Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.

Dear Col. Church: It seems to your friends that the approching entrance of The Army and Navy Journal upon the fortieth year since its establishment under your direction is an event which should not pass without appropriate observance. During those many years you have rendered to the army and navy, and through them to the country at large, a service the value of which cannot easily be measured; you have established and rigidly maintained the highest standard of journalism; you have justly gained fame by your biographies of Grant and Ericsson and other writings; you are the senior journalist in New York, (and, as far as we know, in the United States,) measured by the length of years in which a single editor has been at the head of one publication, and your high character and personal qualities have endeared you to those who are so fortunate as to have the pleasure of knowing you.

Your friends in the army and navy, in journalism and literature, and in public and civic life, ask that you will give them the pleasure of your company at dinner at Delmonico's on the evening of Jan. 19, in order that they may give public expression of the value of your services during your long and honorable career, and of the esteem in which they hold you.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to take charge of the arrangements, and to assure you in advance a hearty welcome.

With sentiments of the highest regard, we remain, most cordially yours,

FRANCIS V. GREENE, Chairman.
CLARENCE C. BUEL, Secretary.

Col. Church's letter in reply was as follows:

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman.

Dear Gen. Greene: I could not do otherwise than accept so complimentary an invitation as that contained in your letter of Dec. 26, asking me to dine with my friends at Delmonico's on the 19th of January. I receive it with peculiar pleasure at the hands of one who, in his own person, so fittingly represents the various forms of activity with which I have been associated, journalism excepted.

To obtain the recognition and approval of the work to which my life has been devoted, by men of the character of those in whose name you speak, is full reward for any measure of effort. In your expression of this approval on behalf of the committee, I note the promptings of a generous friendship, on their part and yours, which I cannot overvalue.

In accepting your invitation I find special gratification in the anticipated pleasure of meeting those whom I hold in the greatest esteem; men who by their devotion to the highest standards of duty, their contributions to literature and industrial enterprise, their public services, and their civic virtues have done much service to the State.

Will you convey to your associates of the committee an expression of my appreciation of the honor they are doing me, and of my sincere hope that the new year upon which we are entering may bring to them additional rewards and happiness? Most sincerely yours,

WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

The members of the committee are:

Benjamin F. Tracy,	Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Brayton Ives,
John Bigelow,	William D. Howells,
Whitelaw Reid,	Horace White,
Henry A. Gildersleeve,	Richard W. Gilder,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Charles R. Miller,
Smith Ely,	St. Clair McKelway,
Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee,	Edward Cary,
	Rossiter Johnson,
Rear Admiral A. S. Barker,	Amos K. Fiske,
	Orson D. Munn,
Rear Admiral H. Erben,	Marshall H. Mallory,
Rear Admiral George W. Melville,	John A. Mitchell,
	George Harvey,
Col. James N. Wheelan,	Samuel P. Avery,
Col. Edgar W. Bass,	Charles Scribner,
Col. Geo. S. Anderson,	William M. Laffan,
Gen. Francis V. Greene,	Winston Churchill,
Gen. Thos. H. Hubbard,	Fordham Morris,
Col. Daniel Appleton,	James W. Pinchot,
Henry E. Howland,	Edmund C. Stedman,
Nicholas M. Butler,	Clarence C. Buel,
Gen. A. G. McCook,	Charles Henry Phelps,

The Army and Navy Journal was founded in 1863, and it had its origin in the patriotic impulses which were stimulated by the civil war. Col. Church fought in the war as a member of the staff of Gen. Silas Casey. Interested with him in the establishment of the journal were Edward Everett Hale, James Russell Lowell, Henry W. Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, Levi P. Morton, James Lenox, James A. Roosevelt, and John Jay. Col. Church was chosen to conduct the publication because, to his knowledge of military matters, he added the experience of journalism, he having been engaged in that profession since he was nineteen years of age.

Besides carrying on his editorial work, Col. Church has contributed frequently to magazines and other periodicals. He has found time to write a "Life of Gen. Grant" and a biography of John Ericsson, of monitor fame, who chose Col. Church for his literary executor. He has always been active in public life, believing that no one is justified in neglecting the duties of citizenship in a republic.

The Kaiser Gets an Alp.

The German Emperor has come into possession of another windfall. A German merchant named Hilderbrand, of Dresden, who for many years has been established at Berne, recently died, and, having no heirs, bequeathed a considerable fortune and a quantity of land to the Emperor.

The Kaiser becomes the proprietor of the Iffigen Alp, which is situated between the Weisshorn and Wildhorn; the Niessen Horn, and the beautiful waterfall of Iffigen, situated in the Canton of Berne. To give an idea of the extent of the property which his Majesty inherits, it is said that it takes five hours' hard walking to cross it. Many chalets are dotted over the land, which is rich in pasture and in woods.

The Emperor of Austria is also a Swiss proprietor, having lately come into possession of the historical castle of the Hapsburgs in the Canton of Thurgovie.—London Mail.

Balloons Are Hard Marks.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—An interesting experiment has been carried out at the artillery ranges at Steinfeld.

It is commonly known that a balloon is extremely difficult to hit. A balloon was anchored at the height of 2,500 yards, the gunners being kept in ignorance of the range. It took twenty-two shots to get the approximate range, but it was not till the sixty-fourth round that the balloon was hit, and then only slightly.

However, the small tear was sufficient to bring it slowly to the ground.—London Mail.

French Opera Salaries.

The Paris Opera has 105 performers in its orchestra, and these, including the conductor, who gets £42 1s. 6d. a month, and his two assistants, who get £20 apiece, cost a few pounds short of £14,500 per annum.

The nine principal singers at the Opera are paid a sum of £24,100 a year, and this does not include the two De Reszkes.

Mme. Héglon's salary is £820 a month, Mme. Bréval's, £280 a month, and Mme. Ackte and M. Delmas get a monthly salary of £280 each.—London Express.

In the Cause of Simplicity

no greater expression can be given than in our showing of Furniture for the bedroom.

In the low Twin Beds, the roomy chests of Drawers, the Bureaus of ample size, and the Dressing Tables in this conception, we offer a "refuge" from meaningless ornament and conventional design.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

UNIVERSITY MEN AT ODDS

Professors' Declination of Invitations to a Dinner.

Policy of the Association of American Universities Not Liked by the New York University.

Members of the Faculty of the New York University have declined the invitations to them to be present at the annual dinner of the Association of American Universities at Sherry's on Tuesday night, at which President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia is to act as toastmaster. The reason for the declination is that the policy of the association is "too exclusive."

There are fourteen members of the association, and Yale University holds the Presidency. President Harper of Chicago is the Secretary. New York University has never been admitted to membership in the organization, and it is to that fact that exception is taken.

The invitations to the dinner, which is to be held in connection with the conference of the association on Monday and Tuesday, are declined through a formal statement, signed by twenty-three members of the Faculty of the university. Among them are Dr. Edward G. Janeway, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Dr. Henry P. Coe, Dr. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean Daniel W. Herring, and Prof. Morris Loeb.

In the statement the members of the Faculty said:

"We regret that we cannot feel at liberty to take part in the dinner because of what seems to us to be the policy of the association. For this apparent policy we recognize that your committee is in no way responsible. Yet as you are seeking to serve the association, we will frankly describe this seeming policy which forbids professors of New York University accepting your invitation.

"Early in 1901 the New York University Senate presented to the association the question of the admission of other universities than those represented at the first meeting, and the question of the conditions of membership in the association. It was not until after a very long delay and the sending by us of an urgent reminder that any report was received from President Harper of Chicago, the Secretary, in regard to the action taken by the association at their meeting, March, 1901, in response to this communication of the university which we have the honor of serving. The report when received failed to present any complete statement in regard to the conditions of membership in the association, and why certain universities are admitted while others are not admitted.

"This university doubts both the academic expediency and the moral right under these circumstances of a few universities assuming such an exclusive title as 'The Association of American Universities.' It is suggestive of the methods of the commercial combines of our day (against which the Government is now proposing to move in order to secure greater publicity) much more than of the open, liberal methods of the greater universities of the world. We feel that we cannot in any way support or wish success to the association until it frankly announces worthy conditions by the fulfillment of which any American university may become entitled to membership.

"We may add that letters received by New York University nearly two years ago from the Presidents of several of the universities included in the association conveyed to us the impression that they were in sympathy with the position which is taken by New York University."

An American's Gift to Egypt.

Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, the giver of the feast to the distinguished company that assembled at the Prince's Restaurant recently to bid "God-peed" to Dr. Andrew Balfour, the future Director of the chemical and bacteriological laboratories of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, is one of the most highly respected citizens of the Great Republic, who have made their homes in this country. In a measure, the name of no American is so widely known as that of Mr. Wellcome, inasmuch as he is the sole member of that great firm of chemical manufacturers, Messrs. Burroughes & Wellcome, whose products probably find their way into every British household, and also form an indispensable part of the medical equipment of every expedition that leaves these shores for purposes of exploration or research. Mr. Wellcome is, however, not merely the head of the vast enterprise with which his name is associated, but is himself a chemist of distinction, and—as beseems a son-in-law of Dr. Barnardo—a philanthropist to boot.

It was owing to the accident of a Winter stay in the Soudan that Mr. Wellcome was lead to realize that the Gordon Memorial College, erected in Khartoum, could hardly be considered complete without the addition of a chemical and bacteriological Faculty. The hundred and twenty thousand pounds or so collected by Lord Kitchener for the establishment and endowment of the college had, as Mr. Wellcome discovered during his stay in Khartoum, been devoted to other purposes, and, great as was the need for a laboratory, nothing remained wherewith to equip and endow it. With a generosity that is perhaps unexampled in the case of one who is not only of old American stock, but is still a citizen of the transatlantic Republic, although for many years a resident in this country, Mr. Wellcome decided to make good the deficiency himself. He therefore provided the necessary funds and material for the establishment of fully equipped chemical and bacteriological laboratories, and the sanction of the Sirdar having been obtained, Dr. Andrew Balfour was selected as its first Director. Dr. Balfour, who is still a young man as years count, leaves London on Thursday next for Khartoum.—London Chronicle.

Amusements.

KEITH'S

14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
SIX GLINSERETTIS
Wonderful European Acrobats.
Sager Midgely & Gertie Carlisle
In "Taking a Tonic."
MADAME KONORAH
The Mystic Calculator.
KENO, WELCH & MELROSE
SIDNEY GRANT
Brothers French — Marion Garson
Johnson & Wells — Forester & Floyd
Inman & Staats — Orth & Fern
Leighton & Leighton — Delmore & Oneida
200 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.
Doors open at 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day.

METROPOLIS
142d St. & 3d Ave.
Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT 25c. 50c. CONCERT. 50c
ALPHONSE AND GASTON.
Yorke and Adams
Maxwell and Dudley
Others.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S drama
Mary of Magdala
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEARS

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH STREET.
Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mats., Wed & Sat., 2:15.
Special New Year's Matinee, Thursday at 2:15.
HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS THE MERRY MUSICAL SATIRE.
By GEORGE ADE
(Of "Fables in Slang" fame.)
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by ALFRED G. WATHALL.
Frank Moulan, Maude Lillian Berri, Fred Frear,
W. C. Mandeville, Gertrude Quinlan, Templer Saxe,
Paul Nicholson, Blanche Chapman, Frank Rainger.
CHORUS OF WIVES, SCHOOL MA'AMS, SLAVES, NATIVES OF SULU,
U. S. SOLDIERS, MARINES, SULU WARRIORS.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

PROCTOR'S
125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV. — THE PERMANENT STOCK CO., WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, EDWARD H. FOWLER. 15,25c., Aft. Evs.25; Res. 35c.,50c.,75c.; Bx.sts.$1. All the Favorites. In Chauncey Olcott's Greatest Success.
GARRET O'MAGH
Every Aft. and Evg.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.
5TH AV. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY — Minnie Seligman, Wm. Bramwell, The Big Stock Co
25, 50c.; Res.75c.; Bx.st.$1. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. The Largest, Highest-Salaried, and Most Artistic Stock Co. in America in
CUMBERLAND '61
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.
58TH ST. 3D AV. NEAR — FAVORITE STOCK. Miss Archer Crawford. ALL THE FAVORITES
15c.,25c.,Aft.; Ev'gs, 25c. Res. 35,50,75c. Bx.st.$1. Every Aft. and Evg.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c
SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.
23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AV. — CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. ALL STAR ACTS
25c.,50c.; Res.75c.; Bx.st.$1.
VALERIE BERGERE
& CO. IN "BILLIE'S FIRST LOVE." JAS. J. MORTON, LOWE-HUGHES TRIO, OTHERS. Early Opening New Year's.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c
PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
HOYT'S
A MIDNIGHT BELL.
Henry V. Donnelly as Deacon Tidd.
Mon., Jan.5th. MARIE WAINWRIGHT In "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Evs. at 8. Regular Mats. Sat'ys.
CURTAIN RISES EVENINGS AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP POSITIVELY.
SPECIAL MAT. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
THE DARLING OF THE GODS
A Drama of old Japan in 5 Acts,
by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE NEW YEAR'S—
Frank McKee's Gigantic Melodrama,
The Ninety and Nine
—4TH MONTH—
OF THE GREATEST OF THE ACADEMY'S MANY SUCCESSES.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 00
SOUVENIRS—Tuesday Evening, January 6th.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev'g, 8:15.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. 8TH WEEK
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD
Special Mat. New Year's. 'Phone 2,224 Mad. Sq.
*,*MONDAY, JAN 12TH. Charles Frohman will present
CLYDE FITCH'S LATEST PLAY
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
of the
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 24 West 26th Street, and principal hotels.

14th Street Theatre. Near 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
David Higgins & Georgia Waldron in last season's greatest success UP YORK STATE Last Week.
.....NEXT MONDAY, JANUARY 5TH.....
Rich & Harris's New Melodramatic Production,
JIM BLUDSO.
With ROBERT HILLIARD and Big Cast.

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY, & New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

NEW STAR Lexington Avenue and 107th Street.
EXTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S.
TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c.
LOST RIVER.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c. John Kernell, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Francesca Redding & Co. & other acts.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. & 3D AV.
MATINEE TO-DAY
To-morrow Mat. and ALL WEEK.
Marshall P. Wilder, Johnstone Bennett & Co., De Biere & Co., The Karsys, White & Simmons, Bingham's Grotesquery, The Schrodes, Bessie Lamb, others. New Year's Mat. Thurs. Ev'g, Aft. & Eve. Sacred Concerts

GRAND-Lulu-Glaser
PRICES 25c. to $1.00. DOLLY VARDEN.
Mat. Wed., 25c., 50c. XTRA MAT. NEW YEAR'S
TO-NIGHT 25c. 50c. HOLIDAY SUNDAY CONCERT.
Aria & Squair Evans, 7 Reed Sisters, Whalley & Tyndale, Van Fossen & Gilmore.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Broadway and 35th St. Evenings at 8.
SAM. S. SHUBERT.....Manager
FOR THREE WEEKS
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
Shakespere's Tragedy
JULIUS CAESAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston Engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Telephone, 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Received ... with great applause."—N.Y.Sun.
"Will make ... every matinée girl's heart throb."—N.Y. World.
Mr. AUBREY BOUCICAULT in
HEIDELBERG
Mr. Aubrey Boucicault's Adaptation of the famous Romantic Comedy,
"ALT HEIDELBERG."

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Telephone, 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT.....Props.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
The Beautiful Production of Messrs. Sam. S. and Lee Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S MAT. THUR.
MERRIEST AND PRETTIEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.

Harlem Opera House
One Week, Beginning To-morrow Evg.,
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND SATURDAY.
MR. E. H. WILLARD
Monday Evening, "THE MIDDLEMAN." By Henry Arthur Jones.
Tuesday Evening, "DAVID GARRICK." By J. W. Robertson.
Wed. Ev. & New Year's M., "The Professor's Love Story." By J. M. Barrie.
Thursday Evening, "THE CARDINAL." By Louis N. Parker.
Friday Ev. & Sat. Mat., "ALL FOR HER."
Saturday Evening, "TOM PINCH." By Charles Dickens.
TO-NIGHT 1000 CHOICE SACRED CONCERT. SEATS, 50c and 75c
Al Le... & 3 Rosebuds, Louis Simon & Grace G... Ines & Co., Lew Hawkins, Lamar & Gabriel, ... bby & Thayer, Zelma Rawlston, etc. Jan. 5... WEEDON GROSSMITH in "THE NIGHT ... THE PARTY."

VAM... ERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. 2d month. Seats selling 4 weeks ahead.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY
With Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, Frederic De Belleville, E.M. Holland, William E. Bonney, Henry Harmon.
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.
, EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM $1 SHOW FOR 10c
WALLACE MAN-EATING LION.
AVOID CROWD. VISIT 12 & 6 O'CLOCK SHOW.

BIG HOLIDAY SHOW.
Moth Miller, Gold-toothed Horse, Educated Birds, Wild West Exhibition, Sig. Franko, Human Ostrich; Balbroma, Fire King. THEATRE: —I. B. Burke & Co. in "FOR SALE—A MOTHER-IN-LAW." The Leavitts, The Buttons, Edison Pictures, Joe Edmunds, Nellie Lytton, 20 Others.

Admission 25c. Sundays, WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL HOLIDAY GROUPS AND FIGURES.
This Afternoon and Evening.
THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD.
AND SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

WEST END THEATRE
M. R... MBERG.....Manager
To-Night—Rice's 2d Big Sunday "Pop." Big Bill Paulin's Hall, Geo. Fuller Golden; 15 others.
To-morrow, Mats. Wed., New Year's & Sat.
ANDREW MACK (Last Time in New York,)
TOM MOORE.
Jan. 5—Rice's "Show Girl." Pop. Pr., 25, 50, 75c., $1.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat., Last 4 Children Mats. "Max und Moritz," at Popular Prices; Monday & Wed., Tuesday, Last Times, "Sein Trick"; Sylvester-Feier, "Jugendfreunde." STAR ENGAGEMENT—BONN. Jan. 5 and Mon., Jan. 6, "Hamlet" in Ger... Tues., Jan. ... "Don Karlos" in Ger...

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS
MATINEES THIS WEEK. | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
in H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
"A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Next Week Matinees will be given Wednesday, New Year's, Saturday.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, CHAS. RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN and the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, Presenting Robert Marshall's New Play,
THE UNFORESEEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
CLOSED MONDAY EVG. FOR REHEARSAL.
TUESDAY, EVE., 7:45 sharp.
E. H. Sothern AS Hamlet.
Cast includes Cecilia Loftus, Jennie Eustace, Chrystal Herne, William Harris, Edwin Varrey, Stephen Wright, Rowland Buckstone, Henry Carvill, John Findlay, Sydney Mather, Cecil De Mille, Charles Vane and others.
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAYS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY
LAST WEEK LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION AUDREY
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY, JANUARY 5, SEATS READY NEXT TUESDAY, 9 A. M.
ELIZABETH TYREE, in the Romantic Comedy
GRETNA GREEN,
by Grace Livingston Furniss.
Management Henry B. Harris.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., n'r B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEES THIS WEEK. | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT, BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
with
CLARA BLOODGOOD
"NO PLAY OF AMERICAN AUTHORSHIP THIS SEASON HAS SHOWN SUCH POWERS OF OBSERVATION OR SUCH SYMPATHY WITH HUMAN EMOTIONS. NONE HAS BEEN SO MOVING AND SO ENTERTAINING!"—Times.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG.
Engagement for 3 Weeks Only.
MRS. LANGTRY
and Her London Company,
Presenting a new modern play, entitled
The Cross-Ways.
By Mrs. Langtry and J. Hartley Manners.
MATS. NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAY.
Seats for every performance of Mrs. Langtry's engagement now on sale.
MONDAY, JANUARY 19.
ANNIE RUSSELL, IN MICE AND MEN.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
ANOTHER MARLOWE TRIUMPH
XTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
JULIA MARLOWE
George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
REGULAR SATURDAY ONLY

KNICKERBOCKER IN JANUARY.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD."
GREATEST MUSICAL SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
FROM DRURY LANE, LONDON.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & Broadway.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK, WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY—SATURDAY
10TH CROWDED WEEK.
John C. Fisher's $50,000 Success.
Jan. 19th, 100th Perf. Beautiful Souvenirs
THE SILVER SLIPPER
Silver Slipper Souvenirs. Monday Jan. 19th.
By the Authors of "FLORODORA."
Wednesday Mat. Prices 50 cts. to $1.50.
SAM BERNARD CYRIL SCOTT Eva Davenport ELEANOR KENT
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, SUSAN DRAKE
AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
5TH WEEK
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be given. Soloists: Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Bridewell; Salignac, Journet, Gilibert, Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 29th, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Salignac, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 31, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Night Programme will be announced later.
WEBER PIANOS

MR. GREATSINGER REPLIES TO THE MAYOR

His Remedy Better Manhattan Terminal Facilities.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's President Wants Proposed Elevated Loop Connecting the Bridges Built.

In reply to a communication from Mayor Low concerning the improvement of transportation facilities in Brooklyn, President Jacob L. Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday sent to the Mayor a long letter, discussing the situation from the company's viewpoint. Mr. Greatsinger declares that complete and satisfactory relief from existing interborough transit conditions can only be obtained through the city making it possible for the company to secure improved terminal facilities for its elevated roads on the Manhattan side of the bridge.

Mr. Greatsinger is understood to mean by this that the elevated railroad connection between the Manhattan terminal of the present bridge and that of the new Williamsburg Bridge, proposed some time ago and strongly favored by the Rapid Transit Company, should be built. Such a connection would enable the company to operate its trains to Manhattan by way of one bridge and back to Brooklyn again by way of the other bridge.

Mr. Greatsinger's letter is, in part, as follows:

While there are undoubtedly many respects in which transportation service under present conditions can be improved, and to such improvement our operating officers are devoting their best energies, the fundamental difficulty with which we have to contend is the lack of sufficient facilities for conveying passengers between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

As you are undoubtedly aware, a very large part of the population of Brooklyn finds daily occupation in the Borough of Manhattan. Of these, an average of about 300,000 persons daily use the cars crossing the Brooklyn Bridge. It is upon the lines, elevated and surface, leading to the Bridge that substantially all of the congestion of traffic now occurs, both in the rush and non-rush hours. While only a partial relief can be afforded by improvement of facilities for the surface cars, very substantial and immediate relief can be afforded by improvement of the terminal facilities in Manhattan for our elevated lines.

Our elevated railroads comprise nearly the same mileage of structure as do the elevated railroads of Manhattan, but they carry less than one-quarter as many passengers as the elevated railroads of Manhattan. Without any additional trackage and solely by reason of better terminal facilities in Manhattan, the Brooklyn elevated lines can be made to carry four times as many people as at present. The fundamental solution of the difficulty, therefore, lies in furnishing such terminal facilities. It will be obvious to you at a glance that such a solution of this question and the consequent transfer of hundreds of thousands of persons every day from the surface to the elevated lines will result in tremendous relief to the over-crowded surface cars and enable the bulk of passenger traffic to be carried far more quickly, safely, and comfortably than is possible under present conditions.

I desire respectfully to call your attention to this root of the difficulty, because for two years this question has been awaiting solution by the City Government. In the meantime, the Williamsburg Bridge is approaching completion, and the millions of dollars invested by the greater city in that structure will be absolutely wasted, so far as the solution of the transportation problem is concerned, unless the terminals of that structure are properly connected with the great highways of transportation which people must use in order to travel between their business and their homes.

In expectation of reasonable and sympathetic co-operation on the part of the City Government, without which this company is helpless to substantially improve present conditions, our company has authorized the expenditure of upward of $3,000,000 in the enlargement of power houses, the increase of equipment, and the development of other transportation facilities. While a considerable part of that expenditure will be utilized in making more comfortable facilities for travel under present conditions, a considerable part of it will remain unutilized and unemployed if adequate facilities for the prompt and safe handling of passengers are not furnished at our Manhattan terminals.

Whether we carry our passengers across the East River or deposit them on the Brooklyn side of the East River, compelling them to accept such means of transportation across the river either by ferries, tunnels, or bridges as the city may permit, and for an additional fare, is a matter of interest to us only, as through transit for one fare means greater comfort and less fare to our patrons and the more rapid development of the territory in which our lines are principally located.

The inauguration of a one-fare rate through to Park Row has saved the people of Greater New York $2,500,000 annually, and the through trolley transit and partial through elevated transit accompanying the abolition of the bridge fare have been followed by a very marked increase in the population of Brooklyn, and with proper terminal facilities for elevated operation our through service can be extended by means of existing inclines connecting the elevated structures with the surface lines to Jamaica by way of the Lexington Avenue elevated and Jamaica Avenue surface line; to Rockaway by way of the Lexington Avenue elevated and Long Island Railroad; to Brighton Beach by way of Fulton Street elevated line Brighton Beach Branch; to Coney Island by way of Fifth Avenue elevated line and Gravesend Avenue; also to Coney Island by way of Fifth Avenue and Third Avenue elevated lines and the Sea Beach Railroad; also to Coney Island by way of the Fifth Avenue elevated line and the West End surface line; also to Fort Hamilton by way of the Fifth Avenue elevated line to Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue surface line, or by way of Fifth and Third Avenue elevated lines to Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue surface lines from Sixty-eighth Street to Fort Hamilton.

But if the City Government deems it wise to withhold adequate facilities for through transit it is fair that we should receive that decision as soon as possible, so that we may no longer be in the position of attempting to perform a service which conditions make it absolutely impossible to perform satisfactorily to ourselves or to the people.

Various official plans have been suggested for terminal improvements in Manhattan whereby our facilities might be increased, (one of them in particular offering a possible increase of at least 400 per cent.,) and every reasonable co-operation on our part toward the acquirement of these facilities has been repeatedly pledged. Up to the present time no plan of any kind has received the approval of the municipal administration, with the exception of the construction of four additional loops for the trolley cars at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, the entire expense of which this company has volunteered to meet, although such additional loops, while meaning additional comfort for waiting passengers, will not increase the number of cars that can be operated, or the number of passengers that can be carried, in order to make these additional loops effective for increasing the number of surface cars that can be operated, it is essential that the congestion at the Brooklyn end, both at the place of ingress and egress from the bridge, be relieved, plans for which relief are now and have been for some time pending before the municipal authorities.

When all has been said, therefore, that can be said in just criticism of existing transportation management, the essential fact remains that substantially all of the evils complained of can be removed by practical co-operation between the city and the transportation companies for the acquirement of adequate terminals in Manhattan, whereby with our existing tracks and with the facilities which we are already supplying at large expense, we can carry four times as many people as at present, or if the people are not here to ride we can supply our patrons four times the facilities which they have at present.

We feel confident of your earnest disposition to accomplish some positive relief for the people during your administration, and we appreciate the difficulties which complicate a satisfactory solution of the great problem before you, but we respectfully submit that the very rapid increase in population of the greater city makes immediate action imperative. The city has shown its foresight by lending its credit for over $35,000,000 for the construction of railroads, (entirely in Manhattan,) and as a premium to the contractors who have been willing to construct and operate such railroads it has offered great financial inducements.

While such increased facilities of transportation will be beneficial, it would seem from our present municipal growth as if the same traffic congestion of which our people now justly complain will still exist when those transportation facilities are completed, unless existing transportation systems both in Brooklyn and Manhattan are afforded equal opportunity to develop and enlarge their capacity for usefulness. At an expenditure for improved terminals in New York of less than one-tenth of the amount which the city has invested in tunnel railroads, the city can increase the usefulness of the transportation lines of Brooklyn 400 per cent., and it is not necessary to point out to you the tremendous benefit to the entire city which such an improvement of facilities would mean.

We shall be pleased to discuss with you at any time the detailed suggestions of your letter, and we assure you that they will receive the careful consideration of the company. I am sure, however, you will agree with me that these details are of minor importance compared with the more radical and far-reaching improvements possible, and that we can best serve the people of Greater New York by giving our first and foremost attention to the fundamental difficulties which lie at the root of our transportation troubles.

These details are now under special investigation by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. If such investigation shall result in suggestions of practical value the company will be most eager to carry them into effect. Whatever evils of operation can be remedied by action of the State Board, the solution of the fundamental difficulties rests in the prompt and intelligent action of the municipal authorities, and no solution which does not reach the fundamental difficulties will give adequate satisfaction to the people.

The hearing before the State Railroad Commissioners in the Brooklyn Borough Hall to-morrow morning of the complaints against the service provided by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company promises to be very largely attended. The officials of the company held a conference yesterday and prepared to present its side of the matter to the commission.

CANDY FACTORY BURNED.

More Than 200 Persons Thrown Out of Employment in Williamsburg—Four-Story Structure Gutted.

The four-story iron and brick structure at North Twelfth Street and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, occupied by the Standard Rock Candy Company, was gutted by fire last night. About 225 men, women, and boys were employed in the building, but had gone home when the fire broke out.

The fire was discovered at about 6 o'clock by the watchman, Joseph Zellner. Soon afterward an automatic fire alarm sounded, and Zellner sent out another alarm. By the time the first engine had arrived, the flames had swept through the first story. Then three alarms and several special calls were sent out.

Within a short time the fire spread to adjoining buildings, and houses on the opposite side of the street were in danger of being burned. The firemen realized that they could not save the burning building, and kept the flames from reaching the nearby factories. Acting Chief Purroy arrived in his automobile while the flames were at their height and took charge. The fire was under control at about 8 o'clock.

ARCTIC CLUB'S DINNER.

Explorers by Water and Land Warned Against an Explorer by Air—New Voyage Suggested.

At the ninth annual dinner of the Arctic Club in the Union Square Hotel last evening Prof. Garrett P. Serviss of Brooklyn advised the explorers who were present to make haste and reach the north pole if they did not desire to have the inventor of an airship steal the prize from them. "Beware," he said, "lest you hear the cry of 'Eureka!' from a source from which you have not expected it. So I say to you—you who hope to reach the pole by land and water—go quickly or you will go behind-hand."

About fifty men attended the dinner. Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale was the toastmaster. Among the guests were Henry Biederbick, a survivor of the Greely expedition; Dr. Frederick A. Cook, a survivor of the Belgian expedition; Col. David A. Brainard, also a Greely survivor; Langdon Gibson of the Peary expedition of 1891-2; Herbert Bridgman, Antony Fiala, who is to head the next Ziegler expedition, and Amos Bonsall, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society.

H. C. Johannesen, who was with Prof. Nordenskjöld on the Vega when in 1878 and 1879 he sailed eastward from Norway and down the Bering Sea, offered a suggestion to the diners. He said:

"I have often thought that it would be a good idea for once to undertake a voyage from Norway toward the east through the Cara Sea, to the north of Asia, down the Bering Straits, passing the Aleutian Islands, and then crossing the Pacific Ocean to some seaport on the Pacific Coast. (Seattle.) In my opinion an expedition of this kind would be an event of great historical importance. Some one might say that Prof. Nordenskjöld went that way on the Vega in 1878 and 1879. It must be remembered that Prof. Nordenskjöld did not go to the United States."

In his outline of the plan Mr. Johannesen said that it would cost about $30,000.

THOMAS B. REED'S WILL.

The ex-Speaker's Widow His Sole Executrix and Legatee.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed's will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The instrument was signed on Dec. 1, 1880, and Mrs. Susan P. Reed, the widow, is sole executrix and legatee. There were bequests to the ex-Speaker's father and mother, but both of them died ahead of him. He left to his parents his houses in Brackett and Essex Streets, Portland, Me., and the widow was to pay the old couple a small sum annually out of the residue of the estate.

The testator stated that he made no bequest to his sister, Kitty, as he knew she would be well treated in the end without one. He considered it better that her mother should have the Brackett Street house, then occupied by the sister. The will was witnessed by George M. Seiders, A. G. Bradstreet, and Charles S. Drummond. In the petition submitted to the Surrogate Mrs. Reed and Miss Catherine Reed, the ex-Speaker's daughter, are named as the heirs-at-law. It is stated that Mr. Reed owned no real property in this State, and the value of his personal property is unknown. Rollins & Rollins were the lawyers who filed the will.

MRS. GRANT'S WILL PROBATED.

Codicil Making Bequests to Metropolitan Museum Not Signed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The will of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant was admitted to probate to-day and letters of administration were issued to Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, eldest son of the deceased. Gen. Grant, as executor, furnished bond in the sum of $6,000.

It developed to-day that Mrs. Grant neglected to sign the codicil attached to the will. The codicil embraced the bequests of valuable articles of historic interest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park, New York, and to the United States Government, being gifts received by Mrs. Grant from various foreign sovereigns during her husband's tour of the world.

As the codicil is not signed, it has no legal effect, but the executor states that it is the desire of the family to execute the provisions of the codicil as fully as possible.

BIG SHEET STEEL CONTRACT.

American Company Closes a Contract Involving $6,490,000 Next Year.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—It is reported that the American Sheet Steel Company has just closed the most gigantic sales contract of its history. The material that will be made in the next year under its terms will swell the steel company's gross earnings by $6,490,000.

The agreement for this business was entered at the Pittsburg offices of the American Sheet Steel Company, with representatives of all the thirty-four constituent concerns of the National Roofing and Corrugating Company, which agrees to take all of its requirements in sheets during 1903 from the sheet-producing constituents of the United States Steel Corporation.

Labor Unions and National Guard.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Legislation to protect members of the National Guard against labor union discrimination is recommended by Major Gen. C. F. Roe of the State National Guard in his report made public to-day. He gives the strength of the Guard as 861 commissioned officers and 13,560 enlisted men.

FOR PHILADELPHIA'S MAYOR

Republican Machine Names a Reform Party Man.

Selection of District Attorney Weaver, Who Has Fought Corruption, Designed to Kill Independent Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The announcement by Israel W. Durham, the Republican leader in this city, that the organization had decided to name District Attorney John Weaver for Mayor was received with astonishment by Republicans and Democrats alike, and has completely taken the wind out of the sails of the Independent Republicans. They had planned to nominate an anti-machine candidate and invite Democratic support, but that project is considered hopeless in view of the action of the regular organization.

Weaver is an Englishman, and when he was elected District Attorney last year the charge was made that he had never been naturalized. That was proved to be untrue, and it was learned that he had been naturalized eleven years before. He was born forty years ago and removed to Canada when a youth. He lived there until he came to this city about sixteen years ago.

Since he has been here he has practiced law, quietly and with success, as a partner of John Sparhawk, Jr. He never was concerned particularly in politics, though he voted the Republican ticket and belonged to one or two Republican clubs.

His nomination for the office of District Attorney last year was due to the influence of members of the Union League at the time when the Republican machine was in sore need of a man of respectability to run against P. F. Rothermel, Jr., who was an independent candidate for re-election, but whom the machine refused to renominate because of his activity in pressing the charges against Senator Quay. Weaver then was practically unknown in politics, but the fact that he was untainted by the machine methods induced the people to accept him.

Since he became District Attorney he has won a wide popularity because of his vigorous prosecution of ballot-box stuffing cases, which he pushed unmercifully in spite of the fact that he was treading on the toes of several leaders in the machine.

Some of those threatened vengeance, but the District Attorney has gone on about his business, and only a few days ago delivered another blow to the machine when he suddenly shifted from one court to another the cases of school board officers accused of taking bribes. He gave as his reason his belief that steps had been taken to influence the jury, and pointed out that this might easily be done under the law that provides for the printing of jurors' names before they are called into service.

Durham's chief reason for nominating Weaver for Mayor, rather than a man of the inner ring of the machine, is in order to have a safe candidate. He makes no secret of the fact that he would not dare to ask the people of Philadelphia to vote for a man of the Ashbridge type, and it was for that reason that he promptly squelched the boom of Director of Public Safety English, the official who was charged by John Wanamaker with trying to blackmail him.

Durham found that Mr. Weaver, as District Attorney, had given the machine at least a share of the patronage at his disposal, though he refused to be influenced regarding the more important appointments. Furthermore, there is nothing in sight for several years that will require "desperate measures" by the machine. All the big contacts that could be let and all the franchises that could possibly be given out have been attended to, and therefore Weaver as Mayor would not be asked to do anything inviting criticism.

The case in that respect is a parallel to the election of Judge Pennypacker to the Governorship, but whereas Gov. Pennypacker is expected to devote himself to historical research and fancy farming, Weaver cannot be expected to let any other man attend to his duties or to point out the way for him.

Another reason why Weaver has been chosen is because there is believed to be no danger that he will try to build up a political machine in opposition to the leadership of Durham, as Mayor Ashbridge has tried to do with but slight success.

District Attorney Weaver is an active member and Sunday school worker in Temple Baptist Church, Tioga, and no charge of misconduct of any sort has ever been brought against him. He has often shown, rather too plainly to suit the men who have chosen him for Mayor, his attitude toward the present City Administration.

NOT TO FIGHT FOR MAYORALTY.

District Attorney Weaver of Philadelphia Says He Is Not Anxious to Get the Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 27.—District Attorney John Weaver, who is slated to succeed Mayor Ashbridge, arrived here last evening with his wife and little son, and is stopping at Haddon Hall.

When congratulated by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent on his selection he smiled and said:

"Commiseration would be more appropriate. This selection came to me as a great surprise. Like my selection for the office of District Attorney, it was like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. I had no idea that my name was even being considered. When I was notified that I would probably be tendered the nomination, I asked for time to consider the matter, and only reached a decision within the last forty-eight hours.

"I consulted some very close friends—the same friends to whom I went when tendered the nomination for District Attorney. They advised my acceptance, and I have notified the party leaders that I will accept the nomination if it comes to me.

"No, I will take no active part in the campaign whatever. It is a matter of indifference to me whether I am elected or not. If the people of Philadelphia want me for Mayor I will serve them to the best of my ability, just as I have served them in the District Attorney's office.

"It is true that I took an active part in the campaign for my present office, but I had no intention of doing so until the attitude of the newspapers made me determined to win. I am gratified at the attitude of the newspapers since I have been in the District Attorney's office. They have been uniformly just and kind, and I sometimes feel that they do me more than justice.

"I have received assurances of support from a surprisingly large number of men who were formerly my opponents, and this is a matter of great gratification to me. I expect opposition of course. No man can be elected to such an office without opposition. And if the people of Philadelphia find a man for the office better to their liking than I am, I shall be well content."

OLD HALL OF RECORDS CLOSED.

Historical Landmark Erected in the Early Days of the Reign of George III.

Doors were closed at the old Hall of Records at noon yesterday, and as soon as the comparatively few documents remaining there can be transferred, this unique landmark of old New York will be demolished. Efforts to save the structure have failed, but the American Historical Society has certain plans to secure the materials from Rapid Transit Contractor John B. McDonald and re-erect them on some distant site, as was proposed in the case of the Tombs of far more ancient architecture and far more recent date.

The building was erected in the early days of George III. as a donjon or prison. It was then smaller than now and surmounted by a cupola. It was in 1764 captured by a mob who sought to release one Major Rogers, imprisoned for debt. It was the provost of Revolutionary days, under the rule of William Cunningham. Ethan Allen was a prisoner there in this epoch. Bullet marks are still shown upon its walls, indicating the places where patriot prisoners were secretly executed.

In the early thirties the architecture was changed from the Boetian to the present Ionic form, the columns being brought from Sing Sing. Until the childhood of the present generation, an image of a ram's head upon the stone was a curiosity of the town. The hall has been devoted solely to the uses of the Register since 1902, other county officers having held sway there with him during the interim following reconstruction. Nominally fire proof, a pitch pine staircase was installed and priceless records were bestowed in many wooden racks, many of them having been rendered valueless by mice. Antique heaters have at times almost stifled the clerks with gas and made the flimsy woodwork so hot in places that the hand could hardly be borne upon it.

The building was condemned by Justice Leventritt a few weeks ago as a menace to life, the foundations having been already badly undermined. Pending the completion of the new Hall of Records, Register John H. Ronner and his force will occupy quarters in the Morton Building, 116 Nassau Street.

JEROME DETECTIVES' WORK.

They Arrest Four Alleged Policy Players in Capt. Stephenson's Precinct—What the Captain Says.

County Detectives Reardon, O'Shea, and Brennan last night arrested four men whom they accused of aiding and abetting policy playing in front of a saloon at 140 Mulberry Street.

The arrests were made without the knowledge of Capt. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Station, though in his precinct, and the Captain intimated when informed of them that they meant another "knock" by District Attorney Jerome. He said he would bet $100 that there were no policy shops in his precinct. The Captain and Inspector Donald Grant, in whose inspection district the arrests were made, are now under charges of neglect of duty.

Detective Reardon said after the arrests that he and his associates had been watching the four men all day, but did not succeed in corralling them until night. The men arrested described themselves as follows: John Hogan, forty-three years old, laborer, of 103 Bowery; Antonio Cantenzo, fifty years old, a painter, of 203 Mulberry Street; Frank Facili, thirty-seven years old, a barber, of 100 Hester Street, and Vincenzo Fiunanato, fifty-three years old, a laborer, of 120 Mulberry Street. When they were searched, according to Reardon, on Cantenzo were found forty policy sheets and other paraphernalia, including a chart of a human hand, alleged to have virtue as a guide in the game of policy; on Fiunanato lottery and policy slips, and on Hogan forty policy slips. The prisoners were locked up in the Mulberry Street Station.

COAL FOR BROOKLYN'S POOR.

President Swanstrom Names a Committee of Dealers to Handle Fuel Promised by George F. Baer.

At a meeting of Brooklyn retail coal dealers in the office of Borough President Swanstrom yesterday a committee was appointed by Mr. Swanstrom to handle the coal for the poor of the borough promised at cost by President Baer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It was decided to ask Mr. Baer to forward at once 200 tons of coal, which the committee of dealers will distribute to the poor at 10 cents a pail of twenty-five pounds and 25 cents a bushel of 100 pounds, the cost price. As soon as the supply of 200 tons is exhausted efforts will be made to obtain more by the same means.

The dealers who will dispose of the coal are as follows: Thatford & Ackerman, Atlantic and Vesta Avenues; J. F. Schmadeke, Pacific and Court Streets; Mintram & Wardlaw, St. Mark's and Third Avenues; George H. Watson, Bridge Street, near Myrtle Avenue; Nelson Brothers, foot of Prospect Avenue; Erie Basin Coal Yard, foot of Richards Street; Edward Dalzell, foot of Twenty-sixth Street; S. Tuttle Sons', Myrtle and Throop Avenues; Frost Brothers, foot of Plymouth Street; Marsten & Son, foot of Fulton Street; Palmer's Coal Pockets, North Ninth Street and Kent Avenue; A. J. & J. McCullum, Newton Creek, and John H. O'Rourke, Gowanus Canal.

To make it certain that only the poor will obtain the coal each dealer will be provided with tickets approved by the Retail Coal Dealers' Association. These tickets will be distributed by the dealers among the poor who desire to purchase the coal.

TOWED HERE FROM BERMUDA.

Ship Charles S. Whitney Brings Cargo of Sugar—A Long and Perilous Voyage.

The Nova Scotian ship Charles S. Whitney, which sailed from Hollo on March 22 with a cargo of sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co., of this city, arrived here yesterday, having been towed all the way from Bermuda by the ocean-going tug Walter A. Luckenbach. On May 30, while on the way to South Africa, the ship ran into a heavy northwesterly gale, which carried away her maintopmast and foretopgallant mast and caused much damage to the standing rigging. The Whitney reached Port Elizabeth on Sept. 18, and after repairs had been made she proceeded to St. Helena for orders, arriving at that port on Oct. 22.

She sailed for this port two days later, and on Dec. 5, while 250 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras, a hurricane from the northwest struck her and the tremendous seas strained her. She began to leak badly, and Capt. Atkins put into Bermuda, where she arrived on Dec. 9.

On account of her bad condition, due to her having been to sea so long, it was decided to tow to this port, and she left with the Luckenbach twelve days later.

NAVY YARD TUG SUNK.

The Sioux Was Run Into by Coal Barge Off Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Government navy yard tug Sioux was sunk at the navy yard dock about 6 o'clock to-night by collision with a coal barge, the crew barely escaping with their lives, but losing all their personal effects.

The tug, in charge of Gunner Whitehead, had taken 125 apprentices across the river from this city to the yard in Kittery, landed them, and was about to return to Portsmouth when as she hauled away from the dock she was run into by a loaded coal barge.

The barge struck the tug on the side, and, although no hole was made in her, the timbers were so sprung that she made water rapidly and the crew had barely time to escape before she sank in forty feet of water.

PROTECTION FOR SUBWAY CARS.

Contracts for Copper Sheathing Awarded—Its Surface to be Unpainted.

Contracts were awarded yesterday for the copper sheathing of 500 cars to be used in the subway, and the cars are to be delivered in November, 1903, for the contemplated opening of service during the ensuing month. Vice President Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which issued the contracts to the Metal-Plated Car and Lumber Company, said yesterday that the sheathing would be left unpainted and would present a brilliant red surface that would not require renewal. It would, he added, give protection against fire resulting from short circuits.

August Belmont, President of the Interborough Company, is said to be seeking a type of car that can be used interchangeably in the tunnel and on the elevated lines.

ARSENIC FOR BAKING POWDER.

Gardener on the Sandy Hook Reservation Used It in Pancakes.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Charles Milhansen, gardener of the military post, who moved recently into a house that had been vacated, began to make pancakes yesterday, and, needing baking powder, he took from a box that he found in a closet a spoonful of a powder and put it in the batter.

After he had eaten some of the cakes he became ill, and he had to be relieved by the use of a stomach pump. Chickens that ate some of the pancakes were found dead. It was ascertained that the powder was arsenic.

Trolley Car Kills a Policeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—One policeman, Edward George, aged sixty years, was instantly killed and two others were seriously injured to-day in a collision between a police patrol and a trolley car. George's neck was broken and the others were badly bruised.

SLEUTH JACOBS LOCKED UP

His Detention, However, Lasts Only a Few Minutes.

Judge Parsles Him in Custody of Counsel—Abraham Gruber Drops into Verse in Court.

To quote an old phrase in police parlance, Detective Joseph Jacobs of the Citizens' Union staff of sleuths, again tried to "break into jail" yesterday. At first he didn't succeed, but he wasn't discouraged, and tried, tried again till he succeeded.

Long before Magistrate Brann arrived at the Yorkville Police Court the man of many disguises was there appearing in a natural role, but was committed temporarily by the Magistrate during the argument on the writs of certiorari and habeas corpus he was so disguised that his counsel, Austen G. Fox, didn't know him. That was for the reason that Mr. Fox had never seen the detective before, and when Justice Scott decided that he desired to go further into the case and read the briefs and affidavits and paroled the accused perjurer into his custody until Tuesday, Mr. Fox was embarrassed. He didn't even know the detective was in court, and besides he contemplated taking a trip to North Carolina for a few days.

As soon as the court opened, Jacobs, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Sandford and Lawyer McIlvaine, entered the courtroom. They went immediately to Sergt. McGinn, who is in command of the court squad of police. They presented a certified copy of the bail bond of R. Fulton Cutting for Jacobs. The Sergeant said he had no right to accept it. The trio then went to Warden Lynch of the prison, and he also refused to accept the bond, and referred them to the Magistrate.

The Judge heard the case first by request of the attorneys. He ordered the clerk of the court to make out a regular form of temporary commitment, and Jacobs was taken to the prison and there lodged in the detention room as near the cells. The complainant, Samuel J. Hitchens, the alleged doorkeeper of the gambling house at 33 West Thirty-third Street, was not in court, but was represented by his counsel, Daniel O'Reilly. Jacobs exclaimed when he got inside the prison:

"Well, I am here at last!"

The writ arrived a few minutes after, and Keeper John Brady of the prison took Jacobs to the Supreme Court.

Abraham Gruber was there as associate counsel with Lawyer O'Reilly in prosecuting the case. The writ made returnable by Magistrate Brann was read. It set forth that Jacobs had been brought before him on Dec. 26 on a charge made by Hitchens that on Dec. 17, in the Court of Special Sessions before Justice Wyatt, he committed wilful and corrupt perjury. Col. Gruber could not resist the temptation of the muse, and he dashed off the following lines on Jacobs:

One does not need to be so wise,
To catch a sleuth in deep disguise,
Who sneaks around from home to home
And says "I do it for Jerome."
And so it was that Jacobs wrought
With black mustache and face of paint;
While seeing others he was caught
A sorry sleuth—a damaged saint.

Mr. Fox then began the argument. He said that if this case was allowed to be taken seriously every person not convicted of a crime or who was accused of one, no matter how strong the evidence presented, could in turn accuse of perjury those who testified against him. In a case of perjury especially, he said corroborative evidence was needed. He declared the arrest of Jacobs to be a gross violation of the rights of a citizen, and that it was entirely out of the jurisdiction of any Magistrate to hold him.

Justice Scott said that one man had as much rights as the other in such a case, and it was merely the repetition, as in almost every case in law, of oath against oath.

Mr. Gruber began his argument by complimenting Mr. Fox, saying that his law was inferior to his civic virtues. He remarked that he did not see District Attorney Jerome in the courtroom.

"I do not care whether the District Attorney is here or not," said Judge Scott. "Confine yourself to the facts in the case."

This seemed impossible for Mr. Gruber to do altogether, and he at one time remarked:

"This is the hand of Jerome, but it is the voice of Jacobs."

Justice Scott then asked for the affidavits, and said that he needed time to study them. He adjourned the hearing till Tuesday.

The District Attorney's office was represented in court by Assistant District Attorneys Gans and Gray.

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNLAND.

Annual Report of the Communion House Work at King's Park.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. Johnland, which has carried on charitable work at Kings Park, L. I., for the last thirty-one years, was held at the Parish House of the Church of the Holy Communion yesterday. During the past twelve months the home has cared for 53 aged men, 73 boys, and 78 girls, a total of 204, and of these 154 still remain at the home.

The receipts from all sources were $26,246.44, and the expenses, including incidentals, were $26,265.48. The endowment funds now amount to nearly $175,000. Old men may be cared for at the home by means of an endowment of $3,000, or $150 a year. Each may have the privilege of playing billiards or pool and have an alcove to himself if he wishes. The payment of $100 a year provides for the support and education of a child in either home. During the past year on the subscription list the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt appears very largely.

The officers and Trustees for 1903 are: President—The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet; Vice President—William Alexander Smith; Secretary—Frederick E. Hyde; Treasurer—Francis M. Bacon; Trustees—Bishop Potter, George Blagden, Joseph Parke, Theodore Thomas, the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, George E. Chisolm, the Rev. J. E. Freeman, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William N. Wilmer, William G. Davies David B. Ogden, Anson W. Hard, John A. McKim, John H. Hewson, Roswell Eldrid, John N. Cole, John Seely Ward, Jr., Avery D. Andrews, S. Nicholson Kane, James. K. Green, and Bishop Burgess. The Rev. N. O. Halstead is Superintendent and Assistant Treasurer.

Memorial Library for Derby.

DERBY, Conn., Dec. 27.—The Harcourt Wood Memorial Library, which was given to this city by Col. and Mrs. H. Holton Wood of Boston, in memory of their son, Harcourt Wood, whose death occurred here in 1897, was formally dedicated to-day. Col. Wood made a presentation speech and Mayor A. W. Phillips accepted the gift in behalf of the city. The library cost $40,000.

Coroner Banning's Dinner.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Coroner Banning, who will retire from office on Thursday next, gave a complimentary dinner to Coroners-elect Ulrich, Weisendanger, and Alexander at the City Club this evening. Ex-Coroners and many physicians in the county were present.

Gen. Fremont's Widow Ill.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. Fremont, is critically ill with pneumonia at her home in this city. Owing to her advanced age, seventy-nine years, there is but slight hope for her recovery.

State Banks' Deposits Increase.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—Quarterly statements of the condition of the State banks, filed with Bank Superintendent Kilburn, show at the close of business Dec. 4 deposits of $282,153,019, an increase of $18,000,000 over the previous quarter. Total liabilities were $5,66,932,347, an increase of $15,218,168 over the previous quarter.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—David T. Hanbury, London; John Alexeeff, Moscow, Russia.

HOLLAND—William M. Bees, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Melville J. Shaw, Norfolk, Va.; C. Rodman Jones, United States Army; Brewster Connor, Manila.

PARK AVENUE—John W. Cunliffe, Montreal.

VICTORIA—Dr. Robert Porter, London.

MANHATTAN—C. Sinclair, Edinburgh; George B. Kerr, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—L. A. Rice, Cleveland; Karl S. Wharton, Cleveland; Dr. H. F. Schumann, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—F. W. Clisten, Richmond; O. F. Beare, Toronto.

DISAPPROVE OF THE PRESIDENT

Capmakers Denounce Locomotive Firemen for Electing Mr. Roosevelt an Honorary Member.

The Cloth Hat and Capemakers' National Union, which has been in convention since before Christmas Day in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, passed resolutions yesterday denouncing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for making President Roosevelt an honorary member. The union is made up of Socialists, and the reason given for the resolutions is that, in the opinion of the members, it is against the principles of trades unionism to elect even the President of the United States as a member of any union unless he has worked at the trade represented by the union. The resolutions further declare that the Hat and Capmakers did not approve of President Roosevelt's official acts while he was Police Commissioner.

Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and to President Roosevelt.

The Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, which has only about 2,000 members altogether, will await anxiously to learn the effect of this set of resolutions, which it regards as a veritable bombshell.

SHOBER'S SUIT NOT SCORCHED.

New Congressman's Clothes Imperiled by Fire in a Tailor's Shop.

Congressman-elect Shober of the Seventeenth District spent a couple of anxious hours last night. A week ago he went to the tailor shop of John Rhode, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where he ordered a new suit of clothes. They were tried on, and, proving satisfactory, Mr. Shober paid for them before they were finished.

The clothes were to be ready for him at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Congressman-elect found the street roped off and fire engines busily playing water on the building where the clothes were. A policeman let him through the lines, where he met the tailor, with his hair and eyebrows singed. At first he did not recognize him. The tailor had rescued his wife and child from the flames, but had neglected to save the suit.

When the fire was over and it was safe to enter the store, the suit neatly pressed, unsoiled, and unscorched, was found under a tarpaulin covering placed over it by the insurance patrol. The damage to the place was given as $1,000. The tailor and the Congressman-elect rejoiced together. The tailor had saved his family and Mr. Shober the suit he means to wear in Congressional halls.

BANK BLOWN TO PIECES.

Robbers Obtain $15,000 and, Intimidating Parsuers, Escape.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—The bank at Union, Mo., was robbed of $15,000 in a sensational manner by burglars between 1 and 2 A. M. to-day, according to a dispatch received here. Residents in the vicinity of the bank were aroused by the sound of an explosion and some of them rushed into the street.

The burglars then leaving the bank, fired some fifty shots at random, and were successful in intimidating the would-be captors until they had made their escape.

All the money was taken from the vaults. The building was completely wrecked.

F. W. Reinhard, President of the bank, is seriously ill, and knowledge of the robbery was withheld from him. The statement of the loss was made by A. W. Hoffman, cashier of the bank. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

DEATH PREVENTED CELEBRATION.

Guests Had Assembled in the Home of an Artist in the Bronx.

George J. Roth, an artist and portrait painter of 887 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, died of heart disease last evening in Tinton Avenue, the Bronx. He was in his sixty-ninth year. Many friends and relatives had assembled in his home to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of his wedding day. Many presents had been sent to the couple.

In the afternoon Mr. Roth had a headache and at about 5 o'clock he went out for a walk. When the children and grandchildren and guests arrived the dinner was delayed and the guests waited for Mr. Roth. One of the children sat down at the piano and began to play the wedding march from "Lohengrin." While the guests were enjoying the music a policeman brought the news of the death of Mr. Roth. Later the body arrived.

HAD SLAIN WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

A Tuckerton (N. J.) Man Accused of Murdering Mrs. Darby.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 27.—George Bennett of Tuckerton was arrested to-night charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Darby, aged sixty years, who was choked to death in her home on Christmas Day. The police found in Bennett's possession the door key to Mrs. Bennett's home, and several other articles belonging to the woman.

George Rider and Albert Stiles, who were arrested on suspicion, have been discharged.

MAJOR A. C. TATE ILL.

Water Registrar in Brooklyn Stricken by Heart Disease.

Major Augustus C. Tate, Water Registrar in the Department of Water Supply, Brooklyn, is ill with heart disease, in his home, at 404 Madison Street, that borough.

Major Tate became ill about a week ago, and he was reported last night as being in a critical condition. He is the Commander of Ulysses S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and is prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn.

EX-CORONER IN HOSPITAL.

Edward J. Fitzgerald Requested to be Taken Into Bellevue.

Limping with evident pain, ex-Coroner Edward J. Fitzgerald applied at Bellevue Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning for permission to stay over night. He

ATHLETIC ACTIVITY IN THE COLLEGES

Renewed Interest in Lacrosse Due to the Coming Visit of an Oxford and Cambridge Team—Glass May Be Yale's Football Captain.

With the coming of the new year and the return of the collegians to their respective institutions indoor college athletics will enter upon their season of popularity. Hockey, basketball, and water polo, gymnastic exhibitions, and indoor track and field meets will keep the college athletes busy for the next three months.

The arrangement of a lacrosse game in this country between Harvard and the combined teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities has given a new impetus to the old Indian sport at Cambridge. Lacrosse is not a new game by any means, but it is only in recent years that it has come forward as a leading American sport. The first team, probably, that was ever organized in an institution of learning was the team which represented Cambridge University, England, twenty-seven years ago. This English team was a result of a visit to England of a Canadian team composed chiefly of Indians.

Some years later the American colleges adopted the sport, and Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other institutions all had teams. In the middle eighties an American team composed of men from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and other colleges made a tour of the United Kingdom, playing Oxford and Cambridge and other prominent colleges. This trip aroused a new interest in lacrosse throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The game that will be played this year between Harvard and her sister colleges across the water will be the first international lacrosse contest that has taken place since the American team made its tour through the United Kingdom. Besides playing Harvard the Britons will make an extended tour through this country, the purpose of which is to stimulate a new interest in lacrosse which may result in international contests of an annual character. After the Harvard games, which will be played during class day week, the visitors will come to this city to play the Crescent Athletic Club; from here they will go to Philadelphia to meet the University of Pennsylvania; thence to Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, and Cornell, and will finish with a tour through Canada.

Oxford and Cambridge have, as usual, a strong lacrosse team this year. In England the game is played almost throughout the entire year, and there are fewer sports to detract from the interest taken in it than is the case in the United States. Harvard, however, has determined not to be outdone. Her Captain, D. P. Penhallow, has issued a general call for lacrosse candidates. Already the men have done considerable work in their preparation for the big game. College had scarcely opened in the Fall before Penhallow had them out, divided into squads, and going through preliminary practice.

Three men only are back from last year's team, and with eight new players to develop for eight positions, the chances for a strong team are not altogether encouraging. The organization of the class teams last year and the playing of an inter-class lacrosse championship series did, however, bring forward some promising players. The three men who are back from last year's team are Capt. Penhallow, Harold Bennett, and Peter Hoguet. If Manning, the old hockey player, can be persuaded to come out for the team Harvard will be assured of a clever goal, and these four men, with the new material which Penhallow hopes to develop before June, will constitute the Crimson eleven.

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Of the various Yale athletic teams which now enter upon their season's work, only the hockey and basketball teams are in training during the Christmas holidays. Capt. Waterman dismissed the crew for three weeks when college closed; the baseball teams will wait another month before commencing work, and the track team will not begin until next month. Both the Yale hockey and basket ball teams, however, will play regular games before college reopens. The hockey team will start for Pittsburg to-morrow, where it will play the Pittsburg Athletic Club at Duquesne Gardens. Yale this year has as fast a hockey team as last year, and hopes to win the championship for the sixth consecutive time.

With the reopening of college the uppermost question in Yale athletic circles will be settled, the choice of next Fall's football Captain. There is a unanimous demand on the part of the undergraduates and the football players to elect E. T. Glass, Yale's left guard, but whether he is to be chosen will depend upon the wording of the new rules to be adopted. At present there is every likelihood that Glass will be chosen, as Yale men generally argue that his four years of 'Varsity playing has not been finished. With the reopening of college the matter of the proposed Yale-Harvard agreement also will be taken up again and prosecuted with renewed vigor.

As next Spring's baseball and crew meets have yet to be sanctioned by such an agreement, both Harvard and Yale will probably rush the settlement through to a speedy agreement.

A. A. Stagg, Yale's famous pitcher and football player of the eighties, is expected in New Haven shortly to place a challenge from the University of Chicago for an end-season game next year between Chicago and Yale. The Yale managers, however, have not been elected, nor the Captain, so that he will have to wait. It is improbable that such a match can be arranged under the existing football arrangements at Yale. The crowning game of the year is, of course, with Harvard, and after that game the players are in no condition to play another. To put three hard games at the end of the season is not Yale's policy. Yet Yale men would like to see such a match arranged, and Stagg may be able to do it. During the holidays most of the Yale football players are taking extended trips for rest. Several are in Cuba, several more are South, and others have left for their homes, Rockwell, the quarter back, is the only player still in town.

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The prospect of turning out a winning crew at Yale this year seems to be very bright, as only two members of last year's victorious crew have graduated. These are P. H. Kunzig, L. S., last year's Captain, and C. A. Weymouth, L. S. There still remain in college ten men who have already rowed on the eight-oar or four-oar against Harvard. They are the following: C. B. Waterman, [illegible] E. Bliss, T. R. Johnson, M. S.; T. R. Strong, 1903; B. Hewitt, 1903; W. S. Cross, 1904; C. E. Adams, 1904; C. S. Judson, 1903; R. R. Coffin, 1903; C. N. Daly, 1905.

Of last year's substitutes the most promising are H. C. McClintock, 1903; C. R. Auchincloss, 1903; B. Scott, 1904, and S. G. Stubbs, 1904 S. Of last year's freshman crew A. C. Halpen, L. S.; S. Fish, 1905; W. H. Barnum, 1904 S., and F. S. Bailey, 1904 S., will make good material for this year.

The outlook for this year's freshman crew is especially promising. The Fall crews were the best freshman Fall crews that ever rowed on Lake Whitney, and should improve by Spring. The squad will be supplemented by some men of ability who have been playing football this Fall.

The Yale University Boat Club has obtained watch charms as souvenirs for the members of last year's championship crew. The fob is of gold. The face is ornamented with crossed oars raised in gold, the letters "Y. U. B. C." being in blue enamel in the angles of the crossed oars. On the reverse side is the name and position of the man in the boat and the times for the two crews in the race.

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The Athletic Association of Yale University will on Saturday, May 16, 1903, hold its second annual interscholastic track athletic meet at New Haven. This announcement is made thus early in order that the schools may arrange their schedules accordingly. The meet last year met with great success both in the number of contestants who took part and in the general high standard of excellence set in all the events. The cup which was presented last year by graduates of Yale will become the property of the school winning it four times. The meet will be held under the constitution and rules of Yale Athletic Association. Practically all the schools that competed last year have signified their intention of again entering, and many others are making arrangements to enter teams. The events will comprise the 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, half mile, one mile, two mile, 120-yard hurdle, 220-yard hurdle, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, twelve-pound shot, twelve-pound hammer, and a mile relay race for teams of four men, each man to run a quarter. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given to winners of first, second, and third places.

The Yale University track management have completed arrangements for the dual track meet to be held with Princeton on May 9. The place for the games will be at Princeton. The agreement is only for one year, but it is expected that it will be renewed and that the games will become an annual event. First, second, and third places are to count. The events will be the 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, two-mile run, broad jump, high jump, pole vault, 120-yard hurdles, 220-yard hurdles, sixteen-pound shot, and sixteen-pound hammer. The general rules and details will be the same as those used in the Harvard meet.

There has been only one other meet between Yale and Princeton. This was held at Yale Field on Saturday, May 16, 1896, and was won by Yale, with 87 points against 25 scored by Princeton. Only two first places were secured by Princeton—the 220-yard dash and the 440-yard run.

At a recent meeting of the Yale Cross Country Association the following officers were elected for next year: Captain—Clement Snow Jacobus, 1905, of Springfield, Mass.; Manager—James Henry Brewster, Jr., 1904, of Hartford, Conn. C. B. Alcott, 1905, Science, was appointed a member of the Executive Committee. A dual meet will probably be arranged with Harvard for next Fall.

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Columbia's baseball prospects for the coming season are enthusiastically outlined by Frank O'Neill, Captain of the nine, in the statement on the team's future annually made at this season of the year. The most important announcement is that John J. McGraw of the New York baseball team has been secured to coach the Columbia candidates during the indoor season in the cage in the Columbia gymnasium. It has also been decided to form a junior 'Varsity nine, which will have a schedule like that of the 'Varsity. An excellent list of games has been decided on for the first team. Capt. O'Neill's statement says, among other things: "A schedule has been arranged which has never been surpassed in the history of baseball at the university, including games with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, West Point, and many minor colleges. Two trips will be taken. As a new departure, we have arranged a schedule for a second team, which will be the very cornerstone of baseball at Columbia. It will not only increase the competition for positions on the 'Varsity during the season, but also arouse interest in baseball among the student body. On account of the existence of a second team, almost twenty-five men will be kept on the squad for the entire season, and practice games will be held every afternoon. Columbia must win a name in the intercollegiate baseball world next year."

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The annual report of Dr. Watson L. Savage, director of the Columbia University gymnasium, has been issued for this year. It shows an increased activity among the students in all lines of gymnastic work, with special reference to attendance on the gymnasium floor and in the swimming pool. The report also indicates an improvement in the indoor athletic teams. Dr. Savage, in his statement of the gymnasium work, says:

"The attendance on the main floor aggregated 22,799 during the six important months, as compared with 20,479 a year ago. A slight increase was noted in the use of the swimming pool, the figures showing a total attendance of 22,861, as against 21,975 for the same period last year. Fifty students were taught to swim and more instruction was given in advanced swimming than ever before. Over 1,000 physical examinations have been made during the year and 395 pass cards have been issued for candidates for athletic teams; 180 of this number were permitted to participate in sports of the first class, 201 in sports of the second class, and the remaining 14 in the third or lowest class sports. About a dozen others were barred from various grades of athletics. Over one hundred dressings and minor operations have been made during the year. It is gratifying to note that accidents within the department have been almost nil, there being none whatever of a serious nature."

In regard to the work of the indoor athletic teams Dr. Savage says: "An active interest has been taken in all branches of indoor sport, and the year also has been successful from the standpoint of competition with other colleges. The interesting factor in these contests is the steady improvement noted in the Columbia teams during the progress of the season, so that an excellent showing was made in the important meetings at the close. The intercollegiate championship was won by the water polo, relay, swimming, handball, and basket ball teams, and second honors were won by the gymnastic team, fencing team, and in the strength tests.

"The number of applications received for instructors in gymnastics is a new and welcome feature. Offers for such positions have been recorded from over twenty colleges, schools, and other institutions, and several of this number, local in character, have been filled by students of the university. In offering these places a difficulty appears in the fact that students taking up such work become professionals and are barred from further participation in college athletics."

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At the University of Pennsylvania the athletes are generally taking a rest preparatory to beginning active work on Jan. 5, when college reopens. The only team regularly working is the gymnastic team, which is getting ready for the dual engagements with Yale, Princeton, Haverford, Rutgers, and other colleges. By means of these contests the men hope to be in the best of shape when the intercollegiate gymnastic championships take place. Penn's gymnasts are greatly handicapped by the fact that they have no gymnasium. One is promised for next season, but at present, as in the past, Penn's gymnastic enthusiasts have to go outside for accommodation. This year they will use the gymnasium of the Athletic Club of Philadelphia. This is a very good gymnasium, but it is far from the university, and on that account Capt. Kempf will have difficulty in getting out the full strength of the university for his team. Nevertheless, the prospects are bright, and in the more important contests the Red and Blue should get her share of honors, as Capt. Kempf is champion on the rings, while Ellison, formerly of Yale, is eligible this season, and he was two years ago the champion all-round gymnast of the Intercollegiate Association. He has improved, and he will score heavily in all of Penn's contests this season.

The only other athletic activity to be noted in this holiday season is hockey. Though there is no ice rink in Philadelphia and though the hockey candidates have to depend entirely on natural ice, there is great enthusiasm among the players, and the cold weather of the past two days has given them all a chance to get out and do some work. Immediately after the holidays regular practice will be taken, and a team will be chosen. Because of the handicap as to practice, a mixed team composed of both undergraduates and graduates has been formed to play the principal college teams. The Pennsylvania undergraduates alone could not expect to hold their own with Yale, Harvard, and Princeton.

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At the annual meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Hockey Association, William G. Gardiner, '93, C., was re-elected President, and J. Arthur Stanton, P. G., was re-elected Secretary, Treasurer, and manager. A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Buckwalter, Freeland, and Standen, to confer with the athletic association authorities in regard to flooding the old field.

The Board of Directors of the University of Pensylvania Athletic Association has elected officers and appointed standing committees for the ensuing year. Messrs. H. L. Geyelin, T. R. Reath, C. F. McMichael, and C. S. W. Packard, were re-elected President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively. A place was provided on each committee for the manager of the team. Mr. Madeira was appointed on the Grounds Committee, and the other committees were made up as follows: Football—Messrs. Packard, Vail, and Tupper; Baseball—Messrs. Thayer, Blakeley, and Crowther; Rowing—Messrs. Madeira, Reath, Gardiner, Hart, and Hildebrand, the last two representing the College Boat Club; Track—Messrs. Geyelin, McMichael, and Hill; Cricket and Allied Sports—Messrs. Scott, Oliver, Swain, and Russell.

The following men have been chosen by Coach Herrmann and Capt. Kempf to compose the University of Pennsylvania gymnastic team for 1903: P. M. Kempf, 1904, C., rings and parallel bars; E. L. Ellison, 1905, M., all-round; A. B. Roe, 1905, C., horizontal bar, rings, and parallel bar; E. M. Williams, 1905, M., tumbling and parallel bars; F. Schlener, 1905, D., tumbling and parallel bars; G. A. Dieterle, '06, C., tumbling and parallel bars; L. Ferguson, 1905, C., parallel bar; substitutes, Smyser, Baker, and Shryock.

W. W. Whitmore leads the University of Pennsylvania swimmers in the number of points scored during the past season, with 58 points. E. F. Molle, 1905, D., leads in the number of points scored in the novelty events, with 64½ points to his credit.

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The following is a list of the football Captains who have already been elected at the various universities and colleges for next year's teams: Harvard—C. B. Marshall, 1904; Pennsylvania—S. Metzgar, 1903; West Point—E. E. Farnsworth, 1904; Annapolis—C. C. Soule, Jr., 1904; Columbia—R. S. Smith, 1904; Cornell—S. B. Hunt, 1904; Brown—A. B. Webb, 1905; Lafayette—J. Ernst, 1904; Dickinson—E. L. Williams, 1904.

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The National Whist Association has offered a silver cup for an intercollegiate whist tournament to be held during the Winter term. This cup will be held temporarily by the team winning it each year, and will become the permanent property of the college which wins it five times. Letters will be sent to Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Brown, requesting that teams be entered in the competition. The first tournament will be held in the rooms of the New York Whist Club in March, when Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania also play a dual match.

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The following games have been announced for the Harvard baseball team: April 11, Naval Academy at Annapolis; May 2, Williams at Cambridge; May 6, Brown at Cambridge; May 9, Wesleyan at Cambridge; June 9, Columbia at Cambridge; June 18, Yale at Cambridge; June 23, Yale at New Haven; June 27, Yale at New York (in case of tie.)

It has been officially announced that a Harvard crew has been entered in the second 'Varsity race to be rowed at Cayuga Lake on May 30. Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia are also in this race.

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The following Princeton men have been awarded class numerals for playing on the 'Varsity scrub football team: W. J. Montgomery, 1902; F. W. Bayles, 1903; A. J. Byles, 1903; B. Cole, 1903; R. E. Herstan, 1903; A. A. Howell, 1903; G. T. Scott, 1903; P. Stratton, 1903; E. L. Edwards, 1904; J. P. Lloyd, 1904; F. L. McLeod, 1904; A. T. Baker, 1905; H. Brown, 1905; J. Burke, 1905; W. H. Delaney, 1905; Dull, 1905; J. A. Forney, 1905; J. D. Kafer, 1905; A. F. King, 1905; H. Minott, 1905; A. Otis, 1905; D. S. Pond, 1905; E. S. Ward, 1905; C. S. Whelen, 1905; R. A. Bard, 1906; P. M. Brasher, 1906; N. Carothers, 1906; O. Dutcher, 1906; E. C. Hardy, 1906; A. N. Hoagland, 1906; H. H. Keith, 1906; J. R. Munn, 1906; J. R. Vetterlein, 1906; J. C. Waller, 1906.

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The annual elections of the Tufts College Athletic Association resulted as follows: Football Manager—Alfred M. Bond, 1904; Assistant Football Manager—Charles E. Harrington; 1902; Delegates to the Annual Meeting of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association—Robert E. Nason, 1903, and Arthur Murphy, Jr., 1903.

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The Wesleyan football team has chosen R. W. Gillespie, 1904, Captain for next year. Gillespie prepared at Brooklyn High School, where he played on the team. He has played a consistent game at centre this season. He is twenty years old, weighs 170 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall.

ENTRIES FOR SKATING RACES.

For Events to be Decided on Verona Lake on New Year's.

The entries for the skating races at Verona Lake on New Year's Day closed last night, the lists having been kept open a week longer on account of the Christmas Day events having been postponed. The entries are as follows:

Mile Novice.—C. A. Peebles, C. Benedict, J. Holen, New York; R. B. Terly, E. Olsen, Brooklyn; Julian Smith, Jersey City Heights; James A. Scott, Jersey City; Clarence J. Bird, Elizabeth, N. J.; Clarence Stager and Sigard Sinnirud, Verona Lake.

Mile Handicap.—Peter Sinnirud, Morris Wood, Sigard Sinnirud, John A. McCarthy, W. R. Lee, Verona Lake Skating Club; H. P. McDonald, A. Y. Sarony, W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club; C. A. Peebles, F. E. Mommer, Gus Stolz, New York City; Michael R. Bermingham, Yonkers, N. Y.; Harold Hansen, Cinar Waaler, Norway, and George Stott, Paterson.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Peter Sinnirud, Morris Wood, Verona Lake Skating Club; A. Y. Sarony, W. W. Swan, H. P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club; C. A. Peebles, F. E. Mommer, Gus Stolz, New York, and M. R. Bermingham, Yonkers.

Half-Mile Scratch.—P. Sinnirud, Morris Wood, Verona Lake Skating Club; Sarony, Swan, McDonald, New York Athletic Club; Waaler, Norway; Stott of Paterson, and Bermingham of Yonkers.

Much interest is manfested in the entries of Hansen and Waaler, the two Norwegian skaters who will make their first appearance in competition in this country on New Year's Day. Both have established records abroad and it is expected that they will do some surprising work at Verona.

SLEIGHS ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Fast Trotters Out and Several Lively Brushes Arranged for To-day.

There was plenty of trotting and pacing on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but very little racing, owing to the fact that every driver with a fast horse seemed to be saving him for to-day, which gives promise of being one of the most notable in the history of the famous drive. A large force of workmen spent the greater part of yesterday leveling off the snow and filling in the bare spots and ruts, so that by nightfall the footing was almost perfect. A number of friendly brushes have been arranged. A. B. Gwathmey, owner of the Texas-bred trotter Senator Mills and who has won many victories since the sleighing began, has promised to be out bright and early, ready to meet all comers. J. J. Timmons's new pacer Burnie, with a mark of 2:12¼, is booked for a brush with George Coleman's little pacer Shorty, 2:11¼, and J. L. Dodge's pacing mare Andinda, 2:07¼.

Both Shorty and Redinda were on the Speedway yesterday afternoon and stepped a couple of half-mile heats together, with honors about even. Teams were very much in evidence and there were several lively heats between them, the best of which was a three-quarter-mile go over the lower stretch between George Huber's team of trotters and George T. Putney's team, composed of Paul Jones and Quarterview. For a half mile the Huber team set the pace, Paul Jones and Quarterview following a length behind without losing a stride. Entering the stretch Mr. Putney urged his pair so effectually that they closed the gap and won by a half length. Burney, 2:12¼, driven by J. J. Timmons, stepped home in front of the gray pacer Pearl G., 2:18¼, driven by C. J. Morton, and Louis Kahn stepped the bay pacing stud Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¼, a fast half, defeating the pacer Black Tom, driven by Frank Murphy, and several others with marks better than 2:20.

Among others who participated in the sport was Arthur J. Kerker behind the pacer Atteteka; Melville C. Boynton, behind the black pacer Tony M., 2:14½; Fred Gerken, driving the black trotter Joe N.; F. G. Schmidt, behind his pacing pair, Excelence, 2:18½, and Mercury Wilkes, 2:14½; Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, behind the brown trotter Molly; A. J. Benson, driving the trotting pair Bessie and May Bell; Moe Levy behind the bay trotter Ed Lock, 2:12; W. H. Leland, with Angelo and Diablo; Andrew Crawford, with the chestnut trotter Angelus, 2:12¼; Nathan Ely, jogging the trotter Fred Proctor, 2:17¼; Michael Reid, driving the little trotter William E., 2:22½; George Grote, driving the trotter Ed Gay, and Frank Johnson, driving the trotting mare Madge, 2:19¼.

The majority of the brushes this morning will be stepped over the lower stretch of the Speedway, finishing in front of the Road Drivers' clubhouse, as it was the opinion of all yesterday that the footing from High Bridge south was better than in the upper stretch.

YACHTING ON THE SOUND

Marked Increase of Racing Dates Within Recent Years.

New York Yacht Club Arranges Five Events for Long Island Waters—Cruising Always Popular.

That Long Island Sound is the stretch of water in the vicinity of New York City by far the most suitable for yacht racing has been agreed by yachtsmen generally for some years, and the fact was brought out very distinctly by the action of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club in arranging a number of races for next season on the Sound. It has been the custom of the New York Yacht Club heretofore to sail its annual regatta, its Fall regatta, and various other events on the regular club course from Bay Ridge to Sandy Hook and Scotland Light Ships and return; to have a number of races off Newport, and to arrange only the race for the Glen Cove Cups on Long Island Sound. Next year, however, beside the cruise and the America's Cup contest the club will have fifteen races, some of which will be sailed off Newport, five on Long Island Sound, and only one—the annual regatta—over the Bay Ridge and Sandy Hook course.

In this arrangement the Regatta Committee has shown a disposition to meet the wishes of the racing members of the club. When the committee prepared for the Fall regatta last season, it issued the usual notices, calling for races down the bay. Immediately it was bombarded with requests to change the course to the Sound. The racing men called the committee's attention to the fact that they had engagements to race at Oyster Bay with the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on the Saturday previous to the date set for the New York regatta, and other engagements at Larchmont on the Saturday following, and declared that it would be a hardship to be compelled to tow their yachts down the East River to the bay from one race, and then tow them back to the Sound. The committee concluded that the requests were reasonable and although the time was then short, recalled the original notices and sent out th, others, providing for races over the Glen Cove Course.

YACHTSMEN FAVOR THE SOUND.

There are many reasons why Long Island Sound is especially in favor with racing yachtsmen. In the first place, it is a land-locked body of water, ninety miles or thereabouts in length, from Execution Reef to Race Rock, and varying from about three and a half to fifteen miles in width, with many safe harbors. The element of safety, therefore, is one that is well worth consideration. Then there are no such currents to puzzle amateur sailors on the Sound as there are down the bay, and the interference due to traffic is much less.

Beyond this is the fact that the drift of emigration from city to country and water side in Summer is toward the Weschester and Connecticut shores and to the north shore of Long Island. A large majority of yacht owners have their Summer homes close to the edge of the Sound, with anchorage for their yachts. Racing on the Sound, therefore is easier and more convenient than down the bay.

Especially attractive to racing yachtsmen are the courses laid out by most of the clubs on the Sound. With few exceptions they are triangular in clear water, with sufficient depth to accommodate yachts of all draughts. The starting lines are arranged with plenty of sea room for manoeuvring before the signals are given, and the skippers of vessels engaged in routine traffic are generally inclined to concede a point in the matter of right of way in order to favor the racing craft.

Contributing also to this condition of affairs is the community of interests of the clubs along the Sound. Between Hell Gate and the eastern entrance there are twenty-five yacht clubs, seventeen on the Westchester and Connecticut shores and eight on the north shore of Long Island. Along one portion of the Westchester shore there are six clubs within a distance of six miles. All the clubs along the Sound exchange courtesies to this extent, that a member of any one club approaching another club by water is permitted to make use of the clubhouse, float, and anchorage of that club as if he were a member. This applies not only to the racing yachtsmen, but also to any club member on any casual cruise or an afternoon sail. As a consequence there is a variety of objective points when a yachtsman starts out from his own club for a Saturday and Sunday cruise, or for an afternoon upon the water, whereas down the bay there are few opportunities to go visiting in such fashion.

There is a great deal of Saturday and Sunday cruising on the Sound even among yachtsmen who give their first attention to racing, and they are in a minority in every club. Owners of comparatively small yachts go in for this branch of the sport fully as extensively as do those who own big pleasure vessels. In fact, it is not uncommon to find in the harbor of any club on a Sunday morning in Summer as many visiting yachts at anchor, yachts that have come in during the afternoon and evening previous, as there are of yachts enrolled in the club's fleet. Larchmont, Indian Harbor, Riverside, Bridgeport, and Manhasset Bay are especially attractive points for yachtsmen on short cruises, partly because of the beauty of the surroundings in each case, in some degree because of the facilities of the clubhouses, and partly, perhaps, because the hand of fellowship is extended a little more energetically—or aggressively, if the word may be used—at these clubs than at some others.

Yacht racing on Long Island Sound is a growth of about twenty years. The oldest club occupying a station there continuously is the Larchmont, organized in 1880. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club is much older, but for some years prior to 1890 it was located at Staten Island. New Rochelle Yacht Club was organized in 1885, Riverside Yacht Club in 1888, Indian Harbor Yacht Club in 1889, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, under the name of the Douglaston Yacht Club, in 1891, and nearly all the other clubs on the Sound since 1890. The American Yacht Club preceded many of these, but originally it was intended to be a club for owners of steam yachts only, and its career as a yacht club in the fullest sense of the term began only a few years ago. As yacht clubs rarely die, and as the interest in the sport is increasing, there will probably be more clubs, rather than less, a few years hence than there are now. Even as it is, the season is crowded with racing events, and the clubs are every year calling for more dates. What the racing schedule will be like a few years hence is something that causes considerable speculation among racing men.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Johnson & Johnson Team Win Two Games in Wholesale Drug Trade Association.

In the games of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association yesterday evening, the Johnson & Johnson bowlers won two games, defeating the Bruen, Ritchey & Co. and the Lanman & Kemp teams. The scores follow:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Reids Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Lead Company—Meek, 148; Agneau, 151; McKay, 127; Saunders, 130; Kemble, 144. Total, 700.

General Chemical Company—Bissell, 101; Mason, 145; Finch, 112; Reed, 151; Storm, 187. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.—General Chemical Company—Williamy, 135; Mason, 177; Coonan, 160; Reed, 126; Storm, 161. Total, 759.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 124; De Zeller, 137; Caughey, 133; Scrimshaw, 139; Judge, 143. Total, 676.

THIRD GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 142; De Zeller, 160; Caughey, 141; Scrimshaw, 177; Judge, 161. Total, 781.

National Lead Company—Meek, 94; Agneau, 108; McKay, 102; Saunders, 132; Kemble, 151. Total, 588.

FOURTH GAME.—Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Hoffman, 129; Reich, 150; Figue, 142; Help, 121; Norris, 168. Total, 710.

Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 164; Dixon, 174; Merrill, 181; Thomas, 142; Kampf, 170. Total, 831.

FIFTH GAME.—Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Hoffman, 146; Reich, 136; Figue, 151; Help, 189; Norris, 187. Total, 789.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 152; Huff, 145; Morris, 159; Stevens, 170; McCormick, 185. Total, 811.

SIXTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 184; Huff, 143; Morris, 146; Stevens, 227; McCormick, 177. Total, 877.

Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 189; Dixon, 113; Merrill, 153; Thomas, 116; Kampf, 122. Total, 693.

Lajoie Suffering from Pleurisy.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Napoleon Lajoie, the Captain of the Cleveland Baseball Club, is suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy. His condition became quite serious last night, but he is said to be much improved to-day.

SHOOTING AT CRESCENT A. C.

H. M. Brigham Secures the December Cup by Three Highest Scores of Month.

H. M. Brigham won the December Cup at the fourth and last weekly contest for that trophy at the traps of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. Brigham's score yesterday was 47 out of a possible 50, and was one of the two highest of the day. L. C. Hopkins also scored 47, but as Brigham had made the highest score twice before in the weekly matches he secured the trophy. There were also several trophy matches, one of which, at 25 targets, was won by T. W. Stake on the toss of a coin after a triple tie. The scores follow:

DECEMBER CUP.

Fifty targets; handicap; best three scores of month to win.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
H. M. Brigham	0	23	23	0	24	24	47
L. C. Hopkins	6	16	22	6	19	25	47
F. B. Stephenson	1	20	21	1	23	24	45
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	22	24	2	19	21	45
D. C. Bennett	4	19	23	4	18	22	45
W. W. Marshall	6	18	24	6	13	19	43

TROPHY MATCH.

Twenty-five targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
T. W. Stake	5	20	25	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	20	22
H. B. Vanderveer	3	22	25	H. L. O'Brien	5	16	21
R. I. Wigham	5	20	25	G. Notman	4	17	21
F. B. Stephenson	1	24	25	E. Banks	0	20	20
L. C. Hopkins	6	19	25	C. H. Chapman	8	11	19
H. M. Brigham	0	24	24	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	14	16
W. W. Marshall	6	18	24				

SHOOT OFF.

Same conditions.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
T. W. Stake	5	19	24	R. I. Wigham	5	18	23
F. B. Stephenson	1	23	24	H. B. Vanderveer	3	17	20
L. C. Hopkins	6	18	24				

SECOND SHOOT OFF.

Same conditions.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
T. W. Stake	5	20	25	L. C. Hopkins	6	18	24
F. B. Stephenson	1	24	25				

TROPHY MATCH.

Fifteen targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
H. B. Vanderveer	2	13	15	F. D. Mead	4	8	12
H. L. O'Brien	2	12	14	G. Pool	2	10	12
E. Banks	0	13	13	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	1	10	11
D. C. Bennett	2	11	13	W. W. Marshall	3	8	11
W. J. Mcomville	3	10	13	L. C. Hopkins	3	6	9
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	12				

Match, Ten Pairs.—H. M. Brigham, 16; A. R. Hopkins, [illegible]; D. C. Bennett, 11; G. Notman, 9; G. E. Keyes, 9.

Match, Twenty-five Targets.—E. Banks, 21; H. L. O'Brien, 14; C. H. Chapman, 14; L. M. Palmer, Jr., 13.

Aunt Polly Won at 100 to 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The sport at Ingleside to-day was marked by the victory of Aunt Polly, a 100 to 1 shot, in the first race. She was one of a field of eleven and was not thought to have a chance.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS HOME.

Reiff, McIntyre, and Jenkins Here for Holidays—Latter Criticises Maher.

"Johnny" Reiff, the American jockey, who was ruled off the French track and who recently recovered damages from a French newspaper, arrived yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia. With him were A. McIntyre and Clem Jenkins, jockeys. The boys all expect to go abroad again, and have come here only for the holidays. McIntyre will go to his home in New Jersey, and Reiff and Jenkins will go to California. Reiff will go back to France in February, when he expects to get his registration certificate.

Reiff was not willing to discuss his troubles on the French track. He scouted the idea that most of the trouble came through the fact that he had got into bad company.

"I have come home for the holidays," he said. "I would have been here sooner, but I waited for the settlement of my suit for damages against the paper I was suing.

"I do not care to talk about the trouble that I have had on the other side."

That there is not the greatest harmony between the American jockeys who have been racing on the tracks abroad is shown by a statement made by Clem Jenkins, who has been racing in England. He charges Danny Maher with being jealous and using mean tactics toward the other American jockeys. Jenkins was mad clean through when he spoke of Maher.

"Yes," he said, "I have got a kick against Maher. He acted in the meanest way toward me, and he acted as though he was jealous. He tried to have me ruled off at Doncaster and at Gatwick. At the latter place I had the mount on Lord Elsmere's Pax. I won on the horse, which was one which Mayer had failed to bring in in a previous race. He charged me with having bumped him in the race. He used the same tactics on others. In The Ledger he also charged me with rough riding, and I was put down for two days.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Buchanan landed the mare Wealth a head in front of Golden Rule to-day in the New Orleans Handicap, worth $1,190 to the winner. Federal was favorite at 8 to 5. Wealth was backed from 6 to 1 to 4 to 1. Weather clear, cold; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile; selling. Eva Rice, 113 pounds, (Graham,) 10 to 1 on; Lord Pepper, 121, (Helgerson,) 15 to 1, second; Montanic, 118, (Conley,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Alfred C., El Rey, Heroics, Ceylon, Tillo, Chorus Boy, Hop Scotch, Russelton, and Quixada also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Playlike, 99 pounds, (Redfern,) 16 to 1, won; Ed L., 101, (Donnegan,) 9 to 1, second; Andes, 102, (Fuller,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:13 3-5. The Pride of Surrey, Benmora, Allyar, Death, Optional, Pyrrho, If You Dare, and Tom Kingsley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and sixteenth. Scotch Plaid, 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, won; Potente, 115, (Buchanan,) 6 to 5, second; Honolulu, 102, (Helgerson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. Sarilla also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—New Orleans Handicap; seven furlongs. Wealth, 109 pounds, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, won; Golden Rule, 129, (Redfern, 5 to 2, second; Federal, 116, (Van Dusen,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:26 1-5. Nitrate, Bard of Avon, and Sadducee also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Athlana, 105 pounds, (Rice,) 7 to 10, won; Harry, 102, (Buchanan,) 8 to 5, second; Pride of Galore, (Helgerson,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:07. Noweta, Springstead, Offet, Wisdom, Lexington Bess, and Chappie H. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Two miles; selling. Gin Spray, 96 pounds, (R. Murphy,) 9 to 2, won; Brief, 91, (Haack,) 3 to 5, second; Irving Mayor, 95, (Treanor,) 5 to 1, third. Time—3:33 1-5. Bushnell, Croesus, and Eitholin also ran.

Entries for Pool Sweepstakes.

H. P. Stofft, champion pool player of the West, has arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, and will be a contestant in the sweepstakes pool tournament which Clarence E. Green is arranging at the Montauk Academy hall, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, early in January. Charles Weston, the cowboy player, is expected here in a few days from Pittsburg. Wenrick, the Broadway champion, is in hard practice at the Manhattan room, and Champion Warton of Brooklyn, with Nat Ward, his local rival, are both in good form and expected to be cert

GARDEN ATHLETIC GAMES

New York A. C. Runners Win the Inter-City Relay Race.

Duffey Fails to Qualify in the 60-Yard Dash—Carr's Excellent Three-Mile Victory.

At Madison Square Garden last night, over 5,000 persons saw one of the best indoor athletic meetings ever held in this city. There were National, intercollegiate, and junior champions among the competitors, and while no records were equalled the performances in general were of a high order of merit, and some of the finishes evoked hearty cheers from the onlookers.

The features of the performance, which was a very lengthy one, were the four-mile inter-city team relay race, a three-mile scratch run, and Champion Sprinter Duffey's appearance in the 60-yard handicap dash, in which he failed to qualify.

Of course the greatest interest centred in the inter-city event, in which the competing teams represented Philadelphia, New York, and Long Island City. New York's team won rather handily, with Philadelphia second, and the Long Island men a very poor third.

The Philadelphia team was a very formidable one, as it was made up of George Orton, of international fame; A. C. Bowen, the inter-collegiate champion, and Irving Orton and J. K. Baillie, both of whom are runners of merit and have won many prizes for the University of Pennsylvania.

The New York team was made up of three representatives of the New York Athletic Club—A. P. Newton, G. C. Wood, and H. P. Smith—and a young Cornell University runner, D. McMeekin. The third team was composed of four well-known runners of the Star Athletic Club—J. Rottger, H. W. Cohen, F. X. Hussey, and H. Valentine.

Wood, Baillie, and Rottger were the first relay runners, and this was the order for five laps, the track measuring ten laps to the mile. In the sixth lap, Baillie spurted when all three were within a few feet of each other. The Philadelphian got in front and ran with increased speed, but Wood caught up with him in the next lap, and both left the Long Island man far behind. In the tenth lap Wood passed Baillie and finished the mile just two feet ahead of the Philadelphia man, with Rottger fully fifty yards behind. McMeekin, for New York and Irving Orton for Philadelphia started on the second mile like a team.

They raced at a fair pace within a foot of each other for three laps, and then Cohen, the Star A. C.'s second man, with a surprising effort, caught up with them. He was unable to keep up with the pace, however, and soon fell away again, while McMeekin kept going away from the younger Orton.

At the finish of the second mile New York had a lead of sixty yards, and as Newton and Bowen ran very evenly as the third relay there was still the same distance between the rival teams when the fourth and last mile was begun. Smith, for New York, soon had a lap on the Star Athletic Club representative, and a lead over George Orton of about 125 yards. Orton, satisfied that he could not reach the leader, lapped the Long Island runner and eased up toward the close of the race, Smith crossing the finish line for New York in 18:35 1-5, with Orton 150 yards behind, and the third man hopelessly beaten.

Arthur F. Duffey of Georgetown University, the world's champion sprinter, failed to qualify from scratch in the sixth trial heat of the 60-yard handicap. He ran a beautiful race, however, and was only beaten by inches. Winners only qualified, and Duffey was second to J. C. Doyle, a local runner, who was in receipt of 16 feet from the champion. Duffey attempted to equal his own record of 0:06 2-5 for 60 yards, later on, but only accomplished 0:06 3-5.

Probably the best contest of the night was a three-mile scratch race in which Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, Bowen of Philadelphia, and Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club were the only survivors at the finish. Bowen made a splendid effort, and were it not that he had had a hard mile run less than an hour previously, would certainly have won. Carr lay back awaiting his opportunity for a final spurt, while Joyce attempted to make a runaway race of it toward the close. Bowen was right there with his challenge when Joyce made his bid, but had not enough left to stave off Carr's rush, and the last named won by about twenty yards, the same distance separating Bowen and Joyce.

There was a very spirited contest between half a dozen schoolboy teams in the interscholastic relay race, which was cleverly won by the representatives of Brooklyn High School. The victors were to the fore in every relay, and won by about ten yards, which was not much of a margin in a four-lap race. The Dwight School first team ran second and the Xavier "Prep." boys were third.

S. S. Jones, the champion high jumper, was on scratch in the running high jump handicap, which was won by H. J. Gumpelt, who, with an allowance of 9 inches, took first honors, with 5 feet 6 inches, while Jones cleared 6 feet.

The other events on the programme were all well contested and resulted in close finishes, but the vast audience awaited the Irish football game in hopes of seeing some lively work. They were not disappointed in the least.

When the teams of fifteen men, each representing the Young Irelands and Centrals of this city, lined up and shook hands with each other, they were pictures of strength and agility, and when the ball was put into play each man seemed to think that he alone had to win the game. There was no team work. It was every man for himself, and for fully forty minutes there was a continuous free-for-all fight going on from one end of the floor space to the other. The play was divided into two twenty-minute halves, and at the end the contest was called a draw, each side having scored one goal.

Following is the summary of the track and field contests:

50-Yard Dash, Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by Edward Block, New West Side A. C. Time—0:06 3-5. Second Heat—Won by N. J. Stern, Williams College. Time—0:06. Third Heat—Won by A. H. Tiemeyer, New York City. Time—0:06 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by W. M. Pringle, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. Time—0:06 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Walter R. Vail, Jr., New York City. Time—0:06 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by Samuel Campbell, New York City. Time—0:06 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Frank Hult, Brooklyn. Time—0:06 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by W. F. Maley, New Haven, Conn. Time—0:06 2-5. Ninth Heat—Won by W. G. Yenter, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. Time—0:06 2-5. Tenth Heat—Won by Louis A. Vaughan, Mohawk A. C. Time—0:06 1-5. Eleventh Heat—Won by David Darlington, New York City. Time—0:06 1-5. Semi-Final Heats.—First Heat—Won by N. J. Stern, Williams College; Walter R. Vail, Jr., New York City, second. Time—0:06. Second Heat—Won by W. G. Yenter, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn; W. F. Maley, New Haven, Conn., second. Time—0:06 1-5. Final Heat—Won by N. J. Stern, Williams College; W. F. Maley, New Haven, Conn., second; W. G. Yenter, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:06.

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap, Trial Heats—First Heat—Won by J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (11 feet;) time, 0:06 2-5. Second Heat—Won by John Berger, St. George's A. C., (16 feet;) time, 0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by E. S. Blackledge, New York City, (12 feet;) time, 0:06 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Henry Kaiser, Brooklyn A. C., (16 feet;) time, 0:06 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by Nathan Fried, West Side Y. M. C. A., (6 feet;) time, 0:06 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by John C. Doyle, National A. C., (16 feet;) time, 0:06 2-5. Seventh Heat—Won by Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (10 feet;) time, 0:06 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (16 feet;) time, 0:06 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by J. Bohan, New West Side A. C., (16 feet;) time, 0:06 2-5. Semi-final Heats.—First Heat—Won by E. S. Blackledge, New York City, (12 feet;) J. E. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (11 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Second Heat—Won by John C. Doyle, National A. C., (16 feet;) F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (16 feet,) second. Time—0:06 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (16 feet;) John C. Doyle, National A. C., (16 feet,) second; E. S. Blackledge, New York City, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Intercity Team Race, Distance Four Miles; teams of four men; each man to run one mile.—Won by New York A. C. team—G. C. Wood, D. McMeekin, O. P. Newton, and H. P. Smith; Philadelphia team—J. K. Baillie, Irving Orton, A. C. Bowen, and George Orton—second; Long Island team—J. Rottger, H. W. Cohen, F. X. Hussey, and H. Valentine, third. Time—18:35 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., (40 yards;) Sidney Curtis, National A. C., (32 yards,) second; Owen T. Reilly, Star A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:01 4-5.

Interscholastic Team Relay Race, distance four-fifths of a mile.—Won by Brooklyn High School team—Kittle, Herr, Jessup, and Swan; Dwight School first team—Phinney, Sullivan, Ward, and Ellingwood, second; Xavier College preparatory team—McQuade, McNulty, Toner, and Rainey, third. Time—2:43.

300 Yards Run, Handicap.—Won by Theodore P. Pilgrim, West Side Y. M. C. A., (26 yards;) George A. Ashley, Pastime Athletic Club, (18 yards,) second; J. Waters, Star Athletic Club, (24 yards,) third; Lawson Robertson, Battery E, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, (24 yards,) fourth. Time—0:33.

One Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George V. Bonhag, Pastime Athletic Club, (80 yards;) Philip E. Wood, Syracuse Y. M. C. A., (75 yards,) second; Peter Souter, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, (50 yards,) third. Time—4 31 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter E. Kaufman, National A. C., (28 yards;) John C. Doyle, National A. C., (26 yards,) second; P. J. Murray, Xavier A. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—0:51 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Meyer Marks, New West Side A. C., (28 yards;) Henry Hofer, New West Side A. C., (32 yards,) second; Henry Christoffer, St. George's A. C., (22 yards,) third. Time—1:23 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by Edward P. Carr, Xavier A. A.; A. C. Bowen, University of Pennsylvania, second; John Joyce, Pastime A. C., third. Time—16:40.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Harry J. Gumpelt, Meteor Y. M. C., (9 inches,) actual height 5 feet 6 inches; S. S. Jones, New York A. C., (scratch,) height 6 feet, second; William Schafer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (6 inches,) actual height 5 feet 6 inches, third.

Exhibition 60-Yard Run by Arthur F. Duffey, Georgetown University. Time—0:06 3-5.

COURIER REPORTS MURDERS.

Fishing Captain and Ranchman Believed to Have Been Killed by Indians.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 27.—Bearing news of a double murder, a half-breed courier arrived at West Selkirk to-day, having traveled by dog sledges since Christmas morning without rest. Selkirk is thirty miles north of Winnipeg.

The courier, stopping at Snake Island on Christmas to deliver mail to Capt. J. Petherill of the Dominion Fish Company's steamboat Daisy, found the Captain dead and a Frenchman who had been his companion dying. The crime is attributed to Indians with whom Petherill had dealings.

New Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The old Merchants' Exchange Building, at Third and Walnut Streets, remodeled and modernized, at noon to-day became the permanent home of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. A portion of the building was formerly utilized by the Exchange, but in 1876 was vacated for more commodious quarters. The building was in process of reconstruction more than a year at a cost of $200,000.

Part of a Dam Swept Away.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—After spending $250,000 in an effort to dam Paulin's Kill, at Columbia, the Paullin's Kill Ice and Power Company has met with considerable loss again in the partial destruction of its large concrete dam. Since the company began operations three years ago its dam has been damaged several times. It erected a large power house for a trolley line and an icehouse 700 feet in length. It will rebuild the dam. A section 30 feet in length was swept into the Delaware River.

State Civil Service Examination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The State Civil Service Commission announces the next general examination to be held on Jan. 24, 1903. Examinations are to be held for assistant civil engineer, leveler, rodman, chainman, court attendant, gardener in State institutions, band instructor at the Elmira Reformatory, messenger in departments and offices, structural engineer in the State architect's office, examiner of State hospital accounts, and orderly in the Erie County Hospital.

State Treasurer's Appointments.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—State Treasurer-elect John G. Wickser, has announced the following appointments: B. H. Davis of Palmyra, Deputy Treasurer; R. G. Milks of Albany, Transfer Officer; Rock H. Parsons of Buffalo, Cashier; A. W. Cander of Evans, Clerk. Mr. Wickser said: "I will undoubtedly retain those filling the other positions in the office."

ATHLETICS FOR U. S. ARMY

Long List of Sports Recommended by Gen. MacArthur.

His Military Order Likely to be Repeated in Other Departments—Field Day for Each Month.

Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, who up to a few weeks ago was in command of the Department of the East, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of athletics in the regular army. When stationed at New York Gen. MacArthur on several occasions expressed his sympathy with every movement that tended to improve the men under his command physically, and any game or set of games that the men might arrange in the legitimate line of sport was sure to meet with his hearty approval. It may be mentioned that it was during Gen. MacArthur's command of the Department of the East that the New York Harbor Athletic League, which is under the management of commissioned officers, and which fosters baseball, football, and track athletics, being limited to the seven military posts in and near New York, was formed, with Lieut. Scott as President.

When Gen. Chaffee arrived from Manila and assumed command of the Department of the East, Gen. MacArthur was transferred to the Department of the Lakes. Soon after his assumption of the duties in connection with his new department, Gen. MacArthur investigated the athletic situation thoroughly. The outcome of that investigation was the issuance of General Order No. 37, which was promulgated at the command of Gen. MacArthur by Col. Arthur L. Wagner, the Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes.

The order says that "in order to promote interest among the enlisted men in athletic training, one day in each month will be designated as a "field day" at each post in this department, and will be devoted to athletic games and exercises. At each post an officer designated by the post commander will superintend the programme of exercises, which will be made as interesting as possible." The details of the programme are left to the officer commanding the post, but Gen. MacArthur recommends the following sports:

Individual competition—Standing high jump, standing broad jump, running high jump, putting shot, 20-yard dash, fence vault, climbing rope, climbing pole, long race, potato race, hurdle race, horizontal bar, parallel bars, wrestling, boxing, fencing, both with sabres and bayonets, should it be possible to secure the necessary casques, padded jackets, ball bayonets, and hardwood sabres.

Team competition—Baseball, football, tug-of-war between different companies or teams selected from the different companies; tent pitching construction of hasty intrenchments, patrolling and construction of emergency bridges.

From the above it will be seen that Gen. MacArthur has included in the army "field day" many events that have seldom, if ever, been provided in the schedules of games held outside of the two branches of the United Service, as, for instance, the climbing of poles and ropes, the digging of intrenchments, and the construction of bridges. The scaling of the walls of Peking by the men of the famous Ninth Infantry, an army officer remarked the other day, probably suggested the climbing acts to the commander at Chicago. Concerning patrolling, the order states that two small patrols of picked men will be pitted against each other, the patrols being sent out from different points to proceed along the same road until they meet. The patrol that succeeds in getting within 100 yards of the other unperceived and firing a volley of blank cartridges at an exposed man of the opposing patrol is to be awarded the victory. The construction of the bridges is to be according to Beach's Manual of Military Engineering.

Gen. MacArthur orders the programme of events to be sufficiently limited as not to be tiresome, and sufficiently varied to be entertaining. When possible, the sports are to be accompanied with music, and every effort made to give the day an air of a holiday devoted to recreation. When the inclemency of the weather prevents the holding of the games outdoors they are to be held indoors if a suitable building can be obtained.

The order concludes, "A report will be made by each post commander at the end of each month setting forth the nature of the sports and exercises held on field day, and post commanders will freely make such suggestions as they may deem advisable for the success and improvement of the scheme herein outlined."

The order has created a great deal of favorable comment throughout the army, and it is freely predicted by officers that it will be followed by similar orders in various other departments, not only in this country, but in the Philippines as well.

Stallion Top Gallant Is Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The noted thoroughbred stallion Top Gallant, ten years old, by Sterling, dam Seamark, by Adventure, is dead at Willimette Farm of inflamation of the bowels, says a special to The Tribune from Lexington, Ky. He sired, among others, Anisette, Curacao, Galliton, Algol, Typhoon, Sidney Lucas, Onatus, Janeway, and Topsoil. He also sired the dams of McChesney, Olifant, and imp. Albula.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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Lowest Prices. Best Materials.
Guaranteed Workmanship.

CORSET COVERS, Cambric, French shape, lace trimmed, 11 cts.

CAMBRIC, French and fitted shape, lace and embroidery, 19, 25 cts.

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK, French shape, Torchon, Valenciennes lace, fine Embroidery, 38, 48, 59, 75 cts.

CHEMISE, Muslin, corded band, 38 cts.

CAMBRIC and NAINSOOK, lace and embroidered, 75, 95 cts., $1.25.

DRAWERS, Muslin, umbrella ruffle, hemstitched hem, 15 cts.

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CAMBRIC and MUSLIN, deep lawn ruffle, embroidered edge, hemstitched tucks, 38, 48, 75 cts.

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CAMBRIC, high and V neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, embroidered ruffle, 59, 75 cts.

NAINSOOK and CAMBRIC, long and short sleeves, lace and embroidered, 95 cts., $1.25, $1.35.

WALKING SKIRTS, Muslin and Cambric, umbrella flounce, tucked and lace edge, 59 cts.

MUSLIN, umbrella lawn flounce, lace insertion, edge and embroidered ruffle, 75, 95 cts.

CAMBRIC, lawn flounce, lace insertion and edge, ruffle of embroidery, $1.35, $1.48.

CAMBRIC, umbrella lawn flounce, double ruffle of embroidery or lace, $1.95, $2.25.

CAMBRIC, lawn flounce, insertion of lace or embroidery, $2.50, $2.95.

UNDERSKIRTS, Muslin, umbrella ruffle, hemstitched, 29 cts.

CAMBRIC, lawn ruffle, hemstitched and embroidered, 48 cts.

CAMBRIC, deep ruffle of Scotch embroidery or lace, with tucks above, 69, 95 cts.

Children's Underwear.

GOWNS, Muslin and Cambric (our own make), slightly soiled, 45, 68, 79, 85 cts., $1.25.

DRAWERS, Masonville Muslin, sizes 2 to 16, 18, 25, 38, 48, 58, 85 cts.

SKIRTS, Cambric and Lawn, embroidered ruffle, 75, 85 cts., $1.25, $1.75.

Opening of our Spring Styles in Children's Dresses, Gingham, Lawn, Batiste and Linens, at special prices.

INFANTS' SLIPS, Cambric, embroidered ruffle, 19 cts.

NAINSOOK, hemstitched ruffle, 29c.

NAINSOOK, yoke of tucks, insertion, hemstitched ruffle, 58 cts.

IMPORTED NAINSOOK SLIPS, hand made, $1.95.

SHORT DRESSES, Nainsook, pointed yoke of tucks, hand featherstitched, 68 cts.

SAMPLE DRESSES of Gingham, Lawn and Dimity, sizes 2 to 6 years, 48, 58, 75, 95 cts., $1.25; reduced from $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95.

Manufacturers' and Stock Samples of fine Gowns, Drawers, Covers and Skirts at one-third off regular prices.

To Close Our Stock in Suit Dept.
We Shall Offer
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KERSEY and CHEVIOT JACKETS in short and medium lengths, tight and half fitted backs, principally in black, a few tans, regular $15.00 Jacket for $7.95.

$17.50 Suits for $8.95.

LADIES' SUITS in CHEVIOTS and MIXED GOODS, all this season's models, mostly in colors, $17.50 Suit for $8.95.

$30.00 Suits for $17.95.

LADIES' SUITS in BROADCLOTHS and CHEVIOTS, blouse and other styles, plain, velvet, and silk trimmed, colors and black, $30.00 Suit for $17.95.

$6.00 Waists for $2.95.

SILK and VELVET WAISTS, in colors and black, a good assortment of styles, not all sizes, $6.00 Waist for $2.95.

$3.00 Waist for $1.75.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, all colors and black, a high class tailor-made Waist, sizes 32 to 44, worth $3.00, for $1.75.

Advance Sale of Embroideries.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES.

6,000 pieces of manufacturer's Loom Ends of Edgings and Insertions, strictly hand made in NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS and SWISS, 3½ to 6½ yard lengths, 2 to 14 inches wide, every piece absolutely perfect, newest designs, at prices about one-half regular values, 12½, 18, 25 Cts. yard.

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Table Cloths, Napkins, Damask Towels, Toweling, Crashes, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Sheeting Muslins, Staple and Fancy Materials. In addition to our regular lines, which have been reduced, we offer surplus stocks from standard makers at reductions of 25 to 50 per cent.

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Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

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If Santa Claus didn't bring you a Christmas Piano, now is the time to purchase one. Your money will almost do double duty in the next few days, for we are going to close out all the "special Holiday designs," and a lot of odd Pianos which will not appear in our new 1903 Catalogue. There are several very handsome Sterlings and many others equally desirable, but less in price, and then there are several Second Hand Uprights of good make and in perfect order that must go at prices low enough to sell them before January the first.

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Is a practical, common sense method of purchasing a Piano for those who do not wish to pay cash. We do not charge interest nor do we take a note or mortgage—you simply agree to pay a certain amount each month. We deliver the Piano on first payment and require no references, nor do we investigate your private affairs.

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Yachts, Vessels, &c.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.
Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 11 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

YACHTS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
McIntosh Yacht Basin, 26th St., Brooklyn.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Two Renaults, winners in Paris-Vienna race, $9,500; Autocar, $600; Panhard, $4,000; Steam Car, $300; De Dion Surrey, $500; Oldsmobile, $350; Gasmobile, $350; 24 h. p. Gasmobile, $2,000; Benz Touring Car, $1,200; two electric Broughams. Barry & Hayes, agents for George Richard cars, 33 East 58th St.; 10 and 24 h. p. Immediate delivery.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

THE WEATHER TO-MORROW—PROBABLY RAIN.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

Hosiery---A Great Sale at Half.

SAMPLES—that is why you will find them in bundles instead of boxed as usual. That is why we can sell them at half their fair worth. Each year they come to us—the samples of one of the most famous Hosiery makers in the world. They are the advance guard of the Stockings for 1903—the new designs that will be sold everywhere all next Spring. But then they will be regular Stocks—and cost full prices. Now they are samples—and at half.

It is the finest lot we ever had—the best bargains. We have arranged them to make choosing easy to-morrow. Now to the details:

Women's 25c. Stockings, 12½c.
Fast black cotton Stockings, plain and drop stitched; some fancy striped and some open work lace, in black and plain colors.

Women's 50c. Stockings, 24c.
Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed and plain lisle thread in fast black; also open work lace lisle thread; also fancy stripes; black boots and colored tops; and some fine black cotton ones, with split soles and white feet.

$1.25 to $1.50 Stockings, 68c.
Women's all high novelties, in lace effects.

Women's 75c. to $1 Stockings, 48c.
Open work lace lisle, open work ankles, with neat embroidered figures, also plain lisle with embroidered figures, also some with vertical stripes.

Men's 25c. Sox, 12½c.
Fancy stripped cotton Sox, some lace effects embroidered, some plain black with split feet, some lace effects in plain colors.

Men's 75c. to $1.00 Sox, 48c.
Sox in all the newest high class novelties of vertical stripes and openwork.

Men's 50c. Sox, 24c.
Fancy lisle thread Sox with silk vertical stripes, some lace effects, embroidered; some plain black lisle.

Babies' 25c. Wool Stockings, 12½c.
Babies' ribbed cashmere Stockings, with silk tipped heels and toes, in sky blue, pink, tan, red and black; a few slight imperfections are the cause of the low price.

Children's 19c. Stockings, 9c.
Children's fast black heavy ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes.
Main floor, front, Central Building.

The Great January Undermuslin Sale Begins To-Morrow.

Furs : : Down Go Prices.

Practically at the season's commencement, so far as the wear time is concerned, we have notable news from the Fur Store in

Reductions of a Fourth to Half

on some of the finest Furs we have had this season. Odd pieces of the small Furs—little lots that remain from the greatest selling that any store ever did, we believe. And quite as sharp reductions on some extremely rich and handsome Jackets.

Small Furs.
$36.75, from $65.50. Ruffs with many long streamers of ermine and mink tails.
$31.25, from $60.00. Ruffs entirely of mink tails, with long streamers.
$69.50, from $123.75. Sets of real blue fox, long two skin Scarf and Muff.
$62.50, from $125.00. Sets of real cross fox, long two skin Boa and fancy Muff.
$125.00, from $225.00. Set of Russian sable, Scarf and Muff.
$289.00, from $369.00. Set of Russian sable, Scarf and Muff.
$67.50, from $100.00. Set of Hudson Bay sable, Scarf and Muff.
$9.84, from $15.00. Two stripe mink Muffs.
$14.45, from $24.50. Three stripe mink Muffs.
$15.84, from $27.50. Four stripe mink Muffs.
$9.95, from $25.00. Genuine sealskin Muffs.
$8.00, from $12.00. Sealskin driving Caps.

Jackets.
$345.00, from $495.00. Broadtail Persian Jackets, plain.
$264.50, from $365.00. Broadtail Persian Jackets, plain.
$495.00, from $695.00. Broadtail Persian Jackets, trimmed with chinchilla.
$425.00, from $575.00. Broadtail Persian Jackets, trimmed with chinchilla.
$125.00, from $250.00. Persian lamb Jackets, trimmed, imported models.
$97.50, from $195.00. Persian lamb Jackets, trimmed, imported models.
$125.00, from $281.00. Persian lamb Jackets, trimmed with ermine collar and cuffs.
Second Floor, front, Central Building.

Embroidery Samples: Under Half.

The best news of the sort we have had this year—less than half to pay for some of the prettiest Embroideries that were brought out for this season. They are fresh and unsoiled—really more surplus stocks than goods that have been actually used as samples. Neat and showy patterns—immense variety for choice—are worked on excellent nainsook, Swiss and cambric. All have wide margins and edges cut out ready for use. There are Edgings, Beadings, Insertions, Galloons and Demi Flouncings and prices are

2c. to 25c. a Yard Instead of 5c. to 75c.

Come in four to five yard strips—and we cannot cut the strips.
75c. to $5.00 Allovers at 35c. to $2.49. Baby patterns and showy effects on nainsook, Swiss and cambric; detached and attached figures, scrolls, vines and stripe designs, suitable for yokes, waists, guimpes, etc.

5c. to 35c. Washable Laces—2c. to 12c. a Yard.
Fancy washable Laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths; Point de Paris, Normandy, Plat Vals., Torchon, Medici and Cluny effects; light, medium and heavy weight, 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c. and 12c. a yard

19c. to $1.98 Insertions and Galloons, 10c. to 98c. a Yard.
Venetian Point insertions and Galloons, in white, butter and Paris shades, various widths, values 19c. to $1.98, at 10c. to 98c. a yard

Allovers in Venetian Point and Irish Crochet effects, in white and butter shades, value 98c. to $4.00, at 49c. to $1.98
Real Yak Laces 15c. to $1.49 a yard
Real Cluny Laces 89c. to 98c. a yard
Real Antique Laces 19c. to 98c. a yard
Real Cluny and wool Corded Laces 98c. to $1.98 a yard
Main floor, center, Central Building.

A Remarkable Wrapper Sale
Thousands at Much Under Usual.

ALLIED CLOSELY with the White Sale—though these Wrappers are in the daintiest and freshest of colored designs—is this sale which we announce to-day. Scarcely any woman who sees will be able to resist its temptations. For thousands of the most attractive Wrappers ever assembled in any Store are here and

Each Wrapper Is a Decided Bargain.

The materials are the prettiest of cambrics and each garment is made with more attention than is common to fit and daintiness and servicability. At full prices they are the Wrappers that would be snapped up the quickest. At to-morrow's prices they will make a stir only second to the White Sale.

600 cambric Wrappers, with bishop sleeve, full skirt and flounce. 35c

600 cambric Wrappers, with yoke back and front and fancy braid, bishop sleeve, full skirt, deep flounce. 49c

600 cambric Wrappers, with yoke back and front in two different styles, with border to match; fancy yokes and capes over shoulder, edged with braid. 69c

600 cambric wrappers, with yoke back and front, capes over shoulder, full skirt and deep flounce, trimmed with fancy braid in two different styles. 79c

600 Wrappers of excellent grade cambric, in light and dark colors; made in four different styles and trimmed with braid; others trimmed with embroidery, with borders to match. 98c.

900 Wrappers of good quality cambric and flannelette, light and dark colors; trimmed with fancy braid; deep capes over shoulder; another with straps over shoulder; trimmed with buttons and fancy braid. $1.39

Blanket Robes.
Double faced Blanket Robes, in dainty stripes and colorings; finished with large sailor collar edged with satin ribbon, in pink, blue, black and white. $1.50
Second floor, rear, Central Building.

Men's $1 & $1.50 Shirts, 59c

EXTRAORDINARY—yes truly; and yet the bargain comes in a natural way. It is stock-righting time for the makers—and for us—and thousands of dozens of the best Shirts made for this season are to be cleared out in a hurry. The quickest outlet is through the Abraham and Straus Store and so, just as the approaching new year makes most men think of refurbishment in their wardrobe, comes

Greatest Underprice Offering of Shirts Ever Made.

There is immense variety of styles for choice—as fine styles and as finely made Shirts as you would readily pick at full prices. Some are of fine percales, made with stiff bosoms and in neat stripe and figure patterns. Others are of self figured and striped madras, made with pleated bosoms. Still others are of the madras, but with soft bosoms. A pair of detached cuffs with each Shirt. 59c

Three Stirring Underwear Bargains.

Makers are timid—because the early season was warm they were afraid to hold on to their stocks till the demand came and so now, just as the real Winter weather begins, we have some thousands of splendid garments for far below their worth.

39c. for 85c. Wool Fleeced Lined Underwear.
Undershirts and Drawers in four popular colors, blue, salmon, ecru and natural. Very warm, soft and non-shrinkable, cotton outside and lambs' wool fleece inside. Sizes are broken, but most any size may be had in one color or the other.

59c. for $1.00 Natural Wool Underwear.
Shirts and Drawers, splendidly made and finished; Shirts have ribbed bottoms, overlock, never rip seams and silk stitching; Drawers have strong taped seams, entire deep reinforced gussets, and unusually good pearl buttons, 90 per cent. wool and 10 per cent. cotton, in fact just enough cotton to prevent shrinking, full assortment of sizes.

69c. for $1.25 Camel's Hair Shirts.
A double thickness of material back and front, making a chamois lung protector unnecessary. Warmest garment made, and especially suitable for those who are much exposed to the weather; splendidly made and finished; sizes 34 to 48 inch chest; camel's hair Drawers to match; full assortment of sizes.
Main Floor, Front, East Building.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Foreign Motor Vehicle Invented for Railway Inspection and War Purposes, if Necessary —Steel Track Roads for Trucks Suggested.

The latest foreign automobile novelty is a motor car which is planned to be used ordinarily as a railway inspection car, but which, in case of war or of rioting, can be quickly converted into an armored car, to be used in keeping open the line and preventing depredations upon the track and rolling stock, or to be rushed to any point of the line where artillery might be needed. When used for inspection purposes it is fitted with a light carriage body of ordinary type, which is removed and replaced by an armored body for the purposes of warfare. Very few alterations are necessary to make the change and it can be done very quickly.

The car is capable of a speed up to thirty miles per hour, and sufficient fuel and water may be carried for a run of 200 miles. Ample accommodation for four men is provided, and for use as a war machine a one-pound Maxim gun and a small machine gun are mounted, and about 400,000 rounds of ammunition carried. The armor is constructed in two parts, one protecting the machinery of the car and the other the occupants. The lower armor is of heavy Vickers nickel steel plates, and is fixed to the frame by special bolts provided with rubber buffers. The upper part of the armor is finely curved, and is constructed of bullet-proof steel.

The car itself is constructed throughout of channel steel, and is absolutely rigid to withstand severe shocks and strains when running at high speed. The car frame is further supported by spiral springs in ordinary railway horn-plate boxes. The axles are of great strength, and made of Bessemer steel. All the wheels run on roller bearings. The car is propelled by a seven-horse-power water-cooled motor, fitted with magneto-electric ignition and timing gear, which, independently of the speed-changing gear, allows the car to be run at any speed up to its maximum.

The motor is entirely automatic in action, this being attained by means of a constant level float-feed and a special system of ignition. The motor produces its own igniting spark by means of the magneto-electric machine, and can be started at a minute's notice. The motor is fed by gasolene or ordinary petroleum, and owing to the absence of any open flame, no danger from fire or explosion exists. Water cooling is employed, the fluid being circulated by a pump, and kept cool by radiators placed in front and at the sides of the car, in order to obtain full cooling surface in either direction. Four gallons of water suffice for a journey of eight hours. The lubrication of the motor is also entirely automatic, for on filling up the tank chamber of the engine, every part is supplied with oil automatically through the motion of the engine, and without the aid of any external sight-feed oilers.

The engine is coupled to the three-speed gear of French type, contained in an aluminium dust-proof and oil-tight box, by means of a friction clutch. The power is transmitted to the driving wheels by means of a countershaft, extending through the gear box, carrying a pinion connected by a chain to the sprocket wheel keyed to the driving axle. The three-speed gear, which runs in an oil bath, also gives a reverse, by which the car may be run backward on any of the speeds. All the machinery is underneath the footboards, so as to render all the space available for the men and stores. The motor, gear, and car are all operated by one man, there only being two levers to attend to besides the brake levers, both foot and hand. Three powerful brakes are provided, capable of bringing the vehicle to a dead stop within five yards when traveling at full speed. The speeds are eight, sixteen, and twenty-four miles an hour, capable of being accelerated to thirty miles.

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In connection with the transportation difficulties now being experienced so generally throughout the city, it is suggested that the laying of steel tracks, similar to those now in use in Murray Street, on either side of the car tracks on the principal streets would divert the trucks and other heavy vehicles from the street car tracks and prevent the frequent delays arising from the presence of these heavy and slow-going vehicles upon the car rails. The tracks are so much wider than the street car tracks that only the wheels on one side can travel on the car tracks at a time, the wheels on the other side rattling over the stone blocks, so there is no question but that the car tracks would be forsaken for the steel roads whenever there is an opportunity.

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A curious case of stoppage, arising from a cause liable to affect any motor vehicle and consequently of interest to automobilists in general, recently came to notice. The automobile in question was traveling through very bad weather and over awful roads, when its speed suddenly deteriorated. Stale gasoline, excess of lubricating oil, and too rich a mixture, were all laid under suspicion in turn, and as the speed became slower, successive sparking plugs were taken out and found to be very sooty; but the mysterious feature was that even a perfectly new sparking plug effected no perceptible improvement. Emptying the tank case and cleaning it with kerosene was equally ineffectual; and when it became obvious that the use of the air lever failed to effect a satisfactory regulation of the mixture, derangement of the carburetter was supposed, but upon complete dissection of the carburetter nothing could be found amiss. Yet mile after mile the car went slower, failing to climb the smallest hill. The cause of the trouble was finally traced to the fact that first dust, then moisture from the damp air, had combined to form a cake of mud outside the gauze screen upon the end of the air intake pipe, resulting in throttling the intake and causing such gas as did reach the engine to be too rich.

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The Board of Supervisors of Ulster County has decided to apply for State aid under the provisions of the Higbie-Armstrong highway improvement law, to build fifty miles of roads in the vicinity of Kingston.

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It is not only impossible, as every practical man knows, to make every working part of an automobile easily available, but unnecessary, as there are many parts of a machine which never require touching from the time they come out of the manufacturer's works till after years of running, when it may be necessary for the particular parts to be replaced. On the other hand, such things as valves, valve springs, sparking plugs, nuts of gasoline and lubricating pipes, pumps, float feeds, and jets should all be easily accessible and quickly detachable, and the clutch should be particularly accessible for adjustment and cleaning purposes. In many engines a great deal has been done in the last year or two to render parts like the valves more accessible. Those on most of the best cars can be almost instantly dismounted, and we have only to look back a year or two to mark the improvement which has been made in this respect. At the same time it does not, unfortunately, apply to all makes, though there is no valid reason why it should not.

It was quite excusable in the early development of the motor that such points as accessibility should be overlooked, though all the practical designers, as soon as they got to work with the cars on the road, found out the necessity for this, and from that time till now have been taking steps to make the task of dismounting and replacing any part subject to possible derangements as easy as it could well be, but there are other firms which have unaccountably neglected this important question, and they have even gone so far as to bring out new designs within the last two or three months which so far as accessibility is concerned, are in no way better than engines which they made two or three years ago. Of course, no sane automobilist wishes to waste his time in pulling his engine to pieces, but, however reliable a motor may be, there are a few parts which do, sooner or later, require attention on the road, and there is no reason why these should not be readily available. In many cases one-eighth of an inch clearance is all that is wanted to make easy the removal of a certain part. Because there is not this clearance, a box wrench can not be used, and the result is that some particular nut has to be coaxed around with an adjustable wrench held in all sorts of nearly impossible positions, and the unscrewing and screwing up of this nut, which should be the work of a minute at the most, may occupy half an hour, or even more. Examples might be multiplied, and many questions asked, as, for instance, why should not something better than four small screws, often almost inaccessible, be used to fix the top of the float chamber? or Why should it be necessary to crawl under a car to effect a trifling adjustment that could be done from above if the parts were correctly placed?

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William Rockefeller has recently expended $6,000 in macadamizing Broadyay for a distance of two miles, from Sleepy Hollow Cemetery to Scarborough, in order that he may have a good road for his automobile between his country home at Scarborough and the railroad station at Tarrytown.

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Many attempts have been made to reduce the expense of operating a steam carriage by using petroleum instead of gasoline, but so far without marked success. Now, however, a new burner has been invented and is being introduced, which is said to burn heavy crude petroleum such as is provided by the Texas oil wells, without either smoke or odor, and giving equally good results as gasoline at a fraction of the cost.

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In a recent experiment the burner was used to get up steam in a steam truck capable of carrying a two-ton load, and but ten minutes or so were spent in obtaining a pressure of 150 pounds per square inch in the boiler. The original burner was entirely removed, and a shallow metal pan covered at the bottom and sides with a thick lining of fireproof substance took its place. A metal tube about five inches square, and also lined with fireproof material, led into this pan, and a dual-nozzled burner pointed into the outer and open end of the tube.

Starting with a boiler about one-third full of water, alcohol in a flat asbestos dish was placed in the firepan and the spirit ignited. As soon as the heat from the spirit generated steam pressure in the boiler sufficient to lift the gauge needle from its stop peg on the dial, the steam and the heavy oil were admitted to the burner. The latter was drawn through the centre nozzle by the induction of the steam issuing from an annular surrounding nozzle, and steam and atomized oil dash together on to the heated baffle brick forming the curved end of the square lined tube above mentioned. Here the aqueous oil vapor in combination with the air drawn into the tube by the action of the duel jet ignites, and a mass of flame of high temperature sweeps into the fire pan and up the fire tubes of the boiler to the up-take. The steam-raising power of the fire is entirely controlled by greater or less steam admission to the burner, and this is done by suitable means from the seat of the car. The greater the outrush of steam from the nozzle the greater the quantity of oil drawn from the float feed chamber and the fiercer the fire. An automatic cut-off for both oil and steam is fitted, and this comes into operation at any arranged steam pressure.

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If a car is unprovided with means by which kerosene can be injected into the cylinder, and the latter is not fitted with a compression tap, have a kerosene pump lubricator fitted to the dashboard with a delivery pipe, or, in the case of multiple cylinder forked delivery pipe, to the lubricating pipes, as close to the entrance of the latter to the cylinder as possible. The cylinder oil pipes must be provided with cocks just above the junction of the kerosene pipes, so that by turning off these before doing the kerosene pumping, on coming in from a run, the latter oil is not forced back, as it may be, into the cylinder oil tank. Above all, it must not be forgotten to turn these added lubricating oil cocks on directly after having flushed with kerosene.

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A good many people before they have learned to drive a car imagine that there is nothing they need to trouble themselves about except to "steer and stop the thing." It is true that this small knowledge will enable a man to drive, and it is a tribute to the simplicity of the control of the modern motor car; but such a superficial mastery of the art is not really worthy of the name of driving, and one who never progresses any further than this will never realize to the full the joys of automobilism. To make a good driver one should become what is expressively known as "a part of the car," so as to be able to feel and understand every movement of the vehicle. Only a thorough knowledge of every part and long experience of its working under every possible circumstance can teach this, but when once learned it amply repays for the time and trouble so spent.

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To charge an accumulator from a 100-volt circuit, such as is usually provided for house lighting, two wires should be attached to a lamp socket by means of an extension plug, which may be obtained at any electrician's, or a wall plug. Two 16-candle power or one 32-candle power lamp should be put into the circuit as a resistance by connecting one end of a wire to one terminal of the lamp socket and carrying another wire from the other terminal for attachment to the accumulator. If two 16-candle power lamps are used a short length of wire should connect the two lamps. Thus there are two wires, one direct from the source of the current and the other with the lamp or lamps interposed. The capacity of the lamp may be ascertained by the figures marked on the glass bulb. Thus 16-100 indicates that it gives a light of 16 candle power, and is suitable for a 100-volt current; 32-100 denotes a 32-candle power lamp for a similar circuit, and so on. The positive and negative poles may be ascertained by immersing the ends of the wire in a glass of acidulated water. Bubbles will rise quickly from one wire and slowly from the other. The former is the negative pole or (—) and should be attached to the — terminal on the accumulator, and the other wire to terminal. Charging should be carried on to 4.6 volts.

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A good solution, or electrolyte, for accumulators is made by mixing five ounces of brimstone sulphuric acid with twenty ounces of distilled water, which should register 25 degrees Baume before charging and 27 degrees when fully charged. Add the acid to the water, not the water to the acid.

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Overheating in a motor is a serious matter, and every precaution should be taken to guard against it, as harm will result unless immediately attended to. The chief symptoms are a loss of power, accompanied by harsh running, steam rising from the cooling water, and premature ignition resulting in a knocking in the motor. The causes of overheating may be any one of the following circumstances: Loss of cooling water; want of oil or imperfect lubrication; racing the motor for long periods, or continued driving on a low gear with the ignition forward and a large volume of mixture. This, of course, applies to motors without governors, and is equal to racing a governed engine. The remedies are: To see that the pump, if used, is working properly, and that no leakage is taking place at any part of the system, and that the water tank is filled and replenished as often as required; to fill up the lubricators and see they are working properly, and occasionally wash out the oil tank and pipes with paraffin; keep all the joints tight and free from leakages; to refrain from racing the motor unless it is absolutely necessary, such as, for instance, starting on a bad hill, and to drive on the highest gear convenient, with the throttle as little open as possible, and the sparking advanced. The result is economy in fuel, easy running, and a large reserve of power without changing speed.

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Although common in France, the Limousine or broughan body has only recently been seen on automobiles in this country, and the appearances of the covering on the car generally evokes admiration. The idea of having a glass shield and curtains to be drawn or otherwise, as desired, seems excellent, but in regard to the glass front extreme care should be taken as to its use. In extremely cold weather, when going a distance, the glass will be found most comfortable, sheltering and shielding the passengers from the chilly blast, but if a storm arises, then the glass has to go up again through the impossibility of the driver seeing through it when coated by moisture or mud.

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In considering the subject of a fuel for autocar internal combustion engines to replace oil or oil spirit, it has been suggested that coal gas might be used by compressing it in cylinders, such as are used for oxygen, and that it might be used in a similar manner to that gas. That is, the gas would be delivered by a reducing valve into a mixing chamber, whence the gas, mixed with its correct proportions of air, would be drawn into the engine. At first sight the idea, though not a new one, appears promising, but there would be little difficulty in adapting it to existing motors. That it is a fallacy is soon apparent, however, as a cylinder 10 inches in diameter and 30 inches long, inside measurements, will only hold about nine and a quarter cubic feet of gas at a pressure of 1,000 pounds to the square inch. As the average gas consumption of a small engine is about twenty-five cubic feet per horse-power per hour, it is very plainly seen that one would have to carry an impossibly large gas-holder in order to run any distance; in fact, the cylinders of compressed gas would weigh more than the accumulators of an electric car.

NEW TRAINER FOR COLUMBIA.

To Look After Physical Welfare of the Football Team.

The difficulty of poor physical condition, which has invariably handicapped the Columbia football players during the university's four years of football, is to be solved. Formal announcement has been made by Richard S. Smith, the Captain of the 1903 eleven, that a skilled and experienced trainer will be engaged to look after the football candidates next Fall.

This innovation has met with the heartiest approval of the undergraduate body, and it is generally felt that the possession of a trainer will accomplish much in turning out winning Columbia teams. Morley, despite his ability as a coach, has not shown skill in keeping the players fit. This was conclusively proved during the last season, when the poor condition of the players and the many injuries that incapacitated nearly all the best players one after another were as much responsible for defeats as was any lack of technical skill. Though it is, of course, looking a long way ahead, there is little doubt among the students on Morningside Heights that with all of this year's squad save Harold Weekes, intact, with Morley back again, and the additional advantage of a good physical trainer, Columbia will be able to turn out a football team on a par with those of the other big universities.

Speaking of next year's outlook and the presence of a trainer, Capt. Smith says:

"The graduate coaching system has proved itself all that was to be hoped for; that it will be a permanent feature can be seen by the vigorous and successful efforts put forth to induce William Raymond Morley to head the coaching staff for 1903. Besides an experienced coaching staff an efficient trainer will be secured, and the men will be kept in the best condition possible. Every effort is being made to arrange a schedule that will bring out to the best advantage the ability of the team, and the present outlook is very encouraging for a successful season."

BASKET BALL TEAM'S TROUBLES

Silent Five Barred in Chicago, but Taken Up in Fond Du Lac.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The ban placed on the "Silent Five" basket ball team of New York last week by the Amateur Athletic Union has not been removed, and as the result the game scheduled with a Central Young Men's Christian Association team to-night will not be played. Since the suspension of the "Silent Five" Instructor E. Ehler has been making every effort to have the team reinstated in order that the game might be played, but efforts have proved fruitless. Ehler yesterday was notified that if the game was played it would be without the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the contest was called off.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 27.—Manager Watson of the Company E basket ball team decided to play the "Silent Five" here Tuesday night on the strength of a letter received from the New York manager, saying not to be frightened; that the rumor that the team had been suspended would not affect the team on this trip, adding that the team still considered it had membership in the Amateur Athletic Union while away from New York. The New Yorkers are scheduled to play here Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, and notwithstanding Manager Watson is aware that the New Yorkers were barred in Chicago, he has decided to play the games which have been scheduled.

RACQUETS AT TUXEDO.

Standing Defeats Moore, the Local Professional, After Spirited Play.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The first professional racquet match played on the new racquet court at Tuxedo since its completion last Summer was played between George Standing, the professional of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and Robert Moore, one of the leading players in England, and now professional of the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club. The contest this afternoon was for the best three in five games. The result was a victory for Standing, who won three games, Moore getting two. The final game itself was a complete succession of rallies, as there was very little scoring by service.

The court being very fast, and with Moore's terrific hitting, the game was without doubt one of the fastest ever witnessed in the country. Standing was at his best, as his continual practice on the New York courts shows, and Moore's lack of practice on the other hand being against him, but his hard hitting on the back walls made the return easy for Standing, who was hitting the balls very short. Moore's half volleys and volleys were the chief features of the game.

The first game, which was won by Moore, was a little one-sided, as the score was 15 to 5, but Standing turned the tables in the second game, and after a hard-fought and stubbornly contested match, won with a score of 15 to 12. The third game went to Moore at 18 to 13, after a very hard tussle. Lack of practice being against Moore, the two following games went to Standing. Following is the complete score, Moore's figures being placed first: 15—5, 12—15, 18—13, 17—18, 12—15.

T. Suffern Tailer and Morton Paton were umpires; Robert Moore, Jr., son of the professional, marker.

The galleries of the court were crowded with guests, including R. Fulton Cutting, J. Henry Smith, William R. Stewart, Henry Barbey, Thomas G. Condon, Richmond Talbot, Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Pemiroke Jones, William R. Garrison, Fred F. Carey, George Scott, P. Lorillard, Jr., Richard Mortimer, the Misses Barbey, Miss Cutting, Miss Drayton, Miss Rives, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and others.

Standing will meet Cecil Fairs, otherwise known as "Punch," of the Princess Club, London, at court tennis next week, giving him a handicap of 15 and a bisque. This is the return match, Standing having met "Punch" on Christmas Day at the New York Racquet Club, when "Punch" won by two sets to nothing.

The next interesting court tennis of note will be played at George Gould's "Georgian" court, at Lakewood, on New Year's Day. T. Suffern Tailer meets "Punch" in the morning, and in the afternoon "Punch" will play "Forester," the professional on Mr. Gould's court, in an exhibition match.

Prior to the racquet match to-day T. Suffern Tailer played "Punch" at tennis, the former having a handicap of 30 and a bisque, and Mr. Tailer won after a close game.

Orange School Girls' Basket Ball Team.

The girls' basket ball team of East Orange High School has been selected and a schedule of games is being arranged, the first of which will be played with Montclair High School girls' team shortly. The East Orange five consists of the following players: Miss Margaret Webster, Captain, left forward; Miss Mildred Hall, right forward; Miss Margaret Winslow, centre; Miss Mabel Decker, right guard, and Miss Marjorie Hance, left guard.

FOREIGN GOLFERS COMING

Oxford and Cambridge Anxious to Send a Team.

Status of the Proposed Visit Will Be Fixed by the National Body at Its Annual Meeting.

Matters of more than usual importance are in the golfing atmosphere at present, but they will be brought down to earth in tangible form within the next two months. The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held in this city in February, and all true golfers are awaiting the results of certain questions at that time with great interest. One, of course, is the question of rule revision upon which a committee is now working. The subject of prime importance, however, is the reputed visit of a team of Oxford and Cambridge golfers to America next season, and from statements that have been made it would seem that plans have already been so far matured that it only needs the sanction of the governing body to give the coming team contests an official tone of international flavor.

President R. H. Robertson of the United States Golf Association said last week: "There is a very bright prospect, almost amounting to a certainty, of completing the arrangements for a visit of a representative team from the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society to this country next season, to take part in a series of matches under the auspices of the United States Golf Association."

Mr. Robertson says he believes this team will contain several of the best golfers in England, just a shade under the championship men, and he has also implied that the conditions under which the National body will treat this visit will be such as to meet with the perfect approval of the most ardent stickler for the amateur standard.

This latter question will be an interesting one, and all golfers hope that the financial difficulty which stood in the way of the National body extending an invitation to the English collegians last year will not prevail this season. If the United States Golf Association had been willing to pay the expenses of the foreign collegians last year an Oxford and Cambridge team would undoubtedly have been seen on these shores. The question raised ticklish points regarding the amateur status of the game, and as the American association has been very jealous of amateur purity in golf, it did not seem as though expenses ought to be guaranteed to a visiting team of amateurs. A Staten Island club then attempted to raise the money for the visit, but without success.

The Englishmen are anxious to come over, and during the past Summer conferences have been held with the leading Oxford and Cambridge golfers and some of the representative players here, and it is believed that the plan for the visit has been satisfactorily arranged for both sides. The delegates of the Intercollegiate Association showed their interest in the matter at their recent meeting in this city when a committee was appointed to draw up a formal request to be presented at the coming annual meeting of the larger body, asking that an international intercollegiate golf team match might be arranged. It is the desire that only undergraduates from the six universities now in the college association shall play on the American college team, and, provided that everything progresses favorably, this match would be one of the golfing features of the coming year.

With one exception, Oxford and Cambridge have met annually in team competitions since 1878. Honors are virtually even, Oxford having won twelve matches, Cambridge eleven, while the game in 1896 resulted in a tie. The teams play early in the Spring of each year. While there is nothing definite about the dates of the proposed visit, it is possible that it may be in June, although some English golfers who have played here have advised the students to defer the visit, if possible, until early in the Fall, at least. It would be difficult to arrange a number of big games in the vicinity of New York during the Summer months, as the local players are so widely separated. The foreign team will probably not remain more than three or four weeks, and, while no extensive tour of the country is probable, the Boston and Philadelphia localities will undoubtedly be visited.

NEW YEAR'S GOLF PLANS.

Undaunted by the fall of snow, which literally put all the local links out of sight on Christmas Day, a number of metropolitan clubs are making preparations to open the new year with a handicap or bogey competition. Some clubs pride themselves on holding a regular match on the first day of the year, and at Dyker Meadow there are a few golfers who would rather miss their dinner than omit a round of the links on New Year's Day. Dyker Meadow has always been prominent for its New Year contests, and large fields have usually been the order. A handicap match will be played next Thursday, and it is safe to say that even if six inches of snow cover the course a delegation of the old-time regulars will be on hand. Baltusrol has also announced a New Year's event. The Lakewood Country Club will hold an open handicap, and St. Andrew's, Garden City, Westchester, and a few other local clubs will hold informal contests provided conditions are at all favorable for the game. After New Year's, the only other Winter club events of importance are those held on Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, in February. The tournaments in Florida will begin toward the end of January, and many local players will be away from their Northern clubs until March and April.

The Western golfers are very much incensed, and well they may be, at the failure to place the National champion, Louis N. James, among the leading golfers of the year in a recently compiled ranking of golfers. As pointed out last week, no official significance attaches to any of these rankings, and other lists have since appeared placing James in third place. The Chicagoans have not yet compiled a list of their own. On the subject of James and his lack of good golf immediately following the National championship, a statement comes from Chicago which, in justice to James, should be more widely known. This is to the effect that when James decided to go to Princeton soon after the championship meeting he was virtually forced to spend nearly every hour of his time in study for the examinations. For the two weeks previous to the opening of Princeton he did little else, and therefore, when the Princeton championship tournament came off early in the college year, he was in no condition physically to play, and although he did start, he dropped out after playing nine holes. For the same reason he did not enter the open championship at Garden City. The young champion's father is President of the Glenview Golf Club, near Chicago, where the championship meeting was held.

This talk regarding the quality of James's golf simply shows what a trying position it is to be a National champion. The holder of that title is practically supposed to enter the open championship. In order to preserve his reputation untarnished he has to keep in constant practice, and if he should be defeated in a small club tournament the hue and cry goes forth throughout the land that the champion has fallen. He has really got to play in a number of these tournaments in order to keep in trim for the National amateur championship, where he has to defend his title, and of course it will never do for him not to qualify among the leaders. In other words, the critical golf eye of the Nation is upon him, and critical comments are not backward in finding utterance. Under such a golfer has the time and means to keep his championship reputation constantly to the front it may well be said of him, in paraphrase: "Uneasy rests the head that wears the amateur golf championship emblem."

The Newark Athletic Club will cease to control its golf links on Jan. 1, and while efforts are being made by some of the golfers to organize an independent club and so retain the course, adequate support has not yet been received. The members who are taking the lead in the matter have held a meeting and drawn up a plan of membership which provides for $30 annual dues, $20 for non-residents, and $10 for women and children, the initiation fee to be waived. The promoters of the club are Adrian Riker, who gave the golf championship cup; Franklin Conklin, Talsey T. Richenor, F. B. Flood, W. H. Tawyer, George W. McCutcheon, Herbert P. Gleason, G. W. Thorne, James F. Bless, and Charles H. Daly. It is believed that if 100 members paying $30 a year can be secured by Spring the future of the club will be a success. The links have been carefully laid out, the greens are in good condition, and the expense of caring for them would be comparatively small. An informal match may be held on New Year's Day if the conditions warrant tolerable playing.

Preparations for the local championship season will be made within a month, when the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association will be held at Delmonico's. The meeting will be held in the last week of January, and besides the election of officers the most important question will be the selection of a course for the next metropolitan championship. The event was held at Tuxedo last season and won by Walter J. Travis. The tournament will undoubtedly be held in May, as in previous years, and a course will have to be selected which gets into good playing condition early in the year. Percy Chubb is President of the association and W. Fellowes Morgan is Secretary.

The recently organized Massachusetts Golf Association will probably hold another meeting before the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, so that the delegates to the latter can report a permanent and successful State association. G. Herbert Windeler of the Brookline Club, who was appointed Chairman at the preliminary meeting, has appointed a committee to draw up the Constitution and by-laws. Its members are Herbert C. Leeds, J. Warren Merrill, A. L. Ripley, R. R. Freeman, E. A. Wilkie, and C. A. Bowles. The committee will make its report within two weeks of the National association meeting in February. Several of the clubs that desire to join the State association and are not yet members of the National body have applied for allied membership in the latter. The changes recently made on the Myopia Club's links have directed considerable favorable attention to the latter course for the Massachusetts golf championship next year.

J. Clifford Woodhull, Secretary of the Canoe Brook Country Club, has announced that the first New Year's reception in the new clubhouse will be held next Thursday. The club opened its golf links last October, and several informal competitions were held up to Dec. 1. Plans for a long list of golf competitions for next year are being made. The club has a number of good women players, and contests for their benefit will be one of the features of the year. The club is situated near Summit, N. J., and has over 200 members.

N. Y. A. C. HOCKEY TEAM WINS.

Defeats Columbia University Seven in a One-Sided Match.

The hockey team of the New York Athletic Club defeated the Columbia University seven at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 7 to 1. As the score indicates, the game was very one-sided, the play being in the Columbia territory most of the time. The collegians played pluckily, but were quite outclassed by their more mature opponents.

The first goal was made by Clark for the New York team from a scrimmage in front of the Columbia goal soon after the game began. A few minutes later Fenrick scored from a side shot which the Columbia goal keeper was not quick enough to stop, and then L. Donaldson doubled the score by twice landing the rubber in the net from scrimmages. Howard tallied the fifth point on a shot from the side, and the first half ended with the score 5 to 0 in favor of the New York Athletic Club team.

Clark again made the opening point in the second half two minutes after play was begun, and then W. Duden made the single point for Columbia on a long drive from the side, making the score, New York Athletic Club 6, Columbia 1. This bit of success so encouraged the collegians that they were able to hold the athletic club team down to one more goal during the remainder of the half, which was made by Liston from a pass from L. Donaldson to Fenrick.

There was considerable rough playing, particularly in the first half, and H. Duden, the Columbia cover point, was injured about the head in a mix-up with Fenrick. The wounds, which were slight, were bandaged and he returned to the game. Line-up:

New York A.C., 7.	Positions.	Columbia, 1.
O'Donnell	Goal	Von Bernuth
Hunt, Henderson	Point	Benedict
Fenrick	Cover point	H. Duden
L. Donaldson, Liston	Forward	Akin
Clark	Forward	Hecker
Howard	Forward	W. Duden
H. Donaldson	Forward	Bode

Goals for New York Athletic Club—Clark, (2,) L. Donaldson, (2,) Liston, Howard, Fenrick. Goal for Columbia—W. Duden. Referee—B. Phillips, Hockey Club of New York.

PRINCETON WON AT HOCKEY.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 27.—One of the largest crowds that has ever witnessed an athletic contest in Duquesne Garden saw the Princeton hockey team this afternoon defeat the Pittsburg all-inscholastic team by the unusually close score of 1 to 0. Princeton scored its first victory in this city, and the contest closed amid loud cheers from the followers of the New Jersey collegians. The admirers of the victors, however, admitted that the local skaters had made the best fight, but luck was with the Princetonians. The Pittsburg school boys were faster on their skates, quicker with their sticks, and the most aggressive. But they were, too, lighter in weight, and this tells the story of their defeat. The school players could adriotly carry the puck away from their larger opponents, and even when it came to some rough and tumble play in the second half, the lightweights held their own pluckily.

Rafferty was the stumbling block for the local players, and did the star work for Princeton. McClave also put up a magnificent game for the visitors. The Princeton policy was offensive from the first, and their great ambition was that the younger lads should not score against them. Princeton must be given credit for shrewd playing and a tenacity to system which deserved the success that it finally brought. The only score was made through the brilliant play of Leake and Larned in the second half, when Larned finally scored the goal. The schoolboys tried hard to tie the game, but they were unsuccessful, and the visitors carried off one of the best games ever seen on the ice here. The line-up:

Princeton, 1.	Position.	All-Scholastic, 0.
King	Goal	Hall
Rafferty	Point	Overend
McClave	Cover point	Zahniser
Purnell	Forward	Patterson
O'Brien	Forward	Williams
Larned	Forward	Smith
Leake	Forward	Youngson

Goal—Larned. Benched for rough play—O'Brien and Williams. Time of halves—15 and 25 minutes. Referee—Mr. Shields of P. A. C. Goal judges—Ralph Ellis of Cornell and Charles Ahl of Shady Side.

Townsend Won at Billiards.

Edward W. Gardner, present champion of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, and Arthur R. Townsend, champion of the Hanover Club, met in a practice 300-point 14.2 balk-line game yesterday in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The game was the first of a series of practice matches that will be held in the same place in preparation for the coming annual tournament of the National Association, to be played in February at the Hanover Club. Townsend beat Gardner in the game yesterday, scoring 300 points in 32 innings, to 274 for Gardner. The scores are:

Townsend—17, 55, 3, 9, 21, 6, 0, 0, 12, 37, 5, 4, 22, 8, 15, 0, 3, 11, 7, 20, 6, 2, 14, 5, 2, 4, 1, 6, 3, 0, 3. Total, 300. High run, 55. Average, 9 12-32.

Gardner—1, 26, 2, 4, 4, 9, 1, 1, 70, 16, 7, 8, 8, 10, 23, 2, 1, 8, 0, 59, 0, 1, 1, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3. Total, 274. High run, 70. Average, 8 18-32.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises...6:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:32	Gov. Isl'd...7:01	H. Gate...8:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:03	Gov. Isl'd...7:28	H. Gate...9:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 28.

Hilary, Ceara, &c.	4:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

INSERT P O NOTICE

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 30.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.		
Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fiandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 1.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 27; Shanghai, Dec. 7; Yokohama, Dec. 9, and Honolulu, Dec. 18, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic, and were dispatched east at 10:00 A. M. Dec. 26. Due in

would contribute to the comfort of those who are compelled to visit it, but this feature of the situation does not make it any easier for the auctioneers to find 4,000 or 5,000 square feet of floor room suitable for their purposes anywhere in the downtown district.

Offerings are scheduled for only three days this week, and with few exceptions are of the most uninteresting sort. No. 20 Beekman Street will be sold on Tuesday by the McVickar Realty Trust Company, and on the same day 104 West Forty-fifth Street, 81 feet west of Sixth Avenue, will be put up at the stand of Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

There were recorded last week 210 mortgages, for $3,152,650, of which 64, for $882,795, were at 5 per cent.; 78, for $367,855, were at more, and 77, for $1,902,000, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 216 mortgages, for $4,457,687, of which 97, for $1,460,150, were at 5 per cent.; 91, for $1,110,486, were at more, and 58, for $1,861,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William H. Smith, referee, 62 Thompson Street, east side, 150.1 feet north of Broome Street, 24.9 by 94.6 by 25 by 94.1, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $11,214; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John B. Talmage, referee, 2,131 Third Avenue, east side, 74 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 26 by 65, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $25,311.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 250 Madison Street, south side, 92.6 feet west of Clinton Street, 23 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,868.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,094.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.—By the McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Elly Rosenberg, referee, 20 Beekman Street, northeast side, 115.10 feet southeast of Nassau Street, 23.6 by 85.4 by 21.6 by 85.5, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $54,662.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 108.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201; subject to other mortgages for $10,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, 104 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 81.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 75.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Sumner Miller, referee, 53 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 300 feet west of Park Avenue, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,711.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert S. Huse, referee, Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of Doughty Street, extending to Cromwell's Creek, 158 by 85 by 165 by 160, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,059.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles T. Terry, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, extending to Cromwell's Creek, 630 by 242 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $70,664.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Joseph H. Mahan, referee, Mill Brook, east side, being part of Lot 155 on map of village of Morrisania, 25 by 131, vacant.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 430.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee, 155 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,552.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Clarence L. Westcott, referee, 307 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,771.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 52 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 510 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,227.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Cambreling Avenue, east side, 587.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 107, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,841.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John J. Brady, referee, First Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $26,448.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 60.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,828; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

By J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, John Purroy Mitchel, referee, 223 West Twelfth Street, north side, 218.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 103.3, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,338.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 1,761 Third Avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,040; subject to another mortgage for $16,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 535 to 541 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 100 by 100, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $46,686.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Grand and Attorney Streets, northeast corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 40 by 90; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $42,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, to a six-story brick lofts, with store; J. H. Mahoney estate of 872 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 163 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; H. Baumgart of 116 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Small & Schumann of 265 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Spring and Hudson Streets, northeast corner, to an eight-story brick warehouse; Trinity Church Corporation of 187 Fulton Street, owner; C. C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 209 and 211 East Seventh Street, to a six-story brick tenement; M. Rose of 300 East Fiftieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 528 East Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; A. B. Heyner of 248 East Eighteenth Street, owner; O. Reissmann of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 424 East Thirteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; P. F. Acritelli of 116 Nassau Street, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $800.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, to a six-story brick store; L. G. Bloomingdale and another of 21 East Sixty-third Street, owners; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $125,000.

No. 776 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; R. Harris estate, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 131st St, 24.11x100; Eleanor Byrnes to John J. Brady. (mtg $32,350,) quitclaim..... $1

BROOME ST, 26, n s, 25x75; Nathan Goldstein and others to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $6,500)..... 100

CRESTON AV, w s, 444.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 50x100.4; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Charles H. Edgar..... 2,000

PLEASANT AV, 368, e s, 20x85; Sophia Michael to William H. Bell, Jr., and another. (mtg $4,450)..... 1

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, Lot 655, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 25 x100; J. Homer Hildreth to Mary S. Redding, B. & S., Ca. G., all liens..... 1

WILLOW LANE ROAD, at s corner of land of Samuel Nelson, 54.6x334x54.8x 330.6; Eastern Boulevard, n w s, 158 ft n e of Haskin St, 50.4x325x60x—; Lloyd Thompson and wife to Benjamin F. Nelson, all title..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 451.10 ft w of 11th Av, 48.2x98.9; Samuel Ingersoll and wife to Horace Ingersoll, ½ part..... 1

94TH ST, 170 East, 18.9x100.8; John Riefe to Gretchen Riefe, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

117TH ST, 320 West, 26.3x100.11; Annie Campion to Robert Davison, (mtg $17,500)..... 1

126TH ST, 225 East, 12x99.11; William H. Bell, Jr., and wife to Samuel C. Baum, (mtg $11,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CANNON ST, 8; Jacob Cohen to Isaac Stroh and others, 3 years and 2 years, renewal..... $1,725

MULBERRY ST, 233; Donato Boris to Michael Alleno, 3 years and 4 months.. 480

PARK AV, 921; John A. Frigge to John H. Muller, 3 years from May 1, 1903... 1,400

PEARL ST, 484; Maria A. Herter to Salvatorsi Di Errico, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1903..... 3,800

PROSPECT AV, w s, 244.3 ft n of 152d St, 19.3x95; New York Building Loan Banking Company to John F. McAree, 12 years, (with convenants for warranty deed,) at monthly rental of..... 63

15TH ST, 415 East; Henry West to George Bendien, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1900..... 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5' per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Abram, to Nathan Goldstein; Broome St, 26, prior mtg $6,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... $1,500

BELL, William H., Jr., and another to Samuel C. Baum; Pleasant Av, 388, prior mtg $4,450, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 215

BROSE, Andrew, to Charles Rentz; 125th St, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to James A. Regan; a 20-ft street, w s, runs from Taylor St to King's Bridge Road, 212 ft n of 183d (Taylor) St, 1 year..... 2,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Joseph Wolf; Broadway, n w corner of 35th St, to 36th St, prior mtg $837,479, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

FOX, Julius H., to Joseph Sutter; Bowery, s e s, 125.1 ft s e of Houston St to 2d Av, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 28,500

GOLDMAN, Julius, to Clarence Clayton; 62d St, 121 East, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 10,000

HIRSCHOVWITZ, Gettel, to Dora Hochman; Monroe St, 17, leasehold, prior mtg $3,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

NELSON, Benjamin F., to Russell S. Johnson; Willow Lane Road at s corner of land of Samuel Nelson, runs n w 330.6x s w 54.8x s e 324 to road x n e 54.6 to Eastern Boulevard, n w s, 158 ft n e of Haskin St, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,800

SAMSON, Henry A., to David A. Von Buskirk; Fulton St, w s, being Lot 89, map of Jacksonville property, ½ part, due July 1, 1903, 3 per cent..... 500

TERMINAL REALTY COMPANY to Cda A. Gardiner; 34th St, 122 West, prior mtg $55,000, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent., gold 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... $1

HILLYER, Clarence W., executor and Trustee, to Frances W. A. Donohue and others, 9 assignments..... 192,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 2 assignments..... 45,000

LILLY, Harry, to George F. Picken, assigns 2 mtgs, ½ part, and all title, other considerations and 100

McLEOD, Sayre, and another, Trustees, to Jean J. Redbell and another..... 15,500

MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, to Jane E. Philips..... 10,101

STOKES, Anson P., and others, executors, to Caroline M. Lockwood and another... 22,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV and 152d St, n e corner, 25x 100; C. A. Sabin Company against Mrs. Nellie V. Meyers, owner and contractor. $516

BLEECKER ST, 323 and 325; United States Mortar Supply Company against Jacob Cohen, owner; Jacob Sommer, owner and contractor..... 30

PARK AV, 97 and 99; Neuman & Co. against Charles Parsons, owner and contractor 4,683

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and 103d St, n e corner, 47.2x100; Evans, Almirall & Co. against E. Thiele, owner; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors..... 422

67TH AV and 16th St, s w corner, 75x100; Anders E. Olsen against Jane Thomas, owner and contractor..... 7,700

11TH ST, 65 East; Otto Iselin against James Cochrane, owner; Lambert & Pasternack, contractors 1,474

94TH ST and Broadway, s e corner, 146.8x 100; W. Edgar Temple against A. E. and M. A. Bingham, owners and contractors 1,080

94TH ST and Broadway, s e corner, 146.6x x100; Adam Happel against A. E. and M. A. Bingham, owners and contractors 5,711

94TH ST and Broadway, s e corner, 146x 93.8; Jane F. Lemon against Ada E. and Mary A. Bingham, owners and contractors 2,330

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

2D AV, 2,409 to 2,413; Joseph Davidson against Jacob T. Hildebrand; Dec. 11, 1902 ..... $359

Lis Pendens.

MAIN ST, w s, 155.0 ft s of West Farms Road, 250x225; Lucy G. Barnard and another against Arline E. Stephens, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Barnard.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft s of Bartholdi St, 50x100; Emmerich Bellard against Joseph J. Snow and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien,) attorney, S. J. Stilwell.

100TH ST, n s, 51 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; Julius Wolff against Morris Mandelstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Hayes.

118TH ST, 538 East; George Frankovitz against Louis Teven, (action to impress trust;) attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr.

134TH ST, n s, 231.5 ft w of 5th Av, 30.8x09.11, two actions; Frank Russak against Mary E. Fleming and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. Strauss.

Receiver Wanted for Gas Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—The Crane Company, an Illinois corporation, began suit to-day in the Court of Chancery to have a receiver appointed for the Lakewood Gas Company. It was alleged that the company's liabilities will exceed its available assets by nearly $100,000. The defendant concern was chartered in 1899, and it has a capital of $200,000. There is a mortgage for $110,000 on the plant, according to the complaint, and a guarantee of $100,000 in consideration of the issuance of certain stock by a trustee remains due and unpaid. The court allowed an order directing the Lakewood Company to show cause on Monday why a receiver should not be appointed.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

American Black Marble Company, Jersey City; authorized capital, $200,000. Incorporators—George Shumway, E. C. Elder, and George Craig.

Union Realty Company, Jersey City; authorized capital, $500,000. Incorporators—James G. Hartsell, Frank M. Turpin, and John Clark.

Central Reserve and Trust Company, Jersey City; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—J. T. Emery, Montclair, N. J.; Stephen A. Vail, New York; G. W. Graham, Charles E. Wickers, Brooklyn; David B. Helm, Ossining, N. Y.; Charles M. Preston, Kingston, N. Y.

The United Pneumatic Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, Jersey City, filed an amended certificate showing that 1,000 shares of preferred and 9,500 shares of common stock, of a par value of $100 each, of its $1,000,000 capital had been retired, leaving the present capitalization $50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of common stock of a par value of $100 each.

The Crawford & McLaughlin Drug Company, Camden; capital stock, $50,000.

Verley Fruit Company, Jersey City; authorized capital, $375,000. Incorporators—Walter E. Hope, Victor J. Comnock, and H. H. Rockwell.

Keystone Oil Company, Camden; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—James E. Kennedy, William H. Cox, and Frank W. Stoncipher.

Pavonia Iron Works, Camden; capital stock, $125,000. Incorporators—Henry J. Kingsbury, John A. MacPeak, and William F. Eldell.

Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company, Camden; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—John McKirdy, W. J. Faust, Joseph Donaldson, and Alexander McChinchie.

F. H. Fitts Grain Company, East Orange; capital stock, $5,000. Incorporators—F. H. Fitts, S. E. Faithful, and C. F. Childs.

Madison Oil Company, East Orange; capital stock, $500,000. Incorporators—C. V. Childs, Fred L. Palmer, and C. O. Geyer.

North Adams Marble and Milling Company, East Orange; capital stock, $50,000 Incorporators—C. F. Smith, G. A. Griffin, and Charles A. Greene.

Baldwin Lumber Company, Jersey City; capital stock, $25,000. Incorporators—S. D. Baldwin, I. Baldwin, John D. Baldwin, and Isabel Baldwin.

Hygeia Hotel Company, Passaic; capital stock, $6,000. Incorporators—Robert Weigel, Fred. Brauchfe, and Frank B. Welcher.

Reynolds Aertite Company, Jersey City; capital stock, $250,000. Incorporators—L. G. Reynolds, L. D. Reynolds, W. L. Carter, H. E. Palmer, and E. Blim.

New York and Ohio Company, East Orange; object, oils; capital stock, $250,000. Incorporators—C. F. Smith, Charles A. Greene, and Frank R. Serles.

Leonard Engine Company, Trenton; capital stock, $50,000, Incorporators—Peter Backes, C. A. Gough, and Theodore Bakes.

New Jersey State General Agency Company, Newark; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—Nathan C. Horton, Albert O. Petit, Frederick E. Crotois, and Addison Ely.

James T. Clyde Company, Jersey City; object, hotels and restaurants; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—James E. Clyde, M. F. Clyde, and G. De M. Sherman.

Knickerbocker Oil and Gas Company, East Orange; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—A. G. Brown, Edward T. Magoffin, and Gerald A. Griffin.

The Oklahoma Oil, Gas, and Exploration Company, Newark; authorized capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Dewaide, Jesse L. Ross, H. Wesley Earley, and Frank R. Series.

The Motor Car Company of New Jersey, Newark; authorized capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Inglis M. Uppercu, Richard T. Newton, and C. V. Childs.

The Electra Manufacturing Company; object, to work out the inventions and patents of Frederick A. Feldkamp; authorized capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Frederick A. Fraentzel, George Heinkel, and F. A. Feldkamp.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., Dec. 27.—An entire business block in the centre of the city was destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss $75,000.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 27.—Damage of nearly $10,000 was caused by fire and water in the hat factory of T. C. Millard here to-night.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Fire yesterday destroyed the offices and the big storehouses of the Sidney Novelty Works, at Sidney, causing a loss of $35,000. The Grand Union Tea Company of New York is the largest stockholder in the concern.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:20 A. M.—100 Centre Street; Bickner & Jacobson; damage, $500.

9:25 A. M.—181 Division Street; Jacob Frabstein; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—19 East One Hundred and First Street; George Zimmerman; damage, $75.

3:00 P. M.—167 West Forty-ninth Street; Mrs. Bertha Livingston; damage, $1,000.

4:35 P. M.—66 and 68 Duane Street; S. Wienkratz; damage trifling.

5:00 P. M.—65 West Ninety-fifth Street; Miss Mary Hennesey; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—51 West One Hundred and Sixth Street; E. S. Beinhiemer; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—300 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Mr. Ehrhaardt; damage, $100.

6:07 P. M.—65 Forsyth Street; Joseph Cranberg; damage trifling.

6:22 P. M.—149 Manhattan Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:00 P. M.—240 East Fourth Street; G. Levine; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—2,358 Third Avenue; John R. Hode; damage, $700.

8:45 P. M.—23 Bedford Street; M. Dominici; damage, $25.

Real Estate at Auction.

Extraordinary Chance at Auction Sale.

THE FOUR LOTS ON THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF

First Avenue and 108th Street,

TOGETHER BEING 100 FEET AND 11 INCHES ON FIRST AVENUE AND 95 FEET IN DEPTH ON 108TH STREET, OFFERING A LARGE AND DESIRABLE PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT, WILL BE SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE ON

Tuesday, December 30th, 1902,

at 12 noon, at New York Real Estate Salesrooms,

111 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.

A rare chance to obtain a BARGAIN IN THE BEST PART OF

EAST HARLEM.

SPECULATORS, INVESTORS AND BUILDERS WILL BE INTERESTED.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1903,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

BY ORDER OF THE

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York,

Southeast Corner of North Moore and Varick Sts.,

running through to and connecting with

226 WEST BROADWAY;

five-story brick Building; size of plot 75.0½ on North Moore St., x87.2 on Varick St., with "L" of about 25.2x59.6% on West Broadway. DIMENSIONS MORE OR LESS.

EDWARD M. GROUT, CONTROLLER.

Maps, terms of sale, and full particulars at Controller's office, 280 Broadway, New York City, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,

will sell at public auction,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALES, at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon.

By R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER,

JANUARY 7, 1903,

223 WEST 12th STREET.

a 3-story and base't dwelling, lot 18.9x103.5

JANUARY 7, 1903,

215 WEST 117TH STREET,

a 2-story brick building, size 25x25.2½.

JANUARY 9, 1903,

418 WEST 56th STREET.

a 4-story brick tenement, lot 25x81.9, irregular.

232 EAST 97TH STREET,

4-story stone front flat, 25x100.

JAN'Y 13TH, 1903,

FULTON AVENUE,

W. S., bet. Wendover and S. 172d, 100x168 irreg. For particulars apply to Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

City Real Estate for Sale.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

In Fifth Avenue.

RESIDENTIAL SECTION.

A most attractive extra-wide corner. Entire block restricted.

EXTRA-WIDE PROPERTY.

Bet. 5th and Madison Aves.

Top of Lenox Hill. Fine private house site. (35x100.)

47th St., near 5th Ave.

A very attractive medium-width dwelling, in good order. Asking $57,500. Will sacrifice.

American Basement Houses.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

IN FIFTH AVENUE SECTION.

$50,000 and upward. Large List. Carefully planned and built; very attractive and up-to-date in every way.

JOHN N. GOLDING,

9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

In the 90s, near Broadway.
AN OPPORTUNITY
to purchase at an unusual low figure
A HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE,
paying 7 per cent. net profit.
Select location. Fully tenanted.

F. BIRDSALL SMITH,

2,603 Broadway, near 98th St.

Two 5-story double flats on St. Ann's Av.; full lots; only $18,500; terms to suit; must be sold quick; no reasonable offer refused. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

161 East 81st St.—5-story new double flat, direct from builder, 24.8x86x102; price $39,000, mtg. $30,000, 4½%; excellent investment.
PICKEN & LALLY, Cor. 118th St., 7th Av.

Your opportunity is to-day; real estate going up all the time; choice investments and bargains in all kinds of property, in all parts of the city. Address CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

TWO HANDSOME 5-STORY SINGLE FLATS, WELL RENTED; GOOD INVESTMENTS.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Send particulars of real estate you have for sale or exchange in Manhattan or Bronx. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Three four-story old-fashioned tenements; guaranteed rent, $2,340. Price, $21,000; mortgage, $17,000. Benson, 203 Broadway.

Leasehold 50 years, unexpired; pays 20 per cent. net; $1,500 required. P. D. Benson, 203 Broadway.

Two splendid five-story apartment houses, 50x 100; above 34th; $37,500 each. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Several good plots at bottom prices, with or without loans; call forenoon. P. D. Benson, 203 Broadway.

Investors get real value by sending particulars of what they want to Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Cold-water flat, 15 per cent. investment; hotels, theatres, second mortgages. Clarke, 51 Chambers St.

Make offer for 14-room tenement; rents, $2,514; perfect condition. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

I have a number of houses for sale very reasonable; great bargains. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bargains can be had for investments; all part of city. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

A. W. Millar & Co., 898 8th Av., have many bargain for investors. Call for particulars.

LOOK—BARGAINS—LOOK.
Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Below Canal St.

Horatio Street, 50, plot ready for improvement; price, $30,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Plot 44x80, near Hudson St.; price, $20,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

East Side.

Desirable plots, east side, below 14th St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price, $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attention!—Three-story house, East 19th St., pay 10 per cent., $15,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av.; $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st., 46.10x 98.9; asking $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lexington Av. corner, near 34th; five-story flat, with store; excellent investment.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SNAP.—Three-story dwellings, Perry St., near Waverley Place, 20.10x95; $11,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; price, $52,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Near Lexington Av., East 64th.—Three-story dwelling, good order; $16,500.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

EAST 75TH ST.—DOUBLE FLAT, $14,000; MORTGAGE, $7,000; RENTS, $1,530.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

Exceptional Bargain.—Four new five-story flats, 539 to 545 East 136th St., about 375 feet east of 3d Av., containing all improvements; 3 apartments on each floor; annual rents $2,160 each; for sale at $21,000 each; satisfactory arrangements as to mortgage may be made. F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St.

A.—New 5-story and basement triple flat; all improvements; fully rented at $3,216; mortgage at 4½%; price, $29,500!! vicinity of 116th St. and 3d Av.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Avenue Store Property!—$17,500! 1st Av., just above 116th St., improved 4-story tenement, 2 stores; 2 families on floor; savings bank mortgage at 4%; good condition; investigate! (3253)
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Biggest bargain ever offered; three-story-and-basement private dwelling, 12th St., near 2d Av.; size, 20x103; price, $15,500.00. CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

Choice plot, 80x100, Park Av. corner in the Nineties, with or without building loan; can be bought cheap. John J. Cody, Lexington, corner 83d.

Several plots below 34th St., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Attention!—Park Avenue corner, below 86th, choice building plot, containing 11,220 square feet; largest parcel obtainable this neighborhood. John J. Cody, Lexington, corner 83d.

61st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 19 feet wide; $27,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

62d St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; under $20,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

64th St., Near Lexington Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling; about $19,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

71st St., Near Lexington Av.—Four-story brownstone dwelling; only $14,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 20x80; only $65,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

74th St.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling, 17x100; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

75th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story, dining room extension; only $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

76th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement stone dwelling; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

78th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story basement dwelling; handsomely decorated; $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

92d St., Madison and Park Avs.—Four-story stone dwelling; $22,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

95th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling; parquet floors, &c.; $17,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

111th St., Near Madison Av.—Three-story basement stone dwelling; excellent locality; $10,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

Murray Hill.—Four-story dwelling, 23 feet wide; only $26,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

54th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 17x100; $25,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

60th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone dwelling, 20x100; $30,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 5th Av.

Five-story tenement in Third Street, near First Avenue; price $20,000.00. CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

BARGAIN—DOUBLE FLAT, EAST 119TH ST.; ONLY $2,650 OVER MORTGAGE.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Avenue A.; Near 72d.—25x100; old buildings; rental, $700; price, $7,750. P. D. Benson, 203 Broadway.

101st Street; private house; 20 ft. wide; for sale at bargain. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

$2,500 buys Hudson St. flat, adjoining corner; must sell. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Great Bargain.—Tenement, 100th St., near Madison Av.; all rented; 12%. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Lenox Av., Between 137th and 138th Sts.—Three full lots; opportunity for builder. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

79TH ST. EAST—DOUBLE FLAT, $23,500; MORTGAGE, $16,000; RENTS, $2,100.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

$7,000 buys 8-room cottage near 3d Av., Harlem; private block; lot, 18.9x100; mortgage, $5,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., near 119th St.

One-story brick business building, on lot 25x100, near Lexington Av., Harlem; price, $9,500. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., near 119th St.

2d Av., near 110th St., 25x100; four-story, improvements, $13,500; mortgage, $11,000, 4½ per cent. Benson, 203 Broadway.

CORNER TENEMENT AND STORES, 82D ST. EAST; ALL RENTED.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Cor. in 90s; well rented; can be bought cheap.
H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23d St.

2d Av., below 42d, westerly side; extra lot; substantial buildings; bargain. P. D. Benson, 203 Broadway.

Plot of 10 lots on east side below 23rd St., suitable for a factory, for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

3d Av., Below 34th.—Four-story; splendid repair; 25x85; bargains; $23,500. P. D. Benson, 203 Broadway.

91st, East.—5-story and stores; price, $28,000; mortgage, $19,000; rent, $3,100. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 64th St., Near Lexington.—Four-story, with extension; $22,500.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

FINE DOUBLE FLAT AND STORES, 18T AV.; RENTS, $3,792; BARGAIN.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Brownstone private in Eighties, west of 3d Av.; elegant order; price, $13,500; mortg. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Madison Av. corner; five-story; all rented; $42,000; mortgage, $25,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

48th St., Near Broadway.—Private dwelling, 20x 100; good order; $36,000; bargain.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Near Broadway, 43d.—Four-story, 20x100; suitable for club or restaurant; immediate possession.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

East 61st St.—Four-story dwelling, 20x100; $26,000; positive bargain.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

East 53d St., 40x90, near 3d Av.; price, $25,000; mortgage, $18,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Best paying little flat east side; equity $2,000; or exchange. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Sacrifice bargain; brownstone dwelling, 123d St., near 2d Av. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

East 74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story, 20x100, W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

3d Av., near 34th St., 50x100; 2 4-sty. and stores; $50,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Broome St., corner, 5-story and stores; price, $52,000; rent, $5,200. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 119th St.—5-story and stores; price, $22,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

8th Av. corner; leased for 21 years at $14,000 per annum. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 4th St.; 6-story, 44x96; price, $75,000; rent, $7,500. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Cannon St.—5-story and stores; price $27,000; rent, $3,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 12th St.—4-story private house; price, $19,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

West Side.

Near Long Acre Square.—5-story apartment, $31,500; always rented; modern improvements. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

West 112th St.—Modern double flat; rental $4,968; elegant investment; equity $12,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

67TH ST. WEST—DOUBLE FLAT, WITH STORES; ALL RENTED; SNAP.
E. EDM

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

START RIGHT

The new year by investing in lots here. You can buy on terms that will not inconvenience you and what in a few years will double in value.

BOROUGH PARK

Write at once for our new prospectus. As low as $5 will start you.

Property: 49th St. and New Utrecht Av. Brooklyn.

FARE 5c. Time, 27 Minutes.

BOROUGH PARK CO., Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres.

277 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sacrifice.—Store property; good place for restaurant and boarding house; 2,000 men employed nearby; terms easy. Moe & Co., Third Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To Let, House.—27 Brevoort Place; 3-story brownstone front, 4-story rear; newly painted, papered, and decorated. Inquire of brokers, nearby, or Daniel Seymour, Trustee, 29 Wall St., New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Beautiful house in Westchester, worth $11,000; to quick buyer for $9,000. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Investigate the Westchester house advertised above; situated West Farms Road and Forrest St. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is about 25x80; ground, 50x100. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is finished in hardwood—has all improvements. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is the best and prettiest house in Westchester. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house MUST be seen to be appreciated. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Furnace heat and all improvements make Westchester house an ideal home. Semel, 1,073 Lexington Av.

Here other bargains, but none so great as the Westchester house. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Do not fail to investigate this great bargain; cannot help but pay you well; bring at least $1,000 in Spring. Semel, corner 105th St., Lexington Av.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

For Sale.—40 minutes out Harlem Railroad, old-fashioned house; farm buildings, shade and orchard; six acres. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av., city.

Three minutes' walk Caryl Station, house, 7 rooms, bath; high ground, fine view; lot 50x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Yonkers.

A 7 YONKERS.—Roomy new house; hot water heating; hardwood finish; good neighborhood; fine order; $40 per month. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—A new 10-room house; plot, 50x140; in good section; hardwood finish; latest plumbing; $7,200. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—Desirable 12-room house; about half acre; trees, stable; fine location; rent, $70 per month. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—Gentleman's handsome residence; one of finest in Yonkers; several acres; stables; greenhouse; undoubted bargain. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—New attractive 12-room house, near station, quite up-to-date, $8,500; terms, $2,000 cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—Non-resident will sell handsome residence, one acre, stables, big trees, at sacrifice; $25,000; BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—Well-built 12-room house; about half acre land; best neighborhood; sale, $12,000; lease at $900. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—Good 11-room house; all improvements; land about 100x225; trees, shrubs, stables; $1,400. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS, Overlooking the Hudson.—Specially attractive 11-room new house, with good plot and large trees. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 1 YONKERS.—28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; building plots and acreage for sale. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1 00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

White Plains.

For Sale, White Plains.—Beautiful site, 18 acres; high elevation; extended views; large trees; never-failing spring; bargain. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—New house, 11 rooms; all improvements; electric light; high ground; fine view; steam heat. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale or Rent.—White Plains, new house, seven rooms; improvements; lot 42x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

Improved properties for sale and cottages for rent season 1903. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.

Attractive places on ocean front and on westerly side of Ocean Av. for sale and for rent season 1903. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

RUMSON ROAD, N. J.

Handsomely improved places and building sites for sale. Cottages for rent season of 1903. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

LOW MOOR, N. J.

Very fine ocean front places for sale and for rent season 1903. D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

D. B. KEELER, JR.,

9 Pine St., N. Y. Telephone, 253 Cortlandt.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses, refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 159 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

REST CURE OR SANITARIUM.

At Warwick, Orange County, New York; beautiful property, consisting of 140 acres, partly cultivated, large mansion 28 rooms, handsomely decorated, hardwood floors, Springfield gas machine, hot water, heating, every improvement, stable, and other outbuildings; pure air; 1,000 feet above the sea; cost over $200,000; will be sacrificed for $65,000, or exchange for other property.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Farm, high ground, beautiful scenery, smooth, fertile soil; new house; spring water. J. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Apartment Hotels.

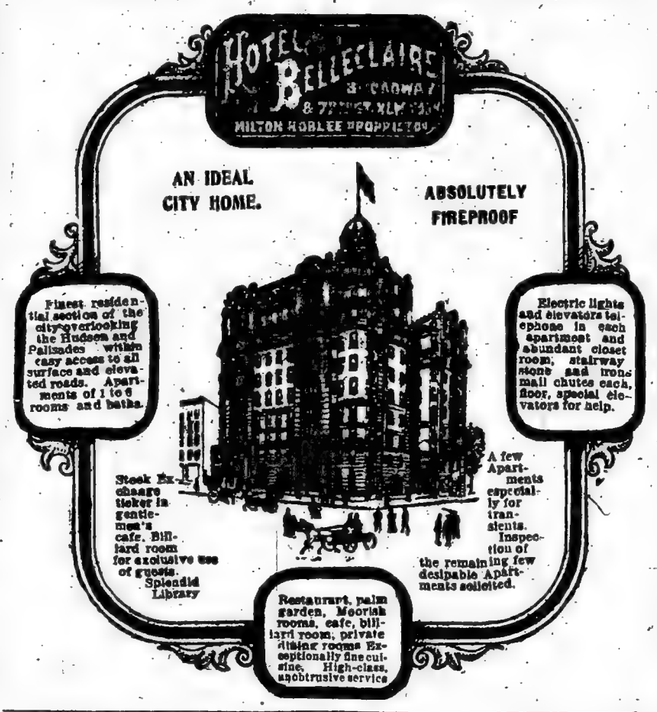

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL,
Corner Madison Av. and 92d St.

Twelve minutes from Grand Central Station, one block from Carnegie, Vanderbilt and Sloane group of mansions, and overlooking most beautiful part of Central Park. Steel construction; absolutely fireproof; furnished or unfurnished Apartments from $500 to $3,800 per annum; also attractive Suites for transient guests. Long distance 'phones and marble baths in each apartment.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What have you to offer in exchange for modern 20-family apartment house near Madison Av., Harlem? Lot, 35x100 feet; equity, $15,000; mortgage, $29,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., 110th St.

Attention! Two 5-story tenements with large store; best business section Third Av.; will trade. Washington Heights lots. John Cody, Lexington Av., corner 83d St.

Special Offer!—West 88th; handsome residence, four stories; excellent order throughout; $50,000; mortgage, $26,000, 4½; want flat or country residence. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Astoria property wanted for equity 4-story double flat stores, Park Av., Harlem; good paying investment. John J. Cody, 1,223 Lexington Av., corner 83d St.

Equity of $10,000 in 2 Second Av. tenements to exchange for Bronx property or small Manhattan residence; will separate. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

For Sale or Exchange.—6-story apartments; equity, $50,000. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av., near 120th St.

West 103d.—Flat, equity, $4,000; will exchange for lots. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Five-story tenement, 20 families, $22,500; mortgage $15,000; rents $2,200; want suburban. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Long Branch.—Fine residence, $17,000; unincumbered; want west side dwelling. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

$110,000, mortgage $68,000, 4½; six-story apartment; all rented; want private dwelling. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Farm wanted for Brooklyn house; three lots, stable. Moe & Co., Third Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Lots wanted for good store property, including corner. Moe & Co., Third Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Plot, 100x200, 138th St.; price, $48,000; mortgage, $20,000; exchange flat Harlem. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Jersey farm, 80 acres, for Brooklyn improved; $15,000; free and clear. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Orange, N. J.—Magnificent 17-room house, equity $8,000, for Brooklyn improved. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Below 59th.—Seven-story apartment, 50x100; equity, $45,000; want Riverside dwelling. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

5-story tenement; 2d Av.; 4 families on floor; 2 stores; $4,000 cash necessary; take small house, Bronx, in exchange. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Corona, L. I.—Ten acres and house, free and clear, $14,000, for Manhattan flat. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Brooklyn improved, equity $15,000, 3 houses, for free and clear improved country. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 102d St.—Modern double flat; rental $3,700; equity $10,000; good investment. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Equity in flat house, Manhattan, for near by free and clear country. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

8th Av., Near 113th St.—Fireproof building; rental $6,500; equity $18,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Brooklyn improved, equity $40,000, for Manhattan income; will divide. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.—Three-story dwelling and cash for west side dwelling. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Modern apartment, all full, to exchange for free and clear city or country. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Good income property for Brooklyn property. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

12 Bronx lots to exchange for income property. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Two private houses in Brooklyn; equity, $8,000; will add cash for flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. GRAFTON & CO., Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

If after two years you are dissatisfied with anything purchased through me, will resell without charge; tenements, apartment houses, residences, centrally located; also suburban homes; easy payments. Geo. J. Stavenow, 302 Broadway.

100x200 On Lower West Side, suitable for immediate factory improvement. Must be convenient to cross-town line and very cheap. H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23d St.

Flats, tenements, dwellings, or old buildings wanted in any section of the city; have cash buyers; quick results. Address CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Have $10,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

All owners desiring to convert their real estate into cash or exchange to suit their wants address particulars Geo. J. Stavenow, 302 B'way.

Wanted to lease apartment houses and flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS WANTED FOR QUICK BUYERS; OWNERS SEND PARTICULARS. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

I will pay the biggest prices for tenement lots or old buildings below 14th St.; quick results. Address CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

Small dwelling, west of Lexington, $8,000-$8,000; also factory site, west side. F. D. Benson, 203 Broadway.

Owners of properties who want customers should call; have calls for same. John J. Hoecksh, 650 9th Av.

Want to lease apartment houses, flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Owners of property, send list; have buyers; large clientele. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Plot or old buildings wanted, east side, above 14th St. CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

We are in a position to handle all kinds of real estate. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

I have clients who want tenements; what can you offer? John J. Hoecksh, Real Estate, 650 9th Av.

Want good Long Island farm, 85 acres, cleared; close to railroad; no agents. U., Box 186 Times.

Particulars of what you have to sell or exchange to Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Apartment Hotels.

THE CIRCLE
Apartment Hotel,
GRAND CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.

AN IDEAL LOCATION.
HALF BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.
New, modern, exclusive.
Beautifully furnished Suites of
1, 2, 3, 4 ROOMS AND BATH.
Apartments rented by the month, season, or year.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS AND BATH FOR TRANSIENTS.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence. REISENWEBER & FISHER, PROP'S. TEL. 1050 COL.

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.

One Block from Union Square, N.Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

HOTEL CARLTON,
54th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.
SOMETHING NEW.

The only apartment hotel which combines the advantages of hotel and apartment life. Every suite of rooms is a complete apartment, with private hall, exceptionally large bath and closet room and butler's pantry, with refrigerator. Suites from two to four rooms, bath and pantry, including chambermaid service, electric light, and ice. Dining room American and European plan.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The Brunswick,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL

Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. High-class restaurant, table d'hote dinner. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Madison Avenue **Hotel LEONORI** 63d Street
New Modern Hotel

Most desirably located in the choicest residential section of the city. Luxuriously furnished and equipped with every modern comfort conducing device.
Suites of 1 to 6 large, light rooms and bath. Unsurpassed Cuisine and Service.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION. Telephone 1,842—79th.

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RARE CHANCE
In the RETAIL
DRY GOODS DISTRICT,
6-8-10 W. 22D ST.
NEW BUILDING JUST COMPLETED.
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
Stores, Lofts, Salesrooms, Studios.
1ST FLOORS SUITABLE FOR
BANKING, BROKERAGE or FINE RETAIL TRADE.
Inquire of H. J. SACHS,
119 W. 23D ST.

Store, Large, light. 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot.

Store 25x100,
suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St., or your own broker.

New Store, S. W. cor. Madison Av. and 111th. A new Store, house adjoining, on Madison Av. A Store, parlor floor, for sale, and work room. CYRILLE CARREAU, Grand St. and Bowery.

Wholesale grocery district, 21 Jay St., one door from Greenwich; store and basement to rent; new building; fire-proof; desirable. The Tarrant Co., on premises.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fireproof store and cellar to let, 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Light office, 15x17, in rear of parlor floor, 23rd St., near 4th Av. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Loft, 45x200; light all sides; elevator, power; rent, $2,000; West 51st. A. W. Millar, 898 8th Av.

Park Place, near Broadway.—Whole building, 5-story and basement, from July 1 next. Plans, 234 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $3,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Greenwich St., 717, Corner Charles.—Desirable store, $15. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Desk room to rent in well-equipped real estate office. G. Tuote & Co., 206 Broadway.

OFFICES, LOFTS, DESK ROOM.
All conveniences; low rents. 1,931 B'way, 16th.

Store, 34th St., near Broadway, opposite Macy's; only $4,000. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Philadelphia Houses to Let—Furnished.

Handsome 13-room house in Philadelphia suburb; every convenience; $900 year, or will rent for Winter. S. S. Scott, 535 Market St., Philadelphia.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Thomasville, Ga., eleven-room cottage, five bedrooms, simply but sufficiently furnished for family late occupant; choice flower garden; gas, electricity, artesian water, hot air furnace; table silver only reserved. Henry Metcalfe, 143 Liberty St., New York.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Grove City, Fla.—Comfortably furnished 8-room cottage, $125.00 for the season; housekeeping or board at Hotel Tarron. Thos. Mortland, Manager.

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The Antoinettes
43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $800 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.,

A Private House—Apartment House
1078 Madison Avenue.
One apartment on a floor,
Seven and eight rooms, bath, etc.
in construction and appointments cannot be excelled.
Choicest residential section.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $80.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $35, and one 4-room apartment, $25, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

Bachelor Suites
From 1 to 3 also suitable rooms and bath; for studios.

54 East 59th St.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
Herter Realty Co.,
43 East 58th St.; or your own broker.

DO NOT BUY COAL.
Rent a Prince Henry Apartment,
CONSTRUCTED UNDER NEW BUILDING LAW in a restricted block.
7 large, light rooms and bath, private halls, hot water, steam heat.
Inquire on premises,
601 TO 607 EAST 140TH ST.
RENT $33 TO $36.
H. L. PHELPS,
168 Willis Av. Phone 571 Melrose.

THE HENRY JAMES
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 Rooms, Bath, Servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral, $1,080-$1,400.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN
2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St. Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

THE "LEXINGTON."
144-148 EAST 22ND STREET.
Suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; new and up to date; rents, $43 to $55.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE,
One door north of 123d St.; light apartments of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

A DOCTOR'S CHANCE.
Broadway, 2,337, near 85th St.; handsomely decorated apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $35. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

AN INDEPENDENT FLAT.
Convent Av., 100, corner 146th St.; handsome apartment of seven rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; rent, $45. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

ST. PAUL,
219 West 80th St., near Broadway.
Five rooms and tiled bathroom; hall boys; buttons, elevator, telephone, electric lights; elegance with economy, $50.

STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER,
244 West 112th St.; 7 rooms and bath; hall service, telephone, tiled baths, open plumbing, $42.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Seven large rooms and bath; private halls, hot water supply; all light rooms; seen to-day. 451 East 119th St., or Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th St.—Eight and nine sunny rooms, $1,000 and $1,200; elevator, all improvements.

Compelled to leave city, will sacrifice for $50 six-room unfurnished apartment that rents for $80. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

394 Washington Square, overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, open plumbing; steam heat, hot water, $75.

Five-room flat, Herald Square; heat, hot water; desirable; only $30. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

341 Madison Av., Cor. 44th St.—Light, sunny apartment overlooking a park. Dards, 341 Madison Av.

Six large rooms and bath; good neighborhood; $19. 206 East 126th St., or Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Furnished house in
WEST 72ND STREET,
near Park, can be rented for balance of season at ONE-THIRD MARKET VALUE.
Fully equipped with
CHINA, SILVER, LINEN, AND GLASSWARE, AND LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.
FREDERICK ZITTEL,
266 Columbus Av.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

A handsome private residence, West 74th Street, splendid condition; will sacrifice. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Cathedral Heights.—Three fine connecting houses; boarding; excellent Summer location; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

73d St.—Furnished or unfurnished; handsome, 14-room modern house; cheap. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

West 74th St., residence; 14 rooms, 2 baths; excellent repair; cheap. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

162d St.—Splendid 15-room, modern boarding house; rent, furnished; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

Handsome four-story dwelling, West 68th St., furnished or unfurnished. Edward D. Palmer, 170 Columbus Av.

74th St.—Handsome, 14-room private residence; furnished or unfurnished. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

53 FIFTH AVENUE.
Northeast corner of 12th St. This extra large and most attractive corner to rent. Will put in thorough order.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Av., near 45th St.

3-Story Private Dwelling, $1,000.
24th St., between Broadway and West End Av.; 9 rooms and bathroom; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $25 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

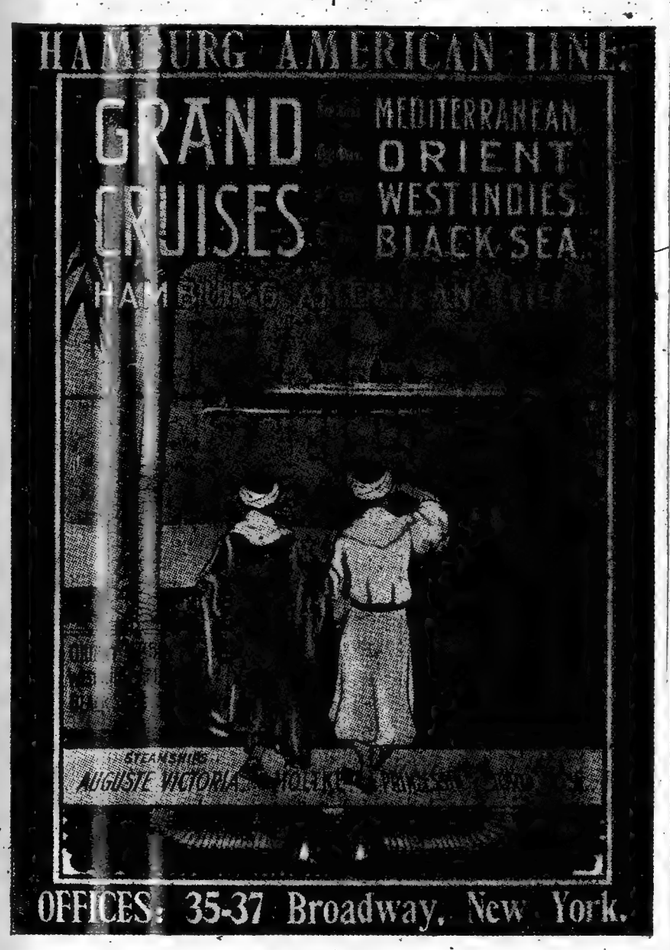

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. March 19 and May 7.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Waldersee..Jan. 10, 2 PM Patricia..Jan. 31, 7 AM
Pennsylv'a..Jan. 24, 2 PM Blucher...Feb. 7, 1 PM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia...Jan. 12, 2 PM *Ravenna..Feb. 12, 2 PM
Phoenicia..Jan. 29, 2 PM Palatia...Mar. 2, 2 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 32, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 AM Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Feb. 24 AM Kaiser, Apr. 7, Noon
Kaiser, Mar. 10, PM Kronprinz, Apr. 21, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Trave, Jan. 7, 1 AM Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn, Jan. 21, 10 AM *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM
*Trave, Feb. 14, AM Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
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NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..Jan. 3, AM Finland..Jan. 17, 10 AM
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MINNEHAHA.....Jan. 3, 8 A. M.
MESABA.....Jan. 10, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Jan. 31, 7 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS ARE UPPER DECKS. PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
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R. M. S. Tartar...Jan. 16 Emp. of Japan...Jan. 26
R. M. S. Athenic...Feb. 9 Emp. of China...Feb. 23
Emp. of India...Mar. 9 R. M. S. Tartar...Mar. 30
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MOANA.....Jan. 9 MIOWERA.....Feb. 6
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One sunny apartment of two large rooms and bath, $1,000 a year, unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Another of four rooms and bath, $800 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

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49 E. 112th St.—Floors 5 rooms; range, hot water supply; $14.

1,408 5th Av., near 116th St.—5 rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water, open plumbing; $20 and $22.

1,651 Madison Av., corner 110th St.—7 rooms and bath; all light; $20.

102 E. 124th St.—7 rooms and bath; private hall; 2 flats vacant on one floor; $23.

1,931 3d Av., at 106th St.—5 large, light rooms; separate wash room; $13 and $15.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275.00 up.

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Weekly sailing by steamers of
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Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N. Y.

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a perfect Winter resort. Excellent, newly refitted and refurnished hotels, with all improvements; also golf and tennis. Steamers of Atlas Line Service sail weekly from New York; reasonable rates.
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D. Bacon, Prod. Exch. Annex, N. Y.

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Round trip, $75. Send for booklet.
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago, Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
3:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville

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New York's Popular Winter Resort for Health and Pleasure.

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American and European plan.

500 rooms en suite, with sea and fresh water baths.

Private Suites and private service.

Grill Cafe and Restaurant.

Social features throughout the Winter.

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Information at Booking Office, 3 Park Place, 12 to 3, and Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8 p. m.
Chas. R Myers, Owner and Prop.

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Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

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An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also good quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity; excellent hard country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

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525 shares stock Automatic Ventilator Co.
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Bakery and confectionery store and business, New Berlin, Ohio. $1,500.
Residence, drug store, and med. practice, Springfield, N. S., Can. $1,300.
Wagon shop, tools, residence and 4 acres, Beemont, Mo. $2,300.
½ int, 8 mining claims, Helena, Mont.; gold, silver and copper. $20,000.
Complete steam laundry, Montgomery, Ala.
Fully equipped grist mill, residence and 10 acres land, East Claridon, Ohio. $7,000.
Foundry and machine shop, Memphis, Mich. $4,000.
Drain file plant, Chittenango, N. Y. $3,000.
Furnished boarding house, Provincetown, Mass. $5,400.
Modern brick hotel, Pocatello, Idaho; 45 rooms; best location in S. E. Idaho. $22,000.
400 shares stock in an Ark. Fruit Co., capitalized at $80,000.
Sand stone quarry, 25 acres, Mt. Perry, Ohio.
Drug and stationery business and stock, Arkansas City, Kan.; well established. $9,000.
Well located bldg. lot, I. T. & C. Add., Grand Rapids, Mich.; on electric line. $3,200.
Book, stationery and art business, Florence, Ala. $4,500.
½ int. in stove foundry and machine shop, Florence, Ala. $2,500.
Fully equiped roller mill in good N. D. town; good trade. $11,500.
Cold storage and wholesale produce business, Canton, Ohio; fine location. $8,000.
General mdse., stock and business, Graceville, Minn.; good location; fine trade. $6,000.
Complete cabinet shop, Shreveport, La. $2,800.
$3,000 capital wanted to manufacture two patented mechanical devices in Pittsburg.
Drug business, Hazardville, Conn. $2,000.
Complete iron and steel mfg. plant, Elizabethtown, Pa.; machinery in good condition. $15,000.
Machine shop and foundry, thoroughly equipped, doing good business, Baltimore, Md.
Well established hardware business in Atlantic City, N. J. $8,320.
Abstract business, Lafayette Co., Wis.; abstract of every title in county. $3,500.
Factory for manufacturing Klay's Multiplying Plate Holders, patents and stock, Buffington, Ohio. $10,000.
Stock, good will and fixtures of well established drug business, Oroville, Cal. $3,500.
Cash grocery business, Wood Co., Ohio. $2,000.
170 acres, farm and flour mill, Warren Co., Va.; 1½ miles to R. R. $4,000.
Patents, patterns, machinery, good will and fixtures wooden churn business, Dayton, Ohio.
Automatic lighting business, stock, fixtures, good will, patent rights, &c., Springfield, Mass.
Hardware and farm implement business, Blackwell, Okla.; business about $24,000 per year. $5,000.
Fishing grounds, 156 acres, on Chesapeake Bay; finest grounds in this section. $10,000.
Well located photograph gallery, Marietta, Ga. $1,800.
Carpet cleaning business, Jersey City, N. J.
General mdse. stock in good Idaho town. Well established trade; fine location. $15,000.
40,000 shares Treasury stock Godiva Sioux Mountain Mining Co., 25c. par share.
Well equipped flour mill, Shenandoah Co., Va. Water power. $11,500.
$18,000 capital wanted in ice and storage plant, Everett, Wash. Doing fine business.
Stock of general merchandise, good will and fixtures, Stroud, Okla., $3,500.
Fish and oyster business, Plainfield, N. J.
Drug business, Pawtucket, R. I.; principally prescriptions and physicians' supplies; established 1858. $9,000.
3-story brick store bldg., Oak Park, Chicago; 4 stories first floor, 9 offices second floor; modern impts., fine business location. $30,000.
Boxboard mill, 11 acres, and 2 tenement houses, Coatesville, Pa. $4,500.
Sash and blind factory, Addison, N. Y. $4,400.
Complete planing mill, Cambridge, Md. Could be profitably used as wagon factory. $5,500.
Wanted—$10,000 additional capital for prosperous Alabama hardware company.
Plumbing and heating business, Suffern, N. Y.
Complete stock of general mdse., store bldg., level, and lot, Chiselder, Ariz. $12,000.
$2,000 capital for drug business, Marengo, Ia.
Steam flour mill, Copemish, Mich. Well equipped and in good condition. $6,500.
Basket manufacturing, Stockton, N. Y. $1,100.
General mdse. store and stock, Keystone, S. D.
Foundry and machine shop, Charlotte, Mich. $3,200.
Millinery business, Texarkana, Ark. $3,000.
Dental business, Harrisburg, Pa. $2,500.
3 fine bowling alleys in prosperous Minn. town, $1,500.
Fine hotel, Southport, N. C. 40 rooms, bath; on Cape Fear River. $15,000.
Modern hotel, Peterboro, N. H. 50 rooms for guests. Only hotel in town. $4,000.
Blacksmith and wagon shop, Riley, Kan.
30-acre farm, wheelwright business, blacksmith shop, saw and cider mill, Brick Tavern, Pa. $6,000.
Creamery, barn and 2 acres, Neshanic, N. J.
Partner wanted with $15,000 for bleaching and dyeing business. Large profits.
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323 acres gold land, Cherokee and Barton Cos., Ga. Some development. Fine prospects. $25,000.
79 acres coal land. Ward Co., N. D. Slope mine in operation. 6 ft. vein. R. R. siding at mine. Good market for all coal mined. $75,000.
50,000 shares large mining reduction and improvement co., Kingman, Ariz. $17,500.
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WEBER PIANOS

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We are not offering these pianos far below value as a favor to the public, BUT BECAUSE WE DO NOT WANT TO CARRY THEM OVER INTO OUR JANUARY INVENTORY. Every instrument has been marked in plain figures that will surprise even people familiar with recent piano advertisements. ONE PRICE ONLY.

We have also placed on sale until Wednesday evening, when our stock-taking will begin,

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not absolutely new, but most of them absolutely as good as new, at VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS from regular prices. It will pay you to buy a piano NOW.

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Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

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$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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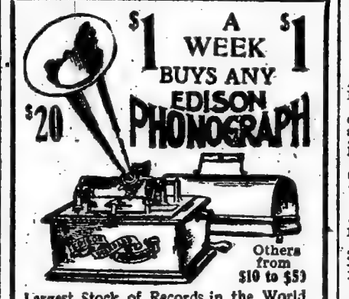

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RATES REASONABLE.

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Exclusive and Quiet.
Superior appointments and perfect service. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, furnished and unfurnished, by the year or for short term. References required. Inspection invited. Book and plans mailed.
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Telephone 4,006—38th.

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Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.
We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.
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RICHARD MEARES, Proprietor.

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"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties. 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last Season at

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CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV. (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.
All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Circulars.
Notice.—Masque and civic ball of this school "New Year's Eve." Both halls will be used, giving dancing space for 1,500 persons.

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PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL OPEN.
ALWAYS.
"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World. A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate departments for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

H. FLETCHER RIVERS,
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"Lotus," 115 West 70th St., (Columbus Ave.)
"Lancaster," West End Ave. and 106th St.
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Dancing School, 21 East 17th St., near B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginning any time.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Private Prof. Stern's, Broadway, cor. Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.—Clogs, buck, song and dance, complete each dance, $15; specialties; children, adults; waltz, half-time; open daily, Sundays.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

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1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16th Street, 134 East.—Single rooms with board; references.

20th, 13-15 West.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients; Southerners accommodated; also table boarders; references. Tel.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4256—18th.

21st St., 260, 262 West.—Handsome hall room; hot and cold running water; superior French table board.

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48th St., 120 West.—Handsomely furnished large sunny room; running water; excellent board; private boarding house; moderate.

58th St., 333 West.—Large front sunny room; hot, cold water; $14 for two; also single room.

70th St., 36 West.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful large front room with dressing room; also very desirable single room; excellent cuisine and service; telephone; references.

83d St., 62 West.—Very desirable rooms, singly or en suite; board; 3 baths. Agent, Newmark, 852 Columbus Av.

97th St. 130 West.—Newly furnished front room; $12 for two; superior board; also sunny room; private bath.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, pleasant, nicely furnished heated room; excellent table; moderate price; American family.

Gramercy Park, 39.—Furnished large and small rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; overlooking park.

In a well-appointed home, second floor suite; large, attractive rooms offered to gentlemen accustomed to living well, who specially desire comfort and privileges of a private house; upper west side; no other boarders; references essential. A. B., Box 138 Times.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites, single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; references.

The Mary Fisher Homes, 148 St. Ann's Av., and at Yonkers Park; also at Tenafly, New Jersey. Terms, $4.50 upward; adults only; pamphlets sent.

Furnished Rooms.

21st St., 46 West.—Pleasant room, southern exposure, suitable for doctor, couple, or three young men.

25th St., 53 West.—Large room; well heated and furnished; running water; house newly renovated; references.

52d St., 206 West.—Bright room, in private family, for one or two gentlemen; reasonable. Whitty.

56th St., 209 West.—Light room, $3; light room, $5; light housekeeping suite, $7.50; hot water, steam.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, well-furnished, commodious room; private house; references; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

115th St., 237 West.—Nice front parlor, with outside bedroom; free use of Kitchen, dining room, bath, steam; new modern apartment; moderate; "L," cars; conveniences. Albert.

For Rent—A perfectly lighted, heated, and ventilated room, with full hotel service, for $20 per month; also a large room for $30 per month; one block from entrance to Central Park. Roland, 56 East 59th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Unf

MAGISTRATE BRANN HONORED BY LAWYERS

Eulogies and Presentations on the Eve of His Retirement.

He Talks of the Qualities Needed in a Police Court Magistrate and the Exactions on His Time.

Magistrate Henry A. Brann of the Yorkville Court, who on the last day of December will lay down his office after seven years of service, was, at the close of yesterday morning's session of his court, waited upon by a roomful of lawyers, ex-Judges, and court attachés, who congratulated him, made him speeches, and presented gold-framed resolutions, a diamond stud, and a gold watch with a charm suitably inscribed. The seventy lawyers spent an hour saying pleasant things to the Magistrate, and then the Magistrate spoke in his turn.

Ex-Magistrate Wentworth presented the jewels on behalf of the lawyers, who, he said, were sorry to lose Magistrate Brann from the bench, but glad to have Henry A. Brann in their own ranks again. When the jewels were handed over Magistrate Brann was heartily cheered.

Then Lawyer Abraham Levy paid his tribute, saying that Magistrate Brann had been a good Magistrate because "he mixed human nature and common sense in his decisions." Lawyer Marcus Brown presented a gold-framed set of resolutions from the Hebrew League of the Seventh Ward. These resolutions praised the Magistrate's fairness to men of all creeds and races, and nominated him for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York County. Lawyer Voytisek spoke in like strain for the Bohemians, other lawyers followed, and finally Charles Anthes, one of the clerks, expressed the esteem of the court employes for Magistrate Brann and their regret at his retirement.

The Magistrate, not without traces of emotion, replied to his friends, speaking at some length.

"The appointment of City Magistrate came to me unsought from the hands of the late Mayor Strong seven and a half years ago, and was as great a surprise to me as it seemed to be to the public," he said, and added kind words for the ex-Mayor. Then he spoke of the office and its requirements.

"Care and kindness," he said, "are the most essential qualifications of a City Magistrate, but they are not the only ones, for a knowledge of law and of human nature are almost, if not entirely, as important. Many persons, and among them lawyers of great ability, have said to me more than once: 'The only thing necessary to make a successful and even a model city Magistrate is good common sense,' but these men never had any experience on the police court bench.

"In my judgment, based as it is upon an experience of more than twenty-five years at the bar, and nearly eight years on the bench, no man is fit to be a Judge except a lawyer, and even he should not be appointed to a judicial post, unless he is a man of good character, unquestioned courage, and high standing in his profession."

Magistrate Brann then compared the English system, with its Judges "during good behavior" and pensions after retirement larger than a New York City Magistrate's salary, with the precarious tenure of judicial offices here, showing how a man who gave up his practice to became a Judge found himself at the end of his term forced to return to a bar where all his old clients had passed to others.

"A lawyer of fair practice," he continued, "is better off than a Judge; he is freer, happier, and healthier. He can go where he likes, with whom he pleases, and enjoy himself as he wishes. He can be interested in or carry on business independently of the law or in conjunction with it, and no one will criticise him, no one has any right to find fault with him. He is his own master; his time is his own; no one has any claim on him. He can work or play according to his bent, go to bed earlier and sleep late, stay at home or go out, as his fancy may suggest.

"A Judge, on the contrary, is everybody's slave, particularly if he be a Police Judge. He is not simply the servant of the people, like a Judge in the higher courts; he is their galley slave. They make as free with him as if he were a public pump; they invade his home, order his family about, and literally drag him out of bed at all hours of the night and morning to attend to his business and to their business.

"And this is perfectly proper, for it is for these things that he is a Judge and gets big pay, and a chance to go back to the bar, after he has lost all his clients trying to reform the community. If there were not troubles and worriment and labor, what excuse would there be for the existence of Police Magistrates, Police Courts, or even policemen?

"Yet," said the Magistrate, "all lawyers desire to be Judges—you, gentlemen, have my best wishes and can command my assistance. As for myself, I feel like a student a week before vacation."

Magistrate Brann went on to say a good word for police court lawyers. "A better class than the public supposed," and of the police he thought "brass buttons need not cover depraved consciences," and "an average policeman was as good as an average merchant." Then he added something of the value of criticism to a Magistrate, and the power of the lawyers to hold up the Magistrate's hands and elevate the tone of police courts—already much improved, he thought, in the past few years.

"There is no good reason," he said, "why cases in the Magistrate's courts should not be tried as well, as intelligently, and with as much dignity as those in the highest courts of the State. In many respects the police tribunals are the most important of all, because they come into closest contact with the masses. They should be kept clean and made progressive. When a vacancy occurs on the bench the appointing power ought to be compelled by the force of public opinion to fill it with a lawyer at least as desirable as his predecessor. No man is too great to serve the people."

MASONS WOULD REGAIN CHILD.

Court Proceedings Started to Recover Daughter of Ocean Lodge Member Now in an Asylum.

In answer to a writ of habeas corpus directing him to produce Ella Peterson, fourteen years old, Daniel Stage, an architect and builder of Richmond Hill, appeared before Judge Moore at Long Island City yesterday. It was stated that the child was taken by Stage from the Masonic Home at Utica, N. Y., in April, 1901, he representing that he desired to make the girl a companion for his fourteen-months-old infant.

A day or two before Christmas William J. Van Pelt, a member of Ocean Lodge of Masons of New York City, went to Richmond Hill to present the girl with a sum of money as a Christmas gift, and he was surprised to learn that she had been committed to the Training Home for Young Girls in Brooklyn.

The proceedings to commit her to the home took place in the Magistrate's Court at Far Rockaway last July, and the papers show that Stage claimed the child was incorrigible and that he could do nothing with her. The girl is the daughter of John Peterson, a member of Ocean Lodge, who is now confined in an insane asylum at Amityville. About five years ago Mrs. Peterson became blind, and it was found that she was suffering from cancer. Her condition so worried her husband that his mind became unbalanced, and his lodge had him committed to the Amityville institution. The lodge then undertook to provide a home for the mother and child, making a monthly appropriation for their support. At the end of two years the mother and child were sent to the Masonic Home at Utica, and subsequently the mother died. The child remained in the home until she was turned over to Stage.

In court yesterday Stage said that the child had been adopted by Mrs. Peterson, who was his sister, and that he did not know the child's mother. He said that before having her committed to the home he wrote several letters to the Superintendent of the Masonic Home in Utica and received replies to the effect that the home could not take the child back. He said the child was not now in his custody.

Upon that statement William L. Mathot, counsel for the lodge, withdrew the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Mathot, who is an officer of the grand lodge of the State of New York, said after the hearing that the lodge would spend any amount of money and go to any trouble, legal or otherwise, to gain possession of the girl, as it desired to provide a proper home for her.

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS TO MEET.

State Association Will Hold Holiday Session at Syracuse, Commencing To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—School Principals from all over the State will assemble here Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week to attend the eighteenth holiday conference of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York. It is generally credited with being the rallying time for the most influential educational forces in New York.

Discussion of topics will be informal. "Optional topics" will be a feature of the programme, affording the opportunity to take up any of interest to instructors. On Monday there will be an address on "Thoroughness Versus Breadth," by President Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester. Speakers during sessions to follow include Superintendent Emmet Belknap of Lockport, President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College, Principal Vinton S. Paessler of Binghamton, and Superintendent A. B. Blodgett of Syracuse.

Three sub-bodies will meet here at the same time: The New York State Council of Grammar School Principals, the State Science Teachers' Association, and the New York Training Teachers' Conference.

MAN CARRIED THROUGH SMOKE.

Policeman Kumpf Makes a Rescue in Rockaway Beach Fire.

Patrolman Frank Kumpf of the Seventy-ninth Sub-Precinct Police Station saved a man from a burning building on Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach, Queens Borough, yesterday morning. The man whose life was saved was Thomas Ennis, the owner of the house. Patrolmen Kumpf and Stultz noticed smoke issuing from the house about 1:30 o'clock. Stultz tried to send in an alarm, but found the box out of order, and he sent word to Crabbe's sawmill where the whistle was blown to call out the firemen.

In the meantime Kumpf smashed in a kitchen window, cutting his wrists in doing so. Crawling through the window he made his way through the smoke to the hallway. Between the kitchen and the dining room he stumbled over the body of a man, and with difficulty he managed to half drag and half carry him to the rear door and out into the open air, where he quickly revived.

The flames made such rapid progress that little of the contents was saved. The loss is placed at $1,500. Mr. Ennis is said to be subject to fits, and it is thought that during one of these attacks he overturned a lamp and set fire to the house. He himself is unable to explain how the fire started.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Daniels, A. M.; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, P. M.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. Judson, 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 357 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Dr. McPherson; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, 10:45; the Rev. Robert Bagnell, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
FOURTH AVENUE, Corner 22d St.—The Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner of 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 130th St. and 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. Halsey, 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Malcom Shaw; 11 and 8. Vesper service, 4:30.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av., Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant; 11 and 8. Haendel's "Messiah," 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11; the Rev. J. L. Lasher, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 11, 4, and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. GEORGE'S, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St.—Christmas Oratorio "Noel" at 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur N. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 3, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck; 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackey; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, 11; Sunday school Christmas exercises, 7:30.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg, 11; the Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Percival Chubb; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.
CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor and Gregory Sijas, 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST—64 Madison Av.; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
Y. M. C. A., 42 East 23d St.—Fred S. Goodman.

MR. HAWLEY MAY RESIGN

Connecticut Politicians Expect Keen Senatorial Fight This Year.

Railroad Measures That Will Come Before the Legislature Will Also Cause Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27.—Politicians are looking forward with keen interest to the coming session of the Connecticut Legislature. Besides important legislative measures which will come before that body, there is a possibility of a notable fight in the Senatorial election.

It is practically conceded that Senator Orville H. Platt will be re-elected. There has been talk of opposition on the part of younger men, but the leaders of sentiment do not believe that any one of them could be successful. There is a strong probability, however, that there will be a contest for two seats.

Close friends of Senator Joseph R. Hawley, who is in feeble health, predict that he will resign his office before the end of the legislative session. For several years this venerable Senator has been growing too feeble to take a very active part in Washington, and this Winter he has been unusually weak. Already lines are being laid in behalf of men who would be aspirants for the vacant seat.

From present indications there will be four aspirants out for the place—Gov. George P. McLean, Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, ex-Gov. Bulkeley of Hartford, and United States Representative E. J. Hill. Messrs. Fessenden and Bulkeley could be counted upon for a spectacular campaign. They are old political enemies, and have joined in combat many times. Chances, however, would favor Gov. McLean, who is undoubtedly the most popular Republican in the State.

The incoming Legislature will have other and quite as important questions to face. It must redistrict the State for the rearranged State Senate and also fix the number of Senators, so that all factions will be satisfied. It must also again take up the difficult task of securing Constitutional reform, and so reapportion representation in the lower house as to receive the backing of the country Republicans and of the city Democrats.

In general statute changes, one of the most important to be settled in January will be the proposition to divert the taxes now paid by the electric roads into the State Treasury, so that they can be apportioned to the towns through which the roads run. There is a very decided demand from all the towns for this change, and from present indications such a bill will be passed.

It is expected that the State militia will be reorganized on lines agreeable to the War Department, so that instead of having an unwieldy number of infantry regiments there will be a thoroughly up-to-date coast artillery.

The railroad situation will as usual form one of the most interesting questions before the session. For several years there has been an increasing rush of applicants for privileges to construct trolley roads, and the avalanche of public notices this year shows an even greater rush than two years ago. There will be over a hundred individual applications for trolley charters in January, covering territory in all parts of the State.

The Connecticut Lighting and Railway Company will ask the right to build from Naugatuck to Seymour, completing a through electric line from Waterbury to Stamford, via Bridgeport. There will be applications for a northern trolley road to run from Winsted across the Massachusetts State line to Lee, for connections between Hartford and Stamford, for a large number of parallel lines out of this city in all directions, including Meriden, New Britain, Northford, and Cheshire; for a new road running through the shore resorts east of this city along Long Island Sound, for a group of roads south from Hartford to a large number of towns; and from New London east and west along the shore.

The principal trolley fight promises to be east of New London, where a half dozen strong syndicates of local capitalists are seeking connections to Stonington and Westerly, R. I.

Two larger transportation lines that are projected will cause a bitter fight. It is expected that the old struggle between the Consolidated and the Connecticut Western for right of way for the latter across the Montague farm in East Granby will come up again with renewed vigor. It is understood that probably half of the country members sent to Hartford for both houses from up the State were elected on a strong anti-Consolidated platform, and go pledged to help the smaller road cross the disputed territory.

Another matter of great railroad interest will be the project of Boston capitalists to build a new third rail line from Boston to New Haven, paralleling the Consolidated Road and the Boston and Albany, via Worcester, Hartford, and Middletown. It is a question as to whether the incorporation of this company under the general railroad law will stand, as it has no precedent.

ANGRY WIFE KILLS HERSELF.

Grief-Stricken Husband Disappears and Police Are Seeking Him.

Mrs. Anna Twelvetree, the wife of Charles Twelvetree, a photographer, of 225 West Eighty-third Street, who died in Roosevelt Hospital Friday morning, is believed to have committed suicide. It is said that on Christmas night Mr. and Mrs. Twelvetree had a quarrel over an affair that aroused her jealousy. She became greatly excited, and, running into a dark room used for developing photographs, procured a liquid said to contain bichloride of mercury, poured out a glassful of the liquid, and drank it.

Her husband immediately called in Dr. John F. O'Connor of 117 West Eighty-third Street, who administered an antidote, and then advised the husband to summon an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. This was done, and the woman was removed to the hospital, where she died in about two hours.

Mr. Twelvetree was at the hospital when his wife died. He became hysterical and had to be attended to. Two hours later he left the hospital and has not been seen since. The police are trying to locate him.

MOVE FOR NEW FERRY.

Staten Island Citizens to Hold a Mass Meeting on the Rogers Offer.

A mass meeting has been called for Tuesday evening at the Union Opera House, Broadway, West New Brighton, S. I., to urge the acceptance of the offer made to the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries by H. H. Rogers for the establishment of a new fast ferry between West New Brighton and Manhattan.

Mr. Rogers promises that if his offer is accepted the boats of the new line will make the trip from the Battery to West New Brighton in thirty-five minutes at a commutation rate of 3 cents. The call for the meeting is signed by prominent manufacturers, merchants, and other residents on the North Shore of Staten Island.

PROTECTING A HIGHWAY.

Policeman Stationed on Jamaica Bay Shore to Stop Railroad Crossing.

To prevent the laying of tracks across the roadway in Pleasant Avenue, Rockaway Beach, Queens Borough, a policeman is on duty night and day. The sawmill and lumber-yard plant of Charles Crabbe is located on both sides of the avenue, and the proprietor wants to lay tracks across the highway to facilitate the handling of lumber. Mr. Crabbe some time ago commenced the laying of tracks to his lumber yard parallel to the Long Island Railroad tracks, and he put in a turntable. When it came to crossing the highway so as to connect the yard and the mill, there was trouble, as no permit had been secured for the laying of tracks there.

To prevent this work being done a policeman was detailed from the Seventy-ninth Sub-Precinct Station, and an officer is constantly on duty to guard against an invasion of the public highway. The post is not one that is sought by the policemen of the precinct, as it is directly on the shore of Jamaica Bay, and the northwestern blasts that sweep across it make the lot of the man stationed there anything but enviable.

JUBILEE OF PASSIONISTS.

Cardinal Gibbons Arrives in Pittsburg to Assist in Celebration.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons arrived here from Baltimore at 7 o'clock this morning to take part in the golden jubilee celebration of the Passionist Fathers of the United States, which will begin to-morrow and continue several days. The Cardinal was met at the station by a committee of prominent churchmen and escorted to the Passionist Monastery, where he will remain during his stay in Pittsburg.

Among others who will assist in the celebration are Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, the Rev. John W. Shannahan of Harrisburg, the Right Rev. P. J. Donohue of Wheeling, and the Right Rev. Leo Haid, Order of Society of Benedictines and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina.

The Annual French Ball.

A masquerade and carnival, a floral fête and battle, a procession of flower-bedecked floats, wheelbarrows, &c., a ballet of 300 women in new sets and dances, a combined orchestra and military band of 150 musicians, and gorgeous bunting and floral decorations will be among the features of the annual French ball at Madison Square Garden on Monday, Jan. 12. The proceeds of the ball are devoted to a number of local charities.

PROGRESS OF THE BRONX

Improvements That Have Been Undertaken in the Borough.

President Haffen's Statement of the Work—Building Operations and the Care of Streets.

President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx has prepared a statement of the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and the amount expended in local improvements in the Bronx. The Board of Estimate authorized $4,000,000 of work during the last six months of 1902, and resolutions for other improvements which are under consideration will bring the total appropriations for the borough up to $5,000,000. Forty-three contracts have been made for regulating and grading at an estimated cost of $1,592,669.27, and $458,708 worth of asphalt paving is to be laid.

Within the past few weeks assurances have been given to President Haffen by Mayor Low and the Rapid Transit Commissioners, that among the first improvements to be authorized during the next year will be the east side route of the subway to the Bronx and also the Jerome Valley extension. They will connect with a great union station which the New York Central Railroad Company proposes to build in the Bronx in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Efforts are being made also by the borough authorities to induce the new management of the elevated railroad to extend its branches and to utilize some of its old franchises for building routes and extension in the eastern side of the borough. When all of these rapid transit facilities are completed President Haffen predicts an unprecedented era of growth for the upper section of the city.

The report of Superintendent Michael J. Garvin shows that the total number of new buildings projected in the Bronx up to Dec. 19, were 848. In the Borough of Manhattan for the same period the number was 811. The number of alterations also compares favorably with that of each of the other boroughs, and the records of the Building Bureau of the Bronx show that the borough has thrived, notwithstanding the Tenement House act which is referred to as bearing hard upon the builders and owners north of the Harlem.

The report of Martin Geissler, Superintendent of Highways, shows the area of territory under the control of President Haffen. The maintenance bureau cared for 92 miles of macadamized roadway, 24 miles of asphalt, 57 miles of block pavement, and 202 miles of earth roadway. Two million square yards of macadamized roadway were cleaned during the year. Fifty-four sprinkling carts were utilized to care for more than 90 miles of macadamized roadway. Other improvements were 275,000 square feet of repaving, 62,000 square feet of sidewalks repaired, 288,000 square feet of earth sidewalks. The teams of the department handled 115,000 cubic yards of material, and the bureau had the maintenance of 60 bridges located in the borough and not under the jurisdiction of the Bridge Commissioner.

The work of the Sewer Department is summarized in a brief statement of the chief engineer concerning the work on the Broadway sewer, which is four miles in length and one of the biggest sewers in the city. Last year 10 per cent. of the work was completed, while under President Haffen's term more than 40 per cent. was finished. The same ratio applies to the construction work on other important undertakings, and gives a fair idea of the sewer construction in the Bronx last year.

The Old Guard Ball.

The Old Guard will take possession of the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Jan. 22, and hold its annual ball for 1903. Officers of the Army, the Navy, and the National Guard, as well as the commanding officers of many military organizations from other cities, will take part in the midnight march. Most of the boxes have been disposed of. Those remaining may be obtained by those holding invitations, from Capt. James Wenman at 2 Old Slip, or at the armory, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

NOW COMES THE LOESER AVALANCHE OF WHITE.

Annual Midwinter Sale of Muslin Undergarments.

PRICE, QUALITY AND QUANTITY INNOVATIONS NEVER EQUALLED.

This sale has become such an unusually important and looked forward to periodic event that it needs no argument from us at this time to prove the wisdom of or the reason for its existence. The idea of the sale is just as old as its introduction by us years ago, but for the sale itself, its immediate results, benefits, merchandising innovations and management just as new as if the idea had its conception to-day. There were never so many reasons to commend it—never so many characteristics to individualize it—never so many advantages to extend the most practical economies.

Though our sales of muslin underwear during the last half of this year have been in large excess of previous years, yet it is a fact (difficult to explain) that a dullness has existed with the manufacturers. This has given us price and quality concessions that have never been equalled any previous year in our history. And while it is a fact that this condition is open for others to advantage by, as well as ourselves, it is a fact that can't be correctly disputed that Loeser has gained concessions, particularly this year, in the purchasing that are of larger advantage to you than can be obtained in any other retail house in Greater New York.

The best garments in the world come to this store, and, as in the past, at prices that cannot be obtained elsewhere. If this were mere assertion or boast, our annual event, which has kept growing from year to year into immense proportions, would have dwindled to dissention instead of a universal satisfaction.

As a brief hint, there are corset covers and aprons at 5c. each, better than ever offered; night gowns for 23c. that always sell at 50c.; corsets at 50c. that always sell at $1.25; drawers for 10c. that always sell at 20c.; colored petticoats for 29c. that always sell at 50c.; wrappers at 39c. that always sell for 75c.; etc., etc. You can't afford to miss this opportunity.

Every garment, from the highest priced to the very simplest, has been superintended and traced with the utmost care in its making; not a skimp in the shaping; not a shortcoming in fabric or finish; the best and neatest trimmings; substantial, dainty, tasteful, durable, just like homemade, only better, because our experts are in touch with the newest betterments in advance of the season, study daintiness, and are able to give you a very great variety.

We have not considered profit in making these prices; we have sacrificed that; in fact, in many cases offer garments at less than actual cost, our sole thought being to make this the greatest and most beneficial sale of

Underwear, Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Infants' Wear, Etc., Ever Known.

The selling space has been immensely enlarged and the greatest number of salespeople ever employed added, which will make your purchasing easier, quicker and more comfortable.

The preparations have never been so great nor the price savings so large. Your appreciation of our past efforts has been a gratification as well as an incentive to introduce innovations this year that will surpass anything of the kind ever attempted.

Corset Covers.

AT 5c.—Cambric and muslin corset covers two shapes, square and V, fell seams.
AT 10c.—Cambric corset covers, high round neck, embroidered edge.
AT 19c.—Cambric corset covers, in 5 styles, square and high neck, also French shape, some embroidery, others lace trimmed.
AT 25c. AND 29c.—Cambric corset covers, low and high neck, some V-shape, others round, all made French bodies, lace and embroidery trimmed.
AT 39c., 49c. AND 59c.—Nainsook and cambric corset covers, a variety of styles, low and high neck effect, French bodies, lace and embroidery trimmed.
AT 79c. AND 98c.—A still finer line of nainsook and cambric corset covers, some made to the waist line, others French effect, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery and ribbons.

Drawers.

AT 10c. a pair, women's good muslin drawers, made with hem and tucks, yoke band.
AT 19c. a pair, women's good muslin drawers, some made with 5-inch ruffle hemstitched, others with embroidery ruffle, still others with hem and cluster of tucks.
AT 25 AND 29c.—Women's good muslin drawers, some with deep embroidery ruffles, others hemstitch effects.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Women's good muslin and cambric drawers, in a variety of styles, some trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery, others with lace edging.
AT 59c. AND 79c.—Fine cambric and muslin drawers, some made with umbrella ruffle, with embroidered edge, others prettily trimmed with lace.
AT 98c.—Fine nainsook and cambric drawers, a variety of styles, 9 in all, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace, some torchon, others with deep embroidered flounce.

Chemises.

AT 25c.—Muslin chemises, made with corded band and pearl buttons.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Good muslin chemises, in a number of styles, some opened fronts, others square neck, prettily trimmed with embroidery.
AT 79c. AND 98c.—Nainsook and cambric chemises, round or square neck, some trimmed with embroidery and others lace.
AT $1.39, $1.59 AND $1.98—Fine nainsook chemises, long and short skirt effect. The skirt is trimmed with lace or embroidery, the same ribbon trimmed.

Night Gowns.

AT 23c.—Good muslin night gowns, in 4 styles, some with inserting in yoke, others with plain tucked yoke, high neck, V shape, with pretty insertings.
AT 39c.—Good muslin night gowns, V shape, high and square neck, trimmed with embroidery, and some with lace insertings.
AT 49c.—Night gowns in good quality muslin, in Empire, square and high neck, trimmed prettily with embroidery.
AT 59c—An exceptional good lot of fine muslin night gowns, square and high neck effect, trimmed with embroidery, and some with lace insertings and hemstitching.
AT 79c—An excellent lot of nainsook and cambric gowns, in several styles, prettily and daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery.
AT 98c—A large variety of styles of nainsook and cambric, also fine muslin gowns. These are prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery, also some with ribbons, low and high neck effects.
AT $1.19, $1.49, $1.59 AND $1.98—A magnificent line of still finer night gowns, made mostly of nainsook and cambric, some of fine muslin, square, round and Empire effect, also low neck and short sleeve chemise effects. These are prettily trimmed with embroideries, others of lace edgings and ribbons.

Women's Short Underskirts.

AT 25c., 29c. AND 39c.—Women's short under Petticoats, some made with hemstitched hem and cluster of tucks, some with cambric ruffle and others with embroidered edge.

Women's Flannelette Underwear.

AT 19c. AND 25c.—Women's short outing flannel under petticoats, extra quality, made in assorted stripes, deep hem and yoke band.
AT 39c., 49c., 59c. and 98c.—A finer quality of flannelette petticoats, made in a variety of styles, mostly trimmed with lace, some with Vandyke ruffles.
AT 59c., REGULAR 98c.—Women's flannelette gowns, in assorted stripes, made with rolling collar and cuff of solid color and fancy stitched band.
AT 98c.—An exceedingly fine lot of flannelette gowns in 9 different models, lace and embroidery trimmed, high neck, Empire, some pretty daisy cloth gowns in this lot.
AT $1.25—Women's flannelette gowns, in pretty light striped effects, made Empire effects, with lace edging and ribbon run through.

For the Baby.

We've made extraordinary provisions in every way in keeping with the magnitude of our underwear sale, and at prices just as advantageous.
AT 8c. A PAIR—Children's muslin drawers made with hem and tucks, in 5 styles.
AT 19c. A PAIR—A fine grade of muslin drawers, also cambric, with hemstitched ruffles, in 6 sizes, some with cluster of tucks.
AT 39c.—Very fine muslin drawers, with dainty embroidery ruffle, two clusters of tucks and hemstitching.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS.

AT 10c.—Infants' long slips, in soft cambric, ruffle on neck and sleeves.
AT 29c., 39c.—Infants' long slips, in fine soft cambric and nainsook, some made with hemstitching effects, others with yoke of tucks and insertion.
AT 49c.—Infants' long slips, made of nainsook, prettily trimmed with embroidery, round yoke effect, with hemstitching.
AT 79c. AND 98c.—A fine lot of infants' long slips, made of nainsook, some with yoke back and front, embroidery and tucks, others with hemstitched effects round yoke and embroidery ruffle.

Infants' Short Dresses.

AT 25c.—Infants' short dresses, made of soft finished cambric, small round yoke of solid embroidery.
AT 49c. AND 59c.—Infants' short dresses, made of fine nainsook. These are prettily trimmed with embroidery, yoke effects and hemstitching.
AT 79c. AND 98c.—Infants' short dresses, in fine nainsook, some made with square yoke, others with tucks and hemstitching, and still others with long-waisted French effects, prettily trimmed with hemstitching and tucks.
AT 98c., REGULAR $1.69.—In this lot are some pretty styles for boys, made of fine lawn, some with colored edges, in light blue, pink and red.
VERY SPECIAL—500 short and long infants' dresses, also short skirts and guimpes, manufacturer's lot of samples, ranging from 49c. to $10.98, being 1-3 less than the regular prices.

Aprons.

AT 5c.—2,000 white lawn aprons, made with hem and tucks and strings.
AT 15c. AND 19c.—Maids' aprons, some made with deep hem, others with cluster of tucks, and still another style, with the pattern braided on the lawn.
AT 29c. AND 39c.—A large variety of maids' aprons, some with bibs and straps, others with deep hem and cluster of tucks, 9-inch lace.

White Petticoats.

AT 39c.—White petticoats, with cambric ruffle.
AT 49c.—White muslin petticoats made with a deep flounce.
AT 79c.—Muslin petticoats, made with umbrella ruffle, some embroidery trimmed, others with lace edgings.
AT 98c—White muslin petticoats, in a variety of styles, some with 5-inch embroidery ruffle, others with lace insertings and edges, and still others with dainty hemstitch effects.
AT $1.19, $1.49, $1.59, $1.98 AND $2.98—A still finer line of white muslin petticoats, some made with lawn tops, others with cambric tops, all elaborately trimmed with embroidery or lace, in a variety of hemstitched effects combined.

Infants' Caps.

AT 19c.—Infants' lawn caps (fine), made with turn back piece of fancy lawn, lace edge.
AT 25c.—Infants' fine allover lace lawn caps, made French shape, lace ruche.
AT 39c. AND 49c.—Infants' fine lawn caps, some made Dutch effect, others round French shape, with embroidery inserting and lace edge.
AT 59c., 79c. AND 98c.—An exceptionally good lot of infants' lawn caps, some in Dutch effect with fine insertings, and Swiss, embroidery and ribbon rosettes, others with a full poke effect of fine embroidery.

Children's Gowns

AT 39c.—A fine lot of children's muslin gowns, tucked yoke and cambric ruffle.
AT 49c.—A fine lot of children's muslin gowns, made with tucked yoke and embroidery edge; also in this lot flann

Part Three
Pages 21-28

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, December 28, 1902.

Right of the Deficient Child to an Education

Investigation Made by Principals Shows that 8,500 Children in New York Schools are of Sub-Normal Intelligence—Separate Classes Advocated.

UNDER instructions issued by the Board of Education, the Principals of Greater New York recently made a careful enumeration in their respective schools of the children whose mental capacity is below the normal standard. This standard, presumably, is the measure of ability shown by the average child of equal age to advance under the present methods of teaching. The result shows that out of 200,000 children now attending school, about 8,500 are reported as being subnormal—in other words, deficient, defective, or feeble-minded.

This represents a percentage of one and seven-tenths in a count not scientifically accurate, because made by people working independently and under conditions which produced a more or less arbitrary standard of measurement. This estimate is therefore merely approximate, but even so it is sufficiently startling to demand thoughtful consideration.

Eight-five hundred children now attending school in New York are, on the admission of the Principals, making no visible progress. The school life of these children is absolutely wasted. Many of them are positively harmed, and such abnormal characteristics as they may possess are aggravated by the close confinement and the severe restraint of the long school day. Admittedly, they learn nothing, or almost nothing, from the instruction the school provides, yet they are permitted to occupy seats—often for years—that are sorely needed for normal children who vainly seek to enter.

NO IMBECILES AMONG THEM.

There is not an idiot nor an imbecile among them, for the law bars these out, providing for them elsewhere. Yet they are unable to advance from grade to grade, and their useless weight is a heavy burden upon the teachers and upon the classes in which they have been placed.

Under these circumstances, it would seem but fair to dismiss them from the regular classes wherein they constantly fail, for their own sake, for the sake of those upon whom they are a drag, and of those whom they are barring out of school. But once dismissed, as they assuredly should be, from the places they occupy without benefit to themselves, and to the exclusion of those who could better improve the advantages the schools offer, what shall be done with an army of children whose mental capacity may be below par, but who, given the right training, are undoubtedly capable of growth and of a certain amount of development?

Admitted that each is handicapped to a certain extent by some sort of disability. By reason of this disability shall he be deprived of his right to the education that the State, at an annual cost of many millions of dollars, gives freely to his normal brother and sister, and does not withhold from the blind and from the deaf-mute? His disability prevents his profiting by schooling planned for the normal child; but is this the only sort of schooling the State can afford to give? Were he blind or deaf-mute he would find schools suited to his special need. Because he is neither must he forever suffer the reproach and humiliation that in every school attach to the holdover? Is there nowhere a place for him where by honest work he too can gain an occasional smile of approval from the teacher, bear home in triumph the longed-for "testimonial" that others win week after week? Is he to blame if the lessons set him remain incomprehensible?

He is shut up for five weary hours, five days each week, in a room where fifty others enjoy the work that is meaningless to him. Confined there, unoccupied, forbidden to move about, uninterested, stood in a corner, perhaps, for a restlessness that is wholly beyond his control, is it any wonder if the idle fingers get into mischief, if the listless child grows cross, gradually grows morose, even vicious, his very soul steeped in the bitter and impotent resentment which only an outcast can know?

Katie G.; twelve and a half years old. Has no ability to think out the simplest problem. Is physically weak. For weeks is inclined to cry all day. At other times is listless and occasionally sleepy. Makes great effort, but cannot always overcome these feelings. Keenly sensitive to reproof. What at first seemed obstinate silence after reproof I now find is sheer inability to speak, owing to nervousness and bewilderment. Memory is slowly growing.

This is a verbatim copy of the report made by a conscientious and painstaking teacher on a deficient member of her class. With forty-nine normal children to be piloted over a given course within a given time, she can give only one-fiftieth part of her care to the fiftieth child, however great its need.

NEGLECTED BRAINS.

The brain, like other human organs, will not develop to its maximum power unless it is exercised according to its capacity. This is one of the aims of education. How much exercise does Katie's brain get in school? Yet Katie's is only a single one of the eighty-five hundred brains our school system neglects, on its own testimony.

More than all the others do these very eighty-five hundred children need brain development, lest they grow to adult life unable to master their passions, minus both desire and ability to work, and accustomed to look to others for support. When these fail any one of them, society takes care of him—in the workhouse, the lunatic asylum, or the penitentiary.

Had the deficient brain been nourished in childhood on mental food of a kind it could have absorbed, the world would have worn a more cheery aspect. Well-directed self activity and congenial occupation would have roused and developed the child's dormant faculties and taught him how to compel eye and hand and brain to work in unison toward a definite end. The wretchedness and apathy born of cruel competition with children of higher mentality would have been unknown. In their stead there would have come the satisfaction of good work accomplished by individual endeavor, the joy of praise won by earnest effort. He would have learned self-control and self-reliance, and imbibed a wholesome ambition to help instead of a desire to be helped.

Seguin long ago proved to the world that a large percentage of idiots could be cured by careful education. There is a hopeful outlook, then, for children whose mental faculties rank them far above the idiot.

Surely no one has a right to deprive them of the education that is needed to show them how to walk erect, shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-men, exercising with them the duties, as well as the prerogatives, of citizenship. Yet what else is being done when, under a Government that makes education compulsory, we dare to say, "These children conform not to our standard. Therefore they are unteachable."

This is the attitude New York takes toward 8,500 of her children, in effect if not in words, when, not daring to turn them out of school, she bids them get what good they can out of lessons planned for abler minds.

Every tyro of psychology knows that dormant, imperfect, and undeveloped faculties can be improved; that weak brains are strengthened by the mental gymnastics the process of improvement requires; that a particular training along given lines will enable deficient, defective, and feeble-minded children to profit by a schooling suited to their limitations and aimed to fit them to produce their best. Under such conditions they grow to a respected and a self-respecting manhood and womanhood.

Yet with so large a number of children failing to respond to lessons leveled at the average capacity, there has been no attempt made to study individual cases or to classify them into groups to receive instruction adapted to their limitations, except in two schools, No. 1, in Vandewater Street, and No. 77, at First Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, and in these only through the personal efforts of the respective Principals, Dr. William Ettinger and Miss Julia Richman, with the tacit consent but without the official sanction of the School Board.

Granted that the one and seven-tenths percentage of deficient children revealed by the recent numeration would have been lessened had experts conducted the examination according to a set standard; that if, on their recommendation, the proper lenses could be adjusted to defective eyes, accumulated wax removed from defective ears, judicious feeding be administered to ill-nourished bodies; that the large number of defectives in this way immediately made normal, would lower the rate still further. Granting all this, it would, in all likelihood, not go below the 1 per cent. result obtained in the thoroughly scientific researches England and Germany undertook years ago.

This would still leave 5,000 children who are unable to reap any benefit from the ordinary instruction given in ordinary schools. These children, non-educable under present conditions, entail expenditure per capita that is absolutely wasted. They are a decided hindrance to class progress, for they receive a far greater share of attention than is their due. Among them are included many whose mentality is normal and who lag hopelessly in the rear by reason of frequent illness, entailing long absences from school, or who break down under the combined strain of classroom work and required home study.

WHAT IS DONE ABROAD.

England, Germany, and Belgium solved the question of helping these children by the formation of special or auxiliary classes. Should New York decide to adopt the same course, it is to be expected that difficulties will thickly hedge the undertaking. Just how to draw the line between normal and deficient will prove a delicate piece of work. Just where to locate such classes when the schools are already crowded to the roof will not be easy to determine. Other problems equally perplexing will follow, but these may safely be left for future discussion. The present and pressing need is for wide recognition of the fact that the immediate establishment of special classes, conducted by the ablest instructors, under competent supervision, appears to be imperative.

The establishment of these special classes has been attended with much success abroad. The teachers are made aware of the peculiarity of each child and acquainted with any physical defect from which it may suffer. They ascertain the nature of the home environment, and they shape their methods of instruction and discipline in accordance with these details. Lessons are graded according to individual capacity, and purely brain work is alternated with manual training.

All lessons are short in duration, because many of the pupils are unable to concentrate their thoughts for any length of time. Moreover, they may be curtailed at the teacher's discretion whenever signs of fatigue and restlessness indicate the need of such a step.

The manual training work introduces much that the kindergarten has made familiar, but of a coarser grade. In addition the knotting of thick cords, hammering home nails and pegs, tossing bean bags into pockets, plain cooking, gardening, and joining help in teaching eye and hand to yield obedience to the brain.

SHOP LESSONS "GREAT FUN."

Shop lessons are considered great fun, and prove a valuable aid in the mastering of arithmetical combinations. At the same time they impart a practical knowledge of the details of buying and selling, and inculcate habits of justice and honesty in business dealings.

The children improve noticeably in these classes under such methods, and gradually learn to reason and to answer almost as intelligently as normal children, though more slowly, of course. One sees here little evidence of the confusion and loss of rational speech that, in a regular class, so often assail the deficient child when suddenly called upon to recite.

Individual progress is quickly discovered by the teacher on the watch for it, and encouraged in every way. The child is advanced as his capacity develops, and transferred to the regular class as soon as his mental growth warrants the change.

It has been urged that the parents of deficient children will strenuously object to any classification which will affix, as it were, a stigma on their offspring. This may be very true, for there are people who will sacrifice everything to their vanity. But for the sake of helpless children whose weak minds can never grasp school work without special and individual aid, such parents must be educated to accept the right view of the situation. They must be led to realize that the special class differs from the regular one only in degree, not in kind; that the trend of its work is in the same direction, only that the end is reached more slowly, and that the work is simplified to meet the child's capacity; that instead of being an unhappy and hopeless dullard in a class of children of superior mentality, the backward child has a chance to advance on lines it can follow, and to see its efforts win success instead of ridicule and failure.

Even the most jealous parent will make no objections to the change if he sees that, after all, the new class is simply a vehicle that offers private instruction to his child, and is no more suggestive of degradation than spectacles on his face or a crutch under his arm. Should it be impossible to convince him that his child would benefit by the transfer, and he refuse his consent to the change, then the child must be sent home, and the father forced to have him taught at his own expense.

The taxpayer, also, it is claimed, will raise objections to the expenditure of public funds for individual benefit. If so, he is as short-sighted as he is narrow-minded. Is the rescue of every hundredth child from the danger of becoming a public charge not worth the cost? The State of New York now houses in different institutions one out of every 251 of its population. Shall the next generation see this rate raised still higher by the 8,500 whom its schools, as now conducted, pronounce non-educable?

Justice, as well as economy, demands that each and all of these shall have at least as fair a chance as their unhandicapped fellows. But this chance can be theirs only when special classes with methods of teaching based upon individual instead of average mental capacity are ready to receive and help them upward. May our own school board and school boards everywhere speedily arrange for their formation!

ISABEL R. WALLACH.

SUPPLIES FOR NEW YORK CITY

Bill for Year's Stationery and Printing $1,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY will spend during the year 1903 nearly $1,000,000 for printing, stationery, and supplies. Superintendent Cowen of the Board of City Record is making every effort to economize, but the orders for books, blank forms, and the thousand and one other kinds of printed matter needed by the heads of the city departments are piling up at rapid rate.

A knowledge of the stationery which the city uses every year would give a person a comprehensive idea of the complexity of the Greater New York government. Since the consolidation of the ninety-eight different municipalities and towns, which all became part of the Greater New York five years ago, the printing question has become a serious one with the city officials. There has been talk of the establishment of a city printing office, but several officials who have looked into the matter claim that it would be a costly experiment, as the plant needed to do all the city work would have to be very large and cover all kinds of work from rough printing of hand cards to the finest engraving work.

The supplying of the city departments with books is not a simple matter. Some books used to keep records in the City Government cost 5 cents, and other single volumes of permanent records cost in many instances $100 or more a volume. The amount of printed matter necessary to carry on the municipal business can only be ascertained by an examination of the requisitions of the heads of the departments. The Bellevue and allied hospitals will use in 1903 nearly 1,000,000 blanks, covering every phase of hospital work from a wash list to printed cards showing at every hour the history of the diseases of inmates; 100,000 dispensary and surgical cards are required for Gouverneur Hospital. Bellevue Dispensary requires 277,000 gummed labels for bottles.

The requisitions of the Department of Finance for taxbooks and various kinds of printed matter cost the city nearly $100,000 a year, including the engraving of city stock and pay checks for all city employes. The Receiver of Taxes requires 150,000 tax bills of various kinds for the Borough of Manhattan alone. The Fire Department requires little printing, but 50,000 morning reports are asked for for the Borough of Manhattan.

The printing bill of the Department of Health for a year is very large. Hundreds of kinds of notices and reports are required, and thousands of permits are issued for every conceivable kind of business from peddling milk to keeping a few chickens in a backyard. The Department of Health evidently thinks that the marrying business is going to be brisk in New York for next year, for 100,000 marriage certificates in books have been asked for, and 200,000 certificates showing births of children. They also require 200,000 death certificates. The amount of printed matter which will be required for the Health Department next year is over 10,000,000 blanks, reports, and slips. Applicants for positions in the city service will use 100,000 sheets of ruled foolscap paper in examinations.

The introduction of the borough government has necessitated an extensive system of reports from the various chiefs of the bureaus to the borough Presidents. The President of the Borough of Manhattan receives reports from the Bureau of Buildings, the Bureau of Highways, and its many divisions. The requisition of the Street Cleaning Department for blanks and stationery is less than that of any of the big departments of the municipality.

The new Tenement House Commission's requisition for printing and stationery for 1903 is very large. There are over 1,000,000 special printed cards required.

The city departments use each year a large quantity of the supplies such as ink, pens, and other articles. It was estimated by a city official that more than 20,000 quarts of ink are used each year in writing in city books. A ton of steel pens are used up or thrown away by city officials and several tons of rubber bands are bought.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNDERGROUND

Career of Frank Hedley, Who Will Take Charge Early Next Month.

THAT the underground railroad company is getting ready to run trains within the next year is shown by the announcement that its Superintendent, just elected, will establish his office in New York before the middle of January. The Superintendent is Frank Hedley, and he comes from Chicago to take charge.

"He is the very best man we could have selected anywhere," said Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company the other day. "It was in Chicago that the third rail had its origin, and Mr. Hedley has just resigned the General Superintendency of the Lake Street and Northwestern Elevated Railroad in that city."

Mr. Hedley is forty years old. He started into the railroading business with the Manhattan Elevated of this city when a boy, and later, after various promotions, he was Superintendent of Motive Power for the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. From there he went to Chicago to work for Mr. Yerkes. Up to 1894 his training had been in mechanical departments of the different roads with which he was connected, but in that year he was transferred to the transportation department of the Chicago company, and so he has had eight years of experience in that line. Besides the two roads named, Mr. Hedley has been connected with the Union Loop of Chicago as Superintendent, and his management of its immense traffic has been described as extraordinary.

William Hedley, the granduncle of the new Superintendent, was the designer of the first locomotive traction engine.

WOODSIDE'S ODD FIRE FIGHTERS

Methods of Volunteer Organization Supported by City.

MANY jokes were perpetrated on the municipality when the Greater New York was conceived, but none, according to a suburban Long Island resident, is more laughable than the Volunteer Fire Department of Woodside. The entire equipment of this volunteer department, which receives $1,000 yearly from the city Treasury for its support, consists of one truck, on which is mounted a ladder with five rungs missing, four of the long hooks ordinarily used by firemen, and two very ancient axes.

When the glare of a fire is seen on the sky the nearest "fireman" rushes to the firehouse and rings the large bell in the tower. For this the bell ringer receives 50 cents, and it frequently happens that the public-spirited citizens of Woodside are taken from their homes by the sounding of a false alarm rung by some other public-spirited and thirsty citizen who needs the money.

The fire-fighting apparatus is supplied with motive power by a local coal peddler. He has two truck horses, somewhat advanced in years and not quite so rapid in movement as they used to be. For the use of these steeds he is given $2.50 if they are called out on a false alarm and $5 if they carry the truck to a fire. About a year ago, while clanging on their way to a midnight blaze, the two horses suddenly decided that they had done enough to earn their hay by delivering coal for their owner while the sun was shining. Just after passing the tracks of the Long Island Railroad they stood stock still and refused to move. Neither coaxing nor the plying of the whip availed. Just as it seemed that the horses were about to move, an express train thundered along. One end of the ladder projected over the track and about four feet were lopped off by the locomotive. This accident, however, did not impair either the beauty or the usefulness of the ladder, and it still forms part of the equipment of the company.

On another occasion the volunteers were on their way to a fire when the wheels of the truck became stuck in the soft clay at the side of the road. The horses were unable to pull the heavy vehicle out, and after fifteen minutes' delay a neighboring liveryman brought one of his horses, and with this aid the truck was finally lifted to solid ground. The driver gathered up his reins and was about to start his team on their mad gallop, when he chanced to look around and found to his horror that two men who were not affiliated with the company were seated on the back of the truck. This would never do, and he deliberately got down from his perch and, shaking his fist at the interlopers, shouted:

"Youse fellers come down outer there or I'll pull yer down. Yer ain't got no right there."

"Pull nothin'," was the response. "We're goin' to show youse how to put out a fire."

"I say yer ain't got no right there, and we're not goin' ter take yer."

"Then," responded those who were not authorized to ride on the truck, "you will stay here."

After arguing the matter for some time the parties to the dispute agreed to adjourn to a near-by saloon to arbitrate. This they did, and remained debating the matter so long that some impertinent villagers butted in and told them the fire was out and they might return, which they did with the matter still unsettled.

Residents of Woodside tell of a joke on the "department" that promises to become a classic. A volunteer who had spent the whole day and his available cash in a village tavern saw, late last October, a glare in the sky—a glare that could not be mistaken. It was the real thing. A fire, and a good one.

He made for the bell and clanged it violently. Firemen in their slippers and with great red fire hats under their arms rushed from their houses and made for their station.

"Where is it?" they inquired with one voice.

For answer the intrepid bell ringer merely pointed to the sky, with its rolling masses of flame. Then nervous hands hitched up the fiery steeds and dashed wildly through the village toward the shore of the Sound. With clanging bell and rushing throng behind them they dashed through other settlements, and, passing other engine houses, the inquiry came:

"Where is it?"

For answer they only pointed. Other departments followed in their train, and each denizen of Woodside felt his heart swell with pride within him as he knew that his department was leading the procession for once.

Madly they dashed through streets and village ways until they came to a level space, and then burst upon their view a glorious sunset. Sadly they turned their backs upon the glory of the dying day, and since then it has been difficult to get a Woodsider to admit that he is a member of the local Fire Department.

SANTA CLAUS IN LARRIGANS.

A Ballad of the Lumbering Camps.

HOLMAN F. DAY in The Boston Herald.

DUMPHY had ducked the dough-boys—Dumphy had bucked at beans;
For most of the week he wouldn't speak, but he chopped like four machines
He hadn't a word for no one, not even for me and Mike,
And whenever we spoke or tried to joke, he growled like a Chessy tyke.
When Bill, the P. I., fiddled, or Charley Canuck would jig,
Dumphy would crawl to the dark o' the wall and sog there like a pig.
Daytime he chopped like fury—nighttime he hugged his bunk,
—Physog as long as a boardin' house arm, and chawin' some bitter hunk,
And the deacon-seat crowd it wondered, for we sartinly like the lad,
But he wouldn't let out what it was all about, though we saw he was havin' it bad.
Some allowed he was homesick, while others said 'twas wuss,
For Tote-team Jake had heard at the lake that 'twas sort of a family fuss.
If 'twas family fuss we were sorry—we wondered how it began,
And this was because young Dumphy was our only family man.
Now, family men, I don't care who, belong at home with their broods,
—No hearts will ache nor grieve for sake of us lonesome old chaps o' the woods.

Here a good health to ye, family man,
Wherever ye've built your nest;
Ye've more than your share of the good things, but there!
We reckon it's all for the best.
There's an arm for your neck and a kiss for your cheek
When there's trouble ahead or your courage is weak,
And comfort and courage and grit you will need,
With a wife and some younkers to house and to feed.
God bless you with patience and peace and with goods,
Is the very best wish of us men o' the woods,
—Us lonesome old baches of peavies and patches,
Bills, Jimmies, and Jacks o' the Axe.

The cook he had hung a shoe-pac, the cookee hung one, too,
And Larrigan Joe a sock with a toe—the only whole sock in the crew,
Some others hung sleeves and leggin's—the boss hung a rubber boot,
—'Twas Christmas Eve and we made believe! Jest the lark of a Christmas toot!
We hadn't a thought of presents—why, the most of us never had hung
A stockin' up at the chimney-side even when we were young.
It was only a bit of foolin', and a part of our ev'nin' plan
Was a Santy Claus, and Dumphy was our only family man.
We dug him out of his blankets and hauled him out to the light,
—His eyes were read with tears he had shed, but now he wanted to fight,
And screaming a string of curses, he struck as he raved and swore,
Floored Joe Lacrosse and the swampin's boss, and announced he was ready for more.
But no one was 'specially anxious, and we backed away, because,
Good will to men was not just then in the eye of our Santy Claus.
The boss was a-thinkin' to swat him, but allowed he had better not,
For 'twas trouble bad that Dumphy had, whatever it was he'd got.
So back in his bunk he butted—unsociable kind of a goat—
While our pryin' cook was taking a look at a letter that dropped from his coat.

There's sometimes a grief for ye' family man,
And it's wicked, ye'd better believe,
When ye find that there's trouble piled heavy and double,
On the poor little home that ye leave.
There are sharks who are hungry when money is due,
And a man is away in the woods with a crew;
Shiverin' babies and heart-broken wife
Don't hender the Shylocks who're out with a knife.
And the tear-spotted letter that cook choked and read
Was writ from a poorhouse—and "baby was dead."
One after the other, we forty-five men,
Kissed where the kisses were marked by her pen,
Kissed on the smooches of little ones' smacks,
—We lonesome old baches of peavies and patches,
Bills, Jimmies, and Jacks o' the Axe.

Boss he fair square blubbered—cook he blubbered, too.
There wasn't a face in all the place but glistened with tears like dew.
And Joe throwed galley-west'ard the duds the crew had hung,
For we knowed that joke to Dumphy spoke of empty stockin's hung;
—We all of us saw a pictur' of youngsters wonderin' why
Old Santy Claus, like other friends, had passed that poorhouse by.
We looked to Dumphy's corner, where he curled with buried head,
But his grief and tears stopped eyes and ears to all we did or said.
"Dang rat the man that's secret," growled the boss, "but others can
Be jest as clus' as that secret cuss, our only family man."
Then boss he fetched a pen-stock and thawed the yaller ink,
And he scratchity-scratched a writin' and he wunk a wettish wink;
He whispered, "There's an order for thirty days o' my pay;
If the rest of ye's men ye'll take that pen and do a stunt my way."
We fought to get that pen-stock, and them as couldn't write
They had the boss attest their cross to make their writin' tight.
When all had made their papers, he stacked a reg'lar dome,
Says he, "It's done! Less rum and fun, but, boys, there lays a HOME!"
Then he clinched his fist and muttered as he turned to Long-geared Mike,
"Ye're Santy Claus for us, because ye've got the legs to hike.
Take snowshoes to the carry, catch tote-team to North Twin,
Then buff it again to strike the train and cash them orders in.
Then stivver it to that poorhouse where she has said they be—
Ye're starting NOW, and we don't allow for sleep nor stop-offs—see!
It's a blame dark night, but ye're starting NOW, and if for any cause
Them babies cry termorrer night, Gawd help ye, Santy Claus."

Here's a good health to ye, family man,
From the depth of our hearts and the woods;
Boughs for our bunks and salt hoss in junks
And a very light load of world's goods.
Keep your neck near the arms and your cheek near the kiss,
And never come here to the troubles o' This.
God bless ye with plenty, and strength to the arm
That shelters the wife and the babies from harm.
We've tasted of life and we know what it lacks—
We lonesome old baches of peavies and patches,
Bills, Jimmies, and Jacks o' the Axe.

THE KLONDIKE OF THE EAST

Capitalists Beginning to Realize the Possibilties of Labrador—Investigation Shows the Territory to be Rich in Minerals and Timber and Farm Lands.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 24.—Progressive and far-seeing capitalists are now coming to regard Labrador as an Eastern Klondike. Scientific investigation has determined that the territory is rich in timber, minerals, and farm lands, and its extensive exploitation is assured in the near future. As an indication of its potentialities, it is only necessary to state that three lumber mills are operating in the Hamilton Inlet region this Winter; that two large sulphide of iron deposits are to be worked at Rowsell's Harbor next Spring; that an extensive copper bed is to be developed near Nain at the same time; that a gold-bearing reef of much promise has been discovered near Cape Chudleigh, and that A. P. Low, formerly of the Canadian Geological Survey, has been engaged by a Philadelphia syndicate to prospect the northland at an annual salary of $10,000, besides being allowed to furnish the Canadian Government with geological and other data.

A glance at a map of North America will show that the position of Labrador on the eastern side of the continent, is almost identical with that of Alaska, on the western, and the scientific research thus far conducted has disclosed that the rock formations are virtually the same, as are the general topographical conditions. Only recently, however, as the advance of organized enterprise toward Hudson Bay made evident the riches of the sub-arctic wastes, was Labrador selected as an area for exploration. Now that so much of value has been discovered, a rush of prospectors and capitalists is expected there next season, in quest of the wealth it is believed to contain.

According to Mr. Low, who is the best living authority on the subject, Labrador has an area of 516,000 square miles. It forms an immense peninsula, extending 700 miles between Bellisle and Hudson Straits, and stretching back 600 miles from its Atlantic seaboard to the head waters of James Bay. Its total extent is about twelve times that of New York State, and except on the seaboard it is absolutely unpeopled save for a few wretched tribes of wandering Nascopee and Montagnais Indians, branches of the great Cree race, but woefully reduced.

Administratively it is divided between Newfoundland and Canada, the former occupying the seaboard and the latter holding sway over the interior. To reach the territory one has to go by steamer from Newfoundland during the Summer months, and, landing at one of the innumerable harbors on the coast, strike inland, if so desired. The foreshore is protected, as it were, by a belt of islands, of which there are said to be over 2,000, extending north for about 400 miles and lying five to twenty miles off the mainland. Here all the codfishing is done, which is the industry the Newfoundlanders pursue. They visit the coast every Summer, to the number of 20,000, and, establishing themselves in convenient harbors, carry on their trawling from July till November. There are also 3,500 permanent white residents on the coast, known as "livyeres," (liveheres) to distinguish them from the "Summerers." (Newfoundland fisher folk.) Outside the belt of islands lie a series of submarine banks, frequented by halibut, which are the quest of many venturesome American fishing craft, and all the rivers and inlets are the home of the lordly salmon, which are taken in nets to the extent of 400,000 pounds annually. In the Ungava district, at the far north, are some bands of pagan Eskimos, among whom a young Newfoundland clergyman of the Anglican faith is now laboring, while between them and the whites lies a section peopled by Christianized Eskimos, converted by Moravian missionaries from Germany, who have been laboring among them the past fifty years.

A BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The coast line and hinterland which form Newfoundland's appanage are not very definitely delimited, but are estimated to be about 196,000 square miles in extent. The remainder belongs to Canada, and there is a boundary dispute between them, though it is not as acute as that of Alaska. The strip of territory running the whole length of the peninsula behind the coast line is low lying and almost barren, but inland it rises in the form of rounded hills, beyond which lies Labrador's most remarkable feature, a level plateau of 200,000 square miles, in the whole of which area there is not a variation of 300 feet in height. The whole country is thickly wooded as far north as the 57th parallel, and dotted with lakes and streams, fully one-fourth of its surface being covered with water. These rivers are stocked with fresh water fish in great abundance, while the forests teem with game of fur and feather. Reindeer, bear, wolf, fox, lynx, and wolverine are among the species found, and the Indians obtain their livelihood by trapping and hunting. Mr. Low tells of finding sixteen dead Indians in a tent on one occasion, who had been awaiting the annual migration of the caribou, and when they came not lacked the food to maintain life.

Some of the rivers of Labrador are of great size. The Hamilton is over 600 miles long, and is navigable by boats for half that distance, until stopped by the famous Grand Falls, a natural wonder exceeding Niagara. The river in its inland reaches drains six lakes varying in size from 250 to 550 square miles in extent, and all this immense volume of water surges seaward through a gorge 310 feet wide and inclosed between walls of rock 1,200 feet high. The river drops 700 feet in three miles, and the torrent that pours over the falls is stupendous in its size and force, 50,000 gallons of water descending every second. The roar of the rushing river can be heard twenty miles away, and the few travelers who have penetrated to it declare that the world holds no other such spectacle. In a second river, the Manicouagan, which empties into the St. Lawrence Gulf, canoes can voyage up its whole length of 400 miles, and by making a single portage of three miles can reach the Koksak River, by means of which the traveler can continue his journey right into Hudson Bay without debarking any more, the entire fresh-water trip, with but one portage, being about 750 miles as the crow flies. There are Hudson Bay Company's posts on the main rivers, where the Indians and "livyeres" barter their peltries for food, clothing, and ammunition.

The soil of the interior of Labrador is suitable for wheat growing, as it is part of the rich arable belt which embraces Ontario, Manitoba, and the Canadian Northwest. There is an idea abroad that a railroad will be built through the peninsula to a deep-water terminus in Hamilton Inlet, from where ocean freighters could carry grain to Europe for six months of the year. It is, indeed, said that James J. Hill paid his visit to the Labrador coast last Summer with this object in view, and that the Glazier expedition was dispatched to report upon the feasibility of the same scheme.

But in the meantime Labrador's future depends mainly upon her minerals and timber, the former to the chief extent. The metaliferous areas are in the remote northern parts of the territory. These, curiously enough, are the ones that escaped the ravaging action of the glaciers. The southern portion shows traces everywhere of glacial force, and the crowns of the hills have been torn off and the valleys littered with mighty boulders. But further north, toward Ungava Bay, the mountains lift their craggy peaks in naked majesty to the skies, the summits, clad in snowy garb, which never leaves them. The whole region north is a paradise for geologists and mineralogists, and the past Summer three parties from American universities spent a time there, exploring the fiords along the coast and obtaining much data of commercial as well as scientific value. The sulphide of iron deposits at Rowsell's Harbor will be worked by the Dominion Steel Company and the Nova Scotia Steel Company, the two concerns which are operating smelting works and steel furnaces at Sydney, Nova Scotia, where the cheapest pig iron and steel in the world is now made. The companies draw their stores of iron ore from Bell Island, Newfoundland, at present, but there is such a demand for the raw material by British, German, and American smelters that they are opening up these reserved deposits in order to be able to meet this demand without trenching too much upon their original supply.

IRON ORE SUPPLY.

This ore is now in such demand, owing to the rapid exhaustion of the Spanish iron beds near Bilbao, Spain's place as an iron producer being now taken by Sweden in some part. But the Swedish mines are all within the arctic circle, and their product is only transportable during about six months of the year, a railway having recently been constructed between Gellwara, in Sweden, and Ofoten, a seaport on the west coast of Norway, by means of which the ore can be conveyed to deep water and the rounding of the North Cape dispensed with. But the Swedish deposits are unable to satisfy the growing demand for iron ore through the speedy development of the use of steel products, and new iron mines are constantly being sought. The ones in Labrador suffer from the same disadvantage and those of Sweden, because the Labrador coast is ice-bound for half the year, but this drawback is neutralized in a large measure by the fact that the ore is right on the seacoast and involves no long railway haul, while the cheap labor and the proximity of the region to Britain, only 1,800 miles, as compared with the longer distances to American ports, insures that the output can be laid down with British ironmasters at a figure that will defy competition. Moreover, the sulphur in the ore will be refined, and will also have a definite commercial value apart from that of the iron itself.

The newly discovered copper deposit is in a similar position. The only copper mine now working in Newfoundland, that at Tilt Cove, yields a profit of $300,000 a year. It is ice-bound for four to five months every season, but that does not detract from its value. Its output is shipped to Swansea, Wales, where it is refined, and the gold extracted from the ore is one of the principal sources of profit. During the Winter the ore is piled in great heaps in readiness for shipment when the ice clears off, and then a large fleet of steamers rushes it away to market. The same policy can be adopted with respect to the Labrador deposits, while so far, at any rate, the labor has been that of the Eskimos, who possess this advantage, that they never think of going on strike, and will work for a mere pittance.

In lumbering operations a long Winter is an advantage rather than otherwise, because it admits of the easy hauling of logs to the riverside, and in the case of the three mills now at work in Hamilton Inlet, the owners count upon making a large cut and stacking their output until Summer frees the coast of ice, when they will quickly rush the material to market. The timber limits are spacious and well wooded, and a force of expert lumbermen has been located there. The only drawback from which industrial enterprises will suffer in Labrador is the same as in the Klondike, that for so many months it is almost inaccessible. Beginning in December and lasting until April, the only means of reaching there is to go to Quebec, then travel down the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the Straits of Belle Isle, a distance of 1,100 miles, from which point a further journey northward must be made of 700 miles if the furthest posts are the objective, and of lesser distances, according to the terminus in mind.

This trail is covered by the mail couriers every month, but no others venture upon it yet. If, however, gold in any quantity should be discovered, we will assuredly see a repetition of the Klondike rush. The Labrador trail is not beset with the perils which abounded along the road to the Yukon, but the journey is sufficiently long and trying to exclude any from attempting it but the strongest and most experienced. There is, though, the compensation that during the Summer the remotest parts of Labrador are reached every fortnight by a steamer from St. John's, and that apart from its commercial resources it possesses scenic beauties equal to those of Norway, and which are certain to make it a favorite resort for American tourists within the next few years. It is confidently predicted the steamer loads of sightseers will voyage there to witness the striking spectacle of the midnight sun at the entrance to Hudson Bay.

New Badge for Treasury Agents.

SPECIAL Treasury Agents now carry with them a new badge of office which will admit of no possible mistake as to their identity. It is in the form of a card-case, and is made of heavy leather, with the insignia of the Treasury Department on the outside. Printed on the inside is a certification of the bearer's appointment as a Special Agent of the Treasury, his term of office, and the date at which it expires, all of which is signed by Secretary Shaw of the Treasury. To complete the identification the bearer's name is printed in bold type and his photograph appears in one corner. The Special Treasury Agents have complained on various occasions that they could not satisfactorily establish their identity by means of their badges alone. The new badges will remove all doubt on that score. The only Treasury officials who will carry them are the Special Agents.

CONSTANTINOPLE MOSQUES, BAZAARS, AND RESTAURANTS

American Women Travelers Visit St. Sofia's and Other Churches, Sample Turkish Dishes in Public Eating House, and Are Attracted and Exasperated by the Shopping Quarter.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—The first night in Constantinople must of necessity be a more or less sleepless one, as it takes that time at least to get accustomed to the noise of the myriad dogs which claim the city at night as their own. A tremendous barking and shrieking and growling waked us from our first and very early slumber, and, rushing to the window to see what could be the matter, we found thirty or forty of the most battered veteran dogs howling with rage at a strange dog, most beautifully beribboned and becurled and accompanied by his master, passed up the street for an airing.

We were routed out by our zealous courier, Leon, at a seasonable hour on the morning of our second day in Constantinople, and spent all of our time until 6 o'clock in the evening prowling happily and leisurely about the beautiful mosques. Although we usually gave in to the suggestions of Leon, we in this instance boldly and insistently disregarded them and refused positively to take a carriage by the day. The result was fatiguing, but entirely satisfactory. It is quite necessary to walk across the ricketty old bridge of Galata, for in driving one is so absorbed in the noise made by the loose boards of the bridge, which fly up and threaten one's life when the wheels press over them, and so bewildered by the colors of the varied costumes and annoyed by the clamor of the beggars, that it is simply impossible to see the sight as it should be seen.

In walking, the Bedouin in his white drapery and the half-naked porter become separate beings; the veiled ladies, the gayly dressed Turks from the country, and the long-robed students, with all the other hundred types so often described, in place of the kaleidoscopic vision became a living, enchanting reality.

The Valideh mosque at the Pera end of the bridge was our first admiration, and will always remain our first, for its minarets are more slender and its carved marble screens more lacelike than any we saw later on. Like the temple of a dream it seemed until Leon tore us from our happy musings by pointing to the ceiling, all carved and inscribed with verses from the Koran, and said in businesslike tones: "Regard that canope, Mesdames; it is very agrayable not?" After that the dream faded and we went out into the brilliant sunshine, past the devout Turks who were washing hands, feet, and lips at the row of small stone tanks beside the mosque, past the attractive-looking fruit stalls filled with deliciously sweet, white grapes; along the city wall, and finally after a long walk, but one of immense interest to us, to the mosque of St. Sofia.

THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOFIA.

The exterior satisfied us entirely with its flat domes and massive apearance, but as, in spite of much reading on the subject, we had pictured the interior as being somewhat like St. Mark's at Venice, we were disappointed with its cathedral-like appearance and the immensity of it. The usual felt slippers of huge dimensions having been tied over our boots, we slid softly through the gilded church, sat down upon the base of a magnificent column, and tried to get into our minds some idea of its vastness.

As we sat there we heard lovely chords of music, which seemed to float around us and echo off up into the dome. We could see no human being except a Mohammedan in a green turban kneeling in the gallery reserved for those who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and silently praying, with his eyes toward the sacred city. On inquiring from Leon the origin of the really lovely confusion of sounds we were led silently to the foot of one of the high pulpits and found there a theological student seated cross-legged on the cold floor and repeating parts of the Koran aloud, while he rocked back and forth with his eyes closed.

Then we discovered that here and there in the nooks and corners of the big building were numbers of other students; in the holy of holies under the Mecca gallery, concealed by a lacey stone screen in the cloisters, and under the interesting map of old Mecca, all intoning at the top of their voices while they rocked. I had been told once by a Persian that he could never remember anything that he had learned at school or in his more advanced studies unless he rocked himself back and forth and closed his eyes, and now I understand it perfectly.

One of my felt slippers about fifteen sizes too large having slipped off for the tenth time, I was giving it an impatient kick and wishing it further when Leon hastened up and said sweetly, as he stooped to pick it up, "You haf once again lose your pantoufle." The child-like and bland manner of our delightful courier as he made his very nice remarks always quite convulsed us. He himself was a skeptic of skeptics, and miraculous tales or anything except the most practical and matter-of-fact information he received or related with a look of amused tolerance or "You yourself believes that, Mesdames? No-o-o-o-o!"

We were taken to the window opening upon a sort of three-sided wall which is said to let in cool breezes even on the hottest days, and were told the tale with a shrug of the shoulders and, "Why not, eet ees all like a well. Wells ees never hot!" Then to the miraculous pillar of marble, in one side of which is a small hole worn by devout fingers, and which is said always to contain moisture—why, no one knows. "Grease eet ees, from dirty fingers!" exclaimed Leon in disgusted tones, and then we were told to look in a certain direction and we would see the Royal Chapelle. "Regard that a chapelle, Mesdames; it is from the Sultan!"

From St. Sofia we were taken to the mosque of Ahmed, the only existing mosque with six minarets. Before it was built the one at Mecca had six, and none other but the Sultan, its builder, refused to build it unless he could have six minarets too, so a seventh had to be added to the mosque at Mecca. So much for being a Sultan.

IN A TURKISH RESTAURANT.

As we were feeling decidedly the need of something to eat, we concluded to go into a Turkish restaurant and eat what was given us, willy nilly, which we accordingly did, and thanked kind fate devoutly that nothing worse was placed before us. The worst proved to be a dish of meat, of what animal heaven only knew, cut into tiny pieces and boiled before our eyes on a large gridiron, six or eight pieces at a time being strung on a small stick. After it was well cooked it was poured over a large dish of rice deliciously prepared, and then a dish of melted fat poured on top of the whole. For drink we had the wine of Constantinople; not wine at all, of course, but the juice of various fruits pressed out and drank while fresh. After this meal, which we found it quite possible to eat, we were taken to a shop where they sold only the sweets made in Constantinople and we came forth laden with toukoum, or "Turkish Delight," and also each with a tin of "Delight of Rose."

We were taken to the beautiful Porcelain Mosque, all tiled throughout with the most enchanting blue tiles, to the museum to see the wonderful tomb of Alexander, indescribably beautiful. "The real toomp of a kink," according to Leon, and we ended up at the small monastery on the hill back of Galata, where we were told we could see the "Dervishe que houle," the English of it being too much for Leon. In spite of all we had read about the howling dervishes, as we looked down from the very rickety little gallery on the row of men clad in white, who, standing close against the wall, intoned something which sounded like "Allahaa il Allaha aaa," first softly, then more and more strongly, at the end of each intoning bending so that with the very devout their heads touched their knees, we were startled and interested beyond words. Some of them seemed to do it all for effect, glancing at us frequently and about the room, but two or three were undoubtedly sincere, and one ascetic-looking young man over 6 feet in height kept it up until he fell over in a faint, and when revived started in again, the tears running down his thin face. He kept his eyes fixed looking straight ahead of him, always touched his knees with his forehead, and his earnest, deep notes, "Allaha a-a il Allaha a-a-a" are hard to forget.

As we went home in the twilight we found little stalls for selling cakes at most of the street corners, each stall festooned with small pink paper roses and lighted by a lantern. The owner usually sat in his wheelbarrow near by and waited for a customer. Moonlight on the fine old tower of Galata completed a busy and a happy day.

A VISIT TO THE BAZAARS.

Pera, lovely by day, with its countless slim white minarets, grows more lovely by night, when its whiteness turns from whitewash to pearl, and its every defect is concealed or made beautiful

One more day completed our short stop in the fascinating old town, and we spent most of it in the bazaars, where our tempers were far from being up to the test, for we were assailed at every shop door and street corner and the wares absolutely thrust upon us. As every one spoke English and the shops were much more than the attractive cells of Tiflis and Tangiers, we were not greatly attracted by them and were greatly exasperated.

Early in the afternoon, having paid our not exorbitant bill, and been assailed in the most disagreeable manner by every servant, man and woman, for a tip, we forced our enraged way through the crowd and sped off to the station where we boarded the Orient Express for Paris, and began an eleven days' journey of uncomfortable luxury, for we had a nice little compartment for two; there was a dining car to the train and no change between Constantinople and Paris, but even in the almost luxurious train one misses the cleanliness and space of an ocean steamer.

As the train slid, almost silently, out of the station Leon, standing in the passage, shook his fist in the direction of the city and said in a low voice: "That city the wickedest of all in the world, all bad. Sultan, wickedest man in the world. No man be good, or he get killed. I live there fifteen years; I know. Any man hear me now, he follow me to Paris and kill me dead with a sword or a poignard."

MARGARET STIRLING.

TO AWAKEN THE DEAF

Alarm Clock with Attachments Insures Punctuality in Reaching Work.

AN alarm clock for deaf-mutes is the novel invention of Elisha Cretzer, a deaf-mute in the employ of the Washoe Smelting Plant, who resides at 15 Birch Street, says The Anaconda Standard. How to awake at a certain hour has long been a problem among these unfortunate people, and in Mr. Cretzer's invention the solution has been found. Of course, the ordinary alarm clock has been useless. Mr. Cretzer, who is an ingenious fellow, is a water and flume tender at the Washoe smelter. His work necessitates his rising at an early hour in the morning, and as he has no means of awakening he has lost many days of work by being late. He accordingly set about inventing an apparatus by which he could always be on time.

The dropping of a pillow on the sleeping person is the awakening agent, and it is operated so that the pillow falls at the desired time. An ordinary alarm clock is placed in a cigar box, which fits it closely. It is then nailed to the wall at the head of the bed. A string connects the clapper of the alarm clock with an ordinary spring mouse trap fastened to the top of the cigar box. By a system of small pulleys and screw eyes a pillow is fastened to the end of a string and pulled to the ceiling directly above the bed. An ingenious arrangement connects the other end of the string to the mouse trap. The clock is set, and when the alarm goes off the string attached to the bell clapper springs the mouse trap and releases the pillow, which drops on the person sleeping in the bed beneath.

"When it does not hit me it hits my wife," Mr. Cretzer wrote on a piece of paper, "and so I never miss a day any more."

"PICKWICK" IN FRENCH

Odd Translation Which Is Delightful in Its Literal Inadequacies.

IN some of the little bookstores of the old French Quarter, where the cheapest of French and Italian comic papers are sold, one occasionally finds French and Italian translations of famous English classics—"Paradise Lost," for example, in French prose and elaborately illustrated; "Hamlet" in Italian prose, and the Indian romances of Cooper in French, with flashy pictures of impossible redmen on the cover. Oddest of all these translations is a French version of "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," in two volumes, on the cheapest of "gray paper with blunt type," at 10 cents a volume, double the price of publication. Knowing how thoroughly British "Pickwick" is, the translator has not attempted to present it entire to French readers, but has taken the liberty of omitting whole chapters and many passages from other chapters. He has left out all the digressionary tales, cut short many of the most famous descriptions, and utterly disclaimed any attempt for the most part to reproduce the picturesque expressions of the elder Weller and his son Sam. Even the title he has made livelier than that of Dickens, for he calls the book "Aventures de M. Pickwick."

In spite of omissions and alterations, the translator has preserved much of Dickens's humor, and has succeeded in producing a book which lovers of "Pickwick" must find especially interesting, as presenting many of its best qualities in a new and unfamiliar guise. It is pleasant to find one's self convulsed with laughter over Mr. Pickwick's midnight adventure with the middle-aged lady in yellow curl papers presented in a tongue which describes the lady as "la dame entre deux ages." It is amusing to hear Mr. Wardle damn the sleeping fat boy as "le gros garçon." Again, there is an amusing inadequacy in Mr. Pickwick's description of Sam Weller as an invaluable fellow when the phrase becomes "un garçon inappréciable." Knowing the difficulties of translation, the reader is not disposed to cavil at "Votre fanatique Pickwick" as an offered equivalent for "Your love-sick Pickwick," the signature appended by Sam to Mary's valentine. It is refreshing, by the way, to find that the customs of St. Valentine's Day have to be explained in a footnote to French readers.

Determined that French readers shall be puzzled by no word of English, the translator has attempted to put everything, sometimes even proper names, into French. Occasionally the effect of this scrupulous care is a trifle ridiculous. Freeman's Court, the site of the office of Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, is carefully set down as "Cour de l'homme libre." Gray's Inn is "Le College de Gray." On the other hand, the attempt to represent the actual sound of the word "Quaker" in French results in the odd-looking collocation of letters "Kuaqer." The Fleet Prison is always "La Flotte."

MANY SCHOONERS IN COLLISION

Magnet Seems to Draw These Vessels Together in Fogs.

THE EXTRAORDINARY collision between the five-masted schooner Louise B. Crary and the four-masted schooner Frank A. Palmer which sent both these great ships to the bottom and caused the loss of many lives is one of the most remarkable events in the history of collisions at sea and has called attention to a strange fatality that now seems to hover over the great many-masted schooners which it has recently become the fashion to build in this country. Altogether there are not a dozen of these ships afloat, yet, although their number is small and they have the oceans of the whole world to float in, they seem to show an extraordinary predilection to find each other out in the fog and to collide.

The collision of the Crary and the Palmer reported, with its attendant loss of life, last week was sufficiently remarkable in itself to make a lasting impression upon the nautical mind. But it was fully equaled in its strange and unexpected features by the collision between the two six-masted schooners George W. Wells and Eleanor Percy, which ran into each other off Cape Cod, but fortunately were saved from sinking.

The Thomas W. Lawson, which belongs to this remarkable class of ships, but eclipses all previous efforts of the kind in having seven masts, has recently been launched. Along the water front the characteristic superstition of the nautical mind is already beginning to express itself by asking when the turn of the Lawson will come. Probably, it is said, not until another seven-masted schooner is launched, and that then these two will find each other out like magnets and come together with a crash which may sound the doom of this new-fangled type of ship.

The legal aspects of a collision like that reported last week between the Crary and the Palmer is curious. It brings up the question of responsibility and blame, if any, on the part of either vessel, and involves the positions of the masters and officers of both. The masters and mates of ships before receiving their licences in their respective grades are obliged to pass an examination before the proper authorities, and in character these examinations are similar, for when the master of a ship is below, ashore, or incapacitated for duty, the mate is as absolutely in responsibility and authority as would be the master if on deck and in command. If an under officer is in charge of the deck there is no division of responsibility in the eye of the law.

When a collision occurs at sea the masters of the vessels involved file a protest before a Justice of the Peace or notary public within twenty-four hours after landing, stating the conditions at the time of the accident and if the vessel offending is afloat they can bring a libel suit against her in the United States Admiralty Court, asking reparation. When the six-masted schooners Wells and Percy collided the owners of the Wells alleged damages by the Percy, and seemed to have a strong case. The owners of the Percy recognized the fault of their vessel and settled the case out of court by paying for the repairs on the Wells.

But the case is different when both vessels go down with their cargoes, as happened to the Palmer and Crary. The responsibility is therefore in doubt, and, as each party may be at fault, the matter is dropped. In the case of the Crary and Palmer the owners consider the incident closed, and the insurance companies were said to be ready to meet their obligations without further proceedings. The survivors of the crews will be paid their wages, and the United States Shipping Commissioner will be paid the wages of the men who were lost, that he may forward the same to families or relatives. The secret of responsibility for the accident is supposed to be obscured beyond solution by the going down of both ships.

Great Lion Hunt Planned.

DRIVEN to desperation by the losses of stock as a result of the depredations of mountain lions, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, the ranchers and stockmen of Northern Montana are organizing an immense drive, which will be, perhaps, without a parallel in Western history. The recent blizzard and intense cold have forced the animals from their mountain lairs into the valleys below in quest of food. It is proposed to have about 100 men engage in the chase, and from different points they will proceed toward a common centre, which will be some mountain basin. Into this trap the lions will be driven and then picked off by the marksmen.

"Vth" Avenue.

THERE seems to be a growing tendency on the part of Fifth Avenue firms that do a good deal of billboard and street car advertising to write their address "Vth" Avenue instead of the old-fashioned Fifth Avenue, to which we have been accustomed. Even out-of-town correspondents seem to be taking up the habit, and postmen report that they handle a number of letters addressed to such-and-such a number, "Vth" Avenue. So far as has been observed, the other avenues have not yet adopted the Roman numerals, but the chances are that within another year we will all be riding down "IIId," "IVth," and "VIIIth" Avenues.

HOW TRUE SCOTS KEEP NEW YEAR

Given Over to Healing Feuds as Well as Celebrating with the Aid of "Mountain Dew."

NEW YEAR is more entnusiastically observed by the canny Scot in his native land than in any other country. It is a day given up to fostering domestic harmony and repeating the gospel of peace on earth and good-will toward men. No other period of the year is so potent as this with the Scot in healing the wounds of friendship and in warming the hearts of his countrymen toward his fellows. In the homes of the poorer classes the best of good cheer is spread, his dearest friends are invited, and, whatever else may grace his table, the plum pudding, surrounded with mountain heather, and the inevitable haggis, are there, and, if possible, a small keg of real "mountain dew" is placed conspicuously in the centre of the table.

A bunch of mistletoe is not far off, and no guests are permitted to leave their seats until the keg has been emptied of its contents—customs strongly savoring of paganism, without doubt, and handed down from heathen ancestors, who were, nevertheless, in their own time and way, good men and true.

To the American cook nothing is more mysterious than a Scotch plum pudding, which all loyal Scotchmen insist on having on New Year's Day. After the ingredients have been given out, too often when made by a novice the pudding has come to the table in the form of a thick soup.

It is a custom on New Year's Day among many of the country Squires and wealthy farmers in the North of Scotland to organize hunting parties. On such outings the plum pudding is included in the bill of fare. Instead, however, of having the pudding made before starting out, it is customary to take the ingredients along, mix them and boil in a pot slung over a log fire at the camping ground. The writer participated in one of these hunting excursions, where a big, burly, kilted Scotchman who had never made a plum pudding was delegated to act as cook. Before starting out he had carelessly put the precious fruit, flour, and sugar in what was called the "strong box." This likewise contained stores of powder, shot, caps, soap, et cetera.

ONE KIND OF PLUM PUDDING.

On our arrival at a suitable camping ground Scotty was left behind to get dinner ready. After opening the "strong box" and eliminating all foreign bodies as carefully as possible, the pudding was duly mixed, tied up in the cloth after the established manner, and placed in the pot. Many a time was it taken out and its state examined by the point of the fork before it was at last, after boiling all day, pronounced thoroughly cooked. On the return of the party dinner was ready, which consisted of Scotch kale, a leg of roast beef, spuds, (potatoes,) haggis, and green peas—and the pudding!

No one who has been restricted entirely to one species of food for a long time can form any idea of our crushing disappointment on tasting that pudding! On digging a knife into the heart of it we discovered that it consisted of caps, buckshot, and lumps of suet. To spoil a plum pudding on New Year's Day in Scotland is practically next door to committing a crime. On this occasion, however, the flasks were produced and the cook was forgotten in song:

A' Plumbs the prophet's son despise
An' a' sorrows be forgot;
Treason's in oor December puddin'
And death within the pot.
Auld year fareweel thy days, (I fear,)
An' merry days er dine,
But let us not forget the day
The puddin' ow're brither fizzled.

Followed by the chorus:

Weelcome be ye that arnie here,
Weelcome a' an' mak' gid cheer,
Weelcome a' another year,
Weelcome a'.

A custom which is generally observed by the working classes is what is called "first footing." At all hours of the early morning of the first day of the new year an effort is made to be first to call on their friends at their homes. The one who is lucky enough to be the first caller on his friend is invited to partake of short bread cake and a nip o' whisky, after the usual handshake and a "braw New Year."

By the time he has made all the calls he can remember making, the first day of the year is dawning, and Scotty can be seen sailing majestically homeward, his inner man filled with New Year's hospitalities. Those living in the country will walk many miles to bid a braw New Year to their friends in the city. It is no uncommon thing to see a family of five or six leave their home about 10 o'clock at night and walk three or four miles in a snowstorm in order to "first foot," their relatives or friends living in the city. Very often they are disappointed in their surprise visits, in finding the object of their journey is not at home.

On returning homeward, however, they will sometimes meet their friends whom they intended "first footing", and to learn that they had been on a similar mission.

USHERING IN THE YEAR.

The birth of the new year is announced in the towns and cities by the striking of the local Town Hall clock on the hour of 12 and followed by the ringing of the church bells. It is soon after this that "first footing" begins. Long before the approach of 12 o'clock great crowds of people surround the City Hall and eagerly watch the big hand of the clock as it approaches the last hour of the old year. Every one in the big crowd has a bottle of some description in his possession. Immediately the big hand of the clock marks the first stroke of 12 every bottle is thrown simultaneously against the walls of the hall, followed by a tremendous crash. This is an ancient custom, but is now rapidly dying out. It is still practiced, however, every New Year's Eve against the old gray walls of the Tron Church in Edinburgh, the capital.

In the highlands the new year is ushered in by the tolling of the auld kirk bell and the playing of the bagpipes. In a clear, frosty night to hear this much-maligned instrument played by a thoroughbred Highlander among the hills and from a distance of, say, a mile, the notes are stripped of their harshness and seem to be wafted across to you by the clear atmosphere in one harmonious melody. It is really beautiful and inspiring.

New Year's Day is observed as a general holiday throughout the country. The churches are open in the morning only, and in the large cities the day would seem like a Sunday were it not for that disturbing element, the saloonkeeper. Scotty drinks more on New Year's Day, and more drunkenness is rampant throughout the domain than on any other festive day of the year.

KINDERGARTEN IN MOTT STREET

Where Quaint Little Pupils Are Taught Mat Weaving.

THE funniest version of English in the city is that heard at the Chinese kindergarten, and the quaintest little "Americans" in New York are the small, pig-tailed persons who go to 11½ Mott Street to weave paper mats and learn their first pothooks. Some twenty or twenty-five of them gather around the teacher each day. The muster roll is much longer, but they are excessively irregular as well as unpunctual in their attendance. The Chinese empire may be founded upon competitive examinations, but those members of it found in Chinatown have apparently little conception of the value of education. That they have some is proved by the fact that three-fourths of the pupils are boys, while a good percentage of the girls are little "half-and-halfs," whose mothers do not consider the education of the kindergarten too advanced for their daughters. A desire to have the children learn English, the difficulty of sending them to the public schools on account of the teasing of other children, and a vague knowledge of the Gerry society which permeates the quarter, are other elements conducing to increase the attendance.

As for the little Chinese girls, not one of them is to be seen on the street after she is twelve years old. She sits at home with her mother, doing Chinese sweatshop work on the loose upper garments worn by the men of the quarter. One never sees a woman on the streets of Chinatown. Last Summer the City Mission, which supports this kindergarten, gave the mothers of the children a picnic. But before the women would consent to go, they insisted that the curtains of the Fifth Avenue stage should be lowered, and so, packed away in the dark and heat, they solemnly and exclusively proceeded up Fifth Avenue to the Park.

The tiny girls in the kindergarten are fairly enticing in their quaintness. There is Aline—at least that is what they call her in the kindergarten—who is about as big as a good-sized doll. Aline wears little lavender trousers that come down over her little white shoes, and are trimmed with broad bands of black and white at the bottom. The upper part of her roly-poly person is clothed in a loose shirt of brightest green. Over this is tied a short, bright pink bib apron, a pocket in which contains Aline's playthings, including a large pipe of her father's and other impediments of travel. On her head is a soft silk cap, shaped something like Napoleon's, with the flat front edge, covered with Chinese embroidery, coming down to her eyes. In this ensemble, with her perfectly stolid little almond-eyed face, with scarcely any nose, and with her mouth round and puckered like a small cherry, Aline is altogether ravishing.

Aline is commonly the most self-possessed and unemotional of mortals, a trait shared with all the Chinese girls. But the other day some one in one of the kindergarten games hit her brother, and she was immediately transformed into an avenging fury. With immense dignity and determination she walked up to the offender, hit him back, and then stood and said things to him in Chinese, which were probably too awful to print. As Aline is just two and a half years old, and both her precious brother and his punisher were as big as two of her, the whole kindergarten, teachers and all, were overcome with merriment at the revolt of Aline.

Choy is the oldest girl in school. She is ten, and is thus enjoying her last years of freedom before she enters the marriage market and retires from the world. Choy wears a blouse and trousers of fine purple cloth, nicely embroidered, and on her head a bow-tow. At least that is what Choy calls it. It is a flat band of cloth, richly embroidered, lying flat on her forehead and tied down behind her ears. The centre of the front is marked by a large pearl bead, and it is a matter of concern to Choy to keep this exactly in the middle of her forehead. Every now and then she puts her fingers along the bridge of her nose and reaches up to see if the bead is in line. Choy can talk and write simple English very well.

Her matronly soul is burdened with the responsibility of two young brothers. Henry, being seven, has attained to the dignity of a queue, and is correspondingly sedate in behavior; but George, a four-year-old in pink satine unmentionables, made tight to his little legs, and a very fetching shirt of crushed raspberry velvet, is a remarkably lively young man.

It distresses the boys that the teacher will insist on the removal of hats during school hours. This being something they have never seen at home, they regard it as an incomprehensible Americanism. Besides, it lets down their queues inconveniently, and bares to the cold the shaved portion on the front of their heads. In time, however, they learn the usages of polite society and are immensely proud of displaying them. Ah Guy, a six-year-old in glasses, offers his hand to the visitor on parting, politely remarking, "I hope you will come again to-mollow," and Charley Lee, who is by way of being an artistocrat, his mother being a small-footed woman, returned three times to say good-bye, in order that he may remove his hat with a flourish each time.

THE HEAD OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

A. J. Cassatt, Railroad President and Man of Affairs.

A MAN of large stature, who gives instantly the impression that he is a man of affairs and of power, that he is occupied with great problems, and yet is alert and observant, is seen coming up Cortlandt Street, New York, several times each week, making his way with great strides to the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Broadway and Cedar Street.

This is A. J. Cassatt, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the man who forestalled the Vanderbilts by acquiring the Long Island Railroad for his company, and who is going to connect that system and the Pennsylvania lines with great passenger and freight terminals in the heart of Manhattan by means of tunnels that will cost $50,000,000 at the lowest estimate.

When Mr. Cassatt returned to the work of railroad management three years ago, after a vacation of seventeen years, he was known as a breeder of fine horses, an enthusiast on the subject of good roads, a patron of outdoor sports, and a gentleman of leisure. Most people had forgotten that he was the man who in 1872, under the Presidency of George B. Roberts, had snatched the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad from the Garretts. This was the making of the Pennsylvania as a great railroad system, and this master stroke was made when Mr. Cassatt was still a young man, only thirty-three years old, and with but eleven years of railroad experience to his credit.

In that time the young undersurveyor who had entered the service of the company under President John Edgar Thomson, in 1861, had risen to a position created for him in 1872—that of general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he had had a large share in the creation of the great transportation system which bears the name of the Keystone State. The coup of 1872 won for Mr. Cassatt a Vice Presidency, and in 1874 he became Third, and in 1880 First Vice President and executive officer under President George B. Roberts.

Two years later, when he had made the Pennsylvania the best organized and best equipped railroad in America, Mr. Cassatt laid down his burdens and retired to private life that he might have leisure for travel and for the enjoyment of the life of a country gentleman. While he was abroad he was made a Director of the road, and on his return he took his place in the board and served as a valuable adviser of the executive officers.

More active duties than these he refused to assume, and he devoted himself to breeding racehorses from the famous sire The Bard, at his Chester Brook Stock Farm, at Berwyn, Penn. He was one of the prime movers in the Monmouth Park Association in New Jersey, but when "the outlaws" brought horse racing in that State under the ban of a constitutional prohibition, he sold his stud and turned his attention to the breeding of hackney horses. In order to improve the roads about his country home Mr. Cassatt accepted the office of Road Supervisor of the township, and was re-elected twenty times.

He was absorbed in these pursuits when Frank Thomson, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died, and on June 3, 1899, the Board of Directors elected Mr. Cassatt President. Vacation days were over for him. He took his place at the head of the corporation, the foundations of whose greatness he had helped to build two decades before.

Mr. Cassatt began immediately to do great things with characteristic rapidity, and it seems almost incredible in view of what he has accomplished that he has been at his task just three years and not thirty. His first notable move was to acquire large holdings in the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and Baltimore and Ohio and establish a community of interest in the soft coal roads to preserve the Pennsylvania's dominance in the bituminous territory.

In order to secure for his railroads the traffic of the great lakes he took over the Erie and Western Transportation Company, with its great Buffalo terminals, and absorbing the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad he consolidated it with the Allegheny Valley. Then he turned his attention eastward and pushed into entirely new territory by acquiring the Long Island Railroad, with its dockage franchises, and it is expected in some quarters that he will soon make the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad a part of the Pennsylvania system.

Grappling with the problem of carrying his trains into the heart of the American metropolis and establishing all-rail communication with the East, Mr. Cassatt perfected the plans which have now been approved by the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Aldermen, and, having added $100,000,000 to the capital of his road, he is now prepared to bore the great tunnels which will give the Pennsylvania continuous rails from Montauk Point to Chicago and will bring passengers through from the West as well as from Long Island into the very centre of Manhattan Island without the discomforts and delays of ferriage.

Mr. Cassatt at sixty-three is a model of vigorous manhood, robust and hearty. Although President of seven companies and Director in twenty-three, he devotes himself as assiduously to outdoor recreation as he does to the manifold duties of his responsible positions.

Special Courses for Boys.

IN planning special courses of work suitable for our public schools some account ought to be taken of the boy's interest in the home," said one of a committee on modernising the curriculum. "The girls are taught how to make a room look cosy and homelike; why should not the boy know how to do his share in the work of keeping it so? On the boy ought to fall the responsibility of attending to the odd little jobs for which his sisters are never supposed to have any liking or training. Among these jobs may be mentioned the keeping in repair of doorknobs, locks, and hinges; the putting up of shelves, hooks, and fixtures; the oiling, staining, and waxing of the floors. He can usurp the function of the plumber, the painter, the carpenter, and the locksmith."

DUTIES OF THE HOUSE SURGEON

ALL the principal hotels in New York employ a house surgeon. They do not pay him a salary, but merely provide him with a sleeping apartment and office. In return he treats the ills and aches of the staff, from the head man down to the kitchenmaid. This is not a particularly easy task, as there are from 500 to 800 men and women on the pay roll of the large hotels. Hardly a day passes that he does not prescribe for a score or more of the employes. Cuts, falls, bruises, scalds, and scratches follow each other with a rapidity that would give nervous prostration to any one whose training did not fit him to cope with just such contingencies.

To the hotel guests the house surgeon is a necessity. Transients from out of town frequently need his services. Some of them who have been dining not wisely but too well summon him to straighten them out. Women who overeat and overshop are good customers. Then there is the hysterical woman, her nervous sister, and the woman who insists that she has been poisoned just because too free an indulgence in ice water has made her feel uncomfortable.

To all these the house surgeon is a boon and a blessing; and as they invariably reward him with a fat fee, he does not grumble when roused from his beauty sleep. He aims to be all things to all men, when his patient happens to be a rabid homeopathist, he does not air his private views on the superiority of allopathy, or vice versa.

But it is when an attempt at suicide is made that the house surgeon is most useful. Accidents of this kind will sometimes occur in the best-regulated hotels, and if the attempt is discovered within a reasonable time the heroic efforts that are made to save the man or woman are frequently successful.

The surgeon arrives on the scene with the least possible delay. In the midst of all the fuss, worry, and excitement, he is calm and capable, and his skillful hands often bring back the patient from the shadow of death. He is discretion itself, and it sometimes happens that the frustrated attempt to die never reaches the public ear.

His position is profitable and pleasant. If he is not naturally courteous, adaptable, and of good address he quickly acquires these qualities. He dresses in the best taste, and is seen in the dining rooms and along the corridors of the hotel. In this way he becomes a familiar figure to the guests, and it gives them a feeling of security to know that he is within reach to minister to their physical ailments, real or imaginary, whenever they choose to send for him.

The house surgeon never has to worry about bad debts, as have his less fortunate brethren. The hotel management charges for his services in its regular bill, and sees to it that the proper fee is forthcoming.

FURNACE TO BURN RUBBISH OF STORE

New Feature in One of the Big Retail Establishments —Profitable Care for Small Things.

AN immense furnace for the cremation of rubbish is one of the features of one of New York's newest shop buildings. The disposition of old boxes, papers, string, rags, and refuse of all kinds, quantities of which are brought in with every invoice of goods received, is a matter of importance in an establishment carried on on the large scale of the big department stores. Much of the material is used again, that which cannot be used is sold. Yet there remains a quantity of waste of which some disposition must be made. The refuse furnace in the new building is one of the means of solving the problem.

It is a big affair, the size of a large room in an average city apartment, and its supplies are carried down to the furnace room through a chute which was built for the purpose. There are two of these chutes connecting the upper floors with the basement.

One of them is for the good material which can be used again—paper, twine, and excelsior—and the other sends down the furnace supplies. In the holiday season four men are kept constantly at work handling the stuff which comes down the chutes, while in quieter days two men can do it. The furnace is arranged on the most economical principles, and the heat is utilized in the building.

There is nothing more interesting than the housekeeping details in department stores. These in connection with the reception and delivery of goods assume gigantic proportions. The housekeeper says that it makes a "big muss" when she gets in a lot of goods from her favorite shopping place, and she gets rid of the boxes and paper and excelsior as speedily as possible. So do the shops when they get in their new goods, but the amount of refuse which comes in with their new goods it takes scores of people to manage, and in the older shops where old-fashioned methods are still in vogue it is taken away by the truckload. Warehouses and subcellars are devoted to this kind of work, and the utmost care is used in saving everything which can be used again. Big establishments are more systematically economical than most housewives and thousands of dollars a year are saved in this way.

But aside from the materials saved, large quantities of supplies must be purchased, and paper is bought by the carload, twine by the top, and excelsior, that present day necessity in packing of all kinds, in bales weighing 100 tons each.

Of the materials which come in with new goods, all the barrels are used again for packing china and similar articles and the smaller boxes and cases for smaller wares. The larger cases—those, for instance, in which forty or fifty big blankets come packed—are too large for use in the retail trade. Eight or ten big truckloads of such cases will be carted off from a single shop every day to the second-hand box man, who deals in boxes of all sizes and who is one of the friends of all shop men. There is much reciprocity in the box business, and the man who sells his own boxes which are too large is sure to buy others discarded by some one else because they are too small.

There will be from 450 to 500 tons of paper and rags—not many of the latter—sold each year. All this is carefully put up in bales in the shop. That is a task by itself, and the returns for the paper do not much more than cover the expense, but it is a necessary one, for every paper must be carefully looked through, to be sure that none of the goods have been overlooked in it. It may be considered, however, that $1,200 to $1,500, the money received, is actually saved in this way each year.

The real refuse, which comes under no more specific head, and which is not of value to the paper man, is carted off, three or four cart loads a day, and carried to the scows to be dumped. This waste matter includes not only that which comes from the invoice department of the shops, but that which is brought out by the cleaning forces which are turned into the store every night to put things to rights.

For the additional boxes which the shops need for preparing goods for delivery, they rely largely upon the big wholesale groceries. One shop takes all the small boxes of two or three such establishments, and the second-hand box man will supply him with the others needed.

Paper used for "fake" parcels must be fresh and new, and a big shop will use at least fifteen carloads of paper a year. Six carloads will be heavy paper for express packages, a necessary item now that goods are sent constantly to customers all over the country from New York. The furniture department of a shop alone will takee two carloads of paper during the busy season, and this while the finest furniture is sent out unprotected except for the wagon pads used in the shop furniture vans, on the same principle that the glass of pictures is always left uncovered that the men handling it may see what they are doing, know that they are handling easily ruined goods, and be careful.

What is known in the shops as the "notion bag," the paper envelope into which gloves and notions are put, saves something in the use of string, but this for express packages and large parcels, it will take forty-five or fifty tons a year to supply a single shop. In some of the shops very little of the common cotton twine is used, and a fine fish cord takes its place. This costs three times as much, is made to order, and used at the rate of fifteen tons a year.

Excelsior is a big item in the packing department. Every housekeeper knows how packing has been reduced to a science and a tiny 5-cent article of crockery will be delivered to her wrapped in almost its own value of excelsior, with box, paper, and china and other delicate goods, excelsior is filled in around picture frames and other articles which must be handled with care.

It will take 350 tons of excelsior to do the work of a big shop for a year, and that means more than it sounds, for excelsior is light and it takes eight or ten bales 2 feet by 4½ feet to make a ton.

In addition to these necessaries for getting the shopper's purchases safe home to her, there are innumerable boxes made for the purpose for almost every department. There are big boxes, little boxes, cheap boxes, and fine boxes. Among the finest are those for the millinery department. These come in neats, and have probably the shop initials in the pattern of the paper which covers the boxes—paper milled for the purpose. Fine pasteboard boxes are made to order for jewelry and silverware. These are bought in large quantities, for there must be a box for every article sold. There are cushion boxes, quilt boxes, and women's suit boxes, the latter solid, hand-made boxes, while metal-edged boxes are for men's garments.

All these are merely incidentals in shop housekeeping, and large items of consumption, small things done for the comfort [illegible]

Where Vaudeville Bills Are Given in Yiddish

Unique Performance Offered in a Hall on the East Side—Sketches in Which Problems of Theology are Used to Evoke Sympathies of the Audience.

OF the theatres in New York where performances are given in Yiddish, one of the most interesting, because most primitive, is located near the corner of Grand and Suffolk Streets, and is devoted to vaudeville. Upon the outside of the building there is none of that glittering illumination which distinguishes the more pretentious theatres uptown, and only a modest sign, in the Hebrew character, informs you that this is a temple of the Thespian art.

Climbing a narrow stairway one flight the visitor comes to an entrance hall that opens upon the room in which the performances take place. This room is about 100 feet long, with a varying width of from 20 to 25 feet, and it is about 10 feet high. There is no box office, but halfway down the aisle there is a barrier in the shape of a stalwart young man who blocks the way with a notification that to go any nearer the stage one must either buy a seat in the reserved section, price 10 cents, or a box seat, which can be had for a quarter of a dollar.

One may pay the larger sum and be ushered further down by another very stalwart young man who carries a tray of glasses. The glasses contain beer, and have very high collars, while the young man—perhaps to even up matters—wears no collar at all.

Reaching the box, the visitor finds that it is next the stage, and is made by raising a portion of the floor a couple of feet and inclosing the raised space with a railing. There are some eight or ten camp chairs placed for seats, and they are all filled, crowding each other to the great discomfort of their occupants. The curtain is drawn and the orchestra is playing an overture.

The orchestra embraces six instruments, piano, violin, bass drum, snare drum, triangle, and an instrument much resembling a xylophone. The musicians are in a small minority to the instruments, as they muster but two. One who is evidently the leader of the combination is a young man of a rather Italian cast of countenance. Besides the onerous duties of direction, he undertakes the manipulation of both the piano and violin, seeming, however, to be content with playing one at a time. The other of the musicians is a lad who seems to be not more than twelve or thirteen years old. To his tender mercies are intrusted the fate of both drums, the triangle, and the pseudo-xylophone. He is probably a more ambitious musician than is his leader, for, while his hands are occupied with the snare drum, he manages with the aid of mechanism worked by foot pressure to strike an occasional note on both bass drum and triangle.

AN ORDERLY AUDIENCE.

While the orchestra is playing its ragtime overture, the room becomes every moment more and more crowded. The audience is orderly, but the conversation carried on is in no subdued tone, and it is rarely that a familiar word reaches the ears. Now and then comes some scrap of English that can be readily traced to one of the more youthful members of the audience, but by far the greater proportion of the conversation is in Yiddish.

In the audience are men and women from every country in the world where the Jew has found a footing, but most of them are from Russia or Germany. The traces of the sweatshop are on many of the faces, and there is not evident the joviality of expression one looks for in an amusement-seeking crowd. For most of them life is too serious a matter to allow for light-heartedness, and they take even their pleasures sadly. Drinks are served to those who wish them, and smoking is permitted.

The overture finished, the curtain rises with a series of hitches, and the stage is disclosed to view; a platform raised about two feet above the level of the floor. On each side are dressing rooms, into which one can see plainly. The clear space is not more than 10 feet wide by 8 deep and 8 high.

This is set to represent an interior, and is occupied by two characters quarreling violently. One may know at once that this is a domestic quarrel, because a man and a woman are participants, and because they quarrel with such vehemence as to show an utter disregard of each other's feelings. Not knowing a word of Yiddish, the connection of incidents must be surmised from the gestures and facial expression of the actors.

Next on the programme come four or five "variety" turns in rapid succession, dancers and singers. The songs are in Yiddish. Then comes another sketch, and this is so well done that the casual visitor is apt to begin to sit up and take notice. It is a very simple little affair, but the man and the woman who take part in the sketch show considerable ability in the light comedy it calls for. And the woman is really pretty. This winds up with a Russian peasant dance in costume, and there is much applause.

THE PIECE DE RESISTANCE.

Again there is a succession of the usual dancing and singing acts for several numbers, and then comes the "pièce de résistance" of the evening.

It is a little two-act play, each act occupying about twenty-five minutes, with a ten-minutes intermission. An habitué of the place explains that the programme states that the play will be put on with special scenery, and that in the church scene a real organ will be used, which statement naturally raises expectations to a high pitch. The programme also announces that the name of the offering is "The Jewish Priest," but gives beyond this no clue to the really serious effort which is to follow.

At the rise of the curtain, again a domestic interior, this time one that has not been used before during the evening. Seated at a small table are two boys, one of them the younger half of the orchestra. Spread on the table is a large book, which proves to represent a copy of the Talmud. From this the boys are reading, swaying backward and forward all the time with a movement which suggests that the secret of perpetual motion has at last been solved. Seated in a rocking chair is a gray-haired old woman, evidently the mother. Enter to these the father, with flowing white beard, and a make-up which suggests Lear in the garb of a rabbi. Sitting down at the table he draws the book over to his side and proceeds to hear the boys' lessons. One of the lads does not know his, and comes in for a sound trouncing, furnishing the only bit of comedy in the two acts.

Then a very serious young man of four or five and twenty comes on the stage. In his hand is a Bible or Prayer Book with a cross on the back. On seeing the family, he manages to conceal the book under his coat and greets the old couple, his father and mother, affectionately. All leave the room except the young man. He opens the book he has brought, and after reading a few lines bows his head in an attitude of deep reflection.

An old priest dressed in the garb of one of the Roman Catholic orders then enters. The young man addresses him as Father Adam. A most earnest conversation is carried on between the two, and in its midst the old couple come on again. The rabbi indignantly orders the priest to go, and the priest answers him violently.

After some rather long speeches by each, the priest turns to go, and the young man elects to follow him. At this both father and mother beseech him, with terms of endearment, not to leave them and not to go in search of false gods. The son tells them that he goes to seek light and liberty, and that he is convinced that he will find these nowhere save in Christianity. Both father and son become really convincing in this emotional scene, and the curtain falls with much applause, mingled with hisses for the priest.

The second act shows a church exterior, and the organ is heard playing a hymn. Through the church door comes the priest of the first act, and following him is the young man in the robes of an acolyte. The church door is so low that both have to stoop as they enter. The two have some conversation, in which the younger man speaks of doubts that, in spite of himself, continue to assail him, and the elder rebukes him gently.

Then the father and mother appear once more. They plead with the son to come back with them and to Israel. He refuses them firmly, but with gentleness. The old priest orders the couple to depart, and there follows a war of words 'twixt rabbi and priest, in which—to judge from the appreciation of the audience—the priest comes off a bad second.

The young man strives to make peace between the two disputants, but the priest is thoroughly aroused now, and will hear to nothing short of the rabbi's instant departure. He turns on the young man with a perfect torrent of words, and then threatens to have the old man thrown out.

This is putting matters a little too strongly, the young man thinks, and in a speech of indignant force he upbraids the old priest with giving him a stone when he asked for bread, and condemning him to the darkness of bigotry when he sought for freedom and life. Finally, having reached his peroration, he tears off his surplice and hurls it in scorn at the foot of the priest; then, turning, gathers his father and mother in a long and affectionate embrace. This is a signal for the curtain and a tumultuous outbreak of applause.

THE PASSING OF THE SQUATTER

Holdings of Descendants of Early Settlers Rapidly Disappearing.

IT is only a question of time when the last of the squatters will vanish from Manhattan Island. The demon of brick and mortar is rapidly taking possession of the holdings on which sturdy emigrants settled when Sixty-fourth Street and all the region beyond it was pasture land. Their descendants cling tenaciously to the bit of ground where they were "born and raised," as they will tell you, and it is a sad day for them when they are forced to abandon the tumble-down shanty they call home.

There are practical as well as sentimental reasons for their attachment to it. The land on which it stands is usually part of an estate which is in litigation, or is being held on speculation at a fancy price, and owing to the fact that it is assessed as farm ground, not as city lots, the squatter has only to pay taxes, ranging from $50 to $200 per annum, according to its dimensions. Some of the holdings comprise less than an acre, others run up to four acres, and when diligently cultivated the land yields farm produce which enables the tenant to meet his expenses and live more or less comfortably.

The Harlem squatter keeps an assortment of live stock, including a cow, a few pigs, goats, and a number of hens. It is from him that the up-town peddlers purchase their stock of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and beans, and as he is famous for giving good measure, many of the flat dwellers in his vicinity deal directly with him when they need milk, new-laid eggs, and vegetables. The squatter who is more ambitious and energetic than his fellows makes a specialty of catering to the tastes of those who insist on having strawberries and asparagus out of season.

He puts up glasshouses, even when his young family are disposed to throw stones, and heats them with the primitive stove if he cannot afford modern appliances. In this way he turns an honest penny and acts in a sense as a public benefactor by giving city folks a glimpse of the green, growing life of the country.

The majority of the farms are down in a hollow, and at this season of the year they look so muddy and unwholesome that the casual visitor is haunted by fears of typhoid or malarial fever, but the squatters are healthy and blissfully content. They boast that the drainage is as good as that on which Fifth Avenue prides itself. They rarely make improvements in their shanties, as the ground is held by so precarious a tenure. The dilapidated appearance of the exterior is in strong contrast to the neatness and taste displayed in the interior appointments.

One of the squatters in West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, an industrious Swede, has occupied his present quarters for thirty years, and when he is dislodged by the builders he will be able to buy a modest home on the street level. He has five fair-sized rooms in his shanty, and the front parlor has upholstered furniture, lace curtains, and pictures in gilt frames.

Further up, and nearer the Hudson River, is the most original and entertaining of all the squatters. He is an old Irishman, with twinkling eyes and an infectious laugh. When friend or stranger calls on him he does the honors of the farm with the innate courtesy of his race. He speaks with positive tenderness of the good old days when squatters in New York City were as plentiful as blackberries in August.

At that time he lived on Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-second Street, where the squatter colony was thickest. He was master of ceremonies of every wedding, christening, and wake of consequence, and was arbiter in the faction fights that frequently sprang up between his countrymen and the "urriners." He confesses that he occasionally took active part in the mêlée, and could "crack a crown with the best of them." His brother, who is also a squatter, lives in a miserable-looking shanty near by. It is braced up with wooden beams, and pigeons go in and out of the broken windows on the top story, but in one of his rooms he has stored a five-hundred-dollar piano, Irish point curtains, velvet carpets, and similar luxuries.

He explains that he bought them at auction, and that they are intended to decorate the home of his motherless daughter, whom he has managed to send to a fashionable boarding school. "When she comes back I'll move out of the old shant' and into a grand flat," he announced. "She's a beauty, though I says it as shouldn't, and I want to give her a chance to marry well." When he was asked if he would not miss the place where he had lived so long, he looked around wistfully and said: "Sure and indeed I will that. I brought herself here as a bride, and the handful of children were borned and died in these rooms. Besides, I'll hate to pay the rent, but Loretta wouldn't like it down in this hole, so I'll say good-bye to it all next June."

He is the only squatter on record who would voluntarily give up his farm. Others regard the visit of a stranger with deep distrust. They fear that he may be a surveyor or agent for the estate, and that notice to quit will follow his call, and one of them voices the sentiments of several when he says: "There are only a few of us left and that few mean to sit tight and hold on as long as ever they can."

VAGRANTS SOLD INTO SERVICE

Old Kentucky Law Which Is Still in Operation.

THERE is a law under which men and women are sold into temporary bondage in Kentucky. It is known as the Vagrant act, and was passed by the Legislature as long ago as 1795. Only a few weeks ago Sheriff W. L. Lawson of Lancaster acted as auctioneer and sold several of the vagrants. The sales take place every month or so, in all the counties, and a big crowd attends each time. The aged Vagrant act, which has been amended slightly once or twice in the last half a century, shows that certain popular games of to-day were popular in Colonial times, and mention is made especially of "Pharoah" banks, all "Pharoah" dealers or managers being described as saleable criminals.

It is after an indictment by the Grand Jury that the prisoner is auctioned. The prosecution is criminal in nature, and under the law the accused is entitled to "the benefit of reasonable doubt." If found guilty, he must go into servitude, but the period of slavery is temporary; if he is an adult it lasts only twelve months, and if he is a child he must serve until his twenty-first birthday. Very often the purchaser is some one whom the vagrant has asked to buy him, and in such cases the lot of the latter is not hard, for he lives at ease upon the resources of the purchaser, who is often his relative.

The law of 1795 was called "An act to prevent the increase of vagrants and other idle and disorderly persons within this State." In Section 1 it is enacted:

"That every able-bodied person who is found loitering or rambling about not having wherewithal to maintain himself by some visible property, and who doth not betake himself to labor or some honest calling to procure a livelihood; and all persons who may be found begging, and who quit their habitation and leave their wives and children without suitable means of subsistence whereby they suffer or become chargeable to the county; and all and every keeper and keepers, exhibitor or exhibitors of either of the gambling tables called A. B. C. or E. O. tables or of a Pharoah bank, or any other table or bank of the same kind under any denomination whatever; and all other idle and dissolute persons rambling about without any visible means of subsistence, shall be deemed and treated as vagrants."

The remaining sections of the act deal with the details of the punishment, and the whole law takes up Chapter 132 of the Kentucky Statutes. For many years it contained a provision that the vagrant must be whipped publicly if nobody appeared to buy him, but this section was repealed. The number of lashes by the public whipper was limited to twenty-five.

Out of the proceeds of a vagrant's sale are paid the fees and expenses of the prosecution, and whatever money is left has to be applied to the payment of debts of the once free citizen. Should there be a second remainder, it is given to the wife and children, if the criminal has any; but if he be wifeless and childless the money is kept for him until the end of his term of service. If a married vagrant, after having been convicted, can scrape together $100 for a bond, with good surety, he is allowed to go home when he gives a promise to reform and adhere to hard work. Should he fail later to keep this promise his bond is forfeited.

Several of the lower courts have declared the statute of 1795 to be illegal, but the highest courts have not had a chance to pass on the matter. The cases involving vagrants have never been appealed to the high courts, for the obvious reason that vagrants are not a class of people with money enough for extensive litigation.

Portraits on Tombstones.

LOCAL marble dealers are taking a keen interest in an enterprise, which had its origin in Denmark, for reproducing the pictures of dead persons on their tombstones, says The Philadelphia Inquirer. They say that it is very probable that the movement will spread to America in a short time. The picture-on-the-tombstone craze started among the Danes as a result of the use of artificial marble. A Danish master builder succeeded in producing a stone of such delicate tints that it was impossible to distinguish it from the natural product. The imitation of the more expensive species was found to cost far less than the natural, and is made in any form desired—columns, plain, or fluted, and capitals—as readily as flat slabs. The durability is said to be as great as that of the genuine marble. It was also found that it was possible to reproduce, by carving, a picture of the deceased person, in the imitation marble, much easier and far cheaper than the work could be done with the genuine article.

Mining Meerschaum in Turkey.

AT PRESENT there are four districts in Turkey in which any one who so desires may enter into the business of meerschaum mining simply by paying the Ottoman Government the sum demanded for a license—namely, 5 piasters. These districts, as described by the Revus Scientifique, are Sari-Sou, Sepetdji, Gelkli, and Menlon. The 5,000 miners already engaged in this industry are Kurds and Persians, and all of them work according to the most primitive methods. The work is carried on night and day by means of petroleum lamps, the blocks of meerschaum being brought to the surface still imbedded in their matrix. On the weekly sale day the workmen meet and sell their goods to the "luledjis," or pipe manufacturers of Eskichehir. The blocks are then taken to the town and washed, after which they are cut into suitable pieces while the matter is still very soft. Sorting and classing is then proceeded with, and the "luledjis" in their turn sell their purchases to the larger dealers, who export the meerschaum, carefully enveloped in cotton wadding. Meerschaum is composed of about 70 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia, 0.25 of silex, and 0.05 of aluminium.

DINNER SETS ARE NOW OUT OF DATE

In Their Place Fashion Has Decreed Different Style Plates for Every Course—Some Novelties in Glass.

THIS is the age of the plate. The old-time dinner set for the people who make the slightest pretense of living fashionably or serving course dinners has passed into innocuous desuetude. Very little if anything is served at the table. My lady must have different style plates for every course, and these, if they are in fine china, will cost her anywhere from $12 to $300 or $400 a dozen. The higher prices prevail if she is a woman given to the dinner party habit, and she must change her plates as she changes her gowns, something new for every occasion. This means that at least once a year she hies her to the man of plates, and spends anywhere from $300 to $2,000.

The subject of table decorations is a large topic by itself. Cut glass candlesticks will add much to the beauty of the holiday dinner table. These are the small candlesticks, four at each corner, or in a circle in the centre of the table, but no candelabra, for these find no place in up-to-date table decoration. The shades will agree with the floral decorations in color, and the tones of the china will not in any way clash with any of them. The glasses for the table best liked by women of refined taste are of rock crystal. These are of wonderful simplicity, cut and polished by hand, and very beautiful.

THE COCKTAIL SET.

Another quaint novelty in glass is the cocktail set, with red cherries blown into the pieces so as to give the effect of reality. There are pretty little crême de menthe sets, with a small bottle and glasses in cut glass, or with decorations in gold, which go into the library or den, or even the drawing room, with the coffee, after a small dinner.

Different kinds of glasses have been growing recently, and champagne glasses are 14 and 16 inches tall, the old shallow, bowl-like cup on a quaintly shaped stem. This will be with gold decorations or on some glasses there may be decorations of flowers in colors. Other glasses which have acquired height are for cordials. These, which are in Bohemian glass in red and gold or green and gold, stand eight and ten inches on their slender stems.

Speaking about fine glass, one may mention a new rose bowl, a squatty, bottlelike affair, which holds the roses' stems together, but allows the blossoms to separate and fall over it.

But to return to plates, there will be a set for each course, for the dinner, and they will be of any of the well-known makes—Doulton, Minton, Colport, Copeland, Cauldon, Royal Worcester, Crown Derby, and Wedgwood. The new china of this last make for the White House has caused quite a demand for Wedgwood. There remains always Limoges, pretty, light, and dainty in design, not as serious as the English china and having an advantage, if one can be satisfied in other ways, for it is less expensive.

For the place plate, which is to be found on the table with the decorations, there are attractive things of royal Vienna ware, deep rich borders as a rule with groups, figures, and heads in the centre, copies of paintings by the old masters of the French and German schools. These are, of course, among the expensive plates, and one can get them as high in price as $300 or $400 a dozen. They are called sometimes conversation plates, and find their way around the table from place to place as a fine picture of any kind might be passed from hand to hand. That is a matter of individual taste, however, but it is from this that they get the name.

THE OYSTER PLATE.

For the oysters there will not be dishes with the place for each individual oyster, but a deep rounding plate, which is filled with cracked ice upon which the oysters are placed. There is not much to be said about the soup plate, though there are many new designs. It will be soft and warm in color and will not conflict in any way with the deep tones of the place plate.

The fish and game plates have elaborate borders, with the game or fish scene in the centre. Others, and among them some of the most delightful, are borderless, and in the most delicate of soft color tones.

Monograms and coats of arms find their way upon china, in the centre for the place plates, but a little aside of the centre for service plate or upon the edge where they will not be injured by the use of the knife. It is in plates with small inconspicuous conventional designs, and in plain colors in white and gold, or cream and gold, that the monogram or coat of arms is used.

With the roast there comes the nearest approach to the old-time dinner set. The plates, big platter for the joint, and the vegetable and sauce dishes will match if the table service is of china. It is possible that the roast will be brought to the table upon its big platter, but will be removed immediately to be served from the side table or pantry. So the game or fish, if decorative, may also be brought to the table and removed, and the turkey on a big feast day will be sure to find its way there. With the ordinary roast, while the vegetable dishes will match the platter and service plates, which are big ten-inch roast size, the turkey may be served on a big turkey platter, with possibly plates to match.

There will be a reproduction of the turkey, as king of the poultry yard, on the platter, and he may be reproduced again on the service plates. There is not much to say of the salad plate. It is a pretty little plate, which might be used for anything. It is of fine china and beautifully decorated, or it may be of the simplest conventional design. It must be in good taste, and that is the one thing to be considered. The ice may or may not be brought to the table in bulk. If it is in some one large design instead of individual molds for each diner, it may appear at the table upon a cut-glass dish, and the individual service will be upon small cut-glass dishes, and possibly there will be a colored fancy plate beneath each, the color reflected and refracted through. The small plate serves later for crackers and cheese or fruit. The coffee cups are of the daintiest and prettiest to be found, all alike or every one different, as the case may be.

It is needless to go into the subject of wines and their glasses. Some of the facts in these things have been mentioned. For the general table service the sauternes will be served with the oysters in light green glasses, the Rhine wine with the hors d'oeuvres in red, and the champagne, Madeira, Burgundy, port, &c., with the other courses in white. One cannot make a mistake these days, for the man of china knows his dinner courses as he does his alphabet and can be depended upon as a certain guide. For $2,000 one can get a pretty little lot of plates for a holiday dinner, and for very much less one can also get things which will be in exactly as good taste and perhaps equally charming.

BEGGARS OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Great Influx of Impostors from Other Cities.

AT this season of the year New York's quota of beggars is increased by thousands who come from outside towns for the purpose of appealing to the sympathies and charitable instincts of the big crowds of holiday shoppers. Many of these have carefully prepared schemes by which they expect to separate the sympathetic from their money. One member of this class was arrested at the instigation of the Charity Organization Society last Tuesday. Special Agent James Forbes happened to be present when he was brought to the station house. He arrived in what appeared to be a most pitiable plight, creeping on all fours, his left leg drawn up, his left arm seemingly shriveled, and giving the general impression of being paralyzed on that side. But when the policemen had removed sundry bandages from his arms and legs he proved to be as straight and healthy as the Sergeant at the desk.

"Just what I expected," said Agent Forbes. "This is one of a large army which invades New York at this time of the year in order to 'work' the public. They come from every city in the East. During the remainder of the year they are content to work their 'graft' anywhere else, but they all make for here at this time of year. Charitable societies all through the East have for the past month been sending me letters telling of the departure from various towns or cities of beggars who come here at the holiday season only.

"I give my officers instructions to follow up these people, and as fast as we find them we arrest them. This man just brought in has been working here every Christmas for the past ten years. His name is Frederic Newton. He is the owner of a cattle ranch in Idaho, which we know to have been purchased with the proceeds of his begging. One would think that he would be satisfied to live respectably, but the mania is so strong in a man who has once been a beggar that he cannot completely overcome it, but returns again when the prospects are best.

"I should like to appeal to the people of New York to aid me in my work of removing these panhandlers. They can do so only by refusing to aid a beggar. We have our Charity Organization, formed to aid any person who is worthy. We keep a record of all the poor in the city, and when we give assistance we know we are giving it to a deserving person.

"On the other hand, assistance to one of the people on the street is a waste of money, and simply retards us in our work. If every person who helps one of these 'pans' would but think how much more effective work that amount would do in our hands, the streets would soon be free from mendicants.

"As it is, the holiday beggars get what should go to the deserving poor, and that is no mean amount. Frequently when we arrest these people we find as much as $75 or $100 on them, and upon investigation we nearly always find that they have bank accounts."

When asked concerning the disposition of the holiday beggars, Mr. Forbes said: "This year we have inaugurated a new system. Formerly they were arraigned on a charge of begging only. There was a small fine for that, which the beggar paid, and when released quickly got back to work. Now, however, we hold them for vagrancy as well, a charge which carries a six months' penalty. Of course, we cannot always prove the charge of vagrancy, so, to keep the beggars off the streets, we arrange it with the Magistrate before whom the case is tried to hold the person until after New Year's. Then they are released and are allowed to leave the city. But, do you know, we have our hands full to overcome the influence these people have with the police? Every one of them allies himself with one or another of the organized gangs of beggars which we know to exist in New York, each of which has some politician to intercede for its members when arrested. Rarely do we have a case in court where the mediator does not come forward with promises of all sorts, declaring that he will see to it that the person on trial shall keep off the street if he be released. Often they represent their clients as respectable men in hard luck, but when we show them our record of the beggar they usually 'crawl.'"

Good for Ducks and Newsboys.

PRETTY tough weather, my lad," said a pedestrian to a newsboy on Park Row when the rain was supplementing Commissioner Woodbury's work of snow removal on Tuesday. "Bully weather for us," replied the newsboy, jingling the coins in his pocket. "When the weather is fine most of our customers stop to search their pockets for pennies to pay for their papers, but when it's raining like blazes they toss out nickels and dimes and snatch their papers, and say: 'Never mind the change.'"

SAFE BREAKING AS A TRADE

Experiences of Skilled Mechanics Who Often Travel Hundreds of Miles to Restore Combinations and Relieve Embarrassment of Business Men Who Have "Locked Themselves Out."

IN the eyes of most persons safe breaking comes under the general classification of criminology. It is a matter for the police to deal with, and one in which the ordinary newspaper reader takes only a casual interest.

But right here in New York there are at least one hundred upright and honorable men, many of them respected citizens, who are the most expert safe-crackers in the United States, and are proud of the distinction. There are about thirty more of them in Philadelphia. But these safe-crackers have control of their trade this side of Chicago. Indeed, the New York and Philadelphia experts are such good cracksmen that they are frequently summoned across the American continent and even to foreign lands, to get at the contents of safes that will not "open up" either to the workmen who constructed them or to the use of dynamite, so far as it is safe and judicious to use it in a skyscraper building.

To all intents and purposes there is nothing so simple and receptive to the trained touch as the average counting house safe, after a few instructions concerning the necessity of remembering the combination. Almost every clerk can introduce an innovation on the combination and find the safe "easy," as the saying goes. But a more useless and rage-provoking piece of property than a safe that "bucks," as they say in the trade, cannot be imagined. It blocks business, tangles up accounts, and unless it is opened within thirty-four hours, causes more trouble than can be undone in a week. Skilled mechanics and men who earn their living making safes are called in; and if it is true that love laughs at locksmiths, it is certain that locks laugh at them, too.

SAFES FOR ORNAMENT.

Of course, there are safes and safes. Some of them, by no means cheap, look quite formidable, and are very prettily painted. But it is a matter of knowledge to the firemen and the police that they offer as little protection for money or securities as the average tin cash box that can be bought for one dollar. But the modern time-lock safes that guards the millions of great corporations and banking institutions are quite another thing. No burglar or gang of burglars would ever think of tackling, for instance, the storage vaults of the New York Clearing House. But the time-lock gear and combination protection in these vaults are just as likely to go askew some morning, as the simple safe in some business office. What is to be done?

The modern time-lock is as delicate in its adjustment as a beautiful watch. The first time-lock in the world was made in Scotland somewhere about 1831. It was about twenty-five years ago that a Scotchman began the manufacture of them here in New York; and now the American time-lock safe stands without a peer in the world.

THE TRADE OF SAFE OPENING.

Ever since time locks were first put on safes there have been lockouts. In 1887 a young man was working in the machine shops of a leading Pennsylvania town, manufacturing safes. There were calls from customers of the firm two or three times a day, saying that they were locked out of their safes, and that business was at a standstill. One Saturday afternoon, in a town sixty miles distant from Reading, there was a message from a banker who could not lock his safe. He was not cheerful over the prospect of having to sit in his office all day Sunday watching his securities. He offered to pay for a special engine if an employe could be sent down from the factory to make repairs that afternoon. The man was sent. He found the banker fretting and fuming at the safe, and declaring he would get another one first thing the next week.

"Let me see you work the lock," asked the mechanic.

"Tut, man, I can't work it. Do you think I have incurred such expense and lost a day's business for nothing? I sent for you to open this safe and you can't do it any too soon to please me."

The mechanic insisted, and the banker went to his safe, beginning to turn the knob from right to left, instead of from left to right.

"Hold on there," shouted the mechanic. "What is the use of doing that. Try the other direction."

The banker glared. "Didn't I tell you," he shouted, "that I have changed the combination?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but you haven't changed the principals of your lock."

"He tried the new combination my way," said the mechanic in telling the story, "and in a minute his great doors swung open as easily as though they were doors in a stage banquet hall as the royal procession appeared. Then he tried to hedge on expenses, because it was so simple. However, I had nothing to do with his bill; that was the affair of the house. But I insisted on having my special engine home, instead of taking a regular train later that would have kept me all night in the cars, and had a pretty good dinner at his expense in the hotel near the bank before I started home. I was not economical."

But the lonely hotel meal gave birth to an idea. If one firm of safe manufacturers were held up in this manner why were not others, and why should not safe opening be made a profitable profession.

BIRTH OF A NEW TRADE.

The young mechanic took two others from different safe makers into his confidence. They consulted with safe dealers and won their confidence to the plan, under certain conditions of safety, which will be mentioned. They were provided with the opportunities of borrowing money. They have prospered. Said one of them to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last week:

"Our charges for attending to a balky safe vary from $50 to as many hundreds. That does not, of course, include traveling expenses. We are obliged to be extremely careful in the selection of our men. We have use for only the highest class of skilled mechanics, and men who are specialists in the work that we shall have for them to do. There is not a safe made to-day, burglar proof or any other kind of proof, that will not yield to the proper mechanical appliances.

The strictest inquiry must be made into the antecedents and acquaintances of men who come to work with us. Ample means are made for the identification of the company's employes, or by those who have charge of the work to be inspected, especially if it is a bank case. In no instance is our employe told of the combination by which any locked out safe is opened. It is his business to find that out. By a system of duplicate letters we can certainly detect any man fraudulently representing himself to be one of our employe in order to gain access to the vault. We never find it necessary to use photographs.

Another thing, for their own protection, our employes never go into a vault unaccompanied by an official of the bank. Strange charges of theft have been made. It makes no difference what sort of a safe we are called upon to open. We look upon all safes much as an insurance underwriter looks upon all buildings, and we charge for the amount of work or risk incurred. And this leads to a point I should like to emphasize: It is the height of folly for any person to lock money or securities in an ordinary fire-proof safe. These safes were never intended for any such purpose. A three-sixteenths plate of iron is no protection against burglars. It is only tempting thieves when one puts money in such safes.

SOMETHING ABOUT BURGLARS.

"It is always interesting to me," continued the safe breaker, "to read in the newspapers that a bank burglar was caught by the police with 'a full set of burglars' tools.' Man alive, a 'full' set of tools necessary to open a burglar-proof safe, properly constructed, would require a two-horse wagon to carry them. We have tools in our business that no burglar ever saw. Here, for instance, is one drill that we have in frequent use, but one man has all he could do to carry it, and none could escape with it if detected at work by the police.

"Yet no one has ever seen such a burglar's tool in a kit captured by the police. I cannot give you the cost of it, for such a piece of mechanism represents years of experiment. But it is altogether too intricate and expensive for a burglar. Here is a diamond drill that you could put in your pocket, but it costs $105 to make it.

"I have no doubt cracksmen could imitate our tools," concluded the professional safe breaker, "if they once see them. But they never do see them. A burglar who cracks a safe for its contents does not care how much he destroys the safe so long as he gets away with the goods. We do care, for all damages we make to the safe must be repaired without additional cost to its owners."

ORGANS BUILT FOR PRIVATE HOUSES

Electrical Contrivances by Which They Can Be Played from Distant Rooms.

IN the homes of many wealthy New Yorkers there are not alone pianos which have cost fortunes to construct and decorate, but also organs with electric attachments so that they can be played from any part of the house. The large pipes are richly decorated and are painted often by well-known artists. The development in church organs also has been marked. The largest one in this country, and perhaps the most expensive one, is in the A. T. Stewart Memorial Church, at Garden City, L. I.

William C. Whitney has an enormous organ which was built especially for him in California, and was set in the wall while the house was being built. The Vanderbilt home also has an instrument with electrical attachment, so that it can be played from any one of several rooms of the big mansion at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Electricity has been the real force which has made the organ again popular. One can now invite the minister to the house and conduct a complete religious service there, the organ being furnished with electrical attachments similar to those which have been placed on the piano and which make it possible for almost any one to operate the instrument.

If one be so disposed he can lie in bed and play the organ. The keys are placed before him with one row for the left hand and another for the right, which is an invention also new to the industry. The keyboard is attached to the organ wherever the latter may be situated in the house. But the organs which are in the homes of the very rich compare little in size and in expense with those that are placed in churches all over the world. These, too have electrical attachments, and the work of the organist is greatly reduced.

South Carolina's "Red Bones."

HAVE you ever heard of a class of people called 'red bones'?" said Lewis Marshall of Charleston, S. C., to The Washington Star. "They are the most peculiar people in the United States. No one living absolutely knows the race from which they sprang or whence the original settlers came. They live very nearly on the boundary line between South Carolina and Georgia, in the northwestern part of the first-named State. They are very clannish, mix very little with people not of their race, and in a manner are quite primitive. I am of the opinion that they are descendants of the Basques of Southern France. They do not lack courage, for a company of them served in Hampton's legion during the late civil war, and bore themselves bravely at the first Manassas. Their skin is of a swarthy red, resembling that of the Indian, but at that point all resemblance ceases, except it be that they are very hot of temper. I have often wondered why the ethnologists of this country have not studied these people. Surely a monograph on them would be highly interesting."

Dead Sea Evaporation.

SCIENTIFIC observation justifies the estimate that a daily average of 6,600,000 tons of water is received into the Dead Sea from the Jordan and other sources during the year. During the rainy season, says The Chicago Record-Herald, the amount is very much greater; during the dry season it is, of course, very much less, but this average will be maintained year after year. There is no outlet, and the level is kept down by evaporation only, which is very rapid because of the fierce heat, the dry atmosphere, and the dry winds which are constantly blowing through the gorges between the mountains. The evaporation causes a haze or mist to hover over the lake at all times, and, when more rapid than usual, heavy clouds and thunderstorms sometimes cause great violence in the pocket between cliffs, even in the dry season. A fine rain often falls upon the surface of the sea when the sun is shining, and the mountains is as dry as a bone half a mile from the shore. The mountains around the Dead Sea are rarely seen with distinctness because of this haze.

COLORADO DESERT BLOSSOMS.

SOME strange things are taking place in the great desert of Southern California, known, because of its being bounded on the east by the river of that name, as the Colorado Desert, says a Los Angeles correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer. Where for centuries have been but dreary wastes of unproductive sands are now springing up villages and towns and vast areas of abundant crops of almost every variety of fruit, vegetables and grain known to subtropical regions.

Water is the magic wand which is producing this transformation; not the water which is showered down from the heavens—that is too uncertain—but that derived from another source, irrigation. Irrigation is the watchword of the West. Even in localities outside the desert belt there is felt the need of water other than that which is supplied by the clouds. That supply cannot be depended upon. Sometimes there is too much of it, and again it is withheld until the crops and their owners are ruined.

As an example of rapid development resulting from artificial irrigation may be cited the imperial country in the Colorado Desert. Feb. 8, 1901, there was born in the Township of Calexico a child to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Beach. The newcomer was the first white child born in that town, and was at that time the only white child therein. Upon the occasion of her being christened—with the name of Cameron—one of the big land development companies presented the young miss with a town lot in recognition of her being the first white child to select the town as her birthplace. Now, before little Miss Cameron has attained her second birthday there are in the township 300 children of school age, her town lot has increased in value from a few hundred dollars to $1,000, a railroad is being built through the town, and fertile fields stretch away on every side where, upon the day of her birth, were but barren sands. The valuation of the township lands has advanced from a few thousand dollars to more than $3,000,000, and all this accomplished by a ditch a few feet deep and wide which diverts a portion of the waters of the Colorado River and spreads them over the sands of the erstwhile desert.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The terrible story told on Page 2 of your issue of yesterday, regarding the suicide of a little girl of the tender age of eight years, who killed herself with carbolic acid, surely ought to stir this community to action in regard to the sale of that poison and the passage of a law restricting its sale to properly prepared mixtures and solutions duly prescribed.

The acid in its pure state ought not to be possessed by any person not fully qualified in its use for proper purposes. Probably two-thirds of the many suicides occurring in this community are due to this poison. If a law already exists, which if duly enforced would meet the needs of the case, then those who ought to see to its being carried into effect are criminally responsible for its non-enforcement.

Some question has arisen as to the office of Coroner being necessary. It seems that something is needed to be done—indeed, all that can be ought to be—to seek to prevent death as far as possible as an ante-Coroner movement. A good question to consider might be framed as follows: "What can be, and ought to be, done to govern and restrict the sale of carbolic acid to the general public?"

If those who supplied the drug were held responsible for their part in these suicide cases, the public would soon find it difficult to obtain it. These cases of suicide are of daily occurrence, and seldom or never is the question asked as to where it was obtained. Restriction is pretty well enforced in regard to other poisons. Why not in this case also?

The hearts of all parents must go out in sympathy to the bereaved and sorrowing father and mother, and especially in the case of those of us who have our own beloved children to gather around us at this festive occasion in memory of the Holy Child Jesus. No King Herod may to-day order the murder of the innocents. Let us see to it that no one else murders them, or what is perhaps even worse, makes it easy for an innocent child to take away its own life.

GEORGE D. DOWKONTT, M. D.,
Medical Missionary.

New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Washington telegram in to-day's edition of THE TIMES, headed "Raising Rank of Veterans," recalls to public attention the most glaring, invidious distinction between the treatment of the army and of the navy by Congress that the United States statutes afford.

Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1899, Section 11, enacted "that any officer of the navy with a creditable record who served during the civil war shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade."

This is still the law, and Secretary Moody in testimony very recently before the Naval Committee of the House, particularly requested, though other parts of the naval retirement laws should be amended to suit changed conditions, that this particular clause should remain unaltered.

Under its generous terms all veteran naval officers of the civil war who have been retired since its enactment have done so with an increased grade. No such provision exists, however, for veteran army officers with a creditable civil war record.

Your Washington telegram truly states that both President McKinley and President Roosevelt repeatedly indorsed in their messages to Congress the recommendation of the Secretary of War "that authority be granted for the retirement of army officers who served in the war of the rebellion with a grade above that held by such officers at the time of retirement," thus extending to the army the same generous treatment accorded the navy.

Bills to this effect have been presented to Congress several times, and the Military Committee of the Senate has directed its sub-committee to prepare another. Should the bill become a law, 123 officers now on the active list of the army will be able to take advantage of its provisions and retire with as good a grace as their brother naval officers. The probable first cost to the Government of this generosity would be less than $100,000 annually. This would decrease rapidly by deaths until at the end of, say, ten years it would be almost nothing.

In the absence of such a law, our Presidents, in order to even things as much as in their power lies, and accord to the army by grace what is granted to the navy by law, have been retiring from time to time with an extra grade, such officers as can bring themselves to their favorable notice.

This method, however, makes it incumbent upon army officers to push their claims to the favorable notice of the President, and leaves it incumbent upon him to do that justice to the army which the law accords without exception to creditable civil war service in the navy.

Why not make the laws applicable to civil war veterans uniform and wipe out the invidious distinction mentioned? And do it quickly, for these veterans will very soon pass from the active list.

It is said that apathy exists in Congress regarding this proposed legislation. Is this not because the parties affected are indisposed to bring, against the express orders of the President, influence to bear upon our Representatives? What more should be needed than the urgent appeals of the President and the Secretary of War?

New York, Dec. 26, 1902. VETERAN.

CHANGES OF BILL AT THE OPERA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of this morning states that "Mme. Sembrich was unable to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening on account of what an announcement in the lobby called 'indisposition.' Fortunately it is not an indisposition of the voice, and admirers of her singing may expect soon to have the pleasure of hearing her again."

Because of this indisposition "Bohème" was not given at the *Metropolitan*, but an announcement on the same page of THE TIMES states that "a special performance of 'La Bohème' was given last night by members of the Grau Opera Company at the Freundschaft Club."

Was Mme. Sembrich "unable" to sing? Unless my memory fails me, in a season not long ago the performances of one of the best-known members of the company were somewhat neglected, some thought, because there was a more or less general impression that she was too subject to "indispositions." Who sang Mime at the Freundschaft? Even supposing she may not have known the entire role, and for all the writer knows she may have known it all, would it not have been better to give "Bohème" at the Metropolitan as announced with her as Mime?

Certainly the management refunded squarely to those who did not want "Carmen." Perhaps some one can satisfactorily answer these questions. I hope he can. But even if he can, two questions still remain. Are not our Metropolitan Opera House singers rather too much petted and spoiled? Would not most important roles be understudied in the Continental opera houses?

New York, Dec. 25, 1902. R. H.

OBJECTS TO A MIXED SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great number of the parents on Washington Heights have been planning, ever since the completion of the new school at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to send their girls there, as the school was built with the express purpose of having a school for girls only in this portion of the city. Now they find that for some inexplicable reason the school has been changed to a mixed one for boys and girls, and that a man Principal is to be placed at its head.

That is both a disappointment and an injustice to the taxpayers of this portion of the city. They object strenuously to having their girls taught by a man. They expected, as the head of the new school, a woman whom they all know and respect, Miss Mary Norcott, who for twenty years has been at the head of the primary school department at School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. She is eminently fitted for the position, and has endeared herself to thousands of pupils who have come under her care by her uniform kindness, courtesy, and good discipline, and has earned the respect and gratitude of their parents, the residents of this district. It is well understood that the position Miss Norcott should occupy will be denied her, and the purpose of the school be changed from what was originally intended to a mixed school, thus depriving the residents of this part of the town of something they have long wanted—a school which their girls could have to themselves, undisturbed by the sometimes turbulent boyish element.

The attempt to change this plan and supplant Miss Mary Norcott should be met with a strong public protest. If faithful service in that most delicate of tasks, the training of children, is ever recognized by those in authority, it should be in her case, and the threatened injustice to her fully brought to public notice. She has nothing but good words for her superiors, particularly Superintendent William H. Maxwell.

I, the undersigned, having had practical demonstration of her good work in the training of my girls, object of having her influence removed from this community and the placing of the tuition of my children in strange hands. In this I merely voice the sentiments of a great number of my neighbors and other residents of this district.

MRS. W. W. DASHIELL.

New York, Dec. 21, 1902.

CANADIANS IN THIS COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American people must not be misled into the idea that the Canadian born residents in the United States are loyal to the British crown. This is not so.

There are nearly one and a half Canadian born residents in the United States to-day, or as many, if not more, than are now resident in Canada of native born. The last Canadian census makes no showing of native born, therefore the Canadian Government cannot dispute with correct figuring the above assertion. As a member of the Canadian Club, and one who was present last week at the feast, I think Americans might be led to think from some of the remarks made by some "Sirs" and others that Canadians resident in the United States were here only for a time, to get all we could, and then fly back to Canada.

The Canadian Society in New York was formed many years ago, and under its former President, Erastus Wiman, was made a social gathering for the purpose of assisting other Canadians coming to New York in every way honorable and possible. It was not to be a society antagonistic to interests of the United States, but to in every way assist its members to become American citizens, thereby renouncing all allegiance to the British Crown, and Canadians in the United States are proud to say that 75 per cent. of the Canadians resident in the United States are citizens, and more are coming for the same purpose, and some of the speakers who the other night voiced the idea that Canadians in the United States were against annexation to this great republic did so for themselves only.

Men with foreign title (to us) holding positions in Canada in Government employ naturally are against everything and anything that savors of annexation, for when it occurs their job is gone and its business and a fat salary. With Canadian born here and those to come it is the bettering of our conditions, and the proof of the latter is the number now here, with constant increase. And we would be poor, unworthy natives of Canada if we were not loyal American citizens enough to want, to wish, and to do all we could for our native land, to try, voice, and to fight if need be, to place Canada in as good a position in every sense as this, our adopted home, by annexation or any other means whereby Canadian born could remain under a Constitution and flag that the whole universe is jealous of to-day. But as it is to-day, Canada is only a breeding ground in assisting the greatness and upbuilding of the American Republic.

No, no, it wont do for men foreign born (not Canadian born) to slip across the border and speak at our American-Canadian banquets, as we hear from year to year, sentiments that are entirely not the feeling of Canadian-born citizens of the United States.

We came here to stay, and are working happy and prosperous, and we desire to the utmost the same for our native land.

Annexation? Yes, by all means, that fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters now and in the future may enjoy the glorious, beneficent inheritance of a prosperous country instead of being a decaying weakling, a subject to royal nonsense 3,000 miles away.

AN OLD TORONTO BOY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1902.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been expecting to see some expression of opinion by THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the eight-hour workday, for which the leaders of labor unions all over the country—if not the laborers themselves—are so persistently clamoring. This expression appeared in your issue of the 22d inst. Your editorial upon this all important subject contains a hint, not fully elaborated, as to what would happen to the most vital commercial interests of this country as a result of the general institution of the eight-hour day.

Perhaps these so-called leaders think they know best what is good for them, but from the viewpoint of any unbiased student of the conditions connected with the situation they are certainly injuring the cause of their constituents—the mechanics and laborers—instead of improving it; to use the same old homely phrase, because I know of no other that expresses my meaning so well, they are killing the goose, &c., and they are doing it just because they can see nothing more in this movement beyond eight hours' work at $4 a day, giving them plenty of time to devote to themselves and to their families and to the improvement of their social status in general, this latter being the alluring device inscribed upon their banners (to borrow from Mr. Cleveland) in justification of the movement.

Now, let us see, in the light of what is already happening around us, how it will all work out, assuming that the business of the country is to be conducted on the basis of an eight-hour day. It is conceded, I presume, by the representatives of both capital and labor that in this age of steam and electricity time and distance are annihilated to the extent of making us all one family of nations, except that the hours of labor and the compensation therefor in foreign countries are far below those ruling here, so much below, indeed, that in many commodities the already abnormally high rate of protective duties no longer protects our manufactures. As a case in point I will mention a news item only lately appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and which I therefore must assume to be reliable and pertinent to this question. It stated that a rail mill situated near the Canadian border, and right in the midst of the Northern Michiganiron mines, was obliged to shut down on account of having lost an order for 100,000 tons of steel rails, which went to Germany at a lower price than this mill could furnish them, *by reason of the difference in wages* between the two countries. And this cannot be the only instance of the kind, for during many months our exports of manufactured goods have been on the decline, and notably in manufactures of iron and steel we have been importing instead of exporting.

Now, Mr. Labor Leader, how long, think you, this process can go on under your millennium of $4 a day for eight hours' work? How many real, honest laboring men will be satisfied to work only eight hours a day? The honest laborer or mechanic will put in his time at some other work, and the worthless one will loaf and get into mischief the rest of the day, and night, too, and will not be fit for work next morning. Our self-made millionaires are not satisfied to work only eight hours a day, else they would never have become millionaires, and if this movement is persisted in and put into practice I fear that our working classes will have cause to regret the day they put their interests into the hands of demagogic leaders. L. B.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

THE THREE-EIGHTHS BOSSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the mass of evidence that has been printed or spoken on the present ever-interesting subject of capital and labor, there is one most fruitful source of friction that does not seem to be given the prominence it deserves. It has been my fortune ever since I began to earn my own living, to work for the soulless corporation in one form or another, and to be thrown more or less in contact with the workingman or mechanic as a brother employe. I have never found him a bad fellow to get along with, provided he were either American born or long enough resident here to see things in their proper perspective. But American, English, German, or Scandinavian, he was instantly transformed into a sullen, quarrelsome, shirking source of trouble when he had to work under the wrong sort of a foreman.

In any big works there is naturally a large subdivision of authority and responsibility, and the lowest foreman of a gang, called a "three-eighths boss" in the machine shop, is only too often a petty tyrant and bully—a beggar on horseback. Any general foreman knows that the louder a man talks and the more trouble he makes as a workman, the sharper he will deal with his fellows when he is clothed with a little authority. Maybe there are some exceptions to this rule, but I never met any. Consequently, that is the sort of man who generally gets the job, and what he doesn't know about making it unpleasant for his underlings is a negligible quantity.

The really big men in a company—the manager, Superintendent, chief engineer, and others—are usually square, alert, and just, if not always merciful, but they haven't the time to make themselves personally acquainted with their hundreds, and often thousands, of subordinates. They must rely on the reports of their deputies and assistants, and they must always see that the men makes money. So when a man is unjustly discriminated against in any way, his appeal to headquarters is met with a courteous but firm "Mr. Blank reports so and so against you. You deny it. We must preserve discipline among our employes, and when it comes to your word against his, we must take his word or discharge him and keep you. He is more valuable to the company than you are; so, although we are very sorry," &c.

And even if he (the workman) is not discharged, his life will be made a hell for him if he goes back to work in a shop or mine or factory where he has once dared to register a kick against the pricks. Even though the kick prove successful, and the offending foreman lose his berth, his successor will "have it in" for the man who got him out, he having by his insubordination offended the whole fraternity of understrappers, the good along with the bad.

I know it is usually considered to be up to the man who points out an error to suggest a remedy, but I confess this one is beyond me. I have seen it in every company I ever served, though it was least noticeable during some months when I worked for the coal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. If the big companies would stop studying the dividend end long enough to organize regular departments of merit to look after promotions, and see that all bias and personal prejudice were kept out of such departments, I have no doubt but the resulting gains in efficiency would greatly overbalance the expense of maintaining such departments.

That they, or any appreciable number of them, will do any such thing seems highly improbable, else what would become of the sons, nephews, and relatives, even unto the N-th generation of the Directors and officials? If you find room for this contribution, perhaps some of your large circle of erudite readers may have something better to suggest. MECHANICAL.

Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1902.

THE TARIFF AND THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That our customs duties are excessive and that our currency is contracted are generally conceded, and the proneness of the human family to go to extremes may be illustrated by an extent of level country in New Zealand known as the Canterbury Plains and by a region of hilly country in Sullivan County, State of New York, known as the Beech Woods.

The Canterbury Plains were formerly nude of trees and are now almost a forest. The hills of that section of Sullivan County, N. Y., were originally covered with a primeval forest, and now the farms upon them are destitute of firewood, as the trees have all been hewn and for the most part rafted down the Delaware River.

During the formative period of our National history there were many who advocated a protective tariff, but none asked for more than 10 or 15 per cent. duty on imports or for a longer period than ten or fifteen years. At the breaking out of the much-lamented civil war, in 1861, our Government was much in want of funds, and the demand for a higher customs duty was readily conceded, and, as is usual in such cases, further demands followed each concession, which duties remained in force after the close of the war until the disposal of our surplus revenue puzzled our officials.

It was claimed that the tariff was the cause of the enormous growth of the material wealth of the country and that instead of being reduced the tariff should be increased, when the McKinley bill was offered as a solution of the problem and was entitled "A Bill to Reduce the Revenue." This bill was passed, and to-day such is the protection given to our manufacturing industries that the products of our factories are sold for less money in foreign markets than in our own.

The history of our tariff laws is intertwined with the history of our currency system, and it is difficult to consider our present condition without considering both. Certainly it would be dangerous to reduce our tariff to such an amount as to open our ports to foreign commerce before the country is provided with a more elastic currency and a more extensive banking system, as it would evidently place our merchants at a great disadvantage with foreign merchants and would place much of the trade of the country in their hands, especially the British merchants, who possess extensive commercial banking systems.

At the breaking out of the civil war our mercantile marine was equal in numbers to that of Great Britain and we were bidding fair to become the leading commercial nation of the world, but to-day most of our farm produce as well as our manufactured articles that are shipped abroad are carried in foreign bottoms and controlled by foreign credits, and there are few of our merchants of the old school still living, so that we hear little argument upon the subject that is based upon knowledge gained by practical experience.

Many of our business combinations have grown to such gigantic proportions as to become monopolies, but they constitute such a framework of industries that their destruction would cause untold disaster, and therefore it would seem that the best policy for the Government to pursue is one of extreme conservatism until the measure is discussed in business circles and in society, a full solution found, and then presented to Congress in the form of a bill and enacted into a law. In all countries under a Constitutional Government society constitutes the supreme tribunal.

It has been said that "the currency question is a moral question," and, seeing the distress that everywhere abounds, it may be true, but it is not a religious question—or at least it is not a matter of faith. It does not relate to the spiritual affairs of man, but to the temporal. It is not a matter of belief, but one of knowledge, and no system should be accepted by Congress and enacted into a law that has not been considered with a businesslike sobriety and that will not bear on every part of it the well-known "triple check." It should be a superstructure, and one that will conform to the rulings of the Constitution of the United States and embrace the whole country. In this way the valleys may be filled up and the present hills of "trusts" leveled down by an active competition, giving a brilliancy to society and so developing the whole country as to make us among nations the most formidable.

Nature is always simple and solutions of important questions are often found away from large centres of population, and the plan we allude to is so very plain that any ordinary business man can readily understand it.

The banking system should be as extensive as our postal system, and if it were so any abuse or irregularity would awaken a responsive chord that would regulate an error and guarantee its efficient administration.

Could all students of this important subject come together and agree to support the best proposed solution, one might readily be obtained, and one that might be enacted into a law without disturbing vested interests, the business of the country, or the daily transactions of the banks. We have a proposed solution to offer which we are readily prepared to withdraw should a better system be offered, and a copy of our bill will be sent free to any address within the United States upon receipt of a two-cent postage stamp, addressed to the Secretary of the National State Bank Society, Callicoon Depot, Sullivan County, N. Y.

LANING COATES.

Dec. 22, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL ROADLORE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent discussions about the antithesis of European and American road laws seem to have overlooked what ought to be obvious as the historical explanation.

In the Old World riding on horseback preceded carriages, and ladies when riding were accorded the left side of the road because their feet and dress, protruding to the left, rendered it unsafe to take the other side. But sailing vessels were required to pass to the right. Now, in America the white people were at first amphibious before they became roadsters, and their language and conceptions in traveling were of the sailor's kind, including the rule that in meeting others, even on land, the right side is not the wrong side.

On the same principle, the early American carriages were termed *schooners*, and when in railway locomotion an American seeks to dispatch his merchandise by what in England is a *goods-train*, he *ships* them by *freight*. The British railway guard starts the train by shouting *all right*, followed by the shrill shriek of the locomotive whistle. The American conductor calls *all aboard*, (as if on a ship,) and the locomotive booms what my little boy called the *fog-horn*, (thinking of what he heard on the Atlantic liner.) Englishmen *draw* wagon loads, but the American *hauls* them, and an Englishman's domestic letters are *posted*, while the extern letters are for the foreign *mail*, but the American disposes of home and foreign letters under the caption of *mailing*.

G. M.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 23, 1902.

SPANISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICS' DEBTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue you say (in effect) that there is no valid reason why the Venezuelan question should not be referred to The Hague tribunal.

Those who find it difficult to adopt your view might ask whether there be not an article in the constitution of that tribunal which specifically exempts the Monroe doctrine from the operation of any of its decisions which this Government might claim as in conflict with that doctrine. If there be such an article, of what avail would be a decision, provided the tribunal should consent to render one, under a constitutional article which would exempt it from operative effect?

It is idle for foreign creditors to appeal to the law courts of Spanish-American countries. The records of our State Department prove this in my individual instance. If the President of the United States refuses to arbitrate, and if The Hague tribunal either refuses constitutionally to entertain the Venezuela case or render a non-enforcible decision, the Monroe doctrine would remain in the hands of the United States, the same old club held over the heads of civilized nations for the protection of defrauding American "republics" who defraud simply because they "bet" on the doctrine to secure them immunity from the foreign creditors.

Perhaps it ought to be added that the "republics" of South America that make contracts or seek them with foreign capitalists, have, to my personal knowledge and large cost, tried to put, and in many instances have succeeded in putting, into proposed or actual contracts a clause in which the foreign capitalist bound himself and associates, in case of dispute, to abide decisions of the Spanish-American tribunals instead of seeking redress from his own Government through diplomatic recourse.

MORTIMER THOMSON.

New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present moment, when the minds of the world are intent upon the troubles in Venezuela, it may be of interest to call attention to an extract from the short but very able address delivered before the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague on Sept. 15, 1902, by Mr. Jackson Harvey Ralston, on the occasion of the arbitration of the first differences to come before that court, arising out of the treaty of May 22, 1902, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico:

* * * Inaugurating our proceedings under such circumstances, I may assure you, Mr. President and Honorable Arbitrators, that the determinations of this court, whatever they may be, will command and receive the respect and unquestioned acquiescence of the United States. After your award shall have been rendered, no matter what our previous opinions may have been, we will remember the language of a distinguished English jurist, who, on the occasion of a famous international arbitration, said:

"I hope that the English people will obey the decisions of the judges with the submission and respect due to the decision of a tribunal whose decree they have freely agreed to accept."

I do not wish to take my seat without expressing the hope of my country that the precedent of appealing to the judges forming the Permanent Court of Arbitration may be followed with increasing frequency as years go by. While the unique honor must remain to the United States of America and the United Mexican States of being the first voluntarily to submit their differences to the jurisdiction of this court, it will be a source of the greatest satisfaction to my Government if the action thus taken should pave the way to similar settlements in the future, whereby in later cases misunderstandings which might otherwise lead to conflicts between States may receive peaceable adjustment, believing as it does that the most happy rivalry that can possibly exist between nations is to be found in a common effort to excel in whatever tends to bring about the contentment and well-being of mankind. The good of humanity is an end to which the United States steadily and consciously struggles, and toward the same end, we believe, assuredly the formation and the extension of the employment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration must largely contribute. * * *

While few will concede the right of a debtor to ask for the arbitration of a just claim against him, in the present dispute we are dealing with nations, each one of which makes claims, and even though the debtor nation be wrong in its claims, how much better it would be to bring the matters in dispute before this international court, and arrive at a peaceable settlement of all the questions which may rankle in the breasts of the contending parties. The Court of Arbitration is not confined to the settlement of specified differences, and its aim, with that of our glorious country, is for the betterment of mankind and the peaceable adjustment of misunderstandings, as so ably expressed by Mr. Ralston.

ARBITRATE.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

A VENEZUELAN SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading your editorial in Wednesday's TIMES on President Roosevelt as an arbitrator in the Venezuelan trouble, entitled "Inexpedient and Unsafe," it would seem, if the President must act in such a capacity, that the only course for him to pursue would be to act not quite as an arbitrator, but as one assuming a protectorate over that country. Then, if the decision went against Venezuela and she refused to or did not abide by the decision, the United States could land troops and take charge of her Governmental affairs until a stable and honest Government was established—just as we treated Cuba.

It seems to me that our management of Cuba could be used as a precedent, and we could by the same means show that we were not intending any aggrandizing of territory. We could in the same manner claim that such an act on our part would be necessary for the safety and peace of the American Continent and for the United States in particular.

On the other hand, if the European nations did not take kindly to such an arrangement or refused to abide by decisions given, we could and should ask them what they were going to do about it. And we must be prepared to back up such a pertinent (or impertinent) question, as the occasion may require.

In other words, I would have our Government assume the position of a father who would insist on a complete and honest settlement of all debts on the part of a careless and thoughtless son, but who would on the other hand protect that son from usury.

This to me seems a better method to pursue than even referring the matter to The Hague tribunal as advocated in the editorial, for if we permit the affair to go before that body we must be ready to define the Monroe Doctrine and explicitly state that that was not a subject for arbitration—that it was ours by right of ownership and original occupancy.

Your editorial shows the utter impossibility of the President acting as a thoroughly independent arbitrator—as one rendering a decision and then holding aloof while the contestants settled the affair along the lines laid down by the decision, or failing to so settle the matter.

ED A. JANEWAY.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE VS. THE HAGUE COURT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be true that the request for President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan case came from the German Emperor, it certainly shows the anxious desire of that great monarch to act with the United States, instead of Europe, in whatever compulsory measures may hereafter be adopted, and I think our people should appreciate that fact.

If we are determined to uphold the Monroe doctrine (as we certainly are) we must not be afraid to assume the responsibilities attached thereto. We are not necessarily compelled to collect debts or to compel our protégé to pay his debts to aliens. But our position demands that we should be intimately acquainted with the justness of the demand and the objections of the State whose territory we are prepared to hold inviolate against all comers. And when once we are satisfied that the obligation or debt is a real one, we must then allow the creditor to collect it in the way international law allows him. And if it cannot be collected without disposing of territory we certainly should have the first and only right (apart from the owner) of redemption.

Now there is no better way to become intimately acquainted with the facts of the case than for the President or some high court of our own to act as arbitrator between Europe and our protégé. We certainly do not recognize The Hague court as an arbitrator when the Monroe doctrine is at stake; and it would most certainly be at stake if the decision went further against Venezuela than she was prepared to accept. Her refusal would constitute contempt of court, and a court which has not the power to defend its honor is not a court worthy of any consideration.

If such an emergency arose we would also be honorably bound to protect the court from contempt, if it was through our special request that the case was submitted to that court. We should then either act as the cat's paw of Europe or stand aside and let Europe act, or fight; and such a fight—well, don't let us think of it; although it is said that George Washington had a dream in which he saw just such a war, with all the nations of the world arrayed against us.

If the allies and Venezuela are prepared now to submit their case to our President it shows that all the parties concerned look to this country as a friend, and that they would rather act with us than with Europe in a combination to enforce justice.

We may rest assured that once The Hague court be invoked to arbitrate on American defaulters the European nations will combine to enforce its awards even to the seizing of territory. The desire on our part to have The Hague court arbitrate in this matter is certainly not a prudent one. And I sincerely trust our people, especially the press, will encourage the President to accept the high honor tendered by those most friendly nations, both of which are our blood relations, and both of which have so much treasure invested in our mercantile, commercial, and industrial life as to constitute them our most worthy allies, instead of looking on them as aliens in the progress of civilization.

ROBERT STEVENSON.

New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMBINATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader in to-day's issue, discussing the necessity of a strong and efficient navy to prevent our Monroe Doctrine from becoming a mere *brutum fulmen* is both able and timely. It is a masterly presentation of the whole case in few words.

I believe with you that the combination between Great Britain and Germany in South American waters has not the approval of the British nation. If not exactly in terms a reversal of the British attitude, so long maintained, of approval of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, it is so in spirit, and dangerously so, because it encourages European combination for terrifying our weak and, no doubt often, culpable neighbors on this continent. I cannot defend the indifference of some of the South American Governments to their international obligations, but there is a less suspicious method than warlike combinations for exacting compliance. Each European Government can safely enforce its own claim, when just and reasonable. Combinations are apt to appear like menaces to our cardinal international policy. At least they arouse a natural suspicion among our thinking people that a defiance of our Monroe Doctrine is in some way intended.

Since the time of President Monroe, when great Britain urged a joint proclamation of the principle of non-interference by Europe in the political affairs of this hemisphere, English statesmen have consistently maintained the soundness of that view. The present Anglo-German armed intervention is a regrettable step backward.

Keep up the ideas you have so well presented in to-day's TIMES. Urge upon your contemporaries to unite with THE TIMES in daily protests against the armed combination against Venezuela, and you will soon find such a response from the British people as will compel Balfour to change his mode of intervention.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

AMERICA, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your timely editorial this Christmas morning on the two great republics should appeal to all thoughtful citizens. It is well to chew the cud of thought, which act demonstrates our fitness for true citizenship in this great republic and in the prospective "parliament of man" and the "federation of the world."

But, and let me emphasize the "but," we are dealing with a condition not a theory in the conduct of the affairs of this work-a-day world. Now, what I want to ask is this, If the sauce that is being dealt out to the American eagle is not as fit and proper for the European menagerie, why cannot we get our good, leal, true, and tried friends France and Russia and enlighten that "lightless coast" in the Levant where the "unspeakable Turk" has destroyed the property of our citizens and driven them out? Where is the compensation? Make a demonstration on the Golden Horn, which will I think arouse those Europeans from their pipe dreams.

What is the Monroe Doctrine? Is it not exactly what Europe does when she guarantees the integrity of Holland, Belgium, the Helvetian Confederation, &c.? How would they like us to go over and shell The Hague?

At any rate, it is well to keep friendly with our friends. In the sixth decade of last century Russia demonstrated this friendship, while our whilom friends were demonstrating something else. Then Russia and we are grasping hands across the Pacific and no knife behind her back in the other hand. And again I think the rejuvenescence of France will come more from the young American colossus than from the Asiatic one. At least, the two can each take an arm.

But with it all let us remember the Angel's Song at the Nativity, "Peace on earth to men, with whom God is well pleased," and act accordingly. MAC.

Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 25, 1902.

ONE TRANSPORTATION RELIEF PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For temporary relief, why not banish carts and carriages from the Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street crossing? Why not keep the car tracks on Broadway exclusively for the cars and free from other traffic? Why not then compel the roads to provide cars enough to accommodate the public? For permanent relief, why not permit, or compel, the construction of another story to the elevated system for express trains only?

These concessions would be in the public interest even if to an unpopular monopoly. When transportation has been systematized and natural resources developed, the public, after due compensation, will reclaim its property. The same duties will be performed by the same men. Mechanical and scientific work will be better paid. Mr. Morgan will be Director General of the railroads of the United States with a reduced salary and a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Baer will continue to control the coal of the country by divine right under his new motto "Vox Populi vox Dei," and Mr. Rockefeller, as an officer of the Republic, will devote himself to reducing the cost of oil to the community. A. W. D.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

ELEVATED ROAD AT CHRISTMAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the recent agitation of the subject of passenger transportation furnished by the various railways of our city the writer has refrained from passing judgment upon any of the companies, feeling that there might possibly be some plausible excuse for the crowded condition of the cars, particularly at this season of the year, but he now considers it his duty to give public expression to his disgust with the manner in which the Sixth Avenue line of the elevated road was operated this Christmas afternoon.

During the hours from 2 to 5, when thousands were trying to get to and from the theatres, as would naturally be the case on such a holiday, trains of three cars each were run at intervals of from six to eight minutes, as shown by actual consulting of the timepiece.

It is unnecessary to describe the way in which people were made to suffer as a result of such service as this. The temperature was far above the freezing point, and the storm of the earlier part of the day was not of such a nature as to interfere in any way with the contact of the electric shoe with the feed rail, so that adverse weather conditions could not possibly be pleaded in this case.

Together with the many who have preceded me, I now lift my voice and humbly ask how much longer must the public submit to so flagrant a violation of the fundamental principles with reference to franchises of the character of that held by this niggardly corporation?

As is well known, the first legal requirement of a company enjoying the privilege to carry passengers for fare is to provide proper accommodations for the public and take all reasonable measures to promote the safety and comfort of travelers, and be ready at all proper times to give them passage. If these duties are violated in any way it may be deprived of the power with which it had been intrusted.

It cannot be imagined that the cause of the outrageously poor service at the time complained of was due to incompetence or stupidity on the part of the managers of the Manhattan Company. Indications seem to point plainly to their superiors.

W. E. VAN WERT.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

Up-Town Train Service at Night.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the courtesy of your admirable newspaper, which is now giving excellent publicity to elevated railway mismanagement, may I ask one simple question? If any one will stand on the platforms of the Third Avenue Elevated stations in the Bronx from One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street any evening he will see, as late as 10 o'clock, men and women in every up-town train hanging by straps for want of seats. At this hour trains are run on this section on an eight-minute headway. Is there no power in this city to compel the running of trains at this hour over this division on shorter headway than eight minutes, so that all may have seats? A. C. M.

New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

Obtained a Seat on an Elevated Train!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I obtained a seat in the Ninth Avenue express leaving Barclay Street at 5:58! I demand to know of the Manhattan Railway Company by what right they encroach upon the privilege of a citizen to, in the words of Wilkins Micaber, "stand erect before his fellow-man." I fear some terrible accident must have befallen those who ordinarily board the train at stations below Barclay Street. B. WILLARD.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

No Seat; Half Fare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The street railways should not be allowed to charge full fare when they do not give full accommodations. When a passenger entering a car is given no seat he should be compelled to pay but half fare. The conductor should be required to give him a rebate ticket for 2½ cents, redeemable in cash or future rides. If this did not lead the companies to put on more cars, it would at least take from them their undue profit in charging the same whether they do or do not furnish proper accommodations. X.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

WEAKNESSES IN WARSHIP CONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the article in this morning's TIMES under the heading "Weaknesses of Warships," it appears that the warships are weak in that they are tied to the repair shop and coal yard; this appears to be the gist of that article.

I do not pretend to be a ship designer, or even a ship builder, but I have been associated pretty intimately with a gentleman who is probably the best expert we have concerning the strength of materials, both in theory and practice, and who has had wide experience in practical work in iron and steel. As a result, I have imbibed a very considerable knowledge along those lines, in addition to that which Uncle Sam injected into my system at the Naval Academy. In discussing the article above named with him this morning, he briefly pointed out that the troubles complained of in that article largely have their origin in faulty design and poor workmanship, combined with the selection of the poorer metal, cast iron instead of cast steel, for certain purposes.

It is well known that ships are subjected to many and great stresses, and it is accepted as an axiom that a vessel should be sufficiently rigid in structure not to sag when supported at the ends only and not to hog when supported only amidships. Theoretically, then, the ship should be a vertical plate girder longitudinally, the keel and deck being the bottom and top chords, with the outside plating supported or hung on cantilevers or brackets which are fast to the girder, and the ends of the girder being the stem and rupperpost. False stems and rudder posts may be used also, but the girder principal should not be sacrificed even to provide openings from one side to the other of the central vertical plate, except for the very fewest and smallest doors that can be got along with. This is the theory underlying present practice, but it is not adhered to with sufficient closeness, with the result that the ship is strained when she should not yield to the stresses.

Again, the machinery is too light or has not a sufficiently large "factor of safety"; that is, the work the machinery is called upon to do is more than it can long stand. Allowance is always made for this in designs for machinery, of course, but on shipboard the weights must be limited, whereas on land the weights are immaterial; consequently on land the factor of safety is made large enough and the machine lasts indefinitely. But when the factor of safety is cut down, thus saving weight of metal, the danger of breakage or bending increases, and when the machine is called upon to put forth all its power something may give way.

Faulty workmanship leads to two troubles—flexibility of the ship and breakage of cast-iron foundations and framework for machines. The principal trouble lies in poor riveting, and is not confined to warships. It is accepted by competent engineers that the rivet should completely fill the holes in which it is driven, so as to prevent one plate or beam from working on the other, which ultimately cuts the rivet in two, and that the heads should be large enough to resist shearing. One may gather what the last means by trying to draw a wire nail with a claw or hammer, and watch the head tear off in the most exasperating way just as the nail is started. Just so a poorly headed rivet may act, with the result that a leak is started and salt water is very detrimental to steel and iron. Every loose rivet weakens the ship, makes her less rigid, brings about more bending of the ship's body, and thus puts everything under greater stresses, and so leads to broken castings and the like and a trip to the repair shop.

Cast steel is far stronger than cast iron, or can be if properly made, and it should be used for framework of engines and machinery everywhere possible.

EX-NAVY.

New York, Dec. 27, 1902.

THE GREAT COAL SAVER

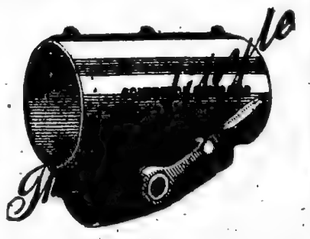

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL FREE

As important an invention for the purposes intended as the Telephone.

SAVES 25% IN COAL

The Æolipyle saves 25 per cent. in coal, will more than pay for itself this winter and return 100 per cent. dividend annually.

INCREASES HEAT

It consumes the coal gas, which is turned into heat, and thereby prevents all escape of gas into the house.

EVEN TEMPERATURE

The Æolipyle maintains an even temperature through the whole house, night and day. It insures a warm house in the morning.

REDUCES LABOR

The furnace, with an Æolipyle attached, requires attention morning and night only. The coal is all consumed

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Though broken by a holiday, the Wall Street week has been one of favorable aspect. Money rates ran up once or twice and as quickly receded; and there have been some other factors made a great deal of by speculators for the decline. But sentiment, in the face of all opposition, has shown material improvement, and changes in quotations for the week form a substantial list of advances.

In a number of stocks where important financial interests have close relationship, the upward tendency has been pronounced, and in the list are notable representatives of both the railway and industrial groups. The short interest has shown some nervousness, and has covered a considerable volume of outstanding contracts. Along with the stock market's betterment there has been increased volume in bond market transactions and the making of better prices there, too.

It is noteworthy that little effort has been made to deal fairly with the progress of railroad earnings for the past few months. This statement will be disputed; but it will stand on its merit; it is true. Weekly aggregates of gross results have been published, and have shown very commendable gains. Monthly gross totals have been quite satisfactory. These of course will be called earnings, and so they are, but of only one class. But it so happens that a group of roads whose figures have upset the whole exhibit do not make reports of results until they can put out gross and net together. This is the anthracite coal group, and, as any one may easily imagine, Reading, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Jersey Central, and the rest of this outfit, with a strike sapping the vitality out of their traffics, have made statements which had a powerful effect upon the aggregated figures. Earnings, then, in their complete form, gross and net, have come out somewhat indifferently. Gross has made fairly good report, but not so net. This has generally been ascribed to higher cost of material, higher rates of wages paid, further improvements paid for out of current income. Expenses have been eating up all the further gains made in receipts. The companies have been brought to the end of the profit-making period, or rather to the end of the period when they could increase profits. Scarcely a word about a factor which has materially changed the face of the statements, which has really had marked effect when it comes to considering earnings as they should be considered, in whole and not in part.

All the coal roads are not yet in line in the matter of issuing monthly statements. The Delaware and Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are two notable instances of railroad companies still maintaining the policy of silence. Most of them do, however, and these have had their figures taken into the average monthly results. The strike began in May, and the reporting coal roads showed a loss of $923,477 for that month, exceeded by a loss of $1,006,756 in net. For June but few statements are given out, that being the last month of the fiscal year. Losses of course continued, and increased as the strike and suspension of traffic wore on. For the six months ended with October, the latest period covered by available returns, loss in gross reached $9,803,739. Loss in net was hardly inferior, $9,163,476. The tabulations below show the monthly earnings of railroads only, not of coal companies, these being the items which, introduced into the full statements, have done much to mar the exhibits—and have been well-nigh overlooked:

GROSS EARNINGS COAL ROADS.

	1901.	1902.	Decrease.
May	$6,872,395	$5,948,923	$923,472
June	2,006,850	1,252,919	753,931
July	6,497,139	4,810,261	1,686,878
August	7,484,580	5,342,429	2,092,151
September	7,231,153	5,106,254	2,124,899
October	8,072,010	5,849,602	2,222,408
Total	$38,114,127	$28,310,388	$9,803,739

NET EARNINGS COAL ROADS.

	1901.	1902.	Decrease.
May	$2,280,242	$1,273,487	$1,006,756
June	803,125	162,130	640,995
July	2,025,029	355,310	1,669,719
August	2,593,650	787,524	1,806,126
September	2,432,137	392,437	2,039,700
October	2,975,180	975,000	2,000,180
Total	$13,089,364	$3,925,888	$9,163,476

Gross earnings of all reporting roads for each of the six months, May to October, increased, the increase averaging 6.18 per cent. Net earnings increased in three of the six months and decreased in the other three. For one month the shrinkage was as much as 4.89 per cent. Altogether the gain—gains were larger than losses—was no more than $809,935, or four-tenths of 1 per cent. The amount of the gross increase was $35,340,557. With such a specific influence as the strike running amuck and routing out profits of the coalers, obviously there is nothing unfair in ascertaining what the outcome would be minus this group. Here is the statement both ways:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	Increase in Aggregate Results. Amount.	P. C.	Increase with Coal Roads Eliminated. Amount.	P. C.
May	$5,769,779	6.44	$6,693,251	8.08
June	6,132,206	7.98	6,885,137	9.20
July	5,368,289	5.38	6,955,167	7.62
August	3,279,201	3.20	5,371,352	5.67
September	8,614,917	8.64	10,739,816	11.02
October	6,277,185	5.93	8,499,573	8.69
	$35,340,557	6.18	$45,144,296	8.45

NET EARNINGS.

May	$1,139,390	3.98	$2,146,146	8.14
June	1,223,903	4.81	1,364,998	7.36
July	*189,987	0.56	1,479,772	4.05
August	*1,847,737	4.89	*841,611	0.61
September	901,152	2.47	2,940,852	8.64
October	*416,786	1.00	1,583,394	4.13
	$809,935	0.40	$9,973,411	4.91

*Decrease.

The gain in gross earnings is seen raised to $45,144,296, or 8.45 per cent., with the coalers eliminated, while the gain in net (enjoyed by five months out of the six, one showing a nominal decrease) expanded to $9,973,411, or 4.91 per cent. It may not be agreeable to those whose voices have been raised so high on the subject of increased expense wiping out profits to be confronted with this change in the aspect of the progress of railroad earnings, but there is no getting away from facts. It has seemed to be mighty poor business for the companies as a whole to keep on reporting hardly any benefit to profits resulting from substantial increases in total receipts—sometimes actual contraction—and a goodly pile of capital has been made out of the bare showing.

Presented in this way, fairly and squarely, what becomes of all the detracting argument? Like much else that has been indulged, it simply collapses. Of course, a 5 per cent. gain in profit may not be a great deal to secure out of a gain of 8½ per cent. in income; but it is enough to show that profit-making has not gone out of fashion.

COAL LANDS IN REQUEST

For some time past it has been stated that options have been given on coal lands in the Western Kentucky coal field, and these options are being taken up in the interest of Eastern parties. The proposition is to consolidate the mines in the district. The Western Kentucky district is an extension of the great central coal field, and in 1901 it produced 3,101,094 tons. The counties comprised within this coal belt are Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Ohio, Union, and Webster. The largest output is in Hopkins, which does about half the tonnage, and the bulk of the output of the district goes to market over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. There has been a great deal of interest in this latest deal for coal lands, and if the deal goes through it will include, in addition to mines in Hopkins and Webster Counties, collieries at Taylor, Render, Williams, McHenry, Echols, Central City, Bevier, Drakesborough, Powderly, Hillside, Oakland, Lycerns, St. Charles, and Mud River.

So far as can be learned the St. Bernard Coal Company is not yet in the deal, for it naturally looks for a big price on its fourteen well-developed mines. This may be in line with other purchasers to fortify the United States Steel Corporation, in its mineral holdings, for the future, and in the meantime prove a paying investment by the production and sale of coal and coke. The new economy exemplified by the leading interest in steelmaking, that teaches the production of all manner of raw materials at first hand, is spreading, and there is an impatient haste on the part of progressive firms to get it in at once, as there are some important changes to be witnessed during the next year in manufacturing lines.

The bituminous coal tonnage of the country is growing at a very rapid pace, and yet a score of capitalists own, control, or ship one-third of the output at the present time. It is this which makes for the investments in coal lands of which one hears so much at the present time. No one can gainsay the fact that there is a demand for coal, and therefore it is good property to have. Every railroad needs coal, and as the country builds up the manufacturers and consumers need fuel, and this must, in a very large section of this country, always be the bituminous variety, which this year will be eight times that of anthracite.

I hear that several important coal land deals in the Pittsburg territory are to be cleaned up after the first of the new year, when dividend and interest payments will have been let loose for reinvestment. These acquisitions will embrace the entire radius of the city, and most of them will be increases of acreage by existing companies and steel-making concerns, car-making companies, and like manufacturing organizations. The consolidation of the Indiana coal mines into one combination is not a thing of the past by any means. The options have been extended until May 1, 1903, and it is thought that before that time the deal will be closed.

Great development of North Dakota's coal fields is promised by the Dakota Fuel Company, recently organized under the laws of New Jersey and capitalized at $5,000,000. A combination of all, with the possible exception of the Wabash Mine at Wilton, is planned.

The story comes from West Virginia that the Coal River Railroad, better known as the Watts Road, is rapidly being pushed to completion. Contracts for the building of this road from St. Albans, on the Kanawha, to the forks of the Big and Little Coal Rivers, in Boone County, have already been let, while rights of way have also been secured for the road up both Big and Little Coal Rivers. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is extending its Cabin Creek branch through the mountains to the Coal River side. This road has already been graded on Seng Creek of Coal River, and the expensive tunnel from the Kanawha to the Coal River side will be completed by Spring. All this means the development of more coal land for supplying the Eastern and Western markets.

Notwithstanding that the output of the New River coal fields is still below normal, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company has more freight than it can handle with the engines now on hand, and there are frequently serious delays. The trains on nearly all the branch lines are overwhelmed with freight. A fact that makes the situation even more serious is that at present it is next to impossible to have orders for engines filled promptly, all the great plants of the country being fairly overwhelmed with orders. There will be plenty of coal freight for this road during the coming year, judging from the demand which now exists for bituminous coal in all parts of the country.

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To show how Ohio coal territory is fought for, there is the suggestion that the Pennsylvania Railroad, represented by the Norfolk and Western, might be after the control of the Hocking Valley. The Norfolk and Western connects with the Hocking Valley near Columbus, Ohio. By the acquisition of the Hocking Valley the Norfolk and Western would obtain a port on Lake Erie at Toledo, and could operate the Hocking Valley coal fields in connection with its own vast bituminous coal trade. This is putting too much on the Norfolk, and more than it needs, for it has coal for sales along its own lines that can be marketed quite as readily as any Ohio coal.

In Pennsylvania there is a movement looking to a better handling of the coal traffic in the charters recently issued for new feeders for the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, which, it is said, will be built jointly by the two roads. They will involve the construction of about fifty miles of track, and will cost at least $2,000,000. The first road is the Bedford and Western Railroad Company, to run from Mount Dallas, Huntingdon County, to Geigers, in Cambria County, on the Somerset and Cambria branch of the Baltimore and Ohio. Mount Dallas is the northern terminus of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, and Pennsylvania Railroad property, and was one of the main points of the old South Penn Railroad. The second is called the Potomac and Alleghany Railroad. It is to run eastward from Mount Dallas to a point in Dublin Township, Fulton County. This line ends on Mason and Dixon's line, just across the Potomac River from Hancock, Md., on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Wabash is fixing things at Parkersburg, West Va., so as to have all in shape for its coal route out of the Little Kanawha district and the territory tributary to the West Virginia Central. More than $100,000 worth of property on the south side has been optioned for the Wabash Railroad, which is securing the right of way into Parkersburg with little difficulty. Practically all the property that will be required to bring the road from its bridge across the Ohio at the Washington bottom to the connection with the present line of the Little Kanawha Railroad, which is to be a part of its system, has been secured. Only a few pieces will have to be condemned. The West Virginia Central is pushing its Coal and Iron extension, and the road will be completed through to Durbin, where it will connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio, in about four months. The route affords magnificent coal territory.

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As showing what is done by outside parties, one may note the sale of twelve tracts of land rich with a fine grade of coking coal and timber, and comprising 10,000 acres, situated in Harlan County, Ky., near the Virginia line, to Messrs. N. B. Dotson of Wise County, Va., and President Harman of the Pocahontas Coal Mine Company. The price cannot be learned, though it is said to be a large one, probably $240,000. This land contains forty-seven feet of coal from the water's edge to the top of the mountain, the veins ranging from 3½ to 9 feet in depth. Another transaction is in Alabama coal and iron lands. Already lands have been looked after, and a site for the big plant will be chosen later on. It is not intended to purchase any old furnaces or other works, but that new plants altogether will be constructed. The negotiations looking to the purchase of the Jenifer Furnace and other ironmakers now in blast in this State by Philadelphia parties are still on, and a consummation will take place most likely about the end of the coming week. Then the Indiana project is said to be very much alive, in which are interested the syndicate composed of Daniel M. Reid, William B. Leeds, the Richmond millionaire; the Moore Brothers of Chicago, who, with Reid and Leeds, own the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; Crawford Fairbanks, the Terre Haute millionaire, and other capitalists from Chicago, New York, and Boston. It is understood that Crawford Fairbanks is to be the President of the trust. The work of improvement and expansion being done by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in the Birmingham district is progressing satisfactorily. Extensive work is being done at the ore mines. The most important improvements at Ensley under way just now are those being made at the steel mill. The development going on at the ore mines will cost, when completed, something like $750,000, and President Don H. Bacon recently stated that the Tennessee Company's outlay for improvements at Ensley within the next twelve months would be $1,500,000.

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Coal is king, in spite of all other aspirants, and this is shown when a concern like the Pittsburg Steamship Company, belonging to the United States Steel Corporation, last week closed a contract to carry to the head of Lake Superior 100,000 tons of coal, mostly anthracite, the freight rate being $1 a ton. Coal has been carried up all the year at 80 cents a ton, but the Western shortage and the urgency of Eastern shippers led to this price. All the twenty to twenty-five ships that take up this coal will tie up at Duluth for the Winter.

F. E. SAWARD.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC DEVELOPMENT

Progress on Broad Lines, as Shown in Rock Island Statistics.

Conspicuous a dozen years ago for the extent of additions made to length of road operated, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company is no less conspicuous at the present time for the large mileage which quite recently it has either constructed, leased, or acquired in one way or another, building up a system which now stands for an excess of 7,000 miles. In 1890 the consolidation of a number of lines gave the company a start with 1,257 miles. Small increases only then took place for a considerable period, none but the construction of moderate extensions and branches or the making of connections such as any like property might stand in need of to meet developing traffic, in all less than 300 miles coming under operation as an increase to the existing lines in the nine years ended with 1899. Entry of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska in the following year made the 1890 total 3,267 miles. Again little was added to the road for a series of years, the late one showing 3,910 miles, or a gain of 643 miles in more than a decade. It will be recalled that doubling the length of road operated in 1890 was signalized by a heavy fall in all average results. Gross earnings, net earnings, traffic density, all suffered. The additions were of small productive capacity, while charges were heavily increased, and the later outcome of reduced dividends followed as the sequel to the story, which, it must not be forgotten, had among its chapters that which brought like unsatisfactory, and even worse, developments to many other roads, the period of depression, now long since passed through.

Construction lately of the El Paso extension and of the Enid and Anadarko, acquisition of control of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf; lease of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern and of the Rock Island and Peoria; purchase, also, of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado, combine to make of the Rock Island system what it is at the present time, again practically doubling the mileage as it stood only a year or so ago. It may safely be assumed, however, that no such unpleasant experience confronts the company now as was ahead of it when the last considerable broadening-out policy was carried through, conditions being entirely changed and improved in the territory reached by the new property to a more marked extent than in any other section of the country. This is a fact it may be well to bear in mind; and, moreover, as far as the company has reported this current year on the combined system, earnings and profits have been large beyond expectation, with net results showing up in marked contrast with the outcome placed on record at the earlier expansive period referred to. Naturally, this can mean nothing but accession of a large volume of traffic, but of course it would be idle to guess at what traffic details might disclose as to the exact nature of the transportation sold by the company, whether preponderating in this direction or that, whether of greater proportionate value to it as to passengers or freight.

As a matter of fact, pointed out in these columns a short time ago, the Rock Island, as it had developed up to the close of the late fiscal year, was able to show phenomenal growth in its passenger business. Earnings therefrom for the year increased far more heavily than did those of any one of a dozen other prominent roads, and both passenger revenues and passenger travel were at the best for that period. Freight, it is well known, outweighs in importance the other branch of the service, progress of which should prove interesting, in view of what must inevitably be followed by striking figures for the year now running. In bringing together the data necessary to give a comprehensive idea of what has been going on in this direction, it may be stated without further preliminary comment that the record is remarkable, even if not altogether unique; that it will in all likelihood prove a genuine surprise to most people, and that, as to an important characteristic, freight has proceeded toward its recent status on lines differing entirely from those which are singularly prominent features as to the record for passengers. Earnings from freight, to begin with, have made this encouraging growth in the past ten years.

	Miles Operated.	Freight Savings. Amount.	Per Mile.
1893	3,610	$13,302,196	$3,685
1894	3,571	12,852,979	3,598
1895	3,571	11,206,686	3,138
1896	3,571	11,159,100	3,125
1897	3,571	11,229,175	3,285
1898	3,568	13,835,995	3,877
1899	3,619	14,351,656	3,966
1900	3,647	15,881,092	4,354
1901	3,819	17,730,397	4,643
1902	3,910	19,061,857	4,880

There is nothing more conspicuous here than the demonstrated fact that new totals of earnings of freight have been forthcoming for each of the past five years, 1898 showing $13,835,995, as compared with $13,302,196 in 1893, the previous best, followed by steady gains for all subsequent years, and a total of no less than $19,061,857 for 1902. Application of the mileage test reveals no weakness. That is to say, mileage has not increased in such a way as to make it apparent that new territory brought the bulk or more than the actual amount of recent gains. On the contrary, freight earnings per mile have advanced to higher averages for every year when increase in the aggregate was scored. Thus $3,877 for 1899 exceeded 1893 with its $3,685, and the last total was the best—$4,880 for 1902. Now for a brief glance at the progress of ton mileage, as that refers to revenue freight, which of course must include the showing per mile of road.

	Ton Miles. Total.	Per Mile.
1893	1,264,387,796	350,246
1894	1,288,576,685	360,845
1895	1,071,763,263	300,129
1896	1,078,846,776	302,118
1897	1,175,517,765	329,194
1898	1,421,453,866	398,193
1899	1,453,386,498	401,522
1900	1,605,226,704	440,149
1901	1,759,002,549	462,471
1902	1,839,127,297	470,585

Reading of these figures, it will be seen, follows closely what earnings indicated, a better record for 1898 than ever before, and steady improvement since that time. For 1902 ton miles were 1,839,129,297, about three-fifth more than for such years as 1896 and 1896, and, comparing with 1,264,387,796 for 1893, show expansion equal to 45.5 per cent. Naturally traffic density increased in smaller ratio, as there had been some additions to miles operated. It nevertheless gained as much as 30 per cent., every mile of road for 1902 producing 470,365 ton miles, while for 1893 the figure stands at only 350,246. If reference now be made to actual tons carried, it will be found that volume of freight was only 28.7 per cent. larger in the late year than in the first year covered by this examination into results, in explanation of which it is only necessary to say that length of haul, whose peculiar significance will appear later on, made a gain for 1902 over 1893 of 13.2 per cent. Here are the items year by year:

	Tons Carried.	Average Haul. Miles.
1893	6,408,050	197
1894	6,013,433	214
1895	5,305,062	202
1896	5,534,361	195
1897	5,573,354	211
1898	6,686,129	214
1899	7,025,904	207
1900	7,538,366	213
1901	7,706,535	232
1902	8,245,978	223

Increase in tons moved was apparently 1,837,928 for the late year, 8,245,978 tons taking the place of 6,408,050 tons for 1893. It will be observed that the record of improvement for each of the past five years is maintained by this feature as well as by the others to which attention has been drawn. Further reference to the above shows that length of haul has fluctuated, but that with the exception of 232 miles for 1901, the 223 miles which represent the average for 1902 is the longest. Inquiry now reaches a very interesting point—as to what was the main characteristic of the freight record, admittedly the most important branch of the service. Was it development of local traffic or of through traffic which predominated, or were the two lines traversed with approximately similar tendencies? Increase in length of haul is hardly suggestive of violent change in through business, while the fact that the passenger department made by far the greater progress with local than with through business would seem to point to somewhat similar development as to freight. The reverse, pronouncedly so, turns out to be the case. Note the following surprising changes in earnings:

Earnings from	1893.	1902.	Increase.
Local freight	$7,120,665	$7,585,432	$464,767
Through freight	6,181,531	11,476,435	5,294,894
Total	$13,302,196	$19,061,857	$5,759,661

Here we get local freight earnings of $7,585,432 for 1902, which are only $464,767, or 6.5 per cent. higher than for 1893, with through freight earnings increased $5,294,894, or 85.7 per cent. during the same period, to a total of $11,476,435. The company's reports do not give these amounts, but they do give the percentages of earnings from the two different sources, making it possible to arrive at the totals. They also give the sums by which through and local freight earnings increased or decreased each year, as summarized below, which will be found to tally in the aggregate with the statement already introduced:

	Through Freight. Inc. in Earnings.	P.C. of Total.	Local Freight. Inc. in Earnings.	P.C. of Total.
1893	.....	46.47	.....	53.53
1894	$513,532	52.08	*962,750	47.92
1895	*816,718	52.45	*829,575	47.55
1896	172,287	54.22	*219,572	45.78
1897	256,676	56.16	*186,401	43.84
1898	1,485,836	56.32	1,120,994	43.68
1899	604,344	58.51	*88,683	41.49
1900	994,687	59.14	534,749	40.86
1901	1,109,226	59.73	650,080	40.27
1902	885,084	60.20	446,425	39.80
	$5,294,894		$464,767	

*Decrease.

It may seem hardly possible that Rock Island's freight business has been built up in the way this indicates, local results falling off heavily and with such frequency, and at times when through traffic furnished very respectable gains. But such is the record, and what is more extraordinary is, that, with this overwhelming expansion in business with connecting lines, the company should have been able to maintain rates at a steady and satisfactory level. One might reasonably expect to see so much competitive traffic pull rates down sharply and make it difficult for the company to preserve anything like a decent showing of train-mile earnings, even though great effort were expended in improving methods of handling tonnage, and great expense were incurred in providing every facility to bring about that result. As matters stand, rate fluctuations have been shown, but singularly enough, as will be seen below, declines were more marked in such years as were productive of gain in local offerings of freight. For instance, in 1897 there was the small decrease of $186,601 in local freight earnings, but an increase of $256,676 in through freight earnings, and the rate dropped from 1.03 cents per ton per mile to 0.96 cent. In 1898, when a gain of $1,120,994 in results from local freight was exceeded by $1,485,836 gain in results from through freight, the rate slightly appreciated to 0.97 cent. Since then, expansion in the latter has been vastly greater than in the former, but the rate has advanced to 1.04 cents for the late year, or practically the same figure as for 1893—1.05 cents—in which period, as has been shown, the earnings from freight have increased almost wholly as the outcome of Rock Island's growth in traffic which did not originate on its own lines.

	Rate Per Ton Per Mile.	Freight Trains. Miles Run.	Earned Per Mile.
1893	1.05c.	10,661,696	$1.25
1894	1.00c.	10,896,562	1.18
1895	1.05c.	8,566,103	1.26
1896	1.03c.	7,510,857	1.48
1897	.96c.	7,437,841	1.51
1898	.97c.	8,287,250	1.68
1899	.99c.	8,965,560	1.72
1900	.99c.	9,068,917	1.75
1901	.99c.	9,250,204	1.80
1902	1.04c.	10,543,780	1.84

Freight train mileage, it will be noticed, made a splendid record, actually decreasing as compared with 1893, and hence showing for the late year by far the best average earnings ever secured, $1.84 per train mile. Further than this, it will be seen that, with the single exception of 1894, the tendency has been for freight train mile earnings to steadily improve, which says a good deal for the management and for the efficiency of the service.

And it is to be borne in mind, of course, that these comparisons are with figures that come down only to last Spring—there having been recorded phenomenal development since then, extraordinary as the earlier record is.

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Altogether, the freight feature of Rock Island's recent history is as remarkable as it is gratifying, looked at from the broad point of view of securing the best results under the peculiar conditions prevailing. Theoretically, greater relative improvement in local business would be more favorably regarded, but it may be doubted whether many roads of equal, or even of greater importance, have done better than Rock Island, where the advantage of local traffic development had been enjoyed to the full, and to such an extent as to bring it within range of the highest commendation. Naturally, it will be with increasing interest that future returns will be awaited, now that the system in question has been so greatly enlarged; and it is only to be hoped that forthcoming reports will show no departure from methods adopted in making up those which have already appeared, to the end that comparison may still be rendered possible and the company's further progress be clearly established.

Into the hands and under the control of farseeing and aggressive interests the Rock Island system has happily fallen. No babes in the wilderness, no men of small calibre, these, but men with a purpose and a will to bring that purpose to a successful issue. The rounding out of the property as it is being rounded—has practically been rounded out—is one of the master strokes of contemporary railroad history. The career of the Moore brothers, of their confrères, the Messrs. Reid and Leeds, has been of the phenomenally successful order. Into the Rock Island they bring all of the energy, the sagacity, and the ability to do as well as to plan, that has made them prominent figures among the country's notables. The future of the property which they have turned from a dependent into a dominant is not in question, unless it may be questioned whether grit and perseverance are foredoomed to failure. The history of the world says otherwise.

MILTON J. PLATT.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Preparations for the Payment of the January Disbursements Continue to Hold Money Firm—Easier Rates Ahead.

It would not have been a surprise to most people in the financial district had call money on Friday risen from 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. instead of declining, as it did, from the 12 per cent. rate, reached at one time during the day, to as low as 6 per cent. Nor will it be regarded as a serious matter for wonder if this week rates shall work to the highest figures seen in some time. The wonder will be, indeed, if they shall not; for high rates are always an incident to the end-of-the-year settlements—are the rule, not the exception.

This year these disbursements are on a scale unprecedented, conservative estimates putting the total to be paid out at from $135,000,000 to as high as $160,000,000. When it is borne in mind that at the same time the banking institutions have put upon them a more than ordinary demand because of the exceptional activity in all lines of business, requiring more money than ever before, it will be seen that it will be a matter of shrewd and skillful financing to avoid any serious disturbance to or derangement of the local money market. Fortunately forewarned is forearmed, and speculative Wall Street for some months has had impressed upon it not alone the wisdom of making haste slowly in the way of additional stock market commitments, but also the necessity—for the good of the money market and the safety of the general situation—for the curtailment of credits and the reduction of loans.

It is scarce necessary here to say that so far as the stock market is concerned credits in that direction have been curtailed very materially. To the extent of that curtailment there is new safety in present conditions; while the formation of the Bankers' Relief Pool assures beyond peradventure that the situation at the worst has no serious menace in it, the understanding being that if call rates should go as high as 20 per cent. relief measures would then become effective. When it is recalled that a month or so ago we had a thirty-per-cent. call figure it is not conceivable that a twenty-per-cent. rate—should it come—would either distress or alarm.

Especially is this so when it is understood that any stringency or high figures that may now appear will be but temporary—must almost in the very nature of things be over in a week or two. Precedent may not count for much in Wall Street, but it would be more than passing strange were this coming year to prove the only known year in the history of Wall Street when money did not ease materially around the middle of January and remain relatively easy for some time.

Certainly it is the opinion of representative bankers that the next ten days will mark the ending, for the time being, of whatever high rates there have been or in the near coming days may be.

ROCK ISLAND'S RISE.

Brokers usually acting for inside interests were again yesterday the largest buyers of Rock Island shares, which were the market leaders. Sentiment on the stock was much helped by the figures of earnings published during the day, showing a total net for November of $1,850,000 and from July 1 to Nov. 30 of $8,724,510.

Inasmuch as fixed charges, including 4 per cent. on $75,000,000 collateral trust bonds and $52,500,000 preferred stock for the full year, are $11,760,000, the total net income for the five months ended Nov. 30 is at the rate of $20,939,000 for the year, indicating a surplus of $9,179,000 for the authorized issue of $75,000,000 common stock, or 12.23 per cent.

National Bank Prosperity.

Comparisons in Four Cities.

The fiscal year for National banks ended with the last call of the Treasury Department for statements as to condition at the close of business Nov. 25, and it is interesting at this time to compare these reports with those filed on Dec. 10, 1901, and thereby determine the earnings of these institutions.

In comparing the dividend disbursements and additions to net profits during this period of the four largest cities in the United States, it is found that the banks of New York still retain their position at the head of dividend earners. Chicago is a close second, with Philadelphia third and Boston at the foot.

The total capital, the dividends paid, and the total indicated earnings during the year of the banks of each of these cities is shown as follows:

City.	Total Capital.	Dividend Payments.	Total Earnings.
New York	$93,081,500	$8,448,000	$28,089,227
Chicago	24,950,000	2,400,000	7,246,279
Philadelphia	20,725,000	1,774,200	3,976,848
Boston	35,100,000	2,378,500	3,307,643

New York's forty-six banks have a total capital of $93,081,500, or more than the aggregate capital of the banks of Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. This, together with the fact that a considerable portion of the earnings was derived from the issuing of new stock at a premium by several of the banks, accounts for the total earnings being so far in excess of the earnings of the banks of the other cities.

A better idea of the earning power of the banks of the different cities can be had from the following compilation, which shows the percentage of earnings to capital, and the average dividend rate, together with the average price of the bank stock of each city:

City.	Percentage of Earnings to Capital.	Average Dividend Disbursement.	Average Price Stock.
New York	30.1	12.3	478.23
Chicago	25.0	7.2	237.21
Philadelphia	19.1	8.1	178.63
Boston	8.1	5.8	150.81

The development of the National banks of these four cities in the past ten years has been remarkable, and the large earnings shown above seem to prove the contention that these institutions are rapidly changing their method of doing business and are now engaged in syndicate rather than commercial banking. That the profits of the banks are growing larger each year is well understood, but those outside of banking circles and even those closely identified with the institutions probably have not noticed the long strides being made in this direction.

For the purpose of giving an idea of the great change which has occurred during the past ten years it might be well to mention that the National banks in New York had net earnings of $3,941,348 and paid in dividends $2,397,344 during the year ended March 1, 1892. At that time there were forty-eight such institutions in the city, and the combined capital amounted to $49,300,000. The percentage of the total indicated earnigs to capital was 12.9 per cent. To-day there are but forty-six banks, but the capital aggregates $93,081,500, and the total earnings during the year just ended have amounted to more than 30 per cent., or three times the earnings of a like period ten years ago.

What is true of New York is also true of Chicago, where in 1892 there were twenty-one banks with capital of $20,000,000, which reported net earnings of $1,863,171 and paid in dividends to stockholders $847,000, or total earnings to capital of about 12 per cent., half the amount credited to these institutions during the last year, when only fourteen banks were in existence. The present aggregate capital is $24,950,000, and the amount of dividends paid is in excess of the total earnings ten years ago.

The banks of the Quaker City are progressing even faster than those of the Windy City, so far as earnings go, for in 1892 these institutions numbered forty-three with capital of $22,958,000, on which they paid in dividends $810,075, besides adding $1,215,394 to surplus and undivided profits. This represented earnings to capital of about 8 per cent. compared with the 19 per cent. for the period ended Nov. 25, when there were but thirty-five banks, with capital of $226,108,427, and dividend disbursements aggregating $1,774,200 during the twelve months.

Of the four cities, the banks of Boston have had the least changes in earning conditions, although a gain of about 3 per cent. is also shown for 1902 over 1892. Ten years ago there were fifty-six National banks at the Hub, and the combined capital was $51,800,000. These institutions paid $1,367,785 in dividends that year and increased surplus and undivided profits by $1,242,380, making the total net earnings $2,610,174, or about 5 per cent. of capital. At the present time there are thirty-seven such institutions in Boston and the capital amounts to $33,550,000. The earnings of five of the largest banks in point of deposits in each city are shown in the following table:

NEW YORK.	Increase in Net Profits from Dec. 10, 1901, to Nov. 25, 1902.	Dividends Paid.	Total Indicated Earnings.	Dividend Rate.	P. C. of Total Earnings to Capital
National City Bank	*$8,791,195	*$1,500,000	$10,291,195	6	41.1
National Bank of Commerce	803,662	800,000	1,403,662	8	16.0
First National Bank	1,477,209	2,000,000	3,477,209	20	34.7
Hanover National Bank	420,471	300,000	720,471	10	24.0
National Park Bank	844,761	300,000	844,761	15	42.2
*Surplus increased $7,500,000 in July.					
CHICAGO.					
First National Bank	$2,637,323	$960,000	$3,597,323	12	44.8
Corn Exchange National Bank	672,353	360,000	1,032,353	12	34.4
Continental National Bank	176,924	360,000	536,924	12	17.8
Commercial National Bank	68,469	120,000	188,469	6	9.4
Chicago National Bank	11,885	120,000	131,885	12	13.1
PHILADELPHIA.					
Fourth Street National Bank	$450,283	$240,000	$690,283	8	22.0
Philadelphia National Bank	262,230	150,000	412,230	10	27.4
Girard National Bank	130,631	150,000	280,631	10	12.6
Merchants' National Bank	79,874	30,000	109,874	5	18.3
Franklin National Bank	167,724	90,000	257,724	10	25.7
BOSTON.					
National Shawmut Bank	$242,821	210,000	452,821	6	12.9
National Bank of Redemption	90,904	120,000	210,904	6	10.5
National Bank of the Republic	†11,467	105,800	94,533	7	6.3
Merchants' National Bank	192,529	180,000	372,529	6	12.4
Second National Bank	126,554	112,000	238,554	7	14.9
†Decrease.					

From the above it will be seen that the largest percentage of earnings to capital is credited to the First National Bank of Chicago, while the National City Bank of New York is second and the First National Bank of New York third, although there is but a fraction of 1 per cent. between the earnings of this institution and those of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago. The large increase in the net profits of the National City Bank are due in a part to the fact that $7,500,000 was added to this item during July.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The past week in the market for outside securities was a dull one, as was natural in view of the interruption of the Christmas holiday, but interest was added to the week's developments by movements of importance in two or three groups of securities. As a whole prices showed improvement, especially during the latter part of the week, when the Stock Exchange market rallied so substantially in response to the brighter outlook for a favorable settlement of the Venezuela controversy. The stocks which held the places of most prominence were ones which had taken very little part in recent trading. Most prominent of all were the New York and Hoboken Ferry securities, which advanced in a manner seldom seen in the outside market. Northern Securities and the other usually active stocks continued to supply a fairly large amount of business, but they were overshadowed by the movements which occurred elsewhere in the list.

Hoboken Ferry.

By reports current late in the week which appeared to be well founded, the controversy that has existed between the New York and Hobeken Ferry Company and the Lackawanna Railroad is to be settled by an absorption of the ferry company by the railroad company. As a result of this expectation there was a sudden change in the market for the ferry company's securities, an advance of more than 25 points occurring in the stock, while the bonds rose from 85 to 96. On the way up, except by private trading, there was very little transfer of either the stock or the bonds. The only open trades in the stock between 72 and par amounted to less than 200 shares. The movement in the stock was generally accepted as indicating that the stock of the ferry company would be taken over at par. Some time ago the Lackawanna was reported to have bought the ferry property, but at that time it was denied that the Lackawanna had purchased or intended purchasing the property and franchise of the New York and Hoboken Ferry Company.

International Mercantile Marine.

The market in the securities of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which was started the week before last on a very small scale, last week broadened considerably. Most of the trading occurred in

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 27	368,495
To date this year	186,035,883
Corresponding date last year	264,002,563

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 27	$1,364,500
To date this year	$883,735,850
Corresponding date last year	$993,857,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	3⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Ice	1	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Am. Ice pf.	1⅞	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	½
Am. Smelting	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Rock Island	2½
Anaconda Copper	4	Rubber Goods	1
Brunswick	¾	Rubber Goods pf.	1¼
Canada Southern	1	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1	St. L. & San F.	2½
Consolidated Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Detroit South. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & West	¾
Detroit Un. Ry.	4½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Twin City	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	Uni. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Int. Power	.6	U. S. Rubber	½
Kan. City South. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Met. Sec. Co.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Mexican Central	1⅛	Wabash pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	⅜	Illinois Central	⅛
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Lake Erie & West	3
Col. Southern	½	Manhattan	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	National Biscuit pf.	1
Denver & R. G. pf.	1	Republic Steel	½
Detroit Southern	½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	1¼	Western Union	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Col. Southern 1st	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. con. 3½s, reg.	1
Denver & R. G. 4½s	1	Nor. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	2
Ind. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼		

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Notwithstanding the fact that the weekly bank statement was somewhat more unfavorable than had been expected, and that room traders were generally bearish and inclined to offer stocks down, yesterday's stock market closed decidedly strong, with many substantial advances appearing in the list.

In the early trading some hesitation appeared, and a certain degree of irregularity developed because of the uncertainty as to the probable showing to be made by the bank statement. This hesitation was in turn succeeded by temporary heaviness, due largely to short selling by professionals, with Chicago interests apparently taking a hand in the sales. Such recessions as appeared, however, were not consequential, the stocks offered being well taken.

Following the appearance of the bank figures the market halted for a brief moment, and then, under the lead of Copper Trust stock in the industrial group and Rock Island in the railroad list, developed decided strength, early losses being recovered and in the end converted into net gains.

Unquestionably sentiment was much improved by the sharp rise in Amalgamated Copper, coincident with the revival of fresh stories of a settlement of the trade war and of a thorough understanding among all important trade interests. These stories are denied, but it is not clear that the denials are final.

In the Rock Island shares investment buying seemed to be at work, while there was excellent demand for St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Pennsylvania, and the coal stocks.

Closing prices were generally the best for the day.

ROCK ISLAND'S EARNINGS.

Statement of the Road's Showing for Five Months Issued.

The Rock Island system yesterday made public its earnings for the five months from July 1 to Nov. 30. The statement shows:

July 1 to Nov. 30—	
Gross earnings	$19,739,539
Operating expenses and taxes	11,597,580
Total	$8,141,959
Other income	582,558
Total net	$8,724,517

If this rate of earnings should be kept up the net earnings for the year would be about $21,000,000, indicating a surplus of about $9,000,000 for the common stock, or about 12 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Following are the quotations for the manufacturing stocks for the week:

Sales.		Prices.	Previous Prices.
——	*Amory	..	157
——	Amoskeag	..	1,900
——	Androscoggin	..	119
——	Appleton	..	115½
——	Arlington	..	120½
——	Atlantic	..	50
——	Bates	..	169¼
——	Belvidere Wool. Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
1	*Bigelow Carpet	..	110
——	*Boot	..	600
——	Boston (new)	..	100
——	Boston Belting	..	222
——	Boston Ducl.	..	1,175
——	Cabot	..	70¼
95	Chicopee	50-49-50	50½
——	Cocheco	..	300
——	Columbian	..	1,012½
25	Continental	39	39¼
——	Dwight	..	175
——	Edwards	..	101
——	Everett*	..	102
——	Franklin	..	182¼
2	Great Falls	..	747½
——	Grinnell	..	50
——	Hamilton Cotton	..	632¼
——	Hamilton Woolen	..	100¼
——	Hill	..	50½
——	Hillsborough Mills (woolen)	..	25
——	Jackson	..	890
——	Lancaster	..	290
——	Lawrence	..	121
——	Lockwood	..	97½
——	Lowell	..	632½
1	Lowell Bleachery (new)	.98	100¼
1	*Lowell Machine Shop	.800	800
——	Lyman Mills	..	65
——	Manchester Mills	..	82
1	Massachusetts	.96	98
——	Mass. Cotton of Georgia	..	105
10	Merrimack	.90	91
——	Middlesex	..	86
——	Monadnock	..	850
——	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	58
——	Nashua Manufacturing Co.	..	580
——	New Market Manufact. Co.	..	130
——	Otis	..	1,852½
6	Pacific	..	2,160
9	Pepperell	.280½	260
——	Queen City Cotton Company	..	100
——	Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
——	Salmon Falls Manufact. Co.	..	100
——	Stafford	..	107½
——	Stark	..	960
——	Thorndike	..	1,062½
——	Tremont and Suffolk	..	103¾
——	Waltham-Bleach. & Dye Wks.	..	99
——	Wamsutta	..	119
——	Washington	..	129
——	York	..	865

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—Local stocks closed the week with further advances in Can issues. The demand was not heavy, but prices of both common and preferred showed fair gains, the latter selling to 47¼. Box Board preferred was firm, but Biscuit preferred sold off slightly. Time money was quiet to-day, sixty and ninety day paper commanding 6 per cent. and six months 5½ per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 15 cents premium. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American	10¼	10¼	10⅝
365	American Can pf.	47¼	46½	47
20	Chicago Title & Trust	109	109	109
210	National Biscuit com.	45⅝	45	45¼
30	National Biscuit pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
108	North Chicago St. Ry.	160	160	160
510	United Box Board com.	8	7⅝	8
100	United Box Board pf.	53¼	53	53¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not much business was transacted in the outside market. The violent movements in prices which gave feature to the previous day's trading were absent, with the result that much less interest was taken in the market. Reactions occurred in International Mercantile Marine, but in other parts of the list prices were fairly well maintained. No sales in either the stock or bonds of the New York and Hoboken Ferry Company were reported, but they both remained strong. The stock was in demand at 99 and the bonds were at 96.

Interest was taken in the rise in National City Bank stock to 300 bid. For a considerable time the price of the stock had been practically fixed at 290, the figure at which the recent heavy transfers of the stock on the Stock Exchange were made.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	10½	10¼	10½
1,000	American Can pf.	47½	46½	47½
100	Amer. Banknote, ex div.	55	55	55
50	Am. Writing Paper pf.	23	23	23
3,200	Bay State Gas	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	Brit. Columbia Copper	6¼	6	6¼
300	Consol. Refrigerating	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	Hackensack Meadows	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,010	Internat. Mer. Mar.	‡16	‡15⅝	‡15⅝
280	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	‡50	‡49	‡49
4,700	Mont. & Boston Copper	2⅝	2½	2½
100	North. Am. L. & Pulp.	6¼	6¼	6¼
3,704	Northern Securities	111⅛	110½	110⅝
800	Otis Elevator	42	41	42
200	Otis Elevator pf.	98½	98½	98½
200	Seaboard Air Line	26⅝	26½	26⅝
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	43⅞	43½	43⅝
30	Standard Oil	694	691	694
2,600	Tennessee Copper	18½	18	18⅞
300	Union Copper	2⅝	2½	2⅝
400	United Copper	30	29½	30
600	White Knob Copper	9½	9	9¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	79	79	79
25,000	Unit. Rys. of St. L. 4s	85	85	85
3,000	†Virginia L., C. & C. 5s	70	70	70
3,000	†Virginia & S'w'n 5s	99	99	99

‡Seller January option. †Sell flat.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The close of the week finds the following rates ruling in the money market here:

Clearing House rate, 5c.
New York funds, 5c discount.
Street call loans, 6@7.
Time money, 5½@6½.
Corporation notes, 6@6½.
Mercantile paper, 6@7.
Clearing House exchanges: Day, $22,347,788; week, $102,905,779.
Balances: Day, $1,983,700; week, $7,897,297.

Over 30,000 shares were traded in during the two hours on the Stock Exchange, and pretty much everything was strong. Centennial contributed 2,700 shares, Copper Range 2,250 shares, Mohawk 1,200, United States 2,500, Trinity 900, Utah 1,100, and so on. It was a good market. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Atchison pf.	99½	99½	99½
4	Boston El.	154½	154½	154½
2	Conn. & Passumpsic	161¼	161¼	161¼
5	Fitchburg pf.	141	141	141
200	Mass. Elec.	36¼	36¼	36¼
109	Mass. Elec. pf.	94½	94½	94½
150	N. Y., N., H. & H.	225	225	225
5	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	81½	81½	81½
350	Union Pacific	100½	99¾	99¾

TELEPHONES.

307	American	164	163¾	164
14	American Sub.	111	111	111
1	Western	23	23	23
55	Western pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chem.	22	22	22
40	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	81½	82
225	Am. Sugar	129½	129	129¼
98	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120¼	120½
250	Am. Woolen	12	12	12
70	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
660	Dom. Iron & Steel	61¾	60	60¼
25	Gen. Elec.	178½	178¼	178½
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	36	36	36
195	Mass. Gas.	40	40	40
51	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84½	84½
15	Merrimack Rights	40c.	40c.	40c.
50	Pullman	230	230	230
13	Swift Packing & Prov.	124	124	124
20	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½
215	United Fruit.	111	110	111
25	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12½
570	U. S. Steel	35½	35⅜	35¼
80	U. S. Steel pf.	85¼	85	85¼

MINING.

285	Adventure	15	13½	13½
50	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
65	Arcadian	4¼	4	4
50	Atlantic	7½	7½	7½
500	Bingham	29½	28½	29¼
36	Cal. & Hecla	495	490	490
2,193	Centennial	17⅜	16	17⅜
2,108	Copper Range	58½	58¼	58½
105	Daly West	40	40	40
260	Guanajuato	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½
600	Mass.	14¾	14	14¾
1,300	Mohawk	39¾	38	39¾
100	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
72	Osceola	55½	54¾	55½
350	Parrot	27	26	27
25	Quincy	110	110	110
1,400	Rhode Island	2	2	2
250	Shannon	9¾	9¼	9¾
65	Tamarack	155	150	155
919	Trinity	10	9½	10
733	U. S. Coal & Oil	14¼	14	14¼
2,375	U. S.	22½	22	22⅜
150	United Copper	28⅞	28¾	29¼
1,110	Utah	25⅝	25½	25⅝
275	Victoria	5	5	5
150	Winona	4⅝	4½	4 9-16
96	Wolverine	60	60	60
100	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Consolidated	.05	.05
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.21	.20
Best & Belcher	.33	.32
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	2.15	2.20
Challenge Consolidated	.18	.18
Chollar	.14	.15
Confidence	.75	.75
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.30	1.45
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.37	.38
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.10	.10
Kentucky Consolidated	.02	.02
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.70	.72
Occidental Consolidated	.19	.21
Ophir	1.30	1.35
Overman	.50	.50
Potosi	.22	.23
Savage	.14	.16
Sag Belcher	.07	.06
Sierra Nevada	.45	.47
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.07	.08
Union Consolidated	.45	.49
Utah Consolidated	.14	.10
Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Silver bars	.48	.47⅞
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02⅛	.02⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾	8	6¾	8
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Con	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	15	20	14	18
Blue Bell	4½	5½	4	5½
C., K. & N.	12½	12½	11	12
C. C. Consolidated	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
Coriolanus	3½	3½	3	3½
C. C. & M.	2⅜	2½	2¼	2⅜
Dante	2	3½	2	3
Doctor Jackpot	9¾	10	9½	9⅞
Elkton	31½	32½	30	32
El Paso	64	65	65	65½
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅞	4	5
Findlay	10½	10½	10¼	10½
Gold Dollar Con.	4⅛	4½	4¼	4⅜
Golden Cycle	60½	70	61	70
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Bond	3½	4	3½	3⅞
Gold Sovereign	2⅞	3½	2¾	3
Gould	4	4½	4	4⅛
Gold Exploration	2	2½	2	2½
Isabella	29	30	29¾	30
Jackpot	9¼	10½	9	11
Keystone	3¼	3½	3	3½
Last Dollar	40	65	35	50
Lexington	4⅝	5⅝	4½	5
Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞	3½	3⅝
Little Bessie	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3⅜	5	3⅜	5
Moon Anchor	7½	9	7	10
New Haven	2½	2¾	2¼	2½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Pinnacle	4½	4½	4½	4½
Pointer	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Portland	172	180	172	180
Rose Maud	1⅞	2½	2⅛	2⅜
Rose Nicol	2	2¼	2	2
Sunset Eclipse	1⅝	2	1⅝	2⅛
Vindicator	101	104	101	104
Work	6¾	7½	6¼	7

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Business Very Quiet in the Stock Markets, but Prices Firm.

Fluctuations in American Rails—Home Rails Steady—More Gold Sent to South America—Silver Lower.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Dec. 27.—Business was very quiet this week on the Stock Exchange, which was closed on Thursday and yesterday.

Money was strongly in demand at the beginning of the week, and a large business was done by the Bank of England in both loans and discounts, but toward the close on Wednesday the arrival of the American mail released a certain amount of credit. Discount rates were firm for spot business, but a parcel of fine bills of comparatively short currency to arrive in January was placed at 3¾ per cent.

There was a cheerful tone on the Stock Exchange, prices advancing in most cases on Wednesday, though there were some realizations in view of the holidays and the settlement. South Africans were firm. Foreigns were well supported.

American rails opened firm on Monday, operators being encouraged by the absence of any great uneasiness in Wall Street on the preceding Saturday regarding the associated banks' return. Some small buying orders both on Continental and local account raised prices slightly above parity. The tone continued firm, but business was inactive until quotations were received from New York on Monday afternoon, when an appreciable advance was quickly established, almost entirely on arbitrage support. There was some reaction on Tuesday afternoon owing to Wall Street sales. On Wednesday all American rail quotations opened below parity. They recovered during the morning on a few local and Continental purchases, but the advance was not maintained, arbitrage sales in the afternoon causing a general reaction.

Home rails were steady. The traffic returns were very satisfactory. General mines were very quiet.

Sovereigns were received from South Africa and withdrawn for South America.

Silver was neglected and dull, the price being 1-16d. lower, at 22¼d. per ounce.

The Paris and Berlin cheques moved in London's favor, and the Amsterdam rate against London.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—With the approach of the year's end the pressure for money was strong to-day, though less keen than anticipated, owing to previous preparations. Discounts were firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the settlement, which compelled a number of members to interrupt their Christmas festivities and make a hurried, brief visit to the city. Other business was nearly at a standstill. Prices were generally firm. Consols were harder. Americans responded to the buoyancy of New York. There were some fluctuations in these securities, which were the most active in the market, but they closed firm in expectation of a good bank statement. Kafirs hardened on inside support. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 86⅜; Atchison preferred, 102⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 102½; Canadian Pacific, 135¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅜; Chicago Great Western, 25⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 184; De Beers 23; Denver and Rio Grande, 41½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93⅜; Erie, 37⅛; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 140½; Louisville and Nashville, 130; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅛; New York Central, 156½; Norfolk and Western, 74⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 31⅞; Pennsylvania, 79¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 33⅜; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 34; Southern Railway preferred, 95½; Southern Pacific, 66⅜; Union Pacific, 103¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 36¾; United Steel preferred, 87⅛; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 44½. Bar silver quiet at 22 3-16d per ounce. Money, 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but a setback of Spanish Fours depressed the list generally. Kafirs were active and firm. Steadiness prevailed at the close.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 90 francs 50 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day and prices were firm, but the best quotations of the day were not fully maintained. Mines opened considerably higher on repurchases and speculative buying. Canadian Pacific advanced on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—The following quotations of Fall River stocks for the week are reported by G. M. Haffards & Co.:

	Sales.	Last sale.
American Linen Co.	..	94
Arkwright Mills	..	91
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	104
Barnaby Mfg. Co.	..	107½
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	117½
Bourne Mills	..	175
Chace Mills	..	101
Granite Mills	..	135
Davol Mills	..	106
Flint Mills	..	102½
Ganite Mills	..	135
Hargraves Mills	97	97
King Philip Mill	..	130
Laurel Lake Mills	..	122
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	85
Mechanics' Mills	..	86
Narragansett Mills	..	105
Osborn Mills	..	92
Parker Mills	..	107
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	118
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	127½
Robeson Mills	..	101
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	100	100
Shove Mills	..	90
Slade	..	100
Stafford Mills	91	92
Seaconnet Mills	..	92½
Tecumseh	..	118
Troy C. & W. Mfg. Co.	..	1,250
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	140
Wampanoag Mills	..	83
Weetamoe Mills	..	58½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,050 shares of stock and $13,320 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Seaboard Ry pf.	26½	26¼	26½
900	Seaboard Ry. pf.	43⅝	43½	43⅝
400	Atlantic C. L. 1st pf.	41¼	41	41¼
200	United Ry. & Electric.	13½	13½	13⅝
25	Int. Mer. Mar.	16	16	16
25	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	50	50	50

BONDS.

$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83	83	83
2,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	66½	66½	66½
1,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	98	98	98
3,000	Cotton Duck inc.	35¾	35¾	35¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	49½	49½	49½
500	Va. Mid. 5th 5s	115	115	115
820.66	L. & P. 4½s I. C. P.	90	90	90

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—Total transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Brewing	29½	29½	29½
100	Crucible Steel	19	19	19
112	Crucible Steel pf.	83½	83⅜	83⅜
35	Fireproof	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Philadelphia Co	46	46	46
185	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28	28½
111	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	86½	86½
190	Pittsburg Plate Glass	136	136	136
50	River Coal	10	10	10
100	River Coal pf.	40½	40½	40½
350	U. S. Steel	35½	35½	35½
50	U. S. Steel pf.	84¾	84¾	84½

NEW INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Stock Exchange banking firm of C. D. Halsey & Co. is to open a bond and investment business in connection with its general business, which will be in charge of Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr., who formerly occupied a similar position with Messrs. Kountze Brothers.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Bicycle 5s
10,000 40
Am Hide & L 6s
10,000 ..... 94½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
1,000 102
500 ..... 102¼
4,000 102
500 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
Adjustment 4s
14,000 91
Stamped
11,000 91
Balt & Ohio gold 4s
2,000 ..... 102¼
5,000 102
P, L E & W Y 4s
2,000 ..... 95¼
10,000 ..... 95½
15,000 ..... 95¼
24,000 96
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s
10,000 117
Canada South 1st
7,000 107
Cent of Ga con 5s
25,000 106
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 135½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
24,000 ..... 101⅜
1,000 ..... 101½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 85
500 ..... 85½
15,000 85
Ches & O gen 4½s
3,000 ..... 103⅞
Chi, Bur. & Q 4s, joint bonds
2,000 ..... 96¼
5,000 96
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000 ..... 120⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 86⅞
20,000 87
25,000 ..... 86⅞
25,000 87
1,000 ..... 86⅞
7,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 ..... 86⅝
85,000 ..... 86⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000 ..... 98¼
20,000 98
5,000 ..... 98½
Col F & I conv 5s
5,000 ..... 95½
6,000 ..... 95⅝
20,000 ..... 95½
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
Col & South 1st 4s
2,000 93
10,000 ..... 92½
Consol Tobacco 4s
2,000 ..... 65½
15,000 ..... 65⅝
2,000 ..... 65½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4½s
10,000 106
Det City Gas 5s
1,000 99
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s
1,000 ..... 89½
Erie 1st gen 4s
8,000 s30f 86½
1,000 ..... 86½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
1,000 ..... 92½
18,000 ..... 92¼
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 110
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
4,000 ..... 24½
5,000 ..... 24½
14,000 ..... 24½
4,000 ..... 24¾
10,000 ..... 24½
Kan City South 3s
8,000 69
Total sales $1,364,500
Long Dock 6s
2,000 134
Met El'v 1st 6s
10,000 ..... 112¾
10,000 ..... 112⅝
Mex Cent con 4s
5,000 78
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 24
5,000 ..... 24½
10,000 ..... 24¾
10,000 25
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 ..... 16½
10,000 17
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 97½
Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s, regis
5,000 93
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
3,000 ..... 94½
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s
5,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92¾
1,000 93
North Pac 4s
2,000 ..... 103⅝
20,000 ..... 103⅜
Oregon Sh Line 4% & participating
12,000 96
1,000 ..... 95¾
10,000 ..... 95⅞
11,000 ..... 95⅞
10,000 ..... 95⅝
Penn conv 3½s
30,000 ..... 106⅜
20,000 ..... 106⅜
24,000 106
10,000 ..... 105⅞
34,000 ..... 106⅛
Reading gen 4s
4,000 97
St L, I M & South gen 5s
5,000 ..... 113½
Unify & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92¾
St Paul, M & M, Mont ext 4s
4,000 ..... 103½
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s
1,000 ..... 83½
So Car & Ga 1st
5,000 ..... 109⅞
South Pac 4s
31,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90⅝
Third Av con 4s
2,000 ..... 99⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s
15,000 ..... 104⅜
Union Pac conv 4s
51,000 ..... 105⅜
40,000 ..... 105⅝
17,000 ..... 105⅞
5,000 ..... 105⅞
7,000 ..... 105¾
62,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 106
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 116
Wabash deb B
25,000 76
180,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76⅝
5,000 ..... 76⅞
4,000 ..... 76½
West Shore 4s
4,000 113
5,000 ..... 112⅜
West, Un refund & real est 4½s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s
3,000 ..... 91¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 27, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63½	63⅝	57,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	60	63½	59½	63½	+3⅝
34½	35	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
90	90½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	+ ⅜
37½	39	100	Am. District Tel.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1
95	97	26	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	...
9⅜	10	100	Am. Hide & Leather.	10	10	10	10	...
11⅞	12	3,100	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	+1
41	42	1,600	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	39¾	41	39¾	41	+1⅝
29¼	29½	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅝
95	96	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ¼
5	5½	1,200	*Am. Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	...
23	25	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	− ¼
42	42½	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co.	41½	42⅜	41¼	42	+ ⅝
91¾	92¼	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91½	90⅝	91½	+ ½
129⅝	129¾	9,800	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	129¼	129⅞	128⅜	129⅞	+ ⅜
120	121	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
94	95	700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	92	94	92	94	+4
84⅛	84¼	10,025	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84	84¼	83½	84¼	+ ½
100¼	100½	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¾	100	99½	99¾	+ ½
99¼	99⅝	6,450	Baltimore & Ohio.	99½	99¾	98⅜	99¼	− ¼
93	94	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
68½	68⅝	9,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅜	68¾	67⅝	68⅛	− ¾
8	8⅞	100	Brunswick City	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73½	100	Canada Southern	73	73	73	73	+1
132	132½	9,550	Canadian Pacific	131¾	132	131¼	132	...
47½	47⅝	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	47½	47⅝	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	800	Chicago & Alton	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	− ¼
70½	71	300	Chicago & Alton pf.	70⅝	71	70⅝	71	...
23⅝	23¾	3,200	Chicago Great West.	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
39	39½	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+1
178¾	178⅞	15,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	178½	178⅞	177	178⅞	+ ⅜
192½	193	90	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193	193	192½	192½	...
217	218	300	Chicago & Northw.	217	217	217	217	...
32⅜	33	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅛
14⅜	15	850	Chicago Union Trac.	15	15	14½	14½	− ¾
80½	81	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	80⅜	80⅝	80½	80½	− ½
27½	28	500	Colorado & Southern.	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	− ½
43	43¼	500	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	−1
104½	105	500	Col. & H. C. & I.	104½	104¾	104½	105	− ⅛
212	212½	400	Consolidated Gas	213	213½	212½	212½	− ½
114½	115⅜	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115½	115⅝	115½	115½	+1½
29⅜	30¼	400	Corn Products	30	30	30	30	− ¼
166½	167	700	Delaware & Hudson.	167	167	167	167	...
40	40½	500	Denver & R. G.	40	40	40	40	...
88½	89	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	88¼	88¼	88	88¼	−1
17⅜	18	310	Detroit Southern	17½	18	17⅛	17½	− ½
35⅜	35½	2,200	Detroit Southern pf.	34⅜	35⅜	34⅞	35⅜	+1⅛
87½	89½	100	Detroit United Ry.	90	90	90	90	+4½
32½	32⅝	500	*Distillers' Securities.	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
17	17¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17½	17½	17½	17¼	− ⅛
25	28	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
36⅞	36¾	30,875	Erie	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36½	...
66⅝	67	3,400	Erie 1st pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66½	66⅝	− ⅛
47¾	48	400	Erie 2d pf.	48¾	48¾	48	48	−1
68	68¼	3,400	Evans. & T. H.	68	68¾	67¼	68	+ ¾
177½	178	310	General Electric	178	178	177⅜	177⅞	− ⅛
198½	199	900	Great Northern pf.	199½	199½	198	198	−1¼
97	97½	1,240	Hocking Valley	97	97½	96½	97½	...
96	96⅝	400	Hocking Valley pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
145¼	145¾	1,507	Illinois Central	145¼	145½	144¾	145½	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	500	Internat. Paper	18	18⅛	17¾	18¼	...
71⅞	72⅜	300	Internat. Paper pf.	71¼	71⅝	71⅜	71⅞	+ ⅜
64	65	600	*Internat. Power Co.	60	64	60	64	+6
40¼	45	10	*Internat. Silver pf.	40	40	40	40	...
38¾	39	200	Iowa Central	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	− ½
70¼	71	200	Iowa Central pf.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+ ¼
79⅞	79¾	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	...
32⅝	32¾	100	Kansas City South.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
56⅜	56¾	500	Kansas City South. pf.	56	56	56	56	+ ½
33	35	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	− ⅛
45	50	100	Lake Erie & West.	46	46	46	46	−3
125⅜	126	3,900	Louisville & Nashville.	126¼	126¼	125½	125½	+ ¼
146⅜	146¾	4,100	Manhattan Elevated	147	147¼	145¾	146¼	+ ⅛
123	123½	1,000	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	122½	122½	122½	123	+1
139⅜	139⅝	1,000	*Met. Street Railway	139¾	140	139½	139⅝	− ⅜
24½	25	5,800	Mexican Central	23½	24¾	23¼	24¾	+1⅝
108½	109⅛	1,000	Minn. & St. Louis.	106½	108½	106⅛	108⅛	+2
26⅝	26⅞	525	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26½	− ⅛
107⅞	108	9,900	Missouri Pacific	107¾	108	107	108	+ ⅛
102	103	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	−1
26⅞	27	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	26½	27	26½	27	+ ¼
17⅝	17¾	1,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
34	35	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	34	34¾	34	34¾	+ ¼
167½	170	100	*New York Air Brake.	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ½
152⅝	152⅞	1,800	New York Central.	152	152⅞	151⅝	152⅝	+ ⅞
43¾	44	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43⅞	...
30⅞	31	1,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	31	...
72¼	72½	3,850	Norfolk & Western.	72½	72¾	71⅞	72½	+ ¼
116½	118	100	North American	118	118	118	118	...
70	77	100	Pacific Coast	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
30	33¾	200	Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30¼	...
153⅝	153½	5,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	153½	153½	154¾	153⅝	− ⅛
103⅝	103¾	2,400	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	103⅞	103¼	103⅝	− ⅜
93	95	100	P., C., C. & L.	94	94	94	94	+2
60¼	60⅝	100	Pressed Steel Car.	60⅜	60¾	60½	60½	− ¼
92	92¾	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92⅝	92⅞	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
34½	35	200	*Ry. Steel Spring.	34½	35	34½	35	+ ½
86½	87½	325	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	87	87	86½	87	+ ½
65¼	65¼	24,300	Reading	65¼	65⅞	64¾	65¼	+ ⅜
77⅝	78	2,700	Reading 2d pf.	78	78	77¾	77¾	+ ⅜
19½	19⅝	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
76¼	76⅝	10	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76	76	76	76	...
48⅝	49	32,210	Rock Island	49¼	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
83¾	84	5,300	Rock Island pf.	84	84	83¼	83⅝	+ ¼
22⅜	22½	1,910	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22	23	21¾	22½	+1
70	73	1,000	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70½	72¼	70½	72¼	+1¼
12	13	200	St. Jo. & G. I.	10	11½	10	11½	+1½
74⅜	75	1,200	St. L. & San Fran.	71	71½	71	71½	+ ½
71¼	72	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73⅜	75	73¼	75	+2½
27¼	27½	300	St. Louis Southw.	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
61¼	62	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61¼	61½	61	61½	+ ⅛
57	58	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
64⅝	64¾	8,300	Southern Pacific.	64⅝	64¾	64¼	64⅝	− ⅛
33½	33⅝	10,600	South. Ry., Ext.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92¾	500	South. Ry. pf., Ext.	92⅜	92¾	92⅜	92¾	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
58½	59¼	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	58	59	57⅝	59	+1
40	40¾	3,200	Texas & Pacific	40⅜	40½	39¾	40	− ⅛
28¼	28½	900	Tol., St. L. & West.	27¾	28½	27⅞	28½	+ ⅜
46½	47	800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅜
116½	116⅝	350	Twin City R. T.	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼	+ ¾
100½	100¾	16,400	Union Pacific	100¼	100⅝	99¾	100¾	+ ½
92	93	100	Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
20½	21	100	United Rys. Invest.	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	...
63	63¼	400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63	63¼	63	63¼	+ ¾
132	135	10	U. S. Express	131	131	131	131	...
12⅞	12⅞	1,000	*U. S. Leather.	12½	12⅞	12½	12¾	...
		100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
16¼	16½	900	U. S. Rubber	16	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛
55	56	110	U. S. Rubber pf.	54	54	54	54	+2
35⅝	35⅞	5,800	U. S. Steel.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½	...
85⅞	85¼	2,900	U. S. Steel pf.	85¼	85¼	84¾	85¼	+ ⅜
24	24½	825	U. S. Realty & Con.	24¼	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
69½	70	200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	70	70	69¾	69⅝	+ ¼
61¼	62	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62	62	62	62	+ ¼
32	32¾	100	*Vulcan Detinning.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
81	81⅞	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	81½	81½	81½	81¾	+ ¼
28	29	600	Wabash	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	+ ¼
43½	43¾	700	Wabash pf.	43⅛	43⅜	43	43⅜	+ ⅝
87⅞	88	410	Western Union Tel.	88¼	88¼	87⅞	88	−1
24¼	24½	300	Wheeling & L. E.	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
53	54	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54½	54½	54	54	...
26	26½	300	Wisconsin Central	26¼	26¼	26	26	− ¼
52½	53	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¾	53	52½	53	+ ⅜

Sales..... 368,495 | *Unlisted.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 27, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,286,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,361,000	$2,474,000	$1,387,000	$15,657,000	$1 182 000
2,050,000	2,310,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,678,000	3,261,000	2,138,000	21,796,000	.....
2,000,000	1,289,200	Merchants' National.	12,752,000	2,341,000	1,146,000	15,728,000	.....
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National.	13,173,000	1,865,000	1,461,000	13,166,000	.....
1,500,000	3,447,200	Bank of America.	18,089,800	2,719,500	2,649,200	20,580,700	.....
1,000,000	317,900	Phenix National.	4,772,000	853,000	318,000	4,608,000	48,600
25,000,000	15,394,500	National City.	123,114,100	20,733,300	5,800,100	104,366,700	5,483,600
300,000	7,388,200	Chemical National.	27,367,400	4,187,600	2,291,400	22,922,400	.....
600,000	306,000	Merch. Exch. National.	5,247,800	918,800	557,700	5,815,900	236,000
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National.	7,578,700	718,300	641,500	5,336,200	995,200
500,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'.	1,676,100	446,900	57,200	2,123,100	47,700
700,000	267,100	Mechanics & Traders'.	3,895,000	502,000	342,000	4,070,000	.....
200,000	211,000	Greenwich	1,233,100	127,700	145,800	1,100,800	.....
600,000	581,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,961,700	1,540,100	152,900	5,065,800	494,300
2,479,200	168,500	Seventh National.	6,405,500	1,050,000	218,300	5,853,200	542,300
5,000,000	3,546,300	Am. Exchange National.	29,288,000	3,335,000	1,824,000	21,880,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,959,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	69,569,300	8,680,900	5,378,500	55,585,200	9,935,500
1,000,000	1,938,800	National Broadway.	6,758,800	1,042,100	163,200	5,502,900	497,600
1,000,000	1,517,700	Mercantile National.	12,769,000	2,126,700	1,148,500	13,073,100	986,400
422,700	534,300	Pacific	5,096,600	554,100	393,200	4,624,100	.....
450,000	1,041,400	Chatham National.	5,825,900	728,900	768,700	5,790,700	49,500
200,000	375,300	People's	2,116,100	287,200	501,700	2,843,800	.....
2,000,000	2,026,100	National Bank of N. A.	16,282,500	1,639,300	1,270,100	12,840,900	1,555,900
3,000,000	6,081,700	Hanover National.	45,026,800	6,789,800	5,803,100	50,514,800	2,598,800
1,000,000	1,033,500	Irving National.	5,312,900	410,300	548,200	4,150,000	246,300
1,550,000	632,900	National Citizens'.	5,764,000	1,198,200	420,200	6,403,200	638,600
500,000	307,300	Nassau	2,510,000	340,400	317,200	3,048,000	.....
500,000	1,095,200	Market & Ful. National.	6,067,600	908,100	786,100	6,287,200	50,000
1,000,000	307,400	National Shoe & Leather.	5,048,700	1,116,300	246,600	5,777,500	49,400
2,000,000	3,225,500	Corn Exchange.	23,386,000	3,314,000	3,354,000	26,686,000	.....
300,000	419,200	Oriental	1,999,600	200,000	359,500	1,966,000	.....
1,500,000	6,433,200	Imp. & Traders' National.	22,688,000	3,488,000	1,334,000	19,967,000	457,500
2,000,000	4,624,800	National Park.	48,073,000	13,707,000	3,696,000	59,754,000	1,998,400
250,000	149,000	East River National.	1,154,800	220,900	205,800	1,407,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,786,900	Fourth National.	18,796,600	3,274,100	2,259,500	20,381,100	50,000
1,000,000	622,600	Central National.	9,281,000	1,807,000	796,000	11,132,000	935,000
300,000	1,222,700	Second National.	9,368,000	1,420,000	1,419,000	10,440,000	276,000
10,000,000	12,831,700	First National.	80,750,200	14,446,700	2,007,500	68,433,500	7,580,500
500,000	357,500	N. Y. National Exchange	5,503,000	863,500	497,600	5,548,500	492,900
250,000	774,300	Bowery	2,678,000	401,000	251,000	3,075,000	.....
200,000	611,200	New York Co. National.	3,807,900	756,600	378,300	4,741,800	50,000
750,000	460,100	German-American	3,708,600	637,200	234,200	3,774,200	.....
1,000,000	5,353,900	Chase National.	38,496,300	9,601,300	1,861,500	44,610,500	1,000,000
100,000	1,591,200	Fifth Avenue.	8,454,900	2,148,300	190,900	9,196,300	.....
200,000	634,700	German Exchange.	2,510,100	150,000	925,000	3,510,400	.....
200,000	837,600	Germania	*2,797,000	416,100	773,700	4,752,800	.....
300,000	1,218,800	Lincoln National.	11,665,100	1,256,800	1,752,600	12,958,400	240,700
1,000,000	1,309,800	Garfield National.	6,973,300	1,489,100	455,400	7,132,900	49,500
†200,000	417,200	Fifth National.	2,254,800	528,700	140,000	2,511,400	193,100
1,000,000	1,286,900	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,365,700	1,467,900	830,500	8,352,100	.....
200,000	490,500	West Side.	3,071,000	493,000	328,000	3,324,000	.....
500,000	1,214,300	Seaboard National.	11,147,000	2,541,000	1,295,000	13,262,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,336,600	Western National.	36,807,900	10,402,800	3,029,400	44,431,000	550,000
500,000	856,600	First National, Brooklyn.	4,280,000	420,000	592,000	4,337,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,805,400	Liberty National.	8,573,000	1,716,100	325,000	7,311,800	497,000
1,000,000	453,300	N. Y. Produce Exchange.	3,999,500	578,000	313,500	3,775,500	.....
500,000	577,600	New Amsterdam National	6,723,600	914,000	526,500	7,003,600	100,000
350,000	485,900	Astor National.	4,434,000	646,000	180,000	4,161,000	350,000
500,000	488,800	National Bank of U. S.	4,385,300	900,100	84,300	3,935,700	460,000
90,679,200	104 221 100	Total, National banks.					
11,572,700	17,743,700	Total, State banks.					
102 251 900	121 964 800	Totals	875 321 500	153 744 300	69 283 300	865 053 600	45 656 400

Res. on total deposits, decrease $1,544,400. Res. on deposits other than U. S., decrease $1,546,300.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 17 State banks, Dec. 4, [illegible]
†United States deposits included, $40,190,400.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

President Shaw of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York has announced to the company's agents in Mississippi that the Hanover has decided to discontinue its fire underwriting operations in that State. In his letter Mr. Shaw gives the following among the company's reasons for doing so: "You will recollect that early in the year we advised you that we were very doubtful as to the wisdom of continuing business in your State, but had decided to give Mississippi one more trial. We have added one more year to the record, and it has not only been unfavorable as to results, but the restrictions and annoyances necessitated by unwise legislation have caused irritation to agents and to the public, and anxiety to us until we are constrained to withdraw from the State."

F. R. Thompson of Chicago has been appointed Western General Agent of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York, which has applied for a license to do business in Illinois.

J. G. S. Best of Chicago has been appointed special agent of the Girard Insurance Company of Philadelphia for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, to fill the vacancy due to the resignation of S. W. Tripp.

E. A. Chisholm of Chicago has been appointed special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, with headquarters at Oklahoma.

A special meeting of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has been called for Tuesday of next week to consider proposed changes in the constitution and bylaws. It is said that the main objections to the recently enacted rules come from the companies that are opposed to (1) deposits, (2) permission to Class Three agents to write in the business district as brokers, (3) change in commission arrangements of Class Three agents. While the members of the Executive Committee are not unanimous on restoring commissions to 15 per cent. for Class Three agents, they apparently agreed that the deposit feature and the inside writing rule must be amended.

NEW BANK OF LONG ISLAND.

Stockholders of the Consolidated Institution Elect a Directorate.

The stockholders of the Bank of Long Island met yesterday and elected the following Board of Directors: V. Edward Macey of New York, George Crocker, California; George P. Berger, Samuel R. Smith, and H. L. Crandall of Freeport; Joseph Dykes, Frederick P. Morris, G. Howland Leavitt, Charles A. Willets, and Thomas F. Tuohy of Flushing; Dr. Philip W. Wood, Henry A. Monfort, William W. Gillen, John A. Dykes, William A. Warnock, and Aldrick H. Monn of Jamaica; Valentine R. Smith and M. McTighe of Far Rockaway; John J. Campbell, Cedarhurst; Newman J. Pettit, Lawrence; George G. Gregory, Alexander Rutherford, and N. G. Thrall of New York.

The Board of Directors selected the following officers: Samuel R. Smith, President; Henry L. Crandall, First Vice President; Joseph Dykes, Second Vice President; V. R. Smith, Third Vice President. William D. Llewellyn was appointed cashier; W. H. D. Nimmo, assistant cashier, and George W. Craft, second assistant cashier.

The Bank of Long Island was organized to secure control of the Flushing Bank, the Bank of Jamaica, and the Far Rockaway Bank. About a week ago the three banks were turned over to the new concern. Most of the Directors selected yesterday were Directors of the old banks.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Secretary of State's records of the Corporation Department will show the greatest number of companies incorporated this year in its history. The aggregate will be close on to 3,600. While the number of individual certificates is largely in excess of any one previous year, it is believed that the aggregate of capital stocks will not be a record breaker, for the reason that there were fewer companies with heavy capital stocks than during some previous years, notably when the Erie Railroad was reorganized and reincorporated.

The companies filing certificates of incorporation to-day were:

The Trackman's Tie Plate Company, New York, (to manufacture railroad appliances;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. M. Allen, J. E. Heath, and T. P. Howard of New York.

Oscar Schlegel Manufacturing Company, New York, (to manufacture decorative and chemical supplies;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Oscar Schlegel, Matilde Schlegel, and Eugene Schlegel, New York.

John J. Radley & Co., Incorporated, New York, (to act as contractors and builders;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. J. Radley and Frank A. Cuny, New York; William Farrar, Hoboken.

Little Falls and Dolgeville Railroad Company, Dolgeville, (to operate a standard guage steam road:) capital, $250,000. Directors—Dumont Clark, New York; D. D. Smith and J. J. Gilbert, Little Falls.

Columbian Gas Company, Buffalo, (to deal in petroleum and natural gas;) capital, $150,000. Directors—J. F. Stone, Coudersport, Penn.; J. B. Jones, Wellsville; W. G. Vankueren, Roulette, Penn.

M. W. Witmark & Sons, New York, (to purchase and sell literary and dramatic compositions;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Marcus Witmark, Isadore Witmark, and J. P. Witmark, New York City.

Insurers' Agency Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. H. McKeag, Brooklyn; D. H. Livermore and H. F. Thompson, New York.

The New England Woolen Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Max Cohen, Joseph Scolnik, and L. J. Jacoves, New York.

The B. Raap Trading Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Bernard Raap, Louise Raap, and Ernestine Guiguin, New York.

The United Dealers' News Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. G. Duhan, M. E. Goldie, and Mayer Libien, New York.

I. Schleinberg & Son, New York, (to deal in woolens;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Louis Scheinberg, J. R. Scheinberg, and Pinkus Keller, New York.

Mohawk Portland Cement Company, Warner, Onondaga County; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—D. B. Dean, Amawalk; A. G. Sherwood and Pasquale Francolin, New York.

The Perfect Safety Window Guard Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. K. Green, G. A. Cryer, and F. P. Radcliffe, New York.

W. H. Hibbard Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (to work in metals and wood;) capital, $50,000. Directors—W. H. Hibbard, E. F. Hibbard, and E. H. Kissam of Brooklyn.

Suffolk, Nassau and Queens Realty Company of Long Island, Riverhead, Suffolk County; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. B. Terry, Southold; J. J. Bartlett of Greenport, J. S. Osborne, East Hampton.

LEGAL NOTES.

PARENT'S ADVANCEMENT OF LEGACIES.—Mrs. Emilie M. Weiss, when she executed her will, in 1879, devised and bequeathed all her property to a trust company as trustee, with directions to divide it into five equal parts and pay the incomes from the parts to her five children during their lives. Each child was to have power of appointment of the principal of his or her share, and in case of a failure to exercise this privilege such child's share was to go to his or her issue. Mrs. Weiss also authorized her trustee to pay to her son out of his share $5,000 when he went into business, and also authorized the payment of like sums to her daughters when they married. Such payments, the will declared, were to be charged against the shares of the children receiving them, and were to go in diminution of the trust estate. Before Mrs. Weiss died she herself gave her son $5,000 to go into business. A daughter about to marry received $3,000, and another daughter just engaged got $500. This latter daughter, after her mother's death, received $4,500 from the trust company, making in all a sum equal to her marriage portion. Surrogate Thomas, on an accounting by the trustee, has decided that the daughter who received the $3,000 is entitled to the balance of her marriage portion—$2,000. As to advancements in general, the Surrogate said: "Whenever a parent gives a legacy to a child, without stating any particular object for which it is given, such legacy is regarded as a portion. And if the testator afterward, during his own lifetime, makes a settlement upon the child by way of a portion, or pays to him a sum of money by way of a portion, or makes an advancement to him, or gives him a sum of money as an advancement, such payment, portion, or advancement amounts to a satisfaction—or, as it is often said, an ademption of the legacy, either pro tanto or in full, as the money thus paid or settled is less than, equal to, or greater than the legacy. This rule is based upon a presumption against double portions; that is, a presumption adopted by courts of equity that a parent, owing a common duty to all his children, could not have intended to distribute his estate unequally among them and to favor one at the expense of the others."

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LIABILITY OF SIGNERS OF STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS.—James B. Brady and others in January, 1900, signed an agreement subscribing for the number of shares set opposite their names in a corporation to be organized for the purpose of dealing in automobiles. The subscribers agreed to pay for their stock whenever called upon to do so by the corporation's Directors. The company was duly organized, all of the signers to the subscription agreement, with the exception of Mr. Brady, becoming incorporators. He was not named in the certificate of incorporation as a subscriber, nor was he ever tendered his stock. In an action by the company against Mr. Brady to recover on his stock subscription, after a non-compliance by him with a demand by the Directors, Justice Kenefick of the Supreme Court has given judgment for the plaintiff. "The distinction," said the Justice, "between an agreement to form a corporation and subscribe to its stock, and an agreement to subscribe for shares when the corporation is organized, which excellent authority says is 'unsound in principle and disappears as mere dicta upon a thorough sifting of the cases,' has been clearly adjudicated in this State in the recent case of Yonkers Gazette Company vs. Taylor, 30 App. Div., 334, and the agreement in the case at bar falls within the former class. Of such an agreement Justice Hatch says in the Taylor case: 'This is absolute and unconditional; it does not contemplate further action upon the part of those signing, and must be regarded as final, when, being unrevoked, it is acted upon by the corporation then in contemplation of formation.'" The only essential feature which distinguished Mr. Brady's position from the Taylor case was the omission to name him as a subscriber in the certificate of incorporation. The question therefore arose whether such ogmission was conclusive evidence of an election by the corporation to reject Mr. Brady as a subscriber, or was simply a circumstance to be taken in conflection with other evidence in determining whether his subscription was accepted.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Allegheny & Western (semi-ann.)	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 4	Jan. 10
Balt. & Annapolis Short Line	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Belt Railway, Chicago, (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Belt R.R. & Stock Yards, Ind., com.	2½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Belt R.R. & Stock Yards, Ind., extra	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Belt R.R. Stock Yards, Ind., pf.	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Albany (extra)	25c	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 6
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 2	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Boston & Maine common (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Bos., Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-an.)	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Buffalo & Susq. com. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 31	Jan. 3
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 30	Nov. 29	Dec. 30
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 5
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. & Alton Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Chi. & East. Ill. com. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Dec. 22
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. & N'thwestern com. (semi-an.)	3½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi. & N'thwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 13
Chi., R. I. & Pacific Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 5
Chi. & West Indiana (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf., A & B, (quarter)	1	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 7
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 7
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 20
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Georgia R.R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Granite (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 23
Granite (extra)	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 23
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hoosac Tunnel & Wilmington	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis pf. (quarter)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Lake Erie & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan South'n Ry. (semi-annual)	...	Jan. 29	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Ry. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 12	Jan. 17
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Minn. & St. Louis com.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	5	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 12
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Northern New Hampshire (quar.)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Phila., Balt. & Washington	2	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 16
Philadelphia & Erie	2	Dec. 30	Holders of record	Dec. 23
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. reg. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 6	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. special (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Providence & Worcester	2½	Dec. 31	.....	.....
R.R. Securities Ill. Cent. stock certs.	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 5
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. com. stock tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf. stock tr. cfs. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 3
Southern Indiana pf.	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Southwestern & Georgia	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Vermont Valley	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Wrightsville & Tenn. com. & pf.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 19

STREET RAILWAYS.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Birmingham (Ala.) Ry. Lt. & P. pf.	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Boston Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union El. R. R. (extra)	½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Canton-Akron Ry. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Capital Traction, (Washington, D. C.,) (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
Chicago City Railway	2½	Dec. 30	Dec. 8	Dec. 14
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter)	1 5-16	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Jan. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 6
Columbus, (O.,) Buckeye L & New Tr. pf.	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Con. Trac., Pitts., com. (semi-ann.)	1	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Danbury (Conn.) & Bethel St. Ry.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Dayton & West Traction pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Detroit United Railway (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 21
Fairhaven & Westville, N. H. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Farmingham (Mass.) Union St. Ry. (annual)	5	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Farmingham (Mass.) South. & M. (annual)	5	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount, Philadelphia, common	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount, Philadelphia, pf.	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Holyoke (Mass.) St. Ry.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 27	Jan. 1
Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction	1	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Lexington (Ky.) Ry.	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Louisville (Ky.) Ry. com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 25
Louisville (Ky.) Ry. com. (extra)	½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 25
Macon (Ga.) Ry. & Light pf.	2½	.....	.....	.....
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light & Power	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Mass. Electric Companies pf.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 6
Metropolitan, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 16
Montville (Conn.) St. Ry.	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 20
New Orleans & Carrollton R.R. L. & P. com.	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
New Orleans & Carrollton R.R. L. & P. pf.	2½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
North Chicago St. (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Norwich (Conn.) St. Ry.	2½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Phil. Co. of Pittsburg com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Rochester Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
St. Charles St. Ry. (New Orleans)	3	Dec. 28	Dec. 18	Dec. 29
South Side Elev., Chicago, (quar.)	1	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 16
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Union Pass. Ry., Philadelphia	$4.75	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 13
United Power & Trans. (Phila.)	$1	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 19
United Railways Investment Co. of San Francisco pf.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United Trac. & Elec., Providence	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 16	Jan. 3
Union Traction, Phila., (semi-ann.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 10	Jan. 1
United Traction, Pitts., com.	½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
United Traction, Pitts., pf.	2½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Washington Water Power, Spokane, Wash. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 8	Jan. 8
West End Boston pf.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
West Phila. Pass. Ry.	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 13

BANK STOCKS.

Amer. Trust & Savings, Chicago	3½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 27
Bank of America	9	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Bank of New York, N. B. A.	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Central National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 5
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Columbia (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Continental National, Chic., (quar.)	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
East River National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (N. Y.)	20	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Ft. Dearborn Nat., Chic., (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Garfield National (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Garfield National (extra)	8	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
German Exchange (semi-annual)	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Hamilton	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Hanover National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Importers & Traders' National	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Leather Manufacturers' National (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Market & Fulton	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Mechanics', Brooklyn	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Mechanics & Farmers', Albany	2	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Mechanics' National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Mechanics & Traders' (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Mercantile National	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
M'chants' Exchange Nat. (semi-an.)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Metropolitan Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago (semi-annual	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24
Nassau National, Brooklyn	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Nassau National, Brooklyn (extra)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
National City, Brooklyn	7	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
National Citizens' (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	.....	.....
National Commerce (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
National North America	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
National Park (semi-annual)	7½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
New Amsterdam (quarter)	8	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
North Side, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 12
Oriental	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 1
People's (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Seaboard National	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 2
Second National	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
State	10	Jan. 2	Dec. 12	Jan. 2
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Union, Brooklyn	3½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
West Side (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Yorkville	6	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 15

TRUST COMPANIES.

Albany (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Atlantic (quarter)	2	Dec. 29	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Brooklyn, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co. (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co. (extra)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 15
Chicago Title & Trust (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Colonial (semi-annual)	6	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Continental (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 29
Flatbush, Brooklyn	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Girard, Philadelphia	10	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Guaranty (quarter)	5	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Knickerbocker	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Long Island Loan & Trust, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Manhattan	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 3	Jan. 14
Manhattan (extra)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 3	Jan. 14
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (extra)	7	Dec. 31	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Mercantile (quarter)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Mercantile (extra)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Morton (quarter)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
North American (semi-annual)	3½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Real Estate (semi-annual)	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
Standard	3	Dec. 30	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Title Guarantee & Trust	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Trust Co. of America (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Union (quarter)	12½	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	Jan. 10
United States	25	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
United States Mortgage & Trust	8	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Washington (quarter)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Williamsburg, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alabama & Georgia Iron Co. pf.	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Albany Insurance Co. (semi-annual)	4	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 13
American Bank Note	$1	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry com.	1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Am. Brake Shoe & Found. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 15
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Amer. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Amer. Cement Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Chicle Co. com.	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	Jan. 12
American Chicle Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
Amer. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
American Express Co. (extra)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Amer. Grass Twine Co. (quarter)	¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
American Iron & Steel Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 24
Amer. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
American Screw	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 24	Jan. 7
American Snuff Co. com.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
American Snuff Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Jan. 3
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (extra)	¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
American Type Founders Co. com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Type Founders Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Androscoggin Mills (Mass.)	4	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 17
Arlington Mills, Mass., (semi-ann.)	4	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 19
Atlantic Cotton Mills, Mass.	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 18
Audit Company com.	..	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Audit Company pf.	..	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Bell Tel. Co. of Phila. (quarter)	2	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Bigelow Carpet Co., Boston	$2.50	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 19
Bon Air Coal & Iron pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 18
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Celluloid Co. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Cent. Coal & Cable Co. com. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Cent. Coal & Cable Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Central & So. American Tel. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 7	Dec. 31	Jan. 8
Century Realty	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 30	Jan. 5
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chic. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 11	Jan. 21
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 16
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quarter)	1	Jan.	.....	.....
Colt's Arms Co.	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Columbus (O.) Edison Co.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Columbus (O.) Edison Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Consolidated Gas, Pittsburg pf.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines (month)	3c	Jan. 9	Dec. 26	Jan. 10
Cont. Tobacco com. (quar.)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Cont. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Corn Products Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
Corp'tion Liquidat. Co. (semi-ann.)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 2
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 17	Dec. 30
Cumberland Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Cutting Car Co. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Dominion Coal Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Dominion Coal Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 1	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Electric Storage Battery Co. com.	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Electric Storage Battery Co. pf.	1¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Empire Steel pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
E. W. Bliss Co. com. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Exploration Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Finance Co. of Penn 1st pf.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 16
Fisheries Co. pf. (annual)	7	Jan. 10	Dec. 15	Jan. 11
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 1
Hudson Realty Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	.....
Hudson Realty Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	.....
Huntington Chamers Tr. Co., Boston	$2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 27
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Internat. Silver Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 5	Jan. 3
Internat. Steam Pump com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
John B. Stetson Co. com.	12	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
John B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chic., pf. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. pf., (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal Co. pf. (extra)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 19	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	5	Dec. 31	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Mil. & Chi. Breweries pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 26	.....	.....
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
National Licorice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
National Rice Milling Co. pf.	3	Jan. 5	Dec. 26	Jan. 6
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 15
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 13
New England Cotton Yarn pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 1
New York Air Brake pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
N. Y. Mtge & Security Co. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	4	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
Old Dominion SS. Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Otis Elevator pf.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Quincy RR. Bridge (semi-annual)	$5	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Quincy RR. Bridge (extra)	$1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 6
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Revere Rubber Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 23
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Royal Baking Powder Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Salmon Falls Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	$9	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 17
St. Joseph Stock Yards (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 1
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Coupler Co. com.	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Standard Coupler Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Street's West Stable Car Line pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 30	Jan. 22
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 5	Dec. 13	Jan. 6
Tefft, Weller & Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 12
Temple Iron Co.	3	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Texas & Pacific Coal	1½	Dec. 30	Holders of record	Dec. 22
Tidewater Steel Co. pf.	3	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
Tremont & Suffolk Mills (Mass.)	3	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Trinity County Gold Mining	½	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 26
Union Bag & Paper Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 13	Jan. 2
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 6
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Realty & Construc. Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Jan. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31

Death List of the Week.

DSIT
lexander
llerton
nderson
ndrews
yres

ACHARACH
acker
alley
assford
athgate
auer
awden
each
eck
ecker
ell
ellett
ergen
ierach
lackman
lake
oddy
ohn
ohner
onsor
ostwick
owers
owne
oyd
rady
rierly
rinkerhoff
rowne
urford
urgess
urke
urns
urnside
utler

ABBLE
alef
allaghan
ampbell
ampion
arney
arolin
hapman
lark
larke
leveland
ochran
ohn
ollins
onklin
onlon
onolly
onway
oppinger
orkingham
ox
rane
rooks
ross
unningham

DARLING
Davis
Davitt
De Monde
Denton
Dickson
Dill
Dolan
Dollard
Donlan
Dowdell
Dowling
Drew
Driscoll
Drum
Dunn
Dyer

EAKINS
Eastlake
Edinger
Ellis
Ellison
Erben
Evans
Everitt

FARRELL
Felsinger
Ferre
Ferris
Finehout
Fleischmann
Foderingham
Fogarty
Forbes
Fowler
Fox
Francklyn
Frank
Frazer

GAHDE
Gallagher
Gately
Gifford
Glavey
Gleason
Glinn

Gottschalk
Greene
Gregory
Griswold

HADLEY
Hagerty
Haight
Hanlon
Hansen
Harding
Hassinger
Haws
Hawxhurst
Hayes
Haynes
Hazard
Heck
Heidérman
Heilbrom
Helmle
Helms
Herr
Herrick
Hess
Hitchler
Hobbs
Hoerl
Holborow
Holland
Houston
Hoyt
Hubbs
Hucker
Humphreys
Humphrys
Hunter

JEFFREY
Johnston
Jones

KALMUS
Kane
Keegan
Keenan
Keesey
Kempf
Kenny
Ketchum
Kiefer
Knowles
Korfmann

LANG
Lawler
Lawlor
Lawrence
Lazare
Lazarevitch
Leary
Leavy
Leeming
Lenaghan
Leonard
Levene
Leviness
Lewis
Lichtenstein
Linesburgh
Livingston
Locktnin
Lockwood
Lohmann
Long
Lord
Lorne
Lowenstein
Lyford
Lynch
Lyons

McBIRNEY
McBride
McCabe
McCaffrey
McGinty
McGovern
McGrath
MacGregor
McGuiness
McLean
McMahon-Reilly
McMullen
McNamara
McNiff
MacPherson
Mahon
Majory
Manning
Mapelsden
Mara
Marshall
Martin
Matier
Maxwell
Meade
Means
Medicus
Merritt
Michel
Miller
Mitchell
Mooney
Morgan
Morris
Moses
Mount
Moyer
Mulrooney
Murphy
Murray

NEVINS
Nolan
Norton

OAG
O'Donnell
Ohlmeyer
O'Mara
O'Neill
O'Reilly
Owens

PALMENBERG
Patrick
Peletierre
Perry
Peterkin
Phalen
Porter
Price
Pu Vogel

RANDALL
Redmond
Redpath
Regan
Reichman
Ressegiue
Ross
Reynolds
Rich
Riggins
Rowel

SALSBURY
Sanford
Scanlon
Schiffer
Schmidt
Schops
Schumacher
Screven
Secore
Segur
Shay
Sheffer
Shipley
Slater
Smith
Snediker
Somers
Sonn
Spencer
Sperry
Spier
Stark
Standt
Sullivan
Swayne
Sweeney

TAYLOR
Thomas
Tietjen
Tillson
Tracey
Trainor
Travers
Tuthill

USHER

VAN ALLEN
Van Kleeck
Van Leuyen
Van Riker
Voigt
Von Flotow
Vreeland

WALKER
Wall
Ward
Warwick
Washburn
Watson
Watts
Wedemeyer
Wheeler
Whipple
Whiteman
Whitney
Whittlesey
Wibirt
Williams
Wilkins
Wilkinson
Wilson
Witherell
Wolf
Woodnutt
Wright
YATES
Young

ZEBE.

A

ADSIT.—Dec. 21, at 249 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Fannie K. Adsit.

AYRES.—Dec. 20, at 105 Bank Street, in the 94th year of her age, Catherine, widow of Obadiah Ayres.

ANDERSON.—Dec. 19, Jane, wife of Samuel Anderson, in her forty-fifth year.

ANDREWS.—Dec. 22, at South Orange, N. J., Sidney, widow of George W. Andrews.

ALEXANDER.—Dec. 24, at 33 East Twenty-first Street, Helen G., widow of Edwin Alexander.

ALLERTON.—Dec. 23, at 425 West End Avenue, Margaret R. Dobbin, widow of George W. Allerton, in her 92d year.

ANDERSON.—Dec. 25, at 17 Rector Street, Anton Anderson, aged 52 years.

B

BATHGATE.—At Hackettstown, N. J., Dec. 21, Mary Drake of Newark, N. J., daughter of James E. Bathgate.

BEACH.—Dec. 20, at West Hartford, Conn., Frances Lyman, wife of Charles M. Beach.

BERGEN.—Dec. 21, at 772 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, John J. Bergen.

BIERACH.—Dec. 20, at 1,095 Broadway, Brooklyn, Elisa, widow of Henry Bierach, in her 71st year.

BOHNER.—Dec. 21, at 576 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, Regina Bohner, aged 84 years.

BOSTWICK.—Dec. 20, at South Amboy, N. J., Arthur Wood Bostwick.

BRIERLEY.—Dec. 21, at 207 East Ninety-fifth Street, Peter Brierley.

BRINKERHOFF.—Dec. 20, at 172 Ross Street, Brooklyn, Catherine A., wife of Abraham Brinkerhoff.

BURNS.—Dec. 21, at 300 West Ninety-seventh Street, Helen M. R., wife of William K. Burns and daughter of Josiah G. Rouse of Philadelphia.

BURNSIDE.—Dec. 19, at 201 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, John Burnside, aged 70 years.

BACHARACH.—Dec. 22, at 172 East Eighteth Street, Henrietta, widow of Henry Bacharach.

BLAKE.—Dec. 22, Thomas Blake, in the 79th year of his age.

BONSOR.—Dec. 21, at 311 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Grace D., aged 21 years, wife of Herbert Bonsor and daughter of George H. Laughlin.

BACKER.—Dec. 22, at 1,024 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Jacob W. Backer.

BASSFORD.—Dec. 22, William K. Bassford, aged 63 years.

BECK.—Dec. 22, at 68 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, in the 00th year of her age, Eliza Bartow, widow of Joseph Beck and daughter of the late Tunis Egbert.

BODDY.—Dec. 23, Ellen Boddy, in her 38th year.

BOHN.—Dec. 24, Charles Bohn, aged 62 years.

BOWERS.—Dec. 22, at 740 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Bowers.

BOWNE.—At Rahway, N. J., Dec. 23, Thomas C., son of the late Richard H. Bowne.

BAWDEN.—Dec. 24, at 15 Greene Avenue, Clara A., wife of Alfred H. Bawden.

BECKER.—Dec. 25, at 326 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine, wife of Conrad Becker and only daughter of Frederick Roemmele, in her 50th year.

BELLETT.—Dec. 24, at 147 Fourth Avenue, Elizabeth Bellett.

BOYD.—Dec. 23, at 118 Dikeman Street, South Brooklyn, Bridget, wife of John Boyd.

BRADY.—Dec. 24, at St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. Frederick L. Brady, aged 30 years.

BROWNE.—Dec. 24, at 106 Ashburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., Frances, daughter of the late Dr. Luke O'Reilly and wife of Dr. Valentine Browne.

BURFORD.—Dec. 25, at 222 West Twenty-third Street, George H. Burford.

BURGESS.—Dec. 24, at Amityville, L. I., Levi G. Burgess, son of the late Joseph S. Burgess of Brooklyn.

BURKE.—Dec. 24, at 210 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Rosa T., widow of Andrew Burke.

BAILEY.—Dec. 26, at New York Hospital, Julia Woodhull, wife of William Wirt Bailey, aged 55 years.

BAUER.—Dec. 25, at 322 East Forty-ninth Street, Yetta, wife of the late Seligman Bauer.

BELL.—Dec. 26, at Lakewood, Norman D. Bell in his 22d year.

BELL.—Dec. 27, at 470 Prospect Avenue, Warren Percival Bell, in his 55th year.

BLACKMAN.—Dec. 26, at 154 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Austin Beach Blackman, aged 62 years.

BUTLER.—Dec. 26, at St. Luke's Hospital, Richard Butler, aged 68 years.

C

CLARK.—At Liberty, N. Y., Dec. 20, Matilda, widow of Oliver H. Clark.

COLLINS.—Dec. 20, at 137 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Caroline E., wife of Phillip Collins.

CONKLING.—Dec. 20, at 831 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Davis Conkling, in the 60th year of his age.

CUNNINGHAM.—Dec. 21, at 256 West Eighty-eighth Street, Eleanor R. Sterns, wife of Peter L. Cunningham.

CARNEY.—Dec. 22, at 438 West Twenty-sixth Street, Mary Carney, late of Kilknagh, County Mayo, Ireland.

CLEVELAND.—Dec. 21, Rebecca Cleveland, formerly of Catskill, N. Y.

COCHRAN.—Nov. 19, at Tsing Hiang Pu, China, Henry Carter, son of the Rev. James B. Cochran, aged 2 years.

CUNNINGHAM.—Dec. 21, at 256 West Eighty-eighth Street, Eleanor R. Sterns, wife of Peter L. Cunningham.

CAMPION.—Dec. 23, at 326 St. Nicholas Avenue, Annie, wife of John Campion.

CONLON.—Dec. 24, at 806 Second Avenue, Mary Herhey, wife of Michael Conlon, native of Crossmaglena, County of Armagh, Ireland.

CORKINGHAM.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 23, Eugene Corkingham.

COX.—Dec. 24, at 864 First Avenue, Della Quinn, wife of Thomas J. Cox, native of City of Limerick, Ireland.

CROOKS.—Dec. 23, at 322 Putnam Avenue, Frank B. Crooks, in his 25th year.

CROSS.—Dec. 23, at 254 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Orin Cross, in his 74th year.

CABBLE.—Dec. 24, at Bensonhurst, L. I., Emma, widow of William Cabble of Frome, Somersetshire, England, in her 81st year.

CAROLIN.—Dec. 25, at 441 East Eleventh Street, Teresa, widow of Patrick Carolin.

CHAPMAN.—Dec. 25, at 196 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Frances Amy Thompson, widow of John S. Chapman, M. D.

COLLINS.—Dec. 24, at 280 West Tenth Street, Thomas Collins, native of Bulgadan, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 68 years.

CONLON.—Dec. 25, at 67 Waverly Avenue, Brooklyn, James J. Conlon, aged 42 years.

CONOLLY.—Dec. 24, Christopher Conolly, in his 68th year.

CONWAY.—At Cliffoney, Parish of Shamlish, County Sligo, Ireland, Dec. 22, Patrick G. Conway.

CRANE.—Dec. 25, at 313 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Caroline Cornwell, widow of Stephen H. Crane, aged 87 years.

CALEF.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, Benjamin H. Calef.

CALLAHAN.—Dec. 26, at 498 Park Place, Ann, widow of Martin Callaghan.

CAMPBELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 26, Emma A., wife of Dr. A. M. Campbell and daughter of the late John and Sarah A. Cuthell.

CLARKE.—At Geneva, N. Y., Dec. 26, Judge Samuel J. Clarke, formerly of San Francisco.

COHN.—Dec. 26, at Philadelphia, Sallo Cohn, son of the late Bertha Cohn, of 124 East Ninety-first Street.

COPPINGER.—Dec. 26, at 517 Fifty-eighth Street, Thomas Coppinger, aged 42 years.

D

DAVIS.—Dec. 20, at 2,154 Second Avenue, Rosa Davis, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn.

DE MONDE.—Dec. 22, Alma J. De Monde, 82 years.

DRISCOLL.—Dec. 20, Ann Driscoll, at 219 Ninety-second Street, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

DOLAN.—Dec. 21, at 444 West Forty-eighth Street, Margaret, wife of the late Thomas Dolan.

DOLLARD.—Dec. 22, at 593 Ninth Avenue, Mary Ann Dollard.

DOWLING.—Dec. 21, at 383 Hudson Street, Louisa, wife of Andrew Dowling, in her 24th year.

DARLING.—At Mendon, Mass., Dec. 22, Albert N. Darling.

DAVITT.—Dec. 25, at 220 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, William A. Davitt.

DENTON.—Dec. 23, Maria Spence, wife of John L. Denton.

DILL.—Dec. 24, at Elizabeth, N. J., Isabel widow of Joseph T. Dill.

DONLON.—Dec. 25, at 831 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Patrick Donlon.

DYER.—Dec. 25, at 125 Sands Street, Brooklyn, George C. Dyer.

DICKSON.—Dec. 26, at 38 Bay View Avenue, Jersey City, James Dickson, in his 67th year.

DOWDELL.—Dec. 26, at 15 Mill Street, Edward, son of John E. Dowdell, aged 1 year.

DREW.—Dec. 26, at 192A Sixth Avenue, Leah, widow of William H. Drew.

DRUM.—Dec. 26, at 40 Carmine Street, Peter Drum,

DUNN.—Dec. 24, at 666 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Annie M. Dunn.

E

EASTLAKE.—Dec. 22, at 1,752 Amsterdam Avenue, Jennie L., wife of Andrew W. Eastlake.

ELLISON.—Dec. 22, Marie A. Ellison.

ERBEN.—Dec. 23, at 24 Bank Street, H. Erben, in his eightieth year.

EAKINS.—Dec. 25, at 309 Third Avenue, Richard Eakins, native of Tipperary, Ireland.

EVANS.—Dec. 24, at Paterson, N. J., Samuel Scriven Evans, aged 77 years.

EDINGER.—Dec. 26, at 5 West Ninety-first Street, Morris B. Edinger, aged 62 years.

ELLIS.—Dec. 24, at 245 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Howard Ellis, in his 68th year.

EVERITT.—Dec. 27, at 582 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine Everitt, daughter of the late Charles C. Leigh.

F

FARRELL.—Dec. 21, at 312 Willoughby Avenue, Matthew Farrell, in the 65th year of his age.

FELSINGER.—Dec. 20, at 88 Elm Street, Montclair, N. J., Michael Felsinger, in the 79th year of his age.

FERRE.—Dec. 20, at 165 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, William C., son of Charles F. Ferre, in the 20th year of his age.

FERRIS.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, Phebe S., wife of James Ferris and daughter of the late Joseph Carpenter of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

FRANCKLYN.—Dec. 21, at Speen Hill Lodge, Newbury, England, Jane, widow of Col. Francklyn and daughter of the late Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart.

FINEHOUT.—Dec. 22, at 148 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, Aurella C., daughter of the late J. H. Wamsley.

FOGARTY.—Dec. 21, at 864 Amsterdam Avenue, Joseph Fogarty, a native of Queen's County, Ireland.

FOWLER.—Dec. 22, at Passaic, N. J., John A. Fowler, in his 59th year.

FOX.—Dec. 22, at 138 Jefferson Avenue, William L. Fox.

FRAZER.—Dec. 21, at 138 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, May, daughter of Fred Frazer, formerly of 62 Roosevelt Street, New York, aged 7 years.

FOWLER.—At Yorktown, N. Y., Dec. 23, Elizabeth F. Knapp, wife of George B. Fowler, in her 71st year.

FORBES.—Dec. 24, at 4 Jones Street, James J. Forbes.

FRANK.—Dec. 24, at 62 East Ninetieth Street, Bernhard Frank.

FLEISCHMANN.—Dec. 26, at 1,109 Madison Avenue, Hannah, wife of Samuel Fleischmann, in the 63d year of her age.

FODERINGHAM.—Dec. 26, at 9 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, Henry J. Foderingham, son of the late Henry Foderingham of Barbados, West Indies.

G

GAHDE.—Dec. 21, at 22 Revere Place, J. J. Gahde.

GREGORY.—Dec. 21, at 1 Ridge Place, Charlotte L., widow of Harvey H. Gregory, M. D.

GALLAGHER.—Dec. 21, at 165 East Eighty-sixth Street, Lillie, (née Meany,) wife of Frank M. Gallagher, aged 28 years.

GLEASON.—Dec. 20, at 181 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, John Gleason, native of White Plains, County Tipperary, Ireland.

GLINN.—Dec. 21, James E. Glinn of 218 West Sixtieth Street, native of Ballynawing, County Leitrim, Ireland.

GOTTSCHALK.—Dec. 22, Mildred, wife of William Gottschalk, in the 35th year of her age.

GREENE.—Dec. 23, at 164 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, William E. Greene, aged 90 years.

GRISWOLD.—Dec. 24, at Pelham, George, second son of John N. A. Griswold.

GATELY.—Dec. 25, at 312 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Mary Keane, wife of Philip J. Gately.

GIFFORD.—Dec. 23, at 532 East Eighty-fourth Street, John H. Gifford.

GLAVEY.—Dec. 25, at 219 West Sixty-second Street, James, son of the late Patrick Glavey.

H

HADLEY.—Dec. 20, at Pleasantville, N. Y., Jane, wife of Rufus Hadley.

HAIGHT.—At Mountain View, N. J., Dec. 20, Charles J. Haight, in his 66th year.

HAWXHURST.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 20, May Benton, wife of Dr. Henry D. Hawxhurst.

HECK.—Dec. 20, at 170 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, Mary Heck, aged 54 years.

HELMLE.—At Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 21, Joseph Phillip Helmle, in the 38th year of his age.

HERR.—Dec. 20, Maria Herr, in her 54th year.

HERRICK.—Dec. 21, at 388 Summer Avenue, Newark, N. J., Elizabeth, widow of Justin Herrick.

HAGERTY.—Dec. 21, at St. Peter's Hospital, Walter A. Hagerty, in the 25th year of his age.

HELMS.—Dec. 21, at 232 West Ninety-first Street, Caroline, widow of David Helms.

HOUSTON.—Dec. 22, at 182 Waverley Place, John Houston.

HUCKER.—Dec. 21, at 83 Thomas Street, Jacob Hucker.

HUMPHREYS.—Dec. 22, at 310 East Thirty-seventh Street, Richard W. Humphreys.

HARDING.—Dec. 23, at 54 Green Street, Jersey Street, James, son of Robert Harding, native of Passage West, County Cork, Ireland.

HAWS.—Dec. 23, at 315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, William E. Haws.

HAYES.—Dec. 22, at 115 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn, Clark P. Hayes, aged 76 years.

HITCHLER.—Dec. 24, Peter Hitchler, in the 62d year of his age.

HOLBOROW.—Dec. 23, at 300 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Leonard Adair, son of Harry E. Holborow.

HOYT.—At Stamford, Conn., Dec. 23, William Hoyt, in his 84th year.

HUNTER.—Dec. 22, at 230 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Matilda Armstrong, widow of John Hunter.

HANLON.—Dec. 25, at 3,085 Third Avenue, William P. Hanlon.

HANSEN.—At Chicago, Dec. 23, Capt. Alexander Hansen.

HASSINGER.—Dec. 23, at 214 Monitor Street, Brooklyn, Jesse H. Hassinger, in his 20th year.

HAZARD.—Dec. 25, at Elizabeth, N. J., Richard Halsted, son of Leverett K. Hazard.

HEIDERMAN.—Dec. 25, at 3,070 Third Avenue, Bronx, Julius J. Heiderman, in his 26th year.

HEILBRON.—Dec. 25, Caroline Heilbron, in the 63d year of her age.

HOLLAND.—Dec. 24, at 28 Chapel Street, Catherine, wife of Edward Holland and daughter of the late Edward Gildea.

HUMPHREYS.—Dec. 25, at 210 West Twenty-second Street, Elizabeth Humphreys, aged 75 years.

HAYNES.—Dec. 25, at 81 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Clarence Haynes, son of the late D. Wesley Haynes.

HESS.—Dec. 26, at 24 West Eighty-fifth Street, Henry Hess, in the 61st year of his age.

J

JOHNSTON.—Dec. 21, at 403 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Marcella M. Johnston.

JONES.—Dec. 22, at the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men and Couples, Algina, widow of Alfred F. Jones, M. D., of this city, aged 80 years.

JEFFREY.—Dec. 26, at 401 Dean Street, Brooklyn, William F. Jeffrey.

K

KEESEY.—Dec. 20, 515 Fiftieth Street, South Brooklyn, Emma Sparks, aged 59, widow of Thomas Keesey.

KEMPF.—At Homburg, Germany, Dec. 20, Mary W., widow of George J. Kempf.

KENNEY.—Dec. 20, at 91 Emerson Place, Bridget Kenney.

KIEFER.—Dec. 19, at 1,216 39th St., Brooklyn, George Walter Kiefer.

KORFMANN.—Dec. 20, at 315 Broadway, Astoria, Henry C. Korfmann, in his 45th year.

KETCHUM.—At Argyle, N. Y., Dec. 22, Mary, widow of Henry W. Ketchum, in her 89th year.

KALMUS.—Dec. 23, at 138 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Victor Kalmus, aged 79 years.

KANE.—Dec. 21, at 212 West Fiftieth Street, Robert Kane.

KEEGAN.—Dec. 25, at 369 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, wife of Patrick Keegan, native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

KEENAN.—Dec. 25, at Glens Falls, N. Y., Anne, widow of John Keenan.

KNOWLES.—Dec. 26, Mary E. Knowles.

L

LEVINESS.—Dec. 20, at 764 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, George Leviness.

LORNE.—Dec. 19, at 432 West Forty-seventh Street, Mary, wife of James Lorne, in the 65th year of her age.

LYNCH.—At St. Peter's Hospital, Dec. 21, in his 52d year, James Lynch.

LYONS.—Dec. 19, at 393 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, John F. Lyons, aged 50 years.

LANG.—Dec. 21, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Samuel Lang.

LOCKTNIN.—Dec. 22, Mary A., widow of James F. Locktnin, aged 80.

LOHMANN.—Dec. 22, at 2,807 Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, Emma I. D. Finke, wife of Philip F. Lohmann, aged 24 years.

LAZARE.—Dec. 22, at 177 West Seventy-third Street, Adolphe H. Lazare.

LEARY.—Dec. 23, at 730 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary F., wife of John H. Leary.

LINESBURGH.—Dec. 23, at 134 Hart Street, Caroline, widow of Henry Linesburgh.

LOWENSTEIN.—Dec. 22, at 1,046 Intervale Avenue, Matilda, wife of Julius Lowenstein.

LYFORD.—At Montreal, Quebec, Dec. 22, Florence Cristy Lyford, aged 24 years.

LAWLER.—Dec. 23, at 104 Seventh Avenue, Winifred, wife of James Lawler.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, Dec. 24, William Effingham, son of the late William Effingham Lawrence of Bayside, L. I.

LAWRENCE.—Dec. 25, at Newtown, N. Y., Joseph A. Lawrence, Jr., son of the late Joseph A. Lawrence.

LEAVY.—Dec. 26, at 257 St. Mark's Avenue, Elizabeth A., sister of Joseph B. Leavy, a native of Ardagh, County Longford, Ireland.

LEEMING.—At Buffalo, Dec. 24, James Leeming, aged 45 years.

LENAGHAN.—Dec. 25, at 221 East Eighty-ninth Street, Peter Lenaghan, son of the late Patrick Lenaghan, native of Clarelagh, County Armagh, Ireland.

LEWIS.—Dec. 25, at 573 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, Wesley M. Lewis, aged 32 years.

LICHTENSTEIN.—Dec. 24, at 14 West Seventy-fourth Street, Seaman Lichtenstein, in his 78th year.

LIVINGSTON.—Dec. 25, at 2,503 Eighth Avenue, Bernhard Livingston.

LOCKWOOD.—Dec. 24, at Bellevue Hospital, Henry Clay Lockwood, eldest son of Gen. Munson Ingersoll Lockwood, late of Westchester County, aged 63 years.

LORD.—Dec. 25, at 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, Elisabeth Riley, widow of Daniel De Forest Lord.

LONG.—Dec. 25, at 201 Madison Street, John, son of Michael Long.

LAWLOR.—Dec. 26, Mary Lawyer, at her residence, 24 Hubert Street.

LAZAREVITCH.—Dec. 26, at 374 Fifth Avenue, John C. Lazarevitch.

LEONARD.—Dec. 25, in her 82d year, Anna Maria, widow of Dr. Frederick B. Leonard of Lansingburg, N. Y.

LEVENE.—Dec. 25, at 221 Moffatt Street, Brooklyn, Ann, wife of Benjamin Levene.

M

McCAFFREY.—Dec. 19, at 573 Vanderbilt Avenue, Ann, wife of Michael McCaffrey.

McGINNESS.—Dec. 21, at 251 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, Thomas J. McGinness.

McMULLEN.—Dec. 20, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Mary Ann McMullen.

MACPHERSON.—Dec. 20, at 27 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, Melinda, wife of Thomas Macpherson, in her 76th year.

MAJORY.—Dec. 20, at Yonkers, Louise Clark Majory of Van Cortlandt.

MARA.—Dec. 18, Joseph Francis, son of John Mara.

MARSHALL.—Dec. 20, at Poundridge, N. Y., Hallett Marshall, in the 83d year of his age.

MEDICUS.—Dec. 21, at 70 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Charles H. Medicus, 68 years of age.

MURPHY.—Dec. 21, at 318 Hicks Street, Patrick Murphy.

McGINTY.—Dec. 20, at 221 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, John, son of Frank McGinty.

McGRATH.—Dec. 21, at 408 East Eighty-eighth Street, Cecelia, daughter of Peter McGrath, native of Miltown, County Galway, Ireland.

McNAMARA.—Dec. 21, at 182 East Houston Street, John McNamara, in his 19th year, son of the late Michael McNamara.

MANNING.—Dec. 23, at 1,023 Putnam Avenue, Eliza, wife of Frederick J. Manning.

MEADE.—Dec. 20, at 307 Second Avenue, William's Bridge, Margaret A. Meade, (née Campion.)

MEANS.—Dec. 22, at 77 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J., Nancy Ellis Means.

MILLER.—Dec. 22, at 327 West Eighteenth Street, Jane, widow of Edward A. Miller, aged 80 years.

MORAN.—Dec. 21, at 108 Madison Street, James A., son of the late James Moran.

MULRONEY.—Dec. 21, at 169 East Ninety-first Street, John Mulroney.

McCABE.—Dec. 23, at 1,697 Lexington Avenue, Elizabeth McCabe, (née McCahill,) aged 78 years.

MARTIN.—Dec. 22, at 169 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, Gerald W. Martin, aged 23 years, youngest son of Edmund P. Martin.

MERRITT.—Dec. 23, at 1,232 Third Avenue, James Matison Merritt, aged 65 years.

MOONEY.—Dec. 23, at 480 Palisade Avenue, Weehawken Heights, N. J., Henry L. Mooney.

MOSES.—Dec. 23, Addie C., daughter of M. H. Moses.

MURRAY.—Dec. 23, at 226 Seventh Avenue, William Murray, aged 60 years.

McBIRNEY.—Dec. 23, at 987 Madison Avenue, Joseph L. McBirney.

McNIFF.—Dec. 23, at 2 Gansevoort Street, Mrs. Katie McNiff, (née McDonnell.)

MAHON.—Dec. 25, at Belleville, N. J., Eliza Mahon.

MAPELSDEN.—At Catskill, N. Y., Dec. 24, Ann, widow of Reuben Mapelsden of Brooklyn, in the 92d year of her age.

MATIER.—Dec. 25, Alexander Matier of 435 Fourth Avenue.

MAXWELL.—Dec. 24, John Arthur Maxwell.

MICHEL.—Dec. 23, at 17 East One Hundred and First Street, Isaac Michel, at the age of 55 years.

MILLER.—Dec. 26, at 59 Mangin Street, Mrs. Martinia Miller, aged 53 years.

MAUPAL.—Dec. 25, in Burgalben, Germany, Louis Maupal, aged 75 years, father of Eugene Maupal of Jersey City.

MORRIS.—Dec. 25, at 167 West Sixty-seventh Street, Deborah, wife of John Morris.

MOYER.—Dec. 23, at 312 East Fifty-first Street, Estelle, daughter of Herman Moyer, in the 21ts year of her age.

McBRIDE.—Dec. 25, at 101 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth McBride, aged 63 years.

McGOVERN.—Dec. 25, Winifred, wife of James McGovern of 300 West Houston Street, and daughter of the late Denis Gallagher, native of Knockmore, Balla, County Mayo, Ireland.

MacGREGOR.—Dec. 26, at 223 Bridge Street, Susannah MacGregor, aged 82 years.

McLEAN.—Dec. 26, Edward Bateman McLean.

McMAHON-REILLY.—Dec. 27, at 106 Walworth Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth McMahon-Reilly, aged 58 years.

MILLER.—Dec. 26, at 764 Greenwich Street, Charlotte G., widow of Dr. Jacob S. Miller, aged 89 years.

MILLER.—Dec. 26, at 101 St. Mark's Place, Sarah, widow of John W. Miller, in her 65th year.

MITCHELL.—Dec. 26, at 300 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Vincent, son of Patrick Mitchell, aged 5 years.

MOUNT.—Dec. 25, at 494 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Lydia Mount, sister of the late Reuben B. Mount, in her 95th year.

N

NORTON.—Dec. 21, at Jersey City, N. J., Amelia A., aged 54 years, wife of Charles E. Norton and daughter of the late Seth C. Keyes.

NEVINS.—Dec. 25, at 58½ Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, William Hubbard Nevins, in the 83d year of his age.

NOLAN.—Dec. 26, Nellie V., wife of William C. Nolan.

O

O'NEILL.—Dec. 20, at 71 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, Thomas O'Neill.

OAG.—Dec. 22, at 140 West Sixty-seventh Street, David Oag, in his 57th year.

O'DONNELL.—Dec. 22, at 52 West One Hundredth Street, Henry D'Donnell.

O'REILLY.—Dec. 24, at 131 Hudson Street, Bridget, wife of Patrick O'Reilly, native of Ballyconnell, County Cavan, Ireland.

O'MARA.—Dec. 24, at 782 Grand Street, Bridget M. O'Mara.

OHLMEYER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 26, Henry C. Ohlmeyer.

OWENS.—Dec. 26, at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, Peter Owens, aged 45 years.

P

PATRICK.—Dec. 20, at 601 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Elisha S. Patrick, in his 75th year.

PELETIERRE.—Dec. 10, at 265 Third Avenue, Edmond Peletierre, aged 30 years.

PETERKIN.—Dec. 20, at 394 Manhattan Avenue, Mary A., widow of William Peterkin.

PRICE.—Dec. 21, at 709 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J., Carrie Price, aged 46 years.

PU VOGEL.—Dec. 21, at 176 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, Louis Pu Vogel, in the 58th year of his age.

PORTER.—Dec. 21, at Bensonhurst, L. I., Walter Gibson, son of James F. Porter.

PHALEN.—Dec. 22, at 2,108 Amsterdam Avenue, Michael J., son of the late Daniel Phalen.

PALMENBERG.—Dec. 25, at 107 West Seventieth Street, J. Raymond Palmenberg, in his 78th year.

PERRY.—Dec. 25, at Pelham, N. Y., Amelia Kellogg Perry.

R

REDMOND.—Dec. 20, at 819 Sixth Avenue, Patrick H. Redmond.

REGAN.—Dec. 20, at 129 East Seventy-sixth Street, John Regan, formerly of Saugerties, N. Y.

RESSEGIUE.—At Ossining, N. Y., Dec. 20, Benjamin Halsey, son of Oscar H. Ressegiue, aged 4 years.

REYNOLDS.—At Elmsford, N. Y., Dec. 21, Harriett D., widow of Henry A. Reynolds.

RICH.—Dec. 21, at 310 East Fifty-first Street, Harris Rich, in the 66th year of his age.

RANDALL.—Dec. 22, at 529 East Sixteenth Street, Conrad E. Randall, aged 53 years.

REDPATH.—Dec. 24, at Broadway and Ninety-first Street, Henry Homer Redpath.

RIGGINS.—Dec. 21, at Edyville, N. Y., Cornelius Riggins.

ROSS.—Dec. 24, at 278 Bridge Street, Sarah J. Parry, wife of Frank H. Ross, M. D.

REICHMANN.—Dec. 24, at Arlington, N. J., Edith Minnie, aged 9 years, daughter of Martin E. Reichmann.

ROWEL.—Dec. 25, at White Plains, N. Y., Hiram P., son of the late John M. Rowel, in his 43d year.

S

SCHOPS.—Dec. 20, at 754 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Sophia, wife of L. Schops, aged 42 years.

SECORE.—At Greenburg, N. Y., Dec. 20, Norman Secore, in the 85th year of his age.

SEGUR.—Dec. 20, Anson G. P. Segur, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, in the 63d year of his age.

SHIPLEY.—Dec. 21, at 239 Keap Street, Brooklyn, Laura P., wife of Alexander E. Shipley.

SMITH.—Dec. 20, at Bath Beach, Lizzie H., widow of Churchill C. Smith, aged 58 years.

SONN.—Dec. 21, at 337 East Forty-second Street, Simon, 25 years of age, son of Abraham H. Sonn.

SPENCER.—Dec. 20, at 331A Decatur Street, Elizabeth, widow of John H. Spencer, in her 41st year.

STARK.—At Northport, L. I., Dec. 20, William Stark, aged 87 years.

SCANLON.—Dec. 21, at 27 Manhattan Street, Margaret, (née Harold,) wife of Edward Scanlon, and native of Belville, County Limerick, Ireland.

SCREVEN.—Dec. 22, at 40 West Thirty-ninth Street, Mary, wife of John Henry Screven and eldest daughter of the late Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, in the 60th year of her age.

SOMERS.—Dec. 21, at 50 Douglas Street, Maggie Gannon, wife of William Somers.

SCHUMACHER.—Dec. 22, at 27 Reeve Place, Brooklyn, Louis Schumacher, aged 37 years.

SMITH.—Dec. 24, at Allendale, N. J., Daniel Aborn Smith.

SPIER.—Dec. 24, at 106 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in his 77th year, Henry Spier.

SWEENEY.—Dec. 23, at 616 Second Avenue, James Sweeney, aged 32 years.

SANDFORD.—Dec. 24, at 72 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Julia Leonard, wife of the late Edward Sandford.

SCHIFFER.—Dec. 25, at 41 West Eighty-sixth Street, Minna, relict of Samuel Schiffer, in the 84th year of her age.

SHAY.—Dec. 25, at 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Ada F. Shay.

SHEFFER.—Dec. 24, at 210 Penn Street, Brooklyn, Lorenzo Sheffer.

SLATER.—Dec. 25, Richard Slater of Fort Hamilton, Fourth Avenue, corner Marine Avenue.

SMITH.—Dec. 24, at Newark, N. J., Charles B. Smith, aged 61 years.

SNEDIKER.—Dec. 25, at Gravesend Beach, Philip Snediker, in his 59th year.

SPERRY.—Dec. 24, at Albany N. Y., William S. Sperry, in the 84th year of his age.

STAUDT.—Dec. 24, Peter Staudt of 295 East Third Street.

SULLIVAN.—Dec. 25, at 222 Willow Avenue, Cornelius J., son of the late Patrick Sullivan.

SWAYNE.—Dec. 25, at 157 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Ellen J., widow of Edward C. Swayne.

SWEET.—Dec. 23, at 288 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, Allen R., son of Edward A. Sweet.

SALSBURY.—Dec. 24, at Long Branch, Nathan Salsbury of 30 West Ninety sixth Street, aged 56 years.

SCHMIDT.—

30

FINDS WHICH MAY BE MADE UNDER HALL OF RECORDS

Expected That When Tunnel Workmen Begin to Excavate Under Old Building They Will Uncover Dungeons Which Witnessed Cunningham's Many Crimes—Removing Many Ancient Tomes.

WORKMEN were engaged last week in removing the old, dust-covered parchments from the Register's Office, commonly known as the Hall of Records, and in regard to the proposed destruction of which a war of words has been waged for many years among the antiquarians of the town. This singular old structure stands in the City Hall Park close to the end of the Brooklyn Bridge, and it is intimately connected with New York's part in the revolutionary struggle, having been the scene of numerous imprisonments of patriots and the place where the infamous Cunningham, the jailor, wreaked private vengeances.

On both sides of the old building the excavations of the subway now come close up to the walls, and with the pushing of the work a little further the ancient structure would come tumbling down into the subway. The rapid transit road is to run under the old structure, and when the workmen excavate under it, as they will commence to do very shortly, there is no knowing what antiquarian discoveries may not be made.

Here are the huge dungeons, paved with cobblestones, where Cunningham tortured the prisoners who fell into his hands charged merely with siding with Washington and the National cause. Here Nathan Hale was supposed to have languished before his execution until recent discoveries show that he had been locked up the day before at another place. Here patriots, whose bones now rest beneath the cobble floors after assassination by Cunningham, are supposed to have secreted in the walls or under the floors secret histories, confessions, and other documents bearing on the struggle which may now, after more than a century, be brought to light. Swords, locks of hair encased in jewels, metal buttons, pistols, and souvenirs of one kind and another are expected to be dug up when the subway excavators begin their work shortly.

MANY ANCIENT TOMES.

The ancient tomes which workmen were removing to the Morton Building last week from the old Hall of Records were frowsy enough to arouse any antiquarian to a high pitch of enthusiasm and expectation. Some of them were made of parchment. Others had been bored clear through by bookworms. Some of the pages of these antique muniments were stuck together, "by time," as one of the workmen explained. They looked as if taken from some ancient legal repository where what Dick Swiveller described as "the dust of the law" had been slowly filtering upon them through the ages. Old printing from ancient types, queer faded writings upon skins describing certain parcels of land in New York which appeared to have been sold for a mere song, diagrams of farms where are now blocks of closely built tenement houses and office buildings, were to be seen in the big wooden cases in which the books were lowered from the upper stories on to carts. Many of these books, it was said, had not been moved for generations, "and they looked it," said one of the workmen when describing the condition in which they were found.

An inspection of the inside of the building at the present time will afford New Yorkers a chance to see a public institution in a condition not to be paralleled outside the pages of Charles Dickens. Here is a staff, cramped for room, copying off documents on furniture a century old, books heaped in indiscriminate piles bearing all the marks of extreme old age, partitions and railings that look as if they came down from the long distant past, and a floor that has been worn down by countless feet. The stone flagging at the entrance is worn thin, leaving iron bolts sticking up, the doors look as if they belonged in the Tower of London, and between cobwebs, ink spots and thousands of public announcements pasted one above the other, an appearance of extreme age has been acquired by the building which it would be difficult to imitate.

A LONG THREATENED REMOVAL.

The coming down of the old Hall of Records has now been looked forward to so long that its "removal" became one of the most permanent things about New York. Old New Yorkers returning to the city after an absence of years found everything changed, but the newspapers were still talking about the coming down of the old Hall of Records as they had been discussing it when these old New Yorkers were boys.

"My father," said one old New Yorker yesterday, "said that when he was a boy, shortly after the War of 1812, they were talking about tearing down the Hall of Records, and one of the first things I recollect was hearing its removal discussed. There were no houses then above Canal Street, and the biggest impending change was the removal of this old building. Now the whole city is changed, but the Hall of Records still stands, and its removal is being talked about." This old New Yorker refused to believe that the building will disappear even when shown the excavations of the subway on both sides, and the men taking out its contents. "No," he said, "it has been coming down from time immemorial, and is the only thing in New York which has survived all changes. I will only believe in its removal when I see it."

The antiquity of this old building is remarkable. As early as 1724 complaint was made by the Judges of New York about the condition of the jail, and three years later four men were appointed by the Grand Jury "to watch it so as to prevent the escape of prisoners." But it was not until 1756 that an act of Assembly was procured enabling the corporation to provide means for the erection of a new jail. The site chosen, says Valentine in his quaint language, was "in the fields," and a building at first designed to be two stories in height and about fifty feet front was commenced in 1757. Before its completion, however, it was decided to add another story. Thus commenced the old Hall of Records. In front of the building a whipping post, stocks, cage, and pillory were erected in 1764.

WAS A BRITISH PRISON.

In the year when the Revolutionary war broke out it was a British prison, and Capt. Cunningham, who was afterward hanged at London for forgery, was in charge of it as Provost Marshal. The six dungeons are shown to-day in which he confined his prisoners. They are little changed except for hot air pipes, furnaces, and a litter of modern newspaper files. In the upper part of the building there still projects from the ceiling an iron hook to which the hangman, acting under orders from Cunningham, used to attach his rope when prisoners were executed in that manner. In a narrow corridor between the dungeons is a certain masonry pillar against which they say Cunningham used to place those who were to be shot. At other times, however, he took his prisoners out to the courtyard to be shot, but in the old column near the dungeons various dents of bullets have been pointed out as proof positive that here was the place where most of the shooting was done.

In addition to the six dungeons which will soon to be uncovered are two large rooms where the more docile prisoners were confined. The floor of the basement is about twelve feet below the park level. The walls between the different cells are from three to seven feet thick. In all the corners are rounded buttresses made of brick and mortar, and which are still in perfect condition. The ceilings, which are of the same material, are so low that a tall man walking beneath them would have to stoop to prevent knocking his head.

The janitor of the building has a copy of the confession made by Cunningham when he was executed in London after the Revolution. This tells how he was appointed to take care of the jail, and thus obtained an opportunity to wreak vengeance on the Americans. He confessed, however, that he shuddered at the thought of the murders he had ordered, some of them without even a pretense of legal authority. He confessed that nearly 300 of the prisoners met death while he was Provost.

In this confession Cunningham describes the murders in the courtyard of people whose bones may now within a few days be brought to light by the spade of the subway digger. All the people living in the neighborhood were ordered by a special messenger from Cunningham to shut their windows and not to look out on pain of death. Then the lesser prisoners in the upper part of the building were led to the front of the place. The doomed men were led to the courtyard through a rear door. After being hanged or shot they were buried in the courtyard or under the floors of the dungeons.

Under the southernmost dungeon Cunningham is supposed to have buried most of his victims, and this is the one whose excavation within a few days is being looked forward to with the most interest by those who are interested in the forthcoming work. Whether there were separate graves for each or whether the Provost had built an elaborate subterranean vault, as some assert, will be cleared up. There is one corner of the dungeon where the cobblestones are differently set into their bed from what they are elsewhere, and here is supposed to be the entrance to Cunningham's famous private dungeon, the existence of which is denied by some. It is said to be an enormous rock-lined cavity now full of human bones. This mystery will be cleared up by the diggers. The line of the subway goes well under the corner of the building, and if there is any such dungeon full of human bones it is likely to be uncovered almost at the commencement of the work. The walls are so thick that dynamite may have to be used in some places. Many local antiquarians are waiting for the digging to begin.

TO WAGE WAR ON WOLF PEST

Increased Bounties Likely to Cause Big Slaughter in West.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DULUTH, Dec. 23.—The Minnesota Legislature will be asked this Winter to increase the bounty for wolves, and to provide an ample sum to defray the payments incident to the great slaughter which is expected to follow the unusual inducements. There is little doubt that the Legislature will respond, for the utter annihilation of deer in the northern half of the State is threatened by the great gray timber wolves, which have become alarmingly numerous, and whose boldness has increased with their numbers. Timber cruisers and settlers in this section of the State declare that the wolves are killing the deer by the hundreds.

The destruction of deer by hunters, they say, is nothing compared to that by the wolves. Until this year it was supposed that wolves never disturbed moose, but W. B. Douglass, Attorney General for Minnesota, says that a hunter and trapper on Baptism River, fifty miles north of Duluth, has found evidence during the past Summer that they have killed at least two moose calves. At the Jean De Luth stock farm, near Duluth, men are employed to guard the blooded sheep and goats by night and day. Human beings have already had narrow escapes from wolves in this section, and it is fully expected that deaths by the fierce animals will be reported before Spring.

A short time ago it looked as if the wolves would have a famine of their own this Winter. A heavy snowfall occurred, and the snow lay two feet deep in the woods all over the northeastern section of the State. It was of light quality, and a deer could scramble through it with less difficulty than a wolf. But the conditions have changed. A couple of warm days and a little rain followed, and then the weather turned cold. The result was a hard crust on the snow, and the deer were immediately placed at the mercy of their most dreaded enemy. The big furry paws of the wolves do not sink through the crusted snow, but the sharp hoofs of the deer strike through to the ground. It is no trick for a wolf to tire out a deer under these circumstances. The result is that the greatest slaughter of deer by wolves in the history of this section is in progress. Indications that the wolves are killing more venison than they can devour are found in the partly eaten carcasses that timber cruisers, and explorers run across in their travels in the woods.

This Winter, for the first time, the people of the northern half of Minnesota have come to understand that the wolf problem is one that must be met and dealt with in a thorough manner, as they would combat an epidemic or correct any serious evil. The extraordinary increase in the number of wolves in this section can be accounted for in no way except that the State has been lax in providing money to pay bounties, and there has been too much red tape required in collecting pay for killing the beasts.

The northern part of Minnesota is one of the best deer hunting grounds in the world. Strange as it may appear, there are more deer here now than when the country first began to be settled. Wolves were not a pronounced pest in this region until a year or two ago, when it was noticed that they were increasing rapidly in numbers, and this Winter they seem to be thick as rabbits. Their tracks may be found any day all through this territory.

The commissioners of St. Louis County, at a recent meeting in Duluth, resolved to offer special inducements for the destruction of wolves, and as a result the total State and county bounty runs up to $25 a wolf. John G. Williams of the Jean De Luth stock farm offers a medal for the man who kills the greatest number of wolves in St. Louis County this Winter; also a medal for the man who kills the second largest number. A money prize of $10 will accompany the first and $5 the second medal. It is understood that the sportsmen of Duluth are planning to offer inducements also for the killing of wolves, and altogether the business promises to be very profitable to the man who can get the beasts. Several hunters from other States, who think they know something about wolf hunting, are coming to St. Louis County to get the big money offered in the shape of bounties.

But it is easier to talk about killing wolves than to do it. They are so wise that it is next to impossible to get a shot at them, to trap, or poison them. Emboldened by hunger they will sometimes allow themselves to become a target for the rifle.

Charles Janitch, a hunter and trapper on the north shore of Lake Superior, is making a specialty of trapping wolves this Winter. He has hit upon a new scheme. It was suggested by the natural curiosity of the wolf. Mr. Janitch noticed that whenever some new object appeared on the ice in the waters near his place wolves would visit it to investigate. If the investigation was satisfactory the wolves made a smelling post of it, and other wolves came and visited it. Mr. Janitch decided to erect a number of sticks in the snow on the ice, at short intervals, to attract the wolves. The sticks were procured and placed, without being touched by human hands. They were thrust down in the snow by a pair of tongs, which had first been brought to a red heat and then cooled to destroy any possible human odor. No effort was made to trap the wolves until snow began falling. Then the traps were set beside each of the smelling posts, and, after they had been covered by a natural fall of snow, they were finally "set" for their game. It is understood that Mr. Janitch has been successful with his new scheme for catching wolves, but more will be known about it later in the Winter.

In the great pine forests of this section are 12,000 men engaged in the logging industry. It is reported in Duluth that a reign of terror prevails in many of the camps. The wolves keep the woodsmen awake at night with their howling, and the men are afraid of attack when night begins to fall, especially if they happen to be separated from the main body of the crew, as is often the case.

Theodore Folkeson, a farmer residing near Duluth, is the only person heard of thus far this Winter who has had a really narrow escape from death by wolves. He was pursued by a pack, and climbed into a tree, and was saved by so doing, but his faithful companion, a setter dog, was torn to pieces and eaten at the foot of the tree.

An Electric Light That Talks.

AN electric light arc telephone, an ordinary street corner electric light which talks, has been designed in the Michigan Physical Laboratory by Assistant Prof. K. E. Guthe, says The Cincinnati Enquirer. This talking electric light is the successor of the "singing arc lamp" designed in this laboratory a year ago. The "singing arc" was a mechanical toy, the light telephone is a practical advance in science. A telephone at one end of the wire and a big arc light at the other are the prime requisites of Prof. Guthe's 'phone. Every one has seen a street lamp flicker and heard it sputter. The sputtering furnishes the principle on which the electric light is made a telephone. The telephone transmitter merely regulates the light's sputtering and makes it intelligible, exactly imitating the human voice. The street lamp sputters because the strength of the electric current changes. The telephone constantly changes the strength of the current in the light, thereby making the light vibrate in exact accord with the vibrations of the human voice at the telephone.

CAUSES OF POOR SUPPLY OF GAS

Repairs to Mains and Inadequate Feed Pipes Among Them.

IN EVERY section of the city it has been noticed of late that the gas jets have not yielded as good lights as they should. "The coal strike," was the way people explained it to themselves, and they were right. It is said this week, however, that there will be an improvement in the quality of the gas, for the Consolidated Company has bought a large supply of coal to replace the Nova Scotian coke and other forms of fuel that have combined to produce the inferiority.

Inquiry into gas conditions of the city shows that there are various causes, however, for inferior lights, and trouble of this sort is not altogether dependent on the coal supply. The weather, the too speedy growth of a particular section's population, inadequate mains, or improper house feed pipes are among the causes. The remedy in each case is gradual, for a speedy mending of the trouble would amount to wholesale demolition of streets in a way that even the inconvenienced householders would not approve.

Under a legislative enactment gas cannot be sold for more than $1 for every 1,000 cubic feet, and the standard requirement as to quality, as provided in the city charter, is twenty candle power. According to Dr. E. G. Love, who tests the gas for the city, the average quality nowadays is over twenty-two, but a week or two ago it did fall a little below twenty, which meant that in many sections it was not up to the legal requirements. Dr. Love makes the claim, however, that in a majority of cases where people have bad lights the cause is not the coal strike.

"When the mains were originally laid," he explains, "they were designed to supply gas for the population of that time. In a great many sections, however, the inhabitants have increased so rapidly that, no matter how great pressure is exerted at the gas houses, the mains are inadequate. When this is found to be the case repairing is in order, but the increases of people have been so widespread of late that the repairs do not keep pace. Then, you must remember that there are hundreds of houses where the feed pipes are not large enough. They were built too small, and the pressure may be ample without giving each burner the gas it ought to have."

There are nine gas plants to supply the people of Manhattan. Five of them are known as properties of the Consolidated, and the other four—the Knickerbocker, Mutual, New Amsterdam, and Municipal—are to be controlled by the same corporation. While the plant of the New Amsterdam Company is not, properly speaking, in this borough, it is practically here, in that its output is pumped in by way of ducts leading under Blackwell's Island. To test the quality of the gas from the nine headquarters the city has two stations, one at the Bowery and Grand Street and the other in East Seventy-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The machine for testing the strength of the gas is called a photometer, and the candles used for comparison are what are known as "standard sperm," made in England.

The reason the sites for these two stations were selected was that Grand Street used to be the boundary line between the old Manhattan and New York Gas Companies, while Seventy-ninth Street divided the territories of the Metropolitan and Harlem Companies. The consolidation of the various concerns did not disturb the general lay of the land, and the territory covered by each plant has remained practically unchanged.

RAILROAD TRAVEL IN JAPAN

Light Trucks on Cars and Indifferent Ballasting of Track Make a Journey on the Government Line the Equivalent of a Sea Voyage—Excellent Dining Cars.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 2.—Seasickness does not always attend travel by rail in Japan, but an experience furnishing a good counterfeit of that malady may be had on parts of the Government line between this city and Kobe. Cars lightly trucked, bounding springs, and rails ballasted for obduracy and yielding qualities alike surprising, supply the moving causes for this sensation. The nerves of any one trained to inattention to externals may be quickened in this ride if he will merely not ignore his fellow-passengers. When the car first sways, and books and newspapers must be laid aside, those thus deprived of every occupation except that of observing each other treat the spectacle as jocose, for first the legs indulge in pirouettes, no matter how they may be clutched or squeezed for resistance, then the arms become separately and involuntarily active, and soon the bodies ride like so much corn in a popper.

By this time smiling is less merry, becoming a mask for physical discomfort plainly grave. Even the Japanese, who never seem able to grow foreignized to the extent of divesting themselves of an inborn tendency to drop their footwear and take a nap without ceremony, rise from the rugs with which they have softened the car cushions and get their heads as convenient as may be to emergency windows. A recumbent position may be maintained only at imminent risk of being hurled to the car floor. It would have to be abandoned on that account did not reasons more urgent and intimate impel a change of posture.

Those who have withstood the rockings of various oceans must yield on this occasion to spasmodic gyrations, as if they were monkeys on a string, and find themselves longing with the rest that the lurching may cease or the trucks leave the car; the worst that could then befall being death at twenty-five miles an hour, which would certainly be less lingering than this, and possibly as easy as if the speed were forty miles. Suddenly and without visible cause the trucks fit to the rails in substantial impact, equilibrium returns from its outing and settles down to business, and the car glides from the tempest that would have wrecked it into Summer calm. There remains no difference between this and an ordinary rail trip except that, our several eccentricities having been mutually exposed, we feel as sympathetic and familiar as people become at sea, and hence privileged to regard each other on good terms without seeming intrusive.

In the car with our party were four Japanese in foreign dress, each requiring his prostrate length of seat; two Scotch travelers from India, three Chinese girls and the mother of one of them, piloted by a legation attaché, who was conducting them to this city to be educated, and five Philippine school teachers. The Indian travelers had a guide who liked to be called Fujiyama, the name of the big mountain whose height everybody remembers by stating in succession the number of months and the number of days in the year, putting those figures into feet. On the basis of the acquaintance which the rough weather had brought about, we gathered around the teachers as they turned a dress-suit case into a card table, looking advice which we were no quite ready to voice over their progress in whist; learned that the Chinese girls were here to offset a reported diplomatic slip, wherein the Minister had been quoted as advising Peking to discourage Chinese study in Japan, lest it tend to revolutionary ideas at home, and laughed with Fujiyama because he thought life all holiday, and most of its routine incidents farce thrown in for fattening.

CHEAP DINING-CAR MEALS.

At Yokohama every visitor hears as one of the best things of the season a remark made by a foreign resident that he is always ashamed to travel on a Japanese railway because it is so cheap. That is not a common complaint of those who buy first-class tickets, but when a tourist tries the dining car which the through trains carry, the unaccustomed prices asked for food well cooked and in passable variety usually astonish him. The car remains with the train all day. At regular hours a meal of soup, four plates of meat and vegetables, dessert, fruit, and coffee costs 80 sen, (40 cents gold,) and for 60 sen the same is offered minus one dish of meat. Separate dishes may be had at any time at from 15 sen for roasts, steaks, cutlets, or eggs, the only high-priced article being a sandwich, which costs 30 sen.

Fujiyama and his wards were not concerning themselves over what the dining car contained. At the hotel from which they had started in the morning the Scotchmen, taking no chances with Providence or the railway company, had directed Fujiyama to lay in provisions sufficient for the day. The result of this order appeared when Fujiyama opened a traveling basket, so wonderfully and capaciously made that no one doubted him when he said it was his own invention. It did not look specially large when he began to unpack from it four quart bottles of beer, a loaf of bread, and a bag of fruit. Then he disclosed straw compartments from which he lifted a tea caddy, a teapot, teacups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, and tumblers, napkins and a tablecloth. He next removed metal lids, and from separate tin-lined interiors produced in turn a leg of ham, a roast chicken, some slices of roast beef, a setting of eggs, a bottle of milk, a head of lettuce, and cooked eggplant, potatoes, and cabbage. As the articles lay about they looked as if at least two bushel baskets would be needed for them. Fujiyama added to the collection from the basket's depths an alcohol lamp, a cruet of vinegar, a corkscrew, and packages of salt and pepper. The Scotchmen nodded approval as the various articles came to light, and said they thought they had done credit to their national traits of foresight and frugality in thus providing for their immediate wants.

Fujiyama had tossed aside his basket, apparently empty, after extracting from it the articles mentioned. Bethinking himself now of something he had forgotten, he dived again into that invention, which responded like a Swiss Family Robinson Island with two expansive towels. He soaked them in water and in each wrapped two bottles of beer, shaping it into a bag, tied the tops with cord, and hung them out of the car windows. This was a device which he admitted to be not his own; some Germans with whom he had gone about in the Summer had shown him that way of refrigerating beer without ice. The Chinese attaché made a note of the proceeding in an official book, while the schoolgirls, intent on beginning their foreign education without loss of time, devoured it with their slanting eyes; and the Manila teachers, slighted for the moment their diversion at the dress-suit case at this opportunity to learn something new and useful in Japan.

The Scotchmen were soon clamoring for food, and as their guide laid out before them the repast, so bounteous as to occupy seat space as large as a dining table, one of them said he was glad that they had a meal fit for hungry men, which they might eat hungry fashion. The night before they had attended a ceremonious dinner, where they found that the speeches at such affairs occur before eating. After listening to two hours of oratory, of which they did not understand a word, their appetites had gone. Fujiyama had informed them of the dining car service, but they feared that table d'hôte might involve speechmaking, one experience being enough, without running risks of encountering the New Idea among the dining car waiters.

The spice of Fujiyama's oratory, dashed in at all seasons without any obligation on their part to refrain from anything they wished to do, would, they were sure, be all the Japanese eloquence their systems would need for the rest of this visit.

When Fujiyama lighted his alcohol lamp his employers objected to his filling the pot from the water cooler. They had foresworn water, boiled or unboiled, since leaving home, and that was one of the resolutions from which they were not to be turned. Fujiyama must make the tea with something else. At the next station he left the car, returning cheerfully with two bottles of tansan, which effervesced over the car floor as he drew the corks, and went into the pot to have the sparkle stewed out of it. The world seemed right to both the Scotchmen as their meal found its fitting place, but then, as before and as long as we enjoyed his company, one of them was worried because in all Japan he had been unable to see a "koo."

Milk he had found everywhere, but at no place where he had stopped over or in his walks into the country or his rides along the railway had a "koo" rewarded his sight. The deprivation so weighed on him that when not contemplating his meal he had kept his longing face pressed to the car window; and now that this unavailing search continued his friend had come to fear that the desire to see a "koo" might blight the visit to Japan. There was something infectious in the longing, for from early in the day the legation attaché, the Chinese maidens, the teachers, and our party had a weather eye of sympathy scanning the panoramic landscape vainly for a cow.

WARDING OFF AN EPIDEMIC.

At Kodzu, where we left the train to remain for an early start in the morning to Myanoshita, various diseases to which children are susceptible had appeared, distressing greatly the mothers of the town. They had sought relief at the temples, where, in return for their savings, the priests had advised them to keep the children hidden from the disease spirits, or deceive the spirits in any way they could, since it would not be wrong to baffle such bearers of pain and grief. One woman, after reflecting on the advice, had induced a priest to write on a slab of cardboard, in letters so large that no one passing or approaching her house could fail to notice them, that her children were not at home.

Other women had caught at the idea, and at this time similar placards decorated doorways in every street. Disease had abated since the notices were posted, and certainly for some time something more than ridicule will be required to set aside this method of preserving the health of the children. Besides relying on the placards in front of the houses some of the families had hung petitions to the shrines to Inari, the rice god, to be found in every yard, praying that divinity to put the foxes, over which he reigned, on guard outside the town to waylay and drive back the invading spirits of disease. Thus doubly protected, the anxieties of the community had been eased, and when disease lessened it was no more than the people knew would occur.

JAPANESE PHYSICIANS.

A foreign resident whom we met that night at the inn said it was fortunate that the town had not had to rely on native medical skill for relief, for, while the Japanese physicians might be competent enough, stories that he had got from authoritative sources in the inland sea district had convinced him that they felt little moral responsibility. He related an incident, for which he said he could vouch, of a town that was visited by an epidemic of scarlet fever. One day when it was at its height not a physician could be found, all of them having gone to attend a meeting, which was understood to be mainly a social affair, its professional features being merely incidental. Without exception they had child cases, down with the fever, at stages which, if not critical, needed close attention. They had gone off as gayly as if there was no trouble that might not as well wait over for a week.

At another time, a woman to whom some mishap had befallen which required surgical treatment, had sent for a local doctor. He arrived in high spirits, and displayed his case of knives with such gusto as to make the sufferer hysterical. Her nervousness amused him to hilarity, and anaesthetics became necessary before the operation, ordinarily simple, could be performed. It was desirable that he call again the following morning. When he failed to appear as he had promised, a message to him brought the reply that he could not come and was "very sorry," words which seemingly carry with them in all walks in Japan ample excuse for everything committed or omitted, whether by intention or not.

The message was repeated in imperative terms, and finally he came, with many "very sorrys," of which he stood in evident need, saying that when he had dropped his professional duties the night before he had joined several friends whose hospitalities had not ceased until daylight. While his speech and actions might induce an opposite opinion, he really knew what he was about as well as ever. The patient did not feel sure about that, and, fearing to let him touch her, she dismissed him.

We had hesitated to try native wines in Japan, one reason being that along the beaten paths the landscape is as void of grapevines as of the "koo," for which the Scotchman yearned, although wine is as plentiful as milk. Bottles in brick-hued tissue wrappers heighten the color effect in the liquid display of the shops, the hotels, and the tea houses. In a desert of ideographs an oasis of English contains the refreshing assurance that the beverage within is "Fragrant wine, prepared with the delicate care characteristic of the best wines of Europe." After we had tried it, with varying guesses as to what variety of grape was responsible for it, we felt ready to certify that more might be said of its characteristics than of its character.

F. W. EDDY.

None on Top.

Wiggers—Do you know how bald Mugby is?

Jiggers—No; how bald is he?

Wiggers—Why, he's so bald that he can have his hair cut without taking off his hat.

BARGAINS FOUND IN CUBAN PAWNSHOPS

Many American Women Visit Dingy Establishments in Havana to Secure Odd Furniture and Rings.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Obispo street is deserted in the early afternoon. The shops have almost no customers, and the few are foreigners; it is unusual for a Cuban woman to appear on the shopping streets between the hours of 12 and 4. Arrayed in the airiest of Summer gowns, usually an organdy over a color, with bright ribbons, she goes to make her purchases in the morning or evening. There are almost always two together, as few yet have thrown off the custom of centuries. The young woman walks in front, followed by her mother or a maid servant; the middle-aged woman is followed by a servant; sometimes a child is taken in lieu of any other companion. She saunters leisurely along the narrow sidewalk, until she reaches the store where she wishes to buy something. Entering, she seats herself, bids the clerk good morning, chats with him on indifferent topics, and finally mentions the article she would like to see. When she has made her selection the clerk wraps it up and makes the change, usually from a patent purchase-registering machine.

Havana boasts no cash boys, no bundle-wrapping departments, no checks to accompany goods sold. If the customer is a favored one by reason of extensive dealings with the house, or hoped-for dealings, the entire force of clerks in the smaller establishments, several in the larger ones, gather about her. I was in a millinery shop a short time ago when two young Cuban women drove up in their carriage. Immediately the half-dozen clerks surrounded them, showed them chairs, &c., and before I left the entire floor space was strewn with boxes of the latest creations from Paris—silk skirts, hats, gloves, veils. The two young women sat in their midst, condemning this article by a look, and setting the stamp of approval on some other by a word of praise.

The fashionable Cuban woman is not seen on Galiano Street, where there are many shops of considerable size. She makes her purchases on Obispo Street, where prices are in accordance with the desirable location. American women, on the contrary, are frequently seen on the less fashionable thoroughfare, since they go where the best value for the least money is to be found.

CLERKS STUDYING ENGLISH.

In almost all shops some of the clerks are studying English, and insist upon practicing it upon their American customers, often delaying the completion of a transaction for many minutes. I was the victim in an experiment of this kind a few days since. Finally when ten or fifteen minutes longer than necessary had dragged by—time that I needed badly—I asked the clerk in Spanish to be so good as to hurry, as I was pressed for time. This pleased him. He laid down my parcel in the midst of tying the string, and leaned on the counter requested me to tell him how to say that in English. This was too much. I took my parcel, half tied as it was, and left the store.

There are more women clerks than there were a few years ago; and yet in the majority of dry goods houses they are not to be seen at all. Their stronghold is the millinery shop. Like men clerks, they sleep under their employer's roof, the close, dark, dirty rooms in the rear affording them a home—far from an enviable lot.

The American woman is a law unto herself here as elsewhere. Because a Cuban woman does not go abroad alone does not appear to her a sufficient reason for doing likewise. So she goes about as she would at home. The stares which Cuban men, as a class, bestow upon all women who pass along the street do not affect her after the first few times. In fact, she does not see them. And the men themselves, seeing her alone, shrug their shoulders and excuse her because she is an American. Along the same line, she does not disdain to go into the less pretentious shopping streets because fashionable Cuban ladies ignore them. She does still more—she goes to the pawn shops.

VISITS TO THE PAWN SHOPS.

Were any one to suggest to an American woman in a city in the United States that she spend an afternoon visiting the pawn shops, she would be much surprised, doubtless, and refuse at once. When she comes here she changes. And yet Cuban ladies do not set her the example. They never enter them. For some reason those in Havana have a great attraction for American women. All of them visit them more or less frequently in search of bargains. Dirty, dingy places most of them are, too.

How the custom started I do not know, but it has existed since the arrival of the army of occupation—perhaps before. At various times the search has been for various things. First rings were sought; every one who had $30, $40, or $50 to spare hunted for a ring in which to invest. Some of those bought were very great bargains indeed; all of the pawn shops were filled with rings set in stones more or less precious.

Then came an epidemic of furniture hunting, which has reappeared from time to time. There is plenty of furniture in the pawn shops, hanging overhead and crowded against walls. Much of it is painted black, and it is hard to imagine that beneath such a homely exterior there can be anything attractive. Yet such is the case. Often mahogany is covered in this way, the black paint having been put on when the family went into mourning. When the period of mourning is over, the painted furniture was sold. This is a custom in Cuba.

Americans who are furnishing their houses go about in these shops and find many odd bits of furniture, chairs of old mahogany, desks of the same wood, and curious sewing tables. There have been found some beautiful round mahogany dining tables, and these are proudly exhibited by their owners, who have had them polished and put in excellent order. A Cuban would never think of furnishing his house in such a way; he would take pains to see that he had new furniture, and that imported.

There was a period when every one must have a plate. The dark days, which have fallen upon so many of Cuba's families, have sent to the pawnshops many articles which would not have found their way there otherwise. Among these are beautiful sets of china, bearing the crests and monograms of various old families. One, in particular, was very beautiful. The crest, large and placed in the centre, was of scarlet and gold, and the monogram was in the same colors. There were dozens of plates, platters, and dishes of various shapes and sizes. These were much in demand, although the prices were high—$3 for a single plate. Some beautiful old blue china has been found and bought for a song. A platter, large enough to hold a large turkey, was bought for less than 30 cents. Vases of Canton china, new to all appearances, have been bought for $1 or so.

INNUMERABLE CANDLESTICKS.

During all the time Americans have bought candlesticks. The supply of them seemed exhaustless, which leads one to believe that all of Cuba must have been illuminated by candlelight. There are hundreds of altar candlesticks, and strong suspicion is aroused that they were stolen from churches. There are vast numbers of smaller candlesticks. Many of these are hidden among heaps of old rubbish, and when brought out are most unattractive.

I should have said they were hidden under rubbish at first; later, when it became known that Americans were hunting for them, they were in the most conspicuous place in the shop. One brought out from a mass of rubbish, and sold for 15 cents, was cleaned and found to be of pure silver, with images of saints at the four corners. In another a gold wedding ring was found wedged tight. The candlesticks are of brass for the most part, and, as they cost only a trifle, this epidemic has harmed pocketbooks very little. The silver candelabra are a different matter; however, their price kept them from becoming a fad among Americans. There are almost as many of them in the old shops to-day as there were four years ago.

Pearl fans are more wearing on the finances than are candlesticks. There was a time when every one was buying one. They range in price from $4 or $5 up to the hundreds. A very old one, whose value is written in three figures, is kept in the safe at a large fan store and on rare occasions is shown to customers. Those in the pawnshops are not all in good condition; one fears to use even the strongest of them for fear of accident. The scenes painted on the parchment are of some historic event—the coronation of a King, the marriage of a Princess, &c. The dresses of many of the tiny figures are of real lace. Altogether, the effect is very good.

MANY SILK SHAWLS.

Large, handsome silk shawls with deep fringes, the kind of shawl many of us have inherited from our grandmothers, are in every shop that has no clothing at all. Some of them are in excellent condition. There is Mexican filigree work for sale in almost every pawn shop, napkin rings, card cases, &c. It is quite expensive, $8 or $10 being asked for a small piece. Often there are animals common to these parts, chameleons, scorpions, &c., wrought in the silver lace work. With the exception of these, candelabras, and a few silver basins and pitchers, there is little silver to be found in the pawn shops or elsewhere. Even at the best jewelry stores it is scarce, white metal taking its place, or, at most, plated silver.

Several years ago swords of Spanish officers were to be had everywhere; most of them now grace collections of arms. There were a few firearms also, but their sale was prohibited, excepting to persons presenting a special permit from the Government. There was an old gun, very well preserved, inlaid with gold and silver. As it was out of date some three centuries there was nothing to prevent one buying it, excepting the price—$150.

On almost every street these pawn shops may be found; some streets are lined with them. Now and then a very pretentious one may be seen, its windows clean, its wares orderly. But bargains are rarely to be had in them. It is in the dusty, gloomy places, mere "holes in the wall," as they are spoken of, out of the beaten paths of travel that the real "finds" are made.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Vaccinating Dogs.

THE veterinary surgeon was vaccinating a big Newfoundland dog. The animal was muzzled and an assistant held its head, says The Philadelphia Record. A space the size of a silver dollar was shaved clean on its back, and here the virus was being applied. "I choose this spot to work on," said the surgeon, "because the dog can't scratch himself here. If I vaccinated him on the leg he would be apt to irritate the wound and make it very sore. The vaccination of dogs is new," he went on, "but it is a very good thing. I wonder that it was never tried before this year. Many valuable dogs have died from time to time of smallpox. There have, indeed, been cases where whole packs of hounds have contracted the disease, and their killing has been necessary. I advocate every pup's vaccination. When dogs take smallpox they take it badly. Their death is nearly always bound to follow. When they recover they are not disfigured, their hair hiding the pock marks, but they so seldom recover that this fact hardly counts for much. Vaccination is the thing for valuable dogs."

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The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1902.

A BAD CRIPPLE.

Doctor—That Child Has Congenital Congestion of the System: You Must Consult Competent Engineers and Enlarge His Equipment.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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IN THE days when the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Frederick Temple, was master of Rugby, he sentenced to expulsion a boy who was innocent of the offense charged against him, but who could not clear himself without exposing the real offender. The lad made up his mind to bear the punishment, and wrote to his father saying that he was sure his family would rather have him expelled than know him to be a sneak.

The father promptly sent the letter to Dr. Temple, calling attention to a postscript in which the boy said he wished the doctor could understand the matter, and added: "Temple is a beast, but he is a just beast."

It is on record that Temple did understand, and the boy was not expelled. Dr. Temple, grim old man that he was, was always proud of the title, "a just beast."

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ST. CLAIR McKELWAY tells a story of Dr. Leighton Parks which, he claims, may be taken to heart by many ministers, that they may profit thereby.

The tale is to the effect that when the Boston clergyman went to Annapolis recently to preach a dedicatory sermon there was present as "another part of the entertainment" the Marine Band. Dr. Parks is said to have been very well satisfied with his effort, and the next morning asked an old negro mammy what she thought of the exercises. Not recognizing her questioner minus his clerical robes, she replied:

"Well, Honey, dar wus a preacher thar dat t'ought he wus de whole show from de way he talked, when, by de truth, we-alls went to dat function fur ter h'ar de band."

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OLD RASTUS, who once was a sleeping car porter, is a character about General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels's office at the Grand Central Station. He does the dusting and keeps the cat from eating up the tongs, literature, &c. Uncle Rastus is said to be very fond of poker as a gentleman's pastime during off hours.

The day after Christmas, when Mr. Daniels arrived at the office, he wished Rastus a Merry Christmas.

"I suppose you hung up your stocking, Rastus?"

"No, Sah," said Rastus; "I hung up ma overcoat, Sah. I hatter, er go without ma dinnah, Sah."

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ONE of the recent medical entertainers of Dr. Lorenz is a distinguished instructor in the science, and greatly amused his guest by repeating to him some of the answers obtained from pupils in the course of their examinations. One of them was in reply to the question: "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?"

"Well, there's that one with the d—d long name, and I don't remember the other two."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BOROUGH PRESIDENT JACOB A. CANTOR sprung this one on his law partner, ex-Congressman "Jack" Adams, the other day:

"Say, Jack, did you know that the street car companies are giving presents to every passenger?"

"No," replied the former Congressman in surprise.

"Don't they give a ring with each fare?" explained the Borough President.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE Dr. Temple, whose recent death has shocked all England, was Bishop of London, he was entertaining at his house one evening some young men who were about to be ordained by him. To make the time pass after dinner the Bishop invented a new parlor game.

"I will go into my study and lie down," he explained, "and then you must come in, one by one, and address me as you intend to do your future parishioners when making a sick call."

Thereupon he disappeared, leaving his guests considerably perturbed. Soon his voice was heard, saying: "Are you going to keep me here all night?"

The young men knew some one must go, so lots were cast, and the die fell on a young Irishman from Ulster. He entered the study with an air of assurance, and, advancing to the lounge where the Bishop was lying, shook his head sadly, and observed:

"Ah, Frederick, Frederick! So it's the dhrink again—the dhrink again!"

The Bishop about that time found that he felt like adjourning the game for some other recreation.

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SENATOR DEPEW tells this story of his boy, "Buster." Some years ago, about the holiday season, the Senator's son and heir struck him for a substantial amount for spending money. Said the mirthful doctor severely:

"What! More money? You seem to think that dollars are picked up in the street. I want you to understand that I had to work hard for every cent I've got."

"Yes," replied the imperturbable "Buster," "and I have to work a blamed sight harder for every cent I get."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A STORY about H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railroad came out in the course of the entertainment given the employees of the Long Island News Company at the house of Frederick P. Morris, in Flushing, last week. This was to the effect that at one time not so very many years ago, when Mr. Vreeland was a brakeman on the old North Shore Road, he was as-

signed to a special carrying William C. Whitney and a party of capitalists over the system.

The visitors questioned the North Shorg officials rather closely about the properties and their management, and found a surprising lack of information. At different times during the conversation questions were referred to Vreeland for answer, and with good success, for the reason that he had been studying the history and workings of the road, and knew Long Island "like a book."

After the tour of inspection was over Mr. Whitney remarked to some one of his colleagues: "As far as I can see, about the only valuable asset that road has is this brakeman Vreeland."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IN HAVERHILL, Mass., the home town of Secretary Moody of the Navy, there is an informal association of gentlemen which for the present purposes may remain nameless, but whose object is the very definite pursuance of any old scheme which involves a good time.

When the press dispatches announced Mr. Moody's appointment the members of the association drew up a telegram as follows:

"Dear Bill: We're glad you've got the job. Please send up the Dolphin; the gang wants to go fishing."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHILE Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, was in Washington on the fortunate errand which obtained for him his wife, Miss Endicott, daughter of one of President Cleveland's Cabinet Ministers, conversation on some social occasion ran upon Tennyson and his poems, and each present was asked to name his favorite passage of the latter. When it came to Mr. Chamberlain's turn he expressed a preference for these lines:

Who makes by force his merit known
And lives to clutch the golden keys;
To mold a mighty State's decrees
And shape the whisper of the Throne.

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FELIX McCLUSKEY, the Brooklyn politician, whose illness last week was the cause of much newspaper comment, has an abundant supply of traditional Irish wit. One of his favorite ways of having fun is to engage in "kidding" his friends, as he expresses it. While he was Assistant Sergeant at Arms in the House of Representatives a group of Brooklyn men visited him, and he took them through the Capitol building. Visiting the engine room, one of his guests turned to Felix and asked him how much horse power the engines developed.

"Horse power, is it?" replied McCluskey, as he assumed a puzzled expression. "Sure, there's no horse power at all, at all. It's steam power."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PROF. LADD, instructor in psychology at Yale, while lecturing before the members of the senior class a short time ago, unconsciously "gave himself away" in this fashion:

"Now, let me illustrate that point. One day a celebrated psychologist, a world-renowned psychologist, I might say, was walking down the street when I met a little girl, and I said to her—"

What the professor said was drowned in the outburst of laughter from the students.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THAT the Marquis of Lansdowne, now so prominent a member of the British Cabinet, did not come into public life without preliminary discipline is illustrated in this anecdote, which he recited not long ago at a public meeting held for the purpose of bettering the condition of the household servants. He asked his coachman to tie up a dog. The coachman resigned, on the ground that it was the butler's duty. The butler declined and resigned, and, after six servants one after another had done the same thing, the Marquis tied the dog up himself.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. J. S. FLAHERTY, who is to be the manager of the new Majestic Theatre, tells of an experience of his barnstorming days. It was in a small Western town, and the time one hot day in September. The actors in the company were employed only if they could "double in brass," as a street parade was an advertising feature of the management.

"The parade had taken place," said Col. Flaherty, "and the musician-actors had walked four miles under a broiling sun, tooting at horns, while their lungs became filled with dust. They were very tired, and the dust had clung to the perspiration that trickled down their faces until they were decidedly uncomfortable when they reached their hotel.

"One of the oldest inhabitants of the town, an ancient dodo, who had apparently done no work since the grass time of 1845 or thereabouts, watched the men mop their dirty faces and fan themselves with their caps. Then he shook his head and remarked to the assembled crowd:

"'Anything to keep from working.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HALL CAINE'S youngest son, Derwent, showed his mother a snapshot of a scene taken on the occasion of King Edward's last visit to the Isle of Man. The boy was a prominent figure in the picture, and Mrs. Caine said in a shocked tone:

"I'm surprised to see that you kept your hat on. The other gentlemen are bareheaded."

"All except the King, mother," he corrected. "I watched him, and when I saw that he didn't take off his hat I kept on mine, because, of course, he knows better than any one else what's the right thing to do."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN George Ade visited Sultan Ki-Ram on the island of Sulu in search of material for one of his operas he found that little Malay potentate surrounded by his wives, all of whom were smoking Filipino cigarettes. During the interview Ki-Ram asked his visitor if American ladies smoked.

"The ladies do," Mr. Ade replied, "but the women don't."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

POLICE CAPTAIN TITUS tells a story about Clarence O'Brien, alias "Paddy the Pig," who was recently locked up for being found in a gambling house when it was raided. In front of Paddy's place, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, he hung out a sign on Thanksgiving Day, reading: "All the beer you can drink here for 5 cents."

A thirsty hobo scraped up five pennies and went in to take advantage of so munificent an opportunity to secure a cheap load.

"Nay, nay," said Paddy when the hobo passed his glass for a second helping. "Where's your nickel?"

"Don't you advertise all the beer I can drink here for 5 cents?" demanded the tramp.

"Yes," said Paddy, "and you've had all the beer you can drink here for 5 cents, and don't you forget it ayether."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

FIRE COMMISSIONER STURGIS has a bright ten-year-old boy, and he attends the public school. The other day he reached home at 10 o'clock instead of at noon, as was customary.

"How is this?" asked the Fire Commissioner of his hopeful.

"Teacher's sick," said the boy.

"What ails her?" was Commissioner Sturgis's inquiry.

"The janitor said she's got a binomial in her eye."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S student days at Yale were illustrated with the wit and humor which have ever since distinguished him. One of his classmates, chatting at the Yale Club the other evening, recalled his reply in a burlesque examination, where some of his fellow-students, assuming the rôle of professors, required him to "name six animals of the arctic zone." "Three Polar bears and three seals," was the off-hand fashion in which he met the case.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AT A RECENT dinner given to members of the theatrical profession in Providence, a vaudeville entertainment was on the programme, and De Wolf Hopper, who was present, happened to sit next to an English member of Charles Hawtrey's company named Stephenson.

During the entertainment one of the performers sang, "I want To Be a Leading Lady," and one of the lines in the song, something about "making Bernhardt look like thirty cents," attracted Mr. Stephenson's attention.

He turned to Hopper and inquired: "I say, old chap, what does that mean? 'Make Bernhardt look like thirty cents.' It's awfully queer, you know."

In his most sepulchral tone and without a suspicion of a smile, Mr. Hopper volunteered:

"I'll tell you, old chap. That is merely a colloquial expression indicative of the acme of mediocrity."

TO THE GOOSE.

YOU ARE a grand success, most noble goose,
When on the damask unctuously you shine!
A sight to hurl grim fate upon its spine
And swing all trouble in a silken noose.
You are the finest minstrel e'er let loose,
And even as a frail and dainty vine
Twirls round a plinth, about my soul you twine
And bid the Sheriff from my dreams vamoose!
Could I but take your ancient, airy quill
And all the thoughts express which gayly brim
My being when you've stuffed and gilded me,
I'd write a gravied sonnet that would fill
Some editor with joy and make him skim
To grind the check that tops the poet's glee.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

After the Bath.

THE man who walks across Central Park every morning says he has found a new virtue in cleanliness.

"As I was sprinting across one of the glades the other morning," he said, "I came up with a gentleman with whom I used to be on pretty intimate terms, one way and another. I knew at once that I ought to recognise the fellow, but I had to walk all around him and look for his name before I could place him. I felt pretty cheap when I found that he was none other than Mr. J. W. Goethe. Never would I have believed that I could forget that man after all he had done for me, through Messrs. Faust, Wilhelm Meister & Co.

"I apologised the best way I knew how and tried to raise my self-respect by exchanging the time of day with Tom Moore and some of the other fellows who hang out in the Park. To my surprise I hardly knew them, either. I had been pretty well acquainted with them no longer ago than last Summer, and it gave me a shock to see them so changed. I couldn't account for it at first, and when the cause of it did finally occur to me it proved a greater shock than the effect. They looked different because they had had a bath. They were clean. Winter's snows and the succeeding rains had washed away all the dust and dirt that had formed a part of those bronze gentlemen in the period of our previous acquaintance, and when I saw them denuded of those earthy accumulations they were scarcely recognisable. This was not fancy on my part, by any means. The statues really do look a hundred per cent. better after they have been refreshed by a shower bath, and it would be a mercy if the Park authorities would treat them to that luxury regularly during dirty weather."

Real Tragedy for the Boy.

NOT all the tragic and comic turns that take place in a theatre are enacted on the stage or behind the scenes. A good many of them are played through with tremendous reality right out in the auditorium, even as far away from the footlights as the top gallery.

One of these little side issues formed a feature of the entertainment for those who sat in next to the back row of seats in the upper balcony at a performance of "Iris." When the doors were opened to admit the public to that particular part of the theatre that afternoon one of the first persons to rush in and buy a ticket was a boy about eleven years old. He was a bright, wholesome-looking little chap, and as he went pelting up the long flight of stairs even his short tan overcoat seemed to catch a whiff of the excitement that danced in his big brown eyes, and flapped and swished round his thin legs merrily.

He was already seated when the woman who had bought the seat next to his came puffing up to the top floor. She looked at him in surprise as she sat down beside him, and her first thought was, "Well, what in the name of heaven does that child expect to get out of a play like 'Iris'?"

Once she was on the point of putting the question to him point blank, but his eyes were already fixed on the drop curtain with an eager expectancy that discouraged impertinence, and she finally ceased to speculate on the incongruity of his presence, or even to think of him at all. At the end of the second act, however, she was forced to recall him. His arm, which had been resting lightly against hers all the time, although she had scarcely noticed it, pressed nearer and his hand clasped hers tightly.

"Will you please tell me, ma'am," he said, "if this is the trained animals?"

The question went straight to the woman's bump of humor, and at the first instant this unconscious and unrivaled criticism of the actors who had been disporting themselves so strenuously brought a shriek of laughter to her lips. But just then her eyes caught his and her throat closed with an ache that cut off the laughter. Such pitiful eyes as they were! The glad sparkle was drowned in tears and the smiling face of the early afternoon was the picture of despair. The woman squeesed his hand sympathetically.

"Why, no," she said, "this is 'Iris.' What did you think it was?"

Then the story came out. When the trained animals were giving a performance at the New York Theatre he had been promised the money and an afternoon off to go and see them. The last matinée came and the promise was made good. The boy had been obliged to go alone, and was sure he could find the place. But in spite of his self-reliance he had made a mistake, and instead of the trained animals he had struck "Iris."

His disappointment was too deep to be put into words, but his face, voice, and drooping figure told the story. The woman tried to strike some kind of a bargain with the ushers or the box office in his behalf, but it was then too late to set the little fellow right, and as she, too, was reduced to car fare, she was obliged to return and report non-success. As the curtain went up on the third act he gulped down a sob audibly.

"Do I have to stay till it is out?" he asked.

"No," she told him, "you may go now, if you like."

He hurried away as fast as his spindle legs could carry him, and somehow the woman's thought went with him and the woes of Iris seemed hollow and forced after that.

Decidedly Eccentric.

THE head waiter looked as if he would like to hide under the table or some other place where the stout man couldn't find him, but it was too late. The stout man had already seen him and had made a dive for him.

"Well, Sir," he said, "you know what I want. Can you fix me up to-day?"

The waiter said he could not. "None of that class has come in yet," he said.

The stout man sat down by the cashier's desk.

"Well," he said, "I'll wait awhile. If anybody comes in, let me know."

"All right," said the waiter, "I'll remember. That fellow," he added, in an explanatory tone to a wondering customer, "is the queerest sort I ever came across. He always wants to sit next to a left-handed man. Of course, a table all to himself is preferable, but if he must have a neighbor he insists upon one who is left-handed. His reason for seeking this peculiar companionship is beyond me, but it must be a good one, at least in his own mind, because he will be satisfied with no other arrangement. Unfortunately, there don't happen to be many of these left-handed fellows floating around this way at lunch time, and the poor old chap sometimes has to wait a pretty long while for the right kind of a neighbor to show up. He hangs on, though, till things come his way, and gets an individual table or a left-handed man at last."

NO BETTER THAN HERS.

"My husband is a phrenologist."
"Pahaw! W'at's der difference? Mine's head clerk in de grocery."

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

BY

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XXVIII.

IT was Sunday morning and the Idiot came to the table with a cast of countenance that caused more than ordinary wonderment among his fellow-boarders. He appeared to be not so much solemn as depressed, and there was that in his eye which served to avert rather than to invite the usual badinage as to his frame of mind. Mrs. Pedagog, too, was downcast, and the Schoolmaster stirred his coffee glumly.

"There's something up," said Mr. Brief in a low voice to the Poet. "He looks to me as if he'd had bad news."

"I hope, Mr. Idiot," said the Landlady as she poured his coffee for him, "that this cup will prove exactly to your taste. Under the circumstances, I should like it to be perfect."

"Thank you, Mrs. Pedagog," the Idiot replied with a touch of huskiness in his tone. "If it is like all the others I have had here, you need have no fear as to that. The aroma of it brings vividly before my mind a host of tender recollections in which we have shared, in storm and sunny weather, for a tenth of a century, and if I have difficulty in swallowing it you will please remember that it is not due to any shortcomings of the coffee, but rather to my throat, which, as I look about this board, and realize what is impending, is constantly obtruding itself upon my consciousness."

The Idiot gulped slightly as he spoke and his eyes filled.

"Well, well, well!" he cried suddenly as with a strong effort he recovered his composure. "Here we are confronted with a New Year once again. What a joyous thing it is to ring in the new and send the old off to its perpetual vacation on the calendar with a slap on the back and a cheery 'well done' to keep it company."

"It has been a lively year," said Mr. Brief.

"It has indeed," replied the Idiot, "and I must say I'm sorry it's over. How did your good resolutions hold out, Mr. Brief?"

"Tolerably well," the lawyer answered. "I only made one, and I stuck to it all through the year."

"What was it?" demanded the Idiot. "When a man has shown such Spartan virtue as really to stick to a good resolution all through the year, the world ought to know all about it."

"Why, I resolved last year not to drink ice-cream soda-water before breakfast," said Mr. Brief, "and I am to-day able to look back upon the past twelve months with the satisfaction of knowing that not once have I violated that vow."

"You must feel vastly improved in health for your abstinence. Ice-cream soda in the early morning must be bad for the constitution," observed the Idiot. "I think if you had also given up smoking corn-silk after you had gone to bed you'd have been better yet. How about you, Mr. Poet?"

"Well," laughed the Poet, "I've not done so well. I gave up French forms last January, but a chap I know who had just bought a comic weekly offered me four dollars apiece for twenty-five triolets, and I fell from grace in a minute."

"You should have devoted the $100 to charity," said the Idiot.

"I did," said the Poet, "That is, when the comic weekly busted without having paid me a cent for my verse, I told 'em they needn't mind my bill against them."

"H'm," said the Idiot. "Well, you're absolved; Nemesis came along and gave you a solar plexus, and the thing has automatically evened itself up. What's more, you've got a second-hand resolution, good as new, for this New Year. I've no doubt your record is clear, Mr. Anglomaniac?"

"Perfectly," said the Anglomaniac.

"Good enough! I congratulate you," said the Idiot with enthusiasm. "May I ask what you swore off last New Year's?"

"Nothing," replied the Anglomaniac.

"That's fine!" cried the Idiot. "I wonder, though, that you had the courage to do it."

"Oh, it was easy," laughed the Anglomaniac. "No courage required at all—only common sense: I get so little out of life anyhow that the few small peccadilloes I have I propose to keep."

"I've been in much the same box," observed the Doctor. "Fact is, I've got a better record even than the Anglomaniac. I not only didn't swear off anything, but actually swore on a few things, and I can't say that I think they've hurt me at all. I took up smoking and an egg-nog before retiring. The Anglomaniac has been negatively virtuous in the pursuit of his good resolutions, and I have been aggressively so in the pursuit of mine."

"We award you the palm, Doctor," said the Idiot. "You, indeed, are the wonder of the circle. There's marked originality in your plan, and I rather think I shall emulate you in it, especially the matter of the egg-nogs this year. And now, what of 1903? We are on the edge of it to-day, and it seems to me we should strike up a compact of reform for the future."

"Suppose you begin," said the Anglomaniac.

"Ah, my boy," said the Idiot sadly, "I'd hate to tell you what it is I am to give up for 1903—just now anyhow. Let us hear the others first. Mrs. Pedagog, you have the right of way, but I cannot imagine you or Mr. Whitechoker, or even Mr. Pedagog, for that matter, needing to make any resolutions at all. When one is a perfect landlady, why, indeed, should she try to reform, and if a clergyman is true to his cloth, wherein doth he offend by not resolving virtuously for the future?"

"Oh, we have our little viciousnesses, Mr. Idiot—like all the rest of you. We're only human," said Mr. Whitechoker. "I think I can see various little methods in which I can mend my ways. I've determined for one thing, for example, not to preach any sermon over an hour long——"

"Great Scott!" cried the Idiot. "Over an hour long? Can't you settle that resolution at fifty cents on the dollar, and make it a half hour?"

"It takes me a half hour to get warmed up," said Mr. Whitechoker.

"And another half to get cooled down, eh?" said the Idiot. "Well, of course, you know your business, but I think it is that cooling off process that drives sinners from the sanctuary to the golf links on Sundays. If I were a clergyman I think the minute I got warmed up I'd quit. Give us more heat for the present and less for our future, and we'd all of us be warmer spiritually."

"Perhaps there is something in what you say," said Mr. Whitechoker, "but we must all follow our own consciences in that matter, and in this tabloid age we must be very careful that the Church does not lend countenance to anything which shall produce a mere shell of spirituality. There is too much of the superficial in modern life as it is, and the seeiolism of the spirit which will become an inevitable consequence of the substitution of the short talk for the well conceived, well rounded sermon would, in my judgment, be even more deplorable than the modern tendency of mankind toward the interjection of mere athletics into the realm once occupied by theology."

The Idiot scratched his head thoughtfully.

"I guess you are right, Mr. Whitechoker," he observed, "and I apologize for my intrusion of my views upon you. It is quite clear that with just a few such sentences as that last to work off it's almost impossible to expect you to get anywhere in less than sixty minutes."

"I don't see why you think I have no need to make good resolutions," said Mr. Pedagog. "You never used to think me perfect."

"I don't think you are yet," replied the Idiot, "but you are getting there. Ever since Mrs. Pedagog took you in hand you have been gradually approaching it. I assume that she will look after you just as carefully in the future as in the past."

"Ah—I am to be reformed by proxy, eh?" asked Mr. Pedagog with a broad grin.

"By tender care and corrective measures promptly administered by your ever-watchful helpmeet," said the Idiot. "The rest of us here have to work out our own salvation, but you, with your usual wisdom, have selected an agent to do it for you. I'm not worried about you, but I must say I am full of concern for the Poet, the Anglomaniac, the Doctor, and Mr. Brief."

"Oh, I guess we'll get along," said the Anglomaniac. "I shall anyhow. I'm wedded to my ways, and since they have served me well in the past I'm not bothering much about the future. It's the country worries me. It's going to the dogs."

"It's a way countries have when their citizens are satisfied with themselves," said the Idiot. "Merely as a matter of form you ought to give up something, and if I were you I'd forswear Anglomania for a year and see how a little straight Americanism would work. Mr. Poet has a second-hand resolution to try again, and I advise him to stick to it. We can't build up a native literature on French forms, and if I were in his place I'd study up the methods of Poe, and Lowell, and Longfellow, and Whittier, and Whitman instead of the balladmongers and triolet fakirs of France. What's the use of throwing pebbles when you have a great quarry at hand ready for the blast of genius?"

"You don't believe in the refinements of writing then?" asked the Poet.

"I believe in the greatness of thinking," replied the Idiot. "A finely polished stove is better than a range in the rough, but if the choice had to be made between the stove and the polish, I think we'd all choose the stove first. Then here's the Doctor—what are you going to give up, Doctor!"

"I haven't diagnosed my case yet," was the answer. "What do you suggest?"

"I wouldn't give up anything," said the Idiot. "You might make a habit of it, and the Doctor shouldn't give up unless he has to. Fact is, as I look about me and think of you all and what you all are, it strikes me you represent a pretty normal state of affairs, anyhow, and almost any effort to reform you might spoil you."

"Thank you," said the Anglomaniac shortly.

"Don't mention it," said the Idiot. "As long as you stick together, you are all right. As a community you approximate human nature. What one lacks, the other supplies. Mrs. Pedagog balances Mr. Pedagog. The Doctor balances Mr. Brief. The Poet and the Bibliomaniac preserve an equipoise, and the Anglomaniac carries with him always his own corrective by the sheer impossibility of his views—"

"And you?" demanded the Anglomaniac.

"Alas!" said the Idiot, "I am indeed in hard estate, for my balance-wheel departs from me this day. My idiocy, my association, my environment—all these things are to be mine no longer, for circumstances over which I have no control make this the last of my breakfasts at this board."

"You are going to leave us?" cried several of the boarders at once.

"I am obliged to swear you off, gentlemen," said the Idiot. "It is my greatest happiness and my greatest misery, but my family have returned from the mountains and my boarding days are over."

"Gay time to bring your family back from a Summer vacation," ejaculated the Anglomaniac, "late in December!"

"True," said the Idiot, "all too true, but I couldn't very well help it. You see when a man makes an Idiot of himself and talks for publication he forgets all about his family and thinks only about himself and his words. All through the Autumn I have forgotten that I came here to board because my family were off in the mountains, and I've suddenly realized my anomalous position."

"When did they get back?" asked Mr. Brief.

"Last September," said the Idiot. "If they'd all been idiots like myself they'd have stayed up there until now, but you see they weren't, and the time has arrived when I must exchange a semi-public career for the joys of private life. Henceforth the Idiot is sheived. My creator has given me my choice of exits. 'You may be blown up in a subway explosion, run over by a trolley car, pushed off an elevated railway train, crushed in a shopping tour, or go back to live in the suburbs, where you belong,' said he. 'I don't care which, so long as you don't come back, for I have other work to do.' I have chosen the Spartan course."

"Which is?" asked Mr. Brief.

"To go to the suburbs," said the Idiot, rising from the table. "It's more lingering. I take the 10:07 train this morning for dear old Mulligatawny, the home of my youth and family, where I shall pass the remainder of my existence as a possible pillar of rural society."

"And we shall see you no more?" demanded Mr. Whitechoker.

"Never again—at breakfast," said the Idiot. "I shall always be open to an invitation to dinner, or a luncheon at the Delavin, under the rose and as coy of publicity as a modern trust."

And in a moment the Idiot had passed out of the breakfast room of Mrs. Smithers Pedagog's high-class home for single gentlemen forever.

His creator has since told me that he hated either to kill or to exile him, but that circumstances were such that no other course was left open.

"He was beginning to dominate me," his creator observed, "and I have no use for a Frankenstein, however personally amiable or professionally profitable he may be."

And so exit the Idiot, who, whatever his shortcomings, has for many years had malice toward none, charity for all, and a more goodly share of kindly friends everywhere than he has deserved, though no more indeed than deep down in his heart he has thirsted for.

Social Qualifications.

"What gives them such a standing in society?"

"Two divorces, two automobile killings, and two millions."

She Had a Winning Way.

Nodd—Come around to my house to-night and play poker.

Todd—Who is going to be there?

"Just my wife."

"I'm afraid I can't afford it, old man."

WHAT CLUBMEN TALK ABOUT.

THE New Year will be celebrated at the various clubs with festival and rejoicing. Tuxedo gives a New Year's ball, which is considered to be the wind-up of the season there. The Calumet will have a formal gathering on New Year's Day, at which their guests of the Union will be present. The Colonial, the University, and the Metropolitan will all have a due observance of the day.

The following will be the menu for the Calumet. Members are asked to bring guests. It will be a very elaborate affair. The printing is quite "swagger", and on real Japanese paper:

CHAUD.

Consommé de Volaille en Tasse.
Huitres à la Poulette en Croustade.
Riz de Veau en Caisse, Calumet.
Diamond-back Terrapine Maryland.

FROID.

Tronçons de Saumon au Beurre de Montpelier.
Filet de Bœuf Glacé à la Russe.
Faisans dore Historiés.
Galantines de Dindes en Bellevue.
Hure de Sanglier à la Cumberland.
Pâtés de Gibier à L'Anglaise.
Salades de Volaille Mayonnaise.
Jambon d'York à la Bayonne.

DESSERT.

Cornes Jumelles en Nougat.
Tartelettes de Fraises.
Café Mazagran.

⁂

"Funny!"

"What is?"

"When a gun is shot you can see the smoke long before you hear the report, yet the instant a man is half shot the report is heard all over."

⁂

"Uncle Dick" Church, who has been referred to as one of the oldest members of the Union club, was only so in view of his age and venerable appearance. He joined the club in 1866, and there are nearly twenty members who are older than he as far as membership is concerned. Mr. Church lives at 150 East Twenty-third Street, where he has resided for a great many years. He is one of the few residents left in that locality, and he will not change his domicile now that the club has gone up town. He is a very witty man and a great favorite and one of the most notable figures around the club during the past thirty-eight years. He is a gentleman of infinite anecdote, and belongs both to the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and comes from one of the oldest families in the State, allied to many of the Knickerbockers.

⁂

"Mrs. Soanso has several marriageable daughters, hasn't she?"

"No—unmarried."

⁂

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, the new Commissioner of Police, is quite a clubman, being a member of eleven city clubs. Among these are the Century, the Union League, the Metropolitan, the University, the Republican, and the New York. Gen. Greene is more often seen at the University and the Union League than at any of the others.

⁂

Knicker Bocker—So there is no longer any doubt as to his great wealth?

Calumet—Not the least. He took a cabman to court over a disputed fare; he has sworn off his taxes, and now he has been operated upon for appendicitis.

⁂

The question has been asked why Col. John Jacob Astor never has a guest in one of his motors. He drives up and down Fifth Avenue a half dozen times a day, but he is always alone with his chauffeur. Sometimes the machine is double-seated, sometimes only arranged for two. The Colonel is an expert chauffeur and takes the greatest interest in motors of all kinds. The machines he owns are beauties. Mrs. Astor is never seen in one. She was one of those who took part in the first motor parade at Newport and Summer before last took lessons, but she prefers horses.

⁂

Cortlandt F. Bishop, who was arrested last Sunday for fast motoring on Jerome Avenue, is one of the most conspicuous of the automobilists in this country. He has made some remarkable records both here and abroad and he travels half the year in automobiles. He lives at the Bishop residence on Madison Square, which his father inherited from the late Miss Catherine Wolfe. He is a lawyer by profession and very much interested in all matters of city reform, and has written a number of pamphlets and brochures on the subject. He married Miss Amy Bend, the daughter of the late George Bend. He is a member of a number of clubs, including the Knickerbocker and the Metropolitan.

⁂

"How did Spooner get his reputation for learning?"

"By no-ing. Did you ever hear him agree to anything?"

⁂

The Union Club sale was very successful from a financial point of view, but after the first two hours nearly all the members left. The dealers and curiosity seekers obtained the greater part of the furniture and silverware. It was the first time, as some one observed, in the almost fifty years of life of the building that petticoats had crossed its threshold.

⁂

An extra celebration was given at the Union Club last Monday evening after the auction. Only a few of the old members were present. They had the front room lighted, and again bade farewell to the old house. During the week the Union Club men have been visiting the various clubs to which they were bidden as guests. Among these are the Knickerbocker, the Calumet, the University, the New York Yacht, and the Metropolitan.

⁂

"Bjones seems to be a cheerful optimist."

"The worst ever. Why, he says and seems to believe that if he could afford the time and money he could enjoy his wedding journey again with his wife."

⁂

Daniel K. Bayne, one of the popular members of the Manhattan Club, is a genial conversationalist, quick at repartée and withal an excellent raconteur. His advent in the club is always welcomed by an appreciative coterie. One evening he was entertaining a number of friends, when a stranger entered accompanied by one of the members. Attracted by the peals of laughter evoked by Bayne, he asked his name. The host turned and said with pleasurable surprise. "Why, that is my old friend Dan Bayne—let us join the party; I want to present you."

Following the introductions, they resumed their seats and the stranger became one of the most absorbed of listeners, laughing heartily at each sally, for Bayne that evening was in his happiest mood. Parting with his host, the stranger said:

"I want to thank you for a most enjoyable evening. In former visits to your city I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Depew and others of your famous wits, but this is the first opportunity I have ever had of meeting Mark Twain."

The similarity in the sound of the names and entertaining personality of Bayne, when his mistake had been corrected, had, as he explained, led him "into the non-regrettable error."

⁂

The Meadow Brook Club has made the hunt record of the year, with two wild fox hunts and a drag meet during the past week. The other hunts closed their season with the bad weather of a fortnight ago. The meet of the Meadow Brooks on Tuesday was very well attended, and Christmas Day saw a celebration at the club, although Aiken had already claimed a number of the members.

The Meadow Brook Club will have a large ball on Wednesday evening. This will be a gala occasion for the hunt. The members will appear in pink coats and the affair promises to be a great success. There will be numerous house parties in the vicinity for the affair.

⁂

Betting on fast horses is worse than wrong when there are faster ones in the race. It is foolish.

⁂

The Missouri Society will hold its annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 24. Among the speakers will be the Hon. Carl Schurz and Joseph W. Folk.

⁂

"Jimmie" Breese has brought back from England and Paris some very extraordinary but picturesque clothes. He has adopted a new cut to his beard, which gives him a particularly Mephistophelean expression. He is, unfortunately, too stout to resemble the chief actor in the story of Marguerite and Faust. He promises to give some very original studio entertainments before the snow melts.

⁂

The news that a new American club has been started in London does not awaken much enthusiasm in New York. It has, however, justly aroused the wrath of members of the Calumet. The club has taken that name, although it is to be simply a species of Stock Exchange. Very few Englishmen are to belong, and the promoters are all men who have business interests in London. An American club in London will probably never be a success, as all Americans who want to belong to a club there prefer a typical London organization. The membership in a club in London is now a criterion of the social position of a man.

⁂

The Fencers will have an exhibition on Jan. 3. It will be the first Amateur Fencers' League competition with foils. There will be a reception and ladies will be admitted.

⁂

There are some slight variations in evening dress. The white waistcoats worn have a satin sheen, and at a distance they glisten in the glare of the electric light. Most of them this year are single and not double breasted. Among those who always wear white waistcoats with evening clothes are Col. John Jacob Astor, Creighton Webb, Elbridge T. Gerry, Thomas Hitchcock, G. G. Haven, and indeed the greater number of the middle-aged and older men, while many of the younger set are wearing black waistcoats cut a little high, with three buttons and single breasted. Oliver H. P. Belmont is the only man who wears white gloves with deep black stitching. The black is so broad that it can be seen across the Opera House with a half-dimmed light. He wears the exaggerated poke collar affected by Berry Wall, and his white tie is of soft material, with a very wide bow.

⁂

Valentine Mott opened the new Palmetto Club at Aiken last week. He is its Secretary. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and others were present at the housewarming. Mr. Whitney and a party went down on Christmas eve. The new club is a commodious building, and adjoining it have been laid out excellent tennis courts and golf links. It is one of the most expensive clubs in the country from the point of view of a member's pocketbook, and it is also very exclusive. Visitors can be put up by the day, as at the Meadow Club at Southampton, and there is a season subscription which is equal to the yearly dues of many town clubs. But the Palmetto Club at Aiken is like the Jekyl Island Club, only for millionaires. The old clubhouse has been torn down. It was a simple frame structure.

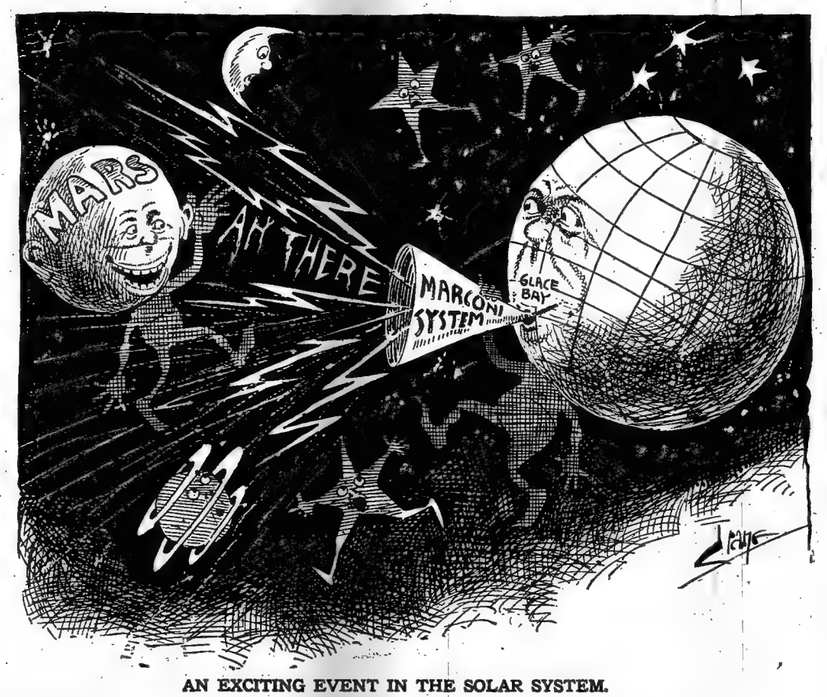

AN EXCITING EVENT IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

SKATING and OTHER WINTER COSTUMES

IT is a far cry from décolletée opera gowns, foamy with tulle and rich in lace, to skating costumes of cloth and fur, but the girl who flies like an arrow in the latter during the morning may be seen languidly toying with a fan in one of the parterre opera boxes a few hours later.

The skating rink is well attended, and skating in the open, either at Van Cortlandt Park or at the many country places of our millionaires, is much the vogue.

Complete costumes of fur are seen this Winter as they were last; many of last year's vintage are in evidence, and others in the new coltskin fur are also to be seen on cold days—and even on days not cold.

The wedding gown strikes of late another distinct sartorial note all its own, and the gowns at the Livingston-Kountze and Hitt-Gray nuptials were much talked of.

This skating costume is of emerald green velvet trimmed with sable fur and silver green passementerie. The toque matches it.

Miss Helen Kountze, now Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, wore the conventional white satin bridal gown, but it was covered with tulle. The extremely long and narrow bridal veil of old Brussels point was worn by Mrs. Kountze twenty-seven years ago at her wedding. It was held in place by orange blossoms in coronet effect just back of the low pompadour. The gown was high-necked and had close sleeves veiled with tulle in plaits and puffs. The bridesmaids, the Misses Eleanor Jay, Evelyn Parsons, Lina Kountze of Denver, and Alice Ward of Washington, wore white cloth frocks. The skirts were laid in groups of wide plaits, three plaits to the group, and were stitched at their edges nearly to the knees, the stitching being carried much lower in the front, and rising gradually to the back, so that a graduated flounce effect was obtained. The plaits fell loosely about the feet. The bodices showed a new trick in fitting. They had four slanting tucks from the shoulder seams some six or seven inches down the front, which slanted in slightly toward the centre, their release giving a slight fullness over the bust. Heavy white lace was draped across the bodice below the tucks. The sleeves had their tops tucked longitudinally, and bands of the lace ran down the sides toward the front. There were snarling puffs below the elbows, and deep and tight lace cuffs. The hats worn were very large and of plain white material, covered with white tulle. Huge white ostrich plumes covered the left side and hung below the brims in the back. Large and long puff bows of cream white velvet covered the quills of the plumes at the front of the hats and extended around to the right side. Each bridesmaid carried a large round bouquet of mauve orchids set in feather ferns.

Mrs. Luther Kountze, the bride's mother, was in gray velvet trimmed with sable. The gown was simply made, the skirt being plain, except for the sable and the inverted side plaits set some distance apart and perhaps sixteen inches high, which allowed the gown to flare at the floor. A narrow band of sable bordered the skirt and also ran up the height of the underlying plaits. The bodice was severely plain sable, showing at the neck and at the sleeves, which latter were full at the bottom, but close at the tops. A shaped girdle of black outlined the waistline. A soft, irregularly shaped toque of gray velvet trimmed with sable, and a black ostrich plume arranged in modified Cavalier fashion, topped the gown. A sable muff and boa were worn.

Several white and pastel tinted frocks were worn at the Livingston-Kountze wedding. Miss Ella de Peyster was in a pastel tinted frock and a long white broadcloth coat tucked and trimmed with lace, and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman wore a Princesse robe of cream white broadcloth. The close sleeves came well down over the hands, and were edged with sable, and a band of sable extended from near the throat to the hem, a little to the left of the centre front. An 1830 collar or cape of fine white silk gauze, embroidered in heavy white silk floss, extended two-thirds of the way from the neck—both back and front—to the waist, and was shaped in to fit, cape fashion, over the sleeves to the elbows. An immense white picture hat trimmed with ostrich plumes was worn with this white gown. Miss Gladys Brooks was in light bluish gray cloth, with both skirt and bodice laid in groups of vertical plaits, and having trimmings of gray silk with appliqued leaves. A plumed gray hat topped it.

Miss Atherton Blight wore at the opera a few evenings previous to her sailing for Europe a strikingly simple but effective gown made of white tulle and chiffon over silk. The bodice was cut extremely low and in a straight line across the front—the band of satin outlining it seeming to join the satin bands encircling the arms below the shoulder curves. Straps of tulle running over the shoulders held the bodice in place. Six inches or so below the satin band edging the bodice top there was a second satin strap, and folds of tulle were shirred between the two.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was a recent guest in the Stillman box. She was in pink silk and wore pink roses in her high coiffure and on her corsage, which was finished with pink tulle.

Mrs. Walter Damrosch has a pretty reception gown of lavender-hued crêpe cloth. The skirt is laid in clusters of fine rib tucks, each tuck a quarter of an inch from its neighbor, and each group three inches wide, and that width from the adjacent group. The bodice is similarly made and blouses a trifle all round. The square yoke of the cloth is finished by tucks and by tiny French knots in black. The sleeves, which are tucked in groups, have lace cuffs. The toque recently worn with this was of yellowish lace, which swung loose at the back and formed a curtain effect, while parrot plumage in browns and green drooped at the right side.

A gown worn by Mrs. Charles A. Post at a recent large ball, and which was greatly admired, was of black satin cut en princesse. The side panels of black tulle were heavily embroidered in gold. The train and front were also of black tulle. A sash of black satin started from the right side of the bodice under the shoulder, crossed to the left, and then dropped amid the full tulle folds to the bottom of the frock. The gold embroidery also appeared on the black tulle, veiling the satin bodice, but the flowers and leaves were much smaller than those on the skirt. The tulle sleeves came almost to the elbows and terminated in bands of gold embroidery. Black and gold flowers and a diamond aigrette were in her coiffure, and a necklace and ornaments of emerald and diamonds were worn.

The bridal frock of Miss Edith Gray (Mrs. Hitt) had a deep flounce of rich lace headed by large bowknots of pearls some ten inches apart. The bodice was arranged in folds around her slight figure, and appliques of lace were arranged irregularly over the shoulders. In front there was a yoke of lace crossed by large satin-covered cords. Her tulle veil was a double affair, and a chaplet effect in orange blossoms held it on her head.

The bridesmaids' gowns with their touches of Christmas colors were especially charming at the Hitt-Gray wedding. The material used was pearl white cloth embroidered in cut work designs. The flaring skirts were fitted in the back by four short tucks. The skirts were edged with three large cord tucks and then a wide pattern of openwork embroidery, above which were more tucks and more embroidery, and finally three more tucks as a finish to the flounce effect. The bodices had lace stocks that lengthened in the centre fronts to little vests, each side of which were squares of the pearl-colored cloth with embroidered edges, forming yokes both back and front. Below the lace vests huge medallions of heavy lace were applied, and from them swung small white passementerie cords and ornaments; these ornaments also finished the narrow girdles at the back. The sleeves had smaller medallions at their tops and ended in openworked edges at the elbows above full undersleeves of white lace over chiffon; these were drawn in at the wrists into narrow lace cuffs. Sprays of holly were fastened at the left of the bodices, just above the girdle line. The hats topping these frocks were white felt, made flat and trimmed with wide scarfs of cup lace, which drooped slightly over the brims at the left and back, and at the right masses of holly berries and foliage were arranged on the wide brims.

A charming way of bringing one of the tall Paris coat collars up to frame in the hair is shown in the illustration, and in these studies trimmings and a metal girdle added.

The hat shown is of gray squirrel fur trimmed with the red berries and dark-green foliage of the holly. The gray cloth coat has a squirrel collar, and the muff is of the same fur.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies wore at the opera a superb but simply made gown of rose pink satin. In effect it was princesse, with the material drawn in folds across the front. Pink tulle or chiffon narrow at the right shoulder, but widening to several inches at the left, finished the top of the almost straight line of the bodice top. There were sleeves perhaps eight or nine inches wide of the satin, apparently laid in folds, from over the curves of the shoulders, and folds of pink tulle encircled the lower edges. A long, loose garniture of sprays of dull green foliage and delicate pink roses drooped from the left shoulder across the bodice and below the waist line.

One of the prettiest gowns noted at the Hitt-Gray wedding was on a golden-haired blonde débutante. It was a costume of emerald green velvet. The skirt was long and perfectly plain, and there was a coat that extended perhaps twenty inches below the waist line. It, too, was absolutely plain, and had two seams each side of the centre back to shape it somewhat to the figure, while the front hung loose. The sleeves, close at the top, widened below the elbows to nearly a foot or more, and were cut to form a sharp, straight line in to the arm. The edges were brought together, and a white lace cuff confined the narrow sleeve portion close to the wrists. A large flat hat of white fox, without any trimming whatever, a wide cape boa of the same fur, and white gloves completed the girlish but rich frock.

A charming combination cape and boa in petit gris had trimmings of gray chenille. The cape portion was a flat strip sixteen inches wide, shaped to fit over the shoulder; five inches from the upper edge was an insertion of strips of gray chenille running vertically over gray satin; six inches below this came a similar band perhaps three inches wide, the upper being about two. Chenille loops three-fourths as long as the fur strips were caught at the bust line, and these were fastened at intervals down the flat stole ends of the boa.

A New York girl writes that the very latest thing in hairdressing in Paris is to have the coiffure quite low and flat at the top of the head, but pulled out in fluffs above and back of the ears, while directly in the centre of the back and as low as it can be placed, a knot of hair is arranged to stand out like a small pump handle. With this style of coiffure small, flat toques are worn, so that the face is framed with the wearer's hair instead of her hat.

Children of the Street

I AM a pariah visitor in the service of the east side mission of one of the up-town city churches. During the two years I have served in this capacity, during two others also that I spent in fresh air work, and during those even before that when I was a kindergarten teacher, also in the slums, I have naturally formed a wide acquaintance among the children of the poor. In any city like New York these form a species of the genus homo, quite alone and quite unique. For where people live in tenements, housing twenty families each, which families often have altogether a half hundred children under twelve years old, there is little room indoors for either work or recreation; at least the little ones must live and work and play outside. These form that class of young ones who are at once the hope and fear of all philanthropists, the fascination and despair as well of all reformers. Superior folk call them by such various names as "kids," "brats," "urchins," "vagabonds," and "ragamuffins"; I am content to call them my best friends—these children of the street.

There are many special classes in this species which in any treatise would be rated under subdivisions. There are occupations, too, as soon as boys are old enough to work which segregate them into groups, as newsboys, bootblacks, messenger boys, &c. Of all of these the ones best known by sight, yet at the same time the ones really least known by acquaintance, are the first. They are the most picturesque in their raggedness, the most cunning in their shrewdness, and the most fascinating in the mystery surrounding their home life. They are untutored and untrained; the only law such a one recognizes is expediency; the only master he knows is necessity; his code of morals is utilitarian; his companions are the passing throng, his school the busy thoroughfare, his teacher rough experience. And yet he learns, and learns precociously. At seven years he has a fund of knowledge which old men of seventy in other spheres have died without acquiring. He has worked hard, lived intensely, sometimes suffered keenly, and he knows life and he knows the world, its tricks and its deceits, all with a knowledge far beyond his years. Indeed, among all American-born living beings, for inherent independence, solid self-reliance, fertility of resource, versatility of endeavor, and downright inability to be daunted by anything, commend me to a native, nosey newsboy.

Nor is he wholly bad; and this is the point I started to make. The criticism passed upon the stories told to prove this statement always is that they are "too good to be true." Here, then, is an actual instance. One day I visited the mother of one of the "worst" of these boys in her home. He is nine years old, yells "yellow" journals on the corner of a street I traverse every day, and I have seen him fight and heard him swear like any buccaneer or pirate. But I also used to notice that he kept in sight a little wagon, drawing it from place to place, and running now and then to tend a small tot two years old, a paralytic baby, sitting in that wagon. I found the mother, a widow; her drunken husband having died two years before, and her story was something like this:

"I have to go out working every day; I couldn't take the baby with me, and I couldn't leave him here, so Jim got that wagon. Every day he loads Bob up and takes him along with him and keeps him with him all day. I suppose Jim does learn pretty bad things on the street, but he works hard and doesn't have much fun. He earns half enough to pay the rent and buys all his own clothes. I hardly ever see them. They are gone all day; but," here her tired eyes filled with grateful tears, "I don't see, I just can't see, what I'd do without that boy."

I wonder if the counterpart of that nine-year-old boy, that denizen of lower First Avenue, could be found on Fifth or Madison Avenues.

Nor is such devotion shown only to relatives or to members of the same family among the poor, although it is proverbial there. Outside of this small circle also there is often an abundance of that kind of sympathy which overflows for members of the same community, a sort of confraternity of misery. I recall another newsboy who once taught me this. He is a cripple who stands on two crutches on another corner of that same street. He is happy and blithe in spite of his deformity, is courteous to his customers, never presumes upon strangers, and with it all he is a general favorite among the other boys. Woe would betide the baggageman or cab driver who should molest him; even the policeman on that beat does not insist on having his accustomed fee from him. It was from him that I had bought my paper each day for a month when one day another youngster, presumably not knowing the proprieties, rushed in to sell to me. A third one sprang upon him like a tiger, dragged him off and yelled: "Hey, there! Git out! Don't yer know that's one of Cripple's customers?"

On still another day, when I happened to be near "Cripple," I was accosted by a tattered, slovenly old woman, begging. I took her for one of those "regulars," so common and so fraudulent, and turned to scold her and to send her off the street. In turning to do so I saw over my shoulder that crippled newsboy doing what I, in comparative affluence, had declined to do: he was handing her a contribution from his own scant store. When I looked more closely I discovered that it was a well-worn copper penny.

Another of my friends is a bootblack on a corner further up that same street. He has no chair, but is a sort of free lance, running here and there with box and brush and picking up odd jobs. Once in a while he "picks" one from the man, a stern Italian, who keeps on that corner a combination fruit stand, news stand, and polishing chair. And that is how the trouble began. But it only began thus; it developed to its climax when his little black-eyed, raven-haired, ten-year-old daughter came to help him run the stand. The feud between the man and the boy was bad enough before; but when this happened it assumed an aspect truly Corsican. Just in proportion as the father hated the boy and threatened him, the daughter liked his daring, and many a stealthy glance and whispered word and pilfered orange have I seen exchanged between them. For six months I watched their budding love, and it was fair to see. But, alas! at the end of that time came a child's tragedy.

I had noticed the girl's absence for a week when, one day, passing up the street, I noticed that the stand was closed, deserted for the day. It had been diphtheria, and that was the day of the funeral. I looked for the boy. He was busy. He had things his own way that day and had all he could do. But satisfied? Ah, who does not know human sorrow when they see it written even on a small boy's face? He might not go to the funeral; the father had forbidden that; but in his left-hand upper buttonhole a tiny piece of crape was fluttering. I asked no questions, for I knew beneath the lapel of that torn and tattered coat a little heart was breaking. The crape fluttered feebly all that day; but the next day and the next and for six weeks afterward I noticed that it waved defiantly to all the winds that blew, right in the presence of that cruel father.

Another incident, this time a romance, was enacted in my sight not long ago. This one was up-town, and the hero was a messenger boy. I was walking near the entrance to the Park one day, at Fifty-ninth Street, when I saw a pony phaeton driven by a gaudily dressed little Jehu only twelve years old turn out of its way across the Plaza seemingly without excuse. While I looked the little rascal, with a fiendish grin, whipped up his pony trying with real malice to run down a puny, poorly dressed tot of a girl who was pushing a worn, wabbly baby carriage. At the same moment a little, under-sized messenger boy in a very much oversized blue suit happened to be ambling along in that direction also. He seemed to be intent only on recollecting the strains of a tune that he was whistling and on forgetting the number of blocks he had to trudge on that delivery, but he saw the phaeton as soon as I did and took in the situation even sooner. With one bound he left the tune behind, cut in the middle of a bar, and rushed between the phaeton and baby carriage. He veered the pony from its course and then devoted his attention to the driver. When he had finished pummeling that "scion of a wealthy family" the family would not have recognized their darling. I stood and looked and laughed, for it was good to see. It was a case of a young Bayard in Buttons literally up to date and localized in front of the Savoy.

But not all boys on the street, any more than anywhere else, are saints and heroes. They learn bad as rapidly as good, and are as apt to practice it. They are often able to deceive, connive, and thieve and cheat and sometimes practice very early very dark designs. One day in passing through the street I found a boy, about fourteen, leaning over a post at a corner, poorly dressed, in his bare head, carrying a package under his arm, and crying real tears. He said nothing, but looked so sorrowful that I asked what was wrong. The story was that he had lost his hat. A man had grabbed it, jumped off the car, and run down a side street. He, too, jumped off, and now had neither hat nor carfare home. He lived in Harlem, and was afraid even to walk home, as his father would abuse him for the loss of what was his small brother's hat. He seemed so worried, looked so innocent, and was so pitiful withal that I gave him 5 cents for carfare and a dollar for a hat. He dried his tears and caught a car. I watched him from around the corner. The moment he was on the car and thought that I was out of sight he opened up the package under his arm, took out a hat and put it on.

Such subterfuge is sometimes practiced by very little boys. For example, one morning at the foot of the stairway leading to the elevated road at Forty-second Street I found a little urchin standing beside a "penny-in-the-slot" machine crying as though his heart would break. He had put in a penny for chewing gum, but the machine was out of order, and he could neither get the gum nor get his money back. I appeased him by giving him another penny and hurried on. That evening I had occasion to pass the same spot again. The same boy was standing where I left him. He had probably been there all day. He was crying other tears over another loss, and another woman was giving him a penny.

In contrast again to this type there are those who are wholly innocent. Among these, of course, the most interesting are those who are innocent solely because they are too young to know anything bad. All children are born worshippers and born believers, and continue so as long as they can, that is, until ruined either by bad training or for want of good. One little girl was brought to our Sunday school one day by an older sister while much too young. That day she heard the teacher repeat over and over again as a verse that she would have her scholars learn a certain text. It was "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up." The little one grew terrified and cried so that she had to be taken home; but she would not tell the cause of her excitement. Next Sunday when it came time for the older sister to go to school the little one clung to her trying to dissuade her, and at last told what she was afraid of it; it was of "the zeal"—afraid it would "eat you up."

With another little one, by way of climax, I had this experience. He and his older sister, together with their parents and myself, had all been walking in the Park one evening, and on our way home stopped at the Casino. The father whispered an order to the waiter: "Lemonade. Four plain, and a stick in mine." When the father got his glass there was no "stick"; but he supposed it was an oversight and drank in silence. We walked home and the children were sent up to bed. Ten minutes later the sister came to report that Johnnie was unmanageable and that he refused to go to bed. I was asked to go and set things straight. On entering the room I found him creeping stealthily about the floor on all fours, his eyes fixed on the bed. When I ordered him to "Get right straight into bed!" he answered: "Well, I want to. I'm all right. Somebody hold the bed!"

One of the things which it is difficult for those who work among the poor for their relief to understand is their reluctance to adopt the simplest rules of ventilation in their homes. Indeed, to counteract the perverted practices of people in their homes and the resulting evil consequences to their health is one of the things we aim at in such a mission house as this. The home-life of many children is made intolerable in Winter merely by the way in which those homes are overheated. For example: A child said to me once:

"I like to come down here because it's cool and big."

"Isn't it cool at home?" I said, somewhat surprised at such a report given in midwinter.

"Oh, no; it's awful hot and tires us children all over everywhere. Sometimes I get so stuffed up I can't stand it."

"And what do you do then?"

"Oh, I go and sit on the fire escape until I get too cold, and then I come in an' get stuffed up again."

Another of the things we aim at is to give people a desire to fit up their homes in ways commensurate with the demands of their children whose tastes for cleanliness and decoration are enlivened in the clubrooms which they use here in our house. An illustration of the satisfactory results I found the other day when visiting in one such home.

One of the younger children came running in with: "Mamma, has Miss —— seen Charlie's room?" It seems that the one thing Charlie had long wanted was a room all his own. This "sanctum sanctorum" was not to be a bedroom, but a parlor, such a room as he had seen in some of the various guilds and clubs to which he belonged. So when the family had grown able to move into quarters large enough Charlie began to save that he might have a room of his own. Every bit of the work of fixing up has been done by the boy himself after business hours. He has now a good, whole carpet on the floor, some furniture bought with his own savings, and pictures which surprise one in their good taste. They are not chiefly areas of gilt frame; in fact, there are no frames at all, but good copies of good subjects have been carefully mounted on simple mats and nailed up on the wall. He told me that the pictures had cost 50 cents, and when I asked how he got the 50 cents he said:

"Oh, I get it off my lunch."

"Off your lunch? What do you mean?"

"Oh, marm gives me 5 cents a day for my lunch down town, and I'm getting it for 4 cents now and save the penny."

"Why, what can you get for 5 cents?" I asked.

"Oh, you can get a glass of milk and two rolls and an ice cream sandwich."

So it came out that for six weeks this boy had cut the ice-cream sandwich out of his bill of fare, and put the penny it cost to this other use.

It was with great and solemn awe that the united family ushered me into Charlie's room and stood silently watching the impression that it made upon me. I felt that I had entered a holy of holies, and that I should remove my sandals and uncover my head before the spirit of earnest labor and artistic craving which that room embodied.

PARISH VISITOR.

A Composition on Washington.

A little Brooklyn schoolgirl who was told to write a composition on "The Father of His Country," turned in this:

Washington and the Horse.

Washington had a good Mamma she was always truthful and set her sun a good example. They had some wirld horses. One morning George wood train one he jump on its bake an the horse was angry. It jump into the hair and brok a blood vessel and fell ded. when George went into the house is Mamma ask about the horse. George sed, 'I kild him Mamma.' but she fir give him.

The Reason.

Green—I call my friend Jenks an amphibious lawyer.

Brown—Why do you call him that?

Green—Because he tries marine cases on land.

Apple on Stand—Help! Help! I'm being kidnapped!

THE HERMIT of the FLATS

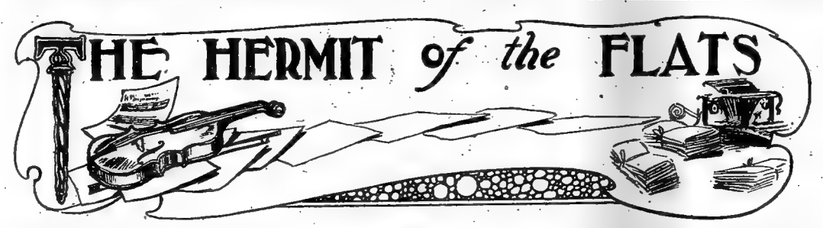

THERE he lived amid the teeming humanity of the great and populous city, with the noise and bustle of traffic and hum of human voices always buzzing through his solitude, yet always alone and lonely, a hermit of the flats. The men of his acquaintance spoke to him or nodded cheerily across the restaurant tables, but he was conscious of divergent interests, so he never encouraged their friendly advances, but went his own way in moody silence. Of women he never thought since the death of his hopes seven years before, when the girl of his choice had rejected him for a luckier man. Gradually his solitude hardened him, and the hardening process crept into his stories, which took a pessimistic turn. The editors complained because his otherwise strong, virile work, was too sombre; others said it lacked naturalness and humanity, but whatever the fault was, Haswell began to realize that something was seriously amiss.

"Go out among the people and get freshened up," said his friend Boynton, who had always liked Haswell's style of work, "and let your self live. Then write what you have learned from them."

But Haswell declined to take his advice, saying that the vulgar horde repelled him, and he preferred to write in his own way or not at all, so his stories grew less and less successful, and Haswell's temper soured proportionately.

It was a bitter midwinter night. The icy wind whistled shrilly through the alleys and filtered in between the chinks of Haswell's windows, rattling the casements unpleasantly. Haswell was out of temper with his work and the exacting editors, who had returned a batch of his stories without so much as a rejection slip. He rose, plugged the casements, and drew his machine closer to the glowing hearth, and began to revise the rejected copy, when a timid knock at his door interrupted his thoughts.

A gust of chilly air rushed up from the open vestibule below as he threw back the hall door, revealing the presence of a stranger with an awkwardly wrapped parcel in his arms. A thin fall of snow hid the threadbareness of his ill-fitting coat, and the drooping rim of his battered hat obscured his face, which was very young and dark and unnaturally thin.

"What do you want here?" Haswell demanded sharply.

"Dr Mr. Severano live here?" asked a very soft, childlike voice.

"No, he doesn't," Haswell answered brusquely. "There are no Italians in this apartment house. You had better get out before you're put out."

"He told my friend he live here," the boy said, apologetically. "He have promised to let me play for him. I need work very bad, Mister."

"Oh, I dare say! Some begging game, of course. Well, you won't make anything here, I can tell you." Then for the first time he saw the violin under the boy's ragged arm. "Do you play that thing?" he asked curiously. "You're not more than a child!"

"I am sixteen, Mister," the soft, appealing voice answered.

"Well, you're man's not here," Haswell retorted briefly, closing the door and going back to his cheerful hearth. But that last glimpse of the pathetic little face made him uncomfortable. He opened the door once more, and leaning over the banisters, called down to him. "Come up," he said rather grudgingly, "I may be able to help you find your friend."

The boy pattered softly up the steps. Once within the brightly lighted room his poverty and weariness became painfully apparent; his trousers and coat were frayed and ragged, and his big, loose shoes were full of gaping holes. Haswell took the old violin from his numb grasp and bade him throw off his coat, which he did fumblingly, for his hands were stiff and blue with cold. His trousers were wet to the knees, and the melting snow oozed steadily from the broken toes of his shoes. Haswell stared at his sad figure helplessly.

"Where do you live?" he demanded abruptly.

"In Greenwich Street, Mister."

"Down town, I presume. Must you go home to-night?"

The boy shrugged his shoulders with a gently depreciating smile. "Nobody don't care if I don't," he answered.

"Then you had better stay here. You can sleep on the couch, yonder, when you're all cleaned up. You are wringing wet and cold as ice. Tell you what, I'll run a tubful of warm water, and you can take your bath while I hunt up some dry things. After that you can tell me about yourself."

When the strange little figure emerged from the bathroom arrayed in Haswell's spacious pajamas, with his black, silken thatch washed and curling crisply all around his pale face, Haswell noticed that his delicate, refined beauty was quite extraordinary and altogether irreconcilable with his rags and misery. Haswell poured out the coffee he had steeped over his alcohol lamp, and set before his guest a plate of crackers and cheese which he bade him eat, while he finished his work, but although the host made a creditable feint of writing, he did not for an instant take his eyes from the beautiful, pallid face which the mellow firelow threw into sharp relief. Why did that stranger child interest him so overwhelmingly? he asked himself grimly; was it because of the possible story it held, or had he touched the glossed-over springs of human sympathy which had lain dormant so long under the stolid indifference that cloaked the hermit of the flats?

It was a pathetic little story that the lad had to tell, and he told it in faltering English, with now and then a word of his Servian mother tongue to offset its pathos; of his immigrant father, a musician in the old country, who had been obliged to take work in a factory to avert starvation, whose death occurred shortly after through an explosion of the factory works; of the subsequent wanderings in a strange city. His only friends had lately been engaged to travel with a concert band, and he was trying to find a countryman who had promised him an insignificant part with his wandering band. He was quite alone in the world, without kindred, or friends, or money. His only hope was to obtain work enough to pay his return passage to Servia. Haswell asked many questions, but the lad's story never deviated except to add some pathetic detail which showed how much toil and privation his young life had known.

"I used to take a great deal of pleasure in music," said Haswell, when the child had finished his story and drawn his chair closer to the blazing hearth. "Suppose you play something for me if you are warm enough to handle your violin. I want to know what you can do."

Rhuel tucked his old violin under his chin and tightened the slack strings, then he dried his bow carefully and began to play, very softly and delicately, a weird little melody unlike anything Haswell had ever heard, more sad, more beautiful, and infinitely sweeter. There was a lack of technique and definiteness in his touch which would bar a successful hearing with the coldly critical public, but to Haswell, whose soul was stirred to its inmost depths by the spirit of pure melody, it seemed inexpressibly lovely. It brought new pictures to his mind, of unsuspected beauty, of lives shadowed by want and poverty, toilers in the dark whom such as he, to whom much had been given, should minister comfort and cheer. He seated himself before his desk and began to write, without conscious effort or weariness, the story that the child's music inspired. The boy played on unceasingly, glancing now and then at the hand hurrying across the paper, until at last Haswell lifted his head and smiled.

"You are tired, I'm sure," he said in a voice of singular gentleness. "Put away your violin and go to bed in my room, yonder, I want to finish my work here beside the fire."

* * * * * * * * *

A week later, when Haswell took his story down to Boynton's office, the latter glanced it over skeptically, read a few lines of the last page, then began at the start and went through it, word for word, with eager attention. When he had finished he looked up at Haswell with a queer, unaccustomed smile. "If you can do a thing like that once," he said, "you can do it again. That's the sort of stuff we want. I'll give you fifty dollars for every story of that kind you send me."

Haswell went back to his hermit flat in an exultant frame of mind. He found his little guest crouching before the fire with his curly head bowed over the violin. "Rhuel," he began abruptly, "you have given me a great deal of pleasure with your music, and to show you I appreciate the kindness I have decided to send you home. A week from to-day you shall have your passage ticket."

The boy looked up with a start, and his face grew, if possible, paler. He rose, laid down his violin, and took a step toward his benefactor, then paused and looked at him with glowing eyes.

"Are you very glad?" Haswell asked, smiling whimsically.

"Yes, Mister, an' no, too. I love my country—but I haf no relative—"

"Perhaps you would rather have the money?" Haswell suggested rather coldly.

Rhuel shook his head. Suddenly he put out one thin hand and touched Haswell's shoulder with an appealing gesture that thrilled the older man strangely. "Mister, I rader stay wid you," he faltered. "If you let me, I jus' love to stay."

"Stay with me!" Haswell echoed inadequately. Then he laughed and caught the thin little hand in his big warm grasp.

"I really believe we'd hit it off fine, little lad," he said gayly. "I'm not quite suited with this hermit life, upon my word, I'm not. Suppose we try doubling up for a time? When you grow tired you can say so, you know."

"No, Mister," the boy contradicted eagerly. "I never grow tired. I love to stay always!"

"Stay, then," said Haswell.

And he did.

HER BIRDS OF MERCY

THIS story is true," said the city missionary. "I know the girl, and the street, and I have watched her pigeons.

"I had been told about the girl, and I went one day to see her, but I came away that day without going into the house. She was ill, a cripple, who could not move save with the aid of an invalid's chair. She sat, this day, by the window of the tenement that overlooked the street, filled with dirty snow. It was a warmish day, and bare-armed women leaned from windows gossiping with neighbors. The girl saw without noticing and heard without attention. There was an open spot of ground opposite her window, in which flourished one sturdy tree. Her eyes were fixed upon its bare branches.

"She once passed a week in the country long ago, only one and only once. She can remember the sky, a real sky—not merely an oblong patch of smoky blue between two rows of housetops—and acres of green grass and trees, and a well wheel, and, best of all, barnyard fowl. But these memories are vague, unreal, merely words she repeats to herself—for the pigeons have not yet come. She began to get fidgety. She wished they would hurry.

"Suddenly there was a dance of shadows on the dirty-white snow, and down swirled the pigeons in a bunch, lowering thin, reddish talons as they touched the ground. They abut the fans of their tails and scattered about, picking here and there.

"The girl's eyes brightened. She threw out a handful of crumbs from a bowl she had handy. At her motion the pigeons made their usual fluttering pretense of flight and then settled again near the crumbs, to which they ran with funny little steps.

"The girl knew them all. There was the snow-white, consequential-looking leader, with his puffy neck and spread-out tail. There was the brown old matron who always foraged by herself—a greedy, suspicious soul. And there was the pretty small one, with feathers like silver gilt, that she likes best of all, for it always comes nearer to the window than the others. Sometimes it cocks up bright, beady eyes at her—eyes that remind the girl of shoe buttons.

"All at once a noisy mob of sparrows—those gamins of birdlife—alighted among the pigeons and began to steal the crumbs from under their very bills. They volubly abused their big stupid victims, and fought among themselves. Their absurd hop-skip-and-jump made even the pigeon's strut seem dignified. The girl wondered if the snowy ground was freezing their toes and made them jump about as they did. She laughed delightedly. She threw out more crumbs, handfuls of them, enough for all and to spare.

"Suddenly a ragged, vagabond cat slunk stealthily out from the vacant lot. With ears laid back, its tail switching, crouched close to the ground, it crept noiselessly toward the birds. With a shrill cry the alarmed girl waved her thin arms.

"'Shoo! shoo!' she cried.

"The cat turned, discomfited; its tail dropped; it trotted away. The girl went on with the feeding of her birds.

"Her eyes became dreamy. She leaned back in her chair. The pigeons had evoked her one dream. She again saw a sky all blue and white with clouds, coming a whole world—not merely an oblong patch between housetops—she saw green, acres of green, grass and trees and a creaking well wheel dripping above a cool, dark well; and there was the smell of grass and milk and flowers; and oh, best of all there were hens scratching and picking in the barnyard. How like the hens were those pecking pigeons—if only she could see them drink, as the hens did, dabbing their heads down and then lifting them to the sky, as though thanking God!

"She once passed a week in the country, only one and only once.

"The pigeons quickly lifted their heads. Then with a whirr of wings they left the ground. A boy with a snowball in his upraised hand stood near the corner. He grinned after the flying pigeons and vainly threw his missile.

"The sick girl sighed. Her dream faded. But her eyes were no longer dull. She smiled as she thought of those little thieves of sparrows robbing her big, gentle pigeons—as though there were not enough crumbs for all—the gluttons! And by and by, she knew, when the street was again quiet, or if not then, why tomorrow, the pigeons would return and bring her the dream of trees and grass and barnyard fowl. She would feed them and coax them nearer. She hopes one day to induce her special pet, the little, pretty one, with feathers like silver gilt, to alight upon the window ledge, perhaps to feed from her hand. Ah! just think, if it should. Her heart beat quicker at the very thought.

"It was after I had gained her confidence," concluded the missionary, "that I learned of these things. Sometimes I help her now with the feeding of her pigeons, that come from where I know not. But I do know that when Summer comes her dream of the country will come true."

Wasteful Caesar.

Caesar had just sent his famous message, "Veni, vidi, vici."

"He may have licked Pharnaces all right," objected a Senator, "but why did the idiot use only three words when the telegram allowed him ten?"

Unanimously, the chief movers of the River and Harbor bill agreed this was a shocking waste of the public money.

Still Waiting.

"I wonder," said the shivering furnace, "if the time will come this Winter when I can count on a good square meal."

THE CHOICE OF SHAN HU

LAI SANG peered anxiously with short-sighted eyes at the stream of Chinese passengers descending from the lower deck of the great trans-Pacific liner.

Directly the arrival of the China off the Golden Gate was announced by the signal service, Lai Sang had hastened to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf, and, with his hands buried in his long sleeves, had patiently stood shivering in the gray morning fog. He had been cursed by longshoremen in withering Anglo-Saxon, "moved on" by burly Celtic policemen, jostled and pushed even by his own clamoring countrymen. But with untiring, Oriental perseverance he had held his ground, and when the gangplank was thrust ashore had fiercely struggled for and obtained a position at its foot.

Of a sudden his face brightened and the thin, delicate fingers clutched at the rail in nervous excitement.

"Little one! It is I—thy father—Lai Sang!" he shouted, regardless of convention, knowing only that his daughter, whom he had not seen since when a child of ten he had sent her to Tien-Tsin to be educated, was smiling at him and blushing as she looked into the upturned sea of faces.

But as the maiden tripped lightly from the plank onto the wharf and Lai Sang made to take her in his arms, once more was he thrust aside; this time by the relentless officers of the United States Treasury, whose duty it is to prohibit the landing of Chinese, and especially of young and well-favored girls, unless they can produce the necessary photograph and voucher of American birth.

The eyes of Lai Sang flashed. "The swine!" he muttered. "Do they take her for a flat-footed one with painted cheeks?" Then he smiled grimly as he extracted a purse from a hidden receptacle within the bosom of his blouse. Pushing and squeezing his way through a dense mass of humanity, he came at last within touch of the roped arena. He plucked the sleeve of a Deputy Collector.

"It is Lai Sang who keeps the little art store on Clay Street," he said in excellent English. "That girl is my daughter, born sixteen years ago in San Francisco. Her papers are all correct. Please make no unnecessay delay." By a deft movement the purse changed ownership.

Ten minutes later Lai Sang, his daughter's hand in his, her bundle of clothing swung over his shoulder, elbowed his way toward the exit from the wharf.

"How rude are the people, my father; how they stare at a modest maiden!"

"'Tis true, Shan Hu. Our countrymen in this city have no better manners than the white devils whom they revile. Let us pass!" he angrily exclaimed, trying to evade a knot of sleek, well-dressed Chinese, who regarded Shan Hu with bold, greedy eyes. One, more arrogant than his companions in demeanor, leaned forward and whispered in the ear of Lai Sang.

"Thou darest to say such things to me, Fang Tung!" He dropped his daughter's hand and clenched his fist, trembling with rage.

A hack stood by the curb. "Put the girl in it, Fang Tung!" said a well-known man-about-town, with a red button in his cap. He pointed to the hack.

Hands were laid upon Shan Hu. Lai Sang, beside himself with mingled rage and fear, strove impotently to reach his daughter. The girl screamed. A broad-shouldered policeman bore swiftly down upon the group.

"Here! What's all this about?" he shouted.

"These men are trying to abduct my daughter," gasped Lai Sang.

The policeman gave the girl a sharp glance. Long experience had taught him to discriminate rapidly and with accuracy the wheat from the chaff. He gritted his teeth to keep down profanity as he seized two of the offenders by the scruff of the neck, bumped their heads against a third, and, tripping their heels, piled all three in an indistinguishable heap.

"Git outer here, you gibberin' haythens, or I'll run yez in, the whole bloomin' outfit! I'm onter yez, see?" And the dignitary of the law folded his arms on his capacious breast, chuckling inwardly as he noted a dandy and two merchants of a powerful Tong extract themselves from the gutter and slink off, uttering nameless blasphemies in their own tongue.

The policeman laid a hand not unkindly upon the shoulder of Lai Sang. "Say, if the girl's your daughter, you'd best get her away from here soon's possible; that's a tough gang, and I can't leave the wharf." He regarded Shan Hu admiringly, for the girl was fair to see, even from a Caucasian standpoint. "Put her in the hack and take her home, if you have one."

"But I have no money!" groaned Lai Sang, recalling the greasing of the wheels whereby he had hastened the release of his daughter.

"Respected merchant! Deign to borrow a trifle from me?" exclaimed a bright-eyed fellow countryman, who had diffidently approached.

Perplexity vanished from the face of Lai Sang. He grasped the hand of the young man. "By the bones of my father! Sun Chong! I will repay thee many times!" So saying, he helped Shan Hu into the hack, and after polite protestation on the part of the young man, who insisted on the precedence of Lai Sang, the driver impatiently slammed the door upon his fares.

The big policeman waved an approving hand from the sidewalk.

"There'll be a hell of a ding-dong in Chinatown. I'll post the Captain," he reflected, as he called to mind the social status of the men whose heads he had rattled together. Then he shrugged his shoulders and returned to his duty at the wharf.

* * * * * * *

Lai Sang came of an excellent though impoverished family. A scholar, he had failed to take his degree, and this defeat had embittered his whole life. Too proud to engage in trade in his own country, he had embarked for California, hoping to retrieve the family fortunes. But he did not possess the mercantile instinct; he could not haggle and bargain. For a thousand years his ancestors had been litterati; books and ink were part of his bone and tissue, so to speak; the noisy chaffering of the markets he loathed. Therefore, after the loss of his wife, his own needs being simple, he paid less and less attention to business, eking out a livelihood by writing letters for the illiterate and painting fans and lanterns, devoting more time than ever to poring over the musty classic, thinking in his heart that some day he would return to China and take another shot at the coveted degree.

But family ties are strong. Even a girl, if she be the only offspring, is not to be ignored. She may marry and her son assume the family name, thus preserving the ancestral line. Accordingly Lai Sang bethought him of his duty, sent the necessary passage money to Shan Hu, and wrote, saying he was growing old and weary and would fain see his daughter married to one worthy of her honorable lineage ere he was gathered to his fathers. And as a dutiful daughter should, Shan Hu had sailed on the next steamer out into the great unknown world.

It was the evening of the day following the arrival of Shan Hu and the Feast of Lanterns. Outside every door of the Chinese quarter in San Francisco a gaudily colored paper lantern swung in the breeze. Lai Sang was a punctilious observer of the customs of his country, and a lantern of exceptional size and brilliancy—his own handiwork, in fact—illumined the exterior of his little shop.

Within the shop everything was scrupulously neat and clean. In the sitting room beyond Shan Hu was pattering in and out, removing the supper dishes and debris. The merchant had invited Sun Chong to the evening meal, apologizing that he could not in truth designate it a "feast." But the youth declared it fit for the gods, though he scarce knew what he was eating, for the girl, tall and slim as a willow wand, bewitched him with her smiles and the music of her little feet.

Lai Sang sighed with satisfaction as he reclined, smoking, on a little divan.

"Fill the wine cups, Pretty One, and when thou art free of thy duties, sing to the so honorable guest a little song of those thy mother taught thee."

Tears came to the maiden's eyes. "If it be thy pleasure, my father; yet will the words sound strangely in this strange land."

"Notwithstanding, will they transport me again to the bunks of the great river and the home of my fathers—would to the gods I had never left it!"

"Nay, respected merchant, say not so; else had I not known thy honorable self—or this fair maiden," added Sun Chong, blushing at his audacity.

Lai Sang smiled as he raised the wine cup, and drinking, handed it to Shan Hu, who, having first touched her own cup with her lips, gave it to her father.

The youth blushed again as he noted the pretty, half-forgotten custom of his people. He quaffed deeply of the fiery liquor, and, emboldened, said:

"May one so humble be permitted to pass his cup?"

Shan Hu stood demurely with downcast eyes; full well she knew how great a favor this diffident-seeming young man was asking.

"It is the Feast of Lanterns, my son; on that account let there be no formality. Give him thy cup, Shan Hu!"

The girl touched the brim once more with her cherry lips and Sun Chong, his cheeks aglow, drank slowly at a place his eye had noted. Lingeringly he passed the cup to the merchant, who, laughing, placed it upside down upon the table.

With a woman's quick perception Shan Hu observed the embarrassment of the youth, and, taking a san-kien (guitar) from the wall, touched the strings delicately with the ivory plectrum.

"What shall I sing to thee, my father?"

"Sing the song of the Flower Nymph, that thy mother first sang to me as we drifted down the river to Tien-Tsin."

So the girl stood before them, and her soft eyes glistened as she swept the vibrant strings with the plectrum of carved ivory, yellow with age, and herself swaying like a lily by the stream, she sang the song of the Flower Nymph:

Near the softly running water,
Shadowed by the green bamboo,
Stood the Queen Camellia's daughter,
Wishing she were mated, too.
"Must I wait and watch forever,
While my petals curl and fade?
Will the fairy prince come never?"
Sighing, quoth the lonely maid.

Idly strolling by the river
Came a youth of high degree;
He, of life and death the giver,
Sad and dreary seemed to be.
"I would forfeit peacock feather,
Dragon robe and belt of jade,
If the gods would tell me whether
Lives my love for me!" he said.

Saw he then the flower, and, stooping,
Snapped the slender stem in twain.
Lo! a lovely maiden, drooping,
Strove to meet his gaze in vain.
He, "The gods have heard me!" crying,
Crushed her trembling to his heart;
"Fate the scarlet thread is tying:
Love, my life, no more we part!"

The lips of the girl quivered as she sang the last two lines, and, sinking on her knees beside Lai Sang, she hid her face in his hands. He gently stroked her glossy hair.

"Weep, if thou must, Little One! Thou hast brought the tears to the eyes even of thy old father, who never thought to weep again!"

"The song is a very pretty one; yet inasmuch as the maiden and the mandarin obtained their hearts' desire, why should we weep?" said Sun Chong, who did not fancy this melancholy turn of affairs.

"Thou sayest truly, Sun Chong. Dry thy eyes, Shan Hu! Have no fear; the fairy prince will find thee before thou witherest on the stem." And Lai Sang looked meaningly at the youth, who went very red and mopped his face with a gorgeous silk handkerchief.

"I have no wish to marry, father."

"What nonsense is this? Not marry! And thou the last of our race?"

The cheeks of Shan Hu burned. To hide her confusion she thrummed the strings of the guitar, and, rising, under pretext of removing the wine cups, passed out of the room.

Sun Chong turned very grave and approached Lai Sang.

"Worthy merchant, there is that it were not fitting to mention in the presence of thy daughter."

"Say on, Sun Chong."

"Fang Tung, whom the officer of the law seized by the neck and threw into the gutter, hath set a watch upon thy house."

Lai Sang dropped his pipe and his hand trembled as he laid it on the arm of the young man.

"Seeks he revenge?"

Sun Chong nodded.

"What dost thou advise?"

"See to it that thy daughter leave not the house. Thou knowest the ways of Fang Tung should a woman he desires thwart his will!"

Lai Sang groaned. "Would that I had left her in the land of her fathers!"

Sun Chong looked emphatic disapproval of this view of the situation.

"Nay, say not so! What is the fat dog, Fang Tung? Who were his ancestors that he should presume to annoy thee?"

"It is not he that I fear, Sun Chong, but the cut-throats that do his bidding."

"Honorable merchant, give to me thy daughter, and while there is a shot in one of these not a hair of her head shall be touched!" And Sun Chong laid two revolvers upon the table.

Lai Sang smiled faintly. "Thou art a forceful wooer for one so bashful, Sun Chong!"

The youth blushed, but looked the merchant squarely in the eyes.

"Thy servant is not accustomed to the ways of women; also, few are the maidens of the Middle Kingdom in this barbarous land an honorable man may ask to be his bride. Until my eyes saw Shan Hu knew I not what the craving for one woman might mean; that is called 'love'." His voice vibrated with suppressed emotion.

"This is a sudden matter, Sun Chong, yet is the danger great. Of my ancestors, not one hath ever incurred disgrace. Should my daughter fall into the hands of the beast, Fang Tung, who shall place a tablet to my name?"

"The danger is greater than thou thinkest," broke in Sun Chong impatiently. "With thy honorable permission, I leave not thy house to-night."

Lai Sang, his head sunk upon his breast, stared dejectedly at the floor. At length he rose, and, placing a hand on the arm of Sun Chong, said:

"My son, thou shalt remain. Also, because the urgency is great, it is not a time for ceremony. Shan Hu shall be thy bride, and that forthwith. Shan Hu!"

"My father!"

"Approach, Pretty One!"

The girl entered. Her father took her hands and led her to the divan. She sat beside him, leaning her head on his shoulder.

"Thou sawest the evil man who did whisper to me on the street?"

"Speak not of him, I pray thee!"

"It is necessary. He would compass thy ruin. Even now his scoundrels watch this house."

"My father, surely in this country there is protection for the weak?"

"Not for our race, Shan Hu. The curse of gold is upon the land. They who have gold—even the rich of our race—may do as seemeth good in their eyes. Therefore, because the matter is urgent and thy honor more to be considered than my life of thine, I beg of thee to take Sun Chong for thy husband. Long have I known him for an honorable man."

And the maiden hung her head, drooping, like the Flower Nymph in the song.

It seemed to Sun Chong she must hear the beating of his heart. Then his love gave him courage to speak.

"Shan Hu! What thy father hath said is true, and more than he hath said. Between thee and that too shameful to mention there is but this!" and he laid

his hand upon a revolver. The girl started. "Yet, with one of these, a brave man who hath lawful leave to be thy protector may laugh at the dog, Fang Tung, and lay him in the dust!"

Shan Hu raised her eyes to those of Sun Chong. He manfully withstood her gaze.

And because Shan Hu was a woman, and Sun Chong a brave and comely youth, and because the matter was urgent, the maiden, murmuring of the duty of a daughter to her parents, timidly held out a hand to Sun Chong, who lightly touched it with his lips.

Then Lai Sang conducted the maiden and the youth to a corner of the room, in which was a little shrine to the Lord Buddha. And they, falling on their knees, worshipped heaven and earth and rose up as man and wife.

* * * * * * * *

In the morning word was brought to Fang Tung as he sat at the receipt of customs that the young man Sun Chong had entered the house of Lai Sang in the evening, but had not come forth again.

Whereupon Fang Tung cursed the bearer of such tidings by his gods and sent him back to his post with certain instructions which troubled the man of blood—not for Sun Chong, but for himself.

Now two of the members of a powerful Tong may not be insulted with impunity. Therefore, at a meeting held that day it was decided that the wiping out of the affront was a matter pertaining to the honor of the Tong itself. Fang Tung was insistent on this point, for the reason that Sun Chong had a reputation for unflinching courage, and was moreover a member of a rival and influential Tong.

But forewarned is to be forearmed. Only by daylight did Sun Chong venture into the street, and he carried one hand always in the breast of his blouse, so that they who watched his store and made themselves fast in the recesses of doorways were fain to take serious thought concerning the chances of an ill-timed attack, even though a sum of a thousand dollars was involved.

Thus for a brief space happiness and content reigned within the walls of the little shop on Clay Street. The raven locks of Shan Hu were now confined by the matron's knot, topped with a little coronet of pendants, the gift of her father, and the young wife went about her duties, singing the songs her mother had sung to her in childhood in her home on the bank of the great river. Also, stoutly strove Sun Chong to hide the frightful strain of guarding day and night against a sudden blow from an unseen hand. And they who had set the price upon his head noted his loss of flesh, and, with Oriental deviltry, awaited their time.

But hot young blood cannot long sustain such stress on nerves and temper.

On an evening a week later Sun Chong, rapidly entering the shop of his father-in-law, locked the door behind him. Lai Sang raised his eyes from the book over which he was bending and regarded Sun Chong with apprehension.

"Something hath befallen thee," he said.

"Something hath befallen Fang Tung!" blurted out the young man.

"Thou hast spoken to him?"

"I have spoken; also, he will speak no more."

"What hast thou done?"

"Tell me, Lai Sang! How many moons may a man walk at large in this cursed city with a thousand taels upon his head? One cannot see behind as well as before, and because the dog, Fang Tung, would have my life, therefore have I taken his."

"He is dead!"

"To be dead is a little thing. That he should be tortured by devils for his ill deeds is a revenge worth taking!"

"The officers of the law will find thee here."

"The officers of the law ever hunt upon a cold scent, yet thou knowest I may not leave this house alive."

Then did Lai Sang bewail the evil that had befallen him through the coming of a woman into his life. But Sun Chong sternly bade him hold his peace; also he enjoined him to say nothing concerning what had happened to Shan Hu. And at the supper table Sun Chong laughed and jested, and praised the cookery of his wife, so that she also laughed and was happy, thinking in her heart that some good fortune had come to her lord.

But that night Sun Chong, lying on the sleeping-mat beside Shan Hu, groaned aloud, and she, placing a hand upon his brows, felt the fever there and said:

"My lord is ill?"

"Nay, Heart's Desire, it is not the body that is ill."

"May it be permitted thy little servant to ask what troubles the mind of her lord?"

And Sun Chong, pressing her to his heart, said:

"Light of my life, there is no choice but I must tell thee. Thou didst not know, for thy father and I kept it from thee, that the dog Fang Tung set a price, even a thousand taels, upon my head." Shan Hu shivered, and he held her yet the closer to him. "Night and day his villains have watched me, going out and coming in, and but that they knew that he who struck me died also I had not lived to this night. So, because I feared that in the end they would take me unaware, I swore the dog Fang Tung should die for the vile words he spoke concerning thee to thy father."

And Shan Hu wound her arms around the neck of Sun Chong and whispered:

"My lord is a brave man!"

"Wherefore this evening I slew him where he sat, counting his cash behind the counter. And the knife I left in his black heart that they who found it might know who struck him."

Then said Shan Hu softly: "My lord, the end is come for thee and me."

"For me, Little One, without doubt."

"Therefore, for me also."

Sun Chong made as if to speak, but she placed her hand upon his mouth.

"Listen, Heart of My Heart! To die, what is it? To be born again! And because we go together, therefore shall we be born together again. The maidens of the Society of the Golden Orchid ever carry the juice of the Deadly poppy for protection in time of war and sudden attack. Thinkest thou thy little Shan Hu would submit to any other embrace than thine?"

Then Sun Chong cursed the unlucky star under which he had been born; that had brought such sorrow to her he loved. But she stopped him, saying:

"Gives not my lord his life to save the fair fame of his wife? What greater glory may a woman ask? It is a little thing that she also should die to preserve the honor of his ancestral name."

So Shan Hu had her way, and, decking herself in her daintiest apparel, singing softly the while, she filled two cups with rice wine, mixing therein the juice of the deadly poppy, and tied the cups together with a scarlet thread, signifying the bond that united their destinies in past lives, in this life, and in lives to come.

Singing still, she drank of the cup and handed it to her lord, who drank, noting, as on a former occasion, the place her lips had touched.

And, singing, she fell asleep in his arms; and he also slept.

THOMAS DYKES BEASLEY.

THOSE MANHATTAN BROWNSTONE ROWS

YOUNG Mr. F. Chauncey Dickerson surveyed himself with an air of satisfaction, in his full-length mirror in the corner. Then he picked up the note of invitation and read it through once more.

"We want you to be sure and come," it said, "for we have invited just the kind of a crowd you like—i. e., you won't know a soul. We appreciate the fact that you are getting blasé, and that you are tired of seeing the same people—variety with you is indeed the spice of life—therefore come and meet those whom you have never met before. Save myself and Kitty, all our guests will be strangers—and attractive ones—to you."

P. Chauncey Dickerson smiled quietly. "Perhaps," he said, "they know me better than I know myself. On the whole I'm glad they do."

He tucked the note away among his other correspondence and sallied forth. It was just 6 o'clock, and the little dinner was at 7. The Townsends lived about a mile away. He made up his mind to saunter slowly up the avenue and reach the place about ten minutes ahead of time. The evening was a fine one, and P. Chauncey's thoughts were pleasant. He was at peace with all the world.

"Eighty-seventh Street!" he finally exclaimed to himself. "By George! I came near going past it." He looked at his watch. Just fifteen minutes to 7—he had walked very leisurely up the street.

"And now," he continued, "for number eight-fifty-nine." The Townsends had moved since his last visit to their house. Townsend had made a bit down on the Street, and having made it found it necessary to spend it, hence the improved neighborhood in which he had made his home.

It was dark, and the numbers were hard to find, but Dickerson found eight-fifty-nine all right. He looked at the house first and the number afterward—it was all right, the house was all lit up. Then he rang the bell. A maid appeared. She looked at him in an expectant sort of way and he stepped into the hall.

"You're a little late," she said with a quiet smile, "and they're all down stairs at dinner. Will you go down at once?"

"Late!" exclaimed Chauncey. He looked at his watch again. It was but ten minutes of 7. Then his eye caught sight of a clock in the parlor. Like all clocks, it was out of order. It said five minutes after 7. Dickerson reminded himself that Townsend and his wife were the soul of punctuality, which explained why they had not waited. And yet he felt to himself that the Townsends had somehow slighted him—he always had been a sort of lion in their house. Things always sort of centred round him when he went there. However, it was a slight matter, he concluded. He turned to the girl.

"I'll go down at once," he replied to the girl. She led the way. As he descended he heard the sound of laughter and confusion such as attends the fourth or fifth course of dinner.

Then he entered the room and looked around. Townsend had been right. The people were all strangers—and not half bad, either, so he reasoned with himself, as he glanced at one or two of the feminine members of the crowd. But he didn't know a soul. There was his chair all right—an empty place all ready for him.

He stood there. They did not see him. He looked around again. Yes, they were all unknown to him, except Townsend and his ——.

"Why, where the deuce is Townsend?" he exclaimed aloud. The crowd at the table turned and looked at him. But no face there was that of Townsend or his wife. What the dickens did it mean?

The man at the head of the table—a rotund, good-natured sort of a man—looked nonplused for an instant, and then rose and addressed him.

"I beg your pardon, Sir?" he exclaimed, with a polite, upward inflexion of the voice, inclining his head toward Dickerson.

Dickerson glared at him for a short space of time, but finally found his voice.

"I—I expected to see Mr. Townsend here," he explained in a faint voice.

"Townsend?" queried the other, with a half-puzzled expression of countenance. "Townsend?"

"Yes, Townsend," insisted Mr. P. Chauncey Dickerson. "Surely this is No. 859 West Eighty-seventh Street, is it not?"

The other man's face lighted up and he broke into a roar of laughter. It was some time before he spoke.

"You—you are No. 13, Sir," he returned, addressing Dickerson. Dickerson glanced at the assembled guests.

"No. 13—at the table, Sir?" he inquired, with hesitation.

"No!" replied the man, "you're No. 13—the thirteenth man who has mistaken this for Townsend's house since Townsend moved up here. Is it R. B. Townsend that you're looking for?" Chauncey gasped and nodded.

"Eight-sixty-nine is his number, my dear Sir. He lives just five doors away."

"Dear me!" exclaimed P. Chauncey in much confusion, "these brownstone houses look all alike to me. I beg your pardon, Sir. I do indeed. I don't know what to say."

"Don't say it at all," returned the other man kindly. "Won't you stay and dine with us. It would be a good joke on R. B. Townsend, after all."

But Chauncey didn't. A few moments later he was seated at the Townsend board—not bored, but quite the opposite—and he related his little experience with such gusto and humor that the little girl next to him—the girl in pink—fell head over heels in love with him at first sight.

Later in the drawing room P. Chauncey Dickerson once more related the incident to some of those who had failed to hear it down below.

"And that," exclaimed P. Chauncey Dickerson to his hearers, "is the most ridiculous experience I ever had."

At that instant the butler touched him on the elbow.

"Gentleman to see you outside, Sir," he remarked.

"To—to see me?" inquired P. Chauncey. The butler nodded. Dickerson followed him into the hall. There stood a man in evening dress who nodded as he approached.

"Mr. P. Chauncey Dickerson?" he inquired. Dickerson nodded, but in a surprised sort of way. He had never seen the man before. He was sure of that, and he looked him over well. How the dickens, he thought to himself, did anybody know that he was dining out at Townsend's anyway? Why should anybody seek him there? The man stepped forward and addressed him.

"Mr. Dickerson," he began. Dickerson again nodded. "I am Mr. Dickerson," he responded briefly. "What can I do for you?"

The other man laughed. "I have been dining," he continued, "at Mr. Stephen Harriman's, and I found that—"

"Mr. Stephen Harriman's," remarked Dickerson, "never heard the name."

"I beg your pardon," interposed the other. "I was about to say that Mr. Harriman lived a few doors away, at No. 850. You—you were there to-night," he added, with a twinkle in his eye.

Dickerson reddened. "So—so I was," he stammered.

"And," resumed the man, "upon my departure I found that accidentally you had made away with my overcoat and left yours in its place. I found your card in the pocket, and following you here, asked for you by name. If you will kindly return me my overcoat I shall gladly return you yours."

The exchange was soon made, with apologies on both sides. Mr. P. Chauncey Dickerson finally recovered from his confusion.

"There exists resemblance in other things than brownstone houses," he remarked. The other man nodded in assent and placed his hand upon the doorknob.

"These two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar overcoats," he returned, looking hard at Mr. Dickerson, "I find look very much alike."

He handed Mr. Dickerson a cigar.

"They do," said Mr. Chauncey Dickerson.

A Little Bit of History.

Calphurnia giggled as her lord and master cleaned the furnace.

"You women," he growled, "have no sense of humor, anyhow."

"Indeed," retorted his spouse, "I was laughing just then at Caesar's Commentaries."

With an angry glare he pulled out the joint, remarking that she seemed to think the job was "a pipe," anyhow.

Unnecessary.

The barber had about finished shaving the man in the chair, and, passing his hand over his chin investigatingly, leaned forward and said:

"Shall I go over the chin again?"

"No, thanks," replied the customer, cheerfully, "I think I can remember everything you said."

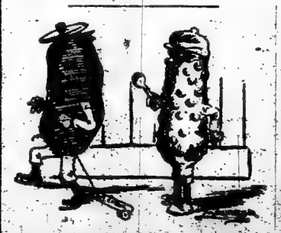

Tommy Potato to George Cucumber—My mother won't allow me to play with you. She says I'll catch warts.

"THE MANIFOLDNESS OF JACK"

IN the little village of Denham-Ridgely the Gay Girls' Paint and Powder Club was rehearsing in its theatre, the deserted chapel of a theological seminary which had some years back tired of rustic life and moved to a larger town. It was a puritanical old edifice, with white pillars and very bare walls, and no doubt the shades of the dry old divines who had prayed and taught there in days past peeked invisible but horror-struck faces into the improvised green-rooms and pointed trembling pale fingers at the stage which had usurped the place of the familiar pulpit. However, the members of the Gay Girls' Club took no thought of these poor old theological ghosts. They were very busy—the Gay Girls—and being all heedless young persons, very happy and very cheerful.

The play was called "The Manifoldness of Jack," but the title was somewhat misleading, for the caste did not include a single man. The young women of the club had got the play written expressly in order to show their independence. Even at the rehearsals men were rigidly excluded from the theatre, except, of course, the stage manager, the two young gentlemen who were employed as scene shifters, and a fourth young gentleman who constituted in his single self the orchestra. Between the acts—and sometimes in the midst of one—this obliging person played lively ragtime upon a piano, a proceeding which was cheerful enough in itself and made the members of the club waltz and jig in the wings. Still, it must have left unspeakably pained expressions upon the invisible ghostly visages of the ancient divines, supposing those righteous shades had not already fled a place which they must have regarded as morally pestilential.

On this particular night the club was assembled for the first dress rehearsal, and the leading light and manager of the piece, who had appropriated the soubrette part for her own use, was wearing very high red heels and a mingled French and Irish accent, set off by a very coquettish apron with red ribbon bows upon it. There was another young lady arrayed like a blue stocking from Boston, with spectacles on her nose; another got up all in fluffy white to represent young Innocence, and another with a congenial flirtatious rôle and a costume to match the rôle and the wearer's complexion. Yet another young lady represented a fond mamma with very white hair, and the flirtatious young person for a daughter, and there was a sixth young lady who dressed very queerly and personated an ancient dame with a gift of visions most disconcerting. Naturally the last two wore their grandmothers' frocks and much powder in their hair, and naturally, also, both did their grandmothers credit, the counterfeit fond mamma especially, whose eyes were gray and her air in those dignified trappings very fine, gracious, and graceful.

These, with the chaperon, should have been all; but there were six young ladies, and the stage manager and the two stage hands and the orchestra made only four men. That would never do. So two disagreeable persons with beards, selected on that account to be critics, were added to the company. One of these critics was a substitute called in at the last moment. The rest of them had been wrestling with "The Manifoldness of Jack" almost every day for several weeks.

Now, these thirteen persons, and these only, were admitted to the rehearsal, which went on behind doors closed and double locked with an enormous key which the stage manager carried in his pocket. There was much putting on of paint and burnt cork in the greenrooms, and much laughter and talk in the wings, while the orchestra played the overture. Then the stage manager took his place with the book in his hand, while the two stage hands stood ready at the middle of the curtain. At a sign from the manager the stage hands rushed to either side carrying each his half of the curtain with him—the curtain ran upon a wire—revealing to the critics strolling about the house and the chaperon seated in front to judge the effect the stage set as a drawing room and the soubrette knocking the cushions about and talking aloud, as soubrettes always do in the first act. That was the way it began, and it went on very swimmingly through that act and the next and the last, except that every now and then one of the actresses laughed when her cue was to sob, or in the midst of a passionate outburst cried out to the Senior Critic to ask what she ought to do with her hands.

The Senior Critic gave sage advice, of course, but what he said does not matter at this time. The fact is that the Senior Critic was not attending very closely to the play as a play. It is possible to have plays within plays, and here were several, so the Junior Critic guessed. The Junior Critic was a substitute and new to the company, as has been said. He naturally paid some attention to what he saw going on around him. There was the fashionable young lady with the flirtatious rôle and the frock to match who was exchanging suspicious glances with the orchestra. The young Innocent was certainly coquetting scandalously with the first stage hand, the stage manager obviously admired the soubrette inordinately, and it was quite clear to the Junior Critic that there was something between the Senior Critic and the young lady with the powdered hair, who was for the time being the fond mamma of the other young lady with the flirtatious rôle. Between the acts, the Junior Critic observed, the Senior Critic seemed always to seek this young lady's side, and she always to vanish mysteriously as soon as he found her. During the acts the Senior Critic kept his eyes on the stage when she was on and allowed them to wander to the wings when she was off. Also, while she rarely looked at the Senior Critic, yet it seemed to the Junior Critic that she kept watch upon him with the corner of one of the fine gray eyes. Really, it was very interesting, and distracted the Junior Critic's attention somewhat from his duties, which were to listen to the words of the Senior Critic and echo his judgments.

When the rehearsal was over the Senior Critic took the soubrette home, and the lady who had the powdered hair and the extremely fine gray eyes and who looked so marvelously well in her grandmother's frock fell to the lot of the Junior Critic, who certainly had not planned such a thing. Not that the Junior Critic objected. The Junior Critic was pleased. He hoped to learn something. He did learn that his companion was a very nice person; his impression after he left her at her door was that she was quite as nice as she looked, which was saying much. More than that the Junior Critic did not learn. The young lady had chattered away and smiled with the gray eyes and appeared to be interested in everything—except the Senior Critic. The Junior Critic went home with a baffled feeling, but comforted himself with the reflection that there was another rehearsal on the day following, quite forgetful of the fact that he had previously resolved not to attend any more rehearsals.

The next evening the whole thirteen found themselves assembled again and once more locked in with the enormous key, and the key as before in the stage manager's pocket. As soon as he entered the Junior Critic fixed one lynx eye upon his senior and the other upon the lady with the powdered hair and the gray eyes. He saw the same things he had seen the night before, only more so, but he noticed that this time it was he who took home the soubrette, while the lady with the powdered hair and the eyes went off upon the arm of the stage manager. He seemed to notice also that the stage manager did not look particularly happy, and the Senior Critic, with a singularly mournful countenance, selected for his partner the chaperon, who winked, or seemed to wink, at the soubrette as she moved off with her solemn escort. The only people who were perfectly satisfied appeared to be the orchestra and the young lady with the flirtatious rôle and the frock to match. They went off together, as, indeed, they had done the night before.

When the Junior Critic was alone with the soubrette he could stand it no longer, and ventured to ask her what it all meant. The soubrette, who was a very superior and dignified person in private life, laughed at his question and said he was stupid. Then she said the Senior Critic was a great big donkey and the young lady with the powdered hair an absurd little goose. Then she laughed again and looked up at the Junior Critic. The Junior Critic, who was not strong on zoology, begged for an explanation of the fable, and the soubrette laughed more than ever. So then the Junior Critic asked the soubrette whether she didn't think the stage manager liked the lady with the powdered hair very much, and incidentally whether that young lady's eyes were not very fine. To the first query the soubrette answered "Oh, yes," with conspicuous lack of enthusiasm. As to the fineness of the eyes, she disputed that proposition with some warmth. And she did not laugh at all, so that the Junior Critic, who had thought her a very lively young woman, found the rest of the walk stupid. When he had said good night, he went home and smoked his pipe, and gave it up and went to bed. Perhaps to-morrow would bring some light. The public performance was to be to-morrow.

As might have been expected, to-morrow was a very busy day for the Gay Girls' Paint and Powder Club and their aids and helpers. There was much running to and fro and little distinction between the employments of stage hands and critics. The leading lady sent this man for flowers, another for a lamp, a third for a rug, a fourth for a large armchair, in order that one of the company might faint as comfortably as possible in the second act. As usual, there were all sorts of changes to be made at the last minute and a disposition on the part of the company to get hysterics. Yet when at last night came and the stage hands parted the curtains so that all the village people who crowded the chapel turned theatre could see the soubrette with the red heels and the apron busy with the cushions, there was a thunder of applause. At that moment the Junior Critic stood with several members of the company in one wing and looked across the stage, where waiting for her cue in the opposite wing stood the young lady with the powdered hair. There by her side stood the Senior Critic, and he had been there now quite four minutes, and still the lady with the powdered hair did not seem to think it necessary to be somewhere else. Just before the curtain rose she had confessed to the Junior Critic that she was "scared to death." Perhaps that explained an action otherwise inexplicable. Surely she had never before been able to endure the Senior Critic's presence for four consecutive minutes. The Junior Critic had figured it out that she hated the Senior Critic, and the idea rather pleased him, though he had nothing against that gentleman. Now, evidently, stage fright was stronger than hate. Standing there trembling, the dear child had forgotten the very existence of the Senior Critic. That was the Junior Critic's theory. And a very pretty theory, too: but it was rather queer that the girl let the Senior Critic hold her hand for a quarter of a minute just before she went on. Yet this thing the Junior Critic could have sworn the young lady with the powdered hair did.

After the act she talked to the Junior Critic, and it was by his side she stood and waited for her next cue. But she was flushed with success now. A wild burst of applause had greeted her in the affecting scene where she wept over her wayward daughter's elopement, and she was no longer scared to death. Therefore the Junior Critic saw no good excuse for holding her hand—nor, to tell the truth, did she seem to expect anything of the sort, which made it all the more remarkable that the Senior Critic was certainly holding her hand again in the wings after the last act was over. The deed was done in a corner under cover of a fancied impenetrable gloom, but a chance ray revealed it to the inquisitive Junior Critic.

Even that might have been explained as a mere congratulatory handshake, which any actress would have to endure from an official critic, and the Junior Critic tried to think it was no more. He had himself shaken the hands of several of the young ladies and paid them compliments, but that had been publicly, in the sight of all the company.

Indeed, compliments were due, for the last act had passed off without a hitch. As the stage hands rushed the curtain together on the final tableau the audience had applauded till the old chapel shook and the dim ghosts peeped out again timidly to see what was the matter. Then at a sign from the stage manager the curtains were opened again, revealing all six of the Gay Girls hand in hand in a row, bowing and smiling. After which the curtains had gone together for good, and the enthusiastic public, after stamping around a while, was gradually got outside, and locked out with a double turn of the enormous key.

That key once safe in the stage manager's pocket, the young gentlemen suddenly got very busy, and from hidden places a little supper appeared upon the stage. A table was rigged up and the company assembled around it, and there were the Senior Critic and the young lady with the powdered hair sitting side by side. Then from somewhere glasses and a bottle of wine appeared. The clink of them must have made the ghostly old divines look at each other with round eyes and with old hands pathetically uplifted in protest; but nobody could see those solemn spirits, so their dismay didn't matter. It was very mellow old wine in the bottle, and how it had been smuggled in nobody could possibly tell; but there it was, and the doors were fast locked and the public was outside, and the chaperon was locked in with the rest of the company. The chaperon was certainly a good fellow. Everybody drank the chaperon's health. Then the Senior Critic and the lady with the powdered hair and the fine gray eyes touched glasses, and everybody stood up and looked at the Senior Critic and the young lady with the powdered hair and the fine gray eyes; and all touched glasses and cheered and laughed and cried "May you live long and prosper." And the young lady with the powdered hair blushed and the Senior Critic blushed too behind his beard and looked uncommon foolish. But both looked happy. Then the stage manager made a little speech, while the soubrette looked at him rather kindly, and he did not look at the soubrette at all, and then everybody looked at everybody else kindly, and the girls hugged each other and then hugged the chaperon. Possibly the men wanted to do something of the same sort; but they looked at the chaperon, who laughed and shook hands with the Senior Critic, and everybody shook hands with the Senior Critic.

Last of all the Junior Critic made a speech, while the soubrette observed him slyly. At last the Junior Critic understood. And he proposed that the company should drink a last toast to "The Manifoldness of Jack," and hoped as he drained his glass and glanced around the smiling circle, that "all the Gay Girls might live long and prosper."

And as the young people rose to go the ghostly old divines came out and smiled very gently and seemed to reach out their old hands and repeat the same refrain, "May you all live long and prosper." For, after all, they had been young lovers themselves long ago.

Bred in the Blood.

"Here's an account of a woman who has been to Sunday school for twenty-four years without a break."

"Can't they do anything for her?"

"What for?"

"Why, to break her of the habit."

Up-to-Date.

Hewitt—It's a one-horse place.

Jewett—You mean a one-automobile place.

THE CHECKMATING of MRS. CHOLMONDELEY

YES, a certain amount of flirting," began Portia thoughtfully, "a certain amount of flirting is good for husbands. It keeps them from brooding too much on being—husbands."

"Husbands?" queried Mrs. Dill-Bulkley cautiously.

"Well, fiancés then," corrected Portia, with a bewitching blush; "it's really about the same thing."

"Oh, is it?" drawled Mildred Mannering, whose "affairs" were semi-monthly at the slowest.

"Nevertheless, I wouldn't advise you to play any fast and loose games with Charlie Cholmondeley," suggested Isobel Kent. "Remember, there's many a slip."

Portia smiled inscrutably. "And on the other hand, Percival Monckton, if he ever could be made to propose, isn't the sort to relinquish anything he wants in favor of anybody else."

"Ah! that's just the point," persisted Portia, "and that's where the fun comes in. He doesn't want me, but I'm going to make him think he does, and tell me so, too, before I leave this house."

"You're a brave girl, Portia," sighed Mrs. Dill-Bulkley, "but there—you are very young!"

"She'll find her match," murmured Mildred languidly, "if she plans to play games with Percival—just when she's within a move of winning, she'll find herself most effectually checkmated, I fear."

"Why, how do you know?" asked Portia, innocently, but Mildred was playing with her rings and did not hear.

It was a week-end house party at the Clinton-Brown's country home. Portia, who, with her aunt, had come down in the early afternoon, found several of her particular set discussing the expected arrival of the unapproachable Mr. Monckton. It happened Portia had once met this monster months before, and he had made furious love to her for the space of half an hour. Then she was carried off to dress for some charades in process of presentation, and he had taken the midnight train for the Pacific Coast. Under any other circumstances he would not have allowed himself the luxury of lovemaking—had been explained to Portia afterward. Then also had Portia smiled inscrutably. Not that she cared—but—well—"turn about's fair play," in that as in other games.

Now, it had also happened that Charlie Cholmondeley, to whom Portia Devine had been engaged for something less than a calendar of moons, had driven over to the little suburban station with her and her aunt on their way to the Clinton-Brown's house party. In some way—known alone to that mysterious Providence, to whose account we are wont to place all of which we cannot otherwise make reckoning—the train began to move just after the ponderous aunt had been assisted aboard, and while Portia and Charlie were still "taking the air" on the platform. With a scream and a whirl of her chair the aunt thrust a perturbed face out of the window—but there was no help for it now. Portia looked distressed at first, then laughed with childlike enjoyment. Another train was due in less than half an hour—why, it would be rather a lark to be traveling alone. Charlie had wired Chicago he would take the 4:15 express for that point so he could not go with her. He had been due there in fact some days before, but he had lingered on at Forestlea, where the good aunt had dozed obligingly and he had had Portia all to himself. Who wouldn't have lingered? Just then Jimmy Peyton and the Rev. Perry Albaugh arrived at the little station.

"Best man," explained the succinct Jimmy.

"Mr. Peyton and myself," began the Rev. Perry, "are on our way to Moorecroft to play our respective parts in the cer—"

"Belle Moore? The hateful thing!" Portia broke in, "but it's just like her to do it on the sly like this—she said she'd be married before I was. I wouldn't have put it off," turning in childlike distress to the now beaming Charlie, "if I thought she would do such a thing. Now I'll lose my bet and—"

Tears were imminent.

"Well, a girl that will let herself be done up in this fashion," he began maliciously, "and by Belle Moore, too!"

"But how can I help it now? I'd do anything—" Portia succumbed.

"Easiest thing in the world," rejoined the imperturbable Mr. Cholmondeley, catching the eye of the Rev. Perry. "It's 3:30 now, our friends here leave on the 3:45, 3:50 your train comes through, and I take the 4:15, the happiest man on earth if you're only equal to—winning your bet."

Portia's eyes grew round with wonder—then danced with delight. It savored so temptingly of larkishness.

"And then we needn't tell it till we get ready," she announced, with the air of one much experienced in such manoeuvres.

"Certainly not," acquiesced her fiancé, "Mr. Albaugh's discretion goes without saying, and as for Jimmy here—well, we all know Jimmy. Oh, Lady Portia, Lady Portia! You're a brick!" cried the ecstatic Charlie in sight of his great good fortune. Portia married was Portia safe, while Portia promised was—a distracting uncertainty. And then and there, in an angle of the little country station, the deed was done.

"I'll have to wire my chum," the groom had said, as, alone, the two watched the 3:50 south-bound steam in, "but he doesn't count, of course, as he's at the ends of the earth!"

"Oh, that chum," sniffed Portia, "I believe I'm jealous of him. No, I don't even want to know his name. I know I'll hate him if I ever meet him."

"You couldn't. No woman can," returned the beaming Charlie, in the blissful security of possession. "I've told him all about you and he loves you, too, of course. When he saw your picture, though, he said he'd wager I never'd get you!"

It was on account of this little incident of the afternoon that Portia has smiled inscrutably when admonished to consider the cost of a flirtation with Percival Monckton. It was the second day of the house party. He had arrived—the great unapproachable, the very quiver of whose eyelids it seemed could cause a flutter of feminine hearts, who flirted audaciously along the ragged edge of proposals, but who never yet left himself without a loophole of escape. Portia congratulated herself that she had made great headway. His lovemaking was elaborate, but a trifle indirect, so to speak. Portia felt something decisive must be done, and done quickly.

They were alone that evening in the angle of the music room, where the great piano effectually shut out the rest of the world and the only light was from the low-burning open fire. It was still half an hour before she must dress for dinner—much could be accomplished in half an hour. She sighed artistically.

"I never had a mother, you see, and my aunt—well, you know my aunt."

Percival had been begging for "one—just one." Portia temporized in bewitchingly assumed confusion.

"I don't believe I ought to, as we're not—not engaged, you know. It doesn't seem quite right, does it?" Portia, of all people! "Girls don't do things like that, do they really? Nice girls—who have mothers?"

Here they were discovered by Buttons—with a wire. Now by all that was disconcerting! How should Buttons have known there was any one in that particular corner of the music room? It was, indeed, a most "unlikely" spot. Chiefly for which virtue Portia had selected it. As Percival with a word of apology broke the seal of the yellow envelope Portia took occasion to surreptitiously pinch her cheeks and fluff the little curls about her forehead. Her blue eyes full of innocence met those of the man at her side as he crumpled the bit of paper in his hand and turned again to her with an increased warmth and eagerness in his manner.

"Just one," he began, as if the world held no telegraphic interruptions.

"But do you think it would be quite right, as we're not—you know—not—Ah, Mr. Monckton, you're so much older and wiser than I, you wouldn't ask me to do anything that—that—"

"Perfect!" mentally commented the admiring Mr. Monckton, "you would have made a manager's fortune as ingenué," while aloud he said: "I know—I understand, little girl, and I love you for your trust in me, your sweet, shy ways—half child, half woman, as you are—would you think it right then if we were engaged. Would you? Could you give your little self into my keeping, Portia, sweetheart?"

There was nothing indirect about his lovemaking now, his arms were about her, his lips close to hers. Portia's long lashes were discreetly drooped or otherwise the glint of triumph in her eyes must have betrayed her.

"Does that mean?" she asked in her "babyest" voice, "does that mean you really want to marry me, that I will really be Mrs. Percival Monckton?"

"This is genius," thought Monckton. "That you will really, really be Mrs. Percival Monckton," he repeated, "if only you—will."

Portia glowed. At last! In another minute she could have the revenge she had longed for these many moons! Also she thereby won bets that would keep her in gloves, stickpins, and face powder for at least a year. In the interval the crumpled telegram had fallen to the floor, and, after the innate perversity of inanimate things, had proceeded to slowly uncrumple itself until across its yellow face as it lay at Portia's feet the words:

"Portia s mine—knot tied to-day. Explain later. Where's your bet?

"CHARLIE."

The message was plainly discernible. It had followed him from "the ends of the earth" only to arrive at such a moment! His glance followed hers—then their eyes met—hers black with wrath and mortification, his steely with triumph. The dressing bell sounded a welcome truce.

A POLAR EXPEDITION

"I WAS once with a polar expedition," said the man with the seafaring trousers, "and we didn't have no hardships and didn't get into none of the scraps that seems to go with a long stay in the arctic regions, neither. We cut out all that by taking along a good cargo of ice, and plenty of pajamas and palm-leaf fans.

"It was along with the celebrated Bjones expedition of a few years back—mebbe you remember it. Well, anyhow, after we had been running north a few days, Mr. Bjones comes up on deck.

"'Captain,' he says, 'right about face an' scoot south.'

"'But the north pole don't lie that a-way, Sir,' says the Captain, bewildered like.

"'Captain,' says Mr. Bjones, 'I hired you to help me find the north pole in my own fashion,' he says. 'You just do as I tell you, an' we'll get along in great style. I'm after glory,' says he, 'an' I don't care what it costs in coin, but I'm blamed if I'm goin' to get chilblains huntin' for it. No frozen toes in mine,' says Mr. Bjones.

"The Captain says it was a durn funny way to hunt for a north pole, but he didn't know as he cared much, so long as his grub an' his pay-envelope come regular, so south we went. The instructions was to keep an eye peeled for any other craft, an' get by them without being recognised. Pretty soon we come to where ice had to be served out every day, an' every man got a suit of pajamas an' a palm-leaf fan, an' we needed 'em, too, you bet. Finally we sighted a little island, all coral reefs an' palm trees, an' that sort of thing, an' Mr. Bjones says:

"'Captain, you might not think it, but the north pole is just behind that palm tree.'

"'Aye, aye, Sir,' says the Captain. 'I see the top a-stickin' up.'

"'Exactly,' says Mr. Bjones. 'Here's a chart for you to follow, an' we'll go in an' discover it.'

"In we went, an' cast anchor in a bay where the ship was hid so you might pass a hundred times an' not see her. All hands was give shore-leave, an' it didn't take long to find out that the island was about as nice a place to spend a vacation as a man could wish.

"'Boys,' says Mr. Bjones, 'we have discovered the north pole. The reason nobody's found it before,' he says, 'is that they didn't go about it in the right way. I propose, now we've found the pole, to stand by for a few months an' see that it don't come to no harm. An' now,' he says, 'give three hearty cheers for the Bjones expedition, an' all hands report to the cook for a ration of ice cream.'

"Well, Sir, once a day the crew was piped up to take off their pajamas an' put on furs an' pose for their pictures in various attitudes on cakes of theatrical ice that Mr. Bjones had bought from a stranded Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe. We would be having fierce fights with stuffed polar bears, an' bridgin' chasms, an' chewin' on candles an' imitation whale blubber, an' tryin' to look as if we was in cold storage, while as a matter of fact the thermometer was gettin' light headed with the heat an' we nearly got sunstruck just standin' still with them togs on. But nobody complained. It was a mighty sight better'n gittin' your ears frose off, and the photographs looked like the real thing, so where was the odds?

"The only man that worked any to speak of was the scientific chap that was brought along to take observations. He was like the rest of us—shipped because he needed the money, an' he had no kick comin'. He was a bit feazed at first, but he finally got up a system of lookin' at his instruments an' notin' down just the contrary to what they said. When the thermometer put it 140 above zero he would chalk it down for 140 below. It was perfectly simple, he said. Sometimes, when he got a few sheets in the wind, which was his failing, he used to get enthusiastic, an' embroider the records in fancy styles by mixin' up a few of the quotations. He would take the readin' of the barometer, the hygrostatometer, the compass, an' the quadrant, dovetail 'em together, divide by four, express 'em in algebra, find the greatest common divisor, shuffle 'em up again, an' hand out a chunk of figures for each instrument. An' I tell you he got some great results.

"Well, our good time come to an end. One week we put in some solid work scrapin' off the paint from the ship, an' makin' the riggin' an' sails look cheesy, an' when we got to where we had to pack our pajamas into camphor, we 'limped into port,' as the newspaper chaps had it, the livin' image of a ship an' crew that had been nipped in the cruel arctic seas.

"The crew was paid off with something handsome extra. Mr. Bjones was too modest to claim he had discovered the pole, though he had all kinds of evidence to back him up, but he got a great reputation, all the same, an' went around lecturin' an' showin' magic-lantern slides of his brave crew doin' monkeyshines on the Uncle Tom ice. An' when the weather sharp flashed his observations, all the stay-at-home wise ones threw up their hands on the spot an' elected him a life member of nineteen different scientific societies.

"'I ain't just stuck on arctic expeditions,' concluded the man with the seafaring trousers, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, 'but if I ever ship on another I'll make inquiries beforehand to find out if there's a cargo of ice an' pajamas an' palm-leaf fans aboard. If there ain't, none of it for me if I can stay home an' get a job on a canalboat.'"

TOLD BY THE COMEDIAN

THIS story was told to me by Mac Wade, a comedian who has seen so much of the unlovely side of "road" life that he might well be the writer of tragedies, but in whom the innate sense of humor is so strong that he is the comedian, in spite of himself, even while endeavoring to be most serious. The language and the expressive argot of the provincial stage are all his own, and he must likewise stand for whatever merit or demerit this unusual narrative may contain:

"I don't think I am more superstitious than the ordinary actor; but even without being endowed with second sight, I know when the ghost walks and when it doesn't. You may say that is not much of a feat to boast of, and that even a blind actor could do just as well. Well, for a matter of fact, most actors are blind beyond the fact that their eyes can see only themselves. But that is a story too well known, which cannot be said of this one that I am about to tell. This is of a 'hoodoo,' insistent as a temperance advocate, which finally came into its own and a few other things.

"I repeat, that I don't take much stock in the folklore of the stage; but in the face of overwhelming circumstances, I stand helpless. I leave you to draw your own conclusions. I was with a repertoire company that started from Chicago. I had been stuck there all Summer and had to do something. We had played to punk business, due, according to our leading man, to the fact that our orchestra leader had a yellow, coffin shaped violin case and was cross-eyed besides. As events showed, there might have been something in his belief. I can't tell. The fact remains that business was tart. We broke the record over the Kerosene circuit for hard luck. Things went from bad to worse. We dropped hands all along the road, finally playing ten pieces with seven people.

"The 'hoodoo' leader often had to appear as Legree in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and Mount Severn in 'East Lynne.' Whenever there was an aching void, he filled it, besides discoursing popular airs between the acts.

"His dress suit was corpulent at the knees and had proud flesh on the ends of the sleeves and the trousers. For Legree he would stick the trousers into a pair of boots—common property of the company—remove his coat, and don a slouch hat. For Mount Severn he would wear the dress suit in its entirety, with the added garniture of a most remarkable set of whiskers. I have never in all my varied experience seen any one get the same effect with hair that he did. He and I were dead sore on each other because he got all the laughs. He didn't have to say a word, only just come on. A putty nose and red vest could not offset the effect of those whiskers.

"To have gone in front with that make-up to hand out music would have incited a riot, so he wailed overture in L. 1 E, and played the music for Eva's flight to heaven on a soap box back of the couch.

"All characters, regardless of the consistency of the thing, had to appear on the stage to fill up. The 'hoodoo' would seat himself on the soap box, and, apparently doubled up with grief or cramps, saw away on his music box, while the soubrette, who was of the vintage of '40, in a blonde wig, and covered over with blankets, looked very well as Eva. Oh, it was funny, especially when Eva sang her little song—

> Uncle Tom, oh, make him free,
> Papa, promise this to me.

"She would take on a childish treble at the start, which, however, would get stronger and stronger toward the end. She was clear gone on her singing pipes. The poor hoodoo would invariably be left far behind and only be able to come in at intervals with his music. His frantic efforts, in his cramped position, was the cause of a comedy ending to this pathetic scene. He bent over too far and lost his balance. In his desire to save his beloved 'Strad' he fell upon the flimsy cot, which, being unable to withstand the strain, gave way with a crash. Eva was upset on the stage, minus Eva's golden locks, revealing the fact that she was also dressed for Topsy. Quick curtain and uproarious laughter from Mr. Audience.

"When the stage manager reproached the hoodoo, he got this answer:

"'Don't talk to me! Don't talk to me! What do you take me for, a contortionist as well as a musical artist? Do you think I can stand on my head and play a violin? I am tired of your darned show, anyhow! I quit you right here. This is too much. I got an offer from a medicine show to-day, and I'll take it. I have done the work of seven men, and all I get for my pains is to be roasted. Now it's all off. Exit me!'

"He stalked away in a fine rage, his coffin under his arm, and disappeared out of the stage door, make-up and all. We never saw him again. And, worst of all, he took the company's last pair of boots.

"He only anticipated things by a few days. The end was near and another company of 'Sterling New York Artists' was soon to be a memory. We finally reached a little town in the dahls of Wisconsin, the usual struggling burg, queer hotel, queer theatre, which had once been a church. We walked to the hotel, to the outspoken indignation of the 'bus man, who said:

"'Must be a poor troupe. Can't ride up in the 'bus. Guess they are going to bust up.'

"Prophet!

"Reaching the hotel, we had just registered, when several of us who were in the office were signaled by the manager, whose eyes were bulging with excitement. He looked as though he was about to have an apoplectic stroke. 'Boys,' he said in a hoarse whisper, 'I have just come from the drug store, and every seat is sold except two or three down in the front row.'

"We looked incredulous.

"'Go and see for yourself,' said he. 'Don't give it away that we are surprised. Just drop in casually.'

"We strolled down to the drug store and dropped in, one by one. You know that in small towns they usually put the seats on sale at the Post Office or the drug store. A board, hanging in a conspicuous place, represents the seating space of the theatre, and, whenever a seat is sold, a tack is thrust in to show its location. And, as we looked at this particular board our hearts grew light. The spell of the hoodoo was banished at last. There was a tack in every seat, except three in the first row.

"Eva, Uncle Tom, and the rest, with radiant faces, gazed at the beautiful sight. It seemed as though each homely tack was made of gold, so beautiful was its promise. The sight almost moved some of us to tears of joy, and I think that the first glimpse of Paradise will scarcely have less power to affect us than that board did. We threw out our chests and assumed a more confident air than we had been in the habit of wearing of late. We discussed the growth of the town with the taciturn landlord; the prospect of early snow with the oldest inhabitant, who was gathered about the stove; gazed fearlessly into the eyes of the Town Marshal, with his amazing tin badge, and sneered when we beheld him and the landlord in close conversation and gazing in our direction.

"We knew what they were saying, and at any other time would have had misgivings, but now—well, they had not seen the 'take.' We had.

"'There must be at least $250 worth sold,' said Eva. The manager did not want it to appear that the sale was unusual, so he did not say anything at the drug store. 'Let them think we are used to it,' he said.

"Well, to come down to cues, we went to the theatre about 7 o'clock, all eagerness to appear before our first good house. We were dead broke and in desperate need of the money. We thought it strange that there was not somebody about the doors as we went in, but laid it to the fact that 'they came late.' Then there was the sale—we had seen it. So, singing and cracking jokes in the dressing rooms, we made up. We were to play 'East Lynne' that night. Old animosities were forgotten in the great good fortune that had befallen us. The leading man, in a fit of good humor, borrowed some rouge from the soubrette and called her 'little girl.' She was forty. The old man told stories of Forrest and the elder Booth—and we listened to him, too. It was a great night in the history of the 'New York Company of Sterling Artists.'

"Then some one went up on the stage and looked through a hole in the curtain. It was about 8 o'clock. He came down and said: 'There are only three people in the house, and they are right in front—not another soul.'

"He looked troubled, but brightened up and said: 'I have played through Wisconsin before, and have noticed that they always come late.'

"We had all seen the sale, so believed him for the first time. Half-past eight came. We were all on the stage, yet not a soul was visible except the old woman and two men down front, and the orchestra—a young woman and a piano. There was the manager pacing restlessly backward and forward at the head of a flight of stairs in the back of the house, vainly looking for the onrush of audience, and yet not a soul save the three already seated came. Nine o'clock, and still no one. We were all nervous.

"'I wonder if they know we are in town?' ventured the soubrette.

"'Of course they do,' pityingly replied the leading man. 'I took a stroll through the town, and it is a very pretty place. They all saw me. Of course they know!'

"Indeed, he was a sufficient 'ad,' with his long, greasy hair; his glossy, closely buttoned Prince Albert, and a silk hat that was habitually tipped to one side of his head.

"The leading lady started to say something which was cut short by a yell from in front. It was the manager. We pulled aside the curtain to see what was the matter.

"'Take off your things for good and all,' he cried. 'We bust up here.' Then turning to the old woman and the two men: 'Git out. Git out! You won't see any show to-night.'

"'Why, what is the matter' asked the leading man, and there was something in his voice of the cold horror that was creeping over all of us. 'There was a big sale.'

"'Big be blanked,' snarled the manager. 'We are a lot of chumps. There was no sale.'

"'But,' we cried in chorus. 'We saw the board—it was full of tacks except three.'

"The manager smiled sardonically. 'Oh, yes, that's right,' he assented. 'But they are original cusses in this town. Instead of putting in a tack when they sell a seat, they take out one. There were three taken out, and they were passes for the editor of The County Bugler.'

"We looked at one another, and the horror of it took full possession of us. Not a seat sold! But we were. Then was shown a peculiar phase of the actor's make-up. The comedy of it appealed to us and we began to laugh, silently at first, and then uproariously. But the women began to cry, and then the hard reality of our position made itself felt. We were stranded, without a cent in the entire company. We went silently to our rooms, removing our make-up and packing our trunks; thinking hard and deep, with a tightened feeling about our hearts and a lump in our throats, of how it would all come out.

"An occasional sob from the two miserable women was the only sound heard, save the clatter of the janitor's boots in the auditorium as he put out the oil lamps. We locked our trunks, buttoned our coats, and went out into the night. And the great 'New York Company of Sterling Artists' was a thing of the past.

"The next day it snowed!"

EVERYTHING WAS ON THE BIAS

DELIVER me from a vacation if I have to spend it at home," said a fat, red-faced man the other morning to a friend he met on the Harlem train. "I am going back to business, glad to be released from too much domesticity."

"What happened?" asked his companion.

"Dressmaking," was the reply. "Did you ever lend yourself as help on dressmaking day? No? Well, don't do it. I presume my wife would tell a different story from this, but—well, next year I go out of town, if it's only to Hackensack."

"What's the story?"

"She wanted brown velvet, and she said: 'George, dear, couldn't you run across to the store in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and match this piece of brown cloth with velvet of the same shade?'

"Like a simpleton I agreed to do it. When I asked her how much she wanted she said to bring home a sample. A sample! Women always want a sample. So I went to the shop, hunted up the velvet counter, presented my piece of brown cloth, and the clerk gave me a sample, and I marched home.

"'Oh, what a horrible shade of brown!' exclaimed my wife. 'Goodness! It's lucky I didn't have you buy it. How much is it a yard?'

"'Twelve cents,' I said, for I made sure to ask the price, although she never said a word about price.

"'Twelve cents!' she repeated. 'It must be binding velvet. Now, dearest, it isn't binding velvet that I want. This is for the bottom of the skirt. I want velvet by the yard. Now, darling, don't you think you could get another sample for me?'

"I said that I'd be hanged if I would go back for another sample, but she jollied me up and said it was at another counter, and the other clerk never would know, so the first thing I knew I was after another sample. This time I struck the right counter, and I found another sample, and after trotting home with it and being told it was right, 'just the loveliest shade of brown,' and 'George, darling, you are such a dear,' and 'now, precious lamb, you will just go back this once and get me a yard of it, won't you, love,' why, hang it! I found myself making the third trip. Of course it was something to be allowed to buy the stuff, and not have to ask for a sample. If there's anything that makes a man feel like thirty cents it's to ask for a sample. So I purchased the velvet and paid for it and took it home. You never can do a thing to suit a woman. What do you suppose she said when she opened the parcel!"

The other man gave it up.

"Great goodness, George!" she exclaimed. 'You've gone and get velvet on the bias. I didn't want velvet on the bias.'

"'You wanted it for trimming?' didn't you,' I asked. 'The clerk asked me if it was for a dress or for trimming. I knew it wasn't for a whole dress. I told him you weren't wearing velvet dresses this season, and so he said if it was for trimming that of course you wanted it on the bias. What do you want it for'

"'I want it for a bolero,' said my wife, beginning to cry, 'and now you have nad it cut on the bias.'

"I told her she could use it or not, just as she liked, for I'd be hanged if I would set foot in that store again as long as I lived. You can never please a woman when it comes to shopping," and the fat man mopped his brow and looked resigned. "We live four flights up," he added, meditatively.

"I'll bet that wasn't all you said," commented the other man.

Good English.

THOUGH men pervert our mother-tongue
Until we want to shun it,
You never hear the Katydid
Remark that Katy done it.

Monroe Doctrine in Eden.

ADAM and Eve had been expelled from the Garden.

"I can't think one little apple is the cause of all this," complained Eve.

"No," assented Adam moodily. "Probably England and Germany want the land."

And they sat in silence while Adam tried to figure out whether the Monroe Doctrine was applicable.

OVER THE TEACUPS

THE man got in the car at Sixty-third Street and sat down near the door, leaving a space of about six inches between himself and the rear corner of the car. Presently a woman came in, and, instead of anchoring herself at the man's right hand, where there was plenty of room, she swayed at the end of a strap and eyed the space between him and the door. The man was accommodating. Instead of motioning her to the unoccupied seat or waiting for her to find it unassisted, he slipped along himself, and gave her the coveted corner.

By and by another woman entered. In the meantime two passengers had left the car, and again there were about six inches of space at the man's left hand and a foot or so at his right. The newcomer's range of vision was short, and, instead of seeking the more commodious quarters, she, too, endeavored to crowd into the smaller rift in the human line. Again the man wished to oblige, and again he moved on.

This sliding stunt, which he accomplished by means of laborious squirming and tugging at his coat-tails, proved to be quite popular with subsequent arrivals, and by the time the car reached Thirty-fourth Street the man had moved seven times in all and had traveled half the length of the car. At Thirty-fourth Street another heavily laden shopper stopped before the accommodating man, and mutely implored him to repeat his performance for her benefit, but he, seeming suddenly to realize what a ridiculous figure he had previously cut, broke out with a protest that to the late arrival was totally inexplicable, but was highly appreciated by the passengers who had watched his instalment-plan progress toward the front of the car.

"No, Ma'am," he said, "I'm not going to budge another inch. Here's room on the other side of me if you want to squeeze in; if you don't want to, you'll have to stand up. I've wriggled all the way down from the back door, now. A body 'd think I was strung on a trolley the way I've been sliding along, but I ain't, and here I stop."

The woman backed off suspiciously. "For goodness's sake," she said, and found a seat on the other side of the car.

But the man didn't care what she said or where she sat. He had at last struck permanent quarters for himself, and the eloquent appeals of neither lip nor eye were able to move him till he got to Park Place.

***

Percival—That aristocratic Miss Montmorency is engaged to Risley Bump. What a horrid name Bump is. It jars my nerves.

Arabella—Of course. Aren't all bumps calculated to jar one?

***

Were it not for its prohibitive price it is quite likely that the Social Register for 1903 would easily top the list of best selling books in the local market.

"It is strange," said a man who always keeps a copy of the Register for business purposes, "what a fascination that book has for people who are not in the social swim, never have been in it, and never can be in it. Most of the women folks who trade here seem to have found out that I own one of the precious volumes, and I am swamped with requests to look at it. These women apparently have nothing to gain by this persistent study of the book, but they sit poring over it for hours at a stretch, as if it contained the secret of perpetual youth. If this thing keeps up much longer I shall have to take to charging them rental at the rate of 10 cents a peep, just as I charge telephone tolls."

***

Tom—Don't you think that Jones is one of the greatest tacklers you ever saw in a game?

Hazel—It's wonderful. There's no chance of escaping his arms when he gets them around you once.

***

It was her first accepted story, and it really looked very nice in print. The sight of her name in bold type intoxicated her, and she might well be pardoned for enjoying the sensation of showing it to her friends and hearing their warm praise. Sometimes she showed it to people who were not exactly her friends, only acquaintances; and once when a lady for whom she really didn't care so very much came to call and they began to talk "literature and art," she trotted out her little magazine and blushed modestly as she showed it. The lady was deeply interested, and when she had read it and said a chilly "Very nice," (she had an ambitious daughter of her own,) she looked casually through the magazine, which was one of the monthly "mirrors of fashion," and then talked about the sudden change in the weather.

But she had not forgotten. As she was about to leave she adjusted her fur more securely about her neck and smiled sweetly at her hostess. "I should like to have my daughter get that magazine that your story is in," she said, sweetly, and the young author felt a sudden expansion of the heart toward her guest. "Won't you give me this copy?" asked the lady.

Giving away copies was not in the author's line, so she advised her guest to buy it at the nearest newsstand.

"So I can," answered the lady. Then, confidingly, "I'll tell you why I want my daughter to see it—there are such pretty styles for waists and neckwear in that book; I think she might get some ideas." And then she sailed pleasantly away, leaving her scowling hostess thanking her stars that she hadn't given an "author's copy."

***

Benham—Charity begins at home.

Mrs. Benham—That's so; I wish you would stop talking about the National debt and think of a few of your own bills.

***

Here is a pretty story showing the maternal instinct in the young Queen of the Netherlands. When Queen Wilhelmina was a little girl she was not allowed to appear at dinner, but instead had permission to appear when the desserts were being served, to which gracious privilege was added the additional one that she might choose a seat beside the person whom she liked best.

One evening she chose a seat beside an old, grizzled General, and, presently turning to him, said:

"I'm surprised that you are not afraid to sit next to me."

The strange remark drew general attention, and there was silence born of curiosity, while the old General, able to fathom most anything except this innocent child mind, replied gallantly:

"I am very glad and proud to sit beside my future Queen. Besides, what should I be afraid of?"

"Why, of catching the disease," the little Princess answered sadly. "Just think, all my dolls have had the measles and the last of them died this afternoon."

***

Alice—What makes you think he has been in love before?

Edith—The proposal he made to me was entirely extemporaneous.

***

"There is no doubt, I suppose," said the young lady who goes abroad every Summer and is always ready to tell you about it, "that America is the great country for the advertiser, and that the cleverest work along that line is done here, and so I suppose that the country shoemaker of a little town I visited in Dorsetshire, in England, this Summer will soon be emigrating to this land, for certainly his advertisements were distinctly clever. Here is one of the signs I read in his window:

A young man meets a young woman;
That's his business.
The young woman loves and marries the young man;
That's her business.
Later there are children who will need shoes;
That's my business.

"And this reminds me of a very economical sign that I saw at the inn in the same town, which read:

Fresh-laid eggs and beds."

***

The city salesman says it is no trick at all to get free advertising if you only know how to go about it.

"On the first of December," he said, "I added to my regular line of goods an unusually fine assortment of toilet articles. Combs and brushes were my specialty, and no matter where I went I took with me a catologue in which they were fully described. That catalogue had been prepared in excellent taste. The illustrations were really artistic, and the first few days I was on the road with it I studied it in my spare moments for my own satisfaction.

"I was looking through it one day while going up town in a Broadway car, and the first thing I knew half the passengers about me were craning their necks trying to get a better view of the cuts of my combs and brushes. Presently one woman plucked up courage enough to speak to me about them.

"'Would you mind letting me look at your catalogue a moment?' she said. 'I want to buy some things in that line for Christmas presents, and the goods illustrated there seem to be much finer than anything I have seen elsewhere.'

"Naturally, I didn't let an opportunity like that slip by. I talked combs and brushes till I was black in the face, and as a result half the women in the car got so interested that they came around to our place the next day and gave us a splendid order.

"Since then I open that catalogue the minute I get into a car and begin to study it as if I had to pass an examination in combs and brushes at the end of the line. But I never have a chance to ride far undisturbed. My interest is contagious, and very seldom do I ride more than a dozen blocks without somebody asking where articles like those can be bought. I've tried a good many advertising dodges in my time, but I really think my latest innovation beats them all."

***

Father—And so you allowed the Dewell girl to carry off all the class honors, eh?

Vassar Graduate—See here, father, if I were as homely as she, I might have gone in for that sort of thing myself.

***

"Schoolchildren nowadays," said the young matron who had been a school teacher before her marriage, "find the rugged road to knowledge made much easier for their feet than did their fathers and mothers. An acre to the modern child is a piece of land that he has seen and walked over, a bushel is something more than the mere basket that used to figure in the old school books, and even the tiniest tot can draw a line an inch long with approximate correctness. Weights and measures are real things, and this is because of the more rational methods employed in teaching them.

"The Principal of a certain large school in New York has a firm belief that every subject taught to little children should be so far as possible taught by means of illustration, much as Dickens's Mr. Squeers would get his boys to spell window and then get them to clean it. In one of his monthly talks with his teachers, he said, in his earnest way: 'Now, for instance, when you teach pints and quarts, make them real things; let every child handle them and learn to know them and to use them intelligently—why, just make them enter into the child's life!'

"Now, although some of us teachers had some fun in talking over Mr. G—'s enthusiastic way of expressing himself, we were well aware that he was right, and that the way of teaching he advocated was the right one. But, like many other good things, the system sometimes has unexpected drawbacks.

"The day after the Principal's little lecture I had occasion to go into my dressing room. In the dressing room of the teacher next me I could hear an animated lesson in pints and quarts going on, and from the lively splashing of water I concluded that Miss B—— was following the Principal's suggestion. Remembering our jokes at Mr. G——'s expense, I called out softly: 'Oh, Miss B——, are you sure that those pints and quarts are entering into the children's lives?'

"There was a suspicious pause, and then behind me the gruff voice of the janitor growled out: 'Well, I don't know as to that, but they sure are going through the ceiling and entering the Principal's desk.'

"Then from the adjoining dressing room there came a giggle from Miss B—— and a most appreciative chuckle from the Principal himself, who had dropped in to see the lesson given."

***

Ethel—My husband was awfully hard up when he married me.

Maud—He must have been.

***

Ella—Is Bella a girl of high ideals?

Stella—I guess so; she's engaged to a six-footer.

TACTFUL.

He—You are so beautiful while she is so plain.
She—But Elsie has a splendid intellect.
He—Well, you can't expect her to have everything.

THE WOOING OF IS'BEL

By Alfred J Waterhouse.

ONE night there was a dance down to Angels," said the Old Settler, "an' Reub Bannerton, bein' kinder lonesome, c'ncluded he'd go. He was a mighty modest man, Reub was, an' he was sittin' by the wall, not calc'latin' to dance, when a girl he never saw walked up to him. She was a big girl with square shoulders, an' anybody could see she didn't need much male pertection. Reub looked at her an' then looked away, an' she says:

"'Hev the nex' waltz with me, pardner?'

"Reub was new in this country then, an' didn't know much 'bout the ekality of the sexes. So he sorter shuffled his feet aroun' an' fin'ly says:

"'I'm mighty sorry, but I don't know how ter waltz,' which was a lie due to his bashfulness, but Is'bel, which was her name, didn't know it then.

"'Oh, come on,' she says, 'that needn't make no diff'rence; I can swing you.'

"So he went, an' if you'd seen the subsekent perceedin's you'd hev thought she could swing him. More'n half the time his feet never touched the floor, an' his face shone so with prespiration that it looked like one of these new-fangled indecent lights. But he kept thinkin', 'Waal, it'll be over pretty soon; I won't hev to stand it long.'

"The waltz ended at last, an' Reub was wonderin' whether he orto thank her for the pleasure or she orto thank him, when she says:

"'If it don't make no diff'rence to you we'll go out on the verandy an' sit out the nex' dance. I'm tired.'

"It did make a diff'rence to him, for he was gittin' oneasy, but when he come to look at her he couldn't think of any way out of it, so he went.

"The firs' thing she did after they got on the verandy was to grab his hand. Reub tried to pull it away, but she grabbed it firm an' unyieldin' an' says in pleadin' tones:

"'Oh, my b'loved one!'

"'I ain't neither your b'loved one,' says Reub, soothin'ly, but firmly. 'I ain't never done nothin' to encourage these unman—unwomanly perceedin's of yours. I never saw you 'fore to-night.'

"'You are, too, my b'loved one. You may not know it, but you are my soul's 'finity that I've been waitin' fer, an' I felt it jus' as soon as I saw you. Oh, my 'dored one!'

"Waal, Reub sot there more'n fifteen minutes tryin' to convince her that he wan't her 'dored one, an' that prob'ly her soul's 'finity'd be 'long on the nex' emigrant train, but she only grabbed his hand tighter an' tried to pull his head onto her shoulder. He asked her to think how his mother would feel if she knew how he was bein' led on, but she still clung. She was hit hard, Is'bel was.

"Fin'ly she let go of his hand to brush a fly off her ear, an' Reub run. Is'bel looked after him, sayin' so that Bill Hawkins heered it, 'He yit shall be mine, my b'loved one; he yit shall be mine!'

"Nex' mornin' early Reub started out prospectin'. He said he felt zif he was a ha'nted man an' reckoned he'd better seek s'clusion.

"The second day he was out, 'bout evenin', he was sittin' by his cabin door when a horse an' his rider come aroun' the big rock by his cabin, an' a tender voice says:

"'I have found you, oh, my b'loved!'

"Reub didn't look up, but he says:

"'I ain't your b'loved, I tell you, an' you orto know it by this time.'

"Reub says her voice was low an' ecstatic, though somewhat bass, as Is'bel's voice allers is, when she again says: 'I have found you, oh, my b'loved!' he kinder hesitated. Then he says:

"'Waal, s'posin' you have found me, though I ain't any such thing, what do you propose to do about it?'

"'Oh, the delicious bliss of this here moment when I again have found my soul's 'finity!'

"'You may have found your soul's 'finity, but it is due to you for me to suggest that it has not found you, an' I want to know what you propose to do 'bout it, as I said before.'

"'It does not matter; to be with you is enough.'

"'Waal, it does matter, too. I'm a lone an' lonely man, but if worse comes to worst I can perteet myself. You may be stronger'n me, but you can't lure me. What would the world say if it knew 'bout this?'

"'I can trust my soul's companion.'

"By this time Is'bel had dismounted, an', seizing Reub's hand in her own, she says:

"'I'm goin' to set right here till you promise to be my own.'

"'All I've got to say is that you've laid out a dern long programme for yourself.'

"They sot there, an' sot. Is'bel 'peared to be c'ntented jus' to set an' hold his hand, an' Reub tried to whistle an' act zif he didn't know she was there. Every once in a while he'd try to pull his hand away, but she'd grip it the tighter, an' then he could hear her whisperin' low to herself, 'Oh, my b'loved!'

"After a while the stars come out an' begun to play hide an' seek with them through the branches of the pines. It got chilly, too, an' once Reub suggested that he would git a blanket for Is'bel, calc'latin' that he could make a run for it if he could git a start, but she only says, 'Oh, my b'loved!' an' hung right onto his hand. She was hard hit, Is'bel was.

"'Bout dusk, too, the bullfrogs over by the spring struck up, an' as it grew darker an' darker they became more'n' more interested in the couple. Firs' a little feller would chirp out an' say, 'What's he goin' to do 'bout it?' Then the little feller's ma would ask his pa, 'What's he goin' to do 'bout it?' an' his pa would c'nsider for a minute, give it up an' ask anybody that could answer, 'What's he goin' to do 'bout it?' Leas', that's the way Reub said it seemed to him.

"Then, long 'bout ten or 'leven o'clock a big gray owl come an' perched in the branches over their heads, an' pretty soon he got cur'us an' says 'Who-o-o?' an' Reub was so mad by that time that he answers right up, 'It's me, dern you! What you got to say 'bout it?' But Is'bel only kinder sighed, an' says, 'Oh, my b'loved!' She was hard hit, Is'bel was.

"It got to be midnight, an' still they sot there. Reub was most froze, but Is'bel didn't seem to mind it. 'Bout 2 o'clock, Reub says, he got sorter discouraged, bein' mos'ly an icicle by that time, an' so he says to her:

"'Waal, what you want me to do?'

"'Only to be my own, my 'dored one.'

"Reub wan't quite broke down yit, so he says, 'Waal, I'm dummed if I will!' But after an hour or two more he got plum tired out an' made his las' argument. 'I don't want to git married,' he says; 'I ain't got 'nough money to s'port a wife, anyway.'

"'You needn't worry 'bout that, b'loved. Only say you love me an' I'll s'port you.'

"Reub see he didn't stan' no show; so he inquires, sullen like, 'Waal, where do you want to take me?'

"'To Parson Elder's an' git married to once, b'loved.'

"All the way to the parson's—seventeen miles it was—they walked, Is'bel leadin' the horse with one hand an' Reub with the other. She didn't take a single chance till after he'd admitted to the parson that he took her till death us do part an' all the res' of it. Then she heaved a sigh an' let go of his hand, tenderly sayin', 'My own b'loved!' She thought a consid'ble heap of Reuben, Is'bel did. Reckon I'd better meander."

The Old Settler "meandered," but at the door he paused for a final remark:

"I don't s'pose there's no happier couple in Californy than Mr. an' Mrs. Reuben Bannerton, or per'aps I orto say Mrs. an' Mr. Is'bel Bannerton. They've been married seventeen years, an' has five childern, but she allers c'nsiders Reub the firs' and tenderes' of the lot. She's c'nsid'ble fond of Reuben, Is'bel is." Then he "meandered."

THE TALE OF A POODLE

IT WAS her poodle that did it—bless the four-legged darling!

As a rule it am not fond of dogs, but I feel that I ought to make an exception in the case of Dandy. He saved my life—or at least it practically amounted to the same thing—and there will always be a warm corner in my heart and by my heartstone for him.

Never, if I live to be as old as one of George Washington's body servants or Methuselah himself shall I forget the day he brought us together, thereby performing a feat which I had long vainly striven to accomplish.

By "us" I mean, of course, Miss Dorothy Dare (the young lady who is now Czarina of my household in the absence of the cook) and myself.

I had met Miss Dare on several occasions, at pink teas and elsewhere, and we had exchanged views on Ibsen and Delsarte; but that was about as far as our acquaintanceship had gone.

For some reason the intimacy between us didn't seem to ripen very rapidly.

She was a Boston girl, for one thing, and somewhat cold in her demeanor, (the Boston girls are all that way until the ice is broken, and then—well, then it's different!) and instead of taking any sort of interest in human bipeds—of the male sex, especially—she seemed completely wrapped up in her dog.

As for me, dogs were my pet aversion. That is, until Dandy—her precious poodle, bless him once more—converted me. And this is the way it came about:

I was striding along Commonwealth Avenue, one afternoon, with my hat pulled down over my eyes—a bad habit I've got—and my mind occupied in constructing Castilian castles—another bad habit of mine—when I suddenly became aware of the fact that my legs had become entangled with a chain, attached to one end of which was a dog.

There was a person—a woman, in fact—evidently the owner of the dog, clinging to the other end of the chain, but in the excitement of the moment I paid no attention to her. What concerned me chiefly just then was the necessity of extricating myself from the awkward predicament in which I was placed, with a dogchain wound several times around my legs and a small but active puppy at the end of the chain, jumping uneasily about and making the tangle worse, and at the same time snapping viciously at my heels.

"Confound the brute!" I wrathfully ejaculated, aiming a kick at him, which, owing to the impediment about my limbs, fell about three feet short and—well, just then I heard an exclamation from the owner of the dog, and, glancing up, I met a pair of flashing, glorious eyes—her eyes, usually so sweetly calm and cold, but now filled with the forked lightning of indignation.

"Brute? The idea of calling my Dandy a brute! Oh, you—you—" and she finished with an outburst of tears, the usual feminine way of clinching an argument or demonstrating that man is a horrid, provoking creature, whose meanness is beyond the power of words to describe.

"Why, my dear Miss Dare," I exclaimed. "I beg ten thousand pardons! I did not recognize you or Dandy, or I assure you I should not have spoken as I did. Really I shouldn't, and I hope you will forgive me. Again I beg ten thousand pardons!"

She looked up and smiled through her tears. "Wouldn't one be enough?" she asked. The ice was beginning to melt.

"Yes, if you will kindly grant it," I replied.

"I will on condition that you will not call Dandy a brute again." The tears were all gone now, and those bewitching orbs were looking pleadingly into mine.

"Agreed," said I. "I don't mind what he does as long as he is your dog. He may trip me up, snap at my heels, and even bite me if he wishes."

"Oh, no," she cried. "I shouldn't like him to bite you exactly. You might have the hydrophobia."

"Well, I might as well have it and be out of my misery," said I, gloomily. "I don't see any further use of living, anyhow, unless—unless you're going to live with me," I finished boldly.

"Why, the idea!" blushing furiously. "You have never even asked me."

"You never gave me a chance," said I, defensively. "You know you have always kept me at a distance. It was like trying to pluck a rose and being repelled by the thorns. May I pick it now?—as a special favor? I'll get right down on my knees here in the street and ask it if that will do any good."

"Please don't," she implored. "It wouldn't look well; and besides, you must remember your legs are all tangled up yet with Dandy's chain."

"So they are. I came near forgetting the blessed dog."

"Don't swear, Mr. Burton."

"That isn't swearing, Miss Dorothy. I mean it. Dandy has done me a favor this afternoon that I shall never forget. He and his chain seem to have established a connecting link between us—linked us together for good and all."

"Don't be too sure. You haven't plucked the rose yet."

"But I may—later on—mayn't I? In the meantime, if you know the combination and will be so good as to unwind your dog I would like to use my legs to accompany you home."

"I'll see about it when I get you untangled," and she began prodding Dandy with her parasol. "Oh, dear! Why will he jump about so? I came near poking him in the eye that time."

"Shouldn't wonder," commented I. "That is what a woman generally does with her parasol—poke something or somebody in the eye with it."

"Thank you," said she. "If that is the case it will scarcely be safe to walk home with me. You might get injured accidentally."

"I think I'll risk it. But if I go do I get the rose?"

"That depends."

"But do I?" I persisted.

"Well—perhaps—if you behave yourself."

And I always have.

Tramp—It's tough to be sick on New Year's Day.
Miss Prettiness—What's the matter?
Tramp—Everything, 'ceptin' dispepsy.

WITH THE ELEVATOR MAN

SAYS the editor to the impecunious scribe:

"There ought to be a lot of stories in the Broad Exchange."

"Well—it's a twenty-story building!" says the I. S.

"Write 'em all!" says the editor.

Q. E. F., as Euclid puts it.

***

It's fairly hard to get ahead of Patsy Quinn, who operates elevator No. 3, express, in the Broad Exchange, "the biggest office building in the world, Sir!" Patsy has a head on him. Likewise he has a tongue, and the two operate together, which is rare.

Three smart youths boarded No. 3 Express the other day on their way to the fifteenth story. One of them noticed that the coat of Patsy was rather ragged at the sleeves. Thereupon they started a running fire of chaff, careless of the rules of the elevator service, which say emphatically, if politely, "Please do not talk to the elevator boys."

"You ought to take up a collection, Patsy," said one of them as the elevator stopped at 15.

"Ain't that what I'm doin' all day, but this last one ain't worth more'n 3 or 4 cents at the outside!" said Patsy as he slammed the gate.

***

Between the express and the local service there is a great gulf fixed. The local serves the first eleven floors, and the express runs to eleven without a stop, and serves the "upper ten," as Patsy Quinn puts it.

"Sure, I know Bill Simmons," said Patsy to the traveler; "he's on de local. He ain't much. Them fellers ain't t'be trusted t'bring an elevator down eleven stories without stoppin'. Dey'd be bumpin' her through de floor, dey would. Dey ain't responsible. Takes brains t'bring her down jest so, y'know. Took me three years t'learn jest how t'bring her down an' stop her right at de floor. Y'think it's easy, don't ye? Jest try it sometime when I ain't lookin'. Sure—y'd drive her through t'China. Eighteenth! well, why didn't you say so? Think I'm a mind reader, Mister?"

***

Billy Simmons had other ideas.

"Pat isn't a bad sort o'feller. Little bumptious he is, an' don't know but what he is kind of a big feller. Thinks it's swell to be runnin' his elevator up into de sky parlor. Nobody what has any of de coin worth while lives up there. There's half a dozen of de biggest men in de town what goes up an' down with me every day. Pat ain't got none o' dem."

Just then the elevator reached the last story of Billy's run, and the odious comparison reached an end.

***

When the head blew off the cylinder at the power house it stopped No. 3 Express between the eighth and ninth stories on the way up.

"Somethin's busted," said Patsy, nonchalantly. "I guess it's an all-day job. It's a good thing all youse fellers is rich."

"What's that got to do with it?" asked the peaked broker from the nineteenth floor testily. He was out of corts because one of his customers had just brought suit against him for running a bucket shop.

"Sure, time is money, an' youse can afford it better'n I can," said Pat, leaning against the lever. He didn't like the broker, who didn't approve of tips.

"Well, get us out of here, and do it quick."

But he didn't. Half an hour later there were still two dozen elevators strung up and down throughout the building. They were so many storm centres. Patsy was the stormy petrel, who got more fun out of the gale than did any of the passengers.

"If youse will jest wait a while till the fellers up there gets things fixed," said he, "yer dinners 'll taste all the better. There ain't no use swearin', and there's ladies in this here car!" He looked at Mrs. O'Flynn, who scrubbed on the eighteenth.

"Sure, Pat, ther' be!" said the lady.

A minute later the cables in the next car started to move. Pat pulled the lever back, and the car shot upward, passing the ninth floor.

"Nine!" yelled a passenger.

"Eleven first stop!" said Patsy, bringing her up with an indignant jerk that nearly sent the passengers through the roof. "Take the rear car down." He added, "There's eighty-three o' them fools a day!"

At nineteen he let the broker out. "'Spose you lives up here t'get the worth o' yer money comin' up an' down," said Pat.

***

Young Hartley had only been in the Broad Exchange nine months. He didn't believe in tips. Every day nearly he would come out of his office door to see an elevator just reaching his story.

"Down!" he would shout, and he would hear a voice come echoing from the shaft a floor or two below, "Next car!"

On Dec. 1 it was different. A car was just disappearing down the shaft as he came to the door.

"Down!" he shouted, as usual, and turned away to look at the other side of the hall, never counting on the car stopping.

He was surprised when he heard a pleasant, respectful, obliging, "Down, Sir!" The elevator had come back a story and a half.

It happened nearly every day. Hartley told all his friends that the elevator service in the Broad Exchange made the place worth the money. But inwardly he wondered what had happened.

But on the 22d of December he entered car No. 3 and he saw a small box hanging on the rear wall, and on it was a label, "Remember the elevator boy!" And after that he knew.

The Way of the World.

WHEN the holidays are over
And you think you've lit in clover
By the present that you sent your girl, so sweet,
'Tis a sad thing to discover
That the dear girl's other lover
Sent her one that, easy sailing, had you beat.

And it's harder when you visit
Her to find the young exquisite
Just about to take her for a ride,
To hear her plea conventional,
"It was wholly unintentional,
I thought you went away at Christmas-tide."

Then, although you're badly smitten,
You find out you've got the mitten
And the other fellow owns the hand you sought;
So you straight become a cynic
And the pessimists you mimic
Until the next fair creature has you caught.

Insurance Has Its Humor.

AN ENTERPRISING insurance agent induced an Irishman to take out an accident policy for his wife. A few days later, while conversing with a friend in his office, he was startled to see the Irishman rush in, brandishing fiercely a stout cane.

"Ye rascal!" he yelled, springing toward the agent, "ye wanter cheat me?"

Fortunately the enraged man was disarmed and held fast by the agent's friend, who was a powerfully built man. The Irishman, struggling to get free, shouted:

"Let me git at the spalpeen. Think ov it, chargin' me foive dollars fer an acshident ticket fer me ole woman, an' she jest broke her leg a-failin' down shtairs. Wot's the good of the ticket, anyhow?"

SOME FRAGMENTS OF LIFE

THE woman who squanders much mental force in wondering about other people's affairs has picked up three fragments of life which she would like to piece into the original tissue.

The first fragment was woven in a sweatshop. A gray-haired woman was the weaver. She sat by a window and worked at that and other fragments, more material, all day long. The woman who wonders had seen her there several times when she went down town in a Sixth Avenue elevated train of afternoons, but she never paid much attention to her till she saw the woman cry. The train had slowed up for a moment, and the woman who wonders was so close to the woman who cried that she could see the tears as they splashed on the cloth she held in her hands. They were swiftly flowing tears, but nobody seemed to notice them except the woman who wonders. Everybody in the room where the woman sat worked on unmoved, but the woman cried so hard she could not work. She was still crying when the train moved on and the other woman commenced to wonder what she was crying about. The matter worried her so that she left the car two stations further down and went back to try to find out. She was not sure of the location of the sweatshop, but at last she came to a building in that neighborhood where, so the janitor informed her, there were "swarms" of men and women sewing on the third floor, and she audaciously continued her inquiries up stairs.

The man to whom she put her questions was suspicious of her motives.

"Who do you want to see?" he asked.

The woman realized then how fatuous was her quest.

"I don't know," she said. "I don't know whether this is the place or not. She is an old woman, and she sits at a window sewing."

The man's impatience grew. "What do you want of her?" he asked.

"Nothing in particular," said the woman, "but I'd like to see how she is here. When I went past a while ago she was crying, and looked so pitiful that I felt sorry for her, and I thought—I'd like—"

The man's justifiable stare paralyzed the woman's halting speech.

"She ain't here," he said, and opened the door.

The woman passed through. Out in the hall the man ceased to be polite. He had been drinking a little, anyway.

"You must be a fool," he said.

The woman did not resent the imputation; it seemed too reasonable.

"Perhaps I am," she said.

By the time she got down to the street she felt quite sure that she was, but for all that she kept on wondering, and she wonders to this day why the old woman cried.

Another day the woman sat beside a boy in a Broadway car. The boy read a book. The book was old. It had no back, and so far as the woman could make out it had no name, but those deficiencies did not matter. A book of that kind doesn't need superfluous merits such as a back and a title to bolster it up; it is such a masterpiece in itself that it can get along without those artificial accessories to literature. The tale was a ghost story. The young woman's name was Adelaide. Adelaide was brave. She sat alone in the "long gallery" one night and waited for it to appear so she could tell it something and ease its mind. Adelaide began to watch at the top of Page 46, and the woman and the boy watched with her. Over page after page the readers raced, eye after eye, to see what came of the awful vigil. A breath-bating noise had just been heard at the far end of the room. The conductor threw back the door with a bang and an unprecedented roar that sounded like "Twenty-eighth Street," the boy said "Gee!" and gave a prodigious leap toward the door, and the woman said "Oh, dear me," and came within one of fainting.

When she came to the boy had gone and the book, of course, had gone with him. Later on the woman spent a whole day studying ghostly literature. Everything available, from "The House and the Brain" to "The Turn of the Screw," was examined, but nowhere could she find a story whose forty-sixth page and subsequent pages were one-half so interesting as that forty-sixth page. The story may not have been high art, but it was mighty good reading and the woman wants the rest of it, and if anybody can tell her where she can get it she will be eternally obliged.

The third fragment was clipped from the lives of a woman and a little boy. The boy snipped the first thread.

"Do you suppose he'll be there, mother?" he asked.

"He said he would," replied the woman.

"Then he'll be there, won't he, if he said he would," insisted the boy.

"I don't know," said the woman. "He's said so before—three times before—and he never came. I don't know whether he'll come now or not."

The boy pondered this doubtful phase of the situation.

"How long has he been gone, mother?" he asked, at length.

"Five years," she said.

"I was a little fellow when he went away, wasn't I?"

"Yes, you were four years old."

"And I'm nine, now," he crowed. "I've grown a lot since then, haven't I?"

"Yes."

"I wonder if he'll know me?" said the boy. "Do you suppose he'll know me?"

"Yes, when he sees you with me," she told him.

"Of course," assented the boy. "He'll know you wouldn't bring anybody else's little boy to meet him."

The boy pondered again.

"Why did he go away, mother?" he presently asked.

"I don't know," answered the woman. "I've been trying to figure that out myself all these years, but I can't do it."

"You're glad he's coming back, aren't you, mother?" persisted the boy.

"Oh, yes, of course!"

"You won't have to work so hard then, will you?"

"Maybe not."

There was another pause.

"But maybe you'll have to work harder," the boy suggested. "Do you think you will?"

"I don't know," she sighed. "Some folks do have to."

"I know that," he said. "Jim Lake's mother does. She has to work a good deal harder since Jim's father came home."

The boy sat still till they got to Murray Street. Then a new thought struck him.

"Mother," he said, "why didn't father come right up to the house instead of sending for us to come and meet him?"

"I don't know," she said. "It's a foolish freak of his. The other times when he took a notion to come home he wrote, just this way, and asked me to meet him at the ferry, on the Jersey side. He said if I was there he'd know everything was all right and if I wasn't there he'd know I didn't want to see him, and he'd go right back again."

"You went every time, didn't you, mother?"

"Yes, but he wasn't there."

"I wonder if he'll be there to-day?" mused the boy.

"We'll soon find out," said the woman, with a philosophic calm which the woman who wonders found it impossible to attain.

The boy and his mother left the car at Cortlandt Street and the woman who wonders went with them. She dodged along behind them for a block and a half, then, suddenly, a feeling stronger than curiosity took hold of her and held her footsteps in check. That incident in the lives of the woman and the boy seemed sacred to them alone. Outsiders had no business there. The conversation had not been meant for the woman's ears, and the meeting, if it ever took place, was not meant for her eyes. Shame held her back, and presently she turned and retraced her steps to Broadway. After a little, the tide of delicacy ebbed, however, and exposed the innate drift of human grossness. Curiosity had the upper hand again, and she wished she had gone on. At times, she wishes it still, for surely, of all the questions the woman would like answered that one—was the man at the ferry that day?—stands very near the head of the list.

The State of Affairs.

WHEN Gwendolyn chastes with Maggie
The two never seem to agree,
For one name is aristocratic,
The other is plain as can be.
To find the true cause of the trouble
You need to take merely a look,
For Maggie, my wife, is the mistress,
And Gwendolyn—she is the cook.

MALCOLMSTRIGHT WILSON.

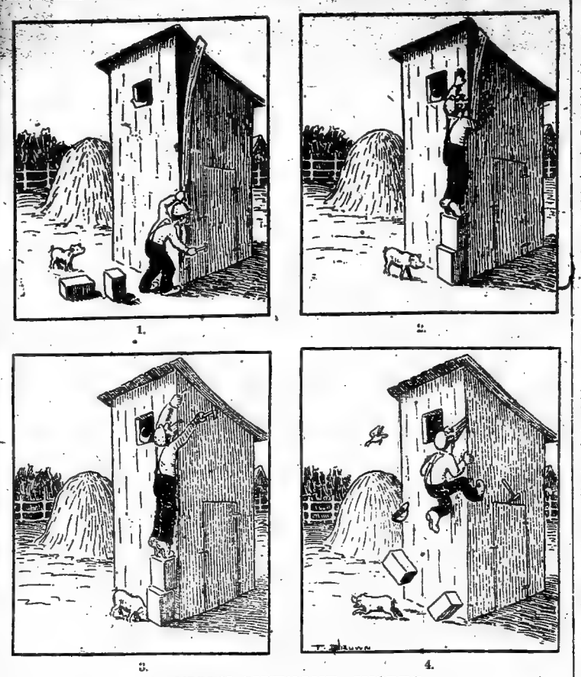

A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

When Bolton's Reputation Suffered

MR. BOLTON is very fond of reading aloud. Before he was married he used to read aloud for his own satisfaction and the torment of his neighbors who could hear him through the thin partition, and wondered if he was not losing his mind when he laughed so heartily over the jokes.

After he was married his wife came in for her share of the profits. Mrs. Bolton was not ungrateful, as women go, but somehow, in the beginning, she failed to appreciate the educational advantages which matrimony had brought her. She, too, had been rather fond of reading in the days before Bolton began to monopolize so much of her time, and, although she dutifully admitted that her husband had the sweetest voice in the world, she was obliged to confess that when he used it for two or three hours at a stretch her mind got somewhat muddled, and she said she believed that she could make much more sense out of the fact and fiction of the day if allowed to read it for herself.

Bolton combated this objection valiantly, and finally overcame it by stopping every little while and explaining what he had just gone over. This proved to be quite a satisfactory arrangement, and for two months after it went into effect Bolton declared that he was ten times happier than he ever expected to be in his life.

About that time the Boltons moved into a Sixty-fourth Street boarding-house. As was the usual way with him, Bolton made quite an agreeable impression on his fellow-boarders, and all the men about the house showed plainly that they considered him the right sort. But gradually their manner underwent a change. Bolton's stories, which had hitherto been received with the utmost attention and even enthusiasm, now failed to elicit the proper degree of appreciation, and his opinions on current topics fell decidedly flat. Finally, it was borne in upon him through indefinable but none the less authoritative channels that his neighbors had come to believe him unreliable and unveracious, and that whatever information he chose to impart was taken with an uncomplimentary allowance of salt. This reputation got on Bolton's nerves and gave him much uneasiness. For several weeks he was unable to account for it, but a conversation overheard one day between his wife and the woman in the back parlor cleared the situation of all mystery.

"I think it a perfect shame," said Mrs. Bolton, "that women are not allowed to serve on juries. I don't know of anything that people can do that pays as well as jury duty. Why, the salary of the President of the United States is a mere speck compared with the money a juryman draws provided he has a steady job."

The occupant of the back parlor both looked and voiced her astonishment.

"Is that so?" she said. "Why, I had always thought that jurymen were rather poorly paid. I thought they only got three dollars a day."

"Oh, dear me, no," returned Mrs. Bolton, airily. "The whole body of them get $15,000 for deciding a case that lasts only three days. They got that much just the other day for rendering a verdict in a case where some composer had sued a musical magazine for printing one of his operas, note for note and word for word, without asking his permission. That makes $1,250 for each for the full time, or $400 a day, in round numbers. I consider that pretty good pay for just listening to a few lawyers argue a while, don't you?"

"Well, I should say I do," gasped the back-parlor boarder. "Are you sure that's right? Who told you about it?"

"Mr. Bolton told me. He tells me everything. I don't have to read the papers any more for myself. He reads them and explains things to me as he goes along. It's awfully nice. He makes everything as plain as day."

Bolton let out a sharp yelp of despair and bounded into his own room. The explanation he vouchsafed his wife when she came in to find out what ailed him was very brief, but that evening when the papers were brought in he refused to read aloud.

One Child's Invocation.

THE five-year-old daughter of a California family has a habit of occasionally wandering in her prayers said just before she retires for the night. A few nights ago she finished "Our Father" with credit, but stopped after the opening line of "Now I lay me down to sleep."

"Go on, daughter," said her mother.

The little prayer ended "God bless father," and the rest came after a short pause.

"Well, dear, you haven't prayed for yourself," said the mother.

"Oh, no! Well, then, God bless me and make me absolutely pure, like Blank's baking powder!"

It Didn't Work.

Johnny—Say, Ma, our teacher told us today that "through nature's providence" a cat always lands on its feet when it is dropped, so it won't be hurt.

Mother—Well?

Johnny—Well, I went up on the roof and dropped our cat off, and I guess she'll have to be picked up with a piece of blotting paper.

A Little of It Goes a Great Ways.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity," but it is a sweetness that cloys quickly.

Says Mister Doojabs.

WELL, eight months ago one clear cold day,
I took a ramble up Broadway,
And with my hands behind my back
I strolled along on the street-car track—
(I walked on the track, for walking there
Gives one, I think, a distinguished air.)

Well, all of a sudden I felt a jar
And I said, "I'll bet that's a trolley car,"
And, sure enough, when I looked to see
I saw it had run right over me
And my limbs and things were so scattered about
That for a moment I felt put out.

Well, the motorman was a nice young chap
And he came right up and tipped his cap
And said, "Beg pardon," and was so kind
That his gentle manner soothed my mind;
Especially as he took such pains
To gather up my split remains.

Well, he found my arms and found my head,
And then, in a contrite voice, he said,
"Say, mister, I guess I'll have to beg
Your pardon, I can't find your left leg.'
And he would have wept, but I said,
"No! no!
It doesn't matter, just let it go."

Well, I went on home and on the way
I considered what my wife would say;
I knew she would have some sharp reply
If I let her know I was one leg shy,
So I thought, on the whole, 'twould be just as well
For my peace of mind if I didn't tell.

Well, that was the first thing in my life
That I kept a secret from my wife,
And for eight long months I was in distress
To think that I didn't dare confess,
And I'd probably still feel just that way
If it hadn't come 'round to Christmas Day.

Well, in good old customs I still believe,
So I hung up my stocking Christmas Eve;
(A brand-new left one I'd never worn,)
And when I looked in it Christmas morn
There was my leg, as large as life,
With a ticket on it, "From your wife."

Well, my wife had had it stored away
In cotton, since last Easter Day,
When she ran across it, quite by chance,
In the left hip-pocket of my pants;
And the only reproachful thing she said
Was, "Look out or some day you'll lose your head."

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

He Knew.

NODD—I wonder how the market is to-day?

Todd—I don't know. What's the market to me or me to the arket? I am not interested in Wall Street.

Nodd—Don't believe in it, eh?

Todd—No, Sir! It's gambling, pure and simple.

Nodd—Well, you know, nothing riske?, nothing gained.

Todd—Yes, I know, but there's a difference between legitimate risk and plain idiocy. Looked at from any standpoint, speculation is wrong.

Nodd—But a little flier occasionally—

Todd—Not for me. If by any fluke you should make a few hundreds, it wouldn't do you any good. The worry and the artificial view of life it gives a man more than balances the gain.

Nodd—You don't believe in it, then?

Todd—No, Sir; under no circumstances. It doesn't pay. There's nothing in it. I know because I've tried it myself. I've had the experience.

Nodd—Oh, you have, eh? When?

Todd—Last week.

When She Was Convinced.

A NEW YORK CITY school teacher had the following experience. Her family was notified of the death of a relative in Germany, of whose circumstances they knew nothing. A few weeks after this an advertisement appeared in a daily paper, requesting any person having a certain name to visit a lawyer, whose address was given, on important business. The name mentioned was that of the school teacher. The teacher thought that she had inherited her uncle's money, the amount of which her imagination increased wonderfully. She accordingly interviewed the lawyer and was greatly disappointed when told that she was not the person sought. Not quite convinced she asked the lawyer how he knew that she was not the person.

"The woman we are looking for is colored," replied the lawyer.

"Even so," said the school teacher, not quite satisfied, "some mistake may have been made. What did you want of her?"

"Oh," responded the lawyer, "she bought a piano on the installment plan and moved after she paid the first installment—we are trying to locate her."

The fortune seeker left the office, disappointed but convinced.

Editor and Poet.

THE poet entered the sanctum, and the editor, noticing the manner in which the sweet singer's trousers bagged at the knees, called his attention to the fact by remarking:

"Your trousers ripple like a cloth sea on the stage. They are simply corrugated. Why don't you iron them?"

"Because I have no iron," replied the bard, somewhat crestfallen.

"Then why don't you have them ironed?" persisted the editor.

"Because I haven't another pair, and I can't have them ironed on me, can I?"

"Not very well," coincided the editor; "but I'll tell you what you could do; you could wear them as you do to-day and turn them inside out for to-morrow. Wear them alternately right side and wrong side out, and then the bulge created one day will be reversed on the next, and your trousers will always be as straight as if ironed nightly, and will be as artistic as a reversible object which an uncle of mine has just patented, which is a piano on one side and a huge refrigerator on the other, and which works in such a way that the cold ham never interferes with Mendelssohn, and Beethoven doesn't spoil the flavor of the corned beef and cabbage."

He paused, and the poet bowed low and said:

"I will try the sartorial experiment you suggest if—" He hesitated, and the editor asked:

"If what?"

"If you'll accept my 'Ode to the Rabbit Stew' which you now have under consideration."

Her Philosophy.

Miss Pretty Teacher (soon to be married)—Of course we're tired to death of teaching. I'm going to stop soon, why don't you?

Miss Prim (who is always talking marriage but has no offers)—I'd like to.

Miss Pretty Tteacher—Why don't you then? You're not consistent. Something's the matter with your philosophy. What is it, anyway?

Miss Prim—Kant, principally.

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ARE MADE FROM

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

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"BEGINS RIGHT, ENDS RIGHT, IS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE."—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 27, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Dec. 27. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Dec. 27, 2,768,260.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales of Week Ended Dec. 27, '02.
...	...	21	Nov. 20.	18	Dec. 3.	17¾	20	– 1	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000			..	18½	19	18	18	...	300
...	...	82½	Nov. 28.	80⅝	Dec. 12.	80½	86	+ ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	..	82	82½	82	82½	...	200
120	60½	79	Feb. 1.	63	Nov. 14.	63½	63⅝	+ 5⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	58⅞	63½	57¾	63½	71⅛	156,320
91	80	91	July 29.	78½	Oct. 23.	80½	90	+ 1½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '02.	3	SA	80	80	80	80	...	100
30	24	30	June 19.	30	June 19.	...	...	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....		..	30	30	30	30	...	100
...	...	13¾	Oct. 21.	8¾	Dec. 12.	9¾	16	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....		..	10½	10¾	10	10	...	300
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	34	Dec. 11.	36	37	– ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....		..	35¼	36½	35	36½	...	300
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	¼	Dec. 16.	½	¾	..	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....		..	½	½	¼	½	2½	1,900
35	10	26½	Apr. 14.	2	Dec. 23.	1½	2	..	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,294,900	.....		..	2½	2½	2	2½	...	300
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	34½	35	+ ⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	34¼	35	34½	35	30½	1,850
89¼	67	93⅜	Oct. 31.	85¼	Jan. 14.	90	90½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	89¼	90⅝	89	90⅞	89½	710
25½	24	57⅜	Apr. 23.	30¼	Jan. 10.	44½	46	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '02.	4	A	44½	47½	44	44	53	2,000
91¼	85	99½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	93	97	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,138,400	Dec. 1, '02.	3	SA	97½	98	97½	98	87½	226
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	37½	39	+ 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1	SA	37½	37½	37½	37½	...	100
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	220	230	+10	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	225	225	225	225	205	152
45	30⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	27	Dec. 12.	29	30	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	29½	29½	29	29½	40	1,135
41⅝	31⅝	32⅝	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	11⅞	12	+ 1½	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10⅜	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	11	5,855
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	41	42	+ 2½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	39	41	39	41	69½	2,820
30½	6½	28	Apr. 30.	14	Dec. 11.	15¾	16⅝	+ 1⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....		..	14½	16	14½	16	...	600
33⅜	22½	36⅛	Apr. 21.	23½	Dec. 12.	28¼	29½	+ 2	American Locomotive Co.	100	23,000,000	.....		..	26	29½	27	29¼	31⅞	8,075
91¼	85⅜	100¼	Apr. 23.	89	Jan. 2.	97	98	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	⅜	Q	94	95½	94	95½	90⅜	1,150
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	5	5½	– ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....		..	5⅜	5⅝	5	5	5	2,200
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	23	25	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23	24½	23	24	24	900
60	38½	49⅜	May 26.	36⅞	Nov. 28.	42	42¼	+ 2½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....		..	39¼	42⅝	39¼	42	44¼	3,850
104⅞	88	100¼	June 23.	87½	Nov. 28.	91½	92¼	+ 2½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92⅝	90⅞	91½	90½	3,520
49⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	...	127½	– ⅞	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....		..	120½	127½	126½	127⅜	...	300
...	...	15	Dec. 9.	12	Dec. 11.	12	15	+ ½	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	.....		..	14½	14½	14½	14½	...	200
...	...	70	Dec. 2.	50¼	Dec. 11.	62	64	+ ½	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1½	Q	63	63	63	63	...	100
103	103¼	135⅛	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 11.	128⅝	129¾	+ 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	128½	130⅝	128⅞	129⅝	117¾	152,345
130	111	122	Augs 26.	115	Jan. 2.	120	121	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	116	450
167¾	157½	186	Apr 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	163	164	+ 1½	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,893,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	162½	162½	162½	162½	163	100
21⅞	13¼	17⅜	Jan. 2.	12	Dec. 1.	12	13	+ ⅜	American Woolen Co.	100	25,501,000	.....		..	13	13	12¾	12¾	16½	400
82¾	70	80¼	Sep. 22.	73	Apr. 23.	76½	79	+ 2¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	80½	100
111	113	136	Feb. 1.	80	Dec. 12.	94	95	+ 1	Amucosta Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	88½	94	88	94	128	2,100
34	20	48⅜	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	38	40¼	+ 2	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....		..	40	40	40	40	33¾	100
91	42¼	96⅝	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	84¼	84½	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	SA	83¼	84¼	82	84¼	80¼	70,975
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	106½	106½	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98⅝	100	98⅞	100	102½	14,800
114½	81⅜	118½	Sep. 10.	92⅝	Dec. 12.	99¼	99⅝	+ 1	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,238,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	98½	99½	96⅜	99½	105⅛	38,445
97	83⅝	99	Sep. 10.	92	Dec. 15.	93	94	.....	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	94⅝	94½	95	90
88⅞	57⅞	72⅝	July 21.	54¾	Nov. 14.	68¼	68⅝	+ 3⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....		..	64⅜	69⅝	64⅝	68⅝	65¼	156,090
228	170	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	222	227	+ 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	Q	224½	225	224½	225	...	300
14⅝	8¾	14⅝	Apr. 23.	7⅞	Dec. 30.	8	8½	+ ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....		..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	100
89	54¼	97	May 22	51	Dec. 24.	72½	73¼	– 3½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	76⅜	76⅜	71	73	85⅞	600
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	132	132½	+ 4⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	76,538,100	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	128½	132½	128⅝	132	113⅝	63,150
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	131¾	132¼	– ⅞	Canadian Pac. sub. cifs. 4th in. pd.	...	.....	.....		..	130½	130¼	128⅝	128⅝	...	300
196⅞	143⅜	198	Jan. 6.	163	Nov. 30.	172	175	+ 3	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	167½	173	167¼	173	190¼	200
52⅜	29	57½	Sep. 3.	42⅝	Dec. 12.	47½	47⅝	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	47	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	46⅞	7,300
50⅛	27	45⅝	July 16.	29½	Dec. 15.	33½	33½	+ ⅛	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,500	.....		..	32	33⅞	31⅜	33	35⅜	5,800
82¼	72⅛	79	July 17.	68	Nov. 12.	70½	71	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	70⅝	71	70½	71	76½	1,200
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22	Dec. 12.	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,918,000	.....		..	24⅝	25¼	24⅛	25⅛	24½	19,100
90½	75	90¼	Jan. 24.	81½	Dec. 22.	80	85	– ¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	81½	81½	81½	81½	87½	100
56	41	51⅝	Aug. 20.	33	Dec. 12.	37	39½	+ 3	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	.....		..	38	39½	37	39½	48⅜	2,800
188	134	198⅝	Sep. 20.	160¼	Jan. 27.	178½	178⅝	+ 5½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,000	Oct. 28, '02.	¼	SA	174⅜	179	174½	178⅝	167⅝	190,400
200	175	200⅝	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	192½	198	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	193	193	192¼	192¼	190½	90
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	217	218	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	216	217¼	216	217	206	1,350
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15	Dec. 11.	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....		..	17	17⅝	16	17⅜	15⅝	2,400
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	29	Dec. 12.	32¾	33	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....		..	32¾	33	32	32⅝	31	2,900
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	14¾	15	+ ⅞	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....		..	14	15¼	14	14½	...	3,150
101	72½	103⅝	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	95½	96½	+ 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	95⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	98⅝	1,812
42¼	27⅝	84½	May 22	75	Feb. 10.	77	80	+13	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....		..	72	78	77	78	...	200
130½	41⅞	110¼	Feb. 24.	73¾	Aug. 22.	80½	81	+ 11⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,231,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	80	81	79¼	80¾	88	5,800
18	6⅜	35⅜	July 17.	14⅞	Jan. 15.	27½	28	+ ¾	Colorado Southern.	100	30,095,000	.....		..	27⅝	28	26¾	27½	15¼	3,600
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	50¼	Jan. 15.	69½	70½	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	69¼	70	69¾	69¾	59¾	1,450
28¾	16¼	53⅞	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	43	43½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....		..	43	43	43	43	28½	2,000
25½	12¼	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14¼	Jan. 17.	19½	19⅝	+ 1⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,022,000	Dec. 1, '02.	½	Q	19	19¾	18⅝	19¾	10	2,800
238	187	230¾	Apr. 25.	205	Dec. 11.	212	212½	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2	Q	211¾	218½	210¼	212¾	217½	2,200
124	93¼	126½	June 3.	114	Dec. 11.	114½	115⅝	..	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	113⅝	115⅝	114½	115¼	115¼	2,550
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	20¾	Dec. 15.	29⅝	30¼	..	Corn Products Co.	100	44,869,235	.....		..	30½	31	29⅝	30	...	5,600
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	70⅝	Dec. 11.	81	84	+ ⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	82	82	82	82	...	177
103¼	75¼	122	Apr. 22.	90	Jan. 24.	103	103	+ 1½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1	..	102¼	103½	102¼	103½	...	300
46	37	53¾	Mar. 20.	40	Nov. 12.	43	45½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	D	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	... 114	220
103½	93	109½	Apr. 9.	101¾	Dec. 11.	102	103	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	102¾	103	102	102	103¾	400
23½	15	32	Sep. 26.	15⅝	Jan. 13.	26⅜	27	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,965,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	26¾	27	26	27	16¾	3,500
93⅞	74⅜	98	Oct. 2.	78¼	Jan. 10.	92	93	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	93	93	93	93	77¼	300
...	...	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14½	Jan. 15.	17¾	17¾	+ 1	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,806,000	.....		..	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼	...	2,400
...	...	45⅝	Mar. 18.	31⅝	Dec. 31.	34	35	+ 1½	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	20,063,000	.....		..	33¼	34¾	33¼	34¾	...	700
75	133	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	167½	170	+ 2	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	D	166	168¾	165	167¼	158	1,000
174½	138⅝	168⅝	Jan. 2.	147	Nov. 14.	152¼	152⅝	– ⅜	New York Central.	100	231,942,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	153¼	153⅝	152⅝	153⅛	147¼	30,960
57⅝	16	57⅝	Aug. 8.	40	Nov. 14.	43⅝	44	+ ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,000,000	.....		..	43¼	43¾	42½	43⅝	48¼	1,800
95	47	100	Aug. 9.	80	Nov. 15.	85	88	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 31, '02.	3	A	86	86	86	86	80¼	100
317	210	255	Apr. 28.	200¼	Jan. 30.	222	225	+ ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	52,707,100	Sep. 30, '02.	2	Q	223	223	222¼	222¼	212	255
40¼	24	37⅝	Sep. 8.	25½	Dec. 12.	30¾	31	+ 1½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	38,113,300	.....		..	29¼	31¼	29⅜	31	34¼	44,500
61⅜	44	80¾	Oct. 17.	55	Jan. 14.	72¼	72½	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	Dec. 19, '02.	1½	SA	71¾	72⅜	70¾	72⅛	57¾	22,040
95¾	82	98	July 23.	90	Feb. 21.	91	92	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	91	92	91	92	91¼	957
109	73½	134	Sep. 8.	88	Jan. 28.	116½	118	+ 6	North American.	100	11,838,700	.....		..	113	119	113	118	93¾	2,900
78	52	81¼	Sep. 20.	65	Dec. 11.	70	77	– ¼	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,859,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	70¼	78¾	70¼	70¾	78	200
85	63	94¾	Sep. 9.	72¼	Dec. 23.	72½	77	– 1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	3,014,400	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	72¼	73¼	72¼	73¼	80	400
49¾	30½	49⅝	Mar. 10.	37	Nov. 15.	39	39⅝	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail.	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	38¾	39¼	39	39¼	45¾	1,000
161¼	137½	170	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	156⅝	153½	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	204,572,250	Nov. 20, '02.	3	SA	155	155½	153¼	153⅝	149⅝	73,100
120¼	99⅝	108⅝	Sep. 5.	73¼	Jan. 9.	105⅝	108¾	+ 2¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '02.	1½	Q	101¼	104¼	101¼	103⅝	103	35,870
50	14⅝	47¼	Apr. 9.	30	Nov. 14.	...	...	+ 3	Peoria & Eastern.	100	10,000,000	.....		..	38	38	38	38	...	100
94	53¾	95¼	Sep. 10.	71	Feb. 13.	...	...	+ 1	Pere Marquette.	100	14,145,500	.....		..	80	81	80	81	...	200
81	57	105½	Sep. 4.	80¼	Jan. 7.	94	95	+ 2	Phila., Chi., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	..	91	94	91	94	79	400
82	50	83½	Oct. 8.	59	Jan. 14.	80½	80¾	+ ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 25, '02.	1	Q	80	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾	7,400

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100 shares (lot). Sales (less than 100 shares) in the "Stocks" column are reported in separate tables. Quotations are given in dollars per share, except in the case of bonds, and are generally for one share, or one bond. Fractions are in eighths, unless otherwise stated. Dividends are reported in per cent. (including as stock dividend when so stated). Prices of stocks ex-dividend or ex-rights are indicated by the letter "x" after the name.

DEC 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 27, 1902—Continued.

Range for This 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 27, Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 27. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Close Sat. & Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 27, '02.
80	72¼	96⅝ Oct.	25.	82⅝ Feb.	4.	92	92⅝	+ 1⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, '02.	1¾	Q	95	98	92½	92⅝	84½	1,100
225	195½	250 Apr.	22.	215 Jan.	13.	230	233	+ 5	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	225¼	230	225¼	230	215⅝	600
...	...	36½ Sep.	19.	24 Apr.	16.	34½	35	+ 1¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	12,000,000									1,000
...	...	90¼ Oct.	31.	80 Apr.	1.	86½	87½	+ 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Dec. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	86	87	86¾	87	...	1,745
58	24½	78½ Sep.	3.	53¼ Mar.	10.	65¾	65¾	+ 3½	Reading.	50	69,000,000				65¾	65¼	62¾	62¾	54	280,500
82⅞	65	90¾ Sep.	10.	79⅝ Mar.	10.	86	87½	+ ⅛	Reading 1st pf.	50	23,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	86½	86¾	86¼	86¾	82	3,650
94½	38	30⅞ Sep.	11.	60 Jan.	14.	77½	78	+ 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				77	78	77	77⅝	62½	4,380
24	11¼	24⅝ Sep.	8.	15⅜ Jan.	2.	16½	16¾	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				16½	16¾	16¼	16¾	15⅝	1,800
82	55⅞	85⅝ Sep.	10.	66 Jan.	16.	76½	76⅝		Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,206,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	76	76⅝	76	76	65¼	1,385
...	...	48¾ Dec.	27.	33¼ Dec.	12.	49⅞	49	+ 7⅛	Rock Island.	100	68,726,600				47¾	49⅞	47¾	48⅝	...	162,210
...	...	85½ Nov.	26.	71 Nov.	14.	83⅝	83⅞	+ 2⅞	Rock Island pf.	100	48,109,100				81½	84	81	83⅞	...	33,900
38¾	18	25⅝ Apr.	21.	17¼ Feb.	8.	22½	22⅝	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,941,700	July 15, '01.	1		21½	23	21½	22⅝	19¼	2,750
90	65	74 Mar.	21.	63 July	25.	70	73	+ 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	4,051,400	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾		71	72¾	71	72¾	68	1,420
112⅜	97	125 Apr.	23.	64½ Dec.	15.	70½	72	+ ½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,800	July 15, '02.	1	SA	71	72	69½	71	...	4,400
15¼	7⅞	24¼ Aug.	29.	10 Dec.	26.	12	13	− 4½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000				15	16	10	11¾	13¼	950
78½	55	81½ Sep.	19.	56¼ Dec.	26.	55	57	− 7½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	63¼	65¼	56½	56½	62	1,750
36	17	42 Sep.	2.	24½ Nov.	10.	24	29	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	2,500,000				25	29¾	25	28¾	23½	1,400
86½	21½	85½ July	31.	55⅝ Jan.	2.	74⅜	75	+ 5½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,466,700				70⅜	75	70⅜	75	55¾	3,800
88	75	90 July	30.	77 Dec.	12.	80	81	+ 3½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	80	82	80	82	85	300
76¼	53⅛	90⅜ July	30.	65¼ Dec.	12.	71½	72	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	70¼	71½	69¾	71½	78¾	2,200
39½	16	39 Aug.	13.	24½ Dec.	12.	27½	27½	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				27	27½	26¾	27½	27	1,910
71	41½	80 Sep.	9.	55¼ Mar.	5.	61¾	62	+ 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				60¼	62	60	61½	58⅝	4,300
41½	19½	83 Sep.	4.	20½ June	28.	57	58	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				55½	57½	55¼	57½	29½	900
93⅝	29	81¼ Sep.	10.	56 Dec.	12.	64⅝	64¾	+ 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100				63¾	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	61	97,720
35⅝	18	39⅝ Oct.	17.	28 Dec.	12.	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway.	100	112,260,000				33¼	33⅝	31⅝	33⅜	33⅜	55,800
94⅜	67¼	97 Oct.	18.	89¾ Dec.	15.	92¾	92⅝	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	92¾	92⅝	92	92⅝	93½	1,097
8½	3½	8⅝ Apr.	29.	4 Jan.	10.	5	5½	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4½	100
76⅝	49⅝	74⅝ Apr.	24.	49¼ Dec.	12.	58½	59¼	+ 3¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		58¼	59	58½	59	64¾	3,275
52⅞	23¾	54⅝ Sep.	3.	37 Dec.	15.	40	40¼	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000				40	41½	35⅞	40	39	56,750
42¼	19	44½ Feb.	18.	35 Jan.	15.	38½	40	− ⅛	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	8,645,900				39¼	39¾	39¼	39½	...	300
25½	10⅝	33¾ Oct.	24.	18½ Jan.	21.	28½	28½	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,905,000				27¾	28¼	28⅜	28½	18½	2,500
39⅞	28	49⅝ Sep.	2.	35 Jan.	15.	46½	47	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				46	46⅞	45	46⅞	34⅜	1,200
109⅝	65⅝	129 Aug.	25.	107 Jan.	20.	116½	116½	+ 2½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	114¼	116¼	114	116¼	109	1,466
75⅝	65	85 Apr.	3.	72 Jan.	16.	76	80	+ 1	**Union Bag & Paper Co.** pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	74¾	100
123	76	113¾ Aug.	26.	93½ Dec.	12.	100½	100⅝	+ 2½	Union Pacific.	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	98¾	100⅝	97⅞	100¼	103⅝	134,850
99½	81⅝	95 Aug.	23.	85¾ Mar.	6.	92	93	− ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	39,550,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	92¼	93	92¼	92¾	89¾	6,190
...	...	24⅞ Oct.	27.	20 Dec.	11.	20½	21	− ⅛	United Rys Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				20½	20	20½	20½	...	400
...	...	66 Nov.	1.	60 Dec.	12.	63	63¼	+ 1	United Rys Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000				63	63¼	62¼	63¼	...	1,000
109	54	130 Aug.	28.	97 Jan.	2.	132	135	+ 5	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	125	130	125	130	96	350
16⅝	7⅜	15¼ Sep.	22.	10¼ Dec.	15.	12½	12⅝	+ ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,582,300				12	12¼	11⅝	12¼	11⅞	4,980
83⅝	69½	91¼ Sep.	22.	79⅞ Jan.	21.	88⅝	89½	+ ⅝	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	88¼	88⅞	88	88⅝	81⅝	1,360
...	...	32 Oct.	30.	20 Nov.	14.	24	24½	+ ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,196,000				23¾	24¼	23¾	24	...	9,025
...	...	75¾ Oct.	30.	64½ Nov.	14.	69½	70	− ⅛	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100				69¼	70	68⅝	69⅝	...	2,430
...	...	44⅝ Mar.	8.	25 Nov.	13.	...	...		United States Reduction & Ref. Co.	100	5,918,800	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	32	32½	32	32	...	200
34	12½	19⅜ Oct.	1.	14 Jan.	2.	16¼	16½	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		15¼	16⅜	15½	16	13½	1,200
85	47	64 Mar.	24.	40½ Dec.	12.	55	56	+ 2	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		52	54	52	54	...	278
55	24	46¾ Jan.	7.	29½ Dec.	12.	35⅜	35⅝	+ 1	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	34½	35⅝	34	35½	43	87,300
101⅞	69	97⅝ Jan.	7.	79 Dec.	12.	85⅛	85½	+ 1	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	84⅝	85½	83⅝	85½	93¼	36,801
72	51	76⅝ Apr.	28.	54 Dec.	12.	61¼	62	+ 3	**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.**	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	59⅝	62	59⅝	62	69⅞	3,375
125	116	134⅞ Sep.	29.	120 Dec.	12.	123	123½	...	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	QO	124	124	124	124	124	15
...	...	34½ Oct.	29.	29¾ Nov.	14.	32	32⅜	+ 1¼	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1		30¼	32½	30¼	32½	...	500
...	...	81½ Dec.	27.	78½ Oct.	16.	81	81⅜	+ ½	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	...	200
26	11⅛	35⅜ Sep.	10.	21⅜ Jan.	14.	28⅜	29	+ 1½	**Wabash.**	100	28,000,000				28	29½	27⅜	29	22⅜	5,600
46⅛	23⅜	54½ Sep.	10.	37 Dec.	12.	43½	43⅝	+ 2	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				42¼	43⅝	41½	43⅝	43	5,000
100¼	81	97½ Aug.	26.	84⅜ July	16.	87⅞	88	+ ⅜	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	88¼	88	87½	88	91⅝	3,000
180	145	233 Sep.	11.	169½ Jan.	13.	193	210	+ 1½	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,388,816	Nov. 15, '02.	1½	QO	194½	194¼	194½	194½	187	100
187	137	234 Apr.	9.	180 Jan.	2.	195	210	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,397,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	QO	200	202	200	202	177	200
22	11⅜	30¾ Sep.	9.	17 Jan.	27.	24¼	24½	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	18½	800
60⅜	45	66 Apr.	29.	53¼ Jan.	27.	53	54½	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,096,900				52	54	52	54	51	1,200
38	24	42⅞ Sep.	10.	28 Jan.	17.	33½	34	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				33½	33⅝	33	33⅝	30½	750
26	14½	31 Aug.	20.	10½ Jan.	30.	26	26½	+ 1	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800				25¼	26½	25	26	20¾	6,170
49⅝	38½	57⅜ Aug.	29.	39½ Jan.	24.	52½	53	+ 2⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200				50½	53	50⅝	53	41⅜	6,700

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was more favorable in some items than had been expected and less favorable in others. The unfavorable feature was a loss in cash of over $2,000,000, whereas the known movements of money during the week had indicated a gain. On the other hand, loans showed a slight decrease, which was especially welcome, it having been generally believed that an increase would appear because of the preparations for the payment of the January disbursements.

The figures follow: Reserves on all deposits decrease $1,544,400, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decrease $1,346,300, loans decrease $539,800, specie decrease $3,234,300, legal tenders increase $1,214,300, and deposits decrease $1,902,400.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$870,221,500	$857,960,200	$796,457,200
Deposits	865,953,600	910,869,800	854,189,200
Circulation	45,856,400	31,856,100	31,040,800
Specie	153,744,300	163,618,200	161,719,700
Legal tender	69,293,300	71,990,600	63,353,500
Total res.	$223,037,600	$235,608,800	$225,073,200
Res. required	216,488,400	227,717,450	213,547,300
Surplus	$6,549,200	$7,891,350	$11,525,900
Ratio reserve deposit	25.7%	25.9%	26.4%

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Dec. 20 to 26.

American Gold Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Kitts	$2,000
Korona	St. Kitts	288
New York	Monte Cristi	500
Philadelphia	Curacao	3,160
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Allianca	Colon	511
Savoie	Havre	193,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	20,850
Gold Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	9,151
Santiago	Tampico	100
Silver Bullion—		
Santiago	Tampico	8,358
Gold Ore—		
Nitonka	London	100
Total		$238,018

Exports, New York, Dec. 22 to 27.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Dec. 22	St. Louis	London, S. B.	$246,700
Dec. 23	Caribbee	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	1,200
Dec. 24	New York	Macoris, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Dec. 24	La Savoie	Havre, S. B.	15,976
Dec. 26	Adirondack	Cape Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Total			$273,876

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 16	St. Paul	London, S. B.	$352,115
Dec. 19	Lucania	London, S. B.	281,540
Dec. 19	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	780
Dec. 20	P. F. Hendrik	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Grand total			$913,311

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Dec. 27	$1,194,949,987	$53,053,025
Dec. 20	1,495,318,389	(3,827,589)
Dec. 13	1,371,026,325	50,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,616,451	65,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,267,580,605	53,585,567
Nov. 22	1,745,827,967	62,966,373
Nov. 15	1,747,727,857	60,277,221
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,479	(1,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,692,479	80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	82,313,563
Oct. 18	1,721,164,729	62,009,109
Oct. 11	1,702,293,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,564,377	84,510,424
Sept. 27	1,748,296,330	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,564,887	56,061,128
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,389,553,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,376,695	46,599,840
Aug. 23	1,375,558,456	69,587,937
Aug. 16	1,353,552,608	63,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,566,801	67,039,531
July 19	1,517,673,429	66,198,418
July 12	1,366,083,422	69,124,003
*July 5	1,373,362,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,698,007	76,483,186
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,221,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,823
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,358,058,594	61,534,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,310,067,533	77,225,044
May 3	1,025,350,246	78,597,329
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,589
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,901,643	68,112,138
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,877,307	68,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	61,699,957
March 8	1,313,238,567	67,340,183
March 1	1,450,914,803	69,507,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	85,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,618	90,961,922
Jan. 25	1,415,084,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,503,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,700,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,801,107	40,291,193
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524

*Five days.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
3d week Dec.	$180,980	$176,430	$141,950
From July 1	4,390,743	3,824,897	3,458,092
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Dec.	153,184	121,227	130,332
From July 1	3,653,999	3,763,372	3,356,664
COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,142
3d week Dec.	129,136	116,391	97,222
From July 1	2,968,319	2,700,396	2,373,477
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week Dec.	47,404	47,373	44,510
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
3d week Dec.	632,436	538,522	.....
From July 1	15,730,214	14,499,255	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week Dec.	106,146	103,941	107,382
From July 1	2,863,274	2,609,089	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,996	887	330
3d week Dec.	95,027	116,653	127,324
From July 1	2,637,488	2,620,377	2,463,200
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
3d week Dec.	417,543	387,705	316,006
From July 1	10,006,898	8,034,192	7,710,227
MINN., ST. PAUL & SS. S. M.—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
3d week Dec.	112,300	126,687	80,870
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,779
3d week Dec.	187,295	182,870	.....
From July 1	4,804,048	4,567,636	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,564	3,202	3,202
3d week Dec.	575,052	463,360	534,762
From July 1	14,324,363	13,094,710	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
3d week Dec.	152,516	140,277	190,393
From July 1	3,642,013	3,643,979	3,604,433
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,921	6,818
3d week Dec.	783,139	698,045	724,390
From July 1	20,135,146	18,171,936	17,119,330
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Dec.	59,464	38,791	46,862
From Jan. 1	2,730,259	2,627,544	1,962,992
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for November—			
Gross earnings	5,648,192	5,439,578	4,779,695
Op. expenses	3,132,378	2,950,350	2,708,061
Net earnings	2,515,814	2,489,228	2,071,004
Taxes and rent	184,517	161,759	162,294
Surplus	2,331,247	2,327,468	1,908,710
Gross, 5 months	26,155,198	25,547,304	22,189,988
Op. expenses	15,561,857	14,386,057	13,259,620
Net earnings	10,593,328	11,161,247	8,930,368
Taxes and rent	930,973	842,799	816,864
Surplus, 5 months	9,662,356	10,318,448	8,113,504
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for November—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase
Gross earnings	594,811	523,106	71,705
Op. expenses	364,444	293,780	70,664
Net earnings	230,367	229,326	1,041
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,197,020	2,885,609	311,417
Op. expenses	1,758,561	1,521,042	237,519
Net earnings	1,438,463	1,364,567	73,896
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for November—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	791,931	731,605	617,564
Exp. and taxes	544,184	515,106	462,954
Net earnings	247,745	216,209	214,910
Gross, 5 months	3,852,293	3,206,007	3,019,642
Exp. and taxes	2,691,529	2,284,229	1,961,625
Net, 5 months	1,160,674	1,041,782	1,058,017
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for November—			
Gross earnings	1,730,994	1,513,047	1,380,267
Exp. and taxes	858,977	761,652	797,075
Net earnings	871,717	751,395	583,192
Gross, 5 months	4,045,059	7,490,106	.....
Exp. and taxes	4,337,159	4,077,900	.....
Net, 5 months	1,857,940	3,402,206	.....
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC for November—			
Gross earnings			$2,782,045
Operating expenses			2,431,833
Total			1,350,212
Total net			1,441,182
Gross earnings, 5 months			19,739,539
Operating expenses and taxes			11,597,589
Net earnings			8,141,939
Total net, 5 months			8,724,517
WABASH reports for November—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,714,999	1,639,573	1,431,594
Op. expenses	1,228,528	1,104,510	1,051,676
Net earnings	486,471	535,063	379,908
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	9,151,242	8,345,278	7,567,877
Op. expenses	6,338,419	5,678,411	5,289,987
Net earnings	2,812,823	2,666,868	2,273,490
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	549,262	482,303	450,392
Op. expenses	344,262	321,378	276,746
Net earnings	205,000	160,925	153,646
Total income	206,227	163,184	155,252
Charges	146,114	140,014	131,734
Surplus	62,113	23,170	21,518
Gross, 5 months	2,926,596	2,698,228	2,522,130
Op. expenses	1,765,245	1,628,571	1,465,863
Net earnings	1,161,351	980,655	860,477
Total income	1,243,755	1,070,027	872,140
Charges	731,358	700,938	674,843
Surplus, 5 mos.	512,397	369,089	197,252

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CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper....5½
Am. Ag. Chem. pf..1½
Am. Dist. Tel.....1
Am. Express.....10
Am. Ice.....1½
Am. Ice pf.....2½
Am. Linseed.....1½
Am. Locomotive....2
Am. Locomotive pf..2½
Am. Smelt. & Ref..2½
Am. Sugar Ref.....1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf....1
Am. Tel. & Tel.....1½
Am. Woolen pf.....2½
Anaconda Copper....7
Ann Arbor.....2
At., Top. & S. F....1½
At., T. & S. F. pf...1½
Balt. & Ohio.....1
B'klyn R. T.....3½
B'klyn Union Gas....3
Canadian Pacific....4½
Cent. R. R. of N. J..3
Ches. & Ohio.....1½
Chi. & Alton.....1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf.. B. .3
Chi., M. & St. P....5½
Chi. & N. W.....2
Chi. Term. Trans....1
C., C., C. & St. L..1
Clev., L. & W.....13
Col. Fuel & I.....1½
Col. South. 1st pf..1
Col. & Hock. Coal...1½
Consol. Gas.....2½
Del. & Hudson.....3½
Del., L. & W.....7
Den. & Rio Grande.1¼
Det. Southern.....1½
Det. So. pf.....4½
Det. United.....3½
Distillers' Securities.2½
Dul., S. S. & A....2½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.1½
Erie.....2½
Erie 1st pf.....2½
Erie 2d pf.....2½
General Electric....1½
Gt. Northern pf....6½
Ill. Central.....2
Int. Power.....3½
Int. Steam Pump....1
Iowa Central.....1½
Iowa Central pf....3½
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.1½
Kan. City So. pf....2½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers 1
Canada Southern....3½
Dist. of Am. pf.....2
Lake Erie & W.....3½
Pac. Coast 2d pf....1
Pacific Mail.....1
St. J. & G. I.....4½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.7½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s..1
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s....1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.....1½
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s.....1
Chi. & Alton 3½s...1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s.....1½
Col. Southern 1st....1
Cont. Tob. 4s.....1½
Den. & R. G. 4½s...1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s.....3
Erie 1st con. 4s.....1½
Erie 1st gen. 4s....1½
Erie Penn. col. 4s...1½
F. & P. M. con. 5s.4
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.2
Lake E. & W. 2d...2½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..2
Mex. Cent. 2d inc...2½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.....1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s.....1
Norf. & West. cat. & imp. 6s.....2
Nor. & W., P. C. & C 4s.....2½
Peo. & Eastern inc...7½
St. L. S. W. 2d....1
St. P., M. & M., Mon. Ext. 4s....1½
Silver Sp., Oc. & G. 1st.....1
Stand. R. & T. 6s...1½
Stand. R. & T. inc..1½
Un. Pac. conv. 4s..1½
Wabash 2d.....1½
Wabash, deb. B.....1½
Wis. Cent. gen....2

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ey. 5s.....1
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s..1½
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1908, reg.....2½
Erie 1st ext. 4s.....1½
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s..4
Pan. C. & P. 1st..3
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s.....1½
Manhattan Beach....2
Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.3½
Mexican Central....2½
Minn. & St. L.....2
M., St. P. & S. S. M.3
Mo., Kan. & Texas.1
Missouri Pacific....3½
Nash., C. & St. L..1½
Nat. Lead pf.....1
Nat. R. R. of M.....1
Nat. R. R. of M. pf.1½
N. Y. Air Brake....2
N. Y., Ont. & W....1½
Norf. & West.....1½
North American....6
Peo. Gas, Chi.....2½
Peoria & Eastern...3
Pere Marquette.....1
P., C., C. & St. L..2
Pressed S. C. pf....1½
Pullman Co.....5
Ry. Steel Spring....1¼
Ry. Steel Sp. pf....1
Reading.....3½
Reading 2d pf.....1
Rock Island.....7½
Rock Island pf.....2½
Rubber Goods Mfg....1
Rubber Goods pf....2½
St. L. & S. F.....3½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.3½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.2½
St. L. S. W. pf....1½
Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.1¼
Southern Railway..2
Tenn. Coal & I.....3½
Twin City R. T.....2½
Union Bag & P. pf...1
Union Pacific.....2½
U. Rys. Invest. pf...1
U. S. Express.....5
U. S. Rubber pf.....2
U. S. Steel.....1
U. S. Steel pf.....1
Va.-Car. Chemical....3
Vulcan Detinning....1½
Wabash pf.....3
Westingh'se El. & M.1½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.....1
Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.....1
Wis. Central.....1
Wis. Central pf.....2½

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 27..	2,768,260
Same week last year.....	3,216,071
To date this year.....	186,035,883
Corresponding date last year.	264,002,563

Bonds for the week.....	$10,102,500
Same week last year.....	$13,361,500
To date this year.....	$883,735,850
Corresponding date last year.	$993,857,320

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Dec. 28,'01.	Dec. 27,'02.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,886,114	2,168,342	*272,228
Industrial	1,319,067	664,918	655,039
Mining	800	.....	800
Banks	80	10	60

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Dec. 28,'01.	Dec. 27,'02.	Decrease.
Railroads	$11,340,000	$8,441,500	$2,898,500
Industrial ..	2,018,500	1,618,000	400,500
Government	3,000	18,000	*15,000
State	.....	25,000	*25,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3½@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 6, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York.....	$835,467,018	$865,081,075	+25
Boston	89,501,301	92,940,888	— 3.9
Philadelphia	90,220,425	75,632,840	+20.1
Baltimore	15,506,212	14,490,244	+ 7.0
Chicago	117,849,773	122,080,655	— 3.4
St. Louis	33,957,008	38,150,619	—11.0
New Orleans ..	11,668,551	11,315,185	+ 3.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,308,932,980	$1,290,589,406	+22
Other cities, 5 days	238,128,473	209,461,018	+13.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,547,061,453	$1,490,050,424	+ 3.8
All cities, 1 day	395,466,924	380,774,976	+ 3.8
Total all cities, for week	$1,942,528,377	$1,870,825,402	+ 3.8

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 48c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 38@39c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 95, 4,000 Comstock bond at .05, 200 consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,200 Isabella at .20, 200 Mexican at .70, 1,000 Moon Anchor at .05, 1,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 500 Potosi at .20, and 400 Work at .35.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
Dec. 27.									
200	225	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230 Aug. 28	190 Jan. 4		230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	**Albany & Sus**	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	.....	.....		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
19¼	22	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,800	.....	.....	32¾ July 29	21 Mar. 11		25 Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	**Am. Beet Sugar pf.**	6,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1½	.....	.....		70 July 15, 1901
200	250	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	5	200 Nov. 28	180¼ Oct. 30		200 Dec. 9, 1902
40	44	Am. Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	58 Mar. 14	39½ Dec. 16		39½ Dec. 16, 1902
..	..	Am. Snuff pf	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	101 Oct. 2	85 Jan. 13		94½ Dec. 17, 1902
..	..	**Am. Spirits Mfg.**	27,383,300	.....	.....	.....	.....		2¾ Dec. 18, 1901
85	92	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1¼	95 Oct. 8	84 Mar. 10		93 Oct. 13, 1902
140	149	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31	140 Jan. 9		148¾ Oct. 6, 1902
67	69	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	.....	.....	77½ May 15	62½ Feb. 4		67½ Dec. 11, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	96 Feb. 14	95 Feb. 14		95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	.....	.....		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	Oct., 1902	1	*104 June 25	*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,428,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17	108¼ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17, 1902
118½	124	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2	128 Jan. 4	110 Apr. 4		120 Dec. 11, 1902
140	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145 Sep. 19	130 Apr. 2		142 Dec. 10, 1902
50	52	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902	1	53 Sep. 6	41 June 5		51 Dec. 19, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	.....	.....		103¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	.....	.....		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	194¼ Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15		194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	18,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....		39 Apr. 28, 1900
155	214	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	220¾ July 30	134¾ Jan. 6		206 Nov. 11, 1902
110	133	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	151 July 1	130½ Sep. 13		136½ Sep. 15, 1902
88	91	Chi. Gt. Western deb	26,327,000	July 15, 1902	2	80 May 7	89½ Nov. 14		90 Nov. 22, 1902
..	74	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 20, 1902	1	91¼ Aug. 19	49¼ Jan. 14		78 Nov. 11, 1902
..	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	6,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	2	85¼ June 10	75 Jan. 16		80 Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	Oct. 1, 1902	3½	274½ Apr. 29	239 Jan. 18		262 Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Chi. R. I. & Pacific	74,703,700	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	206 Sep. 22	152 Jan. 15		180 Dec. 15, 1902
150	162	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902	3	170½ Apr. 30	140 Feb. 6		153 Nov. 28, 1902
190	195	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15	194⅞ Nov. 28		194⅞ Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	.....	.....		102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	.....	.....		120 June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 Apr. 28	44¾ Mar. 15		46½ Dec. 20, 1902
..	..	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¼	124½ Sep. 2	118 Jan. 21		124 Sep. 2, 1902
87	93½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	99 Jan. 21	77½ Jan. 27		83¼ Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	**Cleve. & Pitts.**	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1902	1¾	*192 Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
120	128	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	4	140 Mar. 26	130¾ Oct. 17		130¼ Oct. 17, 1902
155	175	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	180 Oct. 22	152 Apr. 15		173 Nov. 17, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18	80 Apr. 24		80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	.....	24¼ Jan. 2	21⅜ June 20		22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	**Crucible Steel pf.**	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22	85¾ May 21		85¼ May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	50 July 3	40 Apr. 10		45 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	64 Feb. 24	49 Feb. 20		61 Aug. 5, 1902
110	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan. 7	130 Oct. 14		132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90 July 18	65 May 8		87¾ Aug. 28, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3¾	.....	.....		405 Mar. 21, 1901
88	92	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	104¾ Feb. 27	82 May 29		92⅞ Dec. 13, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	2,103,100	.....	..	.....	.....		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.....	..	29 Jan. 9	29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9 1902
59	61	Gen. Chemical	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1902	1	67½ May 10	60¼ Dec. 15		60¼ Dec. 19, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	.....	.....		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**Green Bay & Western**	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84⅞ Apr. 9	75 Jan. 8		84¼ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4	*100 Sep. 4		*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	.....	.....		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	.....	.....		*108 Sep. 12, 1900
63	70	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Dec. 26, 1902	25c	99 Feb. 7	65 Nov. 14		65 Nov. 14, 1902
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17	*103 July 17		*105 Sep. 2, 1902
83	89	International Steam Pump pf	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	95 Oct. 2	82 Dec. 16		85 Dec. 18, 1902
55	65	**Keokuk & Des M. pf**	15,246,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	84 Apr. 22	45 Jan. 2		62 Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....	.....		*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.....	..	14 Feb. 20	8⅝ Jan. 3		12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....	.....		50 Mar. 13, 1901
10	15	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	17½ Mar. 11	12 Oct. 31		12 Oct. 31, 1902
42	50	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7	53 Jan. 7		55 Apr. 7, 1902
..	85	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92 Sep. 10	88½ Jan. 30		90 Sep. 10, 1902
100	110	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27	100 Nov. 29		100 Nov. 29, 1902
113	125	Lake Erie & West. pf	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6	120 Oct. 8		120 Nov. 24, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,406,500	July 29, 1902	3½	340 Apr. 25	325 Apr. 7		346 Apr. 25, 1902
90	110	**Maryland Coal pf**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902	2½	110 Dec. 15	72 Apr. 18		110 Dec. 15, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co	7,498,700	.....	.....	.....	.....		182½ Nov. 12, 1901
34½	37	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	7,498,700	.....	.....	43 Jan. 6	35 Dec. 12		35 Dec. 12, 1902
94	98	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1½	97¾ Mar. 29	80 Mar. 3		89 Aug. 29, 1902
140	175	Michigan Central	13,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	192 Apr. 29	150 Mar. 24		174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	.....	.....		118 Apr. 18, 1901
115	122	Minn. & St. L. pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾ Apr. 28	118½ Jan. 22		120 Dec. 20, 1902
101	106	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb. 25	195 Aug. 7		195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....		3½ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30 Jan. 29	15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11	61 Jan. 27		68 Feb. 13, 1902
43	50	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	45 Aug. 22	33 May 1		43¾ Dec. 3, 1902
115	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	5	124½ Jan. 27	110½ Nov. 15		118 Nov. 20, 1902
20	24	New York Dock Co	7,000,000	.....	.....	28 Apr. 4	12 Feb. 7		20 Dec. 19, 1902
52	60	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	64¾ Sep. 3	39½ Feb. 21		55 Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	.....	.....	410 Dec. 16	405 Dec. 12		410 Dec. 18, 1902
137	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct., 1902	1¼	141 Apr. 14	138½ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	5,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	.....	.....		*295 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	.....	.....		*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902	1	.....	.....		58¾ Nov. 14, 1899
210	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 July 23	235 June 18		240 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	8,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	.....	.....		*24 Dec. 18, 1900
5½	6¼	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	9¼ Jan. 6	5½ Dec. 17		5¾ Dec. 17, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,230,100	July 2, 1898	1	.....	.....		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,110,100	July 1, 1902	2	.....	.....		70¼ Oct. 7, 1902
98	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	106 Mar. 25	98 Dec. 18		98 Dec. 18, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	93 Sep. 8	80 May 17		82½ Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	.....	.....		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	.....	.....		117 May 16, 1899
101	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	22,849,200	July 15, 1902	2	128 May 14	118 Mar. 25		120 Aug. 14, 1901
190	191	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,300	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	193½ Aug. 9	192½ Dec. 9		192½ Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	8	140 Sep. 12	140 Sep. 12		140 Sep. 12, 1902
2¼	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	.....	4¾ Mar. 8	2 Oct. 8		2¼ Dec. 16, 1902
6¾	9	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅞ Mar. 10	9¼ June 5		10 June 18, 1902
90	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.**	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96⅝ May 15	93 Oct. 1		93 Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	.....	.....		215 Oct. 25, 1901
137	139	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 16	*138 Jan. 7		*139 July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141¼ Feb. 17	50 May 16		50 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	.....	.....	.....	55⅝ Mar. 12	52⅝ June 30		52⅝ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	.....	.....		200 Mar. 10, 1899
89¾	91	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. pf	6,700,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	.....	.....		93 Dec. 18, 1902
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,625	July, 1902	2½	93½ Sep. 9	80¼ May 19		100 Feb. 14, 1899
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.	4,932,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	93 Nov. 13	90 May 22		91½ Dec. 3, 1902
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.....	.....		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	.....	.....		*20 Apr. 9, 1900
125	128	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1890	1¼	134 Feb. 7	122 Jan. 8		124 Dec. 18, 1902
18	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,100	.....	.....	20 June 9	20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
..	..	Toledo Railways & Light	12,050,000	.....	.....	33 Sep. 11	32½ Nov. 18		32¾ Nov. 18, 1902
..	158	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	3,400,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	159¼ Feb. 18	156¾ Aug. 5		159 Oct. 31, 1902
12	13	**Union Bag & Paper**	15,800,000	.....	.....	18¼ Apr. 3	11½ Nov. 10		12¾ Dec. 16, 1902
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	Oct. 16, 1902	2½	*240 Jan. 6	*240 Jan. 6		*240 Jan. 6 1902
..	..	U. S. Cast I. Pipe & Foundry	12,196,300	.....	.....	17 Oct. 20	10½ May 12		12¾ Dec. 20, 1902
..	..	U. S. Cast I. Pipe & Found. pf.	12,196,300	Dec. 1, 1902	1	59 Sep. 6	42 May 19		59 Dec. 19, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	68 Mar. 6	57 Sep. 4		67¾ Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	.....	.....		106 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902	3	.....	.....		*176 Nov. 11, 1899
225	240	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 Aug. 26	194¾ Jan. 25		225 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1½	.....	.....		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	5	.....	.....		*98 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 8, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4.....	$7,018,375	$16,180,975	$11,675,725
Jan. 11.....	15,585,400	22,288,650	16,199,350
Jan. 18.....	19,697,450	27,256,000	24,199,075
Jan. 25.....	23,222,800	30,709,450	28,277,975
Feb. 1.....	25,022,800	34,253,800	29,977,375
Feb. 8.....	21,988,225	30,406,225	27,276,400
Feb. 15.....	17,800,650	25,852,650	24,443,425
Feb. 22.....	12,436,650	14,540,975	19,975,900
March 1.....	9,975,925	14,541,150	17,275,975
March 8.....	11,966,525	19,217,775	15,775,275
March 15.....	8,112,975	16,062,150	13,775,975
March 22.....	5,112,300	12,887,400	11,775,975
March 29.....	3,477,300	10,775,400	9,775,975
April 5.....	3,668,825	8,817,975	7,994,600
April 12.....	4,671,750	7,998,300	10,060,371
April 19.....	4,573,400	14,998,150	14,464,300
April 26.....	8,661,450	18,775,175	16,974,375
May 3.....	7,494,800	16,020,100	15,975,075
May 10.....	3,441,625	8,127,675	10,232,750
May 17.....	2,346,925	13,396,525	11,695,325
May 24.....	14,801,400	21,998,975	16,872,225
May 31.....	11,998,400	21,261,050	20,152,975
June 7.....	12,998,975	18,647,300	19,274,300
June 14.....	13,998,300	4,702,125	17,625,750
June 21.....	12,198,300	6,611,800	15,775,200
June 28.....	13,975,975	8,511,475	14,375,975
July 5.....	10,084,725	8,511,475	14,375,975
July 12.....	12,998,975	12,998,975	12,998,975
July 19.....	15,798,975	21,498,975	20,051,975
July 26.....	17,998,975	24,998,975	23,998,975
Aug. 2.....	19,798,975	28,198,975	26,198,975
Aug. 9.....	8,975,975	20,998,975	20,198,975
Aug. 16.....	7,998,975	19,998,975	19,998,975
Aug. 23.....	9,998,975	21,998,975	21,998,975
Aug. 30.....	8,148,150	21,998,975	21,998,975
Sept. 6.....	3,148,150	11,998,975	12,998,975
Sept. 13.....	2,148,150	7,998,975	10,998,975
Sept. 20.....	$1,643,000	13,998,225	13,998,225
Sept. 27.....	3,298,925	16,998,225	12,998,225
Oct. 4.....	1,818,300	20,998,225	6,998,225
Oct. 11.....	1,967,300	17,998,175	4,998,225
Oct. 18.....	3,998,750	14,998,175	2,947,225
Oct. 25.....	17,781,475	14,712,175	6,921,225
Nov. 1.....	21,998,300	10,498,225	5,998,225
Nov. 8.....	17,998,300	8,998,225	4,998,225
Nov. 15.....	14,998,300	14,198,225	4,998,225
Nov. 22.....	20,998,175	14,498,225	13,998,225
Nov. 29.....	15,798,925	13,414,975	20,998,225
Dec. 6.....	9,975,750	6,977,975	8,747,750
Dec. 13.....	5,998,000	3,498,225	5,998,225

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Dec. 27, 1902.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 13	95 Nov 17	97 Dec 24	.. ..
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	103¾ Mar 31	100 Oct 11	102 Dec 27	101¾ 102
Do registered	A O*	103¾ Mar 25	100 Oct 10	101 Nov 11	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	80 Dec 15	91 Dec 27	90½ 91
Do do registered	Nov.	94½ Jan 8	83¾ Mar 24	94¼ Apr 15	.. ..
Do stamped	..	103¾ Jan 8	82½ Dec 15	97 Dec 27	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	*F A	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series C, 1914	*F A	103¼ Apr 28	92½ Nov 10	92½ Nov 10	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114½ Oct 8	114½ Oct 8	.. ..	.. ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¼ Jun 23	93 Oct 13	94¾ Dec 26	94½ 95
Do do registered	..	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	97 Apr 26	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103 Sep 4	90¾ Oct 13	102 Dec 27	102¼ 102½
Do do registered	..	104 Sep 16	102 Jan 6	104 Sep 16	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	118 Sep 19	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 18	104¾ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. sys. g. 4s, 1951	*M S	101 Feb 18	89½ Dec 24	90¾ Nov 29	.. ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. sys. g. 4s, 1941	M N*	101 Feb 18	94½ Dec 17	98 Dec 27	96¼ ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	97¼ Jun 9	89½ Oct 6	89¾ Dec 26	80 85½
Do do registered	..	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ July 16	90¼ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	114¾ Jun 27	114½ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	119¾ Feb 20	116 Sep 5	119¾ Dec 12	116 116½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st & 6s, 1921	*F A	130½ Apr 11	125 Feb 28	130 May 20	126 125
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J D*	129¾ Mar 10	122¾ Jul 8	125¾ Oct 27	125 125½
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*J	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	108 June 16	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	106¾ May 20	102¾ Dec 10	102½ Dec 11	102 ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	120½ Mar 29	121¾ Oct 29	123 Dec 6	.. ..
Do do registered	*A O	124½ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 29	124¾ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R. I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	107½ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	107 Dec 27	107 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Feb 15	107 Oct 27	108 Dec 22	108 ..
Do do registered	*J D	108 Nov 29	108 Nov 29	108 Nov 29	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	95 May 3	91¼ Jan 2	94¾ Sep 9	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	108¾ Apr 15	106½ Jan 28	107¾ Dec 8	107¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	*F A	122 Sep 29	110¾ Mar 10	122¾ Dec 2	122½ ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	113¾ Apr 12	104½ Dec 15	106 Dec 27	105¾ 106¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		80½ Apr 12	72 Dec 15	76½ Dec 20	76 ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		44½ Apr 12	35¼ Mar 14	38 Dec 26	35 36
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.		31 Apr 12	19½ Jan 9	25 Dec 19	25½ 26½
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*J D	103¾ Feb 8	91½ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	112¾ Apr 30	108 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	135¾ Dec 27	135¾ 136½
Do do registered	Q J	133¾ Apr 12	131 Jan 3	135 Dec 26	132¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115 Jun 26	112½ Aug 4	114½ Dec 4	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	100 Mar 27	103 Mar 11	108 Mar 27	.. ..
Do con. rs. ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	100 Dec 26	103 Dec 26	100 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115 Mar 6	108½ Nov 29	109¾ Nov 29	110¼ 113½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	*M N	117 Mar 4	112 Nov 7	113 Dec 9	111½ 114
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123½ Apr 30	116¾ Dec 16	117 Dec 27	117½ 118
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	120½ De 31,01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¼ Feb 27	102 Dec 13	103¾ Dec 27	103¾ 103¾
Do do registered	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 15,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116 Jun 17	103¾ May 15	112 Nov 3	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	105½ Apr 2	102½ Dec 13	103½ Dec 24	102½ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	J J*	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99 Oct 30	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	A O*	106½ Oct 29	100¼ Oct 29	100¼ Oct 29	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	104½ Mar 15	102¼ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	100 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	A O*	88 Jan 11	82¾ Nov 12	82¾ Dec 26	82¾ ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	J D*	90 Jun 11	78 Dec 15	90 Dec 26	80 81
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Do registered	J J*	106¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	104¾ Dec 22	104½ 104¾
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	103¾ Jan 17	100¼ Aug 7	101 Nov 5	101¼ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	J D*	103¾ Mar 31	97¾ Dec 20	98½ Dec 24	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	110¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 1	114¾ Aug 9	111¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	106 Feb 14	103 Oct 29	103 Dec 26	102¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	111½ Feb 20	107 Dec 3	107¼ Dec 26	.. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	100 Mar 20	98¾ Mar 26	100 Mar 20	98 ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	110 Feb 20	106½ Nov 12	108½ Dec 10	106 108
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M S	122 Jan 24	119 Oct 16	117 Dec 23	116¾ ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	124 May 20	120 Dec 18	120¾ Dec 18	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	130½ Jul 31	130 Dec 22	136 Dec 23	136 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	129¾ Apr 12	120 Nov 7	129¾ Dec 27	120¾ 130¾
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	124¾ Mar 31	122 Jan 2	124 Dec 4	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	125 May 6	121¼ Dec 11	121¼ Dec 11	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	132½ Jun 24	126 Jan 10	132 Nov 17	130½ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	117½ Nov 20	114 Jan 14	117¼ Nov 20	115 117½
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	106 Apr 4	103¾ Jan 10	104¾ Oct 21	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115 Mar 26	112½ Jan 20	113¾ Dec 4	113 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J*	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	113 Dec 15	113 ..
Do do registered	Q J	111 Dec 8	111 Dec 8	111 Dec 8	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104½ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120½ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	116 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1920	J J*	124¾ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	124½ Oct 31	120 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	118 Mar 31	114½ Aug 4	115¾ Dec 17	115 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	118¾ Dec 17	118¼ 120
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	115¾ May 16	112¼ Jan 7	112¾ Dec 21	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jy 18,99	133½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	124 Apr 2	123¾ Aug 19	122 Oct 1	121¾ 123½
Do do 5s, 1910	J J*	110½ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	108¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*J J	101½ Oct 7	98½ Jan 22	101½ Oct 7	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	110 Mar 19	116 Sep 30	116 Sep 30	110 ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	106¾ Feb 20	106¾ Jul 10	106¾ Oct 3	106¾ ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	*J J	117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	115¾ Dec 31	115¾ 116
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 7	115 Dec 3	115 ..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	121¼ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	118¾ Nov 21	118 ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	117 Mar 19	113 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	.. ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	123½ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141 Jan 27	135 Dec 4	135¾ Dec 4	133½ ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107¾ May 8	107 Jun 23	107¾ Dec 17	.. ..
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	109¾ Oct 23	102¾ Nov 19	104¾ Dec 18	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115½ July 22	113 ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	110 Apr 10	106½ Oct 31	107 Dec 3	106¾ ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107⅞ My 24,01	106 ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	109¾ Feb 27	105¾ Nov 6	108 Dec 4	103 ..
Do do registered	M N*	106½ Apr 7	106½ Dec 23	105¾ Dec 21	105 ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¾ Mar 22	112½ Nov 1	112¾ Nov 1	.. ..
Do do registered	A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124 Apr 21	117½ Nov 23	117½ Nov 25	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 29,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	106 Nov 5	100 Nov 5	100 Nov 5	.. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	109½ Mar 7	108 Oct 9	108 Oct 9	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	119¼ Apr 2	116½ Jun 10	119¼ June 10	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137¾ Apr 10	131½ Nov 24	131½ Nov 26	131½ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	126¾ Jan 8	125½ Oct 22	124 Dec 2	122¾ 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	132½ Feb 10	142½ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	130¾ ..
Do Chat. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1921	J J*	130½ Jan 10	130½ Jan 10	130¾ Jan 10	130½ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Fe 21,01	.. ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	114¼ Sep 17	110¾ May 23	114¼ Sep 17	114½ 116⅞
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132 Apr 28	128 Jan 6	129 Dec 4	128½ ..
Do registered	J J*	129½ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¾ Nov 22	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	113¾ Apr 18	104¾ Jul 8	108¾ Dec 23	108¼ 109¾
Do do registered	*J J	112 Mar 25	100 Jan 2	101 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*M N	100 Dec 2	99 Dec 2	99 Dec 6	99 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M N	103¾ Jun 30	103¾ Jun 30	103¾ June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*M N	99¼ Jul 9	99¾ Jul 2	99¾ July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M N	99¾ Jun 28	98¼ Jun 26	99¾ June 28	.. ..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N*	87 Dec 26	86¾ Nov 14	86¾ Dec 27	86¾ 87
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	104¾ May 20	97½ Dec 1	97½ Dec 1	98½ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	93 Nov 17	91½ Jul 8	93 Nov 28	92½ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 10,00	94½ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110½ Jan 10	109¼ Apr 2	110¾ Apr 2	110¾ 110½
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 Apr 30	134¾ Dec 2	135¾ Dec 20	135½ ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	147¾ Mar 21	135¾ Nov 24	135¾ Nov 24	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140 Jun 6	133½ Sep 23	137½ Sep 23	136¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	139¾ Mar 20	132¼ Oct 27	132¾ Dec 17	132¾ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	101¾ Mar 17	85¼ Dec 15	90 Dec 24	89 ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	M N	119 May 21	116¾ Nov 21	116¾ Nov 21	115 ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D*	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	119½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¼ May 14	.. ..
C., I. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ De 9, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115¾ Apr 28	113½ Dec 13	113¾ Dec 13	113½ ..
C., C., C. & I. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	101¾ Apr 17	98 Dec 19	98¾ Dec 27	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	102 Jan 28	101½ Oct 8	101¾ Oct 8	.. 98¼
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	103¾ Jun 27	100 Sep 26	101¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾ Jan 28	102 Nov 12	102 Dec 26	101 103¼
Do do registered	M N*	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	102 Dec 9	101 Dec 6	102 Dec 9	100 102
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 No 22,99	.. ..
C., I. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov 3, 99	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jan 20	99¾ Dec 11	99¾ Dec 11	100½ ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	*J J	115¼ Apr 23	113¾ Jul 31	115 Nov 3	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	134½ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	134¼ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J D	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	133½ ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O*	102 Mar 3	98 Oct 2	98½ Dec 19	90½ ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	.. A	82¼ Feb 21	72 May 16	80½ Dec 27	79½ 80
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	116½ May 27	114 Dec 18	114 Dec 19	114 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	128 Jun 6	122¾ Jan 25	128 June 6	.. ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J D	87 Feb 27	79½ Dec 13	81 Dec 23	80 82
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	97 Jul 2	90 Dec 12	92½ Dec 27	92½ 93
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 96	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼ Jan 28	114¾ Oct 25	115 Nov 7	115 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	* MN	138 Apr 1	132¼ Dec 4	132¼ Dec 4	130½ 133½
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 Sep 30	.. ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*J J	137 May 10	132¾ Dec 21	132½ Dec 24	132¼ ..
Do registered	*J J	.. ..	.. ..	135½ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	116½ May 2	115½ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105½ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	103 Dec 13	.. ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117 Mar 12	112 Oct 24	112 Nov 20	.. ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A*	103½ Oct 28	103½ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144 May 12	140½ Dec 4	140½ Dec 4	.. ..
Do registered	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	109 ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 De 6, 00	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	100 Jun 12	100 Oct 7	100 Oct 7	105¾ ..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	147½ Apr 2	143¾ Nov 10	145¾ Nov 10	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
Do registered	*M N	147½ Jun 18	147½ Jun 18	147½ June 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104½ Apr 29	99¾ Oct 10	101¾ Dec 29	100½ 101¾
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J*	112 Jan 2	105 Nov 17	106 Dec 27	106½ 107
De improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¾ Apr 17	105 Dec 17	105 Dec 17	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	91 Jul 7	84½ Jun 28	90 Aug 20	.. 87¾
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Fe 28,01	.. ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102½ Oct 16	101 Jun 10	102½ Oct 16	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	85¾ May 15	82½ Jan 24	85¾ Aug 5	91 ..
Det., M. & Mid. gd. cr. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct*	90½ Sep 9	80 Jan 3	89¾ Dec 27	.. ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	87¾ Apr 25	84¾ Feb 8	86 Oct 10	.. ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	95¾ Feb 28	91 Oct 23	92 Nov 1	.. 93¾
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 10	114 Dec 3	.. 114¾
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	125 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 20	.. 116¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Feb 26	112 Dec 13	112 Dec 13	112 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118 May 14	113¾ Jan 13	116¾ Dec 23	113¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122 Jan 25	115¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	116¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116½ Apr 16	112 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	121¾ Jan 13	117 Oct 9	117 Dec 19	116¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D*	103¾ Jan 16	100¾ Jan 13	103¾ Dec 19	104¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920	M S*	142 Feb 25	137 Sep 16	137¾ Dec 9	137¾ 138½
Do 1st col. tr. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	136 Sep 16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lien, 1996	*J J	102 Jun 12	97¾ Dec 15	98¾ Dec 24	60 99¾
Do registered	J J	98½ Jun 20	98½ Jul 29	98¾ July 29	98¾ ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90 Jan 2	82 Dec 11	86¾ Dec 27	86¼ 86¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96 Apr 28	91 Oct 8	92¾ Dec 27	92 92¾
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	133 Jan 9	127¾ Dec 22	127¾ Dec 22	127 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M S	125¾ Apr 25	118½ Dec 15	120 Dec 19	119½ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan., 1909	A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Aug 5	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼ Jun 23	134 Dec 23	134 Dec 27	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121 Aug 16	113¾ Dec 17	113¾ Dec 17	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	118¼ Apr 23	116½ Apr 22	118¾ Apr 22	.. ..
N. Y. & O. Wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 De 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	118 Mar 5	114 Oct 11	114 Dec 18	113½ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	100 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	A*	110¼ Jan 13	105 Dec 15	105 Dec 15	100 107
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116¼ May 3	110 Oct 14	110 Oct 14	113¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942	J D	113½ May 20	110¾ Dec 18	110¾ Dec 18	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126½ Jun 6	121 Nov 24	121 Nov 24	121 ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1925	A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	106½ Feb 26	106¼ Feb 26	106¾ Feb 26	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	116¼ May 28	106 Jan 30	110 Dec 27	100¾ 111
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*J J	92½ Apr 4	86¼ Nov 5	86¾ Dec 4	.. 87¾
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	106¼ Jan 25	102 May 8	103 Dec 13	103 ..
Ga. Cr. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	J J*	112 Sep 16	111 Nov 25	111 Nov 25	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J*	112 Sep 16	110½ Jan 27	112 Sep 19	111½ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	..	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Dec 3	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	..	29½ Oct 29	9¼ Jan 3	24½ Dec 27	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	112 May 2	107¼ Nov 14	109 Dec 20	109 ..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106 Mar 19	105½ Dec 18	105½

1902

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do registered *J J		104⅝ Jun 10	101¾ Aug 28	102½ Nov 14	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 J J*		108½ Apr 8	104 Dec 9	105 Dec 24	104	..
Do do registered J J*		107 Jan 27	106 Nov 7	106 Nov 7	101¼	..
Do deb. 6s of 1884-1904 *M S*		104 Jan 28	102⅝ Nov 17	102⅞ Dec 13	103	..
Do do registered J J*		103½ Jan 3	101¼ Oct 6	101¼ Oct 6	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D		101¾ Apr 29	100⅜ Oct 4	100¾ Oct 4	100	..
Do do registered *J D		100⅜ Jan 4	99 Dec 12	99 Dec 12	..	..
De deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N		101½ Apr 3	100 Nov 7	100 Dec 16	100	..
Do do registered *M N		99¼ Nov 8	99⅛ Nov 8	99⅛ Nov 8	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A		98 Jan 7	92 Dec 11	94 Dec 29	93½	94
Do do registered *F A		96¼ Jan 16	91 Dec 24	93 Dec 27	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A		97¼ Jan 23	92 Dec 24	92 Dec 24	..	92
Do do registered *F A		96 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	93½ Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J*		.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered J J*		.. ....	.. ....	106 Je 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940..J J		95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered J J*		.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*		.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 Sep		.. ....	.. ....	110¾ De 6, 01	..	..
N. Y. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A		105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993..A O*		.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J		116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	112¾ Dec 27	112¾	113½
Do registered J J*		115½ Jan 11	109 Dec 24	109 Dec 24	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D*		107¾ Mar 3	104¼ Sep 18	105¼ Nov 11	102	..
Do do registered, 1903 J D*		107¾ Mar 13	104 Oct 14	105 Oct 28	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D		109½ Feb 17	104 Dec 8	105 Dec 22	104¼	..
Do do registered *J D		.. ....	.. ....	102½ Mr 17,00	103	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*		114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*		127½ Feb 6	127¾ Feb 6	127¾ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932..J J*		.. ....	.. ....	140⅝ Ap 12,01	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909....M S*		.. ....	.. ....	118⅜ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931 *M S		132½ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931.. Q M		130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J		.. ....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered J J*		.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000 *M N		.. ....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. C. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*		121½ Jan 8	119½ Dec 3	119½ Dec 3	117	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O		127½ Mar 12	118½ Oct 4	121½ Dec 10	120⅜	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N		.. ....	.. ....	100 Jan. 07	..	..
Os. & Home 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A		114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & Bl. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J*		100⅞ Dec 11	108 Sep 9	108⅞ Dec 11	..	100⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*		103 Jan 6	104¼ Oct 1	104½ Dec 22	104	105
Do registered A O*		100⅝ Sep 22	100 Nov 2	103 Dec 8	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903..*J D		.. ....	.. ....	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000 A O*		229½ Sep 12	204½ Jan 26	229½ Sep 12	220¾	..
Do registered *J D		.. ....	.. ....	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100 *J D		230 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 Nov 25	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 ..M N*		135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	130¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N		.. ....	.. ....	132½ Fe 9, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*		.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	104	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J		106⅞ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102	..
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992..M S		105¼ Jan 4	100½ Dec 6	101½ Dec 27	101	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only..... M S		.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 ..*M N		116¾ Mar 7	116½ Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	108	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 ..*M N		135½ May 10	133 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	130¼	132
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A		136 Jul 1	129 Dec 19	131 Dec 24	131	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 ..*A O		135¼ May 26	131¾ Nov 13	131¾ Nov 13	..	132¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 ..A O*		106⅝ Mar 21	100½ Dec 15	103¾ Dec 23	99½	100½
Do registered A O*		100¼ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do 50-year conv. 4s, 1932 *J D		91 Jul 24	90 Dec 16	93 Dec 27	92½	95
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 ..*J J		.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 1, 01	..	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989..M N*		104¾ Apr 21	100¾ Nov 24	100½ Dec 23	..	..
N. P. Ry pr.lien.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.1997.Q J		103¾ Mar 31	102 Nov 19	103⅝ Dec 27	103⅜	103¾
Do registered Q J		105⅞ Feb 27	102 Oct 17	103½ Dec 22	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F		75¾ Jul 31	71¾ Dec 13	72½ Dec 26	72	72¾
Do do registered Q F		75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72½ Dec 8	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 ..J D*		102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102¾ May 20	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 J J*		97½ Jun 30	94½ Dec 11	96 Dec 27	..	..
Do do registered J J*		96¾ Jan 10	93 Dec 17	93 Dec 17	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 ..*F A		129⅞ May 1	127¾ Oct 21	128¾ Dec 9	..	..
Do registered certificates Q F		.. ....	.. ....	123 Jy 26, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 ..F A*		122 Apr 15	118 Nov 6	118 Nov 8	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*		111½ Feb 28	110 Oct 6	110 Oct 6	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 ..*J D		100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 ..Q M		94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 ..J J*		119½ May 20	115 Jan 13	118 Dec 3	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D		.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Je 3, 01	..	114¼
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O		110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108½ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 ..*J D		114¼ Mar 12	108 Dec 1	108¾ Dec 4	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917..*A O		102½ May 13	101 Oct 7	101 Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 ..M N*		102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	98	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,1921 J J*		113¾ May 26	109½ Oct 18	110¼ Oct 28	110½	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*		112¾ May 20	109½ Nov 19	109½ Nov 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937..M S*		.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.cts.,S.B.1941 *F A		99 Jan 3	97½ Mar 7	98 Jan 31	96	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s,1916..M N*		98 May 28	96 Dec 11	96 Dec 11	96	98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 ..A O*		123 Jan 21	122½ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J		.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22,00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*		.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940..A O*		116½ Feb 17	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O		115½ Jan 7	112 Oct 9	113 Dec 9	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 ..M N*		.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 ..M N*		100¼ Nov 19	106¾ Nov 19	106¼ Nov 19	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*		97¼ May 26	97 Jun 13	97¼ June 13	..	95½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*		132 Jun 13	127¾ Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*		131¼ May 2	127¾ Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O		.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923..*M N		110¼ Mar 8	105½ Nov 18	106 Dec 8	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912 ..M N*		112⅜ Sep 20	103¾ May 19	106½ Dec 27	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 ..*M S		.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 ..*M N		.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr. 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1941..J J*		111¼ Mar 19	111 Sep 19	111 Dec 8	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 ..*M S		.. ....	.. ....	117 May 1, 00	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921...Q F		130½ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N		.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 ..A O*		125 Mar 5	121 Dec 1	121 Dec 1	117	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N		115 Mar 11	112 May 23	112½ Aug 28	111	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939..*A O		117 Jan 27	111¼ Oct 31	111½ Dec 3	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*		.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ..A O*		.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 29, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*		.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928. A O		112½ Dec 13	112½ Dec 13	112½ Dec 13	..	..
P., S. & L. 1st g. 5s, 1940 ..A O*		121 Apr 30	119 Nov 25	119 Nov 25	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*		.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*		102¾ Jun 19	110 Jan 16	101½ Nov 26	101½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs 101		Apr 25	100 Oct 28	101 Nov 26	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927..M N*		120½ Dec 8	111 Jun 3	120½ Dec 8	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 ..*J J	101	Jun 19	95½ Dec 15	97 Dec 27	96¾	96⅞
Do registered *J J		.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951.*A O	98	Mar 14	92 Dec 9	93 Dec 23	93	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 ..J J*	102½	Jun 27	99 Sep 30	100 Dec 23	99¼	100
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1949.*A O	95¾	Mar 1	91¼ Nov 3	91½ Nov 11	91	92
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.A O	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 ..J D*	115½	Apr 4	112½ Mar 28	114 May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½	Apr 30	80½ Jul 3	80½ July 3	..	82
Do guaranteed J J*	94⅝	Jun 28	91 Jan 2	94½ Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	..	....	.. ....	101¼ No 18,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 ..*J J	90¼	Jun 27	85 Jan 4	97 Nov 24	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906..M N*	111½	Jan 7	105¼ Nov 17	106 Dec 1	105⅜	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107 May 14	108¼ Aug 14	105⅜	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134	Feb 28	130 Nov 14	130 Nov 14	129	130½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	114½	Sep 29	114 Aug 19	115 Dec 11	113	115
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 ..J J*	101	Sep 4	96 Jan 6	97 Dec 15	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 ..A O*	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J*	98¼	Feb 5	93½ Oct 29	94½ Dec 17	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928..*M N	125¾	Jan 16	125¾ Jan 16	125¾ June 16	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M.ref.gtd.g.4s,1936.A O*	94¾	Mar 31	85¾ Dec 10	90 Dec 24	84	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989..M N*	100½	Apr 15	94 Dec 12	95 Dec 26	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989..J J	90¼	Aug 18	77 Jan 3	85 Dec 26	..	..
Do do trust certificates *J D	81¾	May 28	80¾ May 12	81½ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 J J*	90½	Sep 17	80 Dec 15	84½ Dec 23	84½	85
St. F., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 ..A O*	117	Feb 7	112 Oct 8	112½ Dec 23	112½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½	Apr 30	137¾ Aug 22	137½ Dec 16	..	..
Do do registered J J*	140	May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115½	May 27	112 Jul 7	113¾ Dec 2	112¾	..
Do do do registered J J*	..	....	.. ....	116½ Ap 13,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 ..M N*	118¼	Apr 7	113¾ Nov 9	113½ Nov 11	113	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	100	Apr 23	102½ Dec 18	106½ Dec 27	..	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	.. ....	106 May 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 ..*A O	107½	Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107¼ Sep 20	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼	Apr 24	133½ Sep 27	133½ Sep 27	137	..
Do registered J J*	..	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	123	Apr 17	124¼ Mar 26	124½ June 12	..	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938. *J D	122¾	Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	125½ Feb 17	..	..
Do registered *J D	..	....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 ..M S*	..	....	.. ....	111 Au 15,01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919 ..*J J	..	....	.. ....	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934..*A O	128	Oct 28	128 Oct 28	128 Oct 28	125¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 A O*	..	....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J*	..	....	.. ....	93¼ No 30,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 ..M N*	112¼	Nov 19	110 May 28	112¾ Nov 10	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 ..*J J	..	....	.. ....	87 Au 22,01	95	101
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918..J J*	97	Dec 22	89¼ Jun 8	97 Dec 22	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950..A O*	90	Aug 18	82½ Dec 12	88½ Dec 27	88	89¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 ..*M N	103½	Apr 30	100½ Dec 12	101¾ Dec 26	101¾	102¾
Seaboard & Roaneke 1st 5s, 1926 ..J J*	..	....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 15,97	112½	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949..*J J	98	Sep 19	86¼ Mar 3	97 Oct 16	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924..J J	..	....	.. ....	100 De 4, 01	101	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1903..J D*	101¾	Apr 4	97¾ Dec 13	98 Dec 19	99	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949..J D	93¾	May 1	89 Dec 15	90¾ Dec 27	90½	90¾
Do do registered J D	96	Apr 19	94¾ Mar 24	96 Apr 19	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 ..J J*	..	....	.. ....	111 Ja 29, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 ..F A*	101	Jan 8	100 Oct 10	101¼ Dec 27	101⅜	101½
Do registered *F A	..	....	.. ....	97½ Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929 J J	94¼	Jul 18	93 Dec 11	93 Dec 27	94⅜	95¼
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	113	Jan 27	108¾ Mar 7	110 Nov 26	..	110¾
Do 2d 6s, 1905 *J D	103	Mar 29	103 Mar 29	103 Mar 29	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 6s, 1931 ..*M N	110¾	Apr 28	110½ Feb 21	110¾ Apr 28	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	112	Apr 28	105½ May 14	112 Oct 20	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933 ..*M N	107	Feb 14	103 Dec 19	106 Apr 16	..	..
Do gtd. redeemable 1933 ..*M N	105¾	Dec	105¾ Dec	105¾ Dec	..	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..J J	117¾	Jan	111½ Jul	111½ Dec	118	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912 ..A O*	114¾	Mar	112¾ Oct	112¾ Dec	114	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 ..*A O	97	Sep 3	90¼ Oct 30	92 Dec 24	..	92½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930..*M N	127½	Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 ..J J*	123¼	Jan 10	122 Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 ..*A O	137	Jan 6	130 Nov 19	130 Nov 19	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907..*J J	..	....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 ..A O*	..	....	.. ....	113 Ja. 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	....	.. ....	105¾ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943..*J J	92	Feb 11	85 Dec 12	89⅞ Dec 24	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909..J J	113	Feb 27	112½ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½	Jun 23	112½ Aug 7	112½ Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A,1905..*A O	108¾	Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105¼ Dec 23	104¾	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	....	.. ....	108 De 23,01	105¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾	Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912..A O	119½	Jun 13	119¼ Jun 13	119½ June 13	119¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 ..M N*	..	....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111	Feb 24	108¼ May 2	108¾ Dec 16	106¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 ..*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115 Mar 12	116½ Apr 23	108	112
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108	May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	114½	Feb 14	111¾ Oct 30	111¾ Oct 30	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	.. ....	108½ Jy 20, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 ..J J*	124	Jun 20	118 Oct 6	120 Dec 26	119	120
Do registered J J	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 ..M S*	100	Aug 28	94½ Nov 22	95 Dec 22	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996..J J	115	Mar 12	112½ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951..*J J	101½	Apr 28	99 Oct 3	100¼ Dec 2	..	99¾
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	.. ....	120 Mr 25,01	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¾	Jun 13	94 Jan 4	95 Dec 4	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	120	Sep 4	119 Sep 4	120 Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930..J J*	120½	Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	117½ Dec 23	116	119
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾	Apr 21	118 Dec 13	119¼ Dec 24	119	..
Do do registered	..	....	.. ....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 ..*M S	117½	Jun 3	113¾ May 6	116¼ Dec 5	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 ..*J J	128	Apr 23	125 Jan 29	128 Dec 26	125½	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126¾	Oct 28	125 Jan 30	126¾ Oct 28	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 ..*J J	122½	May 3	119 Jul 7	120½ Dec 16	120¼	121¼
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 ..M S*	..	....	.. ....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 J J	113½	Mar 31	111 Dec 23	111 Dec 23	..	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948..M N*	92	Sep 9	90 May 7	92 Sep 9	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 ..*M N	112	Jun 21	106 Nov 19	106⅝ Dec 27	106¾	107
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 ..*M N	117½	Sep 8	114 Dec 11	114 Dec 11	114	115
Do do, stamped, 1936 ..*M N	..	....	.. ....	114½ De 30,01	..	..
Do serial, Series C, 3-6s, 1916 ..M S	121	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	119	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921 ..M S	113½	Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	111	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926 ..M S	..	....	.. ....	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931 ..M S	114	Sep 19	114 Sep 19	114 Dec 18	113½	115
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924..*A O	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 ..J J*	121	May 2	117¾ Nov 20	117¾ Nov 20	118½	119
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939..J J	..	....	.. ....	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943 ..*J D	104½	Sep 2	98¼ Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	90	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939..A O*	114½	Mar 11	111 Oct 24	111 Oct 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 ..F A*	119	Nov 14	116½ Jan 24	119 Dec 18	117	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 ..A O	115½	May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905..*M S	101¾	Sep 23	101¾ Sep 23	101¾ Sep 23	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122	May 28	116 Dec 15	116 Dec 24	116	117
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000..Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96 Mar 11	98 Dec 19	98	100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 ..*J J	..	....	.. ....	111 Ja 18, 01	103¾	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jan 15	112¼ Jul 2	114 Dec 1	112½	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 ..A O*	113¾	Nov 17	113¾ Nov 17	113¾ Nov 17	..	114
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 ..*J D	170¾	Apr 28	107 Feb 20	100 Sep 23	..	104
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990..*A O	98¾	Feb 14	94¼ Jun 9	98¼ Sep 27	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93½	Jun 26	91 Jan 3	91 Dec 11	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925..J J*	92½	Jun 10	82½ Dec 19	84 Dec 24	84	87
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 ..*A O	87	Feb 13	75 Dec 15	76 Dec 24	75	76
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946..J D	99½	May 5	97 Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928..*J D	114	Nov 28	110¼ Jun 2	114 Nov 28	109	110¼
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g.4s,1947..J J*	106½	Jun 30	103¼ Oct 1	104¾ Dec 27	104½	105
Do registered J J*	106¼	Jun 21	103 Dec

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Acc'd.
Cuba, Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1929	A O	..	....	99¼ Ap 23	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	....	97 Jl 17, '02	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*F A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	109 Dec 26	108
Knick. Ice Cal. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	93 Au 25,00	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*M N	95 Oct 21	93 Oct 23	93 Oct 23	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1920	J J*	95 Mar 21	73 Nov 7	89 Nov 11	..
Standard Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A*	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	66½ Dec 26	66
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		13 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 27	11½ Dec 26	11½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*M N	115 Apr 2	110½ Nov 5	111 Dec 11	111
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	104¾ Feb 27	84½ Aug 25	85 Dec 6	..
COAL AND IRON.					
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 20, 02	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	85 No 2, '02	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	106½ May 7	102¼ Oct 29	103 Dec 20	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	111¼ Apr 28	90¼ Dec 12	93½ Dec 27	93½
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1918	*M N	115 Apr 3	110½ Aug 22	110½ Aug 22	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115 Jan 23	109 Jan 29	115 June 23	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,'01	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, '97	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	106¼ Feb 27	100 Feb 27	106¼ Feb 27	102

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Acc'd.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Ja 24,'02	..
T. C. I. & R. R. Dev. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111¼ Apr 8	105 Oct 27	107¾ Nov 19	107
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	113 Jun 23	108 Aug 15	110 Dec 19	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Fe 8, 02	..
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*F A	104 Apr 8	100½ Nov 12	102½ Nov 19	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	100¼ Mar 27	97½ Aug 8	97½ Aug 8	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	105¾ Apr 8	100¼ Apr 8	105¾ Apr 8	..
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oc 30,01	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 7, 99	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	114½ Apr 28	114 Nov 7	114 Nov 7	114
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	113½ Feb 27	109½ Oct 9	111 Dec 26	111
Do reg. and c. a. 5%s, 1938	*M N	106¾ Apr 30	103½ Dec 22	104½ Dec 27	106½
Mut. Union Tel. g. f. 6s, 1911	M N	113½ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J*	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 27, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Dec. 27. $10,102,500

Week Ended Dec. 27.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6½
American Bicycle 5s	40	40½	40	40	23
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	25
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101⅜	102	101¾	102	91½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91	91	91	91	16
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91	91	90⅝	91	32
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	95	94½	94⅝	28
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	101½	102½	101½	102	65
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¾	89½	89	89⅝	44
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95	98	95	98	135
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	117	117	117	117	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	77	77	77	77	5
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st 7s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106½	106½	106	106	100
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	76½	76½	76½	76½	2
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	35⅞	36½	35¾	36	34½
Central of New Jersey general 5s	135½	135½	135½	135½	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	85	85	85	85	76½
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101¼	101¼	101⅜	101½	46
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103⅜	104	103⅜	103⅞	34
Chicago & Alton 3s	83⅜	83	82⅝	82⅝	31
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79¾	80	79¾	80	40
C., B. & Q. coll., Ner. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅞	96½	95⅝	96	257
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	21
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	136	136	136	136	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909, reg.	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	1
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	85½	87	85½	86⅝	1,065
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	135⅞	135⅞	135¾	135⅞	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86	86	86	86	11
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98	98½	98	98¼	91
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	94⅜	95½	94½	95½	457
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81	81	80½	80½	8
Colorado & Southern 4s	91½	93	91½	92½	13
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64½	65⅞	64½	65½	105
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101¼	101	101½	78
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	106	106	106	106	10
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	86½	90	86¼	89¼	103
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	99	99	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119½	119½	119	119½	14
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Erie 1st extended 4s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
Erie general 4s	85¾	86½	85½	86½	64
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90	90½	98¾	98¾	22
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92	92½	92	92¾	57
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	110	110	110	110	11
Green Bay debenture, B	24	24⅜	23½	24½	94
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	92	92	92	92	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½	7
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	119½	119¼	119½	119½	3
International Paper 6s	108	108	108	108	4
Iowa Central 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	8
Iowa Central ref. 4s	91	91	91	91	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	86	86	86	86	35
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69	68¾	69	46
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	87½	89	87½	89	53
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119¾	119½	119½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	105	106	106	106	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	3
Long Dock 6s	134	134	134	134	5
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101½	101½	14
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	4
Louis. & Nash., Nash., F. & Sheff. 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Manhattan 4s	104	104	103½	103⅝	49
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	20
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96¼	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78	78	78	78	29
Mexican Central 1st income	23⅝	25¼	23	25¼	185
Mexican Central 2d income	15½	17	15½	17	30
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	109	109	41
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	98	97½	97½	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	82	82½	82	82	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	104½	105	104½	105	75
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	20
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	128	128	128	128	1
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	75	74½	74½	30
National R. R. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93½	94	93½	94	5
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	91	93	91	93	11
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	92	92	92	92	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104	104½	104	104½	5
New York Dock Company 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	10
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	23
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	132⅞	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	2
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	91	93	91	93	92
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100¼	99¾	99¾	18
Norfolk & Western ext. & impt. 6s	131	131	131	131	1
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	4
Northern Pacific general 3s	72⅛	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛	24½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	70
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	40
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	18
Oregon Short Line 4s	95	96	94½	95⅝	631
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125	125½	125	125½	5
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	105¾	106⅜	105½	106¼	7304
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77	80½	77	80½	128
Reading general 4s	96¾	97	96⅜	97	200
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	93	93	93	93	8
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99½	100	99⅜	100	20
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	111	111	111	111	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	113½	46
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	50
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	84½	85	84½	85	13
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95	95⅜	94⅞	95	38
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	84	84	84	84	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	103½	103½	8
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba 2d 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87	87⅜	86⅜	86⅜	20
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84	83½	83½	6
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	29
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf gtd. 4s	97	97	97	97	2

BONDS.

Week Ended Dec. 27.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	5
Southern Pacific 4s	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	138
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series A	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Southern Railway 5s	120	120	119⅝	120	6
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	10½	11½	10½	11½	43
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	11
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¼	116½	116	116	31
Third Avenue con. 4s	99	99⅛	99	99⅝	51
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84	29
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	76	76	75½	76	45
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104⅝	127¾
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105	106	104⅝	106	1,359
Wabash 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116	116	18
Wabash 2d 5s	107¼	108½	107½	108½	23
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	83	83	83	83	2
Wabash debenture, Series B	75	76⅜	74½	76½	518
West Shore 4s	112	113	112	112⅝	11
West Shore 4s, registered	109	109	109	109	2
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	15
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜	29
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91½	91½	91	91½	8
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91½	93¼	91½	93¼	128
Total sales					$10,059,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 27, 1902.

United States 4s, coupon, 1925	136½	136½	136½	136½	18

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 27, 1902.

Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. certfs	11	12	11	12	25

Grand total $10,102,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	109⅞ Apr. 14	Q. Jan.	108⅜ Aug. 23	108⅜	Aug. 28
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	109⅝ Mar. 7	Q. Jan.	107½ July 28	108⅝	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	112⅝ Feb. 7	Q. Jan.	106½ July 24	106½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	113 Mar. 14	Q. Jan.	108⅜ July 28	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	139½ Feb. 5	Q. F.	132½ July 23	135¼	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139⅝ Apr. 2	Q. F.	136½ Nov. 26	136½	Nov. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	106¾ Mar. 11	Q. F.	103⅜ Dec. 2	103⅝	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	106¾ Feb. 1	Q. F.	103½ Nov. 29	103⅞	Nov. 29
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	110 Mar. 14	Q. F.	106⅜ Aug. 22	108	Dec. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	109¼ Apr. 23	Q. F.	106⅜ Aug. 26	107⅜	Dec. 3
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	109¾ Apr. 24	Q. F.	105⅞ Aug. 7	107⅜	Dec. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		107 June 26		107 June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	107 Jan. 25	J. J.	104⅝ Sep. 3	104⅝	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J. J.	....	J. J.	....	106½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	102½ Feb. 24	J. J.	102½ Feb. 24	102⅜	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	111 Mar. 20	J. J.	111 Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	107 Aug. 8	J. J.	106 May 15	106½	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	104¼ Jan. 31	J. J.	104 Jan. 24	104	Nov. 17
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A. O.	....	A. O.	....	136½	July 16
North Carolina special tax	A. O.	2 Nov. 18	A. O.	1⅞ Oct. 16	2	Nov. 18
South Carolina 4½s, 1933	J. J.	....	J. J.	....	120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	99⅜ Feb. 7	J. J.	95½ Mar. 21	95⅝	Dec. 2
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	J. J.	97⅛ Aug. 19	J. J.	95½ Aug. 19	95⅝	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	J. J.	96 Aug. 19	J. J.	94 June 21	94½	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	J. J.	7¼ Jan. 15	J. J.	7¼ Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts	J. J.	12⅝ Oct. 3	J. J.	8 Feb. 14	12	Dec. 26
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	96¾ Jan. 17	J. J.	95¼ May 8	98⅛	Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	95½ Feb. 21	M. S.	94¾ Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	J. Jan.	100 June 9	J. Jan.	96 Jan. 13	98⅝	Aug. 18

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 6 per cent., nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $226,482,968; balances, $10,282,185; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $822,536.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short, and 4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¼ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95⅛; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16@40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c. premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c. discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$14,149,573
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	12,330,538
From Jan. 1, 1902	573,152,478
From Jan. 1, 1901	558,636,469

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1902	$11,117,395
Week ended Dec. 24, 1901	10,880,581
From Jan. 1, 1902	480,410,852
From Jan. 1, 1901	500,437,780

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$35,156
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	97,191
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,988,098
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,839,865

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$15,000
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	176,333
From Jan. 1, 1902	29,022,348
From Jan. 1, 1901	51,364,140

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$20,156

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	$79,202
From Jan. 1, 1902	23,037,340
From Jan. 1, 1901	46,524,275

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$202,862
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	11,765
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,466,753
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,966,331

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$898,311
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	923,440
From Jan. 1, 1902	34,501,771
From Jan. 1, 1901	48,057,394

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$695,449
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	911,655
From Jan. 1, 1902	33,105,968
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,491,063

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$238,018
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	108,976
From Jan. 1, 1902	7,483,791
From Jan. 1, 1901	8,406,196

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$913,311
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	1,099,883
From Jan. 1, 1902	63,527,119
From Jan. 1, 1901	99,421,534

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 26, 1902	$675,293
Week ended Dec. 27, 1901	990,857
From Jan. 1, 1902	56,143,328
From Jan. 1, 1901	91,015,339

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,000,000	9	S	July 1, 02	550	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	300	330
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	160	170
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	178	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov., 1902	4325	4350
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	300	310
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1897	335	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	350	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	305	311
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	198	202
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	425	428
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	175
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 02	3500	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	760	778
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	420	430
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 8, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov. 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	350	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	636	645
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	645	655
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	198	203
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	260	285
Liberty National	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	590	..
Lincoln National	300,000	9	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	800,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	277	282
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	3	S	July 1, 02	158	163
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	325	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	475	525
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	205	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	205	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	525	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	337	345
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	..	175
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	225	240
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	228	233
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov., 1902	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	650	665
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	295	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	695	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Seventh National	$2,500,000	..	..	.....	112	116
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	180	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	133
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Variek	100,000	..	..	.....	200	215
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	590	610
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	355	365
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	165	177
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	238	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	153	156
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1935	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	650	690
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	390	400
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	370	395
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	630	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	180	190
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	120	125
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	550	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	..
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	340	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	195	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	320
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	115	125
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	430	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	300	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	240	250
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	375	395
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	375	385
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	500	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	290	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	420	430
McVickar Realty	600,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1400	..
Merchants'	500,000	3	Q	.....	220	240
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	725	800
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	1100
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	250	270
Nassau	500,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	270	..
National Surety	500,000	5	..	July, 1902	145	160
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 02	1160	1215
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	..	.....	120	125
N.Y. Surety & T.	1,000,000	6	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1270	1400
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 02	260	300
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	275	..
Real Estate	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	350	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	260	265
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..
U. S. Cr. of Amer.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
U. S. Cr. of Wash.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1405	1430
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	490	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1725	1750
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	260	270
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	420	..
Westchester	200,000	..	..	.....	140	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	..	Oct. 1, 02	225	235
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	225	235

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	108	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	74	78
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	99	100
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	96	98
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	350,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	41	42
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95	98

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,800	..	..	.....	39	42
Do preferred	8,572,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	91	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1 7-16
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Bklyn Bor. Gas	$500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	74	77½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109½	110½
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	87½	89
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	14	17
Do 1st 5s, 1949, certfs.	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	62	65
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	40	50
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102½	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	68½
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	102	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 02	81	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	..	50
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 02	315	330
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106½	109¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	40	47
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	91½	93½
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	83	88
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	June 30, 02	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	35	35½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov., 1902	88	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	105	110
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	*54	56
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	10¼	10¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	47	47½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Dec 10, 02	115	125
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	90	92½
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,393,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	96½	98½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	325
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	42	45
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 15, 02	51	51¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	..	88
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¾	5
Do preferred	12,580,000	..	..	.....	22¾	23½
Do 1st 's. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77½	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	128	135
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	108½	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Camden & Trent. Ry. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	3⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	..
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	60	67
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Oct. 8, 02	100	103
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,287,200	2½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62½	66
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	7½	M	Dec 15, 02	456	..
Compressed Air	6,253,100	..	..	.....	1½	2
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	3	S	July, 1902	15	25
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	July, 1902	50	60
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6½	8¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	10
Do deb. 6s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 01	..	14
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,551,180	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104	106½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,843,400	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	59	60
Cuban 6s of 1905	3,000,000	..	..	.....	20	27
Dominion Securities	1,692,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	25
Electric Boat	4,897,500	..	..	.....	22	28
Do preferred	1,680,300	..	..	.....	35	40
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	S	..	.....	2¾	4¼
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8½	9
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	2,230,000	..	..	.....	10½	12½
Do preferred	2,270,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	43½	46
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	⅝
GreensC. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	*24½	24¾
H'mack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	123
Hing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2¼
Do 1st pref'd.	900,000	..	..	.....	22½	30
Do 2d pref'd.	1,050,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Houston Oil	29,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	..	65
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	100	105
Internat. Salt ctfs.	12,750,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Lanston Mf'type	1,287,040	..	..	.....	10	10½
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	140
Manhat. Trans.	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Morgenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	175	181
Mexican 5s	£22,100,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	95½	96⅜
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	37,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	9
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	*6
Mon. & Bat. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	*¼
Nat. Enamn. & St.	14,668,100	Q	..	Oct., 1902	2½	3
Do preferred	7,658,600	1½	Q	Oct., 1902	20	30
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	101	103
N. R. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1-16	1-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	1,275,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	95	98
N. La Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	2	6
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	10	25
N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,000,000	..	..	.....	150	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Tran., ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	*9½	10¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	8
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 02	110⅝	110⅞
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	41	43
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	97	98½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 02	200	203½
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	101	104
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	162	168
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	43½	43⅝
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 30, 02	280	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	34	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	125	135
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do preferred	6,500,000	..	..	.....	22	30
Do 1st 5s	2,689,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	75	79
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	693	694
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 02	124	126
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18½	18¾
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	21½	25
Do pr., (guar.)	1,250,000	2	Q	Dec 10, 02	85	90
Union Cop. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	2¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	123	127
Do 1st pref'd.	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	121	127
Do 2d pref'd.	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	122	128
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	29½	30
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	..
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	25
Do preferred	2,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	68	72½
U.S.Steel 25s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	94	96
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	33½	35
Do 1st 5s, 1949	4,353,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	78	83
Do 1st 5s, 1949, assented	.....	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	70	70¾
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,350,000	20	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*173	178
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	1½	S	Nov. 1, 02	120	125

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	690	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in (Liquidation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	46	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	600	650
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	320	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	103	106
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	138	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	335	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 28, 02	190	200
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	255	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	156	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1902	170	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	..	Aug. 1, 02	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	235	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	45	60
Uni'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 02	330	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	300	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	111	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	250,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1959	200,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,200,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	247	251
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	108
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111	114
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
B. B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	245	246
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108½	110⅛
B'klyn City & New 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
Bklyn R.T.4s, new	5,000,000	..	..	.....	82½	84
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	113	114
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	260	275
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	188	195
Coney Island & B.	1,298,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 02	385	410
Do 1st 5s,

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DEPOSITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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THOMAS N. McCARTER.....2nd Vice-President and General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

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JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, J. MES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD,
THOMAS N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER,
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR,
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THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

(FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE FERRIES.)

Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $700,000

OFFICERS.

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WILLIAM H. CORBIN, 1st Vice President. DANIEL E. EVARTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES L. CORBIN, GEORGE F. PERKINS, SPENCER WEART,
WILLIAM G. BUMSTED, WILLIAM H. CORBIN, EDWARD L. YOUNG,
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, FRANK H. EARLE, J. E. HULSHIZER,
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Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances. Issues certificates of deposit. Loans money on bond and mortgage.

Makes demand and time loans on approved collateral. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc. Pays coupons. Executes all trusts known to the law. Guarantees Titles to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Fire and Burglar Proof. Protected in every possible manner.
Boxes from $5.00 to $350.00 per annum.

No inheritance tax is imposed under the laws of the State of New Jersey on contents of boxes of either residents or non-residents.

WM. T. CORNELL, Pres. J. H. HYDE, Vice-Pres. L. L. GILLESPIE, Sec. F. W. FULLE, Treas.

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Wm. T. Cornell
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W. H. McIntyre
T. H. Hubbard
G. E. Tarbell
H. R. Winthrop

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations
Interest on daily balances

THE
EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK
Cor. Nassau and Cedar Streets

TRUSTEES
V. P. Snyder
Otto H. Kahn
Jas. Henry Smith
Geo. H. Squire
Bradish Johnson
Wm. Alexander
H. C. Frick
M. Hartley Dodge
H. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$1,500,000**

EMPIRE STATE TRUST Co.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.

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H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer. C. E. BRAINE, Secretary.

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SILAS W. BURT, MANUEL LOPEZ, EDGAR VAN ETTEN,
AMOS D. CARVER, THOS. N. McCAULEY, OSWALD G. VILLARD,
F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, WM. E. NICHOLS, A. E. WALLACE,
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MANHATTAN TRUST CO.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$2,500,000.

OFFICERS.

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JOHN KEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
AMOS T. FRENCH, }

W. H. Daane, 3d Vice-Pres. & Treas. C. H. Smith, Sec.
F. Dwight, Trust Officer. E. A. Skinner, Asst. Sec.

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August Belmont,	Daniel S. Lamont,
George F. Baker,	J. H. Latham,
H. W. Cannon,	Oliver H. Payne,
A. J. Casatt,	E. D. Randolph,
R. J. Cross,	Grant B. Schley,
Rudolph Ellis,	James O. Sheldon,
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John Kean,	John L. Waterbury.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.

No. 30 Nassau Street.

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Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy.
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Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
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Joel F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.
Robert Goelet,	

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

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ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. V. HIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

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James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
Stuart G. Nelson,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Hudson Hoagland,	George W. Perkins,
James Stillman,	Abram M. Hyatt,
M. C. D. Borden,	Norman B. Ream,
John G. McCullough,	Charles M. Schwab,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John S. Phipps,
B. Aymar Sands,	Frank Tilford,
John W. Sterling,	Woodbury Langdon,
John A. McCall,	Osborn W. Bright,
E. Parmalee Prentice.	

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street.
661 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

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Fred'k L. Eldridge, 1st Vice-Pres't.
Joseph T. Brown, 2d Vice-Pres't.
Wm. B. Randall, Trust Officer.
F. G. King, Secretary and Treas.
Julian M. Gerard, Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
B. L. Allen, Mgr. Harlem Branch.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

208 FIFTH AVENUE, 1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square).

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

HENRY E. WILSON, President. FRANK TILFORD, Vice-Pres't.
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-Pres't. R. C. LEWIS, Treas. WM. DARROW, Jr., Sec'y.

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GEORGE C. CLARK, Clark, Dodge & Co., Bankers.
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ROBERT E. DOWLING, Vice-Pres. U.S. Realty & Const. Co.
CHAS. S. FAIRCHILD, Pres. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
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BRADISH JOHNSON, Pres. U. S. Realty & Const. Co.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, Pres. Title Guarantee & T. Co.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Pres. Standard Trust Co.
MORTON F. PLANT, Plant System Railways.
J. HASKEN RHOADES, Pres. Greenwich Savings Bank.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate.
JAMES J. RAYMOND, A. A. Vantine & Co.
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ARCHIBALD TURNER, Pres. Franklin Savings Bank.
HENRY E. WILSON, President.
WILLIAM G. PARK, Capitalist.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST AND BANKING BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Invites Accounts—Large or Small.

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000

846 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business. Interest allowed on Deposits.

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ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK V. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FEY, Trust Officer.
WOODWARD BABCOCK, IRVING G. KNOX } Assistant Secretaries.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

This Company is a legal depository for money paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

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JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

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Anson Phelps Stokes,	James Stillman,
John Crosby Brown,	John Claflin,
Edward Cooper,	John J. Phelps,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John S. Kennedy,
Charles S. Smith,	D. O. Mills,
Wm. Rockefeller,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Alexander E. Orr,	Marshall Field,
William H. Macy, Jr.,	Lyman J. Gage.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus. $2,500,000

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SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON....V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

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Edwin Gould,	Samuel Thomas,
Frank Jay Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
George J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
John A. Hilton,	John Skelton Williams,
Myles T. Herrick,	E. F. C. Young,

Eastern Trust Co.

115 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, N. E. cor. 58th St. & Broadway.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000

DEPOSITORY FOR CITY FUNDS, AND FOR MARGIN ACCOUNTS OF PRODUCE, COFFEE, AND COTTON EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

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HENRY A. WARE.....Vice-President
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J. WESLEY ALLISON.....Treasurer
WM. R. CORWINE.....Trust Officer

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J. Wesley Allison,	H. H. Melville,
A. L. Brown,	Paul Morton,
S. R. Callaway,	S. P. McConnell,
W. N. Coler, Jr.,	R. W. Nelson,
Hon. W. T. Durbin,	Thos. A. Nevins,
Crawford, Fairbanks,	J. H. Parker,
W. C. Farnsworth,	D. S. Ramsay,
J. B. Finley,	Henry Rowley,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow at night; variable winds, becoming southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,530. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS

MOROCCAN ARMY ROUTED

Pretender to the Throne Gains a Great Victory.

Practically All the Sultan's Troops Defeated, Abandoning Everything —Rebels Reported to be Marching on Fez.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Wiring from Tangier, the correspondent of The Times, who has been in Fez, announces that the troops of the Sultan of Morocco have been disastrously defeated by the pretender to the throne near Tesa.

The remnants of the imperial army fled in confusion to Fez, abandoning everything. Artillery, tents, rifles, ammunition, money, and stores have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The rebels are reported to be marching on Fez, where the city gates are closed.

The correspondent adds:

"I got away just in time and arrived in Tangier on Saturday with the first news of the disaster, having ridden through with one horse and the last ninety miles without halting."

The correspondent says that Fez is defensible for not more than a few days. The population will remain loyal only so long as the Sultan can protect the city, but there is a lack of provisions and the walls are in a ruinous condition. A few days' siege means starvation.

If the Sultan escapes, says the correspondent, Fez will acknowledge the pretender to the throne and the tribes now loyal will join him. The south may defend the Sultan, in which case civil war is inevitable.

Practically the whole of the Sultan's army was routed, as few troops were left in Fez.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 26.—Ten thousand Shereefian troops, commanded by a brother of the Sultan's Minister of War, received orders Dec. 22 to concentrate and take the offensive against the Pretender at Tezz. Before the Shereefians were ready to move upon him the Pretender attacked them with large bodies of cavalry.

The imperial army was surrounded, completely routed, and fled in disorder toward Fez, abandoning all material of war. The first fugitives arrived at Fez on the morning of Dec. 24.

The gates of Fez are at present shut, shops there are closed, and the population is excited, but there has been no disorder.

The European colony of Fez, numbering about twenty persons, is taking no steps to leave the town, and appears to be satisfied that it is in no imminent danger, although the situation is regarded as serious.

It is said the Pretender's followers have received numerous additions since his successes, and he already is negotiating with the tribes of the Wedmaweb Valley.

The population of Fez is said to be generally hostile to the Sultan, and ready to acclaim any pretender who will guarantee the town from pillage.

No details of the imperial losses have yet been received here, but it is rumored that 2,000 of the Sultan's soldiers were killed or wounded. The authorities here are trying to minimize the disaster.

It is declared that a section of the imperial troops sent as reinforcements deserted to the rebels, and aided in driving the loyal troops back to Fez.

DEAD ACTRESS AN HEIRESS.

Dolly Earl, Who Committed Suicide in Philadelphia, Was of Well-to-Do Rochester Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Dolly Earl, the actress who killed herself in Philadelphia on Saturday night with carbolic acid, was a Rochester girl. Her father was John Bauerschmidt, who died a few years ago, leaving $40,000 to be divided between Dora and her three brothers. The whereabouts of the latter are unknown.

John Tallinger was appointed executor of the estate and guardian of Dora. He says he always had more or less trouble with her, as she wanted to go on the stage, contrary to his wishes. She finally joined a burlesque company and Tallinger secured a court order permitting him to invest her money in a local trust company. The girl derived a comfortable income from this source. Tallinger knows no reason why she should have taken her life.

Her share of the estate will be divided among her brothers if they can be located. The body will probably be brought to Rochester for burial beside her parents.

SMOKE BOTHERED WORSHIPPERS.

What Cleaners of a Church Stove Found in the Chimney.

SMITHTOWN, L. I., Dec. 28.—The Methodists of Smithtown Landing worshipped in comfort to-day for the first time since cold weather began. Ever since the stove in the little church was first started the chimney had failed to draw well, but this was put down to the use of wood in the place of coal. Instead of getting better things grew worse, and last Sunday the church so filled with smoke that it was almost impossible for the congregation to stand it, and the windows had to be opened to let out the smoke, and the service was speedily brought to an end.

Tuesday men cleaned the chimney. They found the source of the trouble had been nests of swallows, which lined the interior so closely that there was only room enough for the birds to pass in and out. This opening quickly filled up with soot, when the wood fires were started, and as a result very little smoke could pass out.

The nests were broken away by the use of long poles, and almost a barrel of stuff was removed.

Long Branch Boy Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 28.—Fred Sheehan, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sheehan of Grand Avenue, this place, has been missing from his home since last Sunday, and all efforts to trace him have been vain. The boy was sent on an errand by his parents on that day with a five-dollar bill. Mrs. Sheehan says her husband, in a joking way, told the lad that if "he would kill him if he lost the money." She thinks the boy either lost the bill or else was relieved of it and is afraid to come home because of the threat made by his father.

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Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

BAD WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Gales on the British Coast, Snow in Scotland, Hurricane at Vienna, Cold in Southern Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—There have been further gales along the coast of Great Britain and a renewed fall of snow in Scotland. A number of vessels were compelled to run for shelter, and there were some exciting rescues off Holyhead and Cornwall.

A hurricane has raged for three days at Vienna, and gales elsewhere on the Continent are causing considerable damage.

The unusual inclemency of the weather in Southern Russia is causing great destitution, and every day brings reports of people being frozen to death there.

MARCONIGRAMS SENT DAILY.

Glace Bay and Cornwall Stations in Continual Communication, with Increasing Facility.

GLACE BAY, N. S., Dec. 28.—The Marconi station at Glace Bay continues to maintain daily communication with Cornwall, with constantly increasing efficiency and facility.

Signor Marconi is still here, but will leave shortly for the Cape Cod station. In the meantime he is sending two or three wireless messages to Europe daily. Some of these dispatches are lengthy.

Among the more recent recipients of such messages have been ex-Empress Eugenie and J. Henniker Heaton, M. P.

IMPORTANT POST FOR CERVERA.

The Vice Admiral Is Appointed Chief of Staff of the Spanish Navy.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The appointment of Vice Admiral Cervera, who surrendered to the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba, to the post of Chief of Staff of the navy, has been published in the Official Gazette.

A NEW YORK COKE CONCERN.

Starts with $2,500,000 Capital to Operate in West Virginia—Brooklyn Man President.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—With the closing of the present year the H. C. Frick Coke Company passes from the service of the general coke consumers of the country and will devote its energies to supplying the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

The removal of this large supply of coke from the independent field has done more to stir up capital for new coke operations than anything that has occurred in years. In the past month or six weeks there have been several public announcements of the plans of new corporations to develop coking plants in the western Pennsylvania fields as well as in West Virginia.

The latest concern to appear is the Union Coke and Coal Company of New York. This corporation has been formed recently by Eastern men, and has secured 3,200 acres of fine West Virginia coal land along the line of the West Virginia Central Railroad.

The first part of the coke oven equipment for the new company will contain no less than 1,000 ovens. The plant is to be added to in the near future. The capital of the company for the present will be $2,500,000.

W. J. Lepine of Brooklyn is President of the new company, and the rest of those interested are his business associates.

ANGRY WITH QUEEN ANNE.

Philadelphia Woman Tries to Destroy Her Picture—Says She Kept Her from Going on the Throne.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Believing that Queen Anne's accession to the throne of England ruined all her hopes of ever ruling over Great Britain, Mrs. Jennie Weinstein of 218 Bainbridge Street, attempted Saturday to destroy the large oil painting of the Queen in Independence Hall. She was arraigned before Magistrate Cunningham in the Central Station this morning, and held in $500 bail. Dr. Alexander Butcher will examine into her sanity.

This is the second time within ten months that the woman has attempted to mutilate the picture. She tried to destroy it with a stick in March, but was arrested before any damage was done.

She went to the State House Saturday and asked the custodian to remove the picture and place hers there instead, claiming that she, and not Queen Anne, should have ascended the throne. When the custodian refused to accede to her demand, she tried to pull the picture from the wall.

LINER'S FIRST OFFICER KILLED.

Pierre Bardelles of La Champagne Knocked Down by a Wave on Christmas Day.

The French liner La Champagne arrived last night from Havre with 57 cabin and 860 steerage passengers. Early yesterday she sighted the distress signals of the bark Nile of Glasgow, bound from Barbados for Boston, a compass being out of order, and supplied longitude.

On Christmas Day, during a strong westerly gale, which lasted about six hours, Pierre Bardelles, the First Officer of La Champagne, was killed by a high sea. He was standing on the starboard side of the bridge, when the sea struck the vessel on the starboard side. He was thrown to the bridge and was picked up unconscious. He died about an hour later in his room. His body was buried at sea Saturday. He was forty-five years of age, and had been on La Champagne but four months.

Among the passengers were M. Joubert, M. Philipps, Comtesse de Ruffien, and Rudolf Weiger.

The steamship arrived at Quarantine too late to be passed by the Health Officer. She will land her passengers this morning.

DONOR OF YALE'S NEW HALL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 28.—It was announced to-night that the donor of Kirtland Hall of Yale was Mrs. Lucy C. Boardman of this city. She recently gave the City of New Haven the Boardman Manual Training School, costing $150,000.

Kirtland Hall is to be erected in honor of the memory of the late Prof. Alexander Kirtland, Yale, '33, and for many years a professor in the Western Reserve University, Cleveland. The building will cost $80,000, and will be a science laboratory. Ground was broken last week. It will be completed in June, 1904.

Florida Crops Not Hurt by the Cold.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 28.—The cool wave has done no material damage to any crops in Florida. While a temperature of from 27 to 30 degrees above zero was experienced in some sections just below the freezing line on the West Coast last night, frost warnings had been sent out in ample time, and practically all the vegetable growers who could be affected had prepared for it. The cold wave was not severe enough, nor was it of sufficient duration, to damage the citrus fruit trees or the fruit.

Colored Student Wanted at Tuskegee.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Leslie Pinckney Hill, the young colored man of this city, who recently took the Boylston Prize at Harvard, has been offered a position at Tuskegee by Booker T. Washington.

New York Tribune Almanac,
With Guide to N. Y. City.—Out to-day, 25 cents.—Adv.

PLATT'S GREAT SANHEDRIM

The Senator So Names the Coming Republican Conference.

Council of State Leaders to Settle Legislative Programme and Committee Chairmanships—Ex-Gov. Black to be Gov. Odell's Guest.

Senator Platt gave a new designation last night to the council of Republican leaders which is always called upon the eve of the opening of the session of the Legislature to meet in the Senator's rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to decide upon the make-up of committees and discuss legislation. The conferences of leaders which take place at intervals in the Senator's rooms have been generally known as "Platt's Sunday School," this designation having been given to them by reason of the fact that early in his career the Senator was a Sunday school instructor and as such taught the youth of Tioga the way they ought to go.

But the conference which is to be held at the Fifth Avenue next Saturday being of unusual importance, the Senator thought it was entitled to a more dignified name than the ordinary confabs which he holds throughout the year, and the Biblical knowledge which he acquired in his early days suggested to him a more high-sounding title. When asked last night what he had to say about the legislative committees and possible legislation at the coming session, he said:

"There will be no information to give on those subjects until after the assembling next Saturday of the great Sanhedrim."

In order that the politicians may appreciate the full importance of the conference which is to be held then some explanation of what the Sanhedrim was may not be out of place. The Sanhedrim was the Supreme Council and the highest judicial tribunal of the Jewish Nation. It consisted of seventy-one members, composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes, and held daily sessions except on the Sabbath and festival days, and was styled the great Sanhedrim to distinguish it from the lesser or provincial Sanhedrim, which consisted of twenty-three members, appointed by the great Sanhedrim, and having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases.

The poet Dryden, in one of his poems, has this stanza on the Sanhedrim, which a Republican politician who has a faculty for quoting poetry, thought might be illuminating to Republicans as to the character of Senator Platt's council, however unjust it might be as a characterization of the great Sanhedrim, which settled the questions which concerned the Hebrews:

Let him give on till he can give no more,
The thrifty Sanhedrim shall keep him poor;
And every shekel which he can receive
Shall cost a limb of his prerogative.

The council of Republican leaders which will meet here next Saturday will consist of Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, and Senator John Raines, who is to be the leader of the Senate at the coming session. The make-up of the committees of both the Senate and the Assembly has been pretty well settled by this time, but there is a possibility of more or less serious friction over the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Lieut. Gov. Higgins had that position in the last Legislature. The ranking member of the committee is Senator George M. Malby of Ogdensburg. Senator Malby desires the place, and has the backing of Senator Platt and his friends. Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown is also an aspirant for the place, and has the backing of Gov. Odell.

It is understood that one of the questions which will be discussed at the conference is the agitation for a change in the rules of the Assembly, which will take from the Committee on Rules some of the power which it now possesses. The committee consists of the Speaker, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who is ex officio the Republican leader, and the minority leader. It has been the custom for many years to abolish two weeks previous to the time fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature all the Assembly committees, except the Committee on Rules, and to turn over to that committee all of the legislation of the House. Inasmuch as it requires a two-thirds vote to take any bill out of this committee which the committee does not want to report, the authority of the committee during the time in which it is in charge of legislation is autocratic.

There have been frequent revolts against this system. One of the most serious occurred last Winter, when Senator Elsberg, by the fight which he made in the Senate against the sway of the Rules Committee of the Assembly, which had incurred his resentment by its failure to report several bills in which he was interested, forced the Republican organization to compel the committee to recede from the position which it had taken with regard to his legislation.

At a meeting held some weeks ago the Board of Trade and Trasportation of this city passed resolutions condemning the virtual surrender by the Legislature of its power over legislation to the Rules Committee during the last two weeks of the session. A copy of these resolutions was sent to every member-elect of the Legislature with the urgent request that when the question of the adoption of rules came up at the coming session he should insist that instead of a two-thirds vote a majority vote should be sufficient to rescue any bill from the committee. The interest of the Board of Trade and Transportation in this question is due to its experience with canal legislation at the last session.

The bill which was favored by the canal interests was passed by the Senate toward the end of the session, and all the other Assembly standing committees having been discontinued, went to the Rules Committee. Speaker Nixon, who dominates the Rules Committee, is a protagonistic to canal legislation. The canal interests used all the influence which they could command to get the Senate bill out of the committee, being confident that they had a sufficient number of votes in the Assembly to pass it. But the committee was deaf to their appeals. To make a show of fairness, the committee reported out the Assembly Canal bill, which for various reasons was not acceptable to a majority, and canal legislation was thus defeated.

The Assembly being much closer this year than it was last year, those who oppose the present power of the Rules Committee are hopeful that they will be able to influence enough Republican members to side with the Democrats on this question to make the rules of the Assembly conform to the rules of the National Congress.

Gov. Odell is to give a dinner in Albany this evening to his old associates in Congress. Some of the Republican politicians are attaching much significance to this dinner in view of the fact that the Governor's associates in Congress include many of the Republican leaders in the State, among them ex-Gov. Black, and from the further fact that the dinner comes on the eve, as it may be said, of the conference which the Governor is to hold with Senator Platt.

Site of a Famous Hotel Cleared.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 28.—Nothing now is left of the once famous United States Hotel building on Ocean Avenue but some rubbish, which is rapidly being cleared away, as according to contract the site is to be cleared by the first of the year. The Catholic University of Washington, D. C., is the owner of the site, which it has been learned is to be cut up into building lots.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal.—Adv.

Goes Right to the Spot
—strikes straight for California without wiggling o'er the continent. The Golden State Limited—3 days from Chicago. 401 Broadway.—Adv.

MINERS WANT MORE PAY.

At the Meeting in Indianapolis Next Month They Will Ask Increase of Wages.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in a statement today says that the miners of the United States will make a demand for a material increase in wages at the National Convention at Indianapolis, Jan. 19. Mr. Ryan says the operators are receiving more for coal than ever before, and they cannot make the excuse that the mines are not paying expenses.

Mr. Ryan says that the convention will produce figures to show the total cost of mining a ton of coal, and give the public an idea of the profit being reaped by the operators.

GOVERNMENT COAL MINING.

Senator Mason's Bill for Federal Control, in Public Interest, in Case of Long Strikes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Soon after the reassembling of Congress Senator Mason will introduce his bill empowering the Attorney General of the United States to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of and operate any coal mine that may remain idle for any unreasonable length of time because of a strike. This measure the Illinois Senator has framed in response to the petitions of over 50,000 constituents. He bases the right of Congress to pass such a law on the general-welfare clause of the Constitution, and says the decisions of the Supreme Court have repeatedly sustained this view of the matter. He believes the bill will be passed and can be enforced without difficulty.

In the course of the Senate debate of the bill providing for the salaries of the Coal Strike Commission Senator Tillman charged on the majority with the statement that they could have tried to settle the strike under the powers established by the Sherman anti-trust law. After Senator Tillman had several times taunted the Republican Senators with a failure to act in the crisis, Senator Mason announced his intention to frame a bill which would give relief in any similar situation hereafter. He said he should ask the Judiciary Committee to take up the bill and report on it, so that it could be passed this session, and he had every hope that it would become law.

What he proposed, he said, was to make it possible for the United States to go into a court of equity and, not in the name of either the owners or of the laborers, but in the name of a third party, the public, who must suffer from failure to keep the mine at work, ask for the appointment of a receiver who should have the power to get out coal and sell it, pay the miners, and make a proper accounting through the court to the owners. Senator Mason says he has received assurances of support for his proposed remedy for coal strikes, and he will make his bill public the first week after the holiday recess.

THE SCARCITY OF COAL.

Dealers who were seen yesterday said that anthracite will be scarcer this week than it has been for the past month owing to the Christmas celebrations of the miners, which lasted three days. Most of the dealers say they are from three to four weeks behind in their deliveries, and expect no relief before the end of the week. In case of zero weather there would be a coal famine, as the demand would be quadrupled with less coal than usual on hand.

It was said yesterday that the Health Department Inspectors understand that they are to be very careful regarding the enforcement of the soft coal ordinance in view of the scarcity of anthracite. Dr. Lederle held last week that there was not enough anthracite to run all the steam plants.

It was learned that while the Manhattan Railway Company is burning anthracite in its locomotives it will continue burning soft coal in its power houses until anthracite becomes more plentiful.

At the docks yesterday the coal handlers were working, but the shipments were not up to the normal. The depots on the east side, where coal is sold by the pail, were open in the morning, but closed at noon.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COAL.

Boston Scientist Gives the Results of Recent Experiments to Determine Heat Values.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Prof. Charles L. Norton, Assistant Professor of Heat Measurements at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, makes public the results of his experiments on the heat values of different substitutes for coal. A British thermal unit is the heat required to heat one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. Following is Prof. Norton's table:

	Heat Units Per Pound.
Anthracite coal	15,000 to 16,000
Bituminous coal	14,000 to 15,000
Coke	10,000 to 14,000
Hardwood	8,000 to 9,000
Charcoal	12,000
Peat	10,000
Coal peat briquettes	10,000 to 13,000
Kerosene	20,000 to 25,000
Gasoline	20,000 to 25,000
Boston gas	650 per cubic foot

This gives a basis for an estimate of the cost of an equal amount of heat obtained from each of the fuels:

	Heat Units for One Cent.
Coal, $12 per ton	23,000
Wood, $10 per cord	27,000
Oil, 12 cents per gallon	12,000
Coke, $10 per ton	24,000
Gas, $1 per 1,000 cubic feet	6,500

ROMANCE OF A RANCH WOOING.

Lieut. C. A. Stott and His Fiancee, Miss Irma Cody, Daughter of "Buffalo Bill," Arrive Here.

Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Mackenzie, near Sheridan, Wyo., arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon with his fiancée, Miss Irma Cody, youngest daughter of Col. W. F. Cody. It is understood that they are to be married shortly after New Year. "Buffalo Bill" is at present in England.

The meeting of Lieut. Stott and Miss Cody was somewhat romantic. The young officer was on a practice march with his troop one day last Summer and stopped at the ranch of Mrs. Bolles, a sister of Miss Cody, for water. Miss Irma was visiting there. Cap in hand, Lieut. Stott approached the ranch house, and was met at the door by Miss Cody. "It was a case of love at first sight," declared a friend of Miss Cody's afterward, when discussing the meeting.

Miss Cody had arranged to join her father, who was then touring the Central Western States with his Wild West Show, and the young couple did not see one another until late in the Fall, when Miss Cody made another visit to the Bolles ranch, near Sheridan.

STAGE WEDDING FOR DENVER.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—A wedding on the stage is the happy event scheduled for the Broadway Theatre on New Year's Day. The bride is to be Miss Monette Vance, a member of the Ward and James company. The bridegroom will be J. H. Houston, a wealthy Wyoming cattle raiser. After the wedding it is expected there will be a wedding breakfast on the stage.

Mr. James will give the bride away. The occasion will possess especial interest, as after having been formerly sweethearts in a little village of New York, they had a lovers' quarrel and parted. Mr. Houston went West, and Miss Vance fitted herself for the stage.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

EXTRA FAST—EXTRA COMFORTS.
The Pennsylvania Special makes a schedule of 20 hours between New York and Chicago. Every convenience.—Adv.

DR. LORENZ'S LATEST FEAT

Straightens Spokes of a Runabout Twisted in an Accident.

Receives a Rousing Welcome from Society Folk on Arriving at Lakewood as George Gould's Guest.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 28.—Dr. Lorenz, who came here to-day to visit George J. Gould at his country place, Georgian Court, tried his hand at patching up the broken spokes of a runabout which was demolished in a collision with a runaway team on the Lake Drive this afternoon, and he found the job much more difficult than mending bones.

Mr. Gould took Dr. Lorenz, his assistant Dr. Mueller, Dr. Virgil Gibney, and Dr. W. G. Townsend out for an automobile ride after luncheon. As they were crossing the bridge which spans the inlet leading to the sunken gardens on Mr. Gould's estate a team attached to a surrey which was approaching from the opposite direction took fright at the automobile and the horses started to run away. They collided with a runabout in which were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bye of this village, and the runabout was overturned. Mr. and Mrs. Bye were thrown out, but escaped injury.

Mr. Gould stopped the automobile in an instant, and Dr. Lorenz and the other physicians hurried to the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Bye. When it was learned that neither was in need of medical aid, Dr. Lorenz turned his attention to the wrecked runabout. The spokes of two wheels were badly twisted, and several were broken.

"Perhaps we can fix these up so that you can proceed," said Dr. Lorenz to Mr. Bye. "Let us try."

The famous surgeon straightened out several of the twisted spokes, and tried to patch up the others, but after working on the job for about five minutes he gave it up.

"I can mend broken bones, but broken spokes, no," he smilingly told Mr. Gould and the other physicians as he entered the automobile at Lake Carasaljo and returned to Georgian Court in time for dinner.

Dr. Lorenz received an ovation from the society people here when he arrived this morning. As he stepped from the train there was great applause and cheering. Dr. Lorenz removed his hat and bowed his thanks for the kindly reception. Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their daughter Marjorie, Dr. Mueller, Dr. Townsend, who is Mr. Gould's physician, and Dr. Gibney of New York were in the party which accompanied Dr. Lorenz here from New York.

They were driven in coaches to Georgian Court, and the time before luncheon was spent in looking over Mr. Gould's estate. Dr. Lorenz was shown through the casino, with its immense tanbark arena for exercising horses, through the pretty theatre, and finally through the beautiful art galleries at Georgian Court. Luncheon was served soon after 1 o'clock, and those who sat down to the table, in addition to the host and hostess, were Dr. Lorenz, Dr. Mueller, Dr. Gibney, Dr. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd Herbert, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and P. A. Clark.

During the repast the Lakewood Hotel's Austrian Orchestra played Austrian mazurkas, waltzes, and songs. When "Hoch Habsburg," a popular Austrian melody, was rendered, Dr. Lorenz swayed in his chair and tapped the floor with his feet, keeping time to the music.

Dr. Lorenz and the members of his party returned to New York at 8:30 o'clock this evening. He said that he was delighted with Lakewood's attractions, and paid this tribute to Mr. Gould:

"For so wealthy a man he has such a simple and kindly manner that I was charmed very much. He has a most magnificent country home. I have never seen anything more magnificent anywhere."

BRIDE WANTS HUSBAND BACK.

Says He Was Spirited Away and Is Kept from Her by His Mother.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Mary Heaton, twenty-three years old, a bride of less than a month, has been forced to have her husband, William Heaton, twenty-one years old, arrested for desertion and non-support. The warrant was sworn out by Overseer of the Poor Baldwin, to whom the young wife complained. She declares her husband is kept away from her by his mother, who has threatened to have the marriage annulled.

Mrs. Heaton, who was formerly a Miss Robinson, was married to Heaton on the night of Dec. 3. Their parents did not know of the marriage until after it had taken place. Then the couple returned to the home of Miss Robinson's mother at 109 Orchard Street, and told what they had done. They were lectured, and left after the bride had packed up some clothes, and went to Chester, Morris County, where Heaton's mother located them several days later. She insisted on Heaton returning to his home, but he refused, unless the bride was also received.

That night, when they reached the Heaton home, at 47 Chestnut Street, Lawyer Pearce McDermott was present, as was Miss Elsie Leslie of New York, whom Heaton was to have married on Dec. 4. The lawyer invited Heaton into a rear room, and that was the last his wife saw of him. Since then he has been at his mother's house, while his bride is at her old home.

Heaton claims that his mind is a blank concerning the marriage. It is known that on a former occasion he took Miss Robinson to an Episcopal minister and pleaded with him to marry them, but he told them he did not believe in clandestine marriages, and advised them to return to their homes and think the matter over.

RANGE CATTLE STARVING.

Heavy Loss in a Week Through Cold Weather and Lack of Grass.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 28.—Authorities on live-stock matters say the loss of the past week in Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska will not be less than 5,000 head. More than ever this year the Humane Society is agitated by reports from the cattle ranges and the suburbs of the cities and towns of Colorado where dumb animals are left to starve and freeze.

Out on the range near Akron some of the big cattle companies permit their stock to be caught out where grasses have disappeared and water is scarce, so that when a blizzard comes the animals go down in droves. The conditions have been called to the attention of the Humane Society, which is finding the state of affairs even worse than heretofore.

The cattle are dying on the prairie in sight of the Burlington Railroad tracks, and a broad expanse of country is dotted with the carcasses of the poor creatures that starved to the proportions of skeletons and then went down from sheer weakness before a wind that soon froze the thin blood in their veins. The right of way is lined in places with dead cows and calves.

When the cold weather set in some time ago the range was very poor, and thousands of head of stock were still before the weather, their owners failing or disliking to take them in and supply Winter feed until the last moment. The result was that with the first blizzard the death rate ran well up. Other storms have come since then, and what starvation has not accomplished the exposure in a weakened condition has. The wolves are fat and vigorous and the cattle are bony racks, barely able to stand, or hollow carcasses abandoned by the wolves, which have only withdrawn to await the fall of a new victim.

Dewar's Scotch—Purest Imported.
The glass of Fashion—always good form.—Adv.

TWENTY HOURS
is the time of the Pennsylvania Special from New York to Chicago. It leaves every day in the year.—Adv.

MME. HUMBERT LOQUACIOUS.

Physician Attending Prisoners Says She Seems Victim of Hallucinations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of The London Times says Le Matin publishes reports of a conversation its representative Mouthon had with Dr. Gilbert, who temporarily has been acting as the medical attendant of the Humberts. Mme. Therese, he said, was appallingly loquacious and appeared to be the victim of hallucinations. She accuses Romain of being the chief cause of her misfortunes, saying he always was playing the fool or amusing himself, while she had to manage everything. She declares she has been robbed by every one.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Although the train bringing to Paris the members of the Humbert family, who were arrested in Madrid, is approaching Paris it is impossible to ascertain when or at what station it will arrive. The train is due at 4:52 o'clock tomorrow morning, but owing to an accident it arrived at the Spanish frontier two hours late and then missed connection with the Paris express at Bordeaux.

In their anxiety to avoid the assemblin of crowds and demonstrations upon the arrival of the Humberts, the authorities here refuse to say at what station the prisoners will leave the train. These precautions probably will be defeated by the delay in arriving, as it now seems probable that the train will reach Paris in broad daylight instead, as intended, in the darkness of early morning. It is possible that the prisoners will be taken from the train at some station outside the city and thence conveyed secretly to prison. Cells at the Conciergerie have been prepared for their reception.

At Hendaye, on the Spanish frontier, the car containing the prisoners was detached from the Madrid train outside the station on the Spanish side of the frontier and the Humberts were hurried into a French car, held in readiness, and transferred to the custody of the French officials. The change of cars was accomplished so rapidly that the waiting crowd barely caught a glimpse of the party, but it greeted the prisoners with ironical cheers and hootings. This greatly enraged Mme. Humbert. With the car in a French train the journey was continued. Large crowds gathered at all the stations along the line and waited for hours in the hope of seeing the Humberts. They were disappointed, however, as the blinds of the car were kept closely drawn.

SULTAN'S FAMILY CAPTIVES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Brussels correspondent of The London Times says the Dutch Government has received a telegram from Batavia announcing the capture of the family of the Sultan in the mountains of Achin, where they had taken refuge.

The colonial troops of The Netherlands have been at war with the Achins for almost thirty years. The trouble arose from the fact that the Sultan of the Achins refuses to recognize the suzerainty of The Netherlands. The Sultan recently was reported as being killed. Achin is in the northern part of Sumatra.

MASCAGNI REVIVES.

Will Appear in Chicago as Temporary Director of Thomas Orchestra—Will Resume His Tour.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, will appear in Chicago as temporary director of the Thomas Orchestra. It also was determined to-day that he would resume his tour of the United States. He is now looking for a manager with sufficient capital to insure a successful journey.

So many Chicagoans requested the composer to give another performance that it was impossible for him to refuse. Requests came from men and women in every walk of life.

The concert will be held at the Auditorium Theatre.

RACE IN SHIPBUILDING.

Battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Louisiana at Newport News to be Started Shortly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Within a short time will begin the shipbuilding race between the Navy Department, which has undertaken to construct at the Brooklyn Navy Yard the battleship Connecticut, and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, to which has been given the contract for the building of the Louisiana. It has been stated, on one hand, that the Government could not construct its ships as rapidly as private contractors, nor as cheaply owing to the restrictions which labor throws about Government work, and, on the other hand, it was declared that although the Government yards are handicapped by shorter work hours and higher wages, the employes of the Government yards could accomplish more in their eight hours' work per diem than an equal number of men in private shipyards working ten hours a day.

So insistent were the labor leaders that the Government could construct its war ships in its own yards for less money than it was paying private contractors that Congress at its last session authorized the Navy Department to build one of the battleships provided for in the last Naval Appropriation act in a Government yard, and allowed the Secretary of the Navy the sum of $175,000 to equip the yard. The act further provided that the Secretary of the Navy should "keep an accurate account of the cost of inspection and construction of vessels provided for in this act, whether built in Government yards or by contract, and report thereon to Congress at each session the progress of work and cost thereof, including the inspection of all the material going in the construction of said vessels, and upon the completion thereof to report a full and detailed statement showing the relative cost of the inspection and construction in Government yards and by contract."

In pursuance of this act the Secretary of the Navy caused specifications to be drawn for the Connecticut and the Louisiana, and advertised for bids for the construction of one of them, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company securing the contract on a bid of $3,090,000, the limit placed upon the contract price being $4,212,000. Forty-two months were allowed by the Navy Department for the completion of the Louisiana. The contractors agreed to complete her in forty-one months under a penalty of $300 a day for the first month and $600 a day thereafter until the vessel is completed. The terms of the wager were accepted, and the contest was fairly begun when the Secretary of the Navy issued the necessary orders to place the Brooklyn Navy Yard in condition to construct the Connecticut, that yard being selected as the best equipped of the Government yards for the purpose.

Within two months the keel of the Connecticut will be laid down in the Brooklyn yard, and of the 3,000 employes of the yard an average of 400 will be kept constantly employed on this vessel until its completion. The Newport News Company will start about the same time of the Louisiana, on which, it is estimated, it will be able to place from 1,000 to 2,500 men at work, according to the various stages of progress.

We Connect With Them All.
At Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Montreal, the New York Central connects with every transcontinental line of railway.—Adv.

REVOLUTIONISTS FOUGHT VENEZUELAN TROOPS

Sharp Engagement in Resumption of Hostilities.

Twelve Hundred Men Opposed President Castro's Forces at Cauyarao—Engagement Came Promptly on Expiration of Armistice.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dec. 28.—The Venezuelan revolutionists have resumed active hostilities against President Castro.

There occurred yesterday morning a lively engagement between 1,200 revolutionists under Gen. Riera and Government forces at Cauyarao, in the vicinity of Coro. Details of the engagement are lacking, but it is known here that the revolutionists had artillery.

The Government forces were commanded by Gen. Refereno Castillo. Gen. Riera retained his position.

The armistice between the Government and the revolutionists has just expired.

News has reached here from an authoritative source in Caracas that Vicente Gomez, First Vice President of the republic, intends to carry out a bold strategic stroke against President Castro.

Gen. Zoilo Vidal and five other leading supporters of Gen. Matos, who had sought refuge here, left the Island of Curacao early this morning in a sailboat, which took them in the direction of Cumarebe, near Coro, on the Venezuelan coast.

TERMS FOR VENEZUELA.

Foreign Minister, Notified Through United States Minister of Conditions of Arbitration.

CARACAS, Dec. 28.—United States Minister Bowen and Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a long conference last night. Mr. Bowen, obeying instructions from Washington, conveyed to Señor Baralt President Roosevelt's refusal to act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan difficulty. He recommended that the matter be taken to the International Peace Court at The Hague, which had been expressly organized to consider questions in which the honor of a country or the disposition of territory were not concerned.

He suggested the organization of a commission to sit in Washington, the allied powers to be represented on this commission by their Ambassadors to the United States, and Ven

BOAT IS STILL ICEBOUND

Ferry Passengers Gotten Ashore with Aid of Long Ropes.

WOMEN SLEPT IN PILOT HOUSE

Father of One of the Women Spent the Night on Shore Watching Lest the Craft Should Be Sunk.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The ferryboat Rockland, which plies between this place and Nyack, is still fast in the ice in which she was caught yesterday at noon. The eight men and two young women who were passengers on board of her came ashore this morning. The actions of the tides and wind had brought the Rockland within a few hundred feet of the shore, and this morning at 8 o'clock it was found there was apparently solid ice from the shore to the boat. The ferry company then hitched ropes together, and these were carried out to the boat, the end being retained on shore.

Several trips by employes of the company were made, and then the eight men passengers came ashore. Only one was allowed on the ice at a time, and each had to walk along sideways, retaining a firm hold on the rope, so that if the ice gave way he would be safe from all but a wetting. After the men passengers were landed the lifeboat of the ferryboat was lowered, and the two young women got into it. The boat was made fast to the rope, and hauled ashore like a toboggan over the ice. The landing of the young women was greeted with cheers by the crowd which watched the transfer.

The young women were Miss Ellen White of South Nyack and Miss Anna Bunsenmeyer of Elmsford. Both said that, but for the fright, they suffered not at all. Capt. Lyons's trip ashore yesterday had furnished them with sufficient food. They had bologna and canned meats, and bread, cake, and milk.

During the night they were given the pilothouse to sleep in, and were comfortable despite their anxiety lest the boat be sunk by the ice. The men had not been as comfortable. They had started to sleep in the men's cabin, but that proved too cold, and they went to the other cabin on the lee side of the boat, but that also became too cold, and they all finally joined the crew in the fireroom, which was warm but not provided with places to lie down. Most of the night was spent in story telling.

Miss Bunsenmeyer said that when the boat was first caught in the ice there was a heavier shock than had come before, and the boat keeled over to an uncomfortable angle, but partly righted later. From her accounts she spent a less uncomfortable night than her father. She was to have returned home by the evening boat, and when she had not arrived at midnight Mr. Bunsenmeyer walked here from Elmsford searching for her. It was a long, cold walk, and during the rest of the night he spent most of the time on the river bank watching the imprisoned ferryboat.

A tug came up from New York this morning with the intention of breaking through the ice and freeing the Rockland, but it proved too small for the task, and a larger one will come up to-morrow morning.

NEW COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Senator Platt Thinks the Congress Bill Will Pass—Congressman Littauer Said to be Slated.

Senator Platt, in discussing the prospects of legislation at Washington this Winter, said last evening that he thought the bill creating a Department of Commerce would surely be enacted into law.

It is understood here that if the new department is created the new Cabinet member will be Congressman Lucius N. Littauer of the Twenty-second New York District. Whether this will mean the retirement of Secretary Root is not stated. There has been talk for some time past that Secretary Root was anxious to be relieved of his present duties at the head of the War Department, in order to resume the practice of the law.

Congressman Littauer is a close friend of President Roosevelt and of Gov. Odell. It was largely through their influence that he was enabled to secure a renomination from the new district carved out by the Legislature against Congressmen Emerson and Stewart, who, under the redistricting, found themselves in the same district with Mr. Littauer.

Mr. Littauer is the proprietor of a large glove manufactory at Gloversville, N. Y., and is thought to possess special qualifications for the position which it is said he is to be called upon to fill. He is a graduate of Harvard University. He has served two terms in Congress and has been reelected for a third.

THINKS IT IS A CORREGGIO.

Italian in This City Gets a Painting from Naples as a Christmas Gift.

What is declared by the owner to be a genuine Correggio painting of "A Vision of the Holy Family Appearing to St. Philip de Neri," executed in 1500, (Correggio is supposed to have been born in 1494,) is in the possession of G. Colonnello of 71 East Houston Street. It is 24 by 30 inches in size, and was brought as a gift from his mother in Naples, by Ugo Gianni, an art connoisseur of this city, who returned from Italy a week ago.

Mr. Colonnello said yesterday that the picture had been in the possession of his family for fifty years, having first belonged to his grandfather, and that it was his intention to present it some day to his church, Our Lady of the Rosary at Pompeii, in Bleecker Street.

DIED FROM TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Michael Gay, sixty years old, living at Clark Place and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night from a fractured skull, received on Christmas night, when he was struck by a north-bound Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. He was taken unconscious to the hospital and died without reviving.

His identity was discovered by means of a letter from his brother, Thomas Gay, of the same address, found in his clothing. The hospital authorities sent a telegram to the brother last night, but it was returned unopened. The police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station say the motorman was not arrested, and they have no means of ascertaining his identity.

CHANGED TO STANDARD GAUGE.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The Chateaugay Railroad from Cadyville to Lyon Mountain, a distance of twenty miles, was changed to-day from narrow to standard gauge. Several hundred section men left here at 2 o'clock this morning, equipped with lanterns and all necessary tools, and at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon the work was done. The road already was of the standard gauge from Plattsburg to Cadyville, a distance of twelve miles.

To-day's work was rendered especially difficult because the ties were frozen solid in the roadbed. It is estimated that 310,000 spikes were driven in the twelve hours.

After Jan. 1 the Delaware and Hudson will assume control of the road under a lease, and the rate of fare will be reduced from 4 cents to 3 cents a mile.

PRESIDENT AND LABOR MEN.

Delegate Quinlan of the House Shorers' and Movers' Union brought to the attention of the Ceneral Federated Union yesterday the action of the Cloth, Hat, and Cap Makers' Union last week in denouncing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for electing President Roosevelt an honorary member. He said that, although he did not agree with President Roosevelt in all things, he believed that no union should take action which could be construed as an insult to the Chief Magistrate of the country.

"I, for one," he said, "protest against such an action, as the Cloth, Hat and Capmakers' Union is affiliated with this body, and I take the stand that it does not represent the general sentiment of organized labor. We may not agree with all that President Roosevelt does, but he is entitled to our respect as the Chief Executive of this country."

The meeting decided that it could not take any action in the matter.

TAMMANY LEADERS TO MEET.

Only Five Changes in the Executive Committee—No Opposition to Murphy Expected.

There will be a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall to-morrow afternoon, followed by a meeting of the Executive Committee. At the meeting of the General Committee the chief business of importance will be the election of a Chairman to succeed Judge Van Hoesen, who has served three terms as Chairman of the General Committee. No candidate against him has as yet developed. At the meeting of the General Committee the names of the new executive members will be handed up by the district delegations. There are only five changes in the Executive Committee by reason of the recent primaries. The new members are Justice Daniel E. Finn of the First, William S. Devery of the Ninth, Joseph F. Mulqueen of the Twenty-ninth, who is the successor of John F. Carroll, who resigned a few days ago, and Thomas J. Maguire and John Haveron of the Thirty-fourth.

It is said that there will be no opposition to the continuance of Charles F. Murphy as leader, and Mr. Murphy's friends asserted last night that no action by the new committee was necessary to keep him in control of the organization. In support of this statement they cited the fact that Mr. Murphy was made leader of Tammany by resolution, and they claimed that he would continue as leader until the resolution naming him was rescinded and a new resolution passed.

Mr. Murphy is the first man who was ever formally and officially designated as leader of Tammany. Richard Croker exercised his leadership by virtue of the fact that he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, an office which carried with it the leadership of the organization. But in the case of Mr. Murphy a resolution was passed proclaiming him the leader. John F. Carroll, Mr. Murphy's most formidable opponent in the organization, having resigned the leadership of the Twenty-ninth District, it is not expected that a resolution naming some person other than Mr. Murphy will even be presented at the meeting to-morrow.

HAD A MAN ARRESTED.

Complainant's Story of an Old Robbery Contradicted by Woman Who Employs Him.

Thomas Byrne of 242 West Fifty-second Street stopped Policeman Keller of the West Forty-seventh Street Station at Forty-third Street and Eighth Avenue about 9:30 o'clock last night, and, pointing to a man near him, said he wanted him arrested.

"I've been following him since 7 o'clock looking for a policeman," he said. "He robbed our house, maybe."

Byrne said he saw the other man issue from the basement and followed him. Keller took the man to the station, where he described himself as James G. Emerson, forty-five years old, a clerk, of 579 Broome Street. He denied having been in the basement of the Fifty-second Street house, said he had dined at 40 West Sixty-fifth Street with a friend, had then gone to church, and then walked down Eighth Avenue till he met the policeman.

Byrne said he had made no mistake. He added that the house he lived in had been robbed a year ago, and that the police, having done nothing about it, he had determined to follow this man until he could have him arrested.

Sergt. Farrell, who was on the desk, thought it strange the man should not have found a policeman in two hours and a half. He sent for Mrs. C. M. Kendall, who lives at 242 West Fifty-second Street. She told the Sergeant that Byrne worked for her helping around the house.

"But there was no robbery at the house a year ago or any time," she said. "I don't know what he means."

Farrell finally ordered the man taken to Roosevelt Hospital. There Dr. Witbeck examined him and pronounced him perfectly sane, so Byrne was taken back to the station.

When this was reported to Sergt. Farrell he sent all of them home, saying:

"There seems to be something wrong, but there is nothing against Emerson."

SISTERS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

Surgeon Summoned to Attend One Taken Ill, Found That the Other Had a Broken Ankle.

Two sisters were taken to Bellevue Hospital in the same ambulance last evening. They were Mary Nugent, forty years old, and Hannah, ten years her senior, both spinsters, who lived at 602 East Sixteenth Street.

A couple of weeks ago Mary Nugent fell from a Second Avenue car at Fifteenth Street, and fractured her ankle. The sisters, it appears, have a small income, and have lived together in seclusion for many years, not even making friends with the other inhabitants of the tenement. Both dreaded the very idea of separation, and the injured woman refused to go to the hospital.

Hannah nursed her continuously until last night, when she broke down under the strain, and was stricken with apoplexy and partial paralysis. Her sister's cries attracted the attention of the neighbors, who summoned an ambulance from the hospital.

"She has been doing too much and is worn out," explained Dr. Vose, who answered the call, and when he told Mary that Hannah would have to be taken to the hospital, the former declared that if her sister went, she would go too. This decision was cheerfully acquiesced in by the doctor. On arriving at the hospital, however, the women had to be separated after all, one being taken to the surgical and the other to the medical ward.

OBJECTIONS TO HOSPITAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Joint Isolation Hospital Commission of the Oranges having decided on a site on the Orange Mountain, the residents of the vicinity are entering a protest, and are preparing a petition to have the West Orange Town Council refuse to approve West Orange's apportionment of the cost of the site.

The commission had almost decided on a site on Mount Pleasant Avenue, near the golf links of the Essex County Country Club. The golfers bought twenty-four acres of the property, also a plot valued at $10,000, owned by Irving Smith of East Orange, organizing the Golf Land Improvement Association for the purpose. Whether the links are to be extended or not has not been decided yet.

GAS KILLS HOUSEBREAKER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—An open door in the vacant house at 35 Corning Street attracted the attention of a patrolman about 7 this morning. On entering the house the officer found the man sitting on the floor in the hallway seemingly staring vacantly before him.

The man failed to reply to a question, and the officer discovered that he was dead. The man was Timothy J. Hayes, and investigation disclosed the fact that he had broken into the house to commit robbery. He had taken a large piece of lead pipe from the cellar, and then had cut through a pipe leading to a gas meter in the hall. The gas had evidently struck him square in the face with ful force, rendering him unconscious. The continued escape of the gas completed the asphyxiation.

PROSPERITY IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 will be paid out by the Chicago banks in the way of dividends and interest on stocks and bonds and mortgages during January. In banking circles the payment of the money is known as the January disbursement, and it is expected to be larger next month than ever before in the history of this city. The amount of money to be paid out represents the interest and earnings going to the investors.

The year 1902 has been such a good one commercially that few corporations, private or public, are expected to default or defer payment of their dividends, and owners of bonds and mortgages are certain to receive their interest.

While the aggregate amount to be paid out by the various financial institutions is considered large, only a small percentage of the money will leave the vaults of the banks. In the majority of cases it simply amounts to a transfer from one account to another, and the deposit accounts of the banks will neither be materially increased nor decreased.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

T. P. GILMAN MAY RESIGN.

Albany Rumor That Otto Kelsey May Be Named Deputy State Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The story is current here to-night that Theodore P. Gilman of New York City will resign his office as Deputy State Controller, and, that Controller Miller will name ex-Assemblyman Otto Kelsey, who failed of election as County Judge of Livingston County, to succeed him. There is coupled with the story of Mr. Gilman's contemplated retirement the statement that he does not resign of his own volition.

Controller Miller comes from Cortland County, and it is said that he prefers a Republican from the interior to one from the metropolis. It is also said that Mr. Miller was notified that he had to make a place for Mr. Kelsey.

Mr. Gilman was not to be seen at his residence on West Eightieth Street last night, but his son, Theodore P. Gilman, Jr., when told of the report, said that it was the first he had heard of it. It is said that if Otto Kelsey be appointed it would mean the abandonment of the effort to secure for him the place now held by James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus as Clerk of the Senate, to which he was elected in 1898, succeeding the late John S. Kenyon.

The narrow defeat of Kelsey, as it turned our, after most politicians thought him practically as good as elected in the Republican County of Livingston, has injected a factor into the plans of the Republican organization with which it had not thought of having to deal.

Mr. Gilman came out as a candidate for the Controllership at the Republican State Convention of 1900, when William J. Morgan of Erie was renominated. When the latter died before election, the State Committee had to fill in the ticket, and again it was pleaded that Mr. Gilman by long and continuous service in the chief subordinate office was entitled to a nomination to the chief office, and also because Greater New York was getting but one place on the ticket—that of the Lieutenant Governorship.

But Mr. Gilman was passed by and Erastus C. Knight of Erie selected and elected. He later was elected Mayor of Buffalo in 1901, and this resulted in the appointment of Nathan L. Miller of Cortland as Controller, though once again the claims of Mr. Gilman were urged by his friends. Mr. Miller was elected for a full term Nov. 4.

CHINESE MISSIONS REVIVING.

According to a letter just received by the American Bible Society from the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, its agent in China, who is also United States Consul in Shanghai, the demand for the Bible is greatly on the increase in China, and hopes for the evangelization of the people there are most encouraging. Of his recent tour through the northern part of the empire Dr. Hykes writes:

"I visited Chefoo, Tientsin, Pao-Ting-Foo, Peking, and Tungchow, and found the missionaries in all these places enthusiastic supporters of our work. Not only that, but active co-operators in the work of Bible distribution. I was amazed at the changes which twelve months have brought about. All of the missions at the places I visited, and which were entirely wiped out only two short years ago, are more firmly established than ever and on better or greater enlarged sites.

"The chapels, schools, hospitals, and missionary residences are finished, or nearing completion, and there is an air of stability and permanence about these establishments which I do not find elsewhere in China. The Boxers planned better than they knew for the advancement for the Kingdom of God, which they thought they had overthrown. There is a spirit of hopefulness about the missionaries, which is in great contrast to what I found a year ago. Even the most pessimistic are turning face about and see enlarged opportunities for Gospel work. I should not be at all surprised if the region where the terrible tragedies of 1900 were enacted, would be the most prosperous mission field in China. The blood of the martyrs will prove to be 'the seed of the Church.' I went to the scene of the sufferings and martyrdom of the friends in Pao-Ting-Foo. It was inexpressibly sad. A native Christian was telling me about the last hours of the missionaries, and when he spoke of the death of little Gladys Bagnall, burst into tears and could not proceed.

"The attitude of the people toward missions and missionaries was a marvel to me. They were showing the kindliest spirit, and seemed anxious to atone for the barbarism of 1900. I did not hear a single epithet, and met with the kindest treatment everywhere. Nor did I find any feeling of bitterness upon the part of the Christians. I thought it would take at least five or ten years to live down the hatred engendered by the atrocities committed by the military in the north. It seems to be well-nigh forgotten now. The people say that their own soldiers would have been infinitely more cruel under the same circumstances, and the punishment was deserved."

UNIVERSITY MEN HERE.

Delegates from fourteen of the leading universities of this country will convene in the Seth Low Library of Columbia University to-day in the opening session of the fourth annual conference of the Association of American Universities. The speeches and discussions at the meetings to-day and to-morrow will be private; to-morrow evening a dinner will be given to the visiting delegates by the Alumni Council of Columbia University, at which these speeches will be made: "The American Universities," by President Hadley of Yale; "The Universities and Modern Business," by J. W. Alexander, Princeton, '60; "The Universities and Public Affairs," by Wayne MacVeagh, Yale, '53, ex-Attorney General of the United States, and "The Universities and the Learned Professions," by Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia will be toastmaster.

The universities in the association are: Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, California, Catholic University of America, Clark, Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford Junior, and Wisconsin.

"EVANGELIST COP" DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Patrolman William H. Schenck, known in Trenton as "the evangelist cop," died here suddenly to-day of valvular trouble of the heart.

Schenck used to be a pretty wild man until he was called into a prayer meeting to suppress a riot caused by toughs trying to break up the meeting. After escorting his prisoners to the patrol wagon he returned to the prayer meeting, was converted, and straightway commenced doing personal religious work among his fellow-policemen until a dozen were converted. Then a policeman's prayer meeting was established in the police station, which continues now.

Schenck and his fellow religious associates used to beg off duty and lose pay to lead prayer meetings in churches in full uniform.

DIED UNDER ARREST.

Henry Bunkey, twenty-seven years old, of 542 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was found unconscious at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. He was taken to the station house charged with intoxication, but was later removed to the Harlem Hospital, where he died at 2:30 o'clock. It was found that he had sustained a fractured skull.

Bunkey lived at 542 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street and was a bartender at a hotel at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The police learned that he left the hotel about 2 o'clock and went to several other saloons, where he drank. He then amused himself by riding about in cars. The police say that there was no evidence of foul play. They believe he fell in some manner. On the man were found $10.75, two diamond studs, and a gold watch.

Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.

To-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, at our four stores, we will show a complete line of evening clothes for men. These are special lots, not obtainable at any other store in this town, and made especially for us. They receive a critical inspection before being placed on sale, and are sold in suits or single garments.

Lot 100 is an unfinished worsted lined with fine quality serge; lapel of coat is faced to the buttonhole with merveilleux silk and hand tailing throughout. The full dress suit is priced at **$20.00**

The Tuxedo suit is priced at..... $16.50

Lot 200. Of fine domestic worsted, granite weave effect—the most worn fabric in use for evening wear. Serge lined with fine silk serge facing to buttonhole; tailoring equal to most custom work. Full dress suit..... **$25.00**

Tuxedo suit..... $24.00

Lot 300. The best home-made worsted—the new indistinct basket weave, lined throughout with pure silk merveilleux, vest back of same goods. No better ready-made clothing do we know of. Full dress suit..... **$30.50**

Tuxedo suit..... $27.50

Lot 400. Made of fine foreign crepe. Just figure enough in these goods to give them an exclusiveness that is not found in ready-to-wear clothing. Lined with best quality silk. Tailoring as good as the best custom work. Full-dress suit..... **$40.00**

Tuxedo suit..... $33.00

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.
Four Convenient Stores:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

SCIENTIST HELD FOR BIGAMY.

Thomas Bruce of Baltimore Under Arrest on Indictment from Newark Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—Thomas Bruce, a mineralogist and geologist, well known throughout the country, was arrested to-night, and is held at the Central Police Station upon the charge of bigamy. Mr. Bruce is a cousin of W. Cabelle Bruce, a leading lawyer of Baltimore, and is well known here, both in financial and social circles.

Mr. Bruce's attorney states that everything will be explained in a few days. The geologist had just returned home from a prospecting trip through a new coal region in Pennsylvania when arrested.

The Chief of Police received a certified copy of a bill of indictment from the Grand Jury of Newark, N. J., on Dec. 20, charging Mr. Bruce with having married Mary C. Hannon in that city on March 11, 1897, and having at that time a wife living in Richmond, Va. The maiden name of the alleged first wife was given as Louisa Howard, and it was stated that Bruce married that lady in Richmond on Nov. 12, 1879.

Mr. Bruce stated that the charge against him was preferred for the purpose of blackmailing him, and that the Hannon woman was at the back of it; also, that he had letters in his possession which would prove the truth of his statement. He will have a hearing to-morrow.

GAMBOLS OF THE LAMBS.

Ex-Councilman Brice Borrowed the Uniform of a Policeman for Use at the "Blow Out."

The Lambs' Club, at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, was ablaze with lights and crowded with members last night, and the annual gambol was begun at 12:30 o'clock this morning with the dinner.

It was about midnight when Stewart M. Brice, formerly City Councilman, the son of the late Senator Calvin M. Brice and a member of the Lambs, visited the Tenderloin police station and borrowed of Doorman J. W. Anthony a policeman's helmet and uniform. He said he wanted to use it at the Lambs' "blow-out." The uniform was given to him, and he went away.

It became rumored that Mr. Brice was going to have some fun by making believe to break in on the Lambs while they were at dinner and have a "raid." Dozens of carriages of the members inside were lined along the street while the gamboling was going on in the clubhouse.

It was said at Police Headquarters that any one, except a regular policeman, wearing the uniform of an officer of the department is guilty of impersonating an officer and liable to punishment.

Mr. Brice, when told about what the authorities at Police Headquarters had said, remarked: "I simply wore a coat and hat in the annual gambol private theatricals we had here to-night. Any talk about my breaking the law is the worst kind of rot. I didn't impersonate any officer and I don't see how I violated any law. I simply played a caricature policeman arresting a tramp. There was neither shield nor badge. I was very careful about that. There was no violation of any law, not even in fun."

BRONX TEACHER'S MARRIAGE.

Explanation of the Short Disappearance of Maurice J. O'Gorman, Brother of Coroner O'Gorman.

Investigation of the disappearance on Christmas Day of Maurice J. O'Gorman, son of William O'Gorman of 681 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a prominent builder in the Bronx, has brought to light the romance of the marriage of Miss Jeanne Wittack to him. The bride is twenty-three years of age, and she has been a teacher in the Bronx schools.

O'Gorman met Miss Wittack two years ago and became engaged to her. Their plans were for a wedding next June. On Christmas Day he disappeared for a few hours, and, as ascertained subsequently, went with his sister, Miss Gertrude O'Gorman, and a young man of his acquaintance to St. Jerome's Church, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue, where the ceremony was performed by Father Cunnion.

Returning home, O'Gorman remarked to his father and his brother, Coroner William O'Gorman, Jr.: "Well, I suppose it's up to me to be congratulated." An explanation followed, and the bride was sent for. To-day Mr. and Mrs. O'Gorman will start on their wedding tour. They will live in the Bronx on their return. Mr. O'Gorman is a graduate of Georgetown College, Class of 1900, and when there he was pitcher of the baseball team.

SMOTHER A COUGH.

You can smother a cough with your hand but you can't cure it that way. Some medicines only smother coughs.

Scott's Emulsion cures them. Old coughs and deep-rooted coughs can't be cured until the inflammation which causes them has been replaced by healthy tissue.

That is exactly the kind of thorough work Scott's Emulsion does. It changes the entire nature of the throat and lungs so that there is nothing to cough about.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

Holiday Offer.

We take this method of introducing to you the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Wines at a reduced price.

1 Quart 8 year old Port.....
1 " 8 " Sherry....
1 " Tokay.....
1 " Angelica.....
1 " Gold Seal Champagne
1 " Superior Rye Whiskey
$5.00

1 Pint 8 year Port.....
1 " " Sherry.....
1 " Old Angelica.....
1 " Tokay.....
1 " Sweet Catawba.....
1 " Dry Moselle.....
1 " Sauterne.....
1 " "Ruby" Claret.....
1 " "Norton's" Claret...
1 " Old Burgundy.....
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice.
1 " Gold Seal Champagne.
$4.00

1 Quart 8 year Port.....
1 " " Sherry.....
1 " Old Madeira.....
1 " Sweet Catawba.....
1 " Sauterne.....
1 " Dry Moselle.....
1 " "Ruby" Claret.....
1 " "Ives" Claret.....
1 " "Norton's" Claret..
1 " Old Burgundy.....
1 " Unferm'd Grape Juice
1 " Pure Rye Whiskey...
$6.75

Remember:—We deliver these cases FREE in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and suburban towns reached by Wagon Express.

H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO.,
158 Fulton Street. New York.

CIVIC FEDERATION BRANCH.

Senator Hanna's Efforts in Cleveland for Labor Conciliation.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28.—A branch of the National Civic Federation is to be formed in this city through the efforts of Senator Hanna, working in conjunction with the leaders of organized labor. This will be done in pursuance of the plans adopted at the recent meeting of the National body.

Senator Hanna is a firm believer in the principle of conciliation, and in view of the fact that there are between 20,000 and 25,000 union workingmen in Cleveland he believes there is a broad field here for such an organization to work in. A meeting will be held soon at which the steps necessary to form the federation will be taken.

Union Coachmen for the Oranges.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Steps are being taken by General Organizer Elvia Scott of the Federated Trades Council of the Oranges to organize the private coachmen of the Oranges into a union. They receive from $12 to $30 a month, and it is thought that an effort will be made to fix a scale of wages. Horse owners are wondering just what the rate will be, and what a strike of their employes would mean.

Factory Women Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting in this city last night to organize the women employed in the hat factories in Orange. They number several hundred, and at the meeting more than 200 were present. The organization is to be called the United Hat Trimmers of the Oranges and Vicinity. Peter Flanagan, President of the Federated Trades Council of the Oranges, was elected Temporary President and Mrs. Anna Hamilton of Orange Vice President.

Vice President Heinze's Denial.

Arthur P. Heinze of 220 Madison Avenue, Vice President of the United Copper Company, said last evening that he wished to deny that there was any agreement to arbitrate between the United Copper Company and the Amalgamated Copper Company. He declared that no negotiations looking to such arbitration were in progress or had been considered by his company.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CONDITION.

The Patient's Temperature Slowly Going Down, Dr. Flint Says.

Dr. Flint, after his afternoon visit to the Vanderbilt residence yesterday, stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was very satisfactory. He said: "His temperature is going down slowly, of course, but nevertheless, it is going down."

Everything was quiet about the Vanderbilt house during the night. Dr. Flint, it was said, did not call on his patient during the evening. An attendant said there was no change in Mr. Vanderbilt's condition at midnight.

Brockton's Big Shoe Output.

Special to The New York Times.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—This city made, according to the records, 12,000,000 pairs of shoes this year, thus establishing the year as the second best in the history of the shoe industry. It is an increase over the previous year of 60,000 pairs.

A Judge Fails as an Oysterman.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 28.—Judge John F. Kerr has applied to Vice Chancellor Stevenson for the appointment of a receiver for the Sea and Shore Produce Company, in which the Judge is interested. He declared the company was a failure, and wanted the receiver to wind up the business. Judge Kerr said he was induced to go into the business and the company bought an oyster sloop, but that oysters were carried from Keyport to this city at a loss. The last cargo of oysters were frozen and an utter loss.

Plans for Columbia Athletic Meets.

Future plans and arrangements for meets for Columbia's track team have been made by Ogden M. Bishop, the Captain. In discussing the past and future of the team he said recently:

"Last year's indoor season was a real success, but the outdoor season was not so satisfactory. Our prospects for a good all-around team for the coming season are bright. We have lost but few men and have gained excellent material from the schools. The work of the men thus far this season has been most satisfactory. The freshman-sophomore games were held this Autumn instead of in the Spring, as it was thought advisable to give the newer material light training now and not leave it all until the Spring. The plan was a success. The Fall handicap games were also good.

"An excellent schedule has been arranged for the coming season. The first meet to be held is our own, on Feb. 28, in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in which intercollegiate relay races will be the feature. Outdoor meets have been arranged with [illegible] University, Pennsylvania, and Princeton, and the intercollegiate champ[illegible] will finish the season. Besides [illegible] are the relay races at Philadelphia.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

We've placed sweeping price reductions on all those odd things left from the essentially "Christmas Stocks"—on things that can't be reordered—things left from their lots, etc., and thereby are forcing a quick clearance. It's bargain time for you!

Book Clearance

Thackeray's Works, $8.49. 10 vols.; gilt top, bound in cloth.
Victor Hugo's Works, $7.49. 10 vols.; gilt top, bound in cloth.
Alex. Dumas' Works, $5.50. 17 vols.; plain top, bound in cloth.
Thackeray's Works, $5.95. 10 vols.; gilt top, bound in cloth.
Washington Irving's Works, $7.49. 10 vols.; gilt top, bound in cloth.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, $1.95. Complete in 13 vols.; publisher's list price, $10.
Bulwer Lytton's Works, $3.95. 13 vols.; bound in English Buckram; library edition.
Walter Scott's Novels, $10. 24 vols.; published at $40; a rare bargain.
Dickens' Works, $3.95. 15 vols.; plain top, bound in cloth.
Dickens' Works, $7.45. 15 vols.; gilt top, bound in cloth.

Linen Dinner Cloths

A collection of several hundred dozen dinner cloths from two to four yards in length offered at marked reductions to-day. They are all pure linen, full bleached; in dainty patterns.
Those that were $2—now $1.50.
Those that were $2.75—now $2.
Those that were $3.25—now $2.50.
Those that were $4.50—now $3.50.
Those that were $5.75—now $4.75.
Those that were $7.50—now $6.
Those that were $10—now $8.

Men's Watches, $16.50

16 size; fitted with Waltham and Elgin movements; plain or engine turned cases; thin model; have been selling as high as $35 and $40.

Women's Watches, $3.95

Dainty enamelled watches; in beautiful colorings; with handsome chatelaine enamelled brooch to match; these same watches have been selling all over at from $10 to $12.

25% Off Art Goods

In this beautiful collection of rare art goods will be found many exclusive designs of which there are no duplicates. During this clearance sale you'll get 25% off the marked price. The stock embraces some of the handsomest specimens of
Real Bronze Figures,
Hand-Painted Miniatures on Ivory,
Limoges Enamel Miniatures,
Italian Mosaic Paintings.
New Art Bronzes,
Vienna Ornamental Miniature Clocks,
Miniature Furniture for Cabinets,
Cups, Saucers and Plates,
Royal Vienna Vases,
Dutch Silver Toys,
Cloisonne Enamels,
Holland Delft Ware,
Glass Vases, Inlaid with Silver, &c.

Renaissance Bed Sets

Three very attractive prices on beautiful Renaissance lace bed sets. They have handsome Renaissance lace centers, insertings and edgings around three sides; a separate bolster piece with each set. Full and three-quarter bed sizes. Regular prices double these for to-day—$3.98, $5.79, $7.50. No mail orders filled.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Silverware Clearance

Sterling Silver Paper Cutters, 59c
Sterling Silver Mounted Combs, 45c
Sterling Silver Tea Spoons, per ½ dozen, $4.95
Sterling Silver Tie Clasps, each, 23c
Sterling Silver Bracelets, 98c
Sterling Silver Match Safes, heavily embossed, $1.69
Sterling Silver Sugar Spoons, Olive Spoons, Mustard Spoons, Bonbon, Pickle Fork, Meat Fork, to go in our clearing sale at, each, 89c
Sterling Silver Bonbon Dishes, at $1.98
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, $1.69
Sterling Silver Soap Boxes, each, $2.95
Sterling Silver Mugs, $1.69
Sterling Silver Cigarette Cases, finished in the latest French gray finish, clearing sale price, $3.95 to $12.50
Bread Trays, Berry Bowls, Candlesticks, etc., to be sold regardless of cost in our great Clearing Sale.

Dress Goods, 39c Yard

38 inch all wool storm serges; 50c quality.
38 inch all wool striped crash suitings; 50c. quality.
42 inch all wool cheviots; 59c. quality.

Dress Goods, 89c. Yd.

56 inch camel's hair homespuns; $1.25 quality.
50 inch striped and dotted suitings; $1.25 quality.
50 inch tweeds, basket and other suitings; $1.25 quality.

Altas Seal Coats

At $18.50—Altas Seal Fur Coats, 22 and 24 inches in length, elegantly made and finished throughout, value $50.00.
At $24—Altas Seal Fur Coats, cut on the newest and most correct lines, with rolling collar, cuffs and revers of nutria beaver or Alaska sable. Value $59.00.
At $35—Altas Seal Fur Coats, effectively trimmed with Persian or Alaska sable collars, cuffs and revers. One of the smartest and most fashionable garments of the season. Value $75.00.

Persian Lamb Coats

At $48—These beautiful Persian Lamb Coats are of Leipsic dyed fur, elegantly and fashionably made, and finished in the best possible manner. The actual value of each is $125.00.
At $59—Persian Lamb Coats of finest Leipsic dyed fur, with large Eastern mink collar and revers. Value $140.00.
At $75—Beautiful Persian Lamb Coats, finest Leipsic dyed fur, plain and trimmed with mink; two models, dip front and Eton effect. Very stylish coats. Value, $165.00.

Wines & Liquors

Winkler, very excellent Rhine wine from A. Wilhelmj, Hattenheim, Germany; good value at twice this price per doz. bottles. $4.35
Oporto Port (imported), very special, worth $4.50 this sale, per gallon, $2.25
Brown Sherry (imported), worth $4.50; this sale, per gallon, $2.25
Imported Cordials, Anisette, Parfait Armour, Noyaux, Moka, Mandarines, Cacao, Rose, Cassis, &c., &c., big $1.25 bottles, 69c
Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles, 39c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow, this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price; full quarts, 55c
Schenley Rye Whiskey, absolutely pure, old and rich; this grade sold elsewhere at $1.25; this sale, full quarts, 75c
Declaration Rye, our $1.25 bot,, 99c
Dillinger Rye Whiskey, nothing like it, 20 years old, full quarts, $1.69
Maryland Rye Whiskey, excellent; per ½ gal., $1.00; per gal., $1.90
Rye Whiskey, very choice; per ½ gal., $1.45; per gal., $2.75

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

AN ORDER ON YOUNG'S
A most acceptable New Year's present.

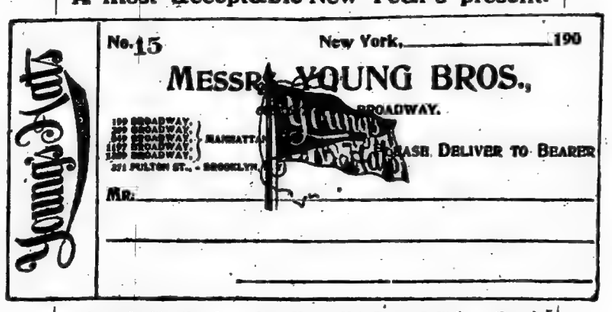

An order like the above for a Young Hat, Dress Suit Case, Cane or Umbrella is sure of appreciation as a New Year's present. You pay for the order—the party receiving it does the rest.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Great White Sale of 1903.

It Is a Distinct Innovation!

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Mountains of Undermuslins!

Thousands of Fresh, New Garments---Their Evolution From Cottonfield to The Finished Product. Lowness of Price One of The Chief Features of This Sale.

"YOU cant't praise the merchandise too highly," said the chief of the Undermuslin Store, as he exhibited avalanches of fine, new garments. "Such muslin underwear merits the most enthusiastic indorsement."

And so it does! It isn't an ordinary sale of Muslin Underwear for Women, Misses, Little Girls and Infants. Far from it!

It is a gigantic trade operation notable for its breadth, resourcefulness and extraordinary economies for the customer.

A sale that will day after day attract crowds of discriminating women, whether their wants be in the direction of fine French Lingerie or the less expensive muslin underwear.

This Sale Will Be a Splendid Surprise to All Who Come to The Big Store.

Nothing hackneyed. Nothing Commonplace. No odd lots; no job lots. Mountains of snowy Undermuslins made specially for this January Sale.

The Second Floor is transformed. You are transplanted to the Southland. In fancy one hears the melodic piping of the mocking bird, scents the sweet, pervasive odors of the magnolia and oleander, or thinks of a broad river lazily winding its way seaward.

You note the snowy cotton fields; see the familiar old press, the cotton pickers and all the other accessories of that vast industry of the renascent South.

Last year we showed you, by introducing the very newest electric machinery, under the guidance of skilled operators, how muslin underwear is made in our own factory.

This year you are shown the evolution of the garment; its primal stages; the finished products which have attained the highest development of perfection in shape, fit and quality.

We planned this Sale to make it the best on record. The best we have is as good as the best anywhere. The lowest priced garments are excellently made from good materials, AND THEY FIT.

Take for Example, the Cambric Corset Covers for 10c.; They Have Felled Seams and Pearl Buttons.

Or the Muslin Skirts, with embroidered ruffle, for 50c. Or the Muslin Gowns, with embroidered insertion, for 38c. These are not due to chance. They are the result of many months of pains-taking labor, of the advantages arising from the use of labor-saving machinery, and of other logical causes and effects.

Glance at the tables heaped high with snowy garments. Thousands of pieces of dainty Underwear made from choicest muslins, cambrics and nainsooks, all fittingly matched and handsomely trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Children's Undermuslins.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS with deep hem and tucks;

1 to 2 yrs.	4 to 6	8 to 10	12 to 14
9	15	19	23

Same with embroidery ruffle;

1 to 2 yrs.	4 to 6	8 to 10	12 to 14
18	25	29	35

GIRLS' MUSLIN DRAWERS; cambric ruffle; hemstitched; sizes 2 to 12 years, 25

GIRLS' CAMBRIC DRAWERS; cambric tuck ruffle; sizes 6 to 14 years, 39

GIRLS' MUSLIN DRAWERS; umbrella ruffle; edged with fine embroidery; sizes 10 to 16 years, 49

GIRLS' CAMBRIC SKIRTS; umbrella ruffle, tucked or hemstitched, sizes 2 to 14 years, 49

GIRLS' MUSLIN SKIRTS; deep umbrella ruffle, fine embroidery trimming, sizes 30 to 36 inch, 98

GIRLS' MUSLIN DRAWERS; umbrella ruffle; edged with Point de Paris lace; sizes 10 to 16 years, 59

GIRLS' MUSLIN GOWNS; Hubbard yoke; cambric ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years, 35

GIRLS' MUSLIN GOWNS; Hubbard yoke; embroidery insertions and ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14 years, 49

BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS; red, blue and pink stitching; sizes 2 to 14 years, 49

CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet; sizes 3 to 7 years, 19

CHILDREN'S STRIPED FLANNELETTE SKIRTS; deep hem; others with umbrella ruffle; sizes 4 to 14 years, 19

INFANTS' LONG CAMBRIC SLIPS, solid yoke of embroidery, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves, 19

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT CAMBRIC SLIPS; yoke of embroidery; sizes up to 2 years, 25

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT NAINSOOK SLIPS; fine embroidered yoke; sizes up to 3 years, 35

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT NAINSOOK SLIPS; fine tuck yoke; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes up to 2 years, 49

Women's Night Gowns.

NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin, high and V neck, 2 rows of embroidery and tucks; not more than 3 to a customer, 38

NIGHT GOWNS, extra quality muslin and cambric, 3 styles, high and V neck, trimming of lace embroidery and hemstitching, 49

NIGHT GOWNS, soft finish cambric and good muslin, square and V neck, trimming of lace and hemstitching, 59

NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, Empire style, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, 75

NIGHT GOWNS, soft finished cambric, many styles to select from; lace and embroidery, square and V necks, some with trimmed back and front, others with medallions and ribbon, 98

NIGHT GOWNS, Nainsook, Marguerite styles, trimmed with medallion lace and ribbon, 1.25

NIGHT GOWNS, Nainsook kimono styles, colored lawn trimming, hemstitched, 1.39

And on up to imported French GOWNS at 12.75

Extra Size Night Gowns, Petticoats and Drawers.

We make a specialty of these garments so essential to stout women. We carry a complete stock. Comfort and perfect fitting guaranteed. Price inducements are unequaled elsewhere.

EXTRA SIZE NIGHT GOWNS, very heavy muslin; embroidery trimming; full and generous in every way, 98

EXTRA SIZE NIGHT GOWNS, heavy muslin; four rows embroidered insertion; cut very wide and full, 1.50

EXTRA SIZE PETTICOATS, heavy muslin, tucked cambric ruffle, 98

EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS, good muslin, deep hem, spaced tucks, 29

EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS, cambric, wide lawn ruffle, 49

EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS, embroidery trimming, 59

Women's Wrappers.

5,000 Women's Lawn Wrappers Specially Priced.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, lawn, fine quality; very pretty patterns, including black and white effects, extra full skirts, with deep flounce, bretelles on waists, with trimming of lace and embroidery, 75

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, lawn, superior quality, very handsome patterns, black and white effects, extra full skirts, with deep flounce, trimming on waists of fancy braid and fine embroidery, 1.00

Women's Drawers.

MUSLIN DRAWERS of a good heavy muslin, deep hem and spaced tucks; not more than 3 to a customer, 15

MUSLIN DRAWERS, with cambric umbrella ruffle; hemstitched, tucked and lace trimmed, 18

MUSLIN DRAWERS; some with embroidered ruffle and tucks, others with cambric hemstitched ruffle, 25

DRAWERS, trimmed with lace and embroidery; also hemstitched and tucked, 39

DRAWERS of cambric and muslin, several styles, lace and embroidery trimmed, 49

DRAWERS of nainsook, cut very wide and full, deep ruffle of blind embroidery, 75

DRAWERS of nainsook, Parisian style, with ribbon bow, 98

And on up to fine FRENCH DRAWERS at 12.75

SHORT UNDERSKIRTS of good muslin, cambric ruffle, (not more than 3 to a customer), 25

Women's Corset Covers.

CORSET COVERS, good cambric, round and square neck, felled seams and pearl buttons, not more than 3 to a customer, 10

CORSET COVERS, cambric, extra heavy, light fitting and full front; some embroidery trimmed, 19

CORSET COVERS, cambric, fine quality; low and V neck; elaborately trimmed with Val. lace, insertion and edges ribbon finish, 39

CORSET COVERS, cambric and nainsook, superior quality; many styles to select from; trimming of Point de Paris, Torchon and Duchesse lace, also fine embroidery, ribbon finish, 49

CORSET COVERS; Nainsook, superior quality; low round neck; elaborate trimming of Duchesse and Valenciennes lace, finished with ribbon, 98

CORSET COVERS of lawn, in pink, blue and yellow; trimming of Valenciennes lace and ribbon, 49

CORSET COVERS of lawn, in black only; lace trimmed, 59

And on up to the imported French COVERS, at 8.75

Women's White Petticoats.

PETTICOATS, good muslin, tucked umbrella flounce, wide ruffle of embroidery, extra dust ruffle; not more than 3 to a customer, 50

PETTICOATS, fine muslin, extra heavy lawn tucked flounce, hemstitched with ruffle of embroidery, extra dust ruffle, 69

PETTICOATS, fine cambric and muslin; umbrella styles with trimmings of embroidery and Torchon lace, 98

PETTICOATS, cambric, extra heavy, umbrella styles; trimming of Point de Paris lace; fine embroidery and cluster tucking, 1.50

PETTICOATS, cambric; very superior quality; umbrella flounces of lawn with trimming of Duchesse lace and blind embroidery, 1.75

And on up to imported FRENCH PETTICOATS at 17.50

Men's White Shirts.

The Annual Sale Begins To-day and Comprises Many Extra Good Offerings.

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS, reinforced back and front, flat felled seams, continuous facings, made of a good shirting muslin, split neckbands, any size of collar or sleeve; sold at 75c. each when laundered; not more than two to a customer, **25c.** EACH.

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta muslin and pure linen, set-in bosom, reinforced back and front, split neckband, flat felled seams and continuous facing and pointed yoke; open back and front or open back only; any sleeve or neck size; sold at $1.00 when laundered; each, at 49

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS, hand-worked buttonholes, finest linen bosom, best muslin and made as well as a shirt can be made; sold at $1.50 when laundered; all sizes in any style, each, at 75

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Housekeeping Linens.

Extraordinary Attractions From the Linen Store.

GREAT preparations have been made by the Linen Store, on the Main Floor, east of the Fountain. We're ready for an enormous January business; expect to double last year's fine records. Plenty of everything—in fact, immense quantities. Good linens of every kind for about what you'd pay for mixed linens and cottons elsewhere.

Thousands of Towels Much Under Usual Prices.

Muslins & White Goods

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN, good heavy quality; 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN; regular 7c. grade; yard, 5

1 yard fine quality WHITE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, soft finished; regular 10c. grade; yard, 6

WAMSUTTA, 1 yard wide, bleached twilled muslin; regular 12½c. grade; yard, 9

WHITE IMPORTED FLEECE-LINED PIQUE, in pretty Jacquard and striped patterns; regular 39c. grade; yard, 24

Table Damask.

10,000 yds. of FULL BLEACHED DAMASK, in floral patterns; regular 25c. grade; yard, 19

HEAVY UNION DICE DAMASK; made especially for restaurant use; regular 50c. grade; yard, 38

SILVER BLEACHED ALL-LINEN GERMAN DAMASK, with inserted border,
FULL BLEACHED ALL-LINEN IRISH DAMASK,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED IRISH DAMASK,
Beautiful patterns to select from; qualities up to 69c., yard, 49

Pillow Cases.

Prices far below the wholesale cost of the goods, SAYING NOTHING OF THE COST OF MAKING.

45x36 inch BLEACHED PILLOW CASES; some are hemstitched; included are the well-known brands of Utica, Atlantic and Pequot Muslin and heavy round thread linen finished muslin; made especially for hotel use, where they have to go to the laundry every other day; qualities up to 19c.; each 10c

Sheets.

Excellent quality, consisting of hemmed and hemstitched SHEETS, for single and full-size beds; made from the best grades of bleached muslin; in this lot there are many sheets that retail regularly up to 65c., each, 39

Crashes.

CHECKED GLASS TOWELING, assorted patterns, regular 7½c. grade, yard, 5

HEAVY BLEACHED UNION LINEN CRASH, regular 11c. grade, yard, 7

19-inch fine quality of Checked Glass IRISH TOWELING, regular 12½c. grade, yard, 9

Fine Full Bleached HUCK TOWELING, soft and absorbent; regular 18c. grade, yard, 12½

Cloths.

PATTERN CLOTHS, all linen silver bleached German damask, with open-work borders, 8-4 size; regular $1.25 grade, each, 89

8-10 size, regular $1.69 grade, each, 1.19

2,000 ODD DINNER CLOTHS, only one or two of a style; many are of the finest makes, sizes from 2 to 4 yards, beautiful designs, 25 per cent to 33⅓ per cent, LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Towels.

More than 15,000 Dozen at 25 Per Cent Less Than Regular Prices.

HUCK TOWEL, good size, with red borders, regular 8c. grade, 5

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, fancy borders, HEAVY HEMMED CRASH TOWELS; regular 12½c. grade; each, 9

HEAVY HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, with fancy borders, 12½

SCALLOPED EDGE HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, HEMSTITCHED HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, qualities up to 40c. each, 25

Bed Spreads.

AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

FULL SIZE WHITE CROCHET SPREADS; pretty design, not filled up with a lot of starch; regular $1.25 grade; each., 89

WHITE MARSEILLES AND SATIN SPREADS; endless assortment of patterns; some are slightly stained; many spreads in this lot retail from $3.50 to $4.95; each, 1.95

Napkins.

HEAVY BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS; breakfast size; regular $1.25 grade; doz., 89

22-inch silver bleached ALL LINEN GERMAN NAPKINS, regular $1.49 grade; dozen, 98

20-inch full bleached ALL LINEN SCOTCH DAMASK NAPKINS; regular $1.69 grade; doz., 1.29

20-inch and 22-inch, finest quality BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS in spot and other pretty patterns; qualities up to $3.00; doz., 1.95

FINER NAPKINS, $4.00 and $4.50 grades, dozen, 3.00

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Elegant Stylish, White Silks.

From our superior stock we instance the following great values:

WHITE CHINA SILK, per yard, 39

WHITE CORDED TAFFETAS, per yard, 49

WHITE HEMSTITCHED LOUISINES, per yard, 59

WHITE TAFFETA, per yard, 59

WHITE PEAU DE SOIE, per yard, 69c, 75c. and 85

WHITE LIBERTY SATIN, per yard, 59

WHITE CREPE DE CHINE, per yard, 69c, 85c and 98

WHITE LOUISINES, per yard, 79

WHITE MOIRE, per yard, 98c, $1.25 and 1.50

(Main Floor, Front.)

Special Sale of Corsets.

The New, Improved Sorts.

For to-day we offer one of the most staple Corsets—The NEMO with Kosmo Hip. It has been improved and brought up-to-date; made far superior to the old style.

The new KOSMO is gored; straight front; long hip; low bust; unbreakable over hips; triple strip reinforcement which prevents bones and steels from cutting through. For strength, quality and shape they cannot be surpassed; regularly $1.50; very special, 1.00

C. B. A LA SPIRITE CORSETS; straight front, medium high bust, short hip; perfect in shape and wear; made in fine sateen; blue, pink, drab and black; handsomely trimmed in lace and ribbon; regularly $1.25; to-day, 89

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS; all the latest and improved styles; straight fronts, low or high bust, long or short over hip; regularly $1.50 to $2.00; to-day, 98

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's White Waists.

Important Sale Introducing New 1903 Styles.

WOMEN'S WAISTS, of heavy figured White Madras; with large pearl buttons on front, 95

Of heavy ribbed White Pique; with tucked shoulders and full side plaited front, 1.25

Of Mercerized White Etamine; with floral designs; embroidery on front, 2.75

Of imported White Madras; the new Russian blouse style; with fancy edging on front and stock, 2.90

Of imported Canvas; with Roman stripes; fancy stock with lace edging, 2.95

Also 1,000 White Lawn Waists; five strips of embroidery on front, 59

(Second Floor, Front.)

Many Special Offerings in Pure Foods and Liquors for New Year's

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

An Announcement of Much Import to Men

IT'S a bit of news that sticks a poking, prying finger into every man's private exchequer, and propounds a query with a decidedly economical twist to it:—"Do you care about saving $10 to $15 on clothing made to your measure?"

Anticipating your ready assent, it continues: "Here's your chance to get

$35 to $40 Suits or Overcoats Made to Order at $25 Each"

Included in our part of the contract is the best possible sort of Wanamaker tailoring, style, and fit; also all-wool materials and silk lining. And the higher prices quoted are *our usual prices* for this quality of custom clothing; in themselves lower than you'll pay elsewhere for garments of equal character.

If you've thought about experimenting with Wanamaker Custom Tailoring, here's a most favorable opportunity, at unexpectedly low prices.

Further details:

The Sack Suits are made up from your own choice among a number of stylish patterns of cheviots, in the best manner, and silk-lined throughout. Usually $35 and $40 fabrics, now at $25 a suit.

The Overcoats are made with the popular loose back and broad shoulders, silk-lined throughout. Fabrics are heavy velours, in dark Oxford mixture, black and olive. Regular $35 and $40 coats, to order at $25 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Sale of MODEL DRESSES From Paris and Vienna

IF you're preparing for a trip to *Palm Beach* or *Santa Barbara*, here are exquisite gowns ready-to-wear.

If staying at home, here are the distinguished dresses that will compel admiration at the most brilliant mid-winter functions of the Metropolis.

There is not in America today a collection of Dresses to compare for a moment with the WANAMAKER showing.

Here are masterpieces of the famous couturiers of Paris and Vienna, all marked today

At Exactly Half of Our Former Fair Prices

This includes almost fifty Dresses in our Costume Section on the Second floor, and about a dozen specially-selected models in our Dressmaking Salons on the Fifth floor.

An Offering of Imported and Domestic

Tailor-made Suits

THESE include some of the handsomest Street Dresses for women shown this season. Materials are the choicest that tailors use, and all are effectively trimmed. Jackets are in blouse style; and all suits are richly lined throughout with silk. Prices were $70 to $125. Today choose for **$55.** Second floor, Broadway.

The New Shirt-Waists For Spring

THERE is double reason for early interest in the charming Spring Waists this year. This year, as in past years, women going South, or to California, are anxious to pick out choice advance styles, and they welcome the WANAMAKER showing.

But this year, *as never before*, women are demanding Wash Waists for Winter wear; and the Spring styles bring welcome newness for immediate wear here at home.

Some are of heavy fabrics—linens, brocaded damasks, canvas, cheviot, madras, pique; others of sheer and dainty lawns. Never was trimming so elaborate, so artistic, so striking, and so varied as now. Decorations are of rich lace, heavy embroidering, fagotting and other stitching; smart tailoring, too, plays its part.

But description is endless, and doesn't describe. You're interested, and will accept our invitation to come and see the waists for yourself. Prices, $2 to $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Price-Savings on Boys' Clothing

THERE'S a constant readjustment of stock going on these days among the boys' clothing. As groups of overcoats and suits dwindle they are consolidated with others, at new prices that will clear out the newly formed lots in a hurry. Cases in point:

$6.50 to $11 Overcoats at $5

In a variety of handsome, warm styles and materials. Some have capes, others have hoods; and all sizes between 2½ and 8 years are here. $5 each.

$5 to $7 Suits at $3.75

Stylish, manly Three-piece Suits, in fancy mixed cheviots; broken lots; sizes 8 to 16 years. $3.75 each.

$1 Knee Trousers at 50c

Sturdy, durable Corduroy Knee Trousers, sizes 3 to 16 years, at half price—50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

And Now Colored Shirts

ON Saturday you stormed our Shirt counters and bought in one day quantities of White Shirts that we thought sufficient for three days' selling, at least.

While you were buying, we were buying, too; and the fruits of a splendid purchase are ready today.

Three Hundred Dozens of Men's Fancy Percale Shirts

Made of splendid percales, in choice patterns—plenty of black-and-white—high-class shirt-making throughout. A large part of the offering is of fine Dollar-and-a-half Shirts; the rest are excellent Dollar Shirts. Today choose for

Sixty Cents Each!

All sizes, from 13½ to 16½. All have separate cuffs. All new, perfect, and handsomely laundered.

Ninth street Aisle.

A Hundred Thousand Yards of 12½c PRINTED DIMITIES At 8 Cents a Yard!

ANOTHER startling offering of Cotton Goods is presented today. Seventy of the brightest and most attractive patterns printed on the best dimity cloth ever made to sell at 12½c, make up the collection we present today at **Eight Cents a Yard!**

In fact, the designs are of the character that you would expect to find only in twenty-five cent dimities. They include dainty figured stripes, medallion figured stripes, and classical figures and stripes of colors on white grounds, black and white figures and stripes on tinted grounds, figured stripes of white on black, and floral designs on white grounds.

Both in quality of the fabric, and attractiveness of designs, this offering has never been equaled before at the beginning of a season.

The same cloth exactly, with patterns no more choice, will cost 12½c when these are gone. **Today 8c a Yard!**

Assortments of the Batistes and Percales that went on sale last Friday are still complete.

One large operator tells us that it is disastrous and unnecessary to sell such beautiful **Batistes at 10c a yard.** But they'll be gone in a jiffy; and we always sell goods as cheaply as we buy them. Certainly it is a remarkable bargain.

The **Percales at 10c** are equally noteworthy. A saving of two-and-a-half cents a yard is quite extraordinary on such staple, perfect goods.

Fourth avenue.

Mid-Winter Clean-Up Sale of

Fine DRESS GOODS

IF you've another Winter or early Spring gown to make, you'll profit by our necessity. Spring goods are coming, and we must make room for them at once.

The moment your demand ceases, ours begins. We must provide full stocks until your pre-holiday demands are fully supplied; then a prompt clean-up.

Time is ripe. We've done the price-cutting with right good will. Superb dress goods cost little today.

Here are some facts in detail:

Venetian Cloth at 75c a Yard, from $1.25 and $1.50

The identical qualities and colorings that we shall have in the Spring at the higher prices. The colorings are royal blue, light tans, light grays, golden brown, green, cardinal, medium gray, cadet blue, heliotrope and black.

Broadcloth at $1 a Yard, from $1.75

A quality that we shall have again when the Spring woolen goods arrive, and shall have to get the higher price for, of course. You may choose from the following colorings: Tans, castors, brown, grays, garnet, reseda and old rose.

Imported Drape Cloth at $1.75 a Yard, from $3

The finest smooth-surfaced tailoring cloths imported, in pretty colorings of blue, tan, castor and green mixtures.

Silk Velvet Novelty at $2 a Yard, from $4

In two-toned effects, produced by weaving a black silk pile over blue, brown, green, garnet and plum-colored grounds.

Rotunda

Broadcloth Robes at $35, from $110

With shaped skirts almost completed; handsomely trimmed with velvet applique and lace.

Panne Broadcloth Robe at $50, from $1.25

With shaped skirt all but completed; elaborately trimmed with velvet applique, lace and French knots.

Rotunda

And these *Black Fabrics:*

At 37½c a yard, from 50c—All-wool Serge.
At 40c a yard, from 65c—All-wool Henrietta.
At 50c a yard, from 75c—French Batiste.
At 50c a yard, from $1—Mistral Crepe.
At 75c a yard, from $1.25—Venetian Cloth.
At 85c a yard, from $1.75—Mohair Figured Pierolas.
At $1 a yard, from $1.50—French Canvas Cheviot.
At $1.50 a yard, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Cords.
At $1.50 a yard, from $3.50—Silk Figured Voile.
At $1.50 a yard, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Figured Zephyr Poplin.
At $1.50 a yard, from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Matelasse.
At $2 a yard, from $3—French Zibeline.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

IF you figured up the aggregate daily savings, in the quarters, and thirds, and halves clipped from previous fair prices on merchandise of real worth, and the savings accruing to you by our other under-price offerings of reliable goods in the Basement Store, you would arrive at a very tidy sum as a total.

And your share of the profit is in every case directly proportionate. These economy-chances today:

Initial Handkerchiefs
At LESS THAN HALF

Here's a most unusual offering of Women's All-Linen Initial Handkerchiefs—the clean-up of a manufacturer's stock. The initials are either in script or block letter, with floral embroidery; and there's a good supply of nearly every initial. Regular 12½c quality at

35c for Six

which means 6 handkerchiefs for less than the real value of 3.

Then there's still good choosing among the Women's Lace-trimmed and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; 25c and 35c qualities, though somewhat soiled, at 12½c each; 10c and 12½c qualities at 8c each.

Japanese Wares Reduced

A most attractive assortment of the decorative Japanese Moriagi and Rose-and-Gold China, in fancy pieces, has been reduced in price by an average third.

Included are

Comb-and-Brush Trays	Fruit Saucers
Candle Sticks	Cracker Jars
Rose Bowls	Rose Jars
Loving Cups	Chocolate Pots
Vases	Tea Pots
Tobacco Jars	Bonbon Dishes
Sugar-and-Cream Sets	Fern Dishes

Prices range from 25c to $2.75, formerly 35c to $4. An excellent chance to pick up dainty and useful articles at a decided saving.

Waists and Wrappers
SHARPLY REDUCED

We have set new prices on certain groups of Women's Waists and Wrappers that range from *one-half* down to *one-third* of previous prices:

$1 to $1.50 Waists at 50c—Of black sateen with white stitching, or figured Mercerized percale, with plaited or full fronts.

$2.50 and $3.75 Wrappers at $1.50—Of black sateen; or house-dresses of flannelette in neat stripes, plaited front and back or plaited front forming yoke.

Good Hosiery Under-Price

Just a couple of price-indications of seasonable Stockings for women and children, and priced in a most economical manner:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—12½c a pair. Fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles and high spliced heels; full length and width; "elastic;" sizes 8½ to 10.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS—12½c a pair. Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings; knees, heels and toes doubly strong; elastic and durable.

30c Candies at 25c

Among the excellent Candies at the special counter in the Under-Price Store today is an assortment of delicious hard Nut Candies, regular 30c kinds, at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND

Among the nuts are walnuts, peanuts, hazelnuts, almonds and others.

New Trunks at Half Price.

WE secured about a hundred fine new Trunks, from one of the makers of our regular lines, who is noted for the superiority and reliability of his product, at a price-concession so decisive that we are able to offer them today

At Precisely Half Their Value

The collection embraces trunks of all kinds and sizes, for men and women, including many steamer trunks. Of many styles there is but a single trunk; so that the earliest comers have the fullest assortment from which to choose.

It is a splendid opportunity for the many people who are planning midwinter trips to Florida, California and southern Europe, to secure handsome, serviceable trunks at half their value. The following prices are indicative of the wide scope of the offering:

At $21, from $42.	At $11, from $22.	At $7.13, from $14.25.
At $18, from $36.	At $10.50, from $21.	At $6.50, from $13.
At $17.25, from $34.50.	At $10, from $20.	At $6, from $12.
At $15.50, from $31.	At $9.50, from $19.	At $5.50 from $11.
At $13.75, from $27.50.	At $9, from $18.	At $5, from $10.
At $13.50, from $27.	At $8.50, from $17.	At $4.50, from $9.
At $12.37, from $24.75.	At $8, from $16.	At $4, from $8.
At $12.25 from $24.50.	At $7.75, from $15.50.	At $3.50, from $7.
At $11.50, from $23.	At $7.50, from $15.	

Basement.

A Most Important

Sale of Handkerchiefs

EVERY year we secure from one of the best manufacturers of Handkerchiefs in Ireland, his entire accumulation of highest grade "seconds" of Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. That is, the choicest among those handkerchiefs that just miss being classed as perfect by reason of slight technical defects—a minute pin-hole, a thick or irregular thread, or a tiny oil-spot—ailments that it would frequently require an expert to detect. In other words, no shortcoming that affects either the wear or appearance of the handkerchiefs is allowed to be included. But what an effect that little word "seconds" has upon prices!

The assortment this year is particularly fine, and the quantity unusually large—*six hundred and eighty-five dozens, or eight thousand two hundred handkerchiefs.* About two-thirds of the lot are men's handkerchiefs; the remaining third consists of women's and most of them have ¼ or ½-inch hems. Prices, if perfect, would range from 20c to 75c each—but their present selling price is

12½ Cents Each!

Many will want to buy them by the half-dozen—75c, or the dozen—$1.50.

Broadway.

Richness in Furs

TO the numerous existing reasons why good, carefully chosen, honestly sold furs are the best and most lasting sort of investment, as far as wearing apparel is concerned, is added this season the very convincing fact that they are fashionable to the point of being almost *de rigueur.*

It's hard to resist such an array of good reasons for buying rich, luxurious, handsome garments of fur. And the Wanamaker stock makes it still harder to resist—still easier to buy; for it offers furs of absolutely reliable quality, as good as they are beautiful, and priced in a common-sense sort of fashion.

Some random selections from a superb gathering:

At $35—Fine Electric Seal Coats, lined with heavy brown satin; 22 in. long.
At $40—Choice Electric Seal Coats, 22 in. long; lined with light brocade silk; make and finish equal to best Alaska seal coats.
At $75—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, lined with heavy black satin; 22 in. long.
At $100—Extra choice Persian Lamb Etons; warranted Leipzig dye.
At $185—Persian Lamb Blouse Coats, 20 in. long; the latest cut; lined with fancy brocade.
At $150—Persian Lamb Coats, with high collars and deep lapels of dark mink.
At $50 to $250—A large assortment of Cloth Coats, lined with squirrel; suitable for street or carriage wear.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Graceful Lillian Corsets

SEVERAL newly-arrived models of our Lillian Corsets are here for your inspection. They represent the highest type of French ability in corset-designing and making.

They combine every quality of style, grace and perfection of modelling, with the utmost ease and comfort to the wearer. And they reflect present-day fashions to the minute:

At $6.50—Of white coutil; low bust, medium-length hips, bias sides; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $6.75—Of coutil; medium low bust, very long dip hips with bias bones over abdomen; front garters attached.
At $7—Of coutil; very low bust, long dip hips; garters attached.
At $9.50—Of coutil; medium bust, bias sides, long hips, flat abdomen; lace-trimmed. Same, in fancy broche, $10.50.

Other exquisite Lillian models are made in dainty silk batiste and brocades in new designs; prices, $8.75 to $30.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The "Venesiene" Gloves at 85c

THE "Venesiene" Gloves for Women are made up especially for us, and designed to be beyond question the best gloves regularly sold at the very low price of

85 Cents a Pair

They are of excellent quality of lambskin, that, owing to the rapid sale of the gloves, is always soft and fresh. They have two clasps, and handsome Paris point stitching on the backs, and come in black, white and all fashionable colors. Exceptionally stylish, serviceable gloves to sell at this popular price.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

American Express Company

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARCEL POST.

The American Express Company having become the

FORWARDING AGENT

within the United States of the

BRITISH POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

is prepared to handle parcels of 11 lbs. or less under the British Parcel Post System to and from all points in Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, also to or from all points in the following countries beyond Great Britain:—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
BELGIUM.
BOSNI-HERZEGOVINA. (including Sandschak Novibazar.)
BRITISH COLONIES and Possessions, (including Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, in Persia, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.) excluding Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Canada, Falkland Islands, and Newfoundland.
BULGARIA.
CHINA.
CONGO FREE STATE.
COREA.
DENMARK, (including the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland.)
EGYPT, (including the Egyptian Soudan.)
FRANCE, (including Monaco.)
FRENCH COLONIES.
GERMANY.
GERMAN PROTECTORATES and Foreign Possessions.
GREECE.
HAWAII.
HOLLAND.
DUTCH COLONIES.
ITALY, (including San Marino.)
ITALIAN COLONY.
JAPAN, (including Formosa.)
LIBERIA.
LUXEMBURG.
MONTENEGRO.
MOROCCO.
NORWAY.
PERSIA, (excluding Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.)
PORTUGAL.
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
ROUMANIA.
RUSSIA, (including Finland.)
SWITZERLAND.
SERVIA.
SIAM, (Bangkok, Chiengmai, Lampang, Packnampoh, (Nakon Sawan,) and Raheng only.)
SPAIN.
SWEDEN.
TRIPOLI, (Africa.)
TUNIS.
TURKEY.

Parcels to be sent Eastward by the Anglo-American Parcel Post must be so marked when delivered to this Company, or if sent from points at which this Company is not directly represented, the parcel must be marked to "Care of American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York, for Anglo-American Parcel Post."

For rates and conditions on which such business is handled, or for further information, apply to Manager, Foreign Department of Company, 65 Broadway, New York, or to any office of the Company.

Maturity Purity, Flavor

all just right in

Hunter Baltimore Rye

The connoisseur's delight; his taste is gratified and his judgment satisfied.

For the physical needs of women, when recommended, it is the purest tonical stimulant.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Watches.

Solid 14 or 18-Kt. Gold

Extra small watches in either plain polished or highly decorated cases, with chatelain brooches to match, are one of the features of our this year's stock. They cost from $28.00 to $150.00. We are also showing an exceptional line of moderate priced "Waltham" watches in solid 14-kt. gold cases.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers and Jewelers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

Enameled Steel COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous compositions, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Two Renaults, winners in Paris-Vienna race, $9,500; Autocar, $600; Panhard, $4,000; Steam Car, $300; De Dion Surrey, $500; Oldsmobile, $350; Gasmobile, $350; 24 h. p. Gasmobile, $2,000; Benz Touring Car, $1,200; two electric Broughams, Barry & Hayes, agents for George Richard cars, 33 East 58th St.; 10 and 24 h. p. Immediate delivery.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

STAGE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL

Santa Claus Left Gifts for Them Before Returning North.

Had Appointed Tony Pastor and "Abe" Hummel His Deputies—How the Youngsters Showed Their Appreciation.

Santa Claus, according to all legends as to his habits, ought to be far in the North by this time, actively preparing his stock for next Christmas. Perhaps he is. Tony Pastor announced from his stage last night that Kris Kringle was really gone, but that before going he had appointed deputies—himself and A. H. Hummel—to distribute his bounties at the Christmas festival for the Little Children of the Stage, then being celebrated.

Tony Pastor forgot in his introductory remarks that children have a logic of their own which, coupled with their reasoning powers, might confuse them as to the reality of Santa Claus or his ability to pay for the bounties which he gives to the little ones, for he announced the names of several of the chief contributors to the fund of $2,300 which had been expended for the entertainment of the children.

Joseph Jefferson, supposedly older and just as good-hearted as Kris Kringle, had sent his check for $100. Commodore Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and supposedly the terror "who will catch you if you don't look out" had sent an equal amount. Among the other gifts were fifty-dollar checks from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Richard Mansfield.

The entertainment began on the stage of Pastor's Theatre. The performers were the children of the stage, and very clever ones, all of them. At the conclusion of their "turns" Tony Pastor, who did not look a bit like Santa Claus, presented the little ones with gifts of rings, scarfpins, studs, lockets, and many other forms of jewelry, reported to be the gifts of Mrs. Pastor, but not announced as such. The Lilliputian performers, who had not shown stage fright before, were overcome with pleasure, saying "Thank you" so low that only those in the front rows and the boxes could hear them, and then kissing their hands to the audience, bowed themselves off the stage.

The audience was as interesting as the performers on the stage, for it was largely made up of children. Scattered among the youngsters were grown-up children of the stage, who applauded with enthusiasm equal to that of their juniors. Though there was not a number of the programme even suggestive of tragedy, yet handkerchiefs were now and then in evidence, as those who are stars of to-day remembered their own childhood. Not one of the little ones forgot his or her lines. There was no need of a prompter, though behind the wings there were anxious mothers, fearing the worst, the terrible, paralyzing stage fright. Or course, each mother thought her little one had excelled the others, and the audience did its best to be impartial in its applause.

Adele Smith rendered a piano solo like a veteran who in the intricacies of technique has not forgotten that music must come from the heart if it is to reach hearts.

Irene Gottlieb skipped about on her toes as lightly as the Queen of the Fairies.

Edmund Harry Askin deserved the applause following his recitation of "Tips by Freddie."

Masters Ellis and Edwin Smedley immensely amused and interested their audience in a short sketch.

Gladys Robinson, a demure little maiden, whistled. The clear, birdlike notes came out of her red puckered lips softly and sweetly. There was a storm of applause. Tony Pastor, who had mistaken her for a bird, fearful that she might fly away, lifted her in his arms and kissed her before giving her the present designated for her.

Marion Day, with her clever "buck and wing" dancing, earned her meed of approbation.

Aneta Heckler, the daughter of Gus Heckler, came out in a dainty frock. She had a great white bandage across her nose. She explained that she had fallen from a trapeze while exercising in a gymnasium. She was sorry that she must be excused from performing. The sympathy of the children and of their elders went out to her in applause.

Baby Ethel, daughter of Agnes Walters, proved perhaps the star of the evening. Tony Pastor, at least, said that she made "the hit." She cannot be 2½ feet in height. If she is five years old she does not look it. She sang in a rich, pure child's voice without a flaw a coon song. The drollery of her performance and the way she would cast her eyes and gesticulate made her a popular favorite.

Master Marion and Grace Ellsworth sang and danced with equal charm and were rewarded with hearty approval.

Baby Miriam sang in an amazing way. She has a rich contralto that was so sweet and true that she came close to causing a sensation.

Frank and Byrol Colby in their specialties made a decided hit. If they had been twenty years older they could not have been more artistic.

Baby Tuts and Master Bennie Lehman were inimitably funny in a song and dance. Mabelle Roe worked heroically to make her coon song a success and succeeded. The same is to be said of Will Caire in his song and dance.

Tony Pastor announced that supper would be served in the basement of Tammany Hall, but warned the youngsters that they must be orderly in making their exit. He knew that they would not be, but the warning gave the firemen, policemen, and the members of the ladies' committee in charge a chance to see that the youngsters did not indulge in a stampede, where the smaller ones might be hurt. Their efforts were successful.

There was a grand rush for the tables, in which Abe Hummel, who had provided the supper, giving the credit to the missing Santa Claus, was for a second taken off his feet. He was not so much larger than the children. They seemed to take him for one of their number, until some one of the youngsters noticed his mustache and the missing hairs on his head. Then they let him alone, respecting him as a grown-up person.

At the conclusion of the feast, hurriedly consumed, the children rushed up stairs for the distribution of the toys in the Grand Hall of the Wigwam. There were three Christmas trees and plenty of presents for all, which were distributed by the Ladies' Committee, headed by Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, the President. The others of the committee were:

Mrs. Antonio Pastor, Miss M. St. John,
Miss Kenyon Bishop, Miss Adele Ritchie,
Mrs. E. Rosenbaum, Miss Maud Knowlton,
Miss Jeannette Lowerie, Miss Florence Lloyd,
Miss Nellie Thorne, Miss Marion G. Post,
Mrs. Edward Ables, Mrs. M. Scott Paine.

Down stairs there was another collection of toys, each one labeled. They had been selected according to the requests of the children who had written to the committee what they most wanted. It was interesting to note that the chief desire of the children was for books. The preferences of the boys were for American histories, "Bob, Son of Battle," and hunting tales. The girls had an almost unanimous wish for the Elsie series and other books so very "goodie-goodie" that those who have their opinions of stage people would have marveled at the selections.

The little ones left at about the usual hour for closing the theatre, and Mr. Pastor distributed the few toys left over to the waifs who had waited on the outside in the hope that there might be something for them.

"BOB" IS A BIRD OF A BIRD.

Cuban Parrot, Successor of the Late Lamented Bow-wow "Puglets," Now the Pride of Castle Williams.

"Water cure! Water cure!" It was a shrill voice that was heard and it came from across the room. The room was the office of Sergt. Martin Way, Prison Overseer, in Castle Williams on Governors Island, and the voice was that of "Bob," the Cuban parrot, that Sergt. Way is willing to take the stand and swear is the smartest thing in the shape of a bird that has ever been seen in New York.

"Bob" has been in this city about six weeks, having been brought North by an artilleryman who was stationed at Havana, and who on his arrival presented the bird to Sergt. Way, a friend of many years standing. Sergt. Way was still in mourning for his favorite pet "Puglets," the famous prison dog, who died about two months ago, and he was only too glad to take the parrot. "Bob" was immediately installed in Sergt. Way's office as head office boy.

The grim old soldier and a few comrades were intently studying the newcomer's gaudy coat of green, when suddenly the bird yelled "Water cure!" Everybody laughed and the bird yelled for the cure again. Somebody offered him a cracker, but he turned his head away in disgust and once more yelled at the top of his voice for the "water cure."

"Let's give it to him," said a soldier who knew all about that famous method of gleaning information from non-communicative Filipinos.

"That's what we'll do," remarked Sergt. Way, and fetching a can of water offered it to the bird. "Bob" made a lunge for the can and for nearly five minutes, Sergt. Way says, drank greedily. Then he scrambled back to his perch and looked intently around the room, surveying each man for nearly a minute. When at last his eyes rested on Sergt. Way he winked, that soldier affirmed, and then straightening up, made the old room ring with this exclamation:

"Obliged, you old tin soldier, obliged! Water cure good. No cure now, no cure now, got enough, old tin soldier!"

Since that time the Sergeant says "Bob" has learned the manual of arms, is personally acquainted with and calls by name nearly all the prisoners in the castle, and is learning to chew tobacco.

Our Vital Energy

is dangerously exhausted by the colds or coughs that may assail us all. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** quickly drives away the colds and restores health and strength. All druggists sell it. 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

PROSPERITY IN THIS STATE.

Employes in Most Trades Have Earned More in 1902 Than in Any Other Recent Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—Earnings of employes in this State have averaged higher in most trades this year than in any other recent year. This statement is made by State Commissioner McMackin in his quarterly report of the Labor Bureau. The Commissioner goes on to say:

The general average for all male members of labor unions in July, August, and September was $197, as compared with $194 in the corresponding period last year and $197 in 1899. This year's average would be much higher than that of 1899 were it not for the constant progress of the principle of organization, which brings into the ranks of unionism the workingmen of the more poorly paid branches of trade. Hence the more rapid the growth of unionism the less significant becomes a general average wage for the entire body of organized labor. Notwithstanding the present inclusion of the smaller cities and towns in the statistics, the average quarterly earnings of 71,787 skilled workmen in the building trades (embracing about one-fourth of the numerical strength of New York unions) increased from $233 in the third quarter of 1899 to $239 in 1902; while the earnings of 30,545 workingmen in the iron and steel trades increased in the same period from $190 to $195.

Attention is called to the spread of unionism in the smaller cities and to formerly unorganized trades of the larger cities this year. On this point the Commissioner says:

The increase in the aggregate membership of New York unions has of late been unprecedented, having been 53,000, or about 20 per cent. in the twelve months ended Sept. 30; and of this gain all but about 3,000 was made since April 1. Between April 1 and Oct. 1 the net gain in unions was 299, so that at the latter date the number of labor unions recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 2,229 with a total membership of 329,101, of whom 313,592 were men and 15,509 women. With the exception of New York City, the City of Schenectady made the largest gain in membership in the year, (from 2,441 to 8,856,) and that busy industrial centre now outranks Syracuse, Albany, Troy, and Utica. The next largest increase was in Glens Falls, (from 609 to 2,795 members,) while large gains were also made in Gloversville, Auburn, Elmira, &c. The only large cities in which losses were sustained were Buffalo, (less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.,) and Troy, (12 per cent.)

The remarkable business activity, says the Commissioner, has continued throughout the year, the only drawback being the anthracite miners' strike. The proportion of trades unionists who did not work at all in July, August, or September was only 1.9—the smallest proportionate amount of idleness thus far recorded by the Bureau of Labor. Last year it was 3.1 per cent.

WOMAN SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

Man Found Unconscious in a Hotel Room—Tube of a Stove Leaked.

In a room in Groganis Arsenal Hotel, at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, early yesterday morning a woman was found dead, having been suffocated by illuminating gas. A man who was found unconscious was taken to the New York Hospital. The couple registered on Saturday night as "J. Riley and wife, New York City." Gas was burning in the stove when a waiter broke open the door, but the tube that extended to the gaspipe was broken, allowing considerable leakage. The man was partly dressed.

The body of the woman was identified as that of Miss Mary Stack, twenty-four years of age, of Whittonsville, Mass. She had been in this city about a month and had lived at 101 West Seventieth Street. The man is about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing about 180 pounds, with dark hair and mustache. He wore a blue suit, black melton overcoat, white shirt, turn-down collar, white tie, gray socks, and black lace shoes.

LOW TIDE AND ICE.

Steamship Comanche Went Aground in the Swash Channel.

Owing to the unusually low tide, due to a strong off-shore wind, the Clyde liner Comanche, from Jacksonville and Charleston, went aground in the Swash Channel at about noon yesterday. She remained in the mud about an hour, and then backed into deep water and came up to her pier. She was not damaged.

For the first time this Winter the harbor was filled with slush ice yesterday. As a result the ferryboats experienced some trouble in making their slips, the ice being wedged in. Although there was no serious delay, the ferryboats had to run on schedules longer than usual.

BOSTON FEARS WATER FAMINE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—A water famine threatens Boston and the scores of outlying towns supplied by the Metropolitan water system. Figures given out by the Water Commissioner prove conclusively that with continuous cold weather, such as now holds Boston in its grip, and the consequent excessive demand, there will not be water enough to meet the requirements upon the Metropolitan system.

Every day more water is being consumed by millions of gallons than can be brought from the reservoirs at Cochituate and Sudbury. On a recent day the demand exceeded the daily aqueduct capacity by 28,000,000 gallons. Sixty such days would exhaust the supply of water stored in the largest storage reservoir. Only by unusually heavy rainfalls can the water be kept from failing.

Moynihan Complainant Subpoenaed.

When the case of Edward E. Moynihan, undertaker's clerk and son of the ex-Police Captain, was called before Magistrate Zeller, in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, the complainant, who charged him with collecting a bill of $110 twice, did not appear to prosecute. Magistrate Zeller was angry, and immediately ordered a subpoena to be issued for the complainant, while Moynihan was remanded back to prison pending to-day's hearing.

Raid Prisoners Discharged.

Patrick O'Neill, the alleged proprietor of the saloon at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and sixteen prisoners caught in a raid upon the place on Saturday by Police Captain Smith and men from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, were discharged in Harlem Court by Magistrate Zeller yesterday morning, there being insufficient evidence upon which to hold the prisoners. Smith declared that the Summer garden attached to O'Neill's place was run as a poolroom.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Paris, Versailles and Marie Antoinette
Illustrated Lecture by **Prof. Basil Burwell,**
2:30 P. M., To-day, in our Lecture Hall, 6th floor.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

The Great Pre-Inventory Sale Continues.

To-day ushers in the third day of this sale. In every sense it is indeed a great and important merchandise movement. In value giving, volume, diversity, merit and character of stocks, and, in fact, from whatever way you may view it, or from whatever standpoint examined, it is a transcending mercantile event.

It is almost impossible to excite with enthusiasm the merchandise-buying public right after the Yuletide festival, yet this sale has been instrumental in arousing the interest of vast throngs, eager and expectant—quick to recognize and appreciate true values. All participants were earnest and loud in praise of the merits of the offerings embraced in this sale. Their importance and extraordinariness are again emphasized by our repeated statement that many are priced at less than manufacturing cost.

Pianos Phenomenally Priced.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.
Besides our regular line of Pianos, consisting of
THE KNABE,
GABLER, HOBART M. CABLE,
PACKARD, DAVENPORT & TREACY,
BUSH & GERTS, SCHUBERT.
PRICE & TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE.

We offer a number of **Sample Pianos** for **$165.00** to **$195.00**

These instruments are highly satisfactory in every detail, from the standpoint of beauty of case and perfection of tone. The cases are in mahogany, walnut, rosewood and ebonized finish. Each instrument is the peer of pianos that command as much as, and in some places more, than $300. You'll miss the greatest Piano opportunity ever presented if you are not prompt in making it personal.

The Cecilian—The Perfect Piano-Player.

For ease of operation, capacity for musical expression, delicacy of control and accuracy of technique this little instrument stands alone. It is, indeed, the only instrument that can properly replace the technical skill of the trained musician, and its construction is so simple a child can manipulate it. Come, try it here before you decide to introduce a piano-player to your family. The Cecilian costs $250.

ANY INSTRUMENT WILL BE SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, IF DESIRED.

Imported Dress Robes—Half Price.

First Floor.

Imported individual patterns of finest silk and wool, and all-wool French fabrics in exclusive designs, with no duplicates; rough and smooth effects with dots and stripes of most beautiful color combinations.

$39.00 Robes now $17.50 | $20.00 Robes now $10.50
$35.00 Robes now $15.00 | $17.50 Robes now $8.50
$25.00 Robes now $12.50 | $15.00 Robes now $7.50

Other Dress Goods Specials.

25 pieces of green and blue Worsted Checks and Plaids; with bright, overshot color lines; particularly adapted for Misses' school dresses; usually commands 50c. yard. **All for 39 Yard.**

75 pieces all-wool Voile; greatest value ever offered in sheer, all-wool fabrics, colors are tan, castor, blue, garnet, cream and black; regular 50c. value.

150 pieces Crepe Albatross, 20 different colors, in street and evening shades; including cream, pastel and black; regular 50c. quality.

50 pieces Shepherd Checks; blue-and-white, black-and-white, brown-and-white; regular 50c. value.

50 pieces 52-inch all-wool Cheviot in black and navy only; regular 75c. quality; yard 49

All skirt and waist lengths and odds and ends from every section, black and colored, less than half price.

One lot of fine all-wool Suitings, 48 to 54 inches wide, tailor mixed Tweeds and Fancy Weaves, in solid colors; values $1.25 to $1.50, at 68

50 pieces 44-inch Armure Suiting, 9 new street shades; regular 59c. value, for 39

Bric-a-Brac, China, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Specials in China.

Richly decorated china Cracker Jars $1.25
Richly decorated china Cake Plates $1.50
Richly decorated Haviland China Dinner Set $25.00
Richly decorated Austrian china Dinner Sets $14.50
English decorated Sets in blue $12.50
Bread and Butter plates in dark decoration, each 25
Fine thin China Cups and Saucers, richly decorated, each 50
Fine thin china Coffee Cups and Saucers, each $1.00

Marbles.

Carrara Bust, value $475 ..... $295
Carrara Figure, value $190 ..... $125
Carrara Bust, value $120 ..... $75
Carrara Bust, value $225 ..... $150
Carrara Bust, value $135 ..... $87.50

Vases.

Sevres Effect, value $550 ..... $350
Vienna Effect, value $390 ..... $275
Vienna Effect, value $375 ..... $275
Vienna Effect, value $150 ..... $95
Vienna Effect, value $125 ..... $85

Punch Bowls, Etc.

Punch Bowls, Haddock Porcelain, decorated in dove and blue, underglaze flowers $3.75
Punch Bowls, fine English Porcelain, decorated in Doulton effects $5.50
Punch Bowls, large size, decorated in Cobalt and Crown Derby effects $12.00
Punch Bowls, French China, with hand-painted floral decorations and heavy coin gold edges $12.00
Punch Cups, pressed glass, Colonial designs, dozen $1.20
Punch Glasses—Thin blown Punch Glasses, plain designs, dozen $1.60
Thin Blown Punch Glasses, fine etchings, dozen $2.50
Punch Glasses, Baccarat, dozen $3.75
Punch Set, French China, with heavy encrusted gold border and floral decoration, executed by hand, consisting of bowl, twelve footed cups with saucers $75.00

Women's High-Class Wraps.

Third Floor.

We've selected from our stock about 75 high class Wraps of Peau de Soie, Velour and heavy Bro dcloth, ranging in price from $45.00 to $79.50.

We offer these for $35.00.

Also

All Our High-Class Costumes that have ranged in price from $45.00 to $98.00 are now Reduced to $32.50.

Women's $14.75 and $16 50 Dress Skirts, $7.50.
Women's $27.50 Interlined Black Taffeta Coats, $16.50.
Women's $19.50 Interlined Black Taffeta Coats, $12.50.
Women's $25.00 Tailor-made Silk-lined Suits, $16.50.
Women's $29 75 Pedestrienne Suits, $15.00.

Silks and Velvets.

First Floor.

Taffeta Silks, full representation of colors, including black; unquestionably the best value we've ever offered in Silks at this price; yard 55
Black Satin Duchess, 26 inches wide; excellent quality, all pure silk; value $1.00 yard 65
Colored Corduroy, $1.25 value, for 75
Fancy Velvets, former price $1.25 yard 50

Furs Attractively Priced.

Third Floor.

Women's $150 00 Persian Lamb Coats, chinchilla collar and revers, ... $110.00
Women's $65.00 Electric Seal Coats, gray squirrel collar and revers, or chinchilla storm collar $45.00
Women's $42.50 Squirrel-lined Evening Capes, with Alaska Sable Collar $30.00
Stone Marten Scarfs, regular price $37.50 ..... $25.00
Sable dyed Fox Scarfs, regular price $29.75 ..... $16.50
Alaska Sable Scarfs, regular price $16.50 ..... $11.75

Women's Furnishing.

Second Floor.

Women's white and colored Merino, heavy cotton, wool, silk-and-wool and silk-and-cotton Vests and Merino Union Suits; odds and ends and broken lines of our regular stock; marked at less than cost to effect an immediate clearance; former prices 75c. to $2.50, for ..... 45, 75 and 98

First Floor.

Women's Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose; odds and ends; fancy colored and heavy fleeced black cotton; also some open lace lisle Hose; at, pair 25
Women's fine quality imported black Cotton Hose; neat hand embroidered fronts; double soles, heels and toes; fast colors; 35c. a pair or 3 pairs for $1.00

Sacques and Robes.

Third Floor.

All-wool Eiderdown Sacques, sailor collars, trimmed with back satin applique 85
Striped Outing Flannel Sacques, sailor collar, edged with pinked flannel $1.00
Striped Domet Flannel Robes, sailor collar, kimono sleeves $1.95
Turkish Towelling Robes, large sailor collar and girdle $3.95

High Grade Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, $13.25.

Fourth Floor.

This Machine is made by one of the best known high class manufacturers; special attention is called to the high arm; it is noiseless, has a self-threading shuttle, automatic tension and all the latest improved attachments; it is cased in polished oak, has swell front, drop head which gives the appearance of a table when closed. Every Machine is fully guaranteed for five years instruction free.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

DYNAMITE NEAR A FIRE.

Eight Carloads Hauled Away from a Burning Abattoir in Jersey City—Scare About Hogs.

G. V. Bartlett & Co.'s hog abattoir at the foot of Phillips Street, in Jersey City, took fire from some unknown cause at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was burned to the ground. It was a frame structure, 100 feet square, and two stories in height. The loss was $15,000.

It was reported that 500 hogs were turned loose to save them, and residents of the Lafayette section hunted for them until they were informed that the animals were kept in another building 200 yards away.

When the fire started eight cars, loaded with dynamite, were on a Central Railroad siding a hundred feet from the burning building. They were hauled away quickly and later the dynamite was shipped to the points to which it was consigned, but where the railroad officials would not say.

WOMAN ESCAPED STABBING.

Policeman Knocked a Butcher's Knife Out of Her Assailant's Hand Just in Time.

Closely pursued by a rough-looking man, a woman about thirty-five years old ran up Seventh Avenue last night about 7 o'clock in the neighborhood of Twenty-second Street. When she reached a point between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Street she was overtaken by the man, who caught her right wrist with one hand while he reached into a back pocket and drew a small butcher's knife, the blade of which was about eight inches long.

"I'll fix you—you," he shouted. But just as he was about to use the knife Policeman Paul Squires of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrived on a run from across the street. The policeman brought his club down on the man's wrist and the knife dropped to the sidewalk, while the woman's assailant uttered a cry of agony.

The woman continued her flight, and disappeared. Her assailant, however, turned on the policeman and struck out with his fist. The policeman used his club again; then the infuriated man stooped and attempted to pick up the knife that was still lying on the sidewalk. The policeman kicked it out of reach, and picked it up himself and stuck it in his own belt. Then the policeman beat his prisoner into submission and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Stationhouse. There the man said he was William C. McDonough, forty-two years old, of 245 West Twenty-second Street. He said he was a machinist. The woman did not appear at the station house, so a charge of being drunk and disorderly was made by the policeman.

SUICIDE HAD ONLY FOUR CENTS.

Wife of Steamship Beverly's First Officer Killed Herself with Gas.

With the rent due and only 4 cents in her possesion to meet it, Mrs. Mary Clarke ended her life yesterday in her room, at 201 East Fifty-fifth Street, by inhaling gas. She had stuffed the keyhole and the cracks of the window with paper and clothing. She rented the room a week ago, paying the week's rent up to Saturday night.

In a pocketbook on the table were four pennies, all the money that could be found.

There were also a marriage certificate and letters showing that her husband is John Clark, chief officer of the steamship Beverly, a fruit vessel plying between this port and New Orleans. The letters were dated from February to August of this year. Each spoke of $20 being inclosed, the last including the information that the writer was coming to New York.

Efforts will be made to find the woman's husband or relatives.

Police Matron Acted as Detective.

It appears that the woman whose detective work led to the raid by Capt. Cottrell on the alleged poolroom in a house on West Twenty-fifth Street, was Mrs. Isabelle Goodwin, the matron of the West Twentieth Street Station House. The Kennedy brothers captured by the detectives were, on her complaint, held in $500 bail each in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination to-day.

GIRL'S SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

Gas Turned On in a Place Near Prospect Park.

A girl, unconscious from gas asphyxiation, was found in a room of a hotel kept by Marx Hartmann, at Ninth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. She died before an ambulance arrived. The body was identified as that of Mary McCarthy, eighteen years old, of 142 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, by her father, Patrick McCarthy.

She had applied for lodging at about midnight Saturday and she registered as Loretta Moore. She was attractive in appearance. The belief is that she turned the gas on immediately on entering the room. When the door was opened the gas that poured through the hall almost suffocated those who were there.

It was said that the girl had been at odds with her parents lately and that her father scolded her, until she left home four days ago.

Conductor Killed by a Locomotive.

William Remsen, a conductor in the employ of the Long Island Railroad, was run over and killed by a locomotive yesterday in the yards of the company at Jamaica. He was thirty-five years of age and he lived at 13 Prospect Street, Jamaica. The engineer, George Schenck of Woodhaven, was arrested.

Only One Singer in St. Simon's Choir.

St. Simon's Protestant Episcopal Church at Concord, Staten Island, was practically without a choir yesterday. The only member of the old choir in attendance was Arthur Hall, who on Christmas Day sang alone a hymn which the rest of the choir refused to join in because of the short time in which to prepare it. After the Christmas service the rector dismissed all of the choir except Mr. Hall. During the service yesterday Miss Lulu Hunter played the accompaniments.

Tax Reform Association's President.

The New York Tax Reform Association has elected William G. Low President to succeed Julien T. Davies, who resigned because of the pressure of other duties. Mr. Davies has been President of the association for five years. In twelve years it has had only three Presidents.

FARMER KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Struck While Carrying Home Provisions for His Birthday Dinner.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Joseph Williams, a farmer, was killed by a train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad late last night. His body was not found until this morning. Mr. Williams had a farm in Petersville, near Larchmont. During the Winter he and his family lived here in New Rochelle. To-day was his birthday and he had invited a number of friends to visit the farm and celebrate the event. Late last night he started for the farm, carrying with him the materials for the dinner to-day.

William Pugsley, who was to be one of the guests, this morning was walking along the railroad tracks toward the farm when he came upon the body, lying in the snow near the tracks. Coroner Banning took charge of the case. Williams was thirty-five years of age.

Passed the Steamship Comal in Tow.

The steamship Comanche, Capt. Platt, which left Jacksonville on Thursday, with merchandise and passengers, arrived here yesterday and reported that on Friday, when fifty miles northeast of Charleston Lightship, she passed the Colorado, with the steamship Comal in tow, bound for this port.

Railroad to Build Hothouses.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has commenced the erection of hothouses near the South Elizabeth station for the cultivation of flowers and plants to be used at their stations along the New York and Philadelphia Division. The old hothouses at Linden will be abandoned, and the new ones built on more extensive plans. An effort will be made to plant more flowers and shrubbery at stations than in the past.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1902.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
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TWELVE PAGES.

ROUMANIA YIELDS.

Secretary HAY's vigorous protest against the treatment of Jews in Roumania has had its intended effect. The Roumanian Government has evidently reached the conclusion that it will be wise to pay some heed and respect to foreign opinion. A Bucharest dispatch states that the Minister of Public Instruction, referring in the Senate to what he called "calumnies" against Roumania, declared that it was inexpedient to discriminate against foreigners, and that the laws must be applied with just impartiality to everybody. "It must be demonstrated that Roumania is tolerant," he said.

The dispatch further announces that "Naturalization of Jews was agreed to." Hitherto Jews have been treated as foreigners in Roumania. They have been literally citizens of no country, and until our Government spoke up for them in language of earnest and stern protest they have had no defense against the inhuman persecution to which they were subjected. Naturalization will in law, and ultimately in fact, give to them the status of citizenship and equality. They will become the nationals of Roumania, and a country that would not do justice to its own nationals at home would disgrace itself.

In this new policy of Roumania, what has been called the "Calvo doctrine" encounters a severe reverse. In his treatise on international law, CALVO, himself a South American, carries to an extreme not sanctioned by us or by most other great nations the theory generally held by the South American republics, that foreigners must put up with whatever treatment may be accorded them in the country where they make their residence, without the right to appeal to their own Government for protection. This doctrine, of course, would give to Venezuela the right to do as she pleased with the nationals of Great Britain, Germany, or the United States, and she would deny to those Governments the right to intervene for their protection. Our own policy and practice were very clearly laid down by Chief Justice MARSHALL in these words:

> The American citizen who goes into a foreign country, although he owes local and temporary allegiance to that country, is yet, if he performs no other act changings his condition, entitled to the protection of his own Government, and if, without the violation of any municipal law, he should be oppressed unjustly, he would have a right to claim that protection, and the interposition of the American Government in his favor would be considered as a justifiable interposition.

Moreover, Secretary SEWARD, in his instructions to Mr. ADAMS, our Minister at London, wrote in 1868: "The United States believe it to be their duty, and they mean to execute it, to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection when such action is justified by existing circumstances and by the laws of nations." Justifying circumstances would be a denial before the local courts of such just treatment as citizens or subjects would receive. This is a chief ground of complaint against Venezuela.

The Jews of Roumania, being denied citizenship by the Roumanian Government, and owing allegiance to no other, have been in a peculiar sense without the right of appeal. Civilization intervened in their behalf when Secretary HAY wrote his letter of protest. Other nations have associated themselves with us in calling Roumania to account. The news that now comes from Bucharest shows that the measures we initiated have borne fruit.

CUBA AND PEACE.

It is gravely announced that the beet-sugar men to assemble in convention on the 8th of next month in Washington will decide whether the trade treaty with Cuba shall be ratified by the Senate. The net protection which the beet-sugar men enjoy against the competition of Cuban sugar is acknowledged to be 1 1-3 cents a pound. At the highest price for Cuban sugar free on board at Havana that has officially been published this is at least 70 per cent., to which must be added the cost of getting the sugar to market, which is rather more for Cuban than it is on the average for beet sugar. Surely this is as much protection as the youngest or the hungriest of infant industries should ask.

In addition to what opposition may come from the beet-sugar men, there will be some from the hide-bound protectionists of the type of ALDRICH and QUAY, who take the simple ground that the favored interests which they represent will not give up a cent that they can keep, the good old Rob Roy rule. It appears to make no difference to this type that the real interests of their constituents will be promoted by the proposed heavy reduction in the Cuban tariff. Iron, steel, and the manufactures of them are to be reduced 25 per cent., while cotton and wool manufactures are to be reduced 40 per cent. But this seems no attraction to the narrow people who are still dreaming solely of the home market and shivering at the competition of foreigners whom wide-awake Americans are beating all over the world. In their terror at imaginary perils, and in their anxiety to keep their grip on the home consumer, these antique and outworn statesmen are actually trying to put their own people at a disadvantage in markets near to us and which ought to belong to us almost exclusively.

They are doing worse than that. They are making the Cuban situation needlessly difficult and risky. Foreign nations, especially Germany, England, and Spain, are making every effort to get control of the markets of Cuba. Capital from Europe is steadily flowing into the island. Foreign agencies and industries are being established. Every one of them is naturally a centre of anti-American influence. If we are greedy and grudging toward the Cubans, who are already in a political dependence on us which at best is not easy to bear, we simply aggravate this influence. Why should we do it? We have every inducement to make the Cubans friendly. Our profit as well as our safety and tranquillity will be promoted by their friendship. We need make no sacrifices to secure it. It will be the best possible guarantee of peace and order in the island and of freedom from foreign complications. Surely we shall not be so stupid as to spurn it.

RAILWAY REGULATION.

Mr. CHARLES A. PROUTY, on Saturday, in Philadelphia, put forward the plea of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for new powers. It is not a new plea, but has been urged by the commission in its reports for the last five or six years. The specific action advocated by Mr. PROUTY is, we believe, likely to attract some attention. His plan, in brief, is to give the commission the authority to fix rates and to create a new court with power to enforce the decisions of the commission, "from which appeal should lie on questions of law and perhaps those of fact to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The general reasoning on which Mr. PROUTY urges this extraordinary scheme is that the evil in railway management no longer consists of discrimination in rates, but in monopoly and excessive rates. The former evil he thinks has been pretty well done away with, thanks largely to the work of the commission, but the commission is powerless to contend against extortionate rates because it has to resort to the courts to secure the execution of its orders, and the courts act either too slowly or against the decision of the commission. We are inclined to think that the theory that the commission has not enough power is not well founded. It has been strongly urged in the past with reference to the evil of secret rates, as to which the commission made the same complaint of helplessness. Yet that evil, according to Mr. PROUTY, is fairly out of the way. The commission has really done much more and done it much better than it thought that it could. It is a fair inference that it could do more with regard to "extortion" than it now thinks that it can.

The real cause of the good effect of the work of the commission is not generally understood. It appears not to be entirely understood by the Commissioners themselves. It lies in the appeal to public opinion through the publicity secured by the investigations of the commission. The effect has been substantial, though the commission has not had as much credit for it as it deserves, nor as much as it would have had if it had not been continually claiming more power. Nor is it thought in well-informed circles that the investigations of the commission have always been as effective as they might have been. In any case, there is not likely to be a favorable response to the proposition to give the commission more and more explicit powers and to establish a new court to execute those powers.

Undoubtedly there is a tendency with the new combinations and consolidations of railways to charge high rates within limited territory, and the case of the anthracite roads is one in point, as cited by Mr. PROUTY. In general this tendency is counteracted by the greater profit to be obtained from a large traffic at low rates, as compared with a smaller traffic at high rates. But the question of what rates are reasonable, or what too high, is hardly one that can safely be left to the final decision of a commission such as the present one. It has been noted by The Financial Chronicle that the net earnings of the railroads for the past six months show a decided tendency to decline, while the gross earnings increase. The complex causes of such a tendency are not exactly within the clear knowledge of the commission, and yet they ought to be taken into consideration in any change of policy dictated to the roads. We are persuaded that the commission could serve the public better by thorough, candid, and intelligent investigation than by the exercise of new and extraordinary powers.

CAR CROWDING AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

A good deal of interest attaches to the formation of the legal committee to work in harmony with the Merchants' Association for the reforming of abuses connected with existing street car conditions in New York. The array of legal talent enlisted, under the Chairmanship of Mr. THERON G. STRONG, is sufficiently formidable to promise results if any are to be reached by the only measures which lawyers are capable of taking. The duties devolving by resolution upon the Executive Committee of ten are somewhat vaguely defined as follows:

1. Adopting a plan of action and presenting the same on behalf of this committee and of the Merchants' Association of New York before the State Railroad Commission on Tuesday next at 10 A. M.
2. Making an analysis of the relationship between the corporations holding transportation franchises in this city and the municipality, on the one hand, and between such corporations and the State Railroad Commission, on the other hand.
3. Directing this investigation with power to delegate any questions they may see fit to other sub-committees, which sub-committees they are hereby authorized to appoint from time to time as occasion requires.
4. Ascertaining from this State Railroad Commission what steps it has taken heretofore to maintain the public rights as between the public and the transportation companies holding franchises.

Whether franchise privileges are open to attack because more people want to ride comfortably at certain hours of the day than can be comfortably accommodated is a question which the lawyer is likely to answer more intelligently than the layman. Probably the most potent agency of reform in local car service will be found in a well-defined public opinion as to the general policy of city railroad management. The most impracticable of all the expedients suggested, after the no-seat-no-fare absurdity, is that of securing legislation providing that the passenger who cannot get a seat shall pay three cents fare, as against five cents for the seated passenger, on the ground that the accommodation offered the man or woman who hangs to a strap is not worth five cents. The reason cars are crowded at the rush hours is that more people want to go somewhere at one time than any practicable provision of cars will carry, and that few, if any, are willing to wait until the rush is over and seats may be had without difficulty. It might very well happen that a surface or elevated railroad might reach the limit of its possible car or train service without having seating capacity during the hours of maximum travel for all who want to ride at those times. If so, none of the bad conditions recognized as inseparable from overcrowding would be corrected by the three-cent fare for standing passengers. Indeed, it is quite probable that they would be increased and intensified, since many people would perhaps prefer crowded to half-empty trains or cars, because cheaper to ride in, and thousands might ride for three cents who would walk to save five cents. Such considerations cannot very well fail to impress themselves upon the wise and far-sighted members of the Merchants' Association's Legal Committee, and to restrain any impulsive foolishness in discussion which might be expected in a chance gathering of citizens in which those most eager to lead are the ones who know least about the subject and suffer from congenital incapacity to reason clearly.

The evils to be considered are serious and the means for remedying or mitigating them demand thoughtful consideration from public-spirited citizens. The best men in the community may with profit co-operate to define and defend the public rights, and those are best able to do this who recognize the fact that the corporations engaged in transportation have rights also, and that to impair or curtail these will be likely to react in public injury.

MUSEUM ETHICS.

If an art museum has a lot of second rate pictures, presented or bequeathed, have the Directors a right to dispose of them by public sale?

This is the embarrassing question precipitated in the holidays upon the waking slumbers of Philadelphia, when white-winged Morpheus broods above the snowy spaces of Rittenhouse Square and forms a decorative harmony with the marble steps and horseblocks that dream away their existence in the staid old streets.

The Pennsylvania Academy has been detected in a crime of this kind, which, occurring in 1898, is not yet outlawed. The charge is that the curator or the Directors took advantage of the absence of the local censors on the press in the Summer of that year, and of the excitement due to the Spanish war, in order to "sneak" a number of paintings out of the Academy into an auction room of New York, and did then and there sell said works of art, or words to that effect, for what they would bring.

Nemesis, however, has dogged their steps. Four years later the son of one of those who bequeathed pictures to the Academy attacks them in the courts on the ground that the paintings were presented on distinctly understood terms which form a contract that has been broken by their sale.

Who has not felt a desire, while strolling through ancient and famous art galleries of Europe, to have the power to winnow the collections of indifferent canvases? Indeed, the Metropolitan here might gain by such drastic treatment, and the old Pennsylvania Academy has always suffered from superannuated imbecilities in paint. The public therefore receives with composure the news that four years ago the ranks of permanent gifts were decimated, for it is more than probable that the collections have gained thereby. But the public is notoriously hard-hearted, and averse to putting itself in the shoes of persons aggrieved, or even outraged in their tenderest susceptibilities.

What are the ethics of museums, anyhow? To plead that the Pennsylvania Academy is a private corporation is no valid argument, though it may enable it to avoid the payment of damages. Certainly the acceptance of a gift of paintings is in the nature of a contract to exhibit them, and the plea that better pictures from later gifts or purchases can not find room on the walls is an excuse, not an exoneration, and an excuse that may rightly weigh very light in the balance. In France they shove pictures about through the museums in the departments, thus making room in the exhibition halls of the capital for the new purchases by, and gifts to, Government. No such system has been foreseen for our museums, because hitherto they have had all the wall space they could fill. It does not follow that something analogous might not be perfected.

Museums can hardly afford to sell pictures they no longer value, because that discourages future donors. But if they decide to take the bull by the horns and dispose of such objects as appear no longer worthy of exhibition, they should do it openly and above board, giving everybody a chance to discuss the wisdom of the sale and to bid for things in which they take an interest.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A portion of the career of Mrs. MARY BAKER GLOVER PATERSON &c., &c. EDDY, which the High Priestess of Christian Science has for many a year done her not altogether unsuccessful best to conceal from friends and foes alike, is recalled by a letter signed "J. W. PEEBLES, M. D.," and published by The San Francisco Philosophical Journal. The letter is a reply to an inquiry as to whether Dr. PEEBLES knew anything about Mrs. EDDY as an exploiter of human credulity by other than her present methods, and in it he says:

> Some forty years ago I was informed that this woman, now known as Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, (I have kept run of her history, having personally known Brother Quimby,) was a very superior and highly exalted medium, conversing with the angels, seraphs, and high-up heavenly hosts. A good, sensible, ordinary mediumship was too common for her assumed exaltation. I had a sitting with her, getting a queer message, which, though odd, was nothing above or beyond what I had received from other sensitives. It is my candid opinion that she is still an obsessed medium, inspired not "by God" nor the higher heavenly intelligences, but by a class of orthodox spirits, earth-bound, who have not yet outgrown their previous sectarian notions.

This apparently indicates that the writer of the letter withholds his faith from Mrs. EDDY, only to give it to nonsense vendors as much less shrewd as they are less successful than she is, and the last phrases of the passage quoted are as empty of meaning as anything that "Mother" herself ever put on paper for the obfuscation of her dupes and the draining of their purses, but as evidence that she used to be a "medium" the letter seems to leave nothing to be desired. The reference to "Brother QUIMBY," of course, is to the once famous old quack in Portland, Me., from whom Mrs. EDDY borrowed, with never a word of acknowledgment then or since, all the essential features of the system she claims to have invented, and from whom she learned all the jargon of pseudo-philosophical mysticism afterward used in her business. Our Dame of the Delusions now treats "mediums" with the severity due to would-be rivals, but she was one of them in the days before her ambition developed, and even now she uses many of their tricks and devices.

—Mail matter, at all times and in most countries deemed worthy of special respect and particular care, at this season of the year acquires something like sanctity because it carries so much more than the usual large amount of human emotion and sentiment. The news coming from several parts of the country of the destruction by fire of Christmas mail by the bagful, has, therefore, a pathos that touches all except the most callous, and causes real sorrow for the sensitive, whether their own messages and gifts were burned or not. The most regrettable of these losses, perhaps, was that of several well-filled mail bags en route for the Philippines. Even those of us who are charged with being imperialists, and with thinking the Philippines an earthly paradise where Americans are too rich and happy to recall the old home and old friends more than once or twice a year, are willing to admit that Christmas is one of the times, and that for the exiles there the non-arrival of expected tokens of remembrance is a very serious misfortune. The worst feature of the burning of Christmas mail is that those for whom it was destined will be left in uncertainty, some for long and some forever, as to whether they have been forgotten and neglected by their friends or not. So will much needless grief, and perhaps not a little needless resentment, be created, and the holiday weeks be robbed of their blessings and compensations. And those weeks cannot afford to lose any blessings and compensations. They have too much of—well of the reverse, to be able to stand that safely. Presumably the postal people are always as careful as they can conveniently be of the treasure intrusted to them, but certainly they ought to guard the mails with sleepless vigilance just now, and any accident demands a lot of excusing and explaining before it can be accepted as unavoidable.

—A gentle admonition in this column in regard to journalistic ethics and proprieties seems to have reached The Utica Observer, the paper to which it was directed, for on The Observer's editorial page we find an article beginning: "A recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES (we trust it will be observed that we give THE TIMES credit) contained this interesting paragraph:" and then followed the paragraph, which it is unnecessary to repeat here. That is well enough in its way, but is there not a trace of petulance in the words we have quoted that ill becomes a long esteemed neighbor, to one of whose few strayings from the straight path we had been forced, much against our will, to call attention equally pained and astonished? The Observer, if we are not unduly suspicious, more than intimates, by its parenthetical remark, that we made a great to-do about next to nothing—that our grievance was imaginary, and that we might find more profitable employment than the teaching of good manners and good morals to contemporaries that think themselves already well supplied with both. There's ingratitude for you! Doesn't The Observer understand that we suffered much more than it possibly could from the performance of the duty to lecture that we found imposed upon us? If it couldn't be meek and grateful, it might at least have expressed its resentment openly and fiercely, and so have started a really interesting row. A snippy parenthesis is much like making up a face while running away, and forms a most unsatisfactory combination of courage and timidity.

—That West Point cadet who has resigned from the Military Academy and enlisted in the army as a private, on the ground that he can thus not only get a commission more quickly than by completing the regular course of training, but can also better qualify himself for being a good soldier and a good officer, has either made a very serious mistake or else the Military Academy is very far from being what it ought to be. Good soldiers and officers certainly can be made elsewhere than at West Point, but if it can be done more quickly and efficiently elsewhere we have all been strangely deceived in our estimate of the Military Academy's merits. We do not believe that we have been deceived, and we do believe that young LOCKETT has acted most unwisely—has so acted, that is, unless there are in his case circumstances that have not yet been presented. For the private soldier who earns a commission we have a respect fully proportioned to the difficulties he must have overcome, but we are confident that such difficulties reveal rather than create merit and ability, and that the private who is competent to win a commission would go faster and further if the beginning of his journey leads him through West Point.

STREET CARS "WITHDRAWN FROM SERVICE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me to contribute a few words to the subject of car crowding. The Metropolitan people declare that all is done that is possible to accommodate the public. I admit that during the rush hours it may be simply an impossibility to give better service, but the company utterly disregards the public comfort at other periods of the day.

During the last week I had to go down town repeatedly in the evening, and every time I had trouble to get a seat. Standing at the corner of Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue at about 7:30 P. M., I waited for a down-town car. The first one coming along was totally crowded, and, thinking I was certainly entitled to a seat at this hour of the day, I let it pass, seeing another car coming right behind it. When this one came along I noticed the blinds drawn down and the conductor answered to my call, "Withdrawn from service." The next car was also crowded, and the one following this one again "Withdrawn from service." I finally had to hang on to a strap down to Fifty-ninth Street in a crowded car, while a whole string of empty ones were running in the same direction, "Withdrawn from service." Such scenes can be witnessed every evening after the so-called rush hours.

Some weeks ago when it rained in torrents, big crowds were kept standing in the rain at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue and on the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street, not being able to get into crowded cars, and using hard language at seeing empty "withdrawn cars" pass them. Such treatment of the public is simply a scandal. Is there no way to abate this abuse? Could not the police be given power to compel the opening of these empty cars when there is no more room in the cars ahead of them?

Let the company employ more men so as to keep all these cars in service most of the day, not only during rush hours. It is not at all necessary that these traction companies should pay more than 5 per cent., or at the very most 6 per cent., in dividends to the stockholders. In order to swell the dividends to 7 per cent. or more, they abuse the public, and this should not be tolerated. C. A. STRENLY.

New York, Dec. 27, 1902.

STREET CAR TUNNELS AT CROSSINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that the congestion of traffic at Thirty-fourth Street, Broadway, and Sixth Avenue could be relieved by depressing the Thirty-fourth Street tracks, commencing midway between the intersecting point and the avenues on either side, (Fifth and Seventh Avenues.) This will certainly relieve and prevent the present delays, which daily become worse, and when the Pennsylvania Railroad work is completed will be more so.

If the depression could commence on the east side of Fifth Avenue and the west side of Seventh Avenue, it would also relieve those avenues, which in time will be dangerously crowded—the Fifth Avenue crossing is so now.

A station with stairways, as at Park Avenue tunnel, (Thirty-eighth Street,) could be made at the Broadway-Sixth Avenue intersection for transfers.

I make this as a suggestion to whom it may concern—and if feasible here, why not at other dangerous crossings?

CHARLES N. SWIFT.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

Suggests Free Lunches with Five-Cent Fares.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the hour or two patrons have to wait at stations for (standing) accommodations on the elevated road, the Manhattan Company should furnish free lunches at stations to enable patrons to better withstand death from starving and freezing by another hour or two on the cars—a total of from two to four hours each way. Of course the management does not consider cost in doing its best for its customers, and, besides, does it not pay the saloons to give free lunches with their five-cent beer rides? This has surely been an oversight in their terrible struggle to solve the problem of giving more trains than an alternate four and ten minute headway, else they would have introduced it this long ago. This is no joke.

SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Dec. 27, 1902.

The Tariff and the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The coal famine still continues, and still the American Congress refuses to do anything to relieve the situation. The tariff and trust barons seem to be the masters of the situation. The Dingley tariff, which so adroitly transfers the money from the pockets of the people to the capacious money bags of the trusts, is one of the worst curses with which this country has ever been afflicted.

As the champion and originator and defender of that measure stands the Republican Party. There was once in the City of New York a gang of expert pickpockets, who styled themselves "The New York Transfer Company." That company was the fit prototype of the present great Republican Dingley Tariff Transfer Company.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

Lack of Street Signs in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be lawful for owners of property to erect wooden street signs showing the name of avenue or street?

It is outrageous that we can't have our streets marked to show where we are at. The writer has had occasion to travel a great deal in the Bronx, looking up property, and finds it very difficult to make out the streets there, hundreds of blocks being without a single name on them.

No other city in the world would tolerate this, especially in view of the fact that heavy taxes are imposed on everything in the way of real estate. REALTY.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Does Nobody Any Harm.

Nell—But he always makes such a fool of himself.

Belle—Oh! well, let him enjoy himself.—Philadelphia Record.

Sound Sleep Sounds.

"Let me alone," he grumbled. "What on earth did you wake me out of a sound sleep for?"

"Because," replied his patient wife, "it was such a distressing sound."—Philadelphia Press.

Old Novels and New.

The main difference between the old-fashioned novel and the new is that in the former the villain says "Ha!" and in the latter the heroine says "Huh!"—Washington Times.

The Only Thing That Restrained Them.

"Pretty tiresome, isn't it?" remarked the first man at a reception.

"It is so," replied the other.

"I'd sneak out if I could, but my wife would get mad. She's a friend of the hostess."

"I'd sneak out, too, but my wife would be furious. She's the hostess."—Philadelphia Press.

AN AWAKENING.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He thought the fates had used him ill,
And discontent was in his heart;
While wealthy men grew richer still,
He had no triumphs in the mart.
He thought of what the great possessed,
The splendid things to him denied,
And envy nested in his breast
And bitterness walked at his side.

A little face grew pale one day,
And in two eyes a dullness crept;
He knelt down where his baby lay
And trembling watched her while she slept,
And cried: "Oh, God, I did not know
What riches Thou hadst given me
Till death came pointing down to show
How deep and broad my loss could be."

STATE CHARITIES COST

Fiscal Supervisor Bender's First Annual Report.

Hearty Co-operation with the New Department Found—Large Purchases Made for Economy—Uniform Dietary Impracticable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The first annual report of Fiscal Supervisor Harry B. Bender, who, under the legislation enacted by the Legislature last Winter upon the recommendation of Gov. Odell, now controls the expenditures for the State's charitable institutions, makes the claim of a considerable saving to the State under the new system. The institutions which are now under the jurisdiction of the Fiscal Supervisor are as follows:

Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.
House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Iroquois.
New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark.
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford.
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island.
New York State Industrial School, Rochester.
Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome.
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea.
New York State Institution for Feeble Minded Children, Syracuse.
New York State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children, Tarrytown.
New York State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook. (Not yet in operation.)

The Fiscal Supervisor has no control over the State hospitals for the insane, which are entirely under the jurisdiction of the State Commission in Lunacy.

The fifteen institutions under the jurisdiction of the Fiscal Supervisor had during the past year an average population of 7,949.62 inmates. The cost of the maintenance to the State for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1902, was $1,401,368.21. The cost of the improvements made was $337,972.72, making a total cost of $1,739,340.93. The total cost of supervising the expenditure of this sum of money was $18,594.28, or a trifle over 1 per cent.

In speaking of the experiences of his administration, Supervisor Bender, after stating that he visited each of the institutions at least once, says:

"At the present time the Boards of Managers of all the institutions are in hearty accord with the policy of the department. This spirit of co-operation on the part of the institutions is in marked contrast with the attitude toward the Controller when that official was charged directly with the supervision of the management of their finances, and when there was almost constant friction.

"Opposition that was directed mainly against arbitrary rulings of a State official who was not in possession of a full understanding of institution conditions has given place to the heartiest co-operation with the new department, which is constantly in the closest touch with all that concerns the welfare of the State wards.

"Some knowledge of the quantities of provisions consumed in the charitable institutions of the State in the course of a year is necessary to a thorough understanding of the need of a careful supervision of estimates, and the state of the market, if the State and its wards are to receive the best results for the money expended.

"Of beef alone the fifteen State charitable institutions now in operation purchased during the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, in round figures, 900,000 pounds. Other provisions were purchased in the following quantities: Ham, 25,000 pounds; smoked shoulder, 35,000 pounds; lamb, 7,000 pounds; mutton, 110,000 pounds; fresh pork, 15,000 pounds; pork sausage, 15,000 pounds; veal, 20,000 pounds; butter, 200,000 pounds; milk, 700,000 quarts; cheese, 30,000 pounds; eggs, 80,000 dozen; coffee, more than 90,000 pounds, or about 45 tons; tea, 20,000 pounds; salted codfish, 50,000 pounds; fresh fish, 6,000 pounds; salmon, 2,000 cans; mackerel, 25,000 pounds; sugar, close to 150 tons, 150,000 pounds of granulated and over 130,000 pounds of extra C; molasses, 5,500 gallons; syrup, 16,000 gallons; potatoes, over 20,000 bushels; beans, nearly 2,000 bushels; tomatoes, 18,000 cans; prunes, 30,000 pounds; corn, 3,000 cans; onions, over 600 bushels; flour, 12,000 barrels; crackers, 30,000 pounds; rolled oats, 300 barrels; rice, 40,000 pounds.

"The above amounts are in addition to the home product provisions of these institutions, i. e., provisions raised on farms connected with them. For example: The State Reformatory at Elmira, Rome State Custodial Asylum at Rome, Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, and the State Institution for Feeble Minded Children at Syracuse, produce a large proportion of the total quantity of milk consumed in those institutions. Bath and Elmira raise large quantities of oats, potatoes, and hogs; Craig Colony raises large quantities of hay, oats, wheat, potatoes, celery, and apples; also large quantities of sweet corn, peas, and tomatoes for canning, and sufficient pork and mutton for the full requirements of the institution.

"At the Thomas Asylum for Orphans and Destitute Indian Children at Iroquois, large quantities of milk, butter, pork, potatoes, oats, hay, corn, and onions are raised.

The Rome State Custodial Asylum and the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble Minded Children raise large quantities of hay, oats, and potatoes.

"When the Fiscal Supervisor entered upon his duties it was the custom of the institutions to buy from hand to mouth, and, while purchases were made at the lowest market price at the time and for the quantities purchased, no attempt was made to take advantage of the decline in prices and lay in a supply of staples.

"To-day the Fiscal Supervisor's Department keeps in the closest touch with the condition of the market and the needs of the institutions. From data in his possession the Fiscal Supervisor knows just how much of different commodities the various institutions require for the year, and also just how much they have on hand at a given time. With this knowledge he is in a position to take advantage of any break in the market, and by recommending to the various institutions the purchase of from three to six months' supply, to effect material saving. This policy led to the purchase this Fall of a supply of butter for all of the institutions sufficient to carry them over to March 1, 1903, at the price of 24 cents per pound. This is about 8 cents per pound cheaper than it will be possible to obtain the same butter buying from month to month, and has resulted in saving over $5,000.

"During the recent decline in the price of sugar about 10,000 pounds were purchased at $4.21 per hundred pounds, since which time the price of sugar has advanced between 50 and 60 cents per hundred pounds.

"The practice of providing the wards of the State with poultry for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners has been followed this year with this difference: Instead of having each institution make its purchase separately and just before the holidays in question the department secured figures in advance when the market was low, and as a result institutions this year secured turkeys, chickens, and fowls at 12½ cents per pound instead of 17 and 18 cents per pound, as was paid last year, and as compared with 20 and 25 cents per pound, which was the prevailing price immediately before Thanksgiving this year.

"It is the policy of the Fiscal Supervisor to insist that all food used in the institutions shall be absolutely pure, with price a secondary consideration. A thorough inspection of the supplies in the storerooms was made during the Summer. Many of the samples submitted showed care in the purchasing, but in a number of instances the quality was poor—practically worthless—while the price paid was sufficient to buy pure food.

"As there is a wide variation in the physical condition in the inmates of these institutions, it is not possible to adopt a uniform dietary. Some of the defectives require a wider percentage of meat, eggs, sugar, milk, and butter than do the healthy inmates of the correctional institutions, and a uniform dietary based upon the needs of healthy persons would result in great hardship to these defectives."

MINIATURE PAINTERS GALORE.

Fourth Annual of the Society Brings Out Hosts of Visitors.

The little association of men and women calling itself the American Society of Miniature Painters is proving that it was not formed in vain by offering a fourth annual exhibition in the lower gallery of Messrs. Knoedler & Co.'s establishment, in Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street. It will remain visible until Jan. 10, inclusive. If a large and appreciative crowd of visitors to the opening reception is any index of popularity, the society is fulfilling the object for which it was organized.

The new collection does not offer any great novelty, nor furnish examples of the work of the regular contributors like Messrs. Josephi Baer, Macdougal, and Whittemore; Mesdames Brewer, Fuller, and Reynolds, and the Misses Hills, Blanchard, Strean, Thayer, and Beckington which differ much from former exhibits. Notably good are the miniatures of children by Miss Lydia Field Emmet and the "Portrait of Miss S." by Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls. A pleasing variant on the ordinary portrait half length in miniature—which abounds here to a degree that is rather stifling—is a nude figure of a small child by Mrs. Margaret Kendall called "A Spirit of the Wood." It shows a love of children and may be said to be the likeness of a "love of a child." The artist has struck a vein of work that may find a large field, for there are few parents who do not regret that they cannot have the figures as well as the faces of their little children perpetuated in colors, and miniature is exactly the medium in which to fix forever the exquisite flesh tones and delicate lines of young children.

Very likely Mr. William J. Whittemore in "The Child Dionysus" has a portrait of a young child; the pose recalls one of the charming creations of Fortuny. Mr. Baer also has something in this line under the title "Psyche." But, of course, a miniature show is in the large majority of the exhibits a portrait show, and the sitters and their brothers and sisters, parents, aunts, and cousins come to the exhibition to make remarks more or less complimentary to the artist and point out how much better the relative who posed would have done to select some other miniaturist.

Among the conventional half lengths and heads which rise above mediocrity are "Girl With Hat," by Miss Grace H. Stratton; a portrait by Miss Harriette R. Strafer; "Girl and Kitten," by Miss M. H. Tannahill; "Miss Gaffield," by Miss Sally Cross; likeness of Robert D. Gauley, by Mr. Paul King, and one of Mrs. William C. Allison, by Miss Emily Drayton Taylor, and miniatures by the Misses Edith Dean Weir and Ursula Whitlock.

PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN.

Suggestions for Carrying Out Provision of the Law for Advancement of Warrant Officers in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—In a recent public utterance Admiral Fremantle of the British Navy declared that not less than six nor more than ten warrant and petty officers of the navy should be promoted every year to commissioned rank. This declaration from a veteran officer of the English Navy has given encouragement to those who have been advocating the advancement of the enlisted man in the United States Navy.

The Naval Appropriation act for 1901 contained a clause authorizing the promotion of not more than six warrant officers annually to the grade of Ensign. It is alleged that many officers of the navy have no sympathy with this provision of law, believing that commissions in the navy should be given only to men who have been graduated from the Naval Academy. Since the passage of the act only three warrant officers have been promoted to the grade of Ensign, but as a number were examined and failed to pass the rigid examination prescribed, it cannot be charged that further promotions from the ranks were prevented by hostility of naval officers.

A naval officer who believes it would improve the morale of the enlisted force of the navy if promotion was held out to that class said much might be accomplished in that direction by selecting competent warrant officers and sending them to the Naval Academy for a year's preliminary training before making a final examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

Another officer advocates the acceptance of a limited number of young men who have been graduated from polytechnic schools, sending them to the Naval Academy for one year's training in autical matters, when such as might pass the examinations at the end of that period should be commissioned as Ensigns, along with the class of cadet Midshipmen graduated at the same time. This course has long been advocated by Admiral Melville, and has the indorsement of many officers of high rank and long experience in the service.

THE LIBERIAN MISSION.

Senator Elkins Recommends That a West Virginia Colored Man Succeed John R. A. Crossland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia has no sympathy with the "lily white" idea of managing the negro voter. He has urged on the President the appointment of a colored man, C. H. Payne, as Minister to Liberia. It is said John R. A. Crossland, the incumbent, intends soon to return home and has decided to resign. Mr. Payne, whom Senator Elkins indorses, is a graduate of the West Virginia University, an accomplished scholar, a fine speaker, and a man who commands the respect of the Senator from his State and of the people there who know him.

"Payne is the peer," said Senator Elkins "of almost any public man from our section. He is a splendid speaker and a well-informed man in almost any line of inquiry. He would make a good representative of this country and of his people in Liberia. If there is any working out of the idea of African colonization for the colored people of this country, the problem certainly would be contributed to most brilliantly by his study and his practical efforts along that line."

Senator Elkins saw the President yesterday in behalf of his candidate for the Liberian mission.

ALASKA ASKS LEGISLATION.

In Preparation of a Demand for Statehood Remedial Laws Are Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The fight over the Statehood bill will not be the only territorial subject of legislation demanding the attention of Congress this session. A delegation of Alaskans is on the way to Washington to urge that a number of amendments be made to the act adopted last session to remedy many unjust laws which have gone into operation within the past year.

The 63,000 people of Alaska are already beginning to look forward to the time when they may demand Statehood, and they now want laws that will enable them to develop the vast territory that stretches up under the Arctic Circle. Immigration is going on as rapidly as during the early days of the gold excitement, and it is claimed that it will not be long before there will be 500,000 inhabitants of the country which Secretary Seward added to the domain of the United States.

The citizens demand that there shall be a strict regard for the good of the new territory in the selection of her Marshals and other Federal officials, and they want Judges who will not be tempted by the love of gold to pervert the law and prefer dishonest litigants to the prejudice and suffering of others. It is claimed that Alaska pays more direct taxes to the General Government every year than many of the States.

One of the unjust things sought to be remedied is the tax on railroads, which is $100 a mile per annum. This serves to hinder the building of roads, and so retards the development of new and promising regions. The people would be willing to bond themselves at the rate of $1,000 a mile to encourage the building of railroads in many parts of Alaska.

TRANSPORT SHERMAN DAMAGED

Strikes a Rock South of Luzon and Ships a Good Deal of Water—Reaches Manila Under Her Own Steam.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—The United States Army transport Sherman struck a rock near San Bernardino Light, south of Luzon, last Friday night. The transport sustained a heavy shock, and some of her plates were damaged. After the accident twenty-three inches of water was found in her forward bilges, but was controlled by steady pumping. The vessel proceeded for Manila under her own steam, and arrived here to-day.

When the Sherman struck the passengers on board were terrified

TRANSIT REFORM URGED

Dr. MacArthur Elaborates Five Street Car Remedies.

Vestibuled Protection for Motormen—No Standing on Platforms—Two-Story Cars—Two Conductors on a Car—Separate Entrance and Exit.

In a prelude to his sermon last night, at the Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur spoke strongly in favor of reform in the street car service in this city, and made several suggestions regarding the nature of the reforms that ought to be made. He said:

"All persons interested in street car reforms rejoice that so many influential advocates of this reform are coming to the front. The conditions both on the elevated and the surface cars have long been simply intolerable. Not only during the 'rush hours,' but to a considerable degree during all the hours of the day, passengers have been jammed together in these cars without the slightest regard for comfort or decency.

"I am not disposed to be unduly critical of the car lords who manage or mismanage our public conveyances. All thoughtful citizens will at once admit that the problems which confront them are difficult of solution. The fact that the city is so long and narrow and that residences are so largely at one end of it, and business places at the other, adds to the difficulty of the problem. But there ought to be brains enough possessed by the management to solve all these problems.

"One cannot help believing that if the Pennsylvania Railway were called upon to, solve this problem, its solution would not be long delayed.

"The matter must now be carried to Albany. State legislation must be sought and secured. The attitude of several organizations lacks aggressive vigor toward the car lords, and in favor of the strap-hangers. We must secure better conditions, and also, by legislation, a permanent guarantee of continued betterment. A number of improvements ought at once to be made.

"First—Motormen ought to be protected by vestibules during this cold Winter weather. No good reason can be assigned for exposing them to the cold. Many reasons, not only of humanity, but also of efficiency, could readily be given for furnishing them with needed protection. It is astonishing that the management of our railways should need exhortation on this point.

"Second—Passengers ought never to be allowed to stand on the platforms of surface cars. Often coarse and vulgar men stand, some leaning against the car and some against the railing, while women have to crowd between these lines of men. This is not infrequently the case, even when there is standing room inside, and occasionally when there is sitting room inside. This vulgar and often brutal practice is utterly forbidden in Great Britain, and in most civilized countries. It ought to be absolutely forbidden in New York and in all American cities.

"Third—Why would it not be practicable, on some lines at least, to build cars two stories high? Such cars are sometimes objectionable, and perhaps on some lines are impossible; but on many lines the seats on the upper story would be the most popular seats in the car. More seats are wanted; to furnish them should be the chief aim of the management. If they cannot furnish more cars they ought to furnish more seats on each car. There is very little force in the recommendation of the Merchants' Association of a 'no seat, no fare' ordinance. This would simply mean that the cars would not take passengers when they could not furnish seats. They would simply continue their course and leave intending passengers on the street.

"Fourth—There ought to be two conductors for each car. One conductor will find sufficient work in starting and stopping the cars, and the other in collecting the fares and in seating the passengers. Without doubt under the one-conductor system some fares are not collected. Passengers occasionally have to seek out the conductor to make payment for the privilege of being herded like cattle in the crowded cars; some passengers are not willing to add this labor to the trials of being strap-hangers. The time will come when we shall look back upon our present brutal methods of crowding as we now look back upon the days of the one-horse car, with its foul-smelling straw and its dim lights.

"Fifth.—It would seem an extremely simple matter to have the passengers all leave the car at one end, and enter at the other end. If there were side doors on the elevated trains, as in Boston and some other cities, this rule would work with great efficiency. Such an arrangement would avoid the crowding now inevitable between crossings opposite stations.

"The public is thoroughly aroused on this subject. In the interest alike of comfort and decency, it demands an immediate reform. The Legislature will have no rest until needed reforms are secured. The car companies have valuable franchises from the city, and they will find it is but the dictates of common honesty speedily to correct the abominable evils of our present system.

"If the car lords do not speedily move without doubt public opinion all over the State will make itself so vigorously felt at Albany that laws more drastic than the companies will welcome will speedily be enacted and enforced."

FRANCE TO TAX CLUBS.

Demand Made for Twenty Per Cent. of Subscriptions of Foreign Societies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of The London Times says that the French Government has made a demand on certain foreign societies founded for the object of cultivating literature, sport, music, and for similar objects, that they pay a tax of 20 per cent. of their subscriptions. For this the Government relies on the law of 1871, imposing taxes on clubs, but not on clubs like the societies in question, in which membership is confined to particular nationalities, and which are not conducted with a view to earning profits.

The correspondent remarks that this is hardly a fair way to encourage foreigners to come and spend money in France.

Addressing the Senatorial electors at Rochefort, Combes has made the declaration that the fight between clericalism and lay society must be carried on unflinchingly. A victory for the republic, he said, would mean the ascendency of the civil power and the advance of democracy, while a defeat would be equivalent to reversion to the past.

FLIGHT OF CROWN PRINCESS.

Prof. Giron, Companion of Royal Truant, Interviewed in Geneva.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Brussels representative of Petit Bleu has interviewed Prof. Giron in Geneva regarding the Crown Princess of Saxony. The friendship between the Crown Princess and Prof. Giron, according to the correspondent's published interview, began some months after Prof. Giron went into the royal household as teacher of the children of the Crown Princess.

Their relationship came to the knowledge of a lady in waiting, who announced her discovery by advising Prof. Giron to return to Brussels at once to avoid scandal. On Dec. 12 the Archduke Leopold and the Princess left Salzburg stealthily and traveled to Innsbruck, and thence to Zürich, there joining Prof. Giron.

The Saxony Grand Marshal and Chief of the secret police fruitlessly endeavored to induce the Princess to return, and the German Government tried to persuade the Swiss Government to send the Princess back, but the Federal Council declined to take action in the matter.

DELHI'S GREAT SPECTACLE.

The Tented City That Has Risen in Preparation for the Coronation Ceremonies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London Times's special correspondent at Delhi sends a graphic description of the vast tented city, covering an area approximating that of London north of the Thames River and west of Charing Cross, which has been conjured up for the coronation durbar out of the great barren plain west and northwest of Delhi.

"This city," says the correspondent, "is peopled with all the motley life of the gorgeous East, with its marvelously varied types of picturesque humanity from all parts of India—Princes and pariahs, Rajahs in rich silks and satins, and toiling crowds of half-naked coolies; Brahmins wearing the sacred caste mark on their foreheads, the green-turbaned descendants of Prophet Rajputs of ancient lineage, and semi-Europeanized Benjali baboas, bearded sikhs with fiercely curled mustachios, and meek banyas from Cutch, bent on peaceful trading; British 'Tommies' and gaping globe-trotters, gaunt, impassive fakirs, elephants in brilliant trappings, fleet dromedaries, slowly pacing camels, cavalry squads with fluttering pennons, the state barouches of native rulers, with escorts in gaudy liveries; ponderous bullock carts, official equipages and servants in scarlet and gold, smart European horsemen on imported Walers, young Indian bloods on Arab thoroughbreds, long-haired Baluchis pathans on shaggy ponies—all jostling each other all day long in bewildering combinations and contrasts."

In further describing the trading booths, the correspondent says: "At one you can buy strings of pearls or the finest products of the silversmith's art, and next door sugar plums from the humblest vendor of sweetmeats, or you drop a coin in a slot and see a moving picture of the Westminster Abbey coronation."

Delhi has risen to the occasion with fifty miles of new roads laid and a circular railway of thirteen miles, built and completed in every detail by Indian industry unaided, to accomplish which was a thing the like of which the world has never seen.

POPE ORDERS SHARP ACTION.

Archbishop of Manila Instructed to Excommunicate Philippine National Church Promoters.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Tribuna says the Pope has ordered the Archbishop of Manila to excommunicate all persons who endeavor to promote the creation of a national Church in the Philippines.

JAPAN'S DIET DISSOLVED.

Opposition to Government's Plan of Taxation Brought Dismissal of House of Representatives.

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 28.—The Imperial Diet reassembled to-day. The House of Representatives was immediately dissolved by imperial order; the House of Peers was prorogued. The elections have been fixed for February.

The dissolution of the Diet is due to the opposition of the party leaders to the Government's plan to raise the money for the naval programme by increasing the land tax. The leaders refused the Government's offer to compromise by reducing this tax. The Opposition desired that the land tax be abolished, and that the funds for the navy increase be provided from other sources.

LOST IN RUSSIAN MINE FIRE.

Eighty Operators Supposed to Have Been Destroyed While at Work.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—A fire has caused a great loss of life in a coal mine at Bachmut, Ekatorinoslav Province. A hundred miners were underground when the fire started. Twenty of these have been rescued, but it is feared that all the remainder have been lost.

REEDER'S FEARS UNGROUNDED.

Italians Would Welcome His Vessel at Any One of Their Ports.

ROME, Dec. 28.—It having been reported that Commander William H. Reeder of the United States training ship Hartford said the Hartford would not come to an Italian port because he feared an unfavorable reception on account of the trouble the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago had at Venice last Spring, an official denial has been made of the existence of any animosity toward the United States either among the Italian people or on the part of the Italian Government. It is pointed out that this lack of animosity is proved by the last Italian note on the Venezuelan matter, in which it was said that Italy had unlimited confidence in President Roosevelt.

It is stated that if American ships of war come to Italy they will be heartily welcomed everywhere.

The Hartford was last reported at Villefranche, France.

CHINESE HONOR GEN. MILES.

PEKING, Dec. 28.—The ladies of the American Legation and Gen. Miles and his party were entertained at luncheon today by the Dowager Empress and the Emperor. United States Minister Conger also gave a large diplomatic dinner in honor of the General. To-morrow the Minister will entertain at dinner a number of Chinese officials to meet Gen. Miles.

PHILADELPHIA WINS DEBATE.

The fourth annual debate of the literary societies of New York and Philadelphia connected with the Young Men's Hebrew Association was held last night in the association hall, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. It had been expected that Bird S. Coler would preside, but he sent regrets, and in his place Julius Levy was the presiding judge, with Lee K. Frankel and Isaac S. Isaacs as associate judges.

The topic for debate was: "Resolved, That we favor the election of United States Senators by popular vote." New York had the affirmative, with Meyer J. Strunsky, Alexander V. Morgenstern, and Ernest Katz as the speakers, and Philadelphia the negative, whose arguments were extolled by Jerome J. Rothschild, William R. Langfeld, and Maurice Wolf.

The debate was decided in favor of Philadelphia. The cup, which is the prize of the contest, will go to Philadelphia for the first time since the debates were started.

Wealthy Widow's Second Marriage.

Nathan Frank, thirty-five years of age, a barber, of Rockaway Beach, and Mrs. Rebecca Silverstein, seventy-five years of age, of Bath Beach, are to be married on New Year's Day in Mrs. Silverstein's home. Six months ago they were introduced at a sociable in the home of Frank's married sister, in Brooklyn. Frank was formerly the proprietor of the Gayety Museum, on the Bowery, near Broome Street. Mrs. Silverstein, who is said to be the mother of seven children, was the wife of Moses Silverstein, a pawnbroker, who had a shop on Sixth Avenue. When he died he left her $150,000 in real estate, it is said.

HOSPITALS NEED MONEY

Indications That Annual Collection Will Exceed Last Year's.

Expenses of the Forty Institutions Benefited, However, Are Constantly Increasing with the City's Population.

The indications are that the contributions in the places of worship on Saturday and yesterday, known as "Hospital Saturday and Sunday," will largely exceed those of last year. The deficits of the different hospitals, however, will also be much larger. Forty institutions, covering every branch of medical and surgical science, share in the collection, which is divided among them by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, on the basis of free work performed during the year on behalf of the suffering poor. The collections by this organization in 1901 exceeded $80,000.

The aim of the association is to interest the whole people in hospital work, and in it all beliefs and shades of opinion are represented. The main work is done by an Executive Committee composed of George Macculloch Miller, George S. Baker, John S. Bussing, A. G. Agnew, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert Olyphant, and O. Egerton Schmidt.

During 1901 the forty associated hospitals cared for 39,200 bed patients, of whom 26,345 were free patients, besides operating upon or giving medical aid to 384,000 dispensary patients. According to the official reports the total expenses for this work for 1901 were $1,742,030.47, showing a total deficit of $724,440.35 to be obtained from public contributions. One of the means to the latter end is the Hospital Saturday and Sunday collection.

Collections in the trades and professions and upon the Exchanges are made through the medium of auxiliary associations, or by means of subscriptions sent to separate establishments. The hope is that in all cases employers and employed will make it a common cause, and in return for the collection in the trades and professions the association through its hospitals takes care, during sickness, of any contributing employe, or any one requiring free hospital treatment who is recommended by a contributing employer until the entire amount contributed by any trade is exhausted at the rate of $1 per day per patient.

Mr. Miller, the President of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, said last night:

"While we have no official knowledge of the amounts collected in the churches yesterday and to-day, I have reason for believing that they will be much heavier than last year. Two causes contributed: The weather was much more favorable and there was larger congregations, and the pastors made special pleas. I know there were satisfactory increases at St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's. But it is a somewhat singular fact that in spite of the prosperous times the contributions to the hospitals during 1902 have been below the annual average. We know from the reports received at our meeting on Saturday night that the expenses of the hospitals have increased and that the balances on the wrong side of the ledger will exceed those of last year. It is certainly a fact and quite apparent, too, when the growth of population is considered, that each hospital is doing more work year by year, thus increasing expenses. These must be met.

"Thousands and thousands of dollars are given annually for libraries and institutions of learning, but millionaires, as a rule, seem to overlook the hospitals. The matter is reaching such a stage that hospital associations will have to make it plain to the public that if they want hospitals they must furnish the money to support them. If they do not there will be no hospitals. It has only been by the most strenuous efforts that the means to maintain the hospitals have been secured, and, in these circumstances, it devolves on a charitable public to come to the aid of these institutions in an open handed manner, or the suffering among the poor will be greatly intensified."

CHANGES OF CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The Rev. John J. Neary of the Society of Jesus has been transferred from St. John's College, Fordham, to Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

The Rev. Patrick P. Carey, chaplain in the United States Army, who was formerly an assistant priest in the Church of the Annunciation, Broadway and West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, has been relieved from duty at Fort Terry and assigned to a post in the Philippines.

Rev. Dr. Mackay's New Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—George H. Smyth, Jr., of this city has been appointed junior assistant to the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, New York. Mr. Smyth, who is in his senior year at Union Theological Seminary, will enter upon his new duties on the first Sunday of January.

Vicar of the Bahama Islands.

Archbishop Farley has announced the appointment of the Rev. Chrysostom Schreiner of the Order of St. Benedict to be Vicar-Forane of the Bahama Islands. Father Schreiner was formerly attached to the staff of the Benedictine Church of St. Anselm in East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, the Bronx. The office to which he has been appointed is equivalent to that of a rural dean.

Rev. W. S. Danker's New Charge.

The Rev. Walton S. Danker, Curate of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Bayonne, N. J., has accepted an appointment as rector of the only Episcopal church in Milford, Mass. He expects to leave Bayonne on Feb. 1.

Educational Alliance Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Educational Alliance will be held at the building of the society, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, next Sunday at 8:30 P. M. The order of business will be the reading of the report of the President and the election of Directors for the term of three years in the place of Albert Friedlander, Ferdinand Kuhn, Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, William Salomon, Isidor Straus, and Benjamin Tuska. City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell will speak.

A European Army Disbanded.

A European army—a very small one, but still an organized army—is about to be abolished entirely.

Prince Albert of Monaco, who is an ardent believer in the pressing need in the near future for arbitration as a means of settling all international disputes, and who thinks that universal peace is a possibility, has determined to back his opinion by doing away with his entire armed force.

Hence, the Monegasque Army, which consists of some thirty-two men, will very shortly be a thing of the past.—London Express.

Tunes for New Year's Eve at Trinity.

Albert Meislahn will play the following programme on Trinity Church chimes New Year's Eve commencing at 11:30 P. M.:

Ringing the changes on eight bells.
Evening Bells.
Grand Millennium.
March in "Puritani."
Old Volunteer Firemen.
Kiss Me, Mother, Good Night.
Parting Song.
Happy New Year to Thee.
Fille du Regiment.
Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
I'm Unlucky.
My Fatherland.
Auld Lang Syne.
Yankee Doodle.
Home, Sweet Home.

Principal De Kroyft Married.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 28.—Word was received in this city yesterday of the marriage on Wednesday at Vienna, N. Y., of Charles Hunt De Kroyft, Principal of the Elmwood Public School. Mr. De Kroyft's friends had no inkling of his intention to be married on his Christmas trip. He recovered recently from an operation for appendicitis.

THE "STABAT MATER" SUNG.

Mmes. Gadski and Kirkby Lunn and MM. Salignac and Journet Heard in the Solo Parts.

To the Sunday night patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is apparently a never-ending source of inspiration and genuine enjoyment. It never fails to crowd the vast temple of music, as it did last night, and the audience, like all "Stabat Mater" audiences at the Metropolitan, departed satisfied.

The performance does not call for criticism, only for praise. The work of the orchestra and chorus, under the direction of Mr. Mancinelli, was full and spirited, the chorus excelling especially in the final grand chorus, "In Sempiterna Saecula." Mme. Nordica was to have sung the soprano part, but illness made it necessary for Mme. Gadski to take her place. Nothing was lost by the substitution, for Mme. Gadski's powerful and sympathetic voice is heard at its very best advantage in oratorio. Her singing of the "Inflammatus" aroused the audience to a storm of cheers and "bravos."

Mme. Kirkby Lunn sang the contralto part. It was her first appearance before a Sunday night audience. She scored an unqualified success in her solo "Fac ut Portem," but was heard to even better advantage in the "Quis est Homo" duet with Mme. Gadski, their voices blending perfectly.

Mr. Salignac repeated the success of previous seasons in singing the tenor part, his rendition of the "Cujus Animam" being superb. Mr. Journet was quite as satisfactory as a basso, although he suffered perhaps in the minds of some who could not but recall the voice of Plançon, unexcelled in music of the sort.

In the miscellaneous programme preceding the "Stabat Mater" Mr. Gillibert sang Massenet's "Première Danse" and Gaston Lemaire's "Madrigal." Miss Carrie Bridewell, seemingly quite recovered from her recent indisposition, sang Mehrkens's "Wie ein Grüssen" and Franz's "Im Herbst." Nahan Franko, the first violinist of the orchestra, won much applause with his solo in Saint-Saëns's prelude to "Le Deluge."

NOTES OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Miss Gertrude Quinlan of the "Sultan of Sulu" company, which begins its metropolitan engagement at Wallack's to-night, arrived in New York yesterday morning in costume. Saturday night the company closed its Boston engagement at the Tremont Theatre, and during the second act part of the baggage of the principals and chorus was sent to the South Terminal for shipment to New York. Miss Quinlan's maid, in her haste to see that her mistress left nothing behind, in a moment of enthusiastic forgetfulness packed Miss Quinlan's traveling dress along with costumes worn by Chiquita, Wife No. 1, Miss Quinlan's part in the play.

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Charles B. Dillingham will produce the new children's play, "A Little Unfairy Princess," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, at the Criterion Theatre for a series of matinée performances, beginning Wednesday, Jan. 14. The theatre has been secured through the courtesy of Charles Frohman and Julia Marlowe. Miss Marlowe will continue to present "The Cavalier" at the regular night performances and at the Saturday matinée. The children's play will be given on every afternoon of the week except Saturday during Miss Marlowe's engagement. Mr. Dillingham has engaged for Mrs. Burnett's play Millie James, Mabel Taliafero, Louise Galloway, Leonie Darmon, Pauline Chase, Mildred Morris, Phyllis Phillips, Beryl Morse, Clarence Handysides, Eugenie Woodward, Frank Colfax, Francis Kingdon, Frank Reicher, and Frederick Murphy.

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Rich & Harris are having dress and scenic rehearsals of "Jim Bludso" every day this week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, of which they give an elaborate scenic production next Monday night. Robert Hilliard will then return to the stage as a star in the part of Bludso. For this production Rich & Harris promise several novel scenic and mechanical effects.

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During the run of "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre and commencing to-night the curtain will rise at 7:45 P. M. sharp, as Mr. Sothern's production will run until 11:30. There are many scenes, but the waits" will be brief. At matinées the curtain will rise at 1:45 P. M. sharp. Excepting this week, when Mr. Sothern presents a special New Year's matinée, he will give only a Saturday matinée.

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Henry W. Savage announced the following engagements for George Ade's new musical comedy, "Peggy from Paris": William T. Hodge, Fred Lennox, George Beane, John Parks, Arthur Deagon, Dan Baker, Goodall Dickermann, Helen Bertram, Gwelma Baker, Josie Sadler, Alice James, and Helen Cogswell. Rehearsals are now in progress in Chicago at the Studebaker Theatre, where the first performance will be given Jan. 26, 1903.

Charity Ball in Summit.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 28.—The annual charity ball for the benefit of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home is to be held in Beechwood Hall on New Year's Eve. The ball has been one of the big social events of Summit for the past seven or eight years. This year it is to be under the management of Mrs. Worthington Whittredge, Mrs. William J. Curtis, Mrs. William H. De Forest, Mrs. L. Roger Jones, Mrs. Ashton Harvey, Mrs. Henry L. Pierson, Mrs. Edmund Schwartze, and Mrs. James W. Cromwell.

GEN. GREENE ON THE BENCH.

Just before court was opened in Jefferson Market yesterday morning Policeman McGurken of the court squad escorted a tall, soldierly appearing man down the aisle.

"Hist! It's the boss," was the warning passed among the policemen present.

When Donnelly opened the gate seventy hands went to the helmets of seventy policemen in a salute to their new Chief.

Magistrate Deuel had invited Mayor Low and Gen. Greene to sit with him yesterday morning. The new head of the police force was on time to the minute, but the Mayor sent a note to the Magistrate saying that he was unable to accept the invitation yesterday, but that in the near future he intended to avail himself of the privilege and would call on him.

There were 110 prisoners in the "morning watch," and Gen. Greene was interested in watching the disposition of the cases. When he left the bench he was asked if there was any significance in his visit. He replied: "None at all. I just accepted the invitation of Judge Deuel to be present and see how things were run. It is a new experience to me, and I was very much interested."

While Gen. Greene was on the bench Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station, Capt. Gannon of the Charles Street Station, and Capt. Cottrell of the West Twentieth Street Station appeared on the "bridge" to help their policemen with their complaints. Gen. Greene asked several plain clothes men, who made complaints, what precincts they were in, but otherwise made no comments.

TENDERLOIN STATION VISITED.

Gen. Greene Compliments the Sergeants and Says He Is Glad He Lives in the Precinct.

Gen. Greene walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening, and remained awhile with Sergt. Mott, who is Acting Captain in the absence of Capt. Walsh. He went from the basement to the garret of the building, and uttered several complimentary remarks to Sergts. Mott, Sweeney, Shibles, and Fitzgerald, who formed his escort in the inspection.

As he was going out he caught sight of Roundsman Shattuck, the largest man in the house, being 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing about 275 pounds. The Roundsman was introduced to the new head of the force.

"I am glad I live in this precinct," Gen. Greene remarked. "With a Roundsman that size at one end of the precinct, the station house in the middle, and me living at Madison Avenue and Thirtieth Street, we ought to keep this district in pretty fair condition; don't you think so, Sergeant?"

Sergeant Mott replied he would do his best.

Gen. Greene offered no suggestions during the visit. He listened attentively to the Sergeants and to Matron Reynolds, who interested him considerably.

IN THE SHOPS.

Secretaries of the old-time pattern, a moderately old time, not long enough ago to be of artistic outlines, but comfortably convenient, are pieces of new furniture, with bookcase tops, desk drops, and drawers.

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Another old-time friend that is appearing again is the blue ginger jar. Some of the jars, each of an extra large size, filled with preserved ginger, were exhibited in one of the shop windows on Broadway during the holidays. The ginger jar of recent years has been an ugly stone-gray affair, and the really old blue jars have been bringing fancy prices in the antique shops.

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One of the trinkets in ivory is a tiny chess table, with the board marked on it, and tiny men in different colors.

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Golden copper makes attractive match boxes for the pocket, and cigarette cases, with silver edges, are excellent trinkets also for men. Silver chains, with occasional golden copper links, are to be seen also. Lockets of the golden copper and cuff links come in several different styles.

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On a small brown beer mug of an English pottery are the words: "Vessels large may venture more, but little boats must keep near shore."

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On the order of the loving cup are patriotic mugs, with the American flag and patriotic verses upon them.

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Big plaques, artistic in design, are in tones of brown, with a pattern of mistletoe on each. At a reduced price they are selling for $5 each.

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Brazilian topazes are harder than sapphires, a jeweler says, and are really precious stones. The ordinary stone known as a topaz, and to be found in deep tones as well as light, is merely quartz. A charming ring, with a topaz for a stone, is of a quaint old style with rose diamonds. It costs $26.

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Women's gloves are among other things to be found now at the smart harness makers'. A heavy glove there will cost $1.50.

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Pretty things that women have been buying for some time at one of the up-town shops are wicker chairs for children and dolls. They are to be found in many different styles, as they were made for models. Shoppers these days are indolent, and if goods are on an upper floor they may never see them. The small chairs were made to show on the main floor as samples of stock on other floors. But the women who saw the chairs were so delighted with them that they insisted on buying them as they were and now they belong to the regular stock.

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A little wicker chair, with high back and arms, will cost $3.50. Another, without the arms, but with a broad rolling back, will cost $3.20. A more mature appearing little chair, which has a deep basket at one side and a broad arm at the other, will cost $7.50, or a similar style, with a smaller basket at side, will cost $6.

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In fancy tuscan straw is a settle for a child which will cost $7.50. The price of a small chair of the same material, but a little larger than the other small chairs and large enough for a good-sized child, is $3.50. These tuscan straws introduce color.

***

There is an increasing variety in the wall papers for children's rooms. Cecil Aldin and John Hassall are doing interesting work in this line. The Noah's Ark series is one of the most popular things in panels, and there are seven frieze panels, making a length of thirty-five feet in all.

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There are duck and chicken panels, Mother Gooze scenes, "Old King Coal," "Hark, hark, the dogs do bark, the beggars are coming to town," showing a cheerful horde of beggars and the barking dogs. These panels are made abroad and new ones are brought over as they come out. They cost $1 a panel unmounted and are used effectively for the tops of screens.

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Vertical panels are 42½ by 12¾ inches. There are three scenes—morning, noon, and night—one showing a child awakening the second at luncheon and the third asleep. For detached hanging the panels are mounted on cotton cloth, with a wooden stretcher, and framed in black-stained poplar.

JUBILEE GIFT TO THE POPE.

One of the Largest Topazes in Existence —Rich Designs Carved.

Roman Catholics in every part of the world are preparing to show their devotion and fidelity to the Pope at the end of the celebration of his silver jubilee, which will be next April, by presenting to him an almost priceless jewel, to which the faithful of every land will be asked to contribute.

This present will consist of a topaz, weighing 1,724 kilos, or nearly four pounds, and is the largest specimen of its kind in the world. It is now in the hands of skilled workmen in Rome, where it is being richly carved. It will contain, when finished, a representation of the Papal arms and of "Christ Breaking Bread."

There have already been received in this city notices of the presentation of the gift, sent by the Vatican to the Bishops and Archbishops of North America, and these will be displayed in all of the Roman Catholic churches in the country.

GEN. FREMONT'S WIDOW DEAD.

Had Been an Invalid for Two and a Half Years—Eloped with Lieut. Fremont at the Age of Fifteen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. Fremont, died last night at her home in this city.

Jessie Benton Fremont was the daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. She was born in Virginia seventy-eight years ago, and at the age of fourteen went to Washington to live, receiving her education in the Georgetown Seminary. A year later she eloped with John C. Fremont, then a Lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers. After a reconciliation with her parents she returned to her father's home when, in 1842, Fremont was sent by the War Department in charge of an expedition to explore the Rocky Mountains. A few years later Fremont took up his residence in California, and his wife accompanied him there, to return to Washington with him in 1850, when he represented California in the Senate. From the close of his Senatorial term until his unsuccessful campaign against Buchanan, Fremont made his home in St. Louis, and there his wife became a society leader. After the Presidential campaign Gen. Fremont and his wife made an extended European tour, and were received with honor in the Old World capitals.

From the close of Gen. Fremont's civil war experience, ending with his resignation from the army, there followed twenty-five years of quiet life until his death in 1890. After her husband's death Mrs. Fremont was persuaded to accept the gift of a home in Los Angeles from the women of California. There she lived in retirement on a pension of $2,000 a year, spending much of her time in literary work. She wrote the following books: "A Year of American Travel," "A Sketch of Senator Fremont," "Story of the Guard," and "Will and Way Stories."

Until two and a half years ago, when she met with an accident, Mrs. Fremont enjoyed good health, but from that time she had been a confirmed invalid. Three children survive her—Elizabeth Benton Fremont, who has lived with her mother in Los Angeles; John Charles Fremont of the United States Navy, and Francis Preston Fremont of the United States Army.

Fair to Aid Poor Jewish Children.

The children of the religious school of the Temple Rodeph Sholom, corner Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, will give a fair in the vestry of the temple on the afternoon and evening of to-morrow and Wednesday. The proceeds of the fair are to be used for the purchase of shoes for the poor Jewish children in the lower east side and for coal.

NATHAN SALSBURY'S FUNERAL.

Masonic Services Attended by Many of the Showman's Friends.

Funeral services for Nathan Salsbury, entertainer and showman, who died at Long Branch on Christmas Eve, were held at the showman's late home, 30 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. The service was under the direction of Munn Lodge, F. and A. M. The members of the lodge attended the funeral in a body. At the conclusion of the Masonic services, a representative of the Grand Army pinned a beautiful G. A. R. pin upon the breast of Mr. Salsbury.

Men and women prominent in the theatrical and circus business attended the funeral. Joseph Brooks, Meyer Livingston, and "Jack" Hamilton represented the Managers' Club. From the Barnum & Bailey Show, part owners of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show, with which Mr. Salsbury was most closely identified, were David A. Bailey, Louis E. Cook, William H. Gardner, Charles R. Hutchings, Whiting Allen, and "Tody" Hamilton.

The floral pieces were nearly a hundred in number. One was an enormous broken column sent by William F. Cody from London. The Rev. Dr. Burtill of Freeport, Ill., where Mr. Salsbury was born, a life-long friend of the showman, delivered the oration. The interment will be at Woodlawn this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Policeman James Walsh Dead.

Policeman James Walsh of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station died at his home, 214 East Ninetieth Street, on Saturday, from injuries received in a fall last Monday. On that day he was on duty at Lexington Avenue and Seventieth Street. He was descending the basement steps to try the door of a private house at that corner when he slipped and fell, injuring his spine and a kneecap. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, but later was taken to his home by his wife's order. He was thirty-five years old.

BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Right Rev. John Wogan Festing, Bishop of St. Albans, is dead. He was born in 1837.

The Right Rev. John Wogan Festing had been Bishop of St. Albans since 1890. He was the son of Richard Grendall Festing and Eliza (Mammatt) Festing, and was educated at Bruton School, Somerset; Kings College School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. After a theological course at Wells College he was ordained in 1860, and became Curate of Christ Church, Westminster. From 1873 to 1878 he was Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street; from 1878 to 1890, Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, and in the last three years of that time was Rural Dean of St. Pancreas. During the years 1888-90 he served also as Prebendary of St. Paul's.

DEATH-LIST OF A DAY.

William Perkins Tyler.

William Perkins Tyler died in the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday in the fifty-third year of his age. He was the son of the late John and Martha Willis (Alger) Tyler of Boston, Mass. He had been a life-long iron manufacturer, starting in the business when a very young man. He represented in Boston and the East the firm of Morris Tasker & Co. of Philadelphia, being a member of the firm of Tomkins & Co. of Boston, afterward Tyler Brothers.

In 1888 he founded and became President and General Manager of the Tyler Tube and Pipe Company and the Tyler Rolling Mills of Washington, Washington County, Penn., and built up the town of Tylerdale, a suburb of Washington, Penn. From almost a wilderness, it has grown to be a thriving manufacturing town, with many large industries. He was the originator in this country of the old Egyptian manufacture of charcoal iron, and it has become standard for use in the manufacture of boiler tubes.

He was a Knight Templar and also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He leaves a widow. Funeral services are to be conducted in the hotel at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH L. THOMPSON, father of Ernest Seton Thompson, writer of animal stories, died yesterday in Toronto, aged eighty years.

SILAS FARMER, author and publisher of a two-volume history of Michigan and a recognized authority on the history of the Northwest, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, in Detroit, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Farmer was a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

CHARLES H. BROCKWAY, the eldest son of H. H. Brockway, proprietor of the Ashland House, died in the hotel yesterday after an illness of several months. He was thirty-seven years of age. For a number of years past he had been connected with the management of the hotel.

The Very Rev. AUGUST B. OECHTERING, rector of the Catholic church at Mishawaka, Ind., for forty years and dean of the Fifth Indiana District, died yesterday at his home, aged sixty-five years. He was educated at Cincinnati and ordained there. He is survived by two sons from his parents, all of which he devoted to his career.

J. ARCHER MILLETT, who was connected for thirty-five years with the [illegible] Potter & Paige Manufacturing Co[illegible] of 26 West Twenty-fourth Street, d[illegible] pneumonia yesterday morning in his home at 5 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He was born in 1838 in Ipswich, Mass., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for nearly forty years. He leaves two sons and one daughter, his wife having died four years ago.

SAMUEL OLIVER WYLIE, who died at 317 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, was born in Philadelphia in 1856. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Oliver Wylie, pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. When a young man Mr. Wylie became a clerk in the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia. He left there to engage in business in New York. Nervous prostration prevented him from attending to business during the past year.

DIED.

BROCKWAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, at the Ashland House, Charles H. Brockway.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURRELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, 1902, Ann, daughter of the late Marmaduke H. and Ann Burrell.
Funeral services at her residence, 147 East 45th St., Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, at 10:30 o'clock. San Francisco papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, 1902, Alice, beloved daughter of James and Anna Bella Campbell.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 436 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment, Albany Rural Cemetery, will be on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.
Troy and Albany papers please copy.

COLLINS.—At 1226 Spruce St., Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 28, Isaac Collins, son of the late Isaac and Margaret Morris Collins, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services on Tuesday at 11:30 A. M.

EVERITT.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, at 582 Classon Av., Brooklyn, Catherine Leigh, daughter of the late Charles C. Leigh.
Funeral private.

FOWLER.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, Francis Fowler, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 2 P. M.

FRAME.—At Flushing, L. I., on twelfth month, 27th, 1902, Phebe Willets, wife of William Frame, in the 71st year of her age.
Funeral service from her late residence, 389 Sanford Av., Flushing, on third day, twelfth month, 30th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Main Street Station on arrival of 2 P. M. train from Long Island City. Kindly omit flowers.

LORD.—At her residence, 155 West 58th St., on Dec. 25th, 1902, Elisabeth Riley, widow of Daniel De Forest Lord.
Funeral service will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 57th St., between 8

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, Lembrich; Salignac, Campanari, Ed de Reszke, Gilbert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 31, at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Sadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Night Programme will be announced later.
WEBER PIANOS USED

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleanora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, MAGDA
AFTERNOONS.
Seat Sale Thursday—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
TO-NIGHT Special Matinee New Year's Day.
KLAW & ERLANGER present
JEROME SYKES
In the New Musical Farce,
"THE BILLIONAIRE"
By Harry B. Smith and Gus Kerker.
Big Cast includes Julius Steger, Harry MacDonough, Harry Kelly, Thomas C. Leary, John E. Kennedy, H. F. Robert, May Robson, Nellie Follis, Sallie Fisher, and Marie Doro.
Introducing an amusing satire on a New York First Night—Famous First-Nighters Portrayed.

DALY'S THEATRE.....SPECIAL
Damrosch Recitals
SIX MUSIC LECTURES ON WAGNER OPERAS.
Mondays and Thursdays, 3:00, from Jan. 12.
First subject, "Tristan and Isolde," with Lillian Pray, soprano; second will be "Parsifal."
Seat ticket sale now ready.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15 Mats. Wed., New Year's Day & Sat., 2:15
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 SHARP.
The Merry Musical Satire by GEORGE ADE.
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY. BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"No play of American authorship this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining."—Times.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
IMPRUDENCE

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
ENGAGEMENT FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY.
MRS. LANGTRY
in a New Modern Comedy Entitled
THE CROSS-WAYS.
By Mrs. Langtry and J. Hartley Manners.
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAY.
Jan. 19th—Annie Russell in "Mice and Men."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Closed To-night. Re-opened To-night.
TUESDAY EVENING AT 7:45 SHARP.
E. H. SOTHERN
—AS—
HAMLET.
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
JULIA MARLOWE
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Xtra Mat. New Year's.
THE CAVALIER

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées New Year's & Sat., 2:15.
MR. N.C. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Last Week. Evgs at 8:15. Mat. Thursday & Saturday.
AUDREY
NEXT MONDAY
Seat sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.
ELIZABETH TYRRE
In the Romantic Comedy by Grace Furniss,
GRETNA GREEN.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av
2d Month. Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. New Year's Day & Sat.
MR. E. S. WILLARD
To-night, "The Middleman"; To-morrow Night, "David Garrick"; Wed. Evg. & New Years' Mat., "The Professor's Love Story"; Thurs. Evg., "The Cardinal"; Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat., "All for Her"; Sat. Evg., "Tom Pinch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE NEW YEAR'S—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY,
A New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Special Mat. New Year's Day, WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
Open 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day at 23d St.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. New Year's & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Tiger Lillies Burlesquers.
2—Burlesques—2 3—Polos—3

EDEN MUSÉE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Doors open at 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. New Year's.
LAST WEEK UP YORK STATE
Next Week—JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard.

GRAND—LULU GLASER
Prices 25c. to $1.00. In "DOLLY VARDEN."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE SILVER KING

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125 St. Mat. Today. Marshall P. Wilder, Johnstone Bennett & Co.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. LOST RIVER Extra Mat. New Year's

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Tues., Wed. at 2:45. Children's Mat., "Max & Moritz." To-night and Tues., Last Times, "Sein Trick."

WEST END ANDREW MACK, TOM MOORE. Mat. New Year's Day.

HANDBALL MATCH MADE

Egan and Drew to Contest in a Team Competition.

Scores of the Principal Games Played Yesterday on Jersey City and Brooklyn Courts.

An intercity handball match was arranged yesterday between "Mike" Egan, the world's champion, and James Flaherty of Jersey City as partners, and Oliver Drew and Dr. Shea of Brooklyn. The date has not been decided, but the pairs will play home-and-home games, and if necessary, a rubber on either the Brooklyn or Jersey City courts, or perhaps on some neutral court.

Old-time interest seems to have been revived among the followers of this Irish pastime, and this match will probably lead up to a meeting between Egan and Drew, which has been deferred for such a long time. Egan is now playing wonderfully clever handball, and has proved to be more than a match for any pair of players in Jersey City. Drew is also in fine playing form, and since he took charge of the Brooklyn Handball Court a few weeks ago, has had a great deal of practice every day. Just how he stands in comparison with Egan is not known, but a good line will be got on both men when they meet in this double contest. "Phil" Casey and Martin Sweeney are arranging the details on behalf of Drew and Dr. Shea, and "Mike" Egan has left everything regarding the match to the care of his playing partner, J. Flaherty. The game will be for a stake of $200, and a good deal of wagering will take place on the result.

At Egan's court, in Jersey City, yesterday the champion took part in two matches, winning the first from J. Flaherty and Edward Ficke by beating them two games out of three. The second one was not finished on account of poor light in the court. Honors were even when the match was called, Egan having won one game 21-17, and his opponents, F. McCabe and J. Hanlon, getting the other, 21-20. James McCormick, the young player from Dublin, was at the court during the afternoon, but only took part in a couple of practice games. Following are the scores of the principal matches:

"Mike" Egan	21	19	21
J. Flaherty and E. Ficke	15	21	17
G. Nees and W. O'Keefe	7	21	21
T. Kelly and T. Hogan	21	11	15
T. McCabe and W. Husbands	21	21	13
J. Egan and W. Joyce	16	19	21
W. Madden and J. Brady	21	21	20
M. Carney and J. Kelly	0	8	12
M. Egan	21	20	
T. McCabe and J. Hanlon	17	21	
J. Walsh and J. Lydon	21	21	21
M. Mullally and M. Coyer	10	14	20

The fact that the preliminaries of the intercity handball match were being arranged in Drew's Degraw Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, attracted a larger crowd of spectators than usual to that rendezvous of experts. Both Drew and Dr. Shea are prime favorites with the Brooklyn players, and they will have a host of backers, who believe that the Jersey City pair cannot defeat them. Drew played a practice game against John L. Murphy early in the day and won it 21—16, 20—21, 21—14. Later on the little Irish player, with Thomas Dunne as a partner, beat James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea two straight games, the scores being 21—15 and 21—13. James Dunne, Sr., and Phil Casey had a warm match during the afternoon, with Dr. Shea and James Dunne, Jr., but the latter pair played all around the old-time partners and won three straight with 21—13, 21—10, and 21—6.

Oliver Drew has posted a forfeit binding a match between him and the Jersey City partners, Hopkins and Keefe, for $25 a side, to be decided in home-and-home games, and the first series will take place at Tarrant's Jersey City court next Sunday afternoon. Following are the principal scores in yesterday's contests:

Oliver Drew	21	20	21
John L. Murphy	16	21	16
James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	21	21	
"Phil" Casey and James Dunne, Sr.	13	10	6
Oliver Drew and Thomas Dunne	21	21	
James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	15	13	
M. Ryan	21	19	21
E. McCarthy	17	21	20
James Murphy	18	20	21
Thomas McElroy, (10 aces)	21	21	10
Copner Boyle	19	20	21
"Tom" Howe	21	21	18
Charles Raleigh	21	19	21
"Dave" Malley	17	21	18

RACQUET PLAYERS BUSY.

National Championships to be Played Here in February—New Club in Detroit.

The season of racquets may be said to have fairly commenced, and for the next two months a number of matches will be played at Tuxedo, Lakewood, and the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, besides in Philadelphia and Boston. The professionals are particularly prominent at present, but the amateurs are keeping hard at work, although little has been heard of their games. Joshua Crane, the National amateur champion, visited Tuxedo a short time ago and played the English professional, Fairs, and it is barely possible that the latter may visit Boston before he returns to London. A number of local amateurs have also played practice matches with him, and his visit has had considerable influence upon the growing interest in the sport.

George Standing, the New York Racquet Club's professional, will go to Detroit next week to appear in some special matches which have been arranged to mark the opening of the new Detroit Racquet and Tennis Club on Jan. 9 and 10. On the first day Standing will meet Harry Boakes, the Chicago Athletic Club professional, and on the second day some mixed professional and amateur matches will be played. Last year Standing and Boakes played two matches, each winning one.

The National racquet championship tournament will be held in the New York Racquet Club probably in February. In January the club championship will come off, and probably the intercity matches with Philadelphia.

Morrisania Yacht Club's New Home.

The Morrisania Yacht Club, which recently obtained a lease of a large tract of land in South Brother Island, in Long Island Sound, will erect a new clubhouse on the property at a cost of about $7,000. Plans are now being prepared, and ground will be broken as soon as the weather permits. It is expected that the house, which will contain all modern improvements, including an observatory, will be ready for occupancy on May 30, when the club will hold its annual Spring regatta. At the annual meeting of the club, held last week, the following officers and committees were elected for 1903:

Commodore—George J. Stelz; Vice Commodore—Ernest F. Bartro; Rear Commodore—John Schroder; Treasurer—William E. Ritchie; Financial Secretary—Frederick Starke; Recording Secretary—Arthur W. Haire; Measurer—Frank Shroder; Sergeant at Arms—Benjamin Rehm.

Board of Directors—J. H. Curtis, two years; P. G. Schumacher, two years.

House Committee—Samuel Rosenfeld, Charles Loock, J. Kohm, A. White, F. Kaiser, George Schroeder, H. E. Elkema, H. J. Bartro, C. Hendricks.

Regatta Committee—E. Delevante, C. F. Huebert, A. A. Crosbie, J. Custance, F. Foth.

Membership Committee—Frederick Daum, Frederick Foth, L. Jackson.

Auditing Committee—Adam Gumbrecht, H. J. Bartro.

Press Committee—J. Schappert, C. Loock, R. Johnson.

Nominating Committee—V. E. Bauer, C. Hendricks, William Dent.

BASEBALL MEN TO CONFER.

Washington Club Will Insist on Delehanty's Services Next Season.

One week from to-day the baseball peace conference between representative committees from the National and American Leagues will begin in Cincinnati, and the outcome of this all-important meeting will be anxiously looked for by all those who have the welfare of the National game at heart. The committees have been intrusted with power to pass upon everything which affects the standing of the rival major organizations, and President A. H. Soden of the Boston National League Club positively stated his position in this regard yesterday.

"Our committee," said Mr. Soden, "was appointed with the understanding that it was to find out if the American League was sincere in its desire for peace. Furthermore, it was to report upon what basis the American League would negotiate peace.

"Since the American League Committee was appointed with full powers, Mr. Hermann, Chairman of our committee, has asked for plenary powers. I have written to Mr. Hermann for the Boston Club, giving the committee power to act in all matters except where our property rights are involved. On this question we would not let any committee act without consulting us.

"But aside from this question of property rights we are perfectly willing to abide by the agreement of the committee, whether they decide for two leagues or for a consolidation. On the player question, too, we are perfectly willing to trust to the conference."

From all reports, there is no probability of consolidating the two leagues. The American League officials will not consent to such a proposal, and the fact that Pittsburg promoters are very earnestly endeavoring to secure an American League franchise for that city shows that there will be no receding on the part of the younger league in regard to paralleling along the National League circuit.

Rumor has been rife within a day or two in regard to the Washington Club's American League franchise having been purchased by the Pittsburg men. President Postal denied this rumor yesterday and said that he was perfectly satisfied that "Tom" Loftus would manage the Washington team next season.

That Loftus had been slated by President "Ban" Johnson for the management of the new club in New York next year was made the basis of a report to the effect that President Postal had become disgusted with the interference of the American League officials and that he sold the Washington franchise in consequence.

One of the Directors of the Washington Club, G. Hector Clemes, when seen yesterday, said: "There is no truth in the rumor of Mr. Postal's having sold the Washington franchise. We are more than satisfied with the success which attended the club's efforts last season. We made money and declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

"The dividend was not paid out, but it is in our coffers, and will be used for needed improvements on the Washington grounds during the early part of the coming season. I am satisfied that Tom Loftus will remain with our club, and there is no coercion or force being used to induce him to come to New York. Everything is going along satisfactorily, and the future has no terrors for the American Leaguers.

"The conference which will take place next week will have a great bearing on the question of contract jumpers, and, while I cannot say what action may be taken in regard to these players, who have broken faith, I can positively state that "Ed" Delehanty will only play with one club next season and that will be the Washington American League Club. I say this meaning just what it implies—Delehanty must keep his contract with us or he will not play at all."

St. Nicholas Hockey Team Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 28.—In a hockey game played here last night the Victoria team of this city defeated the St. Nicholas team of New York by a score of 8 to 1. The play on either side was not very brilliant, and the small score of the visiting players was mainly due to their not taking chances of shooting goals from a distance. They usually waited until they got the puck near the goal and the local team's defense experienced little difficulty in staving off all these close attacks. The visitors showed to better advantage in defensive tactics and Phillips at cover point was exceptionally effective. He was frequently cheered for his repeated rushes and soon established himself as a prime favorite with the 1,500 spectators, who were quick to applaud his every effort. Ayres, at point, and Hayward, at goal, played very creditably, while Campbell, the right wing, also got in some very good work.

For the home team Fairbanks, who is a new man at point, was especially aggressive and rushed up to the goal several times. Bowie, at left forward, did not play up to his usual brilliant form in the early part of the contest, but soon settled down and secured several goals for his team. The teams lined up as follows:

Victoria, 8.	Positions.	St. Nicholas, 1.
Lockerby	Goal	Hayward
Fairbanks	Point	Ayres
Molson	Cover point	Phillips
Stuart	Forward	Davidson
Bowie	Forward	Gorden
Russell	Forward	Campbell
Allen	Forward	Hornfeck

Goals—Victoria, 8; St. Nicholas, 1. Umpires—F. Potter and W. Bellingham. Referee—J. M. Lockerby.

"Punch" Wins Court Tennis Match.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 28.—In the presence of a thoroughly appreciative gathering of well-known New York and local enthusiasts, Cecil Fairs, "Punch" of the Princess Club, London, defeated George Standing of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club in the second of a series of court tennis matches here to-day. In the first match, which was decided in New York last Christmas Day, Fairs conceded half fifteen and a bisque to Standing and beat him in two straight sets. To-day these odds were increased to 15 and a bisque and "Punch" again proved his superiority by winning three of the four sets played. Standing, who is more at home in the game of racquets, gave a remarkably good exhibition, but he was outclassed by the English visitor, whose aim was almost perfect. Following is the score: 6—3, 6—4, 5—6, 6—5.

Scotch Curlers Arrive in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28.—Among the passengers on the steamer Bavarian, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, were twenty-four members of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland. They will tour Canada, playing in all the principal cities from Halifax to Winnipeg, and from the latter city they will go to St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, and thence to New York.

Selbach Signs with Washington Team.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 28.—Outfielder Selbach, who played with the Baltimore American League baseball team last season, signed a two years' contract to-day with Manager "Tom" Loftus of the Washington American League Club.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Mox Mox, Lawrence M., Aimless, Thane, Florrie S., Imp. Novelty, and Simoon, 102 pounds each; Judge Durelle, 105; Major Tenny and John Potter, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Woodmont Belle, Kinlight, and Spec, 97 pounds each; Memphian, Doc Wood, The Wizard, Melbourne, and Elipse, 100 each; Burke Cochran, Helen Hay, and Maghoni, 104 each; Glendon, 107; Our Bessie, 109.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Handspinner, 90 pounds; Bengal, Arteles, and Potente, 105 each; Harry New, The Conqueror II., and Old Hutch, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Ran After and Money Back, 100 pounds each; Amigari, 105; The Cuckoo and Playlike, 108 each; Balm of Gilead, 112; Redan, 105, and Nargis, 117, coupled; Whiskey King, 118, and Sweet Alice, 112, and Clorita, 121, all three coupled; Waswift, 134.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Bud Embry, 102 pounds; Ernest Parham, 104; The Messenger, The Bronze Demon, Rastus, Moranda, Chorus Boy, Montanic, and Dandie Bell, 107 each; Stratton II., 108; Monos, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Leenja, 88 pounds; Pearlfinder, 98; Potheen, 96; Maid of Enid, 97; Pay the Piddler, Shut Up, and Right Bower, 102; Cogswell, 106; Adelante, 108; Rough Rider, 112.

JUDGES FOR THE DOG SHOW.

Officials for Westminster Kennel Club's Annual Exhibition Announced.

The judges who will pass on the merits of the exhibits in all classes save one of the twenty-seventh annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden on the four days from February 11 to 14, have been selected by the association. The list is as follows:

Miss A. H. Whitney of Lancaster, Mass.—St. Bernard, Newfoundland, and pug dog classes.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York—French buildog classes.

F. Freeman Lloyd of New York—Bloodhounds, mastiffs, deerhounds, Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, English foxhounds (except packs,) retrievers, Dalmatians, old English sheepdogs, whippets, chow chows, Welsh terriers, skye terriers, black and tan terriers, schipperkes, all toys and miscellaneous classes.

C. H. Mantier of New York—Great Dane classes.

William Tallman of Brooklyn, N. Y.—American foxhounds and all setter classes.

G. Muss-Arnolt of Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Pointers, Chesapeake Bay dogs, griffons, basset-hounds, and dachshund classes.

George Douglas of Woodstock, Ont.—Sporting spaniel classes.

William C. Hunter of Fayetteville, Penn.—Collie classes.

Charles D. Bernheimer of New York—Poodle classes.

E. K. Austin of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bulldog classes.

W. S. Gartner of New York—Bull terrier classes.

John L. Arden of New York—Airedale terrier classes.

P. J. Brickley of Boston, Mass.—Boston terrier classes.

A. J. Purinton of Palmer, Mass.—Beagle classes.

O. W. Donner of Rye, N. Y.—Irish terrier classes.

W. P. Fraser of Toronto, Ont.—Scottish terrier classes.

The judge for the fox terrier classes remains to be selected.

Football in Madison Square Garden.

At Madison Square Garden to-night the first game of the indoor football championship series will take place, the contesting teams being the New York and Syracuse representatives. The New York team has a heavier line than any used this season. It averages 206 pounds. Every man on the team has been at some time a star player on one of the big American college elevens and four of them were Varsity Captains.

The Syracuse team is almost as heavy as the local eleven, and among the players are "Bill" Warner, formerly of Cornell, and his brother, Glen Warner, who brought the Carlisle Indian team into prominence when it defeated Pennsylvania by 16 to 5 and Columbia by 42 points. Warner, who originated several plays that now are famous on the gridiron, has spent over a week with the Syracuse eleven, and he claims to have some new plays with which he hopes to surprise the local team. Hawley and Bemus Pierce, two of the famous Carlisle Indian players, are with the Syracuse eleven.

Fred Wenck of the New York Athletic Club will act as umpire and W. J. Smith will officiate as referee. The game will consist of two twenty-minute halves. There will be a preliminary game of two fifteen-minute halves to-night, between the Monitor Athletic Club team of this city and the Colonial football eleven of New Jersey.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Charles H. Cramp, Philadelphia; ex-Lieut. Gov. John A. Glenn, Pennsylvania; Z. N. Tinker, St. Louis.

HOLLAND.—S. H. Burton Chicago; D. H. Geiger, London; E. R. Gorham, Chicago; Dr. T. E. Roberts, Pittsburg; D. H. Sill, Toronto.

CAMBRIDGE.—Col. Charles S. Diehl, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—W. T. Dabney, Richmond; H. Thomas Mosley, Richmond; O. D. Pillsbury, Chicago; Ira Stover, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—F. H. Bottum, Milwaukee; ex-Judge P. P. Smith, Scranton.

PLAZA.—Charles Hall Davis, Petersburg, Va.

SAVOY.—Dr. A. Blumberg, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL.—Major T. H. Bushnell, United States Army.

ADEMARLE.—E. P. Kroeger, St. Louis; Thomas McConnell, Pittsburg.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Well, L., Jonesborough, N. C.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rosenheim, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Rosenheim, dry goods; 309 Canal Street; Hotel Navarre.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. E. Parker, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. P. Blumenfeld, millinery; A. H. Bohman, silks, ribbons, and laces; Hoffman House.

Meyers, J., Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Parker, domestic and wash goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Manix, J. E., Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; E. S. Pendleton, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; S. Levis, straw goods and ladies' hats; W. Levis, silks and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions; 637 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Heimat, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; J. W. Ziegler, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heitzman, domestics; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods; E. Long, millinery and ribbons; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Coons, M. F., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Mann & Auker, Albany, N. Y.; C. A. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Loeb, W., Providence; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jaikut, millinery; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hens & Kelly, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, silks and dress goods; 347 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sacks & Brown, Pittston, Penn.; A. R. Sacks, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; T. Elder, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery, underwear, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bailey, George & Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; F. L. Stone, cloaks, waists, and carpets; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss, Green Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. M. Green, notions, laces, millinery, ladies' and infants wear; Mrs. J. Broker, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, carpets; Hotel Vendome.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Weiss, S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn., S. Weiss, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Singer, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. L. Singer, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, notions, corsets, and leather goods; E. H. Wade, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, notions, jewelry, furnishing goods, corsets, infants' wear, and muslin underwear, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear, 335 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; Hotel Normandie.

Fahney & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. A. Barnes, ornaments; T. P. Potter, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:10 A. M.—158 Norfolk Street; Max Cooper; damage, $300.

1:20 A. M.—59 West Ninth Street; J. D. McKay; damage, $75.

5:40 A. M.—Saxon Avenue, near Cottage Point Avenue; W. Seil; damage, $100.

7:50 A. M.—236 East Thirty-seventh Street; John Noonan; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—615 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; H. Harris; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—330 East Fifteenth Street; Henry Maizolas; damage, $75.

2:25 P. M.—791 Greenwich Street; John Weling Kamp; damage, $100.

4:40 P. M.—147 Forsyth Street; David Gross; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—129 West Sixty-third Street; John Browning; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—52 Avenue B; Maurice Goldberg; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—285 West Forty-third Street; Wah Lee; damage, $300.

7:10 P. M.—76 Clinton Street; Herman Pitli; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—77 West Third Street; W. H. Hills; damage, $400.

7:30 P. M.—61 Jefferson Street; Samuel Rosenberg; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—241 East Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Doyle; damage, $300.

8:45 P. M.—328 West Seventy-sixth Street; Albert W. Harris; damage, $500.

9:05 P. M.—242 Columbus Avenue; A. Cashman; damage, $50.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—Prior to the holidays, trading on the Boerse was very light, and values were maintained, but yesterday the trading was uncommonly strong, with an increased volume of business. All departments shared in the upward movement. Iron shares rose particularly, as a result of better trade reports from the Rhine country and Silesia, indicating good business for next year. Some iron shares scored sensational advances. Coal shares also were very strong. Electrical shares profited by the alliance of the Allgemeine Electrical Company and the Union Electrical Company. It is said now that the Siemens & Halske Electrical Company of Berlin and the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg will make a price arrangement with the new combine.

Money showed an easier tendency last week. The statement of the Reichsbank issued yesterday showed greater pressure than is usual. At the monthly meeting of the Central Committee of the Bank, President Koch announced that the demands upon the bank were heavy; he said, however, that there was no occasion to raise the rate of discount.

The pressure for money during the final week of the year is expected to be extraordinary.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The market is winding up the year with increased evidence of strength. Business on the Stock Exchange last week was moderate, owing to the holidays and the settlement, but there was a perceptible inclination to speculate on the anticipated improvement in all high-grade securities. The rate for money hardened, and money was in strong demand.

The upward tendency on the Exchange was especially noticeable in American and African shares. Large buying orders for American shares were received in spite of the disappointing New York bank returns. The presence and purposes of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in South Africa buoyed up mining shares. Venezuelan bonds rose sharply on reports of arbitration.

The price of Consols, coupled with the belief that money will be plentiful early in January, has created confidence that the present condition will be maintained when active business begins on the Exchange.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WETUMPKA, Ala., Dec. 28.—Fire to-day nearly destroyed a block of two-story brick buildings, causing a loss of over $60,000, partly covered by insurance. The heaviest loss was sustained by D. W. Walkley, and will reach $15,000.

LITTLETON, N. H., Dec. 28.—Dow Academy, at Franconia, named for the late Moses A. Dow of Charlestown, Mass., was burned last night. Mr. Dow presented the academy to the town twenty-five years ago, and at his death, in 1886, left it $60,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Temperatures have risen generally east of the slope region, although they remain below the seasonal average, except in the West Gulf States.

Heavy to killing frosts again occurred Sunday morning in North and North-Central Florida. The low area that extended Saturday night from Texas northward has been divided by a high area moving in from the extreme Central West, and there are to-night two centres of depression, one over extreme Southern Texas and the other over Manitoba. The northern one has been thus far accompanied by very little precipitation, while the southern one has caused rain in the West Gulf States and Tennessee and snow in the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Local snows also continued in the lake region and there were light snows in Eastern Colorado. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair with lower temperatures as a rule.

The southern disturbance will move northeastward during Monday, causing rain from the West Gulf States eastward through the South Atlantic States, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley, and snow in the lower lake and south upper lake regions, followed by fair weather Tuesday, except from the lower lake region southward, where precipitation will continue. There will also be rain or snow Monday night or Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be warmer over the greater portion of the districts east of the Mississippi River and colder in the West Gulf States. It will be colder Tuesday from the Ohio Valley southward to the Gulf of Mexico and warmer in the Central Rocky Mountain region.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will become easterly and fresh, except possibly brisk on the south coast; on the Gulf coast they will be fresh to brisk south, shifting to northwest on the west coast, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk south to west.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh variable winds, mostly south, shifting later to east, with fair weather to the Grand Banks. Frost warnings have been issued for Southern California.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; Tuesday rain or snow, variable winds, becoming east and fresh.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, rain by night and on Tuesday, light to fresh south to east winds.

Virginia, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, with rain in south portion; Tuesday rain, light to fresh south to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, rain or snow at night and Tuesday, light to fresh south to east winds.

Eastern New York, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, rain or snow at night and Tuesday, variable winds, becoming southeast and fresh.

North Carolina, rain and warmer to-day; Tuesday rain, colder in west portion, fresh south to east winds.

South Carolina, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by rain; Tuesday rain with colder in west portion, fresh east winds.

West Virginia, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by rain or snow; Tuesday, rain or snow, colder in west portion.

Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by rain or snow; Tuesday, rain or snow; variable winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, except snow near Lake Superior; Tuesday, fair; fresh west winds.

Western New York, cloudy to-day, with snow in north and west portions; Tuesday, snow or rain; variable winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, generally fair to-day and Tuesday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or sn

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

Officers
Oakleigh Thorne, *President.*
Heman Dowd,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
Richard J. Scoles, *Vice-Presidents.*
S. D. Scudder, *Treasurer*
G. M. Wynkoop, *Secretary.*
Francis C. Prest, *Assistant Secretary.*

Executes Trusts of Every Description

Receives Deposits subject to Check.
Credits Interest on daily balances.
Collect Coupons, Notes, Checks and other obligations.
Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest.
Acts as Trustee of Mortgage Bonds and individual trusts.
Registrar and Transfer Agent.
Manages Estates as Receiver, Executor, Administrator or Trustee.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Underwritings and Subscriptions.

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000

GRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

William L. Ball	Richard Mortimer
Albert G. Case	Dudley Alcott
Haley Fiske	John E. Parsons
Robert Hoe	Henry C. Perkins
Grayton Ives	Morton F. Plant
Morris K. Jesup	Norman B. Ream
Edward B. Judson	J. Edward Simmons
Bradley Martin	John T. Terry
D. O. Mills	Samuel Thomas
Geo. Henry Warren	

SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF R. R. CO.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees for Bondholders under the Mortgage or Trust Deed dated July 1st, 1888, made by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company to S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and William Man, conveying and mortgaging certain lands in the State of Florida (besides other property) as security for the payment of bonds to be issued under said mortgage, have now in hand the sum of $38,972.85 to be applied so far as the same will extend to payment of bonds issued and outstanding under said mortgage, and proposals are hereby invited for sale of such bonds to these trustees, for the Sinking Fund. Such proposals will state the number of bonds, number of coupons attached to each, and price demanded. Proposals may be addressed to City Trust Company of New York, 36 Wall St., N. Y., at any time up to January 15, 1903.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals.

Dated December 26th, 1902.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. R. CURRAN, Prest.,
WILL. MAN, Trustees.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co

186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN

Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

$200,000.00 Wanted

For betterments, additional machinery, and to increase the output of a first-class, going, SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, whose net Book value, as per inventory, taken August 31, 1902, is:

Gold	$431,598.71

BONDS, bearing interest at 6 per cent. will be issued to cover the loan, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property. Applications for part or the whole loan may be made to

ISAAC KUBE COMPANY,
Nos. 96-98 Maiden Lane, New York.

The Trust Co. of America

149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH . . President

WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President.	WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary.	H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.

A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15, 17, 19 & 21 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
at most accessible point to New York

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,

83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of December 27, 1902, to January 10, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, CROTONA PARK, NORTH SEWER, from the street summit situated west of Crotona Avenue to the street summit situated east of Prospect Avenue. EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST STREET—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, AND FENCING, from Fulton Avenue to Park Avenue. EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to the street summit situated west of Marmion Avenue; also, CROTONA PARK, NORTH SEWER, from East 175th Street to the street summit situated west of Marmion Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of December 27, 1902, to January 10, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 10, JACKSON AVENUE SEWER, between Westchester Avenue and East 156th Street.

23D and 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11, WASHINGTON AVENUE BASINS, at the northwest corner of East 169th Street and the northeast corner of East 181st Street; also, THIRD AVENUE BASIN, at the northeast corner of East 180th Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, CROTONA AVENUE PAVING, from Boston Road to Crotona Park South, EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to Boston Road. SOUTHERN BOULEVARD SEWER, from East 175th Street to Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Water System and Lighting Plant," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, January 10, 1903, and then and there publicly opened for a temporary water system and electric lighting plant at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La. Plans and specifications will be furnished by the Commandant of the navy yard named or by the Bureau. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. December 9, 1902.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, 2,728 PA. Av., Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1902.—Sealed proposals for filters, pure water reservoir and appurtenances, and cement will be received here until 12 M. Jan. 28, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information on application. A. M. Miller, Lt. Col. Engrs.

FINANCIAL.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The remaining six instalments of 10 per cent. each on the part-paid stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are hereby called, payable at our office on the following dates, viz.:

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1903

Certificates must be presented for endorsement at the time of the respective payments.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers for the Company.

23 Nassau Street.
New York, December 12, 1902.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,
25 Broad Street.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES,
36 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42nd St. and Broadway.

Special Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.

Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.

Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposit and from $5 to $3,000. Payable on or after the third Monday in January, 1903. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1902**, has been declared and will be credited January 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 10, 1903.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1902.

167th Semi-annual Dividend.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1903.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st January, 1903, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th of January, 1903. MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET and BROADWAY.

Interest declared for term ending Dec. 31, at rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and

THREE and ONE-HALF per cent.

per annum on amounts from $500 to $3,000. Deposits to January 10 draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open evenings, Saturdays and Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M. J. G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue).

74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 19, 1903.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1903, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1903.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32d ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY
CAPITAL
SURPLUS
AND PROFITS,
$2,400,000.

2 PER CENT
ON CHECKING ACCOUNTS!

Interest at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of active Check Accounts.

Savings Bank rates of interest paid on Time Deposits by

THE
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.,
"TEMPLE BAR," BROOKLYN.

The Company can serve you in other ways also. "Booklet" telling how, sent on application. Better still, call—our officers will explain.

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Vice President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.

Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $500,000

Windsor Trust Company

Announces the Opening of Its New Office,
FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET,
Monday, December Twenty-ninth,
Nineteen Hundred and Two.

DIRECTORS.

AUGUST BELMONT,	ERNEST ISELIN,	MORTON F. PLANT,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JAS. A. BURDEN, JR.,	WILLIAM B. LEEDS,	CHAS. LATHROP PACK,	CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	ROBT. C. PRUYN,	CHAS. D. WETMORE,
JAMES GAYLEY,	CORD MEYER,	JORDAN J. ROLLINS,	ARCHIBALD S. WHITE,
ROBT. L. GERRY,	OGDEN MILLS,	PHILIP STOCKTON,	GEORGE W. YOUNG,
ROBT. W. GOELET,	DeLANCEY NICOLL,	EBEN B. THOMAS,	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG
JOHN M. HALL,	DANIEL O'DAY,	JAMES TIMPSON,	

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.		

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

SINKING FUND DEBENTURES —OF THE— INTERNATIONAL GOODYEAR SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

The debenture bonds issued by International Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company under date of April 1, 1903, are subject to payment from the sinking fund at 105 on April 1, 1903.

The undersigned will purchase bonds of the above-named issue, with April, 1903, and subsequent coupons thereon, at 105 flat, if delivered at its office, No. 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, or at the Hanover National Bank, New York, on or before January 15, 1903.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
By GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 26, 1902.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Universal Carbonating Company of New York.

Gentlemen:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE UNIVERSAL CARBONATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, which is in the office of The Joseph Schneible Company, No. 128 Mott Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, January 12, 1903, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Book will be closed January 2d, 1903, and will be reopened January 13th, 1903.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM B. GREELEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the International Express Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will be closed from January 2nd to January 13th, 1903. W. E. OGILVIE, Secretary.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of Broadway Trust Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly be transacted at said meeting will be held at No. 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 14, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from January 3, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon to January 15, 1903, 10 o'clock A. M.

FREDERIC G. LEE, Secretary.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 12th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Mutual Bank.
New York, Dec. 17th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

PILLEYS ISLAND PYRITES COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PILLEYS ISLAND PYRITES COMPANY will be held at the Principal Office of the Company, No. 104 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of January, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the Meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval of a new set of by-laws; considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, since the organization of the Company; the election of nine (9) Directors to hold office for the ensuing year, and the election of two (2) Inspectors of Election to hold office for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the second day of January, 1903, and will be reopened at ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the thirteenth day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1902.
HENRY CROFUT WHITE, Secretary.

International Street Cleaning Machine Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Street Cleaning Machine Company will be held at its office in the Park Row Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHARLES SUTTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of M. L. Hiller & Sons will be held at the office of the Company, No. 180 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on January 12th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1902.
SOL. WERTHEIM, Secretary.

Atlantic Trust Company.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company for the election of Trustees or Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

The Milford, Matamoras and New York Railroad Co. of New York.

New York, December 22, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at 41 Pine St., in the City of New York, on Monday, January 12, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

P. Q. DEYO, Secretary.

The Continental Insurance Co.,
No. 46 Cedar St., New York, Dec. 11th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this company will be held on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1903, at this office, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD LANNING, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
Cor. West Broadway and Chambers St.
New York, December 13, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the above office on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Equitable National Bank of the City of New York.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 803 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JAMES S. O'NEALE, Cashier.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of THE PHOENIX CORK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 120 Warren St., Manhattan New York City, on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE ALEXANDER,
Sec. and Treas.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, December 23, 1902.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.

Election of Directors Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 172 Fulton St., New York.

W. A. TURNER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
37 Wall Street,
New York, December 27, 1902.

The respective Boards of Trustees or Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 22d day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
GRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Trust Company.
49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said Stockholders for their approval.

The transfer books of this Company, which are now closed for the regular dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on the 29th of December, 1902, will remain closed until the opening of business on the 21st day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

Knickerbocker Trust Company,
234 Fifth Avenue.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the Company, No. 234 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, January 8, 1903, (being the second Thursday in January,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary.

The National Citizens Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

Acme Bedding Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the ACME BEDDING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 163 West 19th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 2d, 1903, at 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. ROBERT C. ODELL, Secretary.

Dated December 14th, 1902.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.
32-42 East 42d Street,
New York, December 26th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association,
NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 18, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., December 27, 1902.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15, 1903, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said Companies dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1902. Transfer books close December 31, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid January 20th, 1903, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Jan. 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened Jan. 21st.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 27, 1902.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from December 27, 1902, to January 2, 1903.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 22, 1902.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Coupon No. 17, due Jan. 1st, 1903, from **Jacksonville Terminal Co.** First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after Jan. 1st, 1903.

W. M. DAVIDSON,
Acting Treasurer.

National Starch Company.

The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the Five Per Cent. Debenture Bonds of the National Starch Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1st, 1903, by J. I. Weed, Room 1,904, 25 Broad St., New York City.

J. B. RIECHMANN, Treasurer.

The Distilling Company of America.

January 1, 1903, coupons from Collateral Trust 5% Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, on and after January 2, 1903.

WALTER S. WILSON, Treasurer.

State of South Carolina.

Coupons due January the first, 1903, and prior to that date, from State of South Carolina 4½% Blue Bonds, and State of South Carolina 6% Brown Bonds, will be paid at

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1903, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Company.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company.
Albion Water-Works Company.
Akron Water-Works Company.
Bath Water-Works Company.
Brenham, Texas. (Water Bonds.)
Bismark Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company Registered Interest.
Charleston, West Va., Water-Works Company.
Caro Water-Works Company.
Central Brewing Company.
Consolidated Street Railway Co., (Memphis.)
Cortland Water-Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co., (1st Mtg. 6 per cent.)
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co., (1st Cons. 6 per cent.)
Eastman Freight Car Heater Company.
East St. Louis City Water Company.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., (Con. Mtg. 6 per cent.)
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., (1st Cons. Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Faribault Water-Works Company.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Company.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co., Called Bonds.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Keokuk Water-Works Company.
Kokomo Water-Works Company.
La Crosse, City of.
Lake Sup. & Ishp. Ry. Co., (and Called Bonds.)
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Extension 1st Mort.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Car Trust "P."
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Car Trust "Q."
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Car Trust "R."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mosler Safe Company.
New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.
Natural Food Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Olean, N. Y., Water Bonds.
Orange County Gas & Electric Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Co., Consolidated Mtge.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Co.
Temple, Texas, Water-Works Company.
Toledo, Walbonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry., (Int. on Scrip.)
Union Depot Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Urbana Water-Works Company.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Company.
Vanderburgh County,

SLEIGHS ON SPEEDWAY

Trotters and Pacers in Lively Brushes on the Snow.

Team Races and Three-Cornered Tilts Enjoyed by the Large Crowds on the Walks.

Ideal sleighing weather and a snow patch that has not been equaled for several seasons past drew a record-breaking throng of road drivers to the Speedway yesterday morning who, with their trotters and pacers keyed up to winning form and speeding cutters, furnished one of the liveliest day's sport of the year. Both the upper and lower stretches were in constant use, and at times brush followed brush in such rapid succession that it was difficult to pick the winners. As early as 10 o'clock the crowds of spectators began to arrive. A half hour later the fast steppers put in an appearance, but as soon as they got to work they made the snow fly in showers, and from then on to dusk the sport was of a high class and exciting enough to please the most exacting. Team racing proved a prominent feature, and the finishes were so close in several of these events that only those in a line with the post were able to decide the winner.

Among the earliest arrivals was E. E. Smathers, with the little trotting favorite Queen Wilkes, who is noted for her speed over the snow as well as on the track. For a while Mr. Smathers could find no one anxious to step with the Queen, but finally David Lamar put in an appearance behind his pacing gelding, Red Lawn, 2:16¼, and at once accepted the challenge. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the pair away, as Red Lawn acted badly and was inclined to rush away before the word was given. After scoring half a dozen times they stepped off on fairly even terms, the pacer leading the way until the stretch was entered, when Queen Wilkes made one of her famous spurts and taking the lead won out by a half length.

A close and exciting finish marked the three-cornered brush between Charles Weiland's pacing team, composed of Fred W., 2:08¾, and Judge Joseph, 2:20½; George Huber's team composed of Oakland Pilot and Red George, and the bay pacer, David Muscovite, 2:19, driven by L. Meyer. The single pacer was away like a flash in the start, as he is a wonder at scoring, but he only held the lead to the first quarter post, where the teams closed on either side of him and forced him to show his best speed. A nip-and-tuck race followed, until the stretch was reached, when the Weiland team began to lengthen strides and soon showed a half length in front of David Muscovite, who reached even terms, but fell back to second place when the final drive was made, the two finishing only heads apart. Joseph Meyer's new trotting colt, King Highball, proved his worth on the snow, and placed three straight heats to his credit, the best of which was a half-mile go with the bay trotter, Royal Rene, driven by W. Kilpatrick.

By far the best pacing brush of the morning was between the three star performers, Bell Boy, 2:07¼, driven by Frank Darrin; David Muscovite, 2:19, driven by L. Meyer, and Red Lawn, with David Lamar handling the reins. David Muscovite assumed the lead soon after getting away, with Red Lawn and Bell Boy only a half length behind him. Entering the stretch, Mr. Darrin pulled out with Bell Boy and began a hard drive for the front. He soon gave Red Lawn third place and began to overhaul David Muscovite, who was stepping a 2:20 clip and making the snow fly in clouds. Mr. Meyer was evidently overconfident and it cost him the brush, for in almost the last stride Bell Boy nipped the heat by a head. In a second heat Bell Boy struck a soft spot in the snow near the quarter post, made a bad break, and was distanced before he recovered his footing. David Muscovite and Red Lawn finished with honors about even.

Nathan Straus stepped his favorite trotter, Cobwebs, 2:12, over the upper stretch a couple of times and then took the reins over the trotter Bolton, Jr. After a warming jog Mr. Straus turned him to a good start with William Clark's trotter Ilderim, 2:23¾, who stepped away from him in the last quarter and had an open length to the good as the post was passed. After trying in vain to get Red Lawn to go at speed, Mr. Lamar sent him back to the stable and took the reins over the trotter King, 2:10¼, and in the first trip down the stretch stepped in company with the trotter La Belle Rosa, driven by W. E. Parsons, Royal Rene, and Ilderim. For three-quarters of the way it looked like Ilderim's race, but in the final drive King, who had been following pace without losing a stride, stepped from fourth position and won by a half length from La Belle Rosa, Royal Rene being a good third and Ilderim finishing on a run. Dissatisfied with the result of the brush, Mr. Clark at once challenged the winner to a second heat, and as Mr. Lamar consented the pair were jogged back to the start and sent away on even terms. Again Ilderim rushed away on the start, gaining several lengths, which she held to the first quarter post, where King reached even terms and stepped nose and nose to the head of the stretch, where he went out in front and won as he pleased. La Belle Rosa and Royal Rene fought it out and finished so close that both drivers believed they had won. As the post was passed La Belle Rosa had a slight advantage over her opponent.

A. E. Perrin drove the trotter Ember Day in a winning heat against Nathan Straus's spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18¾, and the trotter Angelus finished a half length in front of George Huber's team after going a fast half mile. The trotter Fred Proctor, 2:17¼, driven by Nan Ely, who has been winning brush after brush since the sleighing season opened, fell a victim to the speed of Ember Day in as fast a half mile as was stepped during the day. It was either trotter's heat to a point within fifty yards of the finish, where Ember Day, on being touched with the whip, showed a burst of speed that landed her a winner by a narrow margin.

There was fast stepping when The King was started with Queen Wilkes. Several other trotters attempted to join in the heat, but were distanced before the first quarter post was reached. The Queen held the lead to the head of the stretch, where The King reached even terms and kept there until within a stride of the finish. On being urged to lengthen her stride Queen Wilkes broke and finished on a run. In a second heat The King broke while leading Queen Wilkes, and was taken in hand before the post was reached. George McBride, driving the pacer King Alfred, led the way home in a merry go with the pacer High Ball.

Louis Kahn's pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¼, won an easy victory over King Alfred in a half-mile tilt. Ilderim had a trifle too much speed for A. L. Kerker's pacer Atteteka, while the pacer Sonny, 2:19½, driven by A. J. Hammond, finished a length in front of the trotter Boston Boy, 2:16¼, driven by Frank Morton.

The sport was continued throughout the day, but many of the fast steppers were missing during the afternoon, as a large party, headed by George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, drove to the Empire City track at Yonkers, where they held a series of impromptu brushes, and concluded with a dinner at the clubhouse. Among the party were Claus Bohling, George Grote, J. L. Dodge, and David Goodman.

The East and West Drives of Central Park were in prime condition, and were crowded with sleighs of every kind and description all during the day. The Russian sledge seems to have grown in favor very rapidly, as a number of them were seen in the Park. The comfortable-looking Park rig, decorated with plumes, however, predominated.

Among the many noticed in the Park and on the Speedway were Albert E. Wilkins, driving a pair of black trotters hooked to a speeding cutter; Dr. H. D. Gill, driving a road cob hooked to a Russian sledge; E. W. Holbrook, behind his brown trotter Lee Russell, 2:16¼; Charles Riley, driving the black gelding Mahlon, 2:13½; W. Schildwachter, behind the pacer Ball Bearing; Daniel O. Dell, driving the trotter M. M. D., 2:18¼; Alfred G. Walker, driving the gray trotter Amy B., 2:15¾; A. Crawford, driving the chestnut trotter Angelus, 2:12½; Dr. Flagge, driving Highland Lassie, 2:13¾, and Girlie, to the pole; Melville C. Boynton, driving the black pacer Tony M., 2:14¼; C. H. Scully, driving the bay gelding Prince H.; Fred Gerken, behind the trotter Joe N.; W. H. Livingston drove the bay gelding Ginger; W. E. Weeks, driving the bay trotter Tully, 2:20; Alexander Frankenstein, behind the gray trotter Cremmore Boy, 2:14½; Morris S. Herrman, driving the trotter Tom Boy, 2:15; Arthur Lape, driving Copeland, 2:09¾; Alexander Newburger, driving the pacer Smilax, 2:21¼, and W. C. Floyd-Jones, behind the trotter Manaloa.

Columbia's Basket Ball Team Lost.

Columbia's basket ball team was defeated on Saturday night at Stamford by the Stamford team by a score of 21-14. Only half the regular Columbia team played, three members of the team being laid off with injuries. Earlier in the week Columbia, with the same crippled five, beat the team of the West Fifty-seventh Street Young Men's Christian Association by 15-10.

In regard to the reports that the Columbia team had been disqualified by the Amateur Athletic Union for paying the unregistered team of the "Silent Five" it can be authoritatively stated that the Columbia management has received no word of the disqualification of any player on the team.

LOCAL GOLF MEETING.

Will Be Held at the Metropolitan Club Next Month—Southern Links Opening.

It has practically been decided to hold the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association on Thursday, Jan. 29, at the Metropolitan Club, and notices to that effect will be sent out to the clubs in the association within a few days. There are no radical questions to be discussed. The professional golfers of metropolitan clubs have been anxious for some time to have the local body hold an open championship tournament, and it was intimated a short time ago that an appeal would be made at the coming meting. If that should be done, it will practically be the only new business.

The first large party of local golfers to start for Southern courses left last week for the Pinehurst Golf Club, in North Carolina, where the links will be opened for the season this week, and several impromptu matches will be held, culminating with a general club tournament on New Year's Day. Some of the New York golfers who have made this holiday trip are John M. Ward the Staten Island and Montclair Club champion; W. C. Freeman, E. A. Freeman, George S. Brown, Percy Oliver, Curtis B. Davis, T. F. Curley, Paul Murphy, W. R. Hotchkin, and Charles H. Lester. Donald Ross, the Boston professional, has charge of the Pinehurst links this Winter, and a number of tournaments will be held during the next two months. A big championship event will close the season there early in the Spring.

The officers of the Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., have lately prepared a little schedule of their golf events during the year. Events have been held every week from April 12 up to and including Thanksgiving Day, and a number of team matches have been played with other clubs. The championship of the Oakland Club has been won by Stephen P. Nash, a Columbia athlete, a member of last year's 'Varsity crew, and the late President of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. The President's and Captain's Cups were both won by H. R. Peck. The Captain's Cup was given for the largest number of points won during the year in regular club matches. The clubs with which team matches were played were Innis Arden, Richmond Hill, Richmond County, Essex County, and Englewood. A larger number of victories fell to the lot of the Oakland team than defeats. The annual meeting of the club will be held early in the year, and plans for an active season will be made for the coming year.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Snow-Covered Courses Fail to Keep Local Harriers from Their Favorite Pastime.

A handicap cross-country run of six miles over icy roads and snow-covered fields tested the stamina of twenty-three members of the Brooklyn Athletic Club yesterday, and only six of them covered the entire distance. The winner, "Jake" Sedelmeyer, who had an allowance of 20 seconds, just managed to beat out the scratch man, Gilbert McGowan, the two being only three yards apart at the finish. The actual time of the winner, 38:00, was very fair, considering the state of the course and the fact that he and McGowan, as well as the four others who finished, had fallen several times during their rough trip.

The course covered began at 147 Skillman Avenue and led through Cooper's Lane to the Penny Bridge, thence around Calvary Cemetery to Woodside, and through Grand Street Park to Metropolitan Avenue and home by Cooper's Park and Skillman Avenue. Every one of the competitors slipped and fell on the Cooper's Lane hill, but none of them was injured to any extent, although many of them quit right there. McGowan caught up with the leaders when the third mile was being covered. Wallace was then leading, but Jake Sedelmeyer and McGowan passed him half a mile from home, and in a sprint through Skillman Avenue Sedelmeyer beat McGowan. Following is the order in which the survivors finished, together with their handicaps and actual time:

Jake Sedelmeyer, (20 seconds,) first, 38:00; Gilbert McGowan, (scratch,) second, 38:02; Thomas Wallace, (30 seconds,) third, 39:00; John Bowen, (60 seconds,) fourth, 39:40; Fred Sedelmeyer, (4 minutes,) fifth, 44:20, and B. Tenney, (6 minutes,) sixth, 46:32.

The regular weekly open cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club, which took place in the Bronx yesterday, was won by M. Spring of the Pastime Athletic Club, who beat E. McCabe of the home club by 150 yards, and another Pastime Athletic Club runner, L. Marks, was third, about 200 yards behind. The route covered lay along Walton Avenue from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for three blocks thence to Girard Avenue, up to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and back again. The distance, about four miles, was covered by M. Spring in 25:30 and McCabe's time was 26:00. There were nine starters, and all finished after a hard run, in which Spring and McCarthy alternated in making the pace until they reached Walton Avenue on the way home, and then Spring, sprinted home an easy winner. The others finished as follows:

L. Marks, Pastime Athletic Club; T. McClelland, Mohawk Athletic Club; P. Meyers, Mohawk Athletic Club; George Dore, Mohawk Athletic Club; J. Morris, Pastime Athletic Club; Frank Hanlon, Mohawk Athletic Club, and A. Michael, Mohawk Athletic Club.

GOLD CUP FOR ICE YACHTS.

International Regatta to be Held on Gull Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 28.—Enough progress has been made to indicate that the international ice yacht races which will be held at Gull Lake next month are likely to be the most interesting sporting events of the kind which have ever taken place in the Northwest.

Several regattas have already been held over the Gull Lake courses, but the broadening of the scope to make the affair international has added impetus. F. A. Stuart has given a gold cup, to be awarded as an international trophy, and under the terms of his donation this trophy will be perpetually open to challenge.

The races will be run off under the auspices of the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club, and Commodore A. C. Olin of this city has been active in promoting the scheme. Besides the international trophy there are State and local emblems, while cash prizes will be put up for several of the events. As a result the entries already promise to make an interesting list, and will include boats from as far East as the Hudson and the Shrewsbury River, and from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan. It is expected there will be great interest in the meeting of the Eastern and Western boats, as so far as it known there has been no such test of speed between the two sections.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:39	Moon sets... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:11	Gov. Isl'd...7:40	H. Gate....9:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:42	Gov. Isl'd...8:07	H. Gate....10:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 30.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Lucia, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.		
British Prince, Antwerp		
Celtic, Liverpool	3:00 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 1.		
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 2.		
Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz and Barcelona		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at $11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Glenogle. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $13 and up to Jan. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 26; Shanghai, Dec. 7; Yokohama, Dec. 9, and Honolulu, Dec. 18, reached San Francisco per steamer Coptic, and were dispatched east Dec. 25. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 29.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Dec. 15.
Colorado, Brunswick, Dec. 25.
Eastry, Huelva, Dec. 13.
El Dia, Galveston, Dec. 23.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Manhanset, Moville, Dec. 14.
Prinz Willem III., Haiti, Dec. 22.
Rosmeath, Port Spain, Dec. 17.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 19.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Dec. 28.
Finance, Colon, Dec. 23.
Liguria, Naples, Dec. 17.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Dec. 20.
Zulia, Curacao, Dec. 22.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

El Norte, Galveston, Dec. 26.
Neckar, Bremen, Dec. 20.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 24.
Patria, Oporto, Dec. 16.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 24.

THURSDAY, JAN. 1.

El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 17.
Florida, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Graf Waldersee, Plymouth, Dec. 22.
Hesperia, Naples, Dec. 16.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Dec. 19.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2.

El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, Dec. 27.

Arrived.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:30 A. M., 29th.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Trieste, &c., Nov. 11, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS J. M. Guffey, McPherson, Sabine Pass, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Mae, Sullivan, Perth Amboy, for Boston.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Shepherd, Liverpool, Dec. 17, with mdse. to F. Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Dagny, (Nor.,) Abrahamsen, Cardenas, &c., Dec. 20, with sugar to Emulio Ruez; vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Seneca, (Belg.,) Russell, Santos, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. to Busk & Stevens. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Schliemlich, Rotterdam, &c., Dec. 11, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Camperdown, (Br.,) Stott, Demerara, Dec. 15, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 27th.

SS Balmoral, (Br.,) Cole, Providence, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Will load for Australia.

SS St. Andrew's, (Br.,) Parsell, Antwerp, Dec. 13, with mdse. to Sanderson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz, &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harnden, Venice, &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Lane, Tampico, Dec. 19, and Havana, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre, Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie General Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west-southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS El Cid, for Galveston.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Perugia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mars-Nels, (Ger.,) for Savannah.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Liverpool and Dublin.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Acanthus, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Adana, (Br.,) for Bombay.
SS Berna, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Norma, (Nor.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Hilary, (Br.,) for Cears, &c.
SS Georgetown, for Georgetown.
SS J. M. Guffey, for ——.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 7:55 A. M. today.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Broomhead, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at noon to-day.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Capt. Ridley, from New York for Liverpool, passed Holyhead to-day.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for this port, passed the Lizard today.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from Hamburg and Boulogne for New York, sld. from Southampton at 10:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 10:45 A. M. to-day.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BUHLER and LOUIS J. BUHLER, individually and as partners composing the firm of M. BUHLER'S SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 5,351.

To the creditors of Henry Buhler and Louis J. Buhler, individually and as partners composing the firm of M. Buhler's Sons, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Henry Buhler and Louis J. Buhler, individually and as partners composing the firm of M. Buhler's Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that a first meeting of creditors was held on the 29th day of November, 1902, and a trustee elected by the creditors present and voting, that said trustee having failed to qualify as trustee, within the time allowed by law, that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

NO. 5,510.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP STERN and PHILIP STERN, composing the firm of J. and P. Stern, and the firm of J. AND P. STERN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Stern and Philip Stern, composing the firm of J. and P. Stern, and the firm of J. and P. Stern, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Julius Stern and Philip Stern, composing the firm of J. and P. Stern, and the firm of J. and P. Stern were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 26th, 1902.

NO. 5,415.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY L. RIEMER and BENJAMIN RIEMER, composing the firm of Riemer Bros., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry L. Riemer and Benjamin Riemer, composing the firm of Riemer Bros., of the County of Westchester and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Harry L. Riemer and Benjamin Riemer, composing the firm of Riemer Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 23d, 1902.

NO. 5,495.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP HESS and MORITZ G. MORGENTHAU, individually and as copartners of the firm of Hess & Morgenthau and the firm of Hess & Morgenthau, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Philip Hess and Moritz G. Morgenthau, individually and as copartners of the firm of Hess & Morgenthau and the firm of Hess & Morgenthau, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Philip Hess and Moritz G. Morgenthau and Hess & Morgenthau were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 26th, 1902.

NO. 5,479.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL W. GUSSOW, individually and as a member of the firm of Licht & Gussow, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Paul W. Gussow, individually and as a member of the firm of Licht & Gussow of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Paul W. Gussow, individually and as a member of the firm of Licht & Gussow, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 27, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR NASH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Nash, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 5th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 26th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES H. FRYER, bankrupt, No. 5,296.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Fryer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 5th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d15-1awTwM

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No 937 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of Decembe, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr.,
GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN,
Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d8-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Surrogate Notices.

BROTHERSON, ALLETTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WILLIAM F. MOLENAIR, John P. Wemple, and Charles Wham, Jr., three of the heirs and next of kin of ALLETTA BROTHERSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice L. Atocha of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of December, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alletta Brotherson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d15-1awTwM

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No 937 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of Decembe, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr.,
GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN,
Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d8-1aw6mM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Delightful Short Trips

For the Tourist

who desires to see the heart of the picturesque and historical waterways of Virginia.

For Those Who Seek Rest

in the balmy air of Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach.

For the Business Man

Who prefers to break his journey by an agreeable sea trip and

For the Sportsman

in search of good hunting country.

Steamers Sail 3 P. M. Every Weekday.

Tickets and Stateroom Reservations at Pier 26, N. R. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway :

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William H. Smith, referee, 92 Thompson Street, east side, 150.1 feet north of Broome Street, 24.9 by 94.6 by 25 by 94.1, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $11,214; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John B. Talmage, referee, 2,131 Third Avenue, east side, 74 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 26 by 65, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $25,311.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 250 Madison Street, south side, 92.6 feet west of Clinton Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,808.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11 two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,094.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Exceptional Bargain.—Four new five-story flats, 539 to 545 East 136th St., about 375 feet east of 3d Av., containing all improvements; 3 apartments on each floor; annual rents $2,160 each; for sale at $21,000 each; satisfactory arrangements as to mortgage may be made. F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St.

Several plots below 34th st., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

A four-story white stone corner private dwelling, having 17 rooms, porcelain baths, needle spray; garden; lot 32.6x100. Owner, 730 St. Nicholas Av. For sale; bargain.

Plot of 10 lots on east side below 23rd St., suitable for a factory, for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st., 46.10x98.9; asking $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Sacrifice.—Store property; good place for restaurant and boarding house; 2,000 men employed nearby; terms easy. Moe & Co., Third Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 180 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive, every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Farm wanted for Brooklyn house; three lots, stable. Moe & Co., Third Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Lots wanted for good store property, including corner. Moe & Co., Third Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Two private houses in Brooklyn; equity, $8,000; will add cash for flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

Extraordinary Chance at Auction Sale.

THE FOUR LOTS ON THE SOUTHEASTERLY CORNER OF

First Avenue and 108th Street,

TOGETHER BEING 100 FEET AND 11 INCHES ON FIRST AVENUE AND 95 FEET IN DEPTH ON 108TH STREET, OFFERING A LARGE AND DESIRABLE PLOT FOR IMPROVEMENT, WILL BE SOLD UNDER FORECLOSURE ON

Tuesday, December 30th, 1902,

at 12 noon, at New York Real Estate Salesrooms,

111 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer.

A rare chance to obtain a BARGAIN IN THE BEST PART OF

EAST HARLEM.

SPECULATORS, INVESTORS AND BUILDERS WILL BE INTERESTED.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against LENA KUNTZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and two, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain gore lot, piece, or parcel of land, with all that part of the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue about seventy-six feet six and one-half inches to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, or otherwise called Old Harlem Road, (now closed) thence southwesterly along the centre line of said Old Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and First Street about nine feet seven inches, more or less; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the centre line of the block at a point distant three hundred and four feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of said Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and thence easterly along said centre line of the block to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 53 East 101st Street:

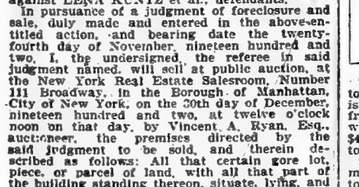

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred seventy-nine and 17.100 dollars, ($5,379.17,) with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred thirty-two and 02.100 dollars, ($332.02,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one thousand three hundred thirty and 07.100 ($1,330.07-100) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.

d9-2aw3w&S&Th&S30

Real Estate.

The Public's Company

BECAUSE

NINETEENTH—It is a company that deals with titles in a sensible way. It makes the best examination that can be made, and then assumes whatever risk remains. If a title turns out to be bad, it takes its responsibilities cheerfully, and pays the loss promptly.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$6,000,000**

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue

Owners send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

If after two years you are dissatisfied with anything purchased through me, will resell without charge; tenements, apartment houses, residences, centrally located; also suburban homes; easy payments. Geo. J. Stavenow, 302 Broadway.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Have $10,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

All owners desiring to convert their real estate into cash or exchange to suit their wants address particulars Geo. J. Stavenow, 302 B'way.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fireproof store and cellar to let, 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Light office, 15x17, in rear of parlor floor, 23rd St., near 4th Av. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

40 8th Av.—Light on three sides; store and two floors. William C. Flanagan, 33 Bond.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

59th Street.

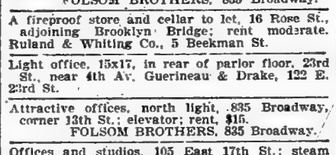

58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

d18-2aw2w M&F&ja2&7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG and DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements to be erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in section No. 7, Block No. 1895, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westwardly parallel with West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet; thence southwardly parallel with Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Wagner by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

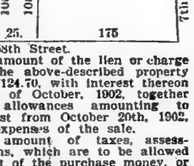

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $102,814.34, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $558.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $90,000, with interest thereon from January 21st, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

d15-2aw3w M&W&ja3

Apartment Hotels.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The apartments are connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.

One Block from Union Square, N. Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes

43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.

One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.

Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,

from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.

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ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

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Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

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Rent a Prince Henry Apartment,

CONSTRUCTED UNDER NEW BUILDING LAW in a restricted block.

7 large, light rooms and bath, private halls, hot water, steam heat.

Inquire on premises,

691 TO 697 EAST 140TH ST.
RENT $31 TO $36.

H. L. PHELPS,
168 Willis Av. Phone 571 Melrose.

THE "LEXINGTON,"

144-148 EAST 22ND STREET.

Suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath; passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water supply, &c.; new and up to date; rents, $45 to $55.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE,

One door north of 123d St.; light apartments of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

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219 West 80th St., near Broadway.

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Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.

One sunny apartment of two large rooms and bath, $1,000 a year, unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Another of four rooms and bath, $900 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

116th St., 239 West.—Two rooms, light housekeeping; elevator; "L"; silver, linen, heat, hot water. Baird.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

3-Story Private Dwelling, $1,000.

84th St., between Broadway and West End Av.; 9 rooms and bathroom; immediate possession.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To Let.—House.—23 Brevoort Place; 3-story brownstone front, 4-story rear; newly painted, papered, and decorated. Inquire of brokers, nearby, or Daniel Seymour, Trustee, 29 Wall St., New York.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Grove City, Fla.—Comfortably furnished 8-room cottage, $125.00 for the season; housekeeping or board at Hotel Tarpon. Thos. Mortland, Manager.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 460-462 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grise, Mary Parker No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Matthew A. Taylor, as Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 13th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above entitled action as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereto situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 26th day of November, 1833, on file in the Hall of Records in tin case No. 181, by the number "60," bounded in front by Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by lot 77, easterly by lot 59, and westerly by lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street for twenty-five feet, thence northerly along the line of lot 59 parallel to Eleventh Avenue for one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, thence westerly on a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to lot 61, thence southerly along the line of lot 61 and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

JAMES E. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

d22-law-6w-M&f2

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6wM

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WEBER PIANOS

has been far greater than heretofore this year and has left us with many instruments by other makers taken in exchange.

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we shall dispose of them at prices **THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE DUPLICATED** by any piano concern or Department Store in the city. Terms $5.00 monthly and upward.

We are not offering these pianos far below value as a favor to the public, **BUT BECAUSE WE DO NOT WANT TO CARRY THEM OVER INTO OUR JANUARY INVENTORY.** Every instrument has been marked in plain figures that will surprise even people familiar with recent piano advertisements. **ONE PRICE ONLY.**

We have also placed on sale until Wednesday evening, when our stock-taking will begin,

Twenty-five Weber Pianos

not absolutely new, but most of them absolutely as good as new, at **VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS** from regular prices. It will pay you to buy a piano **NOW.**

The Weber Piano Co.

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Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

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128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

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23 EAST 14TH ST.

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$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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$75, Weber; fine upright, $90; German upright, $50; Schirmer, $100; Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 W. 125th St., near 5th Av. Open evenings.

Elegant upright $135; $4 monthly; Kranch & Bach bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$150 elegant baby grand, excellent tone; Steinway; bargain; must sell this week. 1,518 3d Av., near 86th St.

UPRIGHTS $75. $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

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New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH:

254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

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WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS.
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $550, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert used	$245
Upright, little used	175

KRANICH & BACH

You can buy a new upright Kranich & Bach for $400 and pay for it at $10 per month.

Kranich & Bach	Ebony Grand Piano, was $750, now	$475
Kranich & Bach	Mahogany Grand Piano, was $750, now	550
Kranich & Bach	Oak Upright Piano, was $550, now	350
Kranich & Bach	Rosewood Upright, was $450, now	375

See us if you want to save money buying these pianos.

HELD & CO., 313-315 Fulton St. Block below City Hall. BROOKLYN.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or instalments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$25 Upright Piano, Chickering $50, Mahogany Upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Pianos.—Steinway, Sohmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Mylius, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

Auction Sales.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.

ESPECIALLY ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

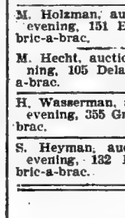

60 Pianos AT

PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE

Wise Piano Warerooms,
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BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL

Tuesday Night, Dec. 30,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.

60 Slightly Used Pianos

MADE BY

STEINWAY, SOHMER, KNABE, WEBER, HARDMAN, FRANCIS BACON, CHICKERING, HAZLETON, &C.;

—ALSO—

8 BABY GRANDS,

—MADE BY—

STEINWAY, HAZLETON, KNABE, CONOVER, &C. ALL IN SUPERB CONDITION.

EXHIBITION.

Pianos on view and for trial To-day, Monday, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, will sell at public auction for account of whom it may concern, on Monday, December 29th, at 12:30 P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 190 shares of the capital stock of the Chase Manufacturing Company. Terms cash. James Kearney, attorney, 220 Broadway.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells on Dec. 29, 1902, 9 A. M., at 2,496-2,498 2d Av., Borough Manhattan, by virtue mortgage of George Waas to Consumers' Brewing Company, lot saloon, restaurant, and hotel fixtures. Holm & Smith, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 61 Park Row, New York City.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, at No. 300 East 106th St., Borough of Manhattan, saloon fixtures; also one pool table complete; also kitchen range. By order of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell today at 11 o'clock at No. 240 Reid Av., Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Musical.

Attention!—Mandolin, guitar, and piano taught by expert; specialty, expression, tremolo, and embellishment; instruments free to pupils. Panarello School, 434 Central Park West.

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INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.

Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

1,000 Permanent Business Advertisements, less than 1c. each; never thrown away!! Used daily by receiver; others read; sample mailed, 5c. Imprinted Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Corner saloon for sale, near ferry; transit day and night; quick lunch; cheap. 130 Pavonia Av., Jersey City.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.

CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au25-1aw6wM

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Atlantic City.

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Winter Resort. ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort.

The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round.

Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.

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Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
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CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

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This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

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STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea Water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

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PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.

The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.

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Daily to New Orleans & California.

New Orleans Short Line and Sunset Limited. Through Sleeping cars and Dining Car service. Excursion tickets and lowest rates. Address, Norfolk & Western Ry., 398 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

REASONABLE RATES.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th, 13-15 West.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients; Southerners accommodated; also table boarders; references. Tel.

21st St., 23-19-17 West. Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4255—18th.

44th St., 221 West., Near Broadway.—Large, sunny; front rooms; refined home; superior board; table board.

58th St., 333 West.—Large front sunny room; hot, cold water; $14 for two; also single room.

70th St., 30 West.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful large front room with dressing room; also very desirable single room; excellent cuisine and service; telephone; references.

97th St., 130 West.—Newly furnished front room; $12 for two; superior board; also sunny room; private bath.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, pleasant, nicely furnished heated room; excellent table; moderate price; American family.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites, single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; references.

The Mary Fisher Homes, 148 St. Ann's Av., and at Yonkers Park; also at Tenafly, New Jersey. Terms, $4.50 upward; adults only; pamphlets sent.

Furnished Rooms.

25th St., 53 West.—Large room; well heated and furnished; running water; house newly renovated; references.

52d St., 206 West.—Bright room, in private family, for one or two gentlemen; reasonable. Whitty.

56th St., 209 West.—Light room, $3; light room, $5; light housekeeping suite, $7.50; hot water, steam.

64th St., 44 East.—Clean, well-furnished, commodious room; private house; references; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

For addresses of refined boarding

BIG LABOR UNDERTAKING

Amalgamation of United Hebrew Trades with the Central Union.

More Than 15,000 East Side Workers Interested in the Movement—Conference Committee Appointed.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to take hold of its biggest task, the amalgamation of the United Hebrew Trades, composed of twenty-five or thirty trades unions, representing more than 15,000 workers, with the central body. A committee of seven was appointed to meet a like committee of the United Hebrew Trades with this object in view, and an effort is to be made to bring the two committees together some time this week.

The decision was the result of a complaint by Eugene A Johnson of Local 41 of the American Federation of Musicians that the Theatrical Musical Club, which is in the United Hebrew Trades, is affiliated with the Musical Mutual Protective Union. The latter is not affiliated with the Central Federated Union, although many of the organizations on the east side represented in the United Hebrew Trades are affiliated with it.

After some discussion Johnson's complaint was lost sight of in the larger question of the relation of the United Hebrew Trades to the central body. Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 said that there was no room in the city for two central bodies of labor. "Labor knows neither creed, nationality, nor race," he said.

Some of the unions in the United Hebrew Trades, which is supposed to represent the east side trades' unions, are affiliated with this body. There should be neither east side nor west side in the labor movement."

Brown moved that the unions of the United Hebrew Trades that are affiliated with the central body should be compelled to leave the central body of the United Hebrew Trades. The motion was opposed by Herman Grossman of the Cloakmakers' Union, who said that there were matters on the east side that only the Hebrew trades unions could handle. He instanced disputes with the management of the Hebrew theatres, in which the plays are in Yiddish.

James P. Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union said that the Hebrews of the east side ought to be taught to assimilate with the other races. He blamed the east siders for their exclusiveness.

"If they would assimilate with other races," he said, "one-half of the discomfort of the east side would not exist. Their exclusiveness is responsible for the filth, misery, and other conditions which characterize the east side. There should be no class in trades unions. The Hebrew unions should either get out of the United Hebrew Trades or out of this body."

Other delegates, some of them Hebrews, sided with Archibald, and Delegate McVey of the Piano Varnishers' Union said that there was a clause in the constitution of the central body which forbade dual general organizations. Ephraim Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union, who had sided with Archibald, changed the course of the discussion.

"You are getting away from the kernel of the question," he said. "You seem to forget that for centuries the Hebrews have been abused and persecuted and forced to keep themselves exclusive. If they have been exclusive it is the fault of the other races and not their own. In this free country they are given a chance to show what they can do, but do you think that in a few years they can get over the hereditary abuse and persecution and injustice of centuries? The Hebrews are good citizens, model parents, and indomitable workers. To crush the United Hebrew Trades is not the way to bring about harmony, and it is not true trades unionism, which ought to mean universal brotherhood."

Kaufman was applauded. He proposed that instead of trying to wipe out the United Hebrew trades a committee should be appointed to try and amalgamate it with the central body. A dozen delegates seconded the proposition.

Robert Winston of the Hackmen's Protective League said that several years ago, when he made a similar proposition at a labor meeting, he barely escaped with his life through the efforts of Joseph Barondess and others. People had become less prejudiced since then, he said.

"From my memory of the occasion," Kaufman said, "you talked exactly the other way at the time."

Brown withdrew his resolution, and Kaufman's resolution was carried unanimously. A committee, consisting of Delegates Kaufman, Simon, Brown, McVey, Holland, Johnson, and McAuley, was appointed to try to bring about the desired amalgamation.

James Barry of the Actors' Protective Union was summoned to the platform, and a gold medal was presented to him for the services his organization had rendered free during the benefits for strikers, notably the anthracite strikers.

The delegate of the Jewelers' Union said that the medal had not the jewelers' union label.

"It was easy to find me," he said, "if the Presentation Committee wanted to find a union shop. Besides, I gave out cards not long since giving the names of the union shops."

"We wanted to present the medal before New Year's Day," Delegate Brown said, "and we did our best to find a union shop, but could not find one."

After a little more of the discussion the matter was dropped.

The committee appointed to investigate the standing of the United States Licensed Master and Pilots' Association and of James Keyes, its President, who made the charges that five labor men were offered bribes to agitate against the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, reported progress. A letter was read from the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, withdrawing from the central body. The letter was held over until the committee reports.

Delegate Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union reported that a lockout of upholsterers by the Dry Goods Men's Association, following a strike, had taken place in five establishments. He said that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor had been reported as having declared that the upholsterers' union was not recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The matter was referred to a special committee.

A second strike in Doll's piano factory, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the Southern Boulevard, for an increase of wages for the varnishers, was reported by the Piano Makers' Union. As soon as the varnishers struck, the delegate said, the firm locked out the other employes, numbering 120.

Delegate Quinlan of the Pipe Calkers' and Tapners' Union said that the Central body had not posted on its official bulletin the names of the Aldermen who had voted in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise, although it had passed a resolution to do so. The Secretary was instructed to have the names posted.

The meeting approved demands made by the Foundrymen's Helpers' Union for $1.75 a day for helpers and $2.75 for molters, to go into effect on May 1. Frank McArdle, delegate of the union, said he expected nearly all the employers to grant the demands.

WOMEN OVERCOME WITH SMOKE

Policeman Who Made Two of the Three Fire Rescues Nearly Succumbs.

Three women were overcome with smoke last evening during a fire in the five-story flathoure at 241 West Twenty-fifth Street which did about $500 damage. Patrolman McMullen of the East Twenty-second Street Station rescued two of the women and was nearly overcome himself.

The fire started in the cellar and had worked its way up to the first floor before it was discovered. Mrs. Mary Doyle, the janitress, lives on the first floor east. With her lives Miss Mary Jennings, twenty years old, who assists her in the care of the house. One of the tenants shouting from a window attracted the attention of Patrolman McMullen, who turned in an alarm. Then he rushed back to the house. Groping his way through the smoke-filled hall, he burst in a rear door of Mrs. Doyle's apartment. The flames burst out in his face. McMullen rushed back through the front hall to the parlor door, which he also burst in. In a bedroom he found Mrs. Doyle and Miss Jennings lying on the floor, overcome with the smoke. He carried Mrs. Doyle out to the street and then rushed back for the younger woman. When he reached the hallway McMullen stumbled and fell with the woman in his arms. All three were taken into the open air, where they were revived.

Patrolman Haney of the same precinct carried out a Mrs. Meyers, who lives on the first floor and who was partially overcome. The fire was confined to the first floor.

JUSTICE VAN BRUNT'S STEP.

To Accept Windsor Trust Company Presidency on Condition of Nominal Duties Until He Leaves the Bench.

The announcement that Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was to act as President of the Windsor Trust Company, which is to open its doors for business at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street to-day, led to the report that Mr. Van Brunt had resigned from the bench.

Justice Van Brunt, when seen at his home, 10 East Forty-sixth Street, yesterday, gave out a copy of the following letter addressed to George W. Young, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Windsor Trust Company:

I have received your communication in which you ask me to accept the position of President of the Windsor Trust Company, if selected by the Directors. As you intend to provide for the active management of the business of the company for the present through some of its other officers and its Executive Committee, this would secure me an honorable position, though without salary while I remain upon the bench, and on my retirement therefrom, would give me employment for which I think I am still suited and an income which I will then need, and in the meantime leave me entirely free to discharge my public duties.

As long as I remain a Judge, my first obligation will be to discharge the duties appertaining to that office as faithfully and zealously as I have endeavored to do in the past, but in my free time I will, if selected, aim to promote the interests and success of our company.

If, therefore, the Directors are willing to assent to the conditions which in my present situation I am obliged to impose, I will, if elected, accept the Presidency, and on my retirement from the bench will give my time without reservation to promoting the success of the company.

Justice Van Brunt's present term will expire Dec. 31, 1911, but he will be retired by reason of the age limit at the end of December, 1906.

SON'S FATAL REQUEST.

Asked Reluctant Father to Do a Job That Cost the Elder Man His Life.

While William O'Donnell, fifty years old, of 1,584 Main Street, West Farms, was repairing a pipe on a boiler in the Union Railway Company power house, Main Street and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, yesterday, the breaking of a rope precipitated him forty feet and he died in a couple of hours. His own son had asked him to undertake the repairs.

O'Donnell and his son are employed by the trolley company. A water pipe runs on top of the boiler in one corner of the building. It needed repairing, and the son asked his father to make the needed fixings.

"I don't like the job," said the father, "and don't feel just like doing that anyway to-day."

Just then the Chief Engineer happened along and he said:

"Well, the repairs are needed, and I wish you would fix it up, Mr. O'Donnell. It's an easy job. Use the rope."

O'Donnell went to work. He fastened a rope around his waist and suspended by this leaned over to get at the pipe which needed the fixing. Matthew Kelly, another workman, happened to pass that corner a few minutes later. O'Donnell was lying senseless on the floor. His skull had been fractured and most of his ribs were broken. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

HIS "CHASER" NEARLY FATAL.

Rockaway Beach Man Drank Disinfectant After Whisky, Supposing It to be Cider.

John Schmuck, a well-to-do fisherman and oyster planter, residing at Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, went into a neighboring hotel on the Boulevard yesterday for his customary morning glass of whisky. The hotelkeeper's wife waited on him in the absence of her husband. After drinking the whisky Schmuck called for a "chaser" in the shape of cider. Under the bar were two stone jugs, one containing sweet apple cider, the other disinfectant used for cleaning purposes around the barroom. Neither was labeled.

The woman, by mistake, gave Schmuck the jug containing the disinfectant and went back into the kitchen to look after breakfast, which she was preparing. She had hardly passed the kitchen door when she heard a strange noise, and pushing back to the barroom found her customer writhing in agony upon the floor. She sent for a neighboring physician, then examined the contents of the glass, and discovered her mistake. The physician gave Schmuck an antidote that speedily restored him, and Schmuck went home vowing that he would not touch another drop of whisky as long as he lived.

WARDENS OF THE TOMBS.

William Flynn to Return as Night Warden, It Is Said, on New Year's Day —Van Der Carr to Remain.

It was reported in the Tombs yesterday that William Flynn, formerly Warden, who was removed by Commissioner Hynes on June 1, would return to the prison on New Year's Day to perform the duties of night Warden, and that Warden John E. Van Der Carr would remain as day Warden.

After his removal Flynn, who is a war veteran, began mandamus proceedings against Commissioner Hynes for reinstatement, and back pay. Recently Justice O'Gorman handed down a decision in Flynn's favor, ordering his reinstatement and awarding him back pay to the amount of about $1,500.

Warden Van Der Carr declined to discuss the subject further than to say that within the week an amicable arrangement had been entered into by Commissioner Hynes and Flynn and his counsel.

CAUGHT IN STREET CHASE.

Man Once Insane Succumbs to His Old Malady and Runs Away.

Solomon Dentelbaum, a machinist, thirty years old, of 381 East Tenth Street, Manhattan, was arrested early yesterday morning on Franklin Street, Greenpoint, while running through the street insane. The man imagined that he was being pursued by enemies who wanted to poison him, and shouted loudly for help.

He was taken to the Greenpoint Avenue Station, where he fought four policemen. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and when Dr. Jennings arrived he administered medical treatment, placed Dentelbaum in a straitjacket, and later the police arraigned him in the Ewen Street Court, where he was remanded to have his sanity tested. A relative was in court and asked the Magistrate to commit him, as it was feared that he would commit suicide.

Dentelbaum was formerly in an asylum, but was released as cured a few months ago. Lately his old malady returned and he imagined that his family were trying to poison him. A fear that he might kill them while they were sleeping caused a watch to be set on his movements. On Saturday night he eluded his family and escaped from the house, going through East Tenth Street to the ferry, and went to Greenpoint, where he began to run madly through the streets, shouting for help. A policeman pursued him, and after a long chase overtook the man.

CONSUL GETS A SURPRISE.

Mr. Botassi Meets with Unexpected Reception from Magistrate Pool.

Demetrius N. Botassi, the Greek Consul in this city, met with an unexpected reception yesterday in the Tombs Court, over which Magistrate Pool presided. Mr. Botassi appeared in court for the purpose of securing protection from the alleged annoyances of a Greek named Eraskevas. After the long line of "disorderlies" had been disposed of, Mr. Botassi pushed his way up to the bridge and attempted to speak to Magistrate Pool.

"Put that man away," cried the Magistrate, pointing to the Consul. "I can't stand his breath. I can't afford to take an antiseptic every day. McCartney, [to the court officer on the bridge,] put that man down."

The officer did as he was bid, and Mr. Botassi, indignant at the treatment, went to the back part of the courtroom. Later he sent his card to Magistrate Pool. When he saw who the man was, Magistrate Pool heard him, and remarked:

"Why don't you come around and see us once in a while? We have lots of Greeks here, and we need a good interpreter."

Mr. Botassi explained that Eraskevas had been annoying him for several months, and Magistrate Pool sent the accused man away for three months.

WOLF HUNT AT CONEY ISLE

Valiant Barber Kills One Animal After a Thrilling Encounter.

Another Is at Large in the "Pathless Brush" Howling Responsively to the Moaning of the Sad, Sad Sea.

Coney Island, which declines to keep back in the wings even in midwinter, pirouetted out into the white glare of the limelight yesterday with a wild and woolly "thriller" which, it was felt, it was a perfect shame for the press agent not to have kept until the good old Summer time came round again. The latest scheme of the blasé and blatant resort by the sad sea waves to get the lorgnettes trained its way took the form of a wolf hunt on the snow-covered meadows which lie along the creek.

The wolves formed part of a small menagerie which is being gathered together "from many far-away trackless wilds," as the press agent puts it, in Luna Park, on Surf Avenue, for the entertainment next Summer of those who will go down to the sea to eat frankfurters and sport on the giddy merry-go-round. The animals, red wolves from Northern Italy, were confined in a pen in the park. In some way—by the press agent absent-mindedly letting down the bars, one rumor had it last night—the wolves escaped on Saturday morning and made for the Bowery. All the little Red Rining Hoods, however, had gone from that celebrated place for the Winter, and the wolves took to the snow-clad meadows.

Brave men there were who saw them and pressed closely in pursuit, never permitting the wolves to get more than a mile and a quarter ahead. "The hunted animals," as the press agent describes it, "sped swiftly along the creek, crossed the Sheepshead Bay Road, and with long, deep mowls of defiance plunged into the pathless brush lands." These trackless wilds are something like half an acre in extent, and realizing the utter hopelessness of finding the animals there, the hunters went back to the Bowery to see if anybody had drifted in and ordered another round.

The wolves remained in the brush wilds all Saturday night, and their howls, blending with the plaintive moaning of the sea on the garbage-strewn strand, caused many of the islanders to sit up until the bartenders put out the lights.

Yesterday morning the hero of it all, the one who rescued the islanders from the terror of the situation, "got into the game," as they say it down there. He was one Mariano Cazano, who has a shop in West Fifth Street, where he amputates the whiskers of Coney Islanders. Barber Cazano was out on the meadows gunning for birds for breakfast when he came upon the wolves standing together near the bank of the creek. Cazano comes from Northern Italy and killing red wolves was his long suit back in the old country. In his younger days he used to kill the animals for the bounty of $20 a head offered by the Government, which was $2.60 more than was given for a dead brigand.

"Ah," observed Mariano with a gleeful chuckle, "here is where I land some dead easy money."

And with that he made toward the wolves, cocking his trusty fowling piece. The she wolf fled before the intrepid knight of the lather brush, but her mate stood his ground. Cazano fired at him, but missed. "Then," to return once more to the press agent, "the savage animal, its cruel white fangs showing against its red, dripping jowls, sprang with a fierce snarl at Mariano. Quick as thought the barber threw his gun again to his shoulder and with the muzzle almost in the throat of the beast let fly with the second barrel, the wolf falling dead at his feet."

Dragging the carcass of the animal behind him, Cazano made his way to the Coney Island Police Station. There he demanded of Sergt. Thomas Meyers, who was at the desk, $20 bounty. The Sergeant explained to the brave and enterprising Mariano that the great City of New York had neglected to set aside from its revenues a fund for the payment of wolf bounties. Disappointed, Mariano dragged the animal away to his shop. He thinks the owners of the beast will drop around in a day or two and pay him for killing it.

All day yesterday brave islanders, armed with powerful telescopes, hunted the wolf, still alive and at large, from vantage points on top of the observatory tower. It was suggested that as the wolf would soon get hungry a simple and effective way of getting rid of it would be to take some of the Raines law sandwiches which are being kept in moth-proof vaults on the island for use next Summer and place them along the banks of the creek. In its famished condition, it was calculated, the wolf would succeed in swallowing one of the sandwiches. The hunters could then track the beast by the noise of the sandwich rattling around in its stomach.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK

The Best Shoe for Women.

3.50 per pair.

The winter season makes many demands on the wardrobe,—particularly on boots and shoes.

Sorosis

supplies the same model throughout the entire range of footwear—from heavy or light weight boots and shoes to the daintiest slippers.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

What are they?
Shoes from our own stock.

30 pairs $9 Patent Leathers, Button.
189 pairs $7 Cordovan, Button and Lace.
139 pairs $5 French Calf, Bluchers.

What are they?
$3.50 to-day—all sizes; three stores.

What else?
Overcoats and suits.
Silk and opera hats.
Waterproof shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs of stately hymnal measures and ragtime dashes, including "Maiden! Be Mine," "Bridal Wreath," "America," "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices reduced to $25, $40, $50, $75, $100.

The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20. St. Andreasbergs, fancy notes, $5 and $6. Hartz Canaries, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00, each guaranteed to sing to suit. Females in breeding order, $1.00 and $2.00. Breeding pairs, $3.00, $4.50; breeding cage, $1.75, $2.00, and $5.00. Large variety semi-religious talking parrots, the most profane one only $200.00. Any one writing for a list of his oaths, please inclose at least $1. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds. All about mating, food, and care. By mail for 25 cents, stamps.
G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

MORRIS CHAIRS
Ladies' Writing Desks.
FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF EACH.
Balance of our Holiday Stock will be closed out this week.
Some from $7.75, and all others
AT PRICES TO INSURE IMMEDIATE SALE.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

Billiards.

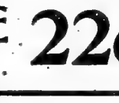

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

O'Neill's

Furniture Much Reduced.
(Fourth Floor.)

50 Mahogany Rockers, high carved back, inlaid saddle shaped seat and high arm, highly polished, regular price $9.98, at $6.98
Gold Reception Chairs, in two designs, seat covered with silk damask or tapestry, regular price $6.98, at $4.75
Morris Chairs in two styles of solid mahogany, massive colonial design, or with claw feet and head, cushion all hair, covered with fancy velour, regular price $18.75, at $13.98
Ladies' Writing Desk in solid quartered golden oak, fancy shaped legs, with or without glass top, one deep drawer, regular price $11.75, at $7.98

Also large reductions in
Children's Imported Bent Wood Chairs and Rockers, Sewing Tables, Fancy Parlor Chairs and Music Cabinets.

Striking Reductions in
Several Lots of Fine China.

Decorated China Cups and Saucers.
75c. kind ..... 50c.
$1.00 kind ..... 75c.
Decorated China Plates, 25c. and 35c. kind ..... 15c.

Decorated China Vases.
48c. kind ..... 35c.
$2.98 kind $2.25
$4.98 kind $3.50

A few china vases, richly decorated and slightly imperfect (imperfections hardly noticeable), at one-half actual value.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Sale of House Coats.

All at the 13th St. Store.

$2.00, former price $3.00
$3.45, " " $5 & $6.50
$4.90, " " $7.50
$6.45, " " $10.00
$9.90, " " $15.00
$12.45, " " $18 & $20

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

In the Palace of the King

the greatest care is exercised in the selection of the proper diet for the royal convalescent. The physicians to his Majesty attribute his wonderful strength and vitality to the restful sleep and perfect digestion induced by the continued use of

Bass' Pale Ale

which for many years has been practically his only beverage, and to which the King himself ascribes his present excellent health.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. & 10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY. PHONE, 2203 SPRING.

California Fruits.

Large, luscious fruit in every can, and all packed in the richest of pure sugar syrup.

Essie Brand Peaches.
Essie Brand Pears.
Two cans for 35c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Essie Brand Corn.

Young, sweet and tender. The finest packing of the State of Maine.

A CAN, 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NUTS.
Mixed or Walnuts; fine quality; 2 pounds for - - 25c

APPLES.
Baldwin or Greening, a large Basket - - - - 15c

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

is our wish to our many friends. Why not begin the year right by buying your groceries from a Butler store, where you are enabled not only to practice economy but to vastly better your living? Note the special prices we quote for this sale.

VERY BEST MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, A Pound 21c, 5 Pounds for $1.00

For purity, flavor and uniformity our Coffees cannot be matched elsewhere, and one trial will convince you of this.

NEW YEAR'S SPECIAL
FREE A Package of ZU-ZU GINGER SNAPS with 1-Pound Can of RICHARDSON & ROBBINS PLUM PUDDING for ..... FREE 22c

NEW YEAR'S SPECIAL
FREE A Package of FIVE O'CLOCK TEA BISCUIT with 2-Pound Can of RICHARDSON & ROBBINS PLUM PUDDING for ..... FREE 40c

Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra fancy, new crop, a pound 10c
London Layer Cluster Raisins, new goods, a pound 15c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound 12c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package 9c
Beef Extract, Peerless Brand, very rich, a jar 19c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, finest Jersey, large size 15c
Tomatoes, finest Maryland pack, standard size, a can 9c
Succotash, Essie Brand, finest Maine packing, a can 12c
Peas, Essie Brand, finest extra sifted, a can 15c
Peas, Queen Brand, Early June, good quality, a can 10c
Asparagus Tips, Delmonico Brand, choice California, a can 21c
Bromangelon Jelly Powder, all flavors, a package 11c
Pumpkin, finest dry packed, a can 10c

FRENCH PEAS.
Choice quality, Our own importation, a can 10c

PRUNES.
CHOICE CALIFORNIA,
from the famous Santa Clara Valley. All fine, meaty fruit. Large size,
3 pounds for 25c

CRACKERS
Champagne Wafers, a package 19c
Nabisco, a package 19c
Chocolate Dessert, Social Tea, 5 o'Clock Tea ..... A Pound, 17c
Johnnie Cake, Vienna Crimp, Spice Drops, New Year's Cake, Golden Crisp ..... A Pound, 9c

Oranges.
Very Fine Florida.
Medium Size, a dozen, - 25c
Large Size, a dozen, - - 29c
Extra Large, a dozen, - 35c

Lemons.
Choice Messina.
New Crop.
A Dozen, - - - 13c

Olive Oil, best imported, very fine, ¼-pint bottle 21c
Cocoanut, a package 5c
Corn Starch, X L C B Brand, good quality, a package 5c
Maple Syrup, our best, pint bottle 15c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped 13c
Molasses, good quality, quart bottle 12c
Honey, extra fine, one pound jar 15c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle 12c
Domestic Oil, very good, pint bottle 10c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, a bottle 8c
English Mustard, our best, ¼-pound can 10c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle 10c
French Sardines, Clement Brand, imported, 2 cans for 19c

FIGS.
Fancy Large Smyrna, a Pound, 15c

DATES.
New Dates, Extra Fine, 3 Packages for 20c

Pickles.
LIBERTY BRAND.
Choice Quality, Large Bottle, Sweet and Sour Mixed, Sweet and Sour Gherkens, Onions and Chow Chow, A Bottle, 12c.

Seeded Raisins
Fancy Recleaned, Our Best,
Triumph Brand
2 Packages for 25c
PEERLESS BRAND, a package, 10c.

Olives.
Fancy Queen. Fine Quality.
4-oz. bottle, - - - 5c
8-oz. bottle, - - - 10c
10-oz. bottle, - - 15c
18-oz. bottle, - - 23c
4-oz. bottle, stuffed, 10c
8-oz. bottle, stuffed, 20c

CURRANTS.
Extra quality, freshly cleaned.
A package.. 11c a pound, loose. 9c

CITRON.
Orange or Lemon Peel. Fancy Glace.
A pound 13c

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; west winds.

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THREE BANKS TO COMBINE

Seventh National, Mercantile National and National Broadway.

CHARLES W. MORSE A FACTOR

The Gould-Thomas Interests Which Reorganized the Seventh to be Represented in the Consolidated Institution.

Plans are being made to effect within a short time the consolidation of the National Broadway, the Seventh National, and the Mercantile National Banks of this city. The combined bank will be known as the Mercantile National, and it is likely that its capital and surplus will amount to $10,000,000. Rumors have been heard occasionally during the past few months to the effect that a merger of the National Broadway and the Mercantile National was contemplated. These reports invariably failed of confirmation. That the Seventh National would be a party to a triple combination is a new feature of the scheme.

Charles W. Morse, who dominates the New Amsterdam National, the National Bank of North America, and the Garfield National, and other smaller banking institutions, is the leading figure in this merger. Mr. Morse already controls the National Broadway, and he owns a large interest in the Mercantile National. The controlling interests in the Seventh National will carry their interest into the combination.

Precisely what will be the amount of the capitalization of the consolidated institution is one of the several important questions which have not yet been determined. Representatives of the three banks are now figuring upon that question. It was said yesterday, however, by an officer of one of the banks concerned that the capital would very likely be $10,000,000.

At the present time the capital and surplus of the Mercantile National—the largest of the three institutions—is $2,517,722; that of the Seventh National, $2,647,663, and that of the National Broadway $2,938,764. These three make a total of $8,104,149, if the stock should be exchanged upon the basis of the actual capital and surplus it represents. The latest quotations, however, of the stock of the Mercantile National are at $325 bid; of the Seventh National, $112 bid, and of the National Broadway, $75 bid on a par value of $25 a share, or 300 per cent. of the par value.

It was stated yesterday that the division of the $10,000,000 capitalization into capital and surplus would be decided upon sentimental considerations. Upon the decision on this subject will depend the basis of the exchange of stock in the old banks for that of the consolidated institution.

The personnel of the Directorate of the combination is another question not yet settled. There are thirty-four members of the combined Directorates of the three banks, but a number of them will retire from the Board of Directors when the consolidation is effected. It is understood that as members of the new board there will be at least the following:

Charles W. Morse, Miles M. O'Brien, Edwin Gould, Edward R. Thomas, William Nelson Cromwell, Frederick B. Schenck, and Charles T. Barney. This list is not official, but includes some of the more prominent Directors of the three banks and men who are largely interested in bringing about the consolidation. The officers and Directors of the three banks at present are as follows:

SEVENTH NATIONAL—Edwin Gould, President; R. W. Jones, Jr., Vice President and Cashier. Directors—Edwin Gould, Edward R. Thomas, William Nelson Cromwell, Alexander McDonald, Samuel Thomas, William M. Taylor, R. W. Jones, Jr., William F. Carlton, Hugh Kelly, Charles E. Levy, Crawford Fairbanks, and Erskine Hewitt.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL—President—Frederick B. Schenck. Directors—Frederick B. Schenck, Charles T. Barney, John E. Borne, William C. Browning, Yale Kneeland, Emanuel Lehman, Seth M. Milliken, Charles W. Morse, Augustus C. Paine, George H. Sargent, William Skinner, Isaac Wallach, and James M. Wentz.

NATIONAL BROADWAY—President—Miles M. O'Brien; Vice Presidents—Charles W. Morse and T. Albeus Adams. Directors—Miles M. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, T. Albeus Adams, William B. Putney, Eugene Britton, Richard B. Kelly, Anderson Fowler, William Ballin, and Abraham Stern.

Just who will become head of the combined institution is another undecided question. It is understood that Edwin Gould does not desire to be considered in this connection, and it is believed by those familiar with the situation that the Presidency will lie between Miles M. O'Brien, now President of the National Broadway, and Frederick B. Schenck, now President of the Mercantile National. Charles W. Morse will doubtless be one of the Vice Presidents.

Negotiations looking to this consolidation have been in progress for some time. The Seventh National Bank had up to a short time ago planned to take new quarters in the new building at Broadway and Maiden Lane, but when the consolidation was decided upon it was determined to complete the time permitted by the lease on the present quarters at Broadway and John Street.

The National banking law requires that 6⅔ 2-3 per cent. of the capital stock of a bank must agree to a proposition of this kind before it can be carried through. The consent of at least this proportion of the stock of each of the three banks has been secured, so there is no danger of the plan being defeated by any vote of stockholders. It is believed by those in touch with the situation that the formal consolidation can be effected within the next sixty days, although the necessary time may be longer.

Each one of the banks concerned in this deal is a very old institution. The Seventh National is the oldest, it having been established in 1833. The bank was apparently prosperous until June 28, 1901, when, after a run, the bank's doors were closed. The institution was reorganized by Edwin Gould and others, and reopened its doors on Nov. 12, 1901, with Mr. Gould as President. Since that time the bank has been very successful. Its condition at the close of business on Nov. 25 was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$5,574,010.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	60,615.74
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	550,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	41,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c	111,243.50
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	593,115.61
Due from State banks and bankers	371,436.26
Checks and other cash items	9,367.77
Exchanges for Clearing House	326,986.66
Notes of other National banks	4,975.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	733.61
Lawful money reserve in banks, viz.:	
Specie $1,395,364.00	
Legal-tender notes 197,680.00	
	1,593,044.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	3,000.00
Total	$9,268,178.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,479,172.26
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	168,491.07
National banknotes outstanding	$533,600.00
Due to other National banks	937,222.88
Due to State banks and bankers	394,907.92
Due to trust companies and savings banks	498,840.88
Individual deposits subject to check	2,872,398.70
Demand certificates of deposit	1,129,067.03
Certified checks	226,719.97
Cashier's checks outstanding	27,697.92
	6,086,015.30
Total	$9,268,178.63

The National Broadway Bank was organized in 1849 as a State institution. Its head for many years was Francis A. Palmer, who died recently. The control of the institution was obtained by Charles W. Morse and interests allied with him last year, and Miles M. O'Brien was made President. The bank pays semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent. The latest statement of the bank, issued concerning its condition at the close of business on Nov. 25 last, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,068,952.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	676.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	33,125.00
Stocks, securities, &c	217,610.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	1,000,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	497,808.14
Due from State banks and bankers	53,200.00
Checks and other cash items	152,770.84
Exchanges for Clearing House	382,774.03
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	816.14
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie $1,208,304.77	
Legal-tender notes 118,000.00	
	1,416,304.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	15,035.89
Total	$10,414,285.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	938,764.91
National banknotes outstanding	495,897.50
Due to other National banks	$1,226,474.71
Due to State banks and bankers	33,801.33
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,683,175.08
Dividends unpaid	3,702.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,440,024.76
Demand certificates of deposit	25,911.00
Certified checks	104,558.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,075.22
United States deposits	50,000.00
	6,979,622.65
Total	$10,414,285.06

The Mercantile National was founded in 1850, likewise as a State bank. It has been located for a long time at the corner of Broadway and Dey Street, directly opposite the present location of the Seventh National. It pays semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent. Its condition as indicated by the report of Nov. 25 was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,579,474.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	5,013.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,320,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	109,750.00
Stocks, securities, &c	18,000.00
Banking house	550,000.00
Due from National banks	1,091,576.32
Due from State banks and bankers	176,200.00
Checks and other cash items	$27,700.03
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,121,080.57
Notes of other National banks	23,061.00
Specie	2,182,251.51
Legal-tender notes	1,234,000.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	10,000.00
	4,648,073.11
Total	$19,498,087.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	517,722.15
Reserved for taxes	6,275.59
National banknotes outstanding	988,400.00
Due to other National banks	$5,044,336.25
Due to State banks and bankers	1,407,232.82
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,803,071.87
Individual deposits subject to check	5,524,063.05
Demand certificates of deposit	2,320.83
Certified checks	408,765.35
Cashier's checks outstanding	261,199.98
United States deposits	1,320,000.00
	15,860,990.16
United States bond account	125,000.00
Total	$19,498,087.90

The reasons ascribed for the consolidation of these three banks is their proximity to one another, in addition to the usual reasons. The National Broadway Bank is at Broadway and Park Place, and the patronage of each of these institutions comes from a more or less homogeneous source. They are but a few minutes' walk apart, and those interested in the combination believe that the proposed new bank will be much more profitable than the three operated separately.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN SAMOA.

Volcanic Eruption on Isle of Savaii Caused Churches to Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The steamer Sonoma, which arrived to-day from Sydney via Pago Pago, brings further news of the volcanic eruption on the Isle of Savaii of the Samoa group. During the violence of the eruption thirteen earthquakes took place, and some stone churches at Safune and Sasina were much damaged. One church in Pala was destroyed.

The effects of the earthquakes showed themselves in landslides and the removal of blocks of stone and also in some small fissures. Apart from the churches, no buildings were damaged. The scoria ejected by the volcano overthrew all the trees within its reach and burned them to cinders.

STEEL WORKS' SHORT HOLIDAY.

Mills Start Unexpectedly in the District Around Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—The second shortest holiday suspension in midwinter in the twenty-eight years' history of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works ended yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Rankin wire mill and the Ninth Street wire mills of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Braddock, which, together employ about 2,200 men, started yesterday at 4 o'clock.

The Westinghouse Airbrake Works, at Wilmerding, employing 5,500 men, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's works at East Pittsburg, employing 4,000 men, started this morning.

McKEESPORT, Dec. 29.—The Demmler tin-plate plant, which has been idle for several months, resumed operations in full to-day, giving employment to 500 men.

The Monongahela steel furnace and the Boston iron and steel mill, which have been idle for several weeks, will resume operations in full on New Year's Eve. This will place all the iron and steel mills in McKeesport in full operation on Jan. 1.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

It Saves a Day.

"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M.; arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL PENSIONS.

Employes Who Have Served 25 Years Eligible.

The Fund to be in Operation Jan. 1 and to Affect High-Salaried Officials as Well as Unskilled Laborers.

The Standard Oil Company has presented to its employes a New Year's surprise in the shape of an announcement regarding the formation of a general pension plan for their benefit. The plan is to take effect Jan. 1, and it is expected that quite a number of the employes who have reached the age limit prescribed by the plan will take advantage of it to retire.

The plan, as it was outlined yesterday by S. C. T. Dodd, General Solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, is very much on the lines of those which have heretofore been announced by various railroad companies, but some of its features are considered new. Among the latter is a provision to the effect that any employe who has reached the age of sixty-four years, after twenty-five years in the service of the company, may retire on half pay for one year, after which the regulation pension is to be paid to them.

The regular pension is to be one-fourth of the salary which the employe was receiving at the time of his retirement. It will be paid to all who have been in the service of the company for twenty-five years and who have reached the age of sixty-five years. One of the features of the plan is the fact that the official, be he President, Secretary, or General Agent, and no matter what his salary, will be entitled to the benefits of the plan as well as the employe who earns the lowest wages paid by the company.

When this part of the plan became known one of the higher officials, who gets a large salary and who is a very wealthy man, at once notified the company that he desired to take advantage of this plan as soon as possible. The name of this official was withheld, but it appears that he has been in the service of the company for twenty-seven years; that he has reached the required age, and that he has a fortune of his own large enough to insure a more than comfortable income should he feel inclined to retire. The official in question has been in ill-health for some time, and so he made up his mind to take advantage of the pension system, even though he does not need to do so. A friend of his said yesterday in explanation that as he had rendered faithful service he thought he might as well "get all that was coming to him."

Statistics regarding the number of employes, the amounts of money involved, and the number of those who will be retired as soon after Jan. 1 as they may desire could not be obtained yesterday. Mr. Dodd said that he had tried to have them compiled in time, but that they had not yet been completed. He said, however, that the employes of the company numbered in the tens of thousands and were spread over all parts of the world. The amount of salaries and wages paid to these employes could be measured only in millions. What the percentage of old men near the age limit was he was not prepared to say, except that he thought there were probably several hundreds who would be entitled to retire on Jan. 1 under the provisions of the plan.

It was said yesterday that this was the first case of one of the great so-called trusts of the industrial kind in this country to offer pensions to its employes. The Krupp Steel Company in Germany has a pension system, but the employes are forced to contribute to it, while the employes of the Standard Oil Company will not be required to do so.

LEFT TRAIL OF DIAMONDS.

Fleeing Window Smasher Dropped Gems Valued at $10,000—Threatened Pursuers with Pistol, but Was Finally Beaten by Crowd.

Leaving a trail of diamonds as he fled, a window smasher, pursued by a shouting mob, last evening ran from Forty-second Street and Broadway to Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue before he was knocked down, kicked, and beaten by the infuriated men whom he had threatened with a revolver. Of $10,000 worth of gems that the prisoner had taken from the window of R. Simpson's pawnbroking establishment, 143 West Forty-second Street, only three were found in his possession. The remainder had been dropped in the wild flight and trampled into the snow and dirt in the streets.

Passers by Broadway and Forty-second Street about 7 o'clock had their attention attracted by the crash of glass, and saw the big window of the pawn shop with a hole in it through which a man might have climbed. A shabbily dressed young man, hardly more than a boy, reached through, and seizing a tray filled with diamonds, ran across the heaps of dirt piled by subway workmen.

First of all to take up the pursuit was Alfred Plumpton, a clerk in the pawnshop. Hatless and coatless, he dashed through the door as the robber took the tray of gems. He shouted "Stop thief!" Then the others took up the cry, and the liveliest man hunt the Tenderloin has seen in a long time was in full swing.

The fugitive gained Broadway, and there were at least 300 shouting men at his heels as he turned the corner and darted south. At Forty-first Street he seemed to have gained a little. Several men tried to intercept him as he dashed across Broadway going west, but he ran straight for them, shouting and displaying a revolver. They fell back, too startled to seize him. Seventh Avenue he passed, then went south one block. He had reached a point in Fortieth Street just a few doors east of Eighth Avenue, when Special Policeman Hugh Sullivan ran to meet him, and he turned.

"Don't touch me," he cried, pointing his revolver. "I'll shoot the first man who comes a step nearer."

Plumpton, without an instant's hesitation, stooped, and, running under the weapon, grabbed the chief by the waist, and both fell. The prisoner threw the clerk off, when Sheridan seized him, and again they fell. Then the crowd pressed forward, several negroes joining in beating the man at the bottom of the heap. The prisoner's face when he was rescued was a mass of bruises. Several men had kicked him on the head and some one had struck him with a bottle, hurting him so badly that it was necessary to send him to Roosevelt Hospital to have his head sewed up before he could be locked in a cell.

At the police station he first said he was William Morrison, twenty-six years old, a bell boy. He told many stories about himself, and finally said he was Angus M. W. McPherson, twenty-six years old. The bag he had taken contained forty-eight diamonds, and he said he had dropped all except the three found. It was said there were gems worth $100,000 in the show window into which McPherson had been noticed peering intently before he threw the missile. That was found to be a Belgian block, wrapped in Manila paper.

While diamond mining was being conducted by police and others in the snow banks along the line of his flight, McPherson talked to his captors at the station. He said he was born in Scotland, and had been a bellboy at the principal city hotels, that he had worked at the Hollywood, at Long Branch, last Summer, and that he had gone to the front with Company L of the Seventy-first Regiment in the war with Spain, being honorably discharged in November, 1898.

He said he had come here from Boston last Saturday, and since had been at Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street. He said he heard other lodgers telling stories of successful robberies, and he made up his mind to try it himself. He was not recognized by the police as a criminal whom they had ever met before. The stolen and lost diamonds range in weight from 1¼ to 5 carats.

Luxurious Train to California

the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

SITUATION ACUTE IN CHICAGO.

Railways Give the Preference to Merchandise Over Coal and a Famine Is Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Chicago wholesale coal dealers to-day declared that the situation has become acute and that there can be no relief except as a result of united action on the part of the coal-carrying railroads.

Several of the big coal carriers, notably the Northwestern, have issued notices that they will receive no freight, such as coal, from connecting lines until they have cleared the freight yards in Chicago and vicinity of the thousands of cars of general freight. Coal dealers say this will not relieve the coal situation, but will make it worse.

The dealers say the famine can be relieved only by united agreement on the part of the railroads to give coal the preference for a week or ten days and let it take the right of way over general merchandise.

Instead, the roads are giving merchandise the preference. The tariff rate for this class of freight is several times as high as it is for coal, and so long as there is plenty of the high-priced freight to haul the railroads are not exerting themselves to haul coal. Towns within twenty miles of Chicago are unable to get fuel.

COAL CONTINUES SCARCE.

Operators' Sales Agents Say Much Will Depend on the Weather for the Next Few Days.

The expressed belief of representatives of the coal-carrying companies and of coal dealers yesterday was that for the next three days the coal situation will be acute all over the country. A representative of the coal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

"The strikers clamored for public sentiment, while they were on strike, and through public sentiment they got contributions from all over the country to support them while in idleness. Now the public can scramble for coal as it likes or do without it as far as the miners care."

The general sales agent of one of the largest of the coal-carrying companies received a letter from a woman yesterday, in which she asked why the railroads were so anxious to supply coal to the tenement dwellers who helped to prolong the strike and neglected people who were able to buy coal by the ton. Members of trades unions, she said, kept the strike alive by sending contributions and they were looked after by the companies to the exclusion of people who were not responsible for the strike. The woman attached her photograph to the letter which was simply filed among the archives of the office. The sales agent who received the letter said:

"As a matter of fact many of the people who actually supported the strikers, that is the trades unionists of the east side, helped to bring about the present state of affairs by helping the miners to prolong the strike, and are now being supplied with coal in preference to well-off people. The miners now don't care whether they want coal or not."

Up to Christmas Day, he said, the mild weather had enabled the operators to partially catch up with the situation. The prolonged Christmas celebration of the miners had caused a shortage of over 100,000 tons in the anthracite coming to tide water in New York alone. How this would affect the people would depend absolutely on the weather.

The various depots where coal is sold by the pail were all supplied yesterday, notwithstanding the shortage.

BRITISH COAL FOR AMERICA.

Report That 200,000 Tons Have Been Bought for Shipment from Various Ports.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It was said on good authority in Liverpool to-day that contracts had been made for 200,000 tons of coal for shipment from English, Scotch, and Welsh ports to Eastern ports of the United States.

The purchase of coal and the engagement of ships, it was added, have been going on for a fortnight, and are expected to continue for several weeks, forty steamers have already been chartered.

WOMAN STABS A COAL DEALER.

Non-Delivery of a Hundred Pounds of Fuel Caused the Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 29.—George O. Stevens, President of the Consumers' Coal Company, was attacked by Mrs. James Scott, a colored woman, this afternoon and seriously stabbed with a hatpin, because a hundred pounds of coal had not been delivered promptly. The woman berated Mr. Stevens, whom she found in his office, and became angered by his refusal to return the price, which she alleges she paid, until she was identified.

Mrs. Scott grabbed him by the throat and plunged the hatpin into his face and head. She blackened his eyes as well. Some colored boys, seeing the affray, sprang into the place to help the woman, but Mr. Stevens was soon master of the situation. His wounds were quickly dressed and a warrant was sworn out before Justice Huff for the woman's arrest. She will have a hearing to-morrow morning.

New Yorkers Buying Passaic Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 29.—Rather than pay the prices charged for coal by New York dealers New York City tenement and flat house owners are purchasing coal in Passaic. It has been found cheaper to cart coal fourteen miles from this city to New York. The Citizens' Coal Company of this city sent many wagons, carrying two tons each, over the long road to New York this morning. They are getting only the usual price charged here, with a little extra added to pay for the long haul.

WISCONSIN TO ATTACK TRUSTS.

Legislature Is Likely to Pass Several Stringent Measures Aimed at Combinations of Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—It is probable that the Wisconsin Legislature, which will convene in two weeks, will enact a series of stringent laws against trusts. Wisconsin now has moderate laws regulating combinations of capital, but the measures to be introduced will be aimed specifically at various monopolies which especially affect Wisconsin people.

The first measure will be one against wholesale druggists and manufacturers, who prepare certain well-known prescriptions, label them as patent medicines, and put them on the market, and afterward prosecute the individual druggist who has long been selling the preparation under his name. There is trouble in store also for the coal dealers who are alleged to be keeping up the prices of coal through the formation of a Milwaukee coal company which has absorbed all the smaller concerns.

The International Salt Trust also will be attacked.

The most stringent bill to be introduced is intended to compel any company doing business in this State to permit the State authorities, particularly the Treasury Department, to investigate its books in order that the State may take action against the company before the United States authorities. There is much doubt, however, whether this measure will be passed.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal
Accuracy and completeness the watchwords of its publishers, Dow, Jones & Co.—Adv.

No Need for Anxiety.
Letters and telegrams may be dispatched en route from the 20-hour Pennsylvania Special, leaving New York daily for Chicago.—Adv.

"Black & White" the Real Scotch.
It's all right and always makes you feel all right —Adv.

THREE MEN CAUGHT IN BANK FORGERY CASE

Detectives Had Been Working Two Years and a Half.

HUNDREDS OF CHECKS FOUND

Acid Erasing Outfits and Perforating Machines Seized—Brush, Chief Prisoner, One of Garfield National Bank Swindlers in 1887.

After two years and a half search for the forger of a check passed on the Liberty National Bank of this city, Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, assisted by Detective Sergts. Wines and Wooldridge of the Central Office, arrested last night John Brush, sixty-two years old, whose picture is No. 7,869 in the Rogues' Gallery, one of a gang who in 1887 passed forged paper to the value of $12,000 on the Garfield National Bank.

With Brush, who is said to be the forger of the check cashed by the Liberty National Bank, were arrested Alexander Stone, twenty-one years old, a bellboy, living at 244 West Thirty-ninth Street, and George Ross, alias Milburn, thirty-three years old, a clerk at 244 West Thirty-ninth Street, whose picture is No. 5,082, in the Rogues' Gallery.

All were locked up in Police Headquarters. Stone is charged with attempting to pass a forged check on the New Amsterdam National Bank, Ross with being an accessor, and Brush with having forged the check that Stone presented for payment at the New Amsterdam National Bank on Saturday morning.

Pinkerton Agent Dougherty, when put on the Liberty National Bank case by the American Bankers' Association, decided that the signature was the handiwork of Brush, and endeavored to connect him with the case. Brush, he found, was working as a renting clerk for Louis Berg, a real estate agent at Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. The closest watch failed to connect him with the case. Yet other forged checks were being cashed by the Fourth National Bank, the Lincoln National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the Pacific National, and by a number of other concerns in the city. All of them, according to the theory of Dougherty, were the handiwork of Brush. But Brush was living very quietly and apparently honestly.

Finally, however, the Pinkerton agent got a clue that connected Stone with one of the checks. Then he began to shadow the boy. He followed him to different banks, where he cashed checks, but the detective, feeling that the young man was merely the check-passer for a more experienced hand, whom he still believed to be Brush, refrained from making an arrest.

Last Saturday morning, with two Central Office detectives, Dougherty followed the young man into the New Amsterdam National Bank, where Stone presented a check purporting to be drawn by Miss Caroly Hazelton on the bank to the order of H. N. Miller for $152.50. The check was apparently indorsed by Miss Hazelton and Miller.

At a signal from Dougherty, the teller hesitated, and then called up Miss Hazelton on the telephone. When he returned to his window, Stone had left the bank, closely followed by the detectives. He led them straight to Ross. After talking a while the young man left Ross and the detectives parted, one following Stone and the other two trailing Ross.

After turning and twisting about, apparently for the purpose of throwing off any one shadowing him, Ross led the detectives to Brush. Last night, as none of the watched men had shown any signs of further activity, Dougherty gave the word to close in.

Stone was picked up at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, Ross at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and Brush at his home, 65 Ninth Avenue.

In Brush's room hundreds of checks on nearly every bank in the city were found; some had been partially filled out. A number of checks on the New Amsterdam National Bank, bearing the forged signature of Miss Hazelton, were also found, as well as a number bearing the purported signatures of Nat. B. Bloom and Deitsch Brothers. Two acid erasing outfits and a check perforating machine were also found, as well as a number of canceled vouchers.

Brush was arrested in 1887 by Capt. Titus, then a Detective Sergeant, and was sentenced for forgery together with Charles Fisher, now doing time in England; James Farrell, now doing six years in Sing Sing, and Richard O. Davis. They were all found guilty of victimizing the Garfield National Bank out of $12,000 with forged paper.

Capt. Titus is authority for the statement that if the case against Brush this time secures him a conviction in the first degree, he will be sentenced for life, for the reason that it is his second offense. It is said that Brush was an officer in the first New York volunteer regiment during the civil war, and is on the pension list.

WANT PAY FOR SUPPORT OF THE CUBAN TREATY.

Certain Senators Inclined to Associate Office Seeking with the Proposed Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Senator Scott of West Virginia called on the President to-day to ask for a Federal appointment and got cold comfort. By a curious coincidence as he left the White House he indicated that he was not in favor of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, which the President desires to see adopted.

The Senator wants to have C. H. Payne, a negro of Huntington, West Va., appointed Minister to Liberia upon the resignation or removal of Minister Crossland. He talked with the President about an hour, and the President let him know that if there was a new Minister to Liberia it would not be a West Virginia man. The chances are said to favor somebody from Maryland. When Senator Scott came out he said:

"Mr. Payne will not be thoroughly pleased with the news that I have to send him. It is hardly likely the President can give his name consideration, as the matter has been otherwise arranged. Payne is highly thought of by the people of our State, and has their support, but he will have to stand aside this time, it seems."

Then the Senator talked about Cuban reciprocity, and let fall the hint: "Fair and full consideration will be given the Cuban reciprocity treaty by the Senate, but it would be premature to say anything else. If we give reciprocity to Cuba, what shall we do to France and the other countries which desire reciprocal trade advantages?"

This is the argument which is to be urged against the treaty by those ultra-protectionist Senators who have not the excuse of a beet-sugar industry in their States to account for their attitude. It has been suggested to the President that in the event of the ratification of the Cuban treaty a demand may be expected from Germany within thirty days for concessions similar to those accorded Cuba. The most distinct desire of the German Emperor, it is pointed out, is for the extension of the foreign commerce of his empire. He, of course, regards Cuba as a nation foreign to the United States, and, so far as that point is concerned, on all fours with Germany.

If tariff concessions are granted to Cuba, it is predicted that Germany, under the most favored nation clause, will request that she be given similar concessions. That request, it is said, may take the form almost of a demand. If it be not granted, the fear is expressed that Germany may initiate legislation that will be inimical to the industrial development of this country, so far as Germany is concerned, even if it should not curtail American commerce already established in Germany and its possessions.

The balancing of Federal patronage against legislation desired by the President is a favorite practice with some Senators, and the West Virginia Senators have been suspected of being among them.

For the Connoisseurs:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

PRINCESS'S JEWELS HELD.

Gems Taken from Saxon Court Were Sent to Brussels—Brother of Prof. Giron Refused to Pay Duties and Germany May Recover the Jewelry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Facts concerning the jewels of the Crown Princess of Saxony, the whereabouts of which were in doubt, are told by The Times's correspondent in Brussels. Prof. Giron, former tutor of the Princess's children and now her companion at Geneva, sent them to that city for safe keeping.

The packet arrived at Brussels a few days ago addressed to Giron's brother, who is a resident of the city. The usual advice was sent by the customs officials to the brother. As the packet was insured for 800,000f. and its contents carried a heavy duty the brother refused to accept it and pay the necessary amount.

The authorities in the ordinary course of business should have returned the parcel to the sender. This has not been done. The inference is that the German Government has been apprised of the presence of the jewels in the Custom House and has taken steps to confiscate them in the interest of the Crown Prince of Saxony.

SCOUTS CLAIM OF LEOPOLD.

Supposed Will of the Archduke John Not Opened—Princess's Brother Deprived of His Titles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times's correspondent in Vienna scouts the alleged claim of the Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, brother of the Crown Prince of Saxony, or Leopold Woelfling, as he will hereafter be called, to inheritance of the estate of the Archduke John, who disappeared many years ago under the name of John Orth.

The correspondent says that this claim is at least premature since the will of the presumably deceased Archduke is still unopened and probably will be left unopened for several years to come.

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The semi-official Wiener Abend Post says Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted Archduke Leopold Ferdinand's renunciation of his rank, has sanctioned his adoption of a civil name, Woelfling, which was announced shortly after his flight to Geneva with his sister Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, and has also ordered that his name be stricken off the lists of the Knights of the Golden Fleece and of the army.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The Lutheran clergy of Saxony has issued an order striking the name of the Crown Princess from public prayers.

NEW CRISIS AT VIENNA COURT.

Austrian and Hungarian Premiers Cannot Agree on the Ausgleich and Both May Resign.

VIENNA, Dec. 29.—The meetings which have been held here during the last week between Austrian and Hungarian Ministers in an endeavor to compromise the question of the Ausgleich, or the arrangement between Austria and Hungary concerning governmental expenditures, have ended in failure.

Unless the Emperor succeeds in compelling Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, and Coloman de Szell, the Hungarian Premier, to agree to-morrow, it is expected that both Premiers will resign.

PRINCE HENRY COMING AGAIN.

Berlin Newspapers Say That He Will Visit the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The newspapers here say Prince Henry of Prussia is going to the United States in 1904 to visit the St. Louis Exposition and unveil the veterans' monument in Philadelphia.

CHINESE REBELLION SERIOUS.

British Consul at Han-Kow Reports That Tung-Fuh-Siang Dominates Two Provinces.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—According to messages received here from the British Consul at Han-Kow, whose judgment is exceptionally trustworthy, the movements of Tung-Fuh-Siang give reason to expect serious trouble.

Tung-Fuh-Siang is supposed to have 10,000 warriors under his command in Kan-Su Province. He can easily dominate the province of Kan-Su and Shen-Si, as the local Imperial forces are very inferior.

PACKING FIRM INCORPORATES.

Nelson Morris & Co. Believed to be the Chief Interest in a New Jersey Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day incorporating the firm of Morris & Co. with a capital of $3,000,000. The company is authorized to buy and sell cattle, hogs, and other live stock, including poultry and to operate stock yards, packing houses, &c.

The incorporators of record are Albert Opdyke, Newell Lyon, Thomas J. Curran, Phillip Bromberg, and John V. Smith, all of Jersey City.

The articles of incorporation give the Board of Directors power to appoint an Executive Committe with full powers of the Board of Directors themselves, and also gives the Board of Directors authority to say when and under what circumstances the books of the concern may be inspected by stockholders.

It is understood that the principal interests in the company are members of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co., meat packers of Chicago.

Thieves Stripped Elberon Cottage.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERON, N. J., Dec. 29.—A visit of J. T. Glasgow, a wealthy resident of Asbury Park, yesterday to his Summer dwelling, which is situated here, just beyond the town limits, led to the discovery that burglars had entered the cottage and stripped it of a lot of silverware, rugs, costly draperies, fine china, and paintings. Mr. Glasgow estimates his loss at $1,000. Mrs. John A. Eaton, who lives nearly opposite, recalls having heard a wagon drive into the grounds surrounding the cottage about a week ago. The thieves entered the cottage through a rear door of the first floor, breaking the glass and pushing the bolts back. Everything of material value except the furniture had been taken away.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch.
The Smart Set Nectar—Purest imported.—Adv.

POWERS MAY CLASH OVER MOROCCO'S FATE

Madrid Anxious About Attitude of Britain and France.

British Squadron Hurried to Gibraltar—French Designs on Morocco Suspected for Several Years—Fez Invested by Rebels.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The latest news to reach Madrid confirms the previous reports that Fez has been invested by the rebels.

According to dispatches received here from Tangier the rebels chased the troops of the Sultan of Morocco to the gates of Fez. It is reported that the Europeans are preparing to leave Fez.

King Alfonso to-night discussed the Moroccan crisis with Gen. Weyler, Minister of War, and the Duke of Veragua, Minister of Marine. The Government has asked its Ambassadors at Paris and London to ascertain the views of the French and British Governments concerning the Moroccan situation. It appears to be feared in political circles here that some foreign power will intervene in Morocco.

In addition to the cruiser Infanta Isabel, which has already gone to Tangier, other vessels are to be held in readiness at Malaga and Algeciras to take reinforcements to Ceuta and Melilla.

The Government has

ARBITRATION WAITS ON CASTRO'S WORD

United States Is Not Likely to Intervene Further.

Plain Hint Given That the Monroe Doctrine is Not Involved—Mr. Bowen to Represent Venezuela in Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—This was a day of waiting in regard to the Venezuelan situation. The United States' active part in the affair is about over, or so, at least, it is hoped.

This country's real work was done when the opposing parties were induced to come together, and the likelihood of our having again to interfere is regarded as remote. The language of Secretary Hay's note to Italy is looked upon here as a very happy example of American diplomacy, and as having confined the arbitration to subjects which cannot possibly involve the Monroe Doctrine or any other American policy.

Secretary Hay's note expressed the President's gratification that, as long as there was no question of National honor or cession of territory involved, the parties had agreed to arbitrate. This expression, it is believed here, excludes the interested powers from arbitrating any such question by plainly notifying them of the American view of such arbitration. If they should allow any such question to come up, it gives the United States the right to interfere in the affair.

Some gossip which was current to-day shed much light on the President's reported desire to accept the powers' proposition that he become the arbitrator. It is said that he wanted to teach the South and Central American Governments a lesson, and make plain to them the determination of the United States that they shall not shield themselves behind the Monroe Doctrine to avoid the payment of their honest debts.

He thought, it is said, that he could enforce this lesson in such a manner that for a long time to come the nations south of us would be careful to avoid embroiling the United States in their disputes. Gossip has it that he has so expressed himself recently.

Negotiations are now waiting upon President Castro. Minister Bowen has been fully advised by the State Department of the result of its exchanges with the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin, and Rome, and he has been charged to take the case in hand himself and arrange the details of the protocol which will precede the submission of the foreign claims to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal. In so doing Mr. Bowen is acting, not as United States Minister, but as Venezuela's representative.

It now seems probable that Minister Bowen will come to Washington as Venezuela's representative on the commission which will draw up the protocol providing for the submission of the claims of the powers to The Hague tribunal. It has been decided that he may so represent Venezuela, notwithstanding the fact that he is at present charged with the interests of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and other European powers in Venezuela. As soon as he leaves Venezuela this charge will pass to Mr. Russell, the Secretary and Chargé of the American Legation, whose reputation at the State Department is that of a thoroughly competent and able official.

The choice of Mr. Bowen will cause a postponement of the assembling of the proposed commission until he can arrive here from Caracas.

Mr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, who has been in New York for several weeks on a business mission, called at the State Department to-day and talked with Secretary Hay on the Venezuelan situation. He will remain in Washington for the remainder of the Winter and will assume charge of the negotiations, which during his absence have been conducted by the Secretary and Chargé, Count Quadt.

GERMANY WAITS ON CASTRO.

Official of the Foreign Office Declares Arbitration Will Be Employed in Any Event.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The German Government is completely silent as to when the blockade will be raised or whether it will be raised at all until every question concerning arbitration is settled.

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen is awaiting the receipt of President Castro's answer to the proposal to submit the Venezuela dispute to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal with certain reservations, before corresponding with Great Britain over the personnel of the tribunal or the date for raising the blockade.

"Assuming that President Castro declines to accept the reservations, will arbitration fall through?" asked a correspondent of a Foreign Office official to-day.

"A settlement will be reached by arbitration in any event," the official replied.

The Lokal Anzeiger's Caracas correspondent asked President Castro if he was ready to apologize to the powers, to which the President replied:

"Gen. Castro has nothing to apologize for."

The bystanders, the correspondent adds, cheered and shouted "Bravo!" when they heard the President's reply.

The German merchants of Caracas, it is asserted by the correspondent, say they are ready to advance President Castro the money to meet the demands of Germany, "although they know the President is able to pay himself."

ROME, Dec. 29.—The Italian Minister at The Hague, the Chevalier Tugeni, has been ordered personally to supervise the procedure in the matter of the settlement of the Italian claims against Venezuela before the International Peace Court at The Hague. The documents in the case will be forwarded to him by courier.

BRITISH MARINES NOT LANDED.

Dutch Steamship Is Permitted to Land Cargo and American Liner Is Held at Curacoa.

CARACAS, Dec. 29.—There is no truth in the report circulated in the United States that British marines have been landed at La Guayra. Commodore Montgomerie, the British commander, when interviewed on the subject, said no landing had taken place and that such a step would not be in accordance with the policy of Great Britain toward Venezuela.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 29.—The British sloop-of-war Fantome, which was sent to command the entrance to the Orinoco and went hard aground near Barrancas, on the left bank of the river, and which was floated Dec. 21, has arrived here. An examination of the vessel shows that she sustained no damage.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 29.—The Dutch steamer Prins Willem V., from Amsterdam, arrived here this morning. After undergoing the usual preliminaries she was allowed to enter and discharge her cargo. The German schoolship Charlotte has arrived here.

The British cruiser Tribune has captured another schooner and sloop.

At the offices of the Red D Line, 135 Front Street, it was said yesterday that if the steamship Maracaibo is to reach La Guayra in time to deliver the mail within the time limit set by the terms of the blockade it would be impossible for her to call at Maracaibo to land freight for that port, which forms the bulk of her cargo. The steamer has gone back to Curaçoa and will await instructions. The owners of the line will endeavor to get a concession from the blockading fleet to permit the vessel to go to Maracaibo and unload.

MONROE DOCTRINE IS SAFE.

Senator Jones Says There Is No Danger That Arbitration at The Hague Will Affect It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A view decidedly different from that of some Democrats in Congress was expressed to-day by Senator Jones of Arkansas who, as Chairman of the National Committee, is still the nominal head of the Democratic Party. A good many Democrats have been seeing invasions of the Monroe Doctrine in every move made by Germany and Great Britain, and crediting Europe with the design of insidiously undermining the doctrine and preparing for aggression on South American territory. Senator Jones's view is different. He does not believe that any action of The Hague tribunal can affect in the slightest degree the Monroe Doctrine.

"The parties to the arbitration," he said, "will proceed to some arrangement for the collection of their debts, but they cannot decide upon any course that would involve in any degree the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as now laid down by this country without a prompt and vigorous protest from the United States, which they will not wish to meet. I cannot persuade myself that anything can be done by either England or Germany to affect that declaration of principles by this Government.

"Not only does that apply to the present situation, but I do not anticipate that in the future there will be complications in South American countries which will in any way involve the Monroe Doctrine. The Governments of Europe so thoroughly understand the views of this country that not one of them is likely to risk a rupture by violating them.

"European Governments may as well understand that if their citizens loan their money to either the people or the Governments of South America they must take their chances of getting it back without any action that might involve the permanent occupation of territory or in any way affect the sovereignty of these republics.

"Whatever course they may take in such cases, it will be for this country to determine whether their actions are in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and I do not anticipate that any Government will willingly persist in such a course after a mere suggestion from the United States."

RUSSIA WANTS LINGUISTS.

Officers Stationed in the Amur Territory Must Learn Several Languages.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg Russky Invalid publishes an order of the War Minister emphasizing the importance of having officers acquainted with the local languages among the troops stationed in the Amur territory, says The Times's correspondent.

The order also announces that arrangements have been made at the Oriental Institute at Vladivostok for the instruction of forty officers in Chinese, Japanese, Corean, and other Mongolian languages, as well as French and English.

PREPARE FOR COMMERCIAL WAR

International Socialist Bureau in Brussels Considers American Invasion.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 29.—A meeting of the International Socialist Bureau was held here this afternoon, and a motion relating to the possible results of the economic war with which, it is claimed, the United States is threatening Europe, was debated.

The deliberations were held in secret. Resolutions, which will be published later, were drafted.

HELD UP FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Because a non-union hackman was employed to drive one of the carriages in a funeral procession here this afternoon the union hackmen threatened to go on a strike, and for a time they refused to drive their carriages loaded with mourners to the cemetery. Fred V. Miller, a West Side café proprietor, had engaged the services of several independent hackmen to drive to the burying ground, it being the funeral of his grandmother.

The church services were over and the mourners had taken their seats in the carriages when the trouble commenced. As Mr. Miller started to enter his carriage he was stopped by the driver of the first coach, who said: "Do you know that the second hack is driven by a non-union man? Well, it is, and you must send him off the line or all the other carriages will drop out. We can't follow a non-union driver."

The second carriage contained the Miller family, and a long dispute followed. Mourners left their carriages, and for a time it looked as though serious trouble would occur. Finally a compromise was effected and the funeral cortege proceeded on its way to the burying ground.

PROPOSED CHICAGO SUBWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Two representatives of the Eastern capitalists directly interested in the proposed subway and elevated system to the stock yards district arrived in Chicago to-day and held a conference with a prominent attorney, to whom they told all their plans. He was asked to take the matter up with Mayor Harrison this week and endeavor to secure the much-coveted franchise.

It is said the men who seek a franchise will ask for a subway from curb to curb, so that four tracks may be used, and thus the traffic will not become congested in the down-town subway as it has on the elevated loop.

$21,000,000 CHURCH FUND.

Special to The New York Times.

LA PORTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—Bishop I. W. Joyce, who was in this city to-day to dedicate the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is authority for the statement that the twentieth century thank-offering of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States will be in excess of $21,000,000. Wednesday of this week will be the last day for receiving subscriptions.

Bishop Joyce said that this offering is the largest raised by any denomination in the world's history.

Senator Hawley Will Not Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A report to the effect that Senator Hawley contemplates resigning his seat in the Senate is periodically started from Connecticut, and is supposed to be inspired by persons who are anxious to succeed him. Senator Hawley's health has not been good for some time, but at his residence it is said the Senator expects to be in his seat soon after Congress reassembles. It is certain that Senator Hawley is not contemplating resigning. His present term expires March 4, 1905.

Prof. Carla Wenckebach Dead.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Miss Carla Wenckebach, Professor of German in Wellesley College, died at her apartments at the college to-day.

Miss Carla Wenckebach, who was an instructor in German at Wellesley College since 1883, and Professor of German since 1895, was fifty years of age. She was one of the most distinguished German instructors in this country, and had won reputation abroad both as teacher, editor, and author. Her early education was obtained at the Girls' High School in Hildesheim, Germany, her native city, and later she attended the Normal School at Hanover and Zurich and Leipsic Universities.

For several years she taught in England, Belgium, Russia, and New York, and in 1883 accepted the position at Wellesley. She was the author of several educational books on the German language, some of them conjointly with her sister, Helen W. Wenckebach, now deceased. Together they also edited a number of German literary works, including a collection of the best German songs. Among her works were editions of Meissner's "Aus Meiner Welt," "Die Meisterwerke des Mittelalsters," Scheffel's "Trompeter von Sakkingen," Schiller's "Marie Stuart," Dann's "Ein Kampf um Rom."

FEARS AMERICAN POLICY

German Military Expert Urges Resistance to Monroe Doctrine.

"Thumbscrews" Will Be Put on, He Says, If American "Self-Importance" Is Encouraged.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Acceptance of arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute by the German Government after the blockade was begun is certainly not received with popular favor in Germany.

Gen. von Bogusiawski, one of the foremost military writers, contributed to the Tagliche Rundschau his views of the Monroe Doctrine, and argues that the withdrawal of the blockade of Venezuelan ports at this stage would show singular weakness.

After alluding to the late Prince Bismarck's expression that the Monroe Doctrine was "a great piece of impudence," the General says:

"That was a true word. America is divided into many States. In varieties of race and language she is hardly second to Europe. How can one State assert that it has the right of interference and protection over an entire continent, and that it will tolerate only under certain conditions any action, however just, of European nations against an American State?

"A further question is how it happens that this doctrine, set up eighty years ago by an American statesman, has been able to justify itself in fact with absolutely no justification in the law of nations? When the United States feels itself threatened through any occupation of territory, of course it has the right, like any other nation, to raise a protest and, if necessary, employ force.

"But there must be no talk of even an apparent recognition of the Monroe Doctrine as an international law principle on the part of European nations. If the latter act otherwise they will soon feel the thumbscrews which they put on thereby.

"Through the war against ill-equipped Spain American self-importance has been infinitely increased, often showing a diseased character. The courtesies shown America by Germany have naturally not diminished that self-esteem. How little success excessive courtesy has is again shown here.

"Certainly the allies cannot be accused of not sparing the United States's sensitiveness to the greatest extreme. In seeking an agreement therewith regarding the action against Venezuela the allies not only did so, but even went to the length of offering President Roosevelt the arbitratorship after beginning military action. He refused, and indeed for the reason that the justice of the case of the allies was so self-evident that his decision could only have been unfavorable to Venezuela, thereby damaging the United States's popularity with the other nations of that hemisphere.

"Now that warlike action has begun no thumbscrews can be tolerated as to how far the action taken will extend. Giving the United States binding promises would divest the action beforehand of lasting effect. If the United States raises serious objection against this she would have to determine what means are at her disposal to give validity to her objection. President Gastro's demand that the powers raise the blockade and return the captured vessels must meet with a decisive veto Otherwise we shall have a repetition of the disgrace of Olmetz at sea."

The Frankfurther Zeitung hails President Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate as good news and praises the United States for having done so much to bring The Hague tribunal into vogue, recalling the cases already sent there by the United States.

The Lokal Anzeiger prints an inspired statement to the effect that nothing is known by the Berlin officials regarding the reported intention of the powers to raise the blockade, adding that the question has not yet been taken into consideration.

GERMANS ARE NOT PLEASED.

Arbitration by The Hague Tribunal Only a Way Out of a Very Disagreeable Situation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It must not be supposed from what is now said by the semi-official press about the readiness of Germany to accept the arbitrament of The Hague tribunal in the dispute with Venezuela that arbitration is popular in Germany, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

There is, in fact, the correspondent declares, a widespread desire to conclude as quickly as possible an affair into which many Germans wish their Government had not entered. It is feared also that reference of the dispute to The Hague court will indefinitely prolong a very disagreeable situation.

Arbitration by President Roosevelt, with the implied guarantee that his decision would be enforced after it was given, would have been welcomed by Germans generally as the readiest way out of the difficulty.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, which has been outspoken in this matter, does not attempt to conceal its disappointment at the action of the United States Government in refusing to make certain the payment of an award by acting as arbitrator.

RUSSIAN PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—General satisfaction is expressed here at the turn of affairs in the Venezuelan controversy.

President Roosevelt comes in for many compliments for "forcing" recognition of The Hague Tribunal. The Bourse Gazette describes Mr. Roosevelt's action as a "splendid Christmas gift to Europe."

ICE HELD THEM PRISONERS.

Tramps Stealing a Ride Froze Fast to Car's Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 29.—With their clothing covered with ice and firmly frozen to the icy platform of the baggage car, so that escape was rendered impossible, Albert Gray and Herbert Mason, two tramps, stealing a ride from Buffalo to Rochester on the Empire State Express, were captured by railroad detectives here to-day. The men boarded the front platform of the forward baggage coach just as the express left Buffalo. A minute later the engine took on water and both men were soaked.

By this time the speed was so great that jumping off was impossible, and the hoboes commenced to freeze fast to their narrow seat on the car platform. When Rochester was reached both men were in an exhausted condition. They were so firmly frozen to the platform that it was necessary to chop them out before they could be taken to the jail, where a charge of vagrancy was entered against both.

MR. LOW IN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Mayor's Secretary, J. P. Reynolds, Recently Elected a Member.

At the meeting of the Republican Club last night Mayor Low was elected to membership. There were only forty-eight votes cast, and the Mayor received them all. At the same time a number of other new members were elected.

At a recent meeting James F. Reynolds, Mayor Low's private secretary, was elected a member of the club. The action of the Mayor and Mr. Reynolds in seeking election to the club is taken by the Republican politicians generally as an indication that those officials intend to affiliate more closely with the Republican organization in the future than they have in the past.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Greatly Improved.

At the residence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, 22 Park Avenue, it was said at 11:30 o'clock last night that Dr. Flint had not called during the night, and that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition had greatly improved.

DAY OF DISCOMFORT.

Snow, Wind, Rain, and Drizzle Came from Nowhere in Particular and Staid a While.

Sellers of rain coats and rubber shoes took the centre of the stage yesterday and declared that they were prepared to weather the storm. It was just a portion of about everything on the forecaster's list, all jumbled up together.

The performance began a few minutes after noon. A sort of dreary Winter fog or mist gave way to a flurry of snow, and the temperature, which had been languishing about the 20 mark during the forenoon, had risen in a short time to 37 degrees. Under these conditions the snow melted almost as soon as it fell and mingled with the blanket left over from last week, that also began to turn into mush. Then came along a little wind, and afterward the snow let up a short while to give the rain a chance. It covered the pavements and sidewalks with a substance that resembled pea soup mixed with brick dust and Portland cement. Then a little sleet fell.

Another lever was pulled by the Storm King and the snow was let on again, and it continued until 1 o'clock, when the temperature having risen to 38 degrees, there was more rain. By that time the pedestrians did not care much what happened. The streets had a covering of ooze, in which horses slipped and fell and floundered, and there was congestion of traffic in many parts of the down town districts.

The temperature fell to 36 degrees, and the snow increased in volume, but that did not last long, and when night closed down drizzle had come, apparently to stay all night. That such a rain has its uses was admitted generally by those who would consent to talk at all, but what the uses were no one would hazard a guess.

The weather people said that the storm did not come from anywhere in particular and had no fixed date, but was just playing one-night stands around the Atlantic Coast.

NOT TO RETIRE THOMPSON.

Police Surgeons Disappoint Commissioner by Finding the Inspector and Several Captains Fit for Duty.

Police Commissioner Partridge yesterday appointed 125 patrolmen from the civil service list of eligibles. He also asked the Civil Service Commission for another list of eligibles for patrolmen, saying that he would appoint 25 more to-day.

On the recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Piper, Col. Partridge dismissed from the department Richard W. Lemm of the Oak Street Station, Michael F. Sullivan of the Elizabeth Street Station, William J. Ferris of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and Frederick Kajewski of the Union Market Station. The men were charged with being off post for considerable periods. Their dismissal is in accordance with repeated statements by Capt. Piper that he would not fine in off post cases, but would recommend that frequent offenders in that regard be dismissed.

The Board of Police Surgeons held an examination at Police Headquarters into the physical condition of Inspector Walter L. Thompson, Capts. Copeland, Schultz, Vredenburgh, and Brown, and Sergts. Hamilton, Gregory, and Wormell, who were ordered before the board by Col. Partridge. The surgeons' report was a disappointment to him, for all were found able to be continued in the active work of the department.

BABY SUES A PHYSICIAN.

It Is Contended That the Child's Right Eye Was Destroyed by Dr. Broud at Its Birth.

A suit by an infant against the physician who brought him into the world, grounded on the allegation that the doctor injured the baby for life, has been begun in the Supreme Court, and it is stated that the case is without precedent. The plaintiff is Isaac Lang, aged eight months, son of Louis and Jennie Lang of 270 East Fourth Street. The father, who brings the suit as guardian ad litem for the baby, is a waiter and earns $9 a week. The physician is Dr. Ephraim K. Broud of 275 East Broadway. It is claimed by the baby's lawyer, Henry Waldman, that the child's right eye was destroyed by the physician and that the damages due from the doctor amount to $25,000.

As a preliminary to the suit, Mr. Waldman secured an order allowing him to sue for a poor plaintiff. Under the law such an order is issued in behalf of a plaintiff worth less than $100, and the plaintiff is forthwith freed from such obligations as fees and costs. The order was filed in the County Clerk's office, but Levy & Unger, counsel for the doctor, obtained an order directing the Langs to file a bond of $250 before proceeding with their suit. It was on a motion to vacate this last order that Mr. Waldman appeared before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday morning. The Justice took the papers and reserved his decision.

INDEPENDENTS AGAINST TRUST.

Small Tin and Sheet Manufacturers to Meet To-day and Plan Protection Against Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—The independent sheet manufacturers, or those outside of the United States Steel Corporation, and the independent tin manufacturers will meet at the Hotel Lincoln at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to devise some means of protection against the recent cut made by the trust. The big corporation has reduced the price of tin plate from $4 to $3.60 a box, and its cut on sheets amounts to about $5 a ton. By this move it has already driven out two smaller competitors, who closed down during the past week.

Some of the independents have been brought almost to the verge of ruin, as the majority had contracted for material at a high price, and several have been threatened with suits unless they accept the material contracted for at the price agreed on. In the meantime the price of raw material has been reduced. Several plants have shut down rather than work at a loss by accepting contracts under the new price fixed by the Steel Corporation.

NOT SORRY THEY ARE WOMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Dr. William R. Harper and some of his Deans at the University of Chicago are pondering a collection of frank statements written by "co-eds" and printed in a leading Eastern publication. To the answers—for this the statements are supposed to be—in response to the query sent out by the publisher, "Would you prefer to be a man or a woman?" the names of the writers are not attached. Dr. Harper and his Deans wish they were, it is reported.

Of one hundred girls who replied eighteen preferred to be men, while eighty-one confessed they were satisfied to retain petticoats, and one wished sometimes she were a man and at other times was glad she was a woman.

In a summary of the answers it is found that thirty-four of the one hundred "co-eds" want to be wives and mothers, nine to be "noble womanly women," one wants to be a missionary, and another an astress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Extraordinary Number of the ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, seventh edition. 1902, present conditions and outlook for 1903. To be issued Jan. 4, 1903. A survey of world conditions in finance, trade, and agriculture.

1. A comprehensive series of reports from commercial centres in this and other countries, showing the present financial and trade conditions and the prospects for the year 1903.
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6. Exhaustive tables showing the dealings in and range of prices for the various railway, industrial, and miscellaneous securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange and on the curb during 1902.
7. A comprehensive bond table showing dealings and fluctuations during 1902.
8. A list of the principal companies incorporated and their capitalization.
9. Statistics of imports and exports, with an analysis of their meaning.
10. A series of charts showing at a glance the fluctuations for the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.
11. The official figures of the Clearing House.
12. The rates of money and exchange.

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DR. SILVERMAN HISSED

Stormy Jewish Meeting at the Educational Alliance.

The Two Chief Speakers Nearly in Agreement as to Social and Economic Questions Affecting the Jews.

Amid mingled hisses and applause the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman addressed a meeting in the Educational Alliance Building last evening, at which Bishop Potter and several other prominent men also voiced their ideas concerning the social and economic standing of the Jew. It was the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman's first appearance at the Alliance, since in his two lectures some time ago he [illegible] expression to his opposition to the propaganda of Zionism.

Over and over again he was met with such a storm of hisses that he was forced to stop. Exasperated at length, he finally paused to say:

"Only two kinds of animals hiss—the snake and the goose."

About that time the meeting became so boisterous that the ushers put out several of those whom they spotted as leaders of the demonstration of disapproval. The ejected men paused long enough at the door in each case to shout in Yiddish their disapproval of the sentiments expressed by Dr. Silverman.

Although Bishop Potter in the main agreed with Dr. Silverman, the audience took particular pains to show its respect for him, and he was forced to motion it to desist in its applause of welcome.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Justice Lodge of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, which, as Leon N. Levi, the President of the organization, explained, was an organization which advocates tolerance of the views of others.

He said that it was desired that the audience should understand that each speaker of the evening would express sincerely his ideas—would not gild them to make them attractive to his listeners—and that the hearers would be expected to think them over and accept those that appealed to them as worthy of belief.

Dr. Silverman was greeted effusively enough, when introduced. He began by informing the audience that he was born in America, and that it was quite natural that he should have American partialities.

"These facts are significant," he went on to say, "that a man may be a Jew in religion and an American patriot at the same time."

A storm of hisses and applause met this statement.

Dr. Silverman waited for a minute for the noise and din to die away, but when he started up again his words were drowned out. It was at this point that he reminded the audience of the kind of animals that hissed.

"The Jewish question," he went on to say, "is not so simple as we are led to believe. It is different in every country in which the Jew lives; different in Russia from what it is in our country; different in Germany, different in France, and so on. In some countries it is purely religious, in others it is both religious and industrial.

"Even granted that Zionism should be successful, (which I doubt,) it would be successful only for one million of our citizens, for I doubt also that more than that number would go to Palestine. That would still leave us eleven millions of Jews here, whose condition I think should engage our consideration more than the one million who would have left us. We would still have the anti-Semitic problem and the objection to foreign immigration to confront.

"Samuel Johnson once said: 'All foreigners are fools.' Now, you may not believe that is true, but in a great measure that is the view held by the great majority. You cannot change human nature.

"My idea is that the salvation of the Jew, at least in America, is assimilation. I would suggest that the Jew coming to America look like an American and act like an American just as quickly as he can.' [More hisses and applause.]

"The ghetto is the sore spot in our Jewish life. It is the weak spot in Europe, and it is the weak spot in America. I would advocate an assimilation which would bring Jewish people on a plane with other foreign-born Americans.

"I would divide the subject in four parts. First, there should be political assimilation. There should never be a Hebrew-American, Hebrew-Republican, or Hebrew this or that organization. I would tear every such sign as that down. Let us vote with the others, with the political parties, with the masses for social purity.

"Let it not be possible for any Jewish politician to say that he carries the Jewish vote in his vest pocket and can sell it to the highest bidder.

"I wish also to advocate industrial assimilation. I believe in the co-operation of capital and in the co-operation of labor. I believe in all kinds of co-operation that make for greater efficiency, but I do not believe in adding to an industrial banner your religious belief, to have our religion dishonored in every street fight, in which the banner is trampled in the mud.

"I believe also in social assimilation. We have been accused of exclusiveness, but part of that exclusiveness has been enforced exclusiveness. Zangwill says in one of his books: 'You cannot put a yellow badge upon a man without leaving a stain.' They have put us behind ghetto walls, have forced us to wear the gaberdine, so long that it is true it has left its trace upon us. We have a jargon language.

"I would advocate that we give up this jargon language. Jargon is not a civilized language, and should not be spoken by the Jews. I would see the jargon newspapers removed, the jargon theatres torn down. I would have English spoken. German spoken by the Jews. [Hisses and applause.]

"In religion alone I would advocate that the Jew keep his views and principles inviolate."

Bishop Potter followed, and warmly indorsed the sentiments of Dr. Silverman, and said the Jew must speak English—must sing and pray in English, and remember he could never make his language the language of America. Bishop Potter first told of his travels in foreign lands, and where he always met the Jewish people, and of their industry. He related an incident in India, wherein he told of seeing the Hindoo people partake before breakfast of a betel nut. "just," said he, "as the gentlemen at my feet, the gentlemen of the press, smoke a cigarette—as a narcotic—they eat this betel nut."

Bishop Potter also remarked incidentally that neither he nor his chaplain, the Rev. Percy Grant of New York, partook of the narcotically disposed nut. The Bishop then returned to the subject in hand, and said that he had met the Jew in many lands and climes, where they had been badly used and misrepresented. Turning to Dr. Silverman, he said:

"You preach in English, Dr. Silverman. But I suppose you ought to preach in Hebrew." This sentiment met with great applause. "You should preach in Hebrew, according to ancient traditions, I suppose, but not according to American traditions. You can never make your language the language of this country. You must talk, sing, pray in English.

"This is the one great land, this land of the United States of America, where we can take up the common idea of the common people. It is the one great idea that will one day rule the world. Personally, I am a sort of a Puritan. But the Puritan fathers were a sort of a persecuting lot. We can wisely unload and get rid of many of their ideas."

The Bishop then praised the order of B'nai B'rith, and spoke of the good it did for the Jewish people. He urged them to be a people of spotless integrity, and to take an active interest and part in the things surrounding them. If they were to live lives without blemish, he said, they would make themselves one of a great nation, and the laws would settle themselves.

Rabbi H. Masliarski then spoke both in Hebrew and in Yiddish. He warmly defended the Zionist movement, as well as the jargon of the people. The latter, he said, was the language which had been developed through the wanderings of the Jew and that it was sacred to him because much of the race's best literature was in that dialect.

CRITICISE J. W. RUCKSTUHL.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Isaac H. Taylor, Director of Works of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to-day criticised the conduct of F. W. Ruckstuhl, while acting as Chief of Sculpture of the World's Fair. Mr. Taylor declares that one of Mr. Ruckstuhl's chief reasons for resigning was the objections urged by the Director of Works to Mr. Ruckstuhl's action in assigning to himself $17,500 worth of sculpture work. He said:

"Mr. Ruckstuhl undertook to do more work than one man could possibly do, even if he did not have the responsibility of overseeing all the sculpture decoration of a great exposition. When I remonstrated with him he seemed to be offended. I asked him when he expected to do this mass of work and attend to his duties as chief of sculpture. Mr. Ruckstuhl replied he would do it in the mornings before he took up his duties of the day as chief. I then suggested to him that it did not look right for the chief sculptor to assign to himself so large a portion of the actual labor of sculpturing in addition to his place as chief of the department.

"After some argument Mr. Ruckstuhl agreed to give up one heroic bronze figure he had allotted to himself, the cost of which was to be about $8,000. Further diminution of his own assignment he would not listen to."

Mr. Taylor disclosed an alleged state of affairs in the sculpturing department bordering on chaos. According to his assertions Mr. Ruckstuhl not only misrepresented to sculptors in New York the amount of work to be done in his department and the amount of money available therefor, but made contracts with several for a large part of the work without advising or notifying the Director of Works of the Executive Committee of the World's Fair.

Chief Bitter says Mr. Taylor will have authority to make new assignments in all cases where Mr. Ruckstuhl took action without the approval of the World's Fair Executive Committee. Chief Bitter expects to leave for New York within a day or two to ascertain just how many of these alleged Ruckstuhl assignments are outstanding.

A "WILD" TRAIN'S WILD RUN.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 29.—A long line of freight cars loaded with railroad iron broke from a Burlington train to-day, dashed down a mountain side through the cañon and, jumping the track where the rails ran around the side of a deep precipice, fell to the stream below, a sheer hundred feet. The freight was pulling up the steepest grade on the Spearfish line when a coupling broke and the rear part of the train started backward.

The conductor, standing on the top of the train, saw the accident, and, realizing his danger, climbed rapidly down the side of a car and dropped. Even in that time the runaway had gained great headway, and he was terribly bruised. Then began a wild race down the mountain. For two miles the cars kept to the track, passing through a deep cañon and two tunnels. Finally in winding around a curve they jumped the track and went over the precipice.

BOSTON GETS COPLEY PICTURE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—A famous painting by Copley, the first Boston artist, has just been brought to Boston from England. It is called "The Pelham Children," and is supposed to represent the painter's own family. The coming home of this painting is a notable event, since the Copley Society is about to have its annual artists' festival and make the twelfth night revels at Lyndhurst Castle its subject.

This is the picture which Copley sent in without any mark in 1760 to Benjamin West in London, with the request that he place it in the exhibition rooms of the Royal Academy, of which West was a member. On receiving it West exclaimed: "What delicious coloring; worthy of Titian himself!" He was puzzled as to its origin, until a letter arriving later explained all.

Maryland Paper Company Fails.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 29.—Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., and Robert R. Henderson were to-day appointed receivers for the Maryland Paper Company, which operated a large plant here. The company recently was acquired by a Rhode Island syndicate. It is alleged that insufficient capital caused the failure. No statement of assets and liabilities is obtainable.

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" Tokay.....	
" Angelica.....	
" Gold Seal Champagne	
" Superior Rye Whiskey	
Pint 8 year Port.....	$4.00
" " Sherry.....	
" Old Angelica.....	
" Tokay.....	
" Sweet Catawba.....	
" Dry Moselle.....	
" Sauterne.....	
" "Ruby" Claret.....	
" "Norton's" Claret...	
" Old Burgundy.....	
" Unferm'd Grape Juice.	
" Gold Seal Champagne.	
Quart 8 year Port.....	$6.75
" " Sherry.....	
" Old Madeira.....	
" Sweet Catawba.....	
" Sauterne.....	
" Dry Moselle.....	
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VICEROY ENTERS DELHI WITH SPLENDID SUITE

Imposing Spectacle Opens India's Great Coronation Durbar.

Oriental Rulers Bedecked with Jewels Follow Lord and Lady Curzon into the Capital of the Moguls.

DELHI, India, Dec. 29.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, made his state entry this morning into the capital of the Moguls. This constituted the official opening of the Durbar held to celebrate the accession of King Edward as Emperor of India.

It was a splendid pageant, probably unparalleled in its magnificence in the world's history. At the head of the elephant procession rode Lord and Lady Curzon on the State Grand Tusker, 12 feet in height, the largest elephant in India. Their howdah was decked with gold and silver, and the elephant itself was almost hidden beneath a gold-worked saddle cloth. Surrounding them were footmen in scarlet and gold liveries and bearing massive silver staves.

The Duke of Connaught, who represented King Edward, and the Duchess of Connaught followed. Their elephant was equally gorgeously caparisoned. Then, in order of precedence, came the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, and other ruling chiefs, seventy in all, their huge elephants forming a line a quarter of a mile in length.

This glittering procession started from the railway station, preceded by dragoon guards and artillery, the Viceroy's escort, and by heralds and trumpeters. The route was entirely lined by British and native troops. From the saluting battery, posted at the fort commanding the Lahore Gate, guns thundered out a royal salute as the Viceroy passed, with the heralds and trumpeters sounding at intervals spirited fanfares.

The cortège passed in front of a magnificent line of 150 elephants, carrying the brilliantly dressed retainers of the ruling chiefs. The colossal beasts all saluted by trumpeting and throwing their trunks in the air, presenting a truly imposing sight, and afterward fell in line behind the official procession, as the cavalcade traversed the broad road leading to the Jumma Musjid Mosque, with its white domes and gilded minarets gleaming in the sunlight.

Huge crowds of onlookers witnessed the spectacle, which, it is asserted, has never been surpassed in magnificence even in this country of Oriental splendor.

The heralds, pursuivants, and trumpeters who followed the escort and immediately preceded the Viceregal procession were conspicuous by the splendor of their attire. They were followed by the newly Constituted Imperial Cadet Corps, comprising thirty Maharajahs, headed by Sir Pertab Singh, looking superb in their white coats, blue turbans, and decorations.

The excitement was at a fever heat as the first elephants, with gold and silver howdahs, of the staff officers came in view and commenced to circle around the mosque. The finest elephants in Asia passed in front of the great Jumma Musjid, the steps of which were thronged with distinguished personages, including the Viceroy's American and British guests and the delegates from the colonies and from other parts of the empire.

The enormous animals shuffled slowly by, many of the massive howdahs of quaint and rich design being surmounted by magnificent canopies of gold-embroidered and bejeweled tapestry. The bodies of the animals were almost hidden by their trappings of crimson, purple, and gold. Bands of gold encircled their tusks, golden bracelets were on their ankles, gold and silver bells were hanging from their neck chains, and their heads were painted and decorated in every conceivable color. The mahouts were clad in the brightest attire, as were the attendants spearsmen, who marched by the elephants' sides.

In the rear of the procession rode Gen. Lord Kitchener, the Commander in Chief in India, surrounded by a brilliant staff and followed by the heads of the provinces, with escorts of Indian cavalry, and tribal leaders from beyond the border line.

Down the main street moved the cortège, through lines of saluting soldiers and excited, surging, salaaming throngs of natives; through the ancient city, with the balconies and housetops teeming with life, and through the Moree Gate into the open park beyond. There, after a four-mile march, the elephants of the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught halted side by side, and the pageant was concluded with the great Princes filing by, their elephants trumpeting a salute.

The Viceroy was in state uniform. Lady Curzon was dressed in gray. The Duke of Connaught had on a Field Marshal's uniform and the Duchess of Connaught was attired in blue. They received a flattering welcome at all points.

The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught subsequently drove to the main camp.

The roads, after the passage of the procession, presented a scene of chaos, as the camel carriages, mule carts, landaus, bicycles, and bullock carts pressed onward in strange confusion. There were many breakdowns, and many hours elapsed before the people were able to return to their camps.

VAST CAMP OUTSIDE DELHI.

Ceremonies Will Be Marked by a Continuous Display of the Splendor of India.

The scene of the Durbar, the ceremonies incident to which opened with the entrance of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, into Delhi yesterday, is a wide plain to the north of the city, which has been the storm centre of so much of Indian history. It is looked down upon by that famous bridge where the British troops made their stand in 1857, and near which, at Ludlow Castle, Lord Roberts was fighting his battery when the Kashmir gate was blown in. It was through this gate that Lord Curzon marched yesterday to his quarters in the centre of the camp, which lies on the plain at the foot of the ridge some twenty miles away from the imperial city to the northward.

The camp is a vast city of canvas twenty-four miles in circumference. In the centre are the viceregal quarters—1,500 large tents, besides a substantial brick bungalow just built, to be hereafter the residence of the high officials who go to Delhi. There Lord and Lady Curzon, with their suite, will be. There also, in eight large connecting tents, will be quartered the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their attendants. Surrounding will be the tents assigned to the Governors of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, to Lord Kitchener, Commander in Chief of the Forces in India; to the Lieutenant Governors of the various provinces, and to the British Chief Commissioners and Residents. Close to the quarters of the Commander in Chief are those assigned to General the Marquis of Oka, the representative of Japan, who is thus especially honored. Each suite of tents is elaborately decorated and separated by beautiful Oriental gardens.

In a sort of circle outside of the vice regal quarters are camps assigned to the 116 native chiefs and rulers, who are publicly to acknowledge themselves vassals of Edward VII., and in the same zone the camps of the foreign Consuls and, somewhat closer in, the British and native press. However, as each native Prince is accompanied by many bejeweled followers with their followers, and the imposing complement of elephants befitting his rank, little of the space is left for the foreigners and press people.

In spite of this elaborate provision, some of the native Princes, having in mind the danger of sudden dust storms, have rented substantial dwellings. The Nizam of Hyderabad, for instance, is to lodge in Ludlow Castle, for which, it is said, he paid £35,000 rent.

VAST WORK OF PREPARATION.

Without and beyond the second ring of camps are the quarters of unofficial visitors—persons of many lands and races. Camp 1 has Maidens Hotel for its centre, and offers board and lodging at the rate of from 35 to 45 rupees a day. Camp 2 is a bit cheaper, and is especially popular with Americans. Camp 3 provides furnished and unfurnished tents and, even at a nominal rent, plots of ground for the pitching of tents. Here many poor natives and Eurasians find quarters. For the convenience and protection of these the Government furnishes a large market and has a bakery capable of turning out 6,000 loaves a day. This market is in the centre of the outer or unofficial camp.

For many weeks armies of coolies have been at work upon these camps and upon the amphitheatre where the Durbar proper is to be held. Fifty miles of roads also have been built and macadamized with coarse iron and mica, so that they shine like silver in the sun. To connect all the camps a light railway has been built.

Lord Curzon will open this afternoon the Indian Arts Exhibition in a building erected in the famous Kudsia Gardens, outside the Kashmir gate. This exhibition represents the best examples of all the arts in the vast Indian Empire, many priceless treasures being loaned and the other exhibits being for sale. The exhibition will continue open during the Winter months.

On Jan. 1, at noon, will be the coronation Durbar, which will take place in a vast amphitheatre shaped like a horseshoe, erected upon the spot where on Jan. 1, 1877, Lord Lytton, then Viceroy, held the first imperial assemblage which proclaimed Victoria Empress of India. This amphitheatre is about four miles distant from the city, and from the main camp about two miles, lying to the northwest of the latter in the Bawari Plain, a region ordinarily given over to desolation, except for a few shy deer and ungainly wading birds.

The amphitheatre, gorgeously decorated and canopied, provides seats and standing room for 12,000 people, and in the toe of the horseshoe is the dais where the Viceroy will sit with the ruling chiefs and distinguished guests in the front rows of the adjoining tiers.

The Viceregal party will go in full state from the camp to the amphitheatre, passing the quarters of many of the bodies of troops posted along the road, and proceeding to the dais around a driveway within the horseshoe, in the centre of which will float the royal standard. The ceremonies will consist of the proclamation of Edward as Kaisar-i-Hind, or Emperor of India, the royal salute, the playing of massed bands, the Viceroy's address, and the presentation of the ruling chiefs.

In the surrounding plain will be deployed the 40,000 troops which have been manoeuvring in the vicinity, and which have during Christmas week converged at Delhi for the Durbar. These troops consist of about 13,000 British, 18,500 native, 4,800 imperial service troops, and 1,000 volunteers. The native troops represent all parts of India, while the followers of the various attendant Princes will probably furnish such a variety of races and costumes as has never been seen in modern times.

GREAT THRONG OF VISITORS.

The crowds which have been pouring into Delhi for several days—natives of the Punjab, by many roads, and foreigners and others by ship to Bombay and excursion trains thence to the imperial city—number of several hundreds of thousands.

The festivities will be continued Friday night, Jan. 2, with a gorgeous illumination in Indian styles of the fort and the City of Delhi, and a display of fireworks in the open space between the Jumna Musjid and the fort. On Jan. 3 will be held in the Diwan-i-Am, or throne room of the Great Mogul in the fort, a chapter of the Indian orders—the Star of India and the Indian Empire. Lord Curzon, as Grand Master of both orders, will make the formal investitures in accordance with the awards and promotions, which are likely to be numerous. This formal chapter will be a very brilliant affair, and some two thousand people will be present.

On Sunday, the 4th, will be held a state service for the British troops and European guests and visitors, and at this service the Metropolitan of India will officiate.

The following day will probably see a review of the troops, and of the retainers and elephants of the native chiefs, which will make a very gorgeous show, and the State ball will follow on the next day, Jan. 6, in the Diwan-i-Am, a temporary extension built on to the ancient Hall of Audience of the Great Mogul, furnishing a ballroom, while the supper will be served upon the marble terraces of the Diwan-i-Khas. The decorations of the ballroom will be of white and gold, splashed with crimson.

The great review by the Viceroy of the troops engaged in the manoeuvres upon the plains between Delhi and Umballa during the past month will take place on Jan. 8 or 9, and on Saturday, the 10th, the official proceedings will be brought to a close with the departure of the Viceroy.

Meanwhile there will be other features—an assault-at-arms in the Durbar Arena, football, and hockey competitions, and polo games on the polo grounds constructed in the neighborhood of the camp. British and native regimental teams will take part, and the Viceroy will present cups to the winners.

NEW FACES AMONG THE RULERS.

It is interesting to note that of all the Indian Princes who did homage to Victoria at the less brilliant assemblage held by Lord Lytton in 1877 upon the same spot, the only survivor who is present at the present Durbar is Raja i Rajagan Raja Hira Singh, G. C. S. I. of the Nabha State in the Punjab. One or two of the present Princes were minors then; the rest are the successors of those who swore fealty to Victoria.

Of the chief officers who surrounded Lord Lytton, Field Marshal Sir F. P. Haines, then Commander in Chief in India, is one of the few survivors—but Earl Roberts was Quartermaster General of the forces in India in 1877, and was present in that capacity as Lord Kitchener is present today as Commander in Chief.

A fact noted by correspondents is that so many carriages of Durbar visitors were expected—some 3,500—that statisticians said the vehicles arranged as closely as possible side by side would extend twenty miles, and that the Maharajah of Gwalior and other potentates desired to bring motor cars as well. Permission was extended, it was said, on condition that the cars should not be run in the confines of the camp.

Correspondents have said much, too, of the unwonted activity of the Delhi City Fathers in disinfecting and cleaning what are said to be the most variously vile-smelling streets in the world, of the record-breaking prices of lodgings, and of the dense crowd of bullock carts and camels that night and day block the road from the railway station to the Durbar grounds, carrying supplies to the various camps. It was added by one correspondent that even the graveyards bore the sign "To let for the Durbar," and that the sleepy population of Delhi was as eager as the populations of other towns to reap a golden harvest from their guests.

GREAT CAMP AT DELHI WHERE INDIA'S RULERS ARE GATHERED FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.

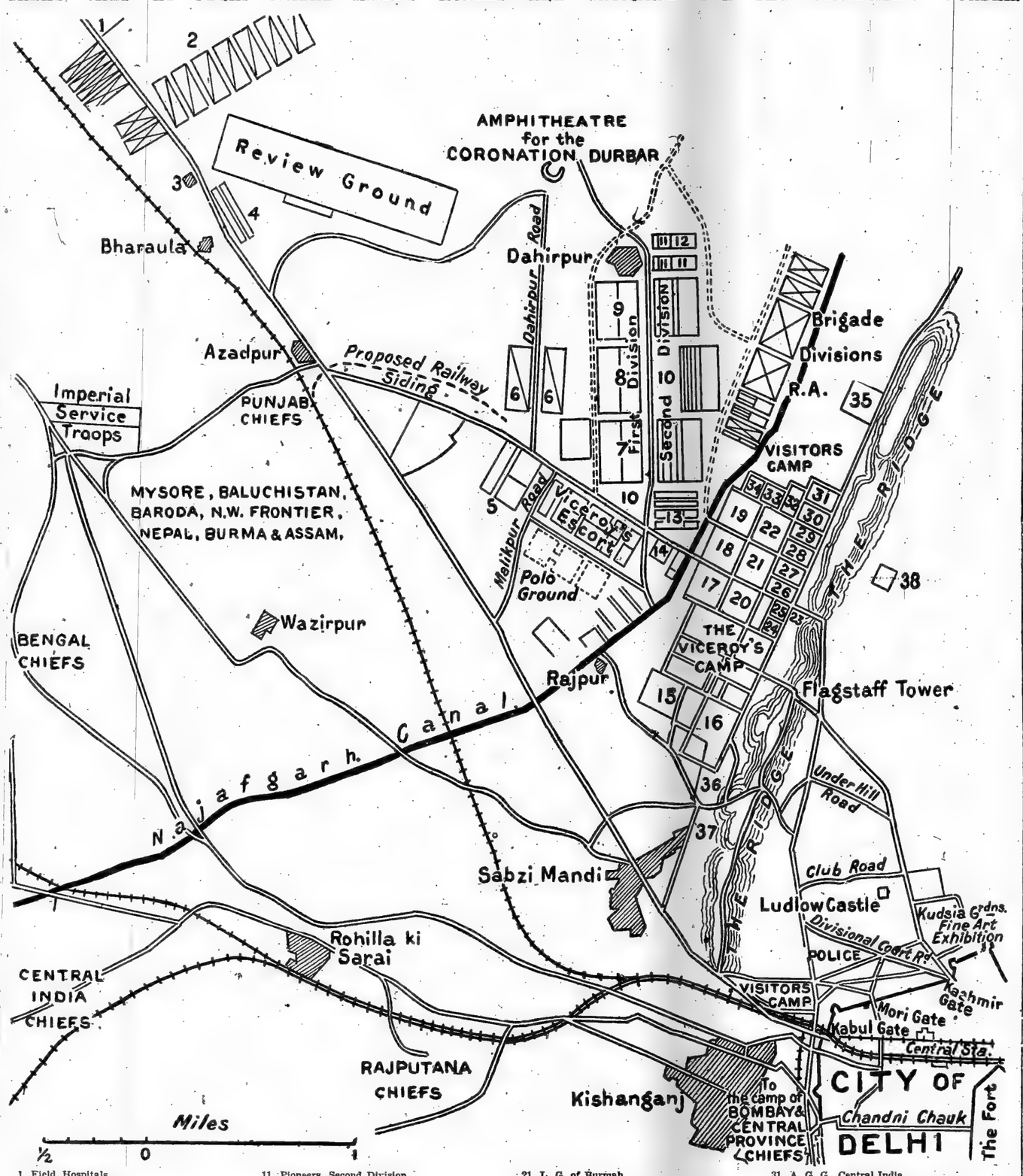

1. Field Hospitals.
2. Cavalry Division.
3. Badli ki Sarai.
4. Royal Field Artillery.
5. Volunteers.
6. Supply Depot.
7. First Brigade.
8. Second Brigade.
9. Third Brigade.
10. Staff.
11. Pioneers, Second Division.
12. Pioneers, First Division.
13. Sappers and Miners.
14. Executive Committee.
15. Governor of Bombay.
16. Commander in Chief and Lieutenant Generals.
17. Governor of Madras.
18. L. G. of Bengal.
19. L. G. of United Provinces.
20. L. G. of Punjab.
21. L. G. of Burmah.
22. Sparc.
23. Central Telegraph and Post Offices.
24. D. G. Telegraphs.
25. D. G. Post Office.
26. C. C., Assam.
27. C. C. Central Provinces.
28. Resident, Hyderabad.
29. Resident, Mysore.
30. A. G. G., Rajputana.
31. A. G. G., Central India.
32. A. G. G., Northwest Frontier Provinces.
33. A. G. G., Baluchistan.
34. Resident at Baroda.
35. Hospital.
36. British Press.
37. Native Press.
38. Imperial Cadet Corps Escort.

COLLAPSE OF BIMETALLISM.

Yves Guyot Demands That Edmond Thery Shall Abandon Double Standard in Accord with a Wager.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times's correspondent in Paris cables that Yves Guyot has just made a demand in a letter to Edmond Thery that M. Thery admit the collapse of the theory of Bimetallism.

This demand is made in pursuance of a wager made on June 30, 1897, of 1,000f. and a breakfast, that on Dec. 31, 1902, 1 kilo in gold would be equal in value to only 16 kilos of silver the world over. M. Guyot in his published letter entitled "Les Etrennes Dun Bimetalliste," now holds that M. Thery should, according to the bet, acknowledge that the bimetallic theory must be abandoned.

Mme. Humbert was followed by her weeping sister, Marie, who played the leading rôle in Mme. Humbert's fabric. Mlle. Marie did not show the bravado which she exhibited at Madrid, but was pale, and appeared to be disconsolate. Frederick Humbert, Mme. Humbert's husband, looked completely broken down. Romain d'Aurignac and his wife, Emile, maintained the calm, defiant attitude they had shown throughout.

Detachments of mounted police officers surrounded the vehicles, which were driven at a rattling pace through the gathering crowds to the Conciergerie. During the day a crowd gathered at the prison, but the police prevented any disorder.

The return of the Humberts is the absorbing topic for discussion throughout the city. Indeed, throughout France no event since the return of Dreyfus has aroused such intense interest. All classes of society are equally interested, as the Humberts' operations were so colossal and so interwoven with the foremost personages in France that their return was viewed with apprehension.

The present surroundings of the prisoners are in striking contrast with the magnificence of their former residence on the Avenue de la Grande Armée, where for a quarter of a century the Humberts entertained Cabinet Ministers and Presidents, and swayed French finances. The public had doubted the sincerity of the Government in ever attempting to bring back the fugitives, owing to the political and social shock which was sure to follow, but the arrival of the prisoners is now generally accepted as showing the purpose of the authorities to spare no means for the prosecution and punishment of the accused.

The choice of the Conciergerie as their place of confinement is a further indication that swift justice will be meted out, as this prison is part of the Palace of Justice, where only prisoners awaiting immediate trial are confined. The plans for the prosecution of the Humberts have not yet been announced.

Owing to the belief of the authorities that Eva Humbert was the innocent victim of her mother's operations they have intrusted her to the custody of her grandmother, Mme. Gustave Humbert, widow of the former Minister of Justice in the De Freycinet Cabinet. Mlle. Eva at first positively declined the proposal, declaring her purpose to remain with her mother in prison.

During the day, however, the aged grandmother appeared at the prison accompanied by Advocate Lefebvre and made a personal appeal to be given charge of Eva Humbert. Two Judges, MM. Leydet and Audrey, held a lengthy conference and then summoned the girl to their presence. The meeting between the grandmother and the child was most affecting. After brief, formal interrogatories, the Judges committed Eva to the care of the grandmother, who prevailed on the child to accompany her. They were driven to the Rue Condé, where the modest home of the late Minister of Justice is situated.

The Judges during the day also interrogated Romain d'Aurignac, Mme. Humbert, and other members of the family. This was confined to questions of identity. The Judges did not enter upon the merits of the case, as Mme. Humbert and the other chief figures were too overcome with excitement and fatigue. Mme. Humbert complained of feeling ill, and a doctor was hastily summoned, but he said there was nothing serious in her condition.

Seven large trunks were delivered to the prisoners, after they had been searched. The meals of the prisoners are being brought to them from an adjoining restaurant. Every precaution has been taken to prevent suicide.

M. Hennion, Chief of Detectives, deposited with the Judges Mme. Humbert's jewels which were seized at Madrid. They are valued at $16,000, and form only an insignificant remnant of her great collection. M. Hennion also turned over the bonds and securities seized at Madrid.

BANDITS KILL A MILLIONAIRE.

Armenian Who Failed to Pay Ransom Murdered in Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Moscow announces that an Armenian millionaire named Jambarov was murdered while entering a church there.

Jambarov was captured by brigands in the Caucasus several months ago, and obtained his release by promising to pay them a ransom. This he failed to do, and his captors killed him in revenge.

HUMBERTS IN PARIS JAIL

Frenchmen Realize That They Will Be Rigidly Prosecuted.

Apprehension Felt as to the Revelations to be Made—Mlle. Humbert in Grandmother's Custody.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The members of the Humbert family, who were recently arrested in Madrid in connection with the great safe frauds in this city, arrived at the Orleans Railroad Station here at 7:40 o'clock this morning, and were conducted to the Conciergerie Prison.

Crowds from all parts of the city were ready to assemble and give the prisoners a disorderly reception, but the secrecy of the police baffled the plans of the mobs.

An hour had been chosen for their return when Paris was only half awake. The crowd at the railroad station was comparatively small, but a large force of police and soldiers, mounted and on foot, was drawn up in front of the station and guarded all the street approaches in order to prevent the possibility of a popular demonstration. Several of the chief functionaries of the Prefecture were on hand to personally superintend the prisoners' arrival.

The men and women of the Humbert party were kept separate during the trip from Madrid to Paris, and they were brought from the train in two separate parties.

The party passed through double lines of police. The women came first, leaning on the arms of officers. Mme. Humbert was dressed in black, and was veiled, but she was readily recognized by her stout figure. Her young daughter, Eva, was the most pathetic-looking of the women.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

In the opening announcement we said that the first sale of the kind at the new store would be historic. Yesterday's business sustained the prophecy. All former records were broken. No wonder. Values like these attract the thrifty as surely as the magnet attracts steel.

You must not forget that we have immense assortments of the finer qualities—and the money we save you on them is larger, in proportion, than the sums we save for you on the ones quoted at lower prices.

Corset Covers, 12c.
Cambric, V-shape or square neck, trimmed with wide embroidery.

Corset Covers, 19c.
Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with tucks, beading and embroidery edging.
Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with wide lace.
Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with two rows of embroidery edging.
Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with lace inserting and lace ruffle.

Corset Covers, 24c.
Cambric, V-shaped neck, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and edging.
Cambric, low neck, French style, trimmed with wide lace and ribbon.

Corset Covers, 29c.
Nainsook, V-shaped neck, trimmed with fine embroidery.
Nainsook, low neck, French style, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle.
Cambric, low neck, French style trimmed with two rows of lace inserting.

Corset Covers, 39c.
Nainsook, low neck, trimmed with hemstitched tucks and wide ribbon.
Nainsook, low neck, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting, beading, ruffle and lace edging.

Corset Covers, 49c.
Nainsook, trimmed with hemstitched tucks, beading, ribbon and lace ruffle.

Corset Covers, 59c.
Nainsook, French style, trimmed with ten rows of lace inserting and lace ruffle.

Corset Covers, 69c.
Nainsook, square neck, trimmed with two rows of lace inserting, embroidery inserting and lace edging.

Chemises, 24c.
Muslin, trimmed with cambric ruffle.
Muslin, trimmed with lace edging.

Chemises, 29c.
Muslin, finished with corded band.
Muslin, round neck, trimmed with embroidery ruffle.

Chemises, 39c.
Muslin, round neck, trimmed with lace inserting and lace edging.
Muslin, Pompadour style, trimmed with two rows of embroidery inserting and lace edging.

Chemises, 49c.
Muslin, round neck, trimmed with two rows of embroidery inserting and lace ruffle.
Muslin, round neck, trimmed with three rows of embroidery inserting and embroidery ruffle.

Walking Skirts, 39c.
Muslin, umbrella-shaped cambric ruffle, finished with dust ruffle.
Muslin, umbrella-shaped hemstitched cambric ruffle, finished with dust ruffle.
Muslin, umbrella-shaped tucked cambric ruffle, finished with dust ruffle.

Walking Skirts, 49c.
Muslin, trimmed with tucked cambric ruffle, lace edging, finished with dust ruffle.

Walking Skirts, 59c.
Muslin, umbrella-shaped ruffle, trimmed with lace edging, finished with dust ruffle.

Walking Skirts, 69c.
Muslin, umbrella-shaped ruffle, trimmed with tucks, lace inserting and lace edging, finished with dust ruffle.

Walking Skirts, 99c.
Muslin, trimmed with lawn ruffle hemstitched tucks and wide embroidery flounce, finished with dust ruffle.
Muslin, lawn ruffle, trimmed with tucks, two rows of lace inserting, narrow tucked ruffle, lace edging and finished with dust ruffle.

Underskirts at 24c.
Muslin, trimmed with tucked cambric ruffle.
Muslin, trimmed with hemstitched cambric ruffle.

Underskirts, 29c.
Muslin, trimmed with hemstitched tucked ruffle.

Underskirts, 39c.
Muslin, trimmed with three rows of tucks and embroidery ruffle.
Muslin, trimmed with cambric ruffle, lace inserting and lace edging.

Underskirts, 69c.
Muslin, trimmed with cambric ruffle, two rows of lace inserting and lace edging.

Drawers, 19c.
Muslin, trimmed with hemstitched tucked ruffle.
Muslin, cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace edging.
Muslin, trimmed with three rows of tucks and embroidery ruffle.

Drawers, 29c.
Muslin, trimmed with three rows of tucks and embroidery ruffle.
Cambric, lawn ruffle, trimmed with wide lace edging.

Drawers, 39c.
Cambric, trimmed with clusters of tucks, wide lace edging and ruffle.

Drawers, 49c.
Cambric, trimmed with three rows of tucks and wide embroidery flounce.

MAGISTRATE SCORES MOYNIHAN.

Ex-Captain's Son Denounced for Collecting Undertaking Bill Twice.

Edward A. Moynihan, son of ex-Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan of the Police Department, was again arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday charged with having collected an undertaker's bill twice. On Saturday he failed to appear when his case was called, and his bail bond of $500 was declared forfeited. He reported later, however, but the forfeiture was not rescinded.

Moynihan, who had been locked up since Saturday, was asked if he had refunded half of the money he had collected. He replied that he had not done so, but that if paroled he would get the money and pay Miss Braunlich, the complainant.

"What do you think I am?" demanded Magistrate Zeller. "You forfeited your bond once, and I'm not going to give you the opportunity to do it again. You're a miserable dog, and you shall not keep these people out of their money with my consent. You and your partner should be in State prison. I'll give you till to-morrow morning to pay this money."

Moynihan had no bondsman and was locked up again.

SHARKEY SEEKS NEW TRIAL.

Justice Fitzgerald Reserves Decision in the Fish Manslaughter Case.

Henry W. Unger appeared before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday to argue in behalf of Thomas J. Sharkey's application for a certificate of reasonable doubt. Sharkey was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree when tried on the charge of having killed Nicholas Fish, the banker, in front of a West Thirty-fourth Street saloon last September. Justice Davy sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary.

The first ground urged by Mr. Unger was that there had been a lack of proof as to the cause of Mr. Fish's death. The doctors, he said, had agreed that death had been due to a clot of blood on the brain, but they had said such a clot could have originated from disease as well as from a blow. The second argument was that Justice Davy showed prejudice during the trial.

Justice Fitzgerald took the briefs and reserved his decision.

Mr. Brookfield Not at His Dinner.

The dinner arranged for at the Harlem Casino last night by William Brookfield, leader of the direct nomination forces in the Republican Party, was minus both Mr. Brookfield and the letter from Gov. Odell, which, it was thought, might appear and commit the Governor to the direct-nomination plan. The absence of Mr. Brookfield was explained by the weather; the absence of Gov. Odell's letter was explained by the statement that the Direct Nomination League, under whose auspices the dinner was supposed to have been given, had no part in any contest in progress between any two of the Republican leaders. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Gen. Wager Swayne.

Alliance Francaise Entertainment.

The second of the regular monthly entertainments of the Alliance Française, which took place at Carnegie Lyceum last night, was the occasion of the first appearance in this city of Numa Blès and Lucien Boyer, the Montmartre minstrels known to the habitués of the Chat Noir and the Quat-z'arts. Among the other performers were Mme. René Japhet, who sang the "Ave Stella" of Faure and delightful French chansonnettes; Prof. Georges Castegnier, and Edouard Lance, who recited, and Carl Walters, the young violinist, who gave selections from "Il Trovatore."

Mission Memorial to Dr. Storrs.

Friends of the Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, the eminent Brooklyn preacher, who was also for many years President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, are planning to honor his memory by the erection of a mission hospital in Foochow, China. The new building will replace one constructed thirty years ago and recently practically destroyed by fire. The new building will be known as the Storrs Memorial Hospital, and $10,000 is needed for its construction.

Schooner Ashore and in Peril.

The schooner Harry Prescott, Capt. Gray of Bath, Me., is ashore and in a perilous position off Little Beach, N. J. The North Brigantine Life-Saving Station reported last night that the vessel was full of water, and that unless she was pulled back into deep water at high tide she would probably be a total loss. The crew is believed to have been taken off by the wrecking steamer North America.

A. F. & Co.
Watches.
Solid 14 or 18-kt. Gold.
Extra small watches in either plain polished or highly decorated cases, with chatelain brooches to match, are one of the features of our this year's stock. They cost from $28.00 to $150.00. We are also showing an exceptional line of moderate priced "Waltham" watches in solid 14-kt. gold cases.
A. Frankfield & Co
Importers and Jewelers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's $10 and $12 Overcoats at $8.50

PERHAPS your resolution to "make your old overcoat do" through the Winter is, like the coat, getting frayed around the edges.

This is a good time for a new resolution—and a new overcoat. And, unlike most resolutions, there's no self-denial involved here:

Overcoats of heavy black and Oxford frieze—all-wool, of course—with serviceable, heavy Mercerized lining; that were very closely priced at $10, and

Overcoats of black and Oxford all-wool frieze, with satin shoulder and sleeve-lining, and fancy striped body-lining; excellent value at their former price, $12, now

$8.50 Each

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Your New Year's Hat

PROBABLY you're planning to invest in a new Silk or Opera Hat for your New Year's festivities—receptions, calls, parties, or what not. Of course you want the best, most stylish hat you can get, and equally of course, you want to pay as little for it as is compatible with these qualities.

The "Edward" Silk Hats present just the desired combination. The block is brand-new—crown belled just enough, brim handsomely set; in a variety of dimensions to suit different heads and faces.

At $6—best among Silk Hats at that price; at $7.50—best at *any* price.

Opera Hats, of the same relative goodness, at $6 and $7.50.

Tuxedo Hats, correct to wear with dinner-jackets, at $3.50.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

More Good News Of Men's Wear

THIS is indeed a money-saving season for men at WANAMAKER'S.

Our offerings, the past two days, of Men's White and Colored Shirts, Collars, Night Shirts and other furnishings, have met with instant and conclusive success. Quite natural, when the value-for-price is considered.

All of that news would be worth repeating, but only two items can be told of again—and a new one:

Men's Colored Shirts, 60c

Ordinarily you would buy many of these Shirts eagerly at $1.50 each; the rest would be fairly priced at $1—made to sell for those figures. Three hundred dozens in the lot originally—not so many now, but a great variety of handsome patterns and colorings, including some in black-and-white. Made of excellent quality fancy percale; splendidly laundered; all sizes 14 to 16½; each with one pair detached cuffs—at

SIXTY CENTS EACH!

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Collars, 3 for 25c

A veritable triumph in collar selling. Linen both sides, in two heights of lock front, in stylish design; also some Piccadilly collars. Hard to find their equal among regular 12½c collars. Put up in neat boxes, at

3 for 25c

and sold only by the box. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Imported Bath Robes, $3.

They are extremely handsome Terry Bath Robes, that come from the best maker in Paris; and are not matched in America at the price. The robes do not ravel out, are soft and absorbent, well made in attractive stripes and altogether are marvels at their price—$3 each. Ninth street table.

Boys' Mid-Year School Suits $3.75, Worth $5

NEW YEAR by the world's calendar, but it's Mid-Year by the school calendar. Just about half the term is over; right time to buy the sort of suit that will last the rest of the session. Like these—sturdy, stylish and mighty comfortable. And only these *worth a dollar and a quarter more than the price.*

One hundred and fifty Norfolk Jacket Suits of fancy mixed cheviots, sizes 8 to 16 years; and one hundred and fifty Double-breasted Jacket Suits of fancy mixed cheviots, sizes 8 to 16 years,

$3.75 a Suit

A lot of Knee Trousers, too, in fancy cheviots, for boys 3 to 16 years; worth 75c, selling for 50c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Netsuki Chatelaine Bags and Others

METAL "link" bags in intricate and beautiful patterns with carved clasps and handles in the new Netsuki design. That is, instead of the usual flaps to stick through the belt, these bags have ropes of heavy chain with handsome decorative knobs at the end. They run under the belt and hang over. Popular now, and growing more popular. **$4 to $6.75.**

Other pleasant telling:

German Silver Chatelaine Bags; French gray finish; fish scale mesh; soldered links; new and attractive designs. $5 to $9.

Chains of real coral, ragged, 55 inches long. 50c.

Chains of real coral, round beads, 55 inches long. $1 and $1.75. Main aisle.

Half Prices on Calendars

A CALENDAR sent to a friend *before* New Year's is worth two sent after the first of January. And, with all our calendars already *reduced exactly one-half,* your New Year's remembrances will cost you next to nothing.

The assortment is still liberal; including all that are left of the splendid Wanamaker series—that were marvelously low-priced at their original markings. Book Store, Ninth street.

A Year's End Sale of Marbles, Bronzes and Bric-a-Brac

THE unexpectedness of this after-Christmas clearance sale of some of the choicest pieces in our Basement Art-wares Salon lies in the fact that it normally comes well along in January.

But we have timed it thus in December, so that it can (and will) furnish many a New Year's gift that possesses permanent worth as well as artistic value. And the particular beauty of the sale lies in the fact that

Prices Are One-Third to One-Half Less Than Before Christmas

—and those, as you know, were unmatched anywhere else for lowness.

Among the beautiful pieces offered at these stirring reductions are Marble Busts, Figures and Pedestals, Bronzes, French Mounted Vases, Royal Bonn, Ghouda and Belgian Wares in great variety.

Of these, further details:

French Mounted Vases

Superb Vases, in Sevres effects:
At $150, formerly $275. At $90, formerly $150.
At $135, formerly $250.

Marble Busts and Figures

Carrara Marble Figure, at $125, from $200.
Carrara Marble Bust, at $100, from $125.

Castilena Marble Busts

At $12, from $17.50. At $6, from $10.

The following Marble Busts, Figures and Pedestals are slightly imperfect, which effects a serious reduction in price:
Marble Busts at $8.50, formerly $22.50.
Marble Bust at $16.25, formerly $32.50.
Marble Bust at $18.75, formerly $37.50.
Marble Bust at $30, formerly $47.50.
Marble Figures at $25, formerly $40; $35, formerly $60.
Marble Pedestals at $4.50, from $7.50. At $12 from $20.
At $9.50, from $17.50. At $12, from $22.50.

Art Room, Basement.

French Bronzes

Busts and Figures in most attractive subjects:
At $14, from $20. At $40, from $70.
At $25, from $37.50. At $75, from $95.
At $30, from $42.50.

Belgian Pottery

In quaint Figures and Vases. Some of these pieces are not quite perfect; though you'll seek long for the defects:
At 65c, from $1.25. At $2.25, from $4.50.
At $2, from $3.75. At $3.75, from $7.50.

Ghouda Ware

In Vases of many pretty shapes and styles:
At 75c, from $1.50. At $7, from $12.
At $2, from $4. At $8, from $15.
At $3.50, from $6.

Royal Bonn Pieces

At 65c, from $1. At $5, from $7.50.
At $2, from $3. At $6.50, from $10.
At $3.50, from $5.50. At $10, from $15.

Thousands of Yards of Embroidery Strips At HALF PRICE

THE passing of the holidays usually marks the transition, with most women, from fancy work to personal sewing, in preparation for the coming season.

And in the plans for Spring wardrobes, embroideries play an important part. So there's the double merit of timeliness and economy in this offering of

29,000 Yards of Embroidery Insertions and Edgings at Half

These are the newest, most charming designs for the Spring selling, that the best and most reliable manufacturer in St. Gall, Switzerland—the home of most of these embroideries—has produced. But, so jealous is he of his reputation, that he refuses to class as perfect any length that betrays the slightest, most minute defect.

In every 4½-yard length, or strip, of these embroideries there is a missed stitch, a slight slip on the part of the machinery, that stamps the piece as a "second," and cuts the price in two. And in most cases you couldn't diagnose the trouble but for our telling you.

The Strips are in all widths from 1 inch to 18 inches, in a wealth of pretty patterns, and are priced thus:

Insertions, 20c to 50c
Edgings, 10c to $1.50

for 4½-yard strips.

Women with dainty garments to make will claim these half-price embroideries eagerly.

Broadway.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

CHIEF interest attaches, among these offerings in the Basement Store today, to the news of Men's Wear. Saturday's buying fairly took us by storm; but two attractive lots are full and complete again today, and there are other groups that offer interesting picking, though assortments are not complete.

Men's Surplice Neck Night Shirts at 50c

These are the most comfortable of Night Shirts imaginable—on account of the low surplice neck. They are well-made, of good muslin, and are a remarkable value at their price—50c each. Many men use this style of night shirt all the year round.

Men's White Madras Pajamas at $1

These White Madras Pajamas are a marvel at the price; some manufacturers ask at wholesale the price for which we offer them to you. They are made of a soft and serviceable quality of madras; made up in the best possible way, with military collar; fly-front; silk loop and knot at collar. $1.

Then there's a lot of other attractive things in the Under-Price Store, of which some account follows:

Children's Warm Garments
At Most Attractive Prices

Here are Children's Dresses, Petticoats, Kimonos and Dressing Sacques, all prettily made of soft, warm outing flannel; and very moderately priced:

DRESSES at 25c to 50c, worth 35c to 75c
Children's outing flannel Dresses in yoke and French effects, trimmed with braid or plaited yokes; in pink-and-white or light blue-and-white; also some in plain colors; sizes 1 to 4 years.

PETTICOATS at 20c to 50c, worth 38c to 75c
Children's outing flannel Petticoats, on body or band; plain or ruffle finished with plaits or lace; all light colors; sizes 6 months to 14 years.

DRESSING SACQUES at 50c, worth 75c and 85c
Girl's outing and domet flannel Kimonos and Dressing Sacques in light blue, pink and cardinal; broken sizes ranging from 2 to 16 years.

Corsets Under-Price

Here are offerings of Corsets that combine excellence in make and model with most attractively low prices that women will like:

At 50c, worth 75c—Rust-proof Girdle Corsets; bias cut; straight-front; in white; sizes 18 to 21 in.

At 75c, worth $1.25—Elite Corsets; low bust; medium hips and long over abdomen; bias cut; straight-front; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; in white and drab; sizes 20 to 26 in.

At $2.50, worth $4.50—Lillian Corsets; medium sizes bust; dip hip and long over abdomen; in white; low 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30 in.

Aprons Much Reduced

Snow-white Aprons for every apron need—especially those of Swiss muslin or lawn, with or without bib and shoulder straps, fitting for waitress or nurse-maid—are thus sharply reduced:

25c Aprons at 18c each
35c and 40c Aprons at 25c each
50c Aprons at 38c each
75c Aprons at 50c each
$1 Aprons at 75c each

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs
AWAY UNDER PRICE

Manufacturer's "seconds," but so near "firsts" that it takes an expert to notice the irregular thread or slipped stitch that makes the difference. But for these wee defects they'd sell for 20c to 50c each instead of their present price—12½c.

Many for women, but more for men.

Fancy Boxes, Half Price

Here's a fetching group of Wooden Boxes, prettily covered with paperette in various designs and colors.

They're intended for gloves, handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, cards, and the like, and are all priced at

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH

though 50c has been their price until today.

Plenty of the 12½c PRINTED DIMITIES At 8c a Yard

WEATHER didn't deter women who scented a bargain yesterday in the 8c Dimities from coming after them by the hundreds. And they were justified—never were prettier, fresher, more spring-like printed cottons sold for the little price.

In fact, there's a 25-cent air about many of the attractive patterns—figured stripes, medallions and classical patterns and conventional figures in colors on white; black-and-white figures and stripes on tinted grounds; black-and-white figured stripes and floral designs on white grounds. And the quality of the goods, on which these pretty designs are printed, is regular 12½c dimity cloth.

The choice of patterns is still complete—there were a hundred thousand yards to start with. But there's no telling how soon the assortment will be broken, at the present rate of buying.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Neckwear In Early Spring Styles

STOCKS and ties are going to be smarter than ever. These are washable, chiefly Mercerized cotton or linen, with a rich silk-like lustre. Tailor-made—many of them by hand—in severe mannish effects, altogether new. Then, some are as fussy and feminine as you please. Most of them are embroidered. The colors are light, crisp and blossomy.

Further details:

Hand-made Fancy Stocks of Mercerized linen, in white or colors, with bows or with bishop tabs; embroidered and stitched. $2.25 to $3 each.

Fancy Stocks of lawn, pique, madras, canvas or Mercerized cotton, with or without turnover collars; tabs attached. Dots, stripes, blocks, plaids and embroidered designs. 50c to $1.50 each.

Ascot Shapes—Stocks, plain white or in colors: Ties of plain or fancy weaves; dots, blocks, stripes, Persian effects, or solid white. 75c to $1.50 each.

Collar-and-Cuff Sets of Mercerized linen, hand-embroidered; new shapes, white and colors; embroidered with white or black stitching. $2 and $2.25 each.

Broadway.

Petticoats of Black Sateen

PETTICOATS made to stand being whipped about by wintry weather without losing character. Firm, graceful petticoats that improve the "hang" of the skirt. Full cut and carefully made of good satiny sateen, decorated with pretty bands and straps. Prices easily appreciated and easily paid.

At $1—Trimmed with four stitched gathered ruffles.
At $1.25—Graduated side-plaited ruffle, trimmed with two small ruffles.
At $1.50—Deep flounce, trimmed with three gathered ruffles.
At $1.75—Finished with two deep hemstitched ruffles.
At $2.25—Deep circular flounce, finished with small ruffles.
Many other styles, 85c to $3.25.
Black mohair, $1.75 to $6. Black moreen, $2.75 to $6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Neat House-Dresses

STRIPED percale or cambric, solid blue seersucker; plain, plaited or trimmed with braid. The skirts are gathered full and have deep hems; the backs are fitted, and a belt-band joins skirt and waist. They launder "like new." **Prices, $1 to $2.25.** Second floor, Tenth street.

Timely Talk of SHOES and SLIPPERS

NEW YEAR and Twelfth Night parties make interesting reading of this dress-shoe story,—if highest style and quality ever need an added zest.

Shoes for men, in the newest lasts, as comfortable as they are good to look at and certain to wear well. Slippers for women, showing all the little touches that give a slipper grace and tone.

Bare outlines of description:

Shoes for Men

Men's Ideal Kidskin Lace Shoes; thin flexible soles; neat toe-shapes. $3.90.
Men's Patent Leather Button Shoes; soft mat calf tops; medium soles. $3.90.
Men's Patent Kidskin Lace Shoes; straight form, round toe last, with pliable single sole, welted and stitched. A handsome dress shoe. $5.

Men's Skating Shoes

The regulation hockey cut; made with every detail looking for safety and comfort. Also for women. $4.

Slippers for Women

Women's Patent Leather Dancing Slippers with high Louis XIV. heels and three straps to button over instep; smart and easy. $3.50.
Same style in black kidskin with beaded designs on straps and toes. $3.50.
Patent Leather High Tongue Slippers, with high curved heels and thin soles; have a neat buckle on instep. $3.50.
Black Kidskin Low Vamp Slippers, with one strap over instep and high curved Louis XIV. heels; very comfortable for dancing. $2.50.

Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

And a hint of Rubber Overshoes to wear on wet, snowy days like yesterday:

Women's Rubber Overshoes

At 25c—First quality; all sizes for women and children; with heels or spring heels.
At $1—Warm lined Arctic Overshoes; sizes 2½ to 4. Basement.

Men's Arctic Overshoes

At $1.25—First quality, light weight, warm-lined Arctic Overshoes; all sizes for men; invaluable for dress shoes' protection on stormy nights.

Main floor Shoe Store.

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And these chances for book lovers to secure books worth owning, at great economies, are just types of the possibilities offered by the Wanamaker book organization. Details:

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SHAKE-UP IN LAND OFFICE

Secretary Hitchcock Forces Commissioner Hermann to Resign.

Charges Against Subordinates — Hermann's Feud with Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer—Alleged Land Speculation Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Hitchcock, with the approval of President Roosevelt, to-day asked Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, to tender his resignation, and he agreed to do so, to take effect Feb. 1. This action is the result of an accumulation of petty irregularities in the Land Office for which Mr. Hermann, without himself being guilty of any of them, is held responsible. Charges have been made against a number of his subordinates, and, it is alleged, he has shielded them and delayed investigation in a manner which aroused the severest criticism from Secretary Hitchcock and finally prompted the President to act in the matter.

The subordinate officials of the Land Office against whom charges have been preferred are Harry King, chief, and Fred P. Metzger, assistant chief of the draughtsman's division. The former is accused of neglect of duty, and the latter of mismanagement. They have until to-morrow to make answer.

It is said that a year ago it was intimated to Mr. Hermann that his resignation would be accepted if tendered. The Commissioner said that at the proper time he desired to become a candidate for the Senate from Oregon, and he agreed to resign last July. When the time came he asked to be allowed to remain in the office until Fall, which was agreed to. When Fall came he still asked to stay.

It has been an open secret that between the Commissioner and Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer there has existed for several years a sharp feud. In this connection it is significant that Assistant Commissioner Richards, who, like Vandeventer, hails from Wyoming, the former having been Governor of the State and a candidate for the Senate against Senator Warren, and withdrawing from the contest, is now to be Commissioner.

A large part of the story of the trouble between Hermann and Vandeventer is involved in the history of what is known as forest indemnity scrip. When some years ago the Government began to set apart large tracts of land as forest reserves, speculators and railroad companies who had worthless desert lands had the public lands embracing their granted lands set off into reserves. Then an appeal was made to Congress, ostensibly in the interest of a few settlers, and Congress passed a law to relieve them, and gave them scrip so they could go elsewhere and take lands in lieu of their lands in the reserves. As soon as the law was passed the railroads came in with enormous claims for indemnity scrip. The Northern Pacific alone had 1,500,000 acres of such reserve lands.

This scrip at once became valuable. It is worth about $5 an acre, whereas the lands in the reserves, for the most part, are worthless. Of late a strong movement has sprung up to get the homestead, pre-emption, and timber claim laws repealed on the ground that they are being used fraudulently to get the public lands into the possession of large operators and syndicates. Mr. Hermann has been opposed to this and Secretary Hitchcock has been in favor of it.

It is asserted that the real object is to enhance the value of the indemnity scrip, now held to the amount of millions by railroad companies and other concerns. What is now worth but $5 an acre would become worth upward of $25 an acre. That is, the individual who wanted to get a tract of public land would not be able to get it as a homestead or pre-emption, and would have to go to the holder of the forest reserve indemnity scrip and pay $25 for every acre of land he wanted to get. It is claimed that this is the real trouble at the bottom of the whole matter. While the removal of the Commissioner is based on the charge of general incapacity and inefficiency, friends of Hermann allege he is really in the way of carrying out the scheme of a powerful and influential group of Western speculators, and has been removed on that account.

Secretary Hitchcock, when asked for an explanation of the reported resignation, said he had not received the resignation of Commissioner Hermann officially, and it would be the grossest violation of official etiquette for him to talk about it until he had. He said when he had once received the Commissioner's resignation he would have something to say about the affair.

Among the matters alleged against the Commissioner is the fact that he gave a clerkship to a man who had been detected while serving as an employe of the Geological Survey, in selling Government books. There have been differences between the Commissioner and the Secretary over decisions affecting the status of oil lands in the public domain, and this is also mentioned as one of the causes of the culmination of the trouble. In the West it has openly been charged that when the Secretary had tried his best to catch and punish timber thieves, the Commissioner had by his administration prevented him from doing so.

WHACKED THE PRESIDENT WITH A SINGLE STICK.

Gen. Wood Raised a Lump on Mr. Roosevelt's Forehead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—President Roosevelt has not been wounded in the forehead with a rapier wielded by Gen. Wood, nor has he been swinging a broad sword at that officer, as reported in New York to-day; but he has been whacking his military friend over the head with a single-stick, and Gen. Wood has been returning the compliment. As a result the President is wearing a bruise on his forehead just over the left eye.

For the last month the President and Gen. Wood have been accustomed to repair daily, or almost daily, to a room in the White House where they are free from interruption and have a bout at single-stick. This ancient English exercise used to have as its point the drawing of blood. Neither the ex-Colonel nor the ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders has aimed at making this point, but both have confined themselves to developing their skill with the weapon and getting as much exercise and fun out of the game as possible.

Notwithstanding this, it is impossible to play with single-sticks without occasionally getting hurt, and both the President and his ex-superior officer have daily given and received some pretty severe raps. Lumps have appeared at frequent intervals on the head of each. The one which the President received the other day, however, was worse than usual and more visible to the casual observer. As a result the wildest kind of rumors were started, finally culminating in the broadsword and rapier story. This led to the discovery of the secret which the President and his friend have guarded so successfully for a month or more.

INCREASE IN CRIME.

Growth Relative to Population Also in Insanity, Suicide, Nervous Diseases, and Juvenile Criminals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A report on crime, submitted for the information of Congress by Dr. Arthur MacDonald, specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, makes this statement:

"It may be said, with few exceptions, that within the last thirty or forty years there has been an increase, relative to population, in crime, suicide, insanity and other forms of abnormality."

This increase Dr. MacDonald says, may be in part accounted for by the more stringent methods of gathering data, but only in part. Statistics show that in America the States which show the greatest education and intelligence, as the North Atlantic and North Central States, also exceed in insanity, suicide, nervous diseases, juvenile criminals and almshouse paupers. He does not think that this proves anything against education and says of suicide as well as be argued that the consumption of sugar and the number of divorces granted in a certain section had a relation to each other.

"In the statistics of crime," says the report, "some special points may be noted. The youth as compared with adults have committed more crimes as society has developed. Suicide among children has greatly increased; this might be regarded as a symptom of diseased precociousness.

"The recent rapid development of women by entering more and more into the work of men, a transition involving great strain, seems to have some unwelcome accompaniments. In Vienna, for instance, general paralysis, a man's disease, is increasing among women In Belgium insanity and suicide have been growing relatively faster in women than in men. In Austria it has been found that the criminal influx into cities is relatively greater in women than in men, and the effects of heredity are greater upon women than upon men."

LINE 'ROUND THE WORLD.

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Will Complete Circuit with New Connections Contracted For.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—A contract for service with the Hamburg-American Steamship Line was ratified to-day by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway at a meeting of the Directors of the latter company in this city. The Hamburg Line will extend its service and will have a close traffic arrangement with the Orient at Port Stillwell, the terminus of the road on the Mexican coast, and the new line of steamers, it is announced, will be in operation by the time the Orient Road is completed to the Pacific Ocean.

The Mediterranean line, with which the road has an agreement, has been extended to include Calcutta and Hongkong, and it is this line that, by to-day's deal, will enter the Pacific Ocean and complete a world circuit by a connection at Port Stillwell. The route probably will be a direct one from Port Stillwell to Hongkong by way of Honolulu.

A year ago the Santa Fé Railroad system began negotiations looking to the establishment of a service by the Hamburg Line on the Pacific to be operated in connection with that road, but the negotiations were discontinued.

ERIE RAILROAD REPORT.

November Statement Shows Increased Earnings, Due to the Coal Strike's End.

The Erie Railroad yesterday published a statement of earnings for the month of November. This is the first statement in months showing heavy increases in earnings—$341,540 in net and $494,915 in gross earnings, due to the end of the coal strike:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$4,040,135.49	$3,545,220.30
Working expenses	2,643,056.03	2,489,681.48
Net earnings	$1,397,079.46	$1,055,538.82

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

WESTERN MARYLAND MORTGAGE.

To Secure an Issue of $10,000,000 Gold Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—The Western Maryland Railroad Company to-day filed a mortgage to the Bowling Green Trust Company of New York to secure an issue of $10,000,000 of "general lien and convertible mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds."

This mortgage is subject to a prior mortgage securing an issue of $50,000,000 in gold bonds. Both mortgages are dated Oct. 1, 1902, and the bonds in each case expire Oct. 1, 1952.

All the property of the railway pledged in the first mortgage is pledged in the second.

CHICAGO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

New Service Over the St. Paul and Union Pacific Lines.

On Sunday, Jan. 4, a new and distinct overland service will be inaugurated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific lines. There will be three daily trains, and the equipment will be thoroughly up to date, comprising the very latest designs of sleeping, parlor, dining cars, coaches, &c.

The time from Chicago to San Francisco will be less than three days. There will also be new and improved trains to Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah.

The very fact that there is still room and a demand for another fine California service is evidence of the general prosperity of the country at large.

Not so very long ago there was only one overland all-rail route to California, and six days was considered good time from Chicago to San Francisco. Now there are several lines across the country, making the trip in three days or thereabouts.

PERE MARQUETTE DIRECTORS.

A Change Follows Recent Sale to a Syndicate.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the Père Marquette Railroad Company to-day the following were elected to the Directorate: Thomas H. West of St. Louis, W. K. Bixby of St. Louis, Samuel R. Shipley of Philadelphia, Newman Erb of New York, Myron J. Carpenter of Chicago. F. H. Prince was elected President and M. J. Carpenter Vice President and General Manager.

The new Directors succeed W. W. Crapo, Mr. Charles M. Heald, John M. Graham, O. W. Mink, and S. T. Crapo. The change results from the recent purchase of a controlling interest in the company by a syndicate.

WATERTOWN ROAD ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company held yesterday the following were elected Directors of that company and ex-officio Directors of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company and Oswego and Rome Railroad Company for the ensuing year: Charles Parsons, Clarence S. Day, William Lumis, George Parsons, Edwin Parsons, Walton Ferguson, Chauncey M. Depew, Jefferson Hogan, and R. W. Parsons of New York City, and J. F. Maynard, John M. Crouse, I. N. Maynard, and William Pierrepont White of Utica, N. Y.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the following officers of the Watertown road were elected: Charles Parsons, President; Edwin Parsons, Vice President and Treasurer; Clarence S. Day, Vice President, and W. H. Platt, Secretary. The board adopted resolutions on Col. Joseph A. Lawyer, who died Sept. 12 in Watertown, and who had been for thirty-five years Secretary, and during a part of the time also Treasurer, of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

PENNSYLVANIA CHANGES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has appointed Colin Studds Assistant Eastern Passenger Agent, to succeed W. W. Lord, Jr., who has been promoted to the post of Passenger Agent for Middle Division, with headquarters in this city, to succeed J. K. Shoemaker, transferred.

Edgar Youngman, who only a few months ago was appointed Passenger Agent of the company at Baltimore, will succeed Colin Studds as Passenger Agent of the Southeastern District, with headquarters in Washington. Hugh Hasson, Jr., has been appointed Acting Passenger Agent at Baltimore.

All these appointments are to go into effect Jan. 1.

A. M. Waitt Has Not Resigned.

The statement, made in these columns on Sunday last, to the effect that A. M. Waitt had resigned, effective Jan. 1, as Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock and that he would be succeeded by J. T. Deems, was erroneous in that Mr. Waitt has not resigned. Mr. Deems comes to New York as General Superintendent of Motive Power of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Lake Erie and Western, and Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Grain Men Invite Legislators.

The Grain Committee of the New York Produce Exchange has invited the local members of the Legislature to hold a conference at the Produce Exchange on Jan. 5 to discuss a bill to increase the powers of the State Railroad Commissioners in the regulation of differential rates on grain on the New York railroads.

NEW TREASURY OFFICIAL

Secretary Shaw Selects Robert S. Armstrong as an Assistant.

He Succeeds Assistant Secretary Spaulding, Who Administered the Customs Service—Is Twenty Seven Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Robert S. Armstrong, who came to the Treasury Department with Secretary Shaw last February as private secretary, has been selected to succeed Assistant Secretary Spaulding. The announcement of this fact was something of a surprise to those familiar with the workings of the Treasury Department and of the special qualifications, technical knowledge, and training required for the successful discharge of the duties that are being performed by Assistant Secretary Spaulding.

To that official is assigned the general direction and supervision of all matters pertaining to the collection of the customs, involving the determination of all appeals from and protests against the decisions of Collectors and Appraisers of Customs in regard to the rates of duties that should be collected on imported merchandise. This is perhaps the most important function in the administration of the Treasury Department, and until this time the office has been filled by men of mature years, ability in the law, long experience in the service, thorough knowledge of customs affairs, and familiarity with customs laws, regulations, and judicial decisions made in connection therewith.

Mr. Spaulding, who has held the office for the past six years, is recognized as one of the ablest experts in customs affairs in the country, and ranked with the late Col Tichenor, who held the office of Assistant Secretary for several years, and left it to become a member of the Board of General Appraisers. Mr. Spaulding was Assistant Secretary prior to the advent of President Cleveland, and was again appointed to that office by President McKinley. Some months ago Mr. Spaulding's health became impaired, and since then frequent announcements have been made presaging his retirement on account of failing health, but the announcements were usually accompanied by the declaration that as soon as a competent man could be found the change would take place

Mr. Armstrong is twenty-seven years of age, and before coming to Washington was employed in newspaper work in Chicago and New York, acting as correspondent in the latter city for a Chicago paper, and in Chicago for a New York paper. He is a young man of good ability, is pleasing in address, and has successfully and creditably performed the duties of his present position.

It is said Mr. Spaulding is to be retained in a position where his knowledge and ability may be drawn upon in the administration of the customs service. It is probable he will be given practically jurisdiction of that branch, leaving his successor to perform the perfunctory work of approving his decisions.

In the event of Mr. Spaulding not being assigned to the customs service, there are intimations that that branch may be assigned to Assistant Secretary Taylor, who has had considerable experience with it, and who is an able lawyer. The division of the business for the Treasury Department is made by the Secretary, and a rearrangement can be readily made that will place the customs service under any one of the three Assistant Secretaries.

DEWEY'S FLEET REASSEMBLES.

Gathering at Culebra for the Final Manoeuvres, Which Will Begin Jan. 2.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The ships of the three American squadrons in the Caribbean Sea, which were distributed at the various ports in the West Indies last week for the purpose of giving the men shore leave during Christmas holidays, have now begun to reassemble at Culebra for the final manoeuvres. These will begin Jan. 2, and will consist of tactical evolutions, squadron and fleet drill, &c.

During these evolutions the three squadrons will be combined under the direct command of Admiral Dewey. At their conclusion, in about two weeks, the squadrons will separate and return to their respective stations. Rear Admiral Coghlan, with a division of the North Atlantic Squadron, will remain in West Indian waters.

THE MANOEUVRES IN THE EAST.

Asiatic Squadron Secures a Naval Base and Mines Channels.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—The naval manoeuvres have begun with the retreat of the fleet to Subig Bay and the seizure of a fortification on shore to serve as a naval base. The fleet entered the bay by the west channel, which was then mined by the battleship Kentucky, the flagship, in fifty-five minutes.

In the meanwhile the transport Zafiro had landed 200 marines on Grand Island, at the entrance of the bay. The marines laid 400 yards of railroad approaching the heights, where three batteries and a camp were established. The tug Wompatuck mined the inner channel.

The United States ship Rainbow, carrying Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, who has been ordered home, to Hongkong, parted from the fleet last Friday. She was saluted by the Kentucky, and Admiral Evans signalled farewell.

NO EXTRA CUBAN SESSION.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—After a lengthy conference between President Palma, the members of the Cabinet, and leading Senators, it has been decided not to call an extra session of the Senate to discuss the reciprocity treaty with the United States. President Palma is anxious to bring the discussion of this measure to an immediate conclusion, and has urged the Senate to resume its session Jan. 5 instead of waiting until Jan. 12.

Senator Capote, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said it was impossible to resume before the 12th, as the committee would not be ready to report on the 5th. Many Senators are absent in the country and cannot return to Havana by the 5th inst. He said, also that the matter was too important to discuss without the presence of a majority of the Senators.

The Avisador Comercial, in its issue of to-day, urges increases in the duties on flour, ham, and bacon in the event of the acceptance of the reciprocity treaty. The duties on these articles were enormously reduced at the beginning of the American intervention.

United States Minister Squiers has formally begun negotiations in the matter of securing a coaling station on the Isle of Pines. It is understood that the United States asks for one naval and three coaling stations.

NEW MAINE IN COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The new battle ship Maine was placed in commission at the League Island Navy Yard to-day. She was turned over to Capt. Lentze, who will command her. The Maine was built to take the place of the battleship of the same name blown up in Havana Harbor before the Spanish-American War.

It is thought the new fighter will be manned, coaled and provisioned as quickly as possible and sent to the West Indies to take part in the manoeuvres under Admiral Dewey. Sixty marines arrived to-day from Washington for the big fighting machine. The full complement of men for the Maine will be 550.

CUSTODY OF LIBERTY STATUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Secretary Root has received a letter from the commission having charge of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island, N. Y., suggesting the advisability of Congressional legislation providing for the transfer of the statue to the Government and saying that if that is done the commission will place in the United States Treasury the fund of $40,000 now in its custody.

Since the abandonment of the light in the statue by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department last Spring the light has been maintained by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. The statue itself, however, remains in the custody of the Statue Commission, of which Col. Pinchot is President.

ORIENT'S MONEY PROBLEM

Charles A. Conant Has a Plan to Give Silver Stability.

Leading Nations Interested in Eastern Trade Should Co-operate — Silver Countries Not Ready for Gold Currency.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Charles A. Conant, Treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, New York, who has made a special study of the monetary question in the Philippines, was one of the speakers on "Currency Problems in the Orient" before the American Economic Association this evening. In the course of his remarks he made the suggestion that the leading countries interested in trade in the Orient should co-operate to give stability to the silver money of Oriental countries. Mr. Conant spoke substantially as follows:

"A new crisis of exchange has been invoked by the recent fall in the gold price of silver—a crisis which does not affect the gold countries directly in their transactions at home, but does affect them profoundly in their relations with the East.

"By an unfortunate combination of circumstances China has been subjected to a burden which under her loose system of taxation has withdrawn her from the market as a purchaser of silver and brought her into the market as a vendor of it. The result has been primarily to depress the price of silver almost to one-third of its old historic parity. Much more important has been the effect of this fall in silver upon China and other silver-using countries in diminishing their power to buy abroad. There is danger that the powers, in exacting the last pound of flesh from China, have 'killed the goose which lays the golden egg' by making it impossible for her to continue her purchases of $200,000,000 annually in foreign goods.

"The fall in silver has necessarily produced a similiar influence in less degree upon our Southern neighbor, Mexico, where a late Consular report shows that American investments exceed $500,000,000, by adding greatly to the silver price of her imports; has arrested the development of the Philippines by discouraging the investment of American capital, and has threatened to invoke the same form of crisis in Siam, the Straits Settlements, and the extensive possessions of France in Asia. Thus the unforeseen result of diplomatic greed is to defeat the purpose of all the costly and ostentatious measures of Caucasian intervention in Chinese affairs for the last half century.

"The situation calls loudly for a remedy; but it is useless to seek this remedy in the delusive quicksands of international bimetallism. The principal silver countries are not fitted for the introduction of a pure gold currency. Their scale of wages and prices is too low to make gold coins convenient in daily transactions, and their wealth in most cases is insufficient to justify them in entering upon a rivalry with the rich nations for the world's stock of gold.

"Is there then no remedy for existing conditions? Must the silver nations be condemned to a rate of exchange with the gold nations which fluctuates within the widest limits, which exposes their trade to greater uncertainty than the throw of the gambler's dice, and which repels from investment among them the accumulated riches of the great civilized nations? This by no means follows. There is a possible remedy based upon sound economic principles.

"It is possible to bring silver coins into a fixed relation to gold by so limiting the supply of such coins that it shall always equal and more than equal the demand at a fixed price. The price of an article responds to the demand for it. If the silver currency of the Philippines is just sufficient in quantity to meet the demand for it, it will retain the value given it by law; if the supply is greater than the demand for it, no law can bolster up its price. Control of the quantity of the currency by the Government is the only means of separating it from the fluctuations of the bullion market and giving it a definite value in gold.

"Government control of the supply of coinage does not mean that this supply shall be arbitrarily fixed without reference to the currents of commerce. If the supply of silver currency in the Philippines, in Mexico, or in any other silver country is kept at a fixed relation to gold, gold will continue to be, as it has nearly always been, the money of international commerce. An increased demand for currency will manifest itself by a high gold value for the local money, while a decline in the demand will manifest itself by the loss of such gold as the country has and decline in the gold value of its silver coins.

"Through the foreign exchanges it will always be possible to determine whether the supply of currency is responding adequately or not to the demands of trade. This can be done, even without any direct offer to redeem silver in gold, if the Government will establish a gold exchange fund in the financial capitals of the world, like London and New York, against which bills may be sold when the currency is redundant and where bills entitling the holder to silver coins may be bought with gold when there is a demand for them. The offer to receive the silver coins at a fixed par for public dues would establish a limited redemption, such as has alone maintained our own silver dollars at a par with gold.

"In order to secure the best results for silver as a commodity and for the steadiness of the monetary system of the silver countries it is highly desirable that there should be some international concert of action between Mexico and those countries having dependencies in the East. Such concert of action would undoubtedly recognize the fall in the value of silver by the adoption of a new ratio of about 32 to 1, as has been proposed for the Philippines. If China is given a uniform monetary system as provided in the recent draft of the treaty with England, she will absorb immense quantities of silver and do much to give the metal stability of value. The adoption of a common unit of coinage between China, Mexico, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements, and Indo-China would undoubtedly do much to promote their trade with each other and with the gold countries.

"It is not desirable, in my opinion, however, in the present state of international good faith an economic knowledge that one nation should be bound to use the coins of another or that any nation should be deprived of the exclusive control over her own monetary system, which is lacking in Mexico and the Philippines, because their depreciated silver coins have become international in their use. It is desirable that each nation should have control of its own monetary system, in order that it may correct its own mistakes and suffer the consequences of its own blunders, but the time is evidently at hand for a new effort to restore the par of exchange between the gold countries and the East along lines which conform to economic laws instead of vainly seeking to reverse them."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:15 A. M.—145 East Broadway; Benjamin Craft; damage trifling.

2:55 A. M.—2,117 Eighth Avenue; Adolph Sterns; damage, $10.

3 A. M.—Grand Central Station, between Forty-fourth and Forty-third Streets, on Vanderbilt Avenue; damage, $200.

7:20 A. M.—661 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Mrs. L. Merriel; damage, $100.

9:20 A. M.—1,155 Third Avenue; Tony Turiello; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—1,704 Third Avenue; H. A. Goodman; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—246 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mary Hughes; damage, $100.

10:30 A. M.—88 Hester Street; Morris Fuchs; damage, $200.

11:20 A. M.—71 Ridge Street; Jacob Usoff; damage trifling.

12 Noon.—704 Sixth Street; Samuel Weiss; damage, $15.

12:30 P. M.—344 West Thirty-first Street; Dova Pope; damage, $25.

1:35 P. M.—336 East Twelfth Street; Samuel Robinson; damage, $500.

2 P. M.—227 East Sixty-third Street; J. E. Glennon; damage, $50.

2:35 P. M.—458-460 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Winter & Co.; damage, $200.

3:20 P. M.—92 Charles Street; John Pentagast; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—Foot of East Ninety-third Street; Dock Department; damage, $400.

6:20 P. M.—130 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Charles Straus; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—529 West Broadway; Harry Cohen; damage, $2,500.

7:30 P. M.—325 Church Street; Isidor Lidge; damage, $2,500.

7:45 P. M.—120 West One Hundred and Third Street; G. E. Elliot; damage, $50.

8:50 P. M.—912 Home Street; John Thiele; damage, $20.

9:15 P. M.—568 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; Anna Patterson; damage, $500.

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Women's regular $37.50 and $35.00 Black Kersey Coats, with Persian Lamb collar and revers ... $27.50

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Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Look for our name in 'em.

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Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.

43 AND 45 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST STREET CAR SERVICE

Brooklyn's Experiences with the Rapid Transit Company.

COMMISSIONERS HEAR CHARGES

Hearing on the Manufacturers' Association's Formal Announcement of Faults—Testimony of Passengers Concerning Conditions.

About 250 citizens of Brooklyn attended the public hearing in the old Council Chambers in Borough Hall yesterday to substantiate and add to the charges that were brought against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company by the Manufacturers' Association of the borough. Nearly all of the trade organizations, as well as civic associations, in the borough were represented.

The hearing was begun at 10 o'clock before Col. Ashley W. Cole of Brooklyn, Chairman; Col. George W. Dunn of Albany, and Frank M. Baker of Oswego, the State Railroad Commissioners. Present at the hearings were the principal officers of the Manufacturers' Association, the complainant in the case, represented by ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey as counsel, and President Greatsinger, General Superintendent Dow Smith, Chief Electrical Engineer C. E. Roehl, and Messrs. Wells and Collins, of counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Others at the hearing were Borough President Swanstrom, Ludwig Nissen, ex-Congressman Edmund H. Driggs, ex-District Attorney Hiram R. Steele, Adolph Kiendl, Records Commissioner George E. Waldo, ex-Senator George W. Brush, Congressman George F. Lindsay, Frank Harvey Field of the Brooklyn Citizens' Union, ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, and Frederick Cocheu.

President McCarroll of the Manufacturers' Association made the formal charge against the company for the manner in which it has conducted the rapid transit facilities of Brooklyn in recent years. In part he said:

"There can be no mistaking what public sentiment is in the matter of the service now maintained by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. It is emphatic and outspoken. So much so that special organizations of citizens have been formed to give it expression. Our women have joined in associations to lend their aid. The entire press of the city almost daily deals with it. So clamorous has become the public appeal that also the Mayor of the city and our Borough President have taken it up. It must be a most serious situation that stirs the community so that the commercial bodies, the citizens—men and women—the press, and the city officials are aroused to this extent. It is no less than that—a most serious situation.

"The complaint is that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company fails or refuses to fulfill the obligation arising out of the franchises granted its subsidiary companies, to furnish adequate and comfortable transit facilities to the people of the city. Instead of such, cars unheated in the Winter are run, and on both elevated and surface railroads so insufficient in numbers that the passengers are crowded in a manner dangerous to health, uncomfortable and grossly indecent.

"Representations made have been met by denials, explanations, excuses, and promises. The promises remain unfulfilled; the excuses and explanations flimsy and untenable. The patience of the public is long since exhausted, and feeling in the community is at a point of excitement dangerous, and from every consideration to be regretted.

"So intolerable have the conditions on the elevated and surface railroads become that appeal is being made for relief and amelioration to the municipal officials, the Grand Juries, and to your commission, and will be carried, if necessary, to the courts and to the Legislature. Relief must be accomplished.

"In the meantime our attention is called to Mr. Greatsinger's letter in reply to Mayor Low. I have great respect for Mr. Greatsinger and the other officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company personally. I regret that his letter was not forthcoming earlier, so as to give time for more consideration. It endeavors to make it appear that the difficulties of operation and the overcrowding which are complained of are due to congestion on the bridge trains and that the same would be relieved by greater terminal facilities in Manhattan, which the city authorities are not disposed to give the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Reference is also made to the greater terminal facilities of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, which enables them to carry so much greater number of passengers. I submit, gentlemen, that this does not meet the situation, and would suggest that the terminal facilities of the Manhattan Railway Company were not presented to them by the city, but were acquired by the company itself. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company should do likewise.

"The pertinent question is, Why does not the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company provide terminal facilities sufficient and adequate for the lines it already has, so that they can operate sufficient cars? It is also a pertinent question—Is the reason that they do not do so because they want to force upon the city authorities the granting to them of facilities in Manhattan? Their plea to the city authorities for help and suggestions as to what they ought to do would be pathetic if it were not a plea of imbecility.

"If through incompetence or indisposition or by reason of financial difficulties arising out of excessive capitalization, or by any other cause, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as now organized cannot and does not furnish the adequate and comfortable transportation to which the people are entitled, then that company must be superseded by another that can and will do so."

ASSOCIATION'S CHARGES.

Ludwig Nissen, Chairman of the Committee on Rapid Transit Facilities of the Manufacturers' Association, then read the complaint, which was in part as follows:

The Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., complains that the respondent, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, having acquired either title to, or the control and management, by lease or otherwise, of all the street and elevated railroads of Brooklyn, City of New York, with the exception of what is known as the Coney Island and Brooklyn and the Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin lines, fails and persistently has failed in the discharge of its duty to the public in the following particulars:

First—That it fails and has failed to afford sufficient transportation for passengers.

Under this head it makes the following specifications:

(1) That respondent does not provide sufficient, commodious, and comfortable cars to accommodate the public.

(2) That it has failed and does fail in running and operating its cars over its various lines with sufficient frequency to adequately meet public requirements and demands.

(3) That the management of its cars, as a rule, is and has been rude, negligent, and careless, ignoring public convenience, safety, health, and moral requirements.

Second—That during the rush hours the means of transportation over the elevated and surface roads, connecting with the ferry lines to the Borough of Manhattan, are inadequate, owing to the lack of seating capacity and frequency of trains.

Third—During the non-rush hours the company persists in materially lessening the number and carrying capacity of cars in use, at the same time increasing the headway between them.

Fourth—That, having obtained from the City of Brooklyn grants to maintain elevated structures from the Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton Ferry, and the several ferries at the foot of Broadway, through many of the best business portions of the city and extending to its outlying sections, with great detriment to the streets in which it has erected its structures, with the understanding in return therefor that the grantees, their successors, lessees, and assigns should so maintain and operate such elevated roads that ample, comfortable, and speedy service should at all times be rendered to the public, the respondent, with sufficient rolling stock on hand, persistently neglects and refuses to perform its duty in that respect; that at the rush hours of the day there is too much headway between the trains, and there are either too few or too small cars in use; and at other hours of the day and night the same conditions exist, by lessening the number of carrying capacity of the cars in use and by lessening the frequency of the trains.

That the inevitable result has been—and as your complainant verily believes the same was and is so intended by the respondent's managers—to force great numbers of people who desire rapid transportation to the surface cars, which are nearly always so overcrowded as to make them not only uncomfortable but dangerous from the swaying masses of humanity—men, women, and children—who are rudely thrown in all directions by the sudden stopping or starting of the cars.

Fifth—The cars of the company are improperly heated, are overcrowded, and not sufficiently well ventilated.

Sixth—The company in recent years has utterly failed to provide sufficient seating accommodations. Aged and infirm people and mothers are not properly attended to, and the company does not meet the requirements of law in regard to protecting its passengers from violence, injury, and negligence at stations.

Seventh—The company is not making the adequate provisions to meet the demands which observation and experience show will be made upon it at the completion of the new East River Bridge.

Eighth—The company having a monopoly of the rapid transit facilities in the most populous parts of the borough, has to a great extent the control of the borough's prosperity, and it has not lived up to that responsibility.

Hiram R. Steele, President of the Brooklyn League, spoke briefly, saying that the existing conditions were disgraceful; that the extra cars, that once upon a time were run during shopping hours, had been, for some mysterious reason, taken off and that there was a gross irregularity in the heating of the cars. The company, he said, had a general disregard for the needs and wishes of the people from whom it derived its revenue.

Mr. Steele was interrupted frequently by applause, and after one very enthusastic outbreak, Chairman Cole rapped for order and remarked:

"This is not a mass meeting, but a very grave and serious public hearing, and I shall insist upon and will have order while it goes on."

Abner S. Haight of the Citizens' Union said that during a residence of forty years in Brooklyn he had never known the rapid-transit conditions to be as bad as they are to-day. He believed that the growth in population would more than absorb the growth of the rapid-transit system. As a matter of fact, he remarked, the public had lost faith in the promises of the company, and he hoped that the commission would spare them the trouble of appealing to the Legislature. Municipal ownership, he concluded, was a remote possibility, but it must be regarded as an alternative, unless proper service was rendered.

Frank Harvey Field evoked a reply from Chairman Cole when he said:

"This community will watch the findings of this commission with the keenest and liveliest interest. Your findings must be specific in character, or they cannot be enforced in the courts. We do not want generalities or lame conditions. I wish to say that the public sentiment in Brooklyn is aroused to an extent that I have never before known, and we want something done."

ATTITUDE OF COMMISSIONERS.

When Mr. Field sat down, Mr. Cole said:

"Since the pointed remarks of the last speaker, I will say that the complaints that have come from Brooklyn have been the most serious and difficult that this board has had to deal with. The most drastic action taken by us was in regard to the complaint made three years ago by the citizens of South Brooklyn, and we gave them more than they asked and against the direct protest of the railroad company. As we did then we will do now—the very best that lies in our power."

Prior to the calling of witnesses Charles N. Chadwick and C. J. Edwards spoke briefly along the same lines as their predecessors. Just before the first witness was called a man who said that he desired to be called as a witness said that when he alighted from a car at the Borough Hall the register indicated that ninety-three passengers were on board.

"That is nothing," Chairman Cole remarked. "The one I came down on had 103 on board when I got off at the same place."

Benjamin F. Blair of 195 Greene Street, a lawyer who has lived in Brooklyn for thirty-six years, was the first witness. He said that he had experienced great inconvenience on crowded Gates Avenue cars. He is a member of Plymouth Church, and he testified concerning the overcrowded conditions on Sundays during the hours when church people are going home.

Oswald H. Schirmer of 51 Cambridge Street, who said that on Sunday he had occasion to visit Manhattan for the first time in a year, testified that the Greene Avenue car on which he returned had registered 127 passengers when it reached the Borough Hall. He thought that the police should keep the tracks clear of trucks as much as possible, and suggested several other improvements. He concluded by reciting several incidents in connection with the overcrowding of cars, one of which referred to an unhappy experience of his wife.

"I wish you would bring her down here," Judge Dailey said.

"Unfortunately," Mr. Schirmer answered, "she has gone above."

Charles N. Chadwick said that he traveled a great deal on the elevated and surface roads. Yesterday morning, with his son, he said, he had boarded a car at Sumner Avenue and Myrtle Avenue, and transferred at Lexington Avenue for the bridge. He counted sixty persons waiting for a bridge car when he got off, and he said that four other cars came along and unloaded passengers there before a bridge car came along. Everybody got on, he said, but he could not understand how they did it. Judge Dailey asked Mr. Chadwick if he could suggest any relief for the present situation.

"I believe," he replied, "that if twice as many cars were run on the elevated it would relieve the congestion on both the elevated and the surface lines. I believe that from this very minute the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can give adequate relief to the citizens of this borough during the non-rush hours. As for the calling of stations by the guards, I can understand all except those who speak in a foreign tongue. [Laughter.] These guards are careless, indifferent, shiftless, and incompetent."

G. M. Roberts of 594 Jefferson Avenue did not like the revolving seats in cars. A few nights ago, he said, he managed to secure one, and he had hardly seated himself when he was crowded on one side by a fat man and on the other by a fatter woman. The result was that he had to get up, and was laughed at by the other passengers. He was asked if he had ever been in a poorly heated car.

"I do not know what heat in a car is," he answered.

Ludwig Nissen testified at length. On several occasions of late, he said, he had found it necessary to go down town between 7 and 8 P. M. Each time he had asked the ticket seller what schedule the cars were running on, and the seller had replied that there was no particular schedule. He characterized the jamming of women and children into overcrowded cars as shameful and disgraceful. He wished that the Commissioners could see the crowded stations where the women and children were so roughly treated.

"We have all seen what you describe," Mr. Cole interrupted, "and I personally have seen it hundreds of times. No woman was ever more shamefully treated than my own wife on an occasion like the ones to which you refer."

TROUBLE FOR THE SUBURBS.

Ex-Senator Brush said that during the non-rush hours it was almost impossible to get a seat after the car had traveled a short distance. He was followed by James E. Du Bois of the Thirtieth Ward Improvement League, who said that he had been a regular patron of the road since its construction. He lives in the Coney Island section, and on Saturday he had to wait twenty minutes at the Myrtle Avenue station for a car, and when one did come along, he said, it was the worst case of packing and jamming he had ever seen. He characterized the conditions as indescribable. In spite of frequent requests made by the league, he said, the company had refused to put flagmen at crossings.

The waiting rooms in the West End, he said, were in a disreputable condition—windows were smashed, floors were dirty, and there was no heat. He said that the Bath Beach service got four cars to the West End's one, although the West End was the better-paying route of the two. The neglect, he said, has kept out desirable immigration, and in answer to a question of Mr. Wells of counsel for the company he said that the great prosperity of that section was due to its natural resources and not to the railroad.

Mr. Wells asked the witness if he would not admit that his section had the best service in Brooklyn.

"No, I won't admit that," Mr. Du Bois answered, with emphasis, "and I'll bet you—"

"Gentlemen, this is not a poolroom," Mr. Cole interrupted.

President McCarroll of the Manufacturers' Association was then called.

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system," he said, "has a very difficult problem to solve, but it is not so difficult but that a proper management would not materially relieve the situation. There should be more trains during the rush hours, and there is no good reason why some of the through traffic that is sent up Fulton Street should not be sent through Atlantic Avenue. It seems to be the policy of the company to take a car off every time one is seen coming along with nobody standing up inside of it. They tell us that there is not enough electricity to give us motive power and heat at the same time, but I believe that there is a way."

Will Mr. McCarroll tell us what the way is?" Mr. Wells asked.

"I hope to be able to do so in a short time," Mr. McCarroll answered.

Mr. McCarroll then spoke of overcrowding, and Mr. Wells asked him if he expected to see the day when it would be possible for the company to give everybody who traveled on the cars a seat.

"That expectation is so far beyond the expectations of a Brooklynite," Mr. McCarroll answered, "as to be unworthy of a moment's consideration."

Edward E. Pabst of 2,156 Fulton Street, Vice President of the Brooklyn Meat Dealers' Association, and President of the Ocean Hill Board of Trade, complained of the poor transfer facilities to his section. The Eastern Parkway cars, he said, were very filthy, and had the appearance of being cleaned once a week instead of once a day.

Nathan L. Jones told about conductors getting jammed in the cars and civilians on the rear platform acting as conductors. Charles J. Edwards, H. S. Butler, and C. J. Burns related their experiences, and they were followed by David J. Molloy, who many years ago was Superintendent of the Atlantic and Fifth Avenue horse car system.

"Our greatest trouble," Mr. Molloy said, "is that we are dealing with a trust in its worst form. It's a bankrupt trust."

Abner S. Haight testified in regard to the overcrowding of platforms, and concluded by remarking that many things had been brought to light at the hearing which the company had probably never known before.

"But we do know," said Mr. Collins of the railroad's counsel.

"Then you deserve all the condemnation that the public has bestowed upon you," Mr. Haight retorted.

Others who testified were Edward E. Ford, a commercial traveler; Evan F. Smith, M. D.; John H. K. Blauvelt, and Edward A. Miller, who said the cars he rode in had enough dirt inside to disgust a Hottentot.

The hearing is to be resumed at 10 A. M. on Tuesday next in Borough Hall.

Mr. Collins, after the adjournment, said:

"The company is doing its best to improve its facilities, and it is now adding 32,000 horse power to the 30,000 horse power plant now in use. Other improvements are also under way."

PETITION OF WOMEN.

Four Suggestions for the Convenience and Comfort of Surface Car Passengers.

The following petition, signed by the Women's Health Protective Association, was sent to the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, of which Alderman John Diemer is Chairman:

On the 24th day of October the members of the association and representatives of various women's clubs were invited to attend a hearing on that day before your honorable committee, on Alderman James's resolution, asking that more cars be run on the surface roads during the non-rush hours, both day and evening.

During the discussion many suggestions were offered, none of which seemed feasible. We were then asked to give some further consideration to this question and present the result to your committee. We now beg to offer the following, which we trust will meet with your approval:

First—That more cars shall be run between the rush hours, both day and evening, and more cars on Sunday and holidays.

Second—That the railroad company shall prohibit standing in the open cars of the surface roads, as they are now constructed, as there is not sufficient space for passengers to stand. We consider the crowding of these cars detrimental to health, comfort, and decency.

Third—That the number of passengers standing on the platform of any of the cars shall be limited, so that a passageway may be unobstructed.

Fourth—That the number of passengers standing in closed cars shall be limited, as the present conditions do not allow even standing room.

We feel that some decided action must be taken at once regarding the open cars, as it will be too late for consideration when the warm weather is upon us. We would urge your immediate attention to this petition, as under the present system traveling in the cars, both surface and elevated, is a menace and disgrace to this city, which should stand first in every line of progress.

PROMISES NOT FULFILLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Greatsinger's letter in THE TIMES of Sunday indicates that all the Brooklyn Rapid Transit needs now in order to perfect its rapid-transit scheme and make every one happy is the proper kind of terminal arrangement. At one time in the history of this organization its nominal possession of the bridge was necessary to that end. Now two small slices out of the lower part of Manhattan is what this gigantic incubus requires in order to further demonstrate its incapacity and insincerity.

It has been repeatedly shown that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is not to be trusted. A concern which repudiates its obligations, which promises, but does not fulfill, is not the kind of a corporation calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of the people.

It is all very well for Mr. Greatsinger to ask for "terminal facilities," at a cost of three and a half million dollars, (to be paid for by the city,) and it is quite natural that he should bemoan the fact that no plan of his to help out the dear public has as yet been approved by the municipal authorities. But Mr. Greatsinger knows perfectly well that the people do not ask anything impossible; they don't insist upon his company doing things which are even unreasonable. All they want now is what lies wholly within the power of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to give, namely, the best service possible under existing conditions.

It has always been the custom and policy of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to pose in the light of injured innocence whenever the press or the people rise up in their wrath, and to give out the barefaced statement that they are "doing all they can in the interest of their patrons," or, as Mr. Greatsinger says in his letter, "our operating officers are devoting their best energies, &c., to the improvement of the service under present conditions.

If that is the case these "operating officers" are a wooden-headed set of stupid incompetents who don't know how to improve the service under present conditions, or else there is no shadow of truth or sincerity in what Mr. Greatsinger says, because the present abominable conditions of travel can be materially improved, as everyone with ordinary common sense knows, if the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, its President, and the above mentioned "officers" either knew or cared enough to avail themselves of the many opportunities at hand.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit has "authorized the expenditure of upward of $6,000,000," so it says, but it proposes to wait until it finds out how much of the lower part of Manhattan it can grab for the terminals referred to, and how much of the bridges and their approaches it can monopolize, before spending any portion of that sum.

In the meantime the niggardly, parsimonious management which has characterized this concern from the start will continue. Trains on the elevated roads, which could be run with sufficient frequency to relieve travel on the surface lines, will not be so run, and every mean and petty device calculated to save a penny in the way of expense or outlay will be employed.

Perhaps some day, when the Brooklyn Rapid Transit owns all the bridges and most of the transit facilities, it may loosen up and spend a small part of that "authorized $6,000,000," though it is safe to predict that the public will never benefit by it one iota in either convenience or comfort.

In other words, if the people of this borough wait for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to voluntarily give them anything which even remotely approximates decent transit facilities, they will wait in vain through all eternity, and no one knows the truth of this statement better than Mr. J. L. Greatsinger and his efficient staff of "operating officers."

W. W. HALLOCK.

Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1902.

CONFERENCE ON CAR SERVICE.

Metropolitan Company and Merchants' Association Will Consider the Problems of Surface Transit.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company met William F. King and other representatives of the Merchants' Association yesterday and agreed with them on a joint conference between representatives of the company and of the association on Jan. 7, when the whole question of providing better transit facilities on the surface roads is to be taken up for consideration. The questions of vestibuling the cars, placing of two conductors on each car, and a more rigid enforcement of the ordinances concerning ventilation and cleanliness are to be taken up also.

The committee of lawyers who will appear before the Railroad Commission today is as follows:

Theron G. Strong, Chairman;
John R. Delafield,
George E. Morse,
Bert Hanson,
George H. Gilman,
William H. Shepard, Vice Chairman;
Edward R. Finch,
Bernard Naumburg,
E. W. Tyler,
Francis X. Butler.

Speaking of the conference with Mr. Vreeland, William F. King said that Mr. Vreeland had declared himself willing and ready to do everything in his power to bring about a settlement of the transit problem which would be satisfactory to the people and just to the company.

CONTROLLER GROUT'S WAIT.

On a Corner for Twenty Minutes Before a Car Came—Officials Denounced.

Controller Grout declared yesterday that he had to wait almost twenty minutes for a car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on Sunday, and when it came along it was jammed with passengers.

The experience caused him to characterize the railroad officials as a "lot of stock shavers." He added that the condition of congestion he experienced on Sunday "is due to a policy on the part of the officials to cut down operating expenses, which is accomplished by discharging motormen and conductors, and curtailing the number of cars."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MILFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—Fire damaged the Post Office Block, owned by George M. Gunn, and its contents to the extent of $10,000 to-day. All of the mail and valuables in the Post Office were removed safely. It is understood that most of the loss is covered by insurance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—Fire this morning burned out the Star Theatre. The theatre people lost everything. The total loss will be about $40,000; uninsured.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—Three buildings were burned to the ground and two hotels and the Post Office were damaged by fire at Braddock, Penn., to-day. The buildings destroyed were occupied by Van Horne's restaurant, Torreson's poolroom, and Murphy's five and ten cent store. Kelly's Hotel, the Amuhole House, and the Braznell Block, in which was the Post Office, were damaged. The loss was $55,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The north storm is central to the northeastward of Lake Superior, while the southern one has practically disappeared. The rain and snow attendant upon these storms have during the past twenty-four hours extended over practically the entire country from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and also to the West Gulf States, followed, however, by clearing in the Gulf States and the greater portions of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region. To the westward the weather has been fair, except in Northwestern Washington, where rain has again fallen.

Temperatures are much higher in the Atlantic States, ranging from 4 to 10 degrees above the seasonal average, and are again quite low in the Gulf States, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the north slope. In the Central Rocky Mountain region and the middle slope they have risen.

There will be rain or snow to-morrow in New England, interior New York, and Western Pennsylvania, and rain followed by clearing weather on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Wednesday, no precipitation of consequence being at present indicated, except on the North Pacific Coast. It will be colder to-morrow in the South Atantic States and colder Wednesday in New England. It will be warmer to-morrow in the extreme West, and warmer Wednesday in the central valleys and the Gulf States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk south to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk west; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh south, shifting to west; on the Gulf Coast, fresh north, and on Lake Michigan, brisk west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk south to west winds and threatening weather with rain to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington Coast and on the Atlantic Coast at Sandy Hook and New York.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day; brisk south to southwest winds to-morrow, fair and colder.

District of Columbia and Maryland, clearing to-day; to-morrow fair, light to fresh west winds.

Delaware, rain to-day, followed by clearing, fresh south to west winds; to-morrow fair.

Virginia, fair to-day, except rain and colder in extreme southeast portion; to-morrow fair, fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, clearing to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh west winds.

Eastern New York, rain or snow in north and central, fair in extreme south portion to-day; to-morrow fair, colder in central and northeast portions, fresh to brisk west winds.

North Carolina, fair to-day, preceded by rain on the coast, colder in east portion, light to fresh southwest winds; to-morrow fair.

South Carolina, fair to-day, except rain on the coast; colder in interior; light west winds; to-morrow fair.

New Jersey, rain to-day, followed by clearing; colder in south portion; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, cloudy to-day, probably snow, fresh west winds; to-morrow fair.

Minnesota, fair to-day; warmer in west portion; to-morrow fair; warmer; fresh west to south winds.

North Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair to-day; warmer in central and eastern portions; to-morrow fair; warmer in east portion.

Western New York, cloudy to-day, probably snow; to-morrow, fair; fresh west winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, with west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	46	23	26
6 A. M.	48	28	28
9 A. M.	51	30	35
12 M.	51	36	39
4 P. M.	51	35	36
6 P. M.	48	37	38
9 P. M.	46	36	39
12 P. M.	44	37	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1901	48
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The temperature registered 29 degrees at 8 A. M. and 36 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 38 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 22 debrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	34	34	S	Cloudy
Atlantic City	44	44	SW	Rain
Boston	40	40	SW	Rain
Buffalo	30	34	W	Cloudy
Cape May	42	42	S	Rain
Eastport	38	38	SW	Rain
Nantucket	44	44	S	Rain
Norfolk	54	56	S	Cloudy
Oswego	34	34	W	Cloudy
Philadelphia	36	40	SW	Rain
Pittsburg	32	38	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	36	38	S	Rain
Scranton	34	36	SW	Snow
Washington D. C.	36	36	S	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	32	36	S	Clear
Chicago	30	32	S	Clear
Cincinnati	30	36	SW	Pt. cloudy
Cleveland	28	32	S	Clear
Detroit	24	30	SW	Clear
Duluth	10	16	SW	Clear
Grand Haven	34	34	SW	Cloudy
Green Bay	20	24	SW	Snow
Huron	16	30	NW	Clear
Marquette	12	28	W	Clear
Milwaukee	26	30	W	Snow
Toledo	24	30	SW	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	40	42	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	38	44	SW	Rain
Corpus Christi	52	52	N	Cloudy
Galveston	48	50	N	Clear
Hatteras	52	58	S	Clear
Jacksonville	60	72	SE	Clear
Key West	64	72	E	Rain
Mobile	44	46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	44	58	N	Cloudy
New Orleans	46	68	N	Cloudy
Savannah	58	68	SE	Cloudy
Tampa	66	74	NW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	56	62	S	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	6	14	NW	Clear
Davenport	22	36	W	Snow
Dodge City	30	44	NW	Clear
Kansas City	36	42	W	Clear
North Platte	24	34	W	Clear
Omaha	16	30	NW	Clear
St. Louis	40	42	SW	Clear
St. Paul	10	14	W	Clear
Winnipeg	Zero	8	W	Pt. cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	36	40	SW	Pt. cloudy
Denver	30	38	S	Clear
Helena	24	32	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	28	32	NW	Clear

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator John F. Dryden, New Jersey; A. G. Yates, Rochester; Commissioner T. H. Watkins, Scranton; Hamilton Perkins, Boston; J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

HOLLAND—Col. John Magee, Corning.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Congressman George T. Bradley, Connecticut.

GRAND—Dr. C. S. Infield, Sandy Hill; Capt. T. C. Moore, U. S. A.; D. M. Wood, U. S. N.; Major A. R. Paxton, U. S. A.; Dr. Gordon P. Spencer, Watertown, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—Prof. A. O. Leuscher, University of California; Col. A. A. Pope, Farmington, Conn.; Dudley Newton, Newport.

GRAND UNION—Ex-Secretary of the State of New York John Palmer, Albany.

VICTORIA—State Senator George E. Green, Binghamton; G. R. Chesbrough, Buffalo; W. B. Wheeler, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—John B. Sewell, Buffalo; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany; W. P. Shaw, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Secretary of the United States Treasury L. M. Shaw, Washington; Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

MAJESTIC—Capt. A. Pizzini, Jr., Richmond; William M. Frisbie, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Walker, Chicago; F. M. Clough, San Francisco.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods, 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits, 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics and wash goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Owen, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. A. Sparbeck, prints and linings, 60 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Culpepper, G. W., Nashville, Tenn.; dress goods, silks, and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Well, J., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. Well, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Leinbach & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Leinbach, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; W. C. Houston, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Victoria Hotel.

Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; G. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Powers, dry goods; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, hats; T. C. Bryce, hats; Hoffman House.

Stiefel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stiefel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goldwater, N., & Brothers, Rochaster, N. Y.; W. N. Goldwater, piece goods; Criterion Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, linings, laces, notions, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lorsch, G. E., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, dry goods; Herald Square

COLUMBIA'S CHESS LEAD

Result of First Day's Play in Intercollegiate Tournament.

Draws Two and Wins Two Games—The Scores and the Games in Detail.

The eleventh annual intercollegiate chess tournament between four students, each from Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, was begun yesterday in the Columbia Grammar School, in this city, the pairing being as follows: Frank H. Sewall, Columbia, against C. S. Richardson, Princeton; John H. Hankinson, Princeton, against H. A. Keeler, Columbia; George W. Tucker, Columbia, against L. H. Bissel, Princeton; A. J. Pilgram, Princeton, against F. E. Barshell, Columbia; J. F. Sawin, Yale, against C. T. Rice, Harvard; P. W. Bridgman, Harvard, against E. B. Adams, Yale; W. B. Hull, Yale, against W. C. Clerk, Harvard; L. P. Carr, Harvard, against N. C. Hull, Yale.

Play was begun promptly at 1 o'clock on all the eight boards, and at recess at 6 o'clock all except one game, that on the sixth table, were ended. Columbia, by winning two games and drawing two, assumed the lead in the tournament.

On the first board Sewall and Richardson arrived at a draw on the thirty-fifth move, despite strenuous efforts on the part of Sewall, to win. Taylor won a pawn. Keeler won a pawn from Hankinson on the thirty-second move and had no trouble thereafter in forcing the issue. The Princetonian resigned on the fortieth move. Tucker outplayed Bissel and won after forty-eight moves. An evenly contested game on the fourth board was drawn after thirty-two moves by Pilgram and Barshell.

A very spirited game between Sawin and Rice on the fifth board resulted in a draw after forty-eight moves. Bridgman obtained a decisive advantage, but in the end he relaxed and the game was eventually drawn after fifty-two moves.

Hull instituted a winning attack on the seventh board, which netted him an exchange and several pawns, whereupon everything was plain sailing. The Harvard man acknowledged defeat after thirty-seven moves. On the last board after a series of exchanges a draw was agreed upon after twenty-three moves.

The score after the first round was: Columbia, 3; Harvard, 1½; Yale, 2½; Princeton, 1.

The scores of the games are appended:

BOARD 1.—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

	Gewall. Columbia. White.	Richardson. Princeton. Black.		Gewall. Columbia. White.	Richardson. Princeton. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	19.	P—QR4	K—Kt
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20.	PxP	BxP
3.	P—Q4	PxP	21.	P—QKt4	B—Q5
4.	KtxP	KtxKt	22.	QR—K	Q—B3
5.	QxKt	Q—B3	23.	P—Kt5	B—Q2
6.	Q—K3	B—Kt5ch	24.	P—R5	P—KKt3
7.	P—QB3	B—R4	25.	Q—Kt2	Q—Kt2
8.	B—Q3	B—Kt3	26.	P—R6	B—KB4
9.	Q—K2	P—Q3	27.	Q—B2	BxB
10.	Castles.	Q—K4	28.	QxB	B—K4
11.	Kt—Q2	B—Q2	29.	PxP	P—B4
12.	Kt—B4	Q—K2	30.	R—Kt2	P—B5
13.	Kt—Kt3	Kt—B3	31.	KR—K	QxP
14.	Q—B2	CastlesQR	32.	Q—K4	QxQ
15.	Kt—Q5	KtxKt	33.	RxQ	P—Kt4
16.	PxKt	Q—K4	34.	P—B5	PxP
17.	P—QB4	P—KR4	35.	RxB	RxB
18.	B—Q2	P—QB3	Drawn.		

BOARD 2.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	Hankinson. Princeton. White.	Keeler. Columbia. Black.		Hankinson. Princeton. White.	Keeler. Columbia. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	21.	R—B7ch	Q—Kt3
2.	P—QB4	P—K3	22.	Q—R3	R—B2
3.	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	23.	KR—B	K—Q2
4.	Kt—B3	QKt—Q2	24.	B—Q6	P—QR4
5.	B—B4	B—Kt5	25.	Q—Kt2	P—QKt4
6.	P—K3	Kt—K5	26.	B—B5	R—Kt
7.	R—B	P—QB3	27.	P—QR3	R—Kt2
8.	B—Q3	P—KB4	28.	RxR	QxR
9.	Castles.	BxKt	29.	P—QR4	KtxB
10.	PxB	Castles.	30.	RxKt	PxP
11.	Kt—K5	P—KKt4	31.	QxQ	RxQ
12.	KtxKt	BxKt	32.	RxP	R—Kt5
13.	B—K3	Kt—KB3	33.	P—Kt3	P—B5
14.	P—KB3	B—K	34.	PxP	PxP
15.	Q—R2	P—QKt3	35.	K—R2	R—Kt7ch
16.	PxP	BPxP	36.	K—Kt	PxP
17.	P—QB4	B—B3	37.	RxP	K—B4
18.	PxP	BxP	38.	R—R6	R—Q7
19.	B—QB4	K—KB2	39.	R—R	K—B4
20.	BxB	QxB	40.	Resigns.	

BOARD 3.—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

	Tucker. Columbia. White.	Bissell. Princeton. Black.		Tucker. Columbia. White.	Bissell. Princeton. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	25.	Kt—Kt3	Q—Q2
2.	P—K3	Kt—KB3	26.	Q—Q3	Kt—R4
3.	B—Q3	P—K3	27.	KtxP	B—Q3
4.	Kt—Q2	P—B4	28.	B—Kt6ch	K—Q
5.	P—QB3	Kt—B3	29.	R—R7	B—B
6.	P—KB4	P—KKt3	30.	P—KKt4	Q—Kt5
7.	KKt—B3	Castles.	31.	Kt—B5	Q—Kt8ch
8.	P—QR3	P—QKt3	32.	Q—B	QxQch
9.	P—KR3	B—Kt2	33.	KxQ	B—B3ch
10.	P—KKt4	Kt—K	34.	K—K	Kt—Kt6
11.	P—KR4	Kt—B3	35.	Kt—Q6	BxKt
12.	P—KKt5	Kt—R4	36.	P—B8ch	K—K2
13.	Kt—KB	P—KKt3	37.	RxR	BxR
14.	B—K2	P—B3	38.	R—Kt	K—B
15.	K—B3)—R2	Kt—Kt2	39.	B—B2	Kt—R4
16.	Kt—Kt4	PxKtP	40.	P—Kt3	B—KKt5
17.	RPxP	PxP	41.	K—B2	Kt—B3
18.	RPxP	Kt—B4	42.	R—R4	Kt—Kt5
19.	B—Q3	R—QB	43.	K—Kt3	B—K7
20.	Q—K2	Kt—Kt2	44.	B—B5	B—R4
21.	BxP	R—B4	45.	B—Q2	Kt—B3
22.	BxPch	K—B2	46.	R—KR	B—K
23.	Kt—R6ch	K—K	47.	K—Kt4	B—Kt5
24.	BxtxR	PxKt	48.	B—B	Resigns.

BOARD 4.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	Pilgrim. Princeton. White.	Barshall. Columbia. Black.		Pilgrim. Princeton. White.	Barshall. Columbia. Black.
1.	P—Q4	P—Q4	18.	P—B4	Kt—Q4
2.	P—QB4	P—K3	19.	Kt—Kt3	P—QKt3
3.	Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20.	Kt—K4	Kt—B2
4.	B—Kt5	B—K2	21.	Kt—Q6	Kt—K
5.	Kt—B3	P—B3	22.	KtxKt	QRxKt
6.	P—K3	QKt—Q2	23.	B—K2	R—K
7.	R—B	Castles.	24.	P—QR3	B—K
8.	B—Q3	PxP.	25.	Q—K3	Q—K2
9.	BxP	Kt—Q4	26.	KR—Q	B—Kt3
10.	BxB	QxB	27.	B—KB3	R—QB
11.	Castles.	R—K	28.	P—KKt3	K—K
12.	Kt—K5	P—B3	29.	B—K4	P—KB4
13.	KtxKt	BxKt	30.	B—KB3	Q—Q
14.	Kt—K3	K—R	31.	Q—B3	B—Q2
15.	P—K4	Kt—Kt3	32.	Q—Kt4	R—B2
16.	P—K5	R—KB	Drawn.		
17.	Q—Kt3	QR—Kt			

BOARD 5.—FRENCH DEFENSE.

	Sawin. Yale. White.	Rice. Harvard. Black.		Sawin. Yale. White.	Rice. Harvard. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K3	26.	R—KB	Q—Kt4
2.	P—Q4	P—Q4	27.	RxKt	QR—K
3.	K—QB3	Kt—KB3	28.	Q—QB2	KxR
4.	P—K5	Kt—Q2	29.	P—R4ch	K—Q3
5.	QKt—K2	P—QB4	30.	QxPch	K—K2
6.	P—QB3	Kt—QB3	31.	B—Kt4ch	K—B2
7.	P—KB4	P—QR3	32.	BxR	RxB
8.	Kt—Kt3	P—QKt4	33.	Kt—K2	K—Kt
9.	B—Q2	Kt—QKt3	34.	Q—K6ch	K—Kt2
10.	Kt—B3	B—Q2	35.	P—QR4	BxP
11.	B—K3	PxP	36.	Q—Q7ch	K—Kt
12.	BPxP	B—Kt5	37.	RxRch	KxP.
13.	BxKt	KtPxB	38.	Q—K6ch	K—B2
14.	Castles	R—K	39.	P—K3	Q—Kt3
15.	R—K	BxKt	40.	P—Kt4	P—KKt4
16.	KtxB	Kt—K5	41.	P—Kt5	B—Kt5
17.	P—QB4	P—KB4	42.	Q—Q7ch	K—Kt
18.	PxP	KtxB	43.	P—B3	Resigns.
19.	KtxKt	Q—R4	40m.		1h. 15m.

LOW AND ODELL CONFER

The Mayor Makes a Trip to See the Governor at Albany.

Financial Legislation Discussed — Date of Tax Payments and the Sinking Fund—Assemblyman Bedell's Grievance.

Mayor Low went to Albany yesterday and had a conference with Gov. Odell, returning to the city last evening. When seen on his arrival at the Grand Central Station and asked what he and Gov. Odell had conferred about the Mayor replied that they had talked about possible legislation affecting the financial condition of the city. He refused to specify as to the nature of the legislation.

It is understood that one of the matters which they discussed was the passage of a bill which would enable the City of New York to collect its taxes on Jan. 1 instead of Oct. 1, the present fixed date for the collection of city taxes. Under present conditions the Controller is compelled to borrow money in Wall Street every year to meet the current financial expenses for a certain period. This compels the city to pay out a considerable sum in interest every year, which Mayor Low and Controller Grout think should be saved to the taxpayers, and which could be saved if the taxes were payable Jan. 1 instead of Oct. 1.

The scheme which the Mayor is said to have formulated contemplates the collection of city taxes on Jan. 1 and the making of a rebate to the taxpayers in October, when the general taxes fall due, in order to precent a double payment, and at the same time give to the city the money which it needs for current expenses at all times during the year.

Another financial proposition which the Mayor is understood to have discussed with the Governor was in relation to the sinking fun. Under the existing law there is put into the sinking fund each year about $8,000,000 above and beyond the amount necessary to insure payment upon the city's outstanding obligations. The result is that the sinking fund is growing, year by year, to great proportions and the city is deprived of the use of money which the present fiscal officers believe it ought to have for public improvements. The proposition not to pay into the sinking fund any more money than the outstanding obligations of the Government actually call for has been submitted to the Chamber of Commerce and some of the leading financiers of Wall Street, and both have given it as their opinion that the position taken by the Mayor and the Controller with regard to this question is financially sound.

The frequent conferences which Gov. Odell and Mayor Low have had of late are thought to be indicative of a most cordial feeling between them and to indicate that the deference which the Mayor showed to the Governor in consulting him about the selection of a successor to Col. Partridge will be reciprocated by the Governor lending his influence this Winter to the passage by the Legislature of any measures affecting the city which Mayor Low favors.

There is only one class of legislation which Mayor Low may ask of the Legislature, upon which he is likely to experience difficulty. This is railroad legislation. Assemblyman Louis Bedell, who was Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Assembly at the last session, and who is slated for the same position this Winter, will not give to railroad bills sent to Albany by the Low administration the same hearty support which he gave to the Mayor's railroad bills at the last session. Mr. Bedell feels that Mr. Low treated him very shabbily in connection with the New York Central bill which was passed by the Legislature and then vetoed by the Mayor. Mr. Bedell received this bill from Mayor Low. On account of the great privileges which the bill gave to the New York Central, it was much criticised when Mr. Bedell introduced it. Mr. Bedell in speaking of his experience with the bill, said a few nights ago that he "was pounded all over the State" for his advocacy of it. But he stood all of the criticism which was heaped upon him and succeeded in getting the bill through both branches of the Legislature. It then went to the Mayor. By this time the assaults upon the bill became so strong that the Mayor vetoed it.

"By his action," said Mr. Bedell, "the Mayor left me up in the air. He did not even show me the courtesy of sending to me a note of apology. Without any exoneration from him I was left in the position of having tried to force upon the City of New York railroad legislation which was so inimical to the city's interests that the Mayor felt obliged to repudiate it. Inasmuch as I had received the bill from the Mayor and in pushing it was aiming only to accomplish what I understood from him he desired to have brought about, I thought, and still think, that he failed to show me the consideration to which I was entitled from him. The position which I took in advocating his bill, which he afterward repudiated, was used against me in my canvass for re-election this Fall."

DEPUTY GILMAN WILL STAY.

State Controller Miller Will Retain Both of His Assistants.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—State Controller Miller to-night announced that there would be no changes of moment in his department after Jan. 1.

Deputy Controller Theodore Gilman and Second Deputy W. G. Merriman will be his first assistants for two more years.

GOV. ODELL ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Dinner to Personal and Political Friends—Will Give Another Dinner To-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Gov. Odell gave a dinner to-night at the Executive Mansion to a group of personal and political friends. Among those present were the Governor's brother and other friends from Newburg, Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia, ex-Gov. Black, Congressmen G. N. Southwick of Albany and L. N. Littauer of Gloversville, ex-Congressman William L. Ward of Port Chester, W. T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Republican State Executive Committee, and State Committeeman William C. Warren of Buffalo.

Gov. Odell will give a dinner at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday in honor of the newly-elected State officers. Those invited are as follows:

Gov. and Mrs. Odell, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Higgins, State Secretary and Mrs. J. F. O'Brien, Controller and Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, Attorney General and Mrs. John Gunneen, State Surveyor and Engineer and Mrs. E. A. Bond, State Treasurer and Mrs. J. G. Wickser, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. N. H. Henry, Senator John Raines and Miss Odell, (sister of the Governor,) Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Binghamton and Miss Murphey of Albany, Herbert Odell and Mrs. S. L. Dawes of Albany, Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly of West Point.

GOV. ODELL'S MILITARY STAFF.

Selections He Has Made—Order Will Be Issued After New Year's.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Gov. Odell, as Commander in Chief of the State National Guard, has selected his military staff. The order appointing them will be issued after New Year's. The following have been chosen:

Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry—Adjutant.
Major Harrison Kerr Bird—Military Secretary.
Capt. William Littauer—Aide de Camp.
Capt. Charles Hitchcock Sherrill—Aidde de Camp.

From the National Guard:

Major Charles O. Davis, Thirteenth Aegiment—Aide de Camp.
Major John James Byrne, Ninth Regiment—Aide de Camp.
Capt. Ames Everett McIntyre, Twenty-fourth Seperate Company—Aide de Camp.
Capt. John Timothy Sadler, Thirtieth Separate Company—Aide de Camp.
Capt. Seymour Penfield White, Sixty-fifth Regiment—Aide de Camp.
Capt. Charles I. DeBevoise, Troop C—Aide de Camp.
Capt. Richard Harper Laimbeer, Jr., Second Brigade Staff—Aide de Camp.
First Lieut. Chauncey Matlock, Third Battery—Aide de Camp.
First Lieut. Thomas Barron, Seventh Regiment—Aide de Camp.
First Lieut. William Leland Thompson, Twelfth Separate Company—Aide de Camp.
First Lieut. Augustus Sherwood Chatfield, Eighth Regiment—Aide de Camp.

From the Naval Militia:

Lieut. Commander Alfred Brooks Fry—Aide de Camp.

With the exception of Capt. Laimbeer and First Lieut. Barron, all are reappointments. One vacancy on the personal staff, an Aide de Camp, remains to be filled.

TRAINOR VACANCY SITUATION.

Dooling May Be Senator — Ex-Chief Devery Is Non-Committal.

When William S. Devery was asked last night whether or not he would be a candidate for the State Senate to succeed the late Senator Trainor, he refused to commit himself.

"There is a lot of fellows who think they run things playing checkers, but maybe I will make a move in the game myself before it is over," was all the ex-Chief would say.

The district which Senator Trainor represented consisted of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Assembly districts. The men who are understood to be aspirants for the vacancy created are: William H. Gledhill, Frank G. Rinn, and Peter J. Dooling, the leader of the Thirteenth. Senator Trainor resided in the Thirteenth, and inasmuch as Leader Dooling conceded to Leader Dalton of the Eleventh the nomination for Civil Magistrate at the last election in the combination which they made against Devery, it is generally believed by the Democratic politicians that the nomination for Senator will go to the Thirteenth, and thae either Mr. Dooling himself will be selected or he will name the man chosen.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor Des Planches entertained to-night at the first of a series of evening receptions at their new embassy, on New Hampshire Avenue. The company represented the entire Diplomatic Corps and many friends of the host and hostess from resident society. Preceding the reception was a dinner at which the guests were Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, the Minister from Portugal, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. King, Count Montgelas of the German Embassy, and Mr. Norman of the British Embassy.

The Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches will entertain at dinner again next Monday evening.

Society was very fully represented at a musicale and tea this afternoon at the New Willard, which was for the benefit of the House of Mercy. Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Miss Harlan, Mrs. John C. Frémont, Walter Morse Rummell, and Reginald De Koven contributed the musical programme given in the pink ballroom from 4 to 5. Edward Morgan acted as ticket taker, with the following ushers: Commander William S. Cowles, John Ridgley Carter of the American Embassy in London, Mr. Norman, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, Gordon Cummings, and J. Van Ness Philip. In the tea room, which was open from 5 to 7, Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Eugene Hale poured tea, Mrs. Robert Patterson and Miss Kean serving chocolate. A portion of the Marine Band played during the tea.

Mrs. John D. Jones entertained at a dinner for young people this evening, complimentary to her débutante daughter, Miss Martina Jones.

Mrs. Joseph E. Washington and Miss Washington entertained at a large tea this afternoon at their home, on Connecticut Avenue, to which they have recently returned after an absence of several years.

Miss Margaret Reilly, daughter of the late Capt. P. J. Reilly, United States Army, made her début to-day at a tea given by her mother at Rauscher's.

Miss Gertrude Clagett entertained at luncheon to-day complimentary to Miss Speed of New York, who is spending the Winter with her aunt, Mrs. John F. Rodgers.

The first of a series of subscription dances in the interest of the young people of society was given this evening at Rauscher's under the patronage of Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. William M. Postlethwaite, and Miss Kean. The company of less than 150 included most of the season's débutantes and their elder sisters, as well as the dancing men of all ages. The other dances of this series will be given Jan. 19, Feb. 9, and on Easter Monday.

Fifteenth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. John Agne last evening celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding, at their residence, 600 Manhattan Avenue. They were the recipients of many gifts and best wishes from their lifelong friends, of whom a large number gathered to remember them.

An Engagement Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 28.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss C. L. Ludlow of this city and B. S. H. Baker of Summit, N. J. Miss Ludlow is a niece of ex-Gov. Ludlow of New Jersey.

IN THE SHOPS.

Does every one know that key tags can be bought by the box for 25 cents? They are strong tags of parchment, and just the things to tie to keys of chests and trunks or boxes to make it possible to find the right one at the right moment.

***

A leather covered calendar has in one side a small clock. The leather comes in different colors, to match those of rooms or desk fittings or to suit different tastes.

***

One of the prettiest of little clocks is in the form of a small sedan chair. It is of silver, and in the upper part of the front is the face of the clock. The chair is not much more than two inches in height.

***

Benares brass is used for lamps and shades. The shades can be used also on lamps of other styles.

***

Charming things in lamps are of a verdigris green bronze, the shades being either of green silk or the bronze of open work design, with green silk beneath it.

***

Opera glass bags, made of Oriental silks, embroidered in gold, are among the newest and most attractive.

***

Gun metal hatpins are still to be found in many charming designs. Crystal is combined with the metal. Semi-precious as well as precious stones and silver designs upon the black make smart pins. Green is one of the colors used frequently with the gun metal.

***

Something very pretty for a flower hatpin is a violet that is very natural. There is a brilliant in the centre. It is inexpensive, costing only 50 cents.

***

Brass candlesticks, which are in the old-time designs, tall and simple, heavy and solid, cost from $1.25 to $2, according to size. They are effective, and certainly worth the money.

***

Salad sets, with fork and spoon of wood, carved by hand, cost 75 cents.

***

In inexpensive wrist bags nothing is better than some that are to be seen of hornback alligator, with gilt frame and chain. They cost $1.75 each.

***

The beautiful Russian enamel, which is appearing in this country in an increasing variety of forms, is to be had now in book covers.

***

Excellently well done in metal from Russia are small trays, for cigar ashes presumably, with bears on their back, and showing the head and four paws, with a perfect representation of the coat of the animal. The inside of the tray is of gilt.

***

A check protector—not a chest protector, which the words suggest at first—is something new in small silver articles. It is a pretty little trinket, too. It has a small bent handle, with an attractive design upon it, and at the two ends little pricked rollers to roll over the check after the figures have been put down. It costs a trifle less than $2.

***

This is the time to buy calendars. In many places all things of the kind for 1903 have been put down, in some cases the prices halved, and genuine bargains are to be found. Pretty things in wood are among the calendars, and if the calendar proper has been damaged it can be renewed for a cent or two.

***

Underwear sales have also commenced, and suits, coats, and wraps are greatly reduced.

***

If the Audubon people play cards there are special packs for them, with bird designs on the backs. There ar two or three different styles.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Meetings of several of the dancing classes are to be held this evening, including the Fortnightly in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer will give a theatre party for her niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will have a card party. William K. Vanderbilt will have a large house party at Idle Hour over the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give another party at their Madison (N. J.) place. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are entertaining at Georgian Court, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have gone down to Lakewood. One of the attractions of New Year's Day at Lakewood is to be the opening of the new Country Club, of which Mr. Gould is President. In Baltimore there will be the wedding of Miss Emerson and Dr. McKim.

***

All the country clubs will have dances to-morrow evening. The ball at Tuxedo is to be a large affair. At Meadow Brook there is to be a jolly hunt dance. At Ardsley there is to be a dance for the club members. At Baltusrol there is to be a dinner dance given by several bachelor members of the club, including Louis Keller, Ashton Harvey, and others. There is to be a cotillion, and on New Year's the club will have an extra celebration.

***

Among the entertainments to-day is to be the annual Christmas tree festival at the Riding Club. It and the celebration at Easter are for children.

***

Mrs. George Crocker will give a small musicale this afternoon for her daughters, the Misses Alice and Emma Rutherford. The guests are to be young people. The artists are to be George Devoll and Edwin Isham. Mrs. Crocker will give a large musicale on the fourth or fifth Saturday in January, at which some of the grand opera artists will sing. The invitations are not out yet.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman and their sons have been spending the holidays in Washington as the guests of Mrs. Wickham Hoffman. Mrs. Hoffman will probably return to town the last of the week, and she will entertain for Lady Swansea of England, who is to be her guest. Mrs. Hoffman has cards out for a dinner to be given on Jan. 24 for Lady Swansea, whose daughters, twin sisters, are maids of honor to Queen Alexandra.

***

The Countess de Castellane went to Chatsworth on Saturday for a stay of several days. The clubhouse there has been well filled during the holiday season.

***

A dance is to be given this evening in the Presbyterian Hospital without a cotillion. A holiday festival has also been arranged by Dr. Gill Wylie in his sanitarium, in Forty-third Street.

***

The dance at Ardsley to-morrow evening is to be one of the largest of the season. Dancing is to be informal, and supper is to be served after midnight.

***

The engagement of Miss Juanita Ceballos Hewitt, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, to James Sewall of Boston is announced. Miss Hewitt is a handsome girl of the Spanish type. The announcement was made at a tea given on Sunday by her parents.

***

Miss Callender and Miss De Forest received informally on Sunday. There was music, and among those who sang were Mme. Eames-Story and Miss Stendler. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will have their first formal musicale on Sunday next.

***

Again are rumors of the engagement of Count Reginald Ward and Lady Howe in circulation. Friends of Count Ward in town assert that there is no truth in the report. Lady Howe is very much his senior, and he has been her agent in mining speculations for some years. Although no announcement has been made from the courts, it is understood that the divorce asked for by Mrs. Reginald Ward has been granted. Mrs. Ward is at San Remo at present with Miss Ingraham. The date of her marriage to Gibbs Ingraham is fixed for the early Spring.

***

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will give a ball in Philadelphia this evening for her daughter, Miss Mae Fell, who is a débutante of the Winter. Many New York people are going over for the entertainment.

***

Mrs. James Wilson Clark's dance at Dodworth's last evening formally introduced her younger daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, and was also for her elder daughter, Miss Catharine M. Clark, who made her début two years ago and whose engagement to Oswald Hering was announced recently. It was an early dance, and the guests began to arrive at about 9 o'clock. They were received by Mrs. Clark, who wore a cream lace frock with appliques of white lace embroidered in black velvet roses, and the Misses Clark—the débutante in white crêpe and chiffon trimmed with Byzantine lace, and Miss Clark in white renaissance lace over chiffon. The rooms were decorated with Christmas greens and the music for the dancing was supplied by Elliott's Orchestra. There was general dancing until 10:30, when the cotillion, led by Frederick S. Woodruff, who danced with Miss Elizabeth Clark, was begun. There were two favor figures, in which muffs and boas in fancy crêpe paper, sachets, and large single flowers tied with ribbons were given to the girls. Their partners received pipes, whips, and silk college flags. A seated supper was served at midnight, and was followed by general dancing. Among the guests invited were:

Mrs. H. F. Fay of Boston,
Mr. and Mrs. James H. McLean,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. Irving McKesson,
Dr. L. F. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop,
Dr. Russell Bellamy and Mrs. Bellamy,
Miss Louise Scribner,
The Misses Belle and Lilian Morrison,
Miss Madeleine Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton,
Miss Isabella Wetherill,
Miss Genevieve O'Brien,
Miss Jean Hancy,
Miss Ada Acosta,
Miss Mary Park,
Miss Dorothy Mamson,
Miss Claire Ellsworth,
Miss Mamie Pomeroy,
Miss Louise Dudley,
Miss Carrie Lefferts,
Miss Adelaide Baylis,
Miss Arietta Prentice,
Miss Edith Beadleston,
Miss Mabel Hyde,
Miss Louise Trowbridge,
The Misses Daisy and Katharine McClure,
Miss Lillian S. Holmes,
Miss Christine Roosevelt,
Miss Louise Vanderhoef,
The Misses Muriel and Ethel Gould,
Miss Olive Schley,
Miss Kate Richardson,
Miss Edith Plummer,
Miss Helen Fay of Boston,
Miss Grace Quackenbush,
Miss Anabelle Van Nostrand,
Alfred Macy,
Josiah Macy,
Seymour Woodruff,
Barent Lefferts,
Theodore Crane,
H. T. Leggett,
Harold Canfield,
Irving Knox,
Richard Acosta,
H. M. Bowdlich,
Louis Woodruff,
Oswald Hering,
Benjamin Knapp,
Morris Tilden,
Duke Tilden,
Sinclair Richardson,
Franklin Richardson,
Mason Lee,
Clarence Wyckoff,
Reeve Schley,
Harry Alexandre,
Harold Embrie,
Joseph McAnerney,
Francis McAnerney,
Morgan Goetchius,
Anton Shefer,
Evander Schley,
David Wagstaff,
Alfred Wagstaff,
Sartel Prentice,
Milton Cornell,
Eugene Foster,
Hegeman Foster,
Harold Plummer,
Claude Duval,
Newton Scheffer,
Norman G. Johnson,
Roland Holt,
Ezra Prentice,
Uaul Prentice,
Malcolm Fay of Boston.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

GREATEST OF WHITE SALES

FRESH, NEW MERCHANDISE.

EVERYTHING MADE SPECIALLY FOR THIS SALE.

MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC UNDERWEAR.
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
MEN'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.
TOWELS, CRASHES, BLANKETS.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
HANDKERCHIEFS.

COTTONS AND LINENS.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
MEN'S UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS.
DOILIES, SCARFS, SHAMS.
RENAISSANCE LINENS.
WOMEN'S WAISTS.

EVERY woman who reads this newspaper will be deeply interested in the news of this 1903 WHITE SALE. The crowds that came to the beginning of this sale yesterday despite the bad weather augur well for its success.

Most of the goods have been in the house less than two weeks. We plan and carry out these mammoth January Sales deliberately and systematically. We profit by experience. You are allowed exceptional inducements almost without number, for,—

1---WE BUY IN ENORMOUS QUANTITIES.
2---WE TRANSACT A PRODIGIOUS BUSINESS.

Because we buy, manufacture and sell so largely we are able to sell at much less than others would ask for merchandise of equal merit.

Attractions In the Linen Store.

The big January Sale started yesterday with a degree of activity most inspiring.

This sale offers you some of the most remarkable values an occasion of this kind ever made possible.

ONLY THE VERY BEST SORTS. ALWAYS THE LOWEST PRICES.

Muslins & White Goods.

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN, good heavy quality; 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN; regular 7c. grade; yard, 5

1 yard wide fine quality WHITE ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, soft-finished; regular 10c. grade; yard, 6

WAMSUTTA, 1 yard wide, bleached twilled muslin; regular 12½c. grade; yard, 9

WHITE IMPORTED FLEECE-LINED PIQUE, in pretty Jacquard and striped patterns; regular 39c. grade; yard, 24

Huck Towels.

More than 15,000 Dozen at 25% Less than Regular Prices.

HUCK TOWELS, good size, with red borders; regular 8c. grade, 5

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, fancy borders; HEAVY HEMMED CRASH TOWELS; regular 12½c. grade; each, 9

HEAVY HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, with fancy borders, 12½

Bed Spreads.

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

FULL SIZE WHITE CROCHET SPREADS; pretty design, not filled up with a lot of starch; regular $1.25 grade; each, 89

WHITE MARSEILLES AND SATIN SPREADS; endless assortment of patterns; some are slightly stained; many spreads in this lot retail from $3.50 to $4.95; each, 1.95

Crashes.

CHECKED GLASS TOWELING, assorted patterns; regular 7½c. grade; yard, 5

HEAVY BLEACHED UNION LINEN CRASH; regular 11c. grade; yard, 7

19-inch fine quality of Checked Glass IRISH TOWELING, regular 12½c. grade; yard, 9

Fine Full Bleached HUCK TOWELING, soft and absorbent; regular 18c. grade; yard, 12½

Napkins.

HEAVY BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS, breakfast size; regular $1.25 grade; doz., 89

22-inch silver bleached ALL LINEN GERMAN NAPKINS; regular $1.49 grade; dozen, 98

20-inch full bleached ALL LINEN SCOTCH DAMASK NAPKINS; regular $1.69 grade; doz., 1.29

20-inch and 22-inch finest quality BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS in spot and other pretty patterns; qualities up to $3.00; doz., 1.95

FINER NAPKINS, $4.00 and $4.50 grades; dozen, 3.00

Pillow Cases.

Prices far below the wholesale cost of the goods, SAYING NOTHING OF THE COST OF MAKING.

3,500 45x36 inch BLEACHED PILLOW CASES, good quality of muslin; regular 9c. grade; each, 7

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Superior Undermuslins

For Women, Misses and Children.

The economies are by far too numerous and too important to even momentarily slight. Besides, the sale is distinguished by an element of novelty quite unique. You are shown the evolution of the garment from the cotton boll to the department store. Last year we showed you our up-to-date electrical machinery. This year we attempt a more picturesque display.

The various garments are handily arranged on special tables, and each is plainly priced.

Women's Drawers.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, with cambric umbrella ruffle; hemstitched, tucked and lace trimmed, 18

MUSLIN DRAWERS; some with embroidered ruffle and tucks, others with cambric hemstitched ruffle, 25

DRAWERS, trimmed with lace and embroidery; also hemstitched and tucked, 39

DRAWERS of nainsook, Parisian style, with ribbon bow, 98

And on up to fine FRENCH DRAWERS at 12.75

Women's Night Gowns.

NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin, high and V neck, 2 rows of embroidery and tucks; not more than 3 to a customer, 38

NIGHT GOWNS, soft finish cambric and good muslin, square neck, trimming of lace and hemstitching, 59

NIGHT GOWNS, soft finished cambric, many styles to select from; lace and embroidery, square and V necks, some with trimmed back and front, others with medallions and ribbon, 98

And on up to imported FRENCH GOWNS at 12.75

Women's White Petticoats.

PETTICOATS, fine muslin, extra heavy lawn tucked flounce, hemstitched with ru

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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JUSTICE AND PROGRESS.

The people of the United States will observe with satisfaction that in two great nations of Europe the value of the service rendered to humanity by President ROOSEVELT in causing the Venezuela dispute to be referred to The Hague court is duly appreciated. In St. Petersburg it is reported that the President receives many compliments for insisting upon the recognition of the court brought into existence through the initiative of the Czar. The Bourse Gazette of that city speaks of the President's action as "a splendid Christmas gift to Europe." It was, indeed, a Christmas gift to the whole wide world, a gift to mankind at large, since it manifestly saved The Hague court from the impending peril of being passed by and forgotten.

This view is forcibly stated by Baron D'ESTOURNELLES in his congratulatory letter to the President. The Baron is a member of The Hague arbitration tribunal, and was one of the delegates to the conference. He had become convinced that The Hague jurisdiction was under a boycott. By the action of our Government it is now in a way to be restored to general esteem and its rightful place. He says in his letter to Mr. ROOSEVELT:

> By a silent, senile understanding the Governments thought to abandon The Hague tribunal. On the morrow of its official creation it was about to perish through ill-will, when you came to protest against the attempt, which was threatening the liberties of the world.
>
> To two republics of the New World, the United States and Mexico, belong the honor of opening in the face of passive Europe the gates of The Hague tribunal. This first lesson ought to have been sufficient, but it was humiliating to find recently that not a single authorized voice was raised to remind the Powers of their duty, plainly assumed under Article 17 only three years ago.
>
> The initiative of the United States compared with the paralysis of Europe is a sign of the times which a European must have the courage to recognize.
>
> Honor to your Government, which has understood that amid the general abstention some one had to awaken the others from their lethargy and lead them forward in the way of justice and progress.

To compare the affairs of nations with the affairs of men, the situation in respect to The Hague court was practically what it would be in respect to the civil courts if men should generally agree to settle their differences with their fists instead of by an action in a court of justice. Settlement of international disputes by the arbitration of the head of a State is a way that has long been open to us. Great Britain and Germany were treading that old path when they asked the President to arbitrate. The Hague tribunal was created as the new and better instrument, to whose universal jurisdiction it was hoped the nations would habitually and as a matter of course appeal. If Europe outside of Russia and France did not like the court and desired to avoid it, it was visibly in danger of falling into a condition of desuetude certainly not innocuous. We referred to it our difference with Mexico concerning the Pious Fund. We have now won distinction among nations. We have, as Baron D'ESTOURNELLES puts it, led them "forward in the way of justice and progress" by causing the reference to it of a much more conspicuous and threatening dispute. If we have saved the tribunal from falling into disuse all civilized nations will share in the benefit of our act.

THE SILVER DANGER.

We have had our own troubles with silver at home. We are threatened with more of the same kind in the Orient, where we have taken over a mixed Oriental and Spanish people with a motley currency of various sorts of silver under a somewhat confused set of Spanish laws, and of customs fixed in part by foreign bankers and dealers. The bother and the risk from this source have been made worse and threaten to be made worse yet from the recent heavy fall in silver, due chiefly, so far as can be seen, to the sharp disturbance in the demand from China. This demand has practically ceased on account of the exactions of the European Powers. Meanwhile, of the silver-standard countries Mexico is the most embarrassed by the recent changes, but, fortunately, is seeking with much intelligence and courage a way out that will help her to stable relations with the great gold-standard trading nations.

An important contribution to the solution of the problem thus presented anew to the silver-standard countries and to those having extensive trade with them is made in the bill now before the Senate, having already passed the House, regulating the Philippine currency. The principle of this bill has the hearty approval of the Philippine Government and of Mr. C. A. CONANT of the Morton Trust Company, the very competent and authoritative expert sent out by the War Department to investigate the silver question in the Orient with especial reference to our own interests there. This gentleman yesterday discussed before the American Economic Association in Philadelphia the situation of the silver-standard countries and the possibility of applying to it the principle of the plan proposed for the Philippines. The substance of his address will be found in another column.

As we understand it, the basis of the proposed plan in the Philippines is the need of such action by the Government as will keep the supply of silver in circulation practically sufficient to the demand for current use in the exchanges, not arbitrarily and artificially, but by adjustment that will work automatically. This is really what is done with our own very large mass of silver dollars and silver certificates by limiting the issue and by the receipt of them for dues to the Government, and also by the implication of law that they will, when required, be redeemed in gold, though there is no specific provision for such redemption as there is in the case of the United States notes and certificates. This method has so far proved quite adequate because of the extensive and growing use for silver and silver certificates in actual exchanges, they being the only currency of small denominations provided. But it is clear that in the case of such countries as the Philippines or Mexico this method may prove insufficient because of the larger (relative) amount of silver offered and the smaller use in exchanges. Something more is, therefore, required, and this is furnished, according to the bill already mentioned, by providing a new coinage, slightly lighter than the old, by limiting the issue and by Government redemption of silver in gold when silver falls below par at the ratio with gold fixed by law. It is expected that the new coinage, being receivable for Government dues and practically finally redeemable in gold, will gradually take the place of all other silver in the trade of the islands. If it becomes redundant, its issue will be checked and the silver for which there is no use will flow into the Treasury where it can be kept to be reissued when effectively desired.

How far this system can be applied internationally is a most interesting question. That it is being studied with a view to practical solution is encouraging. It has the supreme merit that it is a scientific alternative to the old theory of bimetallism, and that it involves no arbitrary attempt by law to fix prices. The suggestion is worthy of the most careful consideration.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.

It is almost a full generation since India presented so gorgeous a spectacle as was yesterday presented at Delhi. It was the same capital of the Moguls which witnessed both, and the occasions were similar. The earlier, on New Year's Day of 1877, was given on the occasion of the proclamation of Victoria as Empress of India. The latter is given in honor of the accession of her son to be her successor, not only as King of Great Britain and Ireland, but as Emperor of India.

There must be many men, white and brown, who have been witnesses of both ceremonies. The unanimous testimony of those whites who saw the former, including the most inured of "special correspondents," was that there was no spectacle in the world which, simply as a pageant, could at all pretend to rivalry with it. And very likely the witnesses of the later durbar will have to hark back to the earlier to find a parallel. In fact, the art of pageantry is especially an Oriental art, and has been so since

> the gorgeous East, with richest hand,
> Showered on her Kings barbaric pearl and gold.

There is nothing in Europe, and, a fortiori, there can be nothing in America, to compare with this Indian demonstration, in which royalties and Rajahs dazzle the beholders with resplendent garments which a European and much more an American would be ashamed to be seen in, where Princes take pride in showing jewels as big as hens' eggs, where "the sands of Indus and the adamant of Golconda still stiffen the trappings of the charger and flash from the turban of the slave." Other scenes may be more impressive to the historical imagination, and such scenes were presented, even in sooty London, upon the occasions of the diamond jubilee of Queen VICTORIA and of the coronation of his present Majesty. But, as a sensuous and picturesque display, Europe cannot produce the like of the durbar of Delhi. Perhaps the coronation of a Czar comes nearer to it than any other spectacle Europe can furnish. And this precisely because Russia is the least European and the most Asiatic of European Powers. But not only not at St. Petersburgh or Moscow, but not at any point within the great and growing Russian dependencies in Asia, could such a pageant be presented as this, in "the most Eastern East," of the durbar at Delhi. Even the "trumpet salute" of all the elephants, which, as readers of Mr. KIPLING know, is reserved for homage to the Viceroy of India, was not wanting to the imperial scene.

Doubtless the coronation durbar was very well worth seeing, better worth seeing, in its own kind and way, than any spectacle that most of the spectators of it ever saw before or will ever see again. It is curious that it should derive a special interest for American spectators or readers, from the participation in it, as one of the central figures, of an American vice-Queen, and that the least American of all possible pageants should revolve about a lady originally of Chicago.

PROBLEMS FOR MARCONI.

In the present stage of his invention criticism is worth far more than compliment to MARCONI. Sir WILLIAM PREECE, an eminent English electrician, is doing his best to help on the development of wireless telegraphy by pointing out the present defects of the system.

In an interview reported in The St. James's Gazette of Dec. 23 Sir WILLIAM indicates two obstacles to the commercial success of the Marconi method. One is the lack of privacy. "It is possible," he says, "to tap every wireless message." For practically every kind of message except those relating to routine business this objection is, of course, serious. It will occur to every one, however, that the privacy of land lines and ocean cables is at best imperfect. That is the chief reason for the use of codes in a large class of business and private messages, though, of course, codes are generally used as a means of securing brevity and lessening the cost of transmission. That, however, is one of MARCONI'S problems. We believe it has already been solved in part.

Sir WILLIAM'S second objection is that the Marconi apparatus is slow. The new cables with automatic apparatus transmit ninety words a minute in daily practice and seventy words a minute by hand operation. While Sir WILLIAM admits that anything is possible for electricity, he sees no immediate prospect that in respect to speed the Marconi system will be able to compete with the ocean cables. That is certainly another problem for MARCONI, perhaps the most serious one before him. As his apparatus is not expensive in comparison with the cost of laying an ocean cable mere duplication of transmitting and receiving mechanism would increase his capacity to do business. But when inventions are so promising that the cost of diligent experimenting is worth defraying, the usual result is that obstacles of this nature are overcome. The early ocean cables were slow. They would not at all answer our needs in the present day. MARCONI is young, his mind is active and full of resources. Besides, he has rivals in the field. The magnificent rewards of success will certainly stimulate inventive genius to do its best. It is the fashion to be hopeful, even confident, when inventors have astonished the world with so great a measure of success as MARCONI has achieved.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

We printed yesterday an interesting Washington dispatch upon the possible promotion of warrant officers to commissions in the navy. The text was supplied by a recent deliverance of Admiral FREMANTLE of the British Navy, to the effect that the promotion of a limited number of warrant officers would be good for the service.

Probably a majority of the officers of our own navy think the promotion of warrant officers undesirable, and are disposed to insist that the commissioned officers of the navy shall all come from the regular source at Annapolis. In the army, however, West Point supplies but one-third of the officers we need. The other two-thirds have to come from the ranks or from civil life. We printed the other day a curious story of a cadet who had resigned for the purpose of enlisting, calculating that in this way he would get his commission sooner and outrank his classmates.

The conduct of this cadet is perhaps not to be commended. But at least it shows that an educated boy has a good chance of a commission in the army. Why should he not have an equal chance in the navy? It is perfectly well known that the objections to the promotion of warrant officers is in the main a social objection. As a matter of fact, graduates of Annapolis who have made one long cruise together are apt to hate each other to a degree which a cynic might suggest could not be surpassed if one of them had come from the forecastle instead of from the academy. But, quite seriously, the ordinary "Jacky" is manifestly ineligible for a commission. Young men more eligible cannot be induced to ship before the mast unless they have some prospect of arriving abaft the mast. To open such a prospect to them would doubtless assure the enlistment in the navy, just as the like prospect has already secured the enlistment in the army, of many young men with a liking for the career who have not been able to command an appointment in the regular way, but who give proof of their fitness by their willingness to undergo an ordeal highly unpleasant for an educated man in order to attain their ambition. This seems to us a very relevant consideration, especially at this time, when it is admitted that Annapolis will not fully supply the needs of the navy for officers, as West Point will not of the army.

THE COAL ARBITRATION.

There is a growing impression, which is to be regretted if not founded in fact, that the members of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission are not taking their function quite seriously, and are not pushing their inquiry as rapidly to a conclusion as they might do, but are letting the matter drag along in the hope and belief that some plan of settlement by agreement will be reached "out of court" which will render it unnecessary for the Commissioners to arbitrate anything. They adjourn very easily for longer periods than rest or recreation would seem to demand, and have thus far shown no disposition to do anything which savored of expedition.

That some popular dissatisfaction should result from this view of the matter is perhaps natural. That it is warranted we are not prepared to admit. It would be difficult to find five men in the United States more completely exempt from any just suspicion of trifling with a public responsibility, and if it be true that they are permitting the investigation to drag, it is for some good and sufficient reason which fully justifies such delay to their own consciences. If they have concealed anything from the public they have had a public reason for doing so, which will no doubt be fully vindicated when the facts appear.

One phase of the subject is interesting, and to this it is likely attention will be called in very emphatic ways. The miners have had all the time since the commission convened to present their "case" and have made as good a showing as the facts permitted. They have sought among other things to make it appear that the miner is an oppressed and down-trodden slave, whose struggle in this instance is for a living wage and the ability to rear his family in decent comfort without selling his children into premature slavery to eke out the scanty earnings of his continuous and degrading toil. While this impression, or so much of it as was established by the evidence, is still fresh in the public mind, the miners have deliberately and almost with one accord abandoned their work and given themselves up to a hilarious holiday celebration, cutting the output of coal down to a minimum and putting the public not merely to great inconvenience but to extreme suffering in many cases. The shortsightedness of this policy passes understanding. That men who struck against wages insufficient for support, were idle five months, and during that time received very little money in relief funds, are in condition voluntarily to surrender wages for the better part of a week for no other reason than a desire to have a good time, contradicts most of the testimony they have presented, and tends to destroy confidence in the miners' grievances. That they are ignorant of and indifferent to every consideration of duty to the public or their employers is evident. We should have thought that Mr. MITCHELL, if actually in control of the situation, would have been too shrewd to allow his following to make the irreparable mistake of a public confession of their easy circumstances and their indifference to conditions which are rapidly shaping public opinion against the United Mine Workers and all that they represent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Exercising that mysterious substitute for reason by which jurymen, as distinguished from all other men—including themselves in their ordinary phases of citizenship—so often reach their conclusions, twelve estimable residents of Flowton, England, have just decided that one Prof. CHILD must pay to one ALFRED COE the sum of £10 as penalty for giving, for a consideration, bad advice as to where to dig a well. It seems that what the professor professes is the ability to find by means of the traditional hazel rod the hiding places of underground streams, and, as his fame is great among the intelligent inhabitants of Flowton, when Mr. COE, who is a well-to-do farmer, felt the need of a larger water supply he gave the professor £2 2s. to tell him where to look for it. The £2 2s. was taken, the twig was turned, and the digging began at the point indicated, on the understanding that water would be discovered at a depth of twenty-five feet. At that depth all was dry, but the twig still insisted that the right place had been chosen, so the digging was continued until Mr. COE had spent £200 for an entirely useless hole sixty-six feet deep. By this time the farmer had lost his respect for dowsers and dowsing, and he sued the practitioner of mystical arts in the nearest court of competent jurisdiction. The jury, as stated, awarded the plaintiff £10 The relation of this amount to the farmer's loss can easily be figured by a mathematician, but moralists, economists, and sociologists will puzzle their heads over it in vain. Why, for instance, if Mr. COE was to get anything at all from the wizard, should he not have received enough to make him even, and, on the other hand, if his folly deserved punishment, why did he get £10? We shall hear next, probably, that a British jury has awarded damages to a man whose friend mistakenly prophesied that it would rain before night.

—Several interesting peculiarities of "Christian Science" and of those who live by it are illustrated by the reply of the cult's local spokesman to the statement that Mrs. EDDY used to be a "medium." This statement, as will be remembered, was a very definite one, made by Dr. L. W. PEEBLES, now of California, who said that forty years ago he himself was favored with a private séance with the since famous author of "Science and Health," and she gave him a "queer message" after the manner of the ordinary "sensitive." To refute this evidence the metropolitan Defender of Delusions presents the testimony of HIRAM S. CRAFTS, who gravely says that "Mrs. EDDY was not a Spiritualist when she taught me Christian Science in the year 1866," and that of ALFRED FARLOW, who says in effect that in 1862, or about that time, Mrs. EDDY had reached the conclusion that spiritualism was an error. And this is the best the High Priestess's carefully selected champion can do! Nobody has asserted that Mrs. EDDY was a "medium" in 1866, and to admit that she had abandoned that form of humbuggery for one more profitable in 1862 confirms rather than refutes the declarations of Dr. PEEBLES as to what he saw and did "some forty years ago." The curious thing is that these people, who certainly know all about Mrs. EDDY, conduct their side of the controversy as though she were some historic personage, long since departed. Why does Mr. CRAFTS or Mr. FARLOW speak for a woman supposed to be still alive and in the possession of all her senses? A denial from her would have a certain weight, owing to the fact that not a few people who have followed her career from its beginning are ready and eager to correct her if—well, if her memory falters. And, by the way, what real difference does it make whether Mrs. EDDY started out as a "medium" or not? If she did, that phase of her activities contrasted far from ill with those of later date, and she ought to be rather proud of a period when she caused as little real harm as is within the power of commonplace charlatans. Had she remained in the trance business she wouldn't have made so much money, but she would have avoided responsibility for more than a few homicides and for the mental and moral degradation of several hundred thousand people. Spiritualism and "Christian Science" are to each other about as pocket-picking is to highway robbery, and, though one can understand how a person may be proud of the latter and ashamed of the former, yet the distinction is highly absurd and snobbish.

—When a man here in the East lets his cow starve to death in the barn, societies with long names get after him in short order, and to keep out of jail he needs some much better excuse than that he forgot to provide any hay for her before cold weather came on, and that after the snow fell he couldn't conveniently secure any. Out West it seems to be different. There it is well known that only once in several years will the prairie ranges support unaided the thousands of cattle pastured on them, and yet the ranchmen keep up the pretense of believing that shelter and sustenance are unnecessary for their herds. This happens to be one of the Winters when the Western cattle cannot hunt a living for themselves, and the result is that they are dying miserably in enormous numbers. Is it possible that the neglect in this instance is somehow related to the fact that the price of beef has been dropping a little of late, and that the "short supply" of which we have heard so much had given signs of approaching closer to demand?

THE TARIFF ON ART.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you give space in your valued paper to one of the many woes caused by a *tariff on art*? Two years ago, being invited to exhibit some book illustrations abroad, I took them over. On Nov. 1, this year, I wrote to my brother in London to send back at once what remained unsold, and told him to mark plainly on the package, "*Drawings made and published in America.*"

Being notified of the arrival of the package on Nov. 17, I went to the American Express Company to sign the entry, giving them minute information, and asked that the package be delivered as quickly as possible, it then being two weeks late for the purpose needed. During an interval of ten days I wrote two letters, and received a reply stating "that the drawings had now been appraised at a value of $331; also, it would be necessary to write to England to obtain a foreign shipper's certificate showing that the goods were exported from this country and returned without having been improved in *condition* or advanced in *value*; also, to make application to the department at Washington for a free entry. I immediately made another journey to New York, explained again that I was an American citizen, and had made the drawings in America, American publishers had issued the drawings in book form, signed more papers, and offered to give bonds if they would deliver them without more delay. Nine more days passed. During that interval I wrote again, begging them to forward the package, and received a reply Dec. 6 stating "the department at Washington found my consignment in *order*, and the *goods* would be forwarded in a few days."

I received them at last, just one month after their arrival in New York, too late for my purpose. Adding insult to injury, they would not deliver them till I paid $1.50 for *storage*. To sum the matter up, if they had telephoned the publishers, R. H. Russell and the Century Company, the question could have been settled at once, but, having rules and regulations, all matters have to be adjusted through the mails by this department at Washington, much to my trouble and annoyance.

LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1902.

REFRIGERATED PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last evening I had occasion to ride a long distance on the Sixth Avenue and Amsterdam surface line. A few minutes after I entered the car I found myself very chilly, and, upon investigation, ascertained that there was no heat. I asked the conductor to turn on the heat, and he informed me that he was forbidden to do so, and that he had already been summoned to the office because on a very cold evening he had ventured to disobey orders in that particular. Last night was cold. The floor of the car was wet from melted snow. The constant opening of the door to let passengers on and off made it necessary for those in the car to sit in a cold, damp current of air continually. The consequence was that when I reached home I was shivering, and could get warm only by plunging into hot water.

Now, I was warmly clothed, and live in a thoroughly heated home. If then I was so uncomfortable think what that ride might have meant to one poorly clad and without half a home! Think of the days, weeks, months, and years that these car lines are carrying anywhere from two to four times as many passengers as they provide decent capacity for, and then think of the monumental audacity of their turning off heat just as soon as the heaviest traffic of the day is over! Could any semi-civilized, any barbarian, any savage creature do a more contemptible, a more inhuman, a more brutal deed? Words are inadequate. I know no language strong enough to properly characterize the men at the head of this street car system. Not more than one-third enough cars are run during a large part of each day, and then for the long, cold hours of night one must ride in refrigerators.

If the city officials are powerless to remedy this sort of thing they ought to resign in a body. The fact that such atrocious, such infamous business is allowed tends to make one feel that the officials are not concerned in the matter because it isn't necessary for them to patronize the street cars. Both they and the street car officials have better means of getting about. Then what does it matter if the plebeians do become icebergs in transit?

Patience is a fool's virtue at best, and in this case one who has any patience must have back of him ten generations of idiots.

INDIGNATION.

New York, Dec. 28, 1902.

THE LAW AND THE RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your editorial, "Car Crowding and Public Rights," you seem to be in doubt as to who has the proper authority to compel the railway companies to respect the public rights. Permit me to state that the authority to deal in this matter belongs to the Board of Aldermen of this city and the Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York.

The New York City charter, 1902, Chapter II., Section 50, reads:

> And to make all such regulations in reference to the running of stages, omnibuses, trucks, and cars as may be necessary for the convenient use and accommodations of the streets, &c.

Section 71, Chapter 3, says:

> The rights of the city in and to its water front, ferries, wharf property, land under water, public landings, wharves, docks, streets, avenues, parks, and all other public places are hereby declared to be inalienable.

Section 75 of the same chapter says, regarding franchises:

> The Board of Aldermen may from time to time pass appropriate ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State, to carry the provisions of this title into effect, but shall not part with the right and duty at all times to exercise in the interest of the public full municipal superintendence, regulation, and control in respect of all matters connected with such grant not inconsistent with the terms thereof.

Article II. Section 34, of the State Railroad law says:

> Every railroad corporation shall start and run its cars for the transportation of passengers and property at regular times, * * * and shall furnish sufficient accommodations for the transportation of all passengers and property which shall be offered for transportation at the place of starting within a reasonable time previously thereto.

Section 98 says that the local authorities may make such reasonable regulations and ordinances as to the rate of speed, mode of use of tracks, &c., as the interest or convenience of the public may require. A violation of the foregoing is subject to a penalty of $500.

Section 161, State Railroad law, says of the Railroad Commissioners:

> If in the judgment of the board, after a careful personal examination of the same, it shall appear that repairs are necessary upon any railroad in the State, or that any addition to the rolling stock, or any addition to or change of the station or station houses, or that additional terminal facilities shall be afforded, or that any changes of the rates of fare for transporting freight and passengers, or in the mode of operating the road, or conducting its business, is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, the board shall give notice and information in writing to the corporation of the improvements and changes which they deem to be proper, and shall give such corporation an opportunity for a full hearing thereof, and if the corporation refuses or neglects to make such repairs, improvements, and changes, within a reasonable time after such information and hearing, and fails to satisfy the board that no action is required to be taken by it, the board shall fix the time within which the same shall be made, which time may be extended. It shall be the duty of the corporation, person or persons operating the railroad to comply with such decisions and recommendations of the board as are just and reasonable. If it fails to do so the board shall present the facts in the case to the Attorney General for his consideration and action, and shall also report them in its annual or in a special report to the Legislature.

Section 162, railroad law, says:

> The Supreme Court at Special Term shall have power, in its discretion, in all cases of decisions and recommendations by the board which are just and reasonable, to compel compliance therewith by mandamus, subject to appeal to the General Term and the Court of Appeals, and upon such appeal, the General Term and the Court of Appeals may review and reverse upon the facts as well as the law.

So you can see the Board of Aldermen and the State Railroad Commission and the Supreme Court have full power and jurisdiction of the whole matter.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

DEFENSE OF STREET RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the present general denunciation of transit management, it is perhaps well to remember what it was a few years ago and compare the speed and comfort now and then. Also the physical difficulties which have been overcome and those which remain. The elevated roads in Manhattan have created a new city north of Fifty-ninth Street, have added millions of dollars to the value of real estate and rentals; have saved as much more in the time of travelers; have paid over $600,000 a year in taxes, and all the thanks they have had has come in the shape of suits for damage to abutting property which in most cases has been benefited, measured by both selling and rental values. The same is substantially true in the other boroughs.

The surface roads have been metamorphosed from the old, tetering horse cars averaging five miles an hour, dark at night and cold in Winter, to steady, bright, clear, heated cable and then electric cars, making about double the former speed, giving transfers so that one can travel over almost the entire city for a single fare, and accomplishing for the public a similar saving of time to that accompanying the building of the elevated roads. Are not the people who have invested millions in these improvements entitled to some thanks for benefits conferred as well as fault finding for shortcomings?

Increased speed demanded by the public brings increased danger and more numerous accidents; speculative lawyers play upon the sympathies of jurors to mulct carriers in heavy damages in cases where perhaps both parties were equally in fault. The physical difficulties alluded to are at the bottom of the complaints. The enormous growth of urban and suburban population consequent upon the development of steam and electricity; the change from a four-story city to a ten, fifteen, and twenty-story city needs to be considered by fair-minded men and women, and I believe that if such men as William F. King of the Merchants' Association and Mayor Low will study the problem with such practical men as Mr. Skitt of the elevated system and Mr. Vreeland of the surface system that the best possible solution would be arrived at.

We have had the same congestion in our public school system due to the same cause—increase of population within a limited area, and municipal ownership does not seem to be more successful in meeting the physical problems there than corporate management has in our transit system, notwithstanding the entire wealth of the community has been back of the former. The subway and the Pennsylvania tunnel improvement will help the transit problem temporarily, but, like the school and water and "the poor," problems, it will be "always with us," and we should remember, "Don't shoot the fiddler when he is doing his best."

F. B. THURBER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

COOLIE LABOR IN HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A special to THE TIMES from Washington published yesterday contains an interview with a man from Honolulu named B. K. Blackwell, in which he advocated the letting down the bars to permit at least a limited importation of Chinese coolies to work on the sugar plantations—he being a sugar planter himself. He made the plea that there was a lack of efficient labor on the Hawaiian Islands, and if something was not done in the way of admitting coolies the "Hawaiian sugar planters had almost as well go out of business."

This is as near, I suppose, as Mr. Blackwell dares advocate the return to slavery for the American people, for Chinese coolie labor is but little in advance of that condition of affairs.

Mr. Blackwell seems to be one of those persons who identify National or community success with his own personality—if he fails, the country has drifted into a chaotic condition and the world is topsy-turvy.

To the complaint that there is a scarcity of efficient labor on those islands I am willing to agree, for all accounts seem to prove the truth of that statement, but if Mr. Blackwell will pay efficient labor sufficient wages he will have little cause to complain. But that gentleman and others of his kind want efficient labor to work as slaves, and the American people do not take kindly to slavery. Nor are they willing to permit the importation of a class of people who are willing to remain slaves for the enrichment of a few sugar planters. The best interests of the Hawaiian Islands depends, as in the United States proper, upon rendering the greatest good to the greatest number, and the importation of Chinese coolies is only for the benefit of a few sugar planters.

ED A. JANEWAY.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Brute's Retort.

Mrs. Prissims—Oh, but I got taken in when I married you, you wretch!

Mr. Prissims—Yes; out of the cold.—Newark News.

Puzzled Him, Too.

Mrs. Wayback—Such a man as you don't deserve to have a wife.

Mr. Wayback—Exactly, M'ria. I've wondered for years what I have ever done to deserve this.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Father's Hope.

"Do you think Josh's inventions will work?" asked Mrs. Corntossel.

"I hope so," answered her husband; "I know mighty well that Josh won't."—Washington Star.

Lost Faith in a Good Saint.

Johnnie—I believe in Santa Claus; don't you?

Willie—Naw!

Johnnie—Didn't you get any presents?

Willie—Sure, but d'you suppose he'd take all the money what I'd saved in my bank?—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Savage's Forebodings.

The savage regarded the first white man thoughtfully.

"If I try to fight him," he said, "he will exterminate me, and if I try to live in peace with him he will cheat me out of everything and I will starve to death. What chance have I got?"—Chicago Post.

PUNKIN PIES AND SUNDAY.

Wade Whipple in Richmond Dispatch.

I ain't denyin' Sundays bring,
No matter when they're comin',
A sense of comfort on their wing—
A sort of care-benumbin'—
But 'specially this time o' year
They're soothin' to a sinner,
Because, tho' skies are dark or clear,
We've punkin pies for dinner.

Now you can laugh at this, an' say
It jars the sacred feelin'
That Sundays, in their proper way,
To mankind are revealin',
But I ain't of that sort of men
Whose Sunday faith is thinner
Nor raveled on the edges, when
There's punkin pies for dinner.

For when I masticate sich pies
I see the golden glory
That flashes in October skies
To tell the olden story
'Bout ways of Providence that make
Of labor's hand a winner,
An' stira my thanks when I partake
Of punkin pies for dinner.

To live to eat, don't, on the whole,
Contribute to our savin',
But when we eat what warms the soul
As well as calms our cravin',
We're featherin' our future wings,
An' he ain't no beginner
At righteousness whose Sunday brings
Good punkin pies for dinner.

ART NOTES.

The Palestine Exploration Fund has news of the discovery by the excavator Macalister of a temple to the goddess Astarté, the Ashtoreth of the Old Testament. It was found in a tumulus near the road between Jaffa and Jerusalem called Tell-el-Jesar, on the site of the ancient town Gezer, which the Pharaoh of King Solomon's time captured and gave to his daughter. This was the Egyptian Princess whom Solomon married in pursuit of a policy to strengthen his country by foreign alliances cemented by marriages. Mr. Macalister believes that the temple reaches back to the period of the Amorites, and may have been built by Solomon to please his heathen wives, in accordance with the practice so violently criticised by orthodox Jews.

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A deep cave in a limestone formation near Tayar, in the Department of Dordogne, France, has been found to contain on its walls a long series of figures of animals of a former epoch which give new light on the early men of Europe. The long, narrow cave of Combarelles has been known for some time, but only recently has Dr. Capitan discovered that 400 feet from the mouth the early inhabitants of the cavern left records of their skill in carving on both walls in an irregular frieze extending 300 feet to the back of the cavern. In some places the lime has covered the carvings, but by the aid of the electric lamp many have been photographed. They are in the same style as the well-known carvings on horn, bone, and flint found in other caves of Southern France and at Thayngen, in Switzerland. Unclothed men and women, mammoths, horses, fish, and serpents are known from these portable works of art made by the cavemen, but here we have an extensive series carved in the calcareous sides of a cavern and preserved for unknown spaces of time by the lime carried down by water over the walls. As the cooking and perhaps the sleeping places of the cavemen were near the mouth of the cave, the former explorers were content to search near the opening and missed the most valuable records deep within the hill. No less than fourteen incised drawings of the mammoth are on the walls, differing in size and hairiness, some apparently without hair. A new species of horse appears. There is the small, big-headed horse found on bone and flint in other caves, which was supposed to be purely a food animal, never used to carry men. But in the Combarelles series there is another horse with small head, finer nose, and delicate form. What is more important still is the fact that some are depicted with a halter or cord attached to the head, and one appears to carry a blanket. Two have marks on them as if a brand were intended, showing them private property. The discovery is of great importance, for it proves that the "cavemen" used the horse as a beast of burden as well as for food. We are now permitted to believe that the men who were contemporary with the mammoth rode horses, and may have employed them when hunting that great hairy elephant. Though they seem to have had no pottery, they domesticated the horse, and with their weapons of stone and bone slew the largest animal of their epoch.

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The metal cubes employed for the gold background in the mosaics placed thirty years ago in the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, have been found impaired by the atmosphere, and will have to be renewed. Experiments are being made with glass tesserae having gold leaf in them, with the hope that they will prove capable of resisting the attacks of damp.

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At Castor, in Northamptonshire, England, the floor and boundary walls of a Roman building have been discovered by Mr. William le Queux. The area is forty by twenty feet, and has in perfect condition its tesselated floor of red and white squares in a tasteful design. Sections of red frescoed walls have been recovered. From the Roman pottery and glasses found, and much ashes mixed with bones, it is believed that it was a Roman temple dedicated to Jupiter. There is a hollow in the centre of the floor, with the base of an altar still in place.

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The Industrial Museum at Hamburg has an instructive department consisting of bogus antiques of different kinds, jewelry, glasswork, pottery, and Pompeiian bronzes fraudulently made in Italy to catch the unwary, Chinese porcelains, and Italian majolica fabricated in France, mediaeval woodwork, pewter pieces and porcelain made in Germany, imitations of old brocades and textiles carefully worn thin and soiled to simulate antiquity, and so forth. It appears that curators of museums have formed a League of Museum Officers for Protection Against Frauds. The League has already spotted various bands of falsifiers of antique objects and sent their names to members. So far they have not published them, but they threaten to do so if the marked men continue their operations.

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The Russian Ambassador at Rome, M. de Nélidow, has been collecting ancient objects in gold found in Egypt, Syria, Greece, European Turkey, and the Balkans, having begun his collection while stationed at Constantinople. A limited edition of 200 copies of a book written by Dr. Ludwig Pollak of Rome has appeared in Leipsic, (K. W. Hirsemann,) illustrated sumptuously; it gives a complete account of this collection.

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Mr. Charles Henry Hart has questioned the authenticity of a Gainsborough presented some time ago to the University of Pennsylvania. The picture is a portrait of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Hart claims that no record exists to show that Gainsborough ever painted Franklin. This portrait was supposed to have been made for the Marquis of Lansdowne. It was bought as a Gainsborough at Christie's in London by Major Joseph S. Rosengarten, who paid $300 for it. The doubt about the picture rests on the fact that no authentic record exists in the Lansdowne family archives or in the lists of Gainsborough's works to warrant the ascription.

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A silver and crystal saltcellar about eight inches high, weighing about nine ounces, was sold at Christie's some weeks ago for $15,000. It was made in 1577. In the centre is a hollow cylinder of rock crystal, and within this stands a group of figures in silver. Two flanking parts are arranged for the salt. It was bought by a firm of dealers in silverware.

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A triple portrait by John Singleton Copley is on exhibition in Boston, representing three "Pelham" children in an orchard picking apples. A young girl on the left holds apples in her extended apron, a boy somewhat younger is partway up a tree, and a still younger boy, who turns his face and looks outward, has "given a back" to his older brother. The scene is spirited, though perhaps there is a suggestion of posing in all three figures. It was lately in the possession of a Mrs. Dayes in England.

GEN. FITZGERALD DINED.

Mercantile Trust Directors Make a Presentation to Their ex-President.

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has resigned from the Presidency of the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Board of Directors gave him a farewell dinner at the University Club last night. They also presented to him a silver service as a token of their appreciation of his long service. Gen. Fitzgerald has been President of the trust company for twenty-seven years, and has built it up from small beginnings.

The General served throughout the entire civil war, and also served the State of New York for forty years, during fifteen of which he commanded the troops in this city. He expects to spend his Winters in Florida, and the rest of his time at his country seat on the Hudson River.

New Mission Society Secretary.

The Rev. Charles W. Shelton, for several years Field Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, has been appointed to the office of Secretary of the New York Home Missionary Society and also to the Secretaryship of the New York Church Extension Society, the latter being an organization which has been under the care of the Congregational Home Missionary Society.

NEW PLAYS LAST NIGHT

Mrs. Langtry Opens at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Billionaire," by Harry B. Smith, at Daly's, and George Ade's "Sultan of Sulu" at Wallack's.

Mrs. Langtry opened last night in "The Crossways," a new play which she has written in conjunction with her leading man, Mr. J. Hartley Manners. A large and hopeful audience greeted her pleasantly; but if it is a case of crossing the heart and hoping to die, it must be deposed that the occasion was not as a whole enlivening.

"The Crossways" is a characteristic actors' play. Your true playwright, however skillfully he may adapt his theme to effective stage presentation, never forgets that the stuff he works in is men and women, passions, principles, and all the rest that makes life what it is. But Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Manners have apparently thought only of the actor and the stage. Their play is a geometric problem, the elements of which are the traditional triangle of husband, wife, and lover, with certain projections in the shape of a runaway couple, a stolen necklace of pearls, a race at Ascot, and such like. These materials are thrown together so as to make plenty of stage incidents and stage situations, and they lead in the end to the happiest Q. E. D.

But wherever this geometric dramaturgy is found at its best, as in the case of Scribe and Sardou, a play is something more than lines and angles. There is at least the semblance of observed character, reasonable motives and natural passions. "The Crossways" is without a drop of human blood, and almost without a flash of wit or observation. Every one seemed to be glad enough to see Mrs. Langtry smile again across the footlights, and there was at times the persistent applause of partisanship; but as for the play—it called for much indulgence.

The apex of the conjugal triangle was a sort of Lord Rosebery in posse. He is by way of becoming Prime Minister. (These future Prime Ministers of the stage! In all the history of Parliament there would not be room for them.) He is almost equally bent on horse racing, and in fact wins the Hunt Cup at Ascot. He is not for the most part, it is true, bent on marrying an heiress, being entangled with an unhappily married Duchess; but he apparently arrives at this distinction at the end of the piece, so the similitude has an external completeness. Surely this is real life!

Fortunately for his political career, and, indeed, for his venture at Ascot, his plan to run away with the enamored Duchess (Mrs. Langtry) does not come off. The Duchess discovers that her particular chum of a younger brother also has a runaway match on hand, and as his affair is morally innocent she recognizes his superior claim to such an expedition, and quite forgets her own elopement in arranging his. All this is managed with an appalling calmness and unconcern, a fault that is to be laid as much to Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Manners, the authors, as to Mrs. Langtry and Mr. Manners, the actors.

Even the future Prime Minister showed an abundant control over his heart. When the Duchess decided to be good, she gave him her photograph in memory of the occasion. On going away he forgot to take it; but something must have reminded him of his tender parting, for he came back into the Duchess's boudoir to get the photograph after the lights were out. He did not find it, but he found the Duchess's pearls, valued at twenty thousand pounds, and, being in need of some such sum to enter his horse for the Hunt Cup, he casually departed with the necklace. For the future Prime Minister was not only a stoic, but an opportunist.

In the second act enter the jealous Duke. He also is a stoic, for though he feels constrained to say to his Duchess that he considers her a wanton, he does so quite calmly and apropos of nothing. She, on her side, recognizes with admirable logic that the word is her cue to exit from his ducal domicile; but she is so unconcerned that even as she gives him back her various jewels she discourses pleasantly as to the happy occasion upon which he presented each.

When the necklace of pearls is missed, however, all this is changed. For one short moment blood rises and passions enkindle. These people whom love and jealousy leave cold are roused for a moment by jewels. The cherished brother happens in, now a bridegroom, and divining the situation with preternatural insight, takes upon himself the burden of the theft with a chivalry equal to his insight. Here is a dramatic situation for you! But even he shows no particular interest in what he is doing.

He treats the whole affair as flippantly as if he were receiving a forfeit at "Brother, I'm bobbed," and being in need of legal aid goes off for it to the real thief, the future Prime Minister, who, with masterly self-control, undertakes his defense. Again a situation! But why go on? Everybody does the things that "no fellow does," and in the end everybody is happy. The Duchess recovers the pearls by borrowing twelve thousand pounds from a rich admirer; her husband, just as he has gathered the most damaging evidence against his wife, repents his unreasoning jealousy, and the future Prime Minister's horse squares the situation financially by winning the Hunt Cup.

Perhaps it was best that the play was written in this spirit of masterly unconcern, for there was little evidence of ability to act up to vital situations and vital emotions. Mrs. Langtry walked pleasantly through her part and smiled delightfully on the occasions of her curtain calls. In Mr. Manners, the casual demeanor, excessive as it was, seemed to be the result of an intelligent attempt at naturalness and lifelikeness. It had traits that smacked of observation. He brought out clearly the jests and unexpected turns of phrases in his part and moved the audience to the few spontaneous outbursts of the evening.

Before leaving England Mrs. Langtry gave a performance of "The Crossways" before King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and various members of their Court. It is reported that the King congratulated Mrs. Langtry and predicted that the play would meet with success in America.

Is it possible that his Gracious Majesty spoke in the spirit of Washington Irving's turtle-fed Alderman who smaked his lips over a workhouse broth and remarked, "Excellent soup for poor people"?

"THE BILLIONAIRE" AT DALY'S.

The Burlesque of a New York First Night Scored Heavily with the First Night Audience.

"The Billionaire," called for convenience' sake a musical comedy, was produced last night at Daly's Theatre, Jerome Sykes, a comedian not unknown to New York theatregoers, was featured by Klaw & Erlanger, the producers, as the star.

The success of "The Billionaire" was almost as big as its name. Two acts were musical comedy, and good musical comedy, too. The second act was burlesque of the best order of burlesque, and received vociferous appreciation and applause from a large and fashionable audience. When the applause begins with the rising of the curtain of the first act, and never subsides till the final curtain, then it must be said in truth that the audience was entertained, and that is synonymous to saying that the production is a success. On this occasion it must be said with special emphasis, for it was more than an average success. The first act showed that the managers had a keen eye for pulchritude as well as to costume. The young women were recalled several times. After that the recalling was continuous and never ceased throughout the entire performance.

That occasionally "there is something new under the sun" in the theatrical world was demonstrated in the second act, which was the real burlesque, and had nothing to do whatever with the plot, for the reason there wasn't any plot. It showed a New York theatre, with the audience and actors to view on the stage. It was overdrawn, to be sure, but that is only to say that it was burlesque. It convulsed the audience—the auditorium—especially when a cowboy in the scene on the stage drew his stiletto and clipped off the ostrich plumes of the woman's hat in front of him, which obscured his view.

The lobby of a New York theatre, with its lay critics denouncing the play one minute and praising it the next to the manager, when asking for tickets for their wives, also came in for satire and burlesque. In fact, it was a theatre within a theatre, and its many satires occasioned much laughter.

John Doe, a well-known "American statesman," Mr. Sykes, is in Paris as an American billionaire who owns the earth.

"Mrs. Peppycorn" (May Robson) and her husband are also there. The wife is looking for husbands of noble birth for her daughters, while the husband is looking for a "good time." If Mr. Harry B. Smith claims the authorship for the plot of the first act then we must refer him to a magazine which has on its title page the figure of a feline of distinct opaque shade. A woman gives John Doe a card on which are inscribed some words which no one will interpret for him and gets him into all sorts of trouble. The music of the chorus and other numbers relieves him and makes the audience forget all about it. The second act begins the vaudeville show, where the American billionaire becomes a New York theatre manager. This was the act which delighted without reservation the hearts of the audience last night. There was one disappointment. May Robson, despite her heroic efforts, seemed to be forced to the background. What little she had to do was not overdone, which is at times her fault. She had but one song, and this she sang with her usual artisticness and cleverness.

There is represented on the stage in the second act the auditorium of a theatre crowded with men and women. The trials of the ushers and those who suffer from the exit men between the acts are shown. The third act takes place at the Longchamps race track—supposedly near New York.

The whole performance for a first night went with an unusual snap and go, which one might imagine had received a prior hypodermic of ginger or some other stimulant. The piece is filled with pretty songs, coon songs, semi-classic, sentimental and topical, and they are rendered by a well-selected cast. To mention only a few—there are besides Mr. Sykes and Miss Robson, Miss Nellie Follis, Julius Steger, Harry McDonough, Harry Kelly and Thomas C. Leary.

The scenic presentation was elaborate. On the whole it can only be said that the piece pleased the audience greatly and can be described as a success. The entire company was extremely capable.

Gustave Kerker's music seemed to "catch on," and some of his numbers are bound to be heard sung and whistled. The piece was well sprinkled with local jokes. Mr. Sykes made a speech at the end of the second act.

"THE SULTAN OF SULU" AT WALLACK'S.

A Clever Satire on Benevolent Assimilation in the Philippines.

It is said that George Ade, the newspaper man and author of many fables in slang, made a trip to the Philippine Islands on purpose to get "local color" for his first effort in playwriting—the "Sultan of Sulu," a "musical satire" in two acts, which was given its first New York presentation last night at Wallack's Theatre. The local color found there must have proved unsuitable, for it is not in evidence in Mr. Ade's libretto. It is not said that the composer of the music, Alfred G. Walthall, made such a journey, and yet his music has as much of the Orient about it as has Mr. Ade's share in the production.

And yet the things that occurred in real life in the southern portion of our Philippine possessions, as told in the newspaper reports—things that are still occurring there for that matter—furnish a groundwork for a very funny series of comic opera complications, and Mr. Ade has succeeded, even in his maiden effort at this sort of business, in constructing a very funny story of absurdities, which is seasoned with a good many very new and bright observations and very little slang.

According to the Ade plot the chief ruler of Sulu or Jolo is Hadji Mohammed Jamalul Kiram, Sultan of the island and brother of the Sun in his own estimation. His rule has been disputed, however, by certain Dattos or chiefs, with whom he has kept up a running warfare, one of the characteristic features of which has been the abduction of women. In 1890, when the American troops landed on the island and opened the play, Kiram possessed a collection of something like a dozen wives, the last batch having been captured from Datto Mandi, an unruly chief.

Hadji Tantong, the private secretary of the Sultan, is engaged in properly registering these new wives in the family list when the first party of American soldiers, led by Lieut. William Hardy of the regulars, dash into the courtyard of the Sultan's palace with guns ready for action and break into one of the most spirited songs of the evening. Soon comes Col. Jefferson Budd of the Volunteers and the head of the expedition, followed by a rather mixed party, including the Colonel's daughter, Miss Henrietta Budd; four Boston schoolma'ams, Pamela Frances Jackson, a woman lawyer, Wakeful M. Jones, an insurance man, and several others with good voices.

Col. Budd sends word into the palace to Kiram that the American troops have come to assimilate him, and the Sultan's secretary sends out word that his master is making out his will. The Sultan is overjoyed to hear upon his arrival in the courtyard that he is to be promoted from Sultan to Governor, and he is handed the symbol of his power, a silk hat, and is acclaimed the noblest work of the campaign leader.

Then the Colonel initiates the Sultan into the mysteries of the American cocktail, which, with the Constitution, is declared to follow the flag. The Sultan is lifted and glorified by the new drink, and proceeds to make redhot Sulu love to Miss Pamela Francis Jackson, the woman lawyer. When that lady finally discovers that she is wanted simply to "complete a set" of wives she swears revenge, and it then transpires that she has been appointed Judge Advocate and has the power to carry out these resolutions. This she does by divorcing all the wives of the Sultan and decreeing that he pay to each of them one-half his income as alimony or go to jail. The mathematical problem involved cannot be solved very readily, and Kiram is finally cast into prison, together with his secretary, who has been caught in an attempt to allow other chiefs to enter the palace and recapture the last batch of wives.

Then the deposed Sultan starts a matrimonial agency in the jail yard and attempts to marry off his wives to avoid paying the alimony. This proves a failure, as all his wives, under the new American rule, have become progressive and refuse to look at their former husband. Then there comes along the rival Republican and Democratic marching clubs of Sulu, and each side has as a candidate for Governor one of Kiram's freed slaves. Then comes a message from the United States that the Constitution only follows the flag on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Kiram is restored to his original rank as Sultan.

The story is thickly interspersed with songs, many of which are tuneful and graceful, if all are slightly reminiscent. The composer has, however, built up a pretty theme and the music as a whole is a very close second to the libretto. At least two of the songs, "My Sulu Lulu Loo" and "Since I First Met You," are as tuneful and catchy as have been heard here in a good many days of comic opera. There are two or three topical songs that are really funny, and furthermore the members of the cast are in nearly every instance able to sing.

Frank Moulan, in the part of Kiram, the Sultan, is one comedian who can sing tunefully, and furthermore he is one of the funniest men that have come to Broadway this year in a comic opera way. Temple Saxe as Lieutenant Hardy played the ingenue rôle with a rather brusque manner but a pleasing voice, and was very acceptably seconded by Maude Lillian Berri as Henrietta Budd. Gertrude Quinlan as "Chiquita, Wife No. 1," worked very hard to please, and succeeded very well with rather a weak voice but with plenty of fire and some good dancing.

Paul Nicholson as Wakeful M. Jones, the insurance agent, was full of fun, and Fred Frear as Hadji Tantong, the Sultan's private secretary, got the very best out of his part. Blanche Chapman was the Judge Advocate, and William C. Mandeville was Col. Budd.

There was a host of very pretty girls in the chorus, and the scenery of the outside of the Sultan's palace and in the Sultan's gardens were very well done. The new piece taken as a whole is the best of its kind seen here in years, and will stay here for a good many weeks.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

When Count Tolstoi declared that he gave his book, "The Resurrection," to all the world and refused to copyright it, the hearts of many theatrical managers were made glad, and now it appears that Oscar Hammerstein will not be the only one to produce it in America. It is not even certain that he will be the first one, for Corse Payton of Brooklyn is going to put it on soon, probably at Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre, and Charles Frohman and David Belasco are said to be planning to do likewise, though they deny the report. Mr. Hammerstein's idea is to use the play to open his new theatre, the Drury Lane, in West Thirty-fourth Street, in January or February. Mr. Payton declares that he will have a production ready in four weeks. His version is by George Hoey and D. Deaudifret.

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Officers of the New York Life Insurance Company have purchased outright the 700 seats on the orchestra floor of the Casino for to-night. These seats will be occupied by the general officers, adjusters, agents, and principal employes of the insurance company in the district of Greater New York. The early part of to-day will be given up to visits, sightseeing, luncheon, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they will dine at the Waldorf-Astoria. Just before the curtain is rung up on "A Chinese Honeymoon," between the two acts, and after the final curtain, there will be speeches by President John A. McCall, Second Vice President George W. Perkins, Third Vice President D. P. Kingsley, Fourth Vice President T. A. Buckner, Superintendent of Agencies E. R. Perkins, and Assistant Secretary J. C. McCall.

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Elsie De Wolfe, who returned to New York Sunday with her "Way of the World" Company, denies the report that she had an unsuccessful tour. She says that her season was most successful, and that she discontinued the play and sold it to stock companies because she is to appear in a new play, "Cynthia," on Feb. 15. The play is a modern English comedy by Herbert H. Davies. Miss De Wolfe says that since she bought his first play, "Cynthia," he has sold two others, one to Cyril Maude of the Haymarket, and another to Sir Charles Wyndham.

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When the first rehearsal of Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play, "The Unfairy Princess," took place yesterday at the Criterion, Mrs. Burnett found that fifteen out of the twenty extra girls had played in her "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

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It was said at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday that Mme. Nordica would attend rehearsals there to-day for the performance of "Tristan und Isolde" on Saturday. She was said to be much improved in health.

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Ethel Knight Mallison, formerly leading woman with Richard Mansfield, will appear in vaudeville next month in a Filipino play called "Out of the World." She will impersonate a half-caste Spanish woman born in Manila. The action of the little piece takes place ten miles from Manila, and is in character similar to "Mme. Butterfly."

AT OTHER THEATRES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."

AMERICAN.—"The Silver King."

BELASCO THEATRE.—"Darling of the Gods."

BIJOU.—"The Mocking Bird."

BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

CRITERION.—"The Cavalier."

DALY'S.—"The Billionaire."

DEWEY.—Tiger Lilies Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE.—World in Wax.

EMPIRE.—"Imprudence."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—"Up York State."

GARDEN.—E. H. Sothern.

GARRICK.—"The Cross-Ways."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Dolly Varden."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—E. S. Willard.

HERALD SQUARE.—"Julius Cæsar."

HURTIG & SEAMON.—Vaudeville.

HUBERT'S MUSEUM.—Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE.—"His Trick."

KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Altar of Friendship."

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Mary of Magdala."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Audrey."

METROPOLIS.—"Alphonse and Gaston."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—"Tosca," Wednesday.

MURRAY HILL.—"A Midnight Bell."

NEW YORK.—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

PRINCESS.—"Heidelberg."

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Cumberland '61;" Fifty-eighth Street, "The Sidewalks of New York;" Harlem, "Garret O'Magh."

SAVOY.—"The Girl With the Green Eyes."

STAR.—"Lost River."

THIRD AVENUE.—"The Power of the Cross."

VICTORIA.—"The Eternal City."

WALLACK'S.—"Sultan of Sulu."

WEBER & FIELDS.—"Twirly-Whirly."

WEST END THEATRE.—"Tom Moore."

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE AGAIN.

For Rossini's comic masterpiece, "Il Barbière di Siviglia," Mr. Grau has a cast that is almost an ideal one in every particular. However far he may seek for singers to interpret some of the other works of the modern repertory, he has in Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Salignac, Mr. Campanari, Mr. de Reszke, and Mr. Gilibert a quintet of artists who are at their best in this work, who sing it to perfection, and who can penetrate to its very essence. The performance they give is full of its spirit; it has an infectious gayety that is quite irresistible and that is equally persuasive on both sides of the footlights. The opera was performed last evening for the second time this season, and before a very large audience, who were full of appreciation of its admirable qualities and keenly enjoyed its sparkling gayety from beginning to end.

"The Barber of Seville" is fast approaching its hundredth birthday, but its vitality is unimpaired; its melody is as fresh as ever, as characteristic of the situations, as keenly expressive of the humor and buoyant gayety of the action. However far we may have gone in these days of modern chromatic harmony and subtleties of orchestral color from the simple formulas of Rossini's method, no one has hit the nail upon the head with greater accuracy than he in fitting the music to the words and to the purpose of the play. It is an unceasing delight. But to bring all these things to realization there is needed a perfection of art and a complete understanding of the style, both of the music and of the play, that it is not the tendency of the modern operatic stage to conserve. The frequenters of the Opera House have need to rejoice in the fortunate circumstances that have gathered a group of singers possessed of that understanding, and equally of the skill to make everything in the score and in the book tell to its utmost.

They were all in admirable spirits last night, Mme. Sembrich, the incomparable Rosina; Mr. Salignac, who acts the Conte d'Almaviva with vastly more gusto than he shows in anything else that he does; Mr. Campanari, the voluble and expeditious Figaro; Mr. De Reszke, whose Basilio is extraordinarily rich in a solemn and unctuous humor, and Mr. Gilibert, a Bartolo of equally characteristic power. Their performance is capital, not only in its elaboration of detail, but in the dexterity with which each plays into the general effect of the whole. Mme. Sembrich showed not a trace of the recent annoying and troublesome indisposition that prevented her for some days from appearing on the stage. Her voice was in its most exquisite purity and sparkling quality; she sang the florid portions of the music with fascinating brilliancy. In the "lesson scene" of the third act she gave three pieces that are familiarly associated with her at this point in the opera: Strauss's "Voce di Primavera" waltz, that she sang at the first repetition of the opera this season, and then added "Ah, non giunge," from "La Sonnambula," and stilled the applause only by going to the piano and accompanying herself in Chopin's song, "The Maiden's Wish," of which she gave the Polish words.

"MICE AND MEN" IS PRODUCED.

Miss Russell Received with Favor in Mrs. Ryley's Play.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The first American production of "Mice and Men," with Miss Annie Russell as the star, took place to-night at the New National Theatre. Miss Russell was greeted by a brilliant audience, including many persons prominent socially and officially.

The play, by Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley, gives to Miss Russell a congenial rôle. She received several curtain calls, and the play throughout was received warmly. The supporting company includes two leading men—Orrin Johnson and John Mason—both of whom were well received. Mrs. G. H Gilbert came in for a good share of applause.

The theme of the play is from Burns—"The best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley." The story is that of a bachelor who endeavors to educate a girl to be his wife. She gives her affections to a younger suitor, and in a strong scene of renunciation the bachelor gives her to his rival, who is a nephew. The period of the play being the eighteenth century, it gives opportunity for effective costuming.

MISS TYREE IN A NEW PLAY.

She Makes Her Debut as a Star in Miss Furniss's Comedy, "Gretna Green."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—Miss Elizabeth Tyree made her debut as a star under the management of Henry B. Harris at the Hyperion Theatre to-night, when "Gretna Green," a romantic comedy in three acts, by Grace Livingston Furniss, was produced for the first time. Miss Tyree was warmly welcomed, and won applause for the skill with which she acted the rôle of Dolly Erskine. Romance, poetry, and comedy are deftly intermingled in scenes that display Miss Tyree's winsome personality and arch methods to advantage. The play opens in New York at the Madison Square Theatre on Jan. 5.

Dolly is a belle of Harrowmat. The Earl of Basset is traveling incognito as Richard Murry, a riding master. How he falls in love with Dolly, how they journey to Gretna Green to save the reputation of her married sister, Lady Chetwynde; how Dolly convinces Lord Chetwynde of his wife's rectitude of conduct, and how she impedes the progress of her own romance are related by Miss Furniss in witty dialogue.

AUDIENCE LEFT IN DARKNESS.

Light Company's Agent and the Orchestra Prevent "Human Hearts" from Playing in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The local theatre, the Orpheum, closed to-night under exciting circumstances. "Human Hearts" was to have been played here this week. The company was ready to go on this evening when the orchestra struck for pay. That question was in dispute when an agent of the lighting company appeared with a bill and, failing to get any money, turned off the lights. The audience was left in darkness, but not realizing the trouble, simply sat still and gave cat calls.

The police commanded that the lights be turned on long enough for the audience to be dismissed, and when that had been done it was announced that the money paid would be returned at the box office. There were 300 persons in the house, and a large proportion of that number was "paper." But every one wanted money. Something like a riot resulted when the management failed to discriminate between those it thought had paid and those who were supposed to have been admitted free. The police had to use their clubs to straighten things out. The outcome was that some who had "paper" received money and many who paid cash got nothing.

During the excitement E. J. Nugent, manager of the house, went into retirement. The manager of the company hustled his players into a trolley car and all started for New York.

FAVERSHAM WEDS MISS OPP.

Actor and Actress Married in Greenwich, Conn.—Both Had Been Divorced.

William Faversham and Julie Opp, both well known to the theatrical world, were married yesterday in Greenwich, Conn., in the law office of Judge Charles E. Burnes of the Greenwich Borough Court, by that official.

Since the arrival of Miss Opp from London on Saturday and Mr. Faversham's announcement of the approaching marriage much speculation was current as to the date of the ceremony. Mr. Faversham said that it probably would be within four or five weeks.

Miss Opp's mother accompanied the couple. Immediately after the ceremony they boarded a train bound for New York and Mr. Faversham played at the Empire as usual last night. He leaves that theatre for a road tour after next week, and it is understood that Miss Opp will go with the company.

Both Mr. Faversham and Miss Opp had been married and divorced. One of the theatrical surprises of last Spring was when Mr. Faversham was sued for divorce and his wife obtained $3,200 alimony. He is an English actor, appearing here first in the old Union Square stock.

Miss Opp was the wife of Robert Lorraine, an English actor now playing at the Princess Theatre. When he left the stage to take part in the Boer war she obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion and non-support. Though an American actress, she is perhaps better known in London.

MANAGER HEARD SUED.

Action for $2,000 Damages Against "Mascagni Opera Company" for Alleged Violation of Contract.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A suit was brought in the Circuit Court to-day against Richard Heard, formerly manager of Signor Pietro Mascagni, by F. W. Chamberlain, Samuel Harrington, and Charles Kindt of the firm of Chamberlain, Harrington & Kindt. The action was brought in assumpsit for $2,000 damages.

The suit, according to Mr. Heard, is for the alleged violation of a contract to present the Mascagni Opera Company under the Chamberlain, Harrington & Kindt firm at Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport, Keokuk, Iowa, and Peoria and Rock Island, Ill. The company was scheduled to appear at these places, but on account of the illness of the composer the performances were not given. The suit is directed against "Richard Heard, doing business as the Mascagni Opera Company."

'FRISCO ROAD'S EXTENSION.

It Will Soon Have a Line Extending from St. Paul to New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—The 'Frisco Railroad, which has attracted so much attention by its sensational growth during the past year, has decided to build two lines which will give it a road from Minneapolis and St. Paul on the north to New Orleans on the south. The information was given out here to-day by E. F. Service, General Western Agent of the road, who has just returned from a conference with President Yoakum.

The New Orleans end of the line will be an extension of the St. Louis and Arkansas, which is owned by the 'Frisco from Winfield, La., the present terminus. President Yoakum, according to Mr. Service, has just returned from New Orleans, where he purchased terminals for the reception of the 'Frisco. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois, which was bought by the 'Frisco some months ago, will be extended to Minneapolis from some point just south of Chicago. Mr. Service says the contract for the construction of this part of the line has been let and that work will go forward as soon as possible and without delay.

Together with the Père Marquette Road, which was purchased by the 'Frisco recently, the 'Frisco will have a network of lines throughout the Mississippi Valley and extending through Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas.

Electric Fire Pump.

An electric fire pump is in use in Rouen. The idea is to obtain current for operating the motors from adjacent electric tram cables. The whole machine can be placed on a hand cart, or on a little two-wheeled wagon drawn by one horse. Its total weight, with accessories and two men on the seat, is about a ton.—London Express.

Julian Scott's Daughter to Marry.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 29.—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Parkinson Scott, daughter of the late Julian Scott, the artist, and Dexter O. Tiffany, a New York broker, living in this city. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock. Miss Scott is an artist, and some of her works have been exhibited in the Paris Salon. Mr. Tiffany is a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club.

Dance for Miss Wetherell Abandoned.

Owing to the sudden death of Mrs. Osborne in Chicago, Mrs. Stanford White, sister of Mrs. Osborne, announces that the dance that was to have been given this evening for her niece, Miss Isabelle Wetherell, has been abandoned.

AGED MAIL DRIVER KILLED

Patrick Smith a Victim of Collision with a Dirt Cart.

Formerly Had a Large Income, but Lost His Money in Wall Street—Was Highly Educated.

Patrick Smith, seventy years old, driver of a mail wagon, was killed by his own vehicle yesterday at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. He was driving south and turned out to pass a dirt cart just ahead when the wagons collided. Smith was thrown from his seat against an elevated railroad pillar, from which he rebounded, coming down between the wheels. The rear wheel passed over him, crushing in his chest. Nevertheless he regained his feet and took several steps before he fell, and died in the street before a doctor reached him.

Superintendent Mountain of the Tremont Sub-Station said that Smith was a highly educated man, and was not penniless, but had driven a mail wagon during the last fifteen months, largely because he found it healthy work. Smith had planned to resign in about two weeks. He occupied a small hall bedroom at 408 Second Avenue, where Mrs. Mary Stephenson, his landlady, said that he had left a son and two daughters, from whom he was estranged, at 237 East Twenty-first Street. Mr. Smith told her, she said, that he had once been in the receipt of a large income as an expert accountant, but had lost his money through stock speculation in Wall Street.

The house at the address she gave is a four-story brownstone structure, richly furnished. Two women there said they were Smith's daughters, but refused to discuss their family relations. John Martin of 303 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, driver of the dirt cart, was arrested and later held in $1,000 bail by Coroner O'Gorman pending the inquest. It was said that Smith was thrown from his wagon in like manner about two weeks ago. The wheels missed him then, but he was laid up for several days.

NEW POST OFFICE SITE.

Municipal Art Society Urges Consideration from an Artistic Point of View.

Recommendations that were submitted recently by the Municipal Art Society through the Secretary, Frederick S. Lamb, to the committee that will select a site for the new Post Office, urge the importance of approaching the subject from an artistic point of view as well as the utilitarian.

A proper relation of the site to the rapid transit tunnel, the proposed Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel terminal, and the Grand Central Station is referred to, and the location of the new Custom House is brought forward as an example of the fortunate selection of a site.

"In our public works," the letter says, "and the co-operation of our more prominent private builders, has begun to be realized such a development as will leave New York in convenience and beauty worthy of her position. A fitting Post Office building on an appropriate site will greatly add, while an adequate building upon an unappropriate site, unrelated to other public buildings or places, would seriously obstruct this end."

POLICE CAPTAINS LOSE.

Commissioner Partridge's Application for Quo Warranto Actions Granted.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Attorney General Davies to-day filed a memorandum granting the application of John N. Partridge, Police Commissioner of New York City, to commence actions in the nature of quo warranto against certain Police Captains of the City of New York. The application originally against nineteen Captains was based upon charges that these Captains were appointed in violation of the provisions of the civil service law.

The application was granted, but actions will be commenced only against such of the Captains as are not veterans of the civil war.

COLLIERIES RESUME WORK.

All of the Thirty-one Owned by the Reading Company in Full Operation.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—It was announced at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company today that for the first time in several weeks the thirty-one collieries of the company in the anthracite region are working to their utmost capacity. Floods and miners' holidays have curtailed the output of the mines to a considerable extent since the strike was declared off, and the officials of the company say that the scarcity of coal resulting from these temporary suspensions will speedily disappear. It is expected that 1,200 carloads of coal will be produced from the Reading's operations to-day.

All mines in the Wyoming region are also in full operation to-day.

NEGROES ASK RECOGNITION.

Republicans Insist That President Make That a Condition of a Texas Marshal's Reappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 29.—Advices from Republicans in Washington to Republicans in Dallas state that extraordinary pressure is being exerted on President Roosevelt by Texas negro Republicans to make it a condition for the reappointment of United States Marshal Green of the Northern District of Texas, that Mr. Green recognize the negroes by giving at least one of them a place on his staff of Deputies.

Mr. Green's term expires to-day, and he is anxious to be reappointed. The negroes declare that his office during the last four years has been run on "Lily White" lines. They cite in contrast to this the fact that Andrew J. Houston, (a son of Sam Houston,) Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas, has appointed a negro as his Chief Deputy.

More Grain, Fewer Grapes.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The wine crop of France is decreasing. This year the output is 1,800,000 gallons, which is less than last year by 900,000 gallons, and 100,000 gallons less than the average for the last ten years. The low price of wine has caused many growers to replace their vines with grain. Bad weather has also had something to do with the falling off. It is satisfactory to learn that the quality is good.—London Express.

AN ORIGINAL "DAUGHTER" DEAD

Miss Terry, Whose 100th Birthday Was Celebrated July 4, Passes Away.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—Miss Mahala Terry of Terry Plains, in the town of Simsbury, died to-day at her home. She was 100 years of age July 4 of this year.

That event was celebrated by members of Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, with which Miss Terry was connected as an original Daughter of the Revolution.

Noted Onondaga Chief Dead.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The death is announced at the Onondaga Indian Reservation of Jacob Skanendoah, one of the leading chiefs and a prominent Christian Indian. He was 67 years old, and at one time was President of the chiefs' executive council of the Onondagas. The chief organized the Indian band, and was also prominent in the Independent Order of Good Templars.

J. Archer Millett Not Dead.

It was erroneously reported yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES that J. Archer Millett, for thirty-five years connected with the White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company of 26 West Twenty-fourth Street, had died at his home, 5 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. J. Archer Millett is alive, the Mr. Millett who died having been Joseph S. Millett, his aged father.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Marshall T. Bigelow.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—Marshall T. Bigelow, widely known as a printer, publisher, and proofreader, and one of the early owners of the University Press, died suddenly to-day, aged eighty years. He was the most noted proofreader in the United States, and was the author of several standard works on the subject which have passed through many editions. He had been President of the Common Council and a member of the Board of Aldermen several terms, and took an active interest in public affairs.

John J. Dickey.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—John J. Dickey, Superintendent of the Fifth District of the Central Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and one of the oldest officials in the service of that corporation, died at his home in this city to-night of pneumonia. He had been ill but a few days. His children were summoned to his bedside this evening, but none was able to reach the Dickey home before his death. Mr. Dickey was born in Rushville, Ill., April 11, 1830, and was a son of Judge Dickey, a prominent jurist. Two sons and a daughter survive, W. Lyle Dickey of Topeka, Kan.; A. M. Dickey of Joplin, Mo., and Mrs. Pike of Portland, Me.

Obituary Notes.

AMOS L. MASON, seventy-eight years old, a prominent contractor, died yesterday at his home in Syracuse, N. Y.

ADAM LONGSTREET, who was one of the early settlers of Red Bank, N. J., died at his home there yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. He is survived by a widow and six children.

R. W. TANSILL, a millionaire cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at Carlsbad, N. M., where he went for his health several years ago. He was active in work for the advancement of the Territory. The cause of death was heart failure.

Mrs. FRANK SAYRE OSBORNE died suddenly yesterday in Chicago. She formerly lived in New York, being a daughter of the late Judge John Lawrence Smith of Smithtown, L. I., who was a nephew of Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart. Mrs. Stanford White of this city is a sister of Mrs. Osborne.

GOUVERNEUR WARBURTON ISELIN, son of the late John H. Iselin and Mary P. Gouverneur Iselin, died yesterday at the family residence, 32 East Twenty-second Street. His mother, a brother, John H. Iselin, and a sister, Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, survive him. He was twenty-five years old.

SIDNEY JAMES, said to have been a business man of Lewisburg, N. C., died yesterday in a hospital at Philadelphia from an overdose of morphine. He was taken to the hospital Sunday in an unconscious condition. Letters found in his possession indicate he was forty-five years old and that he leaves a family in Lewisburg.

JAMES S. BAILEY died at his home, 281 Eighth Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, from heart disease, aged fifty-four years. He was President of the Bailey Meat Company, and in 1893 was appointed a member of the Finance Board by Mayor P. F. Wanser. He was also a Director of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America. He leaves one daughter.

SAMUEL JACKSON JONES, a pioneer of California and Montana, is dead at Helena, Mon., aged eighty years. In 1850 he went to California, where he became the head of the financial department of the Wells-Fargo Company. In 1871, at the request of the father of President Roosevelt, he went to Montana to assume management of the National Mining and Exploration Company at Unionville.

EUGENE JONES, a well-known flour manufacturer, died in this city early Monday morning after an illness of about three months. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., July 31, 1842, and was the son of O. W. Jones. When quite young he entered his father's employ and ultimately became the head of the firm of Jones & Co., owning and operating the New York Roller Flour Mills at Broome and Lewis Streets. The concern later was merged into the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. He leaves a widow and a son. The funeral will be held to-morrow from 183 Madison Avenue.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BOGART.—On Sunday night, Dec. 28, Abraham Elbert Bogart, in his 84th year.
Funeral service from his residence, 108 West One Hundred and Sixteenth St., on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BROCKWAY.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, 1902, Charles H. Brockway, aged thirty-seven years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, "The Ashland House," on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M.

BUDD.—At the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Gallaudet, on Monday, Dec. 29, Mary E. Pennell, widow of Dr. Charles A. Budd.
Funeral services at St. Matthew's

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg. at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Night Programme will be announced later.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 4, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, MAGDA
AFTERNOONS.
Seat Sale Thursday—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH, DALY'S THEATRE, SIX MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, JAN. 12, AT 3 P. M.: "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE"; JAN. 15, "PARSIFAL." Seats at Daly's.

HERALD Sq. B'way & 35th St. Carriages "THE" Tel., 703-38. at Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. 11:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In JULIUS CAESAR

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 0,020-38. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE THURSDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Special Announcement!
Date of third concert changed to Saturday Eve., Jan'y 3, at 8:30.
Orchestra Augmented to 110.
H. H. Wetzler, Cond'r.
SOLOIST, MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
PROGRAMME: BERLIOZ, Symphonie Fantastique; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; SCHUBERT, Group of Songs; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra."
Subscription and single tickets at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Jan. 6 tickets good Jan. 3.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... MANAGER
MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY. BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"No play of American authorship this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining."—Times.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN PRUDENCE
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
To-night at 7:45 sharp & Every Evg.
SOTHERN
FOUR WEEKS ONLY AS
HAMLET.
MATINÉES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAYS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées New Year's & Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—The Cross-Ways

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
JULIA MARLOWE
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Xtra Mat. New Year's.
THE CAVALIER

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées New Year's & Sat., 2:15.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Last Week.
Mat. Thursday AUDREY Evgs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONDAY, Seat Sale To-morrow, 9 A.M. ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
Wednesday Matinee, 50c. to $1.50.
Gala Holiday Matinee Thursday.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success. THE SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
59 West 66th Street.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
Saturday, Jan 3, 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Res. Seats, 50 cts. extra.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
2d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
in ROMA
THE ETERNAL CITY.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tu-s. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE MUSICAL TWIRLY-WHIRLY,
ABSURDITY.
& New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. New Year's Day & Sat.
MR. E. S. WILLARD
To-night, "David Garrick"; Wed. Evg. & New Year's Mat., "The Professor's Love Story"; Thurs. Evg., "The Cardinal"; Fri. Evg. & Sat. Mat., "All for Her"; Sat. Evg., "Tom Pinch."

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday, New Year's and Saturday, 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger present The Billionaire with Jerome Sykes.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., New Yr's Day & Sat. 2:15
SULTAN OF SULU

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. 5th Av. & 58th St. 23c., 50c. Res., 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
Open 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day at 23d S.

BIJOU. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Special Mat. New Year's Day.
WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
—MATINEE NEW YEAR'S—
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
Tiger Lillies Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. 2—Burlesques—2 3—Polos—3

GRAND Xtra Mat. Mat. To'm'w, 25c., 50c. New Year's. LULU GLASER

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE SILVER KING

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Wed., & Sat. at 2:45, Children's Mat., "Max & Moritz." To-night at 8:20, Last Time, "Sein Trick."

NEW STAR LOST RIVER Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c. Extra Mat. New Year's

WEST END ANDREW MACK, TOM MOORE. Matinée To-m'row.

Amusements.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Doors open at 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day.

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. New Year's & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De WOLF A, the Wizard, to night at 9

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. New Year's. LAST WEEK UP YORK STATE
Nxt Week—JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

3 RD AVE. THEA. THE POWER OF THE
Next Mat. Thurs.

NEW LACROSSE OFFICERS

The Inter-University League Holds Its Annual Meeting.

Championship Cup for 1902 Was Formally Awarded to Cornell University—Delegates Who Were Present.

The Inter-University Lacrosse League, which is composed of Harvard University, Cornell University, Columbia University, and the University of Pennsylvania, held its annual meeting at Browne's Chop House last night and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, C. C. Miller, Crescent Athletic Club, and Columbia 1891 Law; Vice President, W. S. Finlay-Cornell, 1904; Secretary, W. S. Sugden, Harvard, 1903; Treasurer, John A. Freeland, University of Pennsylvania, 1903.

The championship cup for 1902 was formally awarded to Cornell University, whose team won all its matches in the championship schedule last season. Harvard being second, Pennsylvania third, and Columbia fourth.

A change was made in the playing regulations, Rule IX. being amended to allow the substitution of another player for one withdrawn from the game. Heretofore where a player of one team was withdrawn for any reason, a player was also taken from the opposing team to equalize the number on each side, and no substitutes were played. This had the effect of discouraging those members of the squad who were not selected for the team, who then had no opportunity to play at all. Under the new rule there will be a squad of substitutes for each team who will have more or less of a chance to play in the regular games.

The report that a plan of consolidation with the Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, which includes in its membership Swarthmore College, Lehigh University, Johns Hopkins University, and Stevens Institute, was to be considered, was denied by the officials of the Interuniversity League, who stated that no negotiations whatever between the two organizations were in progress, and the subject was not even considered at the meeting. It was stated that it is the intention of the Interuniversity League to confine its activities to the scope indicated by its title and to admit only the larger universities to membership. Yale and Princeton will be admitted as soon as they form teams and apply for membership, but applications from any smaller universities would be very carefully scrutinized.

The meeting was followed by an informal discussion of the prospects for next season, and much interest was manifested in the coming visit of a British university team, composed of players from both Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The primary purpose of the visit of this combined team is to play a match with the Harvard team, but it is expected that matches will be arranged with all the other universities having lacrosse teams.

Prospects for next season were said by all the delegates present at the meeting to be very encouraging and to show a marked increase of interest in the old-time Indian sport. Most of the teams, however, have suffered by the loss of a majority of their best players of last year. Cornell, which won the championship last year, has but four members of last year's victorious team back in the college—namely, J. B. Ferguson, D. C. Alexander, E. S. Armstrong, and W. S. Finlay. There are, however, sixteen of last year's squad remaining, and forty men reported for Fall practice. It is expected that this number will be materially increased in the Spring.

Harvard, which is to play an international match, has but three members of last year's team, D. P. Penhallow, Harold Bennett, and Peter Hoguet, but a large squad reported for Fall practice, and Capt. Penhallow expects, by beginning work early in the Spring, to get together a team worthy to represent the Crimson in the coming contests.

Pennsylvania has lost the least by graduation, having all the members of last year's team back but three. Smith, Maxson, and Waring. Capt. Vreeland said that twenty-five men reported for Fall practice, and that he expected to have a stronger team than last year. Columbia reported more encouraging prospects than last year, when the team was hampered by adverse conditions.

The delegates present were as follows: Cornell University, W. S. Finlay, '04, and G. A. Smith, '06; Columbia University, Hugh Kapka, 1900, S., and Leonard Tepler, '04, S.; Harvard University, Capt. D. P. Penhallow, '03, and Manager W. S. Sugden, '03; University of Pennsylvania, John A. Freeland, '03.

SHAMROCK I. MAY BE HERE.

Setting Up Frames on New Defender Has Been Delayed.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 29.—Word has just arrived at Bristol that Shamrock II. may not be in commission next season, as it is maintained that Designer Fife had rather send the Shamrock I. across the water to act as a trial horse for the new challenger than have Shamrock II. rigged and placed in commission for that purpose.

Circumstances have tended to prevent the setting of the frames of the cup defender at Bristol, as it was thought when the keel was started a month or more ago that the midship frames would be all set up by this time. There has practically been no waiting for the framing material, and a deal of sheathing was on hand in good season. Most careful has been the finishing off of the plating of the lead, and from now until the yacht is ready for launching there will not be any necessity of working on that part of the craft. Just previous to launching the plates on the keel will be polished in conjunction with the upper plating.

Several of the longitudinal frames have been ready over a week in the blacksmith shop, but the stem and sternpost, not being prepared, the job of setting the longitudinal frames was postponed. The frame for the rudder is cast and proved to be a perfect piece of work. It is a skeleton frame, to be sheathed over with Tobin bronze, the same material the craft is to be plated with. The latter part of the week the job of getting out the pattern for the rudder post was going on in the carpenter shop, but there is fully two weeks' work on the pattern before it will be ready to be taken to the molding room.

The south shop is well filled at present with bended frames of the new boat and Tobin bronze metal, the latter to be used in the plating of the craft. This metal to a considerable extent has been shaped to the required form for the sheathing of the cup boat, and many of the pieces cut out for the garboard strake have had rivet holes bored in them, and have been countersunk to take the rivet heads below the surface of the plating. Extra hands have been engaged by the Herreshoffs to assist in the work of framing out, showing that the craft will at once begin to take her shape above the lead keel.

The work on the new 30-foot class by the Herreshoffs is booming, being carried on in the shop recently built, directly across the street from the older boat shops. These boats when finished and ready for the water are moved out of the shop on rails and upon a special wagon made for the purpose. It is no easy job to slide the boats out of the building and load them on the big wagon on account of their weight, which is eight tons without the rigging and fittings. The boats are to have weights of ballast outside of five tons each. The theory that they could be wonders in light breezes with six tons of lead ballast did not prove as practical as supposed when the first of the craft was tried under sail

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Empire State Council Team Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night the Empire State Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Nassau Council and the J. F. Price Council teams. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Nassau Council—Kuhn, 190; Pardieu, 166; Byatt, 134, Sackett, 140; Kurth, 152. Total, 782.
J. S. Price Council—Boynton, 135; Lang, 126; Lawrence, 150; Woolley, 157; Forman, 190. Total, 760.
SECOND GAME.—J. S. Price Council—Boynton, 174; Lang, 160; Lawrence, 183; Woolley, 160; Forman, 156. Total, 853.
Empire State Council—Gelbaus, 205; Wigold, 160; Forman, 156; Buck, 168; Potter, 173. Total, 862.
THIRD GAME.—Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 184; Weigold, 158; Forman, 217; Buck, 157; Potter, 153. Total, 869.
Nassau Council—Kuhn, 145; Pardieu, 171; Byatt, 114; Sackett, 130; Kurth, 135. Total, 695.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.
FIRST GAME—Algonquin Bowling Club.—Diederich, 151; Smith, 225; Olssen, 182; Meyer, 199; Shiman, 187. Total, 942.
Columbia Bowling Club.—Drew, 157; Brunt, 176; Bricklein, 188; Smith, 180; Taylor, 236. Total, 946.
SECOND GAME—Algonquin Bowling Club.—Diederich, 198; Smith, 183; Olssen, 215; Meyer, 193; Shiman, 237. Total, 1,026.
Newburg Wheelmen.—Blake, 147; Wilson, 148; Moss, 178; Galloway 201; Westberg, 148. Total, 822.
THIRD GAME—Newburg Wheelmen.—Blake, 157; Wilson, 115; Moss, 144; Galloway, 212; Westberg, 159. Total, 787.
Columbia Bowling Club.—Drew, 184; Brunt, 181; Bricklein, 181; Smith, 205; Taylor, 207. Total, 958.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Kirsch Manufacturing Company—Raubitschek, 137; E. Toese, 128; Fisher, 95; R. Toese, 114; Wolff, 135. Total, 609.
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 132; Crawford, 137; Drummond, 186; Field, 122; Doyle, 170. Total, 747.
SECOND GAME.—Kirsch Manufacturing Company—Raubitschek, 147; E. Toese, 136; Fisher, 157; R. Toese, 152; Wolff, 164. Total, 756.
New York Edison Company Team No. 1.—Roth, 152; Grady, 165; Schmitt, 220; Parmley, 152; Holme, 188. Total, 877.
THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company Team No. 1—Roth, 198; Grady, 170; Schmitt, 150; Parmley, 119; Holme, 140. Total, 705.
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 133; Crawford, 163; Drummond, 140; Field, 146; Doyle, 107. Total, 689.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Theiss's New York Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 157; Koster, 151; Heesters, 163; Rothermel, 186; Amann, 166. Total, 893.
Hawthorne Bowling Club—Levein, 173; Crow, 129; Frank, 153; Maroney, 115; Graham, 141. Total, 716.
SECOND GAME.—Hawthorne Bowling Club—Levein, 150; Crow, 123; Frank, 178; Maroney, 117; Graham, 189. Total, 757.
Hudson Bowling Club—Scott, 117; Lamberton, 137; Hay, 216; Tauchert, 184; Hoblitzell, 175. Total, 829.
THIRD GAME.—Hudson Bowling Club—Scott, 189; Lamberton, 157; Hay, 133; Tauchert, 154; Hoblitzell, 169. Total, 802.
Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 170; Koster, 174; Heester, 121; Rothermel, 199; Amann, 168. Total, 832.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Genoa Council—McGrath, 147; Brown, 170; Henegan, 158; Morrissey, 155; Meleady, 150. Total, 780.
Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 161; McShane, 167; Toomey, 160; Greene, 167; Murphy, 111. Total, 766.
SECOND GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 105; McShane, 114; Toomey, 133; Greene, 134; Murphy, 146. Total, 632.
St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 199; Boyle, 166; Gargeon, 130; King, 131; Smith, 136. Total, 762.
THIRD GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 170; Boyle, 151; Gargeon, 115; King, 132; Smith, 190. Total, 758.
Genoa Council—McGrath, 191; Brown, 169; Henegan, 155; Morrissey, 140; Meleady, 221. Total, 876.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 183; Laing, 168; H. Sanders, 176; J. Sanders, 171; Ferber, 189. Total, 887.
Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 190; Bullwinkle, 157; Clancy, 178; Quirk, 161; Gross, 170. Total, 856.
SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 197; Bullwinkle, 179; Clancy, 141; Quirk, 193; Gross, 191. Total, 901.
Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 194; Shevlin, 183; Knickman, 205; Coleman, 199; Grevenstein, 169. Total, 950.
THIRD GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Sauer, 238; Shevlin, 156; Knickman, 147; Coleman, 169; Grevenstein, 159. Total, 869.
Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 178; Laing, 165; H. Sanders, 201; J. Sanders, 178; Ferber, 211. Total, 933.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Wenzel, 133; C. Smith, 192; Joraschek, 192; Zollinger, 165; Holden, 179. Total, 861.
Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 152; Hunger, 170; Stiefel, 159; Klepper, 201; Fecher, 175. Total, 857.
SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 153; Hunger, 150; Stiefel, 179; Klepper, 161; Fecher, 202. Total, 854.
Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 197; Mundt, 222; Ott, 167; Scholes, 158; C. Boettjer, 207. Total, 951.
THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Wenzel, 212; C. Smith, 137; Joraschek, 171; Zollinger, 191; Holden, 167. Total, 878.
Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 125; Mundt, 147; Ott, 135; Scholes, 151; C. Boettjer, 197. Total, 756.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Nassau Bowling Club—May, 138; Noble, 150; Thompson, 189; Andrews, 194; Adams, 154. Total, 825.
Palace Bowling Club—Jackson, 178; Keenan, 177; Myer, 163; Runkle, 183; Smith, 175. Total, 876.
SECOND GAME.—Nassau Bowling Club—May, 145; Noble, 128; Thompson, 160; Andrews, 100; Adams, 176. Total, 709.
Fifth Avenue Palace Bowling Club—Curran, 178; Chalmers, 148; Ehler, 156. Total, 432.
THIRD GAME.—Palace Bowling Club—Jackson, 172; Keenan, 211; Thompson, 203; Runkle, 199; Adams, 166. Total, 941.
Fifth Avenue Palace—Curran, 156; Chalmers, 188; Ehlers, 203. Total, 547.

GAS COMPANIES' LEAGUE.
Sievers's Harlem Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Consolidated Gas Company, General Offices—Zepf, 169; Duryee, 211; Lambrecht, 139; Sullivan, 159; Barnitz, 152. Total, 830.
New Amsterdam Gas Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Branch—Hergert, 123; Culbertson, 131; Addy, 165; Brosnan, 150; Graham, 158. Total, 727.
SECOND GAME.—Consolidated Gas Company, General Offices—Zepf, 156; Duryee, 160; Lambrecht, 212; Sullivan, 190; Barnitz, 187. Total, 911.
Standard Gas Company, Forty-ninth Street Branch—Wietmann, 144; Diedrich, 194; Schrady, 138; Biall, 112; Vogt, 180. Total, 777.
THIRD GAME.—Standard Gas Company, Forty-ninth Street Branch—Wietmann, 167; Diedrich, 157; Schrady, 149; Biall, 123; Vogt, 156. Total, 752.
Consolidated Gas Company, Branch 4—Schmerbach, 126; Seitz, 154; Keating, 109; Boyle, 117; Heldt, 136. Total, 642.

Bowling Matches Scheduled.

This will be a week of match bowling games at the Montauk Alleys, Brooklyn, and each contest promises to be an event of more than ordinary interest. C. S. Merritt, a Chicago bowler of some prominence, will meet George Fraenkle, ex-juvenile champion of Greater New York, to-morrow evening, and on Saturday evening Merritt, Daines, and Frank De Mott roll as a three-man team against Fraenkle, Gunnison, and "Vic" Swenson. Friday afternoon Miss Ollie Cornell of Manhattan will meet Mrs. M. Kessel, challenger for the woman's championship of Greater New York, and Mrs. E. Eiseman, also a clever bowler, will give an exhibition, this being "Ladies' Day" at the Montauk Alleys.

The contest for Saturday evening is the outcome of a match last Saturday night, when the Fraenkle team won two out of three games by a slight margin, although beaten in the number of total pins for the series. This contest was for $5 a man in each game. The stakes will be rolled Saturday night and total pins will decide the contest. In the contest Saturday night Merritt rolled the high scores, his average in the three games being 215 and his high score 227.

High Records of Bowlers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The trip of the All-American Bowling Trio, which began Oct. 1, will officially come to an end at Sandusky, Ohio, on Jan. 8. Voorheis, Wolf, and Peterson will visit the East, but their games will not be included in the records. The work of the All-Americans during the week just ended was phenomenal. They now hold all the road records:

The record from Oct. 5 to Dec. 28, inclusive, is as follows:

Players.	Games.	Strikes.	Total Pins.	Av'g.	Score.
J. J. Voorheis	289	1,121	55,673	192	279
P. Wolf	308	1,147	58,208	188	279
E. Peterson	234	850	46,847	184	243
A. Selbach	226	727	41,096	181	243

Grand total: American—201,824; opponents—177,353.

Series played—73; series won—All-American, 73; lost, none.

Games played—365; games won—All-American, 320; lost, 45.

Highest single game score (3 men)—707.

The record last week was:

All-American,	2,850.	Fort Dodge, (Ia.,)	2,667.
All-American,	2,842.	Boone, (Ia.,)	2,670.
All-American,	2,947.	Ames, (Ia.,)	2,380.
[illegible]		Des Moines, (Ia.,)	2,673.
[illegible]		[illegible]loo, (Ia.,)	2,849.
[illegible]		[illegible]ue, (Ia.,)	2,713.
[illegible]		[illegible]ue, (Ia.,)	2,841.

INDOOR FOOTBALL GAMES

Four Teams Open the Season in Madison Square Garden.

All-Syracuse Eleven Defeated Local Team by Score of 5 to 0—Old College Stars Play.

Professional football was introduced for the first time in New York at Madison Square Garden last night, and 3,500 persons availed themselves of the opportunity to witness its inauguration. There were two games played, as there are two indoor championships to be decided—lightweight and heavyweight.

The All-Syracuse eleven defeated the New York team by the score of 5—0 in the heavyweight class, and the Monitor Athletic Club team of this city beat the Colonial Football Club players from New Jersey by the score of 17—5 in the lighter division.

The big men who made up the Syracuse and New York teams in the principal contest are all well-known players, each one of them at some time having taken part in the big college gridiron battles. They were all big, powerful men, and they played a game which was at all times lively and full of snap and vigor.

The wooden flooring of the big garden was taken up, and the gridiron was laid out on the earthen surface, which proved to be rather too sticky and holding for fast work. The goal lines were seventy yards apart, and the width of the playing space was scarcely more than thirty-five yards.

The Syracuse team had among its players the brothers "Bill" and Glen Warner, formerly of Cornell; the Pierce brothers, Hawley and Bemus; Bottger of Princeton, Carver O'Neill, Draper and Moore of Williams, Wright of Columbia, and Mason of Buffalo.

New York was represented by Gelbert, Roller, Stehle, Wallace, Kennedy, Teas, Bader, and Davidson, all of whom were identified with the football teams of the University of Pennsylvania; Scholl, Pennsylvania State College; Bachman of Lafayette, Barrett of Bucknell, and Kindgen of Columbia.

These certainly were formidable teams, and none of the men had an idle moment while the ball was in play. There were very few end plays, both teams making most of their gains on mass plays through guards and tackles. Glen Warner tried three place kicks, but was unsuccessful each time, and he missed a goal on Bottger's try for a touchdown, which was the only score in the game. There was no score in the first half and only one change in the line-up in the second half, Teas replacing Kingden on the New York eleven.

During the game there were several mix-ups between the opposing players, and some blows were exchanged, Carver and Stehle being very prominent in a fistic argument near the north side line in the second half, and big Hawley Pierce got a hard blow on the head from one of the New York men in another scrimmage. The game was not delayed, however, by these little side issues, as the men were quickly separated without any damage being done. Glen Warner was the only player who needed any medical attention, as he received a cut on the right side of his head in one of the mass plays, but he treated the matter lightly and went on with the game as if nothing had happened.

The big men waited until the light weights had their inning, and when the ball was put in play Glen Warner kicked off for Syracuse, and Roller caught it out of bounds. It was brought in and placed on New York's 10-yard line, and Roller advanced it 5 yards through the centre. Roller then kicked it to "Bill" Warner on the Syracuse 25-yard line, and Warner and Draper advanced it 11 yards on three downs, Syracuse got 5 yards for New York's interference, but lost the ball on a fumble. When Syracuse got the leather again Glen Warner tried a place kick, but failed, and the ball was brought out and kicked by Davidson to the Syracuse 25-yard line, where Draper caught it and, aided by good interference, made a nice run of 15 yards.

Bemus Pierce brought it along for 5 yards through the centre. Glen Warner tried another place kick, but the ball went wide and was carried out to the 15-yard line. Roller kicked to "Bill" Warner on the Syracuse 25-yard line. Warner and Draper gained 7 yards between them, but New York got the ball for offside play. They failed to gain, and when Syracuse got the leather Glen Warner made another try on a place kick, which was blocked by Kindgen. New York lost the ball on downs and Bottger made 12 yards, after which Bill Warner gained 6 more. The time whistle stopped the play just then, with the ball on New York's 18-yard line, at the end of the first half.

Teas replaced Kindgen at right guard in the second half. Davidson kicked off to O'Neill, who caught the ball, but was downed before he had made one yard. Draper made four years and Hawley Pierce gained a similar distance through the line. Draper ran around the left end for nine yards before he was downed on the side line. Several mass plays followed with short gains for Syracuse until the ball was within two feet of the goal line, and then Bottger was pushed over for a touchdown. New York protested and claimed that the umpire had called them offside and they wanted to have Syracuse take the penalty of half the distance, but the officials decided that the touch-down should stand. There was a good deal of grumbling at this decision and fully five minutes of time was wasted in useless arguing. Glen Warner failed to kick a seemingly easy goal, and the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of Syracuse.

Davidson kicked to Moore, who was downed on the twenty-yard line, and then Draper made the great run of the game. The Syracuse half back cleverly eluded all of the opposing players, and it looked as if he would get over the touch-down, but after he had run thirty yards he was splendidly tackled by Kennedy and downed. The spectators cheered both players for their clever work. The run and the tackle were easily the brilliant features of the contest. Glen Warner tried again ineffectually when the ball was passed back for a place kick. When the ball was brought out again Roller kicked to Draper, who punted back to Kennedy, who rushed forward. "Bill" Warner missed him, but Kennedy was downed by Bemus Pierce. Barrett made ten yards around right end, the best run made for New York. Barrett gained five yards more, and then Roller punted out of bounds. Syracuse got the ball, but lost it on a fumble, and Roller kicked it over the goal line. The remainder of the half was taken up with uneventful plays, and the ball was on the Syracuse twenty-five-yard line when time was called. The line-up:

New York, 0.	Positions.	Syracuse, 5.
Gelbert	Left end	Carver
Scholl	Left tackle	G. Warner
Roller	Left guard	W. Warner
Bachman	Centre	Wright
Kindgen, Teas	Right guard	B. Pierce
Wallace	Right tackle	H. Pierce
Stehle	Right end	O'Neill
Kennedy	Quarter back	Moore
Bader	Right half back	Rottger
Barrett	Left half back	Draper
Davidson	Full back	Mason

Touch-down—Rottger. Referee—F. C. Wenck, New York Athletic Club. Umpire—W. J. Smith, Union College. Linesmen—Fred Schaefer, Philadelphia; Turk Gordon, Buffalo. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Monitor A. C., 17.	Positions.	Colonial F. B. C., 5.
Garvey	Left end	Hood
Leopold	Left tackle	Kieferdorf
Maher	Left guard	Leahy
Denning	Centre	Empsh
Wilson	Right guard	Curran
McCullen	Right tackle	Gorman
Deaz	Right end	Dacy
Blanchard	Quarter back	McCarthy
Bouvier	Right half back	J. Kieferdorf
Swope	Left half back	Leach
Kaine	Full back	Hawkins

Touch-downs—Bouvier, Swope, Kaine, Hawkins. Goals from touch-downs—Bouvier, 2. Umpire—F. C. Wenck, New York Athletic Club. Referee—W. J. Smith, Union College. Time—Fifteen-minute halves.

Jockey's Services May Cause Lawsuit.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 29.—Trainer J. O. Keene left to-day for Chicago to claim before the Western Jockey Club the services of Grover C. Fuller, the jockey who has just signed a $10,000 a year contract to ride for Durnell & Hurz at New Orleans. Keene claims to have a contract with the boy for three years, having engaged him at $30 a month and board while Fuller was learning to ride. There will be a legal fight over the contract.

A. A. U. Athletic Meets Distributed.

The Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has decided to separate the boxing from the wrestling championships. The latter will be held in the City of New York some time in February and the boxing championships will either be held in Cambridge, Mass.; Chicago, Ill., or San Francisco.

The committee has granted to the Boston Athletic Association permission to hold the two-mile Amateur Athletic Union indoor championship.

AMATEUR SKATER DEFINED

Strict Rule Adopted by the New National Association.

Reasons That Have Led to the Formation of a More Representative Body —Success Well Assured.

Lovers of skating, not only in the New York locality, but throughout the country, are giving support and interest to the proposed Amateur Skating Association of the United States, which was practically organized two weeks ago, but which will be permanently organized at a general meeting of skaters on Jan. 16. This meeting will be held in the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, and it is expected that delegates will be present, either in person or by proxies, from nearly all of the athletic clubs in the country where skating is fostered.

Although the circular calling attention to the aims of the new National skating body, and asking for co-operation, was only sent out two weeks ago, responses have been received by Secretary Clifford E. Dunn from about fifteen new clubs, besides many individuals. Among these clubs that are willing to join are five in Pittsburg, one in St. Louis, the St. Louis Athletic Association, one of the largest in the West; one in Wisconsin, and several from New England States. The clubs already affiliated with the association are the Cambridge Skating Club, Massachusetts; Springfield Skating Club, Massachusetts; Verona Skating Club, New Jersey, and the Brooklyn Skating Club.

If the aims of the founders succeed this Amateur Skating Association will become the governing and authoritative body in amateur skating for the United States. It is claimed that the present National Skating Association fails to fulfill these functions; that it has practically ceased to influence the skating world, through inanition. For over a year many of the leading amateurs have felt the need of a representative organization that would merit the confidence and command the respect of all lovers of amateur skating, and the result is the appearance of this new athletic association, which has already applied for allied membership in the Amateur Athletic Union.

The organizers of the Amateur Skating Association do not wish to antagonize the existing body, nor do they think the spirit of opposition will assert itself. No objections have been made at present, and, indeed, none of the members of the National Association have joined the new body.

Secretary Clifford E. Dunn, who has devoted considerable thought and attention to the new body, consented to give some of the reasons that had led to its formation in the Clermont Skating Rink last night.

"In the first place," he said, "it is not on account of what others have done or are doing in the skating world that led to the idea of a new National body. The present National Skating Association has a long history. It is most intimately connected with the athletic endeavors of the late 'Father Bill' Curtis. Years ago Curtis organized the Fresh Air Club, its members taking walks into the country every Sunday. When Winter came Curtis then formed skating parties, and from this came the idea of a general skating association, which was organized, and for several years met with a wide measure of success. It held figure and speed skating championships, and as long as Curtis was at the head of it there were life and activity.

"Finally, however, interest began to lag, hardly any new members were elected, and as the expenses had to be borne entirely by a few of the old members, they naturally felt that they should have the government and so they ran things, and that has been its condition since William E. Curtis died. Henry Buermeyer, our temporary President; Frank Goode, and George C. Phillips were among the prominent members, and for all I know Buermeyer may be President of the National Association yet. Good judges were chosen for its contests, but the great difficulty was that it failed to represent the amateur skating status of the United States.

"It possessed two serious disadvantages. It attempted to be an international association, governing skating in the United States and Canada, which was too large a field, and its constitution and by-laws were too narrow for a National organization devoted to amateur sport. It never attempted to define an amateur skater, and a protest rarely gained any satisfaction.

"The subject of organizing a new skating body was discussed seriously last Fall by a number of prominent skaters, and as the talk grew strong assurance of support came from prominent Western clubs, besides from Boston, New England, and other localities. There appeared to be room and need for a thoroughly representative skating association, and it has now been formed and I think at the coming meeting plans for an active first year will be promulgated. In fact, it has already been practically decided to hold indoor speed sk

HANDBALL AMONG OARSMEN.

Standing of Players in Wyanoke Boat Club's Tournament.

Among the members of the rowing clubs along the Harlem River the game of handball has become very popular. It just affords the right sort of strenuous exercise for the oarsmen, who keep up a vigorous course of training throughout the Winter months, and so many of them have become fairly expert at the game that club tournaments are now in progress in nearly every clubhouse on the river. Before the end of the indoor season the best players in the several clubs will take part in a tournament for the handball singles and doubles championship of the Harlem, and preparations are now being made to establish an interclub handball tournament as an annual fixture.

For some weeks past the members of the Wyanoke Boat Club have had some interesting matches in the tournament which will decide the club championship in handball doubles. The leaders up to the present time are Kinierman and Hart, who have won all of the eight games in which they took part, and next to this pair are Steinmann and Farrell, who have played twelve games, of which they won ten.

The games are so divided that each pair entered play a match of two sets against each of the other pairs, and as there are eighteen pairs entered, seventeen matches, or thirty-four games in all, will have to be played before the winners can be picked, and very probably there may be several ties to be decided before the close of the tournament.

Following are the scores of the latest games, and the standing of all the partners in the contest up to date:

Gerry and Bagge	21	21
Brcen and Waldeck	14	15
Steinmann and W. Farrell	21	21
Maher and H. Farrell	10	17
Keyte and Whitfield	21	15
Dempsey and Nelson	18	21
Rock and Lyons	21	21
Gerry and Bagge	12	11
McGuire and Bushbaum	21	17
Weston and Hinchman	19	21

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Names.	Won.	Lost.
Kinierman and Hart	8	0
Steinmann and W. Farrell	10	2
Sleemant and Litchenstader	6	4
McGuire and Bushbaum	8	6
Morris and Reilly	6	4
Brady and Braun	6	4
Keyte and Whitfield	7	5
Geiger and Speyer	7	5
Curtis and Buckley	5	3
Gerry and Bagge	4	4
Rock and Lyons	5	6
Dempsey and Nelson	3	5
Weston and Hinchman	2	6
Maher and H. Farrell	2	8
Wocktell and Bennett	1	5
Wolff and Polybeck	1	5
Breen and Waldeck	1	4
Ruenning and Goldhammer	0	4

PUSH BALL ON HORSEBACK.

Interesting Equestrian Novelties for the Durland Music Ride To-night.

Push ball on horseback, equestrian basket ball, high jumping by Heatherbloom, the champion high jumping horse of the world; quadrilles on horseback, and a game of jeu-de-barre for a silver cup are a few of the features which will be introduced at the fifteenth annual Christmas ride at the Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, this evening.

The game of push ball will be the most interesting feature of evening's entertainment. This is the first time that the game will have been played this way in this country. There are ten players, five lined up on each side. A large ball five feet high is used in the game. Goals are used in the same manner as in football, but instead of the men trying to put the ball between the goal posts, it is left to the horses to perform this feat. The horse can either put it there with his head or legs.

A quadrill on horseback, in which five men and women will take part, will also be interesting. The riders will be dressed in ancient costumes.

FANCY SKATING EXHIBITIONS.

Sinnirad and Kerver Perform Clever Feats in the Clermont Rink.

Peter Sinnirad and George Kerner gave some clever exhibitions of fancy and speed skating last night in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, to the members of the Brooklyn Skating Club. It was the first social night of the season given by the club, and a large attendance was present. A band had been installed at one end of the rink, and its music assisted in keeping the skaters merry on the ice. Kerner's exhibition consisted of fancy skating, in which he went through most of the difficult figures and showed that he was in good practice for the coming figure-skating championships.

Sinnirad first skated an exhibition quarter of a mile, equal to three and three-quarter laps of the rink track, in 0:43 3-5. He then skated the same distance, but jumped over two barrels in each lap, eight in all, and his time was 0:50 3-5. A series of barrel jumping then followed, which culminated when Sinnirad leaped over seven barrels placed together in a row. He has a record at this jump of 21 feet, and it was not far from that figure last night. Sinnirad skated with a seventeen-inch blade.

The social and skating exercises were arranged by the Skating Club's committee, consisting of Clifford E. Dunn, L. C. Hooper, and Andrew Peters.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Major Tenny, Whiskey King, and Potheen were the winning favorites to-day. Weather rainy, track sloppy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Major Tenny, 107 pounds, (Buchanan,) 4 to 5, won; Thane, 102, (H. Michaels, 20 to 1, second; Simmoon, 102, (Gunn,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Aimless, John Potter, Judge Durrelle, Florrie S., Imp. Novelty, and Mox Mox also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Glendon, 105 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 1, won; Spec, 97, (Scully,) 12 to 1, second; Melbourne Eclipse, 100, (Fuller,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Burke Cochran, Memprian, Maghoni, Helen Hay, and Kinlight also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy-yards. Potente, 103 pounds, (Buchanan,) 9 to 5, won; Harry New, 108, (Otis,) 11 to 10, second; Artena, 105, (Winslett,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:49 3-5. Handspinner and Bengal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Whiskey King, 118 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 4, won; Waswiff, 124, (Buchanan,) 7 to 2, second; Hargis, 117, (Winkfield,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16 2-5. Amigari, Playlike, Redan, The Cuckoo, and Money Back also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Montanic, 107 pounds, (Conley,) 5 to 1, won; Stratton II., 109, (Winkfield,) 4 to 1, second; Dundie Bell, 107, (Boar,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:33. The Messenger, Bronze Demon, Chorus Boy, Moranda, Faisec, Bud Embry, and Monos also ran. Rastus left at post.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and one eighth. Potheen, 96 pounds, (Redfern,) even, won; Rough Rider, 112, (Helgerson,) 3 to 1, second; Pay the Fiddler, 102, (Otis,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:00 2-5. Leenja, Pearlfinder, Right Bower, and Maid of Enid also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Wissendine, 93 pounds; Blue Ridge, Eliza Dillon, Santa Teresa, and Maxime, 98 each; Potheen, 101; Prince Webb, 102; Chickadee, 104; Marcos, 105; St. Tammany, 107; O'Hagan, 110; Commissioner Forster, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Redlam, 90 pounds; Light Hunt and Crescent City, 102 each; Peat, Boundlee, and Moabins, 104 each; Bummer, 105; Ecome, 108; Ed L. and Allyar, 109 each; If You Dare, 111.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Sweet Nell, 97 pounds; Uranium, 100; Daddie Bender, Mallory, Tom Gogan, Welcome Light, Flamboyant, and Rankin, 105 each; Star and Garter and Athelrose, 107 each; Glennevis, 112; Farmer Jim, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Latson, 100 pounds; Barbara Frietchie and Flaneur, 102 each; Alfred C., 103; Georgia Gardner, Compass, and Banish, 105 each; Charles Ramsey, 107; Joe Lesser, 109; Vesuvia, 111; Scotch Plaid and Malster, 115 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Agnes Mack and Josette, 93 pounds each; Suburban Queen and Applesweet, 98 each; Benmora, 104; Kaloma, 107; Lord Melbourne, 108; Tom Maybin and Henry Daniels, 111 each; Imp. Planudes, 113; John Peters, 122; Scorpio, 125.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Aline Abbott, Lofter, and Lean, 99 pounds each; Swordsman, 101; Rustus, Lord Pepper, False Lead, and Wunderbeh, 103 each; Heroics, 105; Gautama and Sir Vere de Vere, 106 each; Socapa, 107.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY HOSIER.—A judgment for $10,018 was entered yesterday against Henry Hosier, a business broker of 220 Broadway, in favor of James W. Noyes on four notes made on Sept. 20.

CARLOS BOOTH COMPANY.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed John P. O'Brien temporary receiver of the assets of the Carlos Booth Company, exporters and commission merchants at 17 State Street, on the application of Arthur B. Harrison, Donald McLean, and Albert Ritchie, Directors. The liabilities are about $45,000, and nominal assets $15,874, consisting of office furniture, $478, and outstanding accounts, $15,396, principally in Cuba and Mexico. Among the creditors are Ida S. Harrison, $15,630; Mrs. Mary W. Scheper, $2,800; Henry O'Brien, $2,000; J. A. Dennis, $1,684, and Hench & Dromgold, York, Penn., $1,684. The company was incorporated in August, 1901, with a capital stock of $100,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GUSTAV SCHUNEMAUN.—Gustav Schunemaun, residing at Westchester and Harrison Avenues, in the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,239, and no assets. He was formerly a liquor dealer.

MICHAEL HONIGSBAUM.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Michael Honigsbaum, dealer in dry goods at Tannersville, N. Y., show liabilities to the amount of $7,971 and assets of $1,796, cash received from the sale of his stock.

SADYE AND GOLDIE GOLDGRABER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Sadye and Goldie Goldgraber, who compose the firm of Goldgraber Sisters, dealers in millinery at 2,226 Third Avenue, by Lesser Brothers for the following named creditors: Benjamin Stearns, $638; Max Feist, $378, and G. S. Libeman & Co., $113. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they have transferred a portion of their property to certain creditors. Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an execution against Sadye Goldgraber for $1,018 in favor of Henry H. Lazarus. They have been in business here since Aug. 1, 1900, and they came from Nebraska City.

JULIUS HORWITZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Horwitz, manufacturer of boys' clothing at 6 to 10 Great Jones Street, by Harry L. Herzog, for the following named creditors: Charles Walton, $500, and Hyman B. Rosenson, $265. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $5,000, and that he has paid debts of $5,000. Mr. Horwitz began business in 1894, and in February last claimed to have assets to the amount of $44,500 and liabilities to the amount of $22,800. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck temporary receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $5,000.

HOPKINS & ROBERTS.—Hopkins & Roberts, builders of 245 Broadway, composed of Le Roy Hopkins and John B. Roberts, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities to the amount of $50,941, of which those to the amount of $16,651 are secured, and nominal assets to the amount of $42,570. The assets consist of office furniture, $150; scaffolding, $100; cash deposits in County Clerk's offices, $558; judgment, $1,428, and claims, $40,334, of which there is one against the Beth Israel Hospital Association for $18,885, and another against the Glen Cove Roman Catholic Church for $7,372 on building contracts. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Cortland, N. Y., $5,400, secured; Second National Bank of Cortland, $1,705, secured; Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,765, secured; E. Bailey & Son, Patchogue, $3,666, secured, and the Hay Foundry and Iron Works of Newark, $5,795. Mr. Hopkins has individual liabilities to the amount of $27,136, of which $20,643 are secured, and nominal assets to the amount of $27,808. The assets consist of the Hopkins Block at Cortland, N. Y., $25,000, mortgaged for $21,400; a lot at Cortland, $500; a farm at Cincinnatus, N. Y., $2,000, mortgaged for $4,140; cash, $8; twenty-six shares of stock of the Carbondale Coal and Coke Company, $300; pledged. Mr. Roberts has individual liabilities to the amount of $7,975, of which those to the amount of $7,020 are secured, and nominal assets to the amount of $7,811, of which $4,653 is equity of redemption in 35 West Ninety-eighth Street and 44 and 46 West Ninety-ninth Street; $1,409 is a note; $1,730 claims, and $19 cash.

WOLF AND ALBERT EINHORN.—Two petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday at the same time against Wolf and Albert Einhorn, who did business as W. Einhorn, manufacturer of furs at 16 East Seventeenth Street. One was filed by House, Grossman & Vorhaus for the following-named creditors: Vorhaus & Stempel, $1,500; A. Kornbluth & Brother, $425, and Herman Basch, $1,822. The other was filed by James, Schell & Elkus for the following-named creditors: A. Marquis & Co., $2,000; Ferdinand N. Monjo, $4,000, and A. M. Eisenberg, $3,000. Judge Thomas of the United States District Court appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets, with a bond of $20,000, and he was authorized to continue the business. It is alleged that they are insolvent and that they have admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. The liabilities are more than $90,000, and the assets will not exceed $50,000. It was said that Wolf Einhorn had not been seen or heard from for the past five days. An examination of their books showed that during the past month they received $52,000 in cash from customers and that $30,000 was deposited in the banks where they kept an account, leaving $22,000 unaccounted for. Wolf Einhorn was accustomed to receive the checks, and it was alleged that he has concealed the $22,000. At a meeting of creditors on Saturday last at which Albert Einhorn was present an offer was made to compromise at 30 cents on the dollar, but the creditors refused to accept it. The firm did a large business this season. In January last the statement showed liabilities to the amount of $33,000 and assets to the amount of $58,000. Wolf Einhorn started the present business in May, 1900. He had been in the same line before, starting in 1893 as Kahn & Einhorn, who dissolved in February, 1896.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASCHER, Jacob—F. Rosenthal	$117
AUTOMATIC WATER PURIFYING Company—Electrical Review Publishing Company	228
BERGMAN, John—H. B. Claflin Company	115
BERGONZI, Pietro—S. E. Bernheimer and another	831
COOPER, Charles, and Harry Schroeder —H. J. Ruge	122
COWAN, Henry F.—J. A. Floyd	43
CLANCY, Frank J.—G. M. Williamson and another	36
CONWAY, Max, Morris Reinhardt, Simon Felst, Henry Reinhardt, and Theresa Reinhardt—Riverside Bank	1,256
COSSENAS, Miltiades—M. B. Dunn and another	125
CHRISTIAN, Margaret M.—H. A. Verplanck	124
COHEN, Harris, and Abraham Tonkonsky—J. Jabbons	43
CARLOS BOOTH COMPANY—H. W. Johns Manville Company	881
D. APPLETON & CO.—W. D. Baker	3,985
DE BEAUMONT, Eveline—E. Hamilton	203
EICH, John G.—Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company	446
EDDY, Caroline—J. S. Ehrich	72
EATON, Bradley L., trustee—L. Harris, costs	88
EHRLICH, Louis—G. Stein	32
FRIEDENBACH, Joseph—S. D. Bruck and another	496
FIELD, Cortlandt—De P. and John H. Livingston, trustees—J. Surpless and another, costs	32
FRANK, Joseph—Jefferson Bank	71
FISHER, Eugene—E. A. Emmons	3,255
GOLDEN, Katherine M.—C. S. Clark	12
HEFFERMAN, James E.—E. D. Depew and another	126
HAGEDORN, Henry A. F.—G. A. Boehm	259
HARKINS, Denis—B. J. Applebaum	142
HEGGER, Frank—F. F. Wilson and another	65
HARRIS, Mary—M. Nerenberg and another	34
HANKINSON, James C.—C. Staiger	25
HOSIER, Henry—J. W. Noyes	10,018
HARPER, George—F. W. Schwiers	31
HUNER, Anna G.—J. Finkelstein, costs	98
KREGER, George W.—P. I. Hoffman	344
LEOPOLD, Simon—A. P. Du Bois and another	504
LEIBINGER, Bertha—T. Pizzutiello, costs	83
LEIBINGER, Bertha—M. Pizzutiello and another, costs	79
LOWENTHAL, William and David—W. Souls, costs	175
LEE, Richard B.—H. F. Strong	226
LANGLEY, Edward D. W., administrator of Westcherts, trustee	15,435
LYMAN, William—Life Insurance Company of New York	168
MOONEY, James F.—M. Arnheim	37
MEYER, George—W. Mallard	105
MULLER, John, Jr.—P. Terwelliger	58
MYERS, Frederick B.—Brennan	170
MERKENS, Peter H.—I. Lowenthal	82
McNAMARA, James—W. P. Baird, costs	38
McDERMOTT, Catherine—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	53
NEWELSOHN, Marcus—J. Polonsky	30
GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENT ORDER of United Workmen of the State of New York and Jennie Roberts—L. Cohen, costs	107
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McGinn	150
PRICE, Walter E.—D. C. Beerman	298
PINNEY, Frederick H.—American Type Founders' Company	122
PALMER, Charles B. F.—W. W. Moore	125
REINHARDT, Maurice—A. Boehm and another	172
RIGALL, John—L. Marchisini	33
SIMON, Siegmund—L. Zimmerman and another	29
SCHWALKE, Morris—I. M. Wilkowski	86
SWEETEN, Willis V.—F. X. Butler	34
STILLWELL, Albert C.—G. J. Edgerton	156
STEELE, George W.—A. Leiser	83
SKIDMORE, Charles A.—J. W. Weed, executor	155
SEARING, Daniel—F. W. Schweirs	30
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA —Unincorporated Association calling itself the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and another, costs	270
THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA —Colonial Dames of State of New York, costs	270
THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY—Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, costs	335
THE BERGER MANUFACTURING Company—S. Epstein	71
WALKER, William—A. S. Finck	81
WEBER, Ernest, Jr.—A. Rosenberg	22
WALK, Henry G.—E. Smith	123
VORIS, Jennie M.—J. Harrison and another	33
WESTLAKE, Albert—W. Hasker	37
WALLER, Thomas—W. I. O'Brien	166
ZASULY, Louis, and Mollie—A. Gruft	527

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.82½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@76c; No. 3, 68@74c; No. 2 red, 74½@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 45c; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 3 white oats, 32@33c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.40@$10.47½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8.50@$8.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.87½@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The market opened firm at an advance of 4@6 points on strong cables as to the Liverpool market, with private cables asserting that European sentiment regarding American cotton was steadily changing to a more bullish view on the strength of statistics and the failure of cotton receipts to materialize as promised by the large crop prognosticators. After the first call the market worked steadily upward until there was a net rise of 12@16 points, with the market finally firm, at an advance of 11@16 points over the closing figures of Friday, and on the spot list there was an advance of 10 points in New York. Total sales of futures reached 400,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 10 points higher, on the basis of 8.85c for middling upland and 9.10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,328 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, at 8 5-16c; sales, 3,550 bales; Mobile, firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 1,000 bales; Savannah, firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 1,556 bales; Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, nil; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, nil; Norfolk, quiet, unchanged, at 8 5-16c; sales, 102 bales; Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, nil; Galveston, firm, at 8⅝c; sales, 2,367 bales; Augusta, steady, at 8 7-16c; sales, 333 bales; St. Louis, firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 205 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.51	8.58	8.51	8.57@8.58
January	8.55	8.61	8.54	8.60@8.61
February	8.35	8.46	8.35	8.46@8.47
March	8.38	8.50	8.38	8.49@8.50
April	8.39	8.49	8.49	8.49@8.50
May	8.39	8.50	8.39	8.49@8.50
June	...	...	...	8.49@8.51
July	8.39	8.50	8.39	8.50@8.51
August	8.21	8.32	8.21	8.31@8.32
September	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.04@8.06

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices 6 points higher; American middling fair, 5.22; good middling, 4.74; middling, 4.58; low middling, 4.46; good ordinary, 4.34; ordinary, 4.22. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,800 American. Receipts since last report, 64,000 bales, including 51,200 American. Futures opened quiet and closed very steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.54; December and January, 4.53@4.54; January and February, 4.53; February and March, 4.53; March and April, 4.53; April and May, 4.53@4.54; May and June, 4.54; June and July, 4.54; July and August, 4.54; August and September, 4.48@4.49.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat situation during the greater part of the day was less favorable to the bull operator than it has been in some time. Prices lost ¾c per bushel here and West before there was any turn in the downward tendency, and not until the last hour did the market show any buoyancy. The close was rather firm, at ¼c advance about the slow point, although still ¼@⅜c under the last figures of Saturday. The export business consisted of 5 loads at outports; some rumors ran as high as 50 loads, but were without confirmation, although having an effect on sentiment after midday. The interior receipts were 1,065,000 bushels, compared with 1,028,600 bushels last year. The feature of seaboard clearances was the shipment of 110,000 bbls of flour; wheat exports were 180,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86⅞c, and No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 74c; May, 76⅝c asked; July, 72¾c bid. No. 2 hard, 69@72½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 44@46c; May, 40c asked. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33c; May, 34½c bid; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76¾@77c; No. 2 Northern, 75@76c; May, 77c. Rye—No. 1, 50½@50¾c. Barley—No. 2, 65c; sample, 40@56c. Corn—May, 45¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 29.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c; December, 73½c; May, 76½c. Oats—May, 33½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—Wheat—December, 73⅜c; May, 75¼c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, [illegible]c; No. 2 Northern, 72⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $2.25@$2.4, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.25@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50; Spring bran, middlings, $19@$20.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $19@$19.50; linseed oilcake, $26.50; cocoanut oilcake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	84 9-16	84 9-16	84½	84¼
May	81 1-16	81 1-16	80 7-16	80⅝
July	78½	78½	78¼	78⅜
Corn—				
December	62	62	59	59
January	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝
March	51	51¼	51	51⅛
May	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	48¾
July	47⅝	47½	47⅝	47½
Oats—				
December	42	42	42	42

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	74¾	74¾	74¼	74⅝
May	77⅛	77⅛	76 7-16	76⅞
July	74	74	73¼	73¾
Corn—				
December	45½	45½	45	45⅛
May	43 7-16	43⅝	43 5-16	43⅜
July	42½	42 13-16	42⅜	42⅝
Oats—				
December	32½	32⅝	32	32⅛
May	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34¼
July	32⅛	32⅜	31⅝	32
Lard—				
January	$10.00	$10.07½	$10.00	$10.02½
May	9.65	9.70	9.60	9.62½
Ribs—				
January	8.57½	8.60	8.52½	8.62½
May	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.67½
Pork—				
January	17.32½	17.40	17.25	17.25
May	16.55	16.65	16.52½	16.55

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at unchanged prices on all save the December option, which was 5 points higher under moderate covering. The market ruled very dull and before the close the initial advance was lost, the last prices being net unchanged. Cables footed up only about 13,000 bags. The European markets resumed business on a moderate scale and displayed no special feature. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	4.45	4.45	4.40	4.35@4.45
January	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.35@4.40
February	...	...	...	4.45@4.50
March	4.55	4.60	4.55	4.55@4.60
April	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
May	4.75	4.80	4.75	4.75@4.80
June	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
July	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
August	...	...	...	5.00@5.05
September	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
October	...	...	...	5.10@5.15
November	...	...	...	5.20@5.25

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18, short clear, $21@23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $10@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¼c; 180 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8⅝c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 8⅝@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 9¾c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 4⅝@5c. LARD—$10.80@$10.85; city lard, $10@$10.20; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $11; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 11c; city lard stearine, 11½c.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Oil bbls, 55c; machine bbls, 55½c. TAR—Prime, bbls, $2.25; oil bbls, $4.25. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.85@$1.90; D, $1.90@$1.95; F, $1.95@$2; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.15; H, $2.25; I, $2.60; K, $3.20; M, $3.70@$3.75; N, $3.95; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.60@$4.70.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20.—Turpentine—52c; receipts, 634 casks; sales, 1,128 casks; exports, 95 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,347 bbls; no sales; exports, 2,400 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.70; H, $2; I, $2.35; K, $2.85; M, $3.35; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 52c; receipts, 29 casks. Resin—$1.35@$1.40; receipts, 62 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.75@$3; receipts, 53 casks. Tar—$1.00; receipts, 281 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow and 10@15c lower; bulls and cows steady. Steers, $4.30@$5.75; tops, $6; stags, $4.80; bulls, $2.75@$4.50; cows, $1.65@$4.20. Dressed beef in moderate demand. Native sides, 7½@11c per lb. Texas beef, 4½@7¼c. Veals steady; barnyard and Western calves firm. Veals, $5@$9.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard do, $3@$3.50; mixed and fed do, $3.75@$4.50; Westerns, $3.87½@$3.90. Sheep and lambs 15@25c higher. Sheep, $2.50@$4.15; export grades, $4.25@$4.50; culls, $2; lambs, $5.80@$6.60; culls, $4@$4.50; Canadian lambs, $6. Dressed mutton firm at 6¼@7¼c per lb; dressed lambs higher, at 7¼@10¼c. Hogs 15@25c higher. State hogs, $6.65@$6.75; no sales of Western hogs reported. Country-dressed hogs steady.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Old Dominion Line

Escape the rigors of Winter for a few days' trip to

OLD POINT COMFORT
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Delightful Side Trips may be made Daily Through the

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $300 up.

There is now but a very small amount of accommodation vacant (various prices) on this steamer for the Grand Seventy-day **Oriental Cruise** from New York, February 4th.

In consequence of our being unable to provide sufficient staterooms for many applicants, we have arranged a **Special Party** by the Hamburg American Line Steamer **"Auguste Victoria,"** sailing from New York, Feb. 3d, for a Seventy-seven-day Cruise, the fares including all Shore Excursions, Carriage drives, Hotel accommodations, etc.

The number of unsold staterooms on each steamer being very limited, it is imperative that applications be made to us by telegram, to prevent disappointment.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

Winter Resorts.

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Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
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Hotel Dennis,
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OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Winter months are most delightful at the seashore. The Dennis, directly facing the ocean and Boardwalk, is liberally appointed and conducted. Hot and cold sea water in private baths.

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HOTEL STRAND
Winter Resort. ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort.

The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round.

Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 209 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF

Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 12 to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 5 P. M.
Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.

Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.
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On the Southern Railway
A new modern Hotel and Sanatorium. Shooting preserves. Golf. Chloride Calcium and Lithia mineral waters used with wonderful results.
BOTH UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

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An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling

FINANCIAL

Banks and Trust Companies.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE American Bicycle Company.

The undersigned Committee, referring to the advertisement of December 20, 1902, gives notice to the holders of the debentures and stock of the American Bicycle Company that deposits under the Plan and Agreement may be made with the Central Trust Company of New York up to and including January 7, 1903.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, or from the Secretary of the Committee, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1902.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO

GUARDIAN TRUST,
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88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
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FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
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Capital..... $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits..... $3,034,050.46

Allows Interest on Daily Balances subject to check through the New York Clearing house or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

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RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

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ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31ST,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
10 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y., "Limited."
7 shs. Union Pacific Tea Co.
30 shs. United States Butter Extractor Co.
1,135 shs. Primrose Colliery.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$30,000 California Water & Mining Co. 1st 6s, 1891, Nov., 1883, coups.
20 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
$5,000 Minneapolis Eastern R'way 1st 7s, 1909.
10 shs. American Press Association.
500 shs. Henning Land & Investment Co., Ltd.
200 shs. Compressed Air Power Co.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
65 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
50 shs. Sprague Mercantile Agency Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. Irving Nail Bank.
18 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$4,000 Tiffin & Interurban Cons. R'way Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York issued on deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of Febguary 1, 1900, has given notice that it will on the 1st day of February, 1903, pay said bonds at the rate of $1,250 per bond and accrued interest to that date. The City Trust Company on receiving payment for said bonds will on surrender of its certificates pay to the holders thereof at the same rate per bond.
HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS MUST DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS WITH THE CITY TRUST COMPANY ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 20TH, 1903, AFER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED.
SIMON BORG & COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1902.

THE NASSAU TRUST COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Capital, and Undivided Profits, } 942,000.00
Accounts of individuals, business firms, estates and Savings Banks invited. Special accommodations for ladies. Interest paid on balances subject to check and higher rates on sums deposited for a specified time. Coupons, dividends and interest on mortgages collected. Letters of Credit and Banker's Money Orders issued.
ANDREW T. SULLIVAN, President.
JOHN TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM DICK, }
HARRY F. BURNS, Secretary.
FRANCIS WEEKES, Assist. Secretary.

SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF R. R. CO.
Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees for Bondholders under the Mortgage or Trust Deed dated July 1st, 1888, made by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company to S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and William Man, conveying and mortgaging certain lands in the State of Florida (besides other property) as security for the payment of bonds to be issued under said mortgage, have now in hand the sum of $38,972.85 to be applied so far as the same will extend to payment of bonds issued and outstanding under said mortgage, and proposals are hereby invited for sale of such bonds to the Trustees, for the Sinking Fund. Such proposals will state the number of bonds, number of coupons attached to each, and price demanded. Proposals may be addressed to City Trust Company of New York, 36 Wall St., N. Y., at any time up to January 15, 1903.
The right is reserved to reject all proposals.
Dated December 26th, 1902.
CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By J. R. CURRAN, Prest.,
WILL. MAN, Trustees.

MONEY LOST IN BUCKET-SHOP STOCK transactions recovered. Address Mercantile Law & Collecting Agency, 257 B'way, New York.

Savings Banks.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1902.
167th Semi-annual Dividend.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending December 31st, as follows:
At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1903.
The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st January, 1903, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th of January, 1903. MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET and BROADWAY.
Interest declared for term ending Dec. 31, at rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and
THREE and ONE-HALF per cent.
per annum on amounts from $500 to $3,000.
Deposits to January 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open evenings, Saturdays and Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M. J. G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.
2279-2281 THIRD AVE., COR. 124TH ST.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending December 31st on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $1,000, and THREE PER CENT. per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after January 19th, 1903. Money deposited on or before January 10th, 1903, will draw interest from January 1st.
CHARLES B. TOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
Dec. 8th, 1902.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1903, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposit and from $5 to $3,000. Payable on or after the third Monday in January, 1903. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

The Bowery Savings Bank.
128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 19th, 1903.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1903.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
55TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 19th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st**, 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue).
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. S. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Dividends.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 11, 1902.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 2d day of January, 1903. Transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and will be reopened January 3, 1903. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
BOSTON, MASS.
Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4% bonds, Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6% bonds, and Pere Marquette Transportation Company bonds, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, December 24, 1902.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1903.
Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 19th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1903. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 33.
Riverside Bank,
New York, December 18, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. payable, free of tax, January 2, 1903.
H. H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 23, 1902.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Dividends.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.
New York, December 23d, 1902.
The Board of Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record January 3d, 1903. The transfer books of the company will close January 3d, and reopen January 16th, 1903.
Provision was also made for the payment of the semi-annual interest on its bonds, payable January 1st, at the National City Bank of New York. D. H. MANN, Ass't Sec'y.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the following issues of bonds will be paid after that date at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 45 Wall Street, New York City:
Brunswick & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Charleston & Savannah Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7% Bonds.
Sav., Fla. & Western Ry. Co., St. John's River Div., 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Florida Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Sanford & St. Petersburg R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.

New York County National Bank.
New York, Dec. 29, 1902.
101st DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Fifty Per Cent., (50%,) payable Jan'y 2d, 1903, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office of The Electric Storage Battery Company,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., Dec. 22d, 1902.
The Directors have, this day declared a dividend of 1¼% from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 27th, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will close on December 27th, 1902, at noon, and reopen January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company.
Jersey City, N. J., December 27, 1902.
The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15, 1903, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said Companies dated May 25, 1899, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.
Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1902. Transfer books close December 31, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable January 15, 1903, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

New York Mortgage & Security Company.
149 Broadway, New York City.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) was declared, payable January 5, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on December 22, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 6, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.
December 4, 1902.

238TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
ESTABLISHED 1784.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 16, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 18th, 1902, until January 2d, 1903.
CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 5 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of 1919 of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, the 5 per cent. Choctaw and Memphis Bonds of 1949 and the 6 per cent. Little Rock Bridge Bonds of 1919 will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, or the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1902.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.
The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 4 per cent. First Mortgage and Extension Bonds and the 2½ per cent. Income Bonds of Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co. will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.
Dec. 22d, 1902.

Detroit United Railway.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from Detroit United Railway Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York. G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

The Toledo Railways & Light Co.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from The Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York. E. O. REED, Treasurer.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.
Coupon due January 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. E. POWERS, Treasurer.
December 24, 1902.

American Locomotive Company.
25 Broad Street, New York, Dec. 17, 1902.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 21, 1903, to the preferred stockholders of record at close of business on January 2, 1903. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 2, 1903, and reopen Jan. 21, 1903. LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

Automatic Clerk Company.
Tribune Building, New York City.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company in Newark, New Jersey, on and after December 31st, 1902.
The transfer books will reopen on Friday, January 2d, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN DEVINE, Secretary.

National Broadway Bank.
108TH DIVIDEND.
New York, December 18, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank of New York
December 23d, 1902.
75TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.
BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

The New Amsterdam National Bank.
New York, December 23d, 1902.
A quarterly dividend of Eight Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 7, due January 1st, 1903, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. WILLIAM L. BUBL, Chairman.
New York, December 24th, 1902.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
New York, December 19, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on or after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d, 1902, until January 2, 1903.
A. M DEDERER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal & Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, N. Y. City. W. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1902.

Dividends.

The Merchant's National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 18, 1902.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 19th, 1902, and reopened January 3d, 1903. W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon due January 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
December 24, 1902.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.
New York, December 18th, 1902.
The Board of Directors have declared the fifty-fourth semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) upon the capital stock of this Company payable January 2d, 1903.
Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record December 20th, 1902.
Transfer books will be closed from one P. M., December 20th, 1902, to ten A. M., January 2d, 1903, inclusive. J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Treasurer's Office.
No. 49 Wall Street, New York.
Interest due January 1st, 1903, on
Evansville & Terre Haute Consolidated Mtg. 6s;
Evansville & Terre Haute First Cons. Mtg. 6s;
Evansville & Indianapolis First Cons. Mtge. 6s,
will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City.
CHAS. A. NONES, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
New York, December 24th, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent., and an extra dividend of 8 per cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1902. The transfer books will be closed until Friday, January 2d, 1903.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 19th, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

The Title Insurance Company of New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of Directors of said Company, and of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed December 31, 1902, and remain closed until January 14, 1903, at 10 A. M.
CYRIL H. BURDETT,
December 13, 1902. Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company of New York:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 6, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
New York December 22, 1902.

To the Stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company of New York:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Stockholders of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from One Million Dollars, ($1,000,000,) par value, to Three Million Dollars, ($3,000,000,) par value, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 25 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 6, 1903, at 12:30 P. M.
WILLIAM T. CORNELL, President.
LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
New York December 22, 1902.

To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.
Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1902, and opened on the morning of January 14th, 1903.
JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1902.—TO THE Stockholders of the Washington Bank: Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Bank for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, 148th Street and Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES F. MINOR, Cashier.

Fidelity Bank.
New York, December 30, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and 75th Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 2nd to January 14th, 1903.
EUGENE W. DUTTON, Acting Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Van Buren Land Company will be held on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing three persons as Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
Dated December 10th, 1902.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Secretary.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.
New York, December 26th, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903: The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.
32-42 East 42d Street,
New York, December 26th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

The Bank of Washington Heights.
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Number 1,915 Amsterdam Avenue, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, at 3 P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Commercial Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at No. 99 John Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.
Dated December 30, 1902.

The German American Bank.
New York, Dec. 27th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CASIMIR TAG, President.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 8, 1902.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at its banking room, No. 190 Fifth Av., Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
New York, December 23, 1902.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held in this Bank on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
Polls open from one to two o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Drevet Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, 57 Prince St., on January 8th, 1903, at 2 P. M., for the election of Directors.
L. MARCHAND, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 23, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
37 Wall Street,
New York, December 27, 1902.
The respective Boards of Trustees or Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.
Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.
The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 22d day of January, 1903.
By order of the Board.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Trust Company.
49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 29	567,302
To date this year	186,603,185
Corresponding date last year	264,837,308

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 29	$2,063,000
To date this year	$885,798,850
Corresponding date last year	$906,220,320

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.....1	Met. Sec. Co.....½
Am. Ice pf.....⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....2½
Am. Snuff pf.....2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.....¾
Am. Steel Fdys. pf..1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf..½
Balt. & Ohio pf....1½	St. J. & G. I.....1½
Cent. of N. J.....2	Union Bag & P.....¾
Corn Products pf....2	U. S. Express.....⅝
Gt. Northern pf....⅝	U. S. Rubber.....1
Lake Erie & W....1½	U. S. Rubber pf....2

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....2	Missouri Pacific....¾
Am. Bicycle pf.....⅝	Nash., C. & St. L....½
Am. Hide & Leather 2d pf.....⅝	Nat. Lead.....⅞
Am. Linseed.....⅝	N. Y. Central.....½
Am. Locom. pf.....¾	N. Y., C. & St. L..1⅜
Am. Smelting.....½	N. Y., Ont. & W....½
Am. Sugar.....½	Norf. & West.....⅞
Anaconda Copper....2	Pacific Mail.....1½
At., T. & S. F.....1⅝	Penn. R. R.....1½
Balt. & Ohio.....1¾	People's Gas.....1½
B'klyn R. T.....1⅜	Pressed S. C. pf....⅝
Canadian Pacific....¾	Ry. St. Sp. pf.....½
Ches. & Ohio.....⅝	Reading.....1
Chi., M. & St. P....1⅝	Rock Island.....1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....¾	Rock Island pf.....⅞
C., C., C. & St. L..¾	Rutland pf.....1
Col. So. 2d pf.....¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.2½
Col. & H. C. & I....⅝	St. L. & S. F.....½
Consol. Gas.....1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1½
Corn Products.....⅜	St. L. So. West....⅞
Del. & Hudson.....⅜	St. L. S. W. pf....½
Del., L. & W.....3	Sloss-Sheffield.....⅞
Den. & Rio Grande..½	Sloss-Sheffield pf....½
Des M. & Ft. D....¾	Southern Pacific....1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..½	Southern Railway....1
Erie.....⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.....1
Erie 1st pf.....⅝	Texas & Pacific.....⅞
Erie 2d pf.....½	Tol., St. L. & W....½
General Electric....1⅞	Union Pacific.....1⅜
Hock. Valley pf.....½	U. S. Steel.....½
Illinois Central.....1	U. S. Steel pf.....⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.....¾	Wabash pf.....¾
Long Island.....3	West. Union.....3½
Louis. & Nash.....⅝	Westinghouse.....3½
Manhattan.....⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf..¾
Mo., K. & T.....¾	Wis. Central pf.....⅝

*Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s...1	Hock. Val. 4½s....1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.....1½	Third Avenue 5s....1½
Erie con. prior 4½s..1½	U. S. Leather 6s....1
	West. Nor. Car. 6s..1½

Bonds Declined.

L. & N., E., H. & N. 6s.....1½	St. L. S. W. 2d....2
Nor. & W. Poca. 4s.1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s.2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Undoubtedly the chief reason for the declining prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the flurry in call money, rates rising at one time as high as 15 per cent. and with but few loans made at a figure lower than 12 per cent. This it was, certainly, and the talk of a probable strike on the so-called Harriman group of railways, that led room traders and professionals generally to assume a bearish attitude and, though with some degree of caution, to offer stocks down around the room. Under the circumstances it was only natural that prices should yield as they did and that at the close of the day net changes were generally on the side of declines. No market other than an artificial one is in a position to stand up, undisturbed, against an actually stringent money condition. Yesterday's market merely showed, through its action and reaction, that it was at once normal and healthy.

Indeed, it is much to be questioned if the market would not—should not—have feacted even had money rates held easy, even had there been no idle gossip of a general railway strike in the West, even though a senseless, though temporary, "scare" had not developed following the circulation of a report that British marines had been landed at La Guayra and that international complications would certainly follow as a consequence. It is to be recalled that in the last fortnight the market has had a very substantial advance, recovering splendidly from the slough of despond into which it had fallen. A reaction, for that reason was natural and healthful. That that of yesterday did not extend further in the face of the actually adverse developments was in banking circles taken as significant of sound underlying strength.

It is worth recording that advices from the West are that money in the interior cities is working easier, Chicago reporting some six months money offering at 5½ per cent. and even a trifle lower. Cynics and pessimists may utter their lamentations—all telling of the improbability of any relaxation in rates here for some months, because of the tightness of money everywhere—but with such developments in Chicago and elsewhere these pessimistic declarations must now be taken with a grain of salt.

AMALGAMATED'S BREAK.

Copper Trust stock furnished the market a sensation when at the opening it broke 2 full points on running sales, a drop of a point being recorded between transactions. The break was the more surprising to the uninitiated and rather disturbing to the Room, for the reason that on Saturday the stock had been easily the strongest in the list, selling up over 3 points and closing at the highest price of the day.

Those unfortunates who happened to be long of the stock near the top were firmly of the opinion that the drive was directed especially against them—it always is that way with such people—and were bitter in their attack of the interests, whoever they were, who, they declared, "sandbagged" the stock.

As a matter of fact, the decline was due to nothing more than an endeavor to realize by the bobtail pool who put up the stock. This realizing was hastened by the very specific denials of any trade settlement or understanding of any kind in a small way, by the bearish view on the trade position taken by The London Statist, which looks for a falling off in consumption of the metal during the coming year.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Close market observers declared that the selling of New York Central differed from that of most other stocks in that it seemed to represent quiet but persistent liquidation, while elsewhere the pressure was more or less artificial and professional.

This is explained on the ground that the recently published half-yearly statement of the Central was in the Street regarded as most disappointing and as proving clearly that the talk of an increased dividend was absurd. Indeed, in some quarters there is now talk that the dividend may have to be reduced because of the large sums of money which the company must pay out for betterments and improvements and in the way of damages. This talk, however, does not receive serious consideration in well-informed quarters, where it is said that the selling seems to be by holders who apparently are dissatisfied with their present returns.

TRADERS BEARISH.

Traders on the floor have again become bearish, and yesterday were among the heaviest sellers of the market. Inasmuch as the bulk of their trading is merely "for a turn," it is hard for the outsiders to follow them, for not only do the traders operate quickly, but they have a habit of changing their market position without warning, (and ofttimes without reason,) and leaving their unknown followers sadly in the lurch.

They pursued yesterday their usual tactics of looking, as the saying is, "for soft spots," and of hammering those particular spots, once they showed. Whether they will be bearish or otherwise to-day was not disclosed last night. They themselves did not know.

YESTERDAY'S BUYERS.

After the close of business yesterday not a few curious and observing people were asking themselves who were the buyers of stock on the decline. The traders and professionals clearly were not; rather they were sellers. Commission houses were not, for they were practically deserted, and such few customers as were in evidence were cautioned against entering the market while matters were so unpleasantly uncertain. Even the Western and wire houses were inactive, or, if active, appeared more as sellers than buyers.

And yet in spite of the pressure put upon the market, and in the face of a 15 per cent. call money rate, such reaction as appeared was but normal and might have developed at any time. Who then, the query is, bought the stocks sold?

Some people there are who say that the biggest buying was done by two leading local banking houses, members of which are not given overmuch to talk, but who are known to have been steady buyers of stocks on every reaction in the past two weeks. It was this buying, it is said, that held the market steady in the late afternoon and finally closed it with some little rally in progress.

MARKET OPENING A SURPRISE.

It is not an exaggeration to say that yesterday's market opening and the subsequent decline were a surprise to 95 people out of every 100. Especially was this the case in respect to the opening, initial transactions showing declines of a half point or more, as compared with Saturday's close. On Saturday the market had been so strong in the last half hour of business, with closing prices the best for the day, that it was thought many buying orders would come in over Sunday, and that a higher opening was assured. This, indeed, was taken for granted when, before the opening here, London sent over prices up an average of half a point all around. Much was the surprise, therefore, when prices opened down throughout the list.

Probably the initial break in copper had most to do with the early market unsettlement, while just so soon as a better tone began to manifest itself the rise in call money came as a further and more lasting depressing influence.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a factor in this market yesterday to the extent of some 40,000 shares, buying perhaps 10,000 shares on balance. These purchases were the more surprising in view of the very unfavorable showing made by the Bank of England last week, which was taken to indicate a more stringent money market there and perhaps some calling of loans. It was for this reason believed that instead of a purchaser London would this week come in as a seller. It was an agreeable surprise, therefore, when London yesterday sent over higher quotations at the opening here and followed them up with purchases.

Private cable advices were that influential London banking interests look for a rise in prices here after the middle of January.

THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

There were few influencing news or other developments during the day beyond the rise in call money rates to as high as 15 per cent., with most of the day's loans made at 12 per cent. Perhaps even this rise would not have been given such attention—for at this season of the year high rates are expected—had it not been for the uncertainty of the result of the conference in respect to the threatened strike on the Harriman lines and the fear that were a strike ordered it might extend to other systems. The very meagre information offered at the offices of the Union Pacific here—even to stockholders of the system—did not tend to reassure the Street, and there was for that reason some selling by timid and uncertain holders.

Then, too, a temporary chill was given the market by an announcement that British marines had landed in Venezuela and purposed to occupy territory, but this passed off when it developed that the truth of the report was officially doubted and that Washington had received no such news.

The most important development of the day—important, that is, because of its lasting effect—was the break in prices in the grain markets, and the promise for that reason of a freer export movement.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The selling of Pennsylvania was principally by houses with Philadelphia connections, and seemed to be predicated on an official statement from that city that there is to be no new stock issue, with incidental rights to shareholders. Truth be told, the denial was the first Wall Street had heard of the matter.

Such declines as appeared in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were attributed to sales for both long and short account, growing out of the threatened labor troubles on the two systems. At the Union Pacific office it was not possible to obtain any satisfactory information during the day as to the status of affairs. So marked was this reticence that not a few holders of the stock—investment as well as speculative—were inclined to be resentful and to criticise the management for its reticence. Some holders sold their stock rather than take chances of a strike, while the bears sold in the hope or belief that there might be one.

Because of its recognized position as a market leader St. Paul was early singled out by the bears as a special target for attack, and hence the sharp decline in that issue. The buying on the decline was pronounced to be much better than the selling.

In the coal stocks there seemed to be profit taking by some of last week's buyers. This was true, also, of such recently active and strong issues as Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Missouri Pacific, and Atchison.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The Boston bank statement shows as follows:

	Dec. 27.	Decrease.
Loans	$186,247,000	$735,000
Circulation	6,793,000	9,000
Deposits	141,371,000	679,000
Due banks	53,082,000	1,087,000
United States deposits	6,171,000	*550,000
With reserve agents	27,017,000	*5,000
Exchanges	11,197,000	717,000
Due from banks	16,176,000	428,000
Five per cent. fund	340,250	2,500
Legal tenders	6,528,000	*354,000
Specie	17,235,000	237,000
Surplus reserve	3,948,420	*335,892
New York excess	7,202,420	*221,572

*Increase.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Pittsburg that the American Sheet Steel Company has closed a contract to sell to the National Roofing and Corrugating Company next year $6,490,000 of sheet steel.

According to Chicago dispatches the January disbursements in that city will be the largest on record, aggregating between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

Cripple Creek gold production for December estimated at $2,125,500 and for the year $24,406,642.

Baltimore Brick Company, it is said, will issue $4,500,000 additional capital stock on Jan. 1, as it was recently authorized to do under its plan of reorganization.

Approval by the stockholders of the Wylys Company of the proposition to increase the capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000, and to classify the new stock as preferred and the original stock as common.

Application of the New York and Richmond Gas Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1921.

Reserve of outside banks, $2,068,975 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,672,900 for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 6@15 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $154,418,517; balances, $10,753,941; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $343,233.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅞@$4.83⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.10⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Demand for money continued strong with the beginning of the week on the Stock Exchange. The Bank of England did a very large business in loans and discounts in anticipation of the necessities of the new year. The tendency of the discount market was a shade easier than at the end of last week.

On the Stock Exchange the tone continued to be cheerful. Most of the prices finished with a rise, the exception being American railways, which after being firm became flat in the afternoon on sales in New York. The weakness was most pronounced in Southern Pacific and Union Pacific on account of the rumors that the employes are threatening to strike.

The news of the defeat of the Sultan's forces in Morocco and the consequent necessary preparations made by Spain to maintain order made Spanish bonds flat on the market. South African shares again showed great strength, most of the leaders advancing steadily on the day.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, promising a busy week of borrowings for Stock Exchange and year-end requirements, besides various dividend calls which necessitate large disbursements. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful, but the settlement checked transactions. Consols were dull. Home rails had a hardening tendency.

Americans were irregular at first, but prices generally were maintained in spite of the scarcity of business. They weakened later, but closed rather steadier. Grand Trunk reacted, the November revenue being below expectations. Rio Tintos were firm in sympathy with Copper. Kafirs were buoyant on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's progress in South Africa. Public interest was lacking.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 85¼; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 134⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48½; Chicago Great Western, 25¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183½; De Beers, 23; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¾; Erie, 36⅝; Erie first preferred, 68¼; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 130; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 74¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 79½; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 32¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 65½; Union Pacific, 102¼; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 36; United States Steel preferred, 87¼; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 44½.

Bar silver steady at 22¼d per ounce. Money, 4@4¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4@4¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅞@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 35.12; Lisbon, 25.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was unsettled, the approach of the option operations influencing operators. Parquet stocks finished quieter. Rentes hesitated, Governments were steady, and industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were buoyed up by the sharp rally in New York and the rise in the price of copper. Kafirs were firm. There were a few realizations in these securities. The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 47½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally firm. Home funds were harder. Mines were in good speculative demand. Canadian Pacific was a fraction higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—The local market showed greater strength to-day with signs of a reviving activity which was prevented from becoming aggressive by the reactionary tendency in New York, aggravated by the continuance of tight money here. The buying was of a good order, however, resulting in advances in Atlantic Coast Line, in Seaboards, and the United Railways issues. There was a better tone in Alabama Coal and Iron, due to the generally accepted conviction that the plan to convert the preferred stock into bonds and to put the common stock on a dividend-paying basis at once would be adopted. Money on call was at 6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,926 shares of stock and $66,400 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
985	Seaboard Ry.	26¾	26⅝	26¾
550	Seaboard Ry. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
74	Atlantic Coast Line pf.	43	41½	43
25	Con. Gas	71¾	71¾	71¾
25	G. B. S. Brew	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	United Rys. & Elec.	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	U. S. F. & Guar.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25	Mercantile	164	164	164
100	Ala. Coal & Iron com.	37	37	37
16	Mer. Bank	195	195	195
3	Western Bank	40	40	40

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Un. Rys. & El. 10-yr. 8s.	102¾	102¾	102¾
13,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83½	83¾	83½
10,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s	111	111	111
12,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	67¼	66⅞	67¼
4,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	City & Sub. Wash. 5s	98	98	98
400	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	87	87	87
1,000	Va. Mid. 5th 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼
4,000	Nor. Car. 4s	104¾	103¾	104¾
188,000	Nor. Car. 6s	133¼	133¼	133¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—There was the biggest kind of trading in Amalgamated in the stock market, but it resulted in a loss of about 2 points. The decline doubtless reflects profit taking and forced liquidation resulting from the squeeze in money. Copper Range, like Amalgamated, was soft. Naturally, these two speculative shares suffered from tighter money. The investment coppers, however—Calumet, 500; Quincy, 115; Tamarack, 158; Mohawk, 39, and Wolverine, 61—were all noticeably higher. The minor coppers were quite active and showed considerable strength.

Clearing House loans, 5; street call loans, 6@7; collateral time loans, 5¼@7; mill paper, 5¼@6; year notes, 5@5½; business notes, 6@7; New York funds, 15@12½ discount. Clearings, $17,677,395; balances, $1,800,362.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
581	Atchison	83¾	83	83
126	Atchison pf.	100	99⅝	99⅞
6	*Boston & Albany	258½	258	258
10	*Boston & Maine	194	194	194
10	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	152	152	152
10	*C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125	125	125
8	*Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
75	Mass. Elec.	36	35¼	36
6	Mexican Central	24	23⅝	23⅝
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	224	224
2	*Old Colony	207	207	207
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
17	Pere Marquette pf.	81½	81¼	81½
110	Rutland pf.	71½	70	70
205	Union Pacific	99¾	99¼	99¼
2	Union Pacific pf.	93	93	93
7	West End	94	94	94
4	West End pf.	111½	111½	111½

TELEPHONES.

507	American	164½	163⅞	163⅞
110	*Cumberland	124⅞	124⅝	124⅞
100	Mexican	2	2	2
5	N. E.	138½	138¼	138¼
56	Western	23¼	22½	23½

MISCELLANEOUS.

78	Am. Ag. Chem.	22¼	22¼	22½
20	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	82	82
5,115	*Am. Sugar	130¼	128½	129⅝
158	*Am. Sugar pf.	120⅝	120½	120½
15	Am. Woolen	12	12	12
75	Am. Woolen pf.	79¼	79	79
4,245	Dominion Iron & Steel	63	61	61⅞
16	*General Electric	178	177	177
235	Mass. Gas	41	40	40
625	Mass. Gas pf.	84⅜	84	84⅜
64	Merrimac	45c	45c	45c
82	Pullman	230	229	229
91	*Quincy Bridge	191	190½	190½
53	Swift Pack. & Prov.	124⅜	124⅛	124⅜
325	United Fruit	111	110	111
10	United Shoe Machine	50	50	50
23	United Shoe Machine pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
10	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
603	*U. S. Steel	35⅝	34⅞	35¼
116	U. S. Steel pf.	85⅞	85⅛	85⅜

MINING.

719	Adventure	16	15	15
288	Allouez	2⅞	2½	2⅞
7,575	Amalgamated	62⅜	61½	61⅝
30	Anaconda	23⅞	23	23
150	Arcadian	4	4	4
10	Bingham	29¼	28½	29½
42	Cal. & Hecla	500	495	500
950	Centennial	17⅛	16½	16⅞
1,225	Copper Range	58½	57	57½
307	Daly West	40	40	40
*415	*Dominion Coal	131¼	131¼	131¼
500	Elm River	2⅜	2½	2⅜
180	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼
850	Guanajuato	2⅜	2½	2½
125	Isle Royale	10½	10½	10½
200	Mass.	15¼	15	15¼
950	Mayflower	1¾	1½	1¾
220	Michigan	8¼	8	8
369	Mohawk	39½	38½	39
280	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2¾	2⅞
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1½
100	Old Dominion	16¼	16¼	16½
341	Osceola	57½	56	57½
60	Parrot	26	26	26
100	Phoenix	4	4	4
30	Quincy	115	115	115
400	Rhode Island	2¼	1⅞	2¼
300	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
545	Shannon	10	9¼	9¾
50	Tamarack	158	155	158
100	Tecumseh	1	1	1
909	Trinity	10	9½	9⅝
500	United Copper	30¼	29¾	30¼
275	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
1,415	United States	22⅜	22¼	22¼
1,610	Utah	26	25	25
585	Victoria	5¼	4⅞	5
3,148	Winona	5¼	4¾	4⅞
25	Wolverine	61	60	61
50	Wyandotte	1	1	1

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange had its first session in its new building to-day, and, as usual when it makes a change in abode, it did so on a declining market. Prices were heavy rather than actually weak, losses being limited to small fractions, except in the case of Lehigh Navigation, which was off one-half. The Consolidated Lake Superior issues were strong, the strengthening of the Directory having exerted a good influence. Philadelphia Company also displayed a tendency to advance. Trading was largely professional, outsiders holding off to await further developments in the money market. Local banks have strengthened their position the past week, the percentage of reserve to liability now being 29.0 against 27.6 a week ago. Total sales, 27,377 shares and $42,662 bonds. The range of prices was as follows:

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
22	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
665	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26	26⅛
5,433	Con. Lake Sup	9⅞	9½	9 11-16
2,271	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	41	39¼	41
75	Con. Traction N. J.	68	68	68
100	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
470	Electric Co. America	9⅝	9⅜	9 7-16
1,932	Lehigh Valley R. R.	37¼	37	37½
7	Lehigh Navigation	70	70	70
10	Nesquehoning Val. R. R.	51½	51½	51½
161	Penna. R. R.	77 9-16	77	77⅛
97	Penn. Gas Coal	50	50	50
32	Phila. Traction	98	98	98
2,791	Phila. Electric	8½	8½	8¾
810	Phila. Co.	46	45⅝	46
44	Phila. Co. pf.	49	49	49
8,827	Reading	32½	31⅞	32 1-16
5	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43
100	Reading 2d pf.	38½	38½	38½
600	Southern R. R.	33⅛	32½	32½
60	Susquehanna Steel	2½	2½	2½
371	U. G. I.	11½	11¼	11⅜
325	Union Traction	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
2,070	U. S. Steel	35½	34⅝	35
100	U. S. Steel pf.	85½	85½	85½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—New York Exchange to-day was 25@30 per cent. premium. Time and call loans 6 per cent.

With one or two exceptions local issues seemed to reflect the Eastern weakness. Titles and Trust slipped off 3 points, to 106; on light offerings, but rallied fairly well. The recent advancement on this stock has restricted the demand materially. Swift's showed a slightly easier tendency in spite of the excellent report of earnings that will be made in January. Metropolitan Elevated also lost fractionally, but recovered. Biscuit preferred made small gains on the report of excellent Christmas business, while Can issues, especially the preferred, showed renewed firmness.

Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
770	American Can	10½	10	10
500	American Can pf.	47⅞	47	47
10	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	70	70	70
350	Chicago T. & T.	108	106	108
10	Chicago City Railway	208	208	208
30	Canal & Dock	68½	68½	68½
50	Lake Street Elevated	34½	34½	34½
150	Metropolitan Elev. com.	36½	36½	36½
6	North Chicago St. R. R.	162	162	162
190	National Biscuit	45	45	45
67	National Biscuit pf.	103	102½	102⅞
107	Swift & Co.	124½	124	124½
245	Unl. B. B. pf.	8	7⅝	7⅝
25	Unl. B. B. pf.	52½	52½	52½
57	National Carbon pf.	98½	97	97
10	Western Stove	27	27	27

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 29.—Complete transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Brewing pf.	46	46	46
62	Crucible Steel	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
147	Crucible Steel pf.	84	83¾	83¾
10	Fireproof	25⅞	25¾	25¾
173	Fireproof pf.	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
75	Pittsburg Coal	28	28	28
35	*Pittsburg Coal pf.	87	86⅞	86⅞
145	West. Electric 2d	100	99¾	100
75	River Coal pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼
137	U. S. Steel	35⅝	35	35
60	West. Air Brake	176½	176½	176½
21	Alley Trust	153	153	153
5	Commonwealth Trust	255	255	255
30	Federal National Bank	148	148	148
19	Metropol. Nat. Bank	179	179	179
$1,000	Brewing 6s	113½	113½	113½

*New high mark.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Insurers' Agency Company of this city has been incorporated for the purpose of soliciting and conducting an insurance brokerage business.

E. S. Tauchau has been appointed Louisville sole agent of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company.

Some of the fire insurance companies are issuing policies on Alabama cotton, which contain this waiver: "Errors or omissions in the description of the property shall not prejudice this policy."

S. H. Finley has been appointed Minneapolis agent of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis and the Spring Garden Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

J. F. Conklin, Conne & Co. have been appointed Minneapolis agents of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

Secretary Shaw in Town.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by his two daughters and his son, was in town yesterday. He called at the Sub-Treasury, and later at the Custom House. Mr. Shaw said his visit had no significance and that he had not seen any bankers. He said he intended to visit the Appraiser's Stores and the Barge Office, and he would go to Philadelphia to-day.

A 50 Per Cent. Bank Dividend.

The New York County National Bank declared yesterday a 50 per cent. dividend, to be payable on Jan. 2, instead of the usual 25 per cent. dividend declared semi-annually. This present payment makes a total dividend of 75 per cent. for the year 1902, as against 50 per cent. in years past.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were irregular and for the most part transactions were small. A few stocks, including Northern Securities, showed totals which compared favorably with the more active days of last week, but even in these issues there was not sufficient change in price to attract attention. A majority of such changes as were reported appeared among the gains, so the day, although dull, was not an entirely unfavorable one. The improvement which has lately appeared in the market for Standard Oil was still in progress yesterday and gave further encouragement to the friends of a higher market, who have much confidence in the leadership of Standard Oil. Apparently, the pools which are interested in several outside stocks are at present receiving very little support from the public and their efforts to bring about higher quotations for their specialties are meeting with relatively little success.

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STANDARD OIL showed a total of more than 150 shares, which is considerably above the average trading in this stock, and on these transactions it advanced from 604 to 607. The present movement in the stock has been steadier and better maintained than any recent movement in it, and this is taken as proof of the existence of a substantial foundation for the present advance in the stock. It is stated that the present earnings of the company are large even for the Standard Oil Company, a report that naturally has much weight in view of the handsome dividends that the company has been paying during recent years.

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AMERICAN CAN preferred, which recently moved from a place of extreme dullness into one of more or less prominence, showed a further advance yesterday. Each substantial advance that occurred in the stock in the past has been accompanied by speculation as to the time when dividends will be begun, and the question is again being talked about.

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PITTSBURG, LISBON AND WESTERN stock was dealt in for the first time, several hundred shares selling from 24 up to 25¼.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
510	American Can	11	*10⅛	10⅝
250	American Can pf.	47½	47	47
100	American Banknote	55	55	55
50	Bamberger De Lamar	10	10	10
1,700	Bay State Gas	1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	104	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
3,000	104	1,000	105
Am Bicycle 5s		2,000	104¼
10,000	40½	9,000	104⅛
Am Hide & L 6s		1,000	104½
14,000	94½	4,000	104⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		4,000	104½
10,000	97	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		1,000	93⅝
36,000	102	1,000	94
12,000	102⅛	N Y C & St L 4s	
31,000	102	500	102¼
500	102¼	N Y Dock Co 4s	
20,000	102	5,000	95
2,000	102¼	N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	
500	102⅝	10,000	110¾
Adjustment 4s		N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
3,000	91	1,000	94½
Stamped		1,000	94⅝
3,000	91	1,000	94½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
7,000	102	5,000	102
1,000	102⅛	N Y & Queens Elec L & P 5s	
Prior lien 3½s		1,000	120
1,000	95¼	5,000	107½
P, L E & W V 4s		Norf & W con 4s	
50,000	96	1,000	100
S w'n div 3½s		Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
1,000	90	2,000	92
2,000	89½	Norf & W con 4s	
Brooklyn Ferry 5s		1,000	100
3,000	77	Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		2,000	92
3,000	116½	North Pac 4s	
Canada South 1st		20,000	103¾
2,000	107	6,000	103⅝
Canada South 2d		North Pac gen 3s	
2,000	109	4,000	72¼
Registered		2,000	72⅜
15,000	106⅞	1,000	72
Cent of Ga con 5s		15,000	72¼
4,000	106	10,000	72¼
3d inc 5s		Ore R & N con 4s	
2,000	25½	1,000	100⅞
20,000	25¾	Oregon Sh Line 4s & participating	
Cent of N J gen 5s		2,000	95¾
7,000	135½	21,000	95¼
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s		6,000	95⅜
1,000	107½	2,000	95¼
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	95⅜
10,000	103¾	15,000	95¼
Chi & Alton s f 6s		15,000	95¾
5,000	101	Oregon S L 1st 6s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		1,000	125
6,000	96½	Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
2,000	96⅝	12,000	115
9,000	96¾	2,000	115½
10,000	96⅞	Penn conv 3½s	
40,000	96⅝	5,500	105¼
1,000	96¾	10,000	105⅜
102,000	96⅞	4,000	105⅝
22,000	96	Reading gen 4s	
Registered		107,000	97
2,000	94½	Rio Gr West 1st	
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		15,000	100
9,000	103½	15,000	815 100
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		St L, I M & South gen 5s	
31,000	86⅞	5,000	113⅞
39,000	86¾	2,000	113½
2,000	86⅝	Unify & ref 4s	
1,000	86⅝	5,000	92½
St L S W'n 1st 4s		10,000	94¼
47,000	86⅜	St L S W'n 2d inc 4s	
6,000	86⅞	1,000	83
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		San A & A P 4s	
8,000	98⅜	2,000	87½
St L div 1st		1,000	87½
5,000	102¼	3,000	87½
2,000	102½	So Car & Ga 1st	
Col P & I conv 5s		1,000	107
30,000	95	South Pac 4½s	
7,000	94⅞	10,000	98¼
Col Mid 1st 4s		15,000	98
1,000	81	South Pac 4s	
Col & South 1st 4s		14,000	90¾
25,000	92½	10,000	90⅝
5,000	92⅜	45,000	90⅝
1,000	93	1,000	90⅞
Consol Tobacco 4s		10,000	90½
1,000	63¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	63⅝	1,000	120
6,000	63½	Standard R & T Inc	
10,000	63¾	4,000	11
19,000	63¼	Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	65½	1,000	116¾
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s		2,000	116¼
5,000	103½	5,000	116⅜
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s		2,000	116¼
7,000	101¼	Third Av 1st 5s	
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		1,000	122
4,000	89½	Third Av con 4s	
2,000	89	14,000	99½
Detroit South, Ohio		2,000	99¾
South div 4s		2,000	99¾
2,000	91½	1,000	99½
Erie 1st gen 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	86½	13,000	75⅞
3,000	86¼	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
5,000	86¾	3,000	100
1,000	86⅝	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Erie 1st con 4s		500	105
8,000	100	14,000	104¾
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		Union Pac conv 4s	
25,000	92½	16,000	105⅞
2,000	92⅝	10,000	105⅞
10,000	92¾	10,000	105¾
Ft W & D C 1st		10,000	105⅞
1,000	110¼	1,000	105⅞
Gal, H & S A 1st		10,000	105⅞
5,000	110	1,000	105⅞
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		1,000	105⅞
5,000	24¾	10,000	105⅞
9,000	24¼	35,000	105½
2,000	24½	55,000	105¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s		U S Leather 6s	
1,000	110	5,000	112
Int & G N 2d 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	97	15,000	116¼
2,000	97¾	2,000	116
Inter Paper 6s		2,000	110¼
1,000	108	Wabash deb B	
K C, Ft S & M 4s		10,000	70½
5,000	80¼	70,000	70
25,000	86	5,000	75¼
Kan City South 3s		5,000	75¾
4,000	69	5,000	75½
K & M & M 2d 7s		10,000	75⅜
3,000	102⅜	10,000	75¾
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s		20,000	75¾
12,000	101¼	West Shore 4s	
3,000	101⅞	10,000	113
Registered		2,500	109½
Ev, H & N 6s		West N Y & Penn gen 4s	
1,000	112	1,000	99
Manhattan con 4s		West Nor Car 1st	
1,000	103⅞	5,000	119
40,000	104	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
Mex Cent con 4s		1,000	91
15,000	78	Wis Cent gen 4s	
Mex Cent 1st inc		10,000	92½
10,000	25	2,000	92½
30,000	24¾	7,000	92¾
10,000	25	10,000	92¾
10,000	24¾		
Mo, K & T 2d 4s			
1,000	82½		
Mo Pac trust 5s			
2,000	104⅞		
Total sales	$2,063,000		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.24	.21
Best & Belcher	.98	.93
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	2.10	2.15
Challenge Con	.21	.18
Chollar	.13	.14
Confidence	.77	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.41	.37
Julia	.04	.03
Justice	.11	.10
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.68	.70
Occidental Con	.19	.19
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Overman	.51	.50
Potosi	.21	.22
Savage	.14	.14
Sierra Nevada	.44	.45
Standard	.07	.07
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.46	.45
Utah Con	.14	.14
Yellow Jacket	.23	.23
Silver bars	47⅞	48
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	1.00	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	12	6¾	8
Alamo	3¾	4	3½	4
American Consolidated	1¾	2½	1¾	2
Anaconda	14	20	15	20
Blue Bell	4½	5	4½	5½
C. K. & N.	12	13	12¾	12½
C. C. Consolidated	4⅜	4½	4⅛	4⅜
Cerbonus	3¼	3½	3⅜	3½
C. C. & M.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Dante	2	3½	2	3½
Doctor Jackpot	9⅜	10½	9⅜	10
Elkton	30½	32½	31½	32½
El Paso	64	65½	64	65
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅝	4	4⅞
Findlay	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Golden Cycle	61	63	60½	70
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	2⅝	3	2⅝	3¼
Gould	3⅞	4	4	4½
Gold Exploration	2	2½	2	2½
Isabella	29½	29¾	29	30
Jackpot	9	10¼	9¼	10½
Keystone	3	3½	3¼	3½
Last Dollar	50	60	40	65
Lexington	4⅜	5	4⅜	5⅝
Little Puck	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Little Bessie	4¼	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Mollie Gibson	5	6	5	5½
Mary Cashen	3⅞	5	3⅞	5
Moon Anchor	6½	11	7½	9
New Haven	2⅜	2½	2¼	2½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Pinnacle	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Pointer	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Portland	170	175	172	180
Rose Maud	1½	2½	1⅞	2½
Rose Bud	1⅜	3⅜	2	2⅝
Silver Prince	1½	2	1⅜	2
Work	100	104	101	104
Yankee	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
3d week Dec	$312,059	$288,127	$316,271
From July 1	7,016,958	8,090,810	7,578,646
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
3d week Dec	82,487	70,162	80,563
From July 1	2,406,274	2,248,327	1,990,442
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	422	423	423
3d week Dec	25,795	19,064	26,710
From July 1	663,600	604,985	555,661
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,675
3d week Dec	374,340	302,457	317,170
From July 1	9,463,604	8,228,652	7,765,510
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Dec	75,771	68,176	60,017
From Jan. 1	3,477,529	3,063,394	2,729,124
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for November—			
Gross earnings	231,820	220,051	201,440
Exp. and taxes	171,502	154,862	141,488
Net earnings	60,228	66,089	59,952
Gross, 5 months	1,126,751	1,040,048	893,857
Exp. and taxes	826,939	734,842	625,476
Net, 5 months	299,801	305,206	269,381
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for November—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,428,427	1,357,237	71,190
Less expenses	912,808	865,991	46,817
Net earnings	515,619	491,246	24,373
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	6,144,636	7,226,427	*1,081,790
Less expenses	4,153,555	4,352,088	*198,532
Net earnings	1,991,081	2,874,339	*883,258
*Decrease.			
CHICAGO AND ALTON FOR November—			
Gross earnings	842,270	813,562	28,708
Op. exp. and tax.	592,197	586,140	6,057
Net earnings	250,073	227,422	22,651
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	4,338,077	4,142,332	195,745
Op. exp. and tax.	2,827,049	2,723,976	103,073
Net earnings	1,511,028	1,418,355	92,672
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS PACIFIC for November—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	466,481	474,106	394,192
Exp. and taxes	350,375	353,043	298,049
Net earnings	107,105	121,063	96,143
Gross, 5 months	2,446,340	2,327,938	2,035,183
Exp. and taxes	1,834,598	1,713,173	1,500,917
Net, 5 months	611,751	614,495	554,256
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS for November—			
Gross earnings	642,615	530,742	472,173
Op. expenses	332,395	288,167	278,028
Net earnings	300,219	292,575	194,145
Total income	313,890	250,743	201,372
Int., rent. & tax.	139,742	153,089	130,353
Surplus	174,147	117,654	71,014
Gross, 5 months	3,047,905	2,579,587	2,332,254
Op. expenses	1,641,526	1,408,066	1,401,207
Net earnings	1,406,378	1,171,520	930,957
Total income	1,525,517	1,260,779	1,032,102
Int., tax. & ren.	983,628	656,318	635,637
Surplus, 5 mos.	541,888	604,460	378,445
IOWA CENTRAL for November—			
Gross earnings	206,937	217,954	177,142
Exp. and taxes	183,951	192,836	162,691
Net earnings	22,986	25,118	14,451
Total income	30,445	25,070	
Gross, 5 months	1,051,697	1,063,014	956,797
Exp. and taxes	908,226	907,945	854,005
Net earnings	143,471	155,069	102,792
Total income	166,283	143,585	
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for November—			
Gross earnings	396,259	380,038	
Exp. and taxes	378,022	321,401	287,340
Surplus	186,089	174,955	112,698
Gross, 5 months	2,643,339	2,293,237	1,847,017
Exp. and taxes	1,899,724	1,578,768	1,461,176
Surp., 5 months	743,615	714,469	385,841
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS for November—			
Gross earnings	305,690	316,222	273,260
Op. exp. and tax.	190,915	175,124	155,108
Net earnings	108,784	141,108	118,152
Total income	125,670	152,292	
Gross, 5 months	1,613,464	1,567,455	1,381,805
Exp. and taxes	995,244	885,683	771,739
Net earnings	658,220	681,772	610,066
Total income	735,028	746,190	

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Dec. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Griffiths vs. St. Ry. Co.
2—Dinkelspiel vs. Press Pub. Co.
3—Bowers vs. Loavery.
4—Goldberg vs. Jacocks.
5—Heilner vs. Concannon.
6—Briggs vs. Hoffmire
7—Same vs. 178th St.
8—In re Findlay Av.
9—In re E. 233d St.
10—Cullinan vs. Lehr.
11—Same vs. Martin.
12—Flood & Conklin Co. vs. Nogues.
13—Pennoyer vs. Gabriel.
14—Murdock vs. Murdock.
15—In re Carter Av.
16—Ivins vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
17—Ryan vs. same.
18—Moran vs. same.
19—Traynor vs. same.
20—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
21—Moore vs. Monumental Mut. Life Ins. Co.
22—Fitzpatrick vs. Gabriel.
23—Munsell vs. Hogel.
24—Ron vs. Gabriel.
25—Bachman Brew. Co. vs. Oberloskamp.
26—Hastings vs. Gabriel.
27—Pennoyer vs. same.
28—In re Livingston.
29—German-Am. Athletic Club vs. Winter.
30—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
31—Smith vs. Dollard.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Gray vs. Laus Curiosity Co.
34—Roach vs. City of New York.
35—Schaedtle vs. same.
36—Rentis vs. N. Y. Mail & Transp. Co.
37—Hartman vs. Muller.
38—McClosky vs. Board of Education.
39—Thielcke vs. Muller.
40—La Grange vs. City of New York.
41—Courtney vs. Meusching.
42—McDonald vs. Severino.
43—Merrell vs. Holl.
44—Russell vs. City of New York.
45—Deglin vs. same.
46—Imperial Ins. Co. vs. Morgan.
47—In re N. Y. World Co-op. Bldg., &c., Association.
48—Unger vs. Unger.
49—Fitzgerald vs. Oldenburg.
50—In re Bodine.
51—Thompson vs. Holly.
52—Daniel vs. Birds-Eye.
53—Connolly vs. Keenan
54—Briggs vs. Redfield.
55—Owles vs. Davis.
56—Frost vs. Hoe.
57—Borchardt vs. Mandeville.
58—Luttich vs. Luttich.
59—In re Genesee Salt Co.
60—In re Watkins.
61—Munsell vs. Hogel.
62—Wanamaker vs. Megraw.
63—Perrotta vs. Society San Donato, &c.
64—In re Pfarr.
65—Zoller vs. Groth.
66—Dobbs vs. Kirschner.
67—Keller vs. same.
68—In re Morley.
69—Lockwood vs. Lockwood.
70—Frank vs. Carrier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called, at 10:30 A. M.

1—Elizabeth B. Rice.
2—William H. Clark. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Robert McManus,
Hannah Simon,
Frances N. Holbrook,
Wm. J. Dittmar,
Henry J. Tiffen,
Harry W. T. Candlders,
Wm. F. Hasse,
Mary E. Forrest,
Louise J. Davis,
Charles L. Scofield,
At 2 P. M.
David Logan.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned to Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Equity and non-jury cases. Case on, 422—Fried vs. Strauss. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—John Bons.
2—John Mulvey.
3—Betty Noll.
4—John Whalen.
5—George Hughes. To fix a day for trial.
1—Kate Donohue. Pleadings.
1—Hugo Rosenthal, William Killem, Frank Hall.
2—Dominick Lovaglio.
3—John Ryan, William J. Coleman.
4—Robert F. Clancy.
5—Arthur Crathinne, Joseph Johnson, Walter Garland.
6—Henry Kane.
7—Joseph McCluskey, Joseph Wilson, Joseph Baker, James Teatom, May Teatom.
8—James E. Roman.
9—George Higgins.
10—Alexander Murphy.
11—Frank Bailey.
12—Richard Johnson.
13—John O'Donnell, alias John Devine.
14—Thomas Kenny.
15—Isaac Marshak.
16—Bernard Aller.
17—George Bennett.
18—Rose M. Hayden.
19—Meyer Freidman.
20—Frank Sullivan.
21—Thomas Hogan.
22—Henry J. Porter, George Woodson.
23—Joseph Vorburger.
24—Joseph Alvarez.
25—Charles Lewis.
26—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.
27—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.
28—Charles Miller, Jóseph McCormick.
29—Charles Miller, Joseph McCormick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Antonetta Altieri—Albert Baker. Daniel Dober vs. Mary McDermott—Thomas F. Keogh.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Mary C. Schultz vs. Inga M. Olsen; Austin B. Fletcher vs. same—James J. Nealis. In re Carlos Booth Company—John P. O'Brien.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Charles Hinman vs. Jacob Cram—Edward Jacobs. Pine E. Bush vs. Daniel Tyrrel—Edward Jacobs.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Altieri—Joseph M. Schenck. Dunn vs. Benson—Paul Halpin. In re Gould—Randolph Hurry. In re Lapides—John E. Brodsky.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Ames vs. French—Harold Nathan.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Weyman vs. Weyman—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Carlos Booth Company—Charles A. Jackson.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Odd-Shaped Plot for Apartment House on West 44th Street.

New Building on Seventeenth Street Sold—West Fifty-second Street Lots Change Hands—Other Dealings.

Charles Thorley has bought the property of Isabella Cattanach, at 32½ and 36 West Forty-fourth Street, between the Yale Club and the Bar Association's Building, and will erect thereon an apartment house. This parcel is of a very odd shape, and may, perhaps, be best described as a "U," surrounding 34 West Forty-fourth Street, which is a three-story house, 18 by 65. The right-hand branch of the "U" at 32½ West Forty-fourth Street is an eight-foot alley, and the left-hand branch a lot 18.6 feet wide, both extending back 65 feet and connecting at the rear with an interior lot, 44.6 feet wide and 35.5 feet deep. This gives Mr. Thorley a plot of about 2,800 square feet, exclusive of the eight-foot alley, which will be utilized as an additional means of entrance to that part of the new structure which will cover the interior lot. An option has been secured on an abutting lot on the north side of Forty-third Street, and it is likely that this will be incorporated in the site of the proposed apartment house, plans for which are now being prepared by Architect Otto Strack. The records show that 34 West Forty-fourth Street, the parcel surrounded by Mr. Thorley's purchases, is owned by Albert Sickel.

Mr. Thorley also announced yesterday that he had bought from Charles E. Mott the property on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 245 feet east of Ninth Avenue, a plot 60 by 100.5, used until recently as a coal yard. Nothing definite as to the future of the property has been decided, but it is said that a storage warehouse may be erected on the site.

John H. Berry has sold for George W. Bell to a client the new eight-story store and loft building 7 East Seventeenth Street, having a frontage of 37.6 feet and running through to Eighteenth Street. Mr. Berry also reports that he was associated with Edward N. Crosby in the recent sale of the Corinseca apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

Nichols & Lummis, in conjunction with E. A. Cruikshank & Co., have sold for Herman and Leroy Edgar, 54 and 56 West Street, on the northeast corner of Carlisle Street, a plot 58 by 92.6, now covered by old three and four story buildings. This property has been held in the family of the present seller since 1801.

The Marshall O. Roberts estate's plot, at the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street, sold recently through the Frank L. Fisher Company, was purchased in the interest of the Colonial Bank, now at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street. The bank probably will not build on the plot, but will resell it to a builder with the provision that any new structure erected upon it shall have accommodations for the bank upon the ground floor, with safe deposit vaults in the basement. The Roberts estate still owns five adjoining lots on Eighty-first Street, which are restricted to private dwellings.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Jennie Becker to a client the four-story dwelling 893 Park Avenue, 18.2 by 84.

Meyer L. Sire has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 66 East Fifty-fifth Street, 19 by 100.5.

The three three-story dwellings 256, 260, and 262 West Fifty-third Street, each 18.9 by 100.5, have been sold by the various owners to George J. Bascom, who owns adjoining property.

John P. Kirwan has sold for John A. Steinmetz 309 West Forty-sixth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 55 by 100.5, an Astor leasehold, having about ten years to run, with privilege of renewal for twenty years. The buyer will occupy the house.

Henry H. Dreen has sold for Henry Wendt, to an investor, for $18,250, the five-story double flat 229 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Herman Schmidt has sold for Henry C. Glaser to Mrs. Lydia P. Koch the two five-story flats 312 and 314 East Ninety-first Street, on plot 50 by 100.5, the buyer giving in exchange the plot, 58.5 by 00, at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The latter property has been resold by Mr. Glaser to a firm of operators.

Schneider & Bachrach have bought the five-story tenement at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 53 by 66; also, the four-story front and rear tenements 432 East Fourteenth Street, on plot 25 by 100 and irregular; also, the five-story tenement 413 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for A. M. Mundt to M. Besunder and I. Skurnik, for $45,500, the six-story tenement 635 East Ninth Street.

The Rumsey estate has sold the plot at the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, 200 by 135.

Greacen Brothers have sold the old building on lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

J. Dervaes & Co. have sold for Leopold Hutter the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 33 feet north of Tremont Avenue.

Emil Ginsburger has sold to Frank E. Albinger 1,023 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, northwest corner of Prospect Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, one of a row of four recently completed by the seller.

It is reported that the Baldwin estate has leased 222 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, for a term of years at an annual rental of $12,500.

A. Satzman and P. Brown have sold for J. Buttenweiser to Samuel Makrausky 128 East Second Street, a plot 25 by 122, on which a new six-story flat house will be erected by the purchaser.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

62 Thompson Street, east side, 150.1 feet north of Broome Street, 24.9 by 94.6 by 25 by 94.1, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. J. Callanan..... $30,414

2,131 Third Avenue, east side, 74 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 26 by 65, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, as trustee..... 26,500

By George R. Read.

250 Madison Street, south side, 92.6 feet west of Clinton Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Lewine..... 17,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Mathilde Elditz and others, as executors..... 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By the McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Ely Rosenberg, referee, 20 Beekman Street, northeast side, 115.10 feet southeast of Nassau Street, 25.6 by 35.4 by 23.6 by 35.5, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $54,662.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 103.6 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,201; subject to other mortgages for $10,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, 104 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 81.6 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 73.6, four-story and stone-front dwelling.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Sumner Miller, referee, 53 East One Hundred and First Street, north side, 200 feet west of Park Avenue, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,711.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert S. Huse, referee, Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of Doughty Street, extending to Cromwell's Creek, 158 by 83 by 165 by 160, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles T. Terry, referee, Jerome Avenue, east side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, extending to Cromwell's Creek, 630 by 242 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $70,684.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., partition sale, Joseph H. Mahan, referee, Mill Brook, east side, being part of Lot 155 on map of village of Morrisania, 25 by 131, vacant.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Wilson, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 430.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Wilson, referee, 264 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 258 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,552.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Clarence H. Westcott, referee, 307 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $11,771.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 510 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,227.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Cambrelling Avenue, east side, 557.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 107, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,841.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John J. Brady, referee, First Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $28,448.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new struct

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against LENA KUNTZ et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and two, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain gore lot, piece, or parcel of land, with all that part of the building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street distant three hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with said avenue about seventy-six feet six and one-half inches to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, otherwise known as Old Harlem Road; thence southwesterly along the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street to the point or place of beginning, together with the right and privilege of using the westerly wall of the building adjoining to the east for the purposes of beam-right of the Old building upon within premises.

And also all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Francis J. Schnugg, of, in, and to all that certain other gore lot of land, with the part of the building thereon situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which adjoins to the west the piece or parcel of land first above described, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the centre line of the block between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets distant three hundred (300) feet westerly from the westerly side of Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue about twenty-four feet four and one-half inches, more or less, to a point where the same intersects the centre line of the Old Boston Post Road, or otherwise called Old Harlem Road, (now closed;) thence southwesterly along the centre line of said Old Road to the northerly side of One Hundred and First Street; thence westerly along One Hundred and First Street about nine feet seven inches, more or less; thence northeasterly in a straight line to the centre line of the block at a point distant three hundred and four feet six inches westerly from the westerly side of said Park, or Fourth, Avenue, and thence easterly along said centre line of the block to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Number 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 53 East 101st Street:

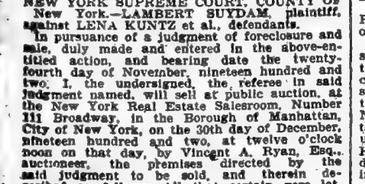

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is five thousand three hundred seventy-nine and 17-100 dollars, ($5,379.17,) with interest thereon from the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and two, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred thirty-two and 02-100 dollars, ($332.02,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand three hundred thirty and 07-100 ($1,330.07-100) dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 3d, nineteen hundred and two.

CHARLES SUMNER MILLER, Referee.

d9-2aw3w&d29&30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block No. 2,503, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded westerly by Jerome Avenue about one hundred and fifty-eight feet, (158 ft.,) northerly by the southerly side of Doughty Street or End Row Place, about eighty-three feet, (83 ft.,) southerly by a line drawn eastwardly at right angles to Jerome Avenue, about one hundred and sixty feet (160 ft.) to the channel of Cromwell Creek, and easterly by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about one hundred and sixty-five feet, (165 ft.) Together with all the right, title, and interest to End Row Place lying opposite to and adjoining the northerly side of said tract.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

End Row Place or Doughty Place.

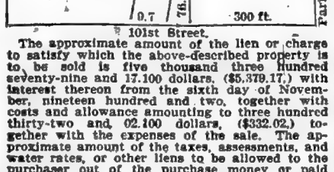

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $12,611 60-100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $447 74-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold is $2,981.00 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.

ROBERT S. HUSE, Referee.

d9-2aw3wTu&Th&d30

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMANDA CLARK and JANE A. WHITEHEAD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES NAARDEN, FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, in Section 9, Block Nos. 2,501 and 2,502, on the land map of the City of New York, lying between 163d and 165th Streets, on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, being about six hundred and thirty (630) feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue; on the northerly side is about two hundred and forty-two (242) feet on a line drawn at right angles from Jerome or Central Avenue at a distance of about ninety-eight feet ten and one-half inches (98 ft. 10½ in.) southerly from 165th Street measured on said avenue, (Mrs. Harriet A. Anderson owning to the north of said line;) the southerly side twenty-five (25) feet at right angles to Jerome Avenue and about one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet on a course of south 70° 49' east the easterly side by the westerly side of Cromwell Creek channel about four hundred and twenty-six (426) feet; the easterly end of said line being about one hundred (100) feet distant eastwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Jerome Avenue, and again southeastwardly by the westerly side of said channel about one hundred and eighty-six (186) feet from the end of said line to the line of said Harriet A. Anderson's land. Deducting, however, from the above-described premises so much of said mortgaged premises as have since the commencement of this action, to wit, about November 27, 1900, been condemned, confirmed, and taken by the City of New York for the opening of East 164th Street, being a block of land about 150 feet on both the northerly and southerly sides of said street by about sixty feet on Jerome Avenue on westerly side and about sixty feet on the centre line of Cromwell Creek (so called) on the city assessment map on the east side of said condemned block for said street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

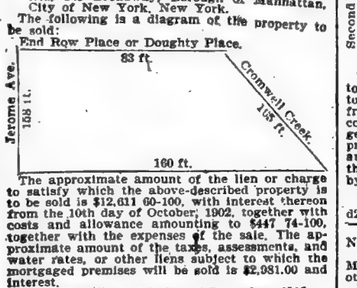

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $70,187 00/100, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $477 54/100, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens subject to which the mortgaged premises will be sold, is $13,995 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES T. TERRY, Referee.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MAE MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,246, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, sixteen feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said last mentioned party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances, character of dwellings, and as to set-back contained in agreement recorded in Liber 68, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 49, as modified by agreement recorded simultaneously with the mortgage under foreclosure in this action in Liber 76, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 206.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 313 W. 84th Street:

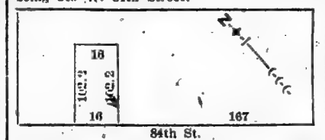

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and forty-eight and 7-100 dollars, with interest from December 19, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie in Section 5, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

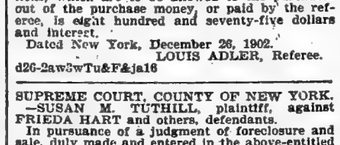

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

d23-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

NO. 43 ATTORNEY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—PAUL MAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID BECK and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Broome St.

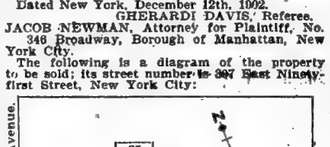

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.55. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

de19-2aw2wF&Tuja2,6,9.

Surrogate Notices.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and Independent, to Nellie Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William F. Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; John H. Munson, 140th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City; William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, and to any other relative or creditor of WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of February, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why George W. Angle should not be appointed administrator of the goods and chattels of William F. Roberts, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d30-1aw3wTu

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN MAESEL, plaintiff, against ANTON LARSEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant easterly one hundred and eight feet and six inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the easterly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line parallel with Ninety-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence southerly again parallel with the easterly side of Park Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known by the street number 113 East Ninety-fifth Street.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.

E. B. & W. J. AMEND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 119 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

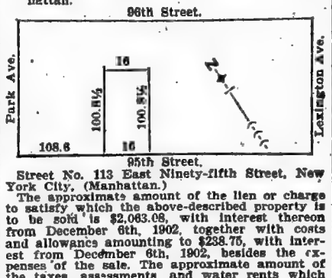

Street No. 113 East Ninety-fifth Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,083.08, with interest thereon from December 6th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $238.75, with interest from December 6th, 1902, besides the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rents which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,727.94 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage now a lien thereon, on which there remains due and unpaid the sum of $10,000, besides interest from January 1st, 1902, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

EDMUND J. TINSDALE, Referee.

d8-2aw3wM&Th&d30

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, against CHARLES SANDHOP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, distant four hundred and sixty (460) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

East 97th Street.

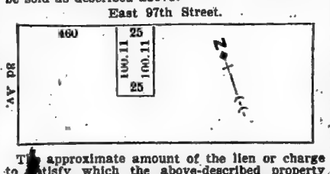

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,108.33, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $257.21, with interest from December 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $7,500 and interest.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.

d19-2aw3wF&T&ja9

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 26th day of September, 1902.—Present Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the RICHARDSON & MORGAN COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the company.

On reading and filing the petition of Jeremiah J. Richardson, Jeremiah A. Richardson, and Lester J. Waterbury, dated September 24th, 1902, and duly verified, whereby it appears that the above-named Richardson & Morgan Company is a domestic corporation, with its principal office and place of business in the County of New York; that the said petitioners are all of the Directors of the said company, and that it will be beneficial to the stockholders, from the facts disclosed in said petition, for the said corporation to be dissolved;

And on reading and filing the order to show cause why the order as hereinafter made should not be granted, dated September 25th, 1902, and the affidavits of Carroll C. Alden and Jeremiah J. Richardson, verified September 25th, 1902, attached thereto, with proof of the due service thereof upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and with proof of due service of the said petition herein and of a copy of this order proposed to be obtained herein upon the said Attorney General; and on motion of Alden & Carpenter, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before James L. Gordon, Esq., counsellor at law, who is appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why said company should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of January, 1903, in The New York Times and New York Law Journal, newspapers published at the City of New York, County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter: J. A. O'G., J., S. C.

ALDEN & CARPENTER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.

d23-1aw3wTu&ja14

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MARTIN FREEMAN and JOSEPH FREEMAN, under the firm name of FREEMAN BROS., has been dissolved by the death of MARTIN FREEMAN, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, one of whom, to wit, JOSEPH FREEMAN, was a partner in said firm; and

Whereas, the said firm was a copartnership within this State and has conducted business under the firm name of FREEMAN BROS. therein for a period of over five years;

Now, therefore, we, JOSEPH FREEMAN, residing at No. 70 East Eightieth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City; CHARLES H. FREEMAN, residing at No. 117 East Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City; SAMUEL WALLACH, residing at No. 124 West 118th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, and CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, residing at No. 70 East Eightieth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, pursuant to statute entitled "An act allowing the continued use of partnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of FREEMAN BROS.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH FREEMAN, [L. S.]
CHARLES H. FREEMAN, [L. S.]
SAMUEL WALLACH, [L. S.]
CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 26th day of December, 1902, before me personally came JOSEPH FREEMAN, CHARLES H. FREEMAN, SAMUEL WALLACH, and CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and to me duly and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

DAVID STRAUSS, Notary Public, New York County.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL GELLER.—Please take notice that on Jan. 3d, 1903, I shall sell your set for business to Leo. Thomases, all claims against me to be presented to L. Thomases, 159 2d St., before said date.

SAMUEL GELLER.

Surrogate Notices.

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

A Genuine PIANO OPPORTUNITY!

THE HOLIDAY DEMAND FOR

WEBER PIANOS

has been far greater than heretofore this year and has left us with many instruments by other makers taken in exchange.

ON MONDAY, 29TH, TUESDAY, 30TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 31ST INST.,

we shall dispose of them at prices THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE DUPLICATED by any piano concern or Department Store in the city. Terms $5.00 monthly and upward.

We are not offering these pianos far below value as a favor to the public, BUT BECAUSE WE DO NOT WANT TO CARRY THEM OVER INTO OUR JANUARY INVENTORY. Every instrument has been marked in plain figures that will surprise even people familiar with recent piano advertisements.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

We have also placed on sale until Wednesday evening, when our stock-taking will begin,

Twenty-five Weber Pianos

not absolutely new, but most of them absolutely as good as new, at VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS from regular prices. It will pay you to buy a piano NOW.

The Weber Piano Co.

5th Ave., Cor. 16th St., New York.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.

138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

New Pianos, $100-200.

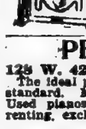

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave. The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

NOTICE.

Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We will furnish you same pianos new for $100. Factory warerooms, 591 B'way, B'klyn.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$25 Upright Piano, Chickering $50, Mahogany Upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright $135; $4 monthly; Kranch & Bach bargain; uprights rented, Heinrichs's, 590 Fulton St, Brooklyn.

Pianos.—Steinway, Schmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Mylius, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH:

254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Open Evenings.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS. 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
136 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $550, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert used	$245
Upright, little used	175

KRANICH & BACH

You can buy a new upright Kranich & Bach for $400 and pay for it at $10 per month.

Kranich & Bach	Ebony Grand Piano, was $750, now	$475
Kranich & Bach	Mahogany Grand Piano, was $750, now	550
Kranich & Bach	Oak Upright Piano, was $550, now	350
Kranich & Bach	Rosewood Upright, was $450, now	275

See us if you want to save money buying these pianos.

HELD & CO., 313-315 Fulton St. Block below City Hall. BROOKLYN.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

For sale and rent. Easy terms. Exchanging. Repairing. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,485.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES B. ABBOTT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Charles B. Abbott of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Charles B. Abbott was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad St., Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 30th, 1902.

NO. 5,475.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RALPH BOZZO, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ralph Bozzo of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Ralph Bozzo was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 29th, 1902.

NO. 5,348.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND LAUSCHER and HENRY I. ALEXANDER and the firm of ALEXANDER & LAUSCHER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sigmund Lauscher and Henry I. Alexander and the firm of Alexander & Lauscher of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Sigmund Lauscher and Henry I. Alexander and the firm of Alexander & Lauscher were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 29, 1902.

NO. 5,204.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HARRIS LUKA, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Luka, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 19, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons interested attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 29th, 1902.

NO. 5,452.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARON PERLUS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Aron Perlus of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Aron Perlus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 29th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB ZIEGEL, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Decbr. 30, 1902

LEWISOHN LOSES AGAIN

Justice Scott Says Banker Must Answer in Gambling Inquiry.

District Attorney Declares He Can Choose Between Jail and Testifying —Appeal to be Taken.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday scored another point in his war on the gamblers, when Justice Scott of the Supreme Court dismissed the writ of habeas corpus and certiorari obtained on behalf of Jesse Lewisohn, the young banker, after the arrest which followed his second refusal to answer questions when a witness before Justice Wyatt in the secret proceedings against Richard Canfield.

District Attorney Jerome was highly elated by the action of Justice Scott. He declared that it would place Mr. Lewisohn in a position where he would have to respond not only to the questions his refusal to answer which led to the present proceedings, but all questions pertinent to the secret inquiry. In case he declines to answer, Mr. Jerome said, he will be summarily held in contempt and sent to jail.

"I have shown my hand repeatedly to Mr. Lewisohn's lawyers," said the District Attorney, "but they don't seem to understand. The proceedings will be continued some time this week. Mr. Lewisohn will be brought before Justice Wyatt again, asked the same questions as before and many more, and if he declines to answer he will be sent directly from the courtroom to prison."

Continuing, the District Attorney said that Mr. Lewisohn of course could take his case before the Appellate Division.

"If Mr. Lewisohn is willing to spend his money for the purpose of settling Constitutional points," said Mr. Jerome, "that undoubtedly will be a good thing for his lawyers. Whether it will be a good thing for Mr. Lewisohn is another question. I am not sure that it will not be a matter which will involve a great deal of inconvenience to him, for if he appeals on the habeas corpus proceedings he will have to be restrained as to his liberty, or, in other words, he will have to be in prison. The court does not consider academic questions."

There are now two charges of violation of Section 143 of the Penal Code in contumaciously declining to answer questions when a witness in judicial proceedings against Mr. Lewisohn. In each case, if convicted, he can be sent to prison for a year and fined $500.

Justice Scott holds that Justice Wyatt had a legal right to conduct the secret proceedings at which Mr. Lewisohn refused to answer the District Attorney's questions and that Mr. Lewisohn cannot hide behind the Federal Constitution.

In his opinion Justice Scott remarks that it is desirable to obtain from the appellate courts their opinions on many of the points involved, and so he himself will not attempt to discuss them at length. Regarding the concention of Mr. Lewisohn that the information laid before the committing Magistrate was not sufficient, Justice Scott says:

The defect found in the information in the case cited by the relator was that it did not charge any person or designate any crime, or state, even approximately, the time and place when a crime was committed. The present information names the person accused, designates the crime of which he is accused, and the place where such crime is said to have been committed, and the dates between which the accused is said to have committed the criminal act. The information upon which the respondent Wyatt acted was sufficient to have conferred jurisdiction upon him to examine witnesses under Section 148, Code Criminal Procedure. * * *

It was further objected that the Magistrate was without authority to exclude the public from his inquiry into the truth of the allegations contained in the information. This precise question was decided adversely to the relator's present contention in People ex rel. Kennedy vs. Cornell. I see no reason to question either the authority or the reasoning of this decision. The relator argues with much ingenuity that a refusal to testify before a committing Magistrate is not punishable by an indictment under Section 143, Penal Code. That section provides that a person who commits a contempt of court of any one of several kinds is guilty of a misdemeanor. Among the acts specified in this section as contempt is "contumacious and unlawful refusal to be sworn as a witness, or after being sworn, to answer any legal and proper interrogatory." Section 148 of the Code of Criminal Procedure requires a Magistrate before whom an information is laid to examine the witness produced by the prosecutor, and Section 608 authorizes him to issue subpoenas for such witness. If the information laid before the respondent Wyatt was sufficient to invest him with jurisdiction to inquire whether the crime alleged had really been committed, he had jurisdiction to issue a subpoena for the relator, and to require him to be sworn as a witness and answer such proper questions as were put to him, and for a refusal to so answer the relator was guilty of a misdemeanor. It does not matter whether or not, under Section 609 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he might also be proceeded against under Section 856 of the Civil Code, for it is expressly declared by Section 690 of the Penal Code that a criminal act is none the less punishable as a crime because it is also declared to be punishable as a contempt of court.

Justice Scott then says it remains to be decided whether or not Lewisohn was justified in refusing to answer, adding that the refusal was distinctly based on the ground that the answer might "criminate" him. He says that the laws regarding gambling are very stringent and make it a crime, under certain circumstances, for a person to participate in a gambling game. While the answer to the question propounded might not compel the relator to confess to a crime, it might, for the sake of argument, make the relator liable to future proceedings against him and supply a link against him. The Justice continues:

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that no statute defeats the privilege to a witness of refusing to testify unless it affords absolute immunity against future prosecution for the offense to which the question relates. The reasoning by which the court arrives at this conclusion is very persuasive, but as it is in direct conflict with the law of this State, as declared by the Court of Appeals, it is not controlling upon this court unless the relator is entitled to take refuge behind the Federal Constitution as well as our own. The clause exempting a witness from furnishing evidence against himself is to be found in the Fifth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is quite well settled that the first ten amendments to the Constitution contained no restrictions upon the powers of the State, but were intended solely to operate upon the Federal Government. The relator, therefore, can claim no immunity under the Federal Constitution unless the Fifth Amendment has been so extended in its scope to cover the case of a witness called to answer before a State Magistrate pursuing an inquiry under a State law.

Several hours after the decision had been rendered Alfred Lauterbach, counsel for Lewisohn, said that the case had been taken with the understanding that it would be fought to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary. Mr. Lauterbach said the filing of appeal papers would act as a stay, and those papers would be prepared at once, unless it should be decided to ask for a reargument on the ground that Justice Scott failed to take note of the point that Mr. Lewisohn's answering the question would leave him liable under the civil law to a penalty and forfeiture for three times the amount he had won or lost at a gambling game.

FOUND "CROOKED" FARO BOXES

District Attorney Says More Than Half the Paraphernalia Used Is Prepared for Fraud.

That more than half of the paraphernalia used in the New York gambling houses is "crooked" was the positive assertion made yesterday by District Attorney Jerome. In support of his contention he displayed a faro dealing box which was taken in one of the recent raids. The box was so constructed that by a hidden device, easily manipulated by the dealer, the latter could deal one or two cards at will. In the case when it was found was a deck of cards, all of which had been marked.

"This is one of four faro boxes taken in a recent raids" said Mr. Jerome. "Three out of the four were 'crooked.'"

One of the most recent raids undertaken by District Attorney Jerome was the raid at Canfield's. Mr. Jerome was asked whether the box had been gathered in there. He declined to answer this question, except by a quizzical smile.

"Did you find the Canfield paraphernalia all right?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"Well, there were some peculiar features about the boxes I found there," was the reply, "which I do not care to discuss."

Later in the day the District Attorney went with some haste to Police Headquarters, where he examined some gambling paraphernalia stored there. When he returned he said he had looked over six faro boxes there and found them "all right."

Mr. Jerome was asked if he thought there was any gambling going on in the city at present.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Jerome, with a solemn wink. "I don't think there is any gambling in New York. I wish," he added, "that I had the summary power of the Chief of Police to issue a warrant giving my agents the power of entry to any gambling house on mere suspicion that gambling is carried on on the premises."

HOW BORDELLES MET DEATH.

First Officer of La Champagne Struck by Huge Wave While on Ship's Bridge—Passengers' Tribute.

Further details were added yesterday concerning the death of First Officer Bordelles of the French liner La Champagne, who was killed on Christmas Day by being struck by a sea while on the bridge of the big vessel as she neared this port from Havre. Capt. Verlynde, the commander of the vessel, also was on the bridge when the fatal sea came aboard, and had a narrow escape from death.

The ship's log shows that the weather had been fair from Havre to the Newfoundland banks, but on Christmas the wind rose, and by evening the waves were mountain high. At 6:30 o'clock while the passengers were below at dinner, Capt. Verlynde and the first officer, with a couple of sailors, were on the bridge. Bordelles left the Captain and walked to the starboard side of the bridge. He had been there only a few seconds when a big wave broke over the starboard bow, striking the bridge with furious force. The rail was smashed, and the officer was struck full on the chest.

The wave swept onward, carrying its victim up against the far rail. Such was the force of the water that a heavy stanchion was broken off, the far rail splintered, and a heavy piece of iron, used to break the force of the water, was bent like tin. The water in its onward rush dashed down on a lifeboat fast to the deck below, wrenched it from the blocks on which it had been resting, and tore off the canvas covering.

Capt. Verlynde rushed to the injured officer and sent for assistance. The man was unconscious. His ribs were broken, his face mangled, and the entire upper part of his body torn. He was carried below and attended by Dr. M. Letellier. He lived only forty minutes, and never regained consciousness.

There was no entertainment on board that night. The passengers gathered in the saloon, and in low tones discussed the fatality. Capt. Verlynde said he had never spent such a sorrowful Christmas night on the sea.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock the body of the first officer was buried at sea. It had been the intention of the officers to bring the body to port, and to ship it to France. Owing to the nature of the injuries that was impossible, and so the body was consigned to the deep.

The passengers met on Saturday and extended their sympathies to the ship's officers. The following acrostic, written by E. J. Molloy of Brooklyn, was adopted in the place of resolutions:

Brave as they all are at the hour's demand,
Officer well tried and worthy of the trust
Reposed in him by those at whose command
Death found him, thoughtless of her cruel thrust,
Exposed to all the furies of a wintry sea.

Latitude forty-one, fifty minutes north.
Longitude sixty-four, fifty minutes west.
Epitaphed alone by ocean's billow's froth,
Serene he sleeps his everlasting rest.

Death comes to heroes in her fairest form
When they feel conscious of their duty done."
So spoke the Captain on the gray-dawned morn
When Ocean's depths receive her worthy son.

La Champagne experienced bad weather also on Dec. 26 and 27.

KINGS SHRIEVALTY SHAKE-UP.

Sheriff-Elect Melody of Brooklyn Places Thirty-eight Democrats.

Sheriff-elect William E. Melody gave the Kings County Shrievalty plum tree a vigorous shake yesterday and thirty-eight jobs for the coming year fell into the hands of as many waiting and eager Democrats. James Dunne heads the list of appointees as Under Sheriff, with a salary of $5,000.

The other principal appointments are those of Charles H. Hyde, counsel, $6,000; Joseph Duffy, Chief Clerk, $2,500; William J. McPhillamy, equity clerk, $2,000; John F. Ward, assistant clerk, $1,800; Warden of Raymond Street Jail, William H. McLaughlin, $3,000, and Deputy Warden, John J. Wilson, $2,000. Nine Deputy Sheriffs, six Assistant Deputy Sheriffs, and bookkeepers, clerks, van drivers, and keepers were the other appointments made.

LEGAL NOTES.

FRIGHTENING HORSES AT RAILROAD CROSSINGS.—For a gateman at a railroad crossing to beckon to the driver of a buggy who had been waiting in an adjoining yard for a freight train to pass to come on, that all was safe, and then to suddenly put down the gates for another passing train, so that the horse became frightened, either at the quick lowering of the gates or the train, and ran away, presents a question of negligence for a jury. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed a judgment nonsuiting Hulbert Gray, whose horse it was that became frightened, in his action against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover damages. If Gray's horse, said the court, by Justice Hiscock, had merely been frightened at a railroad crossing there could be no recovery. The plaintiff, however, was proceeding with more than ordinary caution, and apparently was seeking to avoid just such an accident as did finally overtake him. "He was drawn away from this course of conduct," continued Justice Hiscock, "by defendant's agent. Not only by the raising of the gates, but by the affirmative, specific signal of the gateman, he was invited and directed to cross the tracks. He was, in effect, assured that the crossing would continue clear for a long enough time to enable him to reasonably and safely proceed over it. He was, as we think, in substance, guaranteed that there would be no material change in the conditions which surrounded the crossing while he was proceeding over it which would be reasonably calculated to increase his risks in so doing. Obeying and acting upon the directions and assurances which he received, as a jury might say, he started to make the crossing, and then, when he had come in close proximity thereto, a train suddenly passed over it, and the gates were lowered in front of his horse, causing the accident complained of. We think there is no reasonable opportunity for difference in opinion that the passage of the train and the lowering of the gates were a breach and a violation of the signals and directions which the gateman had given to plaintiff to proceed. It seems to us quite clear that a jury would have the right to hold defendant responsible for the damages which resulted from such conduct."

* * *

CLAUSE IN CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—Noah D. Stage, a grocer, on Jan. 3, 1900, gave a chattel mortgage to Daniel J. Van Leuven on certain property, a portion of which was his stock of groceries, to secure the payment of $581. The instrument provided that if the mortgagee should at any time deem his security unsafe he could take possession and sell the mortgaged property. Stage kept selling the groceries at the rate of $10 or $13 per day without devoting any of the proceeds to the payment of the mortgaged debt. Van Leuven, on Feb. 26, 1900, claiming that he deemed the security unsafe, took possession of the groceries. In an action of replevin brought by Stage against Van Leuven, a judgment for the defendant has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, the court holding that there was nothing to show that Van Leuven did not act in good faith and did not deem his security unsafe. In fact, the court said, by Justice Kellogg, there was much which would be apt to produce in a prudent man a feeling of uneasiness. Continuing Justice Kellogg said: "The margin of value over the mortgage does not appear to have been great, if any at all. So I think the plaintiff wholly failed to present facts from which the jury could properly find that the defendant acted in bad faith, and did not 'deem himself or said property debt or security unsafe,' or that defendant acted from any other than prudential motives. There was, therefore, nothing to submit to the jury. The burden of proof in cases where bad faith is charged is upon the party alleging it. If no proof is offered upon which bad faith can be predicated, the presumption of good faith remains unassailed. The allegation of unlawful taking is not proven."

APARTMENT HOUSE SUIT

History of Peter Herter, Builder of The Antoinettes.

Once Exonerated of Fraud in Germany After a Period in Prison—His Wife a Large Owner of New York Realty.

During the discussion of a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Antoinettes, an apartment house at Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, the life history of Peter Herter, the builder, was thrashed out before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday, and testimony was given as to the Herter Realty Company, which is composed of Mr. Herter, his wife, and his son. It was disclosed that Mr. Herter spent a period in prison after the German Government had charged him with fraud, and that Mrs. Maria Anna Herter, his wife, owned more than $1,000,000 worth of real estate in New York when the present legal controversy began, several weeks ago.

Ferdinand W. Minrath, a lawyer of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, appeared to move for the appointment of a receiver. He told the court that Herter came to him for advice when the Antoinettes was in process of construction. The builder wanted $50,000. In consequence of their consultation, there was an agreement whereby a Mrs. Decker of Westchester was to lend the sum required and the apartment house was to be mortgaged. A second agreement provided that if the mortgage resulted in the receipt of more than $650,000 Herter was to split up the surplus with Mrs. Decker. In case the building was never completed, it was agreed that the loan should be secured by certain properties Herter owned in Chatham Square.

Mr. Minrath explained to the court that Herter received only $640,000 on the mortgage, and so he gave Mrs. Decker the mortgages on the Chatham Square properties. Then said Minrath, the Park Avenue structure was completed, and Herter transferred it last October to the Herter Realty Company. Minrath asked that this transfer be set aside; that a receiver be appointed, and that the Chatham Square mortgage be foreclosed. The mortgage was on the property at Nos. 7 and 8, and the amount was $22,500.

Mr. Herter's lawyers, Phillips & Avery, replied that their client was willing to pay back the money borrowed, but that the other side would not take it, preferring rather to go about the collection in this way. Mr. Minrath admitted, although he had no direct interest in the Decker-Herter contract, that both he and Alfred Lauterbach and Louis Adler expected to make money out of the arrangement whereby Mrs. Decker was to have received a share in the surplus received in mortgaging the Park Avenue building. Mr. Herter's lawyer stated, incidentally, that Mrs. Decker was a kinswoman of Mr. Minrath.

In the course of the argument Minrath accused Herter of having served six years in prison, adding that a pardon had come after that term of service. Mr. Herter's counsel were unwilling to let this assertion go without an explanation, and it was stated later by them that, while Herter did serve a time in prison, he was fully exculpated afterward, having his conviction set entirely aside.

When Herter was only twenty-four years old he was known as the richest builder on the banks of the Rhine. About the same time, while taking a supplemental course in a school of architecture, he enlisted with the Royal Hussars and went to war. This was in 1870, and after Germany had beaten France the young builder returned to his work. He obtained important Government contracts and was making money fast, when suddenly the Government brought charges against him, causing him to be thrown into prison on the ground that he had held back and padded his accounts. He was tried and convicted. After six years, however, he was released because the conviction was set aside by the courts. He was restored to all his rights as a German subject, but, according to his New York lawyers, the German authorities did not make good a promise to restore to him the money they owe him before his incarceration.

In 1884 Mr. Herter came to America, and since then he has been known here as a successful builder. His realty, however, if it is his own, appears to be in the name of his wife, for it was brought out in court that she was recorded as the owner of city real estate aggregating $1,181,000 in value, with equities of $585,000 and annual rentals of more than $25,000.

ROUSS ESTATE SUED.

Allowances to a Young Woman Alleged to Have Been Unpaid—Claim Disputed by Executor.

Edna Weller McClellan, twenty-two years of age, instituted a suit against the estate of Charles Broadway Rouss for $2,700, alleging that the sum represents unpaid weekly allowances promised to her by the late millionaire on condition that she would refrain from suing him. In her complaint she sets forth that, after he had signed a contract with her, Mr. Rouss paid her $35 a week, as agreed, until October of last year, but that later he failed to send the checks. The total sum that he paid her, she says, was $1,815.

A. H. Hummel, Miss McClellan's lawyer, has in his office the contract and a number of letters that passed between Mr. Rouss and the plaintiff. The contract, which was witnessed by Mrs. Caroline M. McClellan, mother of the young woman, reads as follows:

New York, June 16, 1900.

I, Charles Broadway Rouss, do hereby agree with Edna Weller McClellan that, if she will agree not to bring any suits against me for any claims she has against me, I agree to pay her $35 each and every week during her lifetime.

C. B. ROUSS.

The signature is a scrawl, such as a blind man would be expected to make.

Miss McClellan says that she lives at 103 West Seventy-seventh Street, and that the contract was signed there. Later she went to Paris, and while there she received the weekly remittances through Mr. Rouss's French bankers. Each remittance was accompanied by a typewritten note, couched generally in affectionate terms. Previous to the events which caused him to sign the contract, she says, she was an intimate friend of his family, visiting frequently at the Fifth Avenue house, and singing at musicals when she was seventeen years of age.

Mr. Rouss died on March 3, leaving a large estate. The claim of Miss McClellan has been disputed by William B. Rouss, the executor. A motion to vacate an order for examination before trial was argued before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday. Mr. Hummel said that the contract should be taken at its face value, and that the law provided that the plaintiff did not have to prove the facts on account of which the promise was made.

ALBUM FOR DR. LORENZ.

Vienna Surgeon to be Received at City Hall To-day.

An informal reception to Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Vienna surgeon, will be held in the City Hall at 3:15 o'clock to-day. A preamble and set of resolutions prepared by a special committee, of which Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan is Chairman, will be presented to the visiting surgeon. The album is in a box covered with white moire silk and has silver clasps. In the box is a book covered with levant, and there is a large medallion of silver with Dr. Lorenz's initials. Each page of the album is engrossed, and there is a photograph of Dr. Lorenz in the book. Mayor Low will probably make a speech at the reception.

Before the reception at the City Hall, Dr. Lorenz will be entertained at luncheon at the Hardware Club by Mayor Low. A number of city officials and District Attorney Jerome will attend the luncheon.

Appointment of ex-Warden Flynn.

The Commissioner of Correction, Thomas W. Hynes, confirmed yesterday the report that William Flynn, whom he removed as Warden of the Tombs on June 1 last, was to be made night warden on New Year's Day with a yearly salary of $1,800. Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, recently ordered Mr. Flynn's reinstatement, and the payment of $1,450 back salary. It is understood that Mr. Flynn agreed to take the position of night warden and forego his claim of back salary, rather than wait a year while the courts adjudicated his case.

CITY HALL LABOR TROUBLE.

Contractor Ryan and Delegate Scully in a Wordy Encounter—President Cantor Hopeful of a Settlement.

The labor war about the improvements in the City Hall was at fever heat yesterday. Delegations of labor union representatives called on President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, who is arbiter of the troubles between the contractors, Ryan & McFarren, and the labor unions. A threat was made yesterday that if the non-union men were not taken off certain work in the City Hall and other concessions made that a general strike would be ordered on all public work. President Cantor said last evening:

"I think there is a very good prospect of settling the trouble. I have had a talk with Mr. Ryan and also the walking delegates, and some amicable arrangements will be made. President Cantor admitted that, if there was no settlement of the difficulty, the labor unions might stop many public improvements, especially the work on schools and other buildings.

An encounter took place in the City Hall between Contractor Ryan and Delegate E. Scully of the Marble and Stone Cutters' Union. Contractor Ryan heard some of the labor delegates make a statement to President Cantor at a conference of which he was not a part. He became indignant, and tried to appear before President Cantor, but was induced to go out of the office. Then Mr. Ryan waited at the foot of the stairs, and an argument took place which nearly ended in fisticuffs.

"I would like to see you outside and punch your head," shouted Contractor Ryan to Walking Delegate Scully, who drew a card from his pocket and said:

"Here is where you can find me. Come and try to punch my head some day, and I will knock your block off."

Contractor Ryan threw the card on the City Hall steps and tramped on it in a rage.

NO UNION PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Mr. Harriman's Secretary Says the Strikers' Places Have Been Filled by Non-Union Men.

According to dispatches from Omaha, Neb., a conference was to have been held yesterday in the office of E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, 120 Broadway, between Mr. Harriman and labor leaders, with a view to settling the strike in the machine shops of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Harriman was in his office all the forenoon and afternoon yesterday, but declined to be seen by reporters. His secretary, Alexander Millar, spoke for him.

"We know nothing of any reported conference with labor leaders," he said. "We have called no conference, have been notified of no conference, and do not see why there should be any conference. There is no strike now to arbitrate. The trouble began about five months ago or more, and the places of the strikers have been filled by non-union men."

It was reported late in the afternoon on good authority that the labor men had started to come here, but were snowbound, and that a conference will likely take place to-day.

James Wilson, business agent of the New York branch of the International Association of Machinists, said that he had seen the party of labor men take an up-town car about noon. He added:

"I do not believe there has been any conference yet, and I believe it would be hard to find the party.

"As to the strike being over," he continued, "it is very far from over. The railroad tried to fill the places of the strikers, but it was a failure. Out of several thousand men who had been hired in relays, only twenty or twenty-five remain. If there can be no conference and no settlement, the strike will be extended to the shops of th Southern Pacific and other roads."

LEMONS VS. TYPHOID GERMS.

Health Board Bacteriologist Here Doubts the Efficacy of the Chicago Treatment.

The Chicago Board of Health, it is announced, asserts that lemon juice is a preventive of typhoid fever, and will destroy the germs of that disease when a teaspoonful of the juice is placed in a glass of water. The experiments which the chemists in Chicago have made are said to have been successful in every case, the germs all being killed.

Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician, some time ago reported that lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid germs.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, chief bacteriologist of the Health Department of New York, when questioned as to the alleged discovery, said:

"It may be so, but I have never tried it. I am inclined to doubt it. Lemon juice contains a large percentage of citric acid, and also has aromatic properties. I do not think that citric acid would injure one, or that if taken in small doses it would affect the blood. But I would not recommend it for a steady diet."

SAW HIS SON DROP DEAD.

R. V. S. Samuels, a Lawyer, Stricken in the Presence of His Father, a Noted Shipmaster.

In the presence of his father, Robert V. S. Samuels, a lawyer living at 165 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon dropped dead from heart disease in the law offices of Black & Kneeland, 44 Pine Street.

Mr. Samuels was strikekn at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marine Journal Company, of which his father, Capt. Samuel Samuels, is President, and of which the son was counsel. The meeting had just been called to order, when the young lawyer was seen by his father to become pale. Before Capt. Samuels could speak his son fell to the floor dead.

Capt. Samuels is one of the oldest surviving merchant shipmasters. He was for several years Captain of the famous Dreadnought, the fastest of the sailing packets of the ante-bellum days. During the war he was Captain of the United States steamship John Rice, and commanded the McClellan at the taking of Fort Fisher. He won the first ocean $90,000 yacht race, in the Henrietta, against the Fleetwing and Vesta in December, 1866.

MAJOR TATE'S LEG AMPUTATED.

Brooklyn Water Register Was Threatened with Gangrene.

In order that his life might be saved, the right leg of Water Register Augustus C. Tate of Brooklyn has been amputated, gangrene having been threatened. Major Tate, who is well known in political and Grand Army circles in Brooklyn, has been seriously ill at his home, 404 Madison Street, for several weeks. He has been suffering from a weakness of the heart, which impaired the circulation of the blood in the lower limbs.

The heart action was originally affected by forced marches which Major Tate underwent while serving in the civil war. Although Major Tate, who is sixty-seven years old, was weak yesterday, he was bearing up well after the operation, and his physicians had strong hopes of his ultimate recovery.

A coincidence in connection with the Major's illness is that his son, Thomas Tate, lies near him after having been operated upon for appendicitis. The operation on the son was performed at St. John's Hospital, and he is now slowly recovering.

Grass Twine Stockholders Approve.

The stockholders of the American Grass Twine Company at a special meeting yesterday ratified the action of the Board of Directors in rescinding the declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., and instead making it one-quarter of 1 per cent., a total of 4 per cent. for the year. The difference between 5 and 4 per cent. will be reserved for working capital and for the extension of the business. There were 102,494 shares represented at the meeting, out of which 300 shares voted in the negative. Thomas J. Hurley acted as Chairman of the meeting.

Consolidated National Bank Director.

George P. Butler of the Universal Tobacco Company has been elected a Director in the Consolidated National Bank of New York.

CIVIL SERVICE METHODS

Criticism of Municipal Commission's Acts Continued.

Reform Association's Second Letter to the Mayor Saying That Abuses Exist Yet—Cost Extravagant.

Another letter that had been sent to Mayor Low by the Civil Service Reform Association, criticising the Municipal Civil Service Commission, of which Willis L. Ogden is President, was made public last evening. The letter referred to previous charges made against the conduct of business by the local commission and the reply of Mayor Low's appointees to the charges, and compared the cost of examining applicants for municipal positions with that of applicants for places in the Federal service.

The second section of the letter referred to the charge that public business was impeded in several departments by the failure of the municipal commission to prepare eligible lists promptly. The association charges in this matter are as follows:

The commission accuses us of not giving any instances to show that the conduct of the public business has been obstructed and the departments seriously embarrassed by the inefficiency of the commission.

We have on a previous occasion laid before your Honor detailed evidence on this point, which, you will recall, included the well-founded complaints of department heads. A list of about a dozen examinations was submitted, in which the commission failed to provide eligible lists from which legal appointments could be made before the expiration of the temporary appointment, which could not be renewed.

We cite here as notable instances of delay the failure of the commission to supply the newly created Tenement House Department with Inspectors until May 9, or with clerks until May 29. A late instance is the examination for promotion to Sergeant. The Police Commissioner has been anxious to obtain this list at an early date. The number of candidates was 270. The physical examination was begun July 23, the mental examination was held Oct. 1, and the list was published Dec. 22.

The question as to whether examiners of papers of applicants for municipal positions should be paid annually or per diem is discussed fully. The commission has changed the custom which had been in vogue for several years, and on Jan. 1 the work of examining the papers of applicants is to be done by salaried officials.

The Civil Service Reform Association and the municipal commission contend that it is the better system.

Continuing, the letter of the association said:

We cannot admit that the office of the commission has been properly reorganized, and we learn of the commission's having used the power of investigation conferred upon it by the revised charter in only one instance prior to the writing of our letter of Dec. 1. The commission early in the year denied a hearing to the association on proposed changes in the classification, and only granted it as the request of your Honor in time last. Recently it has denied hearings on proposed amendments to the rules.

The inauguration of the system of holding examinations on one day and the reclassification of titles in the competitive class were decided advances, but the reclassification of salaries—not being followed, as was imperatively demanded, by further systematization—has resulted in serious injury to the system of promotion by competition required by the Constitution.

The evidence convinces us that the cost has been extravagant; that the departments have been hampered by the failure of the commission to produce eligible lists from which appointments could be made within a reasonable time, and we must repeat our assertion, in the belief that it has been proved, that the system of employing per session examiners is bad and must be held accountable for many of the failures of the commission.

Furthermore, we think that this has been practically admitted by the commission, but in the course of a year it has done little to remedy it. So far as concerns the granting of appeals for rerating, the figures of the commission show that we have understated the real facts, while as regards constructive work we know that old abuses still exist and must feel that the commission has neglected a great opportunity.

In a letter to the Mayor, acknowledging the receipt of the communication of the Reform Association, President Ogden of the municipal commission said:

We are quite content to submit the controversy to your judgment and that of the public upon our former letter, and we have neither the time nor the disposition to dignify the criticisms by any further discussion of details unless you desire us to do so.

AN INVESTIGATOR FINED.

Metropolitan Company's Employe Had Talked to a Juror—Mr. Gruber's Appeal for the Prisoner.

Harry Kaufman, an "investigator" of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was fined $250 yesterday by Justice O'Gorman because he talked to a juror, Jacob S. Hecht of 396 Broadway, about a suit against the railway company. Hecht told the Justice on Dec. 15 that he had been approached several days previously.

Abraham Gruber, who tried the case against the company, examined the juror, and Hecht testified that Kaufman had expressed a with that he (Hecht) would be on the jury, as Kaufman had a special interest in the suit. Kaufman, according to Hecht, promised to "do the right thing" after the trial was over. Under a cross-examination, conducted by Edward Lauterbach, who appeared for Kaufman, the juror admitted that Kaufman was talking about another case on the day in question and that possibly the reference to "doing the right thing" might have had no reference to the case on which he was serving as a juror.

When Kaufman was examined he testified that he had not spoken to Hecht first, but that the latter had approached him. He had remarked, he said, that he did not wish to say anything while his companion was a juror, but that he "would see him later." The promise, he said, had no connection with the case in which Hecht was a juror. Another witness testified that Kaufman had been approached first by Hecht.

Justice O'Gorman asked Kaufman whether he had ever been told by his employers to interfere with witnesses or jurors

"Never," Kaufman replied.

Then the Justice said he would fine him $250 for contempt of court, and would not send him to prison. Kaufman was paroled until to-day, when the fine will have to be paid.

Mr. Gruber had appealed for the man, saying that "others higher up are the ones that ought to be punished," and Justice O'Gorman said, after his decision, that until he heard the appeal he had intended to send the man to jail for fifteen days. He also remarked that the matter was one which the District Attorney might take up with a charge of embracery, that being the technical name for the crime of tampering with jurors.

Kaufman said his employers had suspended him as soon as they heard of the charges. The suspension, he said, was to last until he could disprove the allegations.

JERSEY CITY'S EXCISE BOARD.

Justice Collins Upholds the Appointees of the Board of Aldermen.

Word was received in Jersey City yesterday that Justice Gilbert Collins, sitting in the Supreme Court at Trenton, had handed down an opinion sustaining the Excise Board appointed by an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen in October last and ousting the board previously appointed by Mayor Frank M. Fagan. When the ordinance was passed Mayor Fagan, through Stephen J. Fitzgerald, contested its legality upon the plea that the act of 1902 was passed especially with reference to the County of Camden, and that it was too vague and indefinite to apply to other cities of the State.

"There is no force in the complainant's contentions," said Justice Collins. "The act is precise and definite. It applies to all cities, and the expression Common Council or other governing board means the Board of Aldermen as applied to Jersey City."

BRONX GARDEN'S WILD HORSES.

Two Marvelous Animals Concerning Which Director Hornaday Is Reticent Arrive Here.

The steamship Belgravia, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, carried on her cargo manifest "two cases of wild horses," consigned to the New York Zoological Society.

Director Hornaday of the Bronx Garden, when asked concerning the shipment, was reticent. He admitted that there was one wild horse in each case, and said that the animals were among the most rare and wonderful in the world, so extraordinary, indeed, that he was himself engaged in preparing a descriptive treatise on them, and he did not want to discount the interest in his narrative by premature verbal description.

Even the history attending the capture of the two animals, the Director hinted, was a marvelous thing.

It was said, however, that the horses had been captured in Northern Siberia, and that the only others in captivity are two in England. Hair twelve inches long covers their bodies.

ORIENTAL BANK'S STOCK.

Hugh Kelly, ex-President of the Maritime Exchange, and Associates Take $300,000 Issue.

Announcement was made a short time ago that the Directors of the Oriental Bank of 122 Bowery, had voted an increase in the capital stock of the institution from $300,000 to $600,000. It became known yesterday that Hugh Kelly and interests associated with him had acquired this entire issue and a sufficient amount of the old stock to give the new interests control of the bank.

Hugh Kelly is a merchant of 71 and 73 Wall Street, and lives at 61 Fifth Avenue. He was Commissioner of Common Schools in this city from 1895 to 1898, and was President of the Maritime Exchange from 1896 to 1898. He is now a Director of the Seventh National Bank, and a Trustee in the North American Trust Company and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Mr. Kelly and his friends procured the new stock at $235 a share. The old stock of the bank is quoted at $228 a share bid. The new capital issue makes the capital of the institution $600,000 and the surplus $900,000. It is planned, with this new capitalization, to have the bank make special efforts to expand its business.

The Oriental Bank is one of the old New York banking institutions. Its stock has descended from its original holders to the second and third generations, so that its stockholders are now said to be probably as widely scattered as those of any banking house in the city. There have been in recent years no dominating interests in the bank. The Directors represent only a small part of the total capitalization.

Nelson G. Ayres is President of the bank, and the Directors are Stephen R. Halsey, Charles H. Bailey, Nelson G. Ayres, Ludwig Nissen, William McCarroll, John C. Whitney, William T. Lees, John H. Rightter, and James Clarke. It is possible that at the January annual meeting of the bank's stockholders certain representatives of the new interests in the bank will be elected to the Directorate.

It was stated yesterday by one of those allied with Mr. Kelly in purchasing control of the bank that no change in the official staff of the institution would be made. Mr. Ayres will be continued as President, and the new interests regard their holdings purely as an investment.

The Oriental Bank has just declared its ninety-ninth consecutive 5 per cent. semi-annual dividend. The institution is said by those interested in it to be earning 20 per cent. annually on its capital. Its report on Dec. 4 of this year, disclosed the following liabilities:

Capital stock paid in, in cash, $300,000; surplus fund, $300,000; undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid, $119,200.78; due depositors, $1,763,557.16; due trust companies, bankers, banks, brokers, and savings banks, $269,551.02; unpaid dividends, $835.08.

UNIVERSITY MEN MEET.

Prof. Leusher Says No Slight Was Intended Toward New York University.

The Association of American Universities gathered yesterday afternoon in the Trustees' Room of the Columbia University Library for the fourth convention of the delegates from the institutions of the organization. Before the gathering it was explained that President Butler of Columbia could not be present, because of the serious illness of his wife. The luncheon provided by Mr. Butler was served at 1 o'clock, and the Presidents and professors of the various universities gathered together in the library at 2:30 o'clock.

The fact that the University of New York had protested through its professors, who were invited to dine to-night with the association, by sending their regrets, seemed to trouble the distinguished educators. When they left, after a long session, they appeared to be in a happier frame of mind. Prof. A. O. Leusher of the Leland Stanford Junior University explained the various details of the day, saying that the troubles resulting in the declination of the professors of the University of New York were undoubtedly due to a misunderstanding. They had not been discussed in the meeting. The association had no notion of shutting out any university entitled to membership. The effort had been to form such regulations that only the real universities should be represented.

There had been many applications for membership, he said, and it was the purpose to have these considered at the present meeting, not individually, but after rules had been formulated, and the very fact that the New York University professors had been invited to the banquet at Sherry's to-night was proof of the good feeling of the members of the association.

President Hadley of Yale acted as Chairman at the meeting yesterday. Prof. J. H. Penniman of the University of Pennsylvania read a paper on "The Certificate Method of Admission to Colleges and Universities." He gave statistics showing that there was a wide divergence of opinion on this subject. At the conclusion of his paper there was a general discussion by the members, proving that they disagreed chiefly according to localities. The professors from the West had found that the system worked to perfection there, and that it united the school to the college or university. The educators of the East had found that the better system to make youth industrious was to keep before them the possibilities of failure when they were trying for admittance to college or university.

CONVENT PROPERTY SOLD.

Visitation Buildings on Clinton Avenue Bring $150,000.

A number of wealthy residents of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, have practically closed negotiations for the purchase of the Convent and Academy of the Visitation property at Clinton and Willoughby Avenues. The purchase price is about $150,000. On the property, which measures 233 feet on Clinton Avenue and 200 feet on Willoughby Avenue, there are at present a four-story brick convent building and several smaller structures.

The purchasers are Herbert L. Pratt, E. T. Bedford, Lowell M. Palmer, John F. Dingee, James Cassidy, and H. U. Palmer. The Sisters of the Visitation, who have conducted the convent and academy for many years, will remove to Bay Ridge, where they are negotiating for the purchase of the old Inebriates' Home property, on Second Avenue, near Seventy-fourth Street. They intend to erect there a chapel, convent

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; wind variable.

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MOORS LOOK TO BRITAIN

Expect Armed Intervention in Behalf of the Sultan.

Morocco's Ruler Says He Will Defend Fez or Die—France and Britain Agree on Inaction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The correspondent of The Times at Tangier, Morocco, says a courier has arrived from Fez with the information that the Sultan has announced to a deputation of Moors resident in the capital that he will defend the city or die in the attempt.

The Moors are confident, says the correspondent, from what passed between Lord Lansdowne and Ambassador Menebhi, the Moorish representative at London, last year, that Great Britain, in case of necessity, will assist the Sultan to defend himself with armed force.

It is impossible to disabuse the Moors of this idea, he says further. They lay the entire responsibility for the rebellion upon Great Britain, because the British Government has fostered the European ideas introduced by Christians at the Moorish Court, and it is because of these ideas that the rebels have gained strength to make such headway.

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—Great Britain and France have notified Spain that they have no intention of taking any advantage of the situation in Morocco, and that they desire the maintenance of the status quo, even in the event of the Sultan being dethroned and his place being taken by "the pretender." These communications have reassured the Spanish Government, which is thus relieved of fears of international complications.

A dispatch from Tangier, Morocco, today announced that the rebels had cut the aqueduct which supplied Fez with water, and added that the city was now practically without water. It was further asserted that unless the Kabyle tribesmen from the south come to the succor of Fez the place must surrender within three days.

Further telegrams received here from Tangier say the Sultan's troops have abandoned the Fortress of Raselma, close to Fez. The Pretender is negotiating with the tribes in the immediate vicinity of Fez to assist his advance. The Spanish Minister at Tangier reports the situation to be serious, but not desperate.

Hostility to the Sultan is spreading in Fez. The Moors are exhibiting photographs of him arrayed in ridiculous garb. The Sultan yesterday assembled the notables of the besieged town at the palace and exhorted them not to despair, assuring the chiefs that the imperial troops will ultimately triumph.

It is reported here that the Sultan has been foiled by the rebels who are investing Fez in an attempt to break out of that city.

The Cabinet met in Madrid at a late hour to-night. After the meeting Foreign Minister Abarzuza expressed a more hopeful view of the Moroccan situation. He said he thought it not likely that the rebels would capture Fez. Premier Silvela confirmed the belief that no complications would ensue through the actions of other powers.

ROME, Dec. 30.—It is said that Italy is not making any warlike preparations in connection with the situation in Morocco. From an authoritative source this statement has been obtained: "Italy, not being interested in the Morocco question, will limit herself to vigilantly watching events."

Under the Franco-Italian agreement in regard to the Mediterranean, in which Italy undertakes to respect French aspirations in Morocco in return for an analogous French undertaking regarding Tripoli, Italy has no direct interest in the Moroccan situation.

It also can be said that Italy has no intention of occupying Tripoli unless obliged to do so in order to prevent other powers from settling there.

TANGIER, Dec. 30.—Foreigners in the interior of Morocco have been advised to go to the coast, as provisions are scarce and communications are almost closed. The pretender is reported to be twenty miles from Fez.

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER.

Eight Missionaries Were Stationed at Fez and Mequinez, Morocco.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 30.—Eight missionaries who are laboring in Morocco under the direction of the Gospel Missionary Union, whose headquarters are in Kansas City, are believed to be in peril. At Fez are stationed George C. Reed of Kansas City, formerly of Nebraska, Secretary of the Morocco Mission; Mr. and Mrs. Welliver of Minnesota, Miss Maude Carey of Emporia, Kan.; Miss Irene Ward, Avoca, Iowa, and Miss Nellie Alson of Alabama.

Another party now at Mequinez is composed of F. C. Enyart of Kansas City and Victor Swanson of Nebraska. This town is forty miles west of Fez.

A letter from Mr. Reed at Fez, dated Dec. 4, to George S. Fisher, President of the union, has just been received.

"Word to hand," Mr. Reed writes, "indicates that the Sultan is returning to Fez from Mequinez instead of going to Rabat. The fight last Sunday east of here was a serious reverse for the Government and estimates of the loss are very high, some putting it at 500 on the army side; probably one-half to two thirds of that number."

Mr. Fisher believes that Christian missionaries would be slain if captured by the fanatical rebels.

Continue Present Coal Prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The sales agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company anthracite coal companies met to-day and decided to continue the present circular prices during the month of January. The sales agents also declined to renew any of the expiring contracts with large consumers of anthracite, which action will compel all consumers to purchase coal in the open market. It is expected that the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company will take similar action.

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When the Gothamite Travels
he wants speed, safety, comforts, and convenience. These are provided by the Pennsylvania. 20-hour Day to Chicago.—Adv.

BOERS BOYCOTT NATIVES.

Turn Them Off Farms in Revenge for a Massacre—Some Trouble Feared in Consequence of Unrest.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Conditions that are far from satisfactory are reported by the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Times in the territory formerly belonging to the Transvaal Republic which has recently been annexed to the colony of Natal.

The Boers in that territory are considerably incensed against the natives on account of the incident of last May, during the war, when a command of fifty-six Boers were cut to pieces by the natives after Field Cornet Potgieter had directly challenged the blacks to take offensive measures.

The Boers first announced that they intended to take revenge on the natives and then proposed a joint expedition of British and Boers to wipe out the blacks, who are still in angry mood. They have contented themselves, however, with a milder form of vengeance. They have boycotted all the natives and turned them off the farms. In consequence there is a feeling of unrest among the blacks that may cause further trouble.

By The Associated Press.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 30.—General Schalk-Burger, former Acting President of the Orange Free State, in an open letter published in Onsland appeals to the Colonial Government to be merciful to those who suffered as a result of their devotion to the Boer cause and to remove the grievances which now make it impossible to live up to the motto "Forgive and forget."

In conclusion Gen. Schalk-Burger expresses the hope that the people will show that the power of rule in South Africa lies in the Afrikander, "who will remain loyal while righteousness reigns and while his rightful portion is allotted him."

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The British Government is trying to secure the services of Gen. Ben Viljoen, who is now touring the United States, to command the Boer force which is going to Somaliland.

It was Gen. Viljoen who first suggested employing Boers against the Somalis, but the authorities at that time were not prepared to accept his offer.

JUDGE BULGER'S TWO JOBS.

Reported He Will Not Resign Judgeship, Although Appointed Deputy Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Whether or not Judge Charles N. Bulger, who was recently appointed First Deputy Attorney General by Attorney General Cunneen, shall resign from the office of Municipal Court judge in this city may be decided by the courts. Judge Bulger has held the office nearly twenty years and under the new city charter his present term will expire on Dec. 31, 1903.

It is Judge Bulger's desire to prevent the appointment of a Republican as his successor, and it is said that he will retain the position until the expiration of his term or until the next election, when it is possible that a Democrat may be elected to fill the place. Judge Bulger's political friends say that the city charter empowers him to employ an assistant during his absence from the city, and that he can nominally retain the office by occupying the position of First Deputy Attorney General at Albany.

Mayor Baker says that unless Judge Bulger's resignation is forthcoming he will contest his legal right to hold two offices and the courts will be asked to decide the matter. Judge Bulger refused to discuss the matter to-day, and would not say whether or not he would resign.

BEEF AND COAL WANTED.

Boston Mass Meeting Urges Repeal of Duty on the Two Staples.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—To emphasize a demand that the duty on beef and coal be repealed, an audience filled Faneuil Hall this afternoon, in response to a call by the American Free Trade League.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The tariff duties upon Beef and coal, by assisting the extortions of monopoly or impeding relief from them, have proved a serious hardship for our people; and,

Whereas, Such abundant evidence is easily accessible to Congress that investigation need not cause delay in the removal of this hardship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we ask that the tariff duties on beef and coal be now removed.

Resolved, That even if the consideration of tariff duties in general be postponed we urge that an exception be made in the case of these duties upon beef and coal, and that they be removed and those articles placed on the free list at the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each United States Senator and member of the National House of Representatives.

REJECT ACTRESSES' GIFTS.

Toledo (Ohio) King's Daughters Disturbed Over Dolls Presented by Theatrical Women.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 30.—The local organization of King's Daughters is in trouble on account of a recent doll bazaar given for charity, and several of the leading members will resign. Mrs. Frank Burt, whose husband owns several theatres, is a member, and did a great deal of work securing handsome dolls from Lillian Russell, Rebecca Warren, and other well-known theatrical celebrities.

The bazaar was a success, and considerable money was turned over by Mrs. Burt and Mrs. D. J. Peterson, Chairman of the General Committee, but at the first subsequent general meeting of the local boards of the King's Daughters several very prominent members decided that it would be wicked to accept money made through contributions from actresses, and the money is to be turned back. Mrs. Burt is indignant and, with several other members of the organization, will tender their resignations.

OSSIFIED WOMAN DEAD.

ROME, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Miss Stella Ewing, one of the ossified women who for ten years have been living wonders to physicians and scientists, died to-day, aged 39 years. Miss Ewing was born in Holland Patent. At an early age she was afflicted by inflammatory rheumatism which physicians failed to relieve.

At the age of 25 she lost the use of her limbs and eminent specialists said she was gradually turning to bone. During ten years Miss Ewing lived totally blind, unable to move a muscle.

A sister, Mrs. Emma Ewing Palmer, who is afflicted in the same way, is now being cared for by a wealthy benefactress in Sherburne.

Rev. John Keller Resigns Chaplaincy.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—The Rev. John Keller, rector of Trinity Mission in Arlington, who was shot and seriously injured two years ago by Thomas Barker, now serving a term in State Prison for the crime, has tendered his resignation as Chaplain of the First Regiment, National Guard. The reason given by Mr. Keller is the pressure of his duties as rector and secretary to Bishop Starkey.

Brooklyn Almanac for 1903.
Now ready. Best guide to New York City. [illegible] book bound only, 50 cents. [illegible]

EXPIRED IN A CROWDED CAR

Charles Wessel Died After Forcing His Way on an Elevated Train.

Intense Excitement Resulted and Police Reserves Had to be Summoned to Get the Body Out.

After struggling through an enormous crowd at the Rector Street station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated line, and securing standing room near the centre of a car that was packed to the doors, Charles Wessel of 251 West Eighty-seventh Street dropped dead just as the train was about to pull into the Cortlandt Street station. When he fell the man carried down with him an old woman who had been standing behind him, but she was not injured.

Intense excitement followed the death of Mr. Wessel, who was a heavy man, weighing fully 225 pounds. People at each end pressed toward the centre to see what was the matter, and those who stood near the prostrate man were unable to lift him.

When the train pulled into the Cortlandt Street station, the platform was crowded with people. The guards on the train had been signalled not to open the gates and there was a wild scramble, at first many men trying to jump over them. The guards almost at their wits' end, shouted to one of the guards on the station platform to call a policeman. Patrolman Wynne of the Church Street station was found on Greenwich Street. He saw that he would not be able to cope with the crowd which was increasing every second, and sent for reserves from the Church Street station. Six men were sent by Sergeant Carson. One of the policemen was stationed at the foot of the steps leading up to the station to prevent any more people crowding up, and the others cleared a way through the station and the platform to the cars. The body was then taken out with much difficulty, and the train which had been stopped for 17 minutes proceeded.

In the meantime an ambulance had been summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Cocke examined the body in the station and said that death was due to apoplexy. The body was then carried down the station steps by four policemen and placed in the patrol wagon, which took it to the Church Street Station.

It was identified by means of a memorandum found in one of the pockets, which read as follows:

I want my 20,000-share certificate in the International Smelting and Refining Company divided as follows:

4 certificates	2,000	shares each
10 certificates	1,000	shares each
4 certificates	500	shares each
18 certificates	in all.	

CHARLES WESSEL.

This was dated Dec. 9, 1902, at 251 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Mr. Wessel was returning from a trip to Philadelphia when death overtook him. He was one of the best-known metallurgists in the country, and invented what is known as the Wessel silverware. He was connected with the Riverside (N. J.) Metal Company, the International Smelting and Refining Company of Philadelphia, and the American Nickel Steel Company of Pittsburg.

He was in his sixty-eighth year, and lived at the Eighty-seventh Street address with his wife and a sister. Besides these he leaves two children, Charles A., a piano manufacturer living at 340 West Eighty-seventh Street, and a daughter, the wife of Dr. Roger Mead of Pittsburg.

Mr. Wessel was a member of the Holland Society and was prominently identified with the Dutch Reformed Church on Seventy-seventh Street.

CONVICT LABORERS MUTINY.

Fortify a Building and Are Prepared to Starve Rather Than Return to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

EAGLE LAKE, Texas, Dec. 30.—Seventy-five desperate convicts, who were brought from the State Penitentiary at Huntsville to the Donovan convict plantation situated near here, to assist in harvesting the sugar-cane crop a few days ago, have been in a state of mutiny for two days, and as yet no successful plans have been devised for bringing them under control.

They took possession of a large outhouse on the plantation two days ago, barricaded themselves therein, and refused to come out and return to work. The building is surrounded by guards, and an effort is being made to starve the mutineers into submission. The latter are willing to do without food in order that they may become too weak to work.

The mutineers are well armed with clubs and boards taken from the building.

ANOTHER VOTE FOR ADDICKS.

His Assemblyman Wins in Special Election—Gas Man Now Has 22 Votes for Senator.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 30.—J. Edward Addicks won another Assemblyman in a special election to-day in Kent County's Ninth Representative District, called by Gov. Hunn to vote off a tie in the November election between James Wilbur Powell (Union Rep.) and Solomon Sapp, (Dem.) Where the men were tied before at 424, to-day's election resulted in Sapp receiving only 304 votes, while Powell jumped to 496, giving the latter a plurality of 192.

Addicks will now have 22 votes on joint ballot for United States Senator to start with. Twenty-seven votes are necessary to a choice.

TWO FISHERMEN DROWNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 30.—The loss by drowning of two men from the Gloucester fishing schooner Theodore Roosevelt is reported by the Gloucester schooner Annie Greenlaw, Capt. Crowell, which put in here last night to land a sick man, Daniel McEachern. The Greenlaw on Dec. 26, at Bank Quero, spoke the Theodore Roosevelt, and Capt. McHenry of the latter vessel reported that William Johnson and Joseph Brennan were drowned, a heavy sea upsetting their dory while they were tending their trawls.

The loss of the Roosevelt's two men was reported by wire to the schooner's owners, in Gloucester, last night, but it was understood in that city that the men had strayed while tending trawls, not that they were drowned.

Will Reappoint Justice McLaughlin.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Justice Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry will be redesignated to-morrow by Gov. Odell for the full term of five years as member of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department, New York County. The appointment was expected late this afternoon, but Gov. Odell did not go to his office in the afternoon.

Triumphs of 1902.

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place. America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

First Class Travel Requires
the [illegible] of a maid for the benefit of lady [illegible] such services are provided on the [illegible] Special.—Adv.

SEVEN FIREMEN OVERCOME IN A GAS-FILLED CELLAR.

Insignificant Blaze Gives the Department a Good Deal of Trouble—Capt. Higgins Taken to Hospital.

As the result of a fire in the cellar under 27, 29, 31, and 33 John Street last night Capt. John F. Higgins of Engine Company No. 32 was taken to Hudson Street Hospital suffering from the effects of gas. Lieut. John Hartman and Firemen Coakley, Thayne, Mullen, Brannigan, and Hicks had also been overcome by gas, but revived sufficiently to attend to their duties in the engine house after the fire was out.

The monetary loss by fire was only a few dollars, more damage having been done by breaking in with axes than in any other way. The cellar, which runs under the four stores, is very narrow and only agout four feet deep. Its shallowness made the work of the firemen most difficult. The fire had evidently been smoldering for a long time in a lot of rubbish and old boxes. The place was foul with gas and was dense with smoke.

The firemen had cut a hole through the floor of the store in the basement of No. 29, occupied by T. Sheery, a shoemaker. A line of hose was run through this and a couple of firemen went down through the basement of No. 27, the only entrance to the cellar to fight the blaze. They were soon compelled to retreat on account of the foul gases. Capt. Higgins and Lieut. Hartman then went down together. In a short time they staggered up the steps for fresh air. Then the men of Engine 32, including the Captain and Lieutenant, took turn about in going into the gas and smoke filled cellar. Fireman Coakley had to be carried out. Half an hour in the fresh air, however, brought him around.

Capt. Higgins and Lieut. Hartman were the last to handle the hose in the cellar. When they came out Capt. Higgins had to be helped to the engine house at 108 John Street by two fire insurance patrolmen. There he did not recover as quickly as was expected and an ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital.

Half an hour after the fire was out all the other members of Engine Company 32 were all right.

At Hudson Street Hospital at 2 o'clock this morning it was said that Capt. Higgins was doing well and would recover.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL SOLD.

Property May Have Been Purchased on Behalf of Members of the Vanderbilt Family.

The Langham Hotel, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, has been purchased by the United States Realty and Construction Company through Broker John N. Golding. None of the interested parties would make public the consideration in the deal. The property has been on the market for some time at $1,500,000, although the actual selling price is understood to have been considerably below that figure.

The sellers are Charles R. Purdy, William Purdy Shannon, William P. Shannon, and Pendleton Shannon. The new owners will get possession of the property on May 1 next. The site includes the plot fronting 115 feet on Fifth Avenue and 100 feet on Fifty-second Street, together with an adjoining lot, 30 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-second Street.

As to the future of the property, the officers of the United States Realty and Construction Company said yesterday that they had no announcement to make for the present. In certain quarters it was intimated that the purchase may have been made by the big company at the instance of members of the Vanderbilt family, whose mansions occupy the block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, as well as the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street. After the vacant plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, 125 by 100, had been sold to the New York Realty Corporation several months ago, the interest of the Vanderbilt family in the transaction was very generally understood, although nothing of an authoritative character to confirm this belief was afforded until George W. Vanderbilt's name appeared in the Building Department records as the owner of two dwellings to be erected on part of the plot.

Probably the only improvement which any outside parties would undertake on the Langham site would be either an apartment house or a hotel, which was the class of structure to which the Vanderbilts objected in the case of the southeast corner, and, as real estate men pointed out yesterday, it does not seem likely that their vigilance over neighborhood surroundings would cease with the purchase of one corner, when another of exactly similar possibilities in the hands of outsiders was in the market. Attention was also called to the fact that the Vanderbilt family may have profited by its experience with the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, and decided to buy the Langham at first hand. They ultimately paid an even $1,000,000 for the southeast corner, which was at least $250,000 more than it could have been bought for two years ago, before three or four groups of speculators had taken their profits out of it. The New York Realty Corporation, which represented the Vanderbilts in this deal, has since been merged into the United States Realty and Construction Company, so that the latter would probably act in a similar capacity in the case of the Langham, should the Vanderbilts seek to control it indirectly.

Albert Flake, one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Realty and Construction Company, was asked yesterday whether there was any truth in the rumors associating the Vanderbilt family with the purchase.

"The company has bought the property," was the only reply Mr. Flake would make.

The Langham is a six-story brownstone-front structure with an annex five stories high on the adjoining lot on Fifty-second Street. The entire plot was owned at one time by Mme. Restell, whose house stood on the immediate corner lot.

TO PURCHASE WATER PLANT.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 30.—Negotiations which have been in progress for two years for obtaining the plant of the Orange Water Company were completed to-night by the East Orange City Council. For twenty years the corporation has supplied East Orange with water. The Council endeavored to buy the plant and the company fixed a price of $850,000, which the City Council rejected, subsequently instituting condemnation proceedings, which resulted in an award of $425,000 being made. The Council refused to abide by this award, but offered the company $250,000, which the company in turn rejected on Saturday.

The Council finally offered $350,000 if the use of the wells and pumps was included. The water company accepted that offer, and at a special meeting of the City Council to-night a contract of sale was ordered prepared. The supply of water in the company's wells is inadequate, and it will be supplemented by water from Newark.

Big Deal in Indiana Oil Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 30.—One of the largest deals in Indiana oil land ever made was concluded to-day in Wells County, where 1,300 acres of fine oil territory, including wells with a regular daily production of 200 barrels a day, were disposed of to a syndicate of Elmira, N. Y., operators. The price was about $150,000, a $15,000 forfeit having been deposited. There are forty-seven producing wells on the tract.

"Pierpont Morgan, His Advisers and Organization," as discussed by John Brisben Walker in the January "Cosmopolitan." There are also interesting articles on Russell Sage by R. W. Burnett and "The Rock Island Crowd," by E. Lefevre.—Adv.

DEVERY TURNED DOWN AS A TAMMANY LEADER

Protest Against His Election Sent to Credentials Committee.

THE EX-CHIEF IN A RAGE

Rapidity of the Wigwam Meeting Baffled Him and He Talked Later of an Independent Movement Next Fall.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee for 1903 was organized last evening in the Wigwam and William S. Devery was left outside of the breastworks. The ex-Chief of Police will have to satisfy the Committee on Credentials of the organization that his election as district leader of the "Fighting Ninth" was not secured by fraud and corruption at the primaries. This charge was made against Devery by Frank S. Goodwin, the previous leader of the district, and who at the primary election last Fall made an unsuccessful fight to continue in power. Devery won at the primaries, defeating Frank S. Goodwin and John C. Sheehan, the Greater New York Democracy leader.

The first chance that Devery had to show himself as a full-fledged district leader of Tammany Hall was for about half an hour last evening, when he was recognized because his recognition was compelled by the primary laws. Then the machine took up the charges that his election had been secured by buying votes at the primaries, and a series of rapid-fire resolutions were introduced. The ex-Chief of Police was white with rage. He waited for his opportunity to shout a protest. It came at intervals between resolutions, when his voice was heard to call:

"Mr. Chairman, I protest."

Those were the only words which William S. Devery ever used as a recognized district leader of the organization. At Saratoga, when Mr. Devery went to the State Convention, he took the platform and made a spectacular speech denouncing David B. Hill and others. Last evening his downfall as a Tammany leader was accomplished without the slightest effort on the part of the majority of the organization. For some time Devery hardly realized what was happening, when resolutions were being rushed through. Then when he awoke to the real situation that he was being forced out of the executive organization, temporarily, if not permanently, his wrath was aroused.

The method of the undoing of his ambition to be a Tammany leader was not planned in the open. For several weeks plans have been prepared for the meeting. There was not a single hitch in the programme, and when the ex-Chief of Police left the Wigwam he was not recognized by a single Tammany leader, and his only followers were a few enthusiasts from the Ninth District.

PROTEST AGAINST DEVERY.

The first part of the programme in reference to Devery was played behind closed doors when the Tammany Executive Committee met. By courtesy of the organization he was in the room and had a voice in the proceedings. When the question of mapping out the details of the Tammany organization for 1903 were brought up, it was found that a protest had been lodged against his acting as leader.

"We will put him where the dogs won't bite him," said a Tammany leader, looking at Devery. He was the cause of the downfall of Tammany Hall, and he will have to quit the game."

"I demand that the protest be read," was all Devery had a chance to say. It was decided that a Committee on Credentials should be named and that all protests should be referred to that committee without being read, and so, of course, Devery's motion was out of order and he was requested to be seated. This ended the episode so far as the Executive meeting was concerned.

The next part of the programme of the downfall of Devery as a district leader was played in public. There were assembled in the large auditorium of the Wigwam more than 2,000 members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, including every Assembly district. After the preliminary details had been settled there was a roll call on the election of a temporary Chairman. John T. Oakley was named as temporary chairman and Patrick A. Whitney as Secretary. Thomas F. Smith, the secretary of the organization, was absent on account of the death of a child, but some of the followers of William S. Devery, who has been making a fight against Secretary Smith, thought his absence meant the triumph of their leader. Secretary Smith was elected to his old place and many of the Tammany leaders sent him notes of condolence.

When John T. Oakley was recognized as Chairman of the meeting William S. Devery arose in his seat and shouted for recognition. Before he could be seen Chairman Oakley said:

"I am extremely grateful for the honor you have shown me this evening. I recognized Senator Frawley, who introduces the following resolution."

Mr. Devery was shouting, but his voice could hardly be heard, as he did not shout very loud. The resolution was for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to which was to be referred all protests, "with instructions to report at the earliest date practicable."

In less than a second the "yeas" and "nays" were shouted, the resolution was declared adopted, and this committee was named to settle whether or not William S. Devery shall sit as the Executive Committeeman from the Ninth District:

James J. Frawley, Thomas Murphy, George A. Best, Florence J. Sullivan, and Thomas J. Campbell.

It was declared that there was a protest from the Ninth District by some one of the committeemen, and Chairman Oakley said:

"The protest from the Ninth District is referred to the Committee on Credentials without debate."

THE EX-CHIEF UNHEEDED.

At this time the ex-Chief of Police began shouting in loud tones, but the excitement became so intense that his voice was lost. All that could be heard was:

"Mr. Chairman, I protest." Chairman Oakley paid no attention, and then Senator George W. Plunkitt, standing in front of the platform, put the motion that John T. Oakley be made the permanent Chairman of the committee. This motion was put and carried with a hurrah.

"I recognize Senator Thomas F. Grady," said Chairman Oakley instantly. His resolution was that a committee on rules be appointed, and Thomas F. Grady, Timothy D. Sullivan, Thomas O'Sullivan, and Louis Haffen were named.

Senator Ahearn was recognized, and moved that J. Sergeant Cram, ex-Dock Commissioner, be elected Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in place of George M. Van Hoesen, and that John T. Oakley be Vice President. John B. Hasslocher, Second Vice President; Patrick A. Whitney, Recording Secretary; Thomas F. Smith, Reading Secretary; John McQuade, Treasurer, and John F. McCloskey, Sergeant at Arms.

This resolution was carried without debate, and Senator Victor Dowling was recognized and presented a resolution that each district be called in order and that an announcement be made of the Executive Committee member from the district "with the exception of those in which there is a contest."

This resolution was adopted with Devery silent, because the presentation and reading of the resolutions and their adoption had been so rapid as to give him little chance to make a speech.

Julius Harburger then made a motion that the Vice President be named in all districts except "those in which there was a contest," and again Mr. Devery had to sit silent.

Then the announcement was made that the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall for 1903 would meet for organization next Monday at 7 o'clock. A resolution was put at once to adjourn and the members began leaving the hall.

DEVERY TALKS FIGHT.

William S. Devery was in a rage. He gathered a few of his friends about him and shouted:

"I am going to fight this out. I am going to stand out on the highways and fight this bunch. They have been giving away franchises for nothing to the corporations. Say, there is a Big Four in control of this machine."

"Who are the Big Four?" asked a bystander.

"Why, there is Grand Central Plunkitt, Pennsylvania Murphy, Dago Dan McMahon, and that big bluffer Tim Sullivan."

"Are you going to appeal to the courts?" was asked.

"I am going the limit. I'll fight. With Platt and Odell on one side and this Tammany Hall bunch on the other, there is a good chance next Fall for an independent movement that will sweep both crowds off their feet. I don't know anything about the protest which has been made. It all came as a surprise to me. I was on the level at the last election, and we made the fight in the Ninth District on clean lines and elected all the candidates of the party by good majorities. This is a fight for the people of my district, and I'm going to make it."

There was a feeble attempt to give "Three cheers for Devery," but only about half a dozen men responded.

After the meeting Leader Charles F. Murphy was told what statements ex-Chief Devery had made. He said:

"I don't understand what he is talking about. I have done nothing to him." Then Leader Murphy smiled.

It was declared by the leaders that the contents of the protest made against Devery's election as district leader would not be made public until to-day. It was stated that the facts in the petition were the same as those made to the Committee on Credentials of the State organization at Saratoga, when after a full hearing on the matter it was decided that the election of Devery as a delegate to the convention had been secured by "fraud and corruption," and that he was not entitled to a seat in the convention.

What the Committee on Credentials of Tammany Hall would do in the matter was not told last evening, except by a few leaders who declared that there would not be time enough to pass on the merits of a protest at the meeting of the Executive Committee on next Monday, and that, therefore, the matter would have to be deferred. This would mean that the Ninth District would not be represented by an Executive Committeeman until next Fall, when under ordinary circumstances the next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held, when the matter of the protest against Devery's election can be settled.

The Executive Committee for 1903 will be changed as compared with this year's committee as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Daniel E. Finn in place of Michael C. Murphy.

FOURTH DISTRICT—John F. Ahearn in place of Edward T. Fitzpatrick.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Thomas Murphy in place of James P. Keating.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Victor J. Dowling in place of Maurice F. Holahan.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT (South)—John Haveron in place of Percival E. Nagle.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT (North)—Eugene J. McGuire in place of Augustus Moebus.

DISMISSES MASCAGNI CASE.

Composer Exonerated from the Charge of Embezzling $5,000 Belonging to Richard Heard.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Signor Mascagni, the Italian composer, was arraigned in court to-day on a charge of embezzling $5,000 from his ex-manager, Richard Heard of Boston. After hearing both sides, Justice Hurley immediately dismissed the case. The court-room was filled with Italians, who applauded vigorously as Mascagni, thankful and smiling, left for his hotel.

Richard Heard has made public a communication warning him to desist from his "persecution" of the maestro, and closing with the phrase, "A word to the wise is sufficient." The epistle was in a woman's handwriting, dated Boston, Dec. 27, and had been posted at Back Bay Station.

CHALLENGED BY A SOCIALIST.

D. M. Parry, President of Manufacturers' Association, Declines to Debate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—D. M. Parry, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, has received a letter from Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio, a prominent Socialist, containing a challenge to debate on the subject of the "Principles and Methods of Socialism."

Mr. Parry declines to debate. He gives as one of his reasons the fact that, as he had been placed on the boycott list by the American Federation of Labor, no workingman could attend the debate without being fined for violating the boycott rules. The challenge for the debate grew out of the criticism made by Mr. Parry of certain action taken by the American Federation of Labor in its recent convention at New Orleans.

"PAUPER" WORTH $100,000.

Died Alone in a Hospital—Wife and Daughter, Who Are Poverty Stricken, Located.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Several weeks ago an old man named Eli Hyman was admitted to the General Hospital of the City of Toronto as a pauper. Two days later he died, and an examination of his effects disclosed valuables, in coin and paper, worth $31,000. Just before his death he said he had a wife and daughter in San Francisco. Attorneys located the wife and heir of the dead man, Mrs. Rebecca Hyman and her daughter, now a Mrs. Hart, who reside here, and who have been poverty stricken for years, have established such proofs of relationship that the attorneys have no fear that any other possible claimants will be recognized. The estate is valued at $100,000.

MEET STEEL TRUST'S CUT.

Independent Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Makers Decide on Lower Prices.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Association of Independent Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Manufacturers held a meeting here to-day to discuss the lower prices that have been put into force by the companies of the United States Steel Corporation, and to take measures for meeting the competition in the trade.

The officials of the association, after adjournment, declined to discuss the action taken. It was explained, however, that the prices made by the United States Steel Corporation would be met.

The lower prices that will be adopted by the independents include a cut of $5 a ton on sheets and a cut of from $4 to $3.60 a box on tin.

$50,000 Gift to an Illinois College.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons handed over the first of his New Year's gifts to Western colleges this morning, when he delivered $50,000 worth of stock in the First National Bank of Chicago to the Trustees of the Illinois College at Jacksonville. Before turning over the bank stock Dr. Pearsons required the Trustees of the college to show him $150,000 in cash raised by other contributions in the last two years.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair. —Adv.

Children like Piso's Cure. It is pleasant to take and cures their coughs. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

Luxurious and delightful as ever. The ride on the famous Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central, between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whiskey—Finest Imported. Recommended by Royalty—Royally recommended. —Adv.

CASTRO'S ARMY WINS IN TWO DAYS' FIGHT

Rebels Driven from Barquisimeto After Severe Losses.

Commander of German Cruiser Threatens to Bombard Maracaibo Because Mails Have Been Held by Postmaster.

CARACAS, Dec. 29—(Delayed in transmission.)—Barquisimete, capital of the State of Lara, which for some time past has been in the possession of the Venezuelan revolutionists, has been recaptured by Government forces. The towns of San Carlos and Tinaquillo have also been reoccupied by the Government.

The revolutionists at Barquisimeto were under the command of Gens. Solagnie and Penaloza. They evacuated the town, after losing 112 men killed and 325 wounded. There was hard fighting in the streets and suburbs of Barquisimeto for two days. The Government forces were commanded by Gen. Ceferino Castillo.

It now appears that President Castro's recent visit to La Victoria was not of a social nature, as reported here, but for the purpose of conducting personally by telegraph the operations of his forces at Barquisimeto. This victory for the Government appears to be a direct result of the President's initiative. It has been a most severe blow for the revolutionists.

President Castro is expected to reach Caracas to-morrow (Tuesday) at noon to confer with United States Minister Bowen. United States Minister Bowen has received information that the Dutch steamer Prins Maurits has entered certain Venezuelan ports blockaded by the British fleet and discharged her cargo there.

Special permission for the Dutch steamer to do this was obtained from Commodore Montgomerie of the British cruiser Charybdis. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan ordered the Prins Maurits away from port, but Commodore Montgomerie directed that she continue to discharge her cargo.

In Caracas this is held to be a discrimination against American steamers, and the British Commodore's action has been criticised.

THREAT TO BOMBARD CITY.

German Commander May Turn Guns Loose on Maracaibo Because of Delay of Mails.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curaçoa, dated yesterday, says:

"The Postmaster of Maracaibo, Venezuela, having detained correspondence belonging to German merchants, the German cruiser Falke threatens, in consequence, to bombard the town."

CASTRO ARRIVES IN CARACAS.

His Reply to the Proposal of the Powers Will Be Given This Morning.

CARACAS, Dec. 30.—President Castro arrived here this morning. At 3 o'clock this afternoon United States Minister Bowen called upon the President and communicated to him the recommendation that the issues between Venezuela and the allies be taken to the International Peace Court at The Hague. Venezuela's answer will be received to-morrow mor

UNIVERSITY MEN'S DINNER

College and Business Discussed by J. W. Alexander.

Speeches and Anecdotes by Presidents Hadley and Eliot and by Wayne MacVeagh.

Presidents Eliot of Harvard and Hadley of Yale, ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, and James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, were the speakers who responded to toasts at last night's dinner of the Association of American Universities. Sherry's grand ballroom was comfortably filled with members and guests. The New York University professors, who chose to dub the association as ultra-exclusive, were not present.

In the absence of President N. Murray Butler of Columbia University, Dean J. H. Van Amringe acted as toastmaster. Dr. Butler was kept away by the illness of his wife. At the table of honor, placed on a slightly raised platform, under draped United States flags and a Columbia banner, were the toastmaster and speakers, and the following guests:

Prof. M. L. D'Ooge of the University of Michigan.
Acting President E. A. Birge of the University of Wisconsin.
Dr. A. Jacobi.
Edward Mitchell.
Otto T. Bannard.
President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University.
Dean A. F. West of Princeton.
Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild.
President W. R. Harper of the University of Chicago.
Provost C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania.
Prof. Paul Haupt of Johns Hopkins.
Monsignor Conaty of the Catholic University.
Superintendent W. H. Maxwell.
Col. John J. McCook.
Tracy H. Harris.
H. G. Ward.

The first speaker was President Hadley, who told a story of a German professor who came to this country and attempted to explain some differences between students over here and those in his native land.

"Our German theological students," said the professor, "are not like yours, collected into two or three buildings—they are dissipated all over town."

It was a good thing, said Dr. Hadley, that America was unable to import the finished product of the German university, rather having to develop her own product by degrees.

Mr. Alexander, whose subject was announced as "The Relation of Universities to Modern Business Life," talked for his allotted fifteen minutes, and told a story to the minute. He said his time allowance reminded him of the anecdote of the young woman who held one hand in her muff while riding on a Sixth Avenue street car. A young man, sitting beside her, saw that he was protected from publicity by a row of people hanging on straps, so he slipped his hand into the vacant side of the muff. The owner of the muff looked at him angrily. She said:

"Sir, I'll give you just fifteen minutes to take that hand out of there."

The allowance, said Mr. Alexander, also reminded him of long sermons.

"It seems to me," he added, "that the recent experience of Bishop Potter in a Western city should encourage prolific speakers. If we don't speak long enough, the audience may want its money back."

UNIVERSITIES AND BUSINESS.

Having been asked to speak of universities and business, continued the speaker, he would like to say that it seemed highly proper for him, a business man, to advise college professors how to run their colleges, inasmuch as professors ofter volunteered to tell business men how to manage their business. Andrew Carnegie, he recalled, once was said to have gone through all college graduates with a fine-tooth comb, without finding a single one fit for practical business.

"And he knew me then, too," sighed Mr. Alexander. "Since then I believe he has met another college graduate in the person of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and he has given $10,000,000 to a university down in Washington. Besides that, he has become President of the St. Andrew's Golf Club—I mean the St. Andrew's Society."

Ancient business, he said, consisted of many elements, among them the paying of one's debts. Modern business, on the other hand, was made up largely of watering stock and forming syndicates. Some one once suggested that the way for college Presidents to get the best of the trust men was not to invite them to dinner. That was all wrong. Had not President Harper of Chicago invited Mr. Rockefeller to dinner, and had not Mr. Rockefeller given him all the money he wanted—with a rubber string tied to it? The right advice was to give the trusts to the universities.

"Give the underground railroad to Columbia, with a Board of Aldermen obligata," he said. "To the University of Pennsylvania give the 'Coal Barons.' By the way, there aren't any 'Coal Barons.' Speaking of 'Coal Barons' always reminds me of the old Irishwoman who said to her friend: 'It's a nice sunny day, isn't it?' And the friend replied: 'Yes, it is, in the shade; but there isn't any.'"

Referring to President Woodrow Wilson's recent appeal for $12,000,000 as a gift to Princeton, Mr. Alexander said that if any loose billionaire would come forward with the amount, Princeton would confer upon him the degree P. D. Q. And if none came forward, he added, the degrees ought to go to "John Mitchell and the Miners' Union, the greatest trust of them all." But then, he explained, nothing would be left for President Eliot except the scabs.

At this everybody laughed except President Eliot, who did not seem to appreciate the joke. Mr. Alexander continued:

"Right here I wish to pay my tribute to the only man brave enough to come out boldly and defend those workingmen who were unwilling to give up their liberties." [Applause.]

After saying that the colleges and universities were filled with the sons of business men, the speaker said these sons were not sent to college because the fathers wanted to unfit them for life.

"I look on Dr. Butler as a great educational leader," he said, "and so whatever he has to say would naturally have an influence on me, but he has dreamed a dream. He has used cogent arguments, to be sure, and among other things he has said in effect that the present sophomore at Columbia knows as much as I knew when I was graduated.

"I love my Alma Mater, and, as Sir Richard Steele said, 'to love her is a liberal education.' I don't want my liberal education cut in two. I don't want two years instead of four. You may call it sentiment if you like, but I plead for a preservation, of the old course that has fitted so many men for the duties of life, whether in scholarship or business."

MR. MacVEAGH'S VIEWS.

Mr. MacVeagh, the next speaker, said that in his college days at Yale the students did not do the things that make them famous to-day. A mild professor even went so far as to advise a young man to spend some of his leisure time in reading. There were no broken collar bones or disturbed theatrical performances, but only study and solemnity. Not a single professor knew enough to tell the boys that their minds had been trained enough already, and that they had come to New Haven to break their legs and spend a lot of time in the hospital.

A story of a group of Harvard men who smashed the furnishings of a restaurant followed. "That is the true college spirit," said the speaker, "and it invades all our universities, even Mr. Alexander's Alma Mater."

The last part of Mr. MacVeagh's speech had to do with the coal strike. Having said he wished the relation between the universities and public affairs was closer than it was, he told about the public's recent awakening to the fact that there was peril of a Winter without coal.

"But by the providence of God," he said, "the right thing happened. A college graduate came to the front and said: 'Coal must be mined.' And he was the first man in our political life. Then another college graduate came forward and said: 'Coal must be mined.' And he was the first man in our financial world. And then there came a young man—he was not a college graduate, but a graduate of the coal mines—and he said: 'If the arbitration I have demanded is granted, coal will be mined.' The arbitration was granted, and the coal is being mined. But it might have been that the efforts of these three men would not have been adequate.

"This Government of ours is administered in the interest of the whole country. You can't administer it in the interest of the 'Coal Barons' alone, but it must be in the interest of the miners as well; you can't regulate it for the rich alone, but it must be for every workingman in the land."

President Eliot's toast was "The Universities and the Learned Professions."

From Mr. Alexander, he said, he had received no contribution on the subject of university training and modern business life, and from Mr. MacVeagh he had not heard much about college men and public affairs. Incidentally, he would like to say that Mr. MacVeagh had forgotten to tell his best story, which was to this effect:

"Once Mr. MacVeagh and William M. Evarts were visiting a university town. While they stood on the campus a young student rushed up and handed to Mr. Evarts a sheet of paper. The lawyer looked over the paper, handed it back, and watched the student out of sight. Then he said to Mr. MacVeagh: 'That is the eleventh subscription appeal that has been handed to me to-day, and not one of them has had to do with a literary subject.'"

"For my part," said Dr. Eliot, "I approve of the delight in prowess and physical combat, so long as the combat is fair-but that is not my subject.

Fifty years ago, he said, the learned professions were medicine, law, teaching, and the ministry. Since then, however, the definition has been broadened so that the list included many others, as chemistry and architecture and engineering.

"That institution is not a university which does not claim all the learned professions and serve all of them," said the President.

Several days ago, said Dr. Eliot, he received from a certain college President two "long discourses." Each was filled with learned quotations from many languages. The free use of quotations was an example of how anybody could master such "technique" by the aid of dictionaries and quotation books. And "technique" could not be called the full fruit of proper university training.

"I believe," said the speaker, "that we are on the verge of a condition of things wherein the old division line between the ancient so-called cultured subjects and the technical subjects of our revised definition is to fade away entirely."

The banquet closed with a parting speech of thanks by President Hadley. Columbia University has been the host of the association during its meeting in this city.

Among the guests at the dinner, in addition to those named above, were:

Dr. Sam Alexander,
Hugh J. Chisholm,
M. Dwight Collier,
C. H. Dennison,
Edwin Gould,
Edward Cary,
William Guggenheim,
F. W. Hinrichs,
F. W. Holls,
H. St. J. Hyde,
Peter B. Olney,
Walter H. Page,
George Haven Putnam,
E. R. A. Seligman,
Dr. Albert Shaw,
Thomas Thacher,
James Speyer,
Prof. B. D. Woodford,
E. H. Weatherbee.

THE UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

Requirements for Admission to the Technical Schools Discussed—Election of Officers.

Requirements for admission to the technical schools was the subject which opened the second day's sessions of the Association of American Universities at Columbia University yesterday.

President Eliot of Harvard advocated that professional schools should insist on bachelor degrees excepting in engineering, chemistry, and architecture.

Prof. Huffutt of Cornell said that students received from the high schools had shown no difference in the result of their work from those who came with bachelor degrees, and he considered it unjust that students should be made to continue in school until their twenty-seventh year, as many would have to do under Dr. Eliot's plan, before beginning their lifework.

President Eliot, in answering, urged a shortening of college courses. The engineering, he said, should be a longer course than medicine, and architecture should be the longest of all. He caused something of a sensation in closing when he declared that the educated American does not reproduce himself. Out of six classes at Harvard, he said, only 28 per cent. had educated families.

President Hall, Acting President Birge, and Prof. D'Ooge were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the coming year.

Criticisms by professors of the New York University who refused to attend the dinner at Sherry's in the evening, it was hinted, had something to do with a curtailment of the report of the Executive Committee on Scope and Membership, and a resolution was passed providing that nominations for membership shall be referred to the Executive Committee. It was also asserted that the name Association of American Universities might be too sweeping while the body maintained the attitude of an exclusive club. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, whose recommendation that the range of work be widened was heartily indorsed.

In the election of officers, the University was chosen President, Princeton Vice President, Columbia Secretary, and Leland Stanford, Jr., and the Catholic University of America the two other members of the Executive Committee.

President Parkin of the Lower Canada College, who represents the Cecil Rhodes scholarships, was present, and was invited to meet the association to-day and discuss those great benefactions.

JEROME'S METHODS SCORED AT SETON ALUMNI DINNER.

Father Cantwell, Toastmaster, Says District Attorney Philbin Gave Reform Without Using Axes.

The Seton Hall College Alumni Association held a dinner last night in the Hotel Marlborough. The Rev. William P. Cantwell presided as toastmaster. The guests included Bishop O'Connor of Newark, the Very Rev. John A. Stafford, President of Seton Hall College, and ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin. The Rev. Henry A. Brann was the first speaker, responding to the toast "Our Holy Father." John J. Caullet spoke for "Our Fair Friends," and Dr. Stafford responded to the toast of "Our Alma Mater."

"No effort is being spared," he said, "to maintain there a high standard, nor is there any intention on the part of the present administration either to lessen the number of years required for graduation or to make any substantial alterations in the course of studies. It is well to define accurately our position on this question.

"Time may be saved in the mechanical and industrial world by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, but not so in the world of education. We are not aware that there has been any change in recent years in the nature and power of man's intellect, nor have we any assurance that the student of to-day can imbibe more knowledge in a shorter time at the Fountain of Truth than did his forefathers. Every experienced teacher must admit, moreover, that the slow, gradual process which was deemed necessary in the centuries that have gone to develop the raw material of youth into an educated and cultured gentleman is equally requisite to-day."

In introducing Mr. Philbin to speak for "Our Alumni Association" Father Cantwell said he did not believe much in spasmodic reform, and that if he was not a priest he would be a member of Tammany Hall.

"In our school days," he said, "we were told of an old philosopher, Diogenes, I think was his name, who went about looking for an honest man. I do not believe we were ever told if he found one. Theodore Roosevelt, when he was Governor of New York had better fortune. He looked for an honest man and found him. Then he made him District Attorney of this county. That District Attorney did not find it necessary to go round like Carrie Nation, with an axe, breaking in every door he saw, nor did he waste his time giving out daily columns about himself, but he went in for real reform. So strongly and so earnestly did he attend his business that when he left office the men against whom he had been forced by his duty to proceed had only words of praise for him."

Mr. Philbin spoke briefly to his toast, remarking that he would not attempt to contradict anything the toastmaster said, because it was no use arguing against a man whose position gave him the last word.

The other speakers were Dr. C. G. Herbermann, who responded to "Our Sister Societies"; John D. Kernan, who paid tribute to the memory of Archbishop Corrigan, and Dr. Albert Reynaud, who spoke on "Our College Days."

SAY SCRANTON GIRL FIBS.

Madeline Church, or Clarke, the girl from Scranton with a forgotten past, was turned out of the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon as sane, and was sent back to the City Lodging House.

She continued to tell stories of starting on an errand for her employer, whose name she forgot, and finding herself in New York. The Bellevue physicians, however, express the opinion that she is a "fakir." They say that she was dazzled with the success of a few fabrications timidly told and invented more.

Superintendent Merwin has communicated with the Scranton authorities, and if the girl really came from that city she will be sent back in a few days.

FATAL ELEVATOR FALL.

The Cables Snapped and One Man Was Killed—Another Expected to Die.

The combination passenger and freight elevator in the five-story building at 156 to 160 West Twenty-seventh Street fell from the fourth floor to the bottom of its well yesterday afternoon, killing Harry Savage of 81 West One Hundred and First Street and fatally injuring Conrad Wedlesch of 202 First Avenue. Savage was the engineer and electrician of the building.

Wedlesch, who was delivering goods in the building, called out to Savage to stop and allow him to board. As he did so and the controlling cable was given a pull the elevator shot downward, causing Wedlesch to pitch forward and strike the front wall with force sufficient to bound him back, bowling over Savage. As the open car struck the frame beam both men were bounced high in air. Savage was picked up badly mangled. Wedlesch, who sustained broken legs and severe internal injuries, was taken to the New York Hospital. The wife of Savage visited the West Thirtieth Street Station, where the body had been taken. Upon learning of her husband's death she swooned, and after a series of fainting spells, was led away talking incoherently. The cause of the accident was said to be the snapping of the elevator's cables.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Empire Bowling Club Team Wins Two Games in Columbia League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Columbia Bowling League last night the Empire bowlers won two games, defeating the Yonkers and the Cyclone teams. The scores follow:

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT TOURNAMENT.
Starr's National Alleys.

COMPANY B.	1st.	2d.	COMPANY F. Name.	1st.	2d.
Goodell	110	94	Thompson	170	132
Beechnor	135	99	Turner	114	88
Stewart	135	109	Byers	140	120
Zabriskis	162	139	Murphy	166	129
Goodman	122	105	Scott	108	127
Weller	103	111	Haggerty	99	142
Total	767	657	Total	806	738

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 202; Potts, 172; Wiese, 191; Nissen, 184; Schmitt, 209. Total, 958.

Yonkers Bowling Club—Raisch, 186; Barnes, 188; Meyers, 199; Brady, 129; R. Anderson, 169. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Yonkers Bowling Club—Raisch, 208; Barnes, 169; Meyers, 158; Brady, 133; R. Anderson, 167. Total, 835.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 169; Schoales, 197; Mundt, 160; Johansmeyer, 196; Setzer, 216. Total, 938.

THIRD GAME.—Cyclon Bowling Club—Le Beau, 149; Schoales, 190; Mundt, 154; Johansmeyer, 167; Setzer, 156. Total, 816.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 177; Potts, 143; Wiese, 220; Nissen, 177; Schmitt, 190. Total, 907.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahisdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 193; Brick, 133; Modersohn, 157; Rehm, 234; F. Gerdes, 258. Total, 975.

Bronxdale Bowling Club—Crosby, 242; Benson, 153; Kerr, 140; Mahoney, 176; Balz, 190. Total, 901.

SECOND GAME.—Bronxdale Bowling Club—Crosby, 152; Benson, 144; Kerr, 197; Mahoney, 115; Balz, 209. Total, 817.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 144; J. Jarchow, 191; C. Jarchow, 181; Higbie, 196; Brown, 191. Total, 903.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 168; J. Jarchow, 150; C. Jarchow, 168; Higbie, 177; Brown, 181. Total, 844.

Lotus Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 192; Brick, 160; Modersohn, 231; Rehm, 225; F. Gerdes, 195. Total, 1,003.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 182; Fecher, 182; Stiefel, 187; Schlett, 172; Klepper, 216. Total, 939.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 159; Claus, 182; Van Rieper, 149; Nowak, 190; Richter, 181. Total, 870.

SECOND GAME.—Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 201; Claus, 212; Van Rieper, 202; Nowak, 203; Richter, 180. Total, 998.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buckholz, 200; Deady, 169; Hahnenfeld, 195; Bellmer, 192; Kessler, 158. Total, 914.

THIRD GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buckholz, 174; Deady, 207; Hahnenfeld, 188; Bellmer, 201; Kessler, 204. Total, 974.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 182; Fecher, 180; Stiefel, 177; Schlett, 200; Klepper, 149. Total, 888.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 170; Duncan, 187; Morley, 135; Betts, 130; Cordieu, 159. Total—781.

Palm Council—Levy, 129; Eve, 193; Lang, 141; Oehlers, 145; Mullen, 114. Total—722.

SECOND GAME.—Palm Council—Levy, 130; Eve, 141; Lang, 153; Oehlers, 142; Mullen, 143. Total—703.

Ridgewood Council—Meyer, 118; Lister, 185; De Zalba, 119; Van Wyck, 154; Diehl, 159. Total—735.

THIRD GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Meyer, 160; Lister, 172; De Zalba, 164; Van Wyck, 168; Diehl, 186. Total—859.

Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 194; Duncan, 150; Morley, 20); Betts, 133; Cordieu, 150. Total, 827.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Klewer, 178; Kenyon, 136; Clancy, 173; Quirk, 173; Lange, (2 frames,) 28; Gray, 133. Total—821.

Stickers' Bowling Club—Flower, 168; Lapple, 202; Wittner, 210; Vorst, 150; Klotz, 223. Total—962.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Klewer, 187; Kenyon, 168; Clancy, 248; Quirk, 205; Gray, 189. Total—977.

National Bowling Club—Haus, 160; Bauer, 175; Chandler, 164; Cahoon, 184; Starr, 244. Total—928.

THIRD GAME.—National Bowling Club—Haus, 137; Bauer, 170; Chandler, 185; Cahoon, 168; Starr, 196. Total, 856.

Stickers' Bowling Club—Flower, 176; Lapple, 146; Wittner, 172; Vorst, 180; Klotz, 131. Total —805.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Salve Regina Council—Minogue, 139; Koster, 156; O'Brien, 143; Fitzgerald, 119; Cronin, 167. Total, 724.

Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 180; Scully, 147; Schmitt, 141; Johnson, 110; Eck, 119. Total, 690.

SECOND GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 150; Scully, 135; Lynch, 135; Johnson, 134; Brown, 152. Total, 706.

McGivney Council—Lee, 150; Moran, 178; Hulbert, 200; Bush, 128; Green, 159. Total, 822.

THIRD GAME.—McGivney Council—Lee, 176; Moran, 117; Hulbert, 144; O'Neill, 156; Green, 171. Total, 764.

Salve Regina Council—Minogue, 148; Koster, 141; O'Brien, 109; Fitzgerald, 140; Cronin, 154. Total, 701.

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—W. E. Woodend & Co.—Rumley, 150; Gerry, 80; Galvin, 110; Cooper, 194; Potter, 214. Total, 760.

Riley & Co.—McLean, 106; Boylan, 115; Zimmerman, 162; Dooling, 197; Smith, 169. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.—Riley & Co.—Murphy, 142; Boylan, 128; Zimmerman, 139; Dooling, 143; Smith, 187. Total, 739.

Stoppani & Hotchkin—Pierce, 120; Maloney, 119; Morton, 112; F. Maloney, 114; Walters, 155. Total, 620.

THIRD GAME.—Stoppani & Hotchkin—Pierce, 139; Maloney, 109; Morton, 109; F. Maloney, 111; Walters, 149. Total, 617.

W. E. Woodend & Co.—Rumley, 130; Gerry, 128; Galvin, 110; Cooper, 213; Potter, 157. Total, 742.

GAS COMPANY'S TOURNAMENT.
Siever's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Consolidated Gas Company, Branch No. 1—Degenhardt, 141; Kingsbury, 155; Standrast, 148; Broderick, 135; Skahan, 173. Total, 752.

Mutual Gas Company—Haight, 168; Gardner, 169; Smith, 128; Ryer, 170; Young, 154. Total, 789.

SECOND GAME.—Mutual Gas Company—Haight, 165; Gardner, 162; Smith, 171; Ryer, 152; Young, 172. Total, 822.

Consolidated Gas Company, Branch No. 4—Heidt, 180; Seitz, 147; Keating, 126; Schmerbach, 116; Boyle, 193. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.—Consolidated Gas Company, Branch No. 4—Heidt, 171; Seitz, 144; Keating, 121; Schmerbach, 164; Boyle, 165. Total, 765.

Standard Gas Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Branch—Bell, 121; Snyder, 140; Gilmore, 150; Logan, 166; Blake, 149. Total, 726.

GRAND CENTRAL TOURNAMENT.
Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Franklin Palace Bowling Club—Boemmermann, 177; Dinsmore, 223; Hughes, 169; Helitas, 173; Oliver, 169. Total, 910.

Madison Bowling Club—Wallace, 165; L. Koller, 165; Burnett, 182; Zizibin, 200; G. Kofler, 181. Total, 893.

SECOND GAME.—Madison Bowling Club—Wallace, 245; L. Kofler, 164; Burnett, 150; Zizibin, 157; G. Kofler, 176. Total, 892.

Surprise Bowling Club—Feiler, 118; Seelig, 171; McComb, 163; Wilcox, 179; Leister, 183. Total, 816.

THIRD GAME.—Surprise Bowling Club—Feiler, 161; Seelig, 144; McComb, 194; Wilcox, 152; Leister, 157. Total, 807.

Franklin Palace Bowling Club—Boemmermann, 186; Dinsmore, 185; Hughes, 209; Helitas, 173; Oliver, 178. Total, 970.

G. H. Mumm & Co.

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TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

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THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

INDOOR FOOTBALL GAMES.

Knickerbockers Beat Warlow A. C. Team in Heavyweight Class.

Madison Square Garden was again the scene of some lively football last night, two games of the indoor professional series being decided. The attendance was much larger than on the opening night. A large gathering of Long Islanders had seats reserved on the north side of the Garden, and they were present for the purpose of cheering the Warlow Athletic Club players of Whitestone, L. I., who were pitted against the Knickerbocker eleven of this city. These teams were the contestants in the second game of the heavyweight champion series, and the second half was prolonged, so that a decision could be reached. This was necessary in order that the winners could play the All-Syracuse eleven to-night. The Knickerbocker team won by the score of 11 to 6, after a very hard struggle.

In the lightweight division the Transit Athletic Club team of this city defeated the Brighton Athletic Club team of Coney Island, 6—0, and the final games for the lightweight championship will be decided on Friday night. In addition to the Syracuse-Knickerbocker contest to-night, there will be a championship game of Gaelic football in the Garden. The opposing teams will be the Kickhams of this city and the Emmets of Brooklyn, between whom the question of supremacy has not been decided this season.

When the Knickerbockers and Warlows lined up last night they looked to be about evenly matched, and the fact that they were tied at the end of the first half proved it. Knickerbocker kicked off out of bounds and had to kick again. Capt. Smith of the Warlow team struck his head against the arena fence in running for the ball on the fifteen-yard line and was so stunned that he had to retire from the game, and Block took his place. The Knickerbockers were very aggressive, and through the good work of Perez and Caulkins, who made gains around the ends, soon had the ball close to the Warlow goal line, and Leahy was pushed over for a touch-down. Leahy kicked the goal, making the score 6—0 in favor of the Knickerbockers.

The Whitestone players were very determined to score, but it took them over fifteen minutes to do so. Armstrong, who was by far the cleverest and most aggressive player on the Long Island team, was in the middle of every play, and he plunged through the Knickerbocker centre several times for good gains. Maybaum, Miller, and Lent were also very prominent in bucking the local line to advantage, and they landed the ball on their opponents' 20-yard mark, without making an end play; they then lost the ball on downs, and it was then worked back to the middle of the gridiron.

There were several tilts between the opposing players while the ball was in the centre of the playing space and several blows were exchanged. The Knickerbockers were forced to punt, and the Warlows, getting the ball again, plunged through the centre, sending Armstrong, Maybaum, and Lent through for successive gains, and finally forcing Lent over for a touchdown amid wild cheering by the Long Island contingent. The cheering was renewed when Miller kicked the goal which tied the score—6-6.

The second half was stubbornly fought all through, and when at last the Knickerbockers in a wild rush scored the winning touchdown every man on both teams was played almost to a standstill. Line-up:

Knickerbocker.	Position.	Warlow.
Perez	Left end	Smith, Bloch
McCarthy	Left tackle	Armstrong
Whiteman	Left guard	McCabe
Campbell	Centre	Maloney
Lippe	Right guard	Siebert
Steinert	Right tackle	Knabe
Foster	Right end	Livingstone
Fordon	Quarter back	Lane
Kiernan	Right half back	Maybaum
Caulkins	Right half back	Miller
Leahy	Full back	Lent

Touch-downs—Leahy, Caulkins, Lent. Goals from touch-downs—Leahy, Miller. Umpire—F. C. Wenck, New York Athletic Club. Referee—W. J. Smith, Union College. Linesmen—J. Smythe and J. Wright, New York.

Transit A. C., 6.	Position.	Brighton A. C., 0.
Cooper	Left end	Boyle
Buckley	Left tackle	Cullem
Weise	Left guard	Haase
Cooper	Centre	Mochring
Linder	Right guard	McKay
Steffneck	Right tackle	Balsamo
Smith	Right end	Goodfellow
Wieles	Quarter back	Rubier
H. Arnold	Left half back	Bennett
Benford	Right half back	Wersinburg
Biddle	Full back	Rourke

Touch-down—Weise. Goal from touch-down—Benford. Umpire—F. C. Wenck, New York Athletic Club. Referee—W. J. Smith, Union College. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

West—Marchant.

Miss Ada Marchant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Marchant of Stapleton Avenue, Richmond, was married last night to William Robinet West at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas F. Yocom, pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Richmond. The maid of honor was Miss Marie West, sister of the bridegroom, and the best man was Ralph J. Sprague of Scarsdale, N. Y.

Newton—Hedden.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A pretty wedding was celebrated this evening at the house of Mrs. C. C. Worthington, at this place, when Miss Elizabeth C. Hedden, a sister of Mrs. Worthington, was married to W. Parker Newton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Julia H. Worthington. The best man was Sterling St. John of New York.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

Loose joints, bow legs, big head, and soft bones—mean rickets. It is a typical disease for the best workings of Scott's Emulsion.

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Scott's Emulsion corrects the effects of imperfect nourishment and brings rapid improvement in every way to rickety children.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

COLLEGE CHESS TOURNEY.

Columbia Maintains Her Lead by Half a Point Over Yale—Princeton Third.

Play in the intercollegiate chess tournament was resumed at the Columbia Grammar School, in this city, yesterday, when the Columbia players were pitted against Harvard and Yale against Princeton. When play was given over for the day Columbia had maintained herself in the lead, with half a point over Yale. Princeton occupied the third place and Harvard the last one. One game, however—that between Rice, Harvard, and E. Sewall, Columbia—was adjourned, to be adjudicated to-day.

Tucker was the first to score. After winning the exchange he brought the game, with a few decisive strokes, after twenty-three moves, to an issue, and Clerk resigned. Adams beat Hankinson in thirty moves, the latter having lost a piece on the fifteenth move. E. Hull won very cleverly a piece from Bissell, and forced matters to a climax after thirty-three moves. A most important game—that between the leaders of Yale and Princeton, namely, Sawin and Richardson—took an unexpected turn. Sawin had achieved a winning advantage, but failed to select the right continuation, and Richardson won with the odd pawn after forty-one moves. Meanwhile, N. Hull and Pilgram had come to a drawn position, and after fifty-one moves honors were easy. Barthell demonstrated his superiority over Carr, building up a terrific attack, to which Carr succumbed after thirty moves, although he might have won much quicker.

The star game of the day—that between Rice and Sewall—was very interestingly fought. Rice eventually gave up the queen for two rooks, and after forty-nine moves the game was adjourned to be adjudicated by the referee this afternoon. At first Keeler had Bridgman practically beaten. Later on in the game, however, he made a bad break, and when time was called at 10 o'clock the players agreed to draw the game. Sixty-four moves were recorded.

The games are appended in full:

BOARD 1.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rice. Harvard. White.	Sewall. Columbia. Black.	Rice. Harvard. White.	Sewall. Columbia. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	27. KtxKt	QxKt
2. P—QB4	P—K3	28. P—QKt4	P—QR3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	29. B—R2	Q—Kt3
4. P—K3	QKt—Q2	30. Q—B	B—Q2
5. Kt—B3	PxP	31. B—Kt	Q—K3
6. BxP	P—B3	32. Kt—Q2	Q—K2
7. Castles.	B—Q3	33. P—KB4	P—QR4
8. Q—K2	P—KB4	34. PxP	RxP
9. P—K4	P—K4	35. R—K3	B—K3
10. R—K	Castles.	36. Kt—K4	B—Q4
11. P—KR3	Kt—Kt3	37. Q—B3	R(Q)—KR
12. B—Q3	B—Q2	38. Kt—K6	RxP
13. B—K3	P—P	39. QxR	RxQ
14. BxP	B—QB4	40. RxR	P—QKt4
15. BxB	QxB	41. B—K4	BxB
16. P—K5	KKt—Q4	42. RxB	Kt—K3
17. Kt—K4	Q—K2	43. K—R2	Kt—B4
18. P—QR3	P—KR3	44. R—K	Kt—R5
19. QR—Q	Kt—B5	45. R(R3)—K3	P—Kt5
20. B—Kt	KR—Q	46. P—B5	Kt—B4
21. Q—B2	Kt—Kt3	47. Kt—B4	P—Kt6
22. Kt—B5	B—K	48. P—K6	PxP
23. Kt—Q3	Kt—Q4	49. PxP	K—R2
24. R—Q2	Kt—B	Adjourned for adjudication.	
25. QR—K2	Kt—B2		
26. Kt—B5	Kt—K3		

BOARD 2.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Keeler. Columbia. White.	Bridgman. Harvard. Black.	Keeler. Columbia. White.	Bridgman. Harvard. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	34. P—KR3	P—QKt4
2. P—QB4	P—K3	35. K—R2	K—R2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	36. B—Kt6ch	K—R
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	37. P—KB3	K—Kt
5. P—K3	Kt—Q2	38. B—R2ch	K—R
6. R—B	P—B3	39. P—KKt4	K—R2
7. B—Q3	PxP	40. K—Kt3	K—R
8. BxP	Kt—Kt3	41. K—R4	K—R2
9. B—Kt3	Castles.	42. P—KB4	K—R
10. KKt—K2	QKt—Q4	43. B—Kt	K—Kt
11. Castles.	Q—Q2	44. P—B5	K—R2
12. P—QR3	R—K	45. K—Kt3	P—B4
13. B—R2	KtxKt	46. Q—K3	P—B5
14. KtxKt	Kt—Q4	47. K—B2	Q—K
15. BxB	KtxKt	48. QxQ	BxQ
16. RxKt	RxB	49. B—Kt4	K—Kt
17. Q—Q2	Q—QB2	50. B—Q5ch	K—B
18. P—K4	R—Q	51. B—K6	B—B3
19. R—Q	KR—K	52. B—B8	K—K
20. Q—Kt5	B—B	53. K—K3	K—Q
21. R—KKt3	P—KB3	54. BxP	K—Q2
22. Q—QB	K—Kt	55. P—QR4	PxP
23. KR—Q	Q—Kt3	56. BxP	KxP
24. P—Kt4	P—QR3	57. K—Q3	B—Kt7
25. Q—QB3	Q—B2	58. K—B3	BxP
26. P—Q5	KPxP	59. R—K2	P—R4
27. PxP	R—Q2	60. PxP	BxP
28. R—K	RxR	61. K—Kt2	B—Q2
29. QxR	R—K2	62. K—R3	K—B2
30. R—K3	RxRch	63. P—Kt5	K—Kt3
31. QxR	B—Q2	64. KxP	P—B4
32. Q—K7	Q—QB	65. K—Kt4	Drawn.
33. P—Q6	P—KR3		

BOARD 3.—RUY LOPEZ.

Clerk. Harvard. White.	Tucker. Columbia. Black.	Clerk. Harvard White.	Tucker. Columbia. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. Q—B3	Q—Kt4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	14. B—B	B—Q3
3. B—Kt5	P—Q3	15. Kt—B3	BxPch
4. P—Q4	PxP	16. KxB	QxR
5. KtxP	B—Q2	17. R—Kt	R—K8
6. Castles	KtxKt	18. B—Kt5	Q—R8ch
7. BxBch	QxB	19. K—Kt3	Kt—R4

WOULD TURN TO NICARAGUA

Senator Morgan Thinks It Best to Abandon Panama Canal Route.

Believes It Will Be Impossible to Secure Satisfactory Concessions — Will Bring the Matter Before the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—There is good reason to expect that when Congress meets after the holidays the subject of the Panama Canal will be brought up in the Senate and there will be an airing of details connected with the negotiations for the needed concessions from Colombia.

Senator Morgan yesterday gave Secretary Hay and the President notice that he had prepared and would introduce next week a resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that a reasonable time had passed since the passage of the Spooner act and that it is apparent that the obstacles in the way of securing the property and rights of the Panama Company are not to be overcome, and therefore the President should turn to the other alternative of the act and seek to acquire the route for the Nicaragua Canal and proceed to set in operation the business of constructing the canal there.

Mr. Morgan is prepared to support his resolution in an exhaustive review of the facts connected with the negotiations that have taken place since the passage of the Spooner act and to argue the question of practical expediency involved. He unhesitatingly asserts that the difficulty in reaching an agreement with Colombia has been the interference of the transcontinental railroads, and goes so far as to believe that the recently recalled Minister Concha was personally under the influence of the railroads and was used by them to thwart all progress on the negotiations.

While Secretary Hay and the new Minister, Dr. Herran, have come to an agreement on substantially all points except as to the amount of compensation to be given Colombia by this Government, still there is no guarantee that a final complete convention can be arranged. Mr. Morgan asks that Secretary Hay at once begin to arrange with Nicaragua for the right of way, and that the President turn to the Nicaraguan Canal as the only feasible proposition to be considered.

It is understood that the Nicaraguan Government has withdrawn entirely from the demand for a large yearly compensation for the concession, and that we can now get free what before the passage of the Spooner act would have cost us many millions.

It is said that the President is averse to considering Mr. Morgan's proposition, and that he is thoroughly disgusted with the attitude of Colombia. He, however, still regards the Panama route as the better one, and would prefer to build the canal there if we could get the control which we must have if we are to invest the many millions needed to construct the canal. It seems likely that the canal question is to be the subject of further protracted debate in the Senate. What the next turn in canal affairs may be can hardly be conjectured. It is claimed by some that if we declare for the Nicaraguan route Colombia will yield her contention and give us the concession desired. In the meantime the promoters of the San Blas route are expressing the hope that they are yet to have their day in court. They now ask for a year or so in which a Government commission can go to the isthmus and make a survey and report on the proposed tunnel for a tidewater canal, which they assert can be built for one-half the cost of the cheaper of the other routes. Senator Scott of West Virginia is the avowed spokesman for the San Blas route, and he has introduced a bill providing for a survey and report on the Serrell tunnel.

Old men are not likely to be selected for the multitude of good places on the isthmian canal force. President Roosevelt will undoubtedly be urged, if he has not already been urged, not to heed the cry of the politician for canal pap. The "lame duck" of the last Congressional election will hardly be cared for on either the Canal Commission or in the subordinate positions, if the President insists, as it is believed he will, on having efficient men.

A distinguished engineer now employed on one of the greatest engineering problems in the history of transportation, conversing to-day about the construction of the Isthmian Canal outlined in a general way how such a project must be undertaken, whatever methods as to details should be adopted. First he would have a chief engineer, or man of large executive ability, who could grasp the enormity of the work. Another commissioner should be chosen for his special knowledge of transportation matters, and of necessity should be a railroad man who could attend to the shipment South of large numbers of laborers, and likewise the shipment of large quantities of machinery and materials. The test of his ability would be in forwarding men and materials promptly to their destination on arrival at the Atlantic terminus of the canal.

Still another of the commissioners should have expert knowledge of the preparation of two or more large plants for furnishing pure water to the army of laborers and officials who will be engaged on the work for many years. Pure water is one of the first essentials in that country to health, and is one of the chief preventives of yellow fever. The services of a sanitation expert of no less ability and reputation than Gen. Leonard Wood could well be engaged for that part of the task.

The necessary division of the work and the importance of having expert men at the head of each branch were of the highest importance.

With the operations such a distance from Washington honesty is quite as necessary a qualification as experience in the work imposed upon each commissioner. Each one of those officials will have large problems of organization to solve, and the futility of putting mere politicians to such work, where they have no special fitness to commend them, would be readily recognized by business men.

PANAMA CANAL MEETING.

Less Opposition Shown by Shareholders to Sale of Rights to the United States.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Details of the meeting of the Panama Canal Company yesterday are given by the Paris correspondent of The Times.

The report of the Board of Directors declares that the moderation of the demands made by the company will facilitate an agreement between Colombia and the United States, which is requisite for a triumph over the competitive offer made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

During the year, the report says, 720,000 cubic meters of soil have been excavated on the route of the canal. Among the 2,000 navvies and others employed there have been only 38 deaths.

The report was almost unanimously adopted by the shareholders after a short and somewhat noisy discussion.

DEATH OF CONSUL NAST.

Details of Last Illness of American Representative at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Details of the death of Thomas Nast, late United States Consul General at Guayaquil, have reached the State Department in a report from United States Vice Consul Robert B. Jones, who nursed his superior to the end.

Mr. Jones says that Mr. Nast was taken sick on Monday, Dec. 1, with what he thought to be a bilious attack. Upon returning to Guayaquil on that day Mr. Jones found Mr. Nast lying in his hammock dressed. He said he had a bilious attack, but thought he would soon be all right. Mr. Jones insisted on calling a physician, who said Mr. Nast had liver trouble. On the Saturday following another physician was called in, who pronounced the disease to be yellow fever, in which opinion he was corroborated by a third physician, and both said his condition was very serious. Mr. Nast, however, did not think so, and as late as 10:30 P. M. Saturday said he felt much better and would soon be all right.

Mr. Ashton, the British Vice Consul, and Mr. Jones took care of the sick man all night. About 12:30 A. M. he became worse and lost consciousness, and, after a long and hard struggle, expired at 11:35 Sunday morning. His funeral was attended by all the officials at Guayaquil.

JUSTICE SHIRAS TO RETIRE?

Renewal of Report That President Will Appoint Gov. Taft as His Successor on Supreme Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The report is revived here, with some evidences of authority, that Justice Shiras is to retire from the Supreme Bench, probably in February. Gov. William H. Taft is named as the successor selected by the President. Justice Shiras has been eligible for retirement since the opening of the October term of the court. The law which makes it possible for a Federal Judge to retire provides that any Judge of any court of the United States may, after having held his commission ten years and having reached the age of seventy, resign and thereafter receive during the rest of his natural life the same salary which was due him at the time of his resignation.

Justice Shiras reached the age of seventy nearly a year ago. His ten years' service on the Supreme Bench did not, however, expire until recently. He was appointed by President Harrison, in July, 1892, but did not qualify by taking the oath of office until the meeting of the court the following October, and his commission therefore bore date Oct 10, 1892. Justice Shiras has several times been reported to have decided to tender his resignation, and has recently had it in mind to do so with the beginning of the year. He has, however, reconsidered this latest intention in order that the President may have opportunity to name Gov. Taft for the vacancy that would occur, and also to avoid causing any serious interruption of the work of the court, which is already not a little in arrears owing to the long period when the late Justice Gray was unable on account of illness to perform any service.

It is also desired by Gov. Taft to dispose of a number of important matters of legislation and administration at Manila before he lays down his office there as the head of the Government of the Philippines. Chief Justice Fuller will be eligible for retirement in February and Justice Harlan next June.

"ROOSEVELT ROSE" BARRED.

Patent Office Decides the President's Name Cannot Be Used Without His Permission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A decision was rendered to-day by the Commissioner of Patents that will meet with general approbation, however much it may be decried by those enterprising gentlemen and firms who act upon the theory that nothing is sacred when advertising their wares. An application was made by a party for a trade mark bearing the name "Roosevelt Rose." It was not explained in the application what the name was to be used on, but it is understood it was to be used to designate a flower. In denying the application the examiner said:

First—Where it appears that the word "Rose" alone has been used as a trade mark it is held that the words "Roosevelt Rose" will be refused registration because they involve the use of the President's name.

Second—It is against public policy for this office to lend its sanction to the use of the President's name by granting registration therefor as a trade mark without his express consent.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the examiner and the Commissioner sustained the decision. In concluding the decision the Commissioner said:

It is well settled that a living celebrity is entitled to protection from the use of his name for purposes of trade by others, and this is especially true in the case of the name of the President of the United States. It is against public policy for this office to lend its sanction to the use of the President's name by granting registration therefor as a trade mark without his express consent. The mere fact that it has been applied to a particular rose is not sufficient to warrant the assumption that this consent has been given.

He then announces that the decision of the examiner of trade marks was correct and that it is accordingly affirmed.

LAND OFFICE CHANGES.

Ex-Gov. Richards Now Commissioner and John H. Fimple His Assistant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—John H. Fimple of Carrollton, Ohio, has been selected as Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office to succeed ex-Gov. W. A. Richards of Wyoming, who has been selected to succeed Binger Hermann of Oregon as Commissioner.

Both Mr. Richards and Mr. Fimple were slated for these offices by the late President McKinley. Mr. Fimple was law clerk of the General Land Office for four years; was assistant attorney for two years under Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer of the Interior Department, and resigned two years ago to resume his law practice. He is forty years of age.

YOUNG FILIPINO'S PLIGHT.

Was Refused Naturalization Papers Because He Had No Country to Renounce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Justice Clabaugh of the District Supreme Court is engaged in hearing a petition filed by Antonio M. de Ycaza, a young Filipino, who is seeking to obtain naturalization papers. He came to this country after the signing of the treaty of peace by the United States and Spain. He applied for naturalization papers in this district.

The local law requires that all applicants for citizenship must renounce allegiance to some country. Mr. Ycaza had no country to renounce, and on this ground he was denied naturalization papers by the Clerk of the District Supreme Court.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PORTRAIT.

Gift to Mississippi Will Be Hung in State Capitol and Not in "Hall of Fame."

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30.—It appears that the public has to a certain extent been under a misapprehension as to the location of the portrait of President Lincoln, which will not be placed in the "Mississippi Hall of Fame," as has been generally thought, but simply hung in the Historical Department.

Director Rowland calls attention to the fact that his invitation to Hon. Robert T. Lincoln to present the portrait was coupled with the statement it was wanted to hang in the Mississippi Capitol and not in the Hall of Fame, mention of which was simply made to show what the department was doing along the line of collection portraits of prominent men.

The hanging of the portrait of Mr. Lincoln in the rooms of the department in the new Capitol will have all the significance attributed by the metropolitan press, North and South, to the act, but will silence the criticism that has arisen because of the impression that the portrait was to be hung in what has come to be known as "The Miss Hall of Fame," which will be no doubt devoted to men more intimately connected with Mississippi history.

MALLORY LINER TOWED IN.

The Comal Brought to Port by Her Sister Ship the Colorado.

The Mallory Line steamship Comal reached this port yesterday, having been towed here from Charleston by her sister ship, the Colorado. The Comal, which sailed from Mobile, put into Charleston with a broken shaft and waited for the Colorado, which sailed from Brunswick, Ga., to give her a tow. As soon as she discharges her cargo the Comal will go into dry dock for repairs.

On the northward trip the Colorado and Comal passed though a large quantity of railroad ties, which, it was presumed, was the cargo of some storm-tossed lumber vessel.

CAPITAL AND PUBLICITY

Opinion of Chairman of Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Contention That It Is Harmful to the Stockholders to Divulge Corporate Operations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in his paper entitled "Capitalization and Publicity," read before the Association for the Advancement of Science, discussed the proposition that all corporations under Congressional control be required to make full disclosure of their genesis and operations so that it may be seen how the amount of money originally paid in, or the value of the assets at any time owned, compares with the par value of all bonds and stocks issued. Mr. Knapp said he ventured to doubt the soundness of the argument that publicity would prevent stock watering. He held it unproved that the excessive issue of corporate securities was a source of such danger as to excite public alarm, and said he was yet to be convinced that enforced publicity would not be a harmful exercise of public authority. He said in part:

"I maintain that the stockholder, as such, is not benefited by corporate publicity and would be harmed rather than helped by its enforcement. It is one thing for the stockholder to have knowledge of the concern whose shares he holds; it is quite another thing to furnish the public the same information. I fail to see that publicity can be desirable or useful to the stockholder.

"The justification for this proposal, therefore, must be found, if found at all, in the theory that the State is charged with the duty of safeguarding the investment of capital in corporate securities. To my mind this is a most serious proposition, and I think we should long hesitate before embarking upon such a paternal venture.

"Leaving out the speculator and taking into account only those seeking honest investment, ten times more money, to say the least, has been sunk in farm mortgages, suburban lots, patent rights, buying and selling grain, cotton, and other commodities, where no corporate shares were dealt in or even existed, than was ever lost on account of the fictitious or excessive issue of corporate securities.

"I cannot but regard corporate publicity of the kind and to the extent advocated by many as a certain and serious hindrance to effective competition. Just as the Sherman anti-trust law, which is based upon an economic fallacy, has indirectly aided the very results it was designed to prevent, so the compulsory disclosure of all corporate transactions would undermine the competition it was intended to support.

"Bearing in mind how rapidly all kinds of business are assuming the corporate form, that the competition of individuals is fast disappearing, and that competition in the future will be mainly between corporations, it seems plain to me that the enforcement of corporate publicity would be an added incentive to industrial combination.

"Therefore, as I view the matter, the remedy in question will be worthless to the great mass of people, the consumers, for their troubles are not caused, by watered stock and will not be alleviated by publicity. It will not benefit the actual stockholder, for, however much he may need information for himself, his interests would not be promoted by bringing that information to public knowledge. Against its doubtful and very limited usefulness to the intending purchaser of corporate shares is the danger, not to be lightly estimated, of giving sanction to a principle of extreme paternalism and furnishing a fresh impulse, not to compete but to consolidate."

AS THEY DO IN CHINA.

Punishment of 100 Blows for Shanghai Engineer Who Quit Without Notice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Punishment of 100 blows and two weeks' imprisoment was the sentence of a Shanghai court in a recent case of an engineer who left his employers without due notice. Because other employes of the company profited by an advance in wages in which the engineers were omitted, the defendant in company with seven other engineers struck.

The company, prosecuting the case, contended that, as the men were employed by the month, they should have given a month's notice of their intention to leave, a position which was upheld by the court. Warrants are out for the other seven strikers.

EVOLUTIONS UNDER DEWEY.

Rear Admiral Taylor Writes That They Have Been a Success.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department to-day made public the following extract from a letter written Dec. 19 by Rear Admiral Taylor, Admiral Dewey's Chief of Staff, relative to the Caribbean manoeuvres:

If the drills go well we shall probably have done all that Admiral Dewey wants to do some time in the week beginning Monday, Jan. 5, and ending Saturday, Jan. 10.

The tactical drills by division were much needed. The fourth division has made considerable progress. The division of four battleships, when they worked together, did not require much drilling, as they had previously had a good deal.

The plan now is to begin working the entire fleet under Admiral Dewey in person during the week beginning Monday, Dec. 29, and, if their improvement justifies it, we will take up some battle evolutions with the cruiser divisions disposed on the flanks, and scouting. There will likewise be a blockade problem, and then I think it will be time for the dispersal.

One-half the task was done when we had the vessels assembled. A large fraction of the remainder was done when we perfected the fleet organization and taught the individual ships to look to their divisional squadron commanders, and for those commanders in turn to look to the Commander in Chief. This has not been easy, for we have practically never had a fleet organization, but have worked three ships and thirty ships under the same squadron organization.

We have had but few mishaps so far, only a crack in the Chicago's steam pipe, which is being repaired, and a slight injury to the bow of the torpedo boat Biddle, which has been fixed.

In conclusion the letter says that all are very enthusiastic over the new system of training for gun pointers and loading drill. Everybody agrees that the assembling of the ships is a good scheme and very beneficial to all hands.

TO DIVIDE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Provisions for Three Divisions Under as Many Rear Admirals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department has decided to divide the Asiatic Squadron into three divisions instead of two, as at present, and to send out another flag officer.

The heavy battleships will be under command of Rear Admiral Evans, who also will be in general command of the entire squadron; the cruisers under the command of Admiral Cooper, who is to succeed Admiral Wilde, and a new division, comprising the light gunboats, will be created under the command of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling now Commandant of the Puget Sound Navy Yard.

The latter will raise his flag on the gunboat Rainbow and will have his general headquarters at Cavite.

TO PROTECT NAVAL SEAMEN.

Warships Ordered Away from Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard to Escape Immoral Influences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department will adopt heroic measures to protect the enlisted men at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, near Seattle, Wash., from the evil influences which exist at Bremerton.

An official report received to-day from Rear Admiral Yates Sterling, in command of the yard, details a deplorable state of affairs at Bremerton, and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling to-day issued an order which will have the effect of keeping naval vessels away from that station in the future until the nuisance is abated.

[illegible] resorts and disorderly houses, [illegible] flourish just outside the yard, especially when one of the war vessels is in port, and as the Government has no other means of protecting the men from the attendant evils, it was decided to force the local authorities to take action by keeping ships away from the yard.

Admiral Sterling, in concluding his report, says: "I understand that the conditions as to police regulations have improved somewhat in Bremerton since the town was incorporated about one year ago, and it is thought that the officials of the town being nearly all yard employes, the department might bring an influence to bear upon them for still further improvement.

"The suggestions of the commanding officers of the receiving ships and marine barracks in regard to affording the men facilities for recreation and amusement are approved, including the recommendation that beer and light wines be allowed in the men's clubs under proper regulations."

Acting Secretary Darling's indorsement is as follows: "The Department deems it inadvisable to subject American sailors to the immoral influences described within, and until the conditions surrounding the Bremerton yard are corrected by the civil authorities no further ships will be ordered to that yard."

FURNITURE FOR ARMY MEN.

Plan to Reduce the Moving Expenses to Which Officers Are Now Subjected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The cause of greatest inconvenience and expense to army officers in moving from one station to another under orders is the removal of their household effects, and especially the heavier articles of furniture. A certain allowance in weight is granted the officer according to rank, and this is carried by the Government without charge to the officer. But there is always a considerable quantity in excess of the allowance, which the officer must pay for.

The Government has lately adopted systematic plans in the extension of old, and the building of new posts and garrisons and quarters for officers are being constructed with regard to permanency and the personal comfort of the tenants. It has occurred to Secretary Root that the expense of removal may be considerably reduced by providing for placing permanently in the quarters at all posts and garrisons articles of heavy and necessary furniture, such as bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, dining room, kitchen furniture and the like. The occupants of the quarters would be charged a rental equal to the ultimate cost of the furniture supplied and for a fund sufficient for its renewal when worn out.

At naval stations the heavier household furniture is supplied in all public quarters.

TO INCREASE NAVY PERSONNEL.

Plan Contemplates Enlarging Appointive Powers of President and Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The members of the Senate and House Naval Committees, after conferences with the Secretary of the Navy, have practically decided on a plan for the increase of the personnel of the navy. It contemplates an additional naval cadet from each Congressional district, two for each Senator, and ten annually to be appointed at large by the President.

The difficulty in connection with the inequality in classes which would result from the sudden injection of the increased allowance, is to be solved by giving the Secretary of the Navy the discretion of determining the times at which the new appointments are to be made.

DR. FRANKLIN WELLS PROMOTED

Made Supreme Head of Equitable Life Medical Department.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Dr. Franklin Wells, for many years a Chicago physician closely identified with the insurance world, has just been apprised of his appointment to the post of chief medical inspector of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in active charge of the medical department of the company throughout the world. New York will be made his permanent headquarters, and Dr. Wells will leave with his family for his new home immediately after New Year. Dr. Wells for the last eleven years has been chief medical examiner for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Prior to that he was engaged in medical work in Syria, having accepted a chair in the medical school of the Syrian Protestant Hospital at Beyroot after practicing in New York.

BANK'S BIG PROFITS.

First National of Chicago Earned 21 Per Cent. on Its Increased Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Profits of the First National Bank of Chicago for 1902 will be approximately $1,680,000, or 21 per cent. on the capital stock of $8,000,000. The bank earned last year about 22½ per cent. on the other capital of $5,000,000. The showing for 1902, in view of the capital increase of $3,000,000, indicates the handsome returns that have been realized on banking capital in the last half of the current year.

Interest rates began to stiffen in July and August. The present rate of 6 per cent. for time and call loans means fine profits for banks.

FIRE IN A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Gas Formed in Furnace, and, Exploding, Ignited Flooring—Pupils Alarmed.

A loud explosion aroused the teachers and pupils of the College Preparatory School, 44 West Fifty-eighth Street, last night about 9:45 o'clock. The pupils, fifteen or twenty girls, between twelve and sixteen years of age, were quickly taken into the front room on the parlor floor, and an alarm was sent out. Meanwhile smoke poured from the rear of the first floor.

Just as the teachers had about decided to take their charges to the street, the firemen arrived and quickly subdued the flames, which had started on the floor close to the chimney on the first floor. It was found that the explosion had been caused by gas in the basement furnace becoming ignited and setting fire to the flooring about the chimney. The police say a similar fire occurred on the premises a year ago.

ANARCHIST TO MAGISTRATE.

Red-Marked Postal Card Asks the Court to be Merciful to the Poor.

Magistrate Crane, sitting in the Essex Market Court, received a postal card yesterday written in black ink which had been traced over with a red pencil, which read as follows:

Magistrate Crane please have mercy on those Poor people who steal and who beg—red tape is too Blame—they dont help Poor people. Coal is high—cant buy, Jewish Society from 21st Street chase us home to freeze and die—all humbug—from

Poor anarchist man out of work, Oh, Oh.

On the border line of the card was written "To the Poor be lenient, have mercy from Anarchist out of work I. J. Weinberg."

On the right-hand corner of the card was a big red biotch. Underneath it was written "dear blood."

Company's Change of Name.

The name of the Standard Traction Brake Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City, has been changed to the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company. This company sells all power brakes for street railway service manufactured by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

Sozodont Tooth Wash

Strictly Pure
No Acid ...
Standard for 52 Years

New Size 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway 34th to 35th St.

Annual Sale of Commercial Stationery and Office Furniture.

Letter Copying Books, black cloth binding, leather backs and corners, 300 pages, 53c.; 500 pages, 74c.; 700 pages, $1.07; 1,000 pages, $1.34.

Letter Copying Books, canvas binding, 500 pages, 51c.; 1,000 pages, 91c.

Invoice Books, canvas binding, 180 pages, 87c.; 300 pages, $1.21.

Invoice Books, black cloth binding, Russia leather back and corners, 240 pages, $1.41; 350 pages, $1.74.

Ledgers and Journals, leather binding, 400 pages, $1.98 and $2.97; 600 pages, $2.41 and $3.81; 800 pages, $2.81 and $4.61; 1,000 pages, $3.21 and $5.41.

Records, leather binding, 400 pages, $1.98; 600 pages, $2.41.

Day Book and Ledger, leather binding, flat opening, 400 and 600 pages.

Ledgers and Journals, canvas binding, 500 pages, $2.08; 800 pages, $2.81.

Journal, Ledgers, Cash and Records, canvas binding, 300 pages, 96c.; 400 pages, $1.12; 500 pages, $1.28; 600 pages, $1.44.

Journal, Ledger, Cash, Record and Day Books, canvas binding, 300 pages, 48c.; 500 pages, 64c.

Ledgers, Journals and Records, canvas binding, leather back and corners, 300 pages, 89c.; 400 pages, $1.03.

Ledger, Journal, Records and Cash Books, canvas binding, miniature size, 13c. and 15c.

Single Ledgers and Day Books, mottled covers, 150 pages, 27c.; 200 pages, 31c.; 250 pages, 36c.; 300 pages, 39c.

Ledgers, Journals, Records and Cash Books, cloth binding, leather backs and corners, 300 pages, 68c.; 400 pages, 81c.; 500 pages, 92c.

Journals and Ledgers, black cloth binding, leather back and corners, flat opening, $2.54.

Ledgers, Journals and Records, canvas binding, 200 pages, 29c.; 250 pages, 34c.; 300 pages, 46c.

Balcony, rear.

Day Books, canvas binding, 300 pages, 23c.; 600 pages, 42c.

Journals and Ledgers, canvas binding, 150 pages, 21c.

Journals, Day Books and Ledgers, canvas binding, 200 pages, 26c.; 250 pages, 29c.; 300 pages, 32c.

Journals, Ledgers and Records, cloth binding, leather back and corners, 300 pages, $1.18; 500 pages, $1.49.

Records, Journals and Ledgers, mottled covers, 150 pages, 27c.; 200 pages, 32c.; 250 pages, 38c.; 300 pages, 43c.

Duplicate Order Books, 19c. and 26c.

Triplicate Order Books, 19c. and 26c.

Records — indexed through — mottled covers, 150 pages, 31c.; 200 pages, 38c.; 250 pages, 41c.; 300 pages, 51c.

Bookkeeping Blanks, flexible canvas covers.

Journal, Cash and Day Books, 6c.

Records, Journals, Day Books and Ledgers, mottled covers, 200 pages, 39c.

Rent and Money Receipt Books, 9c.

Desk Pads, leather corners, 31c., 42c. and 44c.

Bronze Inkstands, two bottles and stamp box, $1.36.

Bronze Inkstands, two revolving bottles, 31c.

Bronze Inkstands, plain top, two bottles, 66c.

Safety Inkstands, 11c. and 14c.

Safety Ink Bottles, wooden bottoms, 48c.

Sponge Cups, 5c., 6c. and 8c.

Felt Dampeners, 24c.

Moore's Hand Blotters, 10c., 13c and 21c.

Hanging Files, 4c.

Metal Pen Racks, 10c.

Date Printers, 13c. Pen Wipers, 18c.

Mucilage Bottles, 10c. and 41c.

Board Clips, 23c.

Oak Arm Rests, 24c.

Letter Presses, $3.34, $4.07, $5.34.

Letter Press Stands, $5.63.

Cash Boxes, 31c., 53c., 36c., 44c. and 63c.

Tin Post Office Boxes, 14c., 24c., and 27c.

Wire Letter Baskets, 21c. and 41c.

Stafford's Inks, 3c., 4c., 21c., 32c. and 54c.

R. H. Macy's Inks, 5c., 15c., 23c., 36c.

Arnold's Inks, 21c., 42c.

Mucilage, 4c., 8c., 24c., 38c. and 67c.

Business Envelopes, per thousand, 78c.

A complete line of Excelsior Diaries for 1903, 19c. to $1.36.

Calendars, Lithographed, Blank-and-white and Block Daily Calendars at less than half price.

Balcony, rear.

Office Furniture.

4th Floor.

Our Price Surely Averages A Quarter Less Than Others Charge.

Solid Oak Roll-top Desks, quartered oak panel tops, some with pigeonholes and filing boxes; others have folding tables for type-writers, $22.49, $27.49, $31.49, $34.49, $39.24, $46.67 and $51.79.

Flat-top Desks, plain and quartered oak tops, single or double pedestals of drawers, $15.67, $17.67, $20.69, $25.49, $32.74 up to $68.67.

Oak Filing Cabinets — handsome quartered oak fronts. The unit system—each section may be bought as needed. Six styles, $6.34, $7.24, $7.96, $8.67, $9.14 and $10.92.

Sectional Book Cases, solid oak or mahogany finish, unit system. This is the only one that has sliding glass doors and adjustable shelves. Base section, $7.67; middle section, $5.24; top section, $1.74.

CITY HALL REPAIRS STOPPED.

President Cantor Informed That the Non-Union Work Is Bad and Not According to Specifications.

Borough President Cantor had a further conference yesterday with several delegates from the United Board of Building Trades and with Nicholas Ryan of the firm of Ryan & McFerran, the contractors engaged in the work of alterations in the City Hall. President Cantor said he was still hopeful of effecting a settlement of the differences between the contractors and the striking union men.

"I ordered Consulting Architect Aiken," said Mr. Cantor, "to make investigation into the character of the work done since the union men went out on strike, and he reported to me this morning. I have requested him to give me an amended report specific in form. From the report he submitted, the work done since the strike began is of a very inferior and bad character, and is not in accordance with the specifications. We cannot allow such work to continue, and as a result I shall order the work stopped to-day. If this work is to be done, it must be done properly and according to the specifications. The cause for the poor condition of the work done since the strike is due to the incompetent class of workmen employed."

One of the provisions of the union men returning to work has been that the work done by the non-union men be ripped out, and this demand has seemed to be a big stumbling block in effecting a reconciliation.

Just before President Cantor left for home at 6 o'clock he sent for Janitor Keyes of the City Hall and told him that when the men appear at the Hall this morning they must not be allowed to resume work.

NUN GOT SIX CENTS DAMAGES.

Sister Norma Sued Artesian Well Contractor for Failure to Find Water on Convent Ground.

In the Hudson County Supreme Court, Jersey City, yesterday Sister Mary Norma, who is in charge of the Convent of the Holy Angels, at Fort Lee, N. J., was awarded 6 cents damages in a suit she had brought against Patrick H. and T. Conlan of Newark.

Sister Norma contracted with the defendants in 1898 to bore an artesian well on the convent property at $6 a foot and a lump sum of $50 if the bore exceeded 125 feet in depth. Another clause provided that the defendants should be paid 50 per cent. of their claim from time to time, but that if they elected to be paid in that way they must give a bond of $5,000 for the fulfillment of the contract. When the bore had reached a depth of 1,038 feet without striking water it was concluded that no water was to be found, and the work was abandoned.

Sister Norma then began suit to recover $2,368 she had paid the contractors, asserting that under the agreement they were bound to furnish water. The defense denied that, saying that they had simply contracted to bore the well upon the site selected and were in no wise responsible for the failure to find water. Justice Gilbert Collins so instructed the jury, saying that if the jurors thought the defendants had gone as far as practical they might render a nominal verdict for the plaintiff. The verdict entails the costs on the defendants.

FOUND HIS MISSING DAUGHTER.

Pullman Employe's Search of Seventeen Years Ended in Brooklyn.

Francis Rosborg of Chicago, where he is employed by the Pullman Palace Car Company, after seventeen years of patient search for his daughter, Marie Josephine, has at last succeeded in finding her as Mrs. Al Boyles, and is now a guest at her home, 743 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. In the Summer of 1885 Mr. Rosborg went to Austria to visit relatives. Soon after his departure his wife placed their daughter, Marie Josephine, then five years old, in a convent near Boston, and disappeared. On Rosborg's return from Europe he discovered that his home had been broken up and his family missing. Then he began the long search.

Eighteen months ago his daughter met Mr. Boyles, and last Summer they were married. Two months later Mrs. Boyles, who is now twenty-two years old, had never given up the search for her parents, read an article in a newspaper [illegible] man named Francis Rosborg had detectives looking for his daughter. Mrs. Boyles was satisfied that she was the person wanted, and she induced her husband to write and send a photograph of her. A detective came on from Chicago to make sure of the identification, and on Sunday night Mr. Rosborg arrived here, and was met at the railroad station by his daughter and her husband.

Mr. Rosborg recently married a second time, and his wife was as determined as he to find the long-missing daughter. It is not known what ever became of his first wife.

Our ambition is to make the

Golden State Limited

the most comfortable train in the world.

That is why after-dinner coffee and 5 o'clock tea are served daily in the observation car.

It is a delightful arrangement—brings the passengers together and promotes sociability as nothing else can do.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Thro' cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Rock Island System

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY

ASIA

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ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

SALARY SYSTEM IN KINGS.

Large Savings in the Offices of Clerk, Sheriff, and Register Through Abolition of Fees.

The first year of the operation of the salary system in the offices of the County Clerk, Sheriff, and Register of Kings County will be completed to-day, and the officials say that the plan has proved satisfactory.

According to figures given out yesterday by Register Neal and County Clerk Hartzheim, there has been a saving in those two offices for the year of nearly $73,000, as compared with the old fee system. The saving in the Register's office amounts to $35,000, and that in the County Clerk's office to $17,336.81. No exact figures as to the workings of the system in the Sheriff's office could be obtained yesterday, but Sheriff Dike declared that it had proved economical.

One interesting effect of the new order of things, the Sheriff said, was the large decrease in the number of prisoners in the county jail. Under the old fee system the Sheriff would receive remuneration for the care of the prisoners, the city allowing him 25 cents a day for each prisoner. The Magistrates, it is asserted, were in those days "good to the Sheriff," sending all the short-term prisoners possible to the jail.

The GILL ENGRAVING COMPANY at 140 Fifth Ave., New York

has the finest Photo-Engraving Plant in the world. We make Illustrations and Cuts of all kinds, in black and white or colors, by the Halftone and Zinc Etching processes, for catalogue, advertising and other purposes.

ALLEGED BANK FORGERS HELD.

Brush Collapses Apparently from Drug —Another Arrest Made.

Alfred Hurst, thirty years old, of 259 West Thirty-ninth Street, whose portrait is No. 9,053 in the Rogues' Gallery as a sneak thief, was arrested yesterday in connection with the band of alleged bank forgers of which John Brush is the head. The other members were arrested Monday night by Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, assisted by Detective Sergeants Wines and Wooldridge of the Central Office.

Hurst was smoking opium at his home with his wife when captured. It is charged in the formal complaint that while working in collusion with the others, Hurst went to the New Amsterdam Bank last Saturday and presented a check for $[illegible] purporting to be signed by Miss Caroly Hazelton, who appears as complaintant in this specific case.

Brush collapsed, apparently from the effects of some drug, while on his way from Police Headquarters to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. His condition is not considered dangerous. The others, including Hurst, Alexander Stone, and George Ross, alias Milburn, were held by Magistrate Deuel in $5,000 bail each for trial in the Court of General Sessions. They were identified by several bank tellers who had been victimized by them.

MAIL DRIVERS' DEMANDS.

Compromise Offered by the Company to be Considered.

The New York Mail Company's drivers for the General Post Office and its various stations, who have been talking strike since a fortnight before Christmas, have decided to consider a compromise offer made by the company.

The Mail Drivers' Union reduced its demands to one demand for a minimum wage of $10 a week. The company has offered a 5 per cent. advance on present wages, which would make the wages $8.50 a week for single horse wagons and $11 a week for double horse wagons. The [illegible] decided to call a meeting, which will be held in a few days to consider the [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Men's Suits at $15

That Are Usually $20 to $30

FIFTEEN DOLLARS seems to be the investment that strikes the average suit-buying man as fair, particularly when he can have this sum expressed in terms of *Wanamaker* Suits. For our $15 Suits are famous for quality-excess, when compared with ordinary suits at that price.

But we didn't intend to talk about these $15 suits, much as they're worth it, except as a basis for comparison with an opportunity for men to secure here today $20 to $30 worth of suit for $15!

Of course, there's the inevitable "string"—such offerings don't happen without reason. In this case, it's in part broken sizes, in part late deliveries of suits that should have arrived earlier. You're the gainer, either way.

A hundred Sack Suits in the group; of handsome fancy cheviot; single and double-breasted; and all sizes.

$20, $25 and $30 Suits, at

Fifteen Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wise New Year's Gifts for Boys

SUITS for boys; not men's suits in little. Youthful and yet full of the quiet good taste that stamps our clothes for men. Carefully cut and perfectly finished, they make New Year's gifts that are sure to please the boy who cares about his clothes.

Parents will like these prices:

Boys' Tuxedo Suits, with knee trousers; sizes 9 to 16 years; $12 and $15.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits of blue cheviot; trousers have double thickness at seat and knees; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Leather Goods for Men

USEFUL-ornamental trifles to make desk or dresser attractive. Good for "unbirthday presents." The best of fine leather:

Desk Sets—calendar, hand-blotter, inkstand and desk pad; calfskin, assorted colors; $1.75.

Stationery Racks, imported; fancy leathers; $3.

Inkwells, round and square, covered with assorted leathers; 50c to $2.25.

Bottle Cases, containing 4 to 7 bottles; all leathers; $2 to $9.50.

Flasks, covered with assorted leathers; every popular size and shape; some with sterling silver tops; 65c to $10.50.

Military Brush Cases, in seal-grain sole leather and pigskin, $1.25 to $2.

Photograph Albums; fancy celluloid; embossed; seal and morocco leathers; $1.25 to $10.

Broadway.

Stirring Price-Reductions

On LACE CURTAINS

WHEN the selling of Lace Curtains assumes the broad proportions that it does with us, the efforts to keep the stock free from the bothersome little lots that have otherwise a tendency to accumulate rapidly, must be unremitting.

Such an occurrence is chronicled today—a clean sweep of shelves of one, two and three-pair lots of Lace Curtains, at signal reductions in price—a quarter to a third of former markings. In many cases a single curtain is somewhat soiled from being used as a sample. Details:

White Irish Point

One pair lots, at $2.65,	$3,	$3.50, $4.25, $5,	$6.25, to $10 pair.
From $4,	$4.50,	$5.25, $6.50, $7.50,	$9.50, to $15 pair.
Two-pair lots, at $3,	$4.50,	$5, $5.50, $8.50,	$10 pair.
From $4.25,	$6,	$6.75, $7.50, $11.50,	$13.50 and $13.75 pair.
Three-pair lots, at $2.25,	$3,	$3.25, $5.25, $5.35,	$7, $7.50, $12, $16.50 pair.
From $3,	$4,	$4.50, $6.75, $7	$9, $10, $16.50, $22 pair.

Here are other, larger lots, from our newest and handsomest importations, also sharply reduced:

White Irish Point

At $5.50, $7, $9, and $10; from $7.25, $9.50, $9.75, $11, $11.50, $12.50, $12.75.

Brussels

At $20, $24, $26 and $33.50; from $28, $31.50, $34 and $45 pair. Third floor.

Fun for New Year's Parties

UNUSUALLY attractive paper-cap-motto packages; many kinds. For dinners and New Year's frolics. A list addressed to the young—in years or in spirit:

Motto Packages, containing paper caps, assorted colors; box of a dozen, 8c.

Motto Packages, large size, containing paper caps, assorted colors; box of dozen, 20c.

Motto Packages, large size, fancy colors; containing many fantastic styles of paper caps; box of a dozen, 40c.

Motto Packages, large size, containing paper caps and toy instruments; box of dozen, 60c.

Motto Packages, assorted colors; containing caps in the form of butterflies, 80c dozen.

Fancy Motto Packages, containing head dresses and amusing prizes; box of half-dozen, $1.

Toy Store, Annex Store.

Everybody's Magazine

For January
Ten Cents

Contains

Sul and Shumul
A new "Arabian Nights" story of fascinating interest.

Kootenai Jack
A Montana Story, by Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey.

"Tragedies of Steamboat Histories"—
"How Roosevelt Became President," "The Personality of Helen Gould," "A Member of the Masses," "The Woman That Toils," "Great Days in Great Careers," "Little Stories of Real Life," "How to Make Money."

Sprightly and Interesting

TEN CENTS — Book Store and All News-Stands

More Spring Cottons

THE COLLECTION is always on the increase, these days—charming new patterns are continually arriving, and it's too early for the choicest designs to disappear, as they will a little later.

Many women recognize the wisdom of making their selection now, and securing the first, and best picking—more women learn it by experience every year.

And there's continual, delighted surprise, at the beauty and variety of the new designs. Here are a few of the very newest bidders for favor:

From Switzerland—

45-inch Mercerized Cotton Voile at 50c a Yard

A Mercerized cotton made as sheer as a Grenadine and as lustrous as silk; in pretty two-toned colorings of white with light blue, pink, tan, reseda, cadet blue and cardinal, and self-colors in black and white.

From France—

Printed Cotton Natte at 45c a Yard

Woven like a cotton cheviot, and printed in a variety of polka dots of white upon colors and black, and colored polka dots on white grounds.

Printed Pique at 37½c a Yard.

Designs in a variety of attractive new printings in figures, rings and polka dots, in colors on white, and white polka dots on colored grounds. Tenth street.

The Prettiest of Embroideries

Priced at Half

SHARP, telling price-concessions are always interesting, provided they're made on merchandise that's worth while.

More so, when said merchandise is a necessity than when merely a luxury.

Hence there's no need to say much more about a half-price sale of Embroidery edgings and Insertions, just when women are buying them by the dozens of yards, than merely to state facts.

And here are the facts:

The Embroideries are "Seconds" from the best manufacturer in St. Gall. That is to say, they show minute defects in workmanship, which don't interfere in the least with either their attractiveness or serviceability. But it *does* cause them to be marked at

20c to 50c for Insertions
10c to $1.50 for Edgings

for the piece, or strip, of 4½ yards, when they're worth just twice as much.

There are dozens of charming, new Spring patterns, in widths from 1 to 18 inches. The Edgings are all cut out, ready for use. Truly a remarkable offering—and thousands of yards!

Broadway.

Lace and Silk Waists

Of Great Beauty

COPIES of imported models, and original American designs that are every bit as pretty. Some for evening wear, some for the tailor-made suit. As many styles as there are waists, and every style distinguished:

Lace Waists of Point Venise, trimmed with taffeta-silk bands and French knots, or with dainty bands of Panne velvet. New models. $13.50 to $18.75.

Waists of Crepe de Chine, Louisine, Peau de Cygne, Embroidered Chiffon and Taffeta Silk, in solid colors; changeable hues or black; trimmed with lace insertion, or appliqued and plaited in novel effects. $5 to $28.

Waists of Taffeta and peau de cygne, in solid colors and stripes and novelty crepe; plaited fronts with inverted vests, plain or piped with contrasting colors; some trimmed with pearl buttons, others covered to match piping; French backs. $5.

The woman who gets one for New Year's is lucky.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Petticoats of Silk

HERE is a description of the woman who will be best pleased with these lustrous new silk petticoats: Fastidious, captious, of perfect taste, with an eye for color, a knowledge of cut and workmanship, and a keen sense of values.

The skirts are of rich, rustling taffeta, and would be liked at much higher prices:

At $6.50—Black taffeta; graduated accordion-plaited ruffle, finished with small ruffle.

At $8—Taffeta, in radiant solid colors—all the newest shades; deep circular flared flounce of five ruffles.

At $10—Plaid taffeta in many patterns; accordion-plaited flounces; some trimmed with small ruffles, others with black ruching.

Worth thinking of, too, before the next cold wave, are Night Gowns of Flannelette, in solid colors or stripes; yoke front and back; plain or trimmed with braid or embroidered silk scallops. 50c to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Coats at $10

CHINCHILLA and Kersey Coats. Snug and warm, but not cumbersome. Three-quarter length and full length, graceful and stylish, well made, charmingly trimmed and finished just as they ought to be. A small lot, for girls from 6 years to 12. *$10 for Coats that are worth $15 to $20.* Second floor, Ninth street.

Candy for New Year's

GOOD for New Year's Day because it's good every day in the year. Always pure, fresh, wholesome and delicious. From the cheapest kind to the most expensive there is never a hint of any impurity. Price grades mark differences in ingredients, of course, but no difference in pureness or safeness. The best candies you can possibly find to eat.

Bonbons and Chocolates, 30c and 60c a pound.

Chocolate Lozenges, 40c a pound. Mixed Candies, 25c a pound.

The Special Chocolates—Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougats, Peppermints and Mixed Chocolates, 20c a pound.

Favors for New Year's Dinner to make the first meal of the year a thing of beauty. All kinds of favors, dainty or merry, to suit the mood of every hostess and guest. Basement.

An Early Clean-Up

Of Women's Coats

IT isn't usual for radical clearances to be made in stocks of Women's Winter Coats until January is well under way. Hence an announcement at this time concerning practically our entire stock of Winter Wraps, will come as a pleasant and gratifying surprise to those women who have been expecting it several weeks later.

But the tendency with us is always to look further ahead, plan more largely and broadly. Our preparations for Spring stocks are further advanced—we shall be ready to receive the new styles for the coming season earlier. Hence this splendid news comes with the last day of the old year. It means Winter Coats, of all descriptions, from the jaunty, serviceable short jacket, to the luxurious imported wraps of silk, velour or appliqued broadcloth, at very considerable reductions.

Here's but a hint of price-ranges:

At $5, worth $7 and $10—Short fly-front Jackets of tan kersey and black boucle cheviot.

At $15, worth $18 to $22—Coats of odd kinds and various lengths.

At $25, worth $35 to $50—Coats of double-faced and plain materials; mostly three-quarter length.

At $50, worth $65 to $85—Imported Coats of many handsome kinds; cloth, silk, velour and appliqued effects; three-quarter length.

At $75, worth $88 to $125—Another most attractive group of rich imported Coats of silk, velour, and broadcloth in applique effects.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $1 Gloves

Two Good Kinds

THE mannish or out-seam glove, in English tan or white, is as comfortable as a little boy's glove, as fashionable as any glove can be, and very sure to wear. Just the glove for walking, for shopping, for a hundred every-day needs. The most conservative would insist that it cost much more than its price, $1.

Heavy Suede Gloves for the same price, in every good shade of gray. Shapely and serviceable. $1. Tenth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

IT'S the year's end, but the Basement Store knows no seasons—except as they bring to it constant betterment, new and ever-changing interest in the shape of merchandise offerings.

Here's some last-day-of-the-year news of goods that will serve your purposes well, long past the break in the calendar—and at typical WANAMAKER economies:

Men's White Madras Shirts, 50c

The soft, comfortable, yet good-looking Negligee Shirts that so many men like to wear, as they may be worn, all the year long.

These shirts are splendidly made, of an excellent quality of madras in a variety of stripes; plain and plaited bosoms. Detachable cuffs; all sizes. Remarkable values at

50 Cents Each

Men's Neckwear, 12½c

Straight, or "String" Ties, Four-in-Hands and Tecks, in many patterns of light and dark silks. Sorts that ordinarily sell at 25c and 50c; today rounded up to sell at

12½c Each

Some are slightly rumpled—about as much as would result from one tying.

Women's Gloves
A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Two most attractive groups of gloves for women, of kinds wanted and worn just now—each priced a full third less than their values:

75c LAMBSKIN GLOVES, 50c

Two-clasp, of excellent quality of lambskin, for street wear; various stylish colorings.

75c WOOLEN GLOVES, 50c

Warm, good-looking woolen gloves, that have been 75c a pair, now 50c.

Lacquer Ware Reduced

These are the attractive articles, highly enameled, of black Lacquer Ware, that are so thoroughly Japanese. They are made of the best quality of papier mache, and now much reduced. There are

Brackets, Bread Trays, Letter Racks, Handkerchief Boxes, Match Safes, Crumb Trays

and dozens of other articles, now 10c to $1.25 each, instead of 15c to $1.85.

Handkerchiefs, 12½c

You'd be amazed at finding fine Irish linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs like these selling at 12½c each, if we didn't tell you they were "seconds"—for you'd have hard work to discover the thick thread or pin-hole that separates them from the elect company of "perfect."

But the manufacturer deserves credit for being so particular—it's a money-loss to him—a corresponding gain to you.

For men and women; ⅛ to 1½ inch hems; and worth, when perfect, all the way from 20c to 50c. Choose at

12½c EACH

Dressing Combs
Silver-mounted, 15c

Women's Dressing Combs, with strong, smooth teeth, meant for service. Mounted with sterling silver in decorative design. 25c usually; and that's a modest price for them. 15c each.

Framed Pictures
Worth Twice or Thrice Their Price

Carbongravures, good subjects and many of them; oak frames without mats, size 10x12 in.; *worth 75c.* And interesting photogravures in light or dark oak frames with mats, size, 10x12 in., *worth 50c.*

25 CENTS EACH

Fancy Articles Reduced

Here's a most attractive group of pretty things with a typical holiday significance; hence of particular interest just now.

And still more so, in view of the fact that prices have been cut mercilessly:

Memorandum Pads, at 10c, worth 20c.

Writing Portfolios of embossed leatherette, at 35c, worth 50c.

Pocket Sewing cases, in red leather, at 10c, worth 20c.

Ash Receivers, at 10c, worth 15c.

Passe Partout Frames, in floral designs, at 10c, worth 15c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Personality in Furniture

is the spirit that we have instilled in our showing of pieces for the Study and Hall. The Easy Chairs for the "reading hour"—the long Sofas for deep comfort and the generous Tables for writing and study. Pieces that offer the impression of serviceability and character in design.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

HUNTER HI-BALL

Hunter Whiskey

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

INDIGESTION

besides the sense of discomfort in the stomach, often results in weakness of the heart, palpitation and fluttering, shortness of breath, pain in the left side, and constipation.

The Best Cure for Indigestion is

IRON-OX TABLETS

Fifty Tablets 25 Cents

Cheap California Trip

In Pullman sleeper on fast train, with pleasant people, in charge of experienced agent. Save money and travel comfortably. **Personally conducted** excursions; tri-weekly; Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Ask for tourist sleeper leaflet.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 377 Broadway, New York.

None better than Cluett-Peabody shirts at any price — none so good at the same price.

Cluett Shirts $1.50 up
Monarch Shirts $1.00

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Antique Bellows

In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY. PHONE, 3805 SPRING.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

43 BLEND OF COFFEE

NONE BETTER GROWN.
No Breakfast Table Complete without it.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATIONS

Paid Over $4,000,000 in Fees and Taxes This Year.

State Board Report Shows Aggregate Assessed Valuation of Railroad and Canal Property Is $223,461,784.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 30.—The sum of $2,537,445 has been brought into the State Treasury in fees and taxes from trusts seeking shelter in New Jersey, according to the annual report of the State Board of Assessors, completed to-day. It appears that 15,000 industrial corporations do business under New Jersey charters, outside of the railroad and canal companies, which are taxed separately. The railroads paid $1,528,255 taxes to the State in 1902, so that the receipts from corporate sources were upward of $4,000,000.

The report calls attention to the great increase in the number of industrial corporations in the State. It is pointed out that the number of taxable corporations has steadily increased from 619 in 1884 to 8,056 in 1902, this latter figure being exclusive of about 300 corporations subject to tax under the provisions of the Franchise act of 1900, and being also exclusive of the great number of corporations that are exempt from State tax under the law by reason of being engaged in manufacturing or mining carried on within the State of New Jersey. There are, in fact, about 15,000 existing corporations carried by the State Board of Assessors.

The aggregate assessed valuation of the railroad and canal property is given as $223,461,784, an increase of $3,527,205 over the previous year. The total tax levied against the railroad corporations by the State amounts to $1,528,255.11, as against $1,500,524.75 for the previous year, an increase of $27,730.36 for the year. The amount of the valuation and assessment levied against the various companies, together with the taxes each will pay, is as follows:

Name of System.	Valuation.	Total Tax.
Pennsylvania Railroad	$65,439,220	$435,603.59
Central Railroad	47,377,261	314,845.50
Philadelphia and Reading	9,707,113	55,350.12
Erie Railroad	19,015,084	154,125.90
Delaware, Lack. & West.	38,678,073	266,834.60
New York, Sus. & West.	7,503,078	45,344.24
Lehigh Valley Railroad	22,385,118	155,006.03
Railroads not classified	13,355,957	101,145.13
Total	$223,461,784	$1,528,255.11

The total trackage in the State is 4,028 miles. The capital stock and bonded debt of the railroads as reported are as follows: Capital stock, $151,446,123; bonded debt, $176,509,670; total, $327,955,793. This is an increase in the capital stock and bonded debt of $118,956 over the previous year. The gross earnings of all lines for the year were $53,025,040, an increase of $2,180,365.34 over the previous year.

PLOT TO SMUGGLE TOBACCO.

Captain of the Zeeland Finds 300 Pounds in the Bunkers—Conspiracy Believed to be Widespread.

Owing to the fact that 300 pounds of tobacco were discovered in the coal bunkers of the Red Star liner Zeeland, while on her way from Antwerp to this port, customs officials made a search of the vessel after her arrival here yesterday. The tobacco was seized by Capt. W. J. Roberts of the liner.

The customs authorities have information which leads them to believe that a widespread conspiracy has been formed for the illegal importation of Sumatra wrappers, and that the smugglers are using for that purpose steamships plying between Belgian ports and this city. For that reason the officers of the Red Star and Phoenix Lines have been notified, and all vessels arriving from Belgian ports are closely watched. Only recently on the Phoenix liner St. George customs officers discovered 1,200 pounds of Sumatra in the coal bunkers.

MINISTER BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Fatal Accident in the Rooms of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—Rev. John R. K. Sellers, a Methodist minister of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, who was visiting his brothers in this city, was found dead to-day in the headquarters of the Reading Railway Young Men's Christian Association.

He had blown out the gas through ignorance of its usage and was asphyxiated. Mr. Sellers was spending the Christmas holidays here and stopped at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters.

WORK OF LONE TRAIN ROBBER.

Took Valuables from Pullman Conductor and Passenger on Louisville and Nashville Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—A bold attempt was made by a lone robber to hold up the New Orleans-Cincinnati north-bound express of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as the train was entering South Louisville at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The highwayman secured but little booty, and is believed to have been shot by the conductor, J. D. Keene.

Keene was going through the sleeper in which were the porter, the Pullman conductor, and one passenger, J. B. Moore. A masked man sprang at Keene from a dark corner and commanded him to throw up his hands. Keene instead grappled with the intruder. A bullet from the robber's pistol stunned him, and the highwayman pulled the signal cord. While the train was slowing down he robbed the Pullman conductor and Mr. Moore, securing $25 from the latter. As the train stopped the robber left the car. Conductor Keene meanwhile had recovered his senses, and having secured a Winchester left the train in pursuit of his assailant. He fired several shots at the latter, and after one of them the robber uttered a cry of pain. Keene believes his shot went true.

A special train bearing police and officials left this city to search for the robber immediately upon the arrival here of the express.

Conductor Keene was removed to a hospital, although his wound is not serious. No trace of the robber whom Keene declared he shot had been found up to noon.

Conductor Keene and Pullman Conductor Redford are positive in their statement that but one man was concerned in the robbery. The train crew say the robber got on the train at Lebanon Junction, but they put him off at the next station and did not know he had caught the last car.

FIRE DOES $350,000 DAMAGE.

Destruction of Plant of Battle Creek (Mich.) Review and Herald.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—A report from Battle Creek, Mich., says: In the total destruction to-night of the big building occupied by The Review and Herald Publishing Company, the Seventh Day Adventist colony is brought face to face with a second heavy loss by fire within a year, the Adventist Sanitarium having been burned down only last February. To-night's loss is estimated by officials of The Review and Herald Company at $350,000, with insurance amounting to $150,000.

The fire was discovered at 7:30 P. M., when only twenty-five of the 375 employes were at work. One of the twenty-five has not been accounted for at a late hour to-night, but the others go out by way of fire-escapes.

J. H. Watson, a billing clerk, was seriously injured while saving books and valuable papers in the office.

The fire is supposed to have originated in spontaneous combustion in a pile of rags in the press room.

YOUNG MOYNIHAN HELD.

Edward A. Moynihan, son of ex-Police Captain Daniel C. Moynihan, is still locked up in the Harlem prison on the charge of collecting an undertaker's bill of $110 twice over for the same funeral. Sophie Precht of 2,825 First Avenue and Sophie Braulich of 406 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, both of whom claim to have paid the bill, came before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and told him that the promised restitution had not been made.

"You are held for trial in $1,500 bail," said the Magistrate to the prisoner, who was then led back to his cell. Mrs. Bremer, young Moynihan's mother-in-law, made an unavailing plea for mercy, but in the afternoon she brought ex-Capt. Moynihan to court with her. The elder Moynihan said that the reason the money had not been made good was that he wished to keep his son in prison as a lesson.

"Well, you waited a day too long," said the Magistrate. "Go and see the District Attorney. I will do nothing further with this case." The ex-policeman said he was afraid Mr. Jerome would not oblige him. Finally Mrs. Bremer induced the Magistrate to telephone a request that a representative of the District Attorney be present in court to-day to discuss a settlement.

Pioneer Democratic Weekly Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The Freeman's Journal, the official Democratic organ of Otsego County, and one of the oldest country weeklies in the State, has been purchased by George H. Carley, who will assume control Jan. 1. Samuel M. Shaw, the present editor, has been owner and editor of the paper for more than half a century. The Journal was established in 1808.

Great Eastern Fast Freight Line.

The Great Eastern Fast Freight Line has been transferred from the Lackawanna Railroad to New Pier 32, East River, and will now be operated on a differential basis. George F. Hickborn has been appointed agent, with offices at 290 Broadway and Pier 32, East River. His duties will be to solicit, quote through rates, and issue bills of lading on traffic from New York to Canadian and Western States points.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:20 A. M.—803 Second Avenue; Charles Fetcher; damage, $200.

3:50 A. M.—161 Fourth Avenue; owner not known; damage, $10.

4:25 A. M.—447 West Thirty-fifth Street; Isaac Raymond; damage, $25.

7:05 A. M.—295 Stanton Street; Nathaniel Wallach; damage, $5.

7:27 A. M.—78 Lewis Street; Fannie Goldstein; damage, $5.

7:45 A. M.—261 First Avenue; Henry Seigle; damage, $500.

8:15 A. M.—1,512 First Avenue; Victor Lawrence; damage, $15.

8:40 A. M.—306-308 East Fourth Street; owner not known; damage, $200.

10 A. M.—472 East Houston Street; Abe English; damage, $50.

11:50 A. M.—60 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; August Fleischmann; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—28 Orchard Street; Rachael Swartz; damage trifling.

1:45 P. M.—1,483 Brook Avenue; Ben Greenberg; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—732 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Joseph Morrison; damage, $2,000.

3:40 P. M.—213 East Fourteenth Street; Joseph Nelson; damage, $25.

4:55 P. M.—18 West Seventeenth Street; Selwyn Trading Company; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—110 University Place; J. Barth; damage, $100.

6:10 P. M.—313 West Sixty-ninth Street; Antonio Post; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND.—Major F. Good-Pagé, London; A. Cunliffe Owen, London.

STURTEVANT.—Titus Sheard, Little Falls; ex-State Treasurer L. J. Fitzgerald, Cortland, N. Y.

VICTORIA.—Col. H. A. Topping, St. Paul; Judge J. D. Yeomans, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—H. M. McRae, New Orleans.

ASTOR.—Major G. De Alexander, R. A., England.

MAJESTIC.—Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Schley, Washington; Col. J. V. R. Hoff, United States Army, Fort Leavenworth.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Horne, dress goods and silks; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Oglesby, De Witt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. S. Oglesby, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. S. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Kline, Easphimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; H. Ehl, cloaks; Gilsey House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, the J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Muir, notions, ribbons, leather goods, and jewelry; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, cloths, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Wakelin, dress goods, cloaks, and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, domestics, dress goods, silks, white goods, and cloaks; Hotel Manhattan.

Bacon, Chappelle & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. E. Teeple, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Marks & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Charles Marks, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancey, notions, leather goods, and jewelry, 47 Lispenard Street; Sinclair House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, silks, 47 Lispenard Street, Hotel Albert.

Fuchs, A. H., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. L. Gutman, knit underwear and furnishing goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Strouse Bros. & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Strouse, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Gross, Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; S. J. Strauss, dry goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. T. Rolfe, prints and wash goods; Hotel Navarre.

Cleveland Dry Goods Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Hofrichter, cloaks and suits, millinery and laces; Hotel Manhattan.

Quackenbush, G. O. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. A. Evans, domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Louis A. Craig, Fifteenth Cavalry, is directed to report for examination to Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington.

Capt. Horace M. Reeve, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, is detached as Recorder of the army retiring board to meet at Omaha, vice Capt. Robert W. Dody, Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. Alvin C. Gillem, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for general recruiting service at Dallas, to relieve First Lieut. P. Barry, Artillery Corps. Lieut. Barry, upon being relieved, will report at Fort Sam Houston for treatment at the hospital.

Capt. Charles A. Cattermole, Assistant Surgeon, Volunteers, will proceed to his home to await his honorable discharge from the service, Feb. 1, 1903.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Crook for duty.

Capt. Paul F. Straub, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco to accompany troops to the Philippine Islands, where he will report to the commanding General for duty.

Major Carver Howland, Twenty-ninth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

Major George D. Deshon, Surgeon, Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco.

Major James S. Pettit, Inspector General, upon the expiration of leave of absence, will repair to Washington for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will proceed to San Antonio for duty as Inspector General of that department.

Navy.

Capt. Robert M. Berry is detached from duty at the Norfolk Yard and ordered to command the Kentucky.

Capt. Charles H. Stockton is detached from duty on the Kentucky and will proceed home and await orders.

Commander Herbric Webster is detached from duty as Inspector of Machinery at Richmond, Va., and ordered to Bath, Me., for duty as Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. Emil Theiss is ordered to Richmond, Va., as Inspector of Machinery.

Lieut. Andre M. Procter is detached from command of the torpedo boat Gwyn; he will retain command of the torpedo boat Talbot.

Lieut. John F. Hines will report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for duty as commanding officer of the torpedo boat Gwyn.

Lieut. Harley H. Christy is detached from command of the Sandoval; he will continue in command of the Alvarado.

Lieut. Martin E. Trench will report to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for command of the Sandoval.

Lieut. H. Williams is ordered to League Island for duty on board the Minneapolis.

Ensign William D. Leahy is ordered to San Francisco for duty on board the Pensacola.

Ensign Austin Kauts is ordered to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, for duty on board the Constellation, and further duty in connection with the naval training station.

Assistant Surgeon Ralph Plummer is detached from duty at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn.

Assistant Surgeon George F. Freeman is detached from duty on the Essex and ordered to Boston for duty at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Crawford is detached from recruiting duty; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Granville L. Angeny is detached from duty on board the Lancaster and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty on board the Essex.

Assistant Surgeon William H. Ulsh is retired, from Dec. 23.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Arrivals—Wasp at San Juan, Puritan at Yorktown, Winslow at New York, Buffalo at Pensacola, Bancroft at Tompkinsville, Isla de Luzon at Funchal.

Sailed—Scorpio, from Port of Spain for Guantanamo; Hist, and Detroit, from St. Thomas for Guantanamo; Machias, from San Juan for Culebra; Dixie, from Newport for New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PERE MARQUETTE CHANGES.

Shifting of Officials Announced—Improvements Planned by New Management.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—F. H. Prince of Boston, the newly elected President of the Pere Marquette Railway; M. J. Carpenter, who has been made Vice President and General Manager, and Newman Erb, a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, arrived in the city to-day and spent the afternoon at the company's offices here discussing business incident to the road's change in management.

To-night Mr. Prince announced that S. T. Crapo, who has been General Manager of the road under President C. M. Heald, has been appointed General Superintendent under General Manager Carpenter. The only other staff change announced by Mr. Prince was in the title of A. Patriarche, whose position will be that of General Freight and Traffic Manager instead of simply Traffic Manager as heretofore.

Mr. Prince gave out a brief statement, in which he said that it was the intention to increase the mileage of the road in Michigan, and to assist in the industrial development of the State by general improvements and extensions. The road will be developed and made a trunk line, affording to the territory served by it a direct outlet both to Chicago and to the seaboard.

Mr. Prince and Mr. Erb were emphatic in their statements that no other railroad company is interested in the Pere Marquette.

RAISE FOR RAILROAD MEN.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-morrow will give notice to their employes of a new schedule of wages which goes into effect New Year's Day. The advance will not be horizontal, because in many cases employes are receiving as much as is paid on the Pennsylvania Railroad system now, and the wages on that system will be taken as the standard. The advance will affect the system both east and west of the Ohio River.

In the operating department those who will receive no advance, it is reported, include trainmen, engineers, and firemen. Employes benefited will be those of the transportation, mechanical, including the motive department shops of all kinds, engineering and traffic departments. The transportation department includes the clerical forces, heads of departments not receiving more than $200, station agents, and telegraphers.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 men will be benefited, and the advance may reach an average of 7 or 8 per cent. While the new schedule will go into effect Jan. 1, it will require about two weeks more to work out the details.

VIRGINIA PASSENGER & POWER CO.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Virginia Passenger and Power Company had passed into the control of Frank J. Gould. This company operates a traction system in Richmond. The length of its lines is 122 miles, of which some are in Richmond, others in Manchester and Petersburg, and others connecting these cities. One of the longest is an electric line twenty-two miles in length between Manchester and Petersburg. The Merchants' Trust Company of this city arranged the deal. This company will act as fiscal agent for the road.

The Virginia Passenger and Power Company was organized last year. Its charter is a special one and in perpetuity. The company has a capital stock outstanding of $4,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 common stock. There is a bonded indebtedness of $6,000,000, which bears interest at 5 per cent. There is also an underlying mortgage of $7,000,000. Of the total mortgage debt of the company, which is $15,000,000, there remains $2,000,000 in the treasury. The terms of the transfer could not be learned yesterday.

ORDERS SALE OF RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Judge J. B. Anderson of the Federal court has entered a decree in the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Chicago and Southeastern (Midland) Railroad, ordering the sale of the property to the defendant to satisfy a mortgage and the debts.

The Chicago and Southeastern was bought several months ago by the Big Four. The Central Trust Company, which holds over $1,000,000 worth of the old Midland bonds, instituted proceedings for the appointment of a receiver and foreclosure of the mortgage. It was understood that this was in the nature of a friendly procedure prompted by the Big Four, which is anxious to remove all the obligations of the old ownership as soon as possible. The bonded indebtedness of the road is $1,425,000.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL RETIRES.

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 30.—General Superintendent J. C. Cassell of the Norfolk and Western Railway will be succeeded in that office Jan. 1 by Nicholas D. Maher, at present General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line. Mr. Cassell was compelled to retire on account of the state of his health. He will remain with the Norfolk and Western, and when able will become assistant to Vice President and General Manager L. E. Johnson.

Mr. Maher was Division Superintendent of the Norfolk and Western when, two years ago, he left that road to become General Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line.

DENIED BY J. P. MORGAN.

J. Pierpont Morgan personally authorized a denial yesterday of a story from Chicago to the effect that the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Reading, with the Jersey Central, were to be consolidated under the name of the Consolidated Securities Company.

Mr. Morgan said:

"There is not the slightest shadow of truth in it." He added that there would be no such consolidation under the name mentioned, or any other name.

100 PER CENT. STOCK DIVIDEND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 30.—The Suffolk and Carolina Railway Company has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent. for the year 1902. The present capital stock of the company is $400,000. This railroad is entirely owned by Baltimore capitalists and runs from Suffolk, Va., to Edenton, N. C., on the Chowan River, a tributary of Albemarle Sound. An extension now being built will carry the road to Elizabeth City on the Pasquotank River.

New Line from Chicago to New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Vice President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central Railroad authorizes the statement that arrangements have just been closed for the double tracking of the main line of the Illinois Central from Memphis to Fulton, Ky., a distance of 122 miles. Mr. Harahan says the work should be completed within a year, and will give the Illinois Central a complete double track between New Orleans and Chicago. Official announcement of the expected entrance of the 'Frisco Road into New Orleans is expected soon.

The Santa Fe Retaliates.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 30.—The Santa Fé has announced that no annual passes will be sent this year to officials of the trunk lines. Not only is the anti-pass rule to be enforced in regard to annuals, but no trip passes will be given to any of the officials or agents of the Eastern lines. The action is retaliatory upon the trunk lines for their recent action on the anti-pass agreement.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Yellowstone Park.
An illustrated Lecture by Mr. Basil Burwell, describing the beauties and freaks of nature in this wonderful region, will be given in our Lecture Hall on the Sixth Floor Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30. All are welcome.

Last Day of the Pre-Inventory Sale.

Our Piano Family.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

THE KNABE.

GABLER, HOBART M. CABLE,
PACKARD, DAVENPORT & TREACY,
BUSH & GERTS, SCHUBERT,
PRICE & TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE.

The above well known instruments represent regularly our Piano family. But by good fortune, not altogether chance, we are able to offer you, with all confidence,

A Few Sample Pianos for $165.00 to $195.00

These instruments, if bought in the regular way, would cost from $200 to $300. Therefore, by all means avail yourself of this Piano offering. You may wait for years before you will find a similar gathering to choose from at such prices.

These Pianos are in mahogany, rosewood, walnut and ebonized finish cases, and justify extravagant expressions of praise. However, we prefer to let you make your own discoveries. You'll appreciate their virtues, and each instrument will be a lasting bond between the fortunate purchaser and the Simpson Crawford Co. We invite inspection.

The Cecilian—The Perfect Piano Player.

The only instrument that can do the work of practised fingers without being in any sense mechanical. It is so simple in construction that a child can manipulate it, and yet it is the delight of musicians. But the only way in which you can understand the wonderful features of the CECILIAN is to hear, examine and play it yourself. We invite you to do so. The price of the CECILIA is $250. Informal recitals every day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ANY INSTRUMENT MAY BE PURCHASED HERE ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IF SO DESIRED.

Valuable Oil Paintings Reduced.

Picture Salon, Fourth Floor.

We have made sweeping reductions in prices on our Oil Paintings by well known American and foreign artists. They are all in heavy gold frames and were exceptional value even at their former prices:

1 Painting, former price $135, now $95
1 Painting, former price $70, now $50
1 Painting, former price $125, now $75
2 Paintings, former price $60, now $45
1 Painting, former price $35, now $22.50
1 Painting, former price $100, now $65
1 Painting, former price $90, now $60
1 Painting, former price $60, now $37.50
1 Painting, former price $200, now $135
1 Painting, former price $85, now $60
1 Painting, former price $75, now $55
3 Paintings, former price $100, now $75
1 Painting, former price $60, now $42.50
1 Painting, former price $200, now $145
1 Painting, former price $85, now $50
1 Painting, former price $200, now $135
1 Painting, former price $300, now $190
1 Painting, former price $350, now $250
1 Painting, former price $250, now $185

Splendid Book Values.

Second Floor.

The following Books are selected from broken lines and broken series of Books which we prefer selling at very low prices in place of invoicing. We clear out stock, while you reap the benefit.

Three Classical Books, ROBINSON CRUSOE, SCARLET LETTER and STERNE'S SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY, deckel edge; well bound, printed on special paper, published at 75c., each 36

ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER, MARK TWAIN'S BEST BOOK; regular $2.75 edition, for $1.55

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, not the reprint; full sheep, full index, for $3.30

We still have about 100 of the famous illustrated HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY, size 14x18, all color work; value $3.50, while they last 98

BATTLES AND LEADERS OF THE CIVIL WAR, written by well known participants on each side; four large 8vo vols., cloth, $12.95; half morocco $25.95

RIDPATH'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 2 vol. edition, fully illustrated; double the value, for $1.90

Juvenile Books.

THE FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS, by Sydney, new edition, 21

Parker's Stories of the West; SIX YOUNG HUNTERS, RIVAL BOYS, GRANT BURTON, published at $3.00; special price $1.35

The Famous Ellis Books: LOST WAR TRIAL, HUNTERS OF THE OZARK, CAMP IN THE MOUNTAINS; special price per set $1.69

Well Known Two Volume sets; grand Books and suitable in every way for your library; set 2 vols 78

HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, by McCarthy; LES MISERABLES, by Hugo; HARRY LORREQUER, by Lever; FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Carlyle; MONTAIGNE'S ESSAYS; set 78

Handkerchiefs at Great Reductions.

First Floor.

We will sell all our slightly mussed Handkerchiefs at great price reductions. None are damaged or imperfect, but somewhat creased or a little wrinkled; just as good as new after the first washing. They are still marked with the original prices, from which the following reductions will be made:—

50c. Handkerchiefs; men's and women's; plain linen, initialled or lace and embroidered 39

35c. and 38c. Handkerchiefs; men's and women's; plain linen, initialled or lace and embroidered 27

25c. Handkerchiefs; men's and women's; plain linen, initialled or lace and embroidered 19

18c. and 20c. Handkerchiefs; men's and women's; plain linen, initialled or lace and embroidered 14

12½c. Handkerchiefs; men's and women's; plain linen, initialled or lace and embroidered 9

Men's Neckwear for New Year

First Floor.

We take this opportunity to clear our stock of men's fine Neckwear. The Scarfs are all of the finest imported silk, the newest colorings, large folds or open squares; regular price $3.00 and $3.50 each, for $2.00

Men's high class pure silk Scarfs; light and dark coloring; black or white the approved shapes to tie as Ascots or Once-overs or Four-in-Hands $1.50

Keiser Barathea Scarfs; the new effects, with black grounds and beautiful swivel figures; Four-in-hand shape $1.00

Keiser Barathea Club Ties 75

225 pairs of the finest Holiday Suspenders; pure silk web, light tints and white, elastic backs, all mounted with heavy large Sterling Silver buckles; many of the buckles are worth more than the prices of the braces; regular price $1.50 to $3.00, each, your choice for $1.00

Children's $15.00 Coats $7.50

Second Floor.

Children's Coats; of Clots and Cheviots; in beautiful shades of tan, navy, brown, gobelin and white; handsomely trimmed; all this season's styles; sizes from six months to five years; not all sizes in every style; value $15.00, for $7.50

All our broken lines of higher priced Children's Coats, ranging in values up to $55.00, including some very handsome French models at half prices.

Colored Caps and Bonnets; on velvet, Faille and Bengaline Silks, beautiful shades of tan, brown, navy, light pink and blue; balance of this season's goods at half price.

INFANTS' SHORT HAND-MADE FRENCH DRESSES; of fine quality French Nains cloth; in two very pretty styles; one with entire yoke of hand-made cuffs, ruffle around yoke and over shoulder, edged with Valenciennes lace, finished with herringbone stitching; the other style with Bishop effect, neck and sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; sizes 6 months to 2 years; value $1.98, for $1.25

CHILDREN'S CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS; extra good quality, Knickerbocker style; in 8 year size only; value 19c., for 12½

Women's Outerwear.

Third Floor.

Women's $18.00 and $23.50 Pedestrienne Suits for $10.00
Women's $7.50 Dress Skirts $3.50
Women's $8.75 Kersey Coats $5.00

Women's Waists for Very Little

Second Floor.

Women's French Flannel Waists; in large sizes; some trimmed with piping, others with fancy buttons; also Velveteen Waists, buttoned side effect, trimmed, with plaid piping; value $2.95 ..... $1.95

Fine quality Brilliantine Waists; entire waist of boxed plaits, fancy stock; value $2.95 ..... $2.25

Brilliantine Waists; in black and navy; metallic dot, tailor stitched plaits, piped with white; value $3.25, $2.95

French Flannel Waists; some trimmed with cord and others with tailor stitched plaits; also others with fancy buttons; value $3.95 ..... $3.25

Velveteen Waists; solid colors, long shoulder effect; full blouse front, trimmed with black taffeta; and smoked pearl buttons; value $5.75 ..... $4.95

Candies and Favors for New Year.

First Floor.

Paper Lace Doylies, Centrepieces, Frills, Ice Cases, Fairy Lamps, New Year Gift Pies and all the latest dinner favors and snapping bonbons suitable for New Year's Day. Our assortment of exclusive novelties is complete and prices moderate.

Candy Special for Wednesday Only.

Our regular 40c Bonbons and Chocolates, put up in 1 and 2-lb. boxes taste ully tied, including a New Year's card, lb 29

Rug Specials.

Third Floor.

Best quality Colonial Smyrna Rugs, in beautiful two-toned effects, two sizes only:—
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; value $26.50 ..... $16.50
6x9 ft., value $18.00 ..... $11.50

Royal Wilton Rugs, in Oriental and Domestic patterns.
9x12 ft., value $35.00 ..... $28.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; value $30.00 ..... $24.50
36 x 63 inches; value $6.25 ..... $4.75
27 x 54 inches; value $4.25 ..... $2.65

Fur Rugs.

Third Floor.

$5.00 Combination Goatskin Rugs $3.50
$4.50 Unlined Black Goatskin Rugs $2.75
$2.95 Unlined Goatskin Rugs $1.75

Linings.

First Floor.

50 pieces of Black Mercerized Sateen; yard wide; regular 25c. quality ... 19

75 pieces of Black Mercerized Percaline; our regular 18c. quality 12

The Model Food Store.

Offerings for the New Year Dinner.

TABLE RAISINS:—Bevan's Malaga Clusters, large, perfect fruit, 1lb. package 23
FIGS:—Fancy Layer Smyrnas, 1lb. 18
and 14
DATES:—Royal Excelsior, finest selected Fard Dates, 1lb. package 10
Tunis Stemmed Dates, with assorted nut meats, box 23
Hallowi Dates, 1lb. package 6
NUTS:—Fancy Mixed, 2 lbs. 25
Grenoble Walnuts, lb. 13
OLIVES:—Fancy Queen Olives, large and in perfect condition, quart Mason jar 33
POUND CAKE:—Citron, Marble, Plain, and Raisin, lb. 15
LAYER CAKE:—Home made, assorted flavors, rich, pure fruit filling, each 23
NEW YEAR'S CAKE:—The Old Fashioned kind, lb. 12
JELLY:—"Royal Stuart" hand made pure fruit jelly, assorted; 12 ounce tumbler, 25c.; 8 ounce tumbler 15
BRANDIED FRUITS:—"Royal Stuart" Peaches, Pears, and Cherries, 1½ pint glass jar 88
BISCUIT:—National Biscuit Co.'s Water Thins, package 15
ORANGES:—Sweet and Juicy Floridas, large, dozen 25
LEMONS:—Choice Messinas, dozen 12
GRAPE FRUIT:—Fancy Florida; 3 for 25; each 10
MALAGA GRAPES:—Extra Fancy; 2 lbs., 25; lb. 15
CRANBERRIES:—Fancy Cape Cod; 3 quarts, 25; quart 9
NUT MEATS:—Valencia Almond or Black Walnut Meats, lb. 35
GLACE FRUITS:—Assorted 1 lb. fancy box 48
Glace Cherries; 1 lb. box 45
CHEESE:—Camembert, just arrived from abroad, each 23
BUTTER:—"Meadow Brook" fancy creamery, in paraffine lined carton, lb. 29
MINCE MEAT:—Armour's Condensed, 3 lb. pail 33
CURRANTS:—"Royal Stuart" finest reclaned, 16 ounce package 8
COCOANUT MACAROONS:—Fresh made, lb. 19
COFFEE:—The "Stuart" blend, delightfully aromatic; 3 lbs. 1.00; lb. 35
PLANTS:—Kentia Palms, 8 ft. high, very bushy; value $15.00, for $8

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903,
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchal, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Night Bill will be announced to-morrow.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 4, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schuman Heink, Marylli, Dave Meyer, Campanari; entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 5, at 8, Double Bill, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Saligac, Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI—Scheff, Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 7 at 7:45. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby-Lunn, Anthes, Bispham. Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Alvarez, Scotti, Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, MAGDA
AFTERNOONS.
Sale To-morrow—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

Daly's B'WAY & 30.....AT 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
Matinées THIS WEDNESDAY, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Great Production,
THE BILLIONAIRE
with
JEROME SYKES
"A funmaker, warranted to cure any case of the blues."—Herald. "'The Billionaire' scored hearty success almost as big as its name; 2d act showed a New York theatre with audience and actors; burlesque of the best order."—Times. "Has vim, snap, go, that makes you want to see a play again."—World. "A cheerful show with pretty girls and good music."—Sun.
THE MUSICAL FARCE IN 3 ACTS BY HARRY B. SMITH and GUS. KERKER.
Seats secured 4 weeks ahead.

Damrosch-Wagner Lectures begin Jan. 2 at DALY'S. First subject, TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Special Announcement!
Date of third concert changed to Saturday Evg., Jan'y 3, at 8:30. Orchestra Augmented to 110.
H. H. Wetzler, Cond'r.
SOLOIST, MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
PROGRAMME: BERLIOZ, Symphonie Fantastique; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; SCHUBERT, Group of Songs; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra."
Subscription and single tickets at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Jan. 6 tickets good Jan. 3.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
Matinee To-day. 50. to $1.50.
On a Holiday Matinee To-morrow
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."
BROADWAY THEATRE.....SPECIAL
GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL
A HOST OF STARS.
Tuesday, Jan. 13th, at 1 o'clock.
Regular sale Monday at box office.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
OPENING OF THE HOCKEY SEASON.
New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
Saturday, Jan. 3, 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Res. Seats, 50 cts. extra.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
To-day, Thursday & Saturday.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY. BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"No play of American authorship this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining."—Times.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK,
To-day, Thursday & Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN IMPRUDENCE
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS AT 7:45 SHARP.
SOTHERN.
FOUR WEEKS ONLY AS
HAMLET.
MATINEES NEW YEAR'S & SATURDAYS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées New Year's & Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—The Cross-Ways

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
JULIA MARLOWE
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Xtra Mat. New Year's.
THE CAVALIER

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-morrow & Sat., 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way.
Last Week.
AUDREY
Thursday Ev'gs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now on Sale.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY,
A New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

Manhattan THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. Ev. at 8. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE } MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
TWO COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
Open 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day at 23d St.

CARNEGIE HALL....Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 4th.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
Doors open at 10:30 A. M. New Year's Day.

125th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Xtra Mat. New Year's.
LAST WEEK UP YORK STATE
Next Week—JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. New Year's & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Tiger Lillies Burlesquers. 2—Burlesques—2 3—Polos—3

H & S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125 St. Marshall P. Wilder, Johnstone Bennett & Co., the Karays. Mat. To-day
De Biere & Co., White & Simmons, others.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-MORROW.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE SILVER KING

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. LOST RIVER Extra Mat. New Year's

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

GRAND Xtra Mat. New Year's. Mat. To-d'y, 25c., 50c. LULU GLASER

PHYSICAL DIRECTORS MEET

College Athletic Instructors in Annual Session at New York A. C.

Statuette of American College Athlete Exhibited—Preparatory School Directors Also Meet at Same Place.

The Association of College Gymnasium Directors began its sixth annual meeting at the New York Athletic Clubhouse yesterday morning. Representatives were present from all the leading Eastern universities and colleges, among them being Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst College, President of the association; Dr. F. E. Parker of Brown University, Second Vice President; Dr. James A. Babbitt of Haverford College, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. W. G. Anderson of Yale University, Dr. Watson L. Savage of Columbia University, Dr. Jay W. Seaver of Yale University, Dr. George Goldie of Princeton University, Dr. R. T. McKenzie of McGill University, Montreal, and Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Chicago University.

In the morning session, after the introductory address by the President, Dr. George Goldie of Princeton spoke on the "Growth of Apparatus in Gymnasia." Dr. Dudley A. Sargent's paper of the "Abuse of Preparatory School Training," was read by Dr. Cummins of Swarthmore College, as Dr. Sargent was not present. Dr. Watson L. Savage of Columbia read a paper on the "Place and Value of Corresponding Schools."

At the afternoon session, Dr. Seaver of Yale, talked on the "Physiology of Exercises of Speed, Endurance and Strength." Dr. McKenzie spoke on the "Effects of Over-exertion in Athletics and Gymnastics," and Dr. Anderson on the "Contributions for the Year from Scientific Laboratories."

An interesting feature of the meeting was the exhibition by Dr. J. E. Raycroft of Chicago University of a plaster model of the average American college athlete, one-quarter life size. The dimensions from which the statuette was modeled were obtained by a comparison of the measurements of 400 athletes made in the gymnasiums of Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia, and other institutions.

The statuette, which will be cast in bronze by the association, represents a youth, round-limbed, small ankled, of average height, moderate hips, corresponding shoulders, and big torso, standing in a position such as the trained athlete might assume while standing at rest. "The feature of the statuette," said Dr. Babbitt, "that appeals to me is the youth and the freedom from any abnormal display of muscle such as usually as associated with the figure of the trained athlete."

The Society of Secondary School Physical Directors, which was organized at Chautauqua last Summer, held its first annual meeting at the same place yesterday, with about fifteen delegates present.

The officers of this association are as follows: President—E. B. De Groot, Lewis Institute, Chicago; First Vice President—Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Second Vice President—M. F. Sweeny, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; Treasurer—H. S. Anderson, University Schools, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary—O. F. Manahan, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. The Executive Committee consists of all the officers, with addition of Dr. P. S. Page of Andover and H. A. Ross of Exeter.

The secondary school directors spent the morning in organizing and in the afternoon accepted the invitation of the college directors to attend their meeting and hear the reading of their papers. To-day both associations will hold sessions in both the morning and the afternoon and will elect officers for the coming year.

NEW YEAR'S SQUASH GAMES.

Tournaments Will Be Started at Ardsley and Baltusrol—Skating at Former Club.

Squash tournaments will be started to-morrow at both the Baltusrol and Ardsley Clubs, and, in addition, the January pool tournament will begin at the former club. Enough entries have been received in all of these events to keep the competitions active at both clubs throughout the month. A dozen of the leading Ardsley players will start in their club event. The winner of the cup last year and the present Ardsley champion is Herman L. R. Edgar, and in the coming contest, which is to be handicap, he will be placed below scratch. The squash court at Ardsley has been used by more members this year than last season, and the need of a new court is seriously felt.

The large pond at Ardsley is in good skating condition for the first time this season. A gala skating day is expected to-morrow, and there may be some impromptu hockey matches, as there are a number of former college hockey players in the Ardsley Club.

Dr. Rice to be Sent Abroad.

Fred Foster, who for several years has been training race horses in Germany, has announced his intention of removing to that country the thoroughbred stallion, Dr. Rice, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap in 1894. Foster, who still is under engagement as trainer of a big German racing stable, will place the horse in the breeding stud of Baron Hans von Bleichroder, at Cologne. Dr. Rice is a bay horse twelve years old, by Onandaga-Bonnie Lee. He was winner of several important stakes as a two-year-old, when owned by Gideon & Daly, but was supposed to be unsound as a three-year-old, when he was sold to Foster. He is best remembered on the turf for the sensational coup managed by his owner in his Brooklyn Handicap victory.

Amusements.

HERALD SQR. B'way & 35th St. Carriages THEA. Tel. 703-38 Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. 11:15.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
In JULIUS CAESAR

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées To-day & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical satire,
SULTAN OF SULU
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
Regular Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Xtra New Year's Matinee To-morrow.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 2d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in THE ETERNAL CITY.
Hall Caine's
Special Matinée To-morrow, (New Year's Day.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15
Special Matinée To-morrow.
WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. MR. E. S. WILLARD Mats. New Year's Day & Sat. To-night "The Professor's Love Story."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day & Sat. at 2:45, last Children's Mat., "Max & Moritz." To-night Sylvester Feier, "Jugendfreunde."

WEST END ANDREW MACK, TOM MOORE. Matinée To-day.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

HORSES PLAY PUSH BALL

In Annual Christmas Music Ride at Durland's Riding Academy.

Basket Ball and Quadrilles on Horseback—Novel Equestrian Manoeuvres Enjoyed by Large Crowd.

Pushball on horseback was the great attraction last night at the fifteenth annual Christmas music ride in the Durland Riding Academy, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Central Park. In addition, there was a basket ball contest and a section of a fancy dress ball in which eight riders wore the costumes of four past centuries; but the pushball event was really the novel and most amusing feature.

It is said that this is the first time that equestrian pushball has ever been given in the United States. From the favor it received it is likely to be added to the various equestrian tricks and sports wherever indoor horse competitions are held. As the hostlers rolled into the tanbark the ball that was to be used last night the spectators actually gasped, for a monster black ball was seen towering above the heads of the attendants. It was fully 6 feet in diameter and resembled an inflated balloon more than anything else. Goals were placed at each end of the inclosure, and between these posts the ball had to be pushed by the horses entirely, the riders being prohibited from touching the ball in any way.

Four men on a side lined up. The red team consisted of William Montgomery, Charles Geyer, George Mills, and Marshall Clapp, Captain, while the blue team consisted of J. R. Dimond, J. Snedeker, J. C. Punderford, and D. Coleman, Captain. The teams took their places in front of their goals with the tremendous ball in the centre of the ring, and at the word rode pellmell upon the missile. They all rode bareback, and as each team reached its side of the ball at the same second, the result was that, after the momentary shock was over, the ball and players remained stationary.

Then began the tactics of the game. It was push and shove from that time on. Spurs were frequently used to force the horses to exert their full force upon the ball, and it slowly moved a few inches one way and then the other. Suddenly the ball slid out toward the wall, and then a hard fight began to get it in a line with the goals. The red team appeared to be the stronger, or else its members were mounted on horses that appreciated better the battering ram properties expected of them, for the blues gradually gave way and the ball finally was moved to the centre again and near the blue's goal.

It was like football to some extent, and some Yale players in one of the balconies enjoyed the tactics immensely. The red team at this stage exerted all its efforts at bucking the line of the blues, and by repeated drives on the ball gained inch by inch, until finally, catching the latter too heavily massed on one side, the reds gave the ball a splendid drive, and by sheer force pushed it right through the posts. A mightly cheer went up.

Another line-up was then in order and the ball was held more securely in the main field, but at the expiration of time no more scoring had been done. One more chance was given and this time the blues had the advantage, shoving the ball by a series of hard pushes within two yards of the red team's goal, but the latter players were strong on the defense and held the sphere until call of time. The red team, therefore, won by 1 goal to 0.

The basket ball contest was a clever exhibition of horsemanship. The blue and white team consisted of J. McMahon, J. R. Dimond, William Montgomery, C. P. Trustum, C. Weyher, and Charles Geyer, Captain, while the red and white players were George Mills, J. Snedeker, M. Tynan, C. Previdi, J. Rockwell, and M. Clapp, Captain.

The jeu-de-barre proved an interesting event, and the attack and defense upon the ribbons were cleverly done by J. C. Punderford, J. R. Dimond, and D. Coleman. The latter wore the blue rosette on his shoulder, Mr. Punderford had the white, and Mr. Dimond had the red. The ribbon, to be successfully taken, had to be snatched from the opposite shoulder, and neither horse nor rider could be touched in the attempt. Mr. Coleman survived to the limit of the event without being despoiled of his colors. The other two lost theirs after some clever manoeuvres, the white ribbon going first. Coleman had to show some spirited defensive work when both his opponents were after him. He handled his horse superbly and warded off every device to steal his ribbon. The judges were John Gerken, Otto P. Amend, J. I. D. Bristol, Dudley Olcott, Second, and Albert Turner.

Following this came a series of picturesque and well-executed equestrian manoeuvres by twelve ladies. They were all attired in the regulation black costume, wearing Derby hats, and nearly all had bouquets of violets. They circled around the tanbark in a wide ring, then separated into smaller circles, then rode up and down the inclosure by twos and fours, finally lining up in an unbroken front facing the boxes, and so pranced out of the ring. The fair riders were Mrs. E. Keyes, Miss Clara Ormiston, Miss Isabel Ormiston, Mrs. J. B. Lyman, Mrs. Marshall Clapp, Miss A. C. Maguire, Mrs. J. H. Turl, Miss Clara R. Bennett, Miss A. Haydock, Miss Pearl Beattie, Mrs. G. D. Eckmeyer, and Mrs. E. Von Klein.

If the ball games were the most amusing, the century quadrille was surely the most picturesque. Four centuries were represented in costume. Mrs. M. Clapp and C. Stoerzer represented the fifteenth century. Both wore wide ruffs and were gorgeous in purple and white. The next century was depicted by Baron and Baroness Vietinghoff. The seventeenth century was shown by Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken and the eighteenth by Mrs. E. Keyes and C. Weyher. Mr. Gerken wore a three-cornered hat over his powdered hair, which was gathered into a queue at the back and tied with a black ribbon. As the horses began to prance around in the circle the hat wobbled so dangerously that he soon pulled it off and threw it out on the tanbark.

The riders in the tandem event were Mrs. D. Keys and Baron Vietinghoff, Mrs. J. B. Lyman and William Trevor, Mrs. M. Clapp and D. Coleman, Mrs. J. Von Klein and J. I. D. Bristol, Mrs. J. H. Turl and J. H. Turl, and Miss A. Haydock and Albert Turner. The manoeuvres were very cleverly done under the command of J. I. D. Bristol.

The feature of the grand entrée was a large wagon drawn by four horses, carrying a modest Santa Claus house, with old St. Nick himself attired in red, with generous white hair and whiskers, standing in front. Nearly 100 riders took part in the ride, and at the close Santa Claus presented gifts to all the ladies, which created general amusement.

Heatherbloom, the champion high jumper, was to have given an exhibition of high jumping, but did not arrive at the academy. Top Rail, however, took Heatherbloom's place and made a jump of 6 feet. Heatherbloom's world's record is 7 feet 8 inches.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—John Peters and Swordsman were the only winning favorites to-day. If You Dare was run up to $1,100 and Swordsman to $600. Both were bought by Durnell and Herz. Weather clear, cool; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth, Marcos, 105 pounds, (Scully,) 6 to 1, won; St. Tammany, 107, (Davisson,) 4 to 1, second; Chickadee, 105, (Walsh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Commissioner Forster, Blue Ridge, O'Hagen, Santa Teresa, Maxilie, and Prince Webb also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. If You Dare, 111 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, won; Boundlee, 104, (Donegan,) 6 to 1, second; Light Hunt, 102, (Battiste,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Bummer, Peat, Moabina, Allyar, and Ecome also ran. Crescent City was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Rankin, 105 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, won; Farmer Jim, 115, (Gannon,) 4 to 1, second; Uranium, 100, (Crosswaite,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17 2-5. Welcome Light, Mallory, Flambouyant, Glennevis, Star and Garter, and Atheiroy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Laison, 100 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, won; Flaneur, 102, (D. Gilmore,) 2 to 1, second; Georgia Gardner, 106, (Helgerson,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:55 1-5. Banish, Joe Leser, Charles Ramsey, Malster, and Compass also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. John Peters, 122 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 10, won; Harry McDaniel, 111, (O'Neil,) 15 to 1, second; Scorpio, 125, (Helgerson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Lord Melbourne, Josette, Imp. Planudes, Kaloma, Suburban Queen, and Apleswest also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Swordsman, 101 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 5, won; False Lead, 103, (H. Booker,) 12 to 1, second; Lofter, 98, (Haack,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Bean, Guatama, Socapa, Wunderlich, Lord Pepper, Heroics, and Sir Vere de Vere also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; maidens. Pastoral, Sleepy Head, Roll Call, and King's Sister, 102 pounds each; Showman and Memphian, 105 each; Spec, Fair Lass, Mauser, and Pirate, 109 each; War Cry and Melbourne Eclipse, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Sue Johnson, 102 pounds; Alpaca, 104; James Fitz, 106; Brown Vail, Zack Ford, and Morond, 107 each; Dr. Scharff, Ben Mora, and Pyrrho, 108 each; Fake and Criterion, 110 each; Frank Kenney, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a half. Simoon, 87 pounds; Eminence II., 94; Judge Durelle, 95; Marcos, 97; Potheen and Erne, 98; False Lead, 100; Georgia Gardner, 104; Cogswell, 106; Ginspray, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Hargis, 90 pounds; Hanover Queen and Honolulu, 100 each; Scotch Plaid and Harry New, 107 each; Telamon, 114; Potente, 120.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six and one-half furlongs. Lady Alberta, 97 pounds; Stratton II., Bard of Avon, and Jerry Hunt, 101; Inspector Shea, 105; Chorus Boy and Sister Kate II., 106; James J. Corbett and Jane Holly, 109 each; Dandie Belle, 113; Echodale and Belvino, 116 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Ora Levy, 95 pounds; Marco, 96; Jim King, 99; Orpheum, 101; Daddy Bender, 103; Brookston, 104; Springstead and Floyd K., 106 each; Pride of Galore and Tom Maybin, 107 each.

PROGRESS IN MOTOR BUILDING.

Automobile Show Will Illustrate Advances by American Makers.

The advances made within the year by American makers in the construction and equipment of motor carriages will be demonstrated strikingly at the annual Automobile Show, in Madison Square Garden, opening Jan. 17. Two years ago the makers were copying foreign machines, but the coming display will furnish convincing evidence of the originality and mechanical genius of the American workmen, as exemplified in the power driven machines.

Although speed is the main consideration among many manufacturers, the advance sheets of the 1903 catalogues show that especial attention has been given to the appearance and comfort of the carriages; the latter quality will predominate in all machines.

Reliability in automobiles has been demonstrated clearly, and the tendency seems to be, after comfort has been obtained, to increase the power of the cars and lighten the weight, the object to be obtained seeming to be to provide cars with ample power to negotiate steep hills and rough roads. Aluminum is largely used in body construction, for it saves weight, and furnishes a foundation for the finest kind of painting. Makers of runabouts have turned their attention to larger machines. Improvements in tires, wheels and accessories will be shown also.

Century Wheelmen's Election.

The Century Wheelmen have determined to make every effort for a revival of interest in wheeling in 1903. The club's former Captain, Matthew Gibb, well known to cyclists in the years of 1895-6-7, has been nominated again for Captain by the active riders, who want to see the club colors and brown uniforms once more prominent on the road. Gibb has for opponents the present Captain, John L. Wenzel, and Lieut. E. H. Robinson. Another interesting contest will be for election as First Lieutenant. The former President of the Kings County Wheelmen, F. B. Bradley, now an active member of the Century Wheelmen, is one of the candidates for this office. His opponent is H. A. Gilesman, who was prominent on the road in the past season. A spirited election is anticipated in January, as there are two or more candidates for each of the offices. The Century Wheelmen will hold their usual New Year's Eve reception at the clubhouse, 444 and 446 Amsterdam Avenue, this evening.

Columbia's Basket Ball Troubles.

The members of the Columbia basket ball team are complaining over the way in which the Faculty Committee on Athletics has shut down on the proposed trips of the basket ball team. The five had two trips arranged through up-State and New England, one with Lehigh and Lafayette, and with Brown, Williston Academy, Williams, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, each game to be played in the gymnasium of the home team. The Faculty determined that four games of these six must be canceled in order that the team might not be too long away from lectures. The arrangements for the longer trip had, therefore, to be abandoned. This not only embarasses the team financially, but places it in an awkward position with the four colleges with whom negotiations had been completed for contests. This is especially true in the case of Williams, with which a game two years ago for similar reasons had also to be canceled.

The Faculty has also forbidden a game arranged with Syracuse, to be played at Syracuse on Jan. 16, the night before Columbia meets Cornell at Ithaca in an intercollegiate championship match. This also serves to deplete the finances of the team for its expensive trip to Ithaca.

Twenty-second Regiment Hockey.

The organization of the Twenty-second Regiment Hockey Club has been completed with a squad of players that gives promise of making a strong team. Among those in the squad are W. S. Edwards and P. A. Sayles, both well known among military athletes; W. E. Quinn, the noted skater and jumper; A. B. Cosgrave, the Toronto (Canada) hockey player; N. Betjman, George McGraham, Callahan, and others, who will try to make the team. Ernest Hetjberg will train the men. A. B. Cosgrave will act as Captain, and W. S. Edwards as manager. Clubs desiring to arrange for dates may communicate with either or care of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, Engineers, New York City.

Winter Cruise for Yacht Coronet.

Macconnell Brothers' Yacht Agency has announced the chartering to Samuel B. Stevens of Rome, N. Y., for a cruise to the West Indies, of the schooner yacht Coronet, owned by Louis Bossert of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The Coronet is a well-known keel schooner yacht, built by C. & R. Pollon, 133 feet over all, 125 feet load waterline, 27 feet beam, and 12½ feet draught, which has been around the world and also has journeyed many times South. After being fitted out at South Brooklyn she will proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., there to be placed in commission. Mr. Stevens will join her at Charleston on Jan. 15.

Pomfret Alumni Hockey Team Won.

The Pomfret School hockey team and a team representing the school alumni played a match game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, last night, resulting in a victory for the alumni seven after a rather even struggle until the second period was nearly ended. The score was: Pomfret Alumni, 3; Pomfret School, 1.

Dates for Ice Trotting Meets.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The dates of the trotting meets on the ice at Addison Junction have been fixed for Jan. 20, 21, and 22, while those at Port Henry will be held Jan. 27, 28, and 29. The dates of the meets at Plattsburg, Saranac Lake, and Ottawa have not as yet been decided upon, but will undoubtedly be held immediately following.

Baseball Team for Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Messrs. Hathaway & Cherry, owners of the Schenectady baseball franchise in the State League, announced to-day that they will manage the local team next year. The aggregation is to be captained by Ben Ellis, who has played third base here for two years.

One Winning Favorite at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Followers of favorite spells and a dangerous experience

New Overland Service

To be inaugurated JANUARY 4, 1903

Chicago
TO
San Francisco

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL
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UNION PACIFIC LINE

Route: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways.

THREE DAILY TRAINS
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COLORADO, UTAH
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OLD CROW RYE

is unequalled by reason of the JAMES CROW *FORMULA* used, which no other has, and insures its superiority.

It is a *STRAIGHT* whiskey, and is positively bottled and sold in its purity.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, PARIS 1900.

Our SCOTCH WHISKEYS
Souvenir of Scotland,
(Old,) and
Bonnie Brier Bush
(Very Old),

are also *STRAIGHT*, which are very rare in this country.

We make no misstatements.

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VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

RIPANS TABULES. doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

at Ingleside to-day, as Hungarian was the only first choice to win. Fine weather prevailed, but the track was heavy. Jockey Club was heavily played in the second race, and won by five lengths from Stiliol, the favorite.

Horse Dropped Dead on Way to Fire.

While galloping to a fire in the basement of 18 East Seventeenth Street, occupied by the Selwyn Importing and Trading Company, a horse attached to Truck Company No. 12 dropped dead at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue. The fire, which had been occasioned by the blowing out of a fuse, did $20 worth of damage, and had been extinguished before the firemen arrived.

ALDERMEN HONOR LORENZ

Freedom of City Conferred on the Distinguished Surgeon.

He Accepts It as a Tribute to His Profession—Sails for Europe To-day on the Celtic.

Dr. Lorenz was honored with the freedom of the city by the Board of Aldermen yesterday, on the eve of his departure for his home, in Austria. The great surgeon made a feeling response when Alderman Sullivan presented to him an engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Aldermen, and said that the token of esteem from the city fathers would be the most precious of the mementoes he would carry back to Austria from America.

Prior to the presentation, which took place in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, Dr. Lorenz was entertained at luncheon by Aldermen Walkley, Sullivan, and Stewart, the committee appointed by the board to draft and present the resolutions.

The luncheon was served at the Hardware Club, and those present, in addition to the guest of honor and the Aldermanic committee, were Dr. Müller, Dr. Lorenz's assistant; Mayor Low, District Attorney Jerome, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, Commissioner of Parks Young of Brooklyn, President Edmund C. Van Glahn of the Hardware Club, Controller Grout, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, William E. Phillips, City Clerk Scully, Dr. Charles S. Goodell of Brooklyn, Dr. William E. Coley, Dr. Virgil Gibney, Dr. H. F. Williams, S. H. Wilcox, Winfield D Walkley, and J. G. Wood, H. Raphael, and C. F. Mallage of Chicago, who came from the West to bid farewell to Dr. Lorenz in behalf of J. Ogden Armour, whose little daughter Lolita was operated on for congenital dislocation of the hip by the famous surgeon. The luncheon was informal and there was no speechmaking. Mr. Walkley proposed the health of Dr. Lorenz, after which Dr. Lorenz was escorted to the City Hall.

The Board of Aldermen and many guests awaited the surgeon in the City Hall, and as he entered the room he was greeted with enthusiastic applause, in recognition of which he bowed repeatedly. In the few minutes that elapsed before the resolutions were presented Dr. Lorenz carefully scrutinized the portraits in the Governor's Room, and then took his stand behind the desk, the inlaid letters on the top of which showed that it had been the writing desk of George Washington. Dr. Lorenz gazed intently at the piece of furniture for perhaps a minute, and then, turning to President Fornes and President Cantor, remarked:

"A precious relic; indeed, a precious relic."

President Fornes then rapped for order, and Mr. Walkley was introduced.

Mr. Walkley said, in part:

"Prof. Lorenz: The members of the legislative body of the City of New York noted with pleasure your arrival upon these shores and have watched with interest your journeyings and work among us. You were a welcome guest because you came upon an errand of mercy—to give grace to deformity, hope to the despairing. You have left sunshine in your pathway, and a halo of glory surrounds you. We can only judge of your work by its result. We measure your greatness by your benevolence to mankind. To the medical profession in our city and country you appear to have opened new doors. As you go out of the gates of the continent, which a little time since were opened to receive you, and embark upon your homeward voyage, you take with you the love of our people, and may He who holds the seas in the hollow of His hand bring you safely to home and friends and native land.

"In recognition of your visit, of your work among the poor, of your willingness to teach, it seems fitting that the body which we represent should place upon its records and extend to you resolutions of respect, and admiration for your lifework, and to the nobility of character illustrated while among us."

Alderman Sullivan handed the album containing the resolutions to Dr. Lorenz. There was a hearty round of applause, and the doctor stepped forward and bowed his acknowledgments. Then, resting his hand on the table of Washington, he made the following speech of acceptance:

"When I first put my foot on this soil, three months ago, I had a sense of oppression because of the greatness of this place. A feeling of clumsiness came upon me. I had no idea then of the magnificent leave taking you have prepared for me in this hour. Nor could I have any idea of the reception that would meet me everywhere in this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. In olden times the freedom of cities used to be given to Princes and victorious warriors. To-day you are conferring the freedom of the city upon a poor and humble physician. This makes me think of the great changes that have taken place in the last few centuries. Not only Princes are honored to-day, but every man whose work tends to benefit mankind is, in your eyes, worthy of this honor. I take it gratefully from your hands. Need I assure you that this document will be the most precious reward of my efforts?

"This token of your esteem is a proof that in America wealth or position is not esteemed higher than work done for the relief of suffering humanity. This token of your esteem is a further proof that this city is not only unique in its wealth, but also unique in its charities. I rejoice in this great honor all the more because I am far from regarding it as a personal one, but I am proud to belong to a profession to which this honor is due. In honoring me you have honored the profession. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I assure you that I leave your glorious country with great regret and with the highest admiration for America and American people."

Dr. Lorenz afterward held an informal reception, shaking hands with all in the room and thanking everybody in turn for the splendid welcome that he said he had received in this country. As he left the City Hall there was more applause, and the surgeon showed his appreciation of the good-will by bowing time and again as he left the City Hall to go up town.

Dr. Lorenz and Dr. Müller last night were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. Brettauer at dinner at their home, 45 East Sixty-fourth Street. After dinner the party attended the performance of "The Girl With the Green Eyes," at the Savoy Theatre. Dr. and Mrs. Brettauer then escorted Dr. Lorenz to the White Star Line pier, where he boarded the steamship Celtic, on which he sails this morning for Liverpool.

STRATTON WILL ADMITTED.

Protest of the Contestant Unheeded—Notice Given of an Appeal.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 30.—Judge Orr of the County Court has admitted the will of the late W. S. Stratton to probate over the protest of the contestant of the will I Harry Stratton. Orville S. Dines, Dr. D. H. Rice, and William Lloyd, the latter Mr. Stratton's Secretary during his life, were the only witnesses examined and they simply testified to the executing and signing of the will.

The attorneys for the contestants offered no evidence in support of their protest. They gave notice of an appeal to the district court.

RESPITE FOR PARLOR MATCHES.

Inspector Murray Directed Not to Enforce New Order Before March 31.

Parlor matches may snap and splutter throughout the five boroughs foreseveral weeks to come, since the order for the original order of the Municipal Explosives Commission, of which Fire Commissioner Sturgis is the head, decreeing that the last should be burned in this city before midnight to-night, has been modified. In a resolution promulgated yesterday the commission directs Inspector George Murray of the Bureau of Combustibles to abstain from enforcing the prohibition until March 31, 1903, and in the meantime manufacturers and storekeepers who have already held several meetings to protest may advance arguments that will secure a further abrogation.

Inspector Murray is requested to notify interested parties of the change. A set of regulations pertaining to the sale of parlor matches has been drawn up by the commission, and is in the hands of Mayor Low for such changes and corrections as he may see fit to make. Mr. Sturgis refused to say what these regulations are in advance of the Mayor's action, although he said that there were very few changes from the regulations discussed at the last meeting.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Watch night or the réveillon, or whatever it may be called, is always observed in New York, although New Year's festivities have changed very much in fashion during the last quarter of a century. This evening there will be many small parties who will wait to see the new year in and to bid farewell to the old one. To go down to Trinity to hear the chimes is no longer in vogue. Many have taken advantage of the numerous attractions at the different country clubs to go to the suburbs. There is the ball at Tuxedo, to which many débutantes have been asked; the dance at Meadow Brook; another at the Ardsley Club, and a dinner dance at Baltusrol. There will also be festivities at Morristown and on Staten Island. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and William K. Vanderbilt are giving the largest house parties.

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Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, whose marriage to Robert H. McCormick, Jr., of Chicago and New York, is to be celebrated on Jan. 22 in St. Bartholomew's Church, will have as bridesmaids the Misses Josephine T. Atterbury, Janet Fish, Elizabeth D. McCormick, Hester G. Hone, Eva V. C. Morris, and Helen M. Peabody. He, cousin, Ethelberta P. Russell, will be her maid of honor. Mr. McCormick's best man will be Mark S. Willing, and the ushers selected are Stanley McCormick and Medill McCormick, cousins of the bridegroom-to-be; Johnston de Forest, John B. Adams, Arthur Patterson, and Lewis S. Morris, Miss Morris's brother.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson and their débutante daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson of 31 West Forty-ninth Street, have reopened their Tuxedo cottage for the New Year festivities. The New Year's ball at the Tuxedo Club will be attended by several débutantes, and there are to be numerous house parties at Tuxedo.

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Mrs. Stanley Mortimer last night gave a theatre party for her niece, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Roosevelt. It was followed by a supper and a dance at Sherry's. The play was the "Cavalier," and the guests included:

Alice Roosevelt,	Mr. and Mrs. L. Waterbury,
Helen Roosevelt,	Charles Sands,
Christine Roosevelt,	Ogden Mills, Jr.,
Beatrice Mills,	Nicholas Biddle,
Gladys Mills,	Franklin Polk,
Jean Reid,	Danish Johnson, Jr.,
Jessie Sloane,	Pendleton Rogers,
Nora Iselin,	Douglas Robinson, Jr.,
Therese Iselin,	Harry W. Bull,
May Goelet,	Louis Wilmerding,
Caroline Wilmerding,	Harry Godfrey,
Elsie Waterbury,	L. T. Burden, Jr.,
Violet Crager,	William Burden,
Edith Hall,	Ernest Iselin,
Gwendolyn Burden,	Arthur Irelin.
Polly Whittier,	Stanley Mortimer.

***

Mrs. Thomas Williams of 31 East Thirty-first Street gave a dinner of thirty-six covers last night for her two sons, and then took her guests to see "The Girl With the Green Eyes." The guests included Dorothy Roosevelt, Helen Read, Adelaide Baylis, Mary S. Park, Elizabeth W. Clark, Anita Boulton, Helen Stevens, Anson W. Hard, Jr., William Boulton, Jr., William Baylis, William Ewing, and Louis Neilson.

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The second of the Neighborhood Cotillions took place at Dodworth's last evening, and most of the patronesses were present. They are Mrs. F. M. Scott, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Mrs. W. M. Toms, Mrs. Carrington Roye, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. G. E. Jones, Mrs. O. L. Jones, and Mrs. W. R. Barr. Some of them gave dinners preceding the dance, among them Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Hurry. There was general dancing until the supper, which was followed by a cotillion, led by Sidney Leighton Smith with Miss Eleanor Scott as his partner. The favors included ivory and gold paper cutters, hoops with bell, leather purses, fancy caps, and other pretty trifles. Walter Cook was at the head of the committee who had last night's affair in charge, and the others were Morris Underhill, Edward Cook, H. P. Britton, Frederick N. McGurkey, Edward Lacy, Travers Cook, and Sidney Leighton Smith. Among the class's members are Elizabeth M. Hurry, Anna Jenner, Clara Boardman, Honor Barr, Madeleine Cary, Lucile V. Bacon, Rosalie Jones, Gertrude Von Briesen, T. Sutherland Scott, F. H. Clark, George E. Jones, Sherman Taber, J. G. Saxé, Francis Shepard, Paul L. Mottelay, Guy Van Amringe, Paul Haviland, and Clement Cleveland, Jr.

***

Mrs. George Crocker's musicale yesterday afternoon for her two daughters, the Misses Alice and Emma Rutherford, was followed by tea. George Devoll and Edwin Isham, accompanied by Mrs. J. E. Tippett, sang, and Miss Baker gave some recitations.

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A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt was born at Lakewood on Saturday. Mrs. Hoyt was Miss Stokes, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

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The Fortnightly Dancing Class had its third meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The Cinderella Cotillion, the patronesses of which include Mrs. Russell Cowles, Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, and Mrs. Joshua M. Varlan, met at Delmonico's.

***

The annual Christmas tree and ride for the children at the Riding Club took place yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. After the distribution of gifts there was some fancy riding and various exercises by the children.

***

As announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the dance to have been given by Mrs. Stanford White for Miss Cetherill was abandoned on account of the death of Mrs. Osborn, a sister of Mrs. White, in Chicago. Mrs. White had been in mourning for some time, and had emerged from it this Winter. Last year her brother-in-law Prescott Hall Butler died in the late Winter. Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Osborn, and Mrs. White are the nieces of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart. J. Clinch Smith is their brother.

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The usual New Year's party will be given by the Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord at Chatsworth. The Duke of Newcastle will be one of the guests. The Countess de Castellane has returned from Chatsworth.

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Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Jr., have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies during the holidays.

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Mrs. Charles Francis Roe and Mrs. John J. Byrne will assist Mrs. Odell in receiving to-morrow in Albany.

***

Miss Grace Fargo was presented yesterday afternoon at a tea given by her mother, Mrs. James F. Fargo, 120 East Thirty-seventh Street. A dinner and informal dance followed the reception.

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Mrs. Dallas Pratt will have the second meeting of her dancing class at Sherry's to-morrow night, and in the afternoon the Calumet Club will give a luncheon. There will also be several dinners.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Dr. Cadwalader, in Philadelphia, are to give New Year's receptions. To Mrs. Van Rensselaer's have gone several New Yorkers, including Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

MARRIED AT COFFIN'S SIDE.

Death of the Mother of the Bride-to-Be Did Not Stop the Wedding.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Rosalie Ascher, wife of Samuel Ascher of 18 Lillie Street, was buried this afternoon. This was the day on which her daughter Johanna was to have been married to Benjamin L. Barnhard. Mrs. Ascher while making preparation for the wedding yesterday morning died suddenly of heart disease. A family council was at once called, to which several rabbis were invited. It was decided to have the wedding take place yesterday afternoon and the bridegroom was summoned.

Standing at the foot of the casket the couple joined hands and the Rev. Schleimer Kaspstein performed the ceremony. Instead of a feast those present joined in prayer for the dead. Cards were then sent out announcing the death of Mrs. Ascher and the marriage of the couple. The [illegible] that she was [illegible]

NEW TORPEDO BOAT PLAN

Design of the Proposed Double-Hulled Vessel.

Surface Hull Filled with Cellulose with a Cigar-Shaped Sub-Surface Hull Suspended.

Details were made public yesterday of the new design of torpedo boats, six of which, according to bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Depew and in the House of Representatives by Congressman Sibley, it is proposed to add to the United States Navy. The new vessel is in some respects like a submarine boat and in some like an ordinary torpedo boat.

The feature of the vessel is a double hull. There is the surface hull, shaped like that of an ordinary vessel. This is designed to be filled with cellulose and to act merely as a float for the main part of the vessel below. Hanging from this hull is a long fin, and suspended from this is a long cigar-shaped sub-surface hull, which contains the vitals of the boat.

Amidships there is an armored conning tower rising a few feet above the deck in which the navigator may stand, and from which air is supplied for ventilation and combustion below. It is sought by this device to remedy the principal defects of the submarine boat, which are its blindness when submerged and the inability to use gas engines, thus retarding the speed.

This small conning tower, which is proof against all small guns, is the only vulnerable part of the boat. If a shell hits the float filled with cellulose the effect will be as if so much cork were filled with holes—it will continue to float. The hull of the vessel rises about three feet above the water line, and the deck is flat. Painted the color of water, it would be difficult for any one to discern the boat at any great distance.

The original idea of this vessel was that of Clarence L. Burger, a civil engineer, with offices at 120 Broadway, this city. The plans were perfected by Tams, Lemoine & Crane, naval architects. The plans and specifications were filed with the Navy Department, and after a formal hearing before the board on naval construction, consisting of Admirals O'Neill, Melville, Bowles, Bradford, and Capt. Sigsbee, the plans were reported to the Secretary of the Navy as "feasible."

Mr. Burger, Mr. Crane, and other naval experts have been busy perfecting the plans of this vessel for three years past. The suggestion of the boat, according to Mr. Burger, came from the proved inefficiency of the old form of torpedo boat in the Spanish war in 1898. Since that time the Navy Department has discouraged the further construction of torpedo boats, and special efforts have been made to perfect a semi-submerged vessel.

Mr. Burger, who gave out the plans yesterday, called attention to the fact that Admiral Melville wrote in The North American Review some months ago: "It is in the direction of the semi-submerged boat that we must look for a dangerous weapon, and we must keep our eyes open to that fact." Lewis Nixon, it was also stated, has pronounced the semi-submerged boat "the coming boat for offensive work with the automobile torpedo."

With a specially constructed model, tested in the navy yard at Washington before Admiral Bowles, this boat attained a speed of 16 knots. It is operated by six gas engines, with a total horse power of 1,050. Its length over all is 105 feet, and its draught when loaded is 12 feet 10½ inches. It can carry four Whitehead torpedoes. Its radius of action at 8 knots is 1,000 knots and at 16 knots 200 knots. Its complement consists of one officer and ten men.

McKINLEY RELATIVE MARRIED.

Miss Mary Barber, Niece of the President's Widow, a Bride at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Miss Mary Barber, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barber, this evening became the wife of Major Ralph Hartzell. The ceremony was performed at the commodious old Saxton homestead, formerly the home of the McKinleys, now occupied by the Barbers, and was witnessed by Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Barber are sisters. The Rev. O. B. Milligan of the First Presbyterian Church officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ida, and the bridegroom by his brother, Fred S. Hartzell, assistant Secretary of the McKinley Memorial Association.

Miss Barber was a favorite of the late President McKinley and spent much time at the White House and was in several Presidential parties, making extensive tours of the country as the particular companion of Mrs. McKinley.

She became a great favorite in Cabinet circles, and of the many presents that came to her as a bride some of the handsomest were sent by members of the Cabinet and their families.

The ceremony and reception were attended by about 150 guests, mostly relatives and intimate friends of the family.

Mrs. McKinley was accompanied by Chief Counsel Brooks of the Pennsylvania Company and Mrs. Brooks of Shields, Penn., who are guests at her home, Mrs. Brooks having been a friend of her girlhood days. Mrs. McKinley's gift to the bride was a splendid silver table service.

Major Hartzell, who was a Cantonian until a few years ago, was a Quartermaster in the volunteer service during the late war. He is now practicing attorney in Denver and, with his bride, left for that city to-night

McKim—Emerson.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Miss Margaret Emerson, youngest daughter of Issac E. Emerson, the wealthy drug manufacturer, clubman, and member of the New York Yacht Club, was married this evening to Dr. Smith Hollins McKim, a prominent young society man.

The ceremony was at Christ Episcopal Church, and the reception in the Emerson mansion near Druid Hill Park was the most splendidly appointed event of the kind ever seen in Baltimore. There were over 400 guests at the nuptial supper, including a number from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities. There were 1,500 invitations to the church.

The bridal party during the ceremony stood under a huge bell of white roses. The ushers were Spalding L. Jenkins, Charles H. Boone, William H. West, Gerard T. Hopkins, T. Noel Poullain, and Dr. William M. Dabney.

The bridesmaids were Misses Anne Foster Phinizy of Macon, Ga.; Agnes Arnold of Pittsburg, Penn.; Rosalie Porter of Annapolis; Sara Boone, Martha Le Jenkins, and Mary Garnett McCarty. Miss Mina Reid was flower girl.

Dr. McKim was attended by his brother, Louis McKim.

Dr. McKim belongs to one of the oldest Baltimore families and is very popular in club and society circles. After a brief stay in New York Dr. and Mrs. McKim will travel a year in Europe, part of the time on Mr. Emerson's palace yacht.

Hinck—Moller.

The wedding of Miss Anna Agnes Moller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jost Moller, to Otto H. Hinck was celebrated last night at the home of the bride's parents, 670 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hugo W. Hoffmann of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss A. Marion Moller, who was maid of honor, and eight ribbon girls—Miss Lillian Moller, Miss Edith Moller, Miss Jennie Moller, Miss Edna Moller, all cousins of the bride; Miss Tillie Rose, Miss Olga Rose, Miss Florence eyer, and Miss Louise Miller. Alfred J. Hinck was best man. The ushers were Albert W. Moller, brother of the bride; Ernest A. Cardozo, Frank Kidde, and Adrian Russel Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Hinck will live in Montclair, N. J.

Denison—Underwood.

Miss Pearl Livingston Underwood was married yesterday to the Rev. John Hopkins Denison at the Adams Chapel, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. John H. Denison, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, President of Williams College. Miss Blanche Underwood was maid of honor. The best man was the Rev. Du Bois Schenck Morris and the ushers were the Rev. W. R. Jelliffe, Charles C. Nott, Jr., William W. Seymour, and Winthrop S. Dwight.

Hessberg—Korn.

Miss Grace Korn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Korn, was married yesterday afternoon at the home of the latter, 35 East Sixtieth Street, to Felix Hessberg of Boston. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Aschер, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Katschmaroff. Leo M. Friedman was best man, and Miss Rae Hessberg was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Hessberg will live in Boston.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was the scene of a brilliant reception this afternoon when some 300 or more guests were entertained, the occasion marking the return to society of the Baroness Hengelmuller after a tedious illness, and the introduction of her young relative, the Baroness von Palm of Germany, who has come to spend the season in Washington.

Still another very important feature of the afternoon was the opportunity thus afforded to the many friends of M. Hengelmuller to offer in person the sincere congratulations which his recent promotion to the Ambassadorship has called forth.

Baroness Hengelmuller and Baroness von Palm received in the second drawing room, which, with the adjoining drawing room and great reception hall, was fragrant with roses. The hostess, showing little trace of her late illness, was gowned in a beautiful creation of delicate pink gauze. Baroness von Palm, who is a tall and handsome young woman of twenty-two, wore white cloth. Mrs. Corbin and Miss Ruth Snyder of Philadelphia served tea and chocolate in the dining room. Other friends of the popular hostess assisting were Mrs. Sidney Waterlow, Mrs. Hugh Legare, and Miss Patten.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained at dinner this evening, complimentary to their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., who are now their guests. The company included Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Waterlow of the British Embassy, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Eliza Bates, Miss Mildred Barnes of New York, Miss De Smirnoff, Miss Ward, Miss Daisy Wilson, Miss Alice Warder, Miss McCauley, Miss Marion Gallaudet, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, John Van Ness Philip, Major Charles McCawley, Jerome Bonaparte, Edwin V. Morgan, Lieut. Edward McCauley, Ernest Howe, John Lodge, Capt. John Proctor, Jr., Paul Nash, Clarence Wilson, and Clarence Hay.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Spalding and Mrs. Warder were also among the hosts of the evening, Mrs. Warder's dinner being in honor of Mrs. Roger Wolcott, widow of the former Governor of Massachusetts.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been spending several days in New York, will return to-morrow, accompanied by several friends, who will be among the guests at the large dinner to be given this evening by Miss Kean.

Miss Grace McKinley, niece of the late President McKinley, is visiting in Washington, and will receive with Miss Wilson on New Year's Day.

IN THE SHOPS.

Stole ends, which have been tacked on all sorts and kinds of stocks, are now appearing on stiff linen collars. One collar, which has no opening in front, has one pointed end in the centre extending below the collar proper. Another, which fastens in the back, has the turnover with the two revolation stole ends.

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Brass and copper in all forms are having their innings now. These two metals are used for the tops of attractive inkstands. There is a black base, and on that stands the glass ink bottle with a brass top. There are brass bars at either side. Similar stands have copper in place of brass.

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In golden copper are bases for those familiar round pincushions which are so much used in silver. A large one of these will cost $6.75.

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A deer's hoof and leg form the foundation upon which is tacked a thermometer. There is a ring at the top to hang it by.

***

Set into a deer's hoof is an ink bottle.

***

A self-registering barometer is in a wooden box which has a glass front. The registering is done in red upon a revolving card.

***

Envelopes for fancy paper have one side of the flap longer than the other, and upon it a design in silver and gilt with sometimes a little color exactly like the decoration upon some of the elaborate purses.

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Now is the time to think of ordering a sun dial for one's country home.

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Tiny purses of leather in several different kinds are just large enough to carry carfare—two or three five-cent pieces, or perhaps even half a dollar in dimes. There is a little ring on these purses, and they can be worn on a chain. They cost 25 cents each. Among the small purses are little ones of pigskin with a top which turns back and on which the change slides. These are minute specimens of the kind.

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Any time is a good time to pick up pieces of wicker furniture which are pretty and useful. A little of it is good at all times and in many places. There are pretty things in good-sized stands called the cane hand-made tables. These have colored tops in Oriental designs, and cost $5.

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One can buy a nice litle wicker foot stool which is light and easy to handle for $1.65. This is strong as well as light, and of plain white wicker.

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A simple thing in a wicker tea stand costs $3. This has three round plate shelves, the stand itself being triangular.

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Another tea stand of wicker, more closely woven, in the shape of a semicircle, with a straight front, costs $6.50.

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A pretty stand, but one which is more appropriate for Summer homes and possibly tea on the lawn, is made of rough twigs with the bark on. The different shelves are formed of layers of twigs. The supports are larger branches.

Speeding the Departing Year With Great Values

Bidding a Good Friend Farewell.

THE YEAR is waning. Its sands are almost run. Twelve months of wonderful prosperity at the Siegel Cooper Store are slowly merging themselves into a new year of accomplishments. And while the calendar still says 1902, we are busy as bees with 1903 merchandise and attractions. We look ahead; we leap forward.

The Gigantic White Sale Now in Progress

is graphic evidence of the completeness and excellence of The Big Store's preparations. Each day, each week, each month, supplies its own features here. At no time is it ever dull or commonplace. While the snows of mid-winter chill and whiten the landscape we leap into the very heart of spring. Cotton plants blossom on the Second Floor, picturesque reminders of the fragrant, sunny South. The evolution of Muslin Underwear is adequately depicted. In the Housekeeping Linens sections we are showing the products of the world's foremost manufacturers. Stocks are prodigal; they are overflowing with generous values for our customers. Up on the Fifth Floor we are featuring Office Furniture, while on the Third business men are buying office supplies of every needed description. Yes, busy all over the store. If you were here the day AFTER Christmas you must have thought it was the day BEFORE.

As Usual, This Store Will Be Closed on New Year's Day.

Wines and Liquors.

Pure and Old, Choicest Table Qualities.
Very Special New Year's Price Inducements.

New Year's Day is marked by genial social functions. For these pleasant occasions we have selected a fine representation of the very pure and old wines and liquors pre-eminent in table qualities. And as for the prices—such inducements have seldom been named before.

IMPERIAL PORT, SHERRY AND MUSCATEL; per gallon, $1.65; full quarts, 48

QUEEN QUALITY TOKAY AND MADEIRA; per gallon, $2.25; full quarts, 67

NORMANDY RYE, 10 years old; per gallon, $3.50; full quarts, 1.00

GOLDEN WEDDING RYE, 7 years old; per gallon, $3.00; full quarts, 87

CABINET RYE, 6 years old; per gallon, $2.75; full quarts, 75

OLD CROW AND MT. VERNON WHISKEYS; per gallon, $2.50; full quarts, 65

MARYLAND PURE RYE; per gallon, $2.00; full quarts, 55

HENNESSY IMPORTED COGNAC; per gallon, $4.50; per bottle, 1.10

RAMSAY'S SCOTCH WHISKEY; per gallon, $3.50; per bottle, 85

KUMMEL, very fine quality; per gallon, $2.35; per bottle, 65

EMERALD PURE IRISH MALT WHISKEY; per gallon, $3.00; per bottle, 75

BOLLMAN'S IMPORTED HOLLAND OR REGAL BRAND LONDON TOM GIN, per bottle, 69

PORT, SHERRY AND SWEET CATAWBA, very choice qualities; per gallon, $1.35, $1.20, $1.10, 95c. and 85

CLARETS AND RHINE WINES, excellent table qualities; per gallon, $1.25, $1.10, 90c., 75c. and 65

(Fourth Floor.)

Choice Candies.

New Year's Confections at Very Special Low Prices.

We have made a special selection of the most popular confections so indispensable at New Year's festivities. Whether as sweetmeats or as relishes or dessert, the purest is always desirable. We have marked our prices so low that every one can have the best.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE FUDGE; lb., 12

CREAM ALMONDS; regularly 25c., 15

ASSORTED FRUIT TABLETS; regularly 20c., 15

BUTTERCUPS, LEMON COCOANUT, MOLASSES CREAMS, PEPPERMINT STRINGS, WINTERGREEN CREAMS, PEPPERMINT CREAMS, ASSORTED MOLASSES CUTS, SALTED PEANUTS, ASSORTED FIG PASTE, Special at 12c Pound.

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Great Shoe Sale

And Its Strong Special Attractions.

MEN'S SHOES—Good quality and style, with cushion insoles; better than the average shoe that retails at $3.50 and $4.00; they are to be much appreciated at

WOMEN'S SHOES—In all the prevailing styles; good Winter shoes; regularly sold at $5.00 and $6.00; mostly samples, in sizes 3 to 4½; a wonderful bargain at 2.25

Also These Bargains:

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN retailing at $3.00 and $3.50; an exceptional offer at 1.95

(Men's Store, Main Floor, East; Women's Store, Second Floor, East.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

Choicest New Year's Necessities & Delicacies.

Everything in abundance for the festal board—the staff of life, with all those delicacies that add zest and relish to the repast. Purity and freshness are the main note. But we have not forgotten the important matter of the purse. And so prices have been made a matter of the most pleasing moment.

MILLAR'S BELFAST WILD STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM, nothing better; 1-lb. Stone Jar, 20

CAKE—Fresh city-baked Fancy New Year's Cake, 3 lbs. for 25c.; per lb., 10

PIES—Special Home-Made Mince and Pumpkin Pies; finest quality; light, flaky crust, best fillings; large family size, 23

CAKE—Steel Drake Pound Cake; plain, raisin, citron and marble; per pound, 15

SMELTS—Large, Selected Boston Smelts, 3 lbs. for 25c.; per lb., 10

Extra fancy dry-picked, freshly dressed SPRING TURKEY, from the farms of N. Y. State, Rhode Island, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Also a FANCY LINE of POULTRY, Game, etc., at the market's LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ROAST BEEF—Extra Fancy Native Prime Rib Roast Beef, per lb., 10

LAMB—Leg of Extra Fancy Canada Spring Lamb, per lb., 14

CHEESE—Finest qualities Herkimer Co. American Full Cream Cheese, per lb., 15

CHEESE—New arrival "Societe" Roquefort Cheese, exceedingly choice quality, very delicious, per lb., 38

CIDER—FINEST QUALITY ORANGE COUNTY GOLDEN RUSSET SWEET CIDER, double clarified; per gallon (including Jug), 35

CHEESE—The genuine imported Swiss Cheese, per lb., 27

ORANGES, large, juicy, thin-skin Jamaica Oranges, doz., 25

LEMONS, fancy, large, juicy Messina Lemons, doz., 15

TABLE RAISINS, Garrett's famous Malaga Clusters; richest and finest flavored fruit; 5½-lb. box, 1.10

Garrett's famous Malaga Clusters, per lb., 20

BUTTER—Extra Fancy Creamery Butter, fine flavor, color, and very sweet, 5-lb. Stone Crock, 1.53

NUTS. Best quality new mixed Nuts; per lb., 15

PEEL, Fancy glace Leghorn Citron, Lemon or Orange Peel; per lb., 15

GRAPES, fancy large fruited Malaga Clusters; per lb., 20

ONIONS, Very choice Connecticut white boiling Onions; per qt., 10

TURNIPS, Choice Yellow Turnips; 3 lbs. for 5

MILLAR'S BELFAST BITTER ORANGE MARMALADE, packed expressly for us; 1-lb. Stone Jar, 15

BEETS—Fancy new Southern Globe Beets; large bunch, 5

PINEAPPLE—Fancy large, smooth Cayenne Indian River Pineapple, direct from the groves, each, 50

SEEDED RAISINS—"Fountain" Brand fancy 3-crown coast seeded Raisins, 1-lb. pkge., 12

CURRANTS—"Fountain" Brand fancy new Amalia cleaned Currants, 1-lb. carton, 9

PLUM PUDDING—"Fountain" Brand English Plum Pudding, 1-lb. can, 18

TOMATOES—"Shiloh" fancy red ripe meaty Jersey Tomatoes, can, 10

SQUASH—Romain's dry-packed marrow Squash, 3-lb. can, 11

COFFEE—"Guadarali" blend of fancy Padang, Java and Arabian Mocha, 3 lbs. for $1.00; per lb., 34

TEA—Highest quality first spring pickings; Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon Teas, exceptionally choice cup qualities, 5 lbs., $2.25; per lb., 48

PUMPKIN—"Vacation" Brand dry-packed Golden Pumpkin, can, 10

(Fourth Floor.)

A Special Sale of Suits and Overcoats at 3.50

It is saying a plain fact very deliberately to assert that better values for the money than these were never offered by any store anywhere.

Mothers who want good and stylish clothing for their boys at an extraordinarily low price will realize their ambitions in this very exceptional event.

OVERCOATS of every description, including Russian, Long, Medium and Box Coats; all colors and styles, 2½ to 16 years.

Every style of SUIT, including the popular RUSSIAN BLOUSE, SAILOR, NORFOLK, DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET, in all the best-wearing fabrics and designs. Sizes to fit all ages, from 2½ to 17 years. (Boys' Store, Second Floor, East.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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1902.

The Republic of Cuba has taken her place among the sovereign nations during the year now ending; the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State have passed under the British flag. The question whether they have not thereby exchanged the shadow for the substance of freedom depends upon the policy pursued by their new overlord. The year has made no other changes, we believe, in the political map of the world. Our own policy toward the possessions acquired from Spain has been confirmed and steadied with the passing months. The subsidence of anti-imperialist opposition is a testimony to the fact.

The peace of the world has been disturbed by but one new war—that of the allies against Venezuela; a somewhat ignoble affair, to which nothing but an uneasy sense of its possibilities gave interest and seeming bigness. Through the firm, consistent action of our Government the dispute is in a way to be consecrated to human benefit by a transfer to The Hague court, a tribunal which thus, for the second time during the year—the first instance being the arbitration of the Pious Fund case—owes to us the new confidence and honor it has won.

For the people of the United States the year has been chiefly remarkable for their abounding prosperity which transcends all precedents and records. It has fairly astonished them, insomuch that already they are looking, in advance of their coming, for signs of hard times. It may almost say that by our successful practice of the arts of peace we have put peace in peril, for certainly our formidable competition with other nations in the markets of the world has stimulated them in the devising of plans of commercial expansion, which some time, somewhere, may provoke friction and conflict. The chief business feat of the year is probably the combination in the North Atlantic shipping trade effected by Mr. MORGAN. The stroke of adversity which we here at home have found hardest to bear is the coal strike. In the history of afflictions which have in all historic time befallen the world, however, the volcanic eruptions upon the Islands of Martinique and St. Vincent give an evil distinction to 1902.

In the theories of science, Dr. LOEB's speculations concerning the nature and behavior of nerve force will probably hold the first place in interest; in applied science, MARCONI has led the world. The gift by which CECIL RHODES made provision for the education of American and other foreign youth at English universities has been more talked about than any other benefaction of the year. It is still talked about, for skepticism has not been wholly silenced. As a benefactor of his kind we doubt whether any man has stood out quite so clearly conspicuous as Dr. LORENZ, whose teaching and practice during his visit to this country have visibly enlarged the control of medical science over bodily ills.

In our home politics there has been no great stir. The tariff wall stands unshaken upon its broad foundations. The legions of the trusts sleep in confidence and security upon their arms. The President blew a blast or two that roused them, but they soon dozed off again, and so far as they or any man can now see the future is theirs. Silver as a commodity has sunk to its lowest recorded price in all history, and Mr. BRYAN hand in hand with his doctrine of bimetallism disappears in a deepening obscurity.

In this city we have enjoyed the not quite unmixed blessing of contemplating our reform administration. Grievous as may have been its faults and numerous its errors, sensible men agree that it is a very great improvement on Tammany. Anything is an improvement on Tammany. The great transforming thing of the year for New York is doubtless the undertaking, now assured, of the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct its new station and tunnel. No imagination can picture forth the benefits of that work. The only public improvement we have to compare with it is the underground rapid transit system, of which the builders have so sped on during 1902 that the coming year will see its trains running. It is the hope of that that sustains a wearied population in their present trials with existing transportation facilities.

As a year in which pretty much everybody has enjoyed that content which comes from having work to do and in which most have prospered beyond their wont the year 1902 will be remembered with pleasure and satisfaction.

THE MOROCCO STORM CENTRE.

It is a curious position which the warring tribes of Morocco and their nominal sovereign occupy in the northwest corner of Africa. "Occupy" is almost too definite a term, general as it is. The great body of them are like the Irishman's pig, which wriggled around so that it could not be counted. No one knows, not even the Sultan, and perhaps he less than some others, what is the real population or what are the distinct boundaries of Morocco. Along the northwestern coast, opposite the frowning Rock of Gibraltar, and for a short distance to the east and the southwest, there is a population estimated at about a half million. But whether the total number of the people, including the wild tribesmen of the interior, wandering between the coast hills and the Sahara and southward into the desert, are nine millions or only three millions, there is no clear knowledge. In consequence it is not known what force in numbers or in arms is behind the pretender to the Sultan's place who has advanced from the south, defeated the Sultan's armies, and now is reported to have hemmed him in at Fez, the capital. Nor would it make any great difference to the rest of the world whether the pretender or the incumbent were successful in their struggle if it were not that the known part of Morocco lies in such close and threatening nearness to the British fortress on the other side of the comparatively narrow Strait of Gibraltar. And the concern of the rest of the world is not what any ruler of Morocco may do with his people or his territory, but what might happen if Morocco should fall into the hands or under the influence of France.

It is true that Spain has a foothold in Ceuta, on the coast, and that her shores are within striking distance of the Moroccan coast, and she is reported to have made prompt preparations to mass troops and concentrate ships with a view to emergencies. But Spain could not for a moment aspire to hold the coast of Morocco except as an ally of France or of England or with the accord of these two Powers. The real issue lies with these two, and it is from the possible contest between them that trouble must come, if it come at all. The interest of England is obvious. Gibraltar now commands, or is supposed to command, the entrance to the Mediterranean on the west, and with it the entrance from the Mediterranean into the Suez Canal and the route to India on the east. In other words, it commands the highway for British ships, merchant or naval, from the ports of the island kingdom to its vast possessions in the Orient. For more than a century Great Britain has held the freedom of access to the Mediterranean as of supreme necessity, and that necessity is still more clear and imperative since the opening of the canal. She could not view with indifference the possession of Morocco and the southern side of the Strait by a possibly hostile power.

On the other hand, the possessions of France in Africa are a matter of intense and passionate pride with her people. They are much the greater part of what is left of a colonial domain which once embraced the northern part of the continent of America and threatened to hem the English east of the Alleghanies, which embraced a large part of India, and which later promised to make of the Mediterranean a "French lake." All this she has substantially lost to Great Britain, even the hold she at one time had on Egypt and the Soudan. On what is left she has concentrated her energies. She has steadily advanced westward and southward in Africa until her boundaries touch the ill-defined limits of Morocco. Undoubtedly she would gladly take possession or control of Morocco, and she will watch every opportunity to strengthen her influence there.

Will she come into conflict with Great Britain? There is a possibility, but it is not probable. The risks are too great to be lightly incurred. In a direct issue, Great Britain would be the more powerful party, with the most at stake, and would necessarily go to great lengths in case of a definite break. But all she desires in effect is the practical neutralization of Morocco, and the chances are many that she will get that. The concert of Europe, such as it is, will not readily see itself shattered by a quarrel of this sort, unless the Powers are prepared for a very great struggle, which at present they are not. Some way out will be found. The installation of Spain, under the control of an international council, would be such a way. But whatever it may be, we cannot think that a working arrangement will be made. Meanwhile, the United States can look with complacency on the transfer of acute interest from Venezuela to the hardly wilder scene of the Moroccan revolt.

REFORMS IN THE METROPOLITAN.

The public dissatisfaction with the scarcely courteous response of President VREELAND to Mayor LOW's letter of inquiry last week, touching certain necessary reforms in the service of the Metropolitan Company, found expressions which seem to have been instructive. Mr. VREELAND now meets the whole question very frankly and with evident sincerity in the promises he has made to Mr. THERON G. STRONG, and these promises are as satisfactory as could be asked in the present stage of the controversy.

There is no reason to question the sincerity of Mr. VREELAND in this matter. Every consideration of self-interest impels the corporation of which he is the head to do what can be done to relieve the situation. He is too practical in transportation problems not to recognize that even the Metropolitan system is dependent upon popular approval, and that the force of public opinion is irresistible. If it cannot induce those immediately responsible to do the best that can be done at all times to give a safe and satisfactory service, it can and will require the enactment of laws as drastic as are necessary to compel reforms. It is natural that a man in Mr. VREELAND's position should desire as far as possible to avoid any just cause for legislative interference. His policy from the first has been to render the public a satisfactory service, and the measure of success which has attended his efforts in the past is a guarantee of purposeful future effort in the same direction.

That the problems of his business have of late run away with him is probably true. They might very well have done so with any railroad man. That he does not defend existing conditions nor manifest impatience at criticism which he recognizes as just, is as good evidence as could be demanded that such advantageous changes as are possible in the street-car service controlled by the Metropolitan Company will be made.

THE RETAIL TOBACCO WAR.

On the 13th of January a convention of independent cigar dealers from all parts of the country will be held in Chicago "to discuss ways and means of fighting the so-called Tobacco Trust." Curiously the first step proposed to be taken is that the independent dealers shall sacrifice their independence by becoming members of a National Association with headquarters in Chicago, which shall have certain delegated powers deemed essential to efficiency in the conduct of the campaign. The next step proposed is to make a close alliance with trusts more arbitrary and tyrannical and less intelligently directed than that opposed—the Cigarmakers' and Tobacco Workers' Unions—with a view to involving the associated dealers of the so-called trust in an endless and destructive conflict with labor through strikes and boycotts. The third step is an appeal to the public on sentimental grounds, to trade with the independent dealers and refuse to trade with those identified with the consolidation.

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that if the position of the independent dealers needs to be defended by such means it represents a cause already lost. There is no possible objection to organization, and much good may come from it. There are many and grave objections to employing organized labor as the British commanders in our War for Independence employed mercenary Indians to introduce barbaric cruelties into what should have been civilized warfare. The strike and boycott as agencies in commercial competition are as dangerous as attempts to establish order and conserve the public welfare by lynch law and the intervention of white caps.

As to the general public, the matter of the competition between retail dealers is likely to be regarded in a very impartial and cold-blooded way. The store which gives the best value for the money it takes in over the counter is likely sooner or later to gain a practical monopoly of the trade of a neighborhood. It is doubtful if on cheap and inferior forms of manufactured tobacco—Pennsylvania cigars, for example—the competition of the independent dealer with the retail store of the trust can be profitably maintained. We fancy, however, that a store which earns the reputation of selling good cigars at fair prices and of treating its customers fairly will not have to put up its shutters soon or ever in consequence of the retail competition of the trust.

WHEN OFF THE BENCH.

We think it is the public sense of this community that the presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court should not be at the same time the President of a trust company. Judge VAN BRUNT is one of the ablest and most respected members of the judiciary. That he would be, in the performance of his judicial duties, consciously influenced by his interest in a financial corporation or by holding an office therein no man who knows him will for one instant believe. But the matters in which a trust company may become interested are many, the subjects of which the courts at one time or another are called upon to take cognizance embrace the whole range of human effort. It is the manifest impropriety of the thing and of the example that the public sees.

At the present moment the attempts of District Attorney JEROME to secure evidence against certain notorious gamblers and their places have stirred up a litigation to the rampancy and turbulence of which newspaper reports bear daily witness. This is the moment chosen by Justice WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, a Judge of the Supreme Court in the Second Department, for declaring the following opinions in an article upon "The Lawlessness of the Police in New York," published in the January issue of The North American Review:

Several typical instances of the lawless invasion of houses by the police in the City of New York occurred only last month. It will suffice to describe one of them. All accounts agree as to the particulars of it, and the writer of this article verified them by obtaining a statement from a truthful and careful person who was present throughout. The house invaded was said to be a place of private gaming. A large posse of policemen suddenly surrounded it and violently attacked it. They smashed in a window by means of some heavy weapon and entered pell mell by the breach thus made, some of them flourishing revolvers and others armed with axes. After entering, the same course of lawless violence was continued. They had a search warrant from a Magistrate, but did not act under it in getting in. They did not present it at the door, nor give any notice of it, nor ask for admittance under it, (nor at all for that matter,) before breaking in; whereas, Section 709 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which only follows the common law) prescribes that an officer having a search warrant may break into the house to be searched only "if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he be refused admittance," and Section 120 of the Penal Code makes it a criminal offense to exceed the authority which a search warrant confers by law. Their conduct in breaking in was just as lawless as though they had no warrant, because they did not act under the warrant. They might as well have gone to the house without a warrant. It is only of late that they have begun to get warrants to enter houses, owing to recent judicial decisions, but to get a warrant and then violate it is only adding an additional offense of the unlawful in-

vasion. The "raid," as it is aptly called, (for a lawless word best describes a lawless act,) was, according to all the accounts, planned and led by the District Attorney of New York County in person—the chief officer elected by the people to guard their rights and liberties and maintain law and order in the community, but this seems quite incredible.

These views may be altogether sound in law. We do not presume to dispute or affirm them. The question is, has a Judge upon the bench the same freedom of tongue or pen as a professional writer or the man on the street, neither of whom is in a position which exposes him to the responsibility of lawmaking utterance upon issues under judication. It is most unlikely that there will be a change of venue in the gamblers' cases, but Judges of the Supreme Court have concurrent jurisdiction, and who would deny that Mr. CANFIELD, if in some period of artistic and literary leisure he should chance to peruse The North American Review for January, would be under strong temptation to take his troubles with the District Attorney in some fashion into Justice GAYNOR's court?

In short, is not the loss to banking and to literature which would be incurred through judicial abstention from those pursuits likely to be more than compensated by increased respect for the bench?

BRITISH VIEWS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Since their return home the mechanics brought to this country from England by Mr. ALFRED MOSELY have been submitting reports to the bodies they represented and talking for publication to reporters. On the whole, their comments on American conditions have furnished the English people very satisfactory Christmas reading matter. How valuable their conclusions are is a matter of opinion, but one does not need a microscope nor a key to cryptographic cipher to discover that they learned less from actual observation of American conditions than from what the labor leaders in this country told them. To use a familiar English form of speech, they carried home "an ear full."

The net conclusion seems to be that nothing seen on their foreign tour of observation warrants the belief that Great Britain's commercial supremacy can be easily undermined. Very likely. The commercial supremacy of Great Britain is a memory. A study of international trade statistics would show that not much of it remains, and that what has thus far resisted the inroads of an increasingly keen foreign competition is more seriously menaced than any British student of trade finds comforting. A few days devoted to making familiar the facts of Great Britain's commercial and industrial position, relatively and in comparison with that of other countries, would have been well repaid in the case of those selected to go abroad to see why this country is making a progress so much more rapid than their own.

Most of the visitors are agreed that the American workman is a more efficient instrument of production than the English mechanic, but they are convinced that he has taken a pace he cannot maintain, and that in the end he will accomplish no more. Well, it is instructive sometimes to see ourselves as others see us, but how instructive depends a good deal upon who does the observing and how good are his eyes. What a party of wide-awake, energetic young American mechanics would think of English shop practice and industrial methods, if some wealthy philanthropist should take a party of them abroad on a tour of inspection, might make reading quite as interesting and possibly more instructive to the conservative British workman.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Cheerful indeed is the prospect offered to us wretched creatures who are neither coal miners nor coal mine operators, but to whom both the miners and the operators can and do say "Your money or your life," by the news that the recent rise in the price of fuel is to be used next month by the men in the bituminous region as the basis of a demand for higher wages. We are already paying from $2 to $8 per ton more for coal than we did before the last demand of this sort was made, and, of course, another would inevitably lead to a further and similar advance. Then the increased profits of the operators will inspire a new request from the miners, and so, apparently, it will go on indefinitely. They are a considerate lot—the men in the coal business! The welfare of the public is always in their minds. The mine owners take care that we are not too heavily burdened with wealth, and the miners would work the ends of their fingers off rather than let us go cold—would, that is, if they didn't have to celebrate every holiday by a week or fortnight of idleness, just to prove how remarkably pious and patriotic they are. The Christmas spirit is abroad in the land, and nowhere is it so highly concentrated as in the coal region. Elsewhere men hurried back to toil after a single day devoted to nobler duties, but the miners are not so mercenary. Blizzards do not alarm them, and they waste no thoughts on railroads and factories. Never did Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, the President of their organization, more clearly prove himself their true representative than when he told the operators, gently hinting that higher wages would necessitate higher prices, that the public was willing to pay. It was, it was—it is, it is! Willing to pay rather than freeze to death, he meant, of course, and, as for the Christmas holidays, he would say, no doubt, that it is willing to shiver a while, since it is absolutely helpless.

—It is hard to understand why the District Attorney makes such a mystery about the "crooked" faro boxes of which he says large numbers have been collected in his recent raids. By telling exactly where he found these interesting devices for the regulation of chance he would instantly and very seriously injure the gambling house keepers with just the class upon whom their prosperity, or rather their existence, depends—that is, with the patrons of their games. As evidence for use in court, for which Mr. JEROME is apparently keeping back the "crooked" boxes, the latter would not do more to insure conviction than boxes entirely straight, for the owners of them will not be on trial for cheating, but for gambling, and the penalty for both offenses will not be heavier than for the second alone. The case is very different, however, with the amateur votaries of fortune, and nothing would be more likely to cool their ardors than the knowledge, explicit and definite, that in this and this and this gambling house the implements in use are of a character to facilitate out-and-out robbery. Ordinary players, and most professional ones, are willing enough to risk their money at games where the mathematical chances are obviously against them, but only the policy player is stupid enough to do it when he has no chance at all to win. The District Attorney says that more than half the utensils with which New York gambling houses are equipped prove that "gambler" is an honorific title compared with that deserved by the proprietors. Anybody who reflects upon the many and heavy expenses incidental to running a gambling house in this city will be inclined to think one-half a fraction all too small, and to suspect that nine-tenths is none too large. There is an absolutely sure profit for the backers in any game played in these places, but the percentage in their favor is demonstrably inadequate to meet their necessities and to a moral certainty it is below the demands of their greed. The so-called professional gambler is really a gambler only in his hours of relaxation. In business hours he is something quite different—a collector of commissions if he is honest, a swindler if he isn't. More of practical reform could hardly be effected than would result from the aids to discrimination between the two classes which it is in the District Attorney's power to provide by telling where he found the "crooked" tools of this nefarious trade.

—One of our contemporaries, after characterizing as "seasonable" our protest against moving from Buffalo to St. Louis the building in which President MCKINLEY was shot, grieves us by concluding its commendation of our remarks on the subject with the statement—"even those who cater to the tastes of the morbid should be taught that there are some things too sacred to be made merchandise of." While that declaration is true in itself, it indicates a misapprehension of our position, which, since we tried to make that position entirely clear, is decidedly humiliating. We certainly do not think, and certainly had no intention to say, that the Temple of Music at Buffalo is "sacred." The assassination which took place in that building rendered it in one sense historic, but it rendered it in no sense sacred. On the contrary, the event was of a sort to inspire a desire that the structure be taken down and all its material destroyed or made unrecognizable. The fact of the assassination cannot be concealed or forgotten, but every dictate of self-respect is to remove all visible reminders of an act that brought disgrace as well as sorrow upon the country. It is for our enemies, if we have any, to preserve this building and to carry it around from city to city for the inspection of other enemies. We assume that the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are patriotic Americans, and that therefore, without any absurd references to its "sacred" character, they will veto peremptorily the plan to make the temple a "feature" of their great fair.

—Again and again do the eager witnesses against those whom one of our correspondents calls the "car lords" return to the grievance that, while the companies may be doing their best to accommodate the public at the so-called rush hours, they are not doing, and never have done, their best at other hours. That, after all, is the one bitter wrong, the insolent crime, that overshadows all the rest and is the present basis of popular indignation. We all know, because we all see, that on every line, surface and elevated, the deliberately adopted and obstinately followed policy is to keep the cars crowded throughout the whole day and every day, so far as it is possible to do so. That is undoubtedly "business," and the managers of the lines evidently think it is profitable business, but they will learn better in time. The hatred of one's customers is the poorest and most dangerous of assets for the dealer in transportation, as in other wares, and the end of it is not profit, but serious loss.

TRANSFERS TO FORT GEORGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the agitation is going on against the local transportation companies for the many abuses which the public is compelled to endure through their trying to economize on salaries, will you not through your paper voice the complaint of the residents of the Washington Heights section of the city against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company? If a person fails to take a car marked "Fort George" (and these are often very scarce) and instead boards one that only goes to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, or some other switch below, the company refuses a transfer on a car going above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, compelling the passenger to pay another fare. Against this practice the residents would have no complaint were it not that on other lines you can procure a transfer even though the car proceed only part of the distance you wish to ride.

For an instance, you board an Eighth Avenue car marked "Thirteenth Street only," and at Thirteenth Street the conductor will give you a transfer going south. Therefore, why should not the company furnish a transfer likewise on an Amsterdam Avenue car marked "One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street only" to a person wishing to go further north, or at least will not the Metropolitan Company tell the public how they are to learn the intricacies of its system without paying an extra fare to find them out? PASSENGER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

NUGGETS.

One of Them.

"What is a Yankee notion, Pop?"

"Eating pie for breakfast, my son."—Yonkers Statesman.

In Profusion.

"What are the chief products of South America?" asked the schoolteacher. Tommy Taddells, you may answer."

"Rubber, coffee, ultimatums, and insurrections," replied Tommy.—Judge.

Will Have to Think Up Another.

"Do you think the time will ever come when we can telephone without wires?"

"I don't know. If it does, I wonder what excuse the girl at the exchange will have to make when she prefers to have us ring up again?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Their Days of Sadness.

"Ah! if I could only share the tremendous sorrows of magazine editors!"

"Sorrows? Why, do they have any sorrows?"

"Do they? Don't they? Ever letter I get from any one of them breathes regret!"—Baltimore News.

Really a Professor.

"I beg your pardon, doctor," said the toastmaster, after the dinner was over, "for introducing you inadvertently as professor."

"That's all right," replied the principal speaker of the occasion. "The title fits me better than 'doctor' does. I profess to be a doctor, but I get mighty little practice."—Chicago Tribune.

YEARS AND MEN.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The year is dying; soon 'twill lie
Behind us in the fading past;
We watch it going and we sigh
To think it couldn't always last.
All pensive for a little while
We count the vanished years and fret,
Then greet the new one with a smile
And hurry onward and forget.

The passing years are like the men
We have to serve—they pass away;
We mourn the master dead and then
The new one welcome and obey.
We soon forget, if he is kind,
The virtues of the kindly dead;
We do not moulm the years behind,
It hope lies in the one ahead.

CITY CELEBRATION PLAN

Municipal Government's 250th Anniversary Feb. 2, 1903.

At R. Fulton Cutting's Suggestion a City Club Committee Is Working on a Design to Observe New York's Milestone.

Under the auspices of the City Club and at the suggestion of R. Fulton Cutting there is a good chance that there will be a celebration here on Feb. 2 to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of municipal government in the City of New York. The details are still so indefinite that they cannot be given, but the scope of the proposed celebration is so wide that it is to be National as well as local.

Mr. Cutting was recently approached by a Knickerbocker, whose name is not often in the public prints, but is a designation for a well-known street. He bore with him a book entitled, "The History of Municipal Land Ownership in New York." He had read it through carefully, and it had seemed to him that it offered the chance for a celebration which would mean to the metropolis a holiday worth while.

Mr. Cutting brought the matter before the City Club, and a committee was appointed to join with other civic associations in such a celebration. Then there may be a military parade of the National Guard regiments of the city, the presence of warships in the Bay, and the presence of the President as the representative of the Union and as a citizen descended from the old Knickerbocker families.

In so far as the committee of the City Club has worked on the questions involved, the idea is that the occasion should be made primarily a popular demonstration in favor of the emancipation of the city from Amsterdam rulers more than a century before the Colonies won their liberty. Dutch German, French, English, Irish, Italian, Polish, Austrian, Hungarian, Spanish, Russian, Swiss, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Danish, Syrian, Armenian, and Afro-American societies are to be included in the demonstration.

It is the idea of the committee that the day's celebration should finish with a banquet, and a suggestion that it take place in Madison Square Garden at popular prices is now receiving consideration.

Among other plans that have been considered is one that all the living ex-Mayors, with Mayor Low, and members and living ex-members of the Board of Aldermen shall be guests of honor. Under this plan the ex-Mayors of Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the little cities now in the boroughs of Greater New York are to be included with their boards of civic officers.

New Amsterdam became a city on Feb. 2, 1653, when the Amsterdam Chamber of the West Indian Company decided that the citizens of New Amsterdam should be allowed to elect their own magistrates. It is the anniversary of this decision that the City Club wishes to make a popular celebration. Gov. Stuyvesant thought the measure too liberal and blocked the efforts of the citizens to rule themselves. He conceded that they should be ruled by two burgomasters and seven schepens to be appointed by him. The people demanded that no man should arrogate to himself the right to dispose at will of the life and property of any individual, laws should be enacted only by the consent of the people.

Curtailed of most of his power, Stuyvesant ruled until 1664, when he surrendered New Netherlands to Richard Nicholls, deputy of the Duke of York. The name was changed, and New Amsterdam became New York. Thomas De Lavall was chosen the first Mayor of New York. The Mayors were appointed by the Common Council until 1833. From the first to the present New York has had ninety-three Mayors, many of them good, some indifferent, and some bad.

It is interesting to note that in this city two and a half centuries ago any one who would promise to build on the south side of Wall Street received the land for nothing. Rents on Maiden Lane were $22 a year. There was no sale of liquor after nine in the evening. It is not stated in the records of New Amsterdam whether the town crier received a "rake off" for letting inn keepers sell to the wicked after that hour, and there is no account of any town crier having been prosecuted when found with the goods on him.

Partridges were shot close to Bowling Green, and "the English pirates were annoying." Negro slaves were purchased from the slave ships. Jews were ordered out of the city. Those accused of theft were tortured, and the community was essentially crude, with the exception that there was an inborn desire for freedom and the elective system.

It is for these reasons that the City Club has taken up Mr. Cutting's suggestion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Municipal Government of New York. It is the opinion of Mr. Cutting and those associated with him that a popular demonstration in which the early conditions should be brought to light would lead to a better idea of the value of the franchise and the meaning of liberty.

The plans for the celebration have not yet been brought to the attention of the Mayor nor to the Board of Aldermen, as the plans are still in a formative period. An appropriation for the purpose may be asked. The most serious question is the weather, as Feb. 2, like March 4, is apt to be marked by ugly and disagreeable conditions.

MR. RUCKSTUHL'S DENIAL.

Sculptor Calls Assertions of Director Taylor of the St. Louis World's Fair Untrue.

F. W. Ruckstuhl yesterday denied the assertions of Isaac H. Taylor, the Director of Works of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, concerning his management of affairs as the Chief of Sculpture of the fair. Mr. Ruckstuhl says the statement that one of his chief reasons for resigning was that Mr. Taylor objected to his allotting to himself $17,000 worth of sculpture is untrue.

"The whole statement is untrue," continued Mr. Ruckstuhl. "There never was a remonstrance by Mr. Taylor, nor did we have any argument on this question. The facts are Mr. Taylor asked me how much of the sculpture I proposed to make, thus admitting that he expected me to make some sculpture, and without any argument or discussion laid the list I gave him on his desk, and in the morning showed the list to President Francis, and then and there for the first time claimed I had signed away all my time to the exposition company and advanced the stupefying claim that I should make models for various buildings on the fair grounds without any compensation. The whole matter was referred by Mr. Francis to the Grounds and Buildings Committee for settlement."

Mr. Ruckstuhl explained that he had evolved a group representing "The Triumph of Missouri," comprising about thirty-five figures. Mr. Taylor, without consulting any one, and on his own responsibility, refused to allow him to carry out this feature of the general scheme, dubbing the group a "chestnut" because there had been a large but entirely different group at the Chicago Fair. Mr. Ruckstuhl said he did not object to this interference and resolved to take other commissions to compensate him. He took commissions for statues of Capts. Eads and Clarke and for a group of three figues called "America," the whole amounting to $9,500. When he learned that there was to be a lot of stone and bronze statuary on the permanent Art Building he took one of the eleven statues for himself, intending to make it in Paris, after the opening of the fair. The statue was to cost $8,000, making the total for work that he expected to do $17,500. His expenses, he said, would have been about $6,000, leaving a profit of $11,500. This, added to his honorarium of $10,000 as Director of Sculpture, would have made his total remuneration for three years' work $21,000.

Concerning Mr. Taylor's statement that a state of affairs bordering on chaos had been disclosed in the sculpture department, that Mr. Ruckstuhl had misrepresented to sculptors in this city the amount of work to be done and the amount of money available, that he had made contracts with several for a large part of the work without advising or notifying the Director of Works or the Executive Committee, Mr. Ruckstuhl said:

"The truth is, I always said that there would be $300,000 worth of sculpture, and this figure has been given public out-

PLANS A TOMB FOR BEECHER.

Dr. Hillis Believes the Body Should Lie Within the Shadow of Plymouth Church.

The idea of a tomb for the body of Henry Ward Beecher, to be built on a plot of ground adjoining Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was suggested yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. The present burial place, in Greenwood Cemetery, Dr. Hillis says, is inaccessible and he believes that the body of the great preacher should be removed from there and entombed within the shadow of the church which he loved.

Dr. Hillis said he spoke only as one member of Plymouth and not for the congregation, and it was intimated that some of the members of the church were not entirely in accord with his idea of moving the body.

For some time past the trustees of the church have been considering the advisability of purchasing two lots of ground adjoining the church on the east in Orange Street, for the purpose of erecting a parish house, which would contain a room devoted to the display of the collection of Beecher relics owned by the church. The trustees hold an option on the property, which the Board of Education is threatening to condemn for public school purposes. Dr. Hillis's idea of a Beecher memorial to be built on the plot is for a white marble building of simple but classic lines, about thirty feet wide by fifty feet deep, to cost about $25,000.

"The ideal thing," said Dr. Hillis, "is to use the two lots as a burial place for Mr. Beecher, with the memorial room above, with his portraits, his manuscripts, his old pulpit and chairs; his writing desk, the manuscript of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Lyman Beecher's old pulpit, from which he preached the sermon on "Duelling" after the death of Hamilton, and everything related to Henry Ward Beecher which could be placed there."

LOUBAT PRIZES AT COLUMBIA.

Two Awards Each Five Years for Original Early North American Research.

Through the generosity of the Duc de Loubat two prizes, to be called the Loubat Prizes, have been established at Columbia University, to be awarded, under certain conditions, every five years for the best original works dealing with North America at any period preceding the Declaration of Independence. The value of the first prize is not less than $1,000, and that of the second prize not less than $400, and the competition is open to all persons, whether citizens of the United States or of any other country. These prizes are offered in the year 1903. Original manuscripts, books, and pamphlets offered in competition may be sent to any member of the committee prior to June, 1903.

The conditions of the award are as follows: (1) That the work submitted shall treat of the history, geography, or numismatics of North America prior to 1776, or of some topic comprised within those general subjects; (2) that it shall embody the results of original research, be written by a single person, and be submitted by the author himself; (3) that it shall be written in the English language; (4) that if a printed work it shall have been published for the first time not prior to 1898, and if in manuscript the author shall agree to publish the work within one year from the date of award; (5) that the committee is empowered to withhold one prize or both if no works, or but a single work, be deemed worthy of the award; (6) that all works submitted shall be placed, after the award, in the library of Columbia University, and that five copies of the prize-winning works shall be presented to Columbia University for distribution according to the conditions prescribed in the Loubat deed of gift.

The Committee on Award has been named, as follows; Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University, Chairman, History; Alexander Graham Bell, President National Geographical Society, Geography, and Dr. George N. Olcott, Lecturer in Roman Archaeology, Columbia University, Numismatics.

PORTO RICO SCANDAL SPREADS.

More Names of Officers in the Service Brought Into Testimony in the Smuggling Cases.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 30.—At to-day's hearing of the smuggling cases before United States Commissioner Anderson, the case against Supervisor of Elections Benjamin Butler was taken up.

It developed during the hearing that about 100 cases of liquors had been brought from St. Thomas to San Juan on the United States steamer Uncas in November, 1901. Some of these boxes bore the names of Capt. Yates Stirling, then commandant of the naval station here; Benjamin Butler, Dr. Charles H. T. Lowndes, United States Navy; Quartermaster Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, and Paymaster William A. Merritt, United States Navy. Others were marked for the Country Club, while still others were marked for the canteen.

An employe of the naval station testified that he stored these goods according to the bills of the St. Thomas merchants, which were given him, and that they were sent out the next day on army wagons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Recent advices from Porto Rico indicate that the reported smuggling by United States officers was more extensive than at first reported, and that a number of army and navy officers as well as prominent civilians, are likely to be involved in the scandal. Old gins, chartreuse, benedictine, and other liquors that are liable to heavy duties were smuggled.

It is alleged that this system has been in operation for nearly two years, but the customs officers were unable to detect it mainly for the reason that the goods were carried on Government vessels by Government officers, landed at the naval station, and delivered to the parties to whom consigned by Government teams. It is said that the delivery was made at night by men in uniform and by army wagons.

It is said the smuggling has not been confined to liquors, many other valuable goods, especially cloth, laces, and linen, having been brought in duty free.

One of the stories freely circulated in San Juan is that a price list of a St. Thomas liquor concern was brought over to Porto Rico by an officer and was passed around among friends, so they might make out their orders to be filled the next time one of the Government boats made a trip to that port.

STURTEVANT ESTATE SUIT.

The Creditors Ask for an Accounting by the Executors.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 30.—An action was begun to-day in the Probate Court by a commission appointed by the creditors of the estate of the late A. P. Sturtevant of this city and New York to secure a statement of the condition of the estate from the executors. The creditors' commission, which was appointed Nov. 19, 1902, consists of Edward A. Presbry of the National Bank of Redemption, Boston; Edwin Langdon of the Central Bank, New York, and James H. Wells of the Uncas National Bank, Greenwich. Many prominent Eastern banks are numbered among the creditors.

It is said that the executors have made a report of the condition of the estate in two years. The unsecured liabilities of the estate amount to $300,000 and the [illegible] liabilities to $600,000. Charles [illegible]

SAXON KING SERIOUSLY ILL

Plight of the Crown Princess Has Affected Him Gravely.

Crown Prince Will Seek a Divorce—Official Statement on the Scandal Will Be Issued at Court.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The correspondent of The Times in Berlin says that the health of the King of Saxony continues to cause considerable anxiety. The influenza from which he is suffering shows an obstinacy which, in view of the King's age, is serious. The King was born Aug. 8, 1832.

By The Associated Press.

DRESDEN, Dec. 30.—Prof. Gurschmann of Leipsic has been called here for consultation with the Court physicians regarding the condition of the King of Saxony, which gives much concern to his family. Although his illness is diagnosed as influenza, his Majesty's condition has grown steadily worse during the last few days, due to excitement over the elopement of the Crown Princess, which, in connection with his great age and weakness, has had a depressing effect on the King's mind.

King George has appointed a special court of seven Judges to try the suit for divorce which the Crown Prince has decided to institute against the Crown Princess.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Cardinal Vannutelli, President of the Apostolic Penitentiary, which deals with matrimonial questions, is authority for the statement that the Pope could not, under any circumstances, annul the marriage of the Crown Prince of Saxony.

JEWELS SENT TO PRINCESS.

Customs Officials at Brussels Returned Package Containing Gems Taken from Saxon Court.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—It now appears, according to the Brussels correspondent of The Times, that the package of jewels belonging to the Crown Princess of Saxony, which was refused here by a brother of her companian, Prof. Giron, has been returned to her at Geneva.

There was some delay en route, but the customs officials took no measures to aid the German Government in recovering the gems.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—King George of Saxony has ordered the preparation of a full official account of the elopement of the Crown Princess Louise and the circumstances leading up to it for the Saxon people, among whom the most fantastic stories are in circulation to the detriment of the royal house, especially with reference to the future King.

The scandal is undermining, according to some opinions, the people's loyalty and respect for the throne. The dynasty being Catholic and the people Protestant, the affair is being utilized for sectarian controversy.

The King's statement, doubtless, will follow the line indicated in the intimations supplied to the newspapers having Court leanings, published to-day, affirming that the Crown Princess's sole reason for eloping was her relations with Prof. Giron, and that documentary proofs have been found showing that the elopement had long been in preparation. The stories of ill-treatment on the part of her husband, of oppressive Court ceremonial, and of her fettered existence are classed as inventions.

The Crown Princess's own account of the immediate cause of her flight from Salzburg, written to an intimate friend, presumably the Princess Therese of Bavaria, was telegraphed from Munich this morning. It says her father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, intended to imprison his daughter either in a lunatic asylum or in an Italian convent. He had already consulted the Court physician and several medical authorities in Vienna with the object of obtaining certificates warranting him in shutting her up.

Her father, the Crown Princess adds, was giving her no time for deliberation. He demanded, first, that she be taken under guard to Dresden, to apologize to the Crown Prince, and that she then choose between confinement in a convent or in a madhouse. The Crown Princess asks the Bavarian Court to use its influence with the Court at Dresden to permit her children to choose their vocation in life freely.

MONEY FOR JAPANESE NAVY.

Political Leaders Believe That Great Saving May Be Made in the Budget.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Great interest is shown in the coming general election in Japan, which has been fixed for March 1, the Tokio correspondent of The Times says in a cable dispatch.

The Diet will probably meet early in May. Its session will be of great importance to the Western World, because party leaders assert that there is a possibility of reducing the budget 18,000,000 yen without the suspension of State enterprises or resort to the land tax. This saving would provide ample funds for the naval expansion programme of the Government.

CHINA MUST PAY IN GOLD.

Diplomats Will Not Countenance Refusal of Viceroy to Make Payment in That Metal.

PEKING, Dec. 30.—Confirmation was obtained here to-day in dispatches from the Consuls at Shanghai to the foreign Ministers here of the report that the Viceroy at Shanghai had refused to pay the January installment of the indemnity on a gold basis, owing to the recent great fall in the price of silver. The Ministers will insist on the payment being made on the gold basis.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Foreign Office up to about 5:30 P. M. to-day had received no notification of the reported refusal of China to pay the semi-annual installment of the indemnity, due Jan. 1, on a gold basis.

IRISH MEMBER LIBERATED.

William O'Brien Lauds Mr. McHugh of Parliament on His Release from Prison.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from The Times correspondent in Dublin says that William O'Brien has telegraphed congratulations to Mr. McHugh, M. P., on his release from Sligo jail.

"Ten thousand welcomes home," his dispatch says. "The new year brings great and blessed changes to our country. It is men like you whose suffering alone has made it possible."

ALARMIST REPORT IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Dec. 30.—A military officer has arrived here from Kan-Su Province to procure munitions of war and supplies for the commander of the imperial forces.

His reports that all the imperial troops assembled in Kan-Su, together with a majority of the Mohammedans there, are only awaiting Tung Fuh Siang's signal to march on Peking, expel the foreigners, and uphold the Dowager Empress. Prince Tuan is expected to co-operate with Tung Fuh Siang with a force of Mongolians.

PEKING, Dec. 30.—The missionaries in the vicinity of Sian-Fu, capital of the Province of Shen-Si, have been officially notified to be prepared to leave if necessary.

It is recommended that the women and children be sent to safe ports.

HUMBERT REWARD IN DISPUTE.

French Government Gives 15,000f. to Madrid Police, but 25,000f. Is Variously Claimed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The French Government has decided to divide 15,000f. among the Spanish detectives who arrested the Humberts and their confederates in Madrid, according to a dispatch from the Paris correspondent of The Times.

This gift will in no way affect the award of the 25,000f. offered for information as to the whereabouts of the persons accused of the great safe frauds. Several persons have demanded this reward, and their claims are under consideration by the French authorities.

The famous safe, which was supposed to contain 100,000,000f. and was the basis of the operations of the Humberts, was removed Tuesday from the shop in the Passage l'Opera, where it has been on view, to a Montmartre theatre, where it will be further exhibited.

PAID FOR HUMBERT ARRESTS.

French Government Gives $3,000 to the Spanish Police.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Humberts continue to absorb public attention here. Minister of Justice Valle brought the subject before the Council of Ministers to-day, saying he had given $3,000 to the Spanish police for assisting in the arrest of the principals in the famous safe frauds. This is in addition to the $5,000 reward offered for their capture, which has not yet been paid, owing to conflicting claims.

It is expected that the prosecution of the Humberts will not begin for several days. The prisoners have so far declined to name their lawyers, and the court has designated Maitre Chenu to appear in their behalf.

The Humbert safe, which was alleged to contain $20,000,000, has been removed to the Montmartre Theatre, where it will be the chief attraction.

KAISER EXPRESSES FRIENDSHIP

Hopes That German-American Cable Will Promote Amicable Relations with the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Emperor William has telegraphed to Max Guilleaume of the North German Sea Cable Works of Stettin as follows:

"I have learned with special pleasure of the launching of the first cable ship built at a German shipyard, and I express, in connection with the new German-Atlantic cable, the hope that it will contribute toward strengthening more and more the good relations between Germany and the United States. WILHELM I. R.

ADMITS DEFEAT OF SILVER.

Edmond Thery Will Give Breakfast to Foreign Economists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Edmond Thery has duly acknowledged the loss of his wager with Yves Guyot that silver on Dec. 31, 1902, would be on a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 throughout the civilized world, says the Paris correspondent of The Times.

He will give the breakfast which was made a condition of the bet at the end of January. Several foreign economists will be invited to partake of his hospitality and so signalize the collapse of the bimetallic theory.

GERMAN CLERGY FOR AMERICA.

Vatican Again Urged to Act by Member of the Reichstag.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Herr P. P. Cahensly, a member of the German Reichstag and President of the St. Raphael Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in America, is again actively urging the Vatican to appoint German Bishops wherever the German element predominates in America.

For ten years he has been agitating in favor of the appointment of German ecclesiastics to minister to German Catholics in the United States.

MODELS FOR SCHWAB STATUES.

Two Figures, Representing "Labor" and "Metallurgical Science," Completed in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Jean Leon Gerome, the sculptor, has just completed the models of two statues which were ordered by Charles M. Schwab for the decoration of his new house at New York. The models represent "Labor" and "Metallurgical Science." The first shows a robust workman vigorously handling a tool with which he is stirring molten metal, the second is represented by a female figure of the American type with an animated face stamped with energy and intense thought. The figure is clad in antique drapery.

In an interview published in the Gaulois this morning M. Gerome says the statues were ordered by Mr. Schwab personally. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, accompanied by an interpreter, recently visited the sculptor's studio. M. Gerome says he tried to symbolize Mr. Schwab's entire life in these two figures. The workman is clad in trousers and shoes only; these garments, the sculptor said, were modeled after the clothing of a Pittsburg workman, furnished by Mr. Schwab.

The statues will be cast in bronze, and are to be more than lifesize.

FIGHTING STANDARD OIL.

Endeavors Still Being Made to Combine Baku Oil Houses.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Cabling from Odessa, the correspondent of The Standard reports that in spite of the refusal of Government support and the consequent collapse of the proposed syndicate for the purpose of fighting the Standard Oil Company, another attempt is being made to combine all the Baku oil houses with the view of driving the Standard Company out of Great Britain.

CARNEGIE MEMORIAL TO WATT.

Philanthropist Starts Movement to Honor the Engineer's Memory.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Andrew Carnegie has notified the Provost of Greenock, Scotland, that he is prepared to give $50,000 to erect a memorial to James Watt, in recognition of his engineering achievements.

Mr. Carnegie also says if desirable he will head a movement in America to raise a large fund, which, in conjunction with sums raised in Great Britain, will provide for a more extensive scheme of commemoration.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—In a letter dated Dec. 16, Andrew Carnegie offers to give $65,000 to build a branch library at Liverpool. His offer will be submitted at the next meeting of the City Council.

Scandinavia Storm-Ridden.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30.—Many Swedish towns, especially Malme, Halmstad, and Marstrand, have been severely damaged by the recent storms. Many persons have been drowned. Three Russian and Swedish steamships, vessels have been wrecked.

SOTHERN AS HAMLET

A Vigorous and Dignified Interpretation of the Most Difficult Shakespearean Role.

A Rich and Pleasing Production—Miss Loftus as Ophelia, a Good Polonius and a Good Gravedigger.

It is many years since the American stage has seen a production of a great Shakespearean tragedy as temperately vigorous, as richly beautiful, and as consistent and even as a whole, as Mr. E. H. Sothern's "Hamlet," which was presented last night at the Garden Theatre. Strictly speaking, the production is a revival, but the first performances here took place out of season, and continued for a brief time only. The present production comes in the height of the season, and it is billed for four weeks. It would be well for the metropolis if the time were longer.

Hitherto Mr. Sothern has been chiefly known as the most interesting of our romantic actors in modern plays. During a few years past he has shown an ambition to act in plays of the highest literary and dramatic value. His present performance of Hamlet, which is said to be a distinct advance on his first New York performances, places him in the front rank of American actors.

For vigor and in richness of temperament in Shakespearean parts Mr. Mansfield still holds the palm. But Mr. Sothern's performance of Hamlet last night was unique in recent experience, because of its rare union of physical and temperamental distinction with personal self-effacement. First, last, and always the attempt was to render Shakespeare's Hamlet, not Mr. Sothern's.

Rightly speaking, of course, the attempt to portray a true and absolute Shakespearean Hamlet is predestined to failure. There used to be a time when scholars and actors thought it possible; but recent studies have shown its futility, for there are at least two Hamlets imbedded in the text of the quartos and folios—the original or Ur-Hamlet, as the Germans say, and the Hamlet which may be regarded as more properly Shakespearean.

The Ur-Hamlet was written before 1589 by Thomas Kyd, and seems to have contained about the whole plot of the present play, with all the characters and situations blocked out. But in 1589 Englishmen were writing Senecan tragedies of blood and revenge. By 1602 or 1603, when Shakespeare rewrote Kyd's Hamlet for his fellow-players of the Globe Theatre, (whose property the old play undoubtedly was,) he had pushed dramatic art to the highest point it has ever reached in the history of the world.

For reasons which we can only conjecture he seems not to have altered much the general framework Kyd had laid out. His additions were in the way of subtler and more refined characterization, wit, wisdom, and poetry in the lines. Thus arose Hamlet the princely philosopher and gentleman—a very different person from the blood-and-revenge Hamlet who caused two old playmates to be slain almost without pity, who killed his sweetheart's father almost without remorse, who refused to kill the King at his prayers for the grim reason that he preferred to catch him with "his sins full blown," and so send his soul to grill in damnation, who finally leaped fighting with Laertes into the grave of the woman they both loved.

Between the melodramatic Hamlet indicated in Kyd's plot and the refined, tragic Hamlet of Shakespeare's lines, where shall an actor find safe ground? Mr. Sothern finds it midway between the two poles of the part, and he plants his feet there firmly. His Hamlet emphasizes the vigorous, decisive quality of the Prince's nature, bringing out with singling emphasis the ardor of his love for his father, his awe at the ghostly apparition, the excitement of his resolve upon revenge, the vehemence of his denunciation of his mother. Even in the famous soliloquies one feels rather the fever of forced inaction than the self-communings of a spirit that is rendered lax by philosophy and unnerved by doubt. All this is perfectly legitimate and compatible with the highest reverence for the text as it has come down to us. The effect Mr. Sothern achieves is the excitement of action, the suspense of situation, and through it all the working out of fate not the less terrible because it is simple and obvious.

Of course the part contained more than this. A philosopher Hamlet certainly was, though not in the sense in which the Germans have so often tried to make out. Of all gentlemen in literature he is the most princely in his mind, and the most sweetly human in his heart. He is a wit, too, who uses his ingenuity for a stalking horse, but who yet rejoices in its exercise quite frankly. And over and above all, there is a sense of human destiny, of his own particular human destiny, which touches in the grandeur of its conceptions the known limits of the human imagination.

All these phases of the part, one may conclude, Shakespeare overlaid upon Kyd's original conception without radically altering it. In any sound stage interpretation of the part accordingly they should be of incidental rather than main importance, overtones rather than tones—albeit they are what most appeals to one in reading. All these Mr. Sothern devised appropriately as he read the lines, but he sometimes failed to illuminate them with the fire and the subtlety of imagination.

Hamlet's philosophy has been made to seem more an underlying mood and a momentary abstraction.

The great scene with Ophelia has been infused with a deeper tenderness, even in the excesses of its cruelty. The scene in which Hamlet upbraids his mother has been inspired with a pity more sincere. The jesting with Polonius has been carried off with a more delightful sense of wit, a subtler mirth; finally the all-pervading sense of destiny has been more potently represented.

It must be added that if Sothern had represented all these things as well as he represented the elements of passion and of action, his Hamlet would be the great Hamlet of all time! As it was, it touched in many places upon greatness. It deserves the attention of all who care for a good play well acted, and the reverent study of all who care for Shakespeare. What it may become with time and study it would be rash to say.

It is not often that a piece of Shakespeare's is put on elaborately and beautifully, yet with an elaboration and beauty that do not interfere with the force of the play. In this present production the scenery of the first was destroyed by fire) Mr. Sothern has accomplished this feat with rare intelligence. The acting is as a whole both of a high quality in the individual parts and worked out as a whole into a consistent harmony. Only two members of the cast were noticably inadequate, the Laertes and the Osric, both of whom, however, were applauded in the upper part of the house.

The Ophelia of Miss Cecilia Loftus was at once simple in its conception and effective. It is a trying part, and one in which the greatest actress may fail, while actresses of mediocre ability are often seen in it to vast advantage. Miss Loftus lent the part great personal sweetness and charm. If she failed to strike the deepest note of pathos in the mad scene, her performance was never in any respect inadequate.

Polonius and the First Gravedigger are notoriously parts that richly repay mediocre ability in an actor. The fact does not detract from the virtue of the performances of Mr. Edwin Varrey and Mr. Rowland Backstone. Both actors were strictly legitimate in their methods and humorous in their results. And what freshness of joy the lines always bring! The King of Mr. Stephen Wright and the Queen of Miss Jennie Eustace deserve a word of commendation.

GERMAN ACTOR LOST VOICE.

Von Seyfertitz, Leading Comedian of the Irving Place Theatre, May Never Act Again.

Gustav von Seyfertitz, who has been the leading comedian of the Irving Place Theatre for the last six years, practically has lost the use of his voice and fears that he will never be able to act again for that reason.

Mr. Seyfertitz's vocal trouble came on him suddenly while he was playing in "Die Dragoner" at the Irving Place Theatre the night of Oct. 26. When he began he found his voice slightly hoarse and toward the middle of the play he could scarcely speak above a whisper. He was compelled to finish the play almost by pantomime.

He thought it was a passing hoarseness, but it remained and he consulted throat specialists. It was variously diagnosed, some saying that he was troubled with [illegible] some with an inflamma- [illegible] finally abandoned any hope of recovery and went to Lakewood. [illegible] years he recently returned. It is thought that the affection of the cords grew out of overwork, he having passed his Summer in the Catskills giving theatre parties.

INSURANCE MEN AT THEATRE.

"Mr. Dooley" Verses for New York Life Employes at the Casino.

The performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino was attended last night by the officers and a large number of the employes of the New York Life Insurance Company. Both the company and the audience did their best to enjoy the evening and helped each other to do so. The boxes were filled by President John A. McCall, George W. Perkins, and other officers.

The enthusiasm of the house knew no bounds when, toward the close of the performance Thomas Q. Seabrooke sang "Mr. Dooley" verses written for the occasion. In part it was as follows:

Three hundred millions in a year,
It makes me dizzy quite;
And all good Nylics everywhere
Are proud as Punch to-night;
They have put a girdle around the earth,
And not one of them all
But thinks the credit for the work
Is due to John McCall.

But 'twas Mr. Dooley, Mr. Dooley—
He did his little "A.A." two—
And not to mention his time extension,
Did Mr. Dooley, ooley, ooley, oo.

The representatives of the insurance company present all carried banners of navy blue, which they waved at every provocation.

New Opera House for Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—An Opera House that will cost between $80,000 and $100,000 will be erected in Saratoga by Abe Daniels and Joseph Reilly of New York. It will be built on the east section of the Arcade property, owned by Benjamin J. Goldsmith, early next Spring. Messrs. Daniels and Reilly have leased a section of the property for thirty years, with an option for sixty years longer.

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Annie Russell.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Walcott of Boston, and Secretary of War Root, occupied a lower box at the New National Theatre to-night, witnessing Miss Annie Russell's performance of "Mice and Men."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mme. Nordica, who recently has been much heard of and little seen, appeared yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House for rehearsal. Those who heard her sing declared her voice to have its accustomed volume and brilliancy.

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Contrary to rumor, Maurice Grau is improving in health, and yesterday afternoon he took a drive, this being the first time he has left home since his carriage collision.

***

Mary Shaw of Baltimore was in this city yesterday, arranging for her appearance in Ibsen's "Ghosts" and other plays.

***

Some five hundred of the inmates of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon attended the vaudeville performance given for them on the island by Hurtig & Seamon.

***

Henry Miller has received an invitation to appear before the Library Committee of the House of Representatives in January and give his opinion of the most practical way of establishing the proposed National Theatre, as provided by the bill of Representative Meiers. Stage productions, selection and remuneration of actors are some of the subjects about which he will be questioned.

FAVOR ROGERS FERRY PLAN.

North Shore Staten Islanders Prefer Trolley Owner's Offer to That of Rapid Transit Company.

A mass meeting of the business men of the north shore of Staten Island was held last night in the Opera House, West Brighton, to consider the ferry situation. As a result the Committee of One Hundred and One, appointed last week at a similar meeting of the east shore residents in Stapleton, will be increased in membership by another hundred.

The speeches last evening were all in favor of the H. H. Rogers plan of a double ferry and cheap rates as opposed to the single ferry line and flat five-cent fare proposed by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company. Mr. Rogers proposes to run to Tompkinsville and West Brighton, connecting at both points with his trolley lines, he now owning all in the borough. The rapid transit plan is to land at St. George, as it does now, and to afford the trolley lines trackage into its yards and terminals in its train sheds. Mr. Rogers offers all new boats and the Rapid Transit Company two new ones to be operated with the Garrett and the Castleton.

TWO WOMEN RUN DOWN.

Driver Who Tried to Escape Caught by a Mounted Policeman—Little Girl Not Injured.

Mrs. J. Kutner, sixty-six years old, her daughter, Mrs. Henry Tobin, and her granddaughter, Julia Tobin, fourteen years old, living in the Mount Kisco Apartments at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, were crossing Seventh Avenue a block north from their home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on their way to do some shopping in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when they were run down by Edward Sweeney of 626 Union Avenue, in the Bronx, who was driving a spirited horse attached to a two-wheeled exercise cart. All three were tumbled in the mud, which was about four inches deep.

Instead of stopping, Sweeney whipped the horse, and it bounded on, drawing one wheel over the prostrate grandmother. Sweeney kept on his way up the avenue at a great pace, but his act had been seen by Mounted Policeman Curtin, who caught him after a chase of two blocks. Such a crowd gathered that for a few minutes One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was completely blocked.

Mrs. Kutner had a scalp wound and possible internal injuries and Mrs. Tobin was much bruised and suffered keenly from shock. Both were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon Griffin. The little girl had escaped injury. Sweeney was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station on a charge of reckless driving.

HOTEL GUESTS WATCH FIRE.

Blaze in Building Opposite the Manhattan Destroyed Valuable Optical Goods.

A fire early this morning destroyed many valuable lenses in the optician establishment of G. N. Nehring, on the ground floor of the building at 16 Gorty-second Street. This fire was sdiscovered by Dr. Frank H. Miller, a veterinary surgeon, who occupies the fourth floor of the building with his wife. The blaze, which was brisk, was confined to the first floor. The damage to Mr. Nehring is to be about $3,000.

The Hotel Manhattan is opposite the building in which the fire occurred, and the windows were lined with guests.

BILLIARD PARLOR RAIDED.

Five Prisoners Taken on Charge of Playing "Klondyke."

Capt. Martens and several of his detectives raided a pool and billiard parlor last night at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, which they allege is a gambling house, and arrested five men, including the alleged manager of the place, who said he was Jacob Smonsky, forty years old, of 52 Lenox Avenue.

Capt. Martens says that a game known as "Klondike" was played there. It is played in connection with the game of pool. He says that the evidence was secured by two of Inspector Kane's detectives and that the detectives were in the pool parlor playing at the time the raid was made.

Don't suffer your life to run away when it can be saved by the sure strength-giver, DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. 437

MORE ARTISTIC CHURCHES

Many Letters Read at the Church Club's Meeting.

Committee to be Named to Co-operate with the Architectural League and Other Organizations.

The Church Club, after a discussion on "The Need of Better Art in Church Building and Decoration," last evening passed a resolution empowering the President of the club, George Macculloch Miller, to appoint a committee of five who shall confer with the Architectural League and other organizations of the allied fine arts for the purpose of taking steps to improve religious art in this country.

The move is in the line of progression of a plan which was conceived several months ago by several members of the Architectural League of New York, among them Henry J. Hardenberg, the President, to take steps to arouse interest in the subject of combatting the so-called "commercialism in art," and secure, at least in church buildings and their interior decoration, work that shall be creditable to Americans. The trend of all that was said upon the subject of the interior decoration of churches was that it was left greatly to bequests by men who had died.

"A rich parishioner dead, and Trinity got a door; another man dead, and another church got a memorial window," is the way one speaker put it. The result of this, it was contended, was to decorate churches often in a way that did not really decorate—was entirely out of harmony with the church building itself, and often in poor taste.

In order to secure all the light that it was possible to get from other countries, and also from those likely to be interested in the subject in this country, the Architectural League, and also the Church Club, have been writing letters asking the opinion of many persons upon the subject of Christian art. Several of these replies were read at the meeting of last evening, showing that in England, France, and Germany a decadence of the art of church building and interior decoration is also felt, and that societies are endeavoring there, as in this city, to revive an interest in that line of art.

Among the letters which were read bearing upon the subject by President Miller was one by Josiah C. Pampelly, who said among other things:

"Here in the United States the art of church building and decoration is as yet in a very unsatisfactory condition, and it is earnestly desired to inaugurate some plan of co-operation, so that the present estrangement between art and religion will be broken up; also, that a course of lectures and conferences may be established for the purpose of educating our people and successfull combating the present all too prevalent commercialism in art."

John De Witt Warner in his letter wrote: "The Church has largely forgotten the art of speech, by which it used to reach men's minds as well as hearts. One who builds a church of architecture less impressive and inspiring than he might, or who permits its walls or its windows to be less effectively decorated than they might be with the story and the promise and the hope of Christianity, or who within or without leaves unused an opportunity for presenting the same cause in sculpture, is much more foolish than he who would bar the doors that few might enter."

Among those who spoke upon the subject last evening was John La Farge, President of the National Society of Mural Painters. He said, among other things:

"There is one thing the other speakers have not touched upon. It is this: I know that the clergy are overworked. They cannot all give proper attention to this matter of church decoration, but I have been thinking that it might perhaps be a good thing in the theological seminaries to establish a department of ecclesiology. Church decoration is to my mind ecclesiastical botany. It should be studied early."

There were a number of other speakers, among them Charles C. Haight, William Laurel Harris, George Zabriskie, and Silas McBee.

MAY PROSECUTE COAL DEALERS

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Two investigations into the cause of the scarcity and high price of coal in Chicago were begun to-day. At the Palmer House Attorney General Hamlin held a conference behind closed doors with representatives of the coal-hauling railroads and of the coal trade; at the City Hall the Council Committee on Railroads held a public session, hearing statements from men who direct the movement of coal, on the railroads entering the city. Neither inquiry resulted in action by the public officials, and both will be continued to-morrow.

Attorney General Hamlin's investigation, which may continue until Saturday, is aimed at discovering whether there is or has been any unlawful conspiracy to restrain trade in coal or to force up prices.

Mr. Hamlin announced to-night that he had made rapid progress and intimated that the greater part of the blame rests with the dealers and not the railroads.

"If I find proof," he said, "that the thousands upon thousands of tons of coal which the dealers have in the yards, snow covered and untouched, are not actually under contract, but held for the purpose of increasing the price, those dealers will be prosecuted and compelled to relieve the suffering occasioned by the scarcity of coal."

Before the Railroad Committee of the City Council the fact was brought out that local dealers are holding vast quantities of coal merely to keep up the prices. Their plan is to have loaded cars reconsigned. Trainmaster John W. Coneys of the Pennsylvania Road testified that during the past few days one car been reconsigned seven times. Other railroad officials said their rules did not allow cars to be reconsigned more than once, or twice at the outside. Mr. Coney promised to do everything in his power to prevent the continuation of this practice in the Pennsylvania yards.

COAL IN SMALL LOTS.

The coal dealers yesterday had the hardest day they have encountered since the coal strike ended, in satisfying their customers. More half ton and quarter ton lots were sent out than on any day within the last month, and on account of the shortage, even with this sub-division, they could not fill half the orders that came pouring in all day.

Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers, 26 Cortlandt Street, said: "We can only hope for a continuance of the present mild weather to help us in overtaking the shortage of coal. Last year we had a reserve of 50,000 tons. At present we have five tons. There is not a day in which we are not completely out of one size or another."

Soft coal advanced to $9 a ton free on board yesterday, and all sizes of washery coal were reported to be scarce. This was owing to the difficulty of handling on account of frost following rain.

Notwithstanding the demand for anthracite, independent anthracite took a drop in price, and there was very little in the market. People, eager as they might be for coal, were not willing to pay $11 and $12 a ton. The highest price paid for independent coal was $10 a ton, and there was little competition for it at that price.

Clothiers' Association Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Clothiers' Association will be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday evening, Jan. 7. In addition to the members of the association, comprising over a hundred of the manufacturers of this city, representatives of the trade will be present from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, Cincinnati, and Chicago. An innovation at this banquet will be the presence of women men any trimming men, thus bringing together for the first time at a social function the large buyers and large sellers of clothing materials.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 30.—Ex-Judge William C. Talcott, the oldest newspaper man in Indiana, died suddenly to-day, aged eighty-seven years. For fifty years he owned and edited The Porter County Vidette. Mr. Talcott came to Porter County sixty-five years ago, when it was a wilderness, and only one small cabin marked the place where Valparaiso now stands. He surveyed the town, collected its first taxes, taught its first school, preached its first sermons, edited its first paper, and was one of the first jurists in this part of the State.

NICHOLAS HAUGHTON'S DEATH.

Politician Was at One Time a Powerful Enemy of Tammany.

Nicholas Haughton, who died Sunday, and whose funeral will take place this afternoon from his late residence, 335 Second Avenue, was at one time a power in the politics of New York. Mr. Haughton, who was born in Ireland, came to this country at an early age, and when he was eighteen years old started in the liquor business for himself. He at once became active in politics and achieved a considerable following. He was elected an Alderman-at-large and served in the Legislature with Tilden. From 1884-8 he was the President of the Excise Board, his fellow members on the Board being John Mcrris and William P. Mitchell.

For many years he conducted a liquor establishment at 45 Broadway, and later he ran a place near the Harlem Bridge, but his most noted resort was the Monument House, in Union Square. It was when he was the leader of Irving Hall, and one of the most formidable opponents of Tammany, that he ran that establishment. In the Monument House many of the important political conferences of those days were held. It was there that the conference met which decided upon Smith Ely as a compromise candidate of the Democracy for Mayor. Both the Tammany Hall and the Irving Hall Democracy agreed upon Mr. Ely, but when the convention was held in Cooper Union there was a split on the nomination for Sheriff, and the convention broke up in a quarrel. James O'Brien, now the head of the so-called O'Brien Democracy, was one of the candidates for Sheriff.

In those days John Morrissey and all of the leading sporting men made the Monument House their headquarters, and Haughton did a thriving business. But he was always liberal with his money and when sickness and reverses came to him he was without the competence he might have had.

For fifteen years previous to his death he had been a sufferer from rheumatism. When his brother, who was a court attendant in the Supreme Court, died six years ago, Nicholas sold his place at the Harlem Bridge and took the place which his brother had held. About five weeks ago his chronic complaint became so acute that he was obliged to take to his bed.

Although most of his active political career was spent in fighting Tammany Hall, Mr. Haughton died a member of the Tammany organization of the Eighteenth Assembly District, of which Charles F. Murphy is the leader. His home for some time past had been only a few doors from the Anawanda Club. It was during the administration of Mayor Van Wyck that Mr. Haughton entered the Tammany fold.

Mr. Haughton never married. He lived with his relatives. The funeral to-day will be private and the interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Sarah Blake Shaw.

Mrs. Sarah Blake Shaw, who died in Boston on Sunday at the age of eighty-eight years, was the widow of Francis George Shaw, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Russel Sturgis. Her eldest daughter was the wife of George William Curtis, her second daughter was Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, and her third child was Col. Robert Gould Shaw, who commanded the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, the first negro regiment to be organized for service in the civil war. Her other daughters are Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who married Col. Charles Russell Lowell, a nephew of James Russell Lowell, and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow. Mrs. Shaw was a noted member of the group of famous abolitionists who lived in and about Boston. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Theodore Parker were among her personal friends.

Henry Grasse.

Henry Grasse, who formerly was prominently identified with Republican politics in Harlem, died on Monday from heart disease at his residence, 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, after an illness of about five weeks. He was born in this city forty-eight years ago, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School with the Class of 1875. He ran for the Assembly in 1887 and was beaten, and for Judge of the City Court four years later, with no better success. Mr. Grasse was associated with Recorder Goff as counsel in the Lexow investigation in 1894. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for several years, and was an attorney to the Department of Buildings in 1898. He was a member of the Harlem Republican Club, the Central Republican Club, and Alma Lodge, F. and A. M. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. Funeral services will be held this evening at his home, and the interment will take place to-morrow at Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL BLOCH, for many years an importer of watches in Maiden Lane, died Dec. 2, in Paris, France, where he had lived in retirement for some time. Mr. Bloch formerly lived at 12 West Forty-seventh Street, this city. He was unmarried.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—H. L. Morey, ex-Congressman from this district, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Dayton State Hospital for Insane, died early to-day at his home, in Hamilton, Ohio. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED

BLOCH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, Samuel Bloch, at 15 Avenue d'Jéna, Paris, France.

BROSS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, Sarah Louise, wife of Joseph H. Bross and only child of Joseph L. and Sarah E. Liscomb of Harlem, New York City.

Funeral services at her late residence, 247 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1903, at 8 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

BUDD.—At the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Gallaudet, on Monday, Dec. 29, Mary E. Pennell, widow of Dr. Charles A. Budd.

Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, West 84th St., near Central Park West, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Pennellville, N. Y.

DALTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, Edward F., son of Laurence and Mary Dalton and beloved husband of Margaret Krupp, at his residence, 145 Newtown Av., Astoria, L. I. C.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENTZ, MRS. J. W.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at her residence, 24 East 83d St., Mary Ivers, widow of J. William Entz.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOODMAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, May, beloved wife of Nathan Goodman and daughter of Carrie and the late Emil Stern.

Funeral from her late residence, 59 Morningside Av., Wednesday forenoon, at 9:30.

GOUVERNEUR, WARBURTON.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1902, of pneumonia, at his late residence, 32 East 22d St., in the City of New York, Warburton Gouverneur, beloved son of the late John H. and of Mary P. Iselin, in his 25th year.

Funeral services at St. Philip's Church, in the Highlands, at Garrison, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 1, 1903, at 12 o'clock. Special train will leave Grand Central Station at 10:25 A. M., returning at the conclusion of the service.

ISELIN.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1902, of pneumonia, at his late residence, 32 East 22d St., in the City of New York, Warburton Gouverneur, beloved son of the late John H. and of Mary P. Iselin, in his 25th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Members of the fraternity of Delta Psi are requested to be present.

JONES.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1902, at New York City, Eugene Jones.

Funeral services at 183 Madison Av., Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

LIGHTBOURN.—At Viewbank, Braughty Ferry, Scotland, on Dec. 19, Laura L. Lightbourn, widow of the late A. J. Lightbourn of Brooklyn, New York.

PROVOST.—On Monday, Dec. 29, after a lingering illness, Frances Frost, widow of John W. Provost.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 432 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening at 8:30. Interment at convenience of the family.

SAMUELS.—Suddenly, on the 29th of December, Robert V. P. Samuels, son of Capt. I. and Harriet A. Samuels.

Funeral services at 11 o'clock Jan. 1, 152 6th Av., Brooklyn. Interment private.

SHAW.—On Dec. 29, Sarah Blake, widow of Francis George Shaw and daugh

JANUARY DIVIDENDS AND MEETINGS.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Private Bankers,

6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposit and from $5 to $5,000. Payable on or after the third Monday in January, 1903. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1902.

DIVIDEND—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits from $5.00 up to the limit of $3,000. Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, 1903, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1903, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.

MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

No. 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute.)

CHARTERED 1852.

99TH DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1902, at the rate of

Three & One-Half Per Cent. per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21ST, 1903.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1903.

JONATHAN E. CURREY, President.

EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

280 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

December 29th, 1902.

107th Semi-annual Dividend.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $1,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1903.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st January, 1903, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th of January.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.

ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.

RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.

ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 19, 1903.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.

JAMES QUINTARD, Treasurer.

B. BODDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1903, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1903.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) per annum will be credited depositors for three months and six months ending December 31, 1902, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable January 19, 1903. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 10, will draw interest from JANUARY 1. EDWARD T. SLOEW, President.

CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.

WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1902, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.

DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

Savings Banks.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1903,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.

JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32d ST. & SIXTH AVENUE.

GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.

FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of January, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2d, 1903.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2d, 1903, and will be reopened January 16th, 1903.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1902.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1903, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this company will be paid upon presentation, on and after January 1, 1903, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,** 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,** 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

Bangor, Maine, December 27, 1902.

Notice.

Interest coupons maturing January 1, 1903, from bonds of the First and Second Mortgages of Niagara Falls Power Company and Niagara Falls Electric Railway will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company New York City.

Interest coupons maturing January 1, 1903, from bonds of Lockport & Olcott Railway will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Morton Trust Company, New York City.

R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.

International Railway Co., Successors.

Automatic Clerk Company.

Tribune Building, New York City.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company in Newark, New Jersey, on and after December 31st, 1902.

The transfer books will reopen on Friday, January 2d, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN DEVINE, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.

393 and 395 Court St.

December 18th, 1902.

One Hundred and Third Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

New York, December 17th, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed from December 22d, 1902, until January 2d, 1903.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 15th of January next to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 31st of December.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK

29 Wall Street.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

1902 Dividend.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax), out of the earnings of the current six months, payable January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.

80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 27, 1902.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF THE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

SEVENTH EDITION.

1902, Present Conditions and Outlook for **1903.**

To Be Issued as a Supplement to the Times Next Sunday, Jan. 4.

A Survey of World Conditions in Finance, Trade and Agriculture.

1. A comprehensive series of reports from commercial centres in this and other countries, showing the present financial and trade conditions and the prospects for the year 1903.
2. Articles by leading men in the mercantile and financial worlds, specially prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES.
3. Special articles giving the outlook for the new year of the more important industries of the country.
4. The legislation and legal decisions of the year affecting corporate interests.
5. An accurate review, from Consular officers and special correspondents, showing conditions in foreign countries so far as they affect American trade and commerce.
6. Exhaustive tables showing the dealings in and range of prices for the various railway, industrial, and miscellaneous securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange and on the curb during 1902.
7. A comprehensive bond table showing dealings and fluctuations during 1902.
8. A list of the principal companies incorporated and their capitalization.
9. Statistics of imports and exports, with an analysis of their meaning.
10. A series of charts showing at a glance the fluctuations for the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.
11. The official figures of the Clearing House.
12. The rates of money and exchange.

And many other notable features.

Rate for Advertising One Dollar Per Agate Line.

LEAVE ORDER WITH NEWSDEALER TO-DAY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT."

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1, 1903, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Railway Company Memphis Division First Mortgage 4½%.
Southern Railway Company St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Railway Company Aiken Branch First Mortgage 4%.
Louisville & Nashville-Southern Mouon Collateral 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Louisville & Nashville-Mobile Division First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First Mortgage 4%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Office of the Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co.
Georgia & Alabama Railway.
Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Co.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1903, from the bonds of the above-named companies will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1903, at the office of the Seaboard Air-Line Railway, No. 15 Wall St., New York.

J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

Coupons due January 1, 1903, on the following bonds:

Mobile Division First Mortgage.
Macon & Northern Div. First Mortgage.
Ocean Steamship Company.
Middle Georgia & Atlanta Division.
Chattanooga, Rome & Southern R. R. Co. 1st 5 per cent.

will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, N. Y.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

Consolidated Traction Company.

Jersey City, N. J., December 27, 1902.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15, 1903, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said Companies dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1902. Transfer books close December 31, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1903, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2, 1903. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence. C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1902.

Detroit United Railway.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

The Toledo Railways & Light Co.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from The Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4% bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

E. O. REED, Treasurer.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon due January 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.

R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

December 24, 1902.

Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad Company.

Coupon No. 41, due January 1st, 1903, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.

New York, December 24th, 1902.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

The New Amsterdam National Bank.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of Eight Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Vulcan Detinning Company.

New York, December 23, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable January 20th, 1903.

Transfer books close January 10th and reopen January 21, 1903. MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Co.

Coupon No. 45, due January 1st, 1903, from the First Series Bonds of the above Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.

New York, December 24th, 1902.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
CITY OF MAYAGUEZ, P. R.
CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.

Coupons on the 6% Bonds of the above cities due January 1st, 1903, will be paid at the office of J. M. CEBALLOS & CO., Fiscal Agents, 27 William Street.

National Broadway Bank.

106TH DIVIDEND.

New York, December 18, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 16, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Great Northern Paper Company.

COUPON NO. 1, from the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Great Northern Paper Company, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.

J. SANFORD BARNES, Jr., Treasurer.

The Irving National Bank of New York

December 23d, 1902.

75TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%) payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Interest coupons maturing January 1, 1903, from the fifty-year four per cent. collateral trust gold bonds of INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY will be paid upon presentation on and after January 2, 1903, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.

R. F. RANKINE, Treasurer.
International Traction Co.

The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this bank has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from December 27, 1902, to January 2, 1903.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 24th, 1902.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which time the transfer books will be closed. H. DIMSE, Cashier.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Coupon No. 17, due Jan. 1st, 1903, from **Jacksonville Terminal Co.** First Mortgage 5% Bonds, will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after Jan. 1st, 1903.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.

December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from December 20th, 1902, to January 1st, 1903, inclusive.

J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,

120 Broadway (Equitable Building), NEW YORK, N. Y.

COUPONS due January 1, 1903, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after January 2, 1903, at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	6s
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	5s
Louisiana Western R. R. Co.	6s
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co.	5s
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.	5s
Austin & Northwestern R. R. Co.	5s
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (of Ariz.)	6s
Southern Pac. R. R. Co. (of N. Mex.)	6s
Northern Railway Company	6s
South Pacific Coast R'way Co.	4s
Oregon & California R. R. Co.	5s
Southern Pacific Steamship Co.	6s
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co.	4s
California Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mort.	4½s
" " 2d Mortgage	4½s
" " 3d Mort., Ser. "A"	6s
" " 3d Mort., Ser. "B"	6s
Stockton & Copperopolis R. R. Co.	5s
Galveston, Hous. & North. Ry. Co.	5s
Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co.	6s
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co.	4s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of January, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on January 2d, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 21, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Ave.

New York, Dec. 9, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1903, to stockholders of record on Dec. 20th, 1902. Transfer books will close Dec. 20th, 1902, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan. 2d, 1903.

Dividend checks will be sent by mail on Jan. 1st, 1903.

FREDERICK GORE KING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.,

Richmond, Va., December 9th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being Dividend No. 20, on the Preferred stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1903, when checks will be mailed to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st. The books for the transfer of Preferred stock will be closed from January 1st to January 15th, both days inclusive.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

New York, December 3d, 1902.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15th, 1903, at the Central Trust Company to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1902. Transfer books will be closed December 31, 1902, and reopened Jan. 16, 1903. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Old Dominion Steamship Company.

New York, December 18th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have declared the fifty-fourth semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) upon the capital stock of this Company payable January 2d, 1903.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record December 20th, 1902.

Transfer books will be closed from one P. M., December 20th, 1902, to ten A. M., January 2d, 1903, inclusive. J. S. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.

Treasurer's Office.

No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

Interest due January 1st, 1903, on Evansville & Terre Haute Consolidated Mtg. 6s; Evansville & Terre Haute First Cons. Mtg. 6s; Evansville & Indianapolis First Cons. Mtge. 6s, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City.

CHAS. A. NONES, Treasurer.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.

1 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 10th, 1902.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Union Bag and Paper Company has this day been declared, payable January 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 13th, 1902. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 M. on December 13th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2, 1903.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Treas.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon due January 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

December 24, 1902.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 23d, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, the 31st inst. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

BOSTON, MASS.

Coupons from Pere Marquette Consolidated 4% bonds, Pere Marquette Transportation Company 6% bonds, and Pere Marquette Transportation Company bonds, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.

No. 100 Broadway, New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co., guaranteed by this company, will be paid by check on and after Jan. 1, 1903. The transfer books of this stock will be closed Dec. 24th, and reopened Jan. 2d, 1903.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Co., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The General Manifold Company, Franklin, Pa.

COUPON NO. 5.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 5, maturing January 1st, 1903, attached to the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pa.

O. D. BLEAKLEY, Treasurer.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on this date, Friday, January 2, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

[illegible] Cashier.

Dividends.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Coupons Payable at its Office, 222 Broadway, New York, on and After January 2d, 1903:

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Co. Imp. Mtge.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad Co. 1st Mtge., series "A."
Buffalo & Lockport Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Citizens' Water Supply 2d Mtge.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 1st & Ref. Mtge.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge.
Dayton Railway & Light Co.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern R. 1st Mtge.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co., 1st Mtge.
El Paso and Rock Island Railway Co. 1st Mtge.
East Side Electric Railway Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 1st Mtge.
The Hutton Co.
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co. 1st Mtge.
Nassau Electric Ry. Co. 1st 4% Mtge.
Neuse River Mills, 1st Mtge.
Norfolk Warehouse Association.
Tuscaloosa Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Townsend & Downey Ship Building & Repair Co. 1st Mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. Cons. 4% Mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. Prior Lien.
Venango Power & Traction Co. 1st Lien.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 29th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two per cent. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Thursday, January 15th, 1903, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Monday, January 5th, 1903. Transfer books for PREFERRED stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close January 5th and open January 15th.

Also a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the COMMON stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after Monday, February 16th, 1903, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at three P. M. Friday, February 6th, 1903. Transfer books for COMMON stock at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company will close February 6th and open February 16th.

Checks for above dividends will be mailed on the due dates to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the following issues of bonds will be paid after that date at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, 45 Wall Street, New York City:

Brunswick & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Charleston & Savannah Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7% Bonds.
Sav., Fla. & Western Ry. Co., St. John's River Div. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Florida Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Sanford & St. Petersburg R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.

New York County National Bank.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

101st DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Fifty Per Cent., (50%,) payable Jan'y 2d, 1903, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

FRED'K FOWLER, Cashier.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Co.

The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 5 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of 1919 of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, the 5 per cent. Choctaw and Memphis Bonds of 1949 and the 6 per cent. Little Rock Bridge Bonds of 1919 will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY, or the GIRARD TRUST COMPANY of PHILADELPHIA. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 22d, 1902.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.

The semi-annual interest due January 1st, 1903, on the 4 per cent. First Mortgage and Extension Bonds and the 2½ per cent. Income Bonds of Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co. will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Dec. 22d, 1902.

San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Co.

Coupon No. 28 of the above railway, maturing January 1, 1903, will be paid on and after January 2, at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 25 Broad St., New York.

Meetings and Elections.

The Lefferts & Moore Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lefferts & Moore Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 101 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIS MOTT MOORE, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,

1 East 14th Street.

New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

City Trust Company of New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, No. 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 21st, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close January 8th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 22d, 1903.

ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.

December 31st, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 43 Cedar Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 20, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

F. C. RICHARDSON, Assistant Treasurer.

The Rock Island Company.

New York City, December 31, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Rock Island Company, a corporation of New Jersey, will be held on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.

W. B. LEEDS, President.

D. C. REID, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1903, at 3:00 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Potts-Meeker Realty Company for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and all other business that may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 143 Liberty St., New York, on Thursday, January 8th, 1903, at 2:30 P. M.

HENRY E. MEEKER, Secretary.

Dated New York, Dec. 24th, 1902.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association,

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.

New York, December 10th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Brewing Co., for the election of Officers and Directors, will be held on Thursday, January 22d, 2 P. M., at the principal office of this Company, in the Corporation Trust Building, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

B. T. KEARNS, Prest.

C. W. KNOCHE, Sec'y.

West Side Bank,

New York, Dec. 31st, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 12th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING [illegible] Orphan Home and Asylum [illegible] Redwood Street, in said City, [illegible] will be held at the said [illegible] 11:30 o'clock A. M.

Meetings and Elections.

Boston-Colorado Coal Company.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston-Colorado Coal Company will be held at the offices of the company, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the consideration and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee since the organization of the company. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th day of December, 1902, to the 15th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, December 30, 1902.

ADDISON S. PRATT, Secretary.

McNULTY & PRATT, Counsel

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address: 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wab., Det. Chic. Ext. 1st 5s, 1941
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s, 1923,
DEALT IN.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENT
1,000 Shares
Beech Creek R. R. 4% Stock
GUARANTEED BY
New York Central R. R.
January Investment List on Request.
N. W. Halsey & Co.
BANKERS.
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND DEBENTURES.
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL GOODYEAR SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

The debenture bonds issued by International Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company under date of April 1, 1903, are subject to payment from the sinking fund at 105 on April 1, 1903.

The undersigned will purchase bonds of the above-named issue, with April, 1903, and subsequent coupons thereon, at 105 flat, if delivered at its office, No. 205 Lincoln Street, Boston, or at the Hanover National Bank, New York, on or before January 15, 1903.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
By GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
186 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 140 and 190 for $500 each, and Nos. 12, 19, and 84 for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1903.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, December 1, 1902.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$500,000
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Berkshire Street Railway Co.
Pittsfield, Mass.

Dated June 2, 1902. Due June 1, 1922. Interest payable June 1 and December 1. Coupon bonds with privilege of registration of principal. Denomination $1,000.

This company owns and operates a thoroughly modern and highly equipped electric railway running from Pittsfield southerly through Lee, Lenox, and Stockbridge to Great Barrington, and northerly to Cheshire, where it connects with the Hoosac Valley Street Railway Co. for Adams and North Adams.

The district traversed, in addition to being an active manufacturing centre, is very largely patronized by summer residents and tourists. The total population served and connected is 72,794 (1900 census).

THIS PROPERTY HAS COST ITS OWNERS ABOUT THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF BONDS OUTSTANDING.

Price and special circular on request.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
CHICAGO. 31-33 Pine St., New York. BOSTON

A REVIEW AND FORECAST.
Retrospect of the Financial Year 1902.
Outlook for the Financial Year 1903.

To-day, Wednesday, December 31, The New York EVENING POST will print the most comprehensive and complete tables of the financial year ever compiled, with reviews and forecasts by home and foreign experts, tables of the year's highest and lowest prices for American and European securities, and of commodities in the commercial markets.

THE SUMMARY WILL INCLUDE A
Chronological Record of Important Financial Events
During the Year 1902. Also the views of many eminent financiers on the financial prospect for the new year.

No one interested in the markets at home or abroad can afford to be without the information contained in this edition.

The Evening Post
(NEW YORK)
OUT TO-DAY.

To the Holders of the Stock and the Consolidated Bonds of
The Denver Gas & Electric Co.

The holders of a large amount of stock and consolidated bonds of the Denver Gas & Electric Co. have requested Messrs. **Ashbel P. Fitch, Warren W. Foster, Anton G. Hodenpyl, Philip Lehman, Claude Meeker, E. W. Rollins, Dennis Sullivan, George P. Sheldon,** and **Junius M. Stevens** to act as a protective committee in the interests of the holders of the stock and consolidated bonds of the company.

It is believed that the policy now being pursued in developing the property and increasing the volume of business will result in benefit to the stock and security holders, and that the desired result can be best attained by harmonious and united action by the istock and security holders through a committee representative of their interests.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, No. 149 Broadway, New York City; THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., and THE OHIO TRUST CO., Columbus, Ohio, will receive deposits of stock and consolidated bonds, in negotiable form, until and including DECEMBER 1, 1902, and will issue therefor negotiable receipts. Copies of the Agreement under which such deposits will be received can be obtained from any of the depositaries or at the office of the Secretary of the Committee, care of EMERSON McMILLIN & COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

As over four-fifths of both the stock and bonds have assented to the terms of above agreement, and as many security holders wishing to deposit have been unable to do so within the limit set, the time for deposit has been extended to January 2d, 1903, after which date deposits will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

WALTER B. MAHONY, Secretary. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Chairman.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 2st, 1889, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dinsmore of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,385 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.

5,993 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.

4,995 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.

10,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)

No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $1,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a loss price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.

Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF R. R. CO.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees for Bondholders under the Mortgage or Trust Deed dated July 1st, 1888, made by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company to S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and William Man, conveying and mortgaging certain lands in the State of Florida (besides other property) as security for the payment of bonds to be issued under said mortgage, have now in hand the sum of $38,972.85 to be applied so far as the same will extend to payment of bonds issued and outstanding under said mortgage, and proposals are hereby invited for sale of such bonds to these trustees, for the Sinking Fund. Such proposals will state the number of bonds, number of coupons attached to each, and price demanded. Proposals may be addressed to City Trust Company of New York, 38 Wall St., N. Y., at any time up to January 15, 1903.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals.

Dated December 26th, 1902.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. R. CURRAN, Pres't.,
WILL. MAN, Trustees.

J. S. PRIMROSE,
Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Tel. 419 Broad. 36 New Street.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company
35 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,373,061

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer;
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie.	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,	G. G. HAVEN,	GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN,	JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND.	JAMES N. JARVIE.	WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

The TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY announces the opening at 146 Broadway, Manhattan, on Friday, January 2d, 1903, of its BANKING DEPARTMENT. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. All Trust Company business invited.

In Brooklyn the Manufacturers Trust Company at 198 Montague Street, will open on Friday morning as the MANUFACTURERS BRANCH of the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES M. DOW, 2d Vice-President, Manager Banking Department.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer. CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers Branch.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway, 234 5th Avenue,
100 West 125th Street.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.
B. L. ALLEN, Manager Harlem Branch.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
Stuart G. Nelson,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Hudson Hoagland,	George W. Perkins,
James Stillman,	Abram M. Hyatt,
M. C. D. Borden,	Norman B. Ream,
John G. McCullough,	Charles M. Schwab,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John S. Phipps,
B. Aymar Sands,	Frank Tilford,
John W. Sterling,	Woodbury Langdon,
John A. McCall,	Osborn W. Bright,
E. Parmalee Prentice.	

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building,
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,022,238.85
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	Michael Coleman
James W. Jarvie	Frederic Cromwell
James H. Post	G. G. Haven
James H. Hyde	E. W. Coggeshall
Wm. H. McIntyre	Hugh J. Grant
Ernest Ehrmann	Henry Morgenthau.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Craig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. T. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 & 21 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
at most accessible point to New York

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad Company
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
MATURING JANUARY 1, 1903.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the principal of the bonds and the coupons due on same will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nassau & Pine Streets, New York.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R'WAY CO., By M. D. WOODFORD, President.
December 12, 1902.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company

$1,800,000
of the new
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company
First Mortgage and Refunding 4 per cent. Gold Bonds.

Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond, by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

PRINCIPAL DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1953.
INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1st AND JULY 1st.

Issued to retire the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis 7% Bonds; referred to above.

Holders of the maturing bonds will have the privilege of exchanging for the new issue on deposit with us of their bonds carrying the coupon due January 1st, upon which date we shall be prepared to deliver the new bonds and cash to the amount of $45 per bond deposited.

We have already disposed at private sale of a large proportion of the bonds, and this offer is subject to termination at any time, without notice.

Full particulars in regard to the new bonds and copies of the mortgage may be obtained at our offices.

Vermilye & Company,
NEW YORK. BOSTON. BALTIMORE.
December 15, 1902.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Lincoln Trust Company
308 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry H. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Lewis Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
[illegible] Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
[illegible],000,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided [illegible],000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and [illegible] meeting room for Corporations desiring [illegible] business in New Jersey.

HOLDERS OF ACKER, MERRALL, & CONDIT debenture bonds expiring February 1st, 1903, who have not already communicated, are requested to communicate at once with the Secretary at 120 Chambers Street.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES,
36 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42nd St. and Broadway.
Special Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—3535 CORTLANDT.

Fractional Lots.
We make a specialty of buying and selling fractional lots of all Stocks and Bonds dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and have exceptional facilities for handling this class of business. We refer to any Mercantile Agency and to our banks. Correspondence solicited.
Arthur H. Page & Co.,
60 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members {New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St. (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,266 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 97 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 66 B'WAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
BRANCH OFFICES: 1,242 B'WAY, 347 E. 14TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire Bds. of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

336	954	1636	2464	3296	4311	4776	5373
411	980	1727	2482	3318	4312	4883	5505
495	981	1751	2685	3325	4351	4973	5599
507	1034	1775	2789	3445	4361	5002	5603
627	1002	1782	2836	3477	4413	5015	5673
739	1132	1801	2955	3486	4416	5047	5704
793	1144	1811	2973	3547	4435	5074	6014
795	1155	1951	2975	3596	4468	5222	6220
797	1159	1961	2978	3844	4501	5227	6224
818	1168	1970	2983	3978	4545	5243	6541
851	1172	1970	3018	4058	4611	5284	6545
852	1232	2131	3169	4138	4618	5330	6554
888	1462	2132	3225	4252	4663	5331	6559
892	1569	2170	3239	4224	4671	5368	6658
898	1579	2174	3262	4232	4682	5871	6686

6869	7141	7411	7776	8302	8602	8773	9026
6880	7164	7412	7777	8303	8603	8774	9027
6890	7221	7413	7778	8304	8604	8775	9028
6900	7245	7414	7779	8305	8605	8776	9029
6901	7251	7415	7780	8306	8606	8777	9030
6902	7283	7416	7781	8307	8607	8778	9031
6904	7444	7417	7782	8308	8608	8779	9032
6907	7568	7418	7783	8309	8609	8780	9033
6941	7674	7419	7784	8310	8610	8781	9034
6965	7824	7420	7785	8311	8611	8782	9035
6972	7905	7421	7786	8312	8612	8783	9036
6997	7922	7422	7787	8313	8613	8784	9037
7030	8026	7423	7788	8314	8614	8785	9038
7130							

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 28th, 1902.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire $5 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

19	552	1199	1507	1892	2167	3070	3502
50	890	1206	1809	1937	2348	3164	3510
136	891	1219	1516	1960	2356	3235	3644
313	903	1224	1629	1982	2628	3254	3672
324	1020	1263	1718	1988	2630	3257	3801
341	1092	1267	1738	2013	2734	3340	3877
679	1094	1339	1767	2042	2758	3343	3902
699	1098	1426	1770	2100	2960	3384	3915
739	1102	1454	1796	2126	2976	3387	
748	1143	1466	1809	2127	3022	3468	
721	1184	1477	1874	2166	3057	3488	

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 27th, 1902.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.
Debenture Holders' Protective Committtee.

New York, December 30, 1902.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the Debentures of the American Bicycle Company who are dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Plan which has heretofore been promulgated for the Reorganization of the affairs of the Company, have organized a Protective Committee, and are preparing a Plan assuring a more equitable treatment of the Debenture Holders, as well as of all other parties in interest. Holders of Debentures of the American Bicycle Company are therefore requested to withhold their bonds for the present, and to communicate with the undersigned Committee, at their office, care of Bowling Green Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York City, sending their names, addresses, and amount of Debentures held by them.

EDWIN GOULD, Chairman,
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.
WM. M. LAWS, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31ST,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
10 shs. Music Hall Co. of N. Y., "Limited."
7 shs. Union Pacific Tea Co.
30 shs. United States Butter Extractor Co.
1,135 shs. Primrose Colliery.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
$30,000 California Water & Mining Co. 1st 6s, 1891, Nov., 1883, coups.
20 shs, Broadway Trust Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
$5,000 Minneapolis Eastern R'way 1st 7s, 1909.
10 shs. American Press Association.
500 shs. Henning Land & Investment Co., Ltd.
200 shs. Compressed Air Power Co.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
65 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
50 shs. Sprague Mercantile Agency Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
18 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
$4,000 Tiffin & Interurban Cons. R'way Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. 30 Colemore St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both six and five per cent., will be drawn by lot on January 31, 1903, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,922.79 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31, 1903, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By [illegible] HOWE, Treasurer.
[illegible]
October 31, 1902.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 30	[illegible]
To date this year	187,210,127
Corresponding date last year	146,577,554

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 30	$2,088,000
To date this year	$[illegible]
Corresponding date last year	$[illegible]

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Lake Erie & W.	[illegible]
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	[illegible]
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	[illegible]
Am. Malting pf.	½	Manhattan	[illegible]
Am. Smelting	½	Met. Sec. Co.	[illegible]
Am. Smelt. pf.	1½	Mex. Central	[illegible]
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	[illegible]
Am. Sugar pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	[illegible]
Anaconda Copper	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	[illegible]
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	[illegible]
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
B'klyn R. T.	¾	Nat. Lead	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	¾	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	[illegible]
Chi. & Alton	¾	N. Y. Central	[illegible]
Chi. Gt. West.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	[illegible]
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Norf. & West.	[illegible]
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	[illegible]
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	People's Gas	[illegible]
Cleve. L. & W.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	[illegible]
Col. Southern	¾	Reading	[illegible]
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	[illegible]
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Rep. Steel	[illegible]
Consol. Gas	2½	Rock Island	[illegible]
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	[illegible]
Corn Products	1½	St. L. & S. W.	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. & S. W. pf.	[illegible]
Del., L. & W.	10	Southern Pacific	[illegible]
Den. & Rio Gr.	½	Southern Railway	[illegible]
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	[illegible]
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Texas & Pacific	[illegible]
Detroit South.	1	Third Avenue	[illegible]
Detroit South. pf.	3½	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Dist. Securities	½	Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]
Erie	1	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	[illegible]
Erie 1st pf.	2½	U. S. Express	[illegible]
Erie 2d pf.	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	[illegible]
Evans. & T. H.

seen in months. In Erie, for instance, no fewer than 129,000 shares changed hands, with the price advancing over 3 points; Reading crossed 66 on dealings involving 78,000 shares, while Ontario and Western rose over a point on the transfer of 18,000 shares—the first two issues alone contributing nearly one-third of the entire market transactions.

Not the least remarkable thing in connection with the advances was that they may fairly be said to have come "as per schedule." Early in the day it was in practically every office in the Street that the stocks were all in for big advances, with particular attention to be paid to the Erie issues. Whence came his gratuitous information no one seemed to be able definitely to say, and for that reason it was very little hearkened unto. When, however, the stocks began to climb up the "tip" was recalled, and those people who had received it early were regretting sadly their failure to take advantage of it.

It was not, however, until the late afternoon that the stocks showed their greatest strength. Then the dealings in Erie began to be on a very heavy scale. Blocks of 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 shares came out time and again, and the bigger the transaction the higher the price. At the same time greater strength developed in the high-priced shares. Lackawanna rose 10 points, one interesting running quotation being as follows: 256, 257, 258, 259, 260—an advance, that is, of a point on each 100 shares,) while Delaware and Hudson rose 4 points. In practically every case the closing figures were the highest of the day.

This tells the result of the buying; but not the reasons for it. What these reasons were—whether merely with the desire to make a speculative turn or founded on something more substantial—is a difficult matter to say. Those brokers who took the largest blocks of the stocks spoke in most mysterious manner of "coming developments," but of what nature was not suggested. Nor did the identity of the purchasing brokers help matters any, for everybody seemed to be buying—brokers usually acting for Morgan interests, for the Standard Oil following, for the Vanderbilt, the Hill, and the Gould people.

One story—but a revival of an old one—was that Delaware and Hudson is to be divided, Erie to receive one part and New York Central the other.

Another was that Lackawanna is to secure an entrance into New York by one of the new tunnels across the North River.

Still another told of a "deal" of some sort or other involving all the properties, in respect to none of them was any definite information forthcoming.

The Erie November statement of earnings was regarded as distinctly favorable, and probably helped in the rise in that stock. This showed for the month an increase in gross of $494,915 and in net of $221,540. For five months, even in the face of the strike, gross earnings actually increased $2,100, while net decreased but $138,020.

METROPOLITAN SECURITIES.

The sharp advance in Metropolitan securities was in some quarters credited in rather vague manner to "Standard Oil buying." Such buying may have appeared in the securities at some time or other during the day, but the fact is that the rise was almost wholly due to purchases by Philadelphia interests.

There has been a report in the Street for some days that subscribers will be called upon for only one more assessment. While this is not confirmed it finds credence in many quarters, and may be the reason for yesterday's purchases.

OPERATIONS OF TRADERS.

The action of yesterday's market clearly indicates what time and again has been pointed out, that room traders are most fickle in these market operations, and that in any endeavor to follow them the public is more likely than not to be badly hit.

On Monday, it will be recalled, the traders were bearish to a man, and were free sellers of stocks—so free, indeed, that some of the "younger" public were tempted to sell stock with them. Yesterday, without warning, these traders changed to the bull side, leaving their followers of the day previous to shift for themselves.

This changed attitude was largely induced by the disclosure that little or no stock was coming out on the decline, and that banking interests were among the largest buyers.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The advance in Great Western was begun by buying orders for London account, with local banking interests appearing later as purchasers. The London buying was regarded as significant, for the reason that a high official of the company was suddenly called to that city a short time ago, and is still there. The gossip is that on his return some important announcement is to be made.

The Street was inclined to attach importance to the official statement that the Chicago-Omaha through service of the system will be opened in a few months.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

Following the publication of the unfavorable Union Pacific November statement, there was some selling of St. Paul in the belief that its monthly statement, due in a few days, is also likely to show a decrease in net earnings, as nearly all other systems have done in that month. The sales, however, were well taken, the purchasers declaring that, whatever the November figures, it is to be remembered that the company from this time on will be materially benefited by the new traffic alliance with Union Pacific, which goes into effect Jan. 4.

If the November statement shows a decrease in gross and net it will be due, it is said, to a temporary falling off in the movement of live stock.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

One of the interesting stories in the Street yesterday was that several large blocks of New York Central, standing for some years in the name of leading interests in the property, were yesterday delivered in the Street, having been disposed of by their long-time owners.

It was not possible to obtain any information in the matter, but such a delivery would not surprise the Street, where it has been patent for some time that quiet but persistent liquidation has been going on for some time.

SUGAR TRUST'S PROFITS.

The following interesting paragraph, semi-officially inspired, was published yesterday by one of the Wall Street news agencies:

The statement has been published that the profits of the American Sugar Refining Company for this year have been the largest of any year in the company's history. This is emphatically denied by authorities in the trade. It is figured out that the average difference between refined and raw sugar in 1902 was .91 cents per 100 pounds, while in 1901 the average difference was .81 per 100 pounds. Here is a difference of 9 cents per 100 pounds in favor of the business of last year and in the aggregate this should show a considerable reduction in the profits of the "trust" in 1902 as compared with the previous twelve months.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The strength in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was naturally referable to the reported settlement of the labor difficulties on the Union Pacific and the consequent avoidance, therefore, of any difficulty on the other Harriman systems. During the day the Union Pacific statement for November was published. It showed a decrease of $79,500 in net, and was regarded therefore as disappointing.

Some selling of the shares of the soft coal roads appeared during the day, but it was not of an aggressive nature. The sales seemed to be predicated on the threatened demands for higher wages of the soft coal miners.

The advance in Standard Oil stock on the curb and in stocks on the Exchange with which Standard Oil interests are identified—such as Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, Copper, St. Paul, and Union Pacific—was by the Street interpreted as signifying that these interests were bullish on the market situation.

The scarcity of the floating supply of stocks was strikingly borne out by the sharp advances on very limited trading in such stocks as Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Lake Erie and Western, and Detroit Southern preferred.

COFFEE EXCHANGE'S BUSINESS.

Superintendent C. B. Stroud of the New York Coffee Exchange last night gave out the figures concerning the Coffee Exchange's business during the past year, and to the close of business yesterday. The statement shows that there were 10,615,000 bags of coffee sold, as against 8,660,750 bags last year. This is the largest on record in the last 12 years.

The highest price for futures was 8c in January, 1902, when December sold at 7.63. The lowest price for futures was in November, when December sold at 4.35. The highest quotation for spot coffee was 7.7c; lowest, 5⅛ cents.

THE BUSINES YEAR.

Reviewing the business year of 1902, Bradstreet's will on Saturday say:

To say that 1902 was the best year this country has ever experienced, while truthful enough in the main, does not suggest fully the enormous strides which the United States took in the year just closed. Practically every branch of ordinary trade and manufacture showed an increase above the best of previous years, and yet this immense enlargement of output was not sufficient of itself to satisfy the growing, it might even be termed insatiable, demand for all kinds of materials. In many cases the usual foreign outlet for our products was, perforce, neglected by American producers, who confined their efforts to supplying insistent domestic demand, while in others foreign production was called upon to reinforce domestic output, with the result that new currents and channels were created in our foreign trade. Our export trade, therefore, shrunk, while our imports expanded to unprecedented figures.

The railroads of the country, in their efforts to handle the business offered them, suffered as never before from congestion, and complaint of interference with production and distribution of the products of the farm, the mine, the shop, and the loom was practically universal. Industrial unrest was naturally marked, as it always is in times of prosperity or depression, and serious disorganization of some of the country's basic industries resulted for a time. In many cases, however, resort to extremes was avoided or rendered unnecessary by liberal recognition by employers of changes in the standard of living, and it is safe to say that two men obtained higher wages or had their working time reduced without resort to strikes for every one who actually quit work.

Speculation, it is true, felt the checks imposed upon it by conservatism, by short crops in the preceding year, and last, but not least, by high rates for money; but despite the fact that stock-market operations were only about one-half those of 1901, bank clearings, those usually reliable guides of business, showed aggregates practically equal to the hitherto unheard-of totals of 1901. All this was accomplished with a minimum of friction, as reflected in the form of business embarrassments.

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Dun's in its review of the business year will have this to say in a general way:

One event stands out in startling distinctness in the industrial history of 1902. Never before was there, and, it is to be hoped, never again will there be such a labor controversy as the anthracite coal strike. Other struggles between labor and capital have been accompanied by greater loss of life and bloodshed, or more disastrous destruction of property, but no other controversy in this Nation's history caused such a paralysis of industrial activity and so great discomfort and loss to the general public. For five months this deadlock continued, closing mills and furnaces through insufficient supplies of fuel, while the actual financial loss of the strike to labor, capital, and others will never be even approximated. It is probable that consumers will be compelled to pay large premiums over regular prices during the remainder of the Winter, while cost of manufacturing plants has reached an unusual position.

International trade has also been badly disarranged by this factor; finished steel exports and coal shipments being especially reduced, while imports of pig iron and coal rose sharply, exceeding all records since the steel industry became fully established in this country. Instead of the usual large net exports of these products there were imports of over $5,000,000 worth in one month.

EXCHANGING "HOLIDAY MONEY."

The Sub-Treasury in Wall Street is being swamped these days with what the clerks call holiday money. This money, consisting mainly of dirty bills and small coins, comes in large quantities from the banks who get it from the retail stores.

During the holidays these stores have to keep on hand a large amount of small change. They also receive many dirty bills of small denominations which have been saved up during the year by the poor to spend for Christmas gifts. The banks select all bills that are not fit for use and send them in big bundles, boxes and bags to the Sub-Treasury. Here tentative certificates of deposit are issued against them. They are then counted and the tentative certificates are exchanged for other certificates which entitle the holder to receive new, clean bills of the amount stated in the certificate.

The counting of the money necessitates a delay and this delay yesterday caused a difference of nearly a million dollars in the item of "Loss to Banks." That amount represented the bills received yesterday. This being the first big day $750,000 of it were shipped to Washington. It is expected that receipts of holiday money during the next few days will average $1,500,000 a day.

BROKERS TO MAKE MERRY.

At one o'clock to-day the Produce Exchange will hold a jollification in honor of the departing year. The Stock Exchange members have been invited and a tug of war between the members of the two Exchanges will be a feature of the event.

The Seventh Regiment Band has been engaged, but for fear that it might not make enough noise, 600 tin horns, flutes, crickets, and other noise-producing instruments have been provided. Ten professional cake walkers will be on hand and six hurdle races are scheduled.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by Richard V. Harnett & Co.:

200 shares Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad, $108.
5 bonds Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad, $1,000 each, $200.
20 shares Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company, $10 each, withdrawn.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Lebanon (Penn.) dispatches the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company has bought thirty-five acres of land to extend its Colebrook furnaces.

Reports from Portland, Oregon, that the project of combining the principal flour mills of the three Pacific States has been revived and options on many mills extended.

Statement from Sault Ste. Marie that the total freight carried through the canal for the season was 35,961,146 net tons, against 28,403,065 tons last year.

Advices from Burlington, Vt., that the asbestos mines in Lamoille County have proved unprofitable and the New England Asbestos Company will increase its capital to $1,500,000, with a view to investing in asbestos deposits in Canada.

Mexican Mutual Rubber Company, composed of Toledo (Ohio) business men, it is said, will increase its capital stock to $2,500,000, to develop a concession of timber land just secured from the Mexican Government.

Dispatches stating that the mitten manufacturers of the Southern States have held a meeting and discussed a combination.

American Axe Company said to have taken an option on 1,000 acres of land near Lorain, Ohio, and may establish works there.

Decrease of 7,070 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended Dec. 20, but net increase of 51,520 instruments for the year.

Announcement that the Guaranty Trust Company, beginning with the new year, will pay 20 per cent. in dividends, 5 per cent. quarterly, as against 16 per cent. annually heretofore.

Chicago dispatches stating that the Elgin Branch of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Electric Railway Company will be opened to traffic next week.

Decrease of $2,353,342 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $73,668, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@14 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $269,615,056; balances, $10,705,244; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $310,047.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95⅛; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The financial demand for money in this market Tuesday was considerably increased by the Stock Exchange requirements for the last of the year pay day. The Bank of England did a very large business in loans and discounts. The discount market showed a slightly easier tendency. The gold available in the bullion market was taken for Paris, which made large demands.

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business was smaller. The foreign market was flat, owing to the possibilities of the situation in Morocco. The tone of the other departments was inclined to be dull, with the exception of American railways, which, after opening at lower figures, hardened in the afternoon on good New York buying of Erie. Grand Trunk issues were flat. South Africans were depressed on account of sales in Paris.

A few miscellaneous orders with rather better Indian inquiry advanced silver bars 1-16d to 22 3-16d. an ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Money was in increasing demand to-day. Discounts were easier in view of the cheaper rates for money which are expected soon to prevail.

On the Stock Exchange prices generally were firm, with a fair business and an increase in the outside interest. Consols were a fraction lower at first, on the closing of accounts and owing to some apprehensions in regard to affairs in Morocco, but they closed firmer. Home rails were cheerful.

Americans opened dull. Encouraging reports from New York, however, caused them to improve somewhat, with much irregularity. A good recovery was made later, and the market closed strong on New York buying orders. South Americans were firm. Rio Tintos were lower. Kafirs were weaker.

On the Street at 5:20 P. M. Americans were booming, Erie being the feature at 38⅝. Reading was quoted at 33½, Southern Pacific at 66⅛, and Union Pacific at 102⅞.

Stock Exchange closing prices: Consols for money, 93; consols for account, 93; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 85⅜; Atchison preferred, 102⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 134⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48¼; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90¼, ex dividend; Erie, 36⅞; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 129; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 74; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 79¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 31⅞; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 93; Southern Pacific, 65¼; Union Pacific, 102⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 35⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86¾; Wabash, 28¾; Wabash preferred, 43½.

Bar silver steady at 22 3-16d per ounce. Money, 4@4½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 15-16@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 35.35; Lisbon, 25.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Prices opened heavy on the Bourse to-day owing to the situation in Morocco, but a general improvement soon set in, and it was especially marked toward the close. Foreigners were irregular. Argentines were weak. Some industrials were heavy. Rio Tintos drooped on the fall in the price of copper and unsatisfactory New York advices. Kafirs closed heavy as a result of realizations.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day owing to the alarming news from Morocco and New York advices, but grew firmer on account of speculative colliery purchases and more encouraging reports from Vienna.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—There was little response to the strength displayed in the New York market by the local issues, probably because little, if any, short interest existed in Philadelphia, stocks, and probably, also, because of the late slump in Consolidated Lake Superior stocks, which did more damage here than the public knows. The coal stocks were strong, Lehigh Navigation advancing 3 and Lehigh Valley 1¼. Broad Top preferred was up 2¼, American Railways declined 1½, and Electric Storage Battery, on sale of an odd lot, was four points below its last previous sale. Elsewhere changes were fractional. Trading was not active, over one-half of the day's sales being in Reading common, Lehigh Valley and Consolidated Lake Superior were the only other active issues. Total sales were 39,772 shares and $54,275 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
206	American Railways	52⅛	51½	51½
43	American Cement	9	8¾	8¾
134	Bell Telephone	73	73	73
114	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
501	Cambrian Steel	26¼	26	26¼
2,780	Con. Trac. of N. J. Superior	99	99-16	99 1-16
1,243	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	41	40¼	40⅝
10	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
1,050	Elec. Co. of Am.	9½	9⅜	9½
25	Elec. Storage Battery	82	82	82
1,900	Erie	38⅛	36	38⅛
16	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	55	54	55
6	Int. Co. of N. Am.	25	25	25
5,590	Lehigh Val. R. R.	38½	37⅛	38⅜
422	Lehigh Navigation	73	70	73
50	Marsden	4	4	4
10	Nat. Asphalt pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Nesq. Val. R. R.	5½	5½	5½
3	North. Trust Co.	250	250	250
98	Penn. R. R.	77¼	77	77¼
150	Penn. Traffic	7	7	7
105	Phila. Trac.	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
210	Phila. Elec.	8¼	8¼	8¼
494	Phila. Co.	46⅜	46½	46½
322	Phila. Rapid Transit	17	16¾	16⅞
21,453	Reading	33	31⅞	32
100	Reading 2d pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
100	Southern R. R.	33½	33½	33½
100	Tidewater Steel Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	United States Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
386	United Gas Imp.	111½	111¼	111½
143	Union Trac.	46	46	46
1,805	United States Steel	35⅝	35	35⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—The market was better all through the list. There were rumors of impending developments of importance in Atlantic Coast Line which put those issues up sharply. United Railways incomes continued to advance on reports of excellent achievements in the way of earnings.

Seaboards also were better fractionally. The general buying was of a substantial kind, and was backed up by continued confidence.

Money on call was at 6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,983 shares of stock and $48,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Seaboard Railway com.	26¾	26½	26¾
1,100	Seaboard Railway pf.	43⅝	43½	43½
18	Atlantic Coast Line	139½	139½	139½
14	Atl. Coast Line 1st pf.	43⅝	43	43⅝
15	Atl. Coast L. (of Conn.)	225	225	225
20	Cotton Duck tr. rects.	5½	5½	5½
100	U. S. Cotton Duck com.	8	8	8
25	U. S. F. & G.	148½	148½	148½
14	Fidelity & Deposit	160	160	160
30	Firemen's Ins. Co.	22	22	22
26	Int. Mer. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝

BONDS.

$8,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	102½	102¼	102½
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾
3,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾
2,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
12,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	86	86	86
2,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s.	100	100	100
1,000	Knoxville Traction 5s.	101½	101¼	101½
4,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s.	112¼	112¼	112¾
5,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s, new.	83	83	83
5,000	City Passenger 5s.	107¾	107¾	107¾
1,000	Wil. & Wel. 8s.	132	132	132

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Practically all the stocks which showed activity above the usual in the outside market yesterday were strong. The market, however, was confined to a few issues, the totals in all but a half dozen stocks being very small. The steadiness of the market was accepted as a favorable indication of the position the market is likely to assume after the new year, and the dullness was passed over as something likely soon to be superseded by more favorable conditions. The continued rise in Standard Oil and the strength of Northern Securities were both helpful factors, as these stocks are at the moment the leaders of the outside market.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES advanced to 112 and closed within an eighth of a point of that price, showing a net gain of one point. The stock showed a total that was considered large in view of the dullness shown by most outside stocks.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE was strong and active. The common advanced a full point, the preferred fractionally, and the bonds rose 16 points in the bid price, from 75 to 91, without sales. The trading in these stocks yesterday did not appear to be so much in the hands of a few brokers as it previously had been.

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NATIONAL CITY BANK advanced more than 10 points over the closing bid of Monday. In several other bank stocks also improvement in price was noted. Seventh National, one of the institutions affected by the bank consolidation to which attention was drawn yesterday, advanced several points, to 116 bid.

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STANDARD OIL sold up to 700 and closed at that price, this being the highest point reached during the present upward movement, which began about ten days ago. Yesterday's sales of the stock amounted to 175 shares.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can.	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	American Can pf.	47	47	47
2	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	93	93
10	Am. Pneumatic Service	6	6	6
100	Am. Writing Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,100	Bay State Gas	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
100	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Daly-West	40½	40¼	40½
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	½	¼
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	½	½
1,900	Greene Con. Copper	25¼	24¾	24¾
100	Hackensack Meadows	8¼	8¼	8¼
24	Havana Tobacco	45½	44	45½
100	Houston Oil	10	10	10
4,700	Interna. Mer. Marine	16¼	15¼	16¼
1,900	Intern. Mer. Marine pf.	48⅞	48	48¼
300	Intern. N. T. 100% pd.	108	107½	108
550	Manhattan Transit	¾	¾	¾
13,500	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2½	2¼	2½
150	National Enameling	33	33	33
100	N. Eng. Transportation	¼	¼	¼
10	N.Y.& Hoboken Ferry	99	99	99
5	N.Y. & Q. Co. El. L. & P.	41	41	41
200	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	6¾	6¼	6⅜
9,100	Northern Securities	112	110¾	111⅞
25	New Orleans Ry. pf.	47	47	47
422	Otis Elevator	42¼	42	42¼
100	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	25	25	25
200	Rio de Janeiro	25½	25¾	25½
100	Seaboard Air Line	26¾	26¾	26¾
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	43¾	43¼	43¾
175	Standard Oil	700	698	700
900	Tennessee Copper	18	17¾	18
100	United Copper	30	30	30
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	8	8	8
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	*53	*52	*53
400	White Knob Copper	0¼	0½	0¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	†Chic., Ind. & L. 4s.	93¼	93	93¼
6,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	22¾	22¾	22¾
4,350	Distillers' Sec. 5s	77	77	77
10,000	New Orleans Ry. 4s.	79½	79½	79½
2,600	†Trenton Potteries deb.	75	73½	75
4,000	United Rys. St. L. 4s.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2,000	U. S. Silver Corp. 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 29. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	54	54	56
American Chicle	115	125	115	125
American Chicle pf.	90	92½	90	92½
Amer. Elevated	⅝	1	⅝	1
Amer. Malting 6s	96½	100	96¾	98½
Amer. Tobacco	290	325	290	325
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	22	23½	22¾	23½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	78	80	77½	80
Bamberger De Lamar	8	10	8	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	117	115	117
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108½	110	108½	110
British Columbia Copper	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
California Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Camden Land	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Central Foundry pf.	13	15	13	15
Central Foundry 6s	60	67	60	67
Compressed Air	1¼	2	1¼	2
Con. Rubber Tire	½	2	½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	10	..	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	..	14	..	14
Distillers Securities 5s	73	77	75	77
Dom. Securities	15	25	15	25
Electric Boat	22	28	22	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	40	35	40
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	2	4	2	4
Electric Vehicle	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Electric Vehicle pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf.	43½	46	43½	46
Hall Signal	115	125	115	125
Havana Tobacco	45	45½	45	45¾
Havana Tobacco pf.	62	66	62	66
Houston Oil pf.	..	60	..	60
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	108	108½	107	108½
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	107	110	108	110½
Intr. Mer. Mar. subs.	..	100	..	100
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	91	98	75	100
International Salt	9	11	10	11
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
National Enameling pf.	80	90	80	90
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	161	166	161	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	44	40	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	76	80	75	78
N. Y. Trans	9½	10¼	9½	10½
Otis Elevator pf.	97	98	97	98
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	3	4	3	4
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	⅝	½	⅝
Royal Baking P. pf.	101	104	101	104
Safety Car Heating	165	170	164	169
Simpson-Crawford	22	25	22	25
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	84	80	84
Standard Coupler	34	40	34	40
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	7	8½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf.	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	75	79
Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Trenton Potteries	21½	25	21½	25
Trenton Potteries deb.	65	70	65	70
Trenton Pot. pf., (new).	85	90	85	90
Tubular Dispatch	1¼	..	1¼	..
Tubular Dispatch 5s	..	95	..	95
Union Copper	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Union Typewriter	123	126	123	127
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	124	126	123	127
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	124	127	123	127
United Box Board	8	9	7½	8½
United Box Board pf.	52	53½	51	52
U. S. Shipbuilding	15	20	15	20
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	50	56	50	56
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	..	90	..	90
U. S. Steel, new 5s, w. i.	94	96	94	96
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	32½	33½	32	34
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s	68½	69½	68½	70
Virginia & Southwestern	15	25	15	30
Virg. & Southwestern 5s.	97	100	97	100

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	103	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d.	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	247	245	246
Brooklyn Rapid Tr. 4s.	82½	84	82½	84
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	67¼	68	67¼	68
Con. Traction 5s.	107	107¾	107	107¾
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	96	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	94	97	94	97
Jersey City H. & P.	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey City H. & P. 4s.	77	78	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s.	82	85	82	85
New Orleans Rys.	14	14¾	14	14¾
New Orleans Rys. pf.	45	46¾	46	50
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	29	30	29	30
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s.	83	84	83	84
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27	28
San Francisco 4s	..	91	..	91
San Francisco subs.	44½	47	44½	47
Second Av. R. R. consols.	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	178	185	178	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s.	116	118	116	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	30	31½	30	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	78	80	78	80
28th & 29

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coupon		Met St Ry ref 4s	
4,000	108	5,000	96
U S 4s, reg, 1907		10,000	96½
10,000	109½	Mex Cent con 4s	
5,550	109½	25,000	78
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co cts	11½	Mex Cent 1st inc	
10,000		14,000	25
Am Bicycle 5s		10,000	25¼
12,000	40	4,000	25½
Am Hide & L 6s		10,000	25⅝
1,000	95	1,000	25⅞
A, T & S F gen 4s		15,000	25⅞
25,000	102	10,000	25½
2,000	102¼	5,000	25¾
Registered		Mex Cent 2d inc	
10,000	102¼	5,000	16⅝
Adjmt 4s, stpd		5,000	17⅛
500	91⅝	5,000	17⅜
500	91¾	25,000	18
8,000	91	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		500	82
10,000	102	1,000	82¼
2,000	102¼	1,000	82⅜
2,000	102	Mo Pac trust 5s	104⅞
Prior lien 3½s		2,000	
1,000	96	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	95⅞	3,000	104⅜
S W Div 3½s		2,000	104½
10,000	89¼	N, C & St L 1st con 5s	
2,000	89¾	3,000	114
2,000	90	N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s	
Bklyn Ferry 5s		5,000	94
10,000	75½	N Y, C & St L 4s	
B R & P gen 5s		6,000	104⅝
2,500	116	N Y Gas, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
Canada So 1st		7,000	94⅝
5,000	107	Nor & W con 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		4,000	100
2,000	107	6,000	100⅛
2d inc 5s		8,000	100⅛
5,000	36	Nor & W, Pocah C & C 4s	
3d inc 5s		6,000	91½
3,000	25¾	4,000	91¾
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		1,000	91½
2,000	85	Nor Pac 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		34,000	105⅜
5,000	101¼	500	104
C & O gen 4½s		Nor pac gen 3s	
5,000	103⅞	10,000	72¼
7,000	103⅝	1,000	72⅜
20,000	103½	1,000	72½
2,000	103⅜	1,000	72¾
C & O con 5s		500	72⅞
2,000	118	Ohio River 1st 5s	
C, B & Q con 7s		1,000	113
2,000	104½	1,000	114
C, B & Q 4s, jt bds		Ore S L 4% & participating	
3,000	96¼	15,000	95⅞
40,000	96⅛	25,000	95⅞
1,000	96¼	7,000	95⅝
5,000	96⅜	21,000	96
20,000	96	Penn gtd 4½s	
20,000	95⅞	3,000	111
Chi & Erie 1st 5s		Penn conv 3½s	
7,000s20F	120	2,000	105⅞
C, M & St P, C & P West 5s		371,000	105½
2,000	120	8,000	105⅝
S Minn Div 6s		Reading gen 4s	
4,000	116	20,000	97
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		8,000	97⅛
4,000	113½	5,000	97
Chi & N W ext 4s		30,000	97
1,000	105	1,000	97⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s		Reading, J C col 4s	
7,000	86¾	5,000	93½
10,000	86⅝	5,000	93
30,000	86¾	R & Pitts con 6s	
20,000	86½	1,000	126
20,000	86⅜	St L, I M & So gen 5s	
62,000	86⅝	1,000	113¾
156,000	87	Unif & ref 4s	
10,000	86⅞	10,000	92
15,000	86⅝	10,000	92⅛
32,000	86⅞	10,000	92
8,000	86⅝	St L & S F ref 4s	
8,000	86⅞	2,000	94
16,000	86⅜	St L S W 1st 4s	
4,000	86⅞	2,000	94½
50,000	87	San An & A P 4s	
7,000	87¼	3,000	87½
10,000	87¼	10,000	87¼
10,000	87½	Seaboard A L gold 4s	
Registered		1,000	84
10,000	86⅝	Southern Pac 4½s	
C, St L & New Or, Memphis Div 4s		2,000	98¼
2,000	105	3,000	98
C, St P & Min 1st		Southern Pac 4s	
4,000	135	2,000	90½
Chi Ter Tran 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	86¼	1,000	119¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		M & O col 4s	
5,000	98¼	5,000	95
5,000	98½	2,000	94
10,000	98¾	Stand R & T inc	
Col F & I conv 5s		10,000	11
50,000c	95	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
7,000	95	1,000	116¼
10,000	94⅞	Third Av con 5s	
15,000	95	3,000	90½
3,000	94⅞	T, St L & W pr lien 3½s	
5,000	95	1,600	85
Col Mid 1st 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
6,000	81	21,000	75½
1,000s20F	81½	Union Pac 1st 4s	
12,000	81	10,000	104¾
Consol Tobacco 4s		Un Pac conv 4s	
44,000	65¾	4,000	105⅜
175,000	65¾	2,000	105½
1,000	65¾	40,000	105¼
36,000	65⅝	2,000	105⅜
Den & R G con 4s		2,000	105½
3,000	101	10,000	105⅜
Erie 1st con 7s		65,000	105½
10,000	138	30,000	105⅝
Erie 1st con 4s		50,000	105½
39,000	87½	5,000	105¾
Erie 1st gen 4s		41,000	105½
50,000	87¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	87⅜	1,000	118
Erie, Penn coll 4s		Wabash 2d 5s	
111,000	92¼	2,000	107⅞
F & P M, Det Huron Div 5s		3,000	108
5,000	112¼	Wabash deb, B	
G R & W deb cts, B		130,000	75¾
2,000	24½	2,000	76
H & Tex C con 6s		15,000	75¾
10,000	112	40,000	75½
Int & G N 2d 5s		60,000	75¾
1,000	97½	55,000	76
Kan City So 3s		5,000	70¼
5,000	69	West Shore 4s	
Lex Av & P F 1st		2,000c	112⅞
2,000	121	Registered	
L & N unified 4s		4,000	109¼
1,000	101¾	W & L E 1st con 4s	
Manhattan con 4s		4,000	91
2,000	104	Wis Cent gen 4s	
Met St gen 5s		20,000	92¼
2,000	119	5,000	92⅜
Total sales	$2,038,000	1,000	93

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,070	Amal. Copper	61¼	63	60⅜	62½
120	Am. Car & Fdy.	35	35⅛	35	35
200	Am. Ice	13⅜	13⅜	12	11¾
60	Am. Locomotive	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼
16,060	Am. Sugar	129½	130	128½	128¾
4,840	A., T. & S. F.	82⅞	84½	82⅜	84½
320	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100
950	Balt. & Ohio	97⅜	99½	97⅜	99⅜
300	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7,800	Brook. Rap. Tr.	66⅜	68⅝	66⅜	67⅝
900	Can. Pacific	130¾	132	130¾	132
170	Ches. & Ohio	47	47⅞	47	47⅞
1,810	Chi. Gt. West.	25⅜	26⅞	25¼	26⅝
15,350	C., M. & St. P.	176⅞	178½	176⅜	178
20	Chi. Term. Tran.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼
10	Chi. Union Trac.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
180	Col. Southern	27½	28½	27½	28½
10	Den. & Rio Gr.	40	40	40	40
10	Det. Southern	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
10,620	Erie	35⅜	39	35⅜	38⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	66⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67⅝
50	Erie 2d pf.	49⅜	50⅜	49⅜	49⅝
50	Ill. Central	145	145¾	145	145¾
1,090	Louis. & Nash.	125⅝	127½	125⅜	127¼
2,850	Manhattan	145¾	146½	145¾	146½
150	Met. Street	139	140⅝	139	140¼
30	Mex. Central	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
40	Mo., K. & T.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26⅛
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
30,190	Mo. Pacific	106⅜	108⅝	106⅜	108⅝
80	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	17¾	17¾	17	17¾
140	N. Y. Central	151½	152¾	151½	152¾
770	N. Y., O. & W.	30½	31⅝	30½	31⅝
150	Norf. & West.	71⅞	72⅝	71⅞	72¼
220	Pennsylvania	135	135	134	135
280	People's Gas	102¼	103	102¼	103
30	Pres'd Steel Car	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
17,940	Reading	63⅞	66⅛	63⅜	66⅛
490	Republic Steel	20	20⅝	20	20⅝
11,110	Rock Island	47½	49⅝	47½	49½
120	St. L. & S. W.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½
10	St. L. & S. F.	75	75	75	75
8,030	Southern Pac.	63¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅜
970	Southern Ry.	32⅞	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜
850	Tenn. Coal & I.	57⅞	59½	57⅜	58⅜
880	Texas Pacific	39¼	40	39¼	39⅞
8,970	Union Pacific	98⅞	100½	98⅞	100⅜
180	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12	12
300	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17
9,860	U. S. Steel	35	35⅝	34⅞	35½
1,070	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅝	85½	84⅝	85⅛
30	Wabash	20	20	20	20
230	Wabash pf.	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜
150	West. Union	88	89	88	88½
710	Wis. Central	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝
10	Wis. Central pf.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜

178,550

NATIONAL PARK BANK OFFICERS.

The National Park Bank yesterday added three new officials to its staff. W. O. Jones, hitherto assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank; John C. Van Cleaf, for some time manager of the credit department of the National Park Bank, and William A. Main, hitherto loan clerk of the same, have been appointed assistant cashiers.

Mr. Jones is a graduate of Oberlin College and his career was spoken of in banking circles yesterday as demonstrating what a young man may achieve. Mr. Jones, after having been Secretary to the General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was connected for some time with banking interests in the Southwest until twelve years ago, when he came to New York, secured a position as a clerk in the Chase National Bank at $12 a week, and gradually worked his way up.

Mercantile Trust Company's President.

H. C. Deming was elected yesterday to the presidency of the Mercantile Trust Company, in succession to Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. Mr. Deming had been Vice-President of the company since 1895, and previous to that its treasurer and secretary, an office which he first occupied in 1881.

Lowndes Rhett's New Position.

Lowndes Rhett, who retired yesterday from the [illegible] admitted [illegible] & Williams, [illegible] years [illegible] Boyd [illegible] Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

Alta	.06	.04
Alpha Con	.06	.07
Andes	.04	.03
Belcher	.34	.24
Best & Belcher	1.00	.98
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	2.40	2.10
Challenge Con	.25	.21
Chollar	.15	.13
Confidence	.75	.77
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.19	.15
Gould & Curry	.25	.18
Hale & Norcross	.42	.41
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.11
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.72	.68
Occidental Con	.19	.19
Ophir	1.35	1.30
Overman	.58	.51
Potosi	.23	.21
Savage	.15	.14
Sag Belcher	.11	.07
Sierra Nevada	.46	.44
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.47	.46
Utah Con	.18	.16
Yellow Jacket	.24	.23
Silver bars	.48	47⅛
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	1.00	1.00
Telegraph	.05	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅞	7½	7½	12
Alamo	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	4
American Consolidated	1½	2	1½	2¼
Anaconda	14	20	14	20
Blue Bell	5	5½	4½	5
C., K. & N.	12	13	12	13
C. C. Cons.	4½	4½	4⅝	4½
Coriolanus	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
C. C. & M.	2¼	2½	2⅜	3⅛
Dante	2¼	3¼	2	3½
Dr. Jackpot	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	10¼
Elkton	31⅜	32	30½	32½
El Paso	65	66	64	65½
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅞	4	4⅝
Findlay	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
Gold Dollar Con	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Bond	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2⅞	3	2¾	3
Gould	3⅝	4	3⅜	4
Gold Exploration	2	2½	2	2½
Isabella	29	29½	29½	29½
Jackpot	9½	10½	9	10½
Keystone	2½	3½	3	3½
Last Dollar	40	50	40	50
Lexington	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	5
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3¼	3½
Little Bessie	4⅝	4½	4¼	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5	5	5	6
Mary Cashen	3⅝	5	3⅝	5
Moon Anchor	7½	14	6½	11
New Haven	2⅝	3½	2⅜	2½
Pharmacist	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅝
Pinnacle	4	6	4½	4⅝
Pointer	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
Portland	170	180	170	175
Rose Maud	1½	2½	1½	2½
Rose Nicol	2	2½	1¾	3½
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	100	104	100	104
Work	6½	7	6⅞	7¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
2d week Dec.	$8,591	$7,900	.....
From July 1	210,717	237,313	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC for December—			
Gross earnings	3,976,068	3,583,383	$2,748,660
Op. expenses	2,417,828	2,142,505	1,683,112
Net earnings	1,558,240	1,440,878	1,065,548
Ratio op. exp.	60.8%	59.8%	61.2%
Gross, 5 months	18,555,757	16,395,817	13,226,135
Op. expenses	11,432,015	9,737,669	8,154,861
Net, 5 months	7,123,742	6,662,148	5,143,272
ERIE for November—			
Gross earnings	4,040,133	3,745,220	3,160,524
Op. expenses	2,643,056	2,489,681	2,296,110
Net earnings	1,397,079	1,055,538	873,414
Ratio op. exp.	65.4%	70.2%	72.6%
Gross 5 months	18,210,474	18,217,372	16,146,942
Op. expenses	12,473,233	12,283,101	11,552,612
Net, 5 months	5,746,241	5,934,270	4,596,430
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for November—			
Gross earnings	554,057	556,583	493,670
Op. expenses	345,510	345,968	286,615
Net earnings	208,747	221,217	228,055
Gross, 11 months	5,853,214	5,413,786	4,904,145
Op. expenses	3,621,850	3,181,754	2,940,215
Net, 11 months	2,231,364	2,232,032	1,963,930
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	230,681	240,944	225,875
Op. expenses	134,242	124,491	122,425
Net earnings	96,438	116,453	103,450
Gross, 5 months	740,551	1,248,811	903,468
Op. expenses	528,744	645,138	546,435
Net, 5 months	211,806	603,473	357,033
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for November—			
Gross earnings	116,820	109,878	91,443
Op. expenses	69,052	66,007	64,954
Net earnings	47,468	43,871	26,489
Surplus	28,489	28,630	17,739
Gross, 5 months	533,113	582,580	584,038
Op. expenses	343,004	320,779	364,232
Net earnings	190,010	261,801	219,806
Surplus, 5 months	151,037	230,794	176,056
UNION PACIFIC for November—			
Gross earnings	4,744,427	4,438,497	3,829,512
Exp. and taxes	2,520,892	2,135,441	2,061,490
Net earnings	2,223,535	2,303,056	1,768,021
Ratio op. exp.	53.2%	48.2%	53.8%
Gross, 5 months	22,867,689	21,548,858	19,910,991
Exp. and taxes	1,691,051	10,890,118	10,847,378
Net, 5 months	11,176,638	10,658,740	9,063,613

FARM CROPS IN 1902.

Final Returns Made to the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Final returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture from the regular and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents, show the acreage, production, and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1902 to have been as follows:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.	Production Farm Value Dec. 1, 1902.
Corn	94,043,613	2,523,648,312	$1,017,917,349
Winter wht.	28,581,426	411,788,666	206,727,475
Spg. wht.	17,620,998	258,274,342	†55,496,642
Oats	27,853,144	987,842,712	303,584,852
Barley	4,061,063	134,954,023	61,898,634
Rye	2,378,548	13,680,592	17,080,738
Buckwheat	804,889	14,529,770	8,054,703
Potatoes	2,965,587	284,632,787	134,111,436
Hay	39,825,227	*50,857,576	542,036,364
Tobacco	1,030,734	†821,823,963	80,472,506
Flaxseed	3,739,700	29,284,880	30,814,661

*Tons. †Pounds.

CHICAGO'S GROWING BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The report of the Chicago Sub-Treasury for the past year places it next to that of New York in the volume of business, which aggregated $703,384,645, an increase of $143,760,215 over 1901. In silver shipments the Sub-Treasury here leads, the amount being $14,032,141, which exceeds the combined shipments of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore by $3,000,000.

The report of the Chicago Post Office for the calendar year shows cash receipts about 13 per cent. greater than last year, an increase of more than $1,000,000.

American Bicycle Company Debentures.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the debentures of the American Bicycle Company, who are dissatisfied with the terms offered by the plan of reorganization which has been announced, Edwin Gould, Francis L. Higginson, and William H. Taylor have consented to act as a protective committee with a view of securing better treatment of the debentures. The committee advises holders of the debentures to retain their bonds for the present and to communicate with the committee through the Bowling Green Trust Company of this city.

National Bank Prosperity.

In the article on "National Bank Prosperity" in the Financial Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES, published last Sunday, an error occurred in the footnote regarding the order, so far as percentage of earnings to capital is concerned, in which the various national banks of leading cities are given, the percentage being stated correctly in the table. The first six banks in this respect are in this order: First National Bank of Chicago, National Park Bank, First National Bank of New York, First National Bank of New York, Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Philadelphia National Bank.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Incorporated to-day were: Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company, Rochester; capital, $2,500,000. Directors—George M. Bunting, Philadelphia; Sampson Q. Mingle and Edward Harris, New York.

Alfred Peats Company, New York, decorating, painting, and paperhanging; capital, $500,000. Directors—R. N. Morton and William Walker, New York; H. R. Empey, Chicago.

Central Ice Company, Buffalo; capital, $80,000. Directors—C. J. Handel, August Becker, and H. E. Boller, Buffalo.

National Consolidated Company, Middletown, to manufacture gas and electricity for villages in Orange and Sullivan Counties; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles M. Prigeon and C. R. Larwill, Brooklyn; Henry Floy, New York.

Bidlits Company, New York, to [illegible] light, heat and power plants; [illegible] Directors—C. L. Bidlits, [illegible] Lewis, New [illegible] & Co.

—A. B. Baker and W. W. Veusel, Pittsburg, Penn.; Felix Lipp, New York.

Dexter Folder Company, Orange, bookbinding machinery; capital, $500,000. Directors—Talbot Dexter, Joseph C. Walletts, and George R. Swart, New York.

Halley Land and Improvement Company, Harrison; capital, $60,000. Directors—Samuel Halsted, J. H. Taylor, and Pasquale Pancolini, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Pioneer Pole and Shaft Company; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—F. M. Atterbold, F. B. Theiss, and H. E. Andrews.

United States Gas Control Company; authorized capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William D. Hamilton, Robert J. McBride, and John C. Inwright.

International Cash Register Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Newton C. Lyon, Orray E. Thurber, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Frank J. Matthews Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Robert S. Ross, Walter Hopper, and William H. Brown.

Accident Advice Association; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Richard L. Roberts, Richard A. Osmun, and Richard D. Alliger.

Union Realty Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—James S. Hartsell, Frank M. Turpin, and Evan J. Dudley.

American Black Marble Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—George Shunray, E. S. Elder, and George Craig.

Worthington & Co., to deal in securities; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. Cotter, John A. McPeak, and George H. B. Martin.

David E. Foritz Company, drug specialties; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, F. L. Palmer, and C. O. Geyer.

Hackensack River Brick Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—David St. John, Samuel Taylor, and James W. Gillies.

McLaughlin & Crawford, medical preparations; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Anna S. McLaughlin and Thomas F. Crawford.

Asbury Company, realty; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—M. DuBois Appleby, J. R. Appleby, Frederick B. Wiseman, and Josephine Wiseman.

Morse Nailless Horseshoe Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—James W. Morse, Harry S. Baldwin, O. E. Morse, Frank J. Batchelder, and Gerald A. Griffin.

Kimmey Electric Light Display Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Joel Horton, John V. A. Kimmey, and Charles E. Stade.

Barry Bicycle Support Manufacturing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—K. K. McLaren, Paul Tissen, and Louis B. Daily.

Greater New York Land and Harbor Improvement Company, to reclaim and improve lands about New York; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Moses H. Bonner, John P. Bromell, and Charles J. Carroll.

Fair Haven Art Glass Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—David G. Williams, Jr., Charles A. Denman, Charles A. Kraus, and Linton Satterthwaite.

Hepburn-Pullen Company, construction; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Robert H. Hepburn, Joseph P. Reed, and Clifford L. Pullen.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08½
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	28

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74c; No. 3, 69½@74c; No. 2 red, 73⅝@74⅝c; No. 2 corn, 44@44¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43@49c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32½@34½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $17.25; lard, per 100 lb, $10.35@10.37½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.37½@8.62½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@$9.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—The bull contingent continued to maintain the upperhand at the Cotton Exchange. The market opened firm at unchanged prices to an advance of 6 points, ruled very active and very strong, with great excitement at intervals prevailing. For many weeks the market has been dominated by claims and counter-claims regarding the existence of a large long interest in January contracts, and also regarding its financial ability to take care of the large quantities of cotton accumulating at New York and at near-by points which the shorts promised to deliver, with market-smashing intent. The few days ago the leaders of the bull pool caused a flurry by advising any of the scattered longs who might prefer to hold their contracts while being without financial ability to do so that places would be provided on timely notice, so that selling would not be necessary under notice pressure. This statement was variously received, but the course of the market indicated that it was made in good faith and that it was also made good. And, notwithstanding notices to the extent of nearly 100,000 bales were issued, they were promptly stopped, and a scramble for January contracts became immediate and very active. This position advanced 15 points, while the rest of the list advanced 7@10 points. This followed a period of realizing or profit taking, under which prices gave way a few points; but the market was finally steady at net unchanged to an advance of 5 points. Other factors explaining the advance, now a matter of about ¾c, since the middle of November were continued small receipts, an advance of 1-16@⅛c in the spot markets of the South, unfavorable weather in many parts of the cotton belt, and strong cables, the latter reporting an advance of 7½@8 points on futures and 4 points on spot prices. Total sales of futures estimated at 500,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.60	8.69	8.60	8.62@8.64
January	8.68	8.73	8.60	8.65@8.66
February	8.50	8.55	8.47	8.48@8.49
March	8.53	8.60	8.49	8.52@8.53
April	8.55	8.57	8.55	8.52@8.53
May	8.52	8.58	8.48	8.51@8.53
June	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.50@8.51
July	8.53	8.58	8.49	8.50@8.51
August	8.36	8.38	8.30	8.31@8.32
September	8.08	8.08	8.08	8.05@8.07

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Spot cotton hardening; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 40,000 bales; American, 42,000 bales; middling upland, 4.62. Futures opened steady, 4 points advance; closed strong, net 7½@8 points higher; December, 4.62; December-January, 4.61@4.62; January-February, February-March, and March-April, 4.61; April-May, 4.61@4.62; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 4.62; August-September, 4.56. Manchester yarns and cloths firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Long wheat pressed on the market again with considerable force and, while the net loss was only ¼@⅝c, the undertone throughout the entire session, except for one short period around midday, was rather easy. An influence of some importance on the bear side was the movement report which came out at 4 o'clock. The general impression that it would increase former estimates for the total wheat yield gave bears an advantage throughout the entire session and weakened the confidence of bull operators, who might otherwise have been induced to make more of the export business. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 87⅝c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c; No. 2 red New York, 79¾c, all prompt.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; May, 76¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—Standard, 58c; sample, 39@57c. Oats—Standard, 33½c. Corn—May, 43¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 73⅝c asked; May, 76¼c bid; July, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 69@72½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45¾c; December, 45c asked; May, 39⅞@40c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33c; May, 34½@34¼c bid; No. 2 white, 35c.

DULUTH, Dec. 30.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; December, 73¾c; May, 76c. Oats—May, 33½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Wheat—December, 73¼c; May, 75@75½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@3.35; extra No. 2 Spring, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $2@2.25. spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $15.50; sacks to arrive, 200-lb, $15.50; Spring bran, middling, $16@$16.25, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $19@$19.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

[illegible] barley, [illegible] 120-lb sacks, $2.20@$

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Hundred and Twelfth Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the Langham Hotel property, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, by the United States Realty and Construction Company.

Wm. How & Co. have sold for Thomas Hall and Thomas S. Grant to the State Trust and Mortgage Company two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway.

William R. Ware has sold to Nellie Morgan the five-story flat, with stores, on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, on plot 45 by 100.8.

The Moss estate has sold the four-story and basement front dwelling 124 East Thirty-fourth Street, 19.10 by 98.9.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the estate of Bernard Smyth 25 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 15 by 98.6.

Sanpole & Werner have resold to the Bavaria Land and Construction Company the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue. Two six-story apartment houses will be erected on the plot. The sellers acquired the property recently from the Ford estate through Walter W. P. Mangam.

It is reported that negotiations have been concluded for the sale of 58 Cedar Street, 25 by 75, by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This transaction will give the Mutual Life control of the south side of Cedar Street from No. 52 to No. 64, with the exception of No. 60, purchased recently by Hoppin, Leach & Co. as a site for their new banking house.

Edgar Solomon Brothers have sold for Arthur Spingler and the Carter estate 313 and 315 East Thirteenth Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 46 by 103.3. Klein & Co. are the purchasers.

Morris Rubenstein has bought, through Max Axelrad, for $24,500, the five-story flat 253 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold to Samuel Krakusky, for improvement, 128 East Second Street, old building, on lot 25.4 by 90.11 and irregular.

Max Israels is the buyer of 248 East Fifty-fifth Street, the sale of which by Theresa Hart, through Harris Sokolski & Son, was reported several days ago.

Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for Col. Samuel Goodman of Philadelphia his large country estate at Roslyn, Long Island, consisting of eighty-three acres, for a long term of years to S. Osgood Pell of the above firm.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

North Ninety-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 16 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Schlamp..... $14,000

Lexington Avenue, Fisher, Mooney & Co., southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Kaye..... 30,500

One Hundred and First Street, north side, 300 feet west of Park Avenue, three-story brick flat, foreclosure sale, the plaintiff, Lambert Suydam..... 7,200

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, extending to Cromwell's Creek, 350 by 83 by 165 by 160, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Amanda Clark and another..... 10,000

Fifth Avenue, east side, 98 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, extending to Cromwell's Creek, 650 by 249 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Amanda Clark and another..... 50,000

Mill Brook, east side, being part of Lot 135 on map of village of Morrisania, 25 by 131, vacant; partition sale, to Robert G. Goelet..... 1,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story flat; sale, to the plaintiff, Mary A. Sherman..... 21,500

Eighth Avenue and Sixth Street, southeast corner of Second Avenue, 50 by 75, three-story brick tenement and another; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John Bohlet, Jr., and another, as executors..... 10,700

By James L. Wells.

83 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 287.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 19 by 97; foreclosure sale, to Charles Lockwood..... 2,500

By Charles A. Berrian.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 75, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Leo S. 27,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 317 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 25 by 75.4; Harris Packard and Harry Lovell, 67 and 69 East One Hundred and Second Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 905 Sixth Avenue, for a two-story brick store, 25 by 94; H. J. Braker of 100 William Street, owner; C. True of 729 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

No. 915 Broadway, to six-story brick lofts, etc., store; Schieffelin estate of 53 West Thirty-third Street, owner; P. Kissinger of 138 Eighth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 20 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick and brownstone front dwelling; Conrad Engel, R. Bleyer, building owner; Thomas Engel of 20 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 713 and 715 Tenth Avenue, to suit factory and tenements, with stores; W. Landon, England Avenue, J. Sweeny of 556 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 736 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts, with store; estate of M. Morgan, owner; Samuel of 248 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Forest Avenue, one three-story brick dwelling, 19 by 57; John Toelberg of 1,438 Fifth Avenue, owner; Nicholas Stenberg of 54 John Street, architect; cost, $600.

Washington Avenue, east side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20.5 by 45; Norman S. Morgan of 4,187 Park Avenue, owner; J. T. Freeland of 1,065 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C., Leased.

The Hotel Register Realty Corporation reports that Kenilworth Inn, at Asheville, N. C., has been leased for a term of five years by the owner, Joseph M. Gazzam of Philadelphia, to E. B. Moore of the Savoy, Asheville, and Wentworth, D. C., and the Gladstone, at Narragansett Pier.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Property in the Counties of New York and Queens and State of New Jersey.

Rich, Mary A. Fitzgerald died seized; Michael Bennett and another to Richard Bennett and another..... 10,000

Avenue B, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 25.8x92; Mary Katz, individually and as executrix, to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $12,000)..... 18,500

Avenue C, 312 and 314, w s, 50.1x101.5x irreg; John T. Lord and others, executors and trustees, to Abraham King, Ca. 51,000

Bolton River Place, n w s, Lots 423, 424 and 425, map of Washingtonville, 75.3x146.6 to Bronx River x — x200; Thos. C. Anderson to Carrie E. Karstens, ... 1

Bolton River Place, n w s, Lots 423, 424 and 425, map of Washingtonville, 75.3x146.6 to Bronx River x — x200; Carrie E. Karstens to William W. Pendleton..... 1

Bronx, 8th, 9th, w s, 16.8x100; Cannon Street, e s, 16.8x100; Adolphus Ottenheimer to John Lantman..... 100

Bronx Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50 x irreg; W. Reimer to Albert Schuback (1,000)..... 3,800

Bronx Boulevard, 87.3 ft e of Goerck St, 100 x irreg; Ruth Cohen to Amelia Cohen, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

Bronx Boulevard, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton Street, 100 x irreg; Marx Solomon to Herman M. Solomon and another, all liens..... 100

Bronx Boulevard, 46.5 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; Louis Gordon to Karl H. Wallach, mtg 100

Bronx Boulevard, 84.5 ft s of 173d St, adjoining Archibald West, 25x24.6; Charles W. Sharpe to Gustave O. Baer..... 1

Bronx Boulevard, w s, corner of Dean Place, 25.6x115.11; Joseph Dimond to Ida Gagan, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

Bronx Boulevard, 470 ft s, 25x93; Abraham Mendel Keller, mtg $10,950..... 1

Bronx Boulevard, 25 ft s of Hudson St, 25 x irreg; Coleman to Mary E. 100

Bronx Boulevard, w s, 25.3 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Henry Ungrich to Anna Ungrich, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

Bronx Boulevard, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Mary L. Gray to 100

Bronx Boulevard, w s, 125 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Mary L. Gray to 100

Bronx Boulevard, w s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Mary L. Gray to 100

Bronx Boulevard, w s,

New York, December 23d, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

BULLIVAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,977 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

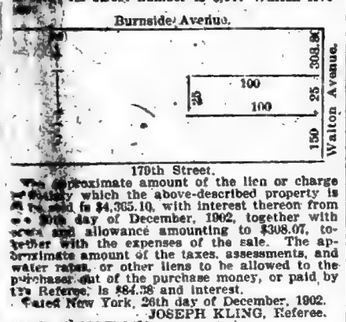

170th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $308.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL F. APPLETON and FREDERICK H. MAN as surviving executors of the will of William J. A. Fuller, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT W. HAYWARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-one feet four inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street thirty-one feet and four inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, thirty-one feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.
BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.
d24-2aw3wW&S&ja14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL F. PATTERSON, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co. (inc.) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue distant two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths (283.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

SULLIVAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,979 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

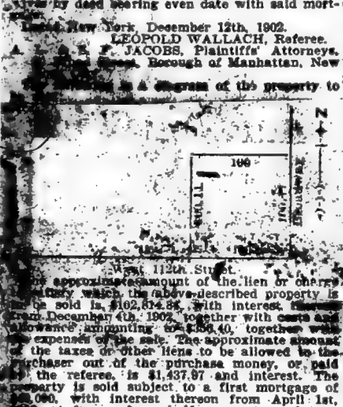

179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $400.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

d29-2aw3w M&Th&120

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSLAG, DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co. (inc.) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue distant two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths (283.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

SULLIVAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,977 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

170th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $308.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

d29-2aw3w M&Th&120

Surrogate Notices.

ABBOTT, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. ABBOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 49 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 49 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. o15-law6m-W.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Bedwell, 115 Nassau and No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU,
LILLIAN LA BAU BERGER,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BEDWELL, Attorneys for Executrices, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant fifty-six feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet); thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet) to said westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly along the same seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.
ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

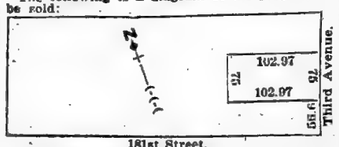

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,663.73, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1902, and with costs and allowance amounting to $314.61, together with the expenses of the sale.

This property will be sold subject to three first mortgages covering together the entire plot, amounting in the aggregate to $30,000, with interest at five per cent. from the 19th, 1902; to another mortgage of $6,000 there is due at this date the sum of $ for principal and accrued interest; to another mortgage for $6,500 with interest April 8th, 1902. The land will be sold in parcel pursuant to said judgment.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.
ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.

d24-2aw3wW&S&j14

THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—THE UNITED STATES TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, plaintiff, vs. EDGAR COLES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-one feet four inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street thirty-one feet and four inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, thirty-one feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.
BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.
DONALD E. TOWLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

104th Street.

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $102,834.86, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $364.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $80,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 21st day of October, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co. (inc.) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue distant two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths (283.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

SULLIVAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,979 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

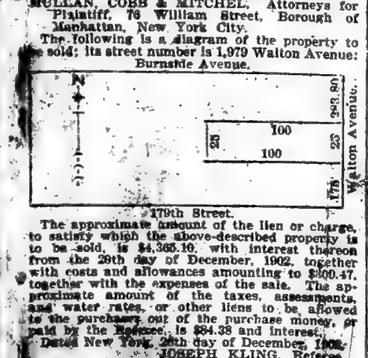

179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $400.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

d29-2aw3w M&Th&120

Surrogate Notices.

ABBOTT, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. ABBOTT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 49 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 49 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. o15-law6m-W.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Bedwell, 115 Nassau and No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-first day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU,
LILLIAN LA BAU BERGER,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BEDWELL, Attorneys for Executrices, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD STETSON and ISAIAH K. STETSON, as Trustees for George H. Stetson and others under the will of George Stetson, deceased, plaintiffs, against HARRY LAHN and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn, Edgar Levy, Martha Levy, and Sarah Coleman, Moses K. Wallach and Frances Wallach, his wife; Francesco Salvato, Florencio Yquerelo, Joseph Riley, Bryan O'Brien, Thomas Boylan, David Rothschild, Florency Goralla, Paul Dezano, Thomas Carpenter, Paul Tanian & Company, Baze Shano, Antonio Zello, Louis Burg, Francesco Skellazo, Gaetano Dentane, John Powrencka, Stephen Lassala, Salvatore Samertana, Pedro Albert, John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Smith, the last three names being entirely fictitious, but intending to designate thereby, respectively, the tenant of the third floor, rear, east side, of the fifth floor, west front, and the fifth floor, east, rear, of Number 215 East 102d Street, New York City.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 19th, 1902.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Harry Lahn and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn and Sarah Coleman:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon each of you, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 15th of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 15th of December, 1902.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d24-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—REX REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAX LEVENBERG, Mary E. McKeon, Martha Mason, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Joseph Bernascomi, Joseph Sirocka, Catherine Murray, Edward McGloin, Antonio Fusco, George Bogsia, Mary Nash, Joe Hanlon, Anne Droan, Thomas McGrath, James Dwyer, Mary Murphy, and John Loughran, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 29, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Mary E. McKeon and John [illegible]: The foregoing summons is served upon each of you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the 30th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, December 30th, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—REX REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAX LEVENBERG, Mary E. McKeon, Martha Mason, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Joseph Bernascomi, Joseph Sirocka, Catherine Murray, Edward McGloin, Antonio Fusco, George Bogsia, Mary Nash, Joe Hanlon, Anne Droan, Thomas McGrath, James Dwyer, Mary Murphy, and John Loughran, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 29, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Mary E. McKeon and John [illegible]: The foregoing summons is served upon each of you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, the 30th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, December 30th, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

Notices.

AT A TERM [illegible] DISTRICT COURT OF the United [illegible] in and for the Southern district of [illegible] at the General Post Office Building [illegible] of Manhattan, City of New York, on the [illegible] of December, 1902.—Present: Hon. [illegible] Adams, United States District Judge.—In the matter of ANGELO L. MUSSO, alleged [illegible].

It appearing from the affidavit [illegible] tion of this Court by the affidavit [illegible] Godillot, verified the 22d day of Dec[illegible]02, and the return of WM. HINKEL, [illegible] rshal, dated Nov. 14, 1902, herein, that [illegible] on has been filed in this Court on the [illegible] of November, 1902, praying that [illegible] L. Musso may be declared a bankrupt; [illegible] voluntary proceedings; that a subpoena [illegible] issued on the 14th day of N[illegible] directed to said Angelo L. Muss[illegible] the 21st day of November, 1902; that [illegible] hereof has not been made upon said [illegible] for the reason that said defendant, [illegible] bankrupt, has left the City of New [illegible] or about the 10th day of November [illegible] that diligent search has been made [illegible] in his whereabouts since said time, [illegible] whereabouts of said Angelo L. Musso [illegible] with due diligence be ascertained, and [illegible] are unknown and that service [illegible] subpoena herein cannot with due diligence [illegible] personally upon said Angelo L. [illegible] any member of his family, within the [illegible] it is, on motion of Edwin Louis [illegible] attorney for petitioning creditors, herein,

Ordered, that said alleged bankrupt also appear, plead, answer, or demur to or before the 4th day of February, 1903, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and in default or failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for three successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of December, 1902.

GEORGE B. ADAMS,
d24-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE LIFE defendant.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice that on December 10th, 1902, with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, at his office in the County House, in said City and County of New full and final account of my proceedings as receiver of The Life Union, and on the 30th day of January, 1903, at a Special Part D, of said court, at 10:30 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I present said account to said court for settlement.

Take further notice that, upon the papers and proceedings had herein, at said time and place, apply for [illegible] as such receiver, and for the cancellation of the bond given by me as such receiver, and for the discharge of the surety on said bond, for such other and further relief as [illegible] may seem just and proper.

Dated New York, N. Y., December [illegible] Young, &c., DAVID [illegible] Receiver of The Life Union, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD C. WAGNER, Attorney, 22 William Street, New York.

d24-1aw3wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE YATES COMPOSITE PAVEMENT COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its business office in the Borough of [illegible] County, and State of New York, intends to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Part [illegible], thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the corporation to change its corporate name to that of THE YATES COMPOSITE PAVEMENT COMPANY.

Dated New York, December [illegible], 1902.
YATES COMPOSITE PAVEMENT COMPANY,
By JOHN AUSTIN YATES, President.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID [illegible] COMPANY.

Please take notice that on January [illegible], 1903, I shall sell my seltzer business to the highest bidder, all claims against me to be presented to me at No. [illegible] St., before said day of sale.

SAMUEL [illegible]

A WEEK BUYS ANY EDISON PHONOGRAPH

$20

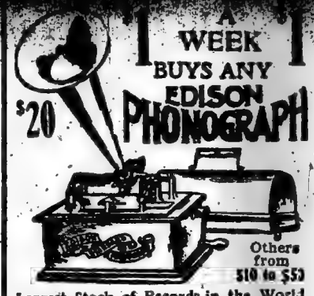

Others from $10 to $50

Largest Stock of Records in the World
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening 'Till New Year

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS $1 WEEKLY. SOLD. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS FIRETAG, doing business as FIRETAG MFG. CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of lawns, laces, caps, ribbons, artificial flowers, feathers, silks, and fixtures, and now in the premises of the said bankrupt, No. 102 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on December 31st, 1902, and January 2d and 3d, 1903, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by Walter F. Wood at the office of the receiver, at No. 253 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to January 5th, 1903, at 11 A. M. That the same will be opened at the office of said receiver on said 5th day of January, 1903, at 11:30 A. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids.

If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Louis Firetag, doing business as Firetag Mfg. Co., on the 6th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, December 30th, 1902.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB H. ADLER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob H. Adler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 4th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Jan'y 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attended the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAM BERNHEIM and DAVID GOLDSMITH, composing the firm of BERNHEIM & GOLDSMITH, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abram Bernheim and David Goldsmith, composing the firm of Bernheim & Goldsmith, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 18th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on January 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 31st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANTONIO D'AMBROSIO, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Antonio D'Ambrosio, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 26th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX TEPPER and JACOB TEPPER, composing the firm of Tepper Brothers, bankrupts. No. 5,267.

Notice is hereby given that Max Tepper and Jacob Tepper, composing the firm of Tepper Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 10th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 29th, 1902.

NO. 5,101.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN KATZ, doing business as "The Century Manufacturing Co." bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 27th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office

...NOT EXAMINE JESSE LEWISOHN

...ct Attorney Is Restrained Pending an Appeal.

...urt Intimates That the Young Banker Is Trying to Protect Canfield—John Doe Proceedings to Continue.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court, through a decision rendered yesterday, upsets the plans of District Attorney Jerome to obtain evidence against Richard Canfield, as far as those plans concern Jesse Lewisohn, who on two occasions when a witness at the proceedings declined to answer questions and was arrested on warrants charging contempt of court.

On both occasions the young banker obtained a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, which in each instance was dismissed by Justice Scott. The last writ was dismissed on Monday, and District Attorney Jerome then announced that he would have Mr. Lewisohn summoned as a witness again at the star chamber proceedings before Justice Wyatt, that he would be asked the same questions as before and many more, and that in case he refused to answer he would be summarily dealt with as a witness in contempt, and sent to jail until he decided to purge himself by relenting.

All that was stopped yesterday by Justice Scott, when Mr. Lewisohn, accompanied by his counsel, Alfred Lauterbach, appeared before him and served notice that he intended to appeal from his decision to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Justice Scott not only admitted Mr. Lewisohn to bail pending the appeal, but signed an order restraining Mr. Jerome from calling Mr. Lewisohn as a witness at the secret proceedings

The appeal will be argued before the Appellate Division the third Friday in January, and Mr. Lauterbach yesterday announced that in the event of an adverse decision he would carry the case not only to the Court of Appeals, but to the highest court of the land, the Supreme Court of the United States.

District Attorney Jerome last night had not decided what he would do in the matter. He thought it not improbable he could get the order of Justice Scott vacated by suing out a writ of some kind or another, but had not made up his mind whether such action on his part would be courteous. In view of the fact that one of Mr. Jerome's assistants appeared before Justice Scott and announced that the District Attorney had no objection to the application of Mr Lewisohn, men conversant with the Code of Civil Procedure declare that it is very doubtful whether the above action would be open to Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Lewisohn, accompanied by Mr. Lauterbach, and a number of friends entered Justice Scott's court room shortly before noon. Mr. Lauterbach as soon as he could get the ear of the Court, announced that he had filed with the Clerk of the Court a notice of appeal from the decision rendered the day before by Justice Scott.

"On this occasion," said Mr. Lauterbach further, "if it please your Honor, we make an application for a stay of the examination of Mr. Lewisohn pending the appeal. We are ready to give bond on our appeal, or any bail your Honor may require."

Assistant District Attorney Sanford, who was present to look after the interests of Mr. Jerome, said he had no objection to the application.

"We are having a great deal of trouble with Mr. Lewisohn in his efforts to protect Mr. Canfield," remarked Justice Scott.

"But hand up your orders."

"We are not trying to protect Canfield," protested Mr. Lauterbach. "All we want is to be let alone pending the orderly conduct of these proceedings."

"All right," said Justice Scott; "that's all the proceedings amount to, anyhow."

He then granted the stay, and fixed bail at $500, which was furnished for Mr. Lewisohn by Ernest Werner of 36 East Seventy-third Street and Simon Rosenstamm of 345 East Eighty-fourth Street. Mr. Lewisohn then left the courtroom with his friends.

"Mr. Lewisohn is in thorough accord with Mr. Jerome in his efforts to bring Mr. Canfield to justice if Mr. Canfield has done anything wrong," said Mr. Lauterbach. "What he objects to is to have his Constitutional rights invaded by the District Attorney in the effort. I heartily wish the District Attorney may get the evidence he is after, but I will carry this matter to the highest court of the land in order to get justice for my client. If the Supreme Court of the United States decides that Mr. Lewisohn must answer, then he, no doubt, will be found a willing witness."

District Attorney Jerome said the action of Justice Scott would not prevent him from going on with the secret proceedings against Richard Canfield, except in the matter of calling Mr. Lewisohn as a witness. He said the proceedings would be continued, but did not care to say when. Mr. Jerome denied that Reginald Vanderbilt had been a witness before Justice Wyatt, and the additional information was obtained that in all probability he would not be called.

There was a story floating round the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building yesterday which had it that District Attorney Jerome during the recent raid on Canfield's gambling emporium had found a number of checks drawn on various banks in the city by certain well-known men about town, and that he would call a number of bank officials as witnesses in the proceedings before Justice Wyatt in an effort to connect Mr. Canfield with these checks.

Mr. Jerome when asked regarding this story said:

"I took absolutely nothing from Mr. Canfield's house on the night of the raid."

When asked to affirm or deny that he had such checks in his possession, the District Attorney merely shrugged his shoulders and said with a smile:

"Write anything you like; draw upon your imagination as largely as you like; I will not contradict any story that may appear."

SLEUTH JACOBS DISCHARGED.

Justice Scott Acts Favorably on the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Perjury Proceedings.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday acted favorably on the writ of habeas corpus sued out in behalf of District Attorney Jerome's versatile Western sleuth, Joseph Jacobs, after his recent arrest on a charge of perjury preferred by Samuel G. Hitchins, a colored doorkeeper in the gambling house in West Thirty-third Street, with which Frank Farrell wants it distinctly understood that he has no earthly connection. Hitchins made an affidavit before Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court in which he swore that Jacobs committed perjury when he testified that he had visited the house on Nov. 26 and played roulette there. Magistrate Brann then issued a warrant for Jacobs's arrest. It was on the testimony of the detective the place was raided on Dec. 1.

The writ was sued out for Jacobs by his lawyers, Parsons, Classon & McIlvaine. Abraham Gruber, ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, and Terence McManus argued when the application to release Jacobs was made that the arrest was legal. Austen G. Fox appeared for Jacobs.

Justice Scott in his decision says that in cases of such a detention the court is called upon to look into the proceedings before the Magistrate to see whether the warrant is supported by legal evidence, and that the return to the writ of certiorari shows that on Dec. 23 an information in the form of a written complaint was laid before the respondent charging or purporting to charge Jacobs with perjury.

"Section 148 of the Code of Criminal procedure," says Justice Scott, "provides that when an information is laid before a Magistrate of the commission of a crime, he must examine on oath the informant or prosecutor, and any witnesses he may produce. He must take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them. The respondent states in his return that he dismissed the complainant and the witnesses produced by him, but refused to return the information to the return the Court, except the complaint, to conclude either [illegible] was laid-

...tion the Magistrate is authorized to issue a warrant for the arrest of the person charged, if he is satisfied that the crime complained of has been committed, and that there is reasonable ground to believe that the person charged has committed it. The function of this court in a proceeding like the present is not to pass upon the weight of the evidence before the Magistrate, but to determine whether there was legal evidence before him upon which such conclusions could be founded.

"If there were such evidence he had jurisdiction to issue the warrant. If there was not such evidence he was without jurisdiction to do so. It is well settled in cases of perjury, where one oath is placed against another, that there must be two witnesses to prove the charge, or, in case only one witness is produced, there must be independent corroborating circumstances. The reason for the rule is obvious, for where there is nothing but one oath against another each counterbalances the other, and it remains doubtful where the truth lies. In the present case there was only one oath against another. The evidence lacked the element of corroboration which was essential to give to it probative force. My conclusion is that the warrant was issued without legal evidence that the crime charged had been committed. The prisoner must therefore be discharged."

Col. Gruber said yesterday afternoon that his firm was considering some new line of action against Jacobs, but that he was not yet ready to say what form that action would take.

UNION PACIFIC ROAD STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Preliminary Meeting Between President Burt and Representatives of the Men Held in This City.

The committee of labor men who came here by appointment to confer with the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad with a view to settling the strike in the shops of the company at Omaha, Neb., had a preliminary conference with President Horace G. Burt of the company yesterday. The conference took place in President Burt's office, 120 Broadway, and was a friendly one.

The committee of labor men consisted of James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists; John McNeill President of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; John Slocum, President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; T. L. Wilson, Fourth Vice President of the Machinists; District President Kennedy of the Boilermakers' Union of Omaha, and District President O'Donnell of the Boilermakers' Helpers' Union of Omaha.

Several grievances were talked of, but the whole matter simmered down eventually to the question of the introduction of piece work by President Burt, which caused the strike. The labor men argued that no equitable system of wages could be established on a piece-work basis. Piece work means only pace making, they held, which would enable only a few men who are exceptionally quick to make good wages. They said that when a man of exceptional speed was able to turn out a given amount of work a day, this was set as a standard for a day's work, which they considered unfair to workmen ordinarily regarded as competent who could not attain to this speed. Payment by the day or the week they regarded as most satisfactory.

After a general talk the conference was adjourned to Friday forenoon, when it was believed a settlement would be reached. President O'Connell of the Machinists returned to his headquarters in Washington after the conference, but will be here on Friday.

Fourth Vice President Wilson of the Machinists was seen after the conference, but declined to talk about the prospects of a settlement. A leading member of one of the unions involved said that there was every hope of a settlement.

The officials of the locals of the National unions affected by the strike are taking a great interest in the negotiations, as in case the strike is extended to the other roads affiliated with the Union Pacific, the locals in this and other cities might be called on for assistance. Notwithstanding the denials made on Monday by E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific, that any conference had been arranged for, the labor men, say that the conference was the result of an arrangement with the officers of the road. One of the labor men said:

"You surely don't think that the committee would have come over 1,000 miles to New York if they hadn't been sent for? There's a good prospect for a settlement, too."

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO DEAL.

Control of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., Secured.

Control of the Harry Weissinger Tobacco Company of Louisville, Ky., was formally acquired yesterday by the Continental Tobacco Company. The price, though not definitely known, is said to have been $1,100,000. The deal, the general outlines of which became public last week, was concluded yesterday at a meeting of the Directors of the Weissinger Company at the Lincoln Trust Company, at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway. Six of the old Directors of the Weissinger Company tendered their resignations, and they were accepted. H. Y. Weissinger also sent in his resignation as Treasurer of the company, but will continue as its Secretary.

The Continental Tobacco Company is said to control the chewing or plug tobacco trade. The Weissinger Company has a yearly output of 4,000,000 pounds.

The Weissinger Company, it was announced last night, would continue to operate as an individual corporation, with the Continental as its selling agent. The election of officers after the resignations had been tendered and accepted resulted as follows:

President—Harry Weissinger.
Vice President—John Middleton.
Treasurer—H. D. Kingsbury.
Secretary—H. Y. Weissinger.

That the deal was the result of friction in the Board of Directors in the Universal Tobacco Company is not denied, some stockholders also holding interest in the Continental. Frank Tilford and Henry Wilson were large stockholders, but it is said that they may have disposed of their stock. At the meeting yesterday there were present Col. Harry Weissinger, Frank Tilford, James L. Richards, Henry R. Wilson, Henry R. Phillips, John Middleton, George R. Sheldon, James B. Duke, and T. W. Stephens.

J. B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, was yesterday elected one of the Board of Directors of the Weissinger Company.

GEN. GREENE SWORN IN.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene took the oath of office as Police Commissioner before Mayor Low yesterday. Gen. Greene, when he arrived at the City Hall, was ushered into Mayor Low's private office, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark had the oath of office ready for signature. Mayor Low and the man who is to assume the duties of the head of the Police Department on Jan. 1 held a short talk.

Gen. Greene held a later conference with Commissioner Partridge at the offices of the Eastern Trust Company which lasted over an hour. Gen. Greene said that there would be no formalities when he took charge, and that Deputy Police Commissioners Piper and Ebstein had handed in their resignations, but they were not accepted, and they will be considered later.

[illegible] and numerous copies [illegible] to a complete description of Yellowstone Park; are already for handy reference. The album contains many pages of colored maps including one in sections of all the boroughs of the Greater New York, and details of Cuba, Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Philippines.

Ex-Supt. Blair Gets Mandamus.

George Blair, ex-Superintendent of the Poor, obtained from Justice Gorman yesterday a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering Charities Commissioner [illegible] to restore him to the Superintendency from which he was ousted [illegible] charges on trial. The Commissioner contended that [illegible] dismissal in [illegible] to dismiss him. Justice O'Gorman [illegible] view [illegible]

RAILROAD COMMISSION PROMISES QUICK RELIEF

To Have Plan for Improved Transit Within Forty-eight Hours.

Organizations and Individuals Protest Before the Board Against Existing Conditions in Manhattan.

After a conference yesterday between the State Railroad Commissioners and the officials of the Manhattan Railway Company, Chairman Ashley W. Cole promised that in less than forty-eight hours the public would be informed of the improvements in the traffic facilities which the State officials think should be made to remedy in part the "shocking conditions which undoubtedly do exist" in local traffic arrangements on the elevated and surface lines.

In the City Hall there was a public hearing in the morning, when several organizations and taxpayers made statements as to their views of improvements which should be made in the elevated and surface roads. The hearing of the State Railroad Commission was held on the formal complaint filed several weeks ago of F. W. Weeks, in which the Merchants' Association joined. At the hearing the Metropolitan system was represented by President H. H. Vreeland, Orin Root, Assistant General Manager, and H. A. Robinson. The Manhattan Company was represented by Vice President and General Manager Alfred Skitt and Charles A. Gardner. William F. King, Theron G. Strong, and other members of the Merchants' Association, and of the volunteer legal committee also were present.

Theodore Sutro appeared for the United Real Estate Owners' Association. Joseph A. Goulden and Tax Commissioner Wells said that they represented the traveling public of the Borough of the Bronx.

Chairman Cole, in opening the hearing, said that the Railroad Commission met in a semi-judicial capacity to consider the shocking conditions of travel which undoubtedly do exist in the City of New York. Referring to an alleged interview with a railroad official, in which it was asserted that the State Railroad Commission had no power to alter present conditions, Chairman Cole said:

"I want to deny that emphatically. This board has ample power to do all that is needed to be done, and will not hesitate to use that power."

Mr. Strong of the Legal Committee of the Merchants' Association was the first speaker. He told of the meeting which had been arranged with the representatives of the Metropolitan system through President Vreeland, to be held next Monday. Mr. Strong said that this meeting would result in a general betterment of conditions on surface roads. Then Mr. Strong said, concerning the Manhattan Company:

"Every one knows that this road is run in a mean-spirited, niggardly fashion. They are abusing the privileges they enjoy through the franchises given them. We are not here in the interest of a damage suit, for we believe that your board has a broader mission. We believe that these abuses could be corrected by the State Railroad Commission without this public hearing. Your board was created to see that the rights of the people were protected in their contracts with the railroads. You have the power to summon these delinquents before you at any time and examine into their impositions upon the people. We could appear before the Legislature which has created you, and might abolish you, but your power is sufficient to enforce the required reforms. We believe that it is the desire of your commission to enforce these reforms, and we are here to help you."

"This board was under the impression," Chairman Cole said, "that the Merchants' Association was coming before us to present facts by witnesses and to make representations based upon these facts. The board is scarcely prepared to undertake this inquiry in person."

Mr. King of the association then said:

"What we demand is the same service every hour in the day as during the rush hours."

"The Railroad Commissioners can see the conditions for themselves," said William H. Shepherd, "and they have the authority to compel improvements. The commission should have an investigation by its own experts and then make recommendations to the railroad companies. If the railroad companies fail to carry them out, we have assurances from the Attorney-General who takes office on Jan. 1 that he will take measures to make them."

"This board is well aware of its authority and power," said Chairman Cole, "and we have no desire or wish to dodge the issue."

Chairman Cole wanted to know whether the Manhattan Company was prepared to testify about the facts and conditions relative to the system.

"The Manhattan Company is ready to co-operate with your board in every way," said Mr. Gardner, after a whispered talk with Vice President Skitt.

Francis B. Thurber said he believed the present conditions of affairs existed because the railroad officials and the public did not know their respective needs and requirements. He said that practical men on each side could settle all difference and give the traveling public needed facilities.

Louis A. Cuvillier said he thought that a third track on the Third Avenue elevated road and an express service down town from Fifty-ninth Street to connect with the bridge trains would improve the service.

R. Fulton Cutting of the Citizens' Union called the attention of the commission to the horse-car roads crossing Manhattan. He said

"The cars are run very seldom, and they are overcrowded during rush hours. They are dirty, unventilated, and in a condition which makes them intolerable."

Ex-Senator John Ford made a plea for municipal ownership of the traffic lines.

F. W. Hotenroth of the North Side Board of Trade presented these suggestions, which he said he believed would improve the transportation to the Bronx:

Increase of terminal facilities at the City Hall; third track from Ninth to Fifty-ninth Street on the Third Avenue Elevated; express trains from City Hall to the Bronx on the Second Avenue line; inter-track stations for the express trains, to prevent delays to local trains; improvement in the arrangement of the tracks at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; cars containing only cross seats.

Col. Cole announced for the board that the Commissioners do not see anything to be gained by a lengthy adjournment.

"We believe we can reach a result," Col. Cole said, "affecting the question of some immediate relief within a few days. Certainly we shall be prepared to make recommendations at a very early date."

The conference between the officials of the Manhattan Company and State Railroad Commissioners Cole, Dunn, and Baker took place in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and lated about two hours. Chairman Cole said that all those present were pledged not to reveal the plans.

"Why was the conference held in secret?" asked a reporter.

"Because we want to accomplish results. We do not want to keep beating the air. We have a plan for improving the conditions of travel. The plan cannot be a permanent one, because it will take years to settle that problem. The State Railroad Commission will continue its meetings, but no further information will be given out. We will meet the Manhattan officials soon—within forty-eight hours—and then an announcement will be made."

Vice President Skitt subsequently said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The State Railroad Commission is doing this. Let them talk about it."

THREE KILLED BY ARTICHOKES.

Dinner Party Stricken with Ptomaine Poisoning—Several Now Seriously Ill.

Three men died in Brooklyn yesterday from ptomaine poisoning, after eating canned artichokes. Frank Passero, 47 years old, a barber, of 514 Court Street, died yesterday morning; Antonio Zunno, 45 years old, of 210 Montrose Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and Paul Cresinamo, 27 years old, of 145 McKibbin Street, last night. The canned artichokes were eaten at a dinner party held at the home of Passero on Sunday night.

Besides Zunno and Crescinamo, who were half a dozen other guests at the dinner, and all became ill late in the evening. Passero, his wife, and their three children, son Frank, as well as Paul Cresinamo, were removed to the Long Island [illegible]. Antonio Zunno and the others [illegible] to their homes.

Postmaster's Life Savings Gone in a Mercantile Agency Project.

Accuses W. T. Gridley, His Business Associate, and Woman Bookkeeper of Forgery.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott has lost more than all of his own savings through his acceptance, at the instance of a friend, of the Presidency of the National Mercantile Agency of 271 Broadway. As President of the association he individually indorsed notes to the amount of $27,000, of which he has paid $18,000, with $9,000 more still to mature.

Mr. Van Cott alleges that he has been victimized, and yesterday he caused the arrest of Willis T. Gridley, the Secretary-Treasurer, on a charge of forgery. The charge is made that Gridley, with the aid of Miss Edna Ranney, engaged as bookkeeper, falsified the books so as to make it appear that Mr. Van Cott was a debtor for about $3,000, whereas he was actually a creditor for $18,000. Gridley is a member of a wealthy Syracuse family, his mother, it is said, owning the bulk of the stock of the Salt Springs National Bank in Syracuse.

Gridley was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Court, pleaded not guilty, and furnished bail in $4,000 for his appearance at the Yorkville Police Court next Friday at 3 o'clock. Dr. Herman Hellestein of 275 Seventh Street signed the bond.

Postmaster Van Cott referred all inquirers to his counsel, Charles A. Hess of 50-52 Pine Street, who said:

"Postmaster Van Cott about a year ago was invited to become a Director in the National Mercantile Agency. The principal preferred stockholders in the concern were the defendant, Willis T. Gridley; his mother, and other members of the family, residents of Syracuse. Mr. Van Cott, on account of his well-known standing in the community and his reputation as an organizer, was elected President of the company. He accepted the position, relying, as he had a right to, on others, who were supposed to be practical and experienced, to look after the management and the details of the concern.

"The venture did not turn out as anticipated by Mr. Van Cott, and it soon became necessary for the company to borrow money. Mr. Van Cott, having implicit confidence in the defendant, Willis T. Gridley, indorsed a number of notes in his individual name with Gridley, which were either sold or discounted, and the proceeds presumed to have been paid into the treasury of the company.

"Because of the gross mismanagement of those who undertook to manage the details of its affairs, the concern became insolvent, and in July last an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against it. About the time of the filing of this petition the notes indorsed by Mr. Van Cott and Mr. Gridley came due, and up to date my client has been obliged to pay out a life's savings—upward of $18,000—to meet these papers. There is still outstanding unpaid about $9,000 worth of paper containing the indorsement of Mr. Van Cott and the defendant, and, although the defendant, Gridley, is just as liable as Mr. Van Cott for his indorsement, and is well able to pay and is considered a rich man, he nevertheless refuses to pay his share.

"Mr. Gridley directed the bookkeeper to falsify the books of the company containing Mr. Van Cott's account, by making false entries, showing thereby that Mr. Van Cott was a debtor in the sum of nearly $2,000, when in fact he was a creditor for upward of $18,000. The books were actually changed by Miss Edna Ranney, one of the defendants, a protégé of Gridley, by the direction of the latter.

"We have reason to believe that the investigation before Magistrate Pool will disclose that a large amount of money which should properly have gone into the treasury went elsewhere, and not for the benefit of the company."

Mr. Hess added that Mr. Van Cott has never drawn a dollar of salary as President, and he asserts that Miss Ranney has admitted to the Directors that she altered the books at the instance of Gridley.

Miss Ranney was arrested in Syracuse yesterday, and on her arrival here last night was admitted to bail by Magistrate Pool for appearance on Friday.

Neither Mr. Gridley nor Miss Ranney would discuss the case, and Morris I. Price of 271 Broadway, their counsel, said he would say nothing until he had had a consultation with his clients.

The affairs of the company are in the hands of George H. Gilman of 67 Wall Street as trustee, appointed in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Willis T. Gridley, accused by Postmaster Van Cott of New York City, is the son of D. Webster Gridley and Helen M. Gridley, wealthy and prominent residents of this city. He was for a time a practicing attorney at the Onondaga County bar. His brother, F. W. Gridley, had a meteoric career as a bank President, manufacturer, and promoter of enterprises, finally being forced into bankruptcy owing half a million of dollars.

Charles A. Hitchcock of this city, who has appeared for Gridley's mother in various legal matters; Dr. George L. Gridley, a brother of Willis, and State Senator-elect F. H. Gates, an uncle of Gridley, left here for New York to-day to assist the accused man. D. Webster Gridley to-night said regarding the action:

"A year ago the National Mercantile Agency was free from debt. At that time the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000. About the same time there was an agreement among the parties interested, by which four men were decided upon as trustees for $60,000 of the preferred stock. They were Benjamin F. Tracy, Marshall S. Driggs, Thomas C. Jenkins and Thomas F. Goodrich.

"They agreed to float $60,000 of stock. On the other hand, Willis T. Gridley and his mother agreed to take $30,000 each. Postmaster Van Cott subscribed for $50,000 of the sum held by the trustees. He was elected President at a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Coburn was manager and Willis Treasurer and Secretary. Mrs. Gridley paid in $30,000 and Willis paid $30,000.

"On the other hand, Mr. Van Cott, as President, issued his own stock to himself and instead of paying cash gave notes. These notes were discounted, Mr. Coburn disposing of them. It is on these notes that payment is now demanded, and Mr. Van Cott does not seem to want to meet them. Some of the notes have been paid by Mr. Van Cott, but there is a balance that has not been paid."

BREWING CONCERN'S RECEIVER.

John S. Mabon Named for the United States Company—Failure to Pay $147,000 Charged.

On the application of John Pulling of Summit, N. J., Henry S. Pulling of New York, Miss Minnie E. Stanton of St. Paul, Minn., and J. D. Mogg of West Hoboken, N. J., Vice Chancellor Pitney, at Jersey City, yesterday appointed John S. Mabon of Hoboken receiver for the United States Brewing Company, which recently absorbed the Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company and the Union Brewing Company of Union Hill. The complainants, who are shareholders in the Hudson County Consumers' Company, allege that the contract price was $155,000, of which $55,000 was to have been paid in cash, but that only $8,000 of this amount has yet been received, leaving $147,000 unsecured. They also allege that the managers of the United States Company have practically ceased the manufacture of beer, thus endangering the value of the property.

An injunction was also asked for to prevent John Gerkin, manager of the Hudson County Consumers' Company, from disposing of any of the assets. Argument will be heard on the matter early in January.

Paymaster and Funds Missing.

The Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters has been asked to look for Charles Fuerst, twenty-three years of age, who was employed as paymaster in the office of the Charles F. Bond Constructing Company. Fuerst disappeared a few days ago, taking with him about $1,000 which was to be used in paying the men employed by the firm. He had been with the firm only [illegible] weeks, and had promised that he [illegible] a bond. He was trusted by [illegible] he had previously handled [illegible] of money.

It's the last time we'll say it this year.

We really have very good overcoats and suits, furnishings, hats and shoes—everything man or boy wears on a holiday like New Year's Day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

DIAMOND MINING IN SNOW

Crowds Seek Gems Lost by Fleeing Window Smasher.

Sixteen of the $10,000 Worth of Rings Recovered—One Found by a Workman on Broadway.

The early gray of dawn yesterday found hopeful treasure seekers in Broadway, Forty-second, Forty-first, and Fortieth Streets mining for the diamonds which the night before had been spilled by the young man who broke the window of R. Simpson & Co.'s, pawn brokers at 143 West Forty-second Street, and carried off a $10,000 trayful of jewels.

The searchers arrived early, yet most of them came too late, for as soon as the young man had been locked up the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station placed a double patrol along the street where he ran his race—and particularly at the spot where he was felled by his eager pursuers.

That place was in Fortieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in front of a little shop kept by George Kueny. He was with the crowd which assisted on Monday night at the [illegible] Morrison or McPherson. Before [illegible] terday Kueny issued forth with [illegible] and hunted in the snow, but found [illegible] Later, about 6 o'clock, when a large [illegible] had collected, all eager to dig in [illegible] ored spot, but held off by the police [illegible] and Policemen Ryan and McIver [illegible] West Thirty-seventh Street Station [illegible] near the spot where the window [illegible] fell eight diamond rings—one worth [illegible] said, $1,000. The rings lay within [illegible] feet of each other.

After that the hopeful crowd was [illegible] digging, and many of them did dig [illegible] At 6 o'clock in the afternoon some [illegible] original diggers were still hard [illegible] shoveling the snow and scrutinizing [illegible] shovelful with a careful eye. [illegible]

One individual in a greatcoat [illegible] worn for wear, but [illegible] trimmed with fur, poked around [illegible] ously with a lacquered walking [illegible] him was a tow-headed girl, about six years old, and with a red ribbon in her hair, digging away solemnly with a [illegible] shovel. Another little girl, dressed [illegible] brown and armed with a dust pan, [illegible] fitful attacks upon the [illegible] Asked if she had found [illegible] put her finger in her mouth, smiling shyly, but said [illegible] upon a bright boy pulling [illegible] from his trousers pocket [illegible] found a black diamond.

Simpson & Co.'s representative [illegible] the ground to note any [illegible] detectives mingled with [illegible] far as could be learned [illegible] more stones at that [illegible] already mentioned.

Simpson's representative [illegible] rings in all had been [illegible] four valuable ones were found [illegible] three were picked up [illegible] smashed window, and one [illegible] by a workman who said [illegible] somewhere in Broadway. [illegible] stolen rings was given at about $10,000. The sixteen were [illegible] most valuable, and represented [illegible] greater part of the loss.

Angus McPherson, [illegible] William Morrison or Madison, was [illegible] in the West Side Police Court [illegible] morning. He pleaded guilty, and was held in $5,000 bail.

LEGA[illegible]

WIFE'S RIGHT TO [illegible]—When John L. Brown, Jr., and [illegible] were married he was part owner of [illegible] premises which were covered by [illegible] mortgage to a trust company. Mr. [illegible] in 1872, sold his interest in the property [illegible] Mrs. Brown joining in the deed. The [illegible] company six years later foreclosed [illegible] mortgage. Mr. Brown died in 1897, and [illegible] Mrs. Brown brought an action in the [illegible] Court to have her dower in the [illegible] measured. It appeared that [illegible] at of age when she joined Mr. Brown [illegible] signing the deed, and that she was [illegible] a party to the foreclosure suit. [illegible] settled in this State that an infant [illegible] by joining with her husband in [illegible] nce, does not release her right of [illegible] Mrs. Brown therefore claimed that [illegible] was not yet twenty-one when her husband [illegible] share in the property was sold, her inchoate right of dower did not pass by the [illegible]. Justice Truax, however, yesterday [illegible] judgment dismissing her complaint [illegible] of the opinion that Mrs. Brown [illegible] tain an action at law to [illegible] dower, and that if she [illegible] action at all it is a suit [illegible] eem from the mortgage which action she could [illegible] ascertained. Justice Truax [illegible] of Bell vs. The Mayor, &c., (39) was somewhat like Mrs. [illegible], although there the husband [illegible] owner of the property when he [illegible] the foreclosure of the mortgage [illegible] his death, while here the husband [illegible] not possessed of the property [illegible] at the time of his death. [illegible] case the Chancellor did not [illegible] what would have been the effect [illegible] foreclosure and sale of the [illegible] redemption during the lifetime [illegible] and under a decree to which the [illegible] a party. The Bell case was [illegible] McMichael vs. Russell, (68 App. [illegible] there it was held that where a husband had executed a purchase [illegible] mortgage, in which she had [illegible] not made a party to an action [illegible] close, she was not entitled to [illegible] ver after her husband's death, but [illegible] her remedy was to bring an action [illegible] the property from the mortgage.

***

COMPANY'S LIABILITY.—It is lucky that damages cannot be [illegible] mental anguish caused by [illegible] a telegraph company of its [illegible] transmit money promptly. [illegible] Western Union Tel. Co., 57, [illegible] Annotated, 511.) A [illegible] is held in Commercial [illegible] ern Union Tel. Co., (57 [illegible] Annotated, 614,) not to [illegible] maintaining a common nuisance [illegible] delivers, at a place not [illegible] which is used and resorted [illegible] ing pools and betting on [illegible] horse [illegible] common nuisance and annoyance [illegible] ood citizens in the neighborhood [illegible] containing the information [illegible] such transactions.

ART[illegible] IN THE SAXONIA.

Artist [illegible] Paint Portraits of Mrs. [illegible] and Daughter.

The C[illegible] Liverpool [illegible] cania, [illegible] cania w[illegible] hauling. [illegible] On the [illegible] arrived Alexander Brown[illegible]

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. 59th & 60th Sts.

Clearances!

We've placed sweeping price reductions on all those odd things that are not staple—on things that can't be reordered—things left from their lots, etc., and thereby are forcing a quick pre-inventory clearance. It's Bargain Time for you!

Store Closed New Year's Day!

Altas Seal Fur Coats

At $18.50—Altas Seal Fur Coats, 22 and 24 inches in length, elegantly made and finished throughout, values up to $50.00.

At $24—Altas Seal Fur Coats, cut on the newest and most correct lines, with rolling collar, cuffs and revers of nutria beaver or Alaska sable. Values up to $59.00.

At $35—Altas Seal Fur Coats, effectively trimmed with Persian or Alaska sable collars, cuffs and revers. One of the smartest and most fashionable garments of the season. Values up to $[illegible].00.

At $45—A very stylish garment; fancy Eton effect coat, with large Eastern mink collar and revers, in two styles, with new bishop sleeve, edged with mink tail. Values up to $75.00.

At $55—Another stylish garment, the newest creation in Furs. Eton effect coats of beautiful plain [illegible] with large turnover cuffs and [illegible] belt; also near-seal, with chinchilla collar and steel buttons. Values up to $[illegible].00.

Men's Neckwear 50c.

$1 and $1.50 English squares, puffs and four-in-hands, in beautiful patterns; the richest silks and satins; not a scarf in the assortment worth less than $1.

Children's Coats, $2.98.

Of warm, comfortable wool ripple eiderdown; made with circular cape, effectively trimmed with lambs wool fur and silk braid; sizes 6 mos. to 3 years.

Book Clearances.

Waverley Novels—twelve volumes, half calf, gilt top, published at $24.00; our price, $12.20

Cooper's Sea Tales—five volumes, gilt top, published at $10.00; our clearing sale price, $4.13

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales—5 volumes, gilt top, published at $10.00; our clearing sale price, $4.13

Guizot's History of France—8 volumes, gilt top, listed at $16.00; our clearing sale price, $7.13

[illegible]—8 volumes, polished [illegible] clearing sale price, $2.68

Hazlitt's Essays—six volumes, gilt top; clearing sale price, $2.68

Sir Arthur Helps's Friends in Council—3 volumes; clearing sale price, $1.84

Rosa Carey's Works—ten volumes, half calf binding, gilt top; clearing sale price, $5.22

Hume's England—six volumes, very special in our clearing sale, $4.48

Dickens's Novels—fifteen volumes, half calf binding, gilt top; special in our clearing sale, $12.66

Ruskin's Works—thirteen volumes, fine half calf binding, gilt tops; clearing sale price, $14.82

Thackeray's Works—eight volumes, half calf binding, gilt top; clearing sale price, $8.82

Shakespeare's Works—twelve volumes, very fine half calf binding; in our clearing sale at $18.59

Plutarch's Lives—five volumes, bound in half calf, gilt top; clearing sale price, $4.35

Washington Irving's Works—eight volumes, half calf binding, gilt top; clearing sale price, $7.13

Persian Lamb Coats.

At $48—These beautiful Persian Lamb Coats are of Leipsic dyed fur, elegantly and fashionably made and finished in the best possible manner. The actual value of each is $100.00.

At $59—Persian Lamb Coats of fine Leipsic dyed fur, with large Eastern mink collar and revers, value $125.00.

At $75—Beautiful Persian Lamb Coats, finest Leipsic dyed fur, plain and trimmed with mink; two models, dip front and Eton effect. Very stylish coats. Value, $150.00.

At $95, $110 and $125—A large variety of finest Persian Coats, in all of the newest models, double breasted, dip front, blouse and Eton effects, plain and trimmed with fine Eastern mink, chinchilla, baum marten and blended stone marten. These are the smartest coats manufactured this season. Values from $200.00 to $250.00.

Handsome Muffs.

95c. to $1.95—Japanese Seal.
$2.49—Brook Mink.
$3.95—Sable Opossum.
$3.95—Isabella Opossum.
$6.95 to $15—Alaska Sable.

Boys' Robes, $1.98.

Not very many of these handsome robes in the lot—they are made of an excellent quality eiderdown, generally cut in length and width, a nice assortment of colors for choice; both plain and striped effects.

Children's Coats, $1.98.

Dainty little coats of wool eiderdown; white and colored, with full cape, prettily trimmed with silk cord; sizes 6 months to 3 years.

Wines and Liquors.

Winkler, very excellent white wine from A. Wilhelmj, Hattenheim, Germany; good value at twice this price: per doz. bottles, $4.35

Oporto Port (imported), very special, worth $4.50; this sale, per gallon, $2.25

Brown Sherry (imported), worth $4.50; this sale, per gallon, $2.25

Imported Cordials, Anisette, Parfait Armour, Noyaux, Moka, Mandarines, Cacao, Rose, Curaçoa, &c., &c., big $1.25 bottles, 49c.

Our Celebrated Gauntlet Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles, 49c.

Maryland Rye Whiskey, [illegible] per ½ gallon, $1.00; per gallon, $2.00

Rye Whiskey, very choice, ½ gal., $1.45; per gal., $2.90

Our celebrated Declaration Rye, ½ gal., $2.40; per gal., $4.80

Scotch Whiskey, best Strathisla, ½ gal., $2.25; gal., $4.50

Ramsay Scotch, our $1.25 bottle, 79c.

Jamaica Rum, per bottle, 79c., $1.19

Holland Gin, imported, big bottles, 49c.

Rum Punch, splendid, bottle, 49c.

Rock and Rye, our 75c. bottle, 49c.

Finest California Wines.

Our celebrated Santa Maria [illegible] much reduced, as follows:

Fine Old Claret, 1 doz. bot., $2.49
Mountain Zinfandel, 1 doz. bot., $2.49
Burgundy, 1 doz. bot., $2.49
Johannisberg Riesling, 1 doz. bot., $2.49
Old Port, (full quarts), $2.49
Old Sherry, (full quarts), $2.49

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; wind south.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,533. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS

CASTRO AGREES TO PLAN OF ARBITRATION

State Department Receives Reply of Venezuela.

Details of the Answer Kept Secret, But Washington Believes that the President Has Cleared the Way for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The answer of President Castro to the proposals of the allies to submit the Venezuelan difficulty to the arbitration of The Hague Tribunal has reached Washington through Minister Bowen. The answer amounts to a general acceptance of the principles of the proposition, President Castro being willing to submit his case to the arbitration of fair and impartial authorities.

The details of the answer will not be published here in advance of its reception by the European allied powers, and in fact may be withheld entirely from publication so far as the American authorities are concerned on the ground that it really belongs to those powers.

The answer was prepared at the State Department to-day for transmission to Europe. As it is long and undoubtedly will require careful consideration by the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin, and Rome, it is not expected that any further steps toward a final settlement can be taken for a day or two.

The feeling here, however, based on a knowledge of Castro's position, is that his answer practically clears the way for the submission of the case to arbitration. The answer has given great satisfaction.

CASTRO'S MERRY WARTIME.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger, the only German newspaper having a special correspondent at Caracas, prints a dispatch from the Venezuelan capital, dated Dec. 29, relating the correspondent's experience in interviewing President Castro. He found the President at Gen. Alcantara's estate, at Victoria, dancing at noonday. Gen. Alcantara, who was waiting with a bundle of dispatches, remarked to the correspondent that it "wouldn't do to interrupt the President's pleasure, even with State business." But the correspondent said he spoke to the President between dances, and "after a conversational reconnaissance" inquired if he intended to give powers satisfaction.

"Why, no," replied the President; "I like one demanding satisfaction for in-

[illegible] this remark," the correspondent continues, "a lady clapped the President on the back and said:

"That's the way to talk, old boy.'"

COMMANDS MADE BY GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The German Government's reservations in agreeing to submit Venezuelan claims to arbitration consist to be undisclosed in their entirety. Statements appearing to-day, however, it seems to be confirmed that Germany excludes from arbitration demands amounting to $300,000 for seizure of property and outrages on the persons of Germans, acts under circumstances which are deemed so clear that it is useless to refer to arbitrators.

The payment of this sum will not be demanded in cash at present, but a sufficient guarantee of the payment will be insisted upon. Great Britain's preferred claims are equivalent in amount, $300,000; hence the statements made abroad that Germany is asking more than Great Britain are incorrect.

Germany waives an apology for what are [illegible] called "diplomatic insults," asking only material reparation.

It is now settled that the German cruiser Vineta will sail for Venezuela Jan. 6.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A dispatch to The Matin from Caracas confirms the statement that Venezuela has promised France to treat her claims as those of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, but adds that a similar promise was not addressed to Belgium, Spain, and Holland.

FRENCH SHIP PASSES BLOCKADE.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 31.—Admiral Douglas, R. N., to-day granted a special permit to the Orinoco Steamship Company to send its steamer Bolivar to Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, and for the vessel's return here. The steamer Manantial, now on the Orinoco River, will be loaded and will also return to this port.

LA GUAYRA, Dec. 31.—An Italian cruiser last night chased a big Venezuelan looker off this port. The occurrence was seen from here. Under cover of darkness the schooner ma naged to get away.

VIEWS OF GEN. MATOS.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Dec. 31.—Gen. Matos, the head of the revolutionary movement against President Castro, returning to-day to Venezuela's difficulties with the allied powers, said:

"The pending question has two objects; first, the recovery of certain sums of money owed by Venezuela, and the other is that of claims for injuries received by foreigners resident in the republic. I see no exceeding gravity in either of these two matters, because every legitimate debt must be paid and because the laws of the republic and its treaties with foreign nations and special cases in international law, determine in every instance the proceedings under the circumstances to be followed by civilized nations who desire to uphold their honor and make their country respected among the nations."

MARACAIBO NOT IN DANGER.

CARACAS, Dec. 31.—The report that the German cruiser Falke is threatening to bombard Maracaibo is untrue.

In the first place, the cruiser cannot enter the Lake of Maracaibo, and as Maracaibo is ten miles from the bar, it would be impossible for the Falke to do so. In the second place, it is asserted in Maracaibo that the Postmaster there has not withheld the mail of German merchants. Maracaibo is quiet. The blockade is working injury to commerce and especially to American interests.

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PENNA FAST—EXTRA COMFORTS.
Pennsylvania Special makes a schedule of 20 hours between New York and Chicago. Every day since.—Adv.

TO RELIEVE COAL FAMINE.

Baltimore and Ohio Refuses Nearly All Carload Freights East of Pittsburg.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—General Superintendent Arthur Hale of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad issued the following order to-day:

"Until further notice we cannot accept carload freight, except livestock and perishable products, for points east of Pittsburg, Moundsville, and Parkersburg. We will continue to accept our own empty cars and empty foreign cars en route home."

This action places an embargo on carload shipments from the connecting lines of the Baltimore and Ohio. It means a temporary halt in grain shipments. Just how long this will last is not known, but probably not more than a week. The object of the order is to relieve the coal famine along the line.

GREENWICH RICH MEN'S TAXES

New Yorkers Who Are Listed on the Connecticut Town's Books.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 31.—Ever since the Town Assessors made a general increase in taxable property values of New Yorkers two years ago there has been a rush to the Town Clerk's office on the last afternoon of the year and nearly the last hour to see the tax book which the Assessors file at that time. To-day was no exception. This year's board has made no general increases, the assessments of Joseph Milbank, Alfred Peats, W. R. H. Martin and others being the same.

Henry O. Havemeyer's ninety-two acres are assessed for $500 more, and E. C. Benedict's ninety-three acres for $19,000 more. J. Kennedy Tod's eleven acres are raised $15,000. Both Mrs. Benedict's and Mr. Tod's properties are on the shore front. The Field Point Land Company, which owned 100 acres of shore front opposite Belle Haven and was assessed last year at $1,000 an acre, has suffered a rise of 50 per cent. The company is selling this land at $10,000 an acre.

The new Greenwich grand list, it is figured, will exceed $9,000,000. Included in the list are many automobiles, which are put down as pleasure vehicles. Mr. Benedict's houses and land assessments are $209,580, and his yacht Oneida is taxed for $10,000 more; H. O. Havemeyer's five houses and land, $104,000; Joseph Milbank, $70,000; Alfred Peats, $45,000; Charles T. Wills, $30,000; W. R. H. Martin, $74,000, and J. Kennedy Tod, $115,000. Much personal property of New Yorkers escapes taxation because of requests made two years ago. Robert M. Bruce, a millionaire resident, has his land assessed at a much higher rate than his neighbors.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN SESSION.

Papers Read Before the Institute of America in Princeton Inn.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Archaeological Institute of America began its session of three days in Princeton Inn this afternoon with more than a hundred distinguished members from various universities in attendance.

President Wilson delivered the address of welcome, after which papers were read and discussed as follows: "The Toledo Manuscript of the Germania of Tacitus," by Prof. Frank Frost Abbott of the University of Chicago; "The Portrait of Virgil," by Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter of Princeton University; "Post-Mycenean Influence in Cyprus," by Dr. P. V. C. Baur of Yale University; "Graeco-Roman Textiles," by the Rev. Walter Lowrie of Philadelphia; "A Flemish Painting in the Princeton Art Museum," by Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton University, and "New Light on the Earliest Forms of the Christian Church," by Prof. A. L. Frothingham of Princeton University.

President and Mrs. Wilson gave the visiting members of the Institute a reception at Prospect this evening.

NO TAXES IN HELENA, MONT.

City Restrained from Spending Money, Decides Not to Collect.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—Because of an injunction secured by the Helena Water Works Company restraining the City Treasurer from spending any money for any purpose whatsoever, the City Council, by a vote of 7 to 2, passed a resolution allowing the taxpayers sixty days' grace in the payment of taxes. As there is not the remotest probability of the litigation between the city and the water works company being settled within a year the Council, judging by the precedent just established, may postpone tax collections for an indefinite period, thus making the situation most unique.

The Council some weeks ago ordered a special election for the purpose of voting bonds to the amount of $630,000 to build a municipal water plant. The water works company had in the meantime anticipated this action, and secured an injunction restraining the city from spending any money whatsoever until it had paid a disputed bill with the company. Injunctions were secured in both the Federal and State courts, and some of the Aldermen expressed the fear that they might be sent to jail for ordering the election, but it was done and the bonds carried practically unanimously.

The Council has now decided that, as long as the city cannot spend the money, it is useless to collect it from the taxpayers only to be hoarded in the banks. Feeling is running high on the question, and the outcome cannot be predicted.

HER GIFT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Gold Pen of Gen. Sheridan Brought Her Mr. Roosevelt's Photograph.

ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 31.—Miss Kate Griswold, an aged Irish woman, recently found among her effects while rummaging through her bureau a gold pen which had been the property of Gen. Phil Sheridan. The pen had been given to Miss Griswold years ago by her employer. She wrote a letter to President Roosevelt, at Washington and sent the pen for a Christmas gift.

The woman is in receipt of a letter to-day from President Roosevelt acknowledging the gift of the pen, and in which he says he will use the pen in his executive work in the future. The President also sent her a photograph of himself, which she prizes very highly.

To Fight the Harvester Trust.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Wholesale hardware dealers in this city have received advices from the headquarters of the Esa. Tennessee Hardware and Implement Dealers' Association to the effect that the association has adopted the policy of having its members refrain from signing the new contracts presented by the International Harvester Company of America, otherwise known as the trust. A fight against the allied concerns has been announced by the McCormick Company's local representatives, who state that they will transfer their allegiance to another concern not in the trust.

California—Florida—Mexico.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Company of 25 Union Square are now sending out their cars and special trains, which run through from New York to California points without change, and offer superior accommodations to those requiring a strictly first-class arrangement for reaching California. Other trains will leave New York in January and February, which make a complete round of travel through old Mexico, visiting, with their "hotel on wheels," places most interesting, that are otherwise inaccessible. They have superior facilities for tours to Florida, Europe, Round the World, Cuba, Porto Rico, Oriental Lands, and sell railroad and steamship tickets to all parts of the world. Circulars will be mailed to those interested.—Adv.

GIRL MET POLITE BURGLAR

He Declined F. B. Thurber's Daughter's Invitation to Sit Down.

She Promised Not to Scream, He Refrained from Shooting, and They Got On Very Well.

Miss Jeanette M. Thurber, daughter of Francis B. Thurber, the merchant and lawyer, on Tuesday night entertained a burglar in her home, at 49 West Twenty-fifth Street. There were two other burglars in the house at the time, but Miss Thurber had dealings with only one, who, she declares, was extremely polite for a person in his line of business, though he did threaten her with a big revolver.

Miss Thurber was in her room on the third floor at 9:15 o'clock when she decided to go to her father's room on the second floor to leave a letter. The lights in the halls were dim. As she pushed open the door leading into Mr. Thurber's apartment she saw a man at the table in the centre of the room with his back toward her.

So quietly had the young woman entered the room that the man apparently was not aware of her being there. Without any hesitation Miss Thurber took a step forward, at the same time exclaiming:

"Who are you?"

The stranger wheeled as if electrified.

"Well—and who are you?"

The two were but a few feet apart. Instantly the man drew a revolver, grasped Miss Thurber's arm, and forced her down into a chair beside which she stood. Bending over the girl, the burglar held the muzzle of the revolver close to her head.

"If you dare make the least outcry," he said, "I'll kill you."

There was silence for a moment or two, and then Miss Thurber, without making any struggle or attempt to release herself, said:

"I pledge you my word of honor that if you will remove the revolver I'll not cry out, and will make no attempt to arouse any one."

"Now, you sit there," said the man, as, apparently satisfied, he straightened up and let the hand holding the weapon drop to his side.

"Now, why don't you sit down, too?" said Miss Thurber.

She says the man seemed scarcely to know what reply to make to that, and a suspicion of a smile came over his face. The rather ludicrous aspect of the situation flashed across her own mind, and she declares she, too, felt more like laughing, although she admits being badly frightened.

"It's very good of you, miss," the burglar replied, "but I'm afraid we can't do things that way."

These pleasantries, Miss Thurber says, did not last very long. The men turned toward a far corner of the room and said:

"Say, Billy, you go up stairs and tell Jack to get out of the house. You get with him, and do it quick, too."

A man arose from a crouching position in the corner and, going out through the door by which she had entered, ascended the stairs to the fourth floor. Miss Thurber kept her word and remained silent.

After what seemed an age she heard two men going down stairs, heard them go to the front door of the house and out into the street. The door was left a few inches ajar.

After "Billy" and "Jack" had got safely out of the house the man standing guard over Miss Thurber raised his revolver and again aimed it at her head. Then he backed slowly from the room and into the hallway. From where she sat in the chair the young woman could, by turning her head, follow the man with her eyes and see him as he reached the door. He had made a promise from Miss Thurber that she would remain in the chair for two minutes after he had disappeared.

As the man placed his hand on the doorknob and swung the door back he said:

"Don't you dare make any noise or outcry. If you do I'll shoot."

She never said a word, and did not leave her chair until she heard the man's footsteps retreating down the front steps and onto the sidewalk, and not even then until she thought a full two minutes had elapsed.

Then she got up and hurriedly went to her mother's apartment in the rear of the house. She told what had taken place. Mrs. Thurber was as self-possessed as her daughter had been, and the servants were not alarmed.

Miss Thurber went down stairs, accompanied by her mother, and telephoned to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station. She told what had happened and requested that a detective be sent around to the house at once. More than an hour after she had telephoned Detective Phillips arrived. While waiting for him the two women found that about $60 and a revolver had been taken by the thieves.

Miss Thurber yesterday afternoon went with the detective to Police Headquarters. There she picked out the photograph of Albert Matthews, and declared it to be that of the man who had held the revolver. The police say that Matthews recently came from Sing Sing, where he served a term for burglary. The police are seeking him again.

AVALANCHES DELAY TRAINS.

Bridges of Great Northern Railway in the Cascade Mountains Carried Away.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, ashington, Dec. 31.—Tremendous avalanches in the Cascade Mountains have again blocked the main line of the Great Northern Railway between Spokane and Everett. During the previous week avalanches carried away bridges, particularly one at Madison, which it required 300 carpenters and laborers five days working twenty-four hours daily to reconstruct. After being blockaded by this bridge for a week the Great Northern was yesterday declared open and trains began moving.

Two hours after the first train passed over Madison Bridge, another tremendous avalanche came down, carrying out its centre spans and so bending others that days will be required to rebuild it. During the storms of the last ten days twenty feet of snow fell in the Cascades. Three days ago it began raining, with the result that streams of water are floating down the mountain sides cutting loose great banks of snow.

The main line from Spokane to Everett has again been abandoned until repairs can be made. Wherever possible section men are turning the raging water beneath tracks. Through trains are being operated from Spokane west over the Northern Pacific.

E. S. Dreyer in the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Dec 31.—Edward S. Dreyer, formerly a banker and Treasurer of the West Park Board, was taken to Joliet to-day to begin a long-delayed sentence for withholding $316,000 from the park funds. Nearly four years have passed since his conviction, and during that time he has been in the county jail awaiting the results or efforts to secure his release

Seldom, if ever, in any one year of the history of the world have so many important events of universal interest taken place, America, England, Germany, and France have each participated. The President of the United States welcomed and entertained H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House, Edward the VII. was crowned King of England and Emperor of India, the German Emperor had his American-built Yacht "Meteor" christened, France had the unveiling of the Rochambeau Statue, and at all functions attending these celebrations Moët & Chandon Champagne was used exclusively. This, indeed, is an unparalleled record, which is proof positive of the superiority and popularity of the renowned brand of Moët & Chandon White Seal. —Adv.

METROPOLITAN RAISES WAGES.

Motormen to Receive $2.10 to $2.50 a Day; Conductors $2 to $2.35—More Pay Than Elsewhere.

The following general order was posted in the barns of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company (Interurban Street Railway Company) at 1 o'clock this morning:

The management takes pleasure in recognizing the faithful and efficient service of the motormen and conductors in its electric service. Beginning Sunday, Jan. 18, all motormen and conductors will be paid at the following rates:

Motormen—First year's service at the rate of $2.10 per day; second year's service at the rate of $2.25 per day; third, fourth, and fifth years service at the rate of $2.35 per day; after five years' service, at the rate of $2.50 per day.

Conductors—First year's service at the rate of $2 per day; second year's service at the rate of $2.15 per day; third, fourth, and fifth years service at the rate of $2.25 per day; after five years' service at the rate of $2.35 per day.

The previous raise, 5 per cent., was made in June, 1901. The management announced that the new standard established by the order fixes the wages paid by the Metropolitan Street Railroad above those paid by any similar corporation in America. According to the statistics furnished by Census Commissioner Porter, the lowest average rate of wages paid in America for street car service is 38 per cent. better than that paid for similar service in Europe. The new standard established by the Metropolitan is about 35 per cent. higher than the European wage average.

HIGHER LACKAWANNA WAGES.

New Schedule in Effect To-day, Involving $500,000 Per Annum.

The officials of the Lackawanna Railroad have just completed new schedules of wages which will substantially increase the pay of the employes of the road. The new schedule will be effective to-day.

The percentages of increase vary in different departments, and with men or classes of employes, the ability and faithfulness of the individual employe being recognized to a large extent, whenever practicable. According to an official statement, the new schedules, taken in connection with previous increases made during the year 1902, will make the total increases approximate what other roads located in the territory through which the Lackawanna runs have done in this direction.

President Truesdale would not state definitely yesterday what these increases will aggregate per month or year, but it was ascertained that they will approximate $500,000 per annum.

Wisconsin Central Raises Wages.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31.—All of the 650 regularly employed locomotive engineers and firemen of the Wisconsin Central Road will receive a New Year's greeting to-morrow from General Superintendent E. B. Potter in the shape of an official announcement of a general advance in wages. The advance ranges from 10 to 25 per cent.

Chicago Elevated Employes Get a Raise.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The South Side Elevated Railroad Company has announced that to-morrow the wages of conductors, guards, and ticket sellers will be raised 10 per cent. The company has already increased the pay of those working in the other departments. For some time the conductors have been paid at the rate of 18½ cents an hour. Under the new wage scale they will receive $2 a day for a ten-hour day. The guards, who received 16½ cents an hour, are to get 18 cents, and the ticket sellers' wages will be $1.65 for ten hours.

TO SUCCEED W. B. ATTERBURY.

Frank Sperry of Brooklyn Appointed Corporation Tax Commissioner.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Frank Sperry of Brooklyn has been appointed Corporation Tax Commissioner in New York City by State Controller Miller, to succeed Walter B. Atterbury, to take effect Jan. 1.

Mr. Sperry has long been prominent in State politics and has held important positions under the State and Federal Governments.

His selection is a distinct victory for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who has for some time been seeking the political scalp of Mr. Atterbury. The latter was for some time at the head of the Kings County Republican Committee, and figured prominently among the anti-Guden forces in the fight which terminated in the removal of Charles A. Guden as Sheriff.

Until the primaries last Fall, Atterbury always carried his Assembly district despite Woodruff and others.

Conservative Republicans in Brooklyn regard Atterbury's removal as unwise for the reason that they do not see where anything is to be gained by intensifying Republican dissensions in Kings County.

Mr. Sperry was at one time a confidential official associate of ex-Collector Joel B. Erhardt.

IN HONOR OF MASCAGNI.

Arrangements in Chicago for a Testimonial Concert for the Composer.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Arrangements will be perfected by Friday for the testimonial concert to be given some evening next week in honor of Pietro Mascagni. Sigs C. Marchetti, an old friend of the composer, and Salvatore Tomaso of orchestral fame, have undertaken charge of the concert, and F. Wight Neumann is to look after the details.

No agreement has as yet been reached with any orchestra in the city, and both of the gentlemen planning the affair refused to state with whom they were negotiating. It is understood, however, that the Thomas Orchestra, or at least a part of it, will be engaged and augmented by the addition of outside musicians. Signor Mascagni will conduct, and only music of his composition will be played.

While the famous composer has under consideration several propositions to tour the country under new management, he has not yet made up his mind which to accept. He announces, however, that he will not travel at the head of his own troupe, but will merely appear where concerts are arranged as conductor of local orchestras.

With the acquittal yesterday afternoon by Justice Underwood of Signor Pietro Mascagni, charged by his former manager, Richard Heard of Boston, with embezzlement, came at least a temporary lull in the many troubles which have beset the famous Italian.

CHICAGO DEALERS ACCUSED.

Charge That an Arbitrary Increase in Coal Prices Was Decreed at a Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Coal dealers will have to answer for the scarcity and high price of the fuel coal. One hundred and fifty jobbers and dealers have been notified to meet the Aldermanic Investigating Committee Friday afternoon. Attorney General Hamlin and the Aldermanic investigators assert that the railroads practically have cleared their skirts, and are now doing all in their power to relieve the situation, even if they have not done so in the past.

It is "up to" the dealer, they say. Information declaring that an arbitrary increase in the price of coal was decreed by a meeting of soft coal dealers this week was laid before the Aldermen to-day, and this evidence of a combination to rule prices will be investigated.

As an indication of what the railways are doing, it is said that the Illinois Central has moved 1,000 cars of coal within the last twenty-four hours. With this result gained, the Attorney General shifted the inquiry to the coalfields and next week will return to Chicago to resume his investigation here.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

DEVERY HAILED AS MAYORALTY CANDIDATE

His Followers Pledge Support to Fight on Tammany.

THE EX-CHIEF BIDS DEFIANCE

He Is Non-Committal on the Independent Ticket Suggestion—Ninth District Delegation Sent to See Murphy.

William S. Devery, as candidate for Mayor in 1903 on an independent ticket, was the demand made last night by the followers of the ex-Chief of Police on the west side, because of the treatment accorded to Devery by Tammany Hall. The Devery headquarters, on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street, were not ample to accommodate the crowds that gathered, and hundreds remained on the sidewalk denouncing Croker, Charles F. Murphy, and others, and cheering for Devery.

The ex-Chief was angry. His face was remarkable for its unusual pallor. He tried to appear at ease, but his face twitched and he clenched his hands nervously. Making his way to the meeting room amid an ovation, he reached the head of the table. The faithful cheered long and lustily, but on a motion from Devery quiet was soon obtained and the meeting organized, with the election of Dr. William J. Stewart as Chairman.

The latter, on taking the chair, thanked his friends for the honor conferred and said the meeting had been called to protest against the outrageous action of Tammany Hall in refusing to give Mr. Devery a seat as a member of the Executive Committee, a position to which he had been duly chosen by the Democratic votes of the district.

George W. Gibbons being recognized offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted amid great cheering:

Whereas, The Hon. William S. Devery was called by the people of the Ninth Assembly District and was duly elected as leader of the Democratic Party of said district, by and in pursuance to the laws of the State of New York, and as such leader with the assistance of the Democratic Party in said district gave the State ticket a majority of nearly 3,300, and elected our Assemblyman by nearly 2,300 majority, and

Whereas, In open violation of the laws of this State, Tammany Hall on the evening of Dec. 30, 1902, at the so-called reorganization of the General Committee of said place did refuse to acknowledge the sovereign will of the people of the Ninth Assembly District in refusing to recognize our leader, the Hon. William S. Devery and the General Committee duly elected by the people, and inforced and unlawfully set aside the sovereign will of the people as expressed in the laws of the State of New York, and that said act on their part was undemocratic and in violation of the law and an infringement on the rights and prerogatives of the people as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York, and

Whereas, We consider it our duty as American citizens in exercise of those rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the laws of the country to appeal to the Democratic people of the City of New York to condemn the action taken at Tammany Hall on the evening of Dec. 30, 1902, and to repudiate tfie same as not being in accordance with the wishes and welfare of the Democratic Party of the City of New York;

Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the General Committee thereof, with renewed confidence in the integrity and ability of the Hon. William S. Devery as leader, pledge him our hearty support, and to stand by him against the action taken by Tammany Hall at the meeting on the evening of Dec. 30, 1902, or by the unlawful combination who are usurping and degrading the Democratic Party of this city.

Resolved, That the objects of the Democratic Party as pledged to the people at the last election was to check the unlawful encroachment of the trusts both in regard to coal and food, and also to the giving away of valuable franchises to foreign corporations without recompense to the city, and to the protection of labor and the taxpayers in this city, and which it is our duty to closely scrutinize and the duty of the Democratic Party of this city to take cognizance of by taking such action as will be proper in the premises.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the General Committee of the Democratic organization of the Ninth Assembly District in meeting assembled, this 31st day of December, 1902, to take such action as may be proper to carry out the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Loud cries for Devery followed, and, rising, he said:

"Gentlemen, I will detain you but for a few minutes. This is New Year's Eve, and you want to get away. I feel, and I know that you will agree with me that I have been treated shamefully by Tammany [illegible]. You men have waged a great fight in this district against two strong organizations, one of Frank J. Goodwin, the representative of Tammany Hall, and the other by John C. Sheehan, an opponent of the Fourteenth Street gang. You as independents cut through and won, and you should be recognized.

"There was something hidden in that transaction last night that prevented your representatives from participating in the deliberations of that body. I don't know that they are afraid of one man as against 34 or 35, but I think they are.

"I will tell you one thing, and that is that if I got into that executive body, you would know more about the truth than you do now. I'd bring some of those ducks up with a sharp round turn, and don't you forget it.

"If I got into their committee once, I would make some of those jays dance. Why, last night they seemed to act spontaneously as if they were connected by wires with something that was on the outside. Why, one man who wasn't here to vote for Bird S. Coler, a man who can sit down and never get up until his steam valve is pulled, and can do nothing unless he is instructed with sealed envelopes, is elected Chairman of the General Committee.

"I invite the press to find out the contents of that sealed envelope. Mr. Cram was made Chairman. He was in England on election day, and did not vote for Coler, while the 5,000 Democrats in this district who did were disfranchised by the action of Tammany Hall last night.

"I don't fear any of those men in Tammany Hall. Nothing they can do will scare me.

"As an independent body of Democrats we will continue to fight for our rights, and if we stand fast we will cut down these men just as we cut down Sheehan and Goodwin last September.

"Rome was thought to be the strongest empire in the world, yet it went down on account of corruption, and Tammany Hall will go down for the same reason, if it keeps on in its present system.

"They say I defeated the Democratic candidate for Mayor last year. Well, let's see about that. I was not the leader. Goodwin was. Yet Low carried the district by 1,000. Last Fall, after you had elected me we carried the district for Coler by 3,000. We did that because the people were with us.

"Tammany Hall is run by a lot of men up in the Democratic Club—Cram, 'Charlie' Murphy, 'Andy' Freedman, and 'Dago' Danny McMahon. Freedman pulls the strings to all the jumping jacks.

"This district will not stand for Crokerism, [illegible] here Devery pounded the table with his clenched fist,] nor for J. Sergeant Cram, the Chairman of the General Committee, who did not vote last Fall.

"We will continue this battle for the right until we drive Tammany from the very foundations of the building on Fourteenth Street.

"Why, I was talking to-day with as fine a body of men as you ever clapped your eyes on, and one of them said to me, 'Why don't you take a crowd of your friends, go to Tammany Hall, and throw those suckers into the street?'" (Cheers.)

"The voters of this city are being betrayed by the Tammany Hall management. They are beating them and browbeating them. The present leaders of Tammany Hall don't stand by labor. They are afraid to let the Ninth Assembly District be truly represented, because I might do something that might interfere with the filling of their coffers.

"It was my intention last night to find out what surplus they had on hand after the campaign. I wanted to learn if there was not some money that could be used to buy coal for the poor. But they would not give me a chance.

"Some day I'll get into that organization and then I'll find out just where the money goes. I'll learn how the 'corn' is spent, instead of allowing a lot of men to put it in their clothes, go South, and spend it in luxury. Oh, I'll find it out and don't you forget it. And when I do I'll throw those 'ducks' out."

Lawyer Frank Sullivan made a speech along the same lines, and then Dr. Becker moved the appointment of a commitee of twenty-five members of the General Committee, to personally interview Charles F. Murphy and find out just where the Democratic organization of the Ninth District stands. The resolution was quickly adopted.

After the meeting Mr. Devery was noncommittal on the proposition that he should run as an independent candidate for Mayor next Fall, but he flourished the paper notifying him to attend the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee on Tuesday night.

"This," he said, "is as good as a bond. It is as good as a deed. It shows that I was recognized. There was nothing in that sealed envelope. That was a 'con' game. Why shouldn't they jam their scheme through? Why, the mugs that did it are a lot of poor devils who don't own their own souls. But they will find they have more than Bill Devery to account to. This is a fight of the masses. It is the struggle between the laboring people and a lot of chestnuts."

$1,000,000 LOSS IN FIRE.

Baltimore Grain Elevator Burns and Ships in the Harbor Have Narrow Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Grain Elevator No. 3 of the Northern Central of Pennsylvania Railroad was destroyed to-night. Stored in it were about 100,000 bushels of wheat and corn.

Several sailing ships had narrow escapes in the harbor, and more than one steamship was in great danger from the sparks and blazing jagots. The big structure was still burning at midnight.

The elevator's capacity was 1,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that the loss will reach $1,000,000.

The three steamships, Alexander, Poland, and Pydna, were slightly damaged by the flames and had to be towed to the outer harbor. They had been tied up alongside the elevator, loading for their coming trips across the Atlantic.

BALLOONS TO CROSS DESERT.

Frenchmen Will Test the Practicability of Flying Over the Sands of Sahara.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—An attempt to employ balloons in crossing the Sahara Desert will be made soon, says The Times's correspondent at Paris.

Capt. De Buraux and Castillon de Saint-Victor left Marseilles on Wednesday for Tunis in order to test the practicability of the plan.

Two pilot balloons will be dispatched from some point on the north, in the hope that they will fly across the desert.

Should nothing be heard from these balloons the plan will be abandoned as impossible. Should they alight beyond Timbuctoo, however, further steps will be taken.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Mme. de Buraux and Castillon de Saint-Victor embarked at Marseilles to-day for Tunis, where they propose to send up two small balloons for the purpose of ascertaining whether the winds which prevail in Winter will carry the airship across the Sahara desert.

If this experiment is successful the two explorers propose to attempt to cross the unexplored portion of the desert in a balloon. This plan receives the support of the French Government, which supplies the balloons. The airships to be used first are furnished with automatic registering instruments and carry requests written in several languages asking the finders to return them to the authorities at Tunis.

Major Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is to meet the explorers at Cabes, from which point the two balloons will be sent off.

THINK WOMAN HELPED ROBBER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Dec. 31.—Since a sensational and successful stage robbery near Tombstone, a few days ago, the Sheriff's force here has been hard at work on the case. Although baffled at first, the prosperity of the robber has been his undoing. Ed Mower, who drank too much whisky, made several remarks which led to his arrest, and to-day Clay Hackett, the man who drove the stage, was arrested and charged with complicity in the affair.

A double trail led from the scene of the robbery, and the circumstances puzzled the deputies, for according to all the passengers, they were held up by a lone highwayman. Mower's wife, a dashing young woman, is under surveillance, and Deputy Sheriff Larrieu, who caused the arrest of the two men, suspects that she was concerned in the crime.

Mower first gave a hint of her complicity by inquiring whether his wife was suspected of being with him during the "hold-up," and Hackett at the same time asked if she were suspected of the crime. There is much reason to believe that, masquerading in male attire, the young woman laid in ambush ready with a rifle to render any needed assistance to her husband.

LIBRARY FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Andrew Carnegie Presents City with $250,000 for New Institution.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Andrew Carnegie has given New Orleans $250,000 for a New Year's gift. The money is to be devoted to a main library building and three branches.

The city is to furnish the sites and to pledge $25,000 a year for support. The conditions will undoubtedly be accepted and the city will tear down the present library facing the City Hall as the site for the main building.

MR. MORGAN REACHING OUT?

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 31.—It is rumored here that J. Pierpont Morgan is negotiating for the establishment of a fast steamship service between Manchester and the far East.

Brooklyn Postmaster Denies Charges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Postmaster Roberts of Brooklyn, N. Y., has forwarded to the Post Office Department a denial of the complaint of R. H. Farman that certain transfers of Superintendents and clerks in that office were made for political reasons. Mr Roberts says every transfer was in the best interests of the service.

Messrs. Averill and Gregory Announce the opening of The Gregorian, Thirty-fifth Street West, between Fifth Avenue and Herald Square, January first, nineteen hundred and three. The management take great pleasure in offering to their patrons, friends, and public, a hotel, ideal in comfort, appointment, service, and location, for either transient or permanent guests.—Adv.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore, making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours, is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

"Black & White" the Real Scotch.
Soft, smooth and delicious, it touches the right spot.—Adv.

Dewar's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

TWENTY HOURS
Is the time of the Pennsylvania Special from New York to Chicago. It leaves every day in the year.—Adv.

STEEL TRUST NEW YEAR

Profit Sharing Plan for Officers and Employes

Announcement of the Scheme in Detail Made by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Corporation's Finance Committee.

Circulars issued by George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co., as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation, to the stockholders of the corporation and its officers and employes and its subsidiary companies, discuss or give in detail plans by which Mr. Perkins says it is hoped to accomplish the following objects:

First—To interest a large number of the employes of the corporation and its subsidiary companies in becoming permanent stockholders.

Second—To engage on a profit-sharing basis the services of the Presidents, officers, managers, Superintendents, and all others charged with responsibility in managing the affairs of the corporation, thus making these men actual partners with you in the ownership and management of the corporation.

The circular to the stockholders says that the plan announced has met with unanimous approval, and will be tried and any changes in it will be made after a test of it and on suggestions that result. It also draws attention to the fact that when the United States Steel Corporation was organized many of the subsidiary companies were, to a greater or less degree, managed by men having large pecuniary interest in them, and the corporation has decided to devise some plan to maintain this incentive in such a general way that every officer or employe in his place would feel that he had become a partner in the business and would work as such. Of the plan the stockholders' circular says that the aim has been that it should apply to every man from the President to the man working with pick and shovel for one of the subsidiary companies

SOME OF THE PURPOSE

Other objects desired to accomplish are:

First—To interest the large number of young and able employes in the work of more closely organizing and systematizing the business in all its branches and ramifications, not only in connection with their own local concerns, but as an integral part of the Steel Corporation as a harmonious whole.

Second—To interest these men in reducing the general expenses as well as the particular cost of manufacture.

Third—To offer to these men an inducement to remain permanently in the corporation's service.

Fourth—To avoid the tendency of a profit-sharing plan pertaining solely to a constituent company to build up the profits of that company to the possible detriment of the broadest and best interests of the corporation as a harmonious whole, and therefore to base the plan on the profits of the corporation itself.

Fifth—To devise a plan by which in the apportionment of money for the improvement and development of plants,

for. This is because at present it is impossible to devise a plan for sharing with the laboring men profits based on their daily wages; but it is believed that profits can be shared with these men, based, so to speak, on stock held by them, and especially with such men as shall continue permanently in the corporation's service. This plan will embrace a large body of men who have no part in the direct management of the corporation's affairs, are not directly responsible for results, and are not able, in any direct way, to affect the cost of manufacture for the net profits as a whole, and yet who, by their faithful service, are able to contribute much to the general gain of the corporation and should be recognized in some substantial manner.

"In round figures it requires $75,000,000 to pay the interest on the corporation's bonds, dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on its preferred stock, dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on its common stock, and to make sinking fund deposits.

"At this date there are about 55,000 stockholders. These stockholders, of course, own the vast properties of the United States Steel Corporation. It is believed that they and other possible investors in the corporation's bonds and stocks would feel a special sense of security in the continued earning power of the corporation if they knew that the officers and the managing men generally of the entire organization were willing to enter into a contract by which part of their compensation for services rendered shall be paid only after the realization of $80,000,000 of profits; in other words, after interest on bonds, dividends on preferred and common stock, and sinking funds shall have been earned and paid or set aside.

"It has been and still is intended, therefore, to make such an adjustment of salaries as shall seem proper in order that every man in the employ of the corporation or of any of its subsidiary companies will feel that he is receiving a fair and reasonable compensation for his services, and that over and above such sum he shall have an opportunity each year to earn a substantial extra sum of money, provided he and his associates shall have been successful in earning for the stockholders a substantial surplus over and above interest, dividend and sinking fund charges. The basis of this is outlined in the accompanying circular.

"In the matter of adjusting salaries, we have gone far enough to know that on and after Jan. 1, 1903, we will have in the employ of the Steel Corporation and of all its subsidiary companies not to exceed twelve men with salaries of $20,000 a year or over. This includes the salary of $100,000 which is fixed as belonging to the office of President of the corporation itself. There will be not to exceed 50 men who will receive from $10,000 to $20,000 a year. There will be about 200 men who will receive from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, and something over 1,500 men who will receive from $2,500 to $5,000 a year.

"We believe that the profit-sharing plan proposed in connection with the men receiving these salaries will materially quicken the interest of a large number of our men in the general success of the Steel Corporation, and that it will retain them permanently in its service; that it will stimulate individual effort all along the lines, giving us an increasingly solid and compact organization working for one common end, and enabling us to get general support for all plans promising further economies in manufacture and in administration. In this way more than any other not already adopted can we provide a guaranty of the continued success of the corporation.

"An immediate, important, and far-reaching result of thus welding together the men of all the subsidiary companies and of interesting them in working for one common object is obtained through the following important arrangement for making appropriations for maintenance, alterations, and extensions of plants during the year 1903.

"In the past, if any subsidiary company desired an appropriation for any purpose the President of the company made his recommendation to the officers of the Steel Corporation, who investigated it fully and referred it to the Executive Committee, which considered the matter from every point of view, and if approved passed it on to the Finance Committee for final action.

CO-OPERATION OF OFFICERS.

"Now that we are to interest the Presidents and the other officers of each subsidiary company in the profits of each of the other subsidiary companies, through a profit-sharing plan of the Steel Corporation as a whole, it will be found entirely practicable and highly advantageous to have the President of each subsidiary company give his opinion as to the advisability of a contemplated improvement or expenditure on any one of the plants, and to this end regularly to call the Presidents of the subsidiary companies together as a manufacturing committee for conference. At such conferences all questions of contemplated expenditures and improvements on any plant will be discussed by the Presidents of all the companies, and their recommendation will then go to the officers of the Steel Corporation and to the Executive Committee and ultimately to the Finance Committee.

"In the same way questions of purchasing supplies and other questions of common interest will be taken up at these Presidents' meetings and will be dealt with from the broad point of view of the success of the Steel Corporation as a whole. In short, the idea, as far as possible, is to administer the interests of the Steel Corporation by committee work, and to impress on every one in authority wherever possible and of advantage to the corporation as a whole the importance of making such plant supplement and co-operate with every other plant of the United States Steel Corporation."

TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

The circular to the officers and employes follows:

"For several months the Finance Committee has been engaged in perfecting a plan which, in its opinion, would make it your common interest to become permanent holders of the preferred stocks of the corporation.

"The Finance Committee has been endeavoring also to devise some comprehensive plan under which those of you who are charged with the responsibility of managing and directing the affairs of the corporation, or of its several subsidiary companies shall receive compensation partly on a profit-sharing basis.

"The committee has not been willing to adopt any system that shall not include every employe, from the President of the corporation itself to the men working by the day in the several subsidiary companies.

"A plan which, in the judgment of the Finance Committee, will accomplish these results, was submitted to the Board of Directors at its December meeting, and by unanimous vote the Finance Committee was authorized to proceed to perfect and to promulgate the plan. It is now submitted to you, in the hope and belief that it will receive from all of you the same hearty approval that was given to it by the Presidents of the several subsidiary companies, who were freely consulted while the plan was being thought out and put into shape.

"The plan is divided into two parts.

"Part One:

"From the earnings of the corporation during the year 1902 there will have been set aside at least $2,000,000, and as much more as is necessary, for the purchase of at least 25,000 shares of the corporation's preferred stock for the purpose of making the following offer to all the employes of the Steel Corporation and of its subsidiary companies:

"At the present time there are in the service of the corporation, and of its subsidiary companies, about 168,000 employes, whom we propose now to divide into six classes, as follows:

Class A will include all those who receive salaries of $20,000 a year or over.

Class B will include all those who receive salaries of from $10,000 to $20,000 a year.

Class C will include all those who receive salaries of from $5,000 to $10,000 a year.

Class D will include all those who receive salaries of from $2,500 to $5,000 a year.

Class E will include all those who receive salaries of from $800 to $2,500 a year.

Class F will include all those who receive salaries of $800 a year or less.

"During the month of January, 1903, the above-mentioned stock will be offered to any and every man in the employ of the corporation, or any of its subsidiary companies, at the price of $82.50 per share; subscriptions for this stock to be made on blanks obtainable at the office of the treasurer of any subsidiary company.

"Every man can subscribe for as much stock as he chooses, not to exceed the sum represented by a certain percentage of his annual salary, as indicated in the following table:

"Any man who belongs in Class A, as indicated in the preceding classification, will be allowed to subscribe for an amount of stock represented by a sum not to exceed 5 per cent. of his annual salary.

Class B, 8 per cent.
Class C, 10 per cent.
Class D, 12 per cent.
Class E, 15 per cent.
Class F, 20 per cent.

"If, on this basis of subscription, more than 25,000 shares shall be subscribed for, 25,000 shares will be awarded to the several subscribers in the order of the classes beginning with the lowest or Class F, the upper classes to receive only in case any stock shall remain untaken by the class below, and each class to receive ratably in the amount left for that class if there be not enough to satisfy the full subscription of that class, but each subscriber will be allotted at least one full share, even though this might make it necessary for the Finance Committee to purchase more than 25,000 shares.

"Payment of the subscriptions for the stock must be made in monthly installments, to be deducted from the salary or wages of the subscriber in such amounts as he may desire, not to exceed 25 per cent. of any one month's salary or wages.

THREE YEARS' TIME TO PAY.

"A man may take as long as he chooses, not exceeding three years, to pay for his stock.

"Dividends on the stock will go to the subscriber from the date on which he commences to make payments on account of his subscription.

"Interest at 5 per cent. will be charged on deferred payments on the stock.

"In case a man shall discontinue payments before his stock shall have been fully paid for, he can withdraw the money he has paid on account of principal and may keep the difference between the 5 per cent. interest he has paid and the 7 per cent. dividend he has received on the stock; and thereupon his subscription and all interest on the stock to which the same relates shall cease and determine.

"As soon as the stock shall have been fully paid for it will be issued in the name of the original subscriber, and the certificate will be given to him, and he can then sell it any time he chooses. But as an inducement for him to keep it and to remain continuously in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of the subsidiary companies, and to have the same interest in the business that a stockholder or working partner would have, the following offer is made, viz.:

"If he will not sell or part with the stock, but will keep it, and in January of each year, for five years, commencing with January, 1904, will exhibit the certificate to the Treasurer of his company, together with a letter from a proper official, to the effect that he has been continuously in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies during the preceding year, and has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress, he will during each of such five years receive checks at the rate of $5 a share per year. For example: If a man buys one share of this stock in January, 1903, he will undertake to pay $82.50 for it. If after paying for it he keeps it for five years he will in each year have received dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. on the par value of the stock, and also will have received each year an extra dividend, so to speak, of $5; this latter sum being paid him as special compensation for rendering continuous faithful service to the corporation or to one or another of its subsidiary companies, as shown by the exhibition of his certificate together with a letter from a proper official showing that he has worked to promote the best interests of the company in which he has thus become practically a partner.

"If he shall remain continuously in the service of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies for five years, at the end of the fifth year the corporation intends that he shall receive a still further dividend, which cannot now be ascertained or stated, but which will be derived from the following sources, viz.:

"All who subscribe for stock in January, 1903, and commence to pay for it, but who discontinue at any time during the five years, of course will not receive the $5 per share for such of the five years as remain after they discontinue. The corporation will, however, pay into a special fund each year the $5 payments that would have been made to such subscribers had they continued. This fund shall be credited with 5 per cent. annual interest, and at the end of the five years period the total amount thus accumulated will be divided into as many parts as shall be equal to the number of shares then remaining in the hands of men who shall have continued in such employ for the whole five years, and the corporation will then by its own final determination award to each man whom it shall find deserving thereof as many parts of such accumulated fund as shall be equal to the number of shares then held by him under this plan:

"Provided, however, that if a subscriber shall have died or shall have become disabled while faithfully serving the corporation or one or another of its subsidiary companies, during such five years' period, the money therefore paid by him on account of the stock he was purchasing, or, if he has fully paid for it, the certificate of stock may be turned over by the corporation to his estate or to him, together with a sum equal to $5 per share for each of the five years not then expired.

"If this plan shall be received favorably and shall meet with success, it is intended at the close of next year to make a similar offer, excepting, of course, that the price at which the stock then will be offered cannot be guaranteed now; it is, however, the intention to offer it at about the then market price, and in all other respects to make the terms of the offer similar to those now submitted.

"The continuation of this policy would make it possible for a man to buy one or more shares of the stock each year under a contract with the corporation upon terms offering a safer and more profitable investment than he could possibly find for his savings anywhere else.

SHARING OF PROFITS.

"Part two:

"During the year we have been and are now engaged in making changes and adjustments in the salaries of the men who occupy official and semi-official positions, and who are engaged in directing and managing the affairs of the corporation and of its several subsidiary companies in all the various branches of the departments of mining, manufacturing, and transportation.

"We have been making these changes preparatory to inaugurating, on Jan. 1, 1903, a plan by which all the men who are thus directly and indirectly charged with the responsibility of managing and operating these vast properties will share with the stockholders in any profits made after a certain amount of annual net earnings shall have been reached, and to this end the following plan has been adopted:

"In round figures it requires about $75,000,000 to pay the interest on the bonds of the corporation and of its several subsidiary companies, the dividends on the preferred and common stock, at the rates now being declared, and to make sinking fund deposits.

"The Board of Directors has approved the recommendation of the Finance Committee to the effect that

Whenever $80,000,000, and less than $90,000,000, is earned during 1903, 1 per cent. shall be set aside;

Whenever $90,000,000, and less than $100,000,000, is earned during 1903, 1.2 per cent. shall be set aside;

Whenever $100,000,000, and less than $110,000,000, is earned during 1903, 1.4 per cent. shall be set aside;

Whenever $110,000,000, and less than $120,000,000, is earned during 1903, 1.6 per cent. shall be set aside;

Whenever $120,000,000, and less than $130,000,000, is earned during 1903, 1.8 per cent, shall be set aside;

Whenever $130,000,000, and less than $140,000,000, is earned during 1903, 2 per cent. shall be set aside;

Whenever $140,000,000, and less than $150,000,000, is earned during 1903, 2½ per cent. shall be set aside;

Whenever $150,000,000, and less than $160,000,000 is earned during 1903, 2½ per cent. shall be set aside.

"It is intended that not only the Presidents, officers, managers, and Superintendents shall share in these profits, but they shall be shared in as well by all other men charged with responsibility in managing the affairs of the corporation, and the final selection of the men who shall share is to be made by the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation.

"The question of what constitutes profits and all other questions shall be determined solely and finally by the Finance Committee, and as this committee will have no interest whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in the profit sharing plan, its rulings must be accepted by all as fair, impartial, and conclusive.

"We may not, in the first year, get an equitable apportionment, but it is not the intention to make permanent the above schedule or the apportionment of the same. The programme is hereby announced as the plan for the year 1903, and the Finance Committee reserves the right to modify any apportionment that is made at the end of each quarter during the year, and reserves the right to announce this or any other plan as a substitute for this, at the end of 1903 for the year 1904.

"Any profits distributed under the above schedule and to the above classes of men will be paid out as follows: If $80,000,000 be earned during the year 1903, then $800,000 would be the sum set aside for distribution. It is proposed to distribute one-half of this sum in cash quarterly during the year, reserve the other half until the end of the year, and then invest it in preferred stock; divide the amount of stock thus purchased, distributing one-half to the employes who are entitled to it, and holding the other half in the hands of the Treasurer of the corporation, giving each man a certificate for his interest, the certificate to recite among other things:

"First—That if he remains continuously in the service of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies for five years, the stock shall be delivered to him and he may do as he likes with it.

"Second—That if he dies or becomes totally and permanently disabled while in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies, the stock will be delivered to his estate or to him.

"Third—That he can draw the dividends declared on the stock while it is held for his account and he remains in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies.

"Fourth—That if without previous consent voluntarily he shall have quitted the service of the corporation or of its subsidiary companies, he shall forfeit all right to this stock, and in such case it will be held in a fund which at the end of five years will be divided among such employes as shall have complied with all the conditions.

"Thus 25 per cent. of all the money set aside in this profit-sharing plan will be held for five years and will be given to such only as at the end of that period shall be in the employ of the corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies from and since Jan. 1, 1903.

"As the value of the interests of the United States Steel Corporation in the several subsidiary companies necessarily will be enhanced by everything that tends to increase their efficiency and earnings, this offer includes their employes as well as those of the corporation itself."

STEEL TRUST ANSWER.

Counsel Contends in Its Brief That the Hodge Case Raised but Two New Questions.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—Counsel for the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon filed with the Court of Errors a brief answering the argument of counsel for J. Aspinwall Hodge and others seeking to restrain the conversion of $200,000,000 of the corporation's preferred stock into bonds. The brief follows the general line of argument advanced by the corporation, and recites the court's recent decision in the Berger case including the view of the case on which the corporation won that suit which had the same object as the Hodge case. It says only two new questions are involved. These are whether the corporation in paying quarterly dividends has complied with the requirements of the act of 1902, under which the conversion has been attempted, and, secondly, whether the disclosure of a personal interest on the part of some of the Directors in the syndicate which is to underwrite the proposed bonds was sufficient of itself to warrant the court's interference.

The corporation's counsel says that a certificate of the value of the company's property is of no importance, and claims there is no doubt but that the Directors acted in good faith and for the benefit of all the stockholders, and that the latter had full and ample notice of the Directors' interests in the conversion. That no concealment was attempted, they say, is patent and no secret profit is to be made.

COMPOSER DEFINES MUSIC.

Reginald De Koven, Called as an Expert in a Court Case, Gives His Views.

Reginald DeKoven, the composer, was called as an expert yesterday in the case of the White-Smith Music Publishing Company against the Apollo Company. The examination of the composer took place before United States Commissioner Shields sitting as a referee. The plaintiffs charge the defendant corporation with infringement. The defendants are the owners of a mechanical piano-playing instrument, and are charged with infringing the complainant's copyrighted compositions through its paper-perforated music rolls, used in the instrument.

In answer to the question as to what music was, the composer replied that in musical composition the composer might be said to be dictating to himself when he transcribed upon paper the sounds he heard in his brain.

"Music," said Mr. DeKoven, "primarily is, therefore, a product of the ear and not the eye."

The composer also said that it mattered not how the music or notes were recorded, so long as the intention of the writer or composer was carried out, and the sequence of sound were preserved, and he gave it as his opinion that the perforated rolls were as much a musical record as the ordinary staff notations. Mr. DeKoven also thought that as the popularity of the instruments of the Apollo type increased the sale of sheet music would correspondingly diminish, and that the result of that was to prevent the composer from receiving just remuneration for the product of his brain. He said that for the last few years he felt that he himself had been deprived of just royalties through the wide circulation of his compositions through the various devices employed by the mechanical playing instrument.

Other composers are to be called by both sides. Louis C. Reagener and Alexander P. Brown, the latter of Boston, represented the plaintiffs, and the firm of Burton & Evarts of Chicago the defendants.

NO NEPOTISM ON GOULD LINES.

General Manager of Southwestern Railways Orders That Officials Rid Themselves of Relatives.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—No head of any department of the Missouri Pacific or the Iron Mountain, or any other branch of the Gould lines in the Southwest will be permitted after to-morrow to retain in employment in his office any of his relatives.

This is the substance of a radical order promulgated by Russell Harding, Third Vice President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific. Throughout the great system the outcome of this pronunciamento is awaited with much interest. In the general offices here several subordinate officials will be affected, and preparations are being made for changes.

One hopeful feature is that Mr. Harding does not wish such relatives discharged from the service of the roads. In his circular he specifically stated that he hoped that no dismissals would be necessary, and that transfers to other departments could be arranged.

THIS MULE BRAYS TO ORDER.

Temporary Injunction to Restrain His Braying Has Been Obtained by a Rochester Stove Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31.—A mule which has been taught to bray at given signals figures in a suit which will be tried at the January term of the Supreme Court. The Drake Hardware Company is suing the Louis Wrought Iron Range Company, a rival stove firm. The plaintiff firm claims that the defendants have followed their country salesmen with a mule. As soon as their employes began to talk to the crowds that gathered, they complain, the defendant's mule was made to bray for an hour at a time, thus interfering with the sales.

A temporary injunction was secured to restrain the braying of the mule, and the next hearing will be held to determine whether a permanent order shall be granted.

John B. Stanchfield, who ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1900, has been retained to defend the owners of the mule.

YEAR'S POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

Largest in the History of the Local Establishment.

Postmaster Van Cott was highly pleased yesterday with the figures showing the total receipts for the Post Office for the year ending, as they showed a substantial increase and were larger by many hundreds of thousands of dollars than any previous year in the history of the Post Office.

The total receipts for stamps, box rents, &c., for the year 1902 were $12,425,795.53. The same income in 1901 gave the office $11,102,921.01, an increase of $1,402,868.52, or 13 per cent.

The total receipts from the same source for December, 1902, were $1,201,041.05, an increase of $170,298.95 over the previous year. This is an increase over December, 1902, of 15 per cent. The profit to the Government for the past year was $8,021,764.87, or $1,029,974.47 more than in 1901. The quarterly increase amounted to 11 per cent.

SALE OF MEADOW LAND.

One Million Paid for Property in New Jersey.

By a deed filed in the office of Register James C. Clark at Jersey City the Hackensack Meadows Company yesterday conveyed to Abraham M. Hamel of New York 708 acres of meadow situated in the Township of Kearny.

The tract is part of the land formerly owned by Samuel N. Pike. The consideration named in the deed is $1,000,000. Of this $100,000 was paid in cash. The company at the same time filed a mortgage given by Hamel for $900,000.

TO MAKE TRANSIT PLANS REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE

Col. Cole Says Companies Dare Not Disregard Railroad Board.

Answers a Protest Against Commissioners' Secret Sessions by Saying They Indicate Members' Earnestness.

Definite plans for relieving the street railroad situation in this city, according to Col. Ashley W. Cole, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, are to be recommended by the commission early next week. The commission regards the suggestions it will offer as in the nature of commands. Those propositions, it is said, will not be influenced by the cost of carrying them out.

The commission held several sessions and consultations yesterday. In the morning President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company appeared with other officials of that system and presented maps, schedules, and other data concerning the operations of the Metropolitan. The sessions of the commission were not open to the public.

The Merchants' Association, late in the afternoon, sent an open letter to the commission, protesting against the secret meetings of the commission. "You are a public body," said this communication, "of a semi-judicial character, and we respectfully demand that the hearings should be public and that we be accorded representation."

Col. Cole, on the other hand, said that the commission was "forced for a time to have its meetings in secret, so as to avoid outside interference which might militate against our influence with the railroad officials and lead them to think we were playing with them and not, as we are, in dead earnest for this much-needed reform."

Later Col. Cole sent an answer to the Merchants' Association's protest, in which he said:

I am instructed by the board to say that at the close of the public hearing yesterday, it was apparent that remedies were needed for existing conditions. It was also apparent that it was not practicable to obtain at such a public hearing the exact information necessary upon which to formulate specific recommendations designed to correct the evils. Therefore, this board, using the discretion vested in it by Section 163 of the railroad law, conferred with the representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company and of the Interurban Street Railway Company, obtaining from they exact statements of the recent operation of trains and cars by such companies. From this information it is also apparent to this board that improvements in operation should be made, and upon this information the board is enabled and will within a few days formulate recommendations which, because of their exactness, will be capable of enforcement by the courts if the companies refuse to comply therewith.

The board will return to New York City on Friday of this week and will be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. If you have any plans, information, or suggestions which you desire to submit, the board will be pleased to receive them at your convenience between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock on that day.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan also sent a letter to the Railroad Commission yesterday making numerous suggestions as to possible improvements. Among other things Mr. Cantor said:

I am informed by the Vice President and Manager of the Manhattan system that when the difficulties attending the operation of the electric system caused by the cold weather are reduced to a minimum (if not eliminated altogether) more trains can be safely run, and each train can be composed of a greater number of cars than at present. This company should be compelled to run trains of not less than seven cars during the "rush hours," and upon no greater headway than is necessary for perfect safety.

It should be compelled to run trains between "rush hours" at least twice as frequently as at present, even if fewer cars are used in such trains.

The stations on the Ninth Avenue Line at Warren, Barclay, Cortlandt, and Rector Streets should be enlarged to at least double their present capacity, and they should be so arranged that passengers intending to take express trains and those using the local or accommodation trains could be separated.

The company should build a third track, extending clear through from one end of each of its lines to the other, wherever the space between the existing tracks will permit. The necessary additional terminal facilities and intermediate crossovers can be mutually agreed upon by the city authorities and the company.

In regard to the surface roads Mr. Cantor said that the form of constructing cars should be changed so that there should be an aisle running through the centre of the car, with seats crossways in the car. When a car is full no one else should be permitted aboard. In Winter, he said, closed cars should be run in pairs, and during normal hours at least twice as many cars as are operated now should be run.

Motormen, he continued, should be protected from the cold weather by closed vestibules. There should be more "cross-overs," such as that at Houston Street on Broadway. Mr. Cantor continuing said:

Serious causes of complaint which continually interfere with the operation of street cars are (a) the too frequent tendency of the drivers of trucks and vehicles to use the tracks and (b) at street crossings and avenue crossings where the traffic is from east to west and which frequently delays and hinders the movement of the cars. An ordinance should be passed providing strict rules for street traffic and its regulation, and should be strictly enforced.

For the enforcement of these ordinances there should be a trained police squad to be known as the street traffic squad, the members of which should be stationed along the principal thoroughfares.

The Executive Commitee of the Committee of Lawyers, asked by the Merchants' Association to act in this matter, met yesterday, and adopted a brief to be presented to the Railroad Commission. This brief sets forth the necessity for increased traffic facilities, the need of facilitating entrances to and exits from cars, and the lack of cleanliness and heating of public vehicles.

The committee further suggested certain improvements which could not be carried out immediately, but which should be inquired into. It was urged that the matter of an alteration of route for the elevated roads should be considered. It was suggested that a loop system be adopted by which Sixth Avenue trains should curve at the Battery and travel up Pearl Street and Third Avenue, and the Ninth Avenue trains travel up Pearl Street and Second Avenue, and in the reverse order for Second and Third Avenue trains.

It should be considered, the committee said, whether two-story cars could not be operated. An increase of terminal facilities at City Hall should be inquired into. The introduction and constant use of the third track wherever practicable should be investigated, and an effort should be made to improve the arrangement of tracks at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets.

The members of the Railroad Commission will go to Albany to-morrow, and expect to present their findings early next week. After the sessions yesterday, Col. Cole said:

"The time for talking is gone, and the time for action has come. The commission has in mind a plan for improvement, and we do not care what this plan will cost, if it is feasible. What we shall recommend will undoubtedly cost money, but the companies will have to carry it out, nevertheless. Our recommendations will have the force of law, for the companies would not dare refuse to carry out the recommendations of the board."

Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon performed an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of Charles Wessel of 251 West Eighty-seventh Street, who dropped dead Tuesday evening in a Ninth Avenue elevated train near Cortlandt Street. Dr. O'Hanlon reported to Coroner Jackson that Mr. Wessel died from fatty degeneration of the heart, "probably induced by great excitement or unusual physical exercise." Coroner Jackson said after receiving the report:

"If I can find any witnesses who will testify that Mr. Wessel was unduly shoved or pushed about on the station platform or in the car where he died, I shall hold the Manhattan Railway Company responsible."

WOULD SEIZE FRANCHISES.

Kings County Grand Jury Suggests Municipal Ownership as the Solution of Transit Problems.

Complaints against the service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system found tangible form in a presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury handed up yesterday to Judge Aspinall, in the County Court of Brooklyn. This presentment even urges the Attorney General to take steps to confiscate the franchise of the roads, and municipal ownership is suggested. The Grand Jury declares that the company has been negligent in three main particulars. It has not heated its cars properly; it has failed to light them properly, and, above all, it has not run enough of them. The presentment continues:

We are fully aware that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company allege that all their cars are well heated twenty-two hours of every day. Nevertheless, we found abundant proof that such is not the case; and, not only that, but we found that the company is not doing even all it can to remedy this evil. Cold cars in damp, chilly weather are a menace to the public health. The hardship is especially severe on the women and young girls who are forced to work for a living and patronize these cars.

The Grand Jury says that thousands of eyes are being ruined by reading on street cars in the poor light afforded. But, in addition, this inadequate illumination has afforded a rare chance to pickpockets to ply their calling; "so that the peace of the county is endangered and the property of travelers put in danger by this circumstance." But the worst evil, according to the presentment, is the insufficient number of cars and inadequate seating capacity. On these points it says:

During the rush hours our citizens are crowded, or, as it has been not inaptly expressed, "herded" in these cars in a shameful manner. Many have to stand, and those who get seats are jammed and knocked about. This is a great strain on our women and girls, a menace to their health, and it is imposed at a time when their vital energies are at a low ebb and least able to resist attack.

The Grand Jury declares that these companies are menacing, both physically and morally. "If they are allowed to continue it must result in lowering the moral and physical tone of coming generations." The responsible officials of the road were examined by the Grand Jury, and, it says, "they can, but are unwilling, to cure the three evils specified." It is recommended that a new ordinance upon the subject of car lighting be passed. The jury then says:

These companies have forfeited the right to longer continue in the enjoyment and exercise of their charters and franchises, and we recommend to the Attorney General and urge upon him that, with all due speed, he institute an action to annul their charters, and strip them of their franchises accordingly.

As a final suggestion it is urged that the only solution of the vexed problem is municipal ownership. The presentment says:

Under municipal ownership and control these public utilities would be conducted, not with the aim of making large profits to enrich a few, making of them millionaires, but with the aim of rendering to the public the best service at the least price.

We are of opinion, too, from statistics submitted to us, that experience has demonstrated that, under public control, these railway systems would not only be operated efficiently for the public, but that fares could be reduced to, say, 3 cents, still leaving a large net surplus revenue.

"ONE CITY, ONE FARE."

Chicago Alderman to Introduce an Order Demanding a Complete Transfer System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Alderman Dever has determined to try to anticipate the Committee on Local Transportation in the "one city one fare" idea, and get such a reform at once. He holds that under the decision of the Supreme Court in the transfer case the Council has the right to demand a one-fare scheme now, and will introduce an order looking to that end at the next Council meeting. The order will be a request on the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion as to whether by the terms of the decision the various street railway companies are not bound to give and accept transfers to and from each other so that a passenger would be able to ride from one end of the city to another irrespective of the line for 5 cents.

In case the Corporation Counsel rules against the companies he is to be instructed to prepare an ordinance accordingly. Some time ago Mr. Walker advanced the opinion that transfers from one company to another could be demanded under certain conditions. He held that the terms of the decision in the transfer case carried the implication that the city was empowered to regulate street car fares, with the reservation that it be reasonable. He was of the opinion, for instance, that a passenger getting on a car at Chicago Avenue should be allowed to go to Twelfth Street for one fare, but whether it would be reasonable to require two companies to haul a passenger over the entire length of each line might be another question.

Mayor Harrison still stands by his original position that the Legislature must give the city power to exercise municipal ownership over street car properties before any franchise extension ordinances are granted. The majority of the members of the local Transportation Committee do not agree with him, and the Mayor to-day put the situation this way: "I understand there was a pretty fight in the meeting of the committee when the Arnold report was submitted. There will be a prettier fight than that was."

"As Alderman Bennett has not yet presented me with a copy of the report I cannot discuss it."

BROOKLYN TUNNEL PROJECT.

Manhattan Transit Company Acquires a Terminal Site at Fulton and Furman Streets.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the Manhattan Transit Company had purchased the entire block at Fulton and Furman Streets, Brooklyn, and would erect there a terminal station for the tunnel the company proposes to construct under the East River. Charles St. Clair Drummond, the President of the company, said that the consideration was $700,000.

The Manhattan Transit Company, which is said to be controlled by English financiers interested in tunnel construction, recently bought property at Park Row and Ann Street for the Manhattan terminal of the tunnel. It was said that the tunnel would cost about $6,000,000.

Officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday expressed surprise at the report of the purchase of the Furman Street property. Nevertheless, the records of the Register's office show a transfer of the property in question from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to Frank H. Bradner. The consideration mentioned is $50,000.

TOBACCO TRUST CAPITAL.

Consolidated's Directors Approve the Proposed Increase of $10,000,000.

Announcement was made yesterday that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Tobacco Company had been held at which it was unanimously voted to increase the capital stock from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. Present shareholders will have the privilege to subscribe for the new stock at the rate of one-third of the present holdings. There will be no public offerings of the new stock. The Directors of the company met in the afternoon and formally authorized the extra $10,000,000 issue. It is stated that the new stock, which is all common, will be placed in the treasury of the company to be used in the regular course of business.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Consolidated Tobacco Company to-night filed papers with the Secretary of State, increasing the capital stock from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. An attempt was made to file the papers this morning, but they were rejected because of technical imperfections. The papers filed to-night contain the names of J. B. Duke, President, and Charles F. Keene, Secretary. Among the stockholders who have given their consent to the increase and the number of shares held by each are as follows:

A. N. Brady, 25,000 shares; J. B. Duke, 25,000 shares; B. N. Duke, 15,000; W. L. Elkins, 10,000; Moore & Schley, 10,000; G. F. Paine, 25,000; Thomas F. Ryan, 25,000; William C. Whitney, 25,000; P. A. B. Widener, 25,000.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS.

With the coming in of the new year several changes will take place in some of the well-known firms in Wall Street. Among those announced yesterday are the following:

J. B. Harriman of Campbell, Harriman & Co., member of the Stock Exchange, will become a member of the firm of Harriman & Co.

Lowndes Rhett will be admitted to the firm of Dominick & Williams.

Francis S. Blake has withdrawn from the firm of Blake Brothers & Co.

Herbert V. Falk has severed his connection with the firm of J. S. Bache & Co.

George Ritze of Reitze, Stern & Schmidt has retired from the firm of which he was the head. The business will be carried on under the old name.

Clark, Dodge & Co. announce that owing to ill health George Blagden retires from their firm.

The partnership of Charles Schumacher, Edward Morrison, and J. Henry Townsend, operating on the Stock Exchange under the name of C. Schumacher & Co., was dissolved yesterday, the latter named partners withdrawing. The firm continues in business, Frederick D. Holder being admitted to partnership.

The resigning members, Morrison and Townsend, have formed a co-partnership under the name of Morrison & Townsend, Mr. Townsend being the firm's representative on 'Change.

Winthrop E. Scarritt has withdrawn from the firm of E. R. Chapman & Co.

Harry Bamberger has been admitted to the firm of Wolf Brothers & Co.

The new copartnership of Hagemeyer & Pinkerton has been formed, with offices at 20 Broad Street, to transact a general brokerage business.

The interest of Samuel D. Babcock as special partner in the firm of Hollister & Babcock ceased yesterday. Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., Woodman Babcock, and Henry H. Hollister, Jr., have been admitted as partners in the firm.

The firm of Eames & Moore is dissolved by mutual consent, Francis L. Eames retiring from active business. Charles Hazard and Morgan Davis have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Hazard & Davis, and will continue the business of Eames & Moore.

Presentation to Arthur Turnbull.

Arthur Turnbull, who has just resigned the Vice Presidency of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, received yesterday a large piece of bronze from the officers and employes of the company. Mr. Turnbull has been with the company since 1893. The piece presented was Solon Borglum's "Lassoing Wild Horses," which was recently exhibited at the Art and Sculpture Show at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Turnbull resigns to become a partner of the firm of Post & Flagg.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., President.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To reserve on policies and dividend additions, New York State standard	$7,971,042.00	By bonds and mortgages	$3,8
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	14,734.62	By United States and other bonds	2,0
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	22,980.00	By real estate	7
To premiums paid in advance	4,061.61	By cash in banks	
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	2,855.00	By cash in office	
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts, etc	13,829.53	By policy loans and premium notes	6
To surplus as regards policy-holders	593,149.43	By loans secured by collaterals	4
		By balances due by agents, secured	
		By interest accrued	
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	
Total	$8,634,652.27	Total	$8

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS DURING 1902, DENDS, DEATH CLAIMS, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, $1,056,183.42

DIRECTORS:

Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, George G. Williams, Anthony Wallack, Charles P. Fralleigh, John P. Munn, M. D., Alfred S. Heidelbach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, D. H. Boughtaling, Thomas Russell, Charles E. Patterson, George E. Fisher, Donald B. Toucey, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles W. Dayton, Elgin R. L. Gould, Samuel W. Fairchild, Henry Sampson, David Banks, Isaac A. Hopper, Richard E. Cochran, Edwin Langdon, Charles A. Gardiner, Wm. R. Beal, Ranald H. Macdonald, Edward Townsend.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, President Chemical National Bank.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
JAMES R. PLUM, Leather.

HOME OFFICE, No. 277 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Why don't you go to California this winter?

It isn't far away—less than three days from Chicago if you take the

Golden State Limited

via the El Paso-Rock Island route.

Newest, finest, and most luxuriously equipped train across the continent.

Everything to make you comfortable—electric lights; electric fans; compartment and standard sleepers; dining, observation and library cars.

Rock Island System

Lowest altitudes, easiest grades, and most southerly course across the continent.

Tickets, berths and full information at this office.

A. H. Moffet, G

GREETING THE NEW YEAR

Broadway at Trinity Church Had Its Largest Crowd.

So Much Noise Made by the Strollers That the Chimes Could Not Be Heard in the Street.

There was no doubt, when the clocks struck the midnight hour that 1903 had arrived, for everybody who owned a voice or a tin horn was out to celebrate the event. A hundred thousand people who had grudges against the old year worked them off in an uproarious welcome to the new. Around Trinity Church there was gathered the greatest crowd that lower Broadway has known in years. Everybody else, for only the halt and the blind staid at home and went to bed, made their New Year resolutions in church or at the theatre, or danced the old year out at a hundred balls.

Broadway was bright with lights and noisy with all sorts of cheers, and on the Bowery it did not seem to matter what the celebration was, for everybody was in a hilarious mood. On Eighth Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, a band of forty strong, with home-made megaphones, ignored the passing of the year and shouted loud and long for Devery. "Three cheers for Big Bill!" "Who is Tim Sullivan!" "Down With the Trusts!" were the cries that frightened horses and made people put their fingers in their ears. Once in a while the regular programme was varied with three sonorous megaphonic groans for the elevated railroads, which the crowd caught up and echoed up and down Eighth Avenue. In Chinatown all except the Chinamen were shouting.

In Brooklyn everybody celebrated the event by staying out of bed until half-past twelve.

The storm centre of the celebration, as usual, was at the corner of Broadway and Wall Street, where thousands of people go every New Year's eve to shout and see the other people and to look at the steeple of Trinity Church. On twenty similar occasions Albert Meislahn has played an elaborate programme on Trinity's famous chimes, but none except those whom fortune has favored with an admission to the steeple ever has heard them. The chimes rang out last night at 11:30, from which time the changes were rung on eight bells. This programme followed:

Evening Bells.
Grand Millennium.
March in "Puritani."
Old Volunteer Firemen.
Kiss Me, Mother, Good Night.
Parting Song.
Happy New Year to Thee.
Fille du Regiment.
Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
I'm Unlucky.
My Fatherland.
Auld Lang Syne.
Yankee Doodle.
Home, Sweet Home.

The crowd began to gather as early as 10 o'clock, and at midnight Inspector Grant estimated that there were 50,000 persons on Broadway between Fulton Street and Exchange Place. Under the command of the Inspector were Capt. Halpin and 130 men, but their duties were confined to keeping the north-bound strollers from colliding with those bound south. It was the biggest crowd that has gathered around old Trinity in many years, and the fine, clear, bracing air that brought the crowd was responsible for keeping them in a good humor.

After 11 o'clock the Broadway cars moved only as a break in the crowds afforded them an opportunity. The sidewalks were not wide enough to hold all of the strollers who thought they were going to hear the chimes, and the street was blocked from curb to curb. Carriages, hansoms, and automobiles, carrying twice as many passengers as they were built for, and twice as many tin horns as the occupants could blow, struggled along, but they had no better luck than the cars.

Nobody heard any chimes, and not more than half of the crowd saw the church, but when the two hands of the Trinity clock marked the midnight hour, there arose a cheer that shook the foundations of the tall buildings in the neighborhood, some of which were lighted up, while the upper windows were filled with spectators watching the scene below. Half a dozen fife and drum corps were in the crowd, but the noise they made was only a drop in the ocean. The people began their triumphal march up town soon after midnight, but it was more than an hour later before the cars could make schedule time.

IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Thousands Thronged the Sidewalks and in the Usual Way Welcomed the New-comer.

Like the scenes at Trinity Church, only on a smaller scale, were the scenes on Upper Broadway at midnight. As early as 9 o'clock the revelers began to gather, and from the time to an hour well into the new year it may be said that the scenes, or rather the sounds in that part of the city that is known as the Tenderloin were about the liveliest and noisiest that this city has ever known. Men and women and old men, although the great majority were young, with tin horns between their lips or unmelodious rattles in their hands, made life in that quarter almost unbearable for the small minority that did not sympathize with or take part in the noisy welcome extended to the New Year. Despite the great noise that they made the crowds that celebrated the birth of the New Year on Broadway were extraordinarily orderly.

The cafés and restaurants did a rushing business, and long before 12 o'clock standing room before a bar was at a premium. As for getting a table in one of the popular restaurants, one might as well have undertaken the job of discovering the North Pole by means of a Santos-Dumont airship in a ten-minute journey from New York. Everybody seemed to be affected by the prevailing good nature, and even those who wabbled instead of walked, as they made their way through the dense throngs to this or that destination, appeared to take this or that jostle or shove as a sort of friendly tribute to the birth of a new year.

When the clocks along Broadway indicated the hour of 12 the discordant notes of 10,000 horns and as many rattles pealed forth, and the strollers that had gathered to welcome the New Year stopped for a moment, and then all, as if as one, recognized that 1903 was here and 1902 was dead, and gave another mighty blast. Afterward the throng began to move again, and the celebration in that part of the city was at an end.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

[illegible] of the Neighborhood Sat at Open Windows After Vesper Service.

Hundreds of persons gathered in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral just before midnight to hear the chimes played. Windows in many of the houses in the neighborhood were opened and men and women dressed in overcoats and furs listened to [illegible] were chimed by Montell Toulain, and ten numbers were on the programme. Archbishop Farley, who moved into the renovated episcopal residence yesterday, heard the chimes from the window of his reception room. He was attended by many of the clergy.

The programme was as follows:

Holy God, We Praise Thy Name.
The Star-Spangled Banner.
My Country, 'Tis of Thee.
Jerusalem, My Happy Home.
The Meeting of the Waters.
Believe Me.
The Pilgrims' Chorus.
The Palms.
The Last Rose of Summer.
Doxology.

Archbishop Farley celebrated solemn pontifical vespers at 8 o'clock in the evening in the cathedral to invoke the "blessing of God for the New Year."

Big Crowd in Harlem.

A big but an orderly crowd listened last night to the chimes of St. Andrew's Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. At 11:45 the chimes rang out with "America." Then came "Lead Kindly Light," then other old favorites until as the hands of the clock pointed to the midnight hour the bells swelled into the Doxology. Afterward came other airs, and at last "Home, Sweet Home." As the last note died away the crowd gave three cheers, and the loudest blasts of the horns were heard. L. Grant Senia played the chimes.

SERVICES IN CHURCHES.

Methodists Had Their Watch Meetings, Closing with Silent Prayer at the Midnight Hour.

While the horns and rattles of the crowds in the streets, the whistles of elevated trains, and deeper-throated factory whistles were ushering in the New Year there gathered in the lecture rooms of many of the city churches last night worshippers for the watch-night services, which, by the custom of years gone by, are held to give thanks for the blessings of the old year and to voice hopes for continued blessings in the year to come.

The watch meetings, for the most part, followed a uniform plan. They were simple in observance, consisting of prayer and singing, the testimony to "experience," and brief sermons by pastors or by visiting clergymen, closing in most cases with ten minutes of silent prayer just as the old year was changing into the new. Some of the churches introduced a social hour, following the watch meeting, but the custom was not general.

In the Methodist churches, including Grace Church in One Hundred and Fourth Street, the Forty-fourth Street Methodist Church, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues; St. Andrew's Methodist Church, in Seventy-sixth Street; the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, and the Chelsea and Trinity Methodist Churches watch services were held, as well as in the Broadway Tabernacle and the Metropolitan Temple. No announcement was made here of the completion of the $20,000,000 Thank Offering Fund, subscribed recently in the cause of missions, formal announcement of which was to be made in the Trinity Methodist Church in Springfield, Mass.

Services were held also in several of the Baptist and Episcopal churches.

NO CHIMES AT GRACE CHURCH.

J. M. Helfenstein, the Organist, Ill with Appendicitis in the St. Denis Hotel —Reported to be Dying.

For the first time in years the chimes of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, did not welcome the incoming of the new year at midnight.

While thousands stood and waited to hear the chimes, the organist of the church, J. M. Helfenstein, was being attended by physicians in his apartments in the Hotel St. Denis, almost opposite the chapel. At midnight he was so low that it was not thought he could live until this morning.

On Christmas Day he took the choir singers to the St. Denis, where in the afternoon he entertained them at dinner. In the evening he took them to the theatre. Late that night he was stricken ill, and had to take to his bed. Appendicitis developed soon. It was an acute case, his physician said, and the utmost care was taken of the patient. His condition became worse rapidly.

NURSES IN MASQUERADE.

Lively Time Among the 102 Pupils at Bellevue's School.

Bellevue Hospital's Training School for Nurses was transformed last night. Instead of demure, white-capped attendants, the halls, dormitories, and class rooms were filled with imps, angels, policemen, Fillipinos, and soldiers. A martial figure resembling President Roosevelt in Rough Rider costume talked with a person remarkably like District Attorney Jerome, who was attended by an individual in evident disguise, who changed false whiskers with such frequency as to give currency to the suspicion that Detective Jacobs was present.

The occasion was a masquerade ball, practically the only diversion of the year for the 102 nurses in the school, and they made the most of it. Miss Delano, the Superintendent, and her assistant, Miss Blink, watched the fun, which lasted until the new year was safely on the way.

YOUNG COUPLE FORGIVEN.

After having been an outcast for seven months from the home of her father, a merchant of Rockaway Beach, because she married the man she loved, Mrs. George Heer, with her husband, will be taken back into the family fold at a reconciliation party to-night in her father's home at Seaside, Rockaway Beach.

In June last Lillian Burchell was married to George Heer, who was in the last six-day walking match in Madison Square Garden. George W. Burchell, the father of the bride, objected to the marriage and announced that he intended to sell his property and leave the beach. Heer and his brother, Lawrence, opened a small hotel opposite Mr. Burchell's store. A week afterward his hotel was burned by the big fire. The day after the fire Heer went to his wife's father and said: "Now I'm broke. I don't want any assistance, but I just want your forgiveness and blessing." Mr. Burchell was unforgiving, and he disinherited his daughter.

Heer and his bride borrowed money and began housekeeping in Henry Street, and employment was found. Recently Mrs. Burchell talked to her husband about forgiving the couple, and the bride took part in the family festivities on Christmas Day.

POLICE FIND PEARL NECKLACE.

A pearl necklace valued at $3,000 by the owner, Miss Annie Noyes of Chicago, took up some of the time and attention of the West Thirtieth Street Station police yesterday. Its disappearance was reported by Miss Noyes at 1 A. M. She said that she had removed the necklace while trying on a new waist in a shop on Tuesday. She was in the street before discovering that she had neglected to replace the necklace. Returning to the store, she was told that the employes had seen nothing of the piece of jewelry.

The young woman's appearance at the station resulted in the detailing of Detective O'Neil to the case. He, in company with the watchman of the cloak house, ransacked the store yesterday and found the object of their search between the seat and the back of a large plush chair, into the depths of which it had become secreted. The necklace awaits the owner at the station upon her return from Philadelphia, whither she went on a visit yesterday. She is visiting in this city at 20 West Forty-fifth Street, the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Mundi.

Capt. Stephenson Placed on Trial.

Capt. John T. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street Station was placed on trial yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein at Headquarters on charges of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses in his precinct and of making false reports to his superior officers. County Detectives Michael Kuku and Isaac Silverman, Silvester Carfolite, an investigator for the District Attorney; Policeman Ennis of the Headquarters staff, and other witnesses told of visiting the resorts and buying liquor in them, although they have no excise license, and also of other happenings. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when Inspector Donald Grant, who will shortly be tried on similar charges, may testify in behalf of his accused subordinate.

Publication for Educational Alliance.

The Alliance Review, a new publication, has appeared on the east side. It is a semi-monthly newspaper, issued by the clubs and classes of the Educational Alliance and designed primarily to propagate the work of that institution. The members of the Board of Managers are: David L. Podalsky, editor in chief; Jacob A. Gillman, David Haar, and Joseph Morgenstein, managing editors; Charles Cohen, business manager.

Jewish Publications Merged.

The Jewish Messenger has been purchased by Philip Cowen, publisher of The American Hebrew, and it is to be merged therein, the name being retained as a subtitle. The Jewish Messenger was started in 1857 by the late Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs. With him was at first associated his son, Myer S., now President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. Subsequently Abram S. Isaacs assumed editorial control and retained the same until last week.

HIGH JINKS ON 'CHANGE

Stock and Grain Brokers Wind Up the Old Year.

Ticker Tape, Confetti, Balloons, a Band, a Tug-of-War, Umbrella and Pony Races, Trumpets, Tin Horns, and Drums.

The old business year was hustled out of the Produce Exchange yesterday with such a din and racket and such evident enjoyment on the part of the brokers that one might have thought they were glad to see it go, until the end of the jubilee, for then its memory was honored with a rousing cheer and the wish that there might be many more like it.

The fun on the floor began as early as 1:30 P. M. At that time business was suspended and 1,500 brokers, messengers, clerks, and employes and guests of the brokers turned into so many shouting, howling, pushing, yelling demons. The signal for the commencement of the jollification was the striking up of a lively tune by the Seventh Regiment Band. The next moment the air was filled with thousands of streams of colored tape, while a shower of confetti rained down from the gallery, which was crowded with women. By and by ticker tape, silk hats, bags of corn and wheat, and flowers were resorted to for missiles, and within a short time every man on the floor carried on his clothes the evidence of the jollification storm which had broken loose.

The noise was terrific. A thousand throats shouted themselves hoarse, and when they could shout no more, they tooted on tin horns, flutes, mouth organs, toy trumpets, or rattled away with drums, rattles, and other instruments. From the gallery 100 red balls were thrown into the surging mass of brokers, and immediately there were a hundred scrimmages for their possession. Several balloons were set loose and these escaped to the cealing out of the cluatches of the struggling brokers.

After all these instruments of amusement had been exhausted the first set event was literally "pulled off," for it was a tug-of-war between members of the Produce and of the Stock Exchanges. The Produce Exchange team consisted of A. G. Cater, J. Hayden, Marshall Geer, and Dennis Callaghan, weighing together 785 pounds. The Stock Exchange members weighed 861 pounds, and they were John A. Van Schaack, Charles Schoonmaker, W. W. Vaughn, and H. G. Campbell. The Produce Exchange team won by 3½ inches, and their fellow-members shrieked with delight, hoisted them upon their shoulders, and carried them to the grain pit, where they received silver smoking sets. For the defeated Stock Exchange members there were drums, so that they could beat something, as the Chairman said, but they were evidently not anxious for the prizes, and so the drums were given to some little boys on the floor.

One of these, a little fellow of six, was later found sitting in a chair of the pit, crying bitterly for his "Papa." Papa was found, and only then did the boy come to really enjoy his drum and his red ball. There were also an umbrella race and a pony race, the latter of which was won by Arthur Bingham. The grand finale was furnished by five couples of professional cake walkers. Then the brokers formed by twos and, with the band at its head, the column wound its way like a huge snake into the Stock Exchange part of the floor and out again. The fun ended with the band playing and the crowd singing the National hymns and "Auld Lang Syne," and with a series of cheers for the President, the old year, the new year, the ladies, &c., and the Committee on Arrangements. The latter consisted of Walter Moore, J. S. Carney, W. Berlin, Charles Ricalton, L. A. Morey, and C. F. Berz.

CURB BROKERS MAKE MERRY.

The Doings and Undoings of the Year Sung to the Accompaniment of a Street Organ.

Merrymaking took up a large part of the day in the outside market in Broad Street yesterday, and there, too, were music and high spirits. A street organ with brass-band attachments was impressed into service in lieu of more elaborate music, and to the air of one of the songs of the day the brokers, with vocal gifts and some without them, joined in a parody that told of the doings of some and undoing of others in one of the stocks that of late has been made a very active speculative football. The song was not a new one on the curb, but yesterday it found more favor than ever.

By the time the market came to a close the brokers who had lost their hats in the course of the merrymaking, were about as numerous as those who still retained their head gear. But good nature was the rule of the day, and even when the play was rough, it was taken in good part.

Oft-repeated new year wishes kept the traders at their meeting place a good deal beyond the conventional hour of closing the market, and when the crowd did finally break up, it was only to form numerous smaller gatherings elsewhere, where good cheer was added to good wishes.

NEW YEAR'S IN WALL STREET.

J. P. Morgan & Co.'s 130 Employes Receive 100 Per Cent. of Their Yearly Salaries as a Bonus.

Many employes of Wall Street houses, where it has not been the custom to give Christmas presents, but where New Year's Day has been made the occasion of gifts during past years, were pleasantly remembered yesterday with substantial presents. J. P. Morgan & Co., as has been their custom for several years, presented each of their 130 employes with a bonus of 100 per cent. of his yearly salary. There were also several raises in salaries ranging from $100 to $2,500 a year. It was estimated yesterday that the total amount of gifts and increases of salaries would foot up about $600,000.

THRONGS AT PLAYHOUSES.

Preparatory to saying farewell to the old year and welcoming in the new, some 25,000 persons filled to the doors New York's Theatres last night and made the managers wish that the glad New Year came six times a week.

The merry crowds began to flock to the places of amusement early, and listened with equal cheerfulness to "Hamlet," at the Garden, and "The Sultan of Sulu" at Wallack's. Not even the tragic "Tosca" at the Metropolitan could depress the bound-to-be-happy throng.

At the close of the performances the crowds filed out into the streets and listened with sympathy to the roar of the tin horns. Some hastened to hear the chimes of Trinity, some to the restaurants, some to private parties, and so all continued to celebrate the coming of 1903.

As for the actors and other theatre folk they hurriedly joined friends at the Lambs, the Players, the Greenroom, the Business Men's, and other clubs.

New Year's Eve at the Majestic.

Proprietor Jacob Rothschild of the Hotel Majestic gave what he called a "New Year's Eve Symposium" last evening, which all the guests of the house, including Admiral Schley and Mrs. Schley and many outside neighbors attended by invitation. Admiral Schley proposed the toast "Our Country," and the entire company sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Dixie," "Auld Lang Syne," and the Doxology. The instrumental music was by Victor Sorlin's band.

Boston-Manchester Service.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company announces that a new service between Manchester and Boston will be inaugurated this month. The International Mercantile Marine Company will utilize on the new route several steamships of the Leyland Line, and the first sailing from Boston will be on Jan. 10, and from Manchester on Jan. 31. Thereafter sailings will be continued from both sides on every alternate Saturday. While steamships run from here direct to Manchester, there are no outward sailings from Manchester to this port.

Lectures by John Graham Brooks.

John Graham Brooks will deliver the first of a course of three lectures on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street. The subject will be "Nietzsche, the Denier."

BRONX PRIEST DISPOSSESSED.

Alderman Gass Proceeds Against Father Mechler, Who Moves Into the Basement of His Church.

Father Mechler, the rector of the Little Church of the Holy Family, in Union Park, the Bronx, has moved all his household goods and his housekeeper into the basement of the church, because Alderman Frank Gass, one of the pillars of the parish, has dispossessed the priest of his former residence—a near-by cottage, which is owned by the Alderman. The Alderman says the rector has not paid his rent in eight months; the priest says that he is poor and his church is poor, and that he cannot pay.

It was six years or more ago that the residents of Union Park, near Westchester village, petitioned Archbishop Corrigan for a church. Alderman Gass was one of the signers of this petition. It was granted, and Father Joseph Mechler was sent to the people and a church was built. However, no rectory was provided, and Gass's cottage being convenient, the priest rented it for the consideration of $15 a month. All these years he has lived in the cottage, but of late he has fallen behind in his rent.

On the Monday before Christmas he received a dispossess notice, to which, it appears, he paid no attention, supposing it referred to certain contemplated changes in Ninth Street. Later the father discovered that Gass was the author of the notice, and he wrote the Alderman a very fiery letter. On the Monday of the present week Marshal Hortlett came to execute the notice. He found the priest, his housekeeper, and his nephew, Charles Duffy, in the act of moving out.

Since that time Father Mechler has been working much of the time in his shirt sleeves, making himself snug in the basement of his church. Sunday school used to be held there, and there were four rooms. The father has made these four rooms into eight, and with his own hands put in gas and water pipes. He thinks he will do very well in his new quarters.

Alderman Gass says he has importuned the priest for the rent time and time again without effect, and was forced to the action he took. Father Mechler says that he thinks the course of the Alderman very strange, and, while admitting that the rent was not paid, said he simply could not get the money. The parish, he says, contains only some sixty or seventy families, none of them rich, and he has himself spent since he has been there $2,000 or $3,000 of his own money.

THEATREGOERS IN ACCIDENTS.

Man Knocked Down and a Hack Wrecked at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Streissguth of 133 Eighth Street, Elmhurst, L. I., were crossing Thirty-fourth Street at Broadway at about 7 o'clock last evening on their way to a theatre when John Courtney, a cabman, of 73 Fourth Avenue, drove by with a two-horse cab. Mrs. Streissguth was slightly in advance of her husband, and when he saw that she was about to be knocked down he stepped in front of her and shoved her backward.

He was knocked down by one of the horses. Mrs. Streissguth shrieked in fright and tried to go to her husband's aid, but several men seized her, while others dragged Mr. Streissguth away from the horses. His wounds were slight. Courtney was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station under a charge of reckless driving.

A two-horse hack, owned by H. Henry Willis of 4 East Thirty-ninth Street, in which were Benjamin Armstrong and two women, all in evening dress, was smashed by a car at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway at about the theatre-opening time. All, including the driver, James Morse of 344 West Fortieth Street, were thrown out, but were not injured seriously.

The hack was knocked against an elevated road pillar. The women's dresses were torn and soiled. No complaint was made against the motorman. The party continued on the way to a theatre.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR RAILWAYS

Presidents of Western Lines Look for Enormous Business in Transportation This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Western railroad managers speak with great enthusiasm of the prospects for 1903. Large as the business of the Western railroads has been during 1902, they think it will be still greater in the coming year.

Speaking on this subject, President S. M. Felton of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company said: "The outlook for the coming year is particularly bright. A year ago we began to feel the effects of the failure of the corn crop not only in the direct movement of that commodity, but in the movement of other business, influenced more or less by the local conditions existing. This year we have nothing but additional demands for transportation facilities on every hand.

"The business in sight at the present time from all quarters bids fair to insure a steady increase in earnings for the coming year, and if our crops for the year 1903 should be bountiful it would insure in the closing months of the year a business larger than ever before handled in our territory.

"The travel to and from St. Louis during the year consequent upon the coming exposition in that city in 1904 promises to be heavy. It must be borne in mind, however, that with all of this prosperity there are heavy increases in the expense of operation to be taken care of and the extra earnings accruing to the railroads generally will be distributed around the country in the shape of increased cost of labor and material."

Paul Morton, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, said: "I see nothing in the outlook for 1903 that is discouraging. There is now a good prospect for the movement of all kinds of merchandise, and, generally speaking, the country never enjoyed more prosperity or looked ahead with more satisfaction.

"The readjustment of wages will necessitate higher rates in many instances, and already the rates on many commodities have been advanced, and there will be other advances. In all cases these advances are reasonable, and can be satisfactorily explained.

"So long as we have good crops the railroads will continue busy, and so long as the transportation companies are busy at a profit just so long will the greatest number of men be employed and the good times remain with us."

NEW RAILWAYS IN MEXICO.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 31.—It is announced that the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is the Mexican branch of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has approved plans for the immediate construction of more than 200 miles of railways. It is proposed to build a large number of short lines in Mexico connecting the mines of the company with trunk lines of road in order to afford adequate shipping facilities.

Many of the mines which the company recently purchased are remotely situated from railway transportation and cannot be profitably worked until railway connection is given them.

Wants Lehigh Valley Proxies.

Alonzo E. Cottier, who heretofore sent out several letters attacking the management of the Lehigh Valley by ex-President Walter, since resigned, has sent out requests for proxies for the annual meeting this month in an endeavor to secure a more representative Board of Directors. He claims that the present board represents only one-quarter of the stock and that it is composed chiefly of men who are financially more interested in other roads.

Change in Railway Presidency.

President J. W. Brock of the Central New England Railway has resigned, and Vice President C. W. Chapin will succeed him.

Congressional Contest in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Congressman Julius Kahn, defeated for re-election in the Fourth California Congressional District by E. J. Livernash, has served notice of a contest. The official count gave Livernash a majority of 141, but a decision by Judge Hubbard in the contest for Superintendent of Schools throws out so many votes affecting Livernash's majority that a partial recount gives Kahn a plurality of 124.

Checks Cashed at Hotels
without cost for holders of Credit Letters issued by Nat'l Hotel Ass'n, 7 E. 42d St.; phone 4866-38. —Adv.

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Demand and Supply.

OUR STORE WAS BORN WITH A DISTINCTIVE PURPOSE We were to devote ourselves exclusively to apparel and personal requisites. With new ideas and enthusiasm a-plenty we launched our enterprise. Soon folks began to recognize the superiority of our wares and business methods; they said pretty things concerning the store, its service and the wares; they gave us their patronage liberally--far more than we ever anticipated, but—Why did we not provide such things as

Silks	Dress Goods	Bed Linen
Velvets	Trimmings	Rugs
Laces	Linen	Upholstery
Linings	White Goods	Embroideries
Notions	Wash Goods	Art Embroideries
Napery	Blankets	Objects of Art

were the constant inquiries. What were we to do? There was a demand, why not a supply? It is the eternal law and life of business. Ours palpitates with life. It did not require much wisdom to see the absolute necessity of supplementing our wares with all those things. On the sixteenth of February and after we will offer them, not as minor factors in our business, but on the same principle which governs all things that find a place in our store—in a generous variety, at a fair price.

Our January Sale of Gowns and Wraps.

We will place on sale to-morrow the remainder of our exclusive importations of Winter garments, as well as creditable copies of them, at the following price concessions:

Imported Gowns.

The creations of Paquin, Raudnitz and Douellet, reduced from $110.00 and $125.00 To $50.00 each.

The creations of Walles, Lafierre and Perdoux, which cost over $200.00 a garment to import, reduced To $75.00 each.

The creations of Paquin, Liette and Beer, the original import prices of which were from $185.00 to $375.00, are now offered At $85.00

Also a limited number which were formerly marked from $125.00 to $250.00 are now offered at less than half former prices.

We also offer the remainder of our stock of handsome Gowns, reproductions of the creations of the foremost European masters, suitable for afternoon or evening wear, in lace, silks, velvets and white cloths,

At $25.00.

These garments include all those formerly marked from $39 to $50.

At $37.50.

All garments formerly marked $65.00 to $75.00.

At $50.00.

All garments formerly marked from $89.00 to $100.00.

Tailor-Made Suits.

In various cloths and styles, twelve models from which to select. Values $21.00 to $32.00. Now at $10.00 and $15.00

Cloth Jackets.

Former prices $9.00 to $18.50. Now at $5.00, $7.50, $8.25, $9.50 & $11.00

Three-Quarter Coats.

In various cloths, loose or half-fitted backs and Monte Carlo effects. Former prices $15.00 to $32.00. Now at $10.00, $14.75 and $19.50

Fancy Wraps.

In silks, velours and fine cloths, suitable for afternoon or evening wear. Former prices $32.00 to $58.00. Now at $17.50, $19.50, $28.00 and $32.00

We have also made a liberal price concession on all garments which were formerly marked from $60.00 to $150.00.

Rain Proof Coats.

In Tan or Oxford Cloths, several different models. Values $19.50 to $28.00. Now at $13.50

Imported Wraps, Paletots and Long Garments.

The remainder of our exclusive importations of wraps, paletots and long garments made by such famous masters as Pacquin, Raudnitz, Douellet, Francis, Paillard and others, the import prices of which were from $62.00 to $310.00 a garment, are now offered at from $24.00 to $122.00 each.

FOR INDEPENDENT LABOR.

League Being Formed to Demand Equal Rights for Union and Non-Union Men.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Albany, who has been called into consultation by the workmen interested in the formation of the National League of Independent Workmen of America, said to-night:

"The League will be organized in the near future. It is proposed to put a National organizer in the field and to organize local branches all over the country and demand that employers run their shops as 'open shops,' in which union and league men can have an equal and fair chance for employment.

"The league will be strictly a laboring man's affair, but it will be incorporated, so as to command the confidence of employers and the general public, and be in position to defend the rights of its members through the courts. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership.

"The specific objects for which the independent workmen propose to organize are as follows:

First—To protect independent workmen in their independence.
Second—To sustain high wages by skillful, energetic co-operation with our employers.
Third—To establish reasonable hours of labor according to the exigencies of the trades.
Fourth—To promote intelligent understanding of our work.
Fifth—To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices in order that our boys may become successful workmen.
Sixth—To maintain sanitary conditions of employment by means of State laws and inspectors.
Seventh—To compel officers of the Government to enforce the laws.
Eighth—To compel labor unions to observe the laws.
Ninth—To protect members against unjust treatment from employers by due process of law.
Tenth—To provide a labor bureau for its members.

STRIKERS MAY HAVE A PICKET.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Judge Rufus B. Smith of the Superior Court has handed down a decision in which he concedes to striking workmen the right to picket a factory when they are seeking to accomplish a lawful purpose and do not intimidate or coerce non-strikers. The decision defines the rights of employers and says that when it is necessary in their business to employ workmen the right to do this is a property right, and there is unlawful interference, the remedy is by injunction.

The decision is the result of a suit brought by the Eureka Foundry Company against the striking coremakers. The strikers are perpetually enjoined from picketing the Eureka Foundry in large numbers, but they are allowed to have one picket, who may persuade workmen to leave their employment and advance peaceful arguments to workmen if they choose to hear him. If the workmen do not care to meet the picket or listen to his arguments, they are not to be molested. Any attempt to influence their minds by improper means will be a transgression on the rights of the employer and may be corrected by injunction.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES. OR POWDER PROMPTLY CURES ASTHMA Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression Suffocation, Neuralgia E. FOUGERA & CO. New York. AND ALL DRUGGISTS

There's no sort of neck, young or old, a Cluett-Peabody collar won't fit—there's a special kind of style for every throat.
Cluett Brand 25c Arrow Brand 15c
Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

SULTAN VAINLY SEEKS AID

Morocco Tribesmen Refuse to Send Troops to Defend Fez.

Tetuan Threatened by the Tribesmen—Anxiety Expressed in Rome Lest Italy's Interests Shall Suffer.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Further information showing how serious is the situation at Fez is given by The Times's correspondent at Tangier, Morocco.

The chiefs of the northern tribes, he says, are not obeying the order of the Sultan to send irregular troops to Fez to aid in the defense of the capital.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, Morocco, Dec. 31.—The Beni-der and surrounding tribes are menacing Tetuan. The excitement there is intense.

No further news has been received here from Fez. The couriers have been delayed by heavy rains. During the recent battle with the Government forces the rebels captured twelve of the Sultan's cannon and his treasure chests.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—A dispatch received here from Ceuta, Morocco, says that a Moor who was under British protection has been murdered by Moors between Tangier and Tetuan.

The Kabyles, in the vicinity of Melilla, Morocco, are quiet. People who have arrived at Ceuta from Fez do not take very serious views of the situation there.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The missionary headquarters in London has telegraphed to Tangier for information regarding the missionaries in Morocco, for whose safety, however, not much fear is felt.

The latest advices from the Americans at Mequinez show that Messrs. Welliver of Minnesota and Reed of Kansas City went to Fez after the recent trouble at Mequinez. Six other missionaries are presumed to be at Mequinez.

BELGIAN PARTY MASSACRED.

Cannibals Capture an Outpost in Congo Free State and Feast on Bodies of Defenders.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Disaster to a Belgian outpost in the Congo is reported by The Times's correspondent at Brussels.

The Congo administration has received news of the death of Lieut. Demagnee and his party, who were stationed at Fort Boni, on the frontier of Ugandi.

The fort was attacked on June 14 by the Valindos, a tribe of cannibals. The garrison was overwhelmed and the whole party was murdered. The cannibals afterward feasted on the bodies of the Belgian party.

As the military force of the Congo Free State consists entirely of native soldiers commanded by Belgian officers it is probable that the number of white men killed at Fort Boni was small.

ANXIETY FELT IN ITALY.

Fear Expressed in Rome That Trouble Over Morocco Would Find the Country Unprepared.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Affairs in Morocco are attracting much attention in Italy, says the Rome correspondent of The Times.

The official press does not discuss the possible effect of the overthrow of the Sultan on Italian interests. The Giornale d'Italia, however, expresses anxiety lest the violent disturbance in North Africa shall find Italy unprepared to assert its position as a Mediterranean power.

It says that Italy needs to be especially watchful at present, as its commercial interests are threatened in various directions. Commercial treaties with European nations are hanging in the balance, and the Austro-Russian agreement in the Near East bodes ill for Italian interests in the Balkans, while the "open door" to America is being shut in the face of Italian emigration.

By The Associated Press.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Germany has notified Spain that she intends to observe an attitude toward Morocco similar to that of France and Great Britain. All the powers are thus in accord with Spain's desire to maintain the status quo.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 31.—The Spanish sloop of war Infanta Isabel sailed from Algeciras this morning for Morocco.

Gen. Chacel will assume command of the Spanish expeditionary force should developments in Morocco necessitate its dispatch to that country.

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 31.—The cruiser Rio de la Plata has been ordered to Tangier, where she will watch events.

LISBON, Dec. 31.—The Government of Portugal is sending warships to Morocco for the purpose of protecting Portuguese interests there.

TOULON, Dec. 31.—French ironclads are said to be preparing to sail for Morocco.

CRETE CHEERS GREEK PRINCE.

Extraordinary Demonstration at the Palace at Halepa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times's correspondent at Canea, Greece, says an extraordinary demonstration occurred on Tuesday in front of the palace of Prince George at Halepa. The crowd cried "Long live the union!" The town, suburbs, and mountains were brilliantly illuminated.

The return of the Crown Prince of Greece to Canea was the signal for great enthusiasm among the inhabitants. He reviewed the Cretan gendarmerie on Wednesday.

Forbid Pilgrimages to Mecca.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says that pilgrimages to Mecca have been forbidden in Tunis during 1903 because of the prevalence of cholera in Egypt.

"Tod" Sloan Has Valet Arrested.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—"Tod" Sloan's valet, a Swiss named Carloz, was remanded at a police court here to-day, charged with stealing the American jockey's diamond sleeve links valued at $425; a dress suit, and other articles. Sloan, who said he desired to go abroad, was bound over to attend the trial.

Text of German Tariff Published.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening prints the text of the new tariff law, with the statement that the date of its going into effect will be determined on later by the Bundesrath.

AGREEMENT ON AUSGLEISCH.

Austrian and Hungarian Premiers Compromise Their Differences After a Long Dispute.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—After a protracted conference Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, and Herr de Szell, the Hungarian Premier, surmounted the difficulties in the way of reaching an understanding with regard to the Ausgleisch at 9 o'clock this evening, and it was then announced that the Premiers had agreed to a compromise. The Ausgleich is the customs union and fiscal agreement between Austria and Hungary.

The news of the settlement was published in extra editions of the newspapers, and was received with signs of satisfaction by the crowds celebrating the new year.

The terms of the compromise have not been announced. It is reported that Hungary was victorious, Dr. von Koerber having been forced to yield to M. de Szell's demands.

The arrangement thus reached within a few hours of the close of the old year was not brought about without considerable difficulties and protracted conferences, which, until the last moment, were fruitless. Emperor Francis Joseph presided this afternoon at a council at which both premiers were present.

An official communication was afterward issued saying that the two Governments were unable to agree, and that the negotiations had ceased.

Later in the evening, when M. de Szell and Dr. de Ludacs, the Hungarian Minister of Finance were preparing to take the train for Budapest, Dr. von Koerber suddenly appeared and said he had found a way out of the difficulty. Negotiations were hurriedly resumed and resulted in an agreement.

The Ausgleich cannot formally be ratified until it has been approved by the Hungarian and Austrian Parliaments, but the present step is important as tending materially to strengthen the position of the monarchy with its continental neighbors in the negotiation of new commercial treaties.

GREAT BRITAIN TO PUNISH EMIR

Expedition Will March Against Ruler in Nigeria Who Offered Price for Englishman's Head.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—In consequence of the menacing attitude of the Emir of Kano, a powerful Mohammedan ruler of Northern Nigeria, who has placed a price on the head of Capt. Abalie, the British Resident at Zaria, capital of Zag-Zeg, in Central Africa, the British Government has decided on the immediate dispatch of a punitive expedition of 1,200 men belonging to the West African Frontier Force.

The Government has received news of the death in October last of the Emir of Sokoto, who had caused serious trouble in the past.

MEDAL FCR LADY CURZON.

American Wife of the Viceroy of India Remembered in Honors of the Coronation Durbar.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Among the Durbar honors announced to-day Lady Curzon of Kedleston gets the Kaiser-i-Hind ("Emperor of India") gold medal for public services in India.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy, is not included in the Durbar honor list, which is very long and of little interest outside Anglo-Indian circles.

Decorations and orders are lavished on the Indian Princes, members of the Governmental departments, and naval and military officers. Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, is made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

In a dispatch from Delhi, the correspondent of The Daily Express says: "Great discussion has occurred here among the titled ladies as to whether or not they ought to curtsey to the Vicereine; it was finally decided that no curtesies be given."

DELHI, India, Dec. 31.—In commemoration of the coronation Durbar orders have been issued to release certain classes of military offenders and 16,188 prisoners who are in civil jails.

The Maharajah of Jaipur has given a lakh of rupees (about $50,000) to the Indian People's Famine Fund in commemoration of the Durbar.

The bestowal of the Kaiser-i-Hind on the Vicereine is very popular and is regarded as a fitting reward for her splendid exertions in behalf of the women of India.

AMERICAN IN LONDON COURT.

George Chapman, Accused of Three Murders, Asks for Protection.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—George Chapman, whose preliminary trial is still going on at a Police Court here, was to-day arraigned on additional charges of murdering his first and second wives, the autopsy on whose exhumed bodies indicated that they had been poisoned. The prisoner has applied to Consul General Evans for protection.

The Public Prosecutor identified the prisoner as Severino Brosowsky, a native of Varsaw, Russian Poland, where he at one time combined the callings of doctor's assistant and barber.

Chapman went to London from America in 1893. He was arraigned at a Police Court Oct. 27 last, charged with having poisoned a young woman reputed to be his wife.

TOBACCO TRUST IN GERMANY.

System of Rebates and Premiums to be Introduced.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Anglo-American Tobacco Trust will introduce here to-morrow a system of rebates and premiums to small dealers.

The trust owns only one factory in Germany, the Jasmatzi, at Dresden, which it has greatly enlarged and filled with new cigarette machinery of American make. It has not accepted so far other factories which were offered to it by timid proprietors, but has negotiated without success for two or three of the largest businesses in Germany.

MONEY NEEDED IN FINLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—Count Bobrinsky, who co-operated with the American famine work in 1891, has received inquiries from America in regard to the relief required in Finland.

He telegraphed to Minister of the Interior von Plehwe, who has authorized him to say that money will be gratefully received, but that other contributions are not wanted.

ABBE KLEIN NOT TO BE BISHOP.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The Pope has refused to appoint Abbé Klein to be Bishop of Monaco. The Abbé is a Professor in the Catholic Institute at Paris, propagator of Father Hecker's doctrines, and translator of Bishop Spalding's works.

The Vatican authorities think there is some connection between the Pope's action regarding Abbé Klein and his rejection of Bishop Spalding's candidacy for the Archbishopric of Chicago.

Arbitrator for Boundary Disputes.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 31.—A treaty was signed yesterday afternoon by the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Peruvian Minister Plenipotentiary naming President Roca of Argentina as arbitrator in the boundary disputes between Peru and Bolivia.

BOERS TO FIGHT FOR BRITAIN.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.—A detachment of 100 Boers who have volunteered for military service in Somaliland will sail from here next week.

American Invaders at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.—The Americans who are going to Bairam Tli, Transcaucausia, to install cotton oil machinery in the imperial domain there, have arrived at Moscow.

Lord Roberts's Banquet in Boston.

Lord Roberts, commander in chief of the British Army, has accepted the invitation of the British Naval and Military Veteran Association, extended through its commander, Lieut. Col. A. P. Graham, and officers to be present at the association's banquet to be given in his honor on the occasion of his visit to this city next Fall as a guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Capt. Stokes and the officers are making the preliminary arrangements.—Boston Herald.

WISH TO THREATEN CHINA.

Ministers Propose to Compel Payment of Indemnity in Gold.

PEKING, Dec. 31.—The Ministers here of the foreign powers have telegraphed their governments the refusal of China to pay the international indemnity in gold notes and have discussed the matter among themselves. It is proposed to inform the Chinese Government that failure to fulfill the obligations provided in the protocol will entail grave consequences.

The policy of the United States presents an obstacle in the way of delivering a joint note to China on the matter, and the present difficulty is generally attributed to the encouragement given the Chinese by the American Government's indorsement of their arguments. The Chinese are content to await developments, believing that the powers will find it so difficult to agree on a course of action that the present deadlock will be prolonged indefinitely.

Replying to inquiries from the legations the Foreign Office to-day admitted that there was some truth in the reports of warlike preparations on the part of Tung Fuh Siang; although it characterizes the stories of his movements as exaggerated. The Foreign Office says the Viceroys of the northern provinces have sufficient troops to subdue him.

This latter statement, however, is disbelieved. It is expected that Government troops will join Tung Fuh Siang in the event of his undertaking a rebellion. Popular sympathy is with Tung Fuh Siang, who was exiled and degraded for obeying the orders of his superiors and attacking the foreign legations here.

The monument to Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister who was killed in Pekin shortly after the outbreak of the "Boxer" troubles, will be dedicated Jan. 18, Chinese and German officials participating in the ceremony. The monument is a white marble arch spanning the principal business street at the spot where Baron von Ketteler was assassinated.

UNITED STATES TO TAKE SILVER.

State Department Officials Surprised by Claims for Damages Made by the Missionaries.

WASHINGTON Dec. 31.—The State Department has been officially advised through its fiscal agents in China that the second installment of the Chinese indemnity fund, which falls due to-morrow, must be paid in silver, or rather on a silver basis. Therefore to-morrow the department will have placed to its credit $496,092, for it has without hesitation decided to accept the payment on the basis proposed.

The department more than a month ago was advised unofficially of what would happen. The first installment of the indemnity, which was due July 1 last, was likewise paid on a silver basis, the nations receiving the money reserving the right to reclaim the difference between the silver and gold basis.

Some idea of the extra charge that would be imposed on China did she yield to the almost general demand of the powers for payment of these indemnities on a gold basis may be gathered from the fact that, whereas the Chinese tael, which was the basis of the calculation of the indebtedness, was worth 74 cents at the time the agreement was signed in Peking, it is now worth only 51 cents.

The impression prevails here among persons who have taken part in these settlements that the indemnities demanded by the powers are far beyond China's ability to meet. The Government may for a year or two borrow enough money from various internal sources to pay the installments falling due every six months, they believe, but in a short time the powers will be compelled, at the risk of losing everything, to come to a readjustment of the whole indebtedness, either by submitting the case to arbitration at The Hague, which China ardently desires, or by an agreement between the creditor nations.

Most of the first installment paid to the United States last July, and amounting to nearly half a million dollars, was in settlement of missionary claims for damages arising from the "Boxer" outbreak. The department adopted the plan of paying out 25 per cent. of each large claim. This absorbed nearly all of the first installment.

It is said at the State Department, where many of these cases were handled, and the records of the American Commission show that the same was true as to the claims presented in China, that probably never in the history of the department have there been so many heavy claims presented to the attention of a settlement commission as those coming from the missionaries as a result of the "Boxer" uprising.

The commission has cut into the figures with ruthless hand. The claims were common to organizations and individuals in one case a claim was submitted amounting to $250,000 for mission property destroyed. Reliable affidavits show that $100,000 was a generous estimate on the property.

In individual cases missionaries put in claims for jewelry and articles of luxury. By a curious adjustment, the commission, while allowing some of these claims with liberality, has placed a low valuation on human life. Assuming a murdered missionary of the age of fifty to be capable of ten more years' work at the rate of $400 per year, it would award an indemnity of about $4,000 to his or her heirs.

The State Department, which is the reviewing authority in these cases, probably will raise the allowances on deaths, but may still further cut down the claims for personal property losses.

TRYING TO GET OUT OF JAIL.

Court Reserves Decision on Motion for Krafft, Six Months Imprisoned.

In supporting a motion before Justice Fitzgerald yesterday to have an order whereon his client, William R. Krafft, was arrested in June, vacated, Lawyer Frederick P. Randolph read a letter wherein his client's accuser, Otto F. Beese, invited the prisoner, who is in Ludlow Street Jail, to lend the honor of his presence at the wedding of his (Beese's) niece. It was urged that he should not disappoint, as a place would be arranged for him at the table. The communication closed with "We do not address you as M. D. We thought H. C. would be more appropriate, as that stands for hair cutter."

This letter, the prisoner's attorney urged, showed animus. He stated that unnecessary delay had been practiced by counsel for the plaintiff in bringing the suit to trial. Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision. Beese alleged when the complaint was made out that he gave Krafft $150 in cash to invest for him, and that Krafft kept the money. Krafft is sixty-two years old and has now been in jail six months.

WOMAN'S BODY ON ENGINE.

Killed on Way to Meet Fiance and Carried Five Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 31.—Dottie Askwood, twenty-two years old, of Belmont Place, here, promised to meet her fiancé at the Erie station to-night to attend a New Year's dance. As she crossed the tracks an express train struck her. The body was picked up by the pilot and carried five miles before the engineer was aware of it.

At Paterson the train stopped and the woman's dead body was found in front of the engine. Her skull had been fractured.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Col. H. G. Prout, the distinguished military critic, reviews Gen. Christian De Wet's new book about the Boer war for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, (to be published Saturday,) according much less praise to the author than other reviewers here and abroad have given him. The recently collected Webster letters which throw new light on the political career of the great American statesman are subjected to critical examination by John White Chadwick. There are articles of uncommon interest on Sydney George Fisher's "True History of the American Revolution," Roscoe's study of "Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford," and Frederick Stanhope Hill's "Twenty-six Historic Ships." But apart from its extended reviews of new books, this publication possesses unique interest because of its rich variety of literary news from all parts of the world, and its various editorial "departments" and correspondence.—Adv.

INSURANCE FOR OLD EMPLOYES.

Fund in Memory of John G. Myers of Albany Amounts to Raising Wages.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Announcement was made to-night that the widow and family of John G. Myers had established the John G. Myers Fund, for the distribution of a large sum of money in the shape of insurance certificates to employes of fifteen or more years of service in the business of which Mr. Myers was the head.

The announcement was made at a dinner given to the heads of departments and the fifty-three certificates issued to-night represent more than $60,000. Each certificate is payable after the holder's death to a beneficiary, and the amounts are based upon the terms of service and salaries of the employes. The standard is $50 for the first $1,000 of salary and $50 for each additional $500. Some employes have been thirty-three years in the business, and their amounts are increased pro rata for each year over fifteen. In addition, an annual dividend of at least 5 per cent. is to be paid upon the face value of the certificates.

The plan is in effect a salary increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. It carries out the benevolent ideas of the founder of the enterprise, who died a few months ago, leaving a large fortune.

OBJECT TO ISLIP ROAD.

Wealthy New Yorkers Protest Against an Opening Through Trinity Property.

ISLIP, L. I., Dec. 31.—W. Bayard Cutting, Charles F. Hobbs, Frederick G. Trusslow, J. Ives Plumb, and several other rich New Yorkers were busy here to-day giving testimony before Commissioners against the opening of a road at Great River, which would run through the seaside property owned by the Trinity Parish of New York, and which is used in the Summer time as a Summer home for the poor.

The opening of the road would only make it 300 feet longer, and the men to-day testified that it is not really needed now, as the public would not gain any better access to the seashore. They pointed out that the proposed road would lower real estate values as well as ruin the home.

PLOT TO OUST JEROME

Capt. Piper Tells of Gamblers' Alliance Ready to Spend $1,000,000.

Inspector Brooks Is Held by Magistrate Brann on Charge of Breaking Into Canfield's Place.

Capt. Piper, Second Deputy Commissioner of Police, is authority for the statement that, according to information in the possession of the police, New York's gamblers have consolidated their interests, formed a defensive and offensive alliance, and decided to spend $1,000,000 if necessary to obtain a victory. The end they have in view, according to Capt. Piper, is the ousting of District Attorney Jerome from office.

When Mr. Jerome was informed of Capt. Piper's statement he smiled and said with considerable emphasis:

"The odds are long, but if the $18,000 appropriated by the city to be at my disposal for emergency work the coming year is not all 'green goods,' I shall win. When I took office I swore to uphold the law against all odds, and I mean to live up to my oath of office. It would be a fine thing, forsooth, in a community like this, if a gang of law breakers could lift their heads in the light of day, fight the properly constituted authorities by legal means, and win. I have more confidence than that in the people of this city. If I cannot fight them to a standstill then it is time for me to get out. I will give Canfield and his confreres all the fight they want, and, mark my words, things will look a little different the next first of January."

Capt. Piper made the statement in question when he was told that Inspector Brooks had been held by Magistrate Brann on the charge of Canfield's manager, Bucklin, that the Inspector had unlawfully entered Canfield's house on the night of the raid.

"But," the Deputy Commissioner added, "these gamblers don't make a move that we do not know of beforehand. We realize the desperate character of the men we have to deal with, and know that they will leave no stone unturned to accomplish the ends they seek to attain."

Magistrate Brann, who heard the testimony in the case against Inspector Brooks, and whose term of office expired at midnight, declared the Inspector had exceeded his authority in entering Canfield's house in the manner he did on the night of the raid, and decided that the police officer must stand trial. Several witnesses swore that the raiders rang the doorbell, knocked at the door, and made every effort to gain entrance to the house without force, but to no purpose, before they smashed Canfield's parlor window.

"A raid is an act of hostility," said Magistrate Brann. "The law presumes that every citizen will obey the mandates of the court. The officer was bound to assume that he would gain a peaceable entrance into the premises. The evidence in the case is so conflicting that it raises an issue of fact, and this issue can not be properly tried by a committing Magistrate. It follows that the defendant must be held for the Court of Special Sessions."

Isaac Weill, Inspector Brooks's lawyer, telephoned to his client to come to court with a bondsman. Then Mr. Weill set about to obtain a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari on behalf of his client.

When the Inspector appeared, Magistrate Brann said he would parole the policeman in the custody of his counsel. The latter thanked the Magistrate, but declined, because, as he said, in order to make a writ of habeas corpus valid, his client must actually be in custody. Magistrate Brann, however, persisted, and Inspector Brooks had a hard time of it trying to break into jail. Finally he got out of his dilemma by commanding Sergt. McGirr of the court squad to take him into custody.

In the meantime the writ had been obtained from Justice Scott in the Supreme Court and served on the Clerk of the Yorkville Police Court, Magistrate Brann having gone home. All parties concerned then went to the County Court House, Inspector Brooks in custody of Sergeant McGirr, where they met District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Gray.

Mr. Jerome, by virtue of his office as public prosecutor, found himself in the peculiar position of opposing the motion of Inspector Brooks, whose interests in the matter are identical with his own.

Assistant District Attorney Gray, looking very solemn, told Justice Scott that the District Attorney would want Inspector Brooks held on the warrant, provided the proceedings were regular. John Delahunty, Canfield's counsel, asked for an adjournment, saying he would like Justice Scott to hear ex-Justice Fursman, who has been engaged by Mr. Canfield in the proceedings.

"I don't care to hear either the complainant or the defendant," said Justice Scott. "I will hear the District Attorney and him alone. This is not a private but a public prosecution. District Attorney Jerome represents the people, and he alone has the right to be heard."

Mr. Delahunty said he thought it would be indelicate for Mr. Jerome to appear, as he was co-defendant with Inspector Brooks in civil proceedings brought by Mr. Canfield as a result of the raid. Justice Scott asked Mr. Jerome if he wanted to be represented by counsel. Mr. Jerome said he thought he would take care of his own interests. He then said that the case was so full of irregularities that it would be impossible to present it in a proper shape to the court. He also drew the attention of the court to the fact that the man who charged Inspector Brooks with lawlessness was himself accused of a felony.

Justice Scott then took the papers. "This question of the lawlessness of the police," he said sarcastically. "I understand has already been settled in the columns of The North American Review." Justice Scott referred to an article by Justice Gaynor in this month's issue of that magazine.

"I believe it has," said District Attorney Jerome smiling.

Justice Scott then said he would dismiss the writ of habeas corpus as the Inspector was only nominally in custody, whereupon all parties concerned left the courtroom, laughing as they went.

District Attorney Jerome had intended to continue his secret examination of witnesses in the case of the "People against Canfield" yesterday. Indeed, Justice Wyatt convened court in the District Attorney's library. No witnesses, however, appeared, as the subpoenas had not been served.

COLUMBIA WINS AT CHESS

Yale Second in Eleventh Quadrangular College Tourney.

The Four Clubs Accept Challenge for Fifth Annual Cable Match with Oxford and Cambridge.

The eleventh quadrangular college chess tournament, between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, came to an end last evening. Columbia, with half a point in the lead, broke even in her games with Yale in the final round yesterday and won thereby the tournament, the representatives of the dark-blue remaining one point behind. The achievement is due to George Tucker, who in a splendid game downed his adversary, E. Hull. On the other hand Barshall was defeated at the hands of N. Hull. The games between Sawin and Sewall and Keeler and Adams were drawn. Harvard tallied thrice against Princeton. Rice and Clerk disposed easily of their respective opponents, Richardson and Bisell, while the other two games were drawn. Earlier in the afternoon Harvard was awarded a win for the Rice-Sewall game, left for adjudication on Tuesday.

The scores of yesterday's games are appended:

BOARD 1.—RUY LOPEZ.

Sawin, Yale. White.	Sewall. Columbia. Black.	Sawin. Yale. White.	Sewall. Columbia. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. KR—Q	PxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. KtxP	R—Q4
3. B—Kt5	B—Kt5	18. Kt—Kt3	Kt—R4
4. Castles.	B—K2	19. B—KB	Q—R6
5. R—Kt	P—K3	20. Q—K4	KtxKt
6. P—B3	B—Q2	21. QxR	KtxB
7. P—Q4	PxP	22. RxKt	B—K3
8. PxP	Castles.	23. P—B4	R—K
9. Kt—B3	P—QR3	24. Q—KB3	R—K3
10. B—Q3	B—KKt5	25. K—R.	R—KR3
11. B—K3	Q—K2	26. Q—KKt3	Q—R4
12. P—QR3	QR—Q	27. Q—Kt2	R—Kt3
13. Q—P2	BxKt	28. Q—K4	R—R3
14. PxB	Q—R6	29. Q—Kt2	Drawn.
15. B—K2	P—Q4		

BOARD 2.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

Keeler. Columbia. White.	Adams. Yale. Black.	Keeler. Columbia. White.	Adams. Yale. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. K—K2	RxR
2. P—QB4	PxP	24. K—K	R—Q
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	25. K—B2	B—K3
4. P—K3	P—K4	26. P—QKt3	Kt—B2
5. Kt—B3	PxP	27. R—Q	RxR
6. QxP	QxQ	28. KxR	K—B
7. KtxQ	P—QR3	29. K—B2	K—K2
8. BxP	B—QKt5	30. Kt—B	K—Q3
9. B—Q2	Castles.	31. P—KB4	P—QR4
10. R—Q	QKt—Q2	32. P—K4	P—KB3
11. Kt—Q5	BxBch	33. B—B	P—QKt4
12. KtxB	KtxKt.	34. P—KR4	P—B5
13. BxKt	Kt—B3	35. PxP	PxP
14. B—B3	R—Q	36. Kt—K2	K—B4
15. R—B2	Kt—K	37. Kt—B3	K—Q5
16. K—Q2	R—Kt	38. K—Q2	Kt—K
17. P—Q	Kt—B3	39. B—Kt2	Kt—K3
18. R(B2)—Q2	B—Q2	40. Kt—K2	K—B4
19. P—KKt3	B—Kt4ch	41. Kt—B3	K—Kt5
20. K—K	B—Q2	42. B—B3	P—KB4
21. B—Kt2	P—QKt3	2 h. 37 m.	2 h. 58 m.
22. R—B	P—QB4	Adjudicated a draw.	

BOARD 3.—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Tucker, Columbia. White.	E. Hull. Yale. Black.	Tucker. Columbia. White.	E. Hull. Yale. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	24. B—B2	P—B3
2. P—K3	B—B4	25. R—B	KR—R
3. B—Q3	B—Kt3	26. RxRch	RxR
4. P—KB4	P—QB4	27. R—QB	R—R7
5. KKt—B3	P—QB4	28. R—Kt4	Kt—Q3
6. BxB	RPxB	29. B—Kt3	Kt—B2
7. P—B3	Kt—QB3	30. R—B7	R—KB
8. P—QR3	Kt—B3	31. R—K7	P—Kt3
9. QKt—Q2	Kt—K5	32. PxP	PxP
10. KtxKt	PxKt	33. RxP	R—Kt3
11. Kt—Kt5	PxP	34. RxKP	P—B4
12. BPxP	Q—R4ch	35. PxP	KtxP
13. B—Q2	Q—Q4	36. B—K	Kt—Q3
14. QR—B	B—K2	37. R—K6	Kt—B5ch
15. Q—Q4	BxKt	38. P—B2	R—K
16. QxB	QxQ	39. B—B3	R—R
17. PxQ	Cast's QR	40. K—Q3	Q—Kt4
18. P—KR4	K—Kt	41. R—K4	Kt—Kt3
19. B—B3	R—R2	42. R—Kt4	K—Kt2
20. K—K2	Kt—K2	43. P—K4	K—B2
21. QR—B	Kt—B4	44. P—Q5	Kt—Q2
22. B—K	R—KB	45. P—K6	Resigns.
23. K—Q2	K—R		

BOARD 4.—SICILIAN DEFENSE.

N. Hull. Yale. White.	Barshall. Columbia. Black.	N. Hull. Yale. White.	Barshall. Columbia. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	19. P—KR4	P—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. P—KKt4	PxP
3. P—Q4	PxP	21. P—QB4	B—K4
4. KtxP	P—KKt3	22. P—B4	BxP
5. B—K3	B—Kt2	23. BxB	P—K4
6. Kt—QB3	Kt—B3	24. B—R6	PxKt
7. B—QB4	P—Q3	25. BxR	QxB
8. Castles.	P—QR3	26. P—B3	R—B3
9. P—B3	B—Q2	27. R—KB	B—B4
10. Q—Q2	P—QR3	28. P—QKt4	Q—QB
11. P—QR3	R—B	29. R—B	P—R3
12. B—Kt3	K—R	30. P—Kt5	PxP
13. QR—Kt	Kt—Kt	31. RPxP	R—B4
14. Kt—Q5	KtxKt	32. QxP	B—B4
15. PxKt	Kt—K4	33. Q—K7	RxP
16. KR—K	Kt—B5	34. RxR	QxR
17. BxKt	RxB	35. QxP	B—Q6
18. P—QKt3	R—B	36. Q—Kt8ch	Resigns.

BOARD 5.—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Rice. Harvard. White.	Richardson. Princeton. Black.	Rice. Harvard. White.	Richardson. Princeton. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	16. Q—Q	QxP
2. P—QB4	P—K3	17. Kt—Q3	Q—QKt4
3. QKt—B3	KKt—B3	18. P—B4	Q—Kt3
4. P—K3	QKt—Q2	19. Q—K	Q—KB4
5. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	20. Kt—B4	R—B3
6. Q—Kt3	BxKtch	21. Kt—K5	R—QB7
7. PxB	Castles	22. P—Q	RxPch
8. B—R3	P—K	23. KxB	Kt—Q2
9. B—Q3	P—K4	24. Q—KKt3	P—KR4
10. Kt—Q2	P—K5	25. B—QKt3	KtxKt
11. B—K2	P—B3	26. BPxKt	Q—KKt5
12. Castles	Kt—B	27. PxKt	QxQch
13. PxP	PxP	28. KxQ	B—KKt5
14. P—QB4	R—K3	29. PxP.	Resigns.
15. PxP	R—Kt3		

BOARD 6.—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Hankinson. Princeton. White.	Bridgman. Harvard. Black.	Hankinson. Princeton. White.	Bridgman. Harvard. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	20. RxRch	RxR
2. P—KB4	P—K3	21. P—R3	B—KR4
3. P—K3	Kt—KB3	22. B—K3	P—QKt3
4. Kt—QB3	QKt—Q2	23. P—B4	B—Kt3
5. Kt—B3	P—QB3	24. P—B5	B—R2
6. B—Q3	PxP	25. P—K4	R—Q1
7. BxP	Kt—Kt3	26. Kt—Kt2	KtxKP
8. B—Kt3	QKt—Q4	27. BxPch	KxB
9. P—QR3	B—B3	28. KtxKt	Kt—Q4
10. Q—Q3	B—B2	29. R—K	R—Kt6
11. Castles	P—KB3	30. R—K2	B—K1
12. P—K5	Kt—K2	31. B—B	RxKRP
13. R—Q	P—K4	32. Kt—Kt5ch	PxKt
14. P—R4	PxP	33. RxB	Kt—B3
15. Kt(K2)xP	Castles	34. R—K3	RxR
16. Kt—R4	P—B4	35. KtxR	B—Kt2
17. Kt—K2	QxQ	36. K—B2	P—K3
18. RxQ	B—Kt5	37. K—Kt3	Kt—R2
19. Kt—QB3	QR—Q	Drawn.	

BOARD 7.—SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Clerk. Harvard. White.	Bissell. Princeton. Black.	Clerk. Harvard. White.	Bissell. Princeton. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	19. P—R	P—Kt6
2. P—QB4	P—K4	20. P—QKt4	B—Q5
3. P—Q3	Kt—QB3	21. BxB	BPxB
4. Kt—QB3	P—Q3	22. R—B	KR—QB
5. KKt—K2	P—KR3	23. Q—Kt3	P—B3
6. Kt—Kt3	B—Kt5	24. R—K	P—KR4
7. KKt—B3	BxKt	25. P—R5	Kt—Q2
8. KtxB	Kt—Q5	26. P—Kt6	Kt—B
9. Q—R4ch	P—Kt4	27. R—B4	Kt—Kt3
10. PxP	Q—B	28. P—Kt3	Kt—K2
11. P—K5	Kt—K2	29. KR—B	P—Q4
12. BxKt	KtxKt	30. R—B7	RxR
13. B—B3	Kt—Kt3	31. RxR	Q—Kt
14. Castles	P—B4	32. RxP	PxP
15. P—B4	P—Q4	33. PxP	Q—KKt
16. P—Q5	P—B5	34. R—Kt	R—K
17. Kt—K2	Q—Q	35. P—R5	Kt—Q3
18. P—KR4	K—Kt	36. R—R4	Kt—Kt3

It will thus be seen that Columbia won the trophy up to last year three times, Harvard six times, and Yale once.

Before commencing play yesterday the Presidents of the chess clubs of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton met to consider the challenge which was received a few days ago from Oxford and Cambridge for the fifth annual cable chess match for the Isaac L. Rice Trophy. It was decided to accept the challenge and suggest to the British students that the match be played in April, 1903. Rice of Harvard announced that the Boston Athletic Association had again very generously invited the American team to be their guests for the match and offered the use of the association gymnasium for the contest under the same hospitable arrangements as last year.

The offer of the Boston Athletic Association was accepted, and L. D. Broughton, Jr., who received the challenge from England, was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the challenge, and in the name of the chess clubs of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to officially accept it. The committee named as members of the team for this side C. T. Rice

DEMOCRATS ARE HOPEFUL

Leaders Believe Presidential Chances for 1904 Excellent.

Chance of Candidates May Be Between Judge Parker, Senator Gorman, and Ex-Secretary of State Olney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Evidences are not lacking among Democratic leaders to show that there exists a very strong belief in Democratic circles that the chances for electing their candidates for President and Vice President in 1904 are not only encouraging, but are steadily growing stronger.

Among Republicans there is very little discussion about candidates, for the reason perhaps that it is generally accepted that Roosevelt will be the unanimous choice of their National Convention.

Candidates, however, are being talked of by Democratic leaders, and thus far Judge Parker of New York, Senator Gorman of Maryland, and former Secretary of State Olney of Massachusetts are most frequently and prominently discussed. Hoke Smith is one of the most ardent admirers of Judge Parker, and thinks he would make a more available candidate than either of the two other gentlemen named.

Mr. Smith was associated with Mr. Olney in the Cabinet of President Cleveland and naturally feels friendly to the Massachusetts man, but he thinks the candidacy of Mr. Olney might arouse antagonism based on his service with Mr. Cleveland, and that there would be no disaffection with Judge Parker as the candidate.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, in the course of conversation to-day expressed the opinion that the nomination by the Democrats would be either Mr. Gorman, Mr. Olney, or Judge Parker. Each of them in his judgment would be an acceptable candidate. He thinks Mr. Bryan has a leaning toward Mr. Olney.

"There is no question," said Mr. Richardson, "that Mr. Olney is being boomed in the West. He will make a formidable candidate. While not personally a magnetic man, he has a clean political record and undoubted ability. He supported Mr. Bryan, as did Mr. Gorman, and they are equal there.

"It may be that some of the lingering animosity to Mr. Cleveland will react upon that gentleman's former Secretary of State, but we can't tell. Many Democrats have become reconciled with Mr. Cleveland, and yet in some quarters a great deal of bitterness toward him is felt. Whether Mr. Olney would share it is a question.

"Mr. Gorman we all know. He has been with us, worked with us and for us, and his record is plain to all Democratic beholders. His friends will not let the nomination go to another without a contest. Mr. Gorman is in that contest and no man can say he will not be the candidate.

"Judge Alton Parker is coming to the front very rapidly. From what I hear of him he would be entirely acceptable to the Southern Democrats if he should be the choice of the convention. He has not a blot on his political record, and will go into the contest for the nomination with a clean escutcheon. I believe that if he had been nominated by the Democrats at Saratoga for Governor we would have carried New York State last Fall. I think fair-minded Republicans concede that such would have been the result."

Mr. Richardson believes that tariff will be the issue between the parties. "The people are demanding tariff reform," said he, "but the high protectionists who rule the Republican Party will not give it to them. These gentlemen insisted before the last elections that the tariff could not be intrusted to the Democrats, but must be kept within their control that they might have the opportunity of revising it.

"The tariff must be revised by its friends, said they. They carried the elections and will have a working majority in the next Congress. Yet nothing will be done to meet the popular demand for a reduction of exorbitant duties, and notwithstanding the fact that many good Republicans are convinced changes should be made in many of the present rates. The fact is you will never have tariff reform to satisfy the people so long as the manufacturer virtually sits in command and writes the schedule. The way the protectionists usually reform the tariff is to stick on a few points more of duty. Then, when there is a clamor for a change, they say 'Oh, leave the revision of the tariff in the hands of its friends.'

"The talk about Democrats advocating absolute free trade is too silly to be given serious consideration. No one urges free trade for this country. But we will insist upon a reduction in existing rates to meet conditions that have arisen since the last Tariff act was passed, and in this many Republicans join us, although they may not be willing to go so far as the Democrats in making reductions. The tariff should be so readjusted as to prevent the shelter of monopolies and combinations, and that kind of a tariff the high protectionists who manage the Republican Party in the Senate and House will not permit.

"Many Republicans who are more farseeing than their associates realize the drift of sentiment, and they are trying to save their party by granting a modicum of revision. They cannot get even that much. The high protectionists are intrenched and cannot be persuaded to come out by pleadings of their colleagues. They will have to be routed out by the Democrats. The country is patient and has been inclined to give the Republicans a show to let the tariff be revised by its friends. But the country cannot be fooled forever. I think the people are awakening to the realization that the 'friends' of the protective tariff will revise it only to their further advantage."

DEMOCRATIC LEADER FOR TARIFF

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Ex-Representative Bynum of Indiana, one of the Democratic leaders in the House during the two Administrations of President Cleveland, favors a scientific regulation of the tariff. As Mr Bynum was regarded as an authority on tariff matters and at times took a ground distinctly at variance with the rank and file of his party, his views have a special interest. Discussing tariff matters, he said to-day:

"The majority of the American people, I am satisfied, favor the protective principle, and if that principle is ever destroyed, it will be because of the extreme and extortionate demands of its immediate beneficiaries. This question ought to be taken out of politics. Our industries have become so varied, our productions so large, and our commerce so vast, that we cannot longer afford as a great commercial nation to play battledore and shuttlecock with it. I am willing that the American producer and manufacturer shall have ample protection to compensate them for the higher wages and every other increased expense in the cost of production."

URGE CHANGES IN CUSTOMS LAW.

New York Merchants' Representatives Visit Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President Roosevelt and Secretary Shaw were visited to-day by a committee of the Merchants' Association of New York. The delegation consisted of Thomas H. Downing, H. A. Metz, G. W. J Angel, and S. C. Meade, and their object was to urge certain changes in the customs administrative act. In 1900 the association urged upon President McKinley and Secretary Gage the advisability of making these changes.

The advocates of the amendments urged their adoption on the ground that they would be for the better protection of the Government, the domestic manufacturer, and the honest importer. Secretary Shaw talked with the committee about the proposed revision and promised to investigate the matter fully.

NO CARRIAGES FOR REVELERS.

Coach Drivers' Strike Also Stops Funerals in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 31.—There were more than fifty receptions and balls in this city to-night, and nearly all who attended were forced to walk. On account of a strike declared by the local union of coach drivers at noon to-day not a livery stable in the city could send out a vehicle.

There are 200 men on strike. The local union is affiliated with the Team Drivers National Association of America, and President Lewis of Detroit is handling the strike. The men demand $10 a week and an eight-hour day, fifteen cents an hour overtime, and the execution of a contract to remain in force until April, 1904. The liverymen have so far refused the demands.

Anticipating violence to-night the police reserves were ordered out early. A few carriages were permitted to take fares without interference.

Several funerals must be postponed on account of the strike.

RECORD YEAR FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Over 550,000 Aliens Arrived in 1902—Percentage of Deportations Also Larger.

When the immigrants who arrived at Ellis Island yesterday had been registered, Statistician Charles Eichler added up his monthly totals and found that during the year just ended 551,645 aliens had been landed at this port. This breaks all records since 1819, when the authorities began to keep track of the influx of immigrants from the Old World to this country.

The nearest approach to the big total piled up for 1902 was in 1882, when 476,086 foreigners were landed at Castle Garden, and 1892 comes next with 445,980, which would indicate that the tide of immigration reaches its height every ten years. In 1901, 408,040 aliens passed through the Ellis Island Bureau, and 341,712 in the previous year. In 1854 319,233 immigrants arrived at this port, and 213,736 in 1849.

The percentage of deportations for mental or physical infirmity or for poverty was also greater last year than for any previous year. At the close of business yesterday, the records showed that out of 36,000 arrivals during December, 900 were excluded, while for the same month in 1901 there were only 255 exclusions out of 29,085 arrivals. Of the total number landed during 1902, 5,353 were ordered deported, liability to become a public charge being the chief cause of exclusion.

The increase in the number and percentage of deportations is due to the more rigid examination of immigrants, which has been a feature of the present Commissioner's administration. The work in connection with the strict inspection has been so severe that in the past month four inspectors have handed in their resignations.

Since the appointment of Commissioner Williams, in April, there have been a dozen removals of officials for various causes, and forty promotions, carrying with them increases of salary. The holders of the money, baggage, and catering privileges, who had been doing business on Ellis Island for ten years, were ousted for alleged irregularities, and were replaced by new men. The various steamship companies were forced to exercise a stricter supervision over the class of steerage passengers who came over in their vessels, and to be more careful in making out their manifests, as fines ranging from $10 to $1,000 per steamship were inflicted upon the companies guilty of careless or improper manifestation.

Several improvements are planned for Ellis Island, including a new shed that will accommodate 1,000 immigrants.

COL. PARTRIDGE STEPS OUT.

Colgan Retired, Haughey to be Tried, Hogan Charges Dismissed, Formosa Made a Captain.

Col. Partridge reached Police Headquarters early yesterday morning and his last day as Commissioner of Police was busy. He announced that he would remain at his desk until midnight, when he would welcome Commissioner Greene and turn over to him his gold badge of office. Recent Commissioners have retained the badge as a souvenir, and Commissioner Partridge said he would like to keep his, too. "But it wouldn't be right," he said. "It belongs to the city, for the city paid for it."

Upon the report of Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, Col. Partridge dismissed the charges against Capt. John E. Colgan of Coney Island that he had permitted a poolroom in his precinct. Immediately upon this action being announced, Capt. Colgan presented his resignation, which Col. Partridge also accepted. Col. Partridge also appointed his private official secretary, John Jerome Corkhill as Complaint Clerk, the salary to be fixed by Commissioner Greene. Corkhill received $2,250 as secretary.

Col. Partridge then promoted Detective Sergeant Charles A. Formosa of the Central Office to a Captaincy, and assigned him to Coney Island. Sergt. William Gregory was at the head of the eligible list, but Col. Partridge said he passed him by because he was sixty-three years old. Capt. Formosa was born in Italy in 1864, became a policeman Sept. 15, 1888, a Roundsman Oct. 16, 1896, and a Sergeant the same year. Col. Partridge received a report from the Board of Police Surgeons to the effect that Capt. William Haughey, who is under charges, was fit to stand trial. Charges against Capt. William Hogan, brought by the District Attorney, to the effect that he had used patrolmen for other than police duty, were dismissed.

All of the Inspectors have been summoned to Headquarters at 11 o'clock this morning to be addressed by Commissioner Greene.

NO REBATE ON ILLEGAL TAX.

State of Illinois Escapes Return Collections Made Under Defective Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The committee of managers in charge of the litigation with the State of Illinois for the refunding of the 2 per cent. tax paid under the law which was declared unconstitutional last year has decided to give up the fight for the return of over $400,000 involved.

The committee met this week and decided to print the adverse opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois and send it to the companies. With it will go an opinion from Thomas Bates, attorney for the companies, holding that as the Royal case, on which they were defeated, was the strongest that could be found, there is no use continuing the litigation. The case turned on whether the tax was paid under duress. In the Royal case it was shown that the company had been notified that unless its taxes were paid by a certain date its license would be revoked; that it had a building in this city worth over $10,000,000, and a valuable agency plant in the State, and that it would be damaged at least $1,000,000 if its license should be revoked for even a week.

In spite of this the court held that there could be no recovery under protest. Many of the companies have been required to-day to pay taxes in many counties, when it was known that the 2 per cent. tax was unconstitutional, and that the companies were suing to get it back, and so they are caught both ways.

MRS. POLLY McPHEE IS DEAD.

She Owned the Greatest of Austrian Trotting Stables and Bought Kentucky Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 31.—Mrs. Polly McPhee, who owned the greatest winning stable of trotting horses in Austria and had exported from this country more horses than any other buyer, is dead at her home in Doblin, a suburb of Vienna. The news reached this city through a letter from John Splan, her American representative. An operation caused her death.

In the last few years Mrs. McPhee had secured from Kentucky Colonel Kluser, 2:11¼; Bravo, 2:12½; Miss Sidney, 2:10; Minnie Burchwood, 2:13¾; Derego, 2:19¼; Dick Miller, a green trotter; Arline, 2:24½; Wig Wag, 2:16¼; Axmer, 2:13¾; Henrietta, 2:12¾, and several others. Wig Wag, who holds the three-year-old gelding record, was shipped by Mr. Splan only a short time ago and has hardly reached Austria. Colonel Kluser got a two-mile record of 4:28. He cost Mrs. McPhee $7,500, and proved himself the champion of Western Europe.

Physician Dies in a Hotel.

A man who registered at the Hotel Raleigh Tuesday afternoon as George B. Fuller, but who is said by Marion Harrison of 105 West One Hundred and First Street to be Dr. D. Jacobson, whose mother-in-law was said to live at 222 South Street, Brooklyn, was found dying in his room at the hotel yesterday. Soon after a physician arrived the man was dead. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, after an examination, said that the man had probably taken an overdose of nitro-glycerine, but had evidently been a consumptive.

MINT DIRECTOR ON MONETARY REFORMS

The Fowler Bill Designed to Develop the Clearing House Idea.

An Elastic Bank-Note System Would Afford Great Relief in Times of Pressure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Director Roberts of the Mint read a paper on "Monetary Reform" to-day before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The objector to note issues with special security wants first of all," said Mr. Roberts, "to divest himself of the idea that note redemption depends solely or primarily upon the gold reserve in the banks. That is a reserve and guarantee fund, but the regular redemption of a scientific bank-note currency is through a clearing house by a system of offsets.

"Under the Fowler bill, now pending in Congress, each bank would send the notes of other banks that came to its counter to its correspondent in the clearing city of its district. It would have a double object in doing this. First, it would prefer to pay out its own notes instead of theirs, and, second, it would do it to have an offset to its own notes in the clearing house and to build up its gold reserve there.

"The whole plan is simply a further development of the clearing house idea as we have it in operation for drafts and checks. It is a further economy in the exchanges, a further substitution of an inexpensive medium.

"So long as a bank confined its note issues to the service of its regular daily, legitimate trade, to giving ordinary accommodation to farmers, manufacturers, and merchants in the business, there would be no important balances against it at the clearing house, because the legitimate trade of the country offsets itself. But as soon as a bank began greedily to push its circulation by unusual methods or unusual credits, adverse balances at the clearing house would begin to appear and its gold reserve to dwindle. So long as a bank did only the business that a bank ought to do redemption would be no problem, but the moment it departed from that policy it would have to suffer and settle at every misstep.

"It is a familiar fact that the Fall of every year brings tight money in the United States, due to the moving of crops and the activity of trade. There is need of more currency, more instruments of exchange in that part of the year, than at any other time, and our monetary system does not respond to such special demands. When money is easy it accumulates in the centres, fosters speculation, and becomes more or less engaged there, and when the Fall demand comes on, there is a wail over its withdrawal because it causes liquidation and unsettles business.

"These credit notes of local banks would not be likely to have general circulation for the reason that the banks of each locality would keep their neighborhood clear of foreign currency. They would not accumulate in the centres because they would not have the gold in the reserves of the city banks. They are not available as a basis of credit. They can be used only as a circulating medium. This distinction between the banknote and our other forms of paper money is the feature to which attention is directed. It follows from this and from the experience with similar systems that the local banks all over the country would have in ordinary times a reserve of circulation to put out whenever business was active enough to absorb it. The volume of circulation would naturally expand in the Fall of the year and contract as business slackened.

CREATING A LOCAL CURRENCY.

"This is the chief advantage of such a system—that through it a local currency can be created, based very largely upon local assets and to some extent independent of outside conditions. So long as the notes remain in the vicinity, redemption is no more a problem than the payment of checks, for they either come in for deposit to the parent bank or to other banks in the neighborhood which have proportionate note issues. Under the present system each locality is dependent for loanable funds largely upon the deposits of that locality.

"There are times when deposits go off, when there is a drain of money out of a locality, caused by its not selling products enough to meet its outside purchases and fixed payments. There are times when there is a balance of trade against the State of Kansas, just as there are at times a balance of trade against the United States in its relations with the outside world. This is especially likely to occur in a new region which is doing business on borrowed capital and has heavy fixed charges to meet.

"Throughout the northern half of the corn belt there have existed for the last three months conditions that illustrate this argument most clearly. The oat crop, which is usually ready for market in the early Fall and supplies ready money to the farmers, was injured by untimely rains, its movement delayed, and much of it proved unmarketable. The corn crop was hurt by frost, and, like oats, it was required to be fed on the farms instead of moved to market or put in store. In this situation there has been little that can be sold to bring money into that region; deposits have been shrinking, and there has been a pressing demand on the banks for money to buy cattle to eat the soft corn.

"Here was a legitimate demand that ought to be met. In the centres of population meats were scarce and high; the farmers had the beef material going to waste; they were anxious to buy cattle for the Western ranges, and they had ample security to offer for money, but the banks of that region were not able properly to supply the demand. They loaned what they could of local deposits, and they borrowed some in the East, but New York has not been in condition to render aid. It has had troubles of its own, and no resources to spare on the scattered prairie farmers whose food-making material has been wasting.

"If the banks of that region had been able to take the notes of good farmers, whose responsibility was known, and to give their own notes in exchange, the community would have been tided over the stress, its wasting wealth saved, and when the cattle were ready for market the normal trade equilibrium between that region and the rest of the country would have been restored, and the bank notes would have retired naturally. The community naturally would have floated over the rapids, trade would have been less interfered with, and the resources of the country would have been fully utilized.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH SYSTEM.

"It is nothing short of an economic crime to have half-fed cattle forced to market to meet pressing obligations when fattening material is going to waste. There is something wrong with a monetary system that does not afford the facilities for a people to utilize undoubted credit in such an emergency.

"I do not say that any monetary system can enable a community to buy continuously above its income or save it from tight money if the balance of trade means long against it. But I do say that an elastic banknote system would afford great relief at such times. When the balance of trade was in favor of the community and money was flowing into it, the bank currency would fall to a minimum, but as the tide turned the other way, the banks could let out the notes and supply the local needs.

"They could not emit notes indefinitely to send away for goods; in the long run products must be paid with products; you could not support a community by issuing banknotes. But as the local supply of money drains away, where we are now having nothing to take the place in the local trade, banknotes would do it. They would soften the corners of a sharp money market. They would bridge over these temporary stringencies. They would so aid in production that the locality would have products to ship out and thus restore the balance of trade.

"The same way this elastic capacity in the currency would preserve the money market of this country from the full and sharp effects of monetary disturbances abroad. In 1890 the cutting off of the supply of gold from South Africa caused a stringency in London, and the influence of London's need was felt in this country. This year cash withdrawals by savings banks depositors in France have forced the liquidation of American obligations in Paris and strained the New York situation. The ability to let out notes when gold shipments were required would furnish a buffer to the business community against foreign influences of this kind."

LABOR MEN CHEER DEVERY.

He Addresses the Board of Building Trades—Officers of the Body Silent About a People's Party.

With his brows sternly knitted and a look of high resolve in his eye, William S. Devery walked with martial stride yesterday afternoon into a saloon near Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, while the Board of Building Trades was meeting in the hall. He was accompanied by Assemblyman-elect Richard Butler of the Ninth Assembly District. Devery some time ago was elected an honorary member of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, and Assemblyman Butler, who is a housesmith, is an active member of the union.

"Hello, Bill!" cried half a dozen voices, when he was discovered in the saloon, and many hands were stretched to wish him a happy New Year. The excitement grew until it reached the hall, where the board was meeting, and the Chairman became so worked up that he nearly dropped his gavel.

In the meantime Devery set up the drinks for the entire crowd in the saloon.

"Come one, come all," he said. "I'm among friends. The drinks are on me."

Five minutes later Devery was invited into the hall with Butler and given the privilege of the floor. He was received with cheers. He took off his overcoat, and striking an attitude, said:

"Friends an' brothers all. I'm glad to be among youse. It does me good to see so many of me own kind. [Hear! Hear!] We're one in our aims an' objects, the amelioration of the human race."

"That was a heavy one," remarked an admirer.

"Yes," Devery went on, "the tollin' masses will get there all the time. Me an' labor will always be on top, an' don't you forget it. I wish youse one an' all a Happy New Year."

"Three cheers and a tiger!" said a voice.

"No tiger for me," remarked Devery, and the cheers were given.

President Samuel J. Parks was seen after the meeting and was asked if Mr. Devery meant to float a people's party.

"I'm not talking for the papers now," he said. "You see both Mr. Devery and Mr. Butler are members of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, and it's nothing remarkable that they should attend the meeting."

When Secretary Farley was asked the same question he said: "I have nothing to say. You can draw your own inferences."

Both said, "See Mr. Devery."

The ex-Chief waved his hand when asked the question.

"Now, see here," he said, "I'm sayin' nothin', am I not? I'm not talkin politics at present."

EPIPHANY FREED FROM DEBT.

Man Who Has at Similar Times Acted for J. P. Morgan Sends a Large Check to Rector Babbit.

Parishioners of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany had a pleasant surprise at the close of their watch night services when held in the church, at Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, when as the outside noise began to die after the passing of the midnight, the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, the rector, arose and informed them that the church was practically free from debt.

There was a mortgage of $32,800 upon the edifice, which was likely to be sold at any time and the congregation put out of doors. Dr. Babbitt said a Mr. G. S. Tilliottson had that day handed him a check for $15,000 in the name of a donor who wished to be unknown, which amount, with the cash on hand, was just sufficient to clear the mortgage.

There were those in the church who recognized the hand of J. Pierpont Morgan in the gift, Mr. Tilliottson having at times acted as the broker of the financier in similar good works. There yet remains a balance of but $700 against the church, in the form of certain judgments.

CUBA WILL ACCEPT TREATY.

President Palma Assures Minister Squiers of Favorable Action.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—United States Minister Squiers had a conference with President Palma to-day regarding the reciprocity treaty and its approval by the Cuban Senate.

President Palma is quoted by La Discusion this afternoon as saying that Mr. Squiers could assure the American Government that the treaty would be accepted without opposition. Only four votes are doubtful and there are known to be twenty votes in favor of the treaty.

RECORD ORE RECEIPTS BEATEN.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Ashtabula, long known as the greatest iron ore receiving port in the world, has fallen behind Cleveland. The ore receipts here during the past season were 4,796,805 tons, while Cleveland receipts were 70,513 tons more. Last year Ashtabula led Cleveland by abou 150,000 tons.

Of late the rival city has been boasting that she would soon beat Ashtabula and become the greatest ore port, owing to increased railroad facilities, and she expects to acquire a still greater prestige. In view of the great improvements planned for Ashtabula, however, there is likely to be a close race in the course of the next year.

PRINCE DISOBEYS EMPEROR.

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Dec. 31.—Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, brother of the Crown Princess of Saxony, in an interview to-day, confirmed the report that Emperor Francis Joseph had written to notify him that he had been expelled from the army, deprived of his pension, excluded from the army, deprived of his pension, from Austria, and ordered to become the subject of another country.

The Archduke said it was not true, however, that he had accepted all the points advanced by the Emperor. He declared that he had only accepted two proposals, namely, his expulsion from the army and from the Order of the Golden Fleece.

UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE ENDS.

The fourth annual conference of the Association of American Universities ended yesterday with a short session in the library of Columbia University. A paper of technical interest was read by Secretary Frederick T. Keppel of that institution.

President Parkin of Lower Canada College, representing the Trustees of the Cecil Rhodes Educational Fund, asked suggestions as to the best means of carrying out Mr. Rhodes's wishes, and was referred to the Executive Committee, which will confer with him. To that body also were referred applications for membership from several institutions.

MINERS' CELEBRATION CONTINUES

Coal dealers and operators predicted yesterday that the shortage of anthracite would last until about Jan. 10, on account of the certainty of the anthracite miners carrying their New Year's celebration into the end of the week. It is expected also that at least a portion of the miners will celebrate the feast of the Epiphany.

President Underwood of the Erie Railroad said yesterday that in all probability the miners will make their New Year's Day celebrations last as long as the Christmas celebrations.

Johnson—Pritchard.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 31.—Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn and Miss Mary Madeline Pritchard, city missionary, were married last night by the Rev. Dr. Archibald McCullagh, former pastor of Plymouth Church. The groom is sixty years old, and the bride fifty-four. Both are natives of Bradford, Vt., where their courtship began during the "Old Home Week" observances of last Summer.

Mr. Johnson left his native town when a young man, and later achieved some success as a lawyer in Brooklyn. Miss Pritchard, meanwhile, remained at home and interested herself in church matters. Then she came to Worcester with her family. Here she is known both as a religious worker and a teacher of music. Before Mr. Johnson ever went to Brooklyn, he taught school for a while in Vermont, and Miss Pritchard was one of his pupils. Between that time and their recent renewal of the acquaintance he was married in Brooklyn, where his wife died several years ago.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT

Available Cash $50,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Surplus for First Half of Fiscal Year Amounts to $24,735,221—Stock of Gold Reaches $655,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—To-morrow being a legal holiday, the usual monthly statements of the Treasury showing the operations for the month of December and the results of the six months ending with December will not be issued until Friday. The books, however, are substantially closed, and the figures as made up to noon of to-day will vary very little from the statements that will be issued Friday.

The available cash balance shows an increase of $8,000,000 over that on Nov. 30, and now stands at $212,000,000 in round numbers, which is an increase of $50,000,000 compared with Dec. 31, 1901.

The month just closed was a very good one, both in the matter of receipts and expenditures. Its net results added $10,619,299 to the available funds and advanced the surplus for the first half of the fiscal year 1903 to $24,735,221. This is a larger sum than was estimated for when the bill to repeal war taxes was pending in Congress, but had Congress been less prodigal with expenditures the surplus would have been several millions above present figures. This conclusion is justified by the unexpected increase in customs receipts, which continue to advance, and which more than compensate for the loss in internal revenue receipts caused by the repeal of the war taxes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the total receipts for the six months just ended are $4,000,000 in excess of those for the same period of the preceding year, there was a falling off in surplus the past six months compared with the corresponding period of 1902 of $18,000,000. The excess of expenditures for the first half of the current year over the same period of that preceding $21,000,000, which explains this large discrepancy.

The total of gold coin and bullion held by the Treasury has risen to $655,000,000, an increase of $14,000,000 since Dec. 1, and $57,000,000 since June 30 last. These figures include the reserve and trust funds. The amount of gold in the available cash fund is upward of $120,000,000, which exceeds the amount held one month ago by $5,000,000, and of that held six months ago by $18,000,000.

The extent and rapidity that have marked the increase in the gold holding of the Treasury will be seen by comparing the figures now with those for July 1, 1897, a period of five and one-half years. On the latter date the aggregate holding, which includes the reserve and gold held against outstanding certificates, was less than $170,000,000. Thus in the period stated there has been an increase of $476,000,000, which is equal to an annual average of nearly $87,000,000.

The amount of gold in the available cash July, 1897, was $41,363,988, against $120,000,000 now held. Many persons are under the impression that the gold held in the Treasury is idle and fails, therefore, to perform its proper function. This erroneous belief is referred to by Treasurer Roberts in his recent report, and his explanation should satisfy the class of persons referred to. "The gold in the treasury is not idle and useless," said Treasurer Roberts. "It keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it, and moreover $346,681,016 in United States notes and $30,000,000 in treasury notes, or over $160,000,000 more than its own value. The question may well be considered whether the United States notes may not properly be turned by Congress into gold certificates. They have much of the quality already, and the change could be gradually made as the supply of the yellow metal takes on greater proportions. These proportions render all our silver currency, paper and coin, strong and sound, equal to the standard prescribed by law."

Since Nov. 30 there has been a slight increase in the aggregate held by national banks to secure deposits of public money. The amount now held for that purpose is roundly $143,000,000, an increase of about $2,000,000. In addition to the sum named the depository banks hold about $8,000,000, which is to the credit of disbursing officers.

The receipts for December were $47,151,299, against $47,061,965 for December, 1901. It will be noticed that there is a trifling difference in the two amounts. There was, however, a loss of $2,000,000 in internal revenue, which was overcome by the increase in customs. The month's disbursements were $36,522,000, a decrease of about one million compared with December 1901.

While the six months just closed show the aggregate receipts exceeded by $4,000,000 those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, it is found that, limiting the receipts from miscellaneous sources, the excess was only one million dollars. The other three millions came from miscellaneous receipts.

The increase in customs was upward of $8,000,000, and the decrease in internal revenue was about $23,000,000. The annexed table gives the receipts from the three sources named for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1901, and 1902, respectively:

	1901.	1902.
Customs	$125,888,524	$150,120,835
Internal revenue	142,563,979	119,277,014
Miscellaneous	16,327,080	19,256,601
Total	$284,750,583	$288,633,448

The expenditures for the six months reached $263,888,227, against $242,137,686 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of nearly $22,000,000. With the exception of interest, in which there was a decrease of about $12,200,000, every item of expenditure shows an increase. The reduction in the numerical strength of the army has not been made apparent in the disbursements by the War Department, since they show an increase of $7,000,000. The large appropriations for the construction of barracks and quarters, the establishing of technical schools for training officers, and disbursements for rivers and harbors, which are charged against the war establishment, explain the increase in this item. Even with the army reduced to the minimum strength proposed, it is doubtful if there will be any considerable decrease in the expenditures of the War Department for several years. An increase of nearly $5,000,000 for the navy is attributable to the increase in that arm of the military service.

It will be observed that the account of the civil establishment the disbursements continue to grow, the past six months exceeding those for the same period of 1901 by $6,000,000. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee might give attention to these civil and miscellaneous expenditures with most profitable results. The expenditures in detail are given in the annexed table for the six months, ended with Dec. 31, 1901, and 1902, respectively:

	1901.	1902.
Civil and miscellaneous	$55,291,743	$61,838,081
War	59,288,059	66,282,740
Navy	34,455,278	39,464,211
Indians	5,478,002	7,236,559
Pensions	70,008,552	71,670,476
Interest	18,041,533	16,890,780
Total	$242,137,686	$263,808,227

Woman President of Telegraph Co.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 31.—At the annual meeting of the Northern Telegraph Company to-day, Mrs. Frederick Smyth, widow of ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth, was elected as President. Her associate officers are: Arthur H. Hale, clerk; Marion C. Smith, Arthur H. Hale, clerk; Marion Anderson, Directors; Abraham E. Emerson, Treasurer. A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared and will be paid Jan. 1.

Boston Celebrates Repeal of War Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The release of the war tax on tea in bond will be celebrated tomorrow by the opening, for the first time in eighteen years, of the warehouses on New Year's Day. There are in the Boston warehouses 100,000 packages, each of forty pounds, so that the amount involved here is $400,000.

Gift of $50,000 to a Dakota College.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 31.—The Trustees of Fargo College received a gift of $50,000 today from Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago for the endowment fund.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Great January Sale of Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Friday, January 2, the sale begins. But months ago we began the work that culminates in the tremendous stocks, in the variety of styles, in the heretofore unequalled values that are offered during this sale. The public know that our price reductions do not come at cost of quality or through process of skimping, but every garment is up to the well-known "Koch" standard, and our determination to make this sale surpass the best that we or any other house has yet done means concessions of

One Third Below Our Well Known Low Prices.

At 19 Cents.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN DRAWERS, deep ruffles with hemstitched tucks.
CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, French shape, low neck, embroidered edge; also V back and front of Torchon lace or embroidery.
FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, good quality, deep hem and yoke band.

At 38 Cents.

MUSLIN GOWNS, V neck, yokes with embroidered insertions or hemstitched tucks.
CAMBRIC DRAWERS, trimmed with Point de Paris or Torchon lace; also of muslin, with embroidery or deep ruffle with hemstitched tucks.
FRENCH NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, short or long, trimmed with Val. lace insertions and edge; also of cambric, with insertion and edge of embroidery.
FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, deep flounce, with silk embroidered scallop.

At 48 Cents.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, V neck, with two insertions and edge of Torchon lace, or low neck and short sleeves, edged with Torchon lace.
CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN DRAWERS, trimmed with embroidery or Point de Paris lace.
NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, with three insertions of Val. lace, finished with ribbon, some with Point de Paris lace, embroidery or hemstitched tucks.

At 68 Cents.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, short sleeves, square yokes, front and back of hemstitched tucks; other styles square or V neck with insertions of embroidery or Val. lace.
NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French shape, back and front with insertions and edge of Val. or Point de Paris lace.
CAMBRIC SKIRTS, deep umbrella flounce, with hemstitched tucks.
CAMBRIC DRAWERS, elaborately trimmed with insertions and ruffles of Point de Paris lace, some with deep embroidered ruffles.

At 78c., 98c., $1.18, 1.38, 1.78 and 1.98.

A large assortment of fine gowns, short or long sleeves; also skirts, handsomely trimmed with fine laces and embroidery.

First Showing of

Cotton Shirt Waists.

An extensive and varied assortment of all that is new and novel for the coming season, consisting of Brocaded Damasks, Mexican Drawn Work, Embroidered and Butchers' Linen, Silk Basket Weaves, Cheviots, Madras and fine Lawns. These specials:—

LADIES' WAISTS, of fancy striped white madras or cheviot, tucked and tailor-stitched plaits; also of lawn, with insertions of Val. lace or embroidery **89c**

LADIES' WAISTS, of fine white linen; also of dotted or striped cheviot, plaited front and back, trimmed with pearl buttons **1.95**

LADIES' WAISTS, of figured silk damask, dotted pique or linen, with plaits and fancy stocks; also fine lawn, entire front with embroidery **2.49**

LADIES' WAISTS, of imported heavy silk cheviot, front of box plaits, large pearl buttons; also Persian lawn, entire front with Point Venice or Val. lace and embroidery **3.95**

Annual Sale of Housekeeping Linens.

To-morrow commences the big Yearly Sale—richer in assortments—richer in economies than our best offerings of former years. An unparalleled opportunity to replenish your linen closet; every pattern pretty and new. A comparison will prove a positive

Saving of 33⅓ Per Cent. On Prices Prevailing Elsewhere.

HEAVY SCOTCH LINEN LOOM DAMASK; reg. 65c. per yd. **49c**
PURE SCOTCH LINEN DAMASK, full bleached; reg. 75c. per yd. **59c**
PURE IRISH LINEN BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 72 in. wide; reg. $1.00 per yd **79c**
DINNER SIZE NAPKINS, to match; reg. $2.50 per doz. **1.89**
HEAVY SCOTCH LINEN DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 in. wide; reg. $1.25 per yd **98c**
FINE ALL LINEN SILVER BLEACHED AUSTRIAN DAMASK, 72 in. wide; reg. $1.49 per yd **1.10**
DINNER SIZE NAPKINS, to match; reg. $3.25 per doz. **2.69**
FINE IRISH LINEN DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, 72 in. wide; reg. $1.50 per yd **1.19**
PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS, breakfast size; reg. $2.00 and $2.50 per doz. **1.45 and 1.98**
ALL LINEN NAPKINS, dinner size; reg. $2.50 and $3.75 per doz. **1.98 and 2.79**

BLEACHED ALL LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

Size	2x2 yds.	2x2½ yds.	2x3 yds.
	1.49	1.69	1.89 Each.

DINNER SIZE NAPKINS, to match, per dozen **1.98**
FINE PURE IRISH LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,

Size	2x2 yds.	2x2½ yds.	2x3 yds.
	1.98	2.48	2.98 Each.

BREAKFAST SIZE NAPKINS, to match, per dozen, $2.25; DINNER SIZE, per dozen **3.25**
HEMSTITCHED ALL LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, size 2x2½ yds.; reg. $2.50 **1.98**
HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS; reg. 15c. **12½c**
HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED HUCK AND TURKISH TOWELS; reg. 25c. **19c**
HEMMED AND HEMSTITCHED HUCK AND TURKISH TOWELS, large size, fine quality; reg 35c. and 40c. each **25c**

125th Street, West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 3d, at 8 at Pop. Prices.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 4, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Marylll, Dani, Bispham, Campanari; entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 5, at 8, Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Saligna, Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI—Scheff, Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 7, at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, Anthes, Bispham, Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Frid. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Alvarez, Scotti, Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, MAGDA
AFTERNOONS.
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

HERALD Sq. Theatre, B'way & 55th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in JULIUS CÆSAR.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées To-day & Sat. Eves., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Special Announcement!
Date of third concert changed to Saturday Eve., Jan'y 3, at 8:30.
Orchestra Augmented to 110.
H. H. Wetzler, Cond'r.
SOLOIST, MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
PROGRAMME: BERLIOZ, Symphonie Fantastique; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; SCHUBERT, Group of Songs; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra."
Subscription and single tickets at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Jan. 6 tickets good Jan. 3.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical satire,
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
Regular Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
3D DAY. Mat. To-day. The Power of the Cross. Next Week—"Over Niagara Falls."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN, Sole MANAGER
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY, BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"No play of American authorship this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining."—Times.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Matinées To-day, Saturday and Wednesday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN IMPRUDENCE
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave.
Matinées To-day and Saturday at 1:45.
SOTHERN as HAMLET
EVENINGS AT 7:45 SHARP.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day and Saturday, 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY—The Cross-Ways

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE CAVALIER

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN N. C. MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Last Week. Evgs at 8:15.
Mat. To-day. AUDREY Mat. Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now on Sale.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
GALA HOLIDAY MATINEE TO DAY
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
OPENING OF THE HOCKEY SEASON.
New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
Saturday, Jan 3, 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Res. Seats, 50 cts. extra.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Third Concert, Tuesday Evg., January 6, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. MARK HAMBOURG, Mr. V. LEBAILLY
Plan seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE NINETY AND NINE
SOUVENIRS, Tuesday Ev., Jan. 6.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

Harlem Op. House. E. S. Willard. Mat. To-day, "The Professor's Love Story." To-night, "The Cardinal."
Next Week WEEDON GROSSMITH in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. UP YORK STATE
NEXT WEEK—Rich & Harris's new production, JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard. (Seats ready.)

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY. NEW YEAR'S.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY,
& New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's. W. 125 St. Marshall P. Wilder. John-stone Hennett & Co. The Kalkyns. De Rue & Co. White & Simmons. etc.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE TO-DAY.

CARNEGIE HALL.....Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 4th.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. The MOTOGRAPH & the Wizard to-night at 9 — Special De Kolta Matinée To-day.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Tiger Lillies Burlesquers. Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch. Open To-day at 10:30 A. M. at 23d St.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:15.
STAR ENGAGEMENT BONN.
To-night & Friday Eve., BONN as HAMLET.

GRAND Mat. To-d'y, 25c. to $1 LULU GLASER Nxt Wk, Martin Harvey.

NEW STAR LOST RIVER Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. TO-DAY. Nxt wk—Her Marriage Vow

PHYSICAL MEETINGS END

College Athletic Directors Elect Officers for the Year.

Next Meeting to be Held at Princeton University—Preparatory School Directors Re-elect Entire Board of Officers.

The Society of College Gymnasium Directors completed its sixth annual meeting at the club house of the New York Athletic Club yesterday, and after electing officers for the coming year adjourned to meet a year from yesterday at Princeton University, where the delegates will be the guests of Prof. George Goldie. The officers elected for this year are: President—Dr. Watson L. Savage, Columbia University; Vice President—Dr. Jay W. Seaver, Yale University; Second Vice President—Dr. W. A. Lambeth, University of Virginia; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Council, the officers ex-officio, Dr. R. T. McKenzie, McGill University, and Dr. Paul C. Phillips, Amherst College; Executive Committee, Dr. J. E. Reycroft, University of Chicago; Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard University, and Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale University. A special committee on the revision of all statistics and phases of physical examination was also appointed, consisting of Dr. Savage, Dr. Sargent, Mr. Marvel of Wesleyan University, Dr. Phillips, and Dr. Reycroft.

Following the election of officers and the reading of the regular reports the remainder of the morning session was occupied with the consideration of practical papers and discussions upon them. Dr. Lambeth of the University of Virginia read the report of the Committee on an Outline of Physical Education, in which it was urged that physical work done by a student should be credited to him in the same manner as the work of the regular curriculum.

Dr. Anderson of Yale read a very technical paper on the results of the last year's work in the physical laboratories, particularly along the line of determining where overexertion begins. Stress was laid upon the results obtained from an apparatus called the muscle bed in obtaining statistics of changes in circulation during exercise, as determining the value of educational gymnastics in schools and from the plethysmograph, which records changes of brain blood pressure under various conditions of exercise. These results have attracted so much attention abroad that a number of educational and scientific bodies in France and Germany have requested to have the statistics sent them. Dr. Anderson also spoke on nomenclature and illustrations on apparatus.

Dr. Sargent of Harvard, who was not present, reported in a letter on the results of the strength tests made during the year at the various colleges, which were published at the time they were made. In the absence of Mr. Dodge of Rutgers College his paper on the "Proper Judging of Gymnastic Contests" was read by Dr. Stroud of Tufts. This was a discussion of athletic competitions in general, in which the principal evils of such competitions were declared to be as follows: Their limitation to a comparatively small number of men; the sensationalism attendant upon them; the excessive amount of time required; the frequent occurrence of professionalism, and the excessive financial expense.

In the afternoon a letter was read from Dr. Sargent regarding the future policy of the society. A paper by Dr. Stagg of Chicago University was read by Dr. Reycroft, in which methods of physical education in the secondary schools of Chicago were described, while Instructor Marvel of Wesleyan University described the athletic practice at that institution. A paper by Dr. E. Hitchcock, Jr., on the field and scope of gymnastic games, advocating a broader scope of work and a larger number of participants, was read by Dr. Phillips.

The Society of Secondary School Physical Directors held a session at the same place in the morning, at which they re-elected their entire old board of officers as follows: President—E. B. De Groot, Lewis Institute, Chicago; First Vice President—Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Second Vice President—M. F. Sweeney, Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.; Treasurer—H. S. Anderson, University Schools, Cleveland, Ohio; Secretary—O. F. Manahan, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.; Executive Committee—The officers ex officio, Dr. P. S. Page of Andover and H. A. Ross of Exeter. The society decided to join the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education.

Barnard's Basket Ball Team.

Barnard College girls have formed a freshman basket ball team, whose final make-up has been determined after several weeks of practice in the Barnard gymnasium. The five members of the team are Miss Caroline Hull and Miss Edith Sanborn, forwards; Miss Belle Russell, centre, and Miss Irma Seligman and Virginia Ralph, guards.

A Call for Columbia Crew Candidates.

Robert B. Bartholomew, a college senior at Columbia, the captain of the Columbia 'Varsity crew, has issued a call for candidates for both the 'Varsity and freshman crews to report in the Columbia gymnasium on Monday, the first day after the opening of the Christmas vacation. All but two of last year's 'Varsity and every man of last year's freshman eight will be available. Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, will at once put the men to work on the rowing machines and will also give them exercise on the gymnastic apparatus and a daily run in the open. The men will continue indoor work until March, when they will practice from their new boathouse on the Harlem. Edward Hanlan will be assisted in coaching by several of the veteran oarsmen, such as H. P. Jackson, the captain of last year's 'Varsity; A. B. A. Bradley, S. P. Nash, and H. D. Weekes.

Amusements.

Daly's B'WAY & 30.....AT 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager.
ROW, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S Great Production,
THE BILLIONAIRE
with
JEROME SYKES
"A funmaker, warranted to cure any case of the blues."—Herald. "The Billionaire' scored hearty success almost as big as its name; 24 act showed a New York theatre with audience and actors; burlesque of the best order."—Times. "Has vim, snap, go, that makes you want to see a play again."—World. "A cheerful show with pretty girls and good music."—Sun.
THE MUSICAL FARCE IN 3 ACTS BY HARRY B. SMITH and GUS KERKER.
, Seats secured 4 weeks ahead.

Damrosch Wagner Lectures begin Jan. 2 at DALY'S. First subject, TRISTAN & ISOLDE.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 3d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

Manhattan THEATRE, B'way & 33d St. Evs., 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE } MARY OF MAGDALA.
, EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. *,*

BELASCO THEATRE 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-day & Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq. MABELLE GILMAN in The Mocking Bird
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Mat. Daily rec'd Mon. 3:25c. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. THE SILVER KING
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
DOORS OPEN TO-DAY AT 10:30 A. M.

WEST END ANDREW MACK, Matinée TOM MOORE, To-day.
Sunday—Rice's greatest "pop." Tremendous bill. Next Week—Rice's "Show Girl." Seats ready.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Special Matinée TO-DAY. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

NEW YEAR'S DAY SPORTS.

Golf, Skating, Pool, and Squash Among the Principal Attractions.

Sporting competitions of many kinds will herald the birth of the new year, an intimation, evidently, of what the season will bring forth. While the snow has not entirely disappeared from the golf links in the immediate vicinity of New York, the members of some of the most progressive clubs have boldly announced handicap and bogey contests, and plenty of amusement, if not much science, may be looked for. The great golf attraction, of course, will be at Lakewood, where the Lakewood Golf Club has announced a three-day tournament. The qualifying round, at eighteen holes, will be the feature to-day, and match-play rounds for three cups will occupy to-morrow and Saturday. A special eighteen-hole handicap will also be played on the closing day. It had been the intention to open the new home of the Lakewood Country Club to-day, but delays in furnishing the rooms will prevent a New Year's housewarming. The new golf links will not be open for play until Spring, and possibly may be postponed until Fall.

In the immediate vicinity of the city there will be golf events at Dyker Meadow, St. Andrew's, Westchester, Baltusrol, and Garden City. A cross country contest has been arranged at the latter club, to consist of a match over nine holes measuring over 5,300 yards. The public links at Van Cortlandt Park will be open for players. Despite the snow several players have been out during the past week.

George Gould's private racquet courts at his Lakewood home, Georgian Court, will be the scene of some interesting professional and amateur matches. Charles Fairs, the professional of the Princess Club, London, will meet Mr. Gould's racquet professional, Frank Forcster, and after this T. Suffern Tailer of Tuxedo will meet some of the amateurs who have been invited to visit the courts.

The chief feature at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., will be the New Year's pool tournament which will be continued through the month. It will be handicap, and the opening matches to-day will be at 100 points. There are eighteen entries, some of whom are prominent pool players in local clubs. They are B. J. Carroll, Arthur Cuter, L. R. Connett, Howard A. Colby, S. P. Davidge, A. G. Ely, J. W. Finn, Silas H. Furnam, E. S. Henry, H. R. Landale, W. Y. Marsh, W. Fellowes Morgan, Clyde Norman, H. L. Patterson, E. N. Todd, Hugh K. Toler, G. A. Von Duhn, and J. H. P. Wharton. There will also be informal golf playing and squash. A big squash tournament is being arranged which will begin within a few days.

The chief feature in sports at the Ardsley Club will be the first rounds of the annual club squash tournament, for which over a dozen of the best club players have entered. The new skating pond is in prime condition, and there will be many gay skating parties while the golf links, although partly buried beneath snow but not closed, may tempt a few devotees of the game to take a round or two for the sake of starting the new year well.

Skaters will be able to enjoy their sport both in and out of doors. Van Cortlandt Lake is in excellent skating condition, having been opened early in the week as the ice is now of the required thickness. The ice in the Central Park lakes has not yet reached the necessary thickness to admit skaters, but with a continuance of freezing weather, the lakes may be opened for use before the close of the week. The new Bronx lake was not in shape for skating yesterday, but it may be opened to-day.

A special programme of skating races has been provided at the Clermont Skating Rink to-night in Brooklyn. There will be a one-mile scratch event, and one at the same distance for amateurs, and one-mile events for Class A and Class B skaters, handicaps in each case. Most of the prominent local amateurs who usually appear in similar races will enter.

The members of the Crescent Athletic Club will have a skating match on their Bay Ridge grounds and there will be inanimate object shooting at Interstate Park.

The handball enthusiasts will meet on their courts in Jersey City and Brooklyn, and some interesting competitions between the star players are scheduled.

William Peters, Superintendent of Parks in the Bronx, announced last night that the artificial lakes in Pelham Park, at Pelham Parkway and White Plains Avenue will be thrown open to the public for skating at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—Melbourne Eclipse and Potheen were the winning favorites to-day. Potheen was run up to $1,000 and sold to Ed Trotter. Jockey Pickering will be permitted to ride after Jan. 1. Weather cloudy and cold; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Melbourne Eclipse, 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 5, won; Memphian, 105, (H. Booker,) 5 to 1, second; Spec, 109, (Scully,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48 3-5. War Cry, Mauser, Showman, Fair Lass, Pirate, Roll Call, King's Sister, Sleepyhead, and Pastoral also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Pyrrho, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, won; Alpaca, 104, (McCafferty,) 30 to 1, second; Zack Ford, 107, (Donegan,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Fake, Roi mora, Moroni, Brown Vail, Criterion, Doctor Scharff, James Fitz, and Frank Denny also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a half. Potheen, 98 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 20, won; Erne, 98, (Graham,) 4 to 1, second; Georgia Gardner, 104, (Scully,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:42 3-5. Ginspray, False Lead, Judge Durelle, Simoon, and Eminence II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile, handicap. Honolulu, 109, (Helgerson,) 7 to 2, won; Harry New, 107, (Otis,) 9 to 5, second; Hargis, 98, (Redfern,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Hanover Queen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bard of Ayon, 101 pounds, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, won; Jerry Hunt, 101, (Donegan,) 20 to 1, second; Lady Alberta, 97, (J. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:24 1-5. Stratton II., Inspector Shea, Sister Kate II., Echodale, James J. Corbett, Belvino, and Jane Holly also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Daddy Bender, 103 pounds, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, won; Marco, 98, (Fuller,) 10 to 1, second; Tom Mayhin, 107, (Redfern,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:17. Jim King, Floyd M. Brookston, Flora Levy, Pride of Galore, Springstead, and Orpheum also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for three-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Mamselle, Applesweet, Princess Tulane, Wilton, Fading Light, Noweta, Agnes Mack, Irene Mac, Medina, Suburban Queen, and Pride of Galore, 105 pounds each; Mrs. Frank Foster, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Philo, 83 pounds; King Dodo, 88; John Coulter, 93; Henry McDaniel, 96; Florham, 97; Aline S., 100; If You Dare and Weidemann, 102 each; Imp. Planudes, Prince of Melrose, and Telamon, 105 each; Scorpio, 114.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; mile and a sixteenth. Hanover Queen, 93 pounds; Little Scout and Znzel, 98 each; Major Mansir, 100; Potente, 107; John Peters, 113; Scotch Plaid, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—New Year's Handicap; for three-year-olds; $1,000 added; mile and seventy yards. Maghoni, 100 pounds; Handspinner, 102; Lord Melbourne, 108; Pageant, 109; Witful, 104; Glendion, 112; Sheriff Bell, 119. *Coupled.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Marion Lynch, 98 pounds; Dandie Belle, 100; White Owl, 102; Lord Neville and Annie Lauretta, 103; Ben Frost, Zack Ford, John Potter, Compass, and Moroni, 105 each; Peter Duryea, 108; Allyar, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and fifty yards. Wissenlihe, 88 pounds; Pay the Fiddler and King Barleycorn, 96 each; Miss Shanley, 99; Chickadee, 100; Peat, 101; Mosketo and Flaneur, 102 each; Chorus Boy, 103; Swordsman, 104; Cogswell, 105; Lord Pepper, 106.

A New Hockey League Formed.

A new hockey league was recently formed, comprising Columbia University, College of the City of New York, Heffley School, and Stevens Institute. A series of games will be played during the Winter at the St. Nicholas and Clermont Avenue rinks. The schedule has not yet been completed, but two or three games will be played between each of the teams comprising the league.

Three Favorites Won at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Three favorites and a second choice won at Ingleside to-day. The weather was showery and the track slow. The six furlong handicap was the feature of the card. Kenilworth, the favorite, after fighting it out with Stuyve for a time, drew away and won from Byron Rose and Princess Titania.

Scotch Curlers Lost First Match.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 31.—The Scottish curlers played their first match in America here to-day, and were defeated by two rinks from Truro by a score of 23 to 18.

Winter Resort Edition.

The Winter Resort Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will be the largest and most complete number of the kind ever printed by any newspaper, and will contain announcements of the best Hotels, Railroads, and Steamships. Be sure and order a copy from your newsdealer in advance. It will aid you to decide upon the route and hotels for Winter recreation. —Adv.

INDOOR FOOTBALL GAMES

Syracuse Team Victors in the Championship Contest.

Emmets and Kickhams Played in a Match of the Gaelic Style, Which Was Won by Latter.

At Madison Square Garden last night there were two football games decided, one of which was the third match of the indoor heavy-weight championship series of the regular American game, and the other a Gaelic game, which proved to be both interesting and amusing.

The All-Syracuse and Knickerbocker Field club elevens were the contestants in the championship battle, and the visitors from up the State had no difficulty in defeating the New York players. The local men were outplayed from the start, and did not get a chance to score, while the Syracuse men rolled up a total of 36 points.

The Gaelic match brought together the leading teams in this vicinity, the Kickhams of New York and the Emmets of Brooklyn. The keenest rivalry exists between these two teams, and a very lively game, full of hard knocks and occasional blows, was the result. In the first half the Emmets had all the better of the game, as they scored three goals while the Kickhams only gained one. The best bit of play in this half was a clever pass by Ryan to O'Meara, but the latter failed to get the goal. Hayde, Bunbury, and W. Flaherty were the most conspicuous among the Brooklyn players, while "Whitey" McDonald, Walsh, Fleming, and Kealy exhibited the greatest amount of endurance and cleverness on the Kickham team.

In the second half the scoring became very lively, although one-sided, and the Kickhams proved to be by far the stronger men. The final score was 8 goals and 1 point for the Kickhams, and 5 goals for the Emmets. There was a long delay in getting the big men together for the championship game, owing to the demands of the Knickerbocker Field Club men, who refused to play unless their guarantee of $250 was placed in the hands of their representative by the manager of the tournament. The Syracuse team said they were willing to go ahead under any conditions, but the money had to be put up before the local team got on the gridiron.

Moore kicked off, but the ball went out of bounds, and another kick was made to Leahy, who caught the ball on the twenty-yard line and worked it back to the Syracuse twenty-five yard line, where Knickerbocker lost it on downs. The moment the Syracuse men got the leather they smashed through their opponents' line at will, Draper, Bottger, "Bill" Warner, and Bemus Pierce carrying it along for twenty yards. Pierce went through the centre for fifteen yards, and then through tackle for five more. Mason also made a slight gain, and Bottger was pushed over for a touch-down. O'Neill kicked the goal. Caulkins kicked off for Knickerbocker to Hawley Pierce on the ten-yard line. Pierce went around left end for twenty yards, and again for ten yards. With a couple of hard mass plays Wallace was sent over for the second touch-down, and again O'Neill kicked the goal. The Syracuse men were much too strong for the Knickerbockers, and scored another goal in less than two minutes.

On the fourth kick-off Warner passed the ball to Draper and the latter, aided by splendid interference, ran the full length of the gridiron for a touch-down, but the play was not allowed as the ball was passed out of bounds. Caulkins kicked again to Warner, who fumbled, but recovered quickly and ran it back 20 yards. Draper carried it through the centre for 10 yards, and then Bottger, Draper, and Warner tore their way through guards and tackles for steady gains until near the line, over which Bottger went for the fourth touch-down. O'Neill kicked the goal and the first half ended a few seconds later, with the score 24-0 in favor of Syracuse.

When it was seen that the visitors were so much superior to the Knickerbocker players, it was decided to cut down the time for the second half to ten minutes. W. Warner did not play in the second half, his place being taken by Meecham. There was no change in the tactics of the Syracuse players, who simply toyed with their opponents and added two touch-downs and two goals to their score before the call of time. The tournament will be concluded to-morrow night with a game between the All-Syracuse and Orange Athletic Club elevens for the heavy-weight championship, and the final game for the light-weight championship also will be decided. The line-up:

All Syracuse, 36.	Positions.	Knickerbocker, 0.
Carver	Left end	Perez
Wallace	Left tackle	McCarthy
W. Warner, Meecham	Left guard	Whiteman
Wright	Centre	Campbell
B. Pierce	Right guard	Lippe
H. Pierce	Right tackle	Steinert
O'Neill	Right end	Foster
Moore	Quarter back	Fordon
Bottger	Right half back	Kiernan
Draper	Left half back	Caulkins
Mason	Full back	Leahy

Touch-downs—Bottger, (2,) Wallace, Draper, Carver, and Mason. Goals from touch-downs—O'Neill, 6. Umpire—Oscar Dubut, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Referee—W. J. Smith, Union College. Time of halves—Twenty and ten minutes.

Kickham.	Position.	Emmet
Sullivan	Goal	Flynn
O'Meara	Full back	R. Butler
Ryan	Halves	O'Shea
Lawlor	Halves	Burns
Flaherty	Halves	Holland
Rutler	Quarters	Hayde
Kealy	Quarters	Sayres
Toohey	Centres	Loutane
McDonald	Centres	D. Sullivan
Fleming	Centres	W. Flaherty
Harris	Centres	P. Kennedy
Ryan	Centres	P. Dwyer
Walsh	Extreme forward	F. Moriarty
Dunn	Extreme forward	Bunbury
Phillips	Extreme forward	Barrett

Scores—Kickham, 8 goals 1 point; Emmet, 5 goals. Goals—McDonald, (2,) Kealy, (2,) Harris, J. Flaherty, Walsh, Hayden, (2,) W. Flaherty, Bunbury, McCarthy. Points—Kealy, Ryan, Fleming, (2.) Referee—D. J. O'Sullivan, Xavier A. A. Umpires—J. Maher, W. O'Connor. Time of halves—30 minutes.

Yale Hockey Team Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—Yale's hockey team made its first appearance of the season at Duquesne Garden this evening, and was greeted by a large crowd of enthusiasts who cheered the representatives of old Eli to the echo, but could not bring a victory, the representatives of the Blue going down to defeat by the score of 8 to 3 at the hands of the expert Keystones.

The college boys, however, played very pluckily and were applauded repeatedly for their clever work. Their adversaries, however, were too heavy for them, and it was impossible for them to win out. The line-up:

Keystone, 8.	Position.	Yale, 3.
Hern	Goal	Stern
Bish	Point	Silleck
Gordon	Cover point	Hitchcock
Taylor	Forward	Potter
Hendry	Forward	Oliver
McArthur	Forward	Rowland
Sweetzer	Forward	Marcus

Goals—Hendry, (3,) Taylor, (4,) Gordon, Marcus, (2,) Rowland. Referee—Mr. Russell.

Fencing Contest Postponed.

W. S. Gurnee, third, of the Fencers' Club, has announced that the team competition scheduled for Saturday at the Fencers' Club rooms in the Windsor Arcade has been postponed until Saturday, Jan. 17. This was done chiefly to meet the convenience of the fencers in the New York Athletic Club and the Boston Athletic Association, whose teams were unable to enter this week. On Jan. 20 the annual junior foil competition will be held in the New York Athletic Club. Many of the younger fencers are practicing hard for this event, and a number of entries from Columbia and other colleges are practically assured.

Ice Yachts for Gull Lake Regatta.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 31.—Entries were received to-day by the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club for the Gull Lake regatta in January of a number of Canadian yachts, including the Columbia, owned by Joseph Oberneser of London, Ontario. The Columbia carries 600 feet of sail. Snow Cloud, spreading 700 feet of canvas, and four other yachts owned by the Kingston Ice Yacht Club of Kingston, Ontario, were also entered.

Columbia's Hockey Team Chosen.

Columbia's 'Varsity hockey team has been provisionally chosen in anticipation of the opening of the intercollegiate hockey season on Jan. 10. Its members are: Goals, Von Bernuth and Stern; point, Benedict; cover point, H. Duden, and forwards, Akin, Wolff, Hecker, W. Duden, and Bode.

If You Fail to See the

SPORTS OF THE TIMES

OUT SATURDAY

You will miss

THE HIT OF THE SEASON

ALL NEWS DEALERS - Price 10 Cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 62 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK

A NEW MORNING NEWSPAPER.

The Daily News is doubtless a familiar title to all New Yorkers, as the paper is nearly half a century old. It has, however, been an evening paper. To-day it comes out as a morning newspaper, having abandoned the afternoon field.

The reasons for this change are given in the Daily News itself. You can get a copy from your newsdealer.

I should like you to see a copy of this first issue. It is not at all wonderful—not nearly so good as we shall make it later on. Still, it will serve to show you the sort of paper the new Daily News is to be.

FRANK A. MUNSEY.

NEW YEAR'S CYCLE RUNS

Enthusiastic Riders Start in First of the Year's Events.

Motor Cyclists Run to Tarrytown—Brooklyn Wheelmen Participate in Runs Over Long Island Roads.

Hundreds of men and women bicyclists gathered at Bedford Rest, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Boulevard, Brooklyn, late last night. They assembled there to witness the start of two road runs, which were to usher in the New Year. The majority of those assembled were not prepared to take part in the midnight trips, but over eighty of the most enthusiastic were among the competitors.

Forty-two men and one woman reported to Centurion-elect Henry Veit of the Century Road Club of America, to take part in the Coney Island road run, and they were sent on their way by Starter P. A. Dyer, the retiring Centurion, at 12:01 o'clock. Twenty prizes were offered for those who finish the run, and there was one special prize for the first woman to finish. The only female in the party was Mrs. Munstermann, and her starting meant the winning of this trophy, as she has made several successful trips over Long Island roads.

Just half a minute prior to the start of this run forty wheelmen began the midnight trip to Valley Stream and back which was arranged by the officers of the Century Road Club Association. The start was made from Bedford Rest, and the men were dispatched at 12:00:30 by L. V. D. Hardenberg. Among the contestants in this race was Anderson, who won a similar event twelve months ago.

Five bicyclists and three motor cyclists started on the midnight New Year's run last night from the Fifty-ninth Street Circle and Eighth Avenue for Yonkers and Tarrytown. Special prizes will be given to those who reach both of those places in the lead. The bicyclists were started at 12:05 o'clock this morning by George Oatman. The riders were F. Williams, George Holzhauer, Richard Stafford of the Prospect Wheelmen, Bert Bahan of the Century Wheelmen, and Thomas Wack of the Century Road Club. Bowan led the procession as the wheels moved up Eighth Avenue.

At 12:30 o'clock the motorcycle race was started. There were three participants, James Farley, Henry Allmann, and George Andes. Protests were lodged against all previous to the start. The claim against Farley was that he was under age. Allmann was accused of professionalism, and Andes with not being a member of any club. A special meeting of several officers of the Associated Cycling Clubs, under whose auspices the events are given, was held, and it was decided to allow the men to start despite the protests.

The prizes offered for the run are in two divisions. For the first cycle rider to arrive at Yonkers are offered the Simms trophy, the O'Neil Diamond Medal, and the usual bottle of wine. For the first to reach Tarrytown the prizes are the Gerbereux Trophy, the Oatman Diamond Medal, and the usual bottle of wine.

Valuable prizes for the motor cyclists also are offered. The first one to reach Tarrytown will get the Pitman Trophy, the New York Motor Cycle Club Diamond Medal, and a bottle of wine. The second one will get the Roy Medal.

Riders can take any route they desire. Pacing is strictly prohibited. When a rider finishes he must register at a hotel immediately.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

"Here's to American valor,
May no war require it, but may it
ever be ready for every foe."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1792.

Champion Bowlers to Compete.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Manager Sam Karpf, Al Selbach, John J. Voorhis of New York, Peter Wolf of Brooklyn, and Ernest Peterson of Chicago, who make up the all-American bowling trio which has been touring the Western country, arrived here to-day on their way to Saginaw, Mich.

While no meeting will be effected between the all-Americans and the "Big Three," Worden, Thompson, and Strong, on the present trip, it is said to be possible that a match may be agreed upon later, and the Indianapolis National tournament in February is suggested as a favorable opportunity.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS.
SURROGATES' COURT.

WE, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1903. Said terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday next preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January, Thomas, S.
February, F

CLERMONT SKATING RACES

Two Hotly Contested Events in the Brooklyn Rink.

Dietrich Won the Half-Mile Novice Race —Dorlan Defeated Swan in the Mile Handicap.

Two well-contested skating races formed the special attraction last night at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. Each was hotly contested and aroused considerable enthusiasm before the victors crossed the finishing line. A dozen starters lined up for the first event, a half-mile novice, all at scratch. C. Dietrich of the Erasmus High School, J. Randolph, and E. Ackland made a stiff fight for leading honors, and they had an exciting race for the last fifty yards. Dietrich, however, made a grand spurt and won by nearly 5 yards in 1:47 1-5, Randolph coming second, and Ackland third. The other starters were F. Guy, C. Rockefellow, M. Long, C. Summis, E. P. Cytriot, L. W. Crossman, Fred A. Bradley, J. Maher, and W. Campbell.

The second race was a one-mile handicap for Class A skaters. W. W. Swan was the only scratch man, and he succeeded in cutting down the lead of all his handicap competitors except that of O. Dorlon, who received 80 yards. The latter made a fine race from the start and saved his strength for the final burst of speed, which gave him a victory by barely two yards ahead of Swan, who set a terrific pace on the last 100 yards. W. L. Smith, 80 yards, was third. The winner's time was 3:07 4-5. The other starters were A. S. Carmichael, 95 yards; J. C. McCarthy, 110 yards; E. B. Underhill, 110 yards, and J. Sorman, 95 yards.

BREWING COMPANIES' AFFAIRS.

No Application for Receiver for Hudson County Company—United States Company's Agreement.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday morning there appeared a news item to the effect that a temporary receiver had been appointed for the United States Brewing Company, a corporation which was said to have absorbed the Hudson County Brewing Company and the Union Brewing Company of Union Hill. It appears that the item, as it applied to the Hudson County Brewing Company, was incorrect.

Arthur J. Westermayr of 90 Nassau Street, general counsel for the Hudson County Brewing Company and Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Brewing Company, said yesterday in behalf of the first-named company that the Hudson County Brewing Company has not been absorbed by the United States Brewing Company, or by any other; that no application for a receiver for the Hudson County Brewing Company has ever been made; that the complainants in the suit for a receiver for the United States Brewing Company are not stockholders in the Hudson County Brewing Company, and that John Gerken, mentioned as manager of the Hudson County Brewing Company, is not manager, but President of the Hudson County Brewing Company and also President of the United States Brewing Company.

As Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Brewing Company, Mr. Westermayr said that the United States Brewing Company had been formed in April last, and had entered into an agreement with the Union Brewing Company for the purchase of its plant for $155,000, of which $53,000 was to have been paid on Dec. 1 last, at which time also the title was to be passed, and the balance secured by a mortgage for ten years.

On Oct. 21 last, Mr. Westermayr said, the United States Brewing Company took possession of the property, and subsequently Mr. Gerken, its President, personally paid certain claims, thinking as protection a judgment for about $14,000 against the company. The manufacture of beer was continued, said Mr. Westermayr, until Nov. 22, when John Pulling, one of the complainants in the present case, applied for a temporary injunction to restrain Mr. Gerken from operating the plant. Accordingly, $8,000 having been paid on the purchase price, the remainder of $47,000 was not paid on Dec. 1, the United States Brewing Company asserting that Mr. Pulling, for the Union Brewing Company, was not able to present a clear title to that property.

Mr. Pulling then applied for a receiver for the United States Brewing Company, alleging that the company was insolvent, and that he was a creditor, asking also that the judgment obtained by Mr. Gerken be vacated. The United States Brewing Company, Mr. Westermayr said, replied that it was solent and had paid all of its proved debts, except one, which was in process of settlement, and that Mr. Pulling was not a creditor.

The hearing was before Vice Chancellor Pitney in Jersey City on Tuesday, and a temporary injunction was appointed pending the determination of Mr. Pulling's claims as a creditor, the motion to vacate the judgment obtained by Mr. Gerken being denied. An appeal was taken on the appointment of a receiver.

DECREASE IN DEATH RATE.

Lowest Ever Reported Shown in the 1902 Figures—The War on Consumption.

Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, made his annual report to Mayor Low yesterday on the death rate of the city and other statistics. Dr. Lederle began his report by saying:

"I am gratified to be able to report that the death rate of New York City for 1902 was 18.74 per 1,000, which is considerably the lowest ever reported in this city. The total number of deaths were 68,082, as compared with 70,861, and a death rate of 20.02 per 1,000 for 1901, which is a decrease in the rate of 1.28 per 1,000 and indicates a saving for 1902 of 4,619 lives. The death rate in each of the five boroughs is also the lowest on record. The annual death rates of the city since consolidation has been as follows: 1898, 20.25; 1899, 19.47; 1900, 23.97; 1901, 20.02; 1902, 18.74.

"The report goes on to say that the rate for the old city, or rather the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, for 1902, is 19.49, the lowest ever reported for that section, the lowest previous record being in 1899, when the death rate was 19.81.

"The epidemic of measles in the first four months of the year, the report continues, caused an increase in the number of deaths over the year 1901 for the same months of 1,100. A decrease in the number of deaths from sunstroke over the previous year—there being 1,244 less this year—brought things out about even. The usual visitation of influenza was of short duration and few deaths resulted.

"Regarding consumption, which Dr. Lederle puts under the head of infectious diseases, the report says that there were 582 deaths less than in the year 1901. The report declares that the decrease in the death rate from this disease is due to scientific measures, and states that "the control of the white plague and its ultimate eradication" is being brought about.

There was a slight increase in the deaths from typhoid fever for last year, but a decrease of 100 deaths from smallpox evened things again. Dr. Lederle says that over 800,000 persons were vaccinated by the Board of Health physicians alone. In scarlet fever, there was a slight increase in the number of deaths, but in diphtheria there was a decrease of 35 per cent.

The report states that for the first time in twelve years there was a decrease in the death rate from cancer.

There were 4,907 more births and 2,653 more marriages in 1902 than there were in the year previous.

Harbour Hill Golf Club Officers.

The Harbor Hill Golf Club, whose links are on Staten Island, held its annual meeting this week and elected the following officers for the coming year: President—W. E. Allum; Vice President—E. Flash, Jr.; Secretary—J. E. C. Leavitts; Treasurer—W. E. Allum; Captain—J. E. Bullen; Associate Captain—Miss Marion Worth.

Tournament Committee—W. Scott O'Connor, Frank Barker, and F. W. Will. Greens Committee—E. T. P. Fiske; W. Scott O'Connor, and H. Van Vechten. House Committee—H. G. Van Vechten, L. S. Hubbard, J. J. Kenney, R. L. Stafford, and George E. Dix.

Nine holes of the eighteen-hole course will remain open for Winter play, but no club competitions will be held until Spring. The committee is now at work preparing the schedule of events for next season.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Incorporated to-day were:

Columbia Graphite Company, Ticonderoga; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. E. Tinstman, A. B. McGrew, and W. C. Wenterhalter, Pittsburg, Penn.

Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., New York, (dairy products;) capital, $750,000. Directors—Ewald R. Balzer, Henry Meislantru, and Charles Mierisch, Brooklyn.

Kenny Manufacturing Company, New York, (plumbers' gas and steam fitters' supplies;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Michael W. Nolan, John C. Coleman, and George B. Sheppard, New York.

The Rex Drop Forged Trust Drill Company, Whitestone; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph J. McNeil, John E. Prendeville, and Samuel C. McNeil, Whitestone.

Charleston Bill Posting and Distributing Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Samuel Pratt, New York; Barney Link, Chicago; Charles R. Mathews, Charleston, S. C.

Automatic Company, Port Ewan; capital, $50,000. Directors—Hinsdale Smith, Arthur P. Smith, and H. M. Billings, Springfield.

G. Tuoti & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Giuseppe Tuoti, Albert Bach, and Beautrice Tuoti, New York.

Dr. L. R. Williams Company, New York, (medicines and surgical instruments;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Emil W. Zulzer, Annette Helwig, and Jacob Stern, New York.

Laus Curiosity Company, New York, (curios and antique articles;) capital, $1,500. Directors—Sofie Laus, Louis Klein, and Ignace L. Apfel, New York.

Among certificates filed with the Secretary of State to-day are those showing increase of capital stock by the following companies:

New York and Long Island Traction Company, (formerly Mineola, Hempstead and Freeport Traction Company,) from $125,000 to $1,000,000.

American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, from $200,000 to $800,000.

Hamrick & Co. of New York, from $100,000 to $200,000.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Missouri Brick and Tile Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Horace R. Devereux, Eugene A. Sunderlin, Kenneth R. McLaren.

St. Joseph Paving and Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James M. Parker, John F. Sanger, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

National Shares Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—E. E. Cox, C. T. Willard, A. A. Kelley.

World Manufacturing Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Gabriel Mayer, A. K. Stevenson, Jr., William L. Paine.

Tuscarora Fertilizer Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Paul Tissen, H. O. Coghlan, Louis B. Dailey.

American Pork and Provision Company, Camden; capital, $25,000.

Duquesne Mining Company, Camden; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—W. T. Haley, W. L. Scott, James L. Wenz, H. McFarland.

Alexander Brothers Company, leather; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Edward P. Alexander, Henry J. Kingsbury, Henry W. Alexander.

William C. Lynne, (incorporated,) Camden, auditing and collecting agency; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—W. Sarzl Lynne, Mary S. Lynne, M. J. Dain.

Dean Reversible Window Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Lorenzo D. Jackson, Horace A. Lomer, Edmund J. Sheppard.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The pressure is low from the north upper lake region westward to the Pacific Coast, with one centre of depression over Manitoba and another over British Columbia.

There are to-night more pronounced indications of the disturbance mentioned Tuesday night, as apparently moving up from the Southern Gulf of Mexico, while the disturbance over the extreme south plateau still persists with somewhat increased intensity. The weather has been fair east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Gulf States, where there were light rains. The temperatures are considerably higher in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and somewhat lower in interior New York and in Texas.

West of the Rocky Mountains rains and snows have continued over the northern districts and have extended into Northern Nevada, and Central California. Over the southern districts the weather was fair.

There will be rain Thursday in the Gulf and west portion of the South Atlantic States, continuing Friday, and extending into the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and south portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

There will be rain or snow over the middle and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains while over the south fair weather will continue.

It will be warmer Thursday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and South Atlantic States, and colder Friday in the northern upper lake region, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and the East Gulf States.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast variable, becoming southeast and fresh; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh and possibly brisk northeast, on the Gulf Coast north to northeast, probably increasing, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high southwest to west.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Lobos northward, and advisory warnings have been issued on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast from Charleston to Mobile.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, fair Thursday; warmer in northwest portion; Friday, fair; fresh to brisk south winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, fair Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain; fresh south to west winds.

Virginia, fair Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain; fresh east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair, warmer Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain in south portion; winds becoming southeast and fresh.

Eastern New York, fair, warmer Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness; fresh to brisk south winds.

North Carolina, fair, warmer Thursday; Friday, rain; fresh east winds.

West Virginia, fair; warmer Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow.

South Dakota, fair Thursday and Friday.

Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness; variable winds.

Minnesota, fair Thursday, colder in west portion; Friday fair, colder in southeast portion; fresh west winds.

North Dakota, fair, colder Thursday; Friday fair.

Western New York, fair, warmer Thursday; Friday increasing cloudiness; brisk southwest winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; wind south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	31	28	32
6 A. M.	32	25	30
9 A. M.	35	25	34
12 M.	39	30	37
3 P. M.	42	35	37
6 P. M.	41	34	35
9 P. M.	39	34	34
12 P. M.	37	30	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33⅜
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1901	35
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The thermometer registered 24 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 A. M., yesterday, and 32 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 35 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 59 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN—				
Albany	30	30	S	Clear
Atlantic City	32	42	W	Clear
Boston	34	40	SW	Clear
Buffalo	30	32	SW	Clear
Cape May	34	36	SW	Clear
Eastport	30	34	SW	Clear
Nantucket	34	38	W	Clear
New York City	34	41	W	Clear
Norfolk	38	42	NE	Clear
Oswego	22	28	S	Clear
Philadelphia	34	40	W	Clear
Pittsburg	30	36	NW	Clear
Portland, Me.	30	36	S	Clear
Scranton	28	34	SW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	32	42	S	Clear
CENTRAL—				
Cairo	38	44	E	Clear
Chicago	32	36	SW	Clear
Cincinnati	28	30	SE	Clear
Cleveland	24	28	SW	Clear
Detroit	22	26	SW	Clear
Duluth	30	30	SW	Clear
Grand Haven	36	38	SW	Clear
Green Bay	32	34	SW	Clear
Huron	18	24	SE	Clear
Marquette	38	38	SW	Pt. cloudy
Milwaukee	32	38	SW	Clear
Toledo	24	28	SW	Clear
SOUTHERN—				
Atlanta	46	52	E	Clear
Charlotte	42	48	NE	Clear
Corpus Christi	62	64	N	Rain
Galveston	44	46	NE	Rain
Hatteras	50	56	NE	Cloudy
Jacksonville	54	60	N	Clear
Key West	68	70	NE	Clear
Mobile	54	60	N	Clear
Montgomery	54	56	NE	Cloudy
New Orleans	52	54	N	Clear
Savannah	52	58	NE	Clear
Tampa	68	78	NE	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	46	54	NE	Cloudy
WESTERN—				
Bismarck	32	44	W	Clear
Davenport	40	46	SW	Clear
Dodge City	38	50	SE	Clear
Kansas City	42	50	S	Clear
North Platte	24	36	W	Clear
Omaha	40	46	S	Clear
St. Louis	38	38	S	Clear
St. Paul	34	38	SE	Clear
Winnepeg	24	34	SW	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS—				
Calgary, N. W. T.	20	26	SE	Clear
Denver	30	42	S	Clear
Helena	32	38	N	Pt. cloudy
Salt Lake City	28	34	W	Clear

Fair, warmer to-day; Friday increasing cloudiness; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—16 East Forty-second Street; Hugh Nehring; damage, $1,000.

5 A. M.—256 West Twenty-third Street; Delery Light Company; damage, $25.

8:18 A. M.—99 Chrystie Street; Harry Gladstone; damage, $200.

8:25 A. M.—345 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Frank Raugrere; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—226 Second Street; Samuel Tiel; damage, $20.

11 A. M.—33 East Fifty-eighth Street; Garry & Hayes; no damage.

12:15 P. M.—32 Laight Street; Thomas McNamara; damage trifling.

12:43 P. M.—167-171 Wooster Street; Charles Goldstein & Co.; damage, $10,000.

2 P. M.—167-171 Wooster Street; owner unknown; damage, $75,000.

2:20 P. M.—20 White Street; Botten Brothers; damage, $50.

4:20 P. M.—48-50 James Street; F. J. Welsh; damage, $1,500.

7 P. M.—338 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Antonio Cupci; damage, $2,000.

5 P. M.—32 Jackson Street; Joseph Altman; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—2,014 Third Avenue; John Briefner; damage, $75.

6:25 P. M.—180 Lafontaine Avenue; Manhattan Railway Company, station; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—634 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Lucy Stibbey; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—96 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:40 P. M.—307 West Thirty-ninth Street; A. Bisbee; damage, $1.

6:50 P. M.—1,082 Park Avenue; William String; damage, $20.

9:25 P. M.—32 Water Street; B. Andres; damage, $500.

9:30 P. M.—333 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Martin Gabor; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—332 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Dea; damage, $20.

11 P. M.—40 Suffolk Street; Hyman Goldberg; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 31.—The Court House at Marshall, Clarke County, Ill., sixteen miles west of here, was burned to-day. Loss, $50,000. The records in the vault are believed to be intact.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—The entire plant of the Charles Abresch Company, carriage manufacturers, at 392-398 Fourth Street, was destroyed by fire at an early hour to-day, entailing a loss of upward of $100,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	10.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28½

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74c; No. 3, 69c; No. 2 red, 72⅝@73¾c; No. 2 corn, 44c; No. 2 yellow, 44c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 3 white, 32¼@33c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl., $17.25; lard, per 100 lb, $10@$10.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.37½@$8.62½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@$9.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Instead of the dullness usually incident to the day preceding a holiday, cotton speculation was fully up to the recent average, not only as to volume, but as to the development of bullish undercurrent as well. The market opened firm and 2@3 points higher. January at once increased its advance to 6 points and for a time was a leader in the strength, but before the day ended had assumed a rear position in this respect under selling presumed to be for certain Wall Street interests. The late positions which started out a little behind the January in point of strength eventually absorbed speculative attention, and on late heavy buying for professional account and by other Wall Street houses, closed well toward the top, the official close being quoted 2@10 points net higher. Total transactions for the day were 450,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.90 for middling upland and 9.15 for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 3,200 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; sales, 4,000 bales. Mobile, firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 800 bales. Savannah, firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 501 bales. Charleston, firm, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c; Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk, steady, 1-16c higher, at 8½c; sales, 800 bales. Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8⅝c; Augusta, steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; sales, 656 bales. St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; sales, 234 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.67	8.71	8.63	8.61@8.68
February	8.54	8.57	8.51	8.56@8.57
March	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.61@8.62
April	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.59@8.61
May	8.53	8.61	8.53	8.60@8.61
June				8.59@8.61
July	8.54	8.59	8.52	8.58@8.59
August	8.31	8.42	8.33	8.41@8.42
September	8.02	8.09	8.01	8.08@8.10

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Spot quiet; prices 2 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.26; good middling, 4.80; middling, 4.04; low middling, 4.52; good ordinary, 4.40; ordinary, 4.28. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,000 bales American. Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 11,500 bales American. Futures opened easier and closed fairly steady: American middling, good ordinary clause: January, 4.61; January and February, 4.60; February and March, 4.60; March and April, 4.60; April and May, 4.59@4.61; May and June, 4.61; June and July, 4.61; July and August, 4.61; August and September, 4.35. The tenders for delivery at to-day's clearings were 6,000 bales, new dockets.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Speculative operations partook largely of a local nature, and very little was developed beyond a certain weakness of undertone based upon the big crop figures issued by the Government. Timed holdings were again thrown on the market, and there was very little support from any quarter. Exports bought 10 loads of No. 2 red, and at outports took 6 loads. The close was practically at the low point of the day, except on December, which wound up with considerable demand, from belated shorts and a rather firm undertone at about 1c advance over the previous night. At interior points the movement continued rather light, aggregating only 307,000 bushels. Quotations cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red closed at 79½c, elevator, and 79½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87½c, both free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Wheat—May, 76½c; July, 71⅝c; No. 2 hard, 69@72½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40½c asked; December, 42c asked; May, 39⅝@39¾c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 33c bid; May, 33¾c; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; May, 76¼c. Rye—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Sample, 42@35c. Corn—May, 43¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—Wheat—December, 72¼c; May, 74⅜@74⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

DULUTH, Dec. 31.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; December, 73c; May, 75¾c. Oats—May, 33½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; Red Dog, $2½@$2¾, spot, and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kilndried, $1.20@$1.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50; Spring bran, middlings, $19@$23.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $19@$19.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $26.50@$27; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	84¼	84⅞	84	84⅛
May	80	80 7-16	80⅛	80⅛
July	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
Corn—				
December	58½	58½	58½	
January				54½
March				51⅝
May	48¼	48¼	48⅛	48⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73⅝	73¾	72⅝	72⅝
May	76½	76 9-16	76 3-16	76¼
July	73½	73⅝	73¼	73¼
Corn—				
December	44¼	44¼	43⅝	44
May	43¼	43⅜	43	43
July	42⅜	42½	42¼	42¼
Oats—				
December	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
May	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
July	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
Lard—				
January	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.97½
May	9.50	9.57½	9.50	9.52½
Ribs—				
January	8.45	8.47½	8.40	8.42½
May	8.60	8.67½	8.60	8.65
Pork—				
January	17.35	17.50	17.35	17.47½
May	16.30	16.42½	16.30	16.37

COFFEE.—The market, opening steady at unchanged prices, ruled very quiet throughout the session. Values were fairly steady owing to the firm primary markets, but the close was quiet with prices unchanged to 5 points lower on the November. Sales were about 6,250 bags. The spot market continues quiet and unchanged on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
February				4.45@4.50
March	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
April	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
May	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
June				4.80@4.85
July	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
August				4.95@5.00
September	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $18; short clear, $21@$22. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $16@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180-lb, 8¾c; 160-lb, 8¾c; 140-lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾c; 10-lb, 9¾c; 12-lb, 9c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11¼@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD—$10.70; city lard, $9.90@$10.10; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.90; Brazil, kegs, $12.65; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10¾@11c; city lard stearine, 11½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 55½c; machine barrels, 56c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.25. RESIN—Common to good strained, $1.85@$1.90; D, $1.90@$1.95; E, $1.95@$2; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.15; H, $2.35; I, $2.60; K, $3.20; M, $3.70@$3.75; N, $3.95; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.60@$4.70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31.—Turpentine, 52½c; receipts, 1,266 casks; sales, 565 casks; exports, 61 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,336 bbls; sales, 1,135 bbls; exports, 2,331 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.70; H, $2; I, $2.35; K, $2.85; M, $3.35; N, $3.55; WG, $3.80; WW, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—Spirits of turpentine, 52½c; receipts, 25 casks. Resin, $1.35@$1.40; receipts, 540 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.70@$3; receipts, 95 bbls. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 215 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers slow and 10c lower; bulls and cows steady to firm; native steers, $4.50@$5.75; oxen, $4.15; bulls, $2.50@$4.20; cows, $1.50@$3.70; extra fat cows and heifers, $4.40@$5. Dressed beef slow and steady. CALVES—Veals firm; barnyard and Western calves higher; veals, $5@$9.50; little calves, $3.50@$4.50; barnyard stock, $3@$3.62½c; Westerns, $4.25. City-dressed veals firm at 11@14c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep easier, except top grades; lambs, 15@25c lower; sheep, $2.35@$4.25; culls, $1.75@$2; lambs, $4.75@$6.12½; culls, $3@$4.25; Canadian lambs, $5.50. Dressed mutton, 5½@6c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10¼c. HOGS—Lower; State hogs, $6.60@$6.65; mixed Western, nominal; country-dressed hogs higher at 7½@9c per lb.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:43
Moon sets	7:37		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:55	Gov. Isl'd	9:15
H. Gate	11:11		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:22	Gov. Isl'd	9:42
H. Gate	11:38		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 2.

Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz and Barcelona		
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Bellagio, Pernambuco, Santos, &c	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		8:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Hermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victorian, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter m

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

WHAT THE YEAR WILL BRING FORTH

The great question in the year 1903 is to be that of supply and demand; primarily, of the supply of commodities and the demand for them, and dependent upon those factors, supply and demand in the labor and money markets. Statistics sent out from Albany the other day showed that practically the entire labor force in New York State is employed. That condition prevails throughout the country; that is, the demand for labor absorbs the entire supply. That means, of course, that wages are rising. They have been very generally increased already, notably by the railroads. A glance at the situation of the New York money market, either now or at any time during the past three months, affords proof that the supply of money is not equal to the demand. The fundamental condition of a demand for commodities which outruns the supply is disclosed by prevailing high prices and by reports that in many branches of manufacture orders already placed will keep the plants busy during the greater part of the year.

We begin the new year, therefore, under conditions of high prosperity. Individual fortunes and the National wealth are increasing. As we cannot go on forever augmenting the volume of products and purchases, men are already beginning to inquire under what economic conditions present tendencies to expansion will be checked. High wages increase cost of production and of operation. Returns of railroad earnings already reflect that natural result. But high wages also increase the purchasing power of the largest class in every community. Measurably the one offsets the other. In the large sense the continuance or the termination of this period of great prosperity depends upon the way in which the new wealth is invested. If it is put into gigantic undertakings that fail, and in their failures drag down others; if through any unforeseen shock to confidence it remains idle; if in individual outgo it is in a large measure spent upon mere luxuries or in improvident living, trade and industry will be deprived of a sustaining force. Prosperity lives upon accumulation. If, therefore, the new wealth finds productive investment, the doubters and the pessimists will have to wait some time yet for the fulfillment of their gloomy predictions.

The conditions now existing and the forces now operative promise to carry us prosperously through the greater part of the year. What will happen in the Fall months of 1903 depends chiefly, no doubt, upon the crops. It is much too early for even the first speculations concerning the bounty of nature during the year.

One thing we hope to see before the end of the year. It is a matter of vital importance to all the world and of paramount interest to the great commercial nations. We mean some new assurances, some yet more solid safeguards against disturbance of the peace. The disturbers must be rebuked, those that love peace and live by it confirmed in their resolution to have it. The anger and disgust stirred up by the Venezuelan imbroglio are due chiefly to the feeling that the menace of quarrel and of conflict has been projected across peaceful skies and seas needlessly and heedlessly. If the promoter and the disturber in that miserable, sordid business can be brought under moral reproof by the way an end is put to it, and if the ending shall prove to be an unmistakable triumph for those that desire peace, the year will be made memorable by the fact. The time has passed for forays undertaken from such motives and conducted by such methods. There are ways saner and safer, ways that do not endanger the world's peace, open to those with just grievances to redress. Peace is now the supreme interest of the world, not only for its material welfare, but for its advancement in finer and spiritual things. In every community the public brawler is kept in check. The habitual disturber of the world's peace must by the common consent be put under like restraint.

A ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

The fifty miles of good road which Gen. BELL will soon have completed in Manila Province through a region heretofore practically inaccessible is a splendid example of what the rule of this country in the Philippines can accomplish and is likely in larger and larger measure to accomplish. And his plan to supply the natives at cost with carts suitable for their use on such roads is a sensible mode of expending the money of the Philippine Government.

There is no substantial doubt now that the Filipinos will have the equality before the law and the sustained order and peace and justice to which they are entitled. It remains to develop the trade and industry and the resources of the archipelago with the aid and, so far as possible, through the exertions of the natives themselves. In order to do this there must be provided some adequate motive to work, and none is better than the ambition awakened by chances for profit. To make it practicable to reach markets where the fruits of labor can be sold is one of the surest methods of inciting to labor. Along such a road as Gen. BELL has built it is not extravagant to estimate that the value of agricultural land will be nearly doubled for a mile on either side. And what this means for a hundred square miles those familiar with the progress of some of our own agricultural communities, such as that of Oklahoma as the most recent instance, can understand.

IRON AND STEEL FOR 1903.

The habit of regarding the iron trade in its several branches as an infallible barometer of the general condition of business in the United States is perhaps too well established to be abandoned. Nevertheless, changed conditions have brought the fluctuations in the market price of staple forms of crude and manufactured iron under such control that they no longer permit business to be done profitably on the basis of BENNER'S prophecies—a volume which has disappeared from the desk of manufacturer and merchant and must be looked for on the top shelf of the bookcase, modestly hiding behind catalogues of greater current interest. In a general way, the great movements in iron and steel must coincide with the flood and ebb tides of National prosperity; but as a barometer from which to forecast the future of general trade they are no longer sensitive and probably not inerrant. The reason for this is that in the iron market prices are affected much less than formerly by momentary changes in the mood of buyers. Such an impetus to consumption as, before the end of 1902, necessitates engaging the output of the first six to nine months of 1903 is a good deal like the power stored up in a fly wheel, and might very well suffice to carry the trade over a considerable period of doubt and uncertainty without appreciable loss of momentum.

If the orders booked for 1903 delivery were in any sense speculative and represented stocks to accumulate in the hands of middlemen for distribution when the necessities of consumers forced them to pay for spot iron prices giving a satisfactory profit, the case would be different. An unfavorable turn in the market would be likely to cause a general cancellation of such orders, and the trade might look forward to two years of litigation in straightening out the complications thus created. It used to be proverbial that it was impossible to deliver No. 1 pig iron on a falling market—a figure of speech which will probably be understood without explanation. Under existing conditions, however, the pig-iron orders placed for 1903 delivery are against contracts of mills and foundries for finished materials or castings they have contracted to deliver or must make in the regular course of business, and very few of the orders booked represent more than ordinary business foresight in the anticipation of requirements. Prices are not firm enough to warrant speculation on the present basis of quotations.

In a general way this is true of every branch of the iron and steel trades. If pig iron be taken as the criterion, as it is the basis, of trade conditions, its position is statistically extremely strong. Notwithstanding the many drawbacks to the continuous operation of the furnaces, such as the anthracite strike, the coke scarcity, and the freight congestion, the United States product in 1902 will probably exceed 17,500,000 tons, an increase of about 2,000,000 tons over that of last year. The pig-iron importations, mostly sold to arrive, will probably have been found to be about 575,000 tons when the December estimates are corrected by the full returns. This means a consumption of over 18,000,000 tons. The stocks of pig iron in first hands have dwindled to the vanishing point, and the orders booked by the furnace agents cover the production for the first half of 1903. There is naturally some uncertainty as to what may happen in the second half, but from present appearances it cannot be very sensational before September. The only speculation in pig iron appears to be that which takes the chances of a lower scale of prices. The combination which is undoubtedly the largest melter of pig iron in the United States is admittedly half a million tons short of its absolute requirements for 1903, and many smaller consumers are relatively in the same position.

The outlook for manufactured iron does not appear to warrant any sensational predictions. Public attention is much more directed to steel, and in that department the only items in which the menace of overproduction was discovered prices have lately been reduced to figures which buyers recognize as promising stability. We have not yet had enough experience with the new conditions to know whether they will operate as successfully in holding prices up as they have during the past year in holding them down. The fact that the largest producer of sheet, tin plates, wire goods, and the like could cut prices in the last quarter of the year without stampeding the trade or unsettling business would seem to show that control works as well one way as the other.

So far as the general prosperity of the country is concerned, there is nothing in the condition of the iron and steel industries to warrant setting storm signals. The pessimist of course has as much warrant for gloomy predictions as the weather prophet has for foretelling a storm in clear weather, but that is cheap prophecy and contributes nothing of value to what everybody knows. If no greater calamity overtakes the country than is likely to have its origin in the iron and steel trades, 1903 will be a very satisfactory business year.

RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There is a growing feeling not only in Europe, but in this country, that the policy we have been compelled to adopt under the title of the Monroe Doctrine will ultimately involve a responsibility that has not heretofore been recognized. Exactly what will be the nature or extent of that accountability or by what means it will be imposed or discharged, it is too soon to say. There will, of course, be a strong effort in Europe to make it as definite and troublesome as possible, as has been shown by the contention of a part of the German press and of some of the English papers, that we must either permit the creditors of Venezuela to collect their debts in their own way or must guarantee them ourselves. This is a crude and extreme form of a view that has some foundation, and it is well that the matter should be carefully considered.

A contribution to this end is made in the current number of The Independent by Prof. PAUL S. REINSH of the University of Wisconsin, under the title of "The Positive Side of the Monroe Doctrine." The author is a man of high reputation as a student of political science, whose work on our colonial possessions has been received with much favor. He points out that the rational basis of the policy of MONROE has distinctly changed. It is no longer purely or chiefly political. Our interest in maintaining it is as great and compelling as ever, but it is of a different sort. The first and most important of our interests is peace, "and our peace is certainly dependent upon maintaining the territorial integrity of South American States as against Europe. Should we allow questions of territorial sovereignty in South America to be settled in the ordinary manner, should we leave South American States to their own devices, the scramble for South America would begin over night, and it would not be bloodless like the partition of Africa." On the other hand,

While the territorial integrity of the Latin American States is to be respected, they must nevertheless be held strictly responsible for lapses from good government. It is a fundamental requirement, in the present state of human development, that every part of the world must be rendered subservient to the uses of the whole, by being made accessible and being provided with responsible and efficient government. The Powers of Europe, therefore, have a perfect right to insist that their citizens who settle in the South American States shall be protected and shall be assured of all reasonable facilities in developing the resources of the continent. The South American States must therefore be held strictly responsible for any damage that may fall upon foreign residents as a consequence of local disorder, and the attempt to enforce satisfaction in such cases will not be interpreted as an attempt to influence the political destiny of the republics.

The final penalty for abuse of sovereignty is the forfeiture of sovereignty, enforced by war. We deny to Europe the resort to that penalty, and we are justified in doing so by the necessities of our own situation. It is a fair and reasonable claim that we must in some way make up to the Governments of Europe what we insist on their foregoing. How it shall be done will be settled little by little, probably in a series of precedents in dealing with cases as they arise. The controlling fact in the problem is that the Monroe policy is a policy for the preservation of peace on this side of the ocean. There is little doubt that its purpose can be accomplished if it be steadily kept in view.

PROFIT SHARING IN THE STEEL CORPORATION.

The two circulars of the United States Steel Corporation printed elsewhere in this issue will be read with unusual interest. They detail the wisest and most far-sighted plan ever devised for identifying the interests not merely of capital and labor, but of one class of labor with another. The project has been thought out with great intelligence, and its object is to attain results which cannot fail to have an immediate and permanent influence for good in shaping the direction of industrial development in this country.

The gravest of the charges, in the impeachment of the trusts by popular judgment, is probably the recognition that they have tended to concentrate the profits of industrial enterprise in the hands of few men, and to close the door to those who under the industrial system they displaced had opportunity to become part owners, and, in a large or small way, according to their intelligence and thrift, partners. It has been urged that the individuality of the man who works for a trust is extinguished, and that he begins and ends a servant, with no incentive to ambition and no chance for advancement. This charge is dismissed in the case of the Steel Corporation by the plan of participation by which every officer, clerk, mechanic, and laborer may become a profit sharer on terms much more favorable than are offered to the capitalist. The various classes of employés are permitted to subscribe to the preferred stock of the corporation at the upset price of 82.50, and as these shares bear 7 per cent. dividends, the interest guaranteed is equivalent to a little less than 8½ per cent. on the investment. The subscriber may pay for the stock he takes within three years, meanwhile drawing dividends, and if he chooses to discontinue payments and withdraw he can have back what he has paid in and keep the difference between the 5 per cent. charged on deferred payments and the 7 per cent. earned by the stock. The salaried or wage-earning stockholder who will hold his stock for five years and annually during that period exhibit it, with evidence that he has remained continuously in the employ of the corporation and shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress, shall receive a bonus in the shape of a check for $5 per annum per share for each share he thus holds while continuously employed, and will thus add nearly 7 per cent. to the interest earnings of his investment. A guaranteed 16 per cent. investment is something which the capitalist would eagerly avail himself of—and search for in vain. This, however, is what is offered to the subscribing employés of the Steel Corporation under the plan referred to. The provision for the security of the returns promised is apparently ample.

That the largest stock corporation in the world should have elaborated a plan so generous toward its labor is significant, and refutes one of the strongest arguments which have been advanced against the principle of gigantic industrial consolidation. It offers a supreme test of the intelligence of labor and of the sincerity of the purpose underlying the struggle for the betterment of conditions and for the maintenance of the "standard of comfort," which have been pleaded in justification of strikes. It comes not as a concession wrung from the reluctant employer by force majeure, but, in this instance, after a conclusive demonstration of the ability of the corporation to defeat labor and even to oppress it if such were the purpose. The company has not even been threatened with a strike since the defeat of the Amalgamated Association eighteen months ago. The workman and employé who does not eagerly avail himself of the opportunity of benefit which the plan offers deliberately turns his back upon an investment which the capitalist would pay a handsome premium to secure, and should he in future appeal to public sympathy as the victim of oppression he may expect to have very little attention paid to his representations.

From the point of view of the stockholder who is merely an investor the plan has everything to commend it. The more closely those employed by the Steel Corporation are identified with its interests and made alert to the small economies of production, the better for him. It will give him a better basis of confidence in the ultimate value of the securities he holds than he now has to see the salaried men and the wage earners admitted as partners and profit sharers and to know that in a sense they are working for themselves as well as for the corporation. We congratulate the management upon the plan and hope for the opportunity to congratulate the wage earners on their wisdom in accepting it and co-operating with it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Milwaukee has a Superintendent of Public Schools whose name is SIEFERT, and therefore it is more than a little curious that he should be much worried over the fact that the city is paying some $55,000 a year to special teachers of the German language, and should be advising that this expense be cut off. Surprise at the Superintendent's course vanish , however, when one learns that what he wants is not to put an end to the teaching of German in the Milwaukee public schools, but simply to abolish the practice of intrusting that work to specialists, and that he would effect his economy by employing no teachers at all who are not competent to give instruction in that language. As this plan, if adopted, would come somewhere near to putting German birth or descent among the qualifications requisite for appointment to any position in the Milwaukee schools, surprise that a Superintendent named SIEFERT should be troubled about that $55,000 is appreciably decreased. It seems, however, that the plan will not go through without opposition. Milwaukee has a large number of German-speaking citizens, but she has nearly as many Poles. The latter already form a very important part of the city's population, and their influence is increasing rather faster than that of the Germans. Naturally enough, the Poles view the Superintendent's suggestion with severe disapproval, and, though they have not yet gone so far as to demand that no public school teachers who do not speak Polish be hired, they are firmly maintaining that their language should be placed on an equality with German, so far as the public schools are concerned. Whether the Poles do this seriously or not our present information leaves somewhat uncertain, but whatever may be their feelings on the subject, the situation thus created is extremely amusing as well as highly instructive. We have hitherto been spared in this country the "language problems" which other lands have found so troublesome, and perhaps the case of Milwaukee hints at the way such problems, when they try to lift their more or less crested heads, will take care of each other, leaving English, as it ought to be, in calm and undisputed supremacy. All things considered, Superintendent SIEFERT is deserving of general gratitude for his courage and consistency. It is a great thing to be humorous, even unintentionally.

—Opponents of the army "canteen" are extremely fond of calling attention to the fact that our warships have for some years managed to get along fairly well without any such institution, and of asking why the army officers cannot control their men as well as their brethren in the navy. The people who do this utterly ignore, of course, the wide difference between conditions afloat and conditions ashore, and their argument has no weight whatever with those who have even a little knowledge of the nature of that difference. It behooves all who think that the navy has lost nothing under the workings of the law which stopped the sale of all intoxicants on Government reservations to read with care the statements of naval officers on which was based the department's recent decision to send no more warships to the Puget Sound Navy Yard until the local authorities of Bremerton, the town in which it is situated, take steps to protect the Jackies on shore leave from the very perils that have proved so disastrous to the private soldiers. In response to the inquiries of Assistant Secretary DARLING, Rear Admiral YATES STERLING instituted a careful investigation at Bremerton, and reported that since the abolition of the canteen in the navy yard reservation there had been a remarkable increase in the number of low dives in its neighborhood, and to their existence he attributed a part of the excesses in which the men had indulged. Lieut. B. P. HULL, who commands the marine barracks at the yard, expressed the opinion that nothing would do so much to remedy the existing abuses at Bremerton as the re-establishment of the post canteen, with an amusement hall and gymnasium. With the law as it is, all the department could do was to boycott the yard, so far as possible, until the town authorities realize that it is their interest to suppress the dives. That is an inconvenient and humiliating expedient, and the anti-canteeners ought to meditate upon it thoughtfully.

—When the news came the other day that a West Point cadet had resigned to enlist as a private in the army, it was accompanied by the statement that the cadet had done this on the ground that thus he could not only get his commission more quickly, but also could better equip himself for being a good officer and soldier. Our comments on the dispatch were to the effect that either the cadet was acting most unwisely or else the Military Academy is not what it ought to be. Another and apparently better explanation of the case is supplied by a correspondent, who, writing with what seems to be knowledge, says that the reason why young LOCKETT resigned was his hopeless deficiency in his studies and the certainty that failure and discharge would follow the approaching semi-annual examination. Going then more deeply into the matter, our informant says that LOCKETT was admitted to the Academy under the new system, without taking an examination and on the strength of a "certificate" that he was well qualified to keep up with the West Point course. "Had he," continues our correspondent, "been required to pass even an ordinary entrance examination, he would have failed. Then he could have enlisted at once, and, besides saving himself the mortification of failure, also have gained a year in his appointment as an officer. About a dozen other cadets have resigned from the Academy—most of them 'admitted on certificate' and so low in their studies that resignation was the only escape from discharge for deficiency. Among the number was a Yale sophomore. Had these young men been required to undergo an entrance examination, three-fourths or more of them would have shown their inability to take the West Point course before instead of after entering the Academy. As it is, a year was lost for each district represented by them, to say nothing of the useless expense imposed upon the Government." All this puts a new and very different light on the Lockett case, and on the system of entrance by certificate as well. If that system is working as our correspondent says it is, there is obvious need either for its abolition or for such regulation of it as shall prevent the giving of certificates to those who have not earned them. It is nothing against a boy that he is not prepared to take the West Point course, but it is very much against public interest that such a boy should be appropriating on a misrepresentation, and wasting in a hopeless effort, an opportunity which belongs to somebody else.

—An interesting contribution to the literature of vaccination was made by Dr. J. F. J. SYKES, a London health officer, in a report to the Borough Council of St. Pancras. To illustrate the difficulties he had to overcome, Dr. SYKES says: "When it is suggested to the average lodger in a common lodging house that he should be revaccinated, he asks, either orally or through the glance of his eye, 'What am I going to get, gov'nor?' When he is told that he will get protection against smallpox, he says, 'Don't want it, gov'nor; I'd rather go into the country to 'orspital for a month!' If it is suggested that he might die in the hospital, he (having nobody dependent upon him) says, 'Who'll care?' and 'Life ain't so lovely when yer allus at work!' When he is further told that his revaccination will not only protect him, but also others, having philosophized in a circle, he comes round to the original question, 'What are they going to pay for it? What am I going to get?' The man's only possession is his own body, and he learns to make the most of it at the best price. A very natural impulse!" Perhaps this tells as much about British peculiarities as it does about the troubles of the official vaccinator. It is hard to believe that such a man as this "average lodger" could be found in the United States.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The year is going; let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

The pulse beats of the dying year are fluttering to a close. Before it is laid to rest in the tomb of the twentieth century let us take a quick glance at the record it is leaving and try to separate the good from the evil it has wrought. Are the shadows darker over the earth, and the breath of the winds more mournful at the end of its life, than they were when the bells rang out a welcome for its birth? I think not, and surely there is some substance for this belief. Sad and tearful as has been so much of its history, and widespread its manifold acts of cruelty and injustice, I yet believe we can discern throughout it all faint streaks of the dawn of a sweeter civilization than the world has ever known. Through the rifts in the clouded sky which still hangs over a sorrowful earth, I think we can catch a sure glimpse of a coming "light that never was on sea or land."

Let us reflect a moment while we summon before our mental vision the most prominent facts which greeted our senses when the year 1902 first stepped into its niche in the temple of history. There were wars and rumors of wars, and "punitive expeditions" on every hand. The roar of the artillery and the hiss of the shrapnel of the most powerful nation in Christendom could be heard in as cruel and unequal a struggle as was ever waged since Christ was born. Thousands of weak women and helpless children had their homes swept by fire, their farms laid waste, and they themselves gathered to swift destruction in pestiferous camps. Pagan Rome in her combat with the barbarians could not have been more ruthless and cruel than Christian England in a fight with a race of her own faith. And, alas! that we must say it, under our own beloved flag a like awful spectacle could be witnessed, in the effort to hold in subjection an alien people who owed our Government no rightful allegiance.

But, thank Heaven, the roar and flash of both their guns are now over, the cries of the women and children are stilled, and nature is allowed to begin again her healing and sustaining work. At least that is something to be thankful for, as we take our farewell of the dying year. Certainly it would be something to fill our hearts with supreme joy if these are to be the last of the wars which the strong will be permitted to wage against the weak. And there is some reason to hope that this will be the case. Never has the protest of enlightened public opinion been so loud and persistent against the iniquity of aggressive warfare as during the prosecution of the above conflicts. All over the civilized world could be heard the indignant rebuke of Christian souls whose earnest words made the conquerors pause in their cruelties, and at last compelled them to submit to compromises they would not otherwise have granted. It was a very conspicuous example of the truth that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

But still more hopeful and significant of approaching good is the great international event which looms up in the closing week of the departing year. As you well said in an admirable editorial, it should have arrived on Christmas morning instead of two days after that holy festival. Less than a month ago two of the most powerful nations in the world sent their battleships to overawe and devastate a very weak little country, distracted by internal disorders, which had probably been fomented by the agents of one of the invaders. The forcible collection of their pecuniary claims (whether just or unjust I know not) afforded a fine opportunity for the seizure and conquest of the poor little country, teeming with undeveloped mineral wealth, and this easy military programme would beyond any doubt have been carried to a successful issue, if the Government of the United States, taking heed to the strong protest of a free press, voicing the universal sentiment of our citizens, had not stretched forth its strong hand and obliged these mighty powers to withhold the fire of their shotted guns, and submit their claims to The Hague court of arbitration.

Even five years ago this great historical and beneficent event would have been impossible. So here is the longest and most remarkable step in the path of Christian progress ever taken by civilized nations, which we must credit to the year that is now sinking to its rest.

As I write this the news of another most cheering international event has just arrived. I see in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday that the protest of the American Secretary of State touching the cruel and unjust treatment of the Jews by Roumania has been at last heeded by that nation, and promise given that the harshness will be mitigated and rights of citizenship granted these oppressed people. This blessed news should also have come on Christmas Day, when we were celebrating the birth of the Jewish Saviour of mankind.

In the industrial and commercial world, too, very significant and promising steps have been taken this year. The establishment of the Civic Federation has taken firm shape, which has for its aim the bringing together of the leading representatives of capital and labor, and the investigation of their manifold disputes with a view to peaceful and just settlements. Some of the sanest and most intellectual minds in this country, both lay and clerical, are enlisted in the movement. It is true they were unable to avert in a direct manner the great coal strike, from which the whole country suffered, but I think there is little doubt that they created the public opinion which sustained President Roosevelt in his action in compelling the mine owners to submit the dispute to arbitration, thus avoiding what threatened to be almost a revolutionary situation. And I think it safe to prophesy that in the near future all labor troubles of any magnitude will be settled in this sensible manner.

We must not forget to note in our glance at this formidable strike of labor for more humane conditions that the side of the workmen was represented in a far more intelligent manner than ever before. There was a breadth of grasp and sobriety of temper on the part of their chosen leader, who sprang from the grime of the coal pit, that made a favorable comparison with the wisdom of the spokesmen of the corporations. He won not only the plaudits and gratitude of the poor people whose cause he championed, but he also gained the respect of almost the entire press of the country. Surely these significant events in the industrial world must glow with a pleasant light on the annals of the year that is passing away.

It is also worthy of distinct mention in our review of the achievements of the dying year, the great strides observable in the practical application of electricity in the manifold mechanism of our great industries. Every day we hear of some fresh and surprising invention in this department of science which tends to give mankind a mastery over material obstacles which formerly militated against his comfort and welfare. These astonishing discoveries ought certainly to cheapen the necessities and bring even the humblest of life down to the level of our lowest class. And with this marvelous increase in the mechanical product of human toil must come perforce a great mitigation of the severity of all kinds of labor. I think we are fast approaching the time when work which is now dreaded and avoided for its danger and drudgery will be welcomed as a pleasure.

Just as the old year is laying down its head for "the long sleep" comes the wonderful announcement that the genius of Marconi has succeeded in telegraphing across the broad Atlantic without the aid of anything but the viewless ether of the air! In sight of this achievement have we a right to set any bounds whatever to the wonders possible to this airy sprite who throws the marvels of great Shakespeare's Puck entirely in the shade?

Good-bye, then, to 1902. We deplore your misdeeds, but welcome the promise of your beneficence! And hail, all hail, to 1903.

Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 30, 1902. T. G.

ARE NOT DOING THEIR BEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. B. Thurber's defense of the management of the elevated and surface roads in New York would be amusing were it not, under the circumstances, exasperating and his advice that we "don't shoot the fiddler when he is doing his best" argues an entire ignorance on his part of the conditions which are the cause of the present agitation.

The people of this city are long-suffering, and if there was any evidence that the transportation companies were doing their best, or anywhere near their best, not a word of complaint would be heard. We all know that the crowds during the rush hours cannot now be properly handled, and that a seat for every passenger at such times is an impossibility. But we know that the Metropolitan Company, for instance, is not doing its best when it makes you stand on street corners, rain or shine, while empty cars with closed gates go by and finally forces you to get into one in which there is standing room only.

We know, too, that the same company is not doing its best when it turns off the heat in its cars and forbids the conductors to turn it on, no matter how cold and damp the weather may be.

Was it doing its best when it enforced the "car ahead" regulation, compelling people, many of whom were seated, to get out and stand up in another car, and kept this practice up in spite of protests until the law was invoked and an ordinance passed which put an end to this particular imposition?

What excuse can there be for this same Metropolitan Company when on Sunday between 8:30 and 9 A. M. it runs so few cars that one has to wait at Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street fifteen minutes before a car comes along in which there is a seat to be had, as has happened in the writer's experience?

It was the constant repetition of such evidence of a lack of intention to do their best that has at last aroused the public to the pitch of indignation that now exists, and is voicing itself throughout the length and breadth of this great city, and to defend the elevated and surface railroads because they have substituted electricity for steam and horses is as absurd as it would be to excuse the New York Central for its maintenance of the Park Avenue tunnel nuisances because it is nowadays carrying its passengers to Albany in steam cars instead of stage coaches. O. B.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

Argument Against Transit "Kickers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter printed in this morning's TIMES from F. B. Thurber, headed "Defense of Street Railways," I wish through you to say to Mr. Thurber that he has made the only *convincing argument against transit kickers* I have seen.

W. A. HAGGERTY.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Hearty Wish.

"I see that the King of Italy gave $80,000 to charity in honor of the christening of his infant daughter."

"Did he? Here's wishing him a large family."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Had Touched the Limit.

Short—I figured up the other day that I owed my friends nearly $3,000.

Long—What are you going to do about it?

Short—That's what puzzles me. I can't think of any one else who will lend me money.—Chicago News.

His Neighbors in the Flat.

"Yes, I know of one case where excessive use of the piano actually caused lunacy."

"Isn't that awful! And did they lock up the unfortunate pianist?"

"Of course not; they locked up the people that went crazy."—Baltimore News.

One Day's Racket Enough.

"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "it's too bad about that lot of mechanical toys you gave Willie for a Christmas gift. Every one of them went to pieces in less than twenty-four hours."

"Yes," replied Mr. Ferguson, "the chap I bought them of promised they would."—Chicago Tribune.

The Weather Always Comes.

"You don't always announce the weather accurately, do you?" said the mild but persistent citizen.

"Perhaps not," answered the prophet; "but you ought not to complain. Whether we announce it or not, you always get your weather promptly, don't you?"—Washington Star.

THE NEW YEAR.

From The Washington Star.

Another new leaf? Yes, again 'tis the time
When we pause 'mid the pleasures of feasting and rhyme
And listen, while conscience reminds us anew
Of the things that we ought and we oughtn't to do.

The many small vices which cause such expense
Must be banished for aye with a virtue intense;
And the greater ones, too, if there happens to be
Any left in the make-up of you or of me.

And yet, when I carefully look o'er the list
Of the earthly temptations which I must resist,
In candor I'm bound to confess it appears
Like the very same leaf I've been turning for years.

VALUE OF HARTLEY ESTATE

Personal Property Appraised at Less Than $11,000,000.

The Merchant's Wealth Was Not So Large as Had Been Estimated—$3,000,000 in One Company.

An appraisement of the estate of Marcellus Hartley has been made, and it is brought to light that he did not have nearly so large a fortune as was estimated when he died in January, 1902. His personal property is appraised at $10,560,285, and the net personal fortune, after deductions for debts and administration expenses are made, amounts to $8,419,827. The value of the real estate is considerable, as it includes the residence at 232 Madison Avenue.

Under Mr. Hartley's will, which was executed in 1881, the widow, Mrs. Fannie Chester White Hartley, gets $100,000 in cash, as well as the residence, horses, and carriages, a Summer home, and $15,000 annually. Until she reaches the age of seventy she receives the bulk of the estate, but after that time the surviving daughter, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, is to have the major portion. A grandson, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who came of age a few days after the probating of the will, was named as the inheritor of $20,000 in cash, but it is understood that there was some arrangement whereby he was to come in for a large share of the fortune upon the widow's reaching the age above named. Mr. Hartley named George W. Hebard of Brooklyn as his executor.

According to the appraisers, the testator left cash distributed as follows:

American Deposit and Loan Company	$100,000
Fifth Avenue Trust Company	100,000
Mercantile Trust Company	500,000
Western National Bank	70,000
Washington Bank	5,000
German-American Bank	1,891

Included in the bonds held by Mr. Hartley at the time of his death were the following:

Atchison, general	$41,600
Atchison, adjustment	28,612
Baltimore and Ohio	51,625
Chicago and Alton	181,512
Distilling Company	54,500
Northern Pacific	74,000
Missouri Pacific	53,800
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	119,500
Third Avenue 4s	219,450
Western Electric and Manufacturing Company	133,900

The stocks mentioned in the appraisement include these:

Shares.	
575 American Surety Company	$78,750
250 American Deposit and Loan Co.	37,500
150 National Bank of Commerce	54,450
100 Commercial Trust Company	25,000
200 Fifth Avenue Trust	130,000
80 Fidelity Trust of Newark	26,250
50 Lincoln National Bank	45,000
459 Mercantile Trust Company	275,900
931 Western National Bank	581,875
1,250 International Banking Corp.	250,000
500 Atchison preferred	50,000
983 Baltimore and Ohio	101,075
900 Consolidated Gas	131,328
280 Manhattan Elevated Railway	38,150
600 Republic Steel	41,825
4,985 United States Steel common	221,209
443 United States Steel preferred	42,308
900 Western Union	82,350
3,326 Western Electric and Mfg. Co.	282,688
401 Western Electric and Mfg. Co.	36,090
12,000 Remington Arms Company	504,000
11,000 Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	3,180,000
500 M. Hartley Company	980,000
2,000 Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.	200,000

The Appraisers record loans, including $130,701, to the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, $300,400 to W. T. Hatch & Co., $101,362 to the Remington Arms Company, and $113,202 to John E. Searles, less 50 per cent., leaving $56,601. Mr. Hartley's furniture, paintings, and bric-a-brac are estimated at only $250. The deductions taken from the gross personal estate include: Union Metallic Cartridge Company, $980,313; M. Hartley Company, $882,677, and commissions of executors, $105,792. The total of deductions is $2,140,457.

BOSTON'S TRADE FALLS OFF.

Export Figures for the Year Show a Decline Over Those in 1901 in Nearly Every Commodity.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—Figures for the year show that Boston's export trade for the last twelve months has suffered a great decline over 1901. With the exception of apples, the decrease includes nearly every commodity which in the past has largely made up the cargoes of steamships sailing from this port.

The grain slump is almost incomprehensible. Up to last Saturday there had been exported during the whole year 16,481,455 bushels of grain, in comparison with 35,107,059 bushels for last year, and 30,337,108 bushels for the year 1900. Of this year's total, 15,176,232 bushels were wheat. Corn fell off from 11,044,197 bushels last year to 782,456 this year, and oats this year have totaled only 522,766 bushels, against 3,979,084 bushels last year.

The poor corn crop of 1901 was the primary cause of the decreased business. Another reason claimed for the existing conditions is that railroads discriminated against Boston and New York in favor of Baltimore in bringing ocean freights to tidewater.

MGR. SBARRETTI'S NEW FIELD.

Ex-Bishop of Havana Receives Appointment as Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Most Rev. Monsignor Sbarretti, Archbishop of Ephesus, has received the Pontifical brief appointing him Apostolic Delegate in Canada to succeed Monsignor Falconio, who has recently arrived in Washington to take the place of Cardinal Martinelli as Apostolic Delegate in the United States.

Monsignor Sbarretti was formerly Auditor of the delegation in this city, and was three years ago appointed Bishop of Havana. There he succeeded in his negotiations with Gen. Wood in adapting the ecclesiastical state to the new civil order in a manner most satisfactory both to this Government and to the Holy See.

Mgr. Sbarretti received his brief at the Apostolic Delegation here, where he has been a visitor during the past Fall, and he will leave for his residence in Ottawa on Friday.

To-day, accompanied by Gen. Wood, Mgr. Sbarretti was received by President Roosevelt, who expressed to him his satisfaction with the work he did in Havana, and his thanks for the hearty cooperation he gave Gen. Wood while there.

AMERICA'S SLIGHT PART.

Dr. James's Low Estimate of Her Place in the World's Progress.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—A broader study of history in the public schools was urged by President Edmund J. James of Northwestern University in a paper read before the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After dwelling on the importance of teaching State history, he said:

"We have sinned in the large amount of time which we have given in one grade or another to American history, and the small attention we have given to general European and world history. The history of our country is destined to play an important part and occupy a leading place in all the future history of the world, but if the American Republic were to perish to-day the place which we should occupy in the grand progress of the world's history, after all, would be small."

Dr. Lorenz Sails.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz and his assistant, Dr. Frederick Mueller, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. They boarded the steamship shortly after midnight, and did not get up to see the big liner back out into the stream at 6:30 yesterday morning. Others who sailed were John Dillon, the Irish leader, and W. Bourke Cockran.

Gouverneur Dispensary's Cases.

In Gouverneur Hospital last night House Physician H. T. Williams said that during the year just past 3,721 cases were treated in the dispensary. Of these 35,721 were surgical. The four house physicians had no help in the work. Dr. Williams said that the annual report would show that the work of the institution had been greater than that of any previous year.

REPUBLICAN PLANS FOR INAUGURATION DAY

Many Leaders Gather at Albany for To-day's Function.

Will Be Attended by More Display Than Has Been Witnessed in Years—Attendant Political Gossip.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The inauguration of Gov. B. B. Odell for a second term to-morrow will be attended with more display than has been witnessed in Albany since the second inauguration of David Bennett Hill. Gov. Odell is the first Republican Governor to be re-elected within the memory of the present generation. It is for this reason that the Republicans of the State thought his inauguration to-morrow called for especial ceremony. There will be two full regiments of State troops in the parade and a number of civic organizations.

The inauguration will take place in the Assembly Chamber at noon. The chamber has been beautifully decorated for the occasion with American flags, bunting, and palms. A large platform has been erected around the speakers' rostrum and on this platform all the State dignitaries will be seated. A new feature of the ceremonies this year will be the introduction of the Governor to the assemblage by the Secretary of State. After the brief address by Secretary McDonough, Gov. Odell will read his inaugural. The inaugural is not more than 2,500 words in length and does not touch on State matters except in a general way, the Governor reserving his specific recommendations for his message to the Legislature, which convenes next Wednesday.

Politicians from all parts of the State are here to-night, and there is a considerable amount of political gossip. The gossip centres about the relations of Senator Platt and Gov. Odell and prospective appointments to State offices. There is little of no interest in the legislative slate, there being a general understanding as to how it will be made up.

A little flurry of excitement was caused here this afternoon by the circulation of an editorial which appeared this morning in The News of Newburg, the Governor's home city. The editorial, in brief, was an announcement that the contest for supremacy between Platt and Odell had ended in a complete victory for Odell, and that hereafter Platt would be merely the Governor's adjutant. Interest in the editorial was due chiefly to the false supposition that The News was the Governor's organ, and that the editorial was inspired. The News is an independent Republican paper. Neither Gov. Odell nor his secretary, Mr. Graham, would discuss the editorial.

Gov. Odell will go to New York Saturday. The stated object of his visit is to attend the Hebrew Fair, which is to be held on Sunday night, but incidental, he will attend Senator Platt's Great Sanhedrin. At the conference Saturday Gov. Odell will go over with Senator Platt, Col. Dunn, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, and Speaker Nixon the principal points covered in his message, but will not submit to them a rough draft. The message will be in the hands of the State Printer before the Governor goes to New York.

From information obtained here to-night it would seem that there was friction between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt over the Deputy Controllership, and that Senator Platt carried his point. It will be recalled that a few days ago the story went out from Albany that Deputy Controller Gilman would resign, and would be succeeded by ex-Assemblyman Otto Kelsey. It was strongly intimated that Mr. Gilman's retirement would not be voluntary. To-night Mr. Gilman announced positively that he would remain as Deputy Controller.

It is known that Kelsey's expectation that he would succeed Mr. Gilman was such that he went so far as to arrange to open offices in Albany for the Winter. He is said to have had the assurance of the Governor that he would be appointed as Mr. Gilman's successor. When the news of the proposed change became known Senator Platt and Col. George Dunn are said to have intervened in Mr. Gilman's behalf, with the result that the plan to appoint Mr. Kelsey was thwarted. Controller Miller owed his appointment as Controller to Senator Platt and Col. Dunn, and therefore, it is stated, was unable to resist their appeals in Mr. Gilman's behalf. It is supposed that Gov. Odell will find another place for Mr. Kelsey.

Judge Henry B. Coman, who was defeated by John Cunneen for Attorney General, said to-night that he did not expect to hold any official position in Albany during the coming year, and would return to his home in Madison County to-morrow to resume the practice of the law. There has been some doubt as to whether Francis Hendricks would accept a reappointment as Insurance Commissioner, but the impression here to-night is that he will.

State Dinner at Gov. Odell's House.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell to-night gave a dinner to the new State officers and their wives. Those present were: Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Higgins, Secretary of State and Mrs. O'Brien, State Controller and Mrs. Miller, State Treasurer and Mrs. Wickser, Attorney General and Mrs. Cunneen, State Engineer and Mrs. Bond, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Henry, Senator John Raines, Mrs. Spencer L. Brawes, and Miss Murphey of Albany, Miss Clara Odell, Assemblyman James T. Rogers, and Dr. George Odell.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

Balance in Treasury at End of Fiscal Year, Sept. 30, $10,229,853—The Balances Explained.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The financial transactions of the State during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1902, as appeared in the records of the Controller's office, are as follows: Balance of all funds in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1901, $9,789,351.16; receipts from all sources, exclusive of transfers, $23,660,775.43. Total, $33,450,126.59.

Actual payments exclusive of transfers, $23,220,272.68. Balance in Treasury on account of all funds Sept. 30, 1902, $10,229,853.91.

On the statement of receipts above given those from indirect sources, so-called, amount to $16,051,553.90.

The revenues from taxation of corporations amounted to $6,226,183.18, the actual number of corporations taxed being 7,524. The corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year were $4,966,680.81 revenue; number of corporations taxed, 6,173.

Organization taxes paid during the past year were $380,567.11, as against $295,091.22.

Transfer taxes collected were $3,303,554.72, without any unusually large estates, as was the case in the two previous years.

FEWER RAINES LAW HOTELS.

State Report Shows a Falling Off of More Than Forty-three Per Cent. in Greater New York.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Receipts for the fiscal year of the State Excise Department ended Sept. 30, 1902, were $12,511,308, an increase of $45,694 over the preceding year.

Revenue from bond actions and canceled certificates, $110,134 for the calendar year. On June 1, 1900, there were 3,574 hotels in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn. On June 1, 1902, there were only 2,086 of such places, showing a reduction of 1,488, or more than 43 per cent.

The convictions for violation of the liquor tax law in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx have increased from 8 in 1898 to 315 on Nov. 1, 1902.

New State Secretary Sworn In.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The new Secretary of State, John F. O'Brien, took the oath of office before the retiring Secretary, John T. McDonough, this morning. He announced that he would reappoint as his first and second deputies J. B. H. Mongin and Horace G. Tennant. He refused to say anything as to further appointments.

Justice Walter L. Smith Reappointed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Gov. Odell today redesignated Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Sixth Judicial District as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division [illegible] Third Judicial [illegible] years.

TUXEDO'S ANNUAL BALL.

Many Dancers at the Clubhouse for the New Year's Eve Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 31.—The annual New Year's Eve ball, the principal Winter event of the season at Tuxedo, was given to-night at the Tuxedo Club. Among those who had opened their cottages for the week were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey.

The ballroom and adjoining halls were handsomely decorated with evergreen trees, holly, mistletoe, and roping of greens, which hung from the ceiling. Dinners before the dance were numerous. The entertainers included Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, among whose guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison.

At midnight, after two hours of dancing, the annual custom was observed. Before the stroke of 12 a punch bowl and many trumpets were brought in, and as the clock struck all joined hands in the centre of the ballroom and joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." Then they blew their trumpets, and from the stage dropped an emblem inscribed: "Happy New Year, 1903." Supper was served in the dining room at 1 o'clock.

A feature of the ball was the large number of this season's debutantes. There were no favors and no cotillion. Among those present were:

Col. and Mrs. John J. McCook,	Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison,
Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin,	Mr. and Mrs. Condé Nast,
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning,	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand,	Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de P. Foster,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander,	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin,
Miss Mary Harriman,	The Misses Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart,	Miss Edith Poor,
J. Henry Smith,	Miss Evelyn Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier,	Miss Julie Calhoun,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives,	Miss Mary Alice Preston,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler,	Miss Wyckoff,
Miss Rives,	The Misses Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson,	Miss C. Cook,
Miss Marie Gibson,	Miss Muriel Robbins,
Miss Haney,	Miss Eleanor Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams,	Miss Ione Page,
Miss Cruger,	E. N. Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	W. MacN. Rodewald,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,	Sumner K. Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane,	Richmond Talbot,
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cross,	H. C. Pell, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers,	George Willett Van Nest,
Mr and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe,	Austen Gray,
	J. W. Gerard,
	Charles T. Barney,
	A. S. Alexander,
	H. H. Taylor,
	J. Preston McAnerney,
	C. P. Watson, Jr.,
	J. E. Stephens,
	Archibald Brown,
	F. A. Plummer,
	Rudolph Neeser.

"TOSCA" AT THE OPERA.

Puccini's tragic opera, "Tosca," was given last evening for the third time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House. The New Year's Eve audience was a large one, and witnessed a performance in no important respect different from those that have preceded it. Mme. Eames's impersonation of Floria Tosca, while it gains somewhat in fluency and routine in her repetitions of the part, shows the deficiencies in her temperament and training for a rôle of such intensity of emotion and such exacting demands for realistic interpretation through the ideal medium of music. It is far removed in its requirements from anything that she has done before, and one in which the accepted conventionalities of operatic singing and acting can take the interpreter of it but a little way toward successful achievement. The beauty of her voice and of her method need reinforcement by a more dramatic and subjective quality than she has ever commanded.

The Scarpia of Mr. Scotti is an impersonation of remarkable power of characterization, of baleful and sinister cynicism, in which he makes his dramatic skill and his vocal equipment count for their utmost. It is an impersonation, too, that does not stand still, but that discloses new details at each repetition. Mr. De Marchi appears at his best as Cavaradossi, an engaging and manly figure. The performance is on the whole one of the most picturesquely vivid of any that the season has so far afforded.

A BRIDE AT FOURTEEN.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 31.—Miss Bertha Conger and Frank Ayres were married secretly by Justice Clarke of Scotch Plains Christmas Day, and they have surprised their friends by the announcement of the affair. The bride is fourteen years of age and the bridegroom is seventeen.

The lad's father threatens to have the wedding declared void. Ayres exhibited the marriage certificate to his mother, and he has remained at his home since the wedding. The bride is living with her parents.

NEW THEATRE FOR ST. LOUIS.

House That Will Be Friendly to the Syndicate Is Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—According to H. E. Rice, a St. Louis promoter of musical enterprises, plans are being perfected for the erection of a new theatre and hotel building on Grand Avenue. He says three sites for the structure between Pine Street and Page Boulevard are under consideration.

Mr. Rice will leave for New York in a few days to meet theatrical people and capitalists, who, he says, have agreed to invest their money in the theatre if assured of a ten-year lease. The institution will be friendly to the syndicate.

Plans for the proposed structure have already been drawn by Edward F. Nolte. They provide for a seven-story building, with a roof garden, and stores on the first floor. Arrangements have already been made for attractions for the World's Fair year.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

New York friends of Maurice Barrymore having heard that he was confined to his bed at the Long Island Home, Amityville, reports were circulated to the effect that he was at the point of death. At the Home, where the actor has been an inmate for some time, it was said last night that he was neither better nor worse than for several months.

Arrangements are being made for the reappearance of Bandsman John Duss for next Summer at the Madison Square Garden. Nahan Franko, concertmaster at the Metropolitan, and his orchestra there have been engaged to play with him. Mme. Nordica is also said to have been engaged to sing at some of the first performances.

The ink was hardly dry on the programmes used for "La Tosca" last night at the Metropolitan, for it was not known until late in the afternoon that Mme. Eames could appear. During the early part of the day and until nearly 4 o'clock an unsettled feeling existed at the general office, Mme. Eames having reported a slight dryness in the throat and a consequent inability to appear.

Weber & Fields will celebrate to-night the twenty-fifth anniversary of their appearance together. The celebration will not be public, and will take place after the night's performance.

Clyde Fitch yesterday received a cablegram from the manager of the Burg Theatre, Berlin, asking him to cable what royalty and bonus he would accept for the German rights for "The Girl with the Green Eyes." This is the first offer Mr. Fitch has received from Germany for the rights of any of his plays.

President Cantor's New Year's Gift.

President Cantor yesterday received an umbrella from the officials of the various departments under his supervision as a New Year's gift. A punch bowl and glasses of cut glass were presented to Mrs. Cantor. The President gave a dinner to his staff in a restaurant, and made a speech complimenting them on their work for the city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

New Year's is fast becoming a holiday for house-party-giving folk. It is celebrated in the country more than in town, as far as society is concerned. Mrs. Gardiner Sherman has the first of a series of receptions this afternoon at the Buckingham Hotel for her daughter, Miss Sherman, and this evening there will be the second meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. These are the functions for the day. The Calumet Club had a small reunion last evening, and will give a luncheon to-day.

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The suburban clubs came out in all their glory last evening. There were dances at all of them, and at three—the Tuxedo, the Meadow Brook, and Baltusrol—the entertainments were each in the nature of a ball. There were many informal reunions, where relatives and friends watched for the coming of the New Year. The terrible din, however, made the country quite an acceptable refuge. There are house parties in progress at Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman's at Arden, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly's at Madison, at William K. Vanderbilt's at Idle Hour, and at W. Seward Webb's at Shelburne Farms, near Burlington, Vt.

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The entertainment of to-morrow evening, as already announced, is the cotillion given by Mrs. Edward J. Haney for Miss Hancy. Schuyler Schieffelin will lead.

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Mrs. Herbert Parsons gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her Madison Avenue residence to introduce her daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell. Mrs. Parsons and Miss Campbell were assisted in receiving by the Misses Madeleine Johnson, Gladys Smith, Antoinette Hewitt, Martha Townsend, Margaretta Porter, Georgette Collier, Gertrude Pell, Dorothy Edwards, Polly Ogden, Dorothy Roosevelt, Mary G. Park, Constance Pratt, Jessie Sloane, and Isabel Gourley. After the reception there was dancing and a dinner for those who received. The young men asked in for the dinner were:

Edwyn Sands,	Barent Lefferts,
Percy Weeks,	Thomas Blagden,
Louis Weeks,	J. R. Burnet,
Robert Derby,	Henry Slack,
Charles Townsend,	Keneim Winslow,
Arthur Townsend,	Killiaen Van Rensselaer,
Fenwick Beekman,	Emmet Irving.

Mrs. James R. Townsend has invitations out for a dinner in Miss Campbell's honor on Jan. 21, and Mrs. Henry E. Coe also will give a dinner for her.

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Last night Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee gave a dinner of fourteen covers for her daughter, Miss May Weatherbee, from which the guests went to the meeting of Mrs. David Dows's dancing class at Sherry's. Those at the dinner were:

Emma Achelis,	Wilmot Cowles,
Elsie Morrill,	Hicks Weatherbee,
Eleanor Hoyt,	Robert E. Dows,
Vera Gilbert,	Harvey Ladew,
Martha Orr,	R. C. Van Deventer.
Lucius Barnes.	

Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, her daughters, the Misses Delafield, and her sister-in-law, Miss Julia Delafield, have cards out for Tuesdays in January at the Delafield town house, 475 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Edward C. Delafield (Miss Margaretta Stockton Beasley) and Mrs. Frederick Longfellow (Miss Julia Delafield) will receive with Mrs. Delafield.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson sailed yesterday for England. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been in New York about a month, and have been the recipients of much attention from their friends. Mrs. Watson gave several entertainments at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Among those who were booked on the Celtic, which sailed yesterday, were W. Bourke Cockran, Louis Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Newton, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bruyn.

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Mrs. Reed McIlvaine (Jane W. Tompkins) and her son, A. R. McIlvaine, of Cedarhurst, L. I., sailed yesterday on the Celtic. They were to have gone abroad earlier, but were detained by the illness of Mrs. McIlvaine's sister, Mrs. James De Kay, who is now on the road to convalescence.

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James B. Haggin has acquired the Heber R. Bishop box at the Opera and has become a stockholder, having purchased the stock from the Bishop estate. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have been occupying the Whitney box on Friday evenings.

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Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel gave a dinner last night at their Philadelphia home for Miss Ellen Drexel Paul and her fiancé, Paul D. Mills. Mrs. Evans R. Dick of New York and Philadelphia has sent out invitations for a dinner to be given at her Philadelphia residence on Jan. 20 for her niece, Miss Caroline Tatham Welsh. Mrs. Dick will also give a dinner on Jan. 26 for Miss Clifford Newbold, one of the débutantes, from which her guests will go to the Dancing Class meeting.

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Gen. and Mrs. Edward Hastings Ripley, Miss Alice Van Doren Ripley, and Miss Amelia S. H. Ripley will sail from Boston in the steamer Commonwealth on Saturday for Naples and will spend the Winter in Rome.

F. Ambrose Clark's House Party.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 31.—This is merry week at Iroquois Farms, the country place of Frederick Ambrose Clark. The party that came up from New York last Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Clark has been augmented by more young people from the city. Every day the big red sleigh, filled with its jolly load and drawn by four prancing horses, is seen about the village streets and out in the surrounding country.

Mr. Clark, whose reputation as an expert horseman is well known, invariably handles the reins. A big pleasure coaster has also been brought into use, and all of the steepest hills and most daring rides about the village have been tried. This evening an entertainer, brought from Boston for the purpose, furnished amusement for the guests. The housewarming was a big success. The party will return to New York after New Year's.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Miss Kean, sister of Senator John Kean of New Jersey, gave a dinner dance this evening at her home, 1,700 I Street, complimentary to her niece, Miss Christine Roosevelt of New York, a débutante of the present season. The company consisted of eighty young people, who were seated at ten round tables in the dining room and library. There were profuse decorations of holly and smilax. Each table was ornamented with poinsetta blossoms, and the rooms were lighted by red-capped tapers. An orchestra played in the conservatory.

In the absence of Senator Kean, Julian Kean of New York acted as host. Assisting in the reception of the company were Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, sister of the hostess, and Mr. and Mrs. John Biddle.

Four of the six Misses Roosevelt now in society were present—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President; Miss Christine, in whose honor the dinner was given; Miss Eleanor, also of New York, and Miss Elfrida Roosevelt of Boston, who made her début in that city only a few weeks ago. The Misses Janet and Julia Fish, daughters of Hamilton Fish of New York, also were there. Among the other guests were Miss Margaret Dix of New York; Miss Cornelia Walcott of Boston, Messrs. Walcott, Mr. Marvin of New York, Richard Derby, Mr. Saltonstall, Arthur Stanley and Geoffrey Howard of England, Edward Morgan, the Portuguese Minister, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, and Mr. Norman and Mr. Dering of the British Embassy.

Mrs. Draper, wife of the ex-Ambassador to Italy, entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt, Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Warder, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Postlethwaite, Mrs. Hinkley, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Richard Weightman, Mrs. Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. John E. Reyburn, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Mrs. Richey, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. Marion Johnson of New [illegible] Miss Jane Riggs, [illegible] Geon. The table was decorated [illegible] valley.

John R. Bartlett, [illegible] Bartlett, United States Army, gave a tea to-day at her home in I Street. The purpose of the entertainment was to present to society her daughter, Miss Eleanor Bartlett.

Mrs. William Postlethwaite gave a dance at Rauscher's to-night in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Caroline Postlethwaite.

New Year's Eve Hop at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—The New Year's eve hop given by the midshipmen was held to-night in the Naval Academy Armory. Mrs. Benson, wife of Lieut. Commander W. S. Benson, received with Midshipman A. S. Gibbee

Bancroft—Barnard.

Miss Nellie Mae Barnard was married to Lincoln Bancroft of Saugerties, N. Y., at the residence of her parents in Fordham last evening. The bride's costume was of white broadcloth. Her attendant was Miss Bessie Connolly, who was in pale yellow mülleen. The house was decorated with palms, greens, and white roses. The Rev. Charles Holt of St. James's parish, performed the ceremony. After a tour south Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft will reside in Saugerties.

La Rue—St. John.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Miss Lallah Dimmick St. John, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George St. John, and Benjamin F. La Rue of Suffern, N. Y., were married at the Reformed Dutch Church this evening by the Rev. T. H. MacKenzie. More than 300 guests were present. The bridesmaids were Misses Millicent St. John, Lilly Farnum, and Ida Adolph of Port Jervis; Edith Vennema of Passaic, N. J., and Edna Van Etten, daughter of Vice President Van Etten of the New York Central Railroad. The best man was Thomas Hopper of Suffern, N. Y., and the ushers were Dr. B. V. E. Dolph of Suffern, Larry Griggs of New York City, Frank Finn of Middletown, and Lewis and Herbert Senger of Port Jervis. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine over white silk, trimmed with old point applique and rare old lace. Mr. and Mrs. La Rue will live in Paterson, N. J.

Stout—Muir.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Dec. 31.—Miss Dorothy von Benkendorf Muir and G. Lee Stout, Jr., were married in the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Ralph H. Thompson, at 50 Beach Street, this afternoon, the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton of Philadelphia officiating. There were no attendants. The bride is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cornwall of Rye, N. Y. The couple will reside in Glenridge.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Apgar of South Bound Brook celebrated their golden wedding this evening. Mr. Apgar was born at Califon, Hunterdon County, on Sept. 20, 1830. His bride was Mary A. Dilts, who was born at Kuhl's Mills, near Flemington, on Nov. 21, 1830. In Califon Mr. Apgar was a wheelwright for twenty years. A year ago he came to Bound Brook, where he has been employed by James H. Fisher. Mr. and Mrs. Apgar had eight children, six of whom are living.

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following as a partial list of donations received since last publication. A supplementary list will follow:

Mrs. J. H. Schiff..	$250	Mrs. F. K. Trowbridge	$10
Mr. Wm. D. Sloane..	250	Mrs. J. Hendricks..	10
Mrs. John J. Emery..	200	Mrs. W. S. Gurnee..	10
Mrs. H. Kahn..	100	Mrs. Annie Batten..	100	Jr.	10
Mrs. R. F. Cutting..	100	Mrs. H. Villard..	10
Mrs. A. Lewisohn..	50	Mrs. S. V. Mann..	10
Mrs. J. W. Minturn..	50	Mrs. N. Witherell..	10
Mrs. J. Jackson..	50	Mrs. A. Hecksher..	10
Mrs. E. F. Clarke..	50	Mrs. A. R. Flower..	10
Mrs. G. A. Crocker..	25	Mrs John Hone..	10
Mrs. R. G. Dun..	25	Mrs. C. Newkirk..	10
Mrs. J. C. Hoagland..	25	Mrs. G. P. Cammann	10
Mrs. W. White..	25	Mrs. E. D. Cravatt..	10
house..	25	Mrs. S. Hess..	10
Mrs. G. M. Miller..	25	Mrs. John H. Hall..	10
Mrs. Wm. M. Kingsland..	25	Mrs. E. W. Bass..	10
Mrs. G. W. Collord..	25	Mrs. R. E. Moffatt..	10
Mrs. M. K. Jesup..	25	Mrs F. S. Adam..	10
Mrs. A. Bierstadt..	25	Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss..	10
Mrs. M. Seligman..	25	Mrs. A. Corbin..	10
Mrs. H. R. Bishop..	25	Mrs. C. H. Ditson..	10
Mrs. C. Morris..	25	Mrs. E. W. Webb..	10
Mrs. H. B. Hyde..	25	Mrs. W. H. Peckham..	10
Mrs. J. P. Morgan..	25	Miss A. L. Slade..	10
Miss C. G. Clarkson..	25	Mrs. G. L. Nichols..	10
Mrs. C. B. Wood..	25	Mrs. J. F. Kernochan	10
Miss C. A. Bliss..	25	Miss Martha Potter..	10
Mrs. R. MacCartee..	25	Mrs. C. H. Berryman	10
Miss F. Leland..	20	Mrs. G. S. Scott..	10
Mrs. J. L. Melcher..	20	Mrs. J. Rothschild..	10
Mrs. W. N. Cheney..	20	Miss Beatrice Kinney	10
Mrs. Geo. Crocker..	20	Mrs. A. D. Irving..	10
Mrs. R. Olyphant..	20	Mrs. S. S. Marle..	5
Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen..	20	Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen..	5
Mrs. L. T. Wolff..	15	Mrs. Seth Low..	5
Mrs. S. Keyser..	15	Mrs. R. H. Derby..	5
Mrs. W. L. Skidmore	15	Miss E. V. Clark..	5
Mrs. S. N. Benjamin	10	Mrs. C. Griswold..	5
Mrs. R. S. Barnes..	10	Mrs. J. A. C. Gray..	5
Mrs. G. S. Bowdoin..	10	Mrs. F. S. Gerrish..	5
Mrs. F. J. Dimock..	10	Mrs. E. Matthews..	5
Mrs. L. Bayles..	10	Mrs. E. J. Nathan..	5
Mrs. J. H. Benedict	10	Mrs. A. V. H. Ellis..	5
Miss C. R. Scarborough..	10	Mrs. R. Turnbull..	5
Mrs. C. Macveagh..	10	Mrs. R. W. Franklin..	5
Mrs. Charles Duggin.	10	Mrs. E. B. Sands..	5
Miss P. C. Swords..	10	Mrs. F. H. Dodd..	5
Mrs. S. Lawrence..	10	Mrs. S. W. Bridgham	5
Mrs. J. H. Crane..	10	Mrs. S. Le Roy..	5
Mrs. J. S. King, Jr.	10	Mrs. W. C. Gulliver.	5
Mrs. W. R. Bacon..	10	Miss E. Stetson..	5
Mrs. L. Dreyfus..	10	Mrs. E. Hendricks..	5
Mrs. J. A. Robinson.	10	Mrs. T. Bowdoin..	5
Mrs. A. L. Hyde..	10	Miss A. Campbell..	5
Mrs. N. Hess..	10	Mrs. W. Robinson..	5
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich.	10	Miss R. Feuchtwanger	5
Mrs. F. B. Porter..	10	Mrs. H. Sachs..	5
Mrs. Samuel Thomas.	10	Mrs. W. Speiden..	5
Mrs. C. I. Pardee..	10	Mrs. W. L. Bull..	5
Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast..	10	Miss H. W. Bradley.	5
Mrs. W. H. Harris.	10	Mrs. J. Hart..	5
Mrs. A. Stieglitz..	10	Mrs. G. W. Carleton..	5
Miss Della Gurnee..	10	Mrs. W. L. Andrews.	5
Mrs. J. D. Archbold.	10	Mrs. M. C. Barnwell.	5
Mrs. E. D. Adams..	10	Mrs. M. W. Maclay..	5
Mrs. A. Scheftel..	10	Miss K. G. Pratt..	5
Mrs. C. H. Coster..	10	Mrs. W. G. Choate..	5
Mrs. B. Winthrop..	10	Mrs. P. Livingston..	5
Mrs. E. H. Harriman	10	Mrs. L. J. Bellonl..	5
Mrs. Clinton Gilbert..	10	Mrs. W. E. Curtis..	5
Mrs. Samuel Sachs..	10	Mrs. T. Braine..	5
Mrs. R. M. Hunt..	10	Mrs. J. M. Andreini.	5
Miss C. S. Agnew..	10	Mrs. P. Bailey..	5
Mrs. F. N. Spiegelberg..	10	Mrs. J. E. Jenvrin..	5
Miss E. D. Hunt..	10	Mrs. M. D. Collier..	5
Miss A. P. Slade..	10	Mrs. Benjamin..	5
Mrs. J. M. Mitchell..	10	Mrs. M. G. Hopf..	5
Mrs. T. L. De Vinne.	10	Mrs. W. H. Lewis..	5
Mrs. T. M. Cheesman..	10	Miss M. H. Sayre..	5
Mrs. E. D. Blodgett..	10	Mrs. C. Porter..	5
Mrs. E. Wassermann	10	Mrs. G. L. Edgell..	5
Mrs. W. Rhinelander	10	The Misses Gallaudet	5
Mrs. M. B. Du Bois.	10	Mrs. A. G. McCook..	5
		Mrs. R. M. Day..	5
		Mrs. I. Blumenthal.	5

HEATER WRECKS A RESIDENCE.

Explodes and Buries a Little Boy and an Aged Servant in Debris of Dining Room.

Antonio G. Pucci, a wealthy contractor living at 338 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, last Spring put a new heating plant into his house, at a cost of $500.

Last night, when Mrs. Pucci and her children, Michael, thirteen years old, and Adelaide, seven years old, were about to sit down to dinner at 5 o'clock they were deafened by the sound of an explosion, while the floor of the dining room burst under their feet, the plaster from the ceiling and walls of the room half buried them in a heap of debris, while every pane of glass in the house was blown out.

Mrs. Pucci and Adelaide ran screaming out into the street, leaving Michael in the heap of plaster on the floor alongside of an aged woman servant, Theresa Philomine.

Mrs. Pucci ran into her husband's office at 340, next door, and found that too had been wrecked. The front window had been blown clear across the street, and the walls were bare of plaster.

Policeman Lawler heard the explosion and turned in an alarm of fire. He then made his way into the dining room and found that all the furniture in the room had been broken into splinters.

The slight fire that had started from the upsetting of the furnace in the cellar was quickly subdued. Meanwhile the firemen of Truck 14 had dug little Michael and Mrs. Philomine out of the debris. The child was unhurt, but the woman had received a severe scalp wound, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The total amount of damage was placed by Mr. Pucci at $6,000.

AGED MINISTER KILLED.

The Rev. S. D. Frost Struck by a Locomotive at a Crossing.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Sidney D. Frost, a retired Free Baptist minister of this place, eighty-nine years of age, was killed instantly at the Broad [illegible] of the Lackawanna Railroad [illegible] The gates had been lowered. [illegible] was deaf, failed to hear the approach of the train, and he stooped under the gates and started to cross. The locomotive struck him, and his skull was crushed. Mrs. Frost, his daughter-in-law, was on the porch of her home, and she saw the accident.

Mr. Frost was born at Glover, Vt., on July 14, 1813. He was graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and was the oldest living graduate of that institution. He also attended Dartmouth College, at Hanover. He had charge of churches in Vermont and New Hampshire. About twenty-five years ago he retired, owing to his defective hearing. In 1888 he came to Washington and lived with his son.

NOTED ENGLISH TURFMAN DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Edward Weatherby, former Secretary of the Jockey Club and publisher of The Racing Calendar, the official organ of the club, is dead.

Mr. Weatherby retired from the Secretaryship of the Jockey Club in October, 1901, owing to ill-health. He was about sixty-three years old, and a notable figure on the English turf. The office of Secretary of the Jockey Club had been filled by a Weatherby since it was created in 1760. The Racing Calendar was started in 1773.

Death of William Wright, Aged 94.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 31.—William Wright died this morning in the home of his son, James S. Wright, in Patchogue, L. I. He was born at Flushing on May 27, 1808, and he had lived in Patchogue for the past twenty-three years. Before coming to Patchogue he was a resident of Newtown. For twenty years he was Warden of St. James's Episcopal Church there.

IN THE SHOPS.

Many persons have been buying Indian moccasins this Winter. They are the work of Canadian Indians, and the prices are $1.50 a pair for women's and $2 for men's sizes. They come in many different colors and shades, including two shades of brown, tan, red, a particularly pretty soft shade, and the natural color of the leather. There is a bit of embroidery on the toe which might be dispensed with to advantage, perhaps, but the moccasins are comfortable, and taking them as a whole good to look at.

***

Here is an odd little thing in small Indian wares. It has the appearance of a tiny round fan, with a long handle. It is intended for a bookmark. The fan is woven of sweet grass, with splints, and there is a long splint for the handle and to tuck into the book. Only 10 cents a fan.

***

Pretty [illegible] which have been selling for the holidays, and are good at any time, are white calfskin mats for the table, decorated with designs of holly. The bright red and green on the white are delightful. The mats cost $2.50 to $4.

***

There are different smaller things made of the white skins with the same decoration.

***

Here are sofa pillows that are effective and not expensive. They are of ooze, and they

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

MAIN OFFICE 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. WEST END OFFICE, 73D ST. & BROADWAY.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $3,000,000.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DEC. 31, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and bonds	$6,597,149.87	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Mortgages	10,250,617.18	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Loans, demand and time	8,895,109.09	Undivided profits	548,517.97
Bills purchased	171,450.00	Deposits	16,214,975.28
Foreign department	500,000.00	Certified Checks	223,649.31
Accrued interest receivable	278,409.08	Mortgage trust bonds	10,000,000.00
Cash on hand and in bank	5,419,023.13	Accrued interest payable	124,616.97
	$32,111,759.53		$32,111,759.53

Dividends, amounting to $300,000, have been declared and charged out of the profits of the past year.

George W. Young, President.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Luther Kountze,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	William B. Leeds,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Eben B. Thomas,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	James Timpson,
C. A. Coffin,	Charles R. Henderson,	Clarence H. Mackay,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
C. C. Cuyler,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert Olyphant,	George W. Young.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries).

Statement at the close of business December 31st, 1902.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Stocks and Bonds	$1,695,251.37	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Mortgages	505,550.00	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	5,403,455.73	Undivided Profits	298,488.75
Banking House and Fixtures	719,290.91	Deposits	7,239,610.29
Accrued Interest	44,784.36		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,669,766.67		
	$10,038,099.04		$10,038,099.04

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Officers and Directors:

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President. OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Secretary and Treas.

Walter E. Ammon,	Charles D. Dickey,	Robert H. McCurdy,
August Belmont,	George G. Haven,	Allan L. McDermott,
C. Ledyard Blair,	James N. Jarvie,	James G. Morgan,
Frederick G. Bourne,	Robert M. Jarvis,	Edwin A. Stevens,
William Brinkerhoff,	William B. Jenkins,	Eben B. Thomas,
John D. Carscallen,	C. H. Kelsey,	Myles Tierney,
Frederic Cromwell,	Gustav E. Kissel,	James Timpson,
C. C. Cuyler,	Henry Lembeck,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Jacob J. Detwiller,	James A. Macdonald,	John J. Voorhees.
	Richard A. McCurdy,	

Broadway Trust Company,

756 Broadway.

Statement at close of business, Dec. 31, 1902.

(Opened for business, May 5, 1902.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$98,000.00	Capital	$700,000.00
New York city bonds	604,087.50	Surplus	350,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	318,195.00	Undivided profits (net)	28,145.03
Loans on collaterals, demand and time	1,332,200.00	Rebate on bills purchased	5,154.03
Bills purchased	627,722.72	Certified checks	5,364.87
Real estate	5,000.00	Due depositors	2,544,204.24
Furniture and Fixtures	23,500.00		
Interest accrued	10,003.20		
Cash (on hand and in bank)	616,069.75		
	$3,634,868.17		$3,634,868.17

MOSES MAY, President.

BIRD S. COLER, Vice President. FREDERIC G. LEE, Secretary.
JOSEPH E. SHOENBERG, Vice Pres. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Asst. Secy.

DIRECTORS:

ALLEN W. ADAMS,	BIRD S. COLER,		JAMES G. JOHNSON,
MARKS ARNHEIM,	JOHN J. COONEY,		MOSES MAY,
IRA LEO BAMBERGER,	MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,		JOHN A. McCARTHY,
W. M. BELDING,	MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,		JOHN J. ROBINSON,
SAMUEL BRILL,	JOSEPH H. ECKSTEIN,		JOSEPH E. SHOENBERG,
JAMES CLARKE,	WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,		VINCENT P. TRAVERS.
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,	JOHN G. JENKINS,		

The TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY announces the opening at 146 Broadway, Manhattan, on Friday, January 2d, 1903, of its BANKING DEPARTMENT. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. All Trust Company business invited.

In Brooklyn the Manufacturers Trust Company at 198 Montague Street, will open on Friday morning as the MANUFACTURERS BRANCH of the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES M. DOW, 2d Vice-President, Manager Banking Department.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer. CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers Branch.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

MAIN OFFICE, 59 CEDAR ST. NEW YORK. WEST END OFFICE, 73RD ST. & BROADWAY.

Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000

Credits Interest Monthly on Depositors' Balances.

George W. Young, President.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Luther Kountze,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	William B. Leeds,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Eben B. Thomas,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	James Timpson,
C. A. Coffin,	Charles R. Henderson,	Clarence H. Mackay,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
C. C. Cuyler,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert Olyphant,	George W. Young.

BANK, TRUST, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND REALTY CORPORATION SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

520 Fifth Avenue,

NEAR 43D ST.

TEL. 2378 38TH ST.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both six and five per cent., will be drawn by lot on January 31, 1903, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,362.79 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31, 1903, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

December 31, 1902.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for [illegible] has the greatest

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

American Bicycle Company.

The undersigned Committee, referring to the advertisement of December 20, 1902, gives notice to the holders of the debentures and stock of the American Bicycle Company that deposits under the Plan and Agreement may be made with the Central Trust Company of New York up to and including January 7, 1903.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, or from the Secretary of the Committee, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1902.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF R. R. CO.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees for Bondholders under the Mortgage or Trust Deed dated July 1st, 1888, made by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company to S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and William Man, conveying and mortgaging certain lands in the State of Florida (besides other property) as security for the payment of bonds to be issued under said mortgage, have now in hand the sum of $38,972.85 to be applied so far as the same will extend to payment of bonds issued and outstanding under said mortgage, and proposals are hereby invited for sale of such bonds to these trustees, for the Sinking Fund. Such proposals will state the number of bonds, number of coupons attached to each, and price demanded. Proposals may be addressed to City Trust Company of New York, 36 Wall St., N. Y., at any time up to January 15, 1903.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals.

Dated December 26th, 1902.

CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By J. R. CURRAN, Prest.,
WILLIAM, Trustees.

TONOPAH

2,500 Shares for Sale.

Address W. J., 132 Times Office.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Private Bankers,

6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 BROADWAY.

Dec. 24, 1902.

103d Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1902.

DIVIDEND—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits from $5.00 up to the limit of $3,000.

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, 1903, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1903, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
December 29th, 1902.

107th Semi-annual Dividend.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1903.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st January, 1903, when it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th of January, 1903. MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.

ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 19th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st**, 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

2279-2281 THIRD AVE., COR. 124TH ST.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending December 31st on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $1,000, and THREE PER CENT. per annum from $1,000 to $3,000, payable on and after January 19th, 1903. Money deposited on or before January 10th, 1903, will draw interest from January 1st.

CHARLES B. TOOKER, President.
L. HOMER HART, Secretary.
Dec. 9th, 1902.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1903, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums entitled thereto not exceeding $3,000.

Deposits made [illegible] will draw interest from January 1st.

WILLIAM [illegible]
JOHN C. GE[illegible]

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank.

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade } Est. 1885

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. (Telp. 560 Broad.)
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin

STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK & BOND INVESTMENTS also carefully prepared daily market letter giving quotations and valuable information, on application.

Branch Offices { ASTOR COURT, 20 W. 34th St., adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 219 West 125th St. N. Y.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS.

Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange, 25 Broad Street.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.

UPTOWN BRANCHES,
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42nd St. and Broadway.

Special Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Stock, Bonds and Grain,

MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. { 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)

SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of January, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2d, 1903.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2d, 1903, and will be reopened January 16th, 1903.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1902.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable January 15, 1903, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

New York Mortgage & Security Company.

149 Broadway, New York City.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) was declared, payable January 5, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on December 22, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 6, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

December 4, 1902.

The Merchant's National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 18, 1902.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 19th, 1902, and reopened January 3d, 1903. W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1903, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2, 1903. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence. C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1902.

The Chatham National Bank.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The General Manifold Company, Franklin, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 5, maturing January 1st, 1903, attached to the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pa.

O. D. BLEAKLEY, Treasurer.

The New Amsterdam National Bank.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of Eight Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.

106TH DIVIDEND.

New York, December 18, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

Coupon No. 7, due January 1st, 1903, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. WILLIAM L. BUEL, Chairman.

New York, December 24th, 1902.

Great Northern Paper Company.

COUPON NO. 1, from the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Great Northern Paper Company, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.

J. SANFORD BARNES, Jr., Treasurer.

The Irving National Bank of New York

December 23d, 1902.

75TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%) payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

Mobile, Ala., December 15th, 1902.

INTEREST OF MOBILE CITY BONDS, ISSUE 1881.

The January, 1903, coupons of the Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after January 1st, 1903, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.

New York, December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on or after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d, 1902, until January 2, 1903.

A. M DEDERER, Cashier.

The Bank of America.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1903. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

A dividend of Four (4) Per [illegible]

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank.

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade } Est. 1885

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SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of January, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2d, 1903.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business January 2d, 1903, and will be reopened January 16th, 1903.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1902.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable January 15, 1903, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

New York Mortgage & Security Company.

149 Broadway, New York City.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) was declared, payable January 5, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 22, 1902. The transfer books will be closed on December 22, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on January 6, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

December 4, 1902.

The Merchant's National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 18, 1902.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%), free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 19th, 1902, and reopened January 3d, 1903. W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1903, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2, 1903. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence. C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1902.

The Chatham National Bank.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The General Manifold Company, Franklin, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 5, maturing January 1st, 1903, attached to the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Pa.

O. D. BLEAKLEY, Treasurer.

The New Amsterdam National Bank.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of Eight Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.

106TH DIVIDEND.

New York, December 18, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

Coupon No. 7, due January 1st, 1903, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. WILLIAM L. BUEL, Chairman.

New York, December 24th, 1902.

Great Northern Paper Company.

COUPON NO. 1, from the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the Great Northern Paper Company, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid on presentation on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 28 Nassau Street, New York City.

J. SANFORD BARNES, Jr., Treasurer.

The Irving National Bank of New York

December 23d, 1902.

75TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%) payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

Mobile, Ala., December 15th, 1902.

INTEREST OF MOBILE CITY BONDS, ISSUE 1881.

The January, 1903, coupons of the Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after January 1st, 1903, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.

Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.

New York, December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on or after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d, 1902, until January 2, 1903.

A. M DEDERER, Cashier.

The Bank of America.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1903. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

East River National Bank.

New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

A dividend of Four (4) Per [illegible]

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due January 1, 1903, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York:

Southern Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5%.
Southern Railway-Company Memphis Division First Mortgage 4½%.
Southern Railway Company St. Louis Division First Mortgage 4%.
Southern Railway Company Aiken Branch First Mortgage 4%.
Louisville & Nashville-Southern Monon Collateral 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mortgage 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mortgage 6%.
Western North Carolina First Mortgage 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mortgage 5%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mortgage 6%.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Divisional Mortgage 5%.
Alabama Central First Mortgage 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mortgage 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mortgage 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mortgage 4%.
Mobile & Birmingham Prior Lien 5%.
Mobile & Birmingham First Mortgage 4%.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,

111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, December 31, 1902.

A quarterly Dividend of 2% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 2nd day of February, 1903, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of January, 1903.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 15th, 1903, and will reopen on February 3rd, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES N. STROTZ, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,

111 Fifth Avenue.

New York, December 31, 1902.

A dividend of 2½% has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the 2nd day of February, 1903, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of January, 1903.

The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 15th, 1903, and will reopen on February 3rd, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES N. STROTZ, Secretary.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record January 3d, 1903. The transfer books of the company will close January 3d, and reopen January 16th, 1903.

Provision was also made for the payment of the semi-annual interest on its bonds, payable January 1st, at the National City Bank of New York. D. H. MANN, Asst Sec'y.

Consolidated Traction Company.

Jersey City, N. J., December 27, 1902.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15, 1903, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said Companies dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1902. Transfer books close December 31, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.

71 Broadway, New York City, December 16, 1902.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 6, 1903, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. December 24th, 1902. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 24th, 1902, and reopen January 7th, 1903.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 23d, 1902.

National Rice Milling Company.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the new outstanding preferred stock, payable Jan'y 5th, 1903, to stockholders of record as they appear upon the books of the company at the close of business Dec. 26th, 1902. The Books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed for this purpose on Dec. 26th, 1902, and reopened Jan'y 6th, 1903.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

P. P. LYNCH, Sec'y and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company.

45 Cedar Street, New York.

December 31st, 1902.

DIVIDEND NO. 54.

A dividend of ONE-HALF (½) PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 8th. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.

Treasurer's Office.

No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

Interest due January 1st, 1903, on

Evansville & Terre Haute Consolidated Mtg. 6s;
Evansville & Terre Haute First Cons. Mtg. 6s;
Evansville & Indianapolis First Cons. Mtge. 6s,

will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City.

CHAS. A. NONES, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

The Title Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of Directors of said Company, and of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed December 31, 1902, and remain closed until January 14, 1903, at 10 A. M.

CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.

December 13, 1902.

The Securities Company.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE SECURITIES COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City, on the second Thursday in January, 1903, that is, the eighth (8th) day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon. Transfer books will be closed on the thirty-first (31st) day of December, 1902, and will reopen

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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and other
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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
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Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

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GUARANTEED BY
New York Central R. R.
January Investment List on Request.
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49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Separate department for unlisted securities
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31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Henry Clews. James B. Clews. John H. Clews.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. F. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
President. McKinley's re-election. For
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
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933 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 2025 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
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47 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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BANKERS,
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NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Pays 3% Interest
On Accounts, Subject to Check, Payable in N. Y. Funds.
Morristown Trust Co.,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
SAMUEL FREEMAN - PRESIDENT.
Capital, $600,000
Surplus and Profits, 1,515,000
Deposits, over 4,500,000
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

CHARTERED 1832.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, William C. Sturges,
William Rockefeller, George W. Quintard,
William H. Macy, Jr., Gates W. McGarrah,
John T. Willets, Anton A. Raven,
Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Steers,
Henry B. Stokes.
OFFICERS:
Gates W. McGarrah, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Frank O. Roe, Cashier.
A. H. Voorhis, Asst. Cashier.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 31	1,002,970
Year 1902	188,321,181
Year 1901	265,577,354

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 31	$2,553,000
Year 1902	$891,305,150
Year 1901	$999,404,920

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 9@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copp r	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. Hide & L	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Car & F	½	Nash., C. & St. L	2
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Dist. Tel	½	N. Y. Air Brake	11½
Am. Exp. ess	5	N. Y., C. & St. L	1
Am. Linseed	⅝	North. & West	⅝
Am. Locom. pf	⅝	North American	2
Am. Smelting pf	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Am. Steel Fds	½	Penn. R. R	⅝
Am. Steel Fds. pf	4	People's Gas	⅝
Anaconda Cop	1⅜	Pressed S. Car	1¼
B'klyn Union Gas	5	R. R. Securities	1
Brunswick	1½	Reading	1¼
Canada South	6	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Canadian Pacific	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	1⅜	Rubber Goods pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	1
Chi. & N. W	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	⅝
Chi. Term. Trans	⅜	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Cleve., L. & W	8⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	2
Col. Fuel & I	1	Southern Pacific	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	3½	Tenn Coal & I	1
Con. Tobacco pf	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2	Third Avenue	2
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Tob. St. L. & W	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf	¼	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D	⅝	Twin City	1⅜
Detroit South	⅝	Union Pac. Inv	½
Detroit So. pf	½	U. S. Express	3
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
General Electric	1½	U. S. Realty	1¼
Gt. North. pf	2⅝	U. S. Realty pf	1⅜
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Iowa Central	1⅝	U. S. Steel	⅝
Int. Silver pf	1½	U. S. Steel pf	⅝
Int. Pump	½	Va.-Car. Chem	⅝
Kan. & Mich	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	2½
Kan. City So	1⅜	Wabash	⅝
Kan. City So. pf	⅝	Wabash pf	1¼
Lake Erie & W	1	Westinghouse 1st pf	8
Louis. & Nash	1	Wheel. & L. E	1⅜
Manhattan	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf	2¾
Met. Street Ry	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chal. pf	½	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf	¾
Am. Grass Twine	½	Mex. Cent.	⅜
Chi. Ind. & St. L. pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	⅝
Corn Prod. pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Distillers' Sec	½	Ont. & West	½
Erie 1st pf	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	1
Int. Paper	1	Reading 2d pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	2½
Col. Mid. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

On the Stock Exchange, so far as the market was concerned, the old year may fairly be said to have gone out in a blaze of glory. Prices began to advance in the early trading, nor did they stop to any degree until the final minute of the last business hour of the year called the halt. In many respects, indeed, the market was strikingly suggestive of the bull markets seen in the days following President McKinley's re-election. For the greater part of the day—to be specific, until the New Year festivities on the floor began—there was pronounced activity quite general in its nature. In the first two hours alone fully 600,000 shares changed hands. This total was not made up of enormous dealings in a few specialties to the almost complete neglect of the rest of the list. Rather there was activity in all stocks, and it looked very much as if the public was entering the market in a small way at least.

Undoubtedly the comparative ease in money marking the closing days of the year has done much to stimulate and improve sentiment. It is true that rates have been high, but they have not been stringent and at all times lately it has been possible to obtain as much money as needed. Inasmuch as the disbursements this year will reach record-breaking figures, this state of affairs is at once gratifying and encouraging. It seems now to be generally recognized and admitted that in a few days normal money rates will rule. Much of yesterday's purchases seemed to be in anticipation of this welcome change.

UNITED STATES REALTY.

Among the active low priced issues in which on the floor it was declared there was buying of a most substantial nature were the shares of United States Realty, the common of which advanced 1⅜ points and the preferred 2 points.

It has been a matter of comment in the Street for some time that these stocks have been selling below their recognized worth and value, having suffered as did nearly all other stocks because of the tight money market.

Concerning yesterday's rise the position of affairs is summarized in this statement made by one of the Wall Street news agencies:

"The movement in United States Realty stocks is based upon the belief by insiders that in a comparatively short time the company will be in a position where its income from interest and rents will be sufficient to take care of the preferred dividend so that all profits earned in the construction business will accrue toward common stock dividends.

"The purchase of the O'Neill property and the releasing of it on about 15 per cent. of the equity is an evidence of the large possibility for a big return on choice pieces of real property.

"At its present price the preferred stock yields over 8 per cent. income on the investment."

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The London buying of Chicago Great Western, which was a feature of the market on Tuesday, continued yesterday, and, with local buying, resulted in a sharp advance in the stock, which, both in strength and activity, was one of the market leaders. During the day anonuncement came from London that Howard Gilliat had been elected Chairman of the London Finance Committee of the company, to succeed the late William Lidderdale. The talk continues that a change in control of the road is not improbable.

It is said that a new reason why the system may be desired by one of the larger roads is that it has lately executed identical contracts with each of the packing companies doing business at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and Sioux City, by which the packers agree to route over the Great Western at least a certain percentage of the entire output of their plants, at definite rates, for the term of seven years. The rates are a substantial advance over the rates which have heretofore prevailed.

COAL STOCKS AGAIN STRONG.

The coal stocks were again yesterday active and strong, but in the lower-priced issues, notably Erie, a very great deal of profit taking was encountered on the advance, and hence it was that that issue closed little above the final figure of Tuesday. Much the same condition developed in Ontario and Western, but in the Readings and some of the higher-priced issues this was not the case.

Delaware and Hudson was conspicuously strong, rising nearly 4 points, not because of the mysterious talk of a "deal," but because of the declaration of the full 7 per cent. dividend on the stock for the forthcoming year. This effectually sets at rest all talk of a reduction in the dividend figure.

Throughout the day rumors of some rearrangements of the anthracite railroad situation were persistent, but, as heretofore, these could not be confirmed.

COPPER PRICES UP.

The principal reason for the buying advancing Amalgamated was said to be the announcement of the advance in all grades of copper ¼ to ½ cent per pound. During the day there were sales at the Metal Exchange of 100,000 pounds of electrolytic, February delivery, at 12 cents.

The advance was a decided and unpleasant surprise to the bears on the stock, who have been blindly following those interests who for some time have contended that the trade position is becoming worse instead of better.

The belief grows in the Street, despite denials, that a trade understanding has been or is about to be perfected.

Low-Priced Issues Active.

Brokers generally were welcoming the activity yesterday in the low-priced issues, and the apparent disposition for the moment to neglect the high-class stocks—that is, from a speculative standpoint at least. Explanation for this is found in the fact that the high-priced stocks require so much money to carry them that, according to the broker, it ties up too much capital, while, at the same time, interest charges fairly "eat up" the customer. The low-priced issues, on the other hand, can be carried with little money, less margin, and less interest, and, furthermore, are much safer speculative.y.

The opinion seems to be rather general in the Street that speculation from this time on is likely to run into the lower-priced shares and that thereby the public is likely to become more interested in the market.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The strength of the local railway shares was on buying induced by the announcement that the State Railroad Commission has a plan for temporary relief of the congestion of local traffic.

The buying in the several stocks seemed in each case to be largely for inside account.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In the high-priced stocks yesterday there was not a great deal of activity, but such as there was was distinctly to a higher range of prices. Great Northern preferred and Northwest were the leaders in this group, the former being up 2 points and the latter at one time nearly 4. There was no news on either stock. The buying in each case was by leading local banking interests. The talk continues that a melon cutting in Great Northern is assured.

Apropos of the strength of the Gould stocks, the story was that the Gould interests had again arrayed themselves on the side of advancing prices and purposed to conduct an active campaign in some of the lower-priced shares. In this connection it was noted that Russell Sage is talking more bullishly than in many months.

The early rise in the Pacific stocks seemed to have been too fast to suit certain inside interests, who accordingly checked the rise by offering stocks on the advance. They were later able to buy back cheaper the stocks so offered.

A leading Boston operator received the credit for the manipulation in Sugar.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Dun's index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption was $100.356 at the opening of the new year, against $100.449 on Dec. 1, and $101.587 on Jan. 1, 1902. Thus, if the average person should now purchase a year's supply of all necessaries of life, at wholesale prices, they would cost $1.13 less than the same quantities of the corresponding articles cost a year ago.

The latest prices compare with earlier dates as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1903.	Jan. 1, 1902.	July 1, 1897.
Breadstuffs	$17.104	$20.002	$10.587
Meats	9.522	9.679	7.529
Dairy and garden	14.613	15.248	8.714
Other food	9.418	8 952	7.887
Clothing	15.938	15.547	16.808
Metals	17.185	15.375	11.642
Miscellaneous	16.576	16 793	12.288
Total	$100.356	$101.587	$72.455

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

The closing days of the year, while they have not brought much activity, have been marked by quite a fair accession of orders to the majority of producers.

The iron industry will enter the new year with confidence, so far as the prospects of the first six months are involved. There is ample evidence that productive capacity, so far as it is available, will be taxed largely with tonnage on which delivery has been delayed and with requirements for the future. Beyond that time there is quite a general disposition to await developments.

Comparatively little has been done in foundry pig iron in the principal distributing centres, nor have importers placed any further large orders abroad for shipment here. One significant circumstance observed in a number of cases is that large melters of pig iron have asked for anticipation of shipments on contracts, which would indicate that their consumption is outstripping their expectations.

Further inquiries for foreign steel have come to hand, but not much business has been actually closed. There is also figuring going on in foreign scrap.

Little that is new has developed in the finished iron and steel branches. Moderate lots of structural material have been contracted for. In the plate trade an interesting point is that the universal mill, nearly completed, of the Sharon Steel Company, purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, which was to be used for rolling skelp, may be utilized to roll plates. It has a capacity of roll plates up to 61 inches.

The leading interest in the wire trade winds up the year with an extraordinary movement of products. While the tonnage for December booked and shipped has been very large, it is stated that fully 20,000 tons more could have been disposed of if the material and the necessary cars could have been secured. The movement in the last few days of December was accelerated by the anticipation of advances in freight going into effect Jan. 1. It was expected that enough cars could be secured the night of Dec. 31 would see the company's warehouses swept clean.

The meeting of the independent sheet steel and tin plate manufacturers at Pittsburg may lead to a fusion as the preliminary step toward securing a supply of raw material.

In the metal markets the only feature is a further advance in the price of tin. The talk of a harmony of interests in the copper trade has disappeared. Report has it that some sharp cutting of prices is going on in the brass industry.

CLEARING HOUSE YEAR.

The following were the transactions at the New York Clearing House during the past year:

Exchanges, $76,328,189,165.29; balances, $3,394,935,200.94.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

10 shares Music Hall Company of New York, Limited, $50 each, $6 per share.

7 shares Union Pacific Tea Company, $100 each, $7 per share.

30 shares United States Rutter Extractor Company, $100 each, $11 per share.

1,135 shares Primrose Colliery, $5 per share.

$5,000 California Water and Mining Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1891, November, 1885, coupons on, $100 per bond.

20 shares Broadway Trust Company, $100 each, 174.

$5,000 Minneapolis Eastern Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due January, 1909, 117.

500 shares Henning Land and Investment Company, Limited, $10 each, $20 lot.

10 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, $40 lot.

50 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 243½.

100 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200½.

10 shares Van Norden Trust Company, $100 each, 263.

SUB-TREASURY FIGURES.

The Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday made public the following report of its business for the year just ended:

	1902.	1901.
Total receipts	$1,719,885,778	$1,792,500,000
Total payments	1,707,344,029	1,772,560,000
	$3,427,327,807	$3,565,000,000
Receipts account customs	$187,484,484	$166,500,000
payment account interest	16,689,197	21,372,000
Payments account pensions	73,980,901	72,406,000
Total currency and coin receipts	119,817,000	100,112,000
Total currency and coin shipments	169,422,700	150,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $1,134,81[illegible]; Government receipts, from internal revenue, $416,351; customs, $1,212,390; miscellaneous, $121,815; expenditures, $667,000.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The Consolidated Exchange gave out yesterday the following report of its business during the past year:

Stocks sold, 98,978,270 shares; wheat, 624,160,000 bushels; bonds, $3,234,700; mining stocks, 1,396,293 shares.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from the South that the deal effecting the combination of the malleable iron concerns of the country has been closed and that the transfer of interests will be made this month.

Statement that an agreement has been reached by the representatives of the Toledo and Western, the Garret, Auburn and Northern Indiana, and the Chicago and Indiana Air Line Railway Companies for a through electric line between Toledo and Chicago.

Plant of the Austin-Bryan Manufacturing Company at Ensley, Ala., purchased by the Empire Plough Company of Cleveland, and will be operated by it.

Eastern capitalists said to be endeavoring to form a combination of coal companies along the Tug and Guyandot Rivers and a part of the Kanawha region in West Virginia.

According to Toledo dispatches the National Coal Burner Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, is being formed to exploit a device which it is claimed will abate the smoke nuisance.

Advices from Pittsburg that the Oil Well Supply Company has issued $2,000,000 of gold bonds; the proceeds will be used to extend the company's plant.

London cables stating that an attempt, which has been in progress for some time past, to combine the iron factories of West Scotland, has failed.

Statement that the total receipts of ore at the port of Toledo for the year were 1,021,761 tons, against 794,827 tons in 1901, and breaking all previous records.

Sharon (Penn.) capitalists said to have bought control of the Gold King and Bear Gulch mines in Montana, and will form a $3,000,000 company to develop them.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 9@15 per cent., closing at 9 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 12 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $239,093,921; balances, $13,469,466; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $322,348.

Money on call in London, 4@4½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83@4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅛@4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as folows: Francs, 5.19⅜ and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 1-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—There was a very strong demand for money on the last day of the year. The Bank of England did a large business in loans, although a lesser volume in discounts. The discount rates were easier, owing to the foreign demand for bills. There was a continued demand for gold on French account.

On the Stock Exchange a cheerful tone prevailed, although business was not very active. Prices showed an almost general upward movement. Home railroads and South African issues were very firm. Spanish bonds, Rio Tintos, and other securities in which Paris is interested were well supported. American railways were more active than they have been for some time because of numerous orders from Continental and local sources. Perhaps the largest transactions were effected in Erie issues, Southern Pacific, Southern, and Steel stocks. Dealings continued with animation, even after the hour for closing, when, despite the profit-taking sales, the highest prices of the day were maintained.

Bar silver was in demand for the Straits Settlements and the price advanced 1-16d. to 22¼d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There was great pressure in the money market to-day for year-end accommodation, and it was estimated that the borrowings from the Bank of England probably exceeded $75,000,000. Discounts were easier on the scarcity of bills and Continental competition.

On the Stock Exchange New Year's Eve quietude prevailed, but the general undertone was firm in spite of some irregularity. Consols were dull.

Americans had a general recovery, following the lead of New York. The features of the transactions were Norfolk and Western, Southern, Union Pacific, and Erie. There was an indisposition to operate in Americans, but they closed firm. Grand Trunks improved on renewed buying, especially ordinary thirds. Kafirs had a hardening tendency:

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; consols for account, (February,) 93⅛; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 86¾; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 102⅜; Canadian Pacific, 136½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 40⅜; Chicago Great Western, 27½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; De Beers, 11⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 41⅞; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 70⅝; Erie second preferred, 52½; Illinois Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 131½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅝; New York Central, 150½; Norfolk and Western, 75½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 33; Pennsylvania, 70¾; Rand Mines, 22⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 40; Southern Railway, 35; Southern Railway preferred, 95; Southern Pacific, 66⅜; Union Pacific, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 39¾; United States Steel preferred, 87¾; Wabash, 30⅝; Wabash preferred, 44½.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce. Money, 4@4½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 15-16@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.45; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Operators on the Bourse to-day were impressed favorably by the agreement of the powers regarding Morocco. Business opened animated and prices improved on bear covering. Rentes were in request at the opening, but in consequence of the bankruptcy of an outside broker dealing therein, later became quieter. Rentes also were influenced by the tightness of contangos. Prices closed steady. South Americans rose sharply. Industrials were firm and Rio Tintos rallied briskly on the rise of the price of copper in New York. Kafirs were in eager demand and firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Collieries were in large demand. Banks were harder and internationals were favored. At the close business was somewhat quieter.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 6 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Notwithstanding the time devoted to merrymaking in the outside market yesterday a fairly large amount of business was transacted and in nearly every case with the result that closing quotations were considerably above those which prevailed when the market closed on Tuesday. The stocks which had on that day shown exceptional strength continued to advance, and to the list of the stocks that were strong were added several which had not shown activity earlier in the week. Among these were several of the copper stocks, which were active far beyond the usual, and at the same time decidedly strong. Standard Oil and Northern Securities again gave impetus to the market, the latter by selling up to 113 and Standard Oil by jumping up 20 points to 720. In nearly every case the final figures were very near the highest for the day, which was received as a favorable indication for the beginning of the coming year's market.

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STANDARD OIL, the sales of which amounted to over 230 shares, advanced rapidly and steadily, and after selling as high as 720½, closed at 720, showing a net gain of 20 points. This gain, by far the largest that the stock has shown in any one day for a long time, brings the stock about 50 points above where it was selling less than two weeks ago. It is not unnatural that an advance such as this should exercise very favorable influence upon sentiment, notwithstanding the fact that it is recognized that the powers represented in the Standard Oil Company can quote the stock about as they see fit.

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TENNESSEE COPPER and United Copper were taken in hand by their friends and the one advanced 2 points and the other 3 points. Tennessee Copper was the most active issue of the day, being traded in to the extent of nearly 18,000 shares. It was bid up steadily from 18 to 20 and closed at 19¾. United advanced from 30 to 33¼ on the purchase of a little over 2,000 shares. Later it dropped back about one point.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	11	10	11
800	American Can pf	49½	47½	49¼
3,200	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
100	Con. Refrigerating	6	6	6
200	Daily-West	41¾	41	41¾
900	Electric L. Reduction	3¼	3	3
100	Electric Vehicle	4	4	4
100	Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Empire Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Havana Tobacco	45½	45½	45½
500	Interb. R. t. r., 40% pd.	110	110	110
100	Interb. R. ½ full pd.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3,100	Intern. M. Marine	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜
1,700	Intern. M. Marine pf.	49	48½	49
900	Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
7,900	Montreal & B. Copper	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	N. Y. Transportation	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	N. Am. L. & Pulp	8	8	8
14,300	Northern Securities	113	111¾	113¾
100	New Orleans Rys	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
42	Otis Elevator	42¼	42¼	42¼
15	Otis Elevator pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
300	Philippine T. & C.	100	99½	100
200	P., Lebon & Co	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Royal Baking P. pf	103	103	103
200	Seaboard Air Line	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	45	44½	44½
231	Standard Oil	720½	703	720
17,800	Tennessee Copper	20	18	19¾
800	Union Copper	3⅜	2½	3⅛
2,150	United Copper	33¼	30½	32
200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	34½	34	34
720	Wilite Knob Copper	10	9½	10

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	†B'lyn R. T. new 4s	83¾	83⅛	83¾
2,000	†Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	107½	107	107½
3,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	98	98	98
10,000	Philippine T. & C. 6s	108	108	108
10,000	†San Francisco 4s	46	46	46
4,000	U. Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
6,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	69	69	69

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 30. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	120	125	115	125
American Chicle pf	90	95	90	92½
Amer. Elevated	½	1	⅝	1
Amer. Malting 6s	90½	100	90½	100
Amer. Tobacco	300	325	290	325
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf	22½	23½	22	23½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	77	80	76	80
Bamberger Dept. Lamar	9	10	9	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	117¾	119½	117½	119½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108½	110	108½	110
British Columbia Copper	5⅝	6⅛	5⅜	6¼
California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Camden Land	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅝
Central Foundry pf	13	15	13	15
Central Foundry 6s	60	67	60	67
Compressed Air	1¾	2	1¾	2
Con. Rubber Tire	½	2	½	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	10	..	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	12	..	14
Distillers Securities 5s	74	76	75	77
Dom. Securities	15	25	15	25
Electric Boat	22	28	22	28
Electric Boat pf	35	40	35	40
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	2	4	2	4
Electric Vehicle	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Electric Vehicle pf	8	10	8½	9½
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf	43½	46	43½	46
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Hall Signal	115	125	115	125
Havana Tobacco	45	45½	45	45½
Havana Tobacco pf	62	66	62	66
Houston Oil	7	11	7	11
Houston Oil pf	..	60	..	60
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	107½	109	108	108½
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	109	110	107	110
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs	..	100	..	100
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	101	98	100	100
International Salt	9	11	10	11
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
National Enameling	32¾	33½	32¾	33½
National Enameling pf	80	90	80	90
New England Trans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	161	166	161	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	44	40	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	75	80	75	78
N. Y. Trans	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
Otis Elevator pf	97½	98	97	98
Pac. Pack. & Nav	3	4	3	4
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	23	25	23	25
Peo., Dec. & Evans	½	⅞	½	⅞
Royal Baking P. pf	101	104	101	104
Safety Car Heating	165	170	163	170
Simpson-Crawford	23	28	22	23
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	84	80	84
Standard Coupler	34	40	34	40
Standard Coupler pf	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	7	8½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	75	79
Texas Power	⅜	1	⅝	⅞
Trenton Potteries	21½	25	21½	25
Trenton Potteries deb	73	76	70	75
Trenton Pot. pf., (new)	85	90	85	90
Tubular Dispatch	1½	..	1½	95
Tubular Dispatch 5s	..	95	..	95
Union Copper	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2¾
Union Typewriter	123	126	123	127
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	122	127
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122	122	127
United Box Board	8½	9	8	9
United Box Board pf	54	55	52	53½
U. S. Shipbuilding	15	20	15

ft did yesterday. There was good New York buying of Reading and United States Steel, while commission houses were fairly active in Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Company, and the local tractions. Prices were generally firm, the exceptions being Diamond State Steel and Lehigh Navigation, the latter receding two points. Total sales 43,063 shares and $95,670 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
470	American Railways	52	51½	51½
2	American Cement	9	9	9
18	Baltimore & Ohio	100¾	100¼	100¼
16	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,180	Cambria Steel	26¾	26¼	26¾
880	Con. Lake Superior	9¾	9½	9⅝
456	Con. Lake Superior pf	41	40	41
312	Diamond Steel	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,305	Electric Co. of America	9⅝	9½	9⅝
2,800	Erie	39⅜	38¾	38⅞
37	Haddington Passenger	75	75	75
2,753	Lehigh Valley R. R.	93⅝	93	93⅝
30	Lehigh Navigation	73	71	71
10	Merchants' Trust	234½	234½	234½
200	Marsden	4	4	4
4	Minehill R. R.	65	65	65
900	Missouri Kan. & Texas	27¾	27¾	27¾
500	National Asphalt	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	Nesq. Valley R. R.	51½	51½	51½
204	Pennsylvania R. R.	78¼	77⅞	78
25	Pennsylvania Traffic	7	7	7
130	Philadelphia Traction	98	97⅞	98
2,840	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8½	8¾
2,460	Philadelphia Company	47	46½	48
50	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
1,015	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	17¾	17	17¾
19,620	Reading	33⅝	33½	33 9-16
12	Reading 1st pf	83¾	83½	83¾
500	Southern R. R.	34¾	34¾	34¾
900	Susq. Steel	2½	2½	2½
500	Tidewater Steel	5	5	5
535	United Gas Imp.	111½	110½	110⅝
1,730	Union Traction	36¾	36¼	36¾
1,745	United States Steel	39⅞	35⅝	39¼
100	Warwick Steel	5½	5½	5½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The end of the year finds the money market very firm and rates considerably higher than they were at this time last year. The situation is much better than it was expected to be a few weeks ago.

Call loans, 7 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 12½c. discount; clearings, $22,617,924; balances, $1,274,220.

Some forty mining stocks were represented in the transactions this morning, and it was a decidedly active session in the general list. Moreover, the activity and strength continued in the afternoon, gaining notably in the last hour. The buoyancy of the copper shares continued. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
677	Atchison	84¾	84	84½
170	Atchison pf	101½	100¾	101½
1	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
145	Fitchburg, pf	142	141¾	141¾
1,450	Mass. Electric	37½	36	36¾
145	Mass. Electric pf	93	89½	93
5	Mexican Central	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Manhattan	148½	148¼	148½
15	Old Colony	207	207	207
680	Pere Marquette	81⅞	80	81⅞
21	Rutland pf	70	70	70
695	Union Pacific	101¼	100⅝	101¼
10	West End	95	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

180	American	165	164½	164½
8	American sub	111	111	111
216	American sub	162½	162¼	162½
100	Cumberland	124½	124¼	124½
185	Mexican	2	2	2
5	Western pf	99¾	99¾	99¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

282	Am. Ag. Chem.	22¼	21¼	21¾
75	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82	81¾	81¾
100	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10
80	Am. Ice, pf	41	41	41
2,945	Am. Sugar	129½	128⅝	128¾
90	Am. Sugar pf	121	120¼	120½
512	Am. Woolen	13½	12	12
60	Am. Woolen pf	79½	79¼	79¼
610	Dom. I. & S.	42¾	42	42¾
22	Edison	265	262½	265
173	General Electric	183	180	183
2,402	Mass. Gas	42¾	39⅝	42¾
632	Mass. Gas pf	85	84¾	85
10	Mergenthaler	180	179½	180
5	National Biscuit pf	104½	102½	103½
52	Pullman	230	230	230
302	United Fruit	111	109½	111
325	United Shoe Machine	52⅞	51¾	52⅞
85	United Shoe Mach. pf	30¾	30¼	30¾
10	U. S. Leather pf	89¼	88¾	89¼
1,153	U. S. Steel	39½	36⅝	39¼
277	U. S. Steel pf	86	85¾	86
5	Western Union	89¾	89½	89½

MINING.

115	Adventure	16¼	16	16¼
2,775	Allouez	3¾	3¼	3¾
7,575	Amalgamated	64⅝	62¾	63⅝
720	Arcadian	5	4½	4¾
130	Atlantic	8¼	8	8¼
910	Bingham	23⅝	20	23½
50	Calumet & Hecla	495	495	495
5,275	Centennial	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞
10	Central Oil	6½	6¼	6½
3,045	Con. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,508	Copper Range	59⅝	58¾	59⅝
270	Daly-West	41	40½	41
130	Dom. Coal	132¼	132	132½
950	Elm River	3	2⅞	2⅞
150	Franklin	10	10	10
400	Isle Royale	15¾	15	15
720	Mass	16¼	16¼	16¼
540	Mayflower	2¼	1⅞	2⅛
300	Michigan	10	9½	10
2,201	Mohawk	44½	42	44½
600	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2¼	2¼
752	Old Colony	18	16¾	18
1,529	Old Dominion	19¾	18	19¾
780	Osceola	62¼	61	62
325	Parrot	27	26½	27
405	Phoenix	5	4⅞	5
24	Quincy	124	120	124
300	Rhode Island	2¼	2½	2¼
200	Santa Fé	2	1¾	2
1,150	Shannon	11¾	10½	11⅝
60	Tamarack	155	155	155
50	Tecumseh	1¼	1	1
4,715	Trinity	11	10½	10½
375	United States	32¾	30	32
546	U. S. Cotton & Oil	14¾	14	14
5,177	United States	23	22¼	23
1,735	Utah	25½	24¾	25¼
1,135	Victoria	7½	6¾	6¾
1,398	Winona	57¾	55¾	55¾
1,000	Wolverine	65	64	65
250	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 5¼ bid; 6½ asked.
Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Local stocks showed very good activity in the closing session of the year. Car shares again were the centre of most interest, 1,000 shares of both common and preferred being traded in up to noon. The preferred showed a good advance by topping 49. Box Board issues were firm, and the preferred for a time held a gain of a point. Swift's also advanced again. Street's Stable Car stock had the benefit of a forecast of a good year's business and sold actively at 31. The total sales for the year were 1,367,967 shares of stocks, as against 1,588,938 in 1901. The total bond sales were $8,046,100, compared with $9,427,- 800 a year ago. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. New York exchange quoted at par. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,105	American Can	11	10⅝	10⅞
1,350	American Can pf	49¼	47½	49
100	Canal & Dock	68	68	68
81	Chicago City Ry	210	208	210
5	Chicago Edison	177	177	177
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	78	78	78
35	Chicago Title & Trust	167½	167½	167½
25	Chicago Union Trac.	15¾	15¾	15¾
2	Diamond Match	137	137	137
194	Metropolitan Elev. pf	87	86	87
100	National Biscuit	45¾	45	45¾
130	National Biscuit pf	103	102¾	103
44	North Chicago	102	102	102
22	South Side Elevated	109	108	109
31	Street's Stable Car	31	31	31
922	Swift & Co.	126	125	126
800	United Box Board	8¾	8¼	8¼
225	United Box Board pf	55	54	54
50	Western Stove	294	294	294

BONDS.

5,000	Cons. Tract. 4½s	70¼	..	..
5,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	100½	..	..
5,000	Metropolitan Elev. 4s	100⅝	..	..
5,000	West Chicago Con. 5s	94¼	..	..
3,000	West Chicago Con. 5s	94½	..	..
3,000	West Chicago Con. 5s	94¼	..	..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Brewing	30	29½	30
235	Brewing pf	46	46	46
645	Crucible Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
430	Crucible Steel pf	84	83½	84
610	Fire Proofing	28	27⅞	27⅞
368	Fire Proofing pf	37¼	37	37¼
200	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
40	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
205	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28¼	28¾
135	Pittsburg Coal pf	87¼	87¼	87½
100	P., B. & L. E.	34¾	34¾	34¾
5	Pressed Steel Car pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	River Coal	10¼	10¼	10¼
95	*River Coal pf	39	38	39
25	Union Switch	89	89	89
110	U. S. Steel	36¼	36	36
20	U. S. Steel pf	86¾	86	86
5	West. Air Brake	175½	175½	175½
55	West. Electric	100	100	100
100	West. Electric 2d	103½	102¾	103
535	Window Glass	52	51¾	52
100	Window Glass pf	88	88	88
25	American Trust	148¾	148½	148¾
30	Commonwealth Trust	250	250	250
70	Federal National Bank	150	149½	150
17	Met. Nat. Bank	185	185	185
10	Monon. Nat. Bank	298	298	298
$2,000	Con. Gas 5s	111	111	111
1,000	P. McK. & C. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾

*Ex dividend, 3½ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22¼d per ounce and in New York at 48¼c per ounce. Mexican dolalrs were quoted at 38¼@39¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 600 Consol Calfornia and Virginia at 1.35@1.40@1.25, 500 Crown Point at .20, 1,000 Elktom at .50, 500 Ontario at 6.00, 500 Occidental at .20, 100 Overman at .55, 5,000 Pharmacist at .04½, 200 Portland at 1.80, 600 Potosi at .20@21, and 400 Savage at .17.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s, regis	105	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	98
Am Bicycle 5s	40	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	104½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s	100		105
Am Hide & L 6s	95		104½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	102⅛	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	75
	102¾	N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s	105½
Adjustment 4s	91	L S col 3½s, regis	93
	91½	N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	111
Stamped	91¾		98¾
	91¾	Pur money 4s	94⅝
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95		94⅝
	102		94¾
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	102		95
S'w'n div 3½s	90	Nor & W con 4s	100½
	89⅞		100¾
	90	Norf & W imp & ext 6s	132
Canada South 1st	107		106½
	107	Pocah, C & C 4s	91½
Cent of Ga con 5s	106½	North Pac 4s	91
	106¾	North Pac gen 3s	72¾
2d inc 5s	36¼		72
3d inc 5s	26	Ore R & N con 4s	100⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s	101⅛	Oregon Sh Line 4% & participating	96
Ches & O con 5s	118½		95¾
Ches & O gen 4½s	103¾		95¾
Chi & Alton 3½s	80½		96
	81		93¾
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	96¾	Pac of Mo 1st	104½
	96		106
	96¾		106½
	96		106¼
	96		106⅝
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	107½	Reading gen 4s	97¼
	87½		97½
	87½		97¾
	87⅝		97⅝
	87½		97⅞
	87⅝	St L S W'n 1st 4s	94½
	87½	2d inc 4s	85½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	98⅝	Cons 4s	85
	99½	San A & A P 4s	87¾
C, C & I con 5s	95	So Car & Ga 1st	107
	95¼	South Pac, N M 1st	112
	95¼	South Pac 4½s	98¾
	95¼		111
	95¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	119
Col Mid 1st 4s	81¾	Southern Ry, St L div 4s	99½
	82		94
Col & South 1st 4s	93	Standard R & T 6s	66¾
Consol Tobacco 4s	65¾		65¾
	65¾		65¾
	65¾		66⅜
	65¾		65¾
	66⅜	Standard R & T inc	66¾
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s	89¼		11½
	89¾		11¾
	90		11¾
	89¾		11¾
Erie 1st gen 4s	87¾		11¾
	87¾		11¾
	87¾		11¾
Ft W & D C 1st	110		11¾
	110½		104⅞
Green Bay & West deb ctfs B	24¾	Union Pac conv 4s	105¾
	24⅞		105¾
	24⅞		105⅞
	24¾		106
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s	92½		106
	92½		105¾
Inter Paper 6s	108	Wabash 1st 5s	116
K C, Ft S & M 4s	86		116¼
Kan City South 3s	69		116⅛
Kings Co El L & P pur money 6s	120	Wabash deb B	76½
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	82⅝		76¾
	83		76⅝
	82½		76⅝
	83		76⅝
Total sales	$2,553,000		76⅝
			76⅝
			76⅝
			76⅝
			76⅝
		Wis Cent gen 4s	93

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	.06
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.32	.34
Best & Belcher	1.05	1.00
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	2.05	2.40
Challenge Con	.25	.25
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. Cal & Va	1.35	1.35
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.20	.19
Gould & Curry	.29	.25
Hale & Norcross	.40	.42
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.11	.11
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.70	.72
Occidental Con	.22	.19
Ophir	1.30	1.35
Overman	.58	.58
Potosi	.22	.23
Savage	.16	.17
Sag Belcher	.11	.11
Sierra Nevada	.49	.46
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.05	.07
Union Con	.54	.51
Utah Con	.18	.18
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver bars	48⅝	.48
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	1.00	1.00
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	7⅝	7¾
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
American Consolidated	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	17	18	14	20
Blue Bell	5	5½	5	5½
C. K. & N.	11½	12¾	12	13
C. C. Consolidated	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Coriolanus	2¾	3¼	3¼	3½
C. C. & M.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¾
Dante	2½	3¼	2¾	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	9¾	10	9⅝	9¾
Elkton	30	32	31¾	32
El Paso	66	66½	65	66
Fanny Rawlins	4	5	4	4¾
Findlay	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅝
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Golden Cycle	60	65	60	65
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Bond	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3	2¾	3
Gould	3⅜	4¼	3¾	4
Gold Exploration	2	2½	2	2½
Isabella	28	28½	29	29½
Jackpot	9	9½	9½	10¼
Keystone	2¾	3¼	2⅝	3½
Last Dollar	40	50	40	50
Lexington	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Little Puck	3¼	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Little Nessie	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Mollie Gibson	5¼	5¾	5	6
Mary Cashen	3⅝	5	3⅝	5
Moon Anchor	7½	14	7½	14
New Haven	2⅜	2½	2⅜	3½
Pharmacist	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞
Pinnacle	4½	4½	4	6
Pointer	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Portland	170	175	170	180
Rose Maud	1¼	3	1½	2½
Rose Nicol	1¾	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	100	104	100	104
Work	6	7¼	6¼	7

Cotton Exchange Transactions.

Superintendent King of the Cotton Exchange yesterday gave out his annual report for the year. Transactions in spot cotton were 540,900 bales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,000	Amal. Copper	62¾	64⅛	62⅝	63⅜
60	Am. Car & Fdy.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
10	Am. Hide & L.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
120	American Ice	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
30	Am. Locomotive	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛
10	Am. Smelting	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝
7,000	American Sugar	129	129¾	128⅝	129¾
11,140	A., T. & S. F.	84½	85	84	84½
140	A. T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1,970	Balt. & Ohio	99⅜	100⅛	99⅜	100¼
7,890	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68	68¾	67⅛	67⅛
1,180	Can. Pacific	132½	133⅝	132⅜	132⅝
730	Ches. & Ohio	48⅝	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝
180	Chi. & Alton	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34½
3,250	Chi. Gt. West	26½	29⅝	28½	29½
14,370	C., M. & St. P.	178⅜	179⅛	178¼	178¼
60	Col. Fuel & I.	81⅜	81⅜	81	81
30	Col. Southern	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
10	Den. & Rio Gr.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
10	Det. Southern	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
21,570	Erie	39⅜	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝
140	Erie 1st pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68⅜
20	Erie 2d pf.	52	52	51⅜	51⅝
150	Ill. Central	146⅝	147¼	146⅜	147
940	Louis. & Nash.	127¾	128⅜	127½	127⅝
19,090	Manhattan	147¾	148⅜	147	148⅜
270	Met. Street	140⅝	141⅛	140	141
100	Mex. Central	25⅛	25⅜	25	25
190	Mo., K. & T.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜
110	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59¾	59½	59¾
24,350	Mo. Pacific	103⅜	104⅛	103½	103⅞
700	N. Y. Central	150⅜	151⅜	150⅜	151⅝
1,600	N. Y. O. & W.	32⅛	32½	32	32
580	Norf. & West.	72⅝	74	73⅞	73½
1,140	Pennsylvania	153⅜	156⅞	153⅜	156
410	People's Gas	103⅝	104	103	104
20	Pressed Steel Car	61⅞	61½	61¼	61½
13,910	Reading	66⅝	67¾	66⅜	67¼
10	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	87	87
90	Republic Steel	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝
10	Rep. Steel pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
9,880	Rock Island	49⅝	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝
20	Rock Island pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
30	St. L. S. W.	28	28	28	28
50	St. L. & S. F.	75	75	75	75
12,780	Southern Pac.	64⅝	66¼	64⅝	65¼
2,200	Southern Ry.	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34⅛
1,590	Tenn. Coal & I.	59¼	60⅝	59¼	59⅞
1,670	Texas Pacific	40	40⅞	40	40⅝
11,670	Union Pacific	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	100⅝
1,490	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12½
11,780	U. S. Steel	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛
330	U. S. Steel pf.	85⅝	86	85⅝	85½
660	Wabash	29⅝	30¼	29½	30
1,050	Wabash pf.	43¼	45⅜	43¼	44⅞
10	West. Union	88½	88¾	88½	88½
100	Wis. Central	26⅜	27⅛	26¾	27
204,460					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	N. P., C., B. & Q. col. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Norf. & West., Poca. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
$2,000					

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109
2s, c., 1930	108⅜	109⅜
3s, r., 1918, ex int	106¾	107⅛
3s, c., 1918	108	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	Kn. Ice, Chi. 10	15
4s, c., 1907	111¼	K. I., C., pf. 44	50
4s, r., 1925	135½	Lacl. Gas	85
4s, c., 1925	136⅜	Lacl. G. pf.	105
5s, r., 1904	103⅜	L. E. & W.	..
5s, c., 1904	104½	pf.	115	123
D. C. 3-65s	123½	Man. Beach	10½	13½
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	Md. C. pf.	90	100
Alle. & W.	145	..	M. W. S. El., Chi.	34½	38
Allis-Chal.	17¾	20	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	84	88
Am. Ak. Ch.	20	22	Mich. C., ex div.	125	175
Am. Bic. pf.	1	1½	Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	120	..
Am. Coal	200	250	M. & St. L., pf., ex div.	116	121
A. L. Co. pf.	40	42	Mor. & Es.	191½	196
A. M. Co. pf.	24	25	Nat. B. pf.	102⅜	103
Am. Snuff	127	..	N. Cent. C.	43	50
Am. Sn. pf.	95	97	N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
A. S. R. pf.	120	121	Man. B. pf.	95	110
A. T. & T., ex div.	162	165	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	116	120
Am. Tob. pf.	140	140	N. Y. O. Co.	20	24
Am. W. Co.	12	14	N. Y. D. Co.	..	..
A. W. Co. pf.	78	83	N. Y. L. & W.	50	60
Ann Arbor	38	42	N. Y. L. & W.	138	141
Ann A. pf.	67	68	North. Cent., ex div.	210	..
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95	Ont. Mining	5½	7
B. & O. pf.	93½	94½	Pac. Coast	68	72
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	P. C. 1st pf.	97	105
B., R. & P.	121	124	P. C. 2d pf.	73	78
B., R. & P. pf.	140	..	Peo. & East.	35	40
Butterick Co.	50	52	Pere Marq.	78	82
Can. P. ctfs.	132½	132⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	92	93
C., R. R. of N. J.	175	180	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	120
C., B. & Q.	210	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	..
C. & E. Ill.	85	214	Pullman Co.	228	230
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	133	Quicksilver	2½	3
C. G. W. pf.	87	91	Q'ksilver pf.	6¾	9
C., I. & L.	75	..	Rens. & Sar.	210	..
C., I. & L. pf.	90	..	R. W. & O.	138	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	195	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23½	26
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
C. F. & I.	..	..	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	90	91
pf.	120	125	Sc. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	91¾	..
Com. Cable	165	175	S. R. & T.	5	5½
Consol. Coal	83	100	T., P. & W.	15	25
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	140	T. C. I.	31	40½
Del., Lac. & W.	584½	586	T. C. R. T. pf.	..	158
Dia. Match	135	140	U. B. & P. pf.	77	79
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	91	W., F. & Exp. ex div.	225	240
Ft. W. & D. pf.	64⅞	..	Westinghouse assenting	205	210
City	62½	..			
Gen. Ch. Co.	55	62			
G. C. Co. pf.	99	101			
Homestake	65	75			
Ill. C. I. L.	103	..			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week Dec.	$52,329	$46,264	$46,371
From July 1	1,267,463	1,182,126	1,032,421
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Dec.	100,040	87,317	.....
From July 1	2,742,040	2,607,920	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,604
3d week Dec.	246,224	223,162	.....
From July 1	5,880,457	5,360,821	.....
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for November—			
	1902	1901	Increase.
Gross earnings	90,668	75,823	14,845
Op. exp. & taxes.	44,911	37,170	7,741
Net earnings	45,757	38,653	7,104
Other income	15,708	2,795	12,914
Total income	61,466	41,448	20,018
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	418,634	364,055	54,579
Op. exp. & taxes.	229,512	194,102	26,410
Net earnings	188,122	169,953	28,169
Other income	41,342	5,220	27,113
Total income	229,464	184,182	55,282
MEXICAN CEN

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Michele D'Amore against Jacob Fliegman, owner and contractor..... 1,823

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

JONES ST, n s, 95 ft w of 4th St, 25x100; Atlantic Dock Company with George H. Pigueron..... 19,500

MADISON ST, 77 and 79; Jacob Fischel with Samuel Pollak and Louis Oransky.. 24,000

44TH ST, n s, and s s of 45th St, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 50 ft on each street; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States with Harvard Club..... 300,000

174TH ST and 3d Av, n e corner, 89.11x100; Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown with Stephen M. Anderson..... 52,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 66 to 70; John Kehoe & Co. against Levien & Markowitz and another, Dec. 26, 1902..... $95

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Windham Place, 31.4x—; Arthur James against Chester B. Overbaugh, Nov. 24, 1899, vacated..... 150

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East; Louis Sajota and another against John Levy, Sept. 10, 1902 200

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Abraham Jungman against Harry B. Davis and another, (accounting, &c.;) attorney, H. C. Mason.

KELLY ST, w s, 275 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Frederick Johnson against Hatlia A. Moy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. R. Ham.

UNION ST, n s, 201 ft w of Walnut St, 100x150; Anne Lucas against Alois Fellenstein and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

30TH ST, s s, 69.8 ft w of Avenue D, 70x92.5x irregular; Henry M. Susswein against Fanny E. Cohen, (specific performance;) attorneys, H. A. and C. E. Heydt.

18TH ST, n s, Lots 50 and 57, map of land of Samuel Boyd, Sixteenth Ward; 21.10x92; Frederick E. Payne against James Ebbets and another, (partition;) attorney, J. G. Williamson, Jr.

29TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 20x37x irregular; Emma J. Fufish against James H. Smith and another, (partition;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

79TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; 109 East 85th St, and 195 Allen St; Louis Cohen against Marks Levin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Cohen.

115TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x100.11; Frederick Schuck against Pauline Wolf and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. P. Hummel.

13D ST, 8 East; Theodore C. Zerega against Agnes Ernst and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x100; Connoll & Son against Rosalia Coniglio, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. T. Stern.

Broker Cleage Closes Corn Deal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Thomas A. Cleage closed his big December corn deal at noon to-day with a profit of between $300,000 and $400,000. He made settlements on all deals at 46 cents, which was 2 cents over the corn quotation at Chicago. He estimated that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels of contract corn were involved in the deal and that his average profit was 6 cents to the bushel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, and Capt. George H. McManus, Artillery Corps, are detailed to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster's Department. Capt. McManus will report in person to the Quartermaster General for instructions.

First Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps, will proceed to West Point for duty at the Academy.

Navy.

Capt. Joseph E. Craig is appointed Captain of the Norfolk Yard Feb. 2.

Assistant Paymaster E. C. Grudger is ordered to the Franklin for instruction.

Assistant Paymasters F. R. Holt and John A. B. Smith, Jr., are ordered to the Columbia for instruction.

Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau is detached from all board duty and special duties; he will continue duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Ensign Robert A. Abernathy is transferred from the Callao to the Yorktown.

Lieut. Lewis B. Jones is detached from command of the Piscataqua and ordered to the Yorktown.

Lieut. Commander Fidélio S. Carter is detached from charge of the naval station at Port Isabela, Philippine Islands, and ordered to command the Piscataqua.

Lieut. Philip Andrews is detached from the New Orleans and ordered home.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Arrivals—Marietta at Curracoa, Sterling at Hampton Roads, and Pawnee at New York.

Sailings—Adams, from San Diego, on cruise; New York, from Santa Barbara, for Coronado Beach, and Wilmington, from Kobe, for Uraga.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William Ross Proctor, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Lieut. H. F. Bryan, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Oakes Ames, Boston.

IMPERIAL—Col. J. A. Moore, United States Army; Col. C. E. Herrick, Brownsville, Texas.

GRAND—Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., United States Army; Capt. M. M. Cruikshank, United States Army.

GRAND UNION—Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, Amherst; Randolph Rust, Trinidad, British West Indies.

GILSEY—Capt. H. M. Denniston, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Judge J. F. Kenney, Rochester.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. Roney, manufacturing department, 320 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Webber, W., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. K. Zerbe, carpets; Everett House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. R. Springs, clothing, 443 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Halton, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. Bowles, corsets, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Shepard-Norwall Company, Boston, Mass.; J. F. Shockley, furnishing goods; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. P. Alvord, waists, 66 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture, 486 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Gladding, B. H., Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss J. M. Clark, laces and white goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. M. Smith, laces and flummings; Hotel Imperial.

Haskell & Tetley, New Bedford, Mass.; A. Wylie, laces and infants' wear; Continental hotel.

City Real Estate for Sale.

For the New Year

INVESTORS We offer some exceptionally attractive Business, Hotel and Apartment properties

SURE AND SAFE. Write or call for details.

H. J. Sachs, 119 W. 23d St.

Exceptional Bargain.—Four new five-story flats, $39 to 545 East 136th St., about 375 feet east of 3d Av., containing all improvements; 3 apartments on each floor; annual rents $2,100 each; for sale on $21,000 each; satisfactory arrangements as to mortgage may be made. F. & L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

In west side modern six-story elevator apartment house, 50x100, and adjoining dwelling, 25x100; price, $115,000; mortgage, $70,000; might exchange for lots and cash.

FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Nos. 116, 118, and 120 East 101st Street.—Three more of these beautiful 3-story-and-basement brownstone houses for sale, cheap; small amount of cash required. Apply to E. Pilpel, 225-227 Broadway, Room 1.

A choice corner plot in Washington Heights, 100x125, ripe for improvement, one block from proposed underground rapid transit station, at a bargain, on easy terms. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

Several plots below 34th St., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

DOUBLE FLAT, WITH STORES, WEST 67TH ST., ALL RENTED. SNAP. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st., 46.10x98.9; asking $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sixth Av.—A corner plot about 100x100 on 6th Av., near 50th Street; price, $225,000. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

1ST AV., NEAR 20TH ST.—DOUBLE FLAT, WITH STORES. BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 10 families, five rooms, bath; good location, $22,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

Sacrifice bargain; brownstone dwelling; 123d St., near 2d Av. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Real Estate.

A Combination of Ten Different Businesses

Under a management in which no diversity of interest can arise.

Each branch handled by men recognized as among the brightest and most skillful in this country.

All working harmoniously and with enthusiasm toward one end.

For ONE PROFIT and not for TEN PROFITS.

THOMPSON STARRETT COMPANY,
Building Construction,
51 Wall St., N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

RARE CHANCE
In the RETAIL
DRY GOODS DISTRICT,
6-8-10 W. 22D ST.
NEW BUILDING JUST COMPLETED.
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
Stores, Lofts, Salesrooms, Studios.
1ST FLOORS SUITABLE FOR
BANKING, BROKERAGE or FINE RETAIL TRADE.
Inquire of H. J. SACHS,
119 W. 23D ST.

71 PINE STREET.

Five story warehouse.
Would alter into office building to suit tenant, and lease on reasonable terms.

Plans at this office.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty Street

Broadway, 588, running through to Crosby St., store and basement, 25x200; modern building; all improvements; rent reasonable. Apply Broadway Bargain House, on premises.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fireproof store and cellar to let, 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Light office, 15x17, in rear of parlor floor, 23rd St., near 4th Av. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 110 WEST 42D STREET

Desk room to rent in well-equipped real estate office. G. Tuoti & Co., 206 Broadway.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

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For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road
One 5-room apartment, $55, and one 4 room apartment, $65, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 Rooms, Bath. Servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,440.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive, $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROUVEN

2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St. Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE,
One door north of 125d St.; light apartments of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

ST. PAUL,
219 West 80th St., near Broadway.
Five rooms and tiled bathroom, hall boys' buttons, elevator, telephone, electric lights; elegance with economy, $36.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $25 up.

274 8th Av.—Elegant single floor; 4 rooms and bath; every improvement, and in A1 condition; just the floor for a couple who want a nice, pleasant residing place; rent, $25 per month.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $30. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Elegant Flats, 5 rooms, bath, $13, $14; Park Place, 594, near Franklin Av.; also elevated station. Janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.

FAMILY SPENDING WINTER IN FLORIDA DESIRE TO SUB-LET FOR REMAINDER OF SEASON AT REDUCED RATE ONE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH TWO PRIVATE BATHS, AND ONE SUITE OF TWO ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE BATH, WILL BE LET SEPARATELY IF DESIRED. ADDRESS F. S. T., OR INQUIRE AT OFFICE OF HOTEL.

SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St. Absolutely Fireproof.

One sunny apartment of two large rooms and bath, $1,000 a year, unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Another of four rooms and bath, $800 a year unfurnished, or $100 a month furnished. Restaurant. First-class references required.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS

Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.	Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.	Now Open.
ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.	Opens Monday, January 12th.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL POINCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager.	Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager.	Opens Monday, January 12th.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

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Richmond, Va.
European plan only. Splendid accommodations. Long distance 'phone. Baggage checked in Hotel

The Mecklenburg
Chase City, Va.
On the Southern Railway
A new modern Hotel and Sanatorium. Shooting preserves. Golf. Chloride Calcium and lithia mineral waters used with wonderful results.
BOTH UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

Splendid Situation Overlooking Hampton Roads.
TENNIS COURT ON GROUNDS.
GEO. A. KEELER, Mgr.

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HOTEL BON AIR,

AUGUSTA, GA.

An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also wood quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity; excellent hard country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA

The Queen of Winter Resorts.

THE HAMILTON,

ITS LEADING HOTEL.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

New York.

OPEN ALL WINTER.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale and to let; lots, plots, and acres. Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

PRINCIPALS OR BROKERS, SEND FOR NEW LIST.
IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS WANTED DOWNTOWN. OWNERS, SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Wanted:—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 21st St., 30.—Private house; unfurnished; good order; immediate possession; 14 rooms; rental, $1,800. Jos. M. Adrian, 472 Grand St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Dogs and Birds.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1988—Madison Square.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ATTILA DE SZEMERE and LEOPOLD GRUNHUT, plaintiffs, against SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE L'ELECTROTYPOGRAPHIE, MERAY ROZAR, D. WEHRLIN & CIE., Paris, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD A. ALEXANDER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Société Fransaise de l'Electrotypographie Meray Rozar, D. Wehrlin & Cie., Paris, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 18th day of December, 1902.

New York, December 18th, 1902.
Yours, &c.,
EDWARD A. ALEXANDER,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.
206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d18-law6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

RITZ, FRIEDRICH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Friedrich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902.
ALBERT GOETTMANN,
Executor.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Executor, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

Hotel Dennis,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Winter months are most delightful at the seashore. The Dennis, directly facing the ocean and Boardwalk, is liberally appointed and conducted. Hot and cold sea water in private baths.

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The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF

Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 12 to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8 P. M.
Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

HOTEL AGNEW, Atlantic City, N. J.
With separate Sanatorium Annex. Whole Block Beach Front. Entirely New. 300 Ocean Rooms. 100 baths. Hydrotherapy Equipment Sea Water Plunges. Winter, $2.50 daily. $15.00 up weekly. Automobile. Booklet.
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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.
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Lakewood, New Jersey.

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SUPERIOR CUISINE——RATES MODERATE.

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Quickest route to
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Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.
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Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST
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Any quantity quickly delivered, $11 ton. Stove, clean. Mail orders only. H. Kemble, 272 W. 36th St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL GELLER.—Please take notice that on Jan. 3d, 1903, I shall sell my seltzer business to Leo. Thomases, all claims against me to be presented to L. Thomases, 159 2d St., before said date.
SAMUEL GELLER.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

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138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

KRANICH & BACH

You can buy a new upright Kranich & Bach for $400 and pay for it at $10 per month.

Kranich & Bach	Ebony Grand Piano, was $750, now	$475
Kranich & Bach	Mahogany Grand Piano, was $750, now	550
Kranich & Bach	Oak Upright Piano, was $550, now	350
Kranich & Bach	Rosewood Upright, was $450, now	375

See us if you want to save money buying these pianos.

HELD & CO. 313-315 Fulton St. Block below City Hall. BROOKLYN.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., (bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,) New York.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

NOTICE.

Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We will furnish you same pianos new for $100. Factory warerooms, 591 B'way, B'klyn.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; terms daily; cash or instalments. Warerooms, 124 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$100 new pianos following makers warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arlton, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15 to $50. Factory warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$95.—Almost new magnificent upright; Weber; splendid bargain; small upright, $95. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

$25 Upright Piano, Chickering $50, Mahogany Upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway, Bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright $135; $4 monthly. Kranich & Bach bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Pianos—Steinway, Sohmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Mollus, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

SWARTZ, LAWRENCE.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE SWARTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Philbin Beekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902. LESTER J. SAUL, Executor.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for the Executor, 111 Broadway, New York City.
no4-law6moTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor.
JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-law6mTh

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
Exclusive and Quiet.
Superior appointments and perfect service. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, furnished and unfurnished, by the year or for short term. References required. Inspection invited. Book and plans mailed
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
Telephone 4,006—38th.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

PURITAN HOTEL Men only, 183 Bowery, corner Delancey.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th, 13-15 West.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients; Southerners accommodated; also table boarders; references. Tel.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone, 4,255—18th.

44th St., 221 West, Near Broadway.—Large sunny front room, refined home; superior board; table board.

44th St., 120 West.—Large, sunny front rooms, with unexcelled board, at reasonable terms.

58th St., 339 West.—Large front sunny room; hot, cold water; $14 for two; also single room.

97th St., 130 West.—Newly furnished front room; $12 for two; superior board; also sunny room; private bath.

123d St., 150 West.—Large, pleasant, nicely furnished heated room; excellent table; moderate price; American family.

Lexington Av., 405.—Suites, single rooms; separate tables, telephone, tiled bathrooms; excellent cuisine.

Refined gentleman can find room and board, suite, in handsome apartment. Address, with references, 765 Columbus, Times.

The Mark Fisher Homes, 148 St. Ann's Av., and at Yonkers Park; also at Tenafly, New Jersey. Terms, $4.50 upward; adults only; pamphlets sent.

Furnished Rooms.

22d St., 477 West.—Large and small rooms; terms reasonable; southern exposure; well heated.

25th St., 53 West.—Large room; well heated and furnished; running water; house newly renovated; references.

44th St., 121 West.—Well heated parlors for dentist or physician; also table boarders accommodated.

46th St., 146 West.—Large, light rooms, elegantly furnished, well heated; bath connecting; home comforts; breakfast, if desired.

48th St., 146 West.—Bright, cozy room, second floor, bath adjoining; all conveniences.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Knake, 1,183 Broadway.

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK
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5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

BOOTH, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated December 3d, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOOTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lockwood & Hill, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1902. ROBERT G. MITCHELL, Executor. LOCKWOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Executor, 115 Broadway, New York City. d11-law6mTh

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902. GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T

FACTORY WRECKED BY FIRE

Building in Flames Again After Many Firemen Leave.

FIRE MARSHAL INVESTIGATING

Purroy Says There Were Two Distinct Fires—Capt. Chapman Thinks First Fire Was Not Extinguished.

Two fires in the same building, occurring within a short time of each other, wrecked the six-story structure at 167, 169, 171, and 173 Wooster Street, between West Houston and Bleecker Streets, yesterday afternoon and caused about $150,000 damage.

The first fire, which started at 12:40 o'clock, and for which four alarms were sent in by Acting Chief Purroy of the Fire Department, was supposed to be extinguished, and all the employes of the building returned to work, when the second fire was discovered, which burned fiercely for four hours before the firemen got it under control.

No lives were lost, but there were several firemen slightly injured and a number of the force saved from smoke suffocation by rescues on the part of their comrades.

Chief Purroy, who was on the scene at the first fire, but who left before the alarm for the second fire was sounded, came in for much censure on the part of the occupants of the building, though his explanation appears to be in every way reasonable. He says that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that after the second blaze four men were seen to leave the building by the way of the fire escape. He is corroborated in this statement by Deputy Chief Ahearn. This story is ridiculed by the occupants of the building and others, including Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station, who was on the scene with the police reserves from four stations.

The building is occupied by a large number of firms, among which are several printing establishments. The first fire started in the basement of Nos. 167 and 169, occupied by the Manhattan Quilt and Down Company. The smoke from the blaze in the cellar threw the 200 employes of the upper floors into a panic, and they made a rush for the street. Three alarms were sent in, bringing the Acting Chief to the scene. He ordered a fourth alarm, summoning all the fire apparatus below Fourteenth Street. For over an hour they fought the fire, and when it was thought to be extinguished, Acting Chief Purroy, with Battalion Chiefs Byrne, Martin, and Kenney, made an inspection of the building and pronounced the fire to be out.

Chief Purroy, according to his statement, left his Deputy, Ahearn, in charge and went down town to confer with the Dock Commissioner. He had already ordered several of the companies to return to their quarters. The horses of the water tower, which had been playing on the fire, were already hitched to the truck, and the engines and other apparatus already on their way, when suddenly flames were seen issuing from the third floor.

THE FIRE STARTS AGAIN.

Again the alarm was given to the tenants, and they, with their belongings, as many as could be got together, ran into the street. Chief Purroy, according to Capt. Chapman, had hardly turned the corner of West Houston Street, when the Captain ran after him shouting to return. But the Chief was not to be found, and much of the fire apparatus was on its way home and did not get the alarm till the firemen reached their several quarters. Again four alarms were sounded, making eight in all, but the second fire proved more stubborn than the first and burned fiercely till late in the evening, and before it was subdued the building was wrecked, and nothing but the walls left standing, out of which between the bricks oozed the water which the firemen had poured into it.

Chief Purroy knew nothing of the second fire till he reached the engine company in Chambers Street, and he again rushed back to the scene of the fire. By the time of his arrival the flames had got beyond the control of the firemen, and it looked as if the entire block back to West Broadway would be destroyed. The firemen, when they reached the firehouses after the first fire and had been ordered back, were surprised to be again sent to the same place, and much of the down-town section of the city was alarmed by the incessant clanging of the gongs of the apparatus for nearly two hours.

In the meantime those who had returned to the building being assured that the fire was out, including many girls, operators in the different concerns, were panic stricken, and they ran into the street for the second time. Several of them became hysterical and one fainted. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken to her home.

The second blaze seemed to envelop the entire building in an instant. The water tower was again put to work and soon there were two streams playing. The smoke of the fire and that which issued from the engines scattered for blocks around darkened that part of the city.

Chief Purroy stuck tenaciously to his theory that the fires were of incendiary origin. When asked regarding it, he said:

"The first fire was in the basement and on the south side of the building. The second fire started on the third floor, later Chief Purroy said it started on the fourth floor and that he had been mistaken] and on the north side of the building.

"With Deputy Chief Ahearn and Battalion Chiefs Kenney, Martin and Byrne," he said, "I inspected the building thoroughly after the first fires and we found no signs of any fire left. Deputy Ahearn tells me that after the second blaze started he saw four men leaving the building by the way of the fire-escape in the front on Wooster Street. I do not think that I can be blamed for the second fire, as I am firmly convinced that it was an entirely separate one from the other. The Fire Department put out the first fire in short time, and I was right in ordering them to their quarters as soon as I saw there was no use for them remaining there."

FIRE MARSHAL'S ATTITUDE.

Fire Marshal Freel arrived at the scene after the second fire. He was told of Chief Purroy's statement that the fire was incendiary.

"Oh, he doesn't mean that," said the Fire Marshal. "He's just fooling. Those men were employes."

The Fire Marshal made an investigation with his stenographer, taking the statements of many of those employed in the building.

"Well, you can let the facts speak for themselves," said Assistant Chief Ahearn, after the fire had been brought under control. "There were five of us who went through the building after the first fire was out, and no sign of any blaze was apparent. In the party was Chief Purroy. Then came the second fire, and you know as much about the start of that as we do.

"As a matter of fact, it began on the back part of the fourth floor and was going in good shape in a comparatively short time. The first fire did not go above the second floor, and burned only slightly the ceiling in that story. It was mainly in the front of the building. The only possible means of communication between the second and fourth floors was the elevator shaft, which was located in the front part of the building. And there was the second fire starting as far away from the elevator shaft as it could—in the rear part of the fourth floor."

"Do you think it was incendiarism?" the Chief was asked.

"That is a matter for the Fire Marshal to determine," the Assistant Chief answered, "but the fact remains that there were four men who went into the building after the first fire and came down the fire escape just as the second one got under headway."

"Do you know who they were?"

"No, but I understand that one of them was a tenant of the building."

Nearly all the occupants of the building, when question, disregarded the statement of Chief Purroy that the fire was incendiary. They said that the men seen coming down the fire escape were occupants of the building who had been told again of the danger.

Several firemen were hurt but slightly. One had a thumb broken, another an eye injured. Two of Truck 18 were on the fifth floor, and the smoke was suffocating them when their comrades on the roof came to their rescue. A rope was lowered and both firemen were pulled up to the roof.

Capt. Chapman said that he did not believe the fire was incendiary, but that it again started after the first blaze, which had not been extinguished but had smouldered. However, he will make an investigation. The building is owned by S. Einstein, connected with the Raritan Woolen Mills.

posits said that he recognized the men who came down the fire escape and whom Acting Chief Purroy suspected of being the incendiaries. He said that one of them was a bookkeeper, and the others were employed in the building, whom he had known for a long time.

The occupants of Nos. 167 and 169 are the Manhattan Quilt and Down Company, David Ingraham, metals; Strauss & Steib, printers; Charles Goldstein, printer; P. N. Gladstone, petticoats; the Wintmut Printing Company, and I. Zwisohn, handkerchiefs. In 171 and 173 the tenants are: The Hall Steam Company, Meyer & Rosenfield, printers; S. Gottlein, trimmings; Kauffman & Schrader, cloth spongers; G. T. Brooks, dyer; the American Perforated Metal Company; Kram & Schyer, bindings.

SUIT BY STRIKE BREAKERS.

Men Who Say They Were Kidnapped by the Erie Road Seek $1,100,000 Damages.

Andrew S. Fraser, as counsel for twenty-two residents of this city, who assert that while the recent coal strike was in progress they were decoyed to the mines in Pennsylvania by agents of the Erie Railroad and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has instituted actions in the Supreme Court for damages amounting to $1,100,000. He also is seeking to have the officials of the two companies prosecuted criminally for abetting, as he asserts, in the "abduction, assault, intimidation, and threatening to kill" his clients.

The summonses in the civil actions, the damages being placed at $50,000 in each case, are said to have been served on Tuesday, and yesterday Mr. Fraser consulted with Assistant District Attorney Kresel about bringing the charges before the Grand Jury. District Attorney Jerome said that he had not been consulted about the cases, but if the facts warrant, notwithstanding the civil suits, there will be criminal prosecutions.

Mr. Fraser's clients say that under pretense of doing work for the railroad and coal company they were decoyed to Hoboken. There they were locked in a car and carried against their will to the coal regions in Pennsylvania, and there compelled to act as "strike breakers" under threats of being turned over to the fury of the miners. The men finally succeeded in making their way back to the city, but on their way home they had narrow escapes from being mobbed.

An officer of the Erie Railroad Company said yesterday that no complaint had been served as yet on the company. He added that the company was without information in regard to the cause of action, and that he was confident that the Erie Railroad Company and its constituent company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, had done nothing unlawful.

ROBERT BACON RETIRES.

J. P. Morgan Says His Partner's Action Is Taken on Account of Ill-Health.

Wall Street was treated to something of a sensation yesterday when the announcement was made that Robert Bacon had severed his connection with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The announcement was also made on behalf of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia and of Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris.

The announcement was in the following form:

Mr. Robert Bacon, to our great regret, having decided to retire temporarily from active business, withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.

Shortly after this announcement had appeared on the ticker, Mr. Morgan personally confirmed the same.

"Mr. Bacon," he said, "retires on account of ill-health."

"Will you say something about his business career?" asked a reporter.

"You can say," replied Mr. Morgan, "that Mr. Bacon has been with this firm since it was reorganized in 1894. That ought to be enough."

"Wall Street," it was suggested, "will be sorry to see him go."

"Wall Street won't be half as sorry to see him go as we are," was Mr. Morgan's reply.

In view of the fact that gossip about friction among members of the Morgan firm had been going the rounds in Wall Street for more than a year, one of the partners of Mr. Morgan issued the following statement:

"Mr. Bacon's retirement is a matter of personal regret to all, and is due solely to the state of his health. As evidence of this fact, I may point out that Mr. Bacon has not resigned from any of the Directorates in which he represents the Morgan interests. He will continue in those capacities, and will attend to all the matters incident thereto, so far as his health permits. There is not a word of truth in the rumors that Mr. Bacon's retirement was due to any other cause."

LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—The Court of Appeals of this State has just decided a case passing on the liability of a maker of a promissory note who adds to his signature the word "Trustee." It is held that the signer of such a note is liable personally to the payee, unless the name of his principal appears in the body of the instrument, or was disclosed to the payee at the time of its delivery. Charles G. Peterson was the maker of the note, and the payee was the C. Stevens Company. Mr. Peterson's evidence tended to show that the Stevens Company was aware of the fact that he was acting as Trustee for the creditors of the firm of Johnson & Peterson, and that the company had signed the creditors' agreement under which he acted. He gave the note, he said, while completing one of the defunct firm's contracts for some lumber purchased from the Stevens Company under an express agreement that it would accept his note as Trustee. This testimony was, however, denied. Judge Haight, for the court, after quoting that part of the negotiable instruments law, which provides that the mere addition of words describing the maker of a note as an agent, "or as filling a representative character without disclosing his principal, does not exempt him from personal liability," continues: "In this case, as we have seen, the defendant signed the note and then added the word 'Trustee.' He did not, in the instrument itself, disclose the fact that he was Trustee for the creditors of Johnson & Peterson, so that, under the provisions of this statute, he would become personally liable upon the note unless he could show that at the time of the delivery of the note to the plaintiffs he disclosed the fact that the consideration for which the note was given was for the benefit of the creditors of Johnson & Peterson, and that he gave the note as the Trustee for such creditors." As Mr. Peterson's evidence was controverted, a question of fact arose, Judge Haight said, which should have been submitted to a jury.

* * *

DIRECTIONS TO A COMMON CARRIER.—The Cudahy Company, in delivering perishable goods to the Texas Central Railroad for shipment to one Dorsey, instructed the railway company not to ice. In an action by Dorsey against the railroad growing out of the fact that the goods were damaged through a failure to ice, the Texas Court of Civil Appeals has decided that the railroad company was entitled to obey the Cudahy Company's direction not to use ice, and would not be responsible for damages consequent on such instruction unless, through an unreasonable delay in transportation, it became its duty to disregard the instruction. "The Cudahy Company as shipper," said the court, "had the right to place in the bill of lading directions concerning the conduct of the railway company toward the shipment while the same was in its possession. The railway company had the right to observe and obey the statement not to ice, provided it was not guilty of negligence in delaying the transportation; but if there was an unreasonable delay in transporting the car by the appellant railway company it would become its duty to ice the car, if necessary to the preservation of its contents, and if the failure to do this, or the negligent delay, occasioned the loss, this would be the proximate cause of the damages sustained, and the railway company should be held responsible, and not the Cudahy Company. If the railway company was not negligent in these respects, then it should not be held liable. If the Cudahy Company was guilty of negligence in giving the instructions not to ice, and by reason thereof the loss occurred, it would be responsible, and not the railroad company."

The Annual French Ball.

The masquerade French ball will be held at Madison Square Garden Jan. 12. With its usual features and ballet, it will be broadened this year by the addition of a floral festival, or battle of blossoms, in which the guests may participate, and also a parade of flower-bedecked wheelbarrows, floats, and artistic vehicles. The Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie devotes the proceeds of the ball to a number of local charities.

ANSWERS MARCONI'S CRITIC

Major Flood-Page Says Sir William Preece Is Jealous.

Wireless Company's Managing Director Asserts That the System Is Commercially Valuable.

Major Flood-Page of London, the managing director of the Marconi International Maritime Communication Company and a Director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraphic Company of London and La Compagnie Telegraphique Sans Fils of France, who has been in Nova Scotia for the last six weeks with Mr. Marconi, arrived in New York on Tuesday and is at the Holland House. Major Flood-Page was at Cape Breton when Marconi successfully sent his message across the Atlantic. Yesterday he talked at length concerning the achievements of the young inventor and the prospects of wireless telegraphy in the commercial world. He also criticised the views expressed by Sir William Preece, the English scientist, in an interview in The St. James's Gazette a few days ago, about the faults of the Marconi system commercially and otherwise.

"First of all," said Major Flood-Page, "it must be known that Sir William is a rival of Mr. Marconi inasmuch as he has been experimenting for years in England at the expense of the British Government, on an electro-magnetic system which he borrowed from Prof Trowbridge of Harvard, who more than twenty years ago prophesied that some day communication would be established between ships without the use of wires.

"Sir William is reported to have said that there was nothing conclusive given a year ago by Marconi to show that the signals across the Atlantic, made by the wireless system, were not due to atmospheric conditions. There was nothing conclusive about those signals, except the word of Marconi, which, though not good enough for Sir William, was sufficient for Mr. Edison, Prof. Bell, and Prof Pupin. It should have been sufficient for Sir William Preece, who knows Mr. Marconi well, and who also knows that Mr. Marconi has never had to withdraw a single statement that he ever made to the public.

"Why, only about two years ago, if my recollection serves me right, Sir William made an address on wireless telegraphy before the British Associations, and after showing that he had gone five miles in telegraphy without the use of wires, he concluded with a statement that was in substance as follows: 'Now that I have shown you that we are able to go five miles without wires, it may be said to be a commercial success.'

"As for Sir William's statement that the cable companies are not disturbed with reference to the wireless possibilities, I will say that only a short time ago in America, in talking with one of the best-known men in England, connected with the cables, this man said to me: 'Yes, you Marconi people are playing "Old Harry" with our cable companies and have reduced the shares most appreciably. I will say, though, that when they fall a few points lower I shall put all the money I can scrape together into cable stock, as I believe it will be worth the reduced price to which they are rapidly falling.' This man is as well known to Sir William Preece as he is to me, and instead of being one of the 'old women' shareholders, to which Sir William refers, he is a competent electrician who has assisted and is still assisting the cable companies to the best of his abilities.

"As for the reliability of the Marconi messages I will say that only a few days ago Mr. Marconi sent a long message to his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The message was entirely in Italian, was received at Poldhu by operators, none of whom were familiar with that language, and was delivered to the King, absolutely correct and without a mistake in it. On receipt of the message the King sent an answer signed by his own hand, which was received at Cape Breton by Marconi. What more conclusive proof of the reliability of the Marconi system could any one wish?

"Sir William also says that it is possible to tap every message. Why does he not accept Mr. Marconi's challenge of a year ago on that point? Supposing, though, for the sake of argument, that it is possible to tap every message; have not telegraphic codes been established, and as an officer in the British Navy told me not very long ago, it is quite possible, were it necessary, to change the code every day. Even if at present it is easy to tap the messages of the man of whom Sir William is so evidently jealous, there can be no doubt that the genius of Marconi, which has already overcome so many difficulties successfully, will be able to solve a problem which is not near so difficult as Sir William Preece asserts.

"It is true, of course, that the cables, with their fifty years' experience, can send a message more quickly than can the Marconi system, but they cannot send them more accurately. Mr. Marconi, in his recent address before the Royal Institute of England, said that with his magnetic detector he could transmit thirty words a minute. While this will not bear comparison with the speed attainable by the cables, it will nevertheless compare quite favorably with the speed of the cables fifty years ago, which I believe was about one word a minute. We are not foolish enough to imagine that we shall be able to compete for some time to come in either speed or in the amount of our business with the well-established and wealthy cable companies. We do believe, though, that there is room for us as well as them, and that we shall be able in a time, measured by months, to have in operation a successful Marconi wireless telegraphic service across the Atlantic Ocean."

Major Flood-Page said that Mr. Marconi would come to New York this month. As for the inventor's statement in his speech at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Tuesday night, that it need occasion no surprise if the Marconi Wireless Telegraphic Company eventually flashed messages across the Atlantic at a cent a word, Major Flood-Page laughed and replied:

"Well, for myself, as long as we can get 10 cents a word, I am not going to worry about the one-cent rate."

TAYLOR TO BE HANGED.

Murderer in Jersey City Told That His Sentence Could Not Be Commuted.

George W. Taylor, colored, who is to be hanged in Jersey City on Tuesday next, was notified yesterday that the Court of Pardons had refused to commute his sentence.

"I am sorry to hear it," Taylor said, "but I am glad you notified me as soon as possible, because it will give me more time to prepare for my fate."

Taylor shot his aunt, Minnie Taylor, in her home at 65 Plymouth Street. She was the common-law wife of a white man, and Taylor's sister went to live with her. He asked his aunt to send the girl home, and when she refused to do so he went to the aunt's home and shot her.

CORONERS CUTTING EXPENSES.

One Clerk Dismissed and Salaries of Three Others Reduced.

At a meeting of the Board of Coroners yesterday afternoon John F. Murray, a clerk in the Coroners' office was dropped from the rolls on the ground that the appropriation was short. Murray says that he is a civil service employe and will fight for reinstatement. He came into prominence during the investigation by the Coroners into the New York Central tunnel disaster, when he was engaged in a fist fight with District Attorney Jerome.

The Coroners also announced that the salaries of George Albright, Charles Burns, and John Cook, clerks, had been reduced $100 each. They were receiving $1,500 a year each. The explanation given is lack of appropriations.

Tribune Almanac's Contents.

The Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1903 is a volume of nearly 400 pages replete with information embracing a large variety of topics. The statistical features are comprehensive, and have been carefully prepared. Concise accounts are given of all the leading events in the year just closed, both at home and abroad. The political information is well arranged, and there are lists of local, State, and Federal officials.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, January 2d

Annual Sales

Cloak Departments

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, in the most desirable styles, silk-lined, $6.75, 8.25, 10.00, 12.75

RUSSIAN PLAITED OR FANCY BOX COATS of Vicuna, Zibelines, Kerseys and Cheviots, silk lined, $17.50

CLOTH COATS, Collar and Revers of Persian Lamb or Alaska Sable, $21.00

VELOUR COATS, extra quality, satin lined, $18.50

CARRIAGE AND EVENING COATS of Broadcloth, in black or biscuit, or of Peau de Soie, $32.50, 45.00, 62.50

ALL OF THE ABOVE WILL BE FOUND EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Fur and Fur-lined Garments

PERSIAN LAMB COATS at $65.00, 82.50

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, with Baum Marten Collar and Revers, at $98.50, 118.00

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, London dye, 24 inches long, at $198.00

CLOTH CAPES, lined with gray and white squirrel, collar and edging of Persian Lamb or Alaska Sable, at $29.50

	Scarfs	Muffs
ALASKA SABLE,	$4.95, 10.00, 15.00	$6.50, 7.85
FOX,	$9.75, 12.50, 25.00	$7.25, 15.00
MINK,	$8.50, 11.95	$11.95, 14.50
SQUIRREL,	$14.75, 21.50	$12.75, 17.50

And the remainder of their BROADTAIL, ERMINE, SQUIRREL AND SABLE COATS, WRAPS, NECK PIECES AND MUFFS at Corresponding Prices

Housekeeping Linens

Largely augmented lines of

Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Lunch Sets, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads and Towels

Also desirable assortments of TENERIFFE, JAPANESE AND MEXICAN DRAWN WORK, HAND EMBROIDERED AND LACE TRIMMED LINENS at Decided Reductions from Regular Prices

Clearance Sale of

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Preparatory to the enlargement of this department

SAILOR, RUSSIAN, NORFOLK & DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS, 3 to 16 years, Former prices $5.00 to 9.75 — $3.75, 5.00

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS & BOYS' REEFERS, 3 to 12 years, Former prices $5.00 to 11.95 — $3.90, 5.00

BOYS' OVERCOATS, 6 to 16 years, Former prices $6.95 to 13.95 — $5.00, 6.90

YOUTHS' SUITS & OVERCOATS, 15 to 20 years, Former prices $10.00 to 15.95 — $7.90, 9.75

BOYS' HATS, CAPS & TAM O'SHANTERS, odd lots, Former prices 48c to 95c — 29c

West Twenty-third Street

HALT CITY HALL REPAIRS

Police Summoned to Prevent Work by Non-Union Men.

President Cantor Ordered Contractors to Abandon Job for Violating Specifications—They Begin Suit.

Policemen were called to the City Hall yesterday to enforce the order issued by President Cantor that the firm of Ryan & McFerran should stop work on the repairs to the building because they were not following specifications. The order was the result of the long fight which has been carried on between the labor unions and the contracting firm.

The labor union representatives say that they had men at work plastering in the Mayor's office, and that they quit work according to schedule on Saturday noon about three weeks ago. The walking delegates assert that on that Saturday afternoon and Sunday work was done in the building, and the strike was ordered.

Before President Cantor left his office last Tuesday night he directed Janitor Keyes to see that the contractors were not allowed to resume work on the alterations in the Hall yesterday morning. When the workmen appeared Keyes told Matthew Ryan, superintendent of the work and the brother of one of the contractors, of the order of Mr. Cantor. Notwithstanding that Ryan directed the men to go to work, and they began their labors, Keyes ran to the police station in the basement of the Hall and summoned several policemen, who went upstairs and caused the men to discontinue work under penalty of being locked up.

Mr. Cantor ordered the work stopped because of the report of the consulting architect, Mr. Aiken, who declared that the work done since the strike began is of an interior character; in fact, is bad, and not in accordance with fourteen provisions of the specifications. Mr. Cantor holds that the specifications give him the power, in the event of a violation of any of the provisions to order the work stopped.

"But the contractors take issue with your architect, and say that his allegations are untrue," Mr. Cantor was told.

"I can't help that," replied the President, "that is a question of dispute between the architect and the contractors. I merely complied with the specifications, which say when the architect reports as he has I must order the work stopped."

Mr. Cantor then added that he had been served at his house last night with an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue prohibiting him from interfering with the contractors in their completion of the alterations. That order, Mr. Cantor said, is returnable before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court.

"I turned the matter over to the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Cantor, "and he will be over there to look after my interests."

There's a Richness in "Glen Garry." A smack o' the barley, a breath o' heather.—Adv.

HELD AS "GREEN GOODS" MEN.

Three Prisoners Alleged to Have Swindled Williamsburg Business Men Out of $20,000.

A trio of alleged "green goods" men were arrested yesterday by the police of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg. It is believed that the prisoners succeeded in getting at least $20,000 from business men in Williamsburg. The accused are Samuel Mandel, a real estate dealer of 148 McKibbin Street, and Samuel and Harry Faust, father and son, living at 164 East Ninety-seventh Street, Manhattan. Mandel was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, and held in $2,000 bail on the charge that he had obtained $1,220 by fraud from Sigmund Scheer, a shoe dealer at 390 Metropolitan Avenue, and $690 from Daniel Rockover, a saloonkeeper at 14 Moore Street. The Fausts were each held in $1,000 bail on the charge that they had attempted to fleece Zeidel Finkelstein of 14 Moore Street out of $250.

Mandel, it is charged, asserted that he was in close touch with the National Government and that he had access to unfinished Government banknote plates from which he could reproduce money. The police say he had in his house a wooden screw press, copper plates, a galvanic battery, a die, and some small machinery.

Mandel, it is charged, got from his victims genuine banknotes of denominations from $1 to $500, saying he wanted these to make impressions. The genuine greenbacks were not returned, and neither did the victims get any of the alleged counterfeit money.

Mandel and the Fausts were threatened with exposure, but, it is said, made a counter threat that if they were prosecuted they would implicate their victims in the manufacture of counterfeit money.

NEW CITY COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Plans Filed and Work on the Five Structures Will Be Started at Once.

Plans have been filed at the Bureau of Buildings by George B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street for the foundations of the five buildings of the new College of the City of New York, to be situated on three plots facing on Amsterdam Avenue, Convent Avenue, St. Nicholas Terrace, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets. The plans were sent at once to the engineers of the Bureau of Buildings and approved, so that work might start at once. They were approved by the Board of Estimate last Tuesday.

The survey plans give a description of the buildings as follows: An anchor-shaped building facing on St. Nicholas Terrace and Driveway seven stories high, with two wings three stories high, the fronts of which conform with the curve of the driveway. The main building stands on a plot 489.7 feet on Convent Avenue and 408 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The two other plots will be 350 and 199.11 and face on Amsterdam Avenue. On the northerly plot will be built a Mechanical Arts Building, three stories and basement, and a four-story building for the chemical department. On the southerly plot will be a building for sub-freshmen, which will be seven stories high, and a gymnasium four stories high. The cost has not been made public.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

THE ANNUAL LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

Begins Friday, January 2, 1903.

Thousands of fresh, new garments, just received, are displayed in our light and airy department on the second floor. The feature is that our standard goods are offered at prices lower than our USUAL low prices.

We have also taken small lots of slightly soiled articles from regular stock and reduced them to fit our sale prices, making exceptional bargains to purchasers.

Corset Covers, 30 styles ..... 19c. to $3.50
Drawers, 30 styles ..... 25c. to $3.50
Chemises, 30 styles ..... 48c. to $3.75
Gowns, 30 styles ..... 48c. to $5.50
Short Skirts, 20 styles ..... 48c. to $2.50
Long Skirts, 20 styles ..... 98c. to $10.00

These goods are the highest grade of their class.

Also complete lines of French Lingerie, foreign and domestic Corsets.

The departments of Ladies' Waists, Infants' and Children's Wear are filled with this season's many attractive novelties. Second floor.

ANNUAL MEN'S SHIRT, COLLAR AND CUFF SALE.

10,000 dozen Unlaundered White Shirts, all carefully selected and made according to our special instructions. The majority are open front and back or closed fronts, short or long bosoms.

Lot 1—35c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.00; open back.
Lot 2—47c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.75; open back or front and back.
Lot 3—58c. each, 6 Shirts for $3.30; open back or front and back.
Lot 4—78c. each, 6 Shirts for $4.50; open back only.

MEN'S FOUR-PLY IRISH LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS.

We have used every endeavor to make this sale exceed anything in this line of goods ever offered by us. 50,000 dozen made to our special order.

28 styles in collars; 7 styles in cuffs. All the new and correct shapes. Collars, 48c. half dozen; Cuffs, 95c. half dozen pairs.

ON SALE IN OUR MEN'S WEAR STORE.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.
BROADWAY, 8 & 9 STS.

James McCreery & Co.,

Annual Sale of Household Linens,
2nd Floor.

Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, D'Oyleys, Centre Pieces, Tea and Tray Cloths, Etc.

Linen or Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Beginning on Friday, January 2nd, One thousand nine hundred and three.

Twenty-third Street.

JOMMY TOMKINS

Tommy Tomkins, in the Tommy Tomkins Calendar, makes his bow this New Year's Day.

Charming color drawings of Tommy and his little friends illustrate twelve dainty poems.

A Calendar for every mother and every father of a boy, and for the boy—to either father, mother or boy we'll gladly send a copy postpaid on written request.

None of our stores have any for direct distribution—it's too good for a throw-away.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

Five Months'

From August 1 to December 31

THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

PRINTED

	AGATE LINES.
1902	1,959,770
1901	1,642,270
Gain in 1902	317,500

From August 1 to December 31

THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER

PRINTED

	ADVERTISEMENTS.
1902	133,784
1901	108,498
Gain in 1902	25,286

In connection with the above statement the fact must be taken into consideration that many thousands of lines of objectionable advertising were declined during the period mentioned.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FOR BEST QUALITY
Absolutely Pure, Imported and Domestic
Wines and Liquors
Try L. J. CALLANAN, 41 & 43 Vesey St., City
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

MAY TRY DR. WESTON.

Manhattan Coroners Have That Right, Says Justice Leventritt.

The Board of Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan may try the charges preferred against Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston, and remove him if they wish. This is the decision rendered by Justice Leventritt yesterday in the Supreme Court on the application of Dr. Weston for a writ of prohibition restraining the Manhattan Coroners from dealing with his case.

Dr. Weston claimed that only the Board of Coroners for the entire city of New York had any power to try or remove him from office, and that the Board of Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan had no jurisdiction.

Dr. Weston was charged with absenting himself from inquests and with other acts which warranted his dismissal. The Board of Coroners had met to dispose of the charges, but while waiting for Coroner Jackson, Dr. Weston secured his writ and restrained them from interfering with him until the court had ruled on the question.

The Coroners in reply to Dr. Weston's contentions asserted that his term of office had terminated with that of the Coroner who originally appointed him, and that he was not in any case legally in the employ of the city.

Justice Leventritt holds this contention to be maintained, and also says that the Coroners of each borough in the City of New York constitute the Board of Coroners for that borough, and have full authority to act as they are empowered by law.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; wind variable, becoming northeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,534. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. / Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. (TWO CENTS

GOV. ODELL ENTERS ON HIS SECOND TERM

Brilliant Military Parade Precedes the Inauguration.

Executive Rides to the Capitol in a Much-Used Sleigh, Drawn by Shaggy White Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., to-day entered on his second term as Governor of New York, being the first Executive of this State to succeed himself since 1888, when David B. Hill was the one who enjoyed that honor. The ceremony to-day took place in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol, and was witnessed by a large gathering of distinguished persons.

Crowds from all parts of the State gathered here to-day to view the inaugural procession, made up largely of National Guardsmen. It started from the Executive Mansion at 11 o'clock, and nearly 2,000 men were in line. The order of formation was as follows:

Mounted Police.
Major James L. Hyatt, Marshal, and Staff.
Company of Albany Police, Capt. James Brennan, Commanding.
Col. James H. Lloyd, Commanding Second Regiment, with Staff.
Band.
Second Regiment, National Guard, New York.
Tenth Battalion Band.
Tenth Battalion, National Guard, New York, Capt. J. E. Roach, Commanding.
Newburg City Band.
Company I, First Regiment, Twenty-fourth Separate Company, National Guard, New York, Capt. Ames E. McIntyre.
Company I, First Regiment, Fifth Separate Company, National Guard, New York, Capt. James F. Sheehan.
Company E, First Regiment, Tenth Separate Company, National Guard, New York, Capt. William G. Hunter.
Troop B, National Guard, New York, Capt. Edward J. Wheeler.
Gov. Odell and Staff.
Governor's Guard of Newburg, Capt. Joseph M. Dickey.
The Unconditional Republican Club of Albany.

The Governor rode in a victoria sleigh, drawn by four gray horses. The turnout was far from being imposing. In fact, all along the route it was the subject of comment. Here in Albany there is snow for the greater part of cold weather, and the wealthy residents indulge themselves in luxurious Winter equipages. But the Governor's sleigh, which was hired for the occasion, looked as if it had stood the wear of many Winters, and the horses were shaggy and unkempt. The driver was even less modish than the turnout. There was no footman. The military made a fine sight, especially the Governor's staff, in gorgeous uniforms, and as the procession moved along the snow-covered streets the crowds which lined the sidewalks were moved to enthusiasm.

As the parade passed the Catholic Cathedral Bishop Burke, surrounded by the priests of the diocese, stood on the church steps attired in the purple robes of his office. He saluted the Governor, who returned the salutation.

The scene in the Assembly Chamber was one of great brilliancy. The decorations were beautiful and the handsome gowns of the many women present gave color to the assemblage.

A notable figure on the platform was the Governor's aged father, whose snow white hair and flowing beard gave him the appearance of a patriarch. Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Woodruff, and Mrs. Higgins, the wife of the Lieutenant Governor-elect, entered before the officials, and their handsome costumes caused a buzz of comment among the feminine spectators.

COL. DUNN CHANGED HIS MIND.

Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the State Committee, who up to a few days ago thought he would not be present at the inauguration, but who changed his mind at the last moment, made himself as inconspicuous as possible by taking a seat behind a huge palm which cut him off from the view of the audience.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who to-day went out of public life, temporarily at least, tried to look pleased and happy, but it was evident to his friends that the scene was one of painful suggestions to him.

The prayer by Bishop Doane was as follows:

Almighty God, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, look with Thy favor upon Thy servant chosen and called to be the Governor of this Commonwealth. Endow him with Thy holy spirit; enrich him with Thy heavenly grace. Dispose and turn his heart as it seemeth best to Thy Godly wisdom, that he, knowing whose servant he is, may above all things seek Thy honor and glory. Grant him in all things wisdom in counsel and courage in conviction. Grant unto all those who are intrusted with the duties of legislation and judgment the spirit of wisdom and holy fear. Prosper him with all happiness, and bring him to Thine everlasting kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Governor then took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address, which was made up of generalizations. He delivered it without reference to manuscript, and only once was there any indication given of the impression it made on his audience. When he spoke of ignorance being the prime cause of discontent and anarchy, Bishop Doane exclaimed "Hear! hear!" in a voice which was heard throughout the chamber.

The Governor, with his family and a few friends, returned to the Executive Mansion for luncheon, and from 4 to 6 o'clock he and Mrs. Odell gave their annual reception.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Immediate Consideration of Canal Legislation Is Urged—Taxation and Charities Considered.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The inaugural address of Gov. Odell was as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: Our Commonwealth, in its rapid progress, in the magnificent achievements of its people, in the upbuilding of its many and varied industries, requires at all times faithfulness and devotion upon the part of those who have been intrusted with the management of its affairs.

The problems of government, affecting as they do the interests of all, require such consideration as will insure to each the rights that have been guaranteed and the fulfillment of those pledges which safeguard both life and property. With a population of over 7,000,000 of people, with a vast acreage of cultivated land, and with manufactories that contribute so much to our material prosperity, it should be our aim to so administer the functions of government that the goal shall be greater freedom, the encouragement of ambition, and the maintenance of the supremacy which has made of us the greatest State in the Union. More and more in the affairs of State we are beginning to realize through the great intercommunication facilities which are afforded, that no locality can be a section unto itself, but that there is an interdependent obligation which applies not only to individuals, but to every community. The administration of our laws with equity and justice, not only vouchsafes the rights that have come to us, but is a guarantee of their permanence and of a future which is bound to be greater than our past.

The two great elements which make for success, capital and labor, should never be antagonistic. Their interests lie in the same direction. They should be in thorough accord, and there should be no legislation which seeks to advance the interests of one at the expense of the other, because such discrimination would inevitably lead to results and conditions which would be a menace to the welfare of the State.

Law and order are the foundations of peace, happiness, and prosperity. Therefore enactments not in harmony with these principles, or violations by individuals, corporations, or organizations of the statutes of the State, bring harm not only to us, but to those who shall come after. The strength of a people is the proof of its patriotism, and whatever tends to lessen or take away incentives for better citizenship merits the condemnation of every patriotic man. Laws cannot be enforced unless there is respect for the body that enacts them and for the authority whose duty it is to enforce them. If our people, therefore, permit interference with vested or individual rights to pass unnoticed or unpunished, they permit the breaking down of safeguards which should surround the administration of our affairs, and anarchy and disorder will result, while the boasted freedom of our country will be a thing of the past.

PROBLEM OF TAXATION.

Taxation—always a problem that merits earnest consideration, and vexatious because it is so provocative of discussion and criticism—should, as in the past, be so laid as to be of the least burden while producing the greatest possible benefit. Corporations which enjoy privileges that are withheld from individuals should be willing to pay for such grants, but the imposition of taxes should not be such as to restrict progress, going rather to the extent of exacting only a just and fair recompense for the benefits enjoyed.

The farmer, constituting as he does the greatest single producing factor of the Commonwealth and of the Nation, is deserving of support and encouragement, and of the extension of such privileges as will make his farm more profitable; thus adding to the resources of the State. The laboring man should be protected in the enjoyment of his rights and privileges. Education should not be denied to his children through necessity of employing his offspring at an age when study and learning should be their aim. Equal rights to all should be our motto. No favors that are not for the benefit of the many, no privileges that are not for their convenience should ever be given, and none of the rights which are inherent in the State should be parted with without adequate compensation to the people. The measures of taxation which have so materially increased the revenues of the State have been so adjusted that their imposition is felt but slightly by those who are called upon to pay. The relieving of real estate from excessive taxation, the guarding of municipal charters, and those other measures which have done so much for every locality should be as they have been in the past, a guide for future legislation.

The protection of our waterways and the improvement of our canals, to which we stand pledged, should receive from the Legislature careful and immediate consideration, and only such measures adopted as will accomplish the result desired with the least possible expenditure of the people's money. The commerce which has always marked the progress of our State it should be our effort to retain, nor should we through unwise economies permit it to be taken away by sister States or foreign nations. It should be the pride of each to lend his own efforts and to encourage those who are charged with a greater responsibility in the work of protecting and enhancing the valuable privileges which have come to us. While the State's expenditures may seem at times large, we should recollect that we are not only the most progressive, but the wealthiest, State in our commonwealth of nations, and that whatever is for the good of our people should be accorded without reference to its cost, a business axiom which permits at the same time a careful and prudent oversight of the disbursements of the State.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

The wards in our institutions should receive that thoughtful and earnest attention which may win back health or intelligence, but the administration of the departments charged with their care should be unmixed with false sentiment, yet not unmixed with charity, while broad enough in scope to secure results which will compensate not only those whose hearts are bound up in charitable work, but the citizens of New York who may be privileged to welcome back into the ranks of workers those who otherwise would be of but little service to our communities and to our State.

The greater intercommunication facilities, the work upon good roads, the desire for better highways, have produced such remarkable results that we may feel encouraged in the belief that further progress will mark an intelligent consideration of these important subjects.

The education of our children, their training in useful ways and in trades, should receive our first thought, and there should be no parsimony in the administration of the school system of the State. It should be as free and far removed from partisanship, obstacles, and obstructions as it is possible to make it, so that there shall be no excuse for illiteracy and ignorance—ignorance which breeds discontent, which is unable to understand and appreciate the functions of Government and the privileges of citizenship; which brings with it disrespect for authority, which brings into existence a criminal class, which should be fought with the same determination with which we would ward off a contagious disease which threatens the lives of our people. Life with all of its problems, presenting so many and varied phases, brings to us experience which is of the utmost benefit in the training of our children. The success which follows the man who has worked his way from the lowest round is not a menace to our institutions, but is an inspiration to the youth of our land. There should be no classes, no distinction, no masses. We should be a people devoted to our Republic and to our State, and whether we can trace our ancestry to the heroes of the Revolution, to those of the later struggles, or have come from other countries to enjoy the fruits of those victories, we should all recognize that we are citizens of a common Republic, a Republic whose glories and whose achievements, whose work in the civilization and in the progress of the world should lead us to hope that, while our Nation is yet young among nations, through fidelity to the principles which have made us so great, we may still further advance, we may still further aid the oppressed, and hold out inducements which are denied in other countries to those who believe in religious liberty and in civil rights. As New York has in the past performed its part, as its history is replete with patriotic deeds, as the lives of our great men remind us of their achievements, let us in our respective places aim to still further supplement this work, and become a part in the great future which is before us.

To the Legislature and to the people of the State, grateful for the privilege which has been accorded me, deeply sensible of the obligations I have assumed, I again pledge my best efforts, my earnest endeavors to aid and assist in every lawful direction in the work which is before us, in the hope that the record of the next two years may be of such a character as to receive the approbation of our people and the esteem of our friends.

HAWAIIAN CABLE COMPLETED.

Word That San Francisco End Has Reached the Island, Ready to be Spliced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—A message was received from Hawaii to-day that the San Francisco end of the cable will be spliced to the shore end at the island before midnight.

Communication with Honolulu then will be opened.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

In many cases of Asthma Piso's Cure for Consumption gives relief that is almost equal to a cure.—Adv.

W. C. SCHERMERHORN DEAD

Passes Away in This City After a Few Hours' Illness.

Was a Member of One of New York's Oldest Families, and a Patron of Letters, Science, and Art.

William Colford Schermerhorn died yesterday at the family residence, 49 West Twenty-third Street, after a brief illness, from pleurisy. He was eighty-two years old. Two days ago he was in his usual health, and visited his law offices at 41 Liberty Street. Yesterday he became seriously ill, and lost strength rapidly until the end. When he died the members of his immediate family, his wife and three daughters, Miss Sarah Schermerhorn, Mrs. S. W. Bridgham, and Mrs. John I. Kane, were at the bedside, with his physicians, Drs. Janeway, Banner, and E. F. Fowler. The funeral will be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday in Grace Church, of which he was a member and Senior Warden.

William Colford Schermerhorn was the son of Peter Schermerhorn, one of the most notable New York merchants and a prominent churchman of the first half of the last century, and was a descendant in the seventh generation of old Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, who came to New Netherland as one of the first settlers, in 1636. The family which Jacob founded was destined to play a large part in the life of the colony and in that of Schenectady, whose founder Jacob was in 1662. Through several generations the Schermerhorns were traders and followers of the sea.

In 1715 Johannes Schermerhorn was born, and, taking up the business which his father, Arnout, had established, carried it on with increasing success. He had several sons, among them Peter, to be known in later times as "Peter the Elder," by way of distinguishing him from his hardly less successful heir, the father of William Colford. Peter started life with a moderate fortune, his share of a father's wealth: this he increased in his father's calling up to the time of the Revolution, when the energies which hitherto had been devoted to the upbuilding of his own material prosperity were turned with no diminution of strength to the aid of the Colonial cause.

Thorough seamen, all of them, as well as merchants, Peter and his family performed distinguished service to the Colonial armies, supplying transportation for soldiers, forwarding arms and provisions, carrying provisions, and even making reconnoissances for information of which might be of use to the American forces. And during all of this time "Peter the Elder" remained.

The war of the revolution over, Peter Schermerhorn entered the shipchandler business, first in his own name, and later in partnership with one, and then both of his sons. He invested in real estate, particularly in Brooklyn, and it was on account of this latter activity that a Brooklyn street was named Schermerhorn Avenue. His second son, Peter, or "Peter the Younger," entered his father's business at the opening of the century, but in 1810, with a brother, established the independent firm of Schermerhorn and Company.

He also invested in real estate, notably the purchase of a tract extending from Third Avenue to the East River and from Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fifth Street. He was a Director of the Bank of New York from 1814 until his death in 1852, and was more concerned than any other one member in the building up of Grace Church, of which also he was made Vestryman in 1811 and Warden in 1846. Peter, married Sarah Jones, the daughter of John Jones, and had six children, of whom William Colford, born in 1821, was the youngest.

William Colford Schermerhorn became the most notable member of his generation of the family. He was educated in the schools of the city and entered Columbia Grammar College with the class of 40. Graduating with honor, he studied for the bar and was admitted in 1842. In 1860 Columbia conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and in the same year made him a Trustee. His life was one of continuous public service as a patron of literature, art, and letters. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as well as of the American Fine Arts and Geographical Societies and the Scientific Alliance.

He was made Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University in 1893, and in the Spring of 1895, with President Low and others, was intensely interested in the project to remove the institution from its old site on Forty-ninth Street to the present location on Morningside Heights. On May 6 of that year, at a meeting of the Trustees, President Low announced that he would furnish funds to erect a million-dollar building for a university library, and William C. Schermerhorn followed it up with a gift of $300,000 for another college building, to be used for such purpose as should seem wise. At the same meeting his nephew, Augustus Schermerhorn, offered to the university the almost priceless Townsend Library of National, State, and individual war records and a fund of $4,000 for their maintenance.

The Schermerhorn Building, at the left of the Columbia Library, on the Amsterdam Avenue side, as one faces that structure, became, with the main, the Havemeyer Building, one of the original group of buildings on the new site. It was devoted, when completed, to general science, with museums, laboratories, lecture rooms, and seminaries for bottany, geology, mineralogy, and physics, as well as the Da Costa department of biology and some part of the mechanical and astronomical departments.

Mr. Schermerhorn married, in 1845, Miss Annie Cotenet, daughter of Francis Cotenet, who came to this country from France and married the daughter of Gen. Laight. Up to 1860, he lived in the old Schermerhorn residence in Lafayette Place, corner of Fourth Street, and in that year built the residence in Twenty-third Street, where he had lived since.

Like his father he was a prominent member of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church and for a number of years past had been senior warden. In addition to his widow and three daughters he is survived by a number of more distant relatives, among them Mrs. Caroline Astor, widow of William Astor, a cousin, and F. Augustus Schermerhorn, his nephew.

Besides the organizations already mentioned, Mr. Schermerhorn belonged to the Fifth Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Knickerbocker Club, the Whist Club, and the Columbia Alumni Association. He was also a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

WOMAN HELD UP COAL CLERK.

Detroit Boarding House Keeper Wanted Anthracite, and Got It with a Revolver.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 1.—A woman who keeps a boarding house in this city yesterday afternoon entered the office of Stanley B. Smith & Co., coal dealers, and, at the point of a revolver, offered a clerk, Sim J. Boden, $7.50, demanding an order on the yard for a ton of anthracite coal.

Boden promptly produced the order. The woman had a wagon ready and drove into the yard, where she obtained the fuel. Her son had tried to get the order earlier in the day but failed.

"The coal dealers of Detroit are holding up every one for higher prices," she said this morning. "I have been dealing with Smith for fifteen years, and I thought it was about time some of them were held up, so I took my husband's pistol out of the bureau drawer, drove to the coal office and, in a ladylike manner, asked Boden for a ton of hard coal.

"He told me that I could not have it. I politely informed him I generally got what I went after, and he said he would not be asleep while I was trying to get it. The next moment he was looking into the barrel of the revolver. He changed his mind, but the queer part of it is that when I reached home with the coal I found that the revolver was not loaded."

Daily Stock Reports
are placed on the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour train to Chicago. Stenographer at passengers' service.—Adv.

The Four-Track News out to-day; better than ever. Sold by newsdealers everywhere, 5 cents a copy.—Adv.

MR. ROOSEVELT PRAISED FOR VENEZUELAN POLICY.

Recognition on the Continent That He Has Given Life to The Hague Court.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The most striking effect of the Venezuelan imbroglio, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has been to fortify the prestige of the United States as a world power and to evoke expressions of admiration for President Roosevelt. It is recognized that he has given to the court at The Hague a chance to become quite a popular institution in the settlement of international difficulties.

Although the leading members of The Hague Conference, with the exception of Prince Munster, had great faith in the future of the court they created, continues the correspondent, there has been a general sentiment of prejudice against it since its creation. That it was created was in great measure due to the work of Lord Pauncefote and the two Americans, Andrew D. White and Frederick Holls, although the two Frenchmen, MM. Bourgeois and d'Estournelles, had a large share in its success.

It has caused surprise in many quarters, he further says, that Great Britain should not have done of its own accord what it is now going to do at President Roosevelt's suggestion, and after it has aroused public opinion against a course which from the first was regarded with amazement all over the Continent.

Foreigners think that Great Britain has been duped by Germany in the Venezuelan business, he declares, into action against its own interests. They think also that Germany years ago set Great Britain and France by the ears, and it is quite natural that Germany should be suspected of a wish to make difficulties between Great Britain and the United States.

The idea that Great Britain's Government has unconsciously played into Germany's hands in this matter has made a deeply unfavorable impression on the Continent.

RUNAWAY ACROSS BROADWAY.

Horses Frightened by Collision with Eighth Avenue Car—Coach Damaged and Two Cabs Smashed.

Frightened by a collision between a coach they were drawing and a north-bound Eighth Avenue car at Thirtieth Street last evening, a team of horses ran away, going at top speed through Thirtieth Street to Madison Avenue, where they were caught. A small panic was created on Thirtieth Street near Broadway, when the damaged coach, which the horses were dragging, collided with two cabs, badly damaging both of them. The horses at this point broke the harness and ran unhampered to Madison Avenue, where they were stopped by Patrolman Croker of the West Thirtieth Street Station. Sixth Avenue and Broadway were crowded with people at the time.

The coach and team are owned by William Farrell of 235 West Thirty-third Street and were driven by Thomas Irwin of 341 West Forty-third Street. Irwin says that he did not see the car approach until it was upon him. Irwin, to save himself, jumped to the street.

At the Thirtieth Street Station two policemen ran out and gave chase. The horses had a good start of them, however, and they did not overtake them. The horses were nearly exhausted when captured at Madison Avenue.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLS HIS BROTHER WITH A RIFLE.

Sons of Edwin Horrax of Montclair Thought All the Cartridges Had Been Fired and Started Fooling.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 1.—William Horrax, thirteen years of age, was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed this evening by his brother, Gilbert Horrax, fifteen years old. The shooting was accidental. The boys are the sons of Edwin Horrax, an importer of 475 Broadway, New York City, living at 103 Park Street, this place, and socially prominent here.

Each had been given a twenty-five-magazine rifle for Christmas. They were out shooting sparrows this afternoon, and when they started had the magazines fully charged. Each supposed he had fired off all his cartridges. They returned home safely. After dinner they went up stairs to their room, leaving the remainder of the family on the parlor floor.

A few minutes after the boys went up stairs those below heard the short, quick crack of the rifle and then a thud. All rushed up stairs, with the father of the boys in the lead. Mr. Horrax was first into the room, and found his younger son on the floor gasping and his elder standing over his prostrate brother so paralyzed by fright he could not move or utter a sound. The injured boy was lifted by his father to place him on the bed, and while in his father's arms the boy died. Dr. Wright was hastily called, but it was too late.

Dr. McKenzie, the county physician, was called and declared the shooting accidental and wholly unintentional. Gilbert Horrax was not taken into custody.

His story, told between sobs, is that when they reached their room they began fooling about and Willie picked up his gun and pointed it at him. He, in turn, grabbed his and pointed it at Willie. Both guns were supposed to be empty, and they snapped them, and his went off. He says the cartridge must have failed to work, as after shooting, as they supposed, all of the cartridges while on the way home, he had snapped his gun several times while pretending to shoot.

BALL GIVEN IN A BARN.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 1.—The house party at Shelburne Farms of guests of W. S. Webb had the pleasure of assisting in the dedication ball in the new coach barn at the Farms this evening. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Malcolm Sloane, G. Creighton Webb, Louis Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, Miss Laura Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Miss Bettie Metcalf, Miss Cornelia Harriman, and the Misses Wetmore of New York, and Mr. Higginson, G. Whitney, Mr. Cross, and Robert Bacon of Boston.

The affair was a most enjoyable one, and dancing continued until an early hour in the morning. About seventy-five couples were present. The two carriage rooms in the barn were cleared for the event, and elaborate decorations of holly, laurel rope, flags, &c., transformed them into an ideal ballroom. The barn is situated southeast of Shelburne House, is a structure 110 by 146 feet in size, and cost about $100,000. It is constructed of brick and is fireproof. It will accommodate twenty-nine horses.

No Need for Anxiety.
Letters and telegrams may be dispatched en route from the 20-hour Pennsylvania Special, leaving New York daily for Chicago.—Adv.

FEALTY TO EMPEROR IS PLEDGED BY INDIA

Dazzling Climax to the Great Durbar at Delhi.

Enormous Multitude Gathers In the Ampitheatre and On the Plain and Lord Curzon Proclaims Edward Emperor.

DELHI, India, Jan. 1.—Tens of thousands of people from the City of Delhi and from the villages far and near began gathering at daybreak this morning on the great plain outside the city. There they waited patiently for the supreme announcement of the durbar that King Edward was Emperor of India.

Soon the great plain was filled with crowding masses, and the brightly colored clothing of the vast throng covered the space with gorgeous hues. The crowd on the plain was composed largely of the common people, but mingling with it could be seen the retainers of the various Rajahs who had assembled for the function.

The attention of all was fixed upon the white ampitheatre in the centre of the plain, where the announcement was to be made. This was adorned with gilded cupolas and surrounded by batteries, squadrons, and battalions of the Indian Army. Beyond the ampuitheatre, in the distance, could be seen great numbers of elephants, camels, and horses. So vast was the multitude that the troops appeared in the bright sunshine as mere splashes of color.

The arrival at the amphitheatre of the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and other dignitaries and the Princes was one of the brilliant episodes of the day. The Princes were clad in silks and adorned with jewels, and their horses and carriages were brilliant with trappings of gold.

The spectacle within the arena was gorgeous. The Pathan Chiefs and the Sirdars were resplendent in brilliant raiment. Soldiers, civilians, and visitors from far-distant countries were included among those within the amphitheatre.

Upon the entrance of the veterans of the Indian mutiny there was tremendous enthusiasm, and as they marched to their places the bands played national airs.

The carriage of the Duke of Connaught, who represents King Edward, was escorted by a detachment of cavalry; as the Duke and the Duchess were driven around the arena the assemblage gave them an enthusiastic welcome. Amid the acclamations of the people the Duke took his seat at the left of the throne, while the Duchess proceeded to a place behind the throne.

When the great amphitheatre was filled and the hour for the announcement drew near the multitude within and without awaited expectantly the first act of the proclamation ceremony.

Then the approach of the Viceroy was heralded. Preceded by members of his bodyguard, clad in white, blue, and gold, and under the command of Major Grimston, Lord Curzon appeared at the entrance of the arena in his carriage. The postillions wore uniforms of scarlet and gold, and the carriage was drawn by four bay horses. The Viceroy was escorted by Sir Pertab Fingh.

Lady Curzon was dressed in pale blue chiffon trimmed with passementerie. She wore a flower hat. Lord Curzon was in full political uniform, with cocked hat. The Duke of Connaught had on a field Marshal's uniform and the Duchess of Connaught wore a costume of cream lace over white silk, with silver trimmings, and a cream toque.

Alighting from his carriage, Lord Curzon mounted the dais to the throne, which was decorated with golden lions and around which were placed massive silver foot stools. The throne itself was surmounted by a canopy of white and gold. When the Curzons reached the dais the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught saluted each other and Lady Curzon curtesied to the Duchess of Connaught. As the Viceroy seated himself on the throne the National Anthem was played and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

When the spectators had resumed their seats after the anthem there was a flourish of trumpets from the heralds, and Major Maxwell, at the command of the Viceroy, read the proclamation opening the Durbar. The royal standard was then raised on high and the imperial salute was fired. The massed bands marched by, platoon fires were started by the troops outside, and it was announced that King Edward was Emperor of India.

There was another flourish of trumpets, and Lord Curzon arose and stood for a moment impassive. Then in impressive tones he delivered a speech and read the message from King Edward. In his address the Viceroy announced the proclamation of the King; he extolled the loyal Indian people and prophesied prosperity for the Indian Empire. He said also that it had been decided not to exact interest for three years on all loans made or guaranteed by the Government of India to the native States in connection with the recent famine.

The Viceroy announced also the abolition of the Indian Staff Corps, which has long been an army sinecure. He spoke for thirty minutes, standing most of the time with one foot on a silver footstool.

In the King's message, which was then read by Lord Curzon, his Majesty said that the Prince and Princess of Wales would shortly visit India. He regretted his absence from the Durbar, and sent his greetings to his Indian people. In conclusion King Edward said:

"I renew the assurances of my regard for the liberties of the Indian people; of my respect for their dignities and rights; of my interest in their advancement, and of my devotion to their welfare. These are the supreme aims and objects of my life which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and to the greater happiness of its people."

As the Viceroy finished reading the King's words the assemblage broke into cheers for the King and Emperor. The cheering was taken up by the multitude outside the ampitheatre and was long sustained.

There then followed the presentation of Indian Princes to the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught, and political officers paid homage to the sovereign. During the reception of the Princes and Chiefs Lady Curzon and the Duchess stood behind their husbands, not participating in that part of the ceremony, except in the case of the Begum of Bhopal, a Mohammedan Princess who was thickly veiled.

After the presentation of the notabilities the Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught stepped forward and shook hands with Lady Curzon. This ended the ceremony and the royal procession then left the arena followed by the delegates from foreign powers and the Indian Princes.

Lord Kitchener, after the ceremonies, entered his carriage and was driven to Delhi.

VICEROY OFFENDS MERCHANTS.

Slighting Allusion to Tottenham Court Road Furniture by Lord Curzon Causes Protest.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Lord Curzon has brought down on himself the wrath of the furniture dealers of Great Britain by a disparaging allusion in his speech at the opening of the art exhibition at Delhi, Dec. 30, to "Tottenham Court Road furniture, its cheap Italian mosaics and flaming Brussels carpets," and appealing to the Maharajahs to furnish their palaces with Indian work rather than these British products.

Sir John Blundell Maple, M. P., who is Governor of Messrs. Maple & Co., furniture dealers of the Tottenham Court Road, leads the attack on the Viceroy and supports a charge of unfairness by showing a letter dated from the Viceregal Lodge at Calcutta ordering carpets for Lord Curzon himself and requesting that the order be duplicated yearly.

Other documents show that Lord Curzon quite recently received a consignment of Tottenham Court Road chairs, and that the whole of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla is furnished from the same source.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

VETERANS AT THE DURBAR.

Six Hundred Survivors of the Sepoy Mutiny Hear Edward Proclaimed Emperor of India.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Six hundred veterans of the Sepoy Mutiny were present at the proclamation of King Edward as Emperor of India at the durbar yesterday, says the Delhi correspondent of The Times. Some of the Europeans wore plain mufti. Some were in uniforms long ago discarded and now tarnished and faded in the course of the years. Several wore uniforms of the civil-military employment.

The natives belonged mainly to the humbler classes and wore long flowing robes that were plain and unadorned. One of these native veterans is said to be 100 years old. Another, who enlisted in 1836, had been wounded four times.

"But for such as these, humble fighters though they were, "who just tried to do their duty," adds the correspondent, "where might be all the splendors of to-day, where all the promises of a splendid future which lies before our Indian Empire?"

CRUISE ON AN ICE FLOE.

St. Louis Youth Changed Mind About Suicide When It Was Almost Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—Rudolph Becker, seventeen years old, became despondent this morning after an all night celebration of the advent of the new year, and decided to commit suicide. He jumped into the river but landed on a cake of ice. The cold and dampness caused Rudolph to change his mind about wanting to die.

It was pitch dark on the river when Becker made his leap at six o'clock and the darkness continued for an hour. He could scarcely see the shore and at times he lost the points of the compass and was unable to tell whether he was floating out or toward shore. The slush, ice, and many other big cakes surrounded him. His frail raft constantly collided with other chunks of ice, and he was in immediate peril of being thrown into the river.

As he grew more numb with the cold he began to lose hope of reaching the shore. The youth simply clung to his icecake, now and then crying out feebly for help. For three hours he was on the ice. When broad daylight came he saw that by extremely careful work he could make his way to the solid ice, his cake having become lodged against other chunks in such a manner that there was a precarious bridge.

Becker slowly crawled over the grinding ice floe and reached the solid ice near the shore. Upon land again, he sank to the ground exhausted, and there he was discovered at 9 o'clock by Patrolman Steinberg.

NEW YORKER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Henry R. Fisher Struck by Pennsylvania Express in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Henry Richard Fisher of New York City was struck and instantly killed by an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning a short distance above the Ridge Avenue Station.

From the effects found on the man it seems he was an experienced chef, and had worked in several New York hotels.

It is supposed he was walking to New York when death overtook him. He had stepped out of the way of a west-bound train when an east-bound express came thundering by. Before he could leap aside he was struck and his body thrown several feet in the air.

When picked up it was found his skull had been crushed and that death had been instantaneous. The Coroner was notified, and the man's body removed to the Morgue. Among his effects was an insurance policy with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, on which $125 had been paid.

SUES FOR WASHINGTON REALTY.

Wife of ex-Page in the Senate Brings Action Against Senator Proctor and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Interest has been aroused in real estate circles here by a suit just brought by Mrs. Louisa Smoot of London against Senator Proctor and others to recover property valued at more than $500,000.

Mrs. Smoot's husband was a page in the Senate when Daniel Webster was a Senator, and later was a speculator in local stocks and property. He finally failed and made his home in London, where he now lives. At the time of his failure, it is asserted by Mrs. Smoot, property that belonged to her private estate was used for her husband's debts. She not only sues for the property so taken, but for the profits during the interval in which it has been enjoyed by others.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Elmer B. Bryan of Indiana Succeeds Superintendent Frederick Atkins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Frederick Atkins of Massachusetts retires from the position of Superintendent of Education for the Philippines to-morrow, and will be succeeded by Elmer B. Bryan of Indiana. The place is one of importance in view of the policy of the Government in sending instructors from this country to teach the Filipino children and Americanize the islands.

Mr. Bryan was one of the first American teachers to go to the Philippines. He had taught for several years in Indiana. For a time he was Principal of the Normal School in Manila and Acting Superintendent of Education.

Killed Himself on New Year's.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 1.—Just as the clock struck 12 last night Sanford Ketcham, a farmer, of Middleville, a village three miles from this place, shot himself, dying instantly. Before committing the deed he kissed his wife, and then went into a room where his four young children were asleep and kissed each of them good-bye. Then he went into an adjoining room, and a few seconds later his wife heard the sound of a shot.

Fast historic places, through lovely scenery, you make the journey on any one of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

GREENE SUSPENDS SIX POLICE OFFICIALS

Order Affects Inspector Grant and Five Captains.

CORTRIGHT NOW INSPECTOR

Becomes Chief of the Uniformed Force—O'Reilly Commands the Tenderloin—Other Changes by the New Commissioner.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, who succeeds Col. John N. Partridge as Commissioner of Police of New York City, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the headquarters of the department in Mulberry Street.

Within an hour thereafter he had suspended without pay one Inspector and five Captains, transferred two captains, made three promotions, ordered district inspectors to make their headquarters in their respective districts, and notified them that he would hold them strictly and rigidly responsible for the proper performance of their own duties, which duties carried with them the proper performance of the duties of their subordinates.

The men suspended are:

Inspector Donald Grant of the Second Inspection District.

Capt. James Gannon of the Ninth Precinct (Charles Street Station).

Capt. Henry Halpin of the Second Precinct (Church Street Station).

Capt John J. Herlihy of the Thirty fifth Precinct (Alexander Avenue Station).

Capt. William Haughey of the Twentieth Precinct (West Thirty-seventh Street Station).

Capt. John T. Stephenson of the Eleventh Precinct (Mulberry Street Station).

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, formerly of the Detective Bureau, was designated to temporarily perform the duties of Inspector in place of Inspector Grant. Sergeants were designated to perform the duties of the suspended Captains.

The suspended men constitute all the higher officers of the uniformed force against whom charges are pending. Section 142 of the Charter gives the Commissioner the power to suspend without pay officers against whom charges are pending.

While every official about headquarters was gasping with amazement at the sudden and radical measures put into operation and was looking about to see what heads would fall next, came the order for promotions.

Capt. Richard Walsh of the Tenderloin Precinct was made an acting Inspector, and Capt. Miles O'Reilly, in command of the Oak Street Station, who was brought over from Brooklyn to clean up the precinct, was sent to try his hand as commander of the Tenderloin Precinct.

Senior Inspector Moses M. Cortright was designated as Chief Inspector. His duties will be practically those of Chief of the uniformed police of the entire city.

Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who was on Saturday held for trial by Magistrate Brann for alleged violation of the law in forcing an entrance into Canfield's alleged gambling house, was made Borough Inspector of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond, and will rank second in the uniformed force.

Inspector P. H. McLaughlin was made Borough Inspector of Brooklyn and Queens.

And then the new Police Commissioner went out to lunch.

THE DEPARTMENT ASTOUNDED.

The work of the new head of the force came with such startling suddenness and events followed each upon the other with such amazing swiftness that the department was numbed with amazement. About ten minutes before Inspector Grant was suspended summarily he had been grasped cordially by the hand by Gen. Greene and wished a Happy New Year. Other officers affected by the sweeping orders were so taken by surprise that they had nothing to say to interviewers during the afternoon.

Gen. Greene, in reply to questions regarding the changes made so promptly, had but one answer for

greeting, and then Gen. Greene said that he wished to see the Inspectors.

These dignitaries, resplendent in full uniform, had been waiting in an outer office for this summons, and they were ushered into the presence of the new head of the department. The entire eleven were present, and the line was headed by Senior Inspector Cortright. The Inspectors circled about the new Commissioner, and as each approached, Col. Partridge called his name and Gen. Greene greeted him cordially and wished him the happiness of the season. This was all very formal and pleasant and usual, and when the new official turned to Col. Partridge he said about what was expected that the new Commissioner would say to the retiring one. Gen. Greene spoke as follows:

"I feel sure that as time goes on the people of New York will realize more and more the good work you have done in the department, and that any success that may be achieved by your successors will be largely due to the foundation you have laid. I believe you take with you the best wishes of the department, and I beg leave to assure you of my esteem and friendship."

Col. Partridge made reply in a few words:

"I feel sure," said he, "that something has been accomplished in the department, and I have done the very best I could."

The new Commissioner then turned to the Inspectors and, as was expected, began an address. As he proceeded, however, his hearers were dumfounded.

"Inspectors," said the new Commissioner pleasantly yet firmly, "you are at the head of the uniformed force of the police of the largest city of the United States. You have grown up on the force, and have filled every position in it, and know every detail of it. You have a more intimate knowledge of the ins and outs of this great city than any other living men. Nothing can take place in your districts without your knowledge.

"These being the facts, it is evident that the successful administration of the department largely depends on the degree of honest effort which you make to perform your own duties and can make your subordinates do their duty. I shall hold you personally to the most rigid responsibility for what takes place in your districts, and for the performance of duty of yourselves and those under you.

"You who are District Inspectors will move your offices to some station within the limits of the district for which you are responsible, so that you may be in the closest touch with the officers and members of the force under your command.

"I shall get acquainted with the force as rapidly as possible, but I shall always deal with it through you. Every man on the force can rest assured that he will receive fair and just treatment; that his standing in the department will depend solely upon his record, and that no influence shall protect him if he is found guilty of wrong-doing or neglect of duty.

"And now, gentlemen, I extend to you my best wishes for the new year, and hope that we may co-operate and work for the improvement and the efficiency of the police force."

The Inspectors then filed out, and there was a hush throughout the big building the remainder of the day, for it was seen that there was in contemplation changes the extent of which no man save the one making them knew. A few moments after the Inspectors left Col. Partridge and Deputies Ebstein and Piper followed. Col. Partridge left for his home in Brooklyn, but the two Deputies remained in the building. Then the new Commissioner sent for Chief Clerk Kipp and Inspector Cortright, and the inner office was locked, while officials tiptoed around the offices and corridors of the big building almost with baited breath.

Pretty soon orders began to issue from the little office where the chief official was closeted. The first three orders were more or less perfunctory, the first being simply the taking command of the force, the second the appointment of William S. Crosey as Secretary, and the third continuing in office the First and Second Deputy Commissioners.

Then came the first order of extraordinary interest. It appointed Senior Inspector Moses Cortright as Chief Inspector of the entire uniformed force of the city. This position carries with it no more pay than that of Inspector, but the duties of the incumbent will be immeasurably broadened. He is virtually in command of the entire force.

Then it was decided that the entire city be divided into two grand divisions, the first to include the Borough Inspectorship of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. To fill this position Inspector Nicholas Brooks was taken from the Fourth Inspection District and placed in charge of the new division.

The second grand division was made to include the Borough Inspectorship of Brooklyn and Queens, and Inspector P. H. McLaughlin, who has held the title of Borough Inspector of Brooklyn, was placed in charge of the larger division.

To fill the place made vacant by the promotion of Inspector Cortright, Capt. Walsh of the Tenderloin Precinct was designated to act as Inspector of the Fourth District, and Capt. O'Reilly was designated to take his place among the Raines law hotels of the "White Light" District.

The next move of the new Commissioner came like a thunderbolt. It was the issuance of the order suspending without pay the six high officials of the department against whom charges are pending.

Capt. O'Brien was designated to act in the place of Inspector Grant, and Sergt. John F. Maloney was designated to take Capt. O'Brien's place pro tem. in the Leonard Street Precinct.

Sergt. Thomas H. Mannion was designated to act in the place of Capt. Stephenson at the Mulberry Street Police Station.

Sergt. Patrick J. Farrell was designated to act in place of Capt. Gannon at the Charles Street Police Station.

Sergt. John J. McNally was designated to act in place of Capt. Halpin at the Church Street Police Station.

Sergt. James H. Riley was designated to act in place of Capt. Herlihy at the Alexander Avenue Police Station.

Sergt. Morris Nash was designated to act in the place of Capt. Haughey at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

Sergt. Benjamin Spreckley will serve temporarily as Captain of the Oak Street Precinct until a successor is appointed to Capt. O'Reilly.

The order was made to take effect forthwith, and in a short time there was a general packing of belongings. It was afterward announced that the Inspectors had established their headquarters in the following police stations.

Inspector Clayton in the Eldridge Street Station.

Acting Inspector O'Brien in the Charles Street Station.

Inspector Murphy in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

Acting Inspector Walsh in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Inspector Kane in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

Inspector Cross in the Tremont Station.

Chief Inspector Cortright and Borough Inspector Brooks will remain at Police Headquarters

The new Commissioner, after issuing the series of orders recorded above, sent at once for the eligible list, from which he will appoint three Inspectors and two Captains. He then made a tour of the headquarters building and examined almost every room. During this time he had a few callers, among whom was Harry Macdona, a legal representative of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. None of the callers staid very long, and at 1:30 o'clock Commissioner Greene went out to lunch. He did not stay long, however, and on returning had a long consultation with Deputy Commissioner Piper which, it was said, was about various matters. Gen. Greene gave an audience to the representatives of the press later in the afternoon, but the information gleaned from him was not of a very satisfactory order. "Nothing to say about what I contemplate doing," he said. The new Commissioner staid in his office until late in the afternoon, and said he would return early this morning, as he had a rather busy time before him.

THE SUSPENDED OFFICIALS.

In the case of the suspended officials it was pointed out that the suspension did not carry with it any inference of guilt, but was simply in accordance with the provisions of the charter. If the accused officers are subsequently acquitted, they will be reinstated and the loss of pay will be made up to them.

Of the accused officers Inspector Grant is under a charge of "failure to properly enforce the law, failing to properly report cases, false reports, neglect of duty, neglect of and disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer." He was appointed to the force in 1876.

Capt. Stephenson was charged with the same offenses against the rules as was Inspector Grant. He was sentenced to prison during the Lexow investigation, for bribery, but was finally liberated and restored to his rank on the force. He was appointed to the force in 1877. He is a brother-in-law of Inspector Grant.

Capt. Gannon was charged with neglecting to perform his duty, and was indicted by the Grand Jury on Nov. 20, 1901. He was appointed a policeman in 1873, a Roundsman in 1876, and a Captain in 1898.

Capt. William R. Haughey has charges of neglecting to suppress disreputable resorts in the West One Hundred and Fourth Street Precinct hanging over his head. The charges were made by Antonio Lapuzzi and by Francisco Tagliano. Capt. Haughey was appointed March 1, 1872; made a Roundsman May 1, 1881; a Sergeant April 11, 1883, and a Captain May 6, 1892.

Capt. Henry Halpin has been charged with neglect of duty, irregularities in the manner of keeping station house blotter, and failure to make charges against two Sergeants. One of these Sergeants retired and the other was fined ten days' pay. This is the first complaint Capt. Halpin has ever had since he has been a policeman, and it comes before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein to-day. Deputy Commissioner Piper is the complainant. Capt. Halpin was appointed Oct. 28, 1871; made a Roundsman May 12, 1873; a Sergeant June 21, 1887, and a Captain April 15, 1898. He did duty for a long time as a Sergeant on the Tenderloin.

Capt. John D. Herlihy was appointed in 1877, and was made a Captain in 1896. His police career has been filled with exciting events, he having been brought up on trial for various derelictions of police rules on many occasions. He was charged by the Presbytery with having grossly insulted Mr. Paddock, who was in charge of the Pro-Cathedral, when that gentleman called at the station house and made complaint of the condition of the Eldridge Street precinct. Capt. Herlihy was tried before the Board of Police Comissioners, but was acquitted. He is at present under charges of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses while in command of the "Red Light" district.

DEVERY ON THE SHAKE-UP.

Ex-Chief Calls Gen. Greene a "Four Flusher"—Says He Won't Do.

Ex-Chief Devery addressed about 300 of his constituents at "The Pump," Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, last night. He attacked Tammany Hall and declared he was the friend of the people, and they had chosen him leader.

"I don't want you to think," he said, "that we have been thrown down by Tammany Hall. We never were in Tammany Hall, and Tammany Hall will want us before we want them.

"I and you stand for the people and the poor classes, while those in control in Fourteenth Street are controlled by the munopolies. Some day we will take Tammany Hall by storm. The Ninth District Democracy have always been independent, and have turned down many bosses. We will turn down more.

"I see that Greene has given the police a shake-up. He is a four-flusher, and a flash in the pan. He won't do as head of the police.

"I am glad to see that the people are arising in their might against the street railroad companies. I believe in municipal ownership of railways, especially when they are run as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is."

COL. PARTRIDGE HONORED.

Loving Cup Presented to the ex-Commissioner of Police by the Officers and Men of the Force.

About a score of officers of the New York police visited the home of Col. John N. Partridge, 829 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, last night and presented him with a massive silver loving cup. The cup, which is 24 inches high and 10 inches in diameter, is said to have cost $1,000. One side bears the inscription:

> Presented to Hon. John N. Partridge by the officers and men of the New York Police Department on the occasion of his retirement as Police Commissioner, in recognition of a kind, just, and honest administration.
>
> January 1, 1903.

On the reverse were engraved the words, "A Man Among Men," Col. Partridge's monogram and the seal of the police department.

John J. Corkhill, who was private secretary to Commissioner Partridge and whom he appointed to be complaint clerk of the department, made the presentation speech.

Among those present were Deputy Commissioner Ebstein, Acting Inspector Walsh, Capts. Cottrell, Gallagher, Maude, and Furmossa, and several Sergeants and Roundsmen.

Mr. Corkhill afterward said that the money raised it for the purchase of the loving cup was subscribed voluntarily. No one had "passed the hat," Mr. Corkhill said, but as soon as it was heard that Col. Partridge was going to resign a committee was formed and the money raised within a few days.

NEW YEAR'S THIEF CHASE.

Hallboy Who Lost His Overcoat Caught His Man on Madison Avenue.

Madison Avenue had a thief chase on the first day of the new year. A man calling himself Richard Carr, refusing his address and giving his age as thirty-eight years, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station after a chase through the avenue.

Walter Grover, eighteen years old, one of the hallboys in a boarding house at 86-88 Madison Avenue, was sitting in a dark part of the hall early last evening, when he heard the front door creak, and then noticed that his overcoat was gone. He darted through the hall into the street and saw a man with an overcoat on his arm going up the avenue. Grover shouted and started after the man. Windows were thrown up and many men and women in evening dress ran to their front stoops to see what was happening. Some men joined in the chase. Policeman Borst of the West Thirtieth Street Station was in the hunt quickly.

The man ran for two blocks on the sidewalk and then Grover leaped on his back. The man staggered and landed up against a railing and then turned around. Borst seized the man before a blow could be landed. The man struggled with Borst but was easily overcome.

MAN SHOT DEAD IN A FIGHT.

A Number of Other Men Suffering from Broken Heads Received During an East Side Fracas.

One young man shot dead and many broken heads marked the end of the New Year's Eve celebration in Reissman's saloon, 1,671 First Avenue, near Eighty-sixth Street, at 12:15 o'clock yesterday morning. The dead man is Henry Marrer, a plumber, of 1,656 First Avenue, who, although but eighteen years old, stood nearly six feet in his stockings, and weighed 205 pounds. The man who the police say confessed to killing him is John Hammersmith, twenty-five years old, a bookkeeper, of 229 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Hammersmith, his wife Sophia, her brother, Louis Frank of 1,674 First Avenue, and his wife Louisa were in the rear room of the saloon when Marrer came in with Jacob A. Manning, nineteen years old, of 1,655 First Avenue; John A. Winne, nineteen years old, of 119 East Seventy-sixth Street, and Thomas Cody of 503 East Eighty-seventh Street.

According to the confession, as repeated by the police, Marrer was intoxicated and made some remarks about the women which Hammersmith and Frank resented. Marrer finally left with his friends, saying they would wait and attack the others when they came out. Hammersmith later passed out with his relatives, and when the waiting men made a rush at him he fired at Marrer, who fell dead with a bullet through the brain.

All the persons named were taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station. Reissman, the saloon keeper, said the row started in his place, and that he drove the whole crowd out with a short heavy club. Every on of the men had scalp wounds, and Winne had a broken wrist, which the saloon keeper said he had inflicted. Detectives Stewart, Hennessy, and Smyth, who heard the shot and ran to the saloon immediately, said the young man's body was lying in a rear room. Later Ferdinand Schrin of 480 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested as knowing something about the shooting.

All the prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Harlem Court and subsequently Coroner Goldenkranz committed Hammersmith to the Tombs without bail, while most of the others, including the women, who were sent to the House of Detention, were held as witnesses.

Erie Railroad Appointments.

Robert M. Parker has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad for lines east of Buffalo and Salamanca, to succeed the late James Leeming. Henry Adams has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of lines east of Buffalo and Salamanca, to succeed R. M. Parker. W. S. Cowie has been appointed Milk Freight Agent, to succeed Henry Adams.

Next Sunday

A survey of world conditions in finance, trade, and agriculture, conditions of 1902 and outlook for 1903. ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK TIMES. Be sure to order from your newsdealer in advance.—Adv.

THE TENDERLOIN DISMAYED

Capt. O'Reilly's Advent Causes Gloom Among Lawbreakers.

He Announces His Intention to Enforce Every Law on the Statute Books.

"I wish you a happy New Year," said one old Tenderloin gambler to another of the profession whom he met on Broadway yesterday.

"You're very sarcastic," said the second gambler.

"Why, what's the matter? Don't you expect a good, prosperous year? Things are quieting down and we're gradually getting back on our pins again."

"Eh?" exclaimed the other gambler. "Haven't you read the papers? Do you know that Myles O'Reilly has been transferred to the Tenderloin?"

It took two stiff drinks of brandy to revive the first gambler after this information.

To offer greetings of the day to a Tenderloin saloon keeper yesterday was as good as an invitation for the "bouncer" to earn his year's salary. And in the dives along Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets last night there was an air of gloom which was far different from the air which has pervaded them on New Year's night in years past.

In fact, Capt. O'Reilly's advent into the precinct has caused more fear among the law breakers than the coming there of any Captain in recent years. His reputation down in Oak Street as a Captain who does his duty and one to be at all times feared, had preceded him.

Said one well-known gambler yesterday when he was asked for his opinion regarding the advent of Capt. O'Reilly into the Tenderloin:

"Well, things were pretty bad as they were, but some of the boys were keeping open to a few good customers. We would open one day and then close for two or three, according to what information we could get. If we got a tip from some one to close, or lie low for a few days, we did it. Then, when the word came that everything was safe for a couple of days, we would open up and do a little business. Now we'll have to lie low for a long time, till we know how this fellow O'Reilly will act. They say he's a 'copper' all the way through, and you can't get near him."

Another well-known gambler commented as follows:

"Say, they can talk about a bull in a china shop, but that fellow O'Reilly will surely raise the deuce up here. When you get a chap like that you can never tell just what to do. They say O'Reilly is always on the watch night and day."

But the saloon keeper was the saddest of them all. It is Capt. O'Reilly's reputation that he enforces the excise law to the letter, and it is understood that he will bring to the Tenderloin Station some of the men who have been with him in the Oak Street Station, and who aided him in closing the dives along the water front.

"I was the most surprised man in all New York," said Capt. O'Reilly behind the desk at Police Headquarters, where he was on duty for the night. "If anybody had told me five years ago that I would be the Captain of the Tenderloin I would have laughed at him. I never expected to leave Brooklyn."

A policeman then came in and wished the Captain a happy New Year and congratulated him on his transfer and promotion.

"So you think it a promotion, do you?" said the Captain. "Well, I'm sent there and I'm going to do my duty, as I always have. I do not think I will have very hard work, as the precinct, I hear, is in good shape. Capt. Walsh has cleaned it up pretty well."

"What will you do first?" the Captain was asked.

"I can't tell you what I am going to do in the Tenderloin till I see it or how I will like it. If you come to me six months later I may be able to say something. Meanwhile let my work speak for itself."

"But you know the Tenderloin and you realize that it is considered the most important command in New York?"

"Is it, indeed? You almost scare me. Yes, I have rode through the Tenderloin on a car."

"And you have observed a thing or two?"

"Oh, yes. There is a big building at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway. I forget the name of it. But I know nothing of this new precinct whatever. I have been stationed in Brooklyn for a good many years, and the last seven months I have been at the Oak Street Station, and have had no time to give to the Tenderloin. My time was taken up with that precinct altogether, and I had plenty to do without looking after the Tenderloin or any other precinct."

"What will be your attitude toward the gambling houses? It is said that many of them are open and doing a quiet business."

"Now I told you I would have to look over the situation. I will do my duty as I have always done it."

"Will you station plain clothes men outside the gambling houses in the Tenderloin as you have in front of De Lacy's on Park Row?"

"I will if I find them open, and this means is necessary to close them. But say," said the Captain, changing the subject, "it's a strange coincidence that this appointment comes on the twentieth anniversary of my appointment as a Roundsman. Just twenty years ago to-day my chevrons were given to me, and I was sent to the old Thirteenth Precinct in Brooklyn."

"Will you enforce the excise law in the Tenderloin?"

"I will enforce every law on the statute books."

"Your transfer has caused no little sensation in that part of the city," he was told.

The Captain laughed. "I don't see why," he answered. "No one need be afraid of me if he complies with the law."

"Will you ask for the transfer of any of the Sergeants and detectives in the Tenderloin and bring your own men there?"

"Oh, I can't answer that question. It belongs to the Commissioner to transfer men, not to me."

"Did you talk with the Commissioner after you received the notice of your transfer?"

"Yes, I went in his office and we merely exchanged greetings."

"Did he instruct you as to what policy he desired carried out in the Tenderloin?"

"No; he never said one word concerning that. He merely wished me a happy New Year."

Capt. O'Reilly went to the Tenderloin Station yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock, but did not remain long. He looked over the station house and wished all the Sergeants and policemen he met a happy New Year. He will take formal command of the precinct at 10 o'clock this morning.

Acting Inspector Walsh visited the West Thirtieth Street Station House during the night. He had two dress-suit cases with him, into which he packed his clothing and some articles he had in his room, and he took the goods to his home in Harlem. When asked what he thought of the change he said:

"Well, you know, I'm like the owl. Nothing to say, but I'm thinking a whole lot. I've finished here, and now it's all up to Capt. O'Reilly. He'll have as full a swing as I had. He can have his own men and his own Sergeants if he wants. I won't interfere. The detectives, Griggs, Baxter, Curran, O'Neill, Walch, Delaney, and Phillips, are men who aided me in cleaning up the "Red Light" district and helped clean up the precinct. I hope Capt. O'Reilly will keep them, but if he wants he may have his own men so he won't be hampered. I'm going to make my headquarters in West Thirty-seventh Street and do the best I know how.

Hoffman House Thief Caught.

While the dining room of the Hoffman House was crowded last night, a young man snatched a gold-headed cane and a priest's hat and dashed out into the street. House Detective McIlwreith saw him and, starting in pursuit, captured him after a brief chase up Broadway. The man had thrown away the cane, which belonged to Marcus Mayer, the theatrical manager, but had the wide-brimmed, soft-felt hat, whose owner could not be found. At the Thirtieth Street Station the prisoner described himself as James O'Neill of Springfield, Mass.

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Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

January Sale of Furs. Prices Marked Down 25%.

$325 Sealskin Coats,	now	$275
$275 Sealskin Coats,	"	$225
$175 Sealskin Coats,	"	$125
$175 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$125
$150 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$100
$125 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$75

NEARSEAL COATS.

Collars and revers of mink or chinchilla; regular value $75; special, $45

Plain Nearseal Coats.

At $25, regular value $35.
At $30, regular value $40.
At $40, regular value $50.
At $45, regular value $60.

FUR NECK PIECES.

$80 Baum Marten Stoles,	now	$40
$60 Mink Stoles,	"	$35
$40 Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles,		$20
$30 Brown Fox Stoles,	now	$20
$25 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$12
$50 Black Lynx Stoles,	"	$35
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Neck Scarfs,	"	$10

Children's Furs.

$10 Children's Fur Sets,	now	$5

Fur Caps and Gloves.

$40 Sealskin Hoods,	now	$30
$24 Near Seal (pony) Hoods,	"	$8
$15 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$10
$13 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$8
$10 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$5
$18 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$14
$16 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$12
$14 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$10
$6 Electric Seal Caps,	"	$4
$6 Coachmen's Mufflers,	"	$3.50

MUFFS.

$40 Mink Muffs,	now	$25
100 Mink Muffs, handsome and dark, full size, some in this lot worth from $18 to $25; special,		$10
$30 Chinchilla Muffs,	now	$18
$15 Persian Lamb Muffs,	"	$10
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs,	"	$10
$17 Brown Fox Muffs,	"	$12
$23 Black Lynx Muffs,	"	$17

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With special reference to the practice of "Our Lawless Police" and the recent raids upon gambling houses.

An Illuminating Article by
Hon. W. J. GAYNOR
Justice of the Supreme Court of New York
IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JANUARY
NOW ON SALE

TORE OUT AN EARRING.

Man Attacked and Robbed a Woman in the Hallway of a Business Building.

Mrs. Mollie Cohn, fifty-six years of age, wife of Max Cohn, a cutter, of 7 Pitt Street, was attacked by a man on Wednesday afternoon and robbed of two diamond earrings valued at $200. The man, well dressed and about twenty-five years of age, had knocked at the door of her apartment, and when she opened it he handed her a card of a real estate agent in Henry Street and said he wanted to talk to her husband about a real estate deal.

Mrs. Cohn put on her hat and coat, and went to the building at 63 Stanton Street, in which her husband is employed. At the doorway she noticed that the man had followed her. After entering the hallway the man closed the door, tripped the woman until she fell, and then beat her face and head with his fist. He took the earring from the left ear without much trouble, but tore out the right earring, removing it with a part of the woman's ear. The woman screamed, and the man fled.

Employes in the building, including the husband, heard the cries for help and they hurried down stairs. They found Mrs. Cohn in a semi-conscious condition on the floor of the hallway. She was carried to a drug store and afterward to her home. Information of the attack was sent to the Eldridge Street Police Station yesterday.

HAD DEPARTED WITH CELL KEYS

Doorman's Absentmindedness Forced Policemen to Amuse Hilarious Prisoners to Keep Them from Quarreling.

A little fit of absentmindedness on the part of the doorman was the cause of an embarrassing situation in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night. The doorman had been putting in a strenuous evening packing the big rush of New Year's Day "drunks" into the station cells, and when he finally went out for his supper he was so hungry he forgot to leave his keys behind him.

He had scarcely left the station when a big policeman arrived with a prisoner who was carrying what the Sergeant at the desk characterized as a "beaut." While the sergeant was taking the pedigree of this prisoner three or four other patrolmen came in with as many other captures who had neglected to rivet down the new leaves they had cheerfully turned over in the morning.

"Lock 'em up," ordered the Sergeant, after he had put down in the blotter all about the blinking quartet that they could just then bring to mind.

Then the harrowing discovery was made that the prisoners couldn't be locked up for the reason that the doorman had gone off with the cell keys. The Sargeant sent out all the men available to hunt the doorman in the neighboring restaurants, while the "drunks," whose number had by this time been swelled to half a dozen, were placed under guard in the section room. With charming informality and ease the inebriated ones immediately established acquaintance with each other, and the patrolmen on guard were entertained with some cleancut and brilliant repartee. When the prisoners began to take a dislike to each other all around, the policemen restored their good humor by telling them funny stories and shaking a baby's rattle in front of them. As each one saw six rattles, there were thirty-six rattles going at the same time and all were greatly amused.

After a wait of half an hour the doorman, who had been found in a Washington Street restaurant joyously eating kidney stew and lemon meringue pie, rushed in and the six hilarious ones were rammed and jammed into the already overflowing cells.

CAPT. COSGROVE RETIRES.

Had Been a Member of the Fire Department Since 1878.

Capt. James Cosgrove, after a quarter of a century of fire fighting and life saving, has retired from the department with a pension. Capt. Cosgrove joined the firemen on Jan. 1, 1878, and was promoted from time to time for acts of bravery and because he showed the necessary quality of leadership. In addition to the great amount of property he has saved in his long years of service, there are to his credit a list of lives which would have been lost if it had not been for his daring.

Capt. Cosgrove has for some time been in charge of the fire engine house on West Sixty-eighth Street. When the old Durland Riding Academy was destroyed he went into the building against the protests of his men. The place had been unoccupied and they did not feel that he had the right to risk his life. There was a rumor in the crowd, however, that a watchman was inside, and the Captain went in to find him.

He was scarcely in the building when a part of a wall fell upon him, injuring him so seriously that for a time it was feared he would not live. He is still suffering from the effects of these injuries and therefore has resigned, as he puts it, "that a man sound and fit for duty may take my place."

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Because you did not have

MAN-A-CEA,

The wonderful Manganese Water.
After Your New Year's Dinner.
Get It Now.
Druggists, Grocers or Main Depot, 13 Stone St.

ELECTION BOARD NAMED.

Only Change Is That Col. Michael J. Dady Is Succeeded by ex-Senator R. C. Fuller.

Mayor Low went to the City Hall yesterday and announced that he had decided to make his appointments of members of the Board of Elections. John B. Voorhis, the present head of the board, who received the indorsement of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, was reappointed. Charles B. Page was also reappointed as the Republican representative from the Borough of Manhattan, and John B. McGuire, who received the indorsement of the Democratic organization of Brooklyn, will also serve another term as Election Commissioner. The only change in the board was caused by the refusal of Mayor Low to appoint Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn. In his place ex-Senator R. C. Fuller, who received the indorsement of the Brooklyn Republican organization, was named.

The appointees arrived at the City Hall about 12:30 o'clock and were received in the Mayor's private office. After wishing them a happy New Year Mayor Low said he had decided to appoint them as members of the Board of Elections. The usual oath of office was taken. Mr. Low said that he would make no other appointments during the day.

He will in a few days announce three Trustees of the Queens Public Library, one Trustee of the College of the City of New York, two members of the Municipal Art Commission, and one member of the Examining Board of Plumbers.

Belleville Girl Dies from Burns.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Annie Stansfield, seventeen years of age, of 21 Isaac Street, Belleville, died in the City Hospital to-night from burns received on Dec. 15. On Dec. 14 she had been discharged from the hospital after being treated for some time. She objected to leaving, and the next day was brought back suffering from burns. She claimed that while she was walking on a street in the city a boy threw oil on her dress and then set fire to it. The authorities made an investigation and believe she saturated her clothing herself and set fire to it in order to get back into the hospital.

Kept Threat to Kill Himself.

As the result of a vow taken some time ago that, if he had not obtained work by the first of the year, he would kill himself, Herman Goldfarb, forty-five years old, a tailor, hanged himself yesterday afternoon in the kitchen of his home, at 90 Lewis Street. He stood on a chair, fastened a strap around his neck, tied the other end of the strap to the gas jet, and then kicked the chair away. He was dead when discovered about 9:30 o'clock last night by his wife and daughter, who had forgotten all about his threat and had been out visiting.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

Gen. G. Prout, the distinguished military critic, reviews Gen. Christian De Wet's new book about the Boer war for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, (to be published Saturday,) according much less praise to the author than other reviewers here and abroad have given him. The recently collected Webster letters which throw new light on the political career of the great American statesman are subjected to critical examination by John White Chadwick. There are articles of uncommon interest on Sydney George Fisher's "True History of the American Revolution," Roscoe's study of "Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford," and Frederick Stanhope Hill's "Twenty-six Historic Ships." But apart from its extended reviews of new books, this publication possesses unique interest because of its rich variety of literary news from all parts of the world, and its various editorial "departments" and correspondence.—Adv.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

A SALE OF High Grade Overcoats AT $21.00.

Former Prices Up to $35.00.

They are as good as the average man cares to wear—perhaps a little better. They are certainly much better than any man can buy for twenty-one dollars elsewhere. You will indorse this after you see the coats. They are the kind that are compelling respect for the Saks label in a garment. There is no restriction as to style, or size, or fabric. The tailoring is up to the Saks standard. You know what that means—at least you ought to.

Men's Overcoats, all models, which include 42, 45 and 50 inch Box Coats; Surtout, single or double breasted; Great-coats and Ulsters, of Vicunas, Kerseys, Cheviots, Frieze and Scotch Coatings, in shades of black, Oxford and Cambridge; also mixtures. Many are silk-lined throughout; all sizes from 32 to 48 inches; the former prices of which were up to $35.00.

For Friday and Saturday, at $21.00

A SALE OF Suits and Coats for Boys AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

This is the best we have ever done for the little chaps. All the garments offered here are from our regular stock; not an atom of uncertainty about them; we can vouch for every garment. They are truly boys' clothes, made for a boy's service—that's strenuous. They are not without style, either. The prices are as low, if not lower, than we have ever seen quoted for garments of equal merit.

Boys' double-breasted Suits, of mixed cheviots, tweeds and cassimeres; sizes 9 to 16 years.
Former prices $6.50 and $7.50. Now at $3.75

Boys' Reefers, in blue chinchilla, blue, light or dark gray frieze, either red flannel or plain lining, velvet or storm collar; sizes 4 to 12 years.
Former prices $5.50 and $6.50. Now at $3.75

Boys' Overcoats, of Oxford frieze, cut extra long, velvet collar, vertical pockets; sizes 7 to 14 years.
Value $5.00. At $3.75

NEW YORK TIMES

EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF THE

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

7TH EDITION.

1902 PRESENT CONDITIONS, AND OUTLOOK FOR 1903

To Be Issued as a Supplement to The Times

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.

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Imports and Exports, by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.
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Agricultural Exports, by Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of Division Foreign Markets, U. S. Agricultural Department.
The Home Market and Foreign Trade, by Frederick Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.
Gold Coinage, by George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint.
Commercial Relations with the United States and How They May Be Improved, by President Diaz of Mexico and President Zelaya of Nicaragua.
Prospects for American Grain, by A. I. Valentine, President of the Armour Grain Co.
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The Coal Trade, by F. E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal.
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The Provision Trade, by Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
The Railway Outlook, by M. E. Ingalls, President Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
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The Tobacco Situation, by C. R. Werner.
Conditions in France, by Robert P. Skinner, Consul General, Marseilles.
American Trade with China, by Edward Tingle, Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

A comprehensive series of reports from commercial centres in this and other countries, showing the present financial and trade conditions and the prospects for the year 1903.
The legislation and legal decisions of the year affecting corporate interests.
An accurate review, from Consular officers and special correspondents, showing conditions in foreign countries so far as they affect American trade and commerce.
Exhaustive tables showing the dealings in and range of prices for the various railway, industrial, and miscellaneous securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange and on the curb during 1902.
A comprehensive bond table showing dealings and fluctuations during 1902.
A list of the principal companies incorporated and their capitalization.
Statistics of imports and exports, with an analysis of their meaning.
A series of charts showing at glance the fluctuations of the year in prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and iron.
The official figues of the Clearing House.
The rates of money and exchange.
And many other notable features.

LEAVE ORDER WITH NEWSDEALER TO-DAY.

REALTY COMBINE'S DEAL

Thompson-Starrett Co. About to be Absorbed.

Negotiations for Taking Over the United States Company's Chief Rival in Progress for Some Time.

Arrangements have been about completed for the absorption of the Thompson-Starrett Company by the United States Realty and Construction Company. Negotiations looking to this end have been in progress for several weeks, but no details have reached the public until now. The final contracts have not been signed, but it is said that the deal may be completed within the next few days.

The United States Realty and Construction Company was formed last August, combining the George A. Fuller Company and the New York Realty Corporation, the one a builder of "sky-scrapers" and the other a real estate corporation, into a company with $96,000,000 capital stock. The Thompson-Starrett Company was the principal rival of the combine.

Since its formation the United States Realty and Construction Company reports that the demands made upon it are far too great to be fulfilled. It was the design of this concern not only to erect large office buildings and otherwise improve real estate, but to finance other corporations in different cities which might be formed to construct large buildings and conduct them after construction.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has likewise been extremely busy for the past few years. It has recently erected an annex to the Hotel Marie Antoinette, at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street. The contract is said to have involved about $1,200,000. The building was started last Spring. It was to be completed by Jan. 1. It was duly delivered yesterday morning.

This company erected another "sky-scraper" at 68 William Street. It built the Aeolian Building on Fifth Avenue, just above Thirty-fourth Street. This company now has under way the Hotel St. Regis, which the Astor estate is building at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; the new office building of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at the corner of Pine and William Streets; the Childs building, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, and a loft building in University Place.

Theodore Starrett is President of the Thompson-Starrett Company. Henry S. Thompson was formerly included in the company, but he recently sold his interest to Albert B. Boardman of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission.

DEVERY'S SENATORIAL CHOICE.

His Position as to Patrick F. Trainor's Successor in Doubt.

Friends of William S. Devery assert that he will make his influence felt in the convention which will nominate a candidate for Senator to succeed the late Patrick F. Trainor. The special election to fill the vacancy has not yet been ordered by Gov. Odell. Devery's choice is Francis Sullivan, who does not want the nomination.

Leader Dooling of the Eleventh Assembly District is supposed to be in favor of Frank R. Rinn, a saloon keeper and ex-Deputy Sheriff, who has been quite prominent in an official capacity in the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association.

William Dalton, the Tammany leader in the Thirteenth Assembly District is understood to be back of William Gledhill. With Sullivan out of the way it is not known just whom Devery will support, but it is believed he will lean toward Dooling rather than Dalton, because the latter opposed him when he sought to have George W. Gibbons nominated for Justice of the Municipal Court to succeed the late Judge Stiner.

OUSTED BY MAYOR FAGAN

Reorganization of Jersey City's Street and Water Board.

Constitutional Question Raised About Election of Members—Robert Davis, Democratic Leader, Steps Out.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City made memorable the reception he gave in the City Hall yesterday by throwing a bombshell among the local Democratic politicans. The only one of the governing boards of Jersey City that is elective is the Street and Water Board. It consists of five members. All are Democrats. At the latest session of the Legislature an act was passed providing for the abolition of the board and authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Street and Water Board, consisting of one member.

Under the Constitution it was necessary to make the act general, so that it would have applied to Newark as well as Jersey City, they being the only first-class cities in the State. But Newark would not consent to the passage of the act in mandatory form, and therefore a provision was inserted that it should not become operative in any city until it had been accepted by a vote of the people. Mayor Fagan had the proposition tested at the November election, and it was rejected by a majority of more than eight thousand.

At the reception yesterday Mayor Fagan called on Corporation Counsel George L. Record for an opinion upon the laws that govern the creation of a Street and Water Board, and that official submitted one to the effect that the law of 1894, under which the Street and Water Board was elected, is unconstitutional. He said the act in question provided that street and water boards should be elected in cities of the first class, but made no provision that its terms should apply to cities, now of the second class, which hereafter may become cities of the first class. That, Mr. Record said, brought the act under the constitutional prohibition against special lesislation. That being conceded, the act of 1891 became operative again, and under its terms it became the duty of the Mayor to appoint a new Street and Water Board.

Mayor Fagan at once named these appointees: John C. Payne, Democrat, and James C. Lindsay, Republican, to serve until 1907; Thomas Connolly, Democrat, and John R. Doscher, Republican, to serve until 1906; and Stephen R. Cornell, Republican, to serve until 1905.

It was decided to allow the old board, consisting of Robert G. Smith, Ferdinand Heintz, John Sullivan, Anthony Hauck, and James S. Nolan, to continue for the present, but to take immediate steps to have the Supreme Court pass upon the question raised by Mr. Record. Mayor Fagan hopes the decision will be in his favor, but the members of the old board say they have no fear of the result.

All of the governing boards of the city were reorganized at noon, at which time the new city officials took office. The only important change was the retirement of Robert Davis, the Democratic leader, as City Collector, and the accession of Edward Fry, who is Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Collector Fry appointed Col. William B. Mason Deputy Collector. He also removed eight Democratic clerks, and appointed Republicans in their places. The clerks retained are John Creech and Charles Krebs, who hold over under the Veteran act.

Train Cut Off His Foot.

Charles Crohn, a bartender 32 years old, living at 233 West Thirty-sixth Street, lost his right foot yesterday afternoon while crawling under a freight car in the New York Central Yards at the foot of West Sixty-seventh Street. Patrolman Kern of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, for want of something better, took off the man's shirt and bound the leg so that it stopped the flow of blood. Then he had an ambulance summoned and the man was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Miller, who arrived with the ambulance, complimented the policeman for his work and presence of mind.

WILD TROLLEY CAR.

Throwing Off the Motorman, It Sped Over Coney Island Meadows with New Year's Revelers.

After losing its motorman by throwing him from the front platform into a ditch, a trolley car on the West End line, Brooklyn, ran wild for about a mile over the Coney Island meadows early yesterday morning. The car, under the charge of John Gallagher, motorman, and Charles Rupert, conductor, was filled with passengers who were returning from a New Year's celebration in a Coney Island dance hall. Just before the bridge over Coney Island Creek was reached the car bumped over a switch and the motorman was hurled over the side of the platform into a ditch beside the track.

The car sped on, none of the passengers or the conductor knowing that there was no motorman on the front platform. When the car failed to stop at the depot at Unionville, as required by the rules of the road, the conductor realized that something had gone wrong. Hurrying to the front of the car Rupert was astonished to find that no motorman was there. He brought the car to a standstill by shutting off the power and applying the brakes, and several men started back along the track to hunt for the motorman. Gallagher was found in the ditch. His head and body had been injured, and he was removed to the Kings County Hospital. A motorman sent from the depot at Unionville took his place on the car.

HIS CHURCH BASEMENT HOME.

Father Mechler Says He Will Stay Until He Gets a Rectory.

The Rev. Joseph Mechler, pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, Avenue B and Ninth Street, Unionport, who was lately forced to leave the cottage rented for a church rectory, was seen yesterday in the basement of the church, which he has fitted up as a home.

Father Mechler says he does not think he has been treated fairly by Alderman Gass, who ejected him, but that he will get the balance of rent due as soon as possible. He also says that if it shall become necessary he can get a night's rest by applying to any of the down-town parishes which he has served, but, he says, he proposes to remain in the basement of the church, until his parishioners furnish him with a rectory to live in.

MR. VANDERBILT'S CALLERS.

Many New Year's Greetings Left—His Condition Satisfactory.

There was a steady stream of callers all day yesterday at the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt, at 22 Park Avenue, all of whom left New Year's greetings. Mr. Vanderbilt was allowed to sit up in bed for a longer period than at any time since his illness took a turn for the better. He was ravenous for food, and his allowance of milk toast was increased. With this is served twice a day a soft boiled egg. Eggnogg forms a principal part of the nourishment, and the regular milk diet is continued.

To all inquirers at the house last night it was stated that Mr. Vanderbilt had passed a very good day and that Dr. Flint had left word that his condition was in every way satisfactory. The physicians say that Mr. Vanderbilt's recovery is now practically in the hands of his nurses.

OLD YACHT BUILDER DEAD.

Thomas Macpherson, Who Worked on the America, Succumbs to Grief.

Heart troubles attributed to grief at the death of his wife ten days ago after a brief illness caused the death yesterday of Thomas Macpherson, an old yacht builder of Williamsburg, at his home, 27 Cedar Street. He aided in the construction of the yacht America, which won the international cup ha lf a century ago. He was also at one time one of the best known Democratic politicians in Williamsburg.

He was born in Mulberry Street, New York, in 1823, and in early life he moved to Williamsburg and was apprenticed to a shipbuilder. His knowledge of yacht building made him very prominent and he was also actively interested in the volunteer fire department, being the foreman of the Washington Roostie Boys. From 1870 until 1872 he represented the Fifteenth Ward of Williamsburg in the Board of Aldermen.

Some time ago he and his wife planned to celebrate the fifty-eighth anniversary of their wedding. It was to have taken place next week. Last summer Mr. Macpherson became ill and his wife was assiduous in her attention to him. She fell ill two weeks ago and four days later she died. Mr. Macpherson's grief became so great that he told members of his family that he would soon follow his wife. He predicted on Wednesday that he had only a few days to live, and early yesterday morning he died, surrounded by his eight children, eighteen grandchildren and twenty-three great grandchildren. The funeral will take place to-morrow, the interment being in Evergreen Cemetery.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION WORK.

Report of the Operations During 1902 to be Made at Carnegie Hall.

The work of the Southern Educational Board during 1902 will be set forth at a meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Jan. 9, under the auspices of the Armstrong Association of New York, of which Dr. William J. Schieffelin is President. The chief speakers will be Dr. Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of Tulane University, New Orleans, and Dr. Charles E. McIver, President of the North Carolina Normal College. Music will be furnished by singers from the Hampton Institute.

The Academy of Political and Social Science will hold a meeting and reception for the board in Philadelphia on the evening of Jan. 12.

New York State Soldiers' Home.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Col. Joseph E. Ewell of Buffalo assumed the duties of Commandant of the New York State Soldiers' Home to-day. Col. Ewell inspected the barracks, and spoke favorably of the condition in which he found the men. At dinner he spoke to the veterans.

$322,194.00 Worth of Superior White Goods In Our Great 1903 White Sale Mostly at ¼ Under Regular Prices.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

PRODIGIOUS STOCKS. Everything fine, new, high-grade and made purposely for this commanding and splendidly successful event. Section after section is heaped high with choice and snowy muslin, cambric and nainsook undergarments.

By Long Odds the Greatest Displays in New York.

You see the evolution of the garment from the raw cotton to the perfectly finished garment. With such completeness and preparation is it any wonder that thousands of people quickly recognize and appreciate the scope and importance of **OUR WHITE SALES?** There are usually two kinds of White Sales at this time of the year. Some stores advertise White Sales regardless of stocks on hand simply because it happens to be the end of December or the month of January.

The Broadly Progressive Methods of This Store Are Different.

Our first duty is to plan—plan thoroughly. Then to provide merchandise worthy in quality and comprehensive in variety. We supply the best values in muslin underclothes that money and brains can devise. No detail is overlooked; there are no skimped sizes; everything is generous and ample. Examination and comparison prove this.

Every variety of garment is adequately displayed on specially allotted tables.

We accord the White Sales more display than any other store in the metropolis. Here are facts worthy of your consideration:—

FACT 1.—At the opening of our store last Monday morning, we had ready to deliver to the purchaser White Goods to the selling value of $255,213.00.

FACT 2.—In process of making to replenish the stock we had $66,981.00 more.

FACT 3.—There were engaged in the sale of white goods, besides cashiers, packers and delivery people, 264 men and women.

Thus we plan and such are our facilities for serving you.

ONE WORD MORE.—The only place in our store in which to buy cheese cloth is in the Domestic Department on the Main Floor and by the yard or piece. We don't use cheese cloth in our muslin underwear or men's shirts. We don't have to.

Women's Night Gowns.

NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin, high and V necks, 2 rows of embroidery and tucks, not more than 3 to a customer, 25

NIGHT GOWNS, extra quality muslin and cambric, 3 styles, high and V necks, trimming of lace embroidery and hemstitching, 49

NIGHT GOWNS, soft finish cambric and good muslin, square and V necks, trimming of lace and hemstitching, 59

NIGHT GOWNS, soft finished cambric, many styles to select from; lace and embroidery, square and V necks, some with trimmed back and front, others with medallions and ribbons, 98

NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, Empire style, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, 75

Women's Drawers.

MUSLIN DRAWERS of good heavy muslin, deep hem, spaced tucks; not more than 3 to a customer, 15

MUSLIN DRAWERS, with cambric umbrella ruffle, hemstitched, tucked and lace trimmed, 18

MUSLIN DRAWERS; some with embroidered ruffle and tucks; not more than 3 to a customer, 15

DRAWERS, trimmed with lace and embroidered; also hemstitched and tucked, 39

DRAWERS of cambric and muslin; several styles, lace and embroidery trimmed, 49

DRAWERS of nainsook, cut very wide and full, deep ruffle of blind embroidery, 75

Women's White Petticoats.

PETTICOATS, good muslin, tucked umbrella flounce, with ruffle of embroiddry, extra dust ruffle; not more than 3 to a customer, 50

PETTICOATS, fine muslin, extra heavy lawn tucked flounce hemstitched, with ruffle of embroidery, extra dust ruffle, 69

PETTICOATS, fine cambric and muslin, umbrella style, with trimming of embroidery and torchon lace, 98

PETTICOATS, cambric, extra heavy, umbrella styles; trimming of Point de Paris lace; fine embroidery and cluster tucking, 1.50

Women's Corset Covers.

CORSET COVERS, good cambric, round and square neck, felled seams and pearl buttons; not more than 3 to a customer, 25

CORSET COVERS, cambric; low neck, trimming of Val. lace and hemstitching, 25

CORSET COVERS, cambric; fine quality; low and V necks; elaborately trimmed with Val. lace insertion and edges; ribbon finish, 39

CORSET COVERS, cambric and nainsook, superior quality; many styles to select from; trimming of Point de Paris, Torchon and Duchesse lace, also fine embroidery, ribbon finish, 49

Children's Undermuslins.

INFANTS' LONG CAMBRIC SLIPS; solid yoke of embroidery, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves, 19

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT CAMBRIC SLIPS; yoke of embroidery; sizes up to 2 years, 25

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT NAINSOOK SLIPS; fine tuck yoke; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes up to 2 years, 49

GIRLS' MUSLIN GOWNS; Hubbard yoke; cambric ruffle; sizes 2 to 14 years, 35

GIRLS' MUSLIN GOWNS; Hubbard yoke; embroidery insertions and ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 2 to 14 years, 49

GIRLS' MUSLIN GOWNS; tucked yoke; embroidery insertions; others with Point de Paris; sizes 2 to 14 years, 69

BOYS' NIGHT SHIRTS; red, blue and pink stitching; sizes 2 to 14 years, 49

CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet; sizes 3 to 7 years, 19

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep hem and tucks:

1 to 2 yrs.	4 to 6	8 to 10	12 to 14
9	15	19	23

Same with embroidery ruffle:

1 to 2 yrs.	4 to 6	8 to 10	12 to 14
18	25	29	35

(Second Floor.)

Men's Fine Fur Gloves.

150 Pairs High-Class Gloves at Extraordinary Price Reductions.

Superior Gloves at marvellously low prices, and just at a time when your need for them is greatest.

A manufacturer overproduced slightly, and rather than run the risk of having to carry the Gloves over into next winter sold them to us at prices that permit us to offer them to you at the lowest quotations ever asked for Gloves of this kind. Descriptions follow:—

REAL SEAL GAUNTLET GLOVES; regularly $15.00 a pair, 10.75

REAL SEAL GLOVES; regularly $15.00 a pair, 10.75

REAL SEAL GLOVES; regularly $12.50 a pair, 9.50

REAL BEAVER GAUNTLET GLOVES; regularly $12.50 a pair, 9.50

REAL BEAVER GAUNTLET GLOVES; regularly $10.50 a pair, 8.00

REAL OTTER GLOVES; regularly $10.50 a pair, 8.00

REAL NUTRIA GAUNTLET GLOVES; regularly $5.00 a pair 3.75

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Groceries.

FISH—Fancy Chicken Halibut or Salmon Steak; per lb.,	12
Choice Selected Boston Codfish or Newport Haddock; per lb.,	7
Selected Long Island Weakfish or Boston Smelts; per lb.,	8
HERRING—Fresh Nova Scotia Herring; per lb.,	5
MUTTON—Leg choice Canada Mutton; per lb.,	11
ROAST BEEF—Selected Short Ribs; per lb.,	12½

(Fourth Floor.)

Book News.

Popular Fiction and History, Remarkably Low Prices.

LEATHER STOCKING TALES. Cooper, 5 volumes, in box,	45
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, Eugene Sue, 1 volume; cloth bound; 1,312 pages,	35
HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Macaulay. 5 volumes; in box,	45

(Second Floor. Take Escalator.)

Kimono Sacques & Gowns

At One-Half Less Than Usual Prices.

KIMONO SACQUES: fine Flannelette; very handsome patterns; with border trimming; made to sell at 59c.; to-day, 25

KIMONO GOWNS, German Flannel and Flannelette; extra heavy; very attractive patterns; several pretty styles to select from; ranging in price up to $2.25; special, 1.00

KIMONO SACQUES; Eclipse Flannelette; pretty Persian effects; border trimming and ribbon; regular price, 89c.; at 50

KIMONO GOWNS; Outing Flannel and Flannelette; very desirable patterns, with border trimming; cut full and long; regular price, $1.00; at 50

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Housekeeping Linens.

Better Bargains Than Ever Before.

"I like to buy my linens here because I get so much for my money," said a thrifty woman, who comes every year and buys enough to last a twelvemonth.

Complimentary! Such a spontaneous bit of praise is like a fleck of sunshine on a glowering day! But then it isn't strange that the Linen Store should be so well liked. It strives very hard and very persistently to please you. We go all over the world for good linens.

We make a specialty of providing hotels, restaurants, clubs, sea-vessels and other large users of linens with all that is new and up-to-date in this line of merchandise.

Renaissance Doilies and Centre Pieces.

At Less Than ½ Regular Prices.

HAND-MADE DOILIES, regularly 12½c., each, 5

HAND-MADE DOILIES, regularly 15c and 20c., each, 9

HAND-MADE CENTRE PIECES; regularly up to $1.25, each, 59

HAND-MADE CENTRE PIECES; regularly up to $2.00, each, 98

HAND-MADE SCARFS, regularly up to $4.00, each, 1.95

Spachtel Scarfs and Shams.

Endless variety of patterns, all fine imported goods, in applique and Irish point effects.

SCARFS AND SHAMS, regularly 65c. to 75c., each, 39

SCARFS AND SHAMS, regularly 75c. to 95c., each, 49

SCARFS AND SHAMS, regularly 95c. to $1.25, each, 59

SCARFS AND SHAMS, regularly $1.25 to $1.50, each, 69

Embroidered Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Shams.

Fine imported Swiss goods, embroidery edges and insertions.

Regularly up to $3.75, each, 1.25

Lace Edge Centre Pieces.

White linen finished cambric, with wide lace edge and row of wide insertion.

14x14 INCH CENTRE PIECES regularly 35c., each, 10

18x18 INCH CENTRE PIECES, regularly 50c., each, 19

24x24 INCH CENTRE PIECES, regularly 95c., each, 33

36x36 INCH CENTRE PIECES, regularly $1.50, each, 49

18x27 TRAYS, regularly 75c., each, 25

18x36 STAND SCARFS, regularly 95c., each, 33

Towels.

HUCK TOWELS, good size, with colored borders, regularly 8c., each, 5

HEMMED CRASH AND HUCK TOWELS, with colored borders; regularly up to 12½c., each, 9

HEAVY UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, double warp; regularly 12½c., each, 9

TURKISH RAGS good size, heavy make, each, 1

Muslins.

1 yard wide good quality of BLEACHED MUSLIN; 7c. grade, yard, 5

WHITE LONG CLOTH, nainsook finish, 10c. grade, yard, 6

WAMSUTTA TWILLED MUSLIN, 1 yd. wide, bleached, regularly 12½c., yard, 9

Doilies.

500 dozen fine bleached DAMASK DOILIES, with tied fringes; regularly 15c., each, 10

Pillow Cases

At less than cost of a single yard of the muslin used, to say nothing of the cost of making.

All sizes from 40½ by 36 to 54x36 inches; many made of Utica, Atlantic and Pequot muslins; in a regular way would retail up to 19c.; each, 10

Bed Spreads.

WHITE MARSEILLES & SATIN SPREADS, endless assortment of patterns; some slightly soiled; many retail from $3.50 to $4.95; each, 1.95

Laundry Bags.

Made of strips of colored tickings, different combinations of colors; regularly 25c.; each, 12½

Table Linens.

TABLE LINEN, full bleached Damask, floral patterns, regular 25c. grade, yd., 19

Silver bleached all linen GERMAN TABLE DAMASK with open work border; regularly 69c., yd., 49

THOUSANDS OF REMNANTS from the week's heavy selling; lengths from 1½ to 3 yards; in bleached and cream; regularly 25c. to $1.50; yard, 19 to 95

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Dress Goods Remnants, Thousands of Pieces.

A most welcome and opportune announcement. Thousands of pieces, in lengths suitable for Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Kimonos and Jackets. Every color is represented; also plenty of blacks and whites.

The fabrics include:—

Albatross, Cheviots, Serges, Henriettas, Basket Cloths, Granites, Voiles, Plaids, Veilings, Golf Cloths, Broadcloths, Venetians, Mohairs, Prunellas, Whipcords, Coverts, Kerseys, Astrachans, Tweeds, Zibelines, Sublimes, Knickerbocker Suitings, Soleils and many others.

PRICES RANGE FROM

15c. to 1.00

PER YARD.

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Photograph Offer.

Special for To-day,

One Dozen of Our Best $3.00 Cabinets, 2.00

No Extra Charge for Resittings. Maid in Attendance.

(Photograph Studio, Seventh Floor.)

Drug Dept.

Some Timely Specials for To-day.

DR. BELDEN'S LIVER GRANULES; special, 5

BOVINE; 25c. size, 9

EMULSION COD LIVER OIL, 33

STERLING SILVER MANICURE PIECES; made to sell up to 50c., 15

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Dress Linings.

Important Sale of Percalines and Moreens.

PERCALINES.

To-morrow we offer about 2,000 yds. of good quality Percalines; black, white and all the fancy shades:

MERCERIZED PERCALINES, CHASE-FINISHED PERCALINES; regularly up to 15c. per yd., at 8c

IMPERIAL MERCERIZED MOREENS.

An exceptionally fine quality (strong and durable), all the popular shades; also white and cream; per yard, 39c

(Main Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The New Year Presents Its First Great Event---

The Wanamaker SALE OF WHITE

THE first, great, strong, economic trade movement of the year begins today. Larger, stronger, more comprehensive, more decisive in its economies than ever in the past.

New York has welcomed it, competition has imitated it, while marveling at the continued success of the Wanamaker movement.

The spirit, the effort, the power, the accomplishment of the Wanamaker movement are unknown elsewhere.

Very positive must be the economy, most desirable must be the merchandise, that tempts New Yorkers to buy ahead of need-time. You may be very certain that WANAMAKER'S will never ask the broad, intelligent attention of the people of Greater New York without having news of stirring importance to tell; or without having merchandise to present, which that public cannot match elsewhere.

OUR great mercantile resources; our trade connections of long years of progressive effort; our expert buying; our work for and with manufacturers in designing garments and their trimmings; our power to distribute through two great stores, here and in Philadelphia, such quantities as no other house could sell—

These are some of the reasons why the Wanamaker Sale of White may be imitated but never duplicated.

These are reasons why it has become—

A Great Public Economy

A movement demanded and looked for by hundreds of thousands of women, who profit vastly by its economies, and are gratified to select from such immense varieties of thoroughly good and exceptionally refined and dainty muslin garments.

The Whole Delightful, Refreshing Array of New White Garments Is Ready for Selection Today

The women of Greater New York are invited. Here is the economy news in detail:

Chemises

18c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with lace or cambric ruffle. Three to a buyer.
35c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace or lawn hemstitched ruffle.
50c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery.
65c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.
85c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; lawn ruffle on skirt.
$1—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion; ribbon run through; lawn ruffle on skirt; trimmed with lace and insertion.
Other styles up to $3.75.

Short Skirts

25c—Of muslin; with plain cambric ruffle and plaits above.
35c—Of muslin; with keep cambric ruffle and hemstitched plaits; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched hem.
50c—Of muslin; five styles; with lawn ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or neat embroidery; or lawn hemstitched ruffles.
75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn and hemstitched plaits.
$1—Of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle and point de Paris lace and hemstitched plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery and hemstitched plaits above.
Other styles up to $3.25.

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin or cambric; two styles; deep ruffle with cluster of plaits, or plain hem with hemstitching above.
75c—Of muslin; two styles; trimmed with embroidery or umbrella ruffle of lawn with hemstitched hem.
85c—Of cambric or muslin; three styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.
$1—Of cambric; six styles; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery or torchon lace and insertion; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.
$1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace or blind or open embroidery.
$1.75—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with torchon or Point de Paris lace and insertion; others with open or blind embroidery.
$2—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with blind embroidery and four clusters of plaits above.

Petticoats

$2.50—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Point de Paris lace, two rows of insertion and cluster plaits.
$2.75—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or Point de Paris lace, or handsome embroidery. Other styles up to $30.

Corset Covers

8c—Of cambric; two styles; neck trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace. Three to a customer.
18c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace or hemstitched ruffle; draw-string at waist.
25c—Of cambric; four styles; round or V neck; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery; some with insertion or hemstitching.
35c—Of cambric; three styles; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery, torchon lace or hemstitched ruffle; all ribbon-trimmed; draw-string at waist.
50c—Of cambric, nainsook or lawn; nine styles; round neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or Point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed; draw-string at waist.
75c—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions or neat embroidery; some trimmed with ribbon.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric; four styles; round or V neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion; some with Valenciennes lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1—Of nainsook or cambric; seven styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or torchon lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or torchon lace; also embroidery. Other styles up to $4.75.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin; three styles; low neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; or V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery. Three to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; three styles; high, V or square neck, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yokes trimmed with insertion.
65c—Of cambric; lawn neck; short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and ribbon.
75c—Of cambric or muslin; seven styles; V, square or high neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; others with hemstitched ruffle and plaits.
85c—Of cambric; four styles; high, square or round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery and insertion, or hemstitched ruffle and plaits.

Nightgowns

$1—Of cambric; ten styles; square, high or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace, or handsome embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of cambric; four styles; high, V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or Valenciennes lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1.50—Of cambric or muslin; three styles; high or square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.
$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook; four styles, high, square or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace; ribbon-trimmed.
$2—Of nainsook; high neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and four rows of insertion and ribbon.
$2.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and neat embroidery; high back, square front; ribbon-trimmed.
Other styles up to $11.50.

Drawers

10c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem with plaits above. Three to a buyer.
15c—Of fine muslin or cambric; plain hem with cluster plaits above. Three to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin or cambric; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffles.
35c—Of cambric or muslin; five styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace and insertion or lawn hemstitched ruffles.
50c—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin; five styles; trimmed with lawn ruffle, Valenciennes, point de Paris or torchon lace, neat embroidery or umbrella ruffle of lawn hemstitched.
75c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles; trimmed with blind embroidery.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric; five styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, torchon lace or blind embroidery.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook; four styles; trimmed with blind embroidery and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace.
$1.25—Of cambric; trimmed with handsome embroidery with cluster plaits above.
$1.50—Of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle, blind embroidery and hemstitched plaits.
$1.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Other styles up to $6.50.

The 8c Corset Covers, 10c and 15c. Drawers, 18c Chemises and 38c Nightgowns are on special tables in the Basement Under-Price Store. All other goods on Second floor.

Girls' Wash Dresses.

At $3, worth $5—An extremely attractive group of dainty Russian Blouse Dresses, of pique, cheviot and fine linen; in white and colors. They are trimmed with embroidery, or linen in contrasting colors. Sizes 4 to 10 years. Remarkable value.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Short Dresses

45c to $1—Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses; yokes of plain or hemstitched plaits; or embroidery or lace insertions, inround, square or pointed effect, with embroidery ruffles or bretelles over shoulders; extra wide skirts. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
$1.15 to $2.50—Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses of fine nainsook or lawn; yokes with embroidery or lace insertions and ruffles; or ribbon at neck and sleeves; extra wide skirts, with embroidery ruffle or lace edge. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
50c to $3.25—Children's French Waist Dresses of lawn or nainsook; trimmed with lace or embroidery insertions; or entire body of cluster plaits; skirts with deep embroidery ruffle, insertion or hemstitching. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Babies' Long Slips

25c to 50c—Of Lonsdale cambric and nainsook; bishop and yoke effects, with hemstitched plaits or embroidery insertion; finished at neck and sleeves with embroidery, lace or hemstitched ruffle; skirts with deep hem, good width.
75c to $1.35—Of fine nainsook; yokes in round, Pompadour or pointed effects; richly trimmed with embroidery or lace insertions; some with embroidery ruffles; skirts with plain or hemstitched hem, or fine plaits and hemstitching.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Undergarments

DRAWERS

18c—Good quality of muslin; hemstitched hem and ruffle. Sizes 2 to 10 years.
25c—Of Lonsdale cambric or Masonville muslin; embroidery or lace ruffle, with cluster of plaits or rows of hemstitching on ruffle and above hem. Sizes 2 to 16 years.
10c to 18c—Of muslin, with hem and cluster of plaits. Sizes 1 to 3 years, 10c; 4 to 8 years, 15c; 10 to 14 years, 18c.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.
10c to 18c—Of good quality muslin; hem with cluster of plaits. Sizes 1 and 2 years, 10c; 4, 6 and 8 years, 15c; 10, 12 and 14 years, 18c.
Basement.

PETTICOATS

35c to 50c—Of muslin or cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with hemstitched plaits; or cambric, with embroidery ruffle or hemstitched hem. Sizes 2 to 14 years.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.
25c—Of good quality muslin; cambric ruffle, with hemstitched hem. Sizes 2 to 8 years.
Basement.

NIGHTGOWNS

35c to 65c—Of Masonville muslin or Lonsdale cambric; yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits; or cluster of plaits and embroidery insertion; or plain bishop style, with ribbon at neck. Sizes 2 to 14 years.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Corsets

At 38c, worth 50c—Of fine batiste; straight-front; gored band at waist; short hips; lace-trimmed top and bottom; in white; sizes 18 to 30 in.
At 45c, worth 75c—Corsets made specially for us; of sateen; short corset; low bust; short hips; straight-front; 4 hook; six bands across the waist; lace-trimmed top and bottom; in white and blue; sizes 18 to 23 in.
At 45c, worth $1—Of dainty flowered white batiste; low bust; short hips; straight-front; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 23 in.
At 50c, worth $1—Of coutil; bias and gored cut; straight-front; dip hips and abdomen; low bust; lace-trimmed at top; white and gray; sizes 18 to 30 in.
At 65c, worth $1.25—H. & H. Corsets of jean; bias cut and gored dip hips; straight-front; medium low bust; garters attached; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 25 in.
Basement.
At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B. Corsets of batiste; straight-front; medium low bust; long hip and abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; white; sizes 18 to 26 in.
At 85c, worth $1.25—W. B. Erect-form Corsets; bias cut; medium low bust; long dip hips and abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; white and gray; sizes 18 to 26 in.
At $1.25, worth $3.50—I. C. Corsets of black batiste; medium low bust and short hips; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 24 in.
At $1.25, worth $1.75 and $2.50—P. D. Corsets of imported coutil and sateen; medium short length and hips; excellent corsets for medium and short figures; in gray; sizes 18 to 30 in. In black, sizes 18 to 21 in.
At $1.75, worth $4.50—I. C. Corsets of imported coutil; straight-front; long over hips and abdomen; medium low bust; two rows of ribbon and lace top and bottom; white; sizes 18 to 26 and 30 in.
At $2.25—P. D. Donita Corsets of heavy black sateen; long waist; bias cut; gored hips; all whalebone; sizes 18 to 26 in. Regular $8.50 corsets; but not straight-front.
Tenth st. Elevator Counter and Main floor.
75c and $1.25 Corsets, also Second floor and Tenth street.

The WANAMAKER LINENS
An Important White Sale Element

OUR PREPARATIONS for the participation of Linens in the White Sale are broad and far-reaching. The whole vast machinery that provides the Wanamaker Stores with their all-the-year-round supply of Linens, of unmatchable quality-for-price, is set in motion, to produce still better values.

Here are the results—achievements that will delight every woman who knows good linen from bad, or at least likes to pay economical prices, and yet be perfectly sure of the reliable character of her investment. For Wanamaker Linens are *every thread pure linen*—no surreptitious thread of cotton can ever sneak in. And every item quoted below is pure linen, excepting only the cotton bath-towels.

And prices are decidedly lower, taken all the way through, than regular Wanamaker Linen prices, which are always notable for being under the market.

It's the time of all times to replenish the Linen closet, wisely and well!

TABLE LINEN by the Yard

Silver Bleached Austrian Table Linen; 63 in. wide; 35c a yard. Specially priced heretofore at 40c.
Extra heavy old-fashioned loom dice Table Linen; made for long service; bleaches quickly; 60 in. wide; 45c a yard. Regularly 55c.
Half-bleached Irish Table Linen; handsome new designs; very serviceable quality; 62 in. wide; 50c a yard. Easily worth 60c.
Bleached Irish Table Linen; full two yards wide; extra fine; 65c a yard. Sold as a leader at 75c.
Snow-white Irish Damask; 2 yards wide; all in one design; $1 a yard. Regularly $1.25.

TABLE CLOTHS

Bleached Scotch Double Damask Table Cloths; 70 x 72 in.; $2 each, from $2.50.
Same, 70 x 90 in., $2.50 each, from $3.25.
Same, 70 x 108 in., $3 each, from $3.75.
Bleached Irish Dinner Cloths; three beautiful designs, from one of the best manufacturers in Ireland—2 yards square, $4.25, regularly $4.85; 2 x 2½ yards, $5.25, regularly $6.

NAPKINS

Bleached Scotch Napkins; splendid quality; 22 in. square; $1.50 a dozen, from $1.75.
Bleached Irish Napkins, matching table linen above, at 65c a yard; 22 in. square; $1.65 a dozen, from $2.
Bleached Scotch Napkins; 24 in. square; $2.35 a dozen, from $3.
Snow-white Irish Napkins to match table linen above, at $1; one pattern only; 25 in. square; $3 a dozen, from $4.
Bleached Irish double damask full dinner-size Napkins; 26 in. square; matching Irish table cloths above, at $8 a dozen, from $9.25.

TOWELS

Bleached Towels; momie weave, hemmed ends; 20 x 40 in.; 18c each, from 25c.
Bleached Huckaback Towels, extra fine; hemmed ends; 21 x 41 in.; $2.50 a dozen, from $3.
Fine Irish Huckaback Towels; extra large; all-white border; fringed ends; 24 x 45 in.; 25c each, from 35c.
Fourth avenue.
Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 16 x 30 in.; $1 a dozen; specially priced at $1.20.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

TOWELS

Crash Towels; hemmed ends; Turkey red borders; 17 x 35 in.; 8c each; 95c a dozen; from $1.20.
Under-Price Store, Basement.
BATH TOWELS—1000 dozen snow-white Bath Towels; the best double warp quality; made especially for this sale; some hemmed, some fringed; others with colored borders; mostly all white; at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.
Fourth avenue and Under-Price Store, Basement.

TOWELING

1000 crash Mattress Covers; made up of 4¼ yards of crash; 30 in. wide; having some slight imperfections; at less than half their value. Worth, for the toweling alone, 75c. Priced, for quick selling, at 34c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.
Check Glass Toweling; 16 in. wide; red or blue checks; 8c a yard, from 10c.
Bleached Irish Crash, with three-stripe red border; 17 in. wide; 8c a yard, from 10c.
Fourth ave.

BED LINEN

Grass-bleached German Linen Sheets; hemstitched with row of open work above hem; 72 x 99 in., for three-quarter beds; $1.75 each, worth $2.50.
Bleached German Linen Sheets; extra heavy, serviceable quality; double bed size; 90 x 96 in.; $1.88 each, from $2.50.
Grass-bleached French Linen Sheeting, the heavy old-fashioned quality—will wear excellently; 2½ yards wide; $1 a yard.
Bleached Irish Linen Pillow-cases; 22 x 36 in.; 40c ea.
Grass-bleached German Linen Pillow-cases; 22 x 36 in.; 50c each, from 63c.
Snow-white Irish Linen Pillow-cases; extra fine Linen; 22 x 36 in.; $1.10 a pair, from $1.25.
Fourth avenue.

FANCY LINENS

15c each, formerly 25c—Bleached Linen Tray Cloths; neatly hemstitched; 17 x 26 in.
Basement.
$2.25, formerly $2.75—Renaissance Linen Center Table or Bureau Scarfs; 20 x 54 in.; very handsome three-center scarfs.
Fourth avenue.
10c each, formerly 25c—Plate Doilies, Damask center with Teneriffe wheel-work edges; 6 or 8 in. round, and 8 in. square.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

New White Goods

THE first showing is made today of many charming new designs—fresh, crisp, snowy white.

Some of the materials that promise to be especially favored are the Mercerized Basket Weaves, Madras Shirtings, Fancy Vestings, Cheviots, Figured and Embroidered Piques and Figured Damasks.

These attractive wash fabrics are as suitable for immediate use, as for later Spring wear. Prices are 15c to $2.25 yard.

Then here are certain highly interesting special offerings:
At 12½c, from 20c—Brocades, in small neat patterns.
At 15c, from 20c—Mercerized Striped Cheviot.
At 30c, from 40c—Brilliant Mercerized Cheviots, in basket weaves.
At 45c, worth 60c—Fancy Pique; heavy, soft finished.
At 75c, from $1—Brilliant Basket Weaves, in heavy and handsome designs.
At 35c, from 40c—Raised Corded Stripes.
Plain Long Cloth and Nainsook, by the piece of 12 yards, at these special prices: $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $3.
Broadway.

Embroideries
New and Attractive

THERE'S literally no end to the wealth of patterns and qualities among the new Embroideries for 1903.

Whether in Cambric, Nainsook or Swiss Muslin; flouncings, allover, beadings, ribbon insertions, motifs or medallions; baby sets or matching sets, the assortment is excellent.

For particular mention today, these two—Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, 1 in. to 5 in. wide, 12½c a yard; worth up to 20c.

Same, but finer quality; 3 in. to 12 in. wide, the latter for petticoat flounces, 25c a yard, worth up to 40c.
Broadway.

Eiderdown Robes And Dressing Sacques

SEVERAL offerings of these comfortable, warm, well-made negligee garments, that possess exceptional interest.

$1 Dressing Sacques, 75c

Of ripple eiderdown, in plain colors; ribbon at neck; finished with crocheted zephyr.

$3.75 Eiderdown Robes, $2.75

In attractive colors; girdle at waist, fastened with frogs; collar and cuffs satin-bound.
Second floor, Tenth street.

75c Dressing Sacques, 50c

Of eiderdown in plain shades; ribbon at neck; finished with crocheted zephyr.
Basement.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases
For Less Than the Cost of the Goods

WE bought a hundred thousand of these Sheets and Pillow-Cases, made up for us, at the mill, from one of the best-known brands of muslin sheetings. They are made in excellent manner, from perfect goods. The Sheets are torn, and have absolutely straight hems, that *stay* straight after washing.

And, furthermore, these Bed-muslins are priced at *less than what you would pay for the muslin by the yard.* The cost of making up is saved to you. Since we contracted for our supply, several months ago, prices on cottons have advanced sharply at the mills. Orders placed now would cost us, and you, more.

You'll thank us later for the suggestion to buy *now.*

HEMMED SHEETS

54x90 in., at 42c.	72x99 in., at 57c.
54x99 in., at 46c.	81x90 in., at 58c.
63x90 in., at 47c.	81x99 in., at 64c.
63x99 in., at 52c.	90x90 in., at 65c.
72x90 in., at 52c.	90x99 in., at 71c.

HEMMED PILLOW-CASES

42x36 in., at 13c.	50x88½ in., at 17c.
42x38½ in., at 14c.	54x36 in., at 18c.
45x36 in., at 14c.	54x38½ in., at 19c.
45x38½ in., at 15c.	

Fourth avenue.

Handkerchiefs

SCARCELY is a tremendous selling of Christmas Handkerchiefs past, when lavish supplies of brand-new, all-linen goods come forward for the White Sale. And the offerings display even greater intrinsic value than usual:

At 12½c, worth 25c—Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; all with the favorite narrow hems.
At 12½c, worth 20c—Women's embroidered and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs.
At 25c, worth 35c and 40c—Same, still finer quality. Also some lace-trimmed.
Broadway.
At 5c, worth 8c and 10c—Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs; soft finish.
At 10c, worth 20c—Same, finer quality.
At 10c—Women's embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs; excellent value.
Basement.

A Hundred Tons of Club Vellum

TWO hundred thousand pounds—that's the quantity of this famous Writing Paper we've prepared for the White Sale. With it go *fifteen million* envelopes—a splendidly liberal supply of the best paper for fine correspondence ever produced, and maintained, at its price.

And since we began selling it, a few years ago, we have distributed over three-quarters of a million pounds and seventy-five millions of envelopes—sufficient commentary on its popularity.

Full supply ready this morning in the Basement. Three sizes, Frances, Helen and Octavo.

Club Vellum Paper, 10c pound
Envelopes, 15c a hundred

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Timely Action

would prevent thousands of cases of consumption. To get rid of a cold before it becomes difficult to cure, take **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** This time-honored remedy does its work well and pleasantly. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Bridge

For the needs of health of men and women when the physician says "Get the Best, "get it.

There is only one best—

Hunter Baltimore Rye

Thus prescribed, it will prove to be the bridge between infirmity and strength.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Good News. Our Remnant Sale begins this morning. Suits to order $17.00, Coats and Vests $12.50, Trousers $4.50, Overcoats $20.00; all regardless of former value. Trimmings and workmanship will be up to our usual standard.

You cannot go wrong, money back if you ask for it.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

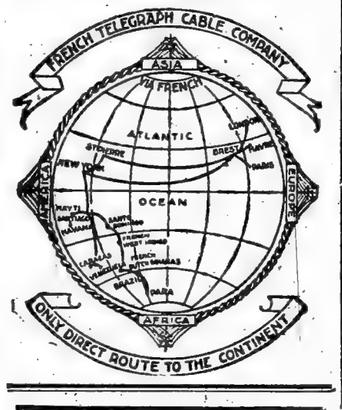

Ready January 15th
FRANK NORRIS'S LAST NOVEL
THE PIT

A superb story of active American life and character
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
34 Union Sq., E., New York.

Titan of Chasms

The Grand Canyon of Arizona. Our great round world has nothing like it.

Comfortably reached by rail on the way to California, any day in the year.

"Titan of Chasms" pamphlet mailed free. A beautiful Grand Canyon book for 50 cents.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. & 10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2503 SPRING.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE
TEA IN PERFECTION
Try L. J. CALLANAN'S 41-Blends
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

POWERS GRATIFIED BY CASTRO'S REPLY

Condition Attached, However, That May Delay Peace.

Feeling in the Various Capitals Is That Arbitration of the Venezuelan Quarrel Is now Assured.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—President Castro's reply to the powers, through Minister Bowen, is substantially an unqualified acceptance of their proposals to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty and the accompanying conditions. The Foreign Office here received his answer to-day and is satisfied with its spirit.

A further interchange of views preparatory to signing the protocol will take place in Washington.

The only really important question to be settled is what shall be done with the blockade? A continuance of the blockade is relied upon to hasten the conclusion of the arbitration preliminaries, especially on the part of Venezuela.

The Tagliche Rundschau denies that the recent article in opposition to the Monroe dictrine by Gen. von Boguslawski was inspired. The newspaper says that the General, being retired, does not need the permission of the Government to express his views publicly. He is one of the editors of the Rundschau.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Foreign Minister Prinetti this afternoon received through Ambassador Meyer Secretary Hay's note communicating President Castro's acceptance of the principle of arbitration at The Hague court of the Venezuelan difficulties, but with an additional proposition which the Government at Washington does not support.

At the New Year's diplomatic reception to-day Foreign Minister Prinetti and Ambassador Meyer exchanged congratulations over the anticipated settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan troubles. Signor Prinetti expressed his appreciation of the attitude of the United States and his satisfaction at the State Department's action throughout the affair.

While reserve is maintained at the Foreign Office with regard to the Venezuelan matter, it has been learned that the Foreign Office considers the additional proposition made by President Castro as not likely of acceptance. Communications on this subject are now being exchanged with Germany and Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Mr. White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, delivered to the Foreign Office this afternoon the note of Secretary Hay announcing President Castro's acceptance of the proposal to have the Venezuelan claims arbitrated by the international court at The Hague.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.—It is said here that an arrangement has been concluded with Great Britain and Germany to submit the Belgian and Dutch claims against Venezuela to the International Peace Court at The Hague at the same time the Anglo-German claims against the South American republic are taken to that tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Rejoinders of the European Foreign Offices to President Castro's reply to their arbitration proposal have not reached Washington. This, however, occasions no surprise, as the holidays are much more closely observed in European capitals than in Washington.

Following the rule which it has adopted in the treatment of correspondence passing between Venezuela and the allies, the State Department still declines to make public any information respecting the details of President Castro's reply, but inquiry confirms the report from Rome to the effect that Castro did attach a condition to the acceptance of the arbitration proposal, and that condition was not indorsed by the Washington Government.

However, it is pointed out that it has not been regarded as necessary at the State Department to either approve or disapprove any of the details of the propositions now in exchange between the principals. As to the condition attached to the acceptance, it can be stated that it is not of great consequence, nor is it likely to involve the loss of the arbitration project, for it is understood to relate rather to the means of getting the issue to arbitration than to any subsantial principle involved.

GERMANY NOT SATISFIED.

Frequent Suggestions Are Made of Outside Control of Venezuela's Finances.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is evident from the frequent recurrence of the suggestion that some financial control might be established in Venezuela, says the Berlin corespondent of The Times, that the Germans will not look forward to arbitration by The Hague tribunal with any great confidence, even if the difficulties for that plan presented by the reservation of certain claims are successfully overcome.

The plan of entrusting an international commission appointed by Venezuela's creditors with the administration of the country's finances finds favor in certain quarters.

LA GUAYRA IS INDIGNANT.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Jan. 1.—The former Venezuelan gunboat Zumbador, now transformed into a British warship, arrived here at noon to-day and caused considerable indignation among the people ashore, who look upon her arrival here under the British flag, especially on New Year's Day, as adding insult to injury. The Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto arrived here at 1 P. M. to-day.

CASTRO SAYS HE IS FOR PEACE.

Declares There Will Be No Obstacles to Settlement if the Allies Really Want It.

CARACAS, Jan. 1.—There have been persistent rumors in official circles and generally throughout this city since yesterday that President Castro had refused to agree to the proposals of the allies to refer the Venezuelan issues to The Hague tribunal.

A correspondent talked with the President of Venezuela at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It is not true that the President has declined the proposals of the powers; the Chief Executive declares he wants only fair treatment. It was clear from what President Castro said that he believes it would be very easy to reach a full settlement of the controversy.

"If a settlement is not reached it will be because a settlement forms no part of the plan of the allies," he said. "In this case the prolongation of the present situation would be disastrous for all concerned. The solution of the present difficulty depends more on the allied powers than on Venezuela."

The President was then questioned as to whether or not he would renounce the Presidency, and if it was his purpose to make a change in the present Cabinet. He replied: "People are at liberty to talk whatever nonsense they want to; I will make a change in the Cabinet when the present serious question is ended."

The report current at Willemstad, Curacao, that the Government sustained defeat upon the occasion of the recent fight with the revolutionists at Barquisemeto is untrue. The Government was victorious at Barquisemeto, and that town, as well as San Carlos and Tinaquillo, was recaptured from the rebels.

The news which originates at Willemstad is largely obtained from the Venezuelan revolutionists, who make that place their headquarters.

Settlement with May Yohe.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Central News announces that the claim of May Yohe for $45,000 against the estate of Lord Francis Hope, has been settled amicably. The terms of the settlement have not been published.

FIGHT EXPECTED AT FEZ.

Rebels Only Four Hours from Capital at Last Report.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Specific news of serious conditions at Fez is contained in a dispatch from the correspondent of the Times at Tangier, Morocco.

He reports that a courier has just arrived from the capital after having been delayed by the flooded rivers. He brought a letter to a banking firm dated Dec. 26.

The letter says that the pretender to the throne was then only four hours from the city. All the available troops had been sent out to defend the approaches to the capital and a battle was expected.

The Sultan has sent to Mequiney to demand the presence in the capital of Mulai Mohammed, his elder brother, in order to prove that he is not with the rebels. Mulai Mohammed has been reported to be the leader of the movement against the Sultan, and his name has lent additional strength to their cause.

Tangier is quiet, although in the absence of news from Fez the European representatives make no secret of their anxiety. The Moslem feast and New Year's Day festivities coincided, and it was feared there might be some clash. The streets were crowded all day, but good temper prevailed and there was no untoward incident.

Mulai Mohammed, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, who is now reported to be at the head of the rebellion in that country, has long menaced the stability of the Sultan's Government. He was the eldest son of the late Muley Hassan, his mother having been a Shereefa, and therefore the legitimate wife of the Sultan.

Just before his death, which occurred on June 7, 1894, Muley Hassan proclaimed as his successor Mulai Abd-el-Aziz, who was then only fourteen years old. He was the son of a Georgian slave, Lealа Rekia, who was the favorite of the Sultan. After the Sultan's death there were signs of a revolt in favor of Mulai Mohammed, who was a General in the army, and was favored by the Viziers in Fez. All show of rebellious spirit was suppressed, however, the tribes in the vicinity of Rabat being raided and many army officers being put to death for an outbreak in Fez.

Mulai Mohammed, who had set out for Sus, probably to establish a rebel court, was apprehended and held in prison at Marakesh until he signed an agreement to support his brother. He was afterward restored to his post as Khalifa of the City of Morocco, as the fanatical Kabyle tribesmen threatened that city and refused to cease their demonstrations until his former powers and dignity were given to him. He has since seemed to be loyal to Abd-el-Aziz and has been intrusted with important commands.

Mulai Mohammed is a fanatical Mohammedan, and has been looked upon as one of the chief opponents of the liberal policy of the young Sultan. The fanatical tribesmen were particularly stirred by the advances made by France after the death of the vigorous Grand Vizier Ahmed ben Mussa, the real ruler of the country until 1900. As the Sultan then insisted on taking a hand in Governmental affairs, and gave ear to the party which has desired to introduce reforms, their wrath was turned upon him. It therefore would be probable that they would seek the leadership of his brother.

EUROPEANS QUIT TETUAN.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—News has reached here that the European inhabitants of Tetuan, Morocco, have quit that port, fearing the rebels will attack the place. Dispatches received here from Tangier report that several provision convoys have entered Fez. The Sultan's troops intended marching out from Fez Dec. 27 to attack the rebels.

PACIFIC THE WAR CENTRE.

Max Nordau Predicts Gigantic Struggles on Great Ocean.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—In the course of an exhaustive review of the history of the world, contributed to the Neue Freie Presse by Max Nordau, the writer deeply deplores the growth of military imperialism in the United States, and says that by the admission of the spirit of militarism, which was formerly rigorously excluded, America is raising obstacles to the entrance of emigrants whose only capital is their strong working arms.

Speaking of the future of the New World, M. Nordau says the opening of the Panama Canal under American ownership will mark the beginning of a new epoch. The tragic stage of the world's history, which, in ancient times centred in the Mediterranean, and which moved in the naval ages to the Atlantic, will then be transferred to the Pacific Ocean.

At first the Anglo-Saxon element will seek to drive out the German and French flags floating over single points in the Pacific Ocean; then the struggle will be carried further to the Asiatic Coast, where Anglo-Saxons and Russians will have to decide the momentous world question of whether Eastern and Southern Asia shall remain British or Russian. To this forecast M. Nordau adds:

"One can only imagine with horror what such a gigantic struggle of nations and races will signify."

AMERICAN DIPLOMAT INJURED.

Carriage of Secretary Iddings of Embassy at Rome Struck by Electric Car and Occupant Hurt.

ROME, Jan. 1.—As the result of a collision between the carriage of Secretary Iddings of the United States Embassy here and an electric street car last night, Mr. Iddings's shoulder was dislocated, his coachman was injured slightly, and the carriage was smashed.

The coachman, seeing the imminence of the danger, lashed the horses and almost cleared the tracks, but the rear part of the carriage was struck and the coachman was hurled fifteen feet to the ground. Mr. Iddings, besides having his shoulder dislocated, had his legs bruised and was much shaken, but succeeded in extricating himself from the wreck.

He is somewhat feverish to-day, but his condition is not serious, though his doctors say six weeks must elapse before he will fully recover from the effects of the accident.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN MAZATLAN.

Citizens Fleeing from Mexican City by Thousands—Women Victims Predominate.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 1.—There is no longer the slightest doubt that the disease now afflicting this city is genuine Asiatic plague, for microscopic investigation proves that bubonic pest bacilli are in the blood of those afflicted with the disease. The plague has grown virulent within the last forty-eight hours, and the alarm, which had begun in some measure to abate, has returned with increased strength.

The people are fleeing from the city at the rate of 300 per day, and some 5,000 persons have gone already.

It is a remarkable fact that more than 50 per cent. of the persons attacked are women.

The news of the recrudescence of the plague at this port has reached the interior towns of the State, and is causing a panic. Sanitary cordons of armed men have been placed around the towns to prevent the entrance of any one from this place.

KING LEOPOLD MYSTERIOUS.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.—Upon the occasion to-day of receiving the congratulations of Parliament, the Diplomatic Corps and Belgian officials, King Leopold made a curious response to the President of the Chamber. His Majesty alluded to the initiative he himself had taken upon many occasions, notably in China, and asked the Chamber to continue to show the same blind confidence in him that it had always done.

"I shall not abuse it," King Leopold continued, "and thanks to the close union between the King and the legislative chambers, we shall be able to achieve things which cannot be explained at this moment, but of which the people will understand the bearing only by the results."

His Majesty's remarks created considerable comment; they are supposed to point to some new development of Belgian interests in China and possibly in the Congo Free State.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN A PACIFIER.

His Speeches in South Africa Likely to Lessen the Jealousies of the Colonists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has made some fine speeches in South Africa, of the immediate effect of which on his audience there is no doubt, says the correspondent of The Times at Colenso, Natal. One is conscious as the Secretary proceeds that the colonial mind begins to learn its own limitations and to see things in the true perspective.

The people of South Africa, the correspondent concludes, are beginning to find out that the matters which seemed to them before of supreme importance are dwarfed by others not included before in their every-day philosophy. Mr. Chamberlain's continual appeal to the colonists to forget all petty jealousies strikes home. It will be surprising if the visit is not found to have left behind a more reasonable attitude on the part of the various colonies and a greater readiness to give and take in their intercolonial relations.

Count Lamsdorff Leaves Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Count Lamsdorff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, left here this evening for St. Petersburg.

FELL DEAD IN THE PULPIT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 1.—The Rev. Dr. J. B. McMichael, ex-President of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., fell dead in the pulpit of the Sugar Creek United Presbyterian Church, near Xenia this evening while preaching.

He was graduated from the Xenia Theological Seminary, in 1865 and in 1870 was elected President of Monmouth, a position that he held for twenty years.

FIRE LOSSES FOR 1902 ABOUT $161,000,000

Nearly $9,000,000 Lighter than the Record for 1901.

The Conflagrations at Paterson and Waterbury Last February the Only Large Disasters of the Year.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada were hardly in excess of $161,000,000 for the year 1902, even allowing an approximate estimate of $13,000,000 for the month of December, in the absence as yet of carefully compiled figures by underwriters for last month. This amount is about $9,000,000 less than the losses for 1901, and between $17,000,000 and $19,000,000 less than the fire record of 1900, which was the worst year in the recent history of fire underwriting. The allowance of $13,000,000 for last month in arriving at these figures is over $1,000,000 in excess of the December losses in the bad year of 1900.

The losses for the last six months of last year were nearly $8,000,000 less than the corresponding six months of 1901, while the aggregate for the first six months of the year was only $1,000,000 under the first half of 1901. This was due to the Paterson and Waterbury conflagrations in February of last year.

During 1902 there was only one month when the fire losses exceeded the twenty-million-dollar mark. In February the Paterson fire caused over $7,000,000 damage to property, while in the Waterbury (Conn.) disaster more than $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. There was one twenty-million-dollar month in 1901, which was caused by the $10,500,000 conflagration which swept away much of Jacksonville. In 1900 there were two months, each of which showed losses in excess of $20,000,000, for in April of that year the Ottawa and Hull fire destroyed nearly $12,000,000 of values, and in June the North German Lloyd pier fire in Hoboken piled up a loss of $6,500,000.

Outside of the Paterson and Waterbury fires, the worst fires of 1902 were that at Atlantic City on April 3, estimated at $1,500,000 damage, and the destruction of the Armour plant at Chicago, with a loss of $900,000.

While in the bad year of 1900 the abnormally severe loss total was due in considerable part to the Hoboken and the Ottawa and Hull fires, the record of 1901, which was unusually heavy, with the single exception of the previous year, was due to an abnormal number of fires, few of which were markedly disastrous. During the year just closed the general record has been so much better that even with two conflagrations the showing is a decided improvement.

November's losses mounted unexpectedly high or the gain would have been still greater. The record for the ten months ending with October, was fully $11,000,000 lighter than the corresponding ten months of 1901.

There are two considerations which have combined to make 1902 much more favorable for the fire insurance companies than any of the preceding three years. There were a number of bad fires, notably that at Atlantic City in May, in which much of the property destroyed was wholly or largely without insurance. While the property loss at Paterson was over $7,000,000, the underwriters paid in indemnities something like $3,000,000. The Waterbury insurance loss was about $750,000 smaller than the property loss.

The other favorable factor for fire insurance men was the almost universal advance in fire insurance rates throughout the country. The advances were all the way from 25 per cent. to over 100 per cent. in propertion to the character of the hazards covered and were the result of the disastrous record of the previous four years. In 1898 the trouble was the series of rate wars, starting with the dissolution of the Tariff Association of New York. Since then the fire losses were the reason for unprofitable fire underwriting, culminating in the withdrawal of many companies from the field in 1901. Instead of there being a continuance of these retirements last year, 1902 witnessed the revived activity of Lloyds companies and surplus line companies such as flourished before 1898.

AGREEMENT ON THE AUSGLEICH.

Emperor Had Retired to Rest Before Dispute Was Ended.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that owing to the late hour at which the good news of the compromise on the ausgleich became known the Austrian and Hungarian press barely had time yesterday morning to register its thankfulness that the new year had begun so auspiciously.

It is even said that the Emperor, to whose many efforts in behalf of the people this new agreement forms a notable addition, retired to rest without the satisfaction of knowing that his influence had once more prevailed for harmony.

Death of Austin H. Brown.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—Austin H. Brown died at his home here to-day, aged seventy-four years. He was a brother of Rear Admiral George Brown and had held many positions of trust under the city, State, and National Governments. He was the son of William J. Brown, former Secretary of State of Indiana, and a member of Congress.

YOU WILL MISS IT

If you do not give your order in advance to your newsdealer.

The Annual Financial Review Accompanies the Sunday Edition of the New York Times, January 4, 1903.

Every one interested in financial transactions should have a copy of this extraordinary compendium of statistics.

Announcements of Winter Resorts—in the issue of Sunday, Jan. 4—a guide to routes and hotels for Winter recreations.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

We Have Bought the Entire Reserve Stock of

"Pickwick" Hand-Made Suits,

and Also Purchased from One of New York's Best Manufacturers His

Entire Reserve Stock of Overcoats.

Take Escalator to Clothing Dept. on Second Floor.

Together with our own stock, these make the suits embraced in this sale number about 1,765.

The Overcoats, which are the finest manufactured, number about 1,200.

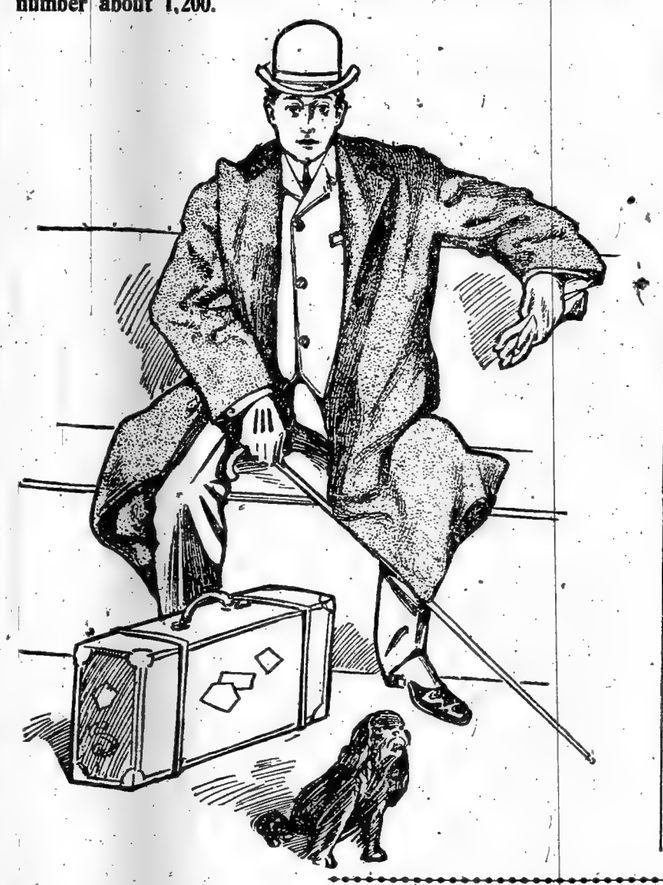

This combination Clothing Sale, which is unquestionably the most important that has been heralded for some time in the columns of the Greater New York news mediums, must appeal to every man interested and concerned in securing the very finest hand-made Clothing manufactured, at prices that are entirely inconsistent with the merits and value of the garments. The reductions from regular prices are so radical and so sweeping as to justify the use of the much abused term, phenomenal. No other word can adequately convey the full import and strength of the values.

$15 and $18 Overcoats and "Pickwick" suits	$9.50
$20 and $25 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits	$12.75
$25 and $30 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits	$16.75
$35 and $40 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits	$19.25

At no time is it so much the price as its perfection that sells "Pickwick" Clothing, for it embodies every feature that makes a Suit or Overcoat superior and all-satisfying.

Attention is called to the fact that the irregularly proportioned men—the Stout and Slim, the Long and Short, the Hard-to-fit—may share in this sale as well as those of regular proportions,

In point of scope, volume, importance and benefit to you the consumer, we've never held a Clothing Sale that in any way parallels this—which we consider one of the most triumphant mercantile movements ever inaugurated in the realms of retail trading.

Men's Hats, our regular $3.00 sorts, reduced to	$1.95
Men's Hats, our regular $2.00 sorts, reduced to	$1.45
Men's Trousers, our regular $5.00 and $6.00 sorts, reduced to . . .	$3.75
Men's odd Vests, of washable and worsted materials, sell regularly for $3.50 to $5.00, now	$2.15

IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SALE OF MEN'S CLOTHING WE HOLD
Our First Annual Clearance Sale of **Boys' Suits and Overcoats.**

Boys' long Trouser Suits, 14 to 19 year sizes, former prices $10 and $12, now	$6.75
Boys' fancy Sailor, Norfolk or Double-Breasted Suits, also Overcoats; our special $5.00 and $6.50 garments; choice of the entire stock for	$3.75
Boys' two-piece All-Wool Suits, 9 to 16 year sizes, former prices $2.95 and $3.50, now	$1.95

All our 50c. Knee Pants now . . . . . 29 | All our 50c. Shirt Waists now . . . . . 29 | All our 50c. Hats and Caps now 29

TWO SURPRISES IN ALBANY

Hint of Revolt in the Senate Worries Republicans.

Mr. Cunneen Makes His Republican Rival Deputy Attorney General—John McCullagh to Retain Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan 1.—There were two developments here to-day which aroused much interest among the politicians. One was the visit of Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to investigate the report of an anti-organization Republican cabal in the Senate. The other was the unexpected announcement by Attorney General Cunneen that Henry B. Coman of Madison County, his rival in the recent election, was to be his first deputy until Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego can so arrange his affairs as to permit of his taking up the duties of that place, a period which Mr. Cunneen said was indefinite.

The story of the alleged cabal was that Senator Brown of Watertown, who was an aspirant for the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee; Senator Elsberg of New York, who wanted to be Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and Senator Brackett of Saratoga, were threatening trouble for the organization.

Col. Dunn had a long conference at the Ten Eyck this afternoon with Lieut. Gov. Higgins and Senator John Raines, who is to be the Republican leader in the Senate. Col. Dunn was reticent as to what took place at the conference, but after it was over predicted that there would be no trouble.

Senator Raines, when the subject of the alleged cabal was mentioned, said with a smile: "That report does a great injustice to three very estimable gentlemen."

Inasmuch as Judge Coman himself last night made the statement that he did not expect to hold any position in Albany this Winter, and would return to his home to-day to resume his private practice, the announcement made by Mr. Cunneen that he was to be Deputy Attorney General came as a complete surprise.

It can be stated with authority that Judge Coman never at any time had any expectation of being First Deputy in the Attorney General's office. The only possibility which he ever was called upon to consider up to a late hour last night or this morning was that he might be asked to continue in charge of the franchise cases, with which litigation he is entirely familiar, and in trying which his services might be of great value to the Attorney General.

Several explanations of the appointment were given. Judge Bulger is now a city Judge in Oswego. If he should resign, the Republican Mayor would appoint his successor. His term of office as City Judge has some time to run. It has been suggested to him that he hold both offices and thus afford the Democrats an opportunity of electing his successor as City Judge. Inasmuch as the law gives him the power to appoint some one to take his place as City Judge, in case of any necessity for such action arising, it was contended by his Democratic friends that there was no obstacle in the way of such action.

As he would then be drawing two salaries, however, it was intimated by Republicans who learned of the Democratic programme that proceedings against him were likely to be instituted. It is said that Attorney General Cunneen at the last moment had good reason to believe that the threats to proceed against Judge Bulger if he held both offices were not idle, and, fearful that his administration of the office of Attorney General would be embarrassed from the outset, he gave Judge Bulger his choice of either resigning as City Judge or having the tender of First Deputy in the Attorney General's office withdrawn until such time as he would be in a position to accept.

There are other reports in connection with Judge Coman's appointment. The retiring Attorney General, John C. Davies, a few days ago decided it would not be proper for the Attorney General to take up the matter of prosecuting the Coal Trust until after President Roosevelt's commission shall have made its report. Those interested in this matter, not being satisfied with Mr. Davies's decision, will bring it before Mr. Cunneen, it is said, and Mr. Cunneen, in order that no bias can be alleged against his office, may have concluded that it would be a good idea to have a Republican lawyer pass upon the points made in the petition, which is Democratic in origin.

In announcing Judge Coman's appointment Mr. Cunneen merely said he had conferred with Judge Coman, and that the latter had agreed to accept.

It has been settled that John McCullagh is to be reappointed Superintendent of Elections. He had a conference with Attorney General Cunneen to-day, and Mr. Cunneen expressed the hope that their relations would be cordial. Messrs. Crain and Blumenthal, who have been appointed the Attorney General's assistants in New York City, also conferred with him to-day.

From the best information obtainable here it can be stated with reasonable certainty that the differences over the canal route have been practically settled, and that the Governor will recommend the improvement of the Erie route.

A dinner was given at the Fort Orange Club to-night to Capt. Joseph Dickey and about twenty of his close personal friends by Walter White of New York. There has been some mention of Capt. Dickey's name in connection with the head of the lunacy board to succeed John F. Parkhurst, but his friends say there is nothing in the report and assert that he will be named as Railroad Commissioner. The name of W. W. Worden is also being mentioned in connection with a Railroad Commissionership.

BLACK MAY CONTEST FOR SENATORSHIP WITH PLATT.

Report in Albany That Insurgents in Legislature Talk of Putting the ex-Governor Forward.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—It is suggested here that the threatened revolt in the Senate against the Republican machine may take the form of serious opposition to the re-election of Senator Platt, and that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black is to be put forward as a rival candidate.

The probability that Senator Platt might conclude not to seek a re-election also was mentioned in such a way as to give seeming color to the story, but interviews with those in a position to know the situation with regard to the Senatorship did not furnish any confirmation of the report.

It was further asserted with great positiveness by the leaders of the Republican organization that whatever trouble there might be over appointments, legislative or administrative, would not involve the re-election of Platt. The ostensible understanding here among the party leaders is that Senator Platt desires a re-election and that he will be re-elected.

ILLINOIS SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Hopkins's Chance Considered Small If He Does Not Get Nomination on the First Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—As the Senatorial situation now stands, it is generally conceded that if Mr. Hopkins is not nominated on the first caucus ballot he will lose. His choice of Miller as his candidate for Speaker is taken as an insult by Sherman and his friends, and this interference on Hopkins's part, as they call it, is thought to have endangered his chances.

Mr. Hopkins will need 63 votes in joint caucus. The Sherman followers say that he will fall far short of that number. At present Hopkins has thirty-five Representatives instructed for him, and four or five Senators under pledge. He is counting on getting enough of the uninstructed members and hold-over Senators to make up the necessary 63. He is relying, too, on the loyalty of these latter to the spirit of the convention instructions to make up what he lacks.

Ex-Representative George E. Adams and Luther Laflin Mills have both established headquarters, and will measure swords with Hopkins. Mills, however, has only one Senator pledged to him, and at present Mr. Adams has none at all. Besides those candidates Cook County has F. O. Lowden and E. S. Conway, who are willing to be "mentioned." Representative Foss stands ready, also, to take the place if Hopkins fails. The successful man must have 103 votes on joint ballot of the Legislature.

DEMOCRATS NEED LIVE ISSUES.

Senator Martin of Virginia Says the Next Presidential Campaign Will Be Fought Over the Tariff Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Senator Martin of Virginia, speaking of the next Presidential contest, said he could see no excuse or justification for a declaration in favor of silver coinage in the Democratic platform that will be constructed in 1904. The next platform, he believes, should deal with live issues and not attempt to resurrect differences that have existed between parties in the past, but which no longer exist.

"The next Presidential campaign will be fought on the issue of tariff revision," said Senator Martin. "Demand for revision of the tariff will be made first, because the present rates are excessive and unnecessary, and, second, as a means of curbing the power of trusts. Issues between political parties are not made to suit conditions, but are made by conditions. Just now tariff is forging to the front and engaging the public mind. It is the logical issue for the Democratic Party.

"The Democracy is united in favor of revising the tariff. The Republicans are hopelessly divided on the subject. The country is awakening to a realization of the fact that the Dingley rates are unjust.

"The question of trusts should be united with that of tariff revision. An effective cure for the trust evil can be secured through the tariff. It may be possible to effect a cure in some other way, but I am convinced that it can be effected through the tariff. If the Democratic Party were in a position to revise the tariff, it could relieve the country of the burdens the trusts have imposed upon it."

NEGROES' HOPE IN DEMOCRACY.

Ex-Governor Boutwell Warns Them Against Republican Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Negroes of Boston in Faneuil Hall to-day observed the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. The Rev. W. H. Scott of Woburn presided over an audience which filled the historic structure. The principal speaker was ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell called on the negroes to join the Democratic Party in a body, if that party declares for independence for the Filipinos. He declared that they hold the balance of power and that they must take this action in order to preserve their rights under the Constitution. He charged that the Republican Party is now in favor of returning to every condition existing in the South prior to the war.

WOMEN GREET COUNCILMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 1.—The meeting of the East Orange City Council at noon to-day partook somewhat of the nature of a social event, several women, well known socially, besides men, being present. The council has never before organized on New Year's Day, but, as there is considerable work in connection with the purchase of the plant of the Orange Water Company, it was decided to organize to-day, so that the Water Committee could be appointed.

Until the Citizens' Union was organized little interest was shown in the preliminary meetings of the council, but now residents are beginning to attend the council meetings and inform themselves on what is being done in the City Government. Among those who were at the meeting to-day were Mrs. John E. Dix, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Sumerwell, Miss Allene Cope Fry, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry N. Cobb, Mr and Mrs. Samuel S. Yardley, George M. Austin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union; Alden Freeman, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, and several members of that organization.

The two successful candidates of the Union, Farnham Yardley and Willis L. Brownell, took their seats. William Cardwell was re-elected Chairman of the council and Stephen M. Long clerk. James Tyrrell, whose department was the only one in the City Government that was not criticised during the last campaign, was chosen janitor again. "Jimmy's" re-election evoked more applause than that of any one else.

At the first meeting of the Board of Education there is to be a larger gathering of women, as Mrs. James S. Alexander, who was elected through the efforts of the Citizens' Union, will take her seat as a member of the board.

EXPIRED IN A HOTEL.

Mystery surrounds the sudden death last night at the Parkway Circle Hotel, a resort situated at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, of a stylishly dressed young man, whose identity, for some reason, is being carefully concealed by the authorities.

The young man arrived at the hotel in a carriage shortly after 8 o'clock. With him was an attractive, well-dressed young woman. The couple registered as "James Wilson and wife," and were assigned to one of the best rooms in the hotel.

Only a couple of minutes had elapsed from the time they were shown to their apartment, when the young woman rushed in to the café on the ground floor with an excited request that a physician be sent for at once. One of the waiters, who was dispatched for medical assistance, found Dr. Leo Jacoby of 58 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, in a nearby drug store. The doctor says he was ushered to the second floor, where he found a young man, apparently twenty-two years of age, prostrate on the floor and dying, apparently of heart disease. The doctor did all could for him, but the young man expired in a few minutes.

The police, it seems, were not notified; but Coroner Jackson arrived on the scene in a few minutes after the young man died. He had been summoned by Dr. Jacoby, who had detained the young woman pending the Coroner's arrival. Coroner Jackson, after examining the body, was not prepared to say what had caused death, but gave a permit for the removal of the body, which subsequently was taken to a private undertaking establishment on Park Avenue.

Coroner Jackson, when he left the hotel, went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, taking the woman companion of the dead man with him. On his way there he told the reporters that the woman had told him her right name was Jessie Harrington, and that she was employed in a dry goods store. She gave her address, according to Coroner Jackson, as 24 West Fifty-first Street. He declined to divulge the identity of the young man, though he admitted that he knew both his real name and his address.

The young woman, after she had told her story to the police, was permitted to leave the station house. She said that the young man had been driving with her in the Park, and that they had dined at McGowan's Pass Tavern. Shortly after the meal her escort had complained of feeling unwell, and they had gone to the hotel for the purpose of getting medical attendance.

The police apparently were satisfied to take the name of the dead man from the register of the Parkway Circle Hotel. He went down on the blotter as "James Wilson, age thirty-five, residence, United States."

At the hotel all information regarding the matter was refused.

STABBED BY A BREWER.

Cammero Rizzio, a candymaker, who lives at 203 East One Hundredth Street, was stabbed on the left side of the head last night at Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and William Frankenberger, a brewer, of 161 East Ninety-ninth Street, was arrested as the assailant.

Frankenberger, who is fifty-three years of age, was accompanied by his wife, and it was said that at the corner Rizzio was accused of having followed him. Rizzio said that he did not know Frankenberger. According to the police the brewer drew a penknife and slashed Rizzio.

Frankenberger, when arrested, talked and acted in a strange manner, and the belief is that he is mentally unbalanced or that he had some mysterious motive for the stabbing. Patrolman Angelin of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station heard Frankenberger say to Rizzio: "You have followed me for six months, and now I am going to kill you."

A "billy" was found in Frankenberger's pocket, and he told the Sergeant that he carried it to protect the police force from Rizzio, who, as he said, had threatened to kill the whole force. Mrs. Frankenberger could give no explanation of her husband's actions. Rizzio was not hurt seriously.

GOLF GAMES AT LAKEWOOD

New Year's Tournament Brings Out Many Notable Players.

Douglas Qualifies, but Forrest Makes the Lowest Score—Walter Egan in the First Set.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—Over fifty golfers took part in the New Year's tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club to-day, and among them were several of National fame, including the former National and metropolitan champion, Findlay S. Douglas, Walter E. Egan, a Harvard student and who was runner-up to Travis for the National championship in 1901; H. Mortimer Brooks of the Newport Club, H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, William Radcliffe, the English player, who won the handicap event at Lakewood in the Thanksgiving tournament, and Bruce Price of Tuxedo.

The competition was at eighteen holes, medal play, from which three sets of sixteen holes were picked for three cups, and the match play rounds for these trophies will be played to-morrow and Saturday. The special prize for the low qualifying score was won by H. M. Forrest in 86 strokes. His first nine holes were done in 46, a score beaten by several others, but he developed par golf on the last nine, doing them in 40 strokes, the best record of the day Forrest has played in previous Lakewood events, so the links were not strange to him.

John Moller, Jr., of the home club and Apawamis was only one point behind Forrest and one point behind him came Walter Egan. The young Harvard golfer played both his halves consistently, getting 44 in each case. He was runner-up to his cousin, H. Chandler Egan, last Fall for the Western championship. Douglas failed to get a place among the leaders, although he qualified in the first sixteen for the first cup. Lack of practice only was his inability to make a notably low score. He needed 94, which tied for twelfth place with S. S. Manning of the Garden City Club. Putting was his great weakness.

The course was in admirable condition, and New York clubmen who came down on the early morning train were surprised to see the links absolutely free from snow. The greens were not frozen hard, either, and the game was enjoyed under exceptional conditions for this time of the year.

Bruce Price and E. K. Mitchell of Hartford just missed a place in the first sixteen, each doing 96, so they headed the second division. Some of the starters dropped out, so that only forty-three turned in complete scores, and the third cup set was necessarily reduced to eleven members. The scores of the first sixteen are:

H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia—			
Out	6	4 7 5 6 4 4 6 4	46
In	4	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 6	40—86
John Moller, Jr., Lakewood—			
Out	5	4 7 5 7 4 5 4 4	45
In	4	4 4 4 4 6 5 5 6	42—87
W. E. Egan, Lake Geneva—			
Out	5	4 4 5 6 6 5 6 3	44
In	4	5 7 5 4 6 5 5 5	44—88
M. K. Waters, Lakewood—			
Out	6	4 6 5 6 5 6 6 3	47
In	4	4 4 5 6 5 5 5 4	42—89
H. T. Whitney, Nassau—			
Out	5	5 5 5 7 4 5 6 4	46
In	5	4 5 5 5 6 5 6 5	44—90
De Forest Lyon, Lakewood—			
Out	6	5 5 5 6 5 5 6 4	47
In	4	5 4 4 6 6 5 5 5	44—91
H. A. James, Lakewood—			
Out	6	4 6 5 8 6 5 6 2	48
In	5	4 6 4 5 5 5 5 6	43—91
W. Radcliffe, Baltimore—			
Out	5	4 5 5 8 6 4 6 4	47
In	3	4 5 4 5 6 5 5 7	44—91
A. D. Compton, Westchester—			
Out	5	4 5 5 6 6 5 6 5	47
In	5	4 4 6 5 6 5 5 6	45—92
S. H. Austin, Philadelphia—			
Out	4	4 7 6 7 5 6 7 4	50
In	5	4 4 5 5 6 4 4 5	42—92
H. Mortimer Brooks, Newport—			
Out	6	4 5 7 6 7 4 5 3	47
In	4	4 4 5 6 6 4 6 6	45—92
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—			
Out	6	4 4 5 6 6 6 6 4	47
In	4	5 4 5 5 6 6 5 7	47—94
J. J. Manning, Garden City—			
Out	5	4 5 5 7 6 6 6 4	48
In	4	4 4 8 6 5 5 4 6	46—94
C. R. Guerin, Baltusrol—			
Out	5	4 5 5 6 6 5 6 4	46
In	3	5 5 6 6 6 6 5 6	48—94
H. L. Phillips, Lakewood—			
Out	6	4 5 5 8 5 5 6 3	47
In	4	4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6	48—95
Frank M. Freeman, Lakewood—			
Out	5	4 6 5 6 6 4 7 4	47
In	5	4 5 5 7 6 6 5 6	48—95

The sixteen who qualified for the second cup are:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	56	40	96
E. K. Mitchell, Hartford	47	49	96
C. H. Terhune, Deal	49	49	98
G. Worthington, Mt. Anthony	52	45	97
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	50	47	97
W. W. Eurton, Pasadena	52	47	99
Winston May, St. Andrew's	47	52	99
Daniel Bacon, Garden City	54	45	99
W. Gardiner, Garden City	53	47	100
J. M. Dallett, St. David's	54	46	100
F. Hegel, Newport	54	47	101
L. P. Rider, Nassau	53	48	101
J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills	52	50	102
A. E. Taylor, Lakewood	52	50	102
Dr. Paul Kimball, Lakewood	55	48	103
J. W. Kemble, Philadelphia	54	49	103

Those who were relegated to the third cup division were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Frederick Kimball, Lakewood	57	47	104
J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Fox Hills	57	47	104
T. C. Ennever, Westchester	52	53	105
S. B. Ferris, Lakewood	54	52	106
R. T. McGusty, Nassau	54	53	107
E. W. Oxley, Wannamisett	60	49	109
G. P. Fiske, Lakewood	62	49	111
A. W. Black, Palm Beach	64	49	113
J. W. Stewart, Atlantic City	57	57	114
R. B. Carpenter, Manhattan	62	56	118
E. J. Phillips, Lakewood	61	60	121

Dyker Meadow Golfers Play.

A good field of golfers turned out yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Club's links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, to play in the first contest of the year. Among the players were several who have been seen in every New Year's Day match ever held by the club. The event was a bogey handicap, and was won by Charles Adams in 8 down to bogey from 11 strokes handicap. W. H. Crittenden made the best gross score of the day, 94 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Down.
Charles Adams	95	11	3
W. A. Putnam	98	11	4
E. H. Smith	100	4	4
F. J. Phillips	93	8	4
J. F. Bartle	98	15	4
F. H. Wilkins	102	13	4
W. H. Crittenden	94	6	5
F. S. Baldwin	100	8	6
H. G. McKeever	96	6	7
P. S. Mallett	101	7	7
H. C. Du Val	103	15	7
H. G. Waldron	101	8	7
J. E. Ray	103	10	8
F. V. Beckwith	96	6	8
F. A. Eddy	96	8	8
J. E. Butts	119	14	13

YALE HOCKEY TEAM LOSES.

Second Defeat of the College Players at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—The Yale Hockey Team scored another defeat in its game to-night at Duquesne Garden. This time it was the Bankers Seven who gave the collegians a trouncing. The locals skated off with a victory by a score of 6 to 0. The visitors had plenty of time to rest up to-day, and they could not advance their excuse of yesterday that they were tired. There was a notable absence of team work, which was largely responsible for their defeat. They also displayed a lack of practice. The line-up:

Bankers. 6.	Positions.	Yale. 0.
Richardson	Goal	Stein
Murphy	Point	Selleck
Phymester	Cover point	Hitchcick
Stuart	Centre	Oliver
Willcott	Forward	Potter
McCrosty	Right wing	Rowland
Howard	Left wing	Marcus

Goals—Howard, (3,) McCrosty, Stuart, Willcott.

Referee—Mr. Russell.

Final Football Game To-night.

Having defeated the football eleven representing this city by a score of 5 to 0, and overwhelmed the Knickerbocker Field Club team by 36 to 0, the all-Syracuse eleven will meet the Orange Athletic Club team in the final game of the indoor championship football tournament at the Madison Square Garden to-night. The preliminary game will be between the Monitors and the Transits, the two teams which have won the lightweight games of the first two nights. The line-up of the Syracuse and the Orange teams follows:

Syracuse.	Positions.	Orange A. C.
Carver	Left end	Clark, Schwinn
Wallace	Left tackle	Miller
W. Warner	Left guard	Dally
Wright	Centre	Bradley, Lang
Bemus, Pierce	Right tacle	Fritchard
O'Neill	Right end	Gibson
Moore	Quarter back	Taylor, Work
Bottger	Right half back	Roller
Draper	Left half back	Mambacker
Mason	Full back	Comerford

BROOKLYN SKATING RACES.

Six Events Decided at Holiday Race Meet in Clermont Rink.

Six events comprised the programme of holiday skating races at the Clermont Ice Skating Rink, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, two of which were held in the afternoon and four in the evening. As the mild weather had caused the postponement of the outdoor races scheduled for the day, the entry list was unusually large, and some interesting contests resulted.

The honors of the meeting were divided between Peter Sinnirud, the Swedish champion, and L. S. Huntington, a local novice, who, after winning the half mile novice race easily captured the mile junior handicap from the 100-yard mark with equal ease. As a consequence he will receive a very short mark in future. Sinnirud won the half mile open and the mile senior handicap from scratch. The local experts, W. W. Swan and A. Y. Sarony, made a rather poor showing, and neither won a race. Each took a bad tumble in one or the other of the two senior events.

The first race in the afternoon was a junior handicap mile event, which was won by W. R. Lee (60 yards) in a close finish with E. B. Underhill (50 yards) and Frank Travis, (40 yards,) who were second and third respectively. Gustav Salmon, a Norwegian skater, who was on scratch, fell early in the race and was unable to overtake the long-mark men.

The other afternoon event was a senior handicap at one mile, which had four starters, and was won by O. Dorlon from the 80-yard mark. W. W. Swan and A. Y. Sarony, both scratch men, were second and third respectively. Swan and Sarony had overtaken Dorlon in the thirteenth lap, but in the next circuit Swan fell and Sarony tumbled over him, which enabled Dorlon to regain the lead and to win the race by a scant yard. The fourth racer, W. L. Smith, found the pace so swift that he quit after covering three-quarters of the distance.

The evening programme began with a half-mile novice race, which had thirteen starters and was won very easily by L. S. Huntington. This was followed by a half-mile open event, in which all the best-known local racers started, the list including Peter Sinnirud, the Swedish skater; W. W. Swan, H. P. McDonald, and A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club, and H. Palliser. Sinnirud went to the front at the start, and though close pressed was never headed, and won by about five yards. Swan was second, Palliser third, and McDonald fourth. Sarony fell in the second lap, while in third place, and was unable to regain the lost distance.

A junior handicap at one mile was won by L. S. Huntington, the winner of the novice race in the afternoon, from the 100-yard mark by about twenty yards, and then came the senior handicap, one mile, which proved to be the best race of the evening and resulted in another victory for the Swedish skater, Sinnirud, from scratch. Sarony, Swan, and McDonald of the New York Athletic Club all had the advantage of the Swedish skater by twenty yards, but were overtaken in the third lap and were so completely outskated that they were unable to even catch the long-mark men, and were not placed at the finish. Sinnirud caught the long-handicap men at the last quarter, and won out by twenty yards. H. Palliser (eighty yards) was second, and E. J. Mulligan (ninety yards) was third. The time was 2:59 2-5.

To-night the teams of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Skating Club will meet at the Clermont Rink in their first match of the championship series. The summary of yesterday's races follow:

One-Mile Handicap, Junior.—Won by W. R. Lee, (60 yards;) E. B. Underhill, (50 yards,) second; Frank Travis, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:19.

One-Mile Handicap, Senior.—Won by O. Dorlon, (80 yards;) W. W. Swan, (scratch,) second; A. Y. Sarony, (scratch,) third. Time—3:14.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by L. S. Huntington; G. H. Schulte, second; B. Ackland, third. Time—1:41 3-5.

Half Mile, Open.—Won by Peter Sinnirud; W. W. Swan, second; H. Pallister, third; H. P. McDonald, fourth. Time—1:26.

One-Mile Handicap, Junior.—Won by L. S. Huntington, (100 yards;) W. T. Hayward, Jr., (50 yards,) second; G. Stolz, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:15 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Senior.—Won by Peter Sinnirud, (scratch;) H. Pallister, (80 yards,) second; E. J. Mulligan, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:59 2-5.

FIRE ON CRITERION'S ROOF.

Two Policemen, Two Bellboys, and a Clerk Formed a Bucket Brigade—Hotel's Guests Not Alarmed.

Flames on the roof of the Criterion Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, were observed at about 9:30 o'clock last evening, and, fearing to start a panic if he sent a fire alarm, Policeman Chave ran to the night clerk, and they went to the roof with two hallboys. About 150 guests were in the house, a few being down stairs.

The policeman and the clerk, Charles Loomis, ascertained that sparks from the chimney had ignited some beams of a scaffold erected around the chimney to make repairs. Policeman Speedon saw the blaze also, and he ran over to the hotel and up to the roof. He was in time to form a bucket brigade with Chave, Loomis, and the hallboys, getting water from the top story. They put out the blaze with the help of a fire extinguisher that Speedon had picked up on the way to the roof. The damage was slight.

Few of those in the hotel knew anything about the fire. About twenty guests were in their rooms in the top story, and some of them heard the voices of the men on the roof and went out to see what was happening. They were cautioned, and no word of the fire got lower than that story until some time afterward.

Fire Excitement at Putnam House.

Some excitement was created among the employes and guests of the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, last night by a curtain fire on the first floor. The curtain burned itself out and the damage only amounted to about $10. A passer-by saw the blaze and turned in an alarm. It was all over when the engines arrived, but the whistling and clanging alarmed the guests, who, however, were speedily reassured by the hotel managers.

Widow Hangs Herself.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Eliza Cort, a widow, forty-four years of age, while in a fit of despondency hanged herself to-night in the attic of her home, 147 Camden Street.

A STUBBORN COLD OR BRONCHITIS

yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything that you can take; and if persistently used a few days, will break up the cold.

When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief, where no cough medicine will give you relief. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
18 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

YEAR'S FIRST CYCLE RUNS

Forty-two Contestants in Century Road Club of America Event.

Higginson and Schoenert Completed Centuries Over Long Island Roads—Women Riders Participated.

Enthusiastic bicyclists representing several clubs in Greater New York welcomed the New Year by participating in three bicycle road runs which began in Manhattan and Kings Boroughs a few seconds after the midnight chimes rang out yesterday morning. One of these runs began at the Park Circle in Manhattan and the other two at Bedford Rest, Brooklyn. The roads were in wretched condition for bicycle riding—in fact, they were so bad that those who took part in the runs undertook a somewhat heroic task. Notwithstanding this serious drawback over ninety men and one woman braved the existing state of affairs, and the majority of them completed their journeys, and two of these, more courageous and enthusiastic than their fellows, continued riding until they had completed individual centuries.

The most successful run of the three was that conducted by the officials of the Century Road Club of America, which brought out forty-two contestants, one of whom was Mrs. Rose Munstemann of this city. This was a sixteen-mile run from Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway to Coney Island and back again. The route lay from Bedford Rest along the Parkway to Washington Avenue, thence through Prospect Park to Coney Island, where the contestants were checked at the end of the Cycle Path as they turned for home.

W. B. Ferguson of the Kings County Wheelmen and a member of the Century Road Club of America, who finished first in the same race last year, was again the first man home, having covered the route in 54:00. The next half dozen competitors finished as follows: George Fogler, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, second; William Cranston, Brooklyn, unattached, third; Fred Gebhardt, Century Road Club of America, fourth; William Engledrum, New York, unattached, fifth; Gus Perden, Howard Wheelmen, sixth, and Victor Lind, Kings County Wheelmen, seventh. Special prizes were awarded to all those who finished among the first twenty, and a silver trophy was awarded to Mrs. Munstemann, who finished in sixteenth place. In addition, a silver loving cup was presented to the Kings County Wheelmen, the members of this club having scored the greatest number of points, and a silver-mounted smoking jar was given to the National Athletic Club for having secured the second highest number.

Wilson Higginson of Highwood, N. J., a member of the Century Road Club of America and holder of the 100-mile record, and Charles Schoenert, another member, who holds last year's century championship, were the two who continued the ride until they each had completed 100 miles and accomplished the first century rides for 1903. Higginson's time for 100 miles was 12:10 and Schoenert's 12:35.

Another run was begun from Bedford Rest about the same time, under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association, the route being to Valley Stream, L. I. R. Schwartz, the first to finish, was presented with a silver cup. C. W. Phillips was second, and A. Anderson, who won a similar event a year ago, finished third. Anderson had poor luck during the race, as he fell on the way out and sustained painful injuries to his leg and shoulder.

In the run to Tarrytown from the Park Circle and back, a yearly midnight event of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, George Holzhauser of the Prospect Wheelmen, duplicated the victory of his clubmate, A. L. Cahn, last year, and won the run. This gives the Prospect Wheelmen a better grip on the Gerbereux Cup, as this trophy will become the property of the club whose members win the Tarrytown race three times. In addition to winning the second handle on the cup for his club Holzhauser won for himself a diamond-studded medal, presented by Alderman Oatman, and a magnum of wine from a resident of Tarrytown. The winner's time was 1:44:00, and considering the bad state in which the roads were this was very good, being only five minutes behind Cahn's time last year, when the conditions were very much more favorable. Bert Dammann of the Century Wheelmen finished second, five minutes behind Holzhauser. Only five men started, and of these R. S. Stafford of the Prospect Wheelmen was the first to reach Tarrytown, and by so doing won the C. E. Simms Cup. Another Prospect man, George Williams, was close up to him. The other contestant, Thomas Mack of the Century Road Club Association, was delayed on the road, through a slight accident.

BLACK BEARS IN MAINE.

Farmers Annoyed by Unprecedented Number of Mischievous Beasts.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Jan. 1.—Black bears have taken possession of the country fifteen miles east of Bangor, in the towns of Eddington, Amherst, and Dedham, to such an extent that the farmers there are thinking of organizing a bear-hunting league to exterminate the pests. In the old pioneer days every farmer was obliged to keep his gun handy and look sharp, else his flocks and herds would go to fatten the bears of his neighborhood, and it was no uncommon thing for Bruin to poke his nose in at the window of the little red schoolhouse, thus creating a panic among the children and giving the cause of education a set-back that would last until the men had taken a few days off and killed what bears could be found in the vicinity.

In recent years, however, the bear has subsided into peaceful, not to say sneaking, ways, contenting himself with feeding upon berries in Summer time, with a stray sheep now and then in the Fall, and retiring in Winter to a cave in the rocks, or to the depths of a hollow log, to sleep and suck his paws for months. The State used to pay a bounty of $5 a head for all bears killed, and this, with what could be gotten for the skins and from the sale of oil fried from the fat meat, made bear hunting so profitable that the animals became scarce. A few years ago, however, the bounty law was repealed, and since then bears have been left to multiply, which they have done amazingly.

Never within the memory of men living have bears been so numerous or so cheeky as they are at present in many sections of Maine, especially in the Dead River region, on the Upper Kennebec, and in the country east of Bangor, which is a natural nursery for Bruin—rocky and mountainous, abounding in caves and ravines. Last Summer there were few berries, and Winter shut in so early and so suddenly that much of the vegetable food of bears was destroyed, so that when it came time to turn in for the Winter Bruin was hungry. A hungry bear is an ugly bear, and, like a hungry and ugly man, he feels in no mood for sleep, but goes prowling about, ripe for war. Thus, it is natural that bears which should be sound asleep by this time are wide awake and touring the country, seeking what they may stuff themselves with.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

A Blanket Opportunity!

We bought up the entire stock of odds and ends of blankets from one of the largest blanket mills in the East at a price concession which makes the greatest bargains possible.

There are about 500 blankets all told in the lot. Many of them were used as samples; some are all wool; others cotton warp. There are sizes for large double beds, as well as single beds; some of them come singly only, not in pairs.

It's your opportunity to save from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. on the prices you'd have to pay regularly for blankets.

$1.85 Pair—10-4 size white Eastern wool blankets, a good, serviceable sort, ordinarily sold at $2.50 pair.

$3.10 Pair—11-4, heavy California wool blankets, white with colored borders; fine, soft and fluffy, large size; usual selling price $5.50 pair.

$3.98 Pair—11-4, extra fine California wool blankets; white with colored borders; a superb quality; one or the kind sought for; wear well, look fine; usually sold at $6.50 pair.

Main floor, 60th st. section.

Fine Comfortables, 98c.

A special purchase of about 250 comfortables enables us to quote this extraordinary price to-day.

They are of a fine quality, heavy weight, with dainty covering; lined on back with turkey red; filled with the very best white cotton—choice at the exceptional price of, each **98c**

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

25% Reduction Sale!

There are splendid chances in this 25 per cent. discount sale for getting the rarest kind of values in handsome merchandise.

You may make your selections from among the following stocks, and you'll receive 25 per cent. discount from the marked prices, which were themselves extremely low.

Candelabra,
Fine Gold Watches,
Sets of Books in Fine Bindings,
Imported Dress Trimmings,
Fine Musical Instruments,
Art Goods,
Diamond Jewelry, from $10 up.
Sterling Silverware, from $1 up.
Novelties in Leather Goods,
Fine French Clocks,
Calendars,
Fine Umbrellas.

Main Floor.

The Clearance of Furs.

Wear time at its height, yet this great clearance sale affords you a saving of from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on every fur garment purchased here now.

The furs are absolutely guaranteed to be the best—style, workmanship, quality

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8.—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Scheff, and Sembrich; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 3, at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 3d, at 8 at Pop. Prices.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 4, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Maryill, Dani, Bispham, Campanari; entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 5, at 8, Double Bill, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Salignac, Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI—Scheff, Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 7, at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, Anthes, Bispham, Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Frid. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Alvarez, Scotti, Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, AFTERNOONS. MAGDA
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
"CLEVER PLAY, BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"No play of American authorship this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining."—Times.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Evgs. 8:20. Mats 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN LAST 2 WEEKS. IMPRUDENCE

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave Evgs., 7:45 sharp. Mat. Sat., 1:45.
SOTHERN as HAMLET

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY—The Cross-Ways

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
JULIA MARLOWE Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE CAVALIER

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
MR. F. C. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Last Week. Last Mat. Sat. AUDREY Evgs at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now on Sale. ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Special Announcement!
Date of third concert changed to Saturday Eve., Jan'y 3, at 8:30. Orchestra Augmented to 110.
H. H. Wetzler, Cond'r.
SOLOIST, MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
PROGRAMME: BERLIOZ, Symphonie Fantastique; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; SCHUBERT, Group of Songs; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra."
Subscription and single tickets at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Jan. 6 tickets good Jan. 3.

FOOTBALL! FOOTBALL!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.
LAST GAME OF THE TOURNAMENT.
SYRACUSE N. Y. vs. ORANGE N. J.
GREATEST AGGREGATION OF PLAYERS EVER SEEN ON THE GRIDIRON.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
69 West 66th Street.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
OPENING OF THE HOCKEY SEASON.
New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
Saturday, Jan. 3, 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Res. Seats, 50 cts. extra.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
GEORGE ADE'S merry musical satire,
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 3d Month. Evg. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

Harlem Op. House. Next Week
E. S. Willard. To-night & To-morrow Matinée, "ALL FOR HER."
WEEDON GROSSMITH in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS, Tuesday Ev'g., Jan. 6.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY, & New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

CARNEGIE HALL....Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 4th.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

THE DEWEY E 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Tiger Lilies Burlesquers.
Sunday Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

14th St. Theatre, n. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week of UP YORK STATE.
NEXT WEEK—Rich & Harris's new production Jim Bludso, with Robt. Hilliard. (Seats ready.)

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev., 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE } MARY OF MAGDALA.

WEST END ANDREW MACK, TOM MOORE. Matinée To-morrow.
Sunday—Rice's greatest "pop." Tremendous bill. Next Week—Rice's "Show Girl." Seats ready.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

BIJOU. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15. Telephone 224 Mad. Sq
MABELLE GILMAN in The Mocking Bird
LAST TWO WEEKS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

GRAND LAST MAT. SAT. LULU GLASER Nxt Wk. Martin Harvey.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th St. Marshall P. Wilder, Johnstone Bennett & Co. Mat To-mw

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. SAT.
LOST RIVER Vew

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evegs. at 8:15.
STAR ENGAGEMENT BONN.
To-night, Last Time, BONN as HAMLET.

IN THE HANDBALL COURTS

Scores of the Games Played at Egan's and Drew's.

Matches Arranged in Which the Champion Players Will Participate—Spirited Contests in Brooklyn.

No date has been fixed for the beginning of the inter-city handball match between Champion "Mike" Egan and James Flaherty of Jersey City and the Brooklyn partners, Oliver Drew and Dr. Shea. All four of the players are hard at practice every day, however, and just as soon as the preliminaries are arranged they will lose no time in bringing the match to a conclusion. The Jersey City men are prime favorites, although the majority of the followers of the Brooklyn pair believe that Drew and Dr. Shea will be able to more than hold their own against the champion and his partner. Egan has made arrangements for a return match single-handed against Dan Bruder of Harrison, N. J., and Edward Ficke of the Mercer Street Court, which will be played next Sunday. Three weeks ago these two players defeated Egan after a very spirited contest, but the champion believes that he can turn the tables on them at the coming meeting. The match will be played in Egan's court.

Oliver Drew will have a hard match to play next Sunday afternoon at Tarrant's court, Jersey City, where he will meet Edward Hopkins and W. O'Keefe in a series of five games. These two players are experts at the game, and as they play very cleverly together, Drew will have a stiff contract on his hands in order to win.

At Egan's court yesterday the local men celebrated New Year's Day by playing several lively matches, the best of which was a partner game between T. McCabe and W. O'Keefe and George Nees and J. Dobbins. The latter pair won the first of the three games played 21-15, but McCabe and O'Keefe showed marked improvement in the other two games and won out rather handily. "Mike" Egan played a practice game with "Joe" Hanlon, whom he permitted to win the opening set, but then cut loose and played all around his opponent. Following are the leading scores:

"Mike" Egan	11	21	21
Joe Hanlon	21	19	17
T. McCabe and W. O'Keefe	12	21	21
G. Nees and J. Dobbins	21	15	18
W. Joyce and J. Farley	21	4	21
J. Delaney and J. Gilhooley	15	21	18
T. Waldron and T. Ford	21	12	21
J. Egan and P. Egan	20	21	11
G. Barber	21	21	13
T. Moran	15	20	21

There was quite a large assemblage of New Year's guests and members of the Brooklyn Handball Club at Drew's Degraw Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and they were treated to some very fine exhibitions by the leading players. James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea, who seem to be an unbeatable pair, defeated Oliver Drew and Thomas Dunne in a very closely played game, winning the first two sets to 19 and 18 respectively, and being beaten in the third to 14. Drew played the younger Dunne in a single game, 21-14, and the little Irish champion's work was both clever and fast, showing that he is in splendid condition for the coming inter-city match. Following are the scores of the best games decided:

James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	21	21	14
Thomas Dunne and Oliver Drew	19	18	21
Oliver Drew			21
James Dunne, Jr			14
Thomas Dunne			21
James Dunne, Jr			17
C. Raleigh and M. Henry	21	14	21
D. Malley and M. Ryan	17	21	19
John Hurley	21	17	21
Arthur Hurley	19	21	16
Robert Howe	21	21	14
Conor Boyle	18	16	21

SKATERS AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Over Ten Thousand Merrymakers on the Ice—Many Golfers Also Out.

Over ten thousand persons, according to the statistics of the Park Superintendents, skated over the smooth, frozen surface of Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday. It was the third day this season that the ice has been of sufficient thickness for skating, and the scene was a lively and pleasant one all day long. Well out in the lake the ice was smooth and clear, and the steel runners found plenty of opportunities to give exhibitions of fancy skating. The crowd began to arrive before 8 o'clock in the morning, and by 9 o'clock several hundred young men and women were gliding over the ice. The crowd was so dense early in the afternoon that from the shore it seemed impossible for another skater to find any room for movement on the lake, and yet fresh arrivals kept coming.

By 6 o'clock, when a large proportion of the day skaters left the lake, new groups began to appear, attracted to the lake by the clear evening and the new moon, and up to 10 o'clock, when the Park officials close the lake to skaters, there were several hundred merrymakers upon the ice. A delegation of curlers from Yonkers took possession of their special corner and enjoyed several impromptu games, the big stones and brooms exciting considerable interest among the skaters, who were ignorant of the ancient Scotch game. The lake will be open to-day.

The public golf links, although covered with many patches of snow, nevertheless afforded amusement to about twenty or more enthusiasts, many of the leading members of the New York golf clubs being among the players. The golf links will not be closed all Winter, provided the weather admits of a fair degree of playing.

Skating and Squash at Ardsley.

Skating and squash were the leading holiday features yesterday at the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry. Only one match in the squash tournament was played, that between E. J. Whitehouse and W. W. Carsons, Whitehouse winning after an excellent series of games. The others who are entered and who will play during the month are H. L. R. Edgar, J. H. McCullogh, H. S. Shonnard, E. W. Harris, F. L. Eldridge, J. L. Arden, and S. F. Hill. A number of informal games were played, however.

The skaters were out in force, for the ice on the large pond was in the best condition it has been this season. W. C. Fargo brought to the club a party of seventeen and E. A. Morrison, Jr., had six guests for skating. The club members practically deserted the clubrooms during the afternoon for the pond, and the skating continued until long into the evening.

Amusements.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in JULIUS CÆSAR.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....at 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN, MANAGER.
To-night at 8:15, To-morrow at 2:15.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HERALD AS "A SURE CURE FOR BLUES."
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
JEROME SYKES IN THE GREAT COMIC HIT "THE BILLIONAIRE."
SEE THE FUNNY SATIRE ON "FIRST-NIGHTERS."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE SILVER KING
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 80—GREAT ACTS—80 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Paramount, Brush By, Vineland, Neapolitan, Mystic, Offset, and Pat Rice, 105 pounds each; Woodmont Belle, Tioga, Gloria Mundi, and Swett Nell, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Flora Levy, 92 pounds; War Cry, 95; Jim Wing, 99; Prince Herrman, 99; Miss Shanley, Alpaca, and Crutchfield, 102 each; The Bronze Demon, 107; Sue Johnson, and John Potter, 109 each; Polly Bixby and Aline S., 114 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Apple Bloom and Breaker, 85 pounds each; Sapere, 87; Robert G. Lansing, 90; Insolence, 99; Lou Woods, 101; Malster, Dr. McNally, Kaloma, Masterful, and Ben Frost, 104 each; Inspector Shea, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Aurie B. and Ahumada, 90 pounds each; Flintlock, 101; Barbara Frietchie, 102; Granton, 104; Pyrrho, Port Royal, St. Tammany, and Bedlam, 106 each; Belvino, 107; Bard of Avon, 109; Nitrate, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Pirate, 97; Anzeiger and Doc Wood, 100 each; Star and Garter, 104; Flamboyant, 107; Glenevis, Daddy Bender, and Welcome Light, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, Lecha, 95 pounds; Eliza Dillon, Blue Ridge, and Atheola, 98 each; Bean, 103; Charles Ramsey and Willard J., 105 each; Mosketo, 106; Fake and Compass, 108 each; Swordsman, 113.

Lawson's Horses at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The stable of race horses owned by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and under charge of Ralph Black, the trainer, will Winter here. The horses arrived to-day and will remain here until next Spring, when they will return to Massachusetts. The stable is located at the Horse Haven annex of the Saratoga Racing Association's park.

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS.

Pennsylvania Maintains Her First Day's Lead in the Second Round.

After the conclusion of the second round of the triangular college chess league, composed of Brown, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania, played at the German Press Club, in this city, yesterday morning, Pennsylvania had maintained her lead, gained on the first day by half a point over Cornell, the latter leading Brown by the same margin. The pairing had been drawn as follows: First board, Rand, Cornell, vs. Hicks, Brown; second board, Easton, Brown, vs. Smyth, Pennsylvania, and Addleman, Pennsylvania, vs. Mitchell, Cornell.

Yesterday's games were all of short duration, and in each instance the first player won. Rand won a pawn in the opening and increased steadily his advantage, winning out in thirty-six moves. In the second game Easton at first had lost a pawn, but obtained a good position thereafter. Smyth hastened the catastrophe by an ill-considered exchange of bishops, after which White's attack proved irresistible. Thirty-one moves were recorded in this game. The contest on the last board between Addleman and Mitchell stood pretty even up to the twenty-fifth move, when Mitchell fell into a trap, which caught a rook. The Ithacan resigned after twenty-six moves.

The scores:

FIRST TABLE.—PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE.

Rand. Cornell. White.	Hicks. Brown. Black.	Rand. Cornell. White.	Hicks. Brown. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. RxR	Kt—B4
2. Kt—KB3	P—Q3	20. Kt—Q4	KtxBch
3. P—Q4	Kt—KB3	21. RPxKt	P—QR3
4. PxP	PxP	22. P—QKt4	B—Q4
5. QxQch	KxQ	23. KtxPch	RxKt
6. KtxP	B—K3	24. BxB	K—K3
7. B—Q3	QKt—Q2	25. R—Q3	R—KB
8. KtxKt	KtxKt	26. K—Q2	P—KKt4
9. B—K3	B—Q3	27. K—K3	PxPch
10. Kt—Q2	R—KB	28. PxP	K—B4
11. P—KB4	P—KB4	29. R—Q7	R—Q3
12. P—K5	B—B4	30. RxRP	P—B4
13. BxB	KtxB	31. P—Kt5	P—B5
14. B—B4	K—K2	32. RxP	PxP
15. B—Kt3	QR—Q	33. RxP	P—B6
16. Cas., (QR)	R—Q5	34. P—Kt4	R—B5
17. P—Kt3	Kt—Q5	35. R—Kt6	RxBP
18. Kt—B3	RxRch	36. R—B6	Resigns.

SECOND TABLE.—GIUOCO PIANO.

Easton. Brown. White.	Smyth. Penna. Black.	Easton. Brown. White.	Smyth. Penna. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. P—QKt4	Kt—Kt6
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. R—K1	KtxB
3. B—B4	B—B4	19. QRxKt	RxP
4. Castles	P—Q3	20. B—K4	P—QB3
5. P—QB3	Kt—B3	21. P—B5	B—B5
6. P—Q4	B—Kt3	22. R—B4	P—Kt4
7. PxP	PxP	23. R—Kt4	R—Q
8. QxQch	KtxQ	24. P—R4	P—B3
9. RxtP	KtxP	25. P—R5	P—B3
10. Kt—Q2	Kt—Q3	26. R—K	R(R7)—Q7
11. B—Kt3	Kt—K3	27. R—K3	B—Q6
12. Kt(K5)	—B4	28. BxB	R(Q7)xB
13. KtxKt	KtxKt	29. R—K7	R(Q6)—Q2
14. KtxB	Castles	30. R(Kt4)x Pch	K—B
15. P—KB4	RPxKt	31. RxR	Resigns.
16. B—B2	Kt—B4		
	B—K3		

THIRD TABLE.—QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

Addleman. Pennsylvania. White.	Mitchell. Cornell. Black.	Addleman. Pennsylvania. White.	Mitchell. Cornell. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	14. BPxB	Q—K2
2. P—QB4	P—K3	15. Kt—K4	Kt—Q4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	16. Q—K2	Kt—Q
4. B—B4	P—KR3	17. Kt—K5	Q—K
5. P—K3	B—K2	18. Kt—B5	B—B
6. Kt—KB3	Kt—B3	19. Kt—Kt4	P—B4
7. B—Q3	Castles.	20. Kt—K5	Kt—QB3
8. P—QR3	PxP	21. KtxKt	QxKt
9. BxP	P—QKt4	22. P—K4	Kt—K2
10. B—Q2	P—KR3	23. PxP	KtxP.
11. R—QB.	B—Kt2	24. B—K4	Q—Q3
12. Castles.	B—Q3	25. BxR	QxPch
13. B—Kt3	BxB.	26. K—R	Resigns.

The record up to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Pennsylvania	2½	1½	Brown	1½	2½
Cornell	2	2	Brown	1½	2½

The individual scores are:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Addleman	1½	½	Rand	1	1
Smyth	1	1	Easton	1½	½
Mitchell	1	1	Hicks	0	2

The third round will be played in the following order to-day: Hicks, Brown vs. Addleman, Pennsylvania; Easton, Brown vs. Rand, Cornell; Mitchell, Cornell vs. Smyth, Pennsylvania.

Baltusrol Pool Postponed.

The pool tournament which was to have started yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club, was postponed until later in the week. The Club Committee is arranging a squash tournament for this month, and the squash courts were well occupied all day yesterday by prospective competitors practicing for the match. Several golfers took part in impromptu games on the links. The course was plentifully covered with snow, but most of the greens have been cleared, so that by playing with red balls considerable sport could be had, if no very low scores.

THE TELEPHONE
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CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING

High and Close Scores for Trophies Were the Rule.

Fred T. Bedford, Jr., Won the New Year's Cup—Over 5,000 Targets Broken During the Day.

An even score of shooters took part in the holiday shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn at Bay Ridge yesterday, and because of the large field and the perfect shooting weather the scores were the highest and closest that have been made so far this season. The shooting began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and, except for an intermission at noon, continued until darkness put an end to the sport. Over 5,000 targets were trapped during the day.

The New Year's Cup, a handsome trophy offered by the Shooting Committee of the club, was won by Fred T. Bedford, Jr., who, with his handicap allowance of 8 targets, made the maximum possible score of 50, breaking 21 targets in each of the two strings of 25. L. C. Hopkins and C. H. Chapman tied for the next two places, with scores of 49 each, and E. B. Stephenson was fourth with 48. There were three ties at 46 and four at 45.

The next important match was for the stake trophy, also at 50 targets, handicap, which was won by L. C. Hopkins with a perfect score. He had a handicap allowance of 6 targets in each string of 25, and broke 24 and 22 respectively. A. W. Palmer was second, with 47, and H. M. Brigham and F. T. Bedford, Jr., tied at 46 for the next two places.

A trophy match, at 25 targets, handicap, was won by A. W. Palmer with a straight score after a tie with J. H. Jack, and another went to L. C. Hopkins after twice resulting in a tie with A. W. Palmer and F. T. Bedford, Jr. Two trophy matches at 15 targets each were won by A. W. Palmer, with straight scores, one after a double tie, which required two shoot-offs to decide it. The scores follow:

NEW YEAR'S CUP.
50 Targets Handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	4	21	25	4	21	25	50
L. C. Hopkins	6	20	25	6	18	24	49
C. H. Chapman	8	17	25	8	16	24	49
E. B. Stephenson	1	25	25	1	22	23	48
E. Banks	0	24	24	0	23	23	46
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	20	22	2	22	24	46
D. C. Bennett	4	20	24	4	18	22	46
H. M. Brigham	0	23	23	0	22	22	45
J. R. Elliott	0	21	21	0	24	24	45
D. V. B. Hegeman	3	18	21	3	21	24	45
A. W. Palmer	4	18	22	4	19	23	45
T. W. Stake	5	17	22	5	17	22	44
R. E. Wigham	5	17	22	5	17	22	44
H. B. Vanderveer	3	21	24	3	16	19	43
H. L. O'Brien	5	20	25	5	13	18	43
J. H. Jack	3	17	20	3	19	22	42
C. J. McDermott	5	12	17	5	12	17	42
E. H. Lott	2	15	17	2	22	24	41
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	18	20	2	16	18	38
W. W. Marshall	6	15	21	6	8	14	35

STAKE TROPHY.
50 Targets Handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
L. C. Hopkins	0	24	25	6	22	25	50
A. W. Palmer	4	23	25	4	18	22	47
H. M. Brigham	0	23	23	0	23	23	46
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	4	23	25	4	17	21	46
E. Banks	0	23	23	0	22	22	45
E. H. Lott	2	19	21	2	22	24	45
J. H. Jack	3	17	20	3	20	23	43
C. J. McDermott	5	18	23	5	15	20	43
R. E. Wigham	5	18	23	5	15	20	43
W. W. Marshall	6	16	22	6	15	21	43
F. B. Stephenson	1	21	22	1	19	20	42
G. G. Stephenson Jr.	2	19	21	2	19	21	42
H. B. Vanderveer	3	20	23	3	16	19	42
E. B. Knowlton	4	17	21	4	17	21	42
D. C. Bennett	0	19	19	4	18	22	41
D. V. B. Hegeman	3	21	24	..	..	..	..
H. L. O'Brien	5	19	24	..	..	..	..
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	20	22	..	..	..	..
C. H. Chapman	8	14	22	..	..	..	..

TROPHY MATCH.
25 targets, handicap.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
A. W. Palmer	7	21	28	R. E. Wigham	5	16	21
J. H. Jack	3	23	25	H. M. Brigham	0	20	20
L. C. Hopkins	6	18	24	E. Banks	0	20	20
F. B. Stephenson	1	21	22	H. B. Vanderveer	3	17	20
F. T. Bedford, Jr	4	18	22	L. M. Palmer, Jr	2	17	19
G. G. Stephenson, Jr	2	19	21	C. J. McDermott	5	10	15
W. J. McConville	4	17	21				

Shoot-off—same conditions.
A. W. Palmer..7 20 25 J. H. Jack....3 12 15

TROPHY MATCH.
25 Targets Handicap.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr	4	21	25	C. J. McDermott	5	15	20
A. W. Palmer	4	21	25	T. W. Stake	5	15	20
L. C. Hopkins	6	21	25	W. W. Marshall	6	14	20
E. B. Stephenson	1	23	24	G. G. Stephenson, Jr	2	17	19
H. M. Brigham	0	22	22	D. V. B. Hegeman	3	15	18
L. M. Palmer, Jr	2	20	22	R. E. Wigham	5	13	18
C. H. Chapman	8	14	22	E. Banks	0	17	17
E. H. Lott	2	19	21	D. C. Bennett	0	16	16
J. H. Jack	3	18	21				

First shoot-off—same conditions.
A. W. Palmer..4 23 25 L. C. Hopkins.6 24 25
F. T. Bedford, Jr ..4 23 25

Second shoot-off—same conditions.
L. C. Hopkins.6 22 25 F. T. Bedford, Jr ..4 17 21
A. W. Palmer..4 18 21

TROPHY MATCH.
15 Targets Handicap.

H. M. Brigham	0	15	15	L. M. Palmer, Jr	1	11	12
A. W. Palmer	3	14	15	T. W. Stake	3	9	12
L. C. Hopkins	3	14	15	C. H. Chapman	4	8	12
R. E. Wigham	3	12	15	F. B. Stephenson	1	11	12
C. J. Sykes	2	12	14	son	0	11	11
E. Banks	0	13	13	H. B. Vanderveer	2	8	10
H. L. O'Brien	2	11	13	E. B. Knowlton	2	8	10
W. W. Marshall	3	10	13				

FIRST SHOOT-OFF.
Same conditions.
A. W. Palmer..3 12 15 H. M. Brigham.0 12 12
L. C. Hopkins..3 12 15 R. E. Wigham.3 9 12

SECOND SHOOT-OFF.
Same conditions.
A. W. Palmer..3 12 15 L. C. Hopkins..3 11 14

TROPHY MATCH.
15 targets, handicap.

A. W. Palmer	3	12	15	R. E. Wigham	3	9	12
H. M. Brigham	0	14	14	E. Banks	0	10	10
L. C. Hopkins	3	11	14	W. W. Marshall	3	6	9

Ten Fairs—L. M. Palmer, 10; E. B. Knowlton, 9; F. B. Stephenson, 7.

New World's Rifle Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1.—H. M. Pope, the crack rifle shot of this city, broke the 50 and 100 shot world's records here to-day on the Standard target, 200 yards, off-hand. He scored 463 in 50 shots and 908 in 100 shots. The former records were 462 and 900, and were held by Dr. Hudson of New York.

Billiard and Pool Contests.

New Year's Day was a quiet one in most of the billiard rooms yesterday. Several local amateurs of note did a little playing in the Knickerbocker and Montauk Academies, Brooklyn, but no regular matches were played. An exhibition match of 300 points, 14.2, between Ferdinand Poggenburg and Edward Gardiner has been arranged for to-morrow at the Knickerbocker Academy.

The pool tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club will be finished next week. No game was played yesterday. Only three men are left for the final matches, and the competition promises to be unusually close. C. E. McMahon and H. F. Powers have each won four games, and lost none; while Robert Carr has won three and lost one.

Winter Resort Edition.

The Winter Resort Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will be the largest and most complete number of the kind ever printed by any newspaper, and will contain announcements of the best Hotels, Railroads, and Steamships. Be sure and order a copy from your newsdealer in advance. It will aid you to decide upon the route and hotels for Winter recreation. —Adv.

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VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER.

A POUND 27c

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A POUND 27c

FLOUR—BAKING POWDER.
7 Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour, A Can Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, BOTH 23c.

BUCKWHEAT—SYRUP.
A Package Triumph Buckwheat, A Pint Bottle Maple Syrup, BOTH 25c.

CAROLINA RICE.
Large, full head, new crop, for this sale, 3½ POUNDS FOR 23c.

CALIFORNIA PRUNES.
Fancy Santa Clara, The choicest grown in California, all fine, dark, meaty fruit, 3 POUNDS FOR 25c.

Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand; pint bottle 10c.
Pickles, Liberty Brand, sweet and sour mixed, and Gherkins; a bottle 12c.
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand; pint bottle, wrapped 13c.
Extract of Beef, Peerless Brand; fine quality; a jar 19c.
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand; our best; a package 10c.
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand; a bottle 5c.
Jams, Liberty Brand, all varieties; a jar, 9c.; 3 jars for 25c.
Macaroni or Spaghetti, La Trovatore Brand; best imported; one-pound pkg. 9c.
Petapsco Peaches; Maryland pack; good quality;

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BRITISH OPINION AND VENEZUELA.

We were saying the other day that the mere fact that The London Times printed Mr. KIPLING'S vigorous and outspoken and versified remarks under the title of "The Rowers," and printed them without deprecation of its own, denoted that in his denunciation of the Anglo-German "alliance" for the purpose of collecting certain trumpery claims from a little insolvent Power the poet had not made an exception to his rule of hitting the bull's-eye of British opinion. We are receiving more detailed proof of that proposition. The London Times, for instance, of Dec. 20 contains two letters of expostulation against the conduct of the British Government in allying itself with the German Government and making common cause with it for the collection of claims against Venezuela of British and of German subjects.

That the two remonstrances proceed from widely different points of view is sufficiently evident when it is mentioned that one of them is signed by Lord CHARLES BERESFORD and the other by Mr. THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES, M. P. Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S remonstrance begins by quoting the weighty opinion of Sir ROBERT GIFFEN that the action of the British Government in the Venezuelan affair has amounted to a "grave blunder." And this for the reason that it necessarily strains the relations of Great Britain and the United States. That is repeatedly put forward in Lord CHARLES'S interesting letter. "In order to increase the friendship and confidence so necessary for the furtherance of trade and commerce between the two great nations, an open and emphatic declaration should be made on the part of the British Government that they will adhere under any circumstances whatever to the principles laid down in the Monroe Doctrine. * * * Germany may take a course which, while quite within her rights, might conceivably prove irritating to America. * * * If I were a citizen of the United States, I would unquestionably fight in support of it," (the Monroe Doctrine.) And finally: "Surely it must appear to American citizens that the combination was made in case irritation or difficulties occurred with the United States in reference to the Monroe Doctrine." We need not say that this last consideration was what mainly weighed upon the spirits of American citizens during the doubtful days of the recent negotiations, and convinced them that either the actual British Government did not represent the British people, or else that the sentiment of the British people was not what the American people had fondly imagined it to be.

Mr. BOWLES'S letter shows its author by no means insensible to the importance of maintaining a good understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. But it deals specifically with "the levity wherewith his Majesty's Government have begun this war, the imprudence with which they have taken to themselves, on especially dangerous conditions, so dangerous an ally as Germany, and the disregard with which in so serious a matter Parliament has been treated." Mr. BOWLES proceeds into specifications to which we have no space to follow him. But he does finally make it clear, it seems to us, that the Ministry has taken to itself a power of decision long unused upon important international questions; that it has thus done what, in the unwritten Constitution of Great Britain, may fairly be called an "unconstitutional" act, and that, having usurped authority to decide these questions without consulting Parliament, it has decided them wrongly, wrongly here meaning in a manner contrary to the settled, though not declared, sense of the British people.

On such matters we know no fairer arbiter than The London Times itself, which publishes both letters in one issue, and adds its own judgment. That judgment is, to quote its own words: "We have entered into some kind of agreement which the public does not very well understand, and having done so we must keep faith and get the business settled as well and as speedily as we can. American opinion, according to our Washington correspondent, goes to the root of the matter. It is held that we must keep our engagements, but it will be reckoned an additional proof of our friendship for the United States if we refrain from making any more of a similar kind."

We should say that that was a very fair translation into diplomatic and responsible prose of the free and irresponsible denunciation of Mr. KIPLING'S verse. The gist of the two utterances is the same, that the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Mr. BALFOUR have completely failed, on a critical occasion, to interpret the public opinion of Great Britain. That certitude is good enough for us, and entirely does away, or should do away, with any irritation that we may have received from the action of the official misrepresentatives of British opinion. When we come to inquire how they have been so grievously misled, we may have our ideas. We may recognize that the politics of Great Britain are still, or rather renewedly, "dynastic"; that the German Kaiser is a very clever man, as well as a good patriot, and that it is to the interest of Germany, as a Power if not as a people, that the understanding between the British Empire and the American Republic should not be too good. We may recognize also that the German Kaiser on this occasion and question may have succeeded in hoodwinking the "Constitutional advisers" of the British monarch. The question thus suggested is evidently a question of British domestic politics, with which it would be impertinent for us to intermeddle. It is a question, moreover, of a class which in the past the British people have shown a high degree of aptitude to settling for themselves.

THE SANITARY ASPECTS OF CAR CROWDING.

The Merchants' Association has given wide currency to a letter addressed to its Committee on Franchises and Transportation by Dr. GEORGE A. SOPER, sanitary expert, which, while not admitting of specific contradiction in any point, illustrates how much easier it is to find fault with existing conditions than to suggest a means of remedying the least of them. Speaking of the modern electric car, of the type used in New York, Dr. SOPER says: "It seems to have been built with the idea that the public would not crowd at all or would be willing to crowd like cattle. The small proportion of space devoted to seats as compared to that devoted to standing room, the broad platforms, the central location of the electric lights, and the want of an adequate ventilating system, are all evidences that the cars are not well adapted to carrying the number of people who ride upon them." This is true enough, perhaps, but what advantage can be expected to result from reciting the facts if means for remedying them are not available? What the public needs most is that some one shall undertake the careful study and experiment which will make its demands practicable and will assist it in agreeing as to what it wants and may properly insist that the transportation companies shall provide. After dwelling at sufficient length upon the generally familiar facts Dr. SOPER says on the subject of car ventilation:

Scientific experiments show that fifty cubic feet of fresh air should be admitted to each car every minute per person. It is clear that no such allowance is insured to passengers on any line of closed cars in Greater New York. Such ventilation as occurs takes place irregularly by the opening and closing of the doors for the entrance and exit of passengers or through primitive transoms, and not by any well-designed and carefully regulated ventilating system. The transoms are absurd makeshifts at ventilation. Because they afford no protection against wind, rain, snow, or sleet, they are generally closed unless the weather is fair, or they are inadequately opened at the whim of the conductor or passengers. On a cold day of which I have record 65 per cent. of the cars met on Broadway between the Battery and Fourteenth Street had all of their ventilators closed.

Theoretically this is all right; practically to introduce fresh air into a car containing seventy people at the rate of 3,500 cubic feet per minute would be a hair-raising operation against which the traveling public would instantly rebel. The feeling which prompted the little girl to object to her morning bath in Winter on the ground that she had rather be warm and dirty than clean and cold perhaps explains why 65 per cent. of the passengers in street cars would make it extremely unpleasant for a conductor who left the top of his car open and growl about "fresh-air fiends" if a passenger should take the liberty of consulting his own convenience by opening the transoms. The principal reason why the railroad companies do not provide perfectly satisfactory ventilation for their cars is that no means to that end which are satisfactory in practice have yet been discovered.

The Merchants' Association is a very energetic and capable body of public-spirited citizens, and in our occasional criticism of its methods we should be sorry to be understood as opposed to the ends it seeks or in any way antagonistic to its wholesome propaganda of local reform. It is in a position to render in many lines services of such exceptional value as were rendered by it in the Rampo investigation, and the local transportation problem gives opportunity for distinguished service if undertaken in the right way. Tenement house reform is a case in point. Those who recognized the evils of the tenement-house system might have described them until the crack of doom and accomplished nothing. The first step in the direction of practical reform was when those who were determined to do something organized an exhibition of plans and demonstrated by wise criticism that it was possible to build better tenements and make the investment in such tenements profitable. Through its energetic committees the Merchants' Association could study the problems of local transportation and vehicle construction, and render invaluable service in focusing public opinion upon specific things which, no doubt, the companies would be very willing to do for their own advantage. A satisfactory model car—clean, commodious, comfortable, well ventilated, giving seats for all who can enter it and easy of access and exit—would be a revelation to the companies, and its adoption could be promised with confidence. If this ultimate good is not attainable, some progress may be made toward it by showing how the worst defects of the present construction may be remedied one by one. Such a service would identify the Merchants' Association even more closely than now with the public interest and make it in the highest degree useful.

PRACTICAL POLICE REORGANIZATION

Police Commissioner GREENE begins his official career in just the way to be expected from a man who has undertaken a serious responsibility and means to make a success of it. His orders are precisely those best calculated to make the uniformed force realize that the Commissioner understands himself perfectly and does not propose to elaborate a system of police reform while they, in turn, are elaborating a system for making it ineffective. In suspending from duty without pay one Inspector and five Captains under charges more or less serious, he did what should have been done as an ordinary incident of police discipline. To leave a man charged formally with neglect of duty, or worse, in the performance of those duties and the enjoyment of the salary of his position, was always a scandal. The effect of this order of suspension will be twofold; it will tend to insure that charges are not lightly brought against high officers of the uniformed force, and it will make these same officers doubly careful to avoid giving cause for the preferment of charges against them. It is said to have sent through the whole department a thrill such as might have resulted from contact with a "live wire."

In his talk to the Inspectors the new Commissioner said exactly the right thing. He magnifies their office as it should be magnified by making the Inspectors immediately responsible for the conduct of the precincts by the Captains. He requires them, instead of hanging around headquarters, to make their offices in the precincts they command, in order to be in touch with what is going on there. What he said to them was precisely what they needed to be told. In effect, it was that he would hold them personally and rigidly responsible for the districts under them and that while he was willing to sustain them in all proper ways, he was not in mood to accept excuses for failure to perform police duty. This is business, done in a businesslike way. The line of policy outlined by Commissioner GREENE is so obviously the path of least resistance for the head of the department who means to reorganize and reform it, that there would not seem to be room for a difference of opinion as to whether it is the proper one to follow.

THE "ROOSEVELT ROSE."

The Patent Office has done itself credit by refusing to issue a copyright for a new flower, if it be a new flower, under the name of the "Roosevelt Rose," when it appears that that is not the name of the inventor and patentee, but of the President of the United States, when it does not appear that the rightful wearer of the name, whose position and popularity have undoubtedly caused the patentee to give it that name, has given his consent to such use of his name. Without such consent, the Patent Office holds, the use of the name is an impertinence to which it will not lend official sanction.

Without question this decision is in the interest of decency and civilization. But in this State, it seems, there is nothing to prevent any inventor or any dealer from making any use he chooses of the names, or even of the representations, either of public characters or of private characters, which he thinks will promote the sale of his wares. There is nothing to prevent a dealer in whisky from publicly representing Archbishop FARLEY and Bishop POTTER, for example, as publicly drinking his beverage. Mayor Low has been so represented, with other men in the public view. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under better inspiration than it invariably shows, remonstrated with the Mayor upon this representation of him, only to be told that he was a helpless victim and that he was advised that he had no redress for this particular form of outrage. Why, indeed, should he have, when the Court of Appeals had decided, in the first place, that the heirs of a modest woman, deceased, had no standing in court when they attempted to prevent the erection of a public statue to her, upon the ground that they were sure she would not like it, and, in the second place, that a modest woman, still living, had no standing in court when she attempted to prevent the use of her own likeness as an advertisement of a firm with which she was in nowise connected and in which she had no interest.

Whoever considers these things will have no hesitation in rejoicing that the authorities of the Patent Office constitute a tribunal so much more sensitive, in respect of one important department, of what BLACKSTONE classifies as "Private Rights," than the New York Court of Appeals.

ARE WE A JOYOUS PEOPLE?

There has developed of late a disposition among the citizens of New York to seize every convenient opportunity to indulge in spontaneous street carnivals. Popular movements of this kind always have their origin in some latent trait or tendency of the people. They cannot be effectively encouraged nor stimulated by organization. The experience of generations has shown that while curiosity will bring us together in great multitudes to see anything which is arranged for the public entertainment, the greater the preparation the more solemn it becomes as a public function. We crowd where it is to be seen, suffer great inconvenience and sometimes danger to see it, disperse sadly when it is all over, and confess to ourselves, if not to others, that the effort to be happy in celebrating something is a failure, conspicuous in proportion to the seriousness of the preparation made for it. Something of this may be due to the fact that New York is not well arranged for imposing civic or military spectacles and that to be one of a street crowd is a fatiguing experience which the wise avoid as much as possible. Really to interest us, a spectacle needs to be one of unusual magnificence, and even then we resume our daily pursuits and pleasures with a sense of satisfaction that the excitement is over and that it will be a long time before a like celebration will become necessary. From this it has been concluded that as a community we lack the capacity for enjoyment and take our pleasures as sadly as the English are said to take theirs.

But it looks as if we were beginning to discover that we have a latent capacity for joyousness, which, if not checked by too much preparation and curbed by too many police regulations, finds expression as spontaneous as the growth of a daisy crop in a pasture lot. What happened on the evening of the last State election is still fresh in memory. It was an impromptu Mardi Gras, and astonished even those who took part in it, for the reason that it was completely successful. The same thing happened, with interesting variations, on New Year's Eve, not as sharply focused around the picture screens of the newspapers as on election night, but extending all over the city. It is difficult to discover any reason why 50,000 or 75,000 people should gather late at night at and near the corner of Broadway and Wall Street to listen to the chimes of Trinity, and then make such a din with horns, rattles, and horse fiddles that the bells could not be heard. It is easier to understand why the lighted stretches of upper Broadway should be thronged, but the pleasure which inheres in a tin horn is probably wholly a matter of "subjective" experience which does not admit of explanation. The interesting features of the New Year's Eve celebration are found in its unpremeditated spontaneity and in its showing that our people have a capacity for joyousness which perhaps we have not ourselves suspected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Even the people who have viewed Mr. WILLIAM S. DEVERY with the severest eyes have hitherto credited him with a certain rude originality of expression, and, despite a lurking suspicion that perhaps his speeches owed something to reportorial ingenuity, have yet regarded them as appreciable mitigations of the horror which Mr. DEVERY'S manners, methods, and motives excited in respectable minds. But now we find him saying, in all seriousness and to a gathering of his own followers, that "Rome was thought to be the strongest empire in the world, yet it went down on account of corruption," and so on, for several sentences, in the dreadful, dreary way with which innumerable orators and writers have familiarized so many helpless generations. This is really too bad, even for Mr. DEVERY. Many grave charges have been made against him in the past, and not a few of them have been proved, but nothing of which he has been accused, nothing of which he has been convicted, and nothing which he has proudly confessed, ever gave any reason for apprehending that he would fall as low as this—that he, the man with so many newly coined phrases and unworn metaphors and virginal comparisons at his command, would shake poor old Rome again before our wearied eyes and offend our ears with the rattle of the most platitudinous of platitudes. He didn't, according to the reports of his speech, say anything about Greece, but doubtless that will come in time. The first step leads inevitably to the second, and the end of Mr. DEVERY is in plain sight. It's a dismal termination for such a career as his, and even his bitterest foes in Tammany Hall, even those to whom in the days of his strength he applied the aptest epithets, ought to shed for him the commiserating tear.

——An interesting passage in the circular of the United States Steel Corporation explaining what for the sake of convenience may be called its profit-sharing scheme is that dealing with the salaries now paid to the managing officials of the company. It has been the general impression that these officers received enormous sums; but if the list given is to be accepted as meaning exactly what it seems to mean, the amounts, while in some instances large, considered abstractly, are on the whole surprisingly small in comparison with the responsibilities assumed and the special knowledge and ability required and presumably exerted in the company's behalf. Thus, $100,000 is mentioned—somewhat enigmatically, it must be confessed—as "the salary which is fixed as belonging to the office of the President." This might be interpreted as the amount out of which all the expenses of the President's office must be paid, and even if it is taken as the President's personal remuneration, it is far below the common rumors. Then we are told that there are only twelve salaries, including the President's, which amount to $20,000 or over, while only fifty range from $10,000 to $20,000, only 200 from $5,000 to $10,000, and only 1,500 from $2,500 to $5,000. This accounts for but 1,762 out of 168,000 men employed by the corporation and its subsidiary companies, and none of these is at all likely to become a millionaire out of his savings. Of course, these figures do not tell the whole story—perhaps they do not more than begin to tell it. They have, however, a certain significance, and, taken in connection with the fact that there are many kind gentlemen down in Wall Street who, if delicately approached, can be persuaded to sell about as large quantities of "U. S. Steel" as anybody wants to buy, it is a little hard to discover exactly where lies the much-discussed and denounced determination to monopolize the advantages accruing from the great consolidation of iron industries. "Hard to discover," however, is not exactly the same as "impossible to discover," and the discussions, if not the denunciations, will doubtless go on in the future as in the past.

——It fills us with joy to learn that "many homes would be happier if more people knew what rubbing the tops and bottoms of chiffonier drawers with soap will do." That is, we are filled with joy when we think of the many homes that are to be made happier when the Massachusetts person who now monopolizes all knowledge as to what soap rubbed on the article of furniture mentioned will accomplish makes up his great mind to divulge the information. That will be easy to do, and the soap will be easy to rub on, so we consider our present joy fully justified, though it must be confessed that said joy is just tinged with irritation at the Massachusetts person's delay in speaking out. Of course one might go ahead and discover by experiment what happens to a home after its chiffoniers have been soaped, but there would be some danger in that, owing to the peculiar notions as to what constitutes happiness that are entertained by the residents of Massachusetts, and it might be that the consequences of the experiment would, to a New Yorker, say, be worse than the ills he now knows. Let the Massachusetts person give his facts, so that we may judge for ourselves. We have the soap, and if we are not mistaken we have the chiffoniers, but it has been our custom to keep the two apart, and, though we are open to argument, we are not reckless enough to accept advice from Massachusetts until we thoroughly understand it in all its bearings.

——That ever kindly critic of the United States and its inhabitants, The London Globe, is more inclined, it says, to laugh at than to treat seriously the news that a "public protest" has been made here against hanging WATTS'S "Love and Life" in the White House. How The Globe got hold of this curious piece of misinformation is not revealed and cannot be imagined, but with characteristic ignorance as to the difference between a public protest and the vagarious scoldings of a single pantaletted moralist it runs on in its merry way at a great rate. "For the student of people and social customs," it says ingenuously, "the subject presents an interesting puzzle. America claims to be the most progressive of modern countries, and we cannot be even slightly acquainted with her political and commercial methods without feeling that she is not altogether nice in matters that threaten or retard her advantage. Her police system, Tammany, and, indeed, all the paraphernalia of her municipal existence, to say nothing of her commercial methods, shock the mind of older and more conservative countries. And yet at the back of this unlovely chicanery there is a force of Puritanical opinion strong enough to forbid the giving of dances at the White House, and to prevent the President's wife from going out to dinner without the company of her lord and master. Foolish as much of this is, one cannot help wishing that it would manifest itself as vigorously in the political as in the social life of America—even though art might suffer." That is excellent reading. It suggests many harsh rejoinders, and refusal to make them brings to one's cheek the flush of conscious virtue. The Globe is just the sort of enemy one likes to have.

AS TO "SENSITIVES" OR MEDIUMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 30, under the heading, "Topics of the Times," there occurs this remarkable statement, in re Mrs. Eddy and mediumship: "Spiritualism and Christian Science are to each other about as pocket-picking is to highway robbery," and "sensitives" or "mediums" are also referred to as "commonplace charlatans."

Having been for over twenty years a student of psychology and psychic science, as well as of the varied and important psychic phenomena occurring through the co-operation of spirits with mortals who have developed certain natural psychic powers or "spiritual gifts," and who are called "sensitives" or "mediums," I must protest against the serious injustice you have done this class of persons by such harsh and unscientific assertions as I have quoted.

"Charlatans" there may be who call themselves "mediums" and "Spiritualists," but neither justice nor journalistic ethics will excuse your offering such a gratuitous insult as your words necessarily imply to hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent, moral, and progressive men and women of the United States and Europe, who are fully cognizant of the scientifically demonstrable facts and psychic phenomena of modern Spiritualism, which they have proved true by years of patient investigation and observation.

The most eminent scientists of Europe and America have published many books in which they have recorded the results of years of thorough scientific research, and have given their united testimony concerning the verity of these psychic phenomena taking place under such strict test conditions as wholly precluded the possibility of fraud. Surely their unchallenged testimonies are worthy of belief, for all these gentlemen are honorable, scientific observers, and their dictum is accepted without question upon any matter of science by all persons of intelligence who are fully "up to date" in the information they should possess.

The publications of these scientific authorities can be readily obtained and consulted by any one who so desires, and if the writer who is responsible for the statements against which I have protested would only take the trouble to procure and study a few of these valuable works, his present opinions, based as they are on misinformation and prejudice, would soon be exchanged for that positive knowledge which would prove them to be in disagreement with "up-to-date" science.

DR. JOHN C. WYMAN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 31, 1902.

"When Off the Bench."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your editorial entitled "When Off the Bench" with the greatest interest, and feel that your just and fair statement of facts and conditions as they are at present should be read and thoughtfully considered. Some action should be taken by the lawyers of the State, who look back with pride at the honored past of the profession, and see in the years to come an even higher and more honored position than it has had in the past.

LEX.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

NUGGETS.

His Baggage.

Dr. Lorenz has gone home with a fair cargo of American dollars but a shipload of good wishes.—Buffalo Express.

Fate's Injustice.

Nocash, (disconsolately)—The rich are getting richer, and the poor poorer.

Friend—What's wrong now?

Nocash—Miss Fullpurse has refused me, and is going to marry Mr. Coupon.—New York Weekly.

The Consolatory Thought.

Gertrude—Isn't that fur boa very uncomfortable around your neck?

Evaline—Terribly uncomfortable; but it is very expensive fur, don't you know.—Boston Transcript.

As Usual.

"What do you think of my New Year's resolutions?" asked the chauffeur.

"Oh, I suppose you'll have your usual luck," replied his wife.

"What's that?"

"Break down before you have gone very far."—Yonkers Statesman.

Opportunity Lost.

"There was a time," remarks the Colonel, "when South Africa might have been taught the advantages of gentle civilization, but now such a thing is impossible."

"Why?" asked the Captain.

"They have introduced automobiles there."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

ON THE GENTLE ART OF FORGIVING.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

How good we feel when we forgive
Another, who has done some wrong!
It thrills us like the cadences
Of some joy laden, lilting song.
We feel the true nobility
Of gentleness; of how to live;
We mark his thankfulness with pride
When we forgive.

To know that we may rise above
The pettiness of rage and hate
And wipe away all trace of hurt
Is something fine, and something great.
To let our deep resentment flow
Like heedless water through a sieve—
It makes the better men of us
When we forgive.

To clasp hands with the erring one
And vow that what is past is past
Will coax the sun of gladness out
Where now the sky is overcast.
Ah! Life is happy, after all,
And more than worth the while to live.
We always realize our good
When we forgive.

We understand the weakness of
The other man; and so at length
We come to grasp the wondrousness
Of our transcendent moral strength.
When we forgive we only learn
Our better part, and do not see
That we are being kind to one
As bad as we!

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT

Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Greet Thousands at the White House.

General Public Admitted After the Presentation of Diplomats, Army and Navy Officers, and Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Several thousand persons to-day attended the New Year's reception at the White House, and were received by the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and the wives of the Cabinet officers. It was the first opportunity the public has had of inspecting the improvements in the Executive Mansion, and general admiration was expressed at the beauty and effectiveness of the decorations. The Marine Band occupied tiers of seats in the vestibule.

The Diplomatic Corps began to assemble in the Red Room shortly before 11 o'clock, and promptly at that hour the trumpeters sounded a fanfare, announcing the approach of the receiving party. President Roosevelt, with Mrs. Roosevelt on his arm, descended the main staircase, and passing across the main corridor and through the Green Room, entered the Blue Room, where the guests were received. Between two sections of the receiving party a lane was formed by cords of old-gold velvet. Through this lane the callers passed from the Red Room, proceeding through the Green Room into the East Room, and thence down the staircase to the East Terrace, passing into the street opposite the west entrance of the Treasury.

The introductions were made by Col. Theodore A. Bingham, the President's military aide, assisted by Major Charles McCawley, Capt. John R. Proctor, Jr., and Lieut. Frank McCoy. The officers were in dress uniform. The members of the Diplomatic Corps were received first. As Dean of the corps, Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, was at the head of the line. All of the Ambassadors and Ministers were accompanied by their suites, their uniforms weighted with a wealth of gold lace and decorations. Among the diplomats particularly missed was Wu Ting-Fang, who now is en route to China. The Chinese Legation was represented by Shen Tung, the Charge d'Affaires, and his suite, all in gorgeous Oriental silks and satins. Another familiar face missing was that of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, whose successor has not yet arrived.

Following the German Ambassador and suite came Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; Señor Aspiroz, the Mexican Ambassador; Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador. Last in the line of Ambassadors was Baron Hengelmuller of Austria-Hungary, recently raised to the higher diplomatic rank. Constantin Brun was the first of the Ministers to be received, he having the distinction of being the senior Minister.

Cuba was represented to-day for the first time, Señor Gonzales de Quesada having the honor of extending the first greetings of a New Year to the President on behalf of the new island republic. In all thirty-five embassies and legations were represented at the reception.

Soon after the Diplomatic Corps had been received Secretary and Mrs. Hay left the receiving line and went to their residence, where at noon they received and entertained at luncheon the foreign diplomatic representation.

After the diplomats, President and Mrs. Roosevelt received the Supreme Court of the United States, headed by Chief Justice Fuller. Then followed the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, of the District Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ex-Cabinet members, and ex-Ministers of the United States.

The reception of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates began at 11:30 o'clock, and, following the Congressional, came the military contingent, composed of officers of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Corps, together with the General and staff of the militia of the District of Columbia. Major Gen. Young, next in rank to Gen. Miles, who is in China, accompanied by Major Gen. Corbin, led the line of army officers, who preceded the naval officers. At the head of the latter were Rear Admirals Remy and Melville. The army officers appeared for the first time as a body in their new dress uniforms.

The Assistant Secretaries of departments and various heads of bureaus were then received. In this section Vice Gov. Luke Wright of the Philippines was a notable figure. The President gave him a most cordial greeting. Then were received representatives of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Associated Veterans of the War of 1846-7, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, the Union Veterans' Union, Spanish War Veterans, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia.

At 1 o'clock the reception to citizens generally began. For hours hundreds of people of all ages, colors, sexes, and conditions had been waiting in line. President Roosevelt had a cheery greeting for all.

There was no hurrying, and some times slight delays occurred as the President or Mrs. Roosevelt exchanged pleasantries with friends.

Mrs. Roosevelt endured the long strain of the reception admirably. A few minutes before the close of the reception Mrs. Roosevelt, not knowing how long it might yet continue, left the President's side and was escorted by Capt. Cowles to luncheon in the private apartment of the mansion.

The gates were closed at 2:25 o'clock, the line by that time having passed within grounds. The reception of callers was ended at 2:34 o'clock. The police arrangements were under the supervision of Major Sylvester, and Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, was present with his agents. The detectives permitted no one to pass the line with a hand in a pocket or covered.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night entertained several out-of-town friends at dinner. The state dining room, newly finished and being more suited for such functions than the private dining room, was used for the occasion. Following the dinner, the guests attended a box party given by Miss Alice Roosevelt at the New National Theatre, where Miss Annie Rusell's new play, "Mice and Men," is being produced.

GREETINGS FROM CUBA.

Felicitous Message to President Roosevelt from President Palma.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Minister Quesada of the Cuban Legation to-day received a message from President Palma, requesting the Minister to call on President Roosevelt and to say to the latter that President Palma sent him personally the best wishes of the chief of the new island republic for happiness in the new year, and that in the name of the Cuban people he sent greetings to the American Nation, wishing it happiness and prosperity in 1903.

The Minister conveyed these greetings to President Robsevelt at the White House. There was an exceedingly felicitous exchange of compliments, and President Roosevelt requested Minister Quesada to convey to the President of Cuba and the Cuban people the wishes of himself and the people of the United States for the happiness and prosperity of the Cuban people, and of President Palma.

GRANT RELICS EXHIBITED.

Souvenirs of General's World Tour Placed in the National Museum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A valuable collection of relics of the tour of President and Mrs. Grant around the world to-day were placed for the first time on public exhibition in the National Museum here. Their transfer to the Government was provided for in the will of Mrs. Grant, to whom they were originally presented.

They consist of an ancient Japanese cabinet of exquisite lacquer work inlaid with gold, presented by the Empress of Japan; a pair of large modern bronze vases, embossed, blazoned, and decorated, presented by the Emperor of Japan; a lady's gold dressing case in the shape of an urn, with several smaller cups, the gift of the King and Queen of Siam; a lady's silver perfume toilet set of monumental and classical design, with fine filigree, and a chest containing old manuscripts, including poems and other writings of great antiquity.

The collection was placed beside that of Gen. Grant's relics, which have been in the Government's custody for several years.

SUBJECTS OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Papers of Professors at the Sessions of the Institute in Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Enthusiasm marked the second day's sessions of the Archaeological Institute, Prof. T. D. Seymour of Yale presiding. The papers were received with applause, and most of them were followed by spirited discussions.

The subjects at the early session were: "The Study of Greek Sculpture," Prof. D. Cady Eaton, Yale University; "Notes on Greek Lamp Stands," Prof. C. B. Gulick, Harvard; "The Greek Colonial Movement as a Commercial Factor," Prof. Joseph Clark Hoppins, Bryn Mawr College; "An Old Jewish Weight," Prof. Charles C. Torrey, Yale University; "New Views of the Date of the Older Parthenon," Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan; "Baetylia and Other Holy Stones," Prof. George F. Moore, Harvard University; "Some Archaeological Notes on Asia Minor and Syria," Prof. George A. Barton of Bryn Mawr College; "The Place of Sacrifice Among the Primitive Semites," Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss of Chicago Theological Seminary; "A Comparison of the Scenes on White Lekythoi and on Grave Stelae," Prof. Arthur Fairbanks, State University of Iowa.

At the session this afternoon stereopticon illustrations accompanied each lecture. The sugjects were: "The Significance of Dress," Miss Alice C. Fletcher of Washington; "Heracles Alexicacus," Prof. James R. Wheeler, Columbia University; "The Rule of Symmetry in Oriental Art," Dr. William Hayes Ward, New York; "The Venus of Milo," Prof. H. N. Fowler of Western Reserve University; "The Basilica Aemilia," Prof. T. B. Lindsay, Boston University; "The Personal Address in Roman Epitaphs," Prof. Tracy Peck, Yale University; "Recent Discoveries in Palestine," Dr. John P. Peters, New York; "Archaeological Details from Syriac Inscriptions," Prof. Enno Littman, Princeton University.

The afternoon session was followed by a New Year's tea party given by the Nassau Club to the members of the institute. The annual address before the institute was delivered this evening by Prof. William M. Goodwin of Harvard, whose subject was "A Recent Visit to Greek Lands." After the address Prof. A. L. Frothingham gave the members a smoker in his residence. The institute will hold its closing session to-morrow morning.

MAY RETIRE GUNNER MORGAN.

Poor Eyesight Said to be Special Point on Which Naval Officer Could Be Forced Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—There is some talk here of an effort to have Chief Gunner Morgan of the navy sent before an examing board with the purpose of having him retired from active service. The special physical point on which Morgan could be retired is his eyesight.

A year ago when he applied for examination for promotion to Chief Gunner his first examination resulted in his failure because of his eyes. An appeal was made for him to the Secretary of the Navy, with the request that another board be ordered, and with instructions that if it was found that Morgan in every other respect was qualified for promotion, and the use of glasses would obviate the trouble with his eyes, to pass him. The examination resulted in the desired promotion. He is now on duty on the training ship Minneapolis at League Island, and has so far as may be known here done good service.

It is an open secret that since the unpleasant incident when the late Admiral Sampson in an official letter to the Department criticised Morgan's fitness in a social way for promotion to the rank of a commissioned officer, matters have much of the time been made uncomfortable for him. He has, however, uttered no complaint and has performed his duties in a seamanlike manner.

What makes the latest talk about him strange is that there would seem to be nothing to be gained by his enemies in forcing his retirement. It is said by Morgan's attorney that he can go no higher than the grade of Chief Gunner, not possessing the statutory qualifications. He holds a commission for that office, and retiring him would not in all probability take him out of the service. There are so few officers that it has been the practice to order to active duty a considerable number of men in the grade of gunner and chief gunner.

Morgan, if retired, would doubtless be ordered to active duty, in which case his pay would be the same that it now is. Unless he should be physically incapacitated for service, there would be little object in compelling his retirement.

By some it is suspected that Morgan himself desires to be retired.

FRICTION AT ASBURY PARK.

The Old Council Fails to Name Beach Commission—New Body Elects Dr. Keator President.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—The final meeting of the old and the initial meeting of the new City Council were marked by discord. At the meeting of the old board, which was held just prior to the assembling of the new one, President T. Frank Appleby made an attempt to name the Beach Commission which will have charge of the beach after the city secures it from James A. Bradley. The attempt failed, as the Councilmen voted three to three on the approval of the nominations, and the matter perforce went over for the new Council to take it up.

For the Presidency of the new Council there had been a lively fight, as it carries with it the Acting Mayoralty. Mayor Bradley having resigned so he might transfer the beach property to the city. Dr. Bruce S. Keator and T. Frank Appleby, the retiring President, were the aspirants.

The Taxpayers Association adopted resolutions yesterday advising against the election of Dr. Keator. The resolutions said that he had been one of the men who wanted to fight Mr. Bradley in the courts when it appeared the beach could not be obtained otherwise, and denounced his stand in the dealings with Mr. Bradley and claimed his election to the Presidency was not to the best interests of Asbury Park. Despite these resolutions he was elected, receiving four votes as against three for Appleby.

MARCONI TO CROSS CONTINENT.

Preparations for Establishing Wireless Service Through Canada.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 1.—Marconi is preparing to install a wireless transcontinental service through Canada. Two of his experts passed through Winnipeg yesterday on their way West to arrange for a series of tests in the Rocky Mountains, where, it is expected, the diverse electrical currents in the rarefied atmosphere of the high altitudes may interfere with the successful sending of messages.

Winnipeg is to be the half-way house of the system. It is understood the station will be located at Stony Mountain, an eminence twelve miles from here. It will receive Eastern messages from Mont Royal, at Montreal, and it is the work of these experts to locate the next western station in the Rockies.

NEWARK'S NEW MAYOR.

Henry M. Doremus Sworn In by His Predecessor, James M. Seymour.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Mayor Henry M. Doremus was inducted into office at noon to-day. The oath was administered by the retiring Mayor, James M. Seymour, in the presence of several thousand persons, in the Council Chamber. At the conclusion of the ceremony the new Mayor and his predecessor held a reception. Among the many who were present and shook hands with them were William H. F. Fiedler and Julius A. Lebkeucher, the only other surviving ex-Mayors of this city.

Mayor Doremus was the recipient of many floral pieces, among them a basket containing 8,000 violets with a streamer of broad white satin ribbon encircling them. The seal of the city was painted on the ribbon. The Mayor's first message with his appointments will be sent to the Council to-morrow night.

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS

Unusually Quiet Observance of the First Holiday.

Social Organizations' Receptions, Church Services, and Good Cheer for Many—Mercy Ruled in the Courts.

New Year's Day was celebrated more quietly than usual in this city, but although there was scarcely a vestige of the friendly old custom of calling, there was plenty of good cheer for all. The fine weather sent crowds to the country, where every little pool was crowded with skaters, the ice being in fine condition in the early hours.

The Young Men's Christian Association held "open house" in the Harlem Branch at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the West Side Branch in Fifty-seventh Street. Secretary Frank G. Banister directed the exercises in the Harlem Branch, which were begun at 10 A. M., and were continued nearly all day. There were exhibitions of gymnastics and swimming and a stereopticon show, all well attended. William R. Bradshaw was the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the West Side Branch, and he placed the number of visitors at about 8,000. Women came with the men and enjoyed the music, light refreshments, basket ball contests, exhibition of amateur photography, and many other novelties, including singing by the Victoria Ladies' Quartet and a humorous address by Robert M. Edwards.

Church services were conducted quite generally, and about 5,000 persons attended the annual mass for the Holy Name Society in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. John J. Kean, pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. John J. Hughes, the Rev. Richard O. Hughes, the Rev. J. Lewis, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Mgr. Mooney, the Vicar General, occupying a place in the sanctuary. The object of the society is to fight the profane use of the name of Christ, and the sermon on blasphemy was preached by the Rev. Charles H. McKenna of St. Vincent Ferrer's, who prophesied punishment for those guilty of the practice. There was a full chorus under the direction of William F. Pecher, and at the close Archbishop Farley appeared in the pulpit and urged the members of the society to renewed efforts in their cause, then bestowing the Papal blessing.

One significant gathering was at the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of emancipation under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Union of the Greater New York, which includes ministers of Long Island. These exercises were in the Union Bethel Church, Schermerhorn Avenue, and Pierce Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. A. L. Boulding, President of the Union, presiding. Miss M. E. Brooks read Lincoln's proclamation, and then the Rev. W. T. Osmun, a white clergyman, said that the negro had "proved himself worth all the tears, money and blood that had been expended for his freedom." Miss Alexander delivered an essay on "Patriotism." She declared that the men of her race had fought to make this country grand, "would stay here to enjoy its glories and would die to make it blessed." Dr. William L. Hunter declared Roosevelt to be the worthy successor of Lincoln. "The great champion of human rights everywhere, regardless of white or black," was his tribute to the President.

Among big social gatherings was the reception in honor of Magistrate Matthew F. Breen who took office yesterday, in the rooms of the Bronx Democratic Club, at 1,261 Franklin Avenue. There were nearly 2,000 visitors, including John D. Crimmins, Supreme Court Justice MacLean, Congressman-elect J. A. Goulden, ex-Senators Hennessy and Mitchell, John J. Brady, ex-Police Magistrate Charles Simms, Magistrate John B. Mayo, John C. Heintz, and ex-Judge McCrea.

Magistrate Breen received a silver service as a present. Speeches were delivered by Coroner Joseph I. Berry and Register Ronner. Henry D. Purroy, a brother of Acting Fire Chief Purroy, declared that the guest of the day would not "turn out to be one of the political misfits of our Reform Administration."

Members of the Union Club had hoped to have their house warming in their new home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, but the house was not ready. Not to be disappointed entirely the first story was fitted up temporarily and a reception for members was held there.

The Harlem Republican Club gave a dinner and reception from 1 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon in their clubhouse, at 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. More than 200 members were present. Speeches were delivered by President Sherer, Lincoln A. Stuart, and other prominent members of the club. Mr. Sherer, who has been elected President for three successive terms, said that in his experience of more than three score years he had never spent a more enjoyable afternoon, and he congratulated the club on its high standing as a social organization founded on Republican principles. entertainment, was furnished by the Phoenix Male Quartet, assisted by Malcom Shackleford, banjoist; Clark C. Starbuck, mandolinist; Edwin Wasser, pianist, and R. R. Rainey, humorist.

Evil-doers were remembered as well as the virtuous, although they did not fare quite so well as at Christmas. Frankfurters and sauerkraut, cinnamon buns, and two cigars each were among the treats provided by the State for the sorrowful in Sing Sing, where goodies from friends at large were tolerated also. The Star of Hope, the prison paper, came out, too, with a new dress of larger type that is easier to read by the fitful light through iron gratings.

Mercy was the rule in the Police Courts, most minor offenders being let go with advice to be good during the new year. Magistrate Breen, sitting for the first time in the Harlem Court, dismissed the first case that came up, that of two sisters, one arrested for being intoxicated and the other for fighting. He sat in a floral bower, with Magistrate Zeller on one side and Magistrate Deuel on the other to coach him if need be. John Cary, fifty-two years of age, of 25 Manhattan Street, gave his wife and married daughter a beating on New Year's Eve. Magistrate Breen asked Magistrate Zeller the limit of the punishment he could inflict.

"Six months on the Island is about right," was the reply, and that's what Cary got.

Leopold Rosenweig, nineteen years of age, of 1,393 Fifth Avenue, pleaded that he had been in the country only three weeks when accused of stealing a cash box with $500 from Baumann & Co. of 2,155 Third Avenue, where he worked as assistant cashier. Magistrate Breen, in holding him under $1,000 bail for examination, remarked that he was in a fair way to spend several more weeks in the country with board and lodging free.

Thirteen intoxicated individuals were the grist in the West Side Court. Magistrate Pool let each one go. Once his face became stern as a memory flitted by.

"If I only had the man that blew that tin horn in front of my house all night standing there," he said, "I would mete out the law."

It was very quiet in the outdoor part of the Tenderloin in the evening. It was very lively inside. All of the theatres, music and concert halls, and other places of amusement were crowded. In some of the theatres signs of "Happy New Year" in electric lights or evergreens were displayed.

DR. RAINSFORD'S RECEPTION.

The twentieth anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford as rector of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, was observed yesterday by a reception in the Memorial House on East Sixteenth Street. The edifice was decorated handsomely, and from 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, it is estimated that more than 3,000 persons greeted the clergyman and his wife and wished them a happy New Year.

The affair was under the charge of the Vestry, the members of which are R. Fulton Cutting, Henry W. Munroe, F. H. Betts, William Foulke, Seth Low, William Jay Schieffelin, H. H. Pike, Jr., Seely Ward, Jr., and Dr. James W. Markoe.

Among those who visited the parish house were Bishop and Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. R. Schirmer, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, John Bigelow, and Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin.

Archbishop Farley's Reception.

Archbishop Farley had his first New Year's reception yesterday in the archiepiscopal residence, and he received nearly all of the priests of the arch-diocese and many prominent laymen. The reception of callers was begun at 10 o'clock and was continued until far into the evening. Several masses were celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at which the Archbishop officiated before the reception was begun.

NEW YEAR'S OVER THE SEA.

Brilliant Assemblage at German Imperial Palace — Ambassador Tower Complimented by Kaiser.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—There were the usual New Year's observance at the palace today. After divine service Emperor William received the New Year's congratulations of the Princes, Ministers, foreign representatives, Knights of the Black Eagle, and others. His Majesty subsequently visited the arsenal and greeted the officers of the garrison.

Emperor William, in receiving the New Year's congratulations of the foreign Ambassadors, said to Ambassador Tower that in his selecting the commission to take the statue of Frederick the Great to the United States he intended to include in it descendants of German officers who had fought under Washington.

His Majesty remarked that the placing of the statue in the new War College was a happy suggestion, especially as he understood that the statues of other famous commanders who belonged to all the world and to all time would also be erected there.

It having been mentioned to the Emperor by a member of the Court that Ambassador Tower probably would go to Washington at the time of the presentation of the statue to assist in receiving the German commission, his Majesty said to-day that the Ambassador's presence upon that occasion would be a compliment to Germany, and that he hoped Mr. Tower would be there. Emperor William inquired as to President Roosevelt's health and sent his congratulations to the President and the people of the United States.

PRESIDENT LOUBET RECEIVES.

Brilliant Assemblage of Foreigners at the Elysee Palace—Ambassador Porter's Guests.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The New Year's reception at the Elysée Palace was attended by the foreign diplomats, Government officials, and members of the Chamber of Deputies. The diplomats were presented to President Loubet by the doyen of the corps, Mgr. Rinaldini, the Apostolic Nuncio, who made a speech, in which he conveyed the good wishes of the foreign representatives to the First Magistrate of the republic.

Practically the entire American colony in Paris attended the New Year's reception of Ambassador Porter. A number of visiting Americans, representing almost every State in the Union, were present, and many Parisians of social prominence were seen in the throng which filled the salons of the embassy. The rooms were handsomely decorated with Christmas greens and an orchestra played throughout the afternoon.

Earlier in the day Ambassador Porter, accompanied by the entire embassy staff, attended President Loubet's reception to the Diplomatic Corps at the Elysée Palace. The American Ambassador was among those to whom the French President addressed his felicitations personally.

MASCAGNI'S NEW YEAR'S WISH.

The Composer Wants to Go Home and May Do So.

It is just possible that Pietro Mascagni's troubles are over, so far as America is concerned, a message having been received from him saying that he was thinking of going home to Italy. The information was received yesterday by the Messrs. Mittenthal, his ex-managers. He is reported to have said:

"My New Year's wish? That I get home as quickly as possible."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Kemper—Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Jan. 1.—Attired in a bridal gown of Josi cloth, made expressly for her by native Filipinos at the request of the bridegroom, Miss Mercer Mason, daughter of Lieut. John S. Mason of the First United States Infantry, who was killed while campaigning in 1890, was married this afternoon in her home at 58 Carnegie Avenue, to Lieut. James Brown Kemper, son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Carr Kemper. Dr. Kemper was well known as a surgeon who served with the United States Army in the civil war. Archdeacon Alexander Mann, rector of Grace Church, Orange, performed the ceremony.

The wedding was one of the most brilliant that has been witnessed in the Oranges for a long time. The ushers, Capt. James V. Heidt of the Tenth United States Infantry, Capt. William F. Nesbit of the Fourth Infantry, and Capt. William H. Simons of the Sixth Infantry, were in uniform. The maid of honor, Miss Anne S. Judkins Mason, a sister of the bride, wore a gown of white organdie. Lieut. R. J. Maxey of the Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was the best man, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Mason, a sister of the bride; Miss Katherine Donaldson, Miss Honora Spalding of New York, Miss Margaret Reed of Andover, Mass., Miss Eleanor Carter of West Scranton, Penn.; Miss Faith Leonard of New Bedford, Mass., and Miss Margaret Eshbaugh of Montclair. All were dressed in white.

The marriage is the result of a courtship that started in childhood at Fort Thomas, in Ohio. Miss Mason and Dr. Kemper's son attended school together, and grew up in the military life. The couple will make their home at Leavenworth, Kan.

Fairchild—Cushing.

J. Blair Fairchild of Boston and Miss Edith Cushing, daughter of the late Thomas F. Cushing, were married yesterday in the home of the bride at 29 East Thirty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church. The bride, who had no attendants, was gowned in white satin, and she wore a point lace veil. She carried neither bouquet nor Prayer Book. The bridegroom was unattended also. Relatives and two or three intimate friends only were present—about thirty in all. They included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, parents of the bridegroom; Miss Sallie Fairchild, John C. Fairchild, and George Wheatland of Boston; Howard Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Bowdoin, and Miss Bowdoin. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild will sail for Europe about the 1st of February.

SOCIAL NEWS OF TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, Jan. 1.—Never before was there such a gathering of society folk at Tuxedo on New Year's Day as to-day. The beautiful weather brought out large crowds on the early trains, and those who came out for the New Year's Eve dance remained over. The skating on the large lake and coasting on the hills were the chief attractions of the day.

In the evening the lake was illuminated and skating was kept up until midnight. At the club dancing was indulged in during the evening, and many of the cottagers were present. During the early evening dinners were numerous and more than 300 persons had luncheon at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard entertained at dinner at their cottage in the evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. John W. McCook, the Misses McCook, Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison entertained Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast, and F. A. Plummer during the day.

Mr. Grenville N. Kane's guests at the club during the day were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, Miss Peabody, Mrs. C. Wood, Jr., Mrs. John A. Tuckerman, Mr. Stewart Wall, and Mrs. B. Parsons, Jr.

Dr. John Woodbury, who came out for the day, entertained at luncheon in the club. Among his guests were Henry G. Gray, Philip W. Lawrence, the Misses Knowlton, Miss Adelaide Spofford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dodge, and C. D. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Gibson gave a dinner at his cottage in honor of his guests, Marquis San Vito of Rome, Kellaer Van Rensselaer, and Schuyler Schieffelin.

Among others who came out for the day were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, John M. Waterbury, Rutledge Gibson, Miss Daly, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Miss Chapin, J. D. Peet, Jr., F. O. Speddin, Francis J. Otis, Miss Neeser, Frederic Juilliard, John Clinton Gray, G. G. Thomson, Miss Ingersoll, Charles D. Ingersoll, and R. W. G. Welling.

Montana Pioneer Killed.

SALMON, Idaho Jan. 1.—Col. "Phil" Shenon, a pioneer of Montana and one of the best-known mining men of that State, has been thrown from his wagon and killed.

THEATRES ON NEW YEAR'S

Weber & Fields Celebrate Twenty-five Years on the Stage.

Checks Received for the Marie Dressler Benefit — Maude Lambert's New Comic Opera — Talk of a Clara Morris Benefit.

From the east side to Broadway, from poor lads to theatreowners, from Belasco's "Heart of Maryland" to Fitch's "Stubbornness of Geraldine," tells the history of the career of Lew Fields and Joe Weber, who last night celebrated the twenty-fifth year of their connection on the stage. It was a night of full houses, but none was more crowded than their music hall, for friends, theatrical and otherwise, had fought for seats, in order to be able to attend and applaud.

Time after time they were called before the curtain, and time after time a speech was demanded, but the stars' timidity, which had never yet permitted them to make a speech, overruled their wishes, and they only bowed "Thank yous." After the performance the pair retired, with the company only, to the café below stairs, where a supper had been prepared. There they feasted and talked and held revel till the new day's breaking.

To trace in detail the lives of these two men is to trace a winding path, as full of sunshine as of dark. Beginning as a boy song-and-dance team in an east side concert hall, they were glad to get on the bill to do twenty-three turns a day, and gladder still to get $3 each at the end of the week. Next they followed a circus, returned to vaudeville, ate and slept when time and money gave leave, and finally, by dint of hard work, got to Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia, now the New York Theatre. There they were the highest-salaried people in vaudeville, and made themselves locally famous by their work as "German Senators," giving a sketch built around a pool table.

Seven seasons ago they leased for sixty-six years their present music hall, then Kraus's Imperial Music Hall. They took the place because they had an idea. This idea was to present high-class burlesques of the current Broadway plays. They began with David Belasco's "Heart of Maryland," in which Charles Ross, Mabel Fenton, and others appeared. John T. Kelly is the only one of those artists who is still with them. How well they have succeeded is a matter of current history. They have not only their present theatre, but are branching out, and will have playhouses in Boston and Chicago within a season or two.

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"What's your New Year's wish?" says Tom Seabrooke to Sam Bernard. "That I own the earth" "I go you one better, I wish that when you die, and let it be soon, you leave it to me."

***

Clyde Fitch has removed his collection of curios and works of art, valued at $50,000, to his country home in Connecticut near the Fairfield County Golf Club. The collection is the result of several years' careful selection.

***

Henrietta Crosman has been secured by Manager F. F. Proctor to appear one week at his Albany theatre, Jan. 5 to 10, in her presentation of "The Sword of the King." Her engagement will break into the run of vaudeville, which, however, will be immediately resumed for the term of the legislative season. This will be Miss Crosman's first appearance in Albany as an independent star.

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Lillian Russell, Blanche Bates, Kate Barry, Edna Wallace Hopper, Eleanor Robson, Rose Beaudet, Rose Stuart, and Christine Blessing have dressed dolls in imitation of themselves in their favorite characters for the fair and festival in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital, which will open at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 3.

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Clyde Fitch finds that he really has been working fast enough, and so promises to turn out some ten or twenty plays before the year has grown cold.

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Max Hirsch of the Metropolitan seconds the resolve of operagoers that Winter treat the song birds as shorn lambs.

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Mme. Nordica resolves to eschew railroad wrecks and to appear at least once this year.

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The Marie Dressler benefit, which will take place at the Victoria Sunday night, was materially aided yesterday by a $200 check from Frank Huntoon, which was accompanied by the following note, indicative of the past liberality of Miss Dressler herself:

"Messrs. Fisher and Ryley: Will I take a box for Marie Dressler's benefit at $50 or $100? Certainly not. If I sent only $100 Miss Dressler would surely give it all away. She can't help it—just born that way. By sending my check for $200 I hope she may be prudent and retain a few dollars for her own selfish purpose. Miss Dressler has always been the first to contribute to the relief of unfortunates, and I trust the benefit will be a bumper."

Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, who is in Chicago, sent the following:

"I know of no grander woman nor a bigger hearted one than Marie Dressler, and I am glad to send $25 for two seats in the balcony."

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Maude Lambert, the contralto of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," has written the music for a comic opera in two acts, dealing with Colonial Virginia. The libretto was furnished by Frederick Perry. F. C. Whitney may produce the work.

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There is some talk of a benefit for Clara Morris, who may have to part with the house at Yonkers she had chosen for her declining years. There is a mortgage of about $4,500 on it, which she as yet has been unable to pay.

MANSFIELD HAD HIS WISH.

One of the most recent indications of the endeavors of Richard Mansfield to maintain as an actor a well-ordered stage occurred New Year's Eve, when he had all the scenery belonging to the Shubert Brothers taken off at the Herald Square. He declared that he would not play if it were not done.

When Mr. Mansfield went to the Herald Square to begin his present engagement in "Julius Cæsar" he did not find the star dressing room good enough, because of draughts and other inconveniences, and forced the Shubert Brothers to build him another and more comfortable one. It was placed on the stage itself, on the Thirty-fifth Street side. This was an unused portion of the stage, and the Shuberts had some old scenery of other productions placed near the dressing room.

All went well until Wednesday night. While Mr. Mansfield was dressing that evening for the performance some of the stage hands had the awkardness to disturb a piece of the Shubert sceniery in such a manner that it fell heavily against the dressing room.

Its fall made a loud noise and quite startled Mr. Mansfield. He rushed out and wanted to know what was the trouble. Those few who happened to have remained near the spot told him about the scenery. He sent for Manager Lyman B. Glover and told him that he would not appear if the Shuberts did not have their scenery removed. He said the stage belonged to him while he played there, and it was presumption for any one else to have scenery on it. The scenery was rapidly stowed away elsewhere, and the curtain rose as usual.

Gov. Dockery's Wife Dead.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dockery, wife of Gov. Dockery, who for several weeks had been suffering from an affection of the heart, died to-day. Mrs. Dockery was born in 1850. She was a native of Missouri, and a lineal descendant of Commodore Perry. The mansion and executive offices are draped in mourning. New Year's festivities of an unusual character, arranged for some weeks previous to Mrs. Dockery's illness, were postponed when it became evident that she could not get well.

BONN IN ROLE OF HAMLET

An Interesting but on the Whole Disappointing Performance.

Teutonically Sentimental in Conception, and Executed with Old-Fashioned Exaggeration.

Herr Bonn disclosed his long-expected performance of Hamlet last night at the Irving Place Theatre. He was welcomed by a large audience with hospitable appreciation and considerable spontaneous applause; but it is doubtful whether the assumption will add greatly to his reputation.

That he is an able and very versatile actor he has often shown beyond peradventure of a doubt, and his personality is in many ways highly sympathetic. But one felt last night that in his interpretation of this broadest and deepest of all parts he hampered by racial limitations. As far as these relate to mere externals, they are of course not a fair mark for censure, for after all Herr Bonn is a German, and is playing mainly for Germans. But in some cases they stand between the actor and his author. They are reinforced, moreover, by limitations in his individual mentality and temperament.

Some shortcoming is of course inevitable as the result of the translation into German. Yet the Schlegel-Tieck version retains more of the original than any other rendering of Shakespeare in a foreign tongue; it is flexible, sonorous, and, in the main, apt. What one missed last night was what one might reasonably expect of a German Hamlet. To begin with, Herr Bonn's masque is an untoward circumstance. Whereas one instinctively looks for psychic, salient, mobile lineaments, his features are square and solid.

He has followed the questionable practice of making Hamlet a blonde, and has made him a very German blonde at that. His yellow mop of unkempt hair (orange-tawney Shakespeare would have called it) forestalled all possibility of regarding him, as the Englishman the poet undoubtedly conceived him to be, or even as a Dane—a type which is still somewhat removed from the Teuton of Herr Bonn's embodiment.

The insuperable difficulty was in the matter of the convention in which Herr Bonn acted—a convention which, at least to an English-speaking public, seems at once childlike and old-fashioned. In Germany, to be sure, the convention has still its partisans. Its citadel is the Royal Playhouse of Berlin, of the company of which Herr Bonn is a member. When Herr Matkowsky plays Macbeth and Frau Poppe his lady for the Kaiser, the stage trembles and shakes beneath their rages even as does the stage of the Yiddish Theatre in the Bowery beneath those of Herr Joseph Adler.

And so it does beneath the Hamlet of Herr Bonn. Excitement is denoted by stamping and striding, terror by shuddering and staggering. When any emotion reaches its climax Herr Bonn falls prostrate on a chair, a table, a flight of steps, and very often on the floor. These gross movements of the body are made the chief means of utterance, and they preclude most of the finer traits of expression, which depend upon the subtlest shadings of light and shade in the features, the beam in the eye, the modulations of the voice, a delicate poise of the body, even the little, undistinguishable movements of the fingers.

No doubt the part of Hamlet calls for much tall talk, and abundant verve in the action. Many, perhaps most, of our actors are far too tame. Yet Shakespeare, even in Hamlet's advice to the players, is at pains to tell us just how he conceived the art of the actor. "Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand, thus; but use all gently; for in the very torrent, tempest, and as I may say, whirlwind of your passion you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it all smoothness." Even as Herr Bonn delivered these lines, and what follows in a similar vein, he sawed the air too much with his hand and begot a marked intemperance.

When Bonn's Hamlet was first disclosed in Berlin it was censured, if memory serves, for the manner in which it alternated quiet, naturalistic effects with sudden leaps of theatric vehemence. His performance last night could not be censured as seeking emphasis by means of illegitimate lapses into quietude. One may not approve of the convention he has chosen; but at least he kept well within its bounds. Fire he undoubtedly possesses. To the unsympathetic auditor, to be sure, it seemed the fire, or rather the fireworks, of rhetoric, and not the white heat of passion. Yet there were tears at times on his cheek, and no doubt those who adhere to the manner of the elder stage wept with him.

These were by no means the whole of the audience, for naturalistic acting has progressed infinitely further in Germany than with us, as is so often to be remarked here in Herr Conried's theatre. Even Shakespeare is treated in the spirit of Hamlet's advice to the players, as was abundantly shown last Spring in Sonnenthal's rich and harmonious Lear.

Of greater moment than the matter of the convention according to which Herr Bonn acts is the matter of his conception of the part. This is hedged about on all sides by the limitations of temperament noted last Spring in his most interesting performance of the Fool in Lear. For all his inky cloak, the Hamlet of Shakespeare is a man of rich and ever changing moods. To give any adequate representation of the varied sides of his nature requires the talents of a romantic lover, a dashing swordsman, and a light comedian, as well as the deepest resources of intellect and tragic feeling—in a word, the best attributes of a whole cry of players.

Like the sailor of Gilbert's verses, the man who can give a symmetrical representation of Hamlet is the cook and the captain too, and has made of the Nancy Brig. To Herr Bonn the customary suit of solemn black, the windy respiration of forced breath, the fruitful river of the eye, on everything. He overlays the whole part with thick clouds of Teutonic sentiment.

Curiously enough in the case of one whose wit and charm have been so often in evidence, it is in respect of the light comedian that Bonn's Hamlet is chiefly deficient; and here again the defect is the same as that noted in his Fool. He misses point after point that in an English representation of the play bring hearty laughter. Once more, however, one must make allowance for the racial equation. Not only the actor, but the audience as a whole suffered from the dejected havior of the visage. When, as occasionally happened, the sheer wit and gayety of the lines pierced through the suit of sables and brought spontaneous laughter, it was often speedily hissed down. The gravediggers were for the most part met (and who shall gainsay the fitness) with a graveyard silence.

The long-faced solemnity which we Puritans take to church the German apparently takes to the classic theatre. Such differences of mood leave little foothold for objection. There were many present who delighted in the performance, and for those who liked it it was just the sort of thing they liked.

The acting, as a whole, had at least the virtue of being in sympathy with that of Herr Bonn. Herr Conried's company, the performances of which in modern plays seem to us so exquisite, so vigorous, and so full of just feeling, are most disappointing in the great classics.

The traditional stage business of the play was often neglected. Polonius missed most of his points and the Ghost seemed more occupied in arousing the limelight to its functions than in arousing Hamlet to revenge.

If any one performance stood out above the rest, it was the Laertes of John Feistel. It was conceived as fully in the antique convention as any of the other parts; but in spite of the tall talk and vehement action called for in the part, it avoided tearing its passions to tatters.

"Hamlet" will be repeated to-night: To-morrow Bonn plays Shylock.

GARDNER MANSION OPENED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Mrs. John T. Gardner threw open to-night the magnificent Venetian palace which has been the cause of so much fanciful description and mysterious gossip. It was not exactly thrown open to the public, though that is, it is understood, to be the ultimate intention of the owner, but a select number of people, friends of Mrs. Gardner. These included:

Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Amory.	Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Pickman.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. R. Thayer.	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. William Appleton, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Green Hammond.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Blake.	Mr. and Mrs. E. Preble Mottley.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sargent.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Head.
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burnham.	Mr. and Mrs. H. Fay.
I. Templeman Coolidge.	Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Brooks.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Grafton Minot.	Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. George Gardner.	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sears.
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hunnewell.	Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sears.
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Higginson.	Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Sargent.

No young unmarried people were invited.

Later Mrs. Gardner will give a large reception for the younger members of society, including the season's débutantes.

To-night's entertainment was a concert given in the magnificent music room by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a dozen prominent local singers, and a chorus.

The orchestra played, among other numbers, the overture to Mozart's "Magic Flute" and Chausson's "Vivienne." Among the chorus selections was a Bach chorale.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were no entertainments of size in town yesterday. Many were in Philadelphia for the festivities scheduled there. Others were at Tuxedo, and still larger numbers were guests at the many house parties being given on Long Island, at White Plains, Lakewood, Morristown and Shelburne Farms.

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Mrs. Edward Hancy will give a cotillion to-night for her debutante daughter, Miss Jean Hancy. It is to be led by Schuyler Schieffelin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston (Miss Helen Kountze) are at Palm Beach, Fla., where they will remain for some time.

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The dancing class meeting of New Year's Day at Sherry's was that of Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's class for young women not yet out, at which there was a large attendance and some pretty favors.

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Mrs. Gardiner Sherman and Miss Jessie Sherman held yesterday afternoon one of a series of receptions in the Hotel Buckingham, where they are for the Winter. Miss Sherman made her début last Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin went to Tuxedo on Saturday last, but will probably return to town to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold and Miss Newbold are at Hyde Park for the holidays.

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To-night there are to be meetings of several dancing classes. The members of the First Friday Cotillions will hold their second meeting in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria from 9 till midnight, and supper is to be served then at small tables.

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The members of the Friday Evening Assembly Dances will have their second meeting this evening at Delmonico's. Mrs. Clarence Postley and Mrs. Samuel Francis Adams are among the patronesses.

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Philadelphia was very gay yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and the latter's daughter, Miss May Drexel Fell, gave a large reception, and Dr. Charles E. Cadwallader and Mr. Cadwallader also gave a reception for Miss Rousseau of Canada, who is their guest, and Mrs. R. Emott Hare gave a musicale.

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The dinner dance for Miss Isabel M. Dick to be given by her mother, Mrs. Evans R. Dick, is to be enjoyed to-night in Horticultural Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Dick retain their apartments on Fifth Avenue in this city, and they will spend part of the Winter here, as Mr. Dick's business necessitates his residence in New York. To-morrow evening James W. Paul, Jr., will give a large dinner for his daughter, Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel will entertain at a dinner in Miss Clifford Newbold's honor.

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The death of Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., has caused Mrs. Lewis Rutherford Morris and Mrs. Everett M. Culver to go into mourning. Mrs. Culver went to Butte a week ago, having recalled the invitations she had issued for one of her novel entertainments.

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A reception is to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, in aid of the destitute sick of St. Vincent's Hospital. The Baar Orchestra will furnish music. Many boxes have been taken, and the advance sale of tickets is encouraging.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, a daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and a sister of Mrs. Eugene Reynal, to Harold Fitzgerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Fitzgerald (Miss Elizabeth P. Salisbury) of Boston.

IN THE SHOPS.

Is there any one who believes, as a woman who went shopping the other day believed, that if she bought a set of rock crystal glasses for her table she would have the genuine quartz, out of which the Orientals shape the marvelous crystal balls, and from which a few other precious things are cut? Rock crystal, as known by the man who furnishes fine glass for the table, is only glass, the finest, clearest, colorless glass, and a piece of it may become rock crystal, cut glass or engraved glass.

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Rock crystal is the glass that is engraved with a copper wheel, in place of the stone wheel. When polished beautifully you have rock crystal. The work requires an expert workman, and the result of his efforts is exquisitely fine. There is rock crystal which, from its quality and the necessarily high prices paid to the workman, will be expensive.

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If the glass, after it has been engraved by the copper wheel, is left unpolished, with the design opaque, although it may be shaded delicately, giving an effect which only a fine workman could produce, then the glass will be called engraved, and many people prefer it to the rock crystal, although that is a matter of taste.

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With the cut glass everyone is familiar, and the deep cutting may be as simple or elaborate as desired. With the popularity of old-time styles in furniture and other things, old styles in glass are coming in, and one can find goblets, with sides formed of broad flat straight lines, the glass being octagon, perhaps, below the rim. It is a style with which we are familiar in tumblers and goblets, as it was used at one time for the cheap Brown glass. The colonial, it is called now, and engraved and polished it becomes rock crystal, or there are fine cut-glass goblets with no other ornamentation than the flat surfaces, and they are really attractive. Plain cut glasses will cost $22.50 a dozen.

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There is little that can be found in rock crystal glasses that will cost less than $45 a dozen. There are very simple glasses, with almost no work upon them, which can be found for $18 a dozen for tumblers, and $20 and $25 for goblets. Handsome goblets will cost, in rock crystal, $85 a dozen, and, anything that would approach them in cut glass could be had for probably $40 less. The rock crystal will run in price up to $200 and $300 a dozen, but glasses in simple design can be found for $10, and in fine ware, but plain, one can get glasses for $3 and $4, the least expensive things to be found in fine glass.

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Glasses engraved with monograms and with the rock crystal finish, or with the regular engraved finish, have been used much lately. Entire sets for the table, running the gamut of wine, liqueur, and all kinds of cordial glasses, with punch cups and water goblets, are of the plain glass, with the monogram or coat of arms engraved with more or less elaborateness, according to taste and the money to be expended. With the glasses are decanters, whisky or brandy bottles, finger bowls, everything for the table to be found in glass, even to the large glass trays used sometimes for punch, or wine sets, all in the plain glass marked with the monogram. These are among the most beautiful and refined of anything used for table service.

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All of the different pieces mentioned come in the rock crystal, engraved or cut glass. Similar work is to be found in the colored glasses, red for the white wines, green for the crème de menthe, as well as in the white glass.

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The best rock crystal is of American and English make. French crystal does not equal the other two. An attractive design of the fleur de lis is in the French glass, and a dozen glasses in the pattern will cost $40. There are beautiful English and American designs, floral, conventional, and other styles, and one pattern will be carried out in all the pieces used for one service. An American design, known by the name of a well known New York firm, and which is particularly beautiful, has the effect of a sheaf fastened in the centre, the ends lengthening out into scrolls at the tops of the glasses.

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The engraved glass is used more for vases and fancy articles than for table service.

THE LEADER

During the year 1902 The New York Times week-days carried more advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

AGATE LINES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,		4,472,740
2d Morning Newspaper		4,154,442
3d " "		4,133,640
4th " "		2,548,626
5th " "		2,285,713
6th " "		2,028,434
7th " "		1,916,779

This result has been achieved notwithstanding the exclusion of all classes of objectionable advertising.

CIRCULATION

The gains of The New York Times in circulation during the year 1902 were noteworthy and in keeping with its remarkable gains in advertising.

The New York Times goes into more first-class houses and reaches more of the thousands who demand the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DAILY ONE CENT. SUNDAY FIVE CENTS.

MRS. W. A. CLARK, JR., DEAD.

Was Daughter-in-Law of Montana Senator—Illness Dated from Birth of Her Son.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 1.—Mrs. William A. Clark, Jr., died at 4:30 o'clock this morning. Mabel Foster Clark was born twenty-three years ago near Pittsburg, Penn., the daughter of John H. Foster, who came to Butte nearly seventeen years ago. On June 19, 1901, she was wedded to William A. Clark, Jr., youngest son of Senator W. A. Clark. Her baby boy for whom she gave her life was born Dec. 2.

Mrs. Clark was the daughter of parents with small means. Her marriage to the son of the richest man in Montana was a social sensation.

Her father was an inn keeper and a personal and political friend of Senator Clark. Her parents moved to Butte when she was a child. She was introduced to Mr. Clark, who was then a young lawyer of promise, and the son of Senator Clark. He proposed to her on the first evening of their acquaintance. The girl knew of his wealth. He was worth in his own right $3,000,000, which he had made in mining speculation. She had been forced to stint herself to have such gowns as were necessary in the rounds of entertainments where she was always a favorite. No one noticed that she wore the same gowns many times, as she was clever in rearranging them so that they seemed new. With the certainty of having everything she could wish for if she would marry him, she refused the young man. He became an ardent wooer. His courtship lasted some years, and finally she consented.

There were about for

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business today for the new year hopeful and confident in respect to the future. In the last two weeks of the old year conditions, monetary and otherwise, were measurably improved, with the consequence that slowly but none the less surely the at one time omnipresent pessimism gave way to optimism, which has been growing steadily ever since.

And there is good reason for this change. It is a fact that Wall Street has of late been the one blue spot in the country. Everywhere else was there prosperity, everywhere else business activity. Wall Street was blue because it lacked money—needed it and could not get it. Now, the new year is here, the record-breaking disbursements have been made, in a few days they will all be returned to the banks, and the money market ought to become normal, and certainly easier. If these expectations are realized the stock market will continue to show betterment and improvement.

It will not improbably develop that for some time speculation will incline to the lower-priced issues, with perhaps activity in some few of the higher-priced stocks in which there promise to be special developments, such as Great Northern preferred and St. Paul. As for the lower-priced issues there is reason to believe that important deals are on in which will figure conspicuously the coal stocks, Chicago Great Western, and Wabash.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS.

The following changes in firms were announced yesterday:

Arthur W. Popper and Simeon Hahn have been admitted to partnership in the firm of Popper & Stern.

J. Van Vleck has withdrawn from the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. on account of continued ill-health.

The firm of Ladd, Wood & King has been dissolved by the withdrawal of Rupert C. King. The remaining members, E. H. Ladd, Jr., Lyndon M. Swan, and Willis D. Wood, will continue under the firm of Ladd, Wood & Co.

Stephen C. Millett, Alexander V. Roe, and Arthur Hagen, Jr., have formed the firm of Millett, Roe & Hagen.

Edward Sallinger has withdrawn from the firm of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., which has expired by limitation. The remaining former partners, Abraham Rosenfeld, Clarence C. Minzesheimer, and Frederick H. Cohn, have formed the new firm of Charles Minzesheimer & Co.

Charles L. Howell has been admitted to the firm of Kelley, Miller & Co.

The firm of Fiske & Brown has been dissolved. Stewart Brown will continue the business under the same name.

The firm of Lincoln, Caswell & Co. has expired by limitation, and Ezra Lincoln, William W. Caswell, and Philip Curtis have formed a new firm by this name.

I. B. Newcombe has been admitted into the firm of Stewart Browne & Co.

Philip Curtis has retired from the firm of Thompson & Mairs.

The title of the firm of Edward C. Jones & Co. has been changed, and it will hereafter be known as E. Clarence Jones & Co.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE'S RECORD.

The conduct and management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is shown in the figures as to the society's business and its condition at the end of 1902. All the items show large increases over the corresponding items at the beginning of last year. The amount insured is $1,290,000,000, the assets are $360,000,000, and the surplus amounts to $75,000,000. The income received during the year was over $68,000,000 and the new business issued exceeded $275,000,000.

Treasury Gold Coin and Bullion.

In a Washington dispatch published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, relating to the operations of the Treasury in the last six months, an error appeared in the statistics as to gold coin and bullion. The statement should have read "The total of gold coin and bullion held by the Treasury has risen to $615,500,000, an increase of $4,500,000 since Dec. 1."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Money was more abundant in this market yesterday and the whole amount due to repair the Bank of England's balances was in the market. Loan rates declined to about 3 per cent. in consequence.

The Bank of England reported the withdrawal of £40,000 on South American account.

The silver market was quiet and steady in the absence of selling orders. The price of bar silver was 22 5-16d. an ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Bar silver steady at 22 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅜@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres at 127.30; Madrid, 35.27; Lisbon, 25.

Gold to the amount of £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Following is the weekly statement of the Bank of England: Total reserve increased £1,049,000, circulation decreased £32,000, bullion increased £1,017,029, other securities increased £13,076,000, other deposits increased £15,346,000, public deposits decreased £211,000, notes reserve increased £967,000, Government securities increased £1,000,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 34.38, is now 27.96.

The Bank's rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

COAL AS A PRESENT.

Twenty Tons Distributed on the East Side by the Chickering Club—Outlook for the Future.

The Chickering Club, that has headquarters at 37 Attorney Street, gave a New Year's present of twenty tons of anthracite to the poor of the east side yesterday. The coal was supplied by special arrangement with Burns Brothers. Three thousand tickets had been distributed among the tenements by a committee appointed to ascertain who was in most need of fuel. Each ticket entitled the bearer to a basket or pail of coal.

The hour for starting the distribution was 10 A. M., but a crowd of persons appeared as early as 7 o'clock. At 9:30 A. M. a line across Attorney Street was drawn for each side of the club's rooms, and the twenty tons of coal were dumped in the street between the two lines. While policemen kept the space clear a committee of the club began to distribute the coal. In an hour or so it had disappeared. Some of the ticket holders were in line when the last pailful was delivered, but the club redeemed their tickets at 10 cents each.

The club is a Hebrew organization, but the coal was given out to persons of all races and creeds. Fifty tickets were sent to the Rev. Father Hughes of St. Mary's Church, Ridge and Grand Streets, for distribution among the needy of his parish. They were among the first in line when the distribution was begun.

Several coal dealers, who were from three to four weeks behind in their deliveries, took advantage of the freedom of the streets from truck traffic to deliver coal yesterday. In accordance with an arrangement made on Wednesday, some of the down-town office buildings had engineers on duty until noon to receive coal for the steam plants. There was, for some unexplained reason, a greater quantity of pea coal at tidewater yesterday than usual, pea size of anthracite having been scarce for the past two weeks.

The sales agent of one of the largest coal-carrying companies said:

"I expect that by the end of this month the output of the mines will be very large, and this increased output will continue until the end of the Winter. Just at present one day's cessation of work has a disastrous effect. The only delay will be caused by weather conditions, but that could not be half so bad as the entire shutting down of the mines on holidays."

The regular distribution of coal by the dealers to their customers was stopped at noon, as the drivers wanted to get at least half a holiday to celebrate the New Year. Hospitals, asylums, and other public institutions that were in need of coal were attended to.

As the freight blockade is over, the expectation is that the price of soft coal will drop next week. Dealers said that it will not go below $5 a ton this Winter. The nominal price is from $3 to $3.50 a ton.

MINERS IDLE YESTERDAY.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 1.—An effort was made by all the coal operators to work their collieries to-day, but it was not successful. At each colliery the foreman went around yesterday and gave notice to all hands that the company was very desirous of working that the relieving of the coal famine might not be retarded. Some men reported at every mine to-day, but it was only in a few instances that enough reported to make a start.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 1.—The miners of the Wyoming region are keeping New Year's Day as a holiday. Nearly all the collieries are idle and what few are working are short handed. The output of coal to-day will only be a few thousand tons.

Boston Money Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Loaning rates in this city remain nominally unchanged. Few customers went to the counters of the banks and trust companies to-day. At the Clearing House money loaned between the banks at 5 per cent., the demand not being heavy. New York funds sold from 12½ cents discount up to par, and were in fairly good demand. The nominal quotation on demand money on the Street was 7 per cent., with loans outstanding as high as 8 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENT
1,000 Shares
Beech Creek R. R. 4% Stock
GUARANTEED BY
New York Central R. R.
January Investment List on Request.
N. W. Halsey & Co.
BANKERS,
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SILVER SPRINGS, OCALA AND GULF R. R. CO.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees for Bondholders under the Mortgage or Trust Deed dated July 1st, 1888, made by the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Company to S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and William Man, conveying and mortgaging certain lands in the State of Florida (besides other property) as security for the payment of bonds to be issued under said mortgage, have now in hand the sum of $38,972.85 to be applied so far as the same will extend to payment of bonds issued and outstanding under said mortgage, and proposals are hereby invited for sale of such bonds to these trustees, for the Sinking Fund. Such proposals will state the number of bonds, number of coupons attached to each, and price demanded. Proposals may be addressed to City Trust Company of New York, 36 Wall St., N. Y., at any time up to January 15, 1903.
The right is reserved to reject all proposals.
Dated December 26th, 1902.
CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. R. CURRAN, Prest.,
WILL. MAN, Trustees.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING-FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both six and five per cent., will be drawn by lot on January 31, 1903, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,362.79 deposited in the Sinking Fund of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31, 1903, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
December 31, 1902.

TONOPAH
2,500 Shares for Sale.
Address W. J., 132 Times Office.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $5,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED UPON DEPOSITS.
OFFICERS.
HENRY C. DEMING, President. JOHN T. TERRY, Vice-President.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Vice-President. ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Treasurer. JOHN D. OSTRANDER, Ass't Secretary.
HAROLD B. THORNE, Ass't Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,	JAMES H. HYDE,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
JOHN T. TERRY,	ALFRED G. VANDERBILT,	E. H. HARRIMAN,	JOHN F. DRYDEN,
GEORGE J. GOULD,	VALENTINE P. SNYDER,	MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,	HENRY C. FRICK,
L. C. WEIR,	CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	JAMES J. HILL,	HENRY C. DEMING,
C. C. CUYLER,	JOHN J. McCOOK,	SIDNEY DILLON RIPLEY,	CHARLES H. GODFREY,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,	OLIVER AMES,	ALVIN W. KRECH,	GEORGE L. RIVES,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,	H. M. ALEXANDER,	JAMES McCREERY,	J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
WM. H. McINTYRE.	RUDULPH ELLIS,	EUGENE DELANO,	J. ROOSEVELT ROOSEVELT,
EDWIN GOULD.	GAGE E. TARBELL,	LESLIE D. WARD.	

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,700,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT FROM NEW YORK.
OFFICERS:
John W. Hardenbergh, President. Robert S. Ross, Vice President.
George W. Young, Vice President. Oscar L. Gubelman, Sec. & Treas.
DIRECTORS:

WALTER E. AMMON,	GEORGE G. HAVEN,	ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JAMES G. MORGAN,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,	ROBERT M. JARVIS,	ROBERT S. ROSS,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	WILLIAM B. JENKINS,	EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF,	C. H. KELSEY,	EBEN B. THOMAS,
JOHN D. CARSCALLEN,	GUSTAV E. KISSEL,	MYLES TIERNEY,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	HENRY LEMBECK,	JAMES TIMPSON,
C. C. CUYLER,	JAMES A. MAC DONALD,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JACOB J. DETWILLER,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,	JOHN J. VOORHEES,
CHARLES D. DICKEY,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	GEORGE W. YOUNG.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH,		

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't.
Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas.
Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred'k Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
MAIN OFFICE 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK. WEST END OFFICE, 73D ST. & BROADWAY.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $3,000,000.
STATEMENT OF CONDITION DEC. 31, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and bonds	$6,597,149.87	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Mortgages	10,250,617.16	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Loans, demand and time	8,895,109.69	Undivided profits	548,517.97
Bills purchased	171,450.00	Deposits	16,214,975.28
Foreign department	500,000.00	Certified Checks	223,640.31
Accrued interest receivable	278,409.68	Mortgage trust bonds	10,000,000.00
Cash on hand and in bank	5,419,023.13	Accrued interest payable	124,616.97
	$32,111,759.53		$32,111,759.53

Dividends, amounting to $300,000, have been declared and charged out of the profits of the past year.
George W. Young, President.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Luther Kountze,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	William B. Leeds,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Grannis,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Eben B. Thomas,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	James Timpson,
C. A. Coffin,	Charles R. Henderson,	Clarence H. Mackay,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
C. C. Cuyler,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert Olyphant,	George W. Young.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
208 Fifth Avenue,
1128 Broadway
(Madison Square),
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
Condensed Statement, close of business December 31, 1902.
RESOURCES.

		LIABILITIES.	
Demand Loans	$957,500 00	Capital	$500,000 00
Time Loans	909,000 00	Surplus	500,000 00
N. Y. State & City Bonds	504,344 45	Undivided Profits, net	23,509 50
Other Securities	577,381 24	Deposits	2,707,116 46
Bills Purchased	105,498 47		
Accrued Interest	1,418 51		
Furniture and Fixtures	20,801 65		
Cash on Hand	264,159 28		
Cash in Banks	387,980 69		
Sundry Items	2,541 67		
Total	$3,730,625 96	Total	$3,730,625 96

OFFICERS:
HENRY R. WILSON, President. FRANK TILFORD, Vice President.
OWEN WARD, 2nd Vice Prest. WM. DARROW, Jr., Secy. ROBT. C. LEWIS, Treas.
Began Business November 1st, 1902.

Broadway Trust Company,
756 Broadway.
Statement at close of business, Dec. 31, 1902.
(Opened for business, May 5, 1902.)
RESOURCES.

		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and mortgages	$98,000.00	Capital	$700,000.00
New York city bonds	604,087.50	Surplus	350,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	318,195.00	Undivided profits (net)	28,145.03
Loans on collaterals, demand and time	1,332,200.00	Rebate on bills purchased	3,154.03
Bills purchased	627,722.72	Certified checks	7,364.87
Real estate	5,000.00	Due depositors	2,544,204.24
Furniture and Fixtures	23,500.00		
Interest accrued	10,093.20		
Cash (on hand and in bank)	616,069.75		
	$3,634,868.17		$3,634,868.17

MOSES MAY, President.
BIRD S. COLER, Vice President. FREDERIC G. LEE, Secretary.
JOSEPH E. SHOENBERG, Vice Pres. JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Asst. Secy.
DIRECTORS:

ALLEN W. ADAMS,	BIRD S. COLER,	JAMES G. JOHNSON,
MARKS ARNHEIM,	JOHN J. COONEY,	MOSES MAY,
IRA LEO BAMBERGER,	MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,	JOHN A. McCARTHY,
M. M. BELDING,	MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,	JOHN J. ROBINSON,
SAMUEL BRILL,	JOSEPH H. ECKSTEIN,	JOSEPH E. SHOENBERG,
JAMES CLARKE,	WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,	VINCENT P. TRAVERS.
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,	JOHN G. JENKINS,	

The TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY announces the opening at 146 Broadway, Manhattan, on Friday, January 2d, 1903, of its BANKING DEPARTMENT. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. All Trust Company business invited.

In Brooklyn the Manufacturers Trust Company at 198 Montague Street, will open on Friday morning as the MANUFACTURERS BRANCH of the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES M. DOW, 2d Vice-President, Manager Banking Department.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer. CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers Branch.

FINANCIAL.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

JUST OUT.
The ABC of Stock Speculation
By S. A. NELSON
(Vol. V. The Wall St. Library)

THIS book expounds Dow's Theory of Speculation, the value of which is recognized by traders of experience, and it also contains studies of practical worth to any one interested in the subject. Observation and experience dating over a quarter of a century are herein crystallized, and the keenest trader will at once concede the usefulness of such a book. The chapter arrangement is: Origin of Stock Brokers, Stock Exchanges and Stock Speculation, Stock Speculation, Stock Speculation and Gambling, The Morality of Wall Street, Scientific Speculation, The Two General Methods of Trading, Three General Lines of Reasoning, Swings Within Swings, Methods of Reading the Market, The Operation of Stop Orders, Cutting Losses Short, The Danger in Overtrading, Methods of Trading, The Out-of-Town Trader, The Short Side of the Market, Speculation for the Decline, Concerning Discretionary Accounts, The Liability for Loss, The Recurrence of Crises, Financial Criticism, The Physical Position of the Speculator, Temperament and Equipment, The Broker and His Client, The Bucketshop, The Speculator and the Consolidated Exchange, The Tipster, Conclusions of a Speculator, Successful and Unsuccessful Speculators, An Interesting Inquiry, Stock Market Manipulation, The Record of Five Panics, End of Several "Booms," Dealing in "Unissued" Stocks, The Tipster's Point of View, Wall Street Points of View, comprising Maxims, Proverbs and Observations by leading Wall Street Characters, 228 pages. Price $1.50.
Preceding volumes in this series are (1) Nelson's A B C of Wall Street, $1; (2) Woodlock's Anatomy of a Railroad Report and Ton Mile Cost, $1; (3) Crump's Theory of Stock Speculation, $1; and (4) Coffin's A B C of Banks and, Banking, $1.25.
When mailed, add 5 cents each for postage.
S. A. NELSON, Publisher,
16-18 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.
Also sold by T. J. McBride & Son, 71 Broadway, and booksellers generally.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 12.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-six (56) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

3	246	389	628	719	891	1019
61	263	401	645	725	893	1085
110	311	410	672	763	905	1097
139	322	415	681	772	912	1118
182	328	459	686	781	947	1125
190	345	511	692	809	979	1136
196	346	543	697	835	981	1183
244	366	613	707	840	1007	1243

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, December 9th, 1902.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-six bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public Rockland Co., Certificate Filed in New York Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1903, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1903, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

Proposals.
PROPOSAL.
Sealed bids will be received for $30,000 Sinking Fund Loan of Wilmington, Del., until 12 M. Thursday, January 15th, 1903, bonds will date from January 26, 1903, in denominations of $50 or multiples thereof, and bear 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on April 1st, and October 1st, and will mature: $12,400 on April 1st, 1927, and $17,600 on October 1st, 1927, for the use of the Board of Park Commissioners for the purchase of Park lands.
All proposals must be accompanied by certified check to the order of The Mayor and Council of Wilmington for two per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, and the same to be forfeited if the bidder fails to accept and pay for the bonds awarded. The successful bidder or bidders will be required to settle for the bonds at or before 12 M., January 20th, 1903. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Address all bids in sealed envelopes to SETH H. FEASTER, City Treasurer, marked "Proposals for Sinking Fund Loan."
Attest: SETH H. FEASTER,
City Treasurer, Wilmington, Del.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1903.
Sealed proposals for building one set of brick hospital steward's quarters here will be received until 12 M. Feb. 2, 1903. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal, or any part thereof. Work to commence on building April 1, 1903. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for building quarters," addressed LIEUT. GEO. L. HICKS, JR., Q. M.
SEALED BIDS FOR A LEASE OF THE BULKhead between West 78th and 79th Streets, North River, with privilege of erecting a dumping board thereon, for a term of five years from January 20th, 1903, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon on January 12th, 1903.
For particulars see City Record.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES,
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42nd St. and Broadway.
Special Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members {New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.
Debenture Holder's Protective Committee.
New York, December 30, 1902.
The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the Debentures of the American Bicycle Company who are dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Plan which has heretofore been promulgated for the Reorganization of the affairs of the Company, have organized a Protective Committee, and are preparing a Plan assuring a more equitable treatment of the Debenture Holders, as well as of all other parties in interest. Holders of Debentures of the American Bicycle Company are therefore requested to withhold their bonds for the present, and to communicate with the undersigned Committee, at their office, care of Bowling Green Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York City, sending their names, addresses, and amount of Debentures held by them.
EDWIN GOULD, Chairman,
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.
WM. M. LAWS, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

NEW LOAN
We Own and Offer
$100,000
City of
LOUISVILLE
GOLD 3½'s
LEGAL FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.
Dated January 1, 1903.
Maturing in Forty Years.
Special Circular on Application.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
31-33 Pine St., New York.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York issued on deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of February 1, 1900, has given notice that it will on the 1st day of February, 1903, pay said bonds at the rate of $1.250 per bond and accrued interest to that date. The City Trust Company on receiving payment for said bonds will on surrender of its certificates pay to the holders thereof at the same rate per bond.
HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS MUST DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS WITH THE CITY TRUST COMPANY ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 20TH, 1903. AFER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED.
SIMON BORG & COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1902.

Redemption of Metropolitan Ferry Company Bonds.
Pursuant to Article Fourth of the First Mortgage of the Metropolitan Ferry Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1887, notice is hereby given that the said Metropolitan Ferry Company elects to redeem all of the bonds secured by the said First Mortgage at ten per cent. premium upon the par value thereof, together with the accrued interest; and in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage interest on the said bonds will cease on May 1st, 1903. Payment of principal and interest will be made on presentation and surrender of the said bonds to the undersigned Treasurer, through the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after May 1st, 1903.
Dated New York, October 24th, 1902.
METROPOLITAN FERRY COMPANY,
by FRANK E. HAFF, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.
114 Liberty St., New York, Dec. 31, 1902.
To the Stockholders of
THE INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.:
The stock transfer books of the International Steam Pump Co., which, according to a notice given December 9th, will be reopened on January 3rd, 1903, will be closed again on January 5th and reopened on January 9th, for the purpose of enabling all stockholders of record on January 5th to exercise, or assign, their right to subscribe for the Debentures to be issued by the Company, which right, however, must be exercised on or before January 5th, instead of January 2d, as stated in the previous notice.
JAMES H. SNOW, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.
New York, January 1, 1903.
We beg to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HAGEMEYER & PINKERTON,
for the purpose of transacting a brokerage business in all securities dealt in on The New York Curb, also Bank, Trust Company Stocks and bonds, with offices at 20 Broad Street.
A. H. HAGEMEYER,
CHARLES PINKERTON.

18 WALL STREET,
New York, January 1, 1903.
The firm of LINCOLN, CASWELL & CO. having expired by limitation, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the same firm name, with offices at the above address.
EZRA LINCOLN,
WILLIAM W. CASWELL,
PHILIP CURTIS,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.
New York, Jan. 1, 1903.
We beg to announce that Mr. E. G. BENEDICT, formerly our cashier, has this day been given an interest in our firm.
SHEFFIELD & McCULLOUGH.

New York, January 1st, 1903.
WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE MR. PHILIP CURTIS has retired from our firm and that his interest therein ceases from this date.
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Bankers and Brokers,
71 Broadway, New York City.

Owing to continued ill-health, and much to our regret, Mr. J. VAN VLECK has decided to retire from active business and his interest in our firm ceases from this date.
PHELPS, DODGE & CO.
Dec. 31, 1902.

The firm of P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
New York, January 1st, 1903.
PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ.
MIGUEL R. MARTINEZ.

MR. HAROLD HUMPHREY HACKETT IS admitted as a member of our firm from this date.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
January 1st, 1903.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.
Mr. W. E. HOUSE has an interest in our business from this date. N. Y., Jan. 1st, 1903.
EVERETT HOUSE & CO.

Mr. SIDNEY KIRKMAN has this day been admitted to membership in our firm.
KIRKMAN & SON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1903.

Copartnership Notices.
7 WALL STREET,
New York, December 31st, 1902.
The firm of LADD, WOOD & KING is this day dissolved, owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Rupert C. King.
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.
LYNDON M. SWAN.
WILLIS D. WOOD.
RUPERT C. KING.
7 WALL STREET,
New York, December 31st, 1902.
We have this day formed a copartnership under the name of LADD, WOOD & CO., for the purpose of transacting a commission business in Bonds and Stocks and dealing in Investment Securities.
EDWARD H. LADD, JR.
LYNDON M. SWAN.
WILLIS D. WOOD.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 1st, 1903.
STEWART BROWNE & CO., Bankers,
170 Broadway,
and
I. B. NEWCOMBE,
Member of the New York Stock Exchange,
HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP AND WILL HEREAFTER, UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF
STEWART, BROWNE & CO.,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS AT 170 BROADWAY.

The Co-partnership existing between Messrs. CHARLES SCHUMACHER, EDWARD MORRISON and J. HENRY TOWNSEND, under the name of
C. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
will expire by limitation at the close of business on December 31st, 1902. Messrs. EDWARD MORRISON and J. HENRY TOWNSEND withdrawing from our firm. All powers of attorney now in force will expire on the same date.
C. SCHUMACHER & CO.
Mr. FREDK. D. HOLDER is admitted to partnership in our firm this day.
Mr. H. B. NICHOLS has received our power of attorney.
C. SCHUMACHER & CO.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between ISRAEL LOSHINSKY and MAYER MAYPER, under the firm names of LOSHINSKY & MAYPER, and LIBERTY GARTER WORKS, and doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Israel Loshinsky retired from said firms and business, but the said Mayer Mayper, together with his sons Morris S., Isador, and Samuel, will continue the business at the same place and under the firm names M. Mayper & Sons, and Liberty Garter Works.
Dated New York, Dec. 31, 1902.
ISRAEL LOSHINSKY,
MAYER MAYPER,
MORRIS S. MAYPER,
ISADOR MAYPER,
SAMUEL MAYPER.

New York, Philadelphia and Paris,
December 31, 1902.
Mr. ROBERT BACON, to our great regret, having decided to retire temporarily from active business, withdraws this day from our firms in New York, Philadelphia, and Paris.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
MORGAN, HARJES & CO., Paris.

New York, January 1st, 1903.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Morrison & Townsend, with offices at 25 Broad Street.
EDWARD MORRISON.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND,
(Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.)

New York, Jan. 1st, 1903.
The interest of the late SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, as special partner in our firm, ceases this day. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Jr., WOODWARD BABCOCK, and HENRY H. HOLLISTER, Jr., are admitted as partners.
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK.

W. J. DAVIDSON & CO.
Notice

JANUARY DIVIDENDS AND MEETINGS.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposit and from $5 to $3,000. Payable on or after the third Monday in January, 1903. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on demand without notice.

Hours 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1902**, has been declared, and will be credited January 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 19, 1903.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President,
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

EIGHTY-FIFTH
(SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after January 10, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) per annum will be credited depositors for three months and six months ending December 31, 1902, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable January 19, 1903. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 10 will draw interest from JANUARY 1. EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. R. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1903,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Dividends.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1903:

Blackford County, Indiana, Court House 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh 4½s.
Columbus, Indiana, Consolidated Funding 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co., Consolidated Mtg. 5s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co., Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Indiana, Street Improvement & Sewer.
Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s and County 5s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. extended 4½s and 3½s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana, Muskegon Division—Coupon No. 30, due July 1, 1901:
Gas City, Indiana, Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Indiana, 4½s.
City of Indianapolis, Indiana.
Jekyl Island Club.
Jasper County, Indiana.
Johnson County, Indiana.
Louisiana National Bank Dividend.
Louisiana State Consol 4s.
Louisiana State Constitutional 4s.
Marion, Indiana, School 6s.
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Company 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Power Company 1st 5s.
Okenite Company, Limited, Debenture 6s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st Mortgage 7s, Series A.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 2d Mortgage 7s, Series C.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Dividend 1¾% Special Stock, Quarterly.
Peru, Indiana, School 4½s and Refunded 5s.
Rensselaer, Indiana, School 6s.
Traverse City First 5s.
Jan. 5th.
Grant County, Indiana, 5s.
Hancock County, Indiana, Funding 5s.
Jan. 6th.
Jasper County, Indiana, 6s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Registered Stock Dividend 1½% Quarterly.
Jan. 15th.
Pendleton, Indiana, Improvement Bonds.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Coupons Payable at its Office, 222 Broadway, New York, on and After January 2d, 1903:

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Co. Imp. Mtge.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End Railroad Co. 1st Mtge., series "A."
Buffalo & Lockport Ry. Co. 1st Mtge.
Citizens' Water Supply 2d Mtge.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 1st & Ref. Mtge.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge.
Corning Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern R. 1st Mtge.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co., 1st Mtge.
El Paso and Rock Island Railway Co. 1st Mtge.
East Side Electric Railway Co. of Kansas City, Mo., 1st Mtge.
The Hutton Co.
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co.
Meriden, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co. 1st Mtge.
Nassau Electric Ry. Co. 1st 4% Mtge.
Neuse River Mills, 1st Mtge.
Norfolk Warehouse Association.
Transwaal Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Townsend & Downey Ship Building & Repair Co. 1st Mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. Cons. 4% Mtge.
Utah Light & Power Co. Prior lien.
Venango Power & Traction Co. 1st Lien.

Consolidated Traction Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 27, 1902.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15, 1903, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said Companies dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT (1¼%) on the capital stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1902. Transfer books close December 31, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. N. HILL, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Co. of Illinois.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

CITY OF PONCE, P. R.
CITY OF MAYAGUEZ, P. R.
CITY OF ARECIBO, P. R.

Coupons on the 6% Bonds of the above cities due January 1st, 1903, will be paid at the office of J. M. CEBALLOS & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
27 William Street.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York.
December 19, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1903, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 23, 1902.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Dividends.

COUPONS MATURING JANUARY, 1903, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF N. W. Harris & Co.

31 & 33 Pine St.

FIRST.

Albuquerque, N. Mex., Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead Co., Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Bozeman, Mont., City Hall, Funding.
Broadwater Co., Mont., Funding.
Canon City, Colo., Water Works.
Cascade Co., Mont., Court House.
Canterville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Chilam Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Sewer.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ill., Street Ry. & Light Co., Refunding Gold Mortgage.
Day Co., So. Dk., Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, School Building (Drain.)
Elbert Co., Ga., Court House & Jail.
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Drain and Sewer.
Fayette Co., Ky., Funding.
Fisher, Polk Co., Minn., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding; High School Building; Refunding.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer.
Hamblen Co., Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Heard Co., Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, So. Dk., Independent School District.
Ilwaco, Wash., School District No. 15.
Indianola, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding.
Lake Co., So. Dk., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School House.
Macon Co., Ill., Court House.
Madison, So. Dk., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding; Refunding School; Renewal or Refunding.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 1 Refunding School.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 6.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works.
Muskegon, Mich., General Street Improvement.
McLeansboro, Ill., Water Works.
New Orleans, La., Edison Electric Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Odebolt (Sac Co.,) Ia., Refunding; Water Works.
Ottawa, Ill., Gas Light & Coke Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owesso, Mich., Union School District School Building.
Owesso, Mich., Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ill., School Building.
Port Huron, Mich., Light & Power Co., 1st Mortgage, Gold.
Powell Co., Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mortgage.
Seattle, Wash., Funding, 1891.
Seattle, Wash., Funding 1st & 2d Series, 1893.
Seattle, Wash., Sewer and Sewer Tunnel, 1893.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding Co., Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Teton, Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light, Water Works.
Union, Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 22 Refunding, (Elgin.)
Utica, N. Y., Electric Light & Power Co. First Mortgage, Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ill., School Site and Building.
Yellowstone Co., Mont., School District No. 2 School Building, (Billings.)

SECOND.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.
Garrard Co., Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District; School Funding.
Hot Springs, So. Dk., City Hall.

FIFTH.

Waukegan, Ill., Funding.

FIFTEENTH.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District.

EIGHTEENTH.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1, (Steilacoom.)

NINETEENTH.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works, and Sewerage.

TWENTIETH.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1ST, 1903.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana, Gas.
Chaffee County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan, School.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Green Bay, Wisconsin, School Building.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Waterworks Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Improvement.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Madison, Ga., School.
Moline, Illinois, School District No. 2.
Montpelier, Indiana, Gas.
New Carlisle, Indiana.
Nephi City, Utah, School District No. 2.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Pipestone, Minnesota, Refunding.
Quebec, Canada.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Washington, Water and General Municipal.
South Bend, Indiana, Street Improvement.
South Orange, New Jersey, Refunding.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JANUARY 12TH, 1903.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 15TH, 1903.

Veedersberg, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 17, 1903.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

New York Security and Trust Company,

NO. 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST.

Ashland Water Works Co., Ashland, Ky.
Arizona Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Arizona Water Co. Purchase Money Mtge.
Auburn Gas Co. of Auburn, N. Y., 1st Mtge.
Citizens Gas & Elec. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Dunkirk 1st Mtge., 5s.
City of Dallas, Texas.
City Water Co. of Maryville, Mo., 1st & 2d Mtge.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Lt. Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Deb. Bonds.
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st Mtge. 5%.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Lincoln Traction Co. 1st Mtge.
Muscatine North & South Ry.
New Hampshire Traction Co. 1st Mtge.
New Orleans City & Lake 5% 1st Mtge.
New Orleans City R. R. General Mtge. 5s.
New Orleans Railways Co. 4% Sinking Fund.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co.
Paducah City Ry. Con. 1st Mtge.
Pecos River Phosphate Mining Co.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Rome, Ga., City of.
Sharon & New Castle Ry. Co.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Tacoma Gas & Electric Lt. Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Utica Belt Line St. R. R. 2d Mtge.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co.
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st Mtge.

January 14, 1903.

Wladikawkas Ry. Co.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon due January 1, 1903, from the above bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

December 24, 1902.

The National Citizens Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 24th, 1902.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

H. DIMSE, Cashier.

Dividends.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1ST, 1903, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent.,
American Fire Engine Company,
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company,
Albion Water-Works Company,
Akron Water-Works Company,
Bath Water-Works Company,
Brenham, Texas, (Water Bonds,)
Bismarck Water Supply Company,
Butler Water Company,
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company,
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company Registered Interest,
Charleston, W. Va., Water-Works Company,
Caro Water-Works Company,
Central Brewing Company,
Consolidated Street Railway Co. (Memphis,)
Cortland Water-Works Company,
Commercial Cable Company,
Consumers' Park Brewing Company,
Constitution Publishing Company,
Dayton Union Railway Company,
Evansville & Indianapolis RR. Co. (1st Mtg. 6 per cent.),
Evansville & Indianapolis RR. Co. (1st Cons. 6 per cent.),
Eastman Freight Car Heater Company,
East St. Louis City Water Company,
Evansville & Terre Haute RR. Co. (Con. Mtg. 6 per cent.)
Evansville & Terre Haute RR. Co. (1st Cons. Mtge. 6 per cent.),
Faribault Water-Works Company,
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Company,
Ithaca Street Railway Company,
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co.,
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Co., Called Bonds,
Iowa City Water Company,
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis RR. Co.,
Keokuk Water-Works Company,
Kokomo Water-Works Company,
La Crosse, City of,
Lake Sup. & Ishp. Ry. Co. (and Called Bonds),
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company,
Mobile & Ohio RR. Co., Extension 1st Mort.,
Mobile & Ohio RR. Co., Car Trust "P,"
Mobile & Ohio RR. Co., Car Trust "Q,"
Mobile & Ohio RR. Co., Car Trust "R,"
Mobile Light & Railroad Company,
Mosler Safe Company,
New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co.,
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Company,
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.,
Natural Food Company,
Omaha Water Company,
Olean, N. Y., Water Bonds,
Orange County Gas & Electric Company,
Pensacola Water Company,
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company,
Red River Valley Company,
Richmond Beach & Railway Company,
Rocky Mount Mills,
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Co.,
South Yuba Water Co., Consolidated Mtge.,
South Dakota Water Company,
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company,
Tarboro Cotton Factory,
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Co.,
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Co.,
Temple, Texas, Water-Works Company,
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio RR. Co.,
Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. (Int. on Scrip)
Union Depot Co., Columbus, Ohio,
Urbana Water-Works Company,
Union Stock Yard & Transit Company,
Vanderburgh County, Indiana,
Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.,
Warren Water Company,
West Side Railroad Company of Milwaukee,
Wayne Cotton Mills,

JANUARY 2ND, 1903.

Chattanooga City Water Company.

JANUARY 5TH, 1903.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad Company dividend.

JANUARY 10TH, 1903.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JANUARY 15TH, 1903.

Louisiana Water Company,
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co. and Minneapolis Street Railway Company,
St. Paul City Railway Company,
Texas Central Railroad Company dividend,
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. dividend.
Fredonia Water Company.

JANUARY 20TH, 1903.

Pekin Water-Works Company.

JANUARY 31ST, 1903.

Parson's Water Supply & Power Company.

238TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 16, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed from December 18th, 1902, until January 2d, 1903.

CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the January, 1903, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 2, 1903. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK,
Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1902.

Detroit United Railway.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5% bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

The Toledo Railways & Light Co.

Coupons due January 1st, 1903, from The Toledo Railways & Light Company Consolidated First Mortgage 4½ bonds will be paid after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., 26 Nassau Street, corner Cedar, New York.

E. O. REED, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, 1903, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The New Amsterdam National Bank.
New York, December 23d, 1902.

A quarterly dividend of Eight Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close this date, reopening January 2d, 1903.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
100TH DIVIDEND.
New York, December 18, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., payable on the 2d day of January, 1903. The transfer books will be closed on December 18, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 2, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. W. DAY, Cashier.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.

Coupon No. 7, due January 1st, 1903, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company, will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.

WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, December 24th, 1902.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, due January 1st, 1903, will be paid upon presentation after maturity at the office of MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, New York.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 24, 1902.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1903.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Co.

Coupon No. 28 of the above railway maturing January 1, 1903, will be paid on and after January 2, at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 25 Broad St., New York.

Dividends.

Kountze Brothers

will pay the interest due January 1st, 1903, on the following bonds, at their banking house, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:

ARAPAHOE CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
AURORA CITY, NEBRASKA.
BACA CO., COLORADO.
BEAR LAKE CO., IDAHO.
BINGHAM CO., IDAHO.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
BOONE CO., NEBRASKA.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONTANA.
BUFFALO CO., NEBRASKA.
BURT CO., NEBRASKA.
BUTLER CO., NEBRASKA.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
CASPER, WYOMING, TOWN OF.
CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE OF, NEBRASKA.
CENTRAL CITY, NEBRASKA.
CLAY CO., NEBRASKA.
COLFAX CO., NEBRASKA.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
COSTILLO CO., COLORADO.
COTTAGE GROVE CITY, OREGON.
CRETE CITY, NEBRASKA.
CUMING CO., NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., NEBRASKA.
CUSTER CO., MONTANA.
DAVID CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
DAWSON CO., NEBRASKA.
DAWSON CO., MONTANA.
DELTA CO., COLORADO.
DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA.
ELGIN CITY, OREGON.
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., ERIE, PA.
EVANSTON, TOWN OF, WYOMING.
FERGUS CO., MONTANA.
FLORENCE CITY, COLORADO.
FREMONT CO., COLORADO.
FURNAS CO., NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GAGE CO., NEBRASKA.
GOLDFIELD CITY, COLORADO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEBRASKA, SCHOOL DISTRICT.
GRANT'S PASS, ORE., NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO.
HASTINGS CITY, NEBRASKA.
HOWARD COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
IDAHO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
JEFFERSON CO., COLORADO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
KANSAS CITY, MO., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
KOOTENAI CO., IDAHO.
LARIMER CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LINCOLN CITY, NEBRASKA.
LINCOLN CO., NEBRASKA.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF, COLORADO.
MADISON CO., MONTANA.
MADISON CO., NEBRASKA.
MANTI, UTAH, SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
MESA CO., COLORADO.
NAT. LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., DETROIT.
NEWBERG CITY, OREGON.
NORFOLK CITY, NEBRASKA.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEBRASKA.
OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
OMAHA CITY, NEB., SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OTTAWA CITY, OHIO.
ONEIDA CO., IDAHO.
PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA.
PENDLETON CITY, OREGON.
PITKIN CO., COLORADO.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY, NEBRASKA.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLORADO.
ROUTT CO., COLORADO.
SALINE CO., NEBRASKA.
SAINT PAUL CITY, NEBRASKA.
SAN MIGUEL CO., COLO., SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
SUMMIT CO., COLORADO.
SUPERIOR CITY, NEBRASKA.
TECUMSEH, NEBRASKA.
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO.
UINTA CO., WYOMING.
VICTOR CITY, COLORADO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEBRASKA.
WESTON CO., WYOMING.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS CITY, MONTANA.
WORTHINGTON, VILLAGE OF, MINNESOTA.
YORK CITY, NEBRASKA.

OFFICE OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
120 Broadway (Equitable Building),
NEW YORK, N. Y.

COUPONS due January 1, 1903, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after January 2, 1903, at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	**6s**
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co.	**5s**
Louisiana Western R. R. Co.	**6s**
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co.	**5s**
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.	**5s**
Austin & Northwestern R. R. Co.	**5s**
Southern Pacific R.R. Co. (of Ariz.)	**6s**
Southern Pac. R. R. Co. (of N. Mex.)	**6s**
Northern Railway Company	**6s**
South Pacific Coast R'way Co.	**4s**
Oregon & California R. R. Co.	**5s**
Southern Pacific Steamship Co.	**6s**
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co.	**4s**
California Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mort.	**4½s**
" " **2d Mortgage**	**4½s**
" " **3d Mort., Ser. "A"**	
" " **3d Mort., Ser. "B"**	
Stockton & Copperopolis R. R. Co.	**5s**
Galveston, Hous. & North. Ry. Co.	**5s**
Houston & Shreveport R. R. Co.	**6s**
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co.	**4s**

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE RAILWAY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad Co.
Carolina Central Railroad Co.
Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Co.
Georgia & Alabama Railway.
Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad Co.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1903, from the bonds of the above-named companies will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1903, at the office of the Seaboard Air-Line Railway, No. 15 Wall St., New York.

J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of January, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on January 2d, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 21, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Treasurer's Office.
New York, December 19th, 1902. No. 49 Wall Street, New York.

Interest due January 1st, 1903, on Evansville & Terre Haute Consolidated Mtg. 6s; Evansville & Terre Haute First Cons. Mtg. 6s; Evansville & Indianapolis First Cons. Mtge. 6s, will be paid on and after January 2d, 1903, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York City.

CHAS. A. NONES, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
December 4, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 20, 1902.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1902, and will reopen on the morning of January 16, 1903.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

The National Park Bank of New York.
Dec. 16th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable January 2nd, 1903, to stockholders of record on December 20th.

Transfer books will be closed from December 22nd to December 31st inclusive.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
383 and 385 Court St.
December 18th, 1902.

One Hundred and Third Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A semi-annual dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th January, 1903.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. 5th January, 1903, and reopen at 10 A. M. 16th January, 1903.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 27th December, 1902.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid January 20th, 1903, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Jan. 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened Jan. 21st.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Irving National Bank of New York
December 23d, 1902.

76TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1903, at 10 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

American Wood Fireproofing Company, Ltd.

The Semi-Annual Interest due January 1st, 1903, on the Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at maturity at the office of the Company, No. 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SAM'L A. CLARK, Treasurer.

Dividends.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Coupons payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., New York, on and after December 1st, 1902:

Alexandria, La.	**5s**
American Felt Co.	**5s**
Baton Rouge, La.	**4s**
Billings, Mont.	**Funding 6s**
Bradford County, Pa., Courthouse	**4s**
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Ry.	**5s**
Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co.	**5s**
Elyria, Ohio, Water	**4½s**
Fisheries Company (The)	**1s. 6s**
Galloway Coal Company	**1st 5s**
Georgetown & Western R. R.	**1st 5s**
Guayaquil & Quito Railway Company	**6s**
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Mcpl.	**5s**
Jackson, Michigan, Improvement	**5s**
Kitsap County, Washington	**Various**
Klickitat Co., Wash.	**6s**
L. I. R. R. Company Con.	**5s**
L. I. R. R. new Con.	**4s**
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch.	**5s**
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	**3½s**
Multnomah County, Oregon.	**S. D. No. 13**
**Montauk Ex. R. R.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herman A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hone, Jr., referee, 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 40 by 90.2, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,528; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, John Purroy Mitchel, referee, 223 West Twelfth Street, north side, 248.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 18.9 by 103.3, leasehold, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,338.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 1,761 Third Avenue, east side, 60.9 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 83.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,040; subject to another mortgage for $10,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 535 to 541 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 100 by 100, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $46,686.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles E. Duross has sold for the Germania Life Insurance Company to the Prudential Real Estate Corporation the apartment house 102 West Ninetieth Street, 35 by 100.

Duff & Brown have sold for Julius Wolff to Charles M. Gassin, 2,805 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double apartment house, with stores, 25 by 70 by 80, for about $28,000.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for the Gwyer estate the property 237 Eldridge Street, a five-story tenement and stable, 22 by 100; also, A. Lester Heyer the two five-story apartment houses 114 and 116 East Fifty-fourth Street, 22 by 100 and 28 by 100 respectively.

CHANGES AT COLUMBIA.

Gain in Registration Was Largely in the Engineering Schools — Items from the New Catalogue.

The annual catalogue of Columbia University, just issued, shows in the registration figures an increase of 160 students, the gain being largely in the Engineering Schools, where there has been an increase of seventy-three in a year. There has also been an increase of eighteen in the Teachers' College, and thirty-two in the Graduate Schools. The total number of officers is 447, as against 432 in 1902 and 407 in 1901.

Two changes have been made in the council. Prof. W. H. Carpenter will take the place left vacant by President Butler in the Faculty of philosophy, and Prof. Paul Monroe will succeed Prof. Woodhull as the representative from the Faculty of the Teachers' College.

The departmental statements show that the old division of philosophy, psychology, anthropology, and education has been broken up. Anthropology is to be a separate department under Prof. Boas, recognition being given to the Teachers' College as the university department of education. The work in architecture has been set off from the Schools of Applied Science, and the school is now an independent arm of the university, with representation in the university council through the President.

In mechanics a new elementary course has been inserted as a preparation for Prof. Woodward's course in analytical mechanics. Prof. Adler will begin his course of political and social ethics in February. Profs. Lee and Gies will give for the first time an elementary course in physiology separate from the work of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Prof. Boas, representing the department of anthropology, and Prof. Crampton, that of zoology, will give a new course on the statistical study of variation.

GIFTS TO SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

Morris K. Jesup Gives $25,000 to Hampton and $25,000 to Tuskegee.

It was announced yesterday by William H. Baldwin, Jr., that Morris K. Jesup has given $25,000 to the Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

He has also given the same amount to the Trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for the endowment fund of these two institutions.

CUBAN EDITOR KILLS A RIVAL.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Jan. 1.—Congressman Corona, editor of the Cubano Libre, shot and killed Señor Insula, editor of the Republica, at 11 o'clock this morning.

Both men were prominent politicians and leaders of rival parties. Señor Corona was drinking in a café when Señor Insula and a party of friends entered the place and began a political discussion. Personalities and insults followed, and a fight with canes started.

Señor Corona suddenly drew a revolver and shot Señor Insula three times. He then walked quietly away and has not yet been arrested.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:15 A. M.—438 Ninth Avenue; Abraham Weinstein; damage, $50.

4:15 A. M.—411 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Vito Tonoforo; damage, $200.

5 A. M.—232 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Sensillo Pillfco; damage trifling.

5 A. M.—257 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Wheeler; damage, $25.

10:25 A. M.—359 East Sixty-ninth Street; George Raymond; damage, $50.

11:15 A. M.—46 West Fourth Street; Samuel Posart; damage, $80.

11:45 A. M.—357 Madison Street; Henry Retter; damage trifling.

12:30 P. M.—74 Division Street; Harris Jannesskey; damage trifling.

12:39 P. M.—2,383 Second Avenue; Harris Susaman; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—11 Pitt Street; Morris Stampet; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—Fulton Street, near Becker Avenue, the Bronx, George Holmes; damage, $55.

1:40 P. M.—2,276 Second Avenue; Charles Kinsler; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—71 First Avenue; Mary Deutsch; damage, $30.

6:20 P. M.—34 Seventh Avenue; Mrs. Beaks; damage, $50.

6:35 P. M.—172 Worth Street; Samuel Gainbreith; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—297 East Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

7:30 P. M.—29 Willard Street; Jacob Nashkowitz; damage, $25.

8:00 P. M.—280 Seventh Avenue; Frank Masters; damage trifling.

9:00 P. M.—223 West Sixty-third Street; R. Johnson; damage trifling.

9:00 P. M.—219 West Sixty-first Street; William Lye; damage, $200.

9:30 P. M.—Forty-first Street and Broadway; Criterion Hotel; damage trifling.

11:20 P. M.—365 to 371 Fourth Avenue; Putnam House; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Pressure continues high throughout the middle portions of the country, the crest of the Eastern high being over the Middle Atlantic States. A disturbance of moderate strength is central to-night in the Lower Mississippi Valley. It has caused rain in the Gulf States, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the south part of Illinois and Kansas. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed, except on the Pacific Coast, where rains have continued from San Francisco northward, and snow or rain has fallen over the middle and northern plateaus. The temperature changes have been generally unimportant. In New England, the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest the temperature is 8 to 10 degrees above the seasonal average.

The disturbance in the Lower Mississippi Valley will move northeastward during Friday, and the rain area will overspread the Mississippi Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and Southern New England. The weather Saturday will be fair in the southern districts, but snow or rain will continue in the lower lake region and thence eastward to the New England coast.

It will be somewhat colder Friday in the Southwest, and lower temperatures will prevail Saturday in the South Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Upper Ohio Valley. Along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk northeast, shifting to westerly by Saturday morning; on the New England Coast variable winds will become fresh northeast Saturday; on the East Gulf Coast fresh southeast winds will shift to westerly Friday; on the West Gulf Coast mostly fresh to brisk westerly winds will prevail, and on Lake Michigan fresh south winds will shift to southeast Friday.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, fair Friday, except rain in extreme south portion; Saturday, rain in south, snow in north portion; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain Friday; Saturday, fair, except rain in northeast portion; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, rain Friday; Saturday, probably fair; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, rain Friday; Saturday, fair and colder; fresh northeast winds, becoming brisk on the coast, shifting to southeast.

West Virginia, rain Friday and in mountain districts Saturday; colder Saturday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day and probably Saturday; colder Saturday; fresh east to northeast winds, becoming northwest.

Eastern New York, snow in north, rain in south portion Friday afternoon or night, Saturday, rain; variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Minnesota, fair in west, snow in east portion Friday; Saturday, fair and colder, except snow in northeast portion; variable winds, becoming fresh west.

North Dakota, fair and colder Friday. Saturday, fair.

South Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday; colder Friday in west portion.

Montana, fair to-day in west portion.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; wind variable, becoming northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	22	29	32
6 A. M.	16	28	30
9 A. M.	12	32	38
12 M.	15	37	41
3 P. M.	21	40	40
6 P. M.	20	37	38
9 P. M.	19	35	36
12 P. M.	19	33	34

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	34½
Corresponding date 1902	18
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 27 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 36 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum being 40 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	28	36	S	Clear
Atlantic City	36	44	W	Clear
Boston	42	50	SW	Clear
Buffalo	36	38	SW	Clear
Cape May	38	44	W	Pt. cloudy
Eastport	34	40	SW	Clear
Nantucket	38	44	W	Clear
Norfolk	42	48	NE	Clear
Oswego	36	42	SW	Clear
Philadelphia	40	44	W	Clear
Pittsburg	30	42	NE	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	40	48	SW	Clear
Scranton	34	42	SW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	34	46	SW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	36	40	NE	Rain
Chicago	38	42	S	Clear
Cincinnati	38	40	E	Clear
Cleveland	32	38	SE	Clear
Detroit	28	36	SW	Clear
Duluth	28	32	W	Clear
Grand Haven	38	40	S	Clear
Green Bay	28	36	SW	Clear
Huron	12	24	W	Clear
Marquette	30	42	N	Clear
Milwaukee	38	42	SW	Clear
Toledo	32	36	S	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	52	52	E	Cloudy
Charlotte	48	48	NE	Rain
Corpus Christi	50	50	NW	Cloudy
Galveston	48	48	W	Cloudy
Hatteras	48	54	NE	Cloudy
Jacksonville	52	56	NE	Rain
Key West	70	72	NE	Clear
Mobile	58	62	SE	Cloudy
Montgomery	54	58	E	Rain
New Orleans	64	64	S	Rain
Savannah	50	58	NE	Cloudy
Tampa	66	76	NE	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	58	62	NE	Pt. cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	26	40	S	Clear
Davenport	40	50	SE	Clear
Dodge City	34	34	SE	Cloudy
Kansas City	42	44	E	Cloudy
North Platte	24	34	W	Clear
Omaha	40	42	S	Cloudy
St. Louis	38	42	E	Rain
St. Paul	26	30	SE	Clear
Winnipeg	14	22	S	Pt. cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	22	26	E	Clear
Denver	32	38	E	Clear
Helena	36	42	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	30	30	NW	Cloudy

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRISTOL, Conn., Jan. 1.—Fire late this afternoon caused damage estimated at $12,000 to the stockinette factory of N. L. Birege Sons & Company.

STOUGHTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—A dust explosion in a dryer, one of the machines used in preparing shoddy material, was followed by a fire which destroyed the two-story brick factory of the Stoughton Mills Company this afternoon. The loss is $35,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—A fire in the Hall Block, at the corner of Third and Main Streets, to-day caused a loss of $40,000. The principal losers were Elliott C. Hall, J. B. Collins & Co., the Greek American Fruit Company, and the Anderson Clothing Store.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Jan. 1.—The grain elevator of the Great Western Cereal Company, with a capacity of 75,000 bushels, burned early to-day, causing a loss of $100,000, fully covered by insurance. The elevator contained 100,000 bushels of oats and a large amount of valuable machinery, all of which is a total loss. Several employes escaped with difficulty from the burning building.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Fire started in the Hall Block, a three-story brick structure, at the corner of Main and Third Streets, a few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning, and before it was extinguished, after more than four hours of hard fighting, damage amounting to about $50,000 was done. The principal loser is J. B. Collins of the Fair Store, whose stock, valued at $30,000, is practically a total loss.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:44	Moon sets...8:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:27	Gov. Isl'd...9:40	H. Gate...11:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:51	Gov. Isl'd...10:10	H. Gate...12:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Manuel Calvo, Cadiz and Barcelona		
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 3.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Bellagio, Perna m b u c o, Santos, &c.	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maravai, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		8:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victorian, Liverpool via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
MONDAY, JAN. 5.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 6.		
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.)

†Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, (mail must be specially addressed,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Dec. 6; Sydney, Dec. 8; Auckland, Dec. 12, and Honolulu, Dec. 23, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma and were dispatched East Dec. 29. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 2.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
Eastry, Huelva, Dec. 13.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 28.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Exeter City, Swansea, Dec. 17.
Florida, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
La Lorraine, Havre, Dec. 27.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Dec. 19.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3.

Hekla, Copenhagen, Dec. 17.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
Kaffir Prince, Barbados, Dec. 26.
Monterey, Havana, Dec. 30.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Dec. 31.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 27.

SUNDAY, JAN. 4.

Canadian, Liverpool, Dec. 24.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 3.
Hevelius, Barbados, Dec. 20.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 27.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 2.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 27.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 25.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
Moltke, Hamburg, Dec. 27.
Seguranca, Colon, Dec. 30.

Arrived.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, Dec. 24, and Queenstown, 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:34 A. M.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg, Dec. 20, Boulogne, 31st, and Plymouth, 224, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:03 A. M.

SS Cuzco, (Br.,) Dexter, Talcahuano, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., Dec. 31.

SS Teneriffe, (Port.,) Jensen, Oporto, &c., Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, Galveston, Dec. 26, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; thick haze.

Sailed.

SS Orion, from Perth Amboy for Boston.
SS Peconic, (Br.,) for Algiers, Malta, Venice, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Java, (Dutch,) for Tegal.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Campeche and Progreso.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS El Sud, for Galveston.
SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Glenroy, (Br.,) for Singapore and Manila.
SS Britannia, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Hamburg via Cherbourg, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS Scharzfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Pankow, from Calcutta, &c., for Boston and New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Hambleton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 2:00 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York for Southampton, passed Scilly at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York via Rio Janeiro, arr. at Rio Grande Dec. 28.

SS Miles, (Ger.,) Capt. Bibilie, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Dec. 30.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, from New York via Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin Dec. 30.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Venice, &c., for New York and Boston, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Sallust, (Br.,) Capt. Grimes, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Victoria Dec. 27.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrman, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Dec. 27.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Capac, (Br.,) Capt. Rose, from New York via St. Lucia, arr. at Rio del Plata to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Jan. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs. County Gas. &c., Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
3—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Engineering Co.
4—United States vs. Carter.
5—Monarch Shoe Co. vs. Kennedy.
6—Ed. Gen. Elec. Co. vs. N. E. Elec. Mfg. Co.
7—Mackey vs. Wheeler.
8—Same vs. Heermance.
9—Hills & Co. vs. Austrich.

The following jury calendar of causes set for Jan. 5 will be called Jan. 2 at 11:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building, by Lacombe, J., in order to ascertain which causes are ready for trial, and to distribute such causes between the several parts for trial at the ensuing session:

Preferred causes.
1—Calendar vs. Texas & Pacific Ry. Co.
8—Conturie vs. same.
40—Duke vs. Morning Journal Association.
529—Lewis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
18—H. R. Stone Co. vs. Molloy.
325—United States vs. Dravo. (No. 1.)
326—Same vs. same. (No. 2.)
545—Vitolo vs. Bee Pub. Co.
137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
112—Moran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
121—Lovett vs. same.
65—United States vs. Neely.
67—Daily vs. Plattdeutsche.
75—Hewitt vs. Van Stone.
60—Blecker vs. Von den Driesch.
80—Same vs. same.
84—Werner vs. Kaufold.
69—Koewing vs. Wilder.
94—Romunder vs. Kyll Automat. Co.
96—Hullquist vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
107—Barnes vs. Miner.
49—Crowley vs. Southern Pacific Co.
56—Bird vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
62—Brown vs. Salisbury.
66—Clare vs. Popham.
123—Strauss vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
127—Weiner Mach. Co. vs. Steele.
108—Gorman vs. Temple
110—Cadin vs. Pelton Water Wheel.
90—Twohig vs. Compagnie Gen. Trans., &c., Co.
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
129—Rosenberg vs. Fairchild Bros.
134—Snyder vs. Emmons.
138—Haynes vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars, Friday, Jan. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
2—In re Carroll.
3—In re E. 122d St.
4—McClellan vs. Rouss.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Scott vs. American Ry. Elec. Light Co.
7—Lazarus vs. Ogden.
8—Wuest vs. Wuest.
9—Eshner vs. Eshner.
10—Hollober vs. Hollober.
11—Merc. Nat. Bank vs. Internat. Registry Co.
12—Anderson vs. Dressel.
13—Vitti vs. Trella.
14—In re Elsmere Place.
15—Stein vs. Marks.
16—Flagg vs. Fisk.
17—Bradley vs. Wolf.
18—Burnell vs. Imperial.
19—Austen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
20—Egan vs. Hardy.
21—Cushing vs. Van Vechten.
22—Clarke vs. Clarke.
23—Conkling vs. Conkling.
24—Komp vs. Luria.
25—Borchardt vs. Mandeville.
26—Von Seggern vs. Sage.
27—Freitag vs. Freitag.
28—Osborn vs. Lewis.
29—In re Stewart.
30—Schmidt vs. Menzenhauer.
31—Smith vs. Dollard.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Duboff vs. Rottenberg.
34—Steinson vs. Abingdon Storage Co.
35—French vs. Cunningham.
36—In re 35th and 36th Sts.
37—Schreiber vs. Goldsmith.
38—Wilkerson vs. Horwitz Cigar Co.
39—Stehlin vs. Stehlin.
40—Ciletti vs. Societe Civilita, &c.
41—Westervelt vs. McCabe.
42—Christie vs. Christie.
43—In re Mingey.
44—Steinberg vs. Steinberg.
45—Reynolds vs. Hardenbrook.
46—Tepfer vs. Rosenfeld.
47—Kaplan vs. Silverstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Sit on ground floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Hiram Frost.
2—Lena Harlam.
3—Felix Dupuy.
4—Peter De Loughry.
5—John Kimlen, &c.
6—Margaret A. S. Freeman.
7—Florino di Muro.
8—Celestine Michel.
9—Joseph W. Hamburger.
10—Edith E. Taussig and others.
11—James McCredden.
12—Mary G. Hickey.
13—Sarah Quinn.
14—Sidney Mounter.
15—Lucy C. Goodnow.
16—Israel Isaacs.
17—Margaret F. Downs.
18—John F. Mahon.
19—Andrew Dougherty.
20—Mary Agnew.
21—Philip Stein.
22—Mannassah Goldman.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Julius T. Tunstall; Felix Dupey.
At 2 P. M.
Lot A. Wood.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Eliza C. Ripley, executrix, &c., et al. vs. Anna Hauff et al.—Solon Berrick, George E. White vs. Edward Dawson et al—George E. Plunkett. Solomon Jacobs vs. Charles Edelson et al.—J. Edward Weld.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—North American Trust Company vs. Whitney—S. L. H. Ward. In re Evans—Randall H. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Parker vs. Turl—Abraham Gruber.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Heyes vs. Nolan—Abraham Gruber.

SUPREME COURT—Keener, J.—Monk vs. Reilly—Robert Walker. Held vs. Dorschel—Robert N. Ten Eyck. Chadeayne vs. Gwyn—Charles T. Terry.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Exceptional Bargain.—Four new five-story flats, 539 to 545 East 136th St., about 375 feet east of 3d Av., containing all improvements; 3 apartments on each floor; annual rents $2,160 each; for sale at $21,000 each; satisfactory arrangements as to mortgage may be made. F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St.

Several plots below 34th St., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E 23rd St.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker, $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Plot—Stable or factory, 22d St., near 1st., 46.10x98.9; asking $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $22,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 10 families, five rooms, bath; good location, $22,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
PRINCIPALS OR BROKERS, SEND FOR NEW LIST.
IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGN

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Woelfe, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottston, Penn.; C. G. Miller, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H Thorp, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and millinery, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, notions and furnishing goods, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Lederer, Strouss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Samish, millinery; M. Schloss, fancy goods, 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, linens, laces, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, hosiery, and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Stiefel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Stiefel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; M. Epstein, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Lowengart & Co., Portland, Oregon; F. Lowengart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sair, J., York, Penn.; E. F. Stair, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Herbert, housefurnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, J. W. Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Vincent, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennetham, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hartman, L. M., York, Penn.; dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Morris, H., Norfolk, Va.; woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. P. Mitchell, millinery and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Wheeler, furnishing goods; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Gen. B. Le Fevre, Washington, and Dr. Schulte, Germany.

IMPERIAL—Col. L. J. Crawford, Kentucky.

GRENOBLE—Henry Abbey, Kingston, N. Y., and C. Honore Carey, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Congressman Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut, the Rev. E. D. Tibbetts, Hoosac, N. Y., and Judge O. W. Volgen, Buffalo.

FLAZA—Dr. H. A. Mandeville, South Orange; S. W. Tiffany, Washington, and C. F. Cutler, President of the New York Telephone Company.

SAVOY—Bishop Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia, and Major R. Hasselgren, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. George Nattress, Wellesley, Mass., and the Rev. C. B. Sparks, Cleveland.

Surrogate Notices.

MILES, CHARLES EDWARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FRANK C. MILES, one of the heirs and next of kin of CHARLES EDWARD MILES, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Henry P. Miles of Algona, Iowa, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Charles Edward Miles, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d5-1aw6wF.

BROWN, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Shafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SFOHR, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SHAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Nash, Osborne & Petty, 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-1aw6mF

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM G. ECCLES, Executor.—William M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

PEARSON, CHARLES EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES EDGAR PEARSON, late of the City of Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of its attorneys, Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1902. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors. jy18-1aw6mF.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MOSES COHEN, bankrupt. No. 5,510.

To the creditors of Moses Cohen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, 1902, the said Moses Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 29, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL I. REICHMAN and ISAAC BERG, composing the firm of Samuel I. Reichman & Berg, Bankrupts.—No. 5,477.

To the creditors of Samuel Reichman and Isaac Berg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, 1902, the said Samuel I. Reichman and Isaac Berg were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

N. Y., Dec. 30th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX SACHS and ISRAEL SACHS, composing the firm of Sachs Brothers, bankrupts.—No. 5,488.

To the creditors of Max Sachs and Israel Sachs of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, 1902, the said Max Sachs and Israel Sachs were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York Dec. 30th, 1902.

Legal Notices.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL GELLER.—Please take notice that on Jan. 3d, 1903, I shall sell my seltzer business to Leo. Thomases, all claims against me to be presented to L. Thomases, 159 2d St., before said date.

SAMUEL GELLER.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MAE MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, place, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,246, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, sixteen feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said last mentioned party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances, character of dwellings, and as to set-back contained in agreement recorded in Liber 68, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 49, as modified by agreement recorded simultaneously with the mortgage under foreclosure in this action in Liber 76, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 206.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 313 W 84th Street:

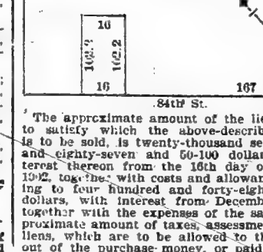

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and forty-eight and 7-100 dollars, with interest from December 19, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16.

NO. 38 AND 40 MORTON STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM BOECKEL, plaintiff, against THOMAS EAGLETON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Morton Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet two and one-half inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Morton and Bedford Streets, running thence westerly along said southerly side of Morton Street forty-nine feet eleven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches; thence easterly and parallel with Morton Street forty-nine feet ten inches, and thence northerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches to the southerly side of Morton Street at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known by the street number thirty-eight and forty Morton Street.

The same being in the Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York City, December 29th, 1902.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

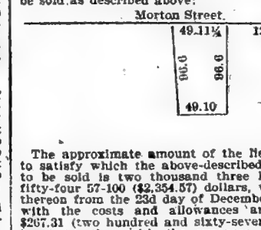

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand three hundred and fifty-four 57-100 ($2,354.57) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, and with the costs and allowances amounting to $267.31 (two hundred and sixty-seven 31-100 dollars), together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessment, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is two thousand and forty 85-100 ($2,040.85) dollars. The property will be sold subject to the following mortgages: A mortgage for $25,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest thereon at 5% from July 15th, 1902. A mortgage for $28,000, covering No. 38 Morton Street, and interest at 5% from June 9th, 1902. A mortgage for $3,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest at 6% from September 29th, 1902.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

d30-2aw-3w&j21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie in Section 5, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 340 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

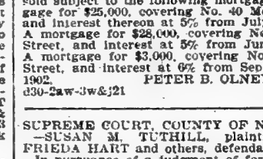

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902.

GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

d23-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Joseph Agostini to Augustus T. Gillender for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of the said Augustus T. Gillender, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of said Court, and the seal of said Court, on the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,129.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

d18-2aw2wM&F&ja2&7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, against CHARLES SANDHOP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

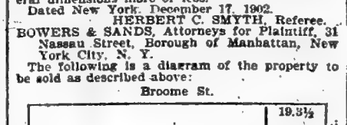

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.35. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $10,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

de19-2aw2wF&Tuja2,6,9.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the Grace of God free and independent.—To WILLIAM H. NORTH, Ida Adams, Ella L. North, Carrie Haviland, Alice Vanderpoel, Laura Moore, Maud Nesbit, Susan Nesbit, and Sheridan Shook Nesbit, the heirs and next of kin of EDWARD NORTH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln North of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward North, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Attorneys for executor, 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n28-1aw6w-F

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM E. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING.

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 900 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000 covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

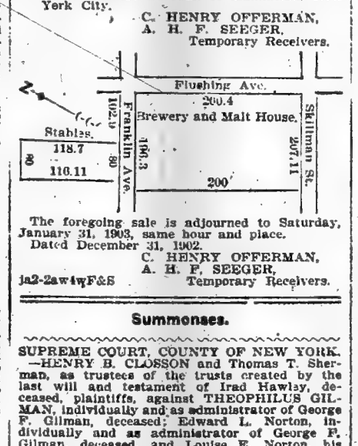

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.

Dated December 31, 1902.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

ja2-2aw1wF&S

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. CLOSSON and Thomas T. Sherman, as trustees of the trusts created by the last will and testament of Irad Hawley, deceased, plaintiffs, against THEOPHILUS GILMAN, individually and as administrator of George F. Gilman, deceased; Edward L. Norton, individually and as administrator of George F. Gilman, deceased, and Louise E. Norton, his wife; Frazier Gilman, Anna K. Gilman, Alfred Gilman, Charles Gilman, Caroline Scammon, Olivia Drew, Helen Tuttle, Lydia R. Bradford, Caroline R. Garczynski, Caroline G. McClellan, George McClellan, and Nellie D. McClellan, his wife; Minnie N. Little, Edward S. Percival and Julia A. Percival, his wife; George J. Percival, Ellen A. Starr, Mary A. F. Ord, Helen Potts Hall, Milford H. Norton, Mary F. Norton, and Charlotte Norton Sarratt, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1902.

HERBERT PARSONS,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants: Anna K. Gilman, Caroline G. McClellan, George McClellan, Nellie D. McClellan, Olivia Drew, Helen Tuttle, Lydia R. Bradford, Ellen A. Starr, Mary A. F. Ord, George J. Percival, Milford H. Norton, Mary F. Norton, Charlotte Norton Sarratt, and Charles Gilman, and to Belle Gilman Tufts as general guardian of the person and property of the defendant Charles Gilman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

HERBERT PARSONS,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d19-1aw6wF&j30

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, against MARY H. S. DENSLOW, Clara H. Denslow, Evangeline Denslow, Irving Denslow, Henry C. Denslow, Melissa Waxham, Olive A. Parsons, Melissa Waxham, and Frederick Forrest, as administratrix and administrator, respectively, with the will annexed; "William Major," "Thomas" McAllister, "George" Gale, "James" Shepard, and "Samuel" Perry, (the given name of the five last-mentioned being fictitious, the true given name of each of the five being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants. Second amended summons in action for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, October 28th, 1902.

LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, New York City.

To Melissa Waxham, one of the above-named defendants: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 24th day of November, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, November 28, 1902.

LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, New York City.

n28-1aw-7w-F

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FRANK WILLIAMS, plaintiff, vs. ALPHONSO POIRIER, defendant.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1902.

WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above-named summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-three and 45-100 dollars, with interest from — and with costs of this action.

WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated November 20th, 1902, and filed with the summons in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on November 28th, 1902.

New York, N. Y., November 28th, 1902.

WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Nov28-1aw-6wF

BUTLER, NOTMAN & JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Assignee. ja2-1aw6wF&f13

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

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Kranich & Bach	Ebony Grand Piano, was $750, now	$475
Kranich & Bach	Mahogany Grand Piano, was $750, now	550
Kranich & Bach	Oak Upright Piano, was $550, now	350
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See us if you want to save money buying these pianos.

HELD & CO., 313-315 Fulton St. Block below City Hall. BROOKLYN.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.

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SILK TRADE CONDITIONS

Association Reviews the Proceedings Against Two Merchants.

Investigation of the Charges of Fraud Desired—Output of Silk for the Year, 1,000,000 Pounds.

In the review of silk trade conditions just issued by the Silk Association of America there is much criticism of the pending prosecution of two New York merchants and a custom examiner accused of having made fraudulent invoices of Japanese goods imported into this city. Although the accused men have said they were anxious to hasten a court trial, says the review, they have shown by their policy of delaying the case that they wish to postpone the jury hearing as long as possible.

"These defendants are fighting every inch of the way to stave off a trial, and the success of their eminent counsel in delaying action seems to indicate a hope that the Government witnesses and counsel may die before the case actually can be submitted to juries of twelve men in court."

After recalling that nearly a year has elapsed since President Roosevelt appointed W. Wickham Smith of New York to act as Special Deputy Attorney General to prosecute the fraud charges and investigate the charges made by ex-Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman respecting revenue steals, the association's statement continues:

"Messrs. Rosenthal and Cohn (the accused importers) were held for examination by the Federal Grand Jury on Sept. 29, and on Dec. 9 the Grand Jury filed bills of indictment against them for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Charles C. Browne, the Government examiner in the silk division at the Appraiser's Stores, who is charged with criminally aiding and abetting the importing firm to enter their silks for less than the amount of duty due thereon, was likewise indicted on Dec. 9. Notwithstanding the most energetic efforts by the Government prosecutor to bring these defendants into court for trial, every possible agency and artifice have been employed by these defendants to delay action. The public journals frequently have represented them as protesting their innocence and demanding investigation. Mr. Rosenthal at one time made a personal demand upon the Merchants' Association of New York, of which organization he is still a member, to vindicate him as an honorable merchant of the city. Interviews with Mr. Browne published in the daily papers represent him as asserting his innocence and expressing his hope for an opportunity to prove in court that he was in no way connected with the alleged undervaluations by A. S. Rosenthal & Co. He also threatened to make public revelations which, he averred, would produce a sensation."

Having mentioned the civil suits pending against the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co. to recover $1,000,000, the review proceeds:

"Under ordinary circumstances their trial would have been reached months ago, and even now could be reached by March next. It is plainly evident, however, that this is not an ordinary case. In fact, it is a most extraordinary case, and becomes more and more so every day. It would seem that if the three defendants named were the only principals implicated in the case, the proceedings would not be so greatly delayed. There have been rumors from Washington within a month that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives would be petitioned to investigate the public-spirited action of New York merchants one year ago in subscribing to a fund for the investigation of the disclosures made by Mr. Wakeman.

"Mr. Wakeman charged in effect that the officers of the Government, both in the Appraiser's Stores and the Custom House at New York were corruptly aiding and abetting frauds upon the revenue through collusion with unprincipled importers. At that time the Government was powerless to undertake the investigation, as there were no funds in the Attorney General's account available for the purpose.

"The merchants of New York did a praiseworthy act in coming to the rescue of the Government, and in initiating proceedings to stop the frauds and to protect the Government against conspiracies by its own officers and agents. It should be borne in mind that these charges of flagrant crime had not been made by irresponsible persons or by ordinary individuals or by competing merchants. They were made by a trusted and conscientious officer of the Government who had been appointed by President McKinley to see that the revenue laws at the port were impartially and efficiently enforced. The movement was not against any one firm, but against a regularly organized system of fraud, which not only the merchants of New York but leading merchants of the whole country believe has existed for years."

President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox are praised by the association for the stand they took in acceding to the proposal of the New York merchants for an investigation. Mr. Smith, as soon as he was made a Deputy Attorney General, collected much evidence. The evidence, according to the review, if permitted to see the light of day in court, will "produce a sensation," to use the language of the accused examiner.

"If, therefore, the object of petitioning the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives proceeds from a desire to investigate these matters on their merits, the Judiciary Committee may well be spurred to immediate and persistent action. If, on the other hand, the object be to improvise still another agency of delay, by interposing a Congressional investigation as a shield to prompt proceedings in court, the Judiciary Committee may well be trusted to scan the project closely. In a matter of this importance they would doubtless consult with the Attorney General of the United States, in whose hands rests the conduct of these proceedings against men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for conspiring to defraud the revenues of the United States. Besides, there is a new Secretary of the Treasury, possessing an independent and inquiring mind. He realizes that the official routine view, while entitled to respect, possibly may not be the equitable view of the strictly legal view. It is no exaggeration to say that a full and impartial investigation will be welcomed by every reputable merchant who believes it to be the duty of the Government to put an end to systematic frauds upon the revenue.

"The latest phase of the controversy was a motion in court on Dec. 29 by eminent counsel, representing these defendants, seeking to question the legality of the prosecuting officer's authority to represent the Government in these proceedings before the Grand Jury. At the request of counsel for the defendants, the hearing was adjourned to Jan. 6 next. Laymen regard this move as an agency for yet further delay and as indicating that every possible legal technicality will be made use of to prevent a speedy adjudication of these cases without fear or favor. A celebrated lawyer, now dead, once said to certain parties: 'If the devil doesn't get you, there is no use of having a devil.' Further comment is deferred until a final result is reached in court, or until another year shall have passed in the vain effort to bring these defendants to trial. This matter is referred to here in view of the far-reaching importance of all similar practices to the silk industry of the United States."

The Silk Association's review before it deals with the fraud cases, describes trade conditions all over the world. The past year has been unfavorable for considerable activity, but various strikes in this country interfered with the results, so that the curtailed output amounted to only 1,000,000 pounds of raw silk and to only 85,000,000 in finished goods. In regard to the Swiss market it is said that only 5 per cent. of that country's production is used at home and that notwithstanding the great excellence of the Lyonese product, Switzerland now exports annually to France as much silk fabric as she sends to the United States, namely, about $1,000,000 or $5,000,000 worth.

The silk industry of the various countries has been developing year by year, and the world's annual supply of the raw article is now about 4,413,108 pounds, an excess of what it was six year ago. This is an increase of more than 14 per cent. The increase in ten years has been more than 36 per cent. The United States in prosperous times, consumes more silk than any other country on earth. According to the estimate of the Silk Association of Zurich, Switzerland, the world's supply of raw silk has increased since 1897 from 31,135,565 pounds to about 36,778,160 pounds in the present season.

Sheriff Melody Succeeds Col. Dike.

Col. Norman S. Dike, who was appointed by the Governor as Sheriff of Kings County after the removal of Charles Guden, yesterday formally turned over the keys, books, and papers of the office to William E. Melody, his Democratic successor. Nearly all the Republican members of the office staff, about thirty-eight in number, were turned out into the cold by the new Sheriff, their places having been filled by Democrats.

LEMON JUICE AND TYPHOID.

Dr. W. H. Park Says Experiments Show That the Acid Is Not a Practicable Microbe Destroyer.

Dr. W. H. Park, bacteriologist of the Department of Health, on Wednesday made several experiments to determine the value of lemon juice in destroying typhoid bacilli. Several microscopical examinations of cultures of typhoid bacilli which had been subjected to the action of the lemon juice, showed that, although the acid killed the micro-organisms, it required too much acid and too much time for the chemical action to take place to render lemon juice as an agent practicable. Dr. Park's negative opinion in regard to the efficacy of the acid as a typhoid prophylactic was corroborated, for after the bacilli had been acted upon by a 5 per cent. solution of the acid for thirty minutes it was found that all of them had not been destroyed.

The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the plague building, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. The number of the bacilli was ascertained by means of the ordinary micrometer scale reading. Portions of the cultures were then placed in test tubes. To one portion a 5 per cent. solution of lemon juice was added, to another 1 per cent., and to a third one-tenth of 1 per cent. A small quantity of each was taken from the container at the end of five, ten, twenty and thirty minutes, and placed in a nutrient agar in a glass dish. When the nutrient solidified the almost invisible layer was examined microscopically and the results noted.

The culture that had been subjected to a 1 per cent. solution showed in thirty minutes one-fifth as many colonies as the untreated culture, while in the case of the one-tenth of 1 per cent. solution there were half as many colonies at the end of half an hour as there had been in the original untreated mixture. Motile bacilli in small numbers were still visible in a drop of the 5 per cent. solution, after thirty minutes' treatment.

Dr. Park, when seen at his residence, 315 West Seventy-sixth Street, said last night concerning the experiments:

"My suspicions were confirmed by the tests. It is far safer to boil the water or filter it properly than to trust to lemon juice to destroy any typhoid bacilli that may be in it. Of course, the statement that the acid would destroy any typhoid germs that might be contained in oysters by sprinkling it on the outside is ridiculous."

The Chicago Laboratory reported that one teaspoonful of the lemon juice added to a glass of water was a good combination to destroy the bacilli. Dr. Park's experiments showed that two and a half teaspoonfuls added to half a glass of water failed to destroy all the bacilli in thirty minutes.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S DECREE.

Mrs. Conger Suggested That Promising Youths Be Sent to This Country and Europe to be Educated.

The latest issue of the North China News that has arrived from Peking says concerning the decree of the Empress Dowager, that commanded Viceroys of provinces to select bright and promising youths of respectable families to send to Europe and the United States to study "western learning" abroad at Government expense, that it was issued at the instance of Mrs. Conger, the wife of the American Minister, at the first party in the palace to which the Empress Dowager invited the wives of the foreign representatives. In explanation the publication says:

Mrs. Conger, it is said, asked the Empress Dowager why she did not send young Chinese and Manchus to study and obtain scientific professions abroad, at the same time painting in vivid language the advantages such a step would bring to China. Carried away by the eloquence of the American lady, the Empress Dowager promised Mrs. Conger that she would issue commands there arent without loss of time. Two days after, while holding a council of her advisers, the Empress expressed her wish to order the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to send youths abroad and commanded one of the members of the Grand Council to draw up such a decree for proclamation.

To this all those of the Council belonging to the Conservative Party demurred and warned the Empress Dowager with gloomy countenance that in every youth who obtained a foreign education the Conservative Party was creating for itself an opponent inimical to the old régime, and that it was the duty therefore of all who stood for the ancient order of things to crush all attempts to strengthen the new or Progressive Party.

The Grand Councillors accordingly opposed the Empress Dowager's scheme "for reasons of policy," but this her Majesty immediately put a stop to by impatiently exclaiming with a stamp of her foot: "Keep silent! I have given my promise to have it done, and opposition to it is therefore useless." The imperial decree was accordingly issued.

HIS LAST DRINK WAS ACID.

Old Restaurant Keeper a Suicide on New Year's Morning.

Henry G. Brown, a restaurant keeper of Manhattan and Brooklyn, having his last business in Nevins Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 754½ Willoughby Avenue, by swallowing carbolic acid. He was reputed to be worth about $100,000. Lately, it was alleged, he had been drinking to excess, and his wife vainly tried to induce him to stop it. On New Year's Eve Brown had a party of friends in his home. He treated them hospitably, and told them in a jocose manner that he did not believe he would see another New Year's Eve. No attention was paid to his remark, and as one after another of his guests went away he urged them to come to his house yesterday and give him a call.

After all the guests were gone Brown sat down in the dining room and soon was in meditation. His wife, before going to her room, urged him not to remain awake very long. At 6 o'clock a nephew of Brown found him still sitting in the dining room. The young man begged his uncle to go to bed.

"I will," replied Brown, "but I'm going to have my last drink."

It is thought that Brown had the acid concealed on his person. He asked his nephew to take a drink, and the young man said he preferred water. Brown swallowed from a bottle containing the acid. Before he did so he called out, "Here's my last drink." Dr. Kennedy of 670 Willoughby Avenue was summoned, but on his arrival Brown was dead.

WHISKY SEIZED IN A RAID.

Woman Fought Police in the Cellar with a Club—Four Prisoners Arrested.

A house in Jerome Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, in which the police allege, an illicit still was being operated, was raided early yesterday morning, three men and a woman being arrested. Several barrels of mash and twenty gallons of whisky were seized by the police.

Several days ago Capt. Harkins of the Liberty Avenue Police Station received information which caused him to assign two of his men to watch the Jerome Street house. Early yesterday morning one of the detectives saw a man come out of the place carrying a demijohn. A few minutes later a wagon, in which were two men, drove up to the house. The men loaded the wagon with something concealed in bags which they brought from the house. They placed coal about the bags, to give the wagon the appearance of being loaded with that fuel, and then drove off. The detectives followed and stopped them, placing both under arrest. Upon examining the bags, the officers found that each contained a gallon demijohn of whisky. The wagon and the prisoners were taken to the station house.

Capt. Harkins, with a squad of men, then went to the Jerome Street house, bursting into the place and finding a man and woman there. The man was quickly placed under arrest, but the woman fled into the cellar and, seizing a club, fought off the policemen. She was overpowered, and with the man was taken to the station house. The police claim that they found a still in operation in the cellar.

The man and woman caught in the house described themselves as Philip Palotsky, twenty-seven years old, and his wife, Tina Palotsky, twenty-five years old. The two men who were driving the wagon said they were Meyer Denelsky, eighteen years old, and Morris Somder, thirty years old, both living in Manhattan. Palotsky and his wife were married only three months ago. In the Gates Avenue Court the prisoners were held to await the action of the Federal authorities.

Turned over a price leaf in boys' clothing.

300 Russian, sailor, and vestee suits; blue serge, cheviots, and fancy mixtures—a few were $10, nearly all the rest, $7 to $9; sizes 3 to 12.

$3.

200 Norfolk and double-breasted jacket and trouser suits, cheviot mixtures—some were as high at $9; sizes 8 to 16.

$3.50.

150 single-breasted jacket, vest, and trouser suits, cheviot mixtures—some were as high as $10; sizes 10 to 16.

$3.50.

150 reefers, various materials, were various higher prices; sizes 3 to 16 years.

$3.

Prices have materially shrunk here and there all through the boys stock.

See our other advertisement in this issue.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St,
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TWO LINERS IN PORT.

Neckar the First to Dock This Year—La Champagne First to Sail.

The first of the transatlantic steamships to dock in the new year was the Neckar of the North German Lloyd Line, which left Quarantine early yesterday morning. The White Star liner Teutonic was the next ship to reach her dock, while the French liner La Champagne was the first vessel to sail from this port.

On the Teutonic arrived Francis Trevelyan, who is known as a writer on sporting matters, and who will reorgnize The Morning Telegraph under the direction of Col. Harvey, who recently bought that newspaper. Another arrival was F. Gherardi, a new tenor, who will sing here with the Castle Square Opera Company. On the Neckar arrived twenty-six of the aerial ballet, which will be seen in Klaw & Erlanger's "Bluebeard."

Paul Helleu, the French pastelle painter, was one of the passengers on La Champagne. He arrived a month ago, and had a large number of commissions, but was obliged to return to France on account of the serious illness of his fifteen-year-old daughter, who has typhoid fever and recently suffered a relapse. Among the etchings he made while here were portraits of Mrs Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Miss Maxine Elliott, and Miss Ethel Barrymore.

ST. CHRISTOPHER HOME FUND.

Endowment of $100,232 Raised for the Children's Institution at Dobbs Ferry.

The metropolitan thank-offering movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is endeavoring to raise $1,000,000 for local purposes in two years, has just finished another stage of progress. One of the interests included in the movement was St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children, at Dobbs Ferry. For this an endowment of $100,000 was desired, and some months ago two of the friends of the home made pledges amounting to $50,000, conditioned on a like amount being raised before the first day of the new year.

The Board of Managers of the home, of which Mrs. Frank Mason North is President, began an active canvass under the direction of a committee of which Mrs. John C. Clark was Chairman, and up to last Saturday had received pledges amounting to $46,395. Since then pledges have been coming in from many directions, until yesterday the total amount of subscriptions was $50,232.62, to which the conditional subscriptions of $50,000 will be added, making an endowment for the home of $100,232.62.

BELLEVUE'S NEW HEAD.

Dr. Mabon Will Turn His Attention to the Insane Wards First.

Dr. William Mabon, formerly the Superintendent of the Asylum for Chronic Idiots at Ogdensburg, N. Y., entered upon his new duties as Superintendent of Bellevue, Harlem, Fordham, and Gouverneur Hospitals yesterday. Dr. Mabon succeeds Michael J. Rickard, who was appointed Acting Superintendent after the resignation of Dr. George Taylor Stewart some months ago.

The new Superintendent arrived at Bellevue Hospital about 10 o'clock in the morning. He at once called on Mr. Rickard, and the two had a long consultation. Dr. Mabon, being a specialist on insanity, was asked if he intended to make any changes in the insane wards of Bellevue Hospital.

"The insane wards will be thoroughly taken care of, you may rest sure of that," answered Dr. Mabon; "they will be the first to come under my consideration. I shall not make any changes there, however, and I shall probably retain Dr. Packard, who is now in charge of that branch of the hospital. Mr. Rickard will undoubtedly be my Deputy."

SURROGATES' ANNUAL REPORT.

Volume of Business Transacted in 1902 Heavier Than Usual.

The annual report of the work done in the Surrogates' office of New York County was made public yesterday by Deputy Chief Clerk Edward W. Bonynge, and shows that the volume of business transacted during the year 1902 has been heavier than usual. Surrogates Thomas and Fitzgerald have, however, kept abreast of their work, and the calendar of the Surrogates' Court was never clearer than at present, no issue of fact remaining upon it, while only sixteen will contests continue in an unfinished state.

The report shows that 5,170 motions were heard and disposed of; 379 will contests were tried; 3,142 wills were offered for probate, of which 123 were foreign wills; 1,068 were admitted and five rejected; 1,910 letters testamentary were granted; 1,878 decrees admitting wills were drawn by the Probate Department; 3,401 accounts were filed; 2,024 decrees were made on final accountings; 23,790 orders and decrees were signed and entered; 3,528 letters of administration were granted and issued; 3,816 petitions in administration were examined and signed, and no less than 55,800 bundles of papers handled for the examination of accounting, administration, probate, and real estate proceedings.

The quarterly returns of estates made to the Controller of the State of New York show: Testate, 1,825; intestate, 3,775; foreign wills, 116; notices prepared and served, 14,500; orders entered, 8,031; petitions examined and filed, 1,629; reports filed and orders entered, 1,064; reports filed awaiting orders, 165; number of tax appraisers designated, 1,451, and orders fixing tax, 1,322.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET NEAR THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

January Sale.

Nothing new about the word "January Sale." But it has a significance in our Clothing Stores. This first offering of 1903, as each and every one during the past year, represents values beyond any competition without the accompaniment of exaggerations, impossible claims and ridiculous statements, so much in vogue with clothing announcements. Our prices during 1902 were without exception lower than those of other firms of standing. Every Price Tag here is printed. A reduction of One Dollar is shown as plain as that of Six Dollars, because the reduction is Bona Fide.

The Men's Store.

(Main Floor.)
Direct Entrance 18th St., Near 5th Ave.

FIFTEEN FORWARD SECTIONS, FROM THE 18TH ST. AISLE TO THE MAIN AISLE, ARE DEVOTED TO THE SALE OF

Special Reductions.

SUITS OF FINE QUALITY—LONG COATS—Fancy Cheviots and Worsteds. Hand Tailoring. Black and blue fabrics for all occasions. Swell Overcoats in overplaids and solid colorings, **11.00**

HIGH-CLASS OVERGARMENTS AND SUITS.—American "Montagnac" Coats, Satin lined throughout. Velvet piped edges. Melton and Velour Overcoats. Fine Worsted SUITS, Single or Double-Breasted Sacks, Imported Fabrics in mixtures and stripes. HAND TAILORING cut on SPECIAL MODELS. All sizes, **14.00**

RECHERCHE SPECIMENS OF THE TAILOR'S ART.—Paddock, Surtout and Belt Coats. Box Coats of Vicunas and Oxford Velours. Black Herringbones and other novelties. SUITS of finest black Thibets and Worsteds (silk lined). Every garment a perfect gem. Sizes to fit every build of man. **17.00**

The Boys' Store.

(Second Floor.)
Take Escalator, Elevator or Stairs.

THE ENTIRE 18TH ST. HALF OF THE BOYS' STORE, COMPRISING NINE SECTIONS, IS DEVOTED TO THE SALE OF

Special Reductions.

RUSSIAN OVERCOATS AND REGULATION REEFERS—A display not equalled at the opening of the season; Coats of fine kerseys in navy, royal, brown, tan and red, military buttons; reefers lined with red military cloth, emblem on sleeve. A Wonderful Offering. Sizes 3 to 8 years, **3.50**

LONG COATS, STORM REEFERS, 3 PIECE SUITS—A magnificent showing for the larger boys, 9 to 17 years. Also Norfolk and Jacket Suits. Russian, Sailor and Juvenile Suits, including Velvets and Serges for boys 3 to 8 years, **4.50**

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES AND MODEL GARMENTS—Russian Suits and Coats, Auto, Jack Tar and Coaching Coats, Suits for every occasion and function. Sizes for every age from 2½ to 17 years, **5.50**

THE UNION PACIFIC TROUBLE.

Labor Leaders Say Another Conference Is Planned for To-day.

Arrangements were made yesterday in a downtown hotel by the members of the committee representing the strikers at the shops of the Union Pacific Railroad who remained here after Tuesday's conference with President Burt of the railroad, for resuming the conference to-day. It was stated that James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, who went to Washington after Tuesday's preliminary conference, will be on hand at the conference to-day.

District President Kennedy of the Boilermakers' Union of Omaha, Neb., who is a member of the committee, said yesterday that at Tuesday's meeting the main points in dispute had not even been touched on. No agreement had been proposed on either side, he said, the conferrees not having reached the length of proposing any agreement. All that took place was a general talk.

It was thought yesterday that another conference may be necessary after the conference of to-day before any result can be reached. The members of the committee have, in the meantime, been keeping in touch with the strikers in Omaha.

LEGAL NOTES.

CLAIMS AGAINST DECEDENTS' ESTATES.—A testator, in his lifetime, executed to a person who afterward became his executor two mortgages upon property which he still owned when he died. On James S. Eadie's accounting as the executor the validity of the mortgages was attacked by certain contestants, they contending that the instruments were in the nature of a claim against a decedent's estate, and, therefore, should be proved. Surrogate Church of Kings County has decided that the contestants have taken a mistaken position. He said in part: "Claims against a decedent's estate, as understood by the law, mean obligations owing by the deceased which have not been reduced to judgment, or which are not specific liens upon any portion of his estate, and which require to be proved in order to be allowed. A bond and mortgage is an instrument under seal. The bond imports consideration, and is the evidence of the debt, and the mortgage is a direct lien upon the real estate of the deceased. They were, therefore, good as to all the world until they were set aside by a decision of a court of equity in an appropriate proceeding brought for that purpose, and the executor was not required to remove the same in the ordinary method, as required of claims against a decedent's estate. Nor did the referee, nor does this court, have jurisdiction to attack these mortgages collaterally, and permit the contestants to produce evidence tending to set aside such instruments on the ground of fraud. If the parties desire to set aside any apparent conveyance, then they could go into a court of equity and take action to cancel or set aside the instruments."

SPENDTHRIFT TRUSTS.—An attempt by a father to give his daughter certain property free from claims of creditors is set at naught by Justice Gaynor in the case of Davis vs. Davis, which was an action to construe a will. After the death of the widow of a testator his property was to be divided into certain shares, one of which was to go to his daughter, "free from all claims of any creditor or creditors," but should the income in the opinion of the executor be at any time in danger of being levied upon, then such income to the daughter was to cease as to her and go to her children. Justice Gaynor decides that the daughter takes the property absolutely and without restrictions. "An absolute devise of land," said Justice Gaynor, "'free from all claims of any creditor or creditors' of the devisee is impossible. When the absolute title vests it must necessarily be subject to the claims of such creditors; the testator cannot, by merely saying that it shall not be, make it so. It may be that the testator could have devised upon a limitation or condition subsequent that upon the devisee becoming insolvent she should be divested of title, but he did not do so." Cases in which successful attempts are made to elude creditors of beneficiaries come within what is known as the doctrine of spendthrift trusts. One of these is the Howell Osborne case. There creditors of a beneficiary sought to reach the surplus income in the hands of a trustee. The court held that Osborne was entitled to so much of the income as was necessary to support him in the style in which he had been accustomed to live, and in which he had been brought up by his father. It was not for the creditor to say that his debtor should live on $2 a day or $1. The testator had the right to do as he pleased with his money, "and if he desires to make provision for the support of a profligate son in such a manner that he cannot reach or anticipate this fund, or the income thereof, he has the right to do so, and he has the right to afford him the means of living in the manner in which he has brought him up." This spendthrift trust doctrine is very vigorously condemned by Dr. John Chipman Gray of Harvard University, in an essay on "Restraints on Alienation of Property." That property could be so fenced about as to secure to it immunity from the owner's creditors came to him with a shock.

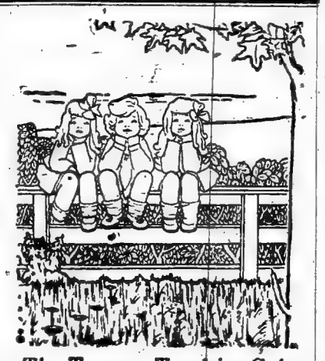

The Tommy Tomkins Calendar is so novel, dainty and altogether charming that every one who sees it wants one.

But we're sending it only to mothers and fathers of boys—or boys themselves—who write for it. To them the Calendar goes without charge; none are to be had in our stores.

Twelve clever drawings in color illustrate as many true-ringing poems centered in small Tommy.

See our other advertisement in this issue.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St,
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CHURCH EVERGREENS ABLAZE.

Panic Among Worshippers Averted by Quick and Cool Action.

A possible panic among the worshippers because of a slight fire in the chancel was averted in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul, at Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by the coolness and presence of mind of the pastor, the Rev. William J. Hill, and James Monroe, one of the congregation.

Father Hill was celebrating mass when Mr. Monroe, who occupied a front seat, saw a rope of evergreens forming part of the Christmas decorations take fire from a lighted candle. Stepping quietly to the chancel rail, Monroe quickly pulled off his coat and with it smothered the blaze, which was beginning to work its way along the rope of evergreens. Father Hill took in the situation instantly and signalled to the organist to play. It was all done so quickly that only a few people in the congregation understood what was going on, and all remained quietly in their seats.

Hospital Book and Newspaper Society.

The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, which collects reading matter to distribute in hospitals and other institutions, finds itself much in need of money. The work of this society is increasing. From all over the country it is appealed to by those too poor to buy books, but, in spite of the generosity of the express companies, its expenses exceed its income. Daily papers are collected and sent to the large institutions on the islands. Contributions of money, no matter how small, can be sent to Mrs. Fordham Morris, 45 East Thirtieth Street, Treasurer for the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society.

Man Killed by Train in Jersey City.

An unidentified man was found dead beside the Pennsylvania railroad tracks at Colgate Street, Jersey City, early yesterday morning. It is supposed that he was struck during the night by a train, but the accident was not reported by any of the company' engineers. The man was about forty years old, weighing 200 pounds. He had a brown hair and mustache and gray eyes. The forefinger of his left hand is missing. He was attired in gray frock coat, blue vest, striped trousers, lace shoes, and brown derby hat. He had a card on which was the name of Schmidt.

Thirteenth Street Church to Reopen.

The Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, which was partially destroyed by fire on April 27 last, will be reopened for worship on Sunday, the services consisting of preaching in the morning by the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, the pastor, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. John M. Morrall, a former pastor of the church. On Monday evening, the 5th, there will be a public meeting from 8 to 10 o'clock in which pastors of neighboring churches will take part.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

A Day to Set the Pace for 1903.

In Preparation for Next Week's "White Sale,"

Clearing Prices All Over the Store.

IT WILL BE A GREAT FRIDAY.

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF SEASONABLE SILKS

Black Moire Velours; Black Silk Taffetas; Black Satin Foulards; value 59 cents—
Special To-day ..... .39

Fancy Moires—light, bright shades—also Lining Taffetas—value .45 ..... .29

Fancy Corded Wash Taffetas—also Fancy Striped Taffetas—value .59 ... .39

24-inch Fig'd Satin Foulards—new colorings—value .75 ... .59

Black Peau de Soies—double face—soft finish—value .98 ..... .79

FRIDAY OFFERINGS IN DRESS GOODS

46-inch All Wool Plaid Zibelines, 44-inch Whip Cords, all wool—50-inch Cold and Black Cheviots—44-inch all wool Fancy Mixtures—regularly .69—all at ..... .49

Also in Same Department.

54-inch Snowflake Suitings—also 54-inch Zibelines—value .75 ..... .59

All Wool Surah Serges—value .50 .. .34

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF WASH DRESS FABRICS

Fancy Jaconet Batistes—also Printed Flannelettes—best styles—were .10 and .12½ 5

Fancy Madras Ginghams—32 inch—best styles—10 cent quality 9¾

Fancy Twill Sateens—excellent quality—were 15 and 19 cents 8¾

Dress and Shirting Cambrics—fast colors—8 cent quality 3⅞

Dark Outing Flannels—8 cent quality 3⅞

Quantity limited—Not promised after noon.

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF LININGS

Black Mercerized Sateens—34 inch.—were 15 cents 9

Black Mercerized Moreens—make warm fancy petticoats—were .39 ..... .29

FRIDAY CLEARANCE IN FLANNEL DEPARTMENT

Heavy White Flannels—all wool and shrunk—were .32 ..... .19

Plain and Fancy All Wool Flannels—with and without border—make beautiful waists—value .65 ..... .29

Mercerized Suitings—stripes, plaids and plain colors—were .25 ..... 12½

30 inch Heavy White Domets—regularly .12½ 7¾

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF LACE AND HEAVY CURTAINS

Fine Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ and 4 yds. long—30 styles—value $2.98 ..... 1.98

Rich Irish Point Curtains—2 and 3 pair lots—slightly soiled—value $8.00 to $10.00 pair 5.98

Point Arabe Curtains—rich corded designs—worth $10.00 ..... 6.98

Tapestry Portieres—Ottoman weave—fig'd centres—rich borders—heavy fringe—value $5.98 ..... 3.98

Fine Mercerized Portieres—Medallion, Floral and brocade designs—value $7.98 ..... 5.98

Satin Damask Portieres—complete line of colors—12-inch fringe—value $16.00 ..... 11.45

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF TABLE AND COUCH COVERS

Washable Tapestry Table Covers—large dining size—value $3.79 ..... 2.19

Two-Toned Tapestry Table Covers—2 yds. square—value $1.49 ..... .98

Velour Table Covers—figured centre and rich borders—1½ yd square—value $4.50 ..... 2.98

Persian Stripe Couch Covers—fringe all round—full length—value $1.50 .. .98

French Tapestry Couch Covers—Oriental designs—value $4.50 ..... 2.98

FRIDAY CLEARANCE IN RUG DEPARTMENT

Brussels Carpet Rugs—9x12 ft.—15 patterns—value $17.98 ..... 11.98

Best Wool Smyrnas—30x60 inch—hand knot fringe—value $2.69 ..... 1.97

300 Granite Art Squares—red, green and wood tones—size 3x2¼ yds.—value $2.75 ..... 1.98

150 White Sheepskin Rugs—2 yds. long—value $2.98 ..... 1.98

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF BLANKETS—FULL SIZE

All Wool Plaid—value $5.69 ..... 2.98

Heavy White Californias—were $5.98 ..... 3.98

Fine Australian Wool—Scarlet, Gray and Fawn—combination borders—bound separately—value $12.50 ..... 7.98

Cotton Blankets—good quality—White, Gray and Tan—value $1.69 ..... .98

FRIDAY OFFERINGS IN COMFORTABLES

Silkoline, fancy stitched, pure white carded cotton, value $1.29 ..... 1.10

Heavy silkoline, value $1.69 ..... 1.39

Fine sateen, fancy border and centre, value $2.29 ..... 1.89

French sateen, variegated borders, value $5.49 ..... 4.49

All the above full size.

FRIDAY OFFERINGS IN TABLE LINENS

All Linen Satin Damasks—extra heavy—68 inch—regularly .89 ..... .59

All Linen Double Satin Damask—68 inch—value 1.09 ..... .89

24 inch Extra Heavy German Damask Napkins—regularly 1.59 dozen 1.29

FRIDAY OFFERINGS IN WHITE GOODS

Mercerized Cheviots—30 inch—slight irregularity in weave—perfect price .19 ..... 9¾

31 inch Organdies—regularly .10 ..... 6¾

FRIDAY NOTION BARGAINS

White Basting Cotton—100-yard spools—usually 12 cts. dozen 9

Best American Pins—usually 5 cts. 3

Heavy Bath Robe Girdles—were .15 ..... .11

Fancy Needle Boxes—asst'd—were .15 .. 8

FRIDAY OFFERINGS IN DECORATIVE ART CLES

Reversible Tapestry Cushion Squares—Oriental effects—were .29 ..... .15

Emb'd Denim Table Covers—yard square—scallop edge—were .49 ... .39

Striped Denim Emb'd Laundry bags .. .24

Japanese Silk Lambrequins—Gold emb'd—knot fringe—were 1.69 ..... 1.39

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF LADIES' JACKETS, CAPES, Etc.

Kersey Box Coats and Short Montagnac Jackets—double breast—satin lined—value 9.98 ..... 6.98

Plush Box Coats—medium length, high collar—value 14.00 ..... 7.98

Fine Velour Blouse Jackets—jet or silk passementerie trim—white or black satin lining—value $27.00 ..... 14.98

Peau de Soie Monte Carlo Coats—single or double capes—plain or with lace, velvet or braid—value $35.00 ..... 19.98

Blanket Cloth Golf Capes—pretty plaids—value $6.98 ..... 3.98

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF LADIES' WAISTS, SKIRTS, Etc.

Taffeta Silk Waists—colors, Black and White—newest effects—value 5.00 ..... 2.49

French Flannel and Mercerized Sateen Waists—value 1.98 ..... .98

Dress and Walking Skirts—smooth and rough fabrics—newest effects—value $6.00 ..... 3.98

Flannelette Wrappers—value .98 ... .79

Plain and Ripple Elderdown Dressing Sacques—all colors—all sizes—satin bound—were 1.29 ... .98

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF FINE FURS

Scarfs—Electric Seal, Water Mink, Opossum, Alaska Sable and Sable Fox—Value 1.98 to 14.98
Friday Sale .... .98 to 7.98

Muffs—Alaska Sable, Sable Fox, Persian Lamb and Bear—Value 3.98 to 29.98
Friday Sale .. 5.98 to 19.98

Children's and Misses' Sets—Value 1.98 to 14.98
Friday Sale .... .98 to 7.98

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF CHILDREN'S COATS

Walking Coats—Red, Castor, Blue and Green—lined and inter-lined—deep capes—Braid and velvet trim—were 2.98, To-day 1.49

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF BOYS' CLOTHING

Fine Sailor Suits—3 to 10 yrs.—were 6.98 and 7.98 ..... 4.98

Youths' Suits—14 to 20 years—all wool Navy Cheviots, also checks and mixtures 5.00

Double Breast Suits—all wool—8 to 16 yrs.—value $5.00 ..... 2.98

Russian Overcoats—2½ to 6 yrs.—value 3.98 and 6.98 ..... 3.98 and 4.98

All Wool Knee Pants—4 to 16 yrs.—Cheviots, Corduroys and mixtures— .39

All Wool Sweaters—value .98 ..... .69

Flannel Waists and Blouses—patent waist band—4 to 13 yrs. .... .39

CHILDREN'S LEGGINS

Jersey—3 to 10 yrs.—value .60 ..... .39

Corduroy—3 to 8 yrs.—value 1.25 .... .69

BOYS' SAMPLE HATS

A manufacturer's Samples—just enough for Friday—Double Band Polos, Tams and Golfs—Plush, Chinchilla, Frieze and Kersey—value .75 to 2.00—
To-day ..... .25 and .49

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF BABIES' WEAR

All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—long and short—fancy capes—ribbon and braid trim—value 5.49 ..... 3.98

Short Ripple Cloth Coats—circular cape—value 2.50 ..... 1.49

Long and Short Nainsook Dresses and slips—neat yokes—value .69 ..... .49

FRIDAY CLEARANCE OF LADIES' PETTICOATS

Black Mercerized Sateen—pleated flounce—ruffle finish—value 1.19 .... .79

Mercerized Sateen—lined or unlined—well made—value 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; wind east to south, becoming west.

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PUNISHES SOUTHERN TOWN

The President Closes the Post Office at Indianola, Miss.

Whites Forced Mrs. Minnie Cox, the Postmaster, to Resign Because She Is Colored—Attorney General Will Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt to-day directed that the Post Office at Indianola, Miss., be closed, not to be reopened until the people in that district are ready to accept as Postmaster Mrs. Minnie M. Cox, colored. The President has also directed that the Attorney General proceed against certain residents of that town, who have, it is alleged, made threats against Mrs. Cox.

Mrs. Cox, who was appointed by President Harrison and has held office ever since, resigned a few days ago. Postmaster General Payne investigated the case and became convinced that the woman had been forced out on account of her color. He brought to the Cabinet meeting a number of dispatches he had received from business men in Indianola saying that the Post Office was closed and that the business interests of the place were suffering.

The case was discussed by the Cabinet and the President decided that this was the best possible time to test the question whether a community could force out an office-holder appointed by the Executive, and also the question whether the Federal Government was powerless to interfere in the race problem. If a way can be found to punish those who have driven the Postmaster out they will be made an example of for the benefit of other Southern communities.

The following statement of the case was given out at the White House to-night:

"The Postmaster at Indianola, Miss., is Mrs. Minnie Cox, a colored woman. She served three years as Postmaster under President Harrison. When President McKinley came in she was again appointed, in 1897, nearly six years ago. Her character and standing in the community are indorsed by the best and most reputable people in the town. Among those on her bond is the present Democratic State Senator from the district, together with the leading banker of Indianola, and an ex-State Senator from the district, also a Democrat. The Postmaster and her husband own from $10,000 to $15,000 worth of property in Sunflower County. The reports of Post Office Inspectors who have investigated the office from time to time show that she has given the utmost satisfaction to all the patrons of the office, that she is at all times courteous, faithful, competent and honest in the discharge of her duties. Her moral standing in the community is of the highest. Her reputation is of the best. Few offices of this grade in any State are conducted better.

"The Postmaster recently forwarded her resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1, but the report of Inspectors and information received from various reputable white citizens of the town and neighborhood show that the resignation was forced by a brutal and lawless element, purely upon the ground of her color, and was obtained under terror of threats of physical violence. The Mayor of the town and the Sheriff of the county both told the Post Office Inspector that if she refused to resign they could not be answerable for her safety, although at the same time not one word was said against her management of the office. On Jan. 1 the bondsmen of the Postmaster telegraphed that the Post Office was closed, that the Postmaster claimed that her resignation was in the President's hands to take effect Jan. 1, and that there had been no advice of the appointment of her successor. The telegram closed with this statement: 'Prompt action necessary for relief of business interests.'

"In the view of the President the relief of the business interests which are being injured solely by the action of the lawless element of the town is wholly secondary to the preservation of law and order and the assertion of the fundamental principle that this Government will not connive at or tolerate wrong and outrage of such flagrant character.

"By direction of the President the following telegram was sent by the Postmaster General to the bondsmen: 'The Postmaster's resignation has been received, but not accepted. In view of the fact that the office at Indianola is closed all mail addressed to that office will be forwarded to Greenville.'

"The papers in the case have been sent to the Attorney General for action."

NO INSURANCE ON TRUST SHIPS.

Vessels of the Leyland, Dominion, and White Star Lines Are Withdrawn from Lloyds.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Much interest was created at Lloyds this morning by the announcement that three lines belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Company—the Leyland, Dominion, and White Star—had canceled their insurance from Jan. 1. It was presumed that it was the intention of the International Mercantile Marine Company to include its other lines in this arrangement.

While the removal of such a large amount of business from the market at one sweep aroused much comment, the brokers who were effecting the insurance of the lines mentioned received the news with equanimity, owing to the fact that for more than a year all these contracts had netted a loss to the underwriters.

There was much speculation as to how the International Mercantile Marine Company intends to meet future losses. The general opinion was that it would be by establishing an emergency fund. It was pointed out, however, that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has for a number of years past neglected the insurance factor entirely, paying its losses out of the current revenue.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials, and the care and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

RUSSIA GRIPS MANCHURIA.

Fifteen Hundred Miles of Railway Under Construction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Information about the wonderful progress being made in the Russianizing of Manchuria is furnished by The Times correspondent in Peking in a letter describing the building of the Russian railway, which is giving to Russia a firm grip on the country.

One of the most remarkable places along the line is the City of Harbin. There are really three towns—Old Harbin, New Harbin, and Priestan. Old Harbin is five miles from New Harbin.

The chief engineer of the new railway has his headquarters at Old Harbin. He is a man of large ideas, a true empire builder. His railways already have conquered three provinces for the Czar.

"Your towns are very far apart," said a traveler, referring to New Harbin. "It is said Old Harbin will be moved across to New Harbin."

"I hope they'll be joined instead," replied M. Jugovitch.

Nothing can be done fast enough for this engineer. In one batch 3,500 bricklayers are engaged on a building, but he wants more. He makes contracts for an army of coolies, and 68,000 have been brought from China and distributed along the route.

He has sown the soil of Manchuria with roubles, concludes the correspondent. However vast the supply, the demand is always greater; and when one sees the work proceeding on 1,500 miles of railway simultaneously and whole towns rising like magic, he cannot help but wonder at his remarkable energy.

HORSES TORTURED IN TRENCH.

Hopelessly Injured Animals Lay for an Hour and a Half Against Live Wires in Subway Ditch.

The agonized cries of a pair of fine horses that had fallen into a hole beside the car tracks and become tangled up with the electric wires drew a crowd of several thousand persons to Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street last night about 10 o'clock.

James Conlan, employed by Mason & Co., liverymen at Seventy-eighth Street and Broadway, was driving a carriage down Broadway, using the car track, which there is supported over the subway excavation. His horses slipped and fell into the excavation, which was not more than three feet deep, but as they fell they came in contact with the live wires below the track. A hind leg of one horse was literally burned off by the powerful current, and flashes came from the horseshoes and the bits of the animals. Yet neither horse was killed by the shock.

For an hour and a half after they fell they struggled in the hole, and in their misery uttered ear-piercing sounds. Neither the crowd nor the police could get at them for fear of the wires.

It was not until about 11:30 o'clock that an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals arrived, and he shot both horses. Then the carcases were lifted out with a derrick. The driver was unhurt and was not arrested. The Amsterdam Avenue cars were blocked for an hour by the accident.

TO FORM A PEARL TRUST.

Plan of New York and Boston Jewelers to Corner the Market of Prarie du Chien, Wis.

Special to The New York Times.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Jan. 2.—It has become known that Boston and New York pearl dealers are trying to kill the Prairie Du Chien pearl market of the coming season, and a trust is said to the planned to accomplish this purpose. The chief aim is to drive out local dealers, who handle more than three-fourths of the product of the United States, and who have worked up and kept the market upon a reasonable basis for the past three years.

During 1902 several men patrolled the district under the pretense of doing business for themselves, but it has developed that they represented Eastern firms and were sent here to make acquaintances and take the entire business out of the hands of the local dealers. It is hoped to haul down the standard of prices to the fishermen and increase the profits of the jeweler.

Tiffany & Co. are said to be the most interested in the movement.

EFFECT OF MINERS' HOLIDAYS.

Will Not Be Felt Here Until Monday—December's Record Coal Production.

Anthracite mined before New Year's Day arrived in this city yesterday on some of the coal-carrying companies' lines, but the amount received at tide water was far below the normal. The full effect of the cessation of work by the miners during the holidays, however, will not be felt until Monday, and should a cold wave come next week there will be a coal famine all over the country. New York being the largest consumer of anthracite will be hit the hardest, and yesterday the dealers were very serious over the situation.

Notwithstanding the idleness of the miners on Christmas Day and two days following, the output of anthracite for December, 1902, has broken all records. A representative of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, said yesterday afternoon:

"There was more coal mined last December than in any December in the history of our collieries. I don't know how it was brought about. The fact that some of the workings were temporarily given up and that work was centred on productive mines had something to do with it. All this, however, did not bring the supply up to the demand, and we can only hope for a continuance of mild weather."

An operator said that the entire force of miners will hardly be back before Jan. 7. The Slavs always celebrate Jan. 6, twelfth night, as "Little Christmas," and many of them will not work until it is over, carrying their New Year's celebrations into twelfth night.

The larger dealers said yesterday that the schedule price of $7.50 a ton still continues. Small dealers charged $8 and $8.50, and some of them are looking forward to a cold wave to give them a chance of advancing prices to $10 and $12 a ton.

FUEL OIL FAMINE.

Inhabitants of New Orleans Are Compelled to Resume the Use of Coal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—New Orleans is now without a supply of fuel oil, and all the furnaces recently converted to the use of oil burners are being changed back so that coal may be used.

Only one concern in this city, the Lone Star and Crescent, has been supplying fuel oil. In the last few days it has sent circulars to its customers saying that after Jan. 1 it no longer would be able to supply oil to them. The company says that it is unable to get sufficient oil from Beaumont to meet the wants of its customers.

First Class Travel Requires the services of a maid for the benefit of lady passengers. Such services are provided on the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

MINE SWALLOWS HOUSES

Old Workings Cave in Under the Town of Olyphant, Penn.

The Pavements Give a Warning, and Then the Earth Opens and Four Buildings Tumble In Headlong.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 2.—Abandoned workings of the Eddy Creek Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company, beneath the very heart of the town of Olyphant, caved in this afternoon and engulfed four frame buildings, covering an aggregate ground space of 6,000 square feet. The settling was gradual, and people in the affected territory escaped without being immediately endangered.

A gang of men and boys who were at work in the mine encountered a flooded "dip" or depression in a vein while making their way out by a circuitous route. They had to swim from one rise to the other. No one, either above or below ground, sustained any injury. At 3 o'clock the settling began. At 3:30 it was no longer perceptible. In the intervening half hour O'Brien's three-story hotel, Mrs. Ann Evans's double dwelling, Mrs. Jane Ackerly's double store building, and a one-story barber's shop became a mound of débris in the yawning pit, with the uppermost part of the mound forty feet below the surface.

O'Brien's Hotel, which plunged first into the opening, has entirely disappeared. A few houses are projecting over the edge of the pit.

The vein that caved is 115 feet below the surface. The settling started in the street just in front of the hotel property. First the brick street pavement was seen to be working, and the telegraph poles and trees along the curb began to wabble. The cause was apparent, and an alarm was given to all the neighborhood. Two sick guests were removed from the hotel and carried two blocks to a private house. Some attempt was made at saving the contents of the buildings, but the rapidly increasing size of the opening in the street put a stop to this, and every one fled from the neighborhood.

Twenty minutes after the disturbance was first noticed the opening had widened until it reached all the way across the street and half way beneath the hotel. Then, with a terrific crash, the hotel pitched forward, turned completely about, and landed on its roof in the bottom of the abyss. A moment later the adjoining dwelling of Mrs. Evans fell over the edge and was demolished upon the ruins of the hotel. The Ackerly store and the barber's shop slid into the chasm at about the same time and piled themselves, broken and twisted, on the other débris.

To-night it is believed there will be no further settling, but no one has gone to bed in any building within fifty yards of the disturbed area.

The property damaged is estimated at $30,000. District Superintendent Bennett of the Delaware and Hudson Company went into the mine, and with a party of other officials made an examination about 5 o'clock. They came out and reported that the settling had ceased.

The workings which caved were in the uppermost part of the worked-out veins. The timbers, it is explained by the officials, supported a thin roof of rock, which in turn supported stratas of quicksand and gravel extending to the surface. The timbers rotted, the roof gave way, and all above then sank into the pit.

WOMAN ROBBED ON ELEVATED.

Fellow-Passenger Leaps on Alleged Thief's Shoulders as He Runs Down Stairs.

Passengers, crowded in the "rush hour" fashion into a northbound Sixth Avenue train pulling into Twenty-third Street at 6 o'clock last night, were startled by a frantic scream from Mrs. Rose Braner of 383 Mount Hope Place, in the Bronx, who was standing in the middle of a car. At the same moment they saw a man who had been standing near her plunge through the crowd and reach the door.

Down the stairs he bounded, but J. H. Brehune of 368 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, who with others had rushed from the train after him, made a flying leap down the staircase and landed on his shoulders. Both fell, regained their feet, and had a fight, when the others arrived and held the man until Policeman Craven of the Broadway Squad came up and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He gave his name as Frederick Earle, a bartender, of 216 East One Hundred and Second Street. Mrs. Braner said she had felt a tug at her chatelaine bag, hanging beneath her muff, and reaching down felt a man's hand in it. The hand, she said, had taken $70 in bills. Then she raised an outcry and Earle ran. The money was not found in his possession.

MORE ROCKEFELLER FARMS.

Another Strip About a Mile Long Purchased Near Tarrytown—Plans for Residence.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 2.—John D. Rockefeller has added several more farms to his holdings. This time the land is situated near Buttermilk Hill. The farms form a strip about a mile long and apparently complete his purchases in that direction. The work of laying out park roads will be started in this tract as soon as the weather permits. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller will also start the erection of a private electric plant to supply his property and buildings with light and power.

It is also rumored that during the Winter plans for a magnificent residence to replace the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago will be completed, and that work will begin on the structure as soon as possible. The site of the destroyed building will be chosen as that of the new building.

CREDITORS AFTER PENNINGTON.

Seize Clothing of Airship Man's Wife and Will Sell It.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 2.—A remarkable scene it was to-day when the clothing of E. J. Pennington of airship fame, who first taught King Edward the pleasures of riding in an automobile, was sold to pay the debts of the famous promoter. Pennington came here in November, secured luxurious quarters in a hotel, and began securing capital to launch a five-million-dollar automobile factory.

While his headquarters were here, he made frequent trips to Cincinnati, Detroit, and New York. Incidentally, he ran up a big hotel bill here and at the Nicholas Hotel, in Cincinnati, and then went to Detroit on another trip. While he was gone his landlord closed up his rooms in Racine and confiscated the clothing of Mrs. Pennington, including several four-hundred-dollar gowns.

To-day this was offered for sale, but the sale was stayed by a court order which would allow the other creditors to participate in the proceedings, and the sale will take place in another week.

Pennington was once worth about $1,600,000.

Says He Feels Only Half His 103 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Owen McCarthy is receiving many congratulations to-day, for this is the one hundred and third anniversary of his birth. He is still remarkably active. "I feel only half as old as I am, and what's the use of being old when I'm feeling young?" he says. His health and his appetite are excellent. He was born in Cleveland and came to this county fifty years ago.

For the Connoisseur: Pall Mall London Cigarettes.—Adv.

READING'S PENSION SYSTEM.

Three Classes of Employes Affected—It Became Operative Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, announced to-day that the Directors of the corporation had approved of a pension system for its employes, which became operative on Jan. 1. Action was taken by the Directors in a meeting on Dec. 17. Under the rules of the pension system, upwards of 200 men will become immediate beneficiaries.

Three classes of service are affected. In the first class are men engaged in any capacity in the operations of the company who have attained the age of seventy years, who shall be retired, and if they have been continuously in service for thirty years, shall be pensioned.

The second class contains employes sixty-five to sixty-nine years of age, inclusive, who have been continuously in service for thirty or more years, and who may have become incapacitated. The monthly allowance to be paid to men in either class will be on a basis of one per cent. of the average regular monthly pay for ten years next preceding retirement for each year of service.

Employes of the company, irrespective of age or length of service, who shall have received injuries in the performance of duty which totally incapacitates them for regular or other vocation, or who shall through sickness become incapacitated, form the third class. The pension may be such sum for such a length of time as the President of the company shall determine.

It is provided that the yearly disbursements shall not exceed $75,000. Should the pensions exceed that amount without action increasing it by the Directors it is provided that a new rate shall be established, proportionately reducing allowances.

FATAL CRASH ON THE RUTLAND.

Wild Engine Strikes Train Opposite Dr. Webb's Vermont Estate—Two Killed Outright.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 2.—The New York flier, north-bound, collided to-night with a wild engine on the Rutland Railroad opposite Dr. W. Seward Webb's estate in Shelburne. The engineers of both engines were killed and their firemen probably fatally hurt. No passengers were seriously injured.

ITALIAN PROFESSOR SHOT.

Police Believe Baruola Was Lured to the House Where He Was Murdered.

Prof. Dominico Baruola, a teacher of languages and a real estate broker, agent for the New York and New Jersey Real Estate Improvement Company, with offices at 320 Broadway, was murdered last night at 316 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, the home of his partner in the real estate company, Giuseppe A. Pasca. The police believe he was trapped and shot down.

Giuseppe and his son Louis have disappeared and the police say they are looking for them. Rosa Maria Pasca, the wife of Giuseppe and mother of Louis; Clotilda Pasca, twenty years old, a milliner, and Elvina, eighteen years old, a High School scholar, sisters, and daughters of Giuseppe, and Anthony Decesare, seventeen years old, all of 316 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, were arrested by the East One Hundred and Fourth Street police as witnesses.

Clotilda said that Baruola, who had been giving her lessons in English, had promised to marry her and that she had told her father of this promise. The professor was already married, and besides his wife leaves two children.

Mrs. Pasca said that Giuseppe, her husband, and Baruola had had a quarrel over some real estate business. Baruola, she claimed, had drawn a razor, and the son, Louis, fearing for his father's life, had drawn a revolver. There was some struggling, and in self-defense Baruola had been shot.

Mrs. Baruola swore that Clotilda Pasca had followed her husband to his home and begged him to accompany her. She said her husband never carried a weapon and never had a razor in his possession.

UNION MAN QUITS MILITIA.

Lieut. Walker Thinks He Cannot Be Loyal to Both Organizations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—The resignation of Lieut. Robert L. Walker from Company E of the Second Regiment, C. N. G., because he is a member of a labor union has created a considerable stir among both militiamen and labor sympathizers in this city. So far as is known, Lieut. Walker's action is the first on record in this State, where hundreds of trades unionists belong to State military organizations.

In giving his reasons for his resignation, which was offered on Christmas Day, Walker, who is employed in the car shops of the Consolidated Road, said that he had lately joined the Car Builders' Union, Federation of Labor, and has been made Secretary. It is his view that it is inconsistent for a member of a labor union to belong to the militia, as in the event of a strike he would not be able to be loyal to both sides. In spite of the utmost pressure brought to bear on Lieut. Walker by all the militiamen, he has refused to take any other stand, and his resignation is now in the hands of the Adjutant General.

WIRELESS TO KING EMMANUEL.

Marconi Will Open His First Station on American Soil Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, Jan. 2.—"Greeting to your Royal Highness from faithful subject. Marconi." With a force of millions of volts, the largest voltage ever yet obtained in an electrical current, the above message will be flashed through the air to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy from the new Marconi station here next week, possibly Tuesday or Wednesday. Marconi himself will be present, and will personally ply the tapper.

This message will mark the formal opening of the first wireless telegraph station on the soil of the United States. The first one to be established under the American flag is now in full operation on the Nantucket Lightship. Its use is merely to convey messages to passing steamers and to receive them. Owing to its light construction it cannot receive messages from such powerful stations as the one in this place.

The plant has been tested and found all right. Power is supplied to it by a seventy-five horse power dynamo, and the apparatus throws a spark as big as a man's fist and a foot long. The sending of a message sounds like the discharge of a rapid-fire gun.

"GOLDEN RULE" JONES'S LOVE.

Sends Friends New Year's Cards Telling It in Verse.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—"Golden Rule" Jones, Mayor of Toledo, has not forgotten his Cincinnati friends in former political movements. Each has received the following neatly printed New Year's card:

LOVE'S DAY, 1903.
I am for love and this is love's day;
I am for love, let's give her full sway;
In the hearts of all men,
Let her sweet notes resound,
'Till the music is heard the whole world around.
Wishing you a Happy New Year, lovingly,
SAMUEL M. JONES, Toledo.

On the card is also the following quotation from Emerson:

"Nothing shall warp me from the belief that every man is a lover of truth."

"The 20th Century Limited," one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago, via the New York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

BIG CHANGES ORDERED ON ELEVATED ROADS

"Rush Hour" Service All Day and More Third Tracks.

Commissioners Direct Company to Buy 100 Cars a Month for Three Months—Surface Road Reform Next.

First among the practical results of the recent agitation in favor of more adequate street railroad accommodations in this city was an order issued by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners last night, specifically directing the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to make certain improvements in its service.

Most important of the directions which are to have immediate effect is that one ordering the railroad to run throughout the day as many trains and cars as are at present operated during the rush hours. That arrangement must be effected at once, and a return of the schedules fixed must be made to the Railroad Commission on or before Jan. 12.

The order does not leave to the discretion of the railroad company the question of how many cars the "comfort and convenience of the public may require" during non-rush hours. Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Railroad, in his letter to the Mayor, published Christmas Day, said that the service of the road in non-rush hours very soon would be "adequate."

The elevated railroad company is further directed to purchase during the month of January 100 extra cars, and to secure an equal number in February, and again in March. The commission intimates that but for physical impediments to carrying out such an order the number of cars directed to be purchased would be even larger. These cars are to be used for the rush-hour traffic, and will add 14,000 seating capacity to the rolling stock of the company by April 1.

To make it possible to run more express trains and to prevent delays at the downtown stations, the commission further orders that the elevated railroad company shall take immediate steps to build a third track on the Ninth Avenue line from Cortlandt to Fourteenth Street, on Third Avenue from Ninth to Fifty-ninth Street, and on Second Avenue from Canal Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

The carrying out of these directions will make it possible to run express trains on the Second Avenue line, thereby greatly relieving the congestion on the Third Avenue line during the rush hours. It will make it possible also to express trains on the Third Avenue line to get under full speed immediately after leaving the Ninth Street station, thereby reducing the time between down town and the Bronx by several minutes. At present Third Avenue express trains are compelled to creep behind local trains until Fifty-ninth Street is reached. A third track on the Ninth Avenue line from Fourteenth to Cortlandt Street will enable express trains to leave the outside tracks after they are full, and not be subjected to the delays which usually occur during the rush hours at Desbrosses, Houston, and Christopher Streets.

Col. Ashley W. Cole announced last night that the Railroad Commission would remain in this city until next Wednesday considering the street railroad problem. The question of improving the service of the Metropolitan system is still being considered. When a plan of improvement is found to be feasible, it is the expressed intention of the Commissioners to order that plan to be put into effect, regardless of its cost.

CALLED PLAN IMPRACTICABLE.

Col. Cole came down from Albany yesterday morning, and the Board of Railroad Commissioners was in session nearly all day. The time was spent, it was said, in figuring out the possibilities of improving the Manhattan Elevated service. The Commissioners had suggested a plan of improvement to the railroad, but this plan had been pronounced impracticable.

The Railroad Commissioners then took it upon themselves to do some figuring as to the supposed impracticability of this scheme. They examined the maps and schedules submitted by the Manhattan company, and then drew up the order. That order was given out late in the afternoon. It was dated at Albany, and signed by Commissioners Cole, Baker and Dunn.

It was stated by one of the Railroad Commissioners that the order would have the force of law. If it was not obeyed literally it would become the duty of the Commissioners to bring the facts to the attention of the Attorney General for further action. The law under which these directions of the Commission are issued is in chapter 39, article 6 of the General Laws of New York, and is in part as follows:

If in the judgment of the board * * * it shall appear * * * that any addition to the rolling stock, or that additional terminal facilities shall be afforded, or that any change of the rates of fare for transporting freight or passengers, or in the mode of operating the road or conducting its business, is reasonable and experient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, the board shall give notice and information in writing to the corporation of the improvements and changes which they deem to be proper * * * and if the corporation refuses or neglects to make such repairs, improvements, and changes within a reasonable time * * * the board shall fix the time within which the same shall be made. * * * It shall be the duty of the corporation owning or operating the railroad to comply with such decisions and recommendations of the board as are just and reasonable.

The law continues, saying that the Supreme Court may compel obedience to the recommendations of the board by mandamus, although such order shall be subject to appeal to the Court of Appeals. The Board of Railroad Commissioners also has the right to make a special report to the Legislature setting forth the failure of a corporation to obey its mandates.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICITY.

It had been understood that a committee from the Merchants' Association would confer with the Railroad Commissioners yesterday, but William F. King, Chairman of the Committee on Franchises and Transportation of the association and his associates, failed to appear. Instead, Mr. King sent another letter protesting against the secret sessions of the commission. Among other things Mr. King said:

We respectfully submit that the matters now under consideration by your commission in connection with our transportation facilities are matters which primarily affect the individual citizens. In view of the failure on the part of the transportation companies to have themselves furnished the remedy for the existing evils, it is only fair and just to the citizens of the city that the hearings in reference to these matters should be public instead of private; that the public interests do require such publicity, and that the powers of discretion vested in you should be exercised to that effect.

The character of the information concerning the conditions under investigation is such that no possible harm could be done to the corporations by having the meetings at which this information is obtained made public, for the welfare and prosperity of the railroad corporations would not be injuriously affected thereby. Therefore the reason for making use of the discretion vested in you, as stated in Section 163 of the Railroad law, does not in our opinion, apply to this situation.

The Railroad Commissioners also sent a letter to Mr. King yesterday, telling him that at the hearing at the City Hall on Dec. 30, the Commissioners had offered to place the control of the hearing on behalf of the people in the hands of the Merchants' Association, but that Mr. King and his committee had refused to take the responsibility.

Since the association took that step, "to the surprise and regret of the board, the board, desiring to give the public the earliest relief practicable, took a course prescribed by law, and has since followed that course. We have this day formulated and issued to the Manhattan Railway our directions, which will be supplemented by such others as may be necessary."

The Merchants' Association yesterday sent out several thousand copies of a circular, calling attention to the fact that the Railroad Commission had stated that it was fully responsible for and capable of controlling the street railroad situation. Taxpayers and commercial and civic bodies are adjured to send their complaints at once to the Board of Commissioners or to the Merchants' Association. Continuing, the circular says:

Should it become evident that the Railroad Commission or the city authorities lack necessary power to enforce the desired reforms, it is of the utmost importance that the conditions be fully shown, that the subject may be speedily carried to the State Legislature and proper laws secured.

Public spirit is at last properly aroused. It is now the duty of every citizen and every organization to see that it is kept active, until the authorities compel the railway officials to furnish proper public service. Just and steady pressure will cause a complete reorganization of our transporation service.

DIAMONDS NEAR PRETORIA.

The Fields Are Reported by a Correspondent to be Large and Enormously Rich.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—"It seems to be beyond question," cables the Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, "that large and enormously rich diamond fields exist north of Pretoria."

DREYFUS IN HUMBERT CASE.

Assertion Made in Paris Newspaper That There Is a Link Between Two Notable Incidents.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Gaulois this morning publishes an article from the pen of Gaston Pollonais, editor of the Gaulois, in which the writer attempts to establish a connection between the Humbert and Dreyfus cases.

He asserts that Col. du Paty de Clam recently made a deposition before a Magistrate, who is investigating the Humbert case, that the archives of the General Staff contained documents showing that the Humberts were among those most active in trying to save Dreyfus when he was first accused. M. Pollonais declares that efforts are being made to stifle the Humbert case, but he promises to make further disclosures which will prevent this by arousing public opinion.

M. Pollonais recently obtained much notoriety by publicly abjuring Judaism and embracing Christianity, and by fighting a duel with a journalist who called him a Jewish renegade.

ST. VALENTINE'S SWAY UNBROKEN.

The Record Consignment of His Tokens Shipped from Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 2.—That valentines are still popular is proven by a Worcester firm's shipping four freight cars of them this week. It was the largest order ever filled. There were 1,362,000 valentines in the consignment, which went to a big wholesale house in Chicago.

The shipments for this season began in August, and increased steadily until the factory had to install new machinery and run night and day.

SHARON STEEL OFFICIAL SHOT.

C. S. Cook's Wound May Be Fatal—A Suspicion of Suicide.

SHARON, Penn., Jan. 2.—Clifford S. Cook, who holds a responsible position at the Sharon Steel Company, received a bullet wound in his left side this evening. The injury is likely to be fatal. The shooting occurred in his own apartments on West State Street, and it was said that the wound was self-inflicted, although his friends adhere to the statement that it was accidental. Cook is a brother-in-law of President Schoenmaker of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad.

JOSEPH W. NORTH ARRESTED.

Accused of Cutting Railroad Car Cushions After Dispute Over Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 2.—Joseph W. North, one of Rahway's best known residents, was arrested at his home, 114 Commerce Street, this afternoon, by Officer M. Boyne, upon a warrant sworn out by Detective Allen for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, charging malicious mischief. The case was taken before Judge William R. Frazee, who held the defendant for the Grand Jury.

Mr. North is the senior partner of the firm of J. W. North & Son, manufacturers at Sixth and Fulton Streets, Elizabethport. About a month ago, while on his way home, he dropped asleep in the car and did not awake until Metuchen was reached. He claims that the brakeman failed to notify him when the train stopped at Rahway. This is disputed. On his way back to Rahway Mr. North contended that the company should make no charge for the trip. He was told to pay up or get off the train. He paid under protest, and when near Rahway, it is charged, started for the front of the car, and with his pocket knife cut the cushions and seat covers into slits on both sides of the aisle. He succeeded in getting away and concealing his identity. He got the rebate on his ticket here and through that he was traced by the detective.

Mr. North is a retired naval officer. He says that if necessary he will expend every cent of the $100,000 he possesses in contesting the matter.

SAVED A GIRL SKATER.

Man Plunged Into Ice Hole at White Plains After Her.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Paul Anderson, of this place, yesterday saved the life of Mary O'Connor, who fell through the ice while skating on the Asylum pond.

Anderson and some friends also were skating, and when the woman broke through the thin ice he plunged in after her without waiting to remove his skates. He reached Miss O'Connor before she sank and supported her until both were taken out on firm ice by the other skaters.

COTTON BROKER A SUICIDE.

Robert J. Johnston Kills Himself at His Brooklyn Home.

Robert J. Johnston, forty-seven years old, a cotton broker and member of the New York Cotton Exchange, shot and killed himself at his home, 837 President Street, Brooklyn, last night.

His wife, Madeleine, heard the report of the revolver, and rushing into his room found Mr. Johnston lying unconscious, with a bullet wound in his forehead. Dr. H. B. Baglis of 125 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, was quickly summoned, with Ambulance Surgeon Engelke of the Seney Hospital, but the man died soon after they started to work over him.

Mrs. Johnston said she knew of no cause for the act. Mr. Johnston had an office in Manhattan. He leaves two children and two sisters, who all lived in the house with him.

"A Gliding Hammock Swinging between New York and Chicago," is what Munkittrick says of the New York Central's 20th Century Limited. See New Year's Judge, out January 3d.—Adv.

When the Gothamite Travels he wants speed, safety, comforts, and conveniences. These are provided by the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour flyer to Chicago.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

"Black & White" the Popular Scotch Smooth as silk—it never fails to please all tastes.—Adv.

GEN. GREENE STRIKES AT BLACKMAIL SYSTEM

Remands All Plain Clothes Men to Patrol Duty In Uniform.

Also Transfers Them to Other Precincts—Shake-Up of Central Office Expected Next—Further Contemplated Reforms.

Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene yesterday signalized the second day of his rule as the head of the department of this city by an order which remands to patrol duty in uniform every precinct detective and patrolman doing duty in plain clothes, whether in the districts or in the precincts, and whether detached to duty by the Police Commissioner or by Inspectors of districts or the Captains of precincts.

This order, which is to take effect at 8 o'clock next Wednesday morning, is regarded as the most drastic and important sent out in the history of the department in recent years. It sends two hundred and sixty-two men of the Police Department with "soft" details, some of whom have not worn a uniform in twenty years, back to walk their beats as they did on the day when they first joined the force. Not only this, but it provides for their transfer far from the precincts in which they are now acting and for the wide separation of men who for years have followed their Captain and worked in pairs with their chief. It also separates from the Inspectors their plain clothes asistants.

The Commissioner's explanation of the order constitutes about the most severe arraignment of the men involved and of the entire Police Department ever issued by a Chief or a Commissioner in this city. Gen. Greene declares positively that there is blackmail going on among the police and that some of the wardmen have notoriously been the collectors of blackmail in their precincts.

THE MOMENTOUS ORDER.

The new order, which was last night sent out to be posted in all station houses and which has stirred the Police Department to its very centre, reads as follows:

All precinct detectives and patrolmen doing duty in plain clothes, whether in the districts or in the precincts, and whether detailed to duty by the Police Commissioner or by the Inspectors of districts, or the Captains of precincts are hereby returned to duty as patrolmen, to take effect at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1903, and they will not be eligible for detail of any kind during ninety days from that date.

Captains of precincts and Sergeants temporarily in command of precincts will immediately submit through the proper police channels recommendations for details of precinct detectives and plain-clothes duty men, the list to be arranged in order of preference, and to be equal in number to twice the number of men to be detailed. From this list the Police Commissioner will make selections and assignments to duty as precinct detectives and plain-clothes duty men.

District Inspectors will similarly submit lists of patrolmen recommended for assignment to duty in plain clothes at the office of the District Inspector, from which lists selections and assignments will be made by the Police Commissioner.

Attention is called to the order of April 21, 1902, amending Paragraph D of Rule 26; and this paragraph, as amended, will be strictly observed hereafter, and no details to duty in plain clothes will hereafter be made in any inspection district or for a term longer than therein stated, without the written authority of the Commissioner.

All cases of crime or felony which are now being worked up by precinct detectives will be immediately transferred to the Detective Bureau at Headquarters or the Branch Detective Bureau in Brooklyn.

Attached to the order is a list of the 262 men who are to be remanded and transferred.

When the order was issued reporters tried to get from the Commissioner an explanation of his motives for the drastic changes made in the department. He gave out the following dictated interview which he refused absolutely to supplement by as much as a single word.

"In examining the records of the Department, I find that some of the wardmen have been on duty for more than twenty years. This is a desirable detail and it does not seem proper that it should be occupied by any one for such a long period. This, however, is merely incidental and is not the principal reason for making this order.

"Some of the wardmen have notoriously been the collectors of blackmail in their precincts. While there are many honest men among them, yet, in the time available it was not possible to go through the long list and separate those who are believed to be upright and efficient from those who are believed to be corrupt. The order was, therefore, made to send every one of them, without exception, back to patrol duty and to make them ineligible for detail of any kind for ninety days. If it should be found that any man specially qualified for this class of duty and of character above suspicion has been removed, there will be an opportunity to restore him in case later on it should be deemed best to do so. In the meantime, by returning all wardmen to patrol duty and transferring them into different precincts, it is believed that any corrupt connections now existing will be broken up.

"Before making this order I consulted not only with the Deputy Commissioners, but with Chief Inspector Cortright, in order to be sure

out the city for the use of the policeman on post, who could thus communicate with their station houses. He was reminded that this project had been turned down by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last year, and he admitted that it would be even harder to secure such an appropriation this year as the budget was already made up; "but," said the Commissioner quietly, "there is always a way of doing such things."

The attention of the Commissioner was called to the recommendations contained in the recent reports of ex-District Attorney Philbin, ex-Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews, and Commissioner Partridge, who had been constituted into a sort of commission to make suggestions for the good of the department.

"Some of the recommendations of members of that commission I have adopted already," said Gen. Greene, "such as the appointment of a Chief Deputy. I will also say that I approve of the suggestion of transferring the police pension fund to the City Chamberlain, but, of course, that is a subject for legislation."

Asked if he favored the substitution of the three-platoon system for the present system, the Commissioner refused to commit himself.

"I am studying the question of patrol all the time," said he. "It is a question that must be thoroughly thought out."

The three-platoon system was recommended in the report of Mr. Philbin, and the Commissioner's remarks on the subject gave the impression that there was a good chance of the system being revived.

O'REILLY IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Looks Over His New Precinct and Talks of His Intentions—Haymarket Habitues Scared.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly took command of the Tenderloin precinct yesterday, and last night, in his full-dress uniform, surveyed the new field.

When he turned the large number of Tenderloin policemen out at 6 o'clock last night it took him nearly a half hour to impress upon them that he wanted "real police duty done," and if they didn't do it he was going to know why. Then after dinner he journeyed over the precinct, visiting the place where the dives are located in West Twenty-ninth Street. He also walked along Seventh Avenue, going over this thoroughfare the entire length of the precinct.

He was asked whether he intended to enforce the Excise law rigidly.

"Yes, to the letter," he replied. "No saloons in this precinct can keep open after the required hours. If they do, then I will find out why the policeman on post has not reported it and will make a complaint against him."

"How about the gambling houses?"

"I expect that every policeman will bring me a report of the places suspected. I also expect the help of Inspector Walsh in telling me the places where gambling is supposed to be carried on."

"You have ordered your men then to go into a place which is under suspicion and arrest the occupants?"

"Yes, I have."

"Suppose they are not admitted. Will you resort to the axe?"

"No, I will go there and give them the address of a nice Sunday school, where they can go the following Sunday."

"How about the gambling house at 33 West Thirty-third Street, the place where the huge doors are, and which Capt. Walsh raided with the aid of District Attorney Jerome?"

"Well," commented the Captain, "they won't need any coal over there with their big doors."

Late last night all the precinct commanders in the Fourth Inspection District went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House, where they met Acting Inspector Walsh. It was understood that Inspector Walsh outlined to the several Captains what he expected from them after the orders he had received from Commissioner Greene.

In the early morning Capt. O'Reilly again visited the dives in Twenty-ninth Street, and also went into the Haymarket. He was alone. When it became known that he was there consternation reigned, and many of the habitués rushed from the place. "Ed" Corey, the proprietor, was not to be seen anywhere. The Captain then returned to the station house. He said the precinct looked to him to be in a good condition and that he found no violation of the law.

When 1 o'clock came along there was some closing, but there were a good many places that did not close up. It had begun to rain heavily by that time, and Capt. O'Reilly was in the station house and very comfortable. The music hall and dance hall people felt he would not make a strenuous effort to get after them, and though they ostensibly closed up in some instances there was dancing, and nearly anybody could get something to drink in these places.

CRANK AT HEADQUARTERS.

Man Who Announced Himself as the New Commissioner Had Two Revolvers and a Knife.

A crank armed with a knife and two loaded revolvers called at Police Headquarters yesterday and made every endeavor to see Commissioner Greene. He made his way to the anteroom connecting with the series leading to the Commissioner's office on the second floor of the building. He was about thirty years old, smooth faced, tall and distinguished looking. He calmy approached the desk of Roundsman Glass who guards the outer office. Several other visitors were sitting about the room waiting to see Gen. Greene. Turning to them he inquired in a loud tone: "What are you doing here?"

The man most directly addressed asked him what business it was of his and was surprised to receive the reply: "I am the new Commissioner and have a right to know who my visitors are."

Then turning to Glass the intruder continued. "Where is that fake Commissioner, that impostor! I want to see him."

Inspector Brooks had entered the room at the time and at once concluded that he had a dangerous crank to deal with. The Inspector did not hesitate for a moment, but going forward and bowing deferentially, addressed the visitor, who was glaring about him fiercely.

"Excuse me, sir," said the Inspector with his most deferential voice, "but offices have been fitted up for you down stairs. Won't you allow this officer to escort you there?" indicating a policeman who had been quietly called in.

"Certainly I will," replied the man. "That's what I've been waiting for."

He was then led down stairs to the complaint room and searched, and the revolvers and knife were found in the outside pockets of his overcoat. Twenty-five dollars in cash and a long knife were also found in his clothes.

The man, who said he was David Schwab, twenty-eight years old of 218 Sixth Street, was taken to Bellevue. At the address given it was said that he really had a furnished room there, but no one at the house knew anything definite about him, not even his business.

CAPT. STEPHENSON'S TRIAL.

Chief Inspector Cortright Testifies—Accused Official Also Heard.

The taking of testimony in the case of Capt. John T. Stephenson of the Mulberry Street station, who is charged with neglect of duty in failing to close alleged disorderly houses in his precinct, and who was one of the police captains suspended without pay by Commissioner Greene on Thursday, was resumed yesterday at Headquarters before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein.

Chief Inspector Cortright, the first witness called by the prosecution, told of having been ordered by Commissioner Partridge to lay before Capt. Stephenson evidence he had of alleged disorderly houses in his precinct. This evidence was not acted upon by Capt. Stephenson.

The prosecution closed with Inspector Cortright's testimony, and ex-Judge Alcott, the defendant's counsel, moved for dismissal, and upon being refused called the defendant to the stand.

Capt. Stephenson told of the number of arrests he had made in his precinct, and said it was very difficult for his men to get evidence on account of their being so well known. He had been forced to employ "stool pigeons," but with little effect.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan brought out on cross-examination that two places in the precinct in both of which arrests were subsequently made, were not included in the lists sent to the Inspector.

The trial was adjourned at 4 o'clock until Monday at 10 A. M.

CAPT. COPELAND RETIRED.

Gen. Greene announced yesterday that he had granted the application of Police Captain Theron S. Copeland, who during the forenoon had filed his application for retirement after serving on the uniformed force for 46 years. Capt. Copeland was examined last Monday by the Board of Surgeons and passed with "flying colors," despite the fact that he will be seventy-two years old next July. Until recently he was in command of the City Hall Station, but a few days ago was transferred by ex-Commissioner Partridge to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Capt. Copeland was born on July 28, 1831. He was appointed to the Police Department on Feb. 11, 1857, and on May 11, 1858, was made a Sergeant. On Aug. 3, 1861, he was promoted to be a Captain. He enlisted in the army on Sept. 24, 1862, and became Adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New York Volunteers. During his entire service in the Police Department Capt. Copeland had but four charges made against him, and on none of them was he found guilty, nor was he ever fined. Three of the charges were for minor offenses, and the fourth was for alleged failure to enforce the excise law. He lives with his wife at 34 Barrow Street.

"LES HUGUENOTS" REPEATED.

The exigencies and problems that confront the operatic manager have in one way or another been responsible for a considerable number of repetitions at the Metropolitan Opera House in the last fortnight. Last evening there was another, when "Les Huguenots" was given for the second time this season, and within a few days. It is an excellent performance of Meyerbeer's most excellent work that Mr. Grau gives this season, though he has not the potent attraction of all the eminent names that used to adorn his programmes for its performance, and that used to crowd the Opera House for the opportunity afforded to see and hear seven of the great ones at once. The patrons of the Opera House this season, however, witness a representation of the opera that, while it may be deficient in some of the glitter that it is calculated for, makes all its strong points tell for their utmost, and bring out the few truly dramatic and characteristic moments that Meyerbeer's muse put into it. The cast last evening was precisely the same as at the performance of a week ago.

It is difficult to be reconciled to Mr. Alvarez's impersonation of the hero; for his Raoul de Nangis lacks distinction of presence and high bred chivalry in the earlier scenes of the opera. His singing in those scenes, too—better last evening than at the previous representation of "Les Huguenots"—is frequently a trial to those who have a preference for the true pitch and for beauty of tone. Much is to be forgiven him, however, for his impassioned and vehement love scene in the last act, that is pitched upon a high key and wrought with an unyielding tension.

Mme. Sembrich is never other than a joy and a delight in her singing of music of the kind that falls to her in "Les Huguenots," and she was in fine voice and fine spirits last evening. Mme. Gadski, too, was at her best and sang brilliantly. The weakest point in the cast is Mme. Fritzi Scheff, who, if she has neither the voice nor the style to sing the music of Urbani, fills a place on the stage which she always strives to make as conspicuous as possible, and, indeed, is an agreeable sight in this part. Mr. de Reszke's Marcel is one of the most satisfying of all his impersonations, as well as one of the most familiar; and his ponderous method in it has become, in the years in which he has been the sole exemplar of the part at the Metropolitan, the established model for the present-day operagoers of this city. Saint Bris and De Nevers are not the most successful parts in which Messrs. Journet and Scotti appear, but they are satisfying representatives of those characters.

SOUSA WELCOMED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A large audience, which, however, did not fill the Queen's Hall, welcomed the reappearance of Sousa's band in London to-night. Many Americans, including Consul General Evans, were present.

A curious incident was noticed at the beginning of the programme. When Sousa, punctual to the minute, stepped upon the platform and waved his baton, the band broke out with "God Save the King," and the whole audience stood up; but, when without stopping the music merged into "The Star Spangled Banner" the majority of those present sat down.

Blanche Ring to be a Star.

Blanche Ring, who has come into theatrical prominence through her work in "Tommy Rot" and "Fad and Folly," at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, is to become a star under the direction of George W. Lederer. She will head the cast of a new musical comedy which will be produced Feb. 23, and after a week on the road will come to a Broadway theatre. In April the company will go to London, where it will remain all Summer, after which it will make a tour in this country.

BASEBALL PEACE IN DANGER.

Johnson Threatens to Stop Negotiations Unless National League Committee Has Full Power.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 2.—It is now probable that the peace conference of the National and American Baseball Leagues will not be held here on Jan. 7. President Ben Johnson of the American League sent a telegram yesterday to President Hermann of the Cincinnati Club and Chairman of the National League Peace Committee saying that unless the National League committee was given full power to act all negotiations would be broken off and no further action taken toward a settlement of the baseball war.

Mr. Hermann when seen to-day said: "I wired Mr. Johnson to-day that I mailed a letter to him replying to his communication. I expect that he will make known the contents of my letter to-morrow. I do not propose to make public the text of any communication I address to him previous to its receipt.

"The National League committee has full power to act as much as any other committee, but a committee's action must always be ratified by the entire body it represents before it is legal. If in this instance, we should do something that was not ratified by the National League, the League would stand divided against us. It is now up to Mr. Johnson whether there shall be a peace conference or not."

As the matter now stands the American League refuses to go into the conference unless Johnson feels assured that the National League committee has full power to act, and if that assurance is not given the war will continue.

Challenge for Speedway Brushes.

George A. Coleman, on behalf of some of his friends, has accepted the challenge of Luke A. Burke for a brush on the Speedway, and the committee of the Road Drivers' Association will arrange to have the contest just as soon as the Speedway is in condition. Mr. Burke offered to race West Wilkes against any trotter belonging to any member of the club, mile heats, two in three, or mile heats, three in five, or over the whole length of the Speedway. George A. Coleman believes that Kingmond, the Fall Speedway champion, and a number of other horses in his charge, are capable of beating West Wilkes, and consequently accepted the challenge. In connection with its next series of brushes, the deciding contest between Nathan Straus, owned by D. Lamar, and Sphinx S., owned by E. E. Smathers, for the Fall pacing Speedway championship will be settled.

Hockey at St. Nicholas Rink.

The championship hockey season in this city will open this evening at the St. Nicholas Rink, when the first game under the auspices of the Amateur Hockey League will be played between the teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York. The New York Athletic Club will have in their team three or four of their veteran players, such as Capt. Howard, who is considered the best shot in America; O'Donnell, Hunt, and Hornfeck, who have played on the team for several years. The Hockey Club of New York will also play a number of new men.

James Byrne Made College Trustee.

Mayor Low yesterday appointed James Byrne Trustee of the College of the City of New York to fill the unexpired term of Supreme Court Justice Edward B. Amend, who resigned as Trustee of the college last week. Mr. Byrne is a member of the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller, & Potter of 30 Broad Street.

Henry C. Rouse Homeward Bound.

Henry C. Rouse, Chairman and President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, who accompanied Gen. Miles in his trip of inspection of the American army in the Philippines and in China left Peking on Dec. 30, according to advices received in this city yesterday and is now returning home by the Siberian Railway. After a brief stay at St. Petersburg Mr. Rouse will proceed direct to New York.

GAMBLERS SEEKING COVER

District Attorney Informed That Some Have Moved to Hotels.

Justice Gaynor's Review Article Disliked by Mr. Jerome—No Faro Boxes Found in Canfield's Place.

A crusade on some of the big up-town hotels, it was said yesterday, may be one of the next steps of District Attorney Jerome in his war on gamblers. Mr. Jerome has received positive information to the effect that the gamblers, feeling insecure in their establishments, had removed their headquarters temporarily to some of the big hostelries on upper Broadway. There, according to the information, the gamblers, in many cases without the management knowing to what use their apartments were being put, had contrived to get installed comfortably.

District Attorney Jerome spoke in a very guarded manner about that part of his plans. He allowed it to be understood, however, that in due time he will give his attention to the new phase of the situation.

In speaking about gambling in general, Mr. Jerome said that the recent raids and the publicity involved had tended to make it unprofitable in this city. He declared that Canfield had been driven out of business for good in this city. He remarked on a fact which up to this time he had declined to discuss for publication. He said that, after looking over the gambling paraphernalia taken at Canfield's on the night of the raid, he had ascertained that no faro boxes were found, although he had no doubt that faro was one of the games played in the establishment.

"Of course," he remarked, "if the boxes used there were 'crooked,' there would be every reason for those people to destroy them, especially as they knew that the raid was to come.

"Do you believe that Canfield would descend to fleecing his patrons by conducting a 'brace game'?" he was asked.

"I certainly do," was the reply. "Canfield's name will lose some of its mystic charm before we are through with him."

The District Attorney said also that he would be in a position soon to carry on his war against the gamblers on larger lines, and that John Doe proceedings would be begun before long against "Honest" John Kelly and other men whose resorts were invaded recently.

According to a story in circulation in the Criminal Courts Building, emissaries from the gamblers' camp have been trying to persuade Jacobs that his health would be benefited by a trip to some far off clime, where District Attorney Jerome cannot reach him with a witness subpoena.

Although he has refused to talk about his interviews with Josiah Flynt, author of "The World of Graft," Mr. Jerome has declared that his crusade against the gamblers is merely an incidental and preliminary step to a wholesale descent on the grafters in the Police Department.

Mr. Jerome said he thought Gen. Greene had begun well. Delinquent police officers against whom charges had been preferred would be placed on trial speedily except Capt. Herlihy, he said.

The District Attorney sent a letter yesterday to Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, whose article on "Our Lawless Police" is in the current number of the North American Review. The Justice refers to the invasion by the police of certain houses during a recent raid as "lawless," and then describes their actions, which, he says, he has verified by obtaining a statement from a "truthful and careful person who was present throughout the raid."

Mr. Jerome declined to make public at present the contents of his letter, but he said that he was determined to learn the identity of the "truthful and careful person" and secure his attendance as a witness for the prosecution in the case against Inspector Brooks.

"It was a most remarkable article to appear just at this time, when the District Attorney and the police are making an honest effort to root out the gambling evil," Mr. Jerome said. "What makes it more extraordinary is that it should come from a Justice of the Supreme Court, who at any time may be called upon to grant a stay in any of these gambling cases. The Constitution of the State prohibits gambling, and therefore the gambling houses must be closed."

KILLED AS HE WARNED HER.

Driver of Wagon Fell Under Its Wheels While Telling a Woman to Look Out for a Car.

Solicitude for the safety of a woman crossing Broadway near Forty-second Street cost Thomas Mullin his life yesterday afternoon.

Mullin was a driver for Robert Thedford, a coal dealer with offices at Fifty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue. He was driving south on Broadway. There was a trolley car behind him, and one coming toward him. Just before the noses of his horses a woman was crossing Broadway from east to west. She did not see—or he thought she did not see—the trolley behind him, so he leaned over in his seat and yelled at her:

"Mind the trolley, lady!"

The next instant he had tumbled from his seat, and a front wheel of his wagon, heavily loaded with coal, had passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Some of those who saw the accident claim that the trolley car behind him just struck his wagon as he was pulling out of the way, and jolted him from his seat. Others contend that Mullin leaned over in his seat too far in trying to warn the woman of her danger.

The driver lived at 598 Eleventh Avenue.

DARING SHOWN IN EVOLUTIONS.

Sailors Swim in Shark-Infested Waters and Deceive "the Enemy."

MANILA, Jan. 2.—A boat's crew from the United States cruiser Don Juan de Austria made the first successful attack on the mine-fields near Subig Bay. The boat capsized as it was approaching the mines and part of the crew, with Ensign Babcock leading, swam a mile, though the water was infested with sharks, towing counter-mine buoys, which were successfully placed. The searchlights of the warships did not discover the operation. Ensign Babcock and his men were congratulated on their courage.

Rear Admiral Evans's fleet will abandon Subig Bay Monday and come to Manila for heavy gun practice. One target will represent a submarine boat. It will be towed by a submarine vessel and will appear on the surface briefly.

MORE CARS FOR BROOKLYN.

President Greatsinger Says the Service Will Be Improved.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is going to do something for its patrons, was the announcement made by President Greatsinger yesterday.

"Now that the holiday rush is over," he said, "the transit service in Brooklyn will be better than it has been for some weeks past. By Feb. 1 we expect to increase the number of cars on the elevated and surface lines and there will then be improved service all through the borough."

St. Andrew's Call to Troy Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Gillies, pastor of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, in West Seventy-sixth Street. He is expected to enter upon his new duties by May 1, provided the transfer be ratified at the annual meeting of the New York Conference in Stamford in April. Dr. Gillies takes the place of the Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson, who resigned last Spring and who has not yet accepted another post. Dr. Gillies is only thirty-two years old.

Georgia Society's Dinner.

The Georgia Society will have its second annual banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3. Gov. Terrell, Clark Howell, President of the Georgia Senate; United States Senators Clay and Bacon of Georgia, Gov. Odell, and Mayor Low will attend. Admiral Schley has been invited. The committee has arranged for the presence of women at this year's banquet, a departure from preceding dinners of the society.

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APPEALS FOR EXCISE REFORM.

Citizens' Union Urges Gov. Odell to Appoint a Non-Partisan Commission to Study the Subject.

The Citizens' Union yesterday sent to Gov. Odell a communication with reference to the Raines law which reads as follows:

The Hon. B. B. Odell, Governor, State of New York.

Sir: For some time past the Citizens' Union has been considering the saloon problem in this city, and has arrived at certain conclusions. These induce it to appeal to you, as the chief executive of this State, to appoint a non-partisan commission of experts, to prepare and present to the Legislature a scientific and effective substitute for existing law relative to the liquor traffic.

The Union's reasons for making this request are as follows: It regards the Raines law as a conspicuous failure in this city, although it is on the whole better than the law that preceded it.

First—Because its Sunday closing provisions are substantially unenforceable. They serve to engender disrespect for law and to corrupt the police by stimulating the temptation to practice blackmail.

Second—Because the ten-room hotel requirement of the law has been perverted to the encouragement of vice, and the scandal of the community.

Third—Because mere restriction of the liquor traffic, which is the basic principle of the present law, is only the negative side of a much broader question.

The Union has referred to this subject as the "saloon problem" because it is a social question far more than one of the sale of liquor, and, however closely identified may be the two, consideration of the former should take precedence. This is the positive side of the question. Provision should be made for the requirement of men who live under conditions that virtually prohibit social enjoyment at home and who do not recognize in the saloon any menacing significance.

The Union believes this side of the question has never obtained the consideration from our legislators that it merits, and that it is only by studying it scientifically and in a liberal spirit that a measure can be formed which will initiate a steadily progressive policy.

The foregoing recommendations do not conflict with the revenue-producing features of existing law.

When such a Commission has been appointed the Union will be glad to lay before it the results of its study. In addition it may be pointed out that interest in this problem has greatly increased during the past few years, and that a vast amount of information and experience which is now available, did not exist when the present law was passed. Yours respectfully,

R. FULTON CUTTING,
Chairman, City Committee.

Gov. Odell would not discuss the communication.

Senator Raines read it at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and, as he progressed with the reading, remarked: "Why, this is as clear as mud."

When he had finished and was asked for an opinion, he said smilingly:

"The request of so distinguished a body as the Citizens' Union demands the most careful consideration."

Incidentally, Senator Raines declared that it would be idle at this time to attempt to predict what might be done in the way of excise legislation at the coming session.

DEMENTED GIRL ON THIN ICE.

Wandered on the Hudson River, and Man Imperiled Himself to Coax Her Ashore.

OSSINING, Jan. 2.—A young woman, apparently demented, escaped from Dr. Ralph Parson's sanitarium here this afternoon and, wandering to the Hudson, started out on the ice. It was thick enough near the river bank, but as she advanced it began to crack under her weight. A dozen persons shouted for her to return, but she paid no attention and kept slowly on. William McGinn started to follow her, but found it impossible to do so over the shortest track, that which she had taken, as her passage had weakened the ice. By circling around McGinn finally came close to her, but did not dare to approach within twenty feet least their combined weight would cause the ice to break. McGinn spoke to the young woman, and managed to get her turned about. Walking ten feet apart they started for the shore. Twice on the way back McGinn broke through, but fortunately with one leg at a time. The young woman seemed not to realize her danger. When questioned she told where she belonged, and said she left to get a change of scene. She could not recall her name. She was returned to the sanitarium.

Held on Charge of Killing Mrs. Wilson.

ASHFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—After hearing the preliminary evidence against Mrs. Leila Manson and George Wilson, who were in jail on the charge of poisoning Wilson's mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia Wilson, Justice of the Peace Knowlton held both the prisoners for trial in the Superior Court. It was testified that arsenic was discovered in the dead woman's stomach, and her physician said he had not prescribed that drug.

CORNELL LEADS AT CHESS.

Ithicans Stand Good Chance for the Cup in the Triangular College League Tournament.

Cornell, after the third round of the triangular college chess league tournament, plays between two students each from Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania at the German Press Club yesterday morning and afternoon, took the lead over the University of Pennsylvania and stands a fair chance of winning the tournament and thereby the permanent possession of the Rice cup. In that event, however, another trophy will be provided. Yesterday's pairing was as follows: Hicks, Brown, vs. Addleman, Pennsylvania; Easton, Brown, vs. Rand, Cornell, and Mitchell, Cornell, vs. Smyth, Pennsylvania.

Mitchell set the ball rolling for Cornell after fifty-one moves. Having had the more advantageous position in the end game stage, he made good use of his opportunities. Rand, at one time hardly pressed, cleverly turned the tables upon his antagonist and won in 39 moves.

At that stage Cornell had already assumed the lead in the tournament, and naturally intense interest centred upon the game played on the first board between Hicks and Addleman. The Brown man injudiciously had advanced his king's pawn too far in course of a French Defence adopted by Addleman, and had no means of going to the rescue of his exposed outpost. Here was the chance for Pennsylvania, but Addleman neglected as a precaution to close the queen's bishop's foe, allowing Hicks to occupy a commanding position with one of his rooks. Addleman won the exposed pawn, but could derive no benefit from it, as both his king and his rook were tied down to stand guard over the pawns, threatened by the verge rook. The Pennsylvanian's attempt at solving the difficulty only jeopardised his game, and after recess the position was even in favor of Hicks, who, however, contented himself with a draw, which was agreed upon after forty moves. The record up to date is:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Cornell	4	2	Brown	3	4
Pennsylvania	3	3			

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The individual scores are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Mitchell	2	1	Easton	1	2
Rand	2	1	Hicks	1	2
Addleman	2	1			
Smyth	1	2			

FIRST TABLE.—FRENCH DEFENSE.

Hicks. Brown. White.	Addleman. Pennsylvania. Black.	Hicks. Brown. White.	Addleman. Pennsylvania. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	22. K—K3	KR—K
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	23. KR—K	R—Q8
3. PxP	PxP	24. K—Q4	P—R3
4. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	25. P—QKt4	Kt—B3
5. P—KKt5	B—KKt5	26. P—R7	KtxKtch
6. B—K2	B—K2	27. PxKt	K—B2
7. Castles.	Castles.	28. R—QB	R—Q2
8. QKt—Q2	Kt—B3	29. R—B6	R(K)xP
9. P—B3	Kt—Q2	30. RxR	RxR
10. BxB	KtxB	31. P—R3	K—Kt2
11. Kt—K5	BxB	32. K—B2	K—B2
12. QxB	KtxKt	33. K—B3	R—Q2
13. PxKt	P—KB3	34. K—K3	R—KB2ch
14. P—K6	Q—Q4	35. K—B3	R—Q2
15. Kt—Kt3	Q—K4	36. P—R4	R—K2
16. R—K	QxQ	37. P—R5	R—K3
17. RxQ	P—QKt3	38. RxPch	K—B3
18. P—KB4	P—KB4	39. R—Q7	PxP
19. P—Kt3	P—Kt3	40. PxP	Drawn.
20. P—KR4	P—KR4		
21. K—Kt2	R—Q		

SECCND TABLE.—SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Easton. Brown. White.	Rand. Cornell. Black.	Easton. Brown. White.	Rand. Cornell. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	21. K—R	K—R
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	22. Q—R5	P—Q4
3. P—Q4	PxP	23. PxBP	PxKt
4. KtxP	Kt—B3	24. PxB	PxB
5. KtxKt	KtPxKt	25. QxB	Q—Q4ch
6. B—Q3	P—KKt3	26. K—R2	QxKP
7. B—Kt2	B—Kt2	27. QR—K	Q—Q3ch
8. P—QB3	P—Q3	28. K—R	QR—Q
9. Castles.	Castles.	29. R—Q	QR—K
10. Kt—Q2	P—B4	30. R—B2	Q—Q4ch
11. P—KB4	Kt—Kt5	31. R—Kt2	R—B2
12. B—B2	KtxB	32. K—R2	Q—K4ch
13. RxKt	B—Q2	33. K—R	Q—K5
14. P—B5	B—R3	34. K—R2	Q—B4
15. R—KB	K—Kt2	35. QR—Kt	R—K7
16. P—KB4	P—B3	36. RxR	PxR
17. Q—Q2	P—Kt3	37. Q—K3	Q—K4ch
18. P—KKt4	KPxP	38. R—Kt3	P—K8(Q)
19. KtPxP	PxP	39. Resigns.	
20. Kt—B4	B—K3		

THIRD TABLE.—SCOTCH OPENING.

Mitchell. Cornell. White.	Smyth. Pennsylva'a. Black.	Mitchell. Cornell. White.	Smyth. Pennsylva'a. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	27. K—K3	B—R3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	28. P—B4	P—QB4
3. P—Q4	PxP	29. P—KR4	P—R3
4. KtxP	B—B4	30. P—Kt5	RPxP
5. B—K3	B—Q3	31. RPxP	PxP
6. KtxKt	PxKt	32. PxP	K—K4
7. BxB	BxB	33. Kt—R4	P—B5
8. QxQch	KxQ	34. Kt—B5	PxP
9. B—B4	P—B3	35. PxP	B—Kt4
10. Kt—B3	Kt—R3	36. P—Kt4	P—K3
11. R—Qch	K—K2	37. Kt—Kt2	B—B3
12. P—B3	Kt—B2	38. Kt—Q2	P—R3
13. BxKt	KxB	39. Kt—B4ch	K—K3
14. Kt—R4	P—B3	40. K—Q3	B—Kt4
15. Castles.	K—K2	41. Kt—K5	B—K
16. P—QKt3	PxP	42. Kt—Q3	B—Kt4
17. RPxP	B—R3	43. Kt—B4ch	K—B2
18. R—B2	KR—Q	44. Kt—Q5	P—B3
19. RxR	RxR	45. Kt—B4	B—R5
20. P—KKt4	R—Q5	46. K—B3	B—Kt3
21. R—B2	R—Q3	47. K—Kt3	K—Kt2
22. K—B2	R—Q8	48. P—K5	K—B2
23. Kt—Kt2	R—KB8	49. K—B7	B—R5
24. K—K3	R—K8ch	50. K—Q6	B—Kt4
25. K—B4	R—Q7	51. P—K6ch	Resigns.
26. RxR	BxR		

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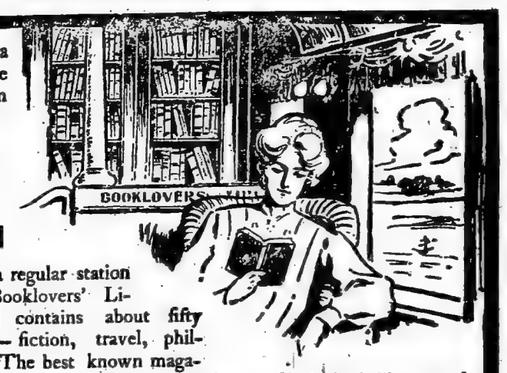

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Erie County Trial Term.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Gov. Odell has designated Judge Martin L. Stover of Amsterdam to hold the Erie County trial term, Part III., of the Supreme Court, at the City of Buffalo, on and after Jan. 6.

COAL.

Any quantity quickly delivered. $11 ton. Stove, clean. Mail orders only. H. Kemble, 512 W. 23d St.

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John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

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HOAR ANTI-TRUST BILL

Senator from Massachusetts Has Completed His Proposed Statute.

Calls for Statements by All Corporations of Details of Their Business—Powers Conferred on the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Hoar has completed and to-day made public the Anti-trust bill which he asked leave before the Senate adjourned for the holidays to introduce. Following is the full text of the measure:

Be it enacted, &c., that the provisions of the statute of February 4, 1887, Chapter 104, entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," and all additions thereto; and of the statute of July 2, 1890, Chapter 647, entitled "An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies," shall continue in force, and shall in no wise be held to be limited, restrained, or repealed by this act.

Section 2—That the Attorney General is authorized to employ any professional or other assistance which may be deemed necessary or desirable to prosecute offenses under this act, or under the acts hereinbefore mentioned to which this is an addition, or to make investigation into the same; and for that purpose the sum of $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3—That from and after the 15th day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and four, no corporation, joint stock company, or other association, whose stockholders are not personally liable for their debts, created by any State or Territory, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, or with the Territories, or with the District of Columbia, or within any Territory and another, or between any Territory and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, or among the several States, or between any Territory and any other Territory or Territories, or between the District of Columbia and any Territory or Territories, or between any foreign nation or nations and any Territory or Territories, or between any foreign nation or nations and the District of Columbia, or among the several Territories or the District of Columbia, or between any foreign nation or nations and any State or States or Territory or Territories or the District of Columbia, or among the several States, or between any Territory and any other Territory or Territories, or between the District of Columbia and any Territory or Territories, or between any foreign nation or nations and any Territory or Territories, or between any foreign nation or nations and the District of Columbia, or among the several Territories or the District of Columbia, or between any foreign nation or nations and any State or States or Territory or Territories or the District of Columbia, unless it shall comply with the following conditions:

First—It shall file a statement in the office of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, signed and sworn to by its President, its Treasurer, its general manager, and a majority of its Directors, or by the persons exercising the powers usually exercised by such officers and Directors of such corporations, joint stock companies, and other associations, on or before the fifteenth (15th) day of September in the year nineteen hundred and four, and shall on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year thereafter file a like statement for the year ending with the thirtieth day of June in said years, respectively, showing:

Second—The amount of its capital stock.

Third—The market value of the same.

Fourth—How much of the same has been paid in full in cash; or if the same has not been paid in full in cash, what has been received by the said corporation, joint stock company, or other association, in lieu thereof, and the value of whatever shall have been so received by it.

Fifth—The names of all the officers and Directors of such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and all agents intrusted with the general management of its affairs.

Sixth—The amount it has paid in dividends during said period, the rate of percentage of such dividends, and times of paying the same.

Seventh—A statement of all the stock owned by it of any other corporation, joint stock company, or other association, specifying the corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and the number and value of shares in each; the amount of its own stock held by other corporations, joint stock companies, or other associations, and the value thereof; and the amount of stock in other corporations, joint stock companies, or other associations held in trust for it, or in which it has any interest, directly or indirectly, absolute or conditional, legal or equitable, specifying the corporations, joint stock companies, or other associations.

Eighth—An undertaking signed by said officers, General Managers, and Directors, that they will comply with the provisions of this and all other laws of the United States in the management of the affairs of said corporations, joint stock companies, or other associations; and that they accept the provisions and liabilities of this act, and the obligations by it imposed, so long as they shall continue to hold or exercise said office or authority.

This statement shall be in addition to all statements now or hereafter required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or by any other public authority.

The Attorney General of the United States may, at any time, require of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association so engaged, any statement he may think fit in regard to the conduct of its business. And he may especially require any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, to give a list of all contracts or transactions entered into within the twelve months preceding such requisition, in which it has sold any article or product, or carried any article or product at a rate less than the ordinary market price, if such article or product has been sold or carried by any other person than the party to such transaction. And he may further require the reasons for such distinction and the circumstances attending the same.

SECTION 4—That every person, corporation, joint stock company or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States who shall enter into any contract, combination, or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act, for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall, in the course of such commerce, sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upon condition, contract, or understanding that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser, or restrain such sale by the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 5.—That no corporation, joint stock company, or other association, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, a majority of whose stock is owned by or controlled or held in trust, for any manufacturing or other corporation, which, in the course of its manufacture or production, conducts its business or any part thereof, in a manner which would be prohibited by this act, if it were so conducted in the course of such commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States.

SECTION 6.—That all the books of record and papers of every such operation, joint stock company, or other association, engaged in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, shall be subject to inspection by the Attorney General of the United States, or by any agent he may designate for that purpose, and such corporation, joint stock company, or other association shall at such times as he shall prescribe, make such further returns, verified as aforesaid, as shall be by him prescribed either by general regulation or by special direction.

SECTION 7.—That any President, Director, Treasurer, officer, corporator, co-partner, associate, or agent of such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who shall in its behalf do anything by this act prohibited to such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, or who shall support, vote for, aid or abet, or take part in doing such action by said corporation, joint stock company, or other association, or any instrumentality thereof, shall be liable to the penalties by this act provided.

SECTION 8—That no corporation, joint stock company, or other association, after the thirtieth day of June, 1904, shall manufacture or produce any article which in the course of business is habitually sold and delivered beyond the State in which it is manufactured, whether by said corporation, joint stock company, or other association or by subsequent purchasers thereof, and which shall in the course of its own domestic business do any of the acts or things prohibited to be done by this act, shall engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States.

SECTION 9—That any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, that shall have been twice adjudged to have violated the provisions of the act, or either of the acts mentioned in Section 1 hereof, by the final judgment of any court having jurisdiction of the question, in any civil suit or proceeding which said corporation, joint stock company, or other association shall have been a party, who shall thereafter violate this, or either of said acts, shall no longer be allowed to engage in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States:

Provided, that such prohibition shall only be enforced after such corporation, joint stock company, or other association shall have been enjoined against further engaging in such business, in an information or suit brought in a United States court of competent jurisdiction, by the Attorney General in behalf of the Government. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General in any case, unless he shall be satisfied that such corporation, joint stock company, or other association has desisted and abstained and will in future desist and abstain from such violation, to enforce the provision by proceeding either by information or by indictment, as he may in his discretion think best.

Any corporation, joint stock company, or other association which shall be charged with violating this act, and any President, Director, Treasurer, officer, or agent thereof, may be joined as a party in any proceeding, civil or criminal, to enforce this act.

If, in the judgment of the Attorney General such corporation, joint stock company, or other association against which any civil proceeding may be instituted be one on which the public is so depending that the interruption of its business will cause serious public loss or inconvenience he may, in his discretion, refrain from proceeding to obtain a decree which will absolutely prevent the continuance of such business and may apply for a limited or conditional decree, or one to take effect at some future day, as the public interests shall seem to require. And, if in the judgment of the court before whom such proceeding may be pending, the interruption of the business of the defendant corporation, joint stock company, or other association will cause such serious public loss or inconvenience, the court may decline to enter an absolute decree enjoining it against proceeding with its business, and may enter a modified or conditional decree, or such decree to take effect at a future time, as justice shall require. The court may also, in its discretion, enjoin such officers or agents or servants of such corporation, joint stock company, or other association from continuing in its service and enjoin any such corporation, joint stock company, or association from continuing their employement therein, as the case shall seem to require.

SECTION 10—That any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, and any President, Director, Treasurer, officers corporator, co-partner, associate or agent thereof, who shall in its behalf after the thirtieth day of June, 1904, engage in such business in violation of this act, shall for each offense, in addition to such penalty for contempt as the court in case of disobedience to its lawful order may impose, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION 11.—That every President, Treasurer, general manager, agent, or other person usually exercising the powers of such offices of any corporation, joint stock company, or other association, who has himself in its behalf, violated, united to violate, or voted for or consented to the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall thereafter be personally liable for all the debts and obligations of any such corporation, joint stock company, or other association, created while such person holds such office or agency, whether under the same or subsequent elections or appointments.

The foregoing bill will go to the Committee on Judiciary, of which Senator Hoar is Chairman.

ODELL TO MEET PLATT TO-DAY.

Governor Arrives in This City—Senator Denounces as False Stories of Opposition to His Re-election.

Gov. Odell reached the city at 8:45 o'clock and went to the Union League Club to meet friends. He declined to talk for publication. When the Governor reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel Senator Platt had retired. The Senator and Governor will breakfast together this morning.

Senator Platt pronounced the published statements that he was not a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate or that there was a break between himself and Gov. Odell to be falsehoods.

"There is no rupture," he declared with a slight show of anger. "There is absolutely no opposition to me on the part of Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Black, or anybody else. I am a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, and I expect to be chosen without any trouble."

About the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night were ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Senator Raines, Senator Wilcox, Chairman G. W. Dunn, Secretary Reuben L. Fox, Senator Goodsell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Jacob Snell of Fonda, Clerk Archie Baxter of the Assembly, Job E. Hedges, Superintendent John McCullagh, and others.

Senator N. A. Elsberg last night authorized a denial that he was a party to any agreement to act with Senators Brown and Brackett against the organization if the committee Chairmanships were not arranged to their liking.

At the conference to-day it is believed that about the only matter to be disposed of will be the committee make-ups. It seems to be agreed that Senator Raines will be President pro tem. of the Senate, Senator Malby will head the Committee on Finance, Senator Horace White will be Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, and Senator Brackett again will be at the head of the Judiciary Committee.

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

Mayor Hayes a Candidate for Renomination, Although Party Managers Don't Want Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—Mayor Hayes has formally announced his candidacy for renomination. The Democratic Party managers will defeat him if they can. He has kept them in hot water for four years by setting up a political machine of his own as against that controlled by Senator Gorman and I. Freeman Rasin. Hayes appeals to every citizen and taxpayer irrespective of party, although declaring that he seeks the Democratic nomination.

Whether, in the event of defeat for renomination by his party, he will run as an independent is a question that worries the managers. If he does, the Democrats cannot win at the municipal election in May. Baltimore City is very close, the independent vote being the balance of power. Senator Gorman and the other State leaders realize that as goes Baltimore City in May so likely will go the State in November, when a Governor and other State officers and a Legislature that will elect a successor to United States Senator McComas will be chosen. Should Hayes run independent he may thus beat the party's prospects.

Among those mentioned by party leaders for the nomination are Gen. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who has served seven times as Mayor; George Cator, a prominent merchant, and Milton Snowden. Friends of the Mayor say that he will develop strength as the date for the primary approaches. They think the party managers will be forced to accept his nomination. It is argued, too, that the objection of the politicians to Mayor Hayes that he refused to become a tool in their hands will prove a winning card.

ADDICKS MEN MAKE AN OFFER.

Their Proposition to Divide Legislature's Offices with Regulars Will Be Considered To-day.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 2.—Sub-committees of the Union Republicans and the regular Republican members of the General Assembly met here to-day to discuss the organization of the Legislature, which convenes at Dover to-morrow. The Union is composed of the adherents of J. Edward Addicks, candidate for the United States Senate.

During the conference the Addicks committee offered to give the regular Republicans half of the offices in the two houses, provided the offices be named in a caucus of all the Republican legislators. The regulars declined to accept this proposition, explaining that they were without authority to commit their followers. They agreed, however, to submit the proposition, and it will be discussed at a meeting of regulars to-morrow.

To Elect Senator Trainor's Successor.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Odell has appointed Jan. 27 as the day for the special election in the Sixteenth Senatorial District of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Trainor.

PLINY FISKE MET BURGLAR.

Through the arraignment yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court of a well-dressed man, who gave the name of Charles Dean, an exciting experience which Pliny Fiske, the banker, of the firm of Harvey Fiske & Co., had with him on Thursday morning in the Holland House became known. Detectives say that Dean and "Nick" Moran are one and the same person, and that the last experience which they had with him was at the time of the theft of Mrs. Kingdon's diamonds in the Waldorf-Astoria. They assert that Moran is one of the cleverest hotel thieves in the country.

Mr. Fiske was asleep in his room, on the second floor of the hotel about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, when he was aroused by the sound of rattling papers. He knew his valet would not disturb anything of that kind, so he leaped from his bed and confronted the intruder, whom he seized by the arm. The man wrested himself free and ran to the hall, pursued by Mr. Fiske.

The banker walked to the marble stairway leading to the office and informed the porters below that "a thief was in the house." He said he thought he saw him going up a near-by flight of stairs. Immediately the search began, and several men were standing with Mr. Fiske on the steps on the northern side of the hotel, debating what to do, when a man came leisurely toward them. He had a cigarette in his mouth, and was buttoning up his overcoat, looking quite unconcerned. Without hesitation Mr. Fiske made a grab for the dignified stranger, who stepped one side.

"Sir!" he exclaimed indignantly.

"Oh, there is no mistake," said Mr. Fiske. "You are the man who was in my room. You broke into my desk and fumbled among my papers."

Several men held the stranger until the police arrived, when the prisoner was taken to Headquarters. Magistrate Barlow yesterday committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

FREEL EXONERATES PURROY.

Says the Two Fires at 167-173 Wooster Street Were of Separate Origin.

Fire Marshal Freel made a positive declaration yesterday that the two big fires in the buildings 167-173 Wooster Street last Wednesday were separate and distinct and of independent origin.

Acting Chief Purroy has been made the subject of some severe criticism on account of the fires, for it was more than hinted that he had ordered the engines away before the last embers were extinguished, with the result that the second fire occurred.

Marshal Freel completely exonerates Mr. Purroy from this charge, pointing out that two floors separated the fires, and that there were no airshafts, flues, or elevators connecting them. He would not say, however, that he was satisfied that both blazes were of incendiary origin.

DEATH OF GEN. F. P. EARLE

Was a Noted Hotel Man and Owner of the Jumel Mansion.

Famous Revolutionary Structure Was Built by a Near Relative of One of His Ancestors.

Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, long prominent as the proprietor of several well-known hotels, and also in military circles, died yesterday afternoon in the old Jumel mansion, which he purchased six years ago and renamed Earle Cliff. He had been in poor health for three years, and his death was due to heart disease. He became suddenly worse early yesterday morning and died after twelve hours of great suffering.

Gen. Earle was born sixty-three years ago in Oxford, Conn., and was educated in a private school there. Coming to this city when a young man, he went first into the drug business, but gave that up soon to associate himself with his father, who at that time was proprietor of Earle's Hotel, at Centre and Canal Streets. After that Gen. Earle established the Hotel Normandie at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, and Normandie-by-the-Sea, a large summer hotel near Seabright, N. J. His hotel ventures were not entirely successful, and involved him in financial difficulties.

The Hotel Netherland was built for Gen. Earle by William Waldorf Astor. In the course of certain litigation between them Mr. Astor decided to take up his residence in England. Gen. Earle commented on that very emphatically, it is said, and declared that the American flag should float from the hotel, even though Mr. Astor did become an English citizen.

It is related that Mr. Astor asserted that such should not be the case, and the halyards of the flagpole were cut. Gen. Earle, although well along in years, and despite the fact that the flagstaff of the Netherland is at a dizzy height, took the American flag, climbed the pole, and nailed the standard to the staff. There it remained for a long time for lack of ability to get any one hazardous enough to climb the staff and take it down. A short time afterward Gen. Earle severed his connection with the house.

After a long litigation Gen. Earle was enabled to purchase the historic Jumel mansion, famous as the place where Washington made his headquarters, and where Hamilton and Burr met before their tragic duel. Gen. Earle was a lineal descendant of Capt. William Morris, a near relative of Col. Roger Morris, by whom the house was built. When the mansion passed out of the hands of the Morris family it fell into the possession of Stephen Jumel, an eccentric French wine merchant, whose widow later imparted to it by her wit, beauty, and her entertainments a social lustre that has never left it. Aaron Burr later married the widow, and all famous men of the time were at one time or another guests at the mansion.

When Gen. Earle obtained possession, the grounds, included about thirty-seven city lots. His financial troubles, however, proved too heavy a burden, and he sold all except about a city block. The extension of Edgecombe Avenue went through the property. Negotiations are now pending, by which it is believed that the city may acquire the property, the Board of Public Improvements on March 6, 1901, having voted in favor of such a procedure. Most of the old furniture and decorations have been preserved, and the mansion has of late been the meeting place of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Washington Heights Chapter of which society was founded by Mrs. Earle, a daughter of David G. Smith of Noval Scotia.

Gen. Earle's military career began in 1862 when he entered as a private in the Seventh Regiment. He became Captain of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., in 1881, and that body under his direction became noted. He later became Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery on the staff of Gov. Hill, and also was on Gov. Flower's staff.

He was a member of many organizations, including the Society of Colonial Wars, the Order of Founders, and Patriots of America, the Sons of the Revolution, the Maryland Society, the New England Society, the American Geographical Society, the Heights Club, Jockey Club, Cherry Diamond, and American Yacht Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He leaves a widow and four sons, the oldest of whom, Ferdinand Pinney Earle, is twenty-five years old, and is now studying art in Paris.

Gen. Earle's mother resides at 17 East Fifty-seventh Street, and is eighty-four years old. Just nine years ago, to the day, his father died. He also leaves several brothers—William H., who at one time was connected with the Park Avenue Hotel; Eugene M. of the Hotel Earlington, Frederick, who now is retired and lives in Riverside Drive, and J. P. Earle, also retired and living in Pasadena, Cal.

IN THE STUDEBAKERS' MEMORY.

$200,000 Gift by the Company That the Five Brothers Owned.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 2.—The Studebaker Manufacturing Company has presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of South Bend $200,000, to be used for the construction of a building as a memorial to the five original Studebaker brothers, the last one of whom, Clem Studebaker, died last year.

The gift was a surprise both to the Young Men's Christian Association and the people of the city.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hoy have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Martha Hoy, to Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy. The ceremony will itake place on Tuesday, Jan. 20, and the officiating clergyman is to be the pastor of the Orthodox Greek Church in New York.

The company invited to witness what will be the first Greek marriage ever celebrated in Washington will be limited to the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the bride and the members of the Russion Embassy, not more than fifty persons altogether. After a short out-of-town trip, Mr. Rogestvensky and his bride will take up their residence at Chevy Chase, where the Second Secretary has taken a house for the Winter. On May 1 they will go abroad for a trip of several months. The wedding will be solemnized in the Hoy residence, Connecticut Avenue.

The first of the season's Cabinet dinners in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be given to-morrow evening by Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay.

The German Ambassador will give the first formal dinner party of the present season to-morrow evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert.

Ambassador Hengelmüller of Austria Hungary and Mme. Hengelmüller have issued cards to a "recevmento" to-morrow from 5 to 6 o'clock. They will receive their associates of the Diplomatic Corps. Baroness Hengelmüller, owing to her late illness, will not resume her Saturday evenings at home until Jan. 24.

The Peruvian Legation will be the scene of a brilliant reception to-morrow afternoon, when the Minister and Mme. Calderon will present their eldest daughter, Miss Adelina Alvarez Calderon, to society.

The annual Charity Ball for the Children's Hospital was given this evening at the New Willard. Both ballrooms and the banquet hall were used, and supper was served in the dining room on the first floor. Music was furnished by the Marine Band. Mrs. William R. Merram and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin received the guests, and Mrs. George Howard, floor manager, was assisted by a large staff of young men. The patronesses, many of whom were present during the early part of the evening, included Lady Herbert, Baroness Hengelmüller, Baroness Moncheur, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. H. L. E. Johnston, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Henry May, Miss Riggs, and Miss Patten. Owing to the large number of private dances in the past ten days the attendance of young people was not so large as usual.

Mrs. Roosevelt has issued cards for an "at-home" Monday, from 4 to 6 o'clock. She will give an evening musicale on Friday, Jan. 9, and the invitations are to be issued on Monday.

Fred. Kernochan in Mr. Rives's Office.

Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday appointed Frederick Kernochan an Assistant Corporation Counsel in place of J. Fairfax McLaughlin resigned, at a salary of $1,500 a year. Mr. Kernochan is a cousin of James Kernochan.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Misses' and Girls' Coats.

At Astonishingly Reduced Prices.

In connection with our great and commanding sales of Women's Cloaks, we have reduced the prices on all our Misses' and Girls' Winter Garments, offering in many instances almost incredible values for the money.

GIRLS' LONG COATS.
Heavy Montagnac; Special at **4.95**

MISSES' 44-INCH LONG GARMENTS.
Kersey, Zibeline, Pebble Cloth, Montagnac and other fabrics, in loose or half-fitted styles; made to sell from $15.00 to $35.00; lined with guaranteed satin; at **11.75, 9.75** and **7.50**

MISSES' NATTY BOX COATS.
Finest Kerseys, double capes and velvet trimmings, **10.00**

MISSES' VELOUR JACKETS.
Double shoulder capes, jaunty blouse front, hip skirt, bishop sleeves; lined with gray satin; fancy buttons; collarless neck, trimmed with silk braid; silk braid belt; made to sell at $25.00, **16.50**

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS.
Three different styles; fine Melton, Gray, Oxford, Blue and Brown, **2.95**

GIRLS' LONG COATS.
Fine Kersey; military capes, trimmed fancily with cord; made to sell at $15.00, **9.75**

GIRLS' MONTE CARLO COATS.
Full length, double inverted plaits, fancy cape, bishop sleeves, **7.50**

GIRLS' WOOL DRESSES.
Several hundred which were $3.95 to $8.75, **2.90, 3.50** and **4.75**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists.

Some excellent new styles at very low prices. Suitable mostly for parties and general evening wear. Specially designed, and will be among the leading features for to-day's business:

ALBATROSS WAISTS.
White, Nile Green, Pink, Light Blue and Gray; full plaited front; yoke and collar of dainty Val. lace; plaited sleeves forming full puff at waist, **2.95**

CASHMERE WAISTS.
Light Blue, Pink, Light Gray, Nile Green and White; entire waist box plaited; rounded yoke of lace and cashmere, front and back, **3.95**

LOUISINE WAISTS.
Light Blue, Pink and White; front and back made of loose plaits piped, with contrasting silk; hand-made French knots on front, collar and cuffs; fancy metal buttons; newly designed, very full puff sleeves, **8.90**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Fancy Linens,

Doilies, Etc.

12½c. each RENAISSANCE DOILIES at **5**

35c. each LACE EDGE CENTRES at **11**

19c. each RENAISSANCE DOILIES at **9**

55c. each LACE EDGE CENTRES at **21**

50c. each GUIPURE SCARFS at **29**

75c. each LACE EDGE CENTRES and SCARFS at **33**

85c. to $1.00 each SPAN. TEL SCARFS at **49**

$1.00 to $1.25 each RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES at **59**

$1.25 to $2.00 each RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES at **98**

$2.00 to $3.50 each EMBROIDERED SCARFS and CENTRES at **1.25**

$3.00 to $4.00 each RENAISSANCE SCARFS at **1.95**

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

50,000 High-Grade Cigars

At Less Than Cost of Producon.

We had an enormous holiday business, and this naturally resulted in a considerable number of odd lots and broken lines. We want to sell these fine Cigars without delay, and so we price them in a fashion that every lover of fragrant tobacco will instantly appreciate.

We Group Them in Special Lots:

LOT 1—4,000 Clear Havana Puritanos, strictly high-grade Cuban-made goods, assorted brands; regularly at $10.00 per 100; choice, box of 50, **3.95**

LOT 2—3,000 Key West Clear Havana Puritanos Finos, high-grade Cuban hand-made; regularly at $8.00 per 100; box of 50, **3.00**

LOT 3—5,000 Clear Havana Cigars, assorted brands, Key West and N. Y. makes; in desirable sizes, such as Panetelas, Conchas Especiales, etc.; regularly up to $8.00 per 100; box of 50, **2.95**

LOT 4—5,000 Sumatra Wrapper, long Havana filler Cigars, several brands, assorted sizes; qualities up to $7.00 per 100; box of 50, **2.50**

LOT 5—3,000 Havana Conchas, handmade; regular 10c. quality; box of 50, **1.90**

LOT 6—10,000 Sumatra Wrapper Cigars, long mixed Havana filler; your choice of several brands, regularly up to $4.50 per 100; box af 50, **1.50**

LOT 7—4,000 genuine Porto Rican Brevas; box of 100, **1.75**

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

The Great White Sale.

Undermuslins in Newest Materials and Neatest Patterns.

Of course, as part of the White Sale, intrinsic attractions in the goods are inevitable and much appreciated. But for to-day we have chosen a lot of the most timely needfuls and have marked them at prices which will appeal convincingly to every woman who loves a good bargain.

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS, extra quality muslin and cambric, 3 styles; high and V necks, trimming of lace embroidery and hemstitching, **49**

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin, V necks, tucked yoke, with two torchon lace insertions, hemstitched lawn ruffle, **69**

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, good muslin, several styles, umbrella ruffles of tucked lawn, others lace trimmed, **29**

DRAWERS, trimmed with lace and embroidery; also hemstitched and tucked, **39**

PETTICOATS, fine cambric and muslin; umbrella styles, with trimming of embroidery and torchon lace, **98**

PETTICOATS, cambric, extra heavy, umbrella styles, trimming of Point de Paris lace; fine embroidery and cluster tucking, **1.50**

CORSET COVERS, cambric, fine quality; low and V necks, elaborately trimmed with Val. lace insertion and edge, ribbon finish, **39**

CORSET COVERS, cambric and nainsook, superior quality; many styles to select from; trimming of Point de Paris, torchon and Duchesse lace, also fine embroidery, ribbon finish, **49**

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Fine Winter Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

A Sale of wonderful magnitude in point of value. Quality, not price, reigns supreme in this great January event. Familiarity with The Big Store's methods prompts thousands to attend this sale. It concerns everybody. It is rich and broad in assortment.

Men's Underwear.

MEN'S FINE NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, steam-shrunk; the shirts are single or double-breasted, with double-sewn back; the drawers have double gusset, taped seams, finished in the best possible manner; sizes 34 to 50, made to sell up to $2.00; choice, at **95**

MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, made to sell at 65c. each, all sizes, at **30**

MEN'S RIBBED SHIRTS, fleeced, several colors, 50c. qualities, at **25**

Broken Assortments of MEN'S HIGH-GRADE IMPORTED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, in flesh, blue, natural and white; including fine cashmere, silk-plaited and heavy mercerized ribbed cotton, all sizes in one or another, made to sell up to $4.00; at **1.75**

WOMEN'S HEAVY NATURAL WOOL VESTS and DRAWERS, all sizes, made to sell at $1.25; at **55**

WOMEN'S FINE RIBBED WOOL VESTS and DRAWERS, hand-embroidered, silk trimmings, all sizes, made to sell at $1.25; at **75**

Women's Underwear.

WOMEN'S WHITE MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS, broken sizes, 75c.; at **25**

WOMEN'S EXTRA SIZE COMBINATION SUITS, white and natural, $1.25 quality; at **75**

WOMEN'S FINE WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, white and natural, all sizes, $2.25 grade; at **1.25**

Children's Underwear.

1,000 dozen CHILDREN'S VESTS, PANTS, DRAWERS and COMBINATION SUITS, in Wool, Merino and Fleeced Cotton, sizes 16 to 34, regularly up to $1.00; choice, at **25**

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker SALE of WHITE

Stop! Look!! Listen!!!

A FOR'Y-TIMES told tale is the story of the Semi-annual Sale of White Goods at WANAMAKER'S. Feeble, echoing imitations are counted by thousands. Perhaps you have vowed you will never read another White Goods advertisement—and who will blame you? They are nearly all very stupid.

Nevertheless, repent and read this. It will not make you very tired, and perhaps may be interesting—certainly will be profitable.

Raison d' Etre

Abstractly this White Sale is an anachronism. Why should women buy Summer garments in mid-winter? *Practically* the White Sale is an advantage. Excellence and cheapness create its rationale. In pre-historic days before sewing-machines were in vogue, when needlework was a fine lady's graceful accomplishment, the Winter's sewing prepared for the Summer's dress. It was necessary then. The precedent lingers, but is not quite logical.

The reason—and this is the oft-repeated stupidity—for the White Goods Sale is that we plan it in such fashion as to make buying convenient, pleasant, profitable to you, the public.

Experience and Preparation

Our people are old hands at the business. The present managers selected their predecessors and teachers with great skill. Too much experience is a bad handicap—often a load that locates the future in the past. And yet in this White Sale *experience* counts. The great stock is collected by sleuths in the market. Useless for would-be-shrewd manufacturers to find room here for the hold-overs that are cheap because *passe*, sallow with age—uninteresting.

Sanatory factories in which only clean garments are made, by properly paid working people, alone contribute to the supply of garments. Linen and cotton piece goods from mills and bleacheries that only send out spotless white.

From such sources the stock is drawn. Preparations have been proceeding for many months. Just as the Christmas holidays go into perspective and enter the hall of memory, the white goods, jealous of the whiteness of the driven snow, step to the front, and by right of might, of precedent, of worthiness, claim the right-of-way.

And it is conceded. In the Basement, the Under-Price Store, the home of prices that are sub-normal, surrenders, and the snowy waves over-run it. The show-cases of the Main Aisle give welcome to the dainty graces of cambric, embroidery and lace. No darker shades may enter these crystal cages now. The French Store, and all adjacent sections on Second floor, gladly welcome the spotless host. A merry spirit of purity pervades the store. The decorations melt away from holly and mistletoe to pure white figures. Pages with horns blow the fancied fanfare and winged victories forecast the success of the great White Sale of 1903.

Chemises

18c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with lace or cambric ruffle. Three to a buyer.
35c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace or lawn hemstitched ruffle.
50c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery.
65c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.
85c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; lawn ruffle on skirt.
$1—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion; ribbon run through; lawn ruffle on skirt; trimmed with lace and insertion.
Other styles up to $3.75.

Short Skirts

25c—Of muslin, with plain cambric ruffle and plaits above.
35c—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle and hemstitched plaits; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched hem.
50c—Of muslin; five styles; with lawn ruffle trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or neat embroidery; or lawn hemstitched ruffles.
75c—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn and hemstitched plaits.
$1.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery and hemstitched plaits above.
Other styles up to $3.25.

Petticoats

50c—of muslin or cambric; two styles; deep ruffle with cluster of plaits, or plain hem with hemstitching above.
75c—Of muslin; two styles; trimmed with embroidery, or umbrella ruffle of lawn with hemstitched hem.
85c—Of cambric or muslin; three styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.
$1—Of cambric; six styles; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery or torchon lace and insertion; or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.
$1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace or blind or open embroidery.
$1.75—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with torchon or point de Paris lace and insertion; others with open or blind embroidery.
$2—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with blind embroidery and four clusters of plaits above.
$2.50—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Point de Paris lace, two rows of insertion and cluster plaits.
$2.75—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or Point de Paris lace, or handsome embroidery.
Other styles up to $30.

Corset Covers

8c—Of cambric; two styles; neck trimmed with neat embroidery or torchon lace. Three to a customer.
18c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace or hemstitched ruffle; draw-string at waist.
25c—Of cambric; four styles; round or V neck; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery; some with insertion or hemstitching.
35c—Of cambric; three styles; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery, torchon lace or hemstitched ruffle; all ribbon-trimmed; draw-string at waist.

Corset Covers

50c—Of cambric, nainsook or lawn; eight styles; round neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed; draw-string at waist.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric; four styles; round or V neck trimmed with embroidery and insertion; some with Valenciennes lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1—Of nainsook or cambric; six styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or torchon lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; also embroidery.
Other styles up to $4.75.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin; three styles; low neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; or V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery. Three to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; three styles; high, V or square neck, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yokes trimmed with insertion.
65c—Of cambric; lawn neck, short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and ribbon.
75c—Of cambric or muslin; seven styles; V, square or high neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; others with hemstitched ruffle and plaits.
85c—Of cambric; four styles; high, square or round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery and insertion, or hemstitched ruffle and plaits.
$1—Of cambric; ten styles; square, high or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace, or handsome embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of cambric; four styles; high, V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or Valenciennes lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1.50—Of cambric or muslin; three styles; high or square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or neat embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.
$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook; four styles; high, square or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace; ribbon-trimmed.
$2—Of nainsook; high neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and four rows of insertion and ribbon.
$2.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and neat embroidery; high back, square front; ribbon-trimmed.
Other styles up to $11.50.

Drawers

10c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem with plaits above. Three to a buyer.
15c—Of fine muslin or cambric; plain hem with cluster plaits above. Three to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin or cambric; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffles.
35c—Of cambric or muslin; five styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace and insertion or lawn hemstitched ruffles.
50c—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin; five styles; trimmed with lawn ruffle, Valenciennes, point de Paris or torchon lace, neat embroidery or umbrella ruffle of lawn hemstitched.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric; five styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, torchon lace or blind embroidery.

Drawers

$1—Of cambric or nainsook; four styles; trimmed with blind embroidery and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace.
$1.25—Of cambric; trimmed with handsome embroidery with cluster plaits above.
$1.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Other styles up to $6.50.
The 8c Corset Covers, 10c and 15c Drawers, 18c Chemises and 38c Nightgowns are on special tables in the Basement Under-Price Store. All other goods on Second floor.

Children's Short Dresses

45c to $1—Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses; yokes of plain or hemstitched plaits; or embroidery or lace insertions, in round, square or pointed effect, with embroidery ruffles or bretelles over shoulders; extra wide skirts. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
$1.15 to $2.50—Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses of fine nainsook or lawn; yokes with embroidery or lace insertions and ruffles; or ribbon at neck and sleeves; extra wide skirts, with embroidery ruffle or lace edge. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
50c to $3.25—Children's French Waist Dresses of lawn or nainsook; trimmed with lace or embroidery insertions; or entire body of cluster plaits; skirts with deep embroidery ruffle, insertion or hemstitching. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Babies' Long Slips

25c to 50c—Of Lonsdale cambric and nainsook; bishop and yoke effects, with hemstitched plaits or embroidery insertion; finished at neck and sleeves with embroidery, lace or hemstitched ruffle; skirts with deep hem, good width.
75c to $1.35—Of fine nainsook; yokes in round, Pompadour or pointed effects; richly trimmed with embroidery or lace insertions; some with embroidery ruffles; skirts with plain or hemstitched hem, or fine plaits and hemstitching. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Undergarments

DRAWERS

18c—Good quality of muslin; hemstitched hem and ruffle. Sizes 2 to 10 years.
25c—Of Lonsdale cambric or Masonville muslin; embroidery or lace ruffle, with cluster of plaits or rows of hemstitching on ruffle and above hem. Sizes 2 to 16 years.
10c to 18c—Of muslin, with hem and cluster of plaits. Sizes 1 to 3 years, 10c; 4 to 8 years, 15c; 10 to 14 years, 18c. Second floor, Fourth avenue.
10c to 18c—Of good quality muslin; hem with cluster of plaits. Sizes 1 and 2 years, 10c; 4, 6 and 8 years, 15c; 10, 12 and 14 years, 18c. Basement.

PETTICOATS

35c to 50c—Of muslin or cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with hemstitched plaits; or cambric, with embroidery ruffle or hemstitched hem. Sizes 2 to 14 years. Second floor, Fourth avenue.
25c—Of good quality muslin; cambric ruffle, with hemstitched hem. Sizes 2 to 8 years. Basement.

NIGHTGOWNS

35c to 65c—Of Masonville muslin or Lonsdale cambric; yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits; or cluster of plaits and embroidery insertion; or plain bishop style, with ribbon at neck. Sizes 2 to 14 years.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Paris Contributes Fine LINGERIE To the January White Sale

IT IS fitting that the great White Occasion—the time when American manufacturers have done their utmost—should receive recognition from the fellow-craftsmen of France.

And so the French Room adds today its enchantments to the powerful attractions of the White Sale.

Many of the most beautiful pieces of delicate Lingerie—so fine as to render difficult the distinction between underwear and fancy-work—appear here to charm the woman of taste, while at the same time a strong note of economy makes the offerings doubly tempting.

Quantities of the fine, sheer, beautifully trimmed and embroidered garments have been provided especially for the occasion, at prices that reflect the special concession by which we got them. Other fascinating pieces have been taken from our this-season's importations and decisively reduced. It is a veritable harvest time for those women, whose desire to possess these fine, luxurious garments is frequently thwarted by the expense usually involved. Some price-notes:

Drawers, of fine nainsook, with deep ruffles, clusters of plaits and French dots, beading and dainty ribbons, at
$1.50, from $3.50. $1.75, from $4.50.
$2.50, from $5.

Drawers of fine nainsook, trimmed with lace and clusters of plaits, in charming designs, specially priced at $2.50. Others, in fine styles at $3.50 to $5.

Chemises, of French cotton or nainsook: plain, trimmed with scallops, at 95c, to those richly lace-trimmed at $3.50.

Nightgowns, with high neck and long sleeves; made of fine French muslin, at $3.75 and $5, reduced from $7.50, $9 and $10. Some slightly mussed, and reduced from our regular stock, others imported especially for the sale; are $7 and $8; from $10 and $12.

Corset Covers, of fine materials; some with high neck in back, low in front; others in round shape, trimmed with dainty embroidery and ribbon, $1.50 to $7.75. Some particularly choice designs are specially priced at $2 to $3.50.

French Room, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

A Vision of Summer Loveliness--- White Dresses for the South

CASES in the costume section are filled with an array of bewitching White Dresses that will make you rub your eyes in bewilderment, to see if you are dreaming. For they are Summer itself—airy, almost ethereal—designed for the women who will soon be flitting away to the Southland, and can wear these summery dresses under sunny blue skies.

There are about thirty-five of them—of point d'Esprit, organdie, net, linen, Swiss muslin, with exquisitely conceived trimmings of Cluny lace, Mexican drawnwork, Valenciennes lace or embroidery.

The skirts show a tendency to fullness, and are gathered and plaited in effects past describing. In fact, each dress is an absolute distinct production—to describe would be to catalogue.

Come see them, and be charmed. They are $33 to $75. Second floor, Broadway and Ninth street.

A Batch of News for Men

AND of that particular sort that interests particular men, who, nevertheless, keep an eye on their pocketbook. Men's Furnishings of the reliable quality and style so many men have learned to associate with WANAMAKER'S offered today at these tempting prices:

Men's $1.50 Fancy Shirts at 85c—
Some from our own stock, others from a manufacturer's surplus stock, in this season's patterns, handsomely printed on madras, and made up in the best possible manner. Beautifully laundered; all with detached cuffs. Some black-and-white combinations in the lot. Not many of sizes 14 or 14½, but plenty of the others. 85c each.

Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c—
Another lot just received—the last went in a jiffy. These are exceptionally good collars for the money, and hard to equal among regular 12½c. collars. Men's Linen Collars, in two heights each of lock front and Piccadilly. Put up in neat boxes, and sold only by the box of 3, for 25c.

Men's Night Shirts, 50c—
The most comfortable of Night Shirts are those made with surplice necks like these. Of excellent muslin, with neat colored trimming; all sizes. 50c each.

Men's White Madras Shirts, 50c—
The soft, comfortable, yet good-looking Negligee Shirts that so many men like to wear, as they may be worn all the year long.
These shirts are splendidly made, of an excellent quality of madras, in a variety of strips; plain and plaited bosoms. Detachable cuffs; all sizes. Remarkable values at 50c each.
Ninth street aisle.

Shoes at Systematic Savings

NOT the result of hap-hazard jumbling together of odd lots of shoes, but of broad, shrewd skilful planning, whereby prices on new, fresh, up-to-date shoes are lowered far beneath ordinary levels.

Here are Shoes, for men, women, children, that will brave Winter storms, and make for comfort as well as style. And consider the prices:

Men's Lace Shoes at $1.50
Black cold-tanned calf, with heavy solid soles, sewed on; shapely, handsome and durable, and worth a half more.

Men's Box Calf Shoes at $1.90
Better than any others we can find at less than $3. Oak leather soles, welted and stitched; genuine box calfskin uppers; stylishly cut and made.

Men's Dress Shoes at $2.40
Box and Russia calf or chrome-tanned kidskin; laced style, with welted soles and stylish lasts; best leathers all through. Equal to most $3.50 shoes.

Girls' Calfskin Shoes at $1.20
Lace styles, with solid leather soles and spring heels; warm, comfortable school shoes; sizes 11 to 2. Worth $1.50.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1.20
Extra stout box calf lace Shoes, made on wide bottomed lasts, with full round toes; sizes 9 to 13½.

Children's Kid Shoes at $1
Spring-heel lace and button Shoes, with round toes; pretty shapes and durable leathers. Worth a third more.

Women's Rubber Overshoes at Half Price
12,000 pairs of Women's first quality Overshoes; to fit prevailing styles of shoes. All sizes to start with. Better values than you're apt to find anywhere else. 25c a pair. Basement.

Girls' Coats Reduced

FROM a manufacturer anxious to get rid of his piece-goods we secured this especially attractive group of Coats, which he made up to our order.

They are full-length; of heavy-weight cheviot, zibeline and kersey. They have very loose box backs and bishop sleeves, and are double-breasted and buttoned high to neck. Sizes 8 to 14 years,

$7.50, Worth $10

Second floor, Ninth street.

Embroideries

HERE'S a joyful bit of news for women that have children's dresses, fine undergarments and the like, to make. It's an offering of Embroideries from the best hand-looms of Switzerland, all new, in charming designs on cambric, nainsook or Swiss muslin — priced considerably below their value:

5c a yard, for 6c, 7c and 8c kinds
10c a yard, for 11c and 12½c kinds
12½c a yard, for 14c to 16c kinds
15c a yard, for 17c to 22c kinds
25c a yard, for 28c to 35c kinds Broadway

Special Offerings Of BOYS' SUITS

THE first consists of two hundred Sailor Suits, of blue serge, and blue or fancy cheviot—the clean-up of a manufacturer's stock. Suits that we would ordinarily sell at $5 to $7. Today, sizes 3 to 12 years, at

$3.50 a Suit

The second contains fifty of the prettiest Sailor Suits, for the little fellows of 3 to 7 years, that you ever set eyes on. In blue, brown, red and slate, with silk collar, shield and necktie. Regular $9.75 values, at

$5 a Suit Second floor, Ninth street.

Muslin Sheets And Pillow Cases

SINCE we bought these ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases, the price has gone up at the mills. Now the cost of the Muslin *by the yard* is more than that of these neatly made-up goods. That's worth considering by housekeepers.

We tell of a new grade today—finer, light muslin, and lower priced:

HEMMED SHEETS

Made of a standard grade of muslin—

54x90 in., at 42c. 81x90 in., at 58c.
65x90 in., at 47c. 81x99 in., at 64c.
63x99 in., at 52c. 90x90 in., at 65c.
72x90 in., at 52c. 90x99 in., at 71c.
72x99 in., at 57c.

HEMMED PILLOW-CASES

Made of muslin of standard grade.

42x36 in., at 13c. 50x38½ in., at 17c.
42x38½ in., at 14c. 54x36 in., at 18c.
45x36 in., at 14c. 54x38½ in., at 19c.
45x38½ in., at 15c.

HEMMED SHEETS

Made from muslin of a lighter weight but finer than the standard goods above:

68x90 in., at 37c. 72x90 in., at 42c.
81x90 in., at 47c. 81x99 in., at 52c.
90x90 in., at 52c. Fourth avenue.

A Sale of WOMEN'S JACKETS

WE'RE clearing decks for our incoming Spring stock of Women's Coats and Wraps—and many a handsome, stylish garment is affected as to price by our eagerness to make room.

Among those receiving clearance papers is an attractive group of medium-weight Short Jackets, mainly in black cloths. They are variously trimmed with straps of cloth and taffeta, stitching; have fly-fronts, and are in every way jaunty and stylish.

But they must go at once, hence we have marked these

$12 to $21 Coats at $7.50 Each

It's a rare chance to secure a jacket to wear on such moderate Winter days as yesterday or to lay up for early Spring, at a trifling price. Second floor, Broadway.

Price-Reductions of Note On Clothing for Men and Youths

WE announce today several most important reductions on Winter Overcoats and Sack Suits for men, and for young men of 15 to 19 years.

As to its style, perfection of tailoring and high quality, Wanamaker clothing needs no recommendation beyond that of thousands of satisfied wearers. The mere news that already low prices on this season's garments are emphatically reduced, will produce the effect we wish—a hasty dispersal of the various groups. Here they are:

Men's Overcoats
At $25—Silk-lined Overcoats that were $30 to $40.
At $20—Silk lined Overcoats that were $25 and $30.

Men's Suits
At $15—Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, that were $20 to $30. Mostly in smaller sizes.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Youths' Overcoats
At $15—Youths' Surtout Overcoats, of Oxford mixed or black cheviot, that were $20 and $22. Sizes 32 to 38.

Youths' Suits
At $10—Youths' fancy cheviot Sack Suits, that were $15. About seventy-five in all.

Table Linens and Toweling

THE White Sale provision for these two most important groups of Household Linens, is as broad in range as it is favorable in price.

Wanamaker Linens have long since made a name for themselves—and every occasion like this strengthens their hold upon the housekeeping woman's approval, their claim upon her purse. From many items, a few of typical interest and economy:

TABLE LINEN by the Yard

At 35c a yard, worth 40c—Silver Bleached Austrian Table Linen; 63 in. wide.
At 45c a yard, worth 55c—Extra heavy old-fashioned loom dice Table Linen; made for long service; bleaches quickly; 60 in. wide.
At 65c a yard, from 75c—Bleached Irish Table Linen; full two yards wide; extra fine.
At $1 a yard, worth $1.25—Snow-white Irish Damask; 2 yards wide; all in one design.

TABLE CLOTHS

At $2 each, from $2.50—Bleached Scotch Double Damask Table Cloths: 70x72 in. Same, 70x90 in., $2.50 each, from $3.25; 70x108 in., $3 each, from $3.75.
Bleached Irish Linen Dinner Cloths; three beautiful designs, from one of the best manufacturers in Ireland—2 yards square, $4.25, regularly $4.85; 2x2½ yards, $5.25, regularly $6.

NAPKINS

At $1.50 a dozen, from $1.75—Bleached Scotch Napkins; splendid quality; 22 in. square.

NAPKINS

At $1.65 a dozen, from $2—Bleached Irish Napkins, matching table linen above at 65c a yard; 22 in. square.
Bleached Irish double damask full dinner-size Napkins; 26 in. square; matching Irish linen table cloths above at $8 a dozen from $9.25.

TOWELS

At 18c each, from 25c—Bleached Towels; momie weave, hemmed ends; 20x40 in.
At 25c each, from 35c—Fine Irish Huckaback Towels; extra large; all-white border; fringed ends; 24x45 in. Fourth avenue.
BATH TOWELS—1000 dozens snow-white Bath Towels; the best double warp quality; made especially for this sale; some hemmed, some fringed; others with colored borders; mostly all white; at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.
Fourth avenue and Under-Price Store, Basement.

TOWELING

Check Glass Toweling; 16 in. wide; red or blue checks; 8c a yard, from 10c.
Bleached Irish Crash, with three-stripe red border; 17 in wide; 8c a yard, from 10c. Fourth ave.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave 37th 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V. Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

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MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Free 9 to 6 Day — View 8 to 10 Evening

Very Valuable PAINTINGS.

Water Colors and Pastels

Collected by the late

Mrs. S. D. Warren

OF BOSTON

To be Sold by order of the Executors

At Unrestricted Public Sale

On Thursday and Friday Evenings Next, Jan'y 8th & 9th, At 8:30 O'clock

At

Mendelssohn Hall

Fortieth Street, East of Broadway.

Admission by card to be had free, of the managers.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

NO ARGUMENT

should convince any fair-minded person that there can be any Whiskey as good as a *STRAIGHT* Whiskey, which must be pure.

OLD CROW RYE

and our Scotch Whiskies,

Souvenir of Scotland,

Old, or

Bonnie Brier Bush,

Very Old, are all *STRAIGHT* Whiskies, and have never been equalled.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants,

156 Franklin St.,

also B'way & 27th St., N. Y.

Ready January 15th

The Epic of the Wheat

THE PIT

BY THE LATE

Frank Norris

A magnificent novel of life and wheat speculation in Chicago

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

34 Union Sq., E., New York.

ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.

Parrish, Peirce, Remington, and others.

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Cameron, Hellen, etc.

BOOKS.

All Standard Authors in fine editions.

SEATS

for the Theatres at

THE BOOK SHOP,

259 Fifth Avenue.

Human Bloodhounds

There is an interesting article on Indian man-trailers in the *January* number of

OUTING

Twenty-three other features. Hand your newsman a quarter and get the magazine of all

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE

NEVELSON BROTHERS' FAILURE.

Not Enough Heat for Customers in the Drug Store of the Building Owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Henry and Bernard Nevelson, druggists at 961 Park Avenue, assigned yesterday to Kaufman Mandel. Henry Nevelson sued J. Pierpont Morgan, the owner of the house at that number, a few days ago, to compel him to supply coal to heat the building properly and for $250 damages. The summons was returnable yesterday, but it was not served. It was said that the case had been settled amicably.

When asked about the assignment, Henry Nevelson said that scarcity of coal, and, consequently, lack of heat, had been responsible partly for poor business, which was the cause of the assignment.

"Did you have enough heat in the place for your customers?" he was asked.

"Well, no. We ought to have had better heat, but there was not enough coal. People don't want to come into a cold store."

"What other reason was there for the assignment?"

"Oh, maybe we want to go into some other business."

They began business in October, 1901.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MEYER MERCY.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment for $27,336 against Meyer Mercy of Newark, N. J., formerly a hat manufacturer, which was obtained by Morris J. Hirsch for Philip C. Donner, doing business as Donner & Co., for goods sold to him between Sept. 4, 1900, and April 18, 1901, by the firm of Donner & Co. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence, and was served on a third party here.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN BEHR.—Herman Behr of 232 East Twenty-fifth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $2,407 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1896, when he kept a liquor saloon.

JAMES H. FLETCHER.—A meeting of the creditors of James H. Fletcher, dealer in cloaks and costumes at 334 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday in the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. Seventeen claims, aggregating $72,014, were filed. There were two candidates for Trustee, Charles M. Hough and H. F. Reismeyer, but there was no election, as neither received a majority in number and amount. Fifteen creditors, with claims aggregating $16,885, voted for Mr. Reismeyer, and two creditors, whose claims aggregated $55,129, voted for Mr. Hough, one of these claims being that of Meyer Jonasson & Co., for $53,229.

HENRY T. DENMEAD.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Henry T. Denmead, who kept the Hamilton Boarding Stables, at 185 Edgecombe avenue, by the Long Dock and Elevator Company of Jersey City, a creditor for $634. Mr. Denmead sold out the business on Dec. 28 last. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he transferred a portion of his property on Dec. 28 to some of his creditors to prefer them, and on Oct. 1 executed a chattel mortgage for $500. Walter P. Long has been appointed temporary receiver of the assets by Judge Thomas of the United States District Court.

JULIUS DAHUT.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Julius Dahut, dealer in office and store fixtures at 2,076 Second Avenue by the following-named creditors: Vossnack Lumber Company, $297; H. M. Susswein & Co., $70; Excelsior Glass Company, $11, and H. F. Magee & Co., $276. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that on Dec. 12 he transferred his stock, machinery, and fixtures to Julius Levy by a chattel mortgage, which was foreclosed on Dec. 20, whereby Mr. Levy came into possession of the entire stock. Mr. Dahut also transferred money in bank and accounts to some persons unknown to the petitioners. The chattel mortgage was for $1,500. He has been connected with the business since 1891, and he succeeded his father in November, 1900.

JUSTINE S. SCHEEL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Mrs. Justine G. Scheel, of 410 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, by W. D. Althouse & Co., incorporated, coal miners of Philadelphia, creditors for $1,001, which concern obtained a judgment against her on Sept. 8 last. It was alleged that she is insolvent and that she transferred on Sept. 3 last by deeds dated Aug. 5, 1902, to Louisa Ammann the following described properties: 332 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, 321 Church street, 28 and 30 Walker street and 29 and 31 Lispenard street. She is the widow of Henry C. Scheel, coal merchant, of 11 Broadway, who committed suicide on Sept. 30 last on account, it was said, of losses in business due to the coal strike. It is said that Mrs. Scheel guaranteed some of his accounts. She inherited considerable property.

Attachment Against Passaic Man.

Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment against Albert R. Morrell, residing at Passaic, N. J., for $9,000 in favor of Theodore Frelinghuysen for money which it is alleged Mr. Morrell converted to his own use between Dec. 1, 1899, and Dec. 1 last.

No attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence and it was served on a safe deposit company.

Attachment Against Paraguay Company

Deputy Sheriff Plunkett has received an attachment for $5,168 against the Paraguay Development Company in favor of Henry S. Putnam on a note of the company dated March 22, 1902, payable in Philadelphia on May 21, 1902, which was not paid at maturity. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation, and it was served on United States Internal Revenue Collector Treat and on a banking firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Frederick G.—L. Schlesinger	$26
AVALLONE, Raffaele—R. S. Kelly	1,351
AVALLONE, Rafaele and Francesco—R. S. Kelly	1,715
AXELRAD, Peter—M. Bernstein	47
BOSSIE, Charles S.—Adolph Zierer Paper Company	34
BRYAN, William—Dimock & Fink Company	267
BRADY, Thomas J.—P. W. Enos & Sons Company	225
BELL, Agrippa M.—J. E. Linde	376
BENDER, Charles—S. Pollack	271
CRONIN, John J.—R. Finkerton and another	98
COOPER, Max—D. M. Nesbit Company	240
CROWE, Rose A.—Aeolipyle Company	20
CLARK, Francis A.—Aeolipyle Company	39
CROSHER, Henry P.—Junger Paper Company	45
DIEHL, Balthasar—D. A. Gaylord	85
DIAMOND, Joseph—H. Gottlieb	219
FERGUSON, Samuel D.—United States Trust Company of New York, administrator	1,183
GIFFORD, Henry B.—Seigel-Cooper Company	265
GILES, William O.—B. S. Rice and another	2,644
GREATER NEW YORK CRUDE OIL Burner Company—N. J. Mullin	448
HOOLEY, William—H. Constable	127
HALL & GRANT CONSTRUCTION COMpany—The Mayor, &c., costs	116
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMpany—A. Fasy and another, costs	105
JONES, Ernest—H. J. Ruge	40
KALBFLEISCH, Catherine, or Catherine Styles—H. L. Constable	73
KRAEMER, Herman—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	1,473
LIVINGSTON, Louise V.—E. de R. Boughton	140
MUNCH, Elisabeth—H. Batjer and another	248
MILLER, William—E. B. Ketchum	604
MARTINE, Minturn L., Jr.—John Kress Brewing Company	165
MAHONEY, Robert J.—W. L. Flagg	120
O'BRIEN, John C.—R. Stoll	44
O'SHEA, Thomas E.—H. Glasel	268
OLENICK, Irving—S. Hirsh and another	168
PATTEN, Walter R., or Wallie R.—E. W. Kearney	145
SCHENKEIN, Samuel—United National Bank of New York	760
SCHWAB, Charles L.—William M. Crane Company	114
SKIDMORE, Charles A.—S. M. Tucker and another	95
SCANNELL, John F.—E. P. Hatch	202
SITTNER, Louis—G. McKibben and another	39
SCHWANHAUSER, Frederick—J. Talcott	1,153
SIEBERT, Julius H.—Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York	230
TRAGIDIS, Themistocles—L. Kehiman	276
TRAVERS, Lovis and Jennie—M. Halpern	196
THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY —The Mayor, &c., costs	116
TOURIST COMPANY or Tourist Tablet Company—N. Hofheimer	110
PURITAN BAKING COMPANY—T. Stewart	1,773
TONKERS RAILROAD COMPANY—W. H. Miller	300
WINSLOW, Grace J.—K. J. Gallagher	71
WISE, Jacob and Henry—A. Teitelbaum	102
ZIEGFELD, Thomas J.—New York Bill Posting Company	347

New Orleans and San Francisco Road.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—The New Orleans and San Francisco Railroad was chartered here to-day with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Local capitalists have become associated with officials of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road in the enterprise. The object of the corporation is to build a line of railroad from New Orleans, by way of Arkansas, to Chicago. The organization is in connection with entrance of the 'Frisco into New Orleans.

Last Fall Healthy in This State.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—It is reported by the State Board of Health that the State's mortality during the Fall months was one-tenth of 1 per cent. less than last year. There has been less prevalence of most infectious diseases and of diseases affecting infancy and childhood, but the records show an increase in maladies of the respiratory, circulatory, and nervous systems. The total of deaths was less than the average of the last five years for the corresponding period.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Since Thursday night the Gulf storm has moved from Southwestern Mississippi to Southwestern Ohio, with somewhat increased energy, and rain is falling generally east of the Mississippi River, except in New England, the northern upper lake region, and the East Gulf States. In the Gulf States rain Thursday night was followed by clearing weather during Friday. There were also rains in Missouri and local rains and snows in Iowa, Kansas, and Southeastern Nebraska, followed by clearing weather over the two latter districts.

Temperatures are higher in the Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the western lower lake region and somewhat lower over the remaining districts east of the Rocky Mountains. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except over northern districts, where rain and snow continued.

There will be rain or snow Saturday in the lower lake and east and south upper lake region and North New England, and rain in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic, and northern portion of the South Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather in the latter district. There will also be rain in the Upper Ohio Valley, followed by clearing weather in the middle and southern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather will continue, while over the northern, including Western Montana, there will be snow or rain, probably continuing Sunday. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be colder Saturday in the Ohio Valley, the east Gulf and South Atlantic States, and colder Sunday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the eastern lower lake region.

On the New England coast winds will be fresh to brisk south, becoming west Saturday night; on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh to brisk east to south, becoming west Saturday; on the South Atlantic coast fresh southwest to northwest; on the Gulf coast light to fresh west to northwest, and on Lake Michigan fresh and possibly brisk north and northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk south winds and increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, to the Grand Banks. Advisory warnings have been issued for brisk winds on the Middle Atlantic and New England coast, and frost warnings for the district near the Texas coast.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

New England, rain, in south and east, rain or snow in northern portion Saturday; Sunday fair and colder; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to west Saturday night.

District of Columbia, rain Saturday, followed by clearing by night; Sunday fair and colder; fresh southeast winds, becoming west Saturday night.

Maryland, rain Saturday, possibly turning to snow in western portion, with lower temperature Sunday; fair, colder; fresh to brisk southeast winds, becoming west Saturday night.

Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, rain Saturday; Sunday fair, colder; fresh to brisk southeast winds, becoming west Saturday night.

South Carolina, fair, colder Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

North Carolina, fair in west, rain and colder in eastern portion Saturday; Sunday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

West Virginia, rain or snow Saturday, colder; Sunday fair except snow and colder in the mountain districts.

Eastern New York, rain Saturday; Sunday, fair, colder; brisk east to south winds, becoming west Saturday night.

Minnesota, generally fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh north winds, shifting to east.

Western Pennsylvania, rain and colder in south, rain or snow in north portions Saturday; Sunday, generally fair; fresh to brisk west winds.

Virginia, rain Saturday, colder in extreme southeast portion; Sunday, fair, colder; variable winds, becoming west to northwest and fresh.

Western New York, rain or snow Saturday; Sunday, colder and cloudy, probably snow flurries in north and west portions; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming west.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; wind east to south, becoming west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	19	33	34
6 A. M.	21	31	34
9 A. M.	23	34	37
12 M.	27	39	44
4 P. M.	35	43	46
6 P. M.	36	43	49
9 P. M.	36	42	43
12 P. M.	36	40	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1902	32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The thermometer registered 32 degrees at 8 A. M., and 43 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum temperature being 44 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 30 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN—				
Albany	32	38	S	Snow
Atlantic City	42	42	E	Rain
Boston	40	46	SE	Cloudy
Buffalo	36	40	E	Rain
Cape May	44	44	E	Cloudy
Eastport	36	40	W	Cloudy
Nantucket	34	44	S	Cloudy
Norfolk	60	60	SE	Rain
Oswego	34	34	SE	Rain
Philadelphia	40	48	NE	Rain
Pittsburg	36	46	S	Rain
Portland, Me.	38	44	S	Clear
Scranton	36	36	NE	Rain
Washington, D. C.	34	40	NE	Rain
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	42	48	SW	Rain
Chicago	32	34	NE	Snow
Cincinnati	44	44	SE	Rain
Cleveland	38	48	SE	Rain
Detroit	34	36	NE	Rain
Duluth	22	26	NW	Cloudy
Grand Haven	32	36	NE	Snw&sleet
Green Bay	26	26	N	Cloudy
Huron	8	14	N	Clear
Marquette	30	32	S	Clear
Milwaukee	34	38	NE	Snow
Toledo	32	34	NE	Rain
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	52	52	SE	Rain
Charlotte	42	50	NE	Rain
Corpus Christi	54	60	SE	Clear
Galveston	48	54	NW	Clear
Hatteras	60	64	S	Cloudy
Jacksonville	68	70	S	Cloudy
Key West	64	80	NW	Cloudy
Mobile	54	66	SW	Clear
Montgomery	62	68	SW	Clear
New Orleans	52	60	W	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	66	72	SW	Cloudy
Tampa	66	72	SW	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	66	68	S	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	20	26	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	34	36	NW	Snow
Dodge City	Missing.			
Kansas City	36	36	NW	Cloudy
North Platte	24	32	W	Clear
Omaha	30	36	NW	Cloudy
St. Louis	36	38	NW	Rain
St. Paul	20	22	NW	Cloudy
Winnipeg	18	22	NW	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	34	38	Calm	Cloudy
Denver	30	46	SE	Cloudy
Helena	40	44	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	32	36	S	Cloudy

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:20 A. M.—229 West Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Jewett; damage, $50.

4:20 A. M.—304 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Frank P. Rovenzeni; damage, $15.

9:45 A. M.—242 East Ninetieth Street; Thomas Mack; damage, $50.

11:10 A. M.—132-134 Front Street; Montgomery Auction Company; damage, $1,500.

11:20 A. M.—127 Ludlow Street; Joseph Kankrovitz; damage, $100.

5:20 P. M.—119 Delancey Street; Moses Hilsky; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—Tenth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; New York Billposting Company; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—691 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street; David Ryan; damage, $450.

5:50 P. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Street-Cleaning Department Scow No. 36; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—47 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Rose Singer; damage, $25.

10:30 P. M.—Washington and Christopher Streets; Car 238, Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

11:55 P. M.—336 First Avenue; Lily Richert; damage, $15.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GADSDEN, Ala., Jan. 2.—Fire started today in a room over the Cudahy Packing Company and spread to the Turrentine Wholesale Grocery Store and Turrentine Bottling Works. Three stores with their contents were destroyed. The loss is estimate at $20,000, partially insured.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:45	Moon sets...9:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:02	Gov. Isl'd...10:16	H. Gate...12:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:38	Gov. Isl'd...10:44	H. Gate...12:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Bellagio, Pernambuco, Santos, &c	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	8:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti, Venezuela, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool via Queenstown	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Victorian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

Bellena, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	.....
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint Andrew, Antwerp	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moyune. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 3 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British, mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Dec. 6; Sydney, Dec. 8; Auckland, Dec. 12, and Honolulu, Dec. 23, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma and were dispatched East Dec. 29. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 3.

Alexandra, Copenhagen, Dec. 11.
Eastry, Huelva, Dec. 13.
El Alba, Galveston, Dec. 28.
Florida, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Hanover, Hamburg, Dec. 7.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Dec. 17.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 31.
Kaffir Prince, Barbados, Dec. 26.
La Lorraine, Havre, Dec. 27.
Monterey, Havana, Dec. 30.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Dec. 31.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Dec. 19.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 27.

SUNDAY, JAN. 4.

Canadian, Liverpool, Dec. 24.
Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 31.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 1.
Eretria, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 3.
Hevelius, Barbados, Dec. 30.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 27.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Jan. 2.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 27.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 2.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 27.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 25.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 1.
Moltke, Hamburg, Dec. 27.
Seguranca, Colon, Dec. 30.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 6.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 27.

Arrived.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Thompson, Copenhagen, Dec. 11, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:00 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. and passenger to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:21 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) King, Bristol, Dec. 14, and Swansea, 17th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Hamburg, Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) Bologna, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 24, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M., 1st.

SS El Paso, Patten, New Orleans, Dec. 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze; cloudy, thick outside.

Sailed.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Orizaba, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.
SS Alamo, for Mobile.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Wildenfels, (Ger.,) for Port Natal.
SS Lancaster and one barge.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:29 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 2:20 A. M., 3d.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 4 A. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Titian, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, from New York for Curacao, &c., arr. at San Juan yesterday.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from Curacao, &c., for New York, sld. from San Juan Dec. 31.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from Hongkong, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, for New York, sld. from Bermuda to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch.) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 31.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, from New York via Gravesend, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 31.

SS Kennebec, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York via New Bedford for Lisbon, arr. at Fayal to-day, for coal.

SS Rovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Liverpool at 1 P. M. to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Our First January Sale of Undermuslins, Linens and Other White Goods Will Begin Monday, January 5.

Last Felt Hat Sale

Of the Season.

First Floor.

150 DOZEN FELT AND BEAVER HATS; picked up at absurdly low prices and offered here on the same basis.

50 DOZEN BLACK FUR FELT DRESS SHAPES; every one desirable; regularly sold at $1.25, each 48

50 DOZEN PURE WHITE FUR FELT HATS; all up-to-date shapes; regularly $1.75 to $2.00, each 75

50 DOZEN NAPPED BEAVER FLATS; of finest quality; colors are cardinal, garnet, royal, brown and green; value $2.48, each $1.48

Misses' $14.75 Montagnac Coats, $11.75.

Third Floor.

Misses' Montagnac Coats, 27 inches long; boxed back with inverted plait; fly front; velvet coat collar; lined with good satin; 14 to 18 year sizes; regular price $14.75, for $11.75

Girls' $12.00 Kersey Coats, $8.85.

Girls' full length Kersey Coats, large shoulder cape, slashed and stylishly trimmed with straps and cut-steel buttons; high rolling velvet collar; full Bishop sleeves with fancy cuffs; 6 to 12 year sizes; regular price $12.00, for 8.85

Girls' $12.75 Norfolk Jackets, $7.50.

Girls' Norfolk Jackets and Box Coats, in broken lots of Kerseys, Cheviots and Paca Cloth; 6 to 12 year sizes; regular price $12.75, for 7.50

Girls' Russian Dresses.

Girls' Russian Dresses and Sailor Suits; all fresh, new goods; prettily trimmed with silk and fancy braids; full skirts with broad hems; 6 to 14 year sizes, $4.95 to $7.50

Seasonable Fur Offerings.

Third Floor.

Women's Persian Lamb Coats; Chinchilla collar and revers; value $150.00, for $110.00

Women's Electric Seal Coats; with Gray Squirrel Collar and Revers, or Chinchilla Storm Collar; $65.00 value, for $45.00

Women's Squirrel Lined Evening Capes; with Alaska Sable Storm Collar; value $42.50, for $30.00

Misses' and Children's Furs.

Misses' Natural Gray Lynx Sets; regular prices $27.50 and $22.50; special for $13.50

Misses' Squirrel, Thibet, Moufflon, Alaska Sable and Sable Fox Sets; regularly $16.75 and $12.75; special $9.75

Children's Nutria Beaver and Nearseal Sets; regularly $5.00, special $2.25

Extraordinary Offerings of

Men's Fancy Flannel Pajamas.

First Floor.

$5.00 to $7.50 Values at $3.75.

We will place on sale to-morrow 200 Suits of Men's Pajamas, of the finest grades of imported fancy Flannel. Some are pure wool, others are silk-and-wool, medium and heavy weights. All are beautifully made, hand finished throughout and are cut extra full in the body. They're perfect in every respect; the colorings are such as will wash excellently. They're positively the best goods made and are offered at less than cost to effect an immediate clearance. They were priced

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN A. McCALL, PRESIDENT.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1903.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value, $218,423,051), market value, December 31, 1902,	$225,039,295
Bonds and Mortgages (505 first liens),	26,125,818
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest,	22,622,058
Loans to Policy-holders on their Policies as security (legal val. thereof, $35,000,000)	22,093,674
Real Estate (26 pieces, including twelve office buildings, valued at $10,990.000),	12,880,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, $5,949,428),	4,104,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	3,147,027
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $4,300,000),	2,664,476
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,	2,294,277
Interest and Rents accrued,	1,870,775
Total Assets (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.),	**$322,840,900**

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.), Dec. 31, 1902,	$268,344,420
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment,	4,482,361
Reserve on Policies which the Company values above the State's standard,	$5,307,325
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1903, and thereafter, as the periods mature:	
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	23,877,326
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	8,270,742
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	883,983
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	887,491
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	800,967
	10,511,715
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies,	
Total	50,034,119
Total Liabilities (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.),	**$322,840,900**

CASH INCOME, 1902.

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,712,429),	$15,588,022	
Renewal Premiums,	49,461,923	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$65,049.945
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		463,831
Interest Receipts from:		
Bonds owned,	$9,441,147	
Mortgage loans,	1,405,806	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,248,009	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	786,898	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		11,886,860
Rents from Company's properties,		1,056,591
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		643,174
Total Income,		$79,108,401

EXPENDITURES, 1902.

Paid for Death-Claims ($15,032,507), Endowments ($4,045,102), and Annuities ($1,626,606),	$21,604,215
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values to Policy-holders,	8,954,344
Commissions and all other payments to agents ($6,710,251) on New Business of *$302,798,229; Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks ($824,339),	7,534.590
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,250,829,797 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	8,832,442
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year,	32,182,810
Total Expenditures and Balance to Reserves,	$79,108,401

**The New Business of 1902, which was $40,000,000 more than that of 1901, was secured at a lower expense rate.*

New Business Paid for in 1902, $302,798,229.
GAIN IN 1902, $40,011,054.

Total Paid-for Insurance in force, $1,553,628,026.
GAIN IN 1902, $188,258,727.

BONDS OWNED (Company does not invest in Stocks) DECEMBER 31, 1902.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '02.
Argentine Republic, 1886	6	77	$49,280
Austrian Government, Gold Rentes	4	129	4,164,062
Austrian Hungarian Rentes	4	101	1,127,665
Austrian Kronen Rentes	4	100	812,600
Brazilian Government, 1898	5	91	45,599
Bremen, Germany, 1909	3½	100	119,000
British Consols of 1901	2¾	92	460,000
British Consols of 1902	2¾	92	1,150,000
British Government, Exchequer	3	98	1,439,751
Bulgarian Government, French Rentes	3	98	17,995
French Rentes of 1901	3	99	191,665
Havana Treasury, Cuba	6	110	27,500
Hungarian Gov't, Gold Rentes of 1887	4	120	120,000
Hungarian Kronen Rentes	4	97	388,620
Italian Government	4½ & 5	103	1,442,960
Lucerne, Switzerland	4	103	70,516
Prussian Government	3 & 3½	92	1,847,400
Prussian Government, Consols	3	93	603,703
Queensland Debentures	3½	99	46,178
Russian Gov't, Chinese Eastern Railway	4	92	39,790
Russian Consol'd Interior Railway	4½	100	40,700
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Jar. & Arch. Ry.	4	99	219,279
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Kazan Ry.	4	98	421,652
Russian Gov't, Moscow-Riasan Ry.	4	101	12,620
Russian Gov., Mos., Win. & Rybinsk Ry.	4	99	866,493
Russian Gov't, Nicholas Railway	4	94	88,549
Russian Gov't, Riasan-Ural Railway	4	99	444,019
Russian Gov't, Rybinsk Railway	4	99	110,588
Russian Gov't, S. E. Ry., Gold, 1900	4	100	1,948,000
Russian Gov't, Southeastern Railway	4	99	101,199
Russian Gov't, S. W. Ry., Gold, 1885	4	99	12,437
Russian Gov't, State Nobil'y, Agrar'n Bk.	4	94	2,250,243
Russian Gov't, State Rentes	4	97	378,785
Russian Gov't, Wladikawkas Ry., 1898	4	99	78,225
Russian Gov't, Wladikawkas Ry., 1900	4	100	2,852,000
Servian Government, State Loan	4	74	8,869
South Australian Conr., 1916	3	94	22,573
Spanish Interior	4	78	21,134
Stockholm City, Sweden	4	100	242,102
Swedish Government, State	3½	99	94,248
Swiss Gov't. Loans of 1883-9, & 1897, 4, 3½ & 3		100	20,265
United States of America, Consols, 1907	4	108	216,000
U. S. of Mexico, Ext. Cons., Gold	5	98	2,148,858
U.S. of Mexico, Int'l Debt. Cons., Ser.1 & 3	5	98	22,344
Vevey, Switzerland	4	100	159,226
Wurtemberg Government, State	3½	100	45,220
(Total Government Bonds, $27,019,588.)			

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Arizona Territory 1942	5	110	16,500
Atlanta City, Ga. (Water), Gold, 1928	4	107	141,240
Atlanta City Ga. (Redem.), 1916	4½	110	5,500
Austin City, Tex., Gold, Refund'g, 1931, 3-4-5		75	123,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1921 & 1924	4½	112	33,600
Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 1917	6	114	100,300
Dallas City Texas, Gold, 1928	5	108	118,400
Dallas City, Texas, Gold, 1931	5	108	270,000
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	102	53,040
Essex Co., N.J., Park, Gold, av. mat., 20 yrs	5	105	205,950
Findlay, Ohio, av'ge maturity, 2½ yrs	6	105	10,500
Flatbush, N. Y. (Water), 1911	6	120	24,000
Galveston, Tex., av'ge mat. 23½ yrs..2½	5	65	109,850
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	112	112,000
Jefferson County Aabama, 1917	6	112	212,800
Jersey City, N. J., 1916 & 1921	5	112	835,920
Jersey City, N. J., av'ge maturity 4 yrs.	7	111	227,550
Madison County, Alabama, 1919 & 1929	5	108	64,800
Massachusetts State, Gold, 1915-1939	3	98	5,586,000
Mecklenburg County N. C., 1920	6	115	5,750
Memphis City Tenn., Tax Dist., 1915	6	115	115,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	105	52,500
Mississippi State, 1919	4	102	20,409
Montgomery City, Ala., 1918, 1921 & 1924	6	112	224,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	112	392,000
Nashville City, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	102	306,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	96	384,000
N.Y. City (Morris'a & W. F'ms) 1906-2147	7	125	30,000
New York City, Coriears Hook Park, 1913	3½	102	102,000
New York City, School, 1913	3	98	294,000
New York City, Street, 1910	3	97	485,000
North Knoxville, Tenn. (Municipal), 1919	5	112	112,000
Norwalk, Conn., Funding, 1913	3½	101	252,500
Ottawa City, Canada, Gold, 1908	5	110	110,000
Peoria Township, Ill., Funding, 1910	5	108	65,880
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	108	31,500
Pierce County, Wash., Gold, 1912	5	104	182,000
Pierce County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	108	102,600
Quebec City, Canada, Gold, 1914	4½	106	53,000
Quebec City, Canada, Gold, 1923	4½	108	162,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1930	3½	100	425,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1931	3½	100	100,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1931	3½	100	100,000
Quebec (Province of), Gold, 1908	5	106	84,800
Richmond City, Va., 1905	8	118	59,000
Richmond City, Va., 1925 & 1926	4	106	265,000
Rome, Ga., Gold, 1926	4½	99	161,376
St. Joseph, Mo., School Board, 1914	4	102	190,740
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912	5	108	54,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, Gold, 1914	5	108	324,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	105	155,400
School Dis., Multnomah Co., Ore., 1913	6	115	86,250
Sch'l Dist., Salt Lake City, Utah, Gold, 1913	5	108	54,000
Sch'l Dist., Spokane Co., Wash., Gold, 1910	6	110	99,000
Seattle, Wash., Gold, 1912	5	106	530,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	104	241,280
Whitman Co., Wash., Funding, Gold, 1912	5	106	105,000
(Total State and Municipal Bonds, $14,838,120.)			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Adirondack, 1st Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1942	4½	110	1,045,000
Alb. & Sus. 1st Cons. Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1906	7	110	817,300
Ath., Top. & S. F'e, Adjust'mt (Stamped) 1995	4	90	720,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	101	4,040,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Ser. Debs., 1907-14	4	95	6,650,000
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	4	100	400,000
Atlantic Coast Line, Lo. & Nash., Syn		100	5,000,000
Balt. & Ohio (Pitts. L.E. & W.Va.), 1941	4	94	705,000
Balt. & Ohio, S.W. Div., 1st Gold, 1925	3½	87	2,040,150
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	127	63,500
Bur., C.R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., Gold, 1934	5	120	120,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1906	5	102	42,840
Canadian No., 1st, & Prov. Manitoba, 1929	4	99	963,567
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st, gr., 1921	6	113	543,800
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref., Gold, g. S. Pac. Ry., 1949	4	99	990,000
Cent. Pac., Mtge., Gold, g. S. Pac. Ry., 1929	3½	84	42,000
Cen. R.R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr., Gold, 1937	5	106	1,060,000
Cen. R.R. of N.J., Equip., "Ser. B," 1902-12	4	98	980,000
Cen. R.R. of N.J., Gen'l Mtge., Gold, 1987	5	132	3,168,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 1939	5	117	877,500
Chicago & Alton Refund., Gold, 1949	3	82	4,378,300
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1908	7	101	247,450
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Illinois Div., 1949	3½	96	480,000
Chic. & East., Ill., 1st Cons. 1934	6	135	303,750
Chic. & East., Ill., Gen'l Cons., 1st, 1937	5	120	240,000
Chic., Ind. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947	6	127	175,260
Chic., Mil. & St. P., Gen'l, Gold, 1989	4	100	1,500,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910	5	106	121,200
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910	7	118	630,120
Chic. & N. W. Debenture, 1921	5	113	2,260,000
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, Gold, 1987	3½	104	1,040,800
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 1929	6	111	495,060
Chic., R. I. & Pac., Gen'l, Gold, 1988	4	106	2,120,000
Chic. & St. L., 1st Mtge. (Atch. Sys.), 1915	6	115	287,500
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge., 1930	6	134	1,407,000
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd., Gold, 1932	6	116	1,306,000
Cinn., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1941	5	111	1,110,000
Cinn., San. & Clev., 1st Cons., Gold, 1928	5	119	646,649
Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis, Gen. Mtge.	4	98	1,960,000
Clev., Cinn., Chic. & Ind., 1st Cons., 1914	7	127	355,760
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Ind., Gen'l Cons., 1934	6	130	1,300,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5	112	280,000
Denv. & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., Gold, 1936	4	98	784,000
Denv. & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., Gold, 1936	4½	102	714,500
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., Gold, 1995	4	91	73,710
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div., 1st, Gold, gr., 1948	4	102	1,734,000
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., Mtg., Gold, 1956	5	117	649,350
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1st, 1941	5	111	166,500
Erie-Penn., Coll. Trust, 1951	4	99	2,502,500
Evansville & Inds., 1st Con., guar., 1926	6	107	485,410
Evansville & Inds., 1st, Gold, guar., 1924	6	107	214,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Cons., Gold, 1921	6	117	351,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l, Gold, 1942	5	102	76,500
Flint & Pere Marquette, Gold, 1920	6	118	118,000
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar., 1938	6	135	1,350,000
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st, 1945	5	113	113,000
Greenbriar Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & Ohio, 1940	4	97	970,000
Houston, E. & W., Tex., 1st, guar., 1933	5	102	255,000
Ill. Cent'l, L'ville Div., & Ter'l, Gold, 1953	3½	95	2,963,050
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Ter'l, Gold, 1951	3½	96	2,592,400
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., 1903-11	4	107	267,170
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Monthly, 1905	5	97	155,200
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 1919	7	130	163,300
International & Great Northern, 1st, 1919	6	119	595,000
Kansas City Cable, 1st, Gold, 1911	5	100	411,000
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge., 1907	7	111	155,400
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, Gold, 1941	5	115	1,035,000
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N.Y., 1st, guar., 1940	4½	106	848,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, guar., 1941	5	110	165,000
Lewiston, Bruns. & Bath, 1st, Mtge., 1913	5	83	207,500
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., Gold, 1935	6	133	1,330,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., Gold, 1921	6	109	327,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., Gold, 1918	4	98	490,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1931	5	110	165,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	109	1,090,000
Louisville & N., N.O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	124	124,000
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921	6	128	226,820
Louisville & Nash. So. Ry., Joint, 1952	4	92	2,332,200
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	4	100	1,500,000
Mahoning Coal 1st, g. L.S. & M.So., 1934	5	118	472,000
Manitoba & S.E., 1st, gr. Prov. Man., 1939	4	100	199,030
Maysville & Lexington 1st, 1996	7	104	47,840
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Gen.l, Gold, 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Michigan Central R. R. Co., 1st, 1952	3½	103	4,112,790
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	112	362,400
Milw'kee Elec. Ry. & L. Co., Cons., Gold, 1926	5	109	272,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	111	55,500
Minneapolis Union, 1st, guar., 1929	6	108	540,000
Mobile & Ohio, 1st, 1927	6	130	130,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montg'y Div., 1947	5	113	226,000
Mohawk & Malone Ry. Co., guar., 2002	4½	97	1,043,000
Morgan's La. & Tex. R.R. & S.S. 1st, 1918	7	132	990,000
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st Cons., Gold, 1928	5	112	395,500
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st, 1913	7	123	516,450
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	112	4,480,000
N. Y., Lack. & West., 1st Mtge., gr., 1921	6	130	1,300,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & L. Co., 1st, 1913	6	118	1,695,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., Gold, 1920	7	135	2,700,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, Gold, P. M., 1903-11	5	103	1,364,750
N. Y., Ont. & W., Ref., Gold, 1992	4	100	1,000,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., Gold, 1937	5	111	277,500
No. Pac.—Gt. No. C. B. & Q., Coll., 1921	4	94	11,280,000
No. Pac. Prior Lien, 1997	4	102	1,530,000
No. Pac., S.P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., Gold, 1996	4	100	1,221,000
No. Pac. Term., 1st, Gold (guar.), 1933	6	114	646,380
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911	4	94	940,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	105	44,100
O., Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, Gold, 1938	5	102	306,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Cons., Gold, 1946	4	100	1,150,000
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946	5	113	1,130,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	122	1,107,000
Panama Ry., 1st, S. F., Gold, 1917	4½	101	455,516
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R.R. Co., 1941	3½	93	1,872,600
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R.R. Co., 1916	3½	95	2,278,800
Penn. Equip. Trust, guar., various dates	3½	97	2,037,600
Penn. R. R. Co., Conv., 1919	3½	105	2,257,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. A, 1940	4½	111	1,110,000
Pitts. C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. E, 1949	3½	92	920,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Gold, 1947	5	114	342,000
Reading Co.—J. C., Coll., 1951	4	92	1,840,000
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Cons'd, 1949	4	90	900,000
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Gold, 1939	4	97	242,500
Rio Grande Junc. Ry., 1st, guar., 1939	5	111	126,540
Rochester & Pitts. Cons., 1st, Gold, 1922	6	125	125,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, Gold, 1921	6	122	79,956
St. Lawrence & Adiron'k, 1st, Gold, 1996	5	110	275,000
St. L., I. M. & So., Gen'l, L. G., 1931	5	112	784,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., various	4	97	1,143,620
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l, Gold, 1931	5	113	339,500
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Gold, 1931	6	125	499,500
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., Gold, 1933	4½	110	1,100,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., Gold, 1933	6	124	1,474,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st, Gold, 1937	4	102	255,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l, Gold, 1923	6	126	1,512,000
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942	5	112	168,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, Gold, 1934	6	127	635,000
Savannah, Fla. & W., 1st, Gold, 1934	6	113	565,000
Seaboard Air Line, Equip., "Ser. A," 1903-4	5	100	200,000
Second Ave. R.R., N.Y., 1st, Cons., 1948	5	118	295,000
Silver Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L.G., 1918	4	95	190,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st, Gold, 1919	5	105	221,550
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st, 1911	6	109	436,000
Southern Railway, Car Tr., 1903-7	4	95	1,282,500
Southern Railway, Coll. Tr., Gold, 1906	4	99	3,960,000
Southern Ry., E. Tenn. Reorganiz'n, 1938	5	114	228,000
Southern Railway, 1st Cons., 1994	5	117	4,635,610
Southern Railway, St. L. Div., 1st, 1951	4	98	2,058,000
South & North Ala., Cons., guar., 1936	5	111	493,900
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar., 1914	6	110	231,000
Term'l R.R. Ass'n St. L., 1st, Cons., 1944	5	118	338,200
Texas & New Orleans, 1st, 1905	7	102	614,160
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	6	103	309,000
Third Av. R.R., N.Y., 1st Con., Mtg., 2000	4	97	1,552,000
Thirty-fourth St., Cross'n, N.Y., 1st, 1906	5	113	197,750
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st, Gold, 1935	5	113	282,500
Toledo Tract'n Co., 1st Cons., Gold, 1909	5	101	252,500
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st, Gold, 1946	4	97	485,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st, Gold, 1947	4	103	2,060,000
Union Ry. Co., N. Y., 1st, Gold, 1942	5	119	59,500
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	112	1,876,500
Western Transit Co., guar., N. Y. C., 1903	4½	100	99,000
West Shore, 1st, gr. N.Y.C., & H.R.R., 2361	4	111	1,110,000
Willmar & S. F., 1st, guar., 1938	6	123	613,800
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'l Mtg., 1949	4	89	16,020
(Total Railroad Bonds, $172,459,127.)			

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar., 1921	5	112	448,000
Am. Safe Deposit Co., 1st Mtge., 1905	6	100	50,000
Brookline G. L. Co., Mass., Gen'l, Gold, 1913	5	104	265,000
Brooklyn Un. G. L. Co., Cons., Gold, 1945	5	116	580,000
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st, 1936	5	107	160,500
Equitable Ill'g G.L. Co., Phila., 1st, 1928	5	105	210,500
Kan. & Hock. Coal, 1st, guar., 1951	5	100	500,000
Kansas City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st, Gold, 1922	5	100	250,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N.Y., 1st, 1919	5	103	773,470
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947	5	104	130,000
Int'l Mercantile Marine Bond Synd.		100	3,200,000
Pat'n & Passaic Gas & Ill. Co., Cons., 1949	5	103	510,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Chic., 1st, Con., 1948	6	118	118,000
People's G.L. & C. Co. of Chic., 1st, 1904	6	108	677,760
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Rem., 1918	6	114	228,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l, Gold, 1944	5	90	450,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st, 1915	6	114	228,000
United Collieries Syndicate		100	500,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	108	476,280
West. Union Tel. Co., F'g & R.E. Mtg., 1950	4½	103	927,000
(Total Miscellaneous Bonds, $10,746,450.)			

GEORGE W. PERKINS, *Chairman.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE: JOHN CLAFLIN, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WOODBURY LANGDON, WILLIAM R. GRACE, GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON.

(In the foregoing list of Bonds no Bond is in default of interest.)

Total Market Value of Bonds, $225,039,295
Total Cost Value of Bonds, $218,423,051

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This Aft., at 1:45.—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Homer; Anthes, Van Rooy, De Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
To-night, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—TOSCA. Eames, Bridewell; De Marchi, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Eve., Jan. 4, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Maryill, Dani, Bispham, Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 5, at 8, Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Saligna, Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI—Scheff, Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 7, at 7:45. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn, Anthes, Bispham, Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 9, at 8.—FAUST. Eames, Alvarez, Scotti, Edde Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, AFTERNOONS. MAGDA
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

CARNEGIE HALL
THIRD CONCERT
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
TO-NIGHT
AT 8:30.
Orchestra Augmented to 110.
H. H. Wetzler, Cond'r.
SOLOIST, MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
PROGRAMME: BERLIOZ, Symphonie Fantastique; MOZART, Aria from "Titus"; SCHUBERT, Group of Songs; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone-Poem, "Also sprach Zarathustra."
Subscription and single tickets at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Jan. 6 tickets good to-night.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."

BROADWAY THEATRE.....SPECIAL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, at 1 P. M.
GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL.
Tendered by
Miss Cayvan's Professional Associates. The great programme will include Julia Marlowe, Viola Allen, Mary Manning, Ethel Barrymore, Fay Davis, Beatrice Herford, and Mrs. Langtry, James Hackett, David Bispham, Walter Damrosch, Bruce Macrae, William Faversham, and E. H. Sothern; also the Twelfth Night Club in a special feature.
Seats $3.00, $2.50, and $1.00, ready Monday at the Broadway Theatre. Those seats already ordered must be called for.

HERALD Sq. Theatre, B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. To-day, 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD in JULIUS CÆSAR.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & T'd'y.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées Wed. & To-day. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
Daniel Frohman, Manager
TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT 8:15.
"It Goes Like the Crack of a Whip." Nothing but Fun.
Klaw & Erlanger Present
JEROME SYKES IN THE GREAT COMIC HIT, "THE BILLIONAIRE."
See The Funny Satire on "First-Nighters."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
Matinees To-day and Wednesday.
"CLEVER PLAY, BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—Herald.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Matinées To-day & Wednesday.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN PRUDENCE
LAST 2 WEEKS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Ave. Evgs., 7:45 sharp. Mat., Sat., 1:45.
SOTHERN as HAMLET

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY—The Cross-Ways

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St
JULIA MARLOWE. Matinée To-day, 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE CAVALIER

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N.C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:15.
AUDREY
NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now on Sale.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical success.
"The best of its kind ever here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.

Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 6, at 2:30
Mrs. GRENVILLE SNELLING
SONG RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1.00 to $2.00, at Ditson's.

Harlem O. H. S. Willard, Mat. To-day, "All the World Loves a Lover." To-night, "Tom Pinch."
Next Week WEEDON GROSSMITH in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY, & New Burlesque, The Stickiness of Gelatine.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Tiger Lilies Burlesquers.
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 58th St. 25c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. Res., 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 25c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. THE SILVER KING
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, n. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week of UP YORK STATE.
NEXT WEEK—Rich & Harris's new production Jim Bludso, with Robt. Hilliard. (Seats ready.)

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De WOLFE, the Wizard, to night at 9

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY. RIVER Next Week—Her Marriage Vow.

GRAND East Matinée To-day. LULU GLASER Nxt Wk, Martin Harvey.

3D AV. Mat. To-day. The Power of the Cross. Next Week—"Over Niagara Falls."

HARVARD'S HOCKEY TEAM

Crimson Players Will Make Hard Fight for Championship.

Only One Member of Last Year's Squad Not Back This Season—Excellent New Material.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 2.—The cold weather has been hailed with rejoicing at Harvard, where it has meant exceptional opportunities for the developing of a strong hockey team.

Harvard this year is taking up hockey with a feeling of unusual spirit and determination. Six of the seven men are back from last year's team, and the Crimson intends to make a hard fight to win the intercollegiate hockey trophy, which is annually contested for between the big colleges. Last year Yale won the championship by defeating Harvard. Both teams were quite evenly matched, and the one excuse, if any, that Harvard had to offer for her defeat was that the Yale players were more accustomed to the St. Nicholas Rink in New York City, where the final games were played. This year, however, Harvard's chances seem bright. Her nucleus is strong, her new material is good, and the season has begun propitiously.

Hockey is the most popular outside Winter sport at Harvard. Unlike most games, the candidates do not have to tramp across the Charles River to Soldiers' Field, but they practice on a new rink just behind the Hemenway gymnasium, on the old spot where all athletic games used to be played before Soldiers' Field was built. This proximity brings out many candidates who otherwise would be unheard of and creates greater interest in the game. Situated virtually in the centre of the college grounds the rink each afternoon is surrounded by large crowds of students watching the play.

Capt. Lovering has a very good idea of the make-up of his team, but he intends to give every one a show, and to that end has selected a squad of twenty-four men, which will begin work again as soon as the Christmas recess is over. The first intercollegiate game will be played on Jan. 17, but before that time several minor contests will be fought against strong teams in Boston and the vicinity. A match was played with the Boston Hockey Club two weeks ago, which resulted in a victory for Harvard by a score of 4 to 2. This is one of the very few hockey games that Harvard has been able to play before Christmas, and it did the team a world of good, showing up many weak points. The main thing toward which Harvard will direct her attention this year is team play. All the men know each other, and little attention will be needed for the minor details which usually take up the earlier part of the season of every team.

The one place which is vacant is that left by Windsor, Captain of last year's team, at forward, and from the large number of candidates on hand, it promises to be an easy matter to develop a worthy successor to him. Capt. Lovering, Fosdick, and J. Foster all played forward last year, and are in the harness again this Winter. Lovering is a very fast skater, a splendid shooter, and an accurate passer. He uses his head well and has a subtle art of getting the puck through a tangled mass of legs and feet in a way that is little short of marvelous. Foster and Fosdick also are brilliant players. Each is quick, sure at shooting, and always after the puck. Their long experience together enables them to play into each other's hands in a way that few college hockey players are capable of doing, and it is this fact that is going to make Harvard strong upon the rink this Winter.

Cover point is filled by Penhallow, Captain of this year's lacrosse team and a wonderfully agile player. He is a lithe, slender fellow, built like a champion speed skater, and having great endurance and strength. Carr, who plays next to him at point, presents a strong contrast, for he is a short, stocky player—so small, indeed, that he is universally known as "Shorty" Carr. Last Spring he played third base on the 'Varsity baseball nine. He has splendid hockey ability, and it takes a brilliant shooter to get the better of him in a scrimmage near the goal.

Goal itself is filled by "Jack" Manning, one of the old stand-bys of the team. Manning is a big, muscular, broad-shouldered student, who can stand and give any amount of hard work. Besides these men Kernan, Prentis, and McLoud are all back from last Winter's freshman team, and a number of other good candidates are in the field.

BASEBALL GROUNDS SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Judge Wickes ordered to-day that the sale of the American League Park by J. L. V. Murphy and John C. Tolson, receivers for the Baltimore Baseball and Athletic Company, to Edward Hanlon for $5,000 be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before Jan. 14. The sale was made as a result of the suit of Henry S. Rippel against the company for about $600, claimed as balance due for constructing the grand stand. Claims were entered to-day against the company for $7,944. One for $2,142 is filed for Robinson and McGraw for money advanced in April and June of last year. A claim is filed for Joseph C. France as assignee of Robinson, McGraw, and John J. Mahon for $5,797. Of this amount, it is stated, $1,400 is due Robinson, and $2,236 is due John J. McGraw for salaries.

It is now practically certain that Hanlon, With his old Captain, Wilbert Robinson, in charge, is building up a new team in Baltimore under an Eastern League Franchise, with the object of ultimately securing admission to the National League. The buildings, stands, &c., that Hanlon has purchased could not be duplicated for less than $15,000, and as they are comparatively new, he has found a great bargain, as well as having placed himself in control of Baltimore from a baseball standpoint, and in a position to dicker with the National and Eastern Leagues for a franchise.

The National League forces, it is said here, are in sympathy with Hanlon's work in Baltimore, but whether it will lead to the transfer of the Brooklyn club to this city or to the expansion of the National League to twelve clubs cannot be predicted. One of the suggestions is to have the National and American Leagues agree on an American League team in Brooklyn instead of in New York, and shift the Brooklyns to Baltimore.

Amusements.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
60 West 66th Street.
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
OPENING OF THE HOCKEY SEASON.
New York A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Res. Seats, 50 cts. extra.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
78th Annual Exhibition
American Fine Arts Galleries
215 WEST 57TH STREET,
JANUARY 3RD TO 31ST, 1903.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 8 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 3d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS, Tuesday Ev., Jan. 6.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve. 8:15.

BIJOU. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MABELLE GILMAN IN The Mocking Bird
LAST TWO WEEKS.

CARNEGIE HALL. Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 4, 8:15.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. T'd'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

WEST END ANDREW MACK, TOM MOORE. Matinée To-day.
To-m'w—Rice's greatest "pop." Tremendous bill. Next Week—Rice's "Show Girl." Seats ready.

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day at 2:45.
Last Children's Matinée, MAX & MORITZ.
To-night at 8:20. BONY, as Shylock in DER KAUFMANN VON VENEDIG.

CRESCENT HOCKEY VICTORY.

The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team, champions of the United States for the past three years, simply overwhelmed the Brooklyn Skating Club seven in the first game of the championship series for the present season at the Clermont Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night, by a score of 10 to 1. The Skating Club team put up a very good game in the first half, not only holding the champions down to two goals, but scoring against them as well. In the second half, however, the superior weight and endurance of the Crescent team prevailed and they scored eight more goals while the Skating Club seven was unable to score at all.

Shiebler led off in the first half with a score on a pass from Liffiton soon after the game opened, and then Jennison of the skating club team provided the surprise of the evening by taking the puck from Wall, who was playing it toward the skating club's goal, and rushing it back so quickly that he was able to score the single point for the skating club unassisted. Dolly then scored a second goal for the Crescents on a pass from Wall, and the half ended with the score 2 to 1 in favor of the Crescent team.

In the second half Shiebler led off again, with a goal on a pass from Dobby, and then the latter scored on a pass from Kennedy. Liffiton and Kennedy then scored from scrimmages in front of the skating club goal. Kennedy then scored on a pass from Dobby, Liffiton made the eighth goal for his side alone, Dobby scored the ninth from a scrimmage, and Kennedy made the final tally on a pass from Wall. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 10.	Positions.	Brooklyn S. C., 1.
McKenzie	Goal	McMasters
Sherriff	Point	Garrett
Wall	Cover point	Jennison
Liffiton	Forward	Bullin
Dobby	Forward	Johnson
Shiebler	Forward	Moody
Kennedy	Forward	Twining

Goals for Crescent Athletic Club—Dobby, 4; Liffiton, 2; Kennedy, 2; Shiebler, 2. Total, 10. Goal for Brooklyn Skating Club—Jennison.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the Harlem Bowling League last night the Country Wheelmen team won two games, defeating the Royal Arcanum and the Hyperion Bowling Club bowlers. The scores follow:

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 126; Hunger, 173; Peifer, 161; Joost, 163; Stiefel, 175. Total, 829.

Century Wheelmen—Wragge, 169; Walsh, 212; Bonneau, 152; Rosenberg, 209; Ritter, 179. Total, 921.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 168; Hunger, 139; Peifer, 165; Joost, 155; Stiefel, 160. Total, 787.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Henrich, 210; Reids, 145; Fiske, 157; Duncan, 182; Littlejohn, 185. Total, 879.

THIRD GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Henrich, 149; Reids, 138; Fiske, 180; Duncan, 178; Littlejohn, 186. Total, 831.

Century Wheelmen—Wragge, 200; Walsh, 205; Bonneau, 166; Rosenberg, 180; Ritter, 184. Total, 935.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 176; Haigh, 191; Carstens, 176; Lockwood, 233; Heilies, 157. Total, 927.

Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 150; Potts, 236; F. Haviland, 165; Gross, 192; Church, 204. Total, 953.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 162; Haigh, 186; Carstens, 166; Lockwood, 150; Heilies, 201. Total, 871.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 186; Tracy, 145; Oehler, 243; Bill, 142; Weinpahl, 181. Total, 897.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 200; Tracy, 182; Oehler, 143; Bill, 143; Weinpahl, 177. Total, 804.

Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 146; Potts, 177; F. Haviland, 204; Gross, 175; Church, 210. Total, 912.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Iwago Bowling Club—Grant, 222; Hardenbergh, 179; Duke, 193; Jenkins, 189; Miles, 170. Total, 953.

Columbus Bowling Club—Warner, 188; Schrage, 168; Shubert, 208; Boughton, 157; Courtland, 178. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—Columbus Bowling Club—Warner, 160; Schrage, 136; Shubert, 178; Boughton, 159; Courtland, 155. Total, 788.

Empire City Bowling Club—Bullwinkle, 179; Klener, 170; Clancy, 185; Harries, 161; Tonjes, 165. Total, 860.

THIRD GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gray, 163; Harries, (3 frames,) 24; Klener, (7 frames,) 102; Bullwinkle, 241; Clancy, 181; Gross, 141. Total, 852.

Iwago Bowling Club—Grant, 175; Hardenbergh, 160; Duke, 184; Jenkins, 164; Miles, 204. Total, 887.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Snyder, 145; Forsyth, 183; Thomas, 155; Stumpfel, 154; Dent, 182. Total, 819.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Granger, 190; Keller, 173; Beam, 203; Sherwood, 186; Arnold, 177. Total, 929.

SECOND GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Snyder, 213; Forsyth, 148; Thomas, 176; Stumpfel, 166; Dent, 158. Total, 861.

Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 190; Maier, 171; Conlon, 142; F. Gerdes, 191; Lehrbach, 201. Total, 895.

THIRD GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 224; Maier, 154; Conlon, 191; F. Gerdes, 165; Lehrbach, 193. Total, 927.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Granger, 203; Keller, 213; Beam, 179; Sherwood, 171; Arnold, 176. Total, 942.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Daily America—Drake, 169; Hamilton, 167; Shepherd, 173; Hamblen, 137; Hobbie, 175. Total, 781.

New York Press—Hoffman, 158; Bend, 128; Wiley, 138; Scheppe, 190; Weisert, 201. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.—Daily America—Drake, 92; Hamilton, 143; Shepherd, 171; Hamblen, 103; Hobbie, 165. Total, 674.

Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 199; Sweeney, 146; McGinness, 134; Hall, 158; Lovell, 191. Total, 828.

THIRD GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 190; Sweeney, 129; McGinness, 135; Hall, 186; Lovell, 147. Total, 787.

New York Press—Hoffman, 178; Bend, 180; Wiley, 136; Scheppe, 215; Weisert, 171. Total, 880.

Indoor Tennis at Georgian Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 2.—Cecil Fairs, known as "Punch" of the Princess Club, London, and Frank Forrester, the professional in charge of the indoor tennis court at Georgian Court, George J. Gould's country place, played a tennis match here today, which was a pretty exhibition of the fine points of the game. Three sets were played, and Fairs won all three. Forrester came within one stroke of winning the first set. Fairs made some wonderful returns, and these, with his strong volley, made him almost invincible. Forrester, who played a very strong game in the first set, fell off in his play in the others. The scores were 8—6, 6—2, 6—3.

T. Suffern Tailer played a set with Fairs before the match. Among those who witnessed the matches were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, George Taylor, Charles A. Munn, Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

College Fencers Meet To-day.

The Intercollegiate Fencing Association will hold its first meeting at Columbia University to-day. Delegates are expected from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Annapolis, and West Point. The chief business that will come before the session is the consideration for the control by the association hereafter of all arrangements between colleges for dual fencing tournaments. All dates for such contests will come before the meeting for ratification instead of being decided on by the colleges as in the past. Arrangements will also be made for the holding of the annual intercollegiate tournament between the present members of the association. The proposed date is March 21, and the place the New York Athletic Club. Frederick B. Clark of Columbia, President of the league, will preside. N. J. Knipe will be the representative of Pennsylvania, E. Calmer of Yale, and E. Pitou of Columbia.

Hospital Corps Regimental Games.

Local athletes are looking forward to the big joint meeting to be held under the auspices of the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, at the armory of the Eighth Regiment, on Saturday, Jan. 10. Two special features of these games will be a wall-scaling contest, open to the National Guard, army and navy, and an interscholastic relay race. Several teams have already entered the latter event, including two from the Brooklyn High School. In the other events, among the entries are Delgado, Kent, Edwards, Flores, McLaughlin, Carr, Newton, Hussey, Kennedy, Smith, and Wood, and it is probable that Alex Grant will also be a starter. It is expected that Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania will be represented in the games.

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SYRACUSE PLAYERS WIN

Carry Off the Indoor Professional Football Championship.

Score 36 to 0 Against the Orange Athletic Club—Bemus Pierce's Nose Is Broken.

All-Syracuse won the final football game of the indoor professional championship series at the Madison Square Garden last night, defeating the strong eleven of the Orange Athletic Club of Orange, N. J., by the score of 36—0. This was the same score as the Syracuse representatives rolled up against the Knickerbocker team of this city last Wednesday night, but the up-State visitors found the New Jersey players a much harder lot than the Knickerbocker men proved to be.

There was a very fair attendance, and it was evident that most of those present were well acquainted with the fine points of the game, as every good play was recognized immediately and well applauded. Among the most prominent occupants of the arena boxes were Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott, Edward Lauterbach, State Senators McCarren and O'Connor, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and family, Lawrence Waterbury, Phil Dwyer, "Matty" Corbett, and a host of university football enthusiasts.

The Syracuse men in their preliminary practice showed that they were none the worse for their games during the early part of the week, but it was the general opinion that the Orange Athletic Club players would prove sufficiently strong to score on them. At no time, except for a few minutes in the latter part of the second half did the Orange players show to advantage, but even then it was only a flash of fine work. Whenever the big fellows from Syracuse exerted themselves and tried for gains they invariably got them, and with the exception of a couple of fumbles, they played an excellent game all through.

Glen Warner, who was hurt in the opening game last Monday, was absent again last night, his place being filled by Wallace. In the second half Bemus Pierce was severely kicked in the face during a scrimmage and his nose was broken. He retired from the game and his brother Hawley played tackle and Meechem went in at guard.

There was more punting and less playing around the ends than in the previous contests, so that the game was livelier to look at than the preceding ones. The winners made most of their gains through centre and guards and tackles, while the fine running and punting of Draper were very effective.

Mason kicked off to Comerford, who was downed by Hawley Pierce on the 15-yard line. On the third down Roller kicked to Moore, who was tackled in the middle of the gridiron. Syracuse lost the ball on a fumble. Roller kicked to Moore, who was tackled by Clark on the 15-yard line. Bottger made 10 yards through right end. Hawley Pierce gained 2 yards more, and then Draper, aided by fine interference, ran around the Orange left end for 40 yards and scored the first touch-down. O'Neill kicked the goal. Score, 6 to 0.

Orange kicked out of bounds and Roller's second attempt landed the ball in Bottger's hands. He ran it back 10 yards, and "Bill" Warner advanced it 5 more through centre. Draper, Mason, and Hawley Pierce brought the leather along for short gains to the middle of the Garden, from which point Bottger ran 12 yards. Syracuse lost the ball on a fumble. Smith on a mass play got first down, and after a fumble Humbacker fell on it. Roller was forced to punt, the ball going out of bounds.

It was taken to the 15-yard line, where it was again fumbled, but O'Neill secured it and Orange was penalized 5 yards for offside play. Draper ran around left end for 8 yards, and Syracuse made steady gains, which brought the leather to the 5-yard line, from which Bottger was pushed over for the second touch-down, and O'Neill kicked the goal. Score, 12—0.

Roller kicked to Bottger, who was splendidly tackled by Clark on the fifteen-yard line. Mason went through centre for four yards, and then Syracuse broke through the line several times, sending Draper, Bottger, and Mason through for short gains. Mason in plunging through the line got away nicely, but was well tackled by Schwinn, but in falling Mason's knee caught Schwinn on the point of the jaw and the latter was laid out for a few minutes. Mason tried another run, but Hambacker was in the way. A second later Mason broke through and scored the third touch-down for Syracuse and O'Neill kicked the goal. Score, 18—0.

On the next kick-off Mason ran back fifteen yards, and then Draper surprised every one with a beautiful punt of fifty yards from close behind the line. Warner and Mason carried the ball along, and Syracuse got a penalty of five yards for Orange's offside play. This brought the ball within five yards of the goal line, but Syracuse could not get it over before the call of time which ended the first half.

Gibson replaced Clark at the Orange left end in the second half. Roller kicked to Wright, who knocked the ball down with his hand and Carver fell on it. The Syracuse men then rushed matters, sending Draper, Bottger, and Bemus Pierce along, and on a double pass Bottger went over for another touch-down. O'Neill kicked the goal. Score, 24 to 0. Bottger ran the ball back 15 yards, when Roller kicked off. Hawley Pierce, and Wallace then made fine gains, which brought the ball to the 15-yard line, and Pierce went over for the fifth touch-down. O'Neill, who was in great form, again sent the ball flying for a goal, and the score was 30 to 0 in favor of the Syracuse eleven.

The Orange players then took a brace. After Roller's kick-off was run back fifteen yards, Draper tried to punt, but the kick was blocked. Several players thinking the ball was well on its way ran toward the goal, but they returned looking very sheepish when they discovered their mistake. Draper punted again, and Gibson caught the ball. Carver quickly downed him. In a scrimmage, which followed, Bemus Pierce had his nose broken by a kick, and after he had been attended to, was compelled to leave the game. The Orange players gained on their opponents for a few minutes after this mishap, but Syracuse soon began their strong attacks on the line again, and soon sent Bottger over for the last touch-down.

Just as the ball was placed over the line Carver was seen to be in trouble, and it was found that he had received an ugly gash over the eye in the final effort. His injury was quickly dressed, and, with a bandage around his head, Carver continued in the game. O'Neill kicked the goal, and the score then was 36—0 for Syracuse. During the remainder of the half the Orange players were on the defensive, and the ball was on their fifteen-yard line when the half ended. The line-up:

Orange A. C., 0.	Positions.	All Syracuse, 36.
Clark, Gibson	Left end	Carver
Pritchard	Left tackle	Wallace
Daily	Left guard	W. Warner
Wang	Centre	Wright
Smith	Right guard	Meecham, B. Pierce
Miller	Right tackle	B. Pierce, H. Pierce
Schwinn	Right end	O'Neill
Taylor	Quarter back	Moore
Roller	Right half back	Bottger
Hambacker	Left half back	Draper
Comerford	Full back	Mason

Touch-downs—Bottger, (3.) Draper, Mason, H. Pierce. Goals from touch-downs—O'Neill, 6. Umpire—Fred. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club. Referee—W. J. Smith, Union College. Timekeeper—C. C. Ambuhl, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. Linesmen—Messrs. Kindgen and Schaefer.

GOLFER EGAN DEFEATED.

Harvard Player Beaten by Waters at Lakewood—Douglas Wins Two Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 2.—Walter E. Egan, the young Chicago and Harvard golfer, who was runner-up to Walter J. Travis for national championship honors in 1901, met defeat to-day in the Lakewood Golf Club's tournament. He was beaten in the second match play round for the chief cup by M. K. Waters, of the home club, by 4 up and 3 to play. The latter put up a strong game and practically led from the start. Egan was a member of the Harvard golf team that won the intercollegiate team championship at Morris County last October. Egan narrowly escaped defeat in the first round with J. J. Manning, of the Garden City Club, only winning by 1 hole by going down on the home green in 4 to Manning's 6. The latter led by 3 holes on the eleventh green, but developed weakness in putting after that. The cards are:

Egan—out	5	4	5	5	6	6	4	6	4—45
Manning—out	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	3	4—44
Egan—in	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—40—85
Manning—in	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	4	6—44—88

Findlay Douglas had little difficulty in winning both his matches, and he will meet in the semi-final round to-morrow morning John Moller, Jr. Waters will meet H. F. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club. Moller beat the English golfer, W. Radcliffe, who has lately joined the Baltusrol Club, by 1 hole in a 19-hole match.

The results of the rounds for the three cups are:

Lakewood Cup.—First Round—M. K. Waters, Lakewood, beat S. N. Austin, Philadelphia, by 4 up and 3 to play; Walter E. Egan, Lake Geneva, beat J. J. Manning, Garden City, by 1 up; H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia Country Club, beat F. M. Freeman, Apawamis, by 2 up; H. F. Whitney, Nassau Country Club, beat C. H. Terhune, Lakewood, by default; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country Club, beat H. A. James, Lakewood, by 2 up and 1 to play; D. F. Lyons, Lakewood, beat H. M. Brooks, Newport, by 4 up and 3 to play; W. Radcliffe, Baltusrol, beat A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, by 2 up and 1 to play

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PRACTICAL CURRENCY REFORM.

The chief point made by the Director of the Mint, Mr. ROBERTS, in support of the House Committee's Banking bill is that it will greatly aid in promoting exchanges throughout the country in the regions in which the various banks are situated. This it will do by providing local currency which can be used to advantage in the neighborhood so long as there is a legitimate demand for it, and will return to the banks when there is no longer such demand for it.

Mr. ROBERTS shows how this will work out in practice by describing the situation at present existing in the northern half of the corn belt. It is a region in which the amount of ordinary deposits in the banks is relatively limited. Owing to untimely rains and to frost the oat crop and the corn crop in many parts of this region were defective. Not being marketable in the usual form the farmers desire to use the oats and the corn as feed for cattle, and wish to buy cattle for that purpose. They have not the money—which is generally obtained from the sale of their oats—and the banks have not the funds to loan to them in the amount needed. The farmers are as a class entirely honest, industrious, solvent, and good business men. Loans made to them for the purchase of cattle to feed with the grain which is in their possession would be a perfectly safe business venture, and would not only be repaid, but would secure a large saving to the community as the basis of future business. As Mr. ROBERTS points out:

> Here was a legitimate demand that ought to be met. In the centres of population meats were scarce and high; the farmers had the beef material going to waste; they were anxious to buy cattle for the Western ranges, and they had ample security to offer for money, but the banks of that region were not able properly to supply the demand. They loaned what they could of local deposits, and they borrowed some in the East, but New York has not been in condition to render aid. It has had troubles of its own, and no resources to spare on the scattered prairie farmers whose food-making material has been wasting.
>
> If the banks of that region had been able to take the notes of good farmers, whose responsibility was known, and to give their own notes in exchange, the community would have been tided over the stress, its wasting wealth saved, and when the cattle were ready for market the normal trade equilibrium between that region and the rest of the country would have been restored and the bank notes would have retired naturally. The community naturally would have floated over the rapids, trade would have been less interfered with, and the resources of the country would have been fully utilized.

It will hardly be denied that bank currency which can be issued for such uses as these and can be relied on to return to the bank so soon as the needs for which it is issued cease to exist, clearly fulfills the condition of a currency safe, profitable, and convenient.

The essential feature of the system which Mr. ROBERTS so ingeniously illustrates and so convincingly advocates is that each bank cannot pay out the notes of another bank within its redemption district. Since they cannot be paid out they must be sent to the redemption centre, where the notes of all the banks in the district are "cleared" and the balance for each is sent home for redemption. It is this which makes such a currency really elastic, that is, which provides that it shall shrink as well as expand according to the sound requirements of business. No currency which does not do both can be regarded as satisfactory, and our present currency does neither.

HIGH-PRICED WHISTLES.

We are a very good customer of Germany—one of the best, she has. In the last fiscal year we imported her products to the value of $101,997,523. From no other country except Great Britain were our imports so large. She stands second also on the list of our customers. Last year she took our products to the value of $170,222,737. Our Consular reports indicate that in the calendar year 1902 she increased her exports to us by about $5,000,000, while imports from the United States apparently fell off. This enormous trade is, of course, very valuable. We shall do all that we can to retain it, and Germany doubtless will spare no effort to maintain these mutually advantageous relations.

In the columns of our neighbor the Staats Zeitung we find a synopsis of the contents of a book upon Germans in tropical America from the pen of W. WINTZERS, published in Munich in 1900. Mr. WINTZERS says that there are between 1,200 and 1,300 Germans in Venezuela, against 12,000 Spaniards, 3,500 Italians, and 4,000 English and Americans; but he says that the Germans have taken the first place in industrial and trade activities. They get along very well with the amiable and vivacious Venezuelans until about three years ago, when relations were so strained by the bad faith and ill behavior of the Venezuelan Government that Mr. WINTZERS expressed the fear that if matters were not mended, "Germany, in the interest of German property and the safety of her subjects, might find it necessary to occupy for a time a harbor of Venezuela. This undertaking, however, could be carried out only by a fleet capable of commanding respect;" and then follows an argument for a more powerful German navy.

This is interesting and in many ways significant and worthy of attention. It seems to us that its chief value, however, is in the measure it gives of the magnitude of German interests in Venezuela. Germany must, of course, protect the lives, property, and rights of her nationals in that republic. But in the steps she takes to this end she will not altogether lose her sense of proportion. For instance, it would not be a policy of supreme wisdom to take for the protection of her interests in Venezuela measures that would threaten the continuance of her friendly trade relations with the United States, whose people buy annually more than $100,000,000 worth of her products.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

The interchange of messages, announced yesterday, between the United States and the Sandwich Islands by the newly laid and opened cable may not seem to our more limited anti-imperialists to amount to much. But to the great mass of American citizens it must seem to amount to something very considerable.

In the first place, the Sandwich Islands, up to this date, have been in the condition in which the British Islands were in VIRGIL'S time. They have been "sundered from all the human race." There has not only not been electric communication between their shores and ours. There has not been, until the last few years, regular communication by steam, and there can scarcely be said to be such communication now. Since the conclusion of peace with Spain Manila has been hours and days nearer to us, for purposes of ready communication, than Honolulu, although, in point of sympathy and understanding, Honolulu has been for a generation so much nearer to us than Manila.

In actual fact, Hawaii has been, long since it was an American dependency in effect and so recognized by the maritime Powers, practically a very distant and remote dependency. Communication with it was maintained, until the other day, by sailing vessels only, and was a matter of days. By the completion of the new cable it is reduced to a matter of minutes.

That is really a great achievement upon which the congratulators by cable have been congratulating themselves. It is not simply that the distance over a great part of the "great South Sea" has been annihilated by the new mode of communication. It is also that the United States have been put into instantaneous communication with one of their dependencies. If we could imagine what we are very likely shortly to see in the South Pacific we should imagine how important the achievement is. If we could imagine, for example, that Apia, in Samoa, had been within the easy reach of the civilized world in 1889 in which Honolulu now is, we should see that the peace of the world was not in the least really endangered by occurrences which doubtless did endanger it at that time. There is clearly nothing so good as prompt and intelligible communication for clearing up either personal or national misunderstandings. So that we may expect the new cable in the South Seas to be even more useful to mankind politically than it is commercially. And, in both senses, it is bound to be very useful to mankind.

THE LOCAL DEATH RATE.

The satisfaction of reporting at the end of its first year of official responsibility a lower death rate than the city has ever known is probably greater to the Commissioner and executive officers of the Health Department than could be derived from any other statistical fact. The rate for 1902 was 18.74 per 1,000. In 1901 it was 20.4 per 1,000, in 1900 it was 23.97. Where the rate falls below that of New York in 1902, in the case of a large city, there is room for suspicion that perhaps the enumeration is inaccurate. Even when the actual number of deaths is correctly given, the addition of a few hundreds or a few thousands to the population estimate will make the rate appear lower than it really is. We believe the vital statistics of New York are as accurate as a conscientious purpose can make them, and that in calculating the death rate the dividend is never increased relatively to the divisor to make the quotient appear small.

There were no especially adventitious circumstances in 1902 to make it a year of low mortality. As we showed at the time, the cool Summer was not attended with a lessened infant mortality. The comfortable weather accounted for a lessened number of deaths from sunstroke and heat prostrations, but the mortality from measles was above the normal. The increase in deaths from typhoid and the reduction in those from smallpox about balanced, and for the net result we may safely thank an energetic administration of the department, clean streets, and a gradual awakening of the average citizen to a realizing sense of the fact that he has some share of responsibility for the public health.

The most interesting figures in the report of Commissioner LEDERLE are those relating to consumption. A reduction in the number of deaths from this cause by 582 as compared with 1901, coincident with a normal increase of population, means that the measures taken for the control of this disease are beginning to be effective, and that in time it may be brought under perfect control. The Health Department is doing the best it can under capable and even enthusiastic direction, and is a credit to the administration.

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

The Treasury statistics relative to imports of iron and steel during the first eleven months of 1902 are especially interesting as showing how and to what extent the manufacturing industries of the United States permit themselves to be taxed by duties on raw materials which are as unnecessary for purposes of protection as they are burdensome upon those who pay them. Practically all the gain, amounting to about $20,000,000, has been in what are the raw materials of a large number of industries. The demand for finished products called for supplies of raw materials, or of materials one remove from "raw," in excess of the available domestic supply. Hence the enormous and unprecedented gains in pig iron, ingots, blooms, and scrap. In manufactures of iron and steel, other than rails, the increase is in no instance important and in several items there is a decline.

So far from being a misfortune, our ability to import large quantities of materials has been of the greatest possible advantage to the country. This advantage would have been greater and more permanent had the whole burden of tariff charges been lifted from imports which reach us in shape to be used as the materials of our own manufacturing industries. By these taxes the seaboard States are put at a conspicuous disadvantage as compared with the Middle West. The area of profitable pig iron and crude steel production is steadily moving westward and free materials are becoming—indeed, have already become—essential to the industrial prosperity of New England and the Middle States east of the Alleghanies. The Middle West has all the protection it needs against cheap foreign materials in the railroad freights which must now be paid by Eastern consumers. In New England the demand for free iron and coal is becoming sufficiently emphatic to disturb old party relations and to threaten a recrystallization on new issues. It is not far from this in New York and New Jersey.

THE MANHATTAN PARKS.

The communications which Commissioner WILLCOX yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate ought to interest every dweller in the Borough of Manhattan. The "accompanying document" which contains the report of the experts upon the condition of Central Park is most calculated to arrest public attention, and also to quiet public apprehension. Some months ago there was a newspaper sounding of the tocsin about the condition of the public pleasure ground in which we take most pleasure and most pride which set forth, in effect, that the Park was starving to death, and that unless it were forthwith supplied with fresh soil, practically over its whole surface, not one green thing in the Central Park would presently be left upon another.

Of course, this was a sensational and exaggerated statement of the case. But if the statement had not been sensational and exaggerated it is questionable whether it would have reached the voters and taxpayers of this borough, as it is clear that it has reached them. So moderate, guarded, and circumspect a statement of the needs of the Central Park as emanates from Mr. WILLCOX'S board of experts would by no means necessarily have reached the Board of Estimate with such authority and assurance as necessarily to induce the appropriation really necessary to maintain the Central Park, and to insure its maintenance, in the condition which has made it for a generation the chief pride of New Yorkers, or of "Manhattanese."

With regard to the needs of the smaller parks, particularly of those of the east side and in the heart of the tenement-house district, we suppose Mr. WILLCOX'S statement of their needs will be of itself conclusive. The public apprehension of the public usefulness of these small parks has for years been steadily growing. We have a much better right to assume than we would have had ten or still more twenty years ago that the taxpaying public understands the public utility and necessity of these small breathing spaces, and is ready to pay whatever may be necessary to maintain them in the very highest condition of public usefulness. That is, for the moment, all that Mr. WILLCOX asks. It is all that any Manhattan Commissioner of Parks could reasonably ask. It is unfortunately true that one or two of these small parks have fallen under past municipal administrations into the hands of unwise persons of the architectural profession, who have confounded their own magnification of their own architectural office with the fulfillment of the city's architectural needs. But Commissioner WILLCOX, at least, has never shown any tendency to confuse the professional vanity of these unwise persons with the real and urgent needs of the people of his municipality. We risk nothing in saying that it would be for the benefit of the people of the Borough of Manhattan for the Board of Estimate to give this public servant what he certifies that he needs.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Exercising what must be extremely laborious ingenuity on a recent disquisition of ours on the names of the three Territories now seeking admission as States, The Santa Fé New Mexican declares that "THE NEW YORK TIMES is of the opinion that the principal objection to the admission of New Mexico to Statehood is its name." As our distant but esteemed neighbor then proceeds to quote our remarks in full, its mistaken notion will not be shared by its readers, since they will see for themselves that we expatiated on the name as an, not the principal, objection to making the Territory a State, and more than hinted that this particular objection could easily be removed by the selection of a name somewhere near as good as those of Arizona and Oklahoma. This advice seems to be what the Santa Fé paper took in ill part and tried to punish by ascribing to us an absurd opinion. Anyway, it says, with what authority we know not, that the people of New Mexico desire to have the name retained. "For three and a half centuries," it declares, in an explanation that explains very little, "has this section of country been known as New Mexico. A change now is not desirable nor wanted by nine-tenths of the present inhabitants of the Territory. That should govern. New Mexico by any other name would be as good to its people as it is now, or as bad as the opponents to Statehood believe it to be. A change in name could not and would not better conditions, and the citizens of the Territory are willing to take their chances for the future in the State of New Mexico." Then comes this very curious outburst: "The editorial from THE TIMES reads nicely, and it is gratifying to note that it does not show the usual spirit of malice, venom, falsehood, and abuse exhibited toward the Territory by many papers throughout the country. For this the thanks of the people of New Mexico are due to that paper, but as for a change of name, none of it, if you please." Now, who can it possibly be that has been showing all those naughty traits in its treatment of New Mexico? That question distracts our attention from the subject of names, and reduces the latter to comparatively small proportions.

—A correspondent of the Evening Post, in discussing our street car troubles, describes as a "blundering, robbed fool" everybody who "talks of 'the difficulty of transportation on account of New York's shape.'" As very few of us have failed to talk of that difficulty, and most of us have done it time and time again, the description is calculated to cause widespread pain; but this can be forgotten for the sake of the next sentence in the harsh gentleman's letter. That sentence runs, "Brooklyn has not 'New York's shape,' and it is worse served." Come to think of it, that is an incontrovertible statement, and though, on second thought, the horrors of the Brooklyn service do not quite prove that the elongation of Manhattan Borough has nothing to do with the overcrowding of its elevated and surface cars, yet there is in the statement more than a suggestion that the transportation companies have worked the geographical excuse for considerably more than it was worth, and that the critics of the companies have admitted more than was absolutely necessary when they excepted the "rush hours from their denunciations." As for the Brooklyn lines, concentration at the bridge deprives them in a measure of the advantages they should derive from that borough's more commodious form. It is, however, only in a measure. Not all the lines go to the bridge, by any means, and it is not only when approaching or departing from the bridge that those centring there crowd and delay their passengers. Brooklyn has a fair approximation to the circular outline of the ideal city, and, as is said by the man who thinks that most of us are "blundering, robbed fools," its transportation is even worse than that on Manhattan Island. This does not prove that Manhattan's difficulties are all the result of corporate neglect and greed, but it does prove that, even if the island were broader, it is by no means certain that the present companies would give us a better service. There has been altogether too much talk about "physical impossibilities." Such impossibilities are rare in the twentieth century, and reference to them almost invariably hides a disinclination to spend money.

—After wandering wearily through the dense growth of truisms and platitudes which formed Gov. ODELL'S inaugural address—after admitting that he was quite right in saying in thirty-seven ways that it is a good thing to be good, and as many times that it is a bad thing to be bad—it was with a sigh of relief that one came upon a sentence that aroused question and antagonism. "The strength of a people," declared the Governor in an unguarded moment, "is the proof of its patriotism." There may be senses in which that is true, but certainly there are many other senses in which it is not true, and if a person wants to make himself particularly disagreeable he can maintain with perfect safety that the words mean nothing at all. Patriotism doubtless tends to produce national strength in the course of time—does, that is, if it happens to be patriotism of the enlightened sort—but meanwhile a mercenary army of superior force as well as superior numbers may swoop down on the patriots and do much more to them than not a thing. The strength of a people is proof of its strength more than of any other quality, and—well, if the Governor did make the whole of his inaugural speech out of copybook maxims, he had the good fortune to get one of them crooked. That lent interest to the occasion—which it very much needed.

NUGGETS.

1903.

The question every letter will be anxiously asking: "Is my date on straight?"—Baltimore American.

Where He Fails.

Our idea of an impossible feat is to walk past a crowd of boys with snowballs in their hands, and look dignified.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

The Manager Realizes It.

"There is something elevating in music," said the artist.

"Yes," answered the manager. "Music certainly has the effect of stimulating lofty ideals as to salary."—Washington Star.

Royal Fads.

"The papers say that Queen Alexandra's hobby is clocks."

"Yes, and I noticed the other day that one of her royal sisters is very fond of fine poultry."

"Well, I fancy it requires a much higher degree of intelligence to set a hen than to set a clock."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Need of Shouting.

"Shut that door!" bellowed the irate merchant. "Where were you brought up, Sir—in a sawmill?"

"Well, I'm not sure as to that," replied the young drummer in honeyed accents, pressing both hands to his ears, "but of one thing I can assure you, my dear Sir, and that is that I was not brought up in a boiler factory."—Syracuse Standard.

IN MEMORY.

Thomas F. Porter in Boston Globe.

To-night the world seems void of cheer,
Dead leaves are flutt'ring round my door,
And yet, in memory, I hear
The song of birds once more.

The grass upon the lawn is dead
And Autumn winds across it blow;
And yet, in memory, I tread
The vale where flowers grow.

Men hurry past as if 'twere cold,
And clouds of dust before them fly;
And yet, in memory, I behold
The meadow brook go by.

The Summer days have vanished quite,
And, if to grieve I half incline,
In memory, dear one, to-night,
I feel your hand in mine.

PACIFIC CABLE OPERATING

Landing at Hawaii Was Delayed by Stormy Weather.

Five Days of Anxious Waiting Elapsed Before the First Message Was Sent to San Francisco New Year's Evening.

HONOLULU, Jan. 2.—The completion of the first section of the submarine cable that is eventually to connect the United States with the Philippines and Asia, at 8:40 o'clock last evening, when the first message was flashed to San Francisco, 2,000 miles away, was effected only after a memorable struggle with wind and wave. Five anxious days elapsed after the cable ship Silvertown reached Hawaii before the task could be ended.

A fortnight after leaving San Francisco the crew of the Silvertown buoyed the deep-sea end of the cable in the turbulent Molokai Channel at 5:20 o'clock the morning of Friday, Dec. 26, after much difficulty and great risk. The Silvertown then came on to Honolulu. The big ship was met in the harbor by tugs and excursion boats, carrying welcoming delegations with bands of music, and escorted to the wharf, where a great crowd awaited.

It was the intention of the Silvertown to return to the Molokai Channel and pick up the sea end when the storm had abated. But Saturday brought no improvement in the weather conditions. The wind blew fiercely from the northeast and craft arriving through the channel reported the sea stirred by a maelstrom. It was then determined to lay the shore end. This was accomplished without a hitch. One hour and five minutes from the time the line left the Silvertown the cable was hauled up on the soil of picturesque San Souci Park amid the shouts of thousands and the crash of a band of music playing a cable march dedicated to President Mackay.

Monday, December 29, a start was made for Molokai Channel to investigate whether or not the buoy had weathered the buffeting to which it had been subjected for nearly three days. Fortunately no such disaster had occurred. However, the seas were running even higher than three days previous, and no thought was given to picking up the cable.

The wind did not abate and the seas subside until Thursday, the first day of the new year, when the cable was picked up successfully at 3:44 o'clock without untoward incident. The connection with the testing room was quickly made and San Francisco responded quickly to the call. The shore connection was then made at 4:40 o'clock. Four hours were spent in testing and allowing the recently laid line to acquire the temperature of the ocean depths, and at 8:40 P. M. (Honolulu time) came the first call from San Francisco.

The voyage of the Silvertown was eventful and at times unpleasantly exciting. Twelve hours out from San Francisco the cable ship was beset by bad weather, which continued, with the exception of one day, to the end of the voyage. Variable winds that at times approached the velocity of gales; heavy seas that buffeted her about, retarded the progress as well as endangered the safety of the cable; in fact, every adverse condition that is usually encountered in the laying of a cable was met with and at times made the task a most hazardous one.

MR. MACKEY PLEASED.

It Is Expected the Cable Will Be Extended to Manila by July 4.

Clarence Mackay, President; George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager, and the other officials of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company are naturally greatly pleased at the completion of the company's cable between San Francisco and Hawaii, a work to which they have devoted much energy and time during the last few months. They do not propose to stop at Hawaii, however, and now say that by July 4 they expect the cable will have been completed to Manila. Speaking of the project, Mr. Ward said:

"The Commercial Pacific Cable Company's cable to Hawaii was connected through to San Francisco at 8:43 P. M. Jan. 1, (Honolulu time.) The cable opens for public business on Monday morning, Jan. 5. The widespread interest and enthusiasm created by bringing the Hawaiian Islands into electric touch with the Pacific Coast is evidenced by congratulatory cablegrams received to-day. It is a particular satisfaction to us to have the cable completed on the first day of the new year, because it fulfills our promise to Congress. Rapid progress is being made in the manufacture of the sections to be laid between Honolulu and Manila, and over 3,500 miles of this cable have already been manufactured, and I fully expect messages will be exchanged with Manila by the 4th of July next. The laying of the remaining sections will commence from Manila the first week in May next."

MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Cooper of Hawaii Sends Greetings—Mr. Roosevelt's Response.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The following cablegram was received at the White House at 2:30 o'clock this morning, dated Honolulu, Jan. 1, 9:33 P. M.:

The President, Washington:

The people of the Territory of Hawaii send their greetings to you and express their gratification at the inauguration of telegraph communication with the mainland. We all believe that the removal of the disadvantage of isolation will prove a strong factor in the upbuilding of a wealthy and progressive American Commonwealth in these islands.

(Signed,) HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of Hawaii.

The President's response was as follows:

White House,
Washington, Jan. 2, 1903.

Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii:

The President sends through you to Gov. Dole and the people of Hawaii his hearty congratulations upon the opening of the cable. He believes that it will tend to knit the people of Hawaii more closely than ever to their fellow-citizens of the mainland and will be for the great advantage of all our people.

(Signed,) GEORGE CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

WHEAT SCARCE IN AUSTRALIA.

200,000 Tons of Breadstuffs Must Be Imported This Season.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Two hundred thousand tons of breadstuffs must be imported from wheat-producing centres to Australia during the coming season to meet harvest deficiencies, says United States Consul Goding of Newcastle, in a report to the State Department.

The wheat crop in New South Wales will not reach 50 per cent. of the quantity reaped last year, and Victoria will require imports of 3,637,925 bushels to supply her needs. Fifteen thousand tons of California flour are afloat for New South Wales, as the Consul says the price of California flour has risen so greatly that the effect will be to divert a good deal of trade to Canada, which raises hard wheat of a class well suited to mix with California flour.

TO PROMOTE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

A Bill to Benefit the Only Military Men Who Cannot Move Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—A bill providing for the promotion of a certain number of army chaplains after ten years of service will be introduced both in the Senate and House next week. The chaplains must be recommended for promotion by the officers under whose command they have served. The bill, which has been approved by the Secretary of War and by all the general officers to whom it was submitted, provides that not more than fifteen chaplains may be promoted to the grade of Major.

Chaplains are the only men in the military service who are without hope of promotion under present laws. Yet in the navy they are advanced like other officers, some of them having the relative rank, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, in the army. If the new measure is successful the President will be able to reward deserving chaplains, and it is believed that there will be created an incentive which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the officers who look after the morals of the [illegible] and to the army as a whole.

CASTRO OBJECTS TO TRIBUNAL.

Wants the Venezuelan Question Arbitrated by an American Republic, and Not by The Hague Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day the conditions in Venezuela were discussed. Secretary Hay presented a statement showing that no definite responses have been received from any of the allied powers to President Castro's last communication. It is evident that further negotiations will be required to bring the parties to a final agreement, but it is not doubted that this will succeed.

The condition which President Castro attached to his response to the allies' arbitration proposal was in the nature of an alternative proposition. Almost from the beginning showing an aversion to The Hague tribunal, Gen. Castro, while accepting the principle of arbitration, asked that the case be tried by one of the American republics.

As President Roosevelt already had declined to act in the capacity of arbitrator, and as some of the reasons which inspired him in his declination would apply with equal force to the Chief Executive of any other American State than the United States, he was obliged to withhold any indorsement of this proposition. Therefore it may be dismissed from the field of possibilities and, unless Castro is unexpectedly insistent upon his own plan, the original proposition of reference to The Hague tribunal will carry.

There were no developments over New Year's Day in the way of cablegrams containing news from European capitals or from Venezuela.

FINANCIAL AID FOR VENEZUELA.

S. Mallet-Prevost Will Go to Caracas to Negotiate a Loan to Cover the Foreign Debts.

S. Mallet-Prevost of the law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt of this city, will sail to-day, so it was learned in Wall Street yesterday, for Venezuela, where he intends to personally undertake negotiations with President Castro for the financing of a loan to cover the claims of the allies against Venezuela. Mr. Mallet-Prevost is interested in a syndicate which has already made propositions to President Castro to undertake this work.

The sailing of Mr. Mallet-Prevost is understood to be due to the fact that another syndicate, which is headed by Speyer Brothers, London correspondents of the New York firm of Speyer & Co., have through the latter firm made a similar offer. It was thought by the syndicate headed by Mr. Mallet-Prevost important that some one with authority to act immediately should be on the spot in order to conclude the negotiations in its favor, and consequently Mr. Mallet-Prevost, who is familiar with the affairs and methods of the South American republics, decided to give his personal attention to the matter.

Mr. Mallet-Prevost, when seen regarding the matter at his office, 30 Broad Street, yesterday, declined to talk.

James Speyer of Speyer & Co. also declined to talk about the plans of his syndicate.

MEMENTO FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Frenchmen Propose to Present a Piece of Sculpture to Him for Forwarding Arbitration.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—A proposal has been made to present a piece of sculpture to President Roosevelt in recognition of his services to the cause of international arbitration.

The idea of making this gift to the American President is an outgrowth of the Venezuelan affair, and his attitude on that issue. The funds for the purpose probably will be raised by private subscription among European advocates of peace.

It is proposed that the work be executed by a prominent French sculptor, or the committee may possibly invite designs from the sculptors of all nations party to The Hague Peace Court.

BRITISH PRIZES REMOVED.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 2.—The British gunboat Zumbador, formerly the Venezuelan war vessel of that name, left here for Trinidad to-day towing four schooners and three sloops captured by the British since the blockade began. She is to return here for other prizes.

RELIGION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate, Believes That All Questions Will Be Settled Satisfactorily.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Vatican is in receipt of the first long report on the situation in the Philippines from Mgr. Guidi, Apostolic Delegate in the islands. The delegate praises the tact, fairness, and good-will of Gov. Taft, and expresses the hope that as he and the Governor are both animated by a desire to maintain the pacification and secure the prosperity of the islands, they will succeed in settling the points under discussion and in reaching an understanding satisfactory to Rome, Washington, and the Filipino people.

Mgr. Guidi gives a summary of the evidence he has collected with regard to the selling of the friar lands, the settlement of rentals, damages due the Church, the conveyance of titles, and the administration of charitable and educational trusts. He thinks the question of the withdrawal of the friars will be solved gradually through the reorganization of the Church.

The Apostolic Delegate says the schism in the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines soon will be put down, although the separatist movement is believed to be encouraged by the people's dislike of the friars and their desire to have a Filipino church not connected with the ancient régime.

MR. OLNEY FOR PRESIDENT.

Representative Underwood of Alabama Tells Why He Favors Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of the House, discussing possible Democratic candidates for the Presidential race of 1904, to-day said:

"I am for Richard Olney, and I find a growing sentiment for the Massachusetts statesman. Judge Parker of New York is a good man. So is Senator Gorman of Maryland, but my choice is Mr. Olney for a great many reasons. The first is that he is an old-time Democrat, and what the party needs is to get back to old-time principles, which are dear to the hearts of the people. Mr. Olney is not a man of expediency, and the people of all classes would trust him. He would unite both the Cleveland and the Bryan elements of the party, which mighty few other men could do.

"The Democratic Party sometimes runs off after 'isms' of different kinds, but I sobers up and becomes as conservative as ever. Mr. Olney is an old-time Democrat, and would be the strongest man the party could put up. So long as prosperity continues the Democrats will have to fight hard to win a President, but if times begin to get worse and the people should conclude to change administrations, as they will be sure to do when the time comes, we want a man as President who would be appropriate to guiding the country through troublous days."

WILLIAMS AGAINST OLNEY.

Silver Element in Massachusetts Will Oppose His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 2.—Richard Olney is to be boomed in Massachusetts for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. Against him he will have George Fred Williams and the silver element. Those who are for him are chary of having their names used yet. Mr. Williams has come out against him. "The boom of Mr. Olney," he said, "is out of the question; it would split the party in two. Now I admire and love Mr. Olney, but I am against him, and he understands my position thoroughly. Mr. Olney did not support my political views in 1896, and I do not support his now. Judging from a standpoint of practical politics, Mr. Olney has no chance."

The Olney men say: "No committee has been organized and no formal move has been started, but Mr. Olney is to be looked after. Something of a formal nature will be heard shortly. There is no question of the strength of Olney. We are flattered and gratified by the signs of strength he is showing. He is the one man whom New England [illegible]"

LORD ROBERTS IS COMING

Will Be the Guest of the Honorable Artillery of Boston.

Possibility That the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught Will Come, Too—Are Expected in September.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—Capt. W. M. Olys of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery is authority for the statement that Lord Roberts of Kandahar, otherwise "Bobs," the captor of Cronje and the idol of Tommy Atkins, will be the guest of the Ancients at their field day next September. Capt. Olys added that there was a possibility that the Prince of Wales and his royal uncle, the Duke of Connaught, will come as well. Capt. Olys said:

"In case the Prince of Wales comes he will take the place of King Edward. At the time of our visit to England in 1898, when we were guests of the Honorable Artillery Company of London by invitation, it was arranged for a delegation from that regiment to visit us in 1898, but this, on account of the Boer war, was postponed, many of their force going to the front.

"After the close of the war arrangements were begun, and I can now safely say that our organization will receive next September some if not all of those whom I have mentioned. It is our intention to combine our annual field day, which comes on the first Monday in October, with the general reception of our distinguished guests. We are to have two warships meet the vessel upon which the guests will arrive. Two banquets will be held on different nights—one at Mechanics' Hall, with about 1,000 at the tables. The other will be at the Somerset, and at that only members of the two companies and a few invited guests will be present.

"The party will remain in Boston from four days to a week and then will take a trip to Montreal, West Point, Washington, possibly Providence and Lowell, and back to Boston. For this trip special private cars will be built and the car builders will give them English names.

"The visitors on their return will remain in Boston a day or so before sailing for home."

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.

Their Increase Illustrates Unexampled Demand for These Products in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The unexampled demand in the United States for manufactures of iron and steel is illustrated by the statistics of the importation of iron and steel manufactures just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. These figures cover eleven months of the year 1902 and show that the importations during that time are more than double in value those of the corresponding months of the preceding year and indicate that for the full calendar year 1902 the total value of iron and steel imports will be fully $40,000,000, or more than in any year in a full decade.

The iron and steel manufacturers of the United States have prided themselves upon their ability to fully supply the home market and produce a considerable surplus for exportation. That they were making great gains in this direction until the exceptional demand of recent years is evidenced from the fact that imports of iron and steel manufactures which amounted to $67,000,000 in 1882 and $53,000,000 in 1891, had steadily fallen since the latter date until they were only $12,000,000 in 1899. In 1900, however, there was a slight increase, but the figures of 1902, as already indicated, will exceed those of any year since 1891. This increase is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the pig iron production and the iron and steel production generally in the United States was far greater in the year 1902 than in any preceding year, the total production of pig iron being estimated at fully 17,500,000 tons, against 15,878,000 in 1901, which was the highest figure ever recorded prior to 1902.

The increase in imports occurs in practically all classes of iron and steel manufactures. Pig iron increased from $1,500,000 to nearly $9,000,000 in value; ingots, blooms, and bars from a little over $1,000,000 to over $7,000,000, and machinery from $2,718,000 to $3,831,000. In a single item, tin plate, there is a reduction; the value of tin plate imported in the eleven months being $3,603,426, against $4,504,786, and the quantity 120,000,000 pounds, in 1902, against 150,000,000 in the same months in 1901.

The table which follows shows the importation of the principal articles of iron and steel manufactures and iron ore in the eleven months ended with November, 1902, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1901, viz.:

	11 Months Ending Nov., 1901.	11 Months Ending Nov., 1902.
Pig iron	$1,496,954	$8,965,040
Ingots, blooms, bars, &c.	1,266,209	7,261,652
Machinery	2,718,545	3,831,788
Tin plates, terne plates, &c	4,504,786	3,603,426
Iron ore	1,523,202	2,363,300
Cutlery	1,021,099	1,154,734
Bar iron	55,935	1,433,538
Railway bars	315,604	1,424,400
Scrap iron and steel	1,012,698	932,574
Firearms	875,296	809,906
Wire rods	541,505	557,768
Wire and articles made from	370,291	487,263
Sheet, plate, and taggers' iron	370,291	387,644
Needles	273,278	247,922
Shotgun barrels	116,589	122,717
Hoop, band, or scroll	46,952	74,097
Files, file blanks, &c.	39,878	59,770
Chains	36,727	25,708
Anvils	1,575,563	3,716,415
All other	$19,791,124	$39,130,470
Total		

ARMY UNIFORM CHANGES.

Report of a Board Sets Out in Detail the New Regulations for Officers and Privates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The War Department has made public the report of the Uniform Board, headed by Gen. Young, of which Col. Patten is the recorder, setting out in detail the changes made in the army uniform.

The first recommendation was that officers on duty in Washington should be required to wear their uniforms during office hours. Other recommendations, all of which have been approved and are consequently now army regulations, provide for the substitution of bronze sleeve ornaments for those of embroidery and metal for full dress. Chaplains are to wear black overcoats. The embroidered gold oak leaves on officers' visors must come off, except on ranks above that of Major. The United States coat of arms in gold is to be added to all shoulder knots of officers above Captain.

An important change is the abolition of the chapeau, the service hemlet and service cap for officers, and the service trousers for enlisted men. Provision is made for a combination sash and belt for Brigadier Generals. A significant recommendation calls for a more detailed description of the shoes to be worn by officers, for it is rumored that the board's labors were begun as a result of the detection of an officer, otherwise properly uniformed in full dress, wearing a pair of russet shoes. Hereafter chevrons are to be worn midway on the sleeve between the elbow and the shoulder.

Other recommendations are that belts and cartridge cases are to be worn outside the overcoat; that a marching shoe shall be provided for the men, and that the Bureau of Insular Affairs shall have a device.

Mayor Olin L. Jenkins's Bounty.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 2.—Mayor Olin L. Jenkins has distributed his salary as a city official among local charities. The Plainfield Relief Association, Muhlenberg Hospital, and the Childrens' Home are the three objects of his bounty. Dr. Jenkins's predecessors in office, Charles J. Fisk and Alexander Gilbert, refused to accept payments for their services as chief executive, but the present incumbent inaugurated the custom of aiding charities during his first term.

FANATICS FEARED AT FEZ

Jews Kept Separate for Fear of Outbreak of Moslems.

Sultan Prepares to Defend His Capital, but May Leave It and Proclaim a Holy War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The only certain news from Fez, says The Times's correspondent at Tangier, Morocco, is that the Jews are confined to a separate quarter of the city on acount of the fanaticism of the Mohammedans. Business is at an absolute standstill.

The Sultan is mounting such artillery as remains in his possession on the old forts which guard the approaches to the city. His army has been seriously crippled, however, by the loss of seventeen guns, including his Maxim siege pieces, which were captured by the rebels in the battle of Dec. 22.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 2.—Advices from Fez under yesterday's date have been received here. Guns were then being mounted on the walls for the defense of the city, but the rebels remained inactive. They have not sufficient supplies for expeditions from their headquarters. The City of Fez continued quiet, but the dearness of food was causing discontent.

If the situation becomes more grave the Sultan will abandon the capital, retire to Rabat, and summon the border tribes to a holy war. The Sultan will proclaim himself Shereef and Defender of Islamm, renounce all European leanings, and then at the head of new forces attempt to retake Fez.

The pretender has issued a proclamation announcing that he is not fighting for the throne for himself, but for the Sultan's imprisoned brother, Mulai Mohammed, surnamed the "One-Eyed."

It is now confirmed that the Sultan has ordered his brother's release and that the honors of his rank be paid to him.

The Governor at a recent conference with the Kabyle chiefs pointed out to them that they were responsible for the safety of the roads running through their territory.

The Spanish sloop of war Infanta Isabel has arrived here.

The Portuguese cruiser Rainha Amelia also arrived to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Telegrams received here from Oran, Algeria announced that detachments of French Zouaves have been ordered to the Moorish frontier.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 2.—The Spanish reinforcements, [illegible] been countermanded.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In [illegible] Gibraltar the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the brother of the Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Mohammed, in command of the royal army, left Fez Dec. 25 to attack the rebels.

POWERS LIKELY TO AGREE.

No Disturbing Element Evident Among Those Concerned in the Situation in Morocco.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—One reason why there is little apprehension felt on account of the events in Morocco, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is the existence of the disposition among the powers chiefly concerned to agree among themselves with regard to the measures which will ultimately be made necessary.

In the present case a collective agreement seems all the more likely to succeed because some European factors which are accustomed to see in joint action little more than an opportunity of securing the co-operation of others in order to promote their own ends, have luckily no particular concern in Morocco, or such limited interests that it is out of the question that they should play a prominent part in the negotiations looking to an agreement.

CHAMBERLAIN MAKES PROMISE.

Pledge That All Military Receipts Will Be Recognized Gives Satisfaction in South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain made an important statement last evening, according to the correspondent of The Times at Ladysmith, Natal. He said that all military receipts for property taken or destroyed during the war will be recognized hereafter.

Repudiation of some of these receipts hitherto has caused extreme dissatisfaction, Mr. Chamberlain's assurance, therefore, will have an enormous effect on the immediate situation.

CHINA PAYS IN SILVER.

Taotai of Shanghai Says He Cannot Agree with Bankers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Taotai of Shanghai has again made the half year's indemnity payments to the powers on a silver basis, reports the correspondent of The Times at Shanghai.

He expressed his inability to accept the interpretation placed on the protocol by the bankers' commission. The question must now be referred to the early decision of the Peking authorities.

NEW RAILWAY FOR CHINA.

Final Agreement Reached on Shanghai-Nanking Line.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that the British Chinese Corporation has concluded an agreement with the Taotai Sheng for the construction of the Shanghai-Nanking railway as a substitute for the preliminary contract of May, 1898.

The terms differ considerably in the new arrangement, being based on the conditions of the Hankow-Canton railway.

Americans on Mediterranean Cruise.

LEGHORN, Italy, Jan. 2.—F. W. Hawley, the New York yachtsman, and party have arrived here on board Baron Dorlodot's yacht Titania.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 2.—The American steam yacht Niagara, from New York Dec. 9, with Howard Gould and party on board, has passed Gibraltar.

Bret Harte Left Only $1,800.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Letters of administration of the estate of the late Bret Harte have been granted. The total value of the [illegible] is placed at £1,800.

GERMANS HOPE FOR TREATIES.

Convention with Russia in Such Doubt, However, That Industries Will Be Long Depressed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The correspondent of the official organ, the Suddeutsche Reichs, paints a very rosy picture of the hopes entertained by the Government of concluding without difficulty the new commercial treaties with Austria and Italy, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

It does not appear, however, that the course of the negotiations with Russia is regarded with equal confidence. Even if the conditions outlined in the most sanguine forecasts of official optimism should be fulfilled it will be a long time before the prevailing feeling of uncertainty shall cease to exercise a depressing effect on German commerce and industry.

JOINT ACTION IN MACEDONIA.

Russia and Austria Agree to Adopt Measures to Ameliorate the Condition of the Christians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—As a result of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Austria, a scheme will be drafted whereby Russia and Austria will take joint action for the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in Macedonia, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times. This plan will shortly be submitted to the powers and pressed on by the Sultan.

It is officially stated that the object of the two powers is identical, namely, to maintain the status quo and to nip in the bud the present agitation, which threatens the peace of the Balkans and of Europe.

It does not seem, because of the jealousy of the other powers, that Russia and Austria could venture to consult their own exclusive interests, says the correspondent, unless they are prepared to accept the gravest responsibilities. These they have both declared they are anxious to avoid.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Seventy-eighth Annual at the Fine Arts Building, Fifty-seventh Street.

Without doubt there is an Academy-exhibition habit, just as there is a habit of sleeping and of taking cocktails before meals; but sometimes one gets apart from oneself and asks why this habit should have taken possession of one. There is a well to be, sure, saying more or less spiteful or inane things about the pictures. There is the mild excitement of discovering who has taken the gold medal and the other prizes. There is good music and the meeting with friends. But in the busiest season of busy Manhattan it still remains something of a mystery after all why one goes to the Academy shows.

This habit is all the more remarkable considering the tepid quality of the pictures served up at the annual show. One cannot fail to observe the most interesting painters abstain from sending pictures, or are represented by work that is distinctly on the second plane of their respective abilities. For example, the portrait of Emil Paur, by Mr. William M. Chase, will hardly be counted among his best work. The strongly marked Teutonic type of the head and face is indistinct. One hand is finely wrought, the other posed ungracefully. The portraitist has not given the energetic look of the man and was perhaps wrong in failing to indicate the musician by some obvious token, to set him apart from other citizens in the old well-worn but effective way, which has not been disdained by the greatest artists. "Approaching Storm," by George H. Bogert, "The Rendezvous," by Frederick Ballard Williams, "Interested Listeners," by Francis C. Jones, "Meadow Pastures," by Will S. Robinson, "Sunset, near La Rita, New Mexico," by Thomas Moran, "Moonrise on the Loing," by Alexander Harrison, "Undine," by Frederick S. Church, "Portrait," by Daniel Huntington, and "The Valley Stream," by Morgan McIlhenney, are distinctly canvases that do not represent the highest level of the men in question. There are exceptions, like the landscape by Leonard Ochtman, "Gray Morning," which for its delicate charm and fine structural qualities deserves well the gold Inness medal it has received. "The Sculler," by Bryson Burroughs, "On the Porch," dog and children, by G. C. Curran, "Insoucieuse," by Dupont Franklin, "Canal at Bruges," by Charles Warren Eaton, "Portrait of Mother and Child," by De Witt M. Lockman, "The Last Load," by Miss Belle Havens, "Girl in Yellow," by C. W. Hawthorne, "A Breezy Day," by Reynolds Beal, "The Little Boat," child and sea, by Mrs. Edith Prellwitz, "Portrait of Miss Leora M. Dryer," and "Street Scene with Snow," by Robert Henri, "Portrait of Mrs. Charles S. Dodge," by Mrs A. Brewster Sewell, and "Evening," by Robert C. Minor, just as distinctly play their part in raising the average of the four-handed exhibits. But they have a hard time.

Among the few pieces of sculpture the statuette of a classic boxer wearing the cestus on his hands, by Charles H. Niehaus, calls attention, and the "Indian Mother," bronze statuette by J. J. Boyle, and "Lotus Flower," by Miss Enid Yandell are worth examining. "Leda and the Swan," by William Fair Kline is good, less for any realization of the mythological story than the vivid presentation of the nude. William Sartain's "Head" and George Inness, Jr.'s, "Homeward," a negro trudging behind his beast of burden; "At the Party," group of children by H. M. Walcott, winner of the First Hallgarten Prize; "Study in Reds," still life of chops by Miss Clara MacChesney; "The Captive Chief," by E. L. Blumenschein; "End of the Trail," hunting dog at fault, by H. R. Poore; "May Afternoon," by Emil Carlsen, and "A Girl of the Colonies," by Douglas Volk; "Day Dreams," two seated classical figures, by G. R. Barse, Jr., and "Fisherman's Cottage, Moonlight," by Birge Harrison, are pictures before which one lingers. One of the successes of the exhibition is "The Joyous Life," by Louis Loeb, a band of nymphs in their swirling draperies dancing in a forest glade to the pipes of a faun. It is full of the rush and gayety of the dance and in color and drawing fully up to the mark.

Something of the weakness of these Academy exhibitions is due to the fact that many of the best painters do not show their work at them. They may be devoting their energies to mural painting or reserving their pictures for exhibitions that promise better rewards. It is, to say the least, unfortunate that the National Academy of Design remains without a rooftree of its own.

This is at any rate certain, that if the National Academy were to hold its exhibitions farther north than Fifty-seventh Street there would be no crowd at the opening, and furthermore it may be asserted that were the galleries much further south, say between Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets, the attendance by day and night would be far greater than it is. Instead of holding its land at West End Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, the Academy would do well to dispose of it, purchase property and erect galleries well below Fiftieth Street, and draw to itself the old down-town patrons and the people who live in or haunt the zone of the clubs, large hotels, theatres, and halls where good music is given. In the Fine Arts Building the organization remains an exile and has not even the comfort that Fifty-seventh is an accessible or central street for its natural patrons.

There are other pictures here worthy of notice, but another occasion must serve.

Aged Woman's Death in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—While wishes for a happy New Year were being expressed yesterday in the home of Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, at 157 Raymond Avenue, South Orange, Mrs. Mary Louise De Grauw, widow of William A. De Grauw of Brooklyn, became ill, and a few minutes afterward she died. She was eighty years of age and a sister of Mrs. Loutrel.

A gradual decline in flesh is a sure symptom that something is wrong inside. The best restorative is DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

HIGH TARIFF FOR AUSTRIA

New Ausgleich Provides for Increased Rates on Manufactures.

Will Affect the United States Trade with the Austrian Empire, Which Is Large.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Increased tariff duties on both grain and manufactured articles are the most important features of the new Ausgleich, which, it is learned, is of a highly protectionist character.

Precise details of the higher duties will be determined upon within a fortnight. The duties on both grain and manufactured articles will be considerably increased, which is likely to seriously affect both the United States and Great Britain, who are respecticely the third and second largest exporters of manufactured articles to Austria. It is thought here that Great Britain will suffer the most, since the United States is better able to protect itself by adopting retaliatory measures.

The term of the new Ausgleich has been fixed at ten years, indicating that commercial treaties which will be based on this new tariff agreement will be concluded for a like period. The agreement is the result of compromises on the part of both Austria and Hungary. The two Premiers wished to resign, asserting that they were unable to reach an agreement. Emperor Francis Joseph, however, refused to consent to this, and insisted that the Ausgleich must be completed before midnight Dec. 31.

CHARLES HAWTREY NOT TO WED

London Newspapers Say Miss Hanbury Will Not Be His Bride.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The newspapers here announce that the marriage which had been arranged between Charles Hawtrey, the English actor now on a tour of the United States, and Hilda Hanbury will not occur.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

House parties continue, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have been added to the list of hosts and hostesses. They have a large party at Newport. The parties will continue until Monday.

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Among the entertainments given yesterday were a few dinners and a reception of Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, the first of a series. The dances were a cotillion given by Mrs. Edward J. Hancy at 59 West Fifty-second Street, for Miss Jean C. Hancy; the first Friday Cotillion, and the Friday Evening Assembly dances.

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Gen. Edward Hastings Ripley, Mrs. Ripley, and the Misses Ripley will sail soon for Europe to pass the Winter on the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Valois will sail for Europe to-day.

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Dr. and Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim are at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. McKim was Miss Margaret Emerson, and her wedding took place on Tuesday of this week. Dr. and Mrs. Emerson joined them yesterday. Dr. McKim and his bride will sail on Tuesday in the Wilhelm der Grosse. Among Dr. Emerson's gifts to his daughter were an automobile and a private car.

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Mrs. William C. Park gave yesterday the first of her Fridays in January for her debutante daughter, Miss Mary S. Park, for whom she will give a ball at Sherry's on Monday evening.

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Miss Elizabeth Masten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Masten, will make her bow this afternoon at a reception to be given for her by her aunt, Mrs. William Maxwell, in the latter's residence at 168 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mrs. Theron G. Strong gave last evening a dinner, followed by dancing, for her sons, Theron and Prentice Strong. The latter's engagement to Miss Helen T. Olyphant was announced lately in this column.

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The second of the Friday assemblies met at Delmonico's last evening. Mrs. S. F. Adams and Mrs. Clarence Postley are numbered among the patronesses.

***

Mrs. Edward J. Hancy gave a small cotillion in her residence, at 59 West Fifty-second Street, last evening, for her debutante daughter, Miss Jean C. Hancy. The cotillion was led by Schuyler Schieffelin, who had Miss Hancy as his partner. The favors included small silver hand mirrors and silver pencils, flower-trimmed swords, tiny pink lamps, and small picture frames. There was a buffet supper after the cotillion. As there were less than 100 guests, Miss Hancy's more intimate friends only were asked. The guests invited included, among others:

Miss Edith Kane,	Lewis Woodruff,
Miss Sybil Kane,	William Iselin,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Hugh Milliken,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,	Bertram Cruger,
Miss Marie Gibson,	Hjalmar Boyesen,
Miss Kate Richardson,	Arthur O. Choate,
Miss Elisabeth Clark,	Dongan De Peyster,
Miss Muriel Robbins,	Earle Dodge,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,	Reed Fuller,
Miss Josephine Crosby,	John Gade,
Miss Beatrice Crosby,	William Kent,
Miss Marie Montant,	Cecil Landale,
Miss Gertrude Greene,	Evelyn Pierrepont,
Miss Anita T. Boulton,	Otis Post,
Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell,	Elphalet Potter,
Miss Claire Ellsworth,	Alexander B. Pratt,
Miss Ione Page,	Julien Peabody,
Miss Janet Macdonald,	Beverly Robinson,
Miss Constance Pratt,	Joseph Stevens,
Miss Anita Peabody,	Christopher Wyatt,
Miss Marie Russell,	Marquise San Vito,
Miss Emily Foster,	Robert Derby,
Miss Gertrude Herrick	Wistar Kendall,
Killiaen Van Rensselaer,	Kenelm Winslow,
William Boulton,	Duane Humphreys,
Archibald King,	Edward Tinker,
Alfred Wagstaff,	Sinclair Richardson,
David Wagstaff,	Cornelius Wickersham,
Carl Woodruff,	Henry Taylor,
	Franklin Richardson,

***

The First Friday Cotillions, organized a year and a half ago, had last night another of the series of dances in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. Thomas Sturgis, and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon. The cotillion was led by Charles Kneeland. There were floral favors for the girls and fancy steins for the men. There was a large attendance of members and guests. A seated supper was served after the cotillion.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Ella Guthrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie, (Miss Ella E. Fuller,) and Eugene Sands Willard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard, (Miss Caroline H. Sands.) Mr. Willard is a member of the Racquet, Strollers, and Scawanhaka Yacht Clubs.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Anita Teresa Boulton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Boulton, to John Grenville Bates, son of Mrs. Alfred W. Bates. Mis Boulton made her début two years ago. Mr. Bates's mother before her marriage was Miss Cephise C. Towar. He is a Columbia graduate, class of '93, and he has a brother, T. Towar Bates.

***

Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly will give a dinner of twenty covers in her residence, at 27 East Fifty-fifth Street, this evening.

***

The Amusement Club had a meeting on Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Elmslie M. Gillet. There was singing by Hampton students and clog dancing. The club will give two small dances during the Winter in addition to its regular meetings.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The engagement is announced of Mis Maud A. Grant and F. Geraldo Ford. Mr. Ford is a descendant of Col. Jacob Ford of Morristown, and is a graduate of the Columbia Law School. The wedding is to be in June next.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Trautmann of 40 West Eighty-fifth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Montague Trautmann, to Charles P. Schmid, Jr. of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gross of Borough Park, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emma J. Gross, to Charles Schmitz of Rochester.

POPE TO OPPOSE DUELING.

Will Appeal to Christian Governments to Stop the Practice.

ROME, Jan. 2.—The Pope is about to issue an encyclical against the practice of dueling.

He will appeal to all Christian Governments to suppress the practice, which is described as a survival of the Middle Ages.

IN THE SHOPS.

Handsome heavy, linen-embroidered bedspreads are hemstitched on the edges, and each shows a line of more or less elaborate drawnwork.

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Porto Rican drawnwork is one of the varieties on the market. It is on linen heavier than that from other places.

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A pretty little Japanese teaset is one of the interesting things for a woman who enjoys tea drinking and collects vessels for serving tea. It is in a greenish-gray pottery, and the price is only $1.25. It includes the teapot, a shallow bowl with a nose, and several small, handleless cups. It is pretty for a cabinet piece, the little Japanese woman who sells it says, for few Americans like Japanese tea. It is difficult to find good tea in this country, and the Japanese woman has tried to find it for her own use without success, and she credits the trouble to the sea voyage. Japanese tea is made with blood-warm water. The water is first allowed to boil, and then is poured out to cool, the purpose for which the little bowl in the teaset is used, and when it has stood for some time it is poured on to the tea in the teapot and allowed to stand four or five minutes, and then is served in the small cups.

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The "Tell Me Pretty Maidens" are out in statuettes, a line of them in lavender frocks and black hats, perhaps four or five inches in height. They are very attractive, and the cost is only 98 cents for the six.

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Here is something new in a case for powder and puff. There is a small, jointed parian doll, with real hair, gowned in pink silk, the front of her frock being made like an apron and gathered to form a little round bag, into which goes a little powder and the puff. The doll is in a sitting position and the puff is in her lap.

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There are cocoanut tumblers for persons who have pleasant recollections of the old times when the family drinking water was always to be found in a scoured white cedar pail with brass hoops, and with a long-handled cocoanut dipper to quench the thirst of the household and all its visitors who penetrated to the kitchen. The cocoanut tumblers are not quite the real thing, but they are an approach to it. The shell, with a slice of the top cut off, forms the tumbler, while the top slice is turned with the small side up. It and the small end of the shell are planed to fit together, then fastened, making a cocoanut tumbler that will stand upright.

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Tobacco jars are made of cocoanut shells also.

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An imitation deer foot, small and with the hair upon it, forms the handle to a briarwood pipe.

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"Any old thing" the Indians use as a foundation for their decorations, and some of the things are bottles. The shave-head Indians have woven over quart bottles cases of solid beadwork, and to some have added handles at the sides to make demijohns. These cost $2 and $3.

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The Sioux have gone further than this, and have taken spoons and covered the handles with beads, making an odd thing which the spoon collector should have. The Sioux spoon is of tin or some cheap metal, and, with its bead ornamentation, will cost 75 cents.

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In bottles, a pocket flask, bead covered, will cost 50 cents.

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Long watch chains are woven by the Winnebago Indians of beads, about a half inch in width, flat and flexible and in different designs and combinations of colors. These cost $2.50.

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A few of the chains are round and cost $3.

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Very interesting in Mexican treasures are paintings taken—more's the pity—from old Mexican chapels. They are paintings upon wood, dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, delightfully quaint, and they cost, the few of them that are to be had, $5, $6, and $7.

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Petrified wood is made into very large and very handsome clocks. One of these, which is self-winding, two feet in diameter, will cost $150. The face of the clock shows the grain of the wood and is beautifully polished. The rounded outline of the edge has a rough, uneven surface, the effect of the bark. The figures are Arabic numerals in silver, and the large hands are of the same material. Clocks about half the size cost half the money—$75.

Obituary Notes.

ISAAC S. GEORGE, financier and banker, died at his home in Baltimore yesterday, aged eighty-four. Until a few years ago he was prominent in financial circles, having been for twenty years President of the Traders' National Bank. After the absorption of that institution by another local bank, three years ago, he retired to private life. He was a Democrat, and had held many public elective and appointive positions in his native city.

FRANKLIN GORDON DEXTER died at his home, 55 Beacon Street, Boston, on Thursday. He was born in 1824, and his grandfather was Samuel Dexter, a distinguished lawyer and Secretary of the Treasury under President John Adams. Franklin Dexter was formerly associated in business with William Appleton & Co., merchants, engaged in the China trade, and later was a director of the Union Pacific Railway. He is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Amory, and by two sons, Dr. Franklin Dexter and Col. Gordon Dexter.

Beth Israel Hospital's Fair.

Gov. Odell will open the fair and festival in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital in Madison Square Garden this evening. Mayor Low and the heads of the city departments have accepted invitations to attend. Among the women who will act as patronesses for the fair are Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Jacob A. Cantor, Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Isidor Straus, and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.

Appeals Made for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases: For $100 to pay the rent for one year for a Slavish woman with two children. The father deserted the family two years ago. For $75 to provide a pension of $5 a month for a widow with three children. The mother's earnings are only from $4 to $5 a week.

Answer to a Correspondent.

T. H. JOHNSON.—At noon, Jan. 2, 1903, there were 7,820 members of the uniformed force of the Police Department of "Greater New York," of whom 6,532 were patrolmen.

Business Notices.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15cts. Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM excels in producing it.

MARRIED.

HESS—SPILMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1902, in Richmond, Va., at the home of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. William Meade Clark, Heningham Watkins, daughter of Mrs. Heningham Lyons Spilman, to Otto Theodore Hess of New York City.

HOOVEN—BUCKELEW.—On Dec. 30, by the Rev. Benjamin S. Everitt, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother at Jamesburg, N. J., Mr. Rollin O. Hooven of Englewood, N. J., to Katharine C. Buckelew of the former place.

DIED.

CURTIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, Eli Curtis, aged 84 years, at Port Chester, N. Y.
Funeral Saturday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church.

EARLE.—On Friday, Jan. 2, 1903, Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, at his residence, Earle Cliff, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARDENBERGH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902, Catharine Low, daughter of the late Rutgen Hardenbergh, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral from her late home, 40 Bayard St., New Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903, at 2:15 o'clock. Train leaves New York at 1 o'clock P. M.

McILROY.—Jan. 1, 1903, John McIlroy, at his residence, 478 Bramhall Av., Jersey City.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 8:30 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903.

MOHUN.—Jan. 2, 1903, Margaret E. Hance, beloved wife of Mr. Peter Mohun.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 124 East 81st Street, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

OSBORNE.—At her home in Chicago, on Monday, Dec. 29, Louise Nicoll, wife of Frank Sayre Osborne, and daughter of the late John Lawrence Smith of Smithtown, L. I.
Interment at St. James, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 4, at 12:30.

ROWLAND.—Suddenly, at her home, 24 James St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902, Frances Bliss Rowland, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry A. and Harriet Rowland.
Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, 1903, at his residence, 49 West 23d St., New York, William Colford Schermerhorn, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Sunday, Jan. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Seats will be reserved for the Trustees of Columbia University. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Shrewsbury, N. J., Jan. 1, 1903, in the seventy-first year of her age, Margaret Johnstone, wife of the late E. Delafield Smith.
Funeral Monday, Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M., from her residence in Shrewsbury, N. J. Carriages will meet the 12:20 Pennsylvania train from New York at Red Bank.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, Jan. 2, 1903, John Richard Thomas, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 125 West 58th St., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock.

VARET.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 174 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Eugene Emile Varet, son of the late Emile and Virginia C. Varet.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Nativity, corner of Classon Av. and Madison St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 11 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WARD.—At Lakewood, New Jersey, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, 1903, Emily Potter Ward, widow of Oliver Delancey Ward of New York City, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—Trella Evelyn, beloved wife of George Emmons White, on Jan. 2, at her late residence, 227 East Seventy-second Street.
Funeral services at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial at Baltimore, Md.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902, John Jay White.
Funeral services at 360 5th Av. on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 2.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age Yrs.	Date D'th Jan.
AZZONE, Michele, 167 Mulberry St.	28	1
BUCKLEY, Michael, 27 King St.	40	2
*GRIGGS, Lavinia, 311 W. 117th St.	68	31
BOSCO, Grasia, 134 W. 3d St.	20	1
*BRUNDAGE, H. A., 6 Columbia St.	67	31
BOUNSTEIN, Fannie, 206 Forsyth.	47	1
BONFORD, Jennie, 332 W. 45th St.	60	31
BRADY, Albert T., 149 W. 4th St.	44	1
COX, Patrick, 529 W. 145th St.	18	1
CNERNIN, Leah, 231 Madison St.	40	1
CHESS, Annie, 347 E. 3d St.	53	1
YORK, Frances, 146 Eldridge St.	39	1
*CASSIDY, Catherine L., 119 Madison St.	40	31
*DI CARLO, Angeline, 150 Forsyth.	1	31
DOLCE, Maria, 199 Elizabeth St.	3	1
FUSCO, Enrico, 247 Mulberry St.	38	1
*FAGAN, Celia, 353 E. 23d St.	68	31
GOLDSTEIN, Libbie L., 111 Madison.	63	2
GALIZIO, E., 306 E. 115th St.	1	1
*GOFFRY, Timothy, 157 Orchard St.	30	29
*GREENBERG, Charles, 341 Spring.	40	31
*GUAGLIATA, Gerarde, 68 James St.	59	31
HAYDEN, William, 345 E. 85th St.	26	1
HYNES, Ellen, Ward's Island.	30	1
HARRIS, Mary, 101 W. 61st St.	40	1
HENDERSON, Mary, 98 Eldridge St.	70	1
*HARTMAN, Ellen, 174 E. 85th St.	18	30
HAENECKER, Theodore, 401 E. 62d.	40	2
INGIN, Giuseppina, 209 Elizabeth.	13	1
*JUNGHAUBEL, Gustav, 241 E. 82d.	49	30
*JACOBSON, Dr. David, 105 W. 101st.	38	31
KAMPLEMACHER, Fanny, 158 Ludlow St.	4	1
*KUHL, Adolph, 417 E. 9th St.	39	31
KLEINBERG, Katie, 54 Eldridge St.	8	1
*KELLY, Hannah, 350 W. 45th St.	70	31
KILEY, Bridget, 192 9th Av.	70	1
LEWIS, Richard F., 126 W. 134th St.	1	1
LYNCH, Edward, 310 E. 27th St.	21	1
*LANE, Bridget, 79 Oliver St.	28	31
LUTZ, Beulah C., 402 E. 66th St.	21	2
*MARTIN, Theodore, 614 W. 36th St.	27	31
*MILLER, Elias, 311 E. 88th St.	74	31
MAURO, Vincenzo, 266 Elizabeth St.	1	2
*MULLIGAN, Lizzie, 519 W. 52d St.	21	31
*MORRISSET, Ellen, 433 W. 33d St.	90	31
MOORHEAD, William, 440 W. 163d.	1	2
*MILLER, Lydia, 1,023 Avenue A.	1	31
*McTAGUE, Patrick, 1,342 2d Av.	34	31
*McEVOY, Anna, 448 W. 29th St.	5	31
McMORRIS, Edmund B., 100 Bleecker	45	1
McGRANN, Margaret, 6 Amsterdam Av.	24	2
*McINERNEY, Veronica, 1,954 3d Av.	1	31
McDERMOTT, James, 349 E. 30th St.	25	1
O'DONNELL, James, 542 W. 38th St.	1	1
*O'NEILL, Charles E. J., 2,110 Amsterdam Av.	4	31
PHILBIN, William, 1,164 2d Av.	1	1
*PICKETT, James, 253 E. 110th St.	66	31
QUIGLEY, John, 120 Christopher St.	4	1
RUBINSTEIN, Benjamin, Ruptured and Crippled Hosp.	9	1
ROGERS, Edward H., 340 Bowery.	50	1
*SCHOFER, Anna E., 330 2d Av.	38	20
SINOTT, John, 40 W. 57th St.	60	1
STEER, Leopold, 633 W. 42d St.	45	1
SCHURTZ, Rosie, 158 Clinton St.	35	1
SULLIVAN, Ellen, 20 Renwick St.	1	1
SPIJT, Helen, 320 E. 70th St.	1	1
SCHUERKER, Anna, 194 Hudson St.	62	2
VENESI, Cosmo, 426 E. 13th St.	2	2
*VERO, Margaret C., 340 W. 40th St.	2	31
WILLIAMS, Ellen, 154 Mott St.	65	1
WEISNER, Adolph, 208 W. Houston.	63	1
*WEISS, Solomon, 30 Allen St.	18	31
WHITE, Ivella E., 227 E. 59th St.	36	2
*WELLS, Walter, 217 W. 28th St.	1	31
WOLF, Adam, 340 E. 45th St.	36	1
*WAIDELICK, Conrad, 202 1st Av.	45	31

*Date of death in December.

Bronx.

STUBER, Bertha D., 2460th St.	1	1
McCORMICK, Joseph, 557 Greenwich.	27	1
QUINN, William, 515 E. 11th St.	33	1
*CROWLEY, Richard, 2 James Slip.	38	30
*McKENNIE, A., 837 E. 152d St.	20	31
FITZPATRICK, Andrew, 1322 E. 138th	80	1
DEVIVA, Feleach, Wakefield.	1	1
*WEBER, Adolph, 444 Willis Av.	52	30
*CAMPBELL, Alexander, Van Nest.	62	31

*Date of death in December.

Brooklyn.

ARONOWITZ, M., 36 Leonard St.	1	2
BEUK, Paulina, 325 19th St.	2	1
BRADLEY, Ann, 134 York St.	1	1
*BISIGANO, Maria, 161 Boerum St.	1	31
BARRON, Fannie, 10 Montieth St.	24	1
BICKFORD, J., 1,892 Bushwick Av.	25	1
BRANDENBURG, Henry C., 382 Hamilton Av.	19	1
*CALLAHAN, John, 260 Riverson St.	84	31
*CROOK, Mary, 141 High St.	90	31
*CULLEN, William, L. I. C. Hosp.	41	28
*CLARK, Annie, 39 Morton St.	44	31
CHIARMONTE, A., 231 Johnson Av.	1	1
CUMMINGS, T., 1,887 Atlantic Av.	18	1
*DAHLGREN, T. W., 369 56th St.	1	31
DILLON, Catharine, 263 Madison St.	77	1
*EGGERS, John L., 1,410 Marion St.	32	30
*FLANAGAN, John, 58 Little St.	27	30
*FREUND, George, 345 Glenmore Av.	24	31
*FEITZ, Joseph, 1,598 Bushwick Av.	6	31
*F

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches: Morning, "New Year's Motto Text." Evening, "Lights and Shadows in the Sarepton Widow's Home," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway.—Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Constraining Love." 7:45 P. M., "A New Creature." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible School, 9:45 A.M.
YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning, New Year Sermon; subject: "Faithfulness to Life's Mission." Evening, sermon on the Sixth Commandment; subject: "The Preservation and Sanctity of Human Life." Week of Prayer, every evening except Saturday.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square.—EDWARD JUDSON, morning, 10:45; evening, 7:30. Special Evangelistic Services during Week of Prayer. Preaching every night by Dr. Judson. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square. —Mr. Sears, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, pastor.—11 A. M., "Newness of Life"; 7:45 P. M., "Tasting the Powers of the Coming Age."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.;
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Pastor.
3 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomison.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—School for Bible study, 9:45 A. M. Service, with sermon, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST. —Sunday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock, Missionary meeting in interest of City Mission Society; Bishop Potter will preside; brief addresses by Rev. Robert L. Paddock and Rev. Robert R. Kimber, the Superintendent of the society.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.
8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., holy communion, preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, the rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, and 9. Solemn Mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.—Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.; musical service, 4 P. M.; Offertory, "Festival Te Deum," sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith; evening service and address by rector, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rector.
4 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.,
Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Noon—Holy Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Service and sermon.
8:00 P. M.—Evening service and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.,
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector.
8 and 10 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist (Mozart in B flat) and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, Anthems by Mendelssohn and Barnby, 4 o'clock. Epiphany, Tuesday, Jan. 6—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30; Evensong, 5.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock
Evening Prayer.....4:15 o'clock
Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P.M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AVE., Rev. L. W. Batten Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion 8 A. M., Litany, sermon, and holy communion 11 A. M. Handel's "Messiah," 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"Voices of the Old Year," 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4:30.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Growth of Conscience."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 6TH AV. & 43D ST., Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Bible and Modern Thought." All welcome.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
309 West 57th Street.
Rev. D. ASA BLACKBURN, Pastor.
35TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FOUNDING OF THE CHURCH,
By Dr. CHARLES DEEMS.
A. M., Bishop E. G. ANDREWS, D. D., will preach, after which the Holy Communion will be celebrated. All former members are invited to this service.
P. M.—Rev. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., Rabbi GUSTAV GOTTHEIL, Rev. JOHN P. PETERS, Ph. D. D., Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, D. D., and ROBERT C. OGDEN, the well known philanthropist, will take part.
Pews in this church have always been free. Everybody welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 4 P. M., Cantata, "King David."

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "General Greene's Opportunity to Render a Great Public Service."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St.
Rev. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion. Subject of sermon, "CONQUEST AND COMFORT."
4 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor; subject, "SAINTHOOD." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Week of prayer meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 P. M., with brief sermons by the pastor.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Ave. Rev. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN FOR THE NEW YEAR."
8 P. M., "The Daughter of Jairus" will be rendered by the Choir, and Dr. Wilson will deliver an address on "TOPLADY AND HIS IMMORTAL HYMNS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE NAME."
8 P. M.—"START FAIR."
Special service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Ave.,
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
10:30, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
7:45, "Jesus, the Name High Over All."

TRINITY—118TH ST., NEAR 1ST AVE.
Dr. George E. Strobridge.
10:30, 7:45.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST.
Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
10:30 communion, followed by sermon by Rev. A. S. Kavanagh, D. D.; at 7:45, REV. R. RANTON, the Canadian Revivalist, will speak. Mr. Ranton will conduct meetings every evening in January except Saturdays. Popular Concert To-night.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS,
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES, SUNDAY, JAN. 4TH,
DR. RICHARDS
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M.
SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER
AT CLOSE OF SERVICE.
AT THE AFTERNOON SERVICE, 4:30 O'CLOCK,
THE MEMORIAL TABLET TO
DR. MALTBIE D. BABCOCK
WILL BE UNVEILED.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor. To-morrow being the first Sabbath of the year the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

Religious Notices.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening subject, "Uncomely and Overlooked," the last in the course on "Humble Lives That Count"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th Street,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
Pastor.
On Jan. 4th services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic: "The City of God." Afternoon topic: "The Efficiency of the Holy Spirit." The Home Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M. The Week of Prayer will be observed by services in the Lecture Room on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8:15, and on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 5 o'clock.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.,
REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—"To be Spiritually Minded Is Life," 11 A. M.; praise service, choir and violoncello, 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "In the School of God."
4:30 P. M., "Good Resolutions." (Special Music.)

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Subject for morning sermon, "New Year Thoughts"; subject for evening sermon, "Studies from Life"; "The First Pilgrim Father." Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching, Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:45 A. M.; evening service at 7:45 by Rev. John M. Worrall, D. D., a former pastor; this is the first service in the new church.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper service at 4:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The King is Dead; Long Live the King!"
Evening—"Wanted: Workmen. Good Wages."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"A Promise and Benediction for the New Year."
Evening—"What About To-morrow? A New Year's Question."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Morning service at 11; evening at 8; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening sermons appropriate to the new year; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Christian Endeavor consecration meeting at 7 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach; subject: "Illumination"; services 11 A. M.; communion will be administered after sermon; all cordially invited; Sunday school at Parish House at 10 o'clock.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Paradoxes of Jesus"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach third in series on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "Jesus's Cure for Evil"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "Sing of His Mighty Love." Evening service, the recognition of Dr. Hall as pastor. Speakers: Rev. Drs. J. M. Fulman, J. C. Adams, W. S. Crowe, Merle S. Wright, and Mr. Henry B. Herbert. Service begins at 7:45. The public cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Church Service at 11 A. M., with Sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Return of the Wise Men."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HEAR SIG. G. VITALE, VIOLINIST,
A Pupil of Ole Bull.
Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., speaks at Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St., at 3:45 P. M.—Men Exclusively.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 MADISON AV., Near 27th St.—Sunday at 11 A. M., "How Our God-Appointed Rulers Take Care of Us."

"SELF-MASTERY THROUGH BREATHING." By Swami Abhedananda of India, Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15; course on "Vedanta Philosophy."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Jan. 4, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Adler, subject, "The Right of Secession in Religion." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday at 3 and 8. Mrs. May S. Pepper, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
58th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Gospel Meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
58th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION WILL hold daily meetings during the week of prayer, January 5-10, in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. Ladies cordially invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. "Karma as a Spectre." Lecture by Miss McQueen, Tuesday, Jan. 6th, 8:15 P. M.; 226 West 58th St.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., near 123d St.—Free lecture, Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Astrology," by Mr. S. Parks.

WEEK OF PRAYER
Meetings of
THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. & 29th St., at 4 P. M., Monday, Jan. 5, to Saturday, Jan. 10, inclusive. All invited.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING Thursday, 10:30, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. Dr. McMillan of N. Y. Presb. Church gives Bible lesson Jan. 8.

Church of the Strangers' Celebration.

The members of the Church of the Strangers, at 309 West Fifty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn is pastor, will celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of its foundation by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems with appropriate exercises tomorrow. Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church will preach in the morning. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Chairman of the Presbyterian Evangelistic Committee; Rabbi Gustav Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El; the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church; the Dev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, and Robert C. Ogden will speak. An extensive programme has been arranged by Musical Director George A. Bauer.

Calvary Church Missionary Meeting.

In Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to-morrow evening, a meeting in the interest of the City Mission Society is to be conducted. Bishop Potter will preside. Brief addresses are to be delivered by the Rev. Robert L. Paddock and the Rev. Robert R. Kimber, the Superintendent of the society.

New York Central Refunding Bonds.

It became known yesterday that Harvey Fisk & Sons had taken $18,000,000 of the New York Central 3½ per cent. refunding bonds, which J. P. Morgan & Co. had underwritten. A considerable portion of this bond issue was sold in London in December.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 11, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Christian Living. Phil., iv., 1-13.
GOLDEN TEXT—Rejoice in the Lord always. Phil., iv., 4.

This letter was addressed to the little company of believers in Philippi. Undoubtedly each one took it to himself or herself. We may look upon it, therefore, as a personal letter to the jailer whose case we considered last week, as well as to each of his fellow-disciples. That it was addressed to him, and to others like him, indicates that a very great and blessed change had taken place in him and in them. That they appreciated it indicates it still more emphatically.

When this jailer was introduced to us he was a stern Roman official, moved simply by the honorable ambition of winning the favor of his superiors, and willing to die rather than be reproached by men, even if that reproach was unjust and undeserved. But his conduct then was governed entirely by earthly considerations, and he had no hope for a life to come. As the keeper of the jail, he received Paul and Silas as it was his duty to do, into his custody as two stranger Jews who dared to teach contrary to the Roman law, and whom the magistrates had charged him "to keep safely." "Having received such a charge"—with no pity for their condition and only anxious to please the magistrates and the multitude—he "thrust them" bruised and bleeding "into the inner prison and made their feet fast in the stocks." Then he calmly went to his room and fell asleep utterly indifferent to their condition and character. He had faithfully done his duty, as men looked at it, and all that he himself considered that he was bound to do.

In this lesson, however, we no longer see him as a heathen Roman, but as a devout Christian, "having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." (First Timothy, iv., 8.) In the place "where prayer was wont to be made," (Acts xvi., 13,) or in the quiet of his own home, he is now gladly listening to, or reading, this letter from the Apostle Paul. Such a letter ten years before would have had no interest for him whatever, and its contents would have been utterly incomprehensible. But now it fills his soul with gladness and peace, for Paul himself now calls him "my dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown," (iv., 1,) and says "I thank my God for every remembrance of you," (i., 3.)

And all this change has been brought about because his conscience has been awakened to realize how he stood before God, and His law. Being instructed by Paul, he had believed on the Lord Jesus Christ as his Substitute and Saviour, who had himself satisfied every demand of that law for him. So he rested in Him, and His finished salvation. This simple act of faith had brought him out of heathen darkness into the light and liberty of the Gospel. It had changed his relationship to God, and to men—to time and to eternity, and he was conscious of this change. Hence his keen appreciation of all that Paul wrote. Hence the appreciation of all his fellow believers in Philippi, for the same change had taken place in them as in him. The same change takes place in all that believe, even yet, and this lesson fixes our attention upon one of the most characteristic features which should mark every one who has experienced it. In the instruction given by Paul to the jailer, we saw what a man must believe in order to be saved. In this letter we see what manner of man he is to become. In the instruction, the foundation was laid—in the letter to him and his fellow-believers, we see the superstructure rise full of light and gladness.

PAUL'S LETTER.

When Paul wrote this letter he was again a prisoner, not in a "colonia," however, but in Rome itself. It was about ten or eleven years after his imprisonment in Philippi. On his return to Antioch from his third missionary journey—about six years after his first visit—he again passed through that city, (xxix., 6;) but it is not likely that he stayed there any length of time. This letter, therefore, was almost the first and only instruction he had been able personally to give the believers there, after the visit we considered last week. They, however, never forgot him, or their indebtedness to him. He had shown to them spiritual things, and they did not think it a great thing that he should receive their carnal things, (I Cor., ix., 11.)

This kindness he gratefully acknowledged as he wrote: "When I departed from Macedonia no church communicated with me as concerning giving, and receiving, but ye only. For even in Thessalonica ye sent once and again unto my necessity," (iv., 15-16.) In fact, this whole letter was the grateful response to a special instance of their liberality. It has been sent to him by the hand of Epaphroditus, one of their leading elders. Overcome by the fatigue of the journey to Rome, and by his labors in the Gospel, (ii., 30,) he became very sick soon after his arrival, and was "nigh unto death," (ii., 27.) But having recovered, he was very anxious to return to Philippi, (ii., 26,) and Paul seized the opportunity to send by him this letter of thanks and affectionate remembrance.

Its whole tone is that of a tender, loving letter from a friend to friends. It neither expounds doctrine, or rebukes error, but it sets before them the high standard of holy living as the children of God, and the basis on which such a life must rest. His one anxiety for them is, that their "conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ," (i., 27.) His one demand—"let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." The one argument on which he based his exhortation was that Christ, "being in the form of God," and "equal with God—was made in the likeness of men—and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross," (ii., 5-8.) Living a life "without sin"—and dying as the chief of sinners—He had brought them nigh to God. Therefore, they were to be "the sons of God without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom"—he said—"ye shine as lights in the world—holding forth the word of life," (ii., 15-16.)

Standing thus among men washed in the blood of Christ—and clothed with the righteousness of Christ—he reached the grand conclusion set forth in the passage selected for this lesson—"Therefore, rejoice in the Lord always." What a blessed position does all this give to the believer! How eagerly the jailer of Philippi must have read it! Although encumbered with the infirmities of the flesh—subject to the vicissitudes of life—burdened with its responsibilities—and ignorant of its mysteries—yet he was to "rejoice," and that, not occasionally, but "always." The Apostle is so full of this blessed thought that he cannot be content with once calling attention to it, but he gives it a special emphasis by adding—"and again I say—Rejoice," (v., 4.) In the midst of trials, persecutions, difficulties, and doubts, this Jailer was privileged to be free from anxiety—to be calm and peaceful—with his mind set upon high and holy things—and in all conditions—strong for every demand—and living without the least distrust or fear. For believing in Jesus Christ, he was one with God. It was the spirit which Paul himself exhibited when he "prayed and sang praises" on that night when he first knew him in the jail at Philippi, (Acts xvi., 25.) Surely this is a very blessed state of mind to be in—alway rejoicing! "It is the privilege of all—the possession of but few.

JOY AND HAPPINESS.

For most men look for happiness in their religion, rather than for joy, or at least they are very apt to confound them with each other. But there is a great difference between them. The one is infinitely superior to the other. For a man may be "sorrowful, yet always rejoicing," (II. Corinthians, vi., 10.) The distinction between them has been very clearly shown by the Rev. Horace Bushnell. "Happiness," he says, "according to the original use of the term, is that which—happens—or comes to one by a—hap; that is, by an outward befalling, or favorable condition." All such things "stir a delight in the soul, which is not of the soul, or its quality, but from without. Hence they are looked upon as happening to the soul and, in that sense, create—happiness. But joy differs from this, as being of the soul itself, originating in its quality. And this appears in the original form of the word which, instead of suggesting a hap, literally denotes a leap, or spring. The radical idea then of joy is this, that the soul is in such order and beautiful harmony—has such springs of life opened in its own blessed virtues—that it pours forth a sovereign joy from within." ("Sermon for the New Life.")

This is the thought which our Lord Himself expressed when He said: "Blessed are ye, when men shall hate you, and when they shall separate you from their company, and shall reproach you, and cast out your name as evil, for the Son of Man's sake. Rejoice ye in that day, and leap for joy, for behold, your reward is great in heaven," (Luke, vi., 22-23.) Joy, therefore, is something which cannot be repressed, but, like a spring of water, it bubbles up from great depths and must flow forth as a refreshing stream. It comes from the indwelling of the Holy Ghost, (John, vii., 37-39.) Thus joy depends upon character, happiness upon condition; joy, upon what we are; happiness upon where we are.

So when the Apostle says "Rejoice," it is not in yourselves, or in your attainments, but "in the Lord." In the chapter preceding our lesson he takes special pains to make this clear. For the things that would prevent this joy were not material things, as trials and persecutions, but spiritual things. For He bids them "beware of the dogs—beware of the evil workers—beware of the concision," (iii., 2, R. V.)—that is—beware of accepting those things which were taught by the Judaizing teachers. For the great burden of their teaching was the strict observance of the ceremonial law as the ground of their salvation. A man must be circumcised or he could not be saved. (Acts xv., 1.) It looked to human merit—to works of righteousness which we can do. Paul indignantly repudiated all such teaching as any basis for hope or joy. If any man could trust in himself, and "have confidence in the flesh," he could. But no. His rejoicing was not because "as touching the righteousness which is in the law," he was "blameless," but because he had "that which is through faith in Christ—the righteousness which is of God by faith," (iii., 9, R. V.) For the most perfect attainments he could possibly reach in himself were but "as filthy rags" (Isa. 64, 6) when compared with the spotless robe of the Son of God.

Occupying this high position, he not only could rejoice himself, but he could say with all confidence to others—"Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and crown, so stand fast in the Lord, my dearly beloved. Rejoice in the Lord always—and again I say—Rejoice. Let your moderation—forbearance (R. V.)—yieldingness (Young)—be known unto all men," for you are able without fear to adapt yourselves to all circumstances and conditions. "The Lord is at hand,"—not the coming of the Lord—but the presence of the Lord. He is always nigh those who put their trust in Him. Therefore, "be careful for nothing," or, "in nothing be anxious" (R. V.,) or, as Conybeare and Howson render it—"Let no care trouble you." "But in everything, by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." (v. v., i., 7.)

BELIEVERS BENEFITTED.

Moreover, the believer in Christ is not only thus brought into new relations to God, and to spiritual things, but he is also brought into new and higher relations to the mere things of the world. Many have thought that to be a true child of God one must, as far as possible, withdraw from the world and its interests. But this is not the idea of the inspired Apostle. He says very emphatically: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," not only whether they be things relating to a personal religious faith, or to the spreading abroad of the Gospel, but things relating to scientific research, to civil government, to social intercourse, and to the daily toil for daily bread. "If there be any virtue, if there be any praise," from God or man, he says, "think on these things," not lightly as if they were unworthy of your attention, but with all seriousness as things committed to you for the glory of God, and for the comfort of men. Thus the Gospel not only elevates character, but it elevates pursuits.

But for all these relationships, no man has either the wisdom or the strength to fit himself. It must be by a higher power working in and through him. This the Apostle himself realized. It was only in this way that he was enabled to say—"I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therein to be content. I know how to be abased, and I know also how to abound—in everything, and in all things, have I learned the secret both to be filled, and to be hungry, both to abound and to be in want," (Verses 11-12, R. V.) For he was and all others by nature are—like the soft, unmagnetic iron—utterly without power in themselves. But when a bar of such cold, black, and dead iron, is placed within an electrically charged helix, it becomes a magnet of irresistible power just in proportion to its reception of the current in which it is placed. So is it with the believer. Being "in Christ," the power of God rests upon him, and he can say with as strong an assurance as the Apostle, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." (Verse 13.)

With such relationships, and with such possibilities, is it strange that the Apostle should say to every child of God, "Rejoice in the Lord alway?" "For the kingdom of God is not eating and drinking, but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost" (Romans xiv., 17, R. V.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How may we look upon the letter, and what does it indicate?

What great change had taken place in this jailer, and how was it effected?

Under what circumstances did Paul write this letter, and what were its special features?

What characteristics of the believer does he emphasize, and what is said of it?

What is the difference between "joy" and "happiness"?

What warning did Paul give his readers, and what exhortation grew out of it?

What is to be the believer's relationship to material things, and how is it to be attained?

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PRESSED STEEL CAR CO. PLAN.

Also Purposes to Share Profits with Its Employes.

The Pressed Steel Car Company yesterday announced a plan of profit sharing somewhat similar to the one announced the day before by the United States Steel Corporation.

The Pressed Steel Car Company proposes to carry for each of its employes who has been in its service six months or more from one to twenty-five shares of the company's preferred stock, which now pays 7 per cent. dividends. The men are to pay 5 per cent. down and the same amount in monthly installments. The company will charge 4 per cent. for the money advanced, so that the men will get 3 per cent. until the stock has been paid for.

Steel Trust Officials Accept.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was stated yesterday that Vice-President Gailey of the United States Steel Corporation had received a large number of telegraphic assents to the plan of profit sharing proposed by the company. The telegrams, however, did not come from the men, but from the high salaried officials of the various Western establishments of the corporation.

Chicago Open Board of Trade Boom.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Chicago Open Board of Trade have entered into an agreement whereby the former will carry the Open Board's grain and provision quotations just as it does those of the Chicago Board of Trade. The service will begin Monday, and officials of the Open Board believe the organization will become a formidable rival to the larger institution.

New Wall Street Firm.

James N. Brown, with Edward H. Jewell of the New York Stock Exchange, and Leigh M. Pearsall, a member of the Stock Exchange, have formed a new firm, to be known as James N. Brown & Co., in which will be consolidated the interests of the banking house of James N. Brown & Co. and the cotton business of Brown & Pearsall.

February 1st the subscription price of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST will be doubled. It will be better and larger. We shall double its value and give you more of it for your money.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA

NEW STEP IN SUGAR TRADE.

An important measure in the sugar trade will occur to-day when the so-called equality or factor plan will be done away with by the American Sugar Refining Company and the National, and granulated will be quoted at 4.65 cents per pound net, thirty days, less 1 per cent. for cash, without rebate.

By the plan the grocers received protection to the

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Governors Island and Fort Warren on official business.

First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, is transferred from Company C to Company H.

Major Pierce M. B. Travis, Twenty-eighth Infantry, is transferred to the Eleventh Infantry, and will join the regiment.

The retirement Dec. 31, 1902, of Major John H. H. Peshine, Eleventh Infantry, is announced.

Capt. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Leavenworth Jan. 5, vice Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, relieved.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Second Lieut. Dennis H. Currie from the Twenty-fourth to the Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery, (attached;) Second Lieut. Howard L. Landers from the Seventieth Company, Coast Artillery to the Twenty-fourth Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. William L. Westervelt from the Second to the Seventeenth Battery, Field Artillery; First Lieut. Edward A. Stuart from the Seventeenth to the Second Battery, Field Artillery.

A board of survey, to consist of Major Charles Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, and Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to assemble at Philadelphia for the purpose of ascertaining damage to the Quartermaster's property at that depot.

Navy.

Capt. A. B. H. Lillie is ordered to the League Island yard Jan. 10 for duty as Captain of the yard.

Paymaster W. B. Wilcox is transferred from the Newark to the Alabama.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Arrivals—Mohican at Pichilinque, Sterling at Norfolk, New York at Coronado Beach, General Alava at Subig, and Saratoga at League Island.

Sailings—Hist, Wasp, San Francisco, and Culgoa, from San Juan for Culebra; Eagle, from San Juan for Ensenada de Mora; Puritan, from Yorktown for Newport News, and Isla de Luzon, from Funchal for Porto Grande.

The Worden was placed in commission at the Norfolk yard Dec. 31.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.: H. R. Spriggs, clothing; 443 Broome Street; Hotel Earlington.

Glazze & Lewis, Fort Scott, Ia.: J. J. Lewis, furnishing goods; Criterion Hotel.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCloy, hosiery; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Happ & Marks, South Bend, Ind.: W. Happ, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, H., Louisville, Ky.: H. J. Gutman, cloaks and suits; 368 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.: W. Slattery, shoes; Gilsey House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.: W. Kirkpatrick, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hinz & Landt, San Francisco, Cal.; A. C. Hinz, millinery; 621 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Fudge, C. B., Company, Muncie, Ind.; C. B. Fudge, clothing; Hoffman House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert Mather, Chicago; Judge G. M. Sharpe, Baltimore.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Paulet, R. A., England; Dr. C. Gardner, Montreal; Prof. Jacob Van Vleck, Middletown, Conn.; H. J. Coggeshall, Waterville, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany; Capt. C. M. Woolsey, Milton, N. Y.; Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego; Dr. Munch, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, Olean.

ASTOR—Col. Chaillie Long, Princess Anne, Md.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.50
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	9.00
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08½
Lard, prime	10.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28½

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75½; No. 3, 67@73; No. 2 red, 71½@72¾; No. 2 corn, 45¾; No. 2 yellow, 46c; good feeding barley, 39@39¾; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 39@43c; fair to choice malting, 45@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $18; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.90@$10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.37½@$8.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@$12½; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31; clover, contract grades, $11.

COTTON.—The first call showed an advance of 50@14 points. The market ruled very active, with prices steadily working upward until a net rise of 11@31 points was apparent, and on this basis the market closed firm. Total sales of futures were about 450,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 10 points higher on the basis of 8c for middling uplands and 8.25c for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 71,300 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, 3-16c higher, at 8 9-16c; sales, 10,050 bales. Mobile firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah firm, ⅛c higher, at 8⅜c; sales, 1,101 bales. Charleston firm, 1-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales nil. Wilmington, holiday. Norfolk firm, ⅛c higher, at 8⅜c; sales, 183 bales. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8⅜c; sales nil. Galveston very firm, 3-16c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 1,106 bales. Augusta firm, 3-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 327 bales. Memphis firm, 3-16c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 4,000 bales. St. Louis firm, ⅛c higher, at 8⅛c; sales, 230 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.70	8.82	8.68	8.78@8.79
February	8.66	8.73	8.65	8.74@8.76
March	8.66	8.79	8.66	8.78@8.79
April	8.74	8.84	8.74	8.79@8.79
May	8.79	8.89	8.79	8.79@8.80
June	8.73	8.80	8.69	8.79@8.80
July	8.70	8.82	8.70	8.80@8.81
August	8.52	8.67	8.50	8.66@8.66
September	8.14	8.17	8.14	8.30@8.41

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices 6@8 points higher. American middling, fair, 5.36; good middling, 4.88; middling, 4.72; low middling, 4.60; good ordinary, 4.48; ordinary, 4.36. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and includ d 7,700 bales American. Receipts since last report, 66,000 bales, including 65,800 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed steady: American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.39@4.79; January and February, 4.63; February and March, 4.69; March and April, 4.69; April and May, 4.69@4.70; May and June, 4.70; June and July, 4.70; July and August, 4.70; August and September, 4.67@4.64.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-03.	1901-02.
Port receipts	254,148	301,951
Overland to mills and Canada	34,473	46,785
Southern mill takings (est'd)	60,000	51,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	9,924	18,754
Brought into sight for week	338,697	381,227

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	4,908,716	4,928,157
Overland to mills and Canada	360,721	575,710
Southern mill takings (est'd)	961,000	798,410
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	447,144	523,461
Brought into sight thus far for season	6,837,581	6,825,738

The total crop movement is for 124 days this year against 125 days in 1901-1902.

BREADSTUFFS — WHEAT — Instead of showing any improvement in undertone or volume of speculative business with the new year, wheat continued along the bearish lines established earlier in the week, and at one time was 2c down from Wednesday and about 2c under the price ruling a week ago. Liquidation was an important feature of the market. Seaboard clearances for two days aggregated 36,000 barrels of flour and 401,700 bushels of wheat. The export business included 6 loads of No. 1 Northern Duluth, 5½ loads Winter wheat, and 5 loads No. 2 red for South Africa, all here, while outports did 16 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 hard Manitoba, 80½c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85½c, and No. 2 red New York, 78¼c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Wheat, No. 2 red cash, 72¾c; May, 73¼c bid; July, 71c; No. 2 hard, 68@72c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 39¾@40¼c; May, 39½c bid. Oats, No. 2 cash, 33¼c; May, 33½c; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 2.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 75¼@76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c; May, 75¾c. Rye, No. 1, 51½c. Barley, standard, 60c; sample, 42@56c. Corn, May, 42¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 2.—Wheat, May, 74c; July, 74½@74¾c, on track; No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.05@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $2.60@2.65; buckwheat flour, $2.30@2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30 as to brand. BAG MEAL, fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.53; coarse, $1.13@1.18. FEED—Quoted: Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lbs, $19.50; Spring bran, middlings, $19@$23.50, in 200-lb sacks, city feed, $19@$19.50; linseed oil cake, $28.50; corn oil cake, $24.15; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $28.50@$28.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	80⅛	80⅛	79½	79⅝
July	77⅝	78	77⅝	77⅝
Corn—				
January	54½	54⅝	54	54
May	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
July	..	..	..	47
Oats—				
May				38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	76⅛	76⅛	75 5-16	75⅜
July	73¼	73¼	72½	72½
Corn—				
May	43	43⅜	42 13-16	42⅞
July	42¼	42 9-16	42	42⅛
Oats—				
May	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
July	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼
Lard—				
May	$9.52½	$9.57½	$9.40	$9.40
July	9 40	9.40	9.27½	9.27½
Ribs—				
May	8.67½	8.67½	8.55	8.57½
July	8.57½	8.67½	8.52½	8.52½
Pork—				
May	16.40	16.55	16.27½	16.30

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $18; short clear, $19.50@$22. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $16@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $25@$26. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180-lb, 8¾c; 160-lb, 8¾c; 140-lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾c; 10-lb, 9½c; 12-lb, 9c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6½c. LARD—$10.40@$10.50; city lard, $9.70@$9.90; refined lard, South America, $11.50; Continent, $10.75; Brazil kegs, $12.65; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10¾@11c; city lard stearine, 11½c.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for the session beginning Jan. 5:

Monday, Jan. 5—403, 493, 494, 523, 526, 529, 534, 340, 345, 341.

Tuesday, Jan. 6—352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 532, 337.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Freedman, P. J.; Clarke and Greenbaum, JJ.

Pomerantz vs. Bloom.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J.

MacLean vs. Jones.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Levenson vs. Junghertson.—Order denying bill of particulars reversed, with costs, and motion granted. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Klipstein & Co. vs. Marchmedt.—Order reversed, with costs, and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Miller vs. Mestanitz.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lutz vs. Koch.—Order modified, with costs, by striking out condition imposed. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Scarry vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Kaufman vs. Jaffer.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and costs allowed as originally fixed by the Clerk. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Levy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment of the General Term of the City Court and order of Trial Term reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kavanagh vs. Kerr.—Appeals dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Steinhaus vs. Enterprise Vending Company.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Weinberg vs. Prather.—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mcdonald vs. City Trust and Safe Deposit and Surety Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Munger Vehicle Tire Company vs. Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.—Judgment reversed, Demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer order within ten days and upon payment of costs. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Pease vs. Friewald.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent, with leave to plaintiff to answer her complaint within six days upon payment of costs of this appeal, costs of appeal to General Term, and costs of the demurrer. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Manhattan Apartment Company vs. Klots.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Stewart vs. Renehart.—Judgment and order appealed from modified by striking out the portion which provides for a dismissal of the complaint and inserting in place thereof a provision granting a new trial, with costs to the defendant to abide the event, and as modified judgment and order affirmed, with costs to the respondent in this court to abide the event. No opinion.

Blum vs. Blum.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Scott vs. Cranston.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Hymes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., Greenbaum, J., taking no part.

Kannanberg vs. Balcom.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Richter vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Osborne vs. Seligman.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Root vs. Reilly.—Order and judgment of the General Term of the City Court affirmed, with costs, and judgment absolute in stipulation ordered for respondent. No opinion.

Frisch vs. Dowd.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Tannenbaum vs. Freundlich.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Kridel vs. Strauss.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Korff Brothers vs. Van Loan.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Morris vs. Dayton.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Schwartzman vs. Lee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Bernstein vs. Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Greenberg vs. Davidson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Search vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Kulla vs. Serra.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hubner vs. Guion.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mellville vs. Cipriano.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Fauls vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Reidell vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, No. 1.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Catauzoro vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Glassberg vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Requa vs. Gulishan.—Judgment set aside, new trial ordered before a Justice in the district where the defendant resided when this action was commenced. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Musgrave vs. Fleck.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.; Greenbaum, J., concurring in result.

New York Telephone Company vs. Daly.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Kolb vs. Bernheimer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Watkins vs. Forty-second Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Roessler vs. Keller.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Randler vs. Brown.—Cause stricken from calendar. Memorandum per curiam.

Nally vs. Walsh.—Judgment modified by reducing amount of recovery of $3, and as modified, affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Anhalt vs. Lightstone.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Everly vs. Buhler.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Nally vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Stern vs. Finkelstein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Padwee vs. Lefferee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. Reilly.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Bernstein vs. Steiger.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Leahy vs. Mooney.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Altman vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Harrison vs. Pocher.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Childs vs. Sallilen.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Lessler vs. Baker.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Stoll vs. Wyman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Alexander vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Latham vs. Sutphin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Oppenheimer vs. Clark—Indorsed on record.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Schubert vs. Johannsmeyer.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Lambert vs. Weinberger.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Waller vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

City of New York vs. Childs Unique Dairy Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Mendel vs. Pickrell, No. 1.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Kiernan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Levor vs. Royal Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Pleig vs. Gaynor.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Steiner vs. J. W. Matthews Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Sutton vs. Hollender.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Mendel vs. Pickrell, No. 2.—Judgment modified by allowing interest only on the sum of $200 from March 1, 1900, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party of this appeal. Memorandum per curiam.

Madeski vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Nolan vs. Cuba Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

McWhirter vs. Longstreet.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Darrow vs. Wagner.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Kraus vs. Crow.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Reynard vs. Weiman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Stell vs. Allabaugh.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Baggott vs. Phillips.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Meyers vs. William Anderson Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Langer vs. Phillips.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J.

City of New York vs. Lebutskin.—Judgment reversed with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Bredon vs. Traders and Travelers' Accident Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Harris vs. Silberstein.—Judgment modified by reducing amount of recovery to the sum of $127 and costs in court below, and as modified, affirmed, without costs to either party on this appeal. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Mayer vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment modified by reducing amount of recovery to $158 and costs in court below, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party on this appeal. No opinion.

Galewski vs. Reilly.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Cunningham vs. Nilson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Barrow vs. Interurban Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Berkowitz vs. Jakobowitz.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Manes vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Ruffle vs. Marshall.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Clarke, J.

Byrne vs. Ludin.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Steinhardt vs. Interurban Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

Elson vs. Goldberger.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party upon this appeal. Opinion by Greenbaum, J.

Stromberg vs. O'Brien.—Judgment affirmed with costs. No opinion.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Jan. 3.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Loos vs. Tesoro—William L. Turner. Boone vs. Goodridge—William N. Cohen. Getty vs. Hannon—William A. Keener. Steingut vs. Steingut—Ernest Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Degnan vs. Hagerty—Herbert C. Smyth. Westervelt vs. McCabe—William A. Keener. In re One Hundred and Seventieth Street—Arthur D. Truax. In re Steiner & Co.—Randolph B. Martine. In re Wright, Duryea & Barwise—Charles W. Dayton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Blanche M. Eagan vs. Henri Heudy et al.—Joseph B. Weed. Pincus Lowenfeld vs. Charles Adams et al.—Joseph B. Weed. Minerva Burwell vs. Peter Imperiale et al.—Marcel Levy. William H. Reynolds vs. David L. Hardenbrook et al.—James J. Neal.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Nathan Applebaum vs. Francis M. Jencks—Stephen Keating. Christina Wintenberger vs. Clarence E. Tallman—Jacob B. Burnett.

Legal Notices.

W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY.

Certificate of continued use of copartnership name.

Whereas, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON and JOHN H. COCKBURN have heretofore transacted business as copartners in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for more than three years, and during said period have had business relations with foreign countries, under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY; and

Whereas, JOHN H. COCKBURN has withdrawn and retired from the said copartnership, and has transferred and assigned all his right, title, and interest in said copartnership and business to the undersigned; and

Whereas, The undersigned, the remaining copartner, is desirous of continuing the said business and the use of the said copartnership name connected therewith;

Now, therefore, in compliance with the statute in such case made and provided, I, the undersigned, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, whose place of residence is No. 320 Central Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City, do hereby certify that I intend to, and will continue, to deal and carry on business under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that I am the only person dealing and doing business under the said copartnership name, and that my principal place of business is located at No. 800 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, December 31, 1902.

WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 31st day of December, 1902, before me personally appeared WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

WM. B. McGRATH,
[Seal.] Notary Public for Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.—Mr. Justice Farwell.—1902, L. 0,150.

In the matter of the Land Mortgage Investment and Agency Company of America, Limited and Reduced, and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1867, and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above company from £927,896 to £94,492 was on the 1st day of December, 1902, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the company is to be made out as for the 7th day of February, 1903.

SAMUEL A. M. SATOW, Master.

22nd December, 1902.

TRINDER, CAPRON & CO.,
156 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., England,
Solicitors to the Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned have this day formed and entered into a copartnership for the purpose of manufacturing, buying, and selling ladies' suits and cloaks, and will conduct said business at No. 19 Lispenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of "SCHULMAN, SHAPIRO AND HUTNER."

That said firm will assume and pay all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the corporation heretofore doing business at said place of business under the corporation name "THE S. H. CLOAK COMPANY."

Dated New York City, January second, 1903.

ABRAHAM SCHULMAN.
SIMON SHAPIRO,
JACOB HUTNER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SIGMUND PASCAL, ISAAC NACHT, and MAX BERKMAN, who were conducting business at No. 59 Fourth Av., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, under the firm name of Pascal, Nacht & Co., and also under the name of Royal Cloak Co., have this day dissolved said partnership, and that Sigmund Pascal and Isaac Nacht will continue business as Pascal, Nacht & Co. That all outstanding accounts due to or to become due to the "Royal Cloak Co.," or to "Pascal, Nacht & Co.," are payable to Sigmund Pascal and Isaac Nacht.—Dated New York, Dec. 22, 1902.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAMUEL GELLER.—Please take notice that on Jan. 3d, 1903, I shall sell my seltzer business to Leo. Thomases, all claims against me to be presented to L. Thomases, 159 2d St., before said date.

SAMUEL GELLER.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WE, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following term of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1903. Said terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January, Thomas, S.
February, Fitzgerald, S.
March, Thomas, S.
April, Fitzgerald, S.
May, Thomas, S.
June, Fitzgerald, S.
October, Thomas, S.
November, Fitzgerald, S.
December, Thomas, S.

CHAMBERS.

January, Fitzgerald, S.
February, Thomas, S.
March, Fitzgerald, S.
April, Thomas, S.
May, Fitzgerald, S.
June, Thomas, S.
July 1 to Aug. 15, Fitzgerald, S.
Aug. 15 to Oct. 1, Thomas, S.
October, Fitzgerald, S.
November, Thomas, S.
December, Fitzgerald, S.

(Sgd.) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
(Sgd.) ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Dated, December 3d, 1902.

Court Assignments.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS

Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager. — Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager. — Now Open.
ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL POINCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager. — Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

Hotel Kissimmee. KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; pingpong. Best hunting and fishing; moderate rates. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE DARROW, ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. $2 up. A. H. BARROW & SON.

ST. GEORGE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Everything new. Latest improvements. Private baths. Beautiful ground. M. B. MONTGOMERY, of Huestis House, Saratoga, Owner & Prop.

THE VALENCIA. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. A refined, homelike resort. Verandas. Spacious grounds. Latest improvements. Steam heat. Mrs. MARY FRAZER.

Grand Atlantic Hotel. DAYTONA, FLA. FACING THE HALIFAX. Beautiful spacious groves. Improvements. High-class cuisine and service. $3 up. Waite & Fraim.

HOTEL GENEVA. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. (Absolutely fireproof.) $2.00-$2.50 daily. (Special weekly rates.) Nothing too good for table. G. T. NEWELL, Jr.

HARRY L. BEEMAN, Owner and Mgr. The SAN JUAN, ORLANDO, FLA. New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

ROCKLEDGE HOTEL, Rockledge, Fla. Facing Indian River. Accommodates 200. Improvements. R. H. SHARES.

FLORIDA HOUSE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. "Tourists and travelers' favorite. Steam heat. All improvements. Cheerful rooms. Southern exposure. $2.50-$3.00 daily. F. C. HAYDEN.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Refined and homelike. Every improvement. Cheerful rooms. High-class cuisine. First-class service. Moderate. G. WESTON.

CLARENDON INN. Seabreeze, Fla. Directly Facing Atlantic Ocean. Every modern improvement. Private Baths. Newly refurnished. E. L. POTTER.

Indian River Hotel. Rockledge, Fla. Grand location. Facing the Indian River. Beautiful orange groves. Latest improvements. Send for Booklet.

Lakewood.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
NOW OPEN.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Jan. N. Berry, H. E. Eder, Managers.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 249 5TH AVE. Telephone, 1003 Madison Square.

PALMER HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
HOTEL LENOX
E. BROWN, PROP.
SUPERIOR CUISINE——RATES MODERATE.

BEECHWOOD VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Modern House, centrally located. Five minutes from hotels and pines. Circular. M. A. Paul.

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J. First-class and Best appointed Family Hotel. Terms moderate. J. WOEHR.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hemsley & Son

HOTEL STRAND
Winter Resort, ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort.
The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round.
Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av.; 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 12 to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8 P. M.
Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and conv

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

BUFFALO CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY

Consolidated Mortg 5% Gold Bonds.

DUE JANUARY 1, 1941.

Guaranteed by the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies.

The mortgage covers valuable real estate in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., and is the outlet for lake traffic for all the railroads entering Buffalo. Price and further particulars on application.

STREET, WYKES & CO.,

44 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.

36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,543,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Ryan, Peter Doelger, William Halls, jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, Hugh Kelly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO., 120 BROADWAY.

New York, November 21, 1902.

Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Company 6% MORTGAGE.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following fifty-four (54) bonds have this day, in the presence of the Trustees, been drawn for the sinking fund, viz.:

45, 124, 126, 138, 162, 260, 245, 296, 330, 375, 439, 453, 565, 585, 654, 718, 731, 767, 801, 811, 847, 885, 868, 873, 948, 1166, 1196, 1249, 1273, 1416, 1439, 1490, 1645, 1648, 1778, 1785, 1811, 1850, 1887, 1941, 2172, 2305, 2314, 2338, 2376, 2392, 2412, 2452, 2453, 2484, 2538, 2564, 2590, 2606.

The interest on the same will cease February 1, 1903, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office on and after that date, plus 10 per cent. premium.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY BONDS CALLED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of City of Cape Girardeau Funding bonds numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, each for $500.00, issued March 1st, 1890, by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Nos. 19 and 20, subject to call at the option of said city 5 years from said date, and the remaining numbers subject to call at the option of said city ten (10) years from said date, and with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, that said bonds have been called for redemption by the City Council of said city by a resolution adopted on December 1st, 1902, and will be redeemed on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, and that the interest on said bonds shall cease and terminate on the 15th day of February, 1903.

By order of the City Council of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

GEO. E. CHAPPELL, City Clerk.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 27th, 1902.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Private Bankers,

6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.

Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposit and from $5 to $3,000. Payable on or after the third Monday in January, 1903. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.

All deposits payable on mand without notice.

Hours 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

99TH DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1902, at the rate of

Three & One-Half Per Cent. per Annum

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21ST, 1903.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1903.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
December 29th, 1902.

167th Semi-annual Dividend.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending December 31st, as follows:

At the rate of 3½ PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1903.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st January, 1903, where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th of January, 1903. MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.

ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 10th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st**, 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLES, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

246 West 24th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)

74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1903,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.

WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 7th.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$7,500 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 2d Mtge. Non-Cum. 4 p. c. Bds., 1988.
$23,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Mich. Cent. Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1998, Regstd.
$5,000 Long Island Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1922.
$10,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1923.
$12,000 Michigan Central R. R. (1st Mtge. Detriot & Bay City R. R.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$15,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$12,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$17,000 Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. 4 p. c. Joint Bds., (Chic., Bur. & Quincy Coll.,) 1921.
170 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Prefd.
50 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 2d Pfd.
50 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
150 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Chic. & Northern Ry. Co. Prefd.
58 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
185 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
1 shr. Union Insurance Co. of Phila.
100 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Limited.
$10,000 Tide Water Pipe Co. Limited Loan Certf.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. Luzerne Driving Park, Warren Co., N. Y.
$300 Note of Geo. L. Miller, dated March 13, 1893.
$250 Note of Jas. J. Welsh, dated April 14, 1893.
$500 Note of Wm. H. Ely, dated May 24, 1894, with 20 shs. Forest Lake Cemetery of Prince George's Co., Maryland, as collateral.
1,500 shs. United States & Canada Degreasing Syndicate, Ltd.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

$8,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st 7s, 1912.
$3,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1919.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$7,000 Fairmont Coal & Coke Co. 1st 4s, 1913.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
65 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
100 shs. Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
500 shs. Colt's Arms Co.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
$4,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
29 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$8,500 State Telephone Co. 1st 5s, 1913, (Hypd.)
20 shs. American Tobacco Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Prefd.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Time Recording Co. 7 p. c. Prfd. do. do.
50 shs. do. do. do.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
25 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.

Debenture Holder's Protective Committee.

New York, December 30, 1902.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the Debentures of the American Bicycle Company who are dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Plan which has heretofore been promulgated for the Reorganization of the affairs of the Company, have organized a Protective Committee, and are preparing a Plan assuring a more equitable treatment of the Debenture Holders, as well as of all other parties in interest. Holders of Debentures of the American Bicycle Company are therefore requested to withhold their bonds for the present, and to communicate with the undersigned Committee, at their office, care of Bowling Green Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York City, sending their names, addresses, and amount of Debentures held by them.

EDWIN GOULD, Chairman,
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. M. LAWS, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1889, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,383 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.

5,903 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.

4,904 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.

19,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)

No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.

Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

WANTED.

Penn'a Central Brewing Co.

1st 6s A. & O., 1927.

TOBEY & KIRK,

25 Broad St., New York.

Telephone, 3686 / 4947 Broad.

WANTED—SEAT ON CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE. STATE LOWEST CASH PRICE. ADDRESS D. T. M., P. O. BOX 1,053, NEW YORK CITY.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

Chartered 1866.

177-179 Montague Street.

STATEMENT TO BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DECEMBER 31, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
$1,000,000 U. S. 2% Reg'd Bonds...	$1,080,000 00	Capital Stock.....	$1,000,000 00
$1,133,000 City of Brooklyn Bonds..	1,147,206 00	Undivided Profits.....	1,877,209 15
$300,000 City of New York Bonds..	308,850 00	Deposits.....	13,984,251 04
Railroad and other Securities at book values.....	3,686,165 26	Taxes, accrued.....	14,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....	533,800 00	Rent, accrued.....	1,333 33
Bills purchased.....	514,320 89	Dividend, unpaid.....	40,008 00
Loans on Collaterals.....	7,117,869 47		
Real Estate.....	204,832 62	Interest, due by Company, not paid, including unearned interest on loans and unmatured bills purchased.....	44,206 23
Overdrafts.....	82 33		
Cash in Banks and Vault.....	2,252,624 82		
Accrued Uncollected Interest.....	115,256 36		
Total.....	$16,961,007 75	Total.....	$16,961,007 75

We have enlarged and refitted our offices with improved facilities for the transaction of every branch of a Trust Company business.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas T. Barr, S. W. Boocock, George W. Chauncey, William N. Dykman, John Gibb, William Hester, Francis L. Hine, William A. Jamison, Frank Lyman, William H. Male, Theodore F. Miller, Willis L. Ogden, Alexander M. White, Jr., John J. Pierrepont, Charles M. Pratt, George G. Reynolds, Charles A. Schieren, J. H. Walbridge, Alexander M. White, C. D. Wood.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Francis L. Hine, Chairman.
Thomas T. Barr, Frank Lyman, Theodore F. Miller, Samuel W. Boocock, Alexander M. White.

Theodore F. Miller, President.
Frederick C. Colton, 2d Vice-President.
Stanley W. Husted, Secretary.
Frank J. W. Diller, Assistant Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY of AMERICA

149 BROADWAY,
Ne York, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000 SURPLUS, $3,150,028.52

STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds at cost.	$2,220,987.21	Capital Stock.....	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at cost.....	5,489,695.11	Surplus.....	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds.....	2,313.75	Undivided Profits.....	650,028.52
Bonds and Mortgage on Real Estate.....	895,768.97	Reserved for Dividend No. 6, Payable January 2, 1903.....	87,500.00
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	12,129,990.15	Gen'l Deposits and Deposits in Trust.....	17,971,442.63
Bills Purchased.....	153,100.00	Interest Due on Deposits.....	52,230.57
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable.....	164,335.96		
Cash on Hand and in Banks..	2,705,010.57		
	$23,761,201.72		$23,761,201.72

Designated by the State Superintendent of Banking as a Depository for the money reserve of State Banks and Savings Banks, by the authorities of the City of New York as a Depository for City Moneys, by the State Comptroller as a Depository for the moneys of the State of New York, and by the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges of the City of New York on Contracts.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK OR ON CERTIFICATE.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch, William Barbour, H. S. Manning, Samuel A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Emerson McMillin, James M. Donald, Jesse Spalding, George Crocker, Edward C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, George G. Boldt, C. I. Hudson, Philip Lehman, George Blumenthal, Frank J. Gould, William A. Clark, John W. Griggs, Edwin Gould.

VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

751 Fifth Avenue, near 58th Street
(East Side Branch, 321 Grand St.)
New York

Capital and Surplus, - - - - - $2,000,000
(Commenced Business March 31, 1902.)

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1902

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
U. S. and N. Y. City Bonds....	$1,007,718.14	Capital.....	$1,000,000.00
Other Investments.....	238,056.54	Surplus.....	1,000,000.00
Time Loans.....	1,718,153.99	Undivided Profits.....	60,928.82
Demand Loans.....	2,107,986.66	Deposits.....	4,803,168.08
Cash in Banks.....	1,245,035.67		
Gold in Vault.....	442,145.90		
Legal Tenders in Vault.....	105,000.00		
Total.....	$6,864,096.90	Total.....	$6,864,096.90

OFFICERS

Warner M. Van Norden, President.
William F. Havemeyer, Vice President. Arthur King Wood, Assistant Secretary.
Morton C. Nichols, Vice Pres. and Sec'y. Edward S. Avery, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS

Warner Van Norden, Warner M. Van Norden, William F. Havemeyer, John H. Flagler, James Talcott, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, John Claflin, Dumont Clarke, Henry F. Shoemaker, Benjamin Perkins, Richard L. Edwards, John H. Washburn, Jonathan B. Currey, Thomas P. Fowler, Ernst Thalmann, Charles W. Morse, Mahlon D. Thatcher, Henry H. Cook, Henry T. Bronson, Arthur A. Fowler.

McVickar Realty Trust Company,

24 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. CITY.

537 Fifth Avenue,
BRANCHES, 450 Columbus Avenue,
242 East Houston Street.

Statement of condition at the close of business, December 31st, 1902.

(Opened for business May 7th, 1902.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Demand Loans on Collateral.....	$555,390.00	Capital.....	$500,000.00
Time Loans on Collateral.....	302,500.00	Surplus.....	500,000.00
City of N. Y. and Phil. Bonds.....	215,153.06	Undivided Profits (Less Taxes Paid.).....	41,609.06
Railroad Bonds.....	509,005.29	Due Depositors.....	1,226,510.87
Bond and Mortgage.....	127,140.00	Certified Checks.....	204.11
Bills Purchased.....	15,786.34	Treasurer's Checks Outstanding.....	14,451.93
Furniture and Fixtures..	15,674.85		
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	410,863.66		
Accrued Interest.....	13,723.50		
Stocks.....	108,536.25		
	$2,282,775.97		$2,282,775.97

H. W. McVICKAR, President, W. E. G. GAILLARD, First Vice President.
FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, 2d Vice-President. E. D. McGREAL, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Henry W. McVickar, Wm. E. G. Gaillard, Francis Burton Harrison, E. D. McGreal, George F. Baker, jr., Frederic R. Coudert, jr., George G. Haven, Thomas B. Hidden, Augustus D. Juilliard, William Salomon, Henry Morgenthau, A. Hartupee McKee, H. Sellers McKee, Henry A. Robbins, J. Henry Smith.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS.

Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,
25 Broad Street.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.

UPTOWN BRANCHES,
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42nd St. and Broadway.

Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Stock, Bonds and Grain,

MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)

SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO.

New York, December 23d, 1902.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record January 3d, 1903. The transfer books of the company will close January 3d, and reopen January 16th, 1903.

16th, 1903. D. H. MANN, Ass't Sec'y.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MORRISTOWN.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 27, 1902.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5) and an extra dividend of Two Per Cent., (2,) payable on and after January 2d next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business December 27 to close of business January 2, 1903. **J. H. VAN DOREN,** Cashier.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the stock of this Company, payable January 26, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books at 3 P. M. January 15, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed from January 15, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., until January 27, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. W. JONES, Ass't Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 16th, 1902.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15th, 1903, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 31st, 1902. Transfer books do not close. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMent Co., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The Bank of America.

New York, December 19th, 1902.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3d, 1903. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable January 15th, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1902, to January 15th, 1903, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

22d Ward, Section 11.—Freeman Street paving, from East 169th Street to Southern Boulevard.

24th Ward, Section 11.—Crescent Avenue sewer, between East 187th Street and Arthur Avenue; also, Arthur Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Adams Place sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Hughes Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Belmont Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Cambreling Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and Grote Street; also, Beaumont Avenue sewer, between East 187th Street and East 183d Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for local improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

12th Ward, Section 8.—Amsterdam Avenue repairing sidewalks and laying another course of flagging, west side, from 181st Street to 190th Street.

22d Ward, Section 4.—Twelfth Avenue regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging, from the northerly side of 47th Street to the southerly side of 52d Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d and 24th Wards, Section 11.—East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street sewer, from Webster Avenue to Clay Avenue; also, Clay Avenue sewer, from East 171st Street to the street summit, situated south of East 170th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Clinton Realty Company

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Clinton Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 4:30 P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of other necessary business.

Dated New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

WALTER C. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of Eastern New York.

New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City, Friday, January 9th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting. JOHN E. McDONALD, Secretary.

Columbia Bank.

Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, January 3d, 1903.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 154 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors to serve at the next annual meeting. And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

HIRAM M. FULLER, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,

1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York.

46 Cedar Street, New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

The Bank of America.

New York, December 30th, 1902.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of Broadway Trust Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly be transacted at said meeting will be held at No. 756 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, January 14, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from January 3, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon to January 15, 1903, 10 o'clock A. M.

FREDERIC G. LEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the corporation known as "Henry Romeike," for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, 110 Fifth Av., New York City.

New York City, Jan. 3rd, 1903.

ALBERT RUEBE, Secretary.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.

32-42 East 42d Street,
New York, December 26th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

The Garfield National Bank.

New York, January 2nd, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The People's Bank
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 30th, 1902.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.

New York, December 10th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York.

December 31st, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK, New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held in the Banking Room, 753 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
55 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

INVESTMENT BONDS.
DICK & ROBINSON,
BANKERS
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway,
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

ELLINGWOOD & CUNNINGHAM
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
Announce that they have opened a branch office in
THE HOTEL MAJESTIC
72d Street & Central Park West.

TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENT
1,000 Shares
Beech Creek R. R. 4% Stock
GUARANTEED BY
New York Central R. R.
January Investment List on Request.
N. W. Halsey & Co.
BANKERS,
49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BONDS
January Investments,
Circulars on application.
T. W. Stephens & Co.
2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Bank Stocks
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 51 Broadway.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange, Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 2	875,440
Corresponding date last year	1,087,171

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 2	$3,304,000
Corresponding date last year	$4,575,500

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@15 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Met. Street Ry	⅛
Am. C. & F. pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1½
Am. Dist. Tel	2½	Mo., Kan. & T.	⅛
Am. Hide & L.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1⅝
Am. Hide & L. pf	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Linseed	⅛	Nat. Lead pf	1
Am. Steel Fds.	1	N. Y. Central	⅛
Anaconda Copper	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	North American	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	2	Pressed S. C. pf	⅞
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	Pullman	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spr. pf	¼
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	Reading	1⅛
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	¾	Reading 2d pf	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	⅝	St. J. & G. Isl.	2½
Cleve., L. & W.	2½	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. Southern	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Twin City	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Express	8
Den. & Rio Grande	½	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	⅛
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Westinghouse	6
Erie	⅛	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2
Int. Paper	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅝
Int. Pump pf.	⅛		
St. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	2½		
Manhattan	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	⅝	General Electric	⅛
Am. Ice pf.	1½	Hocking Valley	⅛
Am. Locomotive	⅛	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	⅛
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	⅛
Am. Sugar	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅛
Kiyn R. T.	⅛	Rutland pf.	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Corn Products pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Detroit So. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1½	Un. B. & P. pf.	⅛
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	2%	Oregon Short Line	
Gr. B. & W. deb. B.	1½	1st 6s	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Price movements on the Stock Exchange were somewhat irregular yesterday, reflecting heavy profit taking incident to the advances which lately have come about. Yet despite selling for this account as well as for the short account, on the theory that a reaction was due, the market held substantially strong throughout the day, with the undertone essentially sound. Indeed, the market was in many parts actually buoyant until in the afternoon, when call money ran up to as high as 15 per cent., and it looked as if a bad squeeze was inevitable. Then it was that the heaviest short selling appeared, the sellers declaring it to be their opinion that the market would "break wide open." Instead, it not only took all the stocks thus offered, and at little recession, but recovered in the end, with prices on the way up again when the market session closed.

Undoubtedly fresh confidence was inspired by the breaking of the high money rate—the close being at 4 per cent.—through liberal offerings by J. P. Morgan & Co., this going far to convince that there is now little likelihood of any squeeze, inasmuch as early next week the January disbursements should all find their way back to the banks and rates should become easier.

***

It is worth recording that corn exports this week reach the no insignificant total of 2,537,542 bushels, an increase over last week of 1,034,991 bushels and over the corresponding week last year of 2,267,306 bushels.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The strength of the Steel Trust stocks was naturally referable to the announcement over the new year of the profit-sharing plan proposed by the corporation for the benefit of its employes. In the financial district the project was looked upon as at once generous and helpful and as tending to work to the ultimate advantage of both corporation and employes. It is believed in the Street that acceptance of the offer will tend to make more stable the market price of the preferrd stock.

The action of Texas Pacific was in some quarters taken to indicate that a large block of the stock that had been hanging over the market had been liquidated and that the way was clearer for an advance did the controlling interests in the property desire to bring one about.

The early advance in Manhattan was said to have been on purchases by the old pool in the issue, and disclosed in rather striking fashion the fact that the floating supply of stock was very limited. The same condition of affairs speared to be true of Metropolitan; but in Brooklyn the offerings were much more liberal, so much so, in fact, that for a large part of the day the supply was greater than the demand. The presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury against the company was probably the main reason for the selling.

Liquidation in some of the high-priced issues, such as New York Central and Pennsylvania, was reported under cover of the strength elsewhere.

Pending the result of the fresh conference in respect to the labor troubles on the Union Pacific, there was a quite general disposition to operate with caution in both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. On the floor it was said that the buying in both stocks was better than the selling. It is understood that there is every probability that the present trouble will soon be ended and that there is no fear that it will extend.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

For the third consecutive day there was pronounced activity accompanied by advancing prices in the shares of Chicago Great Western. London bought at the opening and more or less persistently thereafter, while local banking interests were also heavy purchasers.

During the day a well defined report was that control of the road is being bought in the open market and that the system, when purchase of it is finally completed, is to be divided between Northwest and St. Paul. Indeed, it was said that Northwest's new stock issue and the new issue of stock proposed by St. Paul are for the purpose of raising money to finance the deal. This lacks confirmation.

It is know, however, that President Stickney of the Great Western is firmly resolved to get his system into Omaha. This, it is pointed out, would tend to complicate the Missouri River situation and hence the belief that the larger systems may decide to purchase Great Western.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Notwithstanding the fact that denials continue to come thick and fast that there is any copper trade understanding or any settlement of the trade war, the buying of Amalgamated Copper continues, that stock being yesterday one of the market leaders.

Vice-President Helyar of the United Copper Company yesterday not only denied that there had been any settlement but said that he had not authorized any banking house to make any settlement for him.

ROCK ISLAND'S DIVIDEND.

The first quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the new Rock Island preferred stock was declared yesterday, the dividend being payable Feb. 2. At the meeting at which this dividend was declared figures were submitted showing earnings of about 15 per cent. on the common stock.

Houses identified with the management were the largest buyers of the stock yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO.

As a result of the declaration of the 20 per cent. dividend and the announcement of valuable rights to be given to the stockholders, the price of Consolidated Tobacco was advanced yesterday to 280 without bringing out any stock. The previous quotation, which was made a long time ago, was 220 bid, so that yesterday's quotation showed an advance of 40 points. Thus far there has been no open trade in this stock.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a buyer on balance in this market yesterday to a total of probably 20,000 shares, the principal purchases being in Great Western, St. Paul and the Pacifics. There was some selling in a small way of the Coal stocks.

Important local banking houses were in receipt of private cable advices during the day, indicating that London operators are decidedly hopeful in respect to the situation here and look for a substantial advance in market values.

INDORSING JAMES J. HILL.

"The sentiment in the Northwest, particularly at the head of Lake Superior, is not at all against the Northern Securities Company," said Mr. John T. Murphy, of Superior, Wis., in Wall Street yesterday.

"While the State of Minnesota is officially doing its best to prevent the merging of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific into the Northern Securities Company, the people of the City of Superior, where most of the great Northern terminals are located, are not now and never have been opposed to the combination. The Commercial Club of Superior and the Merchants' Association have both passed resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. J. J. Hill's efforts for the development of the Northwest and also their belief that Mr. Hill's ideas on the merger are for the best interests of the public. Even the labor unions of Superior, as evidenced by the Trades and Labor Assembly, their representative organization, have passed resolutions indorsing the proposed merger."

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $2,588,800.

They received from the interior $7,197,100, including $250,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco, and sent to the interior $3,759,300, including $880,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $3,437,800.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $649,500, of which $625,000 was on New York Assay Office checks and $23,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $15,816,500, of which only $605,000 was on pension checks; and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,315,000, of which $2,834,500 was for customs. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,498,500.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,087,300; deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations of $1,498,500, the net gain was $2,588,800.

The features of the interior movement this week were the large receipts of currency from the West and South, as well as from near-by points. Shipments to the South were light, except to New Orleans. Nearly half of the direct shipments went to Philadelphia in connection with the January disbursements there.

Considerable currency is reported to have been withdrawn from the banks by trust companies on Dec. 31, 1902, so that a good showing might be made of cash on hand in their reports of that date to the State Superintendent of banking. This may make a difference in the bank statement, but will probably be more than offset by the deposit currency taken in by merchants during the holiday week.

Consolidated Lake Superior Property.

The statement that Speyer & Co. had appointed a committee of experts to examine the Consolidated Lake Superior property was partially confirmed yesterday. Not all of the committee, however, has as yet been appointed, and it could not be learned who the members will be. The report that a loan of $10,000,000 would depend on the result of the examination by the experts could not be confirmed. It is understood that the question of a loan has not been more than tentatively considered.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Sharon, Pa., dispatches the United States Steel Corporation has acquired the seamless tube mill of the Standard Seamless Tube Co.

Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Railroad Company given authority by the State of Missouri to increase its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Name of the Standard Brake Co., which makes power brakes for street cars, and is owned by the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., changed to the Westinghouse Traction Brake Co.

Official announcement of the consolidation of the Cleveland Trust Co. and Western Missouri Trust Co.

Receipts of iron ore at Ashtabula, O., for the season were 4,796,805 tons, or 76,513 less than the Cleveland receipts.

Dispatches form Burlington, Vt., stating that the Burlington Light and Power Co., capital $1,000,000, will own the Vermont Electric Co., and has acquired the interests of the American Co. in the Burlington Gas Light Co. and the Consolidated Electric Co.

Special meeting of the Massachusetts Gas stockholders called for Jan. 8 to consider an increase in the capital stock from 300,000 to 500,000 shares.

Increase of $342,006 in the imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $648,146 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@15 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 10 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $352,710,639; balances, $17,014,414; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,492,691.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅜@$4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅛; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝ and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95⅛; gulders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Money was even more abundant in this market yesterday than on Thursday. As a result the discount quotations gave way considerably. Good judges, however, expect a hardening tendency to be perceptible in a day or two, and that the abnormal amount of excess cash which is now depressing the money market will disappear when the huge loans from the Bank of England have been liquidated, as they will be by the end of next week.

On the Stock Exchange the feeling was very cheerful yesterday. The prices showed an advance in all departments, consols leading the rise. The volume of fresh transactions was not very great, but business was fairly active in investment securities and South Africans. American railways were less animated, but their tone was firm owing to the prevailing disposition to regard the monetary situation in the United States as materially improved. The final prices were the highest of the day.

Bar silver was in steady demand, and the price rose 1-16d., to 22⅝d. an ounce. Business, however, was not on a large scale.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Money was plentiful and cheap to-day owing to borrowings from the Bank of England, the willingness of the joint stock banks to lend, and large dividend payments. Discounts were unsettled.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more active, prices were firm, and the public showed a disposition to operate. Consols improved on the ease of money. Home rails were in fair demand.

Americans advanced fractionally, but the dealings were confined to professionals pending the receipt of New York's opening prices, after which Americans became more active. They closed firm on New York support. Rio Tintos and Kafirs hardened.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93 9-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 86⅞; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Canadian Pacific, 136⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50; Chicago Great Western, 29½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 184; De Beers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 71½; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 132½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29½; New York Central, 156¼; Norfolk and Western, 75⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 44⅝; Reading second preferred, 40¼; Southern Railway, 35⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 95; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 103⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 89; Wabash, 31¼; Wabash preferred, 45⅝.

Bar silver steady at 22⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 36.27; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Prices on the Bourse today opened firm. Industrial and copper shares were in strong demand. Realizations later, resulted in a halt. Prices, however, were well maintained. Brazilians and Argentines were favored. Banks and rentes were firm. Rio Tintos were buoyed up by the advance in the price of copper and New York advices. Kafirs were firm and quiet and finished rather dull.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99f 85c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 14c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 189,300,000f; treasury accounts current decreased, 37,475,000f.; gold in hand decreased, 23,475,000f.; bills discounted increased 202,925,000f; silver in hand decreased 9,075,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were generally confident, owing to the favorable advices from New York and encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. The Vienna news regarding the Ausgleich compromise arrangement gave an additional stimulus to the market.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills (for settlement) 5 per cent.; three months bills 2¾ per cent.

DECEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Dec. 31 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $947,164,679, which is a decrease for the month of $10,832,802, which is largely accounted for by an increase of nearly $10,000,000 in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$914,541,240
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,285,710
Debt bearing no interest	395,777,109
Total	$1,311,574,059

This total does not include $876,574,069 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve	$150,000,000
Trust funds	876,574,069
General fund	154,290,532
In National bank depositaries	150,216,598
Total	$1,331,081,200

Against this total there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $966,671,820, which leaves a cash balance on hand of $364,409,380.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of December the total receipts were $47,151,299, and the expenditures $36,532,744, leaving a surplus for the month of $10,618,900.

Receipts for the month were about $100,000 in excess of those for December, 1901, and the expenditures $785,000 less than for that month.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs	$23,670,094
Increase as compared with December, 1901, about	2,630,000
Internal revenue	20,979,318
Decrease	2,215,000
Miscellaneous	2,501,886
Decrease	326,000

The expenditures on account of the War Department show a small decrease, and on account of the navy an increase of about $1,213,000.

For the first half of the present fiscal year a surplus is shown of $24,734,000, as against a surplus of $42,621,897 for the corresponding period last year.

Although the receipts from the internal revenue are less than for December, 1901, the amount of the decrease is surprisingly small, and it is a noteworthy fact that ir some of the larger revenue districts the total collections are greater than they were before the war tax was removed, July 1, 1902.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of the calendar year the total circulation of National bank notes was $384,929,784, an increase for the year of $24,640,058, and an increase for the month of $75,276.

The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $342,127,844, an increase for the year of $17,118,538, and an increase for the month of $1,027,433.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $42,801,940, an increase for the year of $7,521,520, and a decrease for the month of $952,163.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $344,252,120, and to secure public deposits $153,384,070.

LARGE CLEARANCE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The annual statement of the Bankers' Clearing House shows that the clearance of 1902 again reached the record, the total aggregate of checks, bills, &c., passing through amounting to $50,143,710,000, or over $2,885,000,000 above the amount in 1901.

The largest clearance in a single day was $384,390,000 on June 30. London's clearings account for $45,792,765,000 of the year's total.

Collector Stranahan's New Deputy.

Collector of the Port N. N. Stranahan yesterday afternoon announced the appointment of an additional Deputy Collector. Pursuant to authority recently given by the Treasury Department Jesse C. Grant was appointed as the second Deputy Collector in the Second Division, the Entry Division, in the Custom House. John Quackenbush is in charge of the division as heretofore, and the new deputy will be subordinate to him, but Mr. Grant will have charge of the "ring" in the centre of the Custom House, where entries are received. The new deputy has been a clerk in charge of the seizure room at the Public Stores for some years, and is a resident of Brooklyn.

Big Drop in Money Rate.

Money on call went up to 15 per cent. yesterday. Shortly after that J. P. Morgan & Co. offered large loans on the floor of the Exchange, some $4,000,000 being reported, which broke the rate and caused a sharp decline in demand for call money, with the result that the market closed easy at 4 per cent.

Liberty National Bank Directors.

J. Rogers Maxwell and D. G. Reid were yesterday elected directors of the Liberty National Bank to fill existing vacancies.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The first day's trading in the new year in the market for outside securities was not accompanied by very much activity, but generally speaking the strength which appeared on Wednesday last was still felt and resulted in further net gains. Nearly all the stocks which had been in the foreground in the recent past continued to lead the market, there being but few additions to the stocks which were given special attention. The upward course of Standard Oil, which now has been in progress for about ten days, was not interrupted, and a further gain of several points was added to the recent advance. Strength also was displayed by Northern Securities, which sold at a price slightly better than any previously recorded during the present movement, and at the same time trading in this issue was on a sufficiently large scale to furnish a ready field for traders' operations. The activity which of late has developed in the stocks of the International Mercantile Marine Company was followed yesterday by a period of relative dullness in these issues, but nevertheless their quotations were fairly well maintained.

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COPPER SHARES.—The sudden show of activity in the copper stocks, which was a feature of the market during the first half of the week, resulted apparently in no decided increase in the public interest in these shares, and in nearly all the stocks of this group yesterday's transactions fell considerably below those of Wednesday.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRUST stock was the feature among the trust companies' stocks, advancing to 310 bid, a gain of seven points for the day and a gain of nearly 20 points over the price recently quoted for the stock. The bank stocks, which have been active within the last few days, were firm but less active.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	American Can	11½	10⅝	11½
150	American Can pf	50	50	50
20	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	28	23	23
7,400	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¼	1¼
70	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110	110	110
50	Brooklyn City Railroad	245	245	245
200	Central Foundry	3¼	3	3¼
200	Central Foundry pf	15	14½	15
200	Camden Land	5-16	5-16	5-16
900	Con. Refrigerating	6½	6	6½
100	Con. Rubber Tire	1½	1½	1½
500	Daly-West	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Electric Lead Reduc.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Electric Vehicle	4	4	4
100	Electric Vehicle pf	9	9	9
100	Electro-Pneumatic	½	½	½
200	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
880	Greene Con. Copper	25	24⅝	24⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	9	9	9
50	Interborough R. Tr. 40 p. c. pd.	110	110	110
1,500	Intern. Mer. Marine	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
540	Intern. Mer. Mar. pf.	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛
300	Manhattan Transit	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Markeen Copper	1	1	1
3,690	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
30	National Enameling pf.	87	87	87
100	New York Transport	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	N. A. Lum. & Pulp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
11,700	Northern Securities	113⅜	112⅝	112⅝
200	Otis Elevator	43	43	43
100	Pittsburg, Lis. & West.	26½	26½	26½
700	Seaboard Air Line	28⅜	28	28⅜
450	Seaboard Air Line pf.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
156	Standard Oil	725	715	724½
2,100	Tennessee Copper	19⅝	19½	19⅝
610	Union Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	United Copper	31⅝	31½	31⅝
100	United States Cot. Duck	9	9	9
50	Virginia I., C. & C.	34	34	34
150	Khite Knob Copper	10	10	10

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†American Malting 6s	97½	97½	97½
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	20	20	20
3,000	Distillers Sec. 5s	75	75	75
28,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	100	98	100
2,000	†Union Ferry 5s	96	96	96
14,000	†Vir. I., C. & C. 5s ctfs.	70	69	70
8,000	†Virginia & South. 5s	99	99	99

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 31. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	120	125	120	125
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	¾	1	1	1
Amer. Malting 6s	90½	100	90½	100
Amer. Tobacco	300	340	300	325
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	22½	23½	22½	23½
Am. W. Paper Ba. ex div.	75	77½	77½	80
Bamberger De Lamar	9¼	10	9	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	119½	117½	119½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	111	108½	110
British Columbia Cop.	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛
California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry 6s	60	67	60	67
Compressed Air	1¾	2	1¾	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	10	..	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	..	12	..	14
Distillers Securities 5s	74	76	75	77
Dom. Securities	15	25	15	25
Electric Boat	22	28	22	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	40	35	40
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	2	4	2	4
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf.	43½	46	43½	46
Hall Signal	115	125	115	125
Havana Tobacco	45	45½	45	45½
Havana Tobacco pf.	62	66	62	66
Houston Oil	8	10	7	11
Houston Oil pf.	..	60	..	60
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	108½	110	107½	109
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	111	..	109	110
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs.	..	..	100	..
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	101	98	101	98
International Salt	9¾	11	9	11
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	5⅜	6⅛	5⅜	6⅛
National Enameling	33	33½	32⅜	33½
National Enameling pf.	85	90	80	90
New England Trans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	161	168	161	168
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	44	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	80	75	80
Otis Elevator pf.	97½	98	97½	98⅜
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	3	4	3	4
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	23	25	23	25
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Royal Baking P. pf.	101	104	101	104
Safety Car Heating	165	170	165	170
Simpson-Crawford	23	28	23	28
Simpron-Crawford 6s	80	84	80	84
Standard Coupler	34	40	34	40
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	7	8½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf.	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	75	79
Storage Power	¾	1	¾	1
Trenton Potteries	21⅜	22	21⅜	25
Trenton Potteries deb.	73	76	73	76
Trenton Pot. pf., (new)	85	90	85	90
Union Typewriter	125	127	123	127
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	124	127	124	127
United Box Board	9	0½	8½	9
United Box Board pf.	54	55	54	55
U. S. Shipbuilding	15	20	15	20
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	50	56	50	56
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	..	90	..	90
U. S. Steel, new 5s, w. i.	94	96	94	96
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Virginia & Southwestern	15	25	15	25

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	247	245	247	247
Brooklyn R. Tr. new 4s	83	84	83	84
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69	68	69
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	410	415	410	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	94	97	94	97
Jersey City H.

more disposition to put out funds. The table of local rates follows:

Call loans, 6@7 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $31,831,827; balances, $4,282,320.

The stock market was more active than it has been before in months. Almost all the coppers were in brisk demand. Thousands of shares of Amalgamated were traded in, and Centennial, United States Mining, Copper Range, Mass., Mohawk, Osceola, Old Dominion, Parrot, Trinity, Utah, and Winona sold well with the aid of the traders. Boston again hears the rumor that the United Copper Company is to be absorbed by the Amalgamated. Complete transactions follow:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Virginia 6s, defd
Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000 ..... 11⅞

Am Bicycle 5s
10,000 40

Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 95

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
14,000 95

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
13,000 102
1,000 ..... 102⅛
1,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 102
500 ..... 102⅛
1,500 102
2,000 ..... 102⅛
4,000 102
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 91⅝
Stamped
3,000 ..... 91⅝

Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
7,000xi 93¼
Gold 4s
3,000 ..... 102⅛
4,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
2,000 102
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 91⅝
Stamped
3,000 ..... 91⅝

Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
7,000xi 93¼
Gold 4s
3,000 ..... 102⅛
4,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
Sw'n div 3½s
10,000xi 88
15,000xi 88
P, L E & W V 4s
10,000 ..... 96½
Cent of Ga 1st 5s
1,000xi 122½
Cent of Ga con 5s
1,000xi 106
1,000xi 106½
2d inc 5s
2,000xi 38
10,000 39
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 101¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 104
5,000 ..... 103⅞
2,000 ..... 103½
Ches & O. R & A div 1st con 4s
1,000xi 101½
Chi & Alton R R 3s
5,000 83
Chi & Alton 3½s
10,000 ..... 79½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds
1,000xi 94⅛
1,000 ..... 94⅛
13,000 ..... 94⅛
4,000 ..... 94⅛
7,000 ..... 94⅛
Registered
1,000 126
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
1,000xi 106½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
13,000 ..... 87½
8,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87½
3,000 ..... 87⅝
22,000 ..... 87⅝
16,000 ..... 87½
7,000 ..... 87⅝
12,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87⅝
C, St L & Pitt 1st
1,000 123
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
10,000 ..... 99¾
4,000 100
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st
2,000 ..... 102½
Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 ..... 95½
10,000 ..... 95⅝
41,000 ..... 95½
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 92¾
6,000 ..... 92½
Consol Tobacco 4s
20,000 ..... 66½
10,000 ..... 66⅝
40,000 ..... 66⅜
5,000 ..... 66½
171,000 ..... 66⅜
50,000 ..... 66¼
59,000 67
62,000 ..... 66¾
60,000 ..... 66⅝
25,000 67
75,000 ..... 67⅛
25,000 ..... 67⅜
30,000 ..... 67⅝
1,000 ..... 67⅝
18,000 ..... 67⅜
21,000 ..... 67¼
6,000 ..... 67⅜
55,000 ..... 67⅞
40,000 ..... 67⅞
45,000 ..... 67¾
32,000 ..... 67⅝
70,000 ..... 67⅞
9,000 ..... 67⅝
25,000 67
17,000 ..... 66⅝
25,000 ..... 66¾
20,000 ..... 66½
3,000 ..... 66⅝
19,000 ..... 66½
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s
5,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 99
Denver & Rio Gr con 4½s
2,000 ..... 104¼
Det Gas Gas 5s
2,000 97
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 4½s
10,000 90
10,000 89
1,000 ..... 89½
Detroit South, Ohio So div 4s
2,000 91
Erie 1st con 4s
4,000 98
5,000 ..... 98⅝
10,000 98
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000xi 85
4,000 ..... 84⅝
6,000 ..... 85¼
6,000 ..... 85½
Erie, Penn col tr 4s
1,000 ..... 92¼
4,000 ..... 92½
Evans & T H 1st con 6s
5,000xi 122
Ft W & D C 1st
1,000 111
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B
4,000 24
16,000 25
7,000 ..... 25¼
73,000 ..... 25½
2,000 26
1,000 ..... 25½
15,000 26
Hock Val 1st 4½s
2,000xi 107
1,000 ..... 106¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
2,000 ..... 102⅝
Inter Paper 6s
2,000 108
Kanawha & M 1st
1,000 93
3,000 94
Total sales $3,504,000

Kan City South 3s
38,000 69
Louisville & Nashv gen 6s
1,000 ..... 115½
Louisville & Nashv, N O & Mob 1st
5,000 129
Manhattan con 4s
3,000 ..... 104¼
Met St Ry ref 4s
1,000 ..... 96½
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000xi 76
Mex Cent 1st inc
40,000 26
5,000 ..... 25¾
1,000 ..... 26¾
35,000 26
20,000 ..... 25¾
1,000 26
10,000 ..... 26¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
13,000 98
1,000 ..... 97⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 83
Mo Pac trust 5s
9,000 ..... 104⅜
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
2,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 ..... 104½
Nat R. of Mex prior lien 4½s
5,000 ..... 100¾
N Y Cent & Hud River deb 5s, 1884
10,000 103
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s
5,000 94
N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s
16,000 95
5,000 ..... 95¼
Nor & W con 4s
1,000 ..... 100¼
2,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100¾
2,000 100
North Pac 4s
1,000xi 103
10,000 ..... 102⅝
2,000 ..... 102¾
51,000 103
North Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 ..... 72½
50,000 ..... 72¾
Ore R & N con 4s
1,000 101
Oregon Sh L 1st 6s
1,000 126
Oregon Sh Line 1st con 5s
8,000xi 114
2,000s20F 114
4,000 114
Oregon Sh L 4⅞ & participating
23,000 ..... 96¼
14,000 ..... 96⅛
Pac Coast 1st 5s
6,000 108
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ..... 108¼
10,000 ..... 108⅛
10,000 ..... 108¼
10,000 ..... 108⅜
2,000 ..... 108⅜
14,000 ..... 105⅞
Reading gen 4s
27,000xi 95½
6,000 ..... 95⅞
28,000 ..... 95¾
Standard R & T 6s
1,000 67
5,000 68
2,000 67
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 116¾
Tol, Peo & W 4s
1,000xi 90
Tol, St L & W 4s
39,000 76
Union Pac 1st 4s
1,000xi 102
5,000 ..... 102⅝
1,000 103
2,000 ..... 102⅜
Union Pac conv 4s
3,000 ..... 103⅝
11,000 ..... 103⅞
5,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 103⅜
25,000 ..... 103⅝
28,000 ..... 103⅝
70,000 ..... 103⅞
1,000 ..... 103⅝
55,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103⅞
39,000 ..... 103⅝
4,000 ..... 103⅝
17,000 ..... 103⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 116½
2,000 ..... 116½
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 108
4,000 108
Wabash deb B
10,000 ..... 77¼
60,000 ..... 77½
15,000 ..... 77⅜
63,000 ..... 77¼
5,000 ..... 77⅜
15,000 ..... 77⅝
15,000 ..... 77½
1,000 ..... 77¼
44,000 ..... 77½
5,000 77
35,000 ..... 77¼
Wab Det & C 5s
3,000xi 109
West Shore 4s, reg
15,000 ..... 110½
W U Tel col tr 5s
1,000xi 109
W U funding & real est 4½s
25,000 104
5,000 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103¼
Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000xi 90
2,000 ..... 90½
10,000 90
10,000 ..... 90¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Brewing	30¼	30	30¼
50 Brewing pf	46	46	46
75 Crucible Steel	193½	191	191½
450 Crucible Steel pf	84	84	84
275 Fire-Proof	29	29	29
470 Fire-Proof pf	37½	37¼	37½
200 Luster Mining	13	13	13
400 Pittsburg Coal	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
120 Pittsburg Coal pf	88	87⅝	88
820 River Coal	10½	10¼	10½
480 United States Steel	37	36⅞	37
110 United States Steel pf	87	87	87
10 *West Air Brake	173½	173½	173½
30 West Electric 1st	107	106	106
315 West Electric 2d	105	103¾	104¾
100 Window Glass	53	53	53
50 Window Glass pf	88½	88	88
50 Federal National Bank	150	149	150
111 Safe Deposit and Trust	120	120	120

*Ex dividend, 6 per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104
2s, c., 1930	104	104
4s, r., 1907	108½	109
4s, c., 1907	108½	109
3s, r., 1918	108½	108¾
3s, c., 1918	108	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	...
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110¼
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110¼
4s, r., 1925	135½	136½
4s, c., 1925	135¾	136¾
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104½
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104½
D. C. 3-65s	123½	...
Adams Exp	200	220
Alb. & Sus	225	...
Alle. & W	145	...
Allis-Chal	18½	20
Allis-Chal pf	82½	86
Am. Bic pf	15	...
A. A. C. pf	81	90
Am. Coal	200	250
Am. Exp	235	240
A. L. Co. pf	40	43
Am. Loc. pf	95	...
ex div.	94	95
Am. M. Co.	5	5½
A. M. Co. pf	24	25
A. S. & R.	42⅝	43¼
Am. Snuff	125	127½
Am. Sn. pf	95	98½
A. S. R. pf	120	121
A. T. & C	83	92
A. T. & T	163	165
Am. Tob. pf	140	149
Am. W. Co.	14½	...
A. W. Co. pf	ex div. 75	70
Ann Arbor	38	41½
Ann A. pf	67	69
A. M. St. pf	90	95
B. & O. pf	93½	95
B. A. L. pf	108	...
B. Un. Gas	225	235
B., R. & P.	121½	124
B. R. & P. pf	95	105
B., C. & P. pf	72	76
Bay. S. & S.	35	40
Bethlehem Co.	50	62
Canada So.	77	78
C., B. & Q.	138½	140
C. & E. Ill.	195	210
C. & E. Ill. pf	213	214
C. & E. Ill. pf	120	133
C. G. W. pf.	80	85
C., I. & L.	75	...
C., I. & L. pf	91	...
C. U. T. pf	46	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	110	120
C., L. & W. pf	90	95
C. F. & I. pf	120	125
Com. Cable	165	175
Consol. Coal	85	89
D., L. & W.	261	265
ex div	261	265
D., M. & Ft. Dodge pf	42½	44½
Dia. Match	135	140
Ev. & T. H. pf	88	91
Ft. W. & D. City	62½	65
Gen. Ch. Co.	59	62
G. C. Co. pf	99	101
Gt. Nor. pf	201½	203
Homestake	69	80
Ill. C. L.	153	...
Ill. C. Co. pf	71	71¾
Int. Power	63½	64¾
Int. Silver	10	24
Int. Sil. pf	41	45
Int. Tel	45	47
Jol. & Chi	185	...
Kan. & M	46½	47¼
K. & D. M. pf	56	65
Lacl. Gas	83	85
Lacl. Gas pf	95	105
L. E. & W. 51	53	...
L. E. & W. pf	115	122
Man. Beach	11	15
Md. C. pf	90	100
Mi. W. S. El. pf	89	...
Mich. Cent	139	175
Mil. El. R. & L. pf	120	...
M. & St. L.	107	109
M. & St. L. pf	115	120
Mor. & Es.	191	198
N., C. & St. L.	104	107
Nat. B. pf	102¾	103
N. Cent. C.	43	50
N. Y. B. & M.	2	4
N. Y. B. pf	95	110
N. Y. & N.	2	3
N. Y. C. & H.	222½	224
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	116	120
N. Y. D. Co.	20	24
N. Y. De Co. pf	50	60
N. Y., L. & W.	138	141
North. Cent.	210	...
Ont. Mining	5½	7
Pac. Coast	68	71
P. C. C. & St. L.	165	...
P. C. 2d pf	72	76
Peo. & East	35	40
P., C., C. & St. L.	92	94
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	101	120
P. Ft. W. & C.	190	191
P. Ft. W. & C. pf	185	...
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksil'r pf	7½	9
R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stock etfs	92	94
Rens. & Sar.	210	...
R. W. & O.	137	139
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	24	26
So. Bay. M. & O. ctfs	91¾	...
T., P. & W.	15	25
T. R. & L.	31½	40¼
T. C. R. T.	4	...
T. R. & P.	13	13¼
T. Ry. Inv.	20¾	21¾
U. S. R. & Ref.	30½	32½
U. S. Rubber	225	240
Westinghouse	208	230

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 223d. per ounce, and in New York at 48¾c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 38¼@39¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .18, 100 Best & Belcher at 1.05, 5,300 Brunswick at .06, 100 Consol California & Virginia at 1.35, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .035, 500 Elkton at .32, 300 Mexican at .70, 100 Ophir at 1.40, 300 Portland at 1.80, 600 Potosi at .24@.23, and 300 Union at .50.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the work were valued at $3,247,698, as against $3,005,692 in the previous week and $2,690,552 in the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $3,001,780 as against $2,853,854 in the previous week and $2,336,158 in the corresponding week last year.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,470	Amal. Copper	64½	63¾	64¾
100	Am. Car & Fdy	36¾	36¾	36¾
150	American Ice	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
20	Am. Ice pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
300	Am. Locomotive	29½	29¾	29¾
10,700	Am. Sugar	127½	129	127¾
8,310	Am. Tob. & S. F.	84⅝	85¾	84½
400	A. T. & S. F. pf	100¾	101	100¾
2,310	Balt. & Ohio	100¾	101⅜	100
100	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,700	Brklyn R. T.	67⅞	67½	68⅜
1,100	Canadian Pac	133¾	133⅞	133¾
620	Ches. & Ohio	48½	49	48½
30	Chi. & Alton	35	35	34⅝
3,780	Chi. Gt. West	28⅞	29¼	28⅞
11,960	C. M. & St. P.	178⅝	179⅝	178¾
90	Chi. Ind & L	82	82	82
30	Col. Southern	29½	29½	29½
50	Col. & H. Coal	205	205	205
10	Den. & R. G.	41	41	41
14,850	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	39¼
80	Erie 1st pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
50	Illinois Central	146⅞	147¾	146⅞
250	Louis. & Nash	128½	128⅝	127¾
10,170	Manhattan	149	150⅜	148½
250	Met. Street	140⅝	142	140½
30	Mexican Central	25	25	25
430	Mo., K. & T.	27½	28¼	27½
180	Mo. K. & T. pf	59½	60¼	59½
17,150	Missouri Pacific	108⅝	109⅝	108½
10	Nat. Lead	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
920	N. Y. Central	153½	154¼	153½
300	N. Y., Ont. & W.	42½	42¾	42½
450	Norf. & West	73¾	74	73¾
70	Pacific Mail	40	40	40
1,570	Pennsylvania	156	156½	156
210	People's Gas	101	101½	100⅝
10	Pressed S. Car	62¼	62¼	62¼
15,830	Reading	67⅝	68¼	67½
560	Rep. Steel	20¾	21¼	20⅜
7,570	Rock Island	49⅝	49⅞	48⅝
10	Rock Island pf	84¼	84¼	84¼
300	St. L. & S. F.	23½	24	23½
60	St. L. S. W.	28½	28½	28¼
7,350	Southern Pacific	65⅜	66⅛	65¾
890	Southern Ry.	34½	34⅞	34⅝
2,120	Tenn. C. & I.	60¼	62	59⅞
2,380	Texas Pacific	40¾	41⅝	40¾
14,630	Union Pacific	100⅞	102⅛	100½
10	Union Pac. pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,750	U. S. Leather	12⅝	13⅜	12¾
10	U. S. Rubber	17¾	17¾	17¾
430	Wabash	30¼	30¼	30¼
880	Wabash pf	45	45½	44¾
60	West. Union	88½	89	88½
170	Wis. Central	27	27½	27

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Rock Island 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for November—			
Gross earnings	$4,390,780	$4,177,130	$3,788,006
Exp. and taxes	2,743,420	2,627,766	2,306,649
Net earnings	1,647,360	1,584,372	1,481,357
Gross, 5 months	21,237,194	20,394,065	18,610,222
Exp. and taxes	13,159,592	12,838,016	11,679,733
Net, 5 months	8,114,571	7,556,078	6,930,589
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for November—			
Gross earnings	1,702,499	1,618,748	1,603,368
Op. expenses	1,291,665	1,215,429	1,083,041
Net earnings	410,834	403,319	520,327
Charges	236,728	231,438	248,849
Surplus	174,106	171,881	271,478
Gross, 5 months	8,561,165	8,388,761	7,608,492
Op. expenses	6,470,515	5,858,199	5,315,986
Net earnings	2,090,650	2,430,562	2,292,506
Charges	1,178,899	1,163,536	1,217,084
Sur., 5 months	911,751	1,267,026	1,075,422
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for November—			
Gross earnings	223,593	221,213	195,297
Op. expenses	172,557	145,071	168,431
Net earnings	51,035	76,201	26,866
Gross, 5 months	1,146,117	935,171	1,324,956
Op. expenses	845,983	675,341	1,277,620
Net, 5 months	300,034	259,830	347,336
GEORGIA RAILROAD for November—			
Gross earnings	200,182	187,664	163,361
Op. expenses	127,154	108,874	101,669
Net earnings	73,028	78,790	61,692
Gross, 5 months	981,278	836,861	777,194
Op. expenses	615,558	550,886	509,709
Net, 5 months	265,718	285,975	267,425
Total income	395,718	315,975	298,371
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD & COAL COMPANIES for November—	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$2,827,282	$2,644,735	$7,453
Op. expenses	1,624,676	1,634,532	9,856
Balance	1,012,606	1,010,203	*2,402
Less amount appropriated for additions and improvements	119,000	166,000	47,000
Net earnings	893,606	844,204	*49,402
Earnings of water lines	19,745	33,868	14,123
Earnings of L. V. C. Co.	254,278	109,673	*144,605
Gross earnings, both companies	1,167,629	987,745	*179,884
Charges & taxes	547,589	525,586	*22,003
Surplus	620,039	462,159	*157,880
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	8,751,888	12,044,805	3,292,917
Op. expenses	7,718,814	7,931,706	212,892
Balance	1,033,073	4,113,099	3,080,025
Less amount appropriated for additions and improvements	585,000	702,000	117,000
Net earnings	448,073	3,411,099	2,963,025
Earnings of water lines	45,750	33,800	*11,950
Def. & Hud. Co.	364,065	177,223	*186,840
Gross earnings, both companies	2,956,465	2,707,607	*248,856
Charges & taxes	2,766,281	2,743,468	*22,813
Deficit	2,036,526	5524,206	*3,160,726
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for November—			
Gross earnings	$2,985,463	2,707,607	*$248,856
Op. expenses	1,894,444	1,740,242	*154,202
Net earnings	1,062,019	967,365	*94,654
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	14,482,291	12,676,359	*1,805,932
Op. expenses	8,725,065	8,708,331	*1,020,734
Net earnings	4,753,226	3,968,028	*785,108

*Increase. †Surplus.

PEORIA & EASTERN for November—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	235,402	210,067	204,971
Op. expenses	178,034	151,068	162,170
Net	57,368	58,696	62,801
Charges	33,688	33,688	33,750
Surplus	23,680	25,281	29,051
Gross, 5 months	1,156,122	1,095,168	975,033
Op. expenses	874,115	817,018	680,245
Net	282,007	278,150	294,788
Charges	168,441	168,441	168,750
Surplus, 5 months	113,566	109,709	126,038
READING COMPANY for November—			
Railway Company:			
Gross receipts	2,887,469	2,640,613	2,476,476
Op. expenses	1,748,570	1,618,428	1,607,400
Net earnings	1,138,899	1,022,185	869,076
Coal and Iron Company:			
Gross receipts	2,344,718	3,034,545	2,530,148
Op. expenses	1,899,277	2,084,770	2,210,073
Net earnings	445,441	349,775	320,075
Reading Company:			
Net income	122,203	87,619	26,786
Net all companies	1,706,543	1,459,579	1,215,937
Charges and txs.	901,000	879,082	790,980
Surplus	805,543	580,497	424,957
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Railway Company:			
Gross receipts	10,984,826	12,694,708	11,424,176
Op. expenses	7,715,078	7,817,223	7,587,895
Net earnings	3,269,748	4,877,485	3,836,281
Coal and Iron Company:			
Gross receipts	3,615,344	12,821,381	10,826,344
Op. expenses	4,026,860	11,537,124	10,250,058
Deficit	511,320	*1,284,257	576,286
Reading Company:			
Net income	581,595	411,869	115,844
Net all companies	3,340,024	6,573,611	4,528,411
Charges and txs.	4,445,000	4,395,410	3,954,898
Deficit	1,104,976	*2,178,201	573,513
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for November—			
Gross earnings	2,068,116	2,031,048	1,649,273
Op. expenses	1,405,242	1,090,123	917,248
Net earnings	662,874	940,925	732,025
Total income	677,264	944,099	737,819
Fixed charges, &c.	365,361	485,179	382,943
Surplus	140,303	458,920	354,867
Gross, 5 months	10,418,115	9,466,453	7,853,106
Op. expenses	6,474,780	5,187,119	4,407,442
Net earnings	3,943,326	4,270,334	3,445,664
Total income	4,006,342	4,292,574	3,494,401
Fixed charges, &c.	1,879,384	2,135,111	1,886,625
Surplus, 5 mos.	1,326,958	2,157,463	1,598,015
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for November—			
Gross earnings	3,505,722	3,298,454	3,065,375
Exp. and taxes	2,463,188	2,172,492	2,002,604
Net	1,042,533	1,125,961	1,062,771
Gross, 5 months	17,788,125	15,935,482	14,995,402
Exp. and taxes	12,441,101	10,804,307	10,088,698
Net, 5 months	5,346,964	5,161,175	4,906,707

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$294,409,380
Gold	120,777,263
Silver	7,096,698
United States notes	2,910,153
Treasury notes of 1890	132,574
National bank notes	16,251,252
Total receipts this day	2,153,397
Total receipts this month	2,153,397
Total receipts this year	290,786,846
Total expenditures this day	1,575,000
Total expenditures this month	1,575,000
Total expenditures this year	265,474,977
Deposits in National Banks	150,233,011
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	662,110
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,000,145
Customs	984,044
Miscellaneous	160,207

The condition of the Treasury, divisions of issue and redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$383,564,069
Silver dollars	468,957,000
Silver dollars of 1890	995,333
Silver bullion of 1890	23,057,667
Total	$876,574,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$383,564,069
Silver certificates outstanding	468,957,000
Treasury notes	24,053,000
Total	$876,574,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$83,632,013
Gold certificates	37,145,250
Silver coin and bullion	1,710,330
Silver certificates	5,386,558
United States notes	2,910,158
Other assets	23,489,909
Total in Treasury	$154,274,119
Deposits in National banks	150,233,011
Current liabilities	$304,507,131
	90,097,751
Available cash balance	$214,409,380

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.11	.10
Alpha Con	.09	.08
Andes	.06	.04
Belcher	.35	.32
Best & Belcher	1.20	1.05
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	2.70	2.65
Challenge Con	.27	.25
Chollar	.15	.15
Confidence	1.05	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.04	.03
Crown Point	.21	.20
Gould & Curry	.30	.29
Hale & Norcross	.47	.40
Julia	.05	.04
Justice	.13	.11
Kentucky Con	.05	.03
Lady Washington Con	.09	.08
Mexican	.74	.70
Occidental Con	.21	.22
Ophir	1.40	1.30
Overman	.68	.68
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.23	.16
Sag Belcher	.14	.17
Sierra Nevada	.54	.49
Syndicate	.07	.08
St. Louis	.05	.05
Union Con	.54	.51
Utah Con	.18	.17
Yellow Jacket	.27	.24
Silver bars	48⅝	48¼
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	100
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	7	8
Alamo	3½	4	3¾	4
American Con	1¾	2	1¾	2
Anaconda	13	20	17	18
Blue Bell	5	5½	5	5½
C. K. & N	12½	13	11½	12⅝
C. C. Consolidated	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Coriolanus	3¾	3⅞	2¾	2¾
Cresson & Mc	2	2¼	2	2½
Dante	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	10	10⅝	9½	10
Elkton	31½	32	30	32
El Paso	93⅝	97	96½	98½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	10¼	11	10¼	10¾
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Golden Cycle	69	65	69	65
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Sheet	3	3½	3	3½
Gold Sovereign	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
Gould	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4½
Gold Exploration	2	2¾	2	2½
Isabella	28	28⅞	28	28½
Keystone	2⅞	3¼	2¾	3⅛
Last Dollar	40	50	40	50
Lexington	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅞
Little Puck	3½	3¾	3½	3⅝
Lucky Bessie	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
Mary Cashen	3⅝	5	3⅝	5
Moon Anch

Real Estate.

A Combination of Ten Different Businesses

Under a management in which no diversity of interest can arise.

Each branch handled by men recognized as among the brightest and most skilful in this country.

All working harmoniously and with enthusiasm toward one end.

For ONE PROFIT and not for TEN PROFITS.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
Building Construction,
51 Wall St., N. Y.

Real Estate Mortgages

For sale to investors at all times on New York City Real Estate, in amounts to suit. Every mortgage made doubly safe by a policy of title insurance by this company.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 Liberty St., Manhattan,
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REAL ESTATE
64 Cedar St. 27 West 30th St

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.
Special Bargain.
280 acres, two sets of buildings; will pay 20 per cent.; 4 miles of station; sold to settle an estate; 2,000 cord of wood; price, $3,500; $1,250 cash. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Farm, 60 acres, fancy poultry, with greenhouses and peach orchards. Box 38, Cheshire, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

PRINCIPALS OR BROKERS,
SEND FOR NEW LIST.
IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Broadway, 588, running through to Crosby St., store and basement; 25x200; modern building; all improvements; rent reasonable. Apply Broadway Bargain House, on premises.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fireproof store and cellar to let, 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Light office, 15x17, in rear of parlor floor, 23rd St., near 4th Av. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23rd St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,
43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $400 to $2,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

ST. PAUL,
219 West 80th St., near Broadway.
Five rooms and tiled bathroom; hall boys; buttons, elevator, telephone, electric lights; elegance with economy, $30.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 145th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

274 9th Av.—Elegant single floor; 4 rooms and bath; every improvement, and in A1 condition; just the floor for a couple who want a nice, pleasant residing place; rent, $25 per month.

Bachelor apartment, "Westbrly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,150. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

264 Lenox Av.—5 rooms and bath; all improvements. William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

318 West 26th St.—Six rooms and bath; low rent. Premises or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond.

Brooklyn.

Elegant Flats, 5 rooms, bath, $13, $14; Park Place, 593, near Franklin Av.; also elevated station. Janitor.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted for two months, between 40th and 60th Sts., Madison and 6th Avs. H. D. Babcock, 17 and 19 Broad St., N. Y.

Flats Wanted.

Unfurnished flat wanted; 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; between 85th and 95th Sts., 3d and Madison Avs. Address 214 East 82d St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HARRIET D. POTTER and Elizabeth S. Jones, plaintiffs, against JOHN WALTER POLLOCK and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs; Leo G. Pollock, Dominick Pollock, Robert E. Pollock, Alphonse Pollock, Mary Emma Pollock, Nathan Schlossberg, William Foley, Mary Varley, Frederick May, Ann Palmer, Bernard McLaughlin, James Blake, James Lawlor, James J. Bligh, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated December 30th, 1902.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John Walter Pollock and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1903.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja3-1awGwSa

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—DANIEL DOBER, plaintiff, against MARY McDERMOTT, Helen Lancaster, Julia Lindermann, Philip Rothlein, Seymour Adams, William Kidstone the said name William being fictitious, his Christian name not being known to plaintiff, Jacob Abrams, Jasper Connolly, Caroline Victor, Edward Bleicher, Edward J. Kelly, Edward T. Reynolds, Mary Walker, the said name Mary being fictitious, her Christian name not being known to plaintiff; Benjamin Josephson, Mary Heritage, James Donaldson, Charles Howard, Esther Rothstein, Nathan Sussmann, David D. Goldstein, Samuel Rabinowitch, Lazar Rabinovitch, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1902.

JOHN N. TONNELE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Esther Rothstein:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.

JOHN N. TONNELE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d27-1awSwSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England, Plaintiff, against J. FENNELLY, C. B. Fox, and G. W. Anderson, doing business together under the firm name of Fennelly, Fox & Co., Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 6, 1902.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated January 3d, 1903.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City. ja3-1awTwS

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,137.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MATTHEW C. QUIGLEY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Matthew C. Quigley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 20th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES SINGER, bankrupt.—No. 5,474.

To the creditors of Moses Singer, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Moses Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
New York, January 2d, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS CHAPKEVITZ, ABRAHAM SCHIFF, and JULIUS SILVERMAN, Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Tuesday, January 6th, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of furs, cloaks, sewing machines, safe, fixtures, &c.

Order of MARSHALL S. HAGAN,
Receiver.
HENRY LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

KEDEY, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA D. COON, Martha Fischer, Charlotte Dixon, Martha Dixon, infants over 14 years; George H. Dixon, Mary J. Kedey, Thomas Kedey, William K. Hume, Elisabeth Watson, Martha Hair, Hannah Kelly, Sanford Kelly, William Frederick Hume, an infant over 14 years of age; Clarence E. Hume and Luella Maud Hume, infants under the age of 14 years; Rachel Buntle, (formerly Hume,) mother of the above-named infants, with whom they reside; William H. Watson, David Watson, Robert J. Watson, Mary E. Campbell, John A. Watson, Emma Jane McFarlane, Sarah Ann McMaster, Margaret R. McMaster, Hester Donaldson, Thomas Watson, Matilda B. Bennett, Thomas A. Wilmurt, Samuel K. Wilmurt, Francis M. Wilmurt, Addison Wilmurt, Florence A. Johnson, and the Empire State Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES KEDEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at half-past two o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert Dixon, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ja3-1awGwS

Referees' Notices.

THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, plaintiff, vs. EDGAR COLES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one feet four inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street thirty-one feet and four inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, thirty-one feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

104th Street.

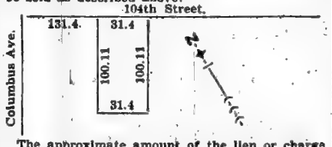

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,186.11, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $438, with interest from December 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is taxes for 1902 and the Croton water rents for 1902, with interest.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.
d24-2aw3wW&S&Ja14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DANIEL F. APPLETON and FREDERICK H. MAN as surviving executors of the will of William J. A. Fuller, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT W. HAYWARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, in section one in block two hundred and ten on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Canal Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Church Street with the southerly line of Canal Street, and running thence southerly forty-five feet and six inches; thence easterly twenty feet and one inch; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall forty-one feet and four inches to the southerly line of Canal Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly line of Canal Street twenty feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less; said premises being now known as number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Canal Street.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

WILLIAM MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Canal Street.

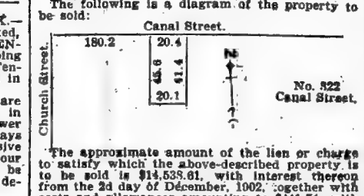

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,538.61, with interest thereon from the 2d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $441.74, with interest from December 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.81 and interest.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
d18-2aw3wTh&S&Ja9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK MONAHAN, plaintiff, against ALICE McDANIEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant fifty-six feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet); thence northerly, parallel with Third Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet) to said westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly along the same seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.

ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 13 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

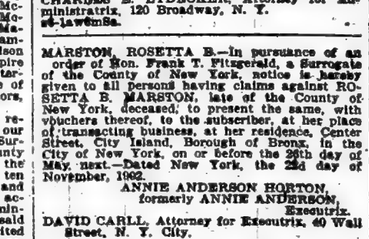

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,663.78, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1902, and with costs and allowance amounting to $314.61, together with the expenses of the sale.

This property will be sold subject to three first mortgages covering together the entire plot, amounting in the aggregate to $10,500, with interest at five per cent. from September 19th, 1902; to another mortgage upon which there is due at this date the sum of $15,907.83 for principal and accrued interest; and to another mortgage for $6,500 with interest from April 8th, 1902. The land will be sold in one parcel pursuant to said judgment.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.

ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.
d24-2aw8wW&S&J14

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
s6-1aw6m8s.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON,
formerly ANNIE ANDERSON,
Executrix.
DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Silkeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors.
SILKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Instruction.

PACKARD
Commercial School
Fourth Av. and 23d St. Phone 101—18.
Day and Evening. 45th Year.
No better time to enter than now. Six months for business preparation before Summer vacation.
Ask for Catalogue N.

REGENTS
and college examinations. Send for "SUCCESS IN REGENTS EXAMINATIONS"
NEW YORK PREP. SCHOOL,
New York Division, 15 W. 43d St.
Brooklyn—Cor. Court & Joralemon St.

Stern's School of Languages
of N. Y. City. Established 1879.
NEW COURSES OPEN NOW FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
34 East Sixtieth Street, New York.
177-179 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

L BUSINESS MEN'S C
EVENING
Monday and Thursday Evenings,
A beginning January 5th, 1903, O
and
ending July 25, 1903. U
For circular address Secretary R
W Senftner School, S
13 Astor Place, New York City. E

Wilmington Military Academy
Have vacancy for two pupils. Send for particulars and illustrated catalogue. W. H. Morrison, Head Master, Wilmington, Delaware.

DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY, Taught, Easy Payments.
Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av. Special offer this week.

Musical.

Attention!—Mandolin, guitar, and piano taught by expert; specialty, expression, tremolo, and embellishment; instruments free to pupils. Panarello School, 434 Central Park West.

Musical instruments for band, orchestra; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties, 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last Season at
REMEY'S
CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV. (54th)—Class and private instruction afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.
All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Circulars.

Howe's PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL
ALWAYS OPEN.
"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World. A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

H. FLETCHER RIVERS,
1,439 Broadway, adjoining Broadway Theatre.
"Lotus," 115 West 79th St., (Columbus Ave.)
"Lancaster," West End Ave. and 106th St.
Brooklyn—Bedford Academy.
68 New York Ave. Circulars.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 East 17th St., near B'way.
Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

Private Prof. Stern's, Broadway, cor. Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.—Clogs, buck, song and dance, complete each dance, $15; specialties; children, adults; waltz, half-time; open daily, Sundays.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS.
West side—280 West 83d St., B'way.
Harlem—80, 82 West 126th St. Circular.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING,

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 96 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

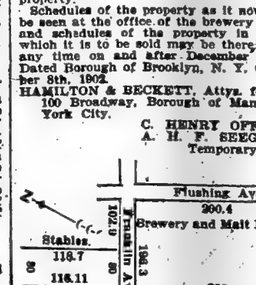

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.

Dated December 31, 1902.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.
ja2-2awiwF&S

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1846, 105 East 9th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK

KRANICH & BACH

You can buy a new upright Kranich & Bach for $400 and pay for it at $10 per month.

Kranich & Bach	Ebony Grand Piano, was $750, now	$475
Kranich & Bach	Mahogany Grand Piano, was $750, now	550
Kranich & Bach	Oak Upright Piano, was $550, now	350
Kranich & Bach	Rosewood Upright, was $450, now	275

See us if you want to save money buying these pianos.

HELD & CO. 313-315 Fulton St. Block below City Hall. BROOKLYN.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in pianos you will ever meet with: Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., (bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,) New York.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
124th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, Artistic, Dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

NOTICE.
Piano buyers, why pay fancy prices to private house dealers? We will furnish you same pianos new for $100. Factory warerooms, 591 B'way, B'klyn.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; easy instalments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$100 new pianos following makers, warranted 10 years: Schuman, Decker, Arion, Schirmer, Wheeler; others at higher prices; squares, $15.00. Factory warerooms, 501 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$95.—Almost new magnificent upright; Weber; splendid bargain; small upright, $45. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

$25 Upright Piano, Chickering $50, Mahogany Upright, latest improvements, $90; Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright $135; $4 monthly; Kranich & Bach bargain; uprights rented. Heinrichs's, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Pianos.—Steinway, Schmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Myllus, 12 Union Square, between 14th and 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara

TAX RATE MAY BE LOWER

Commissioner Strassbourger Gives $1.12 1-2 as a Possible Figure.

Real Estate Assessments Expected to Amount to About $4,750,000,000—Taxes on Personalty.

The test of the new system, to be tried for the first time this year, of assessing real estate at its full value, will come on Monday, Jan. 12, when, according to law, the books of the Tax Department will be open for inspection, correction, and revision. It will be found what increases in assessments have been made by the Assessors in their field work. It will also be found whether the "skyscrapers" in Manhattan have been jumped very much in value, as it is rumored by tax experts they have been.

The full test of the new system will not be had until the taxes are paid in October. The city officials expect that when the books are open there will be many objections made by certain property owners, who, the present tax officials claim, have been favored in past years.

"We found in our work this year," said a tax official yesterday, "that many pieces of property were assessed at from 20 to 30 per cent. of the real value. This was ascertained positively when it was found in several instances that a house and lot, for instance, on one block was assessed, say, for $30,000 and an identical plot of ground on the next block, in no better locality, was carrying an assessment of $70,000."

Last year the assessment on real estate in the five boroughs was $3,330,647,579, and Commissioner Strassbourger of the Tax Department estimated yesterday that the real estate assessments this year would amount to about $4,750,000,000.

The tax officials, too, are making every effort to collect a larger sum from personal property. The claim is made that the 100 per cent. assessment on real estate should reduce the tax rate so low that men of millions ought willingly to come forward and pay a fair share of their taxes. The contention by men of wealth in past years has been that if they paid the full tax without swearing off any sums their burdens would be enormous and wipe out in a large measure the profits from interest on personalty.

Commissioner Strassbourger, when asked about the new system of assessments, said: "I am sure it will be a success. There may be some property owners who will object, but the large bulk of land owners will be satisfied. It will be found in thousands of instances that when taxes are paid this year the sum will be less than the bills for 1902. Every effort is being made to collect a large sum in personal taxes. The assessments have been increased in the Borough of Manhattan, but it is not safe to say that assessments have been greatly increased on any certain class of property. Of course, in Brooklyn and Richmond the claim has been made for some years that property was being assessed at from 75 to 80 per cent. of its value. The assessments have not been increased much where this condition of affairs has been found.

"Can an estimate be made on the tax rate for this year?" was asked.

"Yes, if personal taxes are paid fairly the rate should be greatly reduced. It would not surprise me to see a tax rate of $1.12½."

"Will there be some tax bills introduced at Albany this session?"

"Yes. There has been much discussion about legislation and many bills will be introduced. Personally, I am in favor of a bill placing a small tax on mortgages similar to the provisions of the Stranahan bill which was introduced in the Legislature last year. If a small amount were paid on mortgages the tax rate could be reduced so that the burden real estate would have to bear would be very small. Mortgages are now assessed as personal property, but through the swearing off process the taxes are avoided, and it is a difficult matter for tax officials to force people to pay personalty taxes."

"Will the Tax Department favor a bill for listing personalty?"

"No, and I think any official who seeks such inquisitorial powers would soon be put to the rear. The great objection to the Federal income tax was the inquisitorial power placed in the law. With a low tax rate there is an inducement to wealthy men to pay their fair taxes on personalty."

KILLED BY FALSE REPORT OF DAUGHTER'S SUICIDE.

Young Woman Had Wandered from Home, and Searcher Returned with Fatal Misinformation.

Otto Miller, a wealthy furniture dealer of Williamsburg, died early yesterday morning at his home, 251 South First Street, from an attack of heart disease which followed the shock of overhearing a remark that his twenty-two-year-old daughter, Eva, who had gone out of the house unobserved a few hours before, probably had committed suicide.

The daughter has been melancholy for several months. Often she would sit for hours in a corner of her room and sob. A watch was kept over her, for fear that if she were left alone she might harm herself. Miss Miller was particularly depressed on Thursday night, and she told members of her family that nobody cared for her. Soon afterward she went out without being seen or heard.

When the girl was missed a search was immediately instituted, without the knowledge of Miller. A woman was found who had seen Miss Miller, and to whom she declared that she was going to end her life. A general alarm was sent out, and policemen went to guard piers along the East River front.

Miller, a little after midnight, missed his daughter and asked where she was. Just then one of the searchers came in, and Miller overheard him say that Eva had probably ended her life by jumping into the East River.

"My God, my God, where is my Eva?" exclaimed the man, and he fell to the floor dead.

The search was kept up for the young woman, and, to the astonishment of the family, she reappeared at her home early yesterday morning. She seemed dazed, and said she must have wandered around the streets all night.

The young woman, while suffering from dementia, a week ago went to the Bedford Avenue Police Station and said her father had poisoned himself. An ambulance, with Dr. Hoffman, from the Eastern District Hospital went to her home, and found Miller reading. The girl explained that she sent for the ambulance because she feared her father intended to end his life.

DENIES MRS. WUEST'S CHARGES

Coroner's Physician Says He Took Only Three Cold Baths Every Night and Never Ill-Used the Baby.

Dr. Charles Wuest's version of his marital disputes came to light yesterday. The doctor is a coroner's physician of the Borough of Brooklyn, and about a week ago his wife, Mrs. Lulu E. Wuest, brought a suit for separation against him, charging him with cruelty.

Among other denials from the doctor was one declaring that his wife overestimated when she described his nightly cold baths. She had complained that he was wont to take as many as seven in one evening, afterwards getting into bed without drying his skin, but he stated that he never took more than three baths in a night. He was so nervous, he explained, that the baths were needed, but the sheets and blankets in which he wrapped himself did not touch Mrs. Wuest, and therefore she should not have mentioned the matter as a ground of complaint.

In replying to her charges about the wedding night in the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. Wuest said he did drink a little, but not enough to affect him seriously, and he neither took any morphine nor tried to jump out of a window. He denied that he acted queerly on their journey to Yelowstone Park. There was no truth, he said, in the statement that he thought "little men with big mouths" were pursuing him. That he ever maltreated his infant child, he added, was entirely untrue, and he neither tried to choke it nor throw a pillow at it.

Mrs. Wuest's application for alimony was made before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court, Part II, Special Term. Decision was reserved.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE.

Conference Between Railroad Officials and Men's Delegates Resumed—A Settlement Expected.

Though the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad persisted, as they did last Tuesday, in denying any knowledge of a conference with representatives of the strikers in the machine shops of the company at Omaha, Neb., the adjourned conference took place yesterday afternoon at 2 P. M. at the offices of the company, 120 Broadway.

The demands made on behalf of the strikers were the abolition of piecework, a 10 per cent. advance in the wages the men were receiving before the introduction of piecework, and the discharge of any non-union men who had been employed in the places of the strikers. The company was not disposed to haggle over the 10 per cent. advance or its equivalent in piecework, but wanted the piecework system to continue. In case of a settlement, the discharge of non-union men would be considered a minor matter by the company, it was stated.

Counter-propositions were made by the company, but the committee stood out for its demands. The company showed a disposition to meet the committee halfway, but no halfway plan proposed was acceptable to both sides.

Finally the conference was adjourned until Tuesday next at 10:30 A. M., when it is expected that a settlement will be reached. In case all negotiations fail through, the strike will be extended to the shops of the other companies in the Union Pacific system.

The committee of the men, after the conference was over, was more communicative than the officials of the company. James O'Connell, Chairman of the committee, said:

"The principal stumbling block was the piecework. We regard it as unfair. It is virtually pacemaking. The work of the swiftest man in a day is regarded as a standard, and every additional high-pressure notch would add to what would be regarded as a day's work, until an impossible standard would be set. It would be virtually task work. As to the wage question, the 10 per cent. asked would simply bring the wages to the level of the earnings of men employed by other roads."

BEECHER MEMORIAL BUILDING.

Representative Men of Plymouth Church Approve Dr. Hillis's Suggestions—New Tomb in the Church.

Definite steps toward the carrying out of the idea of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis for the erection within the shadow of Plymouth Church of a Henry Ward Beecher memorial building and the placing of the remains of the preacher, now in Greenwood Cemetery, in the church, have been taken by Dr. Hillis and other members of the church. In response to a call by the pastor, a meeting of representative men of Plymouth was held on Thursday to discuss the project.

Dr. Hillis outlined the plan to erect a memorial building in the colonial style of architecture on two lots of ground that adjoin the church on the west side and of removing the remains of Mr. Beecher to a suitable tomb in Plymouth Church, similar to that of Gladstone in Westminster Abbey. He suggested further extensions which the mission work of the church may be consolidated, the whole to involve an expenditure of $100,000. The proposed new building is to be made the repository of the large number of relics and memorials of Henry Ward Beecher, Lyman Beecher, and Harriet Beecher Stowe already collected and of others to be gathered. The Beecher memorial room is to be the chief feature of the proposed building, which is to be used as a parish house also.

The project was approved enthusiastically by those at the meeting, and they subscribed $7,775 to start the fund. The largest subscriptions were those of Dr. Hillis, $2,000; Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, $2,000; Frederick G. Corning, $1,000, and Henry Hentz, $1,000. Dr. Hillis said last evening that additional subscriptions received yesterday had swollen the fund to about $10,000.

A provisional committee of five is to be appointed to adopt a plan of action, arrange for a public meeting, and invite subscriptions. It has been decided also to name a committee of two hundred citizens to co-operate in the carrying out of the plan. Theodore F. Miller, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy will act as Treasurers. It is the purpose to invite the interest of the whole Christian world. With the object of more fully acquainting the present generation with the work done by Mr. Beecher, Dr. Hillis will deliver an address in Plymouth Church to-morrow morning. The public is invited, but no subscriptions to the fund are to be solicited on the occasion.

LEGAL NOTES.

REAL ESTATE BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.—A. Conroy Haynes, a real estate broker, on behalf of a customer, induced Horatio N. Fraser to sell a certain piece of property at a mutually satisfactory price. Haynes, although known to Fraser as a real estate broker, was recognized by him merely as the agent of a prospective buyer. In an action by Haynes against Fraser, to recover broker's commissions, this was made clear by the correspondence which had passed between them. In the letters of both the plaintiff and the defendant the purchaser was referred to as the former's "client," who would like to buy the property if the owner would sell. Haynes wrote at one time that his "client" would raise his bid to a certain amount, but "this is the best he will do." Other leters passed, in one of which Haynes said that he had advised his "client" of the acceptance of his bid. A judgment for the defendant has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Justice Hirschberg for the court said: "In all the correspondence there is no hint or suggestion that the plaintiff is working in the defendant's interests or in his employment. On the contrary, the fact is prominently presented that he is endeavoring to buy the property as cheaply as he can, and is not endeavoring to sell it at the best price which can be obtained. In other words, he makes it plain that he is working for his client, and for him alone."

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RIGHT TO USE PRINCIPAL OF AN ESTATE.—The will of Sarah Maria Parsons gave her husband, William Henry Parsons, the use and income of all her property for life, "and any part of the principal that may be needed for his comfort." On an accounting by the executors of the will objections were filed against the allowance of $2,785.47, taken from the corpus of the estate and paid to Mr. Parsons besides the income. Surrogate Church has given a decision overruling the objections. "Under the will," said the Surrogate, "it seems to me that Mr. Parsons was to be the sole judge of what amount of the principal of such estate he might need for his comfort and support, and that the bequest cannot be restricted by compelling his executors to show what his individual income was or what amount was actually sufficient and necessary for his support. If the testatrix intended to simply permit her husband to use this money provided his individual income was insufficient, and also intended that in his use of the same he should be restricted to the bare necessities and comforts of life, there is no doubt but that this provision would have been indicated by appropriate language. This has not been done, and, on the contrary, it was the evident intention of the testatrix to give to her husband the broadest discretion in his use of the principal of this estate, in addition to the use of the income thereof."

BURGLARS BATTER A SAFE.

Attempt to Steal $800 in Cash and $10,000 in Bonds Is a Failure.

M. S. Grifenhagen of the firm of Grifenhagen Bros. & Co., which has a bottle factory at 249 and 251 Tenth Avenue, yesterday morning discovered that in the night burglars had made an ineffectual attempt to break open the safe in the office. Three holes were drilled in the doors, steel wedges were used to attempt to force them open, and the steel arms on which they swing were battered, one of them being cracked. The police say that those who made the attempt were skilful safe breakers. The only things missing were several office coats used by the clerks and members of the firm. The safe contained $800 in cash and $10,000 in negotiable bonds.

Mr. Grifenhagen said last night that it was thought the attempt had been made by three men who had been seen in the vicinity of the factory on Wednesday night. The police think that they know one of the men connected with the crime, and say they expect to make an arrest within a short time.

TO IMPROVE CENTRAL PARK

Experts Recommend That Crowded Trees Be Thinned Out.

Commissioner to Ask $50,000 to Better General Conditions and a Like Sum for Cleaning Lakes.

Park Commissioner Willcox made public yesterday a report of the special commission appointed to examine Central Park and make recommendations as to improvements of the soil and sanitary conditions. The result of the report will be that the Park Commissioner will ask the Board of Estimate to issue $50,000 of bonds to begin the work of renovating the Park and for a further sum of $50,000 for cleaning the lakes. The report of the commission is in part as follows:

"Pursuant to instructions, your committee caused 137 test holes to be dug in various parts of the Park, so distributed as to enable us to form a fair judgment of the depth and equality of the soil. With the exception of a small area newly filled near the sheepfold, the depth of good loam mixed with organic matter was found to average about ten inches. The subsoil, which was examined to a depth of three feet from the surface, was found to be loam, generally of the same character as that of the first ten inches, but containing less organic matter. Beyond a depth of three feet no examination was made further than by the use of an iron rod, which indicated, by the ease with which it could be thrust into the earth at the bottom of the holes, that the loam extended to a still greater depth.

"The primary and principal cause of the present condition of the trees in Central Park is the lack of thinning out. So general is the damage to the trees from overcrowding that a perfect specimen can rarely be found. The trees should have been thinned out at least twenty years ago, and all cuts of branches should have been properly covered from the air so as to have prevented the access of fungus spores.

"The shrubberies are generally in a dilapidated condition. The growth is spindling and weak, the result of overcrowding and lack of proper cultivation, fertilizing, or renewal. * * * The large number of cocoons of the tussock moth show that this insect has obtained a strong foothold in Central Park. We also found scale on the shrubs in many places. On Eighth Avenue and on Fifth Avenue two lines of trees are planted, one on each side of the street walk; they are injuring each other by crowding."

The committee then made the following recommendations:

1. A thorough thinning out of all surplus, diseased, unsightly and crowded trees, including those on the sidewalks of Fifth and Eighth Avenues and on the Mall.
2. The removal of short-lived trees and those not suitable for city conditions, such as poplars, hemlocks, pines, spruces, and retinosporas. Conifers cannot endure the smoky air of dense cities. The amount of California privet should be very much reduced.
3. The careful and competent pruning of trees and the removal of dead limbs, and especially the proper protection of cut surfaces to avoid rot.
4. A clearing out of all trees, shrubs, and herbacious plantations in open glades and from bays in the foliage lines; also the removal of all incongruous planted material which disturbs the harmony of the landscape.
5. Allow fallen leaves to remain in shrubberies and woodlands, the spread of those raked from ornamental grounds over the woodlands; cover thick deposits of them with a sprinkling of loam mixed with a little lime to assist decomposition, to prevent liability to fire, and at the same time to produce invaluable leaf mold.
6. The regular application of manure and commercial fertilizers to the groves, plantations, and lawns, and the addition of top soil in certain limited areas in which the rock comes close to the surface, where new shrub planting is to be done, and in some of the existing dilapidated shrubberies; on the Mall, the application of four inches of manure mixed with potash, to be spaded in.
7. Plant and thicken border plantations where necessary, using for this purpose such trees as English elms, oaks, gingkos, plane trees, lindens, and sweet gums.
8. Improve the margins of woodlands by appropriate planting of such native shrubs and small trees as thorns, dogwoods, viburnums, redbuds, shadbush, and witch hazel. The fruits of many of these are very attractive in the Fall, and serve as food for numerous song birds.
9. Modify or reconstruct the shrubberies; many require replanting, after first thoroughly preparing the ground.
10. The construction of a system of water distribution for the irrigation of lawns and newly planted grounds.

The report closes as follows:

"In carrying out our recommendations relative to the removal of surplus trees, no diminution of the Park's beauty need result; on the contrary, the grounds will be greatly increased in attractiveness, and this will be immediately apparent.

"The lakes should be cleaned, new concrete bottoms laid, side walls constructed, and proper circuits of water introduced. It is believed that it will cost $300,000 to reconstruct the entire system of lakes, ponds, &c., in the Central Park and put them in a proper condition. The work, however, can be undertaken in sections, and the above amount ($50,000) is asked for this purpose in 1903.

"For the purpose of remedying the sanitary conditions in Central Park and of preventing, so far as possible, pollution of the water in the lakes, $38,000 is requested for draining the cottages in the Park into the city sewers. A sum of $13,000, in addition to the above $38,000, is asked to build a sewer from the Mineral Springs, Central Park, in which a number of public toilets are located, to the city sewer at Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West. This building at present is drained directly into the large lake."

The members of the expert commission were Dr. N. L. Britton, Director of the New York Botanical Gardens; Dr. B. E. Fernow of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University; J. A. Pettigrew, Superintendent of the Department of Parks of Boston, and Samuel Parsons, Jr., Landscape Architect of the Department of Parks of this city.

Commissioner Willcox will ask for bond issues for $200,000 for De Witt Clinton Park, $65,000 for the building in Thomas Jefferson Park, and $43,000 for remodeling and equipping Hamilton Fish Park. If these amounts are granted, the department will be able to throw open to the public three new parks.

14TH REGIMENT'S POOR WORK.

Organization May Be Reduced to One Battalion, and Even Be Disbanded, a High Official Says.

It was learned yesterday from a high State official that unless the Fourteenth Regiment shows great improvement within a reasonable time extreme measures will be taken with it. These measures will be either a reduction to a battalion, or disbandment. The official, who would not allow his name to be used, said:

"For some time the regiment has been going from bad to worse, despite official warnings to its officers from the Colonel down. Its errors and shortcomings have been pointed out, and all to no purpose, and matters have now reached a stage where heroic measures have got to be taken in a very short time unless there is a wonderful change.

"There is no discipline in the regiment, and under present circumstances it would be improper to order it out on duty in case of trouble. It could not be safely done. Great changes are needed in its officers, who as a body are very much below the standard required. The regiment also has the poorest drill record of any regiment in the State. An entire change is needed in the administration of its affairs, and this may only be brought about by the reduction of the regiment to a battalion. Its cost as a regiment at present is not worth the money spent on it."

Dr. F. Page Called to a Brooklyn Church

The Rev. Dr. Frank Page, brother of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, has received a call to the rectorate of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Dr. Page is at present rector of St. Paul's Church, Waco Texas.

If you find a cold creeping on, keep a bottle of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT near at hand, and take a little dose occasionally. It will relieve at once, and soon bring about a cure.—Adv.

FIGHTS RECORD AS ROGUE.

Owen, Recently Acquitted of Fleecing Lord Rosslyn, Wants Picture Taken from Police Gallery.

Jacob Owen, otherwise known as "Doc," whom the police accused of being a card sharper with a good practice on transatlantic liners, demands through the courts that his picture be taken out of the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters. He was one of the men arrested on the charge of swindling the Earl of Rosslyn during a recent voyage from Liverpool aboard the Cunard liner Etruria.

Through the law firm of Steuer, Hoffman & Wahle, an application was made yesterday by Owen for a writ of mandamus compelling Police Commissioner Greene to remove the Rogues' Gallery photograph and destroy the Bertillon system record of Owen.

The man asserted in his complaint that he was naturalized as an American citizen in 1884, had never committed any crime and lived peacefully with his wife in East Seventy-fifth Street. His photograph, No. 2,036, was taken by force, he charges, after he had been illegally arrested by two detectives upon landing from a steamship in May, 1899.

"The next day," continued the complaint, "I was taken to Centre Street Police Court and arraigned before a magistrate as a suspicious person. The officer stated that I had not committed any crime, and I was discharged."

After that, said Owen, he went to Headquarters and demanded that Capt. McClusky take the picture out of the gallery. According to the complaint, the Captain promised to do so; and Owen thought until the other day that the record and picture had been destroyed.

Justice Scott granted an order directing Gen. Greene to show cause next Tuesday why the picture and record should not be removed.

JUDGE'S SALARY INSUFFICIENT.

Justice Collins Tells Hudson County Bar Delegates That He Cannot Reconsider His Resignation.

A committee of the Hudson County Bar Association yesterday waited on Justice Gilbert Collins at the Jersey City Court House and asked him to reconsider his determination to resign. Justice Collins was greatly affected by the address of William H. Speer, chairman of the committee.

"This matter," said he, "has not been decided by me without long and careful deliberation. I did not seek the office of Justice of the Supreme Court and I trust it will not be considered indelicate to say I accepted it at a great pecuniary sacrifice. A man owes a duty to his community to his State, and to his nation, but he also owes a duty to his family and himself.

"The compensation awarded to Supreme Court Justices, or to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors, is not adequate. A man ought to be able to live on his salary, to support his family in the style and manner in which they ought to be supported, to carry a reasonable life insurance and save something. I would like to know how many of the leading men now practicing at the bar could do it with the salary of a Supreme Court Justice, which is $9,000 a year. A man of large means may find the honor a sufficient return for the sacrifice, but unless he is possessed of independent means he will find himself unable to live within his salary.

"I thank you for what you have said, but my course has been determined and I cannot change it."

GEORGE KISSAM'S CONDITION.

Application for a Committee of His Person and Estate—Incompetent for Business, Physicians Declare.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was asked yesterday to appoint a committee for the person and estate of George Kissam, of the advertising firm of Kissam & Co., 253 Broadway, Manhattan. Mrs. Annie S. Kissam, wife of Mr. Kissam, had not been notified of the application because, it was said in the papers, she had threatened to remove her husband from the State if the application were made.

It is alleged by the applicant, Frank T. Jones, of 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a friend of Mr. Kissam, that he is incompetent to care for himself or his business, and that he has been so for twenty months. It is alleged also that Mr. Kissam and his wife separated by mutual agreement in 1900, but that when it was apparent that Mr. Kissam was becoming insane, she returned to his home and began to take care of him. With the petition were affidavits from two physicians who declared that Mr. Kissam is an incompetent.

Justice Maddox signed an order directing that Mr. Kissam's condition be inquired into by a jury on Feb. 6, and that notice of trial be given to Mrs. Kissam.

Mr. Kissam's estate is worth, it is said, about $100,000. At his home yesterday, it was said that his memory was as good as ever. He has been unable to attend to business for some time because of nervousness. He is fifty years of age.

GAS KILLED THREE PERSONS.

Sweatshop Tailors Suffocated in a Tenement in Ludlow Street, Although a Tip Had a Flame.

Gas escaped on Thursday night in three rooms in the third story of the six-story double tenement at 26 Ludlow Street, that were occupied by David Cohen, forty-eight years of age; his wife, Rosie, forty-seven years of age, and their son Jacob, all sweat-shop tailors. After the door was opened yesterday morning by tenants who noticed the odor of gas all were dead.

On the floor near the window of the sleeping room was the body of the boy. On the floor by the side of his wife's bed was the body of the man. The gas had flowed from a broken tube. As gas was burning at a bracket, it was said that if a little more gas had been allowed to condense in the room there would have been an explosion.

GOT CARVING KNIFE BY MAIL.

Mrs. Henry Brautigam Thinks It Was Intended as a Threat.

Mrs. Henry Brautigam, widow of Finance Commissioner Henry Brautigam, Summit Avenue and Sherman Place, Jersey City, yesterday applied to Police Captain Wohleben of the Central Avenue Police Station for protection. She said she had received by mail an old-fashioned white-handled carving knife. It was inclosed in an old pasteboard box. The wrapper was addressed in red ink and there was nothing to denote who sent it.

The police thought possibly the knife was intended as a New Year's present, but Mrs. Brautigam considered it an implied threat that her life was in danger. Inside the box were as many postage stamps as had been put on the outside to pay for transmission. The postmark could not be deciphered, and Postmaster Wanser has been asked to trace the package to the station from which it was mailed. Until this is done a police guard will be kept at Mrs. Brautigam's house.

Gas-Meter Maker Killed by Gas.

Robert M. Potter, seventy-six years old, of 165 Fifth Street, Jersey City, was found dead yesterday, his room being filled with gas. Whether his death was intentional or accidental could not be learned. Deceased was at one time a manufacturer of gas meters, but had failed. He was a widower and had only one relative, a married daughter, who lives in New York.

Identity of Man Who Died in Hotel.

It was learned yesterday that the young man woh died in the company of a young woman in the Parkway Circle Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street Thursday evening was James I. Manson, twenty-seven years old of 963 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. He was employed as a salesman by Minot, Hooper & Co., drygoods, at Thamos Street. An autopsy performed yesterday showed that death was due to cerebral haemorrhage.

Suicide of a Wealthy Widow.

Mrs. Caroline Matzke, a wealthy widow of College Point, was found dead yesterday morning in a rocking chair in her home in Thirteenth Street. She had in one of her hands a gas tube that was attached to a gas radiator. She was seventy-two years of age. Her husband, who was a clothier in this city, died in 1897.

Large Shops for the Fire Department.

A three-story brick repair shop for the Fire Department is to be erected at the northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, covering a plot 56 feet on the avenue and extending 352 feet along the street. This is the second new repair shop erected in that locality to take the place of the old general repair shop on Third Street, which is too small to meet the present needs of the Fire Department.

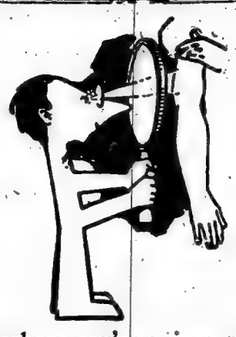

Perhaps you've a linen mesh skin.

Then Dr. Deimel's Linen-Mesh is your underwear.

Other skins, other underwears—wool, cotton, silk or mixtures.

All here in the makes we find fit best.

Unlike Dermophile wool underwear, suit prices sometimes shrink—lots have, all through our suit stock.

Some fur-lined gloves, once $3.50, mostly black and big sizes—$1.50 now.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Storm Ulsters, made of Oxford grey and black thibet cloth.

Half length coats, made of black montagnac and unfinished worsted.

12.50.

Velours blouse coats, with postillion back. Fancy trimmed or plain revers. Lined with white or grey satin.

17.00 and 22.00.

Full length, black broadcloth coats, with double capes. Lined with grey satin.

Paletots of tan and grey broadcloth. Various models.

24.50.

Velours blouse coats with chinchilla collar and revers. Lined with white satin.

49.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Both Men's & Boys'.

Prudential pruning of winter prices pays you—not us.

January buyers will find a crowd of extra values for money invested in Suits and Overcoats.

Scores of price attractions on the programme.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

NOW FOR ECONOMY.

Our every visitor now will think himself blessed with the purse of Fortunatus—we have made such sweeping reductions on our odd pieces—the most comfortable and artistic that any season has seen.

Library and Dining-room furniture in exquisitely marked woods—the needed odd pieces to put the finishing touches to the Bedroom—and so on, right down to covers for sofa pillows, remnants of artistic fabrics from our upholstery shop.

Economists will find it doubly advantageous now to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Extraordinary Value in Men's Laundered White Dress Shirts

Slightly soiled in laundering—Therefore Dollar quality..... 50 cts.

Fine, close, strong muslin—all linen bosoms—all sizes.....They bear the label of a manufacturer whose shirts are noted for fit and comfort.....The slight mark left by the iron will wash out first time.....Not shirts made for "sale" purposes, but A DOLLAR SHIRT at Half-price.

Boys' Waists and Blouses

Temporarily removed to large room next to Millinery.....We'll make it worth while to pay department a special visit to-day by an offering of

5,000 Waists and Blouses at Less Than Manufacturers' Cost

LAUNDERED PERCALE WAISTS
Mothers' friend—good styles and colors—value .69..... .25

OUTING FLANNEL WAISTS
with neckband—value .49..... .29

BOYS' OUTING FLANNEL WAISTS
Also Blouses—excellent styles—4 to 13 years—usually .19 and .25 .12½

BOYS' LAUNDERED WAISTS
"Mothers' Friend" and "Star"—Percale and Madras—separate or attached collars—4 to 13 years—Elsewhere 79 cents..... .49

BOYS' SHIRTS
Stiff bosom and Negligee—all colors—extra pair cuffs—also White Madras Negligee—12 to 14 neckband—were .95..... .69

FLANNEL WAISTS AND BLOUSES
Navy blue, red and gray—full pleated—patent waistbands—neckband or Byron collars—value .65..... .39

Finest all wool Flannel—red, navy and light gray—full pleated back and front—Byron collar—pearl buttons—elsewhere .98..... .69

Flannel Fauntleroy Blouses—all wool—Russian or sailor collar styles—navy, garnet, gray and red—2½ to 8 years—value $1.00—now..... .69

BOYS' STIFF BOSOM SHIRTS
Also Negligee—extra pair cuffs, two separate collars—stripes and figures—11 to 14 neck—were .75..... .49

BOYS' UNDERWAISTS
Ideal and H. & W.—Canton Flannel and Jean—3 to 12 years—value .29.. .19

As usual, there will also be special Saturday values in BOYS' OVERCOATS, SUITS, TROUSERS AND CAPS.

Clearance Sale of Misses' Cloaks and Suits

MISSES' FINE KERSEY JACKETS
Box and Monte Carlo—three quarter length—double breast—inlaid collar and cuffs of Panne velvet—best satin lining—strictly man tailored—
That were 10.98..... 5.98
That were 13.98..... 7.98

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE DRESSES
All wool—pretty yoke styles—4 to 14 yrs.—value $3.00 to $4.00..... 1.98

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS
Box, Monte Carlo and fancy cape styles—rough and smooth cloths—6 to 14 years—
were 12.98.....7.98 | Were 9.98.....4.98
Were 7.98.....3.98

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Cheviots, Venetians, Tweeds and Mannish Suitings—Norfolk and Blouse—
Were 15.98....9.98 | Were 11.98....7.98

Neckwear at Saturday Reductions

Point Venise Lace Collars—round or pointed—value $2.00..... 1.49

Extra full Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs—double pleated ends Liberty ruche trim—value 2.98..... 1.98

Lace and Silk Collars—newest shapes—value .69..... .49

Liberty Silk Stocks—full jabot, also Neck Ruffs—long, pleated ends, ruche trim—special..... .98

Tucked Crepe de Chine Stock with Tie and hemstitched top collar—were .98..... .69

Two Good Values in Ladies' Fine Kid Gloves

Fine Kid—2 clasp Black, White and leading street shades..... .79

Heavy Mannish Kid Gloves—2 clasp—prix seam—all shades..... 1.49

Children's All Wool Hose

Full fashioned feet—double Knees, heels and toes—all sizes—special value..... .24

Ladies' English Cashmere Hose

Double Soles—high spliced heels—fine, soft and warm..... .49

MILLINERY

Back in its old roomy quarters. All early stock closed out. Everything bright, fresh, new.

Midwinter Novelties in Chiffon, Lace and Maline Hats

Latest shapes for day and evening—showing the new pleatings, hand folds, tucks and shirrings—white, black and Evening shades..... 1.98 to 4.98

Special Lot Sample Hats

Panne Velvets, Silk Plushes, Malines and Chiffons—beautifully made—some with fur brims—only one of a style—worth 4.98 and 5.98..... 2.98

Clearance Prices for Corsets

Final clear up before the "White Sale."

Ladies' Fine Corsets at Great Reductions.

Coutille, Sateen and Fancy Figured Materials—straight fronts, girdles, French shape—medium and long lengths—
Were 1.25.....now .79
Were 1.75 to 2.25.....now .98
Were 2.50.....now 1.59
Were 3.25.....now 1.98

Corsets for Stout Figures

An Extra Special—sizes 31 to 36—value 1.25..... .79

IN CHILDREN'S SECTION

Misses' Corsets and Corset Waists—fine cambric and twill—value .49 and .69..... .29

Misses' extra fine Twill Corset Waists—laced back—pearl buttons—were .95..... .59

SHORT MENTION OF OTHER CLEARANCE VALUES.

Clearance Values in Fine Furs

Scarfs—Electric Seal, Water Mink, Opossum, Alaska Sable and Sable Fox—Value 1.98 to 14.98..... .98 to 7.98

Muffs—Alaska Sable, Sable Fox, Persian Lamb and Bear—Value 8.98 to 29.98.....5.98 to 19.98

Children's and Misses' Sets—Value 1.98 to 14.98..... .98 to 7.98

Clearance Values in Leather Goods

Genuine Walrus Wrist Bags—gun metal frame and chain—silk lined—outside pocket—jewelled clasp—were 1.50..... .95

Combination Books—seal, alligator, Levant and Russian Leather—were 1.69.. .95

Clearance Values in Travelling Bags

Alligator and Sole Leather—hand sewed throughout—strong English locks—finest workmanship—large sizes—were 7.98 to 12.98..... 6.98

Clearance Values in Ribbons

Plain and Moire Taffetas and Figured Louisines—3-inch—value .16. .12½

3½ to 4-inch—value .21..... .15

Liberty Satins and Black H. S. Taffetas—4-inch—value .25..... .19

After Holiday Values in Jewelry and Sterling Silver

$1.98 Whisks—sterling silver mounted. 1.49
$2.49 Clothes Brushes—sterling back. 1.98
$3.49 Hair Brushes—sterling back..... 2.98
$2.49 Cut Glass Puff Jars..... 1.98
$7 to $10 Hand Mirrors—sterling back—ring or long handles..... 5.98
$2.98 Misses' Solid Gold Rings—single and cluster settings..... 1.98
$3.98 Ladies' Solid Gold Rings—combination pearl clusters..... 2.98
$1.98 Men's Solid Gold Scarf Pins..... 1.49
$3.49 Men's Solid Gold Cuff Links..... 2.49

Clearance Values in Ladies' Petticoats

Black Mercerized Sateen—pleated flounce—ruffle finish—value $1.19..... .79

Mercerized Sateen—lined or unlined—well made—value $1.98..... 1.49

Silk Moreen Skirts—pleatings or double tucked ruffles—velvet bindings or dust ruffle—value $3.69 to $4.19—all at..... 2.98

Special Sale of Dressing Combs

Hand finished—coarse or coarse and fine—7 styles 10 cent quality..... .12

Fine Tooth Combs—usually .15..... .12

ALSO TO-DAY

Imported all bristle Tooth Brushes—usually 10 cents..... .5
Bradley's 1¼ oz. Triple Water..... .15
Petroleum Jelly—5 oz..... .3
Fancy box Soaps—3 cakes..... .10
Witch Hazel—pint..... .15
Hot Water Bottles—2 quart..... .59

Clearance Values in Babies' Wear

All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—long and short—fancy capes—ribbon and braid trim—value $5.49..... 3.98

Long Heavy Bedford Cord Coats—fancy Circular Capes—were $2.98..... 1.98

Babies' Corded Silk and Velvet Bonnets—fancy effects—were $1.49..... .49

Corded and Emb'd Silk Caps—full and fancy ruches—were .98..... .39

All Wool Cashmere Bands—sizes to 3 years—were .49..... .29

Knit Shirts—fleece lined—were .39..... .19

Clearance Values in Winter Underwear

Boys' Heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—usually .29..... .23

Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Cotton Vests and Pants—usually .39..... .29

Ladies' Natural Wool Vests and Pants—value .75..... .59

Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—value .89..... .69

JAN 1903

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

AUTHOR of "Father Brighthopes," "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," and a dozen other immensely popular prose stories of a simpler epoch, and also of "The Vagabonds" and other verses which often have been admiringly recited wherever the English tongue prevails, John Townsend Trowbridge has endeared himself to his fellow-men more surely than many another author with a sterner purpose and a higher mission. His autobiography, which begins in the January Atlantic, under the title of "My Own Story," will be read with eager interest. Though his name has been associated with New England scenes and New England ideas throughout his long literary career, yet Mr. Trowbridge is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and never saw Yankeeland until he was twenty-one years old, in 1847. The first installment of "My Own Story" is a vivid description of his healthful, "strenuous" life as a boy on a backwoods farm and of the struggles of his early manhood. Many of these early experiences have been reflected in his works of fiction, which used to be so popular. Indeed, it is our impression that "Martin Merrivale" was largely autobiographical.

Another remarkably interesting magazine contribution of the beginning of the new year is the first installment of the Waddington Letters in Scribner's. These do not treat of literary topics, to be sure, but the letters have the charm of vivacity, indicate close observation, and are obviously the work of one who habitually uses words with careful regard to their aptness rather than the stereotyped phrases which make up most correspondence, even much that is printed, and nearly all ordinary conversation. Wherefore they have a gratifying literary quality. Mme. Waddington, widow of the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's 1883-93, was Mary King of New York, granddaughter of Rufus King. Her letters relate entirely to the period of her husband's official residence in England. They are intimate and informal and abound in graphic descriptions of places worth describing and persons the world never tires of reading about.

One of the novels of the Winter which has been neglected thus far because of the claims of countless fine editions, gift books, art books, and the like, is Margaret Blake Robinson's Irish story called "The Left Hand Man." This treats of the Parliamentary battle for Irish Home Rule under the leadership of Parnell, and its hero is a headstrong young Hibernian patriot who suffers imprisonment and exile, but is united in the climax to the girl he loves. This is almost new material for a novel, and the tale is well told.

One of the most vitally interesting passages in President Woodrow Wilson's recently published "History of the American People" relates to the Jackson Administration and the political questions which confronted it, the influence of the "kitchen cabinet" and other matters of moment in that formative epoch. Mr. Augustus C. Buell, who lately wrote for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW his impression of President Wilson's monumental work as a whole, has now written a critical article bearing exclusively upon the historian's treatment of this episode, which we shall publish next week. Mr. Buell regards President Wilson's portrayal of Andrew Jackson as his masterpiece.

Frank T. Bullen, author of sea stories with a strongly religious flavor, which, however, does not lessen their tonic saltness, and also of good Nonconformist narratives with a seafaring but moral trend, is, it seems from his own showing, a novelist made, not born. At a recent dinner of the London Authors' Club Mr. Bullen declared he wrote his first book under the stress of necessity, with no idea of ever writing a second. He was earning $10 a week when he began "The Cruise of the Cachelot," for which he received $500 in a lump. He had never seen so much money at once before, so he concluded to stick to authorship. But even now he is so little of a "literary man" that he insists he has noticed no envy, hatred, or uncharitableness in the literary life, and he talks of his adopted calling in a manner which would never discourage any youth from taking to literature, which, of course, is very wrong. But it must be confessed that Bullen writes sounder, better stuff than some writers who account themselves born to letters.

George Bernard Shaw says he has "no more recollection of his first book than of his first meal." He declares he was born with a knowledge of "The Ancient Mariner" and "John Gilpin," and that he always loathed the "sickly immorality" and dullness of children's books like "the accursed 'Swiss Family Robinson.'" This is part of Shaw's testimony as to "books which have helped him" contributed to a London weekly. It makes valuable "copy" and is probably as veracious as much of the more conventional stuff written to that text.

Yorkshiremen are getting tired of reading novels. Perhaps they find too much of a sameness in ordinary contemporaneous English fiction. Recent reports of the Leeds Free Library show a greatly increased demand for books relating to theology, the fine arts, poetry, and travels, and an appreciably decreased demand for fiction. Perhaps, however, this is not positively symptomatic. The Yorkshire Post thinks, shrewdly, that it may be due to "the improved catalogue, which has enabled readers easily to find the books they desire, and also of the admirable system instituted by which readers who enter the libraries with no predilections are attracted by the display of carefully selected books on all manner of subjects."

DE WET'S BOOK.

A Critical Examination of the Boer General's "Three Years' War."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

COL. H. G. PROUT.

ONE of the lecturing Boer Generals (perhaps it was Viljoen) has said that De Wet is a newspaper General; that the correspondents made his fame; that he got the credit for successful raids and escapes when he was actually hundreds of miles away. On the other hand, reviewers and editorial writers commenting on De Wet's book have classed him with Stonewall Jackson, and even with Grant. They have put him among the great Generals of history. Writers more discriminating in thought and statement have classed him with Forrest, a man of genius and a really great partisan soldier. His little book has been placed by enthusiasts along with Grant's "Memoirs" and Roberts's "Forty-one Years in India." The truth lies somewhere between these extremes, as happens in most preliminary human judgments. De Wet is much more than a newspaper General; he is far below Grant and Jackson as a soldier and as a man; he is almost certainly below Forrest's class; his book is not only far below Grant's "Memoirs" and Roberts's "Forty-one Years," but as an addition to the literature of the Boer war it is considerably below half a dozen other books that have already been published. To understand these things we must go somewhat carefully over the book itself, trying, so far as we may, to clear our minds of prejudice and prepossession.

De Wet's book is not a treatise on the war, or a history of it. It does not pretend to be. It is merely a log of the events with which De Wet had personally to do. He was commandeered in early October, 1899, and entered on the campaign as a private burgher with his three sons. Within a few days the burghers of his commando elected him Vice Commandant, under Commandant Steenekamp, and during the movement into Natal and the early operations there he had much responsible command of the unit because of Steenekamp's illness. He was active in the operations which ended with the investment of Ladysmith, and especially in the fight of Nicholson's Nek, which ended so miserably for the British. Dec. 9 he received a telegram from President Steyn appointing him Vecht Generaal, (fighting General,) and ordering him to the western frontier of the Free State. On the 16th he reached Magersfontein and took over the command of the Free Staters, serving there as part of the army under Cronje. On the 27th of February, 1900, Cronje surrendered at Paardeberg, but De Wet was not caught there, for he had been operating on the outside of the British line of investment, trying to make a hole for Cronje to get out. Shortly before that surrender De Wet had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Orange Free State forces. It is characteristic of his writing that he does not tell us the date of this appointment, and that on the same page he speaks of his rank as Commander in Chief and Vice Commander in Chief. However, the important facts are that he commanded the Free Staters from Paardsberg to the end of the war, that his command was thereafter practically (generally actually) independent, and that he rose from a private burgher to this high place in about four months. He says that he would have chosen to remain a private, and we are bound to conclude that this Boer farmer made this quick advance, in the field, under the test of war, without political pressure. These elementary facts we must keep in mind when we are trying to form an estimate of the man.

We have said that De Wet's book is not a history of the war. In fact it gives us no account of any one of the great operations. It is merely a chronicle of detached movements and little fights, and it describes no one of these clearly or completely. So far as the military history of the war goes, the book might as well have been written by a Corporal. This is much to be regretted, for De Wet's part in the war was really most important, and he must have been familiar with the plans and execution of all of the important operations either by his own part in them or by hearsay.

His first important fight was at Nicholson's Nek, when he was still only a Vice Commandant under Steenekamp. The reader will remember that early in the Ladysmith days Gen. Sir George White sent out about 1,000 men of the Gloucestershire Regiment and the Royal Irish Fusiliers to seize a nek some

*THREE YEARS' WAR. By Christiaan Rudolf de Wet. Frontispiece by John S. Sargent, R. A. Four plans, map, and index. Pp. 446, 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

seven miles from Ladysmith; that the small arm ammunition mules and the battery mules were stampeded in the night, and that the next morning the Boers proceeded to kill, wound, and capture the entire force, who were left almost without ammunition by the stampede of the mules. It was one of the first of the long series of minor, but disgraceful, British defeats and was a severe shock. Steenekamp and De Wet did this job, but De Wet gives us an unsatisfactory story of how they did it. We get a vague and confused impression of five hours' hot shooting among the rocks, and that is all. De Wet says that he counted 208 British dead and wounded and 617 prisoners; that the Boer loss was four killed and five wounded, and that only 200 Boers were engaged in the fight. We do not remember the British official estimate of the Boer force, but Steevens says that a cool eye-witness estimated a Boer reinforcement at 2,000. It needs a good deal of faith in De Wet to take his word, unsupported by other evidence, for the figures of this fight, and he does not mention the loss of the British ammunition, although he does say that the British guns were useless because of parts lost in the stampede. But in judging of probabilities we must remember that in the early days of the war the Boers understood the tricks of cover and of stalking, and shot at a mark, and the English did not.

When De Wet arrived at Magersfontein he found "6,000 or 7,000" Transvaal burghers under Cronje and De la Rey, but he gives us no estimate of the Free Staters. He soon decided that Lord Methuen was not likely to make another front attack, but that the Boers would be flanked out of their position. He tried to get Cronje to see this, but Cronje would not listen to him, and the result was Cronje's forced retreat to Paardeberg, where he was captured. He thinks that he more than once opened a way for Cronje to break out of Paardeberg, abandoning his baggage and guns, and on the night of Feb. 25 he sent his Captain of Scouts, Danie Theron, through the British lines to urge Cronje to abandon the laager and cut his way out at night to two appointed places where De Wet would meet him and protect him from pursuit. The morning of the 27th Theron returned. "He had performed an exploit unequaled in the war. He had crawled past the British sentries and the blood was running from his knees. He told me that the General did not think that the plan which I had proposed had any good chance of success. At 10 o'clock that day Gen. Cronje surrendered. Bitter was my disappointment. My last attempt had been in vain. The stubborn General would not listen to good advice. * * * He never realized that it would be the cause of the death of many burghers and of indescribable panic, throughout not only all the laagers on the veldt, but even of those of Colesberg, Stormberg, and Ladysmith. If the famous Cronje were captured how could any ordinary burgher be expected to continue his resistance?" De Wet is quite correct in his notion of the effect of Cronje's surrender, but he gives us no data, either of numbers or of positions, that enable us to judge whether or not he is correct in thinking that Cronje could have cut his way out. No doubt De Wet himself would have tried it, and his later exploits of this kind raise the presumption that he might have got out with a few men.

In the middle of March Bloemfontein was taken and March 29 a war council was held at which Presidents Steyn and Kruger and fifty or sixty officers were present. "We knew that, humanly speaking, ultimate victory was out of the question," but "besides deciding to continue the war more energetically than ever we agreed unanimously that the great wagon camps should be done away with, and that henceforth only horse commandos should be employed."

Now began De Wet's peculiar and characteristic work. From this time forth for over two years he was the free-footed partisan chief. The world is familiar with his deeds. He crossed and recrossed the railroad, capturing and burning trains, blowing up bridges and destroying track. He captured wagon trains and supply stations. He kept thousands and sometimes tens of thousands of British troops racing over the veldt trying to catch him and to keep him from destroying their supplies. He took an important part in that amazing affair of Sanna's Post, where 2,500 Boers surprised Gen. Broadwood's strong column and captured 480 prisoners, 7 guns, 117 wagons, and killed and wounded 250 of the British. At and near Roodewal he took 800 prisoners and captured stores to the value of $3,750,000, as "stated by the newspapers." At least the quantity of ammunition, clothing, and food captured, burned, and carried away was enormous, and for a time embarrassed the British materially. He covered vast distances with unparalleled speed. He cut through the British lines with an audacity justified by his fertile resourcefulness.

How did he do these things? It is quite clear that he is a man of great gifts as a leader of irregulars, but so far he has not had an opportunity to show that he would be great as a commander in regular operations. He is quick in contrivance and action, and this quickness does not desert him on the battlefield. He has boundless energy and a power of discipline. He has courage, fortitude, and determination. It is quite apparent that he understands the vital importance of thorough scouting, and has the wit to use the advantage in scouting that circumstances gave him. He says that he is going to write a book on scouting, and let us hope that he will, for it would be of fascinating interest to the civilian and of technical value to the soldier. Such, briefly, are the qualities which we can discover between the lines of his book and from the English accounts of his doings. Those qualities and an intimate knowledge of a country exceedingly difficult for military operations and the constant help of the population of the country made possible what he did.

In saying these things of De Wet we say that he is an extraordinary man; but that is far from saying that he is a great man. Even his patriotism, of which so much is said, was no more than the patriotism of tens of thousands of his fellow-countrymen; no more, let us hope, than the patriotism of the average American who passes us on the street. Most of us would fight for our country till the last desperate hope is gone; most of us would die for our country. This must be true now, and we proved it to have been true only forty years ago. On the other hand, we find in De Wet's book hardly a passage which shows a generous and magnanimous spirit; even toward his brothers in arms, much less toward his enemies. There is little recognition of the fine deeds, the courage, skill, and devotion of other Boers, and none at all of those deeds and qualities among the English. We remember but one British officer of whom he speaks well, the lamented Col. Le Gallais. Perhaps he is really generous, but his book gives us the impression of a narrow, bigoted, self-centred man. Perhaps he is "one of the great men of his time and race," as an editorial writer said the other day, but he has not yet proved it by his deeds, much less by his book. Yet he shows his practical wisdom when he dedicates his book to "my fellow subjects of the British Empire," and also in his closing words: "Be loyal to the new Government. Loyalty pays best in the end. Loyalty alone is worthy of a nation which has shed its blood for freedom."

H. G. PROUT.

At the Court of Ubikwi.

HER MAJESTY THE KING. By James Jeffrey Roche. Illustrated by Oliver Herford. 12mo. Pp. vi-140. New York: R. H. Russell.

Although it was written several years ago, James Jeffrey Roche's "Her Majesty the King" now comes from the publisher in so pretty a dress and with such charmingly quaint and characteristic illustrations by Oliver Herford, that it really bears all the attractiveness of a brand-new book. And it is certainly a story well worth reading, for it is full of that quaint humor expressed in grandiloquent phraseology which one often finds, but rarely finds well done. "From Mr. Roche's "Forewarning," written in the "year of the Hegira, 1758," to his generously bestowed "Langniappe," the reader settles himself for enjoyment.

The story is merely the loose network to be filled in by his up-to-date philosophy. From the shrewd Kayenna, daughter of the Sultan of Kopaul, and wife of Muley Mustapha, Pasha of Ubikwi, who was generously "ready at all times to direct her husband," to Shacabac, Grand Vizier and great philosopher, the court of Ubikwi abounded in notable personages. Muley had it in his heart to raise the prospective heir-apparent to his own throne and that of the Sultan, to sow his wild oats in his youth, but the fair Kayenna thought otherwise, and rather than have her husband's plans executed she deluded the royal parent into believing that their son was a daughter, while the Pasha, in turn valiantly lied—according to his lights—to the court in general by spreading broadcast the news that a son had been born to the royal household.

This is the story of "Her Majesty the King," founded upon fibs within fibs, and Shacabac, the wise, aids and abets the Pasha in his pious fraud, even though he is himself deceived by the wily Kayenna. Meanwhile he justifies his course in golden aphorisms. It is a pity there is space here for only a few of these wise and witty reflections:

Kick not the sleeping tiger in thy path; and if thou meetest a shark in the river, go thy way—the sea is wide enough for him and for thee.

If thy horse offend thee, put him away from thee; and when thou sellest him, speak only of his good parts.

Dispute not with thy neighbor if his hens permeate thy garden, but bid them welcome and give them shelter. So shalt thou have fresh-laid eggs for thy breakfast.

No man knoweth what true happiness is until he getteth married: then is the knowledge rather a sweet memory than a new boon.

Twice blessed is he in whose tent dwell both his mother and his wife's mother; for even though he gain not paradise, yet shall he fear not Gehenna.

In choosing a wife, disdain not youth nor beauty; for these are things which time will cure.

Hospitality saith, "Be blind when the guest helpeth himself to thy wine flask; but be deaf when he asketh for more;" also, "Tempt not thy neighbor with the cup that inebriates, lest he fall; but if thy neighbor offer thee to drink, refuse him not, lest thou give him needless pain."

To be constant in love to one is good; to be constant to many is great.

Be not concerned if thou findest thyself in possession of unexpected wealth. Allah will provide an unexpected use for it.

It is very lucky to find a horse-shoe if there be a horse attached, but unlucky if the owner be about.

Be diligent in keeping your accounts. It is better to charge an item twice than to forget to charge it once.

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WEBSTER'S LETTERS.

Those Written and Received by the Great Statesman.*

DR. VAN TYNE'S prefatory account of the vicissitudes of Webster's correspondence is too elaborate for reproduction here, and it does not admit, so intricate is it, of satisfactory abbreviation. The confusion of the whole business has infected Dr. Van Tyne's presentation of the matter. This is severe on Fletcher Webster's editorial management of his father's letters when he was preparing the volumes of Webster's "Private Correspondence," which were published in 1856. Not only was the son's treatment of the unused and other letters careless in the extreme, but that of the published letters. There were many unindicated omissions, some of them very important, as reflecting Webster's increasing lack of sympathy with anti-slavery ideas. There was much confusion of names and dates, and systematic correction of bad spelling and punctuation. Webster's former friends were brought up to the level of his own literacy. There is careful avoidance of these defects on the part of Dr. Van Tyne, which means not only his personal superiority to Fletcher Webster's literary conscience, but that times have changed, and editorial manners with them, since Jared Sparks saw fit to change Washington's "We are in a devil of a state" to "We are in a deplorable condition." Dr. Van Tyne has carefully reproduced every writer's defects of grammar, spelling, and punctuation. In the last respect Webster was an exasperating sinner, habitually using a dash instead of a period. We are continually expecting one construction to go on only to find that we have entered on another.

When Dr. Van Tyne says that he hoped to make his collection complete, but was prevented by his failure to acquire the freedom of the Greenough collection, and obliged to base his work almost entirely on the New Hampshire and Sanborn collections, he is liable to be misunderstood. We have here, all told, only some 700 letters, and there are 3,500 in the collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society. What Dr. Van Tyne actually hoped for was a selection covering the whole amount of the Webster unedited correspondence. He did not propose to reproduce the "Private Letters" of the 1856 collection, except in correction of some of their more flagrant errors. And it must be confessed that with all their editorial defects of presentation, those, with the Curtis biography of 1869, gave us the cream of Webster's correspondence; rather the cream of cream, much here is so good, so far from being suggestive of skimmed milk. Indeed, it would be hardly extravagant to say that for a fair judgment of Webster's character and career this collection is the more important, it is so much more frank in its disclosures, so much more sincere. As supplementary to what we have had heretofore it is a "memoire," the serviceableness of which cannot easily be overrated. A careful biographer with this additional matter would be obliged at various points to write quite differently from one who hadn't it at his command.

Dr. Van Tyne's arrangement of the letters is less convincing to us than to him. It is a topical arrangement under ten heads, one of which, "Webster, the National Statesman," has more space allotted to it than the other nine. This is an injury to our impression, so infrequent is the human touch in Webster's political correspondence. Marked by a singular aridity, it might well have been irrigated by those streams which flow in his more strictly personal letters, those to his farmers, family, and friends. These, too, are given under separate heads, but we miss what we require—a main impression, softened and sweetened by the interfusion of their spirit. To each section there is a special introduction, generalizing its contents and indicating the course of Webster's life on the line of the particular body of correspondence. The "Early Life" letters are confessedly "barren of new pride," and "far from variation or quick change," from those hitherto published. Those between Daniel and Ezekiel Webster contain no suggestions of the known warmth of their mutual affection or of the ambitions stirring in their breasts. The next section, "Webster, the Local Politician," is much more important, though, as we are told, it gives "little indication of that lofty national statesmanship that so strongly marked the whole of his subsequent career." His temper here, for the most part, is purely local and sectional, and nowhere more so than in the hitherto suppressed speech on the Conscription bill, Dec. 9, 1814. The nullificati- spirit and detail of this speech are so pronounced that hardly could Hayne or Calhoun go further at a later time. Here is something which may very properly be conned and inwardly digested by those who measure the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions by the standards of 1861. Here is Webster as secessionist as Jefferson and Madison in those resolutions. We have yet to learn that the sentiment of indissoluble union was one of slowest growth, and that Webster did much to create it by his replies to Hayne and Calhoun. Nothing could be less fair than to judge Jefferson and Madison and the Essex Junto, and Webster, as this speech of 1814 presents him, by standards which as yet did not exist. Webster's brighter laurels, while he was a New Hampshire Congressman, were legal rather than political, with the Dartmouth College argument for their most shining leaf, and of this there are some interesting reflections. At various points we get less than we expect of the great events which agitated the country, and, of those which marked Webster's political advancement and decline. This is so as regards his tariff speeches of 1824 and 1829, so contradictory in their character.

There is a letter touching the Boston Memorial opposing the Missouri Compromise which hints at Webster's authorship of the memorial, of which there have been rumors heretofore, one to the effect that the memorial substantially embodied Webster's speech at the famous "Doric Hall meeting." There is a good deal affecting the Clay-Jackson-Adams quarrel of 1825; a good deal, too, of "peanut politics," Webster's dabbling in which detracts somewhat from the popular tradition of the godlike man. A year before Jackson's election, and longer in advance of his wholesale adoption of the spoils system, we find Webster prodding President Adams to "some act of patronage or kindness" that might soothe the wounded sensibility of a Pennsylvanian who was feeling "neglected and injured." It is very interesting to notice Webster's continued interest in New Hampshire politics after he had removed (1817) from that State to Massachusetts. That his brother Ezekiel remained in New Hampshire was, of course, a circumstance contributory to this feeling. One could make up a long list of Webster's unfulfilled prophecies from these pages, but few of them were more absurd than his fear on Jackson's accession that he had "not character enough to conduct his measures by his own strength. Somebody must and will lead him." On the other hand, before Jackson's first inauguration he finds Van Buren "looking out for the succession." There are more echoes of the reply to Hayne than there are facts relating it to Webster's mind. We find Edward Everett suggesting for the magnificent conclusion of that speech, as printed, the Miltonic standard, "full high advanced," which Webster adopted, to the detriment, thinks Mr. McCall, of the more simple spoken form. Fletcher writes his father that he "never knew what the Constitution was" before the replies to Hayne. Many were similarly instructed. Of the second speech, Fletcher writes, and Dr. Van Tyne is so cruel as to reproduce, his innocent mistake, "It is the 'Cou de Grace.' It winds him up, as we boys used to say." The only reflection of the great White murder trial is a horror-stricken letter written soon after the murder, the writer little imagining that it would furnish Webster with his most celebrated criminal case.

Nowhere does Webster appear more the patriot than in his going with Jackson a mile and refusing to go with him twain; or, if anywhere, it is in his remaining with Tyler, the line of conduct that brought on him the severest blame he ever encountered, except in 1850, after his Seventh of March speech. The death of his son Edward in that Mexican war, which Webster utterly contemned, was one of the most tragical events of his life, and all the other letters in the book have hardly so much feeling as the daughter's "Oh, my father," when, writing him after receiving the news of Edward's death in "a wicked and cruel war," she rejoices that, though dying, "a useless sacrifice," he "did not die in battle," and "was free from the blood of any man." There is no concealment of Webster's disgust with the nomination of Taylor and his own disappointment, and nothing more pitiful than his going to Taylor, expecting as the price of his grudging adhesion the appointment of his son Fletcher to a good, fat office; long haunting Taylor's audience chamber, but in vain. Just before the Seventh of March speech we have Dr. Furness's noble letter exhorting Webster to choose the anti-slavery part in the impending struggle. Webster's answer, but not this, is given in both the "Private Letters" and the Curtis "Life." Webster's nervous excitement over the reception of the speech is plain enough, also the lowering of his moral tone in the final effort to subdue himself to the level of the thing that he had done. There was to be another "era of good feeling." All the old differences and animosities were to be patched up. Clay and Calhoun were to meet together, Webster and Cass to kiss each other. Woeful the disappointment when Gen. Scott pushed Webster from his expected stool in 1852. In many letters where the voice is Edward Curtis's (an obsequious tool) and the hands are the hands of Webster, we get a very disagreeable impression of the intensity of Webster's anxiety for a nomination and the sordid misery of his defeat. It would be interesting to follow Webster's life into the details of those letters which reflect his family relations, his friendships, his farming, his intellectual pursuits, his sportsmanship, his finances, and his moral and religious character, but the limitation of our space forbids. The financial letters painfully confirm the worst that has been told of Webster's weakness in money matters. Some of the others do much to make us more pleasantly acquainted with the man than those relating to his public life. We are particularly drawn to him by his affection for his country home and his country neighbors. When his wife goes to Massachusetts and he is left behind, he gets up once or twice to see the beautiful night she is having on her journey, tells her all about it the next day, and ends: "Oh, Marshfield! Marshfield!" It is, however, extremely doubtful whether these "Letters," taken together, will add anything to the favorable impression made heretofore by a more guarded disclosure of the character and conduct of this colossal man.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*THE LETTERS OF DANIEL WEBSTER. From Documents Owned Principally by the New Hampshire Historical Society. Edited by C. H. Van Tyne, Ph. D., Senior Fellow in American History, University of Pennsylvania. Cloth, 8vo, Pp. xxii.-769. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1902. $5.

JAN

1903

ROBERT HARLEY.

The Life and Career of a Politician of the Time of Queen Anne.*

THE merits of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer, are not readily appreciable. In regard to the man himself, what Macaulay wrote has left its impress to-day—that Harley's intellect "was small and dull." It may be that those who were leading statesmen or rather politicians of the time of Queen Anne had nothing to say in his praise. Bolingbroke assailed his memory in bitter terms. Mr. E. S. Roscoe in his study of Robert Harley explains what were the many contests of the period, and uses this from Addison which thoroughly explains conditions at the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne: "If an Englishman considers the great ferment into which our political world is thrown at present, and how intensely it is heated in all its parts, he cannot suppose it will cool again in less than 200 years." Addison may not be taxed with exaggeration, for England was then passing through a process of evolution, and newer conditions, political, commercial, and social, were coming to the front. But the statesmen of the time of Queen Anne were not of the kind we would accept to-day. To carry out their ends during the first twenty-nine years of the eighteenth century members of the English Cabinet stopped at nothing. Mr. Roscoe's estimate of Robert Harley is as follows:

"If Harley's capacity has been unduly depreciated by some historians, it would be wrong to rank him as a statesman either of large intellect or of conspicuous strength of character. He was not a Chatham, a Pitt, or a Fox; he was not even a Walpole; but there is this solid fact, which is worth more than praise or depreciation, that when many able and brilliant persons were engaged in public life, he succeeded by his individual capacity in attaining to the highest place, while for years, before he became Prime Minister, he was regarded with respect and often with admiration by those who were the best able to appreciate political merit.

By "those" Mr. Roscoe means the men of letters of the time of Queen Anne, who all admired Robert Harley. It is then for the reason that Harley was the friend of Jonathan Swift, Daniel De Foe, Matthew Prior, and John Gay that the English Prime Minister is best remembered.

Robert Harley was born in London in 1661, and his family was one of some importance. Sir Edward Harley, the father of Robert, had fought with the Parliamentary armies, but had no liking for the anti-monarchical policy, and after the death of the King was opposed to Cromwell's assumption of autocratic power. He became in time an adherent of William of Orange. Robert's education began at Shilton School in Oxfordshire. He did not attend any English university. Very little is known of his younger days. In 1684 he was living in London. His parliamentary career began in 1689, when he represented the Borough of Tregony, "one of the numerous little Cornish constituencies which were usually filled by court placemen." The political differences of that time are of rather meagre interest when considered to-day. Macaulay intimates that Harley was a trimmer, but Mr. Roscoe writes that the position which he maintained "was moderate and statesmanlike." Engaged in a continuous struggle with France, Harley was opposed to a standing army. His enemies said of him, that "it was his habit to promise where he could not perform, to speak smoothly to hide his intentions; such were the things said against him, but not always without foundation." At last came Robert Harley's opportunity. He was elected Speaker of the fourth Parliament, having been appointed by Godolphin. Mr. Roscoe writes:

It was natural that there should be this connection between Harley and Godolphin, for in many points they were strikingly alike; yet it was remarkable that men so similar in political opinion, and so little fitted to be leaders, should have been at the head of affairs throughout the reign of Queen Anne. 'Both,' writes Mr. Lecky, 'were slow, cautious, temporizing, moderate, and somewhat selfish men, tedious, and entirely without sympathy with the political and religious fanaticism of their party.'

It was this contest, one of religion, which first brought together Daniel De Foe and Robert Harley. During the contest between the Church and the Dissenters, De Foe had written his "Shortest Way with the Dissenters." For this pamphlet the author of "Robinson Crusoe," was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the pillory (July, 1703.) Through Harley's good offices, De Foe was set at liberty in November of the same year. De Foe never forgot his indebtedness to Harley. At this time his fortunes were at their lowest ebb. He wrote to Harley, with his thanks:

All my prospects, were built on a manufactorie (making of bricks and pantiles). I had erected in Essex; all the late King's bounty to me was expended there. I employed a hundred poor families at work and it began to pay well. I generally made six hundred pounds profit per annum. I began to live, and took a good house, bought me a coach and horses a second time. I paid large debts gradually, small ones wholly, and many a creditor too, after composition, whom I found poor and decayed, I sent for and paid the remainder, though actually discharged.

De Foe had been in the pay of King William, and was accustomed to receive royal gifts. It may not be pleasant to think that Daniel De Foe was regularly paid for his services, but it is positive that he became an emissary of Robert Harley, and was employed to find out the secrets of political enemies or to promulgate opinions favorable to the party in power. Not long after De Foe's release, in 1703, Harley began to use his marvelous capacity for obtaining intelligence, and for describing the results of his journeys. In the Summer of 1704 he was commissioned to travel through England to ascertain the opinions of different localities and so report systematically to Harley. In July, as he is on the point of starting, he enthusiastically declares: "I firmly believe the journey may be the foundation of such intelligence as never was in England." The business confided to him became in time of grave importance, such as that relating to Scotland, when conditions across the border had to be thoroughly understood in London. The author copies many portions of the reports made by De Foe. Mr. Roscoe believes that as far as De Foe and Harley are concerned, it shows advance in journalism. Subvention of this character is not looked upon with favor to-day, that is by a self-respecting press. When Harley by the vicissitudes of fortune lost his high place De Foe found patrons in the new government, and followed out the same line of business.

The spy system worked unfortunately for Harley, however. He had in his employ a clerk, William Greg, and Greg was found selling English secrets to France. If the agent had been dishonest, must his master suffer? A charge was brought up against Harley which ended in his resignation. Mr. Justin McCarthy has given us a clear picture of the reign of Queen Anne and how domineering was the famous Duchess of Marlborough. As a man well versed in intrigue it was necessary for Harley, if he wanted to return to office, that Sarah Jennings should be ousted. This instrument was found in Abigail Masham. Finally there came Harley's restoration to power, but much of his prestige had gone. Then there was a bit of luck. There was another spy in the hire of the Government. Guiscard was accused of selling secrets to France. On the man's having been brought before the Privy Council for examination he stabbed Harley with a small knife. The wound was slight, but this attempt on the life of Harley brought about much commotion, and in a measure gave him heroic proportions. He was made Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer. The last years of Harley's statesmanship (!) are between 1711 and 1714. In part the fall of the man was brought about by the trade question, and that is one which never loses its importance. Lady Masham and the Queen turned against him. There was some suspicion that Jacobinism had something to do with the impeachment of Harley. Anyhow, he was charged with high treason, other crimes, and misdemeanors. The death of the Queen (1714) had aggravated the situation. He was acquitted by the House of Lords, but his career was ended.

In his retirement Harley occupied his attention with books and corresponded with his literary friends. He was a book collector. He died in 1724. After passing risks of dispersion, the larger portion of the Harley book collection was purchased by the Government in 1753, and now forms a part of the national library. Describing Harley, Swift wrote:

He was a great favorer of men of wit and learning, particularly the former, whom he caressed without distinction of party, and could not endure to think that any of them should be his enemies; and it was his good fortune that none of them appeared to be so; at least, as one may judge by the libels and pamphlets against him, which he frequently read, by way of amusement, with a most unaffected indifference: neither do I remember ever to have endangered his good opinion so much as by appearing uneasy when the dealers in that kind of writing first began to pour out their securities against me, which he thought was a weakness altogether in a man of virtue and liberal education. He had the greatest variety of knowledge that I have anywhere met with; was a perfect master of the learned languages, and well skilled in divinity. He had a prodigious memory and a most exact judgment.

*ROBERT HARLEY EARL OF OXFORD, PRIME MINISTER, 1710-1714. A Study of Politics and Letters in the Age of Anne. By E. S. Roscoe. Cloth. Pp. 256. Thirteen illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

On Victorian Novelists and Those of To-day; Gen. De Wet's Book; Bolton King's History of Italy and Other Literary Topics.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—There has been a long discussion in The Times concerning Victorian novelists. It was begun by Sir Edward Clarke, the eminent barrister, who in the course of an address to workingmen asserted that the art of novel writing had declined greatly during the last forty years and that no novel worthy to be compared with the writings of the early Victorian novelists had appeared, with the possible exception of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." To this Mr. Edmund Gosse took exception in a letter to The Times, and thereupon a controversy ensued. Mr. Gosse said, in effect, that Sir Edward Clarke was a confirmed and notorious lawyer, and therefore could know nothing about novels. Mr. Augustine Birrell said that Mr. Gosse was virtually setting himself up as an infallible pope, and The Times itself printed a solemn leader summing up the case and administering what it considered to be substantial justice.

This sort of thing does not seem to be quite worthy of Sir Edward Clarke, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, and Mr. Augustine Birrell. None of those gentleman has any cause, or probably any wish, to advertise himself, and self-advertisement is usually the only meaning of letters such as have recently appeared in The Times. It is rather a good advertisement for a writer to express his opinions on literary questions in a letter, or several letters to The Times, and not a few enterprising writers avail themselves of the fact by discussing questions of the same general importance as the celebrated question "whether the ancient Greek and Romans went ahead of the locofoco party"—the discussion of which, it will be remembered, was abruptly terminated by the revolver of Mr. Hannibal Chollop. But without doubt the parties to the recent discussion concerning Victorian novelists were in earnest and imagined that they were in some way furthering the cause of literature.

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Mr. Howells is almost the only man who has had the courage to say that at the present day novel writing is a finer art than it was in the hands of Scott or the later great English novelists. Other men think it necessary to assume that nobody can ever write as well as Thackeray, and Dickens, and even George Eliot wrote. To claim that any later English novelists can approach within measurable distance of those great authors is to confess to a perverted taste and a sad want of true culture. But if we were to tell the truth, do we not prefer Stevenson to Dickens, and Meredith to Thackeray? Sir Edward Clarke, only repeated what has been said many times, but I totally fail to see the truth of his assertion as to the later Victorian novelists. We have Meredith, Hardy, Kipling, Conrad, Hope, Zangwill, Parker, and others, all of whom write novels that compel our admiration, and several of whom are distinctly men of genius. In what possible way was Dickens a greater writer than Kipling, or why should any one hesitate to say that in his own peculiar field Conrad is a greater genius than any of the early Victorian writers? Can George Eliot and Hardy be honestly compared, except to the disadvantage of the former, and was there any writer in the early part of the last century who is to be compared with Meredith? There have been several great men since Agamemnon, and there have been great novelists since Dickens and Thackeray. The public reads the men of to-day in preference to the great men for whom Sir Edward Clarke reserves his admiration, and for once the public is not altogether wrong.

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Gen. De Wet's book on the war is rather the event of the week. Like its author, it is clever, but not altogether satisfactory to friends or foes. De Wet was evidently not estimated at his true value by the other Boer Generals, and as for the British public, it found him most unsatisfactory while he was in the field. The book gives what is evidently a truthful account of the operations in which the author was personally engaged, and is written in a very readable way, but it does not adhere strictly to the truth in certain matters. De Wet has the impudence—for it is nothing else—to write of the British cruelties to women, as exemplified by the concentration camps, and he evidently considers that for the British to burn farmhouses was an outrage. His idea is that of most Boers and their sympathizers, that the war should have been so conducted as not seriously to inconvenience the Boers. That may be a noble idea, but is certainly not war. However, the British public does not much care what the opinions of De Wet or any other Boer are as to the concentration camps, provided the Boers will now conduct themselves as peaceable subjects, and this De Wet exhorts them to do. He is now, as he claims, a loyal British subject, and never expects to be anything else. Let us hope that he never will be, for in a war such as that of the last three years De Wet is about as difficult a leader with whom to cope as can well be imagined. His book will naturally have a large sale—much larger in all probability than the book just published by ex-President Kruger. The British public always admires a brave and clever enemy, and De Wet appealed to their imagination in a way that the cunning old gentleman who ran away with the money never did.

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Mr. Bolton King is well known as a Socialist and a writer of histories of a more or less pronounced Socialist hue. His recent history of modern Italy was a very readable book, and in the main was fair and trustworthy, but it was marred by the author's hatred of Crispi, and his efforts to show that in Socialism lies the only hope of Italy. Since the publication of the book Italy has prospered greatly, and at the present moment not only is her currency at par with gold, and her income constantly increasing, but the prospect is that at no distant day there will be a substantial reduction in taxation. These are facts which do not justify Mr. King's pretenses as a prophet.

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Mr. King has just published a life of Mazzini which will doubtless contribute to some extent to the perpetuation of the Mazzinian myth. Mazzini was intended by nature to be a woman, and that fact explains the man. He had all the feminine weaknesses. He could never see but one side of a question, and argument never had any effect upon him. He uniformly placed sentiment before common sense, as do the female reformers who propose to abolish all evils by act of Legislature. He was an utterly incompetent political leader, as every one who had any dealing with him invariably found out, unless they happened to be made of the same feminine materials. He did not contribute in the slightest degree to the unification of Italy, which proceeded and was accomplished in spite of his efforts. Indeed, his very last political act was the organization of an insurrection in South Italy against the Italian Government with the purpose of establishing an independent Southern republic and thus splitting Italy in two. And yet this man is persistently upheld by his admirers as the author of Italian unity. That he had anything to do with Italy's unity except to hinder it is simply a myth. The whole conception of Mazzini as a great and noble patriot is a myth. He was meant by nature to lead a woman's rights movement in America. There he would have been in his proper element, especially if he had added Christian Science to his programme and had preached in his own turgid and frothy rhetoric the divine origin of himself, his views of the rights of women, and of Christian Science. Mr. King's book is not altogether a deification of Mazzini. Indeed, at times he seems to admit that Mazzini was not absolutely infallible. Still he is a firm believer in the Mazzinian myth, and his readers will not learn from his pages the manner of man—or rather woman—that Mazzini really was.

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Mr. Crockett, the unlimited, is now in Spain searching for local color for a series of stories which are to be published in Good Words. Mr. Crockett has already exploited Italy as a field for novel writing, and now that he is about to exploit Spain we may expect that he will extend his horizon in the future and give us novels with their scenes laid in Portugal, Germany, Scandinavia, Austria, and in short in each one of the European countries. Has he thought of Monaco, and San Marino, and Andorra? He should not pass them by merely because they are small. For my part I am heartily glad that Mr. Crockett is looking elsewhere than to the kailyard for material for his stories. We have had far too much kailyard of late, and Mr. Crockett has a host of followers who are writing kailyard stories and ought to be allowed to possess that field without interference.

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Mr. Barry Pain is to bring out a new volume entitled "Little Entertainments." We wait in vain for the novel which Mr. Pain could write if he chose, and which would give him an enviable place among modern novelists. For Mr. Pain is a man of genius, but unfortunately a too many-sided man. He can do so many things so cleverly that he is in constant demand, and has no time for novel writing. What may be the precise character of his new book I have no idea, but it is probably a reprint of selections from his many magazine articles. Whatever it may be, it will be a readable book, for Mr. Pain is never dull, and it is doubtful if he could be, even were he made a member of Parliament.

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The death of Dr. Joseph Parker will, of course, be followed by an extensive republication of his sermons and other writings. They can hardly be classed as literature, but the fact that Dr. Parker was a very able man, and that his sermons exerted a great influence, it would be idle to deny. It is easy to find fault with a preacher in the heat of religious controversy, and it was particularly easy in the case of Dr. Parker, for the reason that he made many mistakes both of judgment and taste. But death wipes out all such causes of offense, and the death of Dr. Parker has called forth from men of all creeds nothing but regret and kind words. His sermons ought to be widely read by people who like sermons, for they were bright and original, and far better worth reading than are certain sermons that have achieved a world-wide popularity.

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Perhaps Mr. Andrew Lang's "Disentanglers," of which I wrote last week, is having a more satisfactory success than any other recent work of fiction. It may not prove to be a popular book in the sense of having a very large sale, but it is certainly delightful, and the praise which it is receiving from the best critical authorities ought to be very satisfactory to the author. I saw a list of some of Mr. Lang's writings the other day which have been published in book form. They are so numerous that they fully account for the theory once so generally held, that Mr. Lang is a syndicate, and not a single author.

W. L. ALDEN.

LAUGHTER.

What Is a Laugh? What a Smile? Is Laughter Declining?

DO WE grow fat because we laugh? You are not to smile, because Mr. James Sully wants you to consider the entire topic of laughter in a most serious manner. The author seems to be conscious that the subject selected by him will be met with "irritating objections." He believes that a considerable part of his species, which has been flatteringly described as the laughing animal, has never exercised its high and distinguishing capacity. To think now, that there have been those who decried laughter! Did Puritanism ever go to such an extreme? Was it wicked to say that Nature smiled? There was the elegant Chesterfield, who congratulated himself on the fact "that since he has had the full use of his reason nobody has ever heard him laugh." Pascal may have been a most estimable person, but why did he say, being a Frenchman, "Diseur de bons mots, mauvais caractère?" Had some one been making fun of him? The laughter-hater the author is not afraid of, but he rather dreads the power of those who, indifferent to laughter, are not touched by the charms of the broad grin, and he quotes some one who writes, "as the world becomes more decorous humor becomes tongue-tied and obsolete."

Perhaps the man who does laugh, just when the humor so seizes him, may object to Mr. Sully's method, and feel even irritated, that his merriment should be made the subject of a grave inquiry, extending over 141,000 words. He might feel as Mr. Sully says, "Dislike * * * on seeing his daily pastime * * * brought under the scalpel and lens of the scientific inquirer." Are we to stop a chuckle until we know what it all means? We are not in the least inclined to find fault with the author's methods of research, though some mirthful ones might. Daddy claps on his head little Jimmy's cap, and Jimmy dons the paternal silk hat. Why the double laugh? The disparity of the head gear to age supposedly causes the merriment. Dr. Lipps has written at length on this pleasant foolery, and the particular subject is extended over many pages by Mr. Sully.

What is a smile and what a laugh?

Smiling involves a complex group of facial movements. It may suffice to remind the reader of such characteristic changes as the drawing back and slight lifting of the corners of the mouth, the raising of the upper lip, which partially uncovers the teeth, and the curving of the furrows betwixt the corners of the mouth and the nostrils, (the naso-labial furrows,) which these movements involve. To these must be added the formation of wrinkles under the eyes—a most characteristic part of the expression—which is the further result of the first movements. The increased brightness of the eyes is probably the effect of their tenseness, due to the contraction of the adjacent muscles and the pressure of the raised cheek, though an acceleration of the circulation within the eyeball may have something to do with it.

This is very correct, and our lady readers, the very next time they smile, ought not to forget it. There may be, however, indulged in—by the opposite sex of course—the grim smile, and even the partners of our joys may indulge in the satirical smile, or even the sneer, which differs in some slight way from the happy smile. Then Mr. Sully describes the audible smile, which we call the laugh. What is the nature of the regular guffaw?

Like sighing and sobbing and some actions, it is an interruption of the natural rhythm of the respiratory process, in which inspiration and expiration follow one another at regular intervals. The obvious feature of this interruption in the case of laughter is the series of short, spasmodic expiratory movements by which the sounds are produced. These are, however, preceded by a less noticed inspiration of exceptional energy and depth. These interruptions of the ordinary respiratory movements involve an unusually energetic action of the large muscles by which the chest is expanded, viz.: those which secure the contraction, and so the ascent of the dome-shaped diaphragm, and those by the action of which the ribs are elevated.

The precise sounds of laughter have not yet been accurately phonographed. We should suppose that they would vary with the individual. The silvery laugh is highly poetical and non-existent. The pitch varies with the age of the laugher. What are, however, the physiological effects of laughter?

This effect is seen by the turgidity of the head and neck which appears after prolonged and violent laughing. In the second place, the exceptionally deep inspiration tends to expand the lungs with air and to drain off the blood from the veins into the heart. The manner in which these two actions, the deepened inspiration and prolonged expiration, alternate during a fit of laughter appears to secure a considerable advantage in respect both of accelerated circulation and more oxygenation of the blood.

Laugh too long and there may come collapse, for "the excitement of laughter, like that of wine, may in its measurement have to be adjusted to individual constitutions." Then when you laugh too long you start the tears. So you see that the careful study of laughter is not so easy after all. Sometimes laughter brings with it certain discomforts, and so we may repeat Shelley's lines:

> Our sincerest laughter
> With some pain is fraught.

You may educate yourself to laugh in an elegant manner. The person who explodes is wanting in good manners. It seems so curious that laughing should owe its source not alone to what is seen or heard, but to touch. You laugh—at least some people do—when they are tickled. Tickling is a very complex subject. Tickling may cause to some pleasant sensations, and to others really painful disturbances. Mr. Sully, taking his own case, writes: "The slightest touch from the shampooer's hand is to me distinctly 'nasty,' with an uncanny nastiness which I cannot hope to describe." There has been any quantity of theories employed to make clear what is the purpose of tickling, as one of the wants of nature, and Dr. Robinson has shown much ingenuity in this direction, but we are forced to believe that the reasons he gives for the utility of tickling stand on no firm basis. He will have it that it is a protective impulse.

Why savages laugh the author explains. It is supposable that they laugh for precisely the same reasons as do civilized people. The wild man perpetrates his joke, and it does not differ in quality from that of the cultured person. The development of laughter during the first years of life is exhaustively treated. The laughable in art is a most interesting chapter. At the conclusion of the volume Mr. Sully expresses his fears that the period of jolly laughter is passing away. He thinks that class antagonism, differences between the employer and the employed, have ended what he calls the "choral laughter of a whole people." The author's prognostics we hardly believe in. As far as England is concerned, we see no reason why conditions have changed there any more than in the United States. Where there is sorrow, near it there is joy. While one family cries another laughs. The tragedy of life is common to us all, but the Creator never willed it that there should be no happy interludes. One emotion is supplemented by another. Mr. Sully proposes that laughter should be cultivated, and so do we, and you find at the end of this most entertaining volume these words: "Pure and honest laughter, like mercy, blesses him that gives, and him that takes."

AN ESSAY ON LAUGHTER. Its Forms, Its Causes, Its Development, and Its Value. By James Sully. Cloth. Pp. 441. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

Spain and Her People.

SPAIN AND HER PEOPLE. By Jeremiah Zimmerman, LL. D. Illustrated from photographs. 8vo. Pp. 350. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

For him whose traveling is done mostly in his library Mr. Zimmerman's book would scarcely stand as a substitute for the magic carpet. As a guide-book it might win higher approval, for the author has conscientiously reported details, and has, moreover, in many cases placed at the disposal of his readers the benefit of his own experiences. But, in spite of this, one misses that anecdotal flavor which, when not carried to excess, relieves books of travel from the dreariness of mere guide-books.

The volume is arranged in chapters and sub-chapters dealing minutely with the places visited, describing the points of interest at each place, giving excellent information as to train service, &c., but for one not fortunate enough just at present to enjoy Mr. Zimmerman's opportunities of travel it is instructive, but scarcely exhilarating reading to learn that the trains are slow but sure and schedules are never changed—which latter is more than likely to inspire only regret in our own breasts at America's unreliable schedules. We are also informed that owing to the slow rate of speed in travel the author "did not suffer from dust or fear of accident." In another instance we read that upon passing the young King and his Queen Mother in the street the author "bowed courteously." Mr. Zimmerman looked carefully for the beauty of the Andalusians, but has concluded that American women are not only lovelier, but are also better dressed.

Throughout the book one finds the continuous use of the editorial "we," with one exception (Page 148,) which robs the narrative of much of that individual flavor which might otherwise have followed from a more direct personal contact with the author.

The Philippines.

A historical series, to be entitled "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803: Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples, Their History and Records of Catholic Missions, as Related in Contemporaneous Books and Manuscripts, Showing the Political, Economic, Commercial, and Religious Conditions of those Islands from Their Earliest Relations with European Nations to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," will be issued by the Arthur H. Clark Company of Cleveland, Ohio, in a limited edition of 1,000 numbered sets, of 50 volumes each. The work is translated from Spanish, French, Italian, Latin, and other originals, by the editors of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," Emma Helen Blair, A. M., and James Alexander Robertson, Ph. B. The introduction and notes are by Edward Gaylord Bourne, Professor of History in Yale University. There are also special contributions by well-known scholars and bibliographers. The illustrations, consisting of portraits, maps, plans, facsimiles, views of churches, convents, buildings, &c., are reproductions of Spanish originals, manuscripts, &c. The Bibliography of Philippina, one of the features of the work, will include not only printed books bearing upon the subject, but many interesting manuscript documents which are contained in Spanish archives. The first volume in the series will be issued about Jan. 20, and will be followed by a volume a month for six months, the others to follow at closer intervals.

JAN

FRENCH CATHEDRALS.

History of the Nation Told by Her Churches and Chateaux.*

FOREVER and forever will the original source of the Gothic be sought. So far the quest has not been successful. In her work, "French Cathedrals and Châteaux," the author says:

The subject of French architecture naturally divides itself into two parts—one devoted to the Gothic, and the other to the Renaissance style. Under the first are grouped the great cathedrals, and under the second the palaces and châteaux of France. This classification results from the fact that the chief monuments of the Gothic style are ecclesiastical, and those of the Renaissance, secular or domestic. There were, of course, many Gothic châteaux in France, and there are a few Renaissance churches, but a large proportion of the Gothic châteaux were either remodeled or destroyed at the beginning of the Renaissance period, and the Renaissance period was productive of secular rather than ecclesiastical building.

Hand in hand, indissolubly bound, go history and architecture. "The monuments of a nation are the record, sometimes the only one, of her life and faith." You may not appreciate the history of French architecture without familiarity with the men and the women who have figured in the annals of France. For reference, then, the author has given a historical outline of France with the record of the leading events.

Robert Louis Stevenson's words are worthy of being recalled when he sees a cathedral.

The height of the spires cannot be taken by trigonometry; they measure absurdly short, but how tall they are to the admiring eye! * * * I could never fathom how a man dares to lift up his voice to preach in a cathedral. What has he to say that will not be an anti-climax? For though I have heard a considerable variety of sermons, I never yet heard one that was as expressive as a cathedral. 'Tis the best preacher itself, and preaches night and day, not only telling you of man's art and aspirations in the past, but convincing your own soul of ardent sympathies.

The abbey church of St. Denis occupied consecrated ground, it is believed, as early as the third century. In 636 Dagobert replaced a chapel with an abbey, and so for many years St. Denis was not only the centre of religious power in France, but of royal authority also. Dagobert was buried in the church he had built, and in time St. Denis became the mausoleum of the French monarchs. It was the Abbé Segur who enlarged St. Denis. His work dates from between 1120 and 1140. The façade shows the characteristics of Gothic façades.

In historical interest St. Denis ranks second to no church in France. It is true the building as it now stands is largely a restoration, and that the Revolution scattered the bones of Kings and Queens to the four winds; but the fact remains that they were once buried under its walls, and that the Queens of France, with few exceptions, came to St. Denis to be crowned, two series of events which furnish a sufficiently long and splendid perspective of royal pageants, were other interest lacking, which is by no means the case.

Let us not be too critical as to the ways the French have of destroying public monuments, but in their fits of rage they are iconoclasts.

The destructive fury of the Revolution was naturally directed with special severity against the mausoleum of Kings; and St. Denis was not only despoiled of all ornament, but, as far as possible, ruined. The splendid tombs had not dated earlier than St. Louis, but when he rebuilt the nave of St. Denis, began also the erection there of monuments to the Kings of France. * * * These ancient and magnificent monuments were largely mutilated or destroyed, and the bones of generations of French Kings and Queens, taken from them and the crypt, were first subjected to all kinds of indignities, and then cast pell-mell into trenches dug in the neighborhood. * * * For twelve years St. Denis remained without a roof, which had first been stripped of its lead to make bullets.

Between Paris and Notre Dame there is the closest association. The erection of this, the most notable of cathedrals, it is believed began in 1163, and was probably due to the religious zeal of Louis VII. What is indeed wonderful is the rapidity with which the immense structure was completed. Of course it has been subjected to numerous restorations, but the essential characteristic features of Notre Dame are the same as existed in the latter half of the twelfth century. It may be considered "the first monumental success of the Gothic style," and has become "the model upon which were formed the other great cathedrals of France."

It is worth while, just here, to follow what the author writes concerning gargoyles, those grotesque animal forms which are so conspicuous not only in Notre Dame but in other Gothic buildings of the same period. The gargoyle is not to be considered entirely as a waterspout. It was of course necessary to throw the rainwater from an extensive roof far from the base of the edifice itself, or the result would have been the undermining of the foundations. The gargoyle is a marked feature of Gothic decorative sculpture.

Curious composite animals are also found peering over parapets or projecting from towers where their service is purely decorative. * * * It is true, of course, that the iconography of the great Gothic churches was fundamentally Christian, and it is not possible that these composite monsters were intended, as some authors suppose, to represent the powers of darkness, or sin, and suffering, or the evils that tempt the souls of men, which, in Christian art, must be set forth as well as the good. The Greeks had considered such subjects outside the scope of art, and had rendered practically nothing but ideals of the good and beautiful. Christianity, however, was founded upon the ideas of self-sacrifice and death, and more profound moral truths must be taught in Christian than in Greek art. The unhappy lot of the wicked must be set forth as a warning, the unlovely death upon the Cross which was to open the doors of Heaven must be depicted, as well as those principles of evil against which man must contend.

The understanding of the reasons for the cutting of carfcatures in the stones of Gothic cathedrals is not so readily appreciated. The author says: "If some of the subjects chosen for the decoration shock modern ideas of ecclesiastical decorum, it must be remembered that the church was the place chosen for burlesque festivals, and was frequently the scene of irreverent shows, such as the Feast of the Ass at Beauvais and the Fête of the Foolscap at Paris." The author follows the main events which owed their solemnity to Notre Dame. The last within the memory of many is the baptism of the Prince Imperial in 1856. Who would have ever imagined what was to be his fate: to be killed by the assagai of a savage in Africa. Well-written descriptions of Notre Dame of Chartres, Notre Dame of Laon, Notre Dame of Rouen, of Amiens, of St. Pierre Beauvais, follow. Lastly, that famous Cathedral of Paris is described. M. Violet le Duc writes of it: "It is one of the most splendid conceptions of the thirteenth century." This final summary of the Gothic, as expressed by the writer of the volumes under notice, is an excellent piece of criticism.

"A Gothic church is completely organic; therefore it may grow, or any part of it may grow, to the height or breadth of the power of the man to build. It is not restful as the Greek temple—the Parthenon was a perfect and finished creation, but the soaring lines of Notre Dame at Reims, and the magnificence of its elaboration, while more barbaric than that of the Greek, in its infinite variety, is far more stimulating * * * a great Gothic cathedral, perhaps more than any other achievement, reveals the daring of the Northern mind, and the intellectual brilliance of modern life.

In the second volume, all the best-known châteaux are described. With the Renaissance coming into vogue, the age of church building passed away. If the Renaissance is artificial in feeling, it abounds with graciousness. Beginning with Pierrefonds, Loches, Chaumont, and Chambord are described, and at the conclusion the Louvre, the Tuileries, and Versailles. Sometimes there were festivals held in these residences, and as often there were bloody tragedies. One almost forgets the beauty of the Renaissance when the tragical events in French history come to the front. Versailles, and its elegancies having been dwelt on, Clara Crawford Perkins writes:

Louis XIV. made it into a sort of Holy of Holies, enthroning himself as a god and surrounding his sacred person with the pomp and circumstance of an Oriental despot. From there he wielded a power grown in the last stages of absolutism, and from thence, while he brought this last barren monstrosity of the French Renaissance to its completion, he wrought the ruin of his house and of France. * * * Here in the palace of Versailles the absolutism of that power reached its culmination. Here it fed its last years upon the very life of the nation, and in wringing from the wretched and downtrodden people such a vast and useless pile as this, the "demon of the colossal" not only "got itself satisfied," but prepared the way for its own destruction.

The particular topics treated in the work require careful illustrations, and the prints are excellent.

*FRENCH CATHEDRALS AND CHÂTEAUX. By Clara Crawford Perkins. Two volumes. Cloth. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Vol. I. Pp. 230. Vol. II. Pp. 283. Boston: Knight & Millet. The two volumes, $4.

A Story of the Turf.

THOROUGHBREDS. By W. A. Fraser. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 405. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Of horsy romances, "Thoroughbreds" is the most particularly horsy. The leading characters are Lauzanne, The Dutchman, Diabolo, and the entire string. Trainers, jockeys, stablemen, bookies, and owners of racing establishments occupy but secondary places. You must be an enthusiastic frequenter of race courses to understand what Mr. Fraser writes about. If you are not well up in tips, "Thoroughbreds" would be enigmatical. How could you take to heart that one of the favorites came out at the tail end of the race because a dose of dope had been given the mare? Then, too, she was bothered because her rider wore a pair of spurs. The author is well posted in matters of the turf, for some one says that it is not the horse that wins, but the jockey. There must be, of course, people who buy the oats and the hay for the horses.

In the volume under notice, John Porter and Philip Crane own the crack animals. Porter runs horses because he loves them, while Crane is in the business for the money he can win. It makes no matter to the latter how he captures the stakes, and he is capable of all kinds of legitimate or dirty tricks. Porter is represented as the incarnation of race course purity. He has a daughter Allison. She knows so much about horses that it may have been that she was weaned with a mash. She has a brother who is rather green about the horse. It is a foregone conclusion that after a end of defeats, brought about by the tricks of his racing adversaries, it is Allison who at last, disguised as a jockey, lands her father's horse to victory. There is some rather uncertain story of a robbery of $1,000 in the romance. Anyhow, Mortimer, whose love for Allison has been of the most enduring and unselfish character, wins the pretty amazon. When the girl lifted Lauzanne over the string, she at the same time lifted a mortgage off her father's house and lot.

A Handbook of Birds.

HANDBOOK OF BIRDS OF THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. Including the Great Plains, Great Basin, Pacific Slope, and Lower Rio Grande Valley. By Florence Merriam Bailey. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 512. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Within convenient compass Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey has worked out a "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States." An examination of the index, some twenty-nine pages of closely printed matter, shows how many are individual birds described. Every bird has an accurate account of its color and particular markings, with measurements; its distribution, the nest, and its food. Then there follow some further particulars derived from leading authorities. Almost all the birds found in the book have clear and accurate pictures of them. Not only the ornithologist will appreciate the value of the book, but it will furnish the general public with a vast amount of information. The industry of the ladyis to be lauded, for the task has been a long one, requiring great research, and, above all, accuracy. At the beginning of the volume methods of preparing specimens are given. One novel feature is a map, giving the life zone of birds.

A Tale of Old New York.

THE HEART OF WOMAN. The Love Story of Catrina Rutherford Contained in Writings of Alexander Adams Transmitted to Harry W. Desmond. Pp. 1-311. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.50.

"The Heart of Woman," by Harry W. Desmond, is a story laid in New York in the early days of the Revolution and patterned after the ubiquitous historical novel to the extent of containing some real names and of being told in the first person by a rather prosy person called Alexander Adams, who, in this case, is not the hero himself, but his fidus Achates. In spite of the stirring times and the cause with which the author might have introduced the most exciting adventures into his tale, he seems to have taken special pains to keep at arm's length the great events which were taking place, and allows only the echoes of them to get into his pages.

New York City was in the possession of the British Army, but it is a very peaceful and rural picture that is presented by Mr. Desmond when two gallant rebels go riding along the pleasant country lanes which in 1776 traversed Manhattan Island, to pay a visit to Miss Catrina Rutherford at the Heathcote mansion in Greenwich Village, the present environs of Fourteenth Street, then the Summer resort of the Colonial grandees. There is a warship in the bay, but nothing more warlike than a pleasant interview took place on it in this story and even what promised to be a pretty quarrel between rebels and Tories in a Broadway taproom ends with little damage done except to tempers. At one point in the story there is a flight through the forest from Albany to the fort at Crown Point, and at another the hero is confined on one of the prison ships in New York Harbor, but even these excellent opportunities for harrowing details are greatly neglected by the author, thus showing that he is entirely devoid of the sensational instincts that form the sine qua non of success in the opinion of many writers of up-to-uate historical novels.

Mr. Desmond's plot hinges on his hero's indecision in affairs of the heart and his failure to find out which of two admirable women he really loves until he is irrevocably married to the wrong one. Ralph Tennant and Catrina Rutherford had grown up together as comrades, and just when that comradeship was renewed by the young man's return from his course of study at Oxford, and both were on the verge of discovering why their pleasure in being together once more was so much greater than had been their sorrow over parting, the troublous times with the mother country fell upon the Colonies, and Catrina was whisked off to Virginia for safe keeping. In those days of sailing packets and slow mails, Virginia was a long way from New York, and for many long months Catrina and Ralph were as much out of each other's worlds as if they had been on different planets. Still they had challenged each other to remember their friendship, and Catrina had begged a keepsake as a token between them until they should meet again. Ralph granted it—a ring of his mother's, which he slipped on her finger with a sentence which began, "When you return"—but was destined never to be finished, except in Catrina's heart.

Time passed, and while Catrina was learning in far-away Virginia how impossible it was to forget her old comrade, Ralph went to visit the gentleman whom he rescued in the taproom quarrel, dropped into a kind of second-hand love with his host's daughter Helen, and, quite unmindful of his compact with Catrina, proceeded to make her Mrs. Tennant. They came to New York on their wedding journey and there met Catrina, who had just come North, grown quite desperate in her loneliness and entirely unaware of all that had happened. Of course, in the new and unfavorable circumstances, the first glance between Ralph and Catrina reveals what they have never succeeded in concealing from any one but their incredibly blind selves, and tragedy enters upon the scene. It will be seen how well named was Mr. Desmond's story and how much depended upon the kind of fibre of which those two women's hearts were made. It is a somewhat trying test of devotion for a wife to be told point-blank that her husband loves another, and yet loves herself as he loved her at first, and wishes her to help him to remain loyal, but that is the situation which is imposed upon poor Helen Tennant, and out of which she comes with flying colors. Catrina is not far behind her in stoutness of heart. Whether Mr. Desmond's theory as to "the heart of woman" would work out satisfactorily in real life is a question—a rather doubtful question, considering the fact that all women are inclined to be more or less human and unreasonable where their affections are concerned. It would be hardly safe for any man to follow Mr. Ralph Tennant's example in unqualified candor as to his feelings.

For the rest, Mr. Desmond tells his story very well, except that he persists in calling Sir John Johnson "Sir Johnson," and does not invariably use the best of English, as where he makes his hero say, "Are you so strong that you never can falter in anything ever?"

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"TRUE HISTORY."

Sydney George Fisher's Theories About the American Revolution.*

THE author of a "true" history of the American Revolution must of course disagree with that which has previously been written on this subject and which does not specifically lay claim to veracity. He must advance new theories and, if he can, it will be to his advantage to promote a lively controversy. Mr. Fisher's book has the controversial tone well developed; it is all-pervasive, and yet the author is sufficiently skilful to prevent it from interrupting his narrative. He assumes an air of perfect candor and impartiality, but it is perfectly clear that he has theories to prove and means to do his utmost to prove them. These theories, on the merits of which his book, as a "true" history, must stand or fall, are that independence was a movement of long growth in the Colonies, and that the political sympathies of Lord Howe led him to avoid destroying the patriot cause when it was within his power to do so.

To maintain his first position, that independence was the grand central idea which led up to and sustained the Revolution, Mr. Fisher devotes the first half of the volume. The gradual divergence in thought and custom between the colonists and England is traced, and the Colonial disregard for attempted commercial restrictions of the mother country explained. "The Colonies," says Mr. Fisher, "did pretty much as they pleased for over a hundred years." But after Wolfe's victory on the Heights of Abraham and the withdrawal of hostile France from North America, England set about that "remodeling" of her Colonies which led to the Revolution. Whatever her reasons were, Great Britain left the Colonies largely to themselves till the close of the Seven Years' War, and then began what was to the Americans an intolerable system of regulation.

The fact of the matter was that the colonists had none of that abject reverence for Parliament which was and is to the Englishman a matter of course. James Otis's assertion that the rights of a Colonial Legislature in regard to its finances were as sacred as the rights of the House of Commons must indeed have been utterly incomprehensible to the average Englishman. Every one knows of the Stamp act and its repeal, the Townshend acts, the episode of the Boston Tea Party, England's retaliation with the Boston Port bill, and the support given to Boston and Massachusetts by the Continental Congress. But in his discussion of these topics Mr. Fisher is so taken up with his independence theory that he is at times very misleading. He wants to show that England was doing nothing to which the Americans, as colonists, could reasonably object, and that they would not have objected had they aimed at anything less than complete independence. On Page 51 he says that England prepared in 1764 a new system of taxation for the Colonies; a few lines below he says that this taxation of the Colonies was not a new idea. "There was," he says, "a regular system by which the British Secretary of State made requisitions on the Colonies, * * * stating the quota of money or supplies required from each." And this was the only regular system of getting a revenue from the Colonies. The other examples Mr. Fisher cites were the exceptions not the rule. Now a requisition is not a tax. The Colonial Assembly, if it saw fit, would vote the supply in return for some substantial aid or concession that it wanted, but the people who were thus taxed were represented in the Assembly and were not paying at the orders of England. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the Stamp act was the beginning of an essentially new system.

To the repeal of the Stamp act Mr. Fisher likewise gives a false coloring. He says it was suspended because it was regarded as inexpedient, but the "vast majority of Englishmen" believed that Parliament had the right to tax the colonists in all cases. Now, no less a person than William Pitt, of whom, by the way, Mr. Fisher speaks in a most flippant manner, advocated the repeal of the act because it had been "founded on an erroneous principle," and his ideas were supported by several of the peers. If England had the right to impose the distasteful taxes on the colonies, we can only say that she showed a most craven spirit in her virtual backdown, and to the loyal Englishman there must have been something singularly distressing about the august and revered Parliament withdrawing its acts and admitting that it had made mistakes. We do not think that Mr. Fisher has proved his independence theory. He gets over the difficulty of explaining how it was that there were men in England who sympathized with the American position, and who certainly did not desire American independence, by saying that these men were really Americans in their feelings, and ought to have migrated to this country. In spite of all his talk about "vast majorities," there was a very considerable party in favor of the American position in regard to taxation who were unwilling to force the colonists to an issue. "Burke, Barré, and their followers," says our author, "were not Englishmen. They were totally out of sympathy with the principles and tone of thought which had ruled England for centuries." Yet the position of these two men was essentially the position of Lord Chatham, and we had always thought he had a little something to do with ruling England, at least for a time.

Chapter VII. on "The Rights of Man" is extremely good, and Mr. Fisher lays much stress, and properly, on this doctrine, which was really at the foundation of the American Revolution. It is on this broad basis of inherent rights that the claims of our ancestors must ultimately rest. But they were not convinced for a very long while that these rights necessitated independence; that is, complete political separation. When they saw what they considered their just rights denied, and while Bunker Hill was fresh in their minds, they decided on independence. A few, like Samuel Adams, decided earlier, but the majority of the patriots did not.

The hundred-odd pages that deal with Gen. Howe's conduct form the most interesting part of this book. Gen. Howe had been a Whig member of Parliament, and strongly favored the policy of conciliation, and it is to his political attitude that Mr. Fisher attributes his gentle prosecution of the war. The British General's failure to follow up his dearly earned victory at Bunker Hill, his quick evacuation of Boston after Washington had fortified Dorchester Heights, his failure to prevent Washington's escape to New York after the battle of Long Island, and, most important of all, his refusal to co-operate with Gen. Burgoyne, all these, Mr. Fisher thinks, examples of his Whig policy. But in the endeavor to prove his case the author again gives a false coloring to his narrative. For example, after reading his account of Bunker Hill one is inclined to censure Howe severely for not following up and destroying the patriot forces. As a matter of fact, Howe could not have been expected to take a vigorous offensive with considerably over one-third of his force stretched on that bloody hillside.

For a while he was at the mercy of his enemy, and if a general American counter attack had been ordered, after the second British repulse, there is no doubt that dreadful havoc would have been wrought by the patriots, and Howe's command virtually annihilated. Again, Mr. Fisher's narrative makes it appear that nothing but unpardonable and willful negligence on Howe's part would have accounted for his allowing Washington to fortify Dorchester Heights. But one is at a loss to see why Howe was any more culpable than Gage, when the latter allowed the Americans to occupy Breed's Hill. Was Gage also an American sympathizer? Likewise, we are expected to believe that Howe would early have captured the American force when it was fortified on Harlem Heights. But really Howe did try to break through the American centre, and was repulsed at the Battle of Harlem Heights, of which battle Mr. Fisher makes no mention. It is perfectly credible that Howe's politics should have influenced him as a General, but it is inconceivable that a man of military reputation should have acted as he is here represented to have done.

In addition to regarding Howe as our best friend, we are expected to believe that Cornwallis, after waging vigorous and relentless war in South Carolina, suddenly became bereft of his senses, presented the Americans with two-thirds of his army, and proceeded to lose the other third at Yorktown. Even Mr. Fisher cannot explain Cornwallis's behavior. A partial solution of the question how we ever did win might be offered by saying that the Americans had a little more force and ability than Mr. Fisher is willing to admit. If the patriot army was a mere handful of undisciplined men, prone to mutiny and desertion, disheartened after every reverse, giving up all hopes of success, as Mr. Fisher thinks, then we must admit that treason and insanity were the characteristics of British Generalship.

*THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Sydney George Fisher. With twenty-four illustrations and maps. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

The Spelling of "Negro."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Nov. 29 Mr. J. M. Doddy asserts that the word "negro" when applied to the colored people should in his opinion be spelled with a capital "N." In your issue of Dec. 27 "G. P." takes the opposite view and quotes Burke, Macaulay and others in support of his opinion that it should be spelled with a small "n."

In applying to this case the principles of standard English I think the following will be found to be correct. The word negro means dark or dark-colored. It is not a derivative word like the word African. There is equal propriety in writing the word "reds" or the words red men when applied to Indians with a capital that there is in writing the word negro with a capital when applied to the African race.

A. J. CHIPMAN.

United States Geological Survey, Washington, Dec. 30, 1902.

Delightful Max Beerbohm.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Interesting in the extreme is the paragraph this morning in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of which Max Beerbohm's forthcoming novel is the topic of discussion. How delightful this book is sure to be!

Max—caricaturist, (but not a serious one, as your paragrapher avers, for this tedious state never, I am sure, envelops him,) frivolous philosopher, amusing essayist, hostile and delightfully prejudiced critic—Max is the most entertaining writer of English to-day. Moreover, his amazingly chosen words are made into as gracefully turned sentences as any living author's. Max never bores us. Could we wish more?

AUBREY SPINAGE.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 27, 1902.

THE VERSIFIERS.

More Books of Poems Fresh from the Presses.*

IT is easy to think of the poet who writes over the name of "Owen Innsly," as Mr. Archer, in his recent volume on "Poets of the Younger Generation," says he has tried to write of each of those considered by him, "as if he or she were the only poet of the younger generation in England or America." The contents of this unassuming volume are rich in the qualities that make true poetry moving to the heart and stimulating to the mind, and the reader is neither haunted by the echoes of great poems plagiarized nor irritated into wishing that he might catch some such echoes. Even where the verse is avowedly "after the antique" it has not the quality of imitation, but seems to have found its individual expression spontaneously and almost in spite of the author's intention. The metrical forms are in the main simple and well managed, but the distinction of the poems as a collection lies chiefly in the concentration of the feeling and the poise and delicacy of the expression. The frequent recurrence of the minor strain gives an effect that is neither sombre nor morbid, merely suggestive of the deepening of thought and the soberer outlook that must come with maturity if the ripening nature is sound and normal. One of the most characteristic if not the most technically satisfying of the poems is the following:

QU'AND MEME.

When my hour strikes,
And my dislikes and likes,
Hatreds and many loves,
Like flocks of weary doves,
Fold all their burnished wings,
And passing out of things
I am no more—

Even at that hour
Oh! let my splendid dower
Of joy and light
Rise up before my sight,
Mocking the flushing skies,
Pailing the paradise
To which those souls aspire
Who on this earth here higher
Soared never more.

Nor, looking back,
Shall I cry: Wo! alack!
Gentle the hand that led,
And light upon my head
The weight of life,
Much bliss and little strife,
Remembering this,
On the dim death shall kiss,
Smiling the while,
Shall rest an answering smile
Forevermore.

But not too late
Reach me, oh! call of Fate!
While my heart still can beat,
While my feet still are fleet,
Walking love's ways,
While my voice still can praise,
Into the night
Call me where glad daylight
Pierces no more.

And—one more boon—
Let it be late or soon
When it is done
Let it be done; no sun
Rise on another land,
But the grave's icy hand
Hold me, securely keep,
That I may only sleep,
Sleep evermore.

The weak ending of the second stanza and the absurd opening lines of the third stanza are not sufficient to destroy the vital emotion and reserved simplicity of the whole. Other poems, "Submission," "Compensation," even the somewhat inadequate "Tantalus," alike show the not too common spirit of sturdy gratitude for the gifts of life, which doubtless has been strengthened by allegiance to Browning, who is hailed in a eulogistic stanza as "chief poet of our race and time."

Less emotional and less individual are the little poems which Evaleen Stein has brought together under the attractive title "Under the Trees Again." They are filled with a pleasant sense of wholesome outdoor life and the love of it, as soothing as the pictures of some of the minor Pre-Raphaelite painters whose foregrounds were such miracles of close observation and faithful rendering, and whose pictures had so little of the disturbing and exciting influence of great art. Nothing could be more placid, more undramatic, and gently natural in the common acceptation of the word than these friendly apostrophes to redbirds, thrushes, sparrows, roses, bindweed, April mornings, and September noons. We quote "A Wood Fancy":

The mandrakes lift, like little mosques,
Their domes between the vines,
And butterflies for worshippers
Are flocking to their shrines.

And from tall, tapering mullein towers
And minarets of green
The honey bee muezzins drone
To bloodroot buds between.

That pilgrimwise along the road
Come trooping to the light,
In pale green caftans closely wound
And turbans spotless white.

While all the way with budding things
Is tufted thicker than
The praying mats the Persian weaves
In streets of Ispahan.

And listen with a lordly note,
Like joyous burst of drums,
In gorgeous gown of gold and black
The oriole Sultan comes!

The poems of Edith Thomas are appropriately illustrated by the motto of the Gorham Press—"Arti et Veritati." In all her work her technical proficiency is notable. Whether she expresses a commonplace emotion or idea (and it must be confessed that the commonplace frequently dogs her inspiration) or finds in her poetry a voice for high intellectual perception and ardent imagination she is equally in command of her instrument, although sometimes she uses it carelessly. Her effects, in the main, are those that come from the faithful, if not from the passionate, pursuit of beauty. She is seldom willing to sacrifice a form beautiful in itself for the sake of expressing more poignantly in a more rugged form a feeling adapted to the latter; and this at times works injustice to her gift. The following, for example, fine in conception and noble in utterance, is written to a metre from which dignity and solemnity can be wrested only by an effort of the voice in overcoming the lilt and slowing the natural pace of the measure:

GUARDING THE PASS.

There, as thou liest, beloved, thy lips at parley with naught—
There, as thou liest, beckoning to naught with thy wavering hand—
Thine eyes unbeholding or filled but with pageants by fantasy wrought—
Thy legions of life in revolt and fain at a sign to disband,
To be gone at a breath—
There, as thou liest, I, all the night, like a sentinel stand
Guarding the Pass that leads to the Land of the Shadow of Death!

All the long night, O beloved, I listen and watch in my place;
There is none that is with me not one; but single of hand I must fight;
Even the stars that were wont to look down with compassioning grace,
Now brighten and glow with desire to draw into heaven thy light;
And the wind at the casement saith,
"Release the loved soul!"—I am one against many—alone in the night,
Guarding the Pass that leads to the Land of the Shadow of Death!

The discontent one feels with the defects of such qualities is, however, that which comes from the disappointment of exceptional promise not wholly fulfilled. Given a mind to which poetry seems a natural medium of expression for both its lighter and its deeper thoughts; a talent for the adjustment of the poetic idea to the poetic form, and the careful training of a natural gift into a sincere art, and one reasonably expects much from the product. We add one other characteristic poem in which the delicate whimsical treatment precisely suits the suggestion conveyed:

THE LOVER'S WORLD.

They were all more subtle than I,
Who moved in blind rapture among them,
"That our notes are new, we deny,
A thousand times over we've sung them,
Be it thrush or linnet or dove!"
"Nay, but ye birds, one and all,
Now sing with a rounded completeness,
From matin to vesper call;
Where got ye that marvelous sweetness?"
"From the voice of the soul of thy love!"

They were all more subtle than I,
Who knelt in rapt worship before them,
"The roses of Summers gone by,
Did thou so praise, so adore them,
And set them all roses above?"
"Nay, but ye are not the same—
Ye bloom with a beauty supreme;
Where got ye that delicate flame,
Half veiling your petals?" "O dreamer!
From the light of the soul of thy love!"

*THE LOVE SONGS AND OTHER POEMS. By Owen Innsly. New York: The Grafton Press.

AMONG THE TREES AGAIN. By Evaleen Stein. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

THE DANCERS, AND OTHER LEGENDS AND LYRICS. By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press. $1.50.

A Champion for Ambrosine.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was interested to read in your last issue a letter signed "A. A. G.," in which the writer, self-styled "An Old-Fashioned Woman," takes up a veritable butterfly of a current book and breaks it on the wheel of her anger. I refer to that clever and entertaining little volume, "The Reflections of Ambrosine," written by the young Englishwoman who wrote "The Visits of Elizabeth," Elinor Glyn. "A. A. G." thinks it should never have been published, and she insinuates that it might not have been published in former times, which were more "decent and seemly" than the present. When we recall some of the books of former times, this suggestion seems irrelevant. As to "Ambrosine," she is well worth knowing—she is always entertaining and never a bore, and she draws for us a picture of that "smart set" in which she moves that is instructive, though it may only serve as a means of self-gratulation to "old-fashioned women." It shows what a certain stratum of society can be when people set about making it so, and we who are not of it may rejoice over the fact. But may we not read about it when it is so cleverly and, alas, truthfully described? Must all our literature be written for the young person? It has not been so written in the past. Nor could we share some of those works of real literature which it would be necessary to remove in order to make a thoroughly innocuous path through the libraries for this same young person. The Academy published not long ago a politely scathing article on "The Isolation of English Fiction," in which the writer compared his countrymen's novels to those of foreign authors, quite to the disadvantage of the English books. He blamed the English novelists for their "pretty sentimentality," and accused them of limited views and blindness to the truth. And this is the inevitable outcome of a literature designed with a special view to "the young person." However, there were many precepts, some of them noble, laid down for the guidance of Ambrosine by her grandmother which could be followed with advantage by many of our young or old people to-day, which so very, too, of the dignified and formal manners of the past. How does it happen that your "old-fashioned" correspondent overlooks these good points to dwell only upon the bad? May I ask if this is enlightening criticism? And are we to be so mightily concerned?

IMPATIENT READER.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

"The Circle."

"The Circle," by Miss Kathrine C. Thurston, will be published the last of this month by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is a character study, and deals with a very humble family of Jews who keep a curiosity shop in London. The daughter is a very remarkable girl, and goes upon the stage, where she soon becomes very successful. Miss Thurston is an Irish lady, who has lived much in London society. She develops the theme of her story from the following quotation: "In youth we fancy life to be a straight line; later, we find it is a circle, in which the present presses on the future and the future on the past."

1903

HISTORIC SHIPS.

Frederic Stanhope Hill's Book on Famous Verses of Our Navy.*

THERE are four customary methods of writing naval history—by taking individual commanders, wars as a whole, separate engagements or by treating the navy as an entity. A fifth method has now been followed by Lieut. Frederic Stanhope Hill, who has taken twenty-six historic ships of the United States Navy and related the story of each in separate chapters with interesting illustrations, some of which are now published for the first time. The author calls attention to the curious fact, as one of the reasons for putting naval history in this shape, that almost all American naval history of any importance up to the time of the civil war, with the exception of the battles on Lakes Erie and Champlain, has been comprised in actions between single ships. There were no squadron engagements like that of Nelson at Trafalgar or Sampson at Santiago previous to the rebellion. Another curious feature of Lieut. Hill's book is that it embraces sketches of some of the Confederate ships of war, such as the Sumter, Merrimac, Alabama, Arkansas, and Tennessee. In explanation of this novel departure in the writing of American naval history the author, who served with Farragut in the Hartford, says:

> The writer believes a reunited people may well forget, after forty years, the animosities of the civil war, and recognizes the fact that those ships were commanded by American officers trained in our naval service, whose bravery, skill, and endurance, displayed against heavy odds, were part of a common heritage of which we, who mayhap fought against them, are justly proud.

In an interesting introduction to this work Rear Admiral Belknap lays emphasis upon the value of the navy to the nation, and quotes from a recent speech of Senator Hoar in the Senate wherein the extreme view on this point was expressed as follows:

> Our independence in the Revolution was won on the sea. What compelled Lord North and the unwilling monarch to make peace was the rate of insurance on English commerce. It was not the French alliance. It was not the French troops under Rochambeau. It was the New England sailors and other maritime States who won our independence. The rates of insurance in the Mediterranean on British ships before the French alliance went up to 28 per cent. because of the work of Paul Jones, Abram Whipple, and men like them, and hundreds of naval commanders as privateers or in our little navy, who had inspired such terror at sea by their valor that British commerce could not live any longer.

In telling again the story of the ships identified with the Revolution and the war of 1812—vessels like the Essex, the Constellation, and the Bon Homme Richard, whose names must be ever glorious—Lieut. Hill presents in a new and interesting form some of the most stirring chapters of early American history. The remarkable fact is pointed out by Rear Admiral Belknap that in every year after the Declaration of Independence we had at sea in our cruisers and letters of marque from 40,000 to 50,000 men against the enemy, or more than Washington ever had at any one time under his command as Continentals, French contingent, and militia, and that the 16,000 British seamen captured on the high seas was only 6,000 less than the total number of the enemy who surrendered to the armies of Washington and his Generals as the result of their campaigns in all parts of the land. The American Navy in those days was, so far as actual facts could show, in the same condition it is to-day—the best relatively in the world. Not only had Britons misjudged it, but Americans also failed to realize its importance as the war of 1812 approached. President Madison and his advisers had so little faith in the navy, weak in ships as it was in contrast with the overwhelming strength of the British marine, that they proposed to lay its ships up in port out of all harm's way.

But happily Commodores Stewart and Bainbridge prevailed upon the President to change his views, and the never-to-be-forgotten individual actions of the war were the result, the British making only one notable capture, that of the Chesapeake, as against a large number on the part of the Americans, who were again seen to be masters of the ocean. Those were the days of wooden ships propelled by sail, of three-deckers counting their guns by the dozen, when seamanship consisted of a knowledge of ropes and sails, and "the weather gauge" was an important thing in fighting. How sad were naval officers of the old school when American ingenuity by the construction of the Monitor and Merrimac changed all these conditions and, as they said, turned over the command of the sea to Britain with her steel and iron mills and mechanical skill! Americans were admittedly the greatest sailors, but navies no longer needed sailors, only engineers, it was said, when tide and wind were eliminated and battleships consisted of only three parts—engines, machine guns, and armor. All the old science of strategy and tactics was changed, and the fighting of a sea battle consisted merely of the turning of a handle or the pressing of a button. Even Admiral Farragut was "sore on" the new ships. But, as Lieut. Hill shows, he and his fellows were not only quick to adapt themselves to the new conditions, but the Americans of to-day are leaders in naval construction and organization, as were their ancestors before them, possessing now the only great navy of any European or American power that has been successfully tried under the modern conditions. No one knows what the Terrible could do. Everybody knows what the Oregon could do.

Torpedo warfare, which is supposed to be such an up-to-date thing, was thoroughly understood by Farragut when at Mobile Bay he exclaimed "Damn the torpedoes!" and ran his ship across the mines, an example followed by Dewey at Manila. Complete and brilliant as was Sampson's victory at Santiago, it was no more so than those of Paul Jones, Isaac Hull, and Decatur against a stronger foe. The fact has been established that naval science is a "continuing science," and that in spite of all changes in ships and armament control of the sea goes with the men who know it. Lieut. Hill's book covers ships of the three great periods: the old style, the transition ship, and the modern ship, his volume embracing chapters on the Maine, the Olympia, and the Oregon, whose records are so recent as not to need description. Attention naturally fastens upon those two brilliant stars in American naval annals, the Alabama and Monitor, which in themselves represented all the characteristics of the transition ships and whose fame will never die. In the case of the Alabama her immortality was perhaps achieved by the extraordinary nature of her end—raked and riddled by the Kearsarge in what many declare to have been the last naval duel that will ever be fought. The fame of the Alabama rests on achievement, that of the Monitor on demonstration. She proved to the whole world in a single action that the day of sails and wooden ships was over, that henceforward steam alone, combined with big guns and heavy armor, must rule the sea and that the warship of the future must be what we see to-day in the Oregon—a piece of mechanism.

Very interesting in Lieut. Hill's book is his chapter on the grand old Hartford and his descriptions of Admiral Farragut, to whose memory the work is dedicated. Some hitherto unpublished photographs of Farragut embellish the book, including one taken on the quarterdeck of the Hartford in Mobile bay in 1864, showing Farragut, with Flag Captain Percival Drayton, amid ship appurtenances that now seem strangely out of date. Other vessels whose histories are given in addition to those already mentioned are the Alfred, Ranger, Reprisal, Hornet, Wasp, Enterprise, Old Ironsides, United States, Lawrence, Saratoga, Fulton, New Ironsides, Kearsarge, and Merrimac.

*TWENTY-SIX HISTORIC SHIPS. The story of certain famous vessels of war in the navies of the United States and of the Confederate States of America, from 1775 to 1902. By Frederic Stanhope Hill, late United States Navy, author of "Twenty Years at Sea," "The Story of the Lucky Little Enterprise," &c. With an introduction by Rear Admiral George Eugene Belknap, United States Navy, (retired.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

An Advocate Against Zionism.

ASPECTS OF THE JEWISH QUESTION. By A Quarterly Reviewer. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 98. With a map. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The anonymous author of "Aspects of the Jewish Question" is a strong opponent of Zionism. Endowed with a particularly pungent style, and possessing perfect freedom in religious thought, as well as due respect for the creeds of others, the volume is a spirited attack directed against those who believe that the exodus of the Jews is one of the necessities of to-day. How can you better the conditions of the Jew when he is assailed from various quarters, with the cries of "Be Christians!" "Be Aryans!" "Be Zionists!" and "Be off!" For the leading advocate of Zionism, Dr. Theodore Herzl, the author expresses the greatest respect and admiration, but thinks he is mistaken.

Looking at the matter in a practical way, first, it may be asked, What reliance is there to be placed on Turkey? How stable is Turkey? What about the conduct of the leading European powers in the future? Would not the planting of "another weak State" be an increase "in that troublesome ward of invalids?" Does there actually exist "a longing for Palestine"? The writer of the volume dwells at length on the practical side of Zionism, for he wants to know what are the legal safeguards "dependent on the good will of a Mohammedan Prince." Referring to certain interviews between the Sultan and Dr. Herzl, he declares that "it is already certain that his Majesty has been smiling through his sleeve."

The casual reader might think that the author was more of a realist than an idealist, but this is not the case. Jews, he thinks, are made to suffer, as in Russia, or Roumania, so that they may chasten the barbarians who oppress them. Survival, he declares is a sacred mission. It cannot be said that orthodoxy finds a partisan in the writer of this volume. He thinks that the Jewish youth, growing up amid Western ideas, "revolts from this religion of 'pots and pans,' and misses the spiritual meaning which consecrates the symbolism." At the conclusion of the work there are many tables, giving statistics of Jewish population, with a map indicating what may be the density of the Jewish race in Europe, Northern Africa, and the East.

A Novel by F. T. Bullen.

Frank T. Bullen's first genuine novel, entitled "A Whaleman's Wife," will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. early this month. It is the story of a young girl who marries a visiting whaling Captain in Vermont while her lover is on a visit in Boston. She accompanies her husband on a long whaling voyage, and the distracted lover joins the crew of another whaler. The rustic Yankee from the Green Mountain State is long tried as with fire, and develops into a hero of the highest type, whose hopes are fulfilled in the end. Mr. Bullen's characters and scenes are not at all like those in his former story, "The Cruise of the Cachelot," which has for its theme also the whaling industry.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY INGERSOLL BOWDITCH. By His Son, Vincent Y. Bowditch. (In 2 vols.) 8 vo. Pp. vi.-337-397. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net per set.

THE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS. With Special Reference to Athens. By Charles Burton Gulick. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-375. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG LIFE. By Joseph Packard. 8vo. Pp. 305. Washington, D. C.: Byron S. Adams. $2.25.

MEMORIAL OF THE MOST REVEREND MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN, D. D., Third Archbishop of New York. Compiled and published by authority. 8vo. Pp. xii.-234. New York: The Catholic Library Association.

MYTHOLOGICAL JAPAN; OR, THE SYMBOLISM OF MYTHOLOGY IN RELATION TO JAPANESE ART. Illustrations drawn in Japan by native artists. By Alexander F. Otto and Theodore S. Holbrook. 8vo. Pp. 65. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $7.50.

JOHN MACKENZIE, South African Missionary and Statesman. By W. Douglas Mackenzie. 12mo. Pp. xii.-504. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

OUTLINE HISTORY OF ANNAPOLIS AND THE NAVAL ACADEMY. Compiled by M. C. Dugan. 8vo. Pp. 68. Baltimore: H. G. Eichelberger.

Religious.

THE DIVINE QUESTION. By Lionel Josephare. 16mo. Pp. 32. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. (Paper.)

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by more than 400 scholars and specialists. Isidore Singer, projector and managing editor. Complete in 12 volumes. Illustrated. Folio. Volume III. Pp. xxiii.-684. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE DEATH OF CHRIST. Its Place and Interpretations in the New Testament. By James Denney. 12mo. Pp. xix.-254. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

REASON, FAITH AND AUTHORITY IN CHRISTIANITY. Being the Paddock Lectures in 1901-1902. By Alfred Magill Randolph. 12mo. Pp. 272. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.20.

THEOLOGY'S EMINENT DOMAIN AND OTHER PAPERS. By William Reid Huntington. 12mo. Pp. 129. New York: Thomas Whittaker. (Paper.)

A HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY. From St. Paul to Bishop Brooks. A Manual for General Reading and for Use in the Sunday Schools. By William Edward Gardner. 12mo. Pp. 201. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents net.

THE NEXT STEP IN EVOLUTION. The Present Step. By I. K. Funk. 16mo. Pp. 101. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. (Two copies.)

Essays and General Literature.

SHAKESPEARE'S ART. Studies on the Master Builder of Ideal Character. By James H. Cotter. 12mo. Pp. 183. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

THE DEEPER TEACHINGS OF PLANT LIFE. By Hugh Macmillan. 12mo. Pp. viii.-388. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.20 net.

Travel and Description.

ACROSS COVETED LANDS; OR, A JOURNEY FROM FLUSHING (HOLLAND) TO CALCUTTA OVERLAND. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vi.-461-viii.-458. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

RURAL ENGLAND. Being an Account of Agricultural and Social Researches Carried Out in the Years 1901 and 1902. By H. Rider Haggard. In two volumes. Illustrations and maps. 8vo. Pp. xxv.-384-622. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $15 per set.

Educational.

MOORE'S HORACE'S ODES, EPODES, AND CARMEN SAECULARE. Edited by Clifford H. Moore. 12mo. Pp. 465. New York: The American Book Company. $1.50.

WOLFSON'S ESSENTIALS IN ANCIENT HISTORY. By Arthur Mayer Wolfson. Half leather. 8vo. Pp. 528. New York: The American Book Company. $1.50.

Fiction.

PIPE DREAMS AND TWILIGHT TALES. By Birdsall Jackson. 12mo. Pp. 290. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co.

A SONG OF A SINGLE NOTE. A Love Story. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. Pp. 330. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Juvenile.

MOLLIE AND THE UNWISEMAN. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. Square 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Net, $1.00.

FOUR LITTLE INDIANS; OR, HOW CARROLL "GOT EVEN." By Ella Mary Coates. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. Net, 50 cents.

The Drama.

PLAYS. By Bert Finch. 8vo. Pp. 40. Louisville, Ky.: Press of John P. Morton & Co.

Miscellaneous.

THE OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS. Twentieth Series. 1902. 12mo. Boston: The Directors of the Old South Work, Old South Meeting House. (Paper.)

MILLIONAIRES OF AMERICA. Caricatures by Max Cramer de Furtails and C. de Fornaro. Folio. New York: The Medusa Publishing Company.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES OF THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, held at Minneapolis, Minn., July 7-11, 1902. 8vo. Pp. viii.-1,021. Published by the association.

THE BAKERS' BOOK. A Practical Handbook of the Baking Industry in all Countries. Profusely illustrated, translated, edited, and published by Emil Braun. Volume I. 8vo. Pp. 576. Published by the editor, Bath Beach, N. Y.

Altered Verses.

Will Carleton, the author of "Songs of Two Centuries," was invited to take part at the dedication of a soldier's monument in Akron, Ohio, and prepared an elaborate poem for the occasion. The exercises had to be postponed to the afternoon on account of a heavy storm in the morning, and when the audience gathered the sun was shining brightly. Mr. Carleton, utilizing this fact with his audience, changed the last six lines of his poem as follows:

And as the clouds that vexed this morning's sky
Have vanished like a dream before the eye,
And as above this weeping Summer day,
God, smiling, bent and kissed her tears away,

So He will lift grief's clouds around us spread,
And smiles e'en now above our patriot dead.

THE DEEPS OF DELIVERANCE.

By FREDERIK VAN EEDEN. Translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson. With an introduction by Will H. Dircks. 120. Net, $1.20; by mail, $1.35.

"Van Eeden is described by continental and English critics as the most distinguished living Dutch writer of fiction. The book is a remarkable study of the life of a woman whose sensibilities from time to time get the better of her self control. It reveals the warfare between the good promptings of a woman's heart and the mighty inclination to take happiness at any cost, a warfare that culminates in the triumph of the better nature. * * * The story is most impressive and penetrating."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"A masterly study of a woman's nature."—Cleveland Leader.

"A story the truth and intensity of which must appeal to the growing class of readers who follow the higher tendencies of European fiction. The heroine Hedwig finds at last after strong conflicts a guiding principle for her life."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"The story traces with singular daring and realism, marked always by its moral significance, the evolution of the soul of a woman. * * * The author is an artist who concerns himself with the more intimate details of life."—Burlington Free Press.

"The story is characterized by a realism that is distinct and startling, but seldom unpleasant. * * * It deserves a wide reading among English-speaking people if only because of the popular subject with which it deals."—Public Opinion.

"Van Eeden is one of the most popular of the Dutch novelists of the day. One of his earlier books has had a popularity in the Netherlands similar to that of 'David Harum' in America. The new story must be read by those who wish to keep abreast with the literature of Europe."—Buffalo Express.

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IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR JANUARY

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 3, 1903.—16 PAGES.

LITERARY MEN.

It is really very kind of Mr. George W. Smalley to give us, through the medium of McClure's Magazine for January, his "Personal Recollections and Appreciations" of "English Men of Letters." Both because he has incidentally known so many of them in his long service in London, and also because, while he was there, his attention was so much taken up as to be nearly monopolized with British personages of so much more "actuality" and importance than, in the British social scheme of things mere men of letters can, at least in their lifetimes, reasonably aspire to be. Nevertheless Mr. Smalley has in his less responsible moments met, as is evinced by this second paper of his such British authors as Mr. Kipling, of whom indeed he tells us nothing that might not be hearsay. Mrs. Humphry Ward, Anthony Trollope, George du Maurier, Thomas Hardy, W. S. Gilbert, "Labby," and Archibald Forbes. A strangely promiscuous company, it will be admitted, for Mr. Smalley to have known. And about all of them he has, as is his wont when he reminisces, something interesting to tell.

Sometimes the things he has to tell are not altogether scrutable, as when he says of Mr. Kipling that "we have forgiven him much, for there was much to forgive." The inscrutability of this proposition lies in the ambiguity of the "we." Does Mr Smalley mean Americans, or does he mean Englishmen, or does he mean simply "persons of condition"? If the last, we can fully understand him and even agree with him. There has been no more noticeable disorderer of big wigs in the British Empire in modern times than Mr. Kipling. Dukes must almost necessarily be shy of him. But that either the American or the British public has "much to forgive" Mr. Kipling will, we think, be news to each public. There is often an irritating ambiguity about Mr. Smalley's "we," but this is a particularly interesting instance. Nobody knows better than he that a pronoun ought both to "agree with" and to refer to its actual substantive, expressed or understood. To make it ambiguous is to commit a fault in the lack of clarity, a fault from which Mr. Smalley, for the most part, is even conspicuously free.

The reminiscent's remarks about Mrs. Humphry Ward are particularly adapted to arouse those emotions which all the reminiscent's remarks are more or less calculated to excite. "I don't know what it is about that man," Robert Louis Stevenson observed to some chance acquaintance, "but he excites in me passions that would disgrace hell." A similar inability to tell "what it is" about Mr. Smalley will leave most readers inarticulate when they read his remarks about the author of "Robert Elsmere" and "Eleanor":

> Her social horizon has broadened a good deal since those earlier Elsmere days. The migration from Russell Square to Grosvenor Place indicates well enough this expansion of the social limit of view.

Now what on earth, the hasty reader who likes to know about writers might say, can this possibly have to do with it? When a woman has made a striking literary success by throwing into the form of fiction her uncle's notion of the Church of England as a "National Society for the Promotion of Goodness," without any dogma attached, why not simply consider what the woman is and what she has done? If she made enough success to "migrate" from an unfashionable to a fashionable quarter, what can that possibly have to do with the case? The work is the same. The reminiscent insists that the woman is not the same. But that seems only to denote that, with her "migration," as the reminiscent describes it, she for the first time, as the poet describes it, "swam into his ken."

The reminiscent has, in his own phrase, "much to forgive" Mr. Labouchère. But he makes it clear that he does not forgive any of it. In point of fact, as a chronic and prepense dislocator of big wigs and annoyer of dignitaries, "Labby" is a more embittered foe to the "Established Constitution in Church and State" than even Mr. Kipling himself. He need not and probably does not expect any consideration from the vindicator of the Establishment. Whether he does or not he will not get it. In these reminiscences he is put in his own place with an emphasis that can justly be described only as a dull thud.

Anthony Trollope kept a good house, held a public office, and is fairly entitled to the reminiscent's notice. But it would be too much to expect the reminiscent to remember things accurately about him. Hence it is natural enough that, while Trollope is perfectly well known by those who have nothing more important than his work to busy themselves with, to have bragged that he wrote three thousand words a day and every day. Mr. Smalley should say that "each morning he wrote eight hundred words, no more, no less."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Smalley may be induced to continue these delightful and most illuminating reminiscences.

READING SHAKESPEARE.

The number of those who really read all of the plays and poems written by Shakespeare, or colorably attributed to him in whole or in part, is probably not great. No one not a professional student of the poet or of the sort of literature in which his work stands alone need to be ashamed of laxity in this regard, for there is much in what is generally taken as Shakespeare that is a weariness to the mind, and the chaff which one must lightly brush aside to get at the precious grain is sometimes sadly dirty. And yet the grain is really so precious that it is a pity to lose any considerable part of it, and the general reader is justified in resorting to what may be looked upon as a device to sustain his interest should it flag. Such a device there is, legitimate in itself, and if pursued with a modicum of good will one that will yield substantial results. It is reading the works of Shakespeare in the order of their writing as near as that can be determined.

Of course that order is by no means exactly ascertained, and there are libraries of polemic discussion upon it. But for the purpose we have suggested it is not necessary that the reader should have an exact chronology. Indeed, so far as concerns the spurring of the interest, it may be accomplished by a chronology seriously incorrect. But one is not exposed to that. For practical ends the English-speaking reader may trust to the dates calculated by Sidney Lee in his admirable work, and to the reasoning from internal and other evidence which he provides. Taking the works in this order, it will prove a delightful stimulus to the sense of intimacy with the great poet to associate his work with the passing year from about the age of twenty-seven to about the age of forty-seven, and to imagine that we are tracing the unfolding of his marvelous mind, the advancing and varying experience of his rich nature. To pass with him step by step along the splendid journey from the "Comedy of Errors," the subtlest and most brilliant of farces, to the witching comedy of "The Tempest," from the fancifully sweet tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" to the tragedy of the primal passions in "Lear" and "Macbeth," is a pretty good way to achieve something like personal companionship with the poet and to conceive for him the love that

> Alters not with his brief hours and weeks,
> But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

This process is made more feasible by the several editions of Shakespeare in pocket volumes, of which the Temple Shakespeare is the best, with its intelligent notes and glossary and the excellent Cambridge text. With these little booklets successively in one's pocket, in the chronological order we have suggested, one can in a few months, or even weeks, form in his own mind such a life of the poet as none could write, a vital and enduring conception of him as wrought in the fabric of his work.

"PARADISE LOST."

Theatrical subjects are generally avoided in this REVIEW OF BOOKS as having no relation to its plan and also because they are always so generously treated elsewhere. But a dramatization of "Paradise Lost" is so unlikely ever to get in the theatre that it is, perhaps, not a theatrical subject, properly speaking. One Walter Stephens of London has made such a play, which the censor has refused to license for performance on the ground that the theme is Scriptural. Mr. Stephens defends his play on the plea that Milton himself contemplated dramatizing "Paradise Lost," but was prevented by his blindness. As his blindness is alluded to in Book III. of the poem, one marvels that an infirmity which did not deter Milton from finishing his epic should prevent him from finishing his play.

But Mr. Stephens insists that the manuscript of this unfinished play is now in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Here, clearly, is a literary subject for discussion, and one of importance. The matter is explained very clearly by Mr. Arthur Waikley in The London Times:

> As a matter of fact, "Paradise Lost" (published 1667) was not written till the Restoration, and Milton had become totally blind in 1654. But Mr. Stephens tells us that the MS. of the unfinished dramatization of the poem is actually at Trinity, Cambridge, and he must, indeed, have seen it there, as he says he has founded his own play upon it. It must, by his showing, have been written after 1667. But there is not a document in the famous volume containing the Milton MSS. at Cambridge of later date than 1658. It is true that these MSS. contain jottings of a projected drama on the subject of "Paradise Lost"—and this must be the "actual MS. of the effort" which Mr. Stephens has seen.
>
> How odd that he overlooked the circumstance that all these jottings are in Milton's own hand—a circumstance which would at once have told him that they belong to an earlier date than the "immortal poem" of "Paradise Lost," composed when the poet was blind. They were written, in fact, between 1640 and 1642. The simple truth, of course, as everybody save, apparently, Mr. Stephens knows, is that Milton formed vague plans of writing a drama on the subject of "Paradise Lost" long before he composed his "immortal poem." The locus classicus on the subject is the reference in Aubrey's Memoir to the verses in Book IV. of the epic "wch Mr. E(dward) Phl. (ilips) remembers about fifteen or sixteen years before ever his Poem was thought of; wch verses were intended for the beginning of a tragaedy wch he hild design'd, but was diverted from it by other businesse." And what this "other business" was Mr. Stephens may find from Milton himself, who says ("Reasons of Church Government") that he was compelled to "leave a calm and pleasing solitariness, fed with cheerful and confident thoughts, to embark in a troubled sea of noises and hoarse disputes." To resume—Milton never dramatized his poem, but did, many years before he composed it, jot down, as a first experiment, the outlines of a "closet" drama on the subject; and he was compelled to lay aside this work not by blindness, but by politics.

The Survival of Mrs. Wiggs.

Mrs. Wiggs, she of the now famous Cabbage Patch, has returned in all her glory in "Lovey Mary," Alice Caldwell Hegan's new story, now running serially in The Century. She is as full of humor and practical wisdom as ever, as apt in emergency, as true to the memory of lamented Mr. Wiggs. The views of human life and character of Mrs. Wiggs and her associates are as suggestive and interesting as they used to be. Here are a few random extracts:

> She had on a sorter gray mournin'. Bein' gray, I 'lowed it was fer someone she didn't care for pertickler.
>
> She took on mighty few airs for a person in mournin'.
>
> How comes it you ain't singing? If I had a voice like yourn, folks would have to stop their years with cotton.
>
> I was sayin' even if you was a sorter repeatin' rifle when it came to answering back, you was a good, nice girl.
>
> I like statute men better than dumpy ones.
>
> Ma always used to say, don't fool with widowers, grass nor sod.

Uncut Leaves.

There is a sort of aesthetic charm about a book with uncut leaves, which one with leaves neatly trimmed by machinery never possesses. But busy men find uncut leaves a great nuisance. People buy books to read, and not to do mechanical work over. In England there is a strong protest against uncut leaves in ordinary books and magazines. Says The London Globe: "It is assumed that in these days a man has not time to walk up stairs; it is perfectly understood that telegrams must be accelerated, and that boy messengers must be cherished; and yet publishers will persist in attaching a sentence of slow servitude to nearly every book they issue. Take the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' It is a serious thing to buy it, but it is a more serious thing to get it cut. Who is to do it? Not every man has relays of daughters, or an under gardener whom he can arm with a paper knife. Monarchs and millionaires must have ways of dealing with this problem. It is not to be supposed that at Windsor Castle the reader cuts the leaves. Whitaker may be silent on the point, but it seems certain that a Groom of the Paper Knife or a Book-Barber-in-Ordinary exists and draws an enviable salary. The dictionary is a fat and fragrant case. It is morally and actuarily certain that many eager purchasers of this great work have not lived to cut its leaves. Which is sad. But the evil is at least proportionately great in even a tiny volume. The present writer had occasion this week to cut (with a paper knife two feet long) a copy of Matthew Arnold's 'Note Books.' The booklet was tightly bound, the leaves were stiff and slippery, and although his one desire was to get at the inmost mind of Arnold, he had all the sensation of vivisecting a guinea pig. Which is absurd."

Mrs Humphry Ward in French.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's latest novel, "The Daughter of Lady Rose," is to be published in a French translation in Paris with the title "La Fille de Lady Rose." It will appear first as a serial in the Revue des Deux Mondes.

SCHOOL FOR NOVELISTS.

HOBART CHATFIELD-TAYLOR in the current number of The Bookman gayly but not ironically urges the establishment of "ateliers of fiction." Great painters and sculptors admit pupils to their workshops, why should not the novelists? That is Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's chief argument. We will not attempt to follow him in all its developments. His article should be read in its original form. We refer to it here only to express our agreement with the proposition that, if novels must be written, the persons who write them should be taught to do the work properly. This would substantially benefit American letters and the minds of future generations of readers.

***

It is a foregone conclusion that novels will continue to be written and that people will continue voraciously to read them. Hitherto the novelist's has been, practically, a self-taught art, as the soldier's used to be, and, indeed, all other arts were in the beginning of things. The apprentice novelist has practiced directly on the suffering public for centuries after the students of all other arts have been forced to do their practicing in seclusion. But if the aspiring novelist is to be taught now, it is quite clear that only the finished novelist can teach him. Some one may ask, Why not the critics?

***

The answer to that is not far to seek. The best critic is but an untrustworthy instructor. Why here, on the very reverse of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's amiable article in the current Bookman, back to back, as it were, with this eloquent plea for the formulation of a theory of novel-writing and the teaching of the art, is a piece by a critic declaring that W. H. Mallock in his "Romance of the Nineteenth Century" sounded the first note of a new era of novel writing. Now, we deny that Mr. Mallock, who according to this writer has "a fine future behind him," ever sounded any note at all that was generally heeded or that he has founded any sort of a school. That is merely a critic's whimsical idea, and as nearly all critics cherish such whimsical ideas, and like to make "copy" of them, clearly critics, in their efforts to teach the art of novel-writing, would merely bewilder the students and teach them nothing at all.

***

To be sure, Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, and the others of the past, learned how to write novels without teachers and in spite of the whims of the critics. Alice Meynell enters a plea in The January Atlantic for Dickens as a man of letters. She thinks his true worth in this direction has been unappreciated. "There is," she says, "laughter for his humor, tears for his pathos, praise for his spirit, and contempt for his authorship." Some of our energetic readers who write instructive letters to us could have told Mrs. Meynell she ought to have written "There *are* laughter, tears, praise, and contempt," instead of "There is"—but let that pass. Mrs. Meynell is splendidly right in her argument that Dickens was a man of letters, with a genius for words, which he cultivated in an era of much barren, dull writing. He was, indeed, an "authentic author" as well as a great humorist and creative genius, and Mrs. Meynell's paper in The Atlantic is really one of the most noteworthy magazine contributions of the month.

***

There is another striking paper about novel-writing in the same January magazine—The Atlantic—Harriet Waters Preston's on "The Latest Novels of Howells and James." There was a time, she thinks, when "to receive a package containing new books by both William Dean Howells and Henry James would have been a delightful and even exciting event." But that was in the "eighteen-seventies," in the era of "A Foregone Conclusion," "Roderick Hudson," and "The American," tales which "mark the highest achievement in fiction of both writers." Here's rank heresy for you, from another whimsical critic. Miss Preston points out that it is unfair to Mr. Howells to call him "a disciple of Tolstoï" and let his realism go at that. His first realistic novel, "A Modern Instance," appeared in 1882 before Tolstoï was known outside of Russia except through his sketch called "The Cossacks." But when Tolstoï and realism became better known, "our two most considerable American novelists since Hawthorne" belied their native bent to some extent by adopting the new fashion;" and while each has been, and still is in some sort, a power in English letters, both have unquestionably disappointed the most brilliant of the hopes at one time entertained of them."

***

All of this may or may not be exactly to the point specified in the beginning of these rambling remarks. But we emphatically hold to the opinion that novel-writing ought to be taught, and by novelists instead of critics, so the sooner Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor throws open his atelier to students the better.

1903

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.—F. G. Kitton has collected Charles Dickens's occasional verses from various publications in which they originally appeared, including The Daily News, during Dickens's editorship of that journal, The Examiner and Household Words. To these he has added the lyrics in the two comic operettas Dickens wrote, namely "Village Coquettes" and "The Lamplighter." The Daily News verses are chiefly political squibs. Mr. Kitton contributes a prefatory note describing the circumstances attending the production of the various pieces. Messrs. Chapman & Hall will publish the book.

***

The biographer of John Ruskin, W. P. Collingwood, has been persuaded to undertake a new Ruskin book for this year. He has published in Good Words and The Critic, of New York, several articles on Ruskin's Bibles, library, taste in music, &c., which will form the basis of the volume. There will be much new matter, and the book will be beautifully illustrated. Messrs. Isbister & Co. will be the London publishers, while Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will, presumably, handle the book in the United States.

***

Few English families boast so many literary members as that of Archbishop Benson, predecessor of Archbishop Temple in the office of Primate. His daughter, Margaret, and three sons, have distinction as writers, one of them, E. F. Benson, being the author of "Dodo." The Isbisters will shortly publish a volume of short stories by Arthur C. Benson entitled "The Hill of Trouble," and a volume of weird, supernatural stories by Hugh Benson, called "Unsettled."

***

William Heinemann will soon publish a book by Lord William Nevill, entitled "Penal Servitude," in which the aristocratic convict describes his trial and prison life. It is claimed for this somewhat "sensational" work that it treats of many problems of the present prison system.

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Clara Laughlin's "Stories of Authors' Loves" will be published here by Messrs. Isbister in the Spring, probably in a somewhat different form from the American edition.

***

Justin McCarthy proposes to bring his "History of Our Own Times" down to the accession of King Edward VII., and subsequently to write his Irish reminiscences.

E. B.

Hamilton and Jefferson.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent "J. D. H." reiterates the old platitude that Hamilton desired the overthrow of the Republic and the substitution of the monarchical form. Every time this reckless assertion is made the proof should be demanded. There are seven volumes of Hamilton's correspondence, State papers, pamphlets, &c.—which I will warrant none of these accusers has ever read—and not a hint of any such desire or design can be found anywhere in this sufficient record of a man's mind. He made hundreds of public speeches. They are not preserved, but their influence exists to-day, and we have no monarchists. Moreover, if he had attempted any such manipulation of men's minds, no matter how subtly, we should have the historical record of it. So I ask for the proof. Nor will the casual gossip of contemporaries, who also wrote without proof, answer the purpose. In those days there was nothing a man's enemies would not accuse him of, and even his friends would exaggerate certain proclivities and preferences, if only to appear deeper in the confidence of the great man. There is no doubt that Hamilton, foreseeing the evils of democracy, would have liked a more strongly centralized Government, but that is all there is to serve as a foundation for the moralizing of people who know little about history and like to talk about it.

As for the personal estimate, there will be no settling of that question until the Almighty descends as umpire. "J. D. H." says: "I dare venture the suggestion that no citizen of this country would to-day fail to select the pattern of Jefferson's political life and teachings preferably to those of his chief adversary." Says Dr. Hale in his "Memories of a Hundred Years": "Undoubtedly Thomas Jefferson, without meaning to inflict a serious injury on the fortunes of the young Nation, really thought he was to be a sort of king. But the young Nation was so much stronger than he was that, after he became President, he really fills the place in history which a foolish and fussy nurse fills in the biography of a man like Franklin, or Washington. * * * One does notice with a certain interest that since Mr. Henry Adams's volumes were published the old-fashioned indiscriminate praise of Jefferson has almost ended. In truth, there is hardly a recommendation of his from 1801 till 1826 which anybody likes to quote. The annexation of Louisiana is the one great triumph of his Administration, and he himself would not have pretended that he sought for this. It was greatness thrust upon him." So there you are! I recommend these words of the venerable and highly esteemed Dr. Hale to those who would claim that my book is partisan and my prejudices feminine.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Dec. 28, 1902.

Poe in the Auction Room.

Eugene L. Didier's "The Poe Cult," which appears in the December issue of The Bookman, contains an interesting but on the whole a somewhat exaggerative account of the manner in which Edgar Allan Poe appeals to the modern collector of books and autographs. Mr. Didier is a literary man rather than a bibliographer, and some of his statements regarding the auction value of Poe's writings are open to criticism.

Of Poe's first book, "Tamerlane and Other Poems," Boston, 1827, three known copies exist to-day—one in the British Museum collection, not an "imperfect one," as Mr. Didier states, as it is complete as regards the text, lacking only the original paper wrappers, and two others in the library of F. R. Halsey of this city. Of the two latter, one was discovered at a bookstall in Boston, placed into an auction in the rooms of Messrs. Libbie, and sold April 28, 1892, for $1,850, (not $1,875, as The Bookman article asserts.)

In April, 1895, a portion of the collection of George T. Maxwell of this city was sold at Libbie's, and the same copy was resold for $1,450—the fall in price being partly due to the fact that another copy had been discovered and disposed of at private sale, and partly because the book had been rebound, thus affecting its value in the eyes of some collectors. As a matter of fact, the book was still practically in its original paper wrappers, uncut, as when first published for Lortic fils, the binder; had preserved the covers intact. On Nov. 22, 1900, this copy was again offered at the first McKee sale and was sold to George H. Richmond for $2,050, and a little later was resold to Mr. Halsey. Mr. Didier does not identify this two-thousand-and-fifty-dollar copy with the one sold in 1892, and simply says: "In the Autumn of 1900 a copy was sold at auction, bringing the record price of $2,050."

These prices are referred to by Mr. Didier as "enormous," "immense," and even "fabulous;" but THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is not of this mind. The sum of $2,050 is a "high" price to pay for the best of the three extant copies of the first book of America's greatest imaginative artist in prose and in poetry, but it is not in any way a "fabulous" price, and would largely be exceeded were this copy to be resold.

Equally open to criticism is his statement that: "American millionaires would gladly pay $10,000 for the original manuscript of 'The Raven,'" and one may safely doubt whether Poe's letters "possess the market value five times as great as that (those, sic.) of Byron's, twice as great as Shelley's, a hundred times as great as Bryant's, Longfellow's, Lowell's, and other contemporaneous American authors." Mr. Didier could have made a stronger point by showing the relative values of original manuscripts of Poe, Shelley, Tennyson, and Keats.

An Unusual View of Daudet.

Continuing, in the January number of Dominicana, his depreciation of the French writers of the Flaubert school, Zola, the Goncourts, and Daudet, Mr. John A. Mooney treats in an emphatic way of the last-named romancer. Mr. Mooney writes with conviction and with practical knowledge. His judgment may be prejudiced, but it is honestly and clearly expressed. He declares that Daudet, like Flaubert and the Goncourts, "had neither imbibed nor acquired sound philosophical, ethical, or religious principles. Well satisfied with his own crude opinions upon all subjects, he contradicted one day what he maintained another day. To his son Leon he once said admirably that a writer should have respect for the reader, the writer being morally responsible for souls. As he may corrupt a reader, the writer becomes culpable if he abuses his talent; if he destroys nobility of soul; if, contrary to the dictates of an honest conscience, he descends from the high to the low. And yet, after Alphonse had deported himself on the banks of the fetid pool of naturalism, he addressed the same son in these words: 'We'—and by 'we' Daudet clearly states that he means Flaubert and his continuators, Zola, the Goncourts, and himself—'claimed the right to speak of everything, to handle all subjects, to take our characters and our pictures in any and every class.' Here we find him defending the unconscientious and the immoral, while there he preached conscience and morality. From a character so uncertain, so illogical, little care for souls, for nobility, for the lofty, could be expected.

Though more agreeable in style, and less nauseating at his worst, than any one of the three with whom he insisted upon allying his name, Alphonse Daudet was far from being a great romancer. His pretty wit, his expansive humor, his gayety, his lightness of touch, his fantastic imagination, fitted him for sprightly subjects—sketchy, small, picturesque. Always a true Southerner, emotional, ready to cry or to laugh, garrulous, a bit boastful, convivial, generous, fond of life and the sensual pleasures of life, Daudet had only to miniature himself in order to interest one in the very human folk of the land that he loved—his country—the land of Provence, to whose heartiness and poetical unworldliness and sincerity he returned joyously as often as he could. In Tartarin de Tarascon he created a character that every Frenchman welcomed as original; original because of its untruthful reality. Daudet wittily said that every Frenchman was a Tartarin sometimes; one might say that Daudet himself was always a Tartarin, more or less repressed.

Erckmann-Chatrian.

Bussière's monument to the famous literary partners, Erckmann and Chatrian, was recently unveiled at Lunéville, France. Says the Paris correspondent of The London Chronicle: "For nearly forty years Erckmann and Chatrian wrote in collaboration, and few are aware that, while one was a literary recluse at Lunéville, on the French side of the Lorraine frontier, the other was an official of the Eastern Railway, with a keen eye to business. Erckmann wrote the books, and Chatrian revised them and found publishers. Unhappily there was discord, and an action at law at the end. Erckmann died in 1900, and a medallion by Bartholdi marks his grave. The new monument is a token of the universal admiration felt for the memory of these literary glories of France." The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The cynical definition of literary collaboration, that one man does the work while the other looks on, may or may not be generally true. It is certainly not true in the famous case of Erckmann-Chatrian. The title pages of their books always gave us the impression that the story had been written by an author with a double-barrelled name; those ignorant of the facts would never have guessed that Erckmann-Chatrian was, unlike Cerberus, a gentleman with two heads. As to the exact amount and nature of the work done by each partner the facts are not very certain, though the usual account gives the birth of the books to Erckmann, and its revision to Chatrian."

Austin Praises Edith Wharton.

In an address before the Dante Society of London the other day Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, said:

"It is idle to seek to blind ourselves to the fact that, as far as literature, and poetry more especially, are concerned, we have fallen, in Milton's phrase, on evil days. Not that—as circulating library readers and imperfectly qualified lecturers some times assert, and much-occupied reviewers indolently repeat—there is no first-rate literature produced at present, but that the former do not read, and the latter do not duly examine, what little of first-rate there may be. I can only say I have read two prose works produced during the last two years, which, if I am any judge, are very great indeed, though both have attracted, I am not in the least surprised to observe, very limited and very cursory attention. One is a historical work, 'Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire,' concerning which I took occasion to say what I think two months ago at Edinburgh. The other is a prose romance, entitled 'The Valley of Decision.' I am inclined to suspect it is extremely difficult for a novel to be, at one and the same time, an interesting and well-told story, which, of course, a novel ought to be, and a great literary and intellectual work. 'The Valley of Decision' is both, and I am by no means sure that I could name any other single novel that is. The historical work I have named is by Mr. Samuel Dill, Professor of Greek in the University of Belfast; the novel is by Mrs. Wharton. This I learn from the title pages of the two books, and I can tell you nothing more on that head. But, having read these two really great works with the utmost attention and enjoyment, and having observed how slight, comparatively, has been the appreciation they have aroused, either in readers or reviewers, one may perhaps legitimately surmise that it is just possible other literature of a yet higher order likewise may have been published in our time of more importance than has yet been pointed out, though, meanwhile, literature, aspiring to be regarded in that light, but that is certainly not lastingly important, has received a due, I should be disposed to say an even excessive, meed of admiration."

The Late Theodore Irwin.

Theodore Irwin, who died in Oswego, N. Y., on Christmas Day, was a distinguished member of the old school of American collectors. His career as a business man and banker was dealt with in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 26; his magnificent collection of rare books and beautiful manuscripts, privately sold in 1900 to J. Pierpont Morgan, was described at length in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Aug. 30, 1902. His splendid collection of prints, also sold to Mr. Morgan in 1900, was notable among gatherings of the kind and familiar to amateurs the world over. His Gibbs Bible, the most extensively illustrated copy of the Holy Scriptures in existence, will undoubtedly remain in the possession of the family, together with his early book acquisitions—retained when he sold his rarities—and his small but extremely choice collection of paintings.

The price paid for the Irwin library is said to have been $300,000, a figure that in all probability closely approached the value of the collection at the time of its sale. Auction values have largely increased since then, and the library would now bring in the open market a much larger sum than $200,000. Its cost to the late collector could hardly have been half that sum, though the prices paid by him for certain of his best possessions were considered high at the time. The "Golden Gospels" of Henry VIII., which cost Quaritch £1,500 at the Hamilton sale and was sold to Mr. Irwin for about £2,500, would resell to-day for twice the latter figure, and one might cite numerous other items, showing the marvelous appreciation of literary property of this kind.

For several years previous to 1900 Mr. Irwin's library was in the market, not because its owner was tired of collecting but because he was an old man, past his seventieth year, and had no one to whom to leave his treasures, his son taking no special interest in book gathering. Various collectors in New York and Brooklyn were anxious to secure some of the rarest and most valuable items, but Mr. Irwin would not consent to the breaking up of the collection, and it finally passed en bloc into the possession of George H., Richmond, the book dealer of Thirty-third Street, and eventually into the hands of J. Pierpont Morgan, who has acquired two other libraries in this manner. It is not impossible that the Bibliotheca Morganiana will be given to the public some day, and the Irwin books and manuscripts will be seen by the book lovers who never visited the beautiful home in Oswego, in which they were lodged for so many years and cared for with so much reverence by the ardent bibliophile who has just passed away. It may justly be said in conclusion that Theodore Irwin was a collector possessing more knowledge of the contents of his library than many of those who were his contemporaries and juniors.

GERMANY.

For three weeks now we have tried to interest The Times readers in Wolf von Schierbrand's very important book, and the only one in existence which tells of Germany as she is to-day. It is necessary for well-informed Americans to know what this book tells about Germany to realize the conditions in the Venezuelan matter, foreign trade and political affairs generally. Here are some newspapers which agree with us as to the importance of this book.

"Wolf von Schierbrand, in his 'Germany,' has given English readers a better insight into the social and political conditions in that country, and of the aspirations of the Germans, than any other author we know of."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"Undoubtedly one of the most important books of the year. He who would understand modern Germany should read this book. It is a decided addition to our literature on a subject of the highest contemporaneous interest."—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"No reader will lay it down after a careful perusal without feeling that he has gained knowledge and insight into a remarkable phenomenon, not to say paradox."—*The Chicago Post.*

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J. B. FLETCHER,
Assistant Professor of Comparative Literature in Harvard University;

J. E. SPINGARN,
Tutor in Comparative Literature in Columbia University.

¶The Journal will be devoted to the interests of the comparative method in literary study and investigation at home and abroad, and the most eminent scholars in this field will collaborate with the editors to make it thoroughly representative.

¶The Journal will be issued quarterly.

The price of single numbers will be seventy-five cents, and annual subscription will be three dollars. Subscriptions and all business communications should be addressed to

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FROM READERS.

Freneau.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The beginnings of our native poetry are so precious that one would expect editors and authors to be reasonably accurate in their comments and quotations. Freneau's graceful little lyric "The Wild Honeysuckle," as the first genuine bird note in the early Springtime of our literature, naturally receives some attention from all writers who profess to give a historical account of our literary product. I have before me seven histories of American literature, six of them recently published and intended for the use of schools, in all of which this little poem is incorrectly quoted. Even Mrs. Austin's recent biography of Freneau attributes to the poem such an impossible line as this:

From morning's suns and evening's dews.

Some of the errors are due to mere carelessness; others are due to the fact that the second edition is copied instead of the third edition, which contains the poet's final corrections.

The poem first appeared in a collection of the author's prose and verse published in Philadelphia in 1786, while the author himself was "wandering over gloomy seas." The second appearance was in "a new and complete edition" of the poems, corrected by the author and printed on his private press at Monmouth, N. J., in 1795. Another revised edition of his poems was brought out by Freneau in New York in 1809, in which this little lyric received its final touches of refinement. In a letter to Madison the poet says of this edition of his poems that he is trying to "have them published in a respectable manner and free as possible from the blemishes imputable to the two former editions." The text of the poem as it appears in this edition is as follows:

THE WILD HONEYSUCKLE.

Fair flower, that dost so comely grow,
Hid in this silent, dull retreat,
Untouched thy modest blossoms blow,
Unseen thy little branches greet:
No roving foot shall crush thee here,
No busy hand provoke a tear.

By Nature's self in white arrayed,
She bade thee shun the vulgar eye,
And planted here the guardian shade,
And sent soft waters murmuring by;
Thus quietly thy Summer goes,
Thy days declining to repose.

Smit with those charms, that must decay,
I grieve to see your future doom;
They died—nor were those flowers more gay,
The flowers that did in Eden bloom;
Unpitying frosts, and Autumn's power
Shall leave no vestige of this flower.

From morning suns and evening dews
At first thy little being came:
If nothing once, you nothing lose,
For when you die you are the same;
The space between, is but an hour,
The frail duration of a flower.

We commonly think of Freneau as the rough satirist of the Revolution, and it is the more interesting, therefore, to find in his changes in the successive editions of this poem evidence of a refined and delicate poetic taste. In the original edition the fifth line of the first stanza read "shall *find* thee here." This was changed to *crush* in the last edition. The first line of the third stanza originally read "those charms," and the next line had "thy future doom," and the third line ended with "less gay," with marks of parenthesis inclosing the fourth line. All of the changes in this stanza were made in the second edition except "more gay," which appeared in the third. The fourth stanza originally ended with the weak line "The mere idea of a flower," which was improved to "frail duration" in the second edition. This process of careful refinement is found in many other lyrics of the poet, and it suggests qualities of mind quite different from those usually associated with the waspish political satirist who so baited the Federal leaders as to make Washington cry out upon him, in a moment of smarting exasperation, as to "that rascal Freneau."

J. W. BERNETHY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of your valuable NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Mr. George Edwin Jepson took upon himself the duty of enlightening an interested public in the matter of Philip Freneau. He acknowledged that he was the possessor of considerable genius. In this he agrees with Edmund Clarence Stedman, who a short time ago, in an address or letter to the Fort Green Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said that if Washington was the father of his country Freneau was the father of his country's literature. He nevertheless casts more than a suspicion on his use of the same, claiming in brief that he was a mere political hireling. His sole reason, so far as I can see, in so characterizing him is that Freneau was the editor of the sheet that upheld Jefferson's principles, as opposed to those of Washington and Hamilton. It would be just as logical to claim Jefferson to have been mercenary, for their political affiliation remained unbroken and strong from their first taking up the fight against monarchical tendencies until Freneau gave up politics. A hireling is the last thing to call a person who starts with deep-rooted principles, fights actively for them the greater part of his life, and dies at a ripe old age venerated and respected, though hardly moderately well-to-do; one who was the honored and loved friend of two such sterling patriots as Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and whose home life was as perfect as any that we know.

E. S. NEUFRE.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 29, 1902.

"Elsie Venner."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A line in the first paragraph of to-day's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS astonishes me greatly. It was that in which Dr. Holmes's "Elsie Venner" is mentioned as "a mere curiosity of polite literature, which surely has no actual interest nowadays for the ordinary reader of fiction." I should have small chance of establishing a claim that I am extraordinary in any department whatever, and yet to me "Elsie Venner" is one of the most delightful books ever written. As to its artistic merits or faults my opinion would be of little value, but as to its interest that opinion is very decided. Its underlying teaching is most impressive and uplifting, and the book has influenced my thought more than any other that I ever read, outside of the Bible; perhaps this is not pertinent on the subject of its merits as fiction, but it is pertinent on the subject of its interest. Waiving this point entirely, however, I wish to say again that, to me at least, the book is thoroughly entertaining from beginning to end, considered merely as a story, and I feel sure that most of its readers will disagree very positively with your writer's opinion.

M. M.

New York, Dec. 27, 1902.

Was Roger Williams an Agnostic?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It will be a universal surprise to hear Roger Williams, the great apostle of religious liberty, called an Agnostic. Yet this is what Mr. Richman virtually calls him in his recent work, "Rhode Island, Its Making and Its Meaning."

The reason for Williams's withdrawal from the church in Providence, which he was instrumental in founding, is well understood. On account of the corruption in the Church in general he questioned the validity of the rites and institutions of Christianity as then practiced, and declared that the succession had been destroyed and that the Church and its ordinances could not be re-established without a new apostolate. His separation from the Providence church was not on theological but on ecclesiastical and ritualistic grounds. He was denominated a seeker because he repudiated the existing order of things and sought for a new one.

The language of Mr. Richman is as follows, and is open to very serious objection: "It would seem that in discarding all theologies and in becoming a humble seeker after truth, in prostrating himself

Upon the great world's altar stairs
That slope thro' darkness,

Roger Williams came as near as his age would permit, in the case of a soul at once supremely honest and truly devout, to being an Agnostic."

The epithet is most unfortunate and wholly unwarranted. There is no evidence that Roger Williams ever abandoned a definite faith in the being of God, or in the fact of a supernatural revelation, or in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. To apply to him the modern term "Agnostic" is utterly without justification.

Richard Scott, a companion of Williams in the Providence church, describes his withdrawal as follows: "I walked with him in the Baptist way about three or four months. * * * In which time he broke off from his society and declared at large the ground and reason of it; that their baptism could not be right because it was not administered by an apostle. After that he set upon a way of seeking, (with two or three of them that had deserted with him,) by way of preaching and praying, and there he continued a year or two, till two of the three left him."

His trouble was not a doctrinal one. It was not with the mode of baptism which he had been led to adopt. It was simply with the authority of the administrator and the legitimacy of any Church then existing or to be created, unless by a new Divine commission. Whatever may have been the doctrinal views of other seekers, the one charge against Roger Williams was this, that he carried his view of church independency to the extreme point of church annihilation. This was his attitude in Providence, and on his first visit to England in 1643 he is reported to have won many followers to his position, although there had been seekers there for at least twenty-five years.

Prof. Masson says: "I regard the arrival of Roger Williams in London about midsummer, 1643, as the importation into England of the very quintessence or last distillation of that notion of church independency which England had originated, but Holland and America had worked out." Robert Baillie, a member of the Westminster Assembly, wrote in 1644: "The Independents are divided among themselves. One Mr. Williams has drawn a great number after him to a singular independency, denying any true Church in the world, and will have every man serve God by himself alone." Again, later, when a friendly acquaintance seems to have sprung up between them, he wrote: "Sundry of the Independents are stepped out of the Church and follow my good acquaintance Roger Williams, who says there is no Church, no sacraments, no pastors, no Church officers or ordinances in the world, nor has been since a few years after the apostles."

In all this there is no slightest trace of any charge of agnosticism. Moreover, his publications at that time disclose the clearest and most unmistakable belief in God and in revealed religion. At no time could it have been said of him that he "discarded all theologies." He was unquestionably, as Mr. Bryce calls him in his Introduction to Mr. Richman's volumes, "an orthodox Puritan," and as far from being an Agnostic as a man could well be at that time or at any time.

HENRY M. KING.

First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1902.

A Town with a History.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems to me somewhat remarkable that as Braintree, Mass., was such a focus of rebellion against the assumptions of monarchy, Braintree, in Essex, England, was the starting point of a rebellion against the assumptions of the Established Church of England. I cannot now remember the causes and details of what is known as the celebrated Braintree church case, but I know that it was an effort to restore to the people, as ratepayers, certain rights and privileges of which they had been deprived by the Established Church, not only at that place, but throughout the kingdom. The case was referred to the Privy Council at London, the highest court in England, and was decided against the pretensions of the Church. It would seem that there must be a reason for this determined assertion of their rights by a people living in a plain country of which agriculture was the principal pursuit. Braintree in England is connected by a long street with a town called Bocking, and at these two towns, as well as at Norwich, and a few other towns in the same district, the Huguenots took refuges after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and at these several places they introduced the manufactures which they had brought with them from France and the Low Countries.

As a schoolboy in Braintree, England, some sixty years ago, I remember that the only (I think I am correct) crape manufactory in the country was there, and Ccurtauld, the name of the proprietor, indicated his origin. Bocking, the adjoining town, derived its name from the manufacture of a kind of baize, also introduced by the French or Belgian exiles. I distinctly remember that many of the old people used words that I recognized as bearing relation to the French language that formed part of our school curriculum. One of the fields in which the baize was stretched was known as the tenter (pronounced locally taintor) field. The towns along the eastern coast in which the French and Belgians settled were remarkable for the taste and superiority of the gardens and grounds. Flowers were cultivated profusely, and fruits of higher quality than were known elsewhere in the kingdom were there in abundance. In a phrase, it may be said that the exiles for conscience sake were in advance of the people among whom they settled. A pilgrimage to these places by an observing person familiar with their early history and not entirely ignorant of local language and peculiarities would be interesting reading.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

Bristol, R. I., Dec. 25, 1902.

Hoboken.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. J. W. Davies has given your readers a very interesting and plausible account of the supposed origin of "Hoboken" in his letter published in your last issue, but I hope he will forgive me for stating that his labor has been fruitlessly spent on an imaginary superstructure based upon a misapplied "study of the Lenape nomenclature." If he will take the trouble to peruse some of the important histories of New York he will find that the "Hobuck," or Obok, (as Mr. de Martingary calls them,) tribe was settled in or around Hoboken from the earliest times. I have interviewed Mr. William Van Orff of Hoboken, who is a descendant on the maternal side from Watlan, a Chief of the Hobucks, and on the paternal side from the well-known Hans Hansen Bergen, who settled in New York in the times of the West India Company. Mr. Van Orff has made this subject a study, and has declared that the legend has come down in his family that Hoboken was practically named from the Hobuck or Obok Indians. The discussion should now be closed, as Mr. Van Orff's testimony can hardly be doubted.

WILLIAM REMINGTON.

Dec. 27, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the issue of Dec. 27 Mr. T. O'Conor Sloane (under the heading "Hoboken"), attempts to correct Carlyle's error in regard to the space required for the "Feast of Pikes." Carlyle tells us that the space required was 300,000 square feet and gives the linear dimensions as 1,000 yards long and 1,000 yards wide. Mr. Sloane says that this "of course" gives an area of 3,000,000 square feet.

As a matter of fact it gives an area of 9,000,000 square feet, or, in other words, the product of 3,000 feet by 3,000 feet. An area of 300,000 square feet might be included in a space 600 feet long by 500 feet wide.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 27, 1902.

Marna and Barbara Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Who wrote "The Confessions of a Wife" has been spoken of as the literary question of the hour. Only second to it in interest is the one raised by E. S. Martin of its relationship to "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." In the absence of positive knowledge, what conclusions can be drawn by the reader from a careful comparison of the two stories? The authorship of the first named has been ascribed to Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and internal evidence goes far to support the claim. Not to mention any of her novels, a short story of hers published in The Century of March, 1901, begins "It was a ruffian night," and goes on to describe in a New England village a blizzard, with its accompaniments of frost, sleet, fierce winds, drifting snow, and bitter cold fitly to introduce the hero of the story, a French toy-spaniel.

"The Confessions of a Wife" begins with a storm, and every important development takes place in weather so bad as to be remarkable. True, there is in "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" the description of a considerable snowstorm, but its only consequence to Barbara is to give her a ride in the snowplow that breaks the first road. There are also other points of resemblance between the two stories. There are dogs in each, several in the second, none of them, however, the psychological wonder that is Job. Bluff, Pat, Lark, and the two foxhounds, though well-bred dogs, are just plain dogs, with only dogs' intelligence. The Senatorial father in the first-named story has in the second his counterpart in the country doctor, but there the resemblance ends.

The stories are somewhat alike in form, though the second is a journal pure and simple, and has none of those letters "dent and unsent," with which Marna distracts herself and her readers. Marna herself, overwrought and strained, finds no counterpart in the delightfully sane Barbara, and it seems improbable that the imagination that conceived the one could have aided in portraying the other.

"The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" is of that group of delightful personal records of which "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" is a member. "The Confessions of a Wife" belongs to quite a different class, the morbidly analytical, and is the result of a trained imagination and a finished literary art.

EVA EICKEMEYER ROWLAND.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1902.

Mr. Carnegie's Wealth.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of Bernard Alderson's "Life of Andrew Carnegie you casually estimate Mr. Carnegie's wealth at $250,000,000. Is not this a mistake? His holdings of Steel Trust securities alone are reported to amount to $300,000,000. I have heard it said that his annual income is $30,000,000, which would be 5 per cent. of $600,000,000.

INQUIRER.

II.

The gifts made by Mr. Carnegie for the establishment or development of libraries in the United States reached early in 1902 the immense total of $13,813,000. This sum was distributed among 153 places in 38 States, Porto Rico, Canada, and British Columbia, the largest individual items being $5,000,000 for branch libraries in New York City, $1,000,000 to St. Louis for the same purpose, and a like sum for the endowment of the Carnegie libraries of Bradford, Duquesne, and Homestead, in Pennsylvania. During 1901 Mr. Carnegie also made gifts for library purposes in England amounting to over $800,000. The conditions were the familiar ones that the city provide a site and guarantee a yearly maintainance fund amounting to 10 per cent. of the Carnegie gift. These conditions have seldom been waived, the gift of $500 to a school library in Staten Island, $1,000 to the Seaboard Air Line traveling libraries, $5,000 to the New York Press Club for books, and $5,000 for the Skene Memorial Library at Griffin's Corners, N. Y., being about the only exception in the year's record.

Jack London.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Jack London's knowledge of the Klondike and of Indian ways was attacked in a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by a Mr. Dall; an intimate friend of London's defends that author, and asks: "How can one answer such a charge—that London has no local color?" Here is a man who has spent years in Alaska and has not seen any of the things London has seen. What is one to do about it? One cannot make him see these things.

All one can say of such a man is that he is not an artist in any sense; that he were a poor man did he possess no more than a million dollars for each grain of imagination in his nature. On top of this, what puzzles him is artistic selection. It is not the things London has used which bother him—though he is unaware of it—but it is the co-existant things which were not used. In art with him it is not the sin of commission, but the sin of omission. Nothing should be omitted. When a picture has been drawn with a few strokes he would spoil it by putting in the multitude of details which were left out. Again, he does not know this. His trouble is that he does not see with a pictorial eye. He merely looks upon a scene and sees every bit of it; but he does not see the true picture in that scene, a picture which can be thrown upon the canvas by eliminating a great mass of things that spoil the composition, that obfuscate the beautiful lines of it. There is no color scheme in the scheme he sees, no line scheme, no tone scheme, no distribution of light and shade; nothing that may be gained by elimination.

He does not understand that London's art is not realism, but is idealized realism; that artistically London is an emotional materialist. Such speech, in short, is alien to him.

Further, he has no comprehension of things subjective. Take for instance, "In a Far Country." There the description of the silence and cold and darkness and loneliness is subjective. Concerning this, when London says "the passive mastery of the slumbering ages," it is Greek to this man who prates of having studied aboriginal sociology and ethnology.

Still further, he charges London with the sins of his illustrators. Never, in one written page of London's, will he find a Thlinket canoe of the coast on the waters of the Upper Yukon. The illustrator did that, as he has done divers other strange things.

To sum up—difference in point of view is the difference between this man and London. They were born into the world with different eyes, that is all, and they use them differently. Take men like Joaquin Miller, poets and artists—they have been unstinted in the praise of London's atmosphere. Why does not this man specify? Is the temperature wrong? The landscapes and the riverscapes? The mountainscapes? The food men eat? The way they travel? The sleds, canoes, and boats they use? The dogs they drive? The hardships they undergo?

The only specification he made, related to what an illustrator wrongfully pictured, not to what London had written.

L.

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

Local Botanies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In to-day's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Bishop Mann gives an interesting account of a "Manual of the Flora of Jackson County, Missouri," for which all lovers of plant life will be grateful. But it is startling to find so intelligent a writer and one so familiar with botanical literature, calling this local flora a novelty, and asserting that "Hitherto all the manuals published in the United States have covered a very large territory."

In fact, the first work of the kind produced in this country was a complete list, a catalogue raisonné of all the plants in a county near the seaboard, a book that for exhaustive comprehensiveness, for detailed and accurate description, and for convenience of reference, has even now no superior. This is the "Flora Cestrica," an account of the vegetable life of Chester County, Penn., by Dr. William Darlington of West Chester, the friend and biographer of Bartram and Marshall and a pioneer of botanical science in America.

The germ of this work was a small flora of West Chester and vicinity, published, I think, about 1830. Many years of patient labor were devoted to extending its scope and completing it, and the first edition of the "Flora Cestrica," arranged on the Linnæan system, was certainly in general use in Southeastern Pennsylvania before the middle of the nineteenth century. I well remember the satisfaction and pride I took in becoming the owner of a copy in 1849. Within a few years from that time a final edition, rearranged upon the natural system was issued, and received the highest commendation from the leading botanists of the country. I have been assured by students who ought to know that it is not surpassed in completeness and accuracy by any similar manual.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 27, 1902.

More Praise for Viele's Book.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I was greatly pleased with "C. F.'s" appreciation in last Saturday's issue of Herman K. Viele's "The Last of the Knickerbockers." It is very refreshing to get hold of such a book after innumerable experiments with the tiresome trash constantly being published and being read by everybody."

I cannot attempt to add anything to the just praise of "C. F.," but I want to indorse it heartily. Any one who wishes to be amused and entertained, much more, any one who can appreciate and enjoy really artistic work, should get Mr. Viele's books.

P. M.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

JAN

1903

AN OLD-TIME PUBLISHER

Curious Methods of An Editor of Years Ago.

ONE day, in my aspiring youth, I happened into the office of The True Flag, a story and literary weekly of the old-fashioned type, published in Boston. To the white-haired editor—William Moulton—I offered some manuscripts, and this is a summary of what he said: "My dear young man, please don't leave your matter here; it is out of the question for me to accept it. I have to look out for my regular contributors, who have been identified with The True Flag for years, and I cannot take on any new ones. I haven't any room for your work, no matter how good it is. But there is a man down on Summer Street, who runs several publications, and he might be glad to get your copy and pay you something for it. His name is Frederick Gleason. Go to him. That is the best advice I can give you at present, if you must write."

Thanking Mr. Moulton for his suggestion, I went to the given number in Summer Street, and, climbing two tedious flights of stairs, reached a long, bread room. Advancing to the front of the spacious apartment I saw an elderly gentleman seated before a desk, which was railed off in an area about ten feet square. After an exchange of formal bows, I was invited to come through the gate and take the one vacant chair at the head of the desk. I told him, without beating about the bush, that I had some sketches of a humorous nature to sell. He smiled and shook his head. There was something in his physiognomy that reminded me of certain pictures of Voltaire.

"Vot have you done?" he asked. I thought somewhat dubiously. The question was rather embarrassing, for I really had not achieved anything worthy of mention. But with the temerity and confidence of youth I stated that I had sold several poems to The Youth's Companion and some serials to The Weekly Post, &c.

"Vell," he said, with a foreign accent, for he was a Swede, "I don't vant any poetry. I use my old serials over again dot I printed in der Home Circle and Pictorial years ago. Dere's nuthing in der publishing business any more for me. Most of der good writers are dead, or too old to do anything. I used to tink nuthing of paying a tousand dollars for a serial story by M. J. Caldor, or Ned Buntline, or some of my udder writers. But it's all changed now. Tousands of my readers have dropped off, so I have to get along der best vay I can. However, I am going to start up der Pictorial again, and I must have some vork done, but it must be done cheap. I can't pay fancy prices. I vant some stories written to fit my cuts. Dere vos a young man, Mr. Salmon, who used to do such vork for me. It just suited me, but he has gone to Chicago, and I don't know ven he vill be back. You might be able to do dis vork, but I don't know anything about your ability. You look very young, and it takes experience to do it as I vant it done."

I assured him that I was willing to try my 'prentice hand at it if he would give me the opportunity. He rose from his chair very deliberately, and mumbled something I did not catch as he went to an old mahogany bookcase, containing three or four large drawers in the lower part. The bottom one he drew out. It was filled with rough woodcut pictures, some of them proofs. He brought a set of the time-stained cuts back to the desk and looked them over carefully. Presently he handed one of them to me and asked: "Vot do you see in dot picture?"

"Why, that is a representation of Little Red Riding Hood meeting the wolf, on her way to her grandmother's."

"I know it is," he remarked suavely. "But is dot all you see? You must use some imagination, to write anyting about dot picture, or any of der udders. You must let your fancy loose, and now let me see vot you vill write about it. I don't vant more as a stick and a half. Do you know vot a stick is?"

I told him I had been in a printing office long enough to know the meaning of that word as applied to type.

"All right, den. Here is paper, pen, and ink. Take your time. If vot you write suits me, I guess I can give you some udders to do."

So I dipped the pen into the inkwell, and began nibbling the end of the holder—the better to open the floodgates of fancy. My brain was inclined to revolt against this forced task, but after making two or three unsatisfactory starts I finally got on a smooth track and carried Little Riding Hood through a number of minor exploits not to be found in the original version. Half an hour was consumed in this momentous performance, and the old gentleman made no remarks during that interval, except once or twice to advise me to take my time and do it as well as I could. When the screed was finished, amounting to a stick and a half by nonpareil measurement, as near as I could calculate offhand, it was submitted to Mr. Gleason, who adjusted his glasses closer to his eyes and read it over, his lips forming the words inaudibly as he proceeded.

"Dot is about vot I vant. You done better as I thought you vould, but it ain't so good but it could be a great deal better. You must take plenty pains vid every von, and I pay you a dollar apiece for writing up der cuts; but for fitting in der cuts to dot stories I only pay 50 cents apiece."

Then he showed me how this dovetailing was to be done. I was to take a dozen cuts, which already had been used in Bow Bells or in old numbers of The Home Circle, spread them out before me, and study them until I was familiar with the details of each one. Then I was to take up an installment of a story and read it through for the purpose of finding the place where any of these cuts would best illustrate the text.

"It is only seldom," said he, "dot you will find a place where any of der cuts will fit, without altering der language, so as to make an excuse for using it, but you must be careful, in adding something, dot der picture is supposed to illustrate, to make it harmonious vid der rest of der reading matter, so dot it vill not be ridiculous. If you find no better vay, you can have der hero or heroine relate a dream vid a scene like one of der pictures, as, for instance, dis von, showing a young man helping a young lady into a rowboat. Or you can have von of der characters tell a short story of his experience, vich vill enable you to describe von of der pictures; or you can have der hero or heroine, or both, recall some event dot you can shape on suggestions from some of der pictures. Now, if you do dis vork to my satisfaction I can give you a great deal more of der same kind. It vill be good practice for you."

So, with the $1 he had given me for the Little Red Riding Hood brochure, and with twelve cuts to write up and six installments of stories in which to introduce cuts, having of the latter about twenty-five, I went home with a happy heart, wondering how young Arthur Pendennis would have liked this curious commission. I did not delude myself with the idea that this kind of patchwork would help to develop a fine literary style, but there was a little money in it, and money was a desideratum.

I first tackled the cuts that were to be written up. Some of the pictures furnished few ideas to write about, others were more suggestive. I worked for two days on them, and it was an evening's work to do the others. Under the picture I would write, if there was enough margin, or if not, it would be written on a slip of paper and pasted below the picture, some description that appeared in the text or some speech made by one of the characters, always ending with the injunction, "See engraving." Quotations like these: "Stand back, villain! Let me pass!" (see engraving,) or "Great Heavens!" he cried in amazement, (see engraving) or "Ah! then your father's second wife was only your stepmother," (see engraving,) or "Even the matchless art of Shakespeare could not convey the extent of my love for you," (see engraving)—indicate the general character of this curious carpentering, and I was soon able to fit in a cut without troubling to read all of the installment.

Taking the work to my employer, he looked it over, while I waited with some misgivings that he would trump up some objections to it and so jew down the already meagre price. But no, he offered few comments, opened the right hand drawer in his desk and counted out $15 in one dollar bills. They were old ones, and had been sent in from all parts of the country, and had that paper money smell. They made quite a substantial wad and felt well in my right hand waistcoat pocket.

Mr. Gleason gave me the same number again of each kind to get ready for the printer, and for two years I did these odd literary chores for him. One day he told me he could not pay the $20 due me, at least in currency, as business had been very poor with him. I suggested that I could use a check, but he made some excuses that he did not care further to deplete his balance at the bank, and finally said: "Der only vay I can pay you to-day is in postage stamps. Can you use dem?"

I assured him that I could, and he assorted out $20 worth of 2-cent stamps which filled to bulging fullness two large envelopes. It was amusing to see how interested he was in the picayune task of counting these little green squares, bearing a counterfeit presentment of the immortal Washington. I disposed of the postage stamps for cash at a small discount in a big dry goods store, and thus ended that stupendous transaction.

I was much interested in Mr. Gleason's methods and often tarried with him of a morning, when he was going through his mail. He used to get 500 or 600 letters in a batch from everywhere; for he advertised extensively in small country papers and offered premiums with his publications. They were mostly cheap, bright-colored chromos, which might have been fashionable in the Middle Ages. These advertisements brought in a great many letters with inclosures of stamps, postal orders, and bank bills. On one occasion I remarked that he seemed to be doing a very thriving business, judging from the number of his letters, all of which he slit open lengthwise with a narrow sharp paper cutter before extracting the contents of a single one of them.

"Dot doesn't signify," he said, clearing his throat, which was his constant habit. "You see, dere is no stamp or nuthing in dis letter but only some fool writing, so I pay no attention to it," and he tore it into pieces and threw them into the waste basket. "Somebody vants sample copies and chromos for nuthing. But I tink different. But dis letter, you see, had two dimes in it and I'll find out vot is vanted. Yes, a man out in Kansas City vants four copies of No. 318 of der Home Circle, which he says contained a poem of his. It must have been copied from some other paper, for I'm sure I didn't buy it."

Whenever he found a banknote he laid it carefully in the right hand drawer, which he locked, putting the key in his waistcoat pocket. Perhaps the very next letter would contain another bill, when out came the key and he would go through the same performance with the regularity of clockwork.

Now here was a man who a generation before had been one of the most successful publishers in the United States. Gleason's Pictorial was the first illustrated weekly in this country, antedating the Harpers by a number of years. In those days Mr. Gleason had his publication house on Tremont Street, on the site where the Horticultural Hall afterward was built in the very heart of Boston. He lived in princely style in Somerville, and in the Winter he used to drive into and out of the city in a Russian sleigh, drawn by four richly caparisoned horses. He wore a fur coat then, and could afford it.

A journeyman printer came to him one day and asked for a job as foreman, and, being in need of a more efficient man than he had at that time, engaged the newcomer, or at least gave him a trial. He turned out to be a first-class man, and his name was Frank Leslie. After a time Mr. Leslie went to New York, and with P. T. Barnum, who subsequently gained the title of "The Greatest Showman on Earth," started an illustrated weekly. That was before the days of news companies. Mr. Gleason had an agent who once met Mr. Barnum in a barber's shop in New York, and they soon got into a heated discussion as to the relative merits of their respective journals. Barnum and Leslie had been trying to induce Mr. Gleason to raise the price of The Pictorial, so that it would sell at the same price as their weekly. They could not afford to lower their price to that of The Pictorial and expect any profit. Mr. Gleason declined to entertain the proposition for a moment. And this fact probably accounted for Mr. Barnum's rhodomontade about his periodical. He asserted to the agent that he was ready at any time to bet Mr. Gleason $10,000 that the Barnum-Leslie publication would "run out" The Pictorial inside of two years. The agent wrote Mr. Gleason (this, I understand, was not his real name, by the way,) about Barnum's bluster in the barber's shop, and of his offer to make the wager, as above stated. Mr. Gleason immediately telegraphed his agent to accept the bet and to select a responsible stakeholder. The agent went in quest of Mr. Barnum, found him, and told him that Mr. Gleason gladly accepted the wager, wanted Mr. Barnum to put up his money, and it would be covered forthwith. Mr. Barnum then backed down and said he had just been joking. Soon afterward Mr. Barnum sold out his interest to Mr. Leslie, who continued in charge of the publication, and in the course of time established several others.

In his days of prosperity Mr. Gleason paid as high as $5,000 for a manuscript story by some banner writer of the hour. He had a large force of employes, an admirable printing plant and equipment for that time, and for years had the cream of the business. But Harper's and Leslie's and other publications came into the field, with a new corps of powerful writers. Brighter minds came to the front, and, instead of changing his policy to meet these new conditions, Mr. Gleason continued to plod along in the same old rut, and gradually fell behind in the race.

But the old man toiled on to the last, bewildered, unable to comprehend, much less to reconcile, the new order of things, his business retrograding in inverse ratio to the advancement of his more energetic and intelligent competitors. So it was only a question of time when the Sheriff should appear and take possession of the ruins of a once magnificent establishment. The last time I heard of Mr. Gleason he was in an old men's home near Boston—a pathetic end to a career that in its heyday was so rich with priceless opportunities.

LEON MEAD.

The Geographical Journal.

"A Journal of Geographical and Archaeological Exploration in Chinese Turkestan," 1900-1901, by M. A. Stein of the Indian Educational Service, the leading article in the latest number of The Geographical Journal, is a reprint of a paper read at the Royal Geographical Society, June 16, 1902. A very good map of this important region, made by Mr. Stein himself, accompanies the paper. His researches show that this enormous desert was once the home of a large and busy population. Dwindling population and crumbling irrigation works combined to deliver this vast granary of the East to the encroaching sand as early as the third century A. D. Under the sand covering have been found many copper coins of the Chinese Han dynasty, whose reign came to a close in A. D. 220; found buried along with them were what are likely to prove the oldest written Chinese records extant, on wooden tablets with leather covers, tied with string and sealed with clay seals. Many other important finds were made, bearing witness to the important part played by this ancient little kingdom in the interchange of the cultures of India, China, and the classical West. Mr. Stein covered in places the itinerary indicated by Hiun Tsiang, the great Chinese pilgrim, about 649 A. D., and by Dr. Sven Hedin in 1894.

The extreme northwestern point reached by Stein's explorations lies within a few hundred miles of the unfortunate town of Andijan, where 6,000 people were recently engulfed by a horrible earthquake.

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BOSTON IDEAS.

1903 to be an Emerson Year—The Atlantic Monthly—Other Topics.

ONE of the incongruities in which Boston delights is the choice of the Cadets' Armory for the distribution of tickets for the Lowell Free Lectures, of which Col. Higginson's course on "American Literature in the Nineteenth Century" opens next Monday evening, and Prof. Bowditch's on "Some Problems of Modern Physiology," next Tuesday. It is hardly to be supposed that the military atmosphere is needed to subdue the ticket seeker, who, although sometimes mildly pugnacious, is a very tame compared to him intent upon admission to the symphony concerts, but for some reason it is to the armory that the representatives of Boston interest in literature are to go to-day and to-morrow. The first two of Col. Higginson's lectures are to be introductory, covering the Colonial and Philadelphian periods; the third will be devoted to the New York period; the fourth and fifth to the New England period, subdivided under the heads of Boston and Concord; the sixth to the Southern influence, with Poe, Lanier, and Whitman rather strangely grouped; the seventh, to the Western influence, to which Mr. Howells is credited, and the eighth to a "Forecast."

The bent of the lecturer's mind is so eminently critical, as is shown by his early work in the Atlantic, whether its subject were social, military, literary, or historical, that these discourses will be peculiar in their interest, aside from the pleasure of seeing that he whose first Atlantic article argued that saints and other reverend folk were especially able-bodied, enters his eightieth year as full of energetic courage as when at half his present age he rode with his black regiment.

***

This is to be an Emerson year, and the first announcement is a centenary edition to be issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the sage's publishers during the last fifty years, and the owners of the magazine through which his most characteristic poems have reached the greatest number of readers. His voice from the lecture platform might keenly search the heart, but a woeful man was the reporter who endeavored to set down its utterances, especially when they were rhythmic, and well he knew it, and showed it at one of his latest appearances, the centenary of the Boston tea party. The stenographers had vowed a vow to "take" his poem, and he seemed aware of it, and after pronouncing one line clearly, he cast a whimsical glance downward, lowered his voice, and accelerated his articulation and left not only them, but many other hearers, in doubt as to his words. The centenary edition is to be worthy of him and of his influence.

***

Among the other Spring books issued by this firm will be "His Daughter First," by Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy; "My Own Story" by Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, and "A Land of Little Rain," by Mrs. Mary Austin, who writes of the alkali deserts not quite so poignantly as Mr. W. J. McGee, but with quite as much force and reeling as is agreeable. Chapters from all three books appear in the January Atlantic, which opens with an editorial paper, "No. 4 Park Street" a pleasant bit of gossip, half justification, half honest self-congratulation, on what Emerson called "our Boston magazine."

***

It is to be hoped that No. 4 will not be submerged by that wave of progress now lapping the curve which is called Brimstone Corner, in memory of sermons preached in the church soon to give place to one of those skyscrapers which Mr. Perry says are not the sacred emblem of America, but certainly are the idols of the children of Mammon. The Park Street Church site, large enough for its modest, single-galleried sanctuary, is far too small for a skyscraper, and no chimneylike altitude of steel and stone can compensate for the loss of its beautiful spire. Moreover, it cannot be built without desecrating the adjoining burial ground, already a sufferer at the hands of the municipal vandal.

***

Those who preserved the Old South are striving to guard Park Street corner, and with equally good reason. Sound, strong doctrine, its sturdy divines preached; in the perilous early years of the nineteenth century; strong and able was their advocacy of temperance; if they and visiting revivalists announced Parker in a manner rather Mosaic than Christian, Music Hall seldom found itself stricken dumb and unable to respond; and in the civil war it was a centre of patriotic thought and deed. The Murray episode, during which its moral influence seemed somewhat in peril, ended like most tales of men who take up the cudgels against a Boston institution, in discomfiture as complete as that of Mr. James Crawley when he fought his cousin Pitt without the gloves.

***

The sudden death of Mr. Marshall T. Bacon, formerly one of the University Press proprietors, removes one of the last of the old-fashioned printers, a master of every branch of his trade and a proof-reader whose care, knowledge, and shrewdness in putting to the solution of an error amounted to genius. Harvard made him an honorary master of arts forty years ago; and his little "Handbook of Punctuation" is as good as far as it goes, as Wilson, and his "Mistakes in Writing English" is an excellent manual. The two were published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, with which house his relations were very intimate and cordial.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1903.

A Novel by Richard Bagot.

DONNA DIANA. By Richard Bagot. 12mo. Chapters xxxi. Pp. 402. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

In certain cases the truthful setting of a purposeful, controversial novel forms an element of interest quite independent of the author's bias. For this reason his work may be appreciated by those who would deny his premises and hence remain unimpressed by his arguments. Such a case is that of Mr. Richard Bagot and his "Donna Diana."

Mr. Bagot calls himself a Roman Catholic. He is a Knight of Malta. Through his long residence in Rome he has become profoundly versed in all phases of Roman society—aristocratic and ecclesiastical. While surrendering to the poetic influences of his environment, he has preserved his Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty of thought and action with curious consistency. This anomaly of mental temperament has found expression in three novels—"A Roman Mystery," or an attack upon practical temporal power; "Casting of Nets," or a rebuke of proselytizing, and "Donna Diana," which attempts to preach the gospel of free agency.

Donna Diana is the beautiful daughter of a noble house, whose fortune has been intrusted to her uncle, a Cardinal. Her isolated position and the nature of her inheritance cause her relatives to regard her from childhood as destined for the Church. As time passes, the faithlessness of her guardian on one hand and the self-interest of her other relatives on the other make the consummation of her vocation both necessary and politic. In the interval of her leaving the Sacred Heart and the beginning of her novitiate she visits her aunt in Rome. She knows nothing of the world, nor is she permitted to know anything about it. Her destiny seems sealed when there appears upon the scene a young English Catholic, who, it is evident, embodies the ideas and assumes the characteristics of Mr. Bagot himself. The Englishman falls in love with her and she with him, much to the confusion of her pious relatives and to the ultimate abandonment of her vocation. The remorseless way in which the author conducts his heroine through the mazes of intrigue and conspiracies will arouse no sympathy from conservative Catholics, although he makes a vague attempt to heal the wounds their sensibilities have suffered by having the Cardinal confess his false stewardship of Diana's inheritance and causing him to make all restitution possible. The latter is easy, through the ideal munificence of Diana's English lover.

Evidently Mr. Bagot is sincere in his conviction that he has a mission. This mission the reader is invited to believe, is not unlike that for which Savonarola was strangled to death in 1498. Both attacked individuals in the Church, and the manner in which the Catholic faith was administered. But times have changed. The Church has become more charitable toward her critics, and "Donna Diana" has not even been placed on the Index.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bagot can hardly have failed to have made enemies. Not among the clergy, but among the members of the Roman aristocracy and literary circles who talk in caricatures of perfectly transparent masks through the book. There is no mistaking in the Savelli family certain of the Rospigliosi any more than there is in Carusio, Gabriele d'Annunzio. As the Contessa Verini—whose prototype is well known to Roman residents with diplomatic affiliations—says: "You are great, Carusio, great as Dante, as Shakespeare, as Goethe were great! Nay, who knows whether you are not greater? For you appeal to the soul, to the spirit, where they appeal to the intellect." To which the poet deigns to reply: "Ah, Contessa, the great men you mention lived in other times. They were great, certainly—very great. But in these days the artist has to penetrate the furthest depths of the passions developed by our advanced civilization. Dante, Shakespeare—yes, certainly they began what the great ones of our day will complete."

Whatever, therefore, may be thought of the controversial side of Mr. Bagot's book his pictures of Roman society—or that branch of it which, finding its roots in the Via del Cesturi, brushes with its twigs the portals of the Vatican—are no mere tourist's impressions, but the judgments of a mature observer and the possessor of long, varied experience. They are full of the life and color of the "nuovo secolo." The fact that the life is somewhat phlegmatic and the color faded is a tribute to their reality.

Christmas Numbers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

We think the "wet northern climate" of London must disagree with your correspondent, Mr. W. L. Alden. His latest grievance—and he always has one or more—is the Christmas number of the illustrated papers. "Why on earth should we have any Christmas number?" he demands. "Nobody really wants it." Indeed! But we happen to know better. Have we not ourselves joyous remembrance of a playroom wall bright with color and replete with interest from the accumulated treasures of the Christmas numbers of the London News and Graphic?—treasures which were never known to "find their way to the kitchen, and then into the waste basket receptacle." Even the Christmas plum pudding is abused: "Perhaps the worst of all culinary outrages," he asserts. We wonder if, like Scrooge, he would wish to abolish Christmas altogether? If so, we trust that he may receive a lesson similar to the one that awaited Marley's partner.

New York, Dec. 28, 1902. F. W. H.

HOWELLS ON JAMES.

The Later Work of the Author of "The Ambassador" Described by his Contemporary.

IT IS appropriate that, in the current number of The North American Review, William Dean Howells should have an article on "Henry James's Later Work," when Mr. James's new novel, "The Ambassadors," begins its serial publication. Mr. Howells opens his article by telling the difference between Mr. James's "readers" and his "enemies." Those people, who, he says, "frankly say they cannot bear him, and then either honestly let him alone, or secretly hanker for him, and every now and then return to him, and try if they cannot like him, or cannot bear him a little better," are his enemies, but, he continues, many of his readers are his enemies because they question his point of view and object to the world that the author sees from it, declaring that, if there is such a world, the author does not paint truly.

Mr. Howells declares that the enmity to Mr. James's fiction among his readers is mostly feminine, and dates from his discovery of the Daisy Miller type of American girl. It has been the curious fortune of Mr. James, the writer adds, that beyond any other great novelist he has imagined few heroines acceptable to women, though he is so gifted in divining and portraying them. And even the women who have maintained that he is the novelist they could best trust with the cause of woman in fiction, have found James's anti-heroines more real than his heroines.

In comparing Milly Theale in "The Wings of a Dove" with Daisy Miller, Mr. Howells declares that the former is the superior of the latter less in her nature than in her conditions. There is, he says, "in both the same sublime unconsciousness of the material environment, the same sovereign indifference to the fiscal means of their anticipation to a more than masculine independence." The sense of what money can do for an American girl without her knowing it is a "blind sense" in the character of Daisy, but in the character of Milly it has its eyes wide open." No one, says Mr. Howells, has made the American rich girl as has Mr. James, and "with such exquisite appreciation."

Mr. Howells's believes that it is not well to penetrate every recess of an author's meaning. "It robs him of the charm of mystery, and the somewhat labyrinthine construction of Mr. James's later sentences lends itself to the practice of the self-denial necessary to the preservation of this charm. What I feel sure of is that he has a meaning in it all, and that, by and by, perhaps when I least expect it, I shall surprise his meaning. In the meanwhile, I rest content with what I do know. In spite of all the Browning Clubs—even the club which has put up a monument to the poet's butler-ancestor—all of Browning is not clear, but enough of Browning is clear for any real lover of his poetry."

Speaking of Mr. James's manner of "giving you a sense of things," Mr. Howells says that never before had he a "vivider sense of London," and in his knowledge "a stronger sense of Venice" than in "The Wings of a Dove." He continues: "As for social conditions, predicaments, orders of things, where shall we find the like of the wonders wrought in 'The Awkward Age'?"

Later on Mr. Howells says:

Mr. James is, above any other, the master of the difficult art of never doing more than to "hint a fault, or hesitate dislike," and I am not going to try committing him to conclusions he would shrink from. There is nothing of the clumsiness of the "satirist" in his design, and if he notes the absolute commerciality of the modern London world, it is with a reserve clothing itself in frankness which is infinitely, as he would say, "detached." But, somehow, he lets you know how horribly business fashionable English life is. * * * Money, and money bluntly; gate money of all kinds; money the means, is the tune to which that Old World turns in a way which we scarcely imagine in this crude New World where it is still so largely less the means than the end.

Mr. Howells, toward the close of his article, remarks that James's "The Awkward Age," "The Wings of a Dove," and "The Sacred Fount," express "mastery, finality, doing what one means in a measure not easily to be matched. I will leave out the question of obscurity." He says that "The Awkward Age" is mostly expressed in dialogue; "The Wings of a Dove" is mostly in the narration and the synthesis of emotions. "The Sacred Fount" he owns "is of a profundity," and in its depths darkles the solution which the author makes it no part of his business to pull to the top; "if the reader wants it, let him dive." But, continues Mr. Howells:

Why should not a novel be written so like to life, in which most of the events remain meaningless, that we shall never quite know what the author meant? Why, in fact, should not people come and go, and love and hate, and hurt and help one another as they do in reality, without rendering the reader a reason for their behavior or offering an explanation at the end with which he can light himself back over the way he has come, and see what they meant?

Henry James, says Mr. Howells in conclusion, "is one of those authors who pay the finest tribute an author can pay the intelligence of his reader by trusting it, fully and frankly."

It might be interesting to learn by a showing of hands how many readers would be flattered by the trust thus imposed.

Mr. W. D. Howells's idea that English novel readers have a liking for "plain everyday types" in fiction, while Americans like to read about knights and ladies disporting themselves in a make-believe past, is one of the topics in the "Point of View" of Scribner's for January. The writer says:

"One cannot but remember, as a matter of fact, that the average man and woman, as Mr. Howells understands the terms, have never in any country or at any time formed the principal subject-matter of fiction. There have been written in every language many lovely tales of the tranquil existences that flow on, without conspicuous event, everywhere. But such of these stories as have survived have always been marked exceptions. Masterpieces as are the stories of Miss Austen, perfect renderings of the lives that run on mediocre lines as may be some of the novels of Anthony Trollope, touching as may be some of those books of modern Spanish middle-class life that Mr. Howells himself so much admires, it is not among such works that one commonly looks for those pieces of fiction that outlast the wreckage of changing literary fashion and are quoted one generation after another. The story of 'Manon Lescaut' may not always be read in the exact words of Prévost, and coming generations may not always go to Goethe for the story of Gretchen. But the soul, the essence, of such stories floats on insoluble through the all-dissolving waters of the years. With all the falsities that it may be taxed with, there is some such sort of vitality attaching to such a story, for instance, as that of Dumas's 'Marguerite Gautier.' There may be better pieces of fiction than these, but these happen to interest a very large majority of persons, and persons of all conditions, and in countries democratic and autocratic alike. They happen to interest, and that is exactly the gist of the whole matter."

A Provencal Christmas.

THE CHRISTMAS KALENDS OF PROVENCE, AND SOME OTHER PROVENCAL FESTIVALS. By Thomas A. Janvier. 8vo. Illustrated. Pp. 261. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

M. de Vielmur (it nurts the name to translate it, but say Mr. Of The Oldwall) is the typical Provençal gentleman, and he lives in the chateau, and Mr. Janvier was fortunate enough to be invited by the Vidame to spend the Christmas holidays with him. So has come a the opportunity for the author of "The Christmas Kalends of Provence" to describe in his pleasing volume, to the excellence of which Mr. R. W. Gilder has already testified in these columns, his reminiscences of a delightful week spent in the chateau. The dwelling is an ancient one, a true Provençal home, for it stands high up "on the westward slope of the Apilles, overlooking Arles and Tarascon, and within sight of Avignon, near the Rhône margin of Provence." That title, "vidame," shows how long ago the Vielmur people occupied positions of authority. Vidame is derivable from vice dominus, and when the Bishops in the olden time had no liking to wield battle axes it was the vice dominus who did the brawling for them.

Provence is an old, a very old country, following out ancient ideas, and even in their Christmas celebrations you may see the long dead creeds of paganism still coming to the front, "the faiths and usages which of old were cherished by the Celto-Ligurians, Phœnicians, Grecians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, whose blood and whose beliefs are blended in the Christian race which inhabits Provence to-day."

After the vidame the most important personage in the chateau is Misé Fouguefroun. (You must know something about the spirit of the French language to see how much the "u" in the first and last syllable of the woman's name adds to the Provençal flavoring of it.) Misé, that is an old Provençal title, and applicable to women who were the wives of shopkeepers. Misé recalls certainly the old English "mistress." It has gone out of fashion in France as a general thing, and is only kept alive in Provence. Misé rules the vidame's household, and her word is law. She adheres strictly to all the old customs and imparts information to Mr. Janvier, and he is eager for instruction. When Misé was told he the cause that such or such a custom was unknown to him, she said: "Can it be that there are no Christians in Monsieur's America? Is it possible that down there [la bas] they do not keep the Christmas feast at all?" The yule log is a most important ceremonial in Provence. It must be cut by the master of the house, attended by his family. On this particular occasion it was an old almond tree. According to custom, the tree which furnishes the yule log must be of a fruit-bearing kind. In Provence the log has a particular name, "cacharlis." It ought to be big enough to last from Christmas Eve until the evening of New Year's Day. The ashes of the burned wood are sacred, and when scattered in the stables help the horses and the cows, but the linen closet they save the tablecloths and napkins from catching on fire. Of the solemnity of Misé, on the occasion of the cooking of the Christmas dinner and the supper. The goose is the bird of predilection on Christmas, and the reason is plain. America had not been discovered when the early Provençal dinner was provided. No turkey was seen at the inn where the Sacred Child was sleeping in the manger. Turkey gave no welcome gobble to the Kings. It was a common goose that waddled to the front, and his voice was not musical, so when the feast came they immolated the goose. Only in later years has the turkey graced the feast. Think of the deliciousness of the bird, stuffed with chestnuts or olives, all flavored with truffles! There is something called "pompe," certainly a kind of doughnut, which is one of the necessities of the Christmas feasts, and there always is nougat.

Mr. Janvier, full of the proper spirit, discusses the whole of the Christmas festivities, and the reader is inclined to shout with him, "Allegre! Allegre!"

After "The Christmas Story" follows "A Feast Day on the Rhône," and in conclusion there is an account of a performance of the Comédie Française at the old Roman theatre at Orange. What an artistic performance it must have been! There could have been no conventionality about that dramatic representation. There was the mistral blowing, and the Mediterranean breezes blew about the costumes of the actors, and that was at least absolute réalism. If Mr. Janvier would only cultivate a proper taste for garlic, then he would become an out-and-out Provençal.

JAN

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing or Planning.

FOR some time it has been an open secret among the friends of Mr. Carl Schurz that the celebrated German-American publicist was engaged in writing his autobiography. The work is now so far advanced that it may possibly be ready for publication during the coming year. A curious circumstance has attended its writing. When Mr. Schurz came to write of his boyhood experiences, he found much difficulty in transferring to the page what was in his mind. He was, he said, conscious of a curious lack of vitality in his work. He then began to write of his experiences in America, and found that he had no difficulty at all in expressing himself. The pages of his youth, however, continued to remain dull and heavy until the idea came to him to write them out in German. This he did, and found the same facility in writing in German about his early life as he had when writing in English about his later life in America.

Miss Mary Johnston's new romantic love story, "Sir Mortimer," will follow Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter" in Harper's Magazine. The scenes of the story are laid in England at the Court of Queen Elizabeth and on the sea. The heroine is a celebrated beauty who is lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth, while the hero is a gallant officer in her Majesty's miniature navy.

There is a certain reason for connecting the name of Mrs. Humphry Ward with that of Mrs. Wilfrid Ward beyond the mere identity of names, although the authors are not related to each other. Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, as a member of a distinguished English Roman Catholic family—she is a niece of the Duke of Norfolk—naturally takes issue with Mrs. Humphry Ward's controversial novels, and showed in "One Poor Scruple" how an Anglican whose ideals had been shattered became a Roman Catholic and not a free-thinker. Her new novel, "The Light Behind," which John Lane has in preparation, will continue the controversy with her novel-writing namesake to the increased interest of those who are able to read between the lines.

The mystery concerning Henry Savage Landor's mission has at length been solved—that is, if one may judge by the nature of the outfit he took with him when he started westward from this city and the gossip of his friends. He is now on the Pacific bound for the Philippines, where, it is said, he will make a careful study of the conditions prevailing in the new civil government of the islands, the results of which will appear from time to time in the form of articles in Harper's Magazine, later to be collected into book form. Mr. Landor's contribution to Philippine literature should be important, for, whatever may be said of his judgments in the field of world politics, his impressions are always those of a well trained if slightly imaginative observer.

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, who has a reputation—probably undeserved—of learning a language in order to peruse the original of a single masterpiece in it, has written an introduction to Frederick Baron Corvo's translation of J. B. Nicolas's French version of "The Rubaiyat of Umar Khaiyam," which John Lane is preparing for publication, together with a reprint of the French text. Mr. Dole's contributions to the literature of the Persian tentmaker have been very extensive, and, in the minds of Boston's litterati at least, he evidently enjoys the same position in regard to the Persian bard that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton does in regard to Dante. There is this difference, however, between the two commentators: Prof. Norton knows Italian thoroughly, while Mr. Dole's knowledge of Persian as illustrated through his glossary to the Rubaiyat fails to impress one with the fact that he has yet become acquainted with Umar's two distinct languages.

Prof. George E. Woodberry is collecting for publication in book form his recent articles on American literary topics, which will probably bear the title "American Life and Letters." The first part of the title should be significant when attached to a work by this author, for Mr. Woodberry, unlike many other college professors, is far from being a closet student.

Dr. F. W. Speirs, who for nearly a year has been abroad in the interests of The Booklover's Library, will on his return to this country next week become managing editor of the new Booklover's Magazine.

John Lane, who will arrive in this country next week, has just completed the final arrangements for the early publication of two volumes of additional Carlyle letters. It has not yet been learned whether the objections to their publication, which arose last Summer from the same quarters which rebuked Froude several years ago for his alleged heartlessness in washing the Carlyle dirty linen in public, have been overcome or disregarded.

The poet Swinburne will contribute the literary appreciation to Edwin A. Abbey's pictures of Shakespeare's "Richard II," just as he furnished the text to the artist's illustrations of "Macbeth," which appeared in the Christmas number of Harper's Magazine. "Richard II" will form the second part of a collection of illustrated articles which will ultimately be published uniform with Mr. Abbey's comedies of Shakespeare under the title of "The Tragedies of Shakespeare."

Although English publishers accuse their American colleagues of sensational tendencies in advertising, so far as we know the latter have not yet employed the sandwich man. Miss Jeannette Gilder, in the current number of The Critic, says: "It is one of the curious sights of the Strand and Piccadilly to see the unhappy-looking men who devote their backs to advertisements carrying such a strange legend as 'The Confessions of a Wife.' How different from Marna Trent's would be the confessions of their wives, poor souls, if they should make them."

The chronicle and comment department of the January Bookman contains a paragraph in which the editor discourses learnedly and with becoming brevity upon the mistakes that Americans and Englishmen are supposed to make in pronouncing the French word for "Mister." In England we learn that it is pronounced "mossoo"; the most popular forms of American pronunciation are said to be "mussecr," "mossher," and "mon-soor." The editor does not explain to his readers how the word should really be pronounced, but they are evidently invited to take ex-cathedra his spelling of the word as it is employed in the title, which is "m'sieu." That is unfortunate, for only Parisian waiters and certain provincials pronounce "monsieur" that way.

William R. Thayer was recently made a Knight of the Crown of Italy by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in recognition of his historical work, "The Dawn of Italian Independence." The late William W. Story was the only other Harvard graduate who was decorated with the order. Mr. Thayer is the editor of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

Miss Marie Van Vorst, author of "Philip Longstreth," bearing the imprint of Harper & Brothers, is about to begin work on a new novel, which will deal with white working people in the South, whom she has studied for some time. Miss Van Vorst spent some time in a cotton factory in South Carolina and was much impressed by what she saw and learned there. She cannot write amid the noises of a large city, so she will retire to a small town in New York to work on her novel. She has just returned to this city from Paris.

The Baroness von Hutten, whose romance, "Our Lady of the Beeches," has gone through five editions, has arrived in New York and will visit friends in Boston and elsewhere.

Among the many nature books for children Robert W. Chambers's "Outdoorland" has become very popular. This will no doubt induce the author to write other books on the same lines. There are not many novelists who can write such books, and those who can find pleasure in doing so.

Miss Lillie Hamilton French has just returned from the Continent. Her story of a canary, "Hezekiah's Wives," is to be issued shortly in a new edition. E. C. Stedman spoke of the book as "a little classic, a prose poem."

When Dr. Henry van Dyke's "The Story of the Other Wise Man" was translated into Turkish, it was submitted as usual to the censor, who approved of it except its title. The publisher asked why the title would not do, and was puzzled when he was answered that it "is not true." The censor explained that "there is no wise man but Mohammed," so the title was changed to "How the Other Scientist Got Left Behind."

Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman's volume of poems, "Little Folk Lyrics," is very popular in the schools of Indianapolis. Mr. Sherman was asked to write a letter to the children, which was read to 6,000 pupils. Each child wrote a reply, and the best of these were sent to the author. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish a new collection of Mr. Sherman's poems next Spring.

Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam made a speech the other day before a meeting of the Pilgrim Mothers, which amused the audience more than it did the "Mothers." In the midst of a serious and earnest atmosphere Miss Daskam uttered such remarks as "I should advise a young girl * * * to hang on to her privileges and let her rights go." Miss Daskam further expresses herself on the woman's suffrage question in her "Omar for Ladies," in the current number of Harper's Magazine Drawer.

The new book edited by Robert A. Woods, "Americans in Process," which gives the results of the work in college settlements of Boston, caused quite a stir on its publication last week. Certain local politicians threatened to bring suits for libel, and statements appeared in the papers that the sale of the book had been suspended. So far from this being the case, there has not been the slightest interruption, and the book is enjoying a very gratifying sale. It bears the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The idea of running the series of portraits of "Americans of To-morrow" in Harper's Weekly originated in an interesting way. During a conversation among the members of the editorial staff of the Weekly some one observed that most of the prominent men of to-day were either nearly seventy or about forty years of age. In the course of the comment which this fact aroused the reason was ascribed to the civil war. George B. Cortelyou, private secretary to President Roosevelt, will be the next one in the series.

Stable Lore.

FIRST-HAND BITS OF STABLE LORE. By Francis M. Ware. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 297. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

The "Seven Royal S.'s," what are they? Mr. Francis M. Ware tells you, as far as the horse is concerned. They are Symmetry, Speed, Style, Size, Shape, Substance, and Safety. In his first chapter the author enters into the question of the cost of the horse. If you want a good beast be prepared to put up a fair figure for him. Go to a reputable dealer. Remember he is not in the business for the pure love of it. You are expected to pay for the dealer's experience. You may think that Uncle John is wise in regard to horses and that you must consult with him before you decide on buying. Horse selecting is a regular calling, requiring no end of experience, and probably Uncle John knows little about it. The better plan, as advised by Mr. Ware, is to go then to the dealer, an honest one, of course, and tell him frankly that you know no more about a horse than you do about a camel. Touched by your frankness the dealer (restraining his inclination to sob) will do the straight thing with you, (that is to say some of the fraternity will.) Mr. Ware by no means indorses the rectitude of the entire fraternity, for he writes: "Investigation will prove that while there are in our penal institutions numerous black sheep of all trades, businesses, and professions, there are precious few horsemen." After you have bought your horse and find him satisfactory it may so happen that you may be forced to part with him. Now, do not expect that in disposing of him that you will get back the money you laid out for him. You have probably had your beast two years or more, and have worn him out some little. Old clothes are not worth as much in the market as brand new ones, and the same thing holds good as to horses.

Mr. Ware thinks that in no country are the buyers' exactions as to soundness so unreasonable and unwisely strict as in the United States. On this point we beg to differ from our authority. A veterinary's imperative duty, and what he is paid for, is to tell the truth. The author's complaint is that there are few animals which are absolutely sound. Perhaps very few men would pass the examination of the doctor and be declared exactly sound, and yet when life insurance subjects pass under his inspection, he may consider as safe risks many who are not absolutely sound. The same thing holds good with honest and intelligent veterinarians.

All the troubles horses are heir to are shown. It may shock some readers of a romantic turn of mind to read, "that the fables of the Arab and his steed, and the verse or prose of various writers who were composing for 'the gallery,' of the general public, make interesting reading; but beware how you reduce these lovely theories to practice." Banish the idea that your horse can distinguish your presence, when there are three other persons in his stable. It does sound hard for Mr. Ware to call the horse, "first a fool and then a coward." Because the horse has been closely associated with us, the inclination is to place him next to the dog in intelligence. This is by no means the case. He really has not as much brains as a cow, and may not be as courageous as she is. Everything depends on the education of the horse, and some show greater capabilities than others. Certainly he has a fairly retentive memory.

The thing to go in educating the horse is to make him acquainted with everything. "An ideal school for equines would contain pile drivers, thrashing machines, steam drills, blowing paper, electric and elevated cars &c., while a band of music, a company of artillery, and a gang of quarrymen blasting rock would prove useful accessories. Timid and foolish, the horse does not discriminate, and notices nothing familiar, nearly everything strange; your artillery wheel horse, which stands drowsily while cannons fire in his face, has a convulsion at sight of a fluttering apron. "Despite opinion to the contrary, punishment for obstinacy is a necessity, but then rewards for good behavior are never to be forgotten. The bit of sugar when given the horse at the right time will work wonders. Remember that when you take a horse from the stable and ride him for an hour he shrinks. Then tighten the girth. Saddles which slip and land the horseman, and particularly the horsewoman, on the road are common from the want of this simple precaution. We agree with Mr. Ware that there is nothing more generally dangerous than to have a woman drive. Of course, there are exceptions. Dobbin on the farm is not Diablo in Central Park. But then women are very ambitious. Stables and the building of them, the blunders made, the management of the stable, the treatment of horses, the best methods of feeding, and a variety of other topics are carefully considered in the work. The illustrations are remarkably good.

"The Leopard's Spots" Answered

Miss E. Raynor, who became well known several years ago through writing a story on Colonial New York in the early part of the eighteenth century, which appeared under the title of "Free to Serve," has now turned her attention to a vastly important controversial present-day theme. We have already had the colored man's position in the South set forth by such writers as Booker T. Washington, while the white man's side of the subject has been presented in fiction through Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, "The Leopard's Spots." Miss Raynor intends to give the negro's side of his struggle for existence through fiction, and her forthcoming novel, which is down for early publication among the books of Dodd, Mead & Co., will be called by the suggestive title "Handicapped Among the Free." It is said that, without entering into personalities, she takes up Mr. Dixon's story and arguments point by point, and endeavors to show them to be faulty or misleading.

Shakespeare in 1902.

The year of 1901, remarkable for its bibliographical surprises in the form of record prices, witnessed none greater than those connected with the name of Shakespeare. The year of 1902, though it fell behind in some respects, nearly approached it as regards the establishing of records and surpassed it in general interest, various sales in London and New York bringing forward a greater number of items possessing rarity and importance. As in 1901, the best items offered at London auctions came to this country, adding to the exceeding richness of native collections, already rich beyond the knowledge of English bibliographical writers.

A list of the highest Shakespeare prices of 1902 should be of interest, and accordingly THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS prints the following:

1. First Folio Shakespeare, 1623, measuring 13 by 8¾ inches, leaf of verses and title page much washed, a few leaves repaired, red morocco, extra super extra, by Francis Bedford, fine example of his workmanship; (Hibbert sale, at Sotheby's, April 9-12,) £1,050.

2. Another copy of the First Folio Shakespeare, measuring 12⅞ by 8 inches, verses mounted, title page cut close to text and mounted, other defects in text, Anna Lomer's copy, said to be bound by Roger Payne, in russia; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, March 31,) £420.

3. Second Folio Shakespeare, 1632, with the excessively rare "Smethwick" imprint, (most copies have the Allot title page,) and a brilliant impression of the portrait by Droushout, beautiful unwashed copy, in old red morocco, measuring 12⅝ by 8⅝ inches, containing two undescribed variations; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, March 27,) £690.

4. Another copy of the Second Folio, with the "Smethwick" imprint, larger, measuring 13" by 8¾ inches, but water-stained throughout, half of last leaf backed, old calf; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, July 30,) £615.

5. Another copy of the Second Folio, with the "Smethwick" imprint, lacking two leaves, last leaf in fac simile, and two leaves supplied from a smaller copy; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Dec. 1,) £550.

6. Another copy, with the "Allot" imprint, (the most common form,) perfect, genuine, and sound throughout, measuring 13⅛ by 11⅜ inches, red morocco extra, by Clarke and Bedford, formerly Jolley's copy; (Hibbert sale, Sotheby's, April 9-12,) £550.

7. Another copy, with the "Allot" imprint, "generally in sound condition," according to Slater, who briefly refers to it in a note on Page 523 of The English Book Prices Current; (sold by Thomas Wright, at the Mart, London,) £340.

8. Third Folio Shakespeare, 1664, with the 1663 title inserted, plain margins of the portrait title mended, otherwise fine copy, measuring 13¾ by 11½ inches, crimson morocco extra, by Bedford; (Hibbard sale, Sotheby's, April 9-12,) £155.

9. Another copy of the Third Folio, 1664 issue, one leaf cut into and four others mended in margins, measuring 12⅞ by 8¼ inches, in russia extra; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Nov. 17,) £205.

10. Fourth Folio Shakespeare, 1685, in old calf, measuring 14⅝ by 9 inches; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Dec. 16,) £142.

11. Another copy of Fourth Folio, portrait backed and mended, last leaf mended in margin, measuring 14⅛ by 9⅛ inches, crimson morocco extra, by Bedford; (Hibbert sale, Sotheby's, April 9-12,) £118.

12. Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1655, imperfect, containing the title page, introduction, and portrait, the latter being excessively rare; (miscellaneous sale, Dec. 9,) £110.

13. Shakespeare's "Works," 1709-10, the first illustrated edition, six volumes, calf extra, with manuscript corrections by Edward Capell, the Shakespeare scholar; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Dec. 9,) £75.

14. "Hamlet," London, 1712, in English and Italian, the first translation into Italian of any of Shakespeare's plays, unbound; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, June 6,) £21.

15. "Julius Caesar," "Othello," and "Hamlet," each printed in Dublin in 1721 by George Grierson, apparently unique copies of the first Irish issues of any of Shakespeare's plays; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Dec. 10,) £355.

16. Shakespeare's Works, in French, the first translation into that language, Paris, 1776-82, twenty volumes, calf, large paper copy, translated by Letourneur, Catuelan, and Fontaine-Malherbe; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, June 7,) £31.

17. Shakespeareana: Sylvain's "Epitomes de Cent Histoires Tragiques," Paris, 1581, red morocco, by Duru, containing the original story of the Jew and his pound of flesh; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Dec. 10,) £33 10s.

18. Shakespeareana: "Florio's Second Fruits," 1591, calf; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, June 7,) £21.

19.—Shakespeareana: "Polimenteia," 1886, attributed to Willis Clarke, containing the first printed reference to Shakespeare by name, unbound, (Fountaine sale, Sotheby's, June 11-14,) £131.

20. Shakespeareana: "Sir John Oldcastle," 1600, the edition with Shakespeare's name on the title page, red morocco, by Bedford, Halliwell's fine copy, (Lefferts sale, at Bangs's, April 21-24,) $350.

21. Shakespeareana: "Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608, one of three known copies of the first edition, unbound copy, but having the blank leaf at beginning, (Fountaine sale, Sotheby's, June 11-14,) £300.

22. Shakespeareana: "Mucedorus," 1617, unbound, (Fountaine sale, Sotheby's, June 11-14,) £80.

23. Shakespeareana: "Famous Victories of Henry the Fifth," 1617, long imprint, second edition, red morocco, last line of title page in manuscript, (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, June 6,) £197.

24. Shakespeareana: "Two Noble Kinsmen," 1634, calf, fine copy, (Lefferts sale, Bangs, April 21-24,) $280.

25. Shakespeareana: Bitson's "Notes on Shakespeare," original manuscript, calf, by Bedford, (Hibbert sale, Sotheby's, April 9-12,) £41.

Of the twenty-five items mentioned above at least fifteen established record prices—No. 2, No. 8, No. 10, and Nos. 13-24, inclusive. The most important of these are No. 8, the third folio, 1664, with the 1663 title inserted, £155, and No. 10, the fourth folio, £142. All prices paid for Shakespeare during 1902 were high, and the year compares most favorably with 1901, despite the absense of the "Poems," of 1640 or any of the early quarto plays. If the Shakespeares brought into the maket during 1903 are of high quality, some of the above records will undoubtedly be broken. R. F. R.

THE FINE ARTS.

European Art in the Nineteenth Century as Seen by a Brilliant Scotchman.*

THE book named below is a small folio, handsomely and carefully printed on paper of pleasant surface and color, with leaves entirely untrimmed, and with many plates. Errors in the proof-reading may be discovered, but those noted so far are obvious ones and can hardly mislead the reader. The plates are in some cases photogravures, and are effective reproductions of well-chosen originals. The greater number are, however, half tones of that not very admirable character which we find too often in such publications—for the English half-tone print is not always a very beautiful object. What with selection and what with reproduction, some of the renderings are poor things enough, as when the sole example of Albert Moore is the peculiarly ugly plate taken from that painter's "Among the Roses"; and as when Constant Troyon is represented only by a really hideous plate, which purports to reproduce his painting, "Off Honfleur." So much for the external aspect of the volume, which is, on the last examination, as on the first view, a very elegant and very welcome book, injured by some too easily visible imperfections.

There was in the year 1901 a "fine-art loan collection" at Glasgow, and this book is declared in the preface to be a memorial and record of it. The illustrations are, one infers, drawn exclusively from the collection as exhibited. On the other hand, the text goes much further afield, and while the historical gathering of Scottish art alone was allowed to include the pictures not of the nineteenth century, the author's research and the development of his theories have involved the naming of works not exhibited there, and the establishment of historical positions not verified by anything then under his hand. The preface states also that the author "has judged it best to give the available space to a limited number [of artists] rather than to crowd the pages with a scrambling notice of many who have a claim to be remembered." This statement leads to a fairly accurate conception of the work's character and value. The general examination into the whole status of the nineteenth century art of Europe (for there is no mention of anything American) is limited to twenty-eight pages, included in the two chapters, "The Vision of the Century" and "The Imagination of the Century." Then comes a detailed examination of the works of thirty-five modern artists, grouped according to a somewhat fantastic classification of which something is said below. "The Olympians," with special notices of David and Ingres; "The Titans," such as Goya, Blake, Géricault, Delacroix, and Daumier; those ranked under "Landscape," such as Crome, Colman, Turner, Constable, Corot, and Rousseau. Then follow other names classed under such headings as "France," with explanatory subtitles; "English Art," also subdivided, Realism and Impressionism.

These notices of the several artists are explanatory and descriptive in a good way. There are few persons who could read the article on Jacques-Louis David without gaining a new sense of the character and influence of that painter's work. Constable is well explained as artist and as man, and so on through the list. A certain "heightened and telling" way of expressing thought is to be accepted as a part of the writer's peculiar method of demonstration, but it is also characteristic of his exceptionally vivid way of seeing the traits of his artist. His interest in Daumier cannot be expressed without phrases which seem violent, and which need for a clear understanding of the case to have something deducted for that violence. This being done, the criticism is as faithful as it is earnest and vigorous. Blake and Rodin, as is natural to such a writer, are treated in a sesquipedalian manner, but, on the other hand, through this rather too emphatic way of speech, there is expressed a very intelligent conception of what the artist was about of what he sought and would have, and in many of the notices the character of the writing being calmer allows of an entirely satisfactory study by any patient reader. Thus the paragraphs devoted to Jean François Millet, to Alfred Stevens, to Watts, seem to be as successful analyses of the work of those men as the permitted space would contain.

As for the names given to classes of artists: The Olympians are those who deal with beautiful persons and things, calmness, slow movements, peace, and dignity; the Titans are those who care more for energy, "extreme character, vehement and rebellious passion," and who use exaggeration rather freely. Such classification is a trap for the reasoner, and its lack of finality will be clear to any one who will stop and try to make one of his own. Is every one who tries to be non-academical a "Titan"? To apply this classification to well-known Americans: Is Winslow Homer one of that class? And La Farge, is he a Titan because he is a colorist and a decorative designer, ignoring academic methods of drawing? And is Blashfield an Olympian? If not, and if the system applies to a very few marked personalities, its value is doubtful.

The book is full of valuable suggestions and statements, safer and more comforting than the characterizations named above. It is shown that landscapists readily get out of touch with the public because they become specialized "to an individual choice of beauty or moody concentration." That is magnificent!—a touch of nature indeed. The admirer even must admit the truth of all of that saying. At every new epoch, every new departure in art, "the misunderstander * * * has been in wait to use the new matter stupidly"—excellent again! But indeed the book is full of wise hints, and not the early chapters only deal sagaciously with general principles.

The two preliminary chapters have this peculiarity, that the writer is eager to insist upon the close relation between all the means of artistic expression. To one who is determined to find a close equivalent in painting to that which is to be found in music, or in poetry, or in sculpture, there are infinite difficulties in the way of clear demonstration. The attempt brings with it the serious difficulty of trying to compel the literary-minded man to accept fine art as closely akin to literature. It cannot be shown to be that. The English, and probably also the Scotch, thinkers on fine art are determined to face the difficulty; they, living in a community which thinks of fine art as not at all a matter of daily food, are naturally drawn into this attempt to show that one may learn something of one art by studying another. It is probable that no ultimate good result will come from such attempts. It must be admitted, it must be assumed in our criticism, that the fine arts of design require an especial habit of mind, plus an especial training, in order that they be understood at all. Only in that way shall we ever obtain a thorough understanding of them. If you have it, no matter how slightly in your mind, that painting is somehow one variety of the thing of which poetry is another variety, you will never learn to understand the two varieties, each for itself, and discriminated sharply from the other.

It is not to be assumed that a point of view less perfectly trustworthy than another one might be can in itself spoil the character of a carefully wrought book like this one; on the contrary, the good which such an inquiry may do to the somewhat careful reader, and especially to the student of art criticism, built up under other influences than those which have swayed Mr. MacColl, will greatly overbalance the possible harm done to hastier readers. The heresy that the truth about the arts of design can in some way be learned by thinking philosophically about other arts and other mental processes than artistic ones, is a heresy so widely held and so powerful with the English-speaking world that the presence of it in a modified form in this important book hardly detracts from its importance. The intimate knowledge of the subject, and the incisive and sympathetic views expressed, make a valuable piece of criticism of what is, in any event, a valuable record.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

*NINETEENTH CENTURY ART. By D. S. MacColl, with a chapter on "Early Art Objects," by Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Baronet. Glasgow: James Maclehose & Sons, 1902. Pp. xiv.-304.

A WHISTLER BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Albert E. Gallatin.

NOTE.—The first draft of the bibliography of Whistler criticism was published in the form of rough notes a little less than two years ago in The Literary Collector. It has since been revised and amplified.

A CATALOGUE OF THE ETCHINGS AND DRY POINTS OF JAMES ABBOTT MACNEIL WHISTLER.—London. Privately printed by John Russell Smith, 36 Soho Square. New York: Samuel P. Avery, 88 Fifth Avenue. 1874. By Ralph Thomas. Eighty etchings are catalogued. A portrait of Whistler, etched by Percy Thomas, forms the frontispiece. The edition was limited to 50 copies. The cover measures 8¾ by 5⅝ inches.

THE PRINT COLLECTOR.—By J. Maberly. Whistler is mentioned. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. and F. Keppel, 1880.

FOUR MASTERS OF ETCHING.—By Frederick Wedmore. This book contains one essay (12 pp.) on Whistler's etchings. An impression, on Japanese vellum, from the original copper of one of the Putney plates is included in the volume. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed. London: The Fine Art Society, 1883.

ARTISTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—By C. E. Clement and L. Hutton. A biographical note on Whistler. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1880. (Fifth Edition.)

CATALOGUE OF F. S. HODEN'S COLLECTION OF MODERN ETCHINGS.—A great many of Whistler's etchings and dry points are catalogued. New York: H. Wunderlich & Co., 1880.

CATALOGUE OF THE ALMOST COMPLETE COLLECTION OF WHISTLER'S ETCHINGS.—Formed by J. H. Hutchinson. Sold by Sotheby in London in 1886.

GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF JAMES ABBOTT MACNEIL WHISTLER.—Compiled by W. J. Forsyth and J. E. R. Harrison. A pamphlet of fourteen pages. Contains a reprint of the titles from Wedmore's catalogue of Whistler's etchings, extracts from criticism, &c. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1895.

ETCHING IN ENGLAND.—By Frederick Wedmore. This book contains a chapter on Whistler's etchings. Two etchings are reproduced; line engravings. London: George Bell & Sons, 1895.

MR. WHISTLER'S LITHOGRAPHS.—The catalogue compiled by Thomas R. Way, 1896. London: George Bell & Sons. One hundred and thirty lithographs are catalogued. This note appears: "The title-page was designed by Mr. Whistler. The frontispiece was drawn from a photograph supplied by Mr. Whistler and has been worked on by him. This edition is limited to 140 copies, of which 125 are for sale. This is No. ...; (Signed) "T. R. Way." The cover measures 8 15-16 by 5½ inches.

CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF LITHOGRAPHS.—By James Macneil Whistler. With a prefatory note by Joseph Pennell. Exhibited at the Fine Art Society (London) in December, 1895, and January, 1896.

FINE PRINTS.—By Frederick Wedmore. Mr. Wedmore has considerable to say of Whistler's etchings. London: George Redway. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1897.

WHISTLER'S ETCHINGS.—A study and a catalogue by Frederick Wedmore. "Sans la liberté de blâmer, il n'est pas d'éloges flatteurs." Beaumarchais. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. London: P. & D. Colnaghi & Co., 13 and 14 Pall Mall East, 1899. The first edition of this book was published by A. W. Thibaudeau in 1886. The edition was 140 copies, the first 14 being on large paper. This edition catalogued 214 etchings. The second edition was limited to 135 copies. The cover measures 7 15-16 by 4⅞ inches.

BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS.—By Cosmo Monkhouse. A considerable part of the introduction to this book is devoted to an appreciation of Whistler's paintings. London: William Heinemann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1899.

CONCERNING THE ETCHINGS OF MR. WHISTLER.—A pamphlet issued by Frederick Keppel & Co. of New York, in December, 1901, of the etchings by Whistler they then had in stock. "The "Propositions," a letter by Joseph Pennell to The London Chronicle; Rajon's portrait, and two etchings reproduced in half-tone are also included.

REPRESENTATIVE PAINTERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Mrs. Arthur Bell. The book contains mention of Whistler and a reproduction in half-tone of his portrait of Carlyle. London: Stumpson, Low, Marston & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1900.

ETCHINGS AND DRY POINTS.—By J. Macneil Whistler. Catalogue of an exhibition held at Arthur Tooth's Galleries in New York. No date.

CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION OF THE ETCHINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS OF JAMES MACNEIL WHISTLER.—Held at the Caxton Club of Chicago in January and February, 1900. Three hundred and twenty etchings and 120 lithographs are catalogued. These include, however, varieties of the same plate or stone.

MODERN PAINTING.—By George Moore. This book contains an essay on "Whistler" of 24 pp. It also contains a note on "The Whistler Album." (2 pp.) London: Walter Scott. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1900. (New edition, enlarged.) Some interesting references to Whistler appear in this author's "Confessions of a Young Man" and "Impressions and Opinions."

JAMES MACNEIL WHISTLER.—By W. G. Bowdoin. An essay on Whistler and bibliographical features. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co., 1901.

MODERN ETCHING AND ENGRAVING.—Special Winter number of The Studio, 1902. Edited by Charles Holme. In the chapter on etching in America, by Will Jenkins, about a page is devoted to Whistler. Two etchings are reproduced; half-tones. London and New York: John Lane.

LES LETTRES ET DES ARTS.—Paris, 1888. Vol. I. An article, "Whistler et son Oeuvre," by Théodore Duret. Five illustrations; two paintings reproduced in photogravure and three etchings; two reproduced in photogravure and one in line. This magazine was printed in large quarto size, on hand-made paper. An English text was published in London and New York. This essay was separately printed, on Japanese paper in an edition of twenty-five copies, and published in Paris by Boussod, Valadon et Cie.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—New York and London, 1879. An article, "Whistler and His Paintings," by William C. Brownell. Five paintings and five etchings reproduced; wood engravings. 1897, an article, "The Master of the Lithograph—James Macneil Whistler," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Twelve lithographs reproduced in half-tone.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART.—London. Vol. XVI. An article, "British Etching," by Frederick Wedmore. Whistler's etchings are discussed in this article. Vol. XX., an article, "Original Lithography: The Present Revival in England," by M. H. Spielmann. Whistler's lithographs are discussed in this article.

THE ART JOURNAL.—London, 1879. A note on the Whistler-Ruskin case. 1887, an article, "Whistler," by Walter Dowdeswell. Three paintings and three etchings reproduced; wood engravings. Mortimer Menpes's dry-point portrait and two sketches of his studio by G. P. Jacomb-Hood also reproduced; wood engravings. 1888, an article, "Mr. Whistler's Paintings in Oil," by D. S. MacColl. Twelve paintings reproduced; half-tones. 1895, an article, "Art and Mr. Whistler," unsigned. Two paintings and an etching reproduced; half tones. 1896, Whistler is mentioned in the course of an article on "The Revival of Lithography," by Frederick Wedmore; an article, "Mr. Whistler's Lithographs," unsigned. Two lithographs reproduced; half-tones. 1897, an article, "New Pictures by Mr. Whistler," by "D. C. T." Seven paintings reproduced in half-tones; an article, "Some Early Pictures by Mr. Whistler." Four paintings reproduced; half-tones. Hale's etching of Whistler's portrait of himself reproduced in photogravure. 1898, Whistler's work, with two paintings reproduced, commented on in the course of an article on "International Art at Knightsbridge," by Thomas Dartmouth. A photograph of "The Whistler Wall" at this exhibition is also reproduced.

THE CHAP-BOOK.—Chicago, 1898. An article, "Whistler at West Point," by Gustave Kobbé. Two sketches made by Whistler at West Point are reproduced, as is William Nicholson's portrait of Whistler. An article, "Whistler in the United States Coast Survey," by Gustave Kobbé. Whistler's first etching, a sketch of Anacopa Island, reproduced in half-tone.

Grace Aguilar.

THE VALE OF CEDARS AND OTHER TALES. By Grace Aguilar. With an introduction by Walter Jerrold. Illustrated by T. H. Robinson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-428. London: J. M. Dent & Co. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Who that has read and reread in their youth Grace Aguilar's tender household tragedies and dramas can fail to be interested in the attractively bound volume of her "Vale of Cedars and Other Stories" which has just appeared? The sweet wholesomeness of her books, with their moral that is never tiresomely obvious, with their religious atmosphere that is never oppressive, with their dignity and tenderness, should do much to remove that barrier which separates religious creeds. Grace Aguilar has been dead many years, but it is pleasant to see this revival of her stories, and it is to be hoped that those other charming tales, including "Home Influence" and "A Mother's Recompense" will soon appear to join this first volume of a new edition.

QUERIES.

GEORGE W. HART, New York City: "Please say from what author and poem these lines are taken:"

"With dreamful eyes,
My spirit lies,
Under the walls of paradise;
Calm Capri waits,
Her sapphire gates,
Invite us to her wide estates."

These lines are misquoted from the fourth and fifth stanzas of Thomas Buchanan Read's "Drifting."

RICHARD CONWAY, Carroll, Iowa: "Who is Richard Hengist Horne? In my scrap book I find a copy of a beautiful poem called 'Genius,' credited to him. It begins thus:

'Far out at sea—the sun was high,
While veered the wind, and flapp'd the sail—
We saw a snow-white butterfly
Dancing before the fitful gale,
Far out at sea!'

"Any information as to this author will be appreciated."

Richard Henry Horne (he took the middle name "Hengist" in 1869) was born in London Jan. 1, 1803, and died at Margate, England, March 13, 1884. He was a midshipman in the Mexican navy, served in the war against Spain in 1829, then resided for a while in the United States, returned to England, and in 1852 went to Victoria, Australia, as commander of the Gold Escort between Ballarat and Melbourne.

He subsequently held several colonial posts, and in 1869 returned to England and settled down to a literary career. He published several poetical dramas, "Cosmo de Medici," 1837; "The Death of Marlowe," 1837; "Gregory VII," 1840; "Judas Iscariot," 1848; and "Prometheus the Fire-Bringer," 1864. In 1841 appeared his famous allegorical epic of "Orion." In 1844 (with Mrs. Browning and Robert Bell) he published "A New Spirit of the Age," a series of critical essays. Mrs. Browning's letters to Horne were printed in two volumes in London in 1877. Horne's works are not easily to be had, with the exception of his "History of Napoleon" (George Routledge & Sons, $1.50), and his "Death of Marlowe," which T. B. Mosher reprinted at $5.

HELEN M. GRAVES, Susquehanna, Penn.: "Can you tell me who wrote the following books and where they can be obtained: 'The Heiress of Bruges' and 'The Budget of the Bubble Family,' an amusing old book."

These books do not seem to be in print. Possibly some of our readers can give our correspondent the information she requests.

"A. D. S." New York City: "Was the play of 'Henry Dunbar,' acted by J. W. Wallack, founded on a novel? If so, can you tell me its title and author?"

Yes. The novel was called "Henry Dunbar," and Miss Braddon wrote it.

"N. Y. Z." Navarre Hotel, New York City: "Kindly print the poem, 'The Rosary,' by Robert Cameron Rogers."

THE ROSARY.

The hours I spent with thee, dear heart,
Are as a string of pearls to me;
I count them over, every one apart,
My rosary.

Each hour a pearl, each pearl a prayer,
To still a heart in absence wrung;
I tell each bead until the end, and there
A cross is hung.

Oh memories that bless—and burn!
Oh barren gain—and bitter loss!
I kiss each bead and strive at last to learn
To kiss the cross,
Sweetheart,
To kiss the cross!
ROBERT CAMERON ROGERS.

S. S. DUNHAM, 23 Gramercy Park, New York City: "The third magazine story which David G. Markham is unable to identify is 'A Duluth Tragedy,' by Thomas A. Janvier, published in Harper's Magazine in the Summer of 1890. I am unacquainted with the first story he refers to, but remember a title in Scribner's a year or so ago, 'The Spectre in the Cart,' which may be the one in question."

We thank our correspondent. Mr. Janvier's tale, we find, is now included in his volume of short stories called "In Great Waters," published by Harper & Brothers at $1.25.

"L." 553 Ninth Avenue, New York City: "Who publishes John Muir's 'Mountains of California'?"

The Century Company, $1.50.

Appeals to Readers.

"A. O. B." 208 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will some reader kindly give a reference as to where I can find a poem commencing:

'Tom put us both in the barrow,
Nellie and I, one day;
And wheeled us down to the meadow spring;
And left us there to play.'

I saw it, years ago, in a school reader, and copied it; but have lost my copy. It gives a description of a holiday participated in by two imaginative little girls."

"W. C. H." 27 Beaver Street, New York City: "Can any of the readers of 'Queries' identify the following lines:

'Such the bold strain that won our land
From height to height, from rill to river,
Conquest inched on with blood wet hand,
Through tragic pangs by stiff endeavor;
Danger and death its housemates were,
Hardness and woe and prospects drear—
Heart stretching agonies—but never
A fate to daunt the pioneer.'"

"C. E. C." Bedford, Westchester County: "Some years ago I saw a card running as follows:

A SWARM OF BS WORTH HIVING.
B patient, B prayerful B modest, B mild,
B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child.

"Would another of your readers kindly advise where I could find the whole rhyme?"

JAMES McFARLAND, Chattanooga, Tenn.: "I am desirous of getting some information concerning the Wynkoop family, who, I think, settled at or near Kingston, N. Y., in the early part of the eighteenth century—about 1704 to 1710. Can you inform me if a genealogy has been published, or if any publications are extant referring to the family? If any of your readers should know of any publications, I would esteem it a great favor if they will put me in the way of having access to them."

B. G. LUCAS, 324 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City: "I am anxious to obtain a poem entitled 'College Oil Cans.' The first verse is as follows:

Upon a board of bright mosaic,
Wrought with many a quaint design,
Gleam a brace of silver goblets,
Wreathed with flowers and filled with wine.
Around that board a group is seated,
Here and there are threads of white,
Which their dark locks lately welcome,
For they are only boys to-night."

FREDERICK S. RYMAN, 6 Hazel Park, Boston Highlands, Mass.: "I am searching for a song containing these lines:

"'I'll sing you a song of a nice young man,
Whose name it was Hooligan Pat.
He was born in a town of Italy,
In a place called Ballanafat.'

"Where can I find a volume of poems perhaps fifty to seventy-five years old, containing 'The Condor,' 'The Bald Eagle,' 'The Walnut Tree,' 'Thrashing,' 'The Glutton,' &c.?"

1903

"AGE OF REASON."

The Distinctive Literature of the Mid-Eighteenth Century in Europe.*

NOT the least ably handled and not the least important of the several volumes of "The Periods of European Literature Series," which have come to hand, is that by Mr. J. H. Millar, which is entitled "The Mid-Eighteenth Century," and might not inappropriately have been called The Age of Reason.

That such really was the period which coincides with the life of Voltaire and has the great Frenchman as one of its leading lights is evident enough when we reflect that in the mid-eighteenth century the eminent names in literature, in England and on the Continent, were those of philosophers, historians, and political economists—Voltaire, Vico, Mirabeau, (the elder,) Montesquieu, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, and Adam Smith. And when we further remember that not alone did philosophy receive a fresh impetus in this period, and history gain some of its greatest and most abiding glories, while political economy was for the first time definitely "staked out" as a separate and independent science, but that prose and fiction had then its true founding in rationalism and in some realism, and made the great triumphant rise of its early career as a true province of letters, and that even a "sweet reasonableness" crept into poetry, beginning the break of classic dominion, that became completed in the opening of the following century, we still more fully realize the prevalence of philosophy and the reign of "reason" to a sufficient extent to influence all branches of literature and to so dominate its "output" as to suggest a name for the age.

As to the poetry of the period, though the author evinces a considerable fondness for exhibiting "tendencies," he fails to show that the poetry of Collins and Gray gave the first distinct promise of Wordsworth, that they were, in fact, among the earliest progenitors of his peculiar and distinctive muse, as others toward the close of this age were the first faint precursors of romanticism.

But it is far less with poetry than with the other provinces of literature that this work of Mr. Millar has to deal. He is occupied for the most part with philosophy and history, and with the splendid dawn of a definite and enduring form of fiction, especially in England, but also in France, largely through the influence of the writers in the former country.

That the mid-eighteenth century was a period of interplay, of "give and take," between France and England, the author makes more clear than ever before, saying among other things:

> Locke and Newton were heroes as much of the French as of the British. Richardson, who may have taken more than a limb from Marivaux, was made the subject of a characteristically extravagant eulogy by Diderot. Sterne dispatched a full cargo of "sentiment" across the Channel, and Diderot and Rousseau paid back the gift twentyfold. No French philosopher's career was complete without a temporary residence in the land where freedom of thought was as well established an institution as la brume or the spleen. On the other hand, any Englishman with pretensions to birth or ability was sure of a warm welcome in the salons of Paris.

Particularizing on these principles as to Voltaire—"the most interesting and picturesque figure in Europe"—Mr. Millar finds his obvious resemblance to Swift "more superficial than real," but that the real idols who influenced him were Locke and Newton, and (so far as style was concerned) Rabelais and Lucian. He drew far less from his predecessors than he bequeathed to his successors, and yet, though "his spirit entered into and became an integral part of European thought," his direct literary progeny was not numerous. "Though he taught a multitude to mock," his pupils who acquired anything of his method or style were exceedingly few.

"But in the Byron of 'Don Juan' we hear the echo of the Voltairean laugh, nor is the source of Heine's inspiration far to seek," is the not startling conclusion of the writer.

Of Montesquieu, "to whom in the more serious works of literature Voltaire must yield place," and of Buffon, who was like the former only in holding aloof from the incessant partisan wrangling that wasted much of Voltaire's strength, though it exercised his wit greatly to the gayety of the nations, the author gives many pages of critical analysis, as he also does to the "Philosophes" of the Diderot school and to Rousseau, who held some relation to them; the encyclopediasts, and to Volney and the noble but pathetic Vauvenargues, whom he thinks showed in his "Dialogue" between an American and a Portuguese that he understood "nature" far better than Rousseau ever did. But, leaving the consideration of Voltaire to another chapter, this historian of literature soon gets to the philosophers and theologians of England—Berkeley, Hume, Butler, Hartley, and Dr. Johnson, into whose views he enters with some particularity, and with a clarity of explanation rarely found in so abridged a treatment.

Rollin in his Ancient History standing at the opening of the era made a distinct advance upon his French predecessors and struck a well defined modern note in giving an unusual prominence to manners and customs which he justified on the now admittedly tenable ground that they lead us to understand the character and genius of a people. In England there was not less historical writing than in France, but we are told there the task of research was not prosecuted with equal, conscientiousness.

Passing to historians of the superior order, the author declares that France had but one, "and he," as he says elsewhere, "was identical with the greatest French poet, the greatest dramatist, the greatest thinker—Voltaire." And yet, after a careful critical elaboration, Voltaire is pronounced essentially superficial, and the palm of real superiority—in the early part of the era—except in style, is awarded to the Italian historian Vico, who, though he was destined to obscurity, in part by the fact that he wrote in Latin, a fact, too, which was prejudicial to his influencing the thought of contemporary Europe—anticipated the views of many of the German philosophers and solved many problems that his successors got greater credit for.

We are reminded that Voltaire was not altogether alone in the attitude of unfriendliness to religion and that "two out of the three great British historians of the period" looked upon it "with no less jealous an eye than Voltaire, and even the third (Gibbon) was no friend to any kind of 'enthusiasm.'" While Gibbon's irony is obvious, Hume "might not give offense on the score of overt irreverence or flippancy," though his "anti-religious bias has vitiated some of the most interesting portions of his work." Robertson, the once highly applauded now well-nigh obsolete historian, is favorably characterized and his "History of America" is particularly praised for the narrative power it possesses, though it is admitted that its absolute correctness cannot be successfully maintained.

The heaviest debt of gratitude, however, that the present and intermediate generations owe to the mid-eighteenth century period is on the score of its great achievement in bringing prose fiction to maturity, which more than compensated, probably, for the retrogression of drama and the partial decline—in volume, at least—of poetry. It is in his extensive chapter upon this department of letters and the incessant interplay of influence between the novelists of England and France from the time of Le Sage, the true father of modern fiction, downward, that the author reaches the acme of interest.

While cautioning the student that it is possible "to exaggerate the closeness of the literary relations" which subsisted between the two countries, and showing that Fielding, for instance, was a "barren rascal" so far as English influence upon the trans-channel neighbors was concerned, though he had drawn more from Le Sage than from any other writer, and was the most important among the English novelists, at least from an insular point of view," Mr. Millar presents more fully than any other literary historian has done, to our knowledge, the very powerful direction that was imparted to French fiction by Richardson. Prevost was the instrument for conveying this influence, for, in the rôle of translator, he introduced Richardson, the novelist, as he did also Hume, the philosopher, to the French reader. He exercised a greater influence upon his countrymen in this humble capacity than he ever exercised on his own account, albeit he was the author of "Manon Lescaut," but Richadson's works undoubtedly owed something of their vogue in France to having been translated by one who had already made a considerable reputation for himself as an original novelist. It was clearly in Richardson that Diderot and Rousseau and their disciples obtained their most copious source of inspiration. It was chiefly through his creation, Clarissa, that the novelist secured his ascendency in France. It was she whom Rousseau "praised and paid the faltering tribute of imitation." Through these French fictionists Richardson became "a powerful factor in the genesis of the romantic movement," and "long after Diderot and Rousseau had gone to their account, the nineteenth century romantics disdained not to drink at the same fountain head."

*THE MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. (Periods of European Literature.) By J. H. Millar. 12mo. Pp. xii.-388. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.60 net.

Some Notable Essays.

THE ROADMENDER. By Michael Fairless, author of "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius." Pp. 158. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

There are books that are born in obscurity and bear a humble name, and come to us as silently as the morning light—royal books withal, like a King cradled in a manger. And when they come they are of the nature of a revelation; they take possession of us and resist criticism—books that go some way toward solving the riddle of existence.

This book is one of those. It is written from the soul. It lifts us out of ourselves by the magic of its thought, sets us down in a larger world, where every vista points to the infinite. It is for companionship, not a passing acquaintance. It invests the common pursuits of life with an uncommon interest and meaning, and finds almost a faith by which to live and to look beyond life in the impulses and teachings of nature. To these our minds are turned, not by preaching, but by interpretation and by lifting the veil from our eyes—distinctly in the manner of the great Teacher Who said, "Behold the fowls of the air."

This little book, moreover, is from a vanished hand. Its author was, we believe, an Oxford graduate who took to an open-air life on the advice of the doctors, did actually break stones on the roadside, and died of consumption. The work has been attributed to a woman, but that woman, also dead now, was probably the author's widow.

The first essay in the book gives it its name; the second is called "Out of the Shadow," the third "At the White Gate." In a book so small and of such slight pretensions its fullness of thought is astonishing. The style is of great purity and one with the thought. It is effortless in an uncommon degree, and the mood in it is unsophistical. It is impossible to speak of it in the same tone of simplicity in which it is written and which is part of its charm and its power. The common scenes of the road are invested with surprising interest; the poverty, the pauper's funeral, the tramps, and the beasts being driven to the fair set the roadmender pondering the ways of life and of civilization.

"In olden days the herd led his flock, going first in the post of danger to defend the creatures he had weaned from their natural habits for his various uses. Now that good relationship has ceased to exist, man drives the beasts before him, means to his end, but with no harmony between end and means. * * * The drover * * * no longer wielding the crook, instrument of deliverance, or at most of gentle compulsion, but armed with a heavy stick and mechanically dealing blows on the short thick fleeces, without evil intent because without thought—it is the ritual of trade." Again, of the horses we have a specimen of descriptive power that is true to the life. No canvas could make it so vivid as words do here: "Long strings of rusty, shaggy two-year-olds, unbroken, unkempt, the short down grass still sweet on their tongues; full of fun, frolic, and wickedness, biting and pulling, casting longing eyes at the hedgerows." In the same scene an old man and a pig go by: "The pig followed, comprehending and docile, and as the quaint couple passed from sight I thought I heard Brother Death stir in the shadow. He is a strong angel and of great pity."

We make these quotations to justify our encomium, and we do not pick them, for almost any other parts would serve equally well. Going out into the luminous dark night and into the wood, he says of the nightingale's song: "The night wind bent the listening trees, and the stars yearned earthward to hear the song of deathless love. Louder and louder the wonderful notes rose and fell in a passion of melody and then sank to rest on that low, thrilling call which it is said Death once heard and stayed his hand."

In "Out of the Shadow" the author is no longer a roadmender. He is in London, and there familiar surrounding scenes equally occupy his mind and are spoken of with the same close insight and in the same high relationships. Here he also makes short excursions in criticism—in art and nature, Rossetti's Dante and Beatrice, and even in "An Englishwoman's Love Letters."

"At the White Gate" is a title of significance, and as he approaches it we see still more of the man and of his boundless optimism. To him this beautiful earth is the promise of heaven and is at variance with a cut-and-dried religion. A healthy paganism is better than the religion that measures a man's life by the letter of the Ten Commandments, if instead of throwing open the gate of the garden where God walks with man from morning until morning."

We know nothing more than we have stated of the external facts of our author's life. Yet from this autobiography of a soul we take an intimate interest in the man and approach the gateway with him as with a friend and counselor, standing with him before he enters to wish him good-bye. We see victory written on his forehead as he says to us at parting: "Here, too, come acolytes lighting the dark with tapers—sun, moon, and stars—gifts of the Lord that His sanctuary may stand ever served. * * * Beyond the white gate and the trail of woodbine falls the silence greater than speech, darkness greater than light, a pause of 'a little while'; and then the touch of that healing garment as we pass to the King in His beauty, in a land from which there is no return. At the gateway then I cry you farewell."

Matthew Arnold's Note Book.

The Macmillan Company has just published "Matthew Arnold's Note Book," with a preface by the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse; Thomas Carlyle's "The French Revolution," in three volumes, edited by John Holland Rose, author of "The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era," &c.; "French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the Eighteenth Century," by Lady Dilke, author of "The Renaissance in France," &c.; "Andrea Palladio: His Life and Works," by Banister F. Fletcher, A. R. I. B. A.; Volume XV., "Yeast: A Problem," in the "Life and Works of Charles Kingsley."

A new edition of Sereno S. Pratt's book on "The Work of Wall Street" is to be brought out this month by D. Appleton & Co. The volume deals with everything that is supposed to interest the general reader, and is the result of many years' intimate connection with the most trustworthy sources of information.

Dumfries and Robert Burns.

The Burns Club of Dumfries, Scotland, is one of the oldest of its kind, and possesses many valuable relics of the poet. Indeed, the whole town of Dumfries is full of memories of Burns and the Dumfries men and women are all devoted admirers of the poet. His tomb is always well cared for. The house he dwelt in and in which he died is in good preservation, and is occupied as a modern dwelling. It is the property of the Dumfries Industrial School and is used by that institution as a source of income. The institution cannot part with the property, but it has been proposed by members of the Burns Club to lease the house and convert it into a Burns Museum.

Notes of Literary News.

An article on "The Venezuela Question" by Richard Harding Davis opens the current issue of Collier's Weekly. The same number contains a short story by F. Hopkinson Smith, entitled "Marny's Shadow," with illustrations by Frederic Dorr Steele; the concluding chapters of I. Zangwill's "The Serio-Comic Governess," and the beginning of a story by Stanley Weyman entitled "The Long Night."

A new novel by Basil King, author of "Let Not Man Put Asunder," will shortly come from the press of Harper & Brothers under the title of "In the Garden of Charity." It is very different from the author's previous work, which was more or less controversial, dealing, as the title implies, with the question of divorce. "In the Garden of Charity" is a simple love story, the scene of which is laid in Nova Scotia.

"A Maiden Brave," by C. A. Hotchkiss, author of "Betsey Ross," "A Colonial Free Lance," &c., is in preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s for publication this month. The new book will be a novel dealing with the Revolution in Rhode Island, and will contain four illustrations in color.

A new volume of stories and character studies by Henry James will be published in February by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," the autobiography of George Francis Train, written in the Mills Hotel in his seventy-fourth year, will be issued in a third edition shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

The fourth edition of Gen. De Wet's book on "The Three Years' War," which was brought out Dec. 6, is soon to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Another book for boys, the scene of which is laid at a model boys' school, is entitled "The New Boy at Dale." Charles Edward Rich has written it for Harper & Brothers. It will be published in February.

D. Appleton & Co. announce the publication in about a fortnight of the third edition of Reuben Gold Thwaites's biography of "Father Marquette, the Explorer of the Mississippi," Volume I. in the Historic Lives Series.

Charles Scribner's Sons report that Dr. van Dyke's "The Blue Flower" has already sold in excess of 62,000 copies.

"Musical Education," by A. Labignac, translated by Esther Singleton, is to come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. in February. Miss Singleton will be recalled as the author of "Social New York Under the Georges, 1714-1776," "The Furniture of Our Forefathers," and as editor of several works dealing with art, the opera, &c.

"Katherine Frenahan" will be the name of the new book by Beatrice Harraden, author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," to be issued shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co. This is the first book from the author's pen since the publication of "The Fowler."

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JAN 1903

ALEXANDER VI.

Character of the Borgia Pope Defended with Much Spirit.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MR. WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, whose review of the first volume of The Cambridge Modern History was published in last Saturday's Supplement, seems to be considerably wrought up over what he calls Dr. Richard Garnett's "efforts in kalsomining Alexander," otherwise Rodrigo Borgia. Dr. Garnett is not the first Englishman to feel that injustice has been done to the character of the brilliant and able Pontiff. The celebrated historian of the Renaissance, whose name Mr. Thayer is evidently proud to bear as part of his own, is also something of an apologist. In his "Life of Leo X." he first speaks of Rodrigo in severe terms, but the narrative becomes milder as it proceeds, and many statements are introduced or qualified with expressions that shift responsibility. Here is an instance: "Were we to place implicit confidence in the Italian historians, no period of society has exhibited a character of darker deformity than that of Alexander VI." Furthermore, he adds to the first volume of his "Life of Leo X." a chivalrous dissertation on the character of Lucretia Borgia, which shows his unbelief in the most scandalous charge that has been brought against her reputed father. But there is no doubt in Mr. Thayer's mind. He could not be more positive had he been a witness to the alleged crimes of all the Borgias. He does not qualify his statements with anything that would cast on another the responsibility for what is said. He denies offhand the truth of the portrait painted by Dr. Garnett. Dr. Garnett's scholarship and his opportunities for research as Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum count for little with Mr. Thayer. The criticism is a charge of the perversion of history.

To me it seems as though such a charge ought to be made against the critic. All the debated, if not exploded, accusations against Alexander VI. are reiterated by Mr. Thayer. He says: "As Cardinal, Borgia was a libertine"; "he secured his election to the Papal throne by simony"; "he was a nepotist and a murderer." These are only a few charges, but with the exception of the one implied, which was so long ago repelled by the illustrious William Roscoe, they are the principal ones. Chantrel says concerning the first charge: "The enemies of Alexander depict him as a man of rare prudence, who for years sought to deceive the Cardinals with respect to himself, walking through the streets of Rome with eyes modestly cast down, passing his days in visiting churches, monasteries, and hospitals, doing all kinds of good work—and they wish us to believe that this hypocrite, this man so adroit and prudent, and who during so long a period was preparing himself to ascend the pontifical throne by the appearance of all the virtues, had for many years maintained unlawful relations with a woman whom he brought with him everywhere, had recognized his children in broad daylight, and had finally published his shame and gloried in his scandalous adventures!" The accusation of simony rests on the following page from the supposed diary of Burchardus, who is also made the scapegoat for the other charges against Alexander: "On the morning of the 12th day of August, in the year 1492, Rodrigo Borgia, nephew of Calixtus and Vice Chancellor, being made Pope, immediately distributed his goods. To Cardinal Orsini he gave his palace and the castles of Monticelli and Soriani; he appointed Cardinal Ascagnio Vice Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church; he gave to Cardinal Colonna his abbey of Subiaco of the order of St. Benedict, with all the castles and the right of patronage for himself and his family forever; to the Cardinal of Saint Angelo the See of Porto, the tower and all the furnishings, including a cellar full of wine. The City of Nepi was given to the Cardinal of Parma; the Citta di Castella to Cardinal Savelli, together with the Church of Saint Maria Maggiore. Others received, it is said, thousands of ducats, and for his vote a gratuity of 5,000 gold ducats was given to a white monk from Venice recently made Cardinal."

There is no need to deny that on his election the Pope made the gifts mentioned, but they were properties of the Church which had to be administered. The white monk was the venerable Morfeo Gherardo, head of the austere order of the Camaldoli, who had, not recently, but twenty-six years before, been raised to the Cardinalate, and the money was undoubtedly given to assist in maintaining the dignity of the office, as is the custom to the present day. Five of the twenty-three Cardinals in the Conclave did not vote for Cardinal Borgia, but not one of them protested against the election. The third charge is that of nepotism and murder. The nepotism seems to be the favor enjoyed by Caesar Borgia. On this point let us quote from The Dublin Review for January, 1859: "'All the charges against him centre on the fact that he made use of Caesar Borgia to defend by force of arms the pontifical domains against the Italian Princes and their foreign allies. What proves this is the significant fact that those who attack him dwell principally on the conduct of Caesar and show that they do not admit, or at least that they doubt, the legality of defending the pontifical patrimony by force of arms." (This is translated from the French version of this passage. M. Barthelemy says that "it was the custom of the Pope, in these troubled times, to select one of his relatives, most frequently a nephew, a man of energy and military talents, to take charge of the defense of the pontifical domains against the ambitious States which surrounded them and sought every opportunity to seize them. It thus became a matter of usage to call these relatives by the name of sons."

The only murders which can justly be charged against Alexander were the political ones, notably that of Savonarola. The execution of the latter was a political necessity, and justifiable in those times from the political point of view. We read in the memoirs of Philippe de Commines that it was the incessant urging of Savonarola that Charles VIII. of France should enter Italy and reform the Church by the sword. It is remarkable that the enemies of Alexander who were most strenuous in advising the French King to drive the Pope from Rome never charged either libertinism or simony. A chapter could easily be written on every count in the indictment of Mr. Thayer, and every accusation repelled. The charges against Alexander rest chiefly on the diary of Burchardus, master of ceremonies to the Pope, and on the history of Italy by Guicciardini. The authenticity of the diary is by no means assured, and the unfairness and partisanship of Guicciardini are directly charged by both Bayle and Voltaire. Mr. J. Addington Symonds states that the historian Guicciardini "never ceases to be an impartial spectator—a cold and cautious critic," although he also declares that "Guicciardini was willing to 'roll stones,' or to do any dirty work for masters whom, in the depth of his soul, he detested and despised."

Voltaire openly reproaches Guicciardini with having deceived Europe concerning the death of Alexander VI. On his deathbed Guicciardini is said to have ordered the manuscript of his history, as yet unpublished, to be destroyed. The character of Alexander has been so darkly drawn that it may not be amiss in this connection to borrow the estimate which Roscoe himself borrowed from Raphael Volaterranus: "Even by his severest adversaries he is allowed to have been a man of an elevated genius, of a wonderful memory, eloquent, vigilant, and dexterous in the management of all his concerns. The proper supply of the City of Rome with all the necessaries of life was an object of his unceasing attention; and during his pontificate his dominions were exempt from that famine which devastated the rest of Italy. In his diet he was peculiarly temperate, and he accustomed himself to but little sleep. In those hours which he devoted to amusement, he seemed wholly to forget the affairs of state; but he never suffered those amusements to diminish the vigor of his faculties, which remained unimpaired to the last. Though not much devoted to the study of literature, Alexander was munificent toward its professors; to whom he not only granted liberal salaries, but, with a punctuality very uncommon among the Princes of that period, he took care that those salaries were duly paid." On the foundation laid by Roscoe, it is not difficult to reconstruct the character of Alexander VI. and to render it something entirely different from that given by the lying time-servers who were seeking the favor of the envious rivals of the noble Pontiff. Material is certainly not lacking for the reconstruction, and it may be worth while for the author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence" to go over the ground of the Renaissance once more. I anticipate much pleasure in reading the chapter written by Dr. Garnett, and I thank Mr. Thayer for thus directing my attention to it. J. H. HAAREN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in his review of "The Renaissance," the first volume of Lord Acton's monumental history, in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW for Dec. 27, 1902, criticises Dr. Richard Garnett very severely for attempting to whitewash Pope Alexander VI. Mr. Thayer says that "though Alexander was sixty-two years old at his election as Pope, he indulged in bestialities the names of which are not now printable; he lied; he deceived; he betrayed; he bribed; he used his spiritual office to promote his own fortune; he was a nepotist and a murderer." This is, sad to relate, the accepted history of three centuries. It is not history to-day. Two writers have in the last five years gone over all the original documents available for the history of Alexander's pontificate. They are by Richard Garnett, the scholarly head of the printed book department of the British Museum, and Frederick, Baron Corvo, the English historian of the house of Borgia. Neither of these men had any special reason for wishing to defend Alexander VI., yet both of them pronounce him a vilely slandered man and defend his character as Pope from practically all the imputations that have been cast upon it.

Since you have published Mr. Thayer's opinion, which is nothing but a repetition of the old slanders that no longer are accepted as historical, it is only fair to give Frederick Baron Corvo's summing up of the character of Alexander as Pope. He says in his chronicles of the House of Borgia:

"In the secret archives of the Vatican (merely a technical term, for they are open to all the world) Alexander's original acts are preserved, the veritable Briefs and Bulls which he labored to utter during his reign. They are bound in 113 large folio volumes, each containing about 10,000 separate documents. To understand what kind of a thing is a Papal Bull or Brief, the Epistles of St. Peter, which are easily accessible, may be mentioned as the best examples extant—earnest disquisitions, simple or scholarly, dealing authoritatively with subjects the most vital. Pope Alexander VI. is responsible for more than 1,000,000 of these, and he reigned only eleven years. The days and nights were appreciably not longer then than now. Where did Alexander VI. find the time to accomplish the multifarious turpitudes with which he is charged? * * * Alexander was a very great Prince, a very faithful pastor, a very human man."

I may add that Alexander's reign was one of the busiest in the whole history of the Church. To him the Catholic Church owes the index of prohibited books, the beautiful custom of reciting the Angelus at sunrise, noon, and sunset, in honor of the incarnation, and the recognition of many very useful religious orders. Whatever he may have been as a young man, or even in middle life, as a Cardinal, as a Pope, there is no stain on his record, unless political intrigue be considered such, and in that age it was not, and the time has come for us not to have merely the old slanders revamped, but to have the impressions of the recent thorough investigators.

JAMES J. WALSH.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

PERHAPS BY MILTON.

W. L. Cowdrey's Impression of Nova Solyma.

Walter Begley's firm belief that that moral romance he discovered in manuscript, "Nova Solyma," was written by John Milton, and the acceptance of his belief by a publisher so eminent as John Murray, have aroused great curiosity about the book, which has just appeared in England. We have thought it worth while to lay before our readers, in advance of its publication here, the opinions of W. L. Courtney, a distinguished English reviewer, concerning this romance and Mr. Begley's theory. The full title of the work is "Nova Solyma, the Ideal City; or Jerusalem Regained." Of Mr. Begley's exposition of his theory of Milton's authorship, Mr. Courtney, writing for the London Daily Telegraph, says that "he discourses on the subject garrulously and pleasantly, bringing many evidences to bear on the reputed authorship, and attesting his own zeal and industry as a bibliophile. It really does not matter very much whether Milton was or was not the author. On general grounds, the fact seems unlikely enough, although it may be frankly admitted that, under the special circumstances of the case, there may have been reasons why the author of 'Paradise Lost' should have had some such manuscript as this hidden away as a relic of his youth, and then produced it anonymously, because of his well-known dislike to lay before a critical and unfriendly world work of the nature, for instance, of Comus. The facts, as the editor interprets them, are simple enough. A long heterogeneous kind of work, written in Latin prose and verse, bears all the marks or seventeenth century literature, and seems to have been produced in 1648. Notice the time. It was not a period in which the English world was settled enough to enjoy a work of art.

"Too much of the jarring spirit of the civil wars, together with the melancholy close of King Charles's reign, occupied men's minds, to the exclusion of literary interests. As Mr. Begley thinks, the publisher was Samuel Hartlib, and its subjects are manifold and various. In some aspects it is a treatise on education. It deals with what we should now call a university extension scheme, and equal opportunity for all students, with a project for scholastic athletics, especially of training on horseback, with schools also of technical education for the humbler classes. That is the formal and pedagogic side. But it also includes chapters of veritable romance. It bursts into poetry now and again; it deals with the master passion of love, which it considers both platonically—as a philosopher would regard it—and realistically, which is the standpoint of the modern novelist." Continuing his review, Mr. Courtney says:

In one section of the two volumes of the "Nova Solyma" there is the pathetic tale of Philippina's true love, which, in its way, occupies a position similar to that odd little sentimental novel about Dido and Aeneas contained in the Fourth Book of Virgil's great epic. At the time when "Nova Solyma" was written we are years before Richardson's "Pamela" and Rousseau's "La Nouvelle Héloise," just as in the poet of imperial Rome we are centuries before the modern novel. But in each case we find what with pardonable foolishness we call "the modern note," an artistic appreciation of the value of emotion as such, a distinct tendency toward a sentimental view of life, an indulgence in that kind of self-observant pathos and pity for which stirring times of martial war and energy find but little room. It should be added also that in the poetic department of this work we have versions of the Psalms, original lyrics and hymns, short epics from Job, and "a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon, consisting of two persons and a double chorus."

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To the various topics of this extraordinary work it is impossible to do justice in a few paragraphs. Milton was the greatest Latinist of his time, a scholar of universal repute, who naturally wrote whatever he had to say in the language which had the largest appeal to the civilized world of his age. The now defunct "Argenis" of Barclay was of the same order of composition, the authors of the seventeenth century taking for their model, oddly enough, the Latin of Petronius or Apuleius rather than that of Cicero or Livy. Not that Milton has any touch of the enervating and erotic quality of either Petronius or Apuleius. The man who was called by his fellow-students at Cambridge "The Lady of Christ's" had nothing in him of the salaciousness, the lubricity, of the author of "The Golden Ass." "Nova Solyma" is a "most truly religious novel"; but it also has some of the romance of the Renaissance. The prose descriptions of the beauties of nature are a feature of the work, which also includes the customary "business," so to speak, of the romancers—pirates, shipwrecks, brigands, tales of love and adventure, the stories of supernatural agencies, and so on.

And because this supposed youthful work of Milton, like the curate's first sermon, has had stuffed into it everything of which the author has ever thought, it has, apart from its educational programmes and its romantic episodes, its terrible adventures with banditti, and its discourses on religion and poetry, an epic on the Armada, put into the mouth of the hero Joseph, who represents Milton or the author himself—a vigorous bit of Latin poetry describing the struggle of England and Spain in the fashion in which Virgil described the early struggles of Aeneas with Turnus and the aboriginal Italian races.

Nevertheless, what leaves us with a certain amount of scepticism as to the Miltonian authorship is, without doubt, the paradoxical notion of Milton as a sentimentalist. When we put him into the great Pantheon, the world-wide temple, not only of English, but of universal literature, we are apt to define the peculiar qualities of his genius by the distinct absence in him of humor and the influence of the tender passion. While the amorous gentlemen who were his contemporaries, belonging, in truth, not to the Tabernacle, but the Court—men like Rochester, for instance, and Lovelace—were pouring out their love songs, Milton wrapped himself up in the hair shirt of John the Baptist, "whose meat was locusts and wild honey." When we peruse the lovemaking of Adam and Eve in "Paradise Lost" we are conscious of a strain of didactic priggishness, admirably correct, austere, and cold, which is, however, the reverse of stimulating. As Prof. Raleigh remarks, the fire of heaven seemed often to descend on the altars of the sons of Belial, and to leave Milton's classical and learned altar cold. Yet Mr. Begley reminds us that on two occasions Milton himself is supposed to have been in love—once in London before he was twenty, once near Cambridge, when he had been lying asleep under a tree in the country. Both episodes, if they ever existed, are illustrated in the pages of "Nova Solyma." Just as Milton is supposed to have seen and loved the May Queen in her bower when he was nineteen, so, too, does he describe the daughter of Zion in her vine-covered arbor. And in the same fashion in which the author of "Paradise Lost" is declared to have been overcome by slumber somewhere outside of Cambridge, when a foreign lady was so struck with his beauty that she wrote some Italian verses in pencil and placed them in his hand, compelling young Milton to travel to Italy in the hope of meeting again the fair unknown, we have a parallel adventure described in "Nova Solyma," Book II., Chapter 5. The disguised Philander relates how, as the result of a hunting accident, he was lying in a dead faint on the ground, when a girl—a foreigner—came with all speed to help him, brought him back from his "Lethean sleep," and then and there took possession of his heart. Milton as a romantic amorist conveys, indeed, a strange and startling idea. But then, as Browning says, a man wears two aspects, one with which to face the world, the other to show the woman whom he loves.

Among the Publishers.

A new edition of "The Wouldbegoods," by E Nesbit, has just been issued in London. Mrs. Nesbit Bland is one of the most industrious of the English novelists, and is popular on both sides of the ocean. She writes for old and young, and her last novel, "The Red House," published by Harper & Brothers, is a story for young married people.

The third edition of "The History of the Louisiana Purchase," the third volume in the Expansion of the Republic Series, is being published by D. Appleton & Co.

A second edition of W. J. Ghent's "Our Benevolent Feudalism" has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company within a month of its publication.

"Daniel Boone," the subject of the second volume in the Historic Lives Series, will shortly be brought out in a second edition by D. Appleton & Co. The biography is from the pen of Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor of "The Jesuit Relations," and author of "Father Marquette."

The Macmillan Company announces a second edition each of "The Four Feathers," by A. E. W. Mason, and Mark Lee Luther's "The Henchman."

"Silver Work and Jewelry," by H. Wilson, was the second volume in the Artistic Crafts Series to come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. last month. The series is edited by W. R. Lethmaby. "Cabinetmaking and Designing," by C. Spooner, is in preparation.

The Macmillan Company reports that over a million copies have been sold of F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "Cecilia: A Story of Modern Rome"; Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror," Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," James Lane Allen's "The Choir Invisible," and Winston Churchill's "The Crisis." Mr. Crawford's book is in its seventieth thousand.

Edward Noyes Westcott's "David Harum," that very popular America novel, which has been issued in 100 editions, recently sold 10,000 copies in two weeks. There is only one edition of the story being published now. It is illustrated with full-page drawings, and other designs by B. West Clinedinst and C. D. Farrand, and contains a biography of the author, by Forbes Hermans. The book bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ending Dec. 24: Adult fiction: Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," Mary Adams's "The Confessions of a Wife," Owen Wister's "The Virginian"; juvenile fiction: Wiggins's "Birds' Christmas Carol," Barbour's "Behind the Line," Alice Caldwell Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"; Non-fiction: Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," Pitman's "Complete Phonographic Instructor," Beard's "Jack of All Trades."

In a small volume, which will appear with the imprint of Harper & Brothers early in February, Mary E. Wilkins will present six stories under the title of "Six Trees." These are tales in each of which a certain tree has such a prominent position and personality that it almost assumes the attributes of a character.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; wind southwest.

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CONGRESS MAY TAKE UP INDIANOLA POSTAL ROW

Inquiry Proposed Into President's Suspension of the Office.

Mr. Roosevelt Anxious to Punish Those Who Forced the Resignation of Negress as Postmaster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt's summary action in the case of the Postmaster at Indianola, Miss., has created a genuine sensation among the Southerners in the city, and some of the expressions used concerning his proceeding, even by Congressmen, are bitter.

Meanwhile the Attorney General is preparing to take up the case with vigor. The President wants criminal proceedings instituted against such citizens of Indianola as are found to have violated the law. The statute under which the prosecutions will be conducted is Section 5,518 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any state, district, or place where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties; each of such persons shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

This was a civil war statute enacted July 31, 1861, and amended April 20, 1871, in the reconstruction period. It exactly covers the case which the President believes exists in Indianola, and the only question is one of fact. If the facts are as the President and Postmaster General Payne understand them, Postmaster Minnie M. Cox was prevented by intimidation and threats, if not by force, from holding an office under the United States, and from discharging the duties of the office.

If, on examination, Attorney General Knox finds that proceedings are warranted he will send the papers to the United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, with instructions to begin action. That officer, whose name is Green, is a recent appointee.

For a long time there have been sporadic discussions of the question whether the Federal Government can interfere in the case where white communities force out their negro officialsby ostracism, boycott, or worse methods. The most vigorous agitation of the question took place when a negro Postmaster was actually assassinated by white men in South Carolina. That was the Baker case, in President McKinley's administration. It was the most flagrant of all, but there have been many cases where other methods were employed to force out negro officials, and it is probable that there are few places in the South where the appointment of negro officials is not considered as objective to the whites.

Patrick Henry, the Mississippi Congressman in whose district is situated Indianola, will introduce a resolution in the House calling upon the President for information and explanations why his constituents should be punished so by the closing of the Post Office there. It is said at the Post Office Department that Mrs. Cox, the Postmaster, will receive the salary of $1,200 a year until her successor is appointed and qualifies.

The department has ordered all mail for Indianola to be sent to Greenville, in the adjoining county of Washington. It is fully twenty-five miles to Greenville from Indianola, and the 600 persons who have been getting their mail at the latter place will be put to great inconvenience by the arrangement. It has been reported that they have established a carrier service which will temporarily keep the community in touch with the outside world. There are several small post offices between Indianola and Greenville, one or two of them less than half the distance between those two towns, but they are not Presidential offices, and the department will not turn the business of the Presidential office at Indianola over to them. Such a course would give the smaller office a pretext for a claim to Presidential rating. It is also true that the small offices could not handle the mail that goes to Indianola. The punishment falls hardest on a considerable proportion of persons living in the county to the east of Indianola. Some of them are nearly forty miles from Greenville.

In the new Congress districting of Mississippi, Indianola falls within the lines of the Eighth District, which will be represented in the next House by John Sharp Williams, who has been announced as a contestant against Representative Richardson of Tennessee for the honor of minority leadership. Williams holds strong views on the race question, and he will surely be heard from as soon as the opportunity occurs in the House. It is believed that the Indianola incident will be the subject of sectional debate in the House early next week.

Some Southerners say that if the facts are as represented they do not uphold the Indianola residents, but declare that the incident furnishes a reason why the President should not continue appointn negro officials in Southern communities.

There is renewed curiosity in consequence of the Indianola case, to learn whether the President will appoint the negro Dr. Crum in Charleston and the negro Vick in Wilson, N. C. There are rumors that the President will so far yield to the opposition as to make Crum Marshall instead of Collector, but they cannot be confirmed. There seems no likelihood that he will fail to reappoint Vick.

TEXAS OIL PRICES RISE.

Further Use for Fuel Practically Precluded—Big Loss to Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—The price of Beaumont oil has gone so high that its further use as fuel is practically precluded. An investigation on the part of the State authorities who are interested in securing a supply of oil for use as fuel by the several State institutions shows that very few new contracts for oil are being made, as consumers cannot afford to pay 46 to 50 cents per barrel, which, with the freight added, makes the oil cost as much or more than coal. In many instances consumers are having a hard time enforcing existing contracts which were entered into at the time oil was much cheaper than it is now.

This uncertainty of a fuel supply is causing many manufacturers to go back to the use of coal, after thousands of dollars have been expended in equiping plants with oil burners, erecting storage tanks, &c.

The lignite coal mine operators in Texas and Indian Territory are preparing to reopen their properties on an extensive scale. Most of these coal mines were forced to close down or reduce their output when oil came into general use for fuel throughout Texas, Louisiana, and other regions tributary to the Beaumont fields.

Coal is again coming into demand on account of this changed condition, due to the big advance in the price of oil.

COLGATE HOYT FINED.

Enforcement of the Automobile Speed Limit Law on Long Island.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 3.—Colgate Hoyt, who was tried before Justice Oakley on Dec. 27 on a charge of violating the automobile speed limit law, was fined $25 yesterday It is said that he will appeal the case.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Cord Meyer, who was convicted of violating the Cocks law, is to be argued at the February term of the County Court.

To Grand Rapids Direct.
Through car by the New York Central and Michigan Central leaves New York daily at 4:00 P. M. for Detroit and Grand Rapids.—Adv.

VOLCANO SENDS FORTH FIRE.

Several Craters in Central America Active—Alarm Felt in Guatemala City.

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Dec. 15, via San Francisco, Jan. 3.—The volcano of Santiago, about eight miles from Granada, is shooting out fire, and at night illuminates the heavens for many miles. Monotumbo, near the seacoast, is sending forth smoke.

Isalco, in Salvador, shoots forth smoke and lava every half hour, and at night forms a brilliant spectacle, as its molten lava runs down the mountain side in a stream of fire.

The inhabitants of Guatemala City fear that the volcano at Atitlan will break out at any time.

The seacoast and ocean for many miles is strewn with pumice stone from the volcano Santa Maria.

PLAGUE NOT IN CALIFORNIA.

Surgeon General Wyman of Marine Corps Returns with Reassuring Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has returned from California, where he went to investigate the alleged existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco. The trip of Gen. Wyman was undertaken because of the attitude of several States, which insisted upon a conference of the State Boards of Health being called to decide whether there should be a general quarantine against California, that State taking the ground that there is no bubonic plague in San Francisco.

Gen. Wyman, after investigating the matter for himself, is of the opinion that there is no need for such a conference.

Gen. Wyman, however, sees the possibilities of danger in the violent outbreak of bubonic plague at Mazatlan, Mexico, where many deaths have occurred during the last few weeks, and where the people are panic-stricken, and are reported to be fleeing in all directions to escape the disease. It is feared that unless the Mexican authorities take hold of this outbreak with more energy than they have yet displayed there will be serious times in Mexico.

SPANISH SHIP ASHORE.

Crew Rescued by Life Savers—The Remedios Pasqual Going to Pieces on Jersey Coast.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 3.—The Spanish ship Remedios Pasqual, bound from Buenos Ayres for New York with a cargo of hides, is ashore off Shipbottom life saving station. Capt. Morata and his crew of twenty men were saved by means of the breeches buoy. The wind was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour when the vessel stranded.

The weather was very thick at the time and nothing was known of the wreck until the vessel began to send up rockets as a signal of distress. The life-saving crew got out their boat promptly, but it was impossible to launch it, owing to the tremendous sea that prevailed. Then the rocket apparatus was run down to the shore and after several attempts a line was shot across the stranded ship. It was made fast by the ship's crew and a breeches buoy was rigged, in which the shipwrecked mariners were brought safely to land.

The ship will probably be a total loss. The constant pounding of the vessel opened the seams and the water poured into the hold. She soon filled, her masts became loosened, and her rudder was carried away.

Word was sent to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company in New York and the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt was dispatched to the assistance of the stranded ship. The crew are being cared for at the life-saving station at Shipbottom.

WHISKY SHORTAGE FEARED.

Dealers Alarmed Because Only 4,000,000 Gallons of 1895, 1896, and 1897 Product Remain in Bond.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—Only 4,000,000 gallons of the whisky made in 1895, 1896, and 1897 remain in bond, and the whisky dealers are alarmed. About 7,000,000 gallons of six, seven, and eight year old whisky are used annually, and the dealers say there will not be a gallon in bond by July 1. Heretofore there always has been much more than was consumed.

The leading dealers claim the condition may result in the whisky made in 1895, 1896, and 1897 being cornered and the prices doubled. In this event the blenders, who use most of the six, seven, and eight year old whisky, will be compelled to use goods made later.

The small supply is due to several causes, principally to a limit being placed on the amount of whisky made in 1897. The output in Kentucky that year was from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 gallons less than usual. Another cause of the shortage is the big business of the past year.

MINE CAVE-IN SPREADING.

SCRANTON, Jan. 3.—Another fall of earth enlarged the big cave-in at Olyphant just before noon to-day and removed over half of the support from beneath the Evans Building, which stands on the corner of the cavity made by yesterday's cave-in. The structure projects far over the cave, and it is feared that it will be swallowed up before night. Several large cracks have appeared on the surface of adjacent property and the feeling of security which prevailed at daybreak has given way to one of alarm.

The Delaware & Hudson Company has built a switch to the edge of the cavity and is dumping hundreds of carloads of ashes into the big hole. It will take about a week to fill it, even if it does not become enlarged. There is imminent danger that three other buildings will disappear before night. The four buildings that were swallowed up yesterday, including the hotel, were valued at $80,000.

ONE OF THE RAREST BIBLES.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 3.—A copy of Breeches' edition of the Bradford Bible, which is said to be, with one exception, the most valuable book in the State of Massachusetts, came to light to-day when it was presented to the Pilgrim Society by William L. Davis of this town.

Since 1845, when the Bible was known to be in existence by Mr. Davis, the whereabouts of the book has been kept secret. The rare volume is now locked in a safe in a bank here. Very soon a special safe will be made for it, and it will be placed on exhibition in Pilgrim Hall, just as the Bradford manuscript is kept at the State House.

The Bradford Bible was printed in London in 1592. It contains genealogy of the Bradford family for several generations.

RUBBER STRIKE SETTLED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The strike of the employes of the Morgan & Wright Rubber Company is settled, but the plant will not be operated for several days. During the fight between the company and its employes the machinery was not taken care of, pipes burst during the cold weather, and the supply of fuel was exhausted.

The settlement of the walk-out is considered a victory by the men, women, and children who were employed by the rubber company. No question of wages or hours was involved, but simply the seniority of workers, those of the shortest term of service to their credit being the ones who will be laid off when business is slack.

Daily California Sunset Limited.
Via Southern Railway. Special Sunset Limited Annex. Pullman Drawing and State Room Sleeping Car leaves New York daily at 4:25 P. M. Dining, Sleeping, and Observation Cars. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

SOFT COAL MEN TO ACT

Demand for Higher Wages Likely to be Made Soon.

Belief Expressed That the Operators Will Accede to the Demands of the Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A demand for a wage increase varying from 15 to 20 per cent. is to be made by all the bituminous coal miners of the country the latter part of this month, about the time it is expected that the Arbitration Commission will report in the case of the anthracite miners. It is estimated that the demands would be for an annual increase of $2,000,000.

The proposition will come before the annual convention of the union, which will meet in Indianapolis on Jan. 19. At this meeting demands will be drafted, and then the operators will hold conferences with the committee of the union, which in turn will report back to the convention.

The wages in the bituminous regions are fixed for four basic points. These are in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Pennsylvania governs what is known as the "thin vein" region, Ohio, the Hocking Valley region, Indiana that entire State, and Illinois the remaining bituminous coal districts of the country, which include Missouri, Kentucky, and Kansas.

Following the National Convention there will be a gathering of delegates from the various locals in the districts governed by the basic points. The first of these will be the Illinois Convention at Springfield. As competition, working conditions, and transportation facilities vary in different localities, there will be revisions of the National Convention scale so that all mines may be put on a competitive basis. These alterations will require long consideration, and in the negotiations and conferences the operators have an important part.

It was said by an officer of the mineworkers yesterday that he believed the operators would be willing to join in the movement for a wage increase. Each convention of the men will be coupled with a gathering of the operators, and it is thought an adjustment can be made without a strike.

The strike in the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania has roused the mineworkers to the need of a general defense fund. Unions in other industries have established such a reserve, and many of the bituminous miners believe they should adopt the same course. This matter will be taken up by the convention, and it is expected that some resolution favorable to the idea will be adopted.

RIVALRY IN COAL TRADE.

Big British Company Said to Intend to Fight Trust—Capital of the Rothschilds Said to be Behind Boston Concern.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Post will say tomorrow that a gigantic rival to the anthracite coal combination has been formed under the name of the John H. Morrison Coal Company, backed by the Rothschilds and other European capital, and that its purpose is to supply Boston and New England ports with foreign and domestic coal. The newly organized Baltimore and Boston Barge Company is said to be owned by the syndicate.

The new company, backed by unlimited capital, the story continues, has resources at its command which will enable it to meet the best efforts of the coal combine. Its orders for new vessels are given without regard to expense. It is to embark directly in the carrying trade. There will be no keeping of freights for it, for it will have its own fleet at hand.

The coal strike is said to have opened the eyes of British coal operators. It showed them that the United States is a golden field for the coal trade. English coal could be used as well as American coal. America could import as well as export. Welsh coal and steam coal could be had cheaply enough to come into direct competition with American coal.

More important than all, the company through certain people have well-laid wires with the Dominion Coal Company, it is asserted, and once the duty is removed from Nova Scotia coal this feature alone opens up tremendous possibilities.

So carefully has the work of the new company been kept covered, the story says further, that a merry surprise is due for the coal men when the announcement. Indeed, one of the chief reasons for maintaining the old Morrison name was to keep the plans as secret as possible. The cimpany already owns two tugs and nine barges, and has others on the stocks, and will also build several harbor lighters of 5,000 tons each to be used in transporting coal to different parts of the harbor for coaling up steamships.

A steamer chartered by and consigned to the Baltimore and Boston Barge Company is now on its way across the Atlantic with a cargo of best coal that is mined in England, and within a few days the boat will arrive and discharge its cargo at the East Boston docks.

COAL LIKELY TO BE HIGHER.

Independent Operators Secure Release from Their Contracts with the Railroad Companies.

As a result of a decision of the coal-carrying railroads to relieve the independent coal operators from their contracts to furnish them with coal at $3.25 a ton at the mines, the price of coal at the mines is expected to be higher this week. This independent anthracite, which was sold by the companies at the company price of $5 a ton, will now be put on the market by the independent operators themselves at whatever price they can get for it.

Previous to last week only a portion of the coal mined by the independent operators was brought to tide water by the independent men. The rest was sold for the independent operators as well as carried for them by the coal-carrying companies, who paid the individual operators a percentage.

The release was at the request of the individual operators, and according to the officials of the companies their contracts with them were of such a nature that they could not be enforced if the individual operators wanted to be released.

EXPRESS COMPANIES' ALLIANCE

The Wells-Fargo and the Pacific Give Each Other the Preference in Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Circulars issued today by the Wells-Fargo Express and the Pacific Express Companies indicate that a close alliance has been effected between the two concerns. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agents received instructions to route all business hereafter by the Pacific Express in preference to any other express company, and instructions to its agents were issued by the Pacific Express to give the Wells-Fargo Express the preference.

Up to last November the Pacific Express and the United States Express worked together, and the instructions of the Pacific Express concerning the Wells-Fargo Express are taken to indicate that the Goulds, who are supposed to control the Pacific Express Company, have become interested also in the Wells-Fargo.

Florida East Coast Schedules.
All information furnished at Southern Railway Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway, relative to through car service, sleeping car reservations, etc.—Adv

THIS ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES INCLUDES:

The News Sections	28 pages
The Annual Financial Supplement	56 pages
The Quotation Supplement	4 pages
The Magazine Supplement	16 pages
The Magazine Section	6 pages
The Winter Resort Section	8 pages

SOCIETY AT A FIRE.

Matrons and Debutantes Cheer Exclusive Bucket Brigade at Swell Tuxedo Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The beautiful million-dollar residence of Henry W. Poor, at Tuxedo Park, was on fire today at noon, which did considerable damage to the walls, bric-a-brac, &c., resulting from smoke and water. The timely arrival of the fire company and the society set, who are stopping at the club, saved the building from total wreck. The fire started in the smoke room, caused by an overheated furnace, and was confined to the one room, doing damage to other parts of the house only by smoke and water.

Pierre Lorillard, J. F. Pierson, Jr., and Walker Smith, who were the first arrivals on the scene, formed a bucket brigade, and thus kept the fire down until the arrival of the fire company also soon extinguished the flames.

Henry W. Poor's family are now stopping in their city house in New York, but keep their Tuxedo house heated to preserve the building. The cottage, which is situated on Tower Hill, overlooking the "Weewah" Lake, is the finest in the park, and without doubt one of the most expensive, having been completed a year ago.

A large crowd of the society folks, including many of the ladies, were on hand to cheer the heroic firemen at their work. Among these were Miss Stoddard, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., Miss Tilford, Miss McCook, Mrs. Lorillard, and others. It is said about $1,500 damage was done to the house, not including the damage to the costly furniture and bric-a-brac.

OLD LAWSUIT SETTLED.

Action Involving Part of Lester Wallack Estate Withdrawn After Seven Years.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—Part of the estate of the actor, John Lester Wallack, was involved in an action which was withdrawn from legal proceedings in the Superior Court yesterday, having slumbered on the court docket for nearly seven years. The matter came before the court on a motion to substitute and make sole plaintiff George B. King of New York in the action brought by George Hillen against Emily M. Wallack. The motion was granted. After this order the case was withdrawn. It seems that Hillen and Mrs. Wallack entered into an agreement about seven years ago by which the defendant was to transfer to the plaintiff a warrantee deed of land in Stamford about nine acres in extent, with buildings thereon, facing on Long Island Sound. It was understood that Hillen, in return, was to give the plaintiff $6,000 in money and a note for $9,000. He was to give her $1,500 to bind the bargain.

The $1,500 was paid over, but when Hillen tried to get the deed he was not successful. He found that Mrs. Wallack could not give him a clear title, as Charles Mead had certain rights of way through it, and there was also a mortgage of $6,000 on it. When Hillen found he could not get the land he brought this suit and asked for $2,000 damages. The case has been in the courts ever since.

Recently Hillen went into bankruptcy in New York, and Augustus H. Skilln was named as trustee. The latter disposed of Hillen's claim to George B. King, and the case has been settled.

TRANSFER OF BONDED BAGGAGE

May Be Sent Through to Canada in Less Than Carloads—Contract for Hauling Annulled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding has instructed the Collector of Customs at New York that in instances where a quantity of baggage destined for Canada and not sufficient to fill an entire cart arrives at that port such baggage may be forwarded by bonded routes corded and sealed. This ruling will afford relief to the traveling public and obviate delays which have heretofore occurred by reason of the requirement that such baggage could only be forwarded in locked cars.

Upon the recommendation of the Collector of Customs at New York the contract for the hauling of customs goods from the docks to the public stores, now held by Mr. Kehon, has been annulled. It is asserted that the service is inefficient, and that the price paid under the present arrangement is too low to secure good service.

Mr. Kehon has given his consent to the annulment of the contract, and as soon as possible the department will advertise for new proposals.

DOWIE LIEUTENANTS ARRESTED.

Two "Zionist" Overseers Charged with Kidnapping in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—W. H. Reeves, manager of the Zion Printing and Publishing House, and E. W. Newcome, were arrested to-day charged with the kidnapping of Harry Boor, a fifteen-year-old boy. The warrants were procured by the boy's mother, Mrs. G. Bacansch, the complainant, charging that her son was detained at the print shop against his will. The men were held in $3,000 bonds.

Mrs. Bacansch stated that neither she nor her husband belonged to the Dowie congregation, but that the boy had been unduly influenced by his associates in the Zion Publishing House, and it was impossible for the parents to do anything with him.

SCRUBWOMAN MARRIES HEIR.

Now the Wife of Her Late Husband's Well-to-Do Scottish Cousin.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Mrs. Jeannette Kerr, who had been a scrubwoman here for some time, was married in New York last night to David F. Thom of Glasgow, Scotland, who is heir to a large estate in Scotland.

Mrs. Kerr is the widow of David Kerr, who was a cousin of Mr. Thom, and was drowned while fishing in the river here last Summer. The couple had three children, the eldest a boy of seventeen. Mrs. Kerr was left pennliess. In order to support them she earned a few dollars a week scrubbing. Kerr's relatives in Scotland upon learning of his death offered the widow a home abroad, but she preferred to remain here.

Three weeks ago Mr. Thom came to this country for the purpose of inducing Mrs. Kerr to reconsider her decision and return to Glasgow with him. The widow, however, insisted upon remaining in this city, until she was asked to become the wife of Thom. Yesterday she consented, and the couple went to New York, where they were married.

Mr. and Mrs. Thom and the three children sailed for Glasgow to-day on an Anchor Line steamer.

The Southern's Palm Limited.
Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:40 noon, commencing January 12th, via Penna. R. R. and Southern Ry., reaching St. Augustine following afternoon. The most luxurious train ever operated between New York and Florida, also carrying Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars New York to Aiken and Augusta. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

JUSTICES DECLARE THE JUDICIARY DEBAUCHED

Judges Hatch and Woodward Attack Executive Assignments.

SCHEME FOR POLITICAL REWARD

Declare the Bench Made Subservient to the Governor—Call on Erie County Bar to Remedy Existing Conditions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—A meeting held this afternoon between Justices Edward W. Hatch and John Woodward of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the one hand and a committee representing the bar of the Fifth Judicial District on the other, unexpectedly developed a sensation. For more than half an hour Justice Hatch addressed the committee, saying, in part:

"No such conditions ought to have existed as now exist in this department, nor were there ever any contemplated under the operation of the Constitution of 1894. They have only been made so by the operation of pure political power and the giving of places in these divisions as rewards for political relations. The present designation of Mr. Justice Hooker to service in the Second Department was made upon the request of the Governor of the State. The Second Department did not, as a primary proposition, request that any additional Judge be sent to that department. It was made simply to make a place. That was the sole basis of it, and it had been the subject of consultation for upward of two years. It has succeeded, and the man is named. If he stood pre-eminent as Judge Daniels stood when he represented this district in the Department of the East, no one would find anybody here refusing to yield that he might have a place here.

"This has been the product of two years of diligent political effort, which has finally ripened into this selection.

"In other words, this Appellate Division has been broken into with a crowbar. And having been successfully burglarized you ask that Judge Woodward and myself shall be made the victims of that situation. That is the situation that confronts you.

"There has been debauchery of the judiciary of this district. It fails to stand independent and alone, but leans upon the executive power, and is consequently subordinated to it.

"The proposition here is whether in this State the members of the bar of this district have the courage and manhood sufficient to meet this situation and demand that this power be removed from the Executive and placed where it belongs. Temporary relief is not sufficient; the question is as to whether you will pursue methods which will lift the judiciary of this district out of politics and place it independent, where it belongs. Power of appointment of the Appellate Divisions ought to lie in the Court of Appeals in the selection of its own members under the amendments of the Constitution."

The conditions of court work in the Eighth Judicial District, which it is asserted has been so handicapped by the action of the Governor in assigning Justices for Appellate Division work in the First Judicial District, (Greater New York,) that not enough have been left to take care of this district, in which they were elected, brought about to-day's meeting.

A committee was appointed by the Bar Association of Erie County to undertake the work of obtaining more Justices for this district.

At a preliminary conference with Justices Hatch and Woodward the committee preferred the request of the full committee that Justices Woodward and Hatch resign their places as Judges of the Appellate Division and return to this district to perform the work of trial Justices. This called for considerable sacrifice on the part of the Justices, as they receive $17,500 a year where they now are, and they would receive only $7,200 were they to return.

The Justices listened to what the subcommittee had to say and then made two requests—that the whole committee wait upon them, and that the representatives of the press be invited to be present in order that the fullest publicity might be given to what was said and done.

At this meeting the Justices presented some of the considerations why they should not be asked to relinquish the work to which they had been assigned under constitutional authority. The upshot was that the committee passed a resolution stating in substance that assignments to the Appellate Divisions should be made by the judicial authorities. A committee was appointed to appeal to the judges of the Fourth Judicial Department, of which this district is a part, for a distribution of Justices which would afford relief to Erie County. It was also resolved not to press Justices Woodward and Hatch for a decision at this time, but first to try to find relief in the manner indicated.

TOOK $30,000 POCKET MONEY.

Paul McCormac, a Millionaire, Sets Poughkeepsie to Guessing by Going Away Mysteriously.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Paul McCormac, a millionaire, thirty years old, left Poughkeepsie recently with $30,000 in cash in his pockets and nothing has been heard from him since. He changed securities for the amount mentioned into money at thirty-six hours' notice, and hinted that he was going abroad. When urged to take a letter of credit for security he refused to do so. Mr. McCormac inherited his money from his father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McCormac, who died two years ago. After their death he sold the home on Hyde Park Road that had come to him by inheritance, and built a barn in a remote locality, in the lower part of which he kept his horses, using the upper story for living apartments. He furnished his quarters luxuriously.

He had a private track on which he exercised his trotters until, tiring of them, he acquired an automobile, which he ran until he partly demolished the stone gateway to the estate of J. J. Haines's place on the South Road, when he took up horses as a fad again and refused to enter an automobile again. For months the police were kept on the alert by mysterious explosions and pistol shots at night in the vicinity of his home.

Mr. McCormac has done so many interesting things that people here are sure that there is some unique reason to account for his sudden and unheralded departure. He has sold all his property here.

Rockefeller Forecloses Hotel Mortgage.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The Weddell House, for many years the leading hotel in this city, was sold at auction to-day on mortgage foreclosure proceedings instituted by John D. Rockefeller. The mortgage was to cover loans for nearly $400,000, made to the Weddell estate. The hotel sold for $233,335, or about two-thirds of its appraised valuation. It was bid in by the Cleveland Trust Company, which, it is understood, acted for Mr. Rockefeller.

Through Sleeping Car to Pinehurst, N. C.
By the Southern Railway, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Special Pinehurst Drawing Room Sleeping Car operated from Washington, D. C. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

"DRY" SUNDAY USHERED IN.

Police Closed Saloons Promptly at Midnight, but Some Places Did a Quiet Sidedoor Business.

The saloons throughout Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs closed promptly on the stroke of 12 o'clock last night. The platoons that left the station houses at midnight received the strictest instructions that saloons must be kept closed and the bar exposed to view from the street. In some precincts special excise details had previously been sent out to warn the saloon keepers that they would be arrested if they did not comply to the fullest extent with the letter of the law.

The result was that at the "witching hour" the Bowery, Third Avenue, and the populous thoroughfares on the west side were filled with half-drunken men, who had been ushered out of the saloons that did not pretend to be hotels. Some saloons, however, though closed to all appearance, resorted to the time-honored side-door traffic, but the chains were kept on the doors and only recognized patrons were admitted.

The "tight" closing was, in most cases, occasioned by the tip sent around early in the evening by the Liquor Dealers' Association that the association, in case of an arrest, would not provide counsel or bail for members, as it has done heretofore. The reason given being that the attitude of the new Commissioner was unknown, and the association would take no chances at this time.

In Brooklyn feelings of uncertainty as to what the police would do on the first Sunday of Commissioner Greene's rule led most of the saloon keepers to close their places to all outward appearances promptly at midnight. It was not difficult, however, for the man whose face was known to obtain a drink anywhere in the borough. Policemen in all the local precincts appeared to be unusually alert and active near the saloons, but in most cases they contented themselves with merely watching closely the front doors of the drinking places.

THIS MINER TOO CAUTIOUS.

Invested Fortune in Money Orders Before Leaving Alaska—Now Cannot Get Identification.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—When H. N. Levine left Alaska he adopted too safe a method for transferring his money to places where he expected to have use for it. He was known at Nome as H. N. Levinsky, and before leaving Alaska he invested $7,500 in money orders made payable in Elgin, Milwaukee and Minneapolis. He reached Elgin a few days ago and presented one of his money orders, but when the Postmaster had received the proper advice from the Alaskan office Levine, or Levinsky, could not identify himself. The Elgin Postmaster advised the miner to visit Chicago and try to have the matter cleared up, and to-day he called on Mr. Coyne.

Mr. Coyne said he must have absolute identification, and the miner went out to search for some one who could certify to his identity.

CUPID TRICKS HIS ENEMY.

Charles Cheney Goes Across Continent to Prevent Brother's Marriage, and Is Himself Gathered In.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 3.—Charles Cheney recently was sent by his father all the way from his home in South Manchester, Conn., to California to prevent the marriage of his brother Seth. Not only did he fail in his mission, but he himself yielded to the charms of the sister of his brother's fiancée, and now, after a double wedding, two young couples are speeding eastward to seek parental forgiveness.

The Cheney brothers are sons of Col. Frank Cheney, a politician of South Manchester, and a member of a family that for years has been engaged in the manufacture of silk. Not long ago the family learned that Seth was about to marry Katharine Bell, daughter of John S. Bell of Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County. The objections of young Cheney's parents were as prompt as they were vigorous, and Charles was selected to come to California and break off the match.

Charles reached Los Alamos, delivered his father's message to Seth, and was introduced to the Bell family, with whom he soon was on friendly terms in spite of the errand. In addition to the young woman who had captivated Seth, there was another sister, Mary and soon the youth from Connecticut was paying her marked attention.

Recently Charles and Mary went horseback riding, and there was an accident. Miss Bell's horse ran away, and she was thrown and painfully injured. Her escort carried her to a place where her injuries could receive attention, and soon afterward proposed marriage. So, instead of one, there were two weddings.

RULE FOR FEDERAL OFFICERS.

President Intimates That They Must Not Be Leaders in Local Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—In March Cicero M. Barnett, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky, will tender his resignation as Chairman and will be succeeded by William J. Deboe, whose term as United States Senator will expire on March 4.

Mr. Barnett, who is Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, says that he "was advised" by friends of the President while in Washington a few days ago that he would have to give up the Federal office or the State Chairmanship. Mr. Barnett told his friends here that it was pointed out to him that the President did not want the exposures resulting from the activity in party affairs of Gen. Dick of Ohio and of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania to be repeated.

It was also cited that a Federal officeholder could not obey the rules of the office and also manage a campaign as the head of the Governing Committee of the party. For this reason Mr. Barnett will not call a meeting of the committee to elect his successor until after Senator Deboe's term has expired, in order that there can be no objection to Deboe holding the State Chairmanship.

VIRGINIA HARNED INJURED.

Actress Fell from a Sleigh in Detroit and Struck on Her Spine.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—As the result of an injury received yesterday, while returning from a sleigh ride, Miss Virginia Harned was compelled to cancel the performances of "Iris" scheduled for this afternoon and to-night at the Detroit Opera House.

Miss Harned slipped and fell as she was stepping from the sleigh and struck heavily on her spine.

Miss Harned said to-night: "I hope to appear Monday night in Boston."

Dr. H. C. Walker, the physician who attended Miss Harned in Detroit, said to-night:

"There is no concussion of the spine or anything of that kind. Unless inflammation should set in, we would expect nothing serious. I would not like to speak positively, but there is a possibility that Miss Harned may be able to resume her work Monday night."

Daniel Frohman said last evening that the report concerning Miss Harned's injuries was exaggerated, and that the actress would appear in Boston Monday evening with her company.

Florida, Thomasville, Augusta.
Atlantic Coast Line's Famous Trains: Daily, 8:55 A. M. "N. Y. & Fla. Special" after Jan. 12th, 2:12 P. M. Office, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y. —Adv.

R. PUBLICAN SENATE REVOLT THREATENED

Antagonistic Editorial in Senator Brackett's Saratoga Organ.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE HERE

Gov. Odell Reads His Message to Senator Platt—Capt. Joseph Dickey of Newburg May Succeed Col. Cole.

The council of Republican State leaders called by Senator Platt to meet in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, important as it was in its results and as to its significance upon the relations existing between the Senator and Gov. Odell, about which there has been much comment of late, was overshadowed in interest for the waiting throng of politicians in the corridor of the hotel by the information which became current as to the position of Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg with regard to the organization of the Senate. These three Senators did not put in an appearance at the hotel during the day, and their absence lent color to the stories which were circulated about their attitude. But the position which they have assumed toward the party organization was not merely a matter of conjecture; the leaders of the organization, in private conversation, confirmed the reports about the trio's defiance, and there was, besides, strong corroborative evidence of their threatened rebellion in the shape of a double-leaded editorial which appeared yesterday morning in a Saratoga paper, which is known to be Senator Brackett's personal organ.

The dissatisfaction and threatened revolt of these three Senators is due to their disappointment over the way they have reason to believe they are to be treated in the organization of the Senate. Senator Brackett, who represents the Saratoga District, wanted to be the leader of the Senate, the position which it has been decided by the leaders shall go to Senator John Raines of Ontario. Senator Brown, who hails from Jefferson County, the seat of the recent revolt against the nomination of John C. Davies for Supreme Court Judge, wanted to be the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, which, next to the leadership, is the most important position in the Senate. Senator Elsberg, as the only Republican Senator elected from Greater New York, thought he was entitled to the position of Chairman of the Committee on Cities. The place which Senator Brown coveted is to go to Senator George Malby of St. Lawrence County, and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities is to go to Senator Horace White of Syracuse.

When the trio learned that their ambition was not to be realized they began to say things, according to the information given out by the leaders yesterday, and, owing to the fact that the Republicans have but six majority in the Senate, not counting the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Trainor, which will soon be filled in all probability by a man of the same party faith as the deceased Tammany Senator, a serious situation for the Republicans appeared to be in prospect. As to just how serious it might become depended upon the nature of the threats made by the dissatisfied Senators.

From careful inquiry made last night it was ascertained that, up to the present, the three Senators have gone no further in their expression of dissatisfaction than to intimate that, inasmuch as the Republicans organization did not see fit to accord them the recognition to which they thought they were entitled, the party machine they supposed could do without them in the organization of the Senate. They are said to have further intimated that on important legislation which might come before the Senate they would act as they saw fit. There has been, it is said, no open threat on their part that they would antagonize the re-election of Senator Platt, but in Senator Brackett's organ the possibility of their going even to that length is suggested.

THE SARATOGIAN'S LEADER.

Copies of The Saratogian, Senator Brackett's organ, were much in demand around State Headquarters yesterday, and its double-leaded leader, criticising the organization for its interference in the affairs of the Legislature, particularly the Senate, and setting forth the probabilities or such interference, if pers

pect to see him again in a few minutes. I did not throw any cobblestones at him, nor did he throw any at me."

"Will the Senator be re-elected?" he was asked.

"I certainly believe he will be," was the reply.

When the Governor's attention was called to the recent reports about the alleged strained relations between him and the Senator, he said:

"Have I ever said anything that would indicate I was not in favor of Senator Platt's re-election? I like my word to be taken at the outset. I am tired of reiterating statements."

Those who took part in the conference in Senator Platt's rooms were Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Senator Raines, who is to be the leader of the Senate, and S. Fred Nixon, who is to be re-elected Speaker of the Assembly. At the conference the Governor went over the points in his message with his advisers, and all expressed satisfaction with his recommendations. It can be stated on good authority that there will be no recommendations in the Governor's message for an increase in the excise tax. It is probable, however, that there may be legislation at the coming session which will restrict the local option in the towns of the State to saloons, thus enabling the hotels to take out a license, even if the town goes "dry."

Nearly the whole time of the conference was taken up in the discussion of the make-up of the Senate and Assembly Committees. When the conference adjourned Senator Platt was seen, and when asked what had been done about the committees, said:

"We settled upon some places, but we did not get through. We will take up the matter at another conference to be held next Saturday."

"Was everything harmonious?" he was asked.

"Perfectly so," he replied.

SOME COMMITTEE DECISIONS.

The best information obtainable about the committee places decided upon was that Senator Malby would be the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator White the Chairman of the Cities Committee, Senator Davis of the Committee on Canals, Senator Marshall of the Committee on Insurance, Senator Sherwood of the Committee on Taxation, and Senator Goodsell of the Committee on Railroads. The disposition seems to be to give Senator Brackett the Chairmanship of Judiciary again, to give Senator Brown the Chairmanship of the Committee on Forests and Fisheries, and Senator Elsberg the Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

In the Assembly the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities will go to Jean Burnett of Ontario and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary, for which John Morgan of Kings was an aspirant, very probably will go to Mr. Patton of Erie, the ranking member. If Mr. Patton is given this committee Mr. Morgan will have to content himself with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, the place he had last year.

It was said last night that the long fight over the Railroad Commissionership had been settled and that the place now held by Col. Ashley Cole would go to Capt. Joseph Dickey of Newburg. Capt. Dickey is a strong personal friend of Gov. Odell's, but he also has had strong political backing to recommend him.

Senator Raines said last night that when the Legislature convenes next Wednesday it would adjourn for a week. During the interim an attempt will be made to get the committees in such shape that the conference next Saturday will only have to ratify them.

COL. COLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Albany Rumor That the Commissioner Is to be Reappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The information which reached here yesterday that Gov. Odell probably would appoint Capt. Joseph Dickey Railroad Commissioner to succeed Col. Ashley Cole was not believed. On the contrary the tip here is that Col. Cole is to be reappointed. It is said here that Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who is also a member of the Railroad Commission and a strong supporter of Col. Cole's, has told the Governor that if he refuses to reappoint Col. Cole he can have his place as Commissioner.

The talk of increasing the commission from three to five members is not considered with favor at the Capitol, and the railroad companies are also said to be opposed to the proposition.

29th District Republican Club.

The annual dinner of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican Club will take place on Feb. 6 at the Savoy Hotel. The dinner committee is composed of James Yereance, Chairman; William J. Chamberlain, Secretary; Lucien L. Bonheur, Treasurer; A. T. Mason, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Bainbridge Colby, Simon Hess, Edgar J. Lauer, A. E. Schwarzler, H. Utarah and W. Holden Weeks. Among the speakers invited are Gov. Odell, Senator Platt, and Mayor Low.

MORRISTOWN ASSEMBLY BALL.

The Fourth of the Series Attended by Another Large Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 3.—The ball of the Assembly in Washington Hall tonight was a brilliant affair. It is the fourth in a series of eight, and it was to have been on Saturday next, but, because many people will leave town next week it was arranged for to-night. The crowd was as large as that at the first of the series. The decorations were of Christmas greens and American beauty roses. Dancing was begun early, and was continued until midnight, with music by the Hungarian band. Mrs. William S. Letchford and Mrs. Ridley Watts received.

Among the guests were:

The Misses Waterbury.	Miss Bates.
J. I. Waterbury.	Miss Howell.
Mrs. March.	Miss Carter.
Miss March.	Miss Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Cutler.	Miss Freeman.
Miss Cutler.	Miss Edwards.
Mrs. Pingman.	L. B. Garrettson.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Theobald.	Max Behr.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coghill.	E. H. Behr.
Mr. and Mrs. William Shippen.	E. H. B. Frelinghuysen.
	William Griffith.
	Evan Thomas.
	Henry Ogden Bates.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Emmott.	Howard Hull.
	James Edwards.
Miss Vernam.	Mr. Burrells.
Miss Slade.	C. Smith.
Miss Hackstaff.	Charles Cole.
Miss Stevens.	Samuel Ames.
Miss Walker.	C. Palmer.
Miss Randolph.	Hoy Duyckinck.
Miss Swords.	Butler Duyckinck.
Miss Evans.	

THOMAS F. SMITH AFFLICTED.

Two Children Dead, One Ill with Scarlet Fever, and His Wife Prostrated.

Thomas F. Smith, Chief Clerk of the City Court, ex-secretary to Richard Croker, present secretary to Tammany Leader Murphy, and Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee, is overcome as the result of a sad affliction in his family. On last Sunday night he lost his three-year-old daughter Ruth after a short illness from cerebral meningitis, and buried her on Wednesday afternoon.

While she was being interred her one-year-old brother, Thomas Furlong Smith, was prostrated, a victim of scarlet fever, from which disease the little boy died Friday night. His eldest daughter, Mary Josephine, six years old, is also a victim of scarlet fever, and his wife is confined to her bed suffering from prostration.

NEW RAILWAY CONNECTION.

Will Unite the Western Maryland with the West Virginia Central.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Vice President Land Street of the Western Maryland Railroad announced to-day the organization of the engineer corps of the company. This announcement is of significance, as it indicates that work will soon be started on the construction of the sixty-five-mile link which will connect the Western Maryland at Cherry Run, West Va., with the West Virginia Central at Cumberland. Two surveying parties, with headquarters at Cumberland, have been at work between these two towns for several weeks.

The chief appointment is that of Virgil G. Bogue, consulting and supervising engineer, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Bogue will be in close touch with President Pierce and the Gould interests.

Ontario and Western Appointment.

F. W. Smith has been appointed Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company.

THE Total Importations of Champagne into the United States for 1902 were 359,388 cases, of which

125,719 cases were

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Extra Dry,

Being more than **ONE-THIRD** of all the Champagne imported.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE OF MUMM'S EXTRA DRY, NOW ARRIVING, IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REFORM MEASURES

Gen. Greene's Tackling of the Precinct Detective Problem.

Question of Reorganizing the Central Office Branch — Inspector O'Brien May Be Placed in Charge.

Gen. Francis V. Greene did not yesterday "call it a half day," but worked as a Police Commissioner until the evening and transacted a vast amount of routine and other business with a celerity that won the admiration of Col. Kipp, the Chief Clerk of the Police Department.

The new Commissioner was busy with Deputies Ebstein and Piper and Chief Inspector Cortright at intervals, and in the afternoon gave long private audiences to State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh and Col. Abe Gruber. Ex-Chief McCullagh said that he "dropped in" to make a social call and pay respects, but that the talk of one hour and a quarter drifted into police matters, and very naturally important features of Gen. Greene's administration came under discussion. Mr. McCullagh would not say what these features were.

Commissioner Greene said that he had spent the day doing nothing but routine business, such as making up the pay rolls and looking into pension matters.

The Commissioner was asked whether he had issued any special orders to the Captains of the various precincts regarding the enforcing of the excise law to-day.

"I must refuse absolutely to talk on that subject," said the Commissioner.

Gen. Greene was asked if he had heard of Capt. Haughey's collapse in the trial room. He was also informed that it was asserted that the Captain's fainting fit had been done on purpose.

"I prefer to say nothing about the incident," said the Commissioner, "but I will say that Dr. Woodbury sent in a technical report of the Captain's condition, which, by the way, was so technical that I could only understand about half of it, and the report stated that the Captain had a bad heart."

That everything or anything may happen in the Police Department under Gen. Greene is the conviction of all of its members who have studied his direct methods since he assumed his duties. The rank and file are especially interested in the equipment of the precincts with precinct detectives and "plain clothes" men to take the places of the 245 who will on Wednesday put on uniforms and do patrol duty. They are also curious about the future of the Detective Bureau, and a persistent rumor that in the near future it will be in the charge of an Inspector.

Gen. Greene, in issuing the order known as General Order No. 3, which remanded the ward detectives and "plain clothes" men to patrol duty, said all he had to say on the subject for the present, as it is now a settled conviction that any attempt to get him to talk of Police Department futures will fail. It is, however, admitted that the clause of the order which makes the remanded men ineligible for duty within ninety days was for two purposes. One was effectually to block off pleas for reinstatement for their pets by commanders of precincts, many of whom would try to operate through politicians who would endeavor to find a channel to the Commissioner's ear. The other was to remedy any injustice that might be done to any officer of probity and ability by giving ample time for a thorough examination of the qualifications and worth of every one of the remanded men.

The question most frequently asked yesterday at Police Headquarters was, "Does it not continue the old régime? The Captains nominate the men who are to succeed the remanded men, and the Commissioner simply confirms, as he cannot know 1 per cent. of the men proposed for the positions." It was in answer to this, stated on excellent authority, that Gen. Greene will place the responsibility of scrutiny and selection squarely on members of the staff of Inspectors, and that whatever selections are made they will be the best in the circumstances.

It is not, however, generally known that much if not most of the best precinct material for detectives and "plain clothes" men is absorbed by the Detective Bureau. This has sixty-nine Detective Sergeants, but its quota of 143 men—a reduction of ninety-seven for the quota of a couple of months ago—is swelled by the detail as "detective officers" at $1,400 a year of seventy-four patrolmen from the various precincts, who perform practically the duties of Detective Sergeants at $2,000 per year, and consider themselves in the line of promotion to this grade. Gen. Greene, it is said on good authority, may reject many nominations by Captains and favor the recommendation of many of these detective officers to fill the vacancies created by the remanding of the precinct detectives and "plain clothes" men. The precinct commanders will follow General Order No. 3 and nominate twice as many men as there are to be detailed, and it is safe to say will be careful not to put on their lists any patrolman who has notoriety of unsavory character. Some of the recommendations from commanders, who won the confidence of Col. Partridge, will be considered, without hesitation and approved, but any nominations from quarters tainted with Deveryism or "the system" will be challenged and thoroughly scrutinized.

Also under consideration is a plan to put a stop to the evasion of the rules, under the single-headed Police Commission law, which made the Commissioner the detailing officer, by certain Captains creating permanent details, by continuing indefinitely details of twenty-four hours, which is within their prerogative. It is not yet certain that the details to precinct detective and "plain clothes" service will be those of the scheme the personnel of which Gen. Greene sent "to the sidewalk" by General Order No. 3. A glance at the following detail list of Manhattan and the Bronx will suggest that some of the ward detective equipment of certain precincts is extravagant, in others inadequate, and in a few cases that certain Captains find a way to do without wardmen:

Precinct.	Plain-Clothes Men.	Ward Detectives.	Precinct.	Plain-Clothes Men.	Ward Detectives.
1st	4	0	23d	6	2
2d	3	0	24th	0	1
4th	0	2	25th	1	2
5th	2	0	27th	4	1
6th	7	1	28th	2	0
7th	2	2	29th	3	1
8th	4	2	30th	6	2
9th	1	0	31st	6	2
10th	3	2	32d	4	2
11th	4	2	33d	3	2
12th	2	0	34th	3	2
13th	2	2	35th	1	2
14th	2	2	36th	3	1
15th	5	0	37th	4	0
16th	3	2	38th	0	2
17th	2	1	39th	2	0
19th	8	0	40th	2	2
20th	5	2	41st	2	0
21st	5	0	42d	0	1
22d	0	1			

In the recasting of the precinct equipment of Wardmen particular care will be taken not to have hereditary talent, as was the case in the Fifteenth Precinct with George Bissert, yet a fugitive, whose father, Michael Bissert, was Wardman in the same command when it was the Seventeenth Precinct under Capt. John H. McCullagh, tagging at the Captain's heels. It might also be accepted as certain that the Tenderloin incident of Devery's agent, Glennon, making his own assignments to and hours of duty will not be respected.

The reorganization of the Detective Bureau will come in time, but probably not before the Municipal Civil Service Commission has certified to an eligible list from which Captains may be promoted to Inspectors. Candidates for inspectorship enter the lists in the New York Life Insurance Building this morning for the physical examination, and on Jan. 15 for the mental examination, so that it will be about three weeks before Gen. Greene will be able to fill the vacancies for Inspectors. It is expected that if Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien is on the eligible list he will be promoted and be put in command of the Detective Bureau.

Talk about the lack of real detective material in the Detective Bureau has been rife for years. There has never been, it has been pointed out, a Fouché or a Sherlock Holmes in the detective branch of the police department since New York had a police force. But in the early seventies it had such men as George Elton and George Radford, who were eminent in their calling and far ahead of any man now at the Central Office.

Under the old police law the Commissioner could appoint or detail any man of real detective ability without formality and promptly to service in the bureau, not as a policeman or a member of the force, but to do intelligent detective work, and it is not long since that the question of testing this means of furnishing the department with men with detective instincts and ability without having to go to the uniformed force for them was considered.

CAPT. HAUGHEY'S COLLAPSE.

He Falls on His Face During Trial Proceedings—Incident Causes General Hilarity.

Capt. William Haughey, generally known as "Roaring Bill," whose trial for failing to enforce the excise law has been so often postponed, fell yesterday in a weak spell from his chair to the floor in the trial room at Police Headquarters. He, however, arose immediately, brushed the dust from his clothes, and smiled, while everybody in the room laughed.

The Captain's case came up before Second Deputy Commissioner Piper. Daniel F. Colohan, counsel for the accused Captain, arose and asked for an adjournment, saying that his client was too ill to withstand the siege of the trial, and, as another reason, said that Capt. Haughey had been ordered before the Board of Surgeons tomorrow.

The Captain was seated on one end of the horseshoe tier of seats in the trial room, attired in a big overcoat, a black silk handkerchief around his neck, and a pair of large spectacles.

Deputy Commissioner Piper looked over the papers before opening the case and saw that the Captain had applied for retirement on Dec. 1; had been ordered before the Board of Surgeons on Dec. 8, had been four weeks under the charge of the District Surgeon, and on Dec. 20 had had charges preferred against him by the District Attorney for failing to enforce the excise law.

Three members of the Police Board of Surgeons reported Dec. 31 that the Captain was well able to go on trial. Surgeon Smith of the department issued a certificate later which stated that the Captain was too ill to appear. Capt. Haughey was then ordered to appear again before the Board of Surgeons to-morrow.

As soon as the case was called yesterday, Lawyer Colohan began to make a plea to Deputy Commissioner Piper for an adjournment, saying that his client was too ill. While the lawyer was talking the Captain kept his right hand pressing his side over his heart. The lawyer had just come to the end of his speech and was saying, "The condition of my client is apparent to all," when there was the sound of a fall. The Captain had fallen dramatically on his face in front of the bench where Deputy Commissioner Piper was sitting.

Mr. Piper ran to the water cooler and handed a goblet of water to one of the clerks. The clerk hurried to the Captain's side, but just as he reached him the official arose to his feet, smiled, and sat down again. Then he began adjusting his spectacles and brushing off his clothes.

A roar of laughter went up from the spectators and counsel, policemen in the trial room, which was quickly silenced by the Deputy Commissioner pounding with his gavel. Mr. Piper, however, had a very peculiar expression on his face, and there was a twinkle in his eye as he asked the Captain how he felt.

"Not very well," said the Captain, still smiling.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan then urged that the Captain be taken at once before the Board of Surgeons and Commissioner Piper ordered that this be done.

Then the sick Captain, without any assistance, walked steadily out of the court-room, still smiling.

COUNTERFEIT $5 BILLS.

Three Men Under Arrest Identified as Having Passed Some of Them in Yonkers.

Counterfeit five-dollar bills of the National Bank of Morristown, N. J., have recently appeared and are causing great concern to United States Secret Service Agents Flynn and Burke and their assistants, who have as yet failed to trace the origin of the bills, and also because they are of excellent workmanship and printed on paper closely resembling that used by the Government.

They have had in custody since Wednesday three men who have been positively identified by Yonkers tradesmen as having passed the spurious bills upon them. The prisoners are Italians and were dressed as laborers when captured by the Yonkers police, but their garb is not in accord with their features and general carriage, which are those of men shrewd and cunning, and, in some degree, cultivated. Their superior intelligence is shown by the fact that, though they have been subjected to all the arts and devices known to their custodians, they have completely baffled every attempt to make them tell anything of their antecedents. They have given their names as Isidor Crose, Joseph Depremo, and Salvatore Roana, but that is all. They have even scorned the flimsy subterfuge of petty criminals in giving fictitious addresses. They preserved an absolutely stolid demeanor when arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in the Federal Building, and he, after questioning them with no better success than the Government detectives, held them in $3,000 bail for trial.

At least a dozen of the spurious bills had been discovered in the tills of Yonkers merchants by the time the men were arrested yet no counterfeit money was found upon the prisoners.

Despite the hardihood of the accused men the Secret Service people say that they are not entirely without a clue, but they fear that by the time they have destroyed the plates and caught the printers many more of the dangerous bills will have been placed in circulation.

Aged Sisters Separated by Death.

Hannah and Mary Nugent, the two aged sisters who a week ago were removed together in the same ambulance from 602 East Sixteenth Street, Mary suffering from a broken ankle and Hannah from apoplexy and partial paralysis brought on by the strain of nursing her sister, have been separated at last by death. Hannah died last night in Bellevue Hospital.

Le Boutillier Brothers

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

Comprising many lots of Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Towels, Hemstitched and Embroidered Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloths, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Doilies, &c., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—William Liddell's Gold Medal Brand Irish Table Linens are included in this sale. The great superiority and durability of these Linens are due to the fact that they are grass bleached, in the old-fashioned way, by the agency of the rays of the sun instead of by the use of injurious chemicals, which insures the retention of all their natural strength and beauty of appearance.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

DEATH OF JOHN J. QUINN.

Contractor, Stableman, and Politician Who Was Known as "Mayor of Harlem"—Ex-Superintendent of Speedway.

John J. Quinn, formerly Superintendent of the Harlem River Speedway, died early yesterday morning in his home at 35 Mount Morris Park West. He had not been well for more than a year. He was known as "Big John" and "Mayor of Harlem." He was born in Manchester, N. H., in May, 1848, and he came to this city when a young man and engaged in the contracting business, which he carried on successfully for several years. Among the large jobs that he completed was the old Park Avenue cut for the New York Central and Harlem Railroad tracks.

About twenty-five years ago he opened the Eureka Stables, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, and a few years later he gave up the contracting business. In 1888 he built the stables at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and disposed of the Eureka Stables. With his road horses he won many magnums of wine at roadhouses, and usually he was the first to arrive in a sleigh at Gabe Case's. His efforts in behalf of the Harlem River Speedway were rewarded by the appointment of Superintendent. He was succeeded by William E. Weeks. A year ago he underwent an operation for cancer.

He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, taking an active part in the politics of the Thirty-first Assembly District; a charter member of the Harlem Democratic and Sagamore Clubs, one of the Old Guard, a member of the Empire City Trotting Club, and the New York Athletic Club.

STREET CLEANING REFORM.

Commissioner Woodbury Wants 1,200 More Men and 700 More Horses and Carts.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury has formulated a plan for the reorganization of street cleaning. He will seek additional appropriations from the Board of Aldermen, and an application has been made to hold a public hearing, so that representatives of the Merchants' Association and other organizations can discuss the project. The fault with the present system, according to Commissioner Woodbury, is that, on account of the shortage of street sweepers and carts and horses, only sections of the city can be cleaned at once.

Dr. Woodbury, in his report, which was sent to Alderman Florence, states that at present he has 850 horses and 850 carts in condition for use. He contends that while New York has been growing rapidly the Street Cleaning Department has been neglected, so that its equipment has in many ways become obsolete. The Commissioner wants authority to hire 1,200 more street cleaners and to buy 700 more horses and carts.

MANSION FOR F. B. JENNINGS.

He Will Erect a Handsome Summer Residence in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Jan. 3.—Frederick B. Jennings of the New York law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell passes his Summers at Bennington, Vt. Plans have been drawn for a new residence to take the place of the one in which he now lives that when completed will be one of the finest in the State.

The plans call for a stone structure about 167 feet in length and for the most part three stories high. The cost will reach about $250,000. The grounds are beautiful, and on the outskirts are many carefully tilled acres of farming land. A winding driveway, bordered by young elms, leads to the public highway about three-quarters of a mile distant. Work on the mansion will be begun early in the Spring.

The German Charity Ball.

The managers of the German Charity Ball of this season, which is to take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, report that great numbers of applications have been received for tickets from prominent Germans, even in remote cities. It is expected that a large sum will be raised for distribution among the charities which are to benefit by it.

Cuban Lines Fix Sailing Dates.

The Ward, Munson, and Larrinaga Lines, operating steamships between this port and Cuba, have entered into an agreement as to sailing dates for the ensuing year, so that two ships shall not leave here for the same Cuban port on the same day. This has necessitated some changes in the sailing dates of freight ships of the lines interested, but the big passenger carriers of the Ward Line will sail on their usual schedule.

"77"

A COMMON COLD

Is taken by the skin becoming colder than is natural. The instant a chilly sensation is felt, the mischief is done. To "break up" the Cold, and to prevent Grip and Pneumonia use Dr. Humphreys' Specific "SEVENTY-SEVEN" and take some form of gentle exercise, until perspiration is induced, showing that the checked circulation has been restored, the blood starts coursing through the veins, and the danger is passed. "77" breaks up Colds that "hang on"—

GRIP

O'REILLY TAKES ACTION

Stations Police in Uniform at Alleged Gambling Places.

Says He Will Deal Similarly with Saloons and Music Halls if Necessary to Enforce the Law.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly yesterday sent policemen in uniform to mount guard in front of alleged poolroom and gambling houses in the Tenderloin precinct. He ordered the men not to stop at anything. He had them warn all the people entering that they were going into a poolroom or a gambling house, as the case might be, that they were doing a dangerous thing, and that they might be arrested, and would then have no one to blame but themselves. He made the policemen follow men into the houses if necessary and see what was going on.

At 6 o'clock all the men returned to the West Thirtieth Street station and reported that not an arrest had been made nor a violation of the law discovered.

"These places have all got to go. I say so," said Capt. O'Reilly.

It was early in the afternoon when the Captain sent the men out. Two men were stationed in front of some houses, but he had one man, usually in front of each house. The places "guarded" were:

616 Sixth Avenue.
131 West Twentieth Street.
112 West Thirty-third Street.
1,430 Broadway.
32 East Forty-first Street.
115-117 West Twenty-third Street.
320 Fourth Avenue.
148 West Thirty-fourth Street.
68 West Thirty-ninth Street.
141 West Forty-first Street.

Two policemen were in front of the houses in Thirty-fourth Street and Thirty-ninth Street. The Captain thought they might be busier there.

The policemen watched the places all afternoon. They stooped every man who entered and told him what the Captain had directed them to say. Some of the men addressed laughed and without saying a word walked on into the house. None went away and all seemed to be willing to take any risk. There was not at any place a great deal of visiting.

In some instances the policemen asked the men what they intended to do in the house they were entering. Sometimes they were politely informed that it was none of their business, but usually they said they intended seeing a friend.

Policeman Aiken, who was in front of 148 West Thirty-fourth Street, saw a man about to enter the house and he asked him what he was going to do.

"Play billiards," said the man. "What d'ye want to know for?"

The policeman used his sterotyped injunction given him by the Captain, and the man said, "All right," and walked in. Aiken walked in too. The man went upstairs where there were billiard tables, met a friend and they started a game of billiards. Aiken walked out, and took up his stand again in front of the house. It got about what he was there for and he was continually being made the target for little groups which gathered and everybody who passed looked at him and then up at the house.

So far as could be learned, no protests were made by the inmates of any house. Capt. O'Reilly seemed to think that this and the fact that not many persons visited any one place showed that the gamblers and poolroom keepers were frightened. He feels sure that this is one of the best ways of getting the gambling element out of the precinct and out of the city.

At the 6 o'clock rollcall last night the Captain addressed the outgoing platoon as follows:

"Policeman: This, as you know, is Saturday night. I presume you all know the law. Promptly at 12 o'clock I want every music hall in this precinct to be as silent as a church. Every saloon in this precinct must close. The men who go out at midnight will have to close up the saloons, but you are on a little after midnight, and must see that the music halls close at 12. All the so-called all-night houses must be closed up tightly, and you must see that there are no violations of the law in this respect. You must not quibble about the law, either. You must go into houses if you think it necessary. You won't need search warrants or any other kind, but just go in. I'll back you. Push in and get the violators, if you think there are any or that you have any good, legitimate reason for believing laws are being violated in the house. Apprehend those who are breaking the laws, and don't be backward about it."

Speaking afterward of his intentions, the Captain said:

"If it's necessary to put men in front of music halls, saloons, and other places in order to close them, I'll do it. If I haven't enough policemen for the work, I'll get some more."

At 12 o'clock every resort in the Tenderloin was closed—for the first time in years, it was said.

PLATOON OF POLICE STOPS DANCE AT THE HAYMARKET.

About 11 o'clock last night a man who said he was the manager of the Gramercy Club accosted Policeman Benjamin Smith of the West Thirtieth Street Station at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue and informed the officer that if Capt. O'Reilly tried to close the Haymarket at midnight there would be trouble. The man said that the club of which he claimed to be manager had rented the resort for the night and that if the police attempted to stop the dancing they would be put out of the resort, by force if necessary.

Smith reported the conversation to the Sergeant on duty at the station house. Word was immediately sent to Capt. O'Reilly, who was at the fair in Madison Square Garden, and a few minutes before 12 the Captain with sixty-five patrolmen, two Roundsmen, and a Sergeant, started for the resort. The platoon went by way of Twenty-ninth Street and found all the resorts there closed tight, and then turned into Sixth Avenue and went to the Haymarket.

Men and women were coming and going, and the band was playing the "Good Old Summer Time" when the Captain at the head of the platoon marched into the hall. There were probably 300 people in the resort, and when the police entered there was a wild scramble for the door. Men left their coats, women their wraps, and pandemonium reigned while the frightened revelers, knocking chairs and tables over, ran for the door, everybody being of the impression that the place had been raided.

Although the habitués of the place got out as quickly as possible, the band continued to play and showed no signs of stopping.

"This place is closed, and you must get out," thundered Capt. O'Reilly, but the band played on.

"We have an all-night license and this is a regular ball," an employe of the place told the Captain.

"I don't care," replied Capt. O'Reilly. "This is Sunday morning, and you have got to close."

The band still played.

Capt. O'Reilly gave the band a threatening look and told them they were dismissed for the night, whereupon the orchestra struck up "Home, Sweet Home," played it through twice, and then started anew with "The Good Old Summer Time."

Capt. O'Reilly was losing patience now, and, going up to the man who was apparently in charge, told him to close up forthwith.

The man pleaded with the Captain, and the Captain got in a good humor again.

"Now look here," the Captain said. "I don't want any trouble, but this place is going to close right now. What do you want to keep these young people here Sunday morning for, anyway? Let them go home and get a good rest so that they can go to church in the morning. Now close up and end this matter."

Louis Lowenstein, a lawyer, came up and told Capt. O'Reilly that he would have a lawsuit on his hands to-morrow.

"All right, let her come," replied the Captain with a smile.

The man in charge thereupon decided to close up, the band stopped playing, the lights were put out, the door locked, and the platoon was marched to the station house.

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

Our Great January Mark Down Sale of Furs

starts to-morrow morning and includes our Entire Reserve Stock of High-Class Furs, all at

Prices at least **25%** below Actual Value.

$325 Sealskin Coats,	now	$275
$275 Sealskin Coats,	"	$225
$225 Sealskin Coats,	"	$175
$175 Sealskin Coats,	"	$125
$275 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$225
$225 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$175
$175 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$125
$150 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$100
$125 Persian Lamb Coats,	"	$75

NEARSEAL COATS.

Collars and revers of mink or chinchilla; regular value $75, special, **$45**

Plain Nearseal Coats.

At $25, regular value $35.
At $30, regular value $40.
At $40, regular value $50.
At $45, regular value $60.

FUR NECK PIECES.

$80 Baum Marten Stoles,	now	$40
$55 Mink Stoles,	"	$35
$40 Alaska Sable (skunk)	Stoles,	$20
$38 Brown Fox Stoles,	now	$25
$30 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$20
$25 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$14
$50 Black Lynx Stoles,	"	$35
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Neck Scarfs,	"	$10

MUFFS.

$35 Mink Muffs,	now	$25
$25 Mink Muffs,	"	$18
$18 Mink Muffs,	"	$11
$30 Chinchilla Muffs,	"	$18
$15 Persian Lamb Muffs,	"	$10
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs,	"	$10
$17 Brown Fox Muffs,	"	$12
$23 Black Lynx Muffs,	"	$17

Misses' and Children's Furs.

$10 Children's Fur Sets,	now	$5
$20 Misses' Fur Sets,	"	$10

Fur Caps and Gloves.

$40 Sealskin Hoods,	now	$30
$14 Nearseal (coney) Hoods,	"	$8
$15 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$10
$13 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$8
$10 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$5
$18 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$14
$16 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$12
$14 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$10
$6 Electric Seal Caps,	"	$4
$10 Nutria Beaver Gloves,	"	$5
$6 Coachmen's Mufflers,	"	$3.50

Special Sale of Men's **Fur Lined Overcoats,** lined with Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wild Cat, collar of Persian Lamb, regular value $90, special **$50**

CARRIAGE ROBES.

HUDSON BAY BEAVER CARRIAGE ROBES, handsomest goods in America, reduced from $250 to . **$150**

TIGER CARRIAGE ROBES, magnificent goods, large sizes, reduced from $125 to **$80**

MINK CARRIAGE ROBES, very dark natural Eastern Mink, rich as a sable, full size, reduced from $500 to . **$300**

BLACK BEAR ROBES, large size, made of cubs, handsomest robes in the city, reduced from $200 and **$150** and **$175** $225 to . . . . . .

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

C. C. SHAYNE'S JANUARY FUR SALE.

Over half a million dollars' worth of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Otter, Seal, Ermine, Marten, Chinchilla, Persian Lamb and other fashionable furs, which I want to sell.

I have decided to erect a ten story building on my Forty-first street property (a picture of which has been published in the Herald and Tribune). I want to build with my own money, and would rather sell furs at a large reduction and use the money to build, than borrow and pay interest and carry the furs over to another season, which would also entail storage and insurance expenses.

Will sell manufactured furs at the following reductions:—

Squirrel, Fox, Krimmer Thibet,	20 per cent. discount,
Chinchilla, Lynx, Bear, Skunk	15 per cent. "
Imperial Russian Sable, Royal Ermine and Mink,	10 per cent. "
Hudson Bay Sable and Marten,	15 per cent. "
Sleigh Robes,	10 per cent. "
Men's Overcoats, lined and trimmed with genuine furs,	15 per ct. "
Automobile coats	15 per cent. "
Fur lined circulars, for sleigh or steamer	20 per cent. "
Persian Lamb and Sealskin garments	10 per cent. "

I only sell the Leipzig dyed Persian Lamb and London dyed Alaska Seal.

I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Mink, only the genuine natural skins; ladies who have purchased darkened Sable and Mink elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time.

I import Russian Sables undressed, duty free; they are dressed here better than in any other country; my prices are as low as they can be purchased in any part of the world.

I was awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair for garments of Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Otter, Persian Lamb, Sealskin, and for pelts dressed ready for use, all kinds, against the world's competition.

This sale will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable up to date furs, with the firm name on, carrying the guarantee of reliability, at exceedingly low prices.

A saving of $15 to $75 on a Sealskin or Persian Lamb Garment or Fur-lined Overcoat, $25 to $100 on a set of Hudson Bay Sable, $50 to $250 on a set of Russian Sable, are large discounts when bona fide.

All goods sold during this sale are strictly for cash. No goods sent on approval.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

41st and 42d Sts., between Broadway and 6th Ave.

Carriage entrance, 129 West 41st St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' & Children's Coats,

Clearance Sale.

A large variety of fashions and styles. Broken lines. Special value. Many at less than ½ prices.

$6, $7.25, $9.50, $10.50 & $12.50.

60-62 West 23d St.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Miami.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, and L

IMMENSE CROWD STORMS THE GARDEN

Police Reserves and Firemen Called to Madison Square.

Much Clothing Torn and Many Women Faint at Beth Israel Hospital Fair—Governor and Mayor Present.

It was estimated that Madison Square Garden accommodated the greatest crowd in its history during last night's fair for the benefit of Beth Isreal Hospital. So dangerous was the rush for the doors between 8 and 10 o'clock that an emergency call for the police had to be sounded, and Inspector Walsh hurried to the scene to take command of the reserves from the Tenderloin Station. Officials of the fair calculated that as many as 17,000 people had pushed their way inside the garden by 10:30 o'clock, and after that time hundreds clamored for admission and had to be refused by the guard.

Gov. Odell and Mayor Low, the former accompanied by his uniformed staff and the latter by the heads of various city departments, occupied boxes on opposite sides of the auditorium, and in the ring between them there was a continuous performance of acrobats, ballet dancers, fancy-costumed children, whirlwind dancers, and military manoeuvrings by the cadet corps of youngsters from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. The Governor made a short speech in opening the fair, and both he and Mayor Low were kept busy leaning over their boxes to shake hands. High overhead two brass bands alternated in playing popular airs from opposite galleries. Scattered around the central ring, young women acted as vendors of every sort of commodity or ornament from a circular line of elaborately decorated booths.

Inspector Walsh said after he had been busy with the crowds for two hours that he had been to the Garden a great many times in his life, but had never seen such a crush.

"Even the big political meetings didn't touch this," he said. "I think about 10,000 people more than the building could accommodate tried to get inside, and many more than it is supposed to hold did get in. The capacity is placed at 14,000."

Arrangements had been made beforehand for seventy-five policemen to be around the Garden. The doors were thrown open soon after 7 o'clock, and by that time thousands had already arrived and were packed in the surrounding streets. Shortly after 8 it was discovered that the police were helpless, and the call was sent to the Tenderloin Station for reserves. All the extra force of the station, numbering seventy-five men, was turned out, and it was then that the Inspector hurried down town from his headquarters. In the meantime he summoned Deputy Chief Duane of the Fire Department, and simultaneously with the arrival of the police there came a guard of firemen to avert calamity in case of a blaze.

During the rush for the doors women's dresses were torn into shreds, furs and muffs were lost and trampled in the mud, hats were pulled off and mashed to a pulp, and some women lost even their shoes. Several women fainted and one had to be taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, the others being assisted from the crowd to neighboring drug stores, where they recuperated sufficiently to go home. After it was all over the Sergeant at the police station had a small collection of slippers, ribbons, and furs brought in by various officers. No one was reported seriously injured, a great wonder, according to the Inspector, who gave his name as Hyman Schner of 252 Houston Street, was arrested on the charge of picking the pocket of Edward Warshau of 28 Elizabeth Street.

Even after the additional seventy-five policemen had arrived it was with great difficulty that the crowds were kept in order, and three times the cordon established by the Inspector around the main entrance was broken down, the mass of people rushing over the line of prostrate patrolmen as if they had not been there at all. Three times the doors had to be closed altogether, to be opened again only after there had been a rush of the bluecoats and a pushing back of the crowd by main force. The Inspector said there were hundreds who succeeded in obtaining an entrance and then were unable to get out again when they wished to escape from the almost equally violent scramble inside the building.

According to the advance announcements, the Governor was to have opened the fair before 9 o'clock, but all the details of the night were upset by the unexpected confusion due to the great crowds. It was evident that the crowd near the main entrance was so great inside the building that the guests' escorts could not push a way through, and only after the police reserves arrived did the Reception Committee manage to clear a path for the visitors.

The Mayor, having been fairly dragged through the sidewalk crush on the Twenty-sixth Street side, was ushered into the concert hall of the Garden by the side door at 8:30, but when he started toward his box, led by Isidor Straus, it was nearly 10 by the clock. Mr. Straus was Chairman of the Reception Committee. With him and the Mayor those who gained the box after much difficulty included Deputy Controllers Phillips and Stevenson, Isaacs of Beth Israel Hospital, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and several of the hospital Directors.

From all parts of the auditorium the crowds flocked toward the box. The scene under it was more like a football game than anything else. Men, women, and children, some of them in evening dress and others bearing the mark of east side peddling, fought to get near Mr. Low, who smiled and stretched out his hand to meet some of the many that sought it. He did not make a speech, but the ovation in his honor was unabated until some of the crowd's attention was directed the other way by the entrance of the Governor. By this time there was a perfect roar of cheering, brass bands, and shrieks from women wedged in the crush.

Gov. Odell, who had arrived in the Concert Hall and greeted the Mayor shortly before the latter's entrance to the Garden, was escorted out by Mr. Straus, who had returned to the front of the building with great difficulty, and by the members of his staff, including Col. Bird and a dozen other brilliantly uniformed officers of the National Guard. After reaching the box set apart for him on the northerly side of the Garden, the Governor listened to five minutes of cheering and shook hundreds of hands, while the crowd fought in front of him. Then he made his talk—which few heard because of the din.

"It is a great pleasure to me," he said, "to be here and participate in a work in which you all take so much interest and which means so much for suffering humanity. In our great State we take a satisfaction in the great public institutions. Some of the best of those began in the private institutions. And no people have done more for the suffering than the Jewish people in New York.

"Again I say I am glad to participate in this work that is indicative of a people who came from foreign lands in search of a freedom that is every man's birthright. It is my duty formally to open the fair. May there be many more equally successful!"

ADOLPH LEWISOHN'S GIFT.

While the Reception Committee was assembled in the Concert Hall to welcome the Governor and the Mayor, announcement was made by Jacob Pelz that Adolph Lewisohn had given $5,000 to be added to the fund raised by the sale of tickets to the fair. Later in the evening it was estimated that the net profit of the tickets would $25,000, after all expenses had been paid, but the committees will not be able to tell exactly how they stand until to-day. One estimate placed the ticket receipts at $25,000, with an additional $10,000 from the disposal of hat checks, and it was said confidently that individual contributions would be forthcoming in sufficient quantities to guarantee the $40,000 needed by the hospital.

Among those on the Reception Committee were the following:

Jacob H. Schiff.	Commissioner Sturgis.
Isaac N. Seligman.	Commissioner Lindenthal.
Adolph Lewisohn.	
Randolph Guggenheimer.	Commissioner Folks.
L. G. Bloomingdale.	Commissioner Stewart.
Nathan Bijur.	Commissioner Leslie.
Congressman Goldfogle.	Deputy Controller Phillips.
Senator N. A. Elsberg.	
President Fornes.	The Rev. Dr. A. Rahan.
President J. A. Cantor.	Leopold Stern.
Commissioner Woodbury.	The Rev. Dr. J. Klein.
City Chamberlain Gould.	William Einstein.

The patronesses included:

Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.	Mrs. I. Guggenheim.
Mrs. William Einstein.	Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim.
Mrs. Felix M. Warburg.	Mrs. Isidor Straus.
Mrs. Louis Marshall.	Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.
Mrs. Jacob A. Cantor.	Mrs. Henry Morgenthau.
Mrs. R. Guggenheimer.	Mrs. Simon Berg.
Mrs. Mayer Lehman.	Mrs. Sam. Greenbaum.
Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter.	Mrs. Marcus M. Marks.
Mrs. Adolph Ochs.	Mrs. Isidor Lewi.

Garnett L. Price acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The booths were in charge of Mrs. J. Anna K. Silverstein with the following heads of departments:

Flower cottage, Miss Sara Reibstein.
Salmagundi table, Mrs. Nathan Marcus.
Sweetmeat table, Miss Amy R. Rosenfeld.
Sweet-scented bower, Miss Hannah Rach.
Ribbon mart, Mrs. M. Fertig.

The chief usher was Selon May, and the Grand Marshal, Jacob Pelz.

The selling of wares from the booths proceeded as fast as the vendors could hand them out, and it was announced early in the evening that if any material was left for sale it would be auctioned off in the early morning hours, during the dancing time, by Edna Wallace Hopper, Katie Barry, Sam Bernard, and Thomas Q. Seabrooke. The dancing that followed the continuous performances lasted until the older people of the crowd had mostly gone homeward, and only a comparatively small number remained as chaperons.

ART NOTES.

The Noé Art Galleries, at 368 Fifth Avenue, (formerly Avery's,) are filled with a collection of modern paintings by Europeans and Americans resident in Europe, with a sprinkling of canvases by old masters. Next week Mr. A. Muller-Ury will show in these rooms a number of his recent sales. The authority is that of several

Apropos of the Gainsborough recently sold in London for a very high price, "Portraits of Mrs. Lane and Miss Gainsborough, daughters of the Artist," Mr. C. B. Curtis, author of works on Velasquez, Murillo, and other old masters, writes to THE TIMES questioning whether this picture ever belonged to the William H. Aspinwall collection and was sold in the Aspinwall sale. The authority is that of several London papers which announced the late sale. Mr. Curtis does not find a mention of this Gainsborough in either of the two catalogues of the two sales which disposed of the Aspinwall pictures in New York. It might be interesting to learn of the descendants of the late Mr. William H. Aspinwall whether the picture was ever in the collection. It was stated at one time, but merely as a rumor, that certain choice canvases in this collection were sent to London and sold there prior to the Christie sale of 1883.

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That ill-starred monument for Washington, the equestrian of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, is not yet ready, although it has cost $90,000 instead of $40,000, the sculptor to whom the commission was given is dead, and one of the sculptors of the subordinate figures is in such bad health that he could not finish them. The committee of sculptors and architects who chose the best four from the designs in competition were astonished to find their efforts scorned by the commission who had asked them to select. Gen. Dodge and other members of the commission nullified their work by rejecting all four and taking that of the late Carl Rohl-Smith of Chicago, who proposed to put the portraits of the commission on the pedestal. When Rohl-Smith died the work was given to his widow to carry out. Mr. H. H. Kitson of Boston and Mr. Bush-Brown of New York tried to help her, but soon gave it up. Then Mr. Lauritz Jensen, who, like Rohl-Smith, was a Scandinavian, finally completed the equestrian statue. Two side figures, "Peace" and "War," were given by Mrs. Rohl-Smith to Mr. Stephen Sinding, one of the best of living Danish sculptors. These figures are in Washington, but Mr. Sinding's health is too poor to allow him to cross the ocean, so that the finishing touches will be by another hand. "Peace" is a maiden with uplifted eyes, clad in a single close-fitting garment that shows every line and curve to the waist and falls thence in straight folds to the instep. She holds in both lowered hands a mass of laurel and filles. Seated near her feet, to right and left, are nude children, one facing the other with back turned. The figure and children will stand against one broad side of the pedestal, "War" against the other. There are also bronze tablets with scenes from Sherman's campaigns. The equestrian is about seventeen feet high, and the pedestal with base thirty-three. The difficulties attending the preparation of this monument, the employment of foreigners who have never been in the United States, and the sharp criticism of the commission all might have been avoided if the latter had behaved honorably and lived up to the tacit contract into which they entered when they put the selection of designs in the hands of a committee of experts.

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Mr. James Clarence Hyde has begun the publication, at 1,103 Broadway of a weekly sheet of art news, "issued every Wednesday during the art season." This little sheet and Miss Florence Levy's weekly art calendar should keep artists and editors well posted concerning the events of the season.

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The Countess Cora di Brazza, an American lady, has taken to London the work of Italian peasants in lace and embroidered linens, and has been successful in disposing of many pieces and securing orders for more. The Queen of Italy has followed Marguerita, the Queen Dowager, in her patronage of village industries; her name heads the long list of patronesses. Among the exhibits are laces secured by Cardinal Gibbons for the grand altar of the Cathedral of Baltimore. There are seven or eight schools of lace in Italy, one at Venice, another in Bologna and so forth. They obtain old Italian, Flemish, and Spanish lace on loan from the families who own them as heirlooms and use the designs to instruct the scholars.

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Among the sand-wastes in Chinese Turkistan near the highroad by which the Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsiang journeyed to India more than a thousand years ago, extensive ruins have been excavated, which show that Buddhist communities existed there in great and flourishing towns from the second to the tenth centuries where now all is a howling desert. The gradual neglect of irrigating canals which were pushed northward into the desert from the rivers flowing from glacier-topped mountains accounts for the disappearance of these towns. Where the sand has covered the houses deeply the colored walls, painted stucco statuary, and wooden and leather books of the monks have been preserved with marvelous perfection. Anything open to the wind is soon cut to pieces by the driving sand. Dr. M. A. Stein of the Indian Educational Service photographed much Buddhist statuary and brought away hundreds of curious books of leather and wood inscribed with early forms of Indian writing in several dialects. His finds were safely brought through to the British Museum. His travels, explorations, and some of his finds are published in a "Preliminary Report," with sixteen plates and thirteen photographs issued by authority of the Secretary of State for India. The coins and seals show a blending of the art of the West and of India with that of Old China. Buddhism reached Japan in the seventh century, and profoundly affected its art. Here we have contemporary specimens of the glyptic art and of the art of bookmaking on their way to China and Japan.

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The grand conception elaborated by King Leopold for the transformation of the Montagne de la Cour, the most fashionable quarter of Brussels, into an acropolis, of art is to be carried out at last. The "Mont des Arts," as the scheme is familiarly known, has been one of the Belgian sovereign's cherished dreams for many years. According to the plans which are about to be put into execution, the Rue Montagne de la Cour and adjoining streets below the Place Royale are to be completely done away with, and on their site will be erected a Palace of Art and Science and a permanent palace for art exhibitions. In conjunction with the existing museums of painting, these new palaces will form an immense quadrilateral completely covering the hill known as the Coudenberg. The estimated total cost of the undertaking is $50,000,000. The artistic renovation of Brussels, the first impetus to which was given about a decade ago, when the municipal art movement had its beginnings, will thus be completed, and the Belgian capital may then lay claim to the first rank among modern capitals in the domain of public art.

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At Brussels the event of the past fortnight has been the sale of Senator Otlet's famous collection of Flemish pre-Renaissance paintings. Among the works which fetched the highest prices were the "Déposition," by Memline, and a "Descent from the Cross," by Van der Weyden, which went for 22,000 and 17,000 francs respectively. A "Holy Family," by van Orley was bought by the Louvre Museum for 13,500 francs. This is a charming work, offering a happy compilation of Raphael's style with the harmonious coloring of the Flemish school. Other noteworthy paintings sold were, "Passion of Christ," by Memline, an "Adoration of the Shepherds," by van Orley, and a "Judith," by Jan Metsys.

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BETRAYED WIFE TO POLICE FOR VENGEANCE

She Had Been Shoplifting on a Large Scale.

Woman in Whose Room Much Property Was Found Tried to Stab Her Husband—Said She Stole at His Bidding.

Virginia Malbrook Dudley, a young woman of refined appearance, who is said to be a member of a highly respectable family of Louisville, Ky., is a prisoner in Jefferson Market, suspected of having, in conjunction with her husband, William Cole Dudley, stolen numerous articles recently from department and jewelry stores, prominent hotels, and restaurants in this city.

The woman was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Sergeants Rein and Becker, who were guided to her room, 248 West Fifteenth Street, by the husband, who had been arrested the previous day, and who gave the information that led to the arrest of his wife. When the trio entered her room Mrs. Dudley did not first realize the mission they had come on. As soon as its meaning dawned upon her she became hysterical, and denouncing her husband as a traitor, snatched a small stiletto that was on the table, and tried to stab him. She was prevented from doing so by the alertness of the officers, who wrested the weapon from her. On the way to Jefferson Market Court the woman talked freely, and Detective Rein said that her story was a most interesting one. She told of her family and its respectability, and said that she had always lived an honest life until she made Dudley's acquaintance in Washington about a year ago. She attended the races one day, she said, and met and became infatuated with the man. Her marriage certificate shows that she was married to him on Feb. 10 last.

The manner in which the Dudleys carried on their thefts, if the woman's story is true, proves them to be among the most skilled shoplifters that have operated here about in a long time. They dressed in the most expensive style, and thus experienced little difficulty in stealing whatever struck their fancy. The woman always entered the store first, and was followed a few minutes later by the man. Dudley would keep at a safe distance from his wife and watch the house detectives, and when the way was clear and no one looking would signal to the woman to take the article.

His system of signaling was a unique one. In his pocket he carried a watch-shaped instrument, which, when a spring at the top is pressed, gives out a clicking sound like a telegraphic instrument. A certain number of clicks meant that the way was clear, another that she was being watched, while still another combination apprised her that it was time to leave the store, and so on. For months the detectives believe the pair have been operating in this city, Washington, and Chicago, and they are believed to have made big hauls in all three cities.

Yesterday the woman is said to have admitted in the presence of the detectives that she has been operating at the command of her husband—who she said exercised a sort of hypnotic influence over her—in the department stores, and at the Waldorf-Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's among other places.

She said that she went to Washington from Kentucky six years ago. After she married Dudley, who was her second husband, the man immediately initiated her into the secrets of professional shoplifting, and from that time up to her arrest she had been doing whatever he told her, stealing anything and from any place or persons he might designate. When she was unable to do what he wanted her to, she said, he beat her, sometimes with great severity. Despite all this ill-usage, she averred that she still loved him, but seemed to take great delight in the fact that he was also under arrest, and would probably meet the same fate as herself.

"In Washington," she said, "at his command I stole from my best friends. We would begin operations about 10 o'clock, visiting the big stores and picking out the things I was to take. When he gave the signal I would take the article wanted and secrete it under my garments. When we came to New York last Spring we bought the finest clothes we could get, and my husband sent me to the Waldorf, Sherry's, and other places, telling me to get whatever I could lay my hands on."

She said that she had found a fine diamond horse shoe in the Waldorf, and that that article was one of the things pledged by her hubband. The pawnticket for it is in the hands of the police.

When her picture was taken for the Rogues' Gallery and her measurements were secured by the Bertillon system the woman broke down and begged piteously to be spared that ordeal.

"It will ruin me. My people will hear about it. Please don't," she cried, but there was no alternative and the picture and measurements were taken.

Mrs. Dudley wore a stylish tailor-made gown, several fine diamond ornaments, including one solitaire and three combination diamond rings, diamond earrings, and a sealskin sacque. Her husband was equally stylishly clad, and in his pockets were found three pawntickets, one for a diamond brooch, on which he had realized $170, which is the article that Mrs. Dudley says she found in the Wadorf; a ticket for a diamond ring on which $100 had been realized, and another ticket for $100 which called for two diamond rings. He also had an unset diamond in his pocket worth probably $100. The tickets and diamond were taken from him by the detectives. The woman was allowed to keep her jewelry.

In Jefferson Market Court the couple were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow, who held them for examination to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Bail was fixed at $1,000, in default of which the prisoners were locked up. Dudley was charged with being an accomplice and Lawyer Lowenstein, who represented him, asked Magistrate Barlow to turn him loose, as, he said, there was no evidence against him. His request was refused.

During the hearing a man who said he was a process server entered the courtroom and told Magistrate Barlow that he wanted to serve Dudley with papers in a suit for divorce that had been instituted by his wife. Magistrate Barlow told the man to call again to-morrow and he might be accommodated.

After the disposal of the case in court a wagon was sent around to the Fifteenth Street address and three trunks found in Mrs. Dudley's room were taken to Headquarters and opened. In all three there were numerous articles of clothing that had never been worn and silver trinkets and dishes galore, besides several cut glass pieces and other articles, aggregating in value about $1,500.

There were a great many gloves, all brand new and of every shade and size; three fine silk parasols, a green, a red, and a white one; a tailor-made skirt worth about $100, which came from O'Neill's; a fifty-dollar sack coat from Saks & Co., a silver coffee pot from the Raleigh Hotel, in Washington; a splendid silver waiter, the engraving on which showed that it had been given to "V." by "H." in 1900; a silver syrup jug, a cut-glass, silver-mounted bonbon box; a fine, silver-mounted horsehead walking cane; hosiery of every style and texture, handkerchiefs by the hundred, several pairs of silver-mounted military brushes, silver butterdishes, spoons, knives, forks, ladies, &c.; shirtwaists, and cloaks, besides many other articles.

The women detectives from the department stores were sent for later by the detectives, and for an hour the Detective Bureau was full of the women sleuths busy trying to identify articles as the property of their employers. Several articles were recognized as belonging to B. Altman & Co., Reed & Barton, the jewelers; Child's Restaurant, and other establishments.

The pile filled almost half of the space in front of the Sergeant's desk.

Dudley is said to have given as a reason for the betrayal of his wife the fact that she had recently forsaken him for a man named Dowd.

Ladies With
THIN HAIR.

WIGS

When the hair has become thin from illness or other causes, our wigs quickly remedy and correct all defects. They are non-detectable, and made to harmonize with the contour of wearer's face. The curling iron not required, as they always retain their naturally wavy condition. Also

CURLY KNOTS, WAVY BANGS,
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HALF WIGS FOR ELDERLY LADIES.
TOUPEES FOR GENTLEMEN.

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L. SHAW,
54 W. 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AVE., N.Y.

OVERCOME AT SEEING HER SISTER'S SLAYER

Collapse of Mrs. Zimmerman Stops Rose Sanity Inquiry.

The Prisoner Was Quietly Brought in and Placed Directly Behind His Sister-in-Law's Chair.

The session held yesterday at the Criminal Courts Building by the Commission in Lunacy appointed by Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court to examine into the mental condition of Henry J. Rose, the stage manager who killed his wife, Isabella, last September, was brought to an abrupt close by the sudden collapse of Mrs. Marie Zimmerman, a sister of the dead woman.

Mrs. Zimmerman's collapse was due to her being suddenly and without previous warning confronted with her sister's slayer during an incident of the proceedings which made a most painful impression on all who witnessed it. The District Attorney is determined to defeat the contention of the defense that Rose is insane, and determined to defeat what he characterizes as an effort to "railroad" the accused man to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan. In the effort to do so, Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Studin, who have charge of the prosecution, have set about introducing evidence before the commission to show not only by medical experts that Rose is sane, but also to show by persons who have known him long that the relations of his wife with other men, which it is claimed drove him into a state of frenzied insanity, were kept up with the full knowledge and connivance of Rose, and that he benefited from them.

Mrs. Zimmerman was a witness before the commission yesterday. The commission is composed of ex-Judge Donohue, Dr. Constantine J. MacGuire of St. Vincent's Hospital, and Capt. Lynch of the Criminal Courts Squad.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke obtained some information from Mrs. Zimmerman regarding the relations of Mrs. Rose to a certain wealthy real estate man, and then said that he was going to ask her some painful questions as to the relations of her sister to some other men. Joseph Moss of Howe & Hummel's office, Rose's lawyers, objected, and ex-Justice Donohue ruled that Rose's past had nothing to do with the present inquiry.

Mr. Clarke then asked the witness if she had noticed any change in the appearance of Rose lately. She replied that she had caught a glimpse of him the night before, but not sufficient to determine. She said she would not care to see him again, and when Mr. Clarke asked that Rose be brought in she emphatically declared that she would not look at him if they did bring him in.

The hearing was held in the office of Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions. The witness chair was placed where the door was directly behind it. While Mrs. Zimmerman was occupied answering other questions the prisoner was brought in and assigned a seat directly behind her without her noticing it.

When he was seated Mr. Clarke, without further notice, asked her to turn round. As she turned the face of Rose, haggard and wan, with big glaring eyes, stubby growth of beard, and surmounted with an unkempt head of hair, was within twelve inches of her own.

Rose seemed unaffected. Not so Mrs. Zimmerman. The woman shrieked and sank back in her chair. Then Rose got up and tried to put his hand on her shoulder murmuring softly: "May, O May!"

Mrs. Zimmerman recoiled from that touch.

"He killed my sister. What have I done to deserve this cruel thing? You would never have done this if my husband had been here. I should not have come without him," she muttered between sobs. Then she fainted, while Rose was removed at the instance of ex-Judge Donohue, and the hearing broke up in some confusion.

It took considerable time to revive her. When she recovered sufficiently to speak she said that she exonerated Assistant District Attorny Clarke entirely. Mr. Clarke disclaims all blame, saying that he had objected to having Rose brought in when he learned that the witness did not think herself equal to being confronted with him. According to Mr. Clarke, ex-Judge Donohue had ruled that Mrs. Zimmerman's testimony as to Rose's identity and any change in his appearance was essential.

LEHIGH CLUB BANQUET.

Modern Educational Methods to be Discussed by Experts.

The New York Lehigh Club will hold its annual banquet at the University Club on the evening of Jan. 16. The committee has selected for discussion the subject, "Do Modern Educational Methods Meet the Demands of the Times? If Not, How Can They Be Remedied?" Among those invited to take part in the discussion are:

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, "General Culture as Supplied by the University."

Alexander C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, "Mental and Manual Training Furnished by the Technical Schools."

Dr. Thomas M. Drown, President of Lehigh University, "Individuality in Technical Education."

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, Bureau of Education of New York City, "The Education of the Masses."

The Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson, Chaplain of Lehigh University, "The Development of Character in the Educational System."

William C. Redfield, Commissioner of Public Works, Brooklyn, "The Opportunities of the Employer."

Samuel B. Donnelly, member of the Board of Education, New York City, ex-President of the International Typographical Union, "The Educational Needs of the Employe."

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, "The Relation of Employer and Employe."

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Our January Sale of Lingerie.

THIS IS OUR INITIAL EFFORT AND A MIGHTY ONE.

We have exhausted all our cleverness, all our business acumen, all our resources, in this sale. We offer it as a criterion; judge us by it. Its fundamental principle is extreme high quality and good taste evident in the garments and their elaboration. They were made to our order under personal supervision. Nothing is skimpy or indifferently made. Every garment is clean and fresh, full and generously proportioned; every stitch is true, every button firm; the laces and embroideries with which they are trimmed are exquisite. The garments are identical in quality with those you will find here the year round; the only difference is in the prices; they average one-fourth less than usual.

Chemises.

Of Cambric, skirt length, round neck, edged with embroidery, deep tucked ruffle on bottom of skirt. At 45c

Of Cambric, skirt length, with tucked ruffle, round neck with insertion of Valenciennes lace, bow-knot effect, edged with Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon. At 75c

Of Nainsook, skirt length, tucked ruffle edged with embroidery, round neck and arm hole finished with embroidery, beading and ribbon. At 98c

Of Nainsook, skirt length, with tucked lawn ruffle edged with lace, round neck, with combination of lace and embroidered insertions, beading and ribbon. At $1.35

Of Lawn, Marguerite effect, with beading and ribbon at waist, made with two insertions and edge of Torchon lace, lawn ruffle edged with lace on sleeve and insertion and lace on bottom of skirt. At $1.50

Of Nainsook, skirt length, Marguerite effect, drawn with wide beading and ribbon; fancy tucked chemise with lace insertions, neck, arm hole and bottom of skirt finished with ruffle of lace. At $1.75

Of fine Lawn, Marguerite style, with three insertions and edge of lace, finished with beading and ribbon; tucked back and ruffle finished with lace. $1.98

Of Nainsook, skirt length, with fancy lace insertions to form yoke effect; finished top and bottom with ruffle of lace and satin ribbon. At $2.50

Of Lawn, skirt length, tucked front with wide lace insertions set in Van Dyck points to form yoke; tucked ruffle, finished with deep lace. At $2.75

Of Lawn, skirt length, handsomely trimmed with insertions and ruffles of Point d'Esprit lace and hemstitched beading. At $2.98

Of Nainsook, Marguerite effect, square neck back and front, elaborately trimmed with lace insertions, embroidered beading insertions and ribbons; bottom of skirt with deep lawn ruffle, Van Dyck points with lace insertion and edge. At $3.95

Drawers.

Of Muslin, with deep umbrella hemstitched ruffle. At 18c

Of Cambric, with tucks and deep ruffle of embroidery. At 35c

Of Cambric, tucked lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of lace. At 45c

Of Nainsook or Cambric, made in various styles, with hemstitching and ruffle of deep lace or embroidery. At 58c

Of Cambric, with deep umbrella tucked ruffle, insertion and edge of wide lace, At 75c

Of Cambric, umbrella ruffle, one insertion and edge of Valenciennes lace, finished with embroidered beading. At 98c

Of Cambric, with insertion and ruffle of Torchon lace and embroide ed beading. At $1.35

Of Nainsook, deep umbrella ruffle with three fine Valenciennes lace and lawn insertions, and edge of wide Valenciennes lace. At $1.75

Of Nainsook, lawn umbrella ruffle, with insertion and edge of fine bow-knot lace, Van Dyck effect; finished with hemstitched beading and ribbon. At $1.98

Of fine Nainsook, tucked and wide lace insertion, finished with deep full ruffle edged with wide lace, French effect, and joined with hemstitched beading and ribbon. At $2.75

Of Nainsook, umbrella ruffle, with eighteen lace insertions, set in diagonally with Van Dyck points of lawn, finished with deep lace ruffle and ribbon. At $3.95

Skirts.

Of Cambric, with deep umbrella tucked flounce, finished with deep ruffle of embroidery, extra cambric dust ruffle. At 98c

Of Lawn, with deep tucked flounce and ruffle of embroidery; extra cambric dust ruffle, At 98c

Of Cambric, with fancy flounce, tucked diagonally with wide lace insertions, finished with tucked ruffle edged with lace, At $1.75

Of Cambric, with graduated lawn tucks, ruffle and wide embroidered insertion running perpendicularly; flounce finished with deep open-work embroidered ruffle, At $1.98

Of Cambric, tucked flounce, with double ruffle of wide embroidery. At $1.98

Of Cambric, fancy lawn flounce, with wide Valenciennes lace insertions running through skirt. Van Dyck effect, finished with ruffle of Valenciennes lace, rose pattern. At $2.75

Of Cambric, with double flounce, top ruffle Van Dyck handkerchief effect, with embroidered insertion, hemstitched with deep lace ruffle, under-ruffle of lawn, edged with deep lace, flounce finished with embroidery beading. At $2.98

Of Nainsook, deep lawn flounce, with combination of tucks and hemstitching, wide lace insertion and ruffle of deep lace; also dust ruffle edged with lace, top of flounce finished with embroidered beading and ribbon, At $3.95

Of Nainsook, tucked lawn, new graduated Spanish circular flounce with three ruffles, edged with lace, finished with hemstitched beading, At $3.95

Of Lawn, deep circular flounce, two lace insertions and fine tucks, set in Van Dyck effect and finished with two insertions and edge of lace to form ruffle, extra dust ruffle edged with lace, At $4.50

Of fine Lawn, made with seven wide lace insertions set together with cluster tucking and edge of lace, top insertion drawn with broad satin ribbon and bow. At $5.75

Underskirts.

Of Outing Flannel, deep umbrella flounce, with silk scalloped edge. At 25c

Of Cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, made with cluster tucking and hemstitching. At 35c

Of Cambric, deep lawn tucked flounce, with insertion and edge of Valenciennes lace. At 75c

Of Cambric, deep lawn tucked flounce, with two insertions and edge of Valenciennes lace. At 98c

Night Robes

Of Muslin, round neck, short sleeves, finished with hemstitched ruffle. At 35c

Of Muslin, high neck, tucked yoke with two insertions of Valenciennes lace; sleeves, neck and yoke finished with hemstitched ruffle. At 45c

Of Cambric, Empire style, with tucks and insertions of embroidery, finished with hemstitched ruffle. At 58c

Of Cambric, V-neck yoke with four Valenciennes lace insertions and hemstitched tucks, finished with beading and edge of lace. At 75c

Of Nainsook or Cambric, made in various styles, V, round, square or high neck, long or short sleeves, in several pretty designs of laces and embroideries, with tucking or hemstitching, finished with beading and ribbon. At 98c

Of Nainsook, high neck, full front tucked back, turn-over tucked collar and cuffs, finished with bows of ribbon. At $1.25

Of Nainsook, chemise effect, round neck, elbow sleeve, with combination of lace and embroidered insertions, beading and ribbon; finished with lawn ruffle edged with lace. At $1.35

Of Nainsook, tucked back and front, V neck front, round sailor collar, with two insertions, and edge of fine Valenciennes lace. At $1.50

Of fine Cambric, chemise effect, round neck, elbow sleeves, two embroidered beading insertions, with satin ribbon drawn through, also wide lace insertion and edge, bow knot design. At $1.75

Of Nainsook, round neck, trimmed back and front with two wide lace insertions and hemstitched tucks and beading, lace edge drawn with ribbon, elbow sleeves, with insertion and edge of lace. At $1.98

Of Nainsook, chemise effect, short sleeves, trimmed in fancy style with fine Valenciennes insertions and tucks. At $2.98

Of Nainsook high neck, short sleeves, trimmed in diamond fashion of Point de Paris lace insertions and tucks, wide ruffle on sleeves, beading and ribbon at neck. At $3.95

Of Nainsook, front and sleeves of Valenciennes lace insertions, with wide embroidered insertion beading, satin ribbon drawn through and edged with narrow lace ruffles. At $4.50

Of Nainsook, chemise front, short wide sleeves, trimmed with wide rose pattern lace and fine tucks; neck with lace insertions, ruffle beading and ribbon front and back; sleeves deep ruff, edged with wide lace ruffle. At $4.75

Of Nainsook, round neck, open front, wide Valenciennes lace insertions, sleeves Van Dyck effect of lace insertions; top and bottom elaborately trimmed. At $4.95

Of Nainsook, chemise front, fallover ruffle of wide Valenciennes insertions and ruffle, ribbon bows on shoulders; front and sleeves elaborately trimmed with wide lace and tucks. At $5.90

Corset Covers.

Of Cambric, square neck, tucked and hemstitched, edged with embroidery; V neck, hemstitched tucks finished with hemstitched ruffle; round neck, with two insertions and edge of lace. At 18c

Of Cambric, V neck, back and front with three tucks edged with wide embroidery, trimmed arm hole. At 35c

Of Cambric, with insertion and edge of lace, finished with ruffle of lawn edged with lace. At 58c

Of Nainsook, French effect, fancy lace insertions, round neck, edged with lace, beading and ribbon; trimmed arm hole, graduated tucks at waist line, finished with beading and ribbon. At 75c

Of Nainsook, round neck, with two very wide lace insertions and one embroidered insertion; arm hole and neck finished with ruffle of lace, beading and ribbon. At 98c

Of Nainsook, trimmed back and front, with fancy lace insertions, finished at waist with fine embroidered beading and satin ribbon; arm hole and neck edged with ruffle of lace. At $1.98

Manufacturer's Samples of Domestic Lingerie

slightly soiled, made of fine Nainsook and Cambric, prettily trimmed with neat embroideries and all the newest patterns of laces. Robes in chemise style, high, round, square and V shape necks; short or long sleeves. Skirts in fancy and Van Dyck effects, elaborately trimmed. Chemises in Marguerite or Princess style; plain or trimmed skirts. Drawers with embroidered ruffles. Corset Covers ending at waist line, with lace insertions, ruffles, beading and ribbon bow; finished with wide beading and ribbon. From 50c. to $5.00.

Boys' Russian Dresses.

One to Four Years.

Russian effect, of Gingham, in blue with white stripe or rose with white stripe trimmed with button finished straps and belt, of white percale. At $1.25

Russian effect, of Percale, white ground with diamond and wheel patterns; colors in combination, red and black, navy and gobelin, plain gobelin and red in wheel pattern. At $1.25

Russian effect, of white Percale, trimmed with Persian braid. At $1.75

Colored Gowns.

Kimonos, Negligees and Bedroom Wrappers in Lawns and Dimities; trimmed with Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces. White Lawn with Persian trimming; long, short or Kimono sleeves; high or V necks.

At $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98

Infants' Long Slips.

Of Nainsook, box plait in front, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. At 35c

Of Nainsook, with box plait and cluster tucks, and feather-stitching forming yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle. At 45c

Of Nainsook, with square yoke of hemstiched tucks and insertion of embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle. At 65c

Of Nainsook, yoke of tucking and feather-stitching; neck and sleeves trimmed with turn-over collar and cuffs of embroidery, At 75c

Of Nainsook, with circular yoke of hemstitched tucks, finished with circular band of beading and ribbon; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace. At 98c

Infants' Short Dresses.

Sizes 6 Months to 4 Years.

Of Nainsook, square yoke tucked back; and front, with insertions of embroidery neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle. At 45c

Of soft finished Lawn, with pointed yoke of lace insertions, and hemstitching on neck and sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle. At 65c

Of Chambray, Mother Hubbard effect, fine tucks and hemstitching in yoke

BRITAINS AT HOME REMAIN CALM AMID REPORTS OF COLONIAL PAGEANTRY

Triumphs of Curzon in India and Chamberlain in South Africa Considered as Matters of Course—Credit Given American Wives of Both Statesmen—Assistance of Boers in Somaliland Campaign—The New Year Celebrations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 3.—Kipling, in one of those impassioned lyrical outbursts so characteristic of the man, once exclaimed "What do they know of England who only England know?" This question is one which many Englishmen must have put to themselves this week, as each morning, on unfolding their newspaper, they found it full of the doings of their fellow-countrymen in distant lands over which "our sovereign lord King Edward the Seventh" holds undisputed sway. It is not British statesmen at home, but British statesmen abroad, who have claimed public interest and attention since Christmas.

India, the brightest jewel in the British crown; South Africa, the most recent trophy of victorious British arms, have vied with each other to dazzle the imagination of the phlegmatic British citizen and to swell his breast with pride at the glories of the empire on which the sun never sets. Lord Curzon and Joseph Chamberlain have been the most conspicuous names this week, and it is difficult to say which has been the most in evidence.

On one hand Lord Curzon has had the advantage of all the Oriental splendor of the Delhi Durbar, a scene of such magnificence that only a Macaulay at his best, piling adjective upon adjective, antithesis upon antithesis, could picture it successfuily in words.

On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain, fresh from the capital of the empire, with his blushing honors thick upon him, has made a semi-royal progress through scenes of recent conflicts; visited bloodstained battlefields and beleaguered cities, thrilled multitudes with his eloquence; been feted, applauded, almost smothered in flowers, in which his favorite orchids reappeared with the persistency of a recurring decimal.

What is the poor untraveled Britisher to do as he turns his bewildered eye from the triumphs of Curzon to the triumphs of Chamberlain described in many columns of daily print till language is beggared and even the journalist most opulent in superlatives finds himself reduced to bankruptcy?

Judging from my own observation he takes it very much as a matter of course, skips descriptions, proceeds with his daily business with philosophical indifference to pomps and pageants in which he has no personal share.

Macaulay said of Burke: "India and its inhabitants were not to him as to most Englishmen—mere names and abstractions—but a real country and a real people." What was true of Burke's day is true of ours, notwithstanding all the changes wrought by the press and the telegraph.

Without either the knowledge or the imagination of a Burke or personal acquaintance with the country it is difficult to take a living interest in such distant scenes. Hence, despite all the brilliant descriptions, Durbars are only referred to conversationally in the most casual way by the home-keeping Englishmen. Yet every one here realizes that it serves a useful purpose in that nothing in the whole history of the British Empire in the East has been calculated to impress the Kings and Indian subjects so much as the splendid demonstration at Delhi.

But it is also realized that British influence in India rests on power, not pageantry; that what arms and diplomacy have won can be retained only by an administration which is at once wise, firm, resolute, and just.

PRAISE FOR LADY CURZON.

This no one understands better than Lord Curzon, who has proved himself a true ruler of men, while all English people are agreed in bestowing an unstinted meed of praise upon his consort, whose beauty, grace, and womanly sweetness have won for her universal admiration.

Mrs. Chamberlain, like Lady Curzon, is responsible for much of her husband's popularity, and certainly two prominent British statesmen of to-day could not be better aided in their public, as well as their private, life than they are by their charming American wives.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement this week that the Boer force commanded by Commandant Viljoen would assist in the operations in Somaliland against the Mad Mullah has excited some adverse criticism in pro Boer circles. Why it should be deemed undesirable to accept the offer of the Boers' assistance I do not know. When Commandant Viljoen came to London recently I attended his first lecture. He impressed me as being every inch a soldier, being as unlike the typical Boer commandant as can be imagined. Erect, smart, well set up, he far more resembles the dashing French officer than the South African farmer. He is in the prime of life; has a vivacious, mobile countenance and a pleasant smile, speaks English perfectly, and possesses an infinite fund of humor. Having loyally accepted the stern arbitrament of war, he now desires to show his readiness to accept the responsibilities of British citizenship, and will doubtless prove himself as brave and resourceful in the operations in Somaliland as he did when fighting against the British troops in South Africa.

Perhaps the criticisms of the Government's decision respecting this matter of imperial policy is due to the fact of there having been nothing to criticise at home, domestic affairs having been quiet to the point of stagnation. In England this week has been a week of stocktaking both national and individual. It has also been a week of moralizing, not only in the pulpit, but in the press, for John Bull enjoys nothing so much as "improving the occasion," and the end of the year furnishes too good an opportunity to be lost. No self-respecting English man or woman would feel that the old year had been decently interred without much restrospection, much exhortation, and much sentimentalizing both in prose and verse. Accordingly becoming tributes have been paid to the departed, and the nation is now prepared, in the Kaiser's favorite phrase, to go full steam ahead.

THE LONDONER'S NEW YEAR.

New Year's Day was not observed here as a holiday, but as Charles Lamb remarks in his delightful essay on the subject, no man ever regarded the first of January with indifference. Those kindly wishes and friendly greetings which do so much to sweeten social intercourse are universal, and by a large section of the population New Year's was ushered in with a ceremoniousness nowhere surpassed.

Methods of welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest naturally vary according to the temperament of individuals. Among religious people of all denominations the watch night service is extremely popular throughout the country, and it is a singular spectacle to see thousands of worshippers flocking to the various London churches through streets which are usually almost deserted at midnight.

Balls and parties appeal to others less seriously minded, but there is one way of hailing the new year which has become an established custom of the capital. Soon after 11 o'clock on New Year's Eve a huge concourse of people assembles at St. Paul Churchyard from all parts of London to await the stroke of midnight by the great bell of the Cathedral. The custom seems to have taken its rise with the Scotch of London, who always form a large proportion of the multitude.

It is a merry, laughing, light-hearted throng, full of chaff and banter, singing and shouting with an exuberance of jollity which is rare indeed in London.

Just before 12 comparative silence is observed, but when the last stroke resounds upon the midnight air enthusiastic cheers are raised, innumerable whisky bottles are produced, "Auld Lang Syne" and the national anthem are sung by tens of thousands of voices, accompanied by the music of bagpipes.

There could hardly be a greater contrast than that afforded by the solemn architecture of Sir Christopher Wren's grand old Cathedral surmounted by its stately dome looking dim and massive in the darkness, and the motley crowds of merrymakers gathered around the weatherbeaten walls.

Such roystering scenes are naturally disapproved by the staid authorities of the Cathedral, who have done all they can, but ineffectually, to discredit a practice which does not commend itself to the ecclesiastical mind as a fitting inauguration of a new year. It is the drinking associated with it which is its most undesirable feature, but this was distinctly less conspicuous this year.

NEW LAWS AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

The evils of drunkenness are recognized by every one, and the new year saw coming into force a new law designed to combat this national curse. This act, although it excited little controversy, was one of considerable stringency. If any man in the future treats another who is the worse for liquor he will be liable to one month's hard labor. When a man has been characterised by a Magistrate as a habitual drunkard he will be liable to a fine if within three years after the date of his offense he attempts to obtain liquor on any licensed premises. Any license holder who supplies him with liquor or allows any other person to do so will be liable to a much heavier fine.

Both of these last provisions apply to clubs and saloons. Lists of habitual drunkards are to be forwarded by the police to licensed persons and club Secretaries, no distinction being made between the clubs of the rich and the poor.

The law regarding ordinary and isolated drunkenness is also made much more stringent. If it is energetically enforced by the police and strictly interpreted by Magistrates the law may have a very salutary effect. It will not stop drunkenness, but it will do something to make the ways of a drunkard hard.

Among the Americans who have arrived at the Claridges are R. A. Canfield, George Westinghouse, C. A. Tenor, and C. G. Evans. The American arrivals at the Carleton Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. John Philip Sousa, and Mr. and Mrs. Alan R. Clapperton.

WEST AFRICA TO GROW COTTON

American Expert Has Sailed to Make a Report on the Experiments in Nigeria.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—J. P. Prince, a cotton expert of Greenville, Miss., sailed from Liverpool for Nigeria, Africa, to-day to report on the cotton-growing experiments in British West Africa. Mr. Prince goes out under the auspicies of the British Cotton Growers' Association, which is being warmly supported by the Governors of the West African colonies.

It is expected that in the course of six months a regular supply of West African cotton will begin to reach the Manchester market.

CABINET CRISIS IN COLOMBIA.

Report That the Minister of State Will Soon Resign.

PANAMA, Colombia, Jan. 3.—Gen. Perdomo, the Minister of State, left here this morning for Bogota, the capital, with his staff. It is reported that he will resign on his arrival there.

Gov. Mutis Duran has appointed Drs. Aristides Arjona and Julio Guerra Azuola to be Secretaries of the Government and of Finance respectively.

The decree by which the hides of all cattle killed in this department became the property of the Government as a war contribution, and which also established a stamp tax on all steamship tickets issued, has been annulled.

AMERICANS AS TEACHERS

Admiral Beresford Coming to Learn Business Methods.

Says He Hopes to Teach Britishers to Adopt the Ways of the Yankee Traders.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia, which is to sail from Bremen to-day and from Southampton to-morrow, will take among her passengers Admiral Lord Charles Beresford. There is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States, that the Admiral is to take a position with the International Mercantile Marine Company.

"I am going to America because I have some private business to attend to," Lord Beresford said to-day. "It has nothing to do with the shipping combine. If the Morgans had paid me the compliment of offering me something in that connection, which they have not, I should have been obliged to decline. However, in addition to attending to private business, I am going to have another good look around, though I must be back in London for the opening of Parliament in February.

"In my look around I hope to pick up information regarding the administrative element in American business. That's where America excels. We do not know how to administer here. Our workmen are as good as theirs, but our administrations are feeble. Our companies want lords and commoners as Directors, who know nothing about business. Yours demand straight business men, who not only know but put their money into the concerns of which they are Directors.

"If I can teach the people here to adopt American business methods we can then have greater inter-communication of capital and interests between the two countries. It is the only way, and once England and America get on a profit-sharing basis the world will not dare to interfere with either.

"We neither of us will stand for a political alliance. It is impossible. Changing parties and the sentiments of both countries forbid it.

"I frankly confess that a business alliance would be more to England's than America's advantage. America can look after herself. She can fight the world, either from an economic or any other viewpoint.

"They have not begun to realize here yet that the long period during which Great Britain held the monopoly of trade is over. They do not know the value of a scrap heap, of the minimum cost of production or of the volume of trade.

"The coming century will be one of business. By trying to achieve a community of business interests and methods between America and England I believe I shall be doing much toward its being a century of peace.

"You put your brightest men into business. We put them into politics, the navy, and the army. That has got to be changed, not for the sake of the money it makes for the individual, but for the general good of the country. When I return I hope to have a lot more information in my pocket which will further these ends in Parliament and elsewhere."

Asked what he thought of the Venezuelan situation, Lord Beresford brought his hand emphatically down on the table.

"Thank God," he exclaimed, "that it has come out all right. But it has taught our Government a lesson—that they must never try their hand again at such a game without the partnership of the United States. I do not say a word against Germany. But I do think it is to England's advantage to come right out and not only say 'we support the Monroe Doctrine,' but "by Heaven, we are willing to fight for it.'"

Reverting to his trip, Lord Beresford said, laughingly, that he was looking forward to all going well, adding:

"Of course I always feel perfectly at home in America. The energy and virility of the people fascinate me. Besides, Americans always spoil me terribly."

CHAMBERLAIN MEETS MILNER.

British Colonial Secretary and High Commissioner Go Together to Visit the Transvaal.

CHARLESTOWN, Natal, Jan. 3.—Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had an impressive meeting here this afternoon in the presence of a great crowd of soldiers and civilians, many of whom came miles across the veldt to witness the reception of the Commissioner by his chief.

Lord Milner and his staff mounted the steps leading to Mr. Chamberlain's special train, and there was a look of decided pleasure on the thin features of the Colonial Secretary as he grasped Lord Milner's hand.

There were cheers and loud calls for a speech, but Mr. Chamberlain contented himself with briefly thanking Lord Milner for the welcome, and the two officials entered the observation car of the train, which steamed off toward the Transvaal, followed by the cheers of the crowd.

MILITARY DISPLAY AT DELHI.

Lord Curzon Reviews the Veterans of the Mutiny at the Conclusion of a Sham Battle.

DELHI, India, Jan. 3.—A grand assault at arms in the Durbar arena was the feature of to-day's festivities. Thousands of British and native soldiery participated in artillery and cavalry displays, tent-pegging, and other feats of horsemanship.

Subsequently the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and the Duke of Connaught received the Mutiny veterans at the Central Camp. Lady Curzon and her American and English guests witnessed the reception from the veranda of the viceregal residence.

Lord Curzon and the Duke spoke to every man of the column, whose rows of medals pinned on faded, old-time uniforms, civilian clothing, or flowing native garments recalled the revolt of nearly half a century ago.

To one blind old soldier Lord Curzon said: "I am sorry you could not see the Durbar."

"Thank you, Sir," came the reply, "I felt it."

SAXON KING CRITICALLY ILL.

Belief in Dresden That the Aged Monarch Will Live Only a Few Days Longer.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch from Dresden to the Central News says that the German specialists who were called to attend the King of Saxony held a consultation to-day and issued a bulletin declaring his condition to be critical.

It is believed at Dresden that there is little hope that the King will love more than a few days.

DRESDEN, Jan. 3.—King George is evidently growing weaker. His pulse is extremely irregular and occasionally is imperceptible. The attending physicians are stimulating his Majesty with quinine. The King's heart action is feeble and his temperature vacillates 5½ degrees in half a day, falling to 92½.

His Majesty's condition has grown worse through his insistence in discharging Government business.

TANK STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS.

The Etruria Sights a Vessel Not Under Control at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 3.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, from New York Dec. 27 for Liverpool, passed here this morning and signaled that she sighted an oil-tank steamship not under control the day after she left New York, in latitude 41 north and longitude 66 west.

The tank steamship's funnel was salmon color and black, her topsides were black, and she had a red bottom.

POWERS MENACE CHINA.

Will Threaten Grave Action to Force Gold Payments.

PEKING, Jan. 3.—The signatories of the Chinese peace protocol, except the American, have consulted their respective Governments and have practically decided to warn China in an identical note that her failure to fulfil the obligations provided for by the protocol will entail grave consequences.

A strong sentiment exists in favor of a compromise, if China will admit that the protocol demands the payment of the indemnity on a gold basis and confine her arguments to the hardships resulting from the increase of the debt by nearly twenty per cent. since the signing of the protocol, through the depreciation in the value of silver, and the probable further increase from the expected adoption of the gold standard in the Philippines and in the Straits Settlement.

But the Powers refuse to waive the plain interpretation of the protocol. The danger exists that if China maintains her position some of the Powers may demand territory or concessions for compensation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department has received confirmatory advices from Peking of the declination of the powers to receive their second indemnity installment on the silver basis. It is not understood that the declination was accompanied by a threat, but the action itself is regarded as sinister, if, as has been suggested, it is not taken with a view to making a record of the position of the Powers in this matter.

The situation is regarded here as warranting some concern, though, unless the Washington Government is to utterly discredit every statement of the powers in the last two years whenever the possibility of a division of China came up, it cannot believe there is an intention to proceed to extremes.

It is again suggested that the time is ripe for a reference of this important issue to The Hague tribunal, a consummation devoutly wished for by China and a cause which has commended itself to the Washington Government. The United States, which is interested equally with the other powers in getting as much money as it can in the shape of indemnity, still feels bound by moral law to support the Chinese contention for the silver basis, looking not only upon the language of the protocols and the Peking treaty itself, but also having a solicitous regard for China's integrity and perpetuity as a nation.

The other powers are united in demanding a settlement on the gold basis. This is an issue which in the minds of officials here is eminently adapted to the methods of arbitration. So far China alone has suggested a reference to The Hague tribunal, but it is probable that if the powers are going to extremes the United States Government will again feel bound to discharge its duty under Article 27 of The Hague tribunal and point the way to arbitration.

ALFONSO XIII.'S COUSIN ARRESTED.

An Incident of the Madrid Prefect's Campaign Against Gambling Clubs.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—A curious case has arisen here between a cousin of the King and the Prefect of Police, which, for obvious reasons, can hardly fail, at the present time, to interest New Yorkers.

There is a law here against public gambling, which is usually fairly well enforced except at fairs. There is also a law against gambling in clubs, which for some time has been almost a dead letter, for the simple reason that experience has shown that those social clubs which permitted gambling to flourish soon came to an end with heavy liabilities. Of late several gambling institutions have thrived here under the guise of clubs, having a figurehead Board of Directors of Spanish hidalgos, but actually backed as business operations by Spanish and French adventurers in finance.

The Prefect of Police, after several ostentatious warnings, determined to enforce the law against these so-called clubs, and, thinking it better to strike at the top rather than at the bottom, he caused the arrest of the President of one of the most aristocratic, who happened to be Gen. Bourbon y de Castelvi, a cousin of Alfonso XIII. As the General is an officer in the army, he was not taken before a civil Magistrate, but to the Captain General of Madrid, who, after a brief interview, released him.

De Bourbon has now sent his seconds to the Prefect of Police. It is a nice question for Spanish moralists to speculate upon, for, if de Bourbon comes off victorious, it will be maintained that the Prefect did wrong in attempting to enforce the law, while if the latter be the victor, a deadly blow will be dealt by the police against the prerogative of a privileged class.

SPAIN MAY ABANDON SILVER.

Prime Minister Will Propose to the Chamber a Plan for the Free Coinage of Gold.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Finance Minister Villaverde is preparing for presentation to the Chamber a financial scheme providing for the free coinage of gold and the absolute prohibition of the coinage of silver.

The budget surpluses will be employed in the improvement of the monetary circulation.

GAMBLING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Committee of Lords Finds Drastic Measures Would Be Ineffective.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The rapid increase in betting on horse racing in the United Kingdom, especially among workingmen, and the evils arising therefrom, are fully acknowledged in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, issued this morning.

The remedies recommended are not far-reaching. The committee finds that betting is greatly facilitated by the universal practice of the newspapers in publishing starting prices, but the committee is not prepared to recommend its prohibition, as it would tend to encourage dishonesty on the part of bookmakers.

It recommends that all advertisements and circulars of sporting "tipsters" be made illegal, and favors legislation enabling bookmakers to be imprisoned for betting on the streets with children.

LIBERTY FOR THE RUSSIANS

Ministers Agree on Necessity of Constitutional Government.

Strike at Rostov Assumes the Proportions of a Demand for Popular Rights and Freedom.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—Finance Minister Witte and Minister of the Interior Plehve have reached a settlement of the recent difficulties between them. The terms, however, are not known.

Both Ministers are now being quoted in the most positive terms as self-confessed Constitutionalists and as ready to advocate constitutional reforms in Russia as soon as the country shall be ripe for them. Minister Witte has admitted to President Shipov of the Moscow Zemstvo Executive Committee that the constitutional era is approaching rapidly. The Zemstvo people say that Minister von Plehve has expressed himself in the same sense in private conversations, although somewhat more guardedly.

M. von Plehve is reported to have said: "I am convinced that a Constitution is necessary in Russia, but there is a great deal of preparatory work to be done first."

The dismissals from office and the official reprimands, together with police supervision and other measures employed against the members of Minister Witte's agricultural commissions, have placed the Minister in a somewhat embarrasssing position toward these men. M. Witte is quoted as having said recently:

"I deem it my duty to inform the Emperor of every word that may be said during the commission hearings in polite phraseology, and at the last meeting of the General Commission I intend to gather together all the various declarations that have been made and to answer them to the best of my ability. As President of the commission I answer for it that no such expression of opinion, couched in permissible language, will have any consequences whatever, no matter how sharp they may be in substance."

Private letters from Rostov on the Don convey the information that the strike there is not confined to the State railroad shops, but affects equally many private workshops and factories. The political character of this strike has not been concealed from the beginning. The demands of the strikers at the railroad shops are in large part the same as the students have popularized, namely, personal freedom, freedom of the press and speech, and freedom of organization and meeting. The men also demand a shorter workday, more pay, and more tolerable shop rules.

During the recent gatherings at Rostov it is reported that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons assembled in the streets and that revolutionary speeches were made. The Cossacks were called in to break up the meetings. The first time they advanced on the crowd the people lay down upon the ground before the advancing cavalry. The Cossack horses veered aside at this unexpected spectacle, and the soldiery were unable to use their leaden-tipped whips to advantage.

In the course of the trial of eight men and seven women who were arrested in Saratov last May for participation in a street demonstration in honor of Balmasheff, the assasin of M. Sipiaguine, all the accused admitted that they participated in the scene intentionally, and they boldly defended their course on political grounds. The women prisoners were medical students or practicing physicians' assistants. The trial has been concluded, but the sentences have not yet been announced.

SIDELIGHT ON RUSSIAN REFORM.

The Czar Desires the Aid of Country Nobles Rather Than That of the Ministry.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—It is a gracious tribute to the rural aristocracy of Russia that many of its members have been selected to act on local committees which are being organized under the personal supervision of the Czar for the amelioration of the condition of the peasant class.

In spite of what may be said in the official press as to the steps taken by the Government to suppress peasant agitation in Poltava and other Governments, there is no doubt that the Czar is using all his influence in having the Committees of Rural Economy entirely free from bureaucratic intimidation, and for this very reason his Imperial Majesty is determined to trust the rural aristocracy in the present instance rather than the officials of the Department of Agriculture.

One member of the aristocracy—a Prince Oskarvitz of Orloff—thus encouraged, freely criticises the actions of the Agricultural Department of the Government and calls upon Russian society for sympathy. Not long ago he received a reprimand from the Czar for a speech he delivered to the clergy about the freedom of conscience. Soon after this he took an active part in a secret meeting of agriculturists in Moscow, and was again reprimanded. If the Government desires to assist agriculture to carry out economical reforms, it is absolutely necessary to give full liberty of speech. But only extreme optimists suppose that the aim of the Government is a sincere desire to benefit the people.

The Government, under the pretense of studying agricultural science, wishes to find out the political opinion of the country. A conference held under the Presidency of the Minister of Finance, M. Witte, discussed questions about common land ownership and dairy instructors, but carefully avoided the real causes of the decay of Russian agriculture. No progress, it is believed, can be expected until M. Witte, who is in constant conflict with M. Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, retires from office.

EMPEROR RECEIVES MR. STORER

Francis Joseph Expresses Admiration for President Roosevelt and His Foreign Policy.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—Bellamy Storer, the new American Ambassador, presented his credentials to Emperor Francis Joseph this afternoon. The audience was unusually prolonged. His Majesty was most cordial and spoke in the kindliest manner of America. He expressed admiration of President Roosevelt, who, he remarked, had no easy task and had dealt with difficult situations with wonderful success, notably, in the case of the Venezuelan troubles.

Mr. Storer subsequently presented the staff of the Embassy, Secretaries Hale and Rivers, and Attachés Harris and Potts. Lieut. Commander Potts, who is also Naval Attaché at Berlin, came here from that city specially for the occasion. The Emperor chatted pleasantly with each of the visitors. The whole party was taken to and from the palace in gorgeous state carriages and was escorted by Count Hoyos, one of the Imperial Chamberlains.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Mr. McCormick, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. McCormick will arrive here from Prague to-night, and will continue their journey to St. Petersburg Tuesday.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

The Week Largely Taken Up With New Years Festivities—Dinner and Reception by Gen. and Mrs. Porter—American Artists Make Merry—Death of John F. Lord in Cannes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The week has been socially taken up with New Year's Eve festivities and New Year's Day visiting. On New Year's Eve Gen. and Mrs. Porter gave a dinner at the United States Embassy, at which there were present a number of their friends. Among them were Mrs. Robert McCormick, wife of the United States Ambassador to St. Petersburg, who has just arrived from the United States; the United States Minister to Turkey and Mrs. Leishman; Thomas Harrison, former Diplomatic Agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, and Mrs. Harrison; Miss Porter, Guernsey Mitchell, and Mr. Kane.

On New Year's Day the American colony and those Americans passing through Paris flocked in large numbers to the United States Embassy in the Rue de Villejust, where Ambassador and Mrs. Porter were holding a New Year's reception from 4 o'clock almost until 7.

The salons were filled with handsomely dressed women, and there were also many men in attendance.

Gen. and Mrs. Porter, the latter looking very handsome, received their guests in the grand salon, whence they passed on to the smaller salons, in one of which Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Forbes presided at the tea table and Miss Bessie Payne, Miss Leishman, and Miss Porter assisted with the ices.

Among the callers were the French Ambassador to Spain and Mme. Jules Cambon, the United States Minister at Constantinople and Mrs. Leishman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kautz, Gen. Hall, Mrs. Cameron, the United States Consul General and Mrs. Gowdy, Miss Gowdy, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, the Duc and Duchesse de Valencay, and nearly all the members of the American colony.

Members of the American Art Association and their friends danced the old year out and the new one in at the association's new home in the Rue Notre Dame des Camps. The attendance was large, the music was good, and of course the dancing was all in the American style, with the two-step the favorite.

Comte and Comtesse Stanislas de Castellane (née Ferry) have returned from Cantal to their apartment in the Boulevard La Tour Maubourg.

Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor Montgomery of New York will sail by the Lucania Jan. 10.

Mrs. Clarkson Potter gave a children's ball last Saturday with a lottery and Christmas tree.

Mrs. Eustis has recommenced her Wednesday receptions, assisted by her daughters, the well known singers, Mme. Kenen and Miss Lydia Eustis.

Mrs. Gray Dinsmore leaves Nice on Jan. 15 with her forty-horse power automobile for a tour in Algeria, and will remain there several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. Van Vorhuis have arrived at Cannes, and are at the Vila Luynes for the Winter.

After an illness which began two years ago, but which was happily broken by a long interval of apparent good health, John T. Lord has died at Les Lotus, Cannes. Sympathy with Mrs. Lord and her daughters is very great.

Mrs. Hamilton arrived at Les Lotus soome days since, but Miss Lord is still on the way from California. The funeral will take place next Monday at St. George's Church, Cannes.

Charles M. Schwab and family have sailed on board the yacht Margarita for Naples, and will be absent three weeks.

At Pau Christmas was, as usual, feted by the American and English colony, and there were any number of dinners and teas.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Thayer gave a big tea with a magnificent Christmas tree at Vila Jouvence. Both children and parents were supplied with gifts from this tree, the elders getting boxes of bonbons and the little ones toys.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York has purchased a forty horse power automobile for 70,000 francs from the Mercedes Company.

Mrs. Blanche Ulman sails for America to-day on the St. Louis to visit her mother in New York.

ALCOHOL CONGRESS IN PARIS.

M. Levy Declares That the Fluid Is Destined to Replace Coal and Petroleum.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The chief feature in connection with the Automobile Exhibition here was the Alcohol Congress inaugurated last week in the presence of M. Paul Doumer, ex-Governor General of French Indo-China and President of the Budget Commission; MM. Jean Dupuy and Viger, former Ministers of Agriculture; Baron de Zuylen, President of the Automobile Club of France; M. Gustave Rives, President of the exhibition and congress; the representatives of Portugal, Italy, Germany, and Peru, and a number of distinguished scientists and leading manufacturers.

M. Michel Lévy, member of the Institute, in opening the congress, delivered a speech which was an interesting résumé of the alcohol question. He said that nothing could be of higher interest, for it applied at one and the same time to light, heat, and mechanical force, three vital factors in the existence of a nation. One day or other coal would run out, and unless it was replaced there would be an end to humanity. Alcohol, he said, as produced by the detritus of potatoes and beet roote, was adapted to replace coal and petroleum. Its successful employment was only a question of years, perhaps of months. All the money sent out of France to buy coal and petroleum would remain at home and agriculture would be saved.

The object of the congress, concluded M. Lévy, was to discuss problems in connection with the production and employment of the new combustible. Loud cheers greeted the speaker, whose genial, hearty manner had a great effect on the audience.

ABDUL HAMID COMPLETELY OWNED BY RUSSIA.

Opinion of Ali Nouri Bey, Former Political Agent of the Sultan.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 24.—The foreign colony here has lately been augmented by the presence of Ali Nouri Bey, who was formerly a trusted political agent of the Sultan of Turkey, but later became a member of the Turkish Legitimist Party and was forced to flee or suffer a long term of imprisonment. Of late years he has divided his time between this city and Paris, where he is considered the best-informed man on what is going on in the Near East.

In a recent interview he declared that there was not the slightest doubt that Abdul Hamid had sold himself entirely to Russia. While Russian diplomacy from time to time has made more or less official representations to the Porte, the Sultan has been told that he was not to take these representations too seriously, and was assured of the Czar's feelings. At the same time, secret agents of the St. Petersburg Cabinet were hard at work in the Turkish provinces stirring up the Christian population against the Sultan's misrule.

Referring to an article in The Fortnightly Review, Ali Nouri Bey said: "I must state, without in the least doubting the good faith of the author, that he has no reason whatever for glorifying Abdul Hamid. Abdul Hamid is neither a good Mohammedan nor a politician with any future aims. He is only fighting for his own existence, and will continue to do so until his last moments. He will leave a ruined country almost at the mercy of her enemies, and if the country is saved, it will only be due to the vitality which undoubtedly still remains in the Turkish Nation. It will be saved not on account of Abdul Hamid's rule, but in spite of his misrule.

"The author of the article in The Fortnightly Review speaks of the Turkish fleet. Turkey had a good fleet during her last war with Russia, but to-day she has, practically speaking, no fleet whatever. And without a fleet Turkey can never hope to resist a war against any of the great powers."

GERMANS EVACUATE SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—The last of the German troops which belonged to the garrison here left Shanghai to-day, mostly for home.

The evacuation of this port is thus completed.

VON SCHWARZKOPPEN HONORED

The German Attache to Whom Esterhazy Sold Documents Sent on a Special Mission.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Quite a heated discussion is being carried on between Le Gaulois and Yves Guyot's paper Le Siècle as to whether a terrible fate has more quickly overtaken the principal anti-Dreyfusards or those who prominently identified themselves with the defense of Dreyfus. Additional interest has been added to the discussion by the dispatch of the German General, von Schwarzkoppen, on a special mission to the Czar.

It may be recalled that Schwarzkoppen, when a Major, was the German military attaché in Paris from 1892 to 1897, and was the agent with whom, it was said, Dreyfus had dealings. It was certainly not Schwarzkoppen's duty to point out the real culprit, but after Esterhazy had been accused and tried, Schwarzkoppen did everything that his Emperor permitted him to do in order to clear Dreyfus. With the Kaiser's consent he was even ready to testify before the court-martial at Rennes if the court had so requested.

The first authentic account of the relations between Schwarzkoppen and Esterhazy was published in a communication which appeared in Le Siècle of Paris, addressed from Berne, March 25, 1898, and signed, "Un Diplomate." The text of the communication is hardly worth reproducing at this time, for, in 1898 it was copied and translated all over the world. It may not be without interest, however, to those interested in the Dreyfus case to know that "Un Diplomate" was in reality Schwarzkoppen himself, and that this fact was at the time only known by two persons besides the writer—the German Emperor and M. Guyot.

DE GALLIFFET SAID TO HAVE WARNED THE PREMIER.

More Light Thrown Upon the Second Conviction of Dreyfus in 1899.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Gen. de Galliffet's name is being again brought forward in connection with the Dreyfus case. It has been repeatedly affirmed that on the day before judgment was delivered at the Rennes court-martial the General, who was at that time Minister of War, wrote to M. Waldeck-Rousseau, then President of the Council, saying that if the Government declined to bow to a second condemnation of Dreyfus and quashed the judgment "the army, the country, and the legislators would be seen on one side and the Ministry, the Dreyfusist, and the foreigner on the other."

An investigation is being held by a Parliamentary committee into the election of a Nationalist Deputy, and M. Judet, who was called last week as a witness, declared that Gen. de Galliffet had shown the letter to him, and that he (M. Judet) had revealed the passage quoted to M. Jules Lemaître in order that he might expose it to the indignation of the country before the elections. He had, he explained, departed from his usual reserve for the purpose of supporting the Nationalist member, who had got into this trouble for having denounced the "Ministry of the foreigner."

M. Judet, after adding other particulars, expressed the hope that Gen. de Galliffet might one day have an opportunity of telling his story to the High Court of Justice, which he was very anxious to do.

The G. O. M. of Oxford.

The Grand Old Man of Oxford, Dr. Sewell, warden of New College, who on Christmas Day entered on his ninety-third year, is resigning his office before the end of the year, and a venerable figure will disappear from among the Oxford heads. For seventy-five years, without a break, remarks M.A.P., he has been in residence as scholar, fellow, and warden of his beloved college, which he has seen rise from comparative obscurity to the high position it now holds in the University. "May we have the college bells chimed in honor of this good news?" the warden was asked on the evening of the relief of Ladysmith. "Well, I do not know," was the old man's reply. "I have no recollection, gentlemen, of such a thing having been done after the battle of Waterloo." So, at least, the story goes. It is interesting to think that Dr. Sewell was for some years an intimate friend of Martin Routh, the famous President of Magdalen, who is said to have seen Dr. Johnson in his brown coat and dishevelled wig, poring over dusty folios in the Bodleian.—Pall Mall Gazette.

GERMANY OBJECTS TO ANSWER OF CASTRO

Official Statement That He Has Trifled with Allies.

Denial Made by British Authority That King Edward Formulated the Venezuelan Policy of the Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Regarding President Castro's proposition to submit the demands which the allies have made on Venezuela to arbitration by some South American State the Foreign Office states that the proposition cannot be taken seriously for one moment. Said the representative of the Foreign Office:

"Besides making financial demands, the powers have submitted two other conditions which President Castro has not thought it worth while to answer. Until he accepts these conditions the question of arbitration cannot be considered, and there cannot be any arbitration before The Hague tribunal.

"As Castro proposed arbitration himself—a proposition which, it now seems, he desires to ignore—we can have little to do with him, especially as we know that many Venezuelans do not agree with him."

ALLIES ON VENEZUELAN SOIL.

European Forces Landed at Puerto Cabello, but Only to Clear Out the Shipping.

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Jan. 3.—The blockading warships of the powers took all the Venezuelan vessels from the inner harbor here yesterday morning. They landed forces on the wharf, but there was no firing, and their occupation of the place was temporary. The incident caused great excitement among the population, who erected barricades and prepared to defend the town.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Jan. 3.—The British gunboat Zumbador, formerly the Venezuelan war vessel of that name, which left here yesterday for Trinidad with several prizes in tow, was obliged to return to this port last night, owing to the hawsers carrying away repeatedly on account of the heavy gale blowing and strong contrary currents. The British cruiser Tribune went out to her assistance.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan left here at 3 P. M. for Curacoa, where she will coal.

The revolutionists are active on the outskirts of Puerto Cabello.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Nothing has been heard here from either London, Berlin, or Rome in the nature of an answer to President Castro's amended proposition relative to arbitration.

The United States Ambassadors and Charges at the capitals named have advised the State Department that they have delivered the Castro proposition at the Foreign Offices in their respective capitals, and it is assumed here that the holiday season is the cause of delay, though it is also known that exchanges are in progress between London and Berlin, with a view to insuring uniform action by the allies.

ALLIANCE TURNS ELECTION.

Newmarket District Gives Large Majority to C. D. Rose, Opponent of Venezuelan Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The bye-election at Newmarket yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Harry McCalmont resulted in a Liberal gain. The Anglo-German alliance against Venezuela played a prominent part in the campaign, C. D. Rose, the Liberal candidate, vigorously opposing the alliance.

The polling was as follows:

C. D. Rose, Liberal	4,414
L. Brassey, Conservative	3,907

The opponent of the late Mr. McCalmont at the previous election was Mr. Rose, who was victorious in yesterday's contest. The former polling was:

McCalmont	4,295
Rose	3,218

The contest in the great sporting centre was fought with remarkable vigor. Horse owners, trainers, and jockeys joined with the politicians in canvassing the constituency, and motor cars were so numerously requisitioned in working the division that the local supply of oil temporarily gave out. During yesterday's polling no less than fifty motors were utilized in bringing voters to and from the polls. Mr. Rose yesterday in a pelting rain covered over a hundred miles in his final election tour of the constituency. Mrs. Rose, in a luxurious motor, also made a tour of the division in another direction.

Mr. Rose was born in Montreal. He is a son of Sir John Rose, long prominently identified with the English turf and other sports. In 1896 Mr. Rose challenged for the America's Cup with the Distant Shore, but was compelled by pressure on the part of the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward, and Lord Dunraven's friends to withdraw, owing to fear that a fresh challenge at that time might have been taken as an indorsement of the American attitude in regard to the "Dunraven incident," otherwise the allegations made by Lord Dunraven as a result of the defeat of his yacht Valkyrie III. by the Defender.

KING EDWARD NOT A FACTOR.

Sidney Lee Declares That the Ministry Has Surrendered None of Its Prerogatives.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Spectator to-day gives much prominence to a long letter from Sidney Lee, a well-known lecturer and writer and Trask Lecturer at Princeton University, denying that the Anglo-German co-operation in Venezuela is in any way due to the action of King Edward. Mr. Lee throws interesting and authoritative light on the relations between the King and his Ministers.

"There is no ground for the suspicion," writes Mr. Lee, "that any revolutionary change in the relations of the Sovereign with the Ministers has taken place during the last two years. The coil of tradition which now encircles the Premier's office is far too heavy to permit him to suddenly surrender any essential part of his power or influence to the Sovereign.

"The Sovereign can no more initiate a policy for the Ministers or impose upon them by the urgency of his appeal a policy of his own devising than he can by sole authority promulgate a new law. The Sovereign solely enjoys the right of criticising the Ministers' proposals. If a Minister deems these to be of any value he has it in his power to adopt them. But, in accordance with admitted custom he invariably treats them as unauthoritative suggestions and is entitled to ignore them altogether without in any way prejudicing his relations with the Sovereign, who is debarred from offering formal advice on any political question."

Mr. Lee adds that when the Sovereign even expresses informally his views they must take a tentative, interrogative form "which barely raises them above the level of an irresponsible suggestion. No trace of subservience has been suffered to survive in the Ministers' manner of correspondence with the Crown. Custom prohibits a Minister from allowing his final decision to be controlled effectively by royal wishes or hopes.

"The Minister has only to meet a royal suggestion which fails to commend itself to him with a direct negative in order, except in the rarest cases, to extinguish it summarily."

REBELS THREATEN CARACAS.

Forced Loan Feared and the Situation Critical, Says a Correspondent of a Paris Newspaper.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to the Matin from Caracas says the city is menaced by revolutionary forces which are in the neighborhood. The correspondent describes the situation at Caracas as critical.

The bank, he says, lacks the required resources to meet the bills and expenses of the Government, and a forced loan is feared, which will affect foreigners as well as Venezuelans.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

A NEW French word has just been coined in Paris. It is "midinette" and is used to designate the dinners at the new co-operative restaurants for working girls. The idea is due to the initiative of the Société pour l'Education Sociale. A capital of 16,000f. has been provided by issuing 400 forty-franc shares. Dinners will be provided which will not cost more than 50c., (10 cents,) and yet leave a profit of 5c., which will go toward paying the shareholders.

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The number of women students registered at Berlin University for the present Winter half year is 549, as compared with 611 in the Summer half year. The decrease is accounted for by the new regulations, which impose much more rigorous conditions to be fulfilled by ladies before they can be entered as students at the Berlin University. Another factor which may have tended to reduce the number is that the authorities, having always been jealous of Russians, both male and female, studying at Berlin, orders have recently been issued that a still more strict examination is to be made of the passports in the hands of Russians who wish to reside there for a time. An almost individual watch is kept over Russian subjects there. It can be well understood that Russian women students object to this constant supervision, and prefer a freer atmosphere.

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In the course of a violent sermon at Zaragoza, a Jesuit declared that the loss of the Spanish colonies was due to the want of faith of the army, which had not had one glorious day. This remark gave umbrage to a number of officers, who rushed upon the priest, dragged him from the pulpit, mercilessly flogged him with the flat of their swords, and finally rushed from the church shouting, "Long live the army!" leaving the priest on the floor almost dead with fear and bruises.

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In May, 1901, a decree was signed on the proposition of M. Millerand, then French Minister of Commerce, to the effect that the telephone rates in Paris—400f. a year—should be reduced to 300f. per annum in 1903. But now all hopes of a reduction have been dashed aside because M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, in conjunction with M. Trouillot, Minister of Commerce, has presented a proposal to annul the decree of 1901. The step has been taken owing to difficulties relating to the budget, but the Ministers "hope to be able in the near future to satisfy the legitimate claims of the public."

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Taxes are paid on 29,000 dogs in Berlin. In addition to this number there are 2,163 watch dogs, 221 dogs belonging to blind and deaf people, 2,652 dogs used for drawing small carts, and 118 belonging to the Kaiser or to members of foreign embassies.

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This year the list of new recipients of the French National Order of the Legion of Honor will have to wait until Jan. 4 before seeing their names in the Journal Officiel, it appears that there are not many vacancies, and consequently a bill will be presented to Parliament at the beginning of the next session, with a view to making a number of additional nominations.

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Prof. Mosetig, the celebrated Viennese surgeon, has found a new method of treating caries, which he showed, with the aid of Röntgen photographs, before the Medical Society of Vienna the other day. Prof. Mosetig makes a preparation composed of iodoform, oil of sesame, and spermaceti, which, after being melted, is poured into the cavities of the diseased bones. The mixture is of a higher temperature than the body and soon becomes solid, after which the healing process begins, the iodoform preventing festering and other undesirable consequences. A new and healthy bone grows, the preparation meanwhile being gradually consumed. The Professor related several cases in which the treatment had proved successful.

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According to Le Temps of Paris, a curious proceeding resulting from the claim of the French Postal Department to the monopoly of wireless telegraphy in France is reported from Cherbourg. The Popp Company, which has its headquarters on the Place de la Madeleine, in Paris, having established a station at Cape La Hogue, the Under Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs intervened, and all the material has been seized by the Cherbourg judicial authorities. M. Popp is to be prosecuted for establishing a post and correspondence without the permission of the Government.

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Advices from Berne state that the Federal Council has submitted to the Chambers a bill for the modification of the penal code, in order to enable the Federal authorities to prosecute Anarchist publications and agitators in Switzerland. The action satisfies the complaints of Italy and is fully approved by the Swiss people, since the recent disturbances in Geneva were due to the Anarchists.

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There was a very animated scene the other day outside the Chinese Embassy in Paris, in the Avenue Hoche, caused by the arrival in the capital of the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador. A number of Celestials thronged the entrance and corridors, carrying and opening huge packages, from which they carefully extracted rich silks, curious Chinese statuary, and other ornaments.

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It is reported from Brussels that a sum of 500f. in bank notes, stolen about a year ago from a press in the house of a gardener living in Antwerp, has been found. The other day the gardener's dog began tearing away the earth under his kennel, and unearthed a family of mice. In the hole the gardener observed the nibbled remnants of the stolen notes. He carefully collected the fragments and, presenting them to the National Bank at Antwerp, received the greater part of the sum. It is presumed that the thief, after having hidden the notes under the kennel, had intended taking them away later on, but for some unknown reason had been prevented from doing so.

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In consequence of the increase of drunkenness among the natives of Madagascar, Gen. Gallieni, the Governor General of the island, has imposed stringent regulations for the sale of intoxicants.

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The Government of Canada has disallowed three acts affecting the Japnnese and Chinese, which were passed by the British Columbia Legislature at its last sitting. One act prevented any immigrant arriving in British Columbia who could not write in a European language; another forbade the employment of the immigrants on works holding provincial franchises, and the third prohibited the employment in mines of any Chinese or Japanese who could not speak English.

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It is interesting to note that the British Government has recently appointed unpaid Vice Consuls in four large towns in France—Toulouse, Amiens, Reims, and Grenoble—where such posts have not hitherto existed, and have found in each case well qualified British residents who are willing to undertake the duties.

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In a speech at the unveiling of a monument to the novelist Erckman, at his birthplace, Luneville, France, Gen. André, the Minister of War, said to the troops collected to welcome him: "You are free to entertain any sentiment you may please, but it is your right and duty to express only republican sentiments." The monument is the work of Bussière. On the pedestal is inscribed the following: "On changeralt plutôt le coeur de place que de changer la vieille Alsace—La République, c'est la Vérité. Il faut enseigner la République."

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Reports from the Berlin Post Office say that the stamping machine invented by Hay and Dolphin, under a normal electric current, stamps 60,000 letters an hour, a figure hitherto unattained. The stamping was clear and accurate. But it is doubted in Berlin whether the machine will be used there, as the makers will not sell it, but will only hire it on a high royalty. The parts and repairs can only be made in America, and for these and other reasons it will probably be rejected in Germany.

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A few days ago M. Chaumié, the French Minister of Public Instruction, formally opened Dr. Henri de Rothschild's Free Hospital and Dispensary, or Polyclinique, in the Rue Marcadet, beyond the Northern Railway terminus, Paris. Dr. de Rothschild explained that he had founded the establishment for the benefit of the poor women and children of the district, while it would serve as a place where medical professors and physicians could pursue their studies and researches in infantile maladies.

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The trade returns of France for November show an increase, except in imports of manufactured goods, which are 62,000,000f., against 63,000,000f. in 1901. The exports of raw materials are 104,000,000f., against 95,000,000f., and the imports 245,000,000f., against 208,000,000f., while the exports of manufactured goods are 180,000,000f., against 172,000,000f., besides which the parcel post exports are 24,000,000f., against 22,000,000f.

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The French vintage of 1902 has been estimated at 39,943,000 hectolitres, a decrease of 18,000,000 hectolitres as compared with 1901 and of 2,797,000 hectolitres compared with the average of the previous ten years. This has occasioned an advance in prices.

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The Madras Mail has just published the report of the committee appointed last year for the improvement of the harbor of Madras. The scheme submitted provided for the opening of a new north entrance and the closing thereafter of the existing eastern entrance, the new entrance to be 400 feet wide and to be protected seaward by the construction of a breakwater arm 1,000 feet long, beginning at the outer portion of the curve in the existing north pier and extending from there in a direction practically parallel with the shore line. It was further proposed that the centre of the new north entrance should be placed at a distance of 820 feet shoreward of the inner face of the projecting arm. The project was framed by Mr. de Winton, the chief engineer to the Government of Madras, who estimated the cost at £196,667.

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Le Temps of Paris turns to Mr. Chamberlain and finds material in the journey to South Africa: "In order to reach the Cape he passed through the Mediterranean. On the way he saw Gibraltar, where new docks are being constructed on account of a slight error, they having been built on the wrong side in the first instance. Then he saw Malta, but did not stop, for everything is now settled in that troubled island, and Italian is spoken in spite of the Colonial Secretary. He saw Cairo and the Pyramids, but not for long. Railways enabled him to traverse the land of Goshen, which, as an old Sunday school teacher, Mr. Chamberlain must assuredly be acquainted with. Electric cars took him as far as the Pyramids, through the district where Joyce the first Corn Trust. He saw Egypt, prosperous and quiet under the administration of a man who has nothing to do with the Colonial Office, and then passed on."

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The fact that many Frenchmen are unable to appreciate the respective values of English titles and call Englishmen indifferently Lord, Sir, or plain Mister, has led La Liberté of Paris to make a curious mistake. A report having reached the city that the Lord Chamberlain had prohibited the performance of a French play in London, the journal referred to has come to the conclusion that this is another step of the anti-French policy of "the notorious Colonial Secretary," Joseph Chamberlain.

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It is only twenty-seven years since Queen Victoria received the first Japanese Minister at the Court of St. James. She had received a Japanese Ambassador three years previously. The advent of this Minister marked the establishment of the new state of things. It was only a year before, in 1874, that the last Tycoon had died. For a matter of seven centuries the Tycoon of Japan, who was, properly speaking, the Shogun, or Commander in Chief, had had the pre-eminence of the Mikado. Since 1192 the latter had been relegated to the position of a mere spiritual monarch. The Tycoon represented all the secular power.

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A league of telephone subscribers has been formed in Paris, under the Presidency of M. Tissot, the distinguished French chemist, for the purpose of forcing the Ministers of Posts and Telegraphs to improve the service. Several lawyers and barristers have joined the league, their intention being to enter an action against the Government whenever the neglect is flagrant or causes grave damage. M. Bérard has already promised to increase the number of female telephonists, and to make other beneficial reforms.

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A remarkable leading article has appeared in the Irish Daily Independent of Dublin. It is entitled "Treason to Ireland," and in it the writer bitterly attacks the policy of its rival, The Freeman's Journal, and particularly its attitude in regard to the Education bill. The article is remarkable because it shows the "unity" of Nationalism in Ireland is not an accomplished fact. The Freeman is accused of influencing the Irish Party in its decision to refrain from supporting the English Government on the Education bill, and The Independent asks: "Will The Freeman point to a single benefit secured by the action of the party? Can it show a single wrong redressed or avenged by it? Will it deny that immense injury has been inflicted on Catholic interests by the concessions which Mr. Balfour made to secularist demands, conceded because his hands were not strengthened by Irish support!"

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST NOT FEARED

Association of German Tobacco Manufacturers Declare Competition of American Combination not ruinous—A Possible State Monopoly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Gustav Kaphun, Chairman of the Association of German Tobacco Manufacturers, says that the society considers that the reports of the ruinous competition of the American Tobacco Trust are untrue, and that therefore the association does not contemplate at this time any steps for self-protection.

The trust, he said, might buy up as many factories as it chose, but that new ones would spring up in Germany at any moment. Should the trust really succeed in absorbing the smaller dealers the Government would at once introduce the tobacco State monopoly.

The Government has only been waiting for such a moment to overcome the opposition of the Reichstag which has existed heretofore against monopoly by the State, and the argument of which has been that monopoly tended to destroy the small dealers.

In the annual report of the association it is stated that there is no room in the association for German manufacturers who aid the aims and purposes of the American trust.

PROF. MOMMSEN WRITES ON GERMAN POLITICAL ASPECT.

Declares the Social Democrats to be the Only Great Political Party in the State.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—Domestic politics in Germany have received renewed impetus through a recent article published in defense of Social Dmocracy by Prof. Mommsen, who is now in his eighty-sixth year.

Mommsen declares that the Social Democrats are the only great political party in the State which can claim political respect. It is superfluous, he says, to speak of its ability. Herr Bebel's gifts, if distributed over a dozen junkers, would equip each of them with talents which would raise them infinitely above their fellows. The devotion and self-sacrifice of Social Democrats impresses even those who do not share their views.

Prof. Mommsen advises German Liberals to follow the example they set in discipline and to give their votes at election rather to Social Democrats than to the shameless reactionaries of the Right. An end must be made to the belief that the German Nation consists merely of a party of order and a revolutionary party, and that it is a political duty to fight the party to which millions of workingmen belong as though it were the pestilence.

It is the professor's firm conviction that the recent changes in the Reichstag have been a most serious interference with the rights of the people's representatives. It is the beginning, he says, of a coup d'état which will hand over the people to an absolutism of junkers, Agrarians, and Clericals, one more intolerable than the ancient absolutism of monarchs. In the presence of the threatening danger, Prof. Mommsen implores Liberals to sink their differences and fight against the common enemy.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

Heir of German Emperor Will Go to Russia, but Not for Political Purposes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Regarding the visit of the German Crown Prince to Russia your correspondent is informed that it is only for the purpose of renewing military relations, and not for any political object.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Emperor William is sending the Crown Prince, Frederick William, to Russia as an educational experience. He will probably be present at the magnificent New Year's functions of the Russian Court Jan. 14.

The Crown Prince has visited England and Austria, and it is not altogether improbable that he may visit the United States in 1904.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO BRAZIL.

The Government Denies Directing Emigration for Colonizing Purposes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Foreign Office has asked your correspondent to deny the report recently published that the German Government was sending emigrants to Southern Brazil for the purpose of colonization.

The Foreign Office declares it not true that the Government was giving 30,000 marks annually for this purpose. The Central Emigration Bureau exists merely to give information, not to direct emigrants to any particular country. During the last year most of the emigrants went to German colonies.

POWERS TO BE NEUTRAL.

German Foreign Office Believes That They Would Support the Pretender Should He Be Victor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—So far as the situation in Morocco is concerned the Foreign Office does not consider it serious, although the Sultan is believed to be in a bad position. Should he fall the powers would be willing to recognize the conqueror. Germany's only interests there are of a commercial nature.

ROYALTY OF WAGNER OPERAS.

Heirs Receive $115,000 Exclusive of the Profits at Baireuth.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Richard Wagner's heirs received a total of $115,000 in royalties during 1902 from his operas, exclusive of the Baireuth profits.

"Lohengrin," the most popular, yielded $68,000. It was given 997 times in Germany, 420 times in Holland, France, and Italy, and 312 times in America and Great Britain. The American managers paid, it is estimated, $23,000 for "Lohengrin" alone. The next most popular opera was "Tannhäuser," which netted $32,750.

ANARCHIST BAND ARRESTED.

German Police Descend Upon Leaders During a Conference.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Thirteen Anarchists from Berlin, Crefeld, Elberfeld, Barmen, Cologne, Solingen, Treves, Essen, and Coblentz have been arrested in Dusseldorf, where they were holding a conference. The police, who acted upon information received in an anonymous letter, closed the tavern where the Anarchists met.

BARCELONA, Spain, Jan. 3.—The police have seized a proclamation issued by Argentine Anarchists and aimed at Señor Quirno Costa, Vice President of Argentina, who is now in this city. The incentive for the attack on the Vice President was the recent expulsion of Anarchists from the Argentine Republic.

New Authority in Berlin Theatres.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The appointment of Georg von Huelsen as Provisional Intendent of the Royal Theatre in Berlin, succeeding Count von Hochberg, is regarded as being permanent, as von Huelsen is a great favorite of Emperor William, who has placed at his disposition the palace of the late Prince George of Hohenzollern in Wilhelmstrasse until October. Von Huelsen is the inventor of the perpendicular mustache.

Reforms Promised for Macedonia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The trip of Count Lamsdorf to Macedonia will be followed by administrative reforms, especially financial reforms and reforms in the gendarmerie. There will be no Christian Governor, but a Governor friendly to the Christians will be chosen.

ARREST STIRS SAN JUAN.

Mayor Under Bonds on Charge of Destroying Evidence.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 3.—The Mayor of this city, Manuel Egozcue, has been arrested and is held on a five-thousand-dollar bail on the charge, made by Insular Official Inspector Holst, of destroying the records of the city water receipts which constituted the only evidence of alleged extensive peculations and embezzlements.

The allegations against the Mayor were originally made last October in a petition of citizens which was presented to the Governor and which asked for the prosecution of the Mayor. The editor of The News, which published the text of the petition, was arrested Oct. 23 on the complaint of the Mayor on a charge of libel. This arrest caused much excitement, which ended in the shooting of two men. Since then three other officials have been arrested and are being prosecuted for alleged shortages in their accounts and embezzlements. The peculations are said to range from $6,000 to $43,000, and misappropriations of other funds are also alleged.

The arrest of the Mayor to-day caused great excitement. Mobs congregated in the plaza and streets and surrounded the office of Lawyer Acuna, who has undertaken the defense of a form city official named Rivera, who turned State's evidence. Shots were fired, but no persons sustained serious injury.

The hearing of the second case of alleged smuggling against Lieut. Commander George W. Mentz, United States Navy, and Supervisor of Elections Benjamin Butler was continued to-day.

More testimony was submitted of the transportation of boxes to various houses and several new names were mentioned. Few of the men mentioned to-day for the first time are now, however, in Porto Rico.

No decision was come to to-day, but it is expected that judgment will be pronounced next Monday. It is not thought that any more cases will be begun.

FEVER SHIP FROM PANAMA.

British Bark Arrives in Port Townsend, Wash., with Two Dead.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 3.—Owing to two deaths from yellow fever on the voyage from Panama, the British bark Comliebank is now in strict quarantine at the United States station at Diamond Point.

The Comliebank originally started for Puget Sound in October. Before the vessel had been out a fortnight the disease appeared and two of the crew were stricken. Death followed in each case, and Capt. Walker, in terror, headed about and returned to Panama. Investigation showed the desease to be yellow fever. Capt. Walker started the second time for Puget Sound. On this voyage two others of the crew succumbed to the disease.

The Comliebank will be delayed fourteen days at Diamond Point, and in the interim the vessel's hold will be thoroughly cleaned of the Panama mud used as ballast and the vessel thoroughly disinfected.

FRENCH PAINTERS HERE.

M. Chartran to Paint the President's Portrait—M. Parent Gets a Disagreeable Surprise.

Théobald Chartran, the French genre and portrait painter, arrived yesterday on the French liner La Lorraine. His portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt attracted much attention at the last Paris Salon, and on this visit M. Chartran will paint a portrait of the President.

M. Chartran is now working on a large painting ordered by the French Government for the Pantheon at Paris. He said yesterday that the work was an apotheosis of Victor Hugo, and that already he had painted in it 135 portraits, including those of President Loubet and ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau. He expects to finish it within the present year, and he will remain here until Spring to execute commissions in Washington, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and this city.

Another French artist, M. Parent, arrived on La Lorraine, bringing with him a large painting, "Christ and the Mendicant," painted in 1898. When he exhibited his effects for examination by the Customs officers he opened the crate which contained the picture, and was much surprised when he was informed that he would be obliged to pay duty on it. He said that he had intended to return by the same steamship, and that while he was here he was going to leave the painting aboard the liner until he found a purchaser. The Customs officials would not allow him to take his picture back on foard ship, as they said it had been landed when it was brought on to the dock. An arrangement was finally agreed upon, however, by which the artist was allowed to put the painting in bond until his return.

Another arrival was Isador Montaignac, the Paris art dealer, who comes to buy paintings at the sale of the collection of the late Mrs. S. D. Warren, which is now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries.

Miss Barney of Washington, who also arrived on La Lorraine, brought with her, in an urn, the ashes of her uncle, A. C. Barney, who died in France.

RAILROADS HELP NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—A big change in the method of handling transcontinental passenger traffic through the New Orleans gateway will go into effect to-morrow morning. All trains of the Southern Pacific will cross the Mississippi River and operate from the Illinois Central Station, giving a double daily service from New Orleans to San Francisco.

The 'Frisco system, which has just announced its intention of entering New Orleans, is also likely to operate from the new terminals, and the Queen and Crescent practically closed its arrangements with the Illinois Central to do the same.

Modifications at Berrian's Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Assistant Secretary Sanger of the War Department to-day approved the modifications of the pier head and bulk head line of Berrian's Island in the East River, New York Harbor, as recommended by the United States Harbor Line Board in its last report and by Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Italian Tendencies Toward Free Trade—Anniversary of the Death of Victor Emmanuel II.—Queen Margherita May Marry Again—The Franco-Italian Duels.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Those who pretend to have the perspicacity to read between the lines of the speech on commercial treaties, delivered by the Foreign Minister the other day, declare that the Government would not be opposed to a scheme for practical free trade. This belief is chiefly based upon that passage which Signor Prinetti uttered in his characteristically deliberate manner when inviting prophetic interpretation: "Negotiations for a renewal of the treaties upon a new basis of reciprocity can hardly fail to bring into such strong relief the value of the reduction in our present general tariff which the treaties grant to Austria, that the latter will be unable to refuse to leave the Austro-Hungarian market open to Italian wines." It so happens that Austrian timber and horses are yearly imported into Italy to the approximate value of 60,000,000 lire, which is said to be the exact sum represented by Austrian importations of Italian wines.

As the Italian Government is enabled to increase the tariff by 50 per cent. simply through Royal decree, it is in a position to dictate terms where it may be thought that an equitable exchange might be maintained with other commodities. In short, Italy is ready to broaden her free list with almost any country which can show her any fair quid pro quo; on the other hand, she is probably secure enough in her own industries to decline to engage in any ruinous tariff war.

Several signs point to free-trade tendencies. Shipping bounties have been materially cut down in the last year and sugar bounties are about to disappear. The present Cabinet has revealed the fallacy of high duties and bounties, in which the Treasury simply plays the part of a clearing house and loses on every transaction. The little group of free traders, who, through their organ, the Giornale degli Economisti, have so long fought an uphill battle against contempt and indifference, are at last commanding serious attention. The silk manufacturers have long desired to compete with France on a fair field, while the Socialists are ready to declare themselves upon the side of free trade the moment the antiquated system of internal taxation shall have been reformed. They and the less radical opposition, led by Baron Sonnino, have apparently awakened to the fact that protection and bounties form the strongest and most evil bonds between politicians and speculators.

Of course, free trade for Italy is still a long way off, but her present attitude toward the commercial treaties leaves no doubt as to the nature of the tendency which sooner or later is sure to become the proclaimed policy of some Ministry or other.

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Internal Reforms.

Either as a foundation for the adoption of the Government's economic and industrial reform measures, or as an expediency which may form, after all, the only material result of these measures, Signor Giolitti has been consulting municipal and commercial authorities with a view to better the condition of the lavori and convicts.

The Minister of the Interior has prepared a schedule for the immediate improvement of communal medical service, providing for the free treatment of all employes in the public service, and the regular inspection of their homes. Convicts taken over from the State to labor on communal works will in the future be under strict medical supervision, so that their food may be improved and they themselves subjected to no treatment which may impair their health.

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Whether Signor Giolitti will be able to depend upon the sincere co-operation of the local authorities in carrying out these reforms, or whether he will be obliged to draft a new bill on the subject, remains to be seen. The importance of his scheme is beyond question. Every year the State loses the services of thousands of convicts because their health is not properly looked after by the communes which have hired their labor. They are often used in malaria-infested regions, where free lavori would refuse to work.

Memorial to Victor Emmanuel II.

Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the death of the grandfather of the present King, and on the twenty-fifth anniversary, which falls on Jan. 9, there will be a great national pilgrimage to the tomb of Victor Emmanuel II. The affair is being arranged chiefly by the veterans of the wars for unification, at whose head are Gen. de Souvaz and Cavalier Coloudre, both of whom are over eighty years of age. It is unfortunate that the monument to the first King of united Italy will not be completed in time to grace the occasion. The gigantic statue which is to crown this monument on the Capitoline Hill is still in its first stages of construction in the Tomb of Augustus. Probably this edifice in the Campo Marzo has given more trouble to tourists than any other monument of ancient Rome. Most of them search for it in vain. The neighborhood of the "tomb" in the Via Pontefici is consequently filled with guides who for a few soldi will lead the trusting foreigner for an hour or two only—in time—to take him through a dirty courtyard on the left side of the Corso, behind the houses of which the "tomb" is completely hidden.

There was a time, however, when it was surrounded by beautiful gardens, through which strolled the patricians of ancient Rome. Then, like the tomb of Hadrian whose skeleton looks vacantly out upon the Tiber at the end of the Ponte St. Angelo, it became a fortress; then an open-air theatre known as the Corea, and finally Count Telfener built a roof over it and rechristened it Il Teatro Umberto. It had been unused for years when it became the studio in which the statue of Victor Emmanuel II. was to be made.

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The King and His Mother.

All sorts of rumors are afloat here concerning the alleged estrangement which is said to exist between King Emmanuel and his mother, Queen Margherita. It is probable that they arose through the fact that the Queen failed to come to Rome for the birth of Princess Mafalda, although it is likely that their inception may even be traced to the birth of little Mafalda's sister, for it is well known that King Humbert's widow was much disappointed when she learned that the new Princess was to be called Yolanda and not Margherita.

It is whispered in social circles in the neighborhood of the Via dei Cestari that the widowed Queen would like to enter wedlock again and that this desire is opposed by her son. Again, the Queen Mother finds it very difficult to live properly on the 1,700,000 lire allowed her by her son. At the time of the assassination of King Humbert the Chamber offered to provide for his widow when the new King declared that he intended to occupy himself with that duty. Another alleged cause of estrangement, of which gossips are making much, is that his Majesty is thoroughly democratic, while his mother is not, and that in his capacity as constitutional monarch he is giving all support possible to the Divorce bill, a measure to which Queen Margherita is bitterly and passionately opposed.

After all has been said, there may be little truth in the estrangement tales, but it is none the less true that the Queen Mother is ready and even anxious to marry again, and that her suitor may be discovered among the few Roman families whose ancestry even antedates the House of Savoy. And why should she not wish to marry? She is barely fifty and is fond of society. Her position at court is no more than that of chief lady in waiting. In Rome she is hardly her own mistress.

An alliance with an old Roman family could hardly lower her court prestige while it would give her that freedom of action and social prominence which she was wont so heartily to enjoy.

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The Franco-Italian Duels.

The two duels which recently took place in the grounds of Count Robosinski's villa at Nice between French and Italian masters of fence really need some defence to relieve them from their ridiculous aspect. Both the Merignac-Pessina and the Kirchhoffer-Vega encounters were the outcome of a long and heated discussion conducted between Rome and Paris as to the superiority of the Italian or the French school of fence.

The dispute has been constant and growing in warmth ever since the present King's cousin, the Count of Turin, pricked the arm of Prince Henri d'Orleans, and thereby seemingly proved the superior quality of Italian swordsmanship.

The opponents in the recent affair met without any personal animosity, each determined to prove the superiority of his national school or take the consequences. Those who saw the duels declare that the form maintained throughout by the fencers was in the highest degree admirable. The sword play was rapid, long, and intricate—in many instances elegant. The opponents were well matched, and in every way calculated to give the fullest expression, practically and aesthetically, to their respective methods.

It is for these reasons that the encounters are quite distinct from the usual Continental duel, and that in the opinion of many experts the conclusion was foregone. Signori Vega and Pessina each received a slight wound in the breast for the simple reason that their individual opponents were masters of a method less fatiguing than their own and more appreciative of the qualities of a straight line rather than those of a curve.

It is to be hoped that no fresh encounters will be required to demonstrate the fact that Italian fencing is a system of elegant gymnastics, while French fencing is simple swordsmanship, and thereby bring into the complete contempt, which has so often threatned it, the most graceful, mentally stimulating, and health-giving exercise in the world. THE OBSERVER.

GRAVE SITUATION AT FEZ

Madrid Hears That the Pretender Is in the Capital.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—According to information received by the Liberal, the Pretender to the throne of Morocco has entered Fez and met with a good reception.

Telegrams received here from Tangier agree that the situation is more serious. The Post Office refuses to be responsible for registered letters.

One dispatch says the Sultan's position is extremely critical, as the Jews, of whom there are 10,000 in Fez, smarting from injustice and cruelty, are inclined to support the Pretender, and an outbreak in the city is apprehended.

Premier Silvela to-day informed the King that he had received advices that the Sultan of Morocco was continuing his preparations for war against the pretender, and that a battle was pending.

The Captain of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, now lying at Tangier, has telegraphed the Minister of Marine that the Sultan is still besieged in Fez.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 3.—A letter from the Sultan was read in the Mosque to-day, acknowledging his recent defeat, but promising to punish the rebels soon.

GREETING FOR LORD KELVIN.

Sent by Marconi by Wireless Telegraphy from Glace Bay Across the Ocean—Congratulations Returned.

In order to demonstrate the proper working of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy John Bottomley, General Manager of the Marconi Company in this country, sent by mail on Monday last the following message to Mr. Marconi at Glace Bay, and asked him to transmit it to Lord Kelvin, Netherhall, Largs, Scotland:

Sending wireless New Years greeting Lady Kelvin, yourself, thereby demonstrating Signor Marconi's latest and greatest achievement.

The following message was received yesterday morning from Mr. Hall, general manager of the London house of the Marconi Company:

The following telegram has been received from Kelvin to be forwarded to you:

Delighted to receive message. Our heartiest congratulations from Lady Kelvin and me to Marconi on splendid success. Best wishes him, you.

IRISH LAND BOARD'S REPORT.

Conference Agrees on a Plan to Sell Lands to Tenants.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The Irish Land Conference, which was called by Lord Dunraven, Lord Mayo, and others interested in the Irish agrarian questions with a view to arranging the sale of land by the landlords to the tenants, met again here to-day. The only absentees were Lord Dunraven, Chairman of the conference, who is ill, and John Redmond.

A report was drawn up and signed by all those present and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley. The contents of the report have not yet been given out. While the agreement regarding the report completes its present work it has been resolved not to dissolve the conference.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Dublin correspondent of The Observer says the report of the Irish Land Conference does not call for compulsory purchase, but it clears the path for final legislation on the question. The report makes recommendations in favor of evicted tenants.

The members of the conference, continues the correspondent, are pleased with the result of their meetings, and there is a general feeling that a great step forward has been taken toward the settlement of the Irish question.

Austrian Premier Seeks Harmony.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—On the invitation of the Austrian Premier, Dr. von Koerber, a conference was held to-day of German and Czech delegates from Bohemia and Moravia with regard to a national compromise. The Moravian Germans, however, protested against the common treatment of questions concerning Moravia and Bohemia, and Dr. von Koerber agreed to treat them separately at a conference which has been set for Jan. 5.

SOCIETIES TO PLEAD FOR IMMIGRANTS

Public Protest Against Increase in Deportations Planned.

Criticisms Made by Secretary Dushkind for the Societies Discussed by Commissioner Williams's Secretary at Ellis Island.

While the immigration officials at Ellis Island point with pride to the fact that owing to reecntly enforced rigid methods of inspection the percentage of deportations has greatly increased, organizations representing the nationalities so affected are preparing a protest against what they claim is the harsh and unfair treatment of immigrants and will shortly lay the facts in their possession before the President and Congress.

The Hebrew societies, the United States Grand Lodge, Order of Brith Abraham, the Independent Order of Sires of Benjamin, the Order Ahavath Israel, and the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, representing in all a membership of 225,000, took the initiative, but they are working in co-operation with the German, Italian, and Hungarian societies, and within a fortnight they will proclaim their grievances at a mass-meeting, at which Herman Ridder has accepted the invitation to preside.

The Grand Masters of the five Jewish societies named have formed themselves into a Committee on Immigration, of which Charles Dushkind of 119 Nassau Street is the secretary, and a set of resolutions condemning the methods employed at Ellis Island has been drawn up and sent for signatures to the various Jewish societies and congregations throughout the country.

The specific charges made against the Ellis Island authorities are to the effect that immigrants are deported before their relatives know they have arrived; that since Dec. 1 immigrants have not been allowed counsel at the Board of Special Inquiry hearings, and that no bonds are accepted to guarantee that the immigrant will not become a public charge, the reason for which most of them are deported. The appeal says also that the methods of inspection are arbitrary and inhuman, that wives are separated from husbands, and mothers from children, and that the Commissioner is using his influence not alone to exclude certain classes, but to restrict immigration in abuse of the powers allowed him by Congress.

"Under the statutes an emmigrant has a right to appear," said Mr. Dushkind yesterday, "but on Ellis Island he has no opportunity to do so. Here are instances.

"Esra Rubin and Yankel Risel arrived recently on the Patricia, and after a hearing were ordered deported on the ground that they were liable to become public charges, notwithstanding the fact that they have relatives here who are well able to take care of them. Although the Patricia was not to sail back until Dec. 20, the men were sent aboard her from Ellis Island two days before, while for ten years it has been the custom not to send the departed aboard the ship until the night before she sailed. When notice of appeal from the Special Inquiry Board's decision was sent to Commissioner Williams, he refused to accept it on the ground that since the men had been sent away from the immigrant station, they were considered deported. The immigrants' counsel, however, obtained writs of habeas corpus from Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, and on Dec. 30, when the cases came up before Judge Lacombe, he decided that Rubin and Zisel were entitled to land and he ordered their discharge.

"We have other cases which will be laid before the President, and in which families were separated, and others deported without a fair hearing though their relatives were well able to care for them. For the first time in ten years immigrants have been denied the privilege of counsel, and when, bewildered and confused, they are taken before the Board, they find it difficult to explain their position. Notices of appeal, too, have been refused for the reason that they were not made promptly enough."

A story appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday to the effect that 256 of the 1,400 immigrants which arrived on Tuesday on the Belgravia had with them New York addresses, 95 per cent. of which according to immigration inspectors who made investigations, were fictitious.

"That is very easily explained," said Mr. Dushkind. "The great majority of immigrants who come here board with other families in tenements, are working all day, and in the evening, for lack of room elsewhere, spend their time in social gatherings. As a consequence, mail which is sent to the tenement address is rarely delivered, and further difficulties arise from the fact that the tenement boarders are constantly moving. In order to get their mail very many of them rent boxes at one of the small banking houses numerous on the east side, and call there for it. Now, one of the addresses given in the story as fictitious was 392 Grand Street, which is the address of Henry Oppenheimer's banking house, where hundreds of the foreign population call for their mail. The Immigration Inspector probably concluded that because nobody lived there the address was feigned. There are many such small banks, and on a Saturday night it is not unusual to see a crowd of 500 gathered outside waiting for their mail.

"The statement in the story that the United Hebrew Charities is upholding the present methods at Ellis Island is absolutely false. Mr. Nathan Bijur, the Chairman of their Immigration Committee, will tell you that they are working in perfect harmony with us."

In the absence of Commissioner Williams, who is ill with a cold, Allan Robinson, his secretary, had this to say of some of the charges made by Mr. Dushkind: "The privilege of the immigrant to have counsel at a hearing was done away with recently, because the order came from Washington to enforce the regulation that forbids it. The rule says that the public shall be excluded from hearings before the Special Board.

"We are obliged to enforce the regulation that requires all appeals to be made promptly, because the vast amount of immigrant business must be kept moving, and any delay causes us various inconvenience. It is true that ordinarily these immigrants ordered deported are not sent to their steamship until just before she sails, but we were obliged to send a number of them away from the island last month on account of the extraordinary congestion. It was not done that they might not have an opportunity to appeal. Our average nightly population last month was 850, and sometimes we had as many as 1,500, while with the recent additions accommodations are provided for only 1,100. We had to do something with the surplus.

"Nothing shows better than the last report of the United Hebrew Charities how necessary it is to exercise the greatest precaution in admitting an immigrant about whom there is doubt as to his ability to provide for himself. The report shows that there were 5,603 new applicants for charity from among Hebrew immigrants, and of that number 1,456 became charges on the society before one year had elapsed since their arrival here; 2,092 of the number have been in this country for more than five years and yet have not managed to support themselves. The report also says that the problem of the care of the Hebrew poor is essentially the problem of the immigrant."

Mr. Robinson reiterated his previous statement that many fictitious addresses were given by immigrants. "Some of them are for vacant lots, some for numbers that do not exist at all, and a considerable number are for disorderly houses. There is a disorderly house, now under surveillance, where we know that some women immigrants have gone. A New York address, however, is a good thing for an immigrant to have, and those persons in whose interest it is that he should land apparently provide them regardless, knowing that we have small opportunity to investigate.

"It has been charged that families are separated and that sometimes wives are not allowed to join their husbands. It happens, indeed, sometimes that a woman claims that some man whom she names is her husband, and cannot prove it, and sometimes evidence is brought to show that he is not. Not long ago a woman arrived on a ship with a man who she said was her husband, and they were registered as such. The next day letters came from another man, in Chicago, inclosing affidavits that the woman was his wife. What are we to do in cases like that?

"The recent great increase in immigration is due partly, I think, to the fear that an educational clause might be inserted in the immigration statutes, which necessarily would bar many thousands who now gain admission. The laws as they are now we are administering rigidly, perhaps, but without discrimination against any race, class, or religion."

CORNELL WINS AT CHESS

Rice Trophy Now Belongs to the Ithacan Players.

Pillsbury's Blindfold Feat at Moscow, Winning Seventeen Out of Twenty-two Simultaneous Games in About Ten Hours' Time.

At the end of the fourth round of the triangular Chess League tournament, held at the rooms of the German Press Club during the past four days, Cornell's team emerged victorious for the third consecutive time, half a point ahead of the team of the University of Pennsylvania. Charles L. Rand of Brooklyn and James R. Mitchell of New York, the members of the winning team, scored a total of 5 points between them, each tallying 2½ points. Under the terms of the deed of gift the trophy presented by Isaac L. Rice of New York becomes the permanent property of Cornell, Pennsylvania won this emblem in the initial contest, but since then it has been monopolized by the Ithacans.

The final round began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with the players paired in the following order: Rand (Cornell) vs. Addleman, (Pennsylvania;) Smyth (Pennsylvania) vs. Hicks, (Brown;) Mitchell (Cornell) vs. Easton, (Brown.)

According to the score of the tournament, Cornell needed only one point to assure the victory, in consequence of which both Rand and Mitchell played determinedly for a draw and succeeded in attaining their object.

Rand opened hostilities with a Ruy Lopez, playing rather indifferently. Addleman instituted a premature attack and could not avoid a wholesale exchange of pieces persisted in by his opponent. The Pennsylvanian finally made a desperate attempt at forcing the issue by sacrificing two pawns without, however, getting any equivalent. With a winning game in hand, Rand proposed a draw on the thirty-ninth move, which Addleman accepted.

In the second game Cornell was favored by luck. After beating off Mitchell's attack Easton assumed the offensive, winning a pawn on the twenty-fifth move. By choosing an inferior continuation, he gave Mitchell a chance to retrieve his loss, and a few moves afterward a draw was agreed to.

The game between Smyth and Hicks was evenly contested up to the twenty-fifth move, when Hicks lost a piece by an oversight and resigned the game, which, however had had no longer any bearing on the result.

At a business meeting held at the conclusion of the turney Charles L. Rand, Cornell, was elected President of the league, and Capwell Allen of Brown Secretary and Treasurer. Resolutions of thanks were passed to Herman Ridder of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, whose guests the collegians were at the German Press Club, and the House Committee of that club for the use of the rooms where the games were played.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that the next tournament should be played in New York City on Dec. 30, 31, and Jan. 1 and 2. Following are the full scores of the games in the final round:

FIRST TABLE.—RUY LOPEZ.

	Rand. Cornell. White.	Addleman. U. of P. Black.		Rand. Cornell. White.	Addleman. U. of P. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	21.	R—Q	RxR
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	22.	RxR	P—QB4
3.	B—Kt5	P—QR3	23.	Kt—Kt5	P—R3
4.	B—R4	B—B4	24.	Kt—R3	K—B
5.	Castles.	P—QKt4	25.	P—B4	Kt—Kt3
6.	B—Kt3	P—Q3	26.	P—KKt3	Kt—K2
7.	P—B3	Kt—B3	27.	Kt—B2	P—B5
8.	P—Q4	PxP	28.	P—K2	B—Q4
9.	PxP	B—Kt3	29.	Kt—Q	Kt—B4
10.	B—B2	B—Kt2	30.	K—B2	P—QR4
11.	Kt—B3	Kt—K2	31.	P—KKt4	Kt—Q5
12.	B—K3	P—Kt5	32.	K—K3	Kt—B3
13.	P—K5	PxP	33.	Q—K2	P—B3
14.	PxP	Kt—Q2	34.	PxP	PxP
15.	BxB	KtxB	35.	Kt—K3	P—B6ch
16.	Kt—QR4	KtxKt	36.	PxP	PxPch
17.	BxKtch	P—B3	37.	KxP	BxP
18.	QxQch	RxQ	38.	Kt—B5	P—R4
19.	QR—Q	Castles.	39.	PxP	B—Q3
20.	RxR.	RxR		Drawn.	

SECOND TABLE.—RUY LOPEZ.

	Smyth. U. of P. White.	Hicks. Brown. Black.		Smyth. U. of P. White.	Hicks. Brown. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	16.	Kt—R6ch	K—Kt2
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17.	Kt—Kt4	K—R
3.	B—Kt5	P—QR3	18.	Kt—R3	B—Kt2
4.	B—R4	Kt—B3	19.	B—R6	Q—K2
5.	Castles.	B—K2	20.	BxBch	KxB
6.	Kt—B3	Castles.	21.	Q—Q2	P—KB3
7.	Kt—B3	Castles.	22.	Q—R6ch	K—Kt
8.	B—Kt3	P—QKt4	23.	R—B2	Q—Kt2
9.	Kt—Q5	Kt—QR4	24.	Q—R3	P—KR4
10.	Kt—K3	KtxB	25.	Kt—K3	Q—R3
11.	RPxKt	P—Q3	26.	Kt—Q4	Kt—Kt2
12.	Kt—B5	K—K	27.	QR—KB	P—KKt4
13.	Kt—K	B—KB3	28.	Kt(K3)-B5	KtxKt
14.	P—KB4	P—Kt3	29.	QxKt	B—B
15.	PxP	BxP	30.	Q—Q5ch	B—K3
			31.	QxB	Resigns.

THIRD TABLE.—SCOTCH OPENING.

	Mitchell. Cornell. White.	Easton. Brown. Black.		Mitchell. Cornell. White.	Easton. Brown. Black.
1.	P—K4	P—K4	17.	PxP	RPxP
2.	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18.	B—QB4	R—B
3.	P—Q4	PxP	19.	B—KKt5	B—QR3
4.	KtxP	Kt—B3	20.	BxB	QxB
5.	KtxKt	KtPxKt	21.	P—QR3	Kt—K4
6.	B—Q3	B—K2	22.	P—B6	K—Kt3
7.	Castles.	Castles.	23.	P—B4	QR—Kt
8.	Kt—QB3	P—Q3	24.	R—K2	Q—Kt6
9.	B—K3	Kt—Q2	25.	BxKt	BxB
10.	P—KB4	R—K	26.	R—B3	QxQ
11.	Kt—K2	B—B3	27.	RxQ	RxP
12.	P—B3	B—Kt3	28.	RxR	BxR
13.	Kt—Kt3	P—B4	29.	R—Kt3	B—Q5ch
14.	Q—B2	P—KKt3	30.	K—B	R—R
15.	QR—K	B—Kt2	31.	R—Kt7	P—B3
16.	P—B5	Q—B	32.	R—B7	Drawn.

The final scores:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Cornell	5	3	Brown	2½	5½
Pennsylvania	4½	3½			

The individual final scores were:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Mitchell	2½	1½	Smyth	2	2
Rand	2½	1½	Easton	2	2
Addleman	2½	2½	Hicks	½	3½

The previous scores:

	Brown. W.	L.	Cornell. W.	L.	Penn. W.	L.
1899	½	7½	5½	2½	6	2
1900	3½	4½	5½	2½	3	5
1901	...	...	4½	2½	2½	4½

The details of the great record-breaking feat of the American champion Pillsbury, in playing twenty-two games simultaneously without sight of board or men have come to hand. Upon solicitation of the Russian millionaire, M. N. Bostanndyogle, Pillsbury consented to extend his stay at Moscow to two additional days. On Dec. 14 the piece de resistance of Pillsbury's engagement came in the shape of his blindfold seance. His twenty-two opponents were selected from among the members of the Moscow Chess Club, considered to be of medium strength. As stated on previous occasions, this establishes a new record to an extent eclipsing Pillsbury's wonderful performance at Hanover during the past summer, where he engaged in the same manner against twenty-one adversaries. The performance began at 2:10 P. M., and the last game finished at 1:50 A. M. A recess for supper had been taken from 6 till 7:30 so that the time of actual play was only ten hours. Of the entire twenty-two games Pillsbury suffered but one defeat, and that after having achieved a winning superiority. He, however, put a piece en prise and thereby lost the game. He won seventeen and drew four. A synopsis of the performance is appended.

Boards.	Players.	Results.	No of Moves.	Games Finished At
1	Ssemenow	0	12	4:15
2	Chernyawski	½	25	5:10
3	Donde	0	25	5:40
4	Baron Budberg	0	27	8:15
5	Parmyakow	0	27	8:25
6	Filatow	0	21	9:05
7	Umanow	0	25	9:50
8	Dawidow	½	22	10:05
9	Matussovich	0	21	10:40
10	Busche	0	25	10:42
11	Medwedkow	0	28	11:35
12	Jamont	½	23	11:50
13	A. W.	0	31	11:55
14	Baratinski	0	30	12:05
15	Casparovich	0	27	12:30
16	Renwald	0	21	12:40
17	Sselesnow	1	42	12:40
18	Alexandrow	½	42	1:35
19	Prince Urussow	0	52	1:40
20	Krohl	0	42	1:42
21	Popow	0	44	1:45
22	Sselesnow	0	60	1:50

Whenever he announced a particularly fine move he was rewarded with a storm of applause. Toward the close of the performance he announced his moves so rapidly that his adversaries complained that they had no time to consider their respective replies. While they were exerting all their powers not to lose Pillsbury after ten hours of play easily called attention to strong variations many moves ahead, and he often called the attention of his adversaries that he had a piece attacked or threatening mate. In the meantime he had time to chat with some onlookers and make joking remarks. On the following evening the third consultation game was played, which after some vicissitudes was drawn on the fifty-second move. A game has been arranged between Pillsbury and Tschigorin.

Following are some of the games played during his various exhibitions:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Pillsbury. White.	Bulkowstein. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Bulkowstein. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	21. P—QR4	Kt—Kt3
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	22. P—Kt3	Kt—K2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	23. Kt—R4	R—Kt2
4. B—KKt5	B—K2	24. QR—K	Q—Q3
5. P—K5	KKt—Q2	25. Kt—K3	P—QKt4
6. BxB	QxB	26. P—R5	P—Kt5
7. Kt—Kt5	Q—Q	27. R—B2	R—QB
8. P—B3	P—QR3	28. Q—Q	R—B6
9. Kt—R3	P—QB4	29. Kt—Kt4	P—B4
10. Kt—B2	Q—Kt3	30. Kt—B6ch	K—B
11. P—QKt3	Kt—B3	31. Q—R5	RxQKtP
12. P—B4	Castles	32. KtxPch	K—Kt
13. Kt—B3	P—B3	33. Kt—B6ch	K—B
14. B—Q3	R—B2	34. Q—R8ch	K—B2
15. Q—K2	PxP	35. Kt—R7	Kt—Kt
16. PxP	Kt—Kt5	36. Kt—Kt5ch	K—B
17. Castles	KtxB	37. R(B)—K2	RxKt
18. QxKt	Kt—B	38. PxR	P—B5
19. PxP	PxP	39. Kt—Kt6ch	Resigns.
20. K—R	B—Q2		

KISERITZKI GAMBIT.

Pillsbury. White	Allies. Black.	White. Pillsbury.	Black. Allies.
1. P—K4	P—K4	13. P—KKt5	BxPch
2. P—KB4	PxP	14. K—R2	Q—Q2
3. Kt—KB3	P—KKt4	15. Kt—Q5	B—K4ch
4. P—KR4	P—Kt5	16. P—Kt3	BxPch
5. Kt—K5	B—Kt2	17. K—Kt2	B—K4
6. P—Q4	Kt—B3	18. R—B5	Q—Kt4
7. BxP	P—Q3	19. QxP	ExR
8. KtxP	KxKt	20. QxB	B—B3
9. B—B4ch	K—K	21. KtxBch	KtxKt
10. Castles	Kt—B3	22. QxKt	QxQ
11. Kt—B3	Kt—QR4	23. BxQ	
12. B—Q3	Kt—B3	Drawn.	

Played against Klempner and Bulkowstein in consultation in his first blindfold exhibition against fourteen players.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Pillsbury. White.	Casparovish. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Casparovish. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. Kt—Q2	Kt—K4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	16. Q—Kt3	Q—Q3
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	17. Kt—K4	Q—K3
4. P—Q4	PxP	18. K—Kt	Kt—Q6
5. Castles	B—B4	19. R—R3	P—KB4
6. P—K5	P—Q4	20. Kt—B5	Q—Kt3
7. PxKt	PxB	21. KtxKt	PxKt
8. R—Kch	K—B	22. Q—K5	P—KB3
9. B—Kt5	PxP	23. Q—K7	B—B2
10. B—R6ch	K—Kt	24. K—R	P—B5
11. KtxP	BxKt	25. BxP	R—KB
12. P—B3	BxPch	26. R—Kt3ch	B—Kt3
13. KxB	B—B4	27. B—R6	Resigns.
14. Q—B3	B—Kt3		

Played in the second blindfold exhibition against twenty-two players.

Acting upon the suggestion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the City of London Chess Club, through its Secretary, J. Walter Russell, has offered April 3 and 4 as dates for the next international cable chess match between America and Great Britain, for the Newnes Trophy.

SELIGMAN VERDICT UPSET.

Appellate Term Justices Hold the Banker's Lawyers Can Attack Mrs. Osborne's Credibility.

Three Supreme Court Justices, sitting in the Appellate Term, have upset the City Court verdict obtained by Mrs. Annette M. Osborne against Washington Seligman, the banker. In the Summer of 1901 the banker, Mrs. Osborne and a Miss Sutherland were good friends at Bath Beach. The two women had a fight because of something one of them said about the banker, and then Mrs. Osborne brought suit, claiming that Mr. Seligman called on her and beat her into insensibility. In the trial Judge Seabury refused to let the defendant's lawyer question Mrs. Osborne with a view of damaging her character and destroying her credibility as a witness, and the jury rendered a verdict for $2,000.

In his defense Mr. Seligman declared he did not assault the woman, but simply threatened her with jail if she did not stop speaking ill of him.

The Appellate Term's upsetting decision was handed down by Justice Greenbaum, Justices Freedman and Clarke concurring. Justice Greenbaum said he recognized that the character of Mrs. Osborne was not at issue on the trial, but yet her credibility had a strong bearing on the facts of the case, and Mr. Seligman's counsel had no opportunity to probe her past life.

"It has been held repeatedly," continued the Justice, "that men and women whose lives indicate an abandonment or lack of moral principles and show them to be lewd and debased characters, void of shame or decency, have not usually a great respect for the truth or the sanctity of an oath. The defendant was clearly entitled to break down, if he could, the effect of plaintiff's evidence by interrogating her respecting the matters that the attempted cross-examination indicated. * * *"

PATRICK IN RICE WILL CASE.

Condemned Man Seeks to Have the Executors' Bond Increased.

Albert T. Patrick, though under conviction of death in Sing Sing in consequence of his trial for the murder of William Marsh Rice, is still active in protecting his alleged interests as an inheritor of the old millionaire's fortune under the rejected "will" of June, 1900. Through his lawyer, John C. Tomlinson, Patrick is preparing to file a petition that the bond of the accepted executors of the estate be increased from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 on the ground that the value of Rice's personal estate was underestimated.

It is claimed by the prisoner that Mr. Rice died possessed of personal property worth at least $5,000,000. When Surrogate Fitzgerald admitted to probate the will of 1896, under which the bulk of the fortune went to the Rice Institute of Houston, the personalty was estimated at $7,000,000. Previously the "will" of 1900, with Patrick as the principal legatee, was declared not good. An appeal from the rejection of the document is now pending, the Sing Sing prisoner being the appellant.

DENIAL FROM TIFFANY'S.

Not Interested in Pearl Fisheries Combine—Reported Diamond Finds.

A representative of Tiffany & Co. said last night concerning a morning news dispatch mentioning Tiffany's name as among those of a combination which looked to the control of the Prairie du Chien (Wis.) pearl market, that his concern had no part in any combination of this kind, and that it did not even have a representative at the Prairie du Chien fisheries. Tiffany & Co., it was said, do purchase varying amounts of pearls from Prairie du Chien fishermen, but only as these pearls are sent to them by individuals.

In regard to a second news dispatch concerning the discovery of extensive diamond fields to the north of Pretoria, in the Transvaal, it was said that the opening of such fields would not have a marked effect upon the diamond market for some time to come, because the supply of the gems which would meet demands for several years is now held by London dealers.

Epiphany Baptist Church Sold.

Justice Scott has signed a permit for the Epiphany Baptist Church to sell its property at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, consisting of four lots, to Moritz Baur for $400,000. The offer was made several months ago, and the church decided that it was to its advantage to accept and move to a better locality. The money will be expended, first, for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new church building, and the remainder will be formed into an endowment fund for the maintenance of the organization.

Furniture of the Comfort Type

where serviceability and perfect outline are harmoniously blended—takes positive definition, in our showing of furniture for the Library and Study. The long Sofas with carved frames, the deep seated high back Arm Chairs, and the Study Tables in this connection—suggest perfect furniture for these important rooms.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Miante from Broadway."

B. Altman & Co.

Will hold an IMPORTANT SALE of

Coats, Jackets, Long Coats, Etc.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 6th.

COATS and JACKETS,

$8.25, $9.50, $12.00, $15.00, $25.00

Velour Blouse Coats, ... 19.50

Silk Long Coats, ... 35.00

A Sale of

Decorative and Household Linens

will be held shortly,

of which due notice will be given.

For MONDAY and TUESDAY:

Lace Curtains, Portières, Etc.

Several hundred pairs of Lace Curtains, Portières, Bed Sets, Couch and Table Covers and Mantel Draperies, in small quantities of a design,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also

Lace Curtains, per pair, $7.50, 12.90, 22.50

Portières (Satin Damask), . . per pair, 18.50

Couch Covers, ... each, $4.90

Cotton Dress Fabrics.

A varied assortment of styles is shown in Cotton and Linen Dress Fabrics for the Spring season.

For MONDAY and TUESDAY:

Silk and Cotton Dotted Mousseline,

in solid tints of Ceil, Rose, Mais, Silver, Blue, Ivory and Black,

(Counters Rear of Rotunda.) 25c. per yard.

Furs.

Reductions have been made in the prices of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Fur Lined Garments, Broadtail and Sealskin Coats, Fur Novelties, Fur Rugs, Robes, Etc.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

COURTS READY TO REOPEN

Justices Davis, McCall, and Amend to Take Their Seats.

Assignments of the Several Judges in the Various Courts Made and Calendars Prepared.

After a brief respite over the holidays, the machinery for meting out criminal and civil justice in this city will agan be set in motion to-morrow, when the current judicial year begins.

Inthe Criminal Court Building the wheels of justice will begin their grinding under difficulties. For weeks past a small army of mechanics and laborers have been at work in the building, and the solemn deliverances of the Judges presiding in the several courts have been interspersed frequently with the blows of the hammer and the buzzing of the saw. Judge Newburger had to adjourn court last week on account of the din.

It will take months to finish the repairs planned, but yesterday District Attorney Jerome sent for Superintendent Walker of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs and told him that unless he could contrive to hire carpenters who could drive nails by some noiseless method he would have to discontinue work in daytime and devote nights and holidays to making the necessary alterations.

All the Courts of General Sessions, however, will resume work to-morrow, and calendars have been prepared. The Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court will not go into session until the latter part of the month. Justice Barrett, who has been assigned to sit in that part for the entire term continues ill, and another Justice will have to be supplied to take his place. It is most likely that Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany will be the one selected. The first case that will be brought before him or whatever Justice presides will be that of W. Hooper Young, the grandson of Brigham Young, who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer last September.

In the civil courts the three new Tammany Justices—Vernon M. Davis, Edward E. McCall, and Edward B. Amend—will take their seats on the bench to-morrow. They succeed Justices Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall, and William A. Keener, who were appointed by Gov. Odell to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Justices McAdam, Beach, and Andrews.

Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener will return to their private practice, and the last two named were appointed yesterday by Justice Scott to act as receivers in two cases. The case in which Justice Hall is to take testimony is the divorce suit instituted against Simon Steingut, "Mayor of Second Avenue."

Justice McCall will preside in Trial Term, Part VI., and Justice Davis in Trial Term, Part VII. Justice Leventritt will preside in Special Term, Part I., and dispose of litigated motions. Justice Freedman will sit in Special Term, Part II., where ex parte business is transacted. Justice O'Gorman, in Special Term, Part III., will deal rers, and applications for the confirmers, and applications for the conformations of referees' reports, besides calling the Special Term calendar of preferred and other causes and sending them for trial to the other Special Terms.

Justice Clarke will be the presiding Judge in Trial Term, Part II., where preferred jury cases come up, and Justices Scott and Truax will sit in Trial Terms III. and VIII., where the calendars are called. Justice Gildersleeve will sit in Special Term, Part VI., and try "L" road suits. Justices Bischoff, Greenbaum, Blanchard, MacLean, Fitzgerald, Dugro, and Herrick will sit in the other Special and Trial

Surrogate Fitzgerald will preside in Surrogates' Chambers and Surrogate Thomas will hear contested will cases.

Judge Hascall will sit in the Special Term of the City Court. Chief Justice Fitzsimons and Judges McCarthy, Seabury, Conlan, O'Dwyer, and Delehanty occupying the Trial Terms.

The Special Term calendars in the Supreme Court are well up to date, but the Trial Term calendars are somwhat congested, owing to the illness of some of the Judges and the absence of Judges from other departments, whose duties prevented their assignment to New York County by the Governor.

A record of litigation in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court shows that the fifteen Justices who sat there in 1902 heard and disposed of 11,171 motions and that 11,500 orders and judgments were signed. The record for a single day was made by Justice Steckler, who signed 577 motions in primary election cases that arose out of disputes in the districts of John F. Carroll, ex-Sheriff Dunn, and several other leaders.

Women's Dept.

8.30 the time for the opening of our great January sale—a complete and rich stock of goods to select from.

22 inch Jackets of Kersey and unfinished worsteds, Skinner's Satin lined, tailored and finished as our best goods, black and tan,

Value, 10.00, 12.50, 13.50, 15.00 } at 5.75

22 and 24 inch Jackets of very good Kerseys, lined with best Skinner's Satin, black, tan and castor,

Value 12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.00 } at 7.50

27 inch Coats of heavy Montagnac, Pau Cheviot, Melton and Kersey, lined with best Skinner's Satin, fitted back; excellent styles, black and all colors,

(Including all lined 36-in. tan Coats special value)

Value 17.50, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00 } at 10.00

¾ and full-length Coats, including Rain Coats, cape effects, Military Jackets—Monte Carlo—fine materials, best linings and excellent styles,

Value 18.50, 20.00, 25.00, 28.00, 30.00, 32.50 } at 12.50

All of our Long Coats, suitable for street or evening wear, of Broadcloth, Kersey, Silk, Velour, Tan Coats, with Beaver Collar, etc.,

Value 50.00, 60.00, 67.50, 75.00 } at 29.50

XXXX Leipsig Dye Persian Lamb Coats, were 200.00, at..... 110.00

350 Walking Skirts, black, blue and Oxford, including mixtures,

Value 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.50 } at 2.95

Etamine, Voile and Broadcloth Skirts, Imported Costumes, Wraps, small Furs and Waists at prices in proportion as above.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

Arnold Constable & Co.

SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Printed Satin Foulards, Louisines and Taffetas

In all the new weaves and colorings for wear in Southern climates.

Embroideries.

SPRING IMPORTATION of Embroideries in Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, Insertions to match.

Allovers, Demi-Flouncings and Panels, Galons, Motifs and Medallions.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED BATISTE ROBES.

Hand-embroidered Linen Waist Patterns.

Ecru Allovers, Edgings, Insertions and Galons to match.

SPRING 1903.

Wash Fabrics.

Embroidered Imperial Muslins, Silk and Linen Tokio, All Linen Poplins, French Linen Suitings, Matinee Suitings, Plain and Embroidered French Piqué, Gabrielle Suitings.

D. & J. Anderson's Ginghams and Cheviots.

French Challies, New Designs and Colorings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Bartender Earle Discharged.

Frederick Earle, a bartender, of 216 East One Hundred and Second Street, who was arrested Friday night, charged by Mrs. Rosa Bramer, of 383 Mount Hope Place, with taking $50 from a chatelaine bag she wore, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and discharged. Mrs. Bramer told Magistrate Barlow that she was afraid that she was wrong in her identification of the man, and refused to make a complaint against him.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me a word apropos your editorial in this morning's issue as to commissions for warrant officers. The idea of promotion from the ranks, through the various grades to a commission, of a limited number of men, is undoubtedly a good one and should be given a fair trial, despite the animus or objection of officers. And it is just about this objection that I would like to say a word.

The objection is only the result of a natural antipathy, inherent in us all, and the result of our surroundings, but I am quite sure that our commissioned men are of far too good "stuff" to let it weigh with them against real merit. Annapolis cannot make a gentleman of a man unless it is in him, and to say that out of all the enlisted men none could be found who could rise to an equality (socially) with the average of our commissioned men is to state what, in my opinion, is not true.

Unfortunately, or otherwise, many of the men holding warrants are now as far advanced as (if not further than) their qualifications, mental as well as social, deserve, but I have known some whose native courtesy and inborn gentility make them the peer of any man, and whose mental attainments, acquired in the hard, practical school of experience, are of the highest order.

The great difficulty and the real and only objection is the method of selecting men for warrants. The best men have not been and are not now being selected for promotion. If they were, no logical reason could be held for stopping them short at commission rank. As things are, the mere whim or like or dislike of a commanding officer means a warrant or not, just as the case may be, and it is rarely that the best man goes ahead. Change the method of selection and the whole question will appear in a new light.

True, that under the most appropriate and fairest conditions of selection, for many, if not a very large proportion of the warrant officers, there will be limits beyond which they may not rise, but equally true there will always be a few whom nothing but the barrier of the law can keep from forging to the front, and these few should have the encouragement of an open opportunity. Their example will be an inspiration to all and the service generally will be the gainer.

In my experience I have known several gunners and a boatswain who were the equal in social attainments of any man in the commissioned ranks, and one, or perhaps two apothecaries whose medical ability was away and beyond that of some of our surgeons, while their social graces would carry them anywhere and in any company. And, further, these men were all students, wrapped in their professions, and taking advantage of every opportunity for doing better things. Why should men such as these be denied the chance to go ahead?

J. L. D.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As doubtless with many others, I was much interested in your editorial Tuesday on "Naval Officers."

The subject of supplying a large percentage of our officers, both army and navy, by promotion from the ranks, is an important one and well worthy of timely consideration, especially on the part of our reputable newspapers, and I hope the agitation of it will continue. Thoughtful observers have noticed a tendency to a sort of bluebloodism and exclusiveness in our National Academies, and especially that at Annapolis, and which the country would do well to curb by the introduction of blood considered much less blue, but certainly just as valuable to the service.

Especially is this true if in the end the best interests and welfare of the country are to be served, as they will be served by preserving, to this extent at least, our democratic institutions and antecedents.

The country at large certainly has no good reason for fostering a snobbish or aristocratic spirit or sentiments in either our army or navy. Proud as we are of both our academies and their output, we cannot ignore the fact that these institutions have more or less evidenced having imbibed the idea of their own self-sufficiency, if not superiority, over the people at large—the "plain people," if you wish—and the greater admixture of the plain people they get the better it will be for all concerned.

I therefore hope that the press—or that part of it that stands for something in the community worth standing for—in the light of the public good, will keep up a stout defense of our old National traditions, even in our military and naval establishments. The people will support such efforts, I am sure.

J. C. SHARDLOW.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1902.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial The Eight Hour Day in your issue of Dec. 22, you say: "The insistence of organized labor upon the eight-hour day could be made a practical issue with very little opposition, if those who want it would demonstrate that it is economically possible in the present condition of industrial and commercial competition • • • that the output of the eight-hour day will be as large as that of the ten-hour day." Being one of those who started the agitation for it in the Plasterers' Society in 1864, and saw it the rule of the trade in 1867, I will take up the job, though it is a big one for one of my years.

In the outset I am free to admit if the output of the eight-hour day were not to equal that of the ten-hour, it should be opposed, and by none more earnestly than by the wageworkers themselves. For it is a self-evident truth if the amount of production be lessened the price of all products will increase, which increase will diminish the amount of consumption; diminishing consumption will diminish the demand for further production, and consequently the demand for labor. The loud shouting advocates for protecting infant industries against foreign pauper labor are the most virulent defamers of trade unions, and the most bitter assailants of the eight-hour day. Say some of them, the eight-hour day means lower wages, for one might as well expect to get ten pounds of sugar for the price of eight as expect to get ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

How peculiarly characteristic of protectionist advocates is this statement, cleverly designed to mislead the timid and unthinking. Supply and demand have a great deal to do, perhaps all to do, in determining prices and wages, but in the matter of regulating standards of weight, measure, or hours of labor, they have no influence. The Government regulates weight and measure standards, and the hours of labor—well, the plasterers did not want "government protection" toward settling the number, any more than they favor "government by injunction" in other affairs; they did not want the eight-hour day to be made a political stalking horse. There may be changes in prices brought about by the law of supply and demand when ten pounds of sugar may be bought at one time for the price paid for eight at another. If the Government to-morrow were to withdraw the tariff bottle from the sugar infants, housekeepers, possibly, would get twelve pounds for the price they have to pay to-day for eight. It is strange there is no tariff bottle for the hired workers against the competition of an overflowing immigration. Last May the steamship Batavia landed 2,692 immigrants, and your neighbor The Sun noted with unhidden satisfaction that nearly two-thirds of them had prepaid their way to the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Soon there will be no "pauper labor" in Europe. Our tariff policy is rapidly transferring it to this country, where in a short while it will engender so fierce a competition in the labor market here as will force labor unions to the wall.

I assert the eight-hour day will give as large an output, if not larger, than the ten-hour day, and to show this I will start by asking does the output of any industry needed by the community demand its producers shall work ten hours a day the year round? If so, why have they so many enforced idle days a year? Mills, factories, mining, &c., at certain seasons, for one reason or another, reduce help, run on three-quarter or half time, or shut down altogether. I remember that at a plasterers' convention held in this city in 1864 or 1865 the delegates reported the number of days worked by the trade in the cities represented averaged 160 to 180 a year. Some thought 140 to 160 would be more nearly correct, at least for two-thirds of them. I feel sure, if investigation could be made, this average would be found to prevail in all industries. I have before me some tabular exhibits from the official report on the Industrial Statistics of Pennsylvania for the year 1884, which show the workers in the iron and coal (bituminous and anthracite) industries averaged 218, 180, and 182 days respectively, that is, they luxuriated in enforced idleness from 90 to 125 days a year. Now, I here ask, can a larger output be made in 200 ten-hour days than could be made in 250 eight-hour ones? If so, then we may expect to see ten inches make a foot.

Observe, the eight-hour day affects nothing but enforced idle days. It changes no value. The price of products under it will be influenced by supply and demand, as it is under the ten-hour day. If it increased their price, it would not be worth a tiger's growl. No one acquainted with the young, unsalaried agitators that led the fight for it in the Plasterers' Society would accuse them of being fools, and fools they'd be to insist on a change that would lessen their income with the wolf never very far away from their doors. Sentimental chatter about recreation, education, uplifting humanity, and the like had no place in their minds before the more important question—Will it pay?

With the press, the pulpit, and employers declaring it would not, they were pretty nervy youngsters, call them demagogues if you will, to stand for it and fight it to a success. Poor fellows! They are nearly all dead now. They were sincere and faithful to their convictions. Sometimes a smile rises, sometimes a tear drops, when I recall the evenings we met to plan to make the eight-hour day a fact. And since it became a fact, none of the evils predicted to follow in its wake ever appeared. The building industry did not stop. As a matter of fact I recall more panics in the fifteen years before the eight-hour day was spoken of than have occurred since.

As already said, it did not change prices. It is true wages went skyhigh for a few years after its adoption, but not because of it. "Supply and demand" did it. In fifty years I do not recall when the demand for plasterers so far exceeded the number as it did in 1867, 1868, and 1869, and that excessive demand was all over the country. So, even if the ten-hour day continued, wages would have advanced the same. The society took no action in those years to force wages up. It had no need to.

Suppose wages reduced proportionately to the number of reduced hours, will the annual income of the worker be as large in the one case as in the other? Just the same. Suppose he gets $5 for a ten-hour day. If he works the average 200 days his income will be $1,000. Suppose he works the eight-hour day for $4 a day, a reduced proportionate rate. Now, the amount of work he can do in 200 ten-hour days will take him 250 eight-hour days. At $4 a day his income would be $1,000 as under the ten-hour day at $5.

If there was one thing more than another that worked the plasterers to wild enthusiasm for the eight-hour day it was when their attention was called to the terrible death rate in the districts in which they were of necessity compelled to live. A thrill of horror ran through the meeting when it was said, on the authority of the Board of Health, that one out of every four children born in those tenement districts died before reaching its first birthday; that the death rate in them was one in twenty-five of their population, while in the non-tenement districts it was only one in sixty. The Board of Health said that that excessively high death rate was due to overcrowding, but passed unnoticed the cause of such overcrowding, as though it was one of those affairs "beyond human control." Men cannot afford to live five or seven miles away from where they work. This is why they are forced to pay one-third of their earnings for the privilege to live where hardly a room is to be found of 100 feet of air space.

In those days the men of the building trades practically worked thirteen and fourteen hours a day, for this was the time consumed from the hour they left home in the morning until they got back to it in the evening. Has a death rate of so unnaturally high a character, and its cause so plainly traceable to the unneeded forcing of a long day system of working, no lessening effect on production and consumption?

In view of the effect of overworking on health and morals, no honest mind will criticise the eight-hour day. I think I have shown it to be "economically possible"—that its output will be as large, if not larger, than it has been under the ten-hour day. It is time those who assert the contrary make good their assertions. Bald assertion is no proof.

E. P. McDERMOTT.

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

BUSINESS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That was an interesting editorial published in THE TIMES on Dec. 22 on "The Eight-Hour Day," and the communication on the same subject signed "L. B." published the following Sunday, was not devoid of interest, for this is a problem that is becoming more and more important.

I do not think, neither do I believe it maintained by labor leaders in general, that the output of an eight-hour day, except in a few instances, would equal the output of the nine or ten hour day. The general contention is along the lines that the average workman, skilled and unskilled, should and does earn enough in eight hours to enable him to live in comfort, and that by establishing an eight-hour day many who are unemployed at present would find employment and thereby become better citizens.

Labor unions are criticised for limiting the number of apprentices and occasionally limiting membership, but with the decreasing of the hours of labor and the increasing of the number who may obtain employment these features will be done away with.

"L. B.," in his communication, tells of business going to Germany because of the lower wages in that country, and claims that the American workman should work for such (low) wages as would enable the American manufacturing interests to compete in the markets of the world. Why should the workingman be the one to show patriotism? Why not the stockholders? Why should they not be satisfied with 3, 2, or even 1 per cent. on their investment, instead of 7 or more? True, some would have to go to work for a living instead of spending their time in idleness. The man who works long hours for poor pay cares little what position this Nation holds in the commercial world—he does not share in it. It is the stockholding class who manifest the greatest interest along these lines, and yet they are the least willing to sacrifice their personal ease and comfort to National glory. They always call upon the workingman to surrender part of his earnings or work part time for nothing—for the benefit of the commercial advancement.

If the present economic conditions do not permit the adoption of a shorter work-day and permit an increase of wages, thereby enhancing American citizenship, then our economic conditions are radically wrong and should be changed. Somewhere we are taught that we should divide the day into three equal parts—eight hours to "the service of God and a distressed worthy brother, eight for our usual vocations, and eight for refreshment and sleep."

"L. B." says that "the honest laborer or mechanic will put in his time at some other work, and the worthless will loaf and get into mischief the rest of the day." Of course. The honest laborer or mechanic will devote his spare time to himself and his family to their improvement, and where in the moral code do we find justification for robbing a man simply because he is going to waste his money?

ED. A. JANEWAY.

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

Plenty of Coal Near New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your valuable paper, I have read all that it has had to say on the coal question. I know it for a fact that in the Oranges, Somerville, Perth Amboy, Bath Beach, Rockaway, and other places coal is had without trouble and at reasonable prices—from $5 to $6.50 a ton. Why, then, is it that New York and Brooklyn suffer for want of coal, in the face of the truth that every road out of Jersey City is blocked with coal? At Bergen, for instance, are 3,000 forty-ton cars, and at Perth Amboy tons upon tons. Why, then, should New York and Brooklyn be so short of coal is the question. Surely the press could do something to relieve the situation by an investigation. Why should all this coal lie there when the people's cry is for coal?

GEORGE R. HAMMOND.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1902.

THE SIDE DOOR ELEVATED RAILWAY CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the public criticism of the management of the elevated railways and in the suggestions for the amelioration of the present discomfort of the patrons, the subject of the car with the side-door entrance is not, it seems to me, receiving the attention it merits. Here is an improvement in transportation for our over-crowded service, not in an experimental stage, the immense advantages of which have long been demonstrated on the Boston subway and other lines.

As a beautiful illustration of the adaptation of means to an end, this form of car construction affords a striking illustration. There is an innate aversion on the part of most people who enter a crowded car to "move up" or away from the point of entrance. Taking advantage of this disposition of the "standee," the idea of an entrance at the *centre* of the car proves the best solution of the problem of distributing its occupants, as the pressure or "jam" will thus be always greater at the centre, and by so much the less at the exits at both ends, which should always be as unobstructed as possible. The resulting increased comfort of every patron would be, in the aggregate, something incalculable, and the saving of time at the stations is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," not only by the public, but by the management as well, if they are sincere in a desire to improve the service.

A recent communication from one of your correspondents, giving results of actual observation of the working of this model car in Boston, and a comparison with the old style in use here in New York, deserves to be widely read by every one interested in the subject—and who among us is not?

Now, Mayor Low frankly asked why this improved car pattern could not be adopted on our elevated railways, and the reply of Mr. Skitt was discourteously brief and evasive, as might have been expected. For there can be but one reason which restrains the management from the adoption of this device, and that is the expense of construction and maintenance, and it is quite natural that Mr. Skitt should balk at this confession. He says the matter was fully considered by the Board of Directors, and he should have added, "decided solely with a view to their pecuniary benefit." The argument of the necessary curtailment of the seating capacity of each car by eight seats is, I submit, not worthy of consideration as against the demonstrated fact of the increased comfort and efficiency of the service attained by the use of the car with the side-door entrance.

What are we going to do about it?

G. A. A.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

THE LAW AND RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Louis A. Cuvillier, Esq., printed in your issue of this day, giving the law, as he understands it, applicable to the question of local railroad transportation, was written, I take it, without a due examination of the subject. The only statute that I think is of any force as applying to the present situation is Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1902, which in effect expressly includes by amendment elevated railroad corporations in the application of Section 161 of the General Railroad Law. Were it not for this amendment the Board of Railroad Commissioners would not in my judgment have any power to deal with the elevated system in "the mode of operating" its roads "or conducting its business." The words quoted are in the statute. The power of the board over steam railroad corporations must not be confounded with authority assumed to be but not expressly given over other railroad corporations.

It was with this view of the situation in its legal aspect that I introduced the bill in the last session of the Legislature which was enacted into Chapter 373 of the laws of the present year, so that there would be no question of authority as far as elevated railroad corporations are concerned. At that time there was much public complaint about the conditions prevailing during rush hours at the City Hall terminal, and with the desire to accomplish some benefit for my constituents, who suffered most, I submitted to the Legislature the amendment above mentioned, and in consequence of its passage, and its approval by Gov. Odell, the Board of Railroad Commissioners acquired as much power over elevated railroads in their "mode of operating" as they had and have over steam railroad corporations.

The law generally as to the powers of the Board of Railroad Commissioners could be discussed of course at length, but in this communication I simply wish to point out that the power of the Board of Railroad Commissioners—and ample power it is—as to elevated railroad corporations is to be found in Chapter 373 of the Laws of 1902, and exclusively so as far as "the mode of operating" and "additional terminal facilities" are concerned.

JOSEPH P. HENNESSY,
Senator Twenty-first District.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

STANDING IN ELEVATED CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest that as it is evident that large numbers of people prefer to stand up, both in the elevated railroad and on the street cars, to being left behind, the companies should be legally bound to provide such standing accommodation in specially constructed cars, the fares for which should be three or four cents. It is useless making the fares too low, as is this very lowness of fare which has encouraged the overcrowding now so painfully evident.

I would also suggest that some special designs for a double decked car on the street railroads could also be devised. London and Paris utilize such for their traffic, which is not to be compared with ours for magnitude. I well remember in the early days of railroad riding on the London and Greenwich Road in fourth-class cars, wherein only standing room provision was made, but the distance was only four to five miles.

THOMAS LETTS.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among all the editorials, accounts of meetings, and communications bearing on the subject of the inhuman conditions of travel on the elevated and surface railway lines of this city which have appeared in your excellent paper, I have been surprised to find no statement of the advantages of municipal ownership and operation of street railways. This seems all the more remarkable when we consider the undeniable change which is taking place in public opinion in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities. The municipal ownership and operation of all urban transportation lines would undoubtedly be of immense advantage to the community at large by introducing a system of cheaper fares, better service, better wages for the employes, and in the diminution of political corruption.

Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston University demonstrates that a two-cent fare in our large cities is sufficient to cover all expenses of trolley transportation, including insurance, taxes, depreciation, and interest on the actual investment. Most of the cities in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe look forward to the public ownership of street railway lines when the present franchises expire. Nearly forty cities in Great Britain own their transportation lines at the present time. Huddersfield, England, a manufacturing city, with a population of 135,000, built and equipped its own street railway at a cost of $423,000, borrowing the money at 2½ per cent. The employes work forty-eight hours per week and are uniformed at the expense of the city. The fare is 2 cents. The system has paid a net profit as high as $21,880 in one year.

Glasgow built its street railway for $1,750,000, and in the first eleven months carried passengers for the average fare of 2 cents, and yet made a net profit of $110,000, and made $400,000 in the second year. Over 60 per cent. of the passengers ride for a two-cent fare, 33 per cent. ride for a one-cent fare.

The Great Berlin Rapid Transit Company is owned and operated by the National Government. The regular fare for a distance of five miles is 2½ cents, third class, and 3¾ cents first class. A yearly ticket costs $4.50, and one can travel a distance of five miles as many times a day as he chooses for 365 days. On the Manhattan Elevated one round trip a day would cost $36.50 a year, or, if a workingman wanted to eat his dinner at home and make two round trips, he would have to pay $73, while the Berlin workingman gets the same service for $4.50.

In 1895 two rival street railway companies in Savannah, Ga., reduced the fares to 1 cent on account of competition. The business increased tremendously, and the net profit per car averaged $4.50 per day.

The appended parallel summary prepared by Prof. Parsons emphasizes the beauties of private ownership of a public necessity, and the identity of interests which exists between the people and the street railroad corporations:

1. Low fares.	5. Little or no expense for heating; cheaper to freeze the passengers.
2. Good service.	6. Doctored accounts and big dividends on watered stock.
3. Seats for all.	7. Shrunken assessments and escape from taxation.
4. Efficient fenders.	8. Corrupt government in the interest of the corporations.
5. Cars well warmed in Winter.	9. Long hours and short wages for men; short hours and big wages for the managers.
6. Honest bookkeeping.	10. No union men.
7. Just assessments and equal taxation.	11. No expense for vestibules; men are cheaper than glass and wood; if a man freezes now and then it is easy to buy another.
8. Honest and impartial government in the interest of all.	12. Their own imperial way with "nothing to arbitrate."
9. Good wages and reasonable hours for all employes.	
10. Full freedom of organization.	
11. Vestibules for the motormen.	
12. Arbitration of difficulties.	
The Corporation's Want.	
1. High fares.	
2. Small expenses.	
3. Passengers on the straps, in the aisles, and on the platforms.	
4. No expense for cushioned fenders; cheaper to pay damages than to buy good fenders.	

In short, the people ask for justice, kindness, fair play, and the public good, while the corporations aim at fortunes for industrial aristocrats.

THE WAY OUT.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

ELEVATED ROAD SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will continue to urge better treatment of its patrons by the elevated road. While it no doubt needs a man of railroad experience to operate the road, yet at the same time from the view of a layman a little good, sound common sense is also an important factor. Three cents fare for those unable to get seats is not practicable. If a seat becomes vacant, how is the company going to collect two cents additional from a three-cent passenger who takes this vacant seat? The side doors are not practicable, for available seating space will be removed. I use the Ninth Avenue express trains from Warren to Thirty-fourth Street, and can never get a seat up or down, waiting for a train at either station as the case may be from six to ten minutes. Why not take off the Sixty-sixth Street express and use them for the regular express service and instead of starting all expresses from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, start them at Fifty-first Street, or even One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and by the time One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is reached the train will be full. Then run them three or three and a half minutes apart instead of from four or five minutes as now. Then when the expresses reach Fourteenth or One Hundred and Sixteenth Street give them the right of way over the locals.

Instead of commencing the express service after 2 o'clock, begin it about 12, and run those trains every fifteen minutes in the Winter time, adding extra trains during the afternoon as the return traffic increases. Have all trains consist of five cars. To go up town on an express at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is just the same as going up at 5:30 o'clock, so far as the crowded condition is concerned.

By removing the cross seats, though popular, especially with the women, more passengers can be accommodated, because all of the crowding is between the cross seats and the doors.

Why cannot the elevated management run a middle track on the Ninth Avenue division from Fourteenth Street to Rector Street with a small platform for express passengers only, and instead of backing express trains into Rector Street, as is now done, run them up, thereby saving much valuable time. Last, but not least, sell a monthly commutation ticket at reduced rates for regular patrons.

FRANKLIN F. CLARK, JR.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

BELIEVES IN GETTING HOME QUICKLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are a great many people shouting and swearing about the elevated roads of this town, and I am willing to wager one half of them don't know what they want. Tell me, do they want more trains than there are, so that it will take three hours instead of two to get home? Try the Fifth Avenue stage and see what you get for 5 cents.

The trouble is the people don't appreciate what they are getting for 5 cents. I am not a friend of the corporations controlling the railroads, but I like to have fair play. There is no other city where the traffic at rush hours is all in one direction. If the people that don't get seats at the station they usually use, want them, let them spend 5 cents more and ride down town and get all the seats they want.

On the west side above Fifty-third Street is where the trouble lies, as both the Sixth and the Ninth Avenue lines meet there, and congestion follows. I have a suggestion to make: Every five minutes, say, an express train should be run on the Sixth Avenue line in the evening, stopping at all the stations up to Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, then going to the centre track on the Ninth Avenue line to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street without a stop. This would pick up all the long riders on that line and relieve the road above Fiftieth Street and allow the trains following to increase their speed. Let every person remember that every other person wants to get home just as well as he, and if the elevated car "hogs" would move to the centre of the car instead of hanging to the doorway and on the platform, you would see quite a change.

H. L. RASCO.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902

Railway Companies' Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very doubtful if many of your readers will take the same view of the actions of the local street railway companies as does F. B. Thurber, expressed in a letter you publish to-day.

The task which Mr. Thurber imposes upon himself is very similar to the one a certain Don Quixote strained every nerve to accomplish when fighting the windmill. I would advise Mr. Thurber not to do much traveling around town during or after rush hours. Otherwise he might have to write more letters to the New York press, in order to inform the public that he has changed his opinion, and that his milk of human kindness has soured on all street-car concerns. But no doubt Mr. Thurber is endowed with a wonderful fund of kindness and humility.

J. N.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

PLAN TO AID CAR TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the past has substantially said that it was running as many cars as could be accommodated on its tracks, because more of them would approximate a continuous line of cars, to the detriment of traffic. That subterfuge was advanced to cover its determination to furnish as few cars as the people would tolerate, and thus grasp the maximum of nickels at the minimum of expenditure. The people have tolerated it until their present rebellion.

The following idea, by an old born and bred New Yorker, is the outcome of observation of the trend of travel, and of the human side of metropolitan drivers. Truckmen and wagoners seek the most direct thoroughfares, not alone because direct, but because as attractive to them now as they were to the enterprising merchants who established themselves thereon. Business primarily locates where the people throng and bustle; the truckman likes bustle, and enjoys it as he drives along. He delights to wander over the busiest streets and in front of passenger cars, to reluctantly "pull out," and to bandy words of many varieties with the motormen. He can contest with them the right of way at a street crossing, vice versa. If we induce or coerce him into a more retired and peaceful parallel street we shall have removed one hindrance to rapid transit, and thus enable the surface car magnates to provide more cars, with more comfortable and less vapid transit.

Incidentally, our Street Cleaning Department might co-operate by promptly clearing snow from the two adjacent streets paralleling the wide cross streets. These latter—the snow having been removed for the surface cars—the wagoners use as the better for hauling their loads; the former—the adjacent streets—they would use in order to avoid the limitations ensuing when using the wide cross streets at the avenue crossings.

Our Metropolitan Traction Company should be induced to test the accuracy of its asseverations by putting on the requisite additional conveyances. Then, to help the people, let our Police Department send the people who pay them, by detailing additional men at each of the crossings where are the greatest cross streams of vehicle traffic which act as deterrents, viz.: At Fulton Street, Canal Street, Grand Street, Astor Place, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets.

At the present time car passengers are delayed by congestions of the traffic which crosses the cross-seams of car travel, mainly at those points.

To remedy this congestion, order the several policemen who are assigned to each such point to detain trucks and other conveyances in the cross street until they number, say, tentatively, six on each side the avenue; immediately stop the cars until the respective sixes have passed on to their desired opposite sides in the cross street; thereupon permit the cars to continue their ways until another accumulation of six. Time will thus be saved in the starting and stopping of both the individual trucks and the individual cars. Furthermore, and better still, the truckmen will in time realize that there must be that delay to them as a result of their using the wide streets rather than the narrower parallel streets. As truly as a stream will follow the easiest course they will be diverted into the narrower streets, where, when crossing, the drivers may not bully the motorman. The wagon driver as a unit thinks only of the moment as an antagonist never does he consider the time of each of the thirty to sixty passengers behind the motorman. "The greatest good of the greatest number" should dominate in a city of New York's usual political proclivities.

Let us acknowledge that double-deck cars would be impracticable when run either linearly under or crossing under the lines of the elevated railway structure; also that passengers entering by the rear door and passing out by the front door will not lessen the number of them in each car, nor will the oft-suggested midway exit door. Both schemes would receive or discharge passengers elsewhere than at the enacted stopping places which have been proved safest. In new long cars were evidently conceived in the interest of economy in motormen and conductors; when crowded, it is difficult for men and impracticable for women to get off where they want to.

Our city should compel the city car companies to provide cars sufficient in number, regardless of size, to carry the people at all times of the day. We would then not hear of "rush hours"—an expression coined by the car companies. The people should term them "crush" hours, and rush them out of existence.

A merchant expecting "rush" hours, who has not the foresight to prepare for dissipating the "rush" is a short-sighted merchant. The "rush" will have their own opinion of him if he neglects to provide proper facilities. He cannot afford to antagonize the "public"—as did a certain railway magnate some years ago.

The present flood of public indignation, however, cannot be dammed by the Metropolitan Company except it provide more cars and run them. Heroic methods must be adopted in grave exigencies.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902. GILBERT.

CAPRICES OF A SEVENTH AVENUE CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I might relate a grievance, if too many such have not already been mentioned. I might tell how I took a Seventh Avenue Amsterdam car yesterday at noon at Twenty-third Street, as there seemed to be more of those than of any other kind. It was full, and we went on until we reached the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street. There a halt was called, and the meek passengers observed another Seventh Avenue car ahead, the conductor standing with arms folded on the platform. Our motorman went for information, and after we had waited several minutes we were all ordered out and given transfers to take one of the cars that run on Fifty-ninth Street.

To do this we had to plunge into a sea of mud and without picking our way dash over among cars and trucks. We reached a car, and, looking forward after a short pause to discover what new detention afflicted us, what was the disgust of the passengers to see our old Seventh Avenue car on the crosstown track ahead of us. They might at least have piloted us across the mud. Some of us were old and some lame, and no one wanted shoes and skirts covered with mud. Moreover, that Seventh Avenue car haunts me still. It ought either to have been fumigated or burned outright by the Board of Health.

There are no more uncertain cars in the city than those Amsterdam Avenue ones, and especially the branch marked Seventh Avenue, which steals a trick on us too often to be forgiven. Is it possible these un-civilized ways are at last to be made an end of!

How pleased I was, too, to read in your paper of a Director of the elevated road experiencing even once something of what its passengers endure daily.

L. P.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

STANDING STREET CAR JOKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No other topic than that which has been so thoroughly ventilated through the press of late and before the Railroad Commission this week could more deeply concern the heathen Harlemite. He has followed the discussion closely, and would like to squeeze into the amen corner long enough to indorse what has been said about public infelicities arising from traffic infacilities.

But it seems that suggestion has given way largely to complaint, and that it remains for the heathen Harlemite to advise perhaps the most effective, certainly the easiest, means of speedy relief.

The average up-towner is so well trained in the etiquette of the cars that he would scarcely think of asking a co-sufferer to step off his corns or make room for him to get out at his own street or station. So long as his mind is diverted with Omega oil philosophy, the joys of Sunny Jim, or the rhymes of Spotless Town little does he care whether he's flesh and blood or mere wood pulp from his shoulders down. But there is in every car one placard that makes "the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing." Its utter uselessness is emphasized when the gateman comes inside to empty the rakings of his throat upon the floor, or the companion of a policeman intersperses his conversation with the latter by frequent contributions to the tobacco juice puddle at his feet. It was precisely such a state of affairs that constrained the heathen Harlemite a few evenings ago to ask one of the three bluecoats in full view of as many offenders, "Whose duty is it to enforce the regulations of the Health Department?"

So, while the agitation for physical comfort is on, permit us to pray for mental relief from that old joke about "$500 fine or imprisonment for one year or both," and to suggest that the space it needlessly monopolizes be sold to a cuspidor advertiser and the proceeds taken out in trade.

THE H. H.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

NO SHELTER AT TRANSFER POINTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to observe that in the list of "reforms" demanded of President Vreeland by the Merchants' Association, two that are highly important to residents of Bronx Borough were omitted. These are the great need of shelter at transfer points and more frequent suburban service.

Take the Fordham line as one of many examples of discomfort and inconvenience. Until a few weeks ago there was a five-minute service on cars running on Third Avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to William's Bridge. Now these cars are stopped at Pelham Avenue, at which point all are obliged to transfer to a car that is scheduled to run north every sixteen minutes only. This often means a wait of twenty minutes or more.

The transfer corner referred to is one of the bleakest in all New York City, and yet the passengers are obliged to stand there wholly unprotected from storm and wind conditions that would disgrace a country town in Western Texas. There is no excuse for this lack of shelter, since vacant spots abound in that locality. All we ask for is that discarded street cars be placed at such points and kept clean and warm, as is often done in other cities.

When we complain of the long wait we are told that we can walk a square and take the Mount Vernon cars that are supposed to run every ten minutes and every hour after midnight. In sheer desperation we seek them only to find them so crowded that not even a foothold on the steps can be had.

So far as I know there is no shelter provided by the Union Railroad Company in the Borough of the Bronx. This would seem to a layman to be a matter for the Board of Health to consider and act upon. It is outrageous that anybody, especially tenderly reared women and children, should be compelled to suffer thus in inclement weather at the risk of their lives.

I hope these defects in the system of the Union Railroad Company will be brought to the attention of the commission and eventually remedied.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE C. HORNADAY.

Bedford Park, Jan. 1, 1903.

RUSE OF A PASSENGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue on "Car Crowding and Public Rights" is full of common sense. We are willing to pay five cent fares, and won't mind so much if we don't get a seat, being used to standing and congratulating ourselves if we get the room in which to stand, but we do protest against having our breath all but crushed out, standing on other persons' toes, having our hats and bonnets mashed in, coats pulled off, and our beloved morning paper pulled out of our hands, and oftentimes muffs and any other parcel which we may happen to be the unfortunate possessor of pulled ruthlessly away, to be seen no more perhaps.

Last evening (Sunday) at a quarter of 10 o'clock the few Amsterdam cars running northward were packed to their utmost, as during weekly morning hours. Surely at that hour, and between the holidays as it is, with many people out of town, we should have comfortable room for all.

I would also like you to call attention to the difficulty of boarding northbound Eighth Avenue cars after they have passed Fifty-ninth Street. I have repeatedly had five cars pass by without the motorman paying the slightest attention to my signals, until finally I have been compelled to stand on the track, and it is now my custom to do this, for it does not only happen now and then, but every time I have occasion to travel on those cars, and it is a very effective ruse, too, for the car never fails to come to a stop, although the oaths yelled at me by the angry man fall on heedless ears. But it is a shame that such a thing has to be resorted to.

I can truly acquiesce in the information given by C. S. Strenly about cars "Withdrawn from Service," and I trust that you will help keep alive the agitation which is now on foot against the now existing disgraceful and inhumane crowding.

ONE OF THE AFFLICTED.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

STREET RAILWAYS AS BENEFACTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read and considered an article in this morning's issue of your paper, headed "Defense of Street Railways," by Mr. F. B. Thurber. I find that Mr. Thurber is a lawyer of this city, and hence in a position to ably protect any contention as set forth in his letter. Yet, while I am not a lawyer, but merely a son of labor, and while I agree with portions of his letter, I feel that his reasons for defending the railways are not well taken, and to use a term familiar to him, should be overruled.

While it is true that the railways have done a great deal to build up this city, I contend and maintain that it was only a natural thing for them to do, and they were compelled to build their roads into Harlem, or some other corporation would have done it. They well knew that they were undertaking a profitable investment, and they were prompted more by an expectation of a financial realization than by the hope of building up New York City. As for the $600,000 a year tax they pay, it is needless for me to say that if the company could find a way whereby they might escape this, or were they to find a technical flaw in the law which would let them out of this assessment, they would readily crawl under it.

But taking the whole of Mr. Thurber's letter, and after due consideration, allow me to say that, if, in face of the good the railway companies have done, ("to add millions of dollars to the value of real estate,") they have done all in their power, and it is an impossibility to do more, why, then, is it time to protect them? But are the increased values of real estate to take precedence to the welfare of the public? Are they to be treated like so much cattle, that the rental values of property might be increased? I can safely say that New York City is made up of a class of people who show evidences of more good nature than any other people in the world. Indeed, it is nothing less than an imposition on their good nature that the roads are practicing. Can they not do a little better?

This has been answered before. They can put more cars into service, they can practice a little more discretion in the schedules of their time of running out the cars; they can heat the cars, and many more things can they do, *if they want to.* Verily, they are not too poor. Why, only last Friday night was I severely kicked in the ankle by one of an impatient crowd on the Cortland Street station, who had been waiting for a Sixty-sixth Street express, which was eight minutes late, and one young man was carried clean off the platform. This is an everyday occurrence.

I sincerely trust the officials of the roads did not read Mr. Thurber's letter, or they may feel that they have been taken advantage of. Poor roads! They really do need sympathy—with an axe.

MAXWELL LUSTIG.

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

STREET FREIGHT CAR NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the delays upon the surface railroads, the attention of the public should be called to the freight cars used on Columbus Avenue, especially at Ninety-fourth Street, where an express company places upon the roadway on a line parallel with the tracks, 50 to 100 bundles, packages, and trunks, to be taken up by their yellow freight or express cars on the downtown track. I have seen at least four cars stalled, in this operation of loading a freight car.

If the charter of this surface railroad gives it the right to use the street for the storage of freight and block the passenger traffic while loading and unloading this freight, there is no hope for much reformation in the surface line car service of this city.

N. D. S.

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF CAR LINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury against the Brooklyn street railways it has occurred to me that in recommending municipal ownership they have touched upon a subject well worthy of consideration. The taxpayers, the people at large, the real owners of the streets, should alone receive the sole benefit of their use instead of comparatively a few individuals to rule them and divide an immense revenue. What benefit does the public get from these valuable franchises? as nothing compared to the great riches the franchise holders are allowed to gather in. They promise a gold

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PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.

In a letter published upon this page a few days ago Mr. LOUIS RHEAD tells a story of wrong and grievance, concerning which we think it just that a paradoxical remark should be made. The remark is that real as are the woes and substantial the grievances of which Mr. RHEAD complains, it is good for him and it is for the public welfare that he should have been in this manner wronged and outraged. We could not have made this remark had Mr. RHEAD suffered in silence. The virtue of his suffering lies in the complaint he makes.

Mr. RHEAD is a victim of the Dingley tariff. Sometime ago he sent to London certain book illustrations which he had been invited to exhibit abroad. Two months ago he directed his representative in London to return to him such of the illustrations as remained unsold, and in due time he was notified of the arrival of the package, plainly marked "Drawings made and published in America." Mr. RHEAD appears to be surprised as well as indignant that the customs authorities failed to release the package at once. By dint of active correspondence he was informed at the end of ten days that the drawings had been appraised at the value of $331, and that it would be necessary for him to establish by proofs obtained in England the fact that while abroad they had not been improved in condition or advanced in value. To such a demand in relation to a package of book illustrations the average man under the influence of natural emotions would reply "Don't be a fool." One must not reply in that manner to one's Government. Mr. RHEAD was patient and diplomatic, and after signing many papers and waiting many days at length one month after its arrival the package was delivered to him. The occasion and opportunity for making use of the illustrations had then passed, and to that injury was added what Mr. RHEAD calls the insult of a demand of $1.50 for storage.

Mr. RHEAD has but carelessly studied the customs laws and practice of his Government if he failed to observe that there was nothing irregular or exceptional in the treatment of his drawings or of him. The Dingley law was intended to make the business of importation infamous. Whether the commodities be of foreign or of domestic origin the American consignee is prima facie a public enemy, and while casting about for means to punish him by fine or confiscation the customs officers may lawfully inflict upon him the wrongs and injuries complained of by Mr. RHEAD. Feeling and desiring to express human sympathy for him, we nevertheless consider it a public duty to declare our joy that he has suffered, and a greater joy that he has complained, protested, and denounced.

For like reasons we rejoice that the Treasury Department has recently abridged and diminished the privileges extended under that nefarious system of license called the "courtesy of the port." This was a way by which persons having any position or "pull" could escape the major annoyances of baggage examination. The trunks were examined, of course, and duties charged against them if anything dutiable was found therein. But the process was expedited, and the owners were not compelled to "stand in line." The courtesy of the port has now been restricted to Ambassadors, Ministers, the personal representatives of Princes and potentates, and a few other high and mighty individuals. This is as it should be. We believe it to be for the good of the American people that every one of them who attempts to violate the spirit and intent of the Dingley law by bringing foreign merchandise or personal baggage and clothing across our customs frontier should be made to suffer for his temerity, and suffer in a degree which will provoke him to loud and angry utterance. We wish that more Americans would go abroad simply that in coming back they might have personal experience of the Dingley law. If there are other ways in which the Treasury Department can increase the delays, inconveniences, losses, and injuries incident to customs taxation, we shall rejoice if use is made of them. Exemptions and exceptions merely serve to mollify the public wrath and postpone the coming of that great day when we shall cease to treat the returning American traveler like a sheep thief.

ST. LOUIS'S OPPORTUNITY.

The grievances of the Director of Sculpture at the World's Fair in St. Louis which caused his resignation cast a light on the management of the great undertaking up to this time which does not bode well for its success. That friction between managers is inevitable goes without saying, and it may be that the artist was not so quiet and diplomatic in his contentions as the Director of Works could wish. But, putting aside the personal equation in the matter, it is clear that Mr. RUCKSTUHL was doing his best to obtain for the buildings and architects, for the grounds and the whole guild of sculptors, the very largest participation in the artistic whole that he could secure. His way of championing the art side of the World's Fair may have been wounding to the susceptibilities of a person without experience of artists, grimly determined to "cut down expenses," and apparently as ignorant as the average man of the cost at which really good works of art can be obtained.

The situation is interesting as one that affords us a forecast of the probable success of the World's Fair at St. Louis. The country has had a surfeit of fairs, universal or otherwise. In order to bring the vast concourse which alone will make it financially a success, each new fair must offer some further attraction. The Chicago World's Fair offered itself as the "Ivory City," the Buffalo as an international confined to the Americas and a "Rainbow City." The St. Louis World's Fair goes back to the ivory-white idea, instead of doing as well as Buffalo, and by devoting more time and money doing better. The difference between Chicago's way of attacking the problem and that of St. Louis is instructive. Chicago placed the main plan of the Fair in the best professional hands. These men summoned a congress of artists of all kinds, chose the best available, and then the management backed those men up in a truly magnificent way.

What is St. Louis doing? So far as appears, ex-Gov. FRANCIS and Mr. TAYLOR, the Director of Works, are the World's Fair. The latter, if we can judge by this glimpse into the goings-on, does not give a Director power, but holds him by a string and bothers him with questions of the how and why. Is he treating the architects also after this fashion? And how about the mural painters? Here we have a World's Fair to spend fifteen or twenty millions of dollars subscribed by the Federal Government, by the State of Missouri, and the City of St. Louis—and apparently there is no expert head, or committee of experts, capable of saving it from an inartistic slump.

The sinister feature is the well-meaning, narrow man who imagines himself a "watchdog of the Treasury," and economizes on the only things that will add beauty to the buildings and grounds. There is some reason to fear that these amateur managers have undertaken a task for which they are unprepared, and instead of recognizing their limitations, and pinning their faith to experts who have managed such things before, are riding to a nasty fall.

MR. HOAR'S ANTI-TRUST FULMINATION.

Mr. HOAR'S anti-trust bill is largely an attempt, with the best intentions, to use powers not granted in the Constitution in ways most of which are impracticable for purposes of doubtful utility. It is not at all surprising that after reading it the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee should declare that it confirmed his opinion that Congress can do nothing in this direction without an amendment of the Constitution. Certainly if this is the best thing offered that opinion is correct enough.

The fundamental assumption of Senator HOAR'S bill is that Congress can dictate action to corporations not engaged in inter-State commerce, but only in the manufacture of articles habitually dealt in between the States. In the eighth section of the bill he undertakes to say that no such corporation shall engage in such manufacture except on conditions laid down—rather confusedly at that—in the bill. The Supreme Court has already decided in the sugar cases that such a prohibition or regulation is not within the constitutional power of Congress. In the same section there is an effort made, not very clearly, to prevent a State corporation from doing through another corporation any inter-State business. Apart from the difficulty of enforcing such a prohibition so clumsily expressed it is a reasonable inference that the power denied to Congress by the Supreme Court is here again assumed. It is obvious that not much can be done in the restraint of trusts by such means.

As to corporations actually engaged in inter-State commerce, the bill is aimed at the offenses described in the following section, which are punishable as provided:

Section 4—That every person, corporation, joint stock company, or other association engaged in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States who shall enter into any contract, combination, or conspiracy, or who shall give any direction or authority to do any act, for the purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein, or who for such purpose shall, in the course of such commerce, sell any article or product at less than its fair market value, or at a less price than it is accustomed to demand or receive therefor in any other place under like conditions; or who shall sell any article upon condition, contract, or understanding that it shall not be sold again by the purchaser, or restrain such sale by the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment, not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"The purpose of driving out of business any other person engaged therein." That is the criminal purpose which must be proved. That is the motive that gives criminality to acts which clearly in themselves cannot be regarded as otherwise than innocent. It is not an easy thing to prove. It will tax the ingenuity of the Attorney General to try a case on such an accusation, and it will strain the acumen of the courts to weigh accurately the evidence by which the offense is to be established. So far as we are able to discover this is the only attempt in the bill to define the crime against which the terrors of the criminal law are directed. We do not say that the crime does not exist, but we are afraid that it will be a hard matter to prove it with that precision and completeness which the law very properly requires.

In the matter of publicity, the bill is very drastic. Practically it requires every corporation of whatever nature engaged in inter-State commerce, which includes, of course, inter-State transportation, to open all its books, accounts, papers, contracts, and records of every sort to the Attorney General or the agents appointed by him, and it also requires such corporation to file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission very full details regarding its business, and especially its capitalization. This portion of the bill may be developed into something useful. That is, it may be if there is the slightest desire so to do on the part of the leaders of the Republican Party, of which there is not the slightest evidence.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW.

It is only the day-to-day philosophers in Wall Street, or those precipitate persons who have no philosophy at all, who will now throw care to the winds and confidently set their sails for the year on the strength of the fine bank statement put out yesterday. The money current has changed its flow, and the much needed millions are now coming back to New York. That, to be sure, is a fact of much importance. But men who are ripe in experience and sober of mind, who are not only under obligation to use due diligence in their own interest, but are also under the responsibility of faithfully guarding the interests of others, will, as is their habit, look deeper and farther. It is the long view, the sure interpretation of surface signs, that gives men power and control in that great financial market.

Where can financiers study actual conditions and the prospects of the year to better advantage and with greater convenience than in the columns of THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES? The man who trusts only to his own thinking will find there the facts and figures, the stock and bond quotations, the range of the markets, the prices of commodities, the statistics of production, of foreign trade, of the money rate and of exchange, and a list of the incorporations of the year. There is nowhere to be had so complete a presentation of the data upon which financial and commercial conclusions may be based. For those who find it profitable to study the opinions of others there is a wealth of contributions from officers of the United States Treasury Department, from the Presidents of great railroads, from the heads of banks and financial institutions, from experts and specialists in many branches of trade and production, and from foreign students and observers of commercial conditions.

Out of such a mass of instructive and valuable material it is needless to select any features for special mention. The readers of THE ANNUAL REVIEW are the best judges of what is most valuable to them. The publication is before them. They will find it altogether unequaled in the range and volume of the information it contains.

POLITICAL CHANGES IN MEXICO.

The resignation of Gen. REYES from the Cabinet of President DIAZ, where he held the position of Minister of War, was a surprise to many; but it is only one part of the endeavor of DIAZ to keep Mexico in quiet waters and permit her present development to continue unchecked. The example of Venezuela and the state into which she has sunk because of the ambition of politicians would be enough; yet the past history of Mexico can furnish plenty of warnings to a statesman less wise than President DIAZ not to allow any chances for disturbance.

As chief of the army Gen. REYES has many friends with more zeal than discretion; it is they who have precipitated this little Cabinet crisis. Although the usual reasons for the General's resignation are given, and his retirement from the Cabinet has offered President DIAZ a chance to say handsome things concerning him, those who are in touch with politics in Mexico know perfectly well that DIAZ would not have accepted the resignation if he did not believe that it was for the best. Nothing less than the certainty that friends of Gen. REYES were arranging for a campaign to place that commander in the Presidential chair, pushing matters quietly along until the time came to ask him to be a candidate more as an ultimatum than a request, could have persuaded DIAZ to the step he has taken. His esteem for REYES is the same and he has made him Governor of Nuevo Léon, a post he occupied in former years.

Although President DIAZ is a robust man in excellent health, yet his age and his often expressed desire to leave the Presidency very naturally set people to considering who his successor shall be. It might seem a simple thing to retire, like CINCINNATUS, to one of his plantations and let the world wag—visit the United States and Europe, where his reception would be worthy of his remarkable and distinguished career, and leave to others the decision as to his successor. This, however, would be unfair to Mexico and the foreigners who have helped to develop her resources. Superficially considered, it might be magnificent, but, on closer inspection, selfish and unpatriotic. Mexico, given over to the partisan energies of two leaders bent on being President, would lose what she has gained in progress, and damage her credit in such a way that it might take fifty years to recover her position.

Two men have been in people's mouths as possible successors to DIAZ, LIMANTOUR and REYES. The former has shown ability as a financier, the latter as a commander. Both are men of attractive personality and a large following. But it is felt by those who know President DIAZ best that he will be sure to consider the talents of LIMANTOUR more useful to Mexico, in her present condition, than those of REYES. It is one of the signs of the greatness of DIAZ that he can read the changed situation of affairs and see that the era is one for commercial, not for military, generalship, and see it although his early life was one of struggles with foreign and internal enemies in the field. He cannot fail to recognize the danger to Mexico of civil strife, danger not alone from Europe, but from the United States.

If President DIAZ could manage to have Señor LIMANTOUR elected President, there is little chance of any trouble. His own great name with Mexicans and foreigners would stand behind the new President as a guarantee that the country would continue on its peaceful and prosperous way, having as President a man who has shown the kind of ability needed just now. No one can say what would be the future of Mexico if Gen. REYES became President. Rightly or wrongly, people would think that the soldier would not be so cautious and diplomatic as the man of affairs; the mere suspicion that Mexico might fall below the high level sustained for so many years by President DIAZ would do her harm.

The resignation of Gen. REYES is a kindly hint to his friends and those of any other aspirant that President DIAZ wishes to choose his own successor at the right moment. He has already declared that he does not desire re-election. It remains to be seen whether he will stick to that, and if so, whether he thinks that LIMANTOUR can carry on successfully the financial reforms and internal improvements which he inaugurated and has steadily maintained.

THEIR LORDSHIPS' HOUSEMAID.

The British House of Lords has just completed new domestic arrangements after preliminaries calculated to provoke either ribald jeers or affectionate smiles according to the point of view, so differently do the new rich and the old quality manage their affairs. The details of this modern Bedchamber Plot so well sustain a moral that they are worth setting forth, of course not with all the wealth of circumstance of the Parliamentary paper in which they appear, but sufficiently for the purpose.

It began a year ago, when the Office of Works, with the countenance of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, removed the bed from the chaste chamber of the "first housemaid" at St. Stephen's. This lady, remunerated at the rate of 30s. per week, also had rooms at the palace of Westminster. The perquisite seems disproportionate to the wage, but no British authority suggests that this is the root of the trouble. In fact, the official suggestion is that the safety of public buildings is endangered by lodgers and their furniture, whom and which it is the policy to remove. Upon this flimsy basis the lady's chamber was invaded with no more ceremony than an American Deputy Sheriff might show toward a hardened judgment debtor. The only fit parallel to this irreverent rapine was the high-handed proceeding at Utica, when it will be remembered a historic audience, moved by high-proof spirits, made free with A. Ward's wax figgers.

We are not told how the lady of the broom spent the night following the removal of her "things." Perhaps she slept upon the Woolsack. However that may be, it is certain that the British Constitution was shaken to its foundations. Three reports were made, and we do not know how many letters were written over distinguished signatures. Their lordships' own privilege was concerned to maintain that of their retainer. Was the First Commissioner of Works any better authority than their lordships themselves about how their own Principal Housemaid should be lodged? The Select Committee on the House of Lords offices, through the Clerk of Parliaments, protested that the furniture should be restored, or new furniture would be bought. This sounds rather lame than awful, but it caused a flutter at the Treasury, whose Lords Commissioners responded that the wages were enough to hire a housemaid who should lodge herself, and that the risk of fire was not to be overlooked. As a compromise they suggested that new furniture might be provided if the Principal Housemaid would not sleep upon the premises. No authority was cited for denying to her the immemorial privilege habitually exercised by their lordships whenever fatigued by their exertions in debating his Majesty's affairs. And the suggestion was not received before the expiration of their lordships' ultimatum. Accordingly "distinct instructions" were given to the Lord Great Chamberlain to buy new "things," and it was done at the cost of £85 8s. 10d., but we are not told whether the Lord Great Chamberlain shopped at Shoolbred's or the Stores. For the moment peace prevails, but it would be a bold man who would doubt that the Office of Works, egged on by the Treasury, would desecrate the famous apartment again, unless perchance this time the Upper Chamber should raise the constitutional questions involved in a form requiring the Executive Department to order out the Horseguards.

What is the moral? Well, something similar to the one drawn even by Englishmen themselves when, amid the stress of the Boer war, the War Office busied itself with paltry questions about the distance between the buttons upon Tommy's tunic. There is red tape enough at Washington and plenty of Dryasdusts who think the engrosser more important than the draughtsman. But somehow the men of pith and fibre do struggle to the surface, and what might be called the National housekeeping is left to those below stairs. It would be ill-natured to suggest that the Lords were thinking more of their Order than of the Housemaid whom they championed. The point is that they busied themselves about such trifles when really there was work better worth doing. It may also sound ill-natured, but it is well intended, to suggest that there are too many old women—besides housemaids—about the Grandmother of Parliaments, which is becoming a companion piece to the "weary Titan."

THE X-RAY IN THE ORIENT.

In her receptivity and adoption of Western ways and works Japan is the pearl of the Oriental nations, their gentle glow of light and leading to the slower ones. She has shown drowsy old China how to unfurl the ancient twist of its stubbornly involute pig-tail and to expose its mind to influences of progress flowing from Gentile sources deemed accursed by the Cathayan from of old, beyond the foundations of its historic wall, even beyond CONFUCIUS, whose canon, wise and moral as it is, shows no great hospitality to outside ideas or peoples. Japan in the last half century has stepped forward into the ranks of the foremost nations and has shown her larger neighbor lapped in the dream of uncounted centuries, sometimes but not all the while woefully at ease in her Zion, "how to do it," a lesson which in stress of dire need and continuing peril she seems at last in some mood to learn. Beside China, and as her leader and guide, Japan seems like one of the bright, glancing humming birds of her own island boscages, its plumage burning with enameled lustres, performing a like service for the desert ostrich, its bigness all run into stupidity and feathers, as, speaking figuratively and with proper reservations, that of China may likewise be said to have done. It is an honor to that island nation, never to fade out of the world's remembrance and to shine perennially on a golden page of history, that she was first to light the lamp of progress in the deep, enveloping cloud of the utmost East like a new star risen there for new magi and new wise men to follow wheresoever its beam might lead them.

It is hard to think of anything belonging to the methods and ingenuities of the Western nations which Japan has not made her own. The students at her colleges cheerfully immerse themselves in the deepest and turbidest holes of the Occidental metaphysic; they study our poets and historic records; our science in all its branches unrolls for them its ample page, all our arts of industry and invention become hers by a swift assimilation giving ample testimony to the supreme readiness to receive them which her world-old isolation had created in her. Nothing came amiss to her need; she learned how to build railroads and ships and foundries and machine shops and spinning and weaving mills and breweries; the mysteries and uses of electricity and how to gather and distribute it out of the mountain waterfall; she learned how to wear with decorum the unyielding Western hat in its utmost cylindrical rigor, the integumentary devices going with it finding an equally pliant adoption. All was fish that came to her net out of the swarming Occidental hatcheries, and her use of them had in it something of the miraculous, like that made of the Biblical brace of them which accompanied the loaves almost as few and spread so ample a banquet.

Her latest requisition upon us is for an X-ray apparatus to turn on the persons of the clerks in her financial department to see whether they have swallowed any golden coins. It does not appear that losses from this source could be very important. The Japanese official, subordinate or other, has not an octave of stomachs, more or less, like the camel; the amount he would hold at the utmost is not large, and multiplied by the entire number of the staff would make no great hole in the revenues. Very likely a moral purpose goes with the proposed illuminative examination, and it is as much intended to give the clerks warning that they may be thus lighted up and their financial conditions at any time ascertained, thus keeping their official feet in the straight and narrow way of rectitude, as to recover any actual loss of revenue through this intestinal line of diversion.

Among a people so admirable and presenting so high an average of innocence and good conduct it is painful to admit that there can be any public peculators at all. We have no difficulty in believing that they are not numerous, and that in general these stealings are so small that in comparison with those of the plunderers among many other nations they almost resemble virtuous actions. The largest Japanese Treasury clerk whom the imagination can picture, of fullest auriferous capacity, in the most covetous dilation of diaphragm and spirit, could not swallow enough of that precious substance to impair his moral right to stand, like CLIVE amidst the treasures of India, aghast at his own moderation. The X-ray machine which the fiscal department has ordered will no doubt be a useful adjunct of the service, but even if it sometimes recovers small sums thus irregularly deposited, its most efficient service will probably be preventive. With a bull's-eye lantern of such searching power always ready to turn its beam upon him, the most reckless official would not dare to attempt any irregular experiments of ingestion. Of the crows which ravaged the farmer's cornfield it is recounted that when he set up therein an image in his own likeness clad in his cast-off investitures and helmed with his outworn and fear-compelling hat, the crows not only refrained from carrying off any more corn, but brought back what they had already taken. At this machine, set up in the vestibule of the Treasury, where the clerks come and go, they may be so alarmed that they will not only cease swallowing any coins for the future, but will make restitution of any which they have thus irregularly deposited in the past, deranging the accounts of the department and introducing an element of confusion in its administration as bewildering as if the sums lost presented a more imposing aggregate.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new Legislature of Arkansas is expected to pass a bill for the erection of a State Capitol by a non-partisan commission, of which Gov. Davis shall not be a member, and over which he shall have no control.

* * *

Ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott at the age of seventy-three has settled down for the remainder of his life, as he hopes, in a new house built by him in Market Street, Lebanon, Ky., his native town. A fine country home which he had just beyond the city limits was burned a little while ago.

* * *

The eightieth anniversary of the birth of the Rev. William R. Alger, the preacher and man of letters, was celebrated by a few of his friends on Sunday last at his home in Boston. He is in feeble health and unable now to continue the work which for many years he entered into so heartily and to such general approval.

* * *

Mayor Hayes of Baltimore is endeavoring to have abolished the city's exaction of a fee of 15 cents from sightseers who go to the top of the Washington Monument. There is a fine view from the top. The city now receives an average of $10 weekly from the fees, which are applied to the general fund for the maintenance of parks and squares.

* * *

A large excursion party of business men of New Orleans is to leave that city about the middle of March in a specially chartered steamer for a tour of all the principal towns of Porto Rico, with a view to attracting trade to the Crescent City. It is hoped to have in the party representatives of every commercial and manufacturing interest in New Orleans.

* * *

In order to stimulate the immigration of industrious and well-to-do new settlers into Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi the New Orleans Progressive Union has called a convention, to be held in New Orleans Jan. 14 and 15, of delegates from commercial bodies, industrial associations, and the Departments of Agriculture of the three States mentioned and the general passenger agents of the railroads handling the traffic in that direction.

* * *

The Socialists of Arkansas are reported to be increasing in numbers, and they will shortly apply for a charter for a State association. The rules of the National party require that a State must have six or more local organizations before a State charter can be granted. The Socialists of Arkansas are hard workers, and confident in their belief that in the near future their fundamental theory of Government ownership of public utilities, extending even to factories and farms, will come into much greater prominence.

* * *

Thirty-two of Boston's former public school teachers draw pensions from the Boston Teachers' Retirement Fund. The fund is now nearly $68,000. Each active public school teacher who is a member of the association pays $18 yearly into the fund, and upon retirement becomes eligible to its benefits, if he or she has taught thirty years in the aggregate and at least ten years in the public day schools of Boston. In case of physical incapacity, however, a teacher may derive benefit from the fund if he has taught two years in the city's public schools, but the annuity stops if he regains his health and working ability.

* * *

The Hartford Courant says that friends of the late Congressman Charles A. Russell, who was for many years Representative from the Third District of Connecticut, are raising a fund of $25,000 for the benefit of his family, especially for the education of his children. Senator Orville H. Platt is active in the movement, and the Hon. Edwin Milner of Moosup, a close friend of Col. Russell, is reported to have put his name down for $1,000. The Courant says that it is known among those most familiar with his affairs that he died practically without any property, and that, while occupying for years a position where his vote and influence had the largest effect upon the fortunes of others, he moved through the temptations and opportunities of the situation clean and spotless, and at the end was no richer than when sixteen years before he entered the halls of Congress.

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of to-day from "An Old Toronto Boy" on Canadians in this country contains so many misleading statements that I feel impelled to enter a protest. In the first place, his assertion that there are as many, if not more, native born Canadians in the United States than there are in Canada, is ajumped-at conclusion, for, as he himself says, the Canadian Government census makes no showing of the native born. Therefore, if, as he says, the Canadian Government cannot for that reason dispute the correctness of his statement, neither has he the data for his assertion; so we can take that statement for what it is worth.

The Canadian Club is not antagonistic to the United States; it is anything but that, but it is news to me to learn that the club was formed for the purpose of assisting its members and others in Canada to become American citizens and to renounce their allegiance to the British Crown. I hardly think such views would make it an attractive society to the majority of Canadians. The assertion that men with foreign titles, holding positions under the Government of Canada, are averse to everything and anything savoring of annexation is probably true, when they give it any thought at all, but the indecent reason that they are in opposition to anything of the kind because such a change would cost them their job and salaries is gratuitously insulting.

The question of annexation is never discussed except in the American papers, and the great mass of the Canadian people are utterly opposed to anything of the kind. Canada to-day is one of the freest self-governing countries in the world, and has no desire to change her state or enter into life partnership with any one. She is not "subject to royal nonsense" 3,000 miles away."

I am quite in accord with the idea that all Canadians coming to the States and making it their home should be loyal citizens of the country of their adoption, but that is no reason why they should decry and belittle their own native land, and a man who can do so is, in my opinion, a poor acquisition to any country.

Canada is not "only a breeding ground in assisting the greatness and upbuilding of the American Republic," nor is it a "decaying weakling." If "An Old Toronto Boy" has any knowledge of facts he ought to be familiar with the immense growth and development that have been going on for the last few years in Canada, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest, which are bidding fair to become eventually the granary of the world. The soil and climate are unsurpassed for wheat growing, and the population is rapidly increasing, and to which increase the United States is itself contributing a very considerable quota.

Besides this, the general development throughout Canada is very marked. Railways and manufactories of all kinds are working to their fullest capacity, and as an evidence of the country's prosperity one has only to glance at the bank returns to see that their elastic circulation is at high-water mark. Such a condition of affairs is hardly indicative of "a decaying weakling." Canada may well be proud of her position, and she neither requires nor desires annexation. "An Old Toronto Boy" to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN OLD HAMILTONIAN.
Orange, N. J., Dec. 28, 1902.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is extremely gratifying to an Englishman to read that the comments on American industrial conditions made by the English mechanics brought here by Mr. Alfred Mosely "have furnished the English people very satisfactory reading matter." The chagrin displayed by the writer of the article in THE TIMES is somewhat gratifying, too. Regarding Great Britain's commercial supremacy he says: "A study of international trade statistics would show that not much of it remains." Somebody has said that there are "lies, d—d lies, and statistics." It depends largely on who compiles them.

The anti-vaccinationists have statistics to prove that vaccination does more harm than good, but the majority of people believe otherwise. The American newspapers are always declaring that England is going to the dogs, and the average American fully believes it. But Englishmen resident in this country know that the wish is father to the thought, and that jealousy prompts most of these disparaging remarks and unfavorable comparisons. Gen. von Boguslawski was quite correct in saying that "through the war against ill-equipped Spain American self-importance has been infinitely increased, often showing a disgraced character," and not a little of this self-importance is due to the foolish remarks of foreign visitors who are wined and dined into an acknowledgment of American superiority to the world in general and their own country in particular.

No doubt the English mechanics got a few useful "pointers," and if, as THE TIMES suggests, a "party of wide-awake, energetic young American mechanics" were to visit England they would learn a thing or two. Incidentally, it might be impressed upon them that all the wide-awake, energetic people are not on this side of the water. Much of this vaunted American quality of wide-awakefulness reminds a foreign observer of the actions and utterances of a precocious, inquisitive, and impertinent child. As for American energy, many a man in this country does in a careless, slipshod fashion the work that in England or Germany two men would do well. But the way it is done here would not be tolerated over there at any price. I speak from nearly twenty years' experience in American business houses. Moreover, when the foreigner sees Americans in their principal city, maintaining year after year a police force rotten to the core, a Municipal Government unable or unwilling to enforce its own laws and ordinances, transportation methods fit for cattle, an inadequate mail service, and streets that lack signs and many of the conveniences of European cities, he naturally thinks that the American might apply some of his wonderful energy in putting his own house in order.

Great Britain could not expect to have the monopoly of trade forever. There are others, and there is room for all of them in the world's markets. But John Bull is doing very nicely, thank you, in spite of American statistics. Brother Jonathan is a great talker, and in his own estimation is capable of running the universe, but he lacks the level-headedness and thoroughness of his English and German competitors, and his oft-repeated assertion that England is going to the demnition bow-wows is the idle tittle-tattle of a busybody. LONDONER.

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

The Miners' Jollification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with feelings which perhaps at this season of "Peace on earth good will toward men" it is as well not to describe the item in THE TIMES of Saturday in reference to the coal output. With zero weather hovering about us, and with coal at $10 a ton and no good prospect of replenishing an empty cellar even at that figure, to hear that those poor, starved, down-trodden miners, with whose hard lot we are called upon to sympathize, can afford not only to take the legitimate holiday of Christmas Day, but a *week in addition*, for their "jollification," is calculated to stir up Christian and amiable feeling toward them in abundance! As we all know by this time, they are paid for the amount of coal they get out, and consequently *must* be suffering severely from poverty when they can amply afford to lose the earnings of a whole week, and also must be suffering for public sympathy when they can afford to keep thousands of people waiting and actually freezing for lack of the fuel they are withholding from us. Comment is unnecessary—but I hope that this point will not escape the Commissioners in their summing up of the situation! E. C. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1902.

NUGGETS.

No Need of Impatience.

It is only ninety-seven more years until we start another century, and if they slip along as fast as those that are just gone it will be here before we know it.—Pittsburg Times.

The Best He Could Do.

Wigg—Before they were married he said he would be willing to die for her.

Wagg—Well, he has partially proved it. At any rate, he doesn't seem able to earn a living for her.—Philadelphia Record.

Something Doing.

In a Western Ontario city a newspaper organ is booming a Mayoralty candidate on the ground that he is "a man who does things." The opposition organ, on the other hand, alleges that he is a man who does the people.—Ottawa (Canada) Citizen.

Fiction's Fiction.

"Have you read Wrighter's new work of fiction?"

"Not exactly."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, I've only read the advance notices, but I suppose there is really more fiction in them than there is in the book itself."—Baltimore Herald.

Uncomfortable Position.

Finnicus—I wonder why it is that those who attain the pinnacle of success never seem to be happy?

Cynicus—Because the pinnacle of success is like the top of a particularly tall lightning rod with a particularly sharp point, and those who succeed in perching temporarily upon it usually find that they are targets for all the world's lightning.—Town and Country.

THE ORGAN GRINDER.

John L. Lyman in Youth's Companion.

The rattle and roar of a dusty street,
In the glare of the noonday sun,
The hopeless lag in the dragging feet
Of the toilers with toil ne'er done;
Yet a sudden light shines in wearied eyes,
And the care-lined faces smile
As the humble minstrel his handle plies—
And they hear—and forget a while.

The monkey—gay in his coat of red—
Importunes his copper fee,
While the children, grimy and gutter-bred,
Dance in riotous gayety.
There's a mercy lies in the stolid grind,
And it lifts the listeners far
A moment, on wings of a magic wind
From the squalor of things that are.

And the pallor and squalor are all forgot
In the wheeze of a threadbare tune
That makes of the alley a beauty spot,
With the charm of a day in June
Seeming to freshen the musty air—
To make it a thing anew—
Like a field of corn with its tasseled hair
That the breeze blows whis[illegible]ing through.

But the moments fly and the tune is done—
And the light in the sick eyes fades
Like the dying glow of the setting sun
Ere the gloom of the black night's shades:
God's poor had need of a breathing space—
But to be for a moment free
In the tender spell that was cast by grace
Of a sidewalk minstrelsy.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The holidays having passed, the business of entertaining has been taken up in earnest again. From present indications this season is to be in marked contrast with that of last year. There will be few if any very large entertainments. The receptions to be given by Mrs. Astor and by Mrs. Gerry are the only social affairs to which more than three or four hundred guests have been bidden. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has intended to give a cotillion, but that is only for a small set of young matrons. The other entertainments are confined to dinners, card parties, theatre parties, and the meeting of dancing classes. In many of these the débutantes and the members of the younger set have their innings. There have been more small dances given this year than for several seasons, but they have been given for those who are coming out, or the débutantes of last season.

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There are to be dances nearly every evening this week. The custom of Sunday entertaining is growing rapidly in New York, as is also that of dining at restaurants on that evening. As the social register has indicated, the centre of residence population is above Forty-second Street, and the restaurants in the locality have taken most of that trade. Musical entertainments are numerous also on Sunday. The informal receptions by Miss de Forest and Miss Callender in their apartments in the Tiffany Building are to begin this afternoon. The structure has been altered in appearance by the projection of a conservatory built by one of the Tiffany heirs. Cards have been sent out by Miss Callender and Miss de Forest for Sundays in January and February, and some delightful music has been promised. Their receptions come nearer those given by Mrs. Ronalds in London than any other social institution in New York.

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Mr. Bagby will begin the second series of musicales to-morrow morning. Mrs. August P. Montant has a dinner scheduled for to-morrow night for her daughter, and there are to be many "at homes," notably those of Mrs. William G. Read, who will introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Read; Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. Peter Carpenter Baker, and Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton.

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The second meeting of the Junior Cotillion is to be on Tuesday. Tuesday is the date also of the first meeting of the Tuesday Evening Skating Club in the St. Nicholas Rink, with a supper afterward in the residence of Miss Enid Locke, at 14 West Sixty-ninth Street. Miss Leary that afternoon will give a musicale with Journet, Heath Gregory, Fritzi Scheff, and other singers. Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Redmond and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard will have dinners.

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On the 7th the Wednesday Cotillion will have its second meeting at Delmonico's. Mrs. Edward Chester Center, Mrs. Augustine Jacqueline Smith, and Mrs. Stuart Duncan will have afternoon receptions, and Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin will have a dinner. There are also the usual "at homes" and card parties.

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Thursday is always a favorite day for entertaining in New York, and the 8th is to be crowded with affairs. The wedding of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, to Morton Burr Stelle, Jr., is to be one of the events of the day. The ceremony is to be at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, and it is to be followed by a large reception at Sherry's. The names of the attendants have been announced. Miss Gordon is the younger daughter, the elder being Mrs. Daniel Hanna of Cleveland. Mrs. Gordon was the eldest of the three Smythe girls, great beauties in their day. Her sisters are Mrs. William Jaffray, who lives in England with Mrs. Bradley-Martin, and Mrs. Padelford. Mr. Stelle is from Brooklyn.

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The Thursday Evening Club will have its first meeting in the residence of Mrs. John Hone. On Thursday also is to be the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay for Miss Adelaide Barclay, one of the débutantes of the Winter. Miss Barclay's mother was Miss Bell. The present Mrs. Barclay is her stepmother. The dance is to be at Sherry's.

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Mrs. Richard Lounsberry and Miss Edith Lounsberry will give the first of a series of receptions on Thursday. Mrs. Lounsberry will be assisted by Mrs. James B. Haggin and the Countess Festetics. Mrs. A. Holland Forbes will give a reception that evening.

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These, with "at homes" and dinners and meetings of dancing and card classes, will make the week very gay. The opera will furnish some new attractions also, and there are to be the week-end house parties, now as much a feature in New York society in Winter as in Summer.

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An interesting wedding last week was that of Miss Edith Cushing to J. Blair Fairchild. Miss Cushing was an only child, the daughter of Thomas Cushing, who was a very conspicuous figure in New York society for many years. Mr. Cushing and his daughter were devoted to music, and they were always seen at the opera. They had two stalls in the orchestra, and they not only attended the regular performances, but were present on Saturday evenings and at the Sunday night concerts. The late Mrs. Cushing was Miss Grinnell, a great beauty and an heiress. The old Grinnell mansion stood for years at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and it was used for a decade by Delmonico as a restaurant before he moved to the Twenty-sixth Street place, now occupied by Martin. Mrs. Fairchild was in deep mourning for her father, and the wedding was attended by relatives and a few intimate friends. Mr. Fairchild will go abroad to study music.

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Death has been busy in society again. The passing away of William C. Schermerhorn on New Year's Day has brought to his widow and daughters many tributes of sympathy from a wide circle of friends. The Schermerhorn family is historic in New York. Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn has been justly called a great lady, in the sense that this definition is understood abroad.

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Each year Mrs. Schermerhorn gave a musicale in the fine old residence on Twenty-third Street, the last remaining of a Court corner of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn were representative of the old families, the old customs, the old manners, and the aristocracy of others days. Mrs. Schermerhorn's three daughters are Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. Bridgham, and Miss "Chatty" Schermerhorn. The members of the family have been conservative always in all their views. Mr. Schermerhorn would not move from his Twenty-third Street residence, and Augustus Schermerhorn and Mrs. Auchmuty still reside in the fine old house on University Place. Mrs. Schermerhorn was Miss Cottonet. Mrs. William Astor was a cousin of William Schermerhorn, she being the daughter of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, who left several other children. Mrs. Astor's sisters and brothers are dead, but she has several nieces and nephews. She was the youngest daughter and the beauty of the family.

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The death of Warburton Gouverneur Iselin was a sad blow to his mother, sister, and brother. To those who do not understand why he was referred to in the funeral notices as Warburton Gouverneur, a few words of explanation are necessary. His mother's maiden name was Gouverneur, and she was a niece of the Misses Phillipse. These Misses Phillipse are relatives, as is Mrs. Iselin, of the two famous Misses Phillipse, beauties of the days of the Revolution. One of the Misses Phillipse married a Gouverneur. The two Misses Phillipse now living were to give young Iselin a large share of their fortune if he took the name of Gouverneur, that branch of the family being extinct. Mr. Iselin was interested in charities and church work. He was not much of a club man, nor did he care for society. His death was a shock to many friends and a severe loss to the good works in which he was interested.

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There has seldom been a period in which so many prominent New York families have been in mourning. Nearly all of the large festivities planned for this month have been abandoned, and each week sees more cards recalled. The departures for Europe will be many and very much earlier. The serious illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt affected the entire family, regardless of any friction that might have existed between the various branches. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had taken the Prescott Butler house, which is very well adapted for entertaining. They and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, in view of the presence in this country of Sir Michael and Lady Herbert, were to have given several large affairs. Cards were recalled also by Mrs. Frederick Neilson, whose daughter is to be married to Reginald Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will go abroad after a short trip to the South.

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The death of Mrs. Frank Osborne throws a large family connection in mourning also. Mrs. Osborne was one of the daughters of the late John Lawrence Smith, the founder of Smithtown, L. I. She was a sister of Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and Mrs. Wetherell and J. Clinch Smith. Her mother was a Miss Clinch, the niece of the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and she was one of the beneficiaries under the Stewart will.

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Society has been very much on the move. Many went to Philadelphia for Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer's ball, and a few traveled further and were in Baltimore and Washington. As yet the South has not opened its season, but Aiken, with its new Palmetto Club, and the smaller hunting and fishing resorts and Jekyl Island are having gay times. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were to have gone to Palm Beach, but the painful accident which happened to Mrs. Vanderbilt will necessitate a short postponement. Plans are being made for a very jolly Florida season.

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The suburban clubs had good cheer on New Year's Day. The luncheon at the Calumet was well attended, and the informal opening of the Union Club's new house brought together some of the old members. The house is in an unfinished state yet. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and party were present at the opening of the Country Club at Lakewood, and Ardsley had several entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould had a large house party over the holidays.

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Mme. Marcella Sembrich has volunteered her services at the matinée entertainment in aid of the Home for the Destitute Blind in the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3:30 in the afternoon, and so have M. Edouard de Reszke and M. Adamowski. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. H. Leroy Emmet, 102 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Kingsland, 62 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. S. Barton French, 13 West Fifty-first Street; Mrs. Wismann, 707 Fifth Avenue; Miss Dehon, 310 Fifth Avenue, and Steinway & Sons, in the Windsor Arcade. Among the patronesses are:

Mrs. Astor,	Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Miss Leary.
Mrs. James L. Breese,	Mrs. Mackay.
Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,	Mrs. John Minturn,
Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mrs. Bronson Murray.
Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,	Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan,
Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	Mrs. George Macculloch Miller,
Mrs. George de Forest,	Mrs. A. Newbold Morris,
Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge,	Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Mrs. John J. Emery,	Mrs. Edward C. Potter,
Miss Furniss,	Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Miss Frelinghuysen,	Mrs. J. Hampden Robb,
Mrs. Gerard,	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mrs. Robert Goelet,	Mrs. Lorillard Spencer,
Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,	Mrs. Phillip Schuyler,
Miss Gurnee,	Mrs. John Sloane,
Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton,	Mrs. Byam K. Stevens,
Mrs. Henry E. Howland,	Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,
Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee,
Mrs. Richard Irving,	Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Miss Amy Townsend,
Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings,	Mrs. James Barnum,
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup,	Mrs. W. Seward Webb,
Mrs. Luther Kountze,	Mrs. H. Walter Webb,
Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan,	Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding,
Mrs. Henry B. Livingston,	Mrs. F. S. Witherbee,
	Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Miss Melza Riggs Wood has invitations out for a luncheon on Friday, Jan. 9, for Miss Mary Park.

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Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Augusta Cottlow, and Anton Van Rooy are to be the artists at to-morrow's musical morning.

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Mrs. George Crocker will give a large musicale in her residence, at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Saturday, Jan. 24. Some of the grand opera artists will sing at the affair.

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On Wednesday next is to be the wedding of Miss Katharine Hays Drake, a daughter of Simeon J. Drake, and O. Harry Gruner, son of Mrs. Sigmund Gruner. The Misses Gladys Robinson, Eleanor Lewis, Emma Harding, and Margaret Riley will be her attendants. James H. McLean, whose marriage to Miss Cecil Boardman was an event of November, will be Mr. Gruner's best man, and the ushers selected are Clark Read, S. Joseph Drake, Parke Wood, Alexander Riley, Sewall Boardman, Arthur Moore, and John J. Knox.

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Mrs. Herbert Parsons has invitations out for a small cotillion for her daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell, who made her debut this week. It is to be in Mrs. Parson's residence at 148 Madison Avenue on Friday evening next, and is to be preceded by half a dozen dinners of twelve covers each from which the hostesses will take their guests to the dance.

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Mrs. John Jay Knox (Miss Caroline E. Todd), gave a coming out reception on Wednesday last for her daughter, Miss Adelaide S. Knox. Mrs. Knox was gowned in mauve crepe de chine. The debutante was gowned in white crepe de chine, and she carried orchids. She had assisting her the Misses Louise Herrick, Ethel Howell, Louise Vanderhoef, and Grace Fargo. Several dinners are to be given for her later in the month.

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Mrs. William Gray Park will be the hostess at a large dance to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary S. Park, at Sherry's to-morrow evening, at which Dr. Harold Barclay will lead the cotillion.

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Miss Park will have a second dance given for her on the evening of Monday, Feb. 23. It is to be a dinner dance followed by a cotillion, a small affair to be given in the Park residence at 47 Fifth Avenue by Mr. and Mrs. Park.

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Mrs. Seth Barton French entertained Mme. Sembrich at a small luncheon yesterday, and afterward took her guests to hear "Tristan and Isolde." Besides Mme. Sembrich the guests were Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and Mrs. Walker Fearn.

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Mrs. French has sent out invitations for dinners in her residence on Saturday evenings, Jan. 10 and 17.

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Mrs. Theron G. Strong of 29 East Sixty-fifth Street gave a dinner on Friday evening for her daughter, Miss Martha Prentice Strong, who is home from the Farmington school for the holidays. The dinner was followed by a small cotillion.

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Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon and Morton Burr Stelle are to be married in St. Thomas's Church on Thursday next. Miss Gordon's sister, Mrs. Daniel Hanna, is to be her matron of honor, and the Misses Beatrice Ward, Therese Matthews, and Lillian and Mildred Sawyer are to be the bridesmaids. Kenneth O. Chisholm, William J. Gordon, Clarence W. Wyckoff, Robert Cochran, and Channing Coles are to be the ushers. The reception is to be at Sherry's. Douglas S. Gordon will give the bride away.

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The Charity Ball is to be in the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 5. There is quite a demand for the boxes, which are to be had of Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard of 2 East Thirty-fifth Street. The indications are for a brilliant ball.

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Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will come in this week from Roslyn. They will occupy the Cutting mansion, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

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Mrs. Charles H. Wilmerding, 8 East Twenty-sixth Street, will give the second of her two receptions in honor of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding of Orange, N. J., who is her guest, on Wednesday next.

***

Mrs. William Post, 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, has cards out for a five o'clock tea in honor of the Countess Fabricotti.

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Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar gave a small, fancy dress dance in their residence in Dobbs Ferry last week.

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The Omnibus Club will have its first meeting on Twelfth Night, Wednesday next, in the residence of Charles W. Gould at 5 Washington Square North. On the Committee of Arrangements are Miss Constable, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Leo Everett, and Miss Fairchild.

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Several engagements were announced during the week, including those of Miss Anita Teresa Boulton to John Grenville Bates, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald to Harold Fitzgerald of Boston, Miss Ella Guthrie to Eugene Sands Willard, and Miss Juanita Hewitt to Rufus Lentner Sewall, son of William B. Sewall of Boston.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's musicale is to be an event of Thursday. The annual Gerry ball is to be on Jan. 30.

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The attendants at the wedding of Miss Eleanor Russell Morris and Robert H. McCormick, Jr., on Jan. 22 will be as published in this column on Wednesday last, the Misses Josephine T. Atterbury, Janet Fish, Elizabeth D. McCormick, Hester G. Hone, Eva V. C. Morris, and Helen Peabody as bridesmaids, and Miss Ethelberta P. Russell, a cousin, as maid of honor. Clark S. Willing will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Stanley and Medill McCormick of Chicago, Johnston de Forest, John B. Adams, Arthur Patterson, and Lewis S. Morris, Miss Morris's brother. Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris will give a dinner to the bridal party on the evening preceding the wedding, in her Fifty-third Street residence, and Mr. McCormick will give his bachelor dinner on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, in the McCormick residence at 10 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman will give a dinner on Jan. 24 for Lady Swansea of England, who is to be her guest. Lady Swansea's twin daughters are maids of honor to Queen Alexandra.

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Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow will give a luncheon on Wednesday in her residence in East Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Charles W. Bowring has cards out for Fridays in January in her home at 54 West Eleventh Street.

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Mrs. Beverly Chew Duer will give a tea in the coming week for Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Pool.

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Dr. George Huston Bell will lead the cotillion at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, and he will have Miss Mary Wagstaff as his partner.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget and Miss Leila Paget are to come to America for the rest of the month of January. Arrangements are being made to give them a number of entertainments.

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Mrs. John Henry Hammond will be "at home" on Wednesdays during the season.

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Commander Wentworth P. Chetwynd, whose marriage to Miss Augusta Robinson is to be celebrated on Jan. 17, is to have a dinner given in his honor by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

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The musical teas which Mrs. K. J. Collins has arranged to give in the Cerrit Smith Studio on Thursday afternoons, Jan. 15, 22, and 29, and at which Oumiroff, Mme. Remenyi, and others are to be the artists, have been subscribed to by Mrs. Brockholst, Cutting, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Astor, William Cutting, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Stuyvesant, Fish, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Bliss, F. W. Hollis, William C. Whitney, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. J. I. Waterbury, M. Edmond Bruwaert, M. Nicholas Ladygensky, M. Thomas Von Dessewffy, the French, Russian, and Austro-Hungarian Consul Generals, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day of 420 Madison Avenue expect to sail the first week of February for three months in Italy and on the Riviera. Before sailing Mrs. Day will give a reception in the annex of the Metropolitan Club for her two daughters-in-law, Mrs. George Parmly Day and Mrs. Julian Day.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay entertained this evening at the first Cabinet dinner of the season, when their guests were the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Representative and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Miss Dennison, Miss Boardman, and Clarence Hay. The house was decorated throughout the drawing room floor in pink roses, the same flowers forming the elaborate decoration of the oval table. An orchestra of string instruments played on the broad stairway throughout the dinner.

The German Ambassador entertained at dinner this evening, when his guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller, the Spanish Minister, Justice and Mrs. White, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Garcia Mérou, Theodore Hansen of the Russian Embassy, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Commander and Mme. Vignal of the French Embassy, Mr. von Callenberg of the Austrian Embassy, Miss Hitchcock, the Baroness von Palm, Capt. Schaefer, and Baron von Ritter.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy was the scene of a brilliant gathering from 5 to 6 o'clock this evening, when the entire body of diplomatic society called to congratulate the Ambassador and Mme. Hengelmüller on their new rank. The function was the usual attention offered by a new envoy to his associates of the corps, and was limited strictly to the diplomats and ladies of their respective families.

Assisting the host and hostess to welcome their friends from thirty-five other nations were the First Secretary of the embassy, Mr. von Callenberg; Baron George von Franckenstein, at present the only members of Ambassador von Hengelmuller's staff, and the Baroness von Palm, a niece of the Ambassador, and his guest for the season.

Ambassador von Hengelmuller, although new to his present rank, is one of the oldest chiefs in point of service, having represented his dual country as Minister from 1894, and for seven years he has resided in the same handsome residence, 1307 Connecticut Avenue, which his Government bought and has greatly improved.

Dr. von Holleben, dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and a close personal friend of his Austrian colleague, was the first to offer his formal good wishes, and was followed in turn by all the Ambassadors, including Manuel de Azpiroz of Mexico, whose country, after a period of thirty years, is once more on friendly terms with the Austrian Court. M. Azpiroz was accompanied by his wife and their widowed daughter, Mme. Perez, as well as by the Secretaries and attaches of his embassy.

A collation was served in the large dining room, where the table was decorated in roses, and the confections were tied with tiny ribbons of the national colors.

In the near future the embassy at Washington will be augmented by the appointment of First, Second, and Third Secretaries, also with naval and military attachés, as in the case of other great nations.

Miss Adelina Calderon, eldest daughter of the Minister from Peru, and the only débutante from the diplomatic families, was presented to society this afternoon at a reception at the embassy, in Massachusetts Avenue. Mme. Calderon, wearing a French gown of white and black foulard, with insertions of white lace, and her daughter, in white tulle on a foundation of taffeta, received their many guests in the first drawing room, where Mr. Calderon also extended welcome. Among the friends assisting were the Secretary of the Legation and Mme. Pezet, Mme. Garcia Mérou, Mme. Assis Brasil, Mrs. Attwell, Mme. Perez, wives or daughters of the hosts' associates from South America, and Mrs. Archibald of this city. In the library Miss Helen Azpiroz, daughter of the Mexican Ambassador, and Miss Rosita Calderon, the schoolgirl daughter of the house, served punch. The company to greet Miss Calderon, in addition to the entire diplomatic contingent, included most of the young folk in society. Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the earliest guests.

Following the reception was a dinner for the receiving party, with the addition of the Minister from Brazil, the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, Mr. Azpiroz of the Mexican Embassy, Señor Riano, Señor Walls, and Lieut. Commander de Monteverde, all of the Spanish Legation.

NEW YEAR AT LAKEWOOD.

Watch Night Parties Celebrated Its Advent—Coaching and Skating in Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 3.—It will be some time before Lakewood will settle down to the staid, dignified resort that it was before the holiday crowds came and transformed it into a maelstrom of gayety. The fanfare of coaching horns has stirred the village from early morning until late at night, for coaching parties have been extremely popular during the week. A favorite journey was to Allaire, the deserted village, where "Prince Hal" Allaire lived his lonely life. Luncheon served in the ant deviation from the luxurious surroundings of the big hotels and is greatly enjoyed. The drive to Toms River, where the oyster boats come in, was also very popular.

Walter Lewisohn, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel, drove the coach Lakewood to Allaire on Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hobart Moore, Laurel House patrons, took a large party on a break ride to the deserted village on Wednesday. Luncheon was served at the Hall. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Ware of New York, Dr. R. W. Bragg of Hot Springs, Harry Howard and L. H. Burton of Chicago, Nathaniel F. Moore of Andover, Mass.; Mrs. E. S. N. Roberts and Miss Jessie Murray of New York. Miss Catherine Symons of Denver, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hobart Moore.

Skating has been added to the list of Lakewood's out-of-door pastimes. Bonfires are built on the shores of Lake Carasaljo at night, lighting up the surface of the lake and giving the small boy a chance to get a "shin heat." The first day of skating this season was on New Year's, and the crowds of holiday visitors thronged the lake from early morning till late at night.

The golfers started off the New Year with a tournament on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club. Although the greens were not in prime condition and very little advance notice was given, there were seventy-two entries. The tournament closes with the final rounds to-day. The New Year was welcomed in by watch-night parties at the big hotels, and promptly at the stroke of twelve on New Year's eve, toasts to 1903 were proposed and drunk standing, after which everybody wished everybody else a happy New Year. The celebration was continued until long after midnight at several of the hotels. Large congregations attended the New Year services at the Presbyterian Church and All Saints' Memorial Church. Three masses were celebrated at the Church of St. Mary of the Lake, and the edifice was filled at each mass.

Several well-known jurists of New York were among the notable holiday visitors to Lakewood this week. Justice Newburger, who spent the Thanksgiving holiday here, returned to the Lakewood Hotel for a more extended visit. At this hotel also are Justice David Leventritt, Justice Alfred Steckler, and Justice L. J. Conlan. Justice Newburger is an enthusiastic pedestrian, and he spends the greater part of each day in taking long rambles through the pines.

C. H. Hamlin of Buffalo is the latest addition to the colony of horsemen here. He is staying with his wife and daughter at the Lakewood Hotel. As soon as the speedway is opened Mr. Hamlin will bring down some of his promising young trotters for a trial on the new driveway.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Van Arsdale of New York are entertaining S. Bronsall of Philadelphia at the Laurel House.

Miss Laura Gaskell of New York is visiting Mrs. H. E. Eder at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould have arranged an indoor tennis tournament at Georgian Court and play in the sets began last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, who are making an indefinite stay at the Laurel House, entertained Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, and Dr. and Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander this week. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander joined the party on Tuesday and spent the New Year holiday with them.

Among the New Year patrons of the Laurel in the Pines were Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Castor, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Tenney, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, and Miss Jones of New York.

Mrs. William B. Leeds and son went to Pittsburg on Tuesday to spend the New Year holiday.

H. S. Ladew and Miss Edith Wall Ladew of New York have joined Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, who are spending the sea son at the Laurel in the Pines.

SOCIAL NOTES OF LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has been in Lenox for a few days, arranging to open Shadow Brook next week for a large house party from New York. Her guests, to the number of about fifty, will come up in her private car.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and their children have already arrived for the midwinter sports.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure and children also have arrived. Mr. Turnure contemplates building a cottage next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham are expected in Lenox next week. Mr. Frothingham is building a $100,000 Summer residence on the Sands estate, which he recently purchased.

Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jaques are spending the Winter in Lenox at their new residence, which was completed last Fall. It is of brick and of the type of the old English manor house.

T. S. Clark of New York has just completed one of the finest Summer places in Lenox, at a cost, with greenhouses, landscape work, and stables, of about $50,000. He and his family will occupy the place early next season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schenck, who have spent several seasons in Lenox, are building a Summer house near that of Dr. Jaques, in the Richmond Road.

The home of J. W. Patterson, south of John Sloane's Wyndhurst, which has been two years in building, is completed. With the grounds and stables it has cost $300,000. It is one of the finest places in Lenox, and has an extended outlook over the Housatonic Valley and to the mountains. The view to the south, into Connecticut, is of especial beauty. The house is built of native limestone and brick. The architect is H. H. Robertson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are expected to make a brief visit to Lenox while the sleighing lasts, to join their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Burden. Mr. Sloane's new greenhouse, which was completed recently, is said to be the largest in this country with one exception. Mr. Sloane is building one of the largest farm barns in the country on his High Lawn property, where the annual horse shows are held. It will cover nearly three acres, and will cost about $90,000. It will take a year to complete it.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have arrived in Lenox for a few days to enjoy the sleighing.

HAPPENINGS IN TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The New Year's week at Tuxedo has never been equalled for gaiety. The large crowds which visited Tuxedo for the annual New Years' Eve ball, remained over Sunday to enjoy the fine skating on the Tuxedo Lake; the coasting and the tobogganing. On the numerous hills throughout the park sleighing parties were numerous and in fact everything seemed full of life. Dinners were numerous on Friday and Saturday at the club house and among the cottages.

H. Henry Smith had a house full of guests at a house party all the week, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who sails on Wednesday gave dinner on Saturday to bid farewell to many of her friends. Among those present were: Miss Natica Rives, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and others. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander who opened their cottage for the holidays returned to town on Saturday.

The Misses Kane entertained at dinner at the club house Friday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, the Misses Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hoffman, Miss Stoddard, Miss Fish and Miss Drayton. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, who are staying at the club entertained at dinner Saturday night. Among those present were H. C. Pell, Jr., Miss McAfee, Miss Daly, Miss Edith Lounsbey, R. Lounsbey, and George H. Hull, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, who are at the Winter Club, entertained numerous guests Saturday at dinner, among whom were Miss Jean Reed, Miss Eleanor Jay, Sumner Gerard, Horace Weekes, J. Frederick Kernochan, Robert G. Gerry, Eugene Hale, Jr., Ashbell Barney, John Clinton Gray and Hugh Chisholm.

Among the late arrivals at the club are Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, Mrs. Russell Hoadley, C. F. Watson, Jr., Archibald Brown, Lawrence M. Gerry, E. N. Porter, J. Preston McAnerney, Rudolph Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowden, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, E. N. Tailer, Miss Wyckoff and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3.—A. Langear Norrie of New York has rented for the season of 1903 the C. C. Baldwin cottage, corner Bellevue Avenue and Narragansett Avenue.

Francis J. Otis will again occupy the coming summer Clover Patch cottage, on Narragansett Avenue which he occupied last year.

Mrs. Louis Roberts has gone to New York to visit her mother, Mrs. William Bates, at the Everett House.

Mr. Roberts will remain at the New Cliffs Hotel until next week, when he will join his wife in New York.

Louis S. Bruguiere of New York is giving a number of bachelor entertainments at the Dexham cottage, which he has rented for the season.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells is at the Munchinger-King cottage.

WEDDINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

The programme for Miss Nora Maynard Green's musical on Tuesday afternoon next will include a scene from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," "Le Ballade du Désespéré," the great aria from "Der Freischütz," some "Faust" music, (garden scene,) and new French and English songs. On the following week some excerpts from "Dimitri," by Jenglere, will be introduced. The singers are to be Mrs. George A. Smith, Mrs. Irving M. Pierson, Miss Alice Collier, Miss Augusta Rossiter, Miss Florence Wilson, Miss Harriet Snook, Miss Helen Summers, and Miss Jeanne Clerihew, with Miss Théodosia Boone in French recitation, Miss Sybil Worthington Smith and Frank Werner at the piano, and Miss Cecilia Bradford, violin.

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Mrs. John Warne Herbert of 1 West Seventy-second Street, whose reception on Dec. 18 was largely attended, will be at home informally to her friends on the afternoons of Thursday next and Jan. 22. In the evenings she will entertain at dinner those who assist her in receiving and a few others.

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The wedding of Miss Elsie Violet Fleischhauer, daughter of ex-School Commissioner Jacob Fleischhauer, to Monroe Koch, is to be at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14. The Rev. Dr. Leon Nelson of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, will officiate. Millard F Koch will attend his brother as best man, and the ushers selected are Charles A. Besthoff, Benjamin F. Koch, Ralph Gerstle, and Sydney Rosenbaum. The maid of honor is to be Miss Florence Lillian Koch, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Dora Weil, Irene Fleischhauer, Sadye Gerstle, and Mabel Weil. Three hundred invitations have been issued for the occasion. The couple will take an extended trip through the South, and will return to this city about the 15th of February and take up their residence at 1,331 Madison Avenue.

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Mrs. Henry Siegel will entertain dinner companies on Saturday next and Jan. 10, 17, 24, and 31.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stern of 1 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to Abram M. Baumann.

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The reception in the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, is to be in aid of the destitute sick of St. Vincent's Hospital. The advance sale of tickets and boxes has been encouraging. The Van Baar Orchestra will furnish the music. Among those who have taken boxes are:

Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas White,
Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane,	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McDonald,
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell,	Mrs. M. P. Breslin,
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day,	John Fox,
Dr. and Mrs. Constantine J. MacGuire,	Mrs. Andrew J. White,
John D. Crimmins,	Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bingham,
Mrs. Henry B. Plant,	Mr. and Mrs. James Butler,
Thomas Hughes Kelly,	Countess Hatzfeldt Munith,
Eugene Kelly,	Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Kenedy.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Patten,
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Farrell,	Thomas Crimmins,
Robert B. Roosevelt,	Mrs. Edward Kelly,
Mrs. M. L. Doyle,	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walsh,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mitchell,	Mrs. John Kelly.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL FUND.

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional donations to the Woman's Fund, since the last publication:

"A Friend"	$200	Mrs. Almira Greer	$10
Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer	100	Mrs. T. H. Talmage	10
Mrs. F. M. Warburg	75	Mrs. E. Einstein	10
Mrs. H. P. Wertheim	50	Mrs. H. Landon	10
Mrs. William Rockefeller	50	Mrs. C. P. Burdett	10
Mrs. E. L. Baylies	30	Mrs. E. H. Peaslee	10
Mrs. J. H. Hinton	25	Mrs. H. S. Wilson	10
Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie	25	Mrs. L. T. Hoyt	10
Mrs. F. Cromwell	25	Mrs. J. Endicott	10
Mrs. E. Thalmann	25	Mrs. H. G. Zimmermann	10
Mrs. I. Wormser	25	Mrs. A. R. Robert	10
Mrs. P. S. Witherbee	25	Mrs. J. A. Gaynor	5
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

SOTHERN'S BOYHOOD DREAM.

Actor Realizes It in His Production of "Hamlet"—Studied the Part as a Boy.

When New York applauded E. H. Sothern as the most noted and reckless Lord Chumley, the proscribed master of Woodbarrow, from the hasty and impetuous Capt. Letterblair the dissipated Duke of Guisebury, the gallant and witty Sheridan, the swashbuckling Rudolph Rassendyl, the picturesque Huguenot in "An Enemy to the King," as D'Artagnan in "The Musketeers," and Heinrich in "The Sunken Bell," it was predicted that he was bound to advance to yet higher dramatic interpretations. But it was perhaps not surmised that from the time of his boyhood it had been his ambition to portray Hamlet.

Sothern, born in New Orleans, was taken to England at a very early age by his father, "Dundreary" Sothern, with the intention of his studying to become an artist. It was in this atmosphere of art that Sothern first read "Hamlet," and the play became one of the primal incentives that made him go against parental commands and give up the art of painting for that of acting. When he attained man's estate it became his ambition to place upon the stage the most important production of the great bard's work that has ever been seen.

The most memorable event of Sothern's youth that stands preminently before him is the visit in which his father took him through Denmark, and he spent some time in the Castle of Kronberg, Elsinore, Denmark, known as "Hamlet's Castle." The castle is an interesting old fortress, overlooking the North Sea, hiding dark pages of history behind its frowning walls and within its gloomy dungeons affording refuge for three ghosts which the villagers declare they still see—Hamlet, Hamlet's father, and Holger Danske, the Barbarossa of Denmark, who sits sleeping until the time Denmark shall need his help.

When Mr. Sothern created his first production of "Hamlet," two years ago, the impressions of his boyhood were so vivid that he was able to sketch for his scenic artists the details, surroundings, and interior of the great old castle.

"I consider that 'Hamlet' affords every opportunity for the utterance of the best a man has in him," said Mr. Sothern when he was asked as to his impressions of the play. "I have had 'Hamlet' in my mind ever since I can remember. 'Hamlet' has been my lifework and I felt that when I submitted my portrayal of the character to the public that the effort of my life must be decided. Am I satisfied? As to the results, the reception, the generosity of the audiences, and the critics, I am more than satisfied; I am deeply grateful. It is difficult to describe one's feelings when an audience cheers you for the months of silent labor, the hours of study and doubt and fear.

"How many Hamlets have I seen? I was present at Henry Irving's first night in London, and I saw Salvini's last night in the play in New York. I saw Bernhardt in Paris. As a member of McCullough's company I shook hands with Hamlet in two different characters of the play when I was cast for both Rosencranz and Guildenstern. I believe several members of my company have played every rôle in the tragedy. Did I see Booth? Yes, for a few minutes only, just the churchyard scene, that is all, I regret to say. I was engaged at another theatre when Mr. Booth played the part, but as Hamlet is a long performance I managed to see one night the last scenes."

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

A New Trio by a Little-Known Composer Brahms's Clarinet Quintet and Mozart's E Flat Quartet.

The third concert of the Kneisel Quartet will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Quintet for strings and clarinet, B minor, Op. 115 ..... Brahms
Trio, for piano and strings, F minor, (first time) Volkmar Andreae
Quartet for strings, E flat major ..... Mozart

The pianist in Andreae's quintet will be Mr. Mark Hambourg, and in the quintet by Brahms the clarinet will be played by Mr. V. Lebailly.

The Brahms clarinet quintet belongs to a series of works published in 1892, in which the clarinet is given a leading part. This series includes also a trio for piano, clarinet, violoncello, (Op. 114,) and two sonatas for clarinet and pianoforte, Op. 120. These owe their origin to the composer's interest in the remarkable clarinetist of the Meiningen Orchestra, Richard Mühlfeld, whose art he had learned to admire in his frequent visits to the little grand ducal residence town. Again and again he had Mühlfeld play him pieces and études for his instrument till he had initiated himself deeply into its character and peculiarities. The result is seen in this quintet in the skill with which he united the clarinet tone with that of the strings, employing it now in the exposition of the melody, now as an accompaniment, now as a fundamental voice. Brahms's leanings toward Hungarian music are shown, as they are so frequently elsewhere, in the middle section of the adagio. The last movement is a set of variations, at the end of which he recurs to the first movement in a brief coda.

Volkmar Andreae is quite unknown as musician and composer on this side of the water, and but little more so on the other. He is a professor in a conservatory at Frankfort-on-the-Main, doubtless the Hoch Conservatory, at which Raff, von Bülow and Clara Schumann were also teachers, where recourse can be had to Mr. MacDowell gained most of his musical training. This trio in F minor is said to be one of the composer's earliest works, if not his earliest. After a recent performance of it in Boston this was said of him and of his trio: "He is evidently a professor of eclecticism with a decided prejudice in favor of Norwegian music as represented by Grieg. The prevailing spirit of the music, in the build of the chief theme (of the first movement) is that of Grieg." The second movement "is an adagio of a funereal nature with a most lively contrasting episode."

The E flat quartet of Mozart is one of the famous set of six that he published in 1785 and dedicated to Haydn, who had been invited to hear them, and who upon the occasion declared that Mozart was "the greatest composer of whom he had ever heard." In his dedication he says that they were the "fruit of long and careful labor which he gives as a father might intrust his children, to his distinguished friend." This, he afterward declared, was only what was due, for it was from Haydn that I had "learned how string quartets ought to be written."

AT THE OPERA.

"La Fille du Regiment," "I Pagliacci," and "Faust" to be Revived.

During the coming week there will be several revivals at the Metropolitan Opera House of works that have not been heard there before this season. On Monday evening a double bill will be given, consisting of Donizetti's "La Fille Du Régiment," with Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Salignac, and Mr. Gilibert, and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," with Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Mr. Scotti, and Mr. Alvarez, who will make his first appearance then as Canio. At the performance on Wednesday evening of "Tristan und Isolde," Mme. Kirkby Lunn will be the Brangaene instead of Mme. Homer, but the cast in other points will be the same as yesterday afternoon. On Friday "Faust" will be given for the first time this season with Mme. Eames as Marguerite and Mr. Alvarez as Faust. Mme. Nordica will be the Elsa in the "Lohengrin" performance at the Saturday matinée. Following are the casts for the week:

MONDAY EVENING,
"LA FILLE DU REGIMENT,"
(IN FRENCH.)

Marie ..... Mme. Sembrich
La Marquise de Berkenfield ..... Mme. Van Cauteren
Tonio ..... Mr. Salignac
Sulpice ..... Mr. Gilibert
Hortensius ..... Mr. Dufriche
Un Caporal ..... Mr. Bégué
Conductor, Mr. Flon.

"PAGLIACCI,"
(IN ITALIAN.)

Nedda ..... Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Canio ..... Mr. Alvarez
Tonio ..... Mr. Scotti
Peppe ..... Mr. Reiss
Silvio ..... Mr. Declery
Conductor, Mr. Flon.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE,"
(IN GERMAN.)

Isolde ..... Mme. Nordica
Brangaene ..... Mme. Kirkby Lunn
Tristan ..... Mr. Anthes
Kurwenal ..... Mr. Bispham
Koenig Marke ..... Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Merot ..... Mr. Muehlmann
Ein Hirt ..... Mr. Reiss
Stimme des Seemans ..... Mr. Jacques Bars
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

FRIDAY EVENING,
"FAUST."
(IN FRENCH.)

Marguerite ..... Mme. Emma Eames
Marta ..... Miss Bauermeister
Siebel ..... Miss Carrie Bridewell
Faust ..... Mr. Alvarez
Valentin ..... Mr. Scotti
Mephistopheles ..... Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Wagner ..... Mr. Dufriche
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
"LOHENGRIN."
(IN GERMAN.)

Elsa von Brabant ..... Mme. Nordica
Ortrud ..... Mme. Schumann-Heink
Lohengrin ..... Mr. Anthes
Friedrich von Telramund ..... Mr. Bispham
Der Heerrufer des Koenigs ..... Mr. Muehlmann
Heinrich der Vogler ..... Mr. Blass
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY EVENING,
"RIGOLETTO."
(IN ITALIAN.)

Gilda ..... Mme. Sembrich
Giovanna ..... Miss Bauermeister
La Contessa ..... Mme. Van Cauteren
Maddalena ..... Mme. Louise Homer
Il Duca ..... Mr. Dani
Rigoletto ..... Mr. Campanari
Sparafucile ..... Mr. Journet
Marullo ..... Mr. Dufriche
Monterone ..... Mr. Gilibert
Borsa ..... Mr. Bégué
Conte di Ceprano ..... Mr. Cernusco
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch to Make Their American Debut with Mr. Franko.

The first of Sam Franko's orchestral concerts of old music will be given at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 P. M. It will have a special interest as being the American début of Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch, and Miss Mabel Johnston of London. Mr. Dolmetsch has made a specialty of the obsolete instruments, the lute, viol da gamba, viola d'amore, and harpsichord, and these will be heard in the concerts. Their characteristics are discussed in another column. Following is the programme, all the compositions upon which will be performed for the first time in America:

Overture—Intermède et Charonne ..... Marc-Antoine Charpentier, (1634-1702)
Concerto in D major ..... Johann Sebastian Bach, (1685-1750)
For harpsichord, flute, and violin, with accompaniment of strings.
Symphony in G minor ..... Johann Christian Bach, (1735-1782)
(a) A song, "O Willo, Willo," accompanied by the lute, (Desdemona's song in Shakespeare's "Othello") ..... Anonymous (c. 1550)
(b) Sonata for viola d'amore and harpsichord ..... Attilio Ariosti, (1660-17—)
(c) "Premier Concert" ..... Jean Philip Rameau, (1683-1764)
For viola d'amore, viola da gamba, and harpsichord.
Ballet Suite ..... Antonio Maria Gasparo Sacchini (1734-1786)

MR. DOLMETSCH'S LECTURE.

Arnold Dolmetsch, who has won fame for his rendering of old-time music on archaic instruments, will give a lecture at the Manhattan Theatre next Thursday afternoon illustrating, with selections the music of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and exhibiting and playing upon the instruments for which that music was written. The interest and value attaching to Mr. Dolmetsch's lectures are enhanced by the success with which he has restored to their pristine condition these various instruments and recovered the original methods of playing upon them. Equal in interest with the instruments is the old-time music played upon them—the compositions of Thomas Morley, Scarlatti, Handel, Bach, Purcell, Ariosti, and many more. Following the lecture Mr. Dolmetsch will make a second appearance at the Manhattan on the afternoon of Jan. 13, when he will give a concert of old music, using the archaic instruments. Mr. Dolmetsch is assisted by Mme. Elodie Dolmetsch, a performer on the virginals, harpsichord, and clavichord, and by Miss Mabel Johnston, a pupil of Mr. Dolmetsch.

KALTENBORN POPULAR CONCERT.

The Kaltenborn Sunday evening concerts at Carnegie Hall, under the management of the Townsend H. Fellows Company, are announced for Jan. 4, 11, 18, and 25, with Franz Kaltenborn, conductor, and Joseph Kovarik, concert master. The soloists for the first concert will be Miss Caroline Hamilton, soprano; Mr. William Harper, bass; Mr. Franz Kaltenborn, violin; Mr. John Cheshire, harp; Mr. Louis Heine, violoncello; Mr. Warren R. Hedden, organ, and Mr. Sumner Salter, accompanist.

TRANSATLANTIC ECHOES

Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Theatre is not departing this life without a few vigorous kicks at the bucket. In a recent meeting of the shareholders, who are sadly out of pocket by the venture, it was angrily insinuated that the promoters of the enterprise, among whom Sir Henry is seemingly included, had a secret understanding for their own protection. It was even hinted that the "Theatres Syndicate, Limited"—is this a reference to Mr. Charles Frohman's—has had a hand in the pie. Mr. Comyns Carr, who is Sir Henry's artistic aide and author of several plays, including "King Arthur," rose in angry denial of the insinuation, and said that he also was out of pocket. The plain if melancholy fact is that Sir Henry's vogue in London is past. The English public is proverbially loyal to its favorites, but even its loyalty has limits. All during the Winter and early Spring there are, as a rule, many vacant seats. It is only at the time of the annual invasion of the American traveler that one finds comfortably filled houses. Whenever Sir Henry's fortunes are to be retrieved he goes to the English provinces and to America. Does all this argue good or bad taste on the part of the London public? What you will! Several morals may be deduced—it is so easy to be wise after the event. One is that there is a limit to the attractiveness of gorgeous and expensive productions. Another is that mannerisms, while they may catch the public for a time, inevitably end in repelling it. Every actor his own parodist is not a safe motto to work on. Sir Henry is unfortunate also in never having enlisted the services of new playwrights of ability. How did it happen that Mr. George Alexander and Mr. Beerbohm Tree have reaped the sole profits of the vogue of Mr. Stephen Phillips?

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Mr. Tree's enterprise as a manager is again in evidence in the fact that he has accepted for production a three-act drama in blank verse by Alfred Austin. At first blush it would seem a hardy Tree that bears such fruit.

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The success of "Everyman" has had good results in that it has aroused interest in religious drama. Mr. Laurence Housman's nativity play, "Bethlehem," in spite of an interdiction from the censor, who bars all plays on Bible subjects, has been produced privately; and in the teeth of puritan protest, has won much intelligent praise. It is written in an archaic manner and presented without scenery. Now for the real thing! The Second Shepherds Play of the Towneley Cycle, which treats the same subject in an admirable vein of mediaeval religious feeling, is a work of high literary value and popular appeal. The comic under-plot of Mak and his sheep stealing—one of the most vigorous and amusing stage episodes in the language—is still perhaps a trifle broad for people who insist in keeping their religion under stained glass; but if the play were produced under proper authority it could not fail of intelligent appreciation. A university dramatic club, for example, would render a great service to popular enlightenment by producing it publicly in the holiday season.

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Mme. Bernhardt the painter, sculptor, and actor, has at last become Mme. Bernhardt the author. In the current number of The Cornhill Magazine she has an article the burden of which is that the theatre is one of the strongest of moral influences. "In spite of the tendency of certain litterateurs to lower this sublime art, it remains erect, alive, poetic, enchanting, evoking and instructing. Yes, I maintain it is, above all, instructing, for the theatre is not only a delightful pleasure. It is vivid and conclusive—vivid by force of the mises en scène, which intensify the emotions, and conclusive with the action, which marks a fact so much more than merely reading of it. * * * Nothing is more propagative than the theatre. It is the reflection of the ideas of a nation. It marches incessantly to the conquest of the true and the beautiful!"

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The following criticism on Forbes Robertson's recent performance of 'Othello not only gives what seems to be the best verdict, but represents Mr. A. B. Walkley's wit and vivacity at its very best:

"After all, 'Othello' is the story of a crime passionnel, a story wherein all the homicidal or otherwise guilty parties (Iago by no means excepted) might count on the sympathy of every French jury, and, as our criminal reports have recently shown, the lenity of some English judges. Merely as a story it might be found in the 'Latest Intelligence' column of any morning newspaper:

"'Monday night. Our Cyprus correspondent telegraphs that one of those so-called "crimes of passion" which threaten of late to become epidemic has just been perpetrated in the highest circles of the island. The Military Governor, Gen. Othello, whose romantic elopement with Signorina Desdemona, the Venetian belle of last season, will not have been forgotten, smothered his wife upon suspicion of her misconduct with his discharged aide-de-camp, Lieut. Cassio, and then, discovering that his suspicions were unfounded, committed suicide. It appears that the unhappy gentleman (whose vivacity of temperament is explained by certain characteristics of race and color analogous to those of the celebrated French author Alexandre Dumas) had been misled by a subaltern officer on his staff, Ensign Iago, the motives for whose base act up to the present are incomprehensible. Lieut. Cassio has been appointed Acting Governor of the island. Iago is in custody.'

"If we dwell upon this aspect of the matter, upon "Othello" as the story of something which, in less dignified form, is happening every day, it is because generations of commentators and actors have perversely ignored it. * * * Mr. Forbes Robertson knows this; he has taken care that his company shall know it, and the result is a thoroughly stirring performance—not remarkable for the ingenuity of this or that detail, not memorable for this or that 'purple patch' of rhetorical delivery—but something whole and simple and direct which satisfies the intelligence quite as much as it affects the emotions. * * * This is indeed 'la bête humaine,' the true hero of the 'crime passionnel.' We feel that after this Othello, we understand such crimes better. It is, in brief, an interesting because a realistic Othello. Interesting, we say, rather than great; for it is somewhat lacking in volcanic force; we get a series of explosions rather than one overwhelming eruption. Othello should be what somebody called Johnson, a "tremendous" companion; Mr. Robertson's Othello is hardly tremendous."

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At a recent banquet in London Mr. Hall Caine informed his hearers that the mission of the playwright is to amuse the great public, and by virtue of so doing to put money in the purse of the managers, the actors, the supers, and the chorus. Nothing but Mr. Caine's well-known modesty, it is to be presumed, prevented him from including the author in the list of desirable beneficiaries. Put money in thy purse! It is the motto of Othello's ancient and of all other people of his stripe back to the hero of the thirty pieces of silver. As for those who accuse Mr. Caine of deserting the cause of art for that of gold, they "wallow in the backwater of their own incompetence." The argument somehow seems to suffer from what the Greeks called anacoluthon, or, as we say in the vulgar, its trousers don't hitch to its suspenders, leaving Mr. Caine open to the smack of chastisement. Yet, "wallow in the backwater of their own incompetence" is good.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Kaltenborn Popular Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, popular concert, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "La Fille du Régiment" and "I Pagliacci," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Sam Franko's Concert of Ancient Music, Daly's Theatre, 3:30 P. M.; Mrs. Grenville Snelling, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.; Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Tristan und Isolde," 7:45 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin," 2 P. M.; Philharmonic Concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.; Metropolitan Opera House, "Rigoletto," 8 P. M.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mr. Victor Herbert, the director of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has written a symphonic poem, "Columbus," which was performed for the first time by the Pittsburg Orchestra at a regular concert in Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg, on Friday evening, Jan. 2. The titles of the different movements (descriptive of the landing of the discoverer in Amcrica) are "Sunrise on Granada," "At La Rabida," "Murmurs of the Sea," and "Triumph."

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Mme. Roger-Miclos, the French pianist, will make her American début on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, at the Waldorf-Astoria, with a large orchestra conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch. A cable has been received from Mr. L. M. Ruben announcing that Mme. Roger-Miclos will sail for this country on La Savoie Jan. 10.

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Mme. Suzanne Adams has been engaged as the principal soloist for the concert to be given by the Harlem Philharmonic Society at the Waldorf-Astoria on the morning of Jan. 8.

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The Intendance of the Royal Bavarian Court theatres announces the programme of Wagner performances next August and September at the Prinzregenten Theater in Munich. There will be five "cycles," including in each "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan," "Der Ring des Nibelungen," and "Die Meistersinger," extending from August 14 to Sept. 14.

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The Dannreuther String Quartet will give its seventeenth series of three concerts at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on the evenings of Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 24. The assisting artists will be Mrs. Dannreuther, Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, and Mr. Howard Brockway.

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Dezso Nemes, a Hungarian violinist, who has lately arrived in this city, will make his first appearance here in an orchestral concert at the end of the month, probably on the evening of the 22d.

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The series of lecture recitals on the Wagner music dramas by Mr. Walter Damrosch, to be given Monday and Thursday afternoons during January at Daly's Theatre, commencing Jan. 12, will be made more attractive than usual this year by the co-operation of vocal and instrumental artists at each of the lectures. The soloist for the first lecture on "Tristan und Isolde" will be Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano.

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"La Carmélite," by Reynaldo Hahn and Catulle Mendès, produced at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, seems to have made an impression. Its theme is the love passages of Louis XIV. and Mlle. de la Vallière. Mme. Calvé took the part of the heroine, and is said to have given an interpretation of youthful fairness and tender grace bewildering to those who think of her only as Santuzza or Carmen.

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Reports still come of Mme. Melba's unprecedented success in her concerts in her native land. At her last concert in Sydney there was £2,600 taken at the doors. In the wild rush of the crowd the barriers were broken down and a considerable number got in without paying. Mme. Melba was to give subsequently three special operatic performances in Melbourne.

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Jean de Reszke has taken an opera by Amherst Webber, who will be remembered here as the great tenor's accompanist, and will produce it in Paris on the small private stage of his own house, in the Rue de Faisanderie. It is a setting of a libretto by Scribe, said to be half a burlesque. According to an English paper, the chief parts of hero and heroine will be sung by M. and Mme. Jean de Reszke, (the lady has discovered a voice,) while M. Edouard de Reszke will play the villain, and the numerous pièce of a tutor will be undertaken by M. Gailhard, who, before he became entrepreneur of the Paris Grand Opera, was, in the days of the elder Gye, well known as a baritone at Covent Garden.

***

Paris has just had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Leoncavallo's "I. Pagliacci," which has been produced at the Grand Opera with the French title of "Paillasse," after it has made the tour of the world. It is only one more instance of the sluggishness of Paris in matters of music—the music not only of foreigners, but of its own citizens, who have often had to go to La Monnaie at Brussels to bring out their works. The chief interest in this production for us lies in the fact that Jean de Reszke fulfilled a long cherished desire by appearing in it as Canio.

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Paderewski gave a concert of his own compositions a few days ago in London, including his concerto and his "Fantasie Polonaise," which he played himself, and selections from "Manru," vocal and orchestral.

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Carl Goldmark's new opera, "Goetz von Berlichingen," adapted from Goethe's drama, was given for the first time the other day at the Vienna Opera. The reception of the work was highly enthusiastic, and the critics are said to find it rich in melody and characterized by a great originality, while the orchestration displays "a not too oppressive grandeur." Goldmark is now in his seventy-first year.

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The Washington Symphony Orchestra, of which Mr. Reginald De Koven is conductor, seems to be faring no better than the symphony orchestra of other cities, in that it makes heavy demands upon its guarantors. The management has now issued an appeal to the musical people of Washington, in which it says: "This is the hour when it must be demonstrated satisfactorily to the management of the orchestra whether it is to continue another season or not." There will be four more concerts this season.

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The second of the series of People's Symphony Concerts will take place at Cooper Union Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, with Mr. Arthur Mees as conductor. The orchestra for the occasion will number fifty musicians, who will be heard in numbers by Weber, Mozart, ("Jupiter" Symphony,) Volkmann, Raff, and Wagner. Miss Fielding Roselle, contralto, will be the soloist, and is announced to sing a recitative and aria from Gluck's "Alceste" and a group of songs by modern composers. The interest in this series of concerts has been so pronounced this season, and its success has been so great, that it has been determined to add an extra concert to the five already announced. This will take place on Sunday evening, March 29, at the Academy of Music, when an orchestra considerably enlarged to meet the acoustic requirements of the place will be heard. Most of the house will be set apart to be sold at as low prices as now prevail at Cooper Union, and the programme will be to a considerable extent made up of numbers requested by the patrons of this admirable series of entertainment.

The Popularity of Tolstoi's "Resurrection."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed with particular interest the footnote to my letter of last Sunday concerning M. Battaille's "Resurrection," because I had begun to entertain similar doubts of its popular success. I have been following the fortunes of "Resurrection" with particular interest, both because with my "contemptible and base motive" it seemed to me a play of great ethical, intellectual, and artistic merit, and because the conflicting reports of its first night piqued my curiosity. About ten days ago, however, the accounts seemed to me to show that the play was a great popular success. I felt confirmed in this opinion by its selection to follow both "The Eternal City" in its state of original sin at His Majesty's and the regenerate "Eternal City," purity guaranteed, at the Victoria. My mental vision refused to behold the powers that rule as producing the play for mere love of art. It was upon that supposition that I wrote the letter. Two or three days later my doubts revived when I read of its failure in the daily press, but I shall not be convinced until I receive the forthcoming number of the Révue d'Art Dramatique.

I cannot feel, however, that the situation is much altered. If "Resurrection" be a failure, the attack of the moralists is all the more damning to the moralists. If "Resurrection" be a success, I trust that I have shown the integrity of M. Battaille.

It does seem to me, though, that in the discrepancy of opinion the moralists should find a lesson. It is a matter of both time and pains to inform one's self of the foreign stage. About a play's popular success often one cannot be sure for months. I think the "old guard" should be quite certain of their facts before, with such an alarmingly impartial hand, they deal damnation from the Norwegian fjords to sunswept Italy, from the Russian steppes to the London West End.

JAMES PLATT WHITE.

Bufalo, Dec. 29, 1902.

SUNDAY NIGHT BILLS.

The following theatres announce entertainments for Sunday night:

AMERICAN. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
DEWEY. NEW STAR.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. METROPOLIS.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. NEW YORK.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S. PROCTOR'S, 23D ST.
IRVING PLACE. WEST END.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,
Furriers and Importers,
Are offering their usual Mid-Winter Reductions.
Evening and Carriage Coats
Sealskin and Broadtail
Model Jackets
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Scarfs, Neckpieces,
Stoles and Pelerines
in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine and Real Chinchilla, superior in quality and design,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, WEST.

SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK
The New York Times
LED IN
ADVERTISING GAINS FOR 1902.

The following statement of advertising gains and losses of New York City morning newspapers, six days in the week, for the year 1902, as compared with 1901, will be found interesting:

	Agate Lines.
The New York Times	gained 454,690
Second morning newspaper in volume of advertisng,	lost 10,609
Third " " " "	gained 270,827
Fourth " " " "	lost 39,357
Fifth " " " "	gained 380,761
Sixth " " " "	lost 179,598
Seventh " " " "	gained 85,459

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"We just had a "call for
IRON-OX
TABLETS
"and the gentle-"man remarked "that they had "done his wife "more good than "any remedy "she had ever "used."—H. W. Brown Drug and Book Company Lincoln, Neb.
A Gentle but Effective Laxative; not a Cathartic

STECK
PIANO
When one wants sweet music they turn to the "Old Reliable" as to a good and trusty friend. The STECK continues to be *par excellence* the piano of the American home.
Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

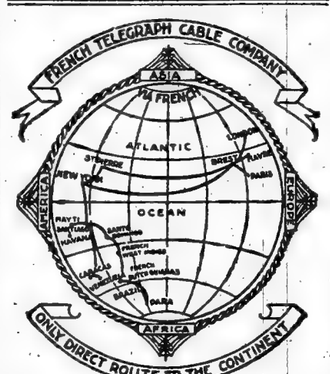

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

Increase Yesterday Averaged 10 Per Cent. on All Lines—May Net $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—It is claimed that if the freight rates which went into effect to-day on both the Eastern and Western railroads are maintained for a year the additional revenue, even should there be no increase in the volume of business, would be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000.

At a conservative estimate the freight rates have been increased an average of 10 per cent. On many kinds of freight there has been no change, but on all the principal commodities there has been an increase of from 5 to 50 per cent. On manufactured iron, for example, the Eastern lines have increased the rate 40 per cent. and the Western roads even more, from the Mississippi River to Colorado. The advance in grain rates will also make a big difference in the shipment from the Western wheat fields to the Atlantic seaboard.

It is claimed by railroad officials that the rates on certain articles have been unreasonably low. On live stock from Kansas City to Chicago, for instance, a rate of 12 cents a hundred pounds has been maintained for months by the Santa Fé. This is said to have been below actual cost of the service performed. This rate grew out of the cut-rate contract made by the Chicago Great Western for packing house products and dressed meats from Kansas City.

DR. LORIMER DECLINES.

Will Not Return to Pastorate of Tremont Temple, Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Dr. George C. Lorimer has declined the call to return to Tremont Temple. A letter from him to that effect will be read from the pulpit of the temple to-morrow. He states as a reason that he cannot, owing to present conditions, leave the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in New York City.

For over a year, and, in fact, ever since Dr. Lorimer left Boston and became a pastor in New York, active efforts have been employed to recall him to the temple.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO
125th Street West.
12th Annual Silk Sale
commences Monday. The "Koch" Silks are famous—the "Koch" Silk Sales command response from the five boroughs—and beyond. We believe that no other Silk Sale anywhere is so eagerly watched for—no other brings so many people. Every new weave is here—every new color is here—and it is the Annual Occasion when we are determined to offer values that are unapproached and unapproachable.

These from the celebrated "ALEXANDRE GIRARD ET CIE."
BLACK CASHMERE ALEXANDRE.
89c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
98c. per yd for $1.39 quality.
1.25 per yd. for $1.75 quality.
BLACK GROS DE TOURS.
89c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
98c. per yd. for $1.50 quality.
1.19 per yd. for $1.75 quality.
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.
89c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
98c. per yd. for $1.50 quality.
1.09 per yd. for $1.75 quality.
1.19 per yd. for $2.00 quality.
BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE.
85c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
1.09 per yd. for $1.50 quality.
1.39 per yd. for $2.00 quality.
BLACK BENGALINE.
98c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
1.09 per yd. for $1.59 quality.
BLACK TAFFETA.
69c. per yd. for 89c. quality.
79c. per yd. for $1.00 quality.
89c. per yd. for $1.10 quality.
98c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
BLACK MOIRE FRANCAISE.
89c. per yd. for $1.10 quality.
98c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.

These from the leading AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.
BLACK TAFFETA.
47c. per yd. for 69c. quality.
57c. per yd. for 75c. quality.
69c. per yd. for 89c. quality.
89c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE.
59c. per yd. for 75c. quality.
69c. per yd. for 89c. quality.
89c. per yd. for $1.25 quality.
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.
59c. per yd. for 75c. quality.
69c. per yd. for 89c. quality.
79c. per yd. for 98c. quality.
89c. per yd. for $1.15 quality.
BLACK GROS GRAIN.
69c. per yd. for 89c. quality.
79c. per yd. for $1.10 quality.
BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE.
59c. per yd. for 79c. quality.
69c. per yd. for 98c. quality.
PRINTED SATIN LIBERTY AND FOULARDS, (24 in.)
49c. per yd. for 70c. quality.
COLORED MOIRE VELOURS (27 in.)
59c. per yd. for $1.00 quality.
COLORED CREPE DE CHINE.
69c. per yd. for 89c. quality.
WASH TAFFETA. Fancy Stripe.
39c. per yd. for 58c. quality.

Continuation of
ANNUAL SALE OF
Muslin Underwear,
Cotton Shirt Waists,
Housekeeping Linens.
A once a year opportunity to choose from enormous assortments of reliable qualities
at a Saving of 33⅓ Per Cent.

Clearance Sale of Women's
Outer Garments and Suits.
Change of buyer—a new man at the helm—compels a quick, complete closing out. The new buyer gives the old stock no consideration whatever. It has to go. Hence it is that right now, with most of the cold weather yet to come, you may buy these fine new seasonable garments at these extreme reductions:—
TAILOR MADE SUITS—about 50 in all—Broadcloth, Venetians, Cheviots and Meltons, black and colors; were $12.50 to $18.00, sale price.... 9.75
TAILOR MADE SUITS—plain and fancy mixed materials, black and colors, many full silk lined; were $20.00, $25.00 and $35.00, sale price... 16.50
STYLISH TAILORED SUITS, finest Broadcloths, Venetians, Cheviots, silk drop skirts; were $35.00 to $55.00, now..... 25.00
WOMEN'S SHORT COATS AND JACKETS, of Kersey, Montagnac and Cheviot, highly tailored and finished, finest satin and silk linings, black, tan and colors; were $10.00 to $15.00; sale price, 7.50
WOMEN'S TAILORED JACKETS AND MONTE CARLO COATS, of medium and heavy weight Kerseys, Montagnacs, Pebbles, Coverts and Cheviots, fine taffeta and satin linings; were $16.50 to $20.00..... 11.75
Silk and Velour Coats
VELOUR BLOUSES AND THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS, elaborately trimmed with fancy braidings and facings; several trimmed with Ermine and Chinchilla:—
$25.00 to $33.50 Coats for 18.50. $35.00 to $45.00 Coats for 25.00
$50.00 to $75.00 Coats for 39.50.
PEAU DE SOIE COATS—Opera, Carriage, or Street Garments—three-quarter and full lengths; lined throughout with plain white, black or fancy silk:—
$25.00 to $32.50 Coats for 19.50. $35.00 to $50.00 Coats for 29.50.

Deep Price Cuts in High Class Furs.
MINK CLUSTER SCARFS, tail trimmed, were $7.50, sale price..... 5.95
Were $9.50, sale price..... 7.50
MINK MUFFS, select 2, 3 and 4 stripe, were $15.00 to $20.00, sale price, 9.75 and 11.75
CHINCHILLA MUFFS; were $23.00 to $35.00, sale price..... 15.00 to 22.50
PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS; were $16.50 to $30.00, sale price..... 9.75 and 19.50
SELECT FOX SCARFS AND BOAS, fine natural brushes:—
Were $10.00; sale price..... 7.50
Were $16.50; sale price..... 11.75
FOX MUFFS, fine quality, large and medium block; were $12.00 to $18.00, sale price, 7.50 and 12.50
SELECT BLENDED MARTEN CLUSTER SCARFS; were $22.50..... 13.75
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, select quality; were $10.00 to $15.00, now..... 7.50 & 9.75
Women's Fur Coats ½ to ⅓ off former prices.
PLAIN ELECTRIC SEAL COATS, fine quality; were $37.50, sale price..... 25.00
NEAR SEAL COATS; were $45.00 to $60.00, sale price..... 37.50
NEAR SEAL COATS, mink and chinchilla trimmed; were $45.00 to $57.50, sale price..... 35.00
PERSIAN LAMB COATS, selected skins; were $150..... 97.50
PERSIAN LAMB COATS, trimmed with Chinchilla or Baum Marten; were $200 to $125; now $137.50, $110.00 and..... 87.50
HIGHEST CLASS SEAL AND PERSIAN LAMB COATS; were $250 to $280; sale price..... 175.00
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"TRISTAN" AT THE OPERA

First Performance This Season of Wagner's Love Tragedy.

Mr. Anthes Makes His First Appearance as the Hero—Mme. Nordica's Isolde.

After several postponements and disappointments of various kinds, Mr. Grau at last succeeded in achieving his promised performance of "Tristan und Isolde" yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House. The public interest, which had been manifested at the previous announcements, was quite unimpaired by the delays to which the performance had been subjected, and the house was crowded with a vast audience that listened with absorbed attention, and at the same time with a point of view somewhat critical and reserved. It was a crucial point in the present operatic season for the admirers of Wagner's later and most thoroughly characteristic music dramas; for this performance showed forth for the first time the powers of some of the new members of Mr. Grau's company in any of those works. It is a pleasure to say at once that the performance, while it could not be accepted in all its parts without qualification, was one deserving in very many respects of its hearing in the Metropolitan Opera House, and was not put to shame by the glorious memories of Wagner's masterpiece that belong there.

"Tristan und Isolde" occupies a very special place in the hearts of the New York musical public, for its inmost significance, its supreme beauty as music and its dramatic power have been disclosed to them as nothing else in the domain of the lyric drama has ever been. In it supreme things in art have been achieved, and their memories are cherished as ineffaceable. The management of the opera is never left in doubt as to the attitude of its public toward this work—or even as to its willingness to run the risk of having its ideals disappointed. Time grows cold and the art work is greater than its interpreters; it remains and they must change. And the New York public throngs again to "Tristan" when Tristan himself is an experiment.

It was so yesterday in more ways, perhaps, than the public knew. It had not been announced that Mr. Anthes was essaying this role for the first time in his life; but it was so. It is not too much to say that by this attempt the singer raised himself many degrees in the esteem of those who have followed his work hitherto this season. It is not to be expected that an artist should "find himself" in his first performance of "Tristan." Mr. Anthes has still far to go and a laborious path to tread in order to show forth an embodiment of that hero that shall be satisfactory to himself, doubtless, as well as to his hearers; but the intelligence and right feeling that were evidenced by his performance yesterday afternoon are the best of auguries for his future success in this task. His vocal method and his treatment of the music did not satisfy those who have heard how puissant in eloquence and how profoundly moving Wagner's music may be made by those who interpret it with an utterance based on the unchangeable principles of good singing.

Yet his declamation was at many points full of significance and power, charged with the meaning of the phrase and of the situation. His singing was, as has too frequently been observed, disjointed and deficient in the sustained legato quality that should raise it to a vehicle of the highest emotional expressiveness. In the tenderer lyric passages, as in the duet in the second act, it lacked the highest attributes of beauty. There, and too frequently elsewhere, he sang out of tune. The element of deep underlying passion was also lacking, but Mr. Anthes's interpretation does not possess the largeness of vision nor the fineness and nobility, nor the subtlety and variety that are needed. It is not unnatural that his conception of the part should be at present largely an outline, into which he may be able some time to fill the details of expression whose sum makes up the vigor and vitality of the picture.

As in his Lohengrin, he lacks elevation, breadth, and dignity of style at some crucial points. Witness his entrance before the Lady Isolde, in the first act. Here is the supreme opportunity for a great artist, prepared with all the composer's cunning and skill, all his instinct for dramatic effect, in which the intangible effect of a powerful and influential personality and of stage presence may count for its utmost. But Mr. Anthes was not impressive then. Neither was he, in pose or in facial expression, as he stood before Isolde's bitter invective that follows. And where was the poignancy in that woeful apostrophe, "Tristan's Ehre—Isolde's Treu—Tristan's Elend, Kuenster Trost," or the magical thrill in his cry of "Isolde!" after the draught of the fateful love potion; or where the full-throated voicing of ecstasy, the fiery stream of passion, that courses through the lover in the last moments of this act?

Much more satisfactory was he in the second act in the expression of exultation and of the joy of possession; but the tenderer moments lacked something of their perfect suggestiveness and artistic truth, and there was much that was true and effective in his exposition of the wearied despair and the feverish exaltation; but here, too, there are details that he will no doubt see his way to disposing otherwise when reflection and study have done their work further. It will not be strange if Mr. Anthes shall grow, in this part of Tristan as other and greater artists have done at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Isolde of Mme. Nordica never seemed so fine, never so intensely expressive of all the tempestuous emotions of the character, and she has rarely sung with more beautiful voice or more prodigally of it. It seemed more elaborated in detail than ever before, and in her denotement of her angry scorn, her bitter irony, in the first act it is more poignant than ever. Mme. Nordica, indeed, has come back, as she has so many times before, with a larger artistic stature, a richer development of all the resources of the dramatic singer. Both she and Mr. Anthes were again and again recalled after the curtain, and the public seemed unwilling to cease in its applause.

Mr. Hertz gave a highly wrought reading of the score, full of nuance and color; it was sometimes an overwrought one, and he was inclined to let every climax rise to the height of the orchestra's powers. But he showed a high intelligence and a sense of dramatic values, if not always a feeling for the subtler and more delicate shades of the orchestral picture.

Mme. Homer's Brangaene has previously been made known here—an intelligent and painstaking piece of work, but neither sufficiently temperamental nor sufficiently expert to fill the full measure of the part. Of Mr. Van Rooy's rugged and tenderly human Kurneval or the weighty figure of Mr. de Reszke's King Marke there is no need to say more than that they are on the lines made familiar by many previous presentations.

MR. WETZLER'S CONCERT.

Berlioz Fantastic Symphony, Strauss's Metaphysical Tone Poem, and Mme. Schumann-Heink.

The programme of Mr. Wetzler's third symphony concert, given last evening in Carnegie Hall, made the severest demands upon the ears and the endurance of his audience. He presented Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" and Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Also Sprach Zarathustra," the former an already antiquated attempt at the extremest development programme music in the crassly realistic sense, the latter the most abstruse of the young German's settings of metaphysical ideas in music. They were relieved, to be sure, by vocal music of the loveliest and serenest type—three songs of Schubert's and an aria of Mozart's; but the relief and the contrast were not sufficient to give either of the greater works—great in dimensions and sonority—the contrast they needed.

The Fantastic Symphony is thoroughly characteristic of Berlioz's orchestral work—most ambitious in its scale and its intellectual purpose, its autobiographic and subjective quality, most ingenious in its manner, but showing to-day as never before the utter poverty of the purely musical prompting, and the impotence of the musician to express the literary conception. The orchestra is made to resound in its elaboration of musical ideas of appalling commonplace, in melody as well as in harmonic ground work, and its resources are exhausted in the piling up of sonorous effects; but the result is baroque and jejune. The impulse seems always from without, never from within the heart and brain of the musician.

The Fantastic Symphony sounds to-day bizarre simply for the sake of bizarrerie, and never discloses from its strangeness upon greater familiarity with its method the new and unfamiliar speech of genius. The orchestration itself no longer seems rich and in itself expressive; it is hard, steely, glittering, never warm, never the necessary and inevitable expression of the musical thought. The famous "idée fixe," as it appears through the symphony, seems a pitiably poor device, not in the least structurally developed and made a part of the musical fabric, but episodic and brought in by the ears.

Mr. Wetzler gave a brilliant performance of this piece; he had strengthened his orchestra for this and the Strauss tone poem, and brought out all the hard sonorities of Berlioz's score with patient elaboration worthy of a better cause. The rhythmic incisiveness that prevailed in the rest of the work was lacking in portions of the second movement, the ball scene, but it was in most respects a performance that did the fullest justice to the score.

Strauss's exposition of Nietzschian philosophy does not seem to hold its own as well as some of his other works of this class. It is less intelligible as music, and, indeed, it seems as if the composer had recognized the futility of his attempt to put metaphysics into music by turning his attention in his later symphonic poems to subjects of a more concrete nature. "Also sprach Zarathustra" undoubtedly shows the power of the musician, his wonderful mastery of modern orchestral technique, but there are long stretches of the piece that seem, even on repeated hearing, uselessly cacophonous. All the intellectual conviction in the world that these passages are the fitting interpretation of metaphysical ideas cannot placate the ear that is bruised by them. It is simply beyond and outside the province of music. This is not to say that there are not passages in the work of striking beauty and effectiveness considered as pure music. "Also sprach Zarathustra" is like the curate's egg at the Bishop's breakfast table—parts of it are excellent. The performance of it was less finished and effective than that of the symphony.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang an aria from Mozart's "Titus" and Schubert's "Liebesbotschaft," "Der Doppelgänger," and "An die Musik" with sincere and artistic feeling and with her usual lavishness of voice—and also with a good many of the vicious procedures that are becoming more and more frequent in her singing.

BONN AS SHYLOCK.

A Capable and Generally Adequate Performance at the Irving Place Theatre.

Herr Bonn would have been better advised if he had chosen the character part of Shylock instead of the elevated tragic rôle of Hamlet when he decided to give us a taste of his quality in Shakespeare to signalize his return to America. The stage tricks of pseudo-realism and the exaggeration of the elder convention in which he acts, which seriously impaired his impersonation of the gracious and noble Dane, were quite in place in his impersonation of the malignant Jew. There were times, in fact, when his Shylock seemed to be what an actor would call the straighter part of the two—far more restrained and far better modulated.

His acting was everywhere vigorously capable and intelligent, and for the most part thoroughly adequate. If he conceived the part in the modern and sentimental manner—that is to say as the tragic embodiment of the fate of a persecuted race—the fact was nowhere emphasized. Much of the action which on the English stage has been interpolated in order to build up this conception was omitted. Thus, after the scene in which Jessica has thoughtfully eloped with the family jewelry and Lorenzo, Irving's Shylock comes back on the stage before the curtain to find himself minus his daughter and his ducats, and manages, in his lean and austere manner, to give an effect as he goes indoors of tragic desolation. Mansfield, with characteristic obviousness of intention, adds to this a troup of masquers who hoot and jeer him. Bonn does nothing of the kind.

On the other hand he steers clear of any marked grotesqueness. The archaeologists of aesthetic interpretation tell us that the Shylock of the Elizabethan stage was conceived in a boisterous spirit of Jew baiting, and that the audience as a whole doubtless delighted in his fate in much the same manner as they delighted in the baiting of animals in the Bear Garden, which adjoined the Globe Theatre in the Bankside. There is much to support this view, and very little to gainsay it, but an actor is not to be looked at askance if he aims for an effect more congenial to a modern audience. Herr Bonn was not finicky on the point. He allowed Gratiano much liberty in jeering him, ("A Daniel come to justice, say I,") and the audience responded with laughter, which, unlike the laughter at the passage of wit in "Hamlet," quite drowned out the hisses of those who insisted in regarding the play as a function of pontifical solemnity. Yet, in spite of this, Herr Bonn preserved his dignity in the trial scene unimpaired.

Bonn's Shylock is, in fact, a firm and consistent piece of acting. If it has no moments of extraordinary power, it has no moments of floundering. It is in the full sense of the word an adequate rendering of a great part. In the two chief scenes of the play his considerable vigor of voice and presence stood him in good stead. In the passage in which Tubal tells him in rapid alternation items of Antonio's bad luck and of the extravagance of Jessica's honeymoon, he passed with force and easy mastery from exultant gloating to the throes of grief and chagrin, and yet avoids the effect of playing a show scene, which so many actors infuse into the passage. In the trial scene he was wolfish and austerely terrible, and evoked from a somewhat slender audience a volume of responsive utterance. It may not be unworthy of record that he was ably and pointedly supported throughout by a well-constructed aquiline nose.

Bonn's support as a whole was scarcely adequate. The one really delicious moment of the evening was that in which Herr Otto Ottbert, as the Prince of Aragon, chose the silver casket. He created an effect of lightness and good humor that was truly Shakespearean. As Portia, Fräulein Camilla Dalberg was fairer in face and in costume than she has been hitherto—a fact which was due to unusual fitness and elegance in her gown, for her face is always fair. She denoted the part acceptably, but can scarcely be said to have illuminated it. The "quality of mercy" speech, which Miss Terry, in her days of full and vibrant voice, used to make so sweetly impressive, and which in Miss Ada Rehan's Portia was the one touch of greatness, rising at the climax to a cathedral awe and splendor, Fräulein Dalberg delivered conversationally in Shylock's ear, leaning over a clerical desk. This was about the one trick of sham realism in the performance. It sacrificed Portia's one great opportunity, and gained nothing to Shylock.

OF RUGS OF THE ORIENT NO END.

One of the largest rug sales known to the annals of Manhattan is announced for Monday afternoon by C. W. Toboldt at 33 and 35 Liberty Street, to continue on the following weekdays at the same hour—2 o'clock—until Jan. 17.

The collection includes 800 examples of camel and goat hair and silk rugs and carpets. Every quality of modern and old rugs may be found in this sale and nearly every place in Asia noted for the weaving of carpets is mentioned in the catalogue. Here is a Kermanshah, the size of a carpet, 19 by 14, with a reputation for antiquity and no little beauty in design and color, and yonder a little 4 by 3½ silk praying rug, with an architectural design, perhaps referring to a mosque. A carpet over 22 feet long and 15 broad is among the big pieces. Catalogues may be obtained by writing for them, or by request over the telephone. The collection may be seen every morning from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Objects sold cannot be removed by the buyer until the conclusion of the sale.

In the case of some of the costlier rugs a valuation is entered in the catalogue, but apparently this is not meant as an upset price, but only as an indication of the view of the owners as to value. The tremendous interest taken nowadays in rugs, and the steady drying-up of the supply of fine rugs in Asia, as the old weaving centres cease to produce, because other labor brings larger returns to the natives, make such sales as these important to many people.

New Paper on Sporting Topics.

Sports of The Times is the title of a new weekly paper, the initial number of which made its appearance at the dawn of the new year. It is really a revival of the old Spirit of the Times, which for many years enjoyed a prosperous and popular existence. Many of the leading writers on sporting and theatrical matters, whose names were familiar to the patrons of The Spirit are retained by the managers of the new organ, and they cover the same ground just as cleverly and instructively as before. In the current issue there are several interesting articles which treat of the turf, trotting, yachting, automobiling, golf and other outdoor amusements. The paper is profusely illustrated, and judging from the first number it undoubtedly will merit and receive the support of sportsmen all over the country who keenly appreciate an up-to-date publication which covers their own particular field.

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Great Clearance Sale of Apollos and Pianolas.

Before January 10th we will close out our entire stock of Players previous to the advance in price of the Apollo. After January 10th the price of the Apollo will be $250.00, now $225.00; Apollo Grand, now $300.00, after January 10th $350.00.

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PROF. VAROULO'S MURDER

Police Still Seeking Clothilde Pasca's Father and Brother.

Slain Man's Wife Says He Was Killed Because He Would Not Desert Her for the Girl.

One fact is clear in the minds of the detectives assigned to the case, and that is that Prof. Dominico Antonio Varoulo was killed on Friday night in the apartments of Giuseppe A. Pasca, 31 East One Hundred and Thirteenth tSreet. They have not caught the slayer or slayers and are in doubt about the motive. The murdered man was a teacher of languages, lived at 2,041 First Avenue, and was regarded by his neighbors as an estimable man of good habits, devoted to his wife, and unusually prosperous as prosperity is calculated in the locality.

There are three sides to the story, instead of the usual two. The police assert that the man was lured to the house, there to be killed by the brother and father of Clothilde Pasca, whom they believed the teacher of languages had wronged in that he had represented himself as a bachelor and had made love to his pupil.

The members of the family who are held as "suspicious persons" that they may appear as witnesses, the mother and her two daughters assert that the man was killed in self-defense by Louis Pasca, as he had drawn a razor in a dispute with Giuseppe Pasca over business. The men were partners having an office at 320 Broadway and were interested in the New York and New Jersey Real Estate Improvement Company.

Mrs Varoulo asserts that her husband was killed because he would not desert her for Clothilde Pasca, who she says used to come to her house to seek some sort of arrangement by which she would release her husband that he might marry the girl.

Several of the detectives of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, aided by officers from Capt. Titus's staff, are seeking for Giuseppe and Louis Pasca with warrants accusing them of having killed Varoulo.

Coroner Jackson made a careful investigation of the case yesterday morning. He sent Mrs. Pasca and her daughters Clothilde, twenty, and Elvina, eighteen years old, to the House of Detention, to be held there as witnesses. The two girls are unusually handsome, and have been belles in their neighborhood, where they were known as the "Italian beauties."

After his investigation Coroner Jackson said that the older girl, who is alleged to have been the cause of the tragedy, started to make statements to him of a surprising nature, and that he had to command her to be quiet, and explained to her the right she had to refuse to answer questions which might incriminate her. Anthony Decesare, seventeen years old, and Mary Accurso, who were arrested with the women shortly after the shooting, were discharged, as it was shown that they had no connection with the crime.

Late Friday night Policeman Berger was passing the house, a double tenement, when he heard a series of shots. He ran into the building and to the flat where the shooting had taken place. The parlor door was open. Berger believes that the murderers, instead of running to the street, went to the roof, and then down to the street through the scuttle of the next house. He says that he has never seen three women so composed as the Pascas were when he entered the rear room of the flat. "He asked about the shooting, and was told, in a matter-of-fact way, that "the man is in the next room."

There he found Varoulo dying from a wound at the base of the brain, another through the head over the left ear, and a third through his wrist. The man expired a few minutes later.

According to the police, the man was lured to the house, where the father and brother of the girl whom they believed he had wronged were hidden behind curtains dividing the two rooms. There is a hole in one of the curtains with powder stains on the side opposite that where the man was sitting. According to the neighbors, nine shots were fired, but there is evidence of but four, including the three wounds in the man's body. There was a razor on the man's chest when the first policeman entered. It is the theory of the police that it was placed there as an evidence of self-defense.

Clothilde told Policeman Wagner that Varoulo was jealous because a younger man was paying her attention, and that, meeting her sister Elvina on the street Friday afternoon, he had said to her that it was "the last night on earth for Clothilde." She had told her father and brother, and when Varoulo called they were waiting and armed for her protection. According to her story, he drew a razor and attempted to cut her. Then he was killed by her brother. The younger girl and her mother corroborate the story. In the dead man's pockets was found a piece of paper on which was written in Italian the following sentence:

"Don't tell anybody. I shall confess all to-day."

Mrs. Varoulo says that her husband had always been industrious and good to her, and that he had complained of the lovemaking of the Pasca girl to him. In fact, the girl had asked her to give up her husband. He did not want to stop giving her lessons, as it was profitable, and led to other students. He was to have given the girl a lesson Friday night. Suffering with a heavy cold, he had been on the point of giving up the appointment. His wife urged him to stay at home, but he said that he could not afford to lose a pupil and had gone to the home of the Pascas. She said that her husband had never carried a weapon, and that the razor was not his. He did not shave himself.

Montclair's Basket Ball Schedules.

The Montclair High School basket ball team has completed the following schedule of games:

Jan. 16, East Orange High, at Montclair; Jan. 17, Barnard School, at Montclair; Jan. 23, Newark Academy, at Montclair; Jan. 30, Newark High, at Newark.

Feb. 6, Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair; Feb. 13, Stevens Preparatory School, at Hoboken; Feb. 18, Horace Mann School, at New York; Feb. 21, Flushing High, at Flushing.

March 6, Horace Mann School, at Montclair.

The team is captained by William W. Francis, 1903, and Charles W. Sprague, 1904, is manager.

The girls' basket ball team of this school has completed the following schedule of games:

Jan. 10, New York Collegiate Institute, at Montclair; Jan. 16, South Orange High, at Montclair; Jan. 17, Tucker Seminary, at Elizabeth; Jan. 23, Newark High, at Montclair.

Feb 13, East Orange High, at Montclair; Feb 14, Pratt Institute, at Montclair.

March 7, Englewood High, at Montclair; March 14, Mount Vernon High, at Montclair; March 21, Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn; March 28, New York Collegiate Institute at New York.

May 2, Englewood High, at Englewood.

Miss Gertrude Giffen, 1904, is Captain, and Miss Marie Johnson, 1903, is manager.

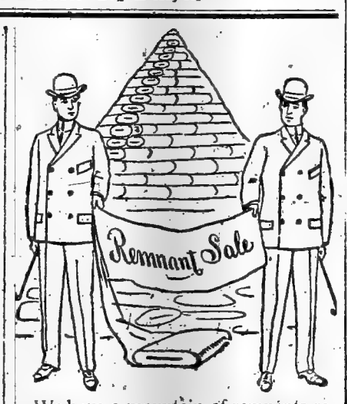

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Arion Society's Mask Ball.

The big midwinter mask ball of the Arion Society will take place in Madison Square Garden on Friday night, Feb. 6. A larger amount of money than was ever before appropriated for the purpose has been voted for ornamentation and decoration. Artistic and elaborate surprises have been designed by a corps of artists, who have been at work for a month past.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Marcos won the Audubon Handicap worth $1,350 to the winner by a narrow margin to-day. Two or three strides more would have given the verdict to Major Tenny at 50 to 1. Weather cloudy, track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Rankin, 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 5, won; Pyrrho, 104, (Pollock,) 3 to 1, second; Peat, 104, (Otis,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Katie Gibbons, Moabina, Flaneur, Jim Nap, and Overboard also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Honolulu, 107 pounds, (Helgerson,) 5 to 1, won; John Peters, 110, (Buchanan,) 1 to 2, second; Potente, 111, (Rice,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Hanover Queen, Registrar, and Major Mansir also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; handicap. The Lady, 120 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 5, won; Farmer Jim, 92, (McIntyre,) 11 to 5, second; Playlike, 95 pounds, (Fuller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:19 Telamon, Lady Alberta, Lady Brockway, and Percy R. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Audubon Handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Marcos, 95 pounds, (Scully,) 15 to 1, won; Major Tenny, 98, (Creamer,) 50 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 106, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Little Scout, Jack Demund, St. Tammany, Harry New, Ben Chance, and Whiskey King also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a half. Potheen, 107 pounds, (Buchanan,) 2 to 1, won; Georgia Gardner, 102, (H. Gilmore,) 8 to 1, second; Latson, 105, (Fuller,) even third. Time—2:48 1-5. Wunderlich, Lady Chorister, and Irving Mayer also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) even, won; Suburban Queen, 104, (Fuller,) 6 to 1, second; Glendon, 103, (Gannon,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:19 3-5. King Dodo, Criticism, Springstead, St. Vitus, Rosy Posy, and Gold Bride also ran.

Harlem Jockey Club's New Stake.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Secretary Nathanson of the Harlem Jockey Club to-day announced the addition of a rich stake to the Harlem Club's regular list. It is to be called the "Harlem National Handicap," the distance is to be a mile and three-sixteenths, and the value of the race will be $10,000 this year, $15,000 next year, and $20,000 the year following. Conditions of the stake are to be similar to those governing the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps. Entries for this season's running of the stake are to close Feb. 18. Weights will be announced March 16, and declarations are due April 6, two months before the running of the race.

Among the other Spring stakes announced by Secretary Nathanson is the Twentieth Century Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, value $5,000.

Stakes for the Summer and Fall meeting will be announced later. Altogether the Harlem Jockey Club will distribute $200,000 in purses and stakes during its fifty-three days of racing this season.

$14,000 Paid for Rainbow Filly.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 3.—Gorman & Bauer, of Cincinnati, have purchased of George Mills, manager of the Melbourne Stud, the two-year-old brown filly by Rainbow, dam The Brown Countess, by Wagner, for $14,000.

Squash Games at Ardsley.

Several matches in the Ardsley Club squash tournament were finished yesterday, and all the competitors have some games to their credit, with the exception of E. W. Harris. Not all, however, have played an equal number. Each competitor is playing every other contestant. W. U. Parsons is at present in the lead with 7 victories, and the others are E. J. Whitehouse, 5; H. L. R. Edgar, 3; J. H. McCullogh, 2; H. F. Shonnard, 2; J. L. Arden, 2; F. F. Hill, 1; F. L. Eldridge, 1, and E. W. Harris, 0.

N. Y. U. Indoor Athletic Series.

The indoor Fall track games of New York University commence to-morrow in the gymnasium. There are many entries and a very successful season is expected. The games will be held three afternoons a week during January and February, and it is likely that every freshman will be tried at one or more events. By this plan an abundance of new material will be prepared for the track team, and many new men brought forward.

Forty silver cups are offered as prizes by Commodore David Banks. According to the system of handicapping the man who shows the most improvement in the two months wins greater honors, even though he may not have won the most events. The handicapping will be done by F. H. Cann, physical director, and Manager E. S. Peck.

Racing Ended at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Racing ended at Ingleside to-day, and the sport will be transferred to Oakland Monday. Nuggett, backed from 10 to 1 to 6 to 1, took the second race from Azarine, the favorite, after getting away poorly. Precious Stone of the Morris Stable, scored a victory in the two-year-old race, while Rowena was second. Rapid Water, stable companion of the winner, secured the small end of the purse.

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SIXTH AVENUE, 21ST AND 22D STREETS, N. Y.

This Is Our First Annual Sale Of the Celebrated

Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Premier and Cornell Unlaundered Shirts!

It Is, However, the 20th Annual Sale of These Famous Shirts!

Less than a year ago the agency for these Shirts was transferred to us after a successful career in one Sixth Avenue house for nearly a quarter of a century. Thousands of men know these brands. To these thousands we can say that the excellency of these Shirts has been rigidly maintained and wherever possible improved upon. They are here in great quantities at any time of the year, but only once a year is there any reduction in price. These celebrated Shirts can only be bought from us, and can only be bought at a cut price during this January sale. When ordering by mail state neck size and size of collar worn.

"Columbia"—Made from Wamsutta cotton—1,700 Irish linen bosom—felled seams—collar button guard at neck—reinforced on sides—open back—continuous facings—6 for 2.50; each..... 44c

"Premier"—Made from New York mills muslin—2,100 Irish linen bosom—double felled seams—38 inches long—open back—collar button guard at neck—continuous facing—hand finished throughout—no better made—6 for 5.00; each..... 85c

Men's Fancy Percale Dress Shirts!

MEN'S LAUNDERED FANCY PERCALE DRESS SHIRTS, shown in over 35 different patterns and colorings. Every Shirt is perfect in workmanship, finish and quality. Each shirt has one pair of detached cuffs. Regular prices from $1.00 to $1.50; take your choice during this sale for 60c

Men's Negligee Shirts!

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, one pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. This is a very unusual bargain chance to get a first class Negligee Shirt that usually retails from 75c. to $1.25, for the price during this sale will be only..... 50c

"Harvard"—Made from New York Mills Muslin—2,000 Irish linen bosom—double felled seams; 37 inches long—open back—collar button guard at neck—continuous facings—hand-made button holes—6 for 4.35; each.. 75c

"Cornell"—Made from New York Mills Muslin; open back and front; 2,000 Irish linen bosom; 38 inches long; double felled seams; hand finished throughout; continuous facings; 6 for 5.25; each..... 90c

Men's Collars and Cuffs!

Guaranteed Pure Irish Linen.

MEN'S IRISH LINEN COLLARS—18 styles to select from—both standing and turn down styles—including all the popular and fashionable shapes of the day—6 for..... 50c

MEN'S IRISH LINEN CUFFS in all the fashionable styles—both link and button shapes—6 for..... 90c

"Yale"—Made from New York Mills muslin—1,800 Irish linen bosom—hand-made buttonholes—collar button guard at neck—36 inches long—open back—only continuous facings—felled seams—6 for 3.75; each.. 64c

"Dartmouth"—Made from New York Mills muslin; open back and front; 1,800 Irish linen bosom, 36 inches long, double felled seams, hand-made buttonholes, continuous facings, 6 for 4.10; each..... 70c

Men's Nightshirts!

MEN'S WHITE MUSLIN NIGHTSHIRTS—exceedingly well made—neatly trimmed—A1 quality of muslin—3 for $1.00—each 35c

MEN'S DOMET NIGHTSHIRTS—54 inches long—splendid quality—excellent colors and patterns—sold everywhere for 50c—each..... 39c

MEN'S SUPERIOR QUALITY WHITE MUSLIN NIGHTSHIRTS—handsomely trimmed, 52 inches long—double stitched throughout—in this lot there are qualities that have sold from 75c to $1.00—take any nightshirt in the lot at..... 59c

A GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE OF

Women's Fall and Winter Garments!

The price reductions are so positive that in many cases they are cut to half and more. We are quite confident that these values cannot be matched elsewhere. Only the best styles are included. The garments, from every viewpoint of material, workmanship, service and appearance, are what critical shoppers wish. Among the remarkable bargains are:

WOMEN'S COATS, BLOUSES, ETC.!

MARK DOWNS IN

FINE FRENCH KERSEY PALETOTS, 42 in. long—with storm collars—satin lined—colors and black—marked down from $14.50 to..... 7.98

THREE-QUARTER COATS—English cheviot—semi-fitting back—revers trimmed with fancy braid—satin lined—marked down from $25 to..... 14.98

FRENCH BROADCLOTH COATS—in three-quarter length—with triple capes—Bishop sleeves—trimmed with bands of peau de sole—lined with Skinner's satin—marked down from $37.50 to..... 25.00

PEAU DE SOIE MONTE CARLO COATS—lined and interlined—Bishop sleeves—double capes and rolling collars—were $20.00, marked down to 12.50; were $25.00, marked down to 15.50; were $35.00, marked down to..... 21.50

VELOUR BLOUSES—with full sleeves—postillion backs, moire revers—embroidered and satin lined—were $27.50, marked down to 19.50; were $37.00, marked down to..... 25.00

HANDSOME VELOUR GARMENTS—with half-fitting backs—fronts and collars trimmed with fancy braid—elegantly lined—marked down from $65.00 to..... 37.50

27-INCH BOX COATS, of Oxford frieze, satin lined, nicely tailored, marked down from $9.50 to..... 5.98

BLACK KERSEY BOX COATS, 27 inches long, with semi-fitting backs, finely tailored, marked down from $9.50 to..... 5.98

FINE FRENCH KERSEY COATS, 27 inches long, with box fronts, pearl buttons, lined with guaranteed satin, marked down from $12.50 to..... 7.50

BOX COATS, of fine Montagnac, with fly fronts or double breasted, velvet collars, guaranteed satin lining, marked down from $12 to..... 7.98

FINE ENGLISH MONTAGNAC COATS—27 inches, with Bishop sleeves and velvet collars—each finished with eight rows of stitching on front, bottom and cuffs—extra finely tailored—marked down from $16.50 to..... 9.98

KERSEY BLOUSES—with revers of Peau de Soie—collars and belts of velvet—satin lined—marked down from $16.50 to..... 9.98

MONTE CARLO COATS of fine Kersey—in black or castor—satin lined—were $10.50, marked down to 6.98; were $14.50, marked down to 8.98; were $18.50, marked down to 11.98; were $22.50, marked down to. 14.50

Mark Downs in Women's Stylish Suits!

Handsome and beautifully tailored Suits are now slated to go at mark-down prices that represent the most extreme values of the season. Some of the many are:

BLOUSE SUITS OF BROADCLOTH, in black, navy or brown; handsomely trimmed with tabs of peau de soie and fancy braid, with rolled revers silk faced; each suit is entirely lined with a fine quality taffeta, the skirt being made over a drop petticoat of taffeta; marked down from $32.50 to..... 22.50

FLOUSE SUITS OF LYMANSVILLE CHEVIOTS, in black or navy, each trimmed with straps of peau de sole and showing the new wide skirt; marked down from $23.50 to 15.98

BLOUSE SUITS OF BROADCLOTH—in black or navy—the blouse of each is satin lined and every suit is trimmed with straps of satin—marked down from $21.50 to..... 14.98

BLOUSE SUITS OF BLACK OR NAVY CHEVIOT—each blouse is satin lined and each flare skirt is lined with percaline—marked down to. 9.98

SEVERAL SUITS—in various styles and of different materials—the odds and ends of the season's trade—former prices ranged from $10.50 to $15.00—present mark-down price..... 6.98

Mark-Downs in Women's Winter Waists

A moment's glance at this list is all sufficient to show the bargain importance of these mark-downs:—

WOOL WAISTS—with tucked fronts, in all colors and sizes, marked down from $2.00 to..... 98c

WOOL WAISTS—with open backs or fronts, in all colors and in a variety of styles, not all sizes; some are richly embroidered with silk; former prices ranged from $3.00 to $4.00; every one is marked down to..... 1.48

WAISTS—in broken lots of Plaid Albatross or Botany Flannel, in all colors, including black; marked down from $3.00 to..... 1.98

BOTANY WAISTS, handsomely tucked and hemstitched, in white, light blue, Nile, cardinal, royal and black; a variety of pretty styles are here for selection; marked down from $4.00 to..... 2.98

PEAU DE SOIE AND TAFFETA WAISTS, slightly soiled, broken lots; great bargains here; former prices were from $4.00 to $7.50; mark down price is..... 2.98

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, tucked and hemstitched, in all colors (including black,) marked down from $5.00 to..... 3.98

Mark Downs in Women's Dress Skirts!

Bargains are ripe and tempting in this line of goods. Here are two:

DRESS SKIRTS—with 7 gore flares—mercerized linings—in black cheviot or canvas—marked down from $5.98 to..... 3.98

DRESS SKIRTS—of black broadcloth—finely tailored—showing the new and stylish flares—marked down from $7.50 to..... 4.98

Mark Downs in Women's Pedestrian Skirts

Two items are as good as twenty in indicating the depth of the mark-downs. So here are the two items:

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS—with 7 gore flares in black or Oxford melton cloth—reduced from $5.50 to..... 3.98

PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS—finer than the above—in all the newest styles and cloths—reduced from $8.00 to $12.00 to..... 4.98

Spring's Cotton Shirt Waists!

To-morrow we will hold an advance Spring showing of COTTON SHIRT WAISTS, in all the new fabrics. While in the store make it a point to see them. Prices range from..... 98c TO $10

CLOSED

All Day Monday to Mark Down the Gigantic Clothing Stock at Broadway and Chambers Street.

We have surprised the public in values before.
The Biggest Surprise is in store for you now.
Dimes and Quarters take the place of Dollars.

See To-Morrow's (Monday's) Papers.

Taylor Clothing Co.
Stewart Building.

CORNER BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET.

THE WARREN MODERN PICTURES

Some Paintings at the Coming Sale of the S. D. Warren Collection.

After disposing of the bric-a-brac and furniture in the estate of Mr. S. D. Warren of Boston, in that city, the executors have chosen to sell the old and modern paintings, pastels, and water colors collected here and abroad by the late Mr. Warren and his widow. The auction will be held soon at the American Art Association on Madison Square.

While the Warren pictures are far from being a well-weeded collection, representing the efforts of a connoisseur to own only the best, there are so many fine canvases present as to leave a very good impression. One sees that the pieces have been acquired on no plan, but according to the whim of the owner, which is perhaps as good a way as any. Doubtless the "bargain" was as attractive to Mr. Warren as to the ordinary collector, whether it was a little sepia caricature by Gustave Doré of a dummy soldier posed before a mediæval battlement, with a log for a body and two legs of a kitchen table under a long coat as supports, or a big Orpheus and Eurdyce attributed to Corot, which has been tampered with, to all appearance, if it ever was a work by the master. Not far from this unsatisfactory picture, however, hangs a Corot, which contains all that is sweetest and most charming in the art of that master, a simple composition of trees on the left, pool and cow in the central foreground, and a luminous and lovely sky above an exquisite distant horizon in the back. There are small decorative figures of women on the left and a ruin and smaller trees on the right. The somewhat formal character of the composition does not detract from the pleasure this picture gives, because the whole scene is so tender and pearly. A fine Corot is "Lombardy Poplars," and a naïve and Diaz-like one is the seated woman called "Regettant la Patrie," which contains a whiff of Byron and the interest taken by the Romantic poets and painters of France in the cause of the Greeks. This very un-Green damsel must be supposed a fugitive from the terrible Turk. At any rate, the tones are charming. "Gray Morning" is another landscape, with the master at his best, painting for his own delectation, not with an eye to a possible admirer of exiles from Hellas. "Paris Seen from St. Cloud" has merit, but does not approach the two landscapes mentioned.

Turning to the deft and exquisite painters of genre in the Meissonier camp, there is a specimen of Fortuny which shows him working in a looser, broader style than usual, not the style on which his reputation was built. "Entrance to a Cave" may have been suggested by thoughts of the Moors in Spain when driven from their settlements, or it is a quick sketch made during Fortuny's visit to Morocco; the figures before the cave-mouth, in white and red cloaks, seem Orientals. The water color sketch from some Spanish or Italian town is rather dull, and in an artist of less versatility might be suspected. But he could work in any vein he chose. More perfect in the genre line is the specimen of Bargue, painted in 1874, one of his clean-cut bits of the Orient, a "Turkish" sentinel with an Italian face painted in Paris, standing there easily enough with his shoulder against a wall. The fine tones and thorough drawing make this a little marvel in the style made popular by Meissonier; it has an individuality despite the correct, exact touch. Of Zamacois there is the well-known card-playing scene between a giant jester all in red and two dwarfs, the big man evidently at a standstill, having found the little ones too much for him. It was perhaps a mistake to have placed this group on an open slope of grass, suggesting a bare upland where such gaudy slaves of the court are conspicuously out of place. Probably Zamacois was tired of the inevitable background of mediæval bric-a-brac. But the real open daylight is not there.

"The Chastisement," by Ribot, is one of his bare interiors with a figure of a cook, broadly painted in cool colors, yet with sufficient richness—like a Chardin under another touch. The scene is a thieving cat and vengeance impending upon Violantry for stealing a mutton bone; for the young cook swings a whip which will presently descend on the cat's back. A famous name belongs to a bit of historical genre, "Cardinal Bibbiena Espousing His Niece to Raphael," by Ingres. The style is so old-fashioned that one can scarcely believe it possible that Ingres lived well beyond the middle of last century. There is certain direct simplicity and decorative broadness in the color which makes one think of large compositions. The curtain, chair, tablecloth, and robes of the Cardinal are all one shade of red. A little "Weeping Nude," by Henner, very cold in flesh tints and badly managed as to the tone of the drapery; a sparkling little genre, "The Card Players," by José Domingo, followers of Fortuny and of Meissonier; "A Prison Choir," three strange heads by the caricaturist Daumier; an uncommonly sweet and gentle coast view by Courbet, and three Fromentins of varying quality may be noted.

The Millets are more important. "Coming from the Fountain," "The Shepherdess," "Peasant Woman and Child," and the drawing, "Goat Girl in the Auvergne," are all in his characteristic style without being "pinnaches." The crayon is perhaps the best of all. Daubigny is represented also by four examples, of which "Landscape with Storks" is the best, being one of those dreamy views of pool and waiting trees which brought out his poetic vein. "River Bank, Spring" is a fine thing, but "Marine with Fishing Lugger," painted off-hand as a decoration for a friend's yacht, is a formal composition without much beauty, and "Boats on Shore" is a sketch on a fairly large scale rather than a painting in his best vein. Such, also, are the canvases by Diaz de la Pena. The Descent of the Bohemians" is a famous picture, representing a motley procession of men, women, and children coming down a rock path in the woods. They are supposed to be not gypsies, but the people who frequent fairs, and although the colors suggest the Orient, the idea is that of a company of French fakirs and confidence men and women. Diaz has not made them ugly or caricatures; on the contrary, they might be masqueraders without masks. If is a fine color piece. Good in its way is the trifle figure piece called "Bohemians." the other two pictures are trifles.

Perhaps the most important modern picture is "Son Eminence Gris," by Gérôme, the scene of the courtiers of Louis XVI. cringing before the Capuchin friar Joseph as he descends and they ascend the grand stairs, marks the high-water level of Gérôme's talent as a master of historical genre. The composition is as remarkable as the effectiveness of the poses. The bent backs of the bowing courtiers on the left give a very telling repetition of lines; the turned heads of those who are on the upper flight give another effective repetition. The brushwork is also far ahead of many, many pictures by Gérôme; it is a masterpiece.

The Dutch school is represented by an Israels, a mother and child, called "A Cottage Madonna," one of his best small works. Mauve is also here with a "Donkey and Cart," strong in color and very true to nature. Few Americans are here. John La Farge is seen in five water colors, including the well-known little view of the Djinn, forming himself from the smoke when the Fisherman opens the bottle; a charming "Saint Elizabeth of Thuringia," study for a glass window, an "Angel," and two pieces from the Samoan series. Eastman Johnson, Elihu Vedder, Bancel La Farge, George Inness, Sr., George Inness, Jr., William Morris Hunt, (three paintings,) George Fuller, who is seen in one of his most delightful single figures, "The Quadroon," and J. Foxcroft Cole of Boston, are all that represent the United States.

There are some very interesting old canvases, German, Dutch, Flemish, and British, which must wait for another opportunity for mention.

"An Important Art Sale."

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On Free View Day and Evening.
(Sunday Excepted)

The Very Valuable
COLLECTION OF
Oil Paintings
Water Colors and Pastels
Collected by the late
Mrs. S. D. Warren,
of Boston.

"A singularly even and homogeneous collection. The hundred and twenty-three pictures, representing ancient and modern artists, have in almost every case some genuinely artistic qualities to recommend them. . . . . But to give all the reasons for approval of this collection would be to enumerate most of the pictures in it. It is to be dispersed at auction on the evenings of January 8 and 9 at Mendelssohn Hall. It will be surprising if it does not receive the fullest public support."—THE TRIBUNE.

To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale by order of the Executors,

On THURSDAY & FRIDAY Evenings next,
Jan'y 8th and 9th, at 8:30 o'clock,

AT MENDELSSOHN HALL,
Fortieth Street, East of Broadway.

Admission by Card, which may be had Free on application to its Managers.

De Luxe Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on receipt of $20.00.

This Sale will be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S
125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV. | THE PERMANENT STOCK CO. WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, JAS. E. WILSON, ALL the FAVORITES in Franklyn Fyles' Military Drama,
15,25c. Aft.: Evgs. 25c. Res. 25c, 50c, 75c; Bx. st. $1.
CUMBERLAND '61
Every Aft. and Evg.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

5TH AV. 28TH ST. BROADWAY | WM. BRAMWELL, FLORENCE REED, THE BIG STOCK CO
25,50c; Res. 75c; Bx. st. $1.
CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA. The Largest, Highest-Salaried and Most Artistic Stock Co. in America in
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

58TH ST. NEAR THIRD AV | FAVORITE STOCK. Edna Archer Crawford. Ned Howard Fowler
15c. 25c. Aft.: Evgs. 25c; Res. 35, 50, 75c. Bx. st. $1.
Every Aft. and Evg.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c
HEART OF THE KLONDYKE
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AV. | CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. ALL STAR ACTS.
25c. 50c; Res. 75c; Bx. st. $1.
CLOVERDALE
(THE NEW ONE-ACT RURAL COMEDY) JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLA, BILLY CLIFFORD, PREVOST & PREVOST.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
EIGHTH WEEK.
MRS. FISKE
IN PAUL HEYSE'S DRAMA,
Mary of Magdala
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 3 P. M. ARNOLD
TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 3 P. M. DOLMETSCH
OLD MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Seats at Box Office and at Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
SOUVENIRS 125th Performance Tuesday Eve., Jan. 6th.
Frank McKee's Great Melodramatic Production,
THE NINETY AND NINE
LAST —3— WEEKS.
THE SAME GREAT FIRE AND ENGINE SCENES.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf. 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
WINSCHERMAN'S BEARS.
LENA SIDNEY MARION
MERVILLE. BOOTH. ELMORE.
YORKE & ADAMS.
COOK & SONORA.
LaMAR & GABRIEL.
Jack Norworth | Dave Bowlin
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Skatinelli & Delila | Agnes Mahr
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Nevins & Arnold | 4 American Trumpeters
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

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COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY 15, 25, 35, 50.
Melbourne McDowell, Florence Stone
SUPPORTED BY THE COLUMBIA STOCK CO.
100 people on the stage. Original Fanny Davenport scenery, costumes, &c. Ev'g prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.
La Tosca
NEXT WEEK—GISMONDA.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
FRIDAY, January 9th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 10th, at 8:15 P. M.
MME. KIRKBY LUNN ...CONTRALTO
Programme.
Symphony No. 7, A major.....Beethoven
La Captive, Reverie for Contralto and Orchestra.....Berlioz
"TILL EULENSPIEGEL'S MERRY PRANKS."
.....RICHARD STRAUSS
Songs.....Wagner
Theme and Variations, from Suite No. 3.....Tschaikowsky
Tickets on sale at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3.
Mme. **Alexander Marius**
French Songs
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

3rd SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, January 10
Programme: GRIEG, Suite from "Peer Gynt"; ROBERT VOLKMANN, Serenade; SODERMANN, Swedish Wedding March.
Soloists: Miss SUSAN METCALFE
Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 362 5th Ave., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Third Concert, Tuesday Evg., January 6, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. MARK HAMBOURG, Mr. V. LEBAILLY
Programme: BRAHMS. Quintet for two Violins, Viola, Violoncello, and Clarinet in B minor, op. 115. VOLKMAR ANDREDE, Trio for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello in F minor, (first time.) MOZART, Quartet in E flat major. Res. seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

Mendelssohn Hall Thurs. Evg., Jan'y 22, 8:15
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE HUNGARIAN VIOLINIST
DOZSO **NEMES**
SELECT ORCHESTRA
H. H. WETZLER.....Conductor
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

DALY'S THEATRE.....SPECIAL
Damrosch Recitals
SIX MUSIC LECTURES ON WAGNER OPERAS. Mondays and Thursdays, 3 P. M., from Jan. 12. First Subject, "Tristan and Isolde," with Lillian Pray, Soprano; second subject, "Parsifal"; third subject, "Rheingold"; fourth subject, "Walkuere." PRICES: SEATS, $1.00 TO 25c., AT BOX OFFICE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tues. Evg., Jan. 13.
KALTENBORN QUARTET
assisted by
RAOUL PUGNO
(Farewell Appearance).
Reserved seats $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tues. Evg., Jan. 20 at 8:15
MANNES QUARTET
David Mannes | J. Altschuler
Ludwig Marum | Leo Schulz
Assisted by Katherine Ruth Heyman
Seats, $1 and $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thurs. Ev., Jan. 15, at 8:30. Song Recital
David Baxter
BASSO.
Howard Brockway at the Piano.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Wed. Aft., Jan. 14, at 3. Song Recital
Winifred Titus
SOPRANO, assisted by
FLAVIE VAN DEN HENDE, Cellist.
Victor Harris at the Piano.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

TUES., JAN'Y 6, 3:30 P. M. | **DALY'S** | 30th & B'way at 3:30 P. M.
Dan'l Frohman, Mgr.
Sam Franko's First Concert.
—OF OLD MUSIC—
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
—ARNOLD DOLMETSCH—
TUESDAY, JAN'Y 6, AT 3:30 P. M.
Seats ready at box office and Ditson's.

WEST END THEATRE
M. R. BIMBERG.....Manager
To-night—Rice's 3d Big Sunday "Pop." BIG BILL, Emma Carus, Geo. Fuller Golden; 15 others.
To-morrow, Mats. Wed. & Sat., Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.
RICE'S "SHOW GIRL"
Jan. 13, BROTHERS BERNE—"8 BELLS."

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC
E. D. STAIR and A. L. WILBUR, Lessees.
GRAND CIRCLE BROADWAY & 59TH ST. | NEW YORK'S FINEST, THE WORLD'S SAFEST THEATRE. | ALL ELEVATED and SURFACE CARS Transfer to the CIRCLE.
INAUGURATION THURSDAY, Jan. 15
With FRED R. HAMLIN'S MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF
THE **WIZARD OF OZ**
A Musical Absurdity By Frank Baum
MUSIC BY PAUL TIETJENS.
COMPANY OF 100 PEOPLE —MOSTLY GIRLS—
ENTIRE PRODUCTION UNDER THE PERSONAL STAGE DIRECTION OF
—MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.—
SALE OF BOXES AND SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

"Continuous roar of laughter and applause."—Sun. "Unqualified and instantaneous success."—Mail & Exp.
WALLACK'S
B'way and 30th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
The Witty Musical Success
SULTAN OF SULU
BY
GEORGE ADE
(of "Fables in Slang" Fame.)
"Best of its kind seen here in years."—Times. "Libretto full of wit and humor."—American.
"Laughter and action in every song."—Press. "Moral—Go early and avoid the rush."—Herald. "Worthy the satirical wit of a Gilbert."—Commercial Advertiser.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Marylli; Dani, Bispham, Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 5, at 8, Double Bill, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Saligmac, Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI—Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 7, at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn; Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 10, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of ELEONORA
DUSE
JAN. 6, NIGHT
JAN. 8, "
JAN. 9, AFTERNOON | FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
JAN. 13, NIGHT
JAN. 14, AFTERNOON | MAGDA
JAN. 16, AFTERNOON
Seats Now on Sale, $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evg., 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
GREATEST COMIC MUSICAL HIT.
INTRODUCING IN AN IMMENSE THEATRE SCENE A MOST AMUSING SATIRE ON A NEW YORK FIRST NIGHT.

Famous "First-Nighters" Portrayed.
KLAW & ERLANGER
PRESENT
JEROME SYKES
IN A NEW MUSICAL FARCE BY HARRY B. SMITH AND GUS KERKER.
"THE BILLIONAIRE"
A REMARKABLE RAPID-FIRE BATTERY OF FUN AND MUSIC.
SWIFTEST OF ALL ENTERTAINMENTS. MARVELOUS SENSATIONAL SUCCESS. SEATS ON SALE FOR EVERY PERFORMANCE IN NEXT FOUR WEEKS.

KNICKERBOCKER—JAN. 21ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD"
FROM THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE, LONDON.
MORE THAN 3 SHOWS IN ONE.
SEAT SALE BEGINS JAN. 15TH.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Does Tuesday—Closes Saturday.
New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, L'd.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
Thousands of Birds. All the Pigeons, Special Exhibit of Big Birds and Little Ones and Caged Birds, Cavies, Rabbits. Grand Showing of Cats, under auspices of Atlantic Cat Club. Incubators, Exhibition Birds, Wild Fowl, Game Birds.
Open 9 A. M. to 10.30 P. M. | *ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDR N 25 CENTS*

HUBER'S MUSEUM.
KOREAN TWINS.
Two charming young men, 17 years old. Attached to each other by an inseparable bond, composed of themselves, eclipsing all other human curiosities ever seen in this country, not excepting the Siamese Twins.
ONCE SEEN; NEVER FORGOTTEN.

14th Street Theatre. Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST, Manager.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
RICH & HARRIS present
A Dramatization of the Famous "Pike County Ballads" of the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, by I. N. Morris, Entitled
JIM BLUDSO
OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE,
with
Robert Hilliard
AND THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COMPANY.
Production under the direction of R. A. Roberts.

AMERICAN MAT. DAILY, 25c. (Except Mon.) | 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. THE CHRISTIAN
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town. 25c 50c | Nxt wk, The Scales of Justice Howard & Bland, The 3 Keatons, Trask & Williams & Williams, Gladden, Eddie Leslie, Mlle. Olive and others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. STAR ENGAGEMENT. BONN
Monday, at 8:20, BONN as "Shylock." In "DER KAUFMANN VON VENEDIG."
Tuesday, First Time, and Every Ev'g and Sat. Mat., Bonn in Phillippi's "Das Grosse Licht."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
Last Matinée Wednesday & Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
in H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
Saturday, Faversham's Farewell Night.
TUESDAY, JAN'Y 13. Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.,
Charles Frohman will present
CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN and the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
In Robert Marshall's new play,
THE UNFORESEEN.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EV'G
ELIZABETH TYREE
in the Romantic Comedy
GRETNA GREEN;
by Grace Livingston Furniss.
Management Henry B. Harris.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Mad. Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 7:45 sharp. Matinée Saturdays, 1:45.
E. H. SOTHERN
for three weeks only as
HAMLET.
Management of Daniel Frohman.
"Magnificent production and performance. A very lesson in elocutionary excellence, which none but a dullard can fail to enjoy. It must be seen to be understood and enjoyed. Never did Sothern touch a wrong note."—Herald.
"His entire performance revealed the acute scholar, the skilled actor. Like a responsive instrument every key of the mood he touched, sounded."—Sun.
"Mr. Sothern's performance of Hamlet was unique because of its rare union of physical and temperamental distinction. It is not often that Shakespeare is put on so elaborately and beautifully."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern's Hamlet in conception and elocution does justice to Shakespeare's masterpiece."—World.
"Marked advance in confidence, boldness, and firmness of execution."—Post.
"A notable production and performance."—Com. Adv.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3d WEEK.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
"CLEVER PLAY BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT. BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With
CLARA BLOODGOOD
"No play of American authorship this season has shown such powers of observation or such sympathy with human emotions. None has been so moving and so entertaining."—Times.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Seats for every performance now on sale.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday
MRS.
LANGTRY
and Her London Company,
Presenting Mrs. Langtry's Greatest Success,
The Cross-Ways.
By Mrs. Langtry and J. Hartley Manners.
MONDAY, JAN. 19,
Seat sale Thursday, Jan. 15.
ANNIE RUSSELL,
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15.
"Another Marlowe Triumph."
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
The cast includes:—
Frank Worthing, Olive Oliver,
Edgar L. Davenport, Kate Lester,
Clarence Handysides, Nella Webb,
William Lewers, Morgan Coman,
Thomas C. Coleman, Charles H. Bradshaw
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER—JANUARY 21ST
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD"
(Successor to "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.")
Greatest Musical Spectacular Entertainment in the World.
From the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.
In equipment, splendor, and gorgeous Novelty it outstrips them all.
MORE THAN THREE SHOWS IN ONE.
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY, JAN. 15TH.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Last Two Saturday Matinées.
Last Time Jan. 17.
MR. **N. C. GOODWIN**
MISS **MAXINE ELLIOTT**
12 More Nights.
"If you are dull, Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott will banish the blues."—Herald.
THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP
by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

KNICKERBOCKER, JAN. 21st
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD,"
Successor to
"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."
GREATEST MUSICAL SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
From Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.
In Equipment, Splendor, and Gorgeous Novelty It Outstrips Them All.
MORE THAN THREE SHOWS IN ONE.
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Mat. Wednesday, 50c. to $1.50.
Silver Slipper Souvenirs | MONDAY JAN. 19TH. | 100th Perf.
JOHN C. FISHER'S GORGEOUS $50,000 SUCCESS,
Lincoln's Birthday | THE **SILVER SLIPPER** | Special Matinée
Special Matinée | Thursday Feb. 12th.
By the Authors of
"FLORODORA."
Have you Seen the Champagne Dance? | SAM BERNARD, CYRIL SCOTT, Eva Davenport, Eleanor Kent | Wednesday Matinée Prices 50c. to $1.50
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, SUSAN DRAKE AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.....SPECIAL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, at 1 P. M.
GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL.
TENDERED BY MISS CAYVAN'S ASSOCIATES.
THE GREAT PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE JULIA MARLOWE, VIOLA ALLEN, MARY MANNERING, ETHEL BARRYMORE, FAY DAVIS, BEATRICE HERFORD, JULIE OPP, AND MRS. LANGTRY, JAMES HACKETT, DAVID BISPHAM, WALTER DAMROSCH, BRUCE McRAE, WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, AND E. H. SOTHERN; ALSO THE TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB IN A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Seats $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.00, ready Monday at the Broadway Theatre. Those seats already ordered must be called for.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av.
VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
3d month. Seats selling 4 weeks ahead.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE **ETERNAL CITY**
With Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, Frederic De Belleville, E. M. Holland, William E. Bonney, Henry Harmon.
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.

Admission 25c. Sundays.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL HOLIDAY GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening
THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK.
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD
AND SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Sat'ys only.
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY,
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
in the Great Civil War Opera,
"WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME"
by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards.
Authors of "Dolly Varden."
—350—COMPANY—350—
WHAT PEOPLE THINK.
SENATOR CHAUNCEY DEPEW—"It is soul stirring. I shall see it again."
EX-GOV. BLACK—"The best American Opera ever written."
JOHN KENDRICK BANGS—"I have seen it twice and hope to see it many times more."
—Enlarged Orchestra.—
Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 75c. and 50c.

TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. BEST OF ALL. | Jess Dandy, Reno & Richards, The 3 Keatons, Libbey & Trayer, McMahon & Chapelle, Adonis Trio, and 8 other Big Acts.
KNICKERBOCKER JANUARY 21
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD."
Greatest Musical Spectacle Ever Produced, FROM DRURY LANE, LONDON.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
One Week Beginning To-morrow Evg.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
AND HIS ENTIRE ENGLISH CO. IN
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY
Direct from a year's run at the Avenue Theatre, London, and his remarkable success at the Princess Theatre.
Direction of The Messrs. Shubert & Daniel V. Arthur.
TO-NIGHT-1,000 CHOICE ORCHESTRA 50, 75c
SACRED CONCERT. SEATS.
The Great De Biere, Avery & Hart, 3 Adanini, White & Simmons, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Siegel & Meyer, Bessie Lamb, Bingham's Grocery, and the Brownings.
Week of Jan. 12, Mat. Sat. Only.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by CARROTS
Miss Barrymore in both plays.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. LAST WEEK
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD
MONDAY, Jan. 12 | Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.,
Charles Frohman will present
Clyde Fitch's Newest Play,
"THE BIRD IN THE CAGE"
With a cast including:
SANDOL MILLIKEN, GRACE HENDERSON, JENNIE SAUTERLEE, EDWARD HARRIGAN, GUY BATES POST, ARNOLD DALY, CHARLES MACKEY, AND OTHERS.

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Only Matinées Sat'ys.
CURTAIN RISES 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
THE DARLING OF THE GODS
A Drama of Old Japan in 5 Acts, by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

NEW STAR Lexington Avenue and 107th St. Evgs. 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c.
TONIGHT CONCERT Big Sunday | HER MARRIAGE VOW. The Great Colombino, Imogene Comer, Techow's Cats and Dogs, Hayes & Healy; others. 25, 35, 50c

Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan'y 6, at 2:30.
MRS. **GRENVILLE SNELLING**
SONG RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1.00 to $2.00, at Ditson's.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Broadway and 35th St. Evenings at 8.
SAM. S. SHUBERT.....Manager
FOR TWO WEEKS
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
in Shakespere's Tragedy,
JULIUS CAESAR
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston Engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.
SEATS FOR DE WOLF HOPPER IN "MR. PICKWICK" ON SALE MONDAY, JAN. 12. FOR ENGAGEMENT BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Telephone, 2182 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Received with great applause."—N. Y. Sun.
"Will make every matinée girl's heart throb."
—N. Y. World.
Mr. AUBREY BOUCICAULT in
HEIDELBERG

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Telephone, 6920—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT.....Props.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
The Beautiful Production of Messrs. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman.
MERRIEST AND PRETTIEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.
Beautiful Silk Souvenirs Direct from China for All Ladies and Children Next Saturday Matinee.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. | MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY | PRICES EVENING 25—35—50
MARIE WAINWRIGHT IN SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
Alan Dale Declares: "Marie Wainwright Surprises as Lady Teazle."
JAN. 12TH MARIE WAINWRIGHT AS CAMILLE.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVES.
THIS SUNDAY EVE
Grand New Year Pop
Milton & Dolly Nobles.
VERNON, AVERY AND HART, EARL AND WILSON.
JOHN KERNELL.
LILLIAN SHAW, BAWLEY & FONTELLE, THE DEWEYSCOPE.
Lillian Burkhart & Co.
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Monday) Mat. and all Week, AUSTRALIAN BURLESQUERS.
"His Honor the Mayor," "The Hobo Baron."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY, January 12th,
Grand Masquerade Ball
OF THE
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
Boxes and tickets at Club House, 24 West 26th Street, and Principal Hotels.

GRAND Mr. MARTIN HARVEY in "THE ONLY WAY."
TO-NIGHT 25c.-50c. | SUNDAY CONCERT Cole & Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, D. Fisher, and others.

CARNEGIE HALL. Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 4, 8:15
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA.
Management Townsend H. Fellows Co.
PRICES: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. M

Death List of the Week.

ANDERSON Goodheart Mulhern
Goodman Murphy
BACH Gorman
Bailey Grasse NATHAN
Banks Green Nevin
Barmore Griffin Norton
Barr Guichard
Barron Gwatkin O'BRYNE
Baumgartner Gray O'Connell
Beach Ochsenreiter
Bedford HAAG O'Donnell
Benedict Haggerty Oheir
Bensinger Hall Osborne
Biegen Hamilton Ostrom
Bierack Hanson
Bleekman Hardenbergh PARKER
Bloom Harrington Parsons
Bogart Hauck Perry
Bohlen Haughton Phillips
Bohmcke Hayes Pierson
Botsford Heary Plumb
Brandon Hegarty Powell
Brannigan Heinrich Preissinger
Brinkman Helwig Provost
Brockway Henderson Purcell
Bross Henrich Purdy
Brown Hochheimer
Brundage Hockney RAINSFORD
Buckley Horrax Redfield
Buckman Howard Reilley
Budd Howe Reynolds
Burger Howes Rippas
Burrell Hunt Roberts
Butler Husband Robins
Byrne Hyde Robinson
Hyer Rogers
CAFFREY Ree
Callahan IRWIN Rose
Campbell Isaacs Rosedale
Carey Iselin Rosenwater
Cassidy Roth
Cahr JACOBSON Rowland
Cleveland Jasinsky Rudden
Collins Jones Russell-Holland
Conlon Jordan Ryckman
Connell
Conover KEARNS SAMUELS
Conroy Kelley Sandt
Cornell Kelso Sargent
Cortright Kenney Savage
Costello Kenny Schermerhorn
Coyles Kiley Schluchtner
Coyne Kline Schwab
Crabtree King Schwartz
Crane Kingman Scott
Crook Kirk Seaman
Cullen Koser Sefferin
Curry Krask Selpho
Curtis Shaw
LAWLESS Sheehan
DAGA Lemmermann Shelley
Dalton Lennon Simpson
Danner Lenord Smith
Day Loew Slocum
Dean Long Spilka
De Grauw Lopez Stitt
De Kay Lutz Stout
Denithorne Lyman Strubber
Dennehy Lynch Sturtevant
De Teanaltes Swinarton
Dillon McAULIFFE
Dolan McCauley TATE
Downs McClure Thomas
Doyle McCormack Thompson
Duers McCormick Thorn
Dugan MacDonald Tillson
Dunne McGinn Tommins
McGrath Trowbridge
EARL McIlroy Turner
Earle McKeon Twelvetrees
Eling McMorris Tyler
Ellison McNally
Entz MacPherson UNIACK
Erskine McSorley
Everard Mackel VANCE
Magnus Vandewater
FAGAN Manheim Van Ranst
Farrell Mannik Van Schaick
Fawcett Manson
Feeney Manton WADSWORTH
Felton Marks Wallace
Feury Marsh Walsh
Finlay Martin Ward
Foerster Matthias Warner
Foote Mattullath Weber
Forsyth Menard Weidling
Fowler Mendham Wessell
Frame Meyer Westbrook
Friedhoff Migeon White
Miller Williams
GARTNER Millett Wilson
Gehorsam Minzesheimer Wyant
Geraghty Mohun Wylie
Gleschen Molloy. ZITTELMAN
Gilbert Moran
Goldsmith Morris

A

ANDERSON.—Dec. 29, at 524 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, Jane, wife of James Anderson.

B

BEACH.—In New Haven, Conn., Dec. 30, Francis Gibbons Beach, in the 42d year of his age.

BARRON.—Dec. 30, at 788 Washington Street, Joseph Barron, native of Drogheda, Ireland.

BEDFORD.—Dec. 30, at 221 East Twenty-sixth Street, Samuel J. Bedford.

BLOOM.—Dec. 31, De Witt Clinton, son of Charles F. Bloom, in the 20th year of his age.

BOHLEN.—Dec. 30, at 159 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Sarah J., wife of Henry Bohlen.

BRANNIGAN.—Dec. 29, at 321 East Sixty-ninth Street, Edward, son of Patrick Brannigan, in his 23d year.

BROSS.—Dec. 30, at 247 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, Sarah Louise, wife of Joseph H. Bross, and only child of Joseph L. Liscomb of Harlem.

BAILEY.—Dec. 28, at Jersey City, James S. Bailey, in his 54th year.

BAUMGARTNER.—Dec. 28, at 830 Greene Avenue, Eva May Powell, wife of Joseph F. Baumgartner.

BOGART.—Dec. 28, at 108 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Abraham Elbert Bogart, in his 84th year.

BOHMCKE.—Dec. 28, at 542 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Henry A. Bohmcke.

BUDD.—Dec. 29, Mary E. Pennell, widow of Dr. Charles A. Budd.

BUTLER.—Dec. 29, at 220 North Second Street, Harrison, N. J., Bernard, son of Francis A. Butler.

BENEDICT.—At Croton Falls, Dec. 27, the Rev. V. W. Benedict, aged 63 years.

BENSINGER.—Dec. 27, Louisa Bensinger, in the 75th year of her age.

BIERSACK.—Dec. 26, at Two Hundred and First Street and Bedford Park, Caroline, née Gugrisperg, wife of Christian Biersack.

BROWN.—Dec. 27, at 627 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Jacob Brown.

BACH.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 27, Jacob Bach, in his 44th year.

BANKS.—At Greenfield Hills, Conn., Dec. 28, Elvina Francisco, widow of B. B. Banks, aged 65 years.

BARMORE.—Dec. 27, at South Bend, Ind., Hester, wife of the late Garret Barmore, in her 90th year.

BROCKWAY.—Dec. 28, at the Ashland House, Charles H. Brockway.

BROWN.—Dec. 27, Augustus, son of the late Erastus S. Brown.

BURRELL.—Dec. 28, at 147 East Forty-fifth Street, Ann, daughter of the late Marmaduke H. Burrell.

BARR.—Jan. 2, at 1,856 Nostrand Avenue, Ruth Adelaide, daughter of Stewart F. Barr.

BIEGEN.—Dec. 30, at 170 Third Avenue, Adam Biegen, aged 58 years.

BLEEKMAN.—Dec. 31, at 827 Du Bois Street, West Hoboken, Henry L. Bleekman.

BOTSFORD.—Dec. 31, at 332 West Forty-fifth Street, Jennie, widow of Nelson J. Botsford.

BRINKMAN.—Dec. 31, at 8 East Seventy-second Street, John D. Brinkman, in his 50th year.

BROWN.—Jan. 1, at 754½ Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in the 50th year of his age, Henry G. Brown.

BROWN.—Dec. 31, at Maplewood, N. J., Pauline Augusta, wife of Edward H. Brown.

BRUNDAGE.—Dec. 31, at 6 Columbia Street, Henry A. Brundage, in his 68th year.

BUCKMAN.—Dec. 31, at 1,929 Amsterdam Avenue, Rosanna, daughter of the late Ablel Buckman, in the 78th year of her age.

BRANDOW.—At Athens, N. Y., Dec. 31, Helen Vandenburg, wife of the late P. G. Brandow.

BUCKLEY.—Jan. 2, at 27 King Street, Michael A. Buckley, brother of the late Walter J. Buckley.

BURGER.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 2, George F. Burger.

BYRNE.—Jan. 2, at 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Rose, widow of James Byrne of Dublin, Ireland.

C

COLLINS.—Dec. 30, at 1,257 Borough Park, William T. Collins.

CONROY.—Dec. 30, at 318 East Thirty-fourth, Michael Conroy.

COSTELLO.—Dec. 29, at 514 East Eighteenth Street, Michael Costello.

CRABTREE.—Dec. 29, Mary C., wife of James H. Crabtree.

CRANE.—Dec. 30, at Fordham, Katherine P. Crane, aged 45.

CULLEN.—Dec. 30, at 639 Henry Street, Agnes, daughter of Lawrence Cullen, native of Dromore West, County Sligo, Ireland, in the 23d year of her age.

CAFFREY.—Dec. 29, at 454 West Thirty-seventh Street, Rose, wife of the late Philip Caffrey, native of Virginia, County Cavan, Ireland.

CONOVER.—Dec. 27, at 334 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Grace, wife of William D. Conover.

CLAIR.—Dec. 27, at 1,211 Broadway, Brooklyn, Levy Clair.

CORTRIGHT.—Dec. 28, at 200 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, W. J. Cortright.

CAMPBELL.—Dec. 28, at 430 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Alice, daughter of James Campbell.

COLLINS.—At 1,225 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Dec. 28, Isaac, son of the late Isaac Collins, in the 79th year of his age.

CORNELL.—At New Rochelle, Dec. 26, Howard W., son of Stephen S. Cornell in his 12th year.

COYLES.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 27, James Coyles, aged 78 years.

CALLAHAN.—Dec. 31, at 96 Ryerson Street, John Callahan, aged 84 years.

CAMPBELL.—At Van Nest, Westchester, N. Y., Dec. 31, Alexander Campbell, aged 62 years.

CASSIDY.—Jan. 1, at 1,119 Madison Avenue, Louise M., daughter of the late Patrick Cassidy.

CLEVELAND.—At Cold Springs on Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 29, Cora B. Larned, widow of Orestes Cleveland, Jr.

CONLON.—Dec. 31, at 331 East Thirty-seventh Street, Catharine, widow of James Conlon, native of Dysart, County Westmeath, Ireland.

COYNE.—Jan. 1, at 176 Gold Street, Thomas Coyne, in his 72d year.

CROOK.—Dec. 31, at 141 High Street, Brooklyn, Mary, widow of Samuel Crook, aged 90 years.

CURTIS.—Dec. 31, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Edward Grant Curtis of Minneapolis, Minn., in his 57th year.

CAREY.—Jan. 2, at Middletown, Conn., John W. Carey, formerly of New York City.

CONNELL.—Jan. 1, at 561 Broome Street, Mary, widow of John Cornell and daughter of John Bush of Doneralle, County Cork, Ireland.

CURRY.—Jan. 2, at 40 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, wife of Patrick Curry.

D

DALTON.—Dec. 30, at Astoria, L. I., Edward F., son of Laurence Dalton.

DEAN.—At Huntington, L. I., Dec. 29, Bessie B., wife of the late Alfred Morrell Dean.

DENITHORNE.—Dec. 30, at 982 Bedford Avenue, Mary A. Denithorne, in the 7th year of her age.

DE TEANALTIES.—Dec. 30, at 135 West Eighty-third Street, Birdie, wife of C. L. De Teanalites.

DOYLE.—Dec. 30, at 165 East Thirty-first Street, John J., son of the late John Doyle.

DUERS.—Dec. 29, at 1,854 Dean Street, Margaret J. Duers, daughter of the Rev. Simon Bundick, deceased, in the 62d year of her age.

DAGA.—Dec. 28, at 226 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Stefanina, youngest daughter of the late Gaetano Daga.

DENNEHY.—Dec. 29, at 239 East Ninety-fourth Street, Florence, daughter of Timothy M. Dennehy.

DUGAN.—Dec. 27, John Dugan, native of Mere, County Donegal, Ireland.

DAY.—Dec. 26, at 48 Madison Street, Grace S. Walsh, widow of James F. Day.

DANNER.—Dec. 28, at 985 Columbus Avenue, Charles, son of the late Edmund Danner, aged 25 years.

DE KAY.—Dec. 28, at 330 East Fifty-eighth Street, Lizzie E., widow of William De Kay.

DEGRAUW.—Jan. 1, at South Orange, N. J., Mary Louise, widow of William A. Degrauw of Brooklyn.

DILLON.—Jan. 1, at 203 Madison Street, in her seventy-eighth year, Caherin, widow of Geo. Dillon and daughter of the late Joel Powell.

DOLAN.—Jan. 1, Annie, wife of Patrick Dolan.

DOWNS.—Jan. 1, at 65 Downey Street, Kate, wife of Thomas J. Downs.

DUNNE.—Jan. 2, at the Home for Incurables, Fordham, Manhattan, William Dunne, formerly of Brooklyn, in his forty-eighth year.

DOLAN.—Jan. 2, at 300 St. Marks Avenue, Marla Dolan.

E

ENTZ.—Dec. 30, at 24 East Eighty-third Street, Mary Ivers, widow of J. William Entz.

EARL.—Dec. 28, at Newark, N. J., Mary Annie, daughter of David Magie Earl, deceased.

ERSKINE.—Dec. 29, at 579 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Bronx, Helen D., wife of John Erskine.

EVERARD.—Dec. 28, Nicholas Everard, aged 37 years.

ELING.—Dec. 27, at 6 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, Mary Eling, native of Liskeard, Cornwall, England, in the 84th year of her aged.

ELLISON.—Dec. 27, at Bryn Mawr, Penn., John B., son of Rodman B. Ellison, in his 43d year.

F

FELTON.—Dec. 28, at 31 Central Place, Brooklyn, George L., son of the late George L. Felton, 18 years old.

FARRELL.—Dec. 27, at 355 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Henrietta, wife of Edward J. Farrell, daughter of Edward Chevalier of Boston, at her residence, 355 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

FOWLER.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, Francis Fowler, in the 81st year of his age.

FRAME.—At Flushing, L. I., on Dec. 27, Phoebe Willets, wife of William Frame.

FRIEDHOFF.—Dec. 27, William F. Friedhoff, in his 54th year.

FAWCETT.—Dec. 28, at Hicksville, L. I., Henry Fawcett.

FORSYTH.—Dec. 28, at Van Cortlandt Park, N. Y., Elizabeth Gorden, wife of John Forsyth, in her 79th year.

FAGAN.—Dec. 31, at 353 East Twenty-third Street, Cecilia, wife of the late Farrell Fagan.

FEURY.—Dec. 31, at 245 Lorraine Street, William Feury.

FOERSTER.—Dec. 31, at 12 Moffatt Street, Louisa, widow of William Foerster, aged sixty-five years.

EARLE.—Jan. 2, at his residence, Earle Cliff, One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, Gen. Ferdinand Penney Earle.

FEENEY.—Jan. 2, at 420 West Fifty-sixth Street, Mary, Winifred, daughter of Thomas Feeney of, Parish Corofin, County Galway, Ireland, aged 4 years.

FINLAY.—Jan. 3, at 385 Grand Avenue, Ellen V., wife of Mark Finlay.

FOOTE.—Jan. 3, at 1,099 Bergen Street, John Moore Foote.

G

GUICHARD.—Dec. 29, Justine, wife of Albert Guichard.

GILBERT.—Dec. 29, at 544 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Mary R., wife of Joseph Gilbert and daughter of the late Blazius Ryer.

GRASSE.—Dec. 29, at 216 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Henry Grasse, in his 48th year.

GEHORSAM.—Dec. 27, Lena, wife of Israel Gehorsam.

GOLDSMITH.—Dec. 27, at 1,237 Broadway, Brooklyn, Benjamin Goldsmith.

GWATKIN.—Dec. 27, at 148 West Ninety-first Street, James Gwatkin, formerly of Richmond, Va.

GOODMAN.—Dec. 27, at 59 Morningside Avenue, May, beloved wife of Nathan Goodman and daughter of the late Emil Stern.

GARTNER.—Jan. 1, at 309 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, William S., Jr., infant son of William S. Gartner.

GERAGHTY.—Jan. 2, at 477 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Katie, daughter of Michael Geraghty.

GORMAN.—Dec. 31, at 33 Washington Street, Michael Gorman.

GREEN.—Jan. 1, at 874 Herkimer Street, James H. Green, in his 73d year.

GRIFFIN.—Dec. 31, at 296 Henry Street, Edmond Griffin.

GIESCHEN.—Jan. 2, at 1,087 Dawson Street, Bronx, Anna M., wife of Henry Gieschen, in her 61st year.

GOODHEART.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 1, William Goodheart, in the 74th year of his age.

GRAY.—Dec. 31, at 668 De Kalb Avenue, R. Nettle, wife of William A. Gray, aged 30 years.

H

HEARY.—Dec. 30, at 639 First Avenue, Rose Heary, native of County Louth, Ireland.

HOCHHEIMER.—Dec. 30, Sophia, wife of Dr. E. Hochheimer.

HOWES.—Dec. 29, at 384 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, Alice Howes.

HAGGERTY.—At Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 28, John Haggerty.

HAMILTON.—Dec. 27, in Brooklyn, George Wade Hamilton, fourth son of late Lewis Hamilton, Cherry Bank, County Clare, Ireland.

HAUGHTON.—Dec. 28, at 335 Second Avenue, Nicholas Haughton.

HEGARTY.—Dec. 28, at 45 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, James Hegarty, native of Ballinavar, Rosscarberry, County Cork, Ireland.

HELWIG.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 29, Frederick Helwig.

HENRICH.—Dec. 27, at 103 West Tenth Street, John Henrich, aged 67 years.

HOCKNEY.—Dec. 27, Ann Hockney, late of 4 Gouverneur Street.

HOWE.—Dec. 28, Mary C., widow of Dr. Samuel Howe, in her 81st year.

HUSBAND.—Dec. 29, at 876 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, James Husband, aged 68 years.

HYDE.—Dec. 27, at 427 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Florence, wife of L. R. Hyde, daughter of Emile De Bedts.

HYER.—Dec. 27, at 651 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, Rose Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hyer, in the 39th year of her age.

HAAG.—Dec. 31, at 1,414 Crotona Avenue, John A. Haag.

HANSON.—At Utica N. Y., Dec. 31, Garret C. Hanson, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARDENBERGH.—Dec. 31, at 7 New Bruswick, N. J., Catharine Low, daughter of the late Rutsen Hardenbergh, Esq.

HAUCK.—Jan. 1, at Kingston, N. Y., Barbara, wife of George Hauck, in her 69th year.

HOWARD.—Jan. 1, at Hoboken, N. J., Eleanor V., widow of John Howard.

HUNT.—Dec. 30, at 749 Union Street, Brooklyn, Louise C., wife of W. H. Hunt.

HALL.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, Amelia K. Hall, (née Neu,) aged 43 years.

HARRINGTON.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Jan. 2, George Lyman, son of the late George D. Harrington, aged 45 years.

HAYES.—Jan. 1, at 470 Sackett Street, Mary Barry, wife of James F. Hayes.

HORRAX.—At Montclair, N. J., Jan. 1, William, son of Edwin Horrax, aged 18 years.

HEINRICH.—Jan. 2, at 27 Great Jones Street, Herman O. Heinrich, in his 34th year.

HENDERSON.—Jan. 2, at 39 Cumberland Street, May Gertrure, infant daughter of George Henderson.

I

ISELIN.—Dec. 29, at 32 East Twenty-second Street, Warburton Gouverneur Iselin, son of the late John H. Iselin, in his 25th year.

IRWIN.—Dec. 31, at 1,070 Lexington Avenue, William Irwin.

ISAACS.—Dec. 31, at 741 Eighth Avenue, Henry Isaacs.

JASINSKY.—Jan. 2, at 173 West Ninety-ninth Street, Richard T. Jasinsky.

J

JONES.—Dec. 29, at 183 Madison Avenue, Eugene Jones.

JORDAN.—Dec. 27, at 75 Perry Street, Richard Jordan.

JACOBSON.—Dec. 31, David Jacobson, son of the late Dr. A. E. Jacobson of 212 South Fourth Street.

JONES.—Jan. 1, at 101 Hancock Street, Clara J., wife of J. Wesley Jones.

JORDAN.—Jan. 1, at 114 King Street, John Jordan.

K

KENNY.—Dec. 30, at 763 Atlantic Avenue, Eleanor, nee Quinn, wife of the late Thomas Kenny, native of County Donegal, Ireland, in her 61st year.

KOSER.—Dec. 30, at 501 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Peter Ehrich C. Koser, in the 38th year of his age.

KIRK.—Dec. 28, at 568 Gates Avenue, Rev. John H. Kirk, in the 91st year of his age.

KINE.—Dec. 27, Thomas C. Kine, aged 70 years.

KRASK.—At Watervliet, N. Y., Dec. 26, Charles E. Krask, aged 52 years.

KEARNS.—Dec. 31, at Cliffwood, N. J., John J. Kearns.

KILEY.—Jan. 1, at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, Bridget, widow of John Kiley, native of Tipperary, Ireland.

KINGMAN.—Jan. 1, in her 11th year, Gladys Adele, daughter of Clement F. Kingman.

KELLY.—Jan. 1, at 65 Waverley Avenue, Sadie G., daughter of the late Patrick J. Kelly.

KELSO.—On Jan. 2, at 69 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Andrew J. Kelso.

KENNEY.—Jan. 1, at Roselle, N. J., Chester T. Kenney, in his sixty-second year.

KING.—Jan. 2, at 13 Dewey Place, Brooklyn, Mary A., wife of John W. King.

L

LAWLESS.—Dec. 29, at New Brighton, S. I., Lawless, aged 68 years.

LOEW.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Dec. 29, Louise Gertrude Loew.

LOPEZ.—Dec. 29, at 143 Willis Avenue, David R. Lopez.

LENNON.—Dec. 27, at 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Edward Vincent, son of John Lennon, aged 1 year.

LYMAN.—Dec. 31, at 41 West Seventy-third Street, Laura, wife of Henry D. Lyman and daughter of the late Dr. John A. Stevens of Boston, Mass.

LYNCH.—Jan. 1, at 568 Third Avenue, Edward D., son of the late Daniel L. Lynch, aged 21 years.

LEMMERMANN.—Jan. 3, at 249 Clermont Avenue, Friederich Lemmermann, in his 72d year.

LEONARD.—Jan. 2, at 336 Pearl Street, Terrance Leonard, native of parish of Killshea, County of Fillmer, Ireland.

LONG.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., Jan. 1, Elizabeth Egan, widow of Frank Long, aged 72 years.

LUTZ.—Jan. 2, at 402 East Sixty-ninth Street, Beulah C., wife of Gilbert C. Lutz.

M

MANNIX.—Jan. 2, at 1,542 First Avenue, Mary Josephine, daughter of Patrick Mannix, native of Ballingrane, County Limerick, Ireland.

MANSON.—Jan. 1, at 963 Prospect Avenue, Bronx, Joseph Magnus, in his 45th year.

MATTULLATH.—Dec. 30, in Washington, D. C., Hugo Mattullath.

MILLER.—Jan. 2, at 337 Bainbridge Street, Lottie E., wife of John F. Miller and daughter of Frank Haas.

MOHUN.—Jan. 2, at 124 East Ninety-first Street, Margaret E. Hance, wife of Peter Mohun.

MURPHY.—Jan. 2, at 165 East Eighty-sixth Street, Catharine C., daughter of the late John Murphy.

MACKEL.—Dec. 30, at 318 East Eighty-fifth Street, Kate, wife of Adolph Mackel, in the 29th year of her age.

MANTON.—Dec. 30, at 82 Woodhull Street, Thomas Manton.

MARTIN.—Dec. 29, at 224 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Nathaniel Martin, aged 86 years.

MATTHIAS.—Dec. 29, at 402 New York Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., Lewis Henry Matthias, in the 63d year of his age.

MORAN.—Dec. 31, at 509 Van Buren Street, Frank L. Moran.

MOLLOY.—Dec. 31, at 423 West Thirty-fourth Street, James P., son of the late Patrick Molloy.

MORRIS.—Dec. 30, at 394 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Bridget, widow of Richard Morris, native of County Tipperary, Ireland.

MEYER.—Dec. 26, at 821 Hudson Street, Hoboken, Adolph F. J. Meyer.

MULHERN.—Dec. 27, at 105 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Ellen Mulhern.

MARSH.—In Norwich, Conn., Dec. 27, Mary Brimmer, daughter of the late Dr. John March, D. D., of Brooklyn.

MILLETT.—At 5 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, Dec. 28, Joseph S. Millett, aged 64 years.

MURPHY.—Dec. 31, at 604 Water Street, Timothy Murphy, native of Nacroom, County Cork, Ireland.

MACPHERSON.—Jan. 1, at 27 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Macpherson, in his 80th year.

MAGNUS.—Jan. 1, at 708 Union Avenue, Bronx, Joseph Magnus, in his 45th year.

MANHEIM.—Dec. 31, at Hotel Balmoral, Lenox Avenue, Ruth, daughter of Louis Manheim.

MARTIN.—Dec. 31, at 19 Henry Street, Brooklyn, Ann Martin.

MARKS.—Jan. 1, at Philadelphia, in the 49th year of her age, Flora Hochstadter, wife of Ferdinand Marks.

MENARD.—Dec. 31, Mrs. N. B. Menard, formerly of St. Louis.

MENDHAM.—Dec. 30, Mrs. Ada Mendham.

MIGEON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 1, Achille F. Migeon of Torrington, Conn.

MINZESHEIMER.—Dec. 31, at 37 Beekman Place, Simon Minzesheimer.

MORRIS.—Jan. 1, at 210 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, Terrence Morris.

McSORLEY.—Dec. 29, at Gortin, County Tyrone, Ireland, William McSorley.

McCAULEY.—Dec. 29, at 117 State Street, Brooklyn, Anna J., wife of Andrew J. McCauley.

MacDONALD.—Dec. 27, at 49 Fifth Avenue, David, son of Thomas MacDonald, aged 15 years.

McCORMICK.—Dec. 29, at 122 West Sixty-third Street, William McCormick.

McKEON.—Dec. 26, at 11 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Samuel McKeon, Sr., aged 68 years.

McILROY.—Jan. 1, John McIlroy, at 473 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City.

McNALLY.—Dec. 30, at Orange, N. J., William McNally, only son of the late Henry McNally, Tullamore, County Down, Ireland.

McAULIFFE.—Jan. 2, at 2,440 Eighth Avenue, Cornelius McAuliffe.

McCLURE.—Jan. 2, at 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Martha E. McClure.

McCORMACK.—Jan. 2, at 581 West Fifty-second Street, Edward McCormack, native of Belledonna, County Galway, Ireland.

McGINN.—Jan. 2, Mary, daughter of the late James McGinn, native of the town of Clara, County Cavan, Ireland.

McGRATH.—Jan. 2, at 361 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, James McGrath.

McMORRIS.—Jan. 1, Edmund B. McMorris, aged 45, born in County Techone, Canada.

N

NEVIN.—At Mount St. Joseph's Convent, Abilene, Kan., Dec. 27, Sister Mary Lelia of Nazareth Convent, Rochester, N. Y., sister of the late Rev. Patrick H. Nevin, Sligo, Ireland.

NORTON.—Dec. 31, at 377 Bergen Street, Fanny, widow of Edward Norton.

NATHAN.—In Jersey City, Dec. 31, Blanche (née Bamberger,) wife of Isaac Nathan.

O

OCHSENREITER.—Dec. 31, Katherine, wife of Philip Ochsenreiter, aged 51 years.

OSTROM.—Jan. 1, at Oakland, Cal., Frances M. Pierce, widow of the Rev. Alvin Ostrom.

OSBORNE.—Dec. 29, in Chicago, Louise Nicholl, wife of Frank Sayre Osborne and daughter of the late Judge John Laurence Smith of Smithtown, L. I.

OHEIR.—Dec. 28, at Bedford Park, N. Y., Nina Alice, wife of John F. Oheir.

O'DONNELL.—Jan. 1, at 542 West Forty-eighth Street, James, son of Edward O'Donnell.

O'BYRNE.—Dec. 26, Lawrence P. O'Byrne, aged 47 years.

O'CONNELL.—Jan. 2, at 24 Jackson Street, Daniel, son of Denis O'Connell, nativeof Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, Ireland.

P

PLUMB.—Dec. 28, Borden Wilbor Plumb, aged 84 years.

PROVOST.—Dec. 29, at 432 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, Mrs. Francis Frost Provost.

PURDY.—Dec. 28, at Katonah, N. Y., Elizabeth J., wife of Ebenezer J. Purdy, in her 87th year.

PARKER.—Dec. 27, at 322 Vermont Street, Milton, son of James Parker, in the 45th year of his age.

PREISSINGER.—Dec. 27, at 160 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Bertha, (neé Seltner,) widow of John Preissinger.

PHILLIPS.—Dec. 27, at 29 Charlton Street, Maria T., widow of Edward Phillips, in her 87th year.

PARSONS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 31, Lulu, wife of Fred H. Parsons and daughter of the late Oscar D. Bedell, aged 29 years.

PIERSON.—At Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 1, Ellen Tooker, widow of Edward Pierson and daughter of the late Samuel S. Rogers.

POWELL.—Dec. 31, at Hempstead, L. I., Lucy Jane Oliver, wife of Richard G. Powell.

POWELL.—Jan. 1, at St. James, L. I., William C. Powell, in his 91st year.

PERRY.—Jan. 2, at 216 West Eighty-fourth Street, William M. Perry, in his 73d year.

PURCELL.—Jan. 2, at 76 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, John Purcell.

R

ROBERTS.—Dec. 30, at 33 Woodruff Avenue, Flatbush, Gerard, Jr., son of Gerard Roberts.

ROSE.—At Newark, N. J., Dec. 30, Moses Rose, aged 53 years.

ROGERS.—At Portland, Me., Dec. 27, Francis Gregory Rogers, late of New York.

ROSEDALE.—Dec. 27, at 160 West Ninety-fifth Street, Catharine Rosedale, daughter of the late Abram Salter, in her 85th year.

REILLEY.—Dec. 26, at 116 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, Henry S. Reilley, aged 31 years.

RYCKMAN.—Dec. 26, at 3,805 First Avenue, Brooklyn, William J. Ryckman, in the 83d year of his age.

ROE.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, at White Plains, N. Y., Antoinette, widow of Livingston Roe, M. D., in the 90th year of her age.

ROTH.—Dec. 27, at 887 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, George J. Roth, aged 69 years.

RAINSFORD.—Jan. 1, at 409 Quincy Street, Henry A. Rainsford, in the 73d year of his age.

REYNOLDS.—Dec. 30, at the Baptist Home, John Reynolds, aged 77 years.

ROBINSON.—Jan. 1, at 178 Nevins Street, Bridget A. Robinson.

ROSENWATER.—Dec. 31, at 148 West Ninety-eighth Street, Helena Rosenwater, in the 95th year of her age.

ROWLAND.—Dec. 31, at 24 James Street, Newark, N. J., Frances Bliss, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry A. Rowland.

REDFIELD.—Jan. 1, at 134 East Sixteenth Street, Henrietta Redfield, daughter of the late Isaac Bush.

RIPPAS.—Jan. 2, at 321 Maple Street, West Hoboken, N. J., Juliette Marie Rippas, in her 19th year.

ROBINS.—Jan. 2, at Hoboken, N. J., John Robins, aged 82 years.

RUDDEN.—Dec. 31, at 271 Bridge Street, John J. Rudden.

RUSSELL-HOLLAND.—Jan. 2, at 126 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn, Hannah Russell-Holland.

S

SARGENT.—At Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 29, Hattie Bedell Sargent.

SCHWARTZ.—Dec. 29, at 971 Stebbins Avenue, Bronx, Emil Schwartz, aged 31 years.

SHAW.—Dec. 29, Sarah Blake, widow of Francis George Shaw, and daughter of the late Nathaniel Russell Sturgis of Boston, in the 88th year of her age.

SIMPSON.—Dec. 30, at 172 Deane Street, Elizabeth Simpson.

SMITH.—Dec. 29, at 237 East Twenty-first Street, Patrick Smith.

SAMUELS.—Dec. 29, Robert V. S. Samuels, son of Samuel Samuels.

SANDT.—Dec. 28, at the Sanatorium, Plainfield, N. J., Amie E., wife of George B. Sandt.

SAVAGE.—Dec. 28, at 60 East Eighty-seventh Street, Bridget M., widow of Maurice Savage.

SCHWAB.—Dec. 28, at 242 East Sixty-second Street, Jennie, wife of Simon Schwab.

SHEEHAN.—Dec. 28, at 152 Cherry Street, Ellen, daughter of Patrick Sheehan.

SHELLEY.—Dec. 29, Joseph, the youngest child of Joseph A. Shelley, aged 2 years.

SMITH.—Dec. 28, at 418 West Twenty-fourth Street, Ruth Furlong, youngest daughter of Thomas F. Smith.

SCHLUCHTNER.—Dec. 27, at 351 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles W. Schluchtner.

STURTEVANT.—Dec. 27, Horace Richmond Sturtevant, son of the late James H. Sturtevant.

SMITH.—At Freeport, L. I., Dec. 27, Carman Smith, in his 84th year.

SPILKA.—Dec. 27, Morris N. Spilka.

STOUT.—At New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 28, Lucetta Pepin, youngest daughter of the late Lewis Fitz Randolph Stout.

STRUBBERG.—Dec. 28, at 208 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, Emma Elizabeth, wife of Frederick C. Strubberg.

SCHERMERHORN.—Jan. 1, at 49 West Twenty-third Street, William Colford Schermerhorn, in the 82d year of his age.

SCOTT.—Jan. 1, at 22 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Walter Scott.

SEAMAN.—Dec. 31, at 458 Madison Street, Lewis W. Seaman, aged 85 years.

SELPHO.—Dec. 31, William E. Selpho, aged 61 years.

SMITH.—Jan. 1, at Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 71st year of her age, Margaret Johnstone, widow of E. Delafield Smith.

SWINARTON.—Jan. 1, at West New Brighton, S. I., William Henry, only son of James H. Swinarton, in his 20th year.

SEFFERIN.—Jan. 2, at 240 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, Charles Setferin, in his 53d year.

SLOCUM.—Jan. 1, at the Baptist Home, Miss Waity A. Slocum, aged 86 years.

SMITH.—Jan. 1, Mary Jane Smith of Manhasset, L. I.

STITT.—Jan. 2, at 674 Warren Street, Charles E. Stitt.

TATE.—Dec. 31, Major Augustus C. Tate, aged 68 years.

THORN.—At Fordham, New York City, Dec. 29, Julia A., wife of Thomas H. Thorn and daughter of the late Isaac Carpenter.

TOMMINS.—At Clifton, N. J., Mrs. M. A. Tommins, in the 79th year of her age.

TURNER.—Dec 29, at 404 Madison Street, Mary L., wife of Henry W. Turner and daughter of Timothy Mahoney.

TWELVETREES.—Dec. 30, Anna, wife of Charles H. Twelvetrees of 225 West Eighty-third Street.

TYLER.—Dec. 27, William Perkins Tyler, aged 53 years.

TYLER.—Dec. 27, at the Waldorf-Astoria, William Perkins, son of the late John Tyler, in the 53d year of his age.

THOMPSON.—Dec. 31, at 106 Livingston Street, Thomas Thompson.

THOMAS.—Jan. 2, at 123 West Fifty-eighth Street, John Richard Thomas, in the 43d year of his age.

THOMPSON.—Jan. 2, John W. Thompson.

TILLSON.—Jan. 1, at 10 Bedford Street, Winfield S. Tillson.

TROWBRIDGE.—At New Haven, Conn., Jan. 2, in the 75th year of his age, Margarette E. Dean, widow of the late Winston J. Trowbridge.

U

UNIACK.—Dec. 27, at 224 West Sixty-first Street, Thomas Uniack, native of Bally Conesly, County Galway, Ireland.

V

VAN RANST.—Dec. 30, at 514 Greene Avenue, James, son of Horace E. Van Ranst, aged 35 years.

VARET.—Dec. 30, at 174 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Eugene Emile Varet, son of the late Emile Varet.

VANCE.—On Dec. 29, at 325 East Thirty-ninth Street, William J. Vance, aged 70 years.

VAN SCHAICK.—Dec. 29, at 59 West Forty-eighth Street, Alida Van Schaick, in the 81st year of her age.

VANDEWATER.—Dec. 30, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sarah L., widow of A. Clarkson Vandewater.

W

WEBER.—Dec. 31, at 1,103 Bergen Street, Theresa, widow of Adolph Henry Weber.

WALLACE.—Dec. 29, at 356 West Street, Michael Wallace.

WEIDLING.—Dec. 28, at 44 Arrietta Street, Tompk

FINANCIAL REVIEW'S TOPICS AND TABLES

Seventh Annual Presentation by The New York Times.

Digest of the Opinions Expressed on Affairs in the Business World—America's Prosperity.

The seventh annual FINANCIAL REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES appears with this morning's issue, presenting interesting and instructive information on many subjects that pertain to finance and commerce. The articles, with data collated with great care from the best authorities, treat of the past, present, and future. On each of the fifty-six pages may be found information concerning affairs in the business world.

Statistical news is accounted somewhat dry reading generally, but it has been the aim of the compilers of THE FINANCIAL REVIEW to present the figures so as to make references easy and to covering fields that are useful to those in financial and mercantile lines of business.

Financial matters come in, naturally, for a very large share of the space. H. Allaway, under the caption "The Old Year and the New," sums up the market history of 1902 in concise form and, after demonstrating that times have been prosperous, takes an optimistic view of the outlook for this year.

William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, in discussing National finances, expresses the belief that the business of the country was benefited greatly in 1902, and points out what he considers as needed legislation by Congress. He also has something to say of the demands of the people of the United States for currency in the time of crop moving.

Milton E. Ailes, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, reaches the conclusion that the figures for 1902 indicate considerable prosperity, and declares that the deficiency of about $15,000,000 in Government receipts is very small, in view of the fact that the war taxes, in the main, have been wiped out.

The official figures on imports and exports furnish a good deal of satisfaction to O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, who sees in them many indications of increased commercial and manufacturing activity in this country. While the agricultural exports for 1902 show a decrease, the figures do not alarm Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hitchcock explains fully the situation.

A satisfactory trade outlook is the conclusion reached by Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the Department of State. There has been great expansion nearly everywhere abroad in the sale of our more highly developed manufactures.

James Van Raalte thinks that the people of this country have every reason to take a cheerful outlook of the situation. He declares the resources of the United States are wonderful, and points out just how and where we can supply many of the world's needs.

In the matter of the coinage of gold, George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, shows that America has made a great gain, and that the indications are for the breaking of all records in 1903.

D. Le Roy Dresser, President of the Merchants' Association, after congratulating the country on the prosperity of 1902, says that conditions warrant a belief that the present commercial prosperity will continue.

President A. J. Valentine of the Armour Grain Company looks for higher prices for wheat, oats, and rye, not lower figures for corn, but he anticipates a decrease in the prices for barley. He says there is every probability of an enormous consumption of cereals, and predicts an unprecedented demand for milling purposes.

Dr. J. C. Bayles expects prosperous conditions in the iron and steel industries in 1903, but he hardly believes that the pace during 1902 will be maintained.

Encouraging prospects in metal mining strike Frederick Hobart as very probable, and he seems to have been convinced that the United States will maintain the lead in that field.

John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, does not approve of the soliciting of deposits by firms or institutions that are not under State supervision, and he expresses a belief that the State Government should further protect the thrift of the working people with necessary legislation. While he considers the increased deposits as indications of continued prosperity on the part of the masses, he is opposed to taxation of bank deposits.

The clearances in 1902 were greater than those in any previous year, 1901 excepted, is the declaration of William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, who considers the outlook favorable.

The chief officials of the leading railway companies say the outlook for 1903 is very good, and all take an encouraging view of the situation. Officials of six railroad corporations discuss that phase of business life.

Despite the great strike the United States again led the world in 1902 in the matter of coal production, declares Frederick Edward Saward. He looks for a big demand, expects that soft coal will continue to be used largely, and predicts a good prospect generally for the trade this year.

Great strides have been made in the electrical field, is the opinion of Thomas Commerford Martin, who places the increase at 50 per cent. for 1902, compared with 1901. He asserts that the opportunities for the future are almost illimitable.

Athelstan Vaughan furnishes the more important decisions for 1902, covering the corporation laws in the States. He tells also of new statutes enacted and advises stockholders of some of their rights.

C. F. Martin, Secretary of the National Live Stock Association, declares that 1902 was a very prosperous year for that industry and he looks for better things.

Carl Reinhold Werner ascribes existing unsatisfactory conditions of the tobacco trade to the short crop of Havana tobacco, the uncertainties regarding legislation for Cuba, and the attempt of the Tobacco Trust to gobble up the retail trade.

While less speculative activity is expected in the cotton market there has been a big increase in crops and, in the opinion of J. Temple Gwathmey, the general indications for 1903 are favorable.

The shoe and leather trade is not satisfactory, according to the opinion of M. Holtz, who ascribes existing conditions to abnormal circumstances and the fact that tariff laws are a bar to the business.

The dry goods trade is in a very satisfactory state, according to J. C. Eames, general manager of the H. B. Claflin Company.

The bond market improved in 1902, and Pliny Fisk looks for continued improvements. To show what has been done in New York, complete lists of bond quotations, sales of stock, outside securities statistics, Stock Exchange listings, new incorporations, increases of capital, and declarations of dividends are given.

Reports from States and several large cities deal with conditions in 1902 and expectations for 1903.

Concerning trade with foreign countries, The Financial Review has much to say. Edward Tingle believes that Americans are not fully alive to the opportunities for trade in the Far East. There are excellent prospects, he says, that should be taken advantage of in China. W. B. Thompson agrees with him and points out that one thing needed is a union of effort to secure a larger share of the gradual unfolding of the trade of the Orient.

E. C. Bellows, United States Consul General at Yokohama, and Edward Miller, of Seattle, see opportunities for increased trade with Japan, and F. W. Eddy, writing of the Philippines, gives facts for Congress to consider.

Writers express the belief that America can gain trade in South Africa by the establishment of direct banking arrangements, and by sending capable commercial travelers, who could soon build up a lucrative trade.

Canada has enjoyed a good year, but the tariff policy of the United States is considered as an obstacle to increased trade. The longer existing conditions continue the more difficult it will be to secure desirable reciprocity, is the opinion of F. D. Ross.

Mexico, in the belief of Charles DeKay and others, offers excellent opportunity for American capital. Trade has increased rapidly and large increases are looked for.

Ernest Brain announces that American prosperity and wealth are believed in in Great Britain, and he also discusses foreign agricultural conditions and predicts a shrinkage of tilled land in some cereals, compared with 1901-2.

American goods enjoy public confidence in Belgium, United States Consul George W. Roosevelt says, but the financial condition in that country in 1902 was not satisfactory. Norway reports a steadily growing increase in the trade in American goods.

Writers in Germany say that the United States is an important factor in foreign trade and that the opportunities for American products are improving. There are, however, many obstacles in the way which might be overcome.

Accounts from Russia are somewhat pessimistic. David B. MacGowan of St. Petersburg is of the opinion that the trade in American machinery, tools, and implements suffers because of the gains made by Germany at our expense.

Advices from France are to the effect that Franco-American trade relations were never before so flourishing. That country has been very prosperous.

Reports from South America are that an improvement in trade relations with Chile may be looked for. To obtain business in Peru, Americans must send travelers there who understand Spanish. President Zelaya of Nicaragua declares that business relations with that country can be improved materially by a better service of steamships and the establishment of a system of river navigation to develop the fruitful eastern section of that republic.

Annual Sale of

Muslin Underwear,

Silk Petticoats, Corsets,

Kimonos and Robes,

Commencing Monday, January 5th.

Night Gowns and Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95 & $2.45.

Chemises, 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95 & $2.45.

Corset Covers,
35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.95.

Skirts, 98c., $1.25, $1.95 & $2.45.

Odd pieces in
Gowns, Skirts, Chemises and Drawers,
at about ½ their value.

Trousseau Sets,
in a variety of styles, exceptional value, at
$5.00, $9.75 & $11.75.

Outing Flannel Skirts, 25 cts.

Kimonos.

In Crépon, bound with wash ribbon, at $1.95.

In Dotted Crépon, bound with pompadour ribbon, at $2.75.

In Swivel Crépe and Eiderdown, bound with pompadour ribbon, at $4.95.

Eiderdown Robes, at $2.95 & $4.95.

Silk Petticoats.

In Black, Black & White, & Colored Taffeta,
with accordion silk ruffle, with three bias pieces attached, at
$5.00.

In Black, Black & White, & Colored Taffeta,
in best quality silk, in a variety of styles, at
$6.75, $8.75 & $11.75,
value $9.00 to $18.00.

Corsets.

Straight Front Corsets.

In coutil; sizes 18 to 30, at $1.25, value $1.95.

In coutil, with supporters attached; sizes 18 to 30, at $1.65, value $2.75.

In fancy Broché, at $2.75, value $4.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

IMPERILED BY ESCAPING GAS.

Water Got Into Williamsburg Mains and Police Reserves Were Sent Out to Arouse People.

During the storm Friday night water filled the large gas main of the Brooklyn Union Gas Light Company in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, and hundreds of persons living in what is known as the Thirteenth Ward section, which extends from Grand Street to Division Avenue and from Kent Avenue to Union Avenue, narrowly escaped death from asphyxiation by escaping gas.

The Williamsburg branch of the company is at Kent Avenue and North Eleventh Street. The water that filled the main caused the gas light in dwellings to be extinguished. The first intimation of the trouble which reached the officials of the company came from hotel proprietors where the gas lights had all gone out. Shortly after the gas had been extinguished by the water in the main, the gas began to flow again, and then one room after another where lights had been burning became filled with the fluid.

There was so much danger from people being overcome by the fumes that the entire reserves of the Bedford Avenue Precinct were turned out and went from one house to another arousing the inmates. Many people were found to have been more or less affected by the gas which had filled their rooms. The only explanation that the company made was that in some unaccountable manner water had found its way into the gas main which supplies that section of Brooklyn.

Clothiers' Association Banquet.

Word has been received from Gov. Odell that on account of official duties in connection with the opening of the Legislature he will not be able to attend the annual banquet of the Clothiers' Association on Wednesday. Mayor Low, however, has accepted an invitation to be present and will respond to the toast "Our City." Other speakers will be Marcus M. Marks, Judge Julius M. Mayer, Simeon Ford, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and Job E. Hedges.

RULING SURPRISES YACHTSMEN

They Will Be Present at Appeal from Decision Making Them Employ Practical Seamen.

Yachtsmen are very much exercised concerning a ruling made by R. S. Rodie, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, that hereafter a license as master is not to be issued to the owner of a steam yacht unless he has served through the grades of third, second, and chief mate at sea, and a pilot license for local waters is to be issued only to owners of steam yachts of very small tonnage. This decison means that the very large majority of yacht owners will, hereafter, be obliged to hire a practical seaman to take charge of the navigation of their vessels.

Heretofore yachtsmen have been permitted to go before the local board of inspectors and undergo examinations for pilot and master of their craft. They were not required to have other experience of a nautical character than that of yachting, and when this was coupled with demonstrative ability to navigate a vessel, licenses to perform the duties of master and pilot were issued.

Mr. Rodie's ruling not only effects yacht owners, but it makes it impossible for a man to obtain a license to take charge of a steam yacht unless he has graduated from the ranks of the merchant service as seaman, third, second, and chief mates of steam vessels.

An appeal will be made to Supervising Inspector General James A. Dumont, and the matter will be brought up for consideration at the meeting in Washington, this month, of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels. The yacht owners will be represented there.

Among the owners of private craft who hold licenses of master or pilot under the old regulations are Walther Luttgen, Allison V. Armour, Robert E. Tod, Elbridge T. Gerry, Henry F. Noyes, Col. Jacob Rupert, John A. Morris, J. A. Mollenhauer, George Lorillard Ronalds, Gen. B. M. Whitlock, Charles F. Adae, Henry Belknap, J. Rogers Maxwell, Leonard J. Rusby, Guy Norman, Edwin M. Post, F. Marion Crawford, Arthur Curtiss James, and R. T. Wainright.

Yellow Fever on British Ship.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 3.—The British ship Comliebank, which has arrived here from Panama, reports the death of six members of the crew from yellow fever during the voyage. The vessel is in quarantine at Diamond Point.

Disease and death often lurk in a continuously neglected cold, when it might be speedily eradicated with a few doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Continuation Sale
in their
Cloak and Fur Departments
Including additional lines of
Very Desirable Garments
at
Special Prices

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black and Blue Cheviots, Blouse Coat, with flat collar of different color cloth and braid, suit lined throughout with silk, at $28.00

Real value $42.50

Silk Sections

An Important Purchase of

4,500 Yds. PRINTED SATIN FINISH FOULARDS, in the most desirable colors and designs, 50c

Regular value 75c yd.

250 PONGEE SILK EMBROIDERED WAIST PATTERNS, $3.50

Value $5.00 to 7.00

1,500 Yds. IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, 59c

Spring Importations of

Cotton Dress Fabrics

Mousseline Ondule, Gaze Pointille, Organdie Carreaux, Mulls with Satin Stripes, Batiste Imprime, Silk and Cotton Grenadines, Lace and Jacquard Tussor Batistes, Grass Linens Silk Embroidered, 44 inch St. Gall Swisses in Fancy and Staple Effects.

Irish Dimities, Homespun Linen and Cotton Suitings, Fancy Bourrettes, Canvas Boutonne, Mercerized Duck, Reps and Etamines, Bordered Linen Crash and Vestings.

Printed Percales, Scotch Madras and Oxfords, Broche Silk Madras and a large variety of Scotch and English Novelty Ginghams in Plaids and Fancy Stripes.

Embroidery Departments

Exclusive Designs and Styles of

Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Matched Sets comprising Edgings, Insertions and All-overs; Skirtings, Flouncings and All-overs in Irish Crochet Effects, Hand-made Madeira Embroideries, Novelties in English Eyelet Effects, Galloons, Medallions, Ribbon Beadings, Ecru, Black and White and Colored Embroideries.

NEW EFFECTS IN BATISTE ROBES AND BOXED WAISTS.

Also a Special Purchase of

Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroideries,

at 5, 9, 14, 18, 23 & 29c yd.

⅓ Less Than Regular Values.

Exceptional Values To-morrow
in
Housekeeping Linens

TABLE CLOTHS	2 x 2 yds		$1.75, 2.38
	2 x 2½ "		$2.20, 3.00
	2 x 3 "		$2.60, 3.75
NAPKINS to match	Breakfast size	Doz.	$1.75, 2.50
	Dinner "	"	$2.50, 3.75
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS,		Yd.	75, 85c
LINEN SHEETS	Single Bed Size,	Pair	$3.65, 4.25
	Double " "	"	$4.25, 4.75
LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½ by 36 inches,		"	85c, $1.35
CROCHET BED SPREADS, large size,			90c, $1.25
MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, large size,			$2.00, 2.95
HUCK TOWELS	Hemmed,	Doz.	$1.95, 2.75
	Hemstitched,	"	$2.95, 4.20

Also large assortments of
LACE TRIMMED HAND ENBROIDERED AND DRAWN WORK LINENS.

UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS IN
Misses' and Girls' Apparel

MISSES' SUITS of fine Cheviots; New Blouse, velvet faced, silk drop skirt, 14 to 18 yrs.	Heretofore $30.00	$19.75
MISSES' JACKETS, fine Kerseys and Montagnac, 14 to 18 yrs.	Heretofore $17.95	$10.95
MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, plain and Tweed mixtures, 14 to 18 yrs.	Heretofore $7.95	$4.75
GIRLS' REEFER COATS flannel or satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs.	Heretofore $8.90	$4.95
GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS of Zibelines and Cheviots, velvet trimmed cape, collar & cuffs, 6 to 14 yrs.	Heretofore $11.90	$6.95

Special Values in
Upholstery Goods For Coverings and Hangings

IMPORTED TAPESTRY CURTAINS, $5.95, 7.25
Formerly $7.25 & 9.50 Pr.

REP CURTAINS, bordered, Pr. $4.75, 6.25, 9.50

IMPORTED COUCH COVERS, 60 in. wide, $6.75, 8.75, 12.25
Formerly $8.75 to 16.50.

IMPORTED COTTON TAPESTRIES, 50 in., 95c, $1.25, 1.75
Formerly $1.75 to 2.85 yd.

IMPORTED SILK TAPESTRIES, 50 in., $2.50, 3.75, 4.75
Formerly $4.00 to $6.75 yd.

TAPESTRY SQUARES, for Pillows & Chairs, 25c, 45 to $2.75

KING'S BEST HOLLAND SHADES MADE TO ORDER.

Lace Curtains Greatly Below Regular Prices

IRISH POINT,	Value $4.50 to 7.50 Pr.	$3.75, 4.75, 5.75
RENAISSANCE,	" $6.50 " 9.50 "	$4.85, 5.50, 7.50
Renaissance Bed Sets,		$14.75, 17.50, 22.50

Value $18.50, 23.50 & 28.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE. 2d Floor.

Our annual Muslin Underwear Sale of brand new goods is now at it's height. An immense assortment made to our special order, and at prices much less than asked for similar goods elsewhere.

GOWNS.

Muslin, V shaped neck, trimmed with lace, at 48c
Muslin or cambric, square neck, trimmed with lace, at . . . 58c
Cambric, high neck, hemstitched, with tucked yoke and V neck, lace and hemstitched insertion, at 79c
Nainsook, kimono style, with pointed yoke, hemstitched, and short sleeves; also round yoke or square neck, with tucked yoke and hemstitched ruffle, at 98c

CORSET COVERS.

Muslin or cambric, French style, at 19c
Cambric and nainsook, French style, high and low neck, plain or trimmed with lace and embroidery, at . . . 25c. and 48c
Also various styles at . . 65c., 78c., 98c., $1.25 and upward

DRAWERS.

Cambric and muslin, plain hemstitched, also tucked and hemstitched ruffle, at . . . . . 25c and 38c
Cambric and muslin, hemstitched ruffle, also trimmed with lace or embroidery, at 48c. Others at . . 68c., 78c., 98c., $1.25 up

LONG SKIRTS.

Muslin, with deep cambric ruffle, at 78c
Muslin, lawn hemstitched ruffle and lace insertion, at 98c.; with embroidery ruffle, at $1.25
100 styles handsomely trimmed, with lace and embroidery, up to $20.00 each

SHORT SKIRTS.

Cambric and muslin, cambric ruffle, 48c.; embroidered, 68c.; same with tucks, ... 78c

CHEMISES.

Muslin, umbrella ruffle, ... 58c
Nainsook, trimmed lace and ribbon, ... 68c
Lace and embroidery, ... 78c
Also trimmed skirt Chemise, at . 98c., $1.25, $1.35, $1.50 and up

These goods are the highest grade of their class.

Also complete lines of French Lingerie.

The departments of Ladies' Waists, Infants' and Children's Wear are filled with this season's many attractive novelties.

CLEARANCE SALE IN LADIES' SUIT DEPT.

COLORED SUITS, . $7 50 to $35.00; value $15.00 to $50.00
BLACK SUITS, . . $10 00 to $35.00; value $17.00 to $50.00
BLACK CHEVIOT and KERSEY JACKETS, $7.50 to $12.75; value $11.00 to $19.00
COLORED JACKETS, . $5.00 to $17.50; value $10.00 to $25.00
WALKING SUITS, black and colored, $12.50 to $15.00; value $18.00 to $22.50
ULSTERS, . . $11.00 to $20.00; value $17.00 to $27.00

Annual Men's Shirt, Collar and Cuff Sale.

7,000 dozen Unlaundered White Shirts, carefully selected and made according to our instructions, offered at four special prices.
Lot 1—35c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.00; open back.
Lot 2—47c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.75; open back or front and back.
Lot 3—58c. each, 6 Shirts for $3.30; open back or front and back.
Lot 4—78c. each, 6 Shirts for $4.50; open back only.

9,000 Dozen 4-Ply Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs.

28 styles in collars; 7 styles in cuffs; new and correct shapes only. Collars, 48c. half dozen; Cuffs, 95c. half dozen pairs.

ON SALE IN OUR MEN'S WEAR STORE.

Prompt Execution of Orders and Inquiries by Mail.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Opening of

Cotton Wash Fabrics,

Monday and Tuesday, January 5th & 6th.

Our initial exhibit of above goods for Season of 1903

Will be of unusual interest, on account of the display of numerous exclusive novelties controlled by us for this market, many of which will not be imported again this season, our orders having covered the entire production of the specialties referred to.

Among the new things offered are:

Boutonne Veilings,
Embroidered Swisses,
French Organdies,
Fancy Grenadines,
Mousclaine Chiffons,
Silk Seiden Zephyrs,
Embroidered Mousseline Mulls,
Dotted Tusor,
Tussah Silk Ginghams,
Etamines,
Irish Dimities,
Scotch Ginghams,
Madras and Mercerized Zephyrs,
Plain and Novelty Piqués, Vestings, Etc., Etc.

At Attractive Prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

Raymond & Whitcomb's
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE

MEXICO and CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains consisting of sleeping, dining, library, and observation cars (the latter having open-glass ends and attaching to rear of trains) will leave the East in JANUARY and FEBRUARY for MEXICO or MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA combined. They offer unequalled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably, making it possible to include many places of picturesque and historic interest that would hardly be accessible otherwise on account of lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Arrangements render supervision of experienced and competent representatives. Stop-over privileges.

OTHER TOURS to California, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico Hawaii, Japan, the Orient, Europe, etc.

RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS to all points. Foreign Money, Travellers' Cheques, etc.

Circulars on application.

New York, 25 Union Sq.
Boston, 305 Washington St.
Philadelphia, 1005 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, 357 Fifth Ave.
Chicago, 232 So. Clark St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"SOMETIME" HAS COME

The "sometime" of all the year to fill some awkward space has come. The prices of "'02's" designs have gone away down to make room for "'03s."

Is there a gap in a corner? Here is luxury and picturesqueness. Couches artistically covered or left plain for loose Bagdad coverings. Also all sorts of odd Draperies from our upholstery shop, to make the most artistic bit in the house—the Cosy Corner.

For the Hall, our wood settles, fine in finish and design. For the Dining-room, side tables, extension tables, chairs, sideboards, and china closets.

In fact, beauty and comfort to fill every gap now at reduced prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Part Two
Pages 15-28

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, January 4, 1903.

STATE BOARD DEMANDS ON THE ELEVATED ROAD

Chairman Cole Discusses the Proposals in Detail.

Vice President Skitt Non-Committal—Borough President Cantor's View of the Rapid Transit Commission's Power.

Chairman Ashley W. Cole of the State Railroad Commission explained in detail yesterday the plan formulated to improve the service on the elevated roads so as to meet public demands. The powers of the State board were explained in full, and Chairman Cole said that the Manhattan Company would have to apply to the Supreme Court for the reorganization of the old Rapid Transit Commission provided in the act of the Legislature of 1872, which detailed in every way the construction of the elevated railroads of New York, in order to comply with some of the State Railroad Commission's demands. Chairman Cole contends that this act was never superseded and can be put in force to-day to compel the elevated roads to build third tracks on the various lines for express purposes.

Of course, Chairman Cole explained, it would be necessary for the Manhattan Company to have the consent of the local authorities—the Board of Aldermen—and also the consents of half of the property valuation along the line. He also stated that the action of the State board in directing the Manhattan to make these improvements does not affect the right of property owners along the line to sue and recover damages, if light and air rights are cut off in any degree by the construction of third tracks. Chairman Cole said that a double-decked elevated system would solve the rapid transit problem in New York.

The officials of the Rapid Transit Commission now in existence, which has had control for several years of all the plans for the improvement of traffic facilities and the building of the subways, said last evening that the power was in the hands of the present Rapid Transit Commission to pass upon such plans and forward them to the Board of Aldermen for approval or disapproval.

Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan Company declined to make a statement yesterday whether his company would comply with the orders of the State Railroad Commission. The specific order directing that the rush hour schedule be put in effect until midnight, will, it was stated, be carried out in a measure, also the order directing the company to order more cars. The engineers in charge of traffic arrangements stated yesterday that 400 more cars had been ordered, and would be put on the roads as soon as delivered in New York.

They estimated yesterday that the order of the State Railroad Commission directing that 300 more cars should be put on before April 1, could be complied with, and Chairman Cole stated yesterday that his commission had learned that these cars could be produced in time by the factories which have been constructing cars for the Manhattan Company.

The attention of Chairman Cole was called yesterday to the fact that when the Manhattan Company wanted a franchise to construct third tracks on various lines the application was made to the Rapid Transit Commission now in existence, of which Alexander E. Orr is President. Chairman Cole then said:

"I am confident that this matter can be settled by an application by the Manhattan Company to the Supreme Court for the rights. I am inclined to think that the company would be willing to make the application. The law creating the elevated railroad in New York goes into every detail, and as it is pretty plain that New-York will never have another elevated railroad this law applies to extensions of the present system." Commissioner Cole said that there are several injunctions which will interfere, but he thinks methods can be found to make the improvements. He referred to the injunction granted to the Staats Zeitung, and said that order of the court could not be vacated.

Chairman Cole refused to state yesterday what action would be taken in case the Manhattan Company refused to comply with the demands of the State Railroad Commission, but it was said that an application would be made to the Attorney General to start proceedings to compel them to obey the orders.

The conference, which was continued yesterday between the Manhattan officials and the State Commission, did result in an answer being given to the State Board of the position which the Manhattan Company would take. Chairman Cole said that he had received no intimation of what stand the company would take, but that in the past railroads were always tractable when the State Commission exerted its power and demanded extensions and improvements.

The first series of letters between the Rapid Transit Commission and George J. Gould began in 1898, when the Manhattan Company offered to provide the public with greatly increased facilities and so solve temporarily the rapid transit problem. George Gould wanted third-track rights on the various roads and also authority to build spurs to connect the various lines. His most important demand was that the city should assume responsibility for any losses through law suits brought because of the construction of new routes. The Rapid Transit Commission refused to consider this demand, and the negotiations were broken off, and soon after the decision was reached to build the Rapid Transit Subway, to cost $35,000,000.

President Cantor said yesterday:

"The present Rapid Transit Commission has the power, and if the Manhattan Company wants to build express tracks or third tracks along any of the lines, applications will have to be made as they were several years ago and acted upon. I am certain that the rights could not be obtained through the re-creation of any old elevated railway commission provided in the law of 1872."

NAPIER LOTHIAN, JR., DEAD.

Veteran Theatrical Manager Expires Suddenly of Appoplexy in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Napier Lothian, Jr., manager of the Quincy Adams Sawyer Company, and prominent for years in the theatrical world, died suddenly to-day from apoplexy. He was born in San Francisco in 1855. Since a child he had been connected with the stage. He was manager for Mary Anderson, Julia Arthur, and Miss Crosman.

When Mrs. George Gould gave her famous theatricals at Lakewood last Fall Mr. Lothian was manager of the entire productions.

Mr. Lothian came here from Boston in 1862 and made his first appearance with the Morris Brothers, minstrels, in May of that year, and three years later found himself leader of the Continental Theatre, and as such witnessed the first triumphs of Fanny Davenport, then but eighteen years old; Kitty Blanchard, and James Lewis. He went to Boston in 1867, and for twenty-three years was stationed at the Boston Theatre the year round.

CHURCH TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

Roman Catholic Clergy and Laity in Chicago to Begin an Aggressive Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—An extensive campaign to combat Socialism and to instruct workingmen and the public in general in the arguments against it will be made in this city by the Roman Catholic Church circles, both laity and clergy. The movement will become active to-morrow night.

The pulpit will be brought into use to expound the views of the Roman Catholic Church concerning Socialism. Mass meetings of Catholic workingmen will be held, at which instruction will be given in various languages. In the parochial schools the children will be taught that Christian doctrine and Socialism are incompatible.

The initiative in the general anti-Socialist campaign will be taken by the Jesuits. German Catholic societies are also in the fight and they want the Jesuits to take charge of the entire campaign.

HOAR'S ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Asserted That It Is in No Sense an Administration Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It can be asserted on high authority that any statement that Senator Hoar's Anti-Trust bill is an Administration measure is a mistake. So far as can be ascertained, it embodies simply his own views. The Attorney General had no hand in its preparation, and, in fact, had never seen it until its publication.

The Attorney General has been requested by Senator Hoar of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and also by the Judiciary Committee of the House to prepare and present his views as to the nature of further legislation necessary in his judgment, and is not expected to make his communication to these bodies before Monday, when Congress convenes.

TRANSFER OF CHINESE CREWS.

Sending of Sailors from One Vessel to Another Not a Violation of Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Assistant Attorney General Beck has rendered a decision in regard to the employment of Chinamen on American vessels which will be regarded as having much importance on the Pacific Coast.

There was recently received at the Treasury Department an application from the Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco for permission to transfer a crew of forty Chinese sailors from the Arab, one of the company's vessels, to another, the Stamley Dollar. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company made a similar application.

The Seamen's Union made objection to granting the request and the terms of the Chinese exclusion law were at once applied to the case. The ground on which the Seamen's Union based its opposition was that steamship companies and ship owners are constantly trying to make up crews of Chinese to the detriment of American sailors, and the exchange proposed was in effect equivalent to getting a new crew of Chinese for one of the vessels. Every Chinaman employed, they urged, kept an able-bodied American seaman out of a job.

Mr. Beck has decided that the temporary landing of a Chinese crew and its transfer to another vessel belonging to the same company is not a violation of the exclusion law. The decision has been sent to Secretary Shaw and will hereafter govern in the class of cases involved, unless the matter is taken into the courts and decided otherwise.

TO ELECT A MORMON SENATOR.

Perry S. Heath Says Utah Is Bound to Select a Man of That Faith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Perry S. Heath, Secretary of the Republican National Campaign Committee, who is now a resident of Utah, is visiting Washington. Speaking of the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Rawlins, who will go out with the present Congress next March, Mr. Heath said the man to be selected would be a Republican and a Mormon.

"The Mormon faith is largely represented in the Legislature, which is overwhelmingly Republican," said he, "and it is well understood in Utah that a Senator of that religion will be chosen. Mr. Smoot, an apostle of the Mormon Church, is one of the most prominent candidates, and the opinion of many members of the Legislature is that he will be elected to fill the vacancy."

CUSTOMS CONTRACT ANNULLED.

Hauling Service to Public Stores in New York Declared Inefficient.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Upon the recommendation of the Collector of Customs at New York the contract for the hauling of customs good from the docks to the public stores, now held by Mr. Kehon, has been annuled.

It is asserted that the service is inefficient, and that the price paid under the present arrangement is too low to insure good service. Mr. Kehon has given his consent to the annulment of the contract, and as soon as possible the department will advertise for new proposals.

HAWAIIANS TO PRESIDENT.

Exchange of Cable Greetings Between Islanders and the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following cable messages were made public at the White House this evening:

Honolulu, Jan. 2, 1903.

The President of the United States, Washington D. C.:

On behalf of the native Hawaiians of our Territory, we desire that you, our President, should know of the deep and friendly interest they have felt from the first in the great commercial and National enterprise of belting the Pacific with an American cable, and of their great satisfaction and delight upon the completion this day of that portion of the work which now makes those upon the mainland, we out here upon the sea once as we were never before. We congratulate you, Mr. President, and through you our fellow-citizens of the mainland.

J. KALANIANAOLE,
D. KAWANANAKOA,
SAMUEL PARKER,
M. PROBINS N,
CLARENCE L. CRABBE,
A. N. KEPOIKED,
JOHN ENA.

The reply was as follows:

White House, Washington, Jan. 3, 1903.

The President is much pleased to receive through you the cordial greetings of the native Hawaiians, and extends to them his congratulations upon the opening of telegraphic communication with Hawaii.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

Court-Martial of Lieut. Abbott.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The record of the case of Lieut. John W. C. Abbott Artillery Corps, has been received at the War Department. This officer was tried by court-martial at Vancouver barracks on charges of neglect of duty and with suffering a prisoner committed to his charge to escape. He was acquitted by the court, but the proceedings of the court were disapproved by Gen. Randall, commanding the Department of the Columbia, who was the reviewing authority.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD SALE.

Special Master Has Distributed Nearly $2,927,358 Received.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 3.—The United States Court to-day confirmed the final report of James M. Beck, special master in the matter of the sale of The Philadelphia Record. The decree, which is signed by Judge McPherson, directs distribution to be made of the fund in the master's hands in accordance with his recommendations.

Mr. Beck's account shows that he received in payment for The Record securities the sum of $2,927,358. From these total receipts is deducted $90,675, which includes all expenses of the litigation. The remainder for distribution amounted to $2,836,682, of which $1,016,894 was paid to the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company, and the Guarantee Title and Trust Company; $1,267,523 to George H. Earle, Jr., receiver of the Chestnut Street National Bank; $500,000 to the assignees of the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company, leaving a balance in the hands of the master of $52,264, which also is awarded to the assignees of the Chestnut Street Trust and Saving Fund Company.

PANAMA CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Counsel for the Company Says Treaty Prospects Are Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Herran, the Colombian Chargé here, and Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal Company, called at the State Department to-day by arrangement, separately, though in pursuit of a common purpose.

In the incomplete state of the canal negotiations the State Department officials are unwilling to discuss details, but Mr. Cromwell said that now, in the judgment of the canal company officials, the negotiations are progressing satisfactorily and promise to result in a settlement and the signing of a treaty.

Horner's Furniture.

OPPORTUNE BUYING TIME.

Made so because

In order to effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking annual inventory, material price reductions have been made on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, also on hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, including Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-Class Furniture at such advantageous prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

ATTACK ON CUBAN TREATY

Representative Underwood Calls President's Plan Illegal.

Declares Previous Reciprocity Conventions Had Been Authorized in Advance by Congressional Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama expresses the opinion that the President by the means he is adopting to bring about reciprocity with Cuba, is violating the Constitution. Mr. Underwood is an advocate of Cuban reciprocity, but considers the President's methods dangerous and revolutionary. The Alabama Congressman is a prominent candidate for minority leader, and will be a candidate for Speaker if the House goes Democratic in the next Congress election. He said to-day to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Most of the newspapers say that the President will send the Cuban treaty to the Senate for ratification immediately on the reassembling of Congress. In an effort to save his party in the Senate from embarrassment, he is violating the Constitution and assuming powers that do not belong to the Executive or to the Senate and the Executive combined.

"By what authority does this Nation regulate commerce? By the power of taxation. Is that power conferred on the legislative or the executive branch of the Government? The Congress, not the President, the President and Senate combined, shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' is the language of the Constitution, which also declares that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills, and that 'all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.'

"The President heretofore has negotiated commercial treaties with foreign nations, regulating commerce and changing the existing revenue laws of the country; but how did he do so? By authority of law enacted by the Congress of the United States, not otherwise. Both the McKinley and the Dingley acts provided that under certain circumstances the President, with the consent of the Senate, could negotiate commercial treaties affecting the rates of duty levied on the importation of goods into this country from abroad. Acting under the authority conferred by those acts, we made some commercial treaties, but the power thus conferred no longer exists.

"The McKinley law was repealed years ago, and the Dingley law limited the number of years this power could be exercised by the President, and that time has passed.

"On what ground, then, can a claim be made that the President and the Senate can originate and ratify a commercial treaty with Cuba? It is under that clause of the Constitution which says: 'He [the President] shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.'

"Does this power to make treaties, conferred on the President and the Senate, authorize them to make commercial treaties or trade contracts, whereby the present revenue laws enacted by the Congress are nullified, and the provision of the Constitution requiring all revenue measures to originate in the House of Representatives ignored?

"No one doubts that the treaty-making power of the Government is vested exclusively in the President and the Senate, but the advocates of the new Cuban treaty assert that the power is unlimited in its scope and operation. In other words, anything about which a treaty can possibly be made comes between the outer lines of this grant of power. Where does this construction lead to? Under it the President and Senate could destroy the reserved rights of the State Governments. Some years ago a serious question arose between this country and Italy over the death of certain Italian subjects killed by a mob in New Orleans. Admit the unlimited scope of the treaty-making power and you grant that by treaty a law could be enacted authorizing the Italian Government to prosecute and punish American citizens for acts of violence committed against Italian subjects in this country and thereby destroy that portion of the Constitution known as the Bill of Rights.

"The House enacted a fair revenue law last Winter in reference to Cuban reciprocity; in fact, one that was said to meet with the approval of the President of the United States in all its provisions except one, and that was the clause that removed the present differential duty levied on the importation of sugar. This clause in our present law benefits one great corporation in this country and that alone. We now must ask why is the bill that passed the House last session not pushed in the Senate?

"Why has the President ceased to advocate the constitutional enactment by law of what he says is the just thing for us to do for Cuba and for ourselves, and what the House of Representatives has already shown its willingness to do? Why is he seeking to carry out his plans in violation of the Constitution and in contempt of the House of Representatives? Sooner or later the man who proclaims himself to be the avowed enemy of the trusts must answer."

CIGARETTE CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Miner Threw It Carelessly Into a Keg of Powder.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 3.—Michael Dunn, a miner, threw a cigarette stump into a keg of powder from his bed on the second floor of a boarding house at Winber to-day. The upper part of the house was destroyed and Dunn was burned to death.

The house was occupied by four families and twenty boarders, all the men being miners. There were twenty-six kegs of powder in the house. Several men who were working near by rushed to the house and rescued the inmates. One of the men carried fourteen kegs of powder out of the burning building. A Slav woman, a neighbor, went from room to room and showed the men where the powder was concealed.

Le Boutillier Brothers

JANUARY, 1903.
ANNUAL SALE OF
FIGURED PONGEE SILKS
(50,000 yards), at
39c.

These Figured Pongee Silks are all new goods of standard makes, in choice designs and colorings, and FULLY GUARANTEED. The best patterns are exclusive and controlled by us. THE PRICES ARE FAR BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

ALSO 250 PIECES
NEW CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

COAL SITUATION'S CAUSE

Operators and Dealers Attribute It to Loss of Reserve.

This Year's Shortage Estimated at Over 22,000,000 Tons—Demand for Anthracite Increases Yearly.

Since the coal strike ended the majority of the public has been puzzled as to why, in spite of the fact that November and December broke all records in the output of anthracite, coal should still be so scarce, not only here, but all over the country. According to the dealers, the mild weather which has prevailed for the greater part of the Winter has been a blessing, and if mining were stopped for two days in zero weather a coal panic such as this country has never seen would be the result.

Most people believe that with mining going on at full blast and the output greater than during any other year at this season, a reserve ought to be accumulated in mild weather and that there should be a sensible relief in the situation now. In a vague way it is generally understood that there is a reserve of coal mined during the Summer which this year is missing owing to the strike, but that the absence of this reserve, in view of the vast output of coal from the mines which is now going on, can seriously affect the situation few people are willing to believe.

The loss of this reserve is the real cause, however, of the shortage of coal, both the dealer and operators say. President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, in a recent interview, figured out the shortage owing to the strike as between 22,000,000 and 23,000,000 tons. Corrected figures which were obtained last week show that during 1901 the total output was 53,568,001 tons. Last year, owing to the five months of idleness of the miners during the strike, the total output was 31,411,400 tons, showing a shortage that year of 22,159,141 tons. It is estimated that the shortage is actually greater than this, as the demand for anthracite is increasing every year and that there would have been 25,000,000 more tons of coal mined last year if there had been no strike.

A representative of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, said last week that if the mines had been running at full blast all Summer the supply would not have been much greater than the demand. During the last four or five years of general prosperity the demand for anthracite was so great, he said, that when Winter was over the immense reserve carried over from the Summer output was practically all but exhausted every year. The miners ran after the Winter kept mining all Summer for the next Winter's reserve as very little anthracite is used during the Summer except in steam plants.

A representative of one of the largest coal carrying companies summed up the situation yesterday to a TIMES reporter as follows:

"When the strike ended the entire country was practically bare of anthracite. It took a week or so to get mining started properly and then the demand was ten times as great as the supply. In ordinary times all the storage plants would have been filled and a great many house-holders would have filled their cellars during the Summer months if there had been no strike, as they had been doing in previous years. To attempt to distribute the coal so that everyone could have some in view of the enormous demand would have been like trying to put out a big fire taking in an entire block with buckets of water. The operators were confronted with a situation that was unique and alarming as well. Every one who wanted to buy coal by the ton wanted his cellar filled, and if the companies had not arranged with the dealers to establish depots for supply to the poor by the pail at all costs there would have been a terrible coal panic in the tenements.

"The coal which should have been mined through the Summer is needed for the demand, but that is lost hopelessly. It is true that the suspension of the soft coal ordinance in this city helped out matters a little and diminished the shortage, but that was only a drop in the bucket.

"As matters stand now, even with this mild weather, the supply of anthracite is far short of the demand, and it will remain so all Winter. The shortage would be even greater in New York if other cities were not sacrificed to let New York, the greatest anthracite consumer in the country, have a larger supply. Up to the Christmas holidays the supply gradually came nearer to the demand, but a day's cessation from work would be more felt now than if the strikers stopped work six weeks any other year. If the rest of the Winter is severe the demand for anthracite will increase in proportion, and as there will not probably be enough to go around this Winter there will be more or less distress.

"In ordinary years, boats laden with anthracite sink, mines are flooded by rains, there are snow blockades which prevent the delivery of coal for a week, and many other things which affect the supply. No one hears of them because there is a reserve. In Perth Amboy and other places there are storage plants which can hold from 40,000 to 100,000 tons each as a reserve, and these are filled in ordinary years. This year every snow blockade tells. A day's idleness puts matters back now for four or five days, and it will be a week or more yet before the effect of the miners' celebration of the Christmas holidays is overcome. If we had had a spell of zero weather when they stopped work the results would have been so deplorable that I do not like to think of them. All that can be said is that the operators are doing their best to push shipments along. There will be more or less of a shortage all Winter, but if care is used in the distribution every one in Greater New York may have enough coal to get along with in some way."

A representative of the Communipaw Coal Company said:

"There will be more or less of a coal shortage until next Fall. Of course it will not be so much felt during the Summer as during this Winter. The operators are doing their best, but they cannot accomplish the impossible."

A member of the firm of Burns Brothers in an interview last week said there was not a day in which the yards were not out of some sizes of coal. At that particular time they had five tons of domestic coal in their yards, and were waiting for their share of a shipment. A year ago they had a reserve of 50,000 tons.

COAL DEALERS TO BE SUED.

Effort Will Be Made in Washington to Prevent Favoritism Toward Regular Customers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A new development of the coal famine is likely to be the institution of suits at law against coal dealers to restrain them from discriminating in favor of their regular customers. Some of the residents of Washington have employed counsel, who, it is stated, are preparing to bring suit.

The coal dealers, acting under an agreement among the trade, are trying to protect their customers, and it is said that officials of some of the big coal companies have instructed them to do so. Hence it is a regular occurrence for a householder who has not dealt exclusively with one dealer to find that he cannot get any coal, while his neighbor may be able to get all he wants.

The statute to be invoked is not specified. It is said that, while the coal dealer is not a common carrier, laws applicable to common carriers will be found to apply in his case. It is also said that the coal dealer is in a position analogous to that of a restaurant keeper, who must not discriminate against respectable persons who enter his place and ask to be served. It is hinted, however, that other statutes than these will be invoked.

CAPT. TERRILL SUSPENDED.

Relieved of Command of the Red D Liner Zulia.

The Red D liner Zulia sailed yesterday for La Guayra and other Venezuelan ports in charge of First Officer William Bennett, as Captain George Terrill was on Friday suspended from duty. The charge against him is that he gave information to the officers of the German gunboat Panther, by which they were enabled to seize the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda.

The charges were laid before Boulton, Buss & Dallett, the owners of the Red D Line, and they sent at once for Capt. Terrill, who admitted that as charged he had twice ordered the Zulia's stern light to be lowered as she was leaving Maracaibo on Dec. 16 she delivered mail matter from Curacao to the German warship Falke, the latter's officers having come aboard the Zulia to get it. At the same time the German officers gave Capt. Terrill permission to enter the harbor for the purpose of landing passengers, merchandise, and United States mail. It was at that time, it is said, that Capt. Terrill calbo harbor, but denied that he intended it as a signal for the German blockading force.

Boulton, Buss & Dallett would not say by whom the charges were made, but it is understood they came from members of the Zulia's crew. Capt. Terrill says that they are without foundation.

When the Zulia entered Maracaibo Harbor promised the German officers to signal if he located any Venezuelan gunboat in the vicinity of Maracaibo.

The Zulia remained at Maracaibo until Dec. 20, and during her stay the Falke had been relieved by the Panther. When the Zulia was going out and about abreast of the Panther, it is charged that Capt. Terrill gave instructions to lower the stern light twice. According to members of the Zulia's crew the Panther got under way soon after the signal had been observed, and shortly after captured the Miranda.

In an interview Friday night, Capt. Terrill denied that he had signaled the Panther.

"When the Paymaster of the Panther came aboard my vessel for mail at La Guayra," he said, "he told me that as soon as she left La Guayra the Panther would go to Maracaibo and capture the Miranda, which they knew was in the harbor at Maracaibo. We went to Maracaibo next, and met the Falke and delivered some mail to her, a cadet who could hardly speak English having come aboard the Zulia to get it. We lay in the harbor for days, the Miranda being there at the time, and when we came out, the Panther was at the bar, which is 26 miles from the city. Any story to the effect that I signaled the German ship is the work of a schemer."

One of the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Zulia was Severo Mallet-Prevost of the law firm of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt of 30 Broad Street, who, it is said, will open negotiations with President Castro for a loan to cover the claims of the allies against Venezuela. Mr. Mallet-Prevost would say nothing yesterday in regard to his plans, but it is understood that he is going personally to Venezuela, as he is familiar with South American affairs, and on account of the fact that Speyer Brothers of London, the London correspondents of Speyer & Co. of this city, have made a similar offer to Castro. Mr. Mallet-Prevost represents a syndicate.

New Railway Into Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 3.—It is reported here on good authority that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway is to build a line into Galveston from a point on the Louisiana and Arkansas Road in Louisiana. The proposed Galveston line will pass through the Virgin pine forest region of East Texas and touch the Beaumont oil fields. President Yoakum visited Galveston a few days ago and is said to have looked over the ground with a view of selecting a location for terminal and port facilities, for the proposed road.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. James R. Moxley, Philippine scout, is honorably discharged on account of physical disability, to take effect Feb. 10.

Capts. Odus C. Horney and Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture of breech mechanisms and primers for field and sea coast guns.

Navy.

Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Ensign S. W. Bryant is ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. V. Blue is detached from the command of the Hist and ordered home.

Lieut. W. W. Buchanan is ordered to command the Hist.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Arrivals—Puritan, at Newport News.

Sailings—Uncas, from San Juan, for Culebra.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Our Annual White Sale
BEGINS TO-MORROW.

What we'll do—what customers can obtain—is partly told
IN THESE LISTS OF
REMARKABLE OFFERINGS.
Mail orders suspended this week.
Goods can only be bought in the store.
COME!

Sheets and Pillow Cases
Our low prices always mean trustworthy qualities....Ask for the "WILL WASH HEAVIER" brand—

Pillow Cases—42x36	9
Pillow Cases—45x36	.10
Pillow Cases—50x36	.11
Pillow Cases—54x36	.12
Sheets ——54x90	.27
Sheets ——63x90	.31
Sheets ——72x90	.37
Sheets ——81x90	.41
Sheets ——90x90	.45

Competitors will repeat what they have said before. "What is the use of offering these goods when Hearn sells for less than we have to pay?"

Yard Wide Muslins
Soft finish—full bleached—excellent for Underwear, Shirtings, Sheets and Pillow Cases—no dressing—washes up soft and close..... 4⅞
Manufacturers ask more by the case.

White Goods
Novelties and Staples—Extra values in both.
"Lonsdale" Cambrics—yard wide—Look for the label—others ask 12½ and 15 cents..... 6⅞
"White Sale." Long Cloth—12 yard piece—98 cent quality..... 69
Fine White Mercerized Chevjots—cluster and single stripes—new Spring patterns—should be 21 cents, for White Sale..... 12½

Bed Spread Values for the White Sale
10 cases Extra fine crochet—Marseilles design—hemmed or fringed—usually 1.29..... .98
Extra fine English Marseilles—assorted patterns—usually 2.98..... 2.39
All the foregoing are perfect goods; fresh, clean and ready for use; no seconds!

White Sale Values in Table Linens and Towels
TOWELLINGS—
All Linen—14 to 17 inches wide—our regular 7 and 8-cent grades..... 4⅝
Extra heavy Linen—usually 12½..... 7⅛
Check Glass—20 inch—value .11..... 8⅜
Extra Heavy Damask and Plain—18 and 20 inch—usually .15..... .12½
TOWELS—
All Linen Damask—18x37—knotted fringe—fancy border—value .17..... 12½
Linen Huck—20x38—hemstitch hem—fancy border—regularly .25..... .15
Also 3,000 dozen Towels of various kinds and sizes—Huck, Honeycomb and Damask—special value.....at 5, 6½, 9, 10, 1⁰
READ CAREFULLY,
If you would save money.
You must not miss
THESE VALUES.
TABLE DAMASKS AND NAPKINS—
All Linen Satin Damask—cream and bleached—60 to 66 inch—new patterns—our usual 69 and 79 cent qualities—For White Sale..... .49
All Linen Satin Double Damasks—68-inch—rich designs—elsewhere $1.00 .69
German Linen Napkins—heavy silver bleach—19-inch—usually 1.29 doz..... .95
All Linen full bleached Napkins—20-inch—usually 1.75 doz..... 1.49
Fine Satin Double Damask Napkins—rich patterns—25-inch—reg. 2.98 doz. 1.98
FRINGED LUNCH CLOTHS—
All Linen—White or col'd border—8-4 size.....usually .79..... .59
10-4 size.....usually .98..... .69
And many other special values of which space does not permit mention.

Ladies' Underwear and Babies' Outfits
Are Leading Attractions in
This White Sale!
As usual, NO INFERIOR qualities,
All offerings being fine grade—best finish.
All garments just as described.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
Three "stunning" values at 49 cents.
"Goodwear" Muslin—V neck—2½-inch inserting—ruffle of emb'y each side; value .79..... .49
Empire Gowns of Goodwear Muslin—fancy openwork inserting—wide ruffle of emb'y—value .79..... .49
Cambric Chemise Gowns—ribbon run neck and short sleeves—value .69..... .49
TWO WONDERS AT 69 CENTS.
Fine Nainsook—tucks and fancy Val. lace and insertings—pointed yoke and revers with ribbon run insertings—value 1.25..... .69
Good, substantial Gowns of Muslin or Cambric—square yoke of solid pin tucks and deep ruffle and inserting of emb'y—good value at 1.19..... .69
NOVELTY GOWNS at .98 TO $1.49.
20 styles in Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin—neat or elaborate effects, with lace emb'y and tucks—extra fine qualities and styles..... .98
Nainsook—Yokes of fine tucks—revers with fish-eye lace and ribbon run insertings—value $1.69..... 1.25
Ten other styles, equally pretty, same price.
Fine, soft Nainsook—yoke with insertings and tucks—wide ruffle of fine, sheer emb'y—value $2.25..... 1.49
Novelties in finer Night Dresses to $12.98—Our prices being a quarter and a third less than others charge for equal qualities.

CORSET COVERS
Fine Cambric—perfect fit—V front and back—wide, strong embroidery—value .29..... 12½
You can judge of quality when we say that the cambric in above is identical grade of Corset Covers at 75 cents each.
Fine Cambric—low V or high neck—fine emb'y or ribbon run—emb'y inserting—full emb'y trim—full front—value .39..... .25
Fancy Round Neck Covers—entire front with lace insertings—shirred waists—plain or tucked back..... .39
Special values in Fancy Lace trim'd Corset Covers—round and square neck..... .49, .69, .98, 1.25
Still finer and more elaborate to $3.98.

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES
Checks and Stripes—emb'y trim—sizes to 3 years—worth .39..... .19
Just the thing for morning house wear.
Gingham French Dresses—with emb'y or white pique—worth .69..... .44
Little Children's Gingham, Chambray and fancy Lawn, Russian and French styles—all colors—sizes to 3 years—worth 1.49..... .95

DRAWERS
Fine Strong Muslin—deep hem—three tucks—usually .25..... .11
Twice as fine and well made as some elsewhere offered as a "sale" special at 25 per cent. more.
Cambric and Muslin—tucks and ruffles of emb'y—elsewhere .49..... .29
Fine Cambric and Muslin—deep emb'y and cluster of H. S. tucks..... .69
Other Bargains in finer to $3.98.

WHITE SKIRTS
Full size Cambric—deep flounce of emb'y and tucks or with three lace insertings and tucks, finished with tucked and lace trimmed ruffle—worth 1.29..... .79
A splendid line of deep flounce Skirts, with 2 and 3 fancy lace insertings; also strong emb'y ruffle, with hemstitch tucks—great value..... .98
Specials also at $1.25, $1.49, $1.69.
Beautiful Skirts of fine Cambric—flounce and inserting of leaf or flower embroidery in open-work effect—or flounce with six fish-eye lace inserting and edge lace trim'd dust ruffle—worth $3.25..... 1.98
New French Flare Skirts—flounce with showy lace in Tulin design—very effective—lace edge dust ruffle—value $5.98..... 3.98
Finer Skirts to $12.98.
Fine, strong Muslin Underskirts—lawn ruffle—deep lace—value .49..... .29
Fine Muslin—ruffle with hemstitching and emb'y—value .59..... .39
Finer Underskirts to $2.98.

CHEMISES
Fine Muslin Cambric ruffle or lace edge—value .29..... .19
Fine, firm Muslin—yoke of four emb'y insertings and clusters of broad H. S. tucks—value .59..... .39
Nainsook—three Val. lace insertings—Hemstitch finish—lace ruffle round neck and sleeves—value .98... .59
Extra long Nainsook Skirt Chemises—round yoke or ribbon run lace—fitted back—trim'd skirt—also 10 other elaborate styles..... .98
Finer Chemises to $4.69.
YOU CAN COUNT ON QUALITY
be our prices ever so low.

LADIES' EXTRA SIZE GARMENTS
Only complete stock in New York.

Gowns——to 50 bust	.59 to 2.69
Chemises——to 52 band	.49 to 1.19
Drawers——to 38 band	.29 to 2.49
Skirts——to 38 band	.79 to 7.69
Corset Covers to 52 bust	.29 to 1.69

White Sale Embroideries
At "White Sale" Prices
That means our latest importation of Edgings, Flouncings, Skirtings and Insertings, all widths, at prices the thrifty should quickly take advantage of—to be explicit:—
EMBROIDERIES

Worth	For White Sale	Worth	For White Sale
8 cents	3½	29 cents	.19
15 cents	9	39 to 49 cents	.29
17 cents	12½	69 to 89 cents	.49
24 cents	15	98 cents	.69

And finer to $1.49—worth a Third more.
At each price a variety of widths and designs, the newest for trousseaux, dresses, infants' wear, etc.—including match patterns in all widths up to 45-inch Skirtings.

GOLF PLANS FOR THE YEAR

Women's Local Association Will Meet This Month.

New Jersey Organization Wants More Members—Possible Changes in National Golf Officers.

Preparations for the coming season will occupy the attention of golfers during the present month. Several important meetings in the local world are scheduled, and their actions will have an important effect upon golf events next season. In addition, the report of the Nominating Committee of the United States Golf Association will be made public, as it must appear at least thirty days previous to the annual meeting, which will be held in February, at a date yet to be announced. The place will be Delmonico's.

Of prime importance to all local golfers will be the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association, which has been called for Thursday evening, Jan. 29, in the Metropolitan Club. In the absence of Percy Chubb, who is in Europe, Vice President W. Allston Flagg of the Morris County Golf Club will preside. The Nominating Committee, recently appointed, consists of Horace Russell, Chairman, Garden City; Lionel H. Graham, Baltusrol, and Grenville Kane, Tuxedo. There is no indication that any of the present officers will be replaced, as they have all filled their positions to the complete satisfaction of all metropolitan golfers. The only point of live interest, therefore, is the selection of a course for the metropolitan championship tournament in May. It is possible that Lakewood may enter the field, and Deal is likely to be an applicant. Both have the advantage of getting their links in good playing condition early in the year. Each expressed a wish to have the tournament last year, but Tuxedo secured the honor. If the policy adopted last year is carried out this year, the selection will be left to the Executive Committee.

On the following day, Jan. 30, the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will hold its annual meeting at 6 East Ninth Street. The officers placed in nomination are: President—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol; Vice President—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; Secretary—Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau; Treasurer—Miss H. Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock Hills; extra Member of Executive Committee—Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood. It is not likely that the club for the next women's championship will be chosen at this meeting, although suggestions may be made so that the Executive Committee may know what the preference of the delegates is. The Class A and Class B method of team competition was so successful last year that no change is likely to be made this year, and four members, as formerly, will compose each club team. Baltusrol won the Class A team championship for the second year and Powelton earned the Class B honors.

An important meeting for New Jersey golfers will be the Executive Committee meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association next Tuesday at the office of the President, Lionel H. Graham, 11 Broadway. Several additions may be made to the organization, as President Graham is anxious to enlarge the scope of the State association, and he has sent personal invitations to ten clubs, which are members of the National golf body, but have not yet joined the State organization. These ten are Atlantic City, Deal, Cape May, Elizabeth Town and County, Hollywood, Morristown Field, New Brunswick, Princeton, Ridgewood, and Seabright. The New Jersey Association has fifteen members, and is now entering upon its fourth year. It has been of great benefit in keeping up the standard of golf in the State, and its annual championship is, in some respects, a second metropolitan championship. The event was played last year at Montclair and won by Allan Kennaday of the home club.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Association will be held in February, the time and place to be decided upon at the committee meeting this week. The Baltusrol Club has offered its links for this year's State championship tournament, and, as the course is a popular one, the offer is likely to be accepted.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club, which is one of the busiest clubs in the local world, will hold its annual meeting on Jan. 17 at the Hamilton Club. A nominating committee has been appointed, consisting of H. E. Pierpont, C. P. Notman, and W. J. Geddes. The Dyker Meadow course will remain open all Winter, and club handicaps will be arranged for Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays. The St. Andrew's Golf Club has postponed its annual tournament until April.

NATIONAL GOLF CHANGES.

Definite announcement will be made this month of the time for the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association. As has been customary in past years it will probably be held in the last week of February. The report of the Nominating Committee, consisting of Devereaux Emmet, Herbert J. Jacques, and W. A. Alexander, is awaited with considerable interest. There is an indication that President Robert H. Robertson, who has served two years, will decline a renomination, and the names most prominently mentioned by the golfing world are those of Samuel Y. Heelner and James A. Stillman. The former has been Treasurer of the association for three years and has invariably made it a practice to attend all of the annual championship tournaments. In every respect he possesses all the requirements demanded of the head of the national golf body. He has earned the confidence as well as the popularity of all golfers. He represents the Philadelphia Golf Association.

James A. Stillman is one of the well-known younger clubmen of New York. He has been on the Executive Board of the Golf Association for two or three years, and has commended himself in many respects for his clear knowledge of the game and good managing ability. He is a prominent member of the Tuxedo, Garden City, and Newport Golf Clubs. Secretary McClinturin Ballou of this city will be re-elected. A number of new clubs will probably be admitted as members just before the annual meeting.

Chicago continues to keep alive the agitation for the Women's Championship Tournament at the Chicago Golf Club this year, and the first visible ray of Eastern favor has been vouchsafed by G. Herbert Windsor of Boston. He has written a letter to E. P. Martin of the Chicago Club saying that he would be very glad to see the women's event this season go to the West. The Chicago women naturally favor the course, and the Western delegates are apt to insist very strongly upon the event as their right, for all of the National Championships for women have been played in the East. The last issue of Golf, in commenting upon the possible choice of the Chicago Club, says: "Eastern players are, of course, handicapped by lack of familiarity with the conditions, but if they want the hardest course Wheaten is the one. They should be warned, however, that the course is primarily a links for men. The distances from tee to bunker, and between bunkers on the course are essentially those for men's shots. Pulled and sliced balls are uniformly punished by side traps and long grass. With the tees and bunkers disposed as they are now, it would be surprising if there were five scores under 100 during the entire women's tournament."

The Chicago golfers are preparing to make another onslaught for the $100 annual dues of associate members in the United States Golf Association. At the recent special meeting, when the allied clubs dues were reduced to $10, a motion from a Chicago delegate was made to cut the associated club dues in half, but it was defeated. The news now comes from the West that at the meeting next month an amendment to the constitution will be proposed, making the associate club fees $5 or after $50.

The popularity of golf in the local world was well attested last week, when many local links showed a surprisingly large turnout of members on New Year's Day. The event at Lakewood was one of the most successful opening year events ever held at that club. In the immediate vicinity of New York the links were not in such good condition as at Lakewood, for quantities of snow covered the courses, but with red balls there was plenty of sport at several clubs. The number of golfers who played over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park was a notable feature, for very little attention is paid to the course there during the Winter, and visiting golfers have to take their chances in getting satisfactory sport. The course, however, will remain open all Winter, as there has always been considerable playing there every Winter.

The popularity of public links is by no means confined to New York, for statistics just compiled by the Boston Park Commissioner give the number of golfers using the public course there in Franklin Park as over 50,000 last season. The course is closed during the Winter, and improvements are to be made for the coming season.

Southern golf is showing greater activity. Donald Ross, the Boston professional, has made a new record of 72 strokes for the Pinehurst (N. C.) links. A party of New York golfers spent the holidays at Pinehurst, and they report that the course is in splendid shape for low scoring. Pinehurst has two courses—the regular one of eighteen holes and a practice course of nine holes.

DOUGLAS BEATEN AT GOLF.

Schoolboy Waters Defeats the ex-Champion at Lakewood—Other Prize Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 3.—Morrill W. Waters proved the winner of the chief trophy to-day in the final round of the Lakewood Golf Club's tournament. The mere victory itself was not so notable as the fact that he defeated the ex-National and local champion, Findlay S. Douglas. The two rivals for the leading honor had a grand match in the final round, and Waters at last won by the narrow margin of two holes.

Waters was freely congratulated on his victory. He is a mere schoolboy, being a student in the Lakewood School, and is under sixteen years of age. His triumph over Douglas was not his only notable game, for on the previous day Waters furnished a decided surprise when he put Walter Egan, one of Harvard's best golfers, out of the race. Waters earned his honors to-day by superior golf. He was at one time three holes ahead of his more famous rival, and at no time during the game was Douglas in the lead. It was a close and well-played contest, as the cards show:

Waters, out	5	4	6	5	6	5	4	5	3—43
Douglas, out	5	4	6	5	7	4	5	5	3—44
Waters, in	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4—41—84
Douglas, in	5	6	3	4	4	5	5	5	5—42—86

G. Balterson of the Fox Hills Golf Club won the second cup by defeating W. W. Burton of the Pasadena (Cal.) Golf Club by 4 up and 3 to play. The cards are:

Balterson, out	6	4	5	6	7	5	5	5	3—46
Burton, out	6	5	5	5	7	6	5	6	4—49
Balterson, in	3	3	4	6	5	5			—26—72
Burton, in	4	4	5	5	4	5			—27—76

The third cup was won by E. W. Onley of the Wannamoisett Golf Club, Providence, R. I., who defeated Dr. Paul Kimball of the home club by 2 up and 1 to play. In the semi-final round with J. W. Stewart of the Glen Ridge Club, Onley had to play a 19-hole game to win. The results of the cup events are:

Lakewood Cup, Semi-final Round.—M. K. Waters, Lakewood, beat Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 7 up and 5 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, 7 up and 5 to play.

Final Round—Waters beat Douglas, 2 up.

Second Cup, Semi-final Round.—J. G. Batterson, Final Round—Balterson beat Burton, 4 up and 3 Fox Hills, beat E. K. Mitchell, Hartford, 4 up and 2 to play; W. W. Burton, Pasadena, beat W. L. May, St. Andrew's, 2 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Balterson beat Burton, 4 up and 3 to play.

Third Cup, Semi-final Round.—Dr. Paul Kimball, Lakewood, beat F. H. Hurd, Deal, 2 up and 1 to play; E. W. Onley, Wannamoisett, beat J. W. Stewart, Glen Ridge, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Final Round—Onley beat Kimball, 2 up and 1 to play.

An eighteen-hole open handicap brought out a number of competitors, but comparatively few scores were turned in. The first prize fell to J. W. Kemble of the Philadelphia Country Club, while Findlay S. Douglas won the best gross score prize, his score being 83. Those who turned in cards are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
J. W. Kemble, Philadelphia—			
Out ..7 4 6 6 7 5 5 7 4—51			
In ...6 4 6 4 4 3 6 4 7—45—96	16		80
Horace Waters, Lakewood—			
Out ..8 4 5 6 6 7 5 6 5—52			
In ...6 5 4 6 5 6 6 5 5—47—99	18		81
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—			
Out ..5 5 4 6 6 5 5 5 3—44			
In ...3 4 4 6 4 5 5 5 7—39—83	0		83
W. W. Burton, Pasadena	96	14	82
Morrill Waters, Lakewood	87	4	83
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	95	12	83
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	98	15	83
E. E. Bird, Red Bank	103	18	85
A. D. Compton, Westchester	96	10	86
S. W. Austin, Philadelphia	100	10	90
W. A. Paton, Lakewood	109	18	91
E. P. Harris, Lakewood	109	18	91
W. Radcliffe, Baltusrol	102	10	92
F. W. Stewart, Glen Ridge	112	18	94
E. W. Onley, Providence	115	18	97

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Roessler & Hasslacher Team Win Two Games in Wholesale Drug Trade Association.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association yesterday evening the Roessler & Hasslacher bowlers won two games, defeating the Seabury & Johnson, and Johnson & Johnson teams. The scores follow:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 182; Huss, 155; Norris, 181; Stevens, 181; McCormick, 142. Total, 821.

Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 112; De Zeller, 117; Caughey, 140; Scrimshaw, 188; Judge, 195. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.—Seabury & Johnson—Lovis, 148; De Zeller, 165; Caughey, 122; Scrimshaw, 169; Judge, 194. Total, 798.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 182; Hamann, 139; Dubois, 164; Tareggi, 183; Bode, 133. Total, 801.

THIRD GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 186; Hamann, 154; Dubois, 183; Tareggi, 196; Bode, 171. Total, 860.

Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 169; Huss, 147; Norris, 155; Stevens, 178; McCormick, 165. Total, 814.

FOURTH GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 132; Dixon, 201; Merrill, 154; Thomas, 140; Kampf, 119. Total, 752.

National Lead Company—Kemple, 130; Meek, 130; Agneau, 126; Saunders, 135; Townley, 145. Total, 676.

FIFTH GAME.—National Lead Company—Kemple, 197; Meek, 150; Smith, 166; Saunders, 113; Townley, 170. Total, 796.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 150; Berge, 137; Jenkins, 122; Blaker, 171; Carr, 192. Total, 732.

SIXTH GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 173; Berge, 190; Jenkins, 171; Blake, 190; Carr, 168. Total, 892.

Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 147; Dixon, 136; Merrill, 148; Thomas, 184; Kampf, 137. Total, 752.

Bowling League Organized.

The National Bowling League was organized for the present season at a meeting held at Starr's alleys, West Fifty-ninth Street, last night, with the following twelve clubs as members:

Grand Central Bowling Club of Brooklyn, National Bowling Club of Manhattan, Fidelia Bowling Club of Manhattan, Circle Bowling Club of Manhattan, Metropolitan Bowling Club of Mannattan, Roseville Athletic Association of Newark, N. J.; Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, N. J.; Union Club of Rutherford, N. J.; Berkeley Bowling Club of Newark, N. J.; New Jersey Bowling Club of Jersey City, N. J.; Sylvan Bowling Club of Brooklyn, and Harlem Circle Bowling Club of Manhattan.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Jacob Lewly, Metropolitan Bowling Club; Vice President—Charles W. Booth, Atalanta Wheelmen; Secretary—E. J. Le Bourveau, Circle Bowling Club; Treasurer—Charles K. Starr, Metropolitan Bowling Club. The prize list will amount to $600, the value of the first team prize being $150, and the tournament will begin the first Monday in February.

Veteran Brooklyn Bowler Honored.

Thomas C. Curtis, the veteran Secretary of the Long Island Bowling League, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, and with Mrs. Curtis, his golden wedding anniversary at his home, at 480 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Over 300 bowlers, representing almost every bowling club in Greater New York and vicinity, aided in the celebration, and at 10 o'clock President Charles H. Ebbets of the New York Bowling Association presented Mr. Curtis with a hollow, mahogany, plush-lined ball of the regulation bowling size, containing $1,000 in gold, together with a set of resolutions signed by all the contributors to the fund.

Cup Yacht Material Delayed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 3.—The frames in the new 90-foot yacht ordered of the Herreshoffs by the America's Cup Syndicate, will not be set up for some days, partly by reason of the delay in receipt of material and because of unexpected delay in finishing the keelson. Both the frames and the plates are being shaped without mishap, and already there are plates enough ready to cover half the hull. In the sail loft new sails for the Columbia, the Constitution, and the new yacht are being made. Mr. Belmont is anxious to have the sails for the Constitution ready late in March, so that the boat may be put in commission the month following.

BASEBALL MEETING OFF

National League Committee Not Vested with Proper Authority.

President Johnson of American League Not Satisfied with Chairman Herrmann's Letter on the Subject.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—"For the present there will not be a meeting of the Peace Committees of the American and National Baseball Leagues," said President Ban Johnson of the former organization to-day.

"It has developed that the National League Committee had no authority to act conclusively on anything, and without such power a meeting would be no good."

"At the first conference in New York," he continued, "it was understood that the committee of the National League had power to dispose of all questions that might arise. Two weeks ago I wrote Chairman Herrmann that if the National League would clothe its committee with full power we would be prepared to meet them, but not unless that action had been taken. Mr. Herrmann wired me that he would have his committee vested with full power. He has made an earnest effort, but failed."

The reply of Chairman Herrmann to the communication of Ban Johnson that the National League would have to vote its representatives full power to negotiate terms of peace before they would be treated with by the American League was received this afternoon, but Johnson would not make public the letter.

"There are too many 'ifs' in the letter to suit me," he said, "and there will be no meeting of the two committees Monday although there may be later in the week, but that is uncertain."

Four weeks ago the National League Club owners at their annual meeting, held in this city, appointed a committee to wait upon President Johnson and other representatives of the American League, for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have existed for two years between the two major baseball organizations. This action led to a cessation of hostilities between the two leagues, and committees from both bodies were to have met in conference to-morrow at Cincinnati. Every one interested in the welfare of the National game was hopeful that when the conference took place the best interests of the game would be served and an agreement reached which would put an end to the strife.

It was generally expected that the members of the peace committees would be invested with sufficient authority to take definite action on every issue which might come up during the conference. The postponement, if only for a few days, will cause a good deal of disappointment among those who believed that an adjustment of the long-standing strife would surely be accomplished. Just what action will be taken by the National League as a body in reference to clothing its members with full power to act, is now purely problematical. A general meeting may be called within a few days for the purpose of discussing this all-important matter. One thing seems to be certain, and that is that President Johnson and his conferrees, having the necessary power to pass upon everything which has a bearing on the bringing about of a permanent and peaceful understanding, will not treat with the National League Committee until they are endowed with similar power.

From the very moment that pacific measures were suggested, all those who were acquainted with the many conflicting interests, which would have to be satisfied before the desired end could be reached, saw that there would be many a rough obstacle in the way of the committeemen. Concessions must be made by both sides, and while each organization seems ready to do its share in this line, the question of dealing with contract-jumping players is unquestionably one which will cause no end of difficulty before it can be settled satisfactorily.

A general amnesty for the offending players has been suggested, but, judging from statements made recently by representatives of the American League, such a sweeping measure will not satisfy the younger organization. The case of Delehanty has been taken up as one which deserves very severe censure by the American League officials, and G. Hector Clemes, who is a Director of the Washington Club, made a very positive statement a week ago in reference to the big outfielder's having signed to play with Manager McGraw's New York team, while he still is under contract to the Washington American League Club.

"Delehanty will have to play with the Washington Club," said Clemes, "or he will not play at all next season. I mean this," he added, "and Delehanty will be taught a lesson the severity of which ought to have such an influence on all other players that they will hesitate for a pretty long spell of time before committing a similar offense."

Director Clemes is in very close touch with President Johnson and the leading American League officials, so that what he said must be taken as coming from a responsible representative. On the other hand, it would appear to be the general impression among the National League officials that while action must be taken in regard to dealing with contract breaking players, it should not be retroactive. This sentiment was voiced in a statement made by Secretary Knowles, of the New York National League Club, two weeks ago.

There has been some talk of consolidation and the establishment of a twelve club league and circuit, but nothing has been done in this direction, and the general tone of the American League men on this subject is decidedly unfavorable to such a project. They say that there shall be two leagues, and still claim that they will have a club in New York this year.

Not one of the American Leaguers will talk of the location of the new playing grounds here, but all of them insist that everything relating to the erection of the stands and the preparation of the diamond has been arranged in every detail, and simply assert that for purely business reasons they are not ready to make public these plans just yet.

BROOKLYN SKATING RACES.

Peter Sinnirud was again the principal performer in the skating races at the Clermont Ice Skating Rink, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, winning the mile handicap in the senior class from scratch with ease. W. W. Swan, A. T. Sarony, and H. P. McDonald, the best three local skaters, were given 50 yards start of Sinnirud, but were unable to hold it, and all were passed by the Swedish skater before the last quarter was reached. Sarony fell in the fifth lap and was put out of the race, while McDonald quit at the half mile. Swan finished second and E. J. Mulligan, who had 100 yards start, was third. The junior handicap at one mile, which had twenty-two starters, was won by E. A. Taylor from the 30-yard mark, and the weekly half-mile school boys' race in the morning was won by R. Catlin of the Brooklyn Latin School, with 80 yards, from a field of 24 starters. The summary follows:

One Mile Handicap, Senior.—Won by Peter Sinnirud, (scratch); W. W. Swan, (90 yards,) second; E. J. Mulligan, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:59 2-5.

One Mile Handicap, Junior.—Won by E. A. Taylor, (30 yards;) Harold Lee, (40 yards) second; R. Yerby, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:12 2-5.

Schoolboys' Race, Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by R. Catlin, Brooklyn Latin School, (80 yards;) S. Eldridge, Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, (10 yards,) second; E. Leslie Adelphi Academy, (80 yards,) third. Time—1:47 4-5.

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BROOKLYN.

COLLEGE FENCING MEET

Annual Championship Set for March 27 and 28 in This City.

Many Dual Contests Arranged Between the Seven Colleges in the Association—Definite Rules Adopted.

The Intercollegiate Fencing Association, composed of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Annapolis, and West Point, held its first meeting since its inception last May at the Columbia University Club, 41 West Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday. The business transacted consisted of revising the constitution, ratifying rules for the governing of the annual championships, deciding on dual meets, selecting judges, and arranging for the annual tournament.

The delegates decided that the intercollegiate championships should be held at the New York Athletic Club on March 27 and 28. Fencing will begin Friday evening and extend through Saturday afternoon and evening. The proposed suggestion that the teams should fence by pairs rather than individually was vetoed, and, like last year, the members of one team will meet the fencers on every other team in single bouts.

Frederick B. Clark of Columbia, Q. Gray of West Point and H. F. Blount of Cornell were appointed a committee to arrange the details of the championship. The following amateur fencers will be asked to officiate as judges: Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of the New York Athletic Club, Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club; Dr. E. Echeverria, New York Athletic Club; A. V. B. Post, Fencers' Club; Charles Bothner, New York Athletic Club; F. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; H. Heinze, New York Athletic Club; Atherton Brownell, Fencers' Club; Charles E. Goodhue, New York Athletic Club; W. Lawson, Racquet and Tennis Club, and Langdon Ewing, Fencers' Club. These men will judge the preliminary bouts. For the finals these fencers have been asked to act as judges: Messrs. Post, Tatham, Echeverria, Heinze, and Allaire, with Brownell as alternate. In the competition scores will be tallied on a basis of twenty-five, form counting five points, attack five, defense five, and touches ten. It was decided to do away with all salutations between fencers except at the end of the halves.

The following rules for the government of the annual contests were ratified:

1. Each bout, in competitions, shall be conducted by three, five, or seven judges, one of whom shall act as director, who shall be selected from a list of authorized judges. The judges shall be experienced amateur fencers, from different clubs if possible, and their decision shall be final and without appeal. No undergraduate shall judge. There shall be a timer, who shall time the bouts in accordance with Rule 3.

2. In the intercollegiate championship tournament every main is to meet each of the representatives of the colleges other than his own.

3. Each bout shall consist of four minutes' actual fencing. Contestants shall change positions after two minutes' fencing. Contestants shall come on guard, in the middle of the space, at the command of the judge. In case the judges cannot decide, contestants shall meet for an extra assault of two minutes' duration, changing sides at the end of one minute.

4. Each judge shall make his award without consulting his fellow judges, taking into account the general bearing of the competitors, the number and the value of the touches made, and the general form shown in defense and attack. Each judge shall record his decision on the official score card of the Association. The majority vote of the judges shall decide the winner of the assault, and the team of which he is a member shall be given one point.

5. Touches shall count only when made upon the body, within the space bounded by the collar of the fencing jacket, the median line, the hip, and a line drawn from the hip to the posterior limit of the armpit around the front of the arm and along the crest of the shoulder to the collar. A touch on any part of the boundary line shall count.

6. A touch made outside the space where touches count may be counted by a judge, provided, in his opinion, it would have been good if the contestant upon whom the touch was made had not taken an irregular position or made an improper movement.

7. The competitor attacked should parry. If a stop thrust be made it shall only count in favor of the one who makes it, provided he be not touched at all.

8. A touch, whether fair or foul, invalidates the riposte.

9. A touch is of no value when the point is twisted on to the body after the slap of the foil.

10. The judges must stop a corps-a-corps as soon as made.

11. A disarmament is of no value. A touch immediately following a disarmament counts.

12. A touch made from a thrust started with the elbow behind the body (jab thrust) shall not count.

13. Each contestant shall fence with the same hand throughout the bout.

14. Competitors shall wear light-colored fencing suits. The jacket of each competitor must be covered with chamois within the space described in Rule 5, where touches count.

15. Contestants shall fence within a marked space twenty feet long and thirty-six inches wide; a mark shall plainly indicate the middle. When a contestant oversteps these limits a judge shall stop the bout and each judge shall award a touch to the opponent of the man overstepping these limits, and the director shall start the contestants again, in the middle of the marked space.

16. Foil blades shall not exceed thirty-four inches in length.

17. Contestants must acknowledge all touches in an audible voice. If a contestant persistently fails to acknowledge touches the judges may award two touches to his opponent for each failure to acknowledge a touch.

18. Before all competitions the judges shall inspect the weapons and costumes of all contestants, and disqualify those whose equipment violates any of the rules.

19. A substitute may be put in a contest, after it has begun, only in case the man whom he is to replace is so physically incapacitated as to be unable to continue the contest.

20. The members of the university fencing teams shall be bona fide students in good standing, and shall be eligible to any other university team, in accordance with the eligibility rules of their respective universities.

In revising the constitution it was voted that the right of discussion at the annual meeting of the council shall be restricted to the representatives of the colleges in the association, but that each college shall have only one vote.

Arrangements were completed for many dual meets between the members of the association, of which these were announced:

Feb. 20, Cornell vs. Harvard, at Ithaca; March 4, Columbia vs. Cornell, at New York; March 14, West Point vs. Cornell, at West Point; March 20, Pennsylvania vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; Feb. 21, West Point vs. Pennsylvania, at West Point; Feb. 14, Columbia vs. Harvard, at Cambridge; Jan. 10, Columbia vs. Annapolis, at Annapolis; Feb. 28, Columbia vs. West Point; March 27 and 28, intercollegiate championship at the New York Athletic Club. Yale is to meet Columbia and Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania is to meet Annapolis in dual bouts, but the dates have not as yet been definitely fixed.

All the members of the association were represented at the meeting with the exception of Yale. Annapolis delegates did not arrive until late. The delegates present at the opening of the meeting were Frederick B. Clark and Eugene Pitou of Columbia, H. F. Blount of Cornell, T. D. Roberts of Harvard; N. C. Knipe and E. A. Bennett of Pennsylvania, and A. Gray and E. C. Bull of West Point.

POULTRY AND CAT EXHIBIT.

Interesting Features for the Annual Show in Madison Square Garden This Week.

Those who love birds and are interested in poultry, pigeons, and pet stock will enjoy the fourteenth annual exhibition by the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, which will open in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday morning and will continue, day and evening, until Saturday night. Demands for space show that the Garden will be filled with the finest stock in this country or abroad, and as the competition is open to the world the presence of a larger number of fowl from England will add to the interest with the newly arrived Orpingtons making their first appearance in this country.

Secretary Crawford, who has for many years been Superintendent of the association's exhibitions, will place the pigeons on the platforms above the boxes, give the pet stock its former place on the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, and every inch of space on the main floor and restaurant hall will be occupied. The cat show, under the supervision and auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club, will be located in the Concert Hall. This club, under the Presidency of Mrs. W. S. Hofstra, is confident that the showing will exceed in number, quality, and value any exhibit of cats hitherto seen in this country. Challenge cups will be competed for: Chinchillas, shaded silvers, and silver tabbies will be prominent and the short-haired cats will have a good representation.

With the bantam classes well filled the game fowl in every variety, exhibition cages, and breeding yards, and all the incubators at work and ready for delivery of downy chicks, the show will present many interesting features.

The club meetings for the week will be American White Plymouth Rock Club, Pit Game Club, National Bantam Association, Leghorn Club, all on Thursday; Eastern Fantail Club, of America, Jacobin Club, American Carriers and Barb Club, and American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club on Friday.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Furs : : A Sale of Tremendous Importance.

Reductions of Forty to Fifty Per Cent. From Usual Prices.

THE ABRAHAM AND STRAUS FUR BUSINESS is of immense magnitude—nowhere else in this vicinage are so many beautiful Furs gathered in a season. Natural, therefore, that manufacturing furriers should look on this Fur Store as the most important outlet for their surplus stocks. Natural, too, that we should have first choice of these stocks. We have picked and chosen—taken the best Furs in the market that were to be had under price. And to a very large group of fine Furs thus gathered at prices without precedent so early in the season we have added the magnificent Fur Jackets and Coats which have been so much admired here and cut them

Squarely to Half Price : : Less Than the Skins Would Cost.

It is a sale of tremendous importance. Among them are models from Revillon Freres of Paris, Gruenwald of Paris and other famous foreign makers, which, even at the former prices, were lower than import cost. There are magnificent Coats of American production. The year begins with the chance of a lifetime to get a stylish, perfectly made Fur Coat for the least such Coats have ever cost.

Jackets and Coats.

$87.50—were $175.00. Persian blouse front Jacket, chinchilla collar.

$93.75—were $187.50. Blue squirrel Eton blouse Jacket, ermine military collar and cuffs.

$112.50—were $225.00. Broadtail Persian Jacket, bishop sleeves, steel ornaments.

$125.00—were $250.00. Broadtail Persian Jacket, shield front, postilion back, flowing sleeves, trimmed with steel buttons.

$125.00—were $250.00. Extra quality Persian lamb Jacket, Russian blouse, imported model.

$117.50—were $235.00. Automobile Coat, fine Siberian squirrel, Paris model, with deep cape to the waist of real ermine and cuffs of same.

$162.50—were $325.00. Long squirrel Coat, finest dark blue Siberian skins, stole collar and flowing cuffs of ermine.

$137.50—were $275.00. Broadtail Persian Jacket, bodice effect, large flowing sleeves.

$172.50—were $345.00. Automobile Coat of broadtail Persian, with ermine collar and cuffs, imported model.

$175.00—were $350.00. Long squirrel Coat, dark Siberian skins, large collar and cuffs of ermine.

$182.50—were $365.00. Broadtail Persian Jacket, fancy full sleeve, cutsteel ornaments.

$147.50—were $295.00. Squirrel Coat, ¾ long, trimmed with large collar and cuffs of ermine, bishop sleeves.

$187.50—were $375.00. Broadtail blouse Jacket, new full sleeve and fancy cuff.

$197.50—were $395.00. Broadtail Persian Jacket, shield front; high rolling collar and large flowing sleeves.

$237.50—were $475.00. Short broadtail Jacket, deep Robespierre collar and deep flowing cuffs of real chinchilla.

$247.50—were $495.00. Short broadtail Jacket, postilion back and double ruffle sleeve.

$287.50—were $575.00. Short broadtail Coat, postilion back, real chinchilla collar and deep flowing cuffs.

$287.50—were $575.00. Broadtail Persian Jacket, Russian blouse, long dip front, real chinchilla collar and deep flowing cuffs.

$247.50—Were $495.00. Broadtail Jacket, with double bishop sleeves and high rolling collar.

$347.50—were $695.00. Long Coat of broadtail Persian, semi fitted back, dip fronts, trimmed with deep stole collar and deep ruffles on sleeves of real chinchilla.

$3.95 Electric Seal Muffs, $1.24.
Full size and feather stuffed.

$6.50 Alaska Sable Scarfs, $3.95.
Natural, with cluster of dyed sable tails.

Long fox Neck Piece, double two full skins, finished with two large natural brushes; value $24.50, at.....$14.85

Long fox Scarfs, double two skins, sable dyed, finished with two natural brushes; value $20.00, at.....$12.65

Same style Scarf as above; value $18.00, at.....$11.45

Long Neck Piece of sable dyed American fox, extra large full skins, finished with two natural brushes; value $18.00, at.....$11.45

Large sable dyed American fox Muffs, full size, black; either flat or round, feather stuffed; value $20.00, at $10.84; value $18.00, at.....$9.95

Neck Pieces of mink, trimmed with cluster of tails, value $16.00, at $8.45; value $10.00, at.$5.95

Alaska sable Scarfs, natural, with cluster of tails, value $8.50, at.....$4.95

Small Furs at Half Former Prices:
Alaska sable Muffs.....$5.24
Chinchilla Muffs.....$13.75
Russian sable Muffs.....$37.50
Hudson Bay sable Muffs..$29.74

Squirrel Muffs, large and flat.....$22.50
Blue fox sets.....$69.50
Cross fox Sets.....$29.45
Russian sable Sets.....$150.00
Hudson Bay sable Sets...$115.00
Chinchilla Scarfs.....$37.50
Russian sable Scarfs.....$72.50
Hudson Bay sable Scarfs...$34.50
Squirrel Scarfs, large.....$38.50

Second floor, front, Central Building.

75,000 Yards of Black and Colored Silks.

The Most Important Silk Occasion We Have Ever Known.

It isn't luck. Nor is it such a sale as any great store might produce by careful gleaning of the market. It is such a Sale as could happen only here.

The gathering is tremendous. It represents the best and most wanted Silks to-day—those that you expect to buy at full prices. And yet to-morrow's prices are lower than such Silks have ever cost. Many are even half-priced. Here are some of the details—many lots are too small to tell of, lest late comers be disappointed.

50c. Foulard Silks at 29c.
3,500 yards of pretty printed Foulards.

79c. Foulard Silks at 39c.
2,000 yards of printed Japanese Foulards, spot proof.

98c. Foulards at 49c.
6,000 yards of the best printed Foulard Silks.

95c. Foulards at 59c.
3,000 yards of plain black Foulards, the best quality.

$1.25 and $1.50 Crepes at 79c.
6,000 yards of Crepe de Chine and Satin Crepes; all colors, including black and white.

$1.00 Moire Velour at 49c.
4,000 yards of 27 inch black Moire Velour.

$1.10 & $1.25 Moire Velour at 59c
3,700 yards of 36 inch black Moire Velour.

90c. Liberty Brilliant at 49c.
1,000 yards of black satin Liberty Brilliant.

85c. Black Taffeta at 59c.
2,000 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta, wear guaranteed.

$1.00 Black Taffeta at 69c.
3,000 yards of 27 inch black Taffeta, wear guaranteed.

Main floor, West Building.

Another Wrapper Sale.

Quite as important as last week's event. Quite as great values.

We think these Wrappers show success pretty well.

Flannelette and cambric Wrappers in a large assortment of colors, made with yoke back and front; cape over shoulders, full skirt with deep flounce.....69c

Cambric Wrappers, in dark colors, made with ruffle around yoke and trimmed with a fancy bishop sleeve, full skirt with deep flounce.79c

Flannelette and cambric Wrappers, in dark and light colors, made with fancy yoke and trimmed with ruffle, edged with embroidery, bishop sleeves, full skirt with deep flounce.....98c

Flannelette and cambric Wrappers, some trimmed with a Persian border to match; others trimmed with straps over shoul

COLLEGE ATHLETES BUSY

Active Training for Many Teams Will Begin This Week.

Crew Candidates at Columbia and Pennsylvania Will Get to Work—Baseball Outlook at Cornell.

Candidates for the Columbia crews will begin work for the year to-morrow, when they will report to Robert B. Bartholomew, Captain of the 'Varsity crew. The men will start at once in practice in the rowing machines, and will also take a daily outdoor run, besides exercise in the gymnasium.

There are six of the last year's 'Varsity crew back to form a nucleus for the new crew, and, though Columbia rowing suffers a loss in H. D. Weekes and R. P. Jackson, there are some promising candidates to take their places, including the entire 1905 freshman crew, three men of the 'Varsity four, and the substitutes, besides several good men who were ineligible last year. The college and science departments are well represented, but the crew needs more of the Law and Medical School men, whose maturity is a strong point in their favor as oarsmen. The freshmen, although a small number came out for the Fall regatta, made a very fair showing, and give promise of having a good class crew. The rowing machines have been repaired, in order to lessen their noise and jar, and lengthened to allow the men to acquire a long stroke before going on the river. The rowing room has been changed from the gymnasium to the large east vault between Fayerweather and Schermerhorn Halls. Ventilation and temperature there are much better than in the room formerly used. Within easy reach of college on the Harlem River the men now have their own boathouse, where rowing will be continued as soon as weather conditions will permit, probably in March. During the season there will be several class races, besides the second 'Varsity race at Ithaca, the Harlem regatta, and the annual commencement day regatta.

Edward Hanlan will be in charge of the oarsmen's practice, but will be assisted by several of the veteran Morningside crew men. These men are available from the 1902 'Varsity: H. C. Townsend, stroke; R. B. Bartholomew, 7; A. Nicoll, 6; G. S. O'Loughlin, 5; W. F. Robins, 4, and J. S. Malder 2. From the 'Varsity four there are Earle, Updike and Hull. From the second 'Varsity four, Iselin, Smith, the football captain, and Carter, and from the Freshmen eight, Williams, Hubbard, Lamont, Scott, Mackenzie, Pierrepont, Willis and Atkins. C. W. Cuthel, the 'Varsity coxswain, and H. Peck, the freshman coxswain are both still in college. Edward Hanlan thinks he will have a better 'Varsity crew this season than ever before. Everything will be made subsidiary to the final 'Varsity eight-oared race at Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, Director of the Columbia gymnasium, has prepared his annual report on the management of the university's athletic grounds at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge. During the year the 'Varsity lacrosse, track, and class baseball teams used the field for part of their schedules. The outside organizations which made use of the grounds were the Columbia Oval Cricket Club, Trinity, Drisler, Sachs, Btuler, and De La Salle Schools, and the Interscholastic Athletic Association. The income from these sources during the year was $880, as compared with $600 the previous season. The expenses were such that there is a balance of $126.28.

In the annual report of John McLean Nash, Treasurer of the university, the value of the William's Bridge property is said to be $126,880. The expenses for taxes amounted to $7,552.95, with receipts of only $880, leaving an annual deficit of $6,672.95. This fact has given rise to the suggestion that the field be sold, but until Columbia acquires some other athletic field the out-of-town property will probably not be dispensed with.

Columbia's 'Varsity lacrosse team has already arranged several games for the coming season. The matches decided upon are: April 4 and April 22, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; April 25, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; May 2, Pennsylvania, at South Field, New York; May 11, Cornell, at South Field, New York, and May 23, Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass.

George W. Kirchway, Dean of the Columbia Law School, in an article in the current issue of the Columbia University Quarterly discusses what he believes to be one of the most deplorable evils in modern college athletics. This, he asserts, is the readiness with which students of one college bring charges of dishonesty against the athletic management of a rival college, and the eagerness with which the undergraduates in general believe such charges. Prof. Kirchway says in a straightforward way what those interested in college athletics have often thought but have hesitated to express. The fact that the Columbia Dean is a graduate of Yale, and, therefore, not entirely affiliated with Columbia, makes his argument of more force. He says on this subject:

Perhaps no consequence of the present excessive devotion to the athletic ideal in our colleges is more deplorable than the readiness with which the charge of dishonesty in athletics is brought by one student body against another and unquestionably believed. Probably no statement could be made on the Yale campus which would meet with readier and more general acceptance than a declaration that the athletic management of Harvard, or of Columbia, or of Princeton, or of Pennsylvania was corrupt, and few of the students of those institutions would doubt the truth of a similar charge brought against Yale or any other rival. But the accusation of "offensive partisanship" is not confined to the student management which commits the shameful acts charged, but is leveled as well at the Faculty Committee, which connives at them or weakly permits itself to be deceived by them. It would seem that a system which involves the university in the unhappy disputes of its student body with their athletic rivals, and which at the same time multiplies points of irritation between the authorities and the students of the university, should have the argument of inevitable necessity to justify it.

It seems clear that no such necessity exists, and that the moderate measure of success within the reach of the system of faculty control could easily be attained by securing the active cooperation of the graduate body of the university. Indeed it would seem that in that direction, and in that direction only, lies the complete solution of our problem. For, as the great evil of the present system is not the occurrence, now and then, of unfair and dishonest practices, but the existence of a public sentiment which permits and condones these practises, so the real end to be sought is not primarily or chiefly the exclusion from the athletic teams of quasi-professionals and of men who are not bona-fide representatives of the university, but the creation of a conscience and a public sentiment in the student body which will render such practices abhorrent and impossible. That this ideal of honorable and sportsmanlike conduct which the university authorities have set before the community is fairly within the reach of the graduate and undergraduate members of the university will not be doubted by whoever has had experience of the clean instincts and the generous spirit of a college community. But that mere example and the compulsion of authority will ever make this ideal acceptable to that community will not be believed by any one who knows its faith in itself and its jealousy of external control. It is to the students, then, and to that great body of graduate members of the university, which so persistently cherishes the ideals of its undergraduate life, that we must look for the solution of the problem of "clean" athletics. The present student management of the several sports, with a strong central committee of alumni who command the confidence of faculty and students alike, should be adequate to the accomplishment of these ends.

Winter will see no slackening in the efforts of those who are ambitious for athletic honors at Cornell. With the return of the students from their holiday rest next Tuesday several hundred aspirants will again take up their training for the various teams. The immediate interest will centre upon the rounding out of a basketball team and the formation of a baseball team.

The first basketball game in the intercollegiate series will be played between Columbia and Cornell at Ithaca on Jan. 17. Coach Townsend will, therefore, have only about two weeks in which to put the finishing touches to a team whose work has thus far given reason to hope for a highly successful season. This game seems to have come into its own at Cornell at last. There have been times in the past when the prominent men in football or crew have lifted their eyebrows at this sport. This year, however, all doubts have been cast aside, and men from all the other branches of athletics have entered into the contest with a whole-hearted desire to make the team. The freshman class is furnishing a number of men who have played the game in preparatory schools. Some of these first-year men are making a lively tussle with the older ones for places on the team, and competition has become interesting.

Four games have already been played, and Cornell has won them all. They were, however, distinctly practice games, and is realized that the test will come in the games of the intercollegiate series to commence Jan. 17.

Coach Jennings of the baseball team will return to the university on Monday and will immediately set about the task of culling a creditable nine to represent Cornell this year. A net, as large as a small barn, has been hung in the armory. Daily practice will thus be possible through the Winter months. There will be room enough for pitcher, catcher, and batter to work at the same time.

Baseball prospects are fairly favorable. All but two of last year's nine are back and will report for work next week. A catcher will have to be developed to take the place of Whinery, last year's Captain. As substitutes there were McKoon, '03; Hunt, '04, and Tydeman, '03. Of these three the last easily proved his fitness for the position this year, but early in the season he was transferred to centrefield, which position he filled admirably. As neither McKoon or Hunt have demonstrated that they are of 'varsity calibre, an entirely new man will probably have to be developed.

The position at second base was made vacant upon the graduation of Brown last June. There has been some talk of transferring Lewis, a last year's freshman, who did some phenomenal work at short stop, to this position. This will be done only in the event of no first-class man appearing. There is a fair amount of material for the box. Chase, '03, who has proved his reliability for two seasons, will be depended upon for most of the work. Bristol, '04, will make a valuable second. He did some very clever work last year, but is somewhat handicapped by lack of speed. A third prospective twirler whose star is in the ascendant is Lefevre, a freshman from New Orleans. In the class games in the Fall he showed great speed and excellent control.

The other positions on the team will probably be filled as they were last season. Ferguson will hold his place at first base, as will Capt. Costello at third. Brewster, at left field; Tydeman, at centre field, and Drake at right field can be depended upon to take good care of the outfield territory.

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Pennsylvania's athletes will get down to work to-morrow with the opening of college for the new year. The greatest interest will centre around the baseball, track, and crew candidates. The Captains of these different teams have been quietly canvassing the different departments for new material, as on the infusion of this new blood will, to a great measure, depend the success of the teams. The crew men will start to work at once. The machines have all been put in place. Until the men can get out on the water, Coach Ward will drill the principles of his stroke into the candidates and get them into some kind of shape on the machines. The class races last Fall were the best that have ever been held at Pennsylvania as far as the calibre of the men is concerned and from this fact Capt. Gardiner hopes to get out a good 'Varsity and four and a strong freshmen eight.

The baseball men will also begin work in the cage, but for the present only the new men wil be called out. After the mid-year examinations, during the first week in February, all of last year's regulars will be asked to report. Thomas, the Philadelphia professional player, an old Pennsylvania graduate, will have charge of the team, as Arthur Irwin cannot take the place again. Thomas should make a good coach, as he knows the game thoroughly and is a good batsman, a department of the game which will receive special attention at Pennsylvania this year. The prospects for a fast team are very bright, as but three of last year's players have been graduated and there are good substitutes to replace them.

The track men will get into shape at once for the indoor games in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Pennsylvania will be represented in all the big meets of the season, her most important engagements being with Harvard at Cambridge and with Columbia in New York. Capt. Bowen has not the material for a championship team, but it should be stronger than last season. Amsler of Mercersburg in the hurdles, Dear of Washington High School in the sprints, and Major of Philadelphia in the distances are the best of the freshmen that reported last Fall, but several other new men are expected to put in an appearance this week.

If there is any ice, the hockey team will get in practice for the games that are being scheduled with the larger colleges and with Swarthmore and Haverford. There is great interest in hockey, but with no ice rink, no very great progress can be made. The lacrosse team, the swimmers, the fencers, and the gymnasts will all begin work to-morrow, so that despite Penn's great handicap in having no gymnasium for her Winter work, there will still be a very great deal of athletic activity throughout the university.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Ten players have entered for the second annual tournament for amateur billiard players, which will begin to-morrow evening at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, the names and handicaps being as follows: F. Boyd, 200; G. Barker, 200; F. Sanborn, 185; J. Annis, 185; F. Tice, 140; B. Adam, 140; A. Vanderwerker, 130; H. Moran, 130; H. White, 125, and J. Dalton, 120. The prizes are of unusual value, one of them being a suit of clothes.

Frank Keeney has received a letter from J. Byron Stark, in which the latter states that he will begin practice at the Knickerbocker rooms on the 15th of this month for the Hanover Club tournament, which will be held next month.

Montauk Pool Tournament Entries.

Entries for the sweepstakes pool tournament to be held at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 12, are being received by Clarence E. Green, although the data for closing the list is at midnight to-morrow. To give all intending competitors a chance to enter Green has decided that a mail entry having a postmark before midnight will be considered eligible. In case there should be less than fifteen entries it may be deemed advisable not to hold a preliminary tourney, and the requisite number of ten players to which the contest is limited will be made up from the first ten received. Joseph Kirkland, a protege of Frank Sherman of Washington; Charles Weston, H. P. Stofft, champion of the West; William Wenrick, J. J. Duffy of Newburg, W. H. Sneden of Newark, and George F. Smith of Hartford are certain to enter. First prize will be $150. Two games of 125 points

Live Bird Shoot at Newark.

In a handicap live bird shoot on the East Side Gun Club grounds, Newark, yesterday, for $25 a side, S. Van Alen of Jamaica, L. I., defeated J. Smith of England, Van Alen making 21 out of 25 birds at 27 yards, and Smith 19 out of 27 at 30 yards. The contest was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

STUBBORN HOCKEY GAME

N. Y. A. C. and Hockey Club Teams Play Without a Score.

First Match in Championship Series Ended in a Draw After Five Periods Had Been Contested.

At the St. Nicholas Rink last night the championship hockey season of the Amateur Hockey League was begun in Manhattan with a game which was remarkable for its great length and the fact that not a goal was made. The contesting teams represented the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York, and as both have had a great deal of practice since the rink opened they were just on edge for a splendid effort. The attendance was the largest ever seen in the St. Nicholas rink, and there were almost as many women as men in the vast assemblage.

The teams played through the regular halves of twenty minutes each, after which they tried ineffectually to score in three additional periods of ten minutes each. At the end of seventy minutes' actual playing time the referee, H. S. Hayward, decided that the men had been tried out to their limit of endurance, and declared the game a draw.

During the two halves the play was of the fastest and fiercest kind, and several of the players were injured, but with one exception they all returned to the fray after a few minutes' rest.

When all but eighteen seconds of the time for the first half had expired Max Hornfeck, one of the forwards of the New York Athletic Club team, was knocked down by Newbury of the Hockey Club team, and painfully injured. After several minutes he recovered sufficiently to play out the few remaining seconds and then was led away to the dressing room, where it was found that one of the ligaments in his shoulder joint was badly torn, and for a time it was feared that he had sustained a fracture of the collar bone. During the remainder of the game Caruthers played instead of Hornfeck, and his work was remarkably good, some of his shots from a distance being so well directed that Ellison was always looking out for the newcomer's attacks.

Early in the first half it was very evident that the contest would be on the rough order. The roughness was not confined to one side, however, although Newbury of the Hockey Club was particularly aggressive in his every movement. Howard made a splendid pass to Donaldson when the game had gone some three minutes, and the latter just missed the goal by the narrowest of margins. Clarke was taken out of the game for throwing McKensey, and his team suffered the loss of his services, while he paid the penalty of acting as a spectator for two minutes. This had the desired effect on the other players for a little while, but they forgot all about the punishment and were rough as at all points in a very short time afterward. The clash between Newbury and Hornfeck was the culmination of a series of very aggressive plays, and the intermission came none too soon for most of the men.

Butler was pretty badly hurt in the second half, but he insisted on continuing. Caruthers and Howard and McDonald did some very clever team work, twice going down the centre of the ice floor with a series of fine passes only to be blocked by the ever-watchful Ellison. Just once Caruthers seemed to have a good chance for a goal after a long run, but he fell backward as he was about to make the shot. For the Hockey Club side Phillips, Newbury, and Butler proved to be the most useful men. Phillips did some very brilliant work, and he was always in evidence, his great speed carrying him from end to end of the ice space in an incredibly short space of time.

During the first extra period Russell got a bad smash on the knee with a hockey stick, and was laid out for three minutes. In the second period Phillips was so badly hurt that he had to be carried off in a seemingly unconscious condition. He had been hit over the head with an opponent's stick, but he, too, recovered quickly and resumed the game amid the cheers of the spectators, with whom he seemed to be a prime favorite.

When the men lined up for the third period they showed the effects of the hard work which they had done in one hour's play, and while there were occasional flashes of brilliancy the speed was lacking and the calling of the game by the umpire was a source of relief to players and spectators alike. The line-up:

Hockey Club, 0.	Position.	New York A. C., 0.
Ellison	Goal	O'Donnell
W. H. Clark	Point	Hunt
Newbury	Cover point	Fenwick
		Hornfeck.
Butler	Forward	Caruthers
Russell	Forward	Donaldson
Phillips	Forward	Howard
McKensey	Forward	C. Clarke

Referee—H. S. Hayward, St. Nicholas. Umpires—W. Jennison, Brooklyn Skating Club, and A. C. Ayres, St. Nicholas. Time—Two twenty-minute and three ten-minute periods.

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Annual Sale Muslin Underwear.
Lowest Prices. Best Materials.
Guaranteed Workmanship.

CORSET COVERS, Cambric, French shape, lace trimmed, **11** cts.

CAMBRIC, French and fitted shape, lace and embroidery, **19, 25** cts.

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK, French shape, Torchon, Valenciennes lace, fine Embroidery, **38, 48, 59, 75** cts.

CHEMISE, Muslin, corded band, **38** cts.

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK, lace and embroidered, **75, 95** cts., **$1.25**.

DRAWERS, Muslin, umbrella ruffle, hemstitched hem, **15** cts.

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN, umbrella lawn ruffle, tucked, **25** cts.

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN, deep lawn ruffle, embroidered edge, hemstitched tucks, **38, 48, 75** cts.

GOWNS, Muslin, yoke of tucks, cambric ruffle, **35** cts.

CAMBRIC, high and V neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, embroidered ruffle, **59, 75** cts.

NAINSOOK and CAMBRIC, long and short sleeves, lace and embroidered, **95** cts., **$1.25, $1.35**.

WALKING SKIRTS, Muslin and Cambric, umbrella flounce, tucked and lace edge, **59** cts.

MUSLIN, umbrella lawn flounce, lace insertion, edge and embroidered ruffle, **75, 95** cts.

CAMBRIC, lawn flounce, lace insertion and edge, ruffle of embroidery, **$1.35, $1.48**.

CAMBRIC, umbrella lawn flounce, double ruffle of embroidery or lace, **$1.95, $2.25**.

CAMBRIC, lawn flounce, insertion of lace or embroidery, **$2.50, $2.95**.

UNDERSKIRTS, Muslin, umbrella ruffle, hemstitched, **29** cts.

CAMBRIC, lawn ruffle, hemstitched and embroidered, **48** cts.

CAMBRIC, deep ruffle of Scotch embroidery or lace, with tucks above, **69, 95** cts.

Manufacturers' and Stock Samples of fine Gowns, Drawers, Covers and Skirts at one-third off regular prices.

Closing Sale in Cloak and Suit Dep't.
We Shall Offer
$16.50 Jackets for $9.50.

KERSEY AND HEAVY CHEVIOT JACKETS, fly-front and double-breasted styles, tight and half fitted backs, lined with Skinner's guaranteed Satins, $16.50 Jackets for $9.50.

$13.50 Coats for $7.50.
HEAVY CLOTH COATS, half fitting and other styles, lined with Skinner's best Satin, $13.50 Coat for **$7.50**.

$13.50 Suits for $7.95.
LADIES' SUITS, made of all wool materials, in dress lengths. Jackets lined with heavy Taffeta, new models, $13.50 Suit for **$7.95**.

$28.00 Suits for $17.50.
SUITS made of BROADCLOTHS and CHEVIOTS, blouse and other styles, very desirable colors, $28.00 Suit for **$17.50**.

$10.00 Golf Capes at $5.75.
GOLF CAPES made from Imported Rugs, in rich dark colors, $10.00 value for **$5.75**.

$10.00 Fur Scarfs, $5.95.
FINE MINK and RACCOON CLUSTERS, soft rich furs with large fluffy tails, $10.00 quality for **$5.95**.

$17.50 Muffs for $9.95.
SABLE FOX MUFFS, with finest down beds, round shapes, $17.50 Muff for **$9.95**.

$20.00 Scarfs for $14.75.
SABLE FOX SCARFS, full length, two large even brushes, worth $20.00, for **$14.75**.

$3.00 Waists for $1.75.
FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRT WAISTS, thoroughly tailor made, all colors and sizes, $3.00 Waist for **$1.75**.

Annual Sale Household Linens and White Goods.

Broken lots of high class satin damask Table Cloths and Napkins at 1-3 and 1-2 less than regular prices.

CLOTHS, 2 yds. wide, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 yds. long, **$2.00** to **$16.50**.

2½ yds. wide, 2½, 3, 3½, 4 yds. long, **$3.00** to **$37.50**.

NAPKINS, 5-8 size, **$1.00** to **$7.50** dozen; 3-4 size, **$3.00** to **$15.00**.

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES Table Cloths, in bleached and unbleached Damask, 2, 2½, 3 yds. long, reduced 1-3 and ½, **98** cts. to **$3.75**.

72-inch IRISH SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINEN, 5 new patterns, $1.30 quality, **$1.00** yd.

BREAKFAST NAPKINS to match, were $3.00, at **$2.25**; Dinner size, $3.90 at **$3.00**.

COLORED HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS, 2½ yds., worth $2.50 at **$1.25**; 3 yds., $3.00 at **$1.50**.

ALL LINEN heavy Huck Towels, hemmed ends, **12½** cts.

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, extra quality, were 35 cts., at **25** cts.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS, were 12½, 15, 37½ cts., at **10, 12½, 25** cts.

LONG CLOTH, chamois finish, 12 yd. pieces, $1.35 quality, **98** cts.

NAINSOOK, 10 yd. pieces in boxes, $2.50 quality, **$1.75**.

REMNANTS Dwight Anchor Muslin, **6** cts. yd.

HEAVY WEIGHT Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, finished sizes, reduced prices:
54x90, 50 cts., reduced to **41** cts.
63x90, 55 cts., reduced to **45** cts.
72x90, 62 cts., reduced to **50** cts.
81x90, 68 cts., reduced to **55** cts.
90x90, 75 cts., reduced to **62** cts.
90x99, 80 cts., reduced to **66** cts.

PILLOW CASES, were 15 cts., at **11½** cts.; 17 cts., at **13½** cts.; 20 cts., at **15** cts.

LINEN SHEETS, double bed size, were $6.50, at **$3.90** pair.

PILLOW CASES to match, $1.25 quality, at **85** cts.

Annual Sale Men's Goods.
Unlaundered White Shirts, 35 Cts., 3 for $1.00.

Made of good muslin, fit and workmanship perfect. Linen bosoms, single or double plaits, open back only, sizes 14 to 18, at 35 cts.

Unlaundered White Shirts, 55 Cts., 6 for $3.25.

The best Shirts ever sold at the price, made of Utica Nonpareil muslin, 4 ply linen bosoms, reinforced, gusseted and felled seams, sizes 12 to 18 1-2, open front and back or back only. Good value at 75 cts., for 55 cts

Unlaundered Dress Shirt, 65 Cts.—6 for $3.75.
MADE in our own workrooms, finest Muslin, Irish linen bosoms, hand made throughout, open front and back or back only, sizes 14 to 18, better than the usual $1.00 Shirt, at **65** cts.

Laundered Dress Shirts, $1.00 and $1.25, for 50 Cts.
LINEN BOSOM DRESS SHIRTS, made of fine Muslin, open front and back or back only, at **50** cts.

Plaited Bosom Dress Shirt, $1.25 Quality for 79 Cts.
LINEN BOSOMS, fine grade of Muslin, open front and back, $1.25 Shirt for **79** cts.

Fancy Dress Shirts, $1.00 Shirt for 59 Cts.
Made of fine PERCALE, all new goods, cut to fit, all sizes, one pair of detached cuffs with each shirt, worth $1.00, at **59** cts.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS, good Muslin, all sizes, **35** cts., 3 for **$1.00**.

MEN'S DOMET FLANNEL NIGHT SHIRTS, full and long, **48** cts., 3 for **$1.35**.

MEN'S MADRAS PAJAMAS, made military style, best ever offered at the price, 95 Cts.

Collars and Cuffs At Extremely Low Prices.

SIX COLLARS FOR 45 Cts.; REGULAR VALUE 75 Cts.
SIX PAIR CUFFS FOR 65 Cts.; REGULAR VALUE $1.50.

A special lot of Men's and Boys' Collars, first-class goods, all this season's styles, including the popular band Collar and New Wing, four-ply, with button-holes barred at both ends, perfect in every respect, at the following low prices:
Collars, sizes 12 to 18 (small sizes suitable for ladies,) 6 for **45** cts., value 15 cts. each; not less than six to one person, but as many sizes as desired.
Cuffs, round cornered, square, or reversible link, 6 pairs for **65** cts.; regular price 25 cts. pair.

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A. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, BROOKLYN.

Do You Want the City to Run the 3c. Car Service?
To get a public expression on this very important subject, cut out this slip and drop it in the ballot box in our store:
YES_____
NO_____
Please write name and address if you so desire.
We will furnish as many ballots as you wish to hand friends.
Voting will continue throughout the week. N. Y. T.

A. D. Matthews' Sons, Linens

THE LINEN THREAD BINDS THE CENTURIES!

And this sale includes the best specimens of Linen that the looms of any land have produced for 1903 and the best Linen values Brooklyn has ever known.

These Linens aren't "worth double" the prices quoted below; the prices aren't "reduced half below the regular price," but they are the best Linens made, and Linens of like quality are, as a rule, sold for a third more per yard.

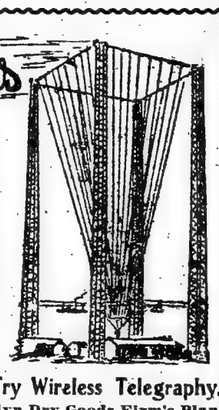

Flax was the earliest known product cultivated and manufactured, and for centuries the only universal textile fabric

A Few Sample Prices.

75c. YD. BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, **50c**. Pure linen, heavy quality, elegant patterns, 64 inches wide, the best Table Damask for **50c**. a yard you have ever seen; compare with 75c. Damask anywhere.

Mercerized Damasks, full bleached, every thread cotton, will wash, launder and wear equal to any all linen damask at $1.00 per yard, elegant designs, 63 inches wide, a yard.....**69c**
There are many imitations of this Damask, but this is the **real** thing.

Splendid quality pure linen cream Damask, made in Ireland and well known for being well made; open border designs; some have plain centres, 70 inches wide, a yard..**75c**

Bleached Damask at $1.00 per yard; our Gibraltar; the best always, but for this sale. Damasks up to $1.35 a yard, a yard..**$1.00**

To Try Wireless Telegraphy.

Brooklyn Dry Goods Firm's Plan to Utilize the Marconi System.

From New York Times.

Anticipating the possibilities of the wireless telegraph as a commercial utility, a Brooklyn firm, the dry goods house of A. D. Matthews' Sons, is planning to apply Marconi's invention to its needs.

Women's $3.50 Value Shoes for $1.95.
Broken Holiday Stocks.

Some are samples of best makers. Others are lines we will discontinue and made of vici and dongola kid, in button and lace. Some patent leathers among them. Soles are welted extension, Winter weight, or flexible, hand turned, for dress wear.

The toe shapes are full the round and medium, with patent leather or kid tips, about 670 pairs, in all sizes, and run about as follows: A and B widths, broken sizes only; C, D and E, all sizes, 2½ to 7. At the original prices they were splendid value. They are a great bargain at, a pair.....**$1.95**

Misses' and children's stout box calf and dongola kid button and lace spring heel Shoes, sewed extension, good wearing soles, broad round toes with patent leather or kid tips, widths D and E, sizes 7 to 11, **98c.**; 11½ to 2, **$1.23**, worth one-third more.

Men's Waterproof Shoes at $1.98 Pair.

The best Shoe at the price ever made. 128,000 pairs sold by us in the past four years. For outdoor workers no Shoe at or near the price can compare with them—warm, comfortable and waterproof, sizes now in stock are 6 to 10, widths C, D, E and EE.

Men's Fashionable Trousers Almost Half Price.
Two Pairs for the Price of One.

Messrs. Wald, Walker & Co., merchant tailors, N. Y., sold us the cream of their great stock, 1,903 pairs, at about the cost of the cloth. One of those clearance transactions that mark the passing of the year.

These Trousers were made to sell for $3.50 and $4.50 a pair. They are of pure worsted cassimeres and cheviots, a score of handsome patterns to choose from at..... **$2.25**

If you can't come, send your size, we will be sure to fit you—and you certainly do not want to miss this opportunity.

Boys' $1.50 and $2 Wash Suits, 98c

Some one may quote a price 3 or 5 or 10 cents lower, but we ask parents to see these handsome Suits, splendidly made and warranted fast washable colors, ages 3 to 10.

Boys' 75c. Knee Pants, 49c.

A week's holidays play extra havoc with the average boy's clothes. These Trousers should now be of unusual interest—of good corduroy and all wool mixtures, ages 3 to 15.

Dress Goods Welcome 1903.

50 inch all wool Ladies' Cloth, value 50c., yard.....**39c**
50 pieces Meltonettes for pedestrian skirts, value 35c., yard.....**19c**
52 inch all wool Basket Cheviots, value $1.49, yd.....**95c**
40 to 45 inch all wool Canvas Etamine, Granite and Henriettas, full line of desirable colors, former prices 59c. to 79c., yard now.....**49c**
52 inch Seal Plush, former price $10.00 yd., now.....**$5.98**
54 inch Persian Lamb Cloth for Jackets, value $9.00, for yard.....**$6.25**

Cotton Goods Section.

500 pieces Apron Ginghams, value 7c. a yard.....**5c**
200 pieces Outing Flannels, value 8c. a yard.....**5½c**
100 pieces black Duck and navy Pique, value 10c. and 12½c. a yard.....**7c**
109 pieces best quality light Calico Percale for boys' waists, a yard.....**4c**

Business Men's Stationery for 1903

Leather corner and bound Ledgers, Journals and Records, 150 pages, **39c.**; 200 pages, **49c.**; 250 pages, **59c.**; 300 pages, **79c.** Also Day Books and Mauuscript Books at special low prices.

The Business Men's Diary, "a line a day," with accounts for 5 years, up from.....**$1.00**

Montauk and Standard Diaries.

None so good. Best pocket size.....**9c.**
Prices run up to **$2.50** size.
Closing out all our fine 1903 Calendars at less than half price.

SALE OF RELIABLE EASY-TO-WEAR SHIRTS

At these reductions for one week:

1.00 White Shirts, 89c.
50c. White Shirts, 47c.
75c White Shirts, 69c.
Elegant Colored Shirts, 75c.

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AN INVESTMENT
of Lifelong Pleasure and Profit.
A Whole List of Reasons

Why You Should Buy a WISSNER Piano.

BECAUSE they are used and indorsed by so many of the world's great musicians.
BECAUSE in buying at one of the Wissner Warerooms you get all the advantages accruing from a direct negotiation with the manufacturer.
BECAUSE the Wissner Pianos so seldom require tuning.
BECAUSE they are renowned for their high artistic development—the result of years of indefatigable labor, scientific research and costly experiments.
BECAUSE the faults so common in other pianos, obstacles to the professional pianist and pupil, have in the Wissner Piano been materially reduced or entirely obliterated.
BECAUSE they possess such a responsive exquisite action.
BECAUSE the cases are chaste, original and neat.
BECAUSE their wonderfully pure, sweet and limpid tone is an inspiration to all who use them.
BECAUSE they have never been known to change their beautiful tone under years of use.
BECAUSE the name "WISSNER" is a household word in the homes of the most refined and intelligent classes.
BECAUSE of the unquestioned reliability of the house.
BECAUSE our payment plan makes it easy to possess a high grade piano.
BECAUSE the prices of the

WISSNER PIANOS

are so moderate—
but little more than is paid every day for the cheap commercial kind.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.
JERSEY CITY, 138 Newark Ave.
NEW YORK, 25 East 14th St.
NEWARK, 603 Broad Street.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN., 1,019 MAIN ST.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY, INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL.

Elsewhere, in the Annual Financial Supplement, which forms part of to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, are given statements and correspondence on the business and financial prospects here and abroad. To these are to be added a number of noteworthy articles, which are herewith presented. Among the latter are some affecting specific industries. Others of differing scope relate to localities. Together, they supplement the array of industrial, National, and economic facts and figures which give a completeness to the representation.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

BY WILLIAM L. MOYER,
President International Banking Corporation.

While, owing to the great distances by which its constituent parts are separated, to the different currencies and money standards, and to the business customs of the various countries in which the parts are located, the operations of an international bank are attended by many complicated details not found in the operations of a local bank, the fundamental functions performed by the one do not differ materially from those performed by the other.

Broadly stated, the public benefiting function of any bank is to collect the surplus funds of the community in which it is located, and to use these funds, within limits prescribed by prudence and safety, for the development, expansion, and vitalization of the commercial activity of that community. This is done to a large extent.

First—By loaning to the local merchants funds by the use of which they are enabled to purchase and bring from other parts of the country supplies of various descriptions required for the community's consumption.

Second—By loaning to local manufacturers funds for the purchase of the raw materials which are necessary to the make-up of their output, and for the shipment of that output to other parts of the country.

Third—By advances to those engaged in the cultivation of staple natural products of the community, such as wheat, cotton, live stock, &c., until the time when such products can be shipped and sold elsewhere.

The supplies purchased in one community by the merchant or manufacturer residing in another must be paid for ultimately in the former community, and similarly the proceeds of the sale in one community of the natural products of another must be returned to the community from which those products came. To provide for the proper transfers of funds resulting from these operations relations more or less close grow up between the separate banks of the several communities.

EXPORT AND IMPORT.

Here, then, we have on a small scale all the phenomena of import and export, with the attendant financial requirements.

If, now, in the above review of conditions "nation" be substituted for "community," the operations instead of being "intercommunal" become "international," and the banks engaged therein are not those of different communities of the same nation, but banks of different nations.

A bank of the type known in the world of finance as "international" has until very recently never been organized in or extended from this country. In continuing, therefore, our investigation of the parallelism between the functions of local banks and international banks it will be necessary to look to those countries in which banks of the latter character have been long since organized and from which for many years they have been operated.

These are principally England, (and her dependencies,) Germany, and France. In each of these countries it has come about that as the intercommunal business increased in volume and importance the relations between the banks became closer and closer, until they actually merged into a great bank, of which all remained local, constituent parts.

Without entering into a discussion of the merits or demerits of branch banking as a system for adoption in this country, it may safely be assumed that its adoption in others has been dictated by a belief that it would meet the requirements of those countries for banking facilities more fully than did the separate system.

GROWTH.

Such, also, has been the history of international banking. For a period, the exchanges between two countries are satisfactorily handled through the medium of arrangements established by the banks of one with those of the other. As, however, these exchanges grow in volume, it will invariably be found that there are organized, either by consolidation or otherwise, banks and banking houses, having their own establishments in both countries, and having it possible in each all the powers and rights of a bank established in that country alone.

This is the direct result of natural causes. So long as transactions of purchase and sale are confined to the limits of the participants own country, the conditions affecting such transactions are, in general, known to him. The trade customs do not differ materially throughout the country. The credit of a contemplated purchaser can be readily ascertained through agencies the responsibility of which the seller has had daily opportunity to estimate. Finally, the laws providing protection against fraudulent practices are uniform, and quick information regarding them is readily obtainable.

When, however, the sphere of his operations extends beyond his own country, he becomes dependent upon his bank for accurate information on many of these essential points. For this information the home bank is, in turn, dependent on its foreign correspondents.

As the volume of these operations and the sums involved increase, the responsibility assumed by the home bank increases in proportion. The financial transactions come to include many in which immunity from loss or from uncontemplated lock-up of funds depends upon the standing and financial responsibility of foreign commercial houses. The long credit given in connection with sales made in many foreign countries accentuates the necessity for satisfactory assurances as to the drawees of the resulting bills of exchange.

These conditions are likely to be met at first by the home bank arranging with its foreign correspondent to operate on joint account, the two sharing the risks involved and dividing the profits.

SELLING THE BILLS.

The bills handled in this way are frequently sold by one or the other of the jointly operating banks to a third bank. As operations of this character continue, it will be clear that each of the former is assuming a constantly increasing contingent liability, the foreign elements affecting the safety of which have not been investigated by its own officials. The exercise of prudence on the part of the officials of both banks demands that operations handled on such a basis shall be confined within certain well-defined limits.

On the other hand, the growing demands of the bank's commercial clientèle, based upon legitimate transactions, ultimately make restriction within these limits no longer possible.

If the increasing business is to be retained after this point is reached, two courses are open to that one of the two jointly operating banks that finds itself subjected to greater pressure from its clientèle:

First—To acquire in the other an interest sufficiently great to secure a substantial voice in the selection of its officials, or,

Second—With the assistance of desirable interests, there resident, to organize in the other country a branch of its own, vested with as many of the privileges, rights, and powers enjoyed by a local bank as the laws of the country may permit, and managed by one of its own officers, chosen with due regard to his familiarity with the conditions there existing.

Provided the restrictions placed by law upon such a branch are few in number, (as is the case in many countries,) it absorbs a continually increasing amount of the local banking business of the community. The bank of which it is a co-ordinate part is thus able to obtain, regarding local conditions, limits of credit, &c., information secured by its own official from personal investigations, from its own stockholders, and frequently from the deposit records of the branch itself.

In return for the information thus obtained and the local funds placed in its keeping the branch itself is able to furnish its clients data regarding the home community far more accurate and complete than could be obtained through the medium of two separate banks—this because the correspondence between different officials of the same institution is, in the nature of things, much more frank and unrestricted than is that between officials of two separate institutions.

COLLECTING THE SURPLUS.

The institution thus established is a true international bank, which, broadly, may be defined to be one, the principal public-benefiting function of which is the collecting of the surplus funds of the several countries in which it is located, and the using of those funds in giving life and strength to commercial intercourse between those countries.

As has been pointed out, the organization of a true international bank is a direct consequence of the growth of the foreign commerce of its home country to a point beyond which the financial operations resulting therefrom can be handled more satisfactorily by an institution having its home in that country and branch or co-ordinate establishments in others than they can be by a system composed of a home bank and foreign correspondents.

That arrival at this point demands such a change has become so clearly recognized that if the existing banks of a country fail to make the required provision the exporting and importing interests eventually will take steps themselves to establish an institution that will supply the desired facilities. Of such origin was that typical international bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Located in China, the Philippine Islands, the British Straits Settlements, India, England, the United States, and Japan, with its stock held by residents of all those countries, it draws from all large sums, the aggregate of which it devotes to facilitating the international trade movements between those countries. Nor are these deposits confined to those of private individuals, but include those of several of the Local Governments, among others one at Manila of one-fourth of the insular funds of the islands.

A bank once established in two countries, the increase of exchanges between either country and others leads to establishment in those also. Thus the bank grows in the number of its branches and the scope of its operations.

SOME GREAT BANKS.

Of such origin and development have been the great international banks. Of these the most important are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (already referred to,) the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Yokohama Specie Bank, each of which has several branches in each of the following countries—China, Japan, India, and the United States, and others in the British Straits Settlements, England, &c.

Prominent also in the same geographical sphere of operations are the Russo-Chinese Bank, the Deutsche Asiatische, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, connecting the Orient with Russia, Germany, and France, respectively.

Caring for the Australian-English trade are, among others, the London Bank of Australia, the Union Bank of Australia, the Bank of Australasia, and the Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited. Covering the South American-English trade, the London and River Plate, the Bank of Tarrapaca and Argentina, and the London and Brazilian Bank. Between Asia Minor or Africa and Europe operate the Bank of Africa, Limited; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited; Bank of Egypt, Limited; Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and the Crédit Lyonnais. Connecting Canada with the United States are the Bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Until recently, as has been above noted, there has never been organized in this country a banking institution committed to the policy of establishing its own branches at various points in other countries. But with the expansion of the Nation's foreign commerce and the insular additions to the territorial limits, the point beyond which are needed the facilities furnishable only by a true international bank native to the country seems to have been reached.

AMERICAN BANKS.

In recognition of this several organizations have either already entered or are preparing to enter the field. Those already before the public are the Guaranty Trust Company and the International Banking Corporation, each having its head office in the City of New York. Of these the first, the Guaranty Trust Company, is of far earlier organization and originally confined its operations to this city. Later it established an office in London and, following the close of the war in the Philippines, others at Manila and Hongkong. It is understood that its plans contemplate further extensions in the near future. Together with the International Banking Corporation, it is the fiscal agent of the United States Government in China and the Philippine Islands and is designated as a depository for the funds of the Philippine Insular Government.

The second, the International Banking Corporation, was about a year ago organized for the purpose of affording, through American channels, the banking facilities needed by our rapidly expanding commerce and for meeting the requirements of our new insular Governments.

It has to-day in operation its head office in this city, branches in London, Singapore, Manila, Yokohama, Shanghai, and San Francisco, and agencies in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, India; Penang and Rangoon, in the British Straits Settlements, and Amoy, Hankow, Canton, and Tien-Tsin, in China.

By their entry into Oriental banking these two American institutions place themselves in competition with others of greater age and far greater present resources, but as both have strong alliances in this country they will have at their command the funds requisite for the handling of their business as it develops from its present volume to one comparable to that of the veteran occupants of the field.

Bringing, as it does, the commercial elements of the several countries in which it is established into relations of increased intimacy, there will at once be manifest the important influence that a true international bank exercises upon the trade exchanges between those countries:

First—By reason of the more complete and accurate information which it can, at each of its co-ordinate parts, place at the disposal of its local clientèle regarding the credit, &c., of the various members of the clientèle of each of its other co-ordinate parts.

Second—By means of its ability, through itself possessing this knowledge, safely to purchase at each of its branches the bills of exchange created by the increased international commercial activity produced by its information furnishing power.

Third—By its ability to eliminate from the list of obstructions to operations between two countries those arising from the difference between the length of credit that the business customs of one country permit to be extended and the length of credit that the business customs of the other country demand shall be accorded. This it is able to do by use of its own funds, or by the disposal of the bills of exchange through channels not available to the commercial interests of either country, but open to use only by a financial institution possessing large resources and credit.

While in the performance of its duties as a local bank, it puts its funds to the same use that are put the funds of its local competitors, yet, its great function being the promotion of commercial activity between the several countries in which its co-ordinate parts are located, it is necessary that, of its assets, there shall be kept liquid a percentage greater than that required in the case of local banks.

One of the great produce-movers of the world, it must be prepared to advance funds to facilitate, at each point where it is located, the segregation of the products of the surrounding country. The advances thus made must be continued during the time these products are in course of shipment from that point to their foreign destination, and frequently the advance is continued during the time required for the importing purchaser himself to dispose of his purchase.

When the magnitude of the movements of produce throughout the world is considered, it will be clear that the great international banks, even with their enormous resources, could not finance these movements if funds once advanced in the manner above indicated could be recovered only through repayment to the banks at the end of such a series of operations.

Such, however, is not the case. The character of the bills of exchange resulting from these transactions, accompanied as they are by documents securing to the bank the proceeds of the sale of the staple merchandise or natural products moved, is such as to enable the international banks to rediscount them readily, accepting thereby a small profit for the sake of quickly recovering funds with which to repeat the operation.

INTERNATIONAL CLEARINGS.

This phase of international banking has a very important bearing upon the determination of the point in the world where international clearings shall be effected. For it is clear that, had the international banking institutions of the world sufficient funds to provide for the movement of the world's produce, without being placed under the necessity of rediscounting, the importance attaching to the point at which the bills of exchange covering the shipments are made payable would be greatly reduced.

In view, however, of the necessity for rediscounting, it is clear that for the purpose of effecting that operation with the greatest margin of profit the bills should, if practicable, be made payable at the point where there prevails the lowest rate of discount. This point, it is well known, is normally London.

In the organization of an international bank in any country, principally by capital drawn from that country, patriotism on the part of the stockholders and the natural inclination of the home clientele of that bank unite in desiring that the exchanges between the home and foreign countries shall be settled at the financial centre of the home country. Such a feeling is undoubtedly widespread in this country, and has found frequent expression by its commercial interests in a wish for the organization of an American international banking institution through which settlements could be effected in New York, and not as at present in London.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

In view, however, of what has already been pointed out regarding the effect of relative discount rates upon international banking operations it will be clear that the obstacles in the way of such a course are:

First—The higher value of money in New York compared with its value at European financial centres.

Second—The insufficiency of the facilities in New York for the discount of foreign drawn bills.

Third—Assuming that those facilities could at once be made sufficient, the difficulty under which the foreign branches of the bank would labor in computing a purchase rate, so long as such computation must be based on the consideration of a discount market having the wide and violent fluctuations of the New York market.

The existence of these obstacles has been variously described:

First—To the greater supply per capita of wealth in England as compared with the United States.

Second—To the existence in England of the system of branch banks, which, it is claimed by its advocates, renders available a greater percentage of the country's funds.

Third—To our own inelastic system of currency.

LONDON'S POSITION.

These are questions, however, the discussion of which is foreign to the purpose of this article. Suffice it to say that until these obstacles are removed it is probable that London will retain its present importance in the world of international finance, and that while it may be granted that the establishment within a country of an international bank, organized by local capital, will tend to promote greatly the development of the foreign trade of that country, it must also be realized that it is not in the power of such a bank, no matter how skillful be its management, so to carry on its operations as thereby to change the place of clearings between its own and other nations to its own country's financial centre.

Considering the particular case of this country, such a change, as above seen, can only be brought about by the removal of the obstacles above enumerated. If the causes of these obstacles are those referred to above, their removal is certainly within the realm of possibility, and that at no distant date.

With a continuance of the marvelous prosperity which this country is enjoying, we have every reason to suppose that within a comparatively few years the readily realizable per capita wealth will become equal to that of any other country, irrespective of the bases upon which such statistics are computed. If the system of branch banking possesses the advantages claimed by its advocates, it is fair to presume that the fierce light being cast upon it by the free discussion to which it is at the present time being subjected will reveal that fact.

And, finally, the general agreement which seems to exist throughout the country as to the inadequacy of our present currency system will unquestionably soon lead to the correction of some of its most objectionable features. With all these forces in operation, therefore, it seems safe to predict that the future will present to the new American international banks not only a fair field in which to put forth their efforts to promote the foreign trade of the Nation, but also one in which, owing to the improved conditions, they may bring to a successful issue the struggle to have settlement of the resulting exchanges effected at a point within the Nation's borders.

WILLIAM L. MOYER.
President International Banking Corporation.

New York, Dec. 25, 1902.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

Minneapolis millers, who last year ground nearly 70,000,000 bushels of wheat into 15,860,000 barrels of flour, look with optimism toward the remainder of the present milling year, which began Sept. 1. Speaking more particularly for the Northwest, they say the outlook is favorable for a fairly profitable year—better than last. But they attempt to indulge in no exact predictions. Millers cannot do that without danger.

Too many factors enter into the problems involved in the manufacture and sale of flour on the tremendous scale by which such things are measured in the Northwest to admit of extreme accuracy of prediction. The milling year of 1900-1901 is a case in point. From Sept. 1 until Jan. 1, or a little later, business was good and moderately liberal profits were the rewards. After that carried on, and the miller who did not lose money in the next five months was to be congratulated.

The prospects, therefore, though favorable now, are not certain of realization. Still the prospects are good, in the Northwest particularly, and Minneapolis millers and others like them are proceeding upon the assumption that these prospects will be realized, and that the present milling year will close with an aggregate of results fairly satisfactory at the very least. Delay in transforming wheat into flour and in getting it where advantage may be taken of every opportunity that offers will not be permitted to stand in the way of securing such results at any rate, for the mills are kept going at high pressure all of the time.

REASONS FOR GROWTH.

The reason for the faith that is in the millers of the Northwest is found chiefly in an expansion of the world's market for flour, due to growth in population, especially in the United States, and to the broadening market in South Africa and in Australia, where crop conditions recently have favored the importation of flour in increasing quantities, offsetting the increasing competition in Great Britain.

There is scarcely a corner of the globe whose trade doors are open wide enough to admit flour that is not being worked by the big American millers led by the Minneapolis giants as pioneers, leaving the home field the freer for the smaller and local establishments. Henry L. Little, manager of the great Pillsburg-Washburn Company, says that dogs drag the flour of his company on sleds far into Finland, which, by the way, may be cut off as a market by Russian aggression.

Coupled with this widening of the market, through the natural expansion and growth of its people and through the energy of the millers in pushing their products out to Ultima Thule, are other conditions which point strongly to a good milling year. These are the recent crops which favor the Northwest as against the Southwest, the fact that stocks of flour were allowed to get very low both at home and abroad, and the raising of large crops of corn and other coarse grains which act in favor of flour in their effect on transportation rates.

The crop factor affects Northwestern mills favorably and Southwestern mills unfavorably, though by no means to the extent of a disaster or very serious embarrassment to the latter. About 190,000,000 bushels of Spring wheat were raised in the two Dakotas and Minnesota the past Summer. This assures for Minneapolis and other Northwestern mills an ample supply of raw material at a price that will overcome advantages sometimes held by other districts.

A HANDICAP.

On the other hand, the Kansas wheat crop was much reduced in quantity as compared with the year before and the quality was off. This handicaps the Southwestern millers in this year's campaign in the fierce war perennially carried on for the flour trade.

Great Britain's stock of flour a year ago and a little more was abnormally large. At the opening of the current milling year it was far below the average, giving room for the highest pressure grinding in order to fill up the shortage. Like conditions existed in the United States. Stocks were down almost to the limit. This again gives promise of good results for this year.

Transportation is one of the great factors with the millers. The controversy over railroad rates on flour which has been carried on by traffic men for weeks, is evidence of this. But a slightly higher or lower rate on freight generally, including both wheat and flour, is not so serious a matter as discriminations which have frequently been made between wheat and flour in favor of wheat. Carriers have been disposed to carry wheat at rates comparatively lower than flour, at rates which made it cheaper to ship wheat and have it ground abroad than to grind it near the fields from which it was harvested and then ship the flour.

They were encouraged in this last year by the shortage in corn and other coarse grains. This shortage called for less vessel capacity than usual for coarse grain exports. As a result low rates were named for wheat—lower than for flour—by ship owners seeking to fill up their vessels. This operated against the miller. This year, however, the coarse grain crop is larger and will demand more ship room. This will make special inducements for wheat unnecessary, and by discouraging wheat shipments help flourmakers just that much.

TRANSPORTATION.

This transportation puzzle, combined with the big wheat crop in the Canadian Northwest last year, brought about an experiment which was the feature of the milling year. It was that of grinding Canadian wheat in American bonded mills and exporting the entire product in order to escape the American duty on Canadian wheat. With the large crop of Canadian wheat of a high quality at low prices—lower than on this side of the line—and transportation rates favoring wheat, British mills had an advantage.

Minneapolis millers sighed for reciprocity with Canada in order that they might get at the great Manitoba wheat supply, but they did not fold their hands and wait for it, or for tariff readjustment. The Washburn-Crosby Company began grinding Canadian wheat in bond. In spite of the red tape involved, the company pronounced the plan a success.

Should prices of wheat and other conditions continue favorable, Canadian wheat will continue to be ground in bond for export by the Washburn-Crosby Company, and probably will be so ground by other mills. Conditions are favorable now. As recently as Dec. 16 the Washburn-Crosby Company contracted for a round million bushels of Manitoba wheat to be milled in bond in Minneapolis. While the profit may be small, there is no loss, and the plan tends to deprive the British miller of the advantage he receives from the lower prices on Canadian grain and better transportation rates, when these exist.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

That the problems facing the export trade were vital to American exporters of flour is plainly apparent from the following paragraph from The Northwestern Miller of recent date:

"As an illustration of the manner in which foreign trade was affected on the crop year, the case of Minneapolis may be cited. Minneapolis mills during the crop year disposed of 3,160,000 barrels of flour abroad, which is the smallest quantity exported since 1894-5. Compared with last year, it was 800,000 barrels less. Compared with 1899-900, it was about 1,700,000 barrels less, and with 1898-9, about 1,400,000 barrels less. The proportion of the total Minneapolis flour output shipped abroad was 20 per cent., compared with an average proportion in the preceding eight years of 27.8 per cent."

Other exporting centres in the United States were affected in like manner and in proportion to the extent of their foreign trade.

Despite the handicaps of the past year, however, 15,800,000 barrels of flour were ground in Minneapolis, nearly 1,000,000 barrels more than were ground the year before and 500,000 barrels more than were ground by the same mills the year before that. That the profits were smaller than desired is not denied. Nevertheless, a fair degree of satisfaction was felt over the result.

INCREASED CAPACITY.

The mills of the Northwest are annually increasing their capacity, both by enlargement and by improved machinery. They are compelled to do so by a healthy rivalry. This rivalry at home, however, keeps them in training to meet competition abroad, and has thus far enabled them to maintain for the Northwest in particular, and the United States in general, the supremacy of the world in flourmaking.

With this increasing capacity for making more and better flour, and with conditions, as outlined, more favorable this year than last, it is not surprising that Northwestern millers take an optimistic, though conservative, view of things. Mr. Little, mentioned above, says in substance:

"Conditions are favorable. I see no formidable reason for believing that this year will not be a successful one in the milling industry generally and to the Northwestern mills particularly. What we need is reciprocity with Canada. That would mean not only the getting of Canadian wheat duty free and the putting of American mills on a better footing to compete with foreign mills, but it would mean the opening of a wider market for American manufactures of every class; greater prosperity for all, including the millers.

"It is a noteworthy fact, however, that hard times in most lines mean good times for the miller. In such times people eat more bread and fewer luxuries. The high prices of meats now have the same effect that the scarcity of money in hard times has.

"But our market at home is in a promising state, and our demand abroad, except for the holiday lull, is not bad. The year should be a fairly profitable one."

ANOTHER OPINION.

James E. Bell, manager of the Washburn-Crosby Company, gives his views in the following:

"An optimistic view, I think, should be taken of the situation. There is an active demand at home and abroad, except for the letting up customary at the holiday season. Conditions are better now than they were two years ago. The decrease in the demand in Britain is more than offset in the large increase of our business in Australia and South Africa.

"The keen rivalry among Northwestern millers is keeping them to the fore as the great flour makers of the world. Each company tries to outdo the others in the perfection of equipment and in the field covered. First place in the milling world is one of the rewards of this vigorous rivalry.

"Reciprocity takes too long. A readjustment of the tariff would be a more speedy way of getting Canada's wheat to be ground in American mills for export to other lands."

Mr. Bell and Mr. Little both regard the Orient—China—as non-available territory for Middle Western mills. China is the legitimate prey of the Pacific Coast mills, and the big wheat fields on the Western Slope and will be supplied from such mills and fields if the Chinaman ever gets to eating wheat flour.

If the flour habit fastens itself upon the Chinaman, however, Mr. Little at least feels that he will grow his own wheat, a task in which he would be aided by a vast empire of land admirably adapted to the purpose. The developing Pacific Coast territory and the expanding commerce of the Pacific due to American influence, however, are looked to to make prosperity for the Pacific Coast mills.

W. P. KIRKWOOD.

Minneapolis, Dec. 20.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

By SAMUEL H. DITCHETT, Managing Editor of The Dry Goods Economist.

American textiles depend for their outlet almost wholly on the needs of the American people. Our exports of textiles are increasing, but, with the exception of cotton fabrics of the most staple character, they still remain in very large degree a negligible quantity. The prosperity of this branch of industry, therefore, rests chiefly upon three factors—the consuming power of the country, the vagaries of fashion, and the weather.

Necessarily, the two latter factors do not influence each class of products to an equal extent. Merchandise of a staple character is not affected by fashion, nor are textiles that are employed for household purposes dependent for their sale on climatic conditions. Speaking broadly, however, the three factors named are the ones which principally determine the success or failure of a season.

Throughout 1902 the ability of our population to buy dry goods has been unparalleled. Previously, 1892 had borne the palm as the "banner year in dry goods." But the remarkable increase in wealth, as well as in population, which has marked the past decade has made even that year look comparatively small.

The general employment of labor at high wages and the liberal demand for all kinds of agricultural products at advanced prices have, throughout the year, made business brisk with distributors of all grades. In addition, there has been a marked change in the character of the merchandise called for. Better and better qualities have been in request, and the craze for cheapness has given place to a more general recognition of such factors as durability and intrinsic value.

INFLUENCE OF FASHION.

Fashion, too, has aided manufacturers and distributors of textiles. Fabrics that are new or that were discarded years ago have been adopted. Important changes in style have been effected and new uses for materials have been found. All this has tended to make undesirable the old and encourage the purchase of the new.

The principal drawback during the year has been unseasonable weather. The Summer was unusually cool, the Autumn exceptionally warm. The one interfered with the sale of light materials suitable to the dog days, the other with the distribution of heavy fabrics, outer garments, and underwear adapted to Winter temperatures. Unexampled prosperity alone could have made 1902 so satisfactory a year with textile manufacturers and wholesale and retail dry goods merchants.

The opening of the year found the production of textiles proceeding at a rate very closely approximating their consumption. In every branch prices were firm, and as the Spring season opened advances all along the line were effected.

Throughout April, May, and June additional strength was given to silks and ribbons by a strike of the dyers' helpers in Paterson, N. J., the principal centre of the industry. The mills being tied up for these three months, not only were surplus products disposed of, but enough of scarcity was created to induce retailers to pay a premium for the early delivery of goods. Another notable feature of the silk trade has been the large demand for velvets.

In woolen and worsted dress goods advances in prices marked the beginning of the year, and Fall orders were placed at figures considerably above those which ruled for Spring delivery. Enormous quantities of these fabrics are now made up into costumes and suits, the ready-to-wear department having thus become one of the most important divisions of the retail dry goods store. In recent years the sales of garments had cut severely into those of dress materials. This year, however, not only have the ready-to-wear departments increased their sales—in many instances to the extent of 50 per cent.—but dress goods departments all over the country, instead of falling behind, have shown a most gratifying gain.

Manufacturers of men' wear woolens have also enjoyed a very successful season.

VALUES STRENGTHENED.

The values of fabrics of all classes have been further strengthened by the enhanced cost of raw materials. The markets for raw silk, wool, and cotton have been generally steady, with a frequent tendency toward advanced quotations.

Throughout the year all classes of wool and cotton yarns have likewise responded to these conditions.

In the cotton goods branch the mills producing high-grade fabrics of a "novelty" character, suitable for dresses, waists, shirts, and other garments, have experienced a high degree of prosperity. The quality of the product has been greatly improved, and American manufacturers have succeeded in supplying to a larger extent than ever the wants of our people.

It is true that importations of similar merchandise increased during the first ten months of the year, but this increase is attributable to the growth of population and the great prosperity this country has enjoyed. There will always be a certain demand in America for the products of foreign looms, no matter how our domestic fabrics may improve. That our manufacturers are forging to the front is indicated by the increasingly high esteem in which American fancy cottons are held by our Canadian neighbors, who buy them in spite of the high tariff which their Government imposes on American goods and despite the preference which the Dominion's fiscal system gives to British products. American fancy cottons are sold even in England, while Paris has recently begun to purchase them in limited quantities.

This development is due to the beauty of American printing and to the fact that the American manufacturer is ever on the watch for the newest and more attractive designs. Moreover, on account of the higher standard required in this country by the laboring classes, it pays him to apply these patterns to a cheaper grade of fabric than the European manufacturer would be warranted in employing.

Manufacturers of staple cottons have not shared to the same extent in the general prosperity. While fancy cottons have been scarce and consequently high in price, bleached and brown sheetings, muslins, and drills have realized only fair figures, and the heavy grades of colored cottons, though in good request, have not scored any notable advances.

THE HIGH PRICES.

There seems little question that the mills manufacturing woolen fabrics for men's wear will have another satisfactory and profitable year. The only apparent danger lies in the high prices to which the raw material has been boosted and the consequent temptation to employ substitutes. Prices of the finished product show a strongly upward tendency. Light-weight fabrics, which are now being sold for Spring wear, have been advanced and readvanced. Higher figures are also demanded for the heavier weights, which are now being sold for the Fall of 1903.

As already intimated, the manufacturers of staple cottons are on a less firm basis than those producing fancy fabrics, which are made desirable by their high quality and novelty of design or weave. Still, with the notable exception of brown cottons, to which we shall refer later on, there is little, if any, oversupply, and prices should rule steady. The cut made on Dec. 15 on prominent brands of bleached cottons was not dictated by market conditions, but was apparently for advertising purposes.

In line with the prosperous outlook of general business there is nothing in sight to render the year 1903 other than a very satisfactory one for the textile manufacturer. Just at present there are only one or two slight clouds on the horizon.

The difficulty of obtaining anthracite coal, as the result of the strike, has already adversely affected one or two mills in New England, and should the scarcity continue, further shut-downs may ensue.

The manufacturers of staple cottons have found their foreign outlet blocked, to a large extent, by the fall in silver. More than one-half of our exports of brown cottons go to China, and during the first half of the year sufficient orders were received from that country to make our shipments thereto up to the end of October considerably in excess of those of the corresponding period of any previous year, these amounting to nearly 300,000,000 yards, valued at $14,033,570, while the total exports of cotton cloths for the same period amounted to 460,000,000 yards, valued at $23,445,000.

Since the beginning of August, however, new business has been limited, and the adverse conditions have been intensified by the recent further decline of the white metal. Under such circumstances the outlook is necessarily unfavorable.

At home at the present moment the stringency of money is adversely affecting merchants throughout the country, and as it limits their borrowing, tends to curtail their purchasing power. This condition, however, can be out temporary, and, with every disposition to be conservative, it would seem that 1903 should prove no less prosperous a year in the textile industry than its immediate predecessor.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(From Advance Reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.)

The aggregate foreign commerce of Austria-Hungary for the first six months of 1902 amounted in imports to $175,240,000, an increase of only $1,220,000 over the like period in 1901, and exports to $180,620,000, exceeding those of the previous year $3,780,000. In 1902, therefore, there is an apparent balance of exports over imports of no more than $5,380,000, against $13,800,000 in 1901. The chief increases in imports were: Baled cotton, $380,000; grain, $980,000; coffee and tea, $400,000; cotton yarns, $860,000; raw silk, $640,000; wine, $160,000; wool, $620,000, and manufactured woolen goods, $220,000. There were small increases in other articles. The notable decreases were: $860,000 in coal, coke, and peat; $660,000 in copper, $400,000 in leather, $62,000 in pig iron, $360,000 in tobacco, and $180,000 in manufactured silk goods.

The exports of neat cattle increased $2,020,000 over 1901, clocks and fancy goods, $400,000; clothing, $480,000; cotton yarns and manufactures thereof, $460,000; grain, $60,000; horses, $320,000; paper, $160,000; pig iron, $400,000; silk and silk textiles, $200,000; hides, $480,000; wool and woolen textiles, $480,000.

Exports fell off in coal, coke, and peat $1,380,000, flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures thereof, $180,000; glassware, $120,000; seed, $280,000; sugar, $1,860,000; lumber, $2,540,000.

Every effort is being made to advance the internal development of the empire. The Government is well inclined to foster private enterprise by beneficent legislation. Railways here and there are passing into State control, and a vast system of ship canals are in process of construction, which is expected to open up new provinces to trade. The empire's consular service has been greatly reformed, worthless honorary officials being replaced by men of affairs. A Consul General has recently gone abroad in one of the empire's warships, for the purpose of studying commercial conditions in various countries. In the empire there are 128 technical trade schools, with nearly 25,000 attendants, subsidized by the Government. Besides, there are several colleges of agriculture, of mining, and of forestry. Then there are 750 trade schools of a general character having 150,000 pupils. The latest Austrian budget has an item of $1,600,000 for industrial education.

But, despite every effort, national and private trade conditions in the Hapsburg Empire are far from being satisfactory. The quantity of products disposed of abroad is relatively small. This recognized fact is ascribed partly to the operations of a great trust which has seized the control of the sugar, iron, and petroleum trade, besides that in other important products. It is said that the original trust had its birth in Austria. The Sugar Trust consists of a committee of six members of the associated raw and refined sugar manufacturers, sitting in Vienna.

All the raws produced by the associated raw-sugar manufacturers to be refined or used in the monarchy are delivered to the associated refiners exclusively. The refiners on their part agree to produce no refined sugar except granulated, which is to be exported; deliver no sugar of any kind for inland competition; take no sugar except that produced by the trust refineries, and not create or assist in creating any new factories or sugar refineries in Austria-Hungary. This is a great advance upon American methods. There are many interesting rules for the internal government of the trust.

When the official price of the refined article is less than $16.90 for 220 pounds, for whatever reason, a compensation is to be paid to each refinery equal to the difference between $16.90 and the market price below that figure. If, on the other hand, the official price be higher than $16.90 for refined loaf sugar, the refiners are to pay forty cents per 220 pounds, of which the raw sugar factories are to receive 60 per cent. The interests of both factors and refiners are carefully guarded without much regard for the public. The sugar trust agreement holds good until Nov. 1, 1903. It can be invalidated by the failure of the tariff union between Austria and Hungary, or any important antagonistic measures of the general Government.

The Austro-Hungarian ship subsidy policy appears to be not securing anticipated results. By a recent act steamers and sailing vessels under the National flag, owned two-thirds or more by subjects of the country, are entitled to aid from the State. They are paid what is called a working subsidy and also a subsidy for the voyage. From 1881 to 1894 there was a decrease in the registered tonnage of sailing vessels from 50,229 to 39,044 tons, and in that of the large coasters from 6,062 to 4,852 tons. This decrease continued during the subsidy period between 1894 and 1900. In 1900 the whole registered tonnage for sailing vessels for long voyages was only 13,427 tons, and that of large coasting vessels only 946 tons.

In 1881 there were seventy steamers for long voyages, with 62,387 tons; in 1894 the number of vessels was the same with an increase of about 25 per cent. in tonnage. But during the subsidy period of 1895 to 1900 the decrease of 12,778 tons in sailing vessels is offset by an increase of steamer tonnage aggregating 80,465 tons, of which 12,671 tons was in the Austrian Lloyd Line. During a period of thirty years Austro-Hungarian tonnage entering the port of Trieste increased a fraction over 92 per cent., while the increase of foreign tonnage at the same port was 148 per cent. in the same period. It is said that the development of trade with the United States has somewhat benefited the empire's steam marine.

ITALY.

(From Advance Reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.)

American goods are slowly making their way into Italy. The year just closed marked some encouraging advances. American shirtings are sold to some extent, but a similar class of goods produced in Lombardy competes stubbornly, although not so good. There is a field for our goods in this line in Italy. American tools and machinery are steadily approving themselves. Several linotype printing machines were imported from New York during the year. Our plows and harvesters are in some demand. Cottonseed oil is a product that Italians buy. Over $1,300,000 worth was imported during the year.

American manufacturers in order to compete with European establishments should remember it is not so much a question of quality as of terms of payment that would increase our trade in Italy. The consignee in that country has no chance to present himself at the port of entry for the clearance of his goods. When consignments are not sent in bond to inland buyers, (which does not often happen because of increased expense,) the clearance takes place at a seaport whence the goods are sent by slow conveyance to their destination.

The consignee can settle at once the expense of transportation, but usually cannot pay for the goods. Judges of conditions assert that at least a fortnight's grace should be allowed him in which to exhibit the goods, and to advertise them if necessary. Then he is ready to honor the draft. Responsible Italian merchants prefer this method of doing business. There are merchants who would take advantage of such trade arrangements, but responsible and accredited merchants could be relied on and should have favorable terms.

During the year there was an increase (but statistics are not at hand) in the imports from this country in tobacco, agricultural implements, firearms, sulphate of copper, and cottonseed oil. There was a falling off in our canned meats, cast-iron machinery, and railway cars. Our shipment of hams to Italy slightly increased. The notable increases in imports generally were: 46,000,000 lire ($8,878,000) in wheat, 24,000,000 lire ($4,632,000) in Indian corn, 23,000,000 lire ($4,439,000) in silk, 6,000,000 lire ($1,158,000) in cotton, 9,000,000 lire ($1,737,000) in combed wool, 4,000,000 lire ($772,000) in silk tissues, and 3,500,000 lire ($675,000) in jute. The total value of imports was 1,717,592,768 lire, or $331,405,404, an increase of 17,357,800 lire, or $3,349,921. The value of goods exported was 1,374,524,896 lire, or $265,283,305, an increase of 36,278,643 lire, or $7,001,809 over the preceding year.

The amount of coal imported in 1901 was 100,000 tons more than in 1900. The increase in value of timber imported was over $1,000,000. The imports of sugar amounted to 88,000,000 pounds. Domestic products of sugar were 13,166,000 pounds in 1899. In 1900 they were 50,961,000 pounds. In 1901 they were 132,552,000 pounds. The output for the current year is estimated at 164,242,000 pounds. The aggregate income from sugar (duty and tax) was in 1900-1901 $14,598,000. The population of Italy is 32,449,000. The year per capita consumption of sugar is 6.6 pounds. Italy in 1900-1901 imported 340,339,000 pounds of coffee, on which the duty amounted to $3,899,000. The per capita use of coffee per annum was 1.04 pounds. Italian agriculture bids fair to be more or less influenced for the better in the near future by scientific research and teaching.

Peripatetic lessons and lectures for suppressing plant diseases and destructive insects and circulating agricultural libraries are now afforded nearly every district in

Northern Italy. The country looks prosperous, and farmers are in comfortable circumstances. There is therefore but little disposition to emigrate. Few use our agricultural implements or machinery, as they are not adapted to the hill country. In level regions there is demand for them.

American coal has a great chance in Italy. The Adriatic Railway Company in 1901 bought $3,000,000 worth of anthracite, mostly from the United States. The coal burned by Italian railroads costs annually from $36,000,000 to $40,000,000.

The Italian Navy uses $15,000,000 worth. American coal is regarded as equal to the Cardiff and costs about the same, owing to the British export tax. Good Pennsylvania coal is liked by Italian consumers. Its only fault is its friability and the dense smoke it causes when used in the way the Cardiff coal is burned. It is only a question of time when American coal will displace that of other countries. It has advanced steadily in five years, making as great progress in that time as English coal has in fifty years.

SPAIN.

(From Advanced Reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.)

The review of the year in all commercial aspects has been encouraging to American interests. The heavy depreciation of currency has favored exportation, and the more than ordinarily bountiful crops have made a large foreign trade possible. There was a tremendous crop of olives, which it is said has not been equaled in forty years. The olive provinces are those of Malaga, Cadiz, Sevilla, Cordoba, and Granada.

The total crop for 1901 was estimated at from 75,000 to 125,000 tons. The oil from this crop has been pressed during the past year. Italy had but half a crop, which added largely to the value of the Spanish output. Although Italian olive oil is finer and better than Spanish, large quantities of the latter were exported to Italy to blend with the oil of the latter country for export to America. Italian exporters have during the past season been heavy buyers of Spanish oil at Malaga and other oil centres, and have exported directly from there to the United States. Although there are no trustworthy statistics, it is estimated that there have already been exported from Malaga 37,500 tons to the various markets of the world.

The only railway entering the city has been compelled to run special oil trains in order to get the product into Malaga for export by sea. A considerable percentage of the oil crop remains unsold. This is due to dissatisfaction with the prices. Owners are holding for an increase. There is every show for a big crop this coming year. The promise is good for the Italian crop also. Prices this past season, free on board, have run from £26 10s to £29 ($126 to $141) per ton of 1,058 kilograms, (2,332 pounds.) There is need in Andalusia of a refinery.) There are none of any importance in any of the oil provinces.

A refinery at Malaga, Cordoba, or Sacre would be a highly profitable enterprise. Spaniards will never put in one, as they rarely embark in any project that does not pay from the outset. Investments by foreigners in other similar lines have proved extremely profitable.

There was a large crop of raisins and a fair crop of almonds. Growers and middlemen made handsome profits. The sugar crop failed owing to severe frosts on the young cane. Malaga wines are no longer exported to the United States in any considerable quantity. The output was fair and paid well. The demand is from all over Europe and South America. The muscatel of Malaga is in great demand largely for a medical tonic, sold in England and the United States.

The addition of cocoa is about the only change made in it. Muscatel alone is a wonderful tonic for debilitated persons. The statistics of the exports are extremely unsatisfactory, and in fact practically impossible to obtain. An interesting fact in regard to Spain's olive oil is that one of the largest customers for it is Russia. It is used there to burn in lamps kept in every household to illumine images of the saints. Malaga's famous Jordafr raisins and almonds are sent almost exclusively to the United States and Great Britain.

Valencia almonds go all over the world, as do also the fine sun-dried muscatel raisins. The raisin crop of 1901 was the largest since the phylloxera ravaged the vines fifteen years ago. It amounted to over a million boxes.

Labor conditions in Spain are distressing. Farm hands get fifteen cents a day and a rough sort of board, from which sugar and meat are left out. Women get the same wage at picking, sorting, and packing almonds and olives, but board themselves. Carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, printers, and similar skilled laborers get forty cents a day. Street car conductors get thirty-five cents. All the necessaries of living are said to be higher than in the United States. Strikes have occurred in almost every province.

The American nickel-in-the-slot machine has been sold in considerable numbers in Seville, Granada, Malaga, and the Spanish company handling them has recently extended its business to Madrid. There are forty machines in Malaga alone, and they average $3.50 a day. They are all of the gambling sort, and the Spanish take a great interest in games of chance. The most popular machines have a music-box attachment. For a 5 centimo piece (one cent) the patron gets a fine rendering of some popular air, a sight of a favorite ballet dancer, and a chance to win in the lucky combination from 2 to 25 cents.

Typewriting machines from the United States are also being imported. Belt buckles and brooches for ladies and similar goods are making their way. American stoves are in large and steady demand. It has been expected that American export coal would find its way to Spain, but such is not yet the case. English collieries would no doubt promptly compete by lowering the price for steam and bunker coal. Prices for coal are lower in Spain by about 75 cents a ton than last year, and were lower in 1901 than the previous year.

One of the important lines of exportation to the United States from Spain is palm-leaf hats. They are rough, broad-brim straw hats, hand-made by peasants from the tough palmetto that grows on the hills and mountains. They are stuffed in bales and shaped in the United States, trimmed and sold generally to negroes in the South. Only one or two American firms buy these hats, but they take 600,000 dozens annually.

The fresh fruit exports increased during the year. Valencia exported 4,488,000 cases of oranges, an increase of 1,627,000 cases. The season was disastrous for exporters. Competition from the United States, Jaffa, and Australia occupied markets usually enjoyed by Spanish exporters. Complaint is made in some parts of Spain that the want of a commercial treaty prevented importation of our goods.

The unreliable freight service is also blamed for the sluggishness of trade. An important shipment of bicycles from Chicago, May 26, reached Valencia only in September. Most of our goods filter into the country through indirect channels. Our electric lights and fans are beginning to be in demand. Valencia imported over 100 electric lights last year.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA.

The last detailed statistics of imports, exports, &c., at Lourenco Marquez were those for the year 1899, and were published in Commercial Relations, Vol. I., Page 245. Since the publication here of the above-mentioned statistics only the most meagre customs statistics have been published by the customs administration of the Province of Mozambique.

As the customs statistics for the year 1900 are manifestly incorrect and misleading, (which is not to be wondered at considering the confusion caused by our close proximity to the war that was then raging close to our doors,) I have considered it advisable, in making this report, to start fresh with my statistics, and to begin with those for the year ended Dec. 31, 1901.

Trade at Lourenco Marquez for the year ended Dec. 31, 1901:

Imports from Portuguese countries	$730,836
Imports from foreign countries	1,764,205
Imports in transit to Transvaal	3,417,800
Exports and re-exports	*2,092,414
Coastwise trade	759,247
Total trade	$8,951,779

*Sixty-six per cent. of this amount consisted of Mozambique agricultural products, such as corn and other grains, sugar, &c.

Trade at Lourenco Marquez during nine months ended Sept. 30, 1902:

Imports from Portuguese countries	$866,213
Imports from foreign countries	1,629,462
Imports in transit to Transvaal	4,707,116
Exports and re-exports	*882,397
Coastwise trade	593,285
Total trade for nine months	$8,618,473

*Seventy-five per cent. of this amount consisted of Mozambique agricultural products, as mentioned above.

The Province of Mozambique is divided into the following districts:

Lourenco Marquez, Zambesia,
Gaza, Angoche,
Inhambane.

All of the above-named districts are under the direct control of the general government of the Province of Mozambique, and are included in the Mozambique customs administration. Other additional districts, although located in this province, are out of the general government and customs administration of the province, for the reason that they are governed by Portuguese "chartered companies." The districts of Manica and Sofala are administered by the Mozambique Company, with headquarters at Beira, while the district of Ponta Delgada is administered by the Nyassa Company, with headquarters at Ibo.

The following summary, compiled from the latest published statistics, gives the total volume of trade, imports, exports, &c., in all of the districts that are included in the Mozambique customs administration:

Districts.	Total Trade, 1901.	1902. 9 Months.
Lourenco Marquez and Gaza	$8,951,779	$8,618,473
Mozambique and Angoche	3,013,597	880,864
Zambesia	2,889,332	1,855,417
Inhambane	766,628	753,044
Total trade	$15,621,336	$12,212,798

INCREASED TRADE.

From these figures it will be noted that there has been during the first nine months of the present year an increase in the trade of the Lourenco Marquez and Inhambane districts and a decrease in the trade of the other districts.

The decreases are all caused principally by native disturbances. In Zambesia the natives gave so much trouble that it was necessary to send a large expedition against them. The expedition was a complete success, and it is not likely that the Zambesia natives will give any more trouble for some time to come.

During the year the Namaralos and the Makuas, in the Mozambique district, began their old slaving and raiding tricks again, but a joint naval and military expedition that was organized at Mozambique soon put a stop to their performances, captured many of the leading chiefs and their best men, captured a number of slave dhows, and liberated over 700 slaves. The Mozambique Government now has all the native tribes in the province pretty well in hand; many natives are emigrating to the Transvaal as contract laborers, and the entire native population seems to be more desirous of settling down on its farms and garden patches than it has been for some years past.

There has been practically very little change in the class of the trade in the northern districts of the province. In Mozambique salt, corn, and other native grains and peanuts have been the principal articles of export, while cheap printed and dyed cotton goods for the native trade, food stuffs, liquors, &c., a little cement and building materials, together with a small quantity of dry goods, medicines, soaps, &c., have constituted the principal imports.

HOUSES CLOSED.

The two large French houses, Casa Fabre and Casa Regis, as well as the "Dutch House," all of whon. did thriving businesses in the old days, have closed up and moved away, and practically the only white firms in Mozambique are a German house and a branch of a Lourenco Marquez Portuguese firm. The trade of Zambesia has been somewhat similar to that of Mozambique, only Zambesia has larger resources than its northern neighbors, having more fertile ground, a larger rainfall, and the Zambesi River furnishing water communication through 600 miles in the heart of the district.

For many years there was a reciprocity treaty in force between Portugal and the South African Republic, which provided for the free interchange of Transvaal and Mozambique agricultural products. A number of enterprising foreigners soon discovered that distilled liquors, produced in Mozambique, were classed in the Transvaal as Mozambique agricultural products, and quite a business was done in Zambesia and Lourenco Marquez rum.

The British Government, after it had got settled down to business in the Transvaal, took up the old Portuguese-Transvaal reciprocity treaty and concluded to keep it alive, only striking distilled liquors from the list of agricultural products. So now the Zambesia sugar grower, the Arab salt manufacturer in Mozambique, and the corn farmers all over the province can send their produce into the Transvaal free of duty, and at a reduced railway rate also.

On the other hand, if a farmer or sugar planter in Natal, a British colony, wishes to ship his corn or sugar to the Transvaal he must pay the Transvaal customs duty on the same. This is a very interesting state of affairs, especially in these days when we read so much about an Imperial Customs Union. One British colony discriminates through its customs tariff against a neighboring British colony and in favor of a foreign State. We do not have to search very far to find a reason for this state of affairs.

TRANSVAAL TRADE.

The Transvaal has not a very large native population, and they are mostly agriculturalists, and do not like to work in the mines. The natives of Natal outnumber the whites many times over; but these natives have been so pampered and life has been made so easy for them that it is not necessary for them to work for a living. They can live in idleness throughout the whole year if they are fortunate enough to have a wife or two; for the women have to till the ground and look after the fowls and cattle, while the men loaf.

For this reason the Natal Government for years has imported for the Natal farmers thousands of coolie laborers from India. So when the war finally ended and the new Transvaal Government began to take stock of things in general it was discovered that the mines could not be worked unless Kafirs, who had an aptitude for such work, could be imported.

The Province of Mozambique is the only South African country in which good mine boys can be obtained. Therefore it so happened that the Portuguese Government had everything in its own hands, and could say that, if Mozambique products were denied free entry to the Transvaal, the Mozambique natives would not be allowed to leave the province.

The Portuguese Government, however, made one concession and agreed to the striking off the list of agricultural products the item of Mozambique distilled liquors. These arrangements are decidedly advantageous to this province, inasmuch as they give the province a good and near market for all of its agricultural produce, and, on the other hand, when the Mozambique boys return from their terms of service in the gold fields, they bring considerable sums of money, in gold, with them, and this money goes into the general circulation of the province.

The importation at this port of American goods by steamer from New York has been very light during the present year, but, as the country back of us settles down, and as better railway transportation facilities are provided, this trade is bound to revive again. Considerable quantities of pitch pine timber have been shipped during the year from the gulf ports of the United States to this port, and this trade will probably be considerably increased, as several firms who never before have handled cargoes o pitch pine are making arrangements to handle this line of goods. I also understand that a steamship line between some of the gulf ports and this port is shortly to be started, and this line not only will cater to the pitch pine trade, but will offer facilities for the cheap shipment to this port of a large line of our Southern and Southwestern agricultural and manufactured products.

AMERICAN GOODS.

Large quantities of American goods are now coming by steamers and by sailing vessels, from the Pacific ports of the United States. The principal lines thus imported are timber, flour, oats, &c. Considerable quantities of Canadian goods are also coming by this same route, and generally via some United States port.

Two large American sailing vessels have recently arrived here, bringing some $55,000 worth of timber from British Columbia, but, as some 60 per cent. of the values of these cargoes consisted of the amounts paid to the American owners for freight, we can be considered to have gained over these transactions some $30,000, as these freight moneys, less port charges, &c., are remitted to the owners of the said vessels in San Francisco. A considerable number of large American and foreign vessels, in the trade above mentioned, are already on the water, and with large cargoes for this port.

I have recently learned that a large number of steamers in the Pacific trade are now using nothing but petroleum for fuel, and that in consequence the demand at Pacific Coast and island ports of the United States for imported coal is diminishing. Under these circumstances, I am of the opinion that South African coal cannot now be profitably exported to the Pacific ports of the United States.

But the growing use of oil as a fuel opens up the prospect of the utilization of the Inhambane petroleum fields in this province. Petroleum is known to exist in considerable quantities in the district of Inhambane, and capital is only wanted now to develop this new source of wealth.

The following goods are mostly in demand in this part of the world: Building materials, such as rough and manufactured lumber, doors, blinds, and windows. The bulk of the cheap lumber for this trade comes from the Baltic ports. The fine qualities, such as white pine, Oregon pine and poplar, as well as the enormous timbers required in making head gears on mines, and also the greater part of the doors, windows, and blinds imported here, come from the United States.

Galvanized corrugated iron is almost universally used as a roofing material in this country. This trade alone in South Africa is worth over $1,000,000 per year, and England gets it all.

Large quantities of cement are being imported into this country, principally from the Continent and from England. The South African cement trade is worth several million dollars per year, yet the United States has none of it.

IMPORTING TOOLS.

Builders' hardware, tools, &c., are generally imported from the United States, Germany, and England. English and Continental workmen (and these do most of the construction work in this country) have a natural prejudice for tools made in the countries from whence the said workmen came, but, in spite of this prejudice, many leading makes of American tools, including many special lines, are firmly established in the South African market.

The trade in these lines is capable of being greatly increased; but, as far as I know, no effort for years has been made to push these lines in this market. An American commercial traveler, with a good line of samples of the smaller tools and articles of hardware, and with good descriptive matter covering his larger and more bulky lines, would be able to do considerable business here.

Although South Africa, as a whole, offers one of the finest markets in the world for the sale of mining machinery and supplies, this port has not, for the past three years, participated in this trade for the reason that it has been completely isolated during the greater part of this time from the great mining centres.

It is doubtful if much mining machinery will ever be bought and sold in Lourenco Marquez; but it may be confidently expected that in the near future large quantities of mining machinery will be shipped via and through this port, as it is the safest and most economical port of landing for such goods.

In another year from now we will have several hundred yards of wharf, alongside of which the largest vessels can lie and discharge, and the lightering charge of 6s. 6d., or $1.58 per ton, will be done away with.

The demand for furniture is just beginning to be felt, and there is bound to be a big trade in this line, as the thousands of dollars worth of furniture destroyed in the war must be replaced. There will be an excellent market for cheap, but strong, American furniture, such as oak chairs and tables, as well as for sideboards, chiffoniers, dressing tables, wardrobes, and washstands. There will be no demand for beds with wooden frames. The South African will have a steel or iron bed with woven wire mattress, or none at all.

American stoves for burning soft coal had before the war a limited sale in this country, but this trade should now be revived. There would be quite a demand for a first-class blue flame oil stove if it was properly introduced by energetic parties who fully understood the manipulation of the said stoves and who could impart their knowledge on this subject to others.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

There has always been a fair demand for agricultural implements, principally plows and corn shellers, in this province, and there has also been a considerable inland trade in these lines. The large demand from the Transvaal for corn has stimulated the agricultural districts of this province, and this, in turn, will stimulate the demand for the above mentioned implements.

When the repatriated Boers get settled down on their farms once more I am of the opinion that those in the eastern, northern, and central parts of the Transvaal will get their agricultural implements through the merchants of this port.

The Kafirs, who still are the largest agriculturists in this district, use only the crudest implements, nor will they spend money for modern implements. The Kafir women do most of the field work, using crude native hoes. But recently a number of enterprising white men, who own large tracts of land in this district, have turned their attention to the raising of corn, and these people will probably want the best agricultural implements that they can get.

The demand for American tinned, dried, and otherwise preserved provisions, vegetables and fruits is increasing throughout the country. This trade is in a very healthy condition, and promises to increase.

The trade in American boots and shoes is very light here at present, but there are indications that it will begin to improve before long. The styles mostly preferred here are russet top-boots, laced in front; black and russet laced shoes of the best quality, and canvas shoes of all qualities.

A few lines of American hats have already been introduced in this town, and take very well.

The trade in ready-made clothing is confined to the sale of underclothing and linen, fancy dress goods, and to cotton and khaki suits of clothes. The underclothing comes mostly from England and Germany, the fancy dry goods from France, Switzerland, Germany, and other European countries, while the white cotton and khaki suits are generally made locally from American and English cotton goods.

American goods seem to be better packed than formerly. A few years ago I frequently heard complaints as to the bad packing of certain lines of American goods. During the past two years, however, I do not remember of having heard one such complaint.

Branches of four leading English and South African banks, and of one Portuguese bank, are located here, and all do a general banking and exchange business. Teh Portuguese bank has the sole right to issue paper money, and its banknotes are always at a par with Portuguese silver. Portuguese gold is never seen here. English and Transvaal gold is the local medium of exchange.

SOME ADVICE.

Commercial travelers who do not open offices are not liable to be required to take out licenses, but should they open sample rooms they would probably be required to take out a general importer's license, which costs about $125 per year. This license can be taken out for three months upon payment of one-quarter of the above-mentioned sum.

There has been a great relaxation in the Portuguese passport and permit regulations; that is, as far as they concern reputable business men and people who do not belong to the indigent class. Every passenger landing at this port must have £20 that he must be prepared to deposit with the local authorities as a guarantee.

If the party making this deposit is a reputable man, and possessed with sufficient means to enable him to maintain himself in the community, a letter from his Consul stating these facts will insure his deposit of £20 being returned to him. If he is proved to belong to the indigent class, or if he is in any way undesirable, he is expelled from the country, and the cost of his expulsion is defrayed from the £20.

The large cold-storage syndicate that has its headquarters at Cape Town and branches at all the principal seaports and cities in South Africa has bought a large plot of ground in the lower town, and will presently build a large cold-storage warehouse, from which a business in frozen meats, ice, and provisions will be carried on.

The only American enterprise that I am able to report upon is that of the Standard Oil Company, which has bought a lot of land on the line of the Delagoa Bay Railroad and close to the water front, and on which an oil storehouse will presently be built. In consequence, the greater part of the oil consumed in the Transvaal will probably be imported through this port.

This Portguese colony, which has experienced many ups and downs during the 400 years of its existence, has a bright future before it. It is now making a fresh start, along with its sister colonies and States, over whom it has a great advantage, inasmuch as it has no bonded debt and is able to start with a clean balance sheet; with many valuable assets, and with practically no liabilities, as, although all of its past progress has been slow, it has paid as it went. The most valuable asset of the province, however, is the magnificent Harbor of Delagoa Bay, the finest and safest in all of South Africa.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS, United States Consul.

Nov. 14, 1902.

REAL ESTATE.

Perhaps in no branch of the country's wonderful growth has its energy been more strikingly shown than in the wonderful activity of its builders, but if current developments may be made the bases of judgment, the twentieth century promises to become famous as the age of rebuilders. Remarkable as are those instances in which towns and even small cities have sprung into being overnight, as it were, they are no more so than the rapidity with which large areas in nearly every large city are being transformed as a result of changed conditions, and in which process the structure not strictly up to date has only a slightly better chance of being saved than the veriest rookery.

A New Yorker, well known among men of affairs twenty years ago, but since that time a resident abroad, returned here several months ago. After driving down town one day from his hotel in the Forty-second Street neighborhood, to Wall Street, he came back filled with admiration and surprise at the changes which the city had undergone since his earlier familiarity with it, but added, with a note of sorrow in his voice: "About the only places I recognized were the Brevoort House and the Astor House."

This, of course, was one of those happy bits of exaggeration which lose little of their force even after the necessary grain of salt has been added. It meant that the New Yorker of twenty years ago would have a hard time getting his bearings anywhere in the lower part of the city today without frequent recourse to street corner signs, and it justifies the prediction that another quarter of a century will complete the rebuilding of practically the entire city south of Fifty-ninth Street.

New York naturally is the leader in this reconstruction movement. That it is not alone, facts given below will show. The modern building constructors have not only kept up with the demand in the country's great centres, but have penetrated even to cities of the third and fourth rank, until the place that cannot show at least its twelve-story building will soon cease to be classed with the cities.

MR. BLACK'S VIEWS.

"The movement is constantly over a broader territory," said Harry S. Black, President of the George A. Fuller Company, and one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Realty and Construction Company, into which the Fuller Company was merged.

"This month is perhaps the dullest of the entire year in the building construction field, so far as the projecting of new business is concerned, but it may be said that the outlook was never brighter, not only in those cities in which the skyscraper is looked upon as an every day affair, but at other points where its possibilities are just being realized. For instance, it is interesting to know that a new tall building enterprise is afoot in Los Angeles, Cal., and that it is going ahead just the same, as though it involved a corner on lower Broadway."

PAUL STARRETT'S OPINION.

Following out the same general lines, but in somewhat more detail, Paul Starrett, Superintendent of Construction for the company, supplemented Mr. Black's statement.

"Rebuilding with the larger types of structures," he said, "is in progress all over the country at an unprecedented rate. Outside of New York, of course, the reconstruction is confined to office buildings, with hotels in a few of the cities—a condition which is accounted for by the fact that in no other city is the area of high land values so extensive as it is here. So far as figures prove anything, it may be stated that the work now in the hands of this company involves between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, the highest figure yet reached.

"With due regard for the sizes of the various cities, I think that the palm must be awarded just at present to Pittsburg for its rapid strides in the rebuilding movement. There are now either just finished or nearing completion in that city the Frick Building, a twenty-story granite structure costing $3,500,000; the Farmers' Bank Building, involving an outlay of $2,300,000; the fifteen-story People's Savings Bank Building, erected at a cost of $1,000,000, besides three or four other structures, which would bring the amount of Pittsburg's very recent office building improvements well above $10,000,000.

"Cleveland and Cincinnati are two other centres that are rapidly coming into line in the matter of tall structures. Philadelphia has its new four-million-dollar hotel, erected by George C. Boldt, and several other projects almost equally pretentious, in process of development. It is seldom that anything takes Boston by storm, and it is so in the matter of its modern buildings. New construction—offices, hotels, and apartment houses—is in progress there all the time, but the movement has been a steady one, free from many of the spectacular features manifested in other cities, and perhaps it is this feature of the situation that has caused the rebuilding of Boston to be commented upon less than that of some other places.

"But it is the small cities that are the marvels in the present era of reconstruction. A new office building or hotel here in New York—and everybody says, 'Certainly, of course; been waiting for it; knew it would have to come on that fine corner.' But what about two new hotels and an office building in Richmond, two new buildings in Savannah, one in Newport News, another in Memphis, three in Columbus, a fireproof apartment house in Troy, a fireproof hotel in Schenectady and Uniontown, Penn., population 20,000, with a new office structure after the Broadway model in all respects, except perhaps the elaborateness of finish. All of these are actually begun or projected, and they certainly go to show that the skyscraper can no longer be the boast of the five or six largest cities."

METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION.

In speaking of the changes in the methods of construction, Mr. Starrett said that there had been no recent improvements of noteworthy character. "There is, however," he added, "a marked tendency or effort in one direction, namely, that buildings are being built more and more 'in the office.' In other words, the tendency is toward greater system in preliminaries. Every scrap of material is arranged for, then the trigger is pulled, as it were, and somebody makes a new record for putting up a building.

"There is also to be noted a greater degree of elegance in recent office building construction," added Mr. Starrett. "One or two items will suffice to show this. Five years ago a contract that called for $60,000 of interior marble work would have caused considerable comment; to-day the expenditure of $250,000 to $400,000 is not regarded as anything unusual. The same thing may be said of the bronze and ornamental metal work. This item, for which $25,000 or $30,000 was looked upon as a liberal allowance until very recently, frequently figures in estimates nowadays at from $150,000 to $250,000."

MR. REMINGTON'S VIEW.

Interesting views upon modern construction are those of Eliphalet Remington, President of the recently organized Remington Construction Company. Mr. Remington was for several years Superintendent of Construction for the George A. Fuller Company, and during that period had immediate supervision of all the large buildings put up by the latter concern both in this city and elsewhere.

"One of the most important facts in connection with the development of the building industry," said Mr. Remington, "has been the advances made in the scientific handling of it. Until quite recently, even since the beginning of modern methods of building, the conducting of a building operation, particularly from a dollars-and-cents standpoint, was pretty much a hit or miss proposition. To-day all this has been changed. An exact scientific method prevails, even to the minutest detail, and it is possible to calculate the cost of a building with a nicety that was practically unknown, even five years ago.

"To this fact may be attributed a considerable part of this city's and the country's building activity, because it is possible to demonstrate almost to a mathematical certainty what can be done with a piece of property. If an owner is considering the possibilities of a new building on his land, he does not have to take a lot of poor guesses as to what it will cost, and then try to strike a fair average. He has at his command in the hands of the large construction companies experience and statistics from which a result not liable to be upset can be obtained, and if this result is an attractive one, he is much more liable to go ahead than he would be under the old hit-or-miss method.

"Let me illustrate," continued Mr. Remington. "Here is what we call our preliminary information blank, upon which an owner furnishes a diagram of his plot, states how high a building he would like to put up, and gives a few other general conditions of like character.

"Now, here is a particular instance." (The owner's diagram showed a large plot in the down-town section.) "We have taken this plot and laid it out according to three or four different floor plans. Here is one plan that shows rentable space on each floor equivalent to 53 per cent of the area of the lot. Here is another in which 55 per cent. is rentable, and still another in which 56½ per cent. is available after all allowances have been made for walls, hallways, elevators, &c. It is now possible to determine to the fraction of a square foot the rentable space in the completed building, and, with a knowledge of neighborhood rents, what its income should be. We then ask the owner to look at various structures around town to get an idea of how he thinks a building ought to be finished.

"The unit of constructional cost, roughly, is the cubic foot. If the Broad Exchange Building, for instance, strikes the owner as about right, he is told what a structure like that will cost per cubic foot, and it is not a very difficult problem in multiplication to tell him approximately what a similar building on his land will cost. Approximately, I say, for the cubic contents method is not infallible, but is seldom found to be seriously out of the way. If the proposition is still an attractive one, a working estimate is prepared, which illustrates most perfectly what I have said about the scientific manner in which a building operation is approached nowadays."

MAKING AN ESTIMATE.

Mr. Remington then produced an estimate blank, upon which are enumerated no less than 212 separate items that may, under any circumstances possibly to be foreseen, contribute in any way to the cost of a building. Like the proverbially complete bill of fare, it runs from soup to nuts. The first item on it covers the expense of obtaining the necessary building permits, the last is for the mail chute, and there are no et ceteras. The cost of shutter eyes and that of closet hooks is just as carefully looked out for as are the items of structural steel and brick.

"Now, to make up an estimate," Mr. Remington continued, "with the building thus analyzed, the only elements necessary to an accurate calculation of cost are the unit prices for the different classes of work—for instance, how much per cubic foot will the outside walls of a building cost, put up and in place, and this, with due regard for the fact that a cubic foot at the tenth story represents a greater outlay than a cubic foot at the third story. How much per running foot will picture molding cost to put up, and so on throughout every detail. These unit prices are based upon the greatest available amount of data, and may be subject to change from time to time, but, given the amount of materials and the unit prices and the computation of the cost of a building ceases to be guesswork and becomes almost an exact science."

To an inquiry as to whether any new methods of construction had been introduced recently or whether the future promised anything radical in this respect, Mr. Remington replied:

"So far as the very tall buildings are concerned, I do not think there will be any marked changes. There is being used extensively in Paris, however, what is known as the Hennebique armored concrete system. Entire buildings—walls, columns, floors, and all—are made of concrete, with steel used only in such ways as is necessary to provide additional strength. Thus the columns are built up around four rods which are joined together by plates at intervals of every few feet. The floors are flat arches of concrete through which steel tie-rods are so distributed as to form a truss. The construction of walls of concrete is, of course, a simple matter and admits of great scope in the way of ornamentation. The color and texture of the concrete may be greatly varied by using different kinds of stone in making it, while ornamental effects may be used practically without limit, since no carving is involved.

"This type of construction has apparent advantages in its cheapness and fireproof qualities, and while, as I have said, it is not likely to be used for high buildings, I think that some adaptation of it to lower structures, seven-story store and loft buildings, for instance, will be one of the next innovations in our building methods."

THEODORE STARRETT'S VIEW.

Theodore Starrett of the Thompson-Starrett Company is scarcely less optimistic in his views of the building situation than his fellow-workers and competitors in the same field.

"Things are looking up all along the line," he said. "Everybody must be familiar with what is going on right under our noses here in New York, but the same conditions exist elsewhere. Notably in Philadelphia and Pittsburg is there a bright outlook for great rebuilding movements. In Boston the situation is undeniably a strong one, but the city ordinances limiting the height of buildings make it a place for the small builder rather than the big one.

"The tendency is everywhere toward greater rapidity in construction, and in this connection I may be pardoned perhaps if I refer to one of our recent achievements. Here is a photograph, taken May 1 last, showing the site of the Algonquin apartment house on Forty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue—just a hole in the ground. Here is another, taken July 1, showing the twelve stories of iron work in place and the outside walls finished to the ninth floor. Aug. 1 found the entire building inclosed, and here is an interior view, taken Nov. 12, showing a completely furnished and actually occupied suite on the tenth floor."

"What will be the next important change in construction methods—is it possible that something will be devised to supersede the steel skeleton idea?" Mr. Starrett was asked.

"That reminds me," was Mr. Starrett's reply, "of the answer which I gave to President Raven of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company when we put up the Atlantic Building here at Wall and William Streets. He asked: 'How long will this last?' and I said: 'Until it is taken down.' By which I meant that it would never be out of date so far as its structural plan is concerned, but that changed conditions of the next twenty-five or fifty years might demand that it be replaced by a larger building.

"To my mind the developments of the future will be along that line," added Mr. Starrett. "Where skyscrapers now occupy corners and block fronts, they will then cover entire square blocks. The tendency is all in the direction of larger buildings, with the consequent economies of operation, and if any of our great structures of to-day is in the way of this plan I shall not be surprised to see it taken down, if it cannot be incorporated in the larger scheme."

PROSPECTS OF THE WHOLESALE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago wholesale dealers in general merchandise are practically unanimous in the belief in another good merchandising year. For the first half of that year the business is already assured.

All of the important lines have had their men on the road taking orders for Spring business ever since October, and their showings are far ahead of those up to the corresponding period a year ago. There is a good and sufficient reason for this. Crops are large and prices of grain and live stock are high.

The retailer in the interior has also had a fairly good selling campaign and has few heavy and scarcely any light goods left on his shelves. A year ago the situation had sufficient element of doubt in it to make a large number of cautious merchants skeptical of the future. The corn and oats crop had been very near failures, and in many sections there were cancellations of orders for quantities of merchandise. These were reinstated piecemeal or in bulk later, and the goods have all been sold at a good profit. There was more than the desired duration of warm weather during all of November and most of December, 1902, but the retailer has forgotten it in the immense selling rush that he has had since. Christmas buying started early and kept up in large volume to the last minute.

Jobbers of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, men's furnishings, women's cloaks and suits, and all other wares that are sold ahead have been placed in large volume for early Spring delivery to the Western retail dealer. The demand for the necessities has been healthily reinforced by a large demand for luxuries.

A single musical instrument establishment has sold approximately 30,000 pianos and organs during the last year, and it is only an illustration of what is being done by others according to size. All of the concerns dealing in instruments, large or small, have difficulty in securing enough stock from their factories to keep going. They see no opportunity to overproduce, as they cannot secure sufficient raw material in a number of important items to overproduce with. This complaint extends also to the makers of farm and pleasure vehicles and furniture, in all of which hard wood enters to a large extent.

Manufacturing interests in general share with the jobbers and distributors in the belief that there is no sign as yet of any falling off in the remarkable demand that has kept up so long from the consumer. None of them will subscribe to the Hill theory of hard times ahead—at least, not until their factories are able to clean up the delayed orders. Just now shop and factory capacity is quite generally booked far ahead and the buyer of the output has steadily discounted all bills. Most of the manufacturers smile at the Hill theory, and say they cannot worry about it as long as they have as much profitable business ahead as they have now. When they are not so busy they will take a little time and think the matter over.

This city has increased its dry goods sales by 5 to 7 per cent., as compared with 1901; oclothing, 15 per cent.; women's outer garments, such as cloaks, skirts, and suits, 12 to 15 per cent.; boots and shoes, 10 per cent.; hats and caps, 12 per cent; millinery, 15 per cent.; groceries, 5 to 7 per cent.; farm wagons and medium grade pleasure vehicles, 15 to 20 per cent.; pianos, reed and pipe organs, and small musical instruments, 15 to 20 per cent.; automobiles, 25 to 30 per cent.; flour of local grinding, 15 per cent., and it is a safe proposition that the entire range of manufacturing and mercantile interests of the city have averaged fully 8 to 12 per cent. increase over 1901.

A year ago the stock of wool in local warehouses was large enough to occasion considerable nervousness in financial and manufacturing circles. The mill demands that began in the Spring have wiped out this stock, as well as that held by the Western grower, and the supply in sight everywhere is now lighter than it has been for many years. Shipments out of this city alone last year were 50,000,000 pounds, worth about $10,000,000.

The railroad records will show the quantity of farm produce, cattle and hog products handled and consumed to have been enough in excess of that of former years to measureably support the increases in other directions.

Chicago, Dec. 28, 1902.

ST. LOUIS AND ITS TERRITORY.

Leading merchants, manufacturers, and bankers of St. Louis are optimistic in their views on the outlook for business in 1903. They believe the present era of general prosperity will continue indefinitely, and that the city will come in for a large share of trade and wealth. Even the most conservative business men look forward to unusual business activity until the close of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

Several excellent reasons are given for the belief that St. Louis is about to enter the most prosperous period of its commercial history. In the first place the city has become the principal distributing point for the Southwest, which region is now enjoying a boom as great as existed in the Northwest a few years ago.

Trade with the South and Southwest has grown to an almost incredible degree within the last five years. The splendid crops harvested this year have increased the wealth of the people, and will assure large sales to merchants in this market. St. Louis capital is being used to develop the Southwest, and its largest enterprises are being financed by St. Louis financial institutions.

The rich agricultural strip recently opened for settlement in Oklahoma will be an additional source of trade for St. Louis in the course of the next few years. This city will furnish merchandise for the new towns growing up in the strip and machinery for working its farms and mines. Several railroads have been built, connecting the new country with St. Louis.

The World's Fair is considered another important factor. It will attract thousands of people here, and in its actual building many millions of dollars will be spent. Real estate men report that more building of all kinds will be done here in 1903 than in any two previous years in the history of the city. Realty values have been steadily advancing ever since the fair became assured, and even higher prices are looked for before next Fall. In the course of the year many new hotels will be erected for the accommodation of World's Fair visitors.

A BANKER'S VIEW.

George J. Tansey, President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the most important commercial organization of the city, in discussing the business outlook for 1903, said:

"Crop conditions in the territory adjacent to St. Louis in the South and Southwest are more favorable now than has been the case for three years past. Consequently, farmers have something on which they can realize at once. There is ample cash in the small towns, and all classes of people in the rural districts are prosperous.

"This means that the merchants, especially wholesale merchants, of St. Louis will have largely increased sales, beginning with the first of the year. Bankers of the West and Southwest appear to have as much money as they need for local demands, and are not drawing on the large cities, as has been the case heretofore.

"There will undoubtedly be expended here by railroads amounts running into the millions, for improvement of terminal facilities, both passenger and freight, within the next two years. These improvements will be for World's Fair traffic, but will remain as permanent benefits to the city. Several new railroads, which have recently entered the city, will serve to improve general business conditions.

"Whether due to the World's Fair or not, I cannot say, but it is a fact that merchants and manufacturers in St. Louis, from the smallest dealer to men at the head of the largest concerns, are exceedingly hopeful. Those with whom I have talked are unanimous in the belief that 1903 will be a year of unprecedented prosperity."

MR. HUTTIG'S OPINION.

Charles H. Huttig, President of the Third National Bank and Vice President of the World's Fair, said:

"An analysis of the financial and commercial situation here presents some interesting facts. Basic conditions have never in the history of St. Louis been so sound and healthy as at this time.

"St. Louis and the Middle West generally have a sufficient amount of currency and credits to properly care for the present large volume of business, and to move the crops. The increased wealth of this locality growing out of prosperous business conditions and splendid agricultural results has placed us in a very independent position and one that will not in the future necessitate calling on the East for funds.

"We believe the outlook for the coming year to be exceedingly good, and see nothing in the situation that would warrant pessimistic views. It is true that we have had upward of five years prosperous times, and in the natural order of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 3	416,805
To date this year	1,292,520
Corresponding date last year	2,468,307

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 3	$1,391,500
To date this year	$4,700,500
Corresponding date last year	$11,879,000

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1¼	Republic Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island	½
Clev., Lor. & W.	.5	Rome, Wat. & Og.	1¼
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	St. Louis S'w'n pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City	1½	Southern Railway pf.	1
Gen. Chemical	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
Gen. Electric	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Express	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	½
Lake Erie & West	½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Met. Sec. Co.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
Mexican Central	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½	Westinghouse	3
Nat. R. R. of Mex.	¾	West. 1st pf.	5

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	Detroit South. pf.	½
Am. Hide & Leather	⅞	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Manhattan	¾
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., M. & St. Paul	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	People's Gas	¾
Fol. Fuel & Iron pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Denver & Rio Gr.	½	Vulcan Det.	½
Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Detroit South	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Nash., Chat. & St. L. con. 6s	1	Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	1
Rio Gr. West. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	Det., M. & M. 1. g.	1
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	3½s	1½
Col. Mid. 4s	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Preceding the publication of the weekly bank statement yesterday's stock market was heavy, on selling largely for the short account, though in some parts of the list there was unmistakable evidence of profit taking by buyers of a week or more ago. The Street had early and "positive" information that the statement would make a decidedly unfavorable showing, particularly in the loan item, where an increase was scheduled of anywhere from $5,000,000 to $9,000,000; while so far as surplus reserves were concerned they were to be substantially reduced. Such at least was the Street gossip, and on this stocks were rather freely sold.

It was a gratifying surprise, therefore, and cause for instant reversal of the stock market position when, the statement appearing, there was disclosed a handsome increase in cash and surplus reserves and but a nominal increase in loans. At once the market recovered from its early depression, prices advancing sharply and in nearly every instance more than recovering such early losses as had been recorded.

An exception to this was St. Paul, which was under professional pressure throughout the day. This stock is accounted the market leader, and its movement always has effect on the rest of the list. It was sold, therefore, in the early trading in order to depress other stocks sympathetically, and it was sold in the late recovery to retard, in so far as possible, advances elsewhere. Beyond this, there was almost general strength, with substantial purchases in the Steel Trust stocks, Chicago Great Western, the Pacific issues, Wabash, copper, and the local railway shares.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The Boston stock market was not nearly as active as it was Friday, and most of the buying power disappeared. The upward movement of the coppers stopped, for a time at least. This cessation is a natural consequence of the advance of the week, but it was due in part also to the figures on the production of copper metal given by the New York Metal Exchange. Complete transaction were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Atchison	84¾	84¼	84⅝
502	Atchison pf.	100½	100¼	100¼
25	Boston Elevated	153½	153½	153½
85	Fitchburg pf.	142	141⅝	141⅝
150	Massachusetts Elec.	36	35¾	36
109	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	95	95	95
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	222½	224
28	Old Colony	207	207	207
12	Rutland pf.	68	68	68
50	Union Pacific	101	101	101
11	West End	95	95	95
1	West End pf.	111	111	111

TELEPHONES.

236	*American	162½	162¼	162¼
57	American Sub.	112	111½	112
100	Mexican	2	2	2
25	New England	138	138	138
10	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

125	Am. Ag. Chem.	22¼	22¼	22¼
70	Am. Pneumatic Service	5½	5½	5½
1,693	Am. Sugar	128	127¼	128
8	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120½	120½
42	*Am. Woolen pf.	78	77⅝	77⅝
615	Dom. Iron & Steel	61½	61	61¼
7	*General Electric	182	182	182
130	Massachusetts Gas	41¾	40½	41½
135	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84½	84⅝
8	Pullman	231	231	231
30	Quincy Bridge	191½	191½	191½
13	*Swift Pack. & Prov.	128	128	128
220	*United Fruit	110	109	109
24	*United Shoe Machine	53	52½	53
7	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
25	U. S. Leather pf.	89½	89¼	89½
366	U. S. Steel	37	36½	37
205	U. S. Steel pf.	87½	86⅞	87½
20	Westinghouse pf.	106	105	105

MINING.

125	Adventure	18	17½	18
126	Allouez	3½	3¼	3¼
2,875	Amalgamated	65½	64	64⅝
5	Arcadian	5	5	5
160	Atlantic	9½	9	9½
205	Bingham	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
7	Calumet & Hecla	500	499½	499½
160	Centennial	19⅜	18½	19⅜
2,225	*Cons. Mercur	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
660	Copper Range	59¼	59	59½
60	Daly-West	41	41	41
880	Elm River	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	Guanajuato	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
215	Mass	16½	16	16
230	Michigan	10	9½	9½
540	Mohawk	45¼	44½	44⅞
25	Mon. Coal & Coke	5	5	5
350	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Old Colony	2	1⅞	2
200	Old Dominion	18	17⅜	18
430	Osceola	65⅜	64½	65
40	Parrot	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
530	Santa Fé	2	1⅞	2
235	Shannon	11¼	11	11
25	Tamarack	155	155	155
35	Tecumseh	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
710	Trinity	11½	11¼	11
254	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14⅝	15
660	United States	22⅜	22¼	22⅝
335	Utah	25½	25¼	25½
300	Victoria	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
3,730	Winona	5 13-16	5⅝	5¾
70	Wolverine	68	68	68
150	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.
*Dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c premium, time and call loans 6 per cent. The excellent annual statement made by Swift & Co. brought an early advance in its issues on the local Exchange to-day. The stock went up 2 points, to 130, but closed at 129. Metropolitan Elevated also improved, the preferred going to 89, West Chicago advanced 1¼ to 80½. Can ruled firm and active, and Biscuit preferred sold at 103 again. Lake Street Elevated and Box Board were easy. Range of prices:

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
385	Am. Can	11½	11⅜	11½
100	Am. Can pf.	49½	49	49½
43	Chicago City Ry.	210	210	210

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

ELLINGWOOD & CUNNINGHAM
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
Announce that they have opened a branch office in
THE HOTEL MAJESTIC
72d Street & Central Park West.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. 4th St.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

National Park Bank,
Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank,
DEALT IN.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of January, 1903.
The transfer books will be closed on January 2d, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 21, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1902.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jan'y 15, 1903, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close December 31, 1902, and reopen Jan'y 16, 1903.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

John B. Stetson Company.
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1902.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the half year ending November 30th, 1902, and a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the common stock, payable January 15th, 1903.
The books will close January 9 and reopen January 16. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. WM. K. KRIPS, Treasurer.

The Exploration Co. of New York,
Mills Building, 15 Broad St.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.
The Board of Directors of this Corporation have this day, December 10th, declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable January 15th, 1903. Transfer Books close Dec. 31st, 1902, and reopen Jan. 16th, 1903. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.
FREDERICK G. CORNING, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—New York, December 22, 1902.—SEVENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. Monday, December 22, 1902, to the morning of January 5, 1903.
C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share, being dividend No. 37, payable on the 30th day of January, 1903, to Stockholders of record January 15th, 1903. Transfer books closed January 15th, reopen January 30th, 1903. ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Diamond Match	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞
410	Lake St. Elevated	8½	8	8
65	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	89	88¼	89
2	N. Chicago St. R. R. Co.	162	162	162
50	Mil. & Chicago Brew.	2½	2½	2½
171	National Biscuit pf.	104	103	104
193	Swift & Co.	130	129	129
505	United Box Board	9½	9	9¼
180	United Box Board pf.	55¼	55	55¼
80	West Chicago	86½	86	86½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$214,538,507
Gold	120,871,108
Silver	7,975,707
United States notes	3,000,108
Treasury notes of 1890	110,553
National banknotes	16,562,231
Total receipts this day	1,739,937
Total receipts this month	3,893,334
Total receipts this year	292,526,788
Total expenditures this day	1,140,000
Total expenditures this month	2,715,000
Total expenditures this year	266,614,371
Deposits in National banks	150,781,450

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$384,867,069
Silver dollars	468,958,000
Silver dollars of 1890	977,333
Silver bullion of 1890	23,057,667
Total	$877,860,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$384,867,069
Silver certificates outstanding	468,958,000
Treasury notes outstanding	24,035,000
Total	$877,860,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$82,850,303
Gold certificates	38,020,800
Silver coin and bullion	1,805,117
Silver certificates	6,170,590
United States notes	3,000,168
Other assets	23,835,357
Total in Treasury	$155,682,341
Deposits in National banks	150,781,450
Total	306,463,792
Current liabilities	91,925,235
Available cash balance	$214,238,507

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Dec. 27, 1902, to Jan. 2, 1903.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Dona Maria	Fayal	$3,500
American Silver Coin—		
Flandria	Kingston	972
Dona Maria	Fayal	294
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Valencia	Carthagena	422
Campagne	Havre	241,250
Flandria	Kingston	123
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Valencia	Carthagena	345
Gold Bullion—		
Valencia	Carthagena	1,625
Valencia	Puerto Colombia	1,275
Prins Willem II	Paramaralbo	2,181
Finance	Colon	13,880
Seneca	Tampico	277
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	15,382
Total		$281,526

Exports, New York, Dec. 29, 1902, to Jan. 3, 1903.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Dec. 26	Etruria	London, S. B.	$280,115
Dec. 30	Madiana	Demerara, S. B.	500
Dec. 30	Madiana	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	600
Dec. 30	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	322,285
Jan. 2	Kroonland	London, S. B.	89,300
Jan. 3	Maraval	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	1,000
Jan. 3	Prins Wm. III	Jacmel, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Total			$703,800

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 22	St. Louis	London, S. B.	$487,785
Grand total			$1,191,585

FINANCIAL.

INDISPENSABLE TO A BANK

"Most complete and thorough work of the kind ever published; indeed, there is in existence no book that covers such a wide range of subjects pertaining to finance."—*New York Tribune.*

Smith's Financial Dictionary was compiled for the purpose of assembling and interpreting the terms employed in financial and allied commercial affairs. In addition to furnishing a catalogue of terms, with their meaning, the work treats, under proper titles, the whole range of banking, money, credit, securities, commercial paper and other negotiable instruments, domestic and foreign exchange, and speculation in stocks and bonds and in grain, cotton, coffee, provisions, &c. The Dictionary is international in its scope. It contains the financial and related commercial terms and also the speculative terms in use in Great Britain as well as those in use in the United States, so that it encompasses the list of such terms in the English language.
To increase the utility of the Dictionary a summary of the monetary systems of the world is included, together with a table of the monetary designations of the various countries, with their equivalents in the moneys of both the United States and Great Britain. Compound interest tables and tables showing returns from investments at different prices and at different rates of interest or dividend also are provided. In short, the aim has been to omit nothing which might facilitate financial transactions by conveying a comprehension of financial facts, practices and expressions. The arrangement of the Dictionary is free from complication. Desired information may readily be obtained by turning to the appropriate term, title or name.
By means of the Dictionary one unfamiliar with finance may promptly and adequately inform himself upon any financial subject. Exact understanding of the terminology of finance is essential to the successful conduct of financial operations. In actual dealings lack of that exact understanding may be and often has been the cause of loss. The most thoroughly informed can hardly hope to keep in mind the multiplicity of terms that exist and be able likewise to define them. There has been need, therefore, of a permanent record of these terms, with sufficient elucidation of them; and this need Smith's Financial Dictionary supplies.
The Dictionary is specially adapted for bankers, brokers, manufacturers, merchants and lawyers. The determination of a suit at law frequently depends upon a clear definition of a term peculiar to a business or profession. The phraseology of finance is here presented that it may be used with precision.

An Entirely New Work—Price $7.50
HOWARD IRVING SMITH,
67 Wall St., New York.

FOR SALE:

$50,000
St. Paul Gas Light Co.
Gen'l Mtge. 5s, 1944.

$10,000
Hudson River Water Power
1st 5s, 1929.

$10,000
Holly Mfg. Co.
1st 5s, 1921.

$25,000
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis
Income Bonds, 1930.

$25,000
28th & 29th St. Crosstown R. R.
1st 5s, 1996, guaranteed by Metropolitan St. R'y Co.

$15,000
United Electric Co. of N. J.
1st 4s, 1949.

$20,000
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.
2d Mtge. 5s, 1930.

$5,000
Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis
1st 5s, 1946.

$5,000
Richmond Pass'r & Power
1st Cons. 5s, 1925.

$10,000
Syracuse Gas Co.
1st 5s, 1946.

TOBEY & KIRK,
25 Broad St., New York.
Phones: 3686, 4947 Broad.

THE CLOCK WITHOUT THE KEY.—The clock that needs no winding—the clock that is right, goes right, and stays right, and the price is right—was gradually perfected until it was a complete mechanical success, and at once gained public approval.
This clock wonder is appropriately called the
"KEYLESS (TRADE MARK.) CLOCK"
and is only made by
The United States Clock Co. of New York.
It goes for one year without attention, and it keeps time—the best of time. It's a beautiful clock—a novel clock—a safe clock—an economical clock—a clock that causes no trouble.
The "KEYLESS CLOCK" is made for public buildings, business purposes, home use. For anyone, everyone, for everywhere and anywhere.

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REMEMBER: This is not a scheme or project, but an established, profitably running company, with factories in full operation, goods in great and growing demand, no debts, mortgages, or other obligations.
Northern National Bank of New York, Depository.
For particulars and illustrated prospectus write to and send remittances for subscription to
A. E. SIEGEL, Trustee,
The United States Electric Clock Co.
Main Office, 407 Broome St., New York.
Boston Branch, 3½ Bromfield St.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
115 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE BRANCH,
N. E. COR. B'WAY & 36TH ST.
Copy of the sworn statement rendered to the Banking Department of the State of New York, showing the condition of the Eastern Trust Company at the close of business, December 31, 1902:
RESOURCES.

Stock of the City of New York at cost		$1,003,181.25
Present market values	$1,020,974.75	
Loaned on collaterals	1,633,176.67	
Accrued interest	16,440.31	
Furniture and fixtures	8,866.14	
Due from trusts	1,169.75	
Cash:		
In banks and trust companies	$354,392.67	
*In vault	146,178.03	
		500,570.70
		$3,363,354.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus paid in	1,000,000.00
Expenses of organization (paid to Organization Committee)	50,000.00
	$50,000.00
Undivided profits	3,380.51
Deposits	1,404,066.61
Interest accrued on deposits	5,927.70
	$3,363,354.82

*Held as 15% reserve against demand deposits, this percentage having been maintained since organization, July 15, 1902.

An unparalleled opportunity offered alert investors; novel, convincing, sound proposition; double your money; investigate thoroughly. American Stock Security Corporation, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

CHART SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS ALL active stocks, May, 1901, to January, 1903, 25 cents. Free to subscribers Daily Financial Forecasts. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY ST.

CAPITAL, $200,000. UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $746,128.38

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1902:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Collateral Loans	$3,679,859.09	Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Bonds & Mortgages	1,382,523.50	Undivided Profits	746,128.38
Bonds and Stocks	575,550.00	Deposits	4,781,935.08
Real Estate	284,763.50	Mortgage Trust Bonds	950,000.00
Title Plant	100,000.00	Coupons Unpaid	16,657.50
Cash on hand & in Bank	691,723.06	Premium	5,798.19
	$6,714,419.15	Reserved for Taxes	13,900.00
			$6,714,419.15

TRUST DEPARTMENT.
Executes all trusts known to the Law. Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Time and Demand Certificates of Deposit bearing interest. Accounts solicited.

TITLE DEPARTMENT.
Titles Guaranteed to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.
Safe Deposit Vaults as perfect in construction and complete in safeguards as the best in the world. Boxes $5 to $350 per annum. No inheritance Tax is imposed upon Deposits in New Jersey of either residents or non-residents.

OFFICERS:
J. E. HULSHIZER, President. GEORGE F. PERKINS, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. CORBIN, Vice-President. DANIEL E. EVARTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES L. CORBIN.	FRANK H. EARLE.
WILLIAM G. BUMSTED.	JOHN A. WALKER.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG.	JAS. B. VREDENBURGH.
EARLE INSLEY.	SPENCER WEART.
GEORGE F. PERKINS.	EDWARD L. YOUNG.
WILLIAM H. CORBIN.	J. E. HULSHIZER.
JOSEPH D. BEDLE.	GEO. T. SMITH.

E. W. KINGSLAND.

January Investments.

110,000	Central Rd. of New Jersey	Gold 5s
160,000	Eastern Steamship Company	Gold 5s
72,000	Detroit United Railway	Gold 4½s
75,000	Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.	Gold 3s
250,000	Hudson River Water Power Co.	Gold 5s
85,000	Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway	Gold 5s
450 Shs.	Copley Square Trust Co., Boston	Stk. 4%
425,000	Hudson River Electric Co	Gold 5s
100,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Rd	Gold 3½s
16,000	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Rd	5s
76,000	New York & Stamford Rwy. Co	Gold 5s
64,000	Richmond Passenger & Power Co	Gold 5s
3,000	Minneapolis St. Rwy. Co	Gold 5s
5,000	Illinois Central Railroad Co	Gold 3½s
30,000	Upper Coos Railroad	4½s
45,000	City of Columbus, O	4½s
50,000	City of Danbury, Conn	3½s
15,000	City of Halifax, Nova Scotia	4s
32,000	City of Hamilton, Ontario	4s
37,000	Huntington County, Pa	3½s
81,000	City of Ogden, Utah	4s
10,000	City of Stamford, Conn	Gold 3½s
30,000	City of Toledo, Ohio	4s

Call or write for special circulars containing full particulars of above.

E. H. GAY & CO.
1 Nassau St., New York.
BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. MONTREAL.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.
Fifth Ave. and 43d St., N. Y.

Capital,	$1,000,000 00
Surplus,	1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits,	287,436 24
Deposits,	13,281,189 76

OFFICERS:

LEVI P. MORTON	President
WM. D. SLOANE	Vice President
CECIL D. LANDALE	2nd Vice President
JAMES M. PRATT	Secretary
J. ASTLEY GRIFFIN	Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES:

AUGUST BELMONT	ELBRIDGE T. GERRY	D. H. KING, JR.
E. J. BERWIND	G. G. HAVEN	W. H. McINTYRE
FREDERIC CROMWELL	J. C. HENDRIX	LEVI P. MORTON
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER	J. H. HYDE	WM. D. SLOANE
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ON LARGE AND SMALL CERTIFICATE HOLDINGS.
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Annuities, incomes, legacies and interests in unsettled and undivided estates purchased; no charges or fees; loans made. Paul W. Smith, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn. 'Phone, 2900 Main.

$500,000
Montana Railroad Co.,
First Mortgage 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds
Interest Guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
C. D. KNAPP, JR., & CO.
BANKERS,
153 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 51 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

N. Y. ATHLETIC CLUB
Debenture Bonds
dealt in.
W. H. TILLMAN,
TEL. 4270 BROAD. 15 BROAD STREET.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
OF NEWARK, N. J.
At the Close of Business, December 31st, 1902.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Bonds & Mortgages	$757,897.28	Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	9,440,392.70	Surplus fund	3,500,000.00
Loans on collaterals	7,357,604.05	Undivided profits(net)	427,062.31
Loans to cities and towns	268,416.27	Deposits:	
Overdrafts	47.24	Commercial Dept	13,431,038.54
Real estate	64,791.04	Savings Dept.	558,122.60
Cash deposited in banks, etc.	1,470,446.38	Due to other banks, etc.	340,600.14
Cash on hand	402,398.21	Certified checks	23,806.04
Title plant	143,195.26		14,353,567.32
Other Assets	120,734.27	Bonds outstanding	200,000.00
	$20,025,922.70	Other liabilities	46,293.07
			$20,025,922.70

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER, President. JOHN F. DRYDEN, Vice-President
THOMAS N. McCARTER, 2d Vice-President and General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR, Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOMAS N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, WILLIAM N. COLER, JR., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEIRCE, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, ANTHONY R. KUSER, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, H. R. WINTHROP.

Windsor Trust Company
Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street,
NEW YORK CITY.
Report of Condition Made to the Banking Department of the State of New York.
DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$1,082,137.50	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	329,925.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans	300,000.00	Undivided Profits	12,872.46
Accrued Interest Receivable	3,545.77	Deposits	1,274,616.02
Cash on hand and in bank	1,071,880.21		
Total	$2,787,488.48	Total	$2,787,488.48

Commenced Business December 29th, 1902.
CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Vice-President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.
OGDEN MILLS, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM B. LEEDS, ANDREW FREEDMAN, GEORGE W. YOUNG.

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1902.
DIVIDEND—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., per annum on all deposits from $5.00 up to the limit of $3,000.
Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, 1903, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1903, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 19, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Banking open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 19th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1902, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64⅝	64¾	16,900	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	64½	65¼	64½	64½	— ⅛
10	10⅛	100	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅜	400	American Bicycle Co.	¼	⅜	¼	¼	...
36	36⅛	800	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	36	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	— ¼
44¾	45	300	Am. Cotton Oil	45¼	45¼	45	45	...
95	98	35	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	...
39	41	100	Am. District Telegraph	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1¼
39¾	40¼	539	*American Ice Co. pf.	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
16	17	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	17	17	17	17	+ ½
29	29¼	100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	29	29	29	29	...
93⅞	94¼	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
42¾	43⅜	200	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
128	128¼	10,950	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127¼	128¼	127¼	127⅞	+ ⅛
119½	121	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	— ½
84½	84⅝	11,200	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	84¼	84⅝	83¾	84⅝	+ ⅝
100⅞	101	1,415	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100½	101	100½	101	+ ½
100⅞	101	10,300	Baltimore & Ohio	100⅝	101	100	101	...
93½	94¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	...
66½	66¾	8,400	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	66⅝	67⅛	66¼	66½	— ⅛
132½	132¾	3,100	Canadian Pacific	132½	132⅝	131⅞	132⅝	...
179	182	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	181⅝	181⅞	181⅞	181⅞	—1⅞
48½	48⅝	1,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	48⅜	48¾	48¼	48½	— ⅛
35	35¼	1,500	Chicago & Alton	35⅛	35⅜	35	35¼	— ⅛
28¾	29	12,000	Chicago Great Western	28⅝	29	28¾	28⅝	— ⅛
41½	42	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	41	41¾	41	41¾	+ ¼
177⅝	177¾	27,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	178½	178¾	177½	177¾	— ⅛
220	221	100	Chicago & N'western	220	220	220	220	— 1
18	18¼	700	Chi. Term. Transfer	18⅜	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
33¾	33⅞	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
14⅝	15	100	Chicago Union Trac.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
97	100	600	Cleve., Lorain & W.	94	96	94	96	+ 2
120	130	100	Colorado Fuel & I. pf.	122	122	122	122	— ¼
29½	29¾	1,700	Colorado Southern	29½	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	70	150	Colorado South. 1st pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
45	45¼	500	Colorado South. 2d pf.	45	45¼	45	45¼	— ¼
19⅝	20	200	Columbus & H. C. & I.	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
217½	218	300	Consolidated Gas	217½	217½	217½	217½	...
118	119	300	*Continental T. Co. pf.	118½	119	118½	119	—1
30⅝	31	200	Corn Products	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
172	173	100	Delaware & Hudson	173	173	173	173	— ½
40¾	41¼	400	Denver & Rio Grande	41	41	41	41	—1½
88½	89	135	Denver & R. Grande pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	—1
195⅞	196½	900	Detroit Southern	196½	196½	195¾	195¾	— ⅝
38⅜	38½	200	Detroit Southern pf.	38	38	38	38	— ½
32¾	33	110	*Distillers' Securities	32⅜	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
26½	27	500	*Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
38⅞	39	28,470	Erie	39¼	39½	38¾	39	— ¼
68⅜	68½	100	Erie 1st pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	—1¼
51¼	51⅝	300	Erie 2d pf.	51½	51½	51⅜	51⅜	— ¼
67	67¼	100	Evansville & Terre H.	67	67	67	67	+ ¼
62	64⅞	100	*Ft. Worth & Den. C.	62½	62¾	62½	62½	+1½
60	62	100	General Chemical	61	61	61	61	— ⅞
183	185	200	General Electric	183¾	184½	183½	184½	+1½
96¼	97	400	Hocking Valley	96½	96¾	96½	96¾	...
147	147¼	1,300	Illinois Central	147	147¼	146	147	...
18¾	19	600	International Paper	18½	19	18½	19	— ½
40½	41¼	200	Iowa Central	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	...
72	72½	200	Iowa Central pf.	72	72½	72	72½	+1
81	81	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81	81	81	81	— ¼
344⅜	347⅝	400	Kansas City Southern	344½	345⅜	344½	345⅜	...
51	51⅛	200	Lake Erie & Western	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
127⅝	128	6,100	Louisville & Nashville	127⅝	128	127	127⅞	+ ⅛
148⅞	149	13,400	Manhattan Elevated	149⅛	149¾	148½	149	+ ⅜
127⅜	128	1,100	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	127½	128¼	127½	128	+ ⅜
140½	141	300	*Metropolitan St. Ry.	140½	141	140½	141	...
25¾	25⅞	6,800	Mexican Central	25	25¾	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
107	108	200	Minneapolis & St. L.	107½	107¾	107½	107¾	— ¼
75⅞	76	500	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	75	76	75	76	...
124	126	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	125	125	...
28¾	28⅞	2,800	Mo., Kansas & Texas	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	+ ⅜
60¼	60½	1,200	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf.	59¾	60¼	59⅜	60¼	+ ⅝
108	108¼	18,700	Missouri Pacific	108¼	109	107⅜	108	— ½
45¾	46	100	*National Biscuit Co.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	...
102⅝	104¼	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	103	105	103	105	+2½
28⅜	28⅝	800	*National Lead Co.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
184½	185	1,000	National R. R. of Mex.	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ¾
35½	36	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	34⅜	35½	34⅜	35½	+ ⅝
170	175	200	*New York Air Brake	175¾	175¾	174⅜	174⅜	—2¼
151¼	152	1,900	New York Central	151⅜	151¾	151¼	151⅜	+ ⅛
222	225	110	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	224½	224½	224½	224½	+2⅝
32	32⅜	4,500	N. Y., Ontario & West.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	...
73⅝	73¾	3,400	Norfolk & Western	73⅝	73¾	73½	73¾	— ⅛
69	70	200	Pacific Coast	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅜
39¼	39¾	200	Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅜
155⅜	155½	12,400	Pennsylvania Railroad	155⅜	155⅝	154⅝	155⅜	— ⅜
103	103¼	900	People's Gas (Chicago)	103½	103¼	103	103	— ¾
62⅝	62⅞	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	62	62⅞	62	62⅞	+ ⅝
93	93½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93½	93	93½	+ ½
34½	34¾	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
68¾	68⅞	53,900	Reading	68¾	69⅛	68¾	68¾	— ¼
87⅞	88	500	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	88	88	...
79½	79¾	200	Reading 2d pf.	79½	79¾	79	79	—1
20⅝	20¾	1,200	*Republic Iron & Steel	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	...
77⅞	78	100	*Republic Iron & S. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ½
49⅝	49¾	29,800	Rock Island	48¾	49¾	48½	49⅜	+ ¼
83⅞	84	4,400	Rock Island pf.	83¾	84	82	84	+ ¾
130	...	100	Rome, Water. & Og.	139	139	139	139	+1¼
21½	22½	200	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	22	22	22	22	...
72	73	210	*Rubber Goods pf.	73	74	74	74	...
73⅜	74½	300	St. Louis & San Fran.	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
70¾	71	100	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+ ⅝
28¼	28¾	200	St. Louis Southwestern	28	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
63½	63⅝	700	St. Louis S'west. pf.	63	63¼	62⅝	63⅛	+ ½
59	60	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	60	60	60	60	...
65⅛	65⅜	18,900	Southern Pacific	65¼	65⅞	64¾	65¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅜	5,450	Southern Railway. ext.	34¼	34¾	34	34⅜	+ ⅝
93⅜	93¾	1,500	Southern Ry. pf. ext.	93	93¾	93	93¾	+1
5¼	5¾	100	Standard Rope & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
61½	62	1,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	60½	62	60½	62	—1⅜
41⅜	41¼	3,700	Texas Pacific	41	41¼	40⅜	41¼	+ ⅜
27½	28⅛	300	Toledo, St. Louis & W.	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
118	119	100	Twin City Rap. Trans.	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
13	13¼	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
101¼	101¾	21,000	Union Pacific	101	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅜
98	94	350	Union Pacific pf.	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
147	150	400	United States Express	149	149	149	149	+1
12⅞	13¼	4,900	*United States Leather	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13	— ⅛
89	89¼	650	*U. S. Leather pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	— ¼
17	17⅛	100	U. S. Rubber	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
57	57½	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	...
37¼	37¾	11,460	U. S. Steel	36¾	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ½
87½	88	10,711	U. S. Steel pf.	87	88	86¾	88	+1
27⅛	27⅞	5,600	U. S. Realty & Cons.	27⅝	27½	26¾	27⅜	— ⅛
71¾	72	1,400	U. S. Realty & Cons. pf.	72	72½	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅜
63¼	64	600	Va.-Carolina Chem.	63⅝	63⅞	63¾	63½	— ½
32	33	400	*Vulcan Detinning	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ½
29⅝	30¼	2,700	Wabash	30¼	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	45¾	2,500	Wabash pf.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ½
88	88½	200	Western Union Tel.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88⅞	— ⅜
211	212	1,200	Westing. E. & M.	210	215	210	215	+3
214	250	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	215	215	215	215	—5
25½	26	100	W. & Lake Erie	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
55	57	100	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf.	56½	56¼	56¼	56¼	—1½
27	27¼	500	Wisconsin Central	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
53¼	53½	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	...
Total		416,805	*Unlisted.					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Most of the active stocks in yesterday's market for outside securities were strong and ended the day with further net gains. The upward movement, however, was somewhat curtailed by profit-taking sales, one of the influences affecting the market being a reaction of about 1 point in Northern Securities, which sold down to 111⅞ after having sold on Friday at 113¾. But Standard Oil, the stock to which much attention has been given recently, continued to show decided strength, and to the very substantial advance which it had already succeeded in making added a further rise of 5 points. In the present case the advance in Standard Oil has been accompanied by improvement in nearly all the active outside stocks, so that on this occasion at least the opinion of those who find in Standard Oil's fluctuations an indication of the general trend of the market has been confirmed.

***

AMERICAN CAN, which for a number of days has been advancing with few or no reactions, showed further gains in both issues of the stock, the common selling up to 11⅜ and the preferred to 70¾.

***

STANDARD OIL was dealt in to the extent of nearly 100 shares, and rose from 723 to 730, the latter figure representing a net gain of 5 points for the day. The upward movement in Standard Oil has been practically without interruption, and all offerings of the stock appear to be readily taken.

***

NATIONAL CITY BANK stock, which two or three days ago was up above 320, was yesterday offered down to 306, but no transactions were reported. North American Trust, which has been made prominent by the advance that has occurred in it within the last few days, was quoted 2 points higher at 312 bid. In most other issues there has been relatively little change from the figures representing the position of these stocks at the close of the year on Wednesday last.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	11⅞	11¾	11¾
300	American Can pf.	50	50	50
1,745	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼
10	Buffalo Gas	10	10	10
100	Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Con. Rubber Tire	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Daily-West	41¾	41¾	41¾
500	Gold Hill Copper	9-10	9-10	9-10
2,100	Greene Con. Copper	25	24⅜	24⅜
1,000	Hackensack Meadows	10	9½	10
620	Havana Tobacco	40½	45½	40½
500	International Salt	10½	10¾	10¾
1,400	Inter. Merch. Marine	17	16⅝	16⅝
500	Int. Merch. Marine pf.	49	48¾	49
100	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
5,700	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2¾	2½	2⅝
16	N. Y. Transportation	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	N. Y. A. Lumber & Pulp	8¾	8¾	8¾
3,700	Northern Securities	112⅞	111⅝	112¾
442	New Orleans Rys.	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	44½	44½	44¾
100	Standard Coupler	36	36	36
95	Standard Oil	720	720	730
200	Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Tennessee Copper	19¼	19	19
200	Union Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾
240	Valrginia L. C. & C.	¤34½	32½	¤34½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	N. Y. & Hobo. Con. 5s	99½	100	
5,000	Simpson-Crawford 6s	84	84	84
17,000	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	84½	84½
5,000	Virginia I. C. & C. 5s	69½	69½	69½
8,000	Virginia Sou'western 5s	99½	99½	99½

*Less than 10 shares. ¤Sell flat.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Reading, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit and United States Steel were the only active stocks in the Philadelphia market to-day. All other issues were practically neglected. Prices generally were firm, but United Gas receded a point on sales of odd lots, on the report that President Dolan of the company has incurred the enmity of the city administration. Lehigh Navigation was up a point, and Philadelphia Electric was taken by insiders on President McCall's statement that no call on the stock is to be made. Total sales: 27,734 shares and $89,500 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Cement	9	8⅞	8⅞
5	Cambria Iron	48	48	48
338	Cambria Steel	26½	26½	26½
350	Diamond Steel	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,500	Elec. Co. of Am.	9 11-16	11-16	9 11-16
300	Erie	39	38⅞	38⅞
139	Erie 1st pref.	38	38	38
25	Jersey Central	170⅝	170⅞	170⅝
420	Lake Superior	9¼	9	9
250	Lake Superior pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	Lehigh Nav.	73	73	73
520	Lehigh Valley	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞
75	Marsden	4	4	4
1,725	Phila. Rap. Tran.	17¾	17½	17¾
610	Penn. R. R.	77⅞	77 13-16	77⅞
80	Philadelphia Co.	40½	40	40¼
172	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49⅝	49	49
4,720	Philadelphia Elec.	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
50	Philadelphia Trac.	98	98	98
13,750	Reading	34 9-16	34	34⅜
50	Reading 2d pf.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1,200	Susq., L. & S.	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	United Gas Imp.	110⅛	110	110
1,400	United States Steel	37	36½	37
10	United States Steel pf.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
235	Union Traction	47	46½	46½
5	U. S. Leather pf.	89	89	89

77,370

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,080	Amal. Copper	64⅝	65⅝	64⅞	64⅝
70	Am. Car & Fdy.	36¼	36¼	36	36¼
90	Am. Locomotive	29¼	29¼	29	29
6,900	American Sugar	127⅞	128	127¼	127⅝
5,000	Am. Tob. pf.	84½	84½	83⅝	84½
70	A. T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,630	Balt. & Ohio	100⅛	100⅜	100	100⅛
3,900	Brook. Rap. Tr.	69¾	67⅞	66⅝	68¾
420	Can. Pacific	132⅝	133	132⅝	132⅞
180	Ches. & Ohio	48½	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
10	Chi. & Alton	35	35	35	35
540	Chi. Gt. West	28⅝	29	28½	29½
7,300	C., M. & St. P.	178½	178⅝	177¼	177⅝
10	Chi. Term. Tran.	19	19	19	19
5,880	Erie	39¼	39¼	38½	39
50	Ill. Central	146½	146½	146½	146½
450	Louis. & Nash.	127½	128	127	128
3,010	Manhattan	149⅝	149⅝	148¼	149
20	Mex. Central	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
120	Mo., K. & T.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28¼
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	60	60	59⅝	59⅝
6,300	Missouri Pac.	108⅝	108⅝	107⅝	108⅝
60	National Lead	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
40	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
60	N. Y. Central	151½	151⅝	151½	151⅝
920	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜
200	Norf. & West.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	73⅝
1,060	Pennsylvania	155⅛	155⅞	154⅜	155⅝
1,300	People's Gas	103½	103⅝	103	103⅜
6,620	Reading	68⅝	69⅝	68¼	68⅜
70	Republic Steel	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
4,870	Rock Island	48¾	49⅝	48¾	49⅝
3,670	Southern Pacific	65¼	65⅝	64⅜	65⅛
630	Southern Ry.	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅛
510	Tenn. Coal & I.	60½	61⅝	60⅝	61½
700	Texas Pacific	41	41⅝	40⅝	41⅜
6,400	Union Pacific	100⅞	101⅝	100⅜	100⅞
240	U. S. Leather	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13
50	U. S. Leather pf.	89⅝	89½	89½	89½
6,740	U. S. Steel	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37⅝
490	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87¼	86⅝	87⅛
140	Wabash	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30¼
140	Wabash pf.	44⅞	45	44⅝	45
80	West. Union	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 684 shares of stock and $64,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼
200	Atlantic C. L. 1st pf.	46	45⅝	45⅝
110	G. B. S. Brewing	13¼	13	13¼
25	United Rys. & El.	14	14	14
49	Fidelity & Deposit	163	162½	163

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102	102	102
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83¾	83⅝	83¾
3,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	67¼	67¼	67¼
20,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	95	95	95
2,000	Cotton Duck inc.	38	38	38
6,000	United E. Ls. & P. 4½s	85½	85½	85½
13,500	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	50	50	50
8,500	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	37	37	37
2,000	Virginia Mid. 1st 5s	107	107	107
1,000	Nor. Ry. & L. 5s	93	93	93

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Bicycle 5s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
5,000	41	2,000	104⅜
4,000	40⅞	2,000	104⅜
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		1,000	104¼
1,000	102	Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s	
500	102¼	5,000	114¾
1,000	102⅜	10,000	115
14,000	102¼	Nat Starch 5s	
Adjustment 4s		4,000	80
500	92	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		8,000	94
5,000	102¼	Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
P. L. E. & W. V 4s		11,000	91½
25,000	96⅛	North Pac 4s	
5,000	96⅝	2,000	103
8,000	97	North Pac gen 3s	
S'w'n div 3½s		11,000	72½
3,000	88½	3,000	72½
B'klyn U. El 1st		Ore R & N con 4s	
4,000	102½	1,000	101
1,000	102⅝	Ore Sh L 1st 6s	
Canada South 1st		1,000	125
6,000	104	5,000	125⅞
Canada South 2d		Oregon Sh L 4½s & participating	
5,000	108⅞	7,000	96
Cent of Ga con 5s		10,000	95⅞
3,000	106⅜	1,000	95⅝
2d inc 5s		1,000	95¾
5,000	37½	2,000	95⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	96
11,000	101½	Penn gtd 3½s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		2,000	108⅜
1,000	85	1,000 s20F	109
1,000	84	Penn-conv 3½s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		10,000	105⅞
10,000	103⅝	10,000	106
13,000	103⅞	10,000	105⅞
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s		41,000	105⅜
5,000	107	Reading gen 4s	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		2,000	95⅝
2,000	94¼	Rio Gr West 1st	
5,000	94¼	6,000	97½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		5,000	98
52,000	87⅜	St L, I M & South unify & ref 4s	
Col F & I conv 5s		6,000	90
5,000	95½	St L & San F Ry 2d 6s, Class B	
Col Mid 1st 4s		1,000	105⅞
1,000	80⅞	St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
Col & South 1st 4s		15,000	94⅜
14,000	93	St Paul, M & M, Mont Cent 6s	
Consol Tobacco 4s		11,000	134
20,000	67	Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s	
6,000	67¼	1,000	101½
30,000	67¼	South Pac 4s	
10,000	66⅝	2,000	90⅝
115,000	67	500	91
6,000	66⅝	8,000	90⅞
10,000	66⅝	18,000	91
20,000	66⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
15,000	66⅞	1,000	116⅜
5,000	66⅞	Standard R & T inc	
5,000	66⅝	3,000	12
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		3,000	11½
1,000	88½	Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm div 6s	
15,000	88	5,000	105½
E Tenn reorgn lien 5s		5,000	105⅜
5,000	115⅞	Texas & Pac, La div L G 4s	
3,000	115½	2,000	111
2,000	115½	Tol, St L & W 4s	
10,000	115⅜	1,000	76
Erie 1st con 4s, regis		Union Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	98	1,000	103
Erie, Penn col tr 4s		5,000	102⅝
1,000	92⅜	Union Pac conv 4s	
2,000	92½	3,000	105⅜
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		1,000	105⅞
1,000	26½	1,000	106⅛
1,000	26⅝	2,000	105⅜
10,000	26⅝	157,000	105½
5,000	26⅝	1,000	105⅜
15,000	27	30,000	105⅝
24,000	26⅜	15,000	105⅜
4,000	26⅝	53,000	105⅜
31,000	27	U S Leather 6s	
2,000	26⅜	1,000	112
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s		West Shore 4s	
1,000	110⅛	5,000	111
Ill Cent 4s, 1953		West Union fundg & real est 4½s	
1,000	102⅜	3,000	103½
4,000	102	5,000	103
Inter Paper 6s		Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	108	1,000	108⅝
Kan City South 3s		15,000	108⅝
15,000	60	9,000	108
L S & M S 2d 7s, regis		Walash deb B	
5,000	102¼	50,000	76⅜
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s		30,000	77¼
2,000	100	20,000	77
Met Elev 1st 6s		5,000	77¼
10,000	109¾	5,000	77⅝
Met st gen 5s		35,000	77½
7,000	119	10,000	77¾
Mex Cent 1st inc		15,000	77⅞
12,000	26½	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	

GIRL OUTWITS SEVEN SUITORS.

Each of the Young Men Drove Up in a Carriage with a Bouquet and Joined Her Automobile Party.

Miss Carrie Borger of 1,245 Madison Avenue gave a delightful and unusual entertainment to her friends last night. Miss Borger is seventeen years old, and enjoys a joke. She learned through an intimate friend of an intimate friend of seven young men of her acquaintance that they had made a pool and that the first one of them who should call on her after New Year's and be received was to receive the sum total. She denied herself to all callers and sent notes to the seven young men, stating in each that she had two tickets for the Harlem Opera House for Saturday evening, and that she wanted to start at 7:30 o'clock.

Exactly at the hour mentioned seven carriages drove up to the door with seven anxious and eager young men in evening dress to jump out simultaneously. They looked at one another in amazement for a few minutes, and then compared notes. They all carried bouquets. While they hesitated as to what they ought to do, an automobile stage drove up. In it were Miss Borger and six of her girl friends. They invited the young men to join them. The seven carriages were dismissed, and the seven young men with their seven bouquets joined the seven girls in the stage. They went to the Opera House together and returned to Miss Borger's home, where supper was served. The young men acknowledged their humiliation, and pledged themselves to give up the betting habit.

SON'S ENGINE KILLED FATHER.

Tragic Accident at a Crossing on the New York Central Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Peering from his seat beside the throttle in the cab of one of the largest freight engines on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Engineer John Ford this morning saw the form of an old man standing directly in the centre of the track ahead.

The man was the flagman at the Blossom Street crossing in Brighton, and he had just stepped off the east-bound track to allow a passenger train to pass by.

The whistle was blown and the bell rung, but too late, for the aged flagman, still clinging to his white flag, the signal of safety, was already beneath the engine's giant wheels. The train was stopped and the man, already growing cold in death, was pulled from under the iron monster.

A glance at the mangled form showed that the dead man was Robert Ford of Pittsford, the father of John Ford, the very engineer whose locomotive ran him down.

With the tears streaming down his face Engineer Ford ran his train to the city lines, where he was relieved from duty almost crazed with grief.

The dead man was sixty-five years of age, and had been an employe on the railroad all his life.

COLORED INSTRUCTOR DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Alexander Dumas Watkins, the only negro who ever instructed Princeton undergraduates in their regular curriculum work, is dead. When the students of the histological department return they will miss the demonstrator who appeared before them for eight years.

Several years ago when employed by Prof. Libbey as a helper, he began the study of histology, and he picked it up so readily that he was allowed later to tutor some of the less intelligent students in histology. During the past year he had been engaged in similar work in the biological laboratory.

A prominent member of the Faculty said recently that he was the brightest negro in Princeton. He was fifty-one years of age, and leaves a widow and several children.

POSTAL THIEF SENTENCED.

Man Who Robbed the Tombs Mail Gets Two Years and a Half.

Graham C. Voorhis, who pleaded guilty of having, while Superintendent of Post Office Station S, stolen valuable letters, a large number of which contained Christmas presents for poor prisoners in the Tombs, was sentenced yesterday to two and a half years at hard labor in Sing Sing by Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. Voorhis was long in charge of the station, which is at Broadway and Howard Street, and where all the mail for the Tombs Prison is handled.

Attention was drawn to his thefts by repeated complaints that financial aid sent through the mail to those confined in the Tombs was lost on the way. Voorhis was caught just before Christmas by decoy letters devised by Inspectors Jacobs and Meyer, whose suspicions had first been directed against several innocent carriers. He confessed at once, and was left at large in the custody of his counsel until the close of the holiday season.

Railroad's New Purchasing Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3.—Announcement was made to-day of the appointment of Edward L. Pollock to be Purchasing Agent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Pollock formerly was a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., and has been connected with the purchasing department of the road since Jan. 1, 1898.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS.

One of the World's Greatest Sanitariums—The Resorts of Texas.

Hot Springs, Ark., is one of the world's greatest sanitariums. It has been said that nowhere in the United States, outside of New York City, is to be found such a cosmopolitan population as that of Hot Springs during the Winter months. This resort is the Carlsbad of America. People from all parts of the world visit it for relief from diseases which baffle the medical fraternity. The United States Government owns the seventy-four thermal springs, and exercises a supervision over the prices charged for the bathhouses and for attendance.

The town of Hot Springs is located in a valley of the Ozark Mountains, and the climate is balmy all through the Winter months. The United States Government has expended over $1,000,000 in making Hot Springs attractive. Its parks are beautiful and its mountain drives unsurpassed. In 1880 the Army and Navy General Hospital was established at Hot Springs for the treatment of certain classes of diseases among soldiers and sailors, and the records show that 90 per cent. of these cases have resulted in permanent cures, or in the great benefit of the patients. Three of the finest Winter resort hotels in the country are located at Hot Springs. All lines from the East make direct connection with the Iron Mountain at St. Louis and Memphis for Hot Springs, as well as for Texas, Mexico, and Southern California. Special low rates are made on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

From Hot Springs a delightful trip may be made to the Texas resorts, Galveston, with its surf bathing and many attractive features, draws its quota of tourists. Austin, the capital of Texas, is situated in the central southern part of the State. It is built on a cluster of hills, through which the silvery Colorado wends its way. It is the most picturesque city in Texas, and enjoys a Winter climate that is unsurpassed anywhere. From San Antonio the Missouri Pacific system makes connections for Mexico.

THE BERKELEY HOTEL, BOSTON.

Boston is hardly a Winter resort, except for those who delight in Winter weather and sports, but for those who go to Boston the Berkeley Hotel is a good place to stop. The Berkeley is one block from the far-famed Public Gardens, the Art Museum, Trinity Church, and Copley Square, and but a few minutes to all the theatres and shops in the business section. The Berkeley is conducted on both the American and European plans. It is first class in every respect.

To Southern Cities and Winter Resorts

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

OFFERS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ROUTE SCHEDULES AND THROUGH CAR SERVICE

In the territory covered by this system of railway lines all the latest improvements are adopted, and its equipment and service are of the highest standard. Its trains depart from New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, thence via Southern Railway to

Atlanta, Chattanooga, Birmingham, New Orleans, Texas, Mexico and California. Three fast trains daily from New York, with superb Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Service. The route of the Washington and Southwestern Limited. Connections at New Orleans daily with Southern Pacific Sunset Limited. Special Sunset Limited Annexed Car from New York. Observation Car New York to Atlanta. Pullman tourist Sleeping Car Washington to San Francisco without change. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Savannah, Charleston, Aiken, Camden, Summerville, Augusta, Jekyl Island, Thomasville, Florida, Nassau and Cuba. Three superbly equipped fast trains during the tourist season, giving the most superb service. Sleeping and Dining Car Service to the Winter resorts of Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida on all trains. Connections both at Miami and Tampa with the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Line for Key West, Havana and Nassau. The route of the Southern's Palm Limited operated during the tourist season.

Pinehurst, Asheville, Hot Springs, Memphis, Nashville, Tenn., and Hot Springs, Ark. "The Land of the Sky" and Sapphire Country. Three fast express trains giving all the comfort and luxuries of modern travel. Leaving New York daily for the greatest health resorts of America.

"The Southern's Palm Limited" bet. New York and St. Augustine

Resumes Service January 12, 1903.

Composed of Pullman Compartment Cars, Drawing-room Sleeping Cars, Club Cars, Library and Observation Cars, together with the best examples of Dining Cars, all luxuriously and artistically finished and furnished; also carrying Pullman Drawing-room Sleeping Car, New York, Aiken and Augusta.

NEW YORK OFFICES: 271 and 1185 BROADWAY.

W. A. TURK, Pass. Traffic Manager, S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pass. Agent,

Washington, D. C.

ALEX. S. THWEATT, East. Pass. Agent, 1185 Broadway, corner 28th St., N. Y.

LAST YEAR'S SHIPPING.

During 1902, 4,381 steamships, ships, barks, brigs, and schooners arrived here from foreign ports. Of the number, 1,998 vessels were British and 894 were American. The various craft sailed under seventeen flags, their number and nationality being subdivided as follows:

	Strs.	Ships.	Bks.	Bgs.	Schrs.	Total.
American	441	10	37	13	373	894
British	1,458	28	95	26	391	1,998
German	332	13	10	..	..	355
Norwegian	267	4	18	..	..	289
Italian	97	6	28	..	..	131
Dutch	121	3	5	..	1	130
French	96	1	17	..	..	114
Danish	65	..	6	1	1	73
Cuban	68	..	..	..	..	68
Spanish	44	..	..	1	1	46
Austrian	31	..	..	..	..	31
Belgian	27	..	..	..	..	27
Portuguese	16	..	..	1	..	17
Swedish	3	..	1	..	..	4
Russian	2	..	..	..	..	2
Uruguayan	1	..	..	..	..	1
Argentine	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	3,289	65	218	42	767	4,381

There were 7,957 arrivals from domestic ports, of which 5,225 were those of schooners.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	9.00
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.08⅛
Lard, prime	10.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28½

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 68@73½c; No. 2 red, 71@71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 44⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 44⅝c; No. 2 oats, 31¾@31⅞c; No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 2 rye, 48c; fair to choice malting barley, 44@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per barrel, $17.25; lard, per 100 lb, $9.80@9.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.25@8.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@9.12½; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Opening at unchanged prices to a decline of 6 points, the market sold off quite steadily in the face of a continued large demand from outside sources on the strong statistical position, and closed barely steady at 3 to 7 points lower. A good deal of cotton was sold, not only in the way of liquidating long accounts, but for the purpose also of shortening the market on the ground that the strong statistical position of cotton may have been overdiscounted.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices 2 points higher; American, middling fair, 5.36; good middling, 4.90; middling, 4.74; low middling, 4.62; good ordinary, 4.50; ordinary, 4.38. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 4,500 bales American; receipts, 30,000 bales, including 17,600 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.70@4.71; January and February, 4.70; February and March, 4.70; March and April, 4.70; April and May, 4.70@4.71; May and June, 4.71@4.72; June and July, 4.71@4.72; July and August, 4.71@4.72; June and July, 4.71@4.72; July and August, 4.71@4.72; August and September, 4.64@4.65.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.76	8.78	8.71	8.71@8.72
February	8.74	8.74	8.68	8.68@8.70
March	8.75	8.78	8.72	8.73@8.74
April	8.73	8.75	8.74	8.73@8.73
May	8.75	8.80	8.72	8.75@8.76
June	8.73	8.73	8.73	8.75@8.76
July	8.76	8.80	8.74	8.76@8.77
August	8.62	8.64	8.59	8.61@8.62
September	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.82@8.85
October	8.27	8.27	8.27	8.18@8.22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Owing to bearish news from abroad the downward tendency of the wheat market was continued to the extent of 1½@⅝c loss in prices. There was some rally to the market toward midday on export rumors and firmness in corn, but on the curb after 12 o'clock heaviness was renewed so that by 1 o'clock May was back to 79¼c, with 79⅝c bid for it still later in the afternoon. Liquidation and short selling appeared in moderate volume. Seaboard clearances amounted to 791,000 barrels of flour and 1,211,200 bushels of wheat. The export business induced by the break included 2 loads No. 1 hard Manitoba and 9 loads Spring and Winter wheat here, with 6 loads at the outports. At the close No. 2 red was quoted 78¾c elevator, and 78¾c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¾c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 74@74½c; May, 75½c. Rye—No. 1, 51@51½c. Barley—Standard, 60c; sample, 38@56c. Corn—May, 42⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Wheat—May, 73¾@73¾c; July, 74¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.10@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50; Spring bran middlings, $19@23.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $19@$19.50; linseed oil cake, $16.50; corn oil cake, $24.20; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79 3-16	79⅝	79 3-16	79⅝
July	77⅛	77¼	77⅛	77¼
Corn—				
January	53¾	54	53¾	54
March	50½	50½	50½	50½
May	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
July	..	..	..	47
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	38¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	75	75½	74⅞	75
July	72¼	72¾	72	72½
Corn—				
May	42¾	43⅜	42¾	42¾
July	42⅛	42⅜	42	42
Oats—				
May	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33⅜
July	31	31⅜	31	31¼
Lard—				
May	$9.32½	$9.40	$9.30	$9.30
July	9.17½	9.25	9.17½	9.17½
Ribs—				
May	8.55	8.57½	8.52½	8.52½
Pork—				
May	16.20	16.22½	16.05	16.05

COFFEE.—After opening steady at a partial decline of 5 points the market ruled fairly active for a half-holiday session, and was fairly steady for a time, then developed a sagging tendency, closing with values ranging from net unchanged on August to 5 points lower, and sales of 24,500 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.30@4.35
February	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
March	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
April	..	..	..	4.55@4.60
May	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.65@4.70
June	..	..	..	4.75@4.80
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 55½c; machine-made barrels, 56c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.25. Resin—Common strained, $1.85@$1.90; good strained, $1.85@1.90; D, $1.90@$1.95; E, $1.95@$2; F, $2.00@$2.10; G, $2.15; H, $2.35; I, $2.60; K, $3.20; M, $3.70@$3.75; N, $3.95; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.60@$4.70.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 7½@11c per lb. Very little doing in calves; a few Westerns sold at $3.62½ per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 11@14c per lb. Good sheep and lambs steady; common and medium grades of both slow; sheep sold at $3.35@$4 per 100 lb; lambs at $5@$6; dressed mutton, 5@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c. No hogs on sale alive.

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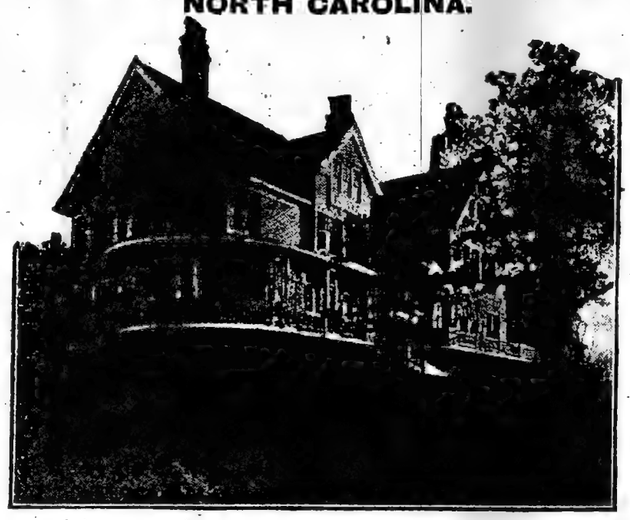

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Court Assignments. | Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS.

SURROGATES' COURT.

WE, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1903. Said terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January, Thomas, S.
February, Fitzgerald, S.
March, Thomas, S.
April, Fitzgerald, S.
May, Thomas, S.
June, Fitzgerald, S.
July, Thomas, S.
August, Fitzgerald, S.
September, Thomas, S.
October, Thomas, S.
November, Fitzgerald, S.
December, Thomas, S.

CHAMBERS.

January, Fitzgerald, S.
February, Thomas, S.
March, Fitzgerald, S.
April, Thomas, S.
May, Fitzgerald, S.
June, Thomas, S.
July 1 to Aug. 15, Fitzgerald, S.
Aug. 15 to Oct. 1 Thomas, S.
October, Fitzgerald, S.
November, Thomas, S.
December, Fitzgerald, S.

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Kaiser, Jan. 6, 10 A.M. | Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 10 AM
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MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

*Trave, Jan. 7, 11 A.M. | †Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon
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*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 A.M. | ‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM

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Pennsylvania, Jan. 24, 2 PM | Bluecher, Feb. 7, 1 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

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Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM | Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM

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From N. Y., March 12, 1903.

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MANITOU.....Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville.), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. (Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. daily. Mail, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

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CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:55, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

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Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 398 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9 25 AM	*9 30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12 00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12 40 PM	*d12 50 PM
Wyom'g Valley Express	3 35 PM	*4 10 PM
Easton Local	5 10 PM	5 20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5 40 PM	*z5 40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7 55 PM	*8 00 PM

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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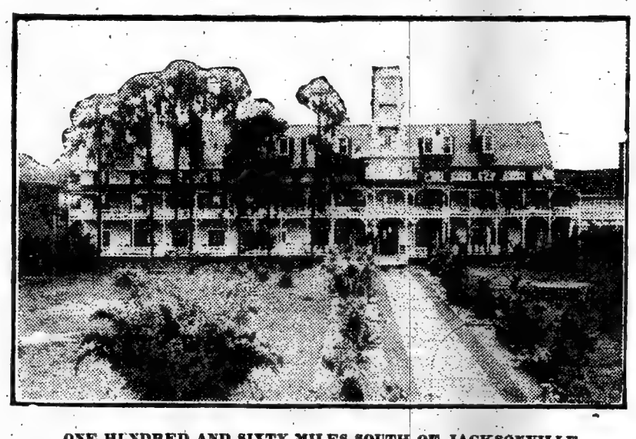

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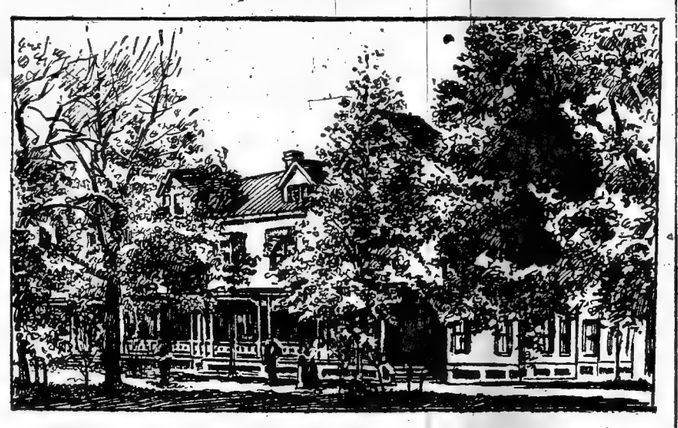

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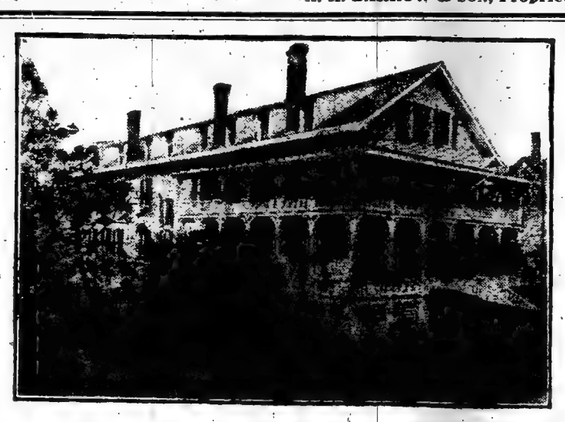

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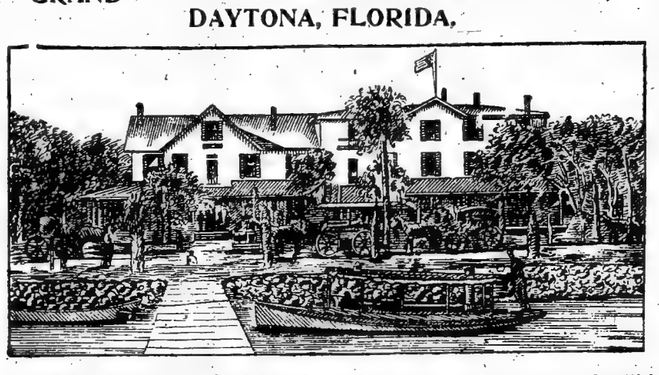

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AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Care Should be Exercised In Purchasing Second Hand Vehicles—How to Make Exhaustive Tests of Old Machines—Foreign Use of Trucks.

This is the time of year when the automobilist who has ordered a new vehicle for next year, and who does not desire to keep the old one, places it in the hands of an agent for sale or tells the keeper of the stable where it is stored to look out for a possible purchaser, and consequently it is the season when the would-be motorist who approaches the subject from the standpoint of economy, and who is willing to buy a second hand machine, begins to look about for bargains. While there are plenty of real bargains to be had if the intending buyer is well posted, there are also opportunities for obtaining a worthless vehicle, which would be dear at any price, and discrimination must be employed. It is always best to employ the services of an expert before buying, unless the would-be purchaser has had enough experience to discriminate between a mechanism which has been fairly worn by legitimate usage and one which has been torn and racked by bad driving and neglect.

A car should never be bought because of its outward appearance, as a coat of paint will cover a multitude of blemishes, and the finish of the vehicle will not run it even if it does sell it to a novice. Often the result is that the owner pays in repairs in a few months a sum of money which, if added to the purchase price of the vehicle, would have bought a new one.

Having found an apparently satisfactory machine, after a general inspection, the carriage work should first of all be subjected to a thorough examination. Many buyers are disposed to examine the motor and gearing alone, entirely neglecting the running gear, but as the latter has to carry the former and the passengers as well, it should not be passed over. The first thing to do is to examine the wheels and their axles. If the wheels are of wood the first tests should be for soundness generally. Grasp the rim of the wheel and pull it and then push it from you. If it gives a creak examine it carefully to see if the spokes are tight, both at the hub and the rim. If the wheel is built of imperfectly seasoned wood it may have shrunk, or it may have been injured by reckless driving over rough roads and violent use of the brake. After testing the wheels for soundness have them jacked up and test them for wear in the bearings and for trueness of running, both circumferentially and laterally. The chief test for the axles is to see if they are bent, which is easily done by looking at the wheel edgewise and noting if it is vertical or not. If it leans outward a little it may be passed but if it leans at all toward the car it should be rejected without hesitation.

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The springs and their fastenings, both as to frame and to axle, should next be examined, as there is a great strain upon the shackles about the axles, and signs of springing should be looked for here. This is indicated by a cracking of the joint and an unmistakable line at the point of movement. The springs should lie flat upon each other, particularly at the joints. If they gape they have been badly strained and the plates set back so that the latter are not doing their full share of work.

Considerable wear may occur in the bolts by which the springs are connected to the frame, as much as an eighth of an inch wear having been noticed in four months' usage. When the car is in motion there is constant friction upon the top and bottom halves of the link bolts. This is often unsuspected by even experienced automobilists, and is a point worthy of attention.

Next the steering gear should be examined, and the first thing to notice is the amount of "back lash" or free motion of the steering wheel or handle before the steering gear begins to operate. If this is found to be excessive, the steering wheel or lever should be worked backward and forward between its extreme limits and the point where the play occurs should be noted. If the steering is of the worm and segment type, and the fault is there, it must be replaced, as it cannot be cured otherwise. If the steering is of the combined screw, rack, and pinion type, having a nut working on a screw on the steering column, with a rack on the former meshing with a pinion, adjustment may be made by the lock nuts at the bottom of the steering column. If the looseness is not here it may be found in the connection of the distance and the steering rods, which can be adjusted if fitted with cone screws, but if plain bolts are used, new ones must be fitted.

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Particular attention should be shown to the brakes, especially as to adjustment and to the range of the hand lever applying the back wheel brakes. Unless the brake applying connections are correctly compensated, both as to the equal application of power to the brake drums and to the relative movement between the carriage body and the back axle, it will be found that while the brake may be applied with sufficient force to stop the car while the body is up on the springs, yet when it is borne down by a heavy load the lever cannot be pushed down sufficiently to apply any appreciable power to the brake drums, because the wire cable connections slacken down and the slackness has to be taken up first by the hand lever before the hand is applied to the drum. Unless sufficient travel is supplied on the notched quadrant it will be seen that with a heavy load the efficiency of the brake is decreased under the very conditions when it should be at its best. To test it, sit in the car and jam the brake on hard, marking the notch in which the lever rests. Then load the car and see how much further down the lever goes and mark that point. Beyond that point there should be several notches so as to make further applications of the brake possible in continuous succession. The pedal-applied, counter-shaft hand brake is not of so much importance, as it may be easily adjusted.

Next examine the engine, trying the control handles, sparking advance, air to carburettor and throttle, if fitted, noting if these perform their respective duties correctly and without too much play. At the same time note the relative movement of each part and its lever, as it is useful to know them later on. It must always be remembered that a certain amount of wear has been had from a second-hand car, and absolutely perfect adjustment need not and cannot be expected.

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The Long Island Automobile Club has moved from its former location at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, and now occupies quarters in the Lincoln Club Building, 65 Putnam Avenue.

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American automobile manufacturers, as a class, often have been criticised for their apparent unwillingness to build motor vehicles for business purposes. It has been pointed out and is freely admitted that the opportunities for the substitution of self-contained motors for animal traction for business vehicles is very much larger than for pleasure vehicles, not only because of the much larger number of such vehicles in use, but because no considerations of sport or sentiment would intervene, and that if the motor delivery wagon or truck could be shown to do the work more economically than the corresponding horse-drawn vehicle, the latter would be discarded and the motor adopted.

But, as a matter of fact, it is just this business aspect of the matter which has hindered the manufacturers from going into the business-motor industry more largely. Since its earliest beginning automobiling has been a sport for the wealthy or well-to-do, and, as a rule, a very expensive one. As a sport, its cost was not considered, and, though careful management of an automobile of almost any class would show a saving over the cost of a horse-drawn vehicle of corresponding usefulness, it was seldom attempted. Fancy prices have been obtained for automobiles of favored makes, and enormous profits have been made.

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Abroad, where automobiling has been longer established than in this country, motor trucks, vans, and delivery wagons are in common use, and in a number of English towns all the municipal transportation is carried on by motor vehicles. In this country the adaption of the motor vehicle to business purposes has been much slower, and, though motor delivery wagons and ambulances have become a common sight in the streets of this city, the heavy trucks are seldom seen. Now that competition is becoming keener in the making of automobiles for pleasure riding, the building of heavy motor vehicles for business purposes is increasing, and a steam truck is now being sold by a Worcester (Mass.) firm which is said to have shown an operating expense of but one-third that of a corresponding service of horse-drawn vehicles. The initial cost of the motor truck is much higher, but the operating expense per ton mile is much lower, which accounts for the difference in the showing. In addition, the service by the motor trucks is practically independent of weather conditions, which in practice will make the advantage on the side of the motors even larger.

The expense of trucking by horses is figured as follows:

Four horses, at $200	$800
Truck, at $500	500
Harness, at $50 per horse	200
Blankets, at $1.50, (two sets)	12
Stable extras, (brushes, harness dressing, &c.)	25
Cost	$1,537
Depreciation 10 per cent. per annum of vehicles	$50
Depreciation 25 per cent. per annum of horses	200
Depreciation 25 per cent. per annum of harnesses	50
Depreciation 100 per cent. per annum of blankets	12
Depreciation 100 per cent. per annum of brushes, &c.	25
Total depreciation	$337.00
Wages	1,300.00
Feed, (365 days)	730.00
Shoeing	$350
Veterinary services	100
Maintenance of vehicle	75
Maintenance of harnesses	20
Total maintenance	$545.00
Interest on investment, at 5 per cent	61.85
Insurance, at 1½ per cent	21.55
Cost to operate	$2,995.40

Disregarding any loss of efficiency in very hot or cold weather, and assuming that a four-horse team travels fifteen miles a day, half of that distance loaded and half unloaded, there will be traveled seven and one-half miles a day, making, with an average load of seven tons, a total of fifty-two and one-half ton miles. This, multiplied by the available working days of the year, taken as 275, gives a yearly ton mileage of 14,437. Dividing the yearly cost of operation by this figure gives the cost per ton mile as $0.208, or a fraction over 20 cents.

In the case of the motor truck the cost is figured as follows:

Cost	$7,500
Depreciation, at 15 per cent. per annum	$1,125
Interest, at 5 per cent	375
Insurance, at 1½ per cent	112
Wages	1,300
Fuel, (275 days)	770
Lubricating oil, at 50 cents per day	137
Spirits and waste	50
Maintenance and repairs	300
Cost to operate	$4,219

In the case of the truck, however, 40 miles a day can be accomplished, and, taking one-half of this as the load mileage, the daily ton mileage, with a load of 10 tons, is 200. For the year of 275 working days the total ton mileage is 55,000, which, divided into the yearly cost of operation, gives a cost per ton mile of $0.0767, or less than 8 cents.

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The trucks produced by this company have a capacity of 10 tons and are 22 feet 5 inches long and 7 feet wide. The available road space is 16 feet 10 inches long, giving a total load area of 118 square feet. The frame is composed of two 9-inch I beams, placed longitudinally, and connected by smaller beams of similar shape. The power is steam, produced by a boiler of water-tube type similar to that used on fast yachts or torpedo boats. By breaking the steam and the water connections and removing four bolts, the entire boiler can be removed from the truck. Either fuel oil or kerosene may be used as fuel. The oil is not carried under pressure in the tanks, but is forced into the burners by a small pump. The engine is double and compound, with the cranks set at right angles, so that it is always possible to start from a standstill. The working parts are inclosed in an oil-tight case. It is possible to admit live steam to the low-pressure cylinders, thus almost doubling the power of the engine. There is no external exhaust, the steam passing from the engine to a combined feed water heater and separator. The water of condensation is returned to the water tank and whatever steam is left is passed into an exhaust head over the boiler. There is a system of forced lubrication by a small power pump, which drives a stream of oil constantly about all the bearings.

The transmission gear is inclosed and runs in oil. The fuel oil tank, which holds 80 gallons, is hung under the body of the truck, just under the boiler, and the water tank, which holds 250 gallons, is hung at the rear of the truck. There is a capstan on each end of the intermediate shaft, and the engine can be thrown out of gear with the transmission shaft so as to act only upon the capstan shaft, which can then be used for either hoisting or hauling. Hawser eyes are provided at each end of the machine, and by attaching a hawser to a tree or sufficiently strong post the machine can haul itself out of a whole or up a steep grade.

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A tax of 1f. (19.3 cents) per quintal (220.46 lbs.) on crude petroleum imported by refiners has been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies, which strikes a blow at the large profits made by refiners because of the difference in duty on the crude petroleum and refined oils. In 1893 the duty on crude petroleum was placed at $1.74 per quintal, and on the refined oil $2.01, which allowed the refiners a large profit.

In 1900 the quantity of crude petroleum imported from the United States was 270,000 tons, and Russia 65,700 tons. The duty paid by the refiners amounted to $7,127,468. The refiners have formed a powerful syndicate by which they control the market, and those who attempt to compete by importing petroleum direct have been almost invariably ruined.

The price at which petroleum is delivered to the consumer depends entirely upon the customs duty on refined petroleum. At present, the consumer in France pays for oil 1 cent more a liter (4.05 quarts) than if free entry to the refined quality from American were granted. In countries such as Belgium and Germany, where no protective duty on refined petroleum exists, the oil is sold much cheaper.

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It would seem to be a good plan for firms who make a specialty of giving lessons in driving to fit the car used for instruction purposes with duplicate pedals and brake lever. The instructor, sitting by the side of the novice, can always correct the steering, if necessary, but there are times when the safety of the car and its occupants would be considerably increased if he could also apply the brakes. The time when this sort of control would be so valuable would be just after the tyro had begun to think he could drive. Many when they have learned to steer and to work the pedals and to change the gears, are apt to think that they have acquired the whole art of driving, and instead of jogging along quietly for a few days till every action becomes automatic, they put on the pace very early in their career. Luckily, they usually scrape through all right, but they are very apt to forget at the critical moment some vital action, such as the depressing of the brake pedal or the application of the side brake, or, at any rate, they do not take instant steps to check the car, and an appreciable amount of time is lost in doing what they should instantaneously do. This is where the prompt action of the instructor, with his duplicate pedals and brakes, would be of the greatest service. Of course, this duplicate control should only be reserved for teaching, as it would be worse than useless if fitted on an ordinary car.

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A very unusual method of crank lubrication in modern high speed engines is to fill the crank chamber with water to a depth covering half the crank pin on the down stroke, floating oil on the top. This plan has two advantages: the churned oil and water furnish better and more ample lubrication than oil alone, while the gradual evaporation of the water prevents the temperature rising over 212 degrees Fahrenheit. It would seem to be worth trying the same plan for motor cranks, provided that water did not find its way into the combustion chamber and that evaporation was not too rapid. The addition of water would not only improve lubrication but very considerably cool the piston and cylinder walls, while at the same time providing a volume of lubricant enabling the engine to run safely should the oil temporarily fail. The crank chamber must communicate with the atmosphere by pipe or otherwise.

WITH THE BILLIARDISTS

The Important Amateur Tournaments Arranged for the Season.

George Slosson Has Decided to Play in the Paris Competition—How He Started in the Game.

After much unsettled planning for tournaments and match competitions, the billiard players, both professional and amateur, have apparently made New Year resolutions that will result in some real sport. Up to this week the majority of the players and lovers of the game seem to have been in a quandary, but now that the murky atmosphere of their indecision has cleared the prospect is excellent. Within two weeks a number of the foremost amateurs will begin play at the Liederkranz Club in the first big tournament of the season. This will be followed by the championship at the Hanover Club of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. These two events alone will amply sustain the interest of the followers of the cue experts until the beginning of March. While the attitude of the professionals has been unusual and without explanation, almost leading to the abandonment of the international championship in Paris, the meeting will positively be held, and will begin on Feb. 15 in the grand salon of the Grand Hotel, Paris.

Speaking of the situation yesterday, Albert F. Troescher of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company said that, although many complications still existed, the season promised to end with an abundance of high-class play. He said: "So far as the amateurs are concerned, they have suffered because of an absence of leadership. In former years the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Dr. W. L. Ranney acted always on the initiative, and, as a great number of the players are affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union, they were always ready to fall into line with any plan that held out the opportunity to engage with billiard players of their own calibre. Now that these men are without a home and leadership, they are unable to get down to any satisfactory arrangement. The proposed organization of the Amateur Billiard Players' Club may overcome this state of affairs as soon as it gets in shape to begin active operations.

"Some time during the coming week I will probably sail for Paris. The journey is made necessary by the conditions of the international competitions at the 18-inch balk line game, with two shots in balk. Business connected with his room at Forty-second Street and Broadway made it impossible for George Slosson to sail in order to begin play on Jan. 12. By cable it was arranged with the other contestants to postpone the tournament until Feb. 15, and in consequence Slosson has positively agree to be in Paris and play.

"What about Schaefer? Well, as to that I am hardly able to say. The condition as I understand it is that Schaefer, who is very popular in Paris, has been making a great deal of money by his matches in the academies, and he would rather continue along this line than jeopardize his reputation. Then again he is not in the best of trim, but for that matter he has not been for some time. He goes along in winning trim, however, and he won the world's championship a year ago at the Madison Square Garden concert hall tournament, although he was then far from being a well man. It is barely possible that some of the foreigners will return to this country after the tournament is completed. Schaefer's contracts expire about that time, and he may be ready to return to this country and consider a challenge from his veteran rival, Slosson."

Because of the destruction of the subway the famous billiard room at the corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway is to be condemned. This room was formerly run by Frank Ives. It was lavishly decorated, and was especially frequented by horsemen and turf followers. There was always a number of the top-notch jockeys about the place, and Tod Sloan was one of the regular patrons of the Englishable, which was one of the features of the room. The room has recently been under the management of George Slosson and George Wheelock, the bookmaker.

"The final disposition of the room will be settled next Tuesday," said Slosson yesterday, "and then I will be in a position to devote my mind to billiard playing and more active preparation for the tournament in Paris. It is especially gratifying to me that the other competitors took it upon themselves to postpone the competition until February. I have been desirous of playing in this meeting, as I believe that I am in trim to acquit myself in a way that will bring America out on top. By that I mean that I confidently expect to win. There are some who profess to believe that the eighteen-inch balk-line game with two counts allowed in balk is not sufficiently difficult to be a test of a man's ability. They are simply fooling themselves, that's all. It's a hard game at best, and with such players as Maurice Vignaux, Cure, and Gilbelin against one it is not an easy matter to successfully negotiate the result. Besides these Frenchmen there will be Leonard Howlson and George Sutton, the Americans. Howlson is said to have developed wonderfully, and may come out as the second Ives. He has a lot of grit, and is a hanger-on in a long and hard-fought match. As to whether or not Jacob Schaefer will be among the number I have hard to say, when one is so far away from the Parisian boulevards. Personally, I will be greatly disappointed if he does not participate in the event. And let me say this: I think that he will get into the tournament, although, perhaps, not until the last moment. He held off until the eleventh hour a year ago, and probably he is only waiting for what the tournament promises before getting in this time."

"Certainly I would like another match with Schaefer. However, I do not want to make a challenge before ascertaining to some extent his views on the matter. Naturally I prefer this city, but some time ago I signified my willingness to journey to Chicago if the terms were right for a try at wresting the world's championship at 18-inch balk line from him. All I want is a fighting chance, and that is surely reasonable enough. Schaefer and I played in this city in May three years ago. We broke even at 18-inch balk line, and cushion carroms, and in every way the contest was one of the best we have ever been engaged in."

"So far as I can see," continued Slosson, "the amateurs are in a peculiar position. The 14-inch balk line game seems to be their limit. This has brought them to a standstill. The reason the amateur does not improve in the same ratio as the professional is because his thought is not concentrated on billiards. There are many amateurs who play from three to four hours every day, and yet they are not anywhere near the professional class. As an illustration let me explain the way I began. When I was a boy I was allowed to clean up the billiard room in the town where I lived, not far from Saratoga. It was run by an old man we called Uncle Billy. He was getting badly crippled by rheumatism, so I was engaged to fix up the room early every morning. Well, I would go to the room and get out the balls and a big cue and try shots, all the while keeping my eye peeled out of the window for Uncle Billy as he came hobbling up the street. When he appeared I put away the balls, and when he got to the door I was busy sweeping and cleaning. In those days I had to stand on a box, too, in order to reach about the table while making shots. Uncle Billy became suspicions of me, and, coming around another way, he caught me red-handed one morning. He made me show him what I could do and then promoted me to a marker. I've always been in love with the game and regard it as a life study. That's the reason I've stuck to it all these years. There have been many changes in the rules, table, and tools since those stolen moments of enjoyment in my boyhood days. The amateurs have improved since then, also, but they appear to have achieved their pinnacle."

Charles Foster and Ferdinand Poggenburg, who are engineering the tournament for the Leiderkranz Club have nearly completed their arrangements. Several meetings of the committee in charge has been held, and it has been definitely decided to begin play on Monday evening, Jan. 19. Only five men are to compete for the prizes, which are to be valuable and handsome. It is understood that Ferdinand Poggenburg, Arthur Townsend, and Frederick Gardiner will be three of the competitors, the other places not having been filled from among those invited, which is reported to include Servatius, Tobias, and Dr. Douglas.

The preparations for the Hanover Club tournament are progressing in a manner that indicates that this meeting will be better in every way than those held in former years. Messrs. Sperry, McKee, Mollenhauer, and Dick are making the arrangements.

FRENCH AUTOMOBILES COMING.

Fournier Has Secured Space in the Garden for Several Racing Machines.

Appreciating the field for automobiles in this country, a number of the French manufacturers will transplant their entire exhibits from the Paris show, which has just closed, to the American show, which will open in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 17. Included in this invasion of foreign interests will be Henry Fournier, who has secured space in the Garden for several racing machines. Recently he applied for space by cable, but there was none to be had, until a manufacturer notified Manager Sanger of the Garden company that he could not finish his product in time for the show, and was willing that his space should be taken by Fournier.

A number of automobile associations will elect officers during the week of the show, including the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, the American Automobile Association, and the American Motor League. The Garden company has given notice that under no circumstances will gasoline be allowed in the building during the time of the show. All demonstrations of machines must be given outside the building. Most of the manufacturers have arranged to have demonstrating cars outside for the accommodation of intending buyers.

SHOOTING AT CRESCENT A. C.

Dr. J. J. Keyes Wins First Weekly Shoot for January Cup.

Dr. J. J. Keyes was the winner of the first weekly shoot for the January Cup at the Bay Ridge traps of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, scoring 48 out of a possible 50. He had a handicap allowance of 1 target in each string of 25, and broke 22 in the first string, and the entire 25 in the second string. Four other competitors, F. B. Stephenson, F. T. Bedford, Jr., L. C. Hopkins, and D. C. Bennett scored only one break less. The trophy will be shot for on each Saturday of the month, and the maker of the best three scores will win it.

The other events of the day consisted of a half dozen trophy matches at 15 or 25 targets each, and a shoot at ten pairs. The scores follow:

JANUARY CUP.
Fifty targets; handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total
Dr. J. J. Keyes	1	22	23	1	23	25	48
F. B. Stephenson	1	21	22	1	24	25	47
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	22	25	3	19	22	47
H. B. Vanderveer	3	19	22	3	19	22	44
L. C. Hopkins	5	17	22	5	20	25	47
D. C. Bennett	3	22	25	6	17	23	47
G. Notman	4	18	22	4	19	23	45
W. W. Marshall	6	16	22	6	17	23	45
G. A. Poole	3	18	21	3	19	22	43
A. W. Palmer	4	17	21	4	18	22	43
H. M. Brigham	1	20	21	0	20	20	41
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	14	16	2	20	22	38
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	18	20	..	..	22	..

TROPHY MATCH.

	H.	B.	T.		H.	B.	T.
25 Targets, Handicap.							
W. W. Marshall	6	20	25	A. W. Palmer	4	16	20
H. M. Brigham	0	24	24	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	2	17	19
D. C. Bennett	5	18	23	G. Notman	4	17	21
F. B. Stephenson	1	22	23	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	16	19

TROPHY MATCH.
15 Targets, Handicap.

D. C. Bennett	3	10	13	L. C. Hopkins	3	11	14
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	14	A. W. Palmer	2	11	13
H. M. Brigham	0	14	14	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	11	12
W. W. Marshall	3	11	14				

TROPHY MATCH.
15 Targets, Handicap.

F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	15	H. B. Vanderv'r.	2	12	14
H. M. Brigham	0	14	14	L. C. Hopkins	3	11	14
F. B. Stephenson	0	14	14	J. J. Keyes	1	12	13
L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	13	14	W. W. Marshall	3	10	13
G. Notman	2	12	14	D. C. Bennett	3	9	12
A. W. Palmer	2	12	14	C. H. Chapman	4	7	11

TROPHY MATCH.
15 Targets, Handicap.

A. W. Palmer	2	14	15	H. M. Brigham	0	11	11
C. H. Chapman	4	10	14	L. M. Palmer, Jr.	1	10	11
F. T. Bedford Jr.	1	12	13				

TROPHY MATCH.
15 Targets, Handicap.

L. C. Hopkins	3	12	15	C. H. Chapman	4	9	13
W. W. Marshall	3	10	13				

TROPHY MATCH.
15 Targets, Handicap.

L. C. Hopkins	3	12	15	W. W. Marshall	3	10	13
C. H. Chapman	4	11	15				

Ten pairs—G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 15; H. M. Brigham, 11; F. B. Stephenson, 11; F. T. Bedford, Jr., 11; G. Notman, 9.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Day jury calendar.
Preferred cause.
40—Duke vs. Morning Journal Assn.
General calendar.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.
135—Internat. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
Preferred cause.
546—Moss vs. Am. Ice Co.
General calendar.
120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.
137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
68—Clare vs. Popham.
127—Weimer Machine Works vs. Steele.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
Preferred cause.
647—Duryea vs. Gay.
General calendar.
131—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. vs. Rogers.
112—Moran vs. Mut. St. Ry. Co.
96—Hullquist vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.
5365—Theodore Shay.
5382—Morris Hit.
5389—Samuel Rose.
5264—Jesse Buzzell.
5376—Willis & Staples.
4373—Meeker & Carter.
5225—O. D. & O. B. Borton.
4599—Herbert W. Harris.
5286—Charles H. Fryer.
5365—Herbert B. Lanyon.
5351—Isaac Moskowitz.
5420—Isidor Nash.
5342—George T. Lewis.
5135—George P. Herdling.
5382—Louis Ablowich.
Cases under objection.
5242—Isaac Miller.
5191—Samuel G. Flato.
4785—L. J. & A. Bernstein.
Adjourned cases.
5394—Henry Crozier.
5366—Morris Bauman.
5341—James C. Mack.
5086—Albert Smith.
5350—Isaac Silverman.
5042—Fred. V. Engel.
5276—Margaret K. Douglass.
4987—M. & L. Lobenthal
5401—Louis A. Marconnier.
5353—Henry Koper.
5289—Rebecca Schneeberge.
5227—Mary F. Gescheid.
5061—Herman A. Brodek
5295—Isaac Cohn.
5217—Byron Alger.
4227—Samuel Nafew.
5331—C. H. & F. A. Hyman.
5019—Louis Davis.
4918—H. & F. Altschuler
4498—Samuel Strickler.
5195—George Lang.
4394—Henry Harris.
1698—Francisco Aiello.
4918—Stuetz & Kretschman.
4914—Peter Muller.
4093—Robert Slimmon.
121—Lovett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
60—Bicker vs. Von den Driesch.
80—Same vs. same.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
Preferred cause.
116—Gorman vs. Temple
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
138—Haynes vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
97—Shimwald vs. Nav. Co.
69—Koening vs. Wilder.
56—Bird vs. N. Y. & H. & H. R. R. Co.
107—Barnes vs. Miner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
Preferred cause.
110—Cazin vs. Pelton Water Works.
124—Snyder vs. Emmons.
125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.
4915—Dorothy Weipel.
5099—Solomon Hausman
Motions.
In re Danziger Brothers.
In re George H. Gillette.
In re Anna Lamberti.
In re S. & A. Tobias.
In re Herbert W. Harris
In re Max Koven.
In re Baker Notion Co.
In re Gluckman & Gross
In re Colonial Brewery.
In re Grant Brothers.
In re Fred. W. Beakes.
In re J. H. Livingston & Co.
In re Reichman & Berg.
In re S. & S. Wolper.
In re Emil Henschel.
In re T. & J. Farrell.
In re Am. Bread Co.
In re Mayo & Rohrer.
In re Coney & Co.
In re Harris Bernstein.
In re Falcon Elec. Mfg. Co.
In re Martin Arneman.
In re Carrie E. Heather.
In re Jacob Cohen.
In re Julius Horwitz.
In re Charles Stock.
In re Herbert W. Harris
In re Julius Horwitz.
In re Stein & Hirsch.
In re Crisfeld & Hart.
In re A. J. Kahn & Co.
In re Hotchman Teichlauf & Beck.
In re Morris Yachinn.
In re Julius Horwitz.
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
Involuntary cases.
4132—Ewing & Co.
4724—Crude Rubber Co.
5244—Gluckman & Gross
5403—Coney & Co.
2382—I. Nichthauser.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Koch vs. Krug.
2—Bossert vs. Fox.
24½—Neuhaus vs. Neuhaus.
3—Helmath vs. Sampter.
4—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Friedman.
5—Edison vs. Press P. Co.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Fleming vs. Cutting
9—Gabay vs. Doane.
10—Monense vs. Riley.
11—In re Sheldon.
12—Congregation, &c., vs. Goldfarb.
13—O'Brien vs. Leary.
14—Braun vs. Partridge.
15—In re Bachrach.
16—Schumpp vs. Interstate Ry. Co.
17—Bove vs. Tischler.
18—Kraus vs. Thurer.
20—Rosebault vs. Hall.
19—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Walter.
21—In re Wheaton.
22—Darcy vs. McClenahan.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Le Brantz vs. Conklin.
25—Doherty vs. Hale.
26—Mitchell vs. George F. Balmer Con. Co.
27—Connoly vs. Finelite.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Corcillo vs. Donohue.
30—Keil vs. White.
31—Van Ingen vs. Falk.
32—Wahlig vs. Hutchinson.
33—Williams vs. Hill.
34—Lazarus vs. Ogden.
35—Steinson vs. Abingdon Storage Co.
36—Roberge vs. Bonner.
38—Equit. Life Assur. Society vs. Carpenter.
37—Russell vs. Moore.
39—In re Keith.
40—Roussel vs. Lux.
41—Ryan vs. Cantor.
42—Brown vs. Brown.
43—Frank vs. Frank.
44—Beyer vs. Cooper.
45—Nussberger vs. Wasserman.
46—In re Abeel.
47—Poggioreali vs. Rizzo.
48—Perrotta vs. Society San Donato, &c.
49—Otis vs. Searles.
50—R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co. vs. Treat.
51—Mansfield vs. Gebhard.
52—Cowee vs. Market Gardeners' Association.
53—Fleming vs. Brauer.
54—Adams vs. Rhoads.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
Demurrers.
123—People ex rel. McEnroe vs. Wells.
124—Steiner vs. Thern.
125—Green vs. Davies.
126—Holmes vs. Seaman
127—Same vs. same.
128—Anisansel vs. Coggeshall.
129—Greenberg vs. Shulsky.
130—Henry vs. City of New York.
131—Williams vs. Clarke
133—Ramsey vs. Darrin.
134—Weil vs. Gallun.
135—Adams vs. Slingerland.
136—Price vs. Stout.
137—M. Hartley Co. vs. Lemon.
138—Marcus vs. Met. Express Co.
139—Andrews vs. Ryan.
140—Case vs. Hudson Co.
141—Bennett vs. Smith.
142—Straus vs. American Publishers' Association.
143—Foraker vs. Christman.
144—Kiernan vs. Smith.
145—Rusky vs. Diamler Mfg. Co.
146—Cragin vs. Locke.
5—People, &c., vs. Arrasy.
6—People, &c., vs. Heminarn.
7—People, &c., vs. Behraman.
8—People, &c., vs. Cohen.
9—People, &c., vs. Summer.
10—People, &c., vs. Schneitzer.
11—People, &c., vs. Hechtsheitzer.
12—People, &c., vs. Goss.
107—McGough vs. City of New York.
108—Schwab vs. Thayer.
116—O'Connell vs. City of New York.
Preferred cases.
2011—Zimmerman vs. Smith.
1984—Lory vs. Lory.
638—O'Brien vs. Leary.
1343—Deutsch vs. City of New York.
1891—Beers vs. Feitner.
2040—People ex rel. Consumers' Park Brew. Co. vs. Wells.
1849—Anker vs. Hoes.
1500—Conway vs. De Plasse.
2091—Arndt vs. Brogan.
General calendar.
588—Colton vs. President, &c., Man. Co.
1361—Colton vs. Raymond.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.
1391—Avil Printing Co. vs. Battersby.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Inquest, 4563—Chatham & Nat. Bank vs. Jacobs 7732—Christie vs. Christie.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7562—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7533—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Brown vs. same.
8827—Price vs. Adams.
8708—Lamb vs. City of New York.
8621—First Nat. Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Con. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
Inquest. 735 — Victor Knitting Mills Co. vs. Banner.
1468—Winston vs. Leeson.
1482—Jarvis vs. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
1530—Town vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1540—Robbins vs. Carr.
1541—Franz vs. same.
1543—Hall vs. same.
1544—Same vs. same.
1545—McMahon vs. Ross
1552—Dambrosio vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1556—Hughes vs. same.
1564½—Banta vs. same.
1649a—Selig vs. Schiffer
1649b—Same vs. same.
1641—Myers vs. Hecker.
1650—Buchanan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1660—Stern vs. same.
1662—Rutlledge vs. Sperry & Popham Coal Co.
1668—Webb vs. Jack.
1670—Buck vs. Chas. B. Towns & Co.
1677—City of New York vs. Higgins.
1679—Stone vs. Baer.
1680—Malcolm vs. Hicks
1687—Fox vs. New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
2410—Gallagher vs.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Langham and Virginia Hotel Deals the Week's Features.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Predictions as to the Tax Rate—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

Sales of one of Fifth Avenue's most prominent corners and of the Virginia Hotel block, at the Grand Circle, in addition to a well-sustained volume of dealing in smaller properties, have done much to set at naught during the last few days the time-honored tradition that a holiday week is a period of inactivity in real estate circles.

There has as yet been made public nothing of an authoritative character as to the future of the Langham property, but it is perhaps significant that there has not been, on the other hand, anything to alter the belief that the Vanderbilt family, and possibly some other neighboring owners, have secured control of the corner. That the Langham is to be demolished immediately and replaced with magnificent dwellings is, of course, the extreme possibility of the new situation, but what seems more likely is that the property will be allowed to remain in its present shape and that it has been purchased simply to guard against the inevitable improvement of it with a tall structure in the hands of outsiders. With the control of this property, the future of the Vanderbilt blocks would seem to be secure, for it is now difficult to imagine anything which will change the character of either side of Fifth Avenue from Fiftieth to Fifty-third Street for a great many years to come.

The Virginia Hotel deal has occasioned a revival of the discussion as to what can be done with the property. It is a "flat-iron"—a characteristic greatly to the advantage of any piece of property—but it contains only 4,700 square feet, much less than either the Twenty-third or Forty-second Street "flatirons." It is too small for a hotel or any other similar type of modern structure, and with all the growth of the Grand Circle neighborhood nobody yet cares to anticipate the demand there to the extent of erecting an office building. The sale of the property has been followed by renewed talk of the condemnation of it by the city for the purpose of adding the site to the Circle. The statement is made in well-informed quarters that this plan will soon be placed before the authorities again, and the active agitation of it begun by those who say that the demand for a larger plaza at that point is already imperative. The proposition is not a new one, and the suggestion has also been made that if the scheme is one of merit the city will do well to reach some decision in the matter before the little block has changed hands many more times at constantly advancing figures.

In many ways the most important of the week's developments was the announcement that negotiations have practically been completed for the absorption of the Thompson-Starrett Company by the United States Realty Construction Company. The merger means a large increase in the facilities at the disposal of the larger company, in addition to which there is of course the further consideration that the two concerns have been the most active competitors in the construction business, not only here, but also in the other large cities of the East.

Tax Commissioner Strassbourger's forecast of what the total assessment and tax rate will be for this year shows that the total valuation of the city's real estate will be increased about forty-three per cent., while his estimated rate of $1.12 is approximately half of last year's. Controller Grout, on the other hand, says that an attempt at prediction in these matters is only guesswork, while himself venturing the opinion that tax bills for this year will show a decrease of at least 10 per cent. Commissioner Strassbourger's statement, however, is the first intimation that has been had from an authoritative source as to what results the new assessment plan will show, and whatever it may afford in the shape of vindication for the supporters of the plan or comfort for its opponents ought not to be denied.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Louis Schrag has sold for Jackson & Stern to a client the two buildings on lot 25 by 100 at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

Albert Brod has sold the new seven-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for the estate of Herman Nordlinger to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 39 East Sixtieth Street, on lot 20.6 by 100.5.

August Heckscher is the buyer of the dwellings 13 and 15 East Sixty-fourth Street, the sale of which by Mrs. Alice G. Hubbard was reported yesterday. Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the transaction.

M. & L. Hess negotiated the sales of 36 West Twenty-second Street and 37 West Twenty-first Street for Benjamin Stern, Joseph Wolf being the buyer of the former parcel and the Pacific Realty Company of the latter. These properties and others in the same block were acquired by Mr. Stern with the idea that they might be needed to provide more space for Stern Brothers' dry goods store. In the meantime, however, control of some property adjoining that establishment on Twenty-third Street has been secured, and alterations to it are now being made. These are the circumstances which, it is said, have made Mr. Stern willing to sell the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Street properties. Mr. Wolf, the new owner of 36 West Twenty-second Street, will erect a seven-story loft building on the lot.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Gustav E. Bauhahn the seven-story apartment house 365 and 367 West Ninety-fourth Street to George and Thomas Edgar, who gave in part payment nine lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 252 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, and six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 500 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for Silas H. Furman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 128 West Eighty-fifth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Duff & Brown have sold for Dennis D. McKoon to a client for occupancy the three-story brick detached dwelling 523 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on plot 40.6 by 100.

Frederick D. Frickt, buyer of the old House of Lords property at the southwest corner of Houston and Crosby Streets, gave 314 Church Street in exchange to M. L. & C. Ernst.

J. B. Ketcham has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 322 Lenox Avenue; also, in conjunction with Duff & Brown, the flat, with stores, 2,805 Eighth Avenue. J. B. Ketcham has also leased the five-story stable and storage building now being erected on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, west of Lenox Avenue.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Peter J. McCoy the four-story dwelling 356 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street; also, for Solomon Moses, the three-story brick dwelling 644 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Max Marx the four five-story double flats 54 to 60 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 25 by 100, for about $120,000.

Reid & Murphy, who have moved recently to their new offices at the southeast corner of Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue, report the sale of the four-story flat, with store, 243 East Thirty-second Street, for Mary McGuire to Christian Meyer.

Jeremiah Sullivan has sold 316 East Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story tenement, 20.4 by 98.9, to George J. and Margaret Kennedy, who recently bought the adjoining parcel, 318 East Twenty-second Street.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Dr. Muldberg the seven-story tenement, with stores, 512 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 93 by 100.3.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Morris Fine, for improvement, the northwest corner of Spring and Sullivan Streets, 45 by 68.6 by 45 by 56.

Edward J. Hogan has sold to Adelstein & Aventine 308 Madison Street, a two-story brick dwelling, 19.6 by 108.4.

F. M. Wilson has sold for Augustus P. Greene 608 and 610 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

The Realty Company of New York will erect a six-story apartment house on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 101 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, on plot 50.8 by 125.

Heil & Stern report that they have leased for Rachel V emple the store and basement of 537 and 539 Broadway, to S. Rosenberg & Co.; also the store and basement of 99 and 90 Fifth Avenue for Henry Corn to the Lewisohn Importing and Trading Company. Both leases are for a long term of years.

Max Marx has sold through A. M. Baumann & Co. to Sigmund Nettel the three five-story flats 56 to 60 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 75 by 100.11, and through the same brokers to Sigmund Katz, 54 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Silas H. Furman has sold through Dovale & Thiery 128 West Eighty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone high-stoop dwelling, 18 by 60 by 102.2, to an investor.

William A. White & Sons, in connection with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have rented for Baron Oppenheim to George W. Tooker the building 45 Murray Street. William A. White & Sons have also rented for Abram I. Elkus to Reeve & Van Riper the building 45 and 47 Water Street, and for Charles Wolff to the American Elevator Company a portion of the building 113 and 115 Cedar Street, running through to 112 Liberty Street.

Frederick M. Wilson has sold, for Col. Augustus P. Greene of 608-610 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, two five-story brick double flats, on plot 50x100.

John Peters and F. Kramer have sold, for John Hurley to Peter P. Acritelli, 426 East Thirteenth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 24.4x103.3.

The Auction Room.

Legal offerings still provide the greater part of salesroom announcements, although with the passing of two or three weeks, after the market has had an opportunity to recover from the period of dullness which always surrounds the holiday season, the listing of some more attractive voluntary sales may be expected.

Recent dealings at private contract have shown a noteworthy demand for small properties—a fact which augurs well for a successful season in the auction room. The offering of large or very valuable parcels under the hammer has usually been attended by unsatisfactory results, and the most successful times in the auction room have been those in which the interest of the small operator and investor has been enlisted—for which latter condition the present outlook is favorable.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Auctioneer Kennelly will sell on Wednesday the old public school property at the southeast corner of Varick and North Moore Streets, running through to 225 West Broadway.

There were recorded last week 193 mortgages, for $2,864,650, of which 41, for $322,-077, were at 5 per cent.; 81, for $644,132, were at more, and 71, for $1,898,450, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 291 mortgages, for $6,424,164, of which 101, for $1,118,095, were at 5 per cent.; 100, for $1,094,910, were at more, and 89, for $4,221,159, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 172.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 50.3 by 99.11; M. S. A. Wilson of 210 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 606 to 616 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for six four-story brick dwellings, 16 and 18 by 55; Parsons & Squier, Johnson Building, owners; C. B. Chestersmith of 60 Broadway, architect; cost, $72,000.

Monroe Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Mary J. Price of 1,652 Monroe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Alexander Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a three-story brick library, 80 by 80; New York Public Library, 40 Lafayette Place, owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Railroad Avenue, northwest corner of Mechanic Street, for one-story iron and frame tank, 17 by 17; Hodgman Rubber Company, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,202 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 87 and 89 Attorney Street, to a one-story brick synagogue; Congregation Mugein Abraham of 200 Rivington Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 27 and 29 Allen Street, to two five-story brick tenements; Weil & Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. A. O'Rourke of 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 234 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. H. Fox of 176 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 223 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 135 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; A. J. Everett of 122 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Radcliffe & Kelly of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $7,500.

No. 261 West Tenth Street, to a seven-story brick boiler house; Beadleston & Woerz, owners; L. Weber Building Company of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

No. 143 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. L. Livingston, Jr., of 36 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; R. T. Lyons of 225 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Mechanic Street, northwest corner of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story frame stable and storeroom; Hodgman Rubber Company, owners; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles R. Carruth, referee, 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,366.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 198 feet east of Mount Morris Park, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,371.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 1,142 and 1,144 Union Avenue, east side, 113.11 feet south of Home Street, each 18.4 by 70, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $1,716.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, West Farms Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 42.6 by 96.6 by 102.1 by 115.2, one and two-story frame dwellings; One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 16.8 feet west of West Farms Road, 52.3 by 6.2 by 52.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,199.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.—Peter P. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold Wallach, referee, Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100.11 by 100, seven-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $105,176; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 590 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 68 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 74.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,787.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Hedges, referee, 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Park Avenue, 37.9 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,498.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 556 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,702.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee, 2,652 and 2,652 Park Avenue, east side, 501.3 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 50 by 111.9, one and three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,558.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Varick Street southeast corner of North Moore Street, 87.2 by 75.2 and irregular, together with 226 West Broadway, west side, 74.5 feet north of Franklin Street, 25 by 76.1, four-story brick building, formerly known as Public School No. 44.

By Solomon De Walltearss, trustee's sale, 2,403 Second Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.6 by 90, five-story brick flat with stores.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Thompson, Jr., referee, 215 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 by 25.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,693.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, James P. Davenport, referee, 246 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 537.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 21.4 by 92, together with an abutting interior lot 25 by 17, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,142; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,543.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Vanderpool, referee, 6 Fifth Street, Van Nest, north side, 123.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 25 by 103, two-story frame dwelling; 10 Fifth Street, Van Nest, north side, 223.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 25 by 103, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $3,349.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, James P. Davenport, referee, Seventy-third Street, north side, 93 feet west of Madison Avenue, 16 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $36,839.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Madison Street, Van Nest, west side, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,306.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 20.3 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 20 by 91.5 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,004; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Leopold Leo, referee, Brown Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Sagamore Street, 50 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,031.

FRIDAY JAN. 9.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herbert C. Smyth, referee, 43 Attorney Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, 50 by 19.3 by 50 by 19.5, seven-story brick loft building. Due on judgment, $11,211; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, 322 Canal Street, south side, 180.2 feet east of Church Street, 20.4 by 41.4 by 20.1 by 45.6, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $14,990.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilson M. Powell, Jr., referee, 232 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 460 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,365.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, 418 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 78.7 by 25.2 by 81.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,550.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 22 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,231; subject to another mortgage for $24,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 3.

8TH ST, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, 49.4 x97.6; John Katzman to Max Horn, (mtg $31,500) 100

PITT ST, nw s, 25.2x98.9x25.1x99; Philip Tenger to Clara Heyman, (mtg $30,000) 1

4TH ST, n w corner of 10th St, 29.7x88; Madison Avenue Real Estate Company to Juliet M. Burdick, (mtg $50,000) 1

PERRY ST, 77, n s, 25x95; Max Blecher to Isaac Tepper, all liens 100

BERGEN AV, 633, w s, 25x86.11x25x86.8; Henry Buckley to Maria Messner, (mtg $11,000) 1

117TH AV, n e corner of 40th St, 25x99; V. Lower's Gambrinus Brewing Company to Henry D. Muller, quitclaim.... 10,000

118TH ST, 50 West, 25x100.11; Nancy Krakower to Jacob Rechnitz, (mtg $21,500).. 100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, (Anthony Av.) w s, 125 ft n of Minerva Place, 25x125; John Bezold to Charles Trueman..... Exch.

3D AV, w s, at s s of Lot 194, map of Central Morrisania, 161.3 ft s of 172d St, 25.1x87.10x25.1x87.6; Charles Truepar to John Bezold, (mtg $13,000)..... 4,500

7TH ST, 100 East, 25x90.10; Michael Bisert to Simon Roth, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 155 and 157 East, 50x100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Harry Wittenberg, (mtg $9,000)..... 160

GRAND ST, 414, n s, 22x100; 31st St, 25 East, 15x88.9; Bernard Smyth and another to Peter Smyth and another, 2-7 part, (mtg $39,000) 1

GRAND ST, 414, n s, 22x100; 31st St, 25 East, 15x98.9; Bernard Smyth and another to Agnes M. Smyth and another, 1-7 part, B. & S., (mtg $39,000)..... 1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 92.6x 100; Louis Minsky and another to Isidor Leipsig, (mtg $59,000)..... 100

112TH s s, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 25 x100.11; Johanna Fitzsimmons to Louis Bowsky, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

56TH ST, 37 East, 25x100.5; Ferdinand Blumenthal to Julia S. Ulman..... 1

LEGGETT AV, 1,036, s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x87.3x25.2x90.5; Charles B. Morrison to Theresa P. Eckhardt..... 1

LOTS 54 and 55, Block 467, map of E. N. Camp; Lot 29, Block 450, map of Charlotte I. Trowbridge; Charles A. Neidhardt to Grace E. Neidhardt, (mtg $6,000)..... 2,000

STANTON ST, 67, n w s, 25x90; Abram Levy to Louis Isaacs, (mtg $8,000)..... 13,350

RUTGERS ST, 29, e s, 21.3x60x21.2x60; Rosa Saberski to Hirsh Rabinowich, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

FOREST PL, 1, 199 ft n of 166th St, 49.8x87.3x19.11x87.3; E. F. Bliss, Jr., to Helen A. Fredericks, individually and guardian..... 1

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Jakobina Ramsperger, widow, to Ambruse F. Stolzenberger, (mtg $15,000).. 100

89TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.8; Thekla Gloeckner to Julian Dion, (mtg $19,250). Exch.

BAY AV, s s, 425 ft w of Main St, 50x 100, City Island; Louise C. Knapp to Frances C. Bahren..... 100

11TH ST, 9 East, 25x85.1x irregular; Charles Boosey and others to City Real Estate Company..... 1

89TH ST, 232 East, 25x100.8; Julien Dion to Antoinette Dion, (mtg $17,500)..... 10

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AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 154th St, 50x125x irregular; Katharine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $35,000) $100

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, part of Lots 73 and 74, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x100; Michael Gargan to John J. O'Grady, (mtg $2,000)..... Exch.

21ST ST, 230 East, 26.3x92; Henry Stiehl to Henry Blass and another, (mtg $18,-000) 100

58TH ST, 411 East, 16.8x100.4; Jacobine Minrath to Emil Lang..... 100

119TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.11; Reinhard R. Luthin to Anna Hallon, (mtg $25,-000) 1

119TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.11; Anna Hallon to Harlin & Bjodurd, (mtg $25,000).

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; Montague Lessler, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company, (mtg $45,000) 47,500

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Franklin Brandreth and wife to the Day Star Baptist Church, City of New York 1

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 268 and 272; Solomon Bachrach to Joseph Seldin, 3 years..... $8,964

SOUTH ST, 22 and 22½, n w corner of Coenties Slip; the Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee, to Michael T. Fagan, 5 years 2,000

88TH ST, 140 West; B. C. Sanders to Louis Amberg, 3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARONSON, Jacob, and another to Adolph Gittler; Monroe St, 250, also Monroe St, s s, 275.11 ft w of Jackson St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... $6,000

BLASS, Henry, and another, to Henry Stiehl; 21st St, 230 East, prior mortgage $18,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to Jacob Levy; 33d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

COSTELLO, Thomas F., to John Gerhardt; Bassford Av, 2,329, prior mtg $2,-500, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DAY STAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF CITY of New York to Franklin Brandreth; 161st St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

ECKHARDT, Theresa P., to William J. Fackinger; Leggett Av, (156 St, 1,036 East,) s s, 200 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE Company to Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, n s, 97.8 ft e of 3d Av, due Dec. 26, 1907, 4 per cent.... 19,000

FRIED, Max, and another to Conrad Steinmann; Mosholu Parkway, s w cor of Van Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 1,200

GERTH, Sarah, to Charles Munch and another; Alexander Av, 137, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,500

GUCK, David B., to Regent Realty Company; Lots 283 to 286, 298 to 303, and 357 to 371, map of 473 lots Haight estate, due Jan. 7, 1903..... 2,300

GOODMAN, Samuel, and another to Annie Rohnstein; Perry St, 59, w cor of 4th St, 268 to 276, demand, 6 per cent. 8,165

GROSS, Julius H., to Max Gross; East Broadway, n w corner of Montgomery St, 23x105, to Division St, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

HEYMAN, Clara, to Philip Tenzer; Pitt St, w s, 151.3 ft n of Rivington St, prior mtg, $70,000, installments, 6 per cent... 4,000

HORN, Max, to John Katzman; 8th St, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 5,000

HORN, Max, to John Katzman, 8th St, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, building loan, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 22,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to Jacob Aronson and another; Henry St, 173 to 177, n w corner of Jefferson St, 18 and 20, prior mortgage $133,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

LANG, Emil, to Jacobine Minrath; 58th St, n s, 139.9 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

LEIPZIG, Isidor, to Louis Minsky and another; Avenue D, n w corner of 3d St, prior mortgage $53,000, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MULRY, Eliza, to Josephine Stein, guardian; 15th St, 95.6 ft w of Av B, 5 years 34,000

MULRY, Eliza, to Josephine Stein, the younger, 15th St., n s, 178.3 ft w of Av B, 5 years..... 17,000

OESTREICH, George, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 125th St, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

OPPERMANN, Anton, to Herrmann Levy; 73d St, 425 East; also 5th Av, 1,487, prior mortgage $37,000, due June 30, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

RACQUET AND TENNIS CLUB to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 43d St, n s, 320.5 ft w of 5th Av; also 44th St, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years.....450,000

ROSES, Jacob, to Otto A. Rosalsky; 9th St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROTH, Simon, to Michael Bissert; 7th St, 130 East, prior mtg $18,000, 6 years..... 9,300

SMITH, Charles J., to Emil Gabler; Avenue D, n w corner of 10th St, 6 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

STRAUSS, Barbara, to Lulu McGuire; 150th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

THEOBERT, John, to Elizabeth Corell; Tinton Av, 588, 3 years..... 1,000

TORABEN, John, to Nicholaus Tietjen; Willis Av, 403, 5 years, 4 per rent... 7,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED Presbyterian Church to Board of Church Extension of United Presbyterian Church of North America; Audubon Av, s e corner of 172d St, 6 years; — per cent.... 5,000

WITTENBERG, Harry, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 110th St, 155 and 157 East, prior mortgage $9,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOLL, Louis A., to Sarah Ziegler..... 1,000

BROWN, Waldron P., to Virginie L. Meert 1

COHN, Sigmund, to Mathias J. Albrecht, 2 assignments 6,000

FORD, Edwin L., to Sarah A. Cooper, assigns 2 mortgages 2,600

FRANZ, John, to Leopold Leysersohn.... 3,080

KING, John A., and another, executors and trustees, to Benjamin F. Lee..... 15,375

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Isaac Shiman 18,000

LEITNER, Joseph, to Mary S. Kummel.. 1

LEE, Benjamin F., to James G. K. Lee and another 15,125

MEERT, Virginie L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 3,000

MEERT, Virginie L., to Frederick W. Meert 1

MEERT, Frederick W., to Virginie L. Meert 10,000

REXER, Helena, to Max Cohen 3,000

SIMONS, Berry S., and another to Nettie Simons 8,000

SIMONS, Berry B., and another to Freda Moersfelder 1

Real Estate at Auction.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

Will sell at public auction, SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALES, at N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

BY R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER,

JANUARY 7, 1903,

215 WEST 117TH ST.,
a 2-story brick Building, size 25x25.2¾.

JANUARY 9, 1903,

418 WEST 56TH ST.,
a 4-story brick Tenement, lot 25x81.9, irreg.

232 EAST 97TH ST.,
4-story stone-front Flat, 25x100.

JANUARY 13, 1903,

FULTON AV.,
W. S., bet. Wendover and E. 172d, 100x108, irreg.

JANUARY 19, 1903,

725 EAST 137TH ST.,
Dwelling on lot 16.8x100.

JANUARY 22, 1903,

345 EAST 62ND ST.,
3-story and basement Dwelling on lot 17x100.5.

For particulars apply to auctioneers, 158 B'way.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1903,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

BY ORDER OF THE

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York,

Southeast Corner o North Moore and Varick Sts.,

running through to and connecting with

226 WEST BROADWAY

five-story brick Building; size of plot, 75.0¼ on North Moore St., x87.2 on Varick St., with "L" of about 25.2x30.6¾ on West Broadway; DIMENSIONS MORE OR LESS.

EDWARD M. GROUT, CONTROLLER.

Maps, terms of sale, and full particulars at Controller's office, 280 Broadway, New York City, or at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auct'r,

(Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale),

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Wednesday, January 14, at 12 o'clock,

404, 406, 408 & 410 11th Av.,
southeast corner 35th St., 98.9x100;

502, 504, 506, & 508 11th Av.,
five-story brick Tenements, each 24.8x about 85x100.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Messrs. Stanton & Bispham, attorneys for plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau St. Tel., 5398 Cort.

For maps and particulars apply to the attorneys, or the auctioneer, 111 B'way. Tel., 2481 Cort.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Make offer for 5-story flat, all full; rents $3,050; will exchange. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Choice residential property for sale. L. N. ETRIS, 132 West 23d St.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank..... 40,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Home Life Insurance Company. 60,000

VERMILYEA, William G., Jr., to Waldron P. Brown 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 29th St, s w corner, 74.1x95; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum against Maitland E. Graves, owner; Alois Von Bauer, contractor..... $2,191

MADISON AV and 29th St, s w corner, 74.1x95; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum against Maitland E. Graves, owner and contractor..... 122

MADISON AV and 29th St, s w corner, 74.1x95; Portland Company against Maitland E. Graves, owner and contractor.. 16,750

VANDAM ST, n s, 63 ft w of Macdougal St, 33.5x125x irregular; State Iron Works against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor 1,230

174TH ST and Morris Av, n w corner, 126x100; Landon & Co. against Ralph C. Bullard, owner; Ammingham & Bullard, contractors 175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

8TH ST, 312 and 314 East; John Katzman with Max Horn..... 22,000

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

11TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of 5th Av, — x —; Goodwin Brothers against Charles Adams and another, Dec. 18, 1902..... $126

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 683; Henry L. Goodwin, trustee, against Simon Feist and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steele, De Friese & Frothingham.

163D ST, 436 to 442 West; Anna N. Rogers against Miriam Rheinstrom and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 100 and 102; Agnes F. Har and another, administrators, against Nic las Foller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

FOR A LORENZ HOSPITAL.

Incoporation Certificate Filed with State Charities Board—Plan to Establish an Institution for Treatment of Children by the Viennese Surgeon's Method.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—A certificate of incorporation of the Lorenz Orthopedic Charity Hospital of New York City has been filed for approval with the State Board of Charities. The Directors are: W. S. Brewer, C. F. Smith, F. E. Sylvester, D. B. Sanneman, and B. F. Curtis, all of New York. It is designed to treat crippled and deformed children after the method pursued by Dr. Adolph Lorenz of Vienna.

William S. Brewer, a newspaper man of 117 Nassau street, one of those who filed the certificate of incorporation, spoke briefly upon what the plans are in regard to the establishment of the Othopedic Charity Hospital. "It is premature to say very much about it," he explained, "because, as you see, we are not yet incorporated. The plan of establishing a Lorenz Hospital was thought of even before Dr. Lorenz came to this country, but definite steps were taken soon after Dr. Lorenz's visit to Cornell University. Several of the men who are mentioned as having filed the certificate of incorporation were present during the operations at that time, myself among them, and it was soon afterward decided to take steps toward the fulfilment of our plans.

"Yes, Dr. Frankiyn E. Sylvester is the physician who was with Dr. Lorenz during several of the demonstrations of his skill in this country. It is true also that he was one of the first to encourage the plan of establishing a hospital to operate according to the method of Dr. Lorenz.

"The institution is to be absolutely a charitable one, and applicants will be turned away only when there is no room to treat them. It is to be located somewhere near Bellevue Hospital—in that vicinity at least.

"Dr. Lorenz has been spoken to about the matter. I cannot now say just in what way he will encourage the scheme, except that he will provide the physician who is to come from Vienna, and who will be in charge of the hospital staff.

"There are substantial men behind the plan. I cannot at this early day mention their names. The hospital will be managed in a general way much like the Pasteur Institute.

CHILD SHOT, MAY DIE.

Police Seeking Boy Who Is Said to Have Had a Revolver.

As the result of what is believed to have been the carelessness of a companion John Maritto, four years old, of 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was taken from his home to Harlem Hospital last night with a bullet in his abdomen and in a critical condition.

Detectives Howard and Cassidy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station up to a late hour last night were looking for John Pasco, fourteen years old, also of 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The Maritto family lives in the rear of the third floor of the house, and the Pascos in the front of that floor. The fathers of the boys, with Peter Nessa, also a tenant, were standing in Maritto's doorway talking, while several boys, including the two mentioned, were playing a few feet away when a shot was heard. Simultaneously little John Maritto fell to the floor and young Pasco ran down the stairs at breakneck speed. The latter's mother said she did not know that her son had a pistol, but neighbors said they had seen the weapon in his possession several times during the last few days.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

PORTER & CO.,

150 W. 125TH ST. AND
2,727 B'WAY, AT 104TH ST.,
Offer the following list of Choice Properties for sale:

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

123D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
3-story Brownstone, 16.8x100; $2,000 cash will buy it.

121ST ST., NEAR LENOX AV.
3-story B. S., 15x100, extension; asking $17,000, mtge., $13,000 at 4½.

120TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
3-story B. S., 18.9x100; mtge., $8,000 at 4½; asking $13,750.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

121ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
5-story, 3-family apt. house, 4 and 5 rooms and bath to each. Actual rental, $5,300; mtge., $21,000; asking $28,500.

125TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
2 five-story double flats, 9 and bath, all improvements. Rent, $3,200 each; mtge., $22,000 each. A quick offer of $27,000 might be entertained.

133D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
Two 5-story 27-ft. double flats, all improvements. Rent, $2,868 each; mtge., $20,000 each; asking $24,000 each.

MEDIUM PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, just completed; 3-story and basement, with extensions; n. s. 157th St., west of 7th Av. drive; Nos. 219 to 231 West 157th St.; excellent neighborhood; up-to-date in every particular; can be seen at any time; caretaker on premises.
PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owners, 1,961 7th Av., Corner 118th St.

5-story improved tenement, in Fifties, near 9th Av.; never vacant; actual rent, $2,650; price, $22,500; investment opportunity.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS IN THE 42D ST. AND LONG ACRE SECTION. THIS OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1885. GEO. A. BOWMAN & CO., 103 WEST 42D ST.

Choice plots for improvement, Broadway, at Long Acre Square, Empire Square, 42d St. and vicinity; some with loans. Geo. A. Bowman, 103 West 42d St.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $25,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St., $29,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4TH ST., WEST.—FINE FLAT, $46,000; RENTS $5,600; BIG SNAP. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Flat, West 120th. | 30 families; near elevated station; private block; rented; easy terms. $22,750. | E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

West 66th St., Near Station.—Two five-story flats; price, $65,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

5-story tenement, 30x100, $21,000, West 38th St.; a tremendous bargain. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

10th Av., Near 57th St.—3-story flat, two stores, 25x85x100; rents over $2,000 yearly; can be bought right. A. W. Millar, 898 8th Av.

40th St., near 10th Av., 50x100; vacant; must sell; make offer. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

$1,000 cash, fine 4-story private dwelling; mortgage $12,500; value $18,000; bargain. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4½. 8TH & 9TH AVS. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 10th.—6-story and stores; rents, $8,000; price, $75,000; mortgage, $40,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau.

Near Central Park, West 71st St.—Four-story, 18 x100; $30,000; mortgage, $20,000, 4½ per cent.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Modern Flats.—Double, with stores Eighth Av.; price, $21,000; worth $25,000; sacrifice. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

Eighth Av.—Elegant business property, paying investment, near subway and "L" stations. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

Edgecombe Av.—5-story, extra deep, steam heated, 3-family flat; bargain. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

Two wide flats for sale, Morningside Av.; rents $4,884 each; make offer. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Make offer for 14-room tenement; rents $2,514; perfect condition. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Beautiful residence, West 74th St.; lot, 22x100; all improvements; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

34th St., West.—High-stoop dwelling, 21x100; only $16,500; bargain. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

9th Av. corner in Fifties, 25x100; 3 stories; 12 families; rents, $5,000 yearly; bargain. A. W. Millar & Co., 898 8th Av.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4½. F. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

14th St., near 8th Av., 4-sty., 25x120; leased, $2,100; $30,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Beautiful residence, West 74th St.; lot, 22x100; all improvements; bargain. Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 B'way.

West 68th St.—Four-story dwelling, twenty-two feet; price, $32,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 69th St.—Two-story, 19 ft.; price, $12,000; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 68th St.—Handsome four-story modern dwelling; 20 feet; $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 94th St.—Three-story dwelling; Park block; price, $21,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Free and clear tenement, close 42d Sts., 11th Av.; rent, $1,450; bargain. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

West 78th St.—Three-story 20-foot extension dwelling; price, $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 83d St., Near Park.—Four-story modern dwelling; price, $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 71st St.—Elevator apartment, 50x100, all rented; price, $85,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 10 families, five rooms, bath; good location, $22,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

37th St., West of 10th Av.—Plot 75x100; good location stable or factory; asking $28,000. A. W. Millar, 898 8th Av.

Lot, with old dwelling, near Sherman Square; $15,000; unincumbered; trade for income. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

Two splendid five-story apartment houses, 50x100; above 34th; $37,500 each. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

43d St., near Long Acre Square, two double flats; elegant investment. W. C. Dilger, 198 East 58th.

12th St., near Greenwich Av., 10-family flat; price, $26,000; mtg., $20,000; rented, $2,700. DUROSS, 242 West 14th St.

Business property, 8th Av.; 5-story double, with store; only $21,000. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

28 West 32d St., near Broadway, 22.6x100. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

West 75th.—4-story, 20 feet, $5,000 cash; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Extra Cheap.—4-story tenement, $9,000; greatest bargain; west side. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

LOOK—BARGAINS—LOOK.
Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

80th St., West of 3d Av.—Private dwelling; bargain. W. C. DILGER, 198 E. 58th.

50 ft. in the Nineties ready for improvement; $25,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

101st St., West; private house, 20 ft., for sale at bargain. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

West 45th St.—25x100, front and rear buildings; price, $12,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau.

37st St., Near 6th Av.—Plot, 40x120; for improvement. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

5th Av., Above 110th St.—5-story double flat, 2 stores; $33,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau.

60th, near Columbus Av.—5-story tenement; rents, $2,000; price, $25,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau.

8th Av. store property; $33,000; rent, $3,600; all rented; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Plots and lots for factory purposes for sale. L. N. ETRIS, 132 West 23d St.

Best rented corner on Columbus Av.; five-story, 100x100. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

8th Av.—Double flat, near 141st; two stores; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Above 125th St.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 5th; asking $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Northeast corner 135th., Ryder Av., 50x71, vacant; $15,000; mortgage, $7,000; what's offered. Nitsch, 1,001 Lexington Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Washington Heights.

Three-story and basement, private; mortgage, $4,000; asking, $10,000. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner frame buildings, all rented, $5,000.00; need money. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Amsterdam Av., corner plot, 76x100, near station; offer wanted. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Private three-story and basement, bay window; little cash; need money. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

A three-story modern two-apartment house at bargain; might exchange. Hustog, 302 West 143d St.

Amsterdam Av., 5-story triple corner; mortgage, $20,000; make offer. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Washington Heights—Bargains in all sections; flats, dwellings, lots for sale or exchange. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

Four-story, private, 14 rooms; $10,000, mortgage $7,500. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av. 168th.

Ten rooms, frame, 37x100; improving location; $12,500. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th.

A large plot, about 40 lots, for cash or exchange. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

A number of well-situated lots, $2,000 each and upward. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

A ten-room frame dwelling in good condition, $7,000. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

Bronx.

Owner will sacrifice new 2-family detached house, elegant neighborhood; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,353 Boston Road, Near 170th St. Open Sundays.

5-story triple flat with store; foot of "L" station; rent, $2,800; price, $29,000; pay 15 per cent. on money invested; must be sold quick. Losere, 3,151 3d Av.

Bronx private and 2-family houses, fine sections, $5,000 up; take $500 down, balance monthly. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

Bargains.—Attractive brick private houses; 1 block to "L" station; opposite Park. Polak, 4,039 3d Av.

4-story double flat; price, $14,000; mtg., $12,000; no expense; pays 10%. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av.

Bronx; 3d Av. store property, with small stores, near elevated station, Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath; near station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Mount Hope.—Corner of 5 lots for sale; Topping Av. and 176th St. J. Givin, Owner, Rossmore Hotel.

Bronx.—Excellent corner store property; all rented; good investment; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Residential Section.—Three-family up-to-date single flat; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Cheap stable for 10 horses, with sheds; full lot; 100th St.; $3,000. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

One-family house, 7 rooms and bath, $4,000; dirt cheap. Hurry. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Lot 25x100, on East 152d St.; small house on; offers wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—$4,000; 2-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—$4,000; 2-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

RESOLVE

To own your own home and commence at once by investing in a house or lots here—no occasion to pay rent when you learn our terms.

BOROUGH PARK

A postal request will bring our new prospectus.

Property: 49th St and New Utrecht Av. Brooklyn.
FARE, 5c.
Time, 27 Minutes.
BOROUGH PARK CO.
Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres.
277 Broadway, New York.

FLATBUSH RESIDENCE.

We will start the New Year by giving you the opportunity of purchasing a beautiful residence, built for tasty people, appropriately decorated, situated on East 18th St., at a very low figure. 11 Room and Tiled Bath, Steam Heat, Combination Gas Fixtures, Hardwood Trim throughout, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplaces and Every Modern Convenience. If you have $500.00 cash, investigate.

DODD & BANTA,

766 FLATBUSH AVE.
Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

Beautiful stone houses, on Eastern Parkway, near Bedford Av.; only two left; one-family, new, up-to-date houses; hardwood trim; sanitary plumbing; don't fail to see these houses before buying; finest location in Brooklyn. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

FOR SALE—FACTORY PROPERTY.
For sale, factory property, at a sacrifice, 297-299 Dalmbridge St.; 2-story and basement brick, 50x75; lot 50x100, with main shafting, engine and boiler, 40-horse power; $5,500, on easy terms. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Cheapest house up town. PRICE only $3,800. Wood 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; mtge., $2,900, 5%; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Modern stone house in best section of Brooklyn, contains eleven rooms, foyer hall, parquet floors, and open plumbing; Jersey City property preferred in exchange. J. J., 160 Times.

Eight-room house, all imps., $1,800; lot 25x100; at Chester Park, Queens Co.; New York mortgage $1,000. H. L. Van Syckel, Jr., 2,975 Fulton St.

Two-family house, lot 25x100, in nice location, East New York; must be sold; $2,600; mortgage $1,500; bargain. H. L. Van Syckel, Jr., 2,975 Fulton St.

Two-family house, lot 25x100; $3,600; cost $4,500; mortgage $3,000; $600 cash only needed. H. L. Van Syckel, Jr., 2,975 Fulton St.

One-family house, $2,500, lot 37.6x150; $300 down; mortgage $2,200 at 5% at East New York. H. L. Van Syckel, Jr., 2,975 Fulton St.

Two-family house, $4,000; rents $35 monthly; fine location, East New York; make an offer; special. H. L. Van Syckel, Jr., 2,975 Fulton St.

2-family house, Bergen St., $500 cash, bal. $20 monthly. $2,200.
B. T. COREY, 2,002 Fulton St.

3-story frame flat and store on Fulton St.; great bargain; fully rented; $2,500. Corey, 2,002 Fulton St.

2-story house and stable; good home for mechanic or expressman; terms to suit; $2,000.

4-story brownstone flat and store, Gates Av.; all improvements; terms to suit; $6,500.

Real Estate.

Have $30,000 to divide in amounts of $4,000, $5,000, and $11,000 for good first mortgages. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

August C. Nitsch, 1,901 Lexington Av., makes a specialty of managing estates and collecting rents; references.

Investors looking for bargains should call on me. Have large list. L. N. ETRIS, 132 West 23d.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in any amount; Bronx preferred. Losere, 3,151 3d Av.

Loans! Loans! Loans! Loans!
First & 2d mortgages. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

I make a specialty of managing estates. L. N. ETRIS, 132 West 23d St.

L. N. ETRIS, manager of estates, 132 West 23d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Beautiful house in Westchester, worth $11,000; to quick buyer for $9,000. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Investigate the Westchester house advertised above; situated West Farms Road and Forrest St. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is about 25x80; ground, 50x100. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is finished in hardwood—has all improvements. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is the best and prettiest house in Westchester. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house MUST be seen to be appreciated. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Furnace heat and all improvements make Westchester house an ideal home. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Have other bargains, but none so great as the Westchester house. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Do not fail to investigate this great bargain; cannot help but pay you well; bring at least $12,000 in Spring. Semel, corner 105th St., Lexington Av.

Foreclosed at $9,600.—Having no use for it, will sell for best offer received, even at a loss, massive granite residence; grounds consisting of 26 acres, fronting on the Hudson River, between Peekskill and Garrison; views unsurpassed; perfect free and clear title. Address P. O. Box 853 New York City.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

For Sale.—Scarsdale, handsome country place, 7½ acres, new house, 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; electric light; stable; windmill; fruit, shade; elevated; best surroundings; near station. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Three minutes' walk Caryl Station, house, 7 rooms, bath; high ground, fine view; lot 50x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?—I have a seven-room cottage, 10 minutes' walk to Harlem R. R. station, that can be bought right; interest yourself and write me. John H. Cordes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

6 rooms and bath; steam heat; lot 50x100; near station; cheap, easy terms. Owner, 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

Small house; convenient location; nice neighborhood; all improvements; quick buyer wanted; price, $4,000. Cooley & West, Inc.

Send for my latest list of properties for sale in Mount Vernon, N. Y. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

7-room house; all improvements; near station, schools, and trolley; cheap. J. C. C., 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Brick house; sale or rent; might exchange Bronx property. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

To investors.—Several real estate bargains in Mt. Vernon and vicinity. John H. Cordes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New house, just finished; 12 rooms; modern; fine neighborhood; price, $12,000.00 Address Builder, 29 Prospect;

Offer wanted on Chester Hill building lot; will accept reasonable offer. "Cantbeatit," 30 Prospect.

Headquarters for Westchester County property; if you are home-seeking, see us. Cooley & West, Inc.

We'll keep you posted if you are thinking of renting in the Spring. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

Two Minutes from Station.—Elegant residence; grounds; price to quick purchaser, $11,000.00. Address Opportunity, 112 Washington St.

$4,500 buys small modern house; back stairs; hardwood; tiled bathroom, etc. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon.

Building lots on Chester Hill, 50x125; prices, $2,500 to $3,500; best Mt. Vernon locations. Cooley & West, Inc.

Eight rooms and bath; lot 50x100; near station; cheap. Owner, 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

Do you want to buy or rent? Largest list of property in town. Cooley & West, Inc.

$5,000 buys house that cost $7,000—days' work. Address "Forced," 112 Washington.

New Rochelle.

Own a home in beautiful Halcyon Park, eight minutes' walk from station, on two lines of trolley; fine, healthy, refined neighborhood; in the heart of our city; sewer, gas, and water; a fine 8-room cottage for sale at $5,200; terms to suit; we have a few very fine lots to offer in this place from $250 upward; will take $25 down and the balance monthly; must be seen to be appreciated; write for particulars. E. S. Hine & Co., 62 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y., or 74 Wall St., New York.

At New Rochelle on the Sound, for any kind of property, to buy or rent, write or call on the old established agency of H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St.

White Plains.

For Sale, White Plains.—Beautiful site, 18 acres; high elevation; extended views; large trees; never-failing spring; bargain. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—New house, 11 rooms; all improvements; electric light; high ground; fine view; steam heat. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale or Rent.—White Plains, new house, seven rooms; improvements; lot 42x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Yonkers.

For Sale or Exchange—In the City of Yonkers, N. Y., ninety-one lots; value $52,000; a bargain for a quick buyer at $37,500. Terms, one-third cash, $7,500 on bond and mortgage, and the balance in New York City equity. Address Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Fine investment property; substantial buildings; pay 10%; owner leaving town. J. Foster Jenkins, successor to Jenkins & Simpson, 3 Palisade Av.

Yonkers.—Modern apartment house; all latest improvements; river views; rents for $3,600, first-class investment; price, $35,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Gentleman's handsome residence, superb views; handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; price, $20,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Modern houses to rent in best residence neighborhood, $600 to $1,000; decorated; sanitary plumbing. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—The only place about New York with an all-night train service; most attractive residence city in the vicinity of New York. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—Large house, river view, stable, one and one-quarter acre; near station; sell at sacrifice; price, $18,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—New York's most attractive suburb; all city advantages and country air; best train service. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—House of twelve rooms, all improvements; river view; near station; to rent, $800. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av.

Yonkers.—Gentleman's residence; ten rooms; all improvements; modern sanitary plumbing; best location; price, $10,000. J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—If you want a house in modern city, with country air, apply to J. Foster Jenkins, successor to Jenkins & Simpson, 3 Palisade Av.

A GENTLEMAN'S spacious residence; wide street frontages, stables, &c.; suitable for subdivision; cost over $100,000; sale at sacrifice.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS, overlooking Hudson; non-resident sell 16-room house; several bathrooms; large trees; wide street frontages; $25,000; cost $45,000.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—New house, latest appointments, half acre, trees, &c.; stable; rooms for man; sale, $20,000.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square.

AT YONKERS.—New up-to-date 12-room house, two bathrooms; especially attractive; near station; sale $14,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Access by west side elevated; near station; schools, &c.; 10-room house; fine location; $7,500; terms, $2,000 cash.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—Modern 11-room house, with two corner lots; $10,000; terms, $1,000 cash, balance at 5%. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

A 12-ROOM HOUSE, stable, grounds; rent, $840. Desirable houses $600 to $900 year. Building plots for sale. BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS-ON-HUDSON.—Spacious 12-room house, hardwood trim and floors, half acre, trees, shrubs; best residential section; $16,000.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS, 28 minutes from 42d St.—Modern 11-room house, overlooking the river; plot, 50x100; hot water heating; $9,500.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—160 acres for sale; 12-room modern furnished house; $125 month; large house grounds; stable; $1,500 year.
BELLOWS & WARREN, Yonkers.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm, Bargain. Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 580 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Beautiful furnished cottage at Centreport; water front; $3,500; easy terms; many other splendid bargains; send for illustrated booklet. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

57-acre shore-front farm, near Centreport; modern house, good outbuildings, fine views; great opportunity for speculation; sacrifice price. Miller 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

300 acres woodland, oak and chestnut, at Wading River; 10 acres cleared, no buildings; high and dry; $12 acre. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Nothing better offered; splendid 40-acre farm near Huntington; overlooking Sound; splendid buildings; orchard, water; price, $5,000; easy terms. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Two neat cottages at Freeport; 7 rooms each; suitable for all year; outbuildings, orchard, garden; great opportunity; easy terms. Miller, 943 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Long Island residential lots, near Blackwell's Island Bridge entrance; $300 to $400.
DILGER, 198 E. 58th.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

Real Estate for Sale.

$10,000 cash and 20 unincumbered lots, Chicago, $12,000; what's offered. August C. Nitsch, 1,901 Lexington Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—100 acres, suitable for stock raising, general farming, or trucking; less than mile from railroad; convenient to schools, churches, &c.; now down in grass, but no buildings; to quick buyer will sacrifice this at half its actual value; terms of payment, $10 down, $5 per month; immediate possession; write for particulars. Risley's Real Estate Co., 411 Grant St., Pittsburg, Pa.

I offer for sale in Dutchess Co., N. Y., one of the most attractive hotel properties in the U. S.; 100 rooms handsomely furnished, 2 cottages; every modern convenience; 22 acres; stables, etc.; Location unsurpassed; admirably adapted to sanitarium purposes; bargain price; write for details. W. M. Ostrander, North American Building, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.
Special Bargain.
280 acres, two sets of buildings; will pay 20 per cent.; 4 miles of station; sold to settle an estate; 2,000 cord of wood; price, $3,500; $1,250 cash. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

10,240 acres Texas grazing land for sale, $1 an acre; title guaranteed; good climate for lung and nervous diseases. G. Nagle, 104 Third Av.

Farm, 60 acres, fancy poultry, with greenhouses and peach orchards. Box 38, Cheshire, Conn.

Florida orange grove, bearing; good, healthy location; $4,000.00 E. Hart, 246 West 108th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What have you to offer in exchange for modern 20-family apartment house near Madison Av., Harlem? Lot, 33x100 feet; equity $15,000; mortgage, $20,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., 113th St.

Owner would like to exchange Mt. Vernon property for a farm of 25 acres, with buildings and fruit trees thereon, on Harlem Railroad, about 30 miles from Grand Central Depot. JOHN H. CORDES, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Astoria property wanted for equity 4-story double flat stores, Park Av., Harlem; good paying investment. John J. Cody, 1,223 Lexington Av., corner 83d St.

Country property or lots, suburbs, wanted for store property; good place for boarding house and restaurant. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St., Brooklyn.

Special Offer!—West 88th; handsome residence, four story; excellent order throughout; $50,000; mortgage, $26,000, 4½; want flat or country residence. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

PRINCIPALS OR BROKERS,
SEND FOR NEW LIST.
IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

Near 5th Av., West 56th.—Four-story, 25x100; want Bronx lots.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.—Three-story dwelling and cash for west side dwelling.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Five-story tenement, 20 families, $22,500; mortgage $15,000; rents, $2,200; want suburban.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Long Branch.—Fine residence, $17,000; unincumbered; want west side dwelling.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Large list city and country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$110,000, mortgage $68,000, 4½; six-story apartment; all rented; want private dwelling.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

West 103d.—Flat, equity, $4,000; will exchange for lots.
Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

2 elegant 4-story brownstone; renting $3,000; exchange 5-story double flat in Bronx. Wm. Wolf's Son, 1,080 Lexington Av.

Business property, near 145th St., 8th Av., fully rented, for trifle over mortgage. Hayden, 343 West 145th St.

Modern apartment, all full, to exchange for city or country; free and clear. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Manhattan flats, well rented, small mortgage; want Bronx lots; mortgage no difference. Lawyer, 3,608 3d Av.

$6,000, $8,000, $12,000, $18,000, $30,000, and $40,000, free and clear Bronx lots, exchange for flats. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

$50,000 to $100,000, scattered equities and cash, to exchange for elevator apartment or row of Manhattan flats. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

$35,000 free and clear Country Hotel; will not loan back; exchange for Bronx flats. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

60-acre ranch, San Diego County, Cal., consisting orange, lemon, and walnut groves and other choice fruit.

160-acre house, barn; good farm land; gold and silver prospects.
B. COREY, 2,002 Fulton St.

205-acre fruit and stock ranch; good house, barn, water supply; close to market for all products.

$7,000 equity Manhattan tenement; exchange for Yonkers. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

320 corners for sale or exchange; vacant and improved; Sieker, 3,608 3d Av., Bronx.

$10,000, free, clear lots and cash; want two or three Bronx flats. Capitalist, 3,608 3d Av.

Two private houses in Brooklyn; equity, $8,000; will add cash for flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Harlem dwelling, $6,000 equity; will exchange for Bronx lots. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

Will exchange 6-story triple flat, 3d Av., near 59th St., for lots. W. C. Dilger, 198 E. 58th.

12 Bronx lots to exchange for income property. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Good income property for Brooklyn property. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

A Jersey residence, 10 rooms, all improvements; large grounds; $4,000. B. T. Corey, 2,002 Fulton St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners guaranteed positive return on investment in place of uncertainty of returns and positive trouble experienced in own management or by agents. Evans, Box 34, 1,364 Broadway.

FLATS AND TENEMENTS WANTED, DOWNTOWN MANHATTAN. OWNERS SEND PARTICULARS. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Have $10,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats, or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Young, successful real estate broker seeks desk room with prominent law or real estate firm. Address, with terms, Amagansett, 742 St. Nicholas Av.

A farm of about 25 or 30 acres, with buildings thereon, in upper Westchester County in exchange for Mt. Vernon property. John H. Cordes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Below 59th St.—Seven-story apartment, 50x100; equity, $45,000; want west side dwelling.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Wanted:—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Gucrineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

A.—Wanted for cash, city properties at reasonable values. GEO. A. BOWMAN, 103 W. 42D ST.

Wanted to lease apartment houses and flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

I have clients who want tenements; what can you offer? John J. Hoeckh, Real Estate, 650 9th Av.

Want to lease apartment houses, flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Will buy for cash any Bronx property which is cheap. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

Apartment Hotels.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL

Corner Madison Avenue and 92d Street.

12 minutes from Grand Central Station, one block from Carnegie, Vanderbilt and Sloane group of mansions and overlooking most beautiful part of Central Park.

Steel construction; absolutely fireproof; Apartments furnished or unfurnished; by the season or year, $450 to $2,500; electric light and room service free; transient guests and bachelors, $3.50 and upward; private house annex; large, spacious rooms at $35 per week, including Board for two; long distance 'phones, and marble baths in each apartment.

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(FORMERLY THE GIRARD.)
123-9 West 44th St.
Accessible to All Attractions.

Transient and family hotel: European and American plans; steel fireproof construction; under efficient management; every room outside exposure; large, light, sunny, homelike and comfortable throughout; Long Distance telephone in rooms; every device for convenience; 50 single rooms, with privilege of bath, $30 per month; restaurant service a la carte, with excellent cuisine, an attractive feature. Dinner 75c.

JOHN F. MARSH
PROPRIETOR.

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Apartment Hotel,
GRAND CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.

AN IDEAL LOCATION.
HALF BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.
New, modern, exclusive.
Beautifully finished Suites of
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Apartments rented by the month, season, or year.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS AND BATH FOR TRANSIENTS.
Long distance telephone in every apartment.
Every convenience conducive to comfort.
Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, PROP'S.
TEL. 1050 COL.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 159 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall St.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

Farm, stock, implements. Apply (small only) Henry Loges, 683 South 14th St., Newark, N. J.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

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Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

Store, Large, light, 54 E. 59th St Great Business Spot

Store 25x100 suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your own broker.

Handsome, large, outside suits of four offices, with mahogany fittings and plate glass, on most desirable Wall Street corner, to rent to May 1, 1903, or longer. Unusual opportunity for high-

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KANSAS CITY FIGHTS RATES.

Missouri's Attorney General Brings Suits to Forbid the Enforcement of the Reconsignment Order.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 3.—Attorney General Crow filed in the Supreme Court here to-day four suits in equity, one each against the Burlington, the Rock Island, the Santa Fé, and the Missouri Pacific Railroads. He seeks to restrain them from enforcing the "reconsignment charge" on grain delivered by any of them for storage in Kansas City or shipment out of that city on a line other than these four lines.

The railroads are charged with illegally making a reconsignment charge of $2 a car and of rebating and refunding the charge to persons who ship out of Kansas City, or who ship a like amount of grain or grain products over any of the four lines. It is asserted that they thus created and maintain at Kansas City a monopoly and discriminate against the locality of Kansas City and against persons who ship grain or grain products into Kansas City, but do not reship out a like amount of grain or grain products over one of these railroads.

The filing of the petitions is the first step in the courts taken for relief against the order for reconsignment charges made in July last, and fought by the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade of Kansas City. A similar suit against the "Frisco" system, in behalf of St. Louis, has also been filed in the Supreme Court.

Thaw Delays Ice Harvest.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 3.—While considerable ice has already been cut, mostly for immediate use, the annual harvesting and housing of ice for Summer use will not begin for some days to come. The cutting of ice was to have been begun on Jan. 5, but the rainfall and mild temperature of the past twenty-four hours have affected the ice to such an extent that a postponement of operations has been announced.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S CENTRAL PARK DANCING ACADEMY, 913-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.))—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.

All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Circulars.

HARVARD ACADEMY
136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

Howe's PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. ALWAYS OPEN.
"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World. A SCHOOL FOR PRIVATE LESSONS ONLY. Adults given individual instruction, (strictly private,) with music, any hour, mornings, afternoons, and evenings; waltz and two-step positively guaranteed in six lessons for $5. Mr. and Mrs. Howe instruct pupils personally. Separate department for ladies. School in Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

H. FLETCHER RIVERS,
1,439 Broadway, adjoining Broadway Theatre.
"Lotus," 115 West 79th St., (Columbus Ave.)
"Lancaster," West End Ave. and 106th St.
Brooklyn—Bedford Academy.
63 New York Ave. Circulars.

MISS 'McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 East 17th St., near B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS.
West side—260 West 83d St., B'way.
Harlem—80, 82 West 120th St. Circular.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

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Exclusive and Quiet.
Superior appointments and perfect service. Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote. Apartments of one, two, three or more rooms, with bath, furnished and unfurnished, by the year or for short term. References required. Inspection invited. Book and plans mailed
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Telephone 4,000—38th.

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1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

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29th

JEROME ASKED FOR NAME

Letter to Justice Gaynor, Who Met a "Truthful Person."

Testimony Needed in the Proceedings Against Inspector Brooks, Who Raided Canfield's Place—Praise for Gen. Greene.

District Attorney Jerome decided yesterday to give out for publication the text of the letter that he sent to Jusice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Friday, although he had not received an answer.

The letter read as follows:

The Hon. William J. Gaynor, Court House, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: At page 24 of the January, 1903, number of The North American Review I find an article by you, evidently referring to a raid upon Canfield's gambling house in this city on Dec. 1. You say: "All accounts agree as to the particulars of it, and the writer of this article verified them by obtaining a statement from a truthful and careful person who was present throughout."

The police there that night were under the command of Inspector Nicholas Brooks, who has been held by City Magistrate Brann to await trial at the Court of Special Sessions in this county for improperly executing a search warrant. There is great prospect of evidence as to what actually did take place in obtaining admission to the premises.

As far as I am able to obtain information, the persons of the house were all more or less connected with Richard A. Canfield, who for many years has been well known to be the proprietor of a gambling house in this city and in Newport and in Saratoga, in this State. Therefore their testimony has to be rather carefully scrutinized by any law officer endeavoring to act fairly toward the accused. On the other hand, the witnesses for Inspector Brooks are members of the police force under his command, and therefore it is argued that if they have done wrong in the way that they executed the warrant they would be willing to conceal their wrongdoing by committing perjury.

Under these circumstances you will see how necessary it is for me, as District Attorney of the county, to secure the testimony now of "a truthful and careful person who was present throughout," in order that I may properly prosecute the inspector before the Court of Special Sessions. As his case will come up before the Court of Special Sessions immediately, I respectfully ask that you will furnish me with the name of the person who has given you the information, and, if possible, his address and some description of him, that I may have him served with a subpoena as a witness for the People at such trial.

I regret having to trouble you in this matter, but feel as you do, that it is essential for the liberties of our country that public officials should not be allowed to do wrong even under cover of forms of law.

I beg to say that I am addressing this communication to you in my official capacity, and trust that I will have your hearty co-operation in determining a matter of so great importance as whether the police of this city were in this case acting in a lawless manner. The bearer of this will wait for an answer. Respectfully,

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME,
District Attorney, New York County.

The messenger returned with the message that he had been "excused from waiting."

Mr. Jerome was asked yesterday if he thought he had authority to compel Justice Gaynor to give to the Grand Jury the information he asks for. He answered that he did not think he had, but he remarked that he did not see how Justice Gaynor could afford to place himself in the position of refusing to furnish it, after having been informed that the interests of justice demanded that it should be forthcoming. He said he hoped the Justice would look at the matter in that light.

There was another session of the secret proceedings in the case of the "People against Richard A. Canfield" yesterday. Somebody believed that a venerable man with gray whiskers who entered the library where the session was held was the Earl of Rosslyn, and spread a report to that effect in the Criminal Courts Building. It can be said on good authority that the Earl has not been a witness in the proceedings. When the District Attorney was asked yesterday whether he would ask the young man who set the gambling world agog a few months ago with a scheme by which he hoped to break the bank at Monte Carlo to assist him, he replied with a smile that he never dealt in futures in his talks with newspaper men.

The proceedings yesterday were very secret. Two men, who, if appearances count for anything, must have reached years of discretion, were ushered into the room, where Justice Wyatt, Mr. Jerome, and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sandford were awaiting them. The session was very brief, and at its close the two supposed witnesses departed. Mr. Jerome and two assistants declined to discuss the proceedings.

Mr. Jerome more than intimated yesterday that, despite the difficulties he has encountered, he has made some progress through the secret proceedings, and that before long he might be in a position to "put it up" to Mr. Canfield. He said that as soon as the matter was in such shape that it could be presented to the Grand Jury he would have no objection to taking the public into his confidence. He makes no secret of the fact that he banks as strongly on a properly crystallized public opinion, and possibly more so, than on the judicial proceedings for a successful issue of his war on the gamblers.

Mr. Jerome visited Commissioner Greene at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. For the action of the Police Commissioner in remanding all of the wardmen to patrol duty Mr. Jerome had nothing but words of praise.

"His action shows," he said, "that he is cognizant of the source of all the rottenness in the department, and the mere fact that the very men to whom this state of affairs is due are made aware of his knowledge in such a prompt and forcible manner will tend to make the job of the Commissioner a much easier one. Just as long as these men knew that their chief, coming from civil life, had no knowledge of their practices they just played along and waited. Gen. Greene has put his finger on the main method of corruption, and, while no doubt other methods will be devised, it was an important step in the right direction."

"Do you think there is as much corruption in the department to-day as there was a year ago?" he was asked.

"I think there is a great deal of corruption and blackmail going on still," he replied, "but the 'system' has been broken up to a certain extent and the spirit of 'graft' in the department is nothing like what it used to be."

FATAL TRAIN COLLISION.

Two Men Killed and Others Injured in Smash-Up in Canada.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Ontario, Jan. 3.—A fatal accident occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day just west of the Merritton Tunnel. Train No. 4, the Chicago Express, east-bound, consisting of two baggage cars, two day coaches, and two sleeping cars, drawn by an eighty-ton engine, collided with another eighty-ton engine running light to Hamilton. The collision occurred just as the light engine emerged from the west end of the tunnel in a deep cut.

Fireman Desault was killed and Engineers Buckpitt and Duke and Fireman Herning seriously injured.

The injured men were brought to the hospital here, and Horning died this afternoon. Both engines and the baggage car were badly wrecked. The thirty passengers escaped with a bad shaking up and a few bruises and scratches.

The cause of the accident is not known, but is said to be due to a late order given to the light engine.

EQUITY SUIT THROWN OUT.

New York Firm's Effort to Collect Judgment in Kentucky Unsuccessful.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—The bill in equity filed by C. I. Hudson & Co. of New York against George T. Wood & Co. and St. John Boyle of this city was thrown out on demurrer in a United States court this morning on the ground of no equity. The suit grew out of the panic of 1901. Last May the New York firm secured a judgment of $81,000 against Wood & Co., but the United States Marshal made a return of "no property found."

The next step was the filing of the bill in equity, which Judge Evans threw out to-day. This bill recited that Mr. Boyle was indebted to Wood & Co. in an amount exceeding the face of the judgment rendered. The plaintiff petitioned the court to allow it to sue Mr. Boyle through George T. Wood & Co.

"Lucky" Baldwin Reported Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—It is admitted here that under the name of Edward Jackson, E. J. Baldwin, known as "Lucky" Baldwin, is in this city being treated for cancer on his mouth and chin. The physician who has charge of the case says that he only knows his patient as Jackson, and that he soon will be able to return to his home.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTRACT LET.

Award for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment of the Coming Underground System.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has intrusted the work of the mechanical and electrical equipment of the power houses, passenger stations, and the complete underground system of the Pennsylvania tunnel to the firm of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., designing and constructing engineers, whose principal offices are at 10 Bridge Street. Details of the work cannot yet be made public because the equipment will naturally depend upon the more fundamental structural determinations. All that the officials of the constructing engineer firm would say yesterday was that they were consulting with their various department chiefs, and were "making ready" to begin with the work at the earliest possible moment.

The contract involves many different kinds of designing and construction work, more than are usually attempted by one single firm. The officials of the company declare, however, that the personnel of their executive and designing staff is of such a character as to make it possible for them to cope with the diversified requirements. They point as a proof of this to their equipment of the South Station at Boston, the equipment of the King's Bridge power house, and the electrical equipment of the addition to the Hotel Manhattan here.

WATCHMAN'S RIGHT TO SHOOT.

The Liability of His Employer Reviewed by New Jersey Court.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey has decided, in the case of Holler vs. Ross, that a person employed to watch the personal property of a company stored upon the real property of another will not be deemed to be acting within the line of his duty if he shall shoot a person trespassing upon the realty because that person refuses to go off the premises or to halt or to throw up his hands at the watchman's commands. The court in its syllabus said in part:

"The servant of the master cannot bind the master to respond in damages to the plaintiff unless it be shown that the act which the servant did, which caused the injury, was an act which was, expressly or by necessary implication, within the line of his duty under his employment. The master is not responsible if the wrong done by the servant is done without his authority, and not for the purpose of executing his orders or doing his work."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
FIFTH AVENUE, 8 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears; 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:45.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES'S, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanagh, 10:30; the Rev. A. H. Ranton, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 41st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 14th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
TRINITY, 115th St., Near 1st Av.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30. Unveiling of Dr. Babcock memorial tablet at afternoon service.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; 11 and 4.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner of 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 130th St. and 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. John M. Worrall, 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, 105th St., Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—11, 4:30, and 8. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av., Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 11 and 4:30; the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, 8.
CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Right Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, and the Rev. Robert B. Kimber; 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11 and 8; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Slotter, 11, 4, and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 10, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 11 and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 11.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 16th St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, 11.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryea; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 25th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall, 11; the Rev. Drs. J. M. Pullman, J. C. Adams, W. S. Crowe, Merle St. C. Wright, and Mr. Henry B. Herbert, 7:45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedahanda; 3:15.
CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST—64 Madison Av.; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 5th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
THE STRANGERS, 309 West 57th St.—Bishop E. G. Andrews, 11; the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, and Mr. Robert C. Ogden, 8.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 3:45.

WHERE ISLANDS COST $1

Blue Foxes the Latest in the Aleutian Archipelago.

Chris Miller, Who Explored in His Small Boat, Tells of Fox Breeding by Men Who Purchase Indian Squaws.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 3.—Chris Miller, who for the past eleven years has been a familiar figure on the southwest coast of Alaska and along the Aleutian archipelago, reached Tacoma this week and is entertaining his friends with an account of his travels.

"The Aleutian archipelago," he says, "is a veritable terra incognita even to the United States that owns it, and the life of the inhabitants is less known here on Puget Sound than is the daily life of the interior tribes of Africa several thousand miles further away. The reason is that there are no lines of steamships, and, without a sailboat of your own, as I have, a thousand of the islands are practically inaccessible.

"I have spent the Summer in the neighborhood of Kodiak Island, which is this side of the archipelago. You have all heard of the Red Fox Islands, but I want to tell you about the islands of blue foxes in the neighborhood of Kodiak. There are eight to ten of them now, though the one owned by the Alaska Commercial Company is the largest. The pelt of a full-grown blue fox brings from $4 to $7.50 in the market, and since they take the dye as prettily as a real sealskin itself, there is no limit to the demand. The company started out with a few foxes caught alive in traps thirteen years ago, and now its island alone contains fully a thousand of all ages, while several times that many have been slain. The other islands are in the hands of individuals, who purchased their start of foxes from the company at $75 per pair.

"Though Manager Wilson charges this price for a pair of foxes, which, if killed, would net him not more than $15 for their skins, the company is not at all averse to seeing others start up in the business, and it will do all in its power to help them along. Kodiak Island has a court and a Court Commissioner, and for $1 a year the company will lease for you from the Commissioner a whole island from among the hundreds.

"The other fellows, to the number of nearly a dozen, who have taken up Wilson's offer, have proceeded to one of the Indian camps and purchased themselves a squaw and taken her with them. Bjornsen, a friend of mine, is hooked up in this way. I was informed in all seriousness that I could get one for from $25 to $75, according to beauty and age. I didn't invest, but I visited the islands of several who had, and some of them had retained possession of their particular squaw for six and eight years.

"The foxes are great as breeders. At two years old the litter is two pups, the following year four, and the year after seven and eight. Then the litters grow less, and if the animal is kept much longer the fur begins to split on the ends, and will not sell well. Seldom do the owners let them live over six or seven years before taking their hides. Bjornsen had 500 foxes when I was there this Summer, having started six years ago with twenty. He had added fresh blood to his flock since, and has not yet sold any off his farm. In all that time he has fed them nothing but the fish which are caught in shoals in the pass between Kodiak and the mainland. A single haul of a seine will sometimes land tons of fish, so it is no trouble to gather all he can possibly use.

"The foxes take to dried salmon and thrive on it like Malamute dogs from the interior. Bjornsen has provided for his few wants by fishing and by hunting on the mainland, and he declares that he will have no foxes for sale until he has enough to sell for $50,000, and then he will sell out and return to his home in the East. The foxes become as tame as dogs."

Mr. Miller, with his sailboat, visited some of the barren islands to the extreme west last Summer, and he thinks that some of them have not been visited by white men since they were the stepping stones for Russians from Siberia to the Russian possessions on the mainland of Alaska. Many of the islands are inhabited by Indians whose recollections of the Russians, the only white men they ever saw, have prejudiced them against strangers. They are brave, and take to water like ducks. The houses are built on stilts under the cliffs of the rocky shores. Some of the inhabitants have domesticated goats, secured no one knows where, and the islands abound in long, rich grasses.

The islands vary from the size of a building lot to hundreds of acres in extent. Being between Bering Sea and the Pacific, they are storm-swept for weeks at a time in the Winter, during which the natives just stay indoors and live on the fish caught in the Summer. Miller was unable to trade with the Indians to any extent. They had plenty of sealskins and sea otter, but preferred to wait the annual visit of the Alaska Commercial boats at Sebuk Island early in June. That is their great rendezvous once a year, when everything they have to sell is taken, and in return they receive meagre stores of tea, sugar, and tobacco.

WILL NOT WORK WITH POTTER.

Re-employment of Militiaman Causes a Union Strike in Schenectady, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The twenty union men in the employ of the painting contracting firm of Shafer & Barry of this city announced to their employers this morning that they had decided at a meeting of the union held last evening to go on strike because of the fact that William Potter, the militiaman who was expelled by the painters' union in October because he served in Company F, Second Regiment, during the recent troubles in the Hudson Valley strike region, had re-entered the employ of that firm. They declared that they would not work with him, and announced that unless he was unconditionally discharged they would remain out on strike. The firm answered that it would not discharge him this time, as it had done when he was expelled from his union, as it had been informed by his attorneys that he was a union man in good standing.

Potter several days ago secured an injunction from Justice Howard of the Supreme Court compelling the painters' union to reinstate him, and the officers of the union, after a long wrangle, stated that they would consider him a member of the union, although they would not grant him a card.

TWO BANK BURGLARS CAUGHT.

One Man Held in Quincy, Ill., Admits Being ex-Agent of the Secret Service—Stole $4,800.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 3.—Five men entered the First National Bank of Abingdon early this morning, bound and gagged the night watchman, and leisurely blew open the vault, obtaining $4,800. Thirteen charges of dynamite were exploded before the cash was reached. The robbers are believed to have entered the city in two buggies and to have driven north and west afterward.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 3.—Two of the men who robbed the First National Bank at Abingdon and stole $4,800 were arrested here to-day. Both men carried revolvers and tried to draw them on the officers who made the arrest, but were overpowered and disarmed. The captured men gave the names of Edward Raymond and J. Haynes. Raymond had a card bearing the name of R. A. Vince of the Government Secret Service. He admitted that he himself had been in the Secret Service Department. Money found in their possession amounted to $1,752.

New Kennedy Will Filed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—A move to renew litigation over the late Col. Henry Kennedy's estate, valued at over $1,000,000, was made to-day when a new alleged will was filed in the probate office. The document is one of the most curious ever offered here, for the reason that it is made up entirely from the memory of witnesses, who testified in previous proceedings brought for the purpose of breaking another will of Col. Kennedy. The last-mentioned document has since been admitted to probate.

PLAN FOR A LABOR PARTY

Secret Agitation in the Board of Building Trades.

DEVERY MAY BE THE LEADER

Failure of Republican and Democratic Aldermen to Force Labor Clauses in the Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise Charged Up.

A secret agitation has been going on for some time among the delegates of the Board of Building Trades for the organization of an independent party in time for the municipal elections next Fall, and last week it began to take tangible shape. Every effort was made to keep the movement secret until the entire labor machine was constructed, but the matter leaked out yesterday, and some of the prominent delegates admitted that the board considered the time ripe for the forming of such a party.

The idea of the new party was the result of the failure of the labor delegates to induce the Aldermen to reject the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise unless the labor clauses were embodied in the contract. The Labor Day parade of the building trades unions last September, which was the largest parade of the kind ever held in the city, drew the remark from William S. Devery:

"Say, why can't youse people get up a party of your own an' nominate your own Mayor?"

This remark was made to some of the Marshals on the occasion who knew Mr. Devery. They put their heads together and thought the idea was not a bad one. The Pennsylvania franchise incident determined the board to try to form the party.

From some of the delegates who are members at present of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and therefore not willing to be quoted by name just now, it was learned that the first move would be the establishment of political clubs by the labor unions. After the clubs are formed they will be organized into assembly district associations, and Captains will be appointed for each district, who will appoint their own aides to do missionary work. When the time is ripe a convention will be called and nominations made. One of the leaders in the movement said:

"We have been able to get nothing from either of the old parties, and this year will give us the opportunity of our lives. Will we nominate a Mayor? Sure."

"Have you thought of any one?" he was asked.

"Now, you're going ahead too quickly. I won't answer that question," was the reply.

Devery, it is understood, will be the leader of the party, though no one would directly say so, and he is expected to be the man to furnish funds. The members of the new party are also to be assessed for the general fund. Asked if Devery would be the leader, a delegate said:

"They may say what they like about Devery, but he has always been friendly to labor. That's the kind of a man for us. He is besides an honorary member of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, and takes an interest in the working people. There has been no project that the labor unions fought so bitterly as the Pennsylvania franchise, yet both the Republicans and Democrats in the Board of Aldermen threw us down. Why should we support either of the old parties any more? I haven't said who will be the leader, however."

The Board of Building Trades has affiliated with it about forty unions, with an aggregate membership of from 75,000 to 80,000 workmen.

YEAR'S WORK FOR THE POOR.

Relief Provided for 15,869 Persons and the Mortality of Infants Reduced —Baths and Outings.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has issued its fifty-ninth annual report, covering the work accomplished in the fiscal year, 1901-1902, by the six regular and special departments of the organization.

The Department of Relief expended $31,334.20 for the relief, in the form of food supplies, rent, coal, clothing, and labor, of 15,869 persons; made up of 3,003 families, and 765 homeless men and women benefiting by the expenditure. Employment was provided for 281 men and women outside the association, and work was provided for 615 women through the sewing bureau. Ninety-one individuals were placed in institutions. In connection with the work of the department, twenty cases are cited to illustrate the importance of skilled efforts in restoring to independence families found in distress.

The Joint Committee on the Care of Motherless Infants worked in co-operation with the State Charities Aid Association and the Commissioner of Charities. The establishment of the committee was due to the excessive death rate among foundlings received at the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, it having been demonstrated in the statistics of that institution that few infants, not removed immediately for adoption, survived beyond the age of two years. Under the plan adopted by the committee of placing the foundlings to board in families under the supervision of the committee, the mortality was reduced the first year, and last year was reduced further from the 55.9 per cent. of the first year to 10.7, a rate which, in spite of the unfavorable conditions under which the infants are received, is lower than the mortality rate of all children under the age of two years in the Borough of Manhattan, which is estimated at 13 per cent. by the Board of Health.

The report of the Committee on Public Baths shows rapid progress in the work taken up by that body. Much credit for the progress achieved is given to Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, who supported the ideas of the committee, with the result that the municipal authorities have appropriated $508,000 for the construction of free baths—$408,000 to be expended for three baths in Manhattan and $100,000 for two baths in Brooklyn. Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson has bought property at 325-327 East Thirty-eighth Street, where she will build a free bath, to be turned over to the ownership and administration of the association. At the people's bath, maintained at 9 Centre Market Place by the association, 118,829 baths were provided in the course of the year.

The Finance Committee reports that within the year the association received $827,784.19 in contributions, and $16,640.44 on account of legacies. The expenditures for all purposes, other than fresh-air work, exceeded the receipts by $5,068.81. The expenditure for fresh-air work exceeded the receipts for that branch of the association's charity by $2,263.37.

The record for the year shows that the association's Fresh-Air Department is one of the largest in the city. At Sea Breeze, the association's Summer home at Coney Island, 2,227 mothers, infants, and children were provided for last Summer for an average of nearly eleven days each, while 19,909 other mothers and children each had a day's outing, transportation, luncheon, and sea baths being furnished.

BANK PRESIDENT A SUICIDE.

Head of Silverton (Col.) Institution Found Dead in the Woods.

SILVERTON, Col., Jan. 3.—James H. Robbin, the missing President of the Bank of Silverton, which was closed yesterday on account of his disappearance, has been found dead three miles from town. He had shot himself in the head. It is supposed that financial troubles caused him to commit suicide. He was about forty-five years old and leaves a wife and three children, living in Denver.

Mr. Robbin was principal owner of the Iowa-Tiger mine and chief promoter of the Camp Bird Extension Company, and was heavily interested in numerous mining ventures. He was reputed to be worth $5,000,000.

The liabilities of the bank are said to be about $300,000, assets unknown.

It is generally believed the bank is in sound financial condition.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Most Important Sale of Furs Ever Attempted

$24,689.00 Worth of Fashion's Best for $12,344.00.

A Maker's Entire Stock, Including Richest Samples.

Just a year ago we made what we thought to be, and what really proved to be, the very best sale of furs that had ever been offered to the public. And now, through force of circumstances, we offer a very much larger and much broader lot of the choicest up-to-date furs

At Exactly Half the Prices of Yesterday.

An event without question that has never been equalled in retailing. In some instances the quantities are large, in others only one or two of a kind, thus insuring exclusiveness with little prices. Every piece is this year's make—not an old piece in the collection. The stock embraces Persian lamb coats, rich scarfs in all the popular furs, muffs and stoles, in fact, everything dictated by to-day's fashion. The collection is well worth a look, for there is not a garment that isn't an investment, to say nothing of its economical use.

The demand is sure to be very great, and at these very extraordinary prices it must be clearly understood that none of these furs will be credited or sent C. O. D., but may be exchanged within 48 hours if there are any left to do so.

We mention some of the articles and their prices, but you can only get a clear idea of the rare values by seeing the merchandise—the great price depreciation runs the same through the whole lot,

$40.00 Fur Coats at $20.00.

Nearseal box coats, large collar and revers, coat sleeves satin lined.

$67.50 Fur Coats at $33.75.

Extra quality of nearseal 22 and 24 inch coat large collar and revers, new bell-shaped sleeve, satin lined, of extra quality.

$75 Fur Coats at $37.50.

Nearseal blouse jackets, made from choice selected skins, high storm collar, large revers, new sleeves, and lined throughout in fancy satin.

$125 Fur Coats at $62.50.

Persian lamb jackets walking lengths. Garments are well made; some are plain, others have collar and revers of chinchilla, lined throughout in fancy satins. In addition we offer:

Persian Lamb Jackets.

$150.00 Persian lamb coats at $75.00.
$167.00 " " " " $83.00.
$220.00 " " blouse at $110.00.
$385.00 broadtail Persian lamb blouse at $192.50.
$575.00 broadtail Persian lamb coat, 36 inches long, with ermine trimmings, at $287.50.

$225 Fur Coats at $112.50.

Siberian squirrel coats, in blouse and box effects, with combination collars and revers of ermine.

Alaska Sable (Skunk) Muffs.

$13.50 value at $6.75.
$20.00 " " $9.98.
$25.00 " " $12.50.
Mink muffs, $16.50 value at $8.25.

Woman's Fur Scarfs and Neck Pieces.

A great variety, including many high-class novelties, of which there are only one of a kind. A few price hints and values:

$10.00 WORTH FOR $5.98—Alaska sable cluster scarf, full fur, finished with tails.
$10.00 WORTH FOR $4.98—Sable fox single scarf, finished with two brushes and four claws.
$12.00 WORTH FOR $6—Sable fox double scarf, finished with brush and claws.
$17.00 WORTH FOR $8.50—Double fox scarf from choice skins.
$15.00 WORTH FOR $7.50—Genuine American dyed fox single scarfs, finished with brush.
$22.00 WORTH FOR $10.98—A choice lot of American dyed double fox scarfs, very long and full, finished with large brushes and claws.
$75.00 WORTH FOR $37.50—Extra choice pointed fox double scarfs, with large brush and claws.
$42.00 WORTH FOR $21.00—Black lynx scarf, with large brushes.
$75.00 WORTH FOR $37.50—Black lynx double scarf, made from selected skins.
$90.00 WORTH FOR $45.00—Extra choice black lynx double scarfs, finished in the newest style. In addition a large showing of choice ermine, chinchilla, bear, brown marten, mink and sable scarfs, shawl collars, etc., at same price values.

Big Collection of Muffs.

A large collection of choice muffs in all the popular furs, round and flat shapes.

$4.50 WORTH FOR $2.25—Electric seal muff, extra quality, down beds.
$10.00 WORTH FOR $5.00—Brown fox, round muffs.
$15.00 WORTH FOR $7.50—Brown fox, round muffs, XX quality.
$25.00 WORTH FOR $12.50—Brown fox, round muffs, XXXX quality, down bed, very large and full size.

Now Comes the January Shirt Sale.

For Men and Boys---Sweeps All Past Records Aside.

Dress Shirts, Colored Shirts, Unlaundered Shirts, Night Shirts.

This is our annual sale, and when we say that it is better than any sale we have ever had, you know what we mean, for you know how greatly you have profited in the past. The sale opens to-morrow, but really started months ago when we commenced preparing for it. Manufacturers have made shirts for us in their least busy season, and from our own proportions and measurement, with the result that we offer shirts and night shirts at prices that really average less than cost, and all are the good makes which have made Loeser's the Shirt center of Brooklyn.

35c. for Men's Real 50c. Unlaundered Shirts.

Sizes 13½ to 17. Made of excellent muslin, strong and durable, linen bosom, neckband and wristbands, reinforced around bosom and over the shoulders, across the back, strengthened at every point where it counts. Two sleeve lengths, 31 and 33. Open back only.

50c. for Men's Real 75c. Unlaundered Shirts.

Sizes 13½ to 17. Reinforced back and front, continuous facings at all openings, bosoms of pure linen, three-ply, bodies of Utica nonpareil muslin and made as well as a shirt can be made. Strong and durable everywhere, giving a beautiful appearance when properly laundered. Two sleeve lengths, 31 and 33. A remarkable offering indeed.

49c. for Men's $1.00 Fancy Shirt.

Sizes 14 to 17½. This is positively the biggest fancy shirt bargain ever offered. Men's splendid madras and percale shirts in very choice stripe and color combinations. Every shirt in the entire lot worth every cent of a dollar right now. We will sell them at 49c., less than the cloth cost in them. They are made open back and front and have detached cuffs. 1,100 shirts at 49c. each.

69c. for Men's Real $1.50 Fancy Shirts.

Sizes 14 to 17½. Men's stiff bosom shirts of imported madras in some very pretty stripes and colorings—less than half regular selling price. Made open front and back, separate cuffs. 600 shirts at 69c. each.

60c. for Men's $1.00 Dress Shirts.

This shirt now is known to nearly 5,000 men who have been pleased wearers of it since we first put it on sale in September last. We got the makers of it to take another loss on 4,800 shirts for this sale that those who have asked repeatedly for it may gain advantage by the offering. Made of a specially good grade of muslin, pure linen bosoms; some made open front and back; others open back only; large and roomy, strong and durable; a superb $1 shirt for 60c. each, or 3 for $1.75; sizes are 14 to 17, sleeve lengths 31 and 33; a shirt hard to match at $1 outside of Loeser's.

50c. for Men's 75c. Muslin Night Shirts.

Sizes 14 to 19 inches. Men's fancy trimmed excellent muslin night shirts, made with collar on and collarless; larger and more room in them than the ordinary kinds.

39c. for Men's 50c. Night Shirts.

Sizes 14 to 19, of a specially good grade of strong, durable muslin; fancy trimmed, splendidly made and generously big everywhere.

At 95c. for Boys' $1.50 Cheviot Negligee Shirts.

Sizes 12 to 14. A winter negligee shirt, specially made, strong and durable for hard wear, of pretty stripes and colorings, detached cuffs.

At 49c. for Boys' $1 and $1.50 Stiff Bosom Shirts.

Sizes 12 to 14. Of domestic and imported madras and percales, in a very large variety of tasteful stripes and colorings; just what the boys are looking for, real $1.00 and $1.50 shirt for 49c.

At 50c. for Boys' 75c. Muslin Night Robes.

Sizes 12 to 14. Of excellent muslin strongly and well stayed every where, nicely trimmed, big value.

Our January Sale of Carpets.

Prices That Hardly Touch Cost to Make.

A January carpet sale is a regular annual event with Loeser's and in that respect is not unusual, but this year's sale is so out of the ordinary in the way of price concessions, just when prices are advancing—advantages of large quantities and assortments just when stocks are usually depleted.

We have prepared to make this one of the most important sales in the history of our carpet store. Thousands of yards of the products of the best mills at prices a third less than you will pay for them in the spring season. Carpets have been sharply advanced in price at the mills, and another advance will take place in a few days. If you have a carpet need to be supplied, it will certainly pay you to anticipate and take advantage of this sale.

44c. to 64c. for

JAN 1903

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The Old Year and the New.

Security market history for the year 1902 will pass into record as a curious presentment of perplexity and paradox. The year opened under the shadow of the only serious threat against prosperity that has occurred since 1896—the shortage of the 1901 corn crop. Added to this was certain political uneasiness not unnaturally attending the McKinley tragedy and the advent of an untried President—material enough, it would have seemed, to furnish lusty growth to bearish sentiment and at least to halt the prolonged upward movement that for more than five years had so eloquently testified to the splendor of National achievement. Loud and strong rose the chorus of pessimism, but the market refused to dance to the piper's strain. The corn roads kept obstinately increasing earnings, the political arena remained persistently pacific—owners of securities evinced no desire to sell, and the only sufferers were the adventurous professionals who, with courage and perseverance worthy of a better cause, kept up the struggle to prove that American prosperity was merely a simulacrum evoked by cunning for purposes of deceit.

Winter, Spring, and Summer passed with the security market broad, confident, and in the main of rising character. What depressions came were normal and unimportant. Even the great coal strike failed to shake values perceptibly. Capitalists embarked in new enterprises; schemes of development and merger were entered upon with enthusiasm; cheerfulness and abundance were everywhere manifest. So stood matters at the beginning of the past Fall, when to crown good feeling came the certainty of abudant crops, the corn harvest in particular eclipsing all previous production. Public opinion held, and was warranted in so doing, that prosperity's lease was renewed for at least another year—the outlook to all appearance of most roseate hue. Then, forthwith, the security market began to decline, bearish sentiment becoming pronounced and powerful, Wall Street afflicted with melancholia. In a community, as in an individual, melancholia may exist without known cause—it develops, must be endured and got through with as best may. In an individual it is sometimes produced by a surfeit of good things—and perhaps this explanation may be tentatively offered of Wall Street's recent spasms; certainly a survey of the country yields no more tenable theory. Farm, factory, and mart are alive with industry, and honest effort is reaping rich reward in all branches of human activity. It is no vain boast, it is the simple truth, that the United States to-day has reached the highest level of material well-being yet known to mankind; nor is there to candid thinkers any sign of cessation of progress. That in the nature of things hard times must be looked for at some future period is doubtless certain, but they cannot come unheralded. Only a mind warped by constitutional pessimism can weave doleful prophecy from current happenings. All indications are of the hopefulest. In a large way, how encouraging is the very general rise in wages in 1902—in the majority of cases voluntary on the part of employers. Does this spell disaster? In a small way, but no less sinificant, how gratifying the munificent celebration of the Christmas season just past—the record-breaking sales in the stores—the enormous remittances in Post Office money orders to "the old folks at home"—do these smack of poverty? Is there anywhere outside of Wall Street a grumble or complaint out of the ordinary? Even coal trade discouragements are approaching wise solution.

Explanation of recent Wall Street blueness is certainly difficult. The main ostensible cause has been tightness of money, with resultant high interest rates, but here again is some mystery. The situation was measurably relieved a few weeks ago by the organization of a loaning pool of fifty millions for use in emergency. None of it has been used, but money rates have materially eased. Now, the gentlemen who formed this pool did not create the fifty millions—it was around somewhere all the time, indicating that "tightness" arose from an indisposition to lend rather than from any actual scarcity. Of course it does not matter to the borrower why he cannot effect his loan—to him the fact is sufficiently stringent—but the transaction noted is not altogether clear. No doubt there is active demand for money in commercial circles—there always is when business is brisk—but there has been nothing to induce hoarding or abnormal money movement. Hence there is suggestion of the artificial in the recent money market. Whispers have not been wanting of secret conflict between great interests—the aftermath of the panic of May 9, 1901. Rumors, too, have been rife of the resolve to "wipe out the Western contingent." But probably these are in the main mere babble of the Bourse, the great interests hinted at maintaining their way with singular composure; nor are the "Western contingent" wearing funeral cerements; on the contrary, they give much evidence of extremely exuberant life.

Partial explanation of the year-end security market is undoubtedly found in the persistently bear attitude of the professional operators. As a class, their preference is always for the short side, because it is cheaper to be "short" than to be "long," and because it is easier to manufacture fright than to inspire confidence. Public speculation, being almost entirely for the long account and widely scattered through hundreds of commission houses, is at all times vulnerable to skilled attack. The ethics of the bear manipulator are questionable, but who speculates does so forewarned and must take his chance. A striking illustration of the lengths to which operators will use the rumor mill has just been witnessed in the matter of the Venezuelan troubles. Despite the fact that the utterance of public men and responsible newspapers was clearly pacific, that there was never the least reason to fear American involvement, the bears of Wall Street predicted war with vociferous lungs and urged the sale of securities before hostile fleets should have demolished the Stock Exchange. Some stocks were doubtless sold in consequence, but how cheap, how pitiful, such methods.

Reckless attacks on the credit of great houses have been common; every little untoward event has been magnified to a Mont Pelée eruption; prosperity itself—strangest paradox of all—has been proclaimed an engine of destruction because it "uses up money." Great is sentiment in Wall Street—at times superior to, oblivious of, facts. And a whisper, a nod of the head, can create sentiment in a ready recipient. That the stock market was ready for such a campaign is abundantly proved by the severe shrinkage in quotations since last September, but that this quotation shrinkage adequately reflects real value shrinkage is by no means proved. Earnings tell a different tale both from railroads and industrial corporations.

The only notable exception is found in the anthracite group, which requires no explanation. Doubtless last Fall there had been some overtrading for the long account by the public and sundry important pools who had strained their strength too far. Bear tactics found weak spots and "pressed the game"—a good deal of liquidation was forced, the technical situation being out of gear with the natural situation, but that anything real had happened to warrant the declines that ensued is not patent to rational observation. The bear theory of inflation of value does not stand the only valid test—the yield of income to the owner of securities. Apply this rule to all securities traded in on the New York Stock Exchange and the average yield will be seen to be still considerably above what money will earn in other forms of investment. In some cases the disproportion reaches a ludicrous extreme; United States Steel common, for example, having recently sold at a price which yielded the purchaser over 13 per cent. per annum. Very little "inflation" in that.

Of course bear manipulation so applied must be of temporary effect if the premises on the other side be well taken. If this country is really prosperous, if what we see on every hand is not a dream, if the production of wealth certified to by all available statistics be not a chimera, then the security market must reflect—cannot help but reflect—the conditions which give it being. It is perfectly idle to shut one's eyes to facts—security markets may be nourished for a time on vapors and the east wind, but the diet is not wholesome and a healthy stomach will soon clamor for more nutritious aliment. Let the gentlemen of the Street read their "Poor's Manual" and THE NEW YORK TIMES'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, let them digest the Government crop reports, the statistics of home and international trade, and it may occur to them that after all this is a right prosperous country, that its railroads and industries are really doing a smart stroke of business, and that the fiend of melancholia had better pack up and depart to some more congenial clime.

One most encouraging feature for 1903 is the increase in the number of stockholders in the better class of corporations. This means investment and shows that the people who save are believers in American securities. The more numerous the small stockholder the stronger the general position. Unlike the speculator carrying stocks on margin, he is not to be shaken out by unnatural declines—he rather welcomes such opportunities to increase his holdings. The activity of the "odd-lot" department of the Exchange is due to this class of buying—certainly a significant sign of the times.

Another interesting development of the past year is the great rise in the price of Stock Exchange memberships—and they hold around the highest level of about $80,000. Capital would not seek these seats at such prices if it foresaw dwindling business and an era of downfall—capital not acting that way. Of

course the value of a membership is measured by the volume of business transacted and expected.

All in all, 1902 has not been so bad a year even in Wall Street. The low prices scored in December would have looked high enough but a few years ago, and that they now appear to us as "low prices" in itself shows that new levels and new ideas have come to stay. The conservative side of human nature resents shifting of ideas—habit and tradition are potent forces—but in the long run if the idea be veracious it wins its way. So, in Wall Street, the rank and file have been slow to recognize that a new era has not only dawned, but is lustily growing; that the security market has outgrown its limits of even a decade since; that the increased magnitude of operations is the logical result of the increased magnitude of the Nation and its doings. Values are adjusting themselves to new conditions, and it by no means follows that they must go down because they have gone up. That old Wall Street aphorism is true when applied to purely gambling deals—it is valueless when applied to genuine appreciation. Also is it certain that the railroads of to-day are not the railroads of the last generation. Their physical value is enormously increased—so is their earning power. The same is true of manufacturing plants the country over. Agriculture is prosperous, with great crops bringing good prices. In fact, every condition exists precedent to yet more flourishing times for the United States. Politically, nothing can disturb present control for two years to come. Capital and Labor, with some rough rubs, it is true, are coming closer together. Where shall the calamity prophet find material?

It would seem that the security market begins 1903 under singularly favorable auspices. No portent of evil is visible save to the imagination. However erratic the fluctuations of speculation may be, it would seem that the grand movement is still upward, for the forces that engendered it are still at work in widening circle. The real leaders are confident enough, as seen by their developing plans in all directions. That they have discouraged speculation of late does not mean that they have reversed position, but that they have deemed it prudent to enter the New Year fortified and unharassed. The December decline unquestionably strengthened the technical situation, and, once the New Year disbursements are tided over, the money market should become normal.

If prediction be venturable: Wall Street, along with the whole country, is entering upon its seventh year of prosperity.

H. ALLAWAY.

Money and Exchange.

The following table gives the rates for money and sterling exchange in each week of the past year:

	Money.			
	On Call.	6 Mos.	6 Mos.	
Jan. 4	10 @ 5	5	5	@5½
Jan. 11	7 @ 4	4½@5	4½@5	
Jan. 18	6@4 3	4½	4½	
Jan. 25	7 @ 4	4	4	
Feb. 1	2 @ 3	3½@4	4	
Feb. 8	2½@ 3	3½@4½	4	@5
Feb. 15	2 @ 3	4	4	@4½
Feb. 22	2 @ 2½	3½@4	4	@4½
March 1	2 @ 2½	3½@4	4	@4½
March 8	2½@ 3	4	4	@4½
March 15	3 @ 4½	4	4	@4½
March 22	3½@ 5	4½@4¾	4	@4¾
March 29	3 @ 5	4½@4¾	4	@4¾
April 5	2½@ 4½	4	4½	
April 12	3 @ 7	4	4½	
April 19	3½@ 6	4	4½	
April 26	3½@ 6	4 @4½	4	@4½
May 3	3½@15	4 @4½	4	@4½
May 10	5 @25	4½@5	4½	@5
May 17	4 @10	4½	4½	@5
May 24	2 @ 5½	5	4½	@4½
May 31	2½@ 3½	4½@4¾	4½	@4¾
June 7	2½@ 5	4½@4¾	4½	@4¾
June 14	2½@ 3½	4½@4¾	4½	@5
June 21	2½@ 4	4½	4½	
June 28	2½@ 4	4½	4½	
July 5	3 @ 7	4½	4½	
July 12	2 @ 6	4½	5	
July 19	2 @ 4	4½	4¾	@5
July 26	2½@ 3	4½	4½	@5
Aug. 2	2½@ 3	4½	4¾	@5
Aug. 9	2½@ 3	4½	4½	@5
Aug. 16	3 @ 6	4½@4¾	5	
Aug. 23	3 @ 5	5	5	
Aug. 30	3 @ 5½	5	5	@5½
Sept. 6	3½@ 8	5½	5½	@6
Sept. 13	5 @20	6½	5½	@6
Sept. 20	4 @20	6	6	@7
Sept. 27	2 @25	7	6	
Oct. 4	3 @35	6½@7	6	
Oct. 11	3 @10	6½@7	6	@6½
Oct. 18	5 @18	7	6	
Oct. 25	3½@ 6½	6	6	
Nov. 1	3½@ 4½	6	6	
Nov. 8	4 @ 6	6	5½	
Nov. 15	4 @ 7	6	5½@6	
Nov. 22	2 @ 6	6½@7	5½@6	
Nov. 29	4 @ 6	5½@6	5½	
Dec. 6	3½@ 7½	6	5½@6	
Dec. 13	5 @12	7 @8	6	
Dec. 20	4 @10	6 @8	6	
Dec. 27	5 @15	6	5½@6	
Dec. 29-31	5 @15	6	5½@6	

	Sterling Exchange.	
	60 Days.	Demand.
Jan. 4	4.83¾@4.84¾	4.86¾@4.87¾
Jan. 11	4.84¾@4.84¾	4.87¼@4.87¾
Jan. 18	4.84½@4.84½	4.87 @4.87¼
Jan. 25	4.84½@4.84½	4.87½@4.87
Feb. 1	4.84½@4.84½	4.87 @4.87¼
Feb. 8	4.84½@4.84¾	4.87½@4.87¾
Feb. 15	4.84½@4.84¾	4.87½@4.87¾
Feb. 22	4.84¾@4.85	4.87¾@4.87¾
March 1	4.85 @4.85¼	4.87¾@4.87¾
March 8	4.85¼@4.85¼	4.87¾@4.88
March 15	4.84¾@4.85	4.87¾@4.87½
March 22	4.84¾@4.85	4.87½@4.87¾
March 29	4.85 @4.85¼	4.87¾@4.87¾
April 5	4.85¼@4.85½	4.87¾@4.88
April 12	4.85¼@4.85½	4.87¾@4.87¾
April 19	4.85 @4.85½	4.87½@4.87¾
April 26	4.85 @4.85½	4.87½@4.88¼
May 3	4.85½@4.85¾	4.88 @4.87¾
May 10	4.85 @4.84¾	4.87¾@4.87¾
May 17	4.85¼@4.84	4.87½@4.86½
May 24	4.84¾@4.84¾	4.87¾@4.87¾
May 31	4.84¾@4.84¾	4.86½@4.87¼
June 7	4.84½@4.85	4.87 @4.87¼
June 14	4.84½@4.85	4.87¼@4.87¼
June 21	4.85 @4.85¼	4.87½@4.87¾
June 28	4.85¼@4.85½	4.87½@4.87¾
July 5	4.85¾@4.85¾	4.87¾@4.88
July 12	4.85¾@4.85¾	4.87¾@4.88
July 19	4.85¾@4.85½	4.87¾@4.88
July 26	4.85½@4.85¾	4.87½@4.88
Aug. 2	4.85½@4.85¾	4.87¾@4.88
Aug. 9	4.85½@4.85¾	4.87¾@4.88
Aug. 16	4.85¼@4.84¾	4.88 @4.87¼
Aug. 23	4.84 @4.84¾	4.86½@4.87¾
Aug. 30	4.84½@4.85	4.87¼@4.86¾
Sept. 6	4.85 @4.85¼	4.87½@4.87¾
Sept. 13	4.85¼@4.85¼	4.87¾@4.87¾
Sept. 20	4.85½@4.85	4.87½@4.87¾
Oct. 4	4.85½@4.85	4.87¾@4.88
Oct. 11	4.85½@4.85	4.87¾@4.87¾
Oct. 18	4.85¾@4.85¾	4.87¾@4.88
Oct. 25	4.85 @4.85½	4.87½@4.87¾
Nov. 1	4.85½@4.85¾	4.87¾@4.87¾
Nov. 8	4.85½@4.84	4.87¾@4.87¾
Nov. 15	4.85¼@4.84	4.87 @4.87¼
Nov. 22	4.84 @4.83¾	4.87 @4.87¼
Nov. 29	4.83¾@4.83¾	4.87¼@4.87¼
Dec. 6	4.83½@4.83¾	4.87¼@4.87¼
Dec. 13	4.83½@4.83¾	4.87¼@4.87¼
Dec. 20	4.83¾@4.83	4.87 @4.86¾
Dec. 27	4.83 @4.83¼	4.86¾@4.87
Dec. 29-31	4.83¼@4.83¾	4.86¾@4.86¾

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON NATIONAL FINANCE

Mr. Ridgely's Views on National Finances—Needed Legislation to Encourage Banks to Take Out Additional Circulation—The Redemption and Retirement of Greenbacks—The Demands of the Country for Currency in Times of Crop Moving—Capital and Circulation of National Banks—Some of the Figures for 1902, with a Glance at the Future

The following questions were submitted to William Barrett Ridgely, Controller of the Currency:

What legislation is deemed advisable to encourage banks to take out additional circulation?

What effect would the redemption and permanent retirement of the greenbacks have upon the general business of the banks in the direction of increasing their circulating notes and maintaining them in circulation?

To what extent would the demands of the country for currency in times of crop moving and other periods of great business activity be met by the issue of circulation by National banks based on assets, such circulation to be amply secured and provision made for its withdrawal when no longer needed?

To the foregoing Mr. Ridgely made the following reply:

Among the causes which have resulted in preventing the National bank notes from forming as large a proportion of the circulating medium of the country as was anticipated by the framers of the law, the following operate to a large extent:

Primarily there is the question of profit, which at present amounts to but little more than one-half of 1 per cent. in excess of 6 per cent. on the investment, and that on the class of bonds most favored by legislation, the 2 per cent. consols of 1930.

The act of March 14, 1900, restricted the issue of notes of the denomination of $5 to one-third of the total circulation issued by any association. It was the evident intention of Congress to restrict the issues of notes of that denomination to one-third of the total outstanding circulation of all the banks. This proportion, however, has not been exceeded since 1874, and during the year prior to the passage of the act amounted to but 31 per cent. of the total, declining in 1900 to 21 per cent. and in 1902 to 16.1 per cent.

The removal of this restriction would without doubt have the effect of increasing the aggregate issue of National bank notes by enabling banks in the smaller communities to issue a greater proportion of five-dollar notes, which denomination is much more convenient and better adapted to their business needs. It is not believed that this action would result in any marked increase in the amount of five-dollar notes issued by the banks in the larger places, but, whereas the smaller banks now take out a minimum of circulation, they would, under changed conditions, increase their aggregate in a marked degree.

It is believed that the elasticity of the currency is greatly impaired by the limitation of the amount of circulation which may be withdrawn by depositing lawful money during any one month. This amount was limited to $3,000,000 by the act of July 12, 1882, but in view of the fact that subsequent legislation has corrected the abuses of the privilege of unlimited redemption which the banks had prior to that date, there is no longer any need of this restriction.

Bank note circulation secured by bonds should be unrestricted except as to limiting the maximum amount of such issues to the capital of the respective banks as now provided by law. The volume of circulation should be governed by the business needs of the country.

If the banks are expected to increase their note issues to meet unusual and temporary demands for more money in their respective communities, they should be as free to promptly retire the whole or any portion of such issues when the demand for money has subsided. Many banks refrain from increasing their circulation during such periods of commercial activity because of their inability to promptly retire it upon a return to normal business conditions.

In order to add to the elasticity of the currency, the restriction in regard to retirement of notes should at once be removed by legislation. The simplest and most practical way to introduce any considerable elasticity in the bank note circulation is to allow the national banks to issue circulating notes to more than the par value of their bonds deposited, these notes being protected and made secure to the holder by a guarantee fund raised by a tax on the notes.

Ample provision should be made for constant redemption and, when desired by the banks, the retirement of these notes. This would make the volume of national bank circulation immediately responsive to the demands of business, instead of as at present almost entirely dependent upon the fluctuation in price of bonds.

The necessity for elasticity in the bank note circulation is greatly increased in our system of currency by the fact that we have in circulation a large volume of currency, legal tender notes, treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, besides the silver dollars, in the volume of which there is practically no elasticity. It therefore falls upon the bank notes to supply all the elasticity for the whole system.

FOR ELASTICITY.

On this account we should in every safe and proper way provide the greatest measure of elasticity possible in the volume of the National bank notes. This situation would be much relieved and the problem simplified if the legal tender notes were permanently retired, and in their place were substituted bank notes currently redeemable in gold coin, protected by an ample gold reserve held by the bank and a guarantee fund held by the United States Government for the immediate redemption of any bank note presented.

By proper regulations such notes can be made absolutely secure to the holder, and the conditions of their issue would be such that they would supply the country with currency when and where needed, varying with the legitimate demands of business, not only as a whole, but practically in every local community.

If the amount of legal tender and Treasury notes are added to the bank note circulation, it would about double the latter and make the total amount of bank notes about $700,000,000 or $750,000,000. The necessary variation in the total amount of the currency would therefore be a much smaller proportion of the total amount of bank notes, and there need not be so great a variation in the circulation of the individual banks.

If this change in the currency laws is made the banks will be able to supply the currency needed every year for the movement of crops with much less disturbance to all lines of business and the power to issue such notes in times of financial stringency would be an element of strength and a protection to business enterprises of every kind. There are in the farming States 9,255 banks, with $602,000,000 of capital and $70,000,000 of surplus.

The people who require this money for legitimate transactions, involving the handling of readily salable products, own lands valued at $13,674,000,000, have farm implements and machinery worth $761,000,000, live stock worth 3,078,000,000, and will produce during the year 1902 about $5,000,000,000 worth of products. With this as a basis of credit, there is no more objection to permitting the banks to issue their credits in the form of bank notes, the shape in which they are needed, provided they are protected by proper reserves in addition to the proposed guarantee fund, than to allowing them to loan the same amounts to be carried in the banks in the shape of deposits subject to check.

What was the amount of money in the country from latest reports, official and others considered trustworthy, and what amount is held by national banks?

From figures compiled in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury it is shown that the volume of money represented by specie, bullion in the Treasury, United States and National banknotes, at the close of the last fiscal year aggregated $2,562,200,000. Deducting the amount of coin, bullion, and paper money in the Treasury, amounting to $313,300,000, there remains in general circulation $2,249,300,000, a per capita of $28.43. While the amount of specie in circulation is admittedly not generally known, the figures presented are based upon the most careful estimate. The amount of money held by the National banks on July 16, 1902, the date nearest the close of the fiscal year on which the National banks reported to the Controller of the Currency, was $567,287,908.

Can you say anything as to the growth of building and loan associations during the year, compared with the preceding year?

The report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in July last, shows that the number of associations in existence has decreased during the past year from 5,356 to 5,302, and the aggregate assets from $571,390,628 to $565,387,069. The number of members has, however, increased from 1,495,436 to 1,539,593.

The total expense of operating the associations during the year was slightly in excess of $5,000,000, or about 1 per cent. of the total assets. Pennsylvania leads in the number of associations with 1,168, an increase over the preceding year of 53; Ohio follows with 737 associations, a decrease of 6. Then come Illinois, New Jersey, and New York in the order named, with 546, 327, and 283 associations, respectively.

The State of Louisiana, which reported no building and loan associations for the year 1900-1901 now has 32 in active operation. With the exception of the growth and the increase indicated for Pennsylvania, the different States reporting, uniformly showed a decrease in the number of active associations.

OTHER MATTERS.

What would you care to say concerning capital and circulation of National banks; maximum circulation authorized; increase in capital and circulation over last year; number of banks organized during the year; section of country in which greatest increase is shown; effect on general business of aggregate increase and local advantages to communities in which new banks have been established?

On Sept. 15, 1902, the aggregate paid-in capital stock of all the National banks in the country was $765,535,417, with circulation outstanding to the amount of $365,253,471, of which $323,247,627 was secured by Government bonds and $42,005,844 by lawful money. Of the total amount of bond-secured circulation outstanding the abstract of reports of condition on that date showed that the sum of $317,991,809 had been actually issued by the banks, the balance being in transit or held in their vaults.

Comparing these figures with those contained in the abstract of reports of condition of the banks for Sept. 30, 1901, it appears that the item of capital stock increased $50,193,537. The circulation actually issued by the banks, however, decreased $5,871,788.

On Nov. 25, 1902, the date on which the banks last reported to the Controller of the Currency, the total circulation outstanding, shown by the books of the Controller's office as having been issued to the banks, amounted to $384,667,252, of which sum $340,557,847 was secured by bonds and $44,109,405 by lawful money. Compared with the figures for Nov. 25, 1901, there is shown to be an increase of $14,447,579 in bond-secured circulation and $10,583,490 in circulation secured by lawful money, or a total in the volume of National bank notes outstanding of $25,031,069.

It is noted from these figures that there has been an increase in circulation since Sept. 15, 1902, of $17,310,220, a considerable portion of which increase is the result of the recent action of the Secretary of the Treasury in permitting banks to deposit bonds other than Government as security for public deposits, on condition that the United States bonds thus released should be at once used by the banks to increase the volume of their circulating notes.

The act of March 14, 1900, authorized the banks to issue circulation to the par of their bonds on deposit with the Treasurer, and the ability of the banks to issue circulation to the maximum permitted by law, or a sum equal to their authorized capital stock, which on Nov. 25 amounted to $714,616,332, depends entirely upon their obtaining the Government bonds to be used as security therefor.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1902, 470 banks were chartered with $31,130,000 capital, of which 302, with capital of $7,985,000, were of the smaller class; and 168, with capital of $23,355,000, with individual capital of $50,000 or over. There was an average of one and one-half banks organized on every secular day of the year.

GREATEST INCREASE.

The group of States known as the Middle Western showed the greatest increase in number of new organizations, 357, with $8,225,000 capital, closely followed by the Southern States, with 128 organizations and $5,520,000 capital. Then come the other sections in the following order: Western States, with 110 organizations and $3,675,000 capital; Eastern States, with 81 organizations and $10,635,000 capital; Pacific States, with 13 organizations and $1,625,000 capital, and the New England States, with 6 organizations and $2,050,000 capital. Texas leads the States in number of organizations with 60, followed by Pennsylvania with 53, Minnesota with 44, Illinois with 26, and North Dakota with 23.

The result of the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, has been the organization since that date of 805 banks, with $21,000,500 capital, and an individual capital of less than $50,000. Of this number 242 were conversions or reorganizations of State and private banks, the remainder, 563, being new organizations.

During the same period 407 banks, with $49,060,000 capital and an individual capital of $50,000 and greater, were organized, of which number 121 were conversions or reorganizations of State and private banks, and 286 new organizations. This increase of 1,212 in the number of National banks has been of great benefit to the communities in which they have been established. The fact that banks have been permitted to organize with a capital of $25,000 in places of less than 3,000 population, has given to many such towns banking facilities which prior to that date they did not enjoy.

The general business of the country has been greatly benefited, these new banks offering greater and better facilities for its transactions. As to the profitableness of these small banks, reports received show that while the percentage of cost of operation is greater than in the case of the larger banks, the percentage of net earnings is almost as great.

Washington, Dec. 24.

JAN

1903

THE NATIONAL FINANCES

Treasury Figures for 1902 and Prospects for the New Year—Purchases of United States Bonds for the Sinking Fund—Prepayment of Interest—Individual and Bank Deposits—Evidences of Prosperity in the Treasury Figures.

By MILTON E. AILES,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

New Year's Day for the Government is not Jan. 1, but July 1 of each year. The Treasury opens a new set of books on the first day of July and keeps no accounts which have their beginning or ending with the close of the calendar year. New appropriations made by Congress become available at the beginning of the fiscal year—that is, the 1st of July—and these appropriations which are denominated annual expire on June 30, which is the last day of the fiscal year.

But with respect to all other things beside Government accounts, it seems to be customary that they should be measured as to time by the beginning and ending of the calendar year. And for the purposes of such a review as this it may not be amiss to look backward over the last twelve months of the Government's fiscal operations.

Of primary importance are the receipts and expenditures. The revenues for the year just closed, excluding postal receipts, and estimating for the last half of December, aggregated $567,084,339, as against $582,817,313 for the calendar year 1901, showing a decrease of $15,732,974. It may be said that the decrease thus shown is unexpectedly small.

It was fairly anticipated that by the partial repeal of the war revenue taxes during the first six months of 1902 and their total abolition during the last six months a much greater decrease would have been shown. The war revenue act was designed to produce and did produce about $100,000,000 a year. But notwithstanding no such revenues have been collected for the past six months, and only at the rate of about two-thirds of that amount for the first six months of 1902, internal revenue receipts show a decrease of only $45,986,583 for the year. The internal revenue taxes for 1902 amounted to $249,989,866, and for 1901, $203,976,460.

WHAT FIGURES INDICATE.

For convenience the Government's revenues are divided into three classes—customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous. The latter item for the year just closed produced $39,181,980, while for 1901 miscellaneous receipts aggregated $42,052,306, showing a decrease for the year now closed of $2,870,326.

It will be seen, therefore, that had it not been for improvement in the customs receipts there would have been a considerable falling off in the total of Government revenues. The customs tariff produced in 1902, $278,512,491, as against $246,788,546 in 1901, showing an increase of $31,723,945. This large growth in the customs has really saved the day, leaving, as above shown, a net decrease as compared with the preceding year of only a little over $15,000,000.

The expenditures for the year just closed were $495,462,189, as compared with $478,995,314, showing an increase of $16,466,865. The receipts for the year just closed were $72,222,150 in excess of expenditures, while for 1901 the excess of receipts amounted to $103,821,998. During 1902, as compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in expenditures in the following items: For civil and miscellaneous, $5,000,000; for the Navy Department, $10,000,000; for Indians, $2,000,000; for pensions, $1,000,000. The annual interest charge on the public debt was reduced roundly $3,000,000. The expenditures on account of the War Department were within a few thousand dollars of being what they were in 1901.

There might have been something of a menace in this accumulation of public funds in the Treasury had it not been for the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was, by reason of these abundant revenues, able to make further purchases of United States bonds during the year for the sinking fund. The purchases of United States bonds on account of the sinking fund for the fiscal year 1902, which had continued with but slight intermission from July 1, 1901, were discontinued March 15, 1902.

A REASON.

One of the reasons for this was that National banks having bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation were inclined to avail themselves of the opportunity to dispose of their bonds at high prices, and to retire the circulation which had been based upon them. Between Oct. 1, 1901, and July 1, 1902, there was a reduction of National bank circulation based on bonds of $14,606,236.

However, between Jan. 1, 1902, and March 15 there had been purchased $12,209,070 of outstanding bonds of the United States at a cost of $14,023,527.78, the cost to maturity of which, had the bonds been allowed to run, would have been $18,005,770.70. The saving of interest, therefore, on the purchase of these bonds was $3,982,243.

In October there were further purchases of United States bonds for the sinking fund undertaken principally for the purpose of affording relief to the money market, the amount purchased being $16,529,600, mostly 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, and the cost was $22,870,921. The cost at maturity would have been $31,543,069. There was, therefore, a saving upon the purchase of these bonds of $8,672,148.

Another measure intended for the relief of the market was the prepayment of interest which was authorized by a circular issued Sept. 25, 1902, the prepayment to continue from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, and to include any interest due from the Government during the remainder of the fiscal year, but with a rebate of two-tenths of 1 per cent. per month. The amount prepaid under this provision was $3,481,322, and the rebate thereon was $40,097.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

As a further effort to relieve a stringent money market the Secretary of the Treasury also increased the amount of public funds held by National bank depositories. At the present time the amount of such money in National bank depositories to the credit of the Treasury of the United States is roundly $142,000,000. This account has been increased $24,000,000 since the 1st of September.

The amount of money in circulation in the United States has increased between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1902, by the amount of $102,082,103. Of this increase about $64,000,000 was caused by additions to the gold stock of the United States, and was represented in circulation by the issue of gold certificates.

There was also an increase of nearly $22,000,000 in the amount of National bank notes in circulation, and the silver circulation was increased to the extent of about $27,000,000. From this last, however, should be deducted $12,500,000 on account of the retirement of Treasury notes of 1890.

On Dec. 10, 1901, there were in active operation 4,312 National banking associations, with authorized capital stock of $638,284,105, and on Sept. 15, 1902, 4,728 banks, with authorized capital of $708,947,935, an increase in number of banks during the year of 416 and in authorized capital stock of $40,663,500.

The last report of condition made to the Controller of the Currency by National banks, in 1901, was on Dec. 10, when the aggregate resources of the 4,291 reporting banks amounted to $5,722,730,635. On Sept. 15, 1902, the number of reporting banks had increased to 4,601, with aggregate resources amounting to $6,113,928,912, or a net increase in resources of $391,198,277. The loans and discounts of the banks, which represent over 50 per cent. of their resources, increased between the dates mentioned from $3,034,255,000 to $3,280,127,000, or approximately $241,872,000.

In December, 1901, the investments of National banks in United States bonds amounted to $453,082,000, and on Sept. 15, 1902, to $469,165,000, an increase of holdings of $16,083,000. Of this increase $14,427,320 was on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure public deposits.

DEPOSITS OF BONDS.

Deposits of bonds to secure circulation decreased from $321,507,180 to $324,253,760, or $253,420. The investments of the banks in bonds, stocks, and other securities, increased from $451,580,000, to $493,109,000, or a total of $41,529,000. The banks' holdings of specie and legal tender notes, on Dec. 10, 1901, amounted to $370,972,000 and $151,118,000, respectively. On Sept. 15, 1902, their holdings were but $367,614,000 and $141,737,000, respectively, or a net shrinkage in the amount of specie of $3,338,000 and legal tenders of $9,361,000.

The paid in capital stock of the associations was increased between the dates mentioned from $665,340,664, to $705,535,417, or a net increase of $40,194,753. During this period the surplus fund of the associations was increased in the sum of $39,223,616, amounting, in December last, to $267,170,337, and on Sept. 15, 1902, to $326,393,953. On the earlier date mentioned the outstanding circulation of the banks, secured by bonds, amounted to $319,437,312, and on the latter to $317,991,809, a decrease of $1,445,503.

Individual and bank deposits increased during the year to the extent of $244,855,000 and $31,704,000, respectively. Individual deposits in 1901 amounted, in round numbers, to $2,964,417,000, and in 1902 to $3,209,273,000. Bank deposits increased from $1,168,637,000, to $1,200,341,000.

Between the dates named Government deposits increased from $109,748,858, to $123,493,803, or $14,194,945. The liabilities of the associations on account of bills payable and notes rediscounted increased during the period in question from $22,077,568 to $33,000,888, a net increase of $11,823,320.

LARGEST SUM OF GOLD.

At the close of the fiscal year 1901 the Treasury's holding of gold amounted to $540,797,903. This represented at that time the largest sum of gold ever held in the Treasury and was pointed to as a gratifying assurance of financial strength. The accumulation of gold in the Treasury has continued during the year 1902, until now the Treasury holds more than $613,000,000, an increase of more than $72,000,000 during the year. The present great sum is the largest amount of gold ever held by any Government at one time. Several years ago Russia accumulated $598,000,000 when that country was making preparations to establish the gold basis.

It is a generally recognized fact that the past five years have been years of remarkable activity. The year 1902 was no exception to the rule established by its predecessors during the rest of this period. The demand for small notes has been much greater during 1902 than in 1901, and this fact alone is evidence of a wider range of activities for the year now ended than existed during 1901.

The Treasury issued and redeemed during 1902 $12,000,000 more in notes of the one dollar denomination, $5,000,000 more of twos, $24,000,000 more of fives, $10,000,000 more of tens, and $15,000,000 more of twenties than in 1901, while it issued in the ten dollar denomination $17,000,000 less, and in five hundreds $2,800,000 less than in 1901. The amounts retired are practically the same as the amounts issued.

Many other evidences of prosperity are shown in Treasury figures. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has worked day and night to supply the demand for notes, and that Auditor of the Treasury who settles Post Office accounts has been overwhelmed with an accumulation of money orders. Taken as a whole, Treasury statistics show that the year has been one of greater activity than even prosperous 1901.

MILTON E. AILES,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Washington, Dec. 20.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Official Figures for Eleven Months of 1902—Importations the Largest in the History of the United States—What the Tables Indicate.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

Eleven months' figures of the foreign commerce of the United States, which have already been received, seem to justify an estimate for the year of $1,340,000,000 of exports and $950,000,000 of imports. This would make the total exports of the year $125,000,000 less than those of last year and the total imports $70,000,000 more than those of last year. This reduction in exports and increase in imports is due in part to the increased commercial and manufacturing activity in the United States, and in the case of exports in part to the reduction in the corn crop of last year.

The great shortage in the corn crop, due to the drought of last year, has resulted in a reduction of exports of corn from 101,000,000 bushels in eleven months of last year to 10,000,000 bushels in eleven months of the present year, the value of corn exports having fallen from $50,000,000 in eleven months of last year to $6,500,000 in eleven months of the present year. Wheat exports also show a marked reduction, due in some degree to the increased home consumption by reason of the corn shortage, and also to the fact that last year exports of wheat were exceptionally large—the largest, indeed, in any year in the history of our commerce.

SHORTAGE OF CORN SUPPLY.

The shortage in the corn supply also caused a reduction of nearly $6,000,000 in the exportation of oats, which were required at home to take the place of the corn, while in provisions, for which corn is so important a factor, there is a falling off of $25,000,000. This brings the total exportation of agricultural products for the eleven months of 1902 down to $715,000,000, against $845,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, indicating that agricultural exports alone will fall about $120,000,000 below those of last year.

On the other hand, manufactures, which form the second largest group in the exportations, show a marked increase, the figures of exports of manufactures for eleven months of 1902 being $377,000,000, against $362,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year—an increase of $15,000,000. This is especially gratifying in view of the fact that the enormous home demand for manufactures of iron and steel has caused a still further reduction in the exportation of iron and steel manufactures, which, for the eleven months of 1902, are $90,000,000, against $94,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. The total exportation of iron and steel manufactures for the year will be about $100,000,000, and in total manufactures a little more than $400,000,000.

Turning to the import side, the figures of the year will be the largest in the history of our commerce, and, as already indicated, will probably reach $950,000,000, the largest in any preceding calendar year being those of 1901, $889,000,000, and the next largest those of 1900, $829,000,000. There has been a steady and marked increase in importations since 1898, and the figures of the calendar year 1902 will be nearly or quite 50 per cent. higher than those of 1898, and probably $70,000,000 greater than in any preceding year. The chief cause of this increase is the exceptional demand of manufacturers for raw material to be used in manufacturing.

The importations of raw material for use in manufacturing in the eleven months ended with November, 1902, are $318,000,000, and of partially manufactured material for use in manufacturing, $80,000,000, making the total importation of manufacturers' materials in the eleven months $407,000,000, against $355,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year, and indicating that the total importations of manufacturers' materials for the full year will be nearly $450,000,000.

This large figure of importations of manufacturers' material is especially striking when compared with the importations of this class in earlier years. Manufacturers' materials imported have ranged in value from $223,000,000 in 1880 to $278,000,000 in 1890, never passing the $300,000,000 line during that period, except in 1891, when they were $305,000,000, and in 1893, when they were $312,000,000. In the year 1900, however, the imports of manufacturers' materials increased $100,000,000 in value over the preceding year, being $379,000,000, against $278,000,000 in 1899. In the fiscal year 1902 they were $415,000,000, and in the calendar year 1902 are likely, as already indicated, to be nearly or quite $450,000,000, and form nearly 47 per cent. of the total imports.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTATIONS.

There is also a considerable increase in the importation of fully manufactured goods and luxuries, the total of these two classes for the eleven months of 1902 being $275,000,000, against $243,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year. The most important items in this group of manufactures and luxuries are silks, laces, dress goods, diamonds, and manufactures of tobacco, the importations of diamonds alone having doubled since 1900.

The annexed table gives the value of merchandise imported for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, and is classified so as to show in five groups what proportion was crude and partially manufactured, and what was articles of voluntary use and luxury. The figures include both free and dutiable merchandise. For the eleven months of 1901 the value of merchandise brought in free of duty was $345,500,732, and for the eleven months of the current year $367,973,870. All of this free merchandise, with the exception of about $21,000,000 in each year, was crude and partially manufactured. The table follows:

	Eleven Months Ended November 1901. Values.	P. C.	1902. Values.	P. C.
Articles of food and animals	$203,450,327	25.42	$193,123,017	22.07
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry	274,371,753	34.28	318,110,083	36.35
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts	79,071,902	9.88	89,403,516	10.22
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	126,074,624	15.75	149,611,848	17.10
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	117,522,043	14.67	124,617,093	14.26
Total imports of merchandise	$800,490,639	100.00	$874,965,557	100.00
Per cent. of free		43.16		42.05
Duties collected from customs	$224,883,333	.....	$246,474,376	.....

Tables are given below showing the valuesent. The figures for 1902 are for eleven of exports and imports by calendar yearsmonths ended with November, except in the beginning with 1893, and the geographicalcolumn in the totals, in which is included divisions to which our merchandise wasan estimate for December:

EXPORTS.

Calendar Years.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1893	$679,616,353	$125,283,901	$34,322,834	$31,038,963	$5,846,740	$876,108,781
1894	642,625,837	111,009,647	34,626,296	30,729,262	6,711,186	825,102,248
1895	634,386,087	114,225,264	34,171,512	33,073,633	9,003,580	824,860,136
1896	778,105,762	129,640,196	34,235,923	35,822,854	17,632,506	1,035,437,241
1897	858,049,510	129,468,932	33,506,140	62,005,036	16,679,427	1,099,709,045
1898	981,230,370	149,164,257	35,102,408	71,937,761	18,111,470	1,255,546,266
1899	959,202,820	168,854,567	37,421,706	91,736,490	18,992,394	1,276,467,971
1900	1,116,399,524	198,788,019	41,248,051	98,531,349	22,979,170	1,477,946,113
1901	1,099,574,016	199,240,353	42,857,304	94,356,953	28,852,003	1,463,380,519
1902*	872,154,222	187,241,184	34,980,000	85,850,079	32,674,578	1,340,000,000

*Eleven months. Estimate for December included in total.

IMPORTS.

Calendar Years.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.†	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1893	$382,161,248	$170,874,163	$103,540,080	$102,706,128	$6,966,707	$776,248,324
1894	317,311,443	160,081,965	103,856,505	88,686,826	6,166,202	676,312,941
1895	431,539,496	138,923,253	117,406,577	103,252,034	8,547,987	801,669,347
1896	360,213,449	106,490,055	93,785,611	105,529,003	9,651,438	681,579,556
1897	407,970,332	101,762,584	103,442,125	119,884,603	9,535,555	742,595,225
1898	324,726,482	*97,630,811	87,075,415	121,104,394	8,137,346	674,984,445
1899	402,512,977	123,464,933	91,728,862	109,520,002	11,740,636	798,967,410
1900	441,610,461	130,361,453	102,706,033	143,445,861	11,025,306	829,149,714
1901	454,496,304	156,732,483	120,394,161	135,907,052	10,001,987	889,421,986
*1902	461,750,036	150,043,646	100,541,289	143,514,117	10,116,469	950,000,000

*For eleven months. Estimate for December included in total.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:

Figures for 1902 and Prospects for the New Year—Shortage of the Corn Crop and its Effects—The Loss in the Cotton Export Trade and its Causes—Increase in the Exports of Wheat, but Diminished Sales of Flour.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
FRANK H. HITCHCOCK,
Chief of Division Foreign Markets, U. S. Agricultural Dept.

It will be recalled that during the fiscal year 1901 the agricultural exports of the United States were decidedly the largest in the history of the country, having a value of $952,000,000. Compared with these exceptionally high figures, the value of the farm produce exported in the fiscal year 1902, amounting to $860,000,000, showed something of a decline, although exceeding the records of all years prior to 1901.

The falling off witnessed last year was attributable chiefly to an extraordinary shortage in the corn crop. As a result of this shortage the supply available for shipment to foreign markets was unusually small. Our exports of corn during 1902 amounted in value to only $16,000,000, while in 1901 we sent abroad consignments worth nearly $83,000,000. The loss to our trade through the diminished shipments of this product alone was fully $66,000,000.

Our export trade in corn was exceptionally large during the five years preceding 1902. The high-water mark was reached in 1900, with a shipment of 209,000,000 bushels. In that year the value of the corn exports, amounting to $85,000,000, exceeded that of the wheat sent abroad. Our wheat exports in 1900, however, were unusually small.

Some idea of the recent growth in our exportation of Indian corn can be had from the fact that during the decade just closing the annual shipments averaged over 100,000,000 bushels, while in the preceding decade the yearly average exportation was little more than 50,000,000 bushels. This growth was due very largely to the fact that the live stock raisers of foreign countries have become more familiar with the availability of our corn as a feed for cattle and other farm animals.

WHERE CORN GOES.

We sell our corn chiefly to a half dozen European countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, and France. The United Kingdom and Germany together take over half the entire supply. In 1901 we received from these two countries over $50,000,000 in return for the corn sent them.

The Netherlands purchased over $8,000,000 worth, the little country of Denmark over $5,000,000 worth, Belgium nearly $5,000,000, and France nearly $2,000,000 worth. In each of these six countries our corn is now being used extensively as a feed for live stock. Large quantities of American corn are also used in Europe for distilling purposes. The consumption of corn abroad as an article of human food is still comparatively small, notwithstanding various spasmodic efforts that have been made to introduce it for that purpose. The strong prejudice the people of Europe entertain against Indian corn as an article of the table has not yet been overcome to any considerable degree.

As indicating the extent to which the unusual shortage in corn production affected exportations it is interesting to note that our shipments during the twelve months ended June 30, 1902, formed the smallest annual exports in fifteen years, amounting to only 27,000,000 bushels, with a value of $16,000,000. In 1887, fifteen years ago, there was a similar shortage in our corn crop, resulting in an exceptionally small exportation during the fiscal year 1888, when less than 25,000,000 bushels were sent to foreign countries.

In the year following 1888 our export trade in corn not only recovered itself, but showed a marked increase over preceding years, and it is not unlikely that the enormous crop harvested during the present season, following the meagre exports of last year, will result in exceptionally large shipments before the close of the fiscal year on which we have now entered.

A LOSS.

In comparing the value of the agricultural exports for 1902 with the record of the year preceding a considerable loss is also disclosed in the cotton export trade, resulting from a decided drop in the price of that product. Our cotton exports for 1902 had a value of $292,000,000, or about $23,000,000 less than the figures recorded in 1901, when the shipments of this fiber were worth $315,000,000.

This decline in value, however, does not represent a falling off in the quantity exported. As a matter of fact, our shipments of cotton were somewhat larger in 1902 than in the year before, the official returns for 1902 showing a total exportation of 3,520,000,000 pounds, as compared with 3,359,000,000 pounds for 1901. But the average export price of the cotton sent abroad in 1902 was only 8.3 cents per pound, as against 9.4 cents per pound in the year before.

Nearly one-half of the cotton exported from the United States finds a sale in the British market. Last year our shipments to that destination were valued at $128,000,000. Germany is also a heavy consumer of American cotton, receiving in 1902 consignments worth over $70,000,000. France, which is another customer of leading importance, made purchases to the extent of $32,000,000.

Among the various other countries to which we sell cotton, Japan is one of the most important. In 1902 we supplied the Japanese mills with about $9,000,000 worth of this fiber. Our cotton trade with Japan has grown up almost entirely within the past ten or twelve years.

At present large quantities of cotton are being sent to the Orient over the transcontinental railways for shipment at the Pacific ports of the Northwest. With the opening of the Isthmian Canal, however, a much easier route of transportation will be provided, and still greater opportunities be afforded for the development of this trade.

RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Another faraway country that depends largely on the United States for its cotton supply is Russia. Russian cotton manufacturers annually pay us several millions of dollars for the American fiber supplied to their mills. Cotton is now being sent all the way from New Orleans to St. Petersburg and other Baltic ports without transshipment, a through line of steamers having recently been established on this route. From these Baltic ports the shipments are forwarded by rail to Moscow, where the cotton manufacturing industry of Russia is centred. The manufacturers of Moscow have made some attempts to substitute for our cotton certain varieties of cotton grown in Southern Russia, but thus far they have been unable to obtain there in sufficient quantities a fiber that will take the place of American cotton.

Next to cotton the largest single item in our agricultural export trade for 1902 was wheat. Of this grain we sold to foreign countries during the year mentioned 155,000,000 bushels, receiving in return the goodly sum of $113,000,000. While our exports of corn for 1902 were exceptionally small, our exports of wheat during that year were exceptionally large.

Only once before in the history of our export trade have our wheat shipments exceeded the quantity just mentioned, although as a result of higher prices a larger total value has several times been recorded. The single instance in which our annual wheat exports exceeded in size those of last year was 1892. The extraordinary exports that occurred in that year are traceable to the fact that in 1891 the United States produced a bumper crop of unprecedented size, succeeding a year of exceptionally low production.

In conjunction with this transition from an unusually small to an unusually large harvest the corresponding export years—1891 and 1892—showed an increase from 55,000,000 bushels to 157,000,000 bushels in the annual record of shipment. Our wheat exports for the past year came within less than 3,000,000 bushels of the record-breaking figures of 1892.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

The United Kingdom is the leading foreign market for our wheat, as well as for our cotton, purchasing from us more of that grain than all other countries combined. The wheat we shipped to the British market in 1902 was valued as high as $55,000,000 and amounted in quantity to 78,000,000 bushels. Ordinarily the United Kingdom procures from the United States from one-half to three-fourths of its entire supply of imported wheat, but in some years when the United States crop has been poor other wheat-producing countries have been more extensively drawn upon. Next to the United States, Argentina and Russia are the principal sources from which the British people buy wheat.

During the last few years the importations from Argentina have been growing at a rapid rate, while those from Russia have been declining; but the latter country still continues to be an important factor in the trade.

While the exports of wheat from the United States showed a considerable increase last year, our foreign sales of wheat flour, on the other hand, were somewhat diminished, amounting in value to only $65,700,000, as against $69,500,000 in 1901. In quantity there was a decline from 18,700,000 barrels to 17,800,000 barrels. The shipments of 1902 were the smallest since 1898.

American flour is shipped to all quarters of the globe, but most extensively to Europe. In 1902 the largest market found outside of Europe was Hongkong, where sales were made in excess of $4,000,000. Over $2,000,000 worth of United States flour was shipped last year to the Island of Cuba. The remaining islands of the West Indian group together made purchases aggregating over $3,000,000. The countries of South and Central America were likewise among our important customers, as were also Japan and South Africa.

LARD.

During the fiscal year 1902 the United States sold to foreign countries about $52,000,000 worth of lard. This product forms one of the leading items in our agricultural export trade. The quantity shipped last year was smaller than for several years, amounting to only 557,000,000 pounds, but notwithstanding this fact good prices resulted in the value quoted above, which was the highest ever recorded. The average export price for lard during 1902 was 9.4 cents as compared with only 7.6 cents in 1901.

Lard is another agricultural export that is widely distributed, going to practically every country on the face of the globe. Germany is a heavy purchaser of American lard. The antagonism in that country to certain American meat products does not seem to prevent a constantly growing importation of our lard.

During the past year German importers bought of us $16,000,000 worth, which was the highest value ever placed on our shipments to that destination. The only country that continues to buy more American lard than Germany is the United Kingdom. Our exports to the British market in 1902 had a value of about $19,000,000. Aside from the European countries, Cuba furnishes the best market we have for the sale of lard. The purchases of that island last year exceeded $2,000,000 in value.

Other pork products that are shipped extensively from the United States are bacon, hams, and salted or pickled pork. Our exports of bacon during 1902 amounted to 383,000,000 pounds and had a value of $35,000,000. These figures are large, but nevertheless they represent a considerable decline as compared with the records of the years immediately preceding.

BACON.

About four-fifths of the bacon shipped from the United States are marketed in the United Kingdom. We continue to supply more than half the bacon imported by that country, although our sales in the British market have diminished somewhat in recent years. Meanwhile Denmark and Canada are increasing their exports to that market in the face of our competition, and to prevent further loss of trade there will require the closest attention of our exporters.

Accompanying the falling off in our export bacon business there has been a marked increase in the exportation of hams. During 1902 we made the largest shipments of this product on record, the quantity being 228,000,000 pounds, and the value $25,000,000. Nearly 90 per cent. of our export trade in hams is conducted with the United Kingdom, and we supply nearly 90 per cent. of the importations made by that country, our only competitor of any consequence being Canada.

Most of the pork exported from the United States is shipped in the salted or pickled condition. During 1902 our exports of this article amounted to 116,000,000 pounds, worth $10,000,000, while of fresh pork only 44,000,000 pounds, worth $3,700,000 were exported. Like our exports of bacon and hams, our pork shipments are sent largely to the British market.

Fresh beef is another meat product that stands high in our agricultural export trade. The shipments for 1902, although somewhat smaller than usual, amounted to 142,000,000 pounds, and had a value of $29,000,000.

About the same sum was received for exports of beef on the hoof, the 393,000 head of cattle shipped from the United States in 1902 bringing a return of nearly $30,000,000. As in the case of beef, so in the case of cattle, our exports were smaller for 1902 than for the years immediately preceding.

Our trade in both of these exports is conducted chiefly with the United Kingdom. Next to the important market furnished by that country, the Island of Cuba affords the principal place of sale.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Leaf tobacco is a considerable factor in our agricultural export trade. Our sales of this product in 1902 amounted to 291,000,000 pounds, and had a value of $27,000,000. These exports, although decidedly larger than the average, were somewhat smaller than the exceptionally heavy shipments of 1900 and 1901.

European countries, and particularly the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, afford the principal foreign markets for American tobacco.

An agricultural export in which an important trade has been built up during recent years is oil cake. The countries of Europe are now buying immense quantities of this product to use as a feed for live stock. The oil cake and oil-cake meal sent to foreign countries during 1902 brought a return of nearly $20,000,000, which was double the value these exports had ten years ago.

Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Belgium are the countries to which most of these exports are sent. A large part of the oil cake exported is the product of cotton seed, although there is also a considerable export business in flaxseed oil cake.

Another by-product of the cotton industry that figures largely in our agricultural export business is cotton-seed oil. During 1901 we made the largest exportations of cotton-seed oil on record, sending abroad 49,000,000 gallons, valued at $16,500,000. Compared with these exceptional figures, the shipments for last year, amounting to 33,000,000 gallons, worth $13,000,000, show something of a falling off, although greatly in excess of the exports recorded a few years ago.

Cotton-seed oil is now used extensively in Europe as a substitute for olive oil. France imports it in large quantities for this purpose. Other European countries that buy from us large quantities of cotton-seed oil are the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

OTHER EXPORTS.

Among the various other oils exported from the United States, one of the most important is oleo oil, of which we sent abroad last year 139,000,000 pounds, valued at about $12,000,000. These figures represent the largest shipments in our history.

Holland takes more than half of the entire exportation, using this oil extensively in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Germany and the Scandinavian countries also buy large quantities for that purpose.

Aside from the agricultural exports already mentioned, horses formed the only additional item for 1902 with a value as high as $10,000,000. The business of exporting horses has had a remarkable growth during the past decade. In 1892 we sent abroad less than 4,000 head, the value being about $611,000, whereas in 1902 more than 100,000 horses were exported, their aggregate value reaching above $10,000,000. The shipments of last year were as to both number and value decidedly the largest ever reported.

Our export trade in horses for the fiscal year 1902 was materially augmented as a result of the demands created by the war in South Africa. Many of the horses exported went to that destination.

Fruits and nuts form another important item in the agricultural branch of our commerce. During the last three or four years our shipments under this head have been larger than formerly. While the export value for 1902, amounting to $8,500,000, showed a slight falling off as compared with the records for 1900 and 1901, it represented much more extensive sales than those made during the earlier years of the decade. Apples are, of course, the principal factor in this trade. American apples are sold in all parts of the world.

A growing export business is carried on with such far-away places as Australia, China, and the Philippines. England, however is the principal purchaser. Enterprising exporters have demonstrated that even from our Pacific Coast region apples can be shipped successfully and profitably to the British market. The fruit export business appears to afford unusual possibilities of future development. It is one of the lines of trade in which the Department of Agriculture is now specially interested, and active measures are being taken for its extension.

SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

Under the administration of Secretary Wilson the department has devoted much more attention than previously to the question of protecting and extending our agricultural exports. The system of inspection for export products has been perfected, and there can be no doubt that it is now one of the most important factors in safeguarding our foreign trade interests. The official inspection service has been extended so as to include dairy products as well as live stock and meat products. Our certificate of Government inspection is now generally accepted abroad as a guarantee of the good condition and quality of the product its covers, and the effect is most beneficial as establishing confidence in American trade methods.

Among additional measures taken by the department to foster our commerce may be mentioned the plan of sending to foreign markets experimental shipments of high-grade American farm produce, with the idea of convincing foreign purchasers of the superior quality of our best products. The plan of making experimental shipments was at first confined to dairy products, but it has since been applied also to certain fruits and vegetables. In conjunction with these measures, careful investigations are constantly being made by the department as to the condition, requirements, and possibilities of the foreign markets for which we are competing.

The introduction of refrigeration facilities in ocean transportation makes it now possible to ship safely across the sea many so-called perishable products that could not formerly be exported. It is to this class of products we may look for the greatest future development in our agricultural export trade.

PROVISION TRADE.

The outlook for the provision trade during 1903 is much brighter than it was one year ago, and in every way presents a more favorable aspect for trade both at home and abroad. Crop conditions have been favorable: the farmer is prosperous, and the trade generally reflects the prosperity of the country. The drought in Australia has opened up a new market on hog product from this country, and the United States has also shipped large quantities to Africa, which business shows signs of increasing.

The last year was characterized by an upward tendency of the provision market due to a brisk home and foreign demand, with a opened up a new market on hog products, the latter caused by the partial failure of the corn crop of 1901 and the consequent premature marketing of hogs.

During the remainder of this Winter the number of hogs marketed may be relatively small. The stock of pork products of all kinds is at the present time lighter than for a good many years past, and the Winter accumulations of stocks are likely to be much less than usual. Following the abundant corn crop during 1902, however, it is only natural to suppose that the supply of hogs will be fairly liberal after the Spring months.

The farmers are generally prosperous now, and it is expected that they will hold back their hogs and finish them off on cheap grain before marketing them, so that, while it may be some months before the full effect of last season's good crops is apparent, the chances are that the hog marketings for 1903 will be greater and of a better quality than for the present year.

Our business for 1902 has been prosperous, and we anticipate that it will continue during 1903. In addition to the opening of our Fort Worth packing plant, new provision markets have been established at different points in the United States, while the foreign trade has been greatly extended, additional distributing houses and agencies being established in various foreign countries to meet a constantly increasing demand abroad for our various products.

SWIFT & CO.
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 24, 1902.

1903

HOME MARKET AND FOREIGN TRADE

What the Figures for 1902 Indicate—Exports of Manufactures According to United States Treasury Figures—Present Prosperity Versus Hard Times.

By FREDERIC EMORY,
Chief Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

The general course of our foreign trade during the past year has been strongly confirmatory of conclusions reached in the summaries of the reports of Consular officers for the two previous years. In the summary for 1900 it was stated that, while the United States might be said at that time to be nearing the top wave of industrial eminence, and there was ample reason for the belief that the next few years would witness a great expansion in the sale of our more highly developed manufactures, there were signs of an approaching competition abroad which might check our progress in the world's markets unless we equipped ourselves properly for the struggle.

The fact was also pointed out that our manufacturers and exporters had made but little effort to cater to the special requirements of foreign purchasers, and that their success in so greatly increasing sales of goods abroad had been largely fortuitous. It happened that American ingenuity, working for the home market, had so perfected a great variety of labor-saving tools and utensils and had attained such finish and cheapness of production in many lines of ordinary merchandise that, in most instances, our goods, as soon as they became known to foreigners, sold themselves.

In other words, we merely disposed of our surplus stock abroad, but with such marked success that serious attention was being given to foreign markets when there supervened a period of greatly increased domestic consumption which, for the time being, arrested the export movement and caused a subsidence of interest in its possibilities.

A FALLING OFF.

As is well known, our exports of manufactures in the calendar year 1901 fell off in value as compared with the previous year some $46,000,000, but, notwithstanding this, the Consuls reported a continued and very marked increase in the popularity of our goods in even the most advanced of the manufacturing countries of Europe. In other words, as stated in the summary for 1901, while the aggregate of our manufactured exports had shrunk, the variety of our sales was being extended, and the territory upon which they were encroaching was being steadily enlarged. Substantially the same movement characterizes our export trade for the past year, and there is also noticeable a recovery in the total value of our sales of manufactures.

According to United States Treasury figures the total exports of manufactures for the ten months ended October, 1902, show a gain over the same period of 1901 of about $14,000,000, and this in spite of a loss of some $8,000,000 on the two items of iron and steel and of mineral oils. On the other hand, a considerable part of the increase must be ascribed to the rise in the price of copper, but, after making all allowances, it may be said that our manufactured exports in general have recently been gaining ground, notwithstanding the continued demand of the domestic market.

THE FOREIGN PURCHASES.

When we consider the additional fact that in some parts of Europe, especially Germany, commercial depression has reduced the purchasing power, it would seem that the contention in the summaries of Consular reports that American goods have in many lines demonstrated their superiority so effectually to the foreign purchaser that the future of our export trade in manufactures rests mainly with ourselves and the energy with which we push it is amply justified. Even as things now are, according to a recent statement of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury, more than one-half of the manufactures exported from the United States go to Europe, "the great manufacturing section of the world"—a fact which, taken in connection with the reports of our Consuls of the continued spread of American wares, would seem to leave no room for doubt as to our capacity for indefinite expansion when the incentive of a large surplus to be disposed of is again supplied.

It is idle, of course, to expect the average business man to give much attention to foreign markets as long as he can dispose of his goods more profitably at home. Trade inevitably follows the lines of least resistance and of the largest and most immediate profits. This fact is illustrated not only by our present absorption in domestic trade, but by the very slight progress we have thus far made in South America, where the harvest to be reaped seems meagre to our exporters compared with the easy and quick returns, aggregating much larger totals, from some of the smallest of the European countries.

Complaint is even made of apathy on the part of our manufacturers toward the European demand. In a recent report, Consul Halstead of Birmingham cited instances of long delays and inattention on the part of American manufacturers in responding to English orders for goods. The fact is, of course, explained by the pressure upon them of the extraordinary demand at home which, for the present, makes the filling of foreign orders relatively unprofitable and inconvenient.

It is not necessary to assume that our present prosperity must be replaced by hard times, with the inevitable lessening of consumption, before our manufacturers shall again be constrained to give respectful attention to foreign trade. That prosperity of itself, should it continue, will gradually beget another great surplusage of goods which can only be disposed of by shipment abroad.

It is impossible for manufacturers to accurately gauge the dimensions of what seems to be a continually growing home demand. The tendency is to enlarge their plants, to increase production considerably beyond the immediate requirements, in order to be able to meet and to take advantage of any possible exigency.

There is almost invariably a stage in this process at which production, abnormally stimulated, becomes excessive, and then it is that foreign trade is appreciated as the balance wheel of the industrial mechanism. The manufacturing activity of the United States, already colossal, will not be content to set any bounds to its development, and may be confidently expected in the near future to outgrow even a considerable increase in the existing demands of the home market, great and urgent as they are.

In the meantime, it is gratifying to know that our goods are holding their own in the estimation and often in the preference of the foreign purchaser, and that, when the time comes for a strenuous revival of export activity, we shall find the world's markets much more generally receptive than they were at the beginning of our "commercial invasion" a few years ago.

It should not be inferred from what has been said that there has been a marked diminution in the popular interest in foreign trade, or even in the zeal of those manufacturers who are not momentarily dazzled by the greater gains to be reaped at home. On the contrary, there is a steadily increasing demand for information from Consular officers as to trade conditions in all parts of the world, and a noticeable growth in the number of industrial concerns which express the desire to find foreign outlets for their goods.

While it does not follow that the latter will immediately avail themselves of such opportunities, it is encouraging to know that so many of them are addressing themselves to the study of export conditions as a guide to future efforts. It is but fair to the Consular service to say that, whatever be its defects and shortcomings, it is very generally, and in most instances zealously, responsive to requests for information and advice, and is contributing in many ways to the opening of new markets and the building up of permanent trade.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

In only one week of last year did the aggregate of the gross earnings of the railroads of the country fall below those of the same time in 1901. This was a remarkable showing when it is considered that comparison was made with figures that were heavily in excess of 1900. The best showing was that of the fourth week in September when the percentage of increase was 14.84. The month of February made the poorest comparison, and it was in the first week of that month that the only decrease was shown. For the eleven months, to Nov. 30, the seventy-four roads reporting for that period showed an increase in gross earnings of $46,893,500. The following table, compiled from The Financial and Commercial Chronicle, gives the weekly and monthly increase:

	No. of Roads.	Net Increase.	P. C.
First week January	57	$741,903	9.35
Second week January	57	933,444	10.98
Third week January	53	850,820	9.89
Fourth week January	56	341,296	2.76
First week February	52	*168,745	*2.19
Second week February	52	199,555	2.59
Third week February	49	243,274	3.14
Fourth week February	52	658,894	8.74
First week March	53	324,343	3.84
Second week March	53	717,981	8.23
Third week March	53	486,902	5.55
Fourth week March	56	1,068,701	8.82
First week April	50	543,864	6.65
Second week April	49	518,864	6.72
Third week April	50	978,440	12.77
Fourth week April	56	1,379,789	12.87
First week May	48	674,326	9.36
Second week May	46	690,464	8.76
Third week May	45	619,658	8.29
Fourth week May	49	1,120,918	9.81
First week June	50	468,728	5.93
Second week June	50	502,758	7.19
Third week June	48	554,436	8.87
Fourth week June	49	862,253	8.51
First week July	52	575,731	7.63
Second week July	51	180,574	2.31
Third week July	51	569,106	6.83
Fourth week July	58	944,592	8.35
First week August	55	453,692	5.25
Second week August	55	604,539	6.76
Third week August	53	676,160	7.54
Fourth week August	51	698,871	9.22
First week September	53	530,580	5.96
Second week September	54	814,110	8.79
Third week September	54	1,279,316	14.15
Fourth week September	60	1,888,366	14.84
First week October	57	634,999	6.49
Second week October	56	782,765	7.91
Third week October	53	787,525	7.78
Fourth week October	59	1,136,831	7.22
First week November	54	700,878	7.49
Second week November	53	842,204	8.71
Third week November	52	1,059,793	11.13
Fourth week November	51	437,049	5.31
First week December	52	529,033	5.71
Second week December	50	623,178	6.75
Third week December	29	678,357	12.2

*Decrease.

Month.	No. of Roads.	Mileage Increase.	Gross Earns. Increase.
January	94	1,645	$4,043,010
February	92	1,645	1,896,954
March	89	1,569	3,197,854
April	88	1,451	5,749,505
May	84	1,503	4,619,227
June	81	1,558	3,355,961
July	79	1,771	4,347,381
August	76	1,482	2,674,196
September	72	1,597	5,376,413
October	78	1,820	4,344,400
November	74	1,655	4,030,837
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	74	....	$46,893,509

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THE WORLD'S NEEDS.

What the United States Can Do to Supply Them in 1903.

By JAMES VAN RAALTE.

Now that we have sent off the invoice for the last shipment made in 1902, now that we have made the last entry in our ledger to the credit of merchandise account, let us before we open a new account devote a moment's time in the endeavor to approximate the figures which we shall enter during the year on the pages of the new ledger now before us, let us see what conditions confront us, what are the prospects of trade for the year 1903, what are the needs, the requirements of the world at large and what we can do toward supplying the demand. To find the answer is the purport of the article.

It is most essential and of primary interest to a country like ours, blessed with its vast resources, its boundless supplies, that normal and prosperous conditions should prevail all the world over. In this respect we start the year under the most favorable auspices. A fair degree of prosperity prevails in nearly all civilized countries, while the political horizon is, with the exception of the small and disappearing Venezuelan war cloud, perfectly clear.

The year 1902 has fortunately seen the end of the great Boer war. This fact, together with the results attained, are of the utmost importance to the United States from a commercial point of view. First of all since it has restored to a great extent the state of trade and the normal requirements of the United Kingdom, the commercial interests of which country were naturally greatly affected as long as the war lasted, and, secondly, a new country with wonderful possibilities is about to be developed with excellent promises of becoming a large consumer of many of our products and manufactured articles; in fact, our trade with South Africa has already greatly increased during the comparatively few months following the cessation of the war.

We may also look for continuous improved conditions of trade in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico as time goes on, and the present steady development of these possessions will exercise its influence, and in consequence their needs and requirements become larger from year to year, thus the year 1903 is likely to see a very happy increase of our exports to those shores.

As to Cuba, everything depends upon the settlement of the vexatious tariff question. Were reciprocity to become an assured fact it would give a great impetus to our export trade, the importance of which should not be underrated. Pending the many months that the question was under consideration, this trade has suffered greatly, and only articles for immediate want are in demand. Should an early settlement of the question be reached it would be of the greatest benefit to us and help to swell the figures in presenting our shipments for the year.

To China and Japan our exports are steadily on the increase, notably so in China, where the improved condition of affairs throughout the empire has a galutary effect on the business relations with the United States. During the last year a great drawback has been the decline of silver, which has unsettled trade conditions to some extent.

The leading features in our exports to China are, in the first place, the great increase in the manufacture of cloths, which during 1902 up to Nov. 1 amounted to $14,633,570, against $8,585,591 during the same period of 1901, while our shipments of flour to Hongkong during the same period represent 6 per cent. of our total exports of the article. To Japan the exports of this product are also on the increase, while this improvement is even more marked in our exports of cotton, which with that country in 1902 exceeded considerably the exports of 1901.

British North America gives excellent promise of steady increase in consumption of some of our products and many articles of manufacture, more especially of the latter, show a substantial increase of consumption for the preceding year and a corresponding increase of requirements for 1903. The same may be said of British Australasia, although on a reduced scale.

The progress which we have made at the various points mentioned are very gratifying insomuch as it is our aim to obtain a strong foothold in these extraordinary fields. That we are doing so gradually is a most hopeful sign and a sure indication that we shall attain the desideratum at no distant period; as we have pointed out there is every reason not only that we shall hold our own, but that we may expect for this year a continuously steady increase in the export of our staples and manufactured articles. The position is such that we are likely to greatly enhance the satisfactory results obtained during the preceding year.

This field surveyed, let us now devote our attention to the condition of trade in European countries. The extent of their requirements has as a matter of course, after all the greatest possible bearing upon our prosperity, therefore the burning question revolves anxiously in the mind of many, will their requirements be large, and will they need us to supply them? Let us at once and unhesitatingly reply with an emphatic "Yes." Indeed, seldom, if ever, was on the 1st of January such a large export trade to Europe in sight for the year, as there is at the present moment, and what is more, we have the stock and raw material actually on hand.

In order to enable us to describe the exact situation we must first refer to the corn crop of 1901-02. The enormous shortage of the crop, enhanced as we know the value of the cereal to such an extent as to make the exportation almost prohibitive, thus only a very small percentage of the usual shipments of ordinary years went forward during 1902.

As values were well maintained throughout the year, the price of meat and hog products went up proportionately, and in many instances an advance in the latter article of fully 50 per cent was scored. Europe bought sparingly; she could ill afford to pay our prices; thus a merely hand-to-mouth business was transacted to supply the most pressing needs; therefore, the shortage of our corn crop was probably an equally, if not a more serious matter abroad than it was here, our exports of the cereal having increased largely from year to year; she relies principally on our corn for feeding purposes. Now, as we enter a new year, the great centres of Europe have no stock to speak of of either corn or provisions, and their wants naturally are urgent and pressing.

Providence has certainly dealt kindly with us in allowing us to harvest by several hundred million bushels the largest crop of corn ever grown in this country. This crop is now in farmers' hands, and toward early Spring will commence moving and find its way to market in such quantities as to tax the railroads to their utmost capacity, and nothing but a congested car situation will prevent the outflow of corn, and also of provisions, in such abundance as doubtless to break by far all previous records.

For other cereals there is likewise a good demand from abroad, and there is every indication that our exportable surplus will be disposed of at fair prices for the farmer. Although we have harvested during the Summer and Autumn months the largest crop of wheat ever raised, with one exception, as also a so-called bumper crop of oats, there is no pressure to sell evinced in the interior; on the contrary, the supply to the seaboard is scant, and our exports could have been much larger had the supply to the points of distribution been more abundant.

That we should have met with a fair demand for our wheat from abroad in the face of European crops being in the aggregate above the normal might look strange, but large quantities of certain grades of our wheat are always in request for various purposes, especially for mixing with the home product.

Our own consumption of wheat will this year be very large and our exportable surplus may not by any means assume anything like large proportions. It is an elementary fact, which many lose sight of, however, that the consumption of wheat keeps step with the degree of prosperity we enjoy, therefore it is unnecessary to state that during the last year the consumption in the United States has been far above the ordinary requirements, and from the way things look to-day our people are likely to afford this year indulgence in many and varied preparations of flour.

The cotton situation also presents in every respect a cheerful aspect. The mills of the United States have just concluded a very prosperous year, with any number of orders on hand to be executed in 1903, they are running on full time and unless the staple is manipulated and prices artificially put up there is ample business in sight for the mills for the entire cotton year at good profits and sufficient to consume all that is left of the crop after we shall have supplied the foreign demand, which is also good. The world's requirements are estimated at about 11,000,000 bales. While the estimates of the crop vary as they do every year; a conserative figure of this year's crop is about 10,700,000 bales.

As to other articles of merchandise and manufacture which we are in the habit of shipping to European countries, space does not permit us to enter into details. At this writing, however, we cannot see what could possibly interfere to cause a curtailment of last year's requirements abroad and, generally speaking, there should be a perceptible increase.

We have mentioned at the outset that prosperous conditions at importing centres are essential to maintain our intercourse, and we fail to see anything but hopeful signs in this respect; the indications are of increased prosperity in those countries in Europe which we are in close touch with.

On the Continent excellent crops, fair business activity, and industrial progress have been marked features during 1902. In addition to this, we must not lose sight of the fact that the marvelous prosperity prevalent in this country has been by no means passed without reflecting on the European conditions. In very many ways Europe shares in our prosperity, which has not failed to leave in 1902 its imprints and its marks on European conditions in no disguised manner.

Then again, in England many enterprises which were languid and dormant during the Boer war have been resumed, and, owing to the newly created political conditions many new ones are being initiated. The gold mines in South Africa are continually increasing their output, new fields are opening up, and many a new undertaking is in the course of exploitation, and, last, not least, their investments in the United States have been very profitable, so that we need have no apprehension on the score of prosperity in either England or on the Continent unless a sudden, unforeseen turn should upset our calculations.

As there is, however, no such indication, let us therefore hope that present conditions may be maintained, and our European buyers are sure to prove themselves valuable customers to us for the various articles which we have hitherto supplied them with, and which we are likely to sell them under the present favorable circumstances this year in increased quantities.

In referring to the world's agricultural requirements we have made mention of the various crops gathered during the year, and while since harvest time we have dug quite a little hole into the supply, we find that never before have we entered the year with such a stupendous stock on hand as we have now. After making a reasonable allowance for shrinkage in values as the crops are being moved freely in large quantities, our present supply actually on hand exceeds probably by $300,000,000 any previous record.

With such unprecedented, such marvelously valuable assets on hand at the opening of the year, with the general requirements large in most parts of the world, and the assurance that we shall be called upon to supply a great part of the needs of the peoples of the earth, we may well take a cheerful view of the situation.

JAMES VAN RAALTE.

New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

GOLD COINAGE

Official Figures for 1902—Production All Over the World—A Gain Over the Preceding Year—Output of 1903 Expected to Break All Previous Records—The Figures for Silver.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint.

The coinage of the United States for the year 1902 to Dec. 1 was $40,831,927.50 of the various denominations of gold; $17,580,497 of silver dollars, $10,515,508.20 of subsidiary, and $2,346,446.17 of minor coin, (nickels and cents.) The gold coinage might easily have been larger, for the deposits at the mints aggregated $118,934,821, but as the supply of coin in the Treasury has been ample for all possible demands bullion has been permitted to accumulate in the mints. The stock of gold in the Treasury on Dec. 1, 1902, was $138,655,872, bullion and coin. The stock on Jan. 1, 1902, was $123,735,775 bullion and $417,343,064 coin. The comparative stock of gold coin in the country, including bullion in the mints on Jan. 1, 1902, and Dec. 1, 1902, was as follows:

Estimated stock of gold coin Jan. 1, 1902	$1,050,825,386
Coinage, January to December	40,831,928
Total	$1,091,657,314
Loss—	
Net exports coin, of January to November	$5,006,619
Coin melted for recoinage, January to November	617,736
Coin used in the arts	3,208,333
	8,832,688
Estimated stock of coin Dec. 1, 1902	$1,082,824,626
Gold bullion in mints and assay offices Dec. 1, 1902	158,655,872
Estimated stock of gold Dec. 1, 1902	$1,241,480,498
Estimated gold stock Jan. 1, 1902	1,174,561,161
Gain in 11 months	$66,919,337

The production of gold in the world will show an important gain in 1902 over 1901, due to the resumption of mining in the Transvaal and an increase of the Australian yield. The world's yield for 1901 was estimated by the Bureau of the Mint at $263,374,700. The South African output will probably show a gain of about $25,000,000 and Australia perhaps $8,000,000. Deposits at the mints indicate that the production of this country has not been materially greater nor less than during the previous year. For eleven months of the year deposits have been $118,934,821, against $129,159,613 in the same months of the previous year, but this decline was chiefly due to a falling off in imports. The deposits from the Northwest territory of Canada in eleven months have been $7,124,931, against $11,383,122 in the same months last year. The world's output of gold is likely therefore to foot up about $290,000,000.

RECORD FIGURES.

The world's output for 1903 will probably rise above the record figure, which was $307,000,000 in 1899. The principal source of anticipated increase is South Africa, where there will be a steady gain, as labor is obtained, until the yield again reaches $100,000,000 per year. It is probable that the yield of the United States, including Alaska, will show some increase in the future, although for the last two years it has been practically at a standstill. Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and South Dakota promise gains, but Colorado has shown a tendency to halt or decline, owing to some falling off in the grade of the Cripple Creek ores. Alaska is likely to show a good gain in 1903 from the Nome region, which in 1902 is slightly ahead of 1901.

The country which made the largest gain in gold stock in 1902, after the United States, was Russia, where the Imperial Bank added some $40,000,000 to its reserve. The Bank of France added about $17,000,000, and the stock of that country outside the banks has gained considerably, there being an unusual amount of hoarding during the year, due probably to the political and social troubles. The Banks of England and Germany have smaller reserves than one year ago.

The world's stock of gold employed in monetary use, as shown by the returns to the Director of the Mint, was $5,174,400,000 on Jan. 1, 1902. In 1896 it was estimated at $4,143,700,000, showing that a round billion, or about 25 per cent., had been added to the stock in these six years. The use of gold in the industrial arts does not increase proportionately with production, so that a constantly increasing share is available for money. The industrial consumption is estimated now at $80,000,000. At least $200,000,000 per year is now going to the mints, which is more than twice as much as ten years ago.

The world's stock of silver money is estimated at $3,847,500,000, and of uncovered paper at $2,921,100,000. In per capita circulation of all kinds of money, the United States, with $29.52 per head Dec. 1, 1902, stands next to France and the Netherlands. It is to be considered in this connection that the stock of money in the United States is more accurately known than that of France or the Netherlands, and furthermore the same amount of money is much more effective in the United States than in those countries, by reason of the commercial habits of its people.

Of the per capita circulation of this country Jan. 1, 1902, $14.98 was gold, $8.48 was silver, and $5.58 was paper, so that, notwithstanding our gains in gold the standard coin is still less than half of our monetary stock. In France $23.17 was gold, $10.76 silver, and $3.45 paper. In Germany $13.52 was gold, $3.68 silver, and $2.72 paper. In Great Britain $12.69 was gold, $2.81 silver, and $2.79 paper.

Silver bullion has been on a declining scale throughout the year, the average London value for each month of the first eleven, based on daily quotations, being as follows:

	Fine Oz.		Fine Oz.
January	$0.56	July	$0.534
February	.557	August	.531
March	.548	September	.523
April	.533	October	.513
May	.519	November	.497
June	.530		

The selling of silver by China to meet its indemnity payments to the powers has probably been the most potent influence in the decline of the year.

One more country—Siam—passed during 1902 from the silver to the gold standard. A British commission will sit in January to take evidence and the opinions of experts upon the advisability of introducing the gold standard into the Straits Settlements. If Mexico and the Philippine Islands follow, China and a few countries in South America will be all remaining that use silver at its bullion value.

This does not signify, however, that silver will not continue to have a large monetary use. In India, Siam, Straits Settlements, the Philippine Islands, Mexico, and South America it will remain the money of current use. Gold is not adapted to circulation among these peoples, for the reason that gold coins of convenient size are too valuable to be used in the everyday transactions of these peoples.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Director of the Mint.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1902.

"SITUATION NEVER BETTER."

So Writes President Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

By President John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank:

The situation was never healthier than now. In fact, it is better than a year ago. Then we were facing the shortage in the corn and oats crops and did not know what we had ahead of us.

Now everybody here is looking forward to the new year with a great deal of confidence. Manufacturers and merchants are all busy and trade was never better.

Our deposits are steadily increasing, and we are loaning money East simply because rates have been better there. Wall Street is the only congested centre.

There is a good healthy demand for money here, but no urgency in the demand. Rates are about 6 per cent., which is about 1 per cent. higher than they were a year ago. We are able to loan our surplus funds in the East, and this enables us to maintain rates at home.

Agricultural conditions are splendid. Crops are very large and prices high. The tonnage in sight for Western railroads is the largest ever seen.

There is no change in banking methods in so far as can be seen here. All of us loan our money where we can get the best rates for it, and after we have supplied our home field the surplus usually drifts back to New York and is carried there on balance or loaned out at going rates.

Chicago, Dec. 26.

JAN

1903

COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK FOR 1903.

Conditions of 1902 and Their Bearing on the Future—The Year as a Whole—Reduced Cost of Manufacture—Need of an Elastic Currency—Overproduction.

Written for The New York Times by D. Le Roy Dresser, President Merchants' Association of New York.

In reviewing the business conditions that have prevailed during 1902 it appears clear that the mercantile and manufacturing industries of the country have enjoyed an exceptionally prosperous year. At the same time during the last few months money has been extremely scarce and high in the New York market.

The condition of tight money, brought about by over-speculation at a time when mercantile affairs are not active, is serious. But the conditions now existing show quite clearly that the banks in other parts of the country are getting more and more able to take care of their mercantile customers and are now less dependent upon Wall Street than in the past.

If such conditions as have existed since September had occurred in years gone by the merchant and manufacturer not doing business in New York would have been extremely embarrassed, because of his inability to get the necessary commercial credit. In this year, even with the great curtailing of credits due to the scarcity of money in New York, the merchants and manufacturers of other sections have been able to carry themselves along on the resources of their home banking capital. This is shown by the large volume of business that has been done in almost every line of trade.

Taking the year as a whole, as far as the mercantile community is concerned, it has been one of prosperity, the sales having been large and at fairly profitable prices.

The experience of the last few months clearly demonstrates that some changes must be made in our banking laws, so as to enable the banks to issue more currency at times when there is a great demand for it and when they have actual assets in hand to secure the circulation. Our currency to-day is absolutely sound, but it is not elastic, as it is necessary that it should be to keep pace with the increase in the volume of business being done in the United States. The principal profit that has been made by the issue of bank notes of the United States has been due to the appreciation in value of the bonds against which they were issued, and not to the actual transaction of issuing the notes. Now that the bonds have reached such a high figure, there is no longer any profit in it, with the result that the banks have no inducement to take out new circulation.

To take one case in point. New York sends West every year large sums of money to pay for harvesting and moving the crops, which actually add very largely to the wealth of the country when they have been marketed. Now, it seems absurd that where money is used to create wealth it should bring about a condition which causes other industries to be injuriously affected by the curtailment of the available funds.

As to the future, there is every indication that the present good business conditions will continue, for the crops have been good and the mercantile community has every promise of sustained activity. The question of funds for the transaction of business is one that, of course, may change the situation, but if the business world has been able to go through the last four months as it has, without serious trouble, there can be no doubt as to its ability to continue, although, if assured of easy money, the prospects would be much more certain.

There is another feature in the business situation that has changed absolutely in the last ten years, and has become of very great importance to this country, and that is that we have been enabled by reason of the very much increased volume of our business in different lines to reduce the cost of manufacture to a point where we can now export our surplus products at a profit. This puts the general situation, as to many classes of manufactures, in such shape that when over-production occurs, as is always the case after good times, we can dispose of our surplus by exporting it, probably at a profit, or certainly at cost; whereas, in olden times with our higher cost of manufacture when we were ourselves compelled to consume the products of our mills and when production exceeded demand there came a glut, prices broke, and there was a general check to business.

If we can produce at a cost that will allow us to sell this surplus, as we are doing now, we assume a position which is entirely new, and the danger of a commercial panic is very much less than it ever has been before. The reason for this is an economic one which is plain, and that is, that in the case of small mills operating separately the percentage of fixed expense relative to the volume of business done is greater, and must be greater from the nature of the facts, than in the case of the large centralizations which have been taking place recently, which centralizations, if they do nothing else, do reduce the fixed expense to the lowest minimum of cost.

This reduction is a saving just as actual and just as real as though the manufacturer were able to buy the merchandise at a lower figure or pay lower wages. It lowers the cost of the goods so that they can be exported at a profit.

Taking this element, which is a vital one, and the fact that we have had such good crops, it seems also certain that the commercial prospect of the country will continue, irrespective of what is done in security markets in the next twelve months.

D. LE ROY DRESSER, President Merchants' Association of New York.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Business on the New York Stock Exchange during 1902 decreased decidedly from the phenomenal activity of 1901. The totals for the year, however, stand second only to those of 1901 in the records of the Stock Exchange.

The most active month of the year was April, when the upward movement was in full swing, which culminated with the collapse of the so-called Webb-Meyer syndicate. The transactions in stocks during that month aggregated 26,579,932 shares, and in bonds to $104,884,000, the most active week of the year being that of April 19, when 7,956,683 shares of stocks and $28,886,000 par value of bonds were dealt in, and the heaviest day April 21, the sales on that date reaching 1,893,224 shares in stocks and $6,688,000 in bonds.

The smallest month of the year in stocks was June, when the total dealings amounted to only 7,813,049 shares, the 9th of June being the dullest day, with 173,637 shares traded in, and the quietest week that ending June 7, when the total for the six days was 1,323,747 shares. August was the least active month of the year in bonds, the total for that month being $35,587,300. The smallest week, however, was that of Oct. 25, and the lightest day Dec. 24, when the totals were $9,415,000 and $1,061,000, respectively.

The most stock in number of shares traded in was Reading, of which 12,001,979 changed hands, but the par value of the transactions in Union Pacific was $1,068,623,500, as against $645,688,950 in the first-named stock. The most active bond was Union Pacific convertible fours, with Wabash debenture, Series B, a close second.

Stocks. (Shares.)

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	14,726,301	30,297,993	9,863,400
February	12,850,281	21,981,389	10,297,910
March	11,958,672	27,001,677	14,447,287
April	26,579,732	41,688,897	14,648,134
May	15,485,777	25,199,756	9,487,084
June	7,813,049	19,819,131	7,292,357
July	16,317,957	15,920,808	6,574,470
August	14,317,281	10,771,312	4,096,802
September	20,556,087	14,030,762	5,159,212
October	16,348,393	14,025,147	10,990,985
November	17,117,213	18,760,450	22,866,898
December	15,719,742	16,672,343	23,577,626
Total year	188,329,181	265,577,354	138,312,206
Decrease from 1901	77,256,173 shares.		
Increase over 1900	50,008,915 shares.		

Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds.

(PAR VALUE.)

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$93,737,500	$94,381,000	$46,884,600
February	87,910,500	103,378,500	43,868,300
March	96,794,800	121,435,700	66,566,700
April	114,041,900	115,025,500	38,839,650
May	92,933,000	109,917,000	38,529,000
June	64,012,200	70,728,850	29,345,500
July	71,817,200	49,316,000	22,196,200
August	53,256,000	56,965,500	19,856,500
September	82,899,950	84,564,500	18,189,000
October	67,087,000	64,785,100	42,022,200
November	54,163,500	90,760,000	78,567,800
December	90,220,000	74,973,200	103,435,500
Total year	$891,305,150	$994,972,350	$569,190,950
Decrease from 1901	$103,667,200.		
Increase over 1900	$322,114,200.		

Government Bonds.

(PAR VALUE.)

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$198,000	$323,950	$633,300
February	147,500	221,400	658,000
March	65,400	151,820	1,951,940
April	146,000	283,000	655,480
May	166,500	180,400	828,340
June	59,700	105,700	397,350
July	116,000	95,500	325,700
August	94,500	92,200	171,200
September	289,500	90,500	162,700
October	164,000	159,900	147,000
November	169,200	36,900	666,700
December	100,600	372,000	756,270
Total year	$1,667,900	$2,058,870	$7,294,580
Decrease from 1901	$391,970.		
Decrease from 1900	$5,596,680.		

State Bonds.

(PAR VALUE.)

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$93,000	$278,500	$254,700
February	114,500	141,400	191,500
March	92,000	875,500	458,000
April	497,000	564,000	146,700
May	49,000	254,000	63,500
June	83,000	22,500	58,200
July	29,000	65,500	197,000
August	236,500	64,000	117,500
September	437,500	89,300	231,700
October	1,402,000	9,000	158,400
November	182,000	59,000	122,000
December	151,000	9,500	124,500
Total year	$3,587,700	$2,572,800	$1,993,700
Increase over 1901	$1,214,900.		
Increase over 1900	$1,594,000.		

Total All Classes Bonds.

(PAR VALUE.)

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$94,030,500	$94,983,450	$47,782,600
February	88,192,500	103,741,300	44,718,400
March	96,952,200	122,461,020	68,916,640
April	114,884,900	115,875,500	39,641,830
May	93,108,500	110,352,400	39,420,840
June	64,153,900	70,856,050	29,801,050
July	71,962,200	49,477,000	23,708,900
August	53,587,500	56,921,700	20,185,200
September	84,626,950	84,684,100	18,383,400
October	68,653,400	64,954,900	42,297,600
November	54,511,700	90,865,500	79,286,500
December	90,641,600	75,355,300	104,316,270
Total year	$801,305,150	$999,404,720	$578,559,230
Decrease from 1901	$107,699,770.		
Increase over 1900	$312,945,920.		

The following is a comparison of the dealings in stocks and bonds last year with those of preceding year:

	Stocks. (Shares.)	Bonds.
1902	188,329,181	$891,305,150
1901	265,577,354	999,404,920
1900	138,312,206	578,559,230
1899	177,673,855	830,451,130
1898	119,160,166	922,514,410
1897	77,470,703	544,569,930
1896	56,965,627	284,329,000
1895	69,440,576	519,142,700
1894	44,275,736	352,741,960
1893	77,984,967	301,585,777
1892	86,726,410	562,307,000
1891	69,031,680	388,650,900
1890	71,282,885	469,325,120
1889	72,014,900	408,456,625

The Plaza Bank
5TH AVE. AND 58TH ST.

CAPITAL
$100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits
$240,000.00
DEPOSITS
$3,400,000.00

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
A. NEWBOLD MORRIS, Vice Pres.
C. W. PARSON, Vice Pres.
E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.
E. H. COOK, Assistant Cashier.
GEORGE B. WHEELER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman

John Jacob Astor	A. Newbold Morris
E. Behmecke	Joseph Park
August Belmont	John L. Riker
John E. Borne	Charles Scribner
Stuyvesant Fish	H. A. C. Taylor
H. B. Hollins	Wm. H. Tillinghast
Joseph Larocque	George Fred'k Vietor
W. McMaster Mills	Harry Payne Whitney

The Mutual Bank
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits,
$184,000.00
DEPOSITS, $2,000,000.00

JAMES McLENAHAN, President.
CHARLES A. SACKETT, Vice President.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice President.
SAMUEL McMILLAN, Vice President.
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.
WILLIAM B. KRUG, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman

John Jacob Astor	James McClenahan
August Belmont	William G. McCrea
John E. Borne	Samuel McMillan
Aaron Buchsbaum	Stephen McPartland
Thomas Dimond	Charles A. Sackett
Stuyvesant Fish	James Thomson
A. P. W. Kinnan	John C. Van Cleaf
C. W. Luyster	Cornelius Vanderbilt
E. A. McAlpin	Albert H. Wiggin

The National Park Bank of New York
Organized 1856

Capital, $2,000,000.00.
Surplus and Profits, $4,624,000.00.

RESOURCES.

Specie and U. S. Notes	$17,847,543.11	
Due from Banks and C. H. Exchanges	9,338,343.23	
Demand Loans	7,868,953.55	
		$35,054,849.89
Loans and Discounts		37,446,331.16
United States Bonds		3,315,375.00
Other Bonds and Stocks		2,809,574.00
Banking House		1,531,746.55
Due from U. S. Treasurer		201,000.00
		$80,378,876.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	4,624,761.47
Circulation	1,999,500.00
Bonds, account U. S. Deposits	2,600,000.00
Deposits	69,154,615.15
	$80,378,876.62

RICHARD DELAFIELD,
PRESIDENT.

STUYVESANT FISH, Vice President. ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice President. GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice President.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Asst. Cashier. FRED'K O. FOXCROFT, Asst. Cashier.

W. O. JONES, Asst. Cashier. JOHN C. VAN CLEAF, Asst. Cashier. WM. A. MAIN, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph T. Moore,	W. Rockhill Potts,	George S. Hickok,
Stuyvesant Fish,	August Belmont,	George Fred'k Vietor,
George S. Hart,	Richard Delafield,	Albert H. Wiggin,
Charles Scribner,	Francis R. Appleton,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Edward C. Hoyt,	John Jacob Astor,	Isaac Guggenheim.

Mount Morris Bank
125TH ST. AND PARK AVE.,

CAPITAL, $250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits
$90,000.00
DEPOSITS
$3,050,000.00

L. M. SCHWAN, President
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice President
FREDERICK W. LIVERMORE, Vice President
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.
FREDERICK M. SPENCER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS
RICHARD DELAFIELD, Chairman

Thos. L. Watt	Edward H. Landon
Wm. Morton Grinnell	John E. Borne
George S. Hart	George B. Brown
William H. Crocker	Charles B. Alexander
Thos. H. Newman	Albert H. Wiggin
John McQuade	Sidney Dillon Ripley
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FROM PRESIDENTS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

SENOR DIAZ TELLS HOW TRADE BETWEEN MEXICO AND THIS COUNTRY IS RAPIDLY INCREASING—PRESIDENT ZELAYA DESCRIBES MEASURES NEEDED TO IMPROVE COMMERCE BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As it is a well-known fact that the trade relations and the actual commerce between our two countries are increasing rapidly and from day to day, it seems unnecessary to me to devise measures for the purpose of securing what is already taking place in the natural current between the two neighboring and sister nations. This current will continue to produce its fruitful results as long as it is not stemmed by undue obstacles originating in an exaggerated protection of an industry which may not need it, from an excessive consideration for public health or from the ill-effects of customs regulations.

On these matters it is not my province to express a definite opinion which might appear indiscreet, the more so, regarding the last two subjects, that within a few days a congress has assembled in New Orleans and another one is to take place in Washington, the first one for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to international hygiene, the second to see what can be done to draw up uniform customs regulations for the benefit of trade between the American nations.

From both assemblies, each one of which is composed of specialists in the respective subjects, we must expect a favorable result, or at least one which will not be opposed to the legitimate interests of commerce.

PORFIRIO DIAZ,
President Republic of Mexico.
Mexico, Dec. 12, 1902.

PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being asked for my opinion regarding the measures which should be adopted to increase mutually the commercial relations between the Republic of Nicaragua and the United States of the North, I take pleasure in complying by making the following suggestions, which, in my opinion, would secure this much-desired result:

First—The calls of the American lines of steamers at our ports should be made more frequent, thus increasing the traffic and reducing the freight rates.

Second—We have in the eastern part of Nicaragua an extensive zone in which bananas, coffee, cacao, rubber, timber for building purposes, and dye woods can be profitably cultivated and produced; rich gold mines can be exploited, and fertile lands are to be found there adapted to the cattle industry. This extensive region is moreover, drained by navigable rivers, and therefore it would be possible to establish there a system of river navigation for easy communication by means of boats.

All this, to which we may add the fact that the principal ports of the Atlantic shores of Nicaragua are near the Southern ports of the United States, invites the commerce and industry of your country to come here and establish itself for the purpose of exploiting the various industries which would bring incalculable returns. It is strange that American emigration should seek in more distant countries elements in which to develop its activity while overlooking our Atlantic Coast, at the very doors of its own territory, and accessible in the short space of two or three days.

If the propaganda made for the purpose by your important paper could persuade the North American capitalists of these great advantages presented by our Atlantic Coast, as well as by other departments of this country, and could induce them to invest capital in works which would bring great results, this would prove a very beneficial method of developing the reciprocal commercial relations between the two countries.

J. S. ZELAYA,
President Republic of Nicaragua.
Managua, Nov. 13.

BRITISH FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Effects of the Ending of the Boer War—Long Discounted in Advance—The Kafir Mines—Failure of the Expected Boom—Import Duties on Corn and Sugar—The Tobacco War—American Securities in London—Steady Increase in English Railway Traffic—The American Invasion in the London Underground Field—How London Regards American Prosperity—The Outlook.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON Dec. 13—To the financial world of London the year 1902 was a great disappointment. It brought peace in South Africa, but the peace boom—the long promised rise in consuls and Kafirs "as soon as the war was over"—developed into a dreary period of slack business and drooping prices, accompanied by occasional spasms of something like panic. Now, of course, everybody can see clearly enough that this course of events—like so many others connected with the war—was "inevitable," and that a boom so long expected and so heavily discounted was bound to break down by the weight of the commitments of those who had foreseen it and forestalled it. But at the end of last Spring those who did not accept the doctrine of the peace boom were scouted as croakers and probably suspected of pro-Boerism.

But it was not only on the stock markets that the after effects of peace were disappointing. A trade boom with South Africa had been predicted with equal confidence; the mining industry was to awake with a jump from its long doze; the output of gold and diamonds was to beat its old records easily, and all sorts of other metals and minerals, long known to exist in quantity, were to be worked profitably under the beneficent influence of British administration; the prosperity of the mining industry was to set agriculture and all the other industries agog, and South Africa was to be a thriving beehive clamoring for the products of Great Britain and civilization in general. This attractive programme is still an aspiration. Some lay the fault at the door of the Kafir laborer, some debit their disappointment to the Johannesburg mining losses. Probably the blame may be shared between them.

One of the most certainly expected effects of the transfer of the Transvaal to British rule was the cheapening of Kafir labor. The liquor laws were to be more honestly and strictly administered; therefore the Kafir would have less opportunity for spending his earnings on drink; therefore he would work for lower wages. The syllogism was complete and irresistible. Yet the end of the war in actual fact finds the Kafir a fattened capitalist with money in his substitute for a pocket, and very reluctant to work at all, much less accept a reduction in wages. He is not yet civilized up to that point of economic development at which he always wants more money; at his present point he has enough to go on with, and so takes a rest and enjoys himself.

TO TAX KAFIRS.

This he has been enabled to do by the high wages paid to him by the military authorities during the war. This tiresome trait in the Kafir character has hampered the mining industry and prevented its return to its old activity, and so has retarded the recovery of the whole economic organism of South Africa. The mining magnates say that the Kafir must be taxed and so be made to work in order to pay his taxes; but public opinion in England is very sensitive when any approach to compulsory labor of black races is mooted.

Experiments have been tried with unskilled white labor, but were not very successful. And proposals to import Chinese workmen have met with emphatic opposition. The labor question in South Africa is thus full of thorny problems, and it is more than hinted that the Johannesburg capitalists are in no hurry to solve them.

The original estimate for the expenses of the war was £10,000,000. Peace has come, but not the cessation of expenditure resulting from the war, and it is safe to predict that the whole bill will be little short of £300,000,000. It therefore follows that the expectation of the British taxpayer that the war would pay for itself, its expenses being charged upon the revenues of the new colonies, has been compelled to modify itself into the hope that the Transvaal would at least pay a fair share. The Transvaal's notion of a fair share, however, has dwindled steadily.

In this connection the Transvaal means the mining industry, for by the terms of peace the agricultural property of the Boers was expressly exempted from taxation for war expenses. Hence it is that the mining industry is accused both of retarding its own recovery and of working to depress the share market in order that its parlous state may be made clear to British Ministers, and that it may be maintained with plausibility that any attempt to charge war expenses on the Transvaal would be a mere murder of the proverbial gold producing goose. Remittances from the Transvaal to Great Britain to recoup the latter for her huge expenditure are already denounced as "tribute"; and though the Transvaal is still said to be ready to find money—or rather to borrow it from London—for the internal development of South Africa, the precedent of the Boston tea chests is trotted out when it is suggested that the mining industry has benefited by the war, and was at any rate one important cause of the war, and so ought to pay its share of the war's capital cost.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP.

Chamberlain has now gone off to investigate these matters on the spot. Some people have all through been skeptical as to Johannesburg's willingness to pay anything; and it is evident that England cannot force her to do so. Whence the anticipations that it will be found that Chamberlain has gone out to save the Government's face, and that the result of his investigations will be that the whole of the imperial expenditure in this great imperial conflict will be borne by that patient milch cow, the British taxpayer.

The disappointment caused by the failure of the Kafir boom has necessarily taken first place in the record of the year, because it was its most notable feature and had more effect than any other event upon the tone and temper of the London market. If the British public had made money out of a successful South African gamble, we should have seen activity and buoyancy in other departments. As it turned out, the rest of the stock markets were idle and gloomy during the greater part of the year, the money market was cautious and suspicious and shy of new issues, and the company promoter had no encouragement to set his wares before the public.

A rise in consols was also predicted very stoutly "as soon as the war was over." But it did not come. It was known that the Government would be in the market as a borrower for some time to come, and though its borrowings took the form of Treasury bills, these were sufficiently plentiful to keep the banks and bill brokers out of the consol market, while the small investor was not to be tempted by a security which will next year become a 2½ per cent. stock; so the speculators who had laid in a load of consols with the expectation of reselling at a handsome profit on the declaration of peace are still left to "carry the baby," and have to pay a big price for the necessary accommodation.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The coronation disappointment did not affect the financial world directly, but the money lost owing to the postponement was one of the unfortunate causes which made the year on the whole rather a gloomy one. One of the "side shows" of the coronation—the Colonial Conference—was a further disappointment to those who had hoped that the colonies would consent to take something like a proportionate share in the burden of protecting the British Empire, practically the whole of which is now borne by the British taxpayer. Canada politely declined to be "drawn into the vortex of militarism," and, though other colonies made some small increase in their contributions to the navy, the total amount is still ludicrously small when compared with the sum paid by Great Britain.

On the other hand, it is perhaps satisfactory that yet another disappointment was in store for those who had hoped for closer trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies as a result of the conference. Such closer relations could only have been established by means of preferential tariffs, which would have fostered England's colonial trade at the expense of her trade with foreigners, and her trade with the colonies is only one-quarter of her total commerce; so that such arrangements would have been, in England, materially suicidal, however sentimentally satisfactory.

As it is, in order to provide war revenue British free trade policy has been departed from in import duties on corn and sugar. The amount of the corn tax, which was a feature of this year's budget, was so small that it did not practically amount to protection, but free trade enthusiasts had some justification in protesting against this "thin edge of the wedge," though the logical John Morley supported the tax on the reasonable ground that the working classes had approved of the war and ought to help to bear its burdens. Before we leave the subject of colonial finance it may be noted that London has lately shown less eagerness to subscribe to colonial loan issues.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

The British railway shareholder was shocked for a few weeks out of his usual drowsy apathy by an article appearing last September in The London Times and calling attention to the difference between British and American railway finance; briefly, the indictment amounted to a repetition of a criticism that has been for years leveled at railway Directors by financial experts, who have been hammering away at them because they regularly debit to capital account expenditure which ought to be met out of revenue. This new statement of the case, however, attracted some little attention, and caused severe depression in the market for British railway stocks.

It cannot be said that the railway champions had any satisfactory answer to give; they picked holes in the indictment, but made no attempt to sweep it away bodily. Its publication may perhaps have had some lasting effect, though the prices of "Home Rails" have picked up again generally, chiefly owing to the steady and very gratifying increase in gross earnings shown during the second half of the year, and partly because there were some heavy purchases toward the end of the year by investors who were putting into these securities money which had been paid by Morgan for White Star and other ships bought by his combine.

American combines and their invasions of England have been a prominent feature this year. The tobacco war was ended by a peace which was generally acknowledged to be in favor of the English combination formed to fight the American invader. With regard to the American groups, headed respectively by Morgan and the Speyer-Yerkes Syndicates, that have been contending for London's underground traffic, London has felt philosophic indifference as to which group is allowed to make the new tube under the Hammersmith Road, being inclined to believe that there is not much to be made out of it, and that if American groups like to fight for the right to give London a first-rate transport system, and perhaps drop a few million dollars thereby, so much the better for London.

THE YERKES ENTERPRISES.

Much amusement and sensation were caused by the dramatic coup by which the Yerkes group euchred their opponents by buying out the United Electric Tramway's interest, and Parliament has now wiped the slate clear, and we are to make a fresh start. Everybody talks about a comprehensive scheme under County Council control, but the Yerkes group is going ahead with the powers that it has got. With regard to the Atlantic Shipping Combine, English shareholders in the shipping companies bought up are very pleased at getting fully double the price that their ships are supposed to be worth over here.

How the stock of the new combine is ever to get a dividend is a problem that spectators on this side regard with wonder, but perhaps these sordid considerations had no weight with the organizers of the deal. The payment for the ships also had a convenient effect in turning the New York and Paris Exchanges in favor of London toward the end of November, when the drain of sovereigns to South America and Egypt was rather persistent and heavy. It thus helped the money market round an awkward corner.

The general trade of Great Britain has kept up very well, especially the home trade, as evidenced by the steady increase in railway traffics. Some trades, however, especially the shipbuilding and iron trades, are decidedly depressed, and it is the general opinion that we are entering on a period of slacker business. Looking forward to the New Year, however, London has certainly little cause for apprehension with regard to internal affairs. The bull account, which I believe you call the "long interest" in Consols is heavy, but not dangerously so, and speaking generally it may be said that speculation has been so quiet here of late that markets have no weak spots.

The dangers on the horizon, according to London opinion, are foreign. American prosperity and wealth are believed in as fully here as on your side, but we think that Wall Street has overcapitalized American prosperity to a dangerous extent, and we doubt whether the liquidation of this Autumn has fully purged Wall Street's weakness. In Paris also speculation has evidently overreached itself a little, and there may be some wreckage there to be cut away.

But on the whole London is cheerful this Christmas. It has had a dull year, so it hopes for a good one in 1903. Barring accidents, perhaps that Kafir boom may come along all the stronger for having been delayed.

ERNEST BRAIN.

THE MARKET FOR SECURITIES.

So far as the general business of the country is concerned there is no evidence of an abatement of prosperity. The high prices prevailing for all kinds of merchandise, together with the fact that the demand for goods continues to exceed the supply, is sufficient evidence that there is no overproduction in merchandise.

At the same time general business has been expanding, and the high prices prevailing for all kinds of merchandise have caused the gradual absorption of a larger volume of capital and borrowed money in legitimate business enterprises. While money was easy and rates for it abnormally low, all kinds of securities were readily invested in.

The absorption of money for business purposes to which I have referred has caused the withdrawal to a considerable extent of money and credit from the support of the market for securities, causing decline in the prices current for them. There has no doubt been overproduction of securities. It is a favorable indication that this production has practically stopped for the present.

It seems to me as if the market for securities must wait until the accumulation of wealth overtakes the investments already provided for it. During the next few months there will be realized out of the crops, the herds, the forests, and the mines a considerable amount of money which will have the tendency to ease matters up along in the Spring.

In the meantime if the market for securities can be held on about its present basis, and if speculation can be controlled by a continuance of the high money rates now prevailing, which I think will probably be the case, I am of the opinion that there will be no direct bad effects on general business, but that prosperity will continue during 1903 along all lines of legitimate business enterprise.

JAMES B. FORGAN,
President First National Bank.
Chicago, Dec. 23.

1903

AMERICAN GRAIN PROSPECTS

Outlook for the New Year, with the Figures of 1902 —The Northwestern Crop and the Minneapolis Millers—Diminished Exports of Corn—The Winter Wheat Crop —Oats, Barley and Rye.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY

A. I. VALENTINE, President Armour Grain Co , Chicago, Ill.

In regard to the outlook for the new year, as to what the supply of food stuffs will be, it is necessary to a certain extent to show what has been going on since the harvest commenced.

The consumption of wheat has been enormous, the milling demand unprecedented ever since the crop was harvested, and there is a probability of its continuation until the new crop comes on the market. The scarcity of good wheat has been especially noticeable during the past four months, and it looks to me as if the supply of good wheat would be very small next Spring.

Although the crop of Winter wheat for 1902 was a comparatively large one, the number of holes that had to be filled at the beginning of the season was so numerous that even the poor wheat—and the crop was a very poor one in quality—rapidly disappeared. A good deal of this poor wheat was fed on the farms on account of the high price obtainable for corn, owing to the small quantity of old corn that was left over from last season. The balance went into millers' empty bins, but did not stay there long on account of the cash demand, the terminal elevators getting very little of the supply.

The good wheat was bought as soon as it was put on the market, both by millers and the terminal elevators. The latter, however, was very small compared with the amount of poor quality owing to the wet weather during harvest and a continuation of unfavorable weather afterward, the wheat generally having sprouted both in the shock and the stack. There was some good Spring wheat in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota, also in South Dakota, but as a rule in South Dakota, more especially, there was considerable poor wheat, and in Southern Minnesota it was almost all of poor quality.

PAYING CASH.

During the whole season so far the mills at Minneapolis have been paying cash premiums in order to get wheat enough to fill the milling demand. This wheat is generally drawn from North and South Dakota and Northern Minnesota during the first three months of the crop year, and the millers at that point generally depend upon Southern Minnesota for their supply for the balance of the season.

Now, however, they come on a difficulty, not being able to secure any good wheat from Southern Minnesota, so that they naturally have to draw more than usual from the territory tributary to Duluth. Not only that, but some of the mills in Minneapolis are receiving wheat in bond from Manitoba, this, however, to a limited extent.

Exporters have been strong competitors of Minneapolis for the better class of wheat, especially Duluth and Chicago No. 1 Northern. It has simply been a fight right up to the close of lake navigation between the seaboard in competition with the milling interests in this country. Such points as Hastings, Red Wing, La Crosse, and Wabasha, on the Mississippi River, which generally draw from Southern Minnesota for their supplies, have been dependent upon Minneapolis receipts, and Milwaukee as well has been paying premiums in order to get the wheat generally used at those points.

The total crop of the Northwest has proved less than expected. Other Spring wheat States, like Iowa and Nebraska, have also shown a poor quality, just the same as the Southwestern States did in Winter wheats. The demand for Pacific Coast wheat has been something extraordinary this year from the Orient; Australia, South Africa, and China have all been buyers from this section, and at much higher prices than have generally been prevalent as compared with former years, so that Great Britain, which as a rule gets the greater proportion of the shipments from the Pacific Coast, has practically received none from the country west of the Rocky Mountains. This goes to show that Great Britain must have her supplies from either Manitoba or the Northwest.

A SMALL STOCK.

The seaboard has gone into Winter quarters with a comparatively small stock of wheat on hand—too small to meet the demand that will likely be placed on her during the next four months, both from Great Britain and the Continent.

In regard to Manitoba wheat, there has been an unusual demand this year from Canadian mills. The crop in this case also has not been as large as it was first made out to be, so that they now have probably not more than 13,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels more to spare for export. The visible supply of wheat in the United States is much smaller at present than it was last year, and still smaller than the year previous. It looks to me that these small stocks would be greatly reduced throughout the ensuing Spring months.

The invisible supply now in country elevators is even smaller than the supply at terminal elevators which is included in the visible supply, so I see no reason why the visible supply should not have a still greater reduction during the coming months in the new year than it has had in the past.

European stocks are also in need of being replenished. The Continent is especially in want of good wheat. This would indicate within the next few months a greater demand upon our seaboard stocks than we can supply, the Danubian and Russian ports having been closed up earlier on account of ice than usual this year. Although the Russian crop of wheat was reported as larger this year than last, the standing crop of Winter wheat is reported as unsatisfactory.

THE ARGENTINE CROP.

Europe will require a lot of our wheat until the Argentine crop, which is now being harvested, commences to move. In regard to Argentine, the reports are very unsatisfactory so far. Wet weather has been general since their harvest commenced, and it looks as if they would not be in any better shape as regards the quality than we are in the United States. They are less able in that country to take care of their wheat than we are here, as labor is scarce and their harvest is prolonged. It generally takes them about two months before their wheat can be put up.

Every where throughout the United States there is the same tale of empty bins and grain men generally carrying very light stocks. The premiums paid for the cash article show the demand as also the small amount of money loaned on wheat during the season. As regards my own concern, we have not only no money borrowed from any one, but have large sums loaned out, it being unprofitable, even when obtainable, to put grain into the warehouses. With conditions as they are and as they are likely to continue, it certainly looks as if we would have much higher prices for wheat before Spring.

During the past year, corn, owing to the short crop, has been selling at such prices that very little comparatively was exported, and a small amount so far on the new crop, owing to the poorer quality and it not being in condition to ship as it is in some States, like Iowa and Nebraska, where it is generally regarded as soft, owing to the wet weather that continued even after the wheat harvest and right up into the Winter months. It is of much better quality, however, in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and with better weather from now on, so as to put the corn in merchantable shape, there is likely to be a better demand from abroad.

FEEDING STOCK.

Some sections of our country that generally use the corn grown in that section for feeding are now receiving some from outside markets to feed their stock. It is not generally believed by the best-posted grain men that the corn crop is as large as indicated by the Government figures. Certainly, the condition, generally speaking, is poor, and, I think, will warrant at least not lower prices, the situation not being relatively as strong as in wheat.

The oats harvest, like wheat, was a wet one, and the quality poor in consequence, and, although the quantity raised is large, I should think that the good demand which exists at present from oatmeal mills, &c., would continue, and that prices should be higher than they are at present for this article, also.

The crop of rye this year has been about equal to the demand, and I feel that this grain should also sell higher, although not as much wanted for export as usual owing to the larger crop in Russia and on the Continent. The distillers, however, are likely to want the remainder of our supply before Spring.

A limited amount of good malting barley has been the rule this year, with an oversupply of poor grades. The maltsters, however, have been generally supplied, and I look for prices to remain steady to a little lower later on.

To recapitulate—empty warehouses have been the rule on all kinds of grain since the harvest commenced. I look for very much higher prices for wheat, especially good grades, before Spring, no lower prices for corn than those at present existing, little higher prices for oats and rye, and lower prices for barley. To a certain extent the price of wheat will be regulated by the prospect for the growing Winter wheat crop. These prospects are good up to the present time, but the growth is too luxuriant, owing to the mild weather we have had this Winter, so that we are liable to have damage scares some time during the rest of the Winter, especially in the event of severely cold weather, should the plant not be protected by snow. There is already reported considerable trouble on account of the Hessian fly in the Winter wheat fields.

A. I. VALENTINE.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1902.

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THE IRON AND STEEL OUTLOOK

Prospects for the New Year—What the Figures of 1902 Indicate —The United States Steel Corporation and Its Affairs—Effects of the Coal Strike—Increased Furnace Capacity—The Output of Pig Iron—Steel Rails and Rolled Iron—Good Prospects for 1903.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
J. C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph.D.

The year 1902 will be remembered for probably another generation as one of the most eventful and memorable in the history of the iron and steel industries of the United States. But for wholly artificial and almost accidental obstacles, it would have been far and away the most prosperous these industries have ever known.

As it was, most of those engaged in iron or steel production or of any article entering into iron and steel have found it a generally satisfactory year, and some of them conspicuously so. For the consumer of these products it has been less so.

With the facilities of production driven to the breaking point, and output checked only by the anthracite strike, the coke scarcity and the congestion of railway freights, great difficulty has been experienced in procuring supplies of raw materials proportionate to the demand for finished products, and for the first time in many years it has been necessary to supplement the output of domestic pig iron, blooms, and billets by considerable importations of foreign material.

The optimistic predictions of a great year for iron and steel have been verified, though not to the extent they would have been if the curtailment of the anthracite output by some twenty-five millions of tons had not created a scarcity of coke, and if the railroads had been able to handle the internal commerce of the country without an intermittent partial paralysis by reason of engine and car shortage and local congestion at first one point and then another.

Owing to the pressure of a demand at all times and in nearly all lines in excess of the supply, the tendency of prices has been steadily upward, though without violent or speculative fluctuations. The market quotations at the beginning and end of 1902 compare as follows:

January and December Prices for Iron and Steel.

PIG IRON.	Jan., 1902.	Dec., 1902.
Foundry Pig, No. 2 Standard, Philadelphia	$16.00	$23.00
Foundry Pig, No. 2 Southern, Cincinnati	14.23	22.25
Foundry pig, No. 2 Local, Chicago	15.50	22.00
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg	16.75	22.00
Gray Forge, Pittsburg	15.50	22.75
Lake Superior charcoal, Chicago	18.50	25.00
BILLETS, RAILS, &c.		
Steel billets, Pittsburg, (nom.)	27.00	29.50
Steel billets, Philadelphia, (nom.)	29.00	27.50
Steel billets, Chicago, (nom.)	...	29.50
Wire rods, delivered	24.50	34.50
Steel rails, heavy, Eastern mill	28.00	28.00
FINISHED IRON AND STEEL.	Jan., 1902.	Dec., 1902.
Refined iron bars, Philadelphia	1.65c	1.92½c
Common iron bars, Chicago	1.65	1.75
Common iron bars, Youngstown	1.50	1.70
Steel bars, tidewater	1.70	1.75
Steel bars, Pittsburg	1.50	1.60
Tank plates, tidewater	1.78	2.10
Tank plates, Pittsburg	1.60	1.85
Beams, tidewater	1.75	2.00
Beams, Pittsburg	1.60	2.00
Angles, tidewater	1.75	2.00
Angles, Pittsburg	1.60	1.85
Skelp, grooved iron, Pittsburg	1.75	1.90
Skelp, sheared iron, Pittsburg	1.80	2.00
Sheets, No. 27, Pittsburg	2.90	2.85
Barb wire, f. o. b., Pittsburg	2.90	2.45
Wire nails, f. o. b., Pittsburg	1.95	1.85
Cut nails, mill	2.05	2.05

THE ADVANCE IN 1902.

That the advance throughout the year has been so gradual and fairly uniform, in spite of conditions which at times seemed to warrant advances by leaps and bounds, is undoubtedly due to the conservative policy established by the United States Steel Corporation and followed by other consolidations. Buyers whose needs were imperative and who could not wait for their orders to be filled in regular course by the controlling producers have undoubtedly paid at times considerable premiums to the independent concerns for early or spot delivery, but such transactions have not established the market.

The advance has reflected in its measurably uniform curve not the relation between demand and supply, but more nearly and accurately the increasing cost of raw materials and the advance in wages in mining and transportation.

The figures in the above table for December are, as nearly as a general market survey permits, those at which we enter upon 1903. It will be noticed that steel rails have remained constant throughout the year, and that sheets, barb wire, and wire nails have declined, closing the year at quotations lower than those which obtained in January. The reasons for these exceptions to the rule will be given in the paragraphs of this review related to the classes of manufactures in which they are included.

That the activity in the iron and steel trades is as great as existing facilities for production and distribution will permit is too well understood by all for whom the subject has interest to need elaboration. The question of the future of these great industries fixes public attention at the moment, and a review of the past twelve months would have little more interest than is felt in water which has passed the mill. To forecast the future, however, it is necessary to examine carefully the conditions existing at the moment in the several departments of the business and consider the forces at work to continue or change them.

PIG IRON.

The greatest drawback to the prosperity of the iron and steel industries of the country has been found in the causes which throughout the year have operated to restrict the output of pig iron. During the protracted strike in the coal regions the anthracite furnaces were badly crippled, and a large number were blown out through inability to obtain fuel.

Coincidently with this, and scarcely less pronouncedly since the mining of anthracite was resumed, the furnaces of the Middle West have experienced great difficulty in getting coke, partly by reason of the fact that the oven capacity was not equal to the demand and partly because the freight congestion has not permitted the maintenance of a uniform distribution. During the past year the total furnace capacity of the country in blast has increased from 298,469 gross tons to 343,581 gross tons per week. The average for most of the year has fallen about 75,000 tons per month below the normal requirements of the country, and this deficiency has had to be largely made up from importations.

As regards production these are almost identically the conditions reported in our annual forecast at the beginning of 1902. Whether their net result has been for good or evil it is difficult to tell. Certain it is that if pig iron had been more abundant and cheaper the production of finished materials would have been proportionately greater, and what effect such greater production would have had upon prices is obviously a matter of speculation.

Presumably the only check upon a strong upward tendency would have been found in what has already operated in that way—the ability of foreign makers to spare large quantities of fairly good pig iron for American consumers. In the Eastern markets this is already felt in a tendency to greater ease in the pig iron situation. It cannot be said that prices have declined quotably, but it is understood that large buyers who are not in a position requiring them to ask favors can place orders for deliveries extending into the third quarter of 1903 at a dollar a ton below what is understood to be the market. This would seem to indicate a feeling of some uncertainty among producers as to the continuance of present conditions, notwithstanding the tendency in the direction of greater cost in an advance in desirable ores, an admitted scarcity of coke, and the higher freights announced by the railroads.

The menace of importations in quantities in excess of what can be sold to arrive is not without its influence, and timid producers seem more inclined to make sure of desirable business by slight concessions privately offered than to take the risk of seeing their product crowded out of the market by a surplus of foreign material. Whether consumption can be maintained through 1903 at the 1902 rate is a matter of opinion, on which all in interest are by no means agreed. It is generally understood that if consumers do not have lower prices they will turn more and more to foreign irons as a dependence; and the conditions do not favor the expectation of lessened cost at furnace.

Quite possibly consumption may decrease and production increase. These are considerations which make the prognosis for the latter half of 1903 extremely difficult. As a result we have an eager contention between the bulls and the bears of the pig iron market, and much confident assertion on both sides; but when it comes to business neither side has the courage of its proclaimed convictions, or cares to take very large chances on being right.

In the New York and Philadelphia markets very little eagerness either to buy or sell pig iron is manifested at the moment. Foreign irons are easily had in such quantities as to contradict predictions of a famine under any conditions in sight, and for this reason higher prices are not expected. The situation may change after the first of the year, but at the moment a fairly satisfactory business for the first half of 1903 is all that can be predicted with confidence. Orders already placed or in sight may be counted on to absorb the output of the next six months, and in view of the fact that the stock in first hands is probably less than half a week's product of the furnaces in blast at this time, conditions seriously adverse could not operate disastrously before midsummer.

THE FURNACE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

In the Middle West the position of pig iron is somewhat stronger than in the East. Most of the product of the furnaces for the first half of 1903 has been booked, and selling for third quarter delivery has begun. There cannot, however, be said to be a strong market for pig iron, and the fact that the coke shortage is more acute than it was a year ago is disquieting. A conservative prediction is that the output of the first half of 1903 will be currently absorbed, together with a considerable importation. Concerning the last half of the year one opinion is as good as another.

From the point of view of the furnace owner, the situation is far from satisfactory. He feels that ore and fuel cost him out of proportion to what he can get for his product, and that he has not had his equable share of the prosperity of the business. The consumer, meanwhile, is not showing any great uneasiness, and declines to be stampeded by the menace of a pigiron shortage. If necessary he can depend upon foreign irons, which are relatively cheaper than the domestic, and for many purposes meet his requirements very well. He understands that pig iron is now too high and that it must decline in price. Consequently he is buying very closely, and cannot be induced to lose sleep over the outlook for next year.

As an example of the attitude of the foundry interest it may be mentioned that the combination which is undoubtedly the largest melter of iron in the United States, is more than half a million tons short of its visible requirements for 1903, and is for the present content to remain so—an attitude which would indicate that its buyers expect more satisfactory offers after the first of the year than are now made them. There is a great deal of new furnace capacity which will be available as soon as the coke stringency is relieved, and a good deal of new coke oven capacity which will be utilized as soon as the congestion of the railroads is relaxed. Pig iron cannot be sustained at its present artificial level, and plans having that end in view will inevitably miscarry. That the average price of pig iron in 1903 will be several points lower than that for 1902 is a safe prediction.

ROLLED IRON.

The outlook for merchant bar is a little uncertain. So many of the Eastern mills are shut down for want of fuel that prices are sustained much better than they would be likely to be if the output was normal. There are indications at the moment of a shrinkage of consumption, but a good demand is expected for the first half of 1903. For plates the demand is much more satisfactory. The steady encroachments of steel upon the domain of iron makes the iron rolling mill a factor of steadily diminishing importance in the trade equation, and the outlook for this branch of the industry is not such as to warrant any extravagant expectations of abounding prosperity in 1903.

The immediate future of all finished iron is a bit uncertain, as may be judged from the fact that there is now a disposition to discuss the question whether there is not a capacity for production in excess of the requirements of the consumptive demand. There is still a measurably constant though not elastic demand for rolled iron, but most of the mills making it are also equipped for rolling steel when they can get it. This branch of the trade counts on a fair business during the first half of 1903, and after that as the gods may send.

STEEL RAILS.

The manufacture of steel rails is probably the most thoroughly controlled of the great industries of this country. The price does not reflect the condition of the market. Since $28 per ton was fixed and agreed upon, that has been the price at Eastern mills, with freights added in the case of the far-Western product. The mills have played very fair with customers. Thousands of tons could have been sold at a premium over $28 if the makers had consented to give belated customers precedence over those waiting for promised deliveries, but it is creditable to them that they "know when they have enough" and are not tempted by the offer of higher prices to juggle their order books.

An inquiry shows that all the output of the rail mills is engaged for the first six months of 1903, and that as many orders for delivery before Sept. 30 have been taken as the selling agents presently care about. Owing to the fuel scarcity at least 10, and probably 15, per cent. of the rail-producing 1902, and this restriction still operates. Orders can now be placed for deliveries after October next, but those who want supplies earlier than this, if not already ordered, will have to import them.

BRIDGES AND RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

The reconstruction of permanent way to accommodate the conditions demanding larger cars and heavier engines is still going on as consolidation progresses, bringing local lines and feeders into systems with heavy equipment. As nearly as can be determined, about 60 per cent. of the capacity of the bridge works of the United States is covered by orders already placed. This is an indication that the bridge building outlook is a little better than normal. Indeed, the demand for everything entering into railroad equipment is at a maximum, and no falling off in this line is in sight. The locomotive works have been run to the breaking point. The Baldwin output in 1902 will be 1,530 locomotives, of which 90 are for export, and in other plants the production has been maintained at a record pace.

The orders placed for locomotives for 1903 delivery will tax the capacity of all the well-appointed plants throughout the year. The conditions existing on many of the large railroad systems make it evident that the engine equipment is still quite inadequate to traffic requirements, but important relief may be expected from the filling of the orders placed for next year. The car shops are in practically the same condition as the locomotive shops. As many cars have been built as possible in 1902, and as many as possible will be built in 1903. Every other industry tributary to railroad equipment is in the same favorable condition, and the demand for iron and steel from these industries alone would seem to insure the maintenance through 1903 of practically the existing conditions as to demand. There will be no serious slump in the iron market as long as the railroad consumption continues as at present.

STEEL.

The trend of movement in steel cannot very well be determined until some time after New Year. It is not likely to be sensational in any respect, as the policy of the United States Steel Corporation is well established and cannot be expected to change by reason of anything now in sight. Several causes have operated to restrict production, and in some degree they will continue operative into 1903. They are chiefly connected with transportation, and affect even a corporation which is nearly as possible controls everything "from the ground up."

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the November net earnings of the Corporation were close to $11,000,000, or some $1,200,000 ahead of those for the corresponding month of last year. From the amount of unfilled orders on its books, it is not expected that net earnings will fall below $10,000,000 for any month until the opening of navigation. The average net monthly earnings last year from November to March inclusive were $8,776,746. Mr. Schwab estimates the net earnings for the year ending with March, 1903, at $140,000,000. If this is realized, the undivided earnings for that period should be about $53,000,000, as against $24,000,000 for the first year of the company's operations.

An undivided surplus of more than $45,000,000, sufficient to guarantee 4 per cent. interest on the common stock for the next four years, would seem to warrant a higher valuation than something less than 35 for this class of securities, but that it does not clearly show that "insiders" whose offerings invariably check any tendency to advance have less confidence in their investment value than outsiders are expected to have. Until the United States Steel Corporation has shown how it can pull itself through a period of hard sledding the general public will be likely to regard its bonds at 96 to 97 a better property to hold than common stock at 34 to 35.

The limited offerings of steel in the crude form by the plants in combination which furnish so large a share of the output would have involved great hardship but for the relief afforded by importations, which have been considerable. The fact that the producers of blooms and billets need all they can make under average conditions to supply their own requirements of raw material indicates a very healthy volume of distribution for finished products. Of the latter it may be said that the demand is quite as great as the supply in most of the heavy lines. The market reports which reflect the condition as "quiet" deal only with the momentary and usual aspect of the closing weeks of the year. A great volume of orders has been booked for next year, enough probably to run everything full until midsummer and leave something still to be done in the early Autumn.

As regards the lighter steel products, such as sheets, wire, and nails, recent reductions in price have established rather than shaken confidence. The ability of the Steel Corporation to readjust prices without starting a landslide is pretty well understood, and none of the timidity inseparable from a falling market is felt when such readjustments are announced.

The feeling in the South is fairly indicated by the confident prediction now made in the Birmingham district that all the pig iron which the South can make during the next twelve months will find ready sale at prices averaging above $19 per ton. It is further confidently stated that no iron will be sold in or from Birmingham in 1903 under $18.50 for No. 2 foundry. This is perhaps oversanguine, but the Southern temperament in matters connected with its industries is optimistic, and in this instance not unusually so.

The last week of the year finds the Southern pig iron market somewhat lacking in firmness. There are soft spots, and shrewd buyers are probably getting advantages of which they are not doing any talking. Sales of gray forge from Alabama furnaces at $14 and less are reported in whispers, and the effort made to discredit the rumors warrants the belief that they are true. While it is known that some makers in the Birmingham district are refusing any offers under $18 to $18.50, sales of spot lots of gray forge at $15 to $16 are of record, but none at the extreme figures are known to have been made or are believed to be possible at the moment. The asking price for No. 2 foundry for delivery during the first half of 1903 is adhered to, and the amount of business booked renders it unnecessary to shade it. It is somewhat too early for business calling for deliveries in the second half of the year, and very little eagerness either to buy or to sell is manifested. The furnace practice of the South is increasingly satisfactory, but there, as in the North, operations are restricted by the freight condition due to shortage of cars and engines, and coke is costing from $6.50 to $7.50 at furnace. It is expected that this condition will soon be relieved.

Generally speaking, the Southern outlook is satisfactory for the first half of 1903, and in the last half the South is likely to fare as well as the rest of the country. Its iron-consuming industries are prosperous and its steel industries profitable. No danger signals appear to be flying in that quarter.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

In an inquiry of this character it is scarcely necessary to go too closely into details which may be gathered from any trustworthy market report. The more critically the situation is analyzed the less evidence remains to warrant any other prediction than that 1903 will be a prosperous year for the iron and steel industries, but it is not generally believed that the pace of 1902 will be maintained. It is evident that in the financial and industrial worlds forces are at work to steady and sustain the conditions which make for prosperity, of which we have had no previous experience.

Thus far they have been potent to avert not only disaster but disturbance. They have not, it is true, been put to any severe strain or stress as yet, but should they be it is believed that they would be as effective in averting panic as is the example of brave and self-restrained men in a crowd when some fool raises the cry of fire. That they will carry the iron trade steadily and safely through 1903 is a conservative prediction. None of the evils expected from consolidation in the iron and steel trades have been experienced. On the contrary, the benefits have been more general and conspicuous than were promised. It has not stifled competition, but has somewhat changed its conditions. No branch of production is controlled to such an extent as to make it a monopoly. The falling off in our exports is merely a recognition of the fact that it pays better to supply the home markets than to compete for foreign orders. That what has been surrendered in this direction may be recovered when it is needed is generally believed.

At the moment, and for many months past, our large and exigent requirements have sustained the British and German markets, but makers in those countries have lost none of the apprehension of the possible consequences to themselves of an exportable surplus in this country. That our iron masters can meet without disaster any range of prices which other countries can fix is too well understood on both sides of the Atlantic to need discussion.

In a word, the iron and steel outlook for 1903 is satisfactory for all in interest. This industry appears to have outlived the period of violent and rapid transitions from prosperity to depression and back again. Conservative influences strong enough to restrain prices from taking a rocket flight when all the conditions favored, are probably strong enough to avert a calamitous decline. Just how this will work out in practice remains to be seen, but the result is not doubted by any but the habitually pessimistic.

JAMES C. BAYLES.

1903-1904

METAL MINING OUTLOOK

What the Market Is Expected to Be Like This Year—Figures for 1902—Some Big Dividends—Prosperous Times and General Activity.

BY FREDERICK HOBART, Editor Engineering and Mining Journal.

The record of metal mining in the United States in 1902 has been an excellent one, though the increases in production have not been equal to the phenomenal gains recorded in iron and steel. This could hardly be expected, indeed, since the possibilities of expansion are less and progress necessarily slower. The operations of the past year may be briefly summed up for the more important metals.

In gold the production in this country about held its own, and the total will vary little from that of $80,218,800 reported for 1901. In Colorado there was some falling off, due to the difficulties met with in the Cripple Creek district. California about held its own. The minor Rocky Mountain States all did well, while in the Black Hills region of South Dakota there was a large gain, due chiefly to the intensified working of the great deposits of low-grade ores, for the treatment of which the cyanide process has been found especially adapted. The gold from Cape Nome and the other coast districts of Alaska and from the American Yukon showed but little change in amount from the previous year.

Silver production showed but little change, in spite of the low prices of the metal. In fact, the continued large output was one factor in the fall.

In spite of the anomalous condition of the copper market, the production of the metal showed an increase in 1902 of nearly 10 per cent., as compared with 1901. This increase was all absorbed by the export trade and by the great consumption in manufactures, leaving no surplus stocks on hand.

Lead also showed a larger production, which was fully absorbed by the manufacturers and consumers. The same was the case with zinc, and mines of ores of that metal have had an unusually prosperous year. The smelters complain that the miners absorbed all the profits; but that is the usual cry, and we may conclude that the companies treating the ores did not work entirely "for their health" in 1902.

The minor metals—nickel, aluminium, antimony, and the like—showed material gains in production.

BIG DIVIDENDS.

An evidence of the prosperity of the mines in 1902 is found in the fact that the dividends reported by mining and metallurgical companies for the year amounted to $50,767,000. As many mining companies are close corporations and make no reports, and as many mines are owned by firms and individuals, long observation and comparison have convinced the writer that not more than one-half the profits of mining are covered by the reported dividends. The reader can draw his own inferences.

So much for the year just closed. More important, perhaps, is the consideration of the conditions under which the mining industries enter the opening year. This may be taken up in the same order in which the production of 1902 has been referred to above.

There is no reason to anticipate any reduction in the production of gold. A camp falling out here and there, a few mines exhausted, will make little change in the totals. They will be soon replaced by new discoveries and the opening of new mines.

The great factor in the maintenance of gold production, however, is to be found in the continual advance in metallurgy. Already a considerable part of our gold production comes from mines abandoned years ago because they did not pay, but now successfully reopened; and from deposits passed over by prospectors because the ores were of too low grade to work, but now found profitable. A system of ore treatment which can extract 60 grains of gold from a mass of 2,000 pounds of ore and return dividends from the saving, seems to leave little to be desired; and yet improvements are constantly being made. Of course such results cannot be obtained in every case, but they show what has been and is done every day.

Silver is under a cloud at present, from economic causes which are generally understood. They are, briefly, the cessation of the demand from China and India which have been in the past the chief purchasers of the metal; the absence of demand for new coinage, and the short-sighted refusal of the manufacturers of silverware to allow the public the benefit of lower prices. Nevertheless, silver will continue to be produced in large quantities. It is now in this country chiefly a by-product, being found in connection with lead, copper, and other metals, and will necessarily be saved as long as there is a demand for those metals. The only hope for silver is in a measurable increase of the demand from the East, which will probably come after a time, and in an increased use in manufactures.

COPPER.

Copper remains, as it has been throughout the year, in a peculiar position. We have already referred to the increase in production, in which is really shown the results of the high prices of two years ago. A new copper mine is not made in a day, and the mines started under the stimulus of the high quotations and large profits of 1900 are just becoming good producers at the present low prices.

The consumption of copper throughout the year has been the largest ever known in this country, while the demand for export has been considerable. The increase in production has been hardly sufficient to meet the demand. Under any ordinary conditions these facts would have caused a material rise in prices. They have been kept down, however, by the persistent efforts of a single powerful interest in the trade. That the largest producer should be the chief element in depressing prices is a condition so anomalous that it defies comment.

While the efforts referred to have been successful so far as holding down prices is concerned, they have failed to secure the control of the trade. The independent producers in this country, led by the Calumet and Hecla, show no signs of yielding, while the Rio Tinto and other foreign producers are probably further from an agreement with the Amalgamated Company than they were a year ago. How long the fight will continue it is impossible to say.

The price of lead has been maintained through the year at a figure as high as the tariff permitted; that is, just below the point at which imports would be profitable. This has been done by the management of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which practically controls the production of desilverized lead in this country. The Missouri soft lead producers have accepted the situation so far as maintaining prices, though they have declined to limit production as the Smelting Company has done.

Zinc producers are in a good position, the growing demand for the metal and the high prices secured have made them generally prosperous, while there are no signs of any falling off in the trade. Supplies of ore are on the increase, as large shipments from the Colorado mines will supplement the output of Missouri and Kansas, which have heretofore been the chief source of our spelter.

For the coming year the prospects are altogether encouraging, and there is little doubt that the United States will be able to maintain its lead as the foremost producer of the precious and useful metals, and will, outside of its own great consumption, have a sufficient surplus for export to other nations.

PRECIOUS METALS IN OREGON—PORTLAND'S PROSPERITY.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 31.—All business interests in Portland look forward with confidence to a year of exceptional prosperity. Such has been the record of the twelve months just closing. There is no evidence of weakness in any line of trade nor in any industry, though the inability of the transportation companies to move promptly all the freight offered tends to keep down production of lumber, which business is limited only by the facilities of the railroads. President F. E. Beach of the Portland Board of Trade, speaks of the prospect for the coming year as follows:

"The business outlook for Portland, for Oregon, for the whole Pacific Northwest, was never so promising. Every condition is favorable. Farmers are in a prosperous condition. The hop yield was large, and the crop was gathered and baled in prime condition, prices were higher than in many years, and it is hard to find a hop grower who has not got out of debt and started saving.

"The price of wheat has been higher than for several years, and the crop was fair. The crop is already practically all out of the hands of the growers, a very unusual fact for this time of the year. It took a large amount of money to handle the crop in so short a time, and there was for a few weeks a scarcity of loanable funds in the banks, but this situation is nearly ended.

"The wool warehouses are practically empty, for the first time in years. The money for last Spring's clip is in circulation, and a good demand is in prospect for the coming clip, which will be large.

A notable feature of the year's salmon operations was the proof that the industry is maintained through artifical propagation.

"The outlook for the lumber industry is beyond comparison. It is said that every mill in the city, perhaps in the State, could contract its output a full year in advance at prices that would insure large profits. A number of new mills will go into operation early in the year.

"The product of precious metals for the past year in Oregon is about $5,000,000, and the operations in new mines promise a material increase of production in the coming year. In the territory immediately tributary to Portland 188 miles of new railroad have been opened in the year, or are now under construction.

"There has been a marked movement in the direction of building suburban trolley lines, 40 miles of such road now being at an advanced stage of construction. Architects are very busy with plans for buildings to go up in the coming year, and there is sure to be great activity in that line. Assurance of the Lewis and Clark exposition in 1905 lends strength to building operations of all kinds. A review of every industry in the State shows a highly favorable condition, and at this time is is practically assured that 1903 will bring greater prosperity than has ever been seen in these parts."

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NEW YORK'S SAVINGS BANKS

Great Increase in Deposits—What the Official Figures Show—The Rate of Interest to Depositors—The New Laws Affecting Savings Banks—Department Stores That Offer 4 Per Cent.

By JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
President Greenwich Savings Bank.

The savings banks for the past year have shown renewed confidence by and continued prosperity on the part of the masses. This can be best seen from the following tables, showing the resources of the banks and the amount due to depositors since Jan. 1, 1898:

Date.	Resources.	Due Depositors.
Jan. 1, 1898....	$869,751,244.02	$756,684,016.15
July 1, 1898....	889,250,317.76	787,212,476.42
Increase.....	$19,497,073.74	$30,527,560.27
Jan. 1, 1899....	$921,420,861.82	$816,144,387.53
July 1, 1899....	968,978,167.07	856,443,277.87
Increase.....	$45,547,305.25	$42,298,910.34
Jan. 1, 1900....	$1,006,209,099.51	$887,480,050.30
July 1, 1900....	1,037,969,100.34	922,081,556.20
Increase.....	$37,660,060.83	$34,600,045.96
Jan. 1, 1901....	$1,068,019,216.98	$947,129,638.50
July 1, 1901....	1,105,976,764.67	987,621,898.90
Increase.....	$39,057,547.69	$40,492,169.90
Jan. 1, 1902....	$1,151,564,024.00	$1,014,395,857.00
July 1, 1902....	1,167,683,337.00	1,051,689,186.00
Increase.....	$36,118,713.00	$37,293,329.00

Of the total resources of the savings banks on Jan. 1, 1902, $906,307,876 belonged to savings banks in New York City, and on July 1, 1902, of the resources of savings banks in the State, those in the City of New York had resources of $930,011,572, making a gain of $23,703,496. Of the total amount due depositors on Jan. 1, 1902, $542,878,864 represented depositors in the City of New York. On July 1, 1902, there were due to depositors $567,677,889, showing a gain of deposits in this city of $24,799,025.

It will thus be seen that the total gain in resources for the six months in the State was over $36,000,000, while the total gain in deposits was over $37,000,0000. It will also be observed that the total gain of the resources in the City of New York for the six months was over $23,000,000, and the total gain in deposits was over $25,000,000.

The large gain in the savings banks for the six months indicated by these figures is beyond a doubt the result of the general and phenomenal prosperity throughout the city and country. This is further proved by the fact that banks in sections of this city where the depositors are drawn almost entirely from the working classes have made larger gains in proportion than banks located elsewhere.

WORKERS EMPLOYED.

When savings banks in tenement house districts on the east and west sides show relatively higher gains than those in the more central portions of the city it is a sure sign of prosperity. It is also an evidence that the working classes have been fully employed, and this fact, taken together with the increase of wages, has more than offset the increased cost of living.

It must also be remembered in this connection that an increase of prosperity among the middle classes as well as the working people, as is indicated by these figures, results not alone in the saving of more money by them, but in better living. With increased wages and regular employment they move from poorer homes to better ones, and putting aside money for a rainy day, they still add somewhat to the comforts of their lives.

In past years, varying with the conditions in the labor market, the deposits on the east and west sides in the poorer quarters of the city have been at times relatively less than those in other sections. In addition to this there have been years when the total deposits in the City of New York have shown an actual decline.

When business activity is checked, however, and liquidation sets in, then deposits in savings banks are apt to increase largely, for the reason that moneys which in a small way have been actively employed in business or otherwise are deposited in the savings banks to tide over a period when doubt and distrust prevail. Through careful observation, therefore, savings bank deposits form a reliable barometer of prevailing commercial conditions, and their significance should be fully recognized.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The subject of the rate of interest paid is always an interesting one to depositors. The savings banks of New York, with the possible exception of one or two, have reduced their dividend rate to 3½ per cent.

This is owing to the fact that old investments are rapidly maturing. The Trustees are not apt to look very closely into the question of how much of their revenue is derived from moneys returned in the amortization of old securities bought at premiums. A close analysis would evidently show, if the banks withheld from their earnings each year an amount sufficient to gradually return to their surplus funds the moneys originally paid out in premiums, they would have little left beyond the 3½ per cent. now paid to depositors.

In a great city like New York (and this applies to a certain extent throughout the State) the moneys now being deposited cannot be invested to return to the bank an average annual income of over 3.00 per cent. If these banks pay out to depositors 3.50 per cent. in dividends, they have, so far as new investments are concerned, a margin of only one-tenth of 1 per cent. to put aside as additional security for the protection of these new deposits, and this is necessary, for the present gain in surplus over the dividend paid to depositors is almost entirely derived from old securities purchased on a very much higher interest basis than can now be obtained, and, as has already been said, these old securities are rapidly maturing, and it is therefore a wise step on the part of bank officers, in view of the very large increase of deposits, not to pay in excess of 3½ per cent. to depositors.

STATE TAX.

A few years ago a tax of 1 per cent. was laid by the State upon the surplus in the hands of the savings banks, and this fact was used very largely as a campaign document, especially in this city, during the last State election. As a savings bank officer, it is my duty to oppose all taxation of the deposits in savings banks.

At the same time, I cannot but recognize that the existing annual tax—which is not on the deposits, but, as I have said, upon the surplus only—amounts to only one-fourteenth of 1 per cent. on the deposits. Therefore the tax is not a very heavy one, and, in my judgment, at the present time, it has not resulted in a decrease of dividend to depositors.

Should the Legislature at some future time attempt to tax the deposits of the banks, such taxation would be a grievous burden and unjust to the depositor. That there are large sums of money in the aggregate in the savings banks belonging to individuals who are able to take care of their own investments there is no doubt, but it is impossible to prevent such deposits in view of the large number of depositors involved.

A man may deposit in one bank $1,000 or $2,000, and a similiar amount in a large number of other banks, forming a total of $10,000 or $20,000. While the State limits the amount of such deposit in any one bank to $3,000, it would be difficult to prevent this duplication of accounts. These moneys are crowded into the banks for the purpose of safely obtaining as large a rate of interest as can be secured through investments in the best class of securities in the open market.

But the moment a tax is laid upon deposits and the rate of dividend to depositors is reduced, as it would then have to be, most all such deposits would be withdrawn. The result would be that the burden of taxation would finally rest upon the workingman, the poor man, the widow, and the orphan, exactly as is the case now through the levying of personal taxes—the rich and the well-to-do escape and those least able to bear the burden are compelled to suffer.

A RECENT ENACTMENT.

During the past year the Legislature of the State has widened the scope of savings bank investments. This was done with the concurrence of savings bank officers. The securities added to the list are absolutely good and of the very best character.

In view of the sale of Government securities, owing to extreme high price, it became very important for the well-being of the banks that they should be permitted to invest to a somewhat larger extent than has been the case in the past in the very best character of railroad bonds, which are fully as salable at as small a loss in times of financial disturbance and panic as Government bonds.

In addition to this, the widening of the scope has enabled the banks to scatter their risks in this class of securities and has prevented the cornering of the market in railroad bonds such as they could purchase, giving them opportunities to buy on very much better terms than they have hitherto enjoyed.

Not many years ago, when the scope was very much narrower than it now is, the demand for State and municipal bonds on the part of the savings banks was so great as to force the price far beyond the normal value in the open market, and there certainly is no reason why the thrift of the country should be compelled to pay more than the ordinary price for securities used for investment. Under the privileges now given, there is ample room for the proper investment of savings bank funds for some years to come without any further enlargement.

The difficulties which present themselves to savings bank officers at the present time lie in this direction: That there is a constant effort made on the part of the banking houses and others interested in the sale of bonds to push bills through the Legislature adding other securities to the list of savings bank investments contrary to the judgment and without the consent of savings bank officers. We have had great trouble in keeping out undesirable securities at various times, and we are going to have great trouble in keeping them out in the future, especially in view of the fact that, in our judgment, improper methods are employed with the Legislature to secure favorable action.

A SACRED TRUST.

The thrift of the people as represented in the deposits of a savings bank constitutes a trust sacred in its character. After years of experience, I have seen no disposition on the part of savings bank officers to favor legislation which in any way threatened the security surrounding the investment of these funds.

And so long as this condition prevails, the view of the savings-bank officer should be the one that is heeded, both by members of the Legislature and the Governor of the State. It is a gratifying fact to record that such has been the case in the past, and I believe such will be the case in the future.

But the officers of savings banks will need all the assistance in this direction they can have to keep out the horde of bills which will be introduced from time to time for selfish gain or wrong purposes, by which unholy hands can be laid upon the savings of the poor.

I would like to refer once again to the fact that the largest creditors of the City of New York to-day are the depositors in the savings banks of this city. These are carrying over $80,000,000 of its debt. While the amount due to the single depositor is but a drop as compared with the whole, yet unitedly these deposits represent an immense sum of money.

If depositors could only be made to realize that jointly they were the largest creditors of this city and that they had a direct interest in the economical, honest, and efficient government of the city, and acted upon such realization, they could give to the city at all times a good government, thus exercising the power of contributed wealth to the good of the country in its best sense. If such a feeling could be created among savings bank depositors in this city, and acted upon, what a power for good would result to this community. I should say, roughly, that there are probably 200,000 voters among the savings bank depositors of this city, to say nothing of those who are interested through their families and whose wives and children have money in the banks.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

I am sorry to see a disposition on the part of some mercantile houses here and elsewhere to establish banking departments and seek deposits through advertisements calculated to mislead ignorant people into depositing moneys in what they suppose to be a savings bank. These advertisements, as a rule, offer to pay interest at 4 per cent. upon deposits and allow people to deposit very small sums and not in excess of $3,000, which is the limit fixed by the savings bank law.

The danger of this practice is that in the event of failure on the part of the mercantile house these depositors would be in the position of possibly suffering a serious loss in their savings. The object in seeking such accounts is undoubtedly twofold—first, to get the use of the money at a low rate of interest, and, second, to induce depositors to trade with them, allowing amounts purchased to be charged against so-called deposits.

The State has built up a splendid savings bank system, which is purely eleemosynary in its character. This has been done through the enacting of wise laws and by close State supervision.

It seems, therefore, that it should be the duty of the State to protect the thrift of the working people by preventing private corporations, or even financial institutions, which are not under the control of the Banking Department nor under supervision by the State at large, and the investment of whose funds is in no way safeguarded, from soliciting deposits of money under cover of the savings bank law.

A notable example of this may be mentioned in connection with a certain realty company which a few years ago filled the papers with advertisements condemning savings banks, uttering untruths about them (and their officers) and deceiving the ignorant. It succeeded in obtaining deposits to the extent of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. The concern has now gone out of existence. I have never heard of the depositors being paid, and I doubt if they ever have been paid.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The Year in Great Britain—What Official Figures Show—A Small Crop of Barley—A Significant Decline—Hops, Turnips, Sheep, and Cattle—The Crops in Russia—The Hungarian Harvest—Conditions in France.

The year began with an unfavorable Spring, but until the late Summer there was a prospect of an abundant harvest, excellent in quality and quantity alike. The hopes of agriculturists were, however, doomed to disappointment, a very wet season at the time when harvest operations were in progress resulting in a general deterioration of the crops.

The official table published by the Board of Agriculture on Dec. 3 shows that the estimated total produce and yield per acre of wheat in Great Britain was 56,676,783 bushels in 1902, as compared with 52,457,602 bushels in 1901, the acreage being 1,726,356 in 1902, as compared with 1,760,828 in 1901. The figures for barley are 66,494,606 bushels in 1902, 61,107,625 bushels in 1901, the acreage being 1,909,433 in 1902, 1,972,448 in 1901, and for oats 130,383,682 bushels in 1902, 110,105,530 bushels in 1901; acreage, 3,057,040 in 1902, 2,996,902 in 1901. The following table compiled from the official figures shows the remarkable extent to which all the crops except potatoes and hops have exceeded their respective decennial average yields.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE OF THE CROPS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1902 AND IN 1892-1901.

Crop.	1902	Average 10 Years, 1892-1901.	1902 compared with Average, Increase.	1902 compared with Average, Decrease.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....	32.83	29.89	2.94	....
Barley.....	34.82	32.81	2.01	....
Oats.....	42.65	38.26	4.39	....
Beans.....	31.37	34.15	....	2.78
Peas.....	25.52	28.40	....	2.88
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes.....	5.97	5.62	0.35	....
Turnips & swedes..	15.62	12.79	2.23	....
Mangels.....	21.17	17.52	3.65	....
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Hay*.....	32.60	27.20	5.27	....
Hay†.....	27.17	21.52	5.65	....
Hops.....	0.43	0.65	....	2.57

*From temporary grass. †From permanent grass.

The chief defect of the wheat crop is low quality of grain resulting from the inclemency of the weather over the exceptionally protracted period of harvesting. The crop is fine in bulk but poor in quality. The quality of the barley has been affected by low temperatures and frequent rains, and has been very much reduced in consequence. Oats gave an extraordinary yield in the past season, but despite this they lack quality like wheat and barley. More activity attended the cereal year ended August, 1902, than was experienced in any of its three immediate predecessors.

NATIVE WHEAT.

The annual average price of native wheat for the cereal year 1901-2 was 28s. 4d. per imperial quarter, showing an advance of 1s. 3d. upon the average for the preceding cereal year, and being 9d. in excess of the decennial average. The annual average price of English barley for 1901-2 was 26s. per imperial quarter, showing an advance of 1s. upon the preceding cereal year and of 1s. 2d. upon the ten years average. Home-grown oats at the average annual price of 20s. 4d. registered an advance of 2s. on the year and of 2s. 11d. when compared with the decennial average.

On the whole, the cereal year 1901-2 was so far as prices are concerned the best that farmers have had since 1897-8, a year in which the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, associated with huge speculative dealings in wheat in the latter country, forced the price of that cereal up to the highest level of the decade. This satisfactory state of things has not been maintained.

At the end of August, 1902, the weekly average price of British wheat was 31s 7d per imperial quarter of 480 lb. At the end of September it had fallen to 29s. 6d., and at the end of November to 24s. 11d. The significance of this decline will be better appreciated when it is stated that throughout 1901 the highest and lowest weekly averages did not differ by more than 2s. per quarter, while in 1900 the difference did not exceed 4s., and in 1899 was not more than 7s. 8d. This decline is attributed to the poor quality of the grain owing to the prevalence of rain during the harvest months. Barley and oats show a similiar, but not identical, decline in price.

Discouraged by the rain, which seriously impeded seeding operations in October, and disheartened by the decline in the weekly average price of wheat, farmers have probably not sown so much wheat as even the moderate acreage of the Autumn of 1901. It seems likely, therefore, that the agricultural returns of 1903 will bring to light a shrinkage as compared with the extent of land that carried this cereal through the harvest year of 1901-2.

The total acreage under wheat in Great Britain—1,726,356 acres—is the smallest recorded in any year with three exceptions, namely: 1885, 1886, and 1901. The unfavorable spring of 1902 was probably one of the causes of the reduction, by 3.2 per cent. of the acreage sown with barely.

The aggregate area under barley stands at the lowest figure on record, excepting 1892, while the acreage devoted to oats has risen to a higher level than in any year since 1896. The area under beans showed a small reduction, while that under peas exhibited an appreciable increase, amounting to 16 per cent. on the relatively small figures of that crop.

POTATOES.

There was no material change in the total extent of land devoted to potatoes, which still remains very nearly at the high figure returned in 1901. The reduction of the acreage under turnips and swedes, which has occurred annually since 1897, was continued in 1902, a loss of 3½ per cent., or 56,000 acres, being recorded. During the past nine years the turnip area in England has diminished by more than 23 per cent., while in Scotland during the same period the diminution has amounted to only 3 per cent.

The untrustworthiness of the turnip crop and the difficulty, especially in recent years, of securing a plant, owing to dry seasons and attacks of insect pests, have apparently led English farmers to view with less favor a crop which has long been in many districts the pivot of their practice. While there was in every English county, and in all but two of the Welsh counties, a reduction of the acreage under turnips and swedes, there was an equally general increase in the acreage under mangolds, which now stand at a higher figure than in any previous year. The reduction by 51,000 acres, or nearly 13 per cent., in the extent of bare fallow in Great Britain reduces the total uncropped

arable land for the first time on record below 300,000 acres.

The acreage of hops fell by 6 per cent. in the year, and was also the smallest recorded since the official returns have been collected. On the other hand, the area returned as under small fruit was larger than that returned in any year except 1896.

The official estimate of the yield of hops in England is 311,041 hundredweight, equivalent to the average yield of 6.48 hundredweight per acre. The cultivation of hops is practically confined to half a dozen counties of England. The total produce this year is as much as 338,346 hundredweight, or 52 per cent. below that of 1901. With two exceptions—1888 and 1880—this is the smallest bulk of hops English growers have produced during the eighteen years over which the official returns—as they now exist—have been collected.

HAY.

Hay is the largest and most important crop harvest in England, and there was an abundant crop. The mean of estimated crops of eight harvests immediately preceding that of 1902 is nearly 24 hundredweight per acre, which is exceeded to the extent of 7 hundredweight by this year's yield, which is estimated at 31 hundredweight per acre for England. The crop of 1902 is the largest since 1898, but its average quality is perhaps equal to that of the crop of four years ago.

Much of the 1902 crop was secured in fine condition, but on nearly every farm there was a certain proportion which was more or less badly washed by rain and necessarily remained on the ground much longer than was desirable. With the big crop of hay and good root crops farmers and stock feeders are facing the Winter with far less misgivings than they experienced owing to the meagreness of the preceding year's yield.

The potato crop both in England and on the Continent was a failure, and there was much disease.

British imports of butter over the first nine months of 1902 reached the large total of 3,077,455 hundredweight and cost £15,-758,880. At this rate it seems certain that more than £20,000,000 sterling was paid by Great Britain for imported butter during 1902. There is as yet no indication of any check to the expansion of these imports. None of this imported butter, good as much of it is, can rival in quality the best of the home-made produce.

The quantity of milk directly consumed in the great urban centres is so large and increases so steadily that the home production of butter seems likely to diminish.

LIVE STOCK.

Turning to live stock, the returns show a general decrease in the number of horses, cattle, and sheep. A reduction of agricultural horses by 17,000 was accompanied by an increase by about half this number of unbroken horses, so that it would seem that there has been some increased attention directed to horse breeding. The reduction by 3 per cent. in the number of cattle follows upon a similar, though much smaller, decline in 1901.

Since the relatively large decrease of nearly 7 per cent. occurs in a number of two-year and older cattle other than milking cows, it may fairly be assumed that these went to make up the deficiency in the supplies of meat from Australia and the United States. The falling off by nearly 2 per cent. of the cows and heifers in milk and in calf in Great Britain reduces the milking herd of the country to smaller dimensions than in any year since 1897.

There was a further decline of 611,000 in the number of sheep returned in Great Britain, which, following upon reductions of 245,000 in 1901 and of 646,000 in 1900, has reduced the flocks to a total lower level than in any year since 1889. The total number of ewes kept for breeding in Great Britain fell by 1.6 per cent., or to just below 10,000,000.

The lambing season appears to have been somewhat better than that of 1901. The increase of pigs by the number of 120,000, and particularly the addition of 9 per cent. of the sows kept for breeding, indicates a revival of pig breeding. A more remunerative price of bacon has prevailed during the year.

The orchard area of Great Britain in 1902 was 220,856 acres, which was the largest on record. Since 1892 there has been continuous expansion year by year—the total addition amounting to 27,066 acres over the ten years. Should the present rate of expansion be maintained, the orchard area will reach a quarter of a million acres within the next four or five years. The comparative failure of the orchard crops in 1902 is reflected in the largely increased imports.

CONTINENTAL AGRICULTURE.

Figures for Continental European countries are not yet to hand, but there are indications that the harvests of 1902 have been satisfactory in Russia, Germany, France, Hungary, and Poland.

In Russia, during the early part of the year the weather was very favorable to the growth of crops, and, although excessive cold and rain delayed the harvest in some provinces for two or three weeks, the cereal harvest was good. With the exception of a few districts, the yield of Winter wheat was above the average, and it was anticipated that the Spring sown crop would also yield well. Barley and oats were not quite so satisfactory, but buckwheat and millet yielded excellent crops.

In Germany all farm produce was above the average. The weather delayed the ripening of the grain, and the harvest was late. Wheat was, on the whole, somewhat better than rye, both being best in Bavaria.

In Hungary the grain harvest was better than that of 1901. The area under wheat was about 8,105,000 acres, estimated to produce 20,388,000 quarters. The quality of rye was also good. Of this cereal (including mixed corn) there were about 2,793,000 acres, estimated to produce 6,242,000 quarters. The area under barley was 2,444,000 acres, producing 5,856,000 quarters—generally of good quality, though there were local exceptions. The area under oats was 2,836,000 acres and the production was estimated at 5,008,000 quarters.

FRANCE.

There was general deterioration of the crops in France during the latter part of May and June, but on the whole wheat was good, as were also oats and barley. French crops in the north of France were much affected, as regards the quality, by the rains in the early part of September.

The production of wheat in 1902 amounted to 134,897,086 hectolitres, from an extent of land occupying 6,894,852 hectares. This yield represents an increase on the yield of 1901 of 15,000,000 hectolitres, while it is 27,000,000 hectolitres more than the crop of 1901. The French barley crop is the largest since 1898, while the crop of oats is the largest since 1891.

The grape harvest, as far as bulk is concerned, was nearly everywhere inferior to that of 1901. The quality was irregular except in Southern France, where it was distinctly good. In Italy the quality was exceptionally good, though the quantity was rather small.

ERNEST BRAIN.

BANK CLEARINGS OF THE YEAR

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

WILLIAM SHERER, Manager, New York Clearing House

The transactions of the New York Clearing House during the past year were over $76,000,000,000, which amount has been exceeded but once before, i. e., in the year previous, 1901, when the exchanges amounted to over $79,000,000,000.

It is generally understood that the Clearing House transactions of the country indicate the business activity and prosperity or stagnation of commerce, trade, and finance and in the diagrams of clearings of past years, the lean years caused by panics, strikes, apprehensions of unwise legislation, and the many obstacles to prosperity, show clearly to the student of statistics against the fat years of commercial progress.

While the exchanges of the previous year were in excess of the one just past, it is not an indication of a less favorable state of affairs in 1902, for consideration must be given to the enormous operations in the stock market during the early part of 1901, when several millions of shares of stock were dealt in daily, and the certifications necessary thereto added immensely to the Clearing House exchanges.

The clearings of the New York Clearing House for the past ten years make an interesting table and are here given:

1893	$31,281,037,730.42
1894	24,387,897,019.92
1895	29,941,796,924.47
1896	28,870,775,056.20
1897	33,427,027,471.29
1898	41,971,762,436.98
1899	60,761,791,900.80
1900	52,634,201,857.20
1901	79,420,478,425.31
*1902	76,000,000,000.00

*Partially estimated.

Here the expansion and contraction in the business of the country may be plainly traced.

The commercial depression resulting from the panic of 1893 is decidedly indicated in the reduction of clearings in 1894 by about seven thousand millions.

The recuperation in business is shown by an increase in 1895 of over five and a half billions. Then the apprehension of the success of the silver movement at the polls in 1896 saw a falling off of a billion. The certainty of a maintenance of the gold standard by the election of Mr. McKinley had such a reassuring effect that nearly five billions increase is credited to 1897.

The successful issue of the Spanish war and the splendid activity in all departments of endeavor saw a steady rise from 1897 to 1899 to the extent of twenty-seven thousand millions.

The sudden liquidation in values on the Stock Exchange near the close of the year in 1899, and the recurring feeling of uneasiness regarding the money question, as the election for President approached in 1900, are indicated by a drop of eight billions of exchanges for this year.

The happy issue of the election and the resultant phenomenal boom in all lines of business, and the immense activity in securities of all kinds are shown by the decided increase of nearly twenty-seven billions for 1901, notwithstanding the great liquidation in the stock market in May and comparative inactivity after that month.

As before stated, the figures for the past year do not indicate a less prosperous one in general than in 1901, in spite of the considerable decrease. Eliminating the figures due specifically to the abnormal stock transactions in the first five months of 1901 from the operations of that year the exchanges of the year 1902 show a considerable increase over 1901.

The balances resulting from the clearings of 1902 were about $3,300,000,000, or nearly 4½ per cent., which is about the ratio of the money employed to settle balances since the establishment of the Clearing House in 1853.

WILLIAM SHERER.

EX-CONTROLLER ECKELS'S VIEW.

The financial and business conditions prevailing in the West are absolutely sound and will continue so throughout the ensuing year. There never has been less undue expansion of credit nor so large an amount of actual cash transactions as have characterized our present indications.

The money market will remain firm throughout January, when the return of currency will be marked. Already evidence accumulates of its return. At no time will there be difficulty in borrowing for any legitimate business requirements at reasonable rates.

JAMES H. ECKELS.

Chicago, Dec. 28, 1902.

1903

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RAILROAD PRESIDENTS ON THE RAILROAD SITUATION

By President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

When comparing one year with another one is inclined to disregard the progress which has taken place during longer periods of time, and in order fully to comprehend the advance from year to year it is important to measure events by decades, instead of by weeks. Edward Everett Hale, in two intensely interesting volumes recently published, entitled "Memories of a Hundred Years," refers to the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, and says:

"It has been a benefactor to millions who do not know enough to thank the men who built it. Give us this day our daily bread is the daily prayer of millions upon millions of such people. Of which millions, let us hope, one-half thank the God who answers it. But I am afraid that even of that half, not one child of His in a thousand thanks the agents of the good God in this affair. Yet they insisted that His children through the world watered by the Atlantic should buy their flour for $4 a barrel, as they do to-day, instead of paying $16, as their ancestors often did, before De Witt Clinton built the Erie Canal."

In a foot note he says: "I speak of rates in Boston in Philadelphia, in the heart of what was then the wheat-growing country, the highest rate for the seventy years after 1784 was $15 in March, 1796."

The opening of the Erie Canal was soon followed by the construction of railway lines, which eventually reduced the cost of transportation to a point which has rendered the Erie Canal in its present condition an unprofitable problem. The question of still further reducing the transportation cost of railways is one which is uppermost in the minds of every active operating official in this country.

The strengthening of roadbeds, renewal of bridges, reduction of grades, in connection with the introduction of heavier locomotives, larger cars, and greater trainloads are factors which enter into the question of the reduction of operating cost; and the reduction of cost, while originally forced to the front as an all-important question by the reduction of railway rates, through competition, has been followed by still further reductions of rates made possible by economical methods of operation. These gradual reductions of freight rates have benefited the people of this country to an extent which is now measured by hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

While the building of new lines of railway in the eastern section of our country has fallen off materially, the improvement of the old lines has been going forward upon a vast and important scale. These have in many instances undergone entire reconstruction. The material required and labor employed have approached in quantity and numbers the figures of original construction.

Work of this sort is less obtrusive because the progress is gradual, and is confined to comparatively small sections of the entire line, so that daily operations may be interfered with as little as possible, and the necessary expenditure of money spread over a convenient length of time.

A great deal of such work is carried on without calling upon the financial world for additional capital, and is included in operating cost, made possible by the reduction of expenses in other directions. It cannot be denied, I think, that the consumption of material and the labor involved confer a direct benefit upon the community at large, without drawing to any considerable extent upon other capital than the improved property itself is able to produce. The lighter motive power and equipment disappears year by year, and is replaced by new and heavier engines and cars of much greater capacity, the production of which in turn gives employment to thousands of mechanics in other parts of the country where shops are located for the building of locomotives and cars.

The decrease in the transportation rates confers a direct benefit, and the expenditure of enormous sums of money upon reconstruction and improvement bestows an indirect benefit wherever money circulates.

The public looks with jealous eyes into the cashier's windows of the railway ticket or freight office, through which its money disappears, and unthinking people seem to believe that there is a bottomless pit into which their savings go, to enrich the bloated bondholders or the owners of the shares of some nebulous combination, described to his own satisfaction at least by that modern appellation "trust," a word, which, according to the sensational branch of the press of our town and country, "covers a multitude of sin and chicanery." They little think about the other end of that chain, which gathers their silver and gold in at one side of the structure and carries it on and through innumerable statements, blanks, way bills, vouchers, and books of account, to the various distributing points whence, as like as not, it comes back in manifold ways, unmarked and unrecognized.

The growth of the railway systems of our country presents to the student an array of facts and figures, which are almost confusing in their magnitude. Turning to the tables of Poor's Manual a few years back, we find as late as 1871 (forty-six years after the Erie Canal was opened) that the total gross earnings of the railways of the country in operation at that time were $403,329,208, while in 1901 the gross earnings from passenger traffic alone amounted to more than $360,000,000, and the earnings of the railways of the whole country amounted to $1,711,754,200. The aggregate mileage in operation within the same period of time had grown from a total of 44,614 miles to about 200,000 miles.

Referring for a moment to another great and perhaps the most influential and important branch of work and service in the country, Mr. Hale writes:

"In 1775 there were thirty-seven newspapers in the United States; one was published twice a week, the others were all weeklies. It would be an overestimate if we guessed that the weekly circulation of them all was 40,000 copies. Twenty-two thousand newspapers are now regularly published here. The population at the same time has increased fourteenfold. The census of 1800 showed a population of 5,300,000. That of 1900 showed 75,000,000."

New York State alone contains a greater population to-day than the population of the entire country at the dawn of the last century. That the development and prosperity of our own and other lands have been made possible by the construction of steam railroads is an accepted fact. That acts of injustice and dishonesty have been committed in connection with their construction and management cannot be denied, but, considering the magnitude of the work and the millions of dollars expended, the wonder is that there has been so little that is deserving of censure and that there remains so much to commend.

The object of reviewing the past is to present a standard by which the future development of our country may to some extent be measured. Looking forward, it does not seem probable, nor is it perhaps desirable, that the same rates of increase in railway mileage should be continued. The question which most concerns us is whether the progress of existing systems is likely to go on uninterruptedly, at least in the immediate future. Every indication at the present time is favorable to expansion, both in tonnage and in earnings.

The new year will open upon car and locomotive works and rail mills taxed to their capacity, and with orders ahead for several months. It will see the continuation of improvements already begun and the commencement of works at terminal and intermediate points not even dreamed of a decade ago. It will find the railways throughout the country in need of the motive power and equipment required to move the freight offered at all important points.

That these conditions will continue indefinitely is not to be expected. No doubt there will be periods of depression in the future as there have been in the past, but for the year 1903 there seems to be prosperity enough in sight to last throughout the greater portion of the year. No one who is willing to work need be unemployed in any part of the land, nor does there seem to be any question that all of our available capital will be required to provide for the additions and betterments already entered upon.

If there is any ground for apprehension it is in the direction of overtaxation of the visible financial resources of the country. Some sound method of providing for these will no doubt be devised as occasion requires, but it would be more satisfactory and reassuring were provision made for these requirements in advance.

A sound and flexible financial basis for the structure of prosperity would contribute more to the gayety of this and the other nations of the world than any other thing that can now be devised. Perhaps the Congress assembled will present the people of these United States with a New Year's gift which will remove the only doubtful speck now visible upon the commercial and financial horizon.

By B. D. Caldwell, Vice President Lackawanna Railroad.

The traffic results on the Lackawanna, aside from the interruption of coal traffic and the depression in general business in the vicinity of the mines and in the output of our furnaces as a result of the strike, have been encouraging, both in earnings and extension of territory.

The passenger business of the year has been increased more than sufficient to overcome the large increase made during the Pan-American year. By the development of Pocono Mountain and other local excursion business, the local passenger traffic has shown a remarkable increase—a most encouraging outcome of the development of new traffic and a generally prosperous situation along the line.

The arrangement for interchange of freight traffic with the New Haven Road, which was consummated during the year, has already shown good results, and promises to be extremely beneficial to both companies, particularly because of the exceptional time service afforded through merchandise freight traffic between New England and the West via the new route.

The outlook for the coming year for the traffic work with us appears most promising by reason of:

(1.) An apparently assured continuation of the present conditions of general prosperity.

(2.) Marked improvement in roadbed, pier, and terminal facilities.

(3.) The highest state of sufficiency and efficiency of power, insuring speedy and regular service in transportation of both passengers and freight.

(4.) An active and co-operative operating department, fully alive to the requirements in service necessary to secure and hold high-class merchandise and other profitable traffic in these days of maintenance of rate schedules and of constantly increasing demands of the shipping public for the best facilities obtainable.

(5.) The extension in territory and increased opportunity for handling high-class traffic, especially to and from New England.

The greatest disadvantages under which this company labors are the excessive differentials in rates made applicable on through traffic by the so-called "differential routes." These differentials were adopted, in most cases, years ago, when the time and service of the differential routes were comparatively greatly inferior to what they now are, and there is no longer any necessity, either upon the grounds of justice or of policy, why the standard lines should submit to these differentials, and they must sooner or later be greatly reduced if not discontinued entirely.

The general outlook in traffic work in trunk line territory is excellent, made so by reason of bright prospects for a good traffic and perhaps the most satisfactory conditions as to maintenance of tariff rates that has existed for years.

B. D. CALDWELL,
Vice President Lackawanna Railroad.

By President John M. Hall, N. Y. H. & H. R. R. Co.

Regarding the present condition of New England railroads, so far as the business is concerned, and referring especially to the business of New England, the business of all the roads seems to be in a very prosperous condition, so far as the freight business is concerned. The passenger business has also held up exceedingly well but, of course, aside from holiday travel, the passenger business is now somewhat reduced, as usual in the Winter season.

The actual net results from increased business, however, must be very largely reduced, owing to the increased operating expenses resulting from the scarcity and high price of coal, increased wages, and the general increase in the cost of labor and of materials and supplies. The item of coal will show a very large increase in operating expenses, for, while all the railroads have contracts covering a very much larger supply of coal than they require, yet it has been almost impossible to obtain enough for daily use either by rail or water during the late period of congestion, due largely to the strike at the mines.

In regard to the outlook for the coming year, I can only say that, judging from the business of all manufacturing concerns in New England, and the large amount of advance orders on hand, the present general conditions indicate a year of continued prosperity. Business on the New Haven Road, so far as freight is concerned, shows a gradual and steady increase, resulting from a somewhat broader policy adopted a year or two since regarding our freight business.

With the gradual completion of improvements which have been going on for several years on the property of this company, we are enabled to handle more business than ever before, and have succeeded in obtaining more business for our road.

Next month, for the first time, we shall have transatlantic steamers at our docks and elevators in Boston, which were built by the old New York and New England Railroad Company, but which for many years have been practically unused, owing to the policy of the company, which was formerly against the handling of export business. We now expect to have regular steamers, the first one starting early next month, and there is more freight in sight for shipment than the first steamer can handle, showing possibility of the New Haven property being useful for export business, as well as for the large domestic business carried on in its thickly settled manufacturing territory.

We expect certainly to carry more freight on the New Haven Road this year than ever before, and if it were not for the enormous increase in operating expenses, due very largely to the increase in cost of coal, labor, and matrials, I should expect the result of the year would be the most prosperous in the history of our company.

By E. P. Ripley, President Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe System.

There is not much to be said on the railroad situation that has not already been said. That part of the public that travels by rail knows that there is so much freight business on the tracks that passenger trains do not make schedule time, and that part of the public that ships or receives freight by rail knows that the delays are serious.

The trouble comes from various causes, the chief of which is that the business of the country has outgrown the facilities for transacting it. The expenditures of the railroads in the endeavor to keep pace with the business have been enormous, but apparently insufficient; but it is only just to say that the railroads have risen to the situation rather better than the rest of the business interests, and very few manufacturers are able to fill orders.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of a "let-up," and I should say that we are quite assured of prosperity for at least eight months—longer, if crops look well in the Spring. So far as our own company is concerned, we are doing more business than ever before, and have more in sight than ever before. We are, however, paying higher wages and higher prices for material, so that our increases in gross earnings are likely to be more or less swallowed up in increased expenses.

By President Ingalls, C, C, C. and St. L. R. R.

The outlook for the railways for the coming year is very good. Probably they will have more gross earnings than any year in their history. The net is not likely to be any better than the year just closing or the previous year, although in many cases there has been so much spent for improvements and additions that have been charged to expenses that now can be avoided, that the net may in such cases show increases.

On the whole the outlook for railways for 1903 is about as good as I have ever seen it.

M. E. INGALLS, President Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
Cincinnati, Dec. 23.

By President Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

"The railway outlook for 1903 is all that any reasonable manager could expect. It is much more encouraging, indeed, than the average observer will be likely to estimate. Such troubles as afflict the railway situation are largely superficial—are not lasting, can be readily disposed of, and satisfactorily." Thus epitomizes President B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—a system recently more than doubling its mileage till now it comprises over 6,000 miles:

"'Railway conditions are excellent the country over,' continues President Yoakum. 'This is the view unequivocally expressed by railway managers generally.

"'In the Southwest existing and prospective conditions are far beyond what the most optimistic of us have hitherto presumed to anticipate. I only wish that the people of the East could be transported individually and collectively into the great Southwest and see for themselves what a wonderful country it is. There is sufficient fertile acreage south and southwest of St. Louis to feed the entire population of the United States, provide clothing and furnish metal for 75 per cent. of its manufactures.

"'The area of the State of Texas alone is four times as great as that of the Empire State of New York. Its population is three-fifths as large as that of New York. It raises from 25 to 35 per cent. of all the cotton that is grown in the Republic. It can raise 50 per cent. of the entire cotton production without overtaxing its capacity. Within two years it has reached into the very foreground as a producer of oil. It has iron areas rivaling in value those of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It has gold and silver and lead and coal in great abundance. Its cattle and sheep are numbered by the many millions. Oklahoma; the Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana have resources in agriculture and in mineral wealth beyond computation. Missouri has been compared to Pennsylvania in the extent and variety of its wealth on and below the surface of the ground. The comparison is a proper one. Missouri is the Pennsylvania of the Southwest. Its resources are, as yet, only dimly understood. They are barely touched by the enterprise of man. The Mississippi delta, too, is a productive territory whose resources are only partially developed although it has been producing natural wealth for 150 years or more.

"'Population is pouring into the Southwest. It is an extremely attractive country for people of enterprise, wealth and intelligence. There are vast areas as yet unscratched by the plow. Irrigation will add many millions of acres to the cultivatable area; but without that the country can support ten times its present population without crowding. Of the 1,500,000 annual increase in population in the United States, the Southwest is gaining at least 500,000 every year. That is equivalent to the addition of a city every year as large as Baltimore, St. Louis, or Pittsburg. It means almost half as many people as live in Brooklyn. It means a population as large every two years as that of Philadelphia.

"'All these people are producers. They are builders. The people who are moving into the Southwest are going there to better their condition, and as their own fortunes improve they add to the wealth of the country. They increase the revenues of the railroads. They help develop manufacturing. They swell the volume and force of mercantile life in every branch and department. They create new villages and towns and cities, and increase the population of those already in existence.

"'The great Southwest is capable of quadrupling the productions it now sends to the markets of the world. There is no other part of the United States where development is as rapid or where the growth is

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more permanent. This is not said in disparagement of the Northwest or of any other section of the country. It is simply the statement of a bald fact. The Southwest has the climate, the soil, and the people. The climate cannot be improved upon; the soil is susceptible of such improvements as science and hard work may improve any soil, and the population is multiplying with amazing rapidity. These are the elements that go to build up a country and in their possession the Southwest is happily situated.

"I do not pretend that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad system will be the entire gainer by the development of the Southwest. I am naturally partial to that property, but I cannot hope to see it derive all the benefits that are to accrue from what I see in store. Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, and numerous other railroads will necessarily participate.

"The time will come when the Southwest will be as thickly dotted with cities and towns as the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. There will be little to choose from in the matter of density of freight and passengers between the Southwest and the Middle States. As I said before, I wish the people of the East could be transported to the Southwest and see for themselves the truth as I have endeavored in my homely way to express it. The acquaintance would be a revelation. To many it would be more valuable than a course in a university or college. It would be an inspiration.

"I might go on endlessly preaching the gospel of the Southwest, but I am afraid the story will become tiresome. A study of the situation in its actualities would not be tiresome but the mere recitation of the wonders might prove fatiguing to those not personally familiar with the picture. The time will come, in my opinion, when the great Southwest will rival the Northeast in point of wealth, population, and importance."

By S. M. Felton, President Chicago and Alton Railway.

The outlook for the coming year, as far as the Chicago and Alton Railway and the territory it serves is concerned, is particularly bright. A year ago we commenced to feel the effects of the failure of the corn crop, not only in the direct movement of that commodity, but in the movement of other business influenced, more or less, by the local conditions existing.

This year we have nothing but additional demands for transportation facilities on every hand. The business in sight at the present time from all quarters bids fair to insure a steady increase in earnings for the coming year, and if our crops for the year 1903 should be bountiful, it would insure in the closing months of the year a business larger than ever before handled in our territory.

The travel to and from St. Louis during the year, consequent upon the coming exposition in that city in 1904, promises to be very heavy.

It must be borne in mind, however, that with all of this prosperity there are very heavy increases in the expense of operation to be taken care of, and the extra earnings accruing to the railroads generally will be distributed around the country in the shape of increased cost of labor and material.

S. M. FELTON,
President Chicago and Alton Railway.

BOSTON AND ITS MARKET

Favorable Financial and Commercial Outlook for the New Year—A Gain of Prosperity Over 1902 Predicted—What Leading Bankers Have to Say—Views of Thomas W. Lawson on the Immediate Future.

The financial and commercial outlook for Boston in the new year is favorable. Interviews with men foremost in the city's activities show beyond question that the prosperity which has characterized the going year is expected to be increased in 1903.

In the banking business, for example, President S. N. Aldrich of the State Bank expressed the opinion that the coming twelvemonth would exhibit not only continued prosperity but a gain. "The past year," he says, "has been a prosperous one, notwithstanding the ups and downs of speculation, and the one now beginning bids fair to witness further improvement and growth."

A. Shuman says:

"Manufacturing in all lines is active and the masses are generally employed at good pay, so that the purchasing power of the people is augmented. If we take into consideration the plethoric condition of the country and the fact that we have had a cool Summer and a warm Autumn, I see no good reason why general merchandise business is not going to be better next year, and if we have seasonable weather, I confidently predict a larger demand for necessaries. Only in over-capitalization and consequent general inflation is there danger that confidence may be destroyed and the wheels of industry stopped."

"The year 1902," says Edward E. Preston, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, "has been one of vicissitude for the Port of Boston when viewed from the standpoint of its export trade. For the eleven months ending Nov. 30 the exports of Boston amounted to $78,276,641, a falling off of $45,570,571, or 35 per cent. The exports for December will amount to about $9,000,000, making the total for the year approximately $87,000,000. The imports will be substantially $77,500,000, an increase of $12,000,000, or about 20 per cent.

"The loss in exports is principally confined to the products of agriculture. For example, breadstuffs fell off to the value of about $18,000,000, cattle $4,000,000, provisions $18,000,000, and cotton $5,000,000. These items alone show a loss of $45,000,000, which more than accounts for the total falling off for the year.

"The causes mainly responsible for the falling off in exports can be readily stated. They are two in number, viz., (1) the failure of the corn crop and consequent reduction in the exports of that cereal and its products, and (2) the system of minimum ocean rates put into force as the result of the steamship merger.

"The first of these causes was common to the entire country; the latter has been largely local in its influence, and to this latter cause must be credited the major part of the falling off in Boston's export trade for the past year. Hitherto the influence of the inland differential in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia, as against more northern ports, has been in part or wholly offset by an ocean differential in favor of Boston and New York, thus making a substantially similar through rate.

"By the introduction of the uniform minimum ocean rate from all ports, the through rate via Baltimore and Philadelphia has been much of the time less than via New York and Boston, and traffic has naturally sought the cheaper route. Much of this difference will disappear when the new crop gets fairly into motion, and as the volume of traffic will raise ocean rates above the minimum, the differentials will be again partly or wholly equalized.

"Another factor in the situation was the embargo upon the export of live cattle from New England ports, recently put into force as a result of the discovery of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease. This inhibition strikes Boston with especial severity, as this port has for several years shipped a large proportion of all the cattle sent from the United States to foreign ports. Fortunately, this condition is a temporary one.

"As regards the future, the prospects for 1903 are excellent. The cattle embargo will doubtless be lifted before many weeks; the movement of natural products now commenced will be accompanied by the restoration of the balance in through freight rates."

C. W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau was asked for his views of the financial outlook for 1903.

"The year 1903," said he, "should be ushered in, according to present indications, with the greatest activity that this country has ever seen and with relatively high prices for all commodities, including money. How the year 1903 goes out will depend entirely upon the sunshine and rainfall of 1903 as reflected in the year's crops.

"Nineteen hundred and two has given America the greatest harvest she ever gathered. It can be measured easily by the statement that we have garnered 4,500,000,000 bushels of cereals, while never before in the history of the United States have we garnered 4,000,000,000 of bushels. Such a leap was never before seen in the world's history. Yet more marvelous than the crop is the fact that America is likely to get good prices for it both at home and abroad.

"The light seems to have shone on the United States in 1902, for on the other side of the ocean has been only clouds, foes, smoke, and cold, and Europe finds a deficient beet crop and a deficient wine crop and a deficient cereal crop. Tyndall will show you that all wealth is from the sun. It has shone so far for America this year that we can see six months' business ahead in America for 1903."

MR. LAWSON'S VIEWS.

When Thomas W. Lawson was asked for his opinion of the situation, he said:

"What's in the quiver of the little cherub, 1903? All can answer, 'Arrows,' but who can give the color and the size of each, and who can tell, will the newcomer speed them to the mark or shoot them wide? Of course, the pointed ends are down; they always are—who would have it otherwise? for if they were in sight that all might see, where the fun of guessing?

"As near as I can count, the quiver is as full or fuller than the one his predecessor brought, but beyond that I can only guess, like all the other wonderers. I never saw a fairer or a prettier cherub than little 1902 when he dropped amongst us just a year ago, and I thought I never had seen a more promising bunch of arrows than those strapped across his dimpled back, but alas! We all know now what the treacherous little chap lugged into our peaceful vale!

"Know? I guess we do, for some of us have one or more sticking in our hide, but, on my word, I don't think this new chap can possibly have a duplicate of 1902's quiver, for their shape and length do not look the same, and I cannot believe that in the lot of pretty ones, with their white, pink, and blue ribboned bows, will be found another of those brutal, black-tipped 'Panics,' or blood-stained '30 per cent Money,' or 'Pinch-'em-this's' and 'Slump-'em-that's.' I truly cannot.

"But, confidentially, I happened to get a good peek at the little fellow. He tilted his quiver just enough to let the starlight slip in around the hidden points, and I'd swear I caught a glimpse of the prettiest copper-pointed one I ever saw. If I am right, it glistened and shimmered as none other ever did, and looked as though it must have been the swiftest and strongest in all the bunch. Upon my word, I'd bet it was copper, and if it was, then it's the one we've looked for so long. Let's hope it is."

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THE COAL TRADE

Effects of the Anthracite Strike—Important Developments of the Year 1902—Consolidations of Coal Interests—Some New Records—Progress in Mining Machines—Expectations for the New Year.

By FREDERICK EDWARD SAWARD,
Editor of the Coal Trade Journal.

Again the United States is at the head of the world in the matter of coal production, for in spite of the long idleness in the hard coal mines of Pennsylvania, the aggregate for the year 1902, for the entire country, is not in arrears of any preceding year in our industrial history. It is more than likely that the total output of bituminous coal in the country will figure up to 250,000,000 net tons, and the anthracite may run up to 32,000,000 gross tons, in the matter of shipments to market.

No other country on the globe does as much, for Great Britain is our nearest competitor in the field, and she may be put down from 220,000,000 gross tons, and after her comes Germany, with 140,000,000 metric tons.

The year has been one of many peculiarities and there have not been in many years such prices ruling at times, for the various grades of fuel; there is a growth in the industries of the country which calls more and more for fuel, while with the population so well employed there is an opportunity for the placing of coal, for domestic purposes, beyond the usual requirements. In all parts of the country this has been so, for not alone in the places where hard coal is the domestic fuel has there been full demand and high prices, but in more remote places where the soft or bituminous coal forms the wherewithal for fuel for all purposes.

This means that the miner of coal, the owner thereof as well as the carrier from the mines to the usual places of use, have done well; there is nothing in the situation to warrant any adverse conditions for many months to come, and what this means for our country, one who is alert to the surroundings of trade can easily estimate, value, and judge. There is traffic on lines of road beyond precedent; this cannot be moved without the aid of fuel, and therefore those who have it can dispose of it at a profit. There is no possibility of a return to the low-priced era which existed for some years prior to 1900, for all the circumstances have changed and one would be decidedly unwise to let fancy or prejudice permit him to revert to former views.

THE BIG STRIKE.

Of course the anthracite strike overshadowed all other events in the hard coal industry in the past year. The event was remarkable by reason of its unexpectedness, its comprehensiveness, and the completeness with which the mine workers held to their agreed-upon attitude.

There is reason to suppose that a majority of the mine workers were not at the first of the year desirous of engaging in a strike, as they had just closed a year of unequaled prosperity and there was the prospect of a continuance of earnings on at least as large a scale. From May 16th to Oct. 23d there was very little work done, and the result is a shortage in the amount of this coal shipped to market, as compared with the preceding year, of about 22,000,000 tons.

There seems to be every indication that the coming year will be a season of great prosperity for the anthracite coal trade. To be sure, the action of certain railroad companies in advancing wages will probably result in an increase being given to the miners, but the higher prices that are likely to prevail, as well as the increased tonnage which is sent out, with no increase in fixed charges, the market requirements being such that the trade will take all that the mines can turn out, will surely lead to a period of unprecedented prosperity, and there is no reason why the producing companies should not speedily recover all advantage which may have been lost by the prolonged strike.

Outside of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania there is absolutely no anthracite available for the cities of the eastern section of the country, and as anthracite has been proved to be almost absolutely indispensable, and the amount under ground, it is claimed, is beyond the valuation at which it has been held heretofore as an asset by the companies. The advance of 50 cents a ton made in the price of coal at the mines on the resumption of work after the strike, will, it is claimed, be continued indefinitely.

A NEW RECORD.

One of the peculiar features of last year's business is the making of a tonnage record for the month of April; this evidenced the desire on the part of some for a supply, in anticipation of idleness, and it also shows what an excellent year's trade was in prospect and that the sliding scale of prices was well received by the trade. Heretofore it had been the practice to mine anthracite for Winter use during the Summer and the Fall months; this has not been advantageous to the companies, for several reasons, and the effort was to have an average monthly tonnage as far as possible, hence the sliding scale of prices. The figures of largest monthly tonnages show that nearly 60,000,000 tons might be shipped in the next year, the returns showing an average monthly capacity of 4,850,000 tons and great uniformity throughout the year.

Necessarily, in view of the demand for coal and the tonnage of anthracite out of market by reason of the strike, a high range of prices has prevailed for the entire bituminous tonnage of Pennsylvania and the Southern and Middle States. The year closed with a remarkable demand for coal and prospects of unexampled prosperity in the industry.

While the demand for coal abroad has not decreased, domestic circumstances have prevented our producers from engaging in foreign business to any large extent, but there has been no decrease in the attention paid to American coal by important foreign interests, and the trade has the pleasant prospect of an important foreign market as soon as the American demand subsides or is taken care of by increased output and transportation facilities.

The bituminous coal trade will perhaps show a tonnage of 250,000,000 for the past year, and the amount would have been larger had the railroad companies been in a position to furnish greater transportation facilities. The early part of the year was marked by disorders and interruptions of the coal supply in West Virginia, but only in the New River district did the trouble continue for any great length of time.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE.

An important feature of the early part of the year was the announcement that the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway would be exploited on a large scale by a wealthy syndicate, which was soon followed by the purchase of the Western Maryland Railroad by those interested in the syndicate mentioned, as well as the formation of an alliance with the Wabash interests. This is taken as an indication of a largely increased output from the upper Potomac region in the near future, which will be welcomed in the present state of the market.

Consolidations of soft coal interests are continually heard of. The Pittsburg Coal Company, in particular, has strengthened its position by securing control of distributing companies, and the Sunday Creek Coal Company has adopted the same policy to some extent. Numerous plans have been broached for further consolidation, notably in Indiana, and apparently the time is not far distant when at least a majority of the soft coal tonnage of the United States will be in the control of a dozen or twenty companies.

There are already three in the State of Pennsylvania which have a total output of approximately 25,000,000 tons, or one-tenth of the whole output of the United States. There are 22 concerns which have an annual tonnage amounting to 86,000,000 tons.

The tidewater prices of soft coal were fixed upon early in the season at the former figures of $2.50 at Norfolk and other Southern loading ports, with $2.85 at New York. The large operators had their usual contracts, so that it was not possible for them to take advantage of the greatly enhanced values had for bituminous coal, at times, during the year. This was the harvest for the man who never has a contract, and Pennsylvania bituminous coal sold at $7 at the mines in small lots.

While West Virginia is pushing fast for second place in the production of coal in the United States, with its 27,000,000 tons, Alabama will produce more than 11,000,000 tons of coal during 1903, from all indications. Preparations are being made to increase capacities at the mines now in operation by putting more miners at work and by the introduction of mining machinery.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company are preparing to put in coal-cutting machines in their mines, for the purpose of increasing the output solely, and not to lessen the cost of production. Many new mines are to be opened, no less than eight already being projected.

The Tunnel Coal Company, in which the Central of Georgia will be interested, will be in operation before July 1, and during this year new mines will be opened along the North Alabama Railroad, an offspring of the Louisville and Nashville, in the western part of Jefferson County.

Coke has been in more than usual demand, and the manufacturer who uses coke in any considerable quantity in his business is fortunate if he can get anywhere near the normal amount required. And when he succeeds in getting a little he is compelled to pay a price which under ordinary circumstances would appear exorbitant.

A shortage of cars and consequent inability to move the output of the mines is credited with being responsible for doubling the price of coke inside of six months, to say nothing of the attendant difficulty of getting it. All the ovens in the Connellsville district, 25,375 in number, with a weekly capacity of 281,518 tons, are at work six days a week. For contracts covering the first half of next year ovens are asking $3.75 to $4 for furnace and $4.25 to $4.75 for foundry coke. All the Southern points of production have contracts for some time, at full prices.

Among the greatest achievements in the past few years has been the utilization of the smaller sizes of anthracite coal. In these days all that is mined finds a market, and the owners of the coal properties are working over the vast mountains of "culm" that were the accumulation of former years, when it was difficult to dispose of the output of the anthracite mines.

At one time in the history of anthracite coal mining it was said that of the contents of the seam of coal worked not over 40 per cent. of the coal dumped into the breaker was afterward turned out as merchantable coal, domestic sizes, and from the improved methods of working this may be exceeded about one-half. The present practice in anthracite coal preparation shows that of the combustible material hoisted from the seam and dumped into the breaker 70 per cent. is marketed, 10 per cent. consumed in steam generation at mine and 20 per cent. deposited in dirt bank, some of which is afterward recovered and sold in times of extraordinary demand for the small coal, as has been the case during the past season when what are known as "washeries" were the main source of supply of fuel in many industries.

Since 1891 there has been great progress in the use of mining machines in the soft coal mines of this country, and in those States that have made the greatest progress in the way of output has there been the most advanced use of machines. The machine-mined coal in 1891 was 6,000,000 tons, and in 1901 it was 60,000,000 tons. Manual labor would never have given the required tonnage, even at a greatly increased cost per ton.

When mining machines were first introduced the miners were disposed to strike against them, and destroy them if possible, on the theory that they were going to reduce their earnings and eventually curtail the number of men employed. The result has shown this to be a fallacy. The large amount of coal mined throughout the country by machines has proved that there are not any too many men, none in consequence having been thrown out of work, but, on the other hand, their earnings have been largely increased by the use of these machines, their labor being of shorter hours and larger earnings in the operation of these machines.

Taking a forward view of the situation one may say that the prospect is a good one from the point of demand, whether it be for hard or soft coal in any part of the country. There is no possibility of any decline in the demand for some time to come, and this ought to be good news for any one at all connected with the coal industry.

There has been a vast increase in the use of bituminous coal in places where heretofore it was considered that nothing but hard coal could be used. The experience has been born of necessity, and it is pleasant to know that the experience has been successful and that the smoke nuisance has been eliminated in a majority of cases. It is this increase which keeps up the price of bituminous coal to a level with anthracite at many places along the Atlantic seaboard.

The value of this to the transportation lines is seen in the reports. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company did 7,000,000 tons more in 1902 than in the preceding year, and this ratio of increase may be maintained in the coming year. The Norfolk and Western did 1,000,000 tons more, and there ought to be an increase over that during 1903. The Chesapeake and Ohio will also take on a spurt for the coming year, and make up its losses of the past season—due entirely to the idleness at certain of its mines. In its last fiscal year the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad carried 3,500,000 tons of coal and coke more than in the preceding year, and there is an increase more than likely of an equal tonnage to go to its credit in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

It can readily be seen from these facts that the soft coal trade of the country is of increasing importance, and that any moderate advance in freight rates means much to the companies. It is the same idea which prevails in regard to the hard coal carriers; if they are enabled by the better conditions of trade to maintain the present rates, or nearly so, there should be a most excellent year in store for them during 1903.

The demand for soft coal is expected to continue, and it is this very expectancy which holds values. It will take many months' work, with everything at full swing, to get away from the present scarcity of fuel; thus, one may safely put the coal business of this country on a sound basis for 1903.

FREDERICK EDWARD SAWARD.

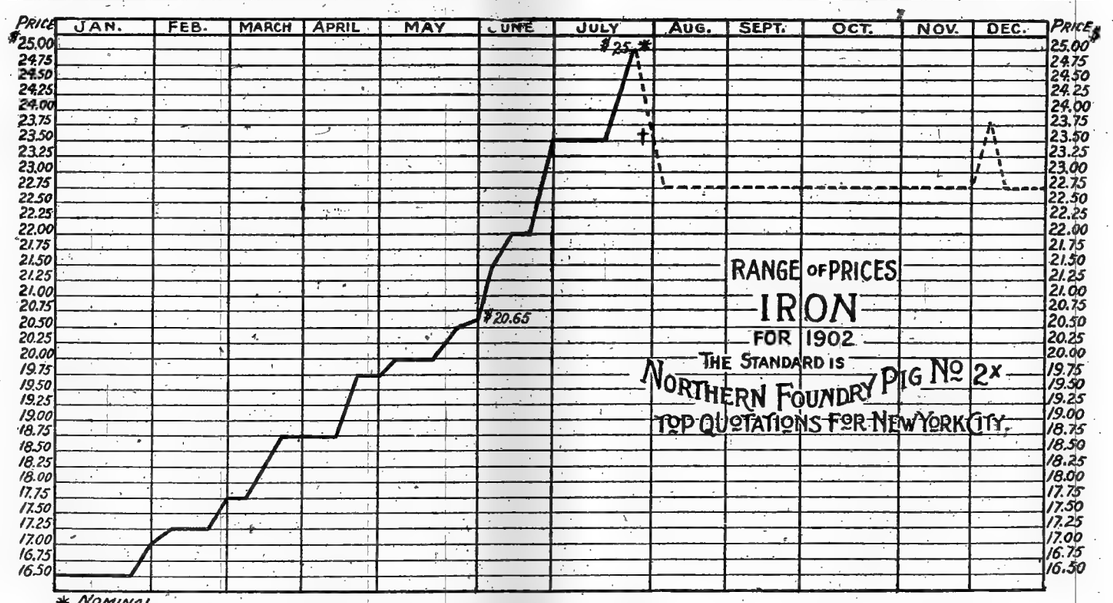

* NOMINAL.
† DOTTED LINE INDICATES QUOTATIONS FOR "DELIVERY 1903" AT TIDEWATER.

1903

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

A Gain in Many Lines of 50 Per Cent.—The "Third Rail" on the Manhattan Elevated—Some of the Great Contracts Awarded in 1902—Prospects for the New Year—Reduced Rates for Current—New Types of Dynamo and Engine—Increase in Electric Automobiles—Wireless Telegraphy.

Written for the New York Times by Thomas Commerford Martin, Editor Electrical World and Engineer.

The United States census returns of electrical manufactures in 1900, published this year by the writer as expert agent for the Government, revealed a total of close upon $105,000,000. Allowing an increase of 20 per cent. each year since the figures were compiled, a total output of $150,000,000 for 1902 is reached.

In many lines of electrical industry the gain this past year has been 50 per cent. No line of production has shown greater activity, though some may have yielded larger profit. When to this amount are added the various sums expended by the American public for electric lighting, for electric street car service, for telegraphic and telephonic facilities, an annual outlay on electricity is exhibited of between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000.

There are not many lines of industrial and financial enterprise that can exceed this, and it need not surprise us that the capital obligations in the field have attained a figure this year not less than one-quarter of those quoted for the great steam railroad system of the country. Considering that this system has itself begun timidly but surely the process of electrification, it would seem that present electrical production is soon destined to be eclipsed, and that next after the work of consolidating the steam roads will come the equal task involved in changing their motive power.

In fact, the department of transportation alone would serve to test the importance of electricity to the community during 1902, and to the New Yorker at least, if not to other citizens, it will suffice to point out the tremendous changes that impend for him as a result of the developments of the year. Of a sudden he finds himself confronted with the fact that, in addition to an extensive and indispensable network of underground electric lines, he is to be furnished with main electric railroad tunnels converging on Manhattan Island from every point of the compass. One might be bold enough to say that without electricity none of these operations so necessary to the comfort and convenience of millions of people would have been undertaken.

An investment of $240,000,000 to improve transit facilities depends directly upon the electric car and the electric locomotive, with the obvious corollary that no small portion of those millions will go into such apparatus and auxiliaries, power stations, circuits, &c. Even from this point of view alone the confidence felt by the electrical manufacturer in 1902 as to his outlook is more than justified.

THE "THIRD RAIL."

Moreover, the rather discouraging experience of the adoption of the third rail method on the Manhattan system is regarded as so entirely incidental to unfortunate management that, while the electrical engineer resents it, he sees in it no detriment to future third-rail work on transportation routes. Indeed, it may be noted that, thanks to the "third rail," the public has already traveled in greater speed and comfort than ever before within the confines of the island, and has responded with such alacrity that the increase in fares is without precedent. This again implies further demand for apparatus, to such an extent that it is already intimated as likely that the system will need some ten thousand horse power more of generating plant when all its lines call for current.

In the meantime the success of the third rail system in this country, as well as at Liverpool and Berlin, has brought here this year the managers of several English trunk roads which are now laying their plans for its adoption, and which, like many other transportation enterprises on the other side, will require part or all of their machinery from us. Incidental to this, let it not be forgotten that 1902 has seen the acquisition by American capital of control of all the new underground electric railway development in the British metropolis.

A technical feature not to be overlooked in this connection is the award of a contract during the past year for a long cross-country road to be operated by the alternating current, namely, that between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, &c., while analogous work is in hand in other parts also. Hitherto in America, and with but one or two exception in Europe, all electric railway work has been done with direct current, although this has often been generated as alternating and transformed to direct at sub-stations for use.

Now, if the newer methods win out, the advantages of the alternating current for high pressures, long distances, and small wires will be enjoyed without all the expensive transformation paraphernalia and losses. It is a development devoutly to be wished and closely to be watched.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Electric lighting has pursued a quiet course of expansion and has little to record but prosperity and the annexation of new territory. The only new devices of great value put on the circuits are the mercury vapor lamps of Peter Cooper Hewitt and the glower lamps of Nernst, both affording illumination that fits into pecific fields of utility and, while adding to the resources of the art, bid fair to increase the revenues of the central stations. Heating appliances have also improved and increased in variety, and the difficulty of getting coal to the private house has made many a man study the feasibility of doing more of his cooking and warming with such clean and dainty domestic accessories.

But the greatest increase in central station income has come from plain light and power. The New York Edison Company has signalized a year when everything went up in price by reducing its rate for current, although its fuel cost more; and one result of such an action has been to reduce the number of isolated plants which in New York, as elsewhere, have thriven while the cost of current is high.

As to electric power, the growth in 1902 was simply phenomenal, so that the company just mentioned is doing thirty times as much of it as it did ten years ago. The opportunities in this direction are virtually illimitable and none the less real because of their magnitude. The census statistics show that in 1900, of all the power used in American manufacturing establishments, barely 4 per cent. was then electrical.

The margin of possible occupation thus presented is such as few industries have ever had opened up to them, and is enough to explain the intense activity of factories producing electric motors. Another explanation lies in the astounding fact that in America, home of invention and ingenuity, land of machine processes and intensified methods, two-thirds of the shops out of over 500,000 depend on hand labor. An enviable arena of opportunity lies there; and under a regime of electric power possibilities of production on a colossal scale loom up, while giving to every workman his chance at individual expression in his wares. It is a significant fact that in 1902 the output of small motors for just that kind of use was unusually large.

POWER TRANSMISSION.

Power transmission, whether associated with or separate from electric railway or lighting work, has absorbed large sums of money during 1902, and the coal strike marked up the values of waterfalls in a most extraordinary manner. Those sources of energy may suffer from drought, but are not subject to the caprice of walking delegates. Aside from the long distance work exploited out in California or in the province of Madras, India—with circuits spanning 220 miles—the notable illustration is still to be found at Niagara.

The past year saw extensive operations there on both banks of the river, and witnessed upon the Canadian shore the beginning of a plant which will shelter the biggest dynamos yet built. These machines now being put together in this State will have a capacity of over 10,000 horse power each, generating current at a potential of 12,000 volts for the line. Three of them are to be set up at once. And while all around Niagara itself such power is being consumed in increasing quantities steps have been taken the past year to deliver it as far away as Toronto, seventy miles off across the lake.

Telegraphy is not altogether dead, nor is it sleeping, even if for the bulk of its work it adheres to the time-honored key and sounder, and unfortunately looks askance at machine telegraphy which alone can cheapen it. While wireless methods are coming in for a great deal of work hitherto done by submarine cable, it is memorable that 1902 saw an all-American cable laid in the Gulf of Mexico, 540 miles in length, and that an American company began laying a Pacific cable that will join San Francisco with all the cities of the Far East.

Wireless telegraphy has, however, a trade of its own to foster, whether it cross the Atlantic or not for regular service, and last year as much as $300 was picked up on single trips from the passengers on ocean liners sending or receiving Marconigrams. Better yet, the suspicious stock jobbing in the new art has ceased, and patient merit is slowly coming to its own.

There are so many branches of electrical endeavor one cannot note them all; and some are in less hopeful state than others. Thus the wild speculation in automobile stocks has seen market paper values of $98,000,000 authorized and $45,000,000 outstanding reduced to about $7,500,000 at present quotations.

Yet electric autos are multiplying all the same, and there is a strong current of hopefulness about them, whether with existing storage batteries or the better ones promised. Telpherage, the new art of aerial conveyance on overhead wire or girder rail of freight and supplies, by traveling motor, is remarkably active; and although a novelty in 1902, a great number of useful plants were installed all over the country, while arrangements were made by leading concerns in Europe to take it up there.

But all this more novel extension of electrical ideas and methods is well summed up in the little facts that last month the City of Chicago found it necessary to appoint an X-ray expert to watch cases where his evidence would be helpful; and that one of the items of a large and growing export electrical trade was the delivery by a Philadelphia firm to the Japanese Government of an X-ray outfit, to be used in the National Mint to detect how many of the employes have placed gold coins on deposit in their stomachs. Electricity is not only opposed naturally to the withdrawal of the precious metals from circulation, but yearly in every way is doing more to increase their supply and to provide new opportunities of employment for labor and intelligence.

THOMAS COMMERFORD MARTIN.
Editor Electrical World and Engineer.

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NEW CORPORATION LAWS IN VARIOUS STATES

Rights of Stockholders as Defined by the Courts During 1902—Minority Versus Majority Rights—When a Stockholder May Inspect Books of a Corporation—Reducing the Capital Stock, from a Judicial Standpoint—Getting a New Certificate When an Old One Is Lost—Some Notable Decisions.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Athelstan Vaughan,
Of the New York Bar.

THE recent legislation and decisions of the courts of the different States affecting the rights and liabilities of stockholders of corporations have been of more than passing interest to investors and the public generally. Most of the cases in the courts pass on the different phases in which a liability on the part of the stockholder may arise in favor of the corporation's creditors.

In this country the rule generally is that a stockholder is liable for the face value of his stock—in other words, if he receives the stock, but only pays part of its face value, he is still liable for the difference. However, as between the stockholder and the corporation itself, stock can be sold for less than its face value. In England a corporation may issue fully paid-up stock at a discount, and the stockholder still not be liable to creditors.

That stockholders can be required to pay their stock in full—commonly known as the trust fund doctrine—was first announced by Justice Story. A forceful discussion of this liability is contained in a Minnesota case. The court there declined to accept the trust fund doctrine and put the right to recover against stockholders on the ground of fraud alone. The opinion said in part:

"The capital of a corporation is the basis of its credit. It is a substitute for the individual liability of those who own its stock. People deal with it and give it credit on the faith of it. They have a right to assume that it has paid-in capital to the amount which it represents itself as having; and if they give it credit on the faith of that representation, and if the representation is false, it is a fraud upon them; and in case the corporation becomes insolvent, the law, upon the plainest principles of common justice, says to the delinquent stockholder, 'Make that representation good by paying for your stock.'"

JUSTICE KENEFICK'S DECISION.

Justice Kenefick at the Erie County Special Term had a case before him last October involving this liability to creditors. His decision shows how the liability was modified by the New York laws of 1901. Before that year the statute read:

"The stockholders of every stock corporation shall jointly and severally be personally liable to its creditors to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by them, respectively, for every debt of the corporation until the whole amount of its capital stock issued and outstanding at the time such debt was incurred shall have be a fully paid in."

The amendment reads in part:

"Every holder of capital stock not fully paid, in any stock corporation, shall be personally liable to its creditors to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the stock held by him for debts of the corporation contracted while such stock was held by him."

Justice Kenefick decides that the stockholder's liability, before the amendment, inured to the benefit of creditors, but after the change became an asset of the corporation and passed to its receiver. The corporation in question had been voluntarily dissolved and creditors restrained from suing it.

Justice Kenefick also calls attention to the fact that the liability under the original section was statutory in the sense that without the statute no such liability existed. The amended section, however, imposes no obligation upon the stockholder which did not exist without it. It is now the duty of a receiver of an insolvent corporation, said the Justice, to recover the amount unpaid upon stock, and then to distribute the property of the corporation among creditors in proportion to their debts. In Georgia the Supreme Court, in April last, in a suit similar to that before Justice Kenefick, held that as the corporation had passed into the hands of a receiver, he was the only proper person to maintain an action to recover unpaid stock subscriptions.

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

This whole subject of stockholders' liability to creditors is generally regulated by statute. In Kansas, for instance, a stockholder is jointly and severally liable to creditors of the corporation in double the amount of his stock. This Kansas statute was lately passed upon and given effect in a State as far away from its home as Maine. There the Supreme Judicial Court held that the liability, though statutory in its origin, is contractual in its nature, and as such is not local, but transitory. Therefore it followed that a creditor of a corporation who had obtained a judgment against it in Kansas could maintain an action in Maine against a stockholder residing there to enforce his liability under such contract.

Our Court of Appeals, however, has held that this particular statute provided a remedy so peculiar and complicated that New York could not and would not enforce it. Judge Denis O'Brien, for the court, said that the statute was intended to operate and be enforced only within the jurisdiction of Kansas.

A statute in Ohio makes stockholders liable to creditors in addition to their stock in an amount equal to their holdings. This statutory liability is held by the Missouri Court of Appeals to be not in the nature of a penalty, nor an asset of the corporation, but in effect a contract of the stockholder with the creditor to answer for the debts of the corporation in proportion to the stock owned.

Berry versus Wood was an action in the Supreme Court of Missouri by the receiver of the Ozark Onyx Company against the stockholders to recover unpaid balances on stock subscriptions. One of the stockholders had paid for his stock in property. The court held that he was liable to account for the difference between the true value of the property and the face value of the stock. It was also held that no subscriber whose stock had not been fully paid up could, by any device or arrangement with the company, surrender his stock and be relieved from liability for the unpaid balance.

ANOTHER DECISION.

A charter of a Maryland corporation provided that its stockholders should be personally liable to creditors to an amount equal to their shares of stock. In an action by a creditor against a stockholder of the corporation, the latter being insolvent, to enforce the statutory liability, the Court of Appeals of Maryland decided that the defendant was entitled to set off against the creditor's claim a debt due to him by the corporation. This rule is treated in Beach on Private Corporations, Section 727, and Taylor on Private Corporations, Section 782. The law of the principal case is followed in New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Missouri, Florida, and Kansas. The very opposite doctrine is asserted in Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, and some other States.

In Sigua Iron Company versus Brown it was held by the New York Court of Appeals, among other things, that an implied promise on the part of a transferee of partly paid stock to pay future calls is created by the issuance of a certificate of stock to him, his receipt for it and acceptance and the statement on the certificate that the stock purchased was subject to future calls. These facts, the court said, plainly established that the transferee became and intended to become a stockholder and to accept all the benefits and incur all the liabilities attending such relation. And this was especially so where, after apparently becoming such stockholder, he paid several calls on the stock and in sending the money expressly stated that it was to pay such calls.

The Pennsylvania County Court held, in Farmers' Co-operative Trust Company vs. Hazen, that where a person takes an assignment of original subscriptions for stock of a corporation, participates in the conduct of the business and enjoys all the privileges of a member, he is liable for the unpaid portion of the subscription. It was also held that stockholders cannot be compelled to pay a call on their stock where the purpose of such call is to pay a debt which the Directors had no power to contract. The defendant contended that as he was merely a transferee of original stock subscriptions, he was not liable in the absence of a special contract.

"We see no good reason," said the court, "why he should now say that, as he is simply a transferee he is not liable. It is quite uniformly held in other States that under such circumstances he is liable on the subscriptions to stock. * * *"

A PURCHASER OF STOCK.

It was recently held in Illinois that a purchaser of stock purporting to be fully paid, who has notice that it is not in fact fully paid, is primarily liable to creditors of the corporation for the amount remaining unpaid. Stockholders' liability is covered, at least partially, by statute in Illinois.

That, as between a corporation and a stockholder an agreement can be made for the sale of stock below par—at least in this State—is shown by the case of Thompson as assignee of the Metropolitan Messenger Company vs. Knight. The plaintiff sued to recover the difference between the par value of certain shares of the messenger company and the amount paid by Knight for such shares.

The Appellate Division of this city held, by Justice Ingraham, that there is no provision in the stock corporation law of this State which imposes upon a person to whom stock has been issued for less than its par value a liability to the corporation for the difference between the amount actually paid and the par value.

"There is no provision of law to which our attention has been called," said Justice Ingraham, "that makes the holder of capital stock of a corporation liable to the corporation for the difference between the par value of the stock and the amount that, under an agreement between the corporation and the stockholder, the stockholder paid the corporation therefor. There was in this case no subscription to the stock under the statute, and no agreement under which the defendant can be held liable to the corporation for any amount in addition to that which he actually paid for the stock."

To procure a conveyance of real estate in return for stock falsely represented to be fully paid and non-assessable will be a ground for a decision of the sale. (Coolidge vs. Rhodes, Illinois Supreme Court.) The false representations were of material facts relating to the capital and assets of the company, and affecting the value of the capital stock.

"They were representations," said the court, "which Georgette E. Coolidge might properly assume to be within the knowledge of J. Foster Rhodes, who made them. They were not matters of mere genuine commendation of the stock, nor as to facts that would not be supposed to be known by him. They were not unreasonable or unnatural, and the bill shows no facts which would arouse suspicion in her mind, or require her to make an independent investigation to ascertain whether he was telling the truth. Under such circumstances she had a right to take him at his word."

In Louisiana the courts, as elsewhere, are very reluctant to interfere with the control of the affairs of a private corporation at the instance of a stockholder or a minority of them. They will, however, do so in a proper case. Such a case is shown where there is gross mismanagement of the business of the corporation, such as would, under the laws of the particular State in which the corporation is doing business, furnish grounds for the appointment of a receiver, and such as amounts to a clear breach of duty on the part of the concern's managers, (J. B. Watkins vs. North American Land and Timber Company, Limited.)

An attempt on the part of former owners of a patent, who had assigned their rights, to form a corporation in which they were the sole shareholders, and then make use of the article by attacking its validity, was frustrated by the decision of the United States Circuit Court in Force vs. Sawyer-Boss Manufacturing Company, (111 Federal Reporter, 902.) The action was by the assignees of the patent for an infringement. The court held that the assignors of the patent were estopped from disputing its validity.

A MICHIGAN CASE.

The conclusiveness against stockholders of a judgment against the corporation itself was the subject of an opinion in the case of McBryan vs. Universal Elevator Company, decided in Michigan. The complainant, having obtained a judgment against a corporation, filed a bill praying for an assessment against the stockholders on unpaid stock subscriptions. It was held that the judgment was not so conclusive as to preclude the stockholders from setting up as a defense the failure of consideration for the notes on which the judgment was obtained.

* * *

A case on the subject of stockholders in one corporation selling their stock to another corporation engaged in a similar business is the injunction suit of George S. Ingraham and others against the National Salt Company, decided in this State last Spring. Mr Ingraham and his co-plaintiffs had deposited their stock with a trust company and were not therefore at liberty to take advantage of an offer by the International Salt Company, communicated through the President of the National Salt Company, to purchase the stock of the latter.

That reason, the court held, did not entitle them to maintain an action against the corporation to restrain the other stockholders who were not parties to the action from selling their stock. No injunction could be granted, so the court said, simply because Mr. Ingraham apprehended that if the purchasing corporation should obtain a majority of the stock of the National Salt Company it would use such control to the prejudice of the minority stockholders. Each stockholder has an undoubted right to sell his stock, unless his privilege of sale has been hampered by his own action, and the corporation has no power to prevent him from exercising such right.

In Swentzel vs. Franklin Investment Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri in March last, it was held, among other things, that stockholders of a corporation have the right to buy and have conveyed to them land belonging to the company, and the latter has the right to sell them its land in satisfaction and extinguishment of debts due by it. The suit before the court was to set aside a deed by which the corporation conveyed some of its property to two of its stockholders.

It was alleged that at the time of making the deed the company was insolvent, and that this fact was known to the stockholders in question. The court adds that it has gone to the extent of holding that the Directors of a corporation have the right even to pay just debts to themselves out of the assets of the corporation to the exclusion of other creditors, and that, too, though the corporation at the time is known to be insolvent.

CONCERNING DIRECTORS.

The Appellate Division of this city decided on Nov. 14 that the Directors of a corporation will not be compelled to permit a stockholder to inspect its books and papers, except in an emergency and for a necessary purpose, and limited by some regard for the interests of the corporation. In the case—which was entitled In re Colwell—the application was by a minority stockholder who had been such for more than six years.

The applicant asked for an examination of the minutes of stockholders' meetings covering a period of twelve years. She said she only wanted to know whether the company had been properly conducted during the year last past.

"It is always an easy matter," said Justice O'Brien in giving the court's opinion, "to find out some of the transactions of a going concern, and if, by merely stating these and characterizing them, in the opinion of the stockholder, as of doubtful legality, a mandamus will issue, entitling the stockholder to an unlimited examination of the books for a period of twelve years, then every barrier to an unlimited examination of the affairs of a corporation will be removed, and the rule hereafter to be followed will be to allow such examinations as a matter of course and matter of right. We do not understand that this is the law, or that our courts have yet gone to such an extent."

Generally, said Justice Hatch of the Appellate Division, in November last, a stockholder will always be entitled to an order granting him the right to inspect the by-laws of the corporation. The by-laws constitute a part of the contract between the stockholder and the corporation, and are binding on both. He ought to be permitted to know the extent and terms of his obligations, and the tenure on which he holds his property.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

How to proceed to get a new certificate of stock when one is lost was lately the subject of an opinion by the Appellate Division of this city. A proceeding to compel the issuance of a new certificate, brought under the stock corporation law of this State, can only be maintained, the court held, when there has been a distinct refusal on the part of the corporation to issue a new one.

The certificate in the case before the court had originally belonged to Susan D. Watson, who lost it. She assigned her rights to Benjamin Adams, who in turn assigned his to Russell Coats, the petitioner. The court held that in any case it would be improper to require the corporation to issue a new certificate without notice either personally or by publication to Mrs. Watson, the record owner of the stock.

The shares of stock of a joint stock association are, so the Court of Appeals of this State held on Dec. 9 last, in passing on the appraisal of the estate of the late George Jones, to be treated as personal property and taxable as such under the Transfer Tax act, the same as the stock of a corporation.

An agreement by a corporation to buy its own stock is equivalent to a contract to diminish its capital, and cannot be enforced to the injury of creditors. It appeared that a corporation offered some of its preferred stock to a firm at par and agreed to buy back at the end of two years at 110. After the corporation passed into the hands of a receiver the firm put in a claim for what it alleged was due under the contract to repurchase. Other claimants filed objections.

The firm contended that as the objectors were not creditors at the time of its contract with the corporation they had no standing; that the contract became an executed one, and therefore no present creditors of the corporation were or could be injured. The corporation, it was also argued, could lawfully make such an agreement to repurchase its own stock, provided that at the date of such agreement the rights and interests of their existing creditors would not be affected. The agreement was characterized as a secret and conditional one, to enforce which would plainly be to the injury of the existing creditors of the corporation.

A PENNSYLVANIA CASE.

In the case of the Chicago Building and Manufacturing Company vs. Browning and others, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania decided that when parties stipulate that the capital stock of a corporation shall be subscribed to a certain amount before a contract becomes binding, they are presumed to intend that the subscriptions shall be valid and legally enforceable, and a subscription which is not so cannot be considered as coming within the terms of the contract. Some of the subscribers to the stock were insolvent, and this fact was known to plaintiff's agents when they took the subscriptions.

"When the plaintiff undertook to procure the subscription of the necessary capital stock," said the Court, "it owed a duty to the solvent subscribers to exercise care in the manner in which the subscriptions were taken, and not to accept subscriptions which they had no reasonable grounds to believe could be complied with. It would be a gross fraud upon the solvent stockholders to bind them for the contract price of the entire building by making a pretense of securing the necessary capital through the acceptance of the subscriptions of parties who were known to be insolvent, and who, at the time they made the subscriptions, told plaintiff's agents that the money could not be collected."

Here in New York the stock corporation law has been amended in a few instances: That part of Section 40 allowing any stock corporation by a unanimous vote of its stockholders to guarantee the bonds of any other domestic corporation engaged in the same line of business, has been amended so as to allow any stock corporation owning the entire capital stock of any other domestic stock corporation engaged in the same general line of business by a two-third vote of its stockholders at a special meeting to guarantee the bonds of such other corporation.

Section 46, providing that if the capital stock of a corporation is reduced the amount of capital over and above the amount of the reduced capital shall be returned to the stockholders pro rata in such a manner as the Directors shall determine, has been changed so as to except the case of a reduction of the capital stock of an insurance corporation, as an alternative to making good an existing impairment. The merger of stock corporations was allowed where they were engaged in a similar business and one owned all the stock of the other.

Under an amendment of last year such a merger is allowed by a domestic stock corporation and a foreign stock corporation authorized to do business in this State. Chapter 80 of the laws of 1902 satisfies and confirms any proceedings taken in substantial compliance with the directions in the stock corporation law in regard to the reorganization upon sale of corporate property and franchises, and also ratifies any incorporations made under such provisions.

JAN

1903

NETHERLANDS TRADE

A Fairly Prosperous Year — Figures Showing Commercial Relations With the United States—Prospects for the New Year—Conditions at Rotterdam and Amsterdam—Sumatra and Borneo Tobaccos.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
FRANK D. HILL, United States Consul, Amsterdam.

The year 1902 may be set down as fairly prosperous for the Netherlands. The depression which neighboring Germany has felt has not been manifested here. A general complaint is, nevertheless, heard that business is close, and there is not visible quite the same buoyancy that characterized the period ending in 1900. At the same time there have been entirely absent symptoms of crisis in the way of contraction of trade, curtailment of credit, business failures, labor troubles, &c.

Low freight rates have prevailed throughout the entire year. The conclusion of the South African war has contributed to this state of things, while the unsettled situation there has prevented any considerable increase of Dutch trade. Increased business is looked for in the East, and the subsidy voted by the Chambers at The Hague to the recently established Java-China-Japan Steamship Line is indicative of the general interest in such trade extension. This company will put on the route in September, 1903, three steamers of about 5,000 tons, with the following itinerary: Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya to Hongkong, Kobe and Yokohama, returning via Amoy and Hongkong. The capital of the company is $2,412,000, and it receives from the Dutch Government $120,600 during the first five years, $100,500 the next five years, and $80,400 the next five years.

The following statistics show the imports and exports of leading commercial nations for the calendar year 1901, Treasury (United States) figures:

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	$2,540,243,220	$1,392,728,963
United States a b....	863,320,948	1,355,481,861
Germany	1,220,254,000	1,054,685,000
France	909,908,000	804,003,800
Netherlands	984,014,356	680,078,188

a. General imports. b. Year ended June 30, 1902.

The Netherlands rank, therefore, in foreign trade as fifth of the commercial nations of the world, her exchanges amounting in 1901 to nearly a billion and a half dollars, and falling behind those of France only about $250,000,000.

The exports from the United States and the imports into the United States from the Netherlands at quinquennial periods from 1871 to 1902, fiscal years ending June 30, (same authority as above,) have been:

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE NETHERLANDS.

1870	$6,238,835	1890	$22,631,703
1875	7,345,074	1895	31,011,172
1880	17,207,087	1900	83,386,479
1885	10,804,263	1902	75,135,656

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE NETHERLANDS.

1870	$1,344,922	1890	$17,029,223
1875	2,351,658	1895	15,182,584
1880	6,944,087	1900	15,852,624
1885	5,652,749	1902	19,649,598

In common with the general decrease in exports and increase in imports during the last year into and from the United States we sold in the Netherlands fewer goods and bought from her more goods than in 1901. Of the three causes for the decline in the exports of the United States last year, set forth by Secretary Shaw—(1) unusual home demand, (2) shortage in the corn crop of 1901, and (3) a reduction of the price of certain staple exports—the first and the last, particularly, I judge to be operative here. The fall in the price of copper ingots and bars from .163 in June, 1901, to .123 in June, 1902, this being one of the largest items of our exports to the Netherlands en route to Germany, may account very largely for the decrease.

Import returns of articles from the United States are not at present available in such form as to be useful in instituting comparisons with previous years.

So far as exports from the Consular district of Amsterdam are concerned, I may say that there was a falling off of about $2,000,000 in value; the exports declared at this office summing up about $14,000,000, instead of $16,000,000 the previous year. The two items of Sumatra leaf tobacco and diamonds make up in value about seven-eighths of the total exports, though hides and skins, chinchona bark, tin, and cocoa are all considerable items.

The history of diamond exports in the United States is very interesting. In 1862 they amounted to $2,080; in 1863, $4,971.84; in 1864, $1,089.80; in 1872, $520. Up to that time only Brazilian diamonds were handled in this market. In 1874 Cape of Good Hope diamonds appeared in the list of exports, which amounted in that year to $3,739.90. From 1882 on the exports of diamonds in the United States become of importance. The following are the figures:

Origin—Cape of Good Hope.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1882	$539,740.00	1893	$4,765,352.07
1883	258,196.71	†1894	1,422,994.05
1884	220,529.95	1895	2,484,602.59
1885	211,634.84	1896	1,466,867.98
1886	974,355.00	†897	548,994.74
1887	1,797,610.98	1898	2,415,618.81
1888	2,402,839.43	1899	2,864,617.42
1889	3,117,263.80	1900	3,384,870.06
1890	*3,791,195.93	1901	6,041,169.04
1891	*3,791,195.93	1902	5,902,658.73
1892	3,639,699.48		

*Curious. †Duty placed.

It will be noted how large this item has been in 1901 and 1902.

Sugar exports during the year have not amounted to much. They were about $1,000,000 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1901. Shipments to the United States will, it is believed, be greatly augmented when the decision of the Brussels conference to remove bounties—the matter is now before the Dutch Parliament for ratification—shall have gone into force. There is some hesitancy observable in the various Parliaments in the matter of ratification, but it is expected that the desired result will finally be accomplished.

The Neherlands, like all Europe, and very unlike the United States, do not seem to be able to balance the budget, the excess of expenditures over revenue amounting lately to $5,000,000 and upward. While this is small, compared with that of France, where, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the deficit in 1902 is $70,000,000, it is relatively very large compared with Germany of $14,750,000, though the deficit of Germany for 1903 is estimated by the Finance Minister, Baron von Thielmann, to be $37,500,000.

The Colonial budget is also unfavorable for 1903.

The budget of the Dutch East Indies shows an expenditure of 165,350,000 guilders, with a deficit of 12,000,000 guilders, but the expenditure includes 13,500,000 guilders for extraordinary public works, mainly railways, harbor improvements, and irrigation works, and 2,000,000 guilders for artillery.

The debt of the Netherlands, including as set forth in the budget for 1902, was as follows:

	Nominal Capital. Guilders.	Annual Interest. Guilders.
Funded Debt.		
2½% debt	624,936,400	15,624,885
3% debt of 1895, 1898, and 1899....	515,395,050	15,463,851
Total.....	1,140,290,450	31,088,736
Floating debt.....	.....	380,000
Annuities	.....	85,644
Paper money.....	15,000,000	.....
Sinking fund.....	.....	3,247,000
Total debt.....	1,155,390,450	34,731,380
	$464,466,960.00	$13,892,014.76

Relations between the Netherlands and the United States grow daily closer and more cordial. A Dutch Chamber of Commerce at New York, which is about to be established, is a natural result of this state of things.

Independently of the showing of statistics every observer can see readily that our trade broadens here; we are continually increasing the variety as well as the volume of our sales. Breadstuffs will, of course, continue to be predominant, but manufactures are rapidly making their way.

The usual tariff rate on foreign merchandise not free of duty is 5 per cent. There has been discussion of imposing a 10 per cent. duty on American flour, while admitting wheat free as at present, but I do not apprehend success to the movement on the part of Dutch millers. Such action would be most prejudicial to our great flour trade, which amounts to over 1,000,000 barrels a year.

Rotterdam increases always as a great seaport, and Amsterdam, with her vast accumulated wealth, waxes stronger as a commercial city. While the rise of other financial centres has detracted from the position held two or three decades ago by Dutch bankers, their voices are potent in the world of finance, although the initiative is not now usually taken here in the flotation of enterprises.

The fine new Boerse will be opened in May. American securities which are not yet listed at Paris have been dealt in for many years here, over 100 issues being familiar to this Exchange. A foremost banking house has estimated for my use recently that Amsterdam's holdings of American securities are now, cash value, $223,000,000, made up as follows:

State, county, and municipal bonds..	$4,000,000
Railroad bonds.....	90,000,000
Stocks and income bonds.....	100,000,000
Manufacturing and mining securities.	15,000,000
Banking and commerce.....	4,000,000
Real estate and real estate mortgages.	10,000,000
Total.....	$223,000,000

A striking feature is that, although Holland is continually selling stocks on every rise, and thereby reducing holdings as regards face value, the market value of what she still holds, owing to the heavy appreciation, is very slightly changed compared with two years ago.

Altogether, our position here is flattering and our trade in a most enviable condition. Nothing save a general period of depression so serious as to restrict normal consumption can be expected to limit its steady and healthy expansion. When and if, as is feared—or perhaps I should say hoped—in certain quarters a period of lessened activity in the United States supervenes on the protracted manifestation of energy at home that has prevailed since 1896, the real "American invasion," which has been, so far as Holland is concerned, a myth, may be expected to begin. The following from a recent issue of The Financial News of London expresses exactly my conviction based on personal observation:

"In his letter to-day our New York correspondent sends some interesting excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Vanderlip. Mr. Vanderlip has recently returned from Europe, where he discovered a changed attitude toward the prospects of American industrialism, of which the gentlemen with whom he spoke seem to have lost their fear—chiefly because there has been in the past two years a check in the expansion of American exports. How many more times will it be necessary to explain that the only reason for this check is the temporary overtaking of production by demand in the United States? Mr. Vanderlip's friends upon this side seem quite concerned for America's future. They will have reason to be more concerned for their own when the check in the American market which they apprehend becomes a fact, and the giant engines of American production turn across the Atlantic for an outlet."

FRANK D. HILL.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY

N. W. Cor. Fourth and Pine Streets, St. Louis

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $7,500,000

The business of this Company is conducted in five departments, as follows:

FINANCIAL . . Receives deposits on time, savings and check accounts and pays interest thereon.
Loans money on city real estate and collateral security.
Buys and sells domestic and foreign exchange.
Issues its own Letters of Credit available everywhere.

TRUST . . . . Executes all manner of Trusts.
Authorized by law to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Register and Transfer Agent of Bonds and Stocks, Receiver and Financial Agent for non-residents and others, and to become sole surety on all bonds required by law to be given.

BOND . . . . Buys and sells selected high-grade Investment Securities.
List of Bonds for sale mailed on application.
Commission Orders, at usual rates, executed with promptness.

REAL ESTATE Manages, Sells, Rents and Appraises city property.
Pays Taxes, Places Insurance.

SAFE DEPOSIT Rents Safe Deposit boxes in Fire, Burglar and Mob Proof Vaults at $5 and upward, per annum.
Stores, at special rates, trunks and boxes containing silverware and other bulky valuables.

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HUGH R. LYLE, Assistant Secretary.
HENRY C. IBBOTSON, Second Assistant Secretary.
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FREDERICK VIERLING, Trust Officer.
HENRY SEMPLE AMES, Assistant Trust Officer.
WILLIAM G. LACKEY, Assistant Trust Officer.
EUGENE H. BENOIST, Real Estate Officer.
WILBUR B. PRICE, Safe Deposit Officer.

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JAMES E. BROCK, Secretary.
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CHARLES CLARK, Retired.
HARRISON I. DRUMMOND, President Drummond Realty and Investment Company.
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AUGUST GEHNER, President Title Guaranty Trust Company.
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J. C. VAN BLARCOM, Vice President National Bank of Commerce.
JULIUS S. WALSH, President.
ROLLA WELLS, Mayor of City of St. Louis.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

44 & 46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-Pres. — ZELAH VAN LOAN, Ass't Sec'y.
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice-Pres. — JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Department.

Condensed Statement Showing Condition Dec. 31, 1902.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
New York City Stocks, at Market Value	$1,055,110.70	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Stock and Bond Investments, at Market Value	12,894,907.54	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	986,820.00	Undivided Profits	34,870.41
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	26,321,875.38	Deposits	45,911,629.36
Bills Purchased	294,702.50	Interest and Taxes Accrued	60,280.43
Interest Accrued	470,063.93		
Cash on Hand and on Deposit in Banks	9,052,380.15		
	$51,015,860.20		$51,015,860.20

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild, James J. Hill, Stuart G. Nelson, Hudson Hoagland, James Stillman, M. C. D. Borden,
John G. McCullough, Frederic R. Coudert, B. Aymar Sands, John W. Sterling, John A. McCall, James A. Blair,
Frank W. Stearns, Edmund D. Randolph, George W. Perkins, Abram M. Hyatt, Norman B. Ream, Charles M. Schwab,
John S. Phipps, Frank Tilford, Woodbury Langdon, Osborn W. Bright, E. Parmalee Prentice.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries).

Statement at the close of business December 31st, 1902.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Stocks and Bonds	$1,695,251.37	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Mortgages	505,550.00	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	5,403,455.73	Undivided Profits	298,488.75
Banking House and Fixtures	719,290.91	Deposits	7,239,610.29
Accrued Interest	44,784.36		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	1,669,766.67		
	$10,038,099.04		$10,038,099.04

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Officers and Directors:

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. — GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice-President. — OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Secretary and Treas.

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SUTRO BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS,

25 Broad St., New York.

ESTABROOK & CO.,

BANKERS,

35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON. — 21 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

THE GROCERY TRADE

Outlook for the New Year, with Figures in Many Branches for 1902—High Prices and Their Cause—Conditions in the Canning Industry—"Cut Prices" by Department Stores—A Record-Breaking Year in Sugar—Tea and Coffee During 1902—Increased Demand for American Food Products Abroad—The Tariff.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
F. N. BARRETT,
Editor of The American Grocer, President of The Grocery Trade Publishing Co.

When nearly 80,000,000 people are enjoying an unparalleled prosperity and are able to add over $600,000,000 to their credit in the savings banks of the United States within five years, it follows that the grocery trade, which distributes a large share of the food should also be prosperous, and when the demand for American food products from foreign countries is added, the trade assumes vast proportions and is of international consequence.

Notwithstanding highly favorable conditions, the year 1902 has been, to many branches of the trade, one of variable and trying conditions. The deficient corn harvest of 1901 brought a long train of adverse factors, including the high cost of meat, resulting in popular indignation against the Beef Trust for evils that they did not, or would not, avoid.

The higher cost of poultry, eggs, and dairy products in general is also largely due to crop deficiencies in 1901. Aside from this, the average cost of living has not been increased, at least so far as food products are concerned. An overproduction of coffee for several years has so disturbed the relation of supply to demand that the visible supply at the close of 1902 is about 2,500,000 bags greater than at the beginning of the year. The growth of consumption was little above normal, due probably to the very low cost and more extensive advertising of the article.

Unfavorable conditions also confronted the canned goods industry, due to a short run of salmon in the Columbia River, Puget Sound, and in British Columbia; to very unfavorable climatic conditions in Maine and New York during the maturing of the corn crop. On the other hand, the tomato crop of Maryland and Virginia was unusually large, and the result is the greatest pack of tomatoes on record, resulting in a total of 9,282,812 cases, or 222,787,488 tins.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

The supplanting of the home by the factory kitchen has tremendously enlarged the number of articles handled by the grocery trade. Through the application of machinery and scientific cooking to the preparation of food the factory has almost made the preparation at home of soups, mince meats, preserves, catsups, pickles, sauces, jams, and jellies a memory.

Thirty years ago there was, seemingly, an insurmountable prejudice against any sort of food prepared in a factory, but time has dissipated this unwarranted feeling and made prepared foods very popular, particularly in the great cities. As an indication of this we mention the fact that the catalogue of a prominent New York City firm of retailers lists 2,336 different styles and preparations of various foods; also that one firm sold in a few days over 2,000 Christmas dinners, packed in baskets and delivered only in Manhattan.

The grocery trade is becoming more and more a vehicle for the distribution of food in packages, or, as a leading importer and manufacturer puts it, we witness "the passing of the cracker barrel." This increase in package goods is really one of the most important and significant features in the grocery trade, for it indicates that the time is close at hand when nearly everything the grocer handles will be put up in packages and not sold in bulk.

Most of the coffee now sold and a large share of the tea is in packets. In the sugar trade, the carton of domino sugar and the two and five pound bags of granulated sugar are forerunners of the time when the bulk of the sugar will be distributed in packages. Crackers in bulk weighed from a barrel are almost a thing of the past, and in their place we have a never-ending list of crackers and cakes in packages, and every year also brings about an increased distribution of butter, cheese, and eggs in packages.

This all means more intense competition, forced handling of extensively advertised specialties, lighter profits, to be overcome by increasing the volume of sales. It provokes more or less friction between the manufacturers and jobbers, which results in making the former jobbers and the latter manufacturers; in fact, some of the greatest food-manufacturing plants in the United States are owned and operated by jobbers.

A GREAT YEAR.

In spite of all drawbacks, however, the year 1902 was one of great prosperity to every grocer, wholesale or retail, who is master of his trade. Probably the rank and file of the retail grocers of the great cities will dispute this statement, because of the competition and cut prices of the department stores, and the chain stores, which force them to settle down to being a local or neighborhood point of distribution, unless they have the talent or brains to push out into a wider field and command patronage from a large territory.

The same principle is also affecting the jobbers, who find their territory or area of distribution growing smaller and smaller every year through the competition of jobbers located in small cities, and this is as true of Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, San Francisco, Boston, and other cities as of New York. The jobbers have also to consider another factor working against them in the increasing distribution of goods by manufacturers direct to the retailers, but in spite of trade evils, rivalries, and the inevitable evolution in methods, the grocery trade feels the stimulus of good times quicker and suffers less in periods of trade depression than any other line of business.

SUGAR.

The year 1902 closed upon the largest distribution of sugar on record, it reaching a total for the United States of about 2,475,000 tons. The refiners worked against great odds and met with strong competition, as the cane sugar refiners fought with the beet sugar refiners for the trade in certain sections, and cut prices to a point which robbed them for a time of nearly all profit. The average cost per pound of 96 degree centrifugal sugar in 1902 was 3.34 cents; the net price of granulated, 4.45 cents; the difference in cost, .91 cent. represents the expense of refining and net profit.

A notable fact in this connection is that in 1887, when the American Sugar Refining Company controlled 85 per cent. of the output of refined sugar, the total consumption of sugar was 1,213,719 tons, while in 1902 the same corporation melted only 58 per cent. of the total output, or, say, about 1,435,500 tons, being 221,781 tons more than the total melting of 1887.

Thus the dividend-earning power of the refiners has not been cut down because of competition, which is overcome by increased consumption due to the rapid growth of the country.

The sugar production of the world for the trade year ended September, 1902, reached 11,041,955 tons, the greatest on record, but the estimated supply for 1902-3 is 9,546,300 tons or a decrease of 1,495,653 tons, from which it is only a fair conclusion that prices will average higher in 1903 than in 1902. During 1902 raw sugar reached the lowest point in bond at which it ever sold.

The following tables give, respectively, the average price of both raw and refined sugar, with the differing margins, during the nine years prior to and the nine years immediately following the organization of the trust:

YEARS 1879-1887. (BEFORE FORMATION OF TRUST.)

	Average, 9 Years. Cents.
Centrifugals, raw, per pound	6.43
Granulated, refined, per pound	7.98
Difference, per pound	1.55

For nine years after the formation of the trust, prices were:

Centrifugals, raw, per pound	4.34
Granulated, refined, per pound	5.33
Difference, per pound	.99

Since 1896 prices have been affected by changes in the tariff, and more recently by increased competition consequent upon the construction of new refineries, which at times have reduced margins to an absolutely unremunerative point. The figures for the succeeding five years are as follows:

	Average, 5 Years. Cents.
Centrifugals, raw, per pound	4.17
Granulated, refined, per pound	4.95
Difference, per pound	.77

This reduction in price is due partly to increased production and economies in processes.

COFFEE AND TEA.

The coffee trade met with difficult conditions throughout the year, due to enormous supply and low prices, with narrow fluctuations, and those almost wholly the result of manipulation by speculators. The coffee year ended June 30, during which period the deliveries in the United States and Europe reached 15,516,963 bags, an increase over the previous year of 1,186,738 bags.

The average annual consumption in the United States of the world's most famous berry is 800,000,000 pounds of green coffee, equivalent to 680,000,000 pounds of roasted, sufficient to brew 1,300,000,000 gallons. The gain in deliveries is in part due to the withdrawal of stock from licensed warehouses, and held in store by roasters or speculators after having been entered with the deliveries, thus making fictitious, to that extent, the increase in consumption. The average cost per pound of No. 7 Rio coffee, on the spot, during 1902 was 5¼ cents; lowest, 5⅛ cents; highest, 7 cents.

The consumption of tea aggregates for the year about 80,000,000 pounds. Beginning Jan. 1, 1903, tea is duty free, and, as prices will be lower, an enlarged consumption should result. The American people do not take kindly to tea as a beverage, and consume half a pound less per capita than in former years, and only one pound to six per capita as compared with its use in the United Kingdom. Coffee and beer are the great National beverages.

Reference has been made to an increasing foreign demand for American food products. This covers many proprietary articles, and of recent years articles that formerly the United States imported, and, in fact, was dependent upon Europe for its supply. For instance, in 1888 the United States imported over 70,000,000 pounds of prunes, but during the past five years such imports were little over an average of 600,000 pounds annually, while this year our exports of prunes will be nearly 35,000,000 pounds. California and Oregon prunes now go all over Europe masquerading as French prunes.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Another significant item is the export of over 54,000,000 pounds of salmon from Pacific Coast canneries. Most of this goes out in half-pound and one-pound tins, and forms one of the cheapest and best articles of diet to consumers in the United Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the high cost of meats, the countries of the world will take over 75,000,000 pounds of canned beef from this country, of which one-sixth went to South Africa, with which country, a few years ago, we had only an insignificant trade.

The foregoing facts are only a mere fraction of others that might be mentioned from the record of one year's exports of agricultural products and fisheries, a large share of which business is done through the grocery trade or its allied branches.

One of the most vexatious problems that the grocery trade is trying to solve is the relation it sustains to the food laws of the different States, as well as Federal laws, which arises from the variations in the rulings of the Dairy and Food Commissioners of the different States, thus giving the distributors of food no end of trouble and placing them under great expense.

So aggravated has this trouble become that every effort is being made to secure the enactment of a National pure food law, with the hope that it will result in unifying State laws and the decisions and rulings of the States having food laws in operation. As it is, the label requirements of one State are different from those of other States, and the result is the manufacturer is obliged to keep different sets of labels to meet varying conditions.

If, perchance, he sells goods and labels them to meet the requirements of Illinois, he is liable to legal trouble and expense if the Illinois distributor chances to sell them into Kentucky, where legal demands are entirely different. The annoyances of this character have been incessant and costly. Recently a National pure food law passed the House of Representatives, and has now to pass the United States Senate, the only branch of Congress that in former years has passed such a law.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook for 1903 is most encouraging. Crops in the aggregate were large; prices are remunerative to the producer. A decline in the price of meats and all foods into which cereals enter is sure to be realized, and then the wage earners, never more prosperous, will be able to live cheaper, and still further swell that enormous sum to their credit in savings banks.

The enormous expenditures for new construction, which must result from contracts already made, is in itself sufficient to make the demand for food very large.

The agricultural class, constituting half of the population, never was more prosperous.

The foreign demand for food products is incessant and growing, and it requires greater variety every year.

If in addition to free coffee and free tea the Congress would grant free raw sugar and thus enforce McKinley's policy of a free breakfast table, many new industries would be created, old ones enlarged, and a boon of inestimable value conferred upon all users of foods, as well as those who prepare and distribute them.

The grocery trade as a whole is congratulating itself that it is having a full share of the present tidal wave of prosperity.

F. N. BARRETT,
Editor American Grocer,
President The Grocery Trade Publishing Company.
New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

THE YEAR IN LIVE STOCK

Prosperous Times During 1902—Conditions at the Present Time, with Prospects for 1903—Some Record Prices.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES BY
C. F. MARTIN, Secretary National Live Stock Association.

The live stock industry of the United States, especially that branch which deals with the meat supply, on the whole has enjoyed a prosperous year. The features associated with this success were the highest prices ever obtained for fed stock in the corn belt States and the range-bred herds. In 1901 the shortage of the corn crop made it a poor business proposition for the corn growers in the States east of the Mississippi River to buy the feeders from the Western growers, and the result was there was a shortage of first-class grain-fed beeves for the Spring markets of 1902. The scarcity of prime beeves resulted in feeders obtaining $9 per hundredweight in many instances, and for several months $7.50 to $8.50 was not an unusual price. It was plainly a matter of supply and demand, with prices in favor of the man who had the supply. As the corn crop of 1902 matured there was every indication that it would be abundant, but extraordinarily heavy rains late in the Summer resulted in a product in the main grades low and short on fattening qualities. The Fall feeder buying season has seen prices on some of the best bred cattle from the West drop 2½ to 3 cents a pound lower than the prices at the same time last year.

The grower and feeder of cattle in the States east of the Mississippi, under the conditions prevailing, has not been so fortunate in the realization of uniformly good prices during the season as has his contemporary in the range territory west of the river.

At the close of the range season of 1901 the conditions pointed to liberal marketing of cattle in 1902 from the big grazing territories of Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. Range owners had not shipped out closely, and in addition to holding back their young, immature cattle, such as would naturally have been taken by the feeder trade had it not been for corn shortage, large numbers of young cattle were taken from the drought territories and put on the ranges where there had been plenty of moisture to secure abundant pasturage and Winter feed. The Winter of 1901-02 was mild, and vast range herds came in the Spring into thrifty condition, grass got a good, early start, and the cattle at once began taking on flesh. Nature seemed to favor the range men, and their cattle ripened earlier than usual. Not only did the season for marketing range cattle open earlier than in former years, but the favorable Fall extended the season beyond its usual limits.

THE RANGE SEASON.

The opening of the range season early in July found market conditions favorable to a higher level of prices for cattle than had prevailed in recent years, supplies of corn-fed cattle from the States were in meagre proportion to former years, the demand was big, and there was a willingness to pay high prices for good grades of beef. It was not surprising that the first rangers to arrive sold at record-breaking prices, and each month of the season saw all former records for "top prices" beaten.

The season of 1901 did not open until Aug. 5, when top cattle sold at $4.80, and for a season opener this year the tops sold at $5.75, or 95 cents higher than in 1901. They were the same brands of cattle.

During August, when top natives reached the highest price recorded during a Summer season, or, for that matter, outside of show times, in a period of twenty years, there was some disappointment in results from sales on rangers, some of the range men thinking that with top corn-fed natives selling at $9 per hundred, a higher standard of prices should have prevailed for range beeves.

A reference to records shows that the top price for rangers in August was $7.15, or $1.40 above the top for any month of the season of 1901, and, in fact, higher than grass-range cattle had ever sold, and the bulk of these cattle in August sold at about $4.75 to $5.80, or an average of around $1.25 higher than for August last year. For the same month the bulk of native steers, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 pounds, sold within a range of $5.60 to $7.50, about $1.10 more than the rangers, but on the prices of feeds the natives cost the producer more than the $1.10 difference. Whatever advantage there may have been was in favor of the range men.

Prices for range feeders have been largely between $4 and $4.50, with not a few choice lots making $4.75, and occasional lots of extra choice around $5.

As with steers, the range cows and heifers have been good sellers, and prices have ruled uniformly higher than in previous years, tops selling at $5.75 this year against $4.60 last year, $5 two years ago, $4.85 in 1899.

The receipts of live stock at the six leading markets of the country—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Sioux City—during the year amounted to 8,000,000 cattle, 16,000,000 hogs, and 8,600,000 sheep. Compared with the receipts of 1901 there was an increase of 310,000 cattle and 735,000 sheep, and a decrease of 2,700,000 hogs. The shortage of hogs was due principally to the heavy clean-up in 1901 and a lack of interest in breeding this year, mainly because of the unsettled prospects for a corn crop.

The future of the cattle industry is bright. Prosperity still continues to brighten the country. Employment is given to millions, and they must eat. There is no danger of a combine of the meat-packing interest of the country, for the stock grower of the West, through the support of his National organization, will be able to grow, feed, and kill his product and sell it at a reasonable price to the consumer.

The National Live Stock Association is in its sixth year, and already a power in National legislation. There is greater unanimity among the stock growers of the country than ever before, and they will not be deprived of the privilege of selling their product to the highest bidder.

C. F. MARTIN,
Secretary National Live Stock Association,
Denver, Col.

1903

THE TOBACCO SITUATION.

Figures for 1902 and Prospects for 1903—The Question of The Trust—Organized Capital Fighting Independent Dealers—What Cigar Figures Indicate.

By CARL REINHOLD WERNER.

Excepting perhaps the period during which the Weyler embargo edict was in force, the tobacco and cigar trade of this country has never been in such an unsettled condition as at the present time. There are three disturbing elements, any one of which would be sufficient to create a panic in many branches of trade less naturally healthy than the tobacco industry.

These are, first, the shortage of Havana tobacco; second, the uncertainty attached to the settlement of the Cuban tariff, and, third, the thinly disguised effort of the so-called Tobacco Trust to get control of the retail trade with a view to gobbling all profits between the factory and the consumer.

For several years past the production of Havana tobacco of a quality suitable for the American market has been insufficient to fill the demand. The last crop was below what is considered a normal production and the coming crop will be even shorter than the last.

But the disturbing influence that is felt more generally throughout the trade is that of the so-called Tobacco Trust. Up to about two years ago that powerful corporation had confined its operations to the manufacture of cigarettes, tobaccos, and snuffs, and when in 1900 it acquired a number of large cigar factories and began to operate them the move caused some consternation in the trade. But independent manufacturers soon found that they could compete with the trust very successfully, and the apprehension died away.

During the past year, however, a chain of cigar stores has been established which reaches nearly half way across the continent, and to which more stands are being continually added. While the company acquiring these stores admits no connection with the big corporation, there is not a shadow of doubt in the minds of the trade as to the trust being the real power in the movement. These stores are established in only the best cigar locations, and trust goods are sold over the counters at prices which independent dealers are unable to meet.

Some cigars that are not trust made are also offered at reduced figures at these establishments, but this, the trade believes, is done only as a "blind." Besides the advantage of underselling, these stores have a coupon system that is a trade winner and which the independent dealers cannot afford to emulate. With every purchase a coupon is given, certain numbers of which can be exchanged by the holders for premiums, ranging in value from 10 cents to $200.

As can readily be imagined, this sort of competition is a source of annoyance to the individual cigarists. A feeling of depression in retail circles naturally reverts to the manufacturer, and as the leaf dealer and the importer are closely affiliated with the manufacturer, they share the difficulty in common with the makers and sellers of the goods. So the advent of the "chain of stores" has had a disheartening effect upon the whole industry.

The tobacco branch of the country's commerce is anything but fragile, however, and there are many who believe that the power of combined capital, legitimately employed, will never shake its foundations. Indeed, with all the hardships suffered during the past year the industry as a whole has prospered. While there has been a falling off in the Treasury receipts from the internal tobacco revenue, due exclusively to the reduction of the taxes on the weed, the production—which in the tobacco trade is synonymous for consumption—has shown a healthy increase.

This year there were manufactured 6,057,295,761 cigars as against 5,736,470,502 in the year previous. Short smokes, known in the trade as "little cigars," increased from 685,982,250 to 774,154,870, over 88,000,000 more than last year.

There were 2,990,060,414 cigarettes manufactured during the past year, being 365,442,272 more than were produced in 1901, and there was an increase of tobacco and snuff in 1902 of 8,444,897 pounds over the year previous.

Whether this marked advance be ascribed to the increase in population, a growing prevalence of the tobacco habit, or to the general financial and industrial prosperity of the country, the result is clear—the tobacco industry is forging ahead. That it will continue to do so is more a probability than a possibility.

Agricultural implements are already being imported by Cuba free of duty, and when the farmers there have become accustomed to their new form of Government and feel a little more confidence in the republic's future, tobacco will be grown in abundance, the trade believes.

As to the venture of the trust in the retail branch it may require another year or two perhaps to test the practicability of the scheme. Independent dealers are organizing all over the country with a view to fighting the movement, and a strong agitation against the combined stores and trust-made cigars, cigarettes, and tobaccos has been inaugurated.

If the big corporation can be made to feel that the project is a losing one it will undoubtedly withdraw from the retail field and redirect its efforts toward manufacturing exclusively. This is the outcome which a large majority of cigar merchants anticipate. Should the trust's invasion of the retail business progress as rapidly in 1903, however, as it has progressed in 1902, consternation will spread throughout the ranks of the country's cigarists, and another twelve months will find the industry even more unsettled than it is to-day.

During all this turmoil in the trade the smoker himself has been well taken care of. Of course cigars in general are better when Havana tobacco is plentiful than when the Cuban leaf is high-priced and hard to get, but it is a long time since a normal crop of Havana was harvested, and smokers are getting about as good quality now as they have been since the Spanish-American war.

LAKE TRAFFIC

Steady Growth of Ore Shipment—Increase of Number of the Larger Vessels—A Prosperous Year.

The past year has solved more problems for Lake Superior iron ore miners than any of its predecessors. It has likewise confronted them with more new difficulties than any other. In all respects it has been a phenomenal year.

The most obvious feature has been the remarkable increase of business done. This increase of ore mined and shipped to market has been so great in tons as to total shipment of so recent a year as 1894, while the total shipment is four-fold that of that year. The year's increase of 7,000,000 tons makes the first two seasons of the present decade average 22 per cent. growth, which is considerably more than the average of all previous decennial periods, and, of course, far more than can be expected in the future.

These shipments of ore have doubled since 1898, showing with startling distinctness the vast development of the United States within a few years, and explaining that new wonder of the commercial world—the growth of the commerce of the inland lakes of North America. But while this growth in traffic is the most obvious feature of the past year, it is not the most important, and is far from attracting that attention from well-posted men in the trade that is focused on other developments of the year.

None the less surely and steadily for all its quiet and unruffled manner, the greatest steel making concern is securing reserve supplies of raw material in the shape of ore. None the less definitely, though its action may mean almost a revolution in the steel trade, is this concern reaching the point where it will have no raw material for sale.

It has reached and announced its policy in this regard so far as coke is concerned, the H. C. Frick Coke Company having now definitely abandoned the competitive field. In ore the Oliver Iron Mining Company and the Minnesota Iron Company will very seen deliver no material to would-be buyers excepting as these buyers have secured under contract for a term of years. While such a proceeding may appear at first glance a drastic measure for the elimination of competition, it is so only as a result, and this outcome is not the primary cause of the policy. Ore and coke are the bases of the business of every steelmaking concern, so great has been the growth in consumption of both that nearly every concern can see, more or less distant, the time when it will have no more ore of high grade in present fields.

To conserve these supplies for the benefit of their stockholders is the only wise and equitable course. No one can blame the United States Steel Corporation, for instance for shutting off the open market sale of coke from its own mines; similarly and even more surely no one can blame it for taking a like action with reference to ore. Many independent steelmakers have seen that such action was the only logical result of the situation. They have been fortifying themselves with ores and coals, and for them, providing they have been farsighted enough to get sufficient supply, the new developments have no terrors. That such action was bound to come was predicted in my review of the situation a year ago.

There has been what very much resembled a boom in the ore market the past year on account of the assurance of this very situation. No new deposit was found by explorers that was not picked up immediately and at good prices. Steelmakers, and even the United States Steel Corporation, with its already immense holdings of undeveloped and unopened lands, have been active in securing properties for exploration and in covering them with test pits in the search for ore.

Never has there been such a insistent search for iron ores, never has this work been carried on with as much skill and vigor and at so great cost. Never have so many heretofore lands been re-entered and again punched full of holes by those who believed that deposits might be still hidden therein.

Then again there are utterly unrealized quantities of ores of iron of characters not now deemed suitable that will undoubtedly, when the time comes, be found available for steelmaking. And there is of high-grade ores now in sight very considerably more than most estimates would have us believe.

An interesting feature of the past year has been the increase of the percentage of Mesaba ores consumed in the furnace. It was but a few years ago when furnace managers were unable to take more than 25 per cent. of these ores in their mixtures on account of their fineness of comminution, their dustlike and sandlike characters.

The year's shipments from Lake Superior, with comparisons with preceding seasons, have been as follows:

Range.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mesaba	$13,295,000	$9,004,890	$7,809,335
Menominee	4,395,100	3,695,499	3,261,221
Marquette	3,715,000	3,234,880	3,357,322
Gogebic	3,530,500	2,848,155	2,875,295
Vermilion	2,087,000	1,786,063	1,655,850
Michipicoten	298,400	300,000	62,000
All rail, estimated	450,000		
Total	$27,800,000	$20,889,227	$19,121,383

Range.	1899.	1898.
Mesaba	$8,626,384	$4,611,766
Menominee	3,301,452	2,322,205
Marquette	3,757,910	3,125,039
Gogebic	2,705,856	2,498,561
Vermilion	1,771,902	1,263,842
Michipicoten	.....	.....
All rail, estimated	.....	.....
Total	$18,251,804	$14,024,673

THE

FOURTH STREET

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA

Capital, $3,000,000

Surplus and Profits, $4,200,000

Deposits, $34,000,000

SOLICITS ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and Individuals. Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

R. H. RUSHTON, President.
ERANCIS L. POTTS, Vice President. E. F. SHANABACKER, Cashier.
B. M. FAIRES, 2d Vice President. W. Z. McLEAR, Asst. Cashier.
FRANK G. ROGERS, Mgr. Foreign Exchange Dept.

TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

346 Broadway, New York.
Downtown Branch, 71 William Street.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Depository for the Funds of the State and City of New York.
Acts in every Trust Capacity.
Issues Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

OFFICERS:

DANIEL LeROY DRESSER, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, FREDERICK Y. ROBERTSON, JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, } Vice-Presidents.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec'y and Treas.
IRVING G. KNOX, Asst. Sec.
THOMAS J. FRY, Trust Officer.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF CONDITION OF

The National Shoe and Leather Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

as reported to the Comptroller July 16th, September 13th and November 25th, 1902.

RESOURCES.	July 16, 1902.	Sept. 15, 1902.	Nov. 25, 1902.
Loans and discounts	$3,768,114.04	$4,129,790.27	$4,602,854.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	242,250.00	239,711.56	243,965.45
Real estate—banking house	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	1,989,715.84	2,555,184.16	2,567,773.07
	$6,525,079.88	$7,449,685.99	$7,939,592.89
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	298,658.22	271,644.35	307,361.19
Taxes anticipated	10,000.00	10,000.00	6,778.01
Circulation	48,700.00	49,500.00	50,000.00
DEPOSITS individuals	4,294,854.66	4,620,158.11	4,928,253.39
" banks	994,867.00	1,498,383.53	1,647,200.30
	$6,525,079.88	$7,449,685.99	$7,939,592.89

WILLIAM L. MOYER, President. JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice President & Cashier.
JOHN M. CRANE, Vice President. GILBERT B. SAYRES, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN M. CRANE, Vice President and former President.
JOSEPH S. STOUT, of Stout & Co., Bankers.
JOHN R. HEGEMAN, Vice President Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice President and Cashier.
HALEY FISKE, Vice-President Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
CORNELIUS B. MITCHELL, of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.
ROBERT H. SWAYZE, of Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co.
DAVID F. BUTCHER, of Hitch, Woodford, Boyce & Butcher.
NEWTON E. STOUT, of Stout & Co., Bankers.
HENRY OLLESHEIMER, of Theo. Ollesheimer & Bros.
WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.

Solicits accounts from Individuals, Firms, Corporations and Banks, assuring prompt Service and Liberal Treatment.

NOTE: The election of WILLIAM L. MOYER to the Presidency of the INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION will not sever his official connection with or interest in the management of this bank.

BLAIR & Co.,

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKERS,

33 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

TRAVELER'S LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Outlook for the Coming Year, with Some Figures of the Business During 1902—Effect of Rains on the Crops—The Texas Crop—Conditions Abroad.

By J. TEMPLE GWATHMEY.

The general expansion in every channel of trade has been reflected in the continually increased area of cotton production. The acreage planted for the crop of 1902-03, according to the Government, is estimated as the largest on record, and nearly 3,000,000 acres in excess of that planted in 1898-9, when the commercial crop amounted to 11,275,000 bales and there actually came into sight 11,400,000 bales.

The three crops following that of 1898-9 have been only moderate ones, that of 1899-1900 being practically a failure, and, as the consumption has overtaken the production, the world's visible supply of American cotton, which amounted to 1,962,664 bales at the end of August, 1899, fell to 800,468 bales at the end of August, 1902. The world's total visible supply, of which the American was 76 per cent., was 2,596,864 in 1899, against 1,346,468 in 1902, of which the American was 60 per cent.

Wherefore realizes that the crop of 1899-1900 fell off 1,750,000 bales from that of the previous year, (9,430,000 against 11,275,000,) and that the consumption exceeded the crop by about 1,400,000 bales, it is not at all surprising that the price at which the crop was marketed rose from $25.08 per bale in 1898-9 to $38.55 in 1899-1900, and, notwithstanding the crop of 1900-01 exceeded the previous year's by nearly 1,000,000 bales, (10,583,000,) its marketing price advanced still further to $47.53 per bale.

The past season's crop showed another increase of some 300,000 bales, (10,681,000,) and was marketed at $41.01 per bale, a very remunerative and satisfactory price to the planter. It is not strange, then, that, under these circumstances, the acreage devoted to cotton this year should be estimated by the Government to be 27,878,000 acres, against 24,967,000 (revised figures) four years ago.

But the number of acres planted does not necessarily indicate that the crop will be either a very large or a very small one, and even the heavy fertilizing of the worn-out and poorer lands in the South Atlantic States may not materially help the yield without seasonable conditions.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Weather conditions from March until December are the chief factors in determining the ultimate yield; in fact, one might go further and say that the Winter rainfall, especially in the great Southwestern producing territory, is of the greatest importance, for unless the Winter rains have been sufficient to insure a good "season" in the ground the plant is not so well prepared to withstand the Summer droughts that so often play such havoc with bright early Spring prospects.

This year the plant had a most magnificent start, the prospects up to June being well-nigh perfect, but during this month a drought in Alabama and parts of Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, as well as nearly the whole of Texas, caused serious apprehension in these sections. July rains brought much needed relief, and the trade hoped that with favorable August weather the early Spring prospects might be realized and a crop well above consuming requirements produced.

In August, however, the State of Texas, which produces about one-third of our crop, experienced a most severe and disastrous drought. This caused prices of the Winter positions to rise from 7.56 cents per pound in August to 8.92 cents per pound in September, and the advance would probably have been much greater but for the fact that early in September rains set in, and the weather up to November was all that could be desired; in fact, the plant took on a new or second growth, promising such a material addition to the yield as to allay the fears caused by the drought in August.

CONTINUOUS RAINS.

But, as if to prove its extreme fickleness, the weather again turned bad, and from November up to this writing almost continuous rains have fallen, and much of the late growth has been destroyed. Some of it, however, has opened, and, even at this late day, some of it is in doubt, and this, to a considerable extent, causes the great diversity of opinion as to what will be the final outturn of the crop, estimates running all the way from 10,500,000 to 11,500,000 bales.

But just as the acreage alone does not determine the size of the crop, just so the size of the American crop alone (although it amounts to two-thirds of the world's supply) does not always absolutely determine the price. When prices are high, India often comes to the rescue of the consuming world, and her exports to the Continent of Europe, Japan, and China stall off what might otherwise mean a famine of the raw material, thereby checking extremely high values. Japan now takes a considerable quantity of American cotton to spin in her mills, and China is a large consumer of our cotton in the shape of manufactured goods exported from both Great Britain and the United States.

Conditions in the Far East are therefore a most important factor in regulating values. As an illustration—the effect of the Boxer rebellion caused such an unsettled state of affairs that China imported from this country in 1900-1901 only 84,000,000 yards of goods, against 182,000,000 yards the previous year and 335,000,000 yards in 1901-02; and whereas she took only 371,000,000 yards of goods and 4,000,000 pounds of yarns from Great Britain in 1901, she increased her takings the year ended Aug. 31, 1902, to 630,000,000 yards of goods and to 7,500,000 pounds of yarns. The Russian-Asiatic crop as well as that of Brazil, while apparently insignificant, must in the future be more or less reckoned with, as high prices for the American product tend to increase production in all countries where cotton cultivation has been established.

AN AFRICAN PLAN.

This year we have heard from Liverpool of a plan to raise cotton in Africa on a rather large scale, but this is no doubt due to the relatively full prices Great Britain has been paying for our crops for the past three years. For the present we need hardly fear the production of other countries, as the supplies of the world have run so low and the consumption has increased so rapidly as to almost insure the American cotton planter a most profitable return for his labor.

Both the producer and consumer may look forward to 1903 with an optimistic eye, for the small supplies of the raw material are a sufficient guarantee that the low prices during the period of overproduction from 1897 to 1899 are in no danger of being soon again approximated. This is a matter of no little concern to the planter who, during those two years, was forced to market his cotton at or below the cost of production. The consumer is satisfied with and can well afford to pay present prices, as the world's spinning industry is in an excellent condition and manufacturers as a whole have a very fair margin of profit.

Although the general conditions for 1903 appear to be most favorable, it is extremely doubtful that speculative activity will assume anything like the proportions of 1902, for early in the year the speculative world, ever on the alert for investment in almost any staple article that is selling below its value, turned its attention to cotton. Knowing that supply and demand regulate the price, and basing their operations upon the information of the Government and other equally well-posted authorities that the crop of 1901-02 (September to September) would fall considerably below 10,000,000 bales, (Government estimate 9,674,000,) while the estimate of consumption, as given by Mr. Ellison, the well-known Liverpool authority, was 10,400,000 bales, they saw a great chance to buy low and sell high; for, with a crop of nearly 500,000 bales less than the consumption, the world's visible supply would dwindle to sensationally small figures, and spinners, in order to keep their mills going, must pay the price or close down.

SPECULATORS' FIGURES.

Remarkable as it may seem, the speculators were fully 750,000 to 1,000,000 bales too low (actual crop 10,700,000 versus the Government's estimate of 9,674,000) in their crop ideas, but, owing to the consumption amounting to 10,670,000, the price advanced from 8 7-16 cents per pound in January to 9⅝ cents per pound in April, and they were thus enabled to sell at a very satisfactory profit. The idea of making money, even when the premises are wrong, as may well be imagined, in no way restricted their dealings, and new operations begun during the Summer in the Winter positions have been on a larger scale than the trade has ever before witnessed, and if it were not for the fact that the cotton world believes in a crop considerably in excess of the Government's estimate (10,417,000) and that speculation has received a very severe check on account of the money stringency and unsettled feeling in Wall Street, our commission houses would hardly have had the welcome let up that has come to most of them during the last month of the year.

As it is, the year 1902 marks a materially new high record in the volume of transactions on the New York Cotton Exchange, the magnitude of which has undoubtedly far exceeded the dreams of the most sanguine of its founders. That such enormous dealings, together with the most violent fluctuations, should not have caused the embarrassment of a single member evidences the financial strength and conservatism of the institution.

J. TEMPLE GWATHMEY.

New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

John C. Eames, general manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, said in answer to an inquiry:

"Naturally the dry goods trade depends upon the general condition of the country. Everything from every section seems to indicate a very flourishing condition of affairs. I see no reason and know of none why the present prosperity should not continue. No part of the country has been visited by disasters or calamities during the year that has just closed.

"The buying capacity of the people generally during the last year or two has been better than ever before. This is the result of good times and high wages and the fact that every one who really wanted to work could find employment.

"Prices in the dry goods trade have held up and with every prospect of a continuance. Business has been good in every branch.

"The same conditions exist to-day as have prevailed for the last two or three years, and I do not look for any difference in 1903. Certainly I can see nothing to indicate any disturbance.

"I do not apprehend any injury to our line of business by reason of the trouble of European nations with Venezuela. Still, I am strongly impressed with the belief that much of our continued prosperity depends somewhat on prospective National legislation. What will be done with regard to reciprocity measures is of more than passing importance. Reciprocity with foreign countries is greatly to be desired, and I hope the reciprocity treaties favored by President Roosevelt will be approved.

"It is the opinion of the trade that the President is decidedly right in his reciprocity ideas for the reason that it is very necessary to extend the markets for our manufactured goods. In so doing much will be accomplished that will enable us to keep our laboring classes employed.

"Altogether I consider the outlook for 1903 most promising. I do not care to speak particularly for this concern because we issue periodical statements showing what is being done, but speaking with a knowledge of our own affairs and judging from what others have told me I am convinced that 1903 will be as prosperous as any year in the recent past.

"Orders are numerous, payments are being made on time, and many are buying for cash. These circumstances indicate a very healthy condition of trade, and I see absolutely no reason for apprehending a change."

THE SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By M. Holtz, Editor of The Shoe Retailer.

The year 1902 will go down in the history of the shoe and leather trade as a most peculiar and trying one. Surrounded on all sides by industries which have prospered amazingly, the shoe manufacturing trade, while not having so much to complain of in volume of business, is suffering from certain abnormal conditions which have tended to make the year anything but a profitable one for shoe manufacturers.

The leather industry has not been quite so badly off, although the causes that naturally affect the shoe trade must to a very large extent have a similar influence on the producers of its raw materials. The shortage of the corn crop in 1901 and its effects in the feeding and marketing of cattle during the year are well known to the average layman. The same causes which brought about the high prices of cattle affected the supply and quantity of hides, and as the largest part of the cost of a pair of shoes goes into the leather the result is obvious.

A few years ago, when the price of leather was normal, a tendency arose toward the establishment of standard retail prices for shoes of popular grades. These prices quickly became fixed.

As the cost of leathers increased and the supply became scarce no perceptible effort was made to make the consumer pay his part of the increased cost. A shoe which retailed at $3.50 three or four years ago is selling for the same price to-day, and the keenest competition among manufacturers and distributors has resulted in giving just as good a shoe, if not a better one, for the money than could be produced at the same price before the advance in the materials.

SHORT SUPPLIES.

The result has been that leather manufacturers have had to contend with short hide and skin supplies and insist upon the higher prices for their products which they were forced to obtain if they were to do business at a profit. In turn, shoe manufacturers held down by rigid and arbitrary price regulations on the part of the jobber and retailer who purchase their products had to largely bear the brunt of the enhanced cost of production.

In a conversation with the writer a few days ago a prominent manufacturer, located in one of the largest shoe manufacturing centres of the United States, with a product averaging twenty millions of dollars annually, made the statement that he believed the net profit accruing to the manufacturers on this vast amount of merchandise would not exceed one per cent. of its total wholesale value. This shows anything but a wholesome condition in an industry which should rightly have participated and enjoyed a proper profit on a business of tremendous proportions in a year of great general prosperity.

It is claimed, and statistics fairly prove it, that the capacity for the production of shoes in the United States is considerably in excess of the normal requirements of its population. The marvelous advances made in perfecting shoe machinery and the ease with which a man with a limited amount of capital may embark in the shoe manufacturing business have to a very considerable extent been responsible for this condition. As the great cattle killing and packing industries of the country have become more closely affiliated the competition in supplying hides to tanners and leather manufacturers has narrowed.

Two great concerns, the U. S. Leather Company and the American Hide and Leather Company, are respectively the largest producers of sole and upper leather in the United States. This has also had a tendency to keep the market for leather on a steadier basis and make it less susceptible to the onslaughts of shoe manufacturers who might otherwise have successfully engineered lower values on raw materials.

INDEPENDENT TANNERS.

But aside from these great leather producers, the shoe manufacturer has still a great many other sources from which to draw his supplies, as the number of independent tanners and leather manufacturers doing business on a large scale in this country is great enough to bring about a very respectable competition. However, leather manufacturers have a natural foreign outlet for enough of their product to keep any great surplus from disorganizing the home market, and they have been in a much better position to maintain the advanced price level than their customers, the shoe manufacturers.

This is borne out by the Government reports for the ten months ending October 31. The total exports of leather and leather manufactures for that period were $25,412,536; in 1901, $24,115,932; in 1900, $22,331,092. Of boots and shoes alone the exports in ten months of 1902 were $5,471,379; in 1901, $5,105,116; in 1900, $3,740,748.

From these figures it will be seen that the exports of boots and shoes were less than one-quarter of all exported leather manufactures. The American consumer has been able to purchase shoes as advantageously during the year 1902 as before.

We hear much of the advanced cost of living, all articles of domestic consumption seeming to find higher priced levels, but we believe that footwear can be claimed as an exception to this rule.

There is a glimmer of light, however, in the situation which promises a better condition during the coming year, and it comes about simply because the cattle situation with the resulting supply of hides seems to be approaching once more a normal level. It may be hard for the average consumer of footwear not acquainted with the conditions in the trade to realize that had the corn crop of 1902 been as small as that of last year utter demoralization would probably have resulted in the shoe and leather business or the trade would have torn itself loose from the established price shackles which seem to hold it down so firmly and thereby bring about a higher retail level for footwear.

"THE BEST SHOE."

American shoe manufacturers have the credit for producing the best shoe on earth for the money. That American shoes made by well-paid workmen can be exported and sold in England at a profit in competition with a British made product produced on a much lower wage scale and with every opportunity to utilize the same machinery that helps to make American shoes might be considered a great triumph, and so it is. But a close analysis of the underlying causes which make this possible shows that the American manufacturer is able to do this only by virtually sacrificing a certain proportion of profits that should accrue to him. The exported shoe is in no way responsible for this. He simply produces it under the same conditions as the goods he puts out for domestic consumption.

The substitution of lower grade materials which one might surmise would follow such a condition as the one we have above referred to has probably been attempted to a greater or lesser degree, but without any considerable success. Jobbers and retail dealers are keen buyers and they quickly discover any attempt to lower the grade or quality of the goods which they are asked to purchase, and so long as a large percentage of reliable manufacturers are willing to maintain the standard and quality at any cost, even at a sacrifice of their own profits, the man who takes the other course receives but scant consideration.

It is fair to state that the trade is in a much healthier condition to-day than it was a year ago. Quite a few manufacturers, individually not of very great size, who have been chronic price-cutters, and by reason of making false quotations disturbed the entire market, have gone to the wall.

The outlook for the spring is fairly good. Manufacturers are booking a very fair volume of business and the volume of trade promises to be fully equal to that of this year.

THE TARIFF.

Our ridiculous tariff laws are still a bar to the shoe and leather industry in gaining a full measure of prosperity. The agitation for free hides begun and carried on by representative manufacturers for some time past will undoubtedly have some good results when the time comes for revision of the tariff, but it is evident that it will be useless to look for any relief from Congresss on any important matter of tariff adjustment for a considerable time to come. The onerous and needless tariff on hides with the complicated regulations thrown around the drawbacks on imported leathers which may be used in exported shoes of American manufacture has helped to discourage manufacturers who otherwise would have made greater strides in developing an export business.

At the same time this branch of the industry has been subject to great development and the progress already made in producing export lines is noteworthy. The countries are growing rapidly in number. countries are growing rapidly in unmber. Certain American manufacturers have made advantageous connections after go-

1903

ing to a great deal of expense and doing much experimenting in the production of shoes which should meet the requirements of the foreign consumer at a price which the latter can afford to pay.

American shoes and American shoe stores are familiar sights to every tourist and traveler visiting the important European centres, and while some mistakes have been made, it can be said that the American shoe has a permanent future abroad. Nevertheless, it must not be assumed that European manufacturers are giving up the fight. At the best, we can only hope to supply a very small percentage of the total quantity of boots and shoes which may be required by foreigner consumers.

At first the invasion of the American shoe was ridiculed and laughed at by the foreign manufacturer. It was considered as a spasmodic and foolhardy experiment, in no way to be looked upon as a menace to his business, but the consumer thought better of our shoe products, as is shown by the steady, quiet growth of the business centres, where they were properly introduced.

SHODDY FOOTWEAR.

At one time there seemed to be a tendency on the part of some manufacturers who were producing for the export market to send over cheap, shoddy footwear, with no advantage except its low price. While this may have occurred to a very limited degree, and perhaps in some sections handicapped and possibly destroyed a good future business, we cannot believe that the volume of this business was sufficient to hurt the trade to any great extent.

A number of our manufacturers have cultivated the foreign business in a very scientific manner. They have used lasts and models adapted to the requirements of the countries to which they were exporting. In some cases they established specialty retail stores of their own in order to be sure that their merchandise was given proper consideration and adequate representation to the consumer. The style, grace and handsome appearance of our popular priced footwear is far ahead of anything produced abroad at equal prices. It was on this basis alone that any vantage ground was secured, and on the same basis the trade must be held and increased.

Foreign manufacturers who were first disposed to ignore our efforts in trying to capture a portion of their trade have now realised that the situation wants different handling from their standpoint. Among the representatives of British industries whom Mr. Alfred Mosely brought to this country a few months ago were some shoe makers, and they have been quick to recognize the methods by which American shoes were produced and have not been slow in spreading the information at home that they acquired in American factories.

It is now evident that British and German manufacturers of such footwear as comes in close competition with our product will very carefully study our methods and follow them as closely as possible in the design and finish of their shoes. In fact, it is openly proclaimed on the other side that a certain slight decrease in the import of American shoes into Great Britain was undoubtedly due to the fact that British manufacturers had at last waked up to the realization of the situation and by adopting our methods have commenced to cut into the trade already established and will eventually succeed in entirely eliminating it as a source of competition. As to this only time will tell.

WILL NOT SURRENDER.

American manufacturers will not so easily surrender the business which has been established only by the most extraordinary efforts. The new tariff laws introduced by the Australian Confederation considerably advancing the duties on foreign made boots and shoes have also been an additional bar which the American shoe manufacturer who has been doing business in Australia has had to surmount during the past year, but somehow or other our export business seems to find new outlets to replace any that may be temporarily closed.

The South African trade has become an important factor in the export business. The recent steamship rate war to South African ports has given shippers very favorable transportation conditions to that colony and has been utilized to considerable advantage.

There is considerable export business being done with the Philippines, while Cuba also looms up as a market of no mean proportions. Mexico and South America also follow in their turn as likely to become a very great market for our products. As more of our manufacturers come to realize the great value of the export field and with a better knowledge of the conditions and requirements of foreign markets, we look for constant and steady growth in this branch of the business.

The decentralization of shoe manufacturing in this country goes on apace, and while Boston is still the great shoe market of the United States, and such towns as Brockton and Lynn fairly maintain their great volume of business, the growth of the industry in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other sections of the Middle West becomes more apparent. Labor conditions, the cost of establishing and maintaining plants, improved shipping facilities with the equalization of railroad rates, all have a tendency to promote the growth of the industry throughout the country at the expense of the New England manufacturing districts which once had such a complete hold on the shoe trade. We do not mean that New England ascendency is lost. The struggle from now on will be to hold and maintain it at its previous high level rather than to show any great increase. M. HOLTZ.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM

BY GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT,

UNITED STATES CONSUL.

The financial situation in Belgium was not particularly satisfactory at the beginning of the year 1902. During the last two years Belgians lost a good deal of money in Russian enterprises and various speculations in the Congo causing great depression in financial circles, notwithstanding the fact that at the close of the year many securities increased in value and public confidence. There is an abundance of money, and bankers complain of an excess of deposits.

The Government savings bank has on deposit millions of francs uninvested The general uneasiness regarding all securities was so strong during the last two years many persons invested in real estate in the suburbs of Brussels, which have too rapidly extended, and according to expert opinion a crisis is now feared in the building industry. In a very few months new streets were created and houses rapidly pushed to completion, so that at the present moment in some of the most fashionable parts some of the most desirable properties in fashionable quarters remain vacant, and large, spacious houses may be bought at very low figures.

Condition of labor in general is good, wages remain steady, and the dissatisfaction among glass workers which at one time threatened the glass industry has been adjusted and may now be considered ended. The cement industry is very prosperous, due in a great measure on account of high prices for cement manufactured in the United States. There was a heavy demand for Belgian cement, and the manufacturers at Tournai, which is the centre of the Belgian cement district, have difficulty in meeting orders from America. It frequently occurs that large consignments of cement are left on the quays at Antwerp, as the Red Star steamers, sailing every Saturday from Antwerp, are now carrying large cargoes of steel to the United States, and there is not sufficient transportation room for the large amount of cement shipped. Never before have such quantities of steel and iron been exported from this consular district. Steel rails, blooms, billets, steel angles, and pig iron are much sought after by American firms.

Considerable quantities of preserved vegetables are being placed upon the United States market, and Belgian manufacturers of green peas are strong competitors for the export trade, which heretofore was almost exclusively controlled by the French. The year 1902 has so far been exceptionally good for Belgian exporters to America. Export statistics show an increase in aniline colors, glass (plate and window), glue, glycerine, hatters' fur, horses, stallions, linen goods, rubber toys, artificial silk, skins, and steel. It is very difficult to obtain satisfactory statistics concerning American importations in Belgium, as nearly all American goods found on this market are imported through Antwerp, London, and Rotterdam.

American goods well introduced on this market enjoy public confidence, and a trademark "Made in the U. S. A." is considered the best guarantee for quality, &c. There are at present some ten or twelve houses in this city dealing in American goods, such as office furniture, typewriting machines, sewing machines, bicycles, tools, carriages, harness, stoves, gas radiators, firearms, agriculture implements, and lawn mowers, &c. American hardware is found in all of these stores, but has to compete with the German article, which, being very often a cheap imitation of the American article, sells better. Our exporters should bear in mind that Belgium is a country where cheap prices rule the market. Recently American manufacturers of incandescent electrical lamps made inquiries looking toward the introduction of their goods upon this market, but after careful investigation it was shown that on account of the ridiculously low prices which German manufacturers had placed their goods in Belgium, the market is ruined for better grade and higher price lamps. Many first-class dealers in electric lamps in this city decided not to sell lamps at all, but let customers buy them from jobbers, hoping that in the long run it would be seen that cheap lamps are the most expensive.

American preserves ought to successfully compete with English preserves, which are found everywhere, even in the smallest villages. American hams, canned peaches, salmon, soups, pickles, dried prunes, and apples are comparatively well known here, but there still remains a large field to be conquered by the American exporter. It would be well for our exporters and manufacturers to give more attention to the special requirements of foreign markets, especially as concerns food products, for instance, American jams, according to expert opinion, are considered better than any European jam, as far as taste and quality of fruits are concerned, but contain too much sugar.

American packers should also have labels which cover their preserves printed in English and French, as the majority of consumers do not understand the English printed directions or description of contents. GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT,

United States Consul.

Brussels, Dec. 18, 1902.

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THE OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Excellent Business Conditions Throughout the Dominion—The Record of 1902—Manitoba Crops Worth $20,000,000 More Than in Previous Year—The Boom in Mining and Manufacturing—Relations with the United States—Reciprocity and the Tariff—Canadian Banking—Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Gives His Views.

The flood-tide in Canadian business which has been spoken of during the past three or four years in the annual financial summaries in THE NEW YORK TIMES still rises. The business of the past year has been the best both positively and proportionately in Canadian history. The position of business at the present moment is probably better than at any time during the year.

Many reasons exist, great or small, for the steady prosperity. One, the greatest there can be, is a succession of magnificent harvests, not in some provinces only, with indifferent returns in others, but of practically the whole country each year. And this year has capped the climax. The farm, orchard, and dairy product of Ontario, the chief province of Canada, was by far the largest on record in 1901, approximating $.00,000,000; but this year it has been probably $50,000,080 more.

The grain crops of Manitoba, the chief Western province, aggregated some 85,000,000 bushels last year; the figure this year is 100,000,000 bushels of grain of 25 per cent. better quality. The harvest is certainly worth $20,000,000 more to Manitoba this year than last, yet last year's crops were ahead of any previous year's.

The story is similar in nearly all the provinces of the Dominion. It would be impossible for Canada to be other than tremendously prosperous with such harvests, no matter what else was taking place.

But what is taking place otherwise is somewhat similar.

Take mining. The discovery of the Yukon gold fields a few years ago jumped Canada up to fourth or fifth place among gold-producing countries of the world, led only by the Transvaal, Australia, the United States, and Russia. The production has fallen off somewhat, but it has averaged $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year, and at the same time all other mining has been increasing. Coal production has doubled in two or three years, owing to the fruitfulness of American capital in the soft coal fields of Nova Scotia and to great coal discoveries in the Rockies.

Take the forests. The vast Canadian prairies of white pine have been becoming increasingly valuable, while a new source of wealth has suddenly become gigantic, namely spruce, to make pulp and paper. For 20,000,000 acres in the far north of Quebec Province, a bit that would hardly be missed by the province of land considered worthless five years ago, American capitalists have within a month offered $35,000,000 to the Quebec Government for the spruce that is on it.

Take manufactures. Far from being depressed by the reduction of the tariff since 1896, a reduction amounting to one-third wherever the British preference comes in, and considerably lowered also on a good many American manufactures, Canadian manufactures, spurred by the general prosperity, are gaining vastly. The exports of Canadian manufactures for the past fiscal year have been some $50,000,000, nearly double what they were under the best year of high tariff prior to 1896, when the Liberals gained power and started lowering the duties.

The reductions actually seem to have had a tremendously stimulating effect. What $50,000,000 of exported manufactures means for Canada may be illustrated to readers of THE TIMES by saying that the United States export of manufactured goods is $400,000,000—in other words, Canada, with 5,500,000 people, has an export of $9 per head in manufactures, whereas the United States, with 80,000,000 people, exports only $5 per head—and yet the American exports have been growing at a striking rate as compared with those of European countries.

To those who argue for tariff revision in the United States, and are opposed by the contention that established industries may be injured, it would appear to be a pertinent claim that since revision of the Canadian tariff began in 1896, proceeding in such shape that now the rate of tariff, as a whole, is on the average probably 25 per cent. lower, the exports of Canadian manufactures have doubled. And manufacturing is at its best within Canada. The case is not merely one of exports. Manufacturers are unprecedentedly busy nearly everywhere, wages high and labor scarce, overtime work the rule.

One great branch of national economic activity remains to be considered, namely, the fisheries. That, if not progressive as the others, is not decadent.

No wonder that the foreign trade of the Dominion has been growing by leaps and bounds.

For the last Dominion fiscal year, ended June 30, 1902, the foreign trade of Canada aggregated $424,000,000. This was an increase of nearly $40,000,000 over 1901, which was nevertheless largely ahead of any previous year. The increase, too, was proportionately greater in exports than in imports, which in the case of a young country is unquestionably the best kind of showing.

Since June 30 the growth has continued without abatement. I have been able to get the figures up to the 1st of this month, completing the first five months of the present fiscal year. They are as follows:

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC PRODUCE ONLY.)

Five months to Dec. 1, 1902	$101,523,495
Five months to Dec. 1, 1901	94,796,016
Increase	$6,727,479

IMPORTS (FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.)

Five months to Dec. 1, 1902	$89,368,993
Five months to Dec. 1, 1901	84,412,717
Increase	$4,956,276

Thus is seen an increased trade of nearly twelve millions in five months, considering purely the figures of direct Canadian production and consumption, and this although the last fiscal year was a record-breaker of big proportions.

The total foreign trade of Canada is now at a rate of $450,000,000, or $80 per head. The total foreign trade of the United States, $1,800,000,000, is at the rate of but $23 per head.

A similar story appears in national revenue. The revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was $58,024,228, which was over $5,500,000 greater than for 1901, yet the revenue of the fiscal year 1902 is being highly outstripped by the receipts of the present fiscal year. For five months past, the first of the fiscal year, revenue is as follows compared with last year's:

DOMINION REVENUE.

Five months to Dec. 1, 1902	$25,904,575
Five months to Dec. 1, 1901	23,141,976
Increase	$2,762,599

On the other hand, expenditure is decreasing. For the past five months it has been a million and a half less than for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

What are the most striking special features of the year in a natural business way? Two loom large. One is the large American influx into the Canadian Northwest. The other, a kindred one, is the proposition for a new transcontinental railway.

Over 30,000 settlers from the United States have come into the Canadian Northwest during the past year, three times as great an immigration as recorded in 1901, and the movement seems multiplying. A lessening area of unoccupied fertile land in the States, and an as yet unlimited area in Canada and a succession of huge harvests, explain the American influx.

It is an omen of the greatest import to Canada, an omen agriculturally and industrially of only the greatest good. These are the best possible class of agricultural settlers for Canada, enterprising, competent, and openminded. The movement, if it keeps on, will give soon to the Far West of Canada the marvelous progress which the Western United States has shown.

Allied with this, perhaps partly consequent of it, is the announcement, the most important in Canada in transportation matters since the Canadian Pacific Railway was planned, that the Grand Trunk Railway will build a new transcontinental line forth of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A hundred million dollars is the probable cost, which means just that amount of additional British or American capital spent in Canada in the next five years, besides enormously increased transportation facilities for the Northwest.

The rapid expansion of business is compelling a rapid extension of banking. The Canadian banking system expands automatically with business to a great extent, but the recent phenomenal industrial progress is putting a strain even upon the Canadian system.

As is familiar to those interested in finance in the United States, the Canadian banking system consists of chartered banks, each with headquarters in one of the larger cities, and branch offices scattered throughout the Dominion in every city or town and in many of the larger villages. Thus business in the smallest place has the advantage of large banking capital and security.

To provide for circulation, each bank can issue notes to the amount of its capital. The automatic provision of circulation is thus enabled in two ways, namely, first, that banks can take money from such of their branch offices throughout Canada as are not overbusy, in order to provide money for the branches that happen to be unusually busy; and, secondly, if a bank's affairs develop so greatly that more circulation is needed, the bank can provide it by increasing its capital, which gives it the right to issue more notes.

Under the pressure of Canadian business development of late many banks have increased their capital, and several new banks have started. Still pressure continues, and there is talk of the Dominion Government being asked to amend the Banking act so as to permit of increased powers of note issue on some basis or other. There would be little danger in this, because by the Banking act all the banks in Canada are jointly guarantors of the notes of each individual bank.

I referred in my summary a year ago to what I feared was the increasing feeling of antagonism in Canada in a national business way toward the United States. That feeling unquestionably grows. The average Canadian, however kindly his personal feelings toward Americans, and however sincere his admiration of the strength and progress of the United States, is settling into a fixed frame of mind that with the United States his case has become one of tariff fight, and he is prepared to go it to a finish.

He will welcome American capital here, but by squeezing if he can; not by coaxing. He thinks that he has sent numberless delegations to Washington to treat for reciprocity. He thinks that they have been shabbily treated; but, above all, he has found out that there is an apparently unlimited market in Britain for all he has to sell, so he no longer cares much whether he gets further facilities in the United States market.

Then, again, he sees that while he sells twice as much to Britain as to the United States, he is buying enormously more from the States, and he says to himself, "Confound those fellows, they think they can keep up the game of selling to us, but not buying—that they can rush their goods over our low-tariff wall, but block ours by an American tariff twice as high—by Jingo, it is about time this stopped, and that we did better still for old England or at least took a few rises out of Uncle Sam."

This feeling has been largely responsible for the successive tariff preferences which Canada has given to Britain in the past six years, and for important steps taken to prevent exportation of raw material to the States; for instance, Ontario's prohibition of the exports of saw logs and Quebec's imposition of an export duty on spruce. Last week the Paper Manufacturers' Association of Canada, meeting at Montreal, arranged for a strong deputation to demand of the Dominion Government the total prohibition of export of spruce.

Throughout all classes this feeling of irritation against the tariff policy of the United States is increasing, I think, and is giving a renewed vitality to the protection party, despite the fact that under a lowered tariff Canada has been making such recent gigantic business progress, and that under a lowered tariff her exports of manufactures have actually doubled in six years. Each month, I take it, increases the difficulties of a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States—lessens the likelihood of easy concessions to the United States in any bargain that might be attempted. A few years ago the United States could have got almost any kind of arrangement it liked. The case is far otherwise now.

Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, says: "As far as reciprocity is concerned, it appears from the present state of affairs that it would best be promoted by mutual legislation, admitting into each country free or at greatly reduced rates certain articles, of which coal is a notable example, which can be delivered very advantageously from certain parts of the United States to Canada, and vice versa; and this is a process which might be indefinitely extended."

On the other hand, guard carefully against any idea that the individual Canadian has any but the friendliest feeling for the individual American, whether in business or out of it. He welcomes the American here, and personally would mostly as soon buy American goods as British. He is anxious to have Americans in Canada, their enterprise or their capital—both or either. It is merely in the large area of the national game of business and politics that he feels more and more like letting the United States have a body-check or two if he can get them in.

To summarize, there is hardly any line of Canadian business, whether agricultural, industrial, or commercial, that has not been prospering greatly during the past year, nor is there any cloud on the horizon at present, even as great as a man's hand, to indicate that anything but increasing prosperity fills the near future.

The enormous harvest of the past Summer is not half marketed yet. Its proceeds insure a rich tide of lifeblood to business for many months to come, independent of almost anything that may happen. The almost illimitable plains of the Northwest seem to be on the verge of a fruitful development, something akin to that which has been the wonder of the world in the Western United States. The average Canadian feels this to be a crowning promise to the rest of the extraordinary prosperity which is thrilling the national vitality and giving to the Dominion, from Atlantic to Pacific, a pride and confidence unprecedented.

P. D. ROSS.

Ottawa, Dec. 26.

MÉXICO'S FUTURE.

Conditions of Commerce and Finance in the Neighboring Republic—The Labor Market—Opening for American Capital—Vast Natural Resources—The Progress That Is Being Made—Agriculture and Manufacturing.

The situation of Mexico from the points of view of commerce and practical wellbeing is more favorable than at any previous period, and the chief reasons are not far to seek. Primarily the settled condition of affairs, which is owing to a stable Government, may be mentioned. To President Juarez is due the credit of setting his face against the paralyzing influence of the Church, but to Porfirio Diaz, more than any other successor of Juarez, of carrying out this difficult policy and at the same time relieving the republic from the curse of robbers, the natural outcome of lack of roads and from the revolutions which destroyed industry for more than half of the past century and made the country insecure. It would be a mistake, however, to forget another cause for the new era in which Mexico has developed. That cause is the development of the United States into one of the richest countries of the world.

The first result of this, favorable to Mexico, was to make a foreign rule impossible. Much as Maximilian was better than a Spanish King, ruling through Viceroys from Madrid his Government could never have been successful in developing Mexico, because the great Indian population retained through the centuries a dogged hatred of any foreign yoke, and the whites were not content because a majority of them had fought against Spain and drawn their ideals of Government from the great northern republic.

The second and later result of the unexampled prosperity of the United States was more practical and direct in its working. Capital became available to develop the transportation, commerce, and resources of Mexico. The extraordinary amount of this capital is difficult to realize. Our Consul General in Mexico City has recently calculated it at $500,000,000. The amount is not so important as the fact; it has received the acknowledgment of Porfirio Diaz, his Minister of Finance, Señor Limantour, and indeed every one who has examined the state of affairs in our sister republic south of the Rio Grande.

The one thing stands toward the other as cause and effect; the stable government gradually wrought out, chiefly by Porfirio Diaz, has convinced American capital, timidest of created things, that it is safe to embark on the peaceful exploitation of Mexico. The vast sums invested in the republic really work for stability, and may be said to have laid the ghost that haunted Mexican minds ever since our war and the annexation of California and New Mexico. Any attempt to Walkerize the sister republic would find arrayed against it the interest of thousands of North Americans who had put money in Mexican investments.

Life and property in the large cities of Mexico are safer than in our own; and, apart from certain forms in the management of persons arrested, which differ unfavorably from ours, justice is administered with greater dispatch. The concentrated form of government inevitable to a country where comparatively few voters care to exercise their right to ballot and power is centred in the Chief Magistrate, not scattered among the heads of States, makes it certain that the Governors of the various Federal States must be eclipsed by the President of the Republic.

While this is not in consonance with our precedents and custom, certain advantages that make for stability and wealth can not be denied it. Toward the outer world it presents a more concentrated and powerful government and within the country it prevents many forms of injustice which spring from narrow and unwise legislation by individual States of the confederacy. If the Government has encouraged capital to invest in a certain State of Mexico, for example, the Government is also able to see that the State in question does not hamper or harass with taxes the corporation thus investing.

"Strikes" of this sort are no longer the fashion in Mexico, and it may be added that strikes in the ordinary sense can not be precipitated with the ease they are inaugurated elsewhere. They would not be allowed in Mexico to assume the dimensions which have seriously affected the export trade of Great Britain, and with us have impoverished laborers and labor-givers, while throwing the liquidation of the entire bill of costs on the innocent consumer. This is another, though a minor reason, why capital has been entering Mexico so confidently during the past ten years. Foreigners, as well as natives, believe that the Government will see to the enforcement of contracts.

At present the Government is petitioned to allow freer access to the coolie labor from China, but it hesitates because it fears that Chinamen will settle in Mexico and add to the existing elements which have not yet been absorbed into the general human type called "Mexican." What Gen. Diaz wants is a strong current of immigration from Scandinavia and the British Islands. That he favors American immigrants of approved agricultural worth is shown by the five colonies of Mormons to whom he has allotted lands in Chihuahua.

Cheapness of labor is a factor in the success which has met a large majority of investments of American and European capital in Mexico. In all probability this will not continue, but meanwhile it exerts its necessary effect on all enterprises economically administered. There are few negroes in Mexico and little admixture of African blood, showing that from the sedentary agricultural tribes of Indians it has always been possible to obtain enough cheap labor for agriculture and mining to make the importation of blacks unprofitable.

The true "Mexican" Indians, that is to say those who spoke and in many cases still speak the Nahuatl languages, as well as other Indian nations in the northern and larger half of the land, mainly mountainous, are not averse to work, though in many cases they have fought against being made to labor for the whites and as the whites desired. Many tribes show remarkable skill in the manual arts, beside a certain proficiency in agriculture. They lack neither skill nor industry, neither brains nor taste. Their wants have hitherto been few, because education has been defective; until lately ambition to better their condition has been wanting. But under the quiet regime of modern times that has been gradually changing; education is increasing and so is ambition, as more comforts and even wealth have accrued.

Take as an example the State of Yucatan, home of the old Maya race. The rise in the value of Yucatan "hemp," or henne-

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quin, during the past thirty years has enriched Yucatan through that one crop alone so that its wealth is great, its citiens are demanding education, comforts, luxuries; yet they are for the most part of Indian blood.

WASTE OF TIME.

Indian labor, however, is still regarded askance by foreigners because of the habits of the uneducated natives. Following what appears to have been immemorial custom, the Indians devote much time to religious ceremonies, even where the original meanings have been forgotten by them, owing to the disappearance of their native pagan priests and medicine men. But where the heathen rites are lost the Catholic rites are made an excuse for days and weeks of idleness—so the whites call it. But it is not idleness to the Indians. On the contrary, it is hard work, of another kind, for another purpose. Its object is the bringing of luck and the warding off of evil. To do this, Indians will drink and dance and make long pilgrimages, and no contract will keep them when they once take it into their heads that their salvation demands a fiesta.

To the whites this idiosyncrasy of theirs is a matter for laughter among those whose interests are not harmed, but for rage and vindictiveness among those whose crops or whose industries have been impaired. Mexico has few strikes in the ordinary sense, but her labor does suffer from constant individual strikes, due to the tremendous religious fanaticism of the Indian population.

This of course will disappear with education, but meantime it seriously diminishes the effectiveness of Indian labor, which is otherwise of a high grade. The Indian has great endurance, no mean physical strength, and considerable obstinacy in finishing any task he has undertaken. Where he has not been corrupted by the "civilized" Indian or the low white man, he is reasonably truthful and honest.

He learns quickly and takes a remarkably high average of civilization under fair conditions and in decent surroundings. His superstitions are rarely of a degrading sort, and if, a general plan of education could be put in action there is nothing to prevent a people of such natural intelligence from becoming excellent citizens in all respects. What they were taught by the priests under Spanish rule was worse than no instruction at all.

A WIDE FIELD.

Americans who may think of turning to Mexico have a wide field before them, from employment on railways to the taking up of farms, from banking in large cities to lumbering in the high western Sierras. When one says Mexico, perhaps the hearer thinks of mines or coffee plantations. As a matter of fact, there are hundreds of other occupations for energetic men who are willing to devote as much earnest thought and hard work there as they know they must in any land.

El Dorado, the man all covered with gold dust, does not dwell on the northern uplands or the southern llanos of Mexico any more than he lived on the highlands of the Orinoco in the sixteenth century. But Mexico is already reasonably equipped with American railway men, hotel keepers, mining Superintendents, planters of rubber, cotton, coffee, sugar cane, and rice. And there seems a great deal of room for more, provided they do not go with the idea that they can "make their pile" and "pull out for the States" in a few years with their pockets full of money. They must neither imagine that the people among whom they are to live are more stupid or vicious than the average people they know at home. They must realize that the sooner they learn Spanish the quicker will be their success in business, and that what may be good manners in Podunk or Texas Four Corners may be in Mexico a proof that their education in other things besides Spanish was neglected.

It has been the bane of Mexico in the past that it was ruled by a horde of Europeans whose one object in life was to amass enough wealth to escape to Europe again. That epoch should have been closed when the Spaniards were driven out; but the unhappy aftermath of their bad government of Church-in-State kept the country in hot water for half a century. Now Mexico is a land where it is a pleasure to live. Not alone is this due to the marvelous climate of its northern and central States, nor to the charms of its tropical Southern portion during the cooler months; the character of its people, when you come to know them, exerts a fascination.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

Mexico is alive to the value of trade with the Orient. A monthly service of steamships between Hongkong and Guaymas, on the west coast, stopping at Honolulu and San Francisco, has been arranged and will be managed by an American.

Railroading in Mexico is still in its infancy; and mining, though it is as old as the conquest, and, some pretend, was carried on seriously by the Mexican Indians earlier still, seems to have no limit. Coal and iron await the advent of the railway in Sonora, while the reduction of silver in most countries to a coin redeemable in gold has stimulated the gold mines of Mexico, not merely such as have been discovered of late but those known years ago, and now become profitable because the low-grade ore can by new processes be made to yield paying returns. There are openings both in railways and mines for energetic and capable workers who will keep sober and learn Spanish.

In agriculture there are openings for persons with capital enough to acquire plantations, provided the railways are near. The Government will see to it that the railroads do not cut the farmers' throats as with us. Iniquities like those practiced on planters, cattlemen, oil well owners, &c., in California New Mexico, Texas, and other States would have short shift from President Diaz, who is as wary as any one could wish in keeping the big robbers from grasping the country, just as formerly he subdued the poor little bandits of the Sierras.

The hotel business should be profitable owing to the failure to provide hosteiries of modern convenience, because hitherto there has been too little travel to warrant good inns. With the extension of railways, the influx of Americans and Europeans into the towns, and the beginning of the tourist trips into Mexico, the chance has come. Some cities like Cuernavaca, Saltillo, or Orizaba, long celebrated for their balmy air and bracing climate, might well support boarding houses for invalids, sanitaria for pulmonary troubles, and hotels on the Swiss plan for the general public.

BEHIND THE AGE.

All the businesses that relate to supplies are behind the age in Mexico. While they are great eaters of meat, the Mexicans have no modern system of killing, hanging, cooling, and refrigerating meats, and the common cry of natives and foreigners is the poorness of the beef, mutton, and pork, notwithstanding the excellence of the beasts in many parts of Mexico. Horses and carriages have been imported from the United States for the century past. With the growth of wealth a larger demand springs up.

Manufactures are still comparatively few. There is room for expert mechanics, engineers, and foremen. More cotton is being produced, and there are many plants used by the Indians whose fibres may be found of great use hereafter, just as there are fruits, berries, leaves, cacti known to the Indians which have very singular effects on the human system and will some day be taken up in medicine. There is, for example, to speak of a well-known instance, the papaya fruit, which is a natural pepsin, and might be used in some dried or potted form outside of Mexico.

In the matter of plantations there is a chance for men who understand rice planting, the sugar cane, the date palm, coffee, and even wheat. The great variety of altitude in Mexico gives all degrees of climate. Certain fresh fruits unknown to the United States but difficult to preserve, like the chirimoya, the finer sorts of orange and banana, might be grown for the New York market, now that rail communication is quicker, in order to supply those who are willing to pay a high price for a luxury. Americans are trying to grow rubber trees in Vera Cruz, and are confident of success, while the wide natural llanos of that State might well allure cattlemen, owing to the abundant grass all the year round and to the arrival of railroads, which will take cattle to ports for Cuba or to the City of Mexico and the northern towns.

RICE AND SUGAR CANE.

With respect to planting, however, it should be remembered that Mexican peasants are fitful, and some trouble will be had at first to get together a reliable body of laborers. The best land for rice and sugar cane is apt to be unhealthy, so that planters try to have their fields within riding distance of the hills, where they can live away from the dreaded damps and mosquitos.

The silver coinage of Mexico is responsible for a good deal of loss to various interests, especially to the silver producers and the railways, whose income is in silver, while interest on bonds, &c., must be paid in gold and acts in a paralyzing way on the merchants who import goods from abroad. Employers of labor, however, often maintain that it keeps wages low, and are therefore much less anxious for Mexico to go on the gold basis than people who have invested in Mexican railway stocks or buy foreign goods. Gold notes issued like ours, redeemable in gold on demand, would not do in Mexico, because the common people have no faith in paper currency and respect silver alone.

The desire of many influential Mexicans to see their country put on a gold basis has attracted much attention lately in western sections of the United States. Some Bryan "silverites" have come to Mexico to preach their doctrines.

The Government, however, would like nothing better than to join the gold countries of the world, counting its own silver dollar as worth one-half our dollar, if it could see the way to maintain it at that figure, just as we maintain ours at 100 cents without regard to its real value as silver bullion. In other respects the finances of Mexico are in good shape, and her credit is excellent. Of course this is a fact of no mean importance to those who intend to adopt Mexico as their home.

In fine, there is every reason to recommend Mexico as a place where hard and intelligent work is sure of a large reward, while over the greater part of the republic the climate may be called ideal. Visitors and intending residents should remember that for one reason or another the Mexicans have remained as foreign to us and our ideas as any nation in Europe and should conduct themselves accordingly, expecting and making due allowance for differences of opinion.

CHARLES DE KAY.

1903

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RANGE OF PRICES FOR STAPLE PRODUCTS IN 1902

Fluctuations in Wheat, Corn, and Cotton.

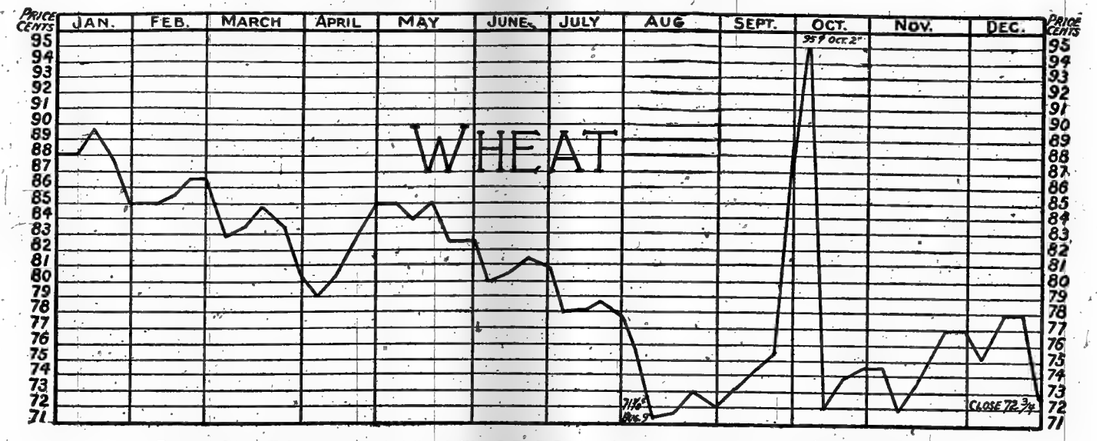

Range of Top Prices for Cash Wheat (No. 2 Red) During 1902, as Quoted for the Chicago Market.

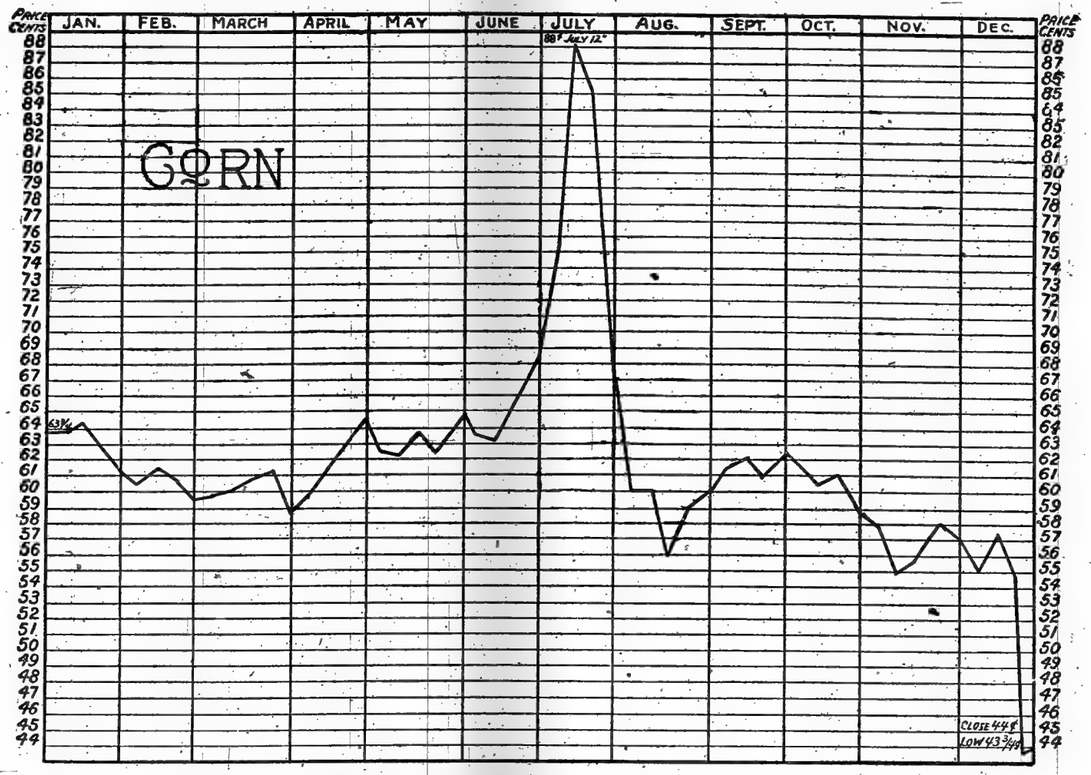

Range of Top Prices for Cash Corn (No. 2) During 1902, as Quoted for the Chicago Market.

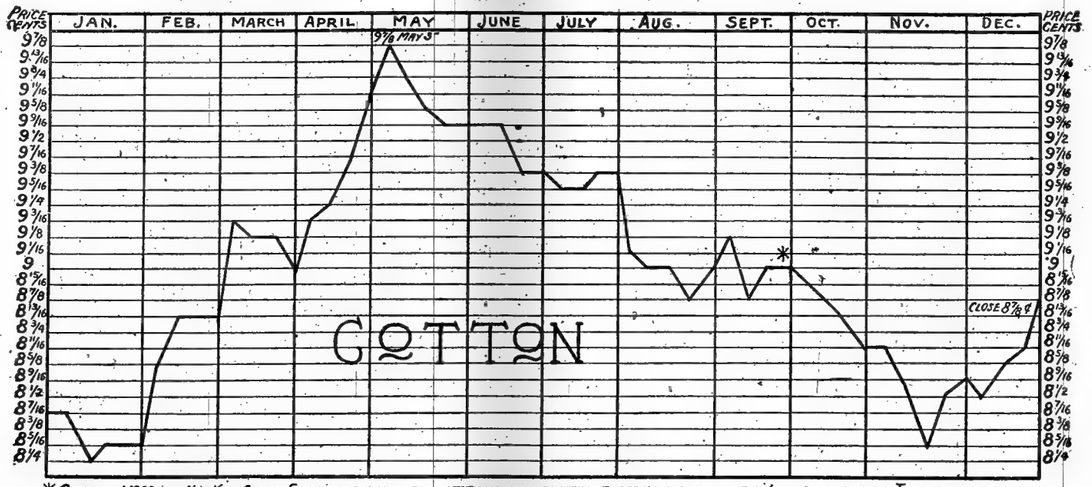

*October 1, 1902, the New York Cotton Exchange changed its quotations from fractions to decimals to follow the Liverpool custom. The quotations are, however, continued in fractions.

Range of Top Prices for Cash Cotton (Middling Uplands) During 1902, in the New York Market.

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OUTLOOK IN CHILE.

(From Advance Reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.)

The settlement on the 28th of May last of the boundary question between Chile and Argentina, which threatened war, promises an improvement in business conditions throughout the Chilean Republic. The Government will now be enabled to inaugurate some radical reforms of an economic nature. The resources of the country are to be devoted to the building of railroads and highways and other public improvements, and increasing foreign trade.

The foreign trade of Chile in 1901 represented a total value of $113,568,196, as compared with $105,915,952 in 1900, an increase of $7,652,244. Of these totals $50,735,279 were imports, and $62,832,917 exports. There was apparently an increase of $3,928,358 in imports and of exports $3,723,886. From Great Britain goods were imported in 1901 to the value of $18,318,746; from Germany, $12,563,250; from the United States, $6,032,112; from France, $3,399,806, and from Australia $3,066,046. The relative position of the United States—third—is the same as in 1900.

In 1901 Chilean exports to Great Britain amounted to $42,447,510; to Germany, $9,632,031; to the United States, $5,342,868, and to France, $4,054,931. The increase in Chile's export trade to this country over 1900 was $3,013,409, while that to Great Britain decreased $6,836,179. The total value of nitrate exported during the year 1901 was $44,683,000. Aside from nitrate, the total exports of the country amounted to only $18,040,406. Of the total import trade of the country $31,018,305 was received at the port of Valparaiso.

The shipping business of Chile is almost entirely in the hands of the British and Germans. In 1901 only 17 American vessels of 14,820 tonnage arrived in Chilean waters, against 302 British arrivals of 447,502 tons, and 92 German vessels, 146,260 tonnage. Even far-away Norway sent more vessels to Chile than the United States. Our lack of enterprise in this regard is held by merchants to place a great handicap upon our trade with Chile. The machinery trade of the United States with Chile is increasing. The Government railways in 1901 purchased here ten Rogers and twelve Baldwin locomotives, which are more satisfactory than those of other foreign make. Some 300 freight, twelve passenger cars, and four Pullmans, also imported from the United States, are better liked than any others.

Generally speaking, the better grades of cotton goods of all kinds come from the United States, while the cheaper ones are furnished by the English. Trade with the United States is restricted by the long credits demanded by importers, which only the Europeans seem willing to grant. Import duties are high on cotton goods, and almost prohibitive on furniture, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, manufactured paper articles, dry goods, ready-made clothing, certain silk fabrics, bacon, &c., which pay a duty of 60 per cent. Among free articles are raw cotton, wire, chains, agricultural implements, various forms of iron and steel, coal, cotton, jute, hemp, linen and wool, wire and tinplate. A proposed new law will reform the rather crude Chilean tariff. The ad valorem duties will be changed from five grades as now to two, viz., 30 and 60 per cent. The number of articles subject to specific duties is largely increased, and so also is the number on the free list. The proposed law will simplify the collection of the revenues.

Under the present law the distribution of imports is divided into three classes, designated as "personal consumption of primary necessity," "personal consumption of luxury or comfort," and "industrial consumption." The revenue derived from each is as follows:

	Duty Paid.
Personal of primary necessity	$5,804,663
Personal luxury and comfort	2,492,638
Industrial consumption	1,567,998
Total	$9,864,698

PERU.

(From Advance Reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.)

The commerce of Peru for the past two years is as follows:

1900—Exports, $21,880,515; imports, $11,276,413; total, $33,105,928.

1901—Exports, $20,918,061; imports, $13,422,897; total, $34,340,958.

This decrease of $971,454 in exports is accounted for by the lowering of the market value of the principal articles of export, for there has actually been an increase in the quantities exported. The sugar exports have increased 30 per cent. in quantity, minerals 20 per cent., cotton and wool 10 per cent. each. The apparent increase in imports is due mainly to the higher valuations given in the new tariff. Imports from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $112,507.72.

Sugar rules prices in Peru, and during the past year the poor condition of the sugar industry has produced general commercial depression. Copper, the leading mineral export, has also gone down. Most of the manufactured articles used are imported, and Peru continues to import them chiefly from Europe.

Vice Consul Cree, at Callao, declares that America cannot get this trade except by sending commercial travelers who understand Spanish, as European countries do, and they must have power to extend credits of at least six months.

A law has recently been passed by which a foreigner may obtain mineral claims, not exceeding sixty in number, each containing 47,840 square yards, when the deposits are of gold, platinum, tin, &c., and 23,920 square yards when the deposits are of a different character. The tax is less than $7.50 semi-annually on each claim. There are large deposits of naphtha, borax, platinum, tin, anthracite and bituminous coal, salt, and petroleum.

A commission, appointed to investigate the subject has recommended the reduction of import duties on food, that labor may be obtained at a lower rate; discontinuance of the taxes on the extraction of guano and the production of alcohol; abolition of duties on parts, repairs, &c., for machinery; encouragement of immigration and colonization; a reciprocity with the United States on the basis of a 20 per cent. reduction on sugar imported from Peru; more favorable treaties with neighboring republics, and the suspension for ten years of the duty on motors and apparatus for use of alcohol.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, Peru imported from the United States about 17,000,000 feet of lumber, of which 9,000,000 came in American vessels. There came from America in the same period 22,700 cases of refined petroleum. Of the wheat imported, 18,595 tons came from the United States, 11,282 tons from Australia, and 9,895 tons from Chile. The wheat importation from Chile has greatly increased, and there has been a corresponding falling off in the imports from the United States and Australia.

CONDITIONS IN PORTUGAL.

(From advanced reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.)

In 1901 Portugal's imports were valued at $38,640,000, and the exports at $35,200,800, as against $60,800,000 and $37,600,000 in 1900. Although the figures for 1902, obtained from Consul Thieriot at Lisbon, cover only the first half year, this decrease in imports appears to be still going on, for the imports are valued at $26,400,000 and the exports at $16,000,000. The decrease is due mainly to the growth in production of certain cereals.

Portugal imports chiefly from Belgium, Brazil, England, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden and Norway, and the United States, which in 1901 sent her goods valued at $45,600,000 as against $12,800,000 for the eighteen other countries separately listed in her Government publications. England was first on the list with $16,430,400; Germany next with $7,831,200, and the United States third with $6,229,600, having attained this third rank in 1898. If this place is to be maintained, Mr. Thieriot says it will be necessary for American exporters to send commercial travelers to Portugal, where no restrictions are placed upon them and there is no tax receipt except the small one placed upon all foreigners.

There was little market for automobiles owing to the poor roads, and in the first six months of 1902 the bicycles imported numbered 301. England was practically the only exporter of biscuits in 1900 and 1901, the amount imported being 27 and 28 tons, respectively. This branch of trade is said to be worth looking up by Americans. In 1901 boots and shoes worth $1,600 were imported, while in the first six months of 1902 the imports rose to nearly $4,000.

[illegible] valued at $113,-600 in 1900 as against $124,800 in 1901, and this increase is well maintained in 1902. Holland was the principal exporter, but furnished a quality inferior to American cheese. The import duty is about 30 cents a kilo. (2.2 pounds.)

The United States exported 25 per cent. of Portugal's total importation of sulphate of copper in 1901, but this was the only chemical product in which America figured largely.

The coal importation for 1900 was 883,000 tons, valued at $4,400,000; for 1901, 880,000, at $4,080,000; for 1902, (first six months,) 432,000. The United States sent 39,500 tons in 1900 and 43,000 in 1901.

America sent only 5 tons of conserves in 1901, the total importation being 371 tons, valued at $103,200.

In 1900 Portugal imported 15,944 tons of cotton, valued at $3,580,800, the United States sending 6,202 tons; in 1901, 13,332 tons, at $3,084,000, America sending 6,024. In the first half of 1902 the importation increased.

The drugs and medicinal specifics imported in 1901 amounted to 56,800, little more than in 1900. France furnished $43,-200 worth of this, and the United States only $1,200, less than half what America sold in 1900. Patent medicines are rigidly analyzed by the Government before they can be sold.

Of rifles the United States has sold little. This country sent 30 breech-loaders out of 2,500 imported in 1900, and 88 out of 2,341 in 1901. Germany was the chief exporter in 1900, and Belgium in 1901. In 1900 America sent 295 revolvers out of 838 in 1900, and 515 out of 1,233 in 1901.

Nearly all the dried and salted fish imported is cod. America sent 72 tons out 24,000 in 1900, and 193 out of 27,000 in 1901. It is the favorite food with the Portuguese. The glassware importation in 1901 was 3,288 tons, valued at $335,200. America sending 12 tons. Germany was the biggest exporter.

The demand for instruments for calculation, surgical purposes, &c., was decidedly on the increase in 1902. In 1901 the United States exported 49 tons out of a total of 712, valued at $376,200.

E. NAUMBURG & CO.
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Commercial Paper a Specialty
33 Wall Street
Chicago, 218 La Salle St.
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CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS . . $1,900,000
ESTABLISHED 1849
The National Broadway Bank
of New York City
UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITORY.
MILES M. O'BRIEN, President. CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice-President.
CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier. T. ALBEUS ADAMS, Vice-President.
STRICTLY A COMMERCIAL AND TRADE BANK
REPORT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$8,104,103.87	Capital	$1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds	550,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	1,870,673.88
Real estate	1,000,000.00	Circulation	496,397.50
Due from banks	536,171.97	Deposits	6,774,793.79
Cash	1,337,891.34		
Exchanges for the Clearing House	613,697.99		
	$10,141,865.17		$10,141,865.17

DIRECTORS.
MILES M. O'BRIEN, CHARLES W. MORSE, T. ALBEUS ADAMS, WILLIAM B. PUTNEY, EUGENE BRITTON, RICHARD B. KELLY, ANDERSON FOWLER, WILLIAM BALLIN, ABRAHAM STERN.

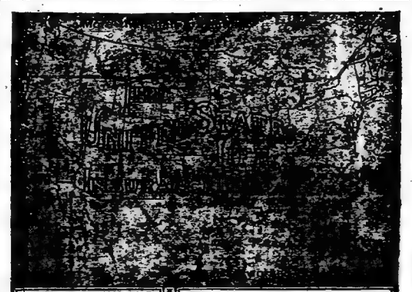
JOHN P. MUNN, M.D. President
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Pres. Chemical National Bank.
JAMES R. PLUM, Lumber.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
Active and successful Agents who desire to make DIRECT CONTRACTS with this well established and progressive Company, thereby securing for themselves not only an immediate return for their work, but also an increasing annual income commensurate with their success, are invited to communicate with RICHARD E. COCHRAN, 3rd Vice-President, at the Company's Office, 277 Broadway, New York.

J. S. BACHE & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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BRANCHES.
Astor Court, New York. Montreal, Canada. Burlington, Vt. Albany. Philadelphia, Pa. Troy. Atlantic City, N. J. Rochester, Liverpool, Eng.
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THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
ORGANIZED 1851.
Capital $1,000,000
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IRVING BUILDING, COR. CHAMBERS AND HUDSON STREETS.
Tenders Its Services to Reputable Concerns.

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Branch Office, 5 and 7 East 42nd St., (Transit Building.)

NEW-YORK LIFE IN

JOHN A. McC.

BALANCE SHEET,

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value, $218,423,051), market value, December 31, 1902,	$225,039,295
Bonds and Mortgages (505 first liens),	26,125,318
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest,	22,622,058
Loans to Policy-holders on their Policies as security (legal value thereof, $35,000,000),	22,093,674
Real Estate (26 pieces, including twelve office buildings, valued at $10,990,000)	12,880,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, $5,949,420),	4,104,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	3,147,027
Premium Notes on Policies in Force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $4,300,000),	2,664,476
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,	2,294,277
Interest and Rents accrued,	1,870,775
Total Assets (per Certificate of New York Insurance Department),	**$322,840,900**

CASH INCOME, 1902.

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,712,429),	$15,588,022	
Renewal Premiums	49.461,923	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$65,049,945
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		463,831
Interest Receipts from :		
Bonds owned,	$8,441,147	
Mortgage Loans,	1,405,806	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,243,9 9	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	796 898	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		$11,886,860
Rents from Company's properties,		1,058,591
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		649,174
Total Income		$79,108,401

New Business Paid for in 1902, . . . $302,798,229.

GAIN IN 1902, . . $40,011,054.

BONDS OWNED (Company does not

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '02.
Argentine Republic, 1898	6	77	$49,289
Austrian Government, Gold Rentes	4	120	4,164,098
Austrian Hungarian Rentes	4-2-10	101	1,127,665
Austrian Kronen Rentes	4	100	812,000
Brazilian Government, 1898	5	91	45,500
Bremen, Germany, 1909	3½	100	119,000
British Consols of 1901	2½-2⅝	92	460,000
British Consols of 1902	2½-2⅝	92	1,150,000
British Government, Exchequer	3	98	1,430,751
Bulgarian Government, French Rentes	3	98	17,968
French Rentes of 1901	3	99	191,866
Havana Treasury, Cuba	6	110	27,808
Hungarian Gov't, Gold Rentes of 1887	4	120	120,300
Hungarian Kronen Rentes	4	97	393,820
Italian Government	4½ & 5	102	1,442,980
Lucerne, Switzerland	4	103	79,516
Prussian Government	3	2½	92	1,847,409
Prussian Government, Consols	3	92	608,709
Queensland Debentures	3½	99	48,178
Russian Gov't, Chinese Eastern Railway	4	92	39,790
Russian Consol'd Interior Railway	4½	100	40,700
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Jar. & Arch. Ry	4	99	219,279
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Kazan Ry	4	93	421,662
Russian Gov't, Moscow-Riasan Ry	4	101	12,620
Russian Gov., Mos., Win. & Rybinsk Ry	4	99	866,493
Russian Gov't, Nicholas Railway	4	94	88,548
Russian Gov't, Riasan-Oural Railway	4	99	444,019
Russian Gov't, Rybinsk Railway	4	99	110,388
Russian Gov't, S. E. Ry., Gold, 1900	4	100	1,948,000
Russian Gov't, Southeastern Railway	4	99	101,199
Russian Gov't, S. W. Ry., Gold, 1885	4	99	12,437
Russian Gov't, State Nobil'y, Agrar'n Bank	4	94	2,259,243
Russian Gov't, State Rentes	4	97	378,785
Russian Gov't, Wladikawkas Ry., 1898	4	99	78,226
Russian Gov't, Wladikawkas Ry., 1900	4	100	2,852,000
Servian Government, State Loan	4	74	8,569
South Australian Cons., 1916	3	94	22,873
Spanish Interior	4	73	21,134
Stockholm City, Sweden	4	100	242,108
Swedish Government, State	3½	99	94,248
Swiss Gov't, Loans of 1883-9, & 1897	4, 3½ & 3	100	20,265
United States of America, Consols, 1907	4	108	216,000
U. S. of Mexico, Ext. Cons., Gold	5	98	2,148,356
U. S. of Mexico, Int'l Debt, Cons., Ser. 1 & 3	5	98	22,344
Vevey, Switzerland	4	100	159,225
Wurtemberg Government, State	3½	100	45,220
(Total Government Bonds, $27,010,588.)			

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Arizona Territory, 1942	5	110	16,500
Atlanta City, Ga., (Water,) Gold, 1923	4	107	141,240
Atlanta City, Ga., (Redem.) 1916	4½	110	5,500
Austin City, Tex., Gold, Refund'g, 1931	3-4-5	75	123,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1921 & 1924	4½	112	38,600
Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 1917	6	114	108,300
Dallas City, Texas, Gold, 1928	5	108	113,400
Dallas City, Texas, Gold, 1931	5	108	270,000
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	102	53,040
Essex Co., N. J., Park, Gold, av. mat., 20 4-5 yrs.	3 65-100	105	206,850
Findlay, Ohio, av'ge maturity, 2½ years	6	105	10,500
Flatbush, N. Y., (Water.) 1911	6	120	24,000
Galveston, Tex., av'ge mat., 23½ yrs.	2½-5	95	109,850
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	112	112,000
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1917	6	112	212,800
Jersey City, N. J., 1916 & 1921	5	112	885,920
Jersey City, N. J., av'ge maturity, 4⅓ yrs.	7	111	227,550
Madison County, Alabama, 1919 & 1929	5	108	64,800
Massachusetts State, Gold, 1915-1939	3	98	5,586,000
Mecklenburg County, N. C., 1920	6	115	5,750
Memphis City, Tenn., Tax. Dist., 1915	6	115	115,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	105	52,500
Mississippi State, 1919	4	102	20,400
Montgomery City, Ala., 1918, 1921 & 1924	6	112	224,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	112	392,000
Nashville City, Tenn., (Water,) 1919	4	102	306,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	5	96	384,000
N. Y. City, (Morris'a & W. F'ms,) 1906-2147	7	125	30,000
New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½	102	102,000
New York City, School, 1915	5	98	294,000
New York City, Street, 1916	5	97	485,000
North Knoxville, Tenn., (Municipal,) 1919	5	112	112,000
Norwalk, Conn., Funding, 1918	3½	101	252,500
Ottawa City, Canada, Gold, 1908	5	110	110,000
Peoria Township, Ill., Funding, 1910	5	108	65,880
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	106	31,800
Pierce County, Wash., Gold, 1912	5	104	182,000
Pierce County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	108	102,600
Quebec City, Canada, Gold, 1914	4½	106	53,000
Quebec City, Canada, Gold, 1922	4½	108	162,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1930	3½	100	425,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1931	3½	100	100,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1931	3½	100	100,000
Quebec, (Province of,) Gold, 1908	5	106	84,800
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	118	59,000
Richmond City, Va., 1925 & 1926	4	106	265,000
Rome, Ga., Gold, 1926	4½	99	161,370
St. Joseph, Mo., School Board, 1914	4	102	190,740
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912	5	108	54,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, Gold, 1914	5	108	324,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	105	155,400
School Dis., Multnomah Co., Ore., 1913	6	115	86,250
Sch'l Dist., Salt Lake City, Utah, Gold, 1913	5	108	54,000
Sch'l Dist., Spokane Co., Wash., Gold, 1910	6	110	99,000
Seattle, Wash., Gold, 1912	5	106	530,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	104	241,280
Whitman Co., Wash., Funding, Gold, 1912	5	106	106,000
(Total State and Municipal Bonds, $14,823,120.)			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Adirondack, 1st Mtg., g. by D. & H., 1942	4½	110	1,045,000
Alb. & Sus., 1st Cons. Mtg., g. by D. & H., 1906	7	110	817,300
At., Top. & S. F., Adjustm't, (Stamped,) 1995	4	90	720,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	101	4,040,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Ser. Debs., 1907-14	4	95	6,650,000
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	4	100	400,000
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. Bond Syn.		100	5,000,000
Balt. & Ohio, (Pitts., L. E. & W. Va.,) 1941	4	94	705,000
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div., 1st Gold, 1925	3½	87	2,040,150
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st Mtge.,			
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge.,			
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 190			
Canadian No., 1st, g. Prov. Manit			
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st			
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref., Gold, g. S. P			
Cent. Pac., Mtge., Gold, g. S. Pac.			
Cen. R. R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr.			
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Equip., " Ser.			
Cen. R. R. of N. J., Gen'l Mtge., G			
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 19			
Chicago & Alton Refund., Gold,			
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, 1st Mtge.,			
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Illinois Di			
Chic. & East. Ill., 1st Cons., 1934			
Chic. & East. Ill., Gen'l Cons., 1s			
Chic., Ind. & Louisville, Ref Mtg			
Chic., Mil. & St. P., Gen'l, Gold,			
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H. & D. Div.			
Chic., Mil. & St. P., (H. & D. Div			
Chic. & N. W. Debenture, 1921,			
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, Gold, 198			
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879,			
Chic., R. I. & Pac., Gen'l, Gold,			
Chic. & St. L., 1st Mtge., (Atch.			
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtg			
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd.,			
Cin., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge			
Cinn., San., & Clev., 1st Cons., (			
Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis, G			
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., 1st Cc			
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen'l (			
Cley., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons			
Denv. & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., (			
Denv. & Rio Grande, 1st Cons.,			
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., Gold,			
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div., 1st, Gol			
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., Mtg.,			
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1st, 19			
Erie-Penn., Coll. Trust, 1951,			
Evansville & Inds., 1st Con., gua			
Evansville & Inds., 1st, Gold, gu			
Evansville & T. H., 1st Cons., Go			
Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l, Gol			
Flint & Pere Marquette, Gold, 1			
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar.			
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st,			
Greenbriar Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & O			
Houston, E. & W., Tex., 1st, guar.			
Ill. Cent'l, L'ville Div., & Ter'l,			
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Ter'l, Go			
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., 1903-1			
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Mort			
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 19			
International & Great Northern,			
Kansas City Cable, 1st, Gold, 1			
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge.,			
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, Gold,			
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y., 1st, g			
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, gua			

FINANCE COMMITTEE: GEORGE W. PERKINS, *Chairman.*
JOHN CLAFLIN, WOODBURY LANGDON,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, WILLIAM R. GRACE,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON.

(In the foregoing list
is in default

JAN

1903

ISURANCE COMPANY

ALL, President.

JANUARY 1, 1903.

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.), Dec. 31, 1902.		$268,344,423
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment,		4,462,361
Reserve on Policies which the Company values above the St te's standard,	$5,397,325	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1903, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	23,877,326	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	8,270,742	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	588,683	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	587,401	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	800,947	
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies,	10,511,715	
Total		51,034,119
Total Liabilities (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.),		$322,840,900

EXPENDITURES, 1902.

Paid for Death-Claims ($15,932,507), Endowments ($4,045,102), and Annuities ($1,623,605),	$21,604,215
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values to Policy-holders,	8,954,344
Commissions and all other payments to agents ($3,710,251) on New Business of *$332,793,229; Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks ($824,339),	7,534,590
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,250,829,797 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	8,832,442
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year,	32,182,810
**The New Business of 1902, which was $40,000,000 more than that of 1901, was secured at a lower expense rate.*	
Total Expenditures and Balance to Reserves,	$79,108,401

Total Paid-for Insurance in force, . . $1,553,628,026

GAIN IN 1902, . . $188 258,727.

nvest in Stocks) DECEMBER 31, 1902.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31,'02.
916	7	127	63,500
Gold, 1934	5	120	120,000
	5	102	42,840
oba, 1929	4	99	963,587
gr., 1921	5	112	548,800
c. Ry., 1949	4	99	990,000
Ry., 1929	3½	84	42,000
Gold, 1937	5	106	1,060,000
B." 1903-12	4	98	980,000
old, 1987	5	132	3,168,000
9	5	117	877,500
949	3	82	4,378,800
903	7	101	247,450
r., 1949	3½	96	480,000
	6	135	303,750
t, 1937	5	120	240,000
1947	6	127	175,260
1989	3½	100	1,500,000
) 1st, 1910	5	106	121,900
) 1st, 1910	7	118	630,120
	5	113	2,260,000
r.	3½	104	1,049,000
1929	6	111	495,060
988	4	106	2,120,000
Sys.) 1915	6	115	287,500
e., 1930	6	134	1,407,000
Gold, 1932	6	116	1,305,000
, 1942	5	111	1,110,000
Gold, 1928	5	112	640,640
en. Mtge	4	98	1,960,000
ns., 1914	7	127	365,760
Cons., 1934	6	130	1,300,000
, 1933	5	112	280,000
Gold, 1936	4	98	784,000
Gold, 1936	4½	102	714,000
1995	4	91	73,710
d, gr., 1948	4	102	1,734,000
Gold, 1956	5	117	649,350
1	5	111	166,500
	4	90	2,902,500
., 1926	6	107	495,410
r., 1924	6	107	214,000
ld, 1921	6	117	351,000
d, 1942	5	102	76,500
20	6	118	118,000
1933	6	135	1,350,000
1945	5	113	113,000
hio, 1940	4	97	970,000
1933	5	102	255,000
Gold, 1953	3½	93	2,963,050
ld, 1951	3½	96	2,582,400
1	4	107	247,170
hly, 1905	5	97	155,200
9	7	130	183,300
1st, 1919	6	119	595,000
911	5	100	411,000
1907	7	111	155,400
1941	5	115	1,035,000
guar., 1940	4½	106	848,000
r., 1941	5	110	165,000
	5	83	207,500
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., Gold, 1935	6	133	1,330,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., Gold, 1921	6	109	327,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., Gold, 1918	4	98	490,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1931	5	110	165,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	109	1,090,000
Louisville & N., N. O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	124	124,000
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921	6	123	226,320
Louisville & Nash. So. Ry., Joint, 1952	4	92	2,332,200
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	4	100	1,500,000
Mahoning Coal, 1st, g. L. S. & M. So., 1934	5	118	472,000
Manitoba & S. E., 1st, gr., Prov. Man., 1929	4	100	199,530
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	104	47,840
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Gen'l, Gold, 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Michigan Central R. R. Co., 1st, 1952	3½	103	4,112,790
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	112	358,400
Milw'kee Elec. Ry. & L. Co., Cons., Gold, 1926	5	109	272,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	111	55,500
Minneapolis Union, 1st, guar., 1922	5	108	550,800
Mobile & Ohio, 1st, 1927	6	130	130,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montg'y Div., 1947	5	113	226,000
Mohawk & Malone Ry. Co., guar., 2002	3½	97	1,843,000
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. & S. S. 1st, 1918	7	132	990,000
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st Cons., Gold, 1928	5	113	395,500
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st, 1913	7	123	510,450
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	112	4,480,000
N. Y., Lack. & West., 1st Mtge., gr., 1921	6	130	1,300,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	113	1,696,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., Gold, 1920	7	135	2,700,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, Gold, P. M., 1903-11	5	103	1,364,750
N. Y., Ont. & W., Ref., Gold., 1992	4	100	1,500,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., Gold, 1937	5	111	277,500
No. Pac.—Gt. No. C. B. & Q., Coll., 1921	4	94	11,280,000
No. Pac. Prior Lien, 1997	4	102	1,530,000
No. Pac., S. P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., Gold, 1996	4	100	1,221,000
No. Pac. Term., 1st, Gold, (guar.), 1933	6	114	646,380
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911	4	94	940,000
No. West. Gt. Trunk, (in Mich.) 1st, 1910	6	105	44,100
O., Ind. & W., (Pref.) 1st, Gold, 1938	5	102	306,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Cons., Gold, 1946	4	100	1,150,000
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946	5	113	1,130,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	123	1,107,000
Panama Ry., 1st, S. F., Gold, 1917	4½	101	455,510
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R. Co., 1941	3½	93	1,878,600
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R. R. Co., 1916	3½	95	2,378,800
Penn. Equip. Trust, guar., various dates	3½	97	2,037,000
Penn. R. R. Co., Conv., 1912	3½	105	2,257,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. A, 1940	4½	111	1,110,000
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. E, 1949	3½	92	920,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Gold, 1947	5	114	342,000
Reading Co.—J. C., Coll., 1951	4	92	1,840,000
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Cons'd, 1949	4	90	900,000
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Gold, 1939	4	97	242,500
Rio Grande Junc. Ry., 1st, guar., 1939	5	111	126,540
Rochester & Pitts. Cons., 1st, Gold, 1922	6	125	125,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, Gold, 1921	6	123	79,950
St. Lawrence & Adiron'k, 1st, Gold, 1996	5	110	275,000
St. L., I. M. & So., Gen'l, L. G., 1931	5	112	784,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., various	4	97	1,143,630
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l, Gold, 1931	5	113	339,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l, Gold, 1951	6	126	409,500
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., Gold, 1933	4½	116	1,100,000
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., Gold, 1933	6	134	1,474,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st, Gold, 1937	4	102	255,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l, Gold, 1923	6	126	1,512,000
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942	5	112	168,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, Gold, 1934	6	127	635,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, Gold, 1934	5	113	565,000
Seaboard Air Line, Equip., "Ser. A," 1903-4	5	100	200,000
Second Ave. R. R., N. Y., 1st, Cons., 1948	5	118	295,000
Silver Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L. G., 1918	4	95	190,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st, Gold, 1919	5	105	221,550
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st, 1911	6	109	436,000
Southern Railway, Car Tr., 1903-7	4	95	1,282,500
Southern Railway, Coll. Tr., Gold, 1906	4	90	3,960,000
Southern Ry., E. Tenn. Reorganiz'n, 1938	5	114	228,000
Southern Railway, 1st Cons., 1994	5	117	4,835,610
Southern Railway, St. L. Div., 1st, 1951	4	98	2,058,000
South & North Ala., Cons., guar., 1936	5	111	493,950
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar., 1914	6	110	231,000
Term'l R. R. Ass'n St. L., 1st, Cons., 1944	5	118	336,300
Texas & New Orleans, 1st, 1905	7	102	314,160
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	5	103	309,000
Third Av. R. R., N. Y., 1st, Cons., Mtg., 2000	4	97	1,552,000
Thirty-fourth St., Cross'n, N. Y., 1st, 1906	5	113	197,750
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st, Gold, 1935	5	113	282,500
Toledo Traction Co., 1st, Cons., Gold, 1909	5	101	252,500
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st, Gold, 1946	4	97	485,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st, Gold, 1947	4	103	2,060,000
Union Ry. Co., N. Y., 1st, Gold, 1942	5	119	59,500
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	112	1,976,800
Western Transit Co., guar., N. Y. C., 1903	4½	100	90,000
West Shore, 1st, gr. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., 2361	4	111	1,110,000
Willmar & S. F., 1st, guar., 1938	5	123	615,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'l Mtg., 1949	4	89	16,020

(Total Railroad Bonds, $472,450,137.)

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar., 1921	5	112	448,000
Am. Safe Deposit Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	100	50,000
Brookline G. L. Co., Mass., Gen'l, Gold, 1913	5	104	260,000
Brooklyn Un. G. L. Co., Cons., Gold, 1945	5	116	580,000
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st, 1936	5	107	160,500
Equitable Ill'g G. L. Co., Phila., 1st, 1928	5	105	241,500
Kan. & Hock. Coal, 1st, guar, 1951	5	100	540,000
Kansas City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st, Gold, 1922	5	100	250,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N. Y., 1st, 1919	5	103	771,470
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947	5	104	130,000
Int'l Mercantile Marine Bonds Synd		100	3,200,000
Pat'n & Passaic Gas & El. Co., Cons., 1949	5	102	510,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Ch., 1st, Con., 1943	6	118	118,000
People's G. L. & C. Co. of Chic., 1st, 1904	6	108	677,700
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Extn., 1918	6	114	228,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l, Gold, 1944	5	90	450,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st, 1915	6	114	228,000
United Collieries Syndicate		100	500,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	108	476,280
West. Union Tel. Co., F'g & R. E., Mtg., 1950	4½	103	927,000

(Total Miscellaneous Bonds, $10,746,450.)

of Bonds no Bond
of Interest.)

Total Market Value of Bonds, $225,039,295

Total Cost Value of Bonds, $218,423,051

THE BOND MARKET.

STOCK MARKET SPECULATION CURTAILS INVESTMENT BOND BUSINESS.

Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Sons, in reviewing the bond market during the past year, expresses the opinion that the dullness in investment bonds which existed during nearly the entire year was due to the fact that so much attention was given to speculation that those who would usually make investments were, instead, using their funds in the stock market.

"During most of the year, in fact, up to the Fall months," he states, "the investment market was extremely dull, so dull, indeed, that it is hardly worthy of comment. But since the decline which occurred in the Stock Exchange market some weeks ago conditions in the investment market have shown improvement, and we are inclined to the belief that the somewhat improved conditions will continue into the new year. Within the last thirty days there have been some very large transactions in bonds, but these for the most part have been connected with various refundings, including the refunding of New York Central bonds. The fact is that during most of the past year people were speculating rather than investing, and naturally this resulted in a dull bond market."

Bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1902 fell by about $100,000,000 below those of the previous year. But even this shrinkage does not fairly represent the falling off in the demand for investment bonds, for the reason that a rather large percentage of the transactions during the past year was supplied by a number of bond issues which are considered more in the class of speculative securities than in the class of investments pure and simple. Perhaps the activity and strength of a number of relatively low-priced bonds regarded as representing a large element of speculation, and the accompanying inactivity of high-class investment bonds with the declines which occurred in a majority of the issues of the latter class, forms the most striking feature of the Stock Exchange bond market during the past year.

Although during the last months of the year much uncertainty on the part of investors and speculators alike was manifested by the course of the market there was at times during the past twelve months a disposition to speculation as unrestrained as any that has shown in recent years. And this class of trading was not restricted to stocks alone, but extended to a number of bonds which appeared to offer considerable opportunity to the man who prefers to use his money in speculation rather than to place it where he can consider it absolutely safe, but where the return is necessarily small.

Some of the bonds which were the most active of all were those in which pools were formed for the purpose of making them attractive to the speculator, if indeed not to the investor, the object being to liquidate securities taken over by one syndicate or another in the carrying out of various consolidations and other corporate developments. Again some of the lower classes of railroad bonds which were selling at prices which were sufficiently low to be attractive to the manipulator were taken in hand and marked up in much the same fashion as often occurs in stocks, where manipulation is usually much more in evidence than in the bond list.

More interesting than the course of these low-grade issues were the developments in the market for the vast list of railroad and other securities which are generally accepted as the safest of investments barring only Governmental issues. In the long list of bonds traded in on the New York Stock Exchange those which during the past year showed declines outnumber by many those which appreciated in value. The causes that resulted in this falling off in prices are found principally in the conditions which during the latter portion of the year brought about monetary stringency, which at times appeared to be so threatening that relief measures were adopted not only by individual financiers and banking institutions, but by the Government itself. When money commands a high rate of interest in the form of four and six months loans as well as in call loans, there is naturally a preference on the part of those who have money to lend to invest their funds in such loans rather than in bonds which yield but about half of the rates which were commanded by time loans secured by collateral.

Moreover the tremendous demand for sound investments which followed the great increase in the general prosperity of the country which occurred during recent years had been to a large extent satisfied by the countless investments that had been made during 1900 and 1901, and which had resulted in the great activity and substantial rise in bonds which occurred during those years. In 1902, and particularly during the latter part of the year, investors found too many opportunities elsewhere to be attracted in the same degree as in the preceding year by the high-priced railroad and Government bonds.

Among the various issues of United States bonds traded in during the year, the only one that did not show a net loss as compared with the prices quoted at the end of 1901, were the registered 3s of 1918, and even in these the gain amounted to only a quarter of a point. Even among the long-term bonds several losses of as much as 3 per cent. were recorded. And the same decrease in activity which was noted in the general list appeared in these Government issues. In view of the money conditions this shrinkage in activity was not surprising. Of the securities of foreign Governments which have recently been added to the Stock Exchange list only one or two showed activity. The bond of this group which was given most attention was the recent issue of Mexican gold 5's, the trading in which resulted in a net advance of 2¾ points for the year.

The sales of State bonds, while showing a total considerably larger than that recorded in United States issues, were made up very largely by the activity which was displayed during the year by the Virginia deferred certificates, which were traded in to the amount of $2,400,000 out of a total of a little more than $3,000,000 for the entire group of State bonds. Thus in these securities also the disposition to pick out the speculative issues which formed a feature of last year's trading in bonds is made apparent.

Several of the most active bonds of the year were issues of industrial corporations, the market for which was helped along very materially by pool operations. Colorado Fuel and Iron Convertible 5's furnished a total of $14,000,000 and fluctuated more than 20 points, in April selling up to 111¼, and in December down to 90¼, closing finally at 95½, with a net change of only half a point. Far greater activity was displayed by the 4 per cent. bonds issued by the Consolidated Tobacco Company against the purchase of the stock of the American Tobacco and Continental Tobacco Companies. The transactions in these bonds aggregated nearly $72,000,000, the range of prices during these very large transactions being from 69⅞ in January to 99 in December, with the close at 98⅜ showing a fractional net loss.

Among the railroad bonds which were most conspicuous for their activity were the convertible 4's of the Union Pacific, the trading in which amounted to $142,000,000, and the Wabash debenture bonds, Series B. This issue advanced from 69½ in January to 89 in September, and after the general break in prices which occurred in the Fall, closed for the year at about 77, showing a net gain of more than ten points, after having been active to the extent of $105,000,000.

The largest gain recorded by any of the securities in the bond list was that which occurred in Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette land grant 3½'s, which after selling as low as 30 in January rose by September to 91, closing for the year at 89⅜, with a net gain of 60 points, this advance being due to the unexpected distributions made to the holders of these certificates.

KANSAS CITY OUTLOOK.

If ever a season opened auspiciously, in a financial and commercial way, certainly that is the case with the year just at hand. At least such is the judgment of the men who make it their business to study the conditions in Kansas City. It is the general feeling among Kansas City financiers that the year 1903 begins with the promise of being one of the greatest, if not indeed the greatest, since the Western section of the United States was settled.

They agree further in attributing this to good prices and a few incidental matters; but mainly to the first, and their prediction is that if the farms of the Southwest give a big yield there will continue for a long time to be an era of good feeling. This prosperity is particularly important to Kansas City, because it exists throughout the territory tributary to this city, and because there can be no question as to the ultimate effect upon the permanent future of the city which it will have. It will extend Kansas City's prestige and will make it in every commercial and financial way what it should be.

Said J. F. Downing, President of the New England National Bank:

"I think that the prospect for business in this Western country during the new year is flattering. There have been abundant crops and there are a great many cattle and hogs which will be moving to market. Thus far during the Winter the weather has been rather against the movement of corn; the weather, it should be understood, has been so warm and murky that the crop has not been in condition for marketing. But the coming of the cold weather will for that reason bring much money.

"The only cloud I see on the horizon is the condition of the New York banking houses. They have been underwriting the immense combinations of capital, such as the United States Steel Corporation, and now they are expecting to unload the stocks on the country. This has been refused, and now Wall Street is groaning under the burden. This condition, along with the great business activity in the country, has made money scarce and high. I think that after we get over this pinch the country will adjust itself and matters will run smoothly."

S. W. Jurden, President of the City National Bank, is one of the most thoroughly optimistic business men in Kansas City. He believes not only that there is a great commercial future for this city, but is convinced that the prospect now is for an era of several years' continuation of the present good times.

"There are certain elementary conditions," said Mr. Jurden, "that may affect conditions, such as drought or storms, but aside from such it seems to me that we will have a few years of continued financial activity and prosperity."

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Massachusetts State,	3½'s—1940	Chicago & N. W. R. R.,	3½'s—1940
City of Boston,	3½'s—1932	Minn. & St. Louis R. R.,	4's—1949
City of Louisville, Ky.,	3½'s—1943	Rochester Railway Co.,	5's—1930
City of Holyoke, Mass.,	3½'s—Ser'l	Binghamton Lt. Ht. & P. Co.,	5's—1942
City of Los Angeles, Cal.,	3½'s—Ser'l	New Amsterdam Gas,	5's—1948

January List of Railroad and Private Corporation Bonds Mailed on Application.

WM. M. HARRIMAN, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN.
OLIVER HARRIMAN, Jr. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JANUARY LIST UPON APPLICATION.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1902.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1902	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 31, 1902.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1902. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1902	Date.	Last 1901.	Total Sales for Year 1902.
$7,000,000	July 1, 1995	Quar. Jan.	... ...	+ 1	**Ann Arbor** 1st g. 4s	96	100	Mar. 13	95	Nov. 17	97	Dec. 28	102¾	$333,000
138,117,500	Oct. 1, 1995	Apr.-Oct.	102 102¼	− 1¼	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry gen. g. 4s	103⅜	105¾	Mar. 31	100	Oct. 13	102⅝	Dec. 31	103⅝	11,491,000
...	...	Apr.-Oct.	... ...	− 1⅜	Do registered	104	105¼	Mar. 25	100	Oct. 10	102¼	Dec. 30	102	285,000
31,055,000	July 1, 1995	Nov.	91 91½	− 3	Do adjustment g. 4s	95	97	July 30	89	Dec. 15	92	Dec. 31	95	3,904,500
...	...	...	... ...	− ¼	Do do registered	94⅜	94⅜	Jan. 8	93¾	Mar. 24	94½	Apr. 15	97	52,000
20,673,000	...	May-Nov.	... ...	− 4	Do do stamped	95	95¾	Jan. 8	88½	Dec. 15	91	Dec. 30	94¼	4,145,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1903	Feb.-Aug.	... ...		Do debenture 4s. Series A	97	97	Aug. 5	97	Aug. 5	...		...	3,000
2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1914	Feb.-Aug.	... 98	− 2⅜	Do debenture 4s. Series I	95¼	95¼	Apr. 28	92¾	Nov. 10	92¾	Nov. 10	...	57,000
1,000,000	Dec. 1, 1946	Jun.-Dec.	... ...	..	Atlanta, Knox. & North. Ry 1st g. 5s	114½	114½	Oct. 8	114½	Oct. 8	114¾	Oct. 8	108¾	10,000
69,798,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	95 95½	..	**Balt. & Ohio** prior lien g. 3½s	93	97¼	Jun. 27	93	Oct. 13	95	Dec. 31	99⅝	3,007,500
...	...	...	... ...	..	Do do registered	97	97	Apr. 26	97	Apr. 26	97	Apr. 26	97	178,000
65,063,000	July 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	102 102¼	− 1½	Do g. 4s	103½	105	Sep. 5	99⅞	Oct. 13	102	Dec. 31	103¾	6,255,000
...	July 1, 1948	Quar. Jan.	... ...	+ 1⅜	Do do registered	102¾	104	Sep. 16	102	Jan. 6	104	Sep. 16	101¾	71,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sep.	104¾ 106	+ 3½	Do ten year conv. deb. g. 4s	107½	118	Sep. 10	104	Jan. 14	111	Oct. 18	106¾	6,123,000
11,231,000	Nov. 1, 1925	May-Nov.	... ...	− 1¼	Do Pitts. Junc. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s	90⅜	93½	Feb. 25	80	Oct. 24	89½	Nov. 29	90¾	885,000
20,000,000	Nov. 1, 1941	May-Nov.	95½ 96¾	− 4⅜	Do Pitts., Lake Erie & West Va. ref. g. 4s	100⅝	101	Feb. 18	94⅛	Dec. 17	96	Dec. 29	...	2,467,000
41,990,000	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan.-July	87⅞ 90	− ¾	Do Southwestern Div. 1st g. 3½s	93⅜	97⅞	Jun. 9	88⅜	Oct. 6	90	Dec. 31	92¼	5,813,000
...	...	...	... ...	..	Do do registered	90¼	90¼	July 16	90¼	Jul. 16	90¼	Jul. 16	90½	11,000
700,000	Feb. 1, 1919	Feb.-Aug.	... ...	..	Do Monongahela River 1st gtd. g. 5s	114⅛	114¼	Jun. 27	114¼	Jun. 27	114¼	Jun. 27	...	2,000
1,018,000	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sep.	... ...	..	Central Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s	108	108	Sep. 9	108	Sep. 9	108	Sep. 9	112	1,000
4,427,000	Sep. 1, 1937	Mar.-Sep.	... 117	− 2½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. g. 5s	118½	119½	Feb. 20	116	Sep. 5	116	Dec. 30	118	62,000
1,500,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	126 128	+ 2	Rochester & Pittsburg 1st g. 6s	128	129½	Apr. 12	128	Feb. 28	129	May 20	127	14,000
3,020,000	Dec. 1, 1922	June-Dec.	125 126	− 1½	Do con. 1st g. 6s	127½	129¾	Mar. 10	125¾	Jul. 8	126	Dec. 30	127¾	23,000
3,021,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	100 103	+ 1	Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. g. 4s	102	103	Jun. 16	102	Apr. 18	103	Jun. 16	101	18,000
6,500,000	June 1, 1906	June-Dec.	... ...	− 2	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Northern 1st 5s	101½	106¾	May 29	102½	Dec. 10	102½	Dec. 11	104¾	174,500
7,803,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	... ...	− 1⅜	Do con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s	124⅝	128⅜	Mar. 25	121¾	Oct. 29	121	Dec. 6	125⅜	349,000
...	...	...	... ...	..	Do reorganization	124⅜	124⅜	Feb. 14	124⅝	Feb. 28	124⅝	Feb 28	...	10,000
1,905,000	Oct. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	... ...	..	Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s	118	118	Jan. 27	118	Jan. 27	118	Jan. 27	...	25,000
14,000,000	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan.-July	106¾ ...	+ 1⅜	**Canada Southern** 1st 5s	103¾	107½	Apr. 24	104⅜	Jul. 8	107	Dec. 31	107½	290,000
6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1913	Mar.-Sep.	108¼ ...	+ 1½	Do 2d 5s	110¾	111	Feb. 15	107	Oct. 27	109	Dec. 29	110¾	120,000
...	...	Mar.-Sep.	... ...	+ ⅝	Do registered	108	106⅜	Dec. 29	106	Nov. 28	106⅜	Dec. 29	107	50,000
2,500,000	June 1, 1948	Jun.-Dec.	... ...	+ 3½	Central Branch Union Pacific 1st g. 4s	101¼	95	May 3	91¼	Jan. 7	94⅜	Sep. 6	94	107,000
4,880,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	107½ ...	+ 1	Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s	106½	109¾	Apr. 15	106⅜	Jan. 28	107¼	Dec. 29	103	281,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Feb.-Aug.	122½ ...	+ 1½	Central of Georgia Ry 1st g. 5s	121	123	Sep. 26	119½	Mar. 10	122¼	Dec. 2	122	140,000
16,700,000	Nov. 1, 1945	May-Nov.	106¼ 107	+ ¼	Do con. g. 5s	107	113¾	Apr. 12	104½	Dec. 15	106¾	Dec. 31	106¾	4,100,000
4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	... ...	+ ¾	Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s	70¾	80½	Apr. 12	72	Dec. 27	76	Dec. 27	76	7,078,000
7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	... ...	+ 2¼	Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s	33	44½	Apr. 12	32½	Mar. 14	36¾	Dec. 31	32⅜	13,357,740
4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1945	Oct. 1	... ...	+ 7¼	Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s	19	31	Apr. 12	18½	Jan. 8	20¾	Dec. 31	19½	3,983,000
1,840,000	June 1, 1951	Jun.-Dec.	88½ ...	..	Do Chattanooga Div. pur. money g. 4s	92	93⅜	Feb. 8	91⅜	Jan. 31	92	Aug. 24	92	40,000
840,000	Jan. 1, 1940	Jan.-July	... ...	..	Do Macon & Northern Div. 1st 5s	108½	108½	Sep. 3	108½	Sep. 3	108½	Sep. 3	...	1,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1946	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	+ ⅛	Mobile Div. 1st gold 5s	106	112½	Apr. 30	106	Jan. 20	112½	Apr. 30	105¾	22,000
45,091,000	July 1, 1987	Jan.-Jul.	135⅝ ...	+ 3½	Central of New Jersey gen. g. 5s	132	141	Apr. 19	132	Jan. 3	135⅞	Dec. 29	134	2,835,000
...	...	Quar. Jan.	122⅝ ...	+ 1⅜	Do do registered	131½	139¼	Apr. 2	131	Jan. 2	135	Dec. 19	131	268,000
4,087,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	+ ¾	Am. Dock and Improvement Co. gtd. 5s	113⅜	115	Jun. 26	112⅝	Aug. 4	114½	Dec. 4	114½	34,000
2,691,000	Nov. 1, 1912	Quar. Mar.	... ...	+ 1	Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. 5s	105	106	Mar. 27	105	Mar. 11	106	Mar. 27	104	13,000
12,175,000	June 1, 1910	Quar. Mar.	100 ...	+ 2	Do con. ext. gtd. 4½s	102	105	Feb. 21	100	Dec. 26	100	Dec. 26	102⅝	244,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	110½ 115½	− 2⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio g. 6s, Series A	115¼	115	Mar. 4	109¾	Nov. 29	106⅝	Nov. 29	112	46,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Apr.-Oct.	111½ 114	− 3¾	Do g. 6s	116⅜	117	Mar. 4	112	Nov. 7	113	Dec. 9	116¾	27,000
25,838,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	118 118½	− 2	Do 1st con. g. 5s	120⅝	123½	Apr. 30	116⅜	Dec. 15	118½	Dec. 31	120¾	280,000
35,332,000	Mar. 1, 1992	Mar.-Sep.	103½ 104	+ 3	Do gen. g. 4½s	106⅜	110¾	Feb. 27	102	Dec. 15	103¾	Dec. 31	100¾	3,882,000
650,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	+ 3½	Do Craig Valley 1st gold 5s	108¾	116	Jun. 17	108¾	May 15	112	Nov. 7	...	39,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-Jul.	103 104	− 1	Do R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s	104½	105½	Apr. 2	102¾	Dec. 12	103½	Dec. 29	104	186,000
1,000,000	Jan. 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	− 1.	Do 2d con. g. 4s	100	100	Jun. 26	98	Jul. 18	99	Oct. 20	101¼	19,000
300,000	Mar. 1, 1941	Mar.-Sep.	... ...		Do Warm Springs Valley 1st gold 5s	106½	106¾	Oct. 29	106½	Oct. 29	106¾	Oct. 29	...	5,000
1,471,000	May 1, 1903	May-Nov.	100 ...	− 2¼	Chicago & Alton Ry sink. fund g. 6s	103¼	104½	Mar. 15	101	Dec. 29	101	Dec. 29	102⅜	16,000
29,436,000	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	82⅜ 83	− 5⅜	Do refunding g. 3½s	88	88	Jan. 11	82⅜	Nov. 12	82⅝	Dec. 26	87⅞	1,074,000
22,000,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-Jul.	80 80½	+ 3	Chicago & Alton Ry first lien g. 3½s	84	86	Jun. 11	78	Dec. 15	81	Dec. 31	86	2,538,000
...	...	...	... ...	+ ⅛	Do registered	85⅞	83¾	Apr. 16	85⅜	Mar. 27	85¾	Apr. 16	...	8,000
21,330,000	July 1, 1903	Jan.-Jul.	104⅝ 104¾	+ ⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	105	106¾	Jun. 6	102¾	Jul. 1	104⅞	Dec. 30	103⅜	525,000
5,272,000	Feb. 1, 1922	Feb.-Aug.	101⅞ ...	+ 2⅜	Do Denver Div. 4s	103⅛	103⅝	Jan. 17	100⅛	Aug. 7	101	Nov. 8	101⅜	50,000
37,096,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-Jul.	98 ...	+ 3⅜	Do Illinois Div. 3½s	102	103⅜	Mar. 31	95¾	Dec. 20	98½	Dec. 24	104	558,000
2,566,000	Oct. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	111½ ...	+ 1⅞	Do Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s	110¾	106	Feb. 14	114¾	Apr. 4	114⅜	Aug. 6	113¾	37,000
8,380,000	Oct. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	102 ...	+ 3	Do Iowa Div. sink. fund 4s	106	106	Feb. 14	103	Oct. 28	103	Oct. 28	104	17,000
25,400,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	... 107½	+ 3¾	Do Nebraska extension 4s	111	111½	Feb. 20	107	Dec. 5	107¾	Dec. 31	111	831,000
1,966,000	Oct. 1, 1926	Mar.-Sep.	98 ...	+ ¾	Do Southwestern Div. 4s	99⅜	100	Mar. 20	99⅜	Mar. 20	100	Mar. 20	100⅜	16,000
9,000,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	106 108	− 5	Do debenture 5s	109½	110	Feb. 20	106¾	Nov. 12	106½	Dec. 10	108¾	183,000
8,000,000	Mar. 1, 1911	Mar.-Sept.	116 ...	− 4¼	Hannibal & St. Joseph con 6s	121¾	122	Jan. 24	116	Oct. 16	117	Dec. 23	121¾	157,000
2,980,000	Dec. 1, 1907	Jun.-Dec.	... ...	− 3	Chicago & East. Illinois 1st sink. fund cur. 6s	112½	114	May 19	109¾	Dec. 18	109¾	Dec. 18	111¾	56,000
2,633,000	Oct. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	126 ...	− 2½	Do 1st con. g. 6s	128⅝	129⅞	Jul. 31	126	Dec. 23	126	Dec. 23	128½	39,000
13,643,000	Nov. 1, 1937	May-Nov.	120½ 120¾	− 1⅜	Do gen. con. 1st 6s	122½	126⅞	Apr. 12	120	Nov. 7	120¾	Dec. 27	122	314,000
...	...	...	... ...	− 4⅜	Do do registered	124⅜	124⅜	Mar. 31	120	Dec. 4	120	Dec. 4	...	5,000
4,628,000	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	− 1½	Chicago & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s	125	125	May 6	121½	Dec. 11	121½	Dec. 11	123¾	70,000
4,700,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	− 2¾	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville refunding g. 6s	129½	132¾	Jun. 24	129	Jan. 10	132	Nov. 17	128	163,000
3,842,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-Jul.	115 117½	− 3⅜	Do refunding g. 5s	114¼	117⅞	Nov. 20	113	Jan. 14	117¾	Nov. 20	116⅜	89,000
3,000,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	+ 1⅜	Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	113⅝	115	May 9	113¾	Jan. 3	115	May 9	116⅜	64,000
2,133,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul con. 7s	183	196	Apr. 4	182¾	Jan. 30	194⅝	Oct. 21	186	352,000
4,748,000	July 1, 1914	Jan.-Jul.	113 ...	+ 1⅜	Do terminal g. 5s	112	115	Mar. 26	112	Jan. 20	113⅜	Dec. 4	114	73,000
23,676,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	113 114	+ 1¼	Do gen. g. 4s. Series A	112¾	117	Jun. 10	110⅝	Jan. 3	113¾	Dec. 30	112	441,000
...	May 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	..	Do do registered	111	111	Dec. 8	111	Dec. 8	111	Dec. 8	...	10,000
2,500,000	May 1, 1989	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	− ⅛	Do gen. gold 3½s. Series B	104⅞	104⅞	Jan. 29	104⅜	Jan. 29	104⅜	Jan. 29	...	70,000
1,330,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	118 ...	..	Do C. & Lake Superior Div. g. 5s	120½	120½	Mar. 31	120½	Mar. 21	120¾	Mar. 21	118¾	2,000
3,085,000	July 1, 1926	Jan.-Jul.	130 ...	+ 3⅝	Do Chicago & Missouri Riv. Div. 5s	118⅞	124⅞	Apr. 3	118⅝	Jan. 17	121¾	Oct. 31	121¼	22,000
3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	115 ...	+ ⅞	Do Chicago & Pacific Div. 6s	114½	118	Mar. 31	114¼	Aug. 4	115⅝	Dec. 17	116⅜	75,000
25,340,000	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	119¼ 120	+ 2	Do Chicago & Pacific Western 1st g. 5s	118	121¾	Apr. 15	116⅝	Jan. 7	120	Dec. 30	119¾	690,000
2,856,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	121⅝ ...	− ¼	Do Dakota & Great Southern g. 5s	122¼	125¾	May 7	119	Jan. 27	119⅝	Oct. 21	114⅜	35,000
5,680,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	121⅝ 123¼	− ½	Do Hastings & Dakota Div. 1st 7s	122½	124	Apr. 2	120⅜	Aug. 19	122	Oct. 1	123¾	77,000
900,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	108½ ...	− 1½	Do do 1st 5s	108½	110¾	Apr. 16	107¾	Aug. 28	107⅞	Aug. 28	106⅜	14,000
1,132,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	+ ⅛	Do Iowa & Dakota ext. 1st 7s	105½	105½	Oct. 1	105½	Jan. 22	101½	Oct. 7	105	7,000
2,500,000	July 1, 1919	Jan.-Jul.	116⅝ 119	− 3	Do Dubuque & Davenport 1st 7s	119	119	Mar. 19	116	Sep. 30	116	Sep. 30	117½	9,000
2,840,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	108⅜ ...	− ⅛	Do Mineral Point Div. 5s	109¼	109⅜	Feb. 7	106¾	Jul. 16	109	Oct. 3	110¼	12,000
7,432,000	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	115⅜ ...	+ 2	Do Southern Minn. Div. 1st 6s	114	117½	Apr. 4	114	Jan. 7	116	Dec. 30	117¼	147,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1910	Jan.-Jul.	115 ...	− 1½	Do Southwestern Div. 1st 6s	113⅜	115	Mar. 31	113⅜	Jan. 7	115	Dec. 31	116⅝	260,000
4,755,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-Jul.	118 ...	− 2½	Do Wis. & Minn. Div. g. 5s	116⅞	121⅜	Apr. 15	116⅜	Jan. 10	118⅝	Nov. 21	118⅜	35,000
2,155,000	June 1, 1910	Jun.-Dec.	... ...	+ 2	Milwaukee & Northern 1st main line 6s	115	117	Mar. 19	115	Jan. 27	117	Mar. 19	116	11,000
5,692,000	June 1, 1913	Jun.-Dec.	... ...	+ ⅝	Do 1st con. 6s	120¾	123¼	May 14	120½	Aug. 5	120¾	Aug. 5	118¾	8,000
12,882,000	Feb. 1, 1915	Quar. Feb.	105 ...	− 2¾	Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s	140	141	Jan. 23	134	Nov. 7	141½	Dec. 4	140¾	173,000
18,632,000	Aug. 1, 1926	Fe.-Au. 15	... ...	− 2½	Do extension 4s	107¼	107½	May 8	103	Dec. 30	105	Dec. 30	109	13,000
...	Aug. 1, 1926	Fe.-Au. 15	... ...	..	Do do registered	106⅝	106⅝	Oct. 9	106⅜	Oct. 9	106⅝	Oct. 9	111	1,000
13,305,000	Nov. 1, 1987	May-Nov.	... ...	− 1⅜	Do gen. g. 3½s	106⅜	106⅜	Oct. 23	102¼	Nov. 19	104⅛	Dec. 18	110	157,000
5,808,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	113 ...	+ ½	Do sinking fund 6s	115	118	Mar. 3	113	Jan. 10	115¾	Jul. 22	107	48,000
6,917,000	Oct. 1, 1929	Apr.-Oct.	107 ...	− 1½	Do sinking fund 5s	108½	110	Apr. 10	106¾	Oct. 31	107	Dec. 3	107⅜	50,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1909	May-Nov.	105 ...	− 1½	Do debenture 5s	108½	109¼	Feb. 27	105¾	Nov. 6	108	Dec. 4	108	197,000
...	Nov. 1, 1909	May-Nov.	... ...	..	Do do registered	105½	105½	Dec. 23	105½	Dec. 23	105½	Dec. 23	108	1,000
10,000,000	April, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	... ...	− 2½	Do debenture 5s	115	117⅛	Mar. 22	112¾	Nov. 1	112½	Nov. 1	114¾	26,000
9,880,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	... ...	− 4	Do sinking fund debenture 5s	121½	124	Apr. 23	117½	Nov. 25	117½	Nov. 25	121½	104,000
1,000,000	Sep. 1, 1905	Mar.-Sep.	... ...	..	Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	106	106	Nov. 7	106	Nov. 5	106	Nov. 5	115	4,000
1,520,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sep.	... ...	− 1½	Northern Illinois 1st 6s	109½	109½	Mar. 28	108	Oct. 8	108	Oct. 9	110⅞	23,000
1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar.-Sep.	... ...	..	Ottumwa, C. F. & St. Paul 1st 5s	107	107	Oct. 28	107	Oct. 28	107	Oct. 28	110¼	1,000
1,592,000	Nov. 1, 1907	May-Nov.	... ...	− 2⅜	Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s	119⅜	119½	Apr. 2	110½	Jun. 10	110¾	Jun. 10	...	7,000
5,000,000	May 1, 1921	May-Nov.	101⅛ ...	− 6⅝	Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. 1st g. 6s	127⅛	129	Apr. 30	127⅛	Nov. 26	127⅛	Nov. 26	126¾	80,000
4,148,000	Feb. 1, 1929	Feb.-Aug.	122 125	− 4	Do ext. and imp. sinking fund g. 5s	128	128¼	Jan. 8	123¾	Oct. 22	124	Dec. 2	127	61,000
1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1925	Mar.-Sep.	136½ ...	− ⅛	Do Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s	142¼	142½	Feb. 10	142¼	Feb. 7	142½	Feb. 10	143¾	3,000
1,281,000	July 1, 1924	Jan.-Jul.	130½ ...	+ ¾	Do Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s	139¼	139¼	Jan. 10	132¾	Jan. 3	139¾	Jan. 10	140⅜	7,000
500,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	114¼ 116⅞	+ 4⅛	Do Incomes	110⅜	114¼	Sep. 17	110⅜	May 2	114¼	Sep. 17	113	15,000
12,500,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-Jul.	128⅛ ...	− 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry 6s	128	132	Apr. 28	128	Jan. 6	129	Dec. 4	132¼	102,000
...	...	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	− 1	Do registered	129¾	129¼	Mar. 11	127¾	Jul. 8	128¼	Nov. 22	126	75,000
59,381,000	Jan. 1, 1988	Jan.-Jul.	103¾ ...	− 3	Do gen. g. 4s	105¾	113⅜	Apr. 18	103¼	Jan. 6	108⅝	Dec. 29	107¾	6,434,000
...	...	Jan.-Jul.	... ...	− 3	Do do registered	109	112	Mar. 25	106	Jan. 23	112	Apr. 9	109⅝	86,000
1,472,000	May 1, 1904	May-Nov.	... 99		Do col. trust serial 4s, Series B	99	99	Dec. 2	99	Dec. 2	99	Dec. 6	...	12,000
1,472,000	May 1, 1905	May-Nov.	... ...	+ ⅛	Do col. trust serial 4s, Series C	100¼	100⅜	Jul. 2	100¼	Jun. 27	100⅜	Jul. 2	...	40,000
1,472,000	May 1, 1910	May-Nov.	... ...	..	Do col. trust serial 4s, Series H	96⅝	96⅞	Jun. 30	96⅝	Jun. 30	96⅝	Jun. 30	...	3,000
1,472,000	May 1, 1915	May-Nov.	... ...	+ ⅛	Do col. trust serial 4s, Series M	99⅜	99⅜	July 9	98⅜	Jul. 2	99⅜	Jul. 10	...	25,000
1,472,000	May 1, 1916	May-Nov.	... ...	− ⅛	Do col. trust serial 4s, Series N	99¼	99⅜	Jun. 28	99¼	Jun. 26	99⅜	Jun. 28	...	10,000
68,728,000	Nov. 1, 2002	May-Nov.	87⅜ 87⅝	+ 3	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. trust 4s	84⅛	87⅝	Dec. 30	82¾	Nov. 14	87⅛	Dec. 31	...	10,507,000
...	Nov. 1, 2002	May-Nov.	... ...	..	Do do registered	86⅜	86⅜	Dec. 30	86⅜	Dec. 30	86⅜	Dec. 30	...	10,000
1,300,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-July	98½ ...	− ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	98	99½	May 20	97½	Dec. 1	97½	Dec. 1	98¾	23,000
1,300,000	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan.-July	92½ ...	+ 1¾	Do 1st 2½s	91¼	93	Nov. 17	91¼	Jul. 8	93	Nov. 28	...	18,000
2,750,000	Oct. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	... ...	..	Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110½	110¾	Jan. 10	108¾	Apr. 1	110¾	Apr. 4	111⅞	14,500
14,534,000	June 1, 1930	June-Dec.	135½ ...	− 4⅞	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	140	142	Apr. 30	134½	Dec. 3	135⅝	Dec. 26	141	410,000
9,917,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	... ...	− 5	Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st g. 6s	140	141⅞	Mar. 21	135	Dec. 30	135	Dec. 30	139½	22,000
762,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	136¾ ...	− 2½	North. Wisconsin 1st 6s	140	140	Jun. 6	137½	Sep. 25	137½	Sep. 25	140	6,000
6,070,000	Jan. 1, 1919	Apr.-Oct.	125⅞ 129¼	− 4	St. Paul & Sioux City 1st g. 6s	129⅝	130⅝	Mar. 20	125¾	Oct. 17	125⅞	Dec. 17	124½	76,000
13,635,000	July 1, 1947	Jan.-July	86 87	− ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer g. 4s	87	90¾	Apr. 17	85	Dec. 15	89¼	Dec. 30	89¾	2,061,000
9,868,000	Dec. 1, 1932	Quar. Mar.	115 ...	..	Chicago & West. Indiana gen. g. 6s	118	119	May 21	116¾	Nov. 21	119¼	Dec. 28	...	29,000
5,754,000	Oct. 1, 1921	June-Dec.	... ...	..	Chicago & West. Michigan 5s	109	109	Apr. 28	109	Apr. 28	...		...	1,000
5,500,000	Oct. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	... ...	+ 1½	Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf gen. g. 5s	105	114¼	May 14	105	Jan. 14	114¾	May 14	...	21,000
3,500,000	May 1, 1941	May-Nov.	113¾ ...	− 1	Cin., Dayton & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s	114½	115½	Apr. 28	113½	Dec. 13	113½	Dec. 13	111¼	19,000
15,650,000	June 1, 1933	June-Dec.	98½ ...	− 4¼	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s	103⅞	104⅝	Apr. 21	98	Dec. 10	99⅜	Dec. 31	104	1,325,000
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-July	... ...	− ⅛	Do Cairo Div. 4s	102	102	Jan. 28	101¼	Oct. 8	101⅜	Oct. 8	98	2,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	... ...	− ½	Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s	102	103¾	Jun. 27	100	Sep. 26	101½	Nov. 3	104¼	15,000
9,750,000	Nov. 1, 1990	May-Nov.	102¾ 102¾	− 1	St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1902.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1902	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Dec. 31, 1902.	Asked. Dec. 31, 1902.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1902. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1902 Date.	Last 1901.	Total Sales for Year 1902.
2,149,000	Se 1, 1919	Mar.-Sep.	116½	...	– 1⅜	Do 2d ext. g. 5s	121	122	Jan. 25	118⅜	May 26	119¼ Jun. 6	119	10,000
4,618,000	Mar. 1, 1923	Mar.-Sep.	115½	...	+ 1⅛	Do 3d ext. g. 4½s	115	116¼	Apr. 16	115	Mar. 14	116¼ Apr. 16	111	4,000
2,925,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Apr.-Oct.	117	...	– 4	Do 4th ext. g. 5s	121	121⅜	Jan. 13	117	Oct. 9	117 Dec. 19	123⅜	16,000
709,500	June 1, 1928	June-Dec.	104½	...	+ ⅝	Do 5th ext. g. 4s	108⅝	109¼	Jan. 16	108⅝	Jan. 13	109¼ Jan. 16	108	16,000
16,849,000	Sep. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sep.	138	138⅜	– 3	Do 1st con. g. 5s	141	142	Feb. 25	137	Sep. 16	138 Dec. 30	140⅜	391,000
3,000,000	Sep. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	– 3	Do 1st con. g. fund 5s	139	139	Feb. 25	136	May 21	138 Sep. 16	137	12,000
34,000,000	Jan. 1, 1996	Jan.-July	100	100½	+ ⅛	Erie R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bonds	98½	102	Jun. 12	97¼	Dec. 15	100 Dec. 30	101⅝	2,909,000
	Jan. 1, 1996	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do registered	98½	98½	Jul. 29	98½	Jul. 29	98½ Jul. 29	99	5,000
36,885,000	Jan. 1, 1996	Jan.-July	87½	87½	– ⅜	Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s	89½	90	Jan. 2	83	Dec. 11	87½ Dec. 31	91¾	5,633,000
32,000,000	Feb. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	92¾	92½	– ⅜	Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s	95⅜	96	Apr. 28	91	Oct. 8	92¾ Dec. 30	95¼	3,332,000
2,500,000	June 1, 1916	June-Dec.	127	...	– 4⅜	Buff., New York & Erie 1st 7s	133	133	Jan. 9	127¼	Dec. 22	127¼ Dec. 22	136½	17,000
12,000,000	May 1, 1982	May-Nov.	119½	...	– 3⅜	Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s	125⅜	125⅜	Apr. 25	118½	Dec. 15	120 Dec. 19	123½	106,000
2,800,000	Jan. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	..	Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5s	100	106	Jan. 2	103⅜	Apr. 1	106 Aug. 5	105½	54,000
7,500,000	Oct. 1, 1955	Apr.-Oct.	134	135	– 2¼	Long Dock con. g. 6s	136¼	137½	Jun. 23	134	Dec. 23	134 Dec. 27	137	28,000
1,100,000	May 1, 1922	May-Nov.	...	...	– 7⅛	N. Y., L. E. & West. Coal & R. R. cur. gtd. 6s	121	121	Aug. 16	118⅜	Dec. 17	113⅜ Dec. 17		9,000
3,386,000	July 1, 1913	Jan.-July	...	...	..	N. Y., L. E. & West. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st cur. 6s	118½	118½	Apr. 23	118½	Apr. 23	118½ Apr. 23	116½	4,000
3,500,000	Apr. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	112½	...	– 3⅜	Midland Ry of New Jersey 1st g. 6s	115⅞	118	Mar. 8	112⅜	Dec. 31	112⅜ Dec. 31	115½	52,000
3,750,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	115½	...	– 1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & West. 1st refunding g. 5s	115½	116	Mar. 5	114	Oct. 11	114 Dec. 18	117⅜	46,000
453,000	Feb. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	100	...	+ 1	Do 2d g. 4½s	102	103	Apr. 1	102	Mar. 10	103 Apr. 1	104	3,000
2,544,000	Aug. 1, 1980	Feb.-Aug.	104½	...	– 5½	Do gen. g. 5s	110½	110½	Jan. 13	105	Dec. 15	105 Dec. 15	110	55,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1943	May-Nov.	...	...	– 6	Do terminal 1st g. 5s	116	116½	May 3	110	Oct. 14	116 Dec. 14	115½	3,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1942	June-Dec.	...	111	– 1½	Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s	112½	115⅝	May 20	110½	Dec. 18	111 Dec. 31	110	91,000
3,300,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	121	...	– 2¾	Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. g. 6s	123½	126½	Jun. 6	121	Nov. 24	121 Nov. 24	125½	44,000
2,223,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	+ ½	Do 1st gen. g. 5s	109½	112	Mar. 18	108¼	Jul. 10	110 Aug. 20	109	106,000
353,000	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	..	Do Mt. Vernon 1st gold 6s	112	112	Jan. 2	112	Jan. 2	112 Jan. 2		1,000
1,591,000	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan.-July	...	...	– 1	Evansville & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s	116	116	Apr. 23	114	May 14	115 May 28	114	20,000
4,370,000	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan.-July	...	...	..	**Florida, Central & Peninsular** 1st con. g. 5s	106½	106½	Feb. 26	106½	Feb. 26	106½ Feb. 26	..	1,000
8,176,000	Dec. 1, 1921	June-Dec.	110	111	+ 4	Fort Worth & Denver City 1st g. 6s	106½	116½	May 28	106	Jan. 30	110½ Dec. 31	106	3,633,000
2,863,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	...	87½	– 2	Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st g. 4s	88¼	92½	Apr. 4	86¼	Nov. 5	86¼ Dec. 4	89½	541,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1913	Apr.-Oct.	103	...	..	**Galveston, H. & H.** of 1882 1st 5s	103	106¼	Jan. 25	102	May 8	103 Dec. 19	105	60,000
2,922,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Jan.-July	111½	...	– 1	Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	112	112	Sep. 16	111	Nov. 25	111 Nov. 25	..	19,000
5,360,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-July	...	...	+ 2½	Georgia, Carolina & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s	109½	112	Sep. 19	109½	Jan. 27	112 Sep. 19	109	5,000
680,000	.....	February	...	...	+10½	Green Bay & Western, debenture A	74½	90	May 29	70	Jan. 11	85 Dec. 3	..	228,000
7,000,000	.....	.....	...	...	..	Green Bay & Western, debenture B	9¼	20½	Oct. 20	9¼	Jan. 3	24½ Dec. 31	..	22,206,000
11,237,000	July 1, 1999	Jan.-July	109	...	+ 2½	**Hocking Valley Ry** 1st con. g. 4½s	107¾	112	May 2	107¼	Nov. 14	110 Dec. 29	110	1,056,000
1,401,000	Oct. 1, 1948	Apr.-Oct.	...	105¼	– ½	Col. & Hocking Valley 1st ext. g. 4s	106	106	Mar. 19	105½	Dec. 18	105½ Dec. 18	104	33,000
1,500,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	114	...	– 1⅜	**Illinois Central** 1st g. 4s	115	116	Feb. 15	113¾	Oct. 10	113¾ Oct. 10	115½	17,000
2,400,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	...	...	– 1⅜	Do 1st g. 3½s	105¾	105¾	Feb. 15	104	Dec. 13	104 Dec. 13	106	11,000
15,000,000	Apr. 1, 1952	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	– ⅞	Do col. trust g. 4s	105½	106¾	Jan. 20	104⅝	Aug. 19	104⅝ Aug. 19	104⅝	51,000
24,679,000	Nov. 1, 1953	May-Nov.	...	102½	– 3	Do col. trust g. 4s, L., N. O. & T.	105½	106	Jan. 31	102½	Dec. 18	102½ Dec. 24	105½	112,000
	Nov. 1, 1953	May-Nov.	...	...	..	Do do registered	104⅜	104⅝	May 20	104⅜	May 20	104⅜ May 20	..	10,000
14,339,000	July 1, 1953	Jan.-July	...	...	– ⅜	Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s	101¼	101¼	Apr. 7	98½	Oct. 28	98½ Nov. 6	103¼	77,000
4,939,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	...	...	– ⅜	Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s	87½	87⅝	May 8	84½	May 24	87⅝ May 24	90¼	25,000
6,321,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	...	...	– ⅝	Do do g. 3½s	100⅞	101	Jun. 19	98¼	Oct. 3	98¼ Oct. 3	102⅝	24,000
5,425,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	110	...	– ¼	Do Western Line 1st g. 4s	114¾	114¾	Jan. 3	110	Oct. 23	110 Oct. 23	114	4,000
16,555,000	June 1, 1951	June-Dec.	...	...	– 2½	Chi., St. Louis & New Orleans g. 5s	129½	131	Apr. 15	127	Dec. 8	127 Dec. 8	130	59,000
		June-Dec.	...	...	..	Do registered	126¼	126¼	Nov. 18	126¼	Nov. 18	126¼ Nov. 18	124	2,000
1,352,000	June 1, 1951	Jun.-De. 15	...	...	..	Do g. 3½s	104⅝	104⅝	Apr. 11	104⅜	Apr. 11	104⅜ Apr. 11	101¼	17,000
3,500,000	Dec. 1, 1951	June-Dec.	...	...	– 1⅜	Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s	106¾	106¾	Jul. 12	103	Dec. 30	105 Dec. 30	106	12,000
538,000	Sep. 1, 1931	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	– 3½	St. Louis Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s	104½	104¾	Jan. 22	101	Mar. 3	101 Mar. 3	105	5,000
1,824,000	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan.-July	107	110	+ 4⅜	Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st g. 5s	105⅝	110	Dec. 19	105⅝	Mar. 3	110 Dec. 19	109	57,000
935,000	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan.-July	107	110	..	Do guaranteed 4s	107½	107½	Dec. 18	107½	Dec. 18	107½ Dec. 18	..	1,000
4,850,000	July 1, 1950	Jan.-July	...	102	+ 2⅜	Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st gold 4s	100	102⅜	Mar. 3	100	Jan. 2	102⅜ Mar. 22	100½	10,000
10,225,000	Nov. 1, 1919	May-Nov.	...	123	+ 3⅜	International & Great Northern 1st g. 6s	123	127	Apr. 18	119¼	Dec. 10	119¼ Dec. 23	123	725,000
9,335,000	Sep. 1, 1900	Mar.-Sep.	...	98	– 3	Do 2d g. 5s	100¾	103	Feb. 17	97	Nov. 10	97½ Dec. 30	100	1,590,000
2,729,000	Sep. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	– 4	Do 3d g. 4s	75	80	Feb. 1	71	Oct. 21	71 Oct. 28	74½	106,000
7,450,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	115¾	116	– 1	Iowa Central 1st g. 5s	116¼	119	Apr. 18	113	Dec. 30	115¾ Dec. 28	116¼	143,000
2,000,000	Mar. 1, 1951	Mar.-Sep.	90	93	– 4	Do ref. gold 4s	95	97	Mar. 3	91	Dec. 23	91 Dec. 23	94	112,000
30,000,000	Apr. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	68½	69½	– 2⅝	**Kansas City Southern** 1st g. 3s	71⅝	74	Mar. 1	68¾	Dec. 20	69 Dec. 31	71½	6,214,000
7,250,000	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	119½	...	– ⅜	**Lake Erie & Western** 1st g. 5s	120¼	123	Jun. 2	119¼	Dec. 10	119¼ Dec. 22	122¼	136,000
3,625,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	118	118	+ 1½	Do 2d g. 5s	116	118½	Sep. 18	115	Nov. 24	117½ Dec. 23	118½	40,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	112½	...	– ½	Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s	113	115¾	May 13	112½	May 23	112½ Dec. 27	112½	40,000
8,000,000	May 1, 1997	May-Nov.	...	107	+ 1½	Lehigh Valley (Penn.) col. g. 5s	109	110¾	Feb. 3	103	Jan. 10	110¾ Feb. 3	110½	2,000
15,000,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	...	109	– ⅞	Lehigh Valley (New York) 1st gtd. g. 4½s	109	112	May 7	103½	Nov. 26	106½ Dec. 6	110⅜	102,000
		Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do registered	100½	109¾	Jun. 18	103½	Jun. 18	103½ Jun. 18	105¾	2,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1941	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	– 1½	Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s	118⅜	120¾	Mar. 7	117⅛	Dec. 1	117⅛ Dec. 1	118⅝	52,000
10,280,000	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s	108½	108½	Sep. 5	108½	Sep. 5	108½ Sep. 8	109	10,000
2,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Mar.-Sep.	96	...	– ½	Lehigh & New York 1st gtd. g. 4s	97	97	Jun. 18	96¼	Dec. 10	96½ Dec. 10	97	4,000
3,810,000	July 1, 1931	Quar. Jan.	...	120	– 3	Long Island 1st con. g. 5s	121½	122	Feb. 6	117¾	Oct. 13	118½ Nov. 14	123¾	56,000
3,000,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	100½	...	+ 1	Do gen. g. 4s	102	104¼	May 21	101¾	Jun. 27	103 Nov. 25	102	158,000
1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1922	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	– 1	Do Ferry g. 4½s	104	104	Feb. 10	103	May 29	103 May 29	105	23,000
6,360,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sep.	99	100	+ 1⅛	Do unified g. 4s	99	103	Aug. 15	99	Jan. 4	100¾ Dec. 19	100	440,800
3,135,000	Feb. 1, 1934	June-Dec.	...	...	..	Do Jeb. gold 5s	111	111	Jan. 22	111	Jan. 22	111 Jan. 22	95	153,000
1,691,000	Oct. 1, 1935	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	– 4	N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach 1st con. 5s	116	118	Feb. 1	112	Mar. 10	112 Mar. 10	..	12,000
883,000	Mar. 1, 1927	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	..	N. Y. & Rockaway Beach 1st gold 6s	112½	112½	Jan. 10	112½	Jan. 10	112½ Jan. 10	..	1,000
1,425,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Quar. Jan.	...	...	– 1⅝	L., North Shore Branch, 1st con. gtd. g. 5s	114¾	114½	Jan. 24	112½	Apr. 9	112½ Apr. 9	114	10,000
8,911,000	June 1, 1930	June-Dec.	115¾	...	– 3½	Louisville & Nashville gen. g. 6s	118⅜	122	Apr. 14	115½	Dec. 23	115½ Dec. 23	118⅜	297,000
1,764,000	May 1, 1937	May-Nov.	111	...	– 5	Do g. 5s	116	117	Apr. 14	111	Nov. 19	111 Nov. 19	114	25,000
29,276,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	101½	102	+ ⅛	Do unified g. 4s	100½	103¾	Jun. 28	100¾	Oct. 9	101¾ Dec. 30	103	2,153,000
	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do do registered	100	100	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6	100 Jan. 6		10,000
5,129,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	111	...	– 4	Do col. trust g. 5s	115	116	Sep. 19	110¾	Nov. 10	111 Dec. 22	113	27,000
7,500,000	Apr. 1, 1918	Apr.-Oct.	99⅝	100	+ 1½	Do col. trust 5-20 g. 4s	101	101½	Mar. 7	98	Oct. 10	98½ Dec. 18	100¼	531,000
1,785,000	Dec. 1, 1919	June-Dec.	107	...	– 2½	Do E., H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s	114½	116	May 6	112	Dec. 29	112 Dec. 29	113½	32,000
3,258,000	Nov. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	107	...	..	Do Louis., Cin. & Lex. g. 4½s	103½	103½	Oct. 27	100½	Oct. 27	100½ Oct. 27		2,000
5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1930	Jan.-July	...	...	+ 3	Do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s	128¾	130½	Feb. 28	128¼	Jan. 2	130½ Feb. 28	131½	22,080
1,000,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-July	...	...	+ 2⅝	Do do 2d g. 6s	122	124⅝	Apr. 16	122	Jan. 28	124⅝ Apr. 16	120	58,000
580,000	Mar. 1, 1920	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	+ 1⅜	Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s	115	116¾	Mar. 22	115	Feb. 24	116¾ Mar. 22		12,000
3,500,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sep.	125	...	– 1½	Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s	127	127½	Feb. 5	125½	May 23	125½ Aug. 12	124½	9,000
3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1980	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	– 2½	Do do 2d g. 3s	77½	77½	Apr. 19	75	Jun. 20	75 Jun. 20	73½	6,000
6,742,000	July 1, 1987	Jan.-July	...	...	+ 1	Kentucky Central g. 4s	99	101½	Apr. 30	99	Jan. 3	100 Sep. 13	101	74,000
4,000,000	Sep. 1, 1945	Jan.-July	...	...	+ ¼	L. & N. & Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s	110¼	110½	Mar. 20	110¼	Jan. 31	110½ Mar. 20	110¾	2,000
2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1937	Feb.-Aug.	112	...	+ 1⅞	Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st gtd. g. 5s	114⅞	114⅞	Feb. 1	113	Dec. 23	113 Dec. 23	111	18,000
2,659,000	Aug. 1, 1921	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	+ 2	Pens. & Atlantic 1st gtd. g. 6s	112	117	Jul. 17	112	Feb. 20	114 Sep. 22	114¾	33,000
1,942,000	Apr. 1, 1910	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	..	South. & North. Alabama sink. fund 6s	112	112	Sep. 29	112	Sep. 29	112 Sep. 29	115	1,000
28,065,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	103¾	104	– 1¾	**Manhattan Ry of New York** con. g. 4s	105¾	107½	Mar. 7	103	Dec. 16	104 Dec. 30	105¾	2,389,000
	Apr. 1, 1990	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	..	Do registered	106⅞	103⅞	Dec. 17	103⅞	Dec. 17	103⅞ Dec. 17	105¼	10,000
10,818,000	July 1, 1908	Jan.-July	112⅜	113	– 1⅜	Metropolitan Elevated 1st g. 6s	114	114⅜	Jun. 19	111	Oct. 8	112⅜ Dec. 27	116½	360,000
65,643,000	July 1, 1911	Jan.-July	77⅞	...	– 4	Mexican Central con. g. 4s	83	85	Apr. 1	74	Dec. 12	78 Dec. 31	83½	2,765,000
29,531,000	Jan. 10, 1939	July	25¾	25⅞	– 6	Do 1st con. income g. 3s	32	36½	Apr. 24	21	Dec. 15	26 Dec. 31	32	29,255,000
11,724,000	Jan. 10, 1939	July	...	...	– 4¼	Do 2d con. income g. 3s	22¼	25½	Apr. 12	14¼	Dec. 17	18 Dec. 30	21½	5,446,000
10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	+ 1½	Do col. trust g. 4½s	96	98⅜	Jul. 31	96	May 29	97½ Sep. 17		537,000
852,000	June 1, 1927	June-Dec.	...	...	– 3½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s	147½	147½	Jan. 9	144¼	Dec. 4	144¼ Dec. 4	147½	10,000
1,015,000	June 1, 1927	June-Dec.	...	...	..	Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s	119¼	121	Apr. 7	118	Jun. 19	119¾ Nov. 12	119	38,000
1,382,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	123½	...	+ 2¼	Do Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s	127	129¼	Aug. 21	126⅞	Apr. 23	129¼ Aug. 21	123½	19,000
636,000	Dec. 1, 1910	June-Dec.	118⅝	...	..	Do Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s	121	121	Jan. 21	121	Jan. 21	121 Jan. 21	123¾	30,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1934	May-Nov.	...	120	– ¼	Do 1st con. g. 5s	120¼	124½	Apr. 29	120	Nov. 17	120 Dec. 26	120¾	262,000
7,000,000	Mar. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sep.	102¼	103	– 1	Do 1st and refunding g. 4s	104	106	Feb. 27	102	Dec. 19	103 Dec. 31	103	413,000
29,718,000	June 1, 1990	June-Dec.	97½	98	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st g. 4s	98	101½	Apr. 3	97¾	Dec. 27	98 Dec. 31	98	3,040,000
20,000,000	June 1, 1990	Feb.-Aug.	82¼	82¾	..	Do 2d g. 4s	83	87¼	Jul. 24	80	Nov. 19	83 Dec. 31	83½	3,686,500
2,548,000	Nov. 1, 1934	May-Nov.	...	...	– ⅜	Do 1st ext. g. 5s	103¾	108	Apr. 24	102¾	Dec. 4	103 Dec. 22	104¾	989,000
1,852,000	Apr. 1, 2001	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	– 1½	Do St. Louis Div. 1st ref. g. 4s	87½	88¼	Jul. 9	85¾	Jun. 10	86 Oct. 16	..	514,000
1,340,000	Nov. 1, 1940	May-Nov.	...	...	+ 1¼	Dallas & Waco 1st g. 5s	105	106¾	Mar. 5	102	Feb. 8	106¼ Sep. 20	98	92,000
2,500,000	Aug. 1, 1990	Feb.-Aug.	88	90¼	– 3	Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	91	92	Jan. 22	88	Nov. 10	88 Dec. 23	90	158,000
3,747,000	Sep. 1, 1942	Mar.-Sep.	102	...	– 3½	Mo., Kan. & Texas of Texas 1st gtd. g. 5s	105½	108½	Aug. 12	102	Dec. 12	102 Dec. 23	107⅜	110,000
1,080,000	June 1, 1943	June-Dec.	...	...	+ 3½	Sherman, Shreveport & So. 1st gtd. g. 5s	101⅜	105½	Jan. 11	101½	Jan. 10	105½ Jul. 28	102¾	75,000
4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	...	110	– 2	Mo., Kan. & Eastern 1st gtd. g. 5s	111	113½	Mar. 27	109	Dec. 23	109 Dec. 23	111	166,000
3,748,000	Nov. 1, 1926	May-Nov.	100	110	– 4⅜	Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	114⅜	114⅜	Jan. 9	110	Nov. 25	110 Nov. 25	115	63,000
14,904,000	Nov. 1, 1920	May-Nov.	120½	...	– 2½	Do 1st con. g. 6s	123½	126	Apr. 29	120¼	Dec. 18	121 Dec. 23	123½	484,000
14,376,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Mar.-Sep.	104½	105	– 2⅜	Do trust g. 5s, stamped	107½	109¼	Feb. 15	103	Dec. 16	104⅞ Dec. 30	107¼	2,292,000
9,456,000	Aug. 1, 1920	Feb.-Aug.	104½	104¾	– 4¼	Do 1st col. g. 5s	108⅝	109	Jul. 24	103½	Dec. 17	104½ Dec. 31	109¼	813,000
3,450,000	Feb. 1, 1919	Feb.-Aug.	103½	104	– 1	Do Central Branch Ry 1st gtd. gold 4s	84	95¾	Jul. 29	91½	Feb. 27	93 Dec. 8	91	324,000
7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1938	Feb.-Aug.	104½	108	– 2⅜	Pacific Ry of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s	107¼	107¼	Jan. 20	104	Dec. 17	104½ Dec. 31	109¼	54,000
2,578,000	July 1, 1938	Jan.-July	113	...	..	Do 2d ext. g. 5s	114	116½	Jun. 12	114	Jan. 29	114 Dec. 22	115½	18,000
36,438,000	Apr. 1, 1931	Apr.-Oct.	...	113¾	– 1½	St. Louis, I. M. & S. gen con. ry. and ld. gt. g. 5s	118	120	May 20	112	Dec. 15	113¾ Dec. 31	117¾	1,438,000
6,945,000	Apr. 1, 1931	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	– 1½	Do gen. con. stamped gtd. g. 5s	114	114	Jul. 29	112½	Dec. 16	112½ Dec. 18	115¾	5,000
25,720,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-July	91½	92¼	– 1	Do unifying and refunding g. 4s	93	95	Apr. 9	91	Dec. 12	92 Dec. 31	95½	2,993,000
700,000	July 1, 1945	Jan.-July	...	...	– ½	Mobile & Birmingham mtg. g. 4s	93½	93½	Mar. 25	93	Mar. 25	93 Apr. 25	..	14,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1946	June-Dec.	...	...	+ 2	Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 1st g. 5s	97	100	Jul. 9	97	Apr. 30	101 Jul. 9	..	35,000
7,000,000	Dec. 1, 1927	June-Dec.	127½	...	+ 2	Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s	130	132	May 28	128	Dec. 9	128 Dec. 23	130	155,000
974,000	July 1, 1927	Quar. Jan.	...	127	..	Do 1st ext. g. 6s	127	128½	Jan. 31	127	Jan. 23	127 Sep. 4	125	47,000
9,472,000	Sep. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	– 1	Do gen. g. 4s	98	100	May 22	97	Oct. 6	97 Oct. 6	96	64,000
4,000,000	Feb. 1, 1947	Feb.-Aug.	115	...	– 2	Do Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s	116	118½	May 21	114	Feb. 20	114 Feb. 20	115	80,000
4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan.-July	...	...	+ 1	St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s	100½	101½	Jun. 30	100½	Jun. 20	101½ Jun. 30	99	10,000
2,494,000	May 1, 1930	Quar. Feb.	...	...	..	Do col. gold 4s	91	91	Oct. 8	91	Oct. 8	91 Oct. 8	95¼	1,000
6,300,000	July 1, 1913	Jan.-July	128	...	+ ¼	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis** 1st 7s	126¼	129	Jun. 11	125⅜	Jul. 28	126½ Dec. 2	129½	130,000
7,412,000	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	113	115	..	Do 1st con. g. 5s	114	116	Mar. 11	112¾	Dec. 16	114 Dec. 30	114	144,000
750,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do McM., M. W. & Ala. 1st 6s	116	116	Jul. 31	116	Jul. 31	116 Jul. 31	..	4,000
20,000,000	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan.-July	101¾	...	..	National R. R. of Mexico prior lien g. 4½s	102¾	104	May 6	100	Sep. 25	102¾ Dec. 26	..	1,303,000
22,000,000	Oct. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	74⅝	...	– 5½	Do 1st consol. g. 4s	80½	81½	Mar. 11	73	Dec. 13	75 Dec. 31		3,435,000
18,327,000	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan.-July	102½	...	– ⅛	New York Central & Hudson River 1st 7s	103¼	104⅞	Jun. 23	101⅜	Jul. 2	103 Dec. 19	106⅝	140,000
		Jan.-July	...	...	– ⅛	Do do registered	103⅝	104⅝	Jun. 10	101⅜	Aug. 26	102¾ Nov. 14	102¾	86,000
40,429,000	July 1, 1997	Jan

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1902.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1902	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Asked. Dec. 31, 1902.	Net Chge. for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1902. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1902	Date.	Last 1901.	Total Sales for Year 1902.
5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1934	Feb.-Aug.	....	....	Do improvement and ext. g. 4s	132	136	Jul. 1	129	Dec. 10	132	Dec. 31	131	65,000
2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	....	152	Do New River 1st g. 6s	135	135¾	May 26	131¾	Nov. 13	131¾	Nov. 13	131¾	12,000
25,210,500	Oct. 1, 1996	Apr.-Oct.	100	100½	Norfolk & Western Ry 1st con. g. 4s	102⅝	103¾	Mar. 21	100½	Dec. 15	100¼	Dec. 31	102¾	5,146,500
		Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Do registered	100½	100½	Jan. 13	100½	Jan. 13	100½	Jan. 13	103	1,000
20,000,000	Dec. 1, 1940	June-Dec.	91½	92	Do Pocahontas Coal & Coke joint 4s	92	95	Jul. 1	90	Dec. 18	90	Dec. 31	....	5,778,500
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	....	....	Scioto Val. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s	102	104¼	Apr. 21	100⅝	Nov. 24	100⅝	Dec. 23	101¼	282,000
100,269,500	Jan. 1, 1997	Quar. Jan.	103½	104	North. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and ld. gt. g. 4s	104¼	106¾	Mar. 31	102⅝	Nov. 19	103¾	Dec. 31	103⅝	4,966,000
		Quar. Jan.	....	....	Do registered	104	105¾	Feb. 27	102	Oct. 17	103¾	Dec. 23	104¾	193,000
56,000,000	Jan. 1, 2047	Quar. Feb.	72	72½	Do gen. lien g. 3s	73¼	75⅝	Jul. 21	71¾	Dec. 14	72⅝	Dec. 31	73⅝	5,370,000
			....	....	Do do registered	72	75	Feb. 10	72	Jan. 3	72⅝	Dec. 8	72	19,000
9,215,000	Dec. 1, 1996	June-Dec.	....	....	St. Paul-Duluth Div. gold 4s	100	102⅝	May 20	100	Jan. 2	102⅝	May 20	100⅞	331,000
215,153,000	July, 1921	Jan.-July	103¼	103⅝	Nor. Pac.-G.N. North. joint 4s, Chi. Bur. & Q. col.	102⅝	97¾	Jan. 30	94½	Dec. 11	96	Dec. 31	99	29,149,000
	July, 1921	Jan.-July	....	....	Do do registered	96	98⅝	Jan. 10	92	Dec. 17	94⅞	Dec. 20	96	226,000
7,985,000	Feb. 1, 1923	Feb.-Aug.	....	....	St. Paul & Northern Pacific gen. 6s	120⅛	120⅜	May 1	127⅝	Oct. 21	128¼	Dec. 9	129½	18,000
1,600,000	Aug. 1, 1931	Feb.-Aug.	....	....	St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	123	132	Apr. 15	118	Nov. 6	118	Nov. 6	122½	3,000
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	....	106½	Do 2d 5s	112½	112¾	Feb. 28	110	Oct. 6	110	Oct. 6	114	45,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1968	June-Dec.	....	....	Do 1st con. g. 4s	100	100	Jan. 14	100	Jan. 14	100	Aug. 21	100	5,000
1,528,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Quar. Mar.	....	....	Washington Central Ry. 1st g. 4s	94½	94½	Feb. 19	94½	Feb. 19	94½	Feb. 19	94⅞	7,000
3,717,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	....	+ ⅜	North. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s	115	119½	May 29	115	Jan. 13	118	Dec. 3	117½	49,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1936	June-Dec.	....	114½	**Ohio River** 1st g. 5s	113	114	Dec. 20	113	Dec. 20	114	Dec. 20	....	2,000
2,428,000	Apr. 1, 1937	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Do gen. g. 5s	110	110	Apr. 7	108	Jun. 2	108½	Jul. 9	....	20,000
4,446,000	June 1, 1946	June-Dec.	....	108	**Pacific Coast Co.** 1st g. 5s	112	114⅜	Mar. 12	108	Dec. 1	108½	Dec. 4	111½	155,000
2,586,000	Apr. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	102	....	Panama 1st sinking fund g. 4½s	102⅜	102⅝	May 13	101	Oct. 7	101	Oct. 7	103¼	18,000
1,049,000	Nov. 1, 1910	May-Nov.	99	....	Do ref. subsidy g. 6s	101½	102	Apr. 14	101¾	Feb. 27	102	Apr. 14	....	10,000
					Pennsylvania Company—									
19,467,000	July 1, 1921	Jan.-July	110½	....	Pennsylvania Company gtd. 1st g. 4½s	112	113⅜	May 26	108½	Oct. 18	111	Dec. 30	114	110,000
		Jan.-July	....	....	Do registered	111½	112¾	May 26	108⅝	Nov. 19	108½	Nov. 19	112½	62,000
10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1941	Feb.-Aug.	....	....	Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. certs, Series B	93	93	Jan. 3	97¼	Mar. 7	98	Oct. 16	98	50,000
18,982,000	Nov. 1, 1916	May-Nov.	96	98	Do Pr. Co. certs. gtd. g. 3½s	96⅜	98	May 28	96	Dec. 11	96	Dec. 11	....	5,000
1,500,000	Oct. 1, 1932	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Chicago, St. Louis & Pitts. 1st con. g. 5s	123	123	Jan. 21	122⅜	May 2	123	Jul. 2	123	10,000
10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A	116⅜	116½	Feb. 15	114⅝	Apr. 2	115⅜	Jun. 17	115	16,000
8,780,000	Apr. 1, 1942	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Do Series B, gtd.	115⅜	115⅝	Jan. 7	112	Oct. 9	112	Dec. 9	115	47,000
4,087,000	Nov. 1, 1935	May-Nov.	....	....	Do Series D, gtd. 4s	100¾	100⅞	May 19	100¼	May 19	100¾	May 19	100⅜	8,000
10,840,000	Aug. 1, 1940	Feb.-Aug.	....	95½	Do Series E, gtd. 3½s	97⅛	97½	May 26	97	Jun. 13	97	Jun. 13	97	36,000
2,407,000	July 1, 1912	Jan.-July	....	....	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	130	132	Jun. 13	127⅝	Oct. 21	127⅝	Oct. 21	133	20,000
2,467,500	July 1, 1912	Jan.-July	....	....	Do 2d 7s	130	131½	May 2	127⅝	Oct. 17	127⅝	Oct. 17	132¾	9,000
1,675,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	....	....	Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real estate g. 4s	110¾	110⅝	Mar. 8	106⅝	Nov. 18	106	Dec. 8	109½	9,000
	Nov. 1, 1912	May-Nov.	....	....	Do conv. g. 3½s	104½	112⅝	Sep. 20	103⅞	May 19	106¾	Dec. 31	....	27,969,000
4,455,000	July 1, 1941	Jan.-July	....	....	Grand Rapids & Ind. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4s	113⅞	113⅞	Mar. 19	111	Sep. 19	111	Dec. 8	112	31,000
1,105,000	Feb. 1, 1921	Quar. Feb.	....	....	Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s	130	130¼	Feb. 19	130	Jan. 28	130¼	Feb. 10	132½	2,000
					Pere Marquette—									
3,990,000	Oct. 1, 1920	Apr.-Oct.	121	....	Flint & Pere Marquette g. 6s	125	125	Mar. 5	121	Dec. 1	121	Dec. 1	127	31,000
2,850,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	111	112¾	Do 1st con. g. 5s	114	115	Mar. 11	112	May 24	112½	Aug. 28	113⅝	55,000
3,525,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	113	....	Do Port Huron Div. 1st g. 5s	117	117	Oct. 21	112½	Dec. 30	112½	Dec. 30	114⅜	76,000
2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1928	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Pittsburg & Lake Erie 2d 5s, Series A and B	112⅜	112⅜	Dec. 13	112¼	Dec. 13	112½	Dec. 13	....	1,000
3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1940	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st g. 5s	121	121	Apr. 30	119	Nov. 25	119	Nov. 25	118⅝	51,000
1,580,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	101½	....	Pittsburg & Western 1st g. 4s	101	102¾	Jan. 16	101¾	Nov. 26	101¾	Nov. 26	101½	99,000
8,111,000			....	....	Do J. P. Morgan & Co. certificates	101	101	Apr. 23	100	Oct. 28	101	Nov. 26	101½	5,000
1,562,000	Nov. 1, 1927	May-Nov.	....	....	Pitts., Youngstown & Ashtabula 1st con. 5s	111	120½	Dec. 8	111	Jun. 3	120½	Dec. 8	121½	3,000
64,762,000	Jan. 1, 1997	Jan.-July	97⅝	97½	**Reading Co.** gen. g. 4s	98½	101	Jun. 19	95½	Dec. 15	97½	Dec. 31	100⅝	10,137,000
23,000,000	Apr. 1, 1951	Apr.-Oct.	93	....	Do Jersey Central col. g. 4s	98	98	Mar. 14	92	Dec. 9	93	Dec. 20	....	1,093,000
15,300,000	July 1, 1959	Jan.-July	103½	100	Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s	100	102⅝	Jun. 27	99	Sep. 30	100	Dec. 20	101¾	1,086,000
10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1949	Apr.-Oct.	91	92	Do mtge. and col. tr. g. 4s, Series A	93	95¾	Mar. 1	91	Dec. 31	94¼	Dec. 31	96	217,000
550,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Utah Central 1st gtd. g. 4s	97	97	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 3	97	Jan. 3	90	5,000
1,850,000	Dec. 1, 1939	June-Dec.	....	112	Rio Grande Junction 1st gtd. g. 5s	112¾	115¼	Apr. 4	112⅜	Mar. 26	114	May 13	105	110,000
2,233,000	July 1, 1940	Jan.-July	....	112	Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4s	82	82⅝	Apr. 30	80½	Jul. 3	80½	Jul. 3	84	37,000
2,277,000	July 1, 1940	....	....	82	Do guaranteed	91	94⅝	Jun. 28	91	Jan. 2	94¼	Nov. 15	93	101,000
3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan.-July	96	97	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st g. 5-4s	95¾	99½	Jun. 25	95	Jan. 4	97	Nov. 24	95	951,000
993,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	105⅜	....	St. Louis & San. Fran. Ry 2d g. 6s, Class B	111½	111½	Jan. 7	103	Nov. 17	106	Dec. 1	110	97,000
520,000	Nov. 1, 1906	May-Nov.	105⅜	....	Do 2d g. 6s, Class C	110⅜	110⅝	Apr. 29	107	May 14	108½	Aug. 14	110	16,000
3,715,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	129	130½	Do gen. g. 6s	131½	134	Feb. 28	129	Nov. 14	130	Nov. 14	132½	156,000
5,817,000	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	113	115	Do gen. g. 5s	115⅝	118⅛	Sep. 29	114	Aug. 19	115	Dec. 11	117	100,000
1,395,000	July 1, 1996	Jan.-July	....	....	St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s	96	101	Sep. 4	96	Jan. 3	97	Dec. 15	96½	68,000
820,000	Oct. 1, 1947	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Do Southwestern Div. g. 4s	100	100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	100⅜	3,000
40,511,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	....	94½	Do refunding gold 4s	96⅜	98⅛	Feb. 5	93½	Oct. 30	94	Dec. 30	98⅝	1,746,000
13,750,000	May, 1928	May-Nov.	....	....	Do Pensacola & Atlantic gtd. g. 6s	125¾	125¾	Jun. 16	125¾	Jun. 16	125¾	Jun. 16	125⅜	2,000
12,355,000	Oct. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	86	....	St. L., K. C. & Memphis refdg. gtd. g. 4s	93	94⅞	Mar. 1	89	Dec. 19	89	Dec. 19	90⅝	4,084,000
20,000,000	Nov. 1, 1989	May-Nov.	....	94½	St. Louis Southwestern 1st g. 4s, bond certs.	96¾	100½	Apr. 15	94	Dec. 12	94½	Dec. 31	96⅝	6,945,000
3,272,500	Nov. 1, 1989	Jan.-July	....	....	Do 2d g. 4s, income bond certs.	77⅜	90⅝	Aug. 18	77	Jan. 3	85⅞	Dec. 31	79⅝	6,814,000
6,727,500			....	....	Do do trust certificates	81⅞	81⅞	May 26	80⅞	May 12	81⅝	Jun. 3	....	952,000
12,051,000	June 1, 1952	June-Dec.	....	....	Do consol. g. 4s	90	90⅝	Sep. 17	80	Dec. 15	85	Dec. 31	....	363,000
7,428,500	Oct. 1, 1909	Apr.-Oct.	112⅝	....	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	116⅜	117	Feb. 17	112	Oct. 8	112½	Dec. 23	116⅜	93,000
15,344,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	138	....	Do 1st con. g. 6s	138	141½	Apr. 30	136⅞	Aug. 22	137½	Dec. 16	140	194,000
			....	....	Do do registered	139	140	May 14	139	Apr. 29	140	May 14	....	15,000
20,108,000	July 1, 1933	Jan.-July	112⅝	....	Do con. g. 6s, reduced to 4½s	114½	115⅞	May 27	112	Jul. 7	112⅝	Dec. 2	115¼	184,000
5,573,000	Nov. 1, 1910	May-Nov.	113	....	Do Dakota ext. g. 6s	116½	118⅝	Apr. 7	113⅜	Nov. 6	113⅝	Nov. 17	116¼	57,000
10,185,000	June 1, 1937	June-Dec.	103½	....	Do Montana ext. 1st g. 4s	103	109	Apr. 23	102¾	Dec. 15	102¾	Dec. 15	105¾	148,000
4,700,000	Apr. 1, 1908	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Eastern Ry. Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s	107	107½	Mar. 14	105	Jun. 13	105	Sep. 30	109¼	21,000
6,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	137	....	Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s	140¾	141¼	Apr. 24	135⅜	Sep. 27	139¾	Sep. 27	140	79,000
4,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	....	....	Do 1st gtd. g. 5s	124⅞	125	Apr. 17	124¾	Mar. 26	124⅝	Jun. 12	124	25,000
3,500,000	June 1, 1938	June-Dec.	....	....	Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s	125¾	125¾	Jan. 8	124¾	Jan. 8	125⅜	Feb. 17	....	17,000
4,054,000	Apr. 1, 1934	Apr.-Oct.	128½	....	Savannah, Florida & Western 1st g. 6s	128	128	Oct. 28	128	Oct. 28	128	Oct. 28	128	1,000
2,880,000	Nov. 1, 1928	May-Nov.	....	94	Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s	110	112¾	Nov. 19	110	May 28	112¾	Nov. 19	111	32,000
1,107,000	July 1, 1918	Jan.-July	97½	....	Sil. Sp., O. & G. R. R. & ld. grt. gtd. g. 4s	90	96	Oct. 24	89½	Jun. 7	97	Dec. 23	91½	125,000
12,744,000	Oct. 1, 1950	Apr.-Oct.	83½	84	Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	86	90	Aug. 18	82½	Dec. 12	84	Dec. 30	....	2,017,000
9,968,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	101½	102½	Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s	104½	105½	Apr. 30	100¾	Dec. 12	101⅞	Dec. 26	....	896,000
					Seaboard & Roanoke—									
2,847,000	Jan. 1, 1949	Jan.-July	....	¾	Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4s	96¾	98	Sep. 19	96¾	Mar. 3	97	Oct. 10	....	30,000
15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1905	June-Dec.	98	98½	Southern Pacific Co. 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s	98¾	101⅞	Apr. 4	97¾	Dec. 13	98¾	Dec. 31	99	1,184,000
28,818,500	Aug. 1, 1949	June-Dec.	100¾	101⅛	Do g. 4s, (Central Pacific collateral)	93⅝	95⅞	May 1	89	Dec. 15	90½	Dec. 20	93¾	6,654,500
			....	....	Do registered	94⅝	95	Apr. 10	94⅝	Mar. 24	95	Apr. 10	89	7,000
88,041,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	101	101¼	Central Pacific 1st refunding gtd. g. 4s	103⅜	104	Jan. 8	100	Oct. 10	101⅛	Dec. 31	103¼	2,739,000
18,254,500	Aug. 1, 1929	June-Dec.	84½	85	Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s	87	89¼	Jul. 18	85	Dec. 11	87	Dec. 20	87	1,639,000
4,756,000	Aug. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	110	111	Gal., Harrisburg & S. A. 1st g. 6s	109¾	113	Jun. 27	103¾	Mar. 7	110	Dec. 23	111	50,000
1,000,000	June 1, 1905	June-Dec.	....	....	Do 2d g. 7s	108	108	Mar. 28	108	Mar. 28	108	Mar. 28	105	1,000
13,418,000	May 1, 1931	May-Nov.	....	....	Do Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s	102½	110¼	Apr. 28	102½	Feb. 21	110¼	Apr. 28	107½	6,000
1,514,000	Nov. 1, 1924	May-Nov.	....	....	Gila Val., G. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s	112	112	Apr. 28	108	May 14	112	Oct. 20	108	21,000
501,000	May 1, 1923	May-Nov.	....	....	Houston East & West. Texas 1st g. 5s	103	106	Feb. 14	101	Aug. 18	103	Aug. 18	103⅜	43,000
2,100,000	May 1, 1933	May-Nov.	....	....	Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, redeemable	102½	102½	Dec. 1	102½	Dec. 1	102½	Dec. 1	....	10,000
5,960,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	111¼	112	Houston & Texas Central 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	110½	112½	Jun. 4	110	Jul. 3	111	Dec. 18	112⅜	572,000
2,911,000	Oct. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	111	112	Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd.	113	114¾	Mar. 20	108⅜	Oct. 22	112	Dec. 30	112	271,000
4,287,000	Apr. 1, 1921	Apr.-Oct.	....	92½	Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd.	94	97	Sep. 3	90¾	Dec. 20	92⅝	Dec. 31	93	139,500
1,165,000	May 1, 1939	May-Nov.	....	....	Do Waco & Northwestern Div. 1st g. 6s	126½	127½	Feb. 27	125¾	Feb. 3	127½	Feb. 27	126	37,000
5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1918	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Morgans La. & Texas 1st 7s	137	137	Jan. 6	130	Nov. 19	130	Nov. 19	137	50,000
1,494,000	July 1, 1939	Jan.-July	....	....	Do 1st gold 6s	123½	123⅞	Jan. 10	122	Dec. 12	122	Sep. 13	127	125,000
18,000,000	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan.-July	87½	88	San An. & Aransas Pass 1st gtd. g. 4s	87⅜	92	Feb. 14	85	Dec. 12	87¾	Dec. 31	89⅜	3,100,000
6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1909	Jan.-July	....	....	Southern Pac. of Arizona gtd. 1st g. 6s	112½	113	Feb. 27	112⅜	Jan. 20	113	Mar. 21	112⅜	134,000
4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Jan.-July	....	....	Do do	114	114½	Jun. 23	112¾	Aug. 7	112¾	Aug. 7	....	55,000
12,637,500	Apr. 1, 1905	Apr.-Oct.	104⅞	....	Southern Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Series A	107⅜	108¼	Jan. 27	105¾	Apr. 23	105¾	Dec. 31	107¾	253,000
7,031,000	Oct. 1, 1906	Apr.-Oct.	107⅝	....	Do do do Series C and D	110⅜	110⅝	Jan. 14	108⅜	Jan. 14	110⅝	Jan. 14	109	4,000
5,124,000	Apr. 1, 1912	Apr.-Oct.	119¾	....	Do do do Series E and F	119½	119½	Jun. 13	119½	Jun. 13	119½	Jun. 13	120	6,000
20,420,000	1905-1937	Jan.-July	108⅝	....	Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, stamped	109¾	111	Feb. 24	108¾	May 2	108¾	Dec. 16	109¼	515,000
4,180,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan.-July	....	112	Southern Pac. of New Mexico 1st g. 6s	115	116¼	Apr. 23	112	Dec. 31	112	Dec. 31	114½	167,000
882,000	Aug. 1, 1905	Feb.-Aug.	....	....	Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	108	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	110	1,000
2,375,000	Sep. 1, 1912	Mar.-Sep.	....	....	Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s	114½	114½	Feb. 14	111½	Oct. 30	111½	Oct. 30	....	8,000
35,304,000	July 1, 1994	Jan.-July	118	119	Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s	121½	124	Jun. 20	118	Oct. 6	119	Dec. 31	123½	2,529,000
		Jan.-July	....	....	Do registered	122	122	Jan. 2	122	Jan. 2	122	Jan. 2	120½	4,000
7,855,000	Sep. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sep.	....	3	Mob. & Ohio coll. tr. 4s	97	100	Aug. 28	94	Dec. 30	94	Dec. 31	....	315,000
5,083,000	1906	Jan.-July	....	2½	Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s	112½	115	Mar. 12	112½	Dec. 6	115	Mar. 18	112	5,000
11,550,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	....	96¾	Do St. Louis Div. 1st gold 4s	100	101¾	Apr. 29	97	Oct. 8	99¼	Dec. 31	101	288,000
3,925,000	July 1, 1948	Jan.-July	....	....	Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s	94	98½	Jun. 13	94	Jan. 4	95	Dec. 4	97	105,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1916	Jan.-July	....	....	Columbus & Greenville 1st g. 6s	119	120	Sep. 4	116	Sep. 4	120	Sep. 10	121	13,000
3,106,000	July 1, 1930	Jan.-July	119	119	East Tenn., Val & Ga. divisional g. 5s	117	120¾	Apr. 17	116¾	Aug. 7	117⅜	Dec. 23	119	32,000
12,750,000	Nov. 1, 1936	May-Nov.	119	....	Do con. 1st g. 5s	120	123¾	Apr. 21	118	Dec. 13	119½	Dec. 24	120¾	304,000
4,500,000	Mar. 1, 1938	Mar.-Sep.	....	....	East Tenn., reorg. lien g. 5s	116½	117⅜	Jun. 3	113¾	May 6	116⅜	Dec. 5	114	41,000
5,660,000	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan.-July	125⅞	....	Georgia Pacific Ry 1st g. 6s	125	129	Apr. 23	125	Jan. 20	126	Nov. 26	128¼	49,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	....	....	Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s	125¾	126⅞	Oct. 28	125	Jan. 30	126⅞	Oct. 28	127½	24,000
5,597,000	Jan. 1, 1915	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s	120¾	122½	May 3	119	Jul. 7	120⅜	Dec. 16	127½	70,000
3,368,000	Apr. 1, 1927	May-Nov.	....	....	Do debenture 5s, stamped	112⅜	113¼	Mar. 31	111	Dec. 23	111	Dec. 23	111	49,000
315,000	Nov. 1, 1948	May-Nov.	107	107½	Richmond & Mechlenburg 1st g. 4s	90	92	Sep. 9	90	May 2	92	Sep. 9	....	11,000
5,250,000	May 1, 1919	Mar.-Sep.	118	....	South Carolina & Georgia 1st g. 5s	109	112	Jun. 21	106	Nov. 19	107	Dec. 31	108	182,000
1,100,000	Mar. 1, 1916	Mar.-Sep.	111	....	Virginia Midland, Serial Series C 4s	122	123	Feb. 8	123	Feb. 8	123	Feb. 8	....	1,000
950,000	Mar. 1, 1921	Mar.-Sep.	113½	115	Do do, Series D 4-5s	113½	113⅝	Nov. 10	113¼	Nov. 10	113½	Nov. 10	....	5,000
1,310,000	Mar. 1, 1931	May-Nov.	114	115	Do do, Series F 5s	114	114	Sep. 19	114	Sep. 19	114	Dec. 31	....	3,000
2,332,000	May 1, 1936	Feb.-Aug.	....	....	Do general 5s	117	117⅛	Sep. 8	114	Dec. 11	114	Dec. 11	117	88,000
1,025,000	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan.-July	118⅛	118¾	Wash. Ohio & West. 1st cur. gtd. 4s	98	98	Apr. 22	98	Apr. 22	98	Apr. 22	....	10,000
2,531,000	July 1, 1914	June-Dec.	99	....	Western North Carolina 1st con. g. 6s	120	121	May 7	117¾	Nov. 20	119	Dec. 23	120½	59,000
500,000	June 1, 1943			+ 6	Staten Island Ry gtd. g. 4½s	98½	104½	Sep. 2	98⅛	Aug. 12	104½	Sep. 2	....	11,000
7,000,000	Oct. 1, 1939	Apr.-Oct.	117	....	**Term. Assn. of St. Louis** 1st g. 4½s	114¾	114¾	Mar. 11	111	Oct. 24	111	Oct. 24	114½	3,000
5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1944	Apr.-Oct.	....	....	Do 1st con. gold 5s	116⅝	119	Nov. 14	116⅝	Jan. 24	119	Dec. 18	116	47,000
3,500,000	Oct. 1, 1930	Mar.-Sep.	102	....	St. Louis Merchants' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s	113½	115⅝	May 15	112⅜	Apr. 30	115⅝	May 15	114	21,000
2,941,000	Mar. 1, 1965				Tex. & Pac. Ry. East. Div. 1st g. 6s, from Texarkana to Fort Worth	101¾	101¾	Sep. 25	101¾	Sep. 25	101⅞	Sep. 25	104	2,000
22,050,000	June 1, 2000	June-Dec.	116	117	Do 1st g. 5s	119½	122	May 29	116	Dec. 15	116⅝	Dec. 31	119½	1,326,000
967,000	Dec. 1, 2000	March	98	100	Do 2d g. income 5s	99½	102¾	Feb. 19	96	Mar. 11	98	Dec. 19	98	402,000
3,000,000	Dec. 1, 2000	Jan.-July	112½	....	Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s	114½	114¾	Jan. 15	112⅜	Jul. 2	114	Dec. 1	115	31,000
2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1935	Apr.-Oct.	....	114	Do Western Div. 1st g. 5s	113⅞	115⅞	Nov. 17	113⅞	Nov. 17	115⅝	Nov. 17	112⅝	8,000
2,000,000	June 1, 1935	June-Dec.	....	....	Do gen. g. 5s	108	110⅝	Apr. 28	107	Feb. 26	109	Sep. 29	107	51,000
2,460,000	Apr. 1, 1990	Jan.-July	91	....	Kanawha & Michigan 1st gtd. g. 4s	98½	98⅝	Feb. 14	94¾	Jun. 9	98⅝	Sep. 27	98½	37,000
4,800,000	July 1, 1917	Jan.-July	....	....	Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st g. 4s	91	93½	Jun. 25	91	Jan. 3	91	Dec. 11	93½	145,000
9,000,000

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1902.—Continued.

Amount Outstanding Dec. 31, 1902	Maturity.	Interest Payable.	Bid. Dec. 31, 1902.	Asked. Dec. 31, 1902.	Net Ch'ge for Year.	ROAD AND BOND.	Range in 1902. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last 1902 Date.	Last 1901.	Total Sales for Year 1902.
2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1928	Jan.-July	...	...	— 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry 1st g. 5s	115	115½	Feb. 21	113	Apr. 28	113 Nov. 13	112	9,000
894,000	July 1, 1928	Jan.-July	...	...	+ ⅛	Do Wheeling Div. 1st g. 5s	112¾	113	Sep. 9	112¼	Jan. 21	113 Sep. 9	112¼	7,000
345,000	Aug. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	...	114	..	Do ext. and imp. g. 5s	111⅞	113	Oct. 29	111⅞	Oct. 23	113 Oct. 23	113	7,000
11,130,000	Sep. 1, 1949	Mar.-Sep.	91	92	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry 1st con. g. 4s	92	97⅞	Jun. 17	91	Mar. 18	91 Dec. 30	91¼	3,771,000
23,879,000	July 1, 1949	Jan.-July	92¼	93	+ 4¼	Wisconsin Central Ry 50-year 1st gen. g. 4s	86¾	95	Apr. 28	88	Feb. 13	93 Dec. 31	90½	6,545,000
						STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
$6,625,000	Oct. 1, 1945	Apr.-Oct.	104	...	— 3⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s	107	110¾	Mar. 31	102	Oct. 24	103½ Dec. 15	106½	236,000
4,373,000	Jy 1, 1916-41	Jan.-July	110¾	...	+ 1½	Brooklyn City Ry 1st con. 5s	112½	114	May 28	112¾	Jan. 22	114 May 28	110	14,000
2,255,000	July 1, 1941	May-Nov.	100¾	102	+ 3	Brook., Queens Co. & Sub. con. gtd. g. 5s	100	106⅝	Apr. 30	100	Jan. 7	103 Sep. 17	100	32,000
16,000,000	Feb. 1, 1950	Feb.-Aug.	102	...	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Union Elev. 1st g. 4-5s	100¾	103	Jul. 31	100¾	Feb. 1	102 Dec. 22	100¾	2,778,800
.....	.....	.....	...	...	— 2⅜	Do stamped, guaranteed	101½	104½	Jul. 24	101½	Apr. 3	104½ Jul. 24	...	6,000
7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	87	...	1	Kings Co. Elevated Ry 1st g. 4s	90	93	Mar. 22	90	Nov. 8	90 Dec. 24	90	2,141,000
8,335,000	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan.-July	...	99½	+ 1⅞	Connecticut Ry & Light 1st & ref. g. 4½s	98	99¾	Oct. 30	98	Apr. 10	99¾ Oct. 30	100⅝	5,000
12,500,000	Feb. 1, 1997	Feb.-Aug.	118½	119	— 2½	Metro. Street Ry N. Y. gen. col. tr. g. 5s	121	122	Jan. 30	116¼	Dec. 11	118½ Dec. 31	120⅞	551,000
12,780,000	Apr. 1, 2002	Apr.-Oct.	...	99½	— 2⅜	Do 100-year ref. g. 4s	98½	99	Aug. 7	96	Dec. 30	99¾ Dec. 30	...	236,000
7,650,000	Dec. 1, 1943	June-Dec.	117	...	— 1½	Broadway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s	118½	119¾	Apr. 16	116¾	Dec. 5	117 Dec. 27	121½	104,000
3,000,000	Sep. 1, 1933	Mar.-Sep.	120¾	...	— 3½	Columbus & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s	124½	124½	Feb. 1	120	Oct. 15	121 Nov. 28	122	49,000
5,000,000	Sep. 1, 1993	Mar.-Sep.	123¾	...	+ 2¼	Lex. Av. & Pavonia Ferry 1st gtd. g. 5s	123¾	124	Feb. 12	120¾	Nov. 19	121 Dec. 30	122	75,000
5,000,000	July 1, 1937	Jan.-July	122	125	— 2	Third Avenue Ry N. Y. 1st g. 5s	124	127	Jun. 30	120½	Oct. 27	122 Dec. 29	126	151,000
35,000,000	Jan. 1, 2000	Jan.-July	99½	100	— ⅛	Third Avenue 4s	100	101⅜	Jun. 4	97	Sep. 24	99½ Dec. 30	101⅝	13,722,000
10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1938	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	— 1½	Metro. West Side Elev. Chicago 1st g. 4s	102⅜	103	Jan. 31	101	Feb. 5	101¼ Nov. 26	102	101,000
4,050,000	July, 1919	Jan.-July	109	...	..	Minn. St. Ry (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s	110	110	Jun. 26	110	Jun. 26	110 Jun. 26	110	5,000
						GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
$14,493,000	May 1, 1945	May-Nov.	115¾	...	— ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s	117	120¾	Apr. 30	115¼	Nov. 11	116¼ Dec. 29	117	532,000
5,803,000	Feb. 1, 1923	Jan.-July	99	100	+ 1½	Detroit City Gas Co. g. 6s	97½	99⅜	Jun. 27	92½	Jun. 30	99 Dec. 27	85	238,000
381,000	Feb. 1, 1000	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	..	Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s	104	104	May 24	104	May 24	104 May 24	105	1,000
3,500,000	Sep. 1, 1932	Mar.-Sep.	...	117	— 1	Equitable Gaslight Co. N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s	118	118	Jun. 30	117	Nov. 8	117 Dec. 16	116½	20,000
5,010,000	Oct. 1, 1907	Apr.-Oct.	...	120	— 4	Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power pur money 6s	124	124½	Jul. 7	120	Dec. 31	120 Dec. 31	124½	42,000
475,000	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan.-July	95	96	+ ⅜	Edison Elec. Ill. Brooklyn 1st con. g. 5s	97	99	Jan. 25	97	Jan. 7	97⅜ Sep. 19	97½	20,000
10,000,000	May 1, 1919	Quar. Feb.	107¼	108½	— 1	Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis 1st g. 5s	109	110	Jun. 10	107½	Mar. 7	108 Dec. 31	108½	281,000
6,500,000	May 1, 1927	May-Nov.	...	...	— ⅜	Milwaukee Gaslight 1st mtg. 4½s	93¾	93¾	Jun. 27	93	Jul. 31	93 Jul. 31	...	56,000
11,500,000	Dec. 1, 1948	June-Dec.	111	...	— 1½	N. Y. Gas, E. L., H. & P. Co. 1st col. tr. g. 5s	112½	116⅜	Apr. 11	110¾	Dec. 29	111 Dec. 31	112½	41,600
20,389,000	Feb. 1, 1949	Feb.-Aug.	94¼	94½	— 2	Do purchase money col. trust g. 4s	97	98½	Jan. 31	94	Oct. 27	95 Dec. 31	97	2,880,000
4,312,000	Mar. 1, 1910	Mar.-Sep.	105½	105½	— 1⅝	Edison Elec. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s	107⅜	109	Feb. 28	105¼	Dec. 2	105⅜ Dec. 17	107¼	141,000
2,156,000	July 1, 1995	Jan.-July	120	...	— 1⅝	Do 1st con. g. 5s	121¾	121¾	Jun. 11	120	Jul. 8	120 Dec. 15	121½	12,000
2,272,000	Aug. 1, 1930	Feb.-Aug.	106	107½	— 3	N. Y. & Queens Co. El. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s	104½	108¾	Jul. 10	104½	Jan. 6	107⅝ Dec. 29	104	231,000
2,500,000	Dec. 1, 1904	June-Dec.	101	...	+ 1	People's Gas & Coke Co. 2d gtd. g. 6s	103½	106	May 15	103½	Mar. 25	104½ Nov. 14	102⅜	54,000
4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1943	Apr.-Oct.	119	120	— 1½	Do 1st con. g. 6s	121½	126	Jan. 4	117⅜	Oct. 15	120 Dec. 3	120	122,000
2,100,000	Nov. 1, 1904	May-Nov.	...	...	..	Do 1st gtd. g. 6s	104	104	Jun. 7	104	Jun. 7	104 Jun. 7	...	4,000
10,000,000	Dec. 1, 1937	Jan.-July	...	...	— ½	Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s	109½	111¾	Jun. 25	108¼	Jul. 2	109 Dec. 3	110½	52,000
4,346,000	Dec. 1, 1936	June-Dec.	109¾	...	+ ¼	Con. Gas. Co. of Chicago 1st gtd. g. 5s	108¾	109¼	Apr. 2	107¼	Jun. 5	108½ Dec. 29	108	67,000
2,000,000	July 1, 1905	Jan.-July	...	...	+ 1½	Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s	103	105	Apr. 28	102½	Jan. 17	104⅜ Nov. 20	105⅝	34,000
5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1947	May-Nov.	103	105	..	Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s	105	106	May 12	105	Jan. 3	105 Oct. 23	105	34,000
						MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.								
$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1948	Mar.-Sep.	104	105	— 1¼	Adams Express Co. col. trust g. 4s	105¼	107¼	Feb. 11	103½	Dec. 13	104 Dec. 29	105¼	506,500
.....	Mar. 1, 1948	Mar.-Sep.	...	...	..	Do do registered	105	105	Dec. 31	105	Dec. 31	105 Dec. 31	...	500
15,452,000	Nov. 1, 1920	May-Nov.	...	...	— ½	American Steamship of W. Va. g. 5s	101½	101½	May 21	100¾	May 27	100¾ Jun. 4	...	44,000
6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1948	Feb.-Aug.	...	76½	—10	Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5s	85½	85½	Jan. 3	77½	Dec. 30	77½ Dec. 30	83½	456,000
3,021,000	Oct. 1, 1911	Semi-an.	88	89½	+10¾	Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. grt. 3½s, Series A	90	91½	Sep. 9	90	Jan. 3	89½ Dec. 31	93¾	5,986,000
1,300,000	Nov. 1, 1940	May-Nov.	...	...	+12	Manhattan Beach H. & L. gen. g. 4s	38	50	Feb. 21	38	Feb. 21	50 Feb. 21	...	4,000
11,580,000	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	94	...	+ 1	New York Dock Co. 50-year 1st g. 4s	94	100	Apr. 24	90½	Feb. 14	95 Dec. 29	94	750,000
						BONDS OF MFG. AND INDUS. CORPS.								
$9,234,000	Sep. 1, 1919	Mar.-Sep.	40½	41	—20	American Bicycle Co. sink. fund deb. 5s	60	73	Apr. 17	38	Dec. 17	40 Dec. 30	60	2,630,000
2,910,000	Nov. 1, 1913	Quar. Feb.	99¾	100	..	American Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½s	100	102	Jul. 24	98	Nov. 28	100 Dec. 31	100	188,000
8,375,000	Sep. 1, 1919	Mar.-Sep.	94⅝	95	..	American Hide & Leather 1st sink. fund 6s	95	100	Feb. 13	94	Dec. 8	95 Dec. 31	94	1,225,000
1,750,000	Sep. 1, 1915	Mar.-Sep.	85	87½	+ 6	American Spirits Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s	80	91½	Jun. 18	80	Jan. 6	86 Dec. 11	80	763,000
6,000,000	Jan. 1, 1919	Jun.-July	...	79½	— ⅞	American Thread 1st col. tr. 4s	82⅝	83	May 8	82	Jun. 25	82 Jun. 25	...	32,000
136,518,400	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	65⅞	66	..	Consolidated Tobacco Co. 50-year g. 4s	66	67¾	Jan. 20	60	Dec. 12	66⅝ Dec. 31	65⅞	71,488,600
.....	Aug. 1, 1951	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	..	Do registered	66½	66⅝	Oct. 8	65½	Mar. 31	66⅝ Oct. 8	...	5,000
3,580,000	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan.-July	...	...	+12	Distilling Co of America col. tr. g. 5s	86	98	Sep. 9	86	Jan. 3	98 Dec. 16	88	1,474,000
7,000,000	Apr. 1, 1923	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	..	Illinois Steel Co. non-conv. deb. 5s	100	100	May 2	100	May 2	100 May 2	99⅞	1,000
9,326,000	Feb. 1, 1918	Feb.-Aug.	106	108	..	International Paper Co. 1st con. g. 6s	112	112	Jan. 2	107	Aug. 2	108 Dec. 31	116	449,000
3,002,000	May 1, 1920	May-Nov.	...	...	—11	National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s	107	110¼	Apr. 11	95	Oct. 21	96 Oct. 20	105	149,000
4,757,000	July 1, 1925	Jan.-July	...	...	— 9	National Starch Co. sink. fund deb. g. 5s	89	95	Mar. 31	73	Nov. 7	80 Nov. 11	92	394,000
2,740,000	Aug. 1, 1946	Feb.-Aug.	66	67	+ 7¾	Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6s	59	67	Feb. 8	55	Feb. 8	66¾ Dec. 31	58	1,505,000
7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1946	Feb.-Aug.	11¼	12	+ 4⅞	Do income g. 5s	7⅝	19	Apr. 29	6¾	Jan. 27	12 Dec. 31	7¾	10,719,000
5,280,000	May 1, 1913	May-Nov.	111¾	112	— 1⅝	U. S. Leather Co. sinking fund deb. g. 6s	111⅝	116¼	Apr. 2	110¼	Nov. 5	112 Dec. 29	112½	214,000
.....	July 1, 1931	Jan.-July	...	....	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining 1st s. f. g. 6s	85	89¾	Feb. 27	84½	Apr. 28	85 Dec. 6	..	900,000
						BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
$680,000	May 1, 1919	May-Nov.	...	...	— 4½	Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s	115	115	Apr. 3	110¼	Aug. 22	110¼ Aug. 22	100¾	19,000
5,311,000	Feb. 1, 1943	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	— 2⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sk. fd. g. 5s	105¾	107¼	May 7	102¼	Oct. 29	103 Dec. 20	108	1,196,000
12,068,000	Aug. 1, 1911	Feb.-Aug.	94½	95½	—11½	Do conv. deb. g. 5s	107	111¼	Apr. 24	90½	Dec. 12	95½ Dec. 31	..	39,392,000
2,750,000	July 1, 1951	Jan.-July	102	...	+ ⅜	Kanawha & Hocking C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s	100	100¼	Feb. 27	100	Feb. 27	100¼ Feb. 27	...	15,000
1,241,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Apr.-Oct.	107	...	— 1½	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. Tenn. Div. 1st g. 6s	109	111½	Apr. 8	107	Oct. 27	107½ Nov. 19	108	78,000
3,339,000	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan.-July	108	...	..	Do Birmingham Div. 1st con. 6s	109	113	Jun. 23	108	Aug. 15	109 Aug. 31	112	129,000
2,771,000	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb.-Aug.	...	...	— ⅞	Do Bardeleben Coal & Iron Co. gtd. g. 6s	103	104	Apr. 8	100½	Nov. 12	102⅝ Nov. 19	102½	31,000
						TELEGRAPH AND TELEPH. CO. BONDS.								
$28,000,000	July 1, 1929	Jan.-July	...	...	— 2⅛	Am. Telephone & Telegraph col. tr. 4s	95¾	100¾	Mar. 17	95¼	Aug. 8	97½ Aug. 8	...	71,000
10,328,000	Jan. 1, 2007	Quar. Jan.	...	...	..	Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s	100½	100½	Apr. 8	100½	Apr. 8	100½ Apr. 8	100½	10,000
2,000,000	May 1, 1918	May-Nov.	114¼	...	— ½	Metropolitan Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. gold 5s	114½	114½	Apr. 28	114	Nov. 7	114 Nov. 7	114	26,000
8,504,000	Jan. 1, 1938	Jan.-July	111½	...	— 1⅝	Western Union col. trust cur. 5s	112¾	113⅜	Feb. 27	109⅝	Oct. 10	111 Dec. 26	112½	270,000
13,000,000	May 1, 1950	May-Nov.	103⅞	...	..	Do refunding and real estate g. 4½s	108¾	109¾	Apr. 30	103⅜	Dec. 18	104 Dec. 31	108	800,000
1,357,000	May 1, 1911	May-Nov.	...	...	— 2¼	Mutual Union Telegraph sinking fund 6s	113¾	113¾	Jan. 7	110¼	May 5	104 Jan. 17	111	16,000
1,250,000	Jan. 1, 1904	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Northwestern Tel. 7s	104	104	May 9	104	May 9	104 May 9	...	500
						U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
445,940,750	1930	Quar. Jan.	108½	109	— 1⅜	United States con. 2s, registered	106⅝	106⅞	Apr. 14	108¾	Aug. 23	108¾ Aug. 23	108⅞	37,000
	1930	Quar. Jan.	108¾	108¾	+ ¼	Do con. 2s, coupon	108½	108⅝	Mar. 7	107¾	Jul. 28	108¾ Nov. 14	109½	29,000
97,515,660	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	107½	108½	— 1¼	Do 3s, registered	100	109⅛	Apr. 24	105⅜	Aug. 7	107½ Dec. 10	107½	76,000
.....	.....	Quar. Feb.	...	...	..	Do do, small	107	107	Jun. 26	107	Jun. 26	107 Jun. 26	..	1,000
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	108	108¾	— ⅞	Do 3s, coupon	108⅞	110	Mar. 14	106¾	Aug. 22	108 Dec. 30	108⅞	380,590
.....	1908-1918	Quar. Feb.	106½	...	— ½	Do 3s, small	108¾	109¾	Apr. 23	106¾	Aug. 26	107¾ Dec. 3	108	7,160
233,177,400	1907	Quar. Jan.	104¾	104¾	— ¼	Do 4s, registered	112	112½	Feb. 7	108¾	Jul. 24	110½ Dec. 30	111⅞	174,550
.....	1907	Quar. Jan.	110¾	111¼	— ⅞	Do 4s, coupon	111¾	113	Mar. 14	108¾	Jul. 26	111 Oct. 10	113	232,000
118,489,000	1925	Quar. Feb.	135½	136½	— 3½	Do 4s, registered	139	139½	Feb. 5	132¼	Jul. 23	135¼ Dec. 3	139¼	72,000
.....	1925	Quar. Feb.	135¾	136½	— 3¼	Do 4s, coupon	139¾	139¾	Apr. 2	136½	Nov. 26	139½ Nov. 26	139⅞	42,000
19,385,650	1904	Quar. Feb.	104¾	104½	— 2⅝	Do 5s, registered	106¾	106½	Mar. 21	103¾	Dec. 2	103⅞ Dec. 2	110	68,000
.....	1904	Quar. Feb.	103¾	104½	— 2⅝	Do 5s, coupon	106¼	106¾	Feb. 1	103⅜	Nov. 29	103⅞ Nov. 29	107¼	24,000
						FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.								
M 14779000	.....	Mar.-Sep.	93¼	...	..	Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	95½	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½ Feb. 21	92¾	90,000
£22407660	.....	Quar. Jan.	...	98⅝	+ 2⅜	U. S. of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96	100	Jun. 9	96	Jan. 13	98¾ Aug. 18	96	93,000
						STATE SECURITIES.								
$6,859,000	1906	Jan.-July	...	...	— 1⅝	Alabama Class A 4s and 5s	101	107	Jan. 27	104⅜	Sep. 3	104⅜ Sep. 3	108¼	41,000
862,000	1906	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do Class C 4s	102½	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½ Mar. 29	103¼	3,000
954,000	1920	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do currency funding 4s	110	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111 Mar. 20	109	2,000
10,752,800	Jan., 1914	Jan.-July	...	...	+ ⅛	Louisiana new con. 4s	108¾	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	108½ Oct. 16	107	45,000
3,397,350	Jan., 1910	Jan.-July	...	...	..	North Carolina con. 4s	104	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104 Nov. 11	106¼	6,000
.....	.....	Apr.-Oct.	...	...	+ ¼	Do special tax	1⅝	2	Nov. 18	1⅝	Oct. 16	2 Nov. 18	...	5,000
6,681,000	Jan., 1913	Jan.-July	97	...	+ ⅛	Tennessee new settlement 3s	95⅝	98⅝	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95⅜ Dec. 2	97	108,000
.....	1913	Jan.-July	...	...	..	Do registered	95½	95½	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19	95½ Aug. 19	...	35,000
382,000	1913	Jan.-July	...	...	+ ½	Do small bonds	94	94	Aug. 18	94	Jun. 24	94½ Oct. 22	95	7,000
18,039,595	1921	Jan.-July	11	12	+ 4⅝	Virginia fund. debt. 2-3s	98¾	99¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	98½ Oct. 31	98¾	374,000
7,966,565	.....	.....	...	...	..	Do 6s, def. cts., Brown Bros & Co. cts. of deposit, issue of 1871	7¼	15⅜	Oct. 3	7¼	Jan. 15	11¼ Dec. 30	7¼	2,697,000

FRANCO-AMERICAN TRADE.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

Consul General Gowdy, when asked his opinion of the measures most advisable for improving the financial and commercial relations between France and the United States, said:

"Trade between the two countries has never been so flourishing as during the past twelvemonth. How great that trade has been we shall, of course, never know. From this side it is possible to furnish complete statistics, for all French goods exported to the United States go direct.

"But hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of American products come here via London and Dutch and Belgian ports, and England, Holland, or Belgium gets the credit for them. American importation to France, however, has made great strides during this year. Of that there is no doubt. So far as French exports to the United States are concerned, there has never been such a year.

"A very great number of French automobiles have been purchased in the United States, and many more than in any previous year. But, of course, this is a comparatively new industry, and is enjoying an exceptional "boom." We may be quite certain that it will continue developing at a great pace, and will not reach its maximum for a long time.

"Then there are dress goods. In the whole commercial history of France there never has been such a year as this for exportation of all kinds of dress goods to the United States. And the term dress goods includes many things. There are thread and the lace, and the countless other products which go to make up a dress; there are the feathers and the flowers in the hats, and so forth. It is from Paris that the largest exportation of dress goods to the United States takes place, and in spite of complaints you may have read of bad times in this special line of Parisian trade, it has never been better so far as the United States is concerned.

"The reports from the provinces are sent to the States direct; so I cannot tell you anything positive as to other French cities, but I have reason to believe that they, too, have enjoyed in this line of exportation to the United States a prosperity hitherto unparalleled.

"Now, as to the exportation of objects of art. One hears grumbling among French artists sometimes that owing to the high ad valorem duty they cannot easily sell their pictures in the United States. After all, the ad valorem duty is not so very terrible; 15 per cent. on what is calculated to be the cost price, while, of course, pictures by American artists go in free. Well, there has been a very satisfactory increase in the exportation of pictures by both French and American artists, and, indeed, in all branches of art work.

"I could mention one American artist who during this year will have sold to the United States pictures painted by him to the value of 100,000f.

"The commercial treaty between the United States and France is still pending, but I have reason to believe that it will be signed and ratified early next year. It is a good treaty and will, I think, tend to improve even more the excellent business relations which at present exist between the two countries.

"A proposed parcels post between the United States and France has been talked about for some time, and will very likely be established ere long. It would be a great convenience, and facilitate the exchange of a large class of goods. I have nothing to do personally, however, with the negotiations which are proceeding in the matter. All that is settled direct between the Postal Departments on either side."

Secretary Baecker of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris supplied the following:

"The great aim which the American Chamber of Commerce has in view for the improvement of commercial and financial relations between the United States and France is the ratification by the United States of a new commercial treaty, the text of which was entirely prepared by this Chamber. It satisfies the demands of the bulk of American commercial men who trade with France, does away with all their notable grievances, and cannot fail to have, when ratified, a vast influence for good on the commercial relations between the United States and this country.

"When it was presented to the French Government, it was unanimously acclaimed, and there is no difficulty about its being accepted by the Executive here and subsequently ratified by the legislative chambers. In the United States it still awaits ratification, but I think that the last difficulties have been got over, and that it will soon become law. It is the earnest hope of all American commercial men over here that it may.

"During the past ten years American trade with France has been in a bad way. Ten years ago the value of the American exports to France totaled $55,000,000 in value; a gradual decrease has been taking place since then, and last year the total value was only $45,000,000, a clear loss of $10,000,000 in the interval. It is true that this year there has been a notable increase in the American importations, so that in a sense the year has been an exceptionally good one, but the American import trade still stands at a level far below that of a decade ago.

"The high French tariffs are responsible for this situation in a large measure; and if we can get a reciprocal reduction of tariff on both sides the trade prospects will be vastly ameliorated. There is one curious point, however, to bear in mind, namely, that, in spite of the fact of the American tariff on imported goods being much more cruel than is the French, there has been during those same ten years, 1892 to 1902, to which I have already referred, an increase in the value of French expertations to the United States of exactly $10,000,000.

"The French have gained what we have lost. That is a great triumph for French trade, and is a proof of the splendid commercial and industrial vitality of the French Nation. One cause of it undoubtedly is the increased purchasing power of the American people, due to their extraordinary commercial prosperity during recent times. But still, in face of the terrible tariff with which the French merchant and manufacturer have had to cope, they deserve all credit for their success.

"Another reform which the American Chamber of Commerce has at heart in common, I think, with most of the American business men in France, is the acceptance by the United States of a National metric system for weights, measures, and currency. We have been hammering away at this question for a long time. Whether the movement is yet ripe for the acceptance of the new system in the United States I cannot say; but that the reform must come in the end I feel convinced, and its advantages to us business men over here will be very great."

Paris, Dec. 16.

JAN

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1902.

The following table is a complete summary of the year's transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, showing the opening, highest, lowest, and final prices, the bid and asked quotations, and volume of shares of every stock traded in during 1902. The net change for the year, amount of capital stock outstanding, latest dividends paid, and the range of prices in 1901 are also given.

Range for 1901. High.	Range for 1901. Low.	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Closing Dec. 31, 1902. Bid.	Closing Dec. 31, 1902. Ask'd.	Net Change For Year.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Range for 1902. First.	Range for 1902. High. Date.	Range for 1902. Low. Date.	Range for 1902. Last.	Last 1901.	Sales For Year 1902.
199	147	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	14	SA	230	250	+ 31	**Adams Express Co.**	$100	199	230 Aug. 26	199 Jan. 4	230	199	1,065
...	...	20,000,000	.....	..	SA	17¾	19	— 3	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	21	21 Nov. 29	18 Dec. 3	18	...	4,914
...	...	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	81	88	...	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	82	82½ Nov. 28	80⅝ Dec. 12	82	...	3,398
130	60½	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	1½	Q	63⅜	63⅞	— 5½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	63⅜	79 Feb. 1	53 Nov. 14	63⅞	69½	7,018,578
35	21	16,715,000	.....	..	..	20	25	+ 3	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	22	32½ July 29	21 Mar. 11	25	22	20,688
91	80	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '02.	3	SA	76	90	— 2½	American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf.	100	82½	91 July 29	78½ Oct. 25	80	81¾	5,508
30	24	15,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	30	30 June 19	30 June 19	30	...	200
.8½	1½	17,701,500	.....	..	..	¼	⅜	— 2½	American Bicycle Co.	100	2½	8¼ Apr. 14	¼ Dec. 16	¼	2	278,663
35	10	9,234,900	.....	..	..	1	1½	— 8½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	10	29½ Apr. 14	1½ Dec. 30	1½	10	102,048
33	19	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	35⅞	36	+ 5½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	29⅜	37⅝ Oct. 3.	28½ Apr. 11.	36	30⅝	635,890
83½	67	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91½	91⅝	+ 4½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	87	93⅝ Oct. 31	85½ Jan. 14	91½	86¾	16,685
180½	130	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '02.	3	SA	200	250	+ 18½	American Coal Co.	25	180½	200 Nov. 28	180½ Oct. 30	200	180	610
35½	24	30,227,100	Dec. 2, '02.	4	A	34	45	+ 12½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	35⅞	57⅞ Apr. 28	30½ Jan. 10	45	33	606,000
91½	85	10,198,600	Dec. 5, '02.	3	SA	95	98	+ 10	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	88	99½ Apr. 23	86 Feb. 3.	98	88	15,990
40	22	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1	SA	39	41	+ 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	38	42⅝ May 2.	32½ Jan. 14.	39	38¼	19,022
210	170	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	3¾	SA	230	240	+ 18	American Express Co.	100	212	265 Aug. 28.	210 Jan. 13.	230	205	18,667
45	30½	13,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¾	Q	28	30	+ 1½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	40½	62½ Aug. 21.	27 Dec. 12	29	40	320,648
...	...	11,274,100	.....	..	..	9¾	10¼	+ ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	9⅜	15⅜ Oct. 21.	8⅝ Dec. 12	10	...	187,997
...	...	12,548,300	.....	..	..	30	37	— 5½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	41⅜	43½ Sep. 26.	34 Dec. 11.	36½	41	41,000
41⅜	25⅜	22,021,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11⅜	12	— 10½	American Ice Co.	100	31⅛	31⅛ Jan. 2.	9½ July 11.	11⅞	31	429,746
77⅜	62	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	41½	41⅜	— 23½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	67	67 Jan. 3.	32 July 10.	41½	68	179,450
30½	5¼	16,750,000	.....	..	..	15	15⅜	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	15	28 Apr. 30.	14 Dec. 11.	15⅝	17½	132,989
66	31	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	40	43	— 5½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	43	58 Mar. 14.	30½ Dec. 16.	39½	46	1,056
35⅞	22½	25,000,000	.....	..	..	29½	29¾	+ 1⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	31½	36¾ Apr. 23.	23½ Dec. 12.	29¾	31¾	143,673
91½	83⅝	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	95½	96	+ 5	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	90⅜	100½ Apr. 23.	89 Jan. 3.	95¾	90½	293,685
5	4½	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5	5½	— 1⅜	American Malting Co.	100	6⅜	7½ May 26.	5 Jan. 20.	5	5½	64,830
30	23½	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅜	..	24	25	— ¾	American Malting Co. pf.	100	22	29 Sep. 9.	21 Jan. 20.	24⅜	24	31,300
60	38½	50,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43½	— 3½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	40½	49⅝ Apr. 23.	36⅞ Nov. 28.	43	45⅜	691,082
104⅞	88	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	93¼	94½	— 3½	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	98	100⅜ June 23.	87½ Nov. 28.	94½	96⅝	166,313
41⅝	26	11,001,700	Jan. 2, '03.	2½	..	..	127	+ 80	American Snuff Co.	100	40½	135 Oct. 2.	40½ Jan. 22.	130	40½	28,162
90	73	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	95	97	+ 10	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	87	101 Oct. 2.	85 Jan. 13.	97	87	28,885
...	...	15,000,000	.....	..	..	15	17	...	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15	15 Dec. 5.	12 Dec. 11.	15	...	1,157
...	...	15,500,000	Dec. 1, '02.	3½	Q	65	69½	— 1	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	70	70 Dec. 2.	50½ Dec. 11.	69	...	2,940
153	103¼	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	128½	129⅝	+ 11½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	117½	135¼ Mar. 31.	113 Nov. 11.	128½	116⅞	5,190,674
130	111	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	120	121	+ 5½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	113½	122 Aug. 28.	110 Jan. 2.	120½	114	43,272
100	95	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	..	..	+ 4½	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	90½	95 Aug. 8.	84 Mar. 10.	95	95	5,142
167⅝	137½	82,803,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	162	165	+ 2¾	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	160⅜	186 Apr. 4.	160⅜ Jan. 13.	162½	163	26,128
144	99	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	+10⅜	American Tobacco Co.	50	140	200 Jan. 20.	140 Jan. 7.	200	138	5,500
154	137	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	140	149	+ 6	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	140	151½ Mar. 31.	140 Jan. 9.	146⅝	146	4,432
21⅞	13½	29,501,000	.....	..	..	12	14	— 3½	American Woolen Co.	100	16	17½ Jan. 2.	12 Dec. 1.	12½	17	21,705
82⅜	70	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	78	78⅝	+ ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	78½	80¼ Sep. 22.	73 Apr. 23.	78⅝	81	9,948
217⅜	113	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	98	96	+ 27	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	...	122	146 Feb. 1.	80 Dec. 12.	96	122½	260,522
34	20	3,250,000	.....	..	..	38	42	+ 5	Ann Arbor.	100	35	48⅜ May 16.	32 Feb. 4.	40	34	9,580
66	50	4,000,000	.....	..	..	67	69	+ 1⅜	Ann Arbor pf.	100	61	77¼ May 15.	62½ Feb. 4.	67⅜	66	22,461
...	...	5,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	90	95	...	Associated Merchants Co. 1st pf.	100	93	96 Feb. 14.	93 Feb. 14.	95	...	8,125
91	42½	102,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	2	SA	84½	84¾	— 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	80½	96⅝ Sep. 9.	74½ Jan. 27.	84¾	80½	7,767,471
106	70	114,198,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100⅜	100½	— 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	102⅝	106½ Sep. 2.	95½ Jan. 27.	100½	102⅜	1,475,740
114½	81⅜	124,238,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	100	100⅛	— 7⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	107½	118½ Sep. 10.	93⅜ Dec. 12.	99⅞	106½	4,509,727
97	82⅜	59,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	93⅛	94⅛	— 2⅞	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	90	99 Sep. 19.	92 Dec. 16.	94	95	55,923
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— 3⅜	Baltimore & Ohio sub. ctfs.	...	105½	108⅞ Oct. 25.	96⅝ Nov. 15.	98⅝	...	7,530
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	...	2⅜	⅝ Oct. 18.	1 Oct. 13.	2½	...	314,166
...	...	5,665,000	Jan. 1, '03.	1	..	...	...	...	Beech Creek.	50	*104	*104 June 25.	*104 June 25.	*104	99	...
...	...	1,426,000	Jan., '03.	2	SA	108	...	...	Boston Air Line pf.	100	108½	108½ Jan. 17.	108½ Jan. 17.	108½	...	200
88⅞	57⅝	45,000,000	.....	..	..	67½	67⅝	+ 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	65	72⅜ July 21.	54⅜ Nov. 14.	67½	65¼	3,993,510
228	175	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	Q	229	233	+ 18	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	212	253 Aug. 28.	210 Jan. 24.	230	210	35,410
14⅝	8⅜	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10¼	...	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement Co.	100	10¼	14⅝ Apr. 23.	7⅜ Dec. 20.	10¼	10¼	20,233
122	97	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	121	124	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	118½	128 Aug. 26.	110 Apr. 4.	120	119	7,320
146	116	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	140	...	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	142	145 Sep. 19.	133 Apr. 2.	142	143	1,988
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	— ⅝	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg rights.	...	...	2 Aug. 12.	1½ Aug. 2.	2	...	2,385
136	120	.....	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	...	...	+ 91	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.	100	139	230 Aug. 7.	139 Feb. 13.	230	136	1,988
...	...	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	50	52	+ 10	Butterick Co.	100	41	53 Sep. 6.	41 June 5.	51	...	16,393
89	34½	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1	SA	77	78	— 8¼	**Canada Southern.**	100	66¾	97 May 22.	71 Dec. 24.	78	86	112,571
117½	87	78,726,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	132½	132⅝	+ 19	Canadian Pacific.	100	113¼	145¼ Sep. 3.	112¼ Jan. 28.	132½	113⅝	3,054,509
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	132½	132⅝	+ 7⅜	Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs.	...	122	144⅜ May 6.	129⅝ ...	...	...	7,530
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 3½	Canadian Pacific rights.	...	...	6¼ Apr. 24.	3 Apr. 7.	6⅜	...	85,848
190⅝	145⅞	27,415,900	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	175	180	+ 20	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	165	198 Jan. 6.	165 Nov. 20.	175	155	29,542
52⅜	29	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	48⅝	48¾	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	47¼	57¼ Sep. 3.	42⅝ Dec. 12.	48⅝	47⅜	1,808,382
50½	27	19,542,800	.....	..	..	34½	34⅝	— ¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	33½	43⅞ July 16.	29½ Dec. 15.	34⅝	34⅜	759,882
82¼	72½	19,544,000	Jan. 1, '03.	2	SA	71½	71⅞	— 4⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	70¼	79 July 17.	68 Nov. 12.	71⅞	76	110,271
190⅞	139½	111,142,800	Jan. 1, '03.	1¾	SA	188	190	...	Chicago Burlington & Quincy.	100	104½	194½ Apr. 15.	104½ Apr. 15.	194½	197	534
140	91	7,217,900	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	195	214	+ 71¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	134⅜	220⅜ July 30.	124⅜ Jan. 6.	206	136	81,753
138	120½	6,880,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	120	133	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	137	151 July 1.	136½ Sep. 13.	136½	130	7,290
27	16	23,918,000	.....	..	..	17⅞	18	+ 3⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	24½	35 Aug. 21.	22 Dec. 12	29	24½	1,749,200
90¼	75	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	80	84	+ 3½	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	84⅜	90¼ Jan. 24.	81½ Dec. 22.	81½	87½	31,136
56	41	9,489,100	.....	..	..	40⅞	41½	+ 5⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	46⅞	51⅜ Aug. 20.	33 Dec. 12.	40⅞	47⅝	118,850
94⅜	80	27,577,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	87	91	+ 2	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	91½	95¼ June 10.	83½ Nov. 14.	89½	92	25,493
62⅞	23	10,500,000	May 20, '02.	2	..	...	75	+ 19½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	33½	80 May 7.	40¼ Jan. 14.	77	52⅝	687,589
77⅜	58⅜	5,000,000	Dec. 5, '02.	2	SA	...	90	+ 13	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	77	91½ Aug. 19.	75 Jan. 16.	90	76⅞	76,826
188	134	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	1¾	SA	178½	178⅝	+ 13¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	165¼	198⅜ Sep. 20.	160¼ Jan. 27.	178⅜	165¼	8,930,514
200	175	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	193½	193¾	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	3	200⅝ Sep. 20.	186 Jan. 14.	192	192½	128,266
215	168⅝	39,116,300	Jan. 2, '03.	3½	SA	219¼	219½	+ 12½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	207	271 Apr. 29.	204¼ Jan. 14.	219¼	206	404,254
248	207	22,396,900	Jan. 2, '03.	2	Q	...	...	+ 27	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	235	274¼ Apr. 29.	230 Jan. 18.	262	235	32,864
175¼	116⅞	74,719,900	Jan. 2, '03.	1¼	Q	...	...	+ 26	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	154	206 Sep. 22.	152 Jan. 15.	180	153⅝	592,070
146⅜	125	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	150	162	+ 14⅜	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha.	100	140	170¼ Apr. 30.	140 Feb. 6.	150	140	10,060
201	180	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '02.	3½	SA	190	195	— 1½	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	196	210 Apr. 15.	194⅞ Nov. 28.	194⅞	196	4,313
31	10¼	13,000,000	.....	..	..	18¼	18⅜	+ 2⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	...	16⅛	24⅞ Aug. 19.	15 Dec. 11.	18¼	15⅝	257,157
57½	28⅜	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33¾	+ 2⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	...	31	44 Sep. 10.	29 Dec. 12.	33¾	29¾	419,030
20¾	12	20,000,000	.....	..	..	14⅞	...	+ 4¼	Chicago Union Traction.	...	10⅜	22 Apr. 29.	10⅜ Jan. 8.	15	18⅝	441,550
60	54⅜	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	...	...	+ 1⅝	Chicago Union traction pf.	...	44⅞	60 Apr. 28.	44⅝ Mar. 15.	46½	60	16,250
101	72½	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	95¾	96¼	— 1⅞	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	88¼	106⅜ Aug. 8.	93 Nov. 10.	96⅜	98¼	177,938
124	115¾	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¼	Q	120	...	+ 6	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	118	124½ Sep. 2.	118 Jan. 21.	124	120	5,467
42¼	25⅝	8,000,000	.....	..	..	37	39	+ 3⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	35	90 Dec. 31.	35 Feb. 10.	88½	42¼	5,077
82	67	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½	..	88	93¼	+ 16	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	77½	99 May 21.	77½ Jan. 27.	93½	82	3,300
*195	*189	11,243,700	Dec. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	...	...	— 3	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	*192	*192 Apr. 23.	*189 Dec. 29.	*189	*193	73
134¼	41⅜	23,031,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	80⅝	81	— 7	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	85½	110½ Feb. 24.	73⅜ Aug. 22.	81¼	85⅝	3,216,275
142½	116	2,000,000	Aug. 20, '02.	4	SA	120	125	— 9⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	140	140 Mar. 26.	130¼ Oct. 17.	130½	130	4,010
18	6⅜	30,985,000	.....	..	..	28	28¼	+ 13½	Colorado Southern.	100	15	35⅜ July 17.	14½ Jan. 15.	29½	15	1,486,661
60	40	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	39½	44½	— 9½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	60	70¼ Aug. 11.	59¾ Jan. 15.	69½	59⅝	220,859
22⅜	16¼	8,800,000	.....	..	..	44½	44⅜	+ 16	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	25½	33⅞ Aug. 11.	23 Jan. 14.	44½	28½	765,000
25½	12¾	6,920,800	Dec. 1, '02.	½	..	19⅜	20	+ 3⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	16¼	24⅞ Oct. 17.	14½ Jan. 17.	19⅞	16	199,843
189	168¼	13,333,300	Jan. 2, '03.	12½	Q	165	175	+ 15	Commercial Cable Co.	100	160	180 Oct. 22.	152 Apr. 15.	175	170	2,410
238	187	72,917,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2	Q	215⅝	217	— 5½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	219	230⅜ Apr. 23.	205 Dec. 11.	216¼	219⅜	648,642
83	56½	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '02.	2	Q	83	100	— 4	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	54	85 Feb. 18.	80 Apr. 24.	80	83	570
124	93¼	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	117	117¼	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	115	126½ Jupe 3.	114 Dec. 11.	117	115¼	183,177
...	...	44,869,235	.....	..	..	30¾	31	— 2⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	33½	38⅝ Mar. 24.	26⅜ Dec. 15.	30⅝	...	229,995
...	...	27,382,750	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	81	83	— 4½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	87½	90 Mar. 25.	79⅝ Dec. 11.	83	...	81,239
27⅛	23	25,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	— 1½	Crucible Steel Co.	...	23½	24¼ Jan. 9.	21¾ June 20.	22⅜	23	1,538
86½	81¼	25,000,000	Dec. 29, '02.	1¾	Q	...	...	— ½	Crucible Steel Co. pf.	100	86	87 Apr. 22.	85¼ May 21.	85¾	86½	985
185¾	105	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	172	173	— 6¾	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	170¼	184¼ Jan. 7.	153½ Nov. 14.	172½	178	468,249
258	188¾	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	260	264	+ 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	260	297 Feb. 4.	231 Nov. 8.	262	257½	85,939
53½	29¾	39,000,000	.....	..	..	40¼	41	— 4½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33	51⅜ Aug. 21.	33¼ Dec. 15.	41	44⅝	438,164
130¼	80	44,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	88¾	89¼	— 4	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	73	96⅝ Aug. 21.	86½ Dec. 15.	89	86¾	424,917
71	40	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	...	64	— 4	Denver & Southwestern.	100	49	50 July 3.	40 Apr. 19.	45	49	1,395
69	49	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1½	..	...	...	+ 11	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	50	64 Feb. 24.	49 Feb. 20.	61	69	1,350
45	18	4,283,100	.....	..	..	43½	44½	— 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	40	55⅝ July 11.	35 Dec. 12.	44½	40	192,380
130	123	785,500	Aug. 1, '02.	7	A	110	140	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	100	130	150 Jan. 7.	130 Oct. 14.	132	130	655
92	72¾	4,825,500	May 15, '01.	2½	..	...	...	+ 22⅜	Detroit City Gas.	50	65	90 July 18.	65 May 8.	87⅜	72½	17,600
17	14¾	10,487,000	.....	..	..	19¼	19½	+ 4½	Detroit Southern.	100	14⅜	23 Sep. 2.	13 Feb. 3.	19¼	14½	438,554
40⅝	36	6,500,000	.....	..	..	38⅝	39¼	+ 1	Detroit Southern pf.	100	36	45¾ Sep. 2.	36 Dec. 15.	39½	38½	473,125
83	75	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '03.	1	Q	89	96¼	+ 15	Detroit United Railway.	100	75	97 Sep. 2.	75 June 2.	90	75	78,699
152½	127⅞	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '02.	2½	Q	135	140	— ½	Diamond Match Co.	100	136½	139⅝ Jan. 2.	130½ Jan. 13.	137	136	4,207
10½	6⅞	5,411,274	.....	..	..	...	...	— 4⅝	Distilling of America.	...	8⅝	10 Feb. 5.	4 Aug. 16.	4	8	258,731
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	...	Distilling of America tr. recpts.	100	5	5⅞ Aug. 22.	4 Aug. 28.	5	...	25,082
34½	23¼	3,562,491	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 10	Distilling of America pf.	...	33	45 Oct. 20.	33 Jan. 8.	43	32½	304,472
...	...	28,064,300	.....	..	..	...	...	— 2¾	Distilling of America pf. tr. recpts.	100	39¾	39 Oct. 20.	31¾ Aug. 19.	34⅞	...	38,058
12½	4½	12,000,000	.....	..	..	32	32⅞	+ 2	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	...	30½	33 Dec. 30.	27 Dec. 15.	32⅞	...	4,791
22¼	13⅜	10,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17⅜	+ 3¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	14	24 Aug. 27.	10 Jan. 15.	17¼	10½	252,406
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	26½	26¾	+ 7	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	19	35⅞ Apr. 9.	18⅝ Jan. 14.	26	18⅝	263,803
45¼	24½	112,378,900	.....	..	..	...	...	...	**Erie.**	100	43⅝	44⅜ Jan. 2.	28⅝ Dec. 12.	38⅝	43½	4,431,655
75	39⅜	47,882,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	38⅝	38⅞	— 5½	Erie 1st pf.	100	75	75⅜ Jan. 2.	60¾ Dec. 12.	68½	74⅞	633,162
62⅜	39¾	16,000,000	.....	..	..	68	68⅜	— 6⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	61½	65⅜ Jan. 2.	41½ Dec. 12.	51½	61⅝	324,129
68	41	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	51⅝	51½	— 10⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	56	74⅜ Mar. 7.	50 Mar. 28.	68¼	80⅝	331,548
95	81	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	SA	88	91	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	87⅝	100⅞ Feb. 27.	82 May 29.	92⅝	94	31,737
36	17	2,355,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	62½	64⅞	+ 31	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	30	67½ Dec. 5.	30 Jan. 2.	61	30¼	54,671
101½	24⅜	2,000,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	**Gas & Electric Co.** of Bergen County.	100	29	29 Jan. 9.	29 Jan. 9.	29	29	100
...	...	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	..	...	...	...	General Chemical Co.	100	67½	67½ May 10.	60½ Dec. 15.	60¾	...	5,221
...	...	9,416,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	59	62	— 6⅜	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	100⅜	103 Sep. 12.	98¼ June 20.	100	...	1,040
280⅜	183½	41,957,100	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	191	191⅛	— 8	General Electric Co.	100	283	324 Apr. 9.	170 Oct. 12.	183½	282	230,528
...	...	.....	.....	..	A	184	184¾	+192½	General Electric Co.	100	283	324 Apr. 9.	170 Oct. 12.	183½	282	230,528
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 13	George A. Fuller Co.	...	45	64 July 24.	40 May 17.	58	...	311,692
...	...	.....	.....	..	..	...	...	+ 1	George A. Fuller Co. tr. recpts.	...	61	65¼ Sep. 9.	61 Sep. 4.	62	...	3,514
...	...	.....	July 1, '02.	1¾	..	...	...	+ 11¾	George A.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1902.—Continued.

Range for 1901. High.	Low.	Amount Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Closing Dec. 31, 1902. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change For Year.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for 1902. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	Last 1901.	Sales For Year 1902.
80	77½	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	100	90	90	Jan. 6.	90	Jan. 6.	90	80	300
28	18½	17,442,000	July 1, '00.	1	Q	17¾	18	— 3/8	International Paper Co.	100	21½	23⅝	Mar. 20.	14½	Dec. 12.	17¼	21	162,615
81½	69	22,539,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	71½	72	— 4⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	70⅝	77¼	Jan. 7.	70	Dec. 18.	72	76	66,830
100½	54⅞	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	63¼	65	— 25⅜	International Power Co.	100	88	109	Apr. 29.	49	Dec. 2.	64¼	87½	253,810
11	3¼	9,944,700	.....	.....	..	10	24	+ 8	International Silver Co.	100	7	24½	Oct. 6.	6¾	Jan. 27.	15	7	203,878
51	32½	5,107,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	.....	.....	— ½	International Silver Co. pf.	100	47	65	May 17.	35	Sep. 29.	41½	45½	14,016
49	24⅝	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	46	47	— ¾	International Steam Pump Co.	100	47	57¼	Mar. 19.	40	Dec. 12.	46½	46	12,313
89	74	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	88	90	— 3	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	88	95	Oct. 2.	82	Dec. 16.	85	89	10,702
33¾	21	8,522,000	.....	.....	..	40¾	40⅝	+ 3¼	Iowa Central.	100	28	51⅝	Aug. 21.	35⅝	Dec. 15.	41¼	37½	293,467
87½	48	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	72¾	73	+ ⅞	Iowa Central pf.	100	72⅝	90⅝	Apr. 28.	60	Nov. 14.	73¼	72½	164,294
41	21	9,000,000	.....	.....	..	47	47½	+ 10	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	37	50½	Aug. 14.	32⅞	Jan. 25.	47	36½	66,756
81½	77½	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	79¾	79¾	— 1⅞	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	80⅞	88	Aug. 1.	75	Dec. 15.	79½	80⅝	290,690
25	13½	29,993,500	.....	..	..	13⅝	14⅜	+ 1⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	20½	39	Aug. 25.	10	Jan. 15.	34⅜	20	560,012
40	35	21,000,000	.....	.....	..	37½	37½	+ 1⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	46	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	57⅜	45	325,661
18½	5⅝	2,000,000	.....	.....	..	33	35	+ 18⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	16	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	34⅞	16	155,522
45½	24	1,524,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	..	56	65	+ 17	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	45	84	Apr. 22.	45	Jan. 2.	62	40	3,555
11	8	2,394,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	+ 3⅜	Kingston & Pembroke.	50	8¾	14	Feb. 26.	8¾	Jan. 3.	12	8	1,950
29	12	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	10	15	— 4½	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	16¾	17¾	Mar. 11.	12	Oct. 31.	12	16	950
62½	50½	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	44	50	+ 2	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	53	55	Apr. 1.	53	Jan. 1.	55	57	200
95⅛	70	8,500,000	Sep. 15, '02.	2	SA	...	85	...	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	90	92	Sep. 10.	88½	Jan. 30.	90	94	1,777
106⅛	95	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '02.	2½	SA	...	105	— 8	Laclede Gas Co. pf.	100	108	110	Jan. 27.	100	Nov. 28.	100	106¾	914
76⅝	39⅜	11,840,000	.....	.....	..	50	52½	— 19½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	70½	71½	Jan. 3.	40	Dec. 12.	51	70¾	45,108
135½	108½	11,840,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	115	125	— 5	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	127	138	Feb. 6.	120	Oct. 8.	122	126	12,434
352½	220	49,446,500	July 20, '02.	3½	SA	.....	.....	— 11	Lake Shore.	100	335	346	Apr. 25.	325	Apr. 7.	346	350	904
90	67	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	..	..	70½	80½	— 35	Long Island.	50	66	91⅞	Mar. 24.	72½	Nov. 18.	80¾	87	151,036
111⅝	76	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	127⅞	128¾	+ 21	Louisville & Nashville.	100	107	153½	Aug. 20.	102¾	Jan. 27.	128	106⅝	3,659,693
22	8	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	10½	11½	— 2	**Manhattan Beach.**	50	13	19	Apr. 24.	9	Oct. 13.	11	13	14,145
145	85	48,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	148⅝	149	+ 11	Manhattan Elevated.	100	137½	158	Nov. 24.	128	Mar. 12.	149	137¼	5,396,975
75	67½	1,876,000	Dec. 31, '02.	14	SA	90	100	+ 38	Maryland Coal.	100	72	110	Dec. 15.	72	Apr. 18.	110	67½	2,151
...	...	16	16,500,000	.....	.....	..	127¾	128	— 12⅜	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	115	134½	July 29.	100⅛	May 19.	127⅜	228,873
177	150	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	140⅞	141	— 27⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	162¾	174	Feb. 5.	135	Oct. 31.	140⅜	161	1,360,127
...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	— ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway rights.	100	11	11	Apr. 10.	5½	Apr. 12.	7	...	77,113
41	27	7,498,700	.....	.....	..	34½	38	— 8	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	43	43	Jan. 6.	33	Dec. 22.	35	41	4,322
93	70½	24,000,000	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	84	88	— 2	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	91	95⅝	Mar. 22.	80	Mar. 31.	89	91	2,742
30	12⅝	47,953,100	.....	.....	..	25	25¼	— 1½	Mexican Central.	100	20½	31⅞	Mar. 31.	20⅝	Dec. 12.	25¼	20⅝	741,089
...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	— 4⅜	Mexican National certificates.	100	14½	20⅜	Mar. 10.	14½	Jan. 15.	19¼	14½	520,429
180	107	18,738,000	July 29, '02.	2	SA	125	175	+ 14⅜	Michigan Central.	100	160	192	Apr. 29.	150	Mar. 24.	174⅜	156	7,661
111½	67⅜	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	107	107½	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	106½	115	Jan. 22.	106	Jan. 22.	106	106½	128,270
124½	101⅜	4,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	116	121	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	121½	127⅝	Apr. 28.	118	Jan. 22.	120	120	7,110
39½	15	14,000,000	.....	.....	..	15	15¾	+ 30½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.	100	39½	84	Nov. 7.	30⅝	Jan 2.	76	36⅜	551,564
104⅝	49	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	123	123½	+ 31½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie pf.	100	92	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	123½	92½	148,094
35½	15	56,100,300	.....	.....	..	26½	27¼	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	26¼	35⅞	Sep. 10.	22½	Dec. 12.	27¼	26	653,182
68⅝	37	13,000,000	.....	.....	..	37¾	38¼	+ 5¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	62¾	68½	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	58	52⅝	586,837
124⅜	69	71,453,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	110¾	110⅝	+ 4⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	106	125½	Sep. 10.	96¾	Mar. 11.	110⅝	105⅜	7,036,244
197½	102	15,000,000	Jan., '03.	3½	SA	101½	106	+ 2	Morris & Essex.	50	102	107	Feb. 25.	105	Aug. 7.	105	107	992
80	55½	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	104	106	+ 25	**Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.**	100	80	122	Apr. 28.	80	Jan. 24.	105	80	129,387
46	37	29,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	45¾	46	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	45¾	53⅛	Mar. 20.	40	Nov. 12.	45⅞	45½	129,478
105⅞	92	25,625,100	Nov. 29, '02.	1¾	Q	102⅜	103	+ 2	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	104½	109½	Apr. 4.	101⅜	Dec. 17.	102½	103⅜	17,403
25½	15	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	28⅝	28½	+ 11⅜	National Lead Co.	100	16¾	32	Sep. 23.	15⅜	Jan. 13.	28⅜	16½	422,387
107	74⅜	14,991,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	92½	92⅝	+ 12	National Lead Co. pf.	100	79	96	Oct. 2.	78⅜	Jan. 2.	92	77½	34,885
...	...	22,886,000	.....	.....	..	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	18	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14	Jan. 15.	17⅜	...	763,780
...	...	30,067,000	.....	.....	..	34⅜	35	— 5⅛	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	40½	47⅝	Mar. 18.	31⅜	Dec. 15.	35	...	225,970
50	23	7,000,000	Nov. 9, '01.	1½	..	...	...	— 5	National Salt Co.	100	20	30	Jan. 23.	15	Apr. 17.	15	30½	710
84	49¾	5,000,000	Nov. 5, '01.	1¾	..	...	...	— 2	National Salt Co. pf.	100	64	70	Jan. 11.	61	Jan. 27.	66	62	2,950
41	26⅝	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2	..	43	50	+ 8⅝	New Central Coal.	20	35¼	45	Jan. 22.	31	May 1.	43⅝	40	5,700
175	123	8,052,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	178	180	+ 22½	New York Air Brake.	100	136⅜	196	Apr. 21.	148	Mar. 17.	179	137⅜	128,128
174½	138⅝	131,042,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	151	151¼	— 18⅝	New York Central.	100	167⅝	168⅝	Jan. 2.	147	Nov. 14.	151	167¼	2,215,994
57⅞	16	14,000,000	.....	.....	..	43½	44	— 7	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	51	57⅜	Aug. 8.	40	Nov. 14.	43⅝	50½	187,455
120	97	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	5	A	116	120	— 2	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	120	124½	Jan. 27.	110½	Nov. 15.	118	118½	6,700
95	47	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	3	A	84½	86	— 4½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	89½	100	Aug. 7.	80	Nov. 25.	85	89½	8,308
15	13	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	20	24	+ 6	New York Dock Co.	100	14	28	Apr. 4.	12	Feb. 7.	20	13	12,422
47½	44	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	50	60	+ 11	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	44	44¾	Sep. 3.	30½	Feb. 21.	35	44	11,438
430	420	8,638,650	Jan. 2, '02.	**	SA	.....	.....	+ 5	New York & Harlem.	50	405	410	Dec. 16.	405	Dec. 12.	410	...	300
139	136	10,000,000	Jan., '03.	1½	Q	138	141	+ 2½	New York, Lackawanna & Western.	100	138½	141	Apr. 14.	138½	Feb. 3.	141	136	980
217	203	35,707,100	Dec. 31, '02.	2	Q	222½	224	+ 11	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	210⅝	255	Apr. 28.	200½	Jan. 30.	221⅜	212	45,372
40½	24	38,113,300	.....	.....	..	32	32½	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	25¾	37⅝	Sep. 8.	25¼	Dec. 12.	32	35¼	1,501,715
61⅜	14	66,000,000	Dec. 19, '02.	1½	SA	73⅝	73½	+ 15⅜	Norfolk & Western.	100	58	80⅜	Oct. 17.	55	Jan. 14.	73⅝	57⅜	2,689,429
102¼	82	23,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	102¾	103	+ 1	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	91⅞	98	July 22.	90	Feb. 21.	92	91½	16,517
106	77½	51,936,700	.....	.....	..	119	120	+ 26	North American.	100	97	134	Sep. 5.	88	Jan. 28.	119	92½	281,206
...	...	11,462,300	July 15, '02.	4	SA	210	...	+ 11	Northern Central.	50	235	250	July 23.	235	June 16.	240	...	1,304
13	6½	15,000,000	Dec. 20, '02.	30c	..	5½	7	— 4	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	9½	9½	Jan. 6.	5½	Dec. 17.	5½	8½	5,702
78	52	6,800,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	68	72	— 3½	**Pacific Coast.**	100	73¼	81½	Sep. 20.	65	Dec. 11.	70	73½	99,219
103½	89	1,515,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	97	103	— 3	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	101	106	Mar. 25.	98	Dec. 18.	98	100	5,123
83	63	3,034,400	Nov. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	73	78	— 5½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	100	70½	84½	Sep. 9.	72½	Dec. 23.	74	80	34,650
49½	30½	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1¼	..	39⅞	40	— 6½	Pacific Mail.	100	46	46⅝	Mar. 10.	37	Nov. 17.	39⅞	45	164,288
161½	137½	208,572,350	Nov. 29, '02.	3	SA	155⅜	155⅞	+ 5½	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	150⅝	170	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	155⅞	150⅛	6,127,263
...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad rights.	..	1⅝	1⅝	Mar. 17.	⅝	Apr. 24.	⅞	...	478,331
120½	55⅜	32,988,700	Nov. 25, '02.	1½	Q	103¾	104	— ¾	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	104	109⅝	Sep. 5.	90⅛	Jan. 31.	103⅜	104	938,393
50	14⅞	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	35	40	— 2	Peoria & Eastern.	100	40	47½	Apr. 9.	30	Nov. 14.	38	40	24,275
94	33⅜	14,145,500	.....	.....	..	78	82	— 2	Pere Marquette.	100	83	85½	Sep. 10.	71	Feb. 15.	81	85	10,950
86	72	10,512,200	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	...	...	— ½	Pere Marquette pf.	100	86	93	Sep. 8.	80	May 17.	82½	82½	1,501
101	77	24,447,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	92	93	+ 12	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	82	105½	Sep. 4.	80½	Jan. 7.	94	87	68,733
113	88	22,649,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	101	120	+ 5½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	114½	128	May 14.	113	Mar. 25.	120	113	1,035
*195	*180½	19,714,285	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	190	191	— 8	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago.	100	193½	193½	Aug. 9.	182½	Dec. 9.	192½	193	339
72	30	12,500,000	Nov. 26, '02.	2	Q	62	62½	+ 20½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	31½	63¾	Oct. 31.	30	Jan. 14.	62⅝	40¾	486,462
89	72½	12,500,000	Nov. 26, '02.	1¾	Q	92¼	93	+ 7½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	87	96½	Oct. 25.	83¾	Feb. 3.	92⅝	87½	150,983
225	195½	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	228	230	+ 10	Pullman Co.	100	219	250	Apr. 28.	215	Jan. 13.	229	218	25,965
5½	1¼	5,708,700	.....	.....	..	2¼	3	— 1⅝	**Quicksilver Mining Co.**	100	4	4⅜	Mar. 8.	2	Oct. 8.	2¼	4	6,050
12¾	7	4,291,300	May 9, '02.	½	..	6⅜	9	...	Quicksilver Mining Co. pf.	100	10	11⅞	Mar. 10.	9½	June 5.	10	9⅝	4,400
...	...	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '02.	2	SA	90	94	— 4⅜	**Railroad Sec. Co.,** Ill. Cent. Int. ctfs.	100	86⅜	90½	May 15.	92	Dec. 31.	92	...	3,120
...	...	13,500,000	.....	.....	..	34⅜	35	+ 10	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	25	38½	Sep. 10.	24	Apr. 16.	35	...	162,574
...	...	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	80	87	+ 5	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	81½	100	Oct. 31.	80	Apr. 1.	89½	...	63,962
58	24½	69,900,000	.....	.....	..	67⅝	67⅝	+ 9⅝	Reading.	50	57⅝	78⅝	Sep. 8.	52½	Mar. 10.	67⅝	57	12,900,979
85⅞	45	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	67	67½	+ 4½	Reading 1st pf.	50	62⅜	90⅝	Sep. 10.	70⅝	Mar. 10.	87½	82½	693,708
64½	28	42,000,000	.....	.....	..	78	78½	+ 14	Reading 2d pf.	50	64½	80⅝	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	78⅝	64	646,510
24	11⅝	27,191,000	.....	.....	..	20⅝	20⅞	+ 5½	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	15⅜	23⅝	Sep. 8.	15⅜	Jan. 15.	20⅜	14	734,203
82	55½	20,300,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	77¾	78	+ 8⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	68¾	83⅜	Sep. 10.	48	Jan. 16.	77⅜	69½	260,030
...	...	68,728,000	.....	.....	..	49⅜	49⅝	+ 13	Rock Island.	100	34½	50⅝	Dec. 31.	32½	Dec. 12.	49¼	...	1,086,105
...	...	48,109,000	.....	.....	..	84	84¼	+ 7	Rock Island pf.	100	77	85½	Nov. 26.	71	Nov. 14.	84	...	246,072
140	135	30,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	138	...	+ 1	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	100	*138	*141	Jan. 18.	*138	Jan. 7.	*139	137	105
38½	18	16,341,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	21½	22½	+ 3⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	19½	25⅞	Apr. 21.	17½	Feb. 8.	21⅜	20¾	239,895
100	65	8,651,400	Dec. 15, '02.	2½	Q	70½	72½	+ 2⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	67	74	July 25.	65	Feb. 24.	72¾	70½	39,582
112⅝	97	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	68	72	— 40½	Rutland pf.	100	115	125	Apr. 23.	64½	Dec. 15.	68⅝	109	159,282
15½	7⅞	4,600,000	.....	.....	..	12½	14	— 3½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	14⅝	24½	Aug. 29.	10	Dec. 26.	13	13⅝	161,633
78½	55	5,401,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	53	55	— 11	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	65	81½	Sep. 19.	49⅜	Dec. 30.	54	64½	155,640
36	17	3,500,000	.....	.....	..	23½	26	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	28	42	Sep. 2.	24½	Nov. 10.	26⅜	27	109,224
134	97	1,615,000	Mar. 1, '02.	2½	..	...	...	+ 83⅜	St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	100	125⅜	141½	Feb. 17.	50	May 16.	50	134	53,533
...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	— ¼	St. Lawrence & Adirondack rights.	..	⅜	⅝	Jan. 9.	⅛	Jan. 6.	⅛	...	1,700
86½	21½	27,408,700	.....	.....	..	75	75½	+ 18⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	56	85½	July 21.	53⅜	Jan. 7.	74⅞	55⅝	643,286
88	73	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	78	80	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	83½	90	July 30.	77	Dec. 12.	82	82½	22,189
76½	53½	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	71¼	71½	— 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	70⅝	80⅜	July 30.	65⅛	Dec. 12.	71½	73½	253,209
29½	16	16,500,000	.....	.....	..	27¾	28	...	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	27⅜	34	Aug. 13.	24½	Dec. 12.	27⅜	27½	387,452
71	41½	20,000,000	.....	.....	..	62¾	63	+ 3½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	59½	80	Sep. 9.	55	Mar. 7.	61	59	697,881
41½	19½	7,500,000	.....	.....	..	58	59	+ 20⅜	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	29⅜	83	Sep. 4.	29½	June 25.	59	29½	140,288
86	45½	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	90	91	+ 38⅜	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	82	95½	Sep. 9.	80½	May 19.	90⅜	80⅜	18,882
33⅝	20	196,822,100	.....	.....	..	65	65⅛	+ 14	Southern Pacific.	100	66⅞	81½	Sep. 10.	60	Dec. 12.	65⅝	60⅝	8,134,755
35⅜	18	139,000,000	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	— 1½	Southern Railway.	100	34½	41⅜	Aug. 21.	31⅞	Jan. 7.	34⅜	33⅜	3,542,212
...	...	.....	.....	.....	SA	34½	34¼	— ¾	Southern Railway extended.	100	37⅜	38⅜	Oct. 17.	28	Dec. 12.	34⅛	...	484,651
104⅝	67½	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	..	...	...	— 2	Southern Railway pf.	100	94½	108⅜	Apr. 15.	82	Jan. 14.	92⅝	103	253,550
...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	92¾	92¾	— 3½	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	86	97	Oct. 18.	88½	Dec. 15.	92½	...	49,666
...	...	4,332,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91⅝	...	+ 1	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	90½	93	Nov. 13.	90	May 12.	91½	...	3,800
80	31½	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	51¾	52	+ ⅝	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	42⅜	83	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	5	44½	76,375
76⅞	40⅝	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	59⅝	60	— 4⅜	**Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad.**	100	64⅜	74⅝	Apr. 24.	49½	Dec. 12.	60	64½	1,519,735
52⅜	22½	38,760,000	.....	.....	..	40¼	40½	+ ⅝	Texas Pacific.	100	32⅝	54⅜	Sep. 8.	31	Dec. 15.	40⅝	32⅝	2,077,750
42½	19	8,645,300	.....	.....	..	39	40	+ 2⅜	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	31	44⅛	Feb. 18.	26	Jan. 15.	39½	36	58,393
129½	117	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	127	129	+ 5½	Third Avenue.	100	122⅞	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	128	126	39,740
10	10	4,076,900	.....	.....	..	15	25	...	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	100	20	20	June 9.	20	June 9.	20	10	150
...	...	12,000,000	.....	.....	..	31	40½	— 5½	Toledo Railways & Light.	100	38	38	Sep. 11.	32¼	Nov. 18.	32¾	...	5,655
25½	10⅜	9,966,000	.....	.....	..	28	28½	+ 9⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	19½	29½	Oct. 24.	18⅜	Jan. 21.	24½	18	262,595
39½	28	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	46¾	46¾	+ 10⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	35½	49⅜	Sep. 2.	33	Jan. 15.	46½	35½	473,556
108⅝	65⅞	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1½	Q	117½	118	+ 7½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	110	129	Aug. 27.	107	Jan. 20.	117½	108⅝	116,501
160	147	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	4⅜	Q	...	158	...	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	158	159½	Feb. 18.	156¾	Aug. 5.	158	154½	2,410
...	...	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	— ⅜	Twin City Rapid Transit rights.	...	⅛	⅛	June 4.	⅛	June 26.	⅛	...	6,711
15⅜	12	16,000,000	.....	.....	..	13	13½	— 1	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	14½	18½	Apr. 3.	11¾	Nov. 10.	13½	14	60,707
75⅞	65	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	71	73	+ 2½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	74⅜	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 3.	76	74⅜	34,616
176½	76	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	100½	100¾	+ 27⅛	Union Pacific.	100	103⅜	113½	Aug. 26.	93½	Dec. 12.	100⅝	103⅜	10,686,335
109⅝	81⅝	96,550,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	92	93	+ 21½	Union Pacific pf.	100	90⅜	95	Aug. 29.	86⅜	Mar. 6.	92	90	445,596
282½	278	21,240,400	Oct. 10, '02.	2½	Q	...	...	...	United New Jersey Railroad & Canal.	100	•280	•280	Jan. 6.	•280	Jan. 6.	•280	278	10
...	...	10,000,000	.....	.....	SA	21	21½	— 18	United Railways Investment Co.	100	22½	24½	Oct. 27.	20	Dec. 11.	21	...	11,194
...	...	15,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	..	63

OUTSIDE SECURITIES STATISTICS.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. All bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise noted.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual; F—Five months.

The amounts given as total dividends are the dividends *actually paid* during the year, not those *declared* within the year.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	†† Dividends 1902.	1901.	Bid Prices. Dec 31 1902.	Dec 31 1901.	Change
BANKS.									
America	$1,500,000	9	S	Jan. 2, 1903	18	16	550	530	+ 20
Amer. Exchange Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 1902	8	7½	268	285	— 17
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	20	..	800	685	+115
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 1902	9	12	330	302	+ 28
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 1903	12	12	300	400	—100
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..
Butch. & D. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	..	..	155	135	+ 20
Central National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	178	190	— 12
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	160	..	..
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 1903	12	12	750	720	+ 30
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	16	16	345	325	+ 20
Chemical National	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 1903	150	150	4300	4100	+200
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6½	195	230	..
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 1902	6	6	339	585	..
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1897	..	..	385	300	+ 85
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	350	340	+ 10
Commerce (National)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	312	363	— 51
Consolidated National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	108	..	..
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 1902	12	12	425	445	..
East River National	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	165	150	+ 15
Equitable National	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..	197	..	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..	215	..	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	225	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	100	100	3600	3255	+345
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 1902	12	12	375	330	+ 45
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	20	†50	775	770	+ 5
Fourteenth Street	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 1902	6	6	210	180	+ 30
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 1903	7	7	225	240	— 15
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1902	12	12	428	410	+ 18
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	..	..	140	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec. 31 1902	20	12	515	500	+ 15
German-Amer. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 1902	6	6	190	145	+ 15
German Exchange	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 1903	14	12	355	330	+ 25
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	20	13	600	500	+100
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	6	6	350	175	+175
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	175	165	+ 10
Hanover National	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	633	690	— 57
Imp. & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 1903	20	20	650	610	+ 40
International Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	210	..	..
Irving National ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	240	195	+ 45
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	..	..	155	..	..
Leather Mfrs.' Nat.	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	285	235	+ 10
**Liberty National	1,000,000	25	Q	Oct. 1, 1902	20	..	500	454	..
Lincoln National	300,000	19	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	18	18	975	925	+ 50
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug., 1902	10	10	325	320	+ 5
Market & Fulton Nat.	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	265	255	+ 10
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	290	290	..
Mech. & Traders' ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	7	..	155	150	+ 5
Mercantile National	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	6	325	260	+ 65
Merchants' Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 1903	7	7	180	185	— 5
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	160	150	+ 10
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 1902	12	12	500	650	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	..	..	215	160	+ 55
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..	280	195	+ 85
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 1902	8	8	200	195	+ 5
New Amsterdam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	32	†100	550	1390	..
New York (National)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	337	330	+ 7
New York County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 1903	50	†150	1500	1490	+ 10
New York Nat. Exch.	500,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	32	..	270	215	+ 55
New York Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 1902	7	6	170	160	+ 10
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	..	..	150	150	..
Northern National	300,000	5	S	.....	..	..	160	..	..
North American (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	7	230	236	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	230	195	+ 35
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	8	8	245	210	+ 35
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 1903	15	15	635	620	+ 15
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	295	270	+ 25
Phenix National ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	..	..	130	115	+ 15
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	600	500	+100
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	300	220	+ 80
Royal	100,000	2½	F	Dec. 31, 1902	2½	..	110	..	..
Seaboard National	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	700	470	+230
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 1903	12	12	680	680	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	130	120	..
Shoe & Leather (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	3	4	180	135	+ 45
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 1903	20	13	700	510	+190
34th Street National	184,300	..	..	.....	..	..	205	..	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	..	120	112	+ 8
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	5	5	125	120	+ 5
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	125	..	..
United States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	350	..	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	200	..	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	205	..	..
Washington Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	200	..	..
Western National	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1884	..	..	595	625	— 30
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 1903	12	12	575	605	— 30
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	270	250	+ 20
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.									
Atlantic	1,500,000	3	Q	Dec. 29, 1902	7½	6	355	283	+ 72
American Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	8	8	170	175	— 5
Bond & Mtge. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov. 15, 1902	10	10	385	405	— 20
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	238	190	+ 48
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	..	..	170	..	..
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	16	16	470	425	+ 45
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	60	60	1935	1900	+ 35
Central Realty Bd. & Tr.	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	..	625	510	+115
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug., 1902	8	..	390	370	+ 20
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	385	350	+ 35
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	6	6	680	450	+230
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	180	..	..
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	190	..	..
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	3	..	Dec. 31, 1903	3	..	350	..	..
Farmers' L. & T. ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	40	35	1485	1460	+ 25
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	17	10	625	1100	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	5½	..	185	172	+ 13
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	12	11	345	315	+ 30
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	16	16	730	730	— 10
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	195	..	..
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	8	8	310	295	+ 15
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	10	10	435	420	+ 15
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 1903	7	7	800	720	+80
Lawyers' Mtge. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 1902	5	5	245	225	+ 20
Lawyers' Title Insur.	3,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 1902	6	6	375	325	+ 50
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	375	..	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	10	10	300	275	+ 25
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	500	475	+ 25
Manufacturers'	500,000	9	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	15	10	415	315	+100
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	270	..	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	30	30	1150	980	+170
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	320	345	— 25
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 1902	10	10	725	530	+205
Morton	2,000,000	3	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	20	..	1090	1190	—100
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	270	..	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 1902	6	6	240	210	+ 30
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	10	10	145	135	+ 10
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1,000,000	20	S	Dec. 10, 1902	40	40	1190	1300	—110
N. Y. Mortgage & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 5, 1903	..	..	130	..	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	29	20	1370	1150	+220
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Dec. 31, 1902	7	7	303	260	+ 43
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 1902	12	12	385	345	+ 40
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	10	8	425	350	+ 75
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec. 31, 1902	6	3	395	395	—
Title Guar. & Trust	4,375,000	13	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	12	12	500	530	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	153	..	..
Trust Co. of America	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 1903	7	7	288	275	+ 13
Trust Co. of Republic	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	150	..	..
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan. 10, 1903	40	32	1420	1385	+ 35

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	†† Dividends 1902.	1901.	Bid Prices. Dec 31 1902.	Dec 31 1901.	Change
U. S. Mtge. & Trust	2,000,000	8	S	Dec. 31, 1902	15	11	490	430	+ 60
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 1903	50	50	1720	1705	+ 15
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	280	..	..
Washington Trust	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	14	10	420	420	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	9	6	240	205	+ 35
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	255	..	..
FERRY COMPANIES.									
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	10	18¼	— 8¼
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,190,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	108	109½	— 1½
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 15, 1902	6	6	74	67	+ 7
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 1902	5	5	90	94	— 4
New York & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 1, 1902	5	4¾	98	79	+ 19
†Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	5	5	90	89	+ 1
10th & 23d Street	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	50	60	— 10
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	5	5	100	105	— 5
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	2	2	41	42½	— 1½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	96	96	..
GAS COMPANIES.									
Am. Light & Trac	4,475,000	..	..	.....	..	..	40	24½	+ 15½
Do preferred	8,572,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	6	1½	92	89	+ 3
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1½	⅝	⅝	..
Bing'ton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	92	93½	— 1½
Brooklyn Borough Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	90	..	..
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	8½	7	+ 1½
††Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	78	78	..
Central Union 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 1903	5	5	109	100	..
Columbus Gas 1st 5, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 1903	5	5	107	106½	+ ½
††Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 1903	5	5	87½	80	+ 7½
Consumers' of J. C. 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 1902	6	6	101	103	— 2
Denver Gas & Elec	2,650,000	1½	..	Sept., 1900	..	..	14	22	— 8
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	..	5	62	73½	— 11½
††**Ft. Wayne** 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	6	6	50	60	—10
G'd Rapids 1st 5, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	5	5	102½	104½	— 2
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	June, 1900	..	..	60	60	..
††Do 1st 6s, 1939	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	6	6	102½	98½	+ 3
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	6	6	40	48	— 8
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec. 31, 1902	4	4	81	71	+ 10
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	101	101	..
††**Lafayette** 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	6	6	50	58	— 8
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	6	6	45	52	— 7
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	6	6	100	101	— 1
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	6	6	107	108	— 1
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan. 10, 1903	9	9	320	295	+ 25
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	108¾	109	— ¼
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	113	112½	+ ½
††Do con. 5s	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	107½	108½	— 1
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	105	108	— 3
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	6	6	42	52	— 10
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	94	95	— 1
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sept., 1902	5	5	91½	88	+ 3½
††South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sept., 1902	5	5	83	82½	+ ½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec. 31, 1902	6	2	131	131	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec. 31, 1902	6	6	152½	151	+ 1½
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	115	118	— 3
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	98	89	+ 9
Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	34¾	..	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	5	1½	86	..	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.									
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	3	..	105	..	..
Am. Bank Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	4	6	54	54½	— ½
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	..	..	10½	16¾	— 5¼
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	..	..	49	59½	— 10½
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan. 10, 1903	11	7½	150	82	+ 68
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	6	6	90	81	+ 9
American Elevator	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	½	..	..
††American Malting 6s	3,885,000	3	S	†Dec. 1, 1902	6	6	90½	94½	— 2
American Tobacco ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	6	6	300	..	..
Amer. Type Founders	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	4	4	42	48	— 6
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	..	98	..	..
Amer. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	6	1½	32	36¾	— 4¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sept. 1, 1902	7	7	87	90	— 3
Amer. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	1½	1	+ ½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	22½	8	+ 14½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 1903	5	5	77	69	+ 8
Bamberger-DeLamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*9	..	..
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	18	16	+ 2
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 1902	8	8	129	120	+ 9
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 1903	6	6	112½	111	+ 1½
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug. 15, 1902	6¼	..	117½	..	..
Do preferred	7,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec. 15, 1902	6	..	106½	..	..
British Col. Copper ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*3⅝	*4	— ⅜
††British Exchequer 3s	£10,000,000	⅜	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	3	3	99	99	..
Calif. Copper ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*1	*1¼	..
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*¾	..	..
Celluloid	5,025,000	3½	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	..	7	117½	101	+ 16½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	2⅝	⅜	+ 1⅞
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	13	6	+ 7
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 1902	6	6	60	55	+ 5
Cent. & So. Am. Tel	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	..	6	100	106	— 6
Central Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 1902	2	2	21	21	..
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 1902	7	7	65	60	+ 4
Chesebrough Mfg	500,000	17½	M	Dec. 15, 1902	24	28	450	450	..
Compressed Air	6,353,100	..	..	.....	..	..	1¼	8	— 6¾
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	..	..	30	17	+ 13
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	.....	13	12	60	62	— 2
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	5⅞	5⅞	..
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	1	3	— 2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	..	..	5	10	— 5
††Dc deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	April 1, 1902	3	..	8	39	— 12
††Cont. Tob. deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1902	7	7	104	104	..
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1¼	Q	Sept. 15, 1902	3½	5	50	75	— 25
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	20	..	..
Distil. Securities 5s	$16,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	74	..	..
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	15	84½	— 69½
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	..	..	22	23	— 1
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	..	..	33	44	— 9
Electric Lead Reduction	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	3	..	..
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	3	..	..
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	..	..	3⅜	2½	+ 1⅞
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	April, 1900	..	..	8	4	+ 4
Elec.-Pneumatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*⅜	*1⅛	— ¾
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	..	..	10½	6	+ 4½
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 1903	3	3	43½	47	— 3½
Gold H. Copper ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*1¼	..	..
Greene C. Copper ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 1903	2	2	*2¾	*3⅛	— ⅜
Hackensack Meadows	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	9	49	— 40
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	5	4	115	40	+ 75
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	45	..	..
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	62	..	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	..	..	1¼	2¼	— 1
Do 1st preferred	600,000	..	..	.....	..	..	23	33	— 10
Do 2d preferred	1,050,000	..	..	.....	..	..	3½	7½	— 4
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	7	..	..
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sept. 15, 1902	6	..	50	..	..
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	115	..	..
Hudson River Telephone	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	..	..	103	120	— 15
Interborough R. T. 40% paid	16,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	100	..	..
Do full paid	9,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	107¼	..	..
Int. Mercantile Marine	$60,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	16½	..	..
Do preferred	$60,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	48½	..	..
International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..	9	22	— 13
Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 1902	5	..	46	..	..

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES STATISTICS (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	T'l Dividends 1902.	T'l Dividends 1901.	Bid Prices. Dec 31 1902.	Bid Prices. Dec 31 1901.	Change
Lanston M'type ($20)	3,387,240	..	..	.....	..	..	*9¾	*10⅝	— ⅝
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	120	120	..
Manhat. Trans. ($20)	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*4⅝	..	..
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	17½	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	15	13½	170	170	+ 9
Mexican 5s	$22,700,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 1902	5	5	99⅜	98	+ 1⅜
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	6¼	7¾	— 1½
Mines Securities ($5)	1,600,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*3½	..	..
Mon. & Boston ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*2¾	..	..
Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	14,038,100	1	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	4	7	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛
Do preferred	7,658,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	7	7	86	83	+ 3
National Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	101	101½	— ½
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*⅛	*⅛	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	9,375,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	7	7	101	170	..
N. Y. & Queens El	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..	40	30	+ 10
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..	75	70	+ 5
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sept., 1902	6	6	114	114	..
N. Y. Tran., ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*9¼	*11	— 1½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	7½	..	..
Nor. Securities	‡400,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	4	..	112⅝	102	+ 10⅝
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	42¼	28	+ 14¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	6	6	97½	92⅝	+ 4⅞
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	..	..	3	..	..
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	..	..	23	..	..
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	..	½	⅝	+ ⅛
Proctor & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov. 15, 1902	12	12	335	340	— 5
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	8	8	201	200	+ 1
Royal Baking Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	6	6	101	104	— 3
Safety Car Heat. & L.	4,840,000	3	Q	Dec. 24, 1902	9	8	166	137	+ 29
Seaboard Air Line	29,107,650	..	..	.....	..	..	27	26	+ 1
Do preferred	16,635,100	..	..	.....	..	..	44½	50	— 5⅝
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1⅝	Q	Dec., 1902	7	7	300	240	+ 60
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec. 31, 1902	4	4	34	31	+ 3
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec. 31, 1902	8	8	130	120	+ 10
Standard Milling	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	7	6	+ 1
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	27	25	+ 2
††Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 1902	5	..	75	71	+ 4
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec. 15, 1902	45	48	720	690	+ 30
Storage Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*¾	*8	— 7¼
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 5, 1903	7	7	125½	101	+ 24½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 1903	5	5	102	101	+ 1
Tenn. Copper ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*10⅜	*13	+ 6⅜
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	..	..	21½	5⅝	+ 15⅞
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	Dec. 10, 1902	8	..	85	68	..
Do deb. 4s	..	2	S	Jan. 10, 1903	..	..	73	..	..
Union Copper ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	*2½	*4⅛	— 1⅝
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 1902	6	..	123	70	+ 53
Do 1st preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 1902	7	7	124	123	+ 1
Do 2d preferred	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 1902	8	10	124	118	+ 6
Unit. Box Board & Paper	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	8½	..	..
Do preferred	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	54	..	..
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	31	..	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	8	20	— 12
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	..	..	10	..	..
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sept. 1, 1902	5	5¼	68½	84	— 15½
U. S. Shipbuilding	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	15	..	..
Do preferred	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	50	..	..
Do 5s	$14,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 1903	..	..	75	..	..
U. S. Steel 2d 5s, w. i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	94	..	..
Universal Tobacco	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	1	14	— 13
Do preferred	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	5	45	— 40
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	8,641,600	..	..	.....	..	..	34	12	+ 22
††Do 1st 5s, 1949, assented	7,184,000	*5	..	Dec. 1, 1902	*18½	..	69	..	..
††Do unassented	116,000	2½	S	Sept., 1900	..	..	78	53½	+ 24½
Virginia & S. W	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	15	..	..
††Do 1st 5s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	97	..	..
W'house Air B'ke ($50)	10,550,000	16	Q	Jan. 10, 1903	24	24	*175	*178	— 3
White Knob Copper	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	9⅝	18½	— 8⅞
Worthington Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 1902	7	7	120	120	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 1902	6	6	105	97	+ 8
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	25	25	690	625	+ 65
Eagle ($40) $100 paid in liquidation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1900	..	..	40	320	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	6	6	95	95	..
German-American	1,000,000	15	S	July 1902	30	30	660	535	+ 65
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	16	15	320	300	+ 20
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	10	10	170	175	— 5
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 1903	6	6	103	100	+ 3
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 1903	8	8	128	123	+ 5
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	14	13	335	300	+ 35
Kings County ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	5	5	190	160	+ 30
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	10	10	180	160	+ 20
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1902	6	6	90	90	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 1903	14	10	255	200	+ 55
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 1902	8	8	156	145	+ 11
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	10	10	110	105	+ 5
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 1902	10	10	150	130	+ 20
Phenix, Brooklyn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	10	10	235	205	+ 30
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	3	3	45	50	— 5

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	T'l Dividends 1902.	T'l Dividends 1901.	Bid Prices. Dec 31 1902.	Bid Prices. Dec 31 1901.	Change
United States ($25)	200,000	2	S	July, 1902	4	6	110	110	..
Westchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1902	16	16	390	360	+ 30
Williamsburg City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	24	24	590	540	+ 50

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	103	105	— 2
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	111	114	— 3
Do. imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	98	100	— 2
Bleecker Street & F. Ferry stock	800,000	¾	S	Jan., 1903	1½	1½	32½	34	— 1½
Do 1st 4s, 1959	760,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	4	4	98	100	— 2
Broadway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	10	10	247	248	— 1
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	5	5	100	101	— 1
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	106	107	— 1
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	111	114	— 3
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	100	101	— 1
B.B. & W.E.gen.5s,1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	101	100½	+ ½
B'klyn City R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 1902	10	10	245	244	+ 1
Do 1st con 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	108½	113	— 4½
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	114	114	..
B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	108	109	— 1
B'klyn R. T. 4s, new	5,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	..	..	82½	..	..
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	111¾	118½	— 6¾
Central Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903	10	10	260	265	— 5
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	6	6	121½	123	— 1½
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2¼	Q	Jan., 1903	9	9	210	210	..
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	7	7	100	102	— 2
Christopher & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	8	8	188	185	+ 3
Coney Island & B'klyn.	1,998,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 1902	16	13½	385	325	+ 60
Do 1st 5s, 1904	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	98½	101	— 2½
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	4	4	97	97	..
Do 5% certf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	100	100	..
Con. Traction of N. J.	15,000,000	1¼	S	July 15, 1902	2½	2	68	67	+ 1
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	5	5	107	109	— 2
Dry D., E. B. & B. stk.	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	..	..	120	120	..
Do 1st 5s, 1922	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	5	5	113	115	— 2
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	5	5	103	103	..
Eighth Avenue R. R.	4,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1903	15	15	400	400	..
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1902	18	18	390	390	..
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	6	6	110	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Sept., 1902	6	6	110	112	— 2
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	98	100	— 2
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	4	4	97	97	..
Grand Rapids Ry.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	56	30	+ 26
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Nov., 1902	5	5	95	88½	+ 6½
J. C., Hoboken & Pat.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	19	17	+ 2
Do 4s	10,904,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	4	4	77	79	— 2
Nassau Electric, Bkyn. con. 4s, 1951	40,447,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	4	4	82	97	— 15
New Orleans common	$30,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	14	..	..
Do preferred	$10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	47	..	..
Do 4½s	$40,000,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1903	..	..	80¼	..	..
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	8	8	192	195	— 3
North Jersey St. Ry.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	29	25	+ 4
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	4	4	83	80½	+ 2½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	73	42	+ 31
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan., 1903	5	..	98½	94	+ 4½
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	110	112	— 2
Do 2d 5s, 1933	1,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	5	5	105½	..	..
St. Louis Transit	17,261,300	..	..	.....	..	..	27	31¾	— 4¾
San Francisco subs	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..	44½	..	..
Do 4s	5,000,000	2	S	Oct., 1902	2	..	80	..	..
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Sept., 1902	4	4	84	85	— 1
Second Avenue stock	1,882,000	3	Q	Dec., 1902	9	8½	215	217	— 2
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,594,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	5	5	117	118	— 1
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	104½	106	— 1½
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	105	105	..
Sixth Avenue stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan., 1903	7	7	180	175	+ 5
So. Boulevard 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	106¼	107	— ¾
South Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	105	105	..
Steinway Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	6	6	116	117	— 1
Syracuse Rapid Transit	2,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..	39	21	+ 0
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..	75	55	+ 20
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Sept., 1902	5	5	102	101½	+ ½
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	5	5	107	102	+ 5
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1926	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	115	115	..
Twenty-third Street	600,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1902	18	18	400	390	+ 10
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	6	6	110	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1909	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	98	100	— 2
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1926	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	110½	112	— 1½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	5	5	116	116	..
United Rys of St. L. pf.	11,565,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 10, 1903	5	5	80	84½	— 4½
Do 1st 4s, 1934	28,282,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	4	4	84½	89½	— 4⅞
United Trac., Providence	8,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 1903	4½	4	102	108	— 6
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Sept., 1902	5	5	113¾	113½	— ¾
Washington R. & El.	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	13	..	..
Do preferred	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..	45	..	..
Do general 4s	8,392,350	2	S	Dec., 1902	2	..	78	..	..
W'chester Elec. 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	5	5	108½	108	+ ½
Yonkers R.R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	5	5	110	110	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. The First National Bank in 1901 paid also a stock dividend of 1,900 per cent. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat. ‡Including 2½ per cent. in scrip. **On Jan. 2, 1903, the Liberty National paid an adjustment of dividends for the last quarter of 1902 at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the old capital of $500,000, and at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum on the increased capital.

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JAN

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS OF 1902

1903

There was a falling off of practically 50 per cent. in the amount of securities added to the Stock Exchange lists for dealing during 1902 as compared with the previous year. Considerable of this decrease was in the amount of miscellaneous stocks listed, where comparison is made with the total of 1901, which included the United States Steel Corporation, with its more than a billion dollars capital. There was also a marked decrease in the amount of railroad and miscellaneous bonds listed, but railroad stocks show a gain over 1901 as a result of the heavy increases in capitalization by many of the important roads during the past year. There were fewer securities admitted to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange than during either 1901 or 1900, and the total of the year is much below them both:

The following table gives the total listing of the past three years:

	1902. Dollars.	1901. Dollars.	1900. Dollars.
Railroad bonds ...	411,270,000	655,537,500	268,533,000
All classes of bonds..	324,497,700	909,798,200	443,963,000
Railroad stocks	460,465,790	281,904,190	384,535,800
Miscellaneous stocks.	324,187,950	1,188,604,700	222,239,900
All classes of stocks.	813,653,740	1,646,657,240	623,601,900
Total regular list...	1,037,551,440	2,556,455,440	1,067,564,900
Unlisted department..	112,056,000	312,087,790	213,781,625
Grand total listed and unlisted...	1,449,607,440	2,868,543,230	1,281,346,525
Decrease in grand total from 1901 ..		$1,418,935,790	
Increase in grand total over 1900...		168,260,915	

Not included in the above totals are the Russian Government bonds listed, which amounted to 2,310,000,000 rubles or about $1,155,000,000.

The various securities listed during 1902 are shown in the following tables:

INCREASES OF CAPITAL.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway 4 per cent. serial deb. gold bonds...	$30,000,000
Atlantic City Railroad 1st consol mtg. gtd. 4 per cent. 1951	1,063,000
Balt. & Ohio Railroad; Pitts., Lake Erie & West Va.-System ref. mtg. 4 per cent. gold, 1941	20,000,000
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. Railway, gen. mtg. 5 per cent., 1937	20,000
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway consol 1st mtg. & col. tr., 5 per cent., 1934	553,000
Central Railroad of N. J., gen. gold 5s, 1987	1,167,000
Ches. & Ohio Railway gen. mtg. 4½ per cent. gold bonds, 1992	5,022,000
Chi., Bur. & Quincy Railroad Ill. Dev. 3½ per cent., 1949	10,882,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad gen. consol, 5 per cent., 1937	657,000
Chi. & Northwestern Railway gen. 3½s, 1987	539,000
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railroad col. tr. 4 per cent., 2002	75,000,000
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railway 4 per cent. gold serial, 1902-18	23,520,000
Chi., Rock Island & Pac gen. mtg. 4 per cent., 1988	4,000,000
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railway, 1st mtg. 6 per cent. bonds, 1917	400,000
Chi., St. P., Minneapolis & Omaha Railway con. 6s, 1930	51,000
Cinn., Lebanon & Northern Railway 1st con. mtg. gtd. 4 per cent., 1942	900,000
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Railway gen. mtg. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1993	1,016,000
Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad gen. mtg. 3½ per cent., series B, 1942	428,000
Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad gen. mtg. 3½ per cent., series D	220,000
Colorado & Southern Railway 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1929	300,000
Del., Lack. & West., Morris & Essex, 1st ref. g. mtg. gtd. 3½ per cent. of 2000	7,000,000
Denver & Rio Grande 1st consol mtg. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1936	3,400,000
Detroit Southern Railroad 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1953	116,000
Detroit South. Railroad, Ohio Southern, 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1941	231,000
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5 per cent. 1st mtg. gold bonds, 1941	645,000
Erie Railroad gen. lien 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1996	1,028,000
Gulf & Ship Island Railroad 1st ref. & term. mtg. 5 per cent, 1952	2,931,000
Hocking Valley Railway 1st consol mtg., 100 yr. 4½ per cent. gold bonds, 1999	1,000,000
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, 1st mtg. 4 per cent., 1950	350,000
International & Great Northern 1st mtg. 6 per cent., 1919	1,624,000
International & Great Northern 2d mtg 5 per cent., 1909	1,624,000
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis Railway 4 per cent. ref. gtd., 1936	705,000
Kanasa City Southern Railway 1st mtg. 3 per cent. 50 yr. g. bonds, 1950	3,803,000
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Railway 3½ per cent. 100 yr. bonds, 1997	701,000
Long Island Railroad unified mtg. 50 yr. 4 per cent., 1949	575,000
Louisville & Nash. unified 50 yr. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1940	882,000
Met. Street Railway (N. Y.) 4 per cent. ref. 100 yrs. mtg., 2002	12,780,000
Mexican Cent. col. tr. 4½ per cent., first series, 1907	10,000,000
Mich. Cent. 3½ per cent. 50 yr. g. bonds, 1951	2,000,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas Railway, St. L. Division, ref. 4 per cent. gold, 2001	2,000,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st. mtg. ext. 5 per cent. 50 yr., 1944	880,000
Mo., Kan. & Texas, Mo., Kan. & Tex. Railway of Texas, 1st mtg. 50 yr. 5 per cent. gtd. g. bonds, 1947	312,000
Mo. Pac., St. L. I. M. & So. gen. con. mtg. 5 per cent. gold, 1931	889,000
Mo. Pac., St. L., I. M. & So. unified & ref. 4 per cent. gold, 1929	2,632,000
National Railroad of Mexico prior lien 4½ per cent. gold bonds, 1926	20,000,000
National Railroad of Mexico 1st consol mtg. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1951	22,000,000
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River Railroad gen. mtg. 3½s, 1997	1,655,000
Norfolk & Southern Railroad 1st mtg. 5 per cent., 1941	30,000
Norfolk & Western 1st consol mtg. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1996	2,500,000
Norfolk & Western, Nor. & West.-Pocahontas joint 4 per cent. 1996	20,000,000
Northern Pac. Railway prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent., 1997	2,395,000
Ore. Railroad & Nav. Co. consol mtg. 4 per cent. gold, 1946	1,843,000
Panama Railroad 1st mtg. 4½ per cent. 20 yr. cfs., 1917	1,000,000
Pennsylvania Co. 3½ per cent. gtd. loan, 1901	10,882,000
Pitts., Cinn., Chi. & St. L. consol mtg. gtd. 3½ per cent., series E	2,000,000
Reading Co. gen. mtg. 4 per cent., 1997	1,735,000
Reading Co., Reading Co.-Jersey Cent. collat. 4 per cent. 50 yr. g., 1997	25,000,000
St. L. Southwestern Railway consol mtg. 4s	12,054,000
St. P., Minn. & Manitoba Railway, Montana Ext. 1st mtg. 50 yr. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1937	3,278,000
St. P., M. & M., Montana Ceat. Railway 1st mtg. gtd. 5 per cent. g. bonds, 1937	1,304,000
Seaboard Air Line Railway 4 per cent. mtg. 50 yr. gold bonds, 1950	12,775,000
Seaboard Air Line Railway col. tr. ref. 5 per cent. gold bonds, 1911	8,200,000
Southern Railway 1st consol mtg. gold 5 per cent., 1994	1,500,000
Southern Railway, St. L. Div. 1st mtg. 4 per cent. 50 yr. gold bonds, 1951	500,000
Terminal Railroad Ass'n., St. Louis, 1st mtg. 5 per cent., 1944	500,000
Texas & Pac. Railway 1st mtg. 5 per cent. gold bonds, 2000	535,000
Texas & Pac. Railway, Louisiana Div. Branch Line 1st mtg. 5 per cent. gold., 1931	237,000
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad 1st mtg. 4½ per cent. series A, 1931	1,500,000
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad 1st mtg. 4½ per cent. series B, 1933	978,000
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad 1st mtg. 4½ per cent. series C, 1942	1,492,000
Union Pac. Railway 1st railroad and land grant. 4s, 1947	444,000
Union Pac., Oregon Short Line 4 per cent. & participating bonds, 1927	31,000,000
Wabash Railroad, 1st mtg. 5 per cent., 1939	2,256,000
Wabash Railroad, Omaha Div. 1st mtg. 2½ per cent. gold, 1941	3,500,000
Wabash Railroad 20 yr. 5 per cent. 1st lien gold equipment sinking fund, 1923	3,000,000
Wabash Railroad, Toledo & Chicago Division 1st mtg. 4 per cent. gold, 1941	3,000,000
Wabash Railroad deb., series B, 1939	500,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad 1st consol mtg. 4 per cent. gold bonds, 1949	900,000
Total	$441,279,000

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

American Steamship Co. of West Va. 1st mtg. g. 5 per cent. bonds, 1920	5,452,000
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 4 per cent. col. tr., 1929	13,000,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	13,000,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. gen mtg. 5 per cent. s. f., 1945	1,942,000
Consolidated Tobacco Co. col. gold 4s, 1951	24,308,700
Continental Coal Co. 1st mtg. 50 yr. 5 per cent. of 1952	2,750,000
Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Co. 1st mtg. 50-year gtd. 5 per cent. sinking fund gold	2,750,000
Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. purchase money mtg. 6 per cent.	176,000
Milwaukee Gas Light Co. 1st mtg. 25-year 4 per cent., 1927	6,000,000
National Starch Co. deb. 5 per cent. 25-year sinking fund gold bonds, 1926	498,000
New York & Queens Electric Light & Power Co. 1st consol. 5s, 1930	342,000
Western Union Telegraph Co. 4½ per cent funding and real estate 50-year bonds, 1950	3,000,000
Total sales	$83,218,700
Total all classed bonds	$524,497,700

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Imperial Russian Government State 4 per cent. rente, 2,310,000,000 rubles.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Allegheny & Western Railway	$150,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common	70,779,100
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad pf	196,200
Beech Creek Railroad	335,000
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway common	1,000,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey	144,000
Canadian Pacific Railway	19,500,000
Chicago, Burling & Quincy Railroad	424,500
Chicago & Eastern Illinois common	20,000
Chicago & Great Western Railway common	8,602,000
Chicago & Great Western Railway 4 per cent. deb. stock	4,290,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway common	2,632,100
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway pf	928,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway	11,918,468
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad pf	138,800
Detroit Southern Railroad common	3,487,000
Detroit Southern Railroad pf	560,000
Great Northern Railroad pf	90,000
Hocking Valley Railway common	578,400
Hocking Valley Railway pf	1,000,000
Illinois Central Railroad	15,846,000
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	5,000,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas common	840,000
Missouri Pacific Railway	1,400,000
National Railroad of Mexico common	32,896,000
National Railroad of Mexico pf	30,065,600
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad	17,250,000
Northern Central	11,462,700
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,000,000
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago gtd. special	1,418,200
Railroad Securities Co., Illinois Central stock int. certs., Series A	8,000,000
Rock Island Co. common	96,000,000
Rock Island Co. pf	54,000,000
Rutland Railroad pf	3,290,000
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway	315,000
St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois common trust certs.	6,622,100
St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf., trust certs.	4,055,900
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio stock trust certs	4,932,000
Toledo Railways & Light Co	12,800,000
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common	1,501,000
United Railways Investment Co., San Francisco, common	10,000,000
United Railways Investment Co., San Francisco, pf	15,000,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad 1st pf. stock	847,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad 2d pf. stock	423,800
Total	$460,465,790

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Allis-Chalmers Co. common	$20,000,000
Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	16,330,000
American Hide & Leather Co. common	11,274,100
American Hide & Leather Co. pf	12,548,300
American Steel Foundries Co. common	15,000,000
American Steel Foundries Co. pf	15,500,000
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	16,206,800
Associated Merchants' Co. 1st pf. stock	5,000,000
Central Coal & Coke Co. common	3,250,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. common	831,000
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron common	10,800
Corn Products Co. common	44,495,300
Corn Products Co. pf	27,010,400
General Chemical Co. common	7,410,300
General Chemical Co. pf	9,416,600
General Electric Co.	17,102,300
George A. Fuller Co. common	10,000,000
George A. Fuller Co. pf	5,000,000
Hackensack Water Co. common	600,000
Homestake Mining Co.	840,000
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	17,000,000
Philadelphia Co. common	14,232,600
Philadelphia Co. pf	1,746,250
United States Realty & Construction Co. common	32,858,800
United States Realty & Construction Co. pf	20,651,000
United States Steel Corporation common	17,200
United States Steel Corporation pf	36,800
Total	$324,187,950

BANK STOCKS.

First National Bank	$8,500,000
National City Bank of New York	15,000,000
National Bank of North America	1,000,000
National Citizens' Bank	250,000
New Amsterdam National Bank	200,000
New York National Exchange Bank	200,950
Seventh National Bank	1,500,000
Total	$28,400,000
Total all stocks	$813,653,740
Grand totab listed deparitment	$1,337,551,440

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT.

Buttervick Co.	$12,000,000
Distillers' Securities Corporation	32,478,800
Railway Steel Spring Co. common	13,500,000
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	13,500,000
United States Cast-Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. common	12,106,300
United States Cast-Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf	12,106,200
United States Reduction & Refining Co. common	5,918,800
United States Reduction & Refining Co. pf	3,945,800
United States Reduction & Refining Co. 1st mtg. 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, 1925	3,000,000
Vulcan Detinning Co. common	2,000,000
Vulcan Detinning Co. pf	1,500,000
Total	$112,056,000
Grand total, both listed and unlisted	$1,449,607,440

There were also admitted to dealings in the unlisted department, Pennsylvania convertible 3½s, and subscription certificates for Baltimore and Ohio, Canadian Pacific, and Metropolitan Securities Company shares.

NEW INCORPORATIONS OF THE YEAR

The amount of capital represented by the incorporations of the year 1902 was very much less than 1901, although practically as many companies were formed; in fact as far as New York State is concerned, the number of charters taken out was in excess of all previous records. Only in a few instances were the capitalizations for any extraordinary amount, but withal there was nothing to compare with such combinations of capital as the United States Steel Corporation or the Northern Securities Company, which so largely swelled the figures of 1901.

There are 924 miscellaneous companies in the following list, with an aggregate capital of $3,160,571,400, and 99 railroad companies, with a capital of $395,910,000, making a total of 1,023 companies with a combined capital of $3,755,961,400, as against 1,000 companies in 1901 with a combined capital of $4,333,099,250. The total in 1900 was $2,589,049,000, and in 1899, $4,207,000,000.

The following are the companies of a capital of $500,000 or more incorporated during 1902, the place and time of incorporation being given in parenthesis:

Company, State and Month.	Capital.
Abbey Press Co., (N. J., May)	$1,000,000
Acme Gas Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Acme Motor & Pow. Co., (S. D., July)	1,000,000
Acquisition Balm Copper Co., (Mont., May)	2,000,000
Adamson Stock Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Adirondack Graphite Co., (N. Y., Nov.)	500,000
Air Funnel Exhpn't Co., (N. J., Jan.)	2,500,000
Airless Pneumatic Tire Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
Ala., Barge & Coal Co., (Conn., July)	3,000,000
Alabama Steel & Wire Corporation, (Conn., Sept.)	5,000,000
Alabama-Mississippi Investment & Development Co., (Del., Jan.)	1,000,000
Alaska Fishing & Packing Co., (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Aladdin Cleanser Co., (S. D., Oct.)	10,000,000
Allen & Anderson County Gas & Oil Co. (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Alfred Peats Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	500,000
Alliance Protection Corporation, (N. Y., Dec.)	500,000
Alliance Realty Co. of New York, (N. Y., Jan.)	1,000,000
Allied Securities Co., (N. J., April)	2,000,000
Aluminium Photo Plate Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
Amalgamated Gold Dredging Co., (S. D., Dec.)	5,000,000
American Ammonia & Cyanide Co., (N. J., April)	500,000
Am. Barrel & Pkg. Co., (N. J., Nov.)	30,000,000
Am. Brake-Shoe & Foundry Co., (N. J., Jan.)	3,000,000
Am. Brassing Co., (N. J., Aug.)	2,000,000
Am. Bucku Co., (N. J., Nov.)	1,000,000
Am. Carbolite Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	1,000,000
Am. Coal & Coke Co., (N. J., Jan.)	500,000
Am. Colortype Co., (N. J., Feb.)	4,000,000
Am. Copper Co., (Neb., Sept.)	1,000,000
Am. Concrete Co., (N. J., March)	700,000
Am. Corrugated Tube & Mfg. Co., (S. D., Dec.)	10,000,000
Am. Crude Rubber Co., (N. J., Aug.)	2,000,000
Am.-Cuban Development Co., (N. J., July)	4,000,000
Am. Degreasing Co., (N. Y., March)	750,000
Am. Electric Alarm Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Am. Electric Improvem't Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Am. Finance Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Am. Finance & Securities Co., (Del., July)	1,000,000
Am. Fork & Hoe Co., (N. J., Aug.)	4,000,000
Am. Fruit Products Co. of Rochester, (N. Y., May)	2,000,000
Am. Gas Burner Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Am. Gas & Electric Co., (N. J., July)	1,000,000
Am. Gas Generating Burner Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	500,000
Am. Gas Light & Improvement Co., (N. J., Sept.)	1,000,000
Am. Granite Working Co. of Phila., (Del., May)	500,000
Am. Grass Products Co., (N. Y., July)	1,500,000
Am. Hardware Association, (Conn., March)	5,000,000
Am. Homing Co., (N. J., April)	5,000,000
Am. International Fuel & Petroleum Co., (Del., March)	3,000,000
Am. Knit Goods Mfg. Co., (N. Y., June)	1,550,000
Am. Label Mfg. Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Am. Light & Development Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,250,000
Am. Machine & Ordnance Co., (N. Y., May)	10,000,000
Am.-Mexican Lumber Co., (Del., Dec.)	5,000,000
Am. Molasses Co., (N. J., Sept.)	3,000,000
Am. Motor Carriage Co., (Del., Oct.)	500,000
Am. National Match Co., (N. J., May)	600,000
Am. Navigation Co., (Maine, Dec.)	1,000,000
Am. Nickel Co., (S. D., June)	5,000,000
Am. Oil & Supply Co. of Pensacola, Fla., (Del., Aug.)	500,000
Am. Packers' Association, (Del., May)	6,000,000
Am. Plaster Co., (S. D., Dec.)	500,000
American Public Utilities Co., (Del., Dec.)	2,000,000
Am. Sault Ste. Marie Paper Co., (Maine, Oct.)	4,000,000
Am. Security Co., Lexington, Ky., (Del., Jan.)	500,000
Am. Security & Trust Co., (Ariz., April)	10,000,000
Am. Stand'd Type Co., (N. J., March)	3,000,000
Am. Steel Foundries Co., (N. J., June)	40,000,000
Am. Solderless Co., (N. J., April)	5,000,000
Am. Stone Paving & Construction Co., (S. D., Aug.)	5,000,000
Am. Storage & Delivery Co., (Del., June)	500,000
Am. Turbine Engine Co., (N. Y., June)	500,000
Am. United Safety Explosives Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Am. Water Power Co., (S. D., Sept.)	5,000,000
Am. Watchman's Clock Co., (N. Y., May)	500,000
Am. Witch Hazel Corp., (N. J., Aug.)	4,000,000
Anglo-Alaska Construction Co., (N. J., May)	3,500,000
Anglo-Am. Chem. Corp., (S. D., Sept.)	3,000,000
Anglo-Cuban Land & Colonization Co., (N. J., March)	1,000,000
Anhaltzer Automatic Mantel Works, (N. Y., July)	500,000
Annexed District Gas Co., (N. Y., May)	1,000,000
Apex Mining, Milling & Investment Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,500,000
Arizona Development Co. of Quakertown, Penn., (Del., Feb.)	1,000,000
Arizona-Mexico Copper Co., (Mexico, Sept.)	3,000,000
Arizona United Mining Co.	1,000,000
Arkansas Zinc & Smeltic Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Association of Manufacturers & Distributors of Food Products, (N. J., June)	30,000,000
Atmospheric Products Co., (N. Y., May)	1,000,000
Atlantic Development Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Oct.)	1,000,000
Atlantic Equipment Co. of N. Y., (Del., March)	500,000
Atlantic Securities Co., (N. Y., March)	500,000
Australian Am. Woolen Co., (Washington, July)	500,000
Automatic Clerk Co., (N. J., May)	2,000,000
Automatic Incandescent Light Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Automatic Phonograph Co., (N. J., March)	1,000,000
Automatic Train Controller Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Automatic Tympan Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Dec.)	750,000
Automatic Machine Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Ball Check Light Co., (N. J., July)	1,000,000
Baltimore Brick Co., (Del., Sept.)	4,500,000
Balt. Refrg. & Heat'g Co., (Md., July)	1,000,000
Bankers' Investm't Corp., (S. D., Dec.)	5,000,000
Barber & Co., (N. J., Sept.)	500,000
Barclay Hotel Co., (N. Y., Nov.)	500,000
Barclay Realty Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Oct.)	1,000,000
Bates Advertising Co., (N. Y., May)	500,000
Bartel's Tin Mining Co., (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Beach Grove Oil & Coal Co. of Henderson, Ky., (Del., March)	750,000
Belamy & Fuel Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Billings & Northern Railroad, (Mont., April)	6,000,000
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	500,000
Birmingham & Steel City (Ala.) Railway & Power Co., (Ala., April)	2,000,000
Birmingham (Ala.) Suburban Water Works Co., (Del., July)	1,000,000
Black Diamond Tunnel Co. of Phila., (Del., Jan.)	1,000,000
Bon Air Coal & Ir. Co., (Maine, Aug.)	5,000,000
Bon Ami Oil Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Boston & Black Hills Mining Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,000,000
Boston Colorado Coal Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., Jan.)	1,500,000
Boston Electric Fan & Heating Co., (Del., Sept.)	2,282,000
Boston & Seattle Mining Co., (Mont., Oct.)	50,000,000
Boston Steel & Ir. Co., (N. J., March)	1,000,000
Boston & Philadelphia S. S. Co., (Mass., June)	1,500,000
Boston Telluride Mining Co., (Maine, July)	2,500,000
Boulder Creek Placer Mining Co., (S. D., Aug.)	500,000
Braceville Coal & Fuel Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,500,000
Brandreth Hill Mfg. Co., (N. Y., Mar.)	1,000,000
Briquetting Co., (N. J., Nov.)	1,000,000
British Am. Dredging Co., (N. Y., March)	2,000,000
British Columbia Packers' Association, (N. J., April)	4,000,000
Broadway Trust Co., N. Y., (N. Y., April)	700,000
Broadway, Cortlandt Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Dec.)	500,000
Brooklyn Heights Realty Co., (N. Y., May)	1,500,000
Brook Ridge Cop. Co. of Cuba, (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Buckeye Live Stock, Land & Dev. Co., (S. D., Oct.)	850,000
Buckeye Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Buffalo Milk Co., (N. Y., July)	3,000,000
Buff. & Susq. Iron Co. of Buffalo, (N. Y., May)	800,000
Burglar Immunity Co., Ardmore, Penn., (Del., March)	500,000
Burrows Lighting & Heating Co. of America, (Ariz., Jan.)	1,000,000
Burt Electric Heating & Lighting Co., (S. D., Sept.)	20,000,000
Bush Engine Co., (N. Y., March)	5,000,000
Bush Terminal Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	3,500,000
Butler Mill, New Bedford, (Mass., April)	700,000
Butterick Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., Jan.)	12,000,000
By-Products Pulp Co. of Niagara Falls, (N. Y., May)	2,000,000
Cadillac Oil Co., (N. J., Dec.)	500,000
Cahn-Belt Co. of Baltimore, (Del., March)	1,000,000
California Brick & Pottery Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
California Lumber Co., (S. D., Sept.)	10,000,000
Cal. Trust & Investment Co., (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Calpoalia Mining & Tunnel Co., (N. J., May)	3,000,000
Calumet Mining & Milling Graphite Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Calumet Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Canadian Shipbuilding Co., (Can., Nov.)	1,000,000
Canadian Tubular Oil Transportation Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Carbonate Co., (N. J., Aug.)	1,200,000
Carro De Pasco Mining Co., (N. J., June)	10,000,000
Carolina Co., (N. C., Jan.)	1,000,000
Carolina King Mining Co., N. Y., (N. Y., July)	500,000
Carter-Bailey Oil Burner Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Carter Distilling Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	500,000
Carter Oil Burner Mfg. Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,000,000
Catoctin Gold Mining & Milling Co. of Md., (Del., July)	600,000
Cato Glen Coal Co., (N. J., Sept.)	1,000,000
Cave Creek Mining Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., April)	1,000,000
Central Black Hills Copper Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Central Building & Construction Co., (N. J., July)	500,000
Central Ice Co. of Mobile, Ala., (N. J., Sept.)	1,250,000
Central Lighting Co., N. J., (Jan.)	1,000,000
Cerro Bonito Quicksilver Mining Co., (Cal., Oct.)	2,000,000
Cerro Pasco Investment Co., (N. J., June)	10,000,000
Cerro de Pasco Tunnel & Mining Co., (Maine, July)	12,000,000
Champion Oil Co., Chicago, (Del., July)	700,000
Charron, Gerado, & Voight Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	500,000
Chartered Co. of Lower California, (Maine, Oct.)	10,000,000
Chemical Co. of Am., (N. Y., May)	5,000,000
Chemung County Gas Co., Elmira, (N. Y., Oct.)	600,000
Cherryvale, Oklahoma & Texas Railway, (Okla., July)	15,000,000
Chicago Automatic Co., (S. D., Aug.)	5,000,000
Chicago Co-operative Manufacturers, (S. D., Aug.)	500,000
Chicago Crude Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Chicago Vaporizer Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Chicago & Zanesville Oil & Gas Co., Chicago, (W. Va., Nov.)	2,000,000
Child's (Restaurant) Co., N. Y., (N. Y., July)	4,000,000
Chinese-American Commercial Co., (Cal., Aug.)	1,000,000
Chisholm Realty Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	500,000
Chiltitu Development Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,000,000
Citronelle Develop't Co., (S. D., Aug.)	10,000,000
C. Klinck Packing Co., Buffalo, (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
Clark Construction Co., (N. Y., July)	1,250,000
Claude L. Mining Co. of Phila., (Del., April)	2,500,000
Cleveland Automatic Machine Co., (N. Y., Sept.)	1,000,000
Cleve. Con. Oil Co., (N. J., March)	500,000
Cleve. Furnace Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Cleve. Oil Co. of N. Y., (Del., Sept.)	5,000,000
C. M. Allen Co. of Phila., (N. J., May)	1,500,000
Cohen Automatic Electric Block Signal Co., (N. J., Oct.)	1,000,000
Colonial Lumber & Box Corp., (N. J., March)	25,000,000
Colorado Gold & Silver Mining Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
Colorado-Utah Construction Co., (Col., July)	2,000,000
Colorado Verde Plantations, Ltd., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Columbia Mining & Smelting Co., (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Columbia Oil & Gas Co. of Lisbon, Ohio, (Del., Nov.)	500,000
Columbia Realty Co. of Plainfield, N. J., (N. J., Sept.)	500,000

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Columbia Securities Co. of Washington, (Del., Oct.)	500,000
Combination Investment Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Combined Harvester & Thresher Co. of Piqua, Ohio, (Del., Jan.)	1,000,000
Commercial Oil & Gas Co., Kansas, (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Commonwealth Air-Ship Patent Co., Va., (S. D., Sept.)	1,500,000
Commonwealth Mfg. Co., (N. J., July)	600,000
Commonwealth Tobacco Co., (N. J., April)	500,000
Compressed Air-Ship Patent Co., Va., (S. D., Sept.)	1,500,000
Congo & Sangha Development Co., (N. J., April)	3,000,000
Consol. Coal & Lumber Co., (S. D., Oct.)	5,000,000
Consol. Cop. Co. of Va., (S. D., Oct.)	100,000,000
Con. Equipment Co. of Pittsburg, (Del., June)	1,000,000
Con. Fire Alarm Co., (N. Y., June)	2,500,000
Con. Gem. Co., (S. D., Oct.)	5,000,000
Con. Grocers of America, (S. D., Sept.)	1,500,000
Con. Hydraulic Mining & Development Co. of Pontiac, Mich., (Del., Jan.)	1,000,000
Con. Improvement Co. of Pittsburg, (Del., June)	10,000,000
Con. Lead & Zinc Co., (S. D., Aug.)	500,000
Con. Lumber Co., (S. D., Sept.)	500,000
Con. Match Co., (N. J., May)	10,000,000
Con. Naval Stores Co., (Fla., Nov.)	3,000,000
Con. Plantation Co., (S. D., Dec.)	5,000,000
Con. Rosendale Cement Co. of Bennewater, Ulster Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	1,500,000
Con. Segar & Tob. Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Con. Storage Battery Co., (N. J., March)	10,000,000
Con. Texas Oil Co., (Texas, June)	6,000,000
Consumers' Pure Milk Co., (Maine, May)	5,000,000
Continental Construction Co., (Del., May)	2,000,000
Continental Development Co., (S. D., Dec.)	5,000,000
Continental Investment Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Cook's Process Chicago Ice Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Co-operative Investment Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co. of N. Y., (N. Nov.)	2,000,000
Copper Diamond Cutting & Polishing Industry of America, (N. Y., Nov.)	500,000
Coronet Steel Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	2,500,000
Corrington Air Brake Co., (N. Y., June)	5,000,000
Coronado Mining Co., (Maine, July)	3,000,000
Corn Products Co., (N. J., Feb.)	80,000,000
Cosmopolitan Light Co. of Phila., (Del., April)	1,000,000
Couron Brothers Co., (N. Y., May)	500,000
Craig Metal & Chemical Corporation, (Conn., Sept.)	3,000,000
Craig Shipbuilding Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	1,250,000
Crandal Wedge Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Dec.)	1,000,000
Crescent Shipyard Co., (N. J., May)	1,200,000
Cripple Creek & Pueblo Railroad, (Cal., Sept.)	2,000,000
Crown Pottery Co. of Evansville, (Ind., Feb.)	700,000
Cuban-American Lumber & Transportation Co., (Maine, April)	2,500,000
Cuban Dredgery Co., (N. J., Sept.)	500,000
Cuban Mining & Milling Co. of Chicago, (Del., May)	500,000
Cuban Mining, Oil & Pipe Line Co., (Del., Jan.)	1,000,000
Cuba Planters' Co., (N. J., Jan.)	500,000
Cuban Portland Cement & Brick Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,500,000
Dallas (Tex.) Electric Light & Power Co., (Texas, July)	700,000
Damascus Nickel Steel Co., (Penn., Nov.)	1,000,000
De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., (Maine, Aug.)	3,000,000
Delaware Investment Co., (Del., Sept.)	2,500,000
Delaware River & Bay Transportation Co., (Del., Feb.)	500,000
Delaware River Ship & Engine Co., (N. J., June)	5,000,000
Develop't Co. of America, (Del., July)	4,000,000
Dexter Fodder Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	500,000
Dey Brothers Co. of Syracuse, (N. Y., Aug.)	700,000
Diamond Cement & Lithograph Stone Co., (S. D., Sept.)	2,000,000
Distillers' Securities Corporation, (N. J., Sept.)	32,500,000
Dominion Alaska Co., (N. J., Jan.)	2,000,000
Donna Louisa Copper & Gold Mining Co., (Del., Feb.)	1,500,000
Dow Composing Machine Co. of Phoenicia, N. Y., (N. Y., Jan.)	3,000,000
D. S. Automobile Co., N. Y., (S. D. Sept.)	2,000,000
Duquesne Traction Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
East Cape May Co., (N. J., Nov.)	11,000,000
East Coast Milling Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	9,000,000
Eastern Iron Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Nov.)	600,000
Eastern Trust Co., (N. Y., July)	1,000,000
East St. Louis (Ill.) Gas Co., (Ill., Aug.)	1,000,000
E. C. Fuller Co., (N. J., June)	500,000
Economy Development Co., (S. D., July)	1,500,000
Edgar Car Lock & Seal Co., (N. J., Nov.)	1,000,000
Edin Oil Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
E. J. Du Pont De Nemours Co., (Del., Feb.)	20,000,000
Electro-Magnetic Railway Construction Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Electric Railroad Securities Co., (S. D., Aug.)	5,000,000
El Encanto Rubber Plantation Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	2,000,000
Ellenville Zinc Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
Elm City Oil & Gas Co. of New Haven, (Del., July)	1,000,000
Embossing Type Machine Co., (S. D., Nov.)	2,500,000
Empire Brick & Supply Co. of Stockport, N. Y., (N. Y., July)	1,500,000
Empire International Car Coupler Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
Empire Light, Ice & Power Co., (S. D., July)	1,000,000
Empire Mica Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Empire Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Empire State Engineering Co., (N. Y., May)	500,000
Empire State Telephone Co., (N. Y., March)	10,000,000
Encyclopaedia Britannica Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Endicott-Johnson Realty Co. of Union, N. Y., (N. Y., Jan.)	1,000,000
Engineering Co. of America, (N. J., July)	5,000,000
Enterprise Mining & Milling Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Ernest Simons Mfg. Co., (N. Y., June)	500,000
E. R. Thomas Motor Co. of Buffalo, (N. Y., May)	500,000
Eureka Rubber Mfg. Co., (N. Y., July)	500,000
Excelsior Stogger & Tacher Co. of N. Y., (Del., July)	500,000
Exchange Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Fairchild Brothers & Foster, N. Y. City, (N. Y., Jan.)	750,000
Farmers' National Cooperative Exchange Co., (S. D., Aug.)	50,000,000
Fast Mail Delivery Co., (S. D., Nov.)	600,000
Federal Cereal & Bakery Co., (N. J., July)	3,000,000
Federal Contracting Co., (N. Y., Nov.)	2,000,000
Federal Mining Co., (Del., Sept.)	1,000,000
Federal Savings & Trust Co., Morgantown, (West Va., June)	500,000
Fed. Sugar Ref. Co., (N. J., July)	50,000,000
Fed. Voting Machine Co., (S. D., Feb.)	5,000,000
Federation Window Glass Co., (N. J., May)	600,000
Fernciff Realty Co., (N. Y., June)	550,000
F. H. Schule German-American Universal Separator Co., (N. J., March)	1,000,000
Fifty-fifth Street Co., New York, (N. Y., April)	800,000
Finance Security & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, (Del., Feb.)	500,000
Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Dec.)	500,000
Flint & Co., (N. J., Jan.)	5,000,000
Florida Land Co., (Del., March)	1,000,000
Ford Mfg. Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Foss Valve & Specialty Co., (N. J., Dec.)	500,000
Fox Typewriter Co., (Mich., April)	1,000,000
Francis H. Leggett & Co., (N. Y., May)	2,000,000
Frank A. Munsey Co., (N. Y., April)	10,000,000
Franklin Automobile & Vehicle Fire Co., (N. Y., March)	500,000
Frederic Con. Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Oct.)	5,000,000
Fred E. Brookbrook & Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	750,000
Gassard Mercantile Co., (N. J., May)	500,000
General Metal Ref. Co., (Del., Oct.)	600,000
General Refrigerator Co. of America, (N. Y., April)	1,000,000
Genesee Oil & Gas Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	1,000,000
Georgia Portland Cement Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,500,000
German-American Mfg. Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
German-Am. Steel Ball Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Grant Oil & Product Co. of Akron, Ohio, (Del., Jan.)	2,000,000
Gladiator Con. Gold Mines & Milling Co., (S. D., Oct.)	4,100,000
Globe Automatic Telephone Co. of Camden, (N. J., Nov.)	500,000
Globe Pharmacal Co., (S. D., Dec.)	500,000
Globe Stamp Co., (Del., May)	500,000
Glue Corporation of Jersey City, (N. J., Oct.)	6,000,000
Gold Car Heating & Lighting Co., (N. Y., June)	1,000,000
Golden West Mining Co., (S. D., Sept.)	2,000,000
Goldring Sons Co., (N. Y., April)	1,000,000
Gold Ring Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Dec.)	2,500,000
Gold Under-Glaze, N. Y., (N. Y., July)	500,000
Gold Wolf Mining Co. of Phila. & Texas, (Del., Oct.)	1,000,000
Gosnald Mills Co., (Mass., June)	1,100,000
Gonnet Solidifying Petroleum Co., (S. D., Nov.)	10,000,000
Grau Quiora Reduc. Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Greater New York Crude Oil Burner Co., (N. J., May)	600,000
Great Lakes Paper Mills Co., (Mich., Oct.)	800,000
Great Northern Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Great Northern of Canada Con. Co., (N. J., April)	10,000,000
Great Northern Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Great Western Glass Co., (Ill., Jan.)	1,000,000
Great Western Oil Co., (Ind., Feb.)	750,000
Guardian Angel Remedy Co., Baltimore, (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Guerden Glen Mining, Milling & Smelting Co. of Phila., (Del., Jan.)	500,000
Guerrero Trading Co. of Dover, (Del., March)	750,000
Gum-Carbo Co., (Texas, July)	1,000,000
Gundlach Manhattan Optical Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	600,000
Hahne & Co., (N. J., June)	1,500,000
Hannibal (Mo.) Connecting Railroad, (Mo., July)	800,000
Harry Weisinger Tobacco Co., (N. J., March)	3,000,000
Hart's Ideal Health Flour Milling Co., (S. D., Dec.)	500,000
Hately Packing Co., (Ill., Sept.)	1,500,000
Havana Subway Co., N. Y., (Del., June)	50,000
Havana Tobacco Co., (N. J., May)	25,000,000
Haverhill Box Board Co. of Piermont, (N. Y., Nov.)	500,000
H. de Carbanas y Carbajal, (N. J., Feb.)	2,500,000
Health Protective Ass'n of Wilmington, Del., (Del., May)	1,000,000
Henry B. Clifford, (March)	1,000,000
Hero Mfg. Co. of Phila., (Del., April)	1,000,000
Herzog Systems Co., (N. J., April)	1,500,000
Hidalgo Placer Mining & Milling Co., (Del., Aug.)	500,000
Hilgert Curative Foot Gear Institute of New York, (N. Y., March)	1,000,000
Hill Publishing Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., Jan.)	1,000,000
Home Oil Co., (Cal., Jan.)	1,000,000
Home River & New York Hydraulic Gold Mining Co., (N. J., Feb.)	1,000,000
Homestead Security Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Honduras Investment & Plantation Co., (S. D., Oct.)	12,000,000
Houghton County (Mich.) Electric Light Co., (Mich., Aug.)	1,500,000
Huasteca Valley Sugar Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Hudson Navigation Co., (N. J., Nov.)	4,000,000
Hudson River Realty Co., (N. J., Sept.)	5,000,000
Huron Oil & Gas Co. of Chicago, (Del., Feb.)	1,000,000
Hutchinson Stair Elevator Co. of Bellevue, N. J., (Del., July)	1,000,000
Hygeia-Vibratory Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,500,000
Illinois Hydro-Carbon Gas Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Improved Hydro-Carbon Light Co. of Phila., (Del., June)	500,000
Independent Guaranty & Trust Co., (S. D., Oct.)	5,000,000
Independent Oil & Gas Co. of Chicago, (Del., May)	1,000,000
Independent Peerless Pattern Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	500,000
Independent Tobacco Co., (N. Y., May)	4,250,000
Independent Window Glass Co., (N. J., Sept.)	1,000,000
Indiana Company, (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Indiana Con. Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Industrial Securities Co., (N. J., Feb.)	500,000
International Banking & Building Co., (S. D., Nov.)	10,000,000
International Bleaching & Refining Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
International Dog-Hinging Machine Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	1,000,000
International Cotton Co. of Calvert, Texas, (Del., Sept.)	500,000
International Dash & Fender Co., (S. J., June)	1,000,000
International Finance Development Co., (Del., Feb.)	5,000,000
International Foundry Co., (N. J., July)	5,000,000
International Gold Mining & Milling Co., (N. M., April)	1,500,000
International Harvester Co., (N. J., Aug.)	120,000,000
International Metallic Railroad Tie Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,500,000
International Mica Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio, (Del., June)	500,000
Intern'l Nickel Co., (N. J., March)	24,000,000
Intern'l Rubber Co., (N. J., Sept.)	600,000
Intern'l Salt Co. of Illinois, (Ill., Feb.)	1,000,000
Intern'l Smelt. & Ref. Co., (Tex., Oct.)	5,000,000
International Sugar Beet Harvester Co., (Minn., Dec.)	1,000,000
Intern'l Wheel, Tire & Rubber Mfg. Co., (N. J., Jan.)	3,000,000
Inter-State Ball Bearing Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
International Lace Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
Inter-State Controlling Co. of N. Y. City, (Del., May)	1,000,000
Inter-State Land Agency Corporation, (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Inter-State Paving Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
Inter-State Telephone Co., (N. J., Jan.)	3,000,000
Inter-State Turf Association, (S. D., Dec.)	1,000,000
Inventors' Development & Securities Co. of N. Y., (Del., July)	2,500,000
Iowa & Dakota Land Co., (S. D., Sept.)	10,000,000
Iroquois Machine Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	650,000
Isaac G. Johnson & Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	1,000,000
Italo-Amer. Syndicate, (Del., April)	3,000,000
James Rowland & Co., Manhattan, (N. Y., June)	500,000
J. C. Lyons Building & Operating Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
John Abell Engine & Machine Co., (Canada)	1,000,000
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance, (S. D., Aug.)	1,500,000
John N. Stearns & Co., Elmira, (N. Y., July)	1,500,000
Johnston Publishing Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
Jolly Cripple Creek Mining Co., (S. D., July)	25,000,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., (Penn., July)	20,000,000
Joseph Kayser & Co. of Port Jervis, Orange Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	1,200,000
Juniata Tube Co. of Wilmington, (Del., Jan.)	800,000
Kansas Peak Gold & Copper Mining Co., (N. M., April)	1,000,000
Keeley Institute of Evanston, Ill., (Del., June)	500,000
Kentucky Coal & Lumber Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,500,000
Kentucky Independent Pipe Line & Ref. Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Keystone Coal & Coke Co., (Feb.)	2,500,000
Kimmey Electric Light Display Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	1,000,000
Kingston Gas & Electric Co., (N. Y., May)	700,000
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. of Cin., (Ohio, April)	2,000,000
Krom Concentrator Co., (N. J., Mar.)	500,000
Kuenzel Non-Asphyxiating, Non-Explosive Crude Oil Gas Producing & Heating Co., (N. J., April)	2,000,000
Kyle Art Glass Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	1,000,000
Lackawanna Animal Product Co., (N. J., Oct.)	2,000,000
Lackawanna Steel Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	30,000,000
Lake States Ice Co., (S. D., July)	1,000,000
Lake Superior Terminal Co., (Canada)	1,000,000
Lackey Mfg. Co., Newburg, (N. Y., July)	500,000
Land & River Co., Huntington, Suffolk County, N. Y., (N. Y., July)	5,000,000
L. A. Sirena Mining Co., (Del., Aug.)	1,000,000
Lead Mining Corporation of America, (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Lester Mill & Coal Co., (S. D., Sept.)	3,000,000
Light, Fuel & Power Co. of W. Va., (W. Va., May)	2,500,000
Lima (Peru) Street Ry., (N. J., July)	5,000,000
Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., (N. J., May)	500,000
Logan Boiler & Machine Co. of Phila., (Del., May)	500,000
London, Aylmer & North Shore Electric Ry., (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
Long Island Realty Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	500,000
Louisbourg Tale Co., (Maine, Jan.)	500,000
Louisiana Tidewater Oil Co., (S. D., Aug.)	3,000,000
Louisville Heating Co. of Louisville, Ky., (Del., Nov.)	4,100,000
Louisville & Western Ry., (Ohio, Oct.)	2,500,000
Lone Coke & Gas Security Co. of N. Y., (Del., July)	30,000,000
Lower Niagara River Power & Water Supply Co., (N. Y., July)	7,500,000
Lozier Motor Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., March)	500,000
Lubriphite Co. of N. Y., (Del., July)	3,000,000
Luce Compress & Cotton Co., (Del., July)	3,000,000
Lucille Gold Mining & Development Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,500,000
Madison Oil Co., (N. J., Dec.)	500,000
Magnet Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,200,000
Magnetic Cotton Mills Co., (S. D., Sept.)	500,000
Magnetic Equipment Co., (S. D., Aug.)	50,000,000
Magneto Electric Pure Water Co., (N. Y., April)	1,000,000
Maiden Creek Portland Cement Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Marie Antoinette Hotel Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	500,000
Mainstay Gold mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Majestic Realty Co., N. Y., (N. Y., July)	600,000
Malta Vita Pure Food Co., (N. J., Jan.)	5,000,000
Manhattan Briar Pipe Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., Oct.)	2,000,000
Mfg. & Selling Co. of America, (N. J., Feb.)	500,000
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, (Can., Nov.)	5,000,000
Marsden Fireproof Construction Co., (N. J., Aug.)	2,500,000
Massachusetts Securities Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Massena Electric Steel Co., Syracuse, (N. Y., March)	500,000
Mechanical Locomotive Stoker Co., (Penn., April)	1,000,000
Medina Quarry Co. of Albion, (N. Y., Feb.)	2,000,000
Midway Soap Co., (N. J., March)	1,000,000
Memphis Warehouse Co., (Me., Dec.)	1,000,000
Mercantile Co., (S. D., July)	3,000,000
Merchants' Fruit & Transportation Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Metford Park Granite Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
Metropolitan Securities Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Feb.)	3,000,000
McAndrews & Forbes Co., (N. J., May)	7,000,000
McGivney-Rokeby Construction Co., (N. J., May)	1,250,000
Mexican Enterprise Protecting Co., (N. Y., March)	1,000,000
Mex. Mutual Rubber Co., Toledo, (S. D., Sept.)	2,500,000
Mex. Oil & Exploration Co., N. Y., (Del., Dec.)	1,000,000
Mex. Railway & Construction Co. of Phila., (Del., May)	10,000,000
Mex. Securities Co., (N. Y., April)	2,000,000
Mex. Sugar Co. of N. J., (N. J., Mar.)	500,000
Mexico-Boston Mining Co., (N. J., March)	2,500,000
Michigan Diamond Oil Co., (Mich., May)	6,000,000
Midland Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, (Minn., Aug.)	2,250,000
Millie Iron Ore Co., (N. J., Oct.)	500,000
Miller Plantation Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	999,000
Mina Grande Con. Mining & Milling Co., (N. J., Aug.)	5,000,000
Mine La Motte Lead Smelting Co., (N. J., July)	3,000,000
Mineral Development Co. of Mexico, (Del., Jan.)	1,250,000
Mines Exploration Co., (N. J., Nov.)	1,000,000
Mines Trading Co., (S. D., Aug.)	10,000,000
Minnie Harvester Co. of Minn., (Minn., Nov.)	6,000,000
Mimnesota-Bolivia Co., (Minn., Feb.)	1,000,000
Mizpah Extension Co. of Tonapah, Nev., (Del., March)	1,250,000
Mme. May's Facial Specialty Co., (S. D., Oct.)	950,000
Mobile Brewery, (N. J., Sept.)	500,000
Mohave Gold Mining Co. of Arizona, (Del., Aug.)	500,000
Mohawk Portland Cement Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	1,000,000
Monarch Iron & Steel Co. of Pittsburg, (Del., Feb.)	1,100,000
Monarch Oil, Gas & Coal Co., (S. D., Sept.)	2,000,000
Montana Con. Mining Co., (N. J., Feb.)	500,000
Montana Mining & Development Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Montana Smelting & Ref. Co., (S. D., July)	3,000,000
Morgan County Coal Co., (S. D., Dec.)	500,000
Morocco Leather Co. of New York, (Del., Feb.)	500,000
Morse Nailless Horseshoe Co., (N. J., Dec.)	500,000
Morris & Co., (N. J., Dec.)	3,000,000
Motherlode Copper Mining Co., (N. Y., Sept.)	1,500,000
Mount Stuart Copper Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,000,000
Mullin Hotel Co. of Baltimore, (Del., May)	500,000
Municipal Gas & Electric Co. of Rochester, (N. Y., Jan.)	2,500,000
Mutual Gold Mining & Development Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,500,000
Mutual Mining & Milling Co. of Baltimore, (Del., Nov.)	1,000,000
Mutual Trading Co., (S. D., Aug.)	10,000,000
National Barrel & Package Co., (N. J., July)	5,000,000
National Candy Co., (N. J., Sept.)	9,000,000
National Coal Dump Car Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
National Coal & Lumber Co., (S. D., Dec.)	5,000,000
National Clay Mfg. Co., (N. J., July)	1,000,000
Nat. Cork Seal Co., (Del., Jan.)	2,000,000
Nat. Cot. Compress Co., (S. D., July)	2,000,000
Nat. Cot. Seed Delinting Co. of Baltimore, (Del., Feb.)	1,000,000
Nat. Cuban Cigar Co., (N. J., Oct.)	1,000,000
Nat. Electric Co., San Francisco, (Cal., Oct.)	500,000
Nat. Envelope Co., (N. J., April)	10,000,000
Nat. Fibre & Cellulose Co. of Chicago, (Del., Feb.)	10,000,000
Nat. Folding Machine Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Nat. Fuel Gas Co., (N. J., Dec.)	2,500,000
Nat. Gold Mining Co. of Ontario, (S. D., Sept.)	1,250,000
Nat. Grocer Co., (N. J., July)	3,500,000
Nat. Leather Co., (S. D., July)	5,000,000
Nat. Licorice Co. of Brooklyn, (N. Y., June)	1,500,000
Nat. Production & Mfg. Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Nat. Protective Ass'n of N. Y., (Del., Sept.)	500,000
Nat. Security Investment Co., (S. D., Nov.)	10,000,000
Nat. Steel & Wire Co., (Maine, Aug.)	5,000,000
Nat. Sugar Co., (N. J., July)	1,000,000
Nat. Telegraphone Co., (N. J., March)	2,000,000
Nat. Telephone Co., (N. Y., Del., June)	3,000,000
Nat. Water Works & Guarantee Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
Nat. Woolen Co. of Columbus, Ohio, (Del., June)	750,000
Nelson Montana Mining Co. of Ohio, (Del., July)	1,000,000
Netherlands Tramway Co., (Conn., Dec.)	3,500,000
Newark & Lima Oil Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
New Boston Mining Co., (S. D., Oct.)	600,000
Newburg Securities Co., (N. Y., Mar.)	500,000
New Century Heating & Appliance Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
New England Con. Ice Co., (N. J., May)	10,000,000
New England Time Co., (N. Y., June)	1,500,000
New Mexican Oil Co., (Cal., Jan.)	1,750,000
New Orleans Bagasse Pulp & Paper Co., (La., April)	2,000,000
New Orleans Water Supply Co., (La., May)	2,000,000
Newport Fertilizer Co. of Phila., (Del., March)	500,000
New River Copper Co., N. Y., (Del., Aug.)	1,000,000
New York-Alabama Co., N. Y. City, (Del., Aug.)	1,500,000
New York Ball Check Lighting Co., (N. J., Nov.)	600,000
New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., July)	750,000
New York Central Mining, Smelting & Development Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
N. Y. Commission Co., (N. Y., July)	750,000
N. Y. County Realty Co., (N. Y., June)	500,000
N. Y. Curb Stone Co., (N. J., May)	5,000,000
N. Y. Curtain Co., (Del., May)	1,000,000
N. Y. & Lima Oil Co., (N. J., Feb.)	1,000,000
New Mexico Mining & Development Co., (S. D., Dec.)	500,000
N. Y. Mining Stock Guarantee Indemnity Co., (N. J., Nov.)	500,000
N. Y. & N. J. Trust Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
N. Y. & Ohio Oil Co., (S. D., Dec.)	750,000
N. Y. Standard Pharmaceutical Co., (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
N. Y. Sulphite Mountain Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Dec.)	700,000
N. Y. Times Bldg. Co., (N. Y., Nov.)	1,200,000
Nicaragua Development Co., (S. D., Sept.)	10,000,000
Nichols Kerosene Motor Co., N. Y., (Nov.)	1,000,000
Nicotine Mfg. Co., (N. J., July)	600,000
Nipper Con. Copper Co., (Mont., Mar.)	3,750,000
Nishua Val. Grain Co., (S. D., Aug.)	800,000
Norcross Bros., (Mass., Jan.)	1,500,000
N. Am. Copper Co., (N. J., July)	20,000,000
N. Am. Lead Co., (Mo., Feb.)	1,000,000
N. Am. Mining & Improvement Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,000,000
N. Car. Central R. R., (N. C., July)	2,000,000
Northern California Power Co., (Cal., April)	2,000,000
North Side Brewing Co., (N. Y., July)	1,000,000
Oatka Mining Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	800,000
Occidental Telephone & Tel. Co., (N. J., Jan.)	5,000,000
Ohio Brass Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Ohio Crude Petroleum Co., (N. Y., June)	1,400,000
Ohio-Kentucky Oil & Development, (Del., March)	1,000,000
Ohio Petroleum Co. of Toledo, Ohio, (Del., Feb.)	800,000
Ohio Solid Steel Co. of Cleveland, (N. J., May)	500,000
Ohio Valley Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Ohmer Fare Register Co. of Rochester, (N. Y., June)	1,000,000
Oil Land Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,950,000
O'Keefe Calorific Co., (N. Y., April)	1,000,000
Oklahoma Oil, Gas & Exploration Co., (N. J., Dec.)	3,000,000
Old Mexico Sugar & Cattle Co., (S. D., Oct.)	500,000
Old Time Milling Co., N. Y., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Old Wyandotte Remedy Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Olentangy Mining Co., (N. J., March)	500,000
One-Minute Churn Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
Ophir Copper Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Orange (Tex.) Oil & Ref. Co., (W. Va., Nov.)	5,000,000
Oregon General Electric Co., Portland, (Ore., Jan.)	2,000,000
Oregon Placer Mining Co., (Del., Jan.)	500,000
Oregon Securities Co., (N. J., July)	5,000,000
Orinoco Steamship Co., (N. J., Feb.)	1,000,000
O'Rourke Engineering Construction Co., (N. Y., Oct.)	1,000,000
Ortiz Mining Co., (Santa Fe, May)	2,000,000
Ozart Mining Co., (S. D., Oct.)	5,000,000
Pacific Alaska Transportation & Coal Co., (N. J., July)	3,000,000
Pacific Oriental Trading Co. of San Francisco, (N. J., Sept.)	1,200,000
Packers' Sanitary Can Co., (N. J., March)	500,000
Pollard-Alling Mfg. Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Pan-American Co. of Wilmington, (Del., Oct.)	5,000,000
Pan-American Electric Light & Power Co., (N. J., Aug.)	1,000,000
Pandora Con. Co. of Va., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Parker Chemical Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Parker Match Co., (N. J., May)	3,000,000
Parker Machine Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
Pawtucket Gas Co. of N. J., (N. J., May)	2,000,000
Peninsula Coal & Salt Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Pennsylvania Improvement & Investment Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Penn. Oil Co. of Mexico, (Del., Nov.)	3,000,000
People's Grocery & Supply Ass'n, (S. D., Sept.)	5,000,000
People's Profit Sharing Co., (S. D., Oct.)	20,000,000
Perfection Blind & Lockstitch Sewing Machine Co., (N. J., July)	1,000,000
Perfect Domestic Oil Burner Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,500,000
Pfaehler Co., Rochester, (N. Y., May)	500,000
Phenix Gold Mining Co., (S. D., Dec.)	3,000,000
Phila., Gobi Mfg. Co., (Del., Feb.)	1,000,000
Philippine Oriental Trading & Development Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Piel Brothers Starch Co., Indianapolis, (Ind., Sept.)	500,000
Piermont Paper Co. of Rockland Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	500,000
Pioneer Pole & Shaft Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	3,000,000
Pittsburg-Indiana Oil & Gas Co., (Del., Aug.)	500,000
Planters' Compress Co., (Maine, May)	10,000,000
Plasmon Co. of America, (N. Y., April)	750,000
Plastic Mfg. Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., March)	800,000
Plaza Realty Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., June)	1,000,000
Pleasant Canyon Development Co., (S. D., Aug.)	500,000
Pneumatic Signal Co. of Rochester, (N. Y., June)	3,000,000
Pocahontas Collieries Co., (N. J., April)	4,500,000
Pontiac Mining Co. of Manhattan, (N. Y., June)	1,000,000
Port Arthur Canal & Dock Co., (Tex., Jan.)	1,000,000
Port Chester Chemical Co., (N. Y., March)

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Russell United Copper Mining Co. of Phila., (Del., July)	1,000,000
Safety Gas Light & Fuel Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,250,000
Safety Sectional Pneumatic Tire Co., (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
Saginaw Steel Steamship Co., from $550,000 to	2,500,000
Salisbury Steel & Iron Co., Utica, (N. Y., Nov.)	1,000,000
San Jose Co., of the Isle of Pines, (N. J., Oct.)	1,000,000
San Juan Mining Co., (Del., May)	1,000,000
Santa Eulalia Development Co. of Chicago, (Del., Jan.)	700,000
Santa Rosa & Prediteta Gold Mining Co., S. D., (Oct.)	5,000,000
Schwan Reduction Co., (Mo., Oct.)	5,000,000
Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Shoshone Mining, Development & improvement Co., (S. D., Nov.)	2,500,000
Sierra California Gold Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,500,000
Silver Carriage Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	6,000,000
Silver Tip Mining Co., (Wash., March)	1,250,000
Simpson-Crawford Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	2,500,000
Simpson Lumber Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
S. Matheson, Jr., & Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Smokeless Fuel Saver Co., (S. D., Oct.)	5,000,000
Snare & Triest Co. of Dobbs Ferry, (N. Y., Dec.)	600,000
Sour Lake Realty Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
South Am. Transportation Co. of Baltimore, (Md., Jan.)	5,000,000
South Dakota Threshers' Ass'n., (S. D., Aug.)	1,250,000
Southern Investment Co., Ga., (Del., May)	1,000,000
So. Missouri & Arkansas Railroad, (Tenn.)	900,000
So. Reduction Co. of Chicago, (Del., May)	500,000
So. Star Mining Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
So. States Cook Co., (S. D., Sept.)	5,000,000
So. Storage & Transportation Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Southampton Zinc & Lead Corp. of N. Y., (Del., Aug.)	500,000
South Springs Ranch & Cattle Co., (N. Mex., Dec.)	1,000,000
Southwestern Gold Belt Mining Co., (S. D., July)	1,000,000
Southwestern State Mfg. Co., (Mo., July)	10,000,000
Southwestern Zinc & Lead Co., N. Y., (Del., Aug.)	500,000
Sovereign Gold Producing Co. of Phila., (Del., March)	1,000,000
Sowders Mining Co., (Wash., March)	5,000,000
Sprague's International Mercantile Agency, (N. J., Jan.)	2,000,000
Springfield Coal Mining Co., (N. Y., Dec.)	72,250,000
Standard Blueflame Oil Gas Co., Chicago, (Del., April)	500,000
Standard Coal & Iron Co., (S. D., Aug.)	10,000,000
Standard Gilo Co., (N. J., May)	1,000,000
Standard Heela Mining Co. of N. Y., (Del., May)	2,000,000
Stand. Motor Vehicle Co., (Ill., Dec.)	3,000,000
Stand. Rice Milling Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Stand. Steel Car Co. of Pittsburg, (Penn., Jan.)	3,000,000
Star Oil Co., (Texas, June)	10,000,000
Star Telephone Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	1,000,000
Steel Ores Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Steel Re-Utilization Co., (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Steel Steamship Co., (Ohio, Aug.)	1,000,000
Stewart Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
St. Lawrence River Power Co., (N. Y., July)	7,000,000
St. Louis Chemical Co., (N. J., Feb.)	1,000,000
St. L. & Memphis Long Distance Telephone Co., (Del., Sept.)	1,000,000
Stockman's Supply Co., (S. D., Nov.)	600,000
Stone Telegraph & Telephone Co., (Maine, July)	10,000,000
Stonia Coal & Cable Co., (N. J., April)	2,000,000
Stromberg-Calson Telephone Mfg. Co., (N. Y., March)	2,000,000
Success Oil & Gas Co., (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Success Co. of N. Y., (Del., April)	1,000,000
Sunburst Fire Kindler Co., (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Sunflower Gas & Oil Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,000,000
Sunol Gold Mining Co. of Phila. & Texas, (Del., Oct.)	1,000,000
Superior Consolidated Co., (N. J., March)	3,250,000
Superior Oil Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Sept.)	500,000
Surestrike Oil, Gas & Mining Co. of Bainbridge, Chenango County, (N. Y., Jan.)	250,000
Swan Creek Mining & Developing Co. of Phila., (Del., Aug.)	5,000,000
Tampa Bay Hotel & Realty Co., (N. J., Sept.)	1,000,000
Tampico Navigation Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., May)	1,000,000
Tanania Bay Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
Tarasca Gold Mining Co. of Mexico, (S. D., Sept.)	1,000,000
Tavishe Mining & Milling Co., (N. Y., Sept.)	500,000
Taylor Gas Burner Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Tennessee Variegated Marble Co., (N. J., July)	800,000
Texas Co., (Texas, April)	3,000,000
Texas Coper Co., (N. Y., July)	1,000,000
Texas Cotton Products Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., March)	1,000,000
Texas Iron Co., (N. J., Sept.)	600,000
Texas Oil, Land & Development Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., May)	1,000,000
Texas Oil & Transit Co., (Tex., May)	3,500,000
Texas Rice Irrigation Co. of Decatur, (Del., Oct.)	500,000
Textile Furnishing Machine Co., (Mass., Oct.)	1,050,000
Thames Court Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., May)	1,000,000
Thermobile Co. of America, (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Thorncroft Motor Wagon Co. of America, (N. J., March)	1,100,000
Thunder Mountain Gold Mining Syndicate, (S. D., Nov.)	2,000,000
Tidewater Stove Co., (N. Y., April)	500,000
Tidewater Terminal Co., (N. J., Nov.)	1,000,000
Tim & Co., Troy, (N. Y., July)	500,000
Title Insurance Co of Brooklyn, (N. Y., Sept.)	1,000,000
Tocajo Cocoa & Sugar Co., (N. J., July)	2,000,000
Tonawanda Board & Paper Co., (N. Y., July)	600,000
Tonapah Traction Extension Co. of Phila., (Del., Sept.)	1,000,000
Tonopah Water & Power Co. of Carson City, Nev., (Del., May)	1,500,000
Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	3,500,000
Traders' Paint & Varnish Co. of Schenectady, (N. Y., May)	500,000
Trading Bond Co. of Pittsburg, (Del., May)	1,000,000
Transit Finance Co., (N. J., May)	1,500,000
Transportation Lighting Co., (S. D., July)	1,500,000
Treasury Tunnel Mines Corporation of Pittsburg, (Del., May)	5,000,000
Tri-Metal Bearing & Supply Co., (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Troy (N. Y.) Steel Products Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	1,750,000
Tunella Co., (N. J., Jan.)	1,000,000
Twentieth Century Vending Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	500,000
Tyden Seal Co., (N. Y., April)	1,200,000
Union Coal & Coking Co., (S. D., July)	10,000,000
Union Gas & Crude Oil Co., (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Union Gas & Electric Co., N. Y., (N. Y., May)	2,000,000
Un. Mfg. Co., (Minn., May)	10,000,000
Un. Nat. Gas Co. of Wil., (Del., May)	6,000,000
Un. Ry., Power & Electric Co., (N. J., April)	6,000,000
Union Realty Co., (N. J., Dec.)	500,000
Utica Gas & Electric Co., (N. Y., May)	2,000,000
United Button Co. of N. Y., (Del., May)	3,000,000
United Box Board & Paper Co., (N. J., July)	28,967,400
United Chemical Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
United Churning Co., (N. J., June)	1,000,000
United Cigar Manufacturers' Co., (N. Y., Jan.)	7,000,000
United Cop. Co., (N. J., April)	80,000,000
United Drug Co., (N. J., Nov.)	500,000
United Exp. Companies, (N. J., Feb.)	1,000,000
United Gas & Electric Co., San Jose, Ca., (Cal., April)	2,500,000
United Gold & Copper Co. of Santa Fe, (N. J., April)	5,000,000
United Granite Construction Co., (N. Y., Aug.)	500,000
United Injection Co., N. Y., (N. Y., March)	500,000
United Mines Co. of N. Y. City, (N. Y., Feb.)	500,000
United Pilots' Co., (N. J., May)	2,000,000
United Publishers' Corporation, (N. Y., March)	500,000
United Railroads of San Francisco & San Mateo County, (Cal., March)	40,000,000
United Realty Co., (N. J., July)	2,000,000
United Ruby Gold Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
U. S. Arsenic Mines of Pittsburg, (Del., Dec.)	500,000
U. S. Briquette Co., (N. Y., Oct.)	1,000,000
U. S. Coal Co., (Ohio, Feb.)	2,000,000
U. S. Coal Co., (N. J., Sept.)	1,500,000
U. S. Coffee Co., (Maine, Oct.)	2,000,000
U. S. Cigar Co., (Del., July)	6,500,000
U. S. Fire Proof Incorporation, (N. J., Jan.)	2,150,000
U. S.-Franco Trustees Corporation, (N. J., June)	2,000,000
U. S. Gold, Copper & Oil Mining & Redfction Co., (S. D., Nov.)	5,000,000
U. S. Gold Extractions Co., (S. D., Dec.)	2,000,000
U. S. Graphotype Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Aug.)	2,500,000
U. S. Guaranty & Trust Co. of Wilkesbarre, (Del., July)	1,200,000
U. S. Lighting & Heating Co., (N. J., Jan.)	2,000,000
U. S. Milk, Flour, Food Co., (N. J., April)	5,000,000
U. S. Oil, Gas & Mining Co., (S. D., Dec.)	5,000,000
U. S. Packing Co., (N. J., Oct.)	1,000,000
U. S. Petroleum Co., (W. Va., June)	1,000,000
U. S. Realty & Construction Co., (N. J., Aug.)	6,600,000
U. S. Shipbuilding Co., (N. J., June)	20,000,000
U. S. Silver Corporation, (N. J., Sept.)	3,000,000
U. S. Sulphur Reduction Co., (N. J., April)	2,500,000
U. S. Sureties Co., (Del., May)	500,000
U. S. Trust Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., (Ind., Dec.)	500,000
U. S. Tube Co. of Buffalo, (N. Y., April)	1,000,000
U. S. White Lead Co., (Del., Feb.)	1,500,000
United Steel Co., Canton, O., (Del., July)	500,000
United Wire & Supply Co., (R. I., Jan.)	2,000,000
Universal Commodity Vending Co., (N. J., Feb.)	800,000
Universal Dumping Box Car Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
Universal Envelope Papeterie Mfg. Co., (N. J., May)	500,000
Universal Food Supply Co., (Del., Aug.)	1,500,000
Underwriters' Land Co. of Ohio, (Del., May)	1,000,000
Universal Oil Co. of Wilmington, (Del., June)	2,000,000
Upper Potomac Coal Co. of Phila., (Del., Aug.)	500,000
Utica Pressed Brick Co., (N. Y., Nov.)	300,000
Valdez Town Site & Imp. Co. of N. Y., (Del., March)	1,000,000
Valley Creek Mining Co. of Nevada, (Del., March)	1,000,000
Van Hoef Enamel Co. of Phila., (Del., July)	500,000
Vera Cruz Coal, Oil & Asphalt Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,000,000
Victory Mining Co. of Troy, (N. Y., April)	500,000
Va. Pocahontas Coal Co., (Penn.)	500,000
Vulcan Detinning Co., (N. J., April)	5,000,000
Waconda Mining Co., (S. D., Oct.)	2,000,000
Wade Co., (N. J., May)	500,000
Walker Mining Co., (N. J., April)	1,250,000
Washington County Mining Co., (Ill., Jan.)	1,000,000
Washington (D. C.) Terminal Co.	5,000,000
Waterbury Pharmaceutical Co., (Del., June)	500,000
Water Motor & Power Co. of Pontiac, (Del., July)	1,000,000
Water Paint Co. of America, (N. Y., Feb.)	1,000,000
Wurt Twisting in Machine Co., (N. J., July)	2,500,000
Wax Paper Co. of America, (S. D., March)	2,500,000
West End Furnace Co., (Va., Nov.)	500,000
West'n Gas & Power Co., (S. D., Oct.)	1,000,000
Western Iron & Steel Co., (Ariz., April)	15,000,000
Western Lighting Co., (N. J., March)	500,000
Western Mining Co., (N. J., Dec.)	1,000,000
Western Mining Development Co. of Phila., (Del., Jan.)	1,500,000
Western Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Nov.)	2,500,000
Western N. Y. Water Co. of Buffalo, (N. Y., Feb.)	5,000,000
Western Railway Equipment Co., (N. J., Feb.)	500,000
Western Steel Car & Foundry Co., (N. J., May)	1,250,000
Western Telephone & Telegraph Co., (N. J., Jan.)	32,000,000
Western Veneer & Box Mfg. Co., (Wash., July)	500,000
West Hermanas Gold Mining Co., (S. D., Nov.)	1,000,000
West Shore Stove Co., (N. Y., July)	1,000,000
Wetmore Automatic Salesman Co., (N. J., Oct.)	1,500,000
Whitehead Building Co. of N. Y., (N. Y., Feb.)	750,000
White Mountain Mining Co. of Phila., (Del., Feb.)	1,000,000
Whitlock Realty Co., (N. Y., March)	500,000
Whitney Electrical & Development Co., (S. D., July)	56,000,000
William H. Moffitt Realty Co. of Islip, L. I., (N. Y., Sept.)	500,000
Williams Fork Mining & Milling Co., (Cal., Sept.)	1,500,000
Wissahickon Gold Copper Co. of Wil., (Del., Aug.)	1,000,000
Witch Hazel Corporation, N. J., Aug.)	4,000,000
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., (Me., Sept.)	2,000,000
Wolff Chemical Co., (N. J., Oct.)	10,000,000
Wolverine Portland Cement Co., (Mich., March)	1,000,000
Wood-Harmon Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Sept.)	2,000,000
Wood River Gold Copper Co. of Scranton, Penn., (Del., Oct.)	1,000,000
Worcester Land Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Wright Taper Roller Bearing Co. of Buffalo, (N. Y., Feb.)	900,000
W. T. Smith & Sons of Phila., (N. J., Aug.)	1,000,000
Yates Composite Paving Co., N. Y., (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
Yellow Jacket Gold, Silver & Lead Mining Co., (S. D., Dec.)	1,000,000
Zaragoza Mining Co., (N. Y., Feb.)	2,000,000
Zita Mining & Milling Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,250,000
Total	$3,157,321,400

Railroads.

Alaska, Copper River & Yukon Ry., (Wash., Jan.)	$25,000,000
Alaska Southern Ry. Co., (Okla., Feb.)	2,000,000
Am. R. R. Co. of Porto Rico, (N. Y., May)	1,000,000
Arkansas Valley & Western R. R., (Okla.)	2,500,000
Atlantic City & Suburban Traction Co., (N. J., July)	500,000
Auburn & Syracuse El. R. R., (N. Y., Oct.)	1,300,000
Bedford & Western R. R., (Penn., Dec.)	500,000
Brockport, Niagara & Rochester Ry., (N. Y., Oct.)	500,000
Buffalo, Springville & Cattaraugus Ry., (N. Y., Feb.)	1,000,000
Buffalo & Susq. Ry., (N. Y., Sept.)	10,000,000
California Short Line Ry., (N. Mex., Dec.)	1,250,000
Camden & Philadelphia Tunnel Co., (N. J., March)	1,000,000
Canadian Northern Ry. Elevator Co., (Ont., July)	500,000
Canton-New Phila. Ry., (O., July)	800,000
Central Oklahoma Union Depot & Terminal R. R., (Okla., Nov.)	5,000,000
Chicago & Cincinnati Ry., (Ind.)	50,000,000
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry., (Okla., May)	1,000,000
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, (Oklahoma, Jan.)	1,000,000
Cincinnati, Dayton & Fort Wayne Railway, (Ohio, Dec.)	1,000,000
Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Traction Co., (Ohio, May)	5,000,000
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, (Ind., Sept.)	6,200,000
Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad, (Ind., Nov.)	500,000
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Co., (N. J., Mar.)	10,000,000
Coal & Coke Railway Co., (West Va., May)	5,000,000
Columbus & Southern Railway, (Ohio, July)	2,000,000
Cuba Railroad, (N. J., May)	500,000
Delaware Electric Traction Co., (Del., April)	1,000,000
Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway, (Col., July)	20,000,000

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Easton & Washington Traction Co., (N.J., July)	1,000,000
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, (Cal., July)	2,000,000
Ensi, Santiago & Pacific Railway, (Oklahoma, Dec.)	30,000,000
Fort Smith & Western Railroad, (Oklahoma, Feb.)	2,500,000
Georgia Railway & Electric Co., (Ga., Jan.)	3,000,000
Grand Rapids & Chicago Railway, (Mich., March)	1,000,000
Great Central Railway, (Ore., May)	10,000,000
Greenbrier, Monongahela & Pittsburg Railroad, (West Va.)	500,000
Havana & Jaimanitas Railway, (Del., April)	1,000,000
Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Co., (N. J., July)	500,000
Hudson River Traction Co., (N. Y., March)	1,500,000
Imperial & Gulf Railroad, (Cal., March)	700,000
Indianapolis & Eastern Railway, (Ind., July)	1,200,000
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co., (Ind., April)	3,500,000
Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co., (Ind., Aug.)	500,000
Insular Railway Co., (N. J., June)	2,500,000
Interborough Rapid Transit Co., (N. Y., May)	25,000,000
Inter-State Railways Co., (N. J., Dec.)	10,000,000
Inter-State Railway Co., (S. D., July)	50,000,000
Joliet & Northwestern Railroad, (Ill., Oct.)	500,000
Kansas City Outer Belt & Electric Railroad, (Mo., July)	1,500,000
Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railroad, (Oklahoma, Sept.)	11,500,000
Kansas City & Rock Island Railway, (Mo., Dec.)	1,000,000
Leslie & Southern R'way, (Ark., Dec.)	3,000,000
Manhattan Transit Co., (N. Y., May)	10,000,000
Manistique, Marquette & Northern Railroad, (Mich., April)	2,000,000
Metropolitan Railroad, Oklahoma City, (Oklahoma, Jan.)	500,000
Metropolitan Street Railway, Dallas, Texas., (Texas, Nov.)	4,500,000
Mexican Eastern Railroad Co., (Del., Jan.)	5,000,000
Minnesota, Iowa & Eastern Co., (Minn., Feb.)	3,000,000
Montgomery (Ala.) Traction Co., (Ala., July)	1,000,000
National Railroad Co. of Mexico, (Utah, March)	65,350,000
New Orleans Railway, (N. J., Jan.)	5,000,000
New York & New Jersey Railroad, (N. Y., Feb.)	8,500,000
New York & Queens County Railway, (N. Y., June)	5,000,000
Oakland & West Side Railway, (Cal., March)	1,000,000
Ohio River & Western Railway, (Ohio, Nov.)	1,200,000
Oklahoma Central Railroad, (Oklahoma, Sept.)	15,000,000
Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway, (Neb., Dec.)	15,000,000
Oregon & Southeastern Railroad, (N. J., April)	1,000,000
Pacific & Yukon Railway, (N. J., March)	2,000,000
Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Railway, (Penn., May)	8,000,000
Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Co., (N. Y., April)	20,000,000
People's Railway of Cleveland, (Ohio, Feb.)	1,000,000
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., (Penn., May)	30,000,000
Pittsburg Terminal Railroad Coal Co. & West Side Belt Railroad, (Penn., June)	14,000,000
Pueblo & Suburban Traction & Lighting Co., (Col., Nov.)	3,500,000
Queens County Railway Co., (N. Y., May)	2,500,000
Revere Beach, County Fair & Musical Railway, (S. D., Nov.)	500,000
Rochester & Sodus Bay Railway, (N. Y., July)	1,250,000
Salt Lake Suburban Railway Co. of Salt Lake City, (Del., July)	500,000
Sioux Falls & Manitoba Railway, (S. D., Aug.)	2,600,000
Sioux Falls Traction & Electric Co., (S. D., Aug.)	1,000,000
Sandusky Southwestern Railway Co. of Wapakoneta, (Ohio, Nov.)	1,000,000
San Francisco Terminal Railway & Ferry Co., (Cal., Aug.)	6,000,000
South Omaha Railroad & Bridge Co., (Neb., Jan.)	500,000
St. Louis Belt & Terminal Railway, (Mo., March)	3,000,000
St. Louis, Hillsborough & Southern Railroad, (Mo., Jan.)	1,000,000
St. Louis & Gulf Railway, (Mo., April)	5,000,000
St. Louis, Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, (Tenn., Aug.)	1,250,000
St. Louis Memphis & Southern, (Mo.)	12,000,000
Topeka, Lawrence & Kansas City Electric Railway, (Oklahoma, April)	2,000,000
Tuxran Valley Railroad Co. of St. Louis, (Del., May)	600,000
Ubon Traction Co. of Medina, N. Y., (N. Y., Sept.)	600,000
Valdez, Copper River & Yukon Railway, (N. J., May)	2,400,000
Vermont & Whitehall (N. Y.) Railway, (N. Y., July)	500,000
Whatcom County (Wash.) Railway & Light Co., (N. J., Nov.)	1,050,000
White River Railway of Arkansas, (Mo., Dec.)	3,510,000
Yakima Valley Central Railway, (Wash., Sept.)	2,500,000
Zanesville Railway, Light & Power, (Ohio, Sept.)	1,000,000
Zanesville & Western Railway, (Ohio, Oct.)	2,500,000
Total	$265,910,000
Grand Total	$4,753,231,400

INCREASES OF CAPITAL.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

The following industrial or miscellaneous companies increased their capital during the year 1902:

Acme Bar Extract Company from $25,000 to $50,000.

Acme Harvester Company from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

Aerdian Company from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Alaska Steamship Company from $900,000 to $1,000,000.

American Credit Company from $200,000 to $500,000.

American Frog & Switch Company of Hamilton, Ohio, from $250,000 to $400,000.

American Tube & Stamping Company of Connecticut, from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

American Type Founders' Company from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

American Union Electric Company from $100,000 to $7,000,000.

Ansonia Brass & Copper Company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Arlington Cotton Mills of Lawrence, Mass., from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Atlantic Mining Company from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Atlas Engine Company of Indianapolis from $550,000 to $2,000,000.

Augusta Mining & Milling Company of Pittston, Penn., from $100,000 to $250,000.

Automobile Electric Company of Chicago from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Baltimore Brick Company from $2,100,000 to $4,500,000.

Barnaby Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts from $400,000 to $500,000.

Battle Island Paper Company from $200,000 to $600,000.

Bell of Thunder Mountain Mining Company from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Bemis Brothers Bag Company of St. Louis from $1,000,000 to $5,250,000.

Besse Mining Company of Pittsburg from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Brookover Coal Company of Kentucky from $1,200 to $1,200,000.

Bolivia Trading Company from $100,000 to $10,000,000.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company from $700,000 to $1,500,000.

Calumet Lighting Company of Chicago from $5,000 to $500,000.

Capital Oil Company of Wilmington from $200,000 to $2,000,000.

Carter Cranes Company of New York from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Central Coal & Coke Company from $3,750,000 to $7,000,000.

Central District Postal & Telegraph Company from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000.

Century Realty Company from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Champion Match Company from $30,000 to $1,000,000.

Charleston (S. C.) Light & Water Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Chateaugay Ore & Iron Company to $2,750,000.

Chesapeake Western Company from $1,000,000 to $2,750,000.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company from $28,000,000 to $29,000,000.

Citizens' Lighting Company (Ill.) from $130,000 to $250,000.

Citizens' Telephone Company of Grand Rapids from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Cleveland Steel Casting Company from $100,000 to $200,000.

Cloussus Gold Mining & Milling Company of Philadelphia from $100,000 to $500,000.

Colonial Steel Company from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

Colorado (Bell) Telephone Company from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Commercial Pacific Cable Company from $3,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Consolidated Tobacco Company from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Consolidated Water Company of Suburban New York from $50,000 to $1,000,500.

Corporate Securities Company from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Creamery Products Company from $10,000 to $5,000,000.

Cuba Supply Company (Wilmington, Del.,) from $150,000 to $200,000.

Deere & Company of Moline from $1,500,000 to $6,000,000.

Diamond Rubber Company (Akron, Ohio,) from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

Dominion Iron & Steel Company, common, from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Dominion Securities Company from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Eagle Mining & Improvement Company from —— to $10,000,000.

East Chicago Company from $100,000 to $2,500,000.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston from $7,850,400 to $8,635,500.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Detroit from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

El Carmen Copper Company from $25,000 to $250,000.

Evansville (Ind.) Gas & Electric Light Company from —— to $600,000.

Fay-Sholes Typewriter Company of Chicago from $300,000 to $500,000.

Fall River (Mass.) Gas Works from $450,000 to $625,000.

Federal Company of New York from $100,000 to $250,000.

Federal Distilling Company from $750,000 to $200,000.

Federal Sugar Refining Company from $100,000 to $50,000,000.

Flint, Eddy & American Trading Company from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Flushing & Newtown Gas Company by $100,000.

Fort Wayne Electric Works of Schenectady from $500,000 to $800,000.

Frontier Telephone Company of Buffalo from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

General Electric Company from $25,242,200 to $45,000,000.

Golden Gate Steel & Iron Company from $125,000 to $10,000,000.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company from $500,000 to $2,100,000.

Greene Consolidated Copper Company from $1,000,000 to $7,200,000.

Grove City Oil Company from $500,000 to $700,000.

Hammond Ice Company of Baltimore from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Hamrick & Co. from $100,000 to $200,000.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company from $25,250,000 to $27,000,000.

Harzadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company of St. Louis from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Homestake Mining Company from $21,000,000 to $22,000,000.

Home Telephone Company of Los Angeles from $200,000 to $3,000,000.

Hood Rubber Company from $800,000 to $900,000.

Houston (Texas) Electric Company from $2,075,000 to $2,500,000.

Hudson Realty Company from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Hudson River Electric Company from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Hudson River Water Power Company from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Hudson Valley Electric Company from $50,000 to $2,000,000.

Hyle Brothers Steel Company to $3,000,000.

Imperial Wall Paper Company from $200,000 to $500,000.

Independent Union Telephone Company of Buffalo from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Inland Steel Company of Chicago from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

International Steam Pump Company, common stock, from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000.

Iona Hematite (Electric) Railway from $25,000 to $250,000.

Iroquois Portland Cement Company from $700,000 to $500,000.

Jones & Laughlins Company from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Joseph Banigan Rubber Company of Providence from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

Kenyon Paper Company of Syracuse from $20,000 to $100,000.

Keystone Watch Case Company from $3,500,000 to $2,000,000.

La Belle Iron Company of Wheeling, West Va., from $3,000,000 to $7,500,000.

La Compania Mexicanade Formento from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Lake Still & Irrigation Company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Lamb Wire Fence Company of Adrian, Mich., from $200,000 to $400,000.

Lansing (Mich.) Gas Light Company from $150,000 to $300,000.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Lighting & Heating Company from $200,000 to $250,000.

Library Square Realty Company of New York City from $500 to $250,000.

Long Island Guarantee Company from $150,000 to $1,000,000.

Louisville Telephone Company from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

MacMillan Company of New York from $405,000 to 655,000.

Mahoney-Blue Lead Copper Mining Company from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company of Pittsburg from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America from $10,000,000 to $65,000,000.

Maria & Morigoni Company of Texas from $500,000 to $625,000.

Marine Engine & Machine Company from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

Manfand Meter Company of Wilmington, Del. from $50,000 to $120,000.

Mediqua Soap Company from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Memphis (Tenn.) Telephone Company from $400,000 to $700,000.

Merrimac Manufacturing Company from $2,750,000 to $4,400,000.

Metropolitan Jockey Club of Long Island from $300,000 to $400,000.

Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company from $100,000 to $200,000.

Michigan Stove Company from $300,000 to $2,000,000.

Mining Development Company of Philadelphia from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Mohican Company of New York from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

Monongahela Bank of Pittsburg from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

National Fire-Proofing Company from $5,000,000 to $12,500,000.

New Butler Mill of Massachusetts from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

New England Asbestos Mining & Milling Company from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

New England Consolidated Ice Company from $175,000 to $4,000,000.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Company from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

New York & New Jersey Telephone Company from $8,375,000 to $12,500,000.

New York Telephone Company from $2,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Niagara Falls Power Company from $6,500,000 to $9,500,000.

Niles (Ohio) Car & Manufacturing Company from $200,000 to $500,000.

North American Investment Company from $100,000 to $150,000.

Ohmer Fare Register Company from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000

Oregon Placer Mining Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Otis Elevated Company from $4,500,000 to $6,500,000.

Peninsula Sugar Refining Company of Michigan from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company from $1,000 to $200,000.

Peoples' Co-operative Ice Company of New York City from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. of Chicago from $100,000 to $2,750,000.

Pfister & Vogel Leather Company of Milwaukee from $3,500,000 to $4,500,000.

Plymouth Cordage Company from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

Pope Tin Plate Company of Pittsburg from $500,000 to $750,000.

Porto Rico Sugar Company from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Procter & Gamble Company from $4,500,000 to $6,000,000.

Racquette Falls Land Company of Albany from $100,000 to $200,000.

Railways & Light Company of America from $300,000 to $500,000.

Rand Drill Company from $250,000 to $1,250,000.

Reaction Jetty Company of Philadelphia from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Reading (Penn.) Stove Works from $400,000 to $600,000.

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company from $300,000 to $500,000.

Rochester Securities Company from $350,000 to $1,000,000.

St. Charles & St. Louis Bridge Company from $200,000 to $400,000.

St. Joseph Lead Company from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

St. Louis Plate Glass Company from $2,000 to $1,500,000.

St. Mary's Mineral Land Company from $35,000 to $37 500.

St. Paul Union Depot Company from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

San Antonio (Texas) Water Works Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

San Luis Mining Company from $500,000 to $1,500,000.

Scullen-Gallagher Iron & Steel Company of St. Louis from $500,000 to $750,000.

Scully Steel & Iron Company from $25,000 to $1,000,000.

Sharon Steel Company from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Sheffield Coal & Iron Company from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Shickle-Harrison-Howard Iron Company of St. Louis, Mo., from $1,000,000 to $2,250,000.

Southern New England Telephone Company from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Southern Securities Company from $100,000 to $500,000.

Standard Blue Flame Oil Gas Company of Chicago from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Standard Plunger Elevator Company from $3,000 to $6,000,000.

Standard Underground Cable Company from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Stanley Electric Company from $10,000 to $4,000,000.

Stanley Hinge Works from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000.

Suffolk Real Estate Trust of Boston from $1,000,000 to $1,440,000.

Sussex Realty Company of New York City from $10,000 to $1,000,000.

Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Packing Company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Swift & Co. from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Thompson-Starrett Company of New York from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn from $200,000 to $1,100,000.

Toledo Home Telephone Company from $50,000 to $2,350,000.

Twin City Telephone Company of Minneapolis and St. Paul from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Union Construction Company of Jackson County, Mo., from $100,000 to $1,500,000.

Union Construction Company of Kansas City, Mo., from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Union National Gas Corporation of Pittsburg from $8,000,000 to $8,000,000.

United Gas Improvement Company from $5,500,000 to $22,340,000.

United Railway Investment Company from $2,500 to $25,000,000.

United States Bread Company from $50,000 to $1,000,000.

United States Coal & Oil Company from $400,000 to $6,250,000.

United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company of Baltimore from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000.

United States Home Company from $10,000 to $1,500,000.

United States Navigation Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

United States Wire & Nail Company from $200,000 to $300,000.

Unitype Company from $1,000,000 to $1,400,000.

Valdez Town Site & Improvement Company of Brooklyn from $1,500,000 to $1,500,000.

Weaver Coal & Cable Company from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Westinghouse Machine Company from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Western Electric Company from $8,000,000 to $15,000,000.

West St. Louis Water & Light Company from $80,000 to $1,000,000.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

William Skinner & Sons Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company from $200,000 to $800,000.

Wellys Company from $250,000 to $500,000.

Youngstown (Ohio) Iron, Sheet & Tube Company from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

RAILROADS.

The following railroads increased their capital:

American Elevated Railroad from $100,000 to $10,000,000.

Arkansas Valley & Western Railroad from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000.

Auburn Interurban Electric Railway from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Electric Railway from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, common, from $100,000,000 to $125,000,000.

Barre (Vt.) Railroad from $80,000 to $400,000.

Berkshire (Mass.) Street Railway from $350,000 to $750,000.

Boston Elevated Railway from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Camden (N. J.) & Suburban Railway from $2,400,000 to $3,000,000.

Canadian Pacific Railway, common stock, from $65,000,000 to $85,000,000.

Canastota & Morrisville Electric Railway from $250,000 to $500,000.

Canton-Akron Electric Railway from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

Central Market Street Railway of Columbus, Ohio, from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Chestnut Hill Railroad from $120,050 to $195,650.

Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railroad from $420,000 to $1,000,000.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, common, from $58,183,300 to $85,183,300.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000.

Cincinnati & Indiana Western Railway from $500,000 to $800,000.

Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Citizens' Railroad, Light & Power Company of Fishkill Landing from $100,000 to $175,000.

Cleveland City Railway from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000.

Cleveland, Elyria & Western Railway from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railroad from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Cornwall Railroad from $400,000 to $800,000.

Cuba Railroad from $500,000 to $20,000,000.

Dayton, Fort Wayne & Cincinnati Railroad from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

Dayton, Springfield & Urbana Electric Railway from $750,000 to $1,500,000.

Eastern Ohio Traction Company from $1,000 to $1,250,000.

East St. Louis & Suburban Company from $200,000 to $5,000,000.

Fair Haven & Westville Railway from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Fort Wayne (Ind.) & Southwestern Traction Company from $600,000 to $1,000,000.

Grand Panids, Holland & Lake Michican Rapid Railway Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Hoosac Valley Street Railway, North Adams, Mass., from $100,000 to $400,000.

Illinois Central Railroad from $79,200,000 to $85,040,000.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company from $25,000,000 to $75,000,000.

International Railway Company of New York from $10,000,000 to $17,000,000.

Interurban Street Railroad from $500,000 to $20,000,000.

Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Lake Erie Traction Company from $126,000 to $500,000.

Larchmont Horse Railway from $25,000 to $200,000.

Lima (Ohio) Electric Railway & Light Company from $500,000 to $850,000.

Louisville Anchorage & Pewee Valley Electric Railway from $350,000 to $1,200,000.

Manaos Railway from $700,000 to $1,400,000.

Mineola, Hempstead & Freeport Traction Company from $125,000 to $1,000,000.

Mohawk & Malone Railroad from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne Railway from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

Nassau County Railway Company of Sea Cliff, L. I., from $25,000 to $50,000.

New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

New Orleans Railway from $5,000,000 to $40,000,000.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad from $115,000,000 to $150,000,000.

New York & Long Island Traction Company from $125,000 to $1,000,000.

Northern Texas Traction Company from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Norwood & St. Lawrence Railroad from $75,000 to $100,000.

Ohio Connecting Railway from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Oneonta, Cooperstown & Richfield Spring Railroad from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway from $600,000 to $700,000.

People's Traction Company of Galesburg, Ill., from $100,000 to $150,000.

Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Pine Bluff & Western Railroad from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Pittsburg Terminal Railroad Coal Company from $1,000,000 to $14,000,000.

Queen Anne's Railroad from ..... to $3,000,000.

Richmond (Ind.) Street & Interurban Railway from $500,000 to $500,000.

St. Louis and East St. Louis Elevated Railways from $250,000 to $500,000.

St. Louis & Gulf Railway from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

St. Louis & Merrimee River Railroad from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

St. Louis & Suburban Railway from $3,000,000 to $7,500,000.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway from $36,500,000 to $55,000,000.

Schenectady (N. Y.) Railway from $500,000 to $600,000.

Seattle & Montana Railroad from $12,500,000 to $14,000,000.

Steubenville (Ohio) Traction & Light Company from $700,000 to $1,000,000.

Southern Indiana Railway from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Tallulah Falls (Ga.) Railway from $300,000 to $500,000.

Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Toledo & Indianapolis Railway from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

Toronto (Electric) Railway from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Urbana, Bellefontaine & Northern (Electric) Railway from $50,000 to $300,000.

Union Street Railway, New Bedford, Mass., from $700,000 to $900,000.

Utica & Mohawk Railway from $461,237 to $1,100,000.

Washington Water Power Company, Spokane, Washington, from $2,000,000 to $2,600,000.

West Chester Railway (Penn.) from $50,000 to $1,600,000.

Western Maryland Railroad from $655,400 to $60,000,000.

Banks.

The following banks and trust companies increased their capital:

American Trust Savings Bank, Chicago, from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Bankers' National Bank, Chicago, from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Bank of the Metropolis from $300,000 to $1,000,000.

Central Realty Bond & Trust Company from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, from $250,000 to $500,000.

City National Bank, Gloucester, Mass., from $150,000 to $250,000.

Commercial Trust Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Continental Trust Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Corn Exchange Bank from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Cumberland Trust Company, N. J., from $10,000 to $2 0,000

Essex County National Bank, N. J., $300,000 to $1,0 0,000.

Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J., from $5,0 0,000 to $6,500,000.

Fidelity Title & Trust Company, Pittsburg, from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

First National Bank of Baltimore from $555,000 to $1,000,000.

Fort Pitt National Bank from $200,000 to $1,50 000.

Garden City Banking & Trust Company from $500,000 to $750,000.

International Banklag Association from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Irving National Bank from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Liberty National Bank from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Marine Bank of Buffalo from $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank from $440,000 to $700,000.

Merchants' National Bank from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Monongahela National Bank of Pittsburg from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

National Bank of North America from $2,000,000 to $2,100,000.

National City Bank from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

National Commercial Bank from $500,000 to $500,000.

New Amsterdam Bank from $250,000 to $500,000.

Oriental Bank, New York City, from $300,000 to $500,000.

Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Baltimore from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Title Guarantee & Trust Company from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000.

Title Guarantee & Trust from $4,000,000 to $4,375,000.

Union National Bank of Pittsburg from $250,000 to $500,000.

Western State Bank from $500,000 to $500,000.

Capital Reduced.

The following corporations reduced their capital during the year:

Ashland Coal & Iron Railway from $1,547,000 to $774,970.

Atlas National Bank, Boston, from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000.

Bank of State of New York from $1,200,000 to $100,000.

Berwick & Smith Car Company from $5,000,000 to $2,500,000.

California Gas & Electric Corporation from $20,000,000 to $15,000,000

Cosmopolitan Power Company from $40,000,000 to $2,700,000.

Eastman Kodak Company from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000.

Electric Company of America from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Electric Vehicle & Transportation Company from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Federal Salt Company from $500,000 to $100,000.

Georgia Trust Company, St. Louis, from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Great Manufacturing Company from $500,000 to $50,000.

International Acheson Graphite Company from $2,000,000 to $500,000.

International Bell Telephone Company from $200,000 to $75,000.

Lawyers' Surety Company from $500,000 to $250,000

New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company from $25,000,000 to $5,000,000

Palmetto Company from $10,000,000 to $1,000,000.

Peoples' Water Company from $200,000 to $200,000

Rendoc Creek Coal Company from $4,000,000 to $375,000

United States Cotton Duck Corporation from $50,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Dividend Record.

First Dividends.

The following companies or institutions

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paid dividends for the first time in the past year:

Alliance Realty Company.
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, on common.
American Shipbuilding Company, on common.
American Snuff Company, on common.
American Steel Foundries Company, on preferred.
American Type Founders' Company, on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Company, on common.
Astor National Bank.
Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway, on first preferred.
Bay Counties' Power Company.
Booth & Co., on common.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies, on preferred.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, on preferred.
Butterick Company.
Cambria Steel Company; (since reorganization.)
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, on common.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, on preferred.
Columbus, Buckeye Lake & Newark Traction Company.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company.
Consolidated Traction Company, Pittsburg, on common.
Corn Products Company, on preferred.
Frank A. Munsey Company.
Great Western Cereal Company.
International Power Company, on common.
Journeay & Burnham, Brooklyn, (reorganized company.)
Lawrence Cement Company of Pennsylvania.
Morton Trust Company.
New Orleans & Carrollton Railroad, Light & Power Company.
New Telephone Company, Indianapolis.
New York Dock Company, on preferred.
Northern Securities Company.
Pennsylvania & Mahoning Valley Railway, on preferred.
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad.
Philadelphia Electric Company.
Quaker Oats Company, on preferred.
Railway Steel Spring Company, on preferred.
Rochester (N. Y.) Railways, on preferred.
St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., on preferred.
Union Traction Company of Philadelphia.
Union Typewriter Company, on common.
United Box Board & Paper Company, on preferred.
United Copper Company, on preferred.
United Gas & Electric Company of New Jersey.
United Railways Investment Company of San Francisco, on preferred.
United States Realty & Construction Company, on preferred.
United States Reduction & Refining Company, on common.
United Zinc Company, on common.
Vulcan Detinning Company, on common and preferred.
Western Telephone & Telegraph Company, on preferred.
Worcester (Mass.) Railways & Investment Company.

INCREASED DIVIDENDS.

The following increased their dividend rate:

American Cereal Company from 6 to 12 per cent. per annum.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad from 2½ to 3½ per cent. per annum on common.
Atlantic Coast Line Company from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum on common.
American Cotton Oil Company from 2 to 4 per cent. per annum on common.
American Railways Company from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.
American Tobacco Company from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum on common.
Atlantic Trust Company from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.
Bankers' National Bank, Chicago, from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.
California Street Cable Railroad of San Francisco from 6 to 9 per cent. per annum.
Celluloid Company, extra dividend from 1 to 2 per cent.
Central Coal & Coke Company.
Central Railroad of New Jersey from 5 to 8 per cent. per annum.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum on common.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum on common.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway from 6 and 1 extra to 7 per cent. regular on common.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum on common.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum on common.
Colorado & Southern Railway from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum on first preferred.
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company from 3 to 4 per cent. on common.
Consolidated Traction Company, New Jersey, from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.
Continental National Bank, Chicago, from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.
Continental Tobacco Company on common.
Daly West Mining Company from 40c. to 60c. monthly.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway from 2 to 3 per cent. per annum.
Green Bay & Western Railway from 3 to 4 per cent. per annum.
Hall Signal Company from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum on common.
Huntington & Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Company from 5 to 7 per cent. per annum.
Lehigh Valley Traction Company from 4 to 7 per cent. per annum on preferred.
Manhattan Railway from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.
Maryland Coal Company, extra dividend increased from 1 to 2 per cent.
Mechanics & Traders' Bank from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum.
New Haven Iron & Steel Company from 20c. to 25c.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad from 2 to 3 per cent. per annum on second preferred.
New York County National Bank from 50 to 75 per cent. per annum.
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.
New York Security & Trust Company from 16 to 32 per cent. per annum.
Norfolk & Western Railway from 2 to 3 per cent. per annum on common.
Northern Pacific Railway from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.
Pacific Coast Company from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum on common and second preferred.
Pennsylvania Railroad from 5 to 6 per cent. (regular) per annum.
Pittsburg Brewing Company from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum on common.
Railway Automatic Sales Company from 12 to 18 per cent. per annum on common and from 8 to 12 per cent. per annum on preferred.
Real Estate Trust from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.
Southern Railway from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum on common.
Union Trust Company from 40 to 50 per cent. per annum.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company from 4 to 8 per cent. per annum on common.
Westinghouse Machine Company from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum.
York Manufacturing Company from 3 to 4 per cent.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

The following paid extra dividends:

Adams Express Company.
American Cement Company.
American Express.
American Telephone & Telegraph.
American Waltham Watch Company.
Ashland Coal & Iron Railway.
Ashton Valve Company.
Belt Railroad & Stock Yards, Indianapolis, on common.
Boston & Albany Railroad.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway.
Capital Traction Company, Washington, D. C.
Central Realty Bond & Trust Company.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on common.
Chicago & Northwestern Railway on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Street Railway.
Consolidated Car Heating Company.
Consolidated Oil Companies of California.
Electric Company of America.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company.
Gallatin National.
Garfield National Bank.
General Electric Company stock.
Granite Railway.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy & Lansing Railroad.
Homestake Mining Company.
Hudson Realty Company.
Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company.
Lawrence (Penn.) Cement Company.
Lincoln National Bank.
Louisville Street Railway Company.
Presidio & Ferries, San Francisco.
Manufacturers' Light & Heat Company, Pittsburg.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn.
Maryland Coal Company on preferred.
Mercantile Trust Company.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn.
Niles-Bement Pond Company on common.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company.
Presidio and Ferrero, San Francisco.
Manhattan Trust Company.
Quincy Railroad Bridge.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company.
Sheiby Iron Company.
Standard Underground Cable Company.
United Fruit Company.
United States Projectile Company.
Washington (D. C.) Gas Company.
Wells-Fargo & Co.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
Westmoreland Coal Company.

DIVIDENDS RESUMED.

The following resumed dividend payments:

Fort Worth & Denver City on "stamped" stock. (1899.)
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company.
Stuyvesant Fire Insurance. (1900.)
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company on preferred, (1900.)

REDUCED DIVIDENDS.

The following reduced their dividend rate:

Amalgamated Copper Company from 4 to 2 per cent. per annum.
American Grass Twine Company from 5 to 4 per cent.
Anaconda Copper Company from $2.50 to $1 per annum.
Boston Elevated Railroad from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum.
Boston & Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Company.
Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Company.
Canada Southern Railroad from 2½ to 2 per cent. per annum.
Chicago Telephone Company from 12 to 10 per cent. per annum.
East Boston Gas Company from 7½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company from 7 to 5 per cent. on common.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company from 6 to 4 per cent. per annum.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago from 2 to 1 per cent. semi-annually.
Mexican Northern Railway from 4 to 2 per cent. per annum.
Quincy Mining Company from $4 to $3, semi-annual.
Reading Company from 4 to 2 per cent. per annum on first preferred.
Rutland Railroad from 4 to 3 per cent. per annum on preferred.
Standard Oil Company from $48 to $45 for year.

Suspended Dividends.

The following passed or suspended dividend payments:

American Ice Company on common and preferred.
American Pneumatic Service Company.
Ashland Coal & Iron Railway.
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company on commons
Consolidated Lake Superior Company on preferred.
Denver & Southwestern Railway.
Illinois Brick Company.
International Navigation Company.
Osceola Copper Mining Company.
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad on first preferred.
Tamarack Mining Company.
Warwick Iron & Steel Company.
William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company.

JEWELRY INDUSTRY.

By F. Warner Robinson.

No one branch of trade so well reflects the general industrial condition of the country as the jewelry business. The slightest labor disturbance, or even an unfavorable crop report, goes vibrating throughout the length and breadth of the jewelry world with a disquieting influence that is readily and firmly felt.

A high price for a daily necessity for any length of time causes a big deficit in the business of the jeweler because jewelry is the last thing bought by the average person, and is only purchased after the necessary wants are relieved. Consequently the manufacturing jeweler faces about the same problems as the Wall Street operator. A few months of poor business sends rows of retail jewelry houses tumbling into bankruptcy and starts the manufacturer on a run down hill at a pace that soon lands him at the bottom.

In the year just ended the coal strike has proved a notable exception to the general effect of labor disturbances on the manufacturer. Practically all the goods ordered for the Fall and Winter trade had left the factories and were in the hands of the jobbers before the coal famine became alarming. Even then, owing to the unusual prosperity of the country, the jobbers were not nearly so badly affected as in other years, when there had been no serious labor trouble, and the general industrial condition of the country had not been so good.

It is the opinion of some of the more conservative manufacturers in Newark, Providence, and the Attleboroughs that the fuel famine toward the late Fall and early Winter had some depressing effect on the retailers all over the country, especially on those between the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi Valley, and that this decreased business will be reflected back to the factories some time during the coming year.

The jewelers are among the quickest in the world to leap from completed achievements to new effort, and, despite the fact that 1902 has been a record breaker as a money maker and in point of an increased volume of business, 1903 is absorbing the undivided attention of every one in the trade. The closest interest is being felt in the Venezuelan situation in all the big jewelry manufacturing centres. Years ago American manufacturers sold large quantities of jewelry in South America, especially in Brazil.

The German manufacturers upset the whole trade by cheap duplicates of the goods. This perished branch of the industry has frequently been brought to the attention of Congress by the Tariff Committee of the Attleboroughs in its fight against the French reciprocity treaty. This committee presented data to the Ways and Means Committee of the United States Senate containing a full description of the conditions existing and suggesting a remedy.

If the United States is able to straighten out the Caribbean tangle, helping Venezuela back to her old position, the effect on the jewelry business may be to give a new impetus to the almost dead export business with the Latin republics of South America. News dispatches indicate that Argentina, Ecquador, and Colombia are strongly opposed to Germany's methods with Venezuela, and have openly and persistently threatened that a continuation of this coercive treatment will result in retaliation in the form of a boycott of the German manufacturers, who to-day are selling millions of dollars' worth of goods every month in those countries.

Owing to improvements in American machinery manufacturers are beginning to open up new avenues for their products in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand. During the past few years European manufacturers have been startled by the sudden demand for American goods. This has been especially true in regard to American silverware and watches.

Almost in the very centre of the greatest watchmaking country and jewelry manufactories in the world the Americans have made good progress. Both watches and silverware are now being regularly shipped to Austria, Germany, and Turkey. Despite the cheapness of labor in those countries, American machinery can make a better article at less cost.

Following closely on these exteraneous outlets and demands for American goods comes the great country of the United States with its happy outlook for 1903. The opportunities from the present conditions and from the record of the past year have never been better. The year 1902 has marked a great growth in all branches of the jewelry industry. Throughout the whole twelve months it seemed as though the demand for goods was insatiable, and the manufacturers have been hard pressed to get out their goods fast enough.

According to figures taken from the computations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the City of Attleborough, Mass., increased the value of its products 25 per cent. over last year. This can be said of nearly all the other jewelry manufacturing centres.

Perhaps the greatest increase in demand and output of any branch of the industry has been in watch movements and watch cases. Several of the larger factories have increased their manufacturing facilities, have added more and better machinery, and have even enlarged their plants, but have fallen so far short of satisfying the demands of the public that Swiss and French watches have been imported in larger numbers than ever before in the history of the business.

The enlargement and addition of more machinery in the factories of American watch companies have been promised, and are already under way for 1903, but it is not expected that they will be equal to the demand now being made on them. The tendency of watches is for smaller sizes. Every year this tendency is emphasized, but never more strongly so than in the year just ended. In general jewelry the demand has been for high-class goods.

Chain houses which previous to this year manufactured cheap goods have been forced by the prevailing demands to make better stock. This tendency for good quality has been emphasized in the case of imitation precious stone importers and dealers. The demand for this class of goods has been so small that despite the great impetus given to other lines of the jewelry industry by the prosperity of the country, the imitation precious stone dealers have not had as good a year as in other years, and have been the only ones who have not been unusually prosperous. The ring business has been so good that several new firms have been induced to enter the field, and all apparently are doing well.

The diamond and precious stone branch has been better than ever before. The price of diamonds has been advanced slightly since the first of the year, but the volume of business has been unprecedentedly large. Pearls and emeralds have been very scarce, and what few good ones have been obtained have come largly from private sources.

Unless new fields of supply are found soon or the demands for them abate, the prices are certain to go much higher. Domestic pearls will within the year become a thing of the past. Both the White and Black Rivers in Arkansas have been practically drained of their products, and as they have contained all the valuable American pearls found in the United States, not much more is to be hoped for from there. The Mississippi pearls are poor in quality and are so scarce that fishing for them is hardly worth the effort and expense. Turquois mining in New Mexico is in a flourishing condition, and large quantities of them are being cut in New York.

The optical business has enjoyed a remarkable growth in the past year, despite the advance in optical glass and lenses. Opera glasses, nearly all of which are made in Paris, have sold unusually well and have been advanced in price very noticeably.

Interviews with twenty-eight or thirty manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers in all branches of the jewelry business have revealed a condition that argues a roseate future. The demand is almost insatiable, jobbers are pressing the factories for goods, and failures have never been so few. In the watch-movement lines the jobbers are practically all out of goods and are clamoring for more.

The effect of the coal strike has not yet been felt, and possibly may escape the manufacturer altogether. The settlement of the Venezuelan affair may open new channels for trade in that direction, and the growth of the export business will undoubtedly continue.

F. WARNER ROBINSON.

New York, Jan. 1, 1903.

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CONDITIONS IN FRANCE

Prosperous Times in the Republic—Business During 1902 and the Outlook for 1903—"The American Invasion"—Trade with the United States—What the Figures Indicate.

By ROBERT P. SKINNER, Consul General, Marseilles.

France is bursting with riches, thrift, and industry, patriotism and pessimism. Crops this year have been fair, and as every properly constituted Frenchman has an acre, a cow, and an ass, money has been distributed with a fairly even hand.

In the south, where the vine and the olives grow, these staples have been short, and there is little contentment in the air. There are too many strikes, but they are strikes for higher wages and shorter hours, with a disposition to ask the Government to guarantee a minimum wage, or something of the sort. This tendency is not an exclusive attribute of labor.

All classes and conditions of society seem to wish to attach themselves to the skirts of Government. The official budgets, national and municipal, after providing for the ordinary expenses of administration, all contain a remarkable list of allowances, scaling down from millions for carrying the mails to items of 100f., which are gifts outright to workingmen's institutions, military reading rooms, and the like.

The Government takes the money of the mutual insurance companies, guarantees interest, and itself absorbs the principal. In practice it seems as if Government, which after all depends upon the prosperity of the people, had indefinite sources of credit, and constituted a higher financial law unto itself.

Nevertheless, the strain has lowered the rentes and capital is uneasy. It is going abroad too frequently to find a resting place. The inheritance tax is high and is not popular with those who pay it, and, being human, these latter seek to circumvent the designs of its authors. Immense sums are deposited in British, Dutch, German, and Belgian banks in such manner that either husband or wife can control the amount in the event of the decease of one or the other without formality or expense.

Given normal conditions, the Government will work its way out of financial difficulty in time in spite of its enormous burdens, and for these reasons: The French railroads are operated under concessions whereby the Government guarantees certain minimum dividends to the stockholders. In return for this favor these properties will all revert to the Government at the end of the concession periods. These periods will lapse during the first half of the present century, and it is roughly estimated that, if all goes well, these properties alone will eventually suffice to pay the national debt.

ANOTHER RESOURCE.

The Government has still another resource. In France the soil alone is held in fee simple; the mineral below the soil belongs to the people. Concessions for the exploitation of mines involve the payment to the Government of 5 per cent. of the net revenue.

Frenchmen are prepared to concede that their national resources will not permit them to cope with powers like the United States, controlling vast natural wealth in all its forms. They will be contented with a slow actual growth. Thus, for example, last year there was a difference, as compared with the year before, of but $24,000,000 in the value of imports and exports united.

The standard of living among the working people is probably the highest in Europe, and tariff barriers have been set up to protect this standard against cheaper labor, which already performs most of the heavier tasks. It has been made impossible for foreigners to compete for Government contracts.

Thus, having shrewdly set aside France for the French, they have devoted themselves to certain lines of endeavor in which they are peerless, seeking a trade which is comparatively unaffected by the commercial weather-cock. Victims of their own bureaucratic system, they move slowly along lines of industrial progress.

For five years a certain railroad route out of Marseilles, some forty miles long, very much needed and absolutely agreed upon, has been under consideration, and has not yet gotten beyond the paper stage. Marseilles industry is still dependent upon carts to bring the raw material to the workshops and to carry away the finished product. A plan to have the work done by a belt railroad has been proposed and opposed for as long a time.

Curiously, the main opposition is from carters who would lose their jobs if the enterprise should be undertaken. They cannot perceive that the industries would over and over again employ their own number in increased production.

For twenty years a tunnel has been building from Marseilles to a field of coal fourteen miles distant from the city, the said tunnel being intended to admit fuel to the city under easy conditions. And yet much has been done, but very quietly. In the Alps rivers have been fastened down, and 200,000-horse power is now being converted into electricity. There is so much electricity that it cannot be sold, but factories are seeking this favored region, and it will become a hive of industry.

TO REPLACE COAL.

Wise men are now studying how to replace coal by electricity in metallurgy. They think that the problem is practically solved. If they are right, with vast power within easy control and low-grade ores in sight, industrial France will remain virtually independent of outside aid.

The French merchant marine is maintaining itself with difficulty. The progress of maritime nations like Italy and Germany, where labor is cheap and plentiful, is most striking. This situation is not properly reflected by the usual manner of referring to the net tonnage of arrivals and clearances.

In these modern days steamers seldom go from one port to another upon independent voyages. They are controlled by large companies, have many ports of call, and move upon schedule time, like railroad trains. Thus, it may happen that a given port may be visited by a large aggregate tonnage, which transacts very little actual business.

To find out what is being done by the various powers, the amount of merchandise received and forwarded under different flags should be considered. Marseilles, the chief port of France and of the Mediterranean, reflects average conditions very faithfully. In this city, while the amount of merchandise received and forwarded by French ships has been practically stationary for three years, and while the traffic handled by British ships has actually decreased 100,000 tons in the same period, the combined shipping of other nations increased about 200,000 tons. The following are the exact figures:

Merchandise received and shipped from Marseilles:

Flag.	1901. Tons.	1900. Tons.	1899. Tons.
French	3,014,719	3,111,192	3,087,883
British	1,101,987	1,109,548	1,291,188
Others	1,733,301	1,479,335	1,545,396
Total	5,850,007	5,700,075	5,834,467

The great complaint of shippers of merchandise is that transportation companies seek to avoid meeting their proper responsibilities in their bills of lading. A project of law is now under consideration which will rectify this situation and give to French shippers very much the same protection as that guaranteed by the American Harter act.

THE AMERICAN INVASION.

The American invasion, in so far as France is concerned therein, is very much overestimated. There are virtually no Americans in Marseilles, in spite of a very large and growing business between this city and the United States. This is distinctly unfortunate.

There are certain staple articles which will sell themselves under all circumstances, but the effort to introduce American wares through the medium of agencies now existing and representing competing lines is uphill work. It is easily observable that the very striking successes made by American manufacturers have been obtained by typewriter, sewing machine, and cash register firms, which have not hesitated to establish their own agencies and push their business upon American lines.

I am satisfied, for example, that the agricultural implement industry in France is in its infancies and push their business upon American lines.

I am satisfied, for example, that the agricultural implement industry in France is in its infancy, but with two or three exceptions our manufacturers sell only to French commission houses. In Marseilles there are but two or three such houses of good standing, and it naturally follows that they are slow to take up lines which would compete with others that they have in stock.

The newcomer is thus forced to choose between unknown firms or set up an establishment for himself. As a rule, he goes away discouraged. I have traveled considerably in rural France, and I feel persuaded that if our manufacturers would study the peculiar needs of this market, due to the fact that the country is cut up into farms of minute size, they could build up a most satisfactory trade.

For three years I have been calling attention to the need in Marseilles of a hard macaroni wheat. This wheat cannot be grown in France, and the demand for it is constantly increasing. The Department of Agriculture has given its hearty co-operation, with the result that hard seed wheat from Russia and Algeria has been sent to the United States and a start has been made.

MACARONI WHEAT.

I have had the very great pleasure within the last few days of receiving the first samples of American-grown true macaroni wheat. It has been pronounced equal to the best Russian grown for this market, and the samples have been examined with the keenest interest by all importers. There is a very small surplus now ready for export, but the thin edge of the wedge has been inserted, and we may look for exports in commercial quantities next year.

The local demand for American cotton oil has increased during recent months, although the total of imports during eleven months of 1902 showed a decrease of 17,196 tons under the year before, a commercial item which is only important as illustrating the fact that the United States is finding it more and more necessary to consume its own oil, at much higher prices than can be obtained in this market, which substitutes cheap seed oils in the soap trade. In fact, our cotton oil is now of minor importance in the soap industry, but has fought and won a place for itself as a first-class edible oil, which can be sold as such in the land of olive oil out of its own blue barrel, with the name of the American manufacturer plainly printed thereon.

During the same eleven months the arrivals of oil seeds in Marseilles amounted to 385,287 tons as against 349,551 tons last year, and there are excellent indications of very heavy receipts of sesame seed and arachides during coming months. The outlook is therefore favorable to a plentiful supply of low-priced domestic seed oil, and a correspondingly light demand for high-priced cotton oil. General prices for oils should rule lower during 1903.

American shippers of coal have shown very little interest during the past twelve months in the foreign market, and for obvious reasons. The market is here, and whenever the home conditions give our people a surplus they can occupy an important part in the Mediterranean business.

My own judgment is that it is a short-sighted business policy to undertake an active campaign for the introduction of any article, and then virtually retire from the market because of extraordinary domestic demands. The temporary profits of so doing are fairly certain to be overbalanced by the expense of rebuilding a trade once constituted and abandoned. A certain quantity of American coal has been received, but it is important only as a demonstration that the fuel is still sold here with a profit upon the right side.

To dismiss the general export trade of Marseilles to the United States in a paragraph is difficult. There are over one hundred articles upon our list of merchandise exported, the total value of which during the twelve months ended June 30 last was $3,125,774; the total was only $3,468,853 in 1898. A few typical figures representing the declared values of exports from this port to the United States during the four quarters ended Sept. 30 last and the same period of 1901 follow:

Article.	1902.	1901.
Beans	$144,743	$151,884
Wool	498,041	173,907
Goatskins	2,014,362	2,386,713
Tartar	402,341	374,563
Walnuts	114,472	126,253
Preserved fruits	134,812	114,005

This is a primary market for many important commodities, which I cannot even mention. Our American buyers sometimes import by strange roundabout ways, via London and even Berlin, paying commissions, and what the French call "menus frais," with extravagant liberality. Importers should procure a pamphlet called "Exports Declared for the United States," and study therein the actual sources of supply of merchandise bought in the United States. It would reveal to them many important facts now buried in the mass of statistics issued by the Government Printing Office.

ROBERT P. SKINNER,
Consul General.

Marseilles, Dec. 4, 1902.

DENMARK'S GROWING COMMERCE

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

J. C. JACOBSEN,

United States Deputy Consul, Copenhagen.

The chief exports of Denmark in order of quantities are butter, pork, eggs, beef, horses, hides, and skins. None of these except the last can be exported to the United States, as the latter itself is a large exporter of the same products.

The approximate figures of the above exports for the six months are as follows:

Butter	44,000,000 kilos
(of which 43,000,000 kilos went to England; of this 35,000,000 kilos was Danish product, the rest being principally imported from Russia and then exported.)	
Pork and bacon	33,000,000 kilos
(of which 32,000,000 kilos went to England; of this 31,500,000 kilos was Danish product.)	
Eggs	6,000,000 dozen
(almost all Danish product.)	
Beef	13,000,000 kilos
Horses	13,200 head
Cattle	26,500 head

The import of animal food was as follows:

	Kilos.
Bacon	2,800,000
Lard	6,900,000
Butter	8,500,000
Margarine	4,000,000

	Kilos.
The import of unground cereals was	340,000,000
Of this maize was	280,000,000
Rye	32,000,000
Wheat	37,000,000
Barley	35,000,000

Cereals exported amounted to only 44,000,000 kilos; of these one-quarter was Danish product.

	Kilos.
Import of ground cereals	25,000,000
Of this wheat flour was	13,000,000
Export of ground cereals	2,700,000

(principally Danish product, (rye and barley flour.)

The amount of feeding stuff imported into Denmark is in direct proportion to the excellence of the Danish harvest. If the grain is of excellent quality, one would suppose that the Danes would use it and would not be dependent on foreign countries for that year. But the reverse is the case; if the quality is excellent the grain is sent to the market, and with the proceeds the farmer buys maize, bran, and oilcake for his stock.

The season this year has been very backward; but the quality is very good, and the result is better than the average year, and the Danish farmers will have funds to buy American feeding stuff. An element in the cereal trade of Denmark is, of course, the state of the harvests of other countries, notably England and Holland. If the demand for American grain is strong there the prices may go too high for sales to Denmark.

A feature in the trade of the past eleven months has been the amount of maize from the Black Sea regions. Southern Russia has shown herself a formidable competitor with America in supplying Europe with maize. What led to this was, of course, the small crop of maize in America in 1901. Russia showed herself equal to all demands.

Second in amount and next after maize in American exports to Denmark are cottonseed products. During part of the year closed freight on cottonseed from New Orleans to Copenhagen fell from 27 shillings per ton to nine and sixpence, but the importer did a larger business at the higher rate than at the lower. The prospects of the cottonseed trade are good. A feature of interest is the extending growth of beets and roots in Europe. These must be mixed with more solid food, and hence the import of oilcake must increase.

There are three obstacles in the way of promoting the sale of American machinery in Europe at the present time—the slowness of American makers in filling orders, the low prices of European makers, and the large credit given by the latter. It is understood here that some American companies have orders which will occupy them for the next four years.

Prices, particularly of German producers, range much lower than American prices. Dealers in American machinery find themselves obliged to carry German manufactures as part of their stock in order to reduce average selling prices. They sell the German for prices and the American for quality. Shipments from America must be paid for by the Danish buyer before the goods are shipped in New York. The sending of the funds to New York and of the goods to Denmark takes about a month and a half.

The Danish importer has to give to his customer at least three months' credit. Some time will naturally elapse before his sales. Thus he is out of the use of his money at least six months.

J. C. JACOBSEN,
United States Deputy Consul.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Dec. 12, 1902.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN NORWAY

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

HENRY BORDEWICH,

United States Consul General, Christiania.

Official statistics for the year 1901 show that Norway during the year imported directly from the United States of America goods to the value of nearly $5,000,000, against about $4,500,000 in the year 1900. The indirect importations over Germany and England are estimated at $4,000,000, which would make the total import of American goods to the country about $9,000,000 for the year. The direct imports consisted of:

Petroleum	$987,700
Tallow, lard, and margarine	934,000
Leather and skins	445,500
Pork and beef	505,800
Flour	400,400
Corn	270,600
Wheat	83,600
Tobaccos	151,000
Woods	52,700
Railroad rails	330,900
Other goods	598,700
Total	$4,850,900

The goods not classified embrace a variety of articles, such as machinery of different kinds, bicycles, tools, paper, rubber goods, syrup, fruits, boots and shoes, &c. The indirect importations consist of the same articles as those in the direct trade, and are bought by Norwegian importers from German and English jobbers in American productions.

The total trade of Norway for 1901 was:

Exports	$44,230,800
Imports	76,929,600

Of the exports, goods to the value of $515,108 went directly to America. Of the imports, 43.7 per cent. was for purposes of production, principally for manufacturing purposes, and 56.3 per cent. for purposes of consumption.

The gross earnings of the Norwegian shipping averages $39,000,000 per annum.

The trade between the United States and Norway for the year 1902 has been quite lively, and will show increases both as regards exports and imports. The export of wood pulp and fishery products from Norway to America is increasing, and the first-named article shows larger figures than ever before.

Hard times continue in this country. The year 1902 has been a very poor one for the farmers, and the importations of breadstuffs will necessarily become larger than customary. Money is scarce.

One of the larger Christiania banks, Den Norske Industriog Vexelbank, which began business in 1897 with a capital of 3,000,000 kroner, which was later increased to 6,000,000, was compelled to stop payments a couple of days ago. The bank had invested too much of its money in unprofitable Christiania property during the boom period in 1897 and 1898. This failure is likely to embarrass many of the merchants, and it is quite probable that some of the importers of American goods will be among the number.

Our trade with the country is steadily increasing, and American goods are well received. American salesmen with samples in different lines of manufacture should visit the country occasionally, and a little judicious advertising in the local press would also, in my opinion, prove valuable auxiliaries in the advancement of trade. When credit is asked the financial standing of the respective firms should be well scrutinized before an account is opened, and in all transactions the terms and other conditions of sale should be thoroughly explained and understood by both parties.

HENRY BORDEWICH,
Consul General.

Christiania, Nov. 25, 1902.

JAN

1903

BALTIMORE'S FUTURE

Outlook for 1903, with Figures of 1902—Every Promise of Increase for Export Trade—Absence of Strikes—Home Purchases—What a Leading Banker Says.

The past year in a business way has been a good one for Baltimore. There have been no disasters of any moment, while there have been signs of an expanding, or reaching-out, tendency in several of the departments of activity. The year closed not merely with a sense of satisfaction of what has already been accomplished, but there is a sanguine feeling that there are better things in store.

There are no signs of retrenchment, for instance, which would be indicative of less favorable expectations for next year. On the contrary, there are evidences here and there of a disposition to prepare for a heavier business. The whole atmosphere of trade circles is pregnant with cheerfulness, which is accepted as denoting a continuance of prosperity.

The export trade, which represents a large movement in the various grains, has every promise of achieving a large increase. It has been handicapped during the past year by the marked scarcity of corn and aggravated by the consequent high prices of wheat. The year's crop of corn will reverse all that.

Now that the grain exporters have made a strenuous and somewhat successful fight with the railroads to prevent them from discriminating against this city, it is expected to re-attract the large flow of grain from the West which at one time made this the leading grain-shipping port in the country.

Another measure by which it is hoped to make this a favorite port from which foreigners will buy will be the resumption of the old rigidity of inspection which in days past made "Baltimore wheat" celebrated in Europe for its excellence. Our export trade has been injured somewhat by careless inspection during the last few years, which enabled several of the exporters to ship very inferior grain which bore the official designation of "graded." This sale of indifferent grain has lost to Baltimore many foreign purchasers who once bought here regularly.

CAREFUL INSPECTION.

That is why the leading exporters are urging a return to the original careful inspection methods. It is intended to regain for the city its old reputation in Europe whereby "Baltimore graded wheat" always passes as of superlative quality.

The fact that improvement in that direction has already been made warrants exporters here in believing that 1903 will witness a large increase in the volume of grain exports. Particularly true is this in view of the expected proper enforcement of the differential by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, under which Baltimore is counted on to enjoy the full advantage of her geographical position.

There are two other lines of export trade which enjoy a better promise. One is the coal trade generally; the other is miscellaneous exports to Cuba.

Facilities have been increased for a swift and voluminous handling of coal, whereby the coast trade as well as any foreign demand will be readily supplied by the companies operating here and on such terms as to naturally augment the business coming this way. Then, again, leading business men are still working on a plan for the establishment of an independent steamship line between here and Cuba, thus striving to give the large jobbing houses here abundance of chances to compete successfully in the West Indian trade. Inasmuch as this enterprise is calculated to assume some definite form before the first six months of 1903 have passed, it should play an active part in multiplying the sales of our jobbing firms.

The jobbing and retail trade have both scored a strong forward movement, which promises to gain in momentum rather than lose. The fact that two of our important department retail stores have passed into the control of New York interests has stimulated local enterprise to extra energies. These competitive efforts to prevent local talent from being outreached by the New York invaders has awakened a campaign of action among the retail establishments which is reflecting itself in a rapidly growing retail trade.

HOME PURCHASES.

The past three months have been distinguished by a noticeable volume of "buying at home" by Baltimore interests which for some time have been doing their shopping elsewhere. That is due to the enterprise shown by the home merchants in making the trade here measure up in every detail to the most fastidious and capricious taste. The start in this direction has been so successful that merchants are emphatic in predicting bigger results for next year.

The jobbers are especially encouraged. Their trade centres chiefly in the South. As the admitted leader of the Southern cities, Baltimore is a natural favorite in that section. For that reason the jobbers here, as long as they can furnish the goods, have no difficulty in commanding the Southern patronage. The entrance of serious rivals down there, however, has compelled the jobbers here to have recourse to extra enterprise which is proving very fruitful in the yield it is begetting.

The enterprise which was at first started merely to hold the trade which had already long been secured has made possible also the conquest of new and profitable fields. The jobbing houses, as a consequence, not only find it necessary to keep their full force of traveling men at work, but some are looking for additional men, at the same time that the jobbing houses themselves are increasing in number. Since the Autumn reports to these houses all indicate the prevalence of undiminished prosperity in the South, there are larger preparations being made to meet a larger instead of a smaller trade.

The field of manufactories presents a more pleasing outlook than has been the case for years. All the old establishments report an excellent prospect for the coming year, and the year itself is full of promise for the birth of new establishments. Manufacturers claim that Baltimore's future in the manufacturing line is proportionately better than any city in the Union. That is attributed very largely to the character and condition of local labor.

HIGH-CLASS LABOR.

It is a generally admitted fact that fewer strikes occur here than in any other city of similar size in the United States. That is due very largely to the class of labor itself and to its local environment. There is comparatively little of the "tenement-bred labor in our midst, and the percentage of foreign-born laborers is also rather small. This prevalence of "home" living among laborers and their freedom from powder-and-fire of foreign-infested discontent, makes them steady, regular, and industrious in work and prosperous in general results.

On that account the chief mission of the unions here is to look out for employment for their members rather than to incite them into strikes. That is why a number of Northern proprietors of factories are making efforts to remove their plants to this city, the idea being that they can be operated here with more success and with less likelihood of interruption. The starting up of the factories thus scheduled to be transplanted here, supplemented by the new ones which local capital has already organized to operate, will give new impetus to both labor and manufacturing during the coming first twelve months in which they are testing the chances for success.

Clarence H. Forrest, Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, is very emphatic in expressing his belief that 1903 will witness a progressive, and not a retrogressive, general business movement in Baltimore.

"There is no reason to look for anything but better results," he says. "Reports from all sections of the country which feed this city's business tell of the prevalence of unfaltering prosperity there. Particularly true is this in the South, where the bulk of our jobbing trade is done, and also in the West and Northwest, where much of our manufactures, especially clothing, is sold. There are no signs in any of the houses of Baltimore to show that they anticipate any reduction next year. Indeed, there seems to be more confidence as to the good results which 1903 will yield than there was this time last year. Small crops the Summer of 1901 did not promise well for 1902.

"But this coming year will start out with perfect satisfaction from the standpoint of crops, further encouraged by the knowledge that local enterprises have comparatively little to fear from tariff legislation. Our lines of trade are just so constituted that nothing short of radical tariff tinkering could hurt them at all, except in so far as it made buying cautious all over the country."

A BANKER'S VIEW.

Edward H. Thomson of the banking and brokerage house of E. H. Thomson & Sons, 10 South Street, considers the financial outlook superior to what it was this time last year.

"If," he says, "Congress will turn its attention to the enactment of a proper, elastic currency law, thus preventing the annual return of those stringencies which handicap business in every large financial centre, conditions here will not only be better next year, but they will be better all over the country. Tight money is always injurious; not merely to the securities market, but to commercial business as well.

"It hurts the stock and bond market first, that is very true, and the consequent drooping of that market often deceives the public into fearing that the securities are being neglected because of an unfavorable tendency in general business. Such ideas prevail now. Information, however, leads me to believe that right here in our own midst the year's accounts will show large profits, except among the plungers in the speculative market who went in under tightening money conditions against their brokers' advice. These latter have lost, but commercial enterprise has flourished.

"Indeed, our own securities market promises during this next year to attain more activity in response to this successful record in business. During this past year there has been a slow, steady, persistent liquidation of local securities by the purely speculative element which has carried prices at last to a rather low level. The promise of a better currency system, which will prevent future squeezes in the money market, will enable the profiters in the circle of commercial trading to take advantage of the prevalent low prices for stocks and bonds, buying them in readily as cheap investments. An influx of buying from those quarters should as a consequence make business on the Stock Exchange much larger than it was last year—that is, if the whole thing is not spoiled by too much unwise agitation in Congress along the lines of tariff, labor, and the so-called 'trusts.'"

FARMING.

Another factor which gives reason to believe that the coming year will be a prosperous one is based on the reported condition at the end of the year of the particular farming and laboring classes which, in a business way, are tributary to Baltimore. Good crops and good prices have put the farmers in a healthier financial condition, while the continuity of employment on the part of labor has put them in a good position to maintain a good average of consumption.

Nearly 20 per cent. of the population of Baltimore is engaged in the manufacturing business. According to the views of leading manufacturers the number employed during 1903 will exceed that of 1902—that is, if the factories themselves are not handicapped by a shortage in coal. Since there are nearly 9,000 factories, large and small, right here in Baltimore, the majority of which are dependent entirely upon coal as a motive power, the obtainability of that fuel will play an important rôle in the full maintenance of local prosperity.

The clothing manufacturers, representing sixty-one large plants and nearly 3,000 wage earners, report an excellent outlook for the year, the orders for future delivery being fully equal to if not in excess of those of the same time last year.

Three hundred and fifty-five of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of lumber and timber express their belief that their business has not yet reached its climax, but that improvement will persist all through the coming year. Along this line come reports from builders who have contracts outlined already which will give 1903 an excellent start.

William Ingle, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, the largest institution of its kind in the city, is of the opinion that 1903 will fully measure up to 1902.

"If railroad conditions can be made satisfactory," he said, "the city should take a strong step forward. Unfortunately, Baltimore is bottled up by what is tantamount to a single system.

"This particular dominating system, by virtue of the logic of circumstances, is more concerned in the welfare of Baltimore's rivals than it is in Baltimore itself. That necessarily means an almost unconscious discrimination against us in little things, which little things count up enormously in the aggregate of business results. If the city can secure from the railroads the full limit of what its position entitles it to, there will follow a very marked business improvement for 1903.

"It is hoped that the plans behind the Western Maryland Railroad will prove advantageous to Baltimore in two ways. In the first place, the future should find the Western Maryland and its connections a tremendous feeder to the volume of our business. Then, again, the presence of a formidable competitor here, a competitor commanding a valuable route to the West, should be a curb on the other two systems—enough, at all events, to prevent them from discriminating to such an extent as to put Baltimore under a handicap.

"If the railroads treat Baltimore properly, the city will be able to largely multiply its opportunities for doing an increased business, because there are splendid new fields opening up, not only the South, taken as a whole, but more particularly certain sections of West Virginia. Nothing but the interposition of railroad unfairness can prevent an improvement of business along those lines.

"The pulse of the financial market here reflects an increasing but healthy demand for money, which presages a cheering record during the next twelve months."

W. H. TAMMEN.

Baltimore, Dec. 28, 1902.

PANAMA AND ITS FUTURE.

There has been a general depression in all lines of trade in this department during the past three years, caused by the internal revolution which has been in progress during that period.

For the necessary purposes of the Government it has been thought best to increase largely the tax on imported goods and place a tax on things exported. This has been in some instances almost exclusive. So that the end of the year 1902 finds this country in a very bad condition. However, peace has been made, and the year 1903 will be ushered in under brighter prospects.

It is confidently believed that conditions will rapidly improve, and that within a short time everything will assume its former proportions. Before the revolution the import duties on ordinary merchandise was only about 4 per cent. United States gold, while it is now about 12 per cent. Whether, and if so, how soon, it will be reduced, no one seems to know.

There is much speculation on results because of the prospects of the Panama Canal being constructed. Should this prove to be a fact, then the imports will naturally be very great, and the conditions will be more quickly restored.

I think it can be safely said that this country will offer a more largely increased demand for American goods. Many articles manufactured in the United States are popular here, and foremost among these I would mention shoes and hats.

E. A. GUDGER,
United States Consul General.

Panama, R. de C., Dec. 10, 1902.

Fourteenth Street Bank

Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth St., New York.

Depository for State and City of New York

Capital, $100,000.00.
Surplus and Profits, $90,382.84.
Deposits, $2,294,394.83.

OFFICERS.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
GEORGE F. VAIL, Vice-President.
JOHN F. CARROLL, Vice-President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
LOUIS V. ENNIS, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Morse,	R. Ross Appleton,
Morris E. Sterne,	Frank Schmidt,
Frederick R. Schenck,	John F. Carroll
Frank W. Kinsman, Jr.,	Alfred Peats,
Frank N. Doubleday,	Edward B. Jordan,
Richard T. Brewster,	George F. Vail,
John J. Gibbons,	Albert Turner.

GANSEVOORT BANK,

14TH STREET,
Cor. 9th Ave. and Hudson St.
NEW YORK.

Capital, - - $200,000.00
Surplus & Profits, 53,961.12
Deposits, - - 2,014,046.27

OFFICERS:
T. ALBEUS ADAMS, President.
C. W. MORSE, Vice President.
H. M. SHEIVE, Cashier.
H. F. MEEHAN, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

C. W. Morse,	C. H. Kimball,
Geo. Hotchkiss,	P. H. Keahon,
Frank Frummel,	J. H. Kellough,
Edw. Swann,	John Crane,
	T. Albeus Adams.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

Chicago National Bank Building, 152 Monroe Street, Chicago.

CAPITAL $500,000
SURPLUS 250,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates, real and personal. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

J. R. WALSH, President.
L. A. WALTON, Vice President.
C. D. ORGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. HUNTOON, Ass't Secretary and Cashier.

IT IS THE CUSTOM OF THIS COMPANY TO CONTINUE THE PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR TO MATTERS WHICH THEY MAY BE INSTRUMENTAL IN PLACING IN ITS CHARGE.

NASSAU NATIONAL BANK,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
26 COURT STREET.
REPORT OF CONDITION DEC. 31, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,524,747.56
Due from banks and bankers	922,351.96
Cash and exchanges for Clearing House	2,136,396.40
Total	$7,583,521.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	600,000.00
Deposits	6,659,513.92
Unpaid dividends	24,008.00
Total	$7,583,521.92

OFFICERS.
THOMAS T. BARR, President.
WM. A. NASH, Vice President.
EDGAR McDONALD, Cashier.
JOHN W. SEAMAN, Assistant Cashier.
D. V. B. HEGEMAN, Assistant Cashier.

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Crowell Hadden,	Alex. M. White,
Frank Lyman,	Robt. B. Woodward,
Alex. M. White, Jr.	

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

JERSEY CITY,

November 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,627,195.31
Due from banks and bankers	2,548,866.49
Real estate and securities	250,444.52
United States bonds	850,000.00
Cash and reserve	793,655.28
	$9,070,141.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,027,923.44
Circulation	386,650.00
Deposits	7,255,562.36
	$9,070,141.80

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Assistant Cashier.

OUTLOOK IN GERMANY.

United States an Important Factor in the Foreign Trade —The Enormous Demand—Official Figures From Chemnitz—Business During 1902 and Prospects for New Year—Some Hints for American Manufacturers.

By J. F. MONAGHAN,
United States Consul, Chemnitz.

The Chemnitz industrial world, like the industrial world of the German Empire, of which it is a part, a reflection, is continuing to labor more or less under the ban of business laxity and trade depression. In some branches much of the old prosperity has returned, but in the many lines of trade a recovery is unnoticeable or but slightly progressed. Some, like the spinning industry, furnish instances where books are reluctantly closed with losses in the balance.

Whether the business man whom you approach with an inquiring word as to the outlook replies in hope or despair depends largely upon whether or not his business is restricted to a local or home market, or whether he shares in the foreign trade. If the American buyer of the British merchant frequents his place of business he will probably tell you that business is good and continuing to pick up. If his sphere is limited to local markets and home consumption he will probably tell you that things are going slowly; that a certain lethargy and slackness persists in the German business world which creates countless obstacles to industrial development and keeps distant the much-yearned-for return of unhampered prosperity.

It is especially the foreign trade of Germany which has given the brighter touches to her industrial life, and in this trade the United States has, as is well known, been an important factor. Particularly in the trade of Chemnitz has the United States been a strong participant.

ENORMOUS DEMAND.

The textiles of this city are in enormous demand. Hosiery, gloves, upholstery goods, laces are exported to America to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars in single quarters. Because of this prosperity of the export trade in the textile industry of which Chemnitz is the greatest centre, which has been continuing throughout the past year, business has assumed brighter aspects for many manufacturers than has probably fallen to the lot of business men in most other German cities.

But while the export trade in textiles with the United States has been unusually heavy, there has not been unmixed prosperity for manufacturers even in this line. Something is likely to crop up, so tradition says, to mix the bitter with the sweet and reduce profits.

At present the difficulty lies with the extreme enhancement of the prices of raw materials, cotton, wool, and silk, and the repeatedly increasing demands of the skilled workmen employed in the different textile concerns. So large and so numerous have been the orders sent over from America for hosiery and gloves that the demand has exceeded the supply in raw materials. As a result prices have gone up, rapidly creating endless embarrassments for the manufacturers as well as for the American buyers.

Considerable speculation, it is claimed, is being done upon the cotton market, and the confusing fluctuations of cotton prices are attributed largely to the manipulations of the cotton supplies. Spinners find some satisfaction in the price of yarns, but their condition is reported to be quite unenviable at best. During the last year many more spinning mills have been forced to reduce their dividends considerably, or even to operate at a loss.

YARN DEALS.

Yarn deals have been limited considerably because of the uncertainties of the market and the hand-to-mouth principle seems to be quite generally adhered to by the consumers. Some textile manufacturers are reported to have but slowly raised the price of their finished products in the hope of an early reversal in the tendency of raw materials, but the continued heavy demand, and the untoward move in prices, have compelled quite a general rise in prices all along the line.

The other source of difficulties for the local manufacturer which is reducing his profits, is found in the demands of the skilled hands of the factories for higher wages. All factories are so overcrowded with orders that even with continued running at their fullest capacity they will be unable to meet all the demands of the buyers.

The workmen have taken advantage of this fact and are pressing their claims to the utmost. Manufacturers are placed in a most embarrassing position. Orders have been accepted, the time of delivery approaches, and orders must be promptly filled. Refusal to accede to the demands of the workers and consequent discharge is dangerous because a great scarcity of skilled hands has prevailed, and is continuing to prevail. Long columns of advertisements for factory hands is good proof that a discharged workman can easily find re-employment. A strong moral support is also given to the demands of the local textile workers by the strikers of the great weaving centre, Meerane, where, upon agreement, a general strike was inaugurated which has been in progress for several months without any sign of settlement.

A few figures will serve to demonstrate the amount and tendency of the export trade of Chemnitz with the United States in the line of hosiery, gloves, and machinery. During the months July, August, and September cotton hosiery were exported to the amount of $1,014,171.36; woolen hosiery to the amount of $40,140.88, and silk hosiery to the amount of $24,301.23. The glove export for the same period was as follows: Cotton gloves, $140,443.32; wool gloves, $441,886.75, and silk gloves, $48,238.32. A phenomenal increase is here registered in the wool glove export which for this period of three months exceeded the total export for the entire fiscal year from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, when it was $419,528.08.

The silk glove export for this period of three months is almost equal to one-half the total export for the preceding year, while the cotton glove export is about twice what it was for the same quarter last year. The same is true of the silk hosiery export. The cotton hosiery export for the last September quarter exceeded that for the same quarter in 1901 to the amount of about $300,000.

For the entire fiscal year, 1901 to 1902, the export in these lines was as follows: Cotton gloves, $764,812.28; wool gloves, $419,528.08; silk gloves, $91,647.13; cotton hosiery, $3,778,126.47; woolen hosiery, $68,137.68; silk hosiery, $61,729.36.

The extraordinary activity in the export trade in textiles from Chemnitz to the United States during the last year has been a strong reversal of the tendencies in this line during the last decade. Instead of a continued decrease in the total export which has characterized the trade for the last ten years, the current year shows a most decided increase as already demonstrated. It will be of interest to the American manufacturer of textiles to note the falling off in the amount imported to the States during the decade referred to, as we find here eloquent proof of the growing textile industry of our own country.

COTTON HOSIERY EXPORT.

In 1890 the cotton hosiery export from Chemnitz amounted to $6,103,348.58; in 1895 this figure had fallen to $5,366,991.75, and in 1900 it was $3,515,001.29. The woolen hosiery export was as follows: 1890, 225,374.63; 1895, $143,704.67; in 1900, $66,418.42. For silk hosiery the same decline holds true, as follows: In 1890, $275,611.84; in 1895, $149,537.83; in 1900, $41,735.20. It will be remembered that the current year again places the export at a high figure, although this undoubtedly is but a temporary recovery of the market because of the abnormal demands of the American fashion, which seems to be far in excess of the capacity of the home factories. The woolen hosiery trade with America has almost come to a standstill because of the high price of wool and the flourishing condition of the American home industry.

This glove export to the United States from Chemnitz during the decade under consideration tells much the same story. In 1890 cotton gloves were exported to the amount of $465,690.69; in 1895 to the amount of $246,800.08; and in 1900 to the amount of $426,522.43. The export in this line has, however, greatly increased during the last years. For 1901 to 1902 it amounted to $764,812.28 for cotton gloves. The woolen glove export for this decade was as follows: In 1890, $686,171.22; in 1895, $164,274.49; in 1900, $108,875.72. Silk hosiery was exported as follows: In 1890, $681,652.35; in 1895, $374,358.07; in 1900, $111,568.21.

Next in importance to the hosiery and glove trade in the export from Chemnitz to the United States ranks machinery. The export in this line has been on the increase right along, and is represented mainly by the textiles machines. The growth of the trade in this branch is well demonstrated by the following figures: In 1896, $56,000 of machinery was exported to America; in 1899, $73,000; in 1900, $91,000; in 1901, $125,000, and in 1902, $158,000.

THE NEW YEAR.

It is very likely that for the coming year the figures will be still larger, as the inability of the American factories to meet the public demand for the higher grade hosiery and gloves has led to the purchase of textile machinery upon the local market, the aim being to increase the capacity of the home factories in the manufacture of those articles which can profitably be produced in our own country, leaving to the German centre only such of the finer grades of hosiery and gloves as the cheapness of labor and the resources of generations of experience enables the German manufacturer to produce in a quality and at a price such as cannot be even approximated in America.

Were it not that the machine industry in general is still suffering from the trade depression, the export would probably be even larger. As matters are, wages are low, unemployment common, dividends have a tendency to dwindle down to discouraging proportions, while the machine market is poor in the extreme. The beneficent effect of a good foreign market is entirely lacking here to help bridge over the hard times at home, as is the case in the textile branch.

The conditions that have been cited above pertaining to Chemnitz and this Consular district may be carried into almost every department of industrial life in this empire. One needs only to look at the export statistics of the products of this country which have passed out through Hamburg to all parts of the world, and one will get a fair idea of what has been going on. Germany imported, via Hamburg, $50,000,000 less in 1901 than in 1900.

All this would indicate that the demand for the manufactured German article has decreased the world over, and for that reason the importation of the raw materials suffered a like decrease. The absence of foreign orders is impressed upon one in talking with manufacturers in other Consular districts. Where the dividends paid are large the question is put: "How is that possible, running on short hours, with alternating working days, and a scarcity of orders on hand? It is a mystery to me." Concerns in and about the city paid 2 per cent. dividends, and some 3 per cent., when in 1900 and 1899 they paid as high as 15 per cent., and some even more.

What is all this due to? Some say overproduction; others say, "America is driving us to the wall with her superior methods of turning out goods." This last fact is quite generally indorsed, and efforts are being made to introduce the American system. Two of the largest concerns in Germany that are in this city have tried to introduce the American system of working, but with no success. The workingmen would not have it, for they found that under it 850 men accomplished the same amount of work in a given time that 1,000 Germans now perform under the old system. The manufacturers were compelled to abandon the scheme to avoid the possibility of a strike.

When one follows up statements made by industrial papers in an endeavor to explain the trade depression, one finds pronounced references made to conditions in Russia, Austria, and England. It is claimed that Russia has received an industrial shock which has left spinning and weaving machines in but little demand. England, it is said, is still suffering from her South African troubles. Austria's progress has been slow, and as a result, the German trade had suffered considerably.

Some firms, as already suggested, try to shake off the lethargy by adopting American business methods. An instance of significance is found in Berlin, where one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the world is being reorganized on the American basis. The man who was specially sent over to carry forward this task found that he had a big undertaking upon his hands.

The labor organizations fought him at every turn. After nine months of hard work he succeeded in installing the American system in a good working order. This party is of the opinion that the plan will save the concern some $50,000 per year, and will at the same time increase the output considerably. On my last visit to Berlin he placed his undertaking before me, and seemed very enthusiastic about the whole matter.

The opportunities for American products on the local market are steadily improving. The following are among the more important articles for which a market is found: Photographic goods, typewriters, cash registers, preserved fruits and meats, American shoes and rubber goods. A local assortment store has the following articles of American make for sale: Fountain pens, cast-iron puzzles, paper kites, phonographic cylinders, perforated seat boards for chairs, glass cutters, fly killers, cream beaters, and a line of small decorative pictures.

It seems to be an established fact that the American exporter who pays the most careful attention to the packing of his goods and offers the longest credit is most successful. The Germans will have long credits, and if this is denied them they will go to Hamburg or Berlin and there buy what they need in small quantities on thirty, sixty, or ninety days. To help along this trade it would seem wise for the American exporters to combine and establish houses in the important centres of the empire, so that the smaller quantities of goods needed can be promptly supplied.

It will not be out of place here to again call attention to the opportunities of the Eastern market in cheap cotton hose and half hose, which is cared for largely through the ports of Hamburg and Paris. I have been told by a manufacturer of this kind of hose that the American cheap hose will drive the German article out of the Eastern and South American market if proper attention is given to color combinations, packing, and deliveries. American hose are now going through these ports and it probably is only a question of time and consistent effort on the part of the American exporter until a most lucrative trade is established.

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GERMANY'S TRADE

Effects of the New Tariff Law on Commerce with America—How Various Products Will Be Affected—The Commercial Depression—Smaller Importations from America in Certain Products—Outlook for the Immediate Future.

In writing for THE NEW YORK TIMES a year ago a review of the business situation in Germany and the prospects of American trade here, I stated that the outlook for our goods depended upon two very uncertain factors, viz., the probable duration of the crisis here, and the effect of Germany's tariff legislation. The same statement holds good still; for the prostration of business here has continued, with but slight alleviation, throughout the year now closing, and although the Tariff bill has finally been passed, its enactment settles practically nothing. It was rushed through, indeed, upon the pleas that the business situation demanded a rest from agitation, that manufacturers and merchants needed to know what duties would influence their trade in the near future.

The law just passed, however, will fail to satisfy both those demands, for, as the Ministers repeatedly pointed out during the debate, the duties as fixed are by no means final, but are merely counters in the game of negotiating commercial treaties; they will be traded off and pared down in return for concessions from other countries. For this reason the tariff agitation will go on, indeed will go on more intensely than before, for the new Reichstag, to be elected next June, will have to ratify the new treaties that the Government may be able to make; the campaign will turn upon the tariff issue and promises to be unusually heated.

Just here our exporters need to be reminded of one important fact. Germany, namely, is not going to make commercial treaties again with Russia, Austria, Italy, &c., and concede to us, under the most-favored nation clause, the reduced duties that those countries secure only by making important reductions on their part.

If we want to lower Germany's new tariff wall, we shall have to remove some very substantial stones from our own—we can no longer depend upon other countries to do that for us. The men at Washington that hold our trade destinies in their hands and are adopting such a stiff attitude against tariff revision, can take note of this fact. From their standpoint they must reckon with German duties as they have just been fixed, for these are undoubtedly the duties that will apply to American goods.

In forecasting the probable effects of the new German tariff upon American trade, therefore, many unpleasant questions arise, like the following: American wheat has been imported in unprecedented quantities into Germany during the past sixteen months at a duty of about 23 cents the bushel; can it stand 49 cents? American corn has established a valuable market in Germany, the duty being less than 10 cents per bushel; can it stand 24 cents? American apples have become the favorite green fruit here, and thousands of barrels of them have been coming in, duty free, every year; can they stand $2.40 on 220 pounds? American bacon now pays 1.84 cents per pound; can it stand 3.90?

These are specimens of the new German duties that can only have a most restrictive effect upon our exports, and all the more so if countries that compete with us get through treaty moderations which are denied to our merchandise. American imports into Germany lead those of other countries by many millions of dollars; will that be the case two or three years hence? The answer is with the men of the stiff attitude at Washington.

For the immediate future our trade here will depend upon the continuance of the existing depression. The year has been in almost all branches of production a very unsatisfactory one. There is less of unemployed labor, it is true, than a year ago, but this is due partly to the increased emigration of German laborers and partly to the fact that foreigners employed here were mostly sloughed off in the earlier stages of the depression and returned to their homes.

Wages are generally lower than at the beginning of the year. In some important lines, like the iron and coal industries, induced production has latterly increased, but this has not checked the downward tendency of wages, and in the iron industry at least increased output has not meant increased earnings for the producer, for prices have ranged so low that many establishments have actually worked at a loss. The dividends of iron companies for the year ended June 30 reached low-water mark and averaged fully 2 per cent. below the previous year.

Indeed, the course of things in the iron industry has been very remarkable. The year began with a slight improvement of business, but this improvement was lost in the Spring and Summer, and in the Autumn prices were everywhere cut. There is scarcely a branch of the German iron trade in which prices have not been reduced within the past three months. The various syndicates have been very actively fixing new price lists and prolonging their organizations, but even their new lists, mostly with lowered prices, have not been adhered to, and there is much demoralization in some important sections of the market. It is expected among iron-makers that this Winter will bring a lower point of prosperity than has yet been reached during the existing depression.

It will seem like an anomaly, in view of the above facts, to state that production is increasing and that the total make of the year will be several hundred thousand tons larger than in 1901. This is due to the fact that Germany is now working largely for the foreign market; about half of the iron made is exported. Not only have the large syndicates in the iron and coal industries fostered the export trade by giving liberal bounties on iron products exported, but the State railways have assisted the movement by making spellally low rates on iron for export.

Indeed, the makers of half-finished products have rushed their goods upon the foreign market at such low prices that domestic producers of finished goods have been bitterly complaining that their foreign trade is being ruined through the fact that their competitors, using cheap German steel, can make cheaper goods than can

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be turned out in Germany. Hence the foreign market for the more highly finished products is falling more and more into the hands of English and Belgian manufacturers.

Under the influence of low prices here and the wonderful activity of the American market the exports of German iron to the United States have assumed extraordinary proportions. To the end of October the exports of pig iron to the United States reached 36,226 tons, against 525 tons last year; ingots and blooms 79,465 tons, against 1,641; steel rails 54,483 tons, against 137; wrought iron 9,040 tons, against 1,200; waste and broken iron 17,478 tons, against 19. How long this movement will go on will depend wholly upon conditions in the United States. Of course, nobody here expects it to continue many months. Indeed, it is a significant fact that a reduction in the price of old iron had to be made recently because of the decrease of American orders.

AN INCREASE.

The general export business to the United States has been considerably larger than in 1901; and this has been one alleviation to the depression here. The increase of exports to our country for the ten months ended Oct. 31 was more than $13,000,000, as declared at the American Consulates, and the movement for the whole year will be greater than ever known. Some of the more striking gains are the following: Sugar, 112,526 tons, against 68,520 tons for the corresponding months of 1901; Portland cement, 211,037 tons, against 93,255. There have been handsome gains in silk goods and in woolen and cotton knit goods.

Most lines of American merchandise have had a poorer market in Germany this year than in 1901. While the imports of American wheat were much larger in the first half of the year, they have naturally fallen off since the great German harvest came upon the market. The imports to the end of October amounted to 868,333 tons, against 1,022,199 tons last year. Since the end of July there has been a decrease of 180,846 tons, about 6,600,000 bushels, and it is quite certain that shipments will continue to shrink, the German crop having been the largest in many years.

American corn showed an enormous shrinkage up to the end of October, the imports having been only 51,023 tons, against 768,285 tons last year, and 947,989 tons in 1900. Imports are now more active, but the price is still too high to regain the ground lost through our crop shortage of 1901. Moreover, American exporters will have to oust Russian and Roumanian corn before they can bring up their business to the volume of two years ago. Russia has supplied the German market this year with 320,988 tons, against only 47,895 tons last year; and imports from Roumania reached 228,206 tons, against 108,835 tons for the corresponding ten months of 1901. Other grains, except rye, also lost heavily—oats, 2,714 tons, against 48,415 in 1901, and barley, 3,040 tons, against 50,221 in 1900.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.

All forms of American machinery show heavy decreases since last year. Agricultural machinery imports amounted to only 11,872 tons, against 17,784 tons last year; but there should be an increase next year, in view of the larger grain crops this year with German farmers and the better prices of meats. Of American electrical machinery only 122 tons were imported to the end of October, against 267 tons last year; and the imports of machine tools sank to 596 tons, against 1,071 tons last year and 4,251 in 1900.

The market for such machinery of American make does not offer a very cheerful prospect for the future. Not only is the demand very low, but the Germans are now providing our machine tools themselves of excellent quality, and are not only supplying their own demands, but are making larger sales in foreign markets. They exported 16,913 tons of these goods to the end of October, against only 6,979 tons last year.

For electrical machinery, too, the outlook is not favorable. A few specialties will continue to come here in limited quantities, but the present depression in the German electrical industry has put domestic manufacturers to their trumps to find unoccupied corners of the business which they had not hitherto occupied, and they are crowding out American machinery at every point where a good German substitute can be made. On the other hand, it is pleasant to note that the consumption of American copper is increasing, the imports having been 51,936 tons, against 37,127. The consumption of copper wire for trolley purposes has continued to gain, notwithstanding the depression of general business.

The imports of minor American machinery have kept up very well. Sewing machines show a drop—14,692 metric hundredweights, against 16,129; but writing machines have scored a further gain—843 hundredweight, against 683. The shipments of bicycles—now a comparatively unimportant business—has made a fair gain, imports having been 935 hundredweight, against 770. The new tariff provides a stiff duty on bicycles.

Although Germany has suffered for several months from something of a meat famine, manifested in unusually high prices, the imports of all lines of American meats are less this year than last. Our prices have been too high for the German consumer. The prospects in this department of business are not particularly bright for the immediate future; and for the remoter future, under the new tariff law, our shipments are certain to shrink heavily. The German grarians have long been trying to exclude American meats by every hook and crook; and when they came to construct their tariff schedules they glutted their wildest passions upon the meat duties.

In view of the facts set forth above, I cannot take an optimistic view of the prospects for American trade in Germany. The uncertainties in the situation, indeed, are too great to admit of a final judgment; but even the uncertainties seem to point toward a lower rather than a greater volume of trade for us. It cannot be too earnestly reiterated to our people that the German tariff is going to prove a most serious barrier to American exports. The American manufacturers and merchants who have had a good market here should lose no time in exerting their influence toward securing a liberal commercial treaty with Germany under the new tariff law, so that some of its asperities may be moderated.

WILLIAM C. DREHER.

Berlin, Dec. 16, 1902.

THE YEAR IN RUSSIA

Trade with the United States as Affected by Internal Conditions—Increased Exports, Diminished Imports and Their Causes—Effects of Retaliatory Duties—New Commercial Treaty—Suggestions to American Exporters.

The entire year has been characterized by slow recovery from a very bad industrial, financial, general economic reaction. It is expected that the process of convalescence will continue, provided a crop failure does not intervene, but that it will, in all events, require two or three years.

The present year's harvests, which once promised to be brilliant, were just above a bad average, and afforded scarcely any margin for the purchase of new stocks of manufactured articles. There has accordingly been little encouragement for optimism with respect to either domestic or foreign trade. Those branches which depend on the peasants most completely have, indeed, felt the effects of the previous bad harvests more sharply this year than at any earlier period.

The spinning and textile branches, which enjoy virtually absolute protection against foreign competition, and which have long been regarded as the best established of Russian manufactures, have had a severe struggle, and many of their obligations have been protested in recent months. Bankers, however, tell me that they have seen the worst. As one of them expressed it, there has been a considerable improvement within a twelvemonth.

Coal shares have risen, and many iron and steel companies have got down to bedrock. Those which it seemed possible to save have been assisted by the State Bank, and the renewal of State orders in nearly normal proportions affords hope of at least partial employment to the surviving fittest. No large company is now hovering in the balances of doubt. This excepts the Brinnsk concern, which the State appears to regard as beyond hope of salvation.

STATE METHODS.

The State continues to distribute orders pro rata at an agreed price rather than by acceptance of competitive bids, which meets the wishes of the majority of the metallurgical companies, and though this policy is criticised in the press, it is difficult to see what other course is possible without dooming to immediate ruin many companies which were organized in the expectation of large Government orders.

All the banks have improved their position as compared to a year ago, thanks largely to the firmness of the finance ministry in forcing them to write off their losses, which were incurred through improvident accumulations of industrial collateral, and of their reserve funds. There has been a thorough classification of collateral held, and the banks know how they stand.

There has been more caution displayed, the banks sticking largely to a commission and safe discount business. As a result they will, in many cases, be able to declare the old-time dividends. The International Bank, for instance, about whose management there was a bad scandal a year ago, will probably declare a 25 per cent. dividend this year. Money is easy at 5½ to 6 per cent. on first-class paper.

Another banker coincided with this statement of the case, but emphasized the necessity of caution. He regarded the rise of stocks on the Bourse as considerably in advance of actual business improvement. Optimism, he said, was not justified, and that the process of recovery would be very slow at best, and a bad crop would possibly bring back a state of things comparable to the worst that has been seen. The published estimate of 143,000 coal and iron employes who have been dismissed during the year was regarded by him as probably within bounds.

SOME FIGURES.

The improvement, as illustrated by Stock Exchange quotations for Jan. 2-15 and Nov. 23 to Dec. 6 was for typical papers traded in on those days, as follows:

Bank of Nobility obligations	256	305
St. Petersburg Credit Co. obligations	92¾	94
Vilna Land Bank mortgages	90	94
Volga-Kama Bank shares	909	1,010
Russian Bank for Foreign Trade shares	233	307
Russo-Chinese Bank shares	213	216
Russian Bank of Commerce and Industry shares	210	234
St. Petersburg International Bank shares	300	388
Bessarabian-Tauride Land Bank shares	500	547
Vilna Land Bank shares	550	527
Poltova Land Bank shares	442	495
Briansk Coal shares	105	92
Bakon Naphtha shares	510	450
Mantashev Naphtha shares	145	392
Noble Naphtha shares	8,750	9,000
Briansk Metal shares	147	105
Pontilov Works shares	50	75
Hartmann Machine shares	95	119
Samovo Metallurgical shares	75	127
Maizer factories shares	225	410

About one-third of the stocks on the metallurgical list on the former date have no place in present quotations.

The discount rate of the Bourse was quoted as 5½ to 7 per cent. on Jan. 2-15, as 5 to 6½ per cent. on last Saturday.

The foreign trade of the country continues to develop along the lines marked out a decade ago. Increasing exports and diminishing imports both relatively and absolutely. This is due, of course, to the stiffening of protective duties, to the stagnation in the demand for articles of foreign production owing to the financial depression and bad crops, and to the settled policy of the Government to force its foodstuffs abroad as the only means of paying the country's international obligations.

The prompt appearance of the tax-gatherer as soon as crops are in results in the throwing of large masses of grain on the market without much regard to local needs. It is well known that Russia does not produce enough grain for local consumption, according to Western standards of life. The Government has, however, entered irrevocably on a course which requires the exportation of grain or other foodstuffs in ever-increasing quantities. The resultant drain on the vitality of the peasantry is not one of the least of the many causes that have contributed to the long prevailing agricultural depression.

The march of the country's foreign commerce is illustrated by the following figures in rubles for the first eight months of this year, compared with the same period of 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Exports	492,680,000	433,570,000	403,321,000
Imports	341,112,000	355,751,000	386,901,000

AMERICAN TOOLS.

The American machinery and tool trade, not including agricultural machinery, has undoubtedly suffered severely from the continued imposition of discriminating, retaliatory duties. How much it has diminished can not be determined from available figures.

The value of machines, apparatus, and parts of the same, which were imported from all countries during the first eight months of this year, compared to the two preceding years, same period, is given as follows, in rubles: In 1902, 17,361,000; in 1901, 21,220,000, and in 1900, 22,546,000. Various groups of metallic articles sum up as follows: In 1902, 16,983,000; in 1901, 18,221,000; in 1900, 19,731,000.

The future of the American trade in machinery, tools, and implements is regarded pessimistically by some American business men here. They fear that the gains that have been made by Germany at our expense will be permanent.

The conservatism of the Russians, who stick closely to the old established brands, will help the American manufacturers to regain lost ground unless the discriminating duties continue in force long enough to familiarize the market with German and other continental names. At present many German articles are palmed off at retail as American.

The Russian authorities continue to express their desire that the difficulties between the two countries shall be settled. At the same time, the Ministry of Finance does not seem to have decided finally what will ensue in case the United States Supreme Court shall decide against its contentions. It is believed that the discriminating duties would remain in force until some arrangement be reached through diplomacy.

However, since the Russian export to America is insignificant compared to that to Germany, it is probable that the Finance Ministry would be inclined to postpone a settlement with the United States until the negotiations for a new commercial treaty with Germany are concluded, or at least well advanced. There is a strong feeling that Russia will accept higher grain duties at the German frontier in exchange for a loan to be floated on the German market. Nobody appears to believe that Russia has yet passed the stage where the foreign money market can be dispensed with. There are rumors of a very large naval construction appropriation in the coming budget.

The hope, once entertained, that American financiers can be interested in Russian loans or that American capital can be attracted to Russian manufactures seems to have been, in large measure, abandoned. The invitation extended through THE NEW YORK TIMES a year ago to American manufacturers by the Finance Ministry has not been accepted to a very large extent.

The completion of the all-rail route to the Far East is undoubtedly the greatest event of the year in Russia, and, indeed, one of the greatest in Russian history. A few figures about the previous traffic may therefore be of interest.

The line from Cheliabinsk to Omsk was opened on Nov. 10, 1894; that to Irkoutsk on Sept. 1, 1898. In this year 800,000 passengers were carried; in 1899, 920,000; in 1900, 967,000. Russian statistics are rather tardy. These are unfortunately the last that are available.

In 1898, 80,000 soldiers were also carried; in 1899, 13,000; in 1900, 212,000. The passenger receipts were, in 1898, 2,000,000 rubles; in 1899, 2,415,000 rubles; in 1900, 3,135,000 rubles.

Fast freight, comprising butter, meat, game, fish, and fruits, amounted, in 1898, to 440,000 pounds; (of 36 pounds avoirdupois;) in 1899, 884,000; in 1900, 1,666,000. Ordinary freight was 37,000,000 pounds in 1898, 20,700,000 in 1899, and 42,920,000 in 1900. The relatively small increase in ordinary freight is remarkable, and may be due only in small part to the disorganization of traffic by military trains.

The Siberian exportations to European Russia figure in these totals for 27,000,000, 21,440,000, and 19,667,000 pounds, respectively. The diminution is largely in cereals. Freight receipts were 7,414,000, 10,157,000, and 10,128,000 rubles for the three years. The total gross receipts were thus 9,414,000, 12,572,000, and 13,283,000 rubles for the three years.

The eastern section will carry westward-bound through goods from the Orient, and eastward-bound through goods to East Siberia and the Orient, but will have little traffic originating in East Siberia. Some compensation therefor will be afforded by cereals from West Siberia to East Siberia.

Many years will no doubt pass before the entire great line will be a paying investment, financially considered. In the meantime it seems to be destined to play the rôle of Pharaoh's lean kine in the Russian railway budget.

DAVID B. MACGOWAN.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.

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AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA

People of United States Not Fully Alive to Opportunities in the Orient—European Nations Struggling for Commercial Advantages—What the Figures of Imports and Exports Show—Prospects for the New Year—Extent of Chinese-American Trade During 1902—The Question of Trademarks.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
EDWARD TINGLE, Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

The interest now being manifested in the development of our commerce with the Orient naturally centres upon China. This is reasonable from the point of view that China possesses a population of 400,000,000 people. It should be remembered, however, that these enormous figures by no means convey a proper idea of the prospective purchasing capacity of the country, since the vast majority of the people lead a hand-to-mouth existence, and are not likely ever to become consumers of American goods to any appreciable extent.

There remains, though, even with this poor class eliminated, a well-to-do class in China which readily recognizes the merit in products of Western civilization, and which is a factor in the world's commerce. Even as it is, with many of China's important commercial centres not yet in touch with outside influences, the total foreign trade of the country for 1901 reached 438,000,000 taels, or approximately $200,000,000, with a fair prospect of its reaching $250,000,000 for 1902. Of this trade the United States has secured $45,000,000 worth, almost equally divided between exports and imports.

This proportion is entirely too small, when it is borne in mind that the various articles imported by China can be produced here in almost every case as advantageously, and, in some cases, more advantageously, than elsewhere. With the certainty that in the not distant future the total of China's commerce will be at least doubled, it will be conceded that the market is one worth seeking, since this doubling of her trade would represent nearly one-third of our total present exports.

It is feared that producers in the United States do not sufficiently appreciate this fact. Germany, Great Britain, France, and even Belgium are keenly alive to it. They are bending every energy to secure a firm foothold, and consequently the longer this country delays in systematic effort to secure its share the harder it will be later.

With the acceptance of this fact naturally arises the inquiry as to the character of our present trade with China, and the character of that country's imports generally. To this should be added the possible markets still to be created for articles not yet generally known in China beyond a few of the larger seaports. It is possible to analyze the trade to as late a date as the 1st of November, 1902.

Our imports from China for the ten months ending October, 1902, amounted to $19,628,000; for the year preceding that, $14,000,000; for the year before that, $20,000,000.

Our exports to China for the ten months ended October, 1902, were $20,400,000, as against $16,000,000 for the same period of the preceding year, and $10,500,000 for the year before that. Our exports for the month of October to China were $1,600,000, as against $1,400,000 for the year before, and our imports were $2,800,000, as against $1,600,000 for the year before.

SOME FIGURES.

For the ten months ended in October, 1902, $23,000 represented books; $241,000 represented wheat flour, a falling off of $77,000 from the two years previous; $24,000 represented bicycles, a falling off of $2,700 from the year previous; $26,000 represented passenger and freight cars, a falling off of $5,000 from the year previous; $24,000 represented clocks and watches, a gain of $13,000 over the year previous; $14,000,000 represented cotton goods, as compared with $8,500,000 the previous year and $5,150,000 in 1900; $39,000 represented fruits and nuts, a decrease of $11,000 compared with the year before; $40,000 represented scientific instruments, compared with $21,000 the year before, but a decrease of $14,000 compared with the year before that, 1900; $52,000 represented builders' hardware and tools, as compared with $45,000 in 1901 and $43,000 in 1900; $16,000 represented electrical machinery, as compared with $1,600 in the previous year and $4,600 in 1900; $12,000 represented sewing machines, as compared with $9,000 the previous year and $7,000 in 1900; $22,000 represented locomotives—the first exported to China from this country in three years; $21,000 represented typewriters, as against $14,000 the previous year and $5,000 in 1900; $2,400,000 represented illuminating oil, as against $4,000,000 the year before and $2,300,000 in 1900; $41,000 represented paper, as against $34,000 the year before; $6,000 represented canned beef, as against $13,000 the year before and $84,000 the year before that; $14,000 represented bacon, against $11,000 the year before; $26,000 represented hams, against $17,000 the year before; $7,000 represented butter, compared with $5,000 the year before; $22,000 represented cheese, compared with $13,000 the year before; $536,000 represented tobacco, as against $703,000 the year before, including $148,000 for Hongkong, as against $38,000 the year before that to the same place; $208,000 represented lumber, as against $144,000 for the year before and $112,000 for 1900; $33,000 represented furniture, as against $21,000 for the previous year and $10,600 for 1900.

It will thus be seen that the bulk of our exports to China consists of cotton goods, illuminating oil, and flour. It is interesting to note, however, that there is a considerable variety of other articles imported, and it is significant as shown by the figures that the demand for them fluctuates, in some cases, as in sewing machines, builders' hardware, electrical machinery, being greater than in previous years, while in other instances, there is a falling off. The explanation is to be found chiefly in the more energetic efforts made by foreign competitors as compared with American producers in exploiting the various articles mentioned.

Should illuminating oil, cotton, and flour be eliminated from the total we sell China, our remaining trade would be insignificant. On the other hand, we can confidently count on our trade in these three items increasing steadily. Natural conditions enable us to furnish China these articles without the fear of competition from other nations.

It is evident, then, that our most vigorous efforts for the extension of trade with China must be made with regard to manufactured merchandise, precisely the direction in which our foreign competitors are meeting with such marked success. Since China's imports in 1901 exceeded $100,000,000; and most of our exports to China were not manufactured goods, it follows that there exists already a market in that country for manufactured merchandise of over $80,000,000, which is being supplied by countries other than the United States.

Turning now to the question of importing into this country from China, we find that the latter had a total export trade of about $70,000,000, chiefly in tea, silk, and straw braid, for the ten months ending in October, 1902. Of this amount, the United States contributed $4,400,000 for tea and $7,400,000 for silk, a substantial increase over the preceding year, but forming a total which represents hardly more than 18 per cent. of China's total exports.

Since the purchasing capacity of a country depends upon its own ability to produce articles which it can exchange for those of another country, it is an interesting fact to note that we bought from China for the ten months of the year 1902, ending in October, over $1,000,000 worth of silk and $2,000,000 worth of tea more than in the previous year; thus indicating that proper effort will enable us to increase our purchases in China, and thus enable China to increase her consumption of the products of our factories and farms.

TRADE RELATIONS.

In any consideration of the reciprocal trade relations between China and the United States this fact should be borne in mind. A country cannot sell all the time and buy nothing if healthy commerce is to be developed. A condition of a large export trade and a small import trade is not a healthy situation. On the contrary, it is a sound economic condition when the products of a country which we look upon as an attractive market are freely purchased by us rather than by other countries. Other things being equal, a consuming country prefers to develop its trade relations with a country which takes its products rather than to buy the articles required with cash from a country which does not import from it.

It is of the utmost importance, then, that we should seek to foster in every way the market here for China's tea and silk, and for other of her products, such as her mattings and porcelains, which might be consumed in this country. If we shall be compelled to bring ships back empty from China which went out fully laden, then the Chinese consumer must pay for the unprofitable homeward trip of the ship, and the American producer is thus handicapped, in comparison with the country which has developed reciprocal trade with China, through the necessity for charging a higher price for his goods than his competitor does.

Admitting, then, the value of China's trade prospectively to us, and the necessity for developing it along reciprocal lines, it remains to consider the methods by which trade can be stimulated. To begin with, we have a very favorable freight rate in comparison with competing nations. A great trans-continental railway line, (the Great Northern,) with large cargo carriers on the Great Lakes, and enormous freighters on the Pacific, is to-day quoting through freight rates from Lake Erie ports to Shanghai and Hongkong at $9 per ton.

It is thus possible to secure direct transportation from the manufacturing as well as the agricultural regions of the United States to the Chinese consumer. It remains to bring our goods to the attention of that consumer, and in this respect we can well learn a lesson from our English and German competitors.

GERMAN METHODS.

The German particularly, is a past master in the art of securing export trade. His methods are seen to exceptional advantage in China. Having made up his mind that there are attractive commercial possibilities there, he, either in person or through a competent representative, studies throughly the local requirements, giving particular attention to native prejudices. He does not intend to make the mistake which is sometimes made by the English manufacturer, and very frequently made by the American manufacturer, of trying to sell the people, not what they want, but what he thinks they ought to take.

Having made himself thoroughly familiar with the situation, the German—if he decides to proceed with a trade campaign—either establishes a branch house or makes arrangements with a thoroughly reliable local representative who will push his particular goods with vigor and intelligence. In all his efforts he is admirably seconded by German transportation lines and banking houses which make a specialty of facilitating export transactions. In a less degree the same is true with the British manufacturer, particularly with regard to the establishment of adequate transportation and banking facilities in China.

We must proceed along the same lines. We must study the requirements of the Chinese consumers; the possibility of their accepting articles not yet familiar to them, and the facility with which we can place the purchased goods before them; we must appreciate the intense conservatism of the Chinese and must accommodate ourself to their methods of purchase and payment; we must learn how to turn this conservatism to account. For example, when the Chinese become accustomed to an article, bearing a particular trademark satisfactory to them, it is extremely difficult to divert them from that brand.

In consequence, all American goods going to China should bear a specific trademark, designed to attract Chinese attention, and any infringement upon this trademark should be prosecuted in every possible way. As indicating the importance of this provision, it may be said that the Chinese trade in clocks and lamps is virtually controlled by Germany, the articles being of a very cheap and inferior quality, but sold as American, because of the reputation of American goods for excellence.

Another fact which should be borne in mind is that Chinese merchants are extremely averse to buying from catalogues and from samples displayed by traveling salesmen whose firms are not otherwise represented in China. They appreciate the fact that the salesman's house is many thousands of miles away, and that the goods may or may not be shipped according to sample.

The risk is one they refuse to take. In consequence branch houses should be established at the principal ports in China which should carry stocks of goods as complete as possible, and whose local responsibility would be such that the purchaser would have proper and easy recourse in case the purchases made by sample upon their arrival should not be in accordance with representation.

In view of the fact that it is practically impossible for many manufacturers to establish branch houses in China, or to secure satisfactory local representation, there is another method by which the problem could be solved. This lies in the establishment of a great trading company, with capital of such magnitude as to enable it to carry great stocks of goods and to finance a commercial transaction of any size.

Such a company should have its branches in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Canton and the great interior cities as rapidly as they are opened up to commerce through the building of railways. The stockholders in such a company would naturally be the manufacturers interested in securing the Chinese trade, American transportation interests, particularly steamship companies, and some great banking house which would stand ready to offer the necessary exchange and discount facilities. Such a concern would command confidence from the beginning, and would be able not only to study the requirements of the market as well as our German and English competitors do, but would be able to carry a stock of all necessary articles, great enough to meet every requirement.

That a plan of this kind would be welcomed by the Chinese themselves is indicated by an informal address made sometime ago by Wu-Ting-Fang, the late Chinese Minister to the United States, at the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia. He stated that a trading company formed on the plan outlined would meet with the hearty co-operation of the Chinese business community, and that many Chinese importers would be glad to have the opportunity to take stock in it.

As Minister Wu has returned to China for the purpose of becoming Minister of Commerce, his indorsement of such a plan becomes of peculiar significance in any consideration of our reciprocal trade relations with China.

Attempts have been made to foster our Chinese trade by the establishment in China of sample rooms and sample warehouses, but all have failed for the reason already stated—namely, the indisposition of the Chinese to purchase by sample. The plan suggested would put the American manufacturer upon an equal footing with his most energetic competitor.

With the abolition of the likin tax—the arbitrary duty imposed upon the same shipment of goods in every province through which it may pass—and the substitution therefor of one moderate import duty, taken in connection with the opening up of the interior by the railroads now building and projected, there will be an enormous stimulus to China's foreign trade. Whether American producers shall secure the share to which the merit of their goods entitles them depends solely upon whether they are willing not only to adapt themselves to the methods which competing countries have found necessary, but to endeavor to improve upon them.

PROSPECTS FOR 1903.

The close of the year finds us maintaining our shipments of flour, oil, and cotton goods, but making little substantial progress in sending varied forms of manufactured merchandise to China. This is true in spite of the fact that China has shown wonderful recuperation since the disturbance incident to the Boxers' rebellion. The whole country seems to be awakening in response to the stimulus of foreign competition.

In Manchuria there is a special activity and the increased commerce which has been developed there as the result of predominating Russian influence is indicative of what may be expected in other provinces when foreign influence shall become more marked. While the abnormal activity at home has lessened the interest of our producers in the Oriental market, the foreign competitor has been quick to take advantage of this situation, and has been aided therein by the restoration of normal conditions in China.

For the forthcoming year the prospect is an excellent one, and advantage should be taken of it. There is every reason to believe peace and order will prevail, and there is certain to be abnormal activity in railroad building. The great line from Peking to Hankow is progressing rapidly. The no less important line, under American auspices, from Canton to Hankow will be under construction, and one of the richest provinces of China will be brought in contact with the outside world.

More and wider avenues will be opened up to foreign trade than ever before. On the other hand, the nations of Europe are more keenly alive to the value of the market and may be expected to enter into a fiercer struggle than ever for commercial supremacy. The producers of the United States then should be on their guard to preserve the foothold already won, and should spare no effort to better their position. The prize is well worth striving for.

CHINA'S COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

How Trade Has Been Affected by Political Changes—Results of the Boxer Troubles—Steady Increase of Traffic with San Francisco—Importance of Chinese Development to the Pacific Coast—Effect of Wu-Ting-Fang's Appointment as Minister of Commerce—Opportunities for American Capital.

While the advance of several of the leading European powers within the territorial limits of China and the occupation of so-called "spheres of influence" during the last few years have unsettled trade conditions and retarded commercial progress, they have not interfered as much as might be expected with the trade relations of America with that great Oriental nation.

It cannot be denied, however, that this aggressive action on the part of Russia, Germany, and France has caused unsettled conditions and generated, to some extent at least, an unfriendly feeling in China toward the nations named, while the attitude of America, on the other hand, has developed a more friendly feeling than ever before. China is now convinced that the United States does not want any "sphere of influence," and that fact has done more to establish America more firmly in the confidence of the Chinese than all other causes combined.

This view of the situation was further emphasized by events connected with the Boxer troubles. It will be remembered that when the allied fleets fired upon and destroyed the Taku forts, Rear Admiral Kempff, commanding the American squadron, withdrew his ships from the area of action and refused to participate in the attack.

Wu Ting-Fang, until recently Chinese Minister at Washington, while en route to his native land to accept the position of Minister of Commerce, addressed the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and feelingly referred to this incident as an evidence of America's sense of justice and friendship toward his country. He said he believed that the dignified treatment accorded China by the United States during all the troublous times of the Boxer disturbances would give this country a great prestige in matters of trade that could not be attained by any other country.

Whether or not these have been the underlying causes, there certainly has been a remarkable increase in the trade relations between the United States and China—in fact, greatly larger than with any other nation. The statistics of commerce show that the imports into China from the United States have grown from 5,093,182 Haikwan (customs) silver taels, or $3,283,611 in American money in 1895 to 23,529,606 taels or $14,789,922 in 1901.

The figures for 1902 are not yet available, but they will show a still greater increase. The Haikwan silver tael is worth $0.629 in American gold. The great increase in trade with the United States is more forcibly demonstrated when the trade movement with other countries for the same period of time is shown. Imports from Great Britain into China in 1895 were 33,900,060

taels, or $21,340,377 in our money, while in 1901 the increase was to 41,223,538 taels, or $25,929,005. Imports from Russia in 1895 were 1,791,658 taels, or $1,127,852, and 3,015,736 taels, or $1,896,910. The total imports from the Continent of Europe, except Russia, were 7,522,099 taels, or $4,731,400 in 1895, while in 1901 the total was 17,046,453 taels, or $10,722,218.

These comparative figures show more plainly than anything else how decidedly the tendency of trade in China is toward the United States. It will be observed that no other country made anything like the proportionate gain of America.

The items of importations into China from the United States which show the greatest gain are cotton goods and flour. In cotton goods especially the steadily increasing popularity of the American product seems to be causing considerable anxiety on the part of the European manufacturers and representatives of European manufacturing countries. Commercial Attaché J. W. Jamieson of the British Legation in Peking, commenting upon this fact in a recent report, says that "cotton manufacturers are finding it increasingly difficult to compete with the United States, particularly in the coarser grades of cotton."

The American manufacturer, he explains, enjoys advantages in the way of geographical position, transportation rates, and improved machinery that are not easily matched. In gray goods the competition is especially strong, while in other lines American made goods are at least holding their own. In cotton yarns the United States has up to the present time made practically no effort to supply the demand, Great Britain, Japan, and India being the chief competitors for that class of merchandise, nearly all the cotton yarn exported from India being shipped direct to the markets of China. The value of cotton yarns imported into China during 1901 was 48,000,000 taels, or about $30,192,000 in American gold. This shows what a broad field is open for this one commodity alone.

NEWCHWANG FIGURES.

Recent advices from Newchwang are especially interesting. This district is in the extreme Northeast of China, a section in which American goods are supposed to be particularly popular, and to which a large proportion of the imports entering China via Shanghai, the most important port of entry, finally make their way, largely for distribution in the provinces of Manchuria. Dealing first with foreign goods, it is found that American drills are almost maintaining their position as compared with the product of other countries. American jeans and sheetings are meeting with popular favor, but the foreign made goods are strong competitors, so that the quantities of American goods fluctuate considerably from year to year. In the general average of years, however, American goods are making a steady advance. The value of the three articles—drills, jeans, and sheetings—during 1901 including the small direct arrivals, was 5,653,861 taels, or $3,556,152, this being about one-third of the total foreign importations of these goods into the port.

In order to understand more thoroughly how the trade in American piece goods has grown in Manchuria a comparative table of the year's imports gives the best idea. The figures show how rapid the growth has been, and it is also an indication of how indispensable the Manchurians now find these goods. The following tabulation shows the importations for a series of years of American drills and sheetings into Newchwang:

Year.	Drills. Pieces.	Sheetings. Pieces.
1892	153,485	399,770
1893	100,785	251,750
1894	144,250	280,185
1895	72,485	128,810
1896	246,987	376,195
1897	349,145	566,107
1898	367,916	625,982
1899	564,977	1,181,765
1900	116,525	426,113
1901	546,486	980,001

THE BOXER TROUBLES.

It will be noticed that there was a steady increase up to and including 1899. The Boxer troubles commenced early in the Spring of 1900, and culminated in the taking of the capital, Peking, by the allied forces on Aug. 15 of that year. This uprising was so widespread that trade was demoralized, and that accounts for the sharp decline in the figures for 1900. Even in 1901 it will be seen that trade conditions were not yet up to the normal state.

Although the demand for American made goods in China is making very satisfactory progress, it must be borne in mind that the Chinese are adepts in making their own cloth for clothing purposes. In fact in many of the provinces the demand for cotton goods is still largely supplied by native cloths, an industry which is extensively carried on in the cottage houses, and particularly in Manchuria. Foreign yarns are in general use for this purpose, their popularity over native yarns being accounted for by their greater smoothness, less liability to breaking, and cheapness.

This home-made cloth, made from foreign yarns is the great competing factor which must be met by the cotton manufacturers of America, England, and Japan. The sooner the American manufacturers abandon the illusion that we and other nations clothe China's millions, and grasp the fact that as regards the trade in foreign piece goods every province in the country is an undeveloped market, the greater will be the hope for a rich trade harvest in the Orient. The fact is we do not clothe China's millions; they clothe themselves, the purchasing power of the individual deciding whether he does or does not wear garments made from foreign cottons.

In other lines of goods the field in China is gradually broadening. The Chinese are a peculiar people, with comparatively few wants outside of food and clothing, but with the increased foreign population and advance in civilization of the American type their wants are steadily increasing. They demand many things now in the line of comforts and conveniences which they had no desire for ten years ago, and so it will be ten years hence and for all future time.

Clocks and watches are fast becoming a necessity in every household, and the same may be said of tin and glass ware and many cooking utensils. There is also a growing desire for the American bicycle and our tools of various kinds. The Chinese like American flour, and the time is not far distant when the wheat of California, instead of going to Great Britain, will find a larger market than that State can supply in China.

The monthly valuations of exports of all descriptions to China from San Francisco during the past two years is shown as follows:

Month.	1901.	1902.
*December	$353,572	$801,171
January	231,524	840,553
February	218,741	533,095
March	383,297	372,245
April	284,769	272,613
May	379,290	363,243
June	682,508	393,773
July	465,282	387,990
August	588,155	759,282
September	677,669	524,331
October	747,290	529,612
November	463,783	422,101
Total	$5,175,880	$5,879,319

*December, 1900 and 1901.

From these figures it will be seen that considerably more than one-third of all the exports from America to China are shipped from San Francisco.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

American capital is already largely invested in China, and it is more than ever before seeking new fields for investment in that country. As a matter of fact, investment in Chinese enterprises is as safe as in those of any other country, if it is made honestly and with the determination to conduct the business in a frank and businesslike manner. What is needed more than anything else at this time is an awakening on the part of American merchants and manufacturers, and particularly those on the Pacific Coast, for a union of effort to secure a larger share of the gradual unfolding of trade in the Orient.

A clear understanding of the situation and conditions of those people across the Pacific and a careful preparation to supply their requirements will secure the trade we so much desire. Within the last two or three years the trade of the United States has increased in that direction at a remarkable rate, and with the goodwill of the nation the future certainly holds out encouragement for the belief that our trade relations will soon show a more extensive annual enlargement.

In addition to the steamers heretofore in the carrying trade between San Francisco and the Orient, two great transpacific liners, the Korea and Siberia, have been built, and two more are in contemplation to meet the growing demands of commerce. These and other steamships will give assurance that all the traffic offering will be cared for and at rates of freight which will admit of the bulk of the carrying trade being drawn to them. The transpacific cable is now being laid, and by the Fourth of July next the spanning of the Pacific Ocean will be complete, so that communication by electric spark will encircle the globe, binding all nations and all markets more closely together.

A great dividend-paying field in the Orient has opened its portals and is bidding a welcome to the progressive spirit of American energy. The market is there, the buyers are waiting, and the men who first embrace its possibilities will be the men who will garner the choicest of the golden fruits which are the reward of industrial activity and commercial enterprise.

W. B. THOMPSON.

San Francisco, Dec. 18, 1902.

OUTLOOK IN WASHINGTON STATE

Five Splendid Wheat Crops in Succession—Tacoma's Exports For the Year—Developments Along Puget Sound—The Salmon Output

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 31.—The greatest activity and progress have marked all lines of business on Puget Sound and throughout Washington during the past year. The State is prosperous as never before, and its varied resources are being developed with a rapidity that is almost phenomenal. A rapidly increasing population, together with a brisk demand for everything produced in the State, form the main causes of this prosperous condition. The transcontinental railroads entering the State brought about 80,000 new settlers into Washington during 1902, chiefly through their colonist excursions. Railroad officials anticipate that this record will be largely outdone during 1903. Where the Northern Pacific formerly ran one train daily each way it is now operating three, and can hardly handle the traffic. As in the East, all of the rolling stock, motive power, sidings, and switches of the railroads have proved wholly inadequate to care for the immense freight traffic offered.

Five splendid wheat crops in succession have nearly doubled the value of every acre of Washington wheat lands. Wheat prices are higher than ever before known, except during speculative corners. The semi-arid belt of Central Washington, comprising Adams, Franklin, and parts of Douglas and Lincoln Counties, was thought unfit for any purpose a few years ago. It has since been found to be excellent wheat land, and on account of its cheapness has proved attractive to new buyers, with the result that enormous areas will be broken and sowed during the present Winter and Spring. Three years ago a few farmers began experimenting with wheat raising in Adams County, with the result that this year that county produced nearly 5,000,000 bushels of grain.

In 1902 the Washington wheat crop aggregated 25,000,000 bushels and the Idaho crop 7,000,000 bushels. Under favorable conditions Washington will produce 40,000,000 bushels during 1903 and Idaho nearly 10,000,000 bushels. The demand in the Orient for Washington flour now exceeds the capacity of the mills to supply it. Flour exports from Tacoma show an increase of 50 per cent., amounting this year to 1,400,000 barrels, and making Tacoma the first city on the Pacific Coast in flour exports. Tacoma's wheat exports for the year will reach 12,000,000 bushels, and those of Puget Sound 13,500,000 bushels. Reducing flour to wheat, Tacoma's exports for the year will be 16,000,000 bushels, and those of Puget Sound 18,000,000 bushels, Tacoma alone leading San Francisco. Both tidewater and interior mills are being operated to their full capacity. Tacoma added one large flour mill during the year and its owners have now telegraphed East for machinery to double its output. Two large flouring mills are projected. A starch and cereal mill, having a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels, is being erected. The capacity of the Tacoma flouring mills now reaches 7,500 barrels daily. Several Eastern cereal companies are seeking locations in this State.

Better prices, a larger demand, and a greater output have marked the lumber industry during 1902. Several scores of new mills were erected in the State, and many others enlarged. The number of mills now in operation in the State is approximately as follows: Sawmills, 300; shingle mills, 350; combination saw and shingle mills, 70; sash and door factories and planing mills, 125. In every direction the lumber industry has grown enormously. In Tacoma 22 new plants were added during the year, increasing Tacoma's daily output to 1,000,000 feet and making this city the largest lumber manufacturing centre in the United States excepting Minneapolis. During the year Tacoma cut 300,000,000 feet. The output of the State for the year exceeds 2,000,000,000 feet, and the output of shingles 6,000,000,000. As the lumber output of the entire coast, including Washington, California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia is estimated at 9,000,000,000 shingles and 4,700,000,000 feet of lumber, it will be seen that Washington's output exceeds that of the other Pacific Coast and Northwest States combined. Cargo shipments, both foreign and coastwise, increased greatly during the year, and the same is true of rail shipments, the chief market for which is the Mississippi Valley. Manufactured wood products and special orders for large timbers are shipped to the Atlantic Coast and other Eastern States as well. Railroad extensions in Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas extended the market for Washington lumber and shingles in those States.

Through the opening of new markets the coal-mining industry has entirely recovered from the temporary set-back caused by the use of oil for fuel purposes in California, which State has heretofore been one of the largest consumers of Washington coal. Though the coal production for the year will show a slight decrease, as compared with the previous twelve months, all of the coal mines are now working to their full capacity, and 1903 will show a much greater output than any previous year. The production for the last year reached 1,800,000 tons, of which the Roslyn Mines, owned by the Northern Pacific, produced over 1,000,000 tons. The new markets for coal comprise greatly increased fleets of steamers operating to Puget Sound, Alaska, and Hawaii and the building of a number of additional coking plants. The California railroads are also returning to the use of coal on their mountain divisions.

The salmon output of Washington was a shade less last year, with prices only fair. The Alaska output, which passes through this State, increased about the same amount that Washington fell off. In round numbers, the pack stands as follows: Alaska, 2,000,000 cases; Washington, 800,000 cases. A number of new canneries were operated, particularly in Alaska. Besides the salmon output, 55,000,000 pounds of salt, fresh, and smoked fish were shipped by Washington and Alaska to the Eastern States and Europe, the fresh fish going entirely to Eastern cities, packed in ice. In this branch of the industry a 50 per cent. increase is shown for the year, due partly to the growth of the cold-storage business throughout the country. The fresh fish includes salmon and halibut.

The raising of cattle, sheep, and hogs, together with hay and the production of butter and cheese, is certain to be profitable for years to come, inasmuch as the demand throughout the State greatly exceeds the supply. The grazing area is gradually decreasing owing to the rapid settlement of the State and the setting apart of the mountain districts as timber reservations. This result is offset by the fact that farmers are finding diversified farming profitable, and are gradually raising more cattle, sheep, and hogs along with their wheat and other products. High prices are stimulating an increased production. The ordinary demands together with a strong market in mining camps, Alaska, and the Philippines make the hay supply inadequate. Prices are higher than ever before. The State's consumption of butter, cheese, and eggs largely exceeds the supply, though several hundred creameries are in operation.

Two dozen shipbuilding yards on Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor are working to their full capacity. They are building steamers chiefly, the present low charter rates making the building of sailing vessels less profitable. These same low charter rates operate to give better prices for wheat, lumber, and coal since they are being carried to market that much cheaper.

The production of fruit is not only increasing enormously, but fruit growers are organizing for the shipment of their products in carload and trainload lots, thus obtaining better prices. The apple crop was the largest in the State's history. Nearly 1,000,000 new fruit trees were set out during the year. The State produced 2,... tales of hops and present high prices are stimulating the setting out of new yards. Hops can be grown at 8 or 9 cents, and are now selling at 14 to 20 cents.

Real estate values are increasing and money is cheap and plentiful. The bank deposits are the largest in the State's history. Oriental commerce will show an increase of approximately 50 per cent. This applies equally to local products exported and those from Eastern States shipped by way of Puget Sound. The question with everybody seems to be not what to do, but which of many things to engage in.

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CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

Imports and Exports of 1902—Prospects of Trade with the United States—Outlook for the New Year.

By E. C. BELLOWS,
United States Consul-General, Yokohama.

There is a superstition among the Japanese that certain years are unfortunate, and are foredoomed to disaster and misfortune; 1902, called by them "the year of the tiger," is such a year, and shortly before it opened an unusual number of marriages were celebrated, these events having been hastened to avoid the untoward results which might be expected to follow if the ceremony were permitted to take place during a year of such evil import.

The unfavorable influence, however, is believed to extend to other interests than those of domestic joys, and many incidents of the past months will tend to confirm the people in their belief that the time was under an evil spell. During the season for the planting and growth of crops the weather was very unfavorable, and prophecies of entire failure and consequent distress and suffering were freely uttered, and unusually severe storms and floods have wrought considerable damage during the later season.

But, as usual in such cases, the loss estimated during the first days of discouragement was much greater than later developments justified, and the business outlook at the end of the year is far from unpromising. The silk crop, which at one time was reported to be ruined, has proved only 4 per cent. below the average; the tea exports up to the end of September, when the tea season was practically finished, were only about 6½ per cent. below those of the corresponding period of last year, while, owing to the price being somewhat higher, the value was even greater, and the present estimates for the rice crop, which at this writing is not yet all harvested, make it 1¾ per cent. below the average for the previous ten years.

NEW ENTERPRISES.

The activity in business circles is shown by the numerous projects for new enterprises, and improvements contemplated in established commercial or manufacturing concerns. It is reported that arrangements are being made for an electric railway in Kobe and Hiogo at an estimated expense of $120,000, and one in Osaka by a company capitalized at $500,000, and that the Tokio Railway Company and the Tokio Electric Car Company are negotiating with a view to amalgamation, to be followed by renewed activity in the construction and equipment of the street car lines.

At present the people of the capital and largest city of this empire are dependent on horse cars and jinrikishas for intra-urban travel, although several electric car lines are in operation in other parts of the empire. Newspapers are authority for the statement that the Sanyo Railway Company has decided to construct twenty sleeping cars to be used for accommodating visitors to the Osaka Exposition next year, and that new machinery, imported from abroad, has been purchased for the Osaka Sugar Refinery.

The purchase or construction of twenty sleeping cars would hardly be worthy of remark, but in Japan, where the whole number of such cars on all the railways was very recently given as four, and where these luxuries of modern travel have been in use scarcely a year and a half, it is an affair of some moment. The installation of the new works at the sugar refinery will probably enable them to increase the output considerably, and it is hoped that the combined product of these works and the Tokio Refinery will amount to more than half the entire importation of sugar.

Japan imports large amounts of raw cotton, principally from India and America, which is manufactured here and exported to the neighboring Asiatic countries. The Japanese are anxious to extend their industries in this line so as to control the Chinese trade in cotton goods, and, as a step in this direction, it is said that a Kobe firm has lately purchased cotton mills in Shanghai.

IRON AND STEEL.

Japan is also striving to increase her manufactures and trade in iron and steel goods, with a view more especially to becoming a great shipbuilding and maritime nation, and current report has it that she has lately acquired the rich deposits of iron ore in Pechili, and is arranging for exclusive harbor privileges at a Chinese port to facilitate the shipment of raw material to the Government foundry at Wakamatsu. If true, this will be a most advantageous arrangement, as Pechili is very conveniently situated with reference to Wakamatsu.

On Oct. 15 the Uraga Dock Company gave a fête which was attended by several hundred people in celebration of the inauguration of its main works. A conspicuous feature of the entertainment was the launching of the cruiser Romblon, the first of five to be built for the Philippine Insular Government by the Uraga Dock Works, Limited.

Although this company was organized very recently, it is already established on a firm basis; it has been highly spoken of by foreigners for the thorough efficiency of its management, and has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. Yet the share brokers have lately reported sales of Uraga Dock Company shares at less than 55 per cent. of their paid-up value. The conditions of the sale are not known, and the low price may be due in part to special circumstances, but it is noticeable that sales of industrial stocks are seldom reported above or even at par unless dividends have issued at 10 per cent. or higher.

RESTRICTIVE LAWS.

It might be expected that the prevailing high rates of interest indicated by this condition would attract capital from other countries, and they undoubtedly tend to do so, but this tendency is at present almost nullified by the laws and prevailing sentiment of the country.

Foreigners are not permitted to own land in Japan, and thus one of the safest forms of security is denied to foreign capital, and in some cases the acquisition by a foreigner of a controlling interest in an enterprise has been followed so promptly by the discovery of unsuspected conditions in or unexpected interpretations of the terms of the charter, giving rise to vexatious delays or suits at law, that it has led to a liked belief among resident foreigners that the Japanese are distinctly unfriendly to the introduction of capital from abroad.

It is true that the financiers and high Government officials often descant upon the nation's needs in this respect, but the great mass of the people seem not fully to have overcome or outgrown the prejudices and insularity of the pre-Meiji era, and even so well-informed and broad-minded a man as the Home Minister is reported as saying, when speaking of the present conflict between the Osaka Gas Company, a concern controlled by a New York capitalist, and the Mayor of Osaka, that he (the Home Minister) did not think there was any real antagonism in the country to the enterprise of foreign capital, although it was natural for the Japanese to object if they perceived that the whole of the profits of any enterprise in their own industrial sphere were to be taken out of the country by foreigners.

Whether natural or not the Japanese seem to lose no opportunity of demonstrating that they have this feeling, and its existence, combined with the inefficiency and general low productive power of the labor of the country, are the strongest factors hindering the rapid commercial and manufacturing growth of the country.

Although Japan, for the reasons given above, is not an attractive field for the investment of foreign capital in industrial enterprises, the national credit is good, and Japanese city bonds have found a ready market in London, 6 per cent., Yokohama Water Works loan bonds being lately quoted at a premium of 4 per cent. in England. As the Japanese Government engages in industrial enterprises to an extent which seems extraordinary to an American, the money obtained by floating Government bonds in a foreign market may be, and often is, at once turned into the channels of industrial activity.

Among the works already undertaken by the Japanese Government are the ownership and management of railway lines, the establishment and maintenance of extensive iron works, a monopoly in tobacco leaf, and the operation of a telephone system, and news is constantly received of projects for the establishment of some new industry by Government initiative.

E. C. BELLOWS.

Yokohama.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Greatly Increased Facilities at Tacoma—Six New Steamships—What the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways Are Doing—American Capital Going to Japan—Official Figures of 1902 and Outlook for 1903.

The rapid growth of trade between the United States and Japan is probably best illustrated by the greatly increased facilities now being provided for handling that trade. Forty-eight steamships are now plying regularly between Pacific coast ports and the seaports of Japan. Their average size is much larger than a year ago, and they are going out with full cargoes.

The steamship Shawmut sailed from Tacoma and Seattle Dec. 22 with the largest cargo yet shipped from Puget Sound, comprising 18,000 tons of almost exclusively Washington products. The Shawmut is one of five mammoth freighters recently put into service between Puget Sound and the Orient by the Boston steamship companies. The other lines in operation from the coast with the number of steamers operated by each are as follows: Northern Pacific Steamship Company, 5; China Mutual Steamship Line, 13; Japan Mail Steamship Company, 6; Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company, 3; Pacific Mail, 5; Oriental and Occidental, 3; Toyen Kisen Kaisha, operating to San Francisco, 3; Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, 5. Of this number four lines operating 29 steamers run out of Tacoma and Seattle. Eleven steamers operated by three companies sail from San Francisco.

It must be understood that all these lines operate additional steamers as traffic conditions warrant. During the summer of 1903 the Great Northern Railway's two 30,000-ton steamers now building in Connecticut will begin running out of Puget Sound. During the past year the Japan Mail Steamship Company, which is heavily subsidized for carrying the Japanese mails, has placed six five large steamers in operation to Puget Sound in place of three moderate sized boats formerly operated.

This company, which is the fifth largest maritime corporation in the world, is building six new steamers at Nagasaki, showing that Japan intends keeping pace with the maritime development of the other commercial nations. During the past year three fine large steamships built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Newport News have been placed in operation out of San Francisco.

WHAT THE STEAMERS CARRY.

With the duty removed from tea effective Jan. 1, 1903, the importations of Japanese teas into the United States will greatly increase. Stocks in this country have been kept low for two years past in anticipation of the removal of the war tax.

Considerable quantities of tea have already arrived and are now stored in bonded warehouses at the seaboard or interior cities like Chicago and St. Louis. Steamships now en route or loading at Japanese ports will bring to the United States large tea cargoes. Within a few years this country has become one of the largest users of Japanese raw silks. It is not uncommon for steamers arriving at coast ports to unload from a half million to a million dollars' worth of silks each.

The precious fabrics or skeins, as the case may be, are rapidly transferred to cars and forwarded to the silk factories about New York on express time. American flour, a small quantity of lumber, machinery of many kinds, tobacco, raw cotton and liquors comprise the chief other articles of export to Japan. On the other hand the United States is importing increased quantities of Japanese mattings, porcelains, rice, camphor, toys, and curios.

It is five years since Japan began buying American flour. It is now preferred to rice by thousands, and the demand seems only to have started. American flour gives better satisfaction than any other in the manufacture of macaroni by a new process which is extensively used in Japan. Almost every steamer crossing the Pacific carries flour to Japan, and millers anticipate a healthy growth of the trade during the coming year.

Shipments of raw cotton to Japan nearly doubled during the year just closed. This was partly due to the moderate price of American cotton, and partly to the settlement of the troubles in North China, which is the great market for the Japanese cotton mills. If the present low prices of cotton continue next year cotton exportations will be further greatly augmented.

The Japanese spinners are not only opening new markets in China, but have just agreed to pay a bounty upon all cotton yarn exported from Japan. The money to be expended for this purpose will be derived from the discount received from the Japan Mail Steamship Company as a premium for the shipment by its steamers of all the raw cotton imported from Bombay.

Tobacco and kerosene from the United States are being consumed by the Japs in increasing quantities, with every indication that the shipments of these products will continue to grow during 1903. The largest part of these shipments, together with manufactured articles made in the East, are made from the Atlantic Coast via Suez. A possibility exists that the Standard Oil Company may commence the shipment of oil from California refineries during the next year or so.

It is a feature of trade with Japan that an ever-increasing percentage of American exports is being shipped via Pacific Coast ports. As late as Dec. 20, President Hill of the Great Northern stated that the great fight now being conducted by the northern transcontinental lines has for its object the diversion of traffic from the Suez Canal route to the American railways and trans-pacific steamship lines operated in connection with them.

It is also well understood that the primary purpose of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways in acquiring control of the great Burlington system was to insure to them the handling of the raw cotton and other Southern products destined for the Orient which are turned over to the Burlington by its Southern connections at the Missouri River. It thus happens that our trade with Japan has an important bearing upon some of the greatest financial and railroad combinations of the past two years.

The poorer classes of the Japanese are large fish consumers. Their supply has heretofore come from fisheries along the shores of the Island of Saghalien, off the Siberian coast, north of Korea. Recently the Russians have driven the Japanese from these fishing grounds, reserving them for Russians only. Japan now looks to America to supply the deficiency, chiefly in the form of dog salmon, packed by Japanese fishermen on Puget Sound and along the Fraser River, in British Columbia.

Japan is not a large consumer of American lumber, and probably never will be, as she has large timber resources, which are being carefully conserved, on the Island of Hokkaido, Northern Japan.

UNITED STATES A GREAT MARKET FOR SILK.

Y. Mattsino, a Tokio silk manufacturer, now en route home from New York, says that during the past two months he has booked more orders in America than in any previous season. Japan's silk production this year will be greater than ever before, and much of the finished product will be marketed in this country.

During the last few years there has been a great increase in the capitalization of the Japan silk mills, with the result, Mr. Mattsino says, that she to-day has more money invested in the silk business than in any other industry. The product has been doubled by enlargements of plants and the building of new ones. Heretofore China constituted Japan's greatest silk market.

But a few years ago the American trade was too small to bother with, though Germany, France, and England took a small quantity. A change has since come about, and the largest market is now found in America, China excepted. The silk crop has been very large for the past two seasons, but most of the raw material will be utilized by the factories, new and old, before another crop comes in.

The future of the tea business in Japan was discussed at a largely attended meeting of tea merchants held Oct. 25. An organization was perfected with the object of extending the markets for Japanese teas in the United States and other countries.

Importations of Japanese rice to America will not be more than normal owing to the destruction of a portion of the crop by heavy storms in September and October. Just previous to the storms the Department of Agriculture and Commerce estimated the crop at 39,000,000 koku. Subsequent estimates indicate that 37,000,000 to 38,000,000 koku will totalize the crop. It is possible that Japan will import some of the cheaper grades of rice, while exporting the higher grades.

The development of the Island of Hokkaido promises to wrest from Puget Sound a portion of the business of supplying railroad ties to the new lines of North China. Ties are being cut there in considerable quantities and shipped direct to Port Arthur and Dalny. Hokkaido is being settled by Japanese immigrants at the rate of 30,000 per year, most of them engaging in agriculture. The productive power of the island for the coming year is placed at 35,000,000 yen, and the annual production in agricultural, marine, and mineral products, together with industrial output, is expected to increase until it reaches 300,000,000 yen annually. This part of Japan constitutes an important market in embryo for American products.

The inability of American manufacturers in many lines to supply even the home market has resulted in the placing of some Japanese orders abroad which might otherwise have come to the United States. Thus a Glasgow firm was recently given a contract to supply thirty locomotives to the Japanese Government railways. Three partial cargoes of water pipe for the Tokio waterworks received from Europe were condemned a few months ago, after expert inspection, and later accepted at a large discount. American water pipes previously imported gave satisfaction.

The improvement in the financial situation throughout Japan places her in a better position than ever in the past to buy American goods, whether necessaries or luxuries. In October the money market at Osaka and Tokio was exceedingly dull with deposits much in excess of the demand for loans. There is a tendency to lower the rate of interest. Japanese securities are likewise commanding better values. The Yokohama Waterworks 6 per cent. loan of 900,000 yen, taken by a British firm at 90, was placed in London at an average of 102.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Gen. G. B. Williams, who arrived from a tour of Japan early in December, says that without doubt American trade with those islands will increase year by year with an ever-increasing ratio. Said he: "Capital is going into Japan from many countries and factories are springing up on every hand. The Japs take to factory work with great readiness, and soon they will be ready to supply the world with such goods as they make.

"But they can never supply themselves with wheat, which they already prefer to the rice they have been eating for thousands of years. I believe they will soon make the toys of the world, for their products in that line are by far more artistic than anything produced elsewhere. Their agricultural products are limited, and the factory population will consume more and more of our food products."

Official figures show that the volume of Japan's foreign trade for the first half of 1902 was 241,250,000 yen, against 245,000,000 in 1901. Imports exceeded exports by 21,500,000 yen, against 15,333,000 in the previous year. As to the excess of imports over exports, it is to be observed that the returns of trade for the first half of the year usually exhibit that feature, which is generally offset during the second half of the year. With regard to exports, the figures show that during the half year an increase of 5,500,000 yen took place in the exports of manufactured goods, and with regard to imports, while there was an increase of 14,250,000 yen in materials, a decrease of 12,000,000 yen took place in articles of luxury. The decrease in articles of luxury does not represent an actual decline in consumption, but rather that large stocks were imported the previous year for fiscal reasons. It must be remembered that in prices of imports are included the cost of carriage and insurance, whereas the values of exports are those at the place of production.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

Several years ago the fact that the volume of Japan's foreign trade was growing much more rapidly than China's attracted some attention. Japan has now almost

1903

overtaken China. During 1901 China's exports and imports totaled 547,000,000 yen, and Japan's for the same period amounted to 508,000,000 yen. It is a striking fact that whereas Japan's record only twenty years ago was 62,250,000 yen, it now exceeds 508,000,000—an eightfold increase. While Japan's foreign trade now amounts to 12 yen per head of her population, China's is less than 1¼ yen.

A feature of Japan's growing industrial activity is her present production of considerable electrical machinery and a corresponding diminishing of purchases in this line from the United States.

RAILWAYS OF JAPAN.

The important islands of Japan are well supplied with railroads for present needs, leaving small room for importations of railroad supplies from this country for some time to come. At the end of last year the length of Japanese railroads was 4,026 miles, of which the Government owned 1,059 miles. The length of the Government and private railways not then opened to traffic totaled 1,828 miles, of which 983 miles belonged to the Government.

Provisional charters have been granted for further private railways, which purpose building 793 miles. The average number of passengers per mile in 1901 was a little over 30,000 on Government lines and somewhat less on the private railways. The private roads carried an average of 4,000 tons of freight per mile, and the Government railways a little over 2,500 tons per mile.

While the Flowery Kingdom has been sending many students to be educated in the United States, Tokio is becoming an educational centre for the Chinese. During the past year there have been about 200 Chinese students in Tokio, and arrangements are in progress for sending there about 500 more from various Chinese provinces.

Baron Shibusawa, who arrived at Tokio in November from his tour of the United States and Europe, stated both in an address and in interviews that nothing struck him more forcibly during his trip through the United States than the economy of labor. He saw large districts under cultivation by the most approved modern methods, and their whole management was effected by a small station scattered here and there. At the Carnegie Steel Works he found a vast plant of machinery, but the office of those in charge was tiny and insignificant. Visiting Niagara, what surprised him was not the magnificence of the falls, but the skill displayed in utilizng their force for industrial purposes.

One plant of machinery of 105,000 horsepower was operated by twenty-four persons, while in Japan six or seven are employed at an engine producing 900 horsepower. Baron Shibusawa declared that he could not inculcate a more useful lesson than this one from America. In Japan the waste of energy is enormous, and in his opinion there were too many employers and bosses in every department of industry.

EDWARD MILLER.

Tacoma, Washington, Dec. 23, 1902.

IN THE PHILIPPINES

Insular Receipts and Disbursements—The Hemp Market—A Widely Distributed Circular—Facts for Congress.

Government receipts of $10,624,166 against expenditures of $9,149,244.39 furnish the book return in the Philippines for the last fiscal year. Totals look better than details for customs supplied four-fifths of the income and the outlay went largely for salaries.

If business had received compensating benefit no fault would be found with this showing. Income, indeed, if promises had held true, would by this time have reached double the present total, and outlay might have kept pace with it and provoked no complaint.

But, however laudable the designs of Government, it has not encouraged American enterprise, having been of advantage mainly to foreign interests over which it threw its protection; it has made no appreciable advance toward the solution of labor or currency problems; and its work of furthering the aspiration for self-government has been indecisive. Following are the summaries:

INSULAR RECEIPTS.

Finance and Justice—	
Customs	$8,530,758.49
Internal revenue	155,733.91
Miscellaneous	316,362.04
Commerce and Police—	
Postal	137,811.99
Miscellaneous	101,479.93
Interior Department—	
Forestry	69,771.18
Miscellaneous	34,958.57
Public Instruction—	
Miscellaneous	3,777.29
Sundry Sources—	
Chief Engineer	9,629.67
Sales of public property	12,525.36
Insurgent fu's seized	7,825.92
Provost Court fees	4,897.25
Visayas concession	19,944.68
City of Manilla (old)	85,709.51
City fo Manila (under charter)	1,113,880.50
	$10,624,166.90

INSULAR DISBURSEMENTS.

Philippine Commission	$180,133.57
Executive Bureau	105,344.23
Finance and Justice	1,188,254.88
Commerce and Police	1,089,344.70
Interior Department	832,216.77
Public Instruction	1,591,828.31
Unassigned Bureaus	339,384.13
Military officers for civil purposes	1,110,404.23
Disbursing Agent at Washington	7,875.64
Settlement warrants, miscellaneous	31,655.78
City of Manila (old)	210,617.92
City of Manila (under charter)	1,351,706.64
Internal revenue refunds	245,554.08
Forestry Refunds	78,925.27
Special refunds	4,010.63
	$9,149,244.39

It will be noted that the maintenance of Manila as an independent municipality has been quite as expensive to the insular treasury as had been apprehended when the experiment began, and that more than $2,000,000 was laid out in the year for public improvements, including harbor and other permanent work. School outlay is also self-explanatory. It has yielded, among other products, speaking acquaintance with English wherever it has been possible to carry that instruction, and a wider use of that speech than of Spanish or of any single dialect.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Commercial returns will not become available for any part of the year in a form that will admit of instructive comparison. Those figures are reserved for calendar year statistics.

The report issued in September from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department needs no amendment, but it may emphasize conditions far from desirable from the standpoint of American capital, which has ventured into commercial undertaking in the Philippines. In the three years covered by that report the bulk of imports from the United States was for American consumption, military and official. The present year will not yield as well in figures, because of the large withdrawal of troops.

Since flour from the Pacific Coast has become a staple on the Asiatic mainland, its increased use in the Philippines might have been almost as encouraging as now under any sovereignty. In respect to other articles in which consumption is general, the United States is scarcely better off than before the Islands became American. Europe furnishes the cotton goods of universal and perennial wear; it is far in the lead in iron and steel, and in machinery, and its ships carry nearly all the trade. Until an executive order opened insular waters to ships flying any flag, a coastwise monopoly, American only in name, put money in the pockets of foreign firms, who took care to exact for freights every dollar that the goods would bear.

HEMP.

In exports also trade carried for foreign benefit has been favored, the United States getting a pitiful portion. Hemp goes to England, to be converted there into rope which reaches the United States with manufacturers' profit attached. Tobacco exports, mainly to the East, make returns to companies practically all foreign, in Manila. Sugar and copra yield nothing to American money.

It may be early to declare land-tax reform a failure, but it has not been productive after one year's trial. Forestry returns, which promised well on paper, are insignificant. Mining results are as unsatisfactory. The great opening for American agricultural goods and methods, forecast at length by the farmer expert on the commission, remains a pleasure of anticipation. Natives are quite content with the old way of doing the little work with which they burden themselves, and less is heard now officially than before of $1,000 American mules in place of $30 cariboos or of steam plows to navigate the flooded rice fields.

It is, of course, recognized as desirable to hedge franchise privileges behind stipulations that will prevent undue mastery by corperations. The methods that work fairly in that respect elsewhere in the East cater to the general sentiment that the Orient is not sought as a health resort, while franchises should afford some public accomadations, and results folow that are generally acceptable to promoters. Whether the authorities in Manila feel that it behooves them to be more cautious than are neighboring authorities or promoters are more grasping, something like a dead-lock exists respecting other than Governmental contracts, the operation of which has provoked the scrutiny of official inquiry more than once.

A CIRCULAR.

General conditions in the last quarter of the present year may be overdrawn in a circular issued by a firm whose ambition has been dampened by various upsets, but since it meets with sympathetic response in various quarters, the following extracts reflect the feeling that finds common vent among business houses:

"Demand. Absolutely none, except at ruinous rates, and no money is in the town. It is impossible to predict how long existing condition of affairs will last; money is round, but there appears to be an infinitesimal quantity rolling about in the business circles of this city; existing conditions of affairs are unprecedented.

"General. Given the abnormal state of affairs, we are finding it harder each month to issue a circular of this nature—the first of its kind ever published in these islands. We do not like to be considered too pessimistic, but the fact that things are going from bad to worse stares us in the face; we can safely say we have not yet seen the worst. Unless the agricultural proposition has attention the troubles ahead of us are much greater than the average resident of Manila anticipates; this city is merely the capital, not the Philippines, and we anticipate Government aid will be required for districts where hitherto they were competent to help themselves, unless the unexpected happens. Banks doing other than exchange business are urgently required; there are excellent chances for concerns willing to take merely ordinary banking risks. Money is altogether too tight these days, and facilities offered business people are few and far between.

"There is an utter lack of confidence pervading bankers and merchants, and, much as we would like to see it removed, we are compelled to admit that there is justification for the most extreme conservatism in all business operations. Capital is urgently required here, but until money is easier and business people regain confidence, prospects of any change are faint.

"We could name half a dozen concerns which pay extremely well and are likely to continue doing so, but there is no money, no demand, no movement, and little possibility of any, unless there is a radical change. We have every faith in the future of these islands, and segregation of politics and colonies would materially help things; the local authorities know what is required here much better than politicians at home."

A local newspaper, in commenting on the circular, makes bold to omit the last clause, as though it had been attached as a polite makeweight, and, as if to emphasize the omission, the writer says:

"When a patient lies sick and exhausted the doctors usually administer a stimulant. The Philippines need a stimulant. We need to have improvement, development, the throwing open of the country to those who will cultivate it and make it yield its products in proper measure. This policy of seraglolike seclusion and the putting up of bars to prevent the free and natural intercourse which should exist between these islands and capital and industry is altogether futile and likely to be fatal. We have said, and we reiterate, that there is no civilizer like civilization, and no scheme based on fine-spun, altruistic theories running counter to the irresistible swing of natural law can expect to survive and benefit.

"One of the favorite patters of the evangelist is: 'If you wish to get anything out you must put something in.' And here we have the kernel of the Philippine problem as it applies to an industrial, self-supporting, and peaceful people in the provinces. Encourage capital, offer it inducements, make its entrance easy, and smooth its way, and we shall soon see an end to stagnation, poverty, depression, ladronism, and all the other evils which flourish in idleness."

DELEGATE TO WASHINGTON.

Washington should be a good source from which to obtain facts at first hand this Winter concerning Philippine commercial affairs and the remedies approved by commercial interests. The Manila Chamber of Commerce has sent Brewster Cameron there to represent it. It will be his business to acquaint the public through Congress with the needs of the islands as local merchants have experienced them. In the main, he will urge labor and currency relief. He hopes to overcome the scruples of legislators against Chinese coolie immigration and has documents to show that native antipathy to Chinese is against merchants and not laborers, whom alone capital wants, offering bonds to confine such imports to labor and to ship them Chinaward at the expiration of contracts.

His figures will represent that the Philippine population per square mile is but fifteen, against three to five times that number of natives in the Straits Settlements and the Dutch Indies, where Chinese labor is welcomed and turned to profit, and he should have conclusive evidence within reach that the Chinese are the only Orientals who will do cheerfully what they are hired to do and keep busy over it.

CURRENCY.

As to currency, he should grow eloquent, for silver works more perniciously in the Philippines than anywhere else in the East. The banks have at their mercy customers coming and going, for a gold draft is bought at bank price, which is so much lower than the price at which banks will sell that a draft shrinks at each conversion. It is only a matter of mathematics to determine how long it would take a bank to absorb a draft.

Then every ten days the commission fixes a price for exchange, a proceeding that wears the cloak of law without its substance. As the circular above quoted says, banks live on exchange and they are not made poorer by the assumption of the commission that silver quotations even in Manila can be ruled by legislative fiat.

Some of the merchants met not long ago and resolved to deal only in gold, a panacea practically as ineffectual in a land of currency chaos as is the remedy which the commission persists in applying. Agricultural banks, of which bright promises were held out, and which were to loan on mortgages, have, of course, failed to materialize, present conditions of industry furnishing no incentive to capital for such employment.

If Congressional or other inquiry were to draw from Mr. Cameron the opinion of American money interests on the proposition to recast the commission so that in place of four lawyers and an ex-assistant professor there should be sufficient substitution to make room for one man with a head for finance and one with general business training, solution for some of the present problems might be furnished in his replies.

The present commission has turned out laws by volumes, its diligence in that respect having been prodigious. It has not succeeded in making the islands inviting to American capital.

F. W. EDDY.

Manila, Nov. 15.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, TEX.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALBANY, TEXAS.
Capital $75,000.00
Surplus 37,500.00
Geo. T. Reynolds, Pt. N. L. Bartholomew, Cas.
W. D. Reynolds, V. P. D. C. Campbell, A. C.
Send us your collections on N. W. Texas.

BALTIMORE, MD.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK
BALTIMORE, MD.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus 1,400,000
Undivided profits 453,000
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

BAYONNE, N. J.

THE MECHANICS' TRUST CO.
BAYONNE, N. J.
ESTABLISHED MARCH 1, 1886.
CHECKS ON THIS COMPANY ARE PAID THROUGH NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

KANAWHA BANKING & TRUST CO.,
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Capital, $200,000. Surplus & Profits, $65,000.
DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Established 1864.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS $1,500,000
OFFICERS—James H. Eckels, President; John C. McKeon, Vice Pres't; David Vernon, 2d Vice Pres't; Joseph T. Talbert, Cashier; N. R. Losch, Assistant Cashier.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $400,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 1,627,000
E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
G. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

DULUTH, MINN.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
OF DULUTH, MINN.
Capital, $500,000.00. Surplus, $200,000.00.
Hamilton M. Peyton, Prest. James C. Hunter, Cashier. William G. Hegardt, Asst. Cash. Isaac S. Moore, 2d Asst. Cash.

OWENBORO, KY.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY, 1871.
Owensboro Savings Bank & Trust Co.,
OWENSBORO, KY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $105,000.00.
5% interest on deposits in our "Ideal Savings System" of Banking, by mail. Write for Booklet.

PATERSON, N. J.

THE HAMILTON TRUST CO.,
OF PATERSON, N. J.
CAPITAL $150,000
SURPLUS 250,000
DEPOSITS $1,400,000

PITTSBURG, PENN.

AMERICAN TRUST CO.,
PITTSBURGH, - - - PA.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
320 B'WAY.
ISSUES DRAFTS ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BUFFALO, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK
Cor. 3d Ave. & 23d Street, New York.
STEPHEN KELLY, Pres't.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Vice Pres't.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE STATE BANK
376-378 GRAND STREET.
SOUND, CONSERVATIVE, ACCOMMODATING
Capital, Surplus & Earned Profits $500,000. Deposits Nearly Seven Millions.
INVITES ACCOUNTS.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
NEW YORK.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
Capital, ... $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . $3,150,028.52

PORTLAND, ORE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
H. W. Corbett, President. A. L. Mills, Vice Prest. J. W. Newkirk, Cashier.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

UNITED NATIONAL BANK
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital $500,000
Surplus 500,000
F. W. GALE, President. W. C. NYE, Cashier.
Send your Rhode Island collections to us for prompt returns and liberal treatment.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLONIAL TRUST CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $7,500,000
A GENERAL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

UTICA, N. Y.

ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK
UTICA, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF MILWAUKEE.
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus and profits 850,000
Transacts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business.
F. G. Bigelow, Pres't. F. J. Kipp, Cashier.
Wm. Bigelow, V. Pres't. T. E. Camp, Asst. Cash.
H. G. Goll, Assistant Cashier.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Send us your collections.
The Citizens' National Bank,
BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

COLORADO'S FUTURE

Steady Strides in Commercial Development During 1902—The New Moffat Railroad—Denver Bank Deposits—The Real Estate Outlook—What Merchants Say.

An Eastern financier a year or two ago, in reply to the question, "What is Denver's greatest need?" said: "Funerals." He intimated that the business men of Denver and the State were so down in the mouth over the depression of silver and the halving and quartering of inflated values of the "boom days," that their eyes were closed and never would be opened to the marvelous possibilities of the State in every other direction. He thought a "new crop of business men" would be necessary to bring prosperity to Colorado.

But Western men have opened their eyes. Though the calamity crier and the "knocker" hung on in Colorado three or four years after the East had recovered from the depression of 1893, they have taken a back seat at last. The result has been a year of unprecedented prosperity in Denver and an outlook for 1903 more gratifying than ever was conceived by the enthusiastic "boomers" of 1890.

There was probably never a city of its size in the United States upon a falser foundation than was Denver in the "boom days." Chief of the reasons for congratulation now is that while the city is as prosperous as it was in 1890, its growth is not of the mushroom kind, but a steady, healthy development, made possible by the opening up of diversified and permanent sources of wealth in the great territory commercially tributary to it.

By far the most important factor in the development of Denver since the building of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to Salt Lake twenty years ago is the construction of the Moffat Short Line, or Denver, Northwestern and Pacific direct road from Denver to Salt Lake. Construction work has been commenced, and for two years Denver will receive the benefit of the circulation of some $20,000,000 expended in its building. The most conservative of Western financiers predict that within five years, as a direct result of the development of Northwestern Colorado by this line, Denver, with its present estimated population of 165,000, will be a city of 300,000.

THE MOFFAT ROAD.

Everywhere in the West the Moffat road is the talk of business men. The line will go through the centre of territory in Northwestern Colorado larger than the State of Pennsylvania, with beds of anthracite coal as great in extent and as fine in quality as those of that State, with deposits of iron even greater; by some said to be just as rich in oil as Pennsylvania; all of which, together with millions of acres of fine timber and agricultural land, is not tapped by a single railroad, and is practically undeveloped.

Thousands of acres of coal, timber, agricultural and mineral land have been entered upon in this section during the last few months, much of it being taken by Eastern capitalists. Completion of the Moffat road means not only that Denver will be the gateway to all this country, but it will be placed on the shortest line through Colorado from Chicago and Kansas City to Salt Lake and San Francisco instead of being a terminal and a side station, as it now is.

Second in importance to Denver is considered by Colorado men the interest that Eastern financiers—Gould, Hawley, Harriman, and others—have taken in the fight for control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and their active interest in Colorado railroads. By their discoveries of vast fields for capital in the State they have opened the eyes of the world to the resources of Colorado, giving Denver and the State more advertising than Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies could in ten years.

BANK DEPOSITS.

Denver bank deposits have almost doubled in the last decade, while the population of the city has increased only about 33 per cent. The following table, showing the total of National bank deposits and the number of institutions for the successive years since 1889, which was Denver's "boom" year, make evident the influx of capital and the increase of commercial importance of the city during the last twelve months:

Year.	Number of Banks.	Total Deposits.
1889	10	$19,598,137.10
1890	11	20,291,644.00
1891	11	17,470,146.02
1892	11	22,055,886.75
1893	10	12,983,208.80
1894	7	17,249,923.30
1895	6	18,452,102.27
1896	5	17,278,122.80
1897	5	22,691,078.31
1898	5	25,742,984.13
1899	4	33,691,704.51
1900	4	37,185,288.51
1901	4	39,259,778.05
1902	5	43,853,005.74

Col. D. C. Dodge, railroad builder and capitalist, and Walter S. Cheesman are building on an up-town block three six-story hotel buildings, each to cost $250,000. The plant of the Western Packing Company, just completed, represents an investment of $500,000. These are the two most important building projects of the year.

REAL ESTATE.

John S. Flower, President of the Real Estate Exchange, speaking from the real estate man's standpoint, said:

"In the early eighties the population of Denver was one-fifth what it is to-day. With the National Government spending millions of dollars to reclaim our plains, with the Moffat road opening up a new empire as large as Pennsylvania and three times as rich; with a steel plant nearly at our door equal to any in the country, and the financiers of the Nation fighting for its control; with another of its kind assured for Denver; with the meat-packing industry and its kindred establishments about ready to show the Central West the absurdity of hauling to the Missouri River live stock to be killed there and reshipped to this market; with a hundred other infant industries now growing vigorously—with all these is it visionary or over-coloring to say that if our city, with its crudeness and dismal prospects of two decades ago, could within that time add fivefold to her population, we may at least hope for the same ratio of increase during the same space of time immediately before us? I think not. It does not appear unreasonable or beyond expectation.

"Real estate values," President Flower continued, "have not kept pace with the growth of the city, while the period since the panic has been the most marked in general public improvements. It may be said truthfully that vacant lots in Denver are cheaper than in any other city near Denver's size in the Union. And this not because of any distrust, but owing to the absence of speculation.

"During 1902 hundreds of vacant lots have been sold, and almost invariably for immediate improvement. Hence the building of the year has been phenomenal. Not in large office buildings, but in homes, mostly, the actual number for the ten months ended Nov. 1, being 660 and their cost $1,520,375. This does not include terraces, apartments house, factories, and office buildings, which bring the total for the ten months to $3,853,980. It is my opinion that no city in the United States offers a better chance for investment in real estate."

R. H. Malone, President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, said:

"The year 1903 will be the best Denver has ever had. The cash value of the State's mineral production will be greater; the already liberal snowfall in the mountains insures an ample supply of irrigation water for next year, and every industry of the State will contribute more wealth to Denver. The new Moffat railroad will also be of incalculable benefit to the city in opening up to development and traffic the richest undeveloped region in the United States now untapped by a rail.

"The immense steel industry of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo and the new packing plant in Denver, with other manufacturing industries, are spreading out at a remarkable rate, contributing to the importance of Denver as an industrial and commercial centre. A large woolen factory in Denver is an immediate probability, as well as numberless small manufacturing enterprises that are springing up. Real estate interests are on a firmer footing than ever; the outlook for Denver was never so bright."

EX-SENATOR WOLCOTT'S OPINION.

Former Senator Edward O. Wolcott said:

"Never since the closing of the India mints to silver has the prospect of Colorado and Denver been so promising. While prosperity has been slow in reaching us, it has come now in full measure. While the grade of the State's mineral production is no higher, the tonnage of ore is showing remarkable increase; the live stock industry was never so flourishing; the new beet sugar industry, only a few years old, added $4,000,000 to the State's wealth last year, and will nearly double that in 1903. I regard as most important to Denver, which is ever first to reap the benefits of Colorado's prosperity, the construction of the Moffat road. Never were the industries of the State so diversified, so well developed and upon so firm a footing, with the people so prosperous as now."

Capt. G. W. Thatcher, Director General of the Colorado Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, said:

"Within three years—five at the outside—Denver will have a population of not less than 300,000. I find from traveling over the State that every section and town is prosperous and growing; even the exclusively silver camps in the mining districts are taking on new life as their citizens are discovering other minerals or other industries. The coming decade is the golden period of the Centennial State's history. We are planning the best exhibit that any State will have at St. Louis, for we intend to show the world that Colorado leads the States of the Louisiana Purchase."

EARL HARDING.

Denver, Dec. 20.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS IN 1902

The total receipts for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1902, were $567,009,047, against $578,746,313, a decrease of $11,737,266. The increase in customs receipts was $22,585,077, but this was overcome by the decrease of $42,256,575 in internal revenue and the sum of $9,071,497 was carried to the debit side, which latter sum was further increased by a falling off in miscellaneous receipts of $2,065,769, making the total decrease, as before stated, $11,737,266. The receipts from the two principal sources of revenue for the calendar years 1901 and 1902 are given in the annexed table:

	1901. Customs.	1901. Internal Rev.
January	$21,072,916	$23,379,003
February	18,719,598	22,446,599
March	21,048,507	24,320,424
April	19,131,719	26,022,311
May	21,021,429	27,998,702
June	18,468,378	25,431,892
July	21,263,983	28,358,190
August	21,462,171	22,686,785
September	19,160,415	22,433,054
October	23,415,571	24,511,649
November	19,526,377	23,489,725
December	21,039,828	25,194,575
Total	$245,873,160	$291,432,819

	1902. Customs.	1902. Internal Rev.
January	$22,486,792	$20,652,513
February	20,213,590	18,455,709
March	21,670,647	21,993,621
April	20,847,678	21,256,240
May	22,150,773	25,651,632
June	21,267,584	23,749,429
July	24,490,743	21,618,124
August	20,582,221	17,525,368
September	20,225,777	19,789,709
October	26,471,700	20,476,013
November	22,489,287	18,847,580
December	23,670,095	20,970,318
Total	$278,458,237	$249,176,245

It will be observed that the average monthly falling off in internal revenue receipts was roundly $3,500,000, while the average monthly increase in customs was $2,715,423. The table given below summarizes the total receipts for the two calendar years, including those from miscellaneous sources:

	1901.	1902.
Customs	$245,873,160	$278,458,237
Internal revenue	291,432,819	249,176,245
Miscellaneous	41,440,334	39,374,565
Total	$578,746,313	$567,009,047

The expenditures for the calendar year 1902 were $492,970,182, against $479,026,840 for the preceding year, an increase over 1901 of $13,943,342. Thus, while the total revenues for 1902 show a falling off of $11,737,266, the expenditures show an increase of $13,943,342, and make the excess of revenue for 1902 $25,680,036 below that for 1901. For the year 1901 the excess of receipts over expenditures was $74,038,865, while for 1901 the excess was $99,719,473. The following recapitulation shows the results of the entire operations of the Government for the two calendar years. It should be explained that the business of the Post Office Department is not included in these figures. The entire revenues of that department are appropriated for its service, and in addition there is usually a deficit of several millions dollars.

	1901.	1902.
Receipts	$578,746,313	$567,009,047
Expenditures	479,026,840	492,970,182
Excess receipts	$99,719,473	$74,038,865

The available cash in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1902, was roundly $212,000,000, against $171,003,278 on Dec. 31, 1901, an increase of $40,996,722. The total amount of gold coin and gold bulion held is $616,750,218 in round numbers, which includes the reserve and trust funds. The amount of free gold, which is part of the available cash balance, is $120,820,769.

The Rapid Commercial Growth of San Francisco

The improvement in the commercial progress of San Francisco has been more clearly defined during the year just closed than in any previous year in the annals of the city. In almost all the leading branches of business there has been a broadening out and a general desire to cover fields of trade heretofore neglected and unoccupied.

Among the causes leading up to this commercial betterment may be mentioned the trans-Pacific trade expansion following the acquisition of the Philippine Islands and the annexation of the Hawaiian group. Other causes are of internal origin, the great development in the production of crude petroleum and the utilization of the mountain streams for the generation of electric power for lighting and manufacturing purposes.

It was not long after the battle of Manila Bay when the spirit of progress was awakened in San Francisco to a realization of the fact that the Pacific Ocean was destined to be as great for commerce as the Atlantic. This accounts for the wonderful increase in the tonnage of San Francisco Bay during the last three years. Nearly 100 additional steamers have been added to the number which have always had San Francisco as their home port. This additional tonnage represents an aggregate of over 300,000 tons.

The trade with China and Japan has increased by leaps and bounds, so that during the last year the big transpacific liners have had more freight offering than they could carry. The total foreign exports for the year 1902 aggregate over $40,000,000 by sea alone, and large quantities have gone to British Columbia and Mexico by rail of which there is no record. Shipbuilding is attracting considerable attention, and the annual construction is now so large that California stands third among the States in the value of new ships built.

The advance in manufactures continues unabated and the coming year will witness the greatest output in manufactured commodities the State and city have ever known. The improvement in this line is due to fuel oil and electric power. In San Francisco the high price of coal for steam purposes has always been a severe handicap to manufacturers, but the oil and electricity furnish cheap power and new life has been installed into all the various branches of manufactures.

Small plants are springing up all over the city, made possible by the divisibility of power, and the coming year will develop a progress in this line beyond the expectation of enthusiasts. There is a good substantial trade development, and the boundless resources of the State in raw materials give assurance that the new era of manufactures has come to stay and grow.

The bank clearings furnish the strongest evidence of the great improvement in the commercial conditions of the city. The clearings of the past year are the most extensive in the history of the city and place San Francisco well up among the chief cities of the United States. The figures of the past five years which tell the story of business enlargement and indicate the commercial development of the city are as follows:

Year.	Clearings.
1898	$813,153,024
1899	971,015,072
1900	1,029,582,594
1901	1,178,169,536
1902	1,342,927,204

The outlook for 1903 could not be more propitious, for there is every indication for bountiful crops for the State, an enormous shipping and export trade for San Francisco, a more extensive employment of capital in manufacturing, and other industrial enterprises and a superabundance of work for all the labor available at good wages. San Francisco has need to be thankful for the prosperity of the past year and the bright outlook for the year that comes.

W. B. THOMPSON.

San Francisco, Dec. 18, 1902.

I. B. NEWCOMBE, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Stewart Browne & Co.,

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CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH

Bright Outlook For Agriculture—Rapid Development in Business Conditions—The Cotton Crop—The New Orleans Progressive Union—What President Brittin of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Says—Mississippi Traffic.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31.—The South has come to her own. Of the depression which followed naturally enough the gigantic struggle of the sixties, not the slightest vestige remains. In fact, Dixie has become the very synonym of prosperity. Its present is triumphant with justifiable self-assurance and knowledge of its brilliant possibilities. There seems to be no room for doubt or despondency beneath its cloudless skies. And this fortunate condition rests on the most stable, the most real foundation.

Industry has awakened here to rich, full-blooded life. Agriculturally, things never looked brighter for the South, not even in the famous ante-bellum days, when planters of the old school would not have exchanged their untold fields of cotton for the possession of an equal acreage in Paradise. There is money in circulation, and, due to the liberal Southern habits and character, it circulates freely. The new era is in the morning of its glory.

The New Orleans Clearing House statistics show an increase of about $5,000,000 in individual deposits over last year, which is considerably greater than the logical increase. In New Orleans there is but very little speculative demand for bank loans, and, with an increase of over $10,000,000 in local bank loans, a highly prosperous business and manufacturing growth is reflected. No better evidence of this happy state of affairs can be found than in the remarkable Christmas trade enjoyed by the New Orleans merchants, fifty of whom when interviewed asserting that all previous records had been broken, in many cases the increase being as great as 50 per cent., and in no case less than 25 per cent.

A leading factor in the rapid improvement in business conditions here has been the New Orleans Progressive Union, the membership of which is made up of nearly 2,000 of the business men of New Orleans, who are pledged to work for the good of the city at large. Manager Tom Richardson, when questioned by THE TIMES's correspondent, replied by showing a list of the big enterprises brought to New Orleans by the union in the past year, and adding: "This list is not half as big as will be the list for 1903." The success of the Progressive Union is the most valuable illustration of what may be accomplished through concerted action of the business men New Orleans has ever had.

Of course all this prosperity is not due to the cotton crop, but were cotton prices lower the effect would have been a curtailment in the advancement. Questioned in this connection, President Abe Brittin of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange gave the following interview, showing how the South is just $330,000,000 better off in actual cash returns from the sale of its cotton product that it was in 1899. Mr. Brittin said:

"Where so much may be said on such a subject as the prosperity of the United States or any section thereof it is difficult to know just where to begin, and how to contain one's self within the bounds of a few words. Facts and figures loom up and bristle in every direction. No truer words were expressed than those of a German economist when he characterized this country as 'the land of unbounded possibilities,' and to no selection does this description apply with greater force than to the land of cotton.

"The seasons of 1901-2 and 1902-3 have been 'the red letter years' of cotton, and while in bales the two crops were not as large as those of 1897 to 1899, in point of money values the differences were enormous.

"In round figures the commercial cotton crops of the past two years amounted in bales to 20,964,000, and in dollars to 933,000,000, while the two largest crops ever marketed (from 1897 to 1899) aggregated in bales 22,475,000, and in dollars 603,000,000. Briefly put, while the cotton marketed in the past two years was 1,511,000 bales less than during the two seasons of greatest production, it has brought to the South $330,000,000 more, and this does not include receipts from sales of seed, which swell the figures to much greater proportions.

"This is the basis for the prosperity which is shown in every direction of our Southern country. We have sold the past five cotton crops alone, not including seed, for nearly $1,900,000,000, and what is more, we have retained a large proportion of the proceeds in our midst. It has been distributed between the farmers, laborers, merchants, and transportation companies, enriching the States of the cotton belt, and placing them on a substantial basis of prosperity not equaled at any time before or since the civil war.

"In the manufacture of our chief staple we have progressed by leaps and bounds. In 1897 Southern cotton mills used 1,043,000 bales; in 1902 the number of bales was swelled to 1,933,000, an increase of 895,000 bales, and, remarkable as has been the increase in the immediate past, Mr. Hester tells us in his last annual report that 'in the South the phenomenal growth of spindles has taken a fresh start. Not only have the spindles in operation in the mills been increased by 826,761 during the past year, but my returns show that there are actually in course of erection 906,853 new spindles, making a total of old, new, and not completed in the Southern States 1,-512,982.'

"Last year alone the South gained in the consumption of cotton 317,000 bales, and yet Mr. Hester says with all the new spindles completed the South's capacity, on the basis of last year's averages of weight of bales and consumption per spindle, would be nearly 2,275,000 bales, a further possible gain of 337,000 bales.

"Do not these figures speak for themselves in tones most eloquent? In other lines, equally interesting and remarkable facts could be stated to show what the South has done and is now doing as her contribution toward the wonderful development of the United States; but once well started, it would be difficult to fairly judge where to stop.

"Perhaps I cannot do better than to quote the words of the Hon. Ludwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, Royal Privy Councillor of Commerce, in his recent publications in reference to the entire United States, of which we of the South share fully in the pride of all other sections. Whether the gains be in the North or South, in the East or West, they belong to the country as a whole, and the weal or woe of each and every section must affect all alike. This is what the German Councillor tells his people at home, after a personal investigation of eight months in the United States:

"'The general output of American labor is truly remarkable, and equally wonderful are the natural powers of production of the land. The treasures which the soil offers to the plow, and still more the treasures which are buried in the ground, of all things which make for wealth, strength, and power, all are so gigantic that it may become merely a question of years or days when in the competitive struggle of nations the balance shall be turned in favor of the United States. Moreover, whenever at any one point of the Union a congestion happens to take place, a failure or passing or even a permanent giving out of the resources, you are sure to find that soil and industry have by that time found ample substitute at some other point. Nature, it is true, has been infinitely kind; on the other hand, however, untiring industry wrests from nature the full value of her gifts.'

"And in this exertion of untiring industry the South is contributing her full share. For the new year the outlook from a Southern standpoint is cheering. I do not deem it desirable to give an estimate of the cotton crop, which is now being marketed, nor to indulge in predictions as to prices, but I feel safe in asserting that it will prove to be the third crop to considerably exceed the $400,000,000 mark in value, and that the mills at home and abroad will need all the cotton that the farmers of the South can give them.

"With the solid basis for our prosperity, which has been so remarkably strengthened within the past few years, we of the South do not share in the disposition toward pessimism which has recently found utterance in certain quarters. We feel as Mr. Goldberger, the eminent authority from whom I have just quoted, does, when he says: 'It is utterly fallacious, as is being done so often, to insist with special emphasis on the imminence of grave industrial crises. I do not doubt that in the United States, as in every other higher developed country, setbacks are bound to come. Such Winter gales are certain to take place there as have taken place elsewhere, and some signs of such storms may be found in the magic garden of the United States. But the country is blessed with such a superabundance of the treasures of the soil, it is endowed with such immeasurable resources, its industries are equipped with such wonderful completeness of mechanical device, that any Winter storm (to recall the rapid change after the Winter of 1895) would be followed sooner than might be expected by life-giving Spring, and with it, just as in the past, new and productive life.'

"New Orleans, as the principal city of the South, is sharing the prosperity, not only of the cotton States, but of the great West. She will probably handle across her wharves this season between 22 and 25 per cent. of the entire crop of the United States, and many millions in values in the grains, meats, and other products of the vast Valley of the Mississippi, which are seeking consumers abroad. Not only will New Orleans maintain rank as the second seaport in the United States, but the traffic for the season 1902-03 by way of the Crescent City bids fair to exceed any year that has been witnessed since the war.

"The monster leviathans of trade are now finding easy access through the mouth of the Mississippi River, and with the improvements now perfecting a permanent depth of water will be assured that will accommodate every need of commerce.

"The advantages to be derived by the entire country through the completion of the isthmian canal are matters of the future, but when the time comes the Crescent City will be found in the foreground, ready to meet and accommodate all that may be offered."

CONDITIONS IN CINCINNATI

What Leading Bankers Say as to the Future—Business During 1902.

Leading Cincinnati bankers and merchants are optimistic as to the business outlook for 1903, basing their predictions on the signs of the times and the wonderful prosperity of the past year. President W. W. Granger of the Chamber of Commerce, who is at the head of one of the largest grain, hay, and feed companies in the country, takes a roseate view of the situation.

"The only stagnation in business," he says, "has been due to a car famine for which the railroads are responsible. Grain has been delivered to the elevators by the farmers, but could not be transported for lack of cars. A remedy is in sight, however, for this seeming evil, and a very active business year is ahead of us. Even the soft, wet weather which has prevented the sowing of Fall crops and other work by the farmer has given place to stiff breezy weather."

This firm has business relations with some thirty brokers in the West and elsewhere, who predict a great movement the first of the year, and a year of unexampled prosperity in their lines. Mr. Granger also finds from reports made that as large as has been the output of the city's industries and the volume of trade, a larger is promised for the new year.

President C. A. Hinsch of the Fifth National Bank, who is also at the head of one of the largest coal companies in the West, can't help but feel that after the January settlements are out of the way there will be a business boom of no uncertain strength. In fact, he says, 1903 will be a good year for general business. He does not refer to stocks that are overcapitalized, for such are bound to seek their level. Stringent times in the money market tend, he says, to make people realize that good times cannot last always, and they become more conservative.

Bank clearings show a remarkable increase over last year. It is now acknowledged that this city is a great manufacturing centre, and with plenty of raw material, coal, iron, and wood at hand has as bright a future before it as any other city in the world. Inadequate transportation facilities are to be remedied by a bill before Congress which provides millions for the "locking and damming of the Ohio River," and insures a nine-foot stage of water in the river even in the dry season. Low freight rates, too, are promised.

The refunding of the debt of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at a 3½ per cent. rate has decreased the interest charge and made a surplus instead of a deficit. The railroad cost many millions, and this successful financial operation has caused great public satisfaction.

President Leopold Kleybolte of the Western German Bank, which is located in one of the prominent store districts of the city, reports the heaviest deposits by merchants in years, and the best holiday trade also, with flattering Spring prospects. Money is a little stringent, he says, but will loosen up after the first of the year.

The building outlook is good, and besides many skyscrapers in the downtown districts, many improvements are assured in the uptown districts. New plants are going up in the suburbs, where there is plenty of space for the work to be done on the ground floor. The increase in the output of many such plants will amount to millions.

President George Guckenberger of the Atlas Bank, who is interested in a number of concerns, speaks in high terms of the business outlook. The architects report solid improvements to be the order of the day. Plans are being prepared for business blocks in the downtown districts as well as elegant homes in the suburbs.

All the trades are busy. The carriage people and others report orders enough to keep them working day and night for months. Stocks and securities are in splendid shape.

Mr. Guckenberger, however, sounds a note of warning as to mushroom concerns and industrial companies which are doing business on borrowed capital or apparently no capital at all. Some of these are, he says, liable to collapse and involve legitimate concerns. People are induced to invest in them, he says, who cannot afford to lose. There have been many interurban traction lines formed, and a great many of these, Mr. Guckenberger says, are operated "on wind."

These little drawbacks do not, however, seriously effect the business outlook, which is as fine as it has been for years.

B. H. Kroger, the proprietor of nearly 100 stores, and who is interested in banking and other concerns, says business is not only good in every line, but that one of the best indications is the great demand for real estate and the upward tendency of prices.

Railroads are making arrangements for a big business year. All industries are booming, and one of the greatest years for trade in the history of the city is evidently at hand.

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PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALIA

Conditions Which Make Trade Outlook a Gloomy One—Imports from America—Figures for 1902 and an Estimate for 1903—Sir Edmund Barton's Views—What Political Leaders Say About Trade Prospects.

The commercial and industrial outlook for 1903, so far as the infant Commonwealth is concerned, is by no means of a reassuring character. In all parts of the Federated States the discouraging indications of business unrest are powerfully apparent, gloomy forebodings of the future acting as a check upon commercial enterprise and industrial activity.

The vexatious delays in forming the Federal tariff and the numerous difficulties in connection with its administration, combined with the depressing influence of harassing shipping rules and regulations, lavish State expenditure, persistent legislative interference with the work of industrial production, to say nothing of the heavy losses occasioned by long-continued droughts on the pastoral, mining and other country industries, together with the shrinkage of the cereal crops and of dairy produce generally, have assisted in creating a state of affairs but too well calculated to awaken gravest misgivings.

That Australia will ultimately be extricated from the sea of trouble in which it is rapidly becoming submerged is beyond question, but in the meantime all connected with the work of commerce and industrial production are likely to have a most uncomfortable time of it. The natural resources of the Commonwealth remain unimpaired, and with increased population would become sufficiently developed to provide employment for all willing to accept it, especially if the expansion of private enterprise were not systematically thwarted by the advocates of State Socialism.

DIMINISHING EXPORTS.

The critical condition of the Commonwealth is shown by the diminishing volume of its leading exports. In New South Wales the official returns show a decrease of 4,967,259 sheep during the year 1901-1902. In Australia generally the number has diminished from 106,419,751 in 1891 to 72,125,725 in 1901, with a further reduction, yet to be ascertained, in 1902.

During the same period—1891 to 1900—the total wool production has fallen from 543,495,800 pounds to 509,902,800 pounds, a decrease of 33,593,000 pounds, which would have been larger had not thousands of sheep been killed in order to save the fleeces. The shortage of the wool clip in the State is variously estimated at from 30 to 40 per cent., and combined with that in the other States, readily explains the deficient supply of Australian wool in the world's markets.

The same may be said of other pastoral exports. This will tend to check the recovery—slight as it was—in the quantity of wool exported from the State to America, which had fallen from 1,446,469 pounds, value £80,454, in 1899, to 1,115,933 pounds, value £41,403, in 1900; the figures in 1901 being 1,273,769 pounds, value £43,044. Whether the shortage of Australian exports to the United States will affect Australian imports from America remains to be seen; but the general impression throughout the Commonwealth is that the deficiency of food produce for home consumption will necessitate heavy supplies from both America and Canada, resulting in a marked expansion in the values of American imports during 1903.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

One of the leading commercial authorities in Sydney, discussing the prospects of the external trade of the State during the coming year, states that the published estimates respecting wheat production in the State, with others relative to the reduction of the wool clip, together with the stoppage of shipments of frozen meat and dairy produce, also the depression in the mining industry, all point to a very serious diminution in the volume of State trade.

Putting these items into figures shows that it is highly probable that the balance of trade in New South Wales products during 1903 will be adverse to the State to the amount of £7,000,000.

Probable wheat imports, (7,000,000 bushels at 4s 5d).....	£1,500,000
Stoppage of wheat and flour exports....	700,000
Increased imports of agricultural products	800,000
Reduction of 30 per cent. in the wool clip, less rise in value.....	2,000,000
Reduction of exports of frozen meat, tallow, butter, and pastoral products..	1,200,000
Imports of meat and dairy products....	300,000
Reduction in mineral exports owing to low prices and drought.....	1,000,000
Total.....	£7,000,000

If a similar rule be applied to the other States the adverse balance of trade in the Commonwealth would amount to over £18,000,000. Everything points to a largely increased Australian demand, probably to the extent of £5,000,000 or £4,000,000, for American foodstuffs during the coming year, despite the heavy duties imposed under the Federal tariff, which, so far, does not appear to have exercised any appreciable influence on the volume of Australo-American trade.

TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The details of the Australian trade with America during 1902 will not be available for several weeks, but it is estimated at about one-third of the Commonwealth trade with countries not under the British flag. The bulk of the trade is conducted through the Port of Sydney, hence the New South Wales returns afford a good criterion of American trade with the Commonwealth.

In 1901 the imports of American goods into New South Wales represented a total value of £2,893,641, an amount largely in excess of previous years, and which is likely to be exceeded in 1903. The increases have been largest in boots and shoes, building materials, candles, canned fish, furniture, glucose, India rubber, piping, and goods, pianofortes, various kinds of iron goods, electrical machinery, telephonic and electric appliances, kerosene, rails, tramway plant, &c. There have also been increases in the imports of plow materials, reapers and binders, beer in bottles, caustic soda, soda ash, firearms, cartridges, cartridge cases, bitumen, leather belting, blacking, boot polish, woolen blankets, empty bottles, canvas, carriages, cement, chinaware and porcelain, coffee, copper wire, dentists' tools and material, drapery, drugs, fancy goods, fresh and dried fruits, glucose, glue, size, glycerine, grindery, hardware, hats and caps, surgical instruments, harmoniums, organs, miscellaneous musical instruments, nails, galvanized iron, barbed wire, steam engines, oilmen's stores, onions, paints and colors, writing paper and envelopes, paper hangings, photographic materials, picture frames and moldings, plaster and plaster of Paris, printers' materials, ship chandlery, stationery, tiles, dressed timber, wooden doors, tinware, unmanufactured tobacco, turnery, turpentine, watches and clocks, woolen manufactures, &c.

In the whole of the lines above mentioned the American goods hold their own either by reason of their superiority or adaptability to Australian requirements. British-made watches have largely supplanted those of Swiss, French, and German manufacture, but have been unable to displace the American watch, which retains its pride of place on the Commonwealth market, its practical value as a reliable timekeeper having become proverbial among Australians.

AMERICAN ADAPTABILITY.

One great factor in the development of American trade with Australia consists in the readiness with which American manufacturers lay themselves out to meet Australian requirements. Their British competitors are frequently too conservative, too unwilling to accept new ideas, and stubbornly permit others to open up fresh channels rather than take the trouble to run in fresh grooves.

Much of the increased American trade in Australia has been at the expense of British, French, German, and other houses. Thus, until recently, the largest imports of candles were from Belgium, now they are exceeded by those from the United States.

On the other hand, there have been decreases in the imports of various kinds of American agricultural machinery, (a result of the prolonged drought in portions of the Commonwealth,) wearing apparel, bicycles and parts of same, (now largely manufactured locally,) brushware and brooms, brushmakers' materials, carts and wagons, carriage materials, chemical products, confectionery, (now largely made locally,) cordage and rope, cream of tartar, earthenware, grease, glassware, mauzena, (now largely made locally,) hollowware, optical instruments, pigiron, plate and sheet iron, iron wire, galvanized wire, lampware, various kinds of paper, plated ware, playing cards, preserves, saddles and harness, saddlers' ware, sausage skins, sewing machines and parts, (now largely made locally,) soap, (also largely made locally,) tinctures, (including patent medicines containing spirit,) manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, tools of various trades, and varnish.

A PARTIAL RECOVERY.

It is not improbable that the Federal customs returns will show a partial recovery on several of the foregoing lines. Although there was a decrease in manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, these goods continue to be made locally almost exclusively from American leaf.

In lamp ware the British manufacturers have scored a distinct success. Formerly most of the oil lamps and cooking stoves were imported from America, but now the English articles are preferred, being lighter, stronger, and more easily managed. If the English manufacturer is slow in invention, he is rapid in improvement.

With respect to the possibilities of a further development of trading relations between the Commonwealth and America, much depends on the action of the Federal Government with respect to assisting the San Francisco Line. In a pamphlet issued by Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co., the Australasian agents of the Oceanic Company, it is stated:

"Australasia wants the service. We cannot afford a policy of isolation and remain aloof from our greatest Pacific neighbor, and we have many interests in common with the people of our own race and speaking our own tongue who live under the American flag. We must participate in the growing trade of the Pacific, stimulated as it now is by newly directed and expanding American enterprise."

The objection raised by the Federal and State Governments to granting subsidies that vessels carrying the British flag are precluded from trading between American ports, but it will not be long before American vessels are found precluded from carrying cargo or passengers between ports on the Australasian coast.

On this point Lieut. Col. Burns, the head of Burns, Philp & Co., the largest shipping on the Australian coast,

"The subject is a large one, and fraught with many commercial problems hard to solve. In my opinion, the key to the solution lies in the one word 'reciprocity,' which would insure the framing of a commercial treaty embodying a large variety of commodities interchangeable between the two countries on a reciprocal basis."

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Dugald Thomson, a leading Sydney merchant, member of the Federal House of Representatives, and a probable future Federal Minister, goes somewhat fully into the matter. He says that the openings for increased trade between Australia and America consist (1) in such things as each is either the sole producer or one of the few producers of, as, for instance, certain American timbers, salmon, tobacco, kerosene, Australian hardwoods, and certain descriptions of Australian wool. (2) In machinery, implements, and tools devised and needed in one country to meet special conditions, which conditions exist in the other also. Australia, like America, is largely virgin territory. Nature has to be subjugated, vast tracts of land brought under cultivation, and in this, as in all other departments of industry, labor is costly. American adaptations and inventions to meet similar conditions therefore have a wide outlet in Australia. (3) In season goods, which can be produced in each country, but the interchange of which is possible owing to the reversal of seasons, the American Summer being concurrent with the Australian Winter, and vice versa. (4) In occasional business arising from bad seasons and consequent scarcity in one country of the products of the soil and pastures usually plentiful in each.

The foregoing, continues Mr. Thomson, refers to the opportunities of trade owing to the permanent or temporary advantage possessed by one or the other country. In addition there is opportunity whenever America can supply Australia with any article the latter requires, and can place it in Australia—after paying freight, insurance, landing charges, exchange, and duty, if any—as cheaply as or more cheaply than Australia can produce, or competing countries supply, a similar article. When that is possible there is no need of means of development, except the energy and business aptitude which have been exhibited by the American trader in all parts of the world.

After describing in detail what he considers to be the leading impediments to the development of commercial intercourse between America and Australia, Mr. Thomson states that the means to be adopted by America to develop trade with Australia consist in:

1. The removal or lessening sufficiently of the repelling import duties on the principal Australian products marketable in America.
2. Revision of the shipping and subsidy laws for the purpose of encouraging that cheap conveyance of cargo to ports beyond the seas on which the possibility of competitive trade abroad must largely depend.
3. Earnest prayer that the Australian Legislature may not continue to sincerely flatter the customs policy of the American Legislature by imitation.

Whatever view may be taken by Americans of the opinions expressed by Mr. Thomson, it must not be forgotten that they represent those of the Australian mercantile world generally. The absence of any reciprocal arrangement explains the unwillingness of Australian producers to be represented at the St. Louis Exposition.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES.

So far the Federal tariff has not had any perceptible influence on the volume of American business in the Commonwealth, but should the system of preferential duties proposed by the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton, be adopted, the situation may become changed considerably for the worse. The idea is to impose an additional duty of 10 per cent. on all imports not of British origin.

The French Chamber of Commerce in Sydney has already sent in a formal protest against the imposition of preferential duties, in the course of which it is remarked that "the establishing of the said preferential tariff, if it came to be effected, would have for inevitable consequence to restrict the facilities of transport of Australian products to the European Continent, to raise the prices of freight, and consequently the cost price of the said products at the places where they are to be consumed or manufactured, and, as a very probable consequence, the adoption of retaliatory measures which the French Government would no doubt feel compelled to take as a reply to aggressive methods (which are not justified by equivalent advantages granted to Australia) in raising the duties on Australian products or taxing such goods hitherto admitted into France free of duty, which would be prejudicial to the interests of importers in France of Australian products."

The Australian agents of German houses have unofficially expressed similar views, but are awaiting instructions from their principals, who are bringing the matter under the attention of the German Government. American importers regard the position with some equanimity. They state that if preferential duties are established they will still maintain their advantage over French and German houses, and at the same time feel that in certain classes

1903

of American goods—agricultural machinery, electrical appliances, canned fish, &c.—the increased duties will have to be relaxed.

GERMAN RETALIATION.

Sir Edmund Barton smiles at the idea of French or German retaliation. "I have not the least doubt," he says, "that whatever course either nation adopts it will be in its own particular interest, and inasmuch as it has been the course of both those nations in the past, threats made now do not alarm me. As for the future, when foreign nations conduct their border relations according to their own interests they must esteem it to be at once fair dealing and a proper method.

"When therefore they complain of some slight attention to our own interests being given by us, the component parts of the British Empire, it would be just as well if a little self-examination preceded the statements of their grievances."

Mr. G. H. Reid, leader of the Federal opposition, views the system of preferential duties with disfavor. "We want duties only to raise revenue for the purposes of government," he says, "and not for the purpose of protecting any one here against the competition of Great Britain or any other country. Great Britain could not object to the revenue duties, because they would only exist by reason of the necessities of the Government."

Public opinion throughout the Commonwealth is much divided on the subject, the bearings of which seem to be very imperfectly understood. But in New South Wales the great body of commercial men are opposed to Sir Edmund Barton's proposal.

The Australian manager of a leading American firm in Sydney said in reply to an interviewer: "As an American, I cannot well take exception to any preferential measures which you may see fit to adopt, because we in America are doing the same thing, only perhaps not in quite the same way. It should not be necessary for me to say, however, that what is advantageous to a big self-contained nation of $0,000,000 uniquely situated is not necessarily advantageous—is not perhaps possible to a young community like Australia, with its handful of population and nothing worth calling a local market."

THE OUTLOOK.

Taking everything into consideration, it is extremely doubtful whether Sir Edmund Barton's proposal will be accepted by the Federal Parliament, especially as it is tolerably certain that the next Federal elections will result in securing a majority for the revenue tariffists, and that any changes in the Federal tariff will be in the direction of a general lowering of duties.

As regards the commercial outlook for 1903, all business authorities agree that there will be a considerable falling off in Australian exports to America, but an enormous increase in the volume of imports of American wheat, flour, and food stuffs generally. Should the drought be broken up, there will be a heavy demand for America irrigation and pumping plants, also for agricultural machinery of every description.

It is very unlikely that the New South Wales State Government, in view of the rapidly increasing need for drastic retrenchment, will be enabled to proceed with the construction of the bridge across Sydney Harbor and other costly public works; but should tenders be received for the construction of the transcontinental railway connecting Adelaide with Port Darwin, immense quantities of American railway and other material will be required. There are rumors that the tender of an Anglo-American syndicate will be accepted, the land to be given in exchange for the construction of the line representing an area equal to that of some of the largest American States, and carrying with it all mineral and other rights.

On the whole, American business prospects in Australia for 1903 are of a most encouraging description.

JOHN PLUMMER.

Sydney, Nov. 17, 1902.

OUTLOOK FOR TRADE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
WILLIAM D. GORDON,
United States Consular Agent, Johannesburg.

Since last writing under this heading, one year ago, peace has been proclaimed, and this country is slowly regaining normal conditions. The mining companies have partially resumed work, and the burghers who were taken as prisoners of war to foreign lands are gradually being returned to what formerly were their homes. The coming year will probably see the mining industry in full operation, all prisoners returned to the country, and an addition of several thousand new-comers.

The colony outside of the larger towns has been completely devastated and laid waste, and as this country exists on imports, it is quite reasonable to assume that the importations of 1903 will largely exceed those of any similar period.

Not only will foodstuffs of all descriptions be imported in increasingly large quantities, but a complete equipment of farming machinery, utensils, and buildings will be required, and a there are but few draught animals, traction engines should play an important part in the requirements. Portable houses should be sold in large numbers, as the places of abode on many farms and in many villages consist of tents.

It is difficult to get building materials from the coast owing to a shortage of railway trucks; the small portion which does get through is forwarded from the railway with difficulty, through lack of wagon tranportation to the outlying districts. Therefore light, portable cottages should sell well, at least for the immediate future.

American trade with this country would be facilitated by direct banking arrangements; importers of American goods would effect a saving in exchange rates, and buyer and seller be brought closer together. On the other hand, it is more likely that some of the bar gold, which is now shipped almost exclusively to Europe, would find its way to the United States by the steamer lines plying directly between the United States and South Africa. I believe this field offers an excellent opening for an American bank.

It is advisable that merchants and manufacturers desiring trade in this country should either send out qualified salesmen individually, or else send men representing combinations of commercial houses to introduce goods, report on existing conditions as applied to each line, and to generally make such observations as will allow their principals to meet the requirements with the proper knowledge to secure success.

The following are among the most important requirements of the colony:

Agricultural machinery and utensils, and materials used about a farm.
Horses, mules, and cattle.
Flour milling and dairying machinery.
Clothing, boots, shoes, hats, and caps.
Provisions and foodstuffs.
Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.
Forage, corn, and wheat.
Household furniture and requisites.
Mining and milling machinery and supplies.
Harness, saddlery, and leather goods.
Vehicles of all descriptions, including motor cars.
Bicycles and traction engines.
Building materials of all descriptions.

The total imports for the half year ended June 30, 1902, were, in round figures, about $20,525,000, or approximately for the year $41,000,000, although the latter half of the year will probably exceed the first six months. As the customs returns do not state the country of origin, I am unable to say what portion of this was furnished by the United States. Undoubtedly the imports for 1903 will largely exceed $41,000,000, and our merchants should exert themselves to secure a considerable share.

I will be pleased to answer any inquiries which may assist our business men in their endeavor to secure an increased trade with the Transvaal.

WILLIAM D. GORDON,
U. S. Consular Agent, Johannesburg.

PROSPECTS IN THE NEW ORANGE RIVER COLONY

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
W. R. BINGHAM,
United States Consul General, Cape Town.

The Transvaal and Orange River Republics being the principal fighting ground over which both the British and Boer Armies vibrated, the small towns, I am told, were almost (and in some cases entirely) deserted. Goods that had not been sold were used by one army or the other. All of these stores must be restocked; some have already bought their goods or other merchants have seized the opportunity to start new stores, generally, I am told, with very light stocks, for the reason that the resettling of the farms is very slow.

The farmhouses were built of brick, thatched very neatly with a small reed about the size of a rye straw. As the houses were shelter for troops, when either army left they generally touched a match to the roof, which burned very readily. These walls must be roofed before the farmer can live in them. Many will probably be covered with galvanized corrugated roofing, where the farmer is able to buy it and can find it in stock within his reach.

Some will be thatched as before, but all of this takes time and money. Many of the Boer farmers have no money to start on, and nearly all will probably be poor customers for the merchant, for the want of money to buy with. Two and one-half years of war have wrecked the finances of most of them.

The British Government is buying many plows and harrows for these people to go to work with and assisting them to purchase cattle, but they cannot do more than to assist each of those who are destitute a little.

To sum up the situation in the above-named countries, (which are now British colonies,) I think two or three crops will have to be raised before many of these people will be able to buy much from their merchants, and merchandise will have to build up slowly.

These two colonies only cover 163,592 square miles, or about twice the size of the State of Kansas, divided thus:

	Square Miles.
Transvaal	113,642
Orange River Colony	49,950
Total	163,592
Kansas	82,000

Only some portions of Cape Colony, Natal, and the small amount of settled territory in Bechuanaland and Rhodesia suffered serious destruction during the war and will have to rebuild. Martial law almost stopped business for awhile. The Government used nearly the entire capacity of the railroads, which are all narrow gauge, and which made it almost impossible to ship goods to the interior.

The Government does not use the railroads to the extent it did during the war, but the small engines, small cars, and short trains over much mountainous country have not the capacity to do the business and receive goods to ship to satisfy the demand up country, as it is called here. The railroads advertise each morning, stating what class of goods they will receive for each station, and no freight is received for any other station. While these conditions exist, trade resuming its condition prior to the war will be a slow process, and it is too soon to intelligently predict the ability of the Boers (in the inland) to pay for goods. But some goods must be sold, for some will be able to buy, and the farmer will have to buy, as soon as he is able, new furniture and all other household goods, harness, vehicles, and the few farm implements he uses, which are limited almost to plows and harrows. Where wheat is grown some kind of a reaper or binder is used.

The proper thing for American manufacturers to do is to send out their best commercial traveler, as many have already done, and let him study the situation, change his goods, if necessary, to suit the trade, and with his persistent effort there is no fear but he will succeed in building up a trade. The time is past to do much by letter, as many are trying to do.

R. G. Dun & Co. are organized here, and are prepared to give commercial rating to all those desiring information on that point.

W. R. Bingham, United States Consul General.

Cape Town, Nov. 25, 1902.

TRADE IN NEW ZEALAND.

During the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, the total volume of New Zealand trade, inclusive of specie, amounted to $122,787,073, as against $123,401,105 for 1900-1, and $118,542,790 for 1899-1900. Exclusive of specie the figures are $120,481,725 for 1901-2, $120,943,375 for 1900-1, and $116,270,805 for 1899-1900. For the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last there was, therefore, a decline of 5 per cent. in the total volume of trade, inclusive of specie, as compared with the preceding twelve months, but an increase of 3.5 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1899-1900.

Taking the total volume of trade, exclusive of specie, it will give for 1901-2 a decrease of just under 4 per cent., as compared with 1900-1, and an increase of 3.6 per cent., as compared with 1899-1900. There has been a slight shrinkage of trade during 1901-2, if the comparison be made with the preceding year, (1900-1,) but there has still been a considerable advance upon the trade of 1899-1900.

The exports for 1901-2 amounted, with specie, to $66,514,410, and, without specie, to $66,406,570, the exported specie totaling $47,840. The exports for 1900-1 were, with specie, $63,773,105, and, without specie, $63,700,285; those for 1899-1900 being, with specie, $68,306,130, and, without specie, $68,200,870. The imports for 1901-2 amounted, with specie, to $56,272,665, and, without specie, to $54,015,155, the imported specie totaling $2,257,510. The imports for 1900-1 were, with specie, $59,628,000, and, without specie, $57,243,090, the corresponding figures for 1899-1900 being $50,236,660 and $48,069,953.

These figures show that while the total volume of trade for 1901-2, inclusive of specie, falls below that of 1900-1 by $624,650, or 5 per cent., and, exclusive of specie, by $461,650, or nearly 4 per cent.; the exports for 1901-2, inclusive of specie, exceed those for 1900-1 by $2,741,305, and, exclusive of specie, by $2,766,285, the percentage of increase in both instances being 4.3, the export of specie bearing a similar ratio to the total export for the two years.

DECLINE IN IMPORTS.

The decline has taken place in imports. There was a decrease of 1901-2 of $3,355,355, inclusive of specie, and of $3,227,935, without specie, the percentage of the fall being in both cases 5.6. If the exports and imports for 1901-2 are compared with those for 1899-1900 it will be found that the exports have decreased by 2.5 per cent., while the imports have increased by 12.3 per cent.

The net result of these comparisons may be briefly described as follows: During the year ended Sept. 30 last the total volume of the colony's trade was slightly less than during the preceding year, but appreciably larger than during 1899-1900. The exports for 1901-2 were considerably larger than those for 1900-1, but rather less than those for 1899-1900, while the imports for 1901-2, though less than those for 1900-1, were greater than those for 1899-1900. Last year at this time the people of the colony were much exercised over the marked decline in the export trade, coupled as it was with an equally marked increase of the import trade.

The falling off in exports was, it is true, due almost entirely to the drop in the value of wool, but still, as the surplus of exports over imports was shrinking, there was cause for anxiety in view of the fact that the colony has to meet annual interest upon its public debts to the amount of some $12,000,000. The trade of 1901-2 has partially regressed the balance. The exports exceed the imports by $10,241,745, whereas in 1900-1 this surplus was only $4,145,105.

Wellington, N. Z., Nov. 19, 1902.

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WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1902.

JAN 1903

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 3	3,570,390
Same week last year	4,043,098
To date this year	1,292,520
Corresponding date last year	2,468,307

Bonds for the week	$12,254,500
Same week last year	$17,202,600
To date this year	$4,700,500
Corresponding date last year	$11,879,000

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Jan. 4, '02.	Jan. 3, '03.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,009,227	2,327,943	80,284
Industrial	1,134,871	742,447	392,424
Mining	500	.....	100

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Jan. 4, '02.	Jan. 3, '03.	Decrease.
Railroads	$14,884,000	$9,739,500	$5,249,500
Industrial	2,124,000	2,475,500	*351,500
Government	89,600	19,500	70,100
State	.....	20,000	*20,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3@5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1	Met. Securities	5
Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	1½	Mex. Central	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Dist. Tel.	2¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Express	5	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Am. Linseed	1	Mo. K. & T.	2
Am. S. & R. pf.	2½	Mo. K. & T. pf.	4
Am. Steel Foundries	1½	Missouri Pacific	2½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	5	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3
Anaconda Copper	5	Nat. Lead	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	1
B'klyn Union Gas	6	N. Y. Air Brake	9¼
Brunswick City	1¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1¾
Can. Southern	6	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	3½	Nort. & West.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	2¼	North American	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	2¾	Pressed Steel Car	2¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	2¾	Reading	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., St. P., M. & O.	6	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Cleve., L. & W.	25	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. ctfs.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1¾	Rep. Iron & S.	1
Col. Southern	2¾	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	2¾	Rome, W. & O.	1½
Consol. Gas	5	St. J. & G. I.	3¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	3½	St. L. S. W.	2
Del. & Hudson	6	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2¾
Del., L. & W.	9	Southern Railway	1½
Den. & R. G.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Den M. & Ft. D.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3
Detroit Southern	1½	Texas Pacific	1½
Det. South. pf.	2¾	Third Avenue	4
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie	2½	Union Pac. pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	U. S. Express	19
Erie 2d pf.	1¾	U. S. Realty	3¾
Ft. W. & D. C.	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	2
General Electric	6¾	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Gt. Northern pf.	5	U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Ill. Central	1½	U. S. Steel	1¾
Int. Silver pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	2¾
Int. Steam P. pf.	2¾	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¾
Iowa Central	2¾	Wabash	1¾
Iowa Central pf.	1¾	Wabash pf.	1½
Kan. & Mich.	4	West. El. & Mfg.	17½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	13
Kan. City South	2¾	Wheel. & L. E.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2¼
Lake Erie & W.	6½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2¾
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	Wis. Central	1
Manhattan	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	1	Long Island	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Rutland pf.	3
B'klyn R. T.	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Col. F. & I. pf.	1¾	St. L. & S. F.	1
Det. United	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	1	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Hocking Valley	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. prior 3½s	1	Hous. & T. 1st 5s	1¾
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1	Met. Street Ry. 6s	1½
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1½	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	2¾
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1¼	Ohio River 1st 5s	1½
C., C. C. & St. L. g.	1¾	Pennsylvania 4½s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1¼	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	1½
Erie consol. 4s	1¼	Third Av. 5s	1¼
Erie gen. 4s	1¼	Tol., Peo. & W. 4s	1
Erie, Penn., coll. 4s	2	T., St. L. & W. 5½s	1
Ev. & T. H. consol. 6s	4	T. St. L. & W. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1¾
Green Bay deb. 5s	2¼	Wabash deb. B.	⅞
Hous. & Texas con. 6s	1¼	Wab., Det. & Chi. Ext.	1
		West. Nor. Car. 6s	5½
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1¼	L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 6s	1½
Can. Pac. 3½s	1	Mid. of N. J. 1st 6s	2½
Chi. & Alton s. f. 6s	1¾	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¼
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	2¾	So. Ry. of Mexico 6s	1¼
C., St. L. & N. O., Mem. Div. 4s	1¾	So. Ry. con. 5s	3¼
Det. City Gas 6s	2	So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	1
Det. M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1	Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	4½
Det. So., Ohio So. Div. 4s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	2½
Kan. & Mich. 4s	2½	West Shore 4s	1¾
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 6s	1	West: Un. R. E. & ref. 4s	1½
Lake Shore 2d 7s	2¼		
L. & N., Ev., H. & N. 6s	1½		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

The imports of merchandise and dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,216,262, as against $14,149,573 for the previous week and $10,196,695 for the corresponding week last year.

Imports of specie consisted of $264,538 in gold and $16,993 in silver, a total of $281,536, as against a total of $238,016 for the previous week and $30,781 for the corresponding week last year.

Exports of specie amounted to $1,178,065, of which $1,168,065 was in silver and $10,000 in gold. The exports for the previous week were $14,149,573, and for the corresponding week last year $10,196,695.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 5.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
J. B. Stetson Company—Annual meeting.
National Rice Milling Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Mortgage and Security Company—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Company—Books close.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Texas Central Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Trust Company—Books close.
United States Printing Company—Books close.
Weil-Haskell Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bower Decorating and Painting Company—Annual meeting.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A. and B.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electro Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Equitable Trust Company—Annual and special meetings.
Fifth National Bank, Cincinnati—Special meeting.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on regular stock.
Rutland Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Barium Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Detwiller and Street Fireworks Company—Annual meeting.
Green and Coates Streets (Philadelphia) Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Morton Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Mutual Alliance Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Sumter and Wateree Railroad—Special meeting.
Union Land and Improvement Company—Books close for annual meeting

Thursday, Jan. 8.

C. N. Chadwick Company—Annual meeting.
Drevet Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Massachusetts Gas Company—Special meeting.
Potts-Meeker Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Securities Company—Annual meeting.
Union Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 9.

Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.
Henry B. Harris Company—Books close for annual meeting.
J. B. Stetson Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Bank of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Bigelow Carpet Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Columbus Gas, Light and Heating Company—Books close.
Commonwealth Avenue Street Railway, (Newton, Mass.)—Dividend payable.
Corn Products Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction, (Pittsburg.)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Eastern Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Fisheries Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Mutual Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Newton (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Books close for annual meeting.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United Railways, (St. Louis)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Wellesley and Boston, (Newton, Mass.)—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable.

Trust Companies' Reserve.

The Van Norden Trust Company and Eastern Trust Company, both of comparatively recent organization, announced yesterday that in the future they will maintain cash reserves in accordance with Clearing House requirements. Neither company is a member of the Clearing House Association.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

New Year Brings Easier Money and Rise in Stocks.

Less Inquiry for Bar Gold—Bank of England Return More Favorable—Foreigns Depressed by Morocco Rising.

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LONDON, Jan. 3.—The year's turn brought to the money market distinct ease, though earlier in the week money was strongly in demand, and a very large business was done by the Bank of England in loans and discounts.

There was a strong Continental demand for bills early this week, and inquiry for bar gold slackened, a whole parcel from South Africa being taken on French account at 1 farthing less than the last price.

As large sums due to the Bank of England were paid off, the Bank return was more favorable than some had anticipated. The stock of coin bullion increased £1,017,000, of which, however, only £15,000 came from abroad. The total addition to the reserve was £1,049,000. The proportion of cash to liabilities, at 27.96 per cent., although low, was also better than anticipated. Tenders for £1,500,000 six months' Treasury bills were opened on Monday.

The Bank of England's average rate of discount is at £3 10s. 10d. per hundred.

The generally cheerful tone of the Stock Exchange at the year's close was better than hoped for six months ago. Foreigns were dull on Monday on French selling, caused by the Morocco rebels' victory. There was a heavy fall in Spanish bonds on Monday in this connection. Subsequently these, with Rio Tinto shares and other securities in which Paris is interested, were well supported. South Africans were depressed by Paris sales on Tuesday, but improved.

West Australians declined in sympathy with the heavy fall in Great Fingalls, caused by the report that the company would suffer severely through forgeries committed by the Secretary, who it is understood absconded. The amount of his defalcations is uncertain, but the usual large dividend has been postponed till the position of the company is known. Other West Australians subsequently recovered.

There has been a strong and very decided rise since Wednesday in home rails and in American rails, which has been maintained.

Gold arrived from South Africa and sovereigns were exported to South America.

Bar silver advanced to 22⅝d. per ounce. Rates for long bills on France moved in favor of England. Spanish bills were freely offered on Tuesday, owing to the Morocco rising. Spanish dollars depreciated considerably. The Berlin discount rate fell five-eighths to three-quarters of 1 per cent. German rates on London moved in London's favor. Paris rates were weak.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Money was in great abundance in the market to-day. Discounts weakened and caution was manifested, on account of the weakness of Paris exchange.

On the Stock Exchange operators were cheerful, and the business transacted was beyond the usual Saturday's limit, outsiders operating to a fair extent. Consols improved, as the result of the ease of money. Home rails were moderately active and mostly higher. Americans opened irregular and fractionally on either side of parity. Their tone was firm, in expectation of a good bank statement. They were not particularly active and closed firm. Grand Trunk was firm, in view of the traffic returns being above expectations. Kafirs were easier, on profit taking. Closing prices:

Consols, for money, 93 5-16; consols, for the account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 86⅛; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 136⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50; Chicago Great Western, 29¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183¾; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅝; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 131¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 75⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 85½; Reading second preferred, 40⅝; Southern Railway, 35½; Southern Railway preferred, 93¼; Southern Pacific, 67⅛; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 89⅝; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver quiet at 22 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Business opened dull on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs and Rio Tintos were weak on English selling orders. Argentines were in brisk demand. Later there was a general recovery and prices closed quiet and firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Business was quieter on the Boerse to-day, though the undercurrent was firm. Internationals and banks were well maintained. Collieries were somewhat easier on realizations and Canadian Pacific was slightly easier on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement,) 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 6 per cent., nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $469,761,071; balances, $22,486,841; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,006,562.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½@4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.83¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday made a much more favorable showing than had been expected. Reserves on all deposits increased $3,644,650, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits increase $3,637,100, loans increased $30,600, specie increased $1,554,400, legal tenders increased $4,180,400, and deposits increased $7,161,400.

As will be seen, every item was favorable, from the gratifying gain of over $5,600,000 in cash to the increase in reserves and the small increase in loans.

The failure of loans to increase more than they did was especially gratifying, for in former years large loan increases at this period have invariably been reported.

The large gain in cash indicates clearly the heavy inflow of money from the interior.

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$875,332,100	$889,546,600	$803,989,600
Deposits	873,115,000	926,294,100	879,965,100
Circulation	45,705,200	31,874,200	30,982,500
Specie	154,998,700	164,936,800	164,527,300
Legal tender	73,473,900	74,257,800	67,059,800
Total res.	$228,472,600	$239,068,600	$231,587,000
Res. required	218,278,750	231,551,025	217,757,525
Surplus	$10,193,850	$7,515,575	$14,150,075
Ratio reserve to deposit	26.2%	25.9%	26.6%

Total amount of United States deposits reported, $40,180,200, a decrease of $30,200 from last week.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$995,838,123	$1,263,514,019	—21.2
Boston	119,841,349	121,111,337	— 1.0
Philadelphia	81,479,856	87,845,014	— 7.2
Baltimore	16,917,940	20,730,955	—18.4
Chicago	118,542,117	131,515,415	— 9.9
St. Louis	36,927,391	45,506,548	—18.9
New Orleans	11,243,752	10,879,477	+ 3.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,380,761,328	$1,682,702,575	—17.9
Other cities, 5 days	275,948,782	260,818,941	+ 6.1
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,656,710,110	$1,943,723,236	—14.7
All cities, 1 day	565,972,108	608,853,422	— 8.9
Total all cities, for week	$2,211,782,206	$2,552,576,336	— 9.8

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 3.

TOTAL SALES—3,570,390 SHARES.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	220	52	Adams Express	200	205	200	205	...
82½	86	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	82½	82½	82	82	— ½
94⅝	94⅞	192,347	*Amal. Copper Co	93¾	96	91¼	94½	+1
10	10¼	3,700	Am. Hide & Leather	9½	11⅛	9½	10¼	+ ⅛
35	37	400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	36½	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	2,800	Am. Bicycle Co	⅜	⅜	¼	¼	...
1	1½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	1¾	1¾	1½	1½	—1
30	38½	6,900	Am. Car & F. Co	35	36¾	34⅞	36⅝	+1½
91¼	92½	1,025	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	90	92	90	92	+1½
28¼	29½	425	Am. Grass Twine	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
44¾	45	2,200	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	45	44	45	+1
95	98	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98½	98¾	98¼	98½	...
39	41	1,000	Am. District Tel	38	41½	38	40¾	+2¾
235	250	230	Am. Express	230	230	230	230	+5
11⅝	11⅞	6,610	*Am. Ice Co	11⅜	12⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
39¾	40¼	3,838	*Am. Ice Co. pf	42	42	39½	40¼	— ⅜
16	17	825	*Am. Linseed Co	15¾	17	15	17	+1
20	23½	6,760	*Am. Locomo. Co	23½	23¾	22⅝	23	...
93¾	94½	900	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94¾	95¾	94½	94½	+ ½
5	5½	600	*Am. Malting Co	5¼	5¾	5	5	...
24	25	600	*Am. Malting Co. pf	25	25	24½	24½	+ ⅜
42⅜	43⅜	2,800	*Am. S. & R. Co	41⅜	43½	41½	42⅜	+ ⅜
93½	94	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91⅜	94½	91½	93⅞	+2⅜
95	98½	200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	97	97	97	97	+2½
15	17	600	Am. Steel Found	15	16	15	16	+1½
67	69½	640	Am. Steel Found. pf	64	69	64	68	+5
123	128½	102,050	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	125⅝	130½	127¼	127⅞	—1⅝
119½	121	650	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	120	120½	120	120	...
163	165	10	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	165	165	165	165	...
11	11½	100	*Am. Woolen Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
96	99	7,100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	96	100	92	99	+5
84½	84¾	98,650	Atch., Top. & S. F	84¼	85¼	82¾	84⅝	+ ⅝
100¾	101	13,675	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	101	99½	101	+1
100⅝	101	84,063	Baltimore & Ohio	99¼	101⅜	97¾	101	+1¾
93½	94⅜	861	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94¾	94	94	+ ⅛
108	...	10	Boston Air Line pf	108	108	108	108	...
66½	66⅞	64,287	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67⅜	68⅝	66¼	66⅝	—1⅝
225	235	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	225	230	225	230	+5
9	10⅝	4,100	Brunswick City	9	10¾	9	10¼	+1⅜
77	78	200	Canada Southern	76	78	76	78	+6
132½	132⅝	26,300	Canadian Pacific	131⅝	133½	130½	132⅜	+ ⅜
170	185	750	Central R. R. of N. J	174	181½	174	181½	+8⅞
48¼	48⅜	29,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	49¼	46⅞	48⅝	+ ⅞
33	35¼	11,000	Chicago & Alton	33⅜	35⅜	33⅛	35¼	+2¼
71	71⅜	1,400	Chicago & Alton pf	71	71⅜	71	71⅜	+ ⅜
28⅜	29	118,650	Chicago Great West	25¾	28¼	25	28¼	+3¼
41½	42	3,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	38½	42	38¾	41¾	+2¾
89¾	91	700	Chi. Gt. West., deb	89	90	89	90	...
177⅞	177⅞	145,228	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	178¼	179¾	176¾	177¾	— ⅞
192	194½	410	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	194	194	192	193	+ ⅞
220	221	2,400	Chicago & Northw	217	221	216	220	+3
160	162	250	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	160	160	160	160	+5
194	195	25	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	190	190	190	190	...
18	18¼	2,800	Chi. Term. Trans	17	18⅞	17	18¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	5,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	32½	33⅞	32½	33⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	1,900	Chicago Union Trac	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
95½	96	900	C., C., C. & St. L	95⅝	96	95⅜	95⅝	+ ⅛
97	100	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	80	96	80	96	+23
93	97½	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	93½	93¾	93¼	93½	...
...	...	27	Cleveland & Pittsburg	189	189	189	189	...
81¼	81⅜	3,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	80⅝	82	80	81⅞	+1⅞
120	130	100	Colorado Fuel & I. pf	122	122	122	122	—8½
29½	29⅝	8,100	Colorado & Southern	27½	29⅝	27½	29⅜	+2⅝
69⅜	70	3,500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	69¼	70⅝	69¼	69¾	+2¼
45	45¼	3,400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	43	45½	43	45¼	+2¼
19⅞	20	2,100	Col. & H. C. & I	19	20⅛	19	19¾	+ ⅛
165	175	20	Commercial Cable	160	160	160	160	+5
217½	218	11,050	Consolidated Gas	211½	218¾	211¼	217½	+5
118	119	3,200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	115	119	115	119	+3½
30⅝	31	6,651	Corn Products	30	30⅞	29	30¾	+ ¾
81	84	902	Corn Products pf	84	84	82	82	...
172	173	9,462	Delaware & Hudson	167	174	166	173	+6
260	263	1,900	Del., Lack. & West	250	262	250	262	+9
40⅞	41¼	3,200	Denver & R. G	39½	41¾	39	41	+1
88½	89	5,655	Denver & R. G. pf	88⅝	90	88	88½	+ ⅛
43	44½	1,500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	42	44½	42	44½	+1⅝
19⅜	19½	14,350	Detroit Southern	18	20⅜	17½	18⅝	+1⅝
38⅜	39½	7,700	Detroit Southern pf	37⅜	39⅝	35	38	—1½
88	89	200	Detroit United Ry	88½	89½	88½	88½	—1½
32¾	33	1,722	*Distillers' Securities	32½	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
16½	17	470	*Dul., S. S. & At	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
26½	27	1,400	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	25	27	25	27	+1½
38⅝	39	365,440	Erie	36⅝	39⅝	35¾	39	+2⅜
68⅜	68½	27,000	Erie 1st pf	66½	69	66	68¾	+1½
51⅞	51⅞	16,500	Erie 2d pf	47½	52¾	46¾	51⅜	+3⅝
67	67¼	2,100	Evans. & T. H	68	68¼	66½	67	—1
62	64⅞	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C	62¼	62½	62½	62½	+1½
60	62	100	General Chemical	61	61	61	61	+ ⅞
99	101	30	General Chemical pf	100	100	100	100	...
183	185	5,312	General Electric	177½	185	176	184½	+6¾
200½	203	4,900	Great Northern pf	198½	203	198	203	+5
96½	97	3,448	Hocking Valley	91½	97½	90¾	96½	+ ⅞
95½	96	700	Hocking Valley pf	96	96	95¾	96	— ⅜
147	147¼	18,216	Illinois Central	145¾	147⅞	144	147	+1½
18¾	19	5,939	International Paper	17	19½	16⅞	19	+ ⅞
71	71⅜	200	Internat. Paper pf	71⅜	72	71½	72	+ ⅛
...	...	300	*Internat. Power Co	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
41	45	100	*Internat. Silver pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+1½
45	47	100	Internat. Steam Pump	40½	46⅝	40½	46½	+ ⅜
85	90	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	88	88¾	88	88¾	+2⅜
40½	41¼	3,670	Iowa Central	38½	41½	38½	41¼	+2¾
72	72½	3,500	Iowa Central pf	70¾	73¾	70¾	72½	+1⅜
80	81	2,050	K. C., Ft. Scott & M. pf	79½	81½	79	81	+1½
46	47	500	Kanawha & Michigan	46	47	46	47	+1½
34⅝	34⅞	7,200	Kansas City South	32	35	32	34⅝	+2⅝
57¼	57⅝	5,100	Kansas City South. pf	56⅜	57⅝	55½	57⅜	+1¾
33	35	600	Keokuk & D. M	33½	34¾	33½	34¾	+ ⅞
95	105	100	Laclede Gas pf	100	100	100	100	...
51	53	1,800	Lake Erie & West	47½	53½	47½	51½	+3½
113	122	400	Lake Erie & West. pf	122	122	122	122	...
79½	81	1,200	Long Island	80	80½	80	80	—3
127⅞	128	27,150	Louisville & Nashville	126⅜	129	125¼	127⅞	+1⅞
145⅞	149	95,300	Manhattan Elevated	146	150⅜	145	149	+2¾
127¾	128	27,380	*Met. Securities	123	129	123½	128	+5
140½	141	11,660	*Met. Street Railway	139	142	139	141	+1⅝
35¾	40½	100	Met. West Side El., Chi	38	38	38	38	...
25⅜	27⅝	27,200	Mexican Central	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	—1¼
107	108	1,320	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	110¼	107½	107¾	—1⅝
75¾	76	1,800	M., St. P. & S. S. M	75	76¼	75	76	+1
124	126	2,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	123½	125	123½	125	+2
28⅝	29⅝	27,070	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28¾	29¾	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
60¼	60½	13,425	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	58½	61	56	60¼	+4
108	106½	166,400	Missouri Pacific	108	110½	106⅜	108	+2⅝
105	112	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L	102½	105	102½	105	+1½
43⅜	46	1,300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	45	45⅞	42	43⅝	—1
102½	104½	500	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	102⅜	105	102⅞	105	+3
28⅜	28½	7,850	*Nat. Lead Co	27⅝	29	26½	28½	+1⅝
92⅜	93⅜	500	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	90⅞	93	90½	93	+2
18¼	18⅜	9,540	Nat. R. R. of Mex	17¾	18¼	17	18⅛	+1
35⅞	36	2,800	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	35	35½	34½	35½	+ ⅜
150	175	1,000	*New York Air Brake	167½	170	165	173½	+10½
151½	152	24,800	New York Central	152½	152½	150⅜	151¾	+1¾
43¾	44¼	3,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43	44½	43	44	+ ⅛
86	87	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	85	85¾	84½	85¾	— ⅛
137	141	25	N. Y. Lack. & West	140	140	140	140	...
222	225	600	N. Y., N. H. & H	222	224½	221¾	224½	+1⅜
295	299	60,800	N. Y., Ont. & West	296½	302½	294	295	+1½
73⅝	73¾	36,670	Norfolk & Western	72¾	74	71½	73¾	+1½
90	92	210	Norfolk & Western pf	92	92	92	92	...
117½	118	1,260	North American	116	119¾	115	119¾	+1¾
5¾	8	190	Ontario Mining	...	5½	5½	5¾	...
69	70	500	Pacific Coast	70	70	69½	69½	...
73	77	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf	73	74	73	74	+ ⅝
39½	39⅝	1,300	Pacific Mail	39	40¼	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
135⅜	135⅞	73,105	Pennsylvania R. R	135⅜	136½	135⅜	135⅞	...
103	103½	11,975	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅝	104	103	103	— ¾
79	81	15	Père Marquette	80	80	80	80	...
190	191	24	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	189	191	189	191	...
62⅝	62⅞	14,290	Pressed Steel Car	60½	62⅞	60½	62⅝	+2⅜
93	93½	1,930	Pressed Steel Car pf	92	93¼	92	93½	+ ⅛
228	232	510	Pullman Company	228¾	230	230	230	...
34½	34⅝	1,000	*Ry. Steel Spring	33	35	31⅜	34½	— ⅛
86	87	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	86⅜	87	87	87	...
68⅝	68⅞	296,700	Reading	64⅝	69¼	63⅝	68⅝	+1⅝
87½	88	2,100	Reading 1st pf	86½	88	86½	88	+1½
73¾	73½	7,900	Reading 2d pf	77⅜	80	77	79	+1¼
92	94	100	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. st	92	92	92	92	+1
20⅝	20⅜	13,625	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19⅞	21¼	19½	20⅝	+1
77⅜	78	3,710	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76½	78	76½	77¾	+1¼
49⅜	49⅝	229,200	Rock Island	48⅜	50¼	47	49⅝	+ ⅞
83⅞	84	20,580	Rock Island pf	83⅜	84½	82	84	+ ⅞
139	...	100	Rome, Water. & Ogd	139	139	139	139	+1½
21½	22¼	3,380	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	20½	22¾	21½	22	+ ⅛
72	73	1,060	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	72½	73	72	73	+ ⅝
...	...	500	Rutland pf	70	70	65	66	—5
14	15	485	St. Jo. & G. I	13	15¼	12¾	15¼	+2
54	57	1,161	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	55	55	49½	54	—2½
73⅜	74½	4,450	St. L. & San Fran	73¼	76¼	71½	74	+ ⅛
78	80⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	81	81	81	81	—1
70½	71	1,800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70½	72	70	71⅝	— ⅛
28½	29⅛	5,120	St. Louis Southw	27½	29⅛	26½	29⅛	+ ⅝
63¼	63⅝	6,130	St. Louis Southw. pf	61	63¾	60½	63½	+2
59	60	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	57	60	56½	60	+2½
90½	91	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	91	91	90½	90½	— ½
63¾	63⅝	148,005	Southern Pacific	64¼	66¾	62⅝	63½	— ⅝
34⅝	34½	61,250	Southern Ry., Ext	33½	34⅞	32⅜	34⅜	+1½
93¾	93⅞	7,876	South. Ry. pf., Ext	82½	93⅞	92¼	93½	+1
5	5⅞	500	Stand. Rope & Twine	5	5¾	5	5¾	...
61½	62	14,230	Tennessee Coal & Iron	59	62	57¼	62	+3
41⅜	41½	46,100	Texas & Pacific	40¾	41⅜	39⅝	41½	+1⅝
39	40	700	Texas Pacific Land Tr	39⅝	40	39½	40	+ ½
127	129	563	Third Avenue	126	128⅞	126	128	+4
27½	28½	2,700	Tol., St. L. & West	28	28⅞	28	28½	— ½
45⅞	46⅜	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	45⅞	46⅝	45⅞	46⅜	— ⅛
113	119	1,440	Twin City R. T	116⅝	118⅞	116½	118½	+2¾
...	...	800	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	13¼	13⅞	12¾	13	+ ⅛
13	13¾	900	*Union Bag & P. Co	13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
76⅝	80	300	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	77	78	77	77	—4
101½	101½	100,050	Union Pacific	99⅝	102	98⅞	101¼	+ ⅝
93	94	8,400	Union Pacific pf	92	94	91½	93¼	+1
20⅝	21¼	200	United Rys. Invest	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
63⅝	63⅞	1,400	United Rys. Invest. pf	63	63¾	63	63¾	+ ⅛
147	150	1,725	U. S. Express	135	149	135	149	+19
12⅞	13¼	29,600	*U. S. Leather	12⅝	13⅜	11⅞	13	+ ⅜
90	89¾	4,100	*U. S. Leather pf	86½	89¾	86½	89¼	+ ⅛
17	17⅞	1,700	U. S. Rubber	16⅝	17½	16⅝	17½	+1¼
57	57½	1,088	U. S. Rubber pf	56	58	56	58	+4
37⅞	37¾	33,040	U. S. Steel	35¾	37¾	34⅝	37¼	+1⅝
87½	88	48,651	U. S. Steel pf	87½	88	86½	88	+2
27¼	27⅝	45,649	U. S. Realty & Con	24½	28¼	23½	27⅝	+3⅝
71⅝	72	14,100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	68⅝	73	67¾	71⅝	+2
63½	64	3,550	Va.-Caro. Chemical	62½	64	61½	63⅞	+1⅞
120	122	1,343	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	123	123	121¾	122	...
32	33	1,100	*Vulcan Detinning	32	33	32	32½	...
80	81	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf	81	83½	81	81¼	— ¾
30⅜	30⅝	12,550	Wabash	28⅝	30⅝	28¾	30⅜	+1⅝
43½	43⅝	21,300	Wabash pf	43½	45⅝	42⅝	45½	+1⅞
88	89¼	2,731	Western Union Tel	88	88⅝	87½	88⅝	+ ⅞
211	212	1,800	Westinghouse E. & M	201	213	201	212	+11
214	230	200	Westinghouse 1st pf	210	215	210	215	+13
25½	26	4,870	Wheeling & Lake Erie	24½	26⅝	24½	26	+1¼
53	57	1,700	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	54	58	53¾	56¾	+2½
35	37	600	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	33½	36	33½	36	+2⅝
27	27½	8,440	Wisconsin Central	26½	27½	25¾	27	+1
53¼	53½	5,600	Wisconsin Central pf	52½	54¾	52	53¾	+ ½

Sales.... 3,570,390 *Unlisted.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Atlantic Coast Line R.R. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 10
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf., A & B, (quarter)	1	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 7
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 20
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Det., Hillsdale & Low	2	Jan. 5	...	...
Georgia R.R. & Banking (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Hocking Valley com	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf	2	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Lake Erie & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan South'n Ry. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 29	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Little Schuylkill Nav., R.R. & Coal	2½	Jan. 13	Dec. 31	Jan. 13
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 29	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Minn. & St. Louis com	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minn & St. Louis pf	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 12
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com	1½	Feb. 16	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. reg. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 6	...	...
Rock Island Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Rutland (semi-annual)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 16
Southwestern & Georgia	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 16	Jan. 6
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Cin., Newport & Covington L. & Tr. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 5	Dec. 27	Jan. 20
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	1	Jan. 5	Dec. 24	Jan. 6
Commonwealth Ave. Newton, Mass.	1¼	Jan. 10	...	...
Consol. Traction, N. J.	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Consol. Traction, Pitts., pf	*6	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Dayton, Springfield & Urb. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	...	...
Green & Coates St. Phila. Pass. Ry.	3	Jan. 7	...	...
Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction	1	Jan. 15	...	...
Lexington (Ky.) Ry	1½	Jan. 15	...	...
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light & Power	3	Jan. 15	...	...
Newton (Mass.) St. Ry. (quarter)	2	Jan. 10	...	...
Metropolitan, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 16
North Chicago St. (quarter)	3	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Phil. Co. of Pittsburg com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern	1½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 12
United Power & Trans. (Phila.)	$1	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 19
United Rys. of St. Louis pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
United Traction, Pitts, pf	2½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Wellesley & Boston, Newton (Mass.)	2	Jan. 10	...	...

FIRE INSURANCE.

Hanover	4	On demand	
Hanover (extra)	1	On demand	

BANK STOCKS.

Yorkville	6	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 15

TRUST COMPANIES.

Union (quarter)	12½	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	Jan. 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty Co. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	...	...
Amer. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Amer. Cement Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Chicle Co. com	1	Jan. 10	Jan. 5	Jan. 12
American Cotton Oil Co. com	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
Amer. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 24	Jan. 7
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (extra)	¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Amer. Tobacco Co. com	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
American Type Founders Co. com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Type Founders Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Bell Tel. Co. of Phila. (quarter)	2	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Bigelow Carpet Co., Boston	$2.50	Jan. 10	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Cent. Coal & Cable Co. com. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Cent. Coal & Cable Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Central & So. American Tel. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 7	Dec. 31	Jan. 8
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 16
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. com	3	Jan. 26	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Consolidated Gas, Pittsburg, pf	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines (month)	3c	Jan. 9	Dec. 26	Jan. 10
Consolidated Tobacco	20	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Corn Products Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 10	Dec. 27	Jan. 12
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Exploration Co. (semi-annual)	$5	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 15	Jan. 27
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 8
Exploration Co. (semi-

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 3, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 3. $12,254,500

	Week Ended Jan. 3.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	3
Adams Express 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	1
American Bicycle 5s	40½	41	40	40⅞	41
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	94½	95	94½	95	22
Ann Arbor 4s	97	97	95	95	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	193
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91	92	91	91⅜	31
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91	91⅞	91	91⅜	7
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅞	93½	93½	24
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102	102¼	101⅞	102¼	36
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	90	90	88	88½	93
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98	98	97	97	98
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	77	77	75½	75½	19
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	5
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	104	104	20
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	108¼	108¼	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s, registered	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	15
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. col. tr. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107	107	106	106¾	18
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	36	39	36	37½	30
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	25¾	26¼	25¼	26¼	50
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	85	85	84	84	4
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	23
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio congol. 5s	118	118½	118	118½	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	84
Chicago & Alton 3½s	83	83	83	83	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	81	79½	79½	13
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	101	101	101	101	5
C. B. & Q. coll., Ner. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96¼	96½	94	94¼	466
C. B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94½	94½	93½	93½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	144½	144½	143½	143½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	7
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	129	129	129	129	2
C., M. & St. P. So. Minn. Div. 6s	116	116	116	116	4
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
Chicago & Northwestern ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	88¾	87¾	88¼	87⅜	857
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s, reg.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108½	108½	106¾	106¾	10
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	135	135	135	135	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	100	100	98½	100	65
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	95	95½	94¾	95¼	230
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81	82	80⅝	80⅝	36
Colorado & Southern 4s	92½	93	92½	93	44
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65¾	67½	65¼	66⅝	2,118
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101¼	101¼	99	99	18
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	13
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4½s	89¼	90	88	88	81
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	2
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	91¼	91¼	91	91	4
East Tennessee Reorg. Lien. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅝	20
Erie 1st consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	10
Erie 1st general 4s	86¼	87½	84¾	85½	124
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100	100	98	98	66
Erie general 4s, registered	98	98	98	98	5
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	156
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	122	122	122	122	3
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	110½	111	110½	111	12
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	5
Green Bay debenture, B	24¾	27	24¼	26⅞	282
Hocking Valley 4½s	110	110	106¾	106¾	4
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	112	112	112	112	10
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	4
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102⅞	103	102⅝	103	7
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	97	97¾	97	97¾	4
International Paper 6s	108	108	108	108	14
Kanawha & Michigan 1st 4s	93	94	92	94	4
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	86¼	86¼	86	86	34
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69	69	69	63
Kings Co. El. Light & P. pur. money 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	11
Lake Shore 2d 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101¾	100	100	18
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	115½	115¾	115½	115½	5
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	129	129	129	129	5
	112	112	112	112	1
Manhattan 4s	103⅞	104¼	103¾	104¼	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119	119	118¼	119	10
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96	96½	96	96½	16
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78	78	76	76	55
Mexican Central 1st income	25	26½	24¾	26¼	486
Mexican Central 2d income	18	18	18	18	40
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98	98	97¾	97¾	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83½	83	82¼	83	30
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	98
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	11
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114	115	114	115	18
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	75	75	75	10
National R. R of Mexico prior lien 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
National Starch 5s	80	80	80	80	4
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93¾	94	93¾	94	50
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg	93	93	93	93	15
New York Central general 3½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
New York Central debenture 6s, 1884	103	103	103	103	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	16
New York Dock Company 4s	95	95	95	95	5
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94½	95¼	94¼	95¼	77
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	110¾	111	110¾	111	18
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	10
New York & Queen's Elec. L. & P. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100	100½	100	100	35
Nort. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	92	92	91	91¼	34
Northern Pacific general 3s	72¼	72¼	72	72¼	984
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	102¾	103	120
Ohio River 1st 5s	113	114	113	114	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	4
Oregon Short Line 4s	95¾	96¼	95½	96	382
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125	125⅝	125	125⅝	5
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115	115½	114	114	28
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	6
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	105½	106¼	105½	105⅝	645
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	111	111	108¾	106¾	6
Reading general 4s	97	97¾	95½	95½	370
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	93¼	93½	93	93	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100	97	98	44
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	126	126	126	126	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	13
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92½	92½	90	90	76
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	94	94	94	94	2
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	10
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	37
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	83	85½	83	85½	6
St. Paul, Minn. & Ma., Montana Central 6s	134	134	134	134	11
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87½	87¾	85½	85½	31
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84	83¾	83¾	11
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	17
Southern Pacific 4s	90¾	91	90¼	91	114
Southern Pacific 4½s	98¾	98	98¾	98	43
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	10
Southern Railway 5s	120	120	116¾	116¾	18
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	95	95	94	94	8
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	66¾	68	65¾	67	11
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	12	11	11¼	73
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	109½	109	105¾	105¾	12
Texas & Pacific, La Div. B. L. 4s	111	111	111	111	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	32
Third Avenue con. 4s	98½	98½	98¾	98¾	23
Third Avenue 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended Jan. 3.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	85	85	85	85	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	75⅞	76	75¼	76	106
Ulster & Delaware consol. 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅜	104⅝	102¾	102¾	40
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105⅝	106	105¾	105⅝	1,433
United States Leather 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Wabash 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116	116¼	30
Wabash 2d 5s	107⅞	108⅝	107⅞	108	23
Wabash debenture, Series B	76½	77⅞	74½	77⅞	1,137
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	111	109	109	15
West Shore 4s	112	112	111	111	19
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	28
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104	104	103	103	48
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Western North Carolina 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91	92	91	92	17
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92¼	93	90	91	117
Total sales					$12,215,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 3, 1903.

United States 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108	4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103½	103½	103½	103½	35½
Total sales					19500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 3, 1903.

Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. certfs	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	20
Grand total					$12,254,500

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 3, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$296,200.00	$4,100.00	$13,250	$22,750.00	.....	$199,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,102,800.00	62,500.00	147,300	224,200.00	$141,600.00	2,397,000.00
Columbia	500,000	2,820,600.00	216,000.00	114,900	171,000.00	3,000.00	3,053,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	591,327.00	10,859.00	36,342	49,920.00	.....	559,131.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,807,400.00	96,500.00	77,900	287,300.00	.....	2,194,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,517,765.15	25,716.08	110,126	8,027.00	.....	1,583,022.33
Hamilton	200,000	1,917,400.00	129,500.00	59,500	122,800.00	5,000.00	2,023,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,512,900.00	10,100.00	71,400	283,200.00	500.00	1,451,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,382,700.00	132,100.00	92,400	131,700.00	53,300.00	2,822,200.00
Mutual	200,000	2,075,979.00	29,107.00	148,450	125,485.00	.....	2,029,494.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,571,452.00	72,277.00	142,754	366,350.00	432.00	1,918,418.00
Plaza	100,000	2,954,900.00	222,000.00	194,000	87,000.00	.....	3,126,000.00
Riverside	100,000	986,548.59	17,558.89	88,481	55,025.11	.....	980,332.84
State	100,000	5,789,000.00	415,000.00	207,000	181,000.00	382,000.00	6,510,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,529,000.00	40,000.00	182,000	84,000.00	.....	1,801,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United National	1,000,000	2,218,400.00	211,000.00	42,200	29,400.00	.....	1,267,400.00
Varick	100,000	774,500.00	4,565.00	54,300	100,700.00	1,000.00	802,000.00
Washington	100,000	782,721.00	11,424.00	57,153	96,730.00	46,402.00	809,129.00
Washington Heights	100,000	487,577.00	17,753.00	12,288	21,651.00	.....	341,083.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,540,700.00	46,100.00	165,400	103,800.00	1,800.00	1,562,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,416,087.00	15,774.00	125,364	119,092.00	121,789.00	1,370,407.00
Broadway	100,000	1,612,100.00	21,333.00	151,150	188,600.00	.....	1,890,381.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,434,200.00	97,900.00	47,800	161,000.00	54,200.00	1,509,300.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	317,700.00	6,700.00	39,600	55,500.00	9,000.00	384,300.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,001,300.00	352,600.00	166,500	465,400.00	.....	3,592,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,871,500.00	156,300.00	329,900	321,000.00	31,000.00	5,270,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	845,700.00	16,700.00	46,342	94,727.00	.....	836,927.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,300,000.00	182,000.00	306,000	595,000.00	26,000.00	4,802,000.00
National City	300,000	2,874,000.00	147,600.00	417,000	376,000.00	64,000.00	3,310,000.00
North Side	100,000	964,019.47	15,217.63	57,697	.....	69,812.05	910,387.00
People's	100,000	1,228,900.00	58,300.00	81,000	96,200.00	55,000.00	1,346,900.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	588,657.00	10,798.00	46,258	73,378.00	22,616.00	564,017.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,099,800.00	99,900.00	17,500	121,200.00	37,000.00	982,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	573,058.00	19,088.00	37,570	75,296.00	7,143.66	617,478.00
Union	200,000	1,197,500.00	44,200.00	88,500	79,500.00	160,100.00	1,259,100.00
Wallabout	100,000	776,500.00	42,900.00	30,900	25,000.00	42,500.00	731,900.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	542,743.00	14,779.00	15,000	93,263.00	16,998.00	690,359.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	721,209.00	43,400.00	10,000	147,500.00	.....	729,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,231,600.00	267,400.00	277,200	2,555,100.00	568,600.00	7,071,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,384,749.00	90,880.00	75,418	286,529.00	95,638.00	2,181,452.00
Second National	250,000	1,181,600.00	86,900.00	25,400	751,400.00	10,100.00	1,647,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,310,984.56	35,839.20	59,936	283,478.23	1,194.42	1,342,433.26
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,301,000.00	131,400.00	39,300	184,500.00	11,400.00	2,118,100.00
Second National	125,000	1,051,080.00	38,285.00	35,940	50,500.00	21,800.00	1,091,038.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechan's' Trust Co.	50,000	1,707,354.00	8,885.00	56,099	62,945.00	4,320.00	1,709,787.00

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22 5-16d. per ounce, and in New York at 48½c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 35½@39¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 1.28; 3,000 Comstock bond at .06; 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40@1.45, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .03, 2,000 Comstock at .06, 300 Crown Point at .25, 700 Isabella at .29@.30, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 100 Potosi at .23, 500 Sierra Nevada at .58, and 300 Small Hopes at .32.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the past year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,000	24,185,675
Jan. 25	23,332,400	30,792,450	29,227,975
Feb. 1	26,622,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,982,525	27,579,575
Feb. 15	13,569,850	12,822,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,350	14,546,675	18,678,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,941,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,500	2,684,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,572,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,336,150
April 5	2,949,525	5,817,975	7,904,900
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,950,271
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,984,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,672,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	3,546,525	13,290,925	16,585,725
May 24	14,301,450	21,298,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,800	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,385,575	23,125,250	22,596,750
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,698,750
June 21	12,153,200	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,559,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,525	14,274,950
July 12	12,226,900	12,809,375	19,900,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,025,375	24,061,900
July 26	15,702,400	23,728,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,163,350	29,146,575
Aug. 9	8,531,200	20,362,250	28,125,500
Aug. 16	7,128,600	18,421,900	20,557,000
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	23,389,825
Aug. 30	11,919,250	21,078,475	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	4,915,875	24,059,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,170,550	20,536,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,650	13,054,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,283,025	12,942,600
Oct. 4	1,879,200	15,590,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,827,350	17,483,175	4,681,925
Oct. 18	5,936,750	15,695,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,175	14,713,175	6,031,825
Nov. 1	21,339,100	10,493,800	9,550,400
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,089,925	4,000,050
Nov. 15	18,332,350	10,108,625	7,849,175
Nov. 22	19,532,975	14,498,925	12,272,275
Nov. 29	15,798,300	13,414,525	10,905,475
Dec. 6	5,972,750	8,697,675	8,701,125
Dec. 13	8,386,900	5,453,925	6,325,375
Dec. 20	8,693,900	5,783,225	9,497,000
Dec. 27	6,549,200	7,891,350	11,525,900

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$10,193,850	1897	$33,286,050
1902	7,515,575	1896	19,779,975
1901	14,150,075	1895	35,862,050
1900	11,575,725	1894	83,796,650
1899	19,180,975	1893	6,839,550
1898	15,788,750	1892	17,222,050

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Jan. 3	$1,465,599,203	$74,429,906
*Dec. 27	1,184,949,987	53,053,625
Dec. 20	1,495,718,389	63,927,589
Dec. 13	1,371,028,235	56,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,916,451	65,488,513
*Nov. 29	1,305,580,605	53,585,567
Nov. 22	1,745,827,987	62,998,373
Nov. 15	1,741,727,857	59,277,252
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,473	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,692,479	80,100,281
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	52,313,563
Oct. 18	1,721,164,799	62,909,109
Oct. 11	1,762,296,573	72,538,212
Oct. 4	1,779,594,377	64,510,424
Sept. 27	1,748,296,329	63,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,564,967	50,981,126
Sept. 13	1,662,963,122	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,380,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,876,093	45,950,940
Aug. 23	1,375,553,454	69,887,927
Aug. 16	1,353,552,698	65,562,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,940	53,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,546
July 26	1,510,566,891	67,059,531
July 19	1,317,671,420	68,188,418
July 12	1,266,058,422	60,126,600
*July 5	1,273,983,478	90,461,512
June 28	1,225,654,282	72,596,741
June 21	1,280,698,067	69,493,196
June 14	1,095,299,998	54,421,447
June 7	1,291,207,232	57,280,526
May 31	1,015,672,980	52,575,333
May 24	1,358,053,984	61,334,676
May 17	1,495,152,778	61,916,097
May 10	1,510,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,338
April 26	1,904,946,011	68,513,000
April 19	1,750,118,750	60,287,500
April 12	1,535,194,041	54,338,546
April 5	1,476,981,563	68,112,128
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,338,377,397	66,912,450
March 15	1,348,794,303	61,397,807
March 8	1,318,238,967	67,340,183
March 1	1,452,914,603	68,597,225
*Feb. 22	1,118,858,574	51,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,178,191	58,711,625
Feb. 8	1,456,044,018	58,945,534
Feb. 1	1,378,639,618	60,941,933
Jan. 28	1,415,094,256	67,397,171
Jan. 18	1,806,256,740	71,307,530
Jan. 11	1,709,912,781	71,386,013
Jan. 4	1,625,038,013	72,387,161

*Five days.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage.....	977	977	983
4th week Dec....	$146,500	$134,775	$129,971
Month.....	585,540	533,033	498,482
From July 1....	3,356,085	3,053,058	2,760,581
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for November—			
Gross earnings...	1,519,153	1,407,921	1,297,826
Operating ex....	988,931	885,543	805,226
Net earnings...	530,224	522,378	492,602
Gross, 5 months..	7,388,834	6,316,987	6,026,376
Operating ex.....	4,972,635	4,438,163	3,979,094
Net, 5 months...	2,414,068	1,878,824	2,047,281
CENTRAL PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings...	1,092,965	1,339,967	1,372,638
Operating ex....	1,154,757	1,132,997	1,673,543
Net earnings...	528,198	796,970	799,095
Gross, 4 months.	7,253,107	7,693,640	7,248,764
Operating ex....	4,416,268	4,434,350	4,022,765
Net, 4 months...	2,436,839	3,259,290	3,225,999
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings..	660,218	601,477	740,643
Operating ex....	319,063	297,035	277,922
Net earnings....	321,161	304,442	462,721
Gross, 4 months..	1,929,397	1,927,387	1,895,236
Operating ex.....	1,129,567	1,138,529	996,264
Net, 4 months....	798,830	790,538	898,972
MISSOURI PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings..	3,764,580	3,693,833	3,196,436
Operating ex....	2,255,550	2,244,054	1,805,187
Net earnings....	1,509,040	1,449,779	1,331,249
Gross, 10 months.	30,567,175	30,332,629	28,330,473
Operating ex....	20,710,842	19,383,259	17,540,008
Net, 10 months..	9,876,333	10,969,361	8,850,465
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for November—			
Gross earnings ..	777,763	685,713	608,234
Op. expenses	*586,445	466,441	419,962
Net earnings	191,323	219,272	188,272
Charges	150,387	102,509	160,404
Surplus	40,935	66,762	27,968
Gross, 5 months..	3,822,498	3,290,639	3,217,781
Op. expenses	*2,661,831	2,243,333	2,094,502
Net earnings	1,160,638	1,047,300	1,123,279
Charges	757,535	762,549	804,706
Surp., 5 months..	507,100	284,757	318,573
*Includes $121,160 additions to property. †Includes $292,018 additions to property.			

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM for November and for the eleven months ended Nov. 30—

Pennsylvania Railroad (lines directly operated):

	Nov., 1902. Increase.	11 Mos. Increase.
Gross earnings	691,500	10,116,200
Other expenses	1,363,100	8,089,000
Net earnings	*671,600	2,024,200
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R.:		
Gross earnings	53,600	462,900
Operating expenses	101,400	245,600
Net earnings	*47,800	247,200
Northern Central Railway:		
Gross earnings	33,200	28,800
Operating expenses	114,000	233,800
Net earnings	*80,800	*206,000
West Jersey & Seashore Railroad:		
Gross earnings	8,900	204,800
Operating expenses	15,400	123,300
Net earnings	*6,500	81,500
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, (directly operated:)		
Gross earnings	93,800	5,473,800
Operating expenses	506,200	4,752,900
Net earnings	*414,600	720,900
*Decrease.		

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for November—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	$2,540	$3,010	$1,461
Op. expenses	22,474	20,852	21,332
Net earnings	30,066	22,578	24,148
Total income	30,102	23,007	24,149
Surplus	11,070	4,974	6,982
Gross, 5 months..	263,971	251,165	247,509
Op. expenses	124,750	141,327	133,296
Net, 5 months....	139,111	109,838	114,213
Total income	143,948	113,272	114,213
Fixed chgs. & tax	96,838	91,143	89,992
Surp., 5 months..	47,110	22,129	24,221

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Jan. 3, 1903:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Am. Tanknote....	55	55	55	....
3,010	American Can	11⅞	10	11⅞	+ 1⅛
1,000	Am. Can pf.....	50¾	47	50¾	+ 2⅝
10	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6	....
2	Am. L. & T. pf..	93	93	93	....
100	Am. Writing Pap.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	....
20	Am. Writ. P. pf..	23	23	23	....
50	Bamb. De Lamar.	10	10	10	....
18,144	Bay State Gas....	1 7-16	1¼	1¼	-3-16
70	Bor. Con. Milk pf.	110	110	110	+ 1¼
50	Brook. City R. R.	245	245	245	....
200	Camden Land ...	5-16	5-16	5-16	-1-16
200	Central Foundry...	3¼	3	3¼	+ ½
200	Cent. Foundry pf.	15	14½	15	+ 1½
1,500	Con. Refrigerator.	6⅝	6	6½	— ⅜
200	Con. Rub. Tire..	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
1,000	Daly-West	41⅜	39¾	41½	+ 1⅝
1,800	Elec. Lead Red..	3⅜	3	3⅜	....
200	Electric Vehicle..	4	4	4	....
115	Electric Veh. pf..	*10	9	9	— ⅝
1,500	Electro-Pneuma..	½	½	½	— ⅛
700	Gold Hill Copper.	9-16	9-16	9-16	....
5,780	Greene C. C.,($10)	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	....
1,100	Hackensack Mead.	10	9	10	+ 2⅜
960	Havana Tobacco..	46½	46½	46½	+ 5
550	Int. R. T., 40% pd.	110	110	110	+ 3

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,386,400	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,125,000	$2,421,000	$1,385,000	$15,393,000	$1,184,000
2,050,000	2,210,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,045,000	3,853,000	2,357,000	22,883,000	.....
2,000,000	1,280,300	Merchants' National....	12,150,500	2,434,000	1,140,000	13,746,900	.....
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National....	19,285,000	1,602,000	1,641,000	13,191,000	.....
1,500,000	3,447,200	Bank of America.....	18,628,500	2,798,200	2,734,500	20,826,800	.....
1,000,000	317,900	Phenix National.....	4,836,000	857,000	308,000	4,622,000	45,500
25,000,000	15,394,500	National City.....	120,836,800	20,183,200	6,232,200	102,510,200	5,484,300
300,000	7,388,200	Chemical National.....	24,131,200	3,707,800	2,334,500	22,894,200	.....
500,000	306,900	Merch. Exch. National..	5,296,700	771,500	560,300	5,550,500	245,600
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National.....	7,464,500	646,000	700,600	5,183,000	991,600
300,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'..	1,699,400	393,100	82,500	2,100,800	47,400
700,000	387,100	Mechanics & Traders'..	4,851,000	444,000	387,000	4,910,000	.....
200,000	211,000	Greenwich	1,241,600	146,800	140,600	1,128,700	.....
600,000	561,300	Leather Manufact. Nat..	5,411,800	5,353,500	243,700	9,777,200	471,600
2,477,200	188,500	Seventh National.....	9,260,500	1,139,200	245,600	5,677,400	539,500
5,000,000	3,546,300	Am. Exchange National..	29,243,000	3,857,000	1,578,000	22,412,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,059,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	69,280,900	9,122,300	5,871,700	56,344,300	9,937,800
1,000,000	1,535,800	National Broadway.....	6,683,000	1,208,200	168,200	5,815,100	498,600
1,000,000	1,517,700	Mercantile National....	12,679,200	2,403,300	1,176,600	13,287,600	983,100
422,700	554,300	Pacific	3,241,200	465,500	358,100	4,076,300	.....
450,000	1,041,400	Chatham National.....	5,871,000	692,200	781,400	5,710,800	49,400
200,000	371,300	Peoples	2,120,700	284,600	514,700	2,834,200	.....
2,000,000	2,026,100	National Bank of N. A..	16,075,500	1,605,200	1,306,400	12,542,300	1,559,300
3,000,000	8,061,700	Hanover National.....	44,498,200	7,420,500	6,200,600	51,042,300	2,628,200
1,000,000	1,033,500	Irving National.....	5,385,000	469,000	592,000	4,332,000	344,400
1,550,000	632,800	National Citizens'.....	5,745,700	1,218,600	446,800	6,540,700	636,100
500,000	307,300	Nassau	2,567,700	353,700	299,900	3,077,900	.....
900,000	1,095,200	Market & Ful. National..	5,925,900	736,000	709,800	5,069,100	50,000
1,000,000	307,400	National Shoe & Leather.	5,347,500	1,445,900	228,400	6,384,300	49,500
2,000,000	3,225,500	Corn Exchange.....	20,657,000	3,061,000	3,529,000	26,585,000	.....
500,000	419,200	Oriental	2,039,000	194,800	240,800	1,876,000	.....
1,500,000	6,431,200	Imp. & Traders' National	22,300,000	3,372,000	1,311,000	19,299,000	43,200
2,000,000	4,624,800	National Park.....	30,839,000	12,121,000	4,213,000	40,728,000	1,998,300
250,000	149,000	East River National.....	1,189,500	238,400	209,400	1,418,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,786,900	Fourth National.....	18,833,900	3,757,000	2,417,800	21,013,700	50,000
1,000,000	622,600	Central National.....	9,296,000	2,230,000	794,000	11,754,000	935,000
300,000	1,222,300	Second National.....	9,324,000	1,333,000	1,405,000	10,328,000	284,000
10,000,000	12,831,700	First National.....	80,737,300	13,703,900	2,111,400	68,014,900	7,579,200
500,000	357,500	N. Y. National Exchange	5,562,500	708,100	546,700	5,498,500	488,700
250,000	774,300	Bowery	2,768,000	338,000	258,800	3,081,000	.....
200,000	611,200	New York Co. National..	3,870,600	818,600	409,300	4,855,100	50,000
750,000	490,100	German-American	3,813,100	779,900	226,500	3,913,100	.....
1,000,000	3,383,900	Chase National.....	38,603,400	9,389,900	1,838,800	44,455,800	1,000,000
100,000	1,591,200	Fifth Avenue	8,519,000	2,228,000	189,700	9,133,400	.....
200,000	634,700	German Exchange.....	2,430,500	135,000	988,000	3,547,300	.....
200,000	837,600	Germania	2,909,100	419,600	756,300	4,970,500	.....
300,000	1,218,800	Lincoln National.....	11,441,800	850,600	2,372,600	12,982,500	246,500
1,000,000	1,329,900	Garfield National.....	6,967,700	1,805,500	349,100	7,156,900	49,700
200,000	411,200	Fifth National.....	2,230,700	478,500	146,200	2,411,800	191,600
1,000,000	1,286,900	Bank of the Metropolis..	7,532,400	1,571,600	932,500	8,706,800	.....
200,000	490,500	West Side.....	3,143,000	488,000	329,000	3,354,000	.....
500,000	1,214,300	Seaboard National.....	11,202,000	2,366,000	1,425,000	13,277,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,336,600	Western National.....	36,689,200	10,565,500	2,931,100	44,259,600	550,000
300,000	550,800	First National, Brooklyn.	4,136,000	456,000	926,000	4,576,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,805,400	Liberty National.....	8,894,500	1,251,100	325,000	7,148,400	498,100
1,000,000	453,300	N. Y. Produce Exchange.	3,955,900	624,700	315,700	3,735,100	.....
500,000	577,800	New Amsterdam National	6,697,000	986,800	594,500	7,118,700	100,600
250,000	485,900	Astor National.....	4,340,000	519,000	230,000	4,015,000	250,000
500,000	488,800	National Bank of U. S.	4,277,700	794,700	78,900	3,709,600	400,000
$90,679,200	$104,221,100	Total, National banks.					
$11,572,700	$17,743,700	Total, State banks.					
$102,251,900	$121,964,900	Totals	$875,352,100	$154,998,700	$73,473,900	$873,115,900	$45,705,200

Res. on total deposits, increase $3,044,650. Res. on deposits other than U. S., increase $3,637,100.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 27 State banks, Dec. 4, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,160,200.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds.....	$1,080,000.00
Other bonds and securities....	1,209,900.00
Bonds and mortgages.....	754,882.61
Bills purchased.....	141,415.53
Loans on collaterals.....	11,025,262.18
Cash in vault and banks.....	2,156,917.73
Interest, &c., receivable.....	87,180.79
	$16,456,657.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	666,718.35
Deposits	13,535,020.61
Checks outstanding.....	100,000.00
Interest, &c., payable.....	162,918.88
	$16,454,657.84

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899.

UNITED STATES COINAGE IN 1902.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1902 shows a total of $79,485,815, as follows:

Gold	$47,109,862
Silver	29,288,167
Minor coins.....	2,447,795

In addition the Government has coined 500,000 pieces for Venezuela, 1,360,000 pieces for the Government of Colombia, and 7,508 gold dollars for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
	Bonds.				
$1,000	†Am. Malt. 6s...	97½	97½	97½	+ 1
15,000	†B. R. Tr. new 4s, w. i	85¼	83¼	83¼	— ¾
1,000	†Buffalo Gas 5s..	77	77	77	....
19,000	†Chi., ind. & L. gtd. 6s	93¼	93	93¼	+ 1¼
2,000	C. T. of N. J. 5s.	107½	107	107	....
16,600	†Cuban 6s of 1896.	22¾	20	20	— 3½
8,350	Distill. Secur. 5s..	75	73½	75	— 1½
2,000	†Hack. M. 4½s...	48	48	48	....
43,000	†N. Y. & H. c. 5s.	100	98	100	+ 5
30,000	N. Or. Rys. 4½s.	79¾	79	79¾	+ ¾
10,000	Ph. Tr. & C. 6s.	108	108	108	+ 1
10,000	San Fran. subs..	46	46	46	....
5,000	†Simp.-Craw. 5s..	84	84	84	....
2,500	†Tren. Pot. dsb..	75	73½	75	....
2,000	†Union Ferry 5s..	96	96	96	....
65,000	U. R. of St. L. 4s	84¾	84½	84½	— ½
2,000	†U. S. Sil. C. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	....
23,000	†V. I. C. & C. 5s.	70	69	69½	— ½
21,000	†Vir. Southw. 6s.	99½	99	99½	+ ½

†Sell flat.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

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TRUSTEES
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Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations. Interest on daily balances

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CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000

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JAN 1903

JAN 1903

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1903.

HIS OCCUPATION IN DANGER.

Mars—If this sort of thing is coming into fashion, I'm going to look for another job.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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SESSIONS of the House of Bishops are not altogether the solemn occasions the reverend nature of that body would indicate. At a recent meeting a difference of opinion developed into a rather lively contention, and one member after another, trying to relieve the situation, succeeded only in making the mess worse. At last the venerable Benjamin Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, arose in an attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters that only served to make a greater mix-up than before.

Simultaneously with the Bishop's sitting down the following quotation was started on a quiet but appreciative passage through the meeting:

"And Benjamin's mess was five times that of the others."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Secretary Shaw's daughters accompanied him to the Sub-Treasury the other day their father pointed out to them the office of J. Pierpont Morgan on the other side of Wall Street and the new Stock Exchange.

"Is Mr. Morgan a bull or a bear?" inquired one of the daughters.

"Oh, he is the boss of the menagerie," gravely replied the Secretary of the Treasury.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SEVERAL gentlemen were discussing the sartorial taste of "Bath House" John of Chicago, when Abraham Hummel remarked that his former partner, the late William F. Howe, was a trifle bizarre in the matter of raiment.

"When I was in Paris a year ago," said Mr. Hummel, "I wanted to bring a present to Mr. Howe, and I went to a tailor who had made two suits of clothes for me and told him I wanted something rather loud in the way of cloth for a business suit.

"He showed me several samples, but none of them came up to my idea of what Mr. Howe would like. The tailor said he had nothing more fancy, and then an idea struck him.

"'I have one piece,' he said, 'which was ordered from London for a jockey. It was too loud for the customer and he refused to take it. I have been intending to send it back to London. I do not think you will want it, but I will show it to you.'

"He brought it out and I was delighted. The cloth was red and yellow with swallows and horses' heads on it and a green check. I told him to cut off twice as much as would make a suit for me and to wrap it up.

"When I came home I took it down to the office and laid it on Mr. Howe's desk. He undid the package, smiling benignly. Then he spread the cloth over a chair, stepped back and gazed at it in rapt admiration, and remarked: 'Now, isn't that dainty?'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

IT does not always pay to be too smart," said Attorney Albert P. Massey. "At our boarding house a new waitress was employed, and a young chap asked her what he should call her.

"'Call me Pearl,' she said.

"'Are you the Pearl of great price?' he asked.

"'No,' answered the girl, 'I guess I am the Pearl that was cast before swine.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

OPIE READ, the novelist and playwright, did some work for a new Chicago syndicate some time ago. The syndicate manager gave Opie a check for $50 in payment. The check was cashed by Read's grocer, and after passing through several hands came back marked "No funds." Opie hunted up the syndicate man and told him about it.

"What! The check no good?" asked the astonished author of that document.

"Not worth a red," said Opie. "You accept my stories, but the bank will not accept your check. It does not seem fair."

"Say, that's too bad," said the syndicate man. "I am sorry the check was no good. Here, let me get a pen and I will write you another one."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

TALKING about luxury and cost of living," said Marshall P. Wilder, "I saw an incident to-day that illustrated what money means. I was in a fruit store on Broadway where a woman was buying some apples. She noticed a few cucumbers on the counter, and said: 'You may put in half a dollar's worth of those.'

"The salesman looked at her inquiringly and remarked: 'You will have to buy a whole one, Ma'am; we don't cut cucumbers.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. NORRIS G. OSBORN, editor of The New Haven Register, owes his military title to an appointment to the staff of a Connecticut Governor some years ago. The editor says that his modest deference to the more arduous services of the regular army officers usually keeps him from exploiting his title unduly, but that when the occasion is forced upon him he can come out mighty strong as one of the country's defenders.

When he was on his way to New York a few days ago a friend passing through the car spied him and greeted him with a very robust "How are you, Colonel?"

Passengers behind the editor glanced up from their papers at the title. Those in front expectantly faced about. The object of attention unselfishly realized the bitter disappointment a civilian appearance on his part would cause them. His right hand came up in a stiff military salute. His left detained a newsboy opportunely passing:

"Boy, give me the latest copy of The Army and Navy Journal," he commanded, so impressively that all the ladies sighed admiringly, while the men hummed to themselves, "I Want to Be a Military Man."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUDGE CHARLES TRUAX has visiting him for the holiday season a venerable female relative from up in Connecticut. The other evening he remarked: "Do you think that Congressman-elect Reed Smoot, the Mormon apostle, is guilty of bigamy, Aunt Melissa?"

"Bigamy!" ejaculated the aunt. "He is guilty of trigonometry at least."

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P. CADDAGAN of the Hoffman House tells a story of how one night one of his guests who had occasion to pass through the Tenderloin district came into the hotel considerably exercised. When Caddagan asked him what was the matter, he said:

"As I was coming along the street a fellow jumped in front of me and, presenting a pistol, said: 'Give me your money or I'll blow your brains out!'"

"And what did you do?"

"Simply told him to blow away; that I would rather be in New York without brains than without money."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THAT the great heart and mind of Thomas B. Reed took in more than his own branch of endeavor was illustrated by a conversation Stuart Robson had with him last Winter. As Mr. Robson tells it:

"I was in the elevator of the Shoreham in Washington when Mr. Reed entered. I recognized him from pictures I had seen, and I fear my curiosity got the better of my politeness, for I could not keep from staring at him. Caught in

the act, I lowered my eyes and pretended to be looking at a little girl with her doll.

"But Mr. Reed smiled and said: 'Take a long look at me, Mr. Robson; I've been looking at you off and on for many a year, and it's but fair. It honors men of my calling to meet one of yours, for one realizes that if we politicians could distribute as much happiness to mankind as you player fellows do, the world would be a great deal the better for it.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

HUGH O. PENTECOST, who fell out of orthodoxy several years ago and since then has been climbing laboriously and not very effectually back again, told of a story that was sent to his Twentieth Century by a contributor. Although the point was against his atheistic opinions, Pentecost was sufficiently "liberal" to see its force.

It seems that a certain Parson Goodloe of Kentucky was detained one wet night at a small tavern in the wilds of the West. Among those who gathered about the stove was a youth who greatly "fancied himself," and when the talk turned upon matters of religion, gave utterance to some very heretical views.

"Why is it," said he pompously, "why is it that Jesus didn't answer some of the honest, brainy fellows of his time—some young thinker like me?"

"My friend," said the dominie, quietly, "you seem to have read the Bible to little purpose."

"How so," interrupted the young infidel. "I've read the Bible, and there's nothing in it like that."

"Oh, yes, there is," answered the parson; "you'll find the quotation in John, twelfth chapter, fourteenth verse."

"And what does it say?" asked the youth, scornfully.

"It says," replied Goodloe, calmly, "'And Jesus, when he found a young ass, sat thereon.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN unpublished anecdote of the coal strike comes from Reading, Penn., where George F. Baer's home nestles on the southern slope of Mount Penn.

One evening during the strike the President of the Reading Railroad was homeward bound in a street car when a fellow-passenger who had a little clearing and a lot of woodland up on the mountain began to expound his theory that as coal was one of nature's gifts, the public had a right to help itself to anthracite.

Mr. Baer listened patiently to the harangue, and said quietly:

"That's a good idea, Mr. ——. I am short of wood, and I'll just send a man up to your place to cut a few cords for me. Trees are nature's gifts, you know."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THEY are talking of putting up an apartment house in the neighborhood of the home of Assistant Secretary of State Adee in Washington, and some of the good people thereabout have been looking upon the innovation with doubtful eyes. One day last week, as Mr. Adee was on his way home after an arduous day at the State Department, grappling with questions relating to the Venezuelan blocade, he met a neighbor, who began to talk about the scheme. The neighbor did not share the prevailing apprehension.

"I don't think it will be an injury to the block, Mr. Adee," he said, warmly. "I welcome such improvements. I think that it will be an aid to the block rather than an injury."

"Aha! I see," chortled Mr. Adee gleefully. "Another blockade!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ONE of Mrs. Grant's favorite stories was of an experience in camp somewhere in the Adirondacks, when her husband, then President for the first term, wanted to get away from Washington officialdom. Mrs. Grant was bothered about the washing. A guide recommended a woman who had seen better days, who lived a little way down the lake. Mrs. Grant engaged her. Two days afterward she saw a scene that, as she expressed it, reminded her of "Elaine." It was her washerwoman paddling in a dugout behind a heap of snowy linen.

"Less'n a year ago," said the woman apologetically, "I wouldn't had to a used the boat. I brung it by the colt. But one day he jes' got colic or somethin' and rolled over on the grass and died. My, how we miss that colt. We'd had him for twenty years."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

COL. DEAN of Ithaca tells a story of one day when he was defending a divorce suit. A young lawyer on the opposite side got into conversation with one of the Colonel's witnesses, whose insistent curiosity irritated the lawyer considerably. Among other things, the young farmer wanted to know was the meaning of "irrelevant."

"I notice that you use the word pretty often in the course of your arguments," he drawled. "Now what do you mean by it?"

"That," said the lawyer tersely, "is a technical term I often use in law work. I don't know that I am called upon to explain its meaning to you."

The farmer took the hint and refrained from further questions. In the course of the next hour he was called upon to give his testimony against the defendant.

"You say that you frequently called on the lady in question," began the lawyer who had nipped his curiosity so frostily.

"Yes, Sir."

"And that you saw Mr. —— at her home on the evening referred to?"

"I did."

"You saw him bid her good-bye, didn't you? Now tell the court exactly how he did it."

"Well, he took her hand and sort of leaned over; then he soliloquized her."

"Soliloquized her! What do you mean by soliloquized?" the lawyer demanded.

"Oh, that's a technical term I use in kissing. I don't know that I'm called upon to explain it's meaning to you," drawled the farmer with admirable coolness.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DR. JOHN L. ELLIOTT of the Ethical Culture Society related this story to a number of Columbia students:

"Once, while addressing a group of east side youngsters, I wished to test their understanding of art. In the room there was a picture of Despair, represented by a nude male figure in a kneeling posture, with an expression of intense suffering on the countenance. Turning to one of the boys, I asked: 'What do you think of that?'

"To this the boy answered: 'The man is feelin' bad.'

"This clearly showed an elemental appreciation of the artist's work. Wishing, therefore, to ascertain the degree and extent of his ideas, I asked him: 'Why is he feeling bad?' After a short silence came this reply:

"'I guess he went swimmin' and lost his clothes!'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN a prominent Tammany man returns from a trip to Europe, he always boasts of an interview with Richard Croker, but no one has yet retailed to the reporters a story that Mr. Croker is very fond of telling.

According to this story, during a particularly hot contest for a seat in Parliament from a certain borough, the strength of the Liberal candidate was about equal to that of the Conservative contestant. When election day arrived, suffrage was exercised early in most cases, and the place had been pretty well polled by an hour before closing time. Then the Liberal candidate discovered that the town barber had not voted. To the barber shop the Liberal went and was shaved. Politics were not mentioned until the customer was paying the barber, when the candidate said, as he handed out a five-pound note:

"There is not much time left for voting. Keep the change."

"It's a good man you are, the best I've seen this day," replied the barber. "I'll be over shortly."

Hardly had the Liberal candidate stepped out of the shop, when the Conservative stepped in. He was shaved without reference to politics, and, in paying, proffered a ten-pound note, with the casual remark:

"The polls close soon. Never mind the change."

When the barber arrived at the Town Hall, he had just time to declare himself for the Conservative. The Liberal, who was standing beside him when he voted, hissed:

"Didn't you tell me not half an hour ago that I was a good man, the best you had seen this day?"

"I did," answered the barber, "but I've seen one twice as good since."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

NATE SALSBURY and "Bill" Nye were great friends. When the humorist first engaged in newspaper work in this city, and took a house on Staten Island, the showman went to dinner with him. Nye exploded some new stories, and Salsbury, turning to his host's little girl, said:

"Very clever papa you've got, my dear."

"Yes," responded the demure little miss, "when there's company."

LITTLE WALL STREET STORIES

THE railroad President had the floor. The financiers who had made him President had had the same floor for an hour or two before him.

"But, gentlemen," he said, "if you put through this bond scheme this road will have a bigger bonded debt and a higher capitalization per mile than any other road in the United States. I think—"

The little man at the head of the table (who does not know him?) rose slowly. There was a puzzled look on his face.

"And what," he asked, "Mr. President, do you think we built this road for?"

Whereupon the President sat down.

⁂

The Sago King was sick in bed of a grievous illness. So had all the financial columns of the morning papers reported, a certain clever reporter having discovered the fact after a visit to Dick Grimshaw, who was of the tribe of floor traders and who knew the inner secrets of the upper Wall Street crowd.

Therefore there were certain mighty growlings of the bears on 'Change, and Sago had many troubles of its own. The "Sago Crowd" made strenuous efforts to stop the flood, and no one knew that what they bought they sold through certain innocent commission houses, and many thousand shares besides. But when Sago was nigh unto par, having slidden down there from nigher unto double par, behold the market steadied most marvelously, and in half an hour the Sago King came back from the edge of the grave to the floor of the Exchange, which is not the same thing.

And behold, in the grave that the bears had digged for the Sago King the bears themselves were interred.

⁂

Amalgamated Nickel and Peerless Petroleum were brothers, being fathered of the same magnate. The former was a sickly child from its infancy, being afflicted with dropsy, a disease that, is, as it were, too much water in the system. The latter, since oil and water cannot mix, was not so afflicted, being the one child of its parentage that had not the disease.

Now, the fond parents, being anxious for the welfare of the sickly one, as is the wont of parents, looked over the land for a mate for Amalgamated, one that would be strong enough to make up for the water and other things that weighted the young one down. And behold, they picked out Salumeta Yecla, being the name of two mountains. And the marriage was all beautifully arranged, and all the élite of Wall Street were invited to come and bring their presents. One thing only was neglected. The prospective bride was not asked, nor were her parents. So, when the rumor of the coming marriage spread and the parents of Salumeta Yecla heard of it, they flatly said:

"What, tie our Salumeta, rich, great, and bountiful, up with that sodden weakling! Nay, nay—back to the mines—go look in Montreal and Boston or elsewhere—not here!"

Which was a sad blow to the parents, who recognized that dear Amalgamated would soon be not any more at all, but dead and of no profit.

⁂

Now, Union Pacific, inasmuch as it runs through Salt Lake City, and associates very nearly with two or three other railroad inhabitants of that city, has gotten Mormon ideas. It has therefore taken to itself two partners for life, namely, St. Paul and Northwest. These two, at one time bitter rivals, are now therefore one in the joy of mutual union with Union Pacific, which is a thing to make the angels weep and the real St. Paul enter suit against Mr. Capitalist for defamation of character and ruin of good name. All of which is, as it were, utter rot, being so much waste language, because all men know that corporations as such have no morals and no character, wherefore St. Paul, being now duly incorporated and properly capitalized, hath surely no character to defame.

⁂

Now behold, a certain Prophet prophesied unto his people and said:

"Southern Atlantic is certainly going to par. I know, because two or three or eleven or twelve Big Men told me that it was going to 200, and I hired a man who divided their remarks into two equal parts, and so arrived at my conclusion. This here is gospel."

And his people, being of the cult of those who rock rowboats in the Summer time and tickle sleeping babies in the Winter time to see if they will howl, bought eagerly of Southern Atlantic, being long of cash and short of wisdom.

And behold, Southern Atlantic went to 50 in two or three jumps.

Then the prophet, because his people were importunate and called him names that they did not learn out of the Shorter Catechism, but rather on Clark Street, Chicago, raised a howl that could be heard even unto the nineteenth story of the Broad Exchange, and vehemently demanded of the two or three or eleven or twelve Big Men that they return unto him and to his friends all the filthy lucre that they swore they had not won from him and his 7,000 (?) friends.

Whereupon Wall Street clapped its hands for very joy, and took to quoting proverbs about pots and kettles and various other kinds of dishes, being well persuaded that though the Big Men were behind the prophet early in the race, they got ahead of him in the homestretch.

⁂

A certain railroad, being of great appetite and voracious, desired mightily to absorb into its system another smaller railroad known as Père Marquette, being in a State called Michigan, or some such name, where are many million trees and some people, and iron and copper mines, also Detroit. But the friends of the railroad said:

"Nay, nay—for Wall Street will say you are too greedy, that you have not yet digested what already you have eaten. And Wall Street, thinking you are about to die of too great an appetite, will order up a receiver, being a variety of undertaker, and measure you for a coffin."

So the railroad aforesaid, having still with it the appetite it got from running up and down Oklahoma and the Mississippi River, devised a means whereby it should fool Wall Street. It hired a machine called a "syndicate," which took unto itself Père Marquette, made it into sausage meat, and will finally, when Wall Street is looking at something else, put it into the cold-storage warehouse of the railroad, where it will find itself in goodly company and well cared for.

Which is all very nice. And perhaps Wall Street was built yesterday, and perhaps it wasn't.

Pity for the Angels.

THE lady with the enameled tea cup sipped and told this story. She said the incident happened in Brooklyn.

"A little boy stood at the window watching the snow falling upon the pavement and blowing together into dusty patches.

"'Aunt,' he said, 'do the angels send the snow?'

"'Yes, dear,' said Aunt, without looking up from her book.

"There was silence for a while. From out the house across the way a white-capped maid came with a broom and swept the sidewalk and the steps. She was the servant maid of Mrs. S., a very fastidious, fussy old lady, who has a strong dislike for both children and dirt. Indeed, she seemed to regard the words as synonymous. Only that day she had sent little Jack and his chums away from her side of the street.

"Jack watched the maid for a while—then he startled his aunt with this statement:

"'Well, I'd pity the angels if Mrs. S. catches them putting snow on her steps!'"

Up to Date.

"Will you walk into my parlor?"
Said the spider to the fly.
"Oh, not to-day, I thank you, Sir,
For that-I'm much too fly!"

At the "Darling of the Gods."

Husband—I see by the programme there's a thousand years between this act and the next. Wonder if I'll have time to go across the way and get a drink?

Wife—Not in a thousand years.

Manifest.

Man (getting shaved)—What politician did you shave with that razor last?

Barber—Why?

Man—Because it has a pull.

The Worst Songs.

"Where are the songs of yesterday?"
Sings the bard in a ballad of sorrow;
While the songs that are driving our sleep away
Are the songs of to-day and to-morrow.

TOLD IN HER BOUDOIR

CHARLEY, aged four, had the time of his life on Christmas Day. He and his father dined with friends who live in a boarding house. It was Charley's first experience in boarding house etiquette, and most of the people and their doings impressed him as being very queer.

There was the woman who sat opposite him at the table, for instance. She stared at him most reprehensibly. Charley, being unused to analyzing motives, could not understand her reason for eying him so persistently, and her gaze embarrassed him not a little. Had he known why she looked at him he might have thought better of her. She did it because he was so pretty. His big brown eyes and beautifully curved cheek and chin awoke tender memories in the woman's heart, and she couldn't keep her eyes off the child to save her life. But Charley was blissfully ignorant of the loving sentiments his pretty face inspired, and he wriggled and squirmed uncomfortably under the adoring glances. In vain did his father pile his plate high with the good things the table afforded—Charley only nibbled at this and nibbled at that, and hung his head bashfully when questioned as to the state of his health, which had seemed all right before dinner was announced.

Finally, however, the solicitous inquiries from father and friends wore away the last shred of his patience and laid his secret bare.

"It's no use," he said, and he put down his fork in despair and cast a defiant glance at his unconscious tormentor opposite. "It's no use. I'm hungry, but I can't eat anything while that lady is looking at me, so I might as well give it up."

It was a tremendous thump, but it restored the woman's manners, and after that Charley was allowed to fill up in peace.

⁂

Mrs. Hatterson—Did you surprise your husband Christmas?

Mrs. Catterson—I did, indeed. He had no idea that he was going to give me such a fine present.

⁂

The children in the kindergarten had been learning a new song, "I Love Little Kitty." In it there occurred the line, "And Kitty will love me because I am good."

After the circle had broken up, four-year-old Morris sidled up to his teacher with an odd mixture of amazement and roguishness in his blue eyes and said: "Miss Jennie, what for you swear in that song?"

In surprise the teacher said: "But, Morris, we don't swear singing that song. What makes you think so?"

"Yes, you do," insisted the small boy, whose home was in Little Italy, and who thought himself competent to judge of profanity. "You said, 'An' Kitty will love me—a cuss—I am good!'

Miss Jennie found no answer for a time.

⁂

Clarice—I've been engaged seven times.

Eunice—You have had hard luck, haven't you, dear?

⁂

Mrs. George came walking rapidly down Fulton Street, Brooklyn, with several small bunches of violets in her hand and a smile of intense amusement mixed with chagrin on her face. In front of one of the large stores she was joined by a friend, who exclaimed:

"Oh, what lovely violets! What did you have to pay for them?"

Then Mrs. George's smile slipped into a hearty laugh.

"Well, I'll tell you," she said, "but mind, don't you ever let my husband know or I'd never hear the last of it, for it is a good joke on me, and would give him the chance for many a fling at the mania for bargains which he says possesses every woman—especially me.

"There is a large stand up the street where some peddlers, or fakirs, as Mr. George calls them, are selling flowers. I stopped there and saw some very nice violets in small bunches and asked the price. I had seen similar bunches down the street selling for 20 cents.

"'Eight cents a bunch, Ma'am,' said the man in his typically rapid fakir's voice, 'and they're fine violets, too; fresh and sweet. How many will you have?'

"'Give me two bunches,' I replied.

"'Won't you take three for a quarter?' he asked blandly, as he deftly separated three lovely bunches.

"'Yes, indeed!' I replied eagerly, hypnotized by those magic words, 'three for a quarter.' And delighted with my purchase I hurried away, rejoicing over my 'bargain.'

"And, really, it wasn't until I had gone two blocks that I realized the fact that I had been sold as well as the violets. Three bunches for a quarter, indeed! Well, it was only a cent I had lost; but remember, not a word to my husband, it would afford him too good a chance to make shopping days miserable for me."

And with a laugh she entered the store and joined the rush on a "marked-down" counter.

⁂

A well-dressed, dignified young woman found herself down town late in the afternoon alone, and with exactly three cents and a postage stamp in her purse. Presence of mind, however, did not desert her. Walking quietly up to the desk in the nearest drug store she inquired of the clerk:

"Will you please buy a two-cent stamp from me?"

And the clerk, being a gentleman, complied with her request, thereby unknowingly lending a helping hand to the needy.

⁂

Few, even of her associates, know why Miss Elizabeth Tyree, the actress, stopped rehearsals of her new play and took a flying trip to Chicago just before Christmas. It was because she has a certain very small niece, named Madge Bannigan, who thus far on her troubles through life has had her belief in Santa Claus kept blissfully intact through the masterly representations of the part each Christmas by her talented Aunt Elizabeth. The Bannigans were to be in Denver on Christmas, as business would not permit of their spending Christmas in their New York home. So a correspondence with Santa Claus took place by wire. Miss Tyree could not get away long enough to go to Denver, but she agreed to compromise on Chicago, and aunt and niece met there the Sunday before Christmas. A room was arranged in the Auditorium Annex, and there Miss Tyree played Santa Claus, as usual, and then sped back to New York on a twenty-hour flier, while the little Bannigan girl went back to Colorado, accepting it quite as a matter of course, after the adorable manner of childhood, that Santa should insist on seeing her in Chicago instead of Denver.

⁂

Grocer—How is it you don't use that breakfast food you used to like so much?

Mrs. Cobwigger—There's a new kind out with a prettier name.

⁂

It was in a big dog and cat hospital, where the pets of the rich are taken to receive treatment, surgical or medical, and almost as scientific and expensive as that accorded to humans. The "vet" and his assistants were very busy when the door opened and a thinly clad little girl stole timidly in. She carried a basket, into which she looked anxiously from time to time. In it was a poor little tenement house cat, whose gentle ways and soft fur showed that it was a pet. Lordly Great Danes, majestic St. Bernards, smart Boston terriers, and graceful collies sat about with grooms and stablemen waiting their turn for examination or diagnosis at the hands of the veterinary. A magnificent smoky Persian, a blue ribbon cat, was impatiently weaving back and forth in his cage like a leopard. But the girl had eyes only for that common little cat which nestled in its basket, and to which she spoke a loving word now and then.

After a while one of the men took the cat out of the basket.

"Leg broke; two dollars for the operation," he said briefly as he handed it back.

The child's lips quivered as they formed the words, "Two dollars."

She sat for a while longer, gazing first at the cat and then from one to another, with a look of pitiful distress. No one spoke to her; they were all too busy to think of her. At last she put the cover on the basket and went slowly away with the cat; and as she stepped out on the icy pavement the tears were rolling down her cheeks.

⁂

"Who is she in mourning for?"

"Her fortune. Her husband spent it before he shuffled off."

⁂

Ruth, the five-year-old family terror, was celebrating her birthday. With an armful of presents donated by her older sisters and brothers, she wandered about the house all day reminding those who had not contributed to the big event by showing what she had already received, and suggesting, in the language of her brothers, "ain't it about time to 'come up'?"

Finally, at dinner that night, the youngster had finished her canvass and sat surrounded with toys at the head of the table next to her papa.

"Well, Ruth, you can't say I didn't 'come up,'" suggested her father; "I gave you the doll that closes her eyes."

"No, papa," began the terror, thoughtfully; "you just comed up by the roots, didn't you?"

⁂

"Mrs. Blunt is always giving somebody a piece of her mind."

"Probably that explains her narrow-mindedness."

⁂

"It's a funny thing when you come to think of it," said a street car conductor the other day, "but it's true nevertheless that people who are really honest and who would scorn to tell a lie will constantly try to beat the company out of a nickel.

"You just watch the people who get on a crowded street car and see how many of them try to conceal the fact that they owe any money. If it's a woman she looks perfectly blank and sits with her money hidden in the palm of her hand, ready to pay it—if she has to.

"A man usually buries his face in a newspaper and tries to look as if he had been there for ages, and he always looks so surprised when I ask for his fare. And the queer part of it is they always brag of it if they succeed, just as if they had done some particularly virtuous act. Funny world, isn't it?"

⁂

"I get some funny compliments sometimes," said a music teacher laughingly. "The other day I told the mother of one of my pupils that Harold was improving in his violin playing.

"'Is that so!' said she in a gratified tone; 'we didn't know whether he was improving or whether we were just getting used to it.'"

⁂

She sat down in the only vacant seat on an Amsterdam Avenue car, and, like all right-minded patrons of the street-car corporation, her first thought was to pay her fare. The conductor soon stood near her in a waiting attitude, and, as later events proved, was fully cognizant of her search for small change. He patiently waited while she ransacked every compartment of her purse for the fifth penny.

The search ended in a failure, and the second call for "Fares, please!" hastened the handing over of a dime. She was visibly disappointed.

"Here, cheer up!" said the unfeeling conductor, as he handed her five pennies in change.

The little incident furnished occasion for ill-concealed merriment among the passengers.

A CLAIM IN A COLD SPOT.

MISS FROST—He said he laid claim to my heart.
MISS THAW—What did you say?
MISS FROST—I told him it was a good deal like staking out a claim in the Klondike."

THE REAL ELSINORE

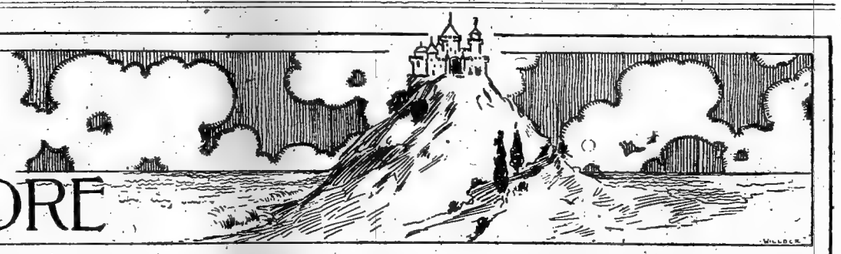

WHAT is the picture that comes to mind at the mention of Elsinore, the home of Hamlet? It would be easy to define it beforehand.

"On thy rocky heights, O Elsinore!" or some other garbled version of the well-known line comes first, and then a turreted, battlemented, fortress perched high on a gloomy crag, around the foot of which foams and rages an angry sea. That is one possibility. Another is a dark, frowning donjon, shrouded in black pines and spruces, which descend abruptly to a rocky, troubled beach.

There is no doubt about it. One of those pictures or something very like them is present. If it is not, then there is a pitiable lack of imagination in the Shakespeare reader, or Hamlet has failed to make a proper impression.

How about the ghost scene? What is the setting to that? It takes place on the ramparts—harsh military surroundings, engines of war scattered all about, a stone pavement on which the iron tramp of fighting men resounds, and high battlements from which one may lean and watch the sea whiten into foam far at the foot of the cliff.

The play scene? A dark, mediaeval room with black rafters and stone floors, corners dark and mysterious, and narrow slits in the walls for windows. That is all settled in one's mind, is it not?

But how many people have ever buried Hamlet? To how many practical minds has it ever occurred that Hamlet as well as Ophelia must have a grave of his own?

There is but now an exploring party setting out from Copenhagen, which is about to learn all about Hamlet's home, his grave, and many other valuable pieces of information.

The party are already at the station, and very much perplexed because they cannot find the name of their destination on the huge chart of railroad information pasted upon the wall of the dingy little waiting room. One of the number is skeptical, and, after running her finger up and down the list of towns, she announces that she doesn't believe there is any such place in Denmark, and that they are on a wild-goose chase. She receives two answers promptly. One member of the expedition informs her that she has no proper feeling, and another, The Practical One, that he has found the place in Baedeker. This last statement has more weight with her than the first, and upon recourse to Baedeker she announces triumphantly that she was right—there is no such place as Elsinore. Its name is Helsingör, and the fare there is one kroner and five ore, which is equivalent to the classic sum of thirty cents. This prosaic detail makes The One With Feeling groan.

The Practical One buys the tickets and very soon the party is steaming out of Copenhagen in a tiny railway carriage, clean, and flooded with the bright Danish sunshine.

The trip is a short one, only three-quarters of an hour. Indeed The Practical One, as he steps out from the carriage at Helsingör expresses a doubt as to whether he has had thirty cents' worth. The exit from the station is an exciting one. Crowds of people seem to take a sudden interest in the travelers, and begin beckoning and pointing, apparently much distressed by some dire mistake they are about to make. The man of the party holds a brief but determined colloquy with one of the self-designated guides and offers a laughing explanation to his companions:

"It seems that Helsingör is chiefly remarkable for being the place where you cross to Sweden, and all these people thought we were going away from the boats. The idea that anyone might wish to visit the castle had not occurred to them!"

The three now set out upon the last stage of their journey to see where the Ghost walked. The Skeptical One begins to have misgivings about her cherished gloomy fortress, and the country they have come through on the trip from Copenhagen recurs to her mind. Cheerful level fields of grain, little white villas dotted about, and, as they approached the town, flat meadows of sea grass with only a strip of yellow sand separating them from the smiling blue sea. The quiet little town through whose well-washed, shady streets they are walking fits in with her dreams no better than the country. But she keeps her doubts to herself, and listens in silence to the remarks of The One With Feeling, who is working herself up into a fine state of sentiment about it all.

"Think!" she says. "Hamlet may have walked over this very spot, under these trees, with Ophelia by his side. Baedeker says the town is ancient, doesn't he? Well then, it is extremely probable that we are actually following in his footsteps."

A slight confusion arises in the mind of The Skeptical One upon this assertion, and, still troubled by it, she is not so much shocked by the first sight of the castle as she is a moment later.

What! That Hamlet's castle! Never!! Not that it is not large enough or fine enough or conspicuous enough. It is all of these things, to the last degree. But so cheerful, so prosperous, in such good repair, with innumerable big window-panes twinkling in the sun, and an expensive bronze roof to it. And it is not on a crag, not on a cliff, not even on a hill, not on any kind of a pretense of a rise in the ground! It looks as though it might be—what is that familiar look it has? Why, it looks as though it might be the last freak of the latest millionaire!

Dismay renders the gloom-seeker speechless, and without a word from her the party passes over the broad moat, which, she notes disconsolately, looks like a New York canal, and into the outer court of the castle where soldiers in most unmilitary dress and attitudes lounge about in the sun.

"It's used as a barracks now, you know," The Practical One explains, and he takes a keen interest in the glimpses of the interior which the open windows afford.

The sun beams joyfully down on the great disappointment, and the chestnut trees stand motionless in the still air, bringing up an absurdly inappropriate reminiscence of Paris boulevards.

"Baedeker says the inner court is very picturesque," says The Practical One, reading as he runs, so to speak, after the manner of conscientious tourists. Hopes revive, and with a side glance at a pleasant grassy little platform to the left, the travelers enter the inner court.

It is picturesque. Baedeker is right. There are towers and turrets, gables and spires; it is all very solid and handsome and well-kept, paved and clean, but it is not where one's Hamlet lived!

But there is still the Ghost rampart. Judgment ought not to be passed till that is seen. There, the height from which it is seen may add something of mystery to this placid sea breaking in peaceful ripples on a flat sand beach.

The Practical One is negotiating with an old woman for tickets of admission. "Hamlet costs seven cents apiece!" he says gayly as he comes back to the centre of the court. "And first we are to go and see the court chapel."

The old woman leads the way to a side door. From her lips pour a flood of adjectives describing the glories of the chapel.

"She says it was restored in 1843," some one translates warningly, and so the view of the interior does not come as a complete shock. The three stand silent, while their guide expatiates upon the beauties of the garish coloring and the inquiet tortured woodcarving. At last she says: "The next thing is to see the Great Hall, where the play was performed before the bad King"; and at this even a long flight of high stone steps does not dampen the enthusiasm of the three Hamlet lovers, at last so near their goal.

The Skeptical One looks at the sunny, low-ceilinged room coldly. She is beyond disappointment. She might have known it would be like that.

"See," says The Practical One, "what cozy big window recesses, and isn't it cheerful and gay?" His voice is not without a touch of malice.

The One With Feeling, however, is proof against even the bad pictures on the walls. She suddenly gives a little shudder. "Think, I may be standing right where he wounded Laertes!" She looks down fearfully at the bare planks of the well-scrubbed deal floor.

There is a sudden trampling of feet in the court, and even disillusionment and sentiment cannot resist the military. The soldiers are forming in a free and easy way in the centre of the inner court. Somewhat soiled linen coats and baggy trousers make up their outfit, and it is decided that they are not going to drill at all but are only being roll-called or something before lunch. Another disappointment!

The old woman appears at the door and announces that the next thing is to mount to the tower to get the view. This is eagerly received, as all three jump to the conclusion that that is where the Ghost walked. But no, the guide says that comes later. It is a beautiful view, however, if the Ghost did not walk there. The shores of Sweden seem very close at hand in the clear atmosphere, the blue waters of the strait are covered with the white sails of innumerable craft, and back of the castle the fertile well-cultivated country lies smiling at the sun.

The Skeptical One has almost forgotten her imperious demand for mystery and gloom in this present peaceful beauty. The Practical One is reminding the party that it was not till 1857 that the Danish Government allowed vessels of foreign powers to pass the straits without paying sound dues, and that it cost the nations of the world over three million pounds sterling to buy the right to free passage there.

Hamlet's voice sounds very far away and faint in the jingle of so much money, and it is with derision that a remark of The One With Feeling is received a little later, as they are descending the narrow winding stairway. She calls back in a reverent voice: "Hamlet has probably gone up and down these stairs."

The others are just passing a low-ceilinged room used for a dormitory by the soldiers, and the wild-animal smell from the open door is suffocating them. "Well, it hasn't been aired out since he did," is their flippant answer.

The most important thing remains. The rampart! No one is surprised to find it the very same grassy platform that had aroused no more than a passing glance. It is about as large as a city lot, on a level with the ground, and much below the windows of the so-called Great Hall. Eight superannuated cannon slumber peacefully and rustfully in the sun. Two little Danish sentinels look with suspicion at the camera-carrying tourists, and a cat sits comfortably on the broad, low wall. So this is the wild, eyrie-like rampart where we have all heard Hamlet cry out:

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!

The Skeptical One looks about her scornfully. "Come away," says she; "come away! I have had enough of this." And they all three go along beside the quiet moat and out to the country road gleaming white under green trees.

A dilapidated carriage stands there, which has evidently been waiting for the travelers, for the driver starts up his horse and bears down on them talking excitedly. The man of the party seeks an explanation. He bursts into laughter in the midst of the man's flood of Danish, and turns to the other two.

"Chance of your lives!" he cries. "You can see Hamlet's grave for fifty cents."

"What under the—" begins The Skeptical One, but she is again told that she has no proper feeling, and the carriage jogs with them over the dusty road, then over the cobblestones of the little town, and then again over country roads out to a parklike bathing place. Pleasant little restaurants and cafés stand about under the trees, and ladies and children in fresh Summer dresses form little groups about the tables.

The driver points up a hill, a very steep hill, too, and The Unbeliever, as she toils up after the others, reflects that it is probably a joke on the part of the driver, and that they will find a café at the top.

But no, there, under spreading trees, in a quiet corner, stands a pile of earth and stones. It looks unquestionably old, and bears proof of its authenticity in the shape of a piece of board painted white with the following epitaph of the melancholy Dane:

"Hamlet's grave!"

The One With Feeling looks about her and sighs with content.

"What a beautiful place to bury him. Poor Hamlet!"

There is a moment's silence, and then The Practical One breaks out gleefully: "Baedeker says 'They point out a column on the hill as Hamlet's grave!' and he puts an exclamation point as sole comment. Think of anything under the sun rousing Baedeker to the degree of making him use an exclamation point!" He chuckles with delight all the way down the hill, and The One With Feeling regards him with scorn.

Driving back to the town The Skeptical One is conscious of a desire to see that grassy platform again. It doesn't seem so bad now; she is getting used to it. She proposes hesitatingly to go back, and to her surprise is warmly seconded by the others. Perhaps the absurdity of Hamlet's grave has made the castle seem more authentic, or perhaps they are all "getting used to it." At any rate, they go back and sit for a long time on the low wall, dreaming in the sun.

Somehow it begins to seem different to The Disappointed One. The picturebook rampart of her dreams seems melodramatic beside this quiet reality.

The One With Feeling is right. "Poor Hamlet!" It makes the tragedy more poignant to have it come in such contrast to these smiling surroundings. He must have wondered how the sun could shine when he was in such misery. And as for this despised rampart—it is ever so much more tragic a spot than the imaginary theatrical one. Why, Hamlet must have played here as a child, the place must have been full of sweet familiar boyhood associations. How awful to think of IT8 appearing on the very same spot, to crowd those memories forever out of mind!

The sun shines, and the cat yawns and stretches and she who sat down The Skeptical One rises up another One With Feeling.

DOROTHY CANFIELD.

Locating John.

A STORY is told of a young man named John P., who, being in poor health, went to India. His family had instructed him not to spare expense, but to cable three times a week how he was, and what he was doing. The first cable message ran:

"Am well. Have native guide, Inja. Hunt tigers to-morrow."

The next communication did not arrive till two weeks later. It was this:

"John dead. Killed. Tiger. What do?

"INJA."

Back went the tearful message:

"Send on body."

A month later there was delivered to the keeper of the receiving vault of M. Cemetery a box or coffin, so large and heavy that it might have been the home of a second Cardiff Giant. Suspicion having been aroused, a permit was secured and the sealed coffin opened. To the consternation of those present there lay the body of a magnificent Bengal tiger, resting on white satin. The following message was soon racing across the Atlantic:

"Some mistake. Some mistake. You send a tiger. Where is John?"

The following information was soon received:

"No mistake. No mistake. John inside tiger."

1903

IDENTIFYING THE OWNER

JOB PARKER and his friend were bowling north in a surface car one day lately. The car had been well filled with people, but had gradually emptied. It stopped to take on a passenger, and Job looked up from his paper, as car passengers will, to see what manner of man or woman the stranger might be, and as he did so was attracted by a glittering something on the seat opposite. He looked more closely and thought it looked like a piece of jewelry. No one sat near it, and it had evidently been dropped by some departed passenger. Job stepped across the car and picked it up. He was not mistaken; it was a piece of jewelry. With it in his hand he stepped back to his seat. The conductor, who just then entered the car to collect the new fare, noticed Job's actions and was alert at once. Halting in front of him he demanded, "What was that?" His tone was peremptory and irritating to even so mild a man as Job Parker, and consequently elicited the questioning response, "What was what?"

"Didn't you pick something off that seat?"

"I did," responded Job.

"Well, give it to me," demanded the conductor, holding out his hand.

"Why should I give it to you?" queried Job, getting more nettled at the other's brusque manner.

"Because it's my business to turn in anything found on my car; that's why; so hand it over."

Now, Job, left to himself, would have done the very thing demanded of him, but the manner of the demand was not agreeable. Besides, at this moment he remembered hearing a legal friend once expound the law as to property lost in public places, as follows: "The finder's title is absolutely good against any one except the lawful owner." Thus fortified, he decided to defy even the conductor, so he replied, "I'm afraid you won't turn in this, my friend, for I propose to keep it."

He expected an outburst with threats of arrest and other terrors, but got only a whine:

"If you do you'll get me into trouble."

"How's that?" asked Job.

"Passenger that lost it will report it, and like as not give the number of the car he was in. Then it will be up to me."

"Oh, I see," answered Job. "And what then?"

"Probably they'd think I'd pinched it and I'd lose my run. That's enough, I guess for a poor man with a family."

"But I'm sure nobody would accuse a conductor of such a thing," responded Job. "That wouldn't be fair."

"Wouldn't they?" answered this inquisitor, unconscious that Job might be sarcastic.

"Well, I'll see you safe on this, at any rate," said Job, taking out his card case and pencil. "Here is my card. You report that I found in your car a pin."

"Scarfpin?" asked the conductor.

"A pin," answered Job.

"Diamond pin?"

"A pin, that's all. And I'll notify the company too, and I'll advertise it."

When Job and his friend left the car, the former showed his find to his companion.

"Take a good look at it," he said, "I may need a witness."

When he got back to his office he wrote the company, and it being Saturday, sent a short advertisement to a leading Sunday paper. Job got to his office a little late on Monday morning and found several strangers waiting.

"What do these people wish?" he asked his clerk as the latter handed him his mail.

"Something about a lost pin, Sir."

"Are they all together?"

"No, Sir; they came separately."

"Very good," said Job; "send them in one by one."

Entered to Job a well-dressed man of middle age. "Mr. Parker?" he asked.

"Yes, Sir."

"I believe you found my daughter's pin on the car last Saturday."

"I found a pin. What kind of a pin did your daughter lose?"

"A lady's pin. I'm not sure I could describe it exactly."

"Was it an emerald pin?"

"Why, yes, I believe it was."

"I didn't find such a pin," said Job.

"Oh, I'm not sure it was an emerald. My daughter has so many pins. If you will let me look at it, please, I can tell in a minute." Job put his hand in his pocket, but withdrew it. "Tell your daughter to write an exact description of her pin. If it agrees with this, she shall have it. Good day."

"Sir, you don't believe that I came here—" blustered the visitor.

"Excuse me, Sir; but I'll return this pin only to the person who describes it accurately. Good day, Sir."

The next one had lost a diamond stick pin.

"Not your pin," said Job.

The next a plain gold pin, and so they ran, hat pins, lace pins, belt pins, hair pins of gold, silver, and gun metal adorned with all the jewels in the list, were claimed. As fast as Job disposed of one batch of applicants, another appeared. To each the answer was the same. "Not your pin, Sir." It was noon before he found time to open his mail. That disposed of, he dispatched his clerk for a sandwich and started in again with claimants. Even his friend the conductor dropped in to say that he was in trouble. He had been accused of stealing a highly valued pin, and if he could only see Job's find he could defend himself. "Send your accuser to me," said Job. A specially pertinacious visitor about 3 o'clock, however, was too much for the patience of Job Parker.

"I believe you've got my pin," said the man.

"Confound you," roared Job. "How dare you! You come in here and describe your pin as a cat's eyelset in gold, when I find a gold and platinum sunburst with six rose diamonds and six pearls surrounding a two-carat brilliant, and then accuse me of having your pin. Get out!"

About 4 o'clock he had cleared the office, and heaved a great sigh of relief. Alas, too soon!

He had just gotten fairly down to work when another visitor was announced, a lady, good-looking, and handsomely though modestly dressed. She seemed agitated and unused to offices, and was accompanied by a youth, her son.

"I beg your pardon. Is this Mr. Parker?"

"It is, Madam. Be seated, pray. What can I do for you?"

"My pin; please give me my pin, Mr. Parker. I have been hunting everywhere, and only an hour ago my son met a gentleman who said he saw an advertisement that you had it, and we tore down here and—" She paused, seemingly out of breath, and looked at Job so beseechingly that had he not been through so much that day he would have yielded.

"I sincerely hope I have your pin, Madam," he said.

"But you have; I know you have. Here is the advertisement," she said, producing a newspaper.

FOUND.—Saturday, about 2 o'clock, in —— Avenue surface car No. 322, a pin. Owner can have it on proper identification. Job Parker, 246 Nassau Street.

"Yes, that is my ad," agreed Job, "but many thousands of people must have lost pins in New York last Saturday. At least a thousand have been here to-day."

"But that is the very time and car where I lost my pin—"

"How do you know that?" asked Job.

"Oh, dear, Mr. Parker, you can't imagine I don't know. That pin is everything to me. I had it on the car and I missed it immediately I was on the sidewalk."

"But how did you know the number of the car? Do you always take the numbers of the cars you ride in?" persisted Job.

"No, indeed; but wasn't I clever? You see, I remembered the conductor. So I went to the stable this morning and waited and waited till he came."

"Then he told you I found the pin?"

"Yes, he did, and I was so cross to him. Actually accused him of stealing it. Wasn't it dreadful? Poor man!"

"Yes, he came down here and told me," said Job.

"Too bad! I'm awfully sorry. I'll never suspect any one again. It's been a lesson to me. Then I waited for my son, because I didn't dare come down alone, and after all found you so kind and sympathetic."

"Not at all, not at all," remonstrated Job. "Delighted to have been the means, Madam, of restoring your property. May I know whom I have served?"

"Indeed, yes," answered his visitor, producing a neat card reading "Mrs. Peter Johnson, —— Eighty-seventh Street." "Now, Mr. Parker, we have taken a lot of your time, and must be going. If you will—"

"Yes, Madam," responded Job. "If you will kindly describe your pin."

"Describe it, Mr. Parker?"

"Yes, please. You see, I must be very sure about it."

"Of course you must. I see perfectly. Let's see. The pin is a—what do you call them—a sunburst; a large diamond in the centre, and—let's see—eight, no, six smaller diamonds and the same number of pearls around it."

"Exactly," said Job, "in a gold and platinum setting?"

"Yes. There, wasn't I exactly right?" laughed Mrs. Johnson.

"You must be, Madam; but I regret that it was not your pin I found."

"Not my pin! What do you mean, Sir?"

"I mean that I did not find any such pin as you describe."

"Why, you told—"

"Yes, I know I told about an imaginary sunburst and two-carat diamonds, and all that; but I did not find any.

"Ah, Jack, that you? Come in. Allow me to present you to Mrs. Peter Johnson and her son. Madam, this gentleman was with me on the car and saw the pin I found. Is this it, Jack? Thank you. Messrs. Snodgrass & Co. informed me this morning that they retail at 17 cents each. Allow me to offer it to you, with a cigar of equal price for my friend the conductor. Don't care for it? I'm sorry. Good day, Madam. Jack, let's go and have a drink. I've learned a lot to-day."

Wanted Ruby Oil.

A YOUNG man who has many acquaintances in the big Broadway building in which he has an office has been driven almost to the point of moving by the nickname which he has acquired and the persistence with which it is applied to him. Whenever his fellow-tenants drop into his office or meet him in the elevator, the genial "Helio, Ruby!" almost makes him take to his heels.

It came about this way: He was saying that he would have to run out to get a new ruby lamp to take to the country with him, for he was an amateur photographer.

"Why don't you get ruby oil?" remarked one of his friends, who without cracking a smile explained how this oil gave the ruby light essential to the practice of photography without the use of a ruby shade.

The young man dispatched his office boy for a supply of ruby oil, and the joking friend gathered a number of the tenants into the office by the time the boy came back with this reply:

"Dear Mr. ——: We haven't any ruby oil. In fact, we would be much interested to learn that there is such a thing. It would revolutionize photography.

"BLANKEM & CO."

Then the physical impossibility of an oil producing a ruby flame dawned upon the young man, and he produced the cigars, but since then his own proper name has been supplanted by "Ruby."

History with a Twist.

Teacher—Now, who can tell me for what we should remember the year 1588? Well, Tommy?

Tommy (triumphantly)—The defeat of the Invisible Armada.

Some Royal Doubles.

THE amiable, gentle-minded Czar of Russia had until a few months ago a perfect double in the person of a brilliant and immensely popular nobleman, who held a very great position in the Russian Army. So striking was the likeness between the two that the Emperor warned his friend over and over again of the terrible danger he was running simply through this resemblance. "Prince ——," once said the Czar to him seriously, "you are very foolish indeed not to alter your appearance somewhat. You are running a tremendous risk. Some of my turbulent subjects are sure to make short work of you one of these days. They will imagine it is they see unprotected—their Emperor—and you will be cut down before you know where you are. Alter your appearance, my friend; that is my advice to you."

"Your Majesty," replied Prince —— gallantly, "I will never alter my appearance. I am too proud of being like you to alter it."

"Well," laughingly answered the Emperor, "I'm afraid if you don't alter your appearance yourself, some of my Nihilist friends will unexpectedly alter it for you."

Three weeks after this imperial warning, the body of poor Prince —— was found, horribly mutilated, in one of the principal streets of St. Petersburg. The Emperor was naturally terribly grieved when he heard of the awful crime, and remarked sadly: "If these villains treat the Emperor's double in such a way, how will they treat the Emperor himself?"

There is a certain well-known clubman in London so wonderfully like King Edward VII. that he has on more than one occasion actually received the royal salute. Now, a few months ago his Majesty happened to drop into a very select London club of which the royal double was also a member. He sat down in one of the corners and prepared himself for a few minutes' quiet reading. Soon, however, a middle-aged gentleman who had been watching the King intently for some time came up to him, and, digging him jocularly with his walking stick, said loudly: "Hullo, Mac, old fellow! How's the world treating you, eh? I've been watching you for the last ten minutes—couldn't tell whether it was you or the King. In fact, I only distinguished you by your hat. I knew the 'old boy' wouldn't wear such a shocking 'shiner' as the thing you've got on your head. Got time for a few minutes' conversation, Mac?"

The King looked up and with ill-suppressed laughter, said: "I am sorry to disappoint you. I happen to be the 'old boy' with the shocking 'shiner.' When Mac does arrive, however—"

But Mac's friend had disappeared, and England's good-natured sovereign resumed his reading.

Portugal's jovial monarch, King Carlos, is, as is well known, abnormally fat. During his Majesty's recent visit to England King Edward VII. laughingly said to his guest one morning: "You are not, perhaps aware that your 'second self' exists here in London. I often see him just by Marlborough House, and frequently stop and have a chat with him. He is a very nice fellow indeed, and is the very image of you."

King Carlos looked most interested and expressed a desire to have a look at his amiable double. "His position is a lofty one," said King Edward smiling. "He is a cab driver, and drives one of the smartest hansoms in London. I'll show him to you before you return to your country. When King Carlos did see the cabby he confessed at once that the likeness was marvelous. "I suppose," said the monarch with a merry smile, "you are often chaffed about your likeness to me, are you not? Now, how do your friends address you, as a rule? What name do you go by among them?"

"Well," replied the cabby, respectfully saluting the two Kings, "the gentlemen I drives generally call me 'Your Majesty,' out o' perliteness, but my mates ain't afraid o' speakin' the truth, and they always calls me 'Ole Fatty.'!"

Her Method.

THEY were just concluding a series of "first aid to the injured" lessons in one of the settlements, and the worker in charge thought it might be a good idea to have a written test. Among other questions she wrote:

"How would you restore consciousness to a person who had been rescued from drowning?"

In answer to this a maiden with an affection for polysyllables wrote:

"When the resuscitation of animation is complete plump the person on a barrel till he is thoroughly exhausted.

WEDDING AND RECEPTION GOWNS

This small hat has a black velvet crown and a brim formed of folds of white chiffon over which droop black passementerie loops and ornaments, while a black broom aigrette stands at the left.

RICHNESS of material and brilliancy of coloring were the notable features of the costumes worn by young girls at a recent fashionable wedding. Miss Gwendolyn Burden was in a vivid sapphire blue with purplish lights, and her large blue hat was half covered with ostrich plumes of the same hue. Miss Mary Harriman was in red cloth with plain skirt and a rather short coat with chinchilla revers. She carried a chinchilla muff, and her gray hat was trimmed with gray ostrich feathers. Miss Gladys Mills was in golden brown velvet, her hat of the same material was trimmed with ostrich plumes, and her boa and muff were of brown fur, matching the velvet in shade. Miss Natica Rives was in dark gray, and wore a large round Spanish hat tipped far to the left. Her wide muff and cape boa were of gray chiffon, arranged in wide flat puffs on a heavier foundation. One of the most effective frocks, worn by a golden-haired lassie, was made of light emerald green velvet, and a large white hat, white fur cape boa, and a huge pillow muff accompanied it. One other dazzling costume was a lavender panne velvet with chinchilla trimmings.

Miss May Van Alen has a charming low-crowned white hat, the wide brim of which is tilted up at eight-inch intervals in modified points. A white tulle scarf is wound around the top of the brim, and is caught at each point by a small cluster of white button roses and tiny green leaves. Just at the left of the back the brim is indented, and a white liberty satin scarf starts from a loose knot with its streamers falling almost to the waist line; wide white silk fringe trims the ends.

Mrs. Harry S. Redmond has one of the new wide scarf boas in chinchilla, with flat muff and a toque to match. That part of the boa crossing the back and shoulders is eighteen or twenty inches broad, and the fur is broken by two four-inch insertions of crushed gray velvet, each about five inches from the outer edges, with leaves of gray silk applique half covering the velvet. The ends of the boa are slightly narrower and of solid chinchilla. The large toque has a brim about four inches wide, turned up close to the crown. At the left and back of the ear a wide white ostrich tip is fastened. With these Mrs. Redmond wore one afternoon a costume of gray panne velvet of light shade. The skirt was plain, full at the bottom, and scant at the top. The coat was tight fitting and had skirts perhaps two feet long. Strips of gray silk applique in leaf and flower designs, forming bands an inch or so from the coat's edges, were used to trim the sleeves and front of the coat, and were fastened here and there on the velvet.

Miss Irma Stern dined at Sherry's the other evening in a girlish frock of dull light blue chiffon topped by a small, round blue hat trimmed with box plaitings of blue satin and a wreath of small pale pink roses and foliage. The bodice had a stock of white Irish lace finished by a band of pale blue lace next the skin. The round yoke was formed of half-inch tucks of the chiffon running round and round, and from this drooped a flat border of Irish lace over the vertical tucks that formed the bodice itself. The sleeves had their close tops made of horizontal tucks, and the scant puffs over the elbows, which terminated in deep chiffon cuffs overlaid with lace, were also laid in horizontal tucks, but narrower than those in the upper sleeves. The skirt was accordion plaited and had three-inch tucks at the bottom. It touched all around, but did not trail. The girdle was as simple as the frock.

The opera coat illustrated is of sapphire blue velvet bordered with very heavy and very dull gold embroidery. It is lined with white satin and has overlapping flounces of white chiffon finishing the inner side of the fronts.

Mrs. Louis Stern, who was with her daughter, wore a lace gown with large and small medallions of flowered silk here and there. It had touches of black on the bodice and girdle. She wore some handsome pearls.

Mrs. Mack is wearing a carriage costume of black broadcloth and baby lamb. The fur coat is tight fitting and has skirts that come a foot or more below the waist line. The skirt is also close fitting and has its lower third of baby lamb—an applied flounce. The coat sleeves are not large, but are moderately full between elbows and wrists, where they are drawn into narrow cuffs. With this Mrs. Mack usually wears a stole boa of ermine, an ermine turban, and carries an ermine muff.

Mrs. Frederic B. Esler is wearing a unique reception and dinner gown of black chiffon and fine jet fringes. The bodice has a yoke of heavy black lace, unlined, and from this a deep fringe of single strings of the finest possible dull jet falls almost to the narrow girdle. The sleeves of black lace also show this wide fringe which falls from the shoulders. Beginning at the waist line, row after row of this ten-inch fringe—the ends of the one just covering the heading on the next—extend as far as the knees; the rest of the skirt is made up of full flounces of black chiffon over taffeta.

Mrs. Clarence Postley has a dinner gown of black net embroidered in black vines and flowers over white. It fits closely, and has around the flaring skirt appliques of small cream lace flowers and leaves arranged to form deep points. The sleeves have these lace appliques at the shoulders and also above the elbow ruffles. The toque worn with this gown the other evening was a small one of white chiffon, and had appliques of black chenille grapes on the wide upturned brim and a black aigrette at the left and well to the front.

Mrs. Clausen was in a pastel-hued cloth gown at a recent dinner. The sheath-like skirt had three or four groups of rib tucks following the outline of a shaped flounce. These rose high in the back, and the lowest group was much wider than the top one. Medallions of white lace were inserted at intervals among the tucks. The bodice had a lace yoke, and large lace medallions inserted in the sleeves from a little below the shoulders to a bit above the elbows. The lower sleeves were full sagging puffs of chiffon matching the color of the frock, and each was crossed by two lines of sable. The hat worn was of pastel-tinted chiffon laid in folds, and clusters of silver grapes with silver green leaves ornamented the left side and drooped over the hair in the back.

Mrs. Henry S. Kip (Miss Frances Coster Jones) dined the other evening in a gown of heavy gray lace over white satin. It was en princesse, and the lower third of the skirt had long tablike extensions of the lace edged with narrow ruchings of gray chiffon. Between these tabs, which were some twenty inches long, there billowed fluffs of chiffon, and chiffon flounces finished it. Her large gray hat was laden with gray plumes. Her three-quarter white broadcloth coat was heavily trimmed with lace, which gave a square yoke effect in the back, and had large, box-shaped sleeves with lace cuffs.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has a dinner gown of white net striped vertically with groups of narrow mauve velvet ribbon. There are five or seven stripes to each group, lace filling the space between the groups. Wider strips of the ribbon—the widest perhaps an inch across—run horizontally around the bottom. The waist has a bolero of net striped with lace and narrow mauve ribbon, and the elbow sleeves, with narrow frills, are also ribbon striped.

The costume illustrated is of pale gray crepe de chine silk to fit and having insertions of heavy gray torchon lace. The gray chiffon toque is trimmed with ostrich tips of the same shade.

Mrs. Wesley Watson, who will sail for England in a few days, dined in a fashionable restaurant the other evening in a black lace gown spangled in oval-shaped medallion effects in gold. Beginning at the right armhole in the front, and caught at intervals across the bust line, was a scarf of pale blue chiffon. At the left side, perhaps six inches from the left armhole, it formed a short loop, and the ends fell midway to the knees, each end being knotted.

Mrs. Nellson, who dined that evening at the same restaurant, was in black lace heavily jetted, and her rather large black hat, set back from her face, also showed many jet spangles. She wore imense turquois earrings.

Mrs. Walter Price's pompadour girdle is worth describing. The pink tones of its flowers match the pink slip worn under the white lace frock it ornaments. The ribbon is some five inches broad, and after being brought around from the back it crosses in front and then passes again to the back. In going around the second time the ribbon slopes gradually upward from the sides to a height of six inches above the waist line directly in the back; here the ribbons again cross, and the ends are pulled through rings six inches apart and left to float half way to the floor.

Miss Maxine Elliott dined on Sunday evening in a modish restaurant. Her black lace frock, over black chiffon and silk, had many large changeable emerald and red oval-shaped sequins caught at their tops to the lace, and swinging as she moved. The shallow V-shaped yoke was unlined, and the elbow sleeves were finished with short frills. Her round black hat had an upturned brim, which was rolled up quite high in the back, full black ostrich tips being fastened so as to droop over the coiffure.

Mrs. Young (Miss McAllister) has a dull medium brown cloth street costume with a short jacket that simulates two Etons instead of one. The skirt is perfectly plain, and is so gored that it flares well at the bottom. The Eton coat has a very deep round collar that extends out over the shoulders, and a third of the way from the neck to the waist, its lower edge concealing the top of two bolero pieces that start from the armholes and extend a quarter of the way across the jacket proper; these swing loose and give the effect of a second jacket. The sleeves, rather close at the shoulders, widen out at the elbows and then in again to the wrists, where they terminate in plain cuffs.

One of the handsomest reception and dinner gowns seen of late is of yellow crepe de chine made with a tight bodice and sheathe skirt. The material is laid in rib tucks an eighth of an inch apart, and the panels forming the skirt are joined by yellow floss fagoting. There is a flounce some sixteen inches deep at the bottom, and above it and scattered here and there on the skirt above this flounce are yellow chiffon roses. The coat worn with this costume came nearly to the floor, and was of rich yellow satin brocade. It was straight, plain and full, and had a deep cape yoke that rounded at the top into a deep flaring collar that could either be turned up around the face or turned down. It was bordered on both edges and lined with white fur. The wide sleeves had wide bands of fur a little below the elbows, and undersleeves of the brocade drawn into wide cuffs. The large, flat, yellow lace hat topping the costume had a huge yellow ostrich plume at the left, and against the side of the crown and touching the plume loops of two-inch black velvet ribbon formed a cascade. MARIE WELDON.

JAN

A CHANGE OF SCENE

BY J. HERBERT WELCH.

TAYLOR was Rockton's most distinguished citizen. While the celebrity of a few of his fellow-townsmen reached beyond the county lines, his name was known throughout the land, or at least wherever newspapers penetrated and libraries flourished. Rockton was proud of Taylor; it had tendered him a dinner which had been one of the chief events of the Rockton social season, and he had worn with ease and grace the laurel wreath which the town's best oratory had placed upon his brow.

Yet life in Rockton had lost its zest for the young man. It was not, to paraphrase classic language, that he liked the town less, but that he disliked the coldness of its fairest daughter more. He and Elsie Matthews had been engaged. There had been a misunderstanding and a returned ring. Elsie had been haughty and had refused to listen to explanations. Clever as Taylor was in smoothing out the tangles in imaginary loves and making all end happily, he had come to the gloomy conclusion that his own very real love affair was a failure. This was the true inwardness of his feeling that he needed a change of scene.

When Wilcox rang the doorbell imperiously one evening shortly after the brief stop at Rockton of the Eastern express, Taylor's delight in greeting his old friend showed very plainly in his face.

"Hello, old man," cried Wilcox with characteristic breeziness, "you're surprised to see me, I suppose. Well, I'm on my way back to New York from Chicago, and I've stopped over a train to shake hands and smoke a pipe with you. How are you nowadays? I've been reading your last story on the train; it's great. I suppose you know that your name's up among the mixed pickle and oatmeal signs in the Chicago street cars? I hope I'm not interfering with the blaze of genius to-night."

From the depths of easy chairs, with clouds of tobacco smoke drifting between them, Taylor and Wilcox talked. The latter informed his friend that the fires of inspiration were burning low.

"I haven't written a line for a month," he said, "but it's time I began. I have an idea for a new story. A young fellow has a falling out with his girl, goes to New York, conquers the town, and comes back in triumph for his bride. Sounds very trite, doesn't it? But it all depends upon the way it's worked up—contrast between village and metropolis, sociological problem of the drift to cities touched upon, and all that sort of thing, you know. But I can't write it."

"Why not?"

"Because I haven't the material. I want to make the young fellow a newspaper reporter, so that he will see a great many phases of city life. But I've never been inside a New York newspaper office in my life."

Wilcox puffed vigorously on his pipe for a moment.

"It's easy, easy," he exclaimed, suddenly, and with enthusiasm. Duncan the managing editor of the Globe, is a good friend of mine; besides, the governor has influence with the publisher. They won't suspect, that Thomas Taylor applicant for a job as reporter, is Mr. T. Livingston Taylor, successful novelist. This is a great scheme. Throw your things together, old man, and come along with me on the midnight train. I'd wait till to-morrow if I hadn't promised to see the Harrington girls off to Europe in the morning. But you have time enough. Great Scott, or rather, great Taylor, it was a happy thought of mine to stop off to see you."

Taylor smiled and smoked thoughtfully. "After all, why not?" he meditated. The adventurous element in the suggestion appealed to him. It would be a distraction, in addition to giving him valuable material. As for the suddenness of his departure there was no one to consult—his parents were dead—but Mrs. MacMahon, the housekeeper. She had retired, but he could leave her a note.

"I have half a mind to do it," he exclaimed.

"And I have a whole mind that you shall," responded Wilcox quickly, "so we have a mind and a half made up on this. Now pack your things in a hurry."

As Taylor was taking a farewell look around his disheveled room he failed to observe that the note he had left for Mrs. MacMahon had, in the flurry of his preparations, been pushed into a half-open drawer among some old papers.

On the second morning afterward the young men were escorted by a boy through a big room with long tables to the little office in the corner. The editor rose and shook hands cordially with Wilcox.

"Please resume your cold editorial manner, Duncan," exclaimed the latter, laughingly, after he had introduced Taylor. "We have come on a business errand. Mr. Taylor wants to be a newspaper man. He's done—some writing. At college, I remember, he was considered bright at it. If you could squeeze him in I should consider it a favor."

The editor glanced keenly at Taylor.

"Ever been on a paper?" he asked.

"Never," replied Taylor.

The editor, tapping his desk gently with a pencil, took another look at the young man, his eye resting for an instant on Taylor's clever face.

"Well," he said, after a slight pause, "we are pretty full just now, and we could give you only beginner's pay, but if you want to try it on that basis I guess we can give you a chance."

"Thank you," said Taylor. "Shall I begin now?"

"Why, just as you please," answered Mr. Duncan in a careless manner that caused Wilcox to smile slyly and wink at his friend.

It would be interesting but impractical to recount the new reporter's experiences of the next few days. He learned several things, one of which was that writing "good stuff" at the rate of a thousand words a day was quite a different matter from gathering facts and writing them out at the rate of a thousand words or more an hour. Duncan had it made evident to him that his weakness was in this gathering of facts. He accepted in a humble spirit the chidings of the city editor and the unseeing superiority of the "star reporters." He was waiting for his chance. One day he thought he saw at least a glimmering of it in an east side wedding that had gone wrong. The guests had assembled; the last touches had been put on the toilet of the radiant bride. But the groom came not. Taylor had been assigned to this story and proceeded to make a character sketch of it, dropping through force of habit into an analysis of the disappointed bride's emotions.

"What are you writing—a book?" inquired the young man in the next chair, as he noticed Taylor pushing page after page of "copy," out from under his pen. The latter started guiltily. He imagined for an instant that his secret had been discovered.

"Oh, no," he replied; smilingly, recovering himself, "just a monograph."

"Well, when it gets into the paper it will be a monogram."

This was expressive of the fate of most of Taylor's contributions until the day when his real chance came.

The city editor strode over to him and laid the damp sheet of a rival afternoon edition in front of him on the table. Huge black letters reached across the page, announcing:

"LIVINGSTON TAYLOR HAS DISAPPEARED."

"Mr. Taylor," said the city editor, not noticing that the young man he was addressing was sitting rigid in his chair and staring at the letters blankly, "just read this story of the disappearance of your namesake, the novelist, and go up and see Mr. Wilcox, who knows him, I think. The novelist may be in the city, and if he is, Wilcox may be able to help us locate him. If you should happen to find the disappearing Taylor get a good interview with him. There may be a beat for us in this."

Taylor seized his hat. He wanted to get out into the open air as quickly as possible. On the steps leading to the street he read the story. It was brief enough. Tucked away under the big headlines were a few sentences to the effect that Mrs. MacMahon, the housekeeper of Livingston Taylor, had notified the police of Rockton that the young man had disappeared in the night about two weeks before, and that she had neither seen nor heard from him since. His departure had evidently been very hurried, as his room had been left in a state of great disorder. That night he had had a caller, a stranger to Mrs. MacMahon. Although it was not known that he had an enemy in the world, murder was feared. Taylor laughed. It was painfully evident that Mrs. MacMahon had not found his note.

But he wanted to consider this matter sanely. He could not do it here in this teeming thoroughfare, so he entered a café and sought out a little stall. His name pursued him. A man at the bar was reading the story. This thing must be stopped. He decided that the first thing to do was to put the fears of Mrs. MacMahon and Rockton at rest by telegraphing. What would he do next? He ordered something, to aid him in solving this problem. In a moment his course became clear to him. After an interval of an hour and a half—the time he had decided to give himself in running down and interviewing the novelist—he went back to the office, reported to the city editor as briefly as possible that he had found his man, and began to write.

Taylor, the novelist, had evidently been in an expansive mood when he was interviewed by Taylor the reporter, for his remarks touching upon the sensations of a man who discovers in the newspapers that he has disappeared were very clever and humorous. His talk had a literary flavor unusual in newspaper interviews. After the copy reader had glanced over a few paragraphs of the story he looked across the room at Taylor with the light of appreciation in his eyes. But when he had reached the last page he frowned and came over to the young man, with the copy in his hand.

"Mr. Taylor," he said, "this is good stuff, very good stuff, but you'll have to be more specific in your location of the novelist. This is the point of the story, you know. Just 'in the city' won't do. Where did you see him?"

Taylor turned red. He could think of nothing to say. The address of his own boarding house came suddenly into his mind and he hastily mentioned it, justifying himself with the remembrance of his face in the mirror there that morning.

"Now it's all right. It's a very good story," repeated the copy reader reassuringly, jotting down the address.

Taylor did not wait at the office to see how his announcement of the discovery of the lost novelist looked in print, but while he was lingering over his coffee in a French restaurant up town a newsboy offered him the paper. They had given the interview a prominent place; it read very well, he thought.

Afterward, while he was waiting for a car in front of the playhouse a boy thrust a paper in front of him. Taylor took it hastily. He had caught sight of his ubiquitous name again. It was the night edition of the paper that had first printed the story of his disappearance. Its headlines were as assertive as those of the afternoon. They stated with much positiveness:

"TAYLOR HAS NOT BEEN FOUND."

His landlady had waited up for him.

"Mr. Taylor," she cried, hurrying out of the back parlor and catching him on the stairs, "I've been having the funniest time this evening. There's been at least a dozen newspaper reporters here asking for Livingston Taylor, the novelist. None of them seemed to believe me at first when I told them I had never seen, much less, boarded him. I told them that you were the only Mr. Taylor I had. They've got you mixed up some way. Funny, wasn't it?"

"Very," answered Taylor from a dry throat. He had listened to the narrative with an expression of mingled amusement and consternation. As he went to bed he wondered what they would have to say to him at the office in the morning.

They had nothing to say. There was an ominous-looking envelope in his letter box. The typewritten note within, signed by Duncan, was very brief. Taylor glanced at it and sauntered out, no longer a member of The Globe's staff. He was chagrined, for newspaper work was beginning to fascinate him, but his paramount feeling was one of relief. He now had nothing to conceal. He decided to continue to gather in New York material for his next story. On his way uptown to see Wilcox he drew from his pocket a copy of The Rockton Globe of the day before. He had been getting the paper regularly from a newspaper advertising agency whose door he had passed every morning. Staring him in the face on the front page of The Globe was a long article about his disappearance. He read it with amusement until he reached the last paragraph, which was as follows:

"Miss Elsie Mathews, who was engaged to Mr. Taylor, has been prostrated by the news of his strange disappearance. She is under the doctor's care at her home on Riverside Avenue."

"But say, old man," complained Wilcox an hour later, "it's not the square thing for you to rush off like this. I've hardly had a look at you since you've been here. I want to get up a little dinner in your honor."

"All right, Harry," exclaimed Taylor, heartily but hurriedly, "I'll come back in about a week—I'll let you know the day, and then I'll eat a dozen dinners, but now I've got to say good-by. I wouldn't miss that train for a fortune."

The next day Wilcox called on Duncan. "I'm sorry for his sake that you had to fire young Taylor," he remarked. "However, Livingston Taylor has not disappeared any more than I have. He'll be in town in a day or two. I'm going to give him a dinner, and I want you to be toastmaster, Duncan. You are the best man for that sort of thing I know." Duncan bowed and smiled modestly in acknowledgment of the compliment. He accepted the invitation.

* * * * * * *

Through partly drawn curtains in a wide doorway could be seen a long table that glistened with china and silver and was gay with flowers. The guests had almost all arrived. Wilcox had by the arm a very well groomed and alert-looking young man, and was leading him toward another who was younger and slenderer, but equally unusual in appearance.

"Mr. Taylor, I want to present Mr. Duncan, who is to be our toastmaster and tell us all what a fine writer you are," said Wilcox, grinning.

The two stared hard at each other for an instant as they gripped hands.

"We've met before," remarked Duncan dryly.

"I believe we have," replied Taylor, smiling.

When at last Duncan rose to make his speech of presentation he wore a very grave expression. After he had secured the attention of the table he paused, as if sorely troubled as to how to say what was in his mind. Suddenly, with a quivering finger pointed at Taylor and a voice that seemed to be trembling with indignation, he exclaimed:

"Ladies and gentlemen, that man there, our guest of honor, is a bunco-steerer."

"Good! Good!" cried Bobby Carruthers. There was applause and laughter and the pounding of glasses. Duncan swallowed a lump in his throat and went on. He told of his experience with a green reporter named Taylor. He gave a strong humorous coloring to the story. It was very effectively done, and Duncan sat down amid great applause.

Slowly and smilingly Taylor arose, smoothing down his vest. He called attention to the fact that the executive head of a great newspaper did not know merit when he saw it; that every day for nearly two weeks at least a hundred dollars' worth of literature had been thrown into the waste basket. Easily and pleasantly Taylor rambled on, touching in a jocular vein upon the primary cause of his disappearance.

"A month ago," he said, "this was a tremendously serious matter to me. Now, you observe, I smile over it. Things have happened in the meantime. As you know, I disappeared. My home paper reported that I had been unseen for two weeks. Excellent paper! It has taught me that sometimes one must be unseen to be appreciated. It will give me great pleasure to send each of you a piece of wedding cake."

THE PRACTICAL MISS PERKINS.

HEft sister Amy was the elder, a girl of mild manners and indefinite opinions. She was brought out the preceding year; but Susan trod closely enough on her heels to gain some knowledge of the drawing room, and of how Amy conducted herself therein.

Susan was not satisfied with what she saw.

"Amy is amiable, but colorless," she said to herself. "Sally Ball is a Yahoo—I can hear her war whoop in the attic. But it gives her distinction. One must have some cachet. Amy has no cachet."

Thus Susan meditated. When the Spring came, she was still meditating. She had taken up the girls of Amy's set when they had admitted her to their councils, and had studied them quietly but effectively.

"Ellen is a beauty. Jack has wit. Ruth thinks she resembles the Countess Potocki. Edith always wears violets. Gussy is athletic. Alice sings German Lieder. Kitty cultivates the air of a soubrette. Beatrice makes a point of her hands. Sadie is frank; I call her rude. But so far as I can see none of them have common sense. I will have common sense."

When Susan had arrived at this conclusion she went to the looking glass to see how she looked with her hair parted in the middle and combed plainly behind her ears She found it becoming, and was more than ever satisfied with her decision.

The next morning, when her music master was announced, she said to the maid: "Please ask him to excuse me hereafter, and send in my bill. Of course I mean for the entire quarter."

In this way she disposed of all her accomplishments, and, so to say, began the world anew, penniless.

When these matters were arranged, Susan went to her father and put her hand on his shoulder.

"Papa, you have no sons, but you have daughters."

"Eh, eh, what's that you say, Susan? Very true. Yes, very true," and he resumed his paper.

"It seems to me," continued Susan, "that so far as we are able we ought to take the place of sons."

"What's that? God forbid!" he exclaimed piously. He had been a wild boy himself, and was perfectly satisfied that his family consisted of girls. For the moment Susan's suggestion frightened him out of his security.

"Girls are helpless, papa, because they lack opportunity. They are hedged about by circumstance." Susan's father let fall his paper and looked at her with staring eyes.

"Bless my soul, Susan, what have you been reading?"

"Nothing, papa; I've been thinking."

At this he stared more helplessly than before.

"Papa, I want something to manage."

He breathed more freely. Susan was really quite womanly after all.

It was not after this first request, but after many long, earnest, and, as Susan believed, sensible conversations, that the farm at Mompert was put under her charge.

"Don't you think we should have some sort of contract, papa? It would seem more regular," she suggested after some thought.

"Very well. You draw it up, and I'll sign it."

"Do have a pretty name for the farm," begged Amy. "Monte Scena sounds well."

"But senseless, Amy. I don't want a merely pretty name. I would like it picturesque—and pertinent," added Susan, thoughtfully. "I think I shall call it The Perch. That is short and to the point; besides, we shall scarcely do more than alight in passing. I mean of course as a family."

"My goodness! The Perch. A Queen Anne cottage that cost $45,000. An expensive roost," her father murmured.

The next morning Susan ordered the carriage, and set out with a thoughtful air. She stopped at her bootmaker's and was measured for a pair of calfskin boots, to be built on the lines of a ranchman's, but intimating a tidy, well-shaped foot within.

But her more serious duties were with her tailor. Here consultations were long and earnest. These resulted in two cloth suits, one with a hunting jacket and a scant skirt, overhanging a pair of Turkish trousers, and both well lined with pockets. She also decided on a mud colored corduroy riding habit with a leather shirt.

Susan then drove to a book store, where she subscribed for all the agricultural papers.

Meanwhile she had cleared out her novels and books of poetry, and replaced them with shining new treatises which bore such names as "Dairy and Farm," "The Kitchen Garden," "Ensilage," and "The Foot-and-Mouth Disease."

To these she applied her leisure moments. Moreover, she acquired a typewriter and engaged a young woman to teach her its professional use. She also procured a half dozen small blank books, and put upon one, the imposing title, "Ledger."

"When you feel you are primed, Susan, I'll take you out and present you," said her father.

"Thank you, papa. Of course—" she went to him, laid her hand on his arm, and looked into his eyes with apology in her own.

"I don't mean to change anything at present."

"I take that as a compliment, Susan. Naturally you'll work into your own ways."

So they took the train to Balcom's station, whence they were conveyed to Mompert.

"This is your new boss, Kean," said Susan's father jovially.

Kean laughed.

"I'm used to 'em, 'Squire. They've come natural ever since my mother whipped me."

It was in this simple and unimpressive manner that Susan entered upon her new life.

"Take her about, Kean, and show her what you are doing, and I'll go smoke."

The business of farming was not all learned that day. It seemed to expand in extraordinary and confusing fashion. Susan listened until her ears rang and her head ached. But she soon adopted a routine that no excitements of town could interrupt. Twice a week with her maid she went to The Perch for the day.

In her corduroy with her leather shirt, on a shaggy Canadian pony, she accompanied Kean over the domain; or, in her tramping dress and boots, spent the day with de Ruyter and the cabbages in the glass houses or among the flowers.

She grew learned about shorthorns, could discourse on the points of high-bred dogs, and awakened to a lively sense of the importance of the weather with reference to the crops.

She bought all the patent phosphates she saw advertised, the new incubators, milking machines, and farming conveniences. These were certainly at times disappointing. The phosphates burned out the asparagus and sent all the onions into the air. The patent fly-brushes attached to the harness of the field horses were mistaken by the animals for bumble bees, and a temporary hospital for the maimed men had to be set up in the farmhouse.

"The weather is getting to be too hot, Susan, for you to be gallivanting all over the place with Kean," her father said to her one morning, as she was about to start for The Perch.

"If I were your son, papa, would you say that to me?"

"No. You'd probably say it to me. That was the way I did."

Susan had the strong feelings of a Jersey farmer concerning the Paumatuck Hunt. When Cousin Harry showed her over the clubhouse, stables, and kennels, and finally, the forlorn little fox in a cage, her irony was cold and severe.

It was in September that the zeal of sportsmen and hounds took them through her cabbages, leaving a path of desolation and open gates.

Susan's anger was very hot. She eagerly mounted her shaggy pony and rode over to Squire Daggett's to join a meeting of farmers in protest.

The experience was exhilarating. The meeting now over, she came galloping along perfectly satisfied with her morning's work. The deference of the farmers and her own clear-cut, sensible speech gave her a gratifying impression of woman's position and influence in the world such as she never realized in her mother's life, which was that of a timid, loving woman, subservient to her husband's wishes, and very much overridden by her strong-willed children.

In this agreeable frame of mind Susan plunged through the long grasses skirting the edge of her small kingdom.

The short-necked Canadian stopped suddenly, almost sending her over his head. In that brief moment of projection she saw a figure start up from among the grasses and lift a warning arm.

"You are trespassing," said Susan, severely.

"Yes, I suppose I am; but I'm doing no harm."

"You are breaking down the grass."

The man began to straighten the tall spikes about him, and appeared totally absorbed in making them stand up.

"It is foolish to do that. You can't make them stand up again," said Susan.

The man obediently ceased.

"How did you come here?" Susan asked in the line of her duty.

"I've been tramping all morning and was tired."

"Where did you come from?"

"From a place across the lake."

"That's Tuxedo Park. They don't harbor tr—strangers there," she contested, but warily.

"They gave me that biscuit," pointing to some crumbs which he endeavored to dust off the grass with his handkerchief.

"If you had shown any disposition to work you could have got something to do there."

"But I didn't." He turned up for the first time a sun-burned face, traversed by channels, plowed by perspiration, and outlined by dirt. His gray clothes were soiled and had evidently been soaked. One foot had burst through the moorings of a canvas shoe. There was a gleam of fun in his eyes.

"Have you no trade?" Susan asked severely.

"No."

"Have you any education?"

"I can read and write."

"Have you never earned your own living?"

"Never."

"And you expect to be fed?"

"Well, yes, and I'm hungry now. I've only had a biscuit this morning."

"Only one biscuit. Oh, dear, then you must be hungry."

"That's what I said."

"I'm so sorry, for I can't give you anything to eat until you've earned it. I can't on principle, you know. Can you pull weeds?" she asked, after a moment's thought.

"I can try."

"That's very nobly said," Susan commented kindly. "No one can do more. Come with me."

He prepared to obey her with the same meek deference. But she motioned him to proceed, and he as readily obeyed. Susan watched him as he tramped before her. He seem strong-limbed and able-bodied She quickened her pace, for the time seemed ripe to sow the good seed.

"If I should give you your breakfast," she said as Barney, the pony, gained his side, "that would be charity. Now, charity is very demoralizing, and as a man you ought not to be willing to receive it."

"How long must I work first?" the tramp asked, eluding the main proposition.

"I think you should work an hour for pulling weeds is not hard work, at least not very hard. But if you're very hungry, you needn't work but half an hour."

"Well, I'm jolly hungry and I'm getting hungrier."

"You're not an American?"

"I was born in England."

"Then you are an immigrant. You know in America we are all expected to work. So you ought to stop roaming about the country in this way. You know this is a very large country, and every man who sits down on a piece of land long enough can have 160 acres for his own. Then he can have his own horses and Alderney cows, and raise grain, and carry on many interesting experiments in agriculture. Don't you think that would be very much better than tra—than wearing out your shoes?"

The tramp, who had been walking with his head down, switching at the grass in his way, looked up at her with a newly lighted face.

"You have given me a new motive in life."

"He has nice eyes," Susan thought, "but his face is very dirty."

"Don't you think I might have my breakfast first, and then pull weeds," he suddenly asked.

Susan looked rueful.

"It is against my custom," she said in a troubled voice. "But you need only pull twenty minutes."

She led her captive to the house. As she started to spring from Barney's back, the tramp stepped forward, and, before she knew it, had placed her on the ground.

"Sir," she exclaimed with reddened face. The man lifted his hat in apology.

"Here is the bed I mean." She walked across the lawn. "The big, thrifty plants are the weeds, and the little frizzled ones are the Dicanthius tricopherus. Be careful not to disturb those."

"If this was my bed," said the tramp, "d'ye know I'd pull up Dicanthius and save the healthy looking weeds."

Susan ignored this remark and took out her watch.

"It is now twenty minutes after 11, and if you are industrious, in twenty minutes you shall have your breakfast."

Susan watched him for a few minutes, then went to the kitchen to give orders for the approaching breakfast.

"Remember to cover the tray with a napkin, Ann."

"I s'pose I needn't git out the silver tray, ma'am, and invite the gen'leman to come agin aburglin'," suggested Ann, with heightened color.

"The lacquer tray will do, Ann. But napkins and forks are great civilizing agencies; so don't neglect them."

When Susan came back the tramp was seated cross-legged on the turf pulling out weeds with leisurely hands and laying them in neat piles.

"Now how much more sensible," thought Susan, "than to kneel like de Ruyter and get round-shouldered. He seems to have method." She stood critically watching from behind with her watch in her hand. At length she grew tired.

"I think you need work only fifteen minutes," she said. "You have shown a disposition to work, which is, after all, the main thing," she added kindly. "You can have your breakfast now."

"Oh," he said, turning to look over his shoulder. "I think, if you wouldn't mind, I'd rather make it twenty. I rather like the novelty of earning my breakfast. Besides, if I stop now it will injure the symmetry of the bed." And he calmly resumed his weed pulling.

Susan was puzzled.

"It is his first taste of labor, and he likes it," and her nimble mind ran along

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with hope and enthusiasm for her new convert.

While thus pleasantly engaged, Kean's wife rushed out of the farmhouse with both arms aloft, and, screaming incoherently. At the same moment came an eruption of maids from The Perch with shouts and cries.

"Hush, you silly things. Fire, where?" asked Susan, quite calm, and shaking them consecutively by the shoulder.

Little rills of smoke were seen creeping between the shingles of one of the gables of the farmhouse.

"Fire is nothing," said Susan loftily to the frightened women. "All you want to do is to act intelligently and promptly. Now, listen."

"Enroll me," said a man's voice at her side.

"The men are all in the east field. Mary Kean, you run and give the alarm. There is a ladder under the piazza. You get that," turning to the tramp, who was standing by in a submissive attitude, regarding her curiously. "Norah, run and bring me the axe. Sarah and Ann, bring everything that will hold water to the fountain and fill them."

The women, reassured by Susan's calmness, ran to do her bidding. The ladder was placed, Susan placed her axe in the foreman's hand, and he ran up the ladder.

Tucking up her hamt, Susan followed him with firm steps. According to her directions the girls took their positions and passed up the water.

A few strokes of the axe in the hands of the tramp, a few pailfuls of water, and the fire which was slowly charring its way, was put out.

"Bravo," said the stranger, turning to Susan to get the last pail of water. His face was of the dirtiest, but that of Susan was no longer clean.

"Yes," she responded in the spirit of the occasion. "And wasn't it fortunate I met you—"

"Trespassing," he concluded for her. She turned confused.

"It's all out. We can go down now." She started toward the ladder. A glance down, and she shrank back cowering.

"Oh, I can't, I can't." The tramp attempted to pass her, and she caught hold of him.

"I shall fall. Do something with me." He led her back to an angle in the roof. "There, sit down. Don't look back. Think of something else." Crouched in the angle, she covered her eyes with both hands.

"It is the reaction," he said soothingly. "You've been doing famously. Naturally your nerves were all on a strain."

"Ugh," she shuddered. "When I looked down I felt creeping things in my heels that ran straight to my eyes and blinded me."

The man smiled.

"Don't think about them. Look at me." He drew down her hands with mild audacity. "No, don't look about you. Look at me. There. Now, let's talk about something else and forget all about it."

Susan's obedience was childlike. She folded her hands and fixed her eyes on the man's face. Her confidence in his advice was almost disconcerting. The corners of his mouth twitched, but happily turned to frame a question.

"Are all American girls as plucky and sensible in emergencies as you are?" he asked curiously.

"No-o," Susan answered thoughtfully, not daring to remove her eyes. "But I've been to lectures. 'First Aid to the Injured,' 'How to Act in Emergencies.' We have them in New York. If you were to drown, you know, I'd know just what to do for you, when perhaps another woman could only wring her hands."

"I nearly drowned this morning—that is to say, I fell into the lake and got wet. I couldn't afford to drown, because there was nobody there to fish me out. I was drying when you nearly galloped me down." Susan's eyes opened wider than before.

"Dear me. Think what a morning this has been." Life seemed really very full.

"But were fires part of your curriculum?" he resumed.

"No, except in a general way. 'Keep your head cool,' and all that sort of thing. But fires are nothing if you take them in time. I've had experience. You know Italians are very light-headed. Very old people in Italy don't know as much about fires as a child in this country."

The young man nodded in admiration of the chic of the Republic. "Two years ago, when we were in Italy, we had apartments in the Piazza—Oh, what's its name, in the Corso—"

"Ruspoli."

"Why, how do you know? Were you—I didn't know there were tramps—why, to be sure, all the English make pedestrian tours."

"Yes, that's a better name, but I wasn't on a pedestrian tour then," he smiled.

Susan had forgotten her fears in a complication of feelings. It is embarrassing to stare even a tramp in the eyes for some minutes. Now she started courageously forward.

"I think I must get down, now," she said. But again a glance below unnerved her.

"What shall I do? I can't, I can't. I think it's electricity running through and through me, and it takes all my strength away. I can never get down," she exclaimed despairingly.

The man placed himself before her. "Now look at me. You can trust me, can't you?" he asked, with an accent not wholly unmoved.

"Yes," said Susan, sobbing hysterically.

"Thanks. Now shut your eyes tight. Put your arms on my arms and grasp me at the elbow. That's it. Thank you. Now, on no account open your eyes."

"No, no-o."

He led her slowly to the eaves, where the ladder was braced. Planting one foot on the upper rung, he said:

"Now release my right arm. Don't fear. I'll hold you firmly. Keep your eyes shut." Then, with a swift movement he caught her around the waist, and swinging her over the hip like a bag of meal, lightly descended the ladder.

The movement was too swift for Susan to recover herself for the moment. Then she caught sight of her own dangling boots, and the faces of men and maids agape at her amazing descent.

"Well, I'll declare if it isn't—" said Kean, coming forward. "Here," said the stranger to the maids. "Take your mistress to the house and give her some whisky, or eau de Cologne. She's had a fainting turn."

Then, before any questions could be asked he was striding over the lawn, having truly earned his breakfast, but not having eaten it.

Although there was nothing in the demeanor of men or maids to warrant it, Susan felt that in coming down the ladder she had imperiled the dignity of her position, and it was some time before she felt at ease among them.

In fact, she thought and speculated over the whole morning's adventure more than she would have admitted.

Autumn at length yielded to Winter, and the active operations on the farm were suspended until Spring. Susan was obliged to give her attention to other matters, for she was to be brought out early in the gay season.

"It will be a chance to return to earlier hours," she said to her mother and Amy. "We will put from 9 to 12 on the invitations."

"Oh, Susan," cried Amy in protest.

"But only think, Amy, how much harm these late hours do. The girls are fagged to death before the season is half over. As for the men, how can a man get to business at 10 o'clock if he doesn't get to bed until morning? It only needs some one to take a stand."

"A platform," cried Cousin Harry.

"Once the fashion, the whole matter is settled," concluded Susan, with a wave of the hand and disdaining the interruption.

Amy listened in consternation. "Nobody will come," she said. And her distress was so great that Susan yielded out of good nature. Notwithstanding Susan's desire that the invitation should be typewritten and suggesting a few less important innovations, the ball was very much like other balls.

There were the Hungarian band, banks of flowers, and an irreproachable supper. Susan herself looked like a snowdrop emerging from masses of white tulle, and people remarked that the second Perkins girl, the practical one, was turning out to be quite a beauty.

Susan was radiant indeed with those great beautifiers, youth and happiness.

To be the occasion of so brilliant a scene gave her a new sense of power.

She led the cotillion with Cousin Harry, and again found herself circling about with a strange yet familiar face above her. At last she raised her head with the easy assurance of one for whom are all things and smiled.

"Thanks," he smiled in return. "I've been very patient. It is only fair I should be rewarded."

"Who is he, Harry?" she asked when she returned to her cousin's arm.

"Sir Alfred Coote."

"I don't remember his being presented."

"Yes, in that last gang."

When they found themselves together again, the stranger said:

"You have annexed a new kingdom."

"Ah, you speak like an Englishman. An American wouldn't have said kingdom."

"Tell me what he would have said. I was once called an emigrant. That's on the road to being an American, isn't it?" Then Susan was whisked away. When they were twirling again Susan said:

"If you are an emigrant you have brought your pack with you."

"Yes, swung on the end of my thorn stick."

"Aren't you afraid of being mistaken for a tramp?"

"Oh, I have been, but it was intimated with sweet and gentle courtesy that I was taking a pedestrian tour."

Susan gave him a swift but brief glance.

"There's a distinction," she said. "An emigrant comes to settle."

"Why may not I? I am told by one in whom I have perfect faith that after a certain time of sojourn on my part your Government will give me a neat little farm where I can practice the beautiful and peaceful arts of agriculture. Those are easy conditions—"

A dawning light followed by a crimson glow, a facial aurora, overspread Susan's face, then another pair of arms swept her from the speaker.

It was now her turn. She sought the puzzling stranger out.

"How did it happen you were nearly drowned that morning?" she asked abruptly in the midst of their waltz.

"I was at Tuxedo, and went out shooting ducks at daybreak. I broke an oar, capsized my boat, and swam ashore. I thought I could walk around the lake to the clubhouse, but was tempted by that long grass you prized so highly to lie down and sleep and incidentally to dry my clothes."

"You don't bear malice?" Susan asked with unwonted humility.

"Have I seemed to?" he replied, in a tone still lower. Susan was silent for a time, then she flashed a half-shy glance.

"You owe me an apology."

"Now, you make me happy by allowing it. But I must also make confession."

"Confession? Let me hear that first."

"Too willingly. Listen, lower. I have never laid that dear burden down. I never will."

And Susan asked for no explanations. The brilliancy of the Perkins ball was talked about as long as any event can hope to claim attention in the metropolis. The girls of Amy's set were fairly dazzled.

"Think what a tremendous success Susan Perkins has been," they said. "Only out six weeks and engaged to a title."

EDITH VAN RENSSELAER.

THE AMATEUR POULTRYMAN

THERE is probably no more prosaic or uncultured thought than that of hens. They raise no refined images, no pleasant conceptions. Hens are unlovely, no matter how one looks at them. Yet the hen is a useful bird. Although she persists in laying eggs in Summer, when they are cheap, and absolutely refuses to do so in Winter, when they are worth their weight in gold, still as a domestic she is not to be despised. Once I bought some Plymouth Rock hens, and, putting them on the side of a small ten by twenty hill that I owned, completely surrounded them with wire netting, and thenceforth began with eager mind to study their psychological and physiological peculiarities. My first difficulty was in naming them, but I determined to leave this to chance. One day a neighbor who is a hen expert came over to view my specimens. Carefully examining the first one he picked up, he exclaimed:

"Why, she has the roup!"

"Good!" said I. "I don't know what the roup is, but as it rhymes with loop, I'll call him Schley." After this the nomenclature of my birds came easier, the mere fact that they were in most cases the wrong sex being of minor importance. One was scratching all the time without result, so I called her Bryan. Still another was a great water drinker and raised her eyes to heaven after each quaff. I called her Carrie Nation. The rooster I named Teddy.

A peculiarity of hens is that whatsone has all have. So the roup spread from Schley right up to Teddy, and then it was that my neighbor suggested that they needed more care.

"Hens," he said, "are a good deal like human beings. They show neglect."

He gave me a list of hen diseases. While I was learning the diseases by heart I had a breathing spell, but as soon as I had them learned, the hens began to have them all.

Not all at once, fortunately, but in the order I had learned them. This is a happy law of nature. We never have a disease before we have learned what it is, and it is always in the right chronological order.

Looking ahead, then, and perceiving in the distance what diseases were coming—knowing what would be the matter with Carrie and Schley and Teddy in a few more weeks, I began to lay in remedies. Long before my brood was affected with hen tonsilitis I had the cure waiting for them. Had they but known! In the meantime my henhouse, I realized, was not good enough. It was an archaic affair, and I felt a secret sense of shame when I thought of it. So I joined the Poultryman's Order of the Barred Spur, put my name on the roll, and in a week or so I began to get receipts for hygienic henhouses. They came from every State and Territory. No sooner would I get a henhouse built on the latest approved plan than I would read of something newer and better. While the changes were being made I kept my brood in temporary quarters. Finally I made the temporary house a little better and concluded to keep them there permanently, so that I could have an opportunity to keep on building new houses in accordance with the latest ideas coming in with every mail.

But, alas! I became so interested, so absorbed in the new scientific details that I forgot all about my hens. Schley and Carrie and William Jennings and Teddy, not to mention Chauncey and Seth, began to have diseases ahead of my remedies. They were down to S in diseases and still taking F cures. So one day Teddy stopped crowing, and his happy Mormon establishment ceased to be.

This, however, makes no difference in my building plans. I am still interested in this grand work, and am glad that a few hens more or less have no real bearing on the architectural and scientific problems I have in hand.

I hope some day to construct a henless henhouse that will be a dream.

What Did She Mean?

SOME years ago," said the man with the green tie, "during that stage of my checkered career as a traveling man I fell in with a chap that imparted to me the rudiments of the 'deaf and dumb alphabet,' in which I have since perfected myself by practice.

"The other morning I was coming down town on a Broadway car, when I became interested in a discussion between two mutes.

"'I want your advice,' said one of them, using his customary medium of expression.

"'I shall be happy to oblige you,' said the other.

"'Are you up to the tricks of women?' inquired the first one.

"The second man modestly admitted that he knew something of the gentler sex, although he disclaimed any authority as an oracle.

"'Well,' resumed the one who wanted the advice, 'you know I am in love with Jennie. That pretty blonde, you know. At last I made up my mind to propose to her. Last night I made the attempt.'

"'And she turned you down?' eagerly inquired his friend, his hands trembling so with excitement that he stuttered badly.

"'I don't know whether she did or not,' said the first. 'You see, I was somewhat embarrassed, and the words seemed to stick on my hands. And there she sat, as demure as could be. Finally my fingers clung together, and I could not say a word. Then Jennie got up and turned down the gas.'

"'Well?'

"'That's what's bothering me. Did she do that to encourage me and relieve my embarrassment or did she do it so we could not see to talk in the dark and so stop my proposal?'"

The man with the green tie smiled quizzically. "As a problem it equals 'The Lady or the Tiger,' doesn't it?" he asked.

The Ends of Justice

THAT an officer of the law could be wholly an instrument of execution was exemplified by Sheriff Turner. During twenty years of rounding up criminals of all sorts he had never once allowed personal feelings to interfere with duty. With him an order was not to be tampered with, even in the mode of executing; and if he was susceptible of such unofficial weaknesses as sympathy or indecision, they never appeared upon the surface. Moreover, he was a keen reader of faces and had a memory that was far-reaching and relentless.

So it came about that the man who had Sheriff Turner on his trail had cause to fear, and if there were opportunity for doubling or twisting among the labyrinth of city buildings or fastnesses of deep forests, he took advantage of it to the uttermost, and then counted himself a lucky man if he escaped.

The Sheriff was in a river town working up an important case, when the levee gave way and allowed the overcrowded waters of the Mississippi to leap forth in a wild, resistless flood. It did not matter that he was almost upon his quarry, or that a few minutes would have ended a long three months' chase. The flood was not a respecter of law, or of shrewdness and determination, and he was forced back and the black waters rushed in between and bore away his success as easily as they had torn the mighty levee from its foundations and scattered it over the fertile fields of the sugar plantations.

But more disastrous than flooded fields or thwarted law were the objects which the mad flood bore upon its surface or drew down from time to time to its turbulent depths. The fragment of a negro cabin, with perhaps half a dozen frightened faces peering from its unsubmerged angles, would whirl and eddy with the conflicting currents until some obstructing rock or tree would give it a violent jar, when one or all of the faces would disappear. Floating bits of wreckage of all kinds had their unwilling passengers; cats with big eyes and humped backs, domestic fowls craning their necks to keep above the surging waters, and even occasional farm animals whose frantic struggles had gained them this temporary point of vantage. Sometimes a violent upheaval of the water would throw an object toward the surface which would cause one to turn away with a shudder; even the tossing bit of roof or whirling timber could offer no succor to that inanimate, hand-clinched thing now.

Sheriff Turner saw one of these objects for a brief second as it was borne past him on the flood, and the sight drove away all self-consciousness. He was a strong man in other ways than his profession, and what was transpiring before his eyes made him hurl himself far out into the mad rush of waters and wreckage.

As he struggled back again toward land with his first prize from the flood he was conscious of another man battling near him, on the same errand. Several times during the afternoon he noticed him taking women and children from rafts and tossing débris, plunging into seething whirlpools after exhausted unfortunates who had been torn from their hold, and clambering up banks or upon secure masses of wreckage to leave his burdens in places of safety, staggering with weariness, but strong enough to plunge in again to the rescue of some one weaker than himself. Sheriff Turner only noticed him as their work brought them together. He was too busy himself for watching. But as the afternoon wore away, disclosing the man again and again, always risking his life, always steady, mechanical, self-controlled, he began to wonder and admire, as one brave man will wonder at and admire another.

And with this admiration there presently began to mingle a curious sense of recognition. He only caught momentary glimpses of the strong, bearded face as the man rose from the water with some one he had rescued, or plunged back again to continue his work; but these glimpses were enough. He never forgot a face, and this man had crossed his memory somewhere. He could not remember how or when, or whether for good or bad, but it did not matter. It would all come back to him when he had leisure to turn his mind back upon the past.

And it did. That night as he was lying on a cot in a small building on the very edge of the flood, he sprang suddenly to his feet with a low exclamation of relief. He had lain down exhausted, but not to sleep. Now he was strong, with eyes flashing, but steely, and with his lips close shut and stern. He was no longer the heroic man whose life was a free offering for others, but a Nemesis of the law, mechanical, implacable, just. It had come to him with a rush, as he had believed it would; and though the strong bearded face had crossed his memory half a decade before, and then only as one incident of a busy day, the scene returned to him now as clear cut and vivid as though he had but just come from the courtroom. There was the white-haired Judge upon his bench, and the arguing lawyers, and the prisoner, calm and collected, pleading guilty in a voice as clear and triumphant as though acknowledging a deed of duty or valor. The beard had been black and glossy then, and the figure slighter; but the man was the same, he was as sure of it as he was that the sun would rise in the east and set in the west. And here he was in the same building, sleeping off the exhaustion of the day's battling with the flood. It was strange.

Sheriff Turner was a man of action. Ten years before he had had a warrant for this man's arrest; now he would take him officially as an escaped prisoner.

Leaving his room he walked three doors down the hall and then rapped sharply. A wondering voice called "Come in."

A dim light was burning, and as he crossed the room to the bedside Sheriff Turner looked at the man sharply. Yes, he had not been mistaken. A strong face like that was not often seen, and certainly was not to be forgotten.

"You are Clifford Waite," he said.

The man started, but did not answer.

"Of Orange County, New York," the Sheriff went on quietly, "I arrest you for the murder of Pete Bolly eleven years ago."

For a moment the man shivered, as though struck by an icy blast; then his face grew calm and strong again as before.

"Yes, I am Clifford Waite of Orange County, New York," he answered, raising himself to a sitting posture, "and I executed the miscreant Pete Bolly, whom a bribed jury turned loose upon the community eleven years ago. And, moreover," looking the Sheriff calmly in the face, "I understand it was a good gift to the State. People tell me I have done good work—I was told that yesterday—but none of it has been of such real benefit as ridding the country of such a villain as Pete Bolly. The law itself would have done it long before had it not been for his money. You know that. But, of course," breaking off suddenly, "that does not affect my case."

"No, it does not affect your case," the Sheriff said coldly. "You will please get ready as quickly and quietly as possible. A train leaves here at midnight. I do not wish to make a disturbance."

"I understand," he answered, dryly. "You fear I have so many friends here it might be difficult to take me away. I think you are right. However, I will go quietly. Now I am discovered, it could only be a question of a few weeks at most. I have often had a desire to go back and try to clear myself at home. If it were not for my wife—"

"Your wife?" with some emphasis.

"Yes. I came here without a dollar, and one of the merchants gave me a position as bookkeeper without even asking for references. Later I bought him out and put up a brick block. Five years ago I married his daughter. It will be hard for her," a slight break coming into his voice in spite of his self-control, "she believes in me thoroughly, and—and—" He turned abruptly, and Sheriff Turner, remembering the scenes of the turbulent flood, stretched out his hands under a sudden impulse, then remembered his office and was himself again.

"Come, we have no time to spare," he said, harshly. "You must hurry."

As they passed down the corridor there came a sudden dull roar which caused them to exchange hurried glances. Then followed a hoarse cry from somewhere outside.

"The level is down at Viteau! Fly! Fly for your lives! The flood is on us again!"

"It is a pity you recognized me," the man said regretfully. "You and I could do more here."

"Yes, we are needed here," the Sheriff assented. He looked at his companion, and a flush of conscious shame mantled his face. Through all his years of office he could not remember such irresolution as had been his during the last half hour. Then he threw out his hands with a sudden gesture, as though flinging consequences to the wind.

"Will you give me your word to come back when the flood subsides?" he demanded.

"Yes, if I am alive."

"Then we will go and do what we can. If we get through it all right we will meet here and go on to Orange County together. Now, come."

The work was more dangerous than they had experienced during the day, for now it was too dark to see the black masses of wreckage until it was too late to avoid them. And the flood lasted longer. All through the night they battled with the currents, and all through the next day, and when at last the water began to subside, it left Sheriff Turner bruised and helpless upon one of the banks, and beside him was the man he had recognized, his strong, bearded face upturned to the sky, white and inanimate.

Presently came the sound of carriage wheels, and a woman hurried forward, clasping and unclasping her hands and sobbing to herself.

"He was so good to me!" she moaned, as she flung herself on her knees beside the silent form, "so good to me and to everybody." Then she raised her head and a new light came into her clear eyes. "He is dead," she said softly; "but it has been good for me to have known him—good to have been his wife."

"And it has been good for me to have known him," said a voice near her. "He was a brave man."

She turned quickly, and then came forward and held out her hand.

"Yes, he was a brave man," she said simply, "and you were with him. You are a brave man, too. I am glad to meet you."

He took her hand almost reluctantly, and as he gazed up into her eyes and saw the great sorrow there he felt thankful it was the flood that was responsible.

FRANK H. SWEET.

The Proper Thing.

MY name is plain John Smith," he said
To the gracious tombstone man.
"I want to fix things when I'm dead
As only a live man can.
So listen, friend, and take these down:
I'd have them loom in state
From my modest slab, be it gray or brown,
Or of marble or common slate.

"Just say, in all my married life
I never once got tight,
Nor did I grieve my loving wife
By staying out at night.
And add these lines (they're strictly true,
As I expect to die!)
'Unto said wife his whole life through
He never told a lie.'"

The tombstone man drew forth his book
And wrote the lines therein
And said: "I must not overlook
The words that shall begin.
From what you've said, 'tis my surmise
(Since fibs you so abhor)
You wish me to begin: 'Here lies
John Smith: A Bachelor.'"

TOM MASSON.

His Support.

No foreign nobleman is he,
Yet it has come to pass
That Mabel pays his tailor bills,
And Stella pays the gas.

Fair Phyllis staves the landlord off,
On Kate for food he leans;
They are the girls he rhymes about
In all the magazines.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

Anaesthetic Delusions.

"AS I entered the dentist's office," said a woman the other day, "I saw a man sitting in a chair rocking violently and with a wild look of misery writ on every feature. Next him sat a demure looking trained nurse. After a few minutes, during which we all three sat and pitied each other, the dentist entered, dressed for out doors, and he beckoned the man. The unfortunate wretch responded, and then we knew. The doctor never draws teeth himself, but takes such patients as have need of that gentle art to a brother dentist, who in his turn makes a specialty of drawing, always administering gas for it.

"The nurse turned to me with a smile. 'I wonder what he will do when he comes out of it?' she said, meaning the anaesthetic.

"'Why, what do you mean?' I asked.

"'Don't you know?' she answered. 'My patients always cry or do something silly either when they take it or when they come out of it.'

"I was interested at once, and begged her to tell me some instances.

"'Why, let me see,' said she. 'To begin with, women always yield to the influence of an anaesthetic more easily than men do, possibly because they are not so strong-willed. Anyway, women make better patients. They are less trouble and not so afraid of pain or even of death.

"'In almost every case I have had, the women rather welcome chloroform, although almost all of them fight ether, and I don't blame them. After the first whiff, a woman will almost invariably make love to the doctor, calling him all the sweet things she ever knew, and demanding his affection in return. Then she quiets down, and the operation begins. When coming out of it, if she is a particularly sweet and refined woman, she will use the most villainous language, swear like a trooper, and carry on generally in a manner calculated to shock a new nurse almost out of her senses.

"'Now, on the other hand,' she continued, 'the woman who ordinarily uses Billingsgate (and there are quite a few) will babble of childhood's days, angels' faces, and peaceful green fields. This seems strange, but it is nevertheless true. Of course, we seldom tell them what they have been saying or doing. It wouldn't do—' she broke off. 'Ah, here comes the dentist and his patient. See how wild he looks. You just ask the doctor what he did. See if it wasn't funny.'

"The doctor came in, ushered his patient into the operating room, spoke a few words to the nurse, and followed his patient.

"'I came for something to relieve my patient,' she said to me in explanation. 'She has a violent toothache.'

"The doctor returned with a small package, which he handed to the nurse. He then spoke to me, saying that he would be ready in a few minutes. When I turned I found the nurse had gone.

"Usually I am not in a hurry to get into a dentist's chair, but, being a woman, and a curious one at that, I was anxious to hear what that man had said or done when under the influence of the anaesthetic.

"'Did you notice that man?' asked the dentist, as he carefully filled my mouth with cotton. I tried to look as intelligent as my gaping mouth would let me. 'He has just taken gas to have a nerve killed and taken out,' continued the doctor. 'When he was returning to consciousness he pulled a great roll of bills out of his pocket and insisted upon throwing them all over the place, giving them to everybody he met in the halls, and acting generally as a millionaire philanthropist gone mad. After he had quieted down a little, he told me confidentially that he experienced the finest jag he had ever had in his life. And the funny part of that remark is that neither I nor anybody else that knows the man has ever known or heard of his taking a drop of liquor. In fact, he has always asserted that it was strictly against his principles to touch liquor in any form. This is surely a funny business.'

"And, shaking his head mournfully, the doctor proceeded to make things lively for me."

An Expert Opinion.

Cohen (to fellow-traveler)—Vot line of goots do you represent, mein friendt?

Dr. Dippem (stiffly)—Well, Sir, I am collecting funds to send to our foreign missionaries.

Cohen—You've got de best end of that job!

1903

CLUB WINDOW CHATTER

NEW YEAR'S DAY seemed to be a gala occasion for the New York clubs and those in the suburbs. There were a number of delightful entertainments given on New Year's Day itself, and the old year was buried and the new one greeted with extensive festivities at some and with private reunions at others.

In the suburbs there were four very notable entertainments. The New Year's Eve ball at the Tuxedo Club is an institution. It was one of the most brilliant ever held in that settlement for years. The débutantes of the Winter belong greatly to the Tuxedo set, and they were present en masse at the ball. The decorations were of a holiday character. During the holidays racquets and tennis have been among the amusements at the different Tuxedo clubs and the professional matches have attracted large crowds.

⁂

The Meadow Brook season ended on New Year's Eve with the dance at the Meadow Brook Club. It has been a very successful one, and the ball was extremely jolly. House parties from the different country mansions on Long Island attended, and there were also present a number of the Westchester Hunt. The hunting will be resumed in the early Spring.

⁂

The Lakewood Club was opened on New Year's with appropriate ceremonies. George Gould is the President. The clubhouse is a beautiful building, and there are golf links, tennis courts, and all the other attractions which go to make a country club successful. The membership is already very large. The club will remain the social centre of the Lakewood colony during the Winter and Spring season.

⁂

At Baltusrol the New Year was welcomed with a large dinner dance. There were a number of bachelors, including Mr. Louis Keller, who gave dinner before the dance, which lasted until far into 1903. The rooms were beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, and trailing vines and Christmas greens. On New Year's Day there was a dinner, and there were also a number of private parties. The club was taxed to its utmost, and there was a large New York contingent present as well as many people from Morristown and the different suburban resorts in New Jersey.

⁂

Chatsworth had a New Year's dinner as it had the week before a Christmas tree. There was a musicale, and this was followed by an impromptu dance. The Marquis de Talleyrand-Perigord entertained a large party at the clubhouse.

⁂

At Ardsley there was a dance on New Year's Eve, and New Year's Day was celebrated in a fit manner by those who live in the vicinity of that club. The clubhouse was crowded all day, and many dinners were given on New Year's evening.

⁂

In town the Calumet had a special celebration. A luncheon was served which was a marvel of culinary art. The numerous guests from the Union seeking a temporary clubhouse were quite in the majority. The Calumet has reached its limit in membership, and with the initiation fee resumed it has a good waiting list. It is on a sound financial basis, and the New Year's celebration was one of general congratulation to the President, the House Committee, and among the members.

⁂

The Fencing Club had its first meeting yesterday. There a bout and some general exhibition of feats with the foils. The club will have several receptions and exhibitions during the Winter.

⁂

One of the quietest and most retiring of the younger set of clubmen is Mr. Robert Ferguson, who is connected with the Astor estates. Although a very young man he has occupied numerous positions of trust, and was in Canada for some time in an office connected with the Premier. He has since been with Douglas Robinson and with Theodore Roosevelt. He served with much honor in the late Spanish war and was with "Teddy" in Cuba. He was wounded there and was quite a hero on his return. He is at present visiting the White House. He has always been a very devoted friend of Miss Roosevelt, and he is, notwithstanding his age, one of the warmest of the personal friends of the President.

⁂

Seth Sprague, a former Governor, and one of the most popular members of the Calumet Club, has been very ill with typhoid fever, at his residence. Mr. Sprague's mother has come over from Boston to be with her son. Mr. Sprague's condition at present writing is improving.

⁂

The Union will get into its new building around about the 15th. The work is progressing very fast. The few who have had the privilege of going through it are delighted with the promise of their new home. It is a magnificently modern equipped club, and although not as gorgeous as the Metropolitan is possibly the handsomest building of its kind in New York. The new windows looking out on Fifth Avenue are larger than the old ones. There is plenty of space for three times the number of men who wish to gaze at Fifth Avenue and its fascinations, and they cannot be as well seen from the street.

⁂

Fifth Avenue is hardly like itself these days without the parade of Gen. McCoskry Butt on his daily march to the Union. Gen. Butt has the true military presence and figure, and even those who do not agree with him on other matters, accord to him the best of knowledge of military tactics. Gen. Butt dresses very much in the modern British army officer fashion, and at every step you can feel the very presence of the song from "Floradora" about "A Military Man." His clothes are tight-fitting, but never in the extreme, and he allows his mustaches to train slightly upward as in the pictures of the present Kaiser.

⁂

"Do you think the trusts are invulnerable?"

"Some of them would seem so. For instance, there's the armor plate."

⁂

Through the efforts of Mr. James Hyde the Cercle Franco-Americain Literaire has enjoyed this week an entertainment provided by some of the famous Montmartre minstrels of Montreal. The reunions at this new French club are becoming very popular.

⁂

The Christmas tree of the Riding and Driving Club, with the Christmas exercises, took place on Tuesday. There were various exercises by the children, and there was tea afterward. It was very largely attended by the fashionable set.

⁂

J. Laurens Van Alen is very unlike his father, James J. Van Alen, and is not much of a clubman. He is devoted to exercise, and his favorite clubs are the Racquet and the Fencers. He is about the same build as his father, with a tendency to avoirdupois, which he trains down. In Winter he wears a dark blue overcoat trimmed elaborately with fur and always wears a derby hat. He drives each day with his wife, who was Miss Daisy Post. In fact, they are rarely seen except in one another's company, and are a most devoted couple. He is not the epicure, or rather the gourmet, which his father has the reputation of being. He has a taste for a more strenuous life.

⁂

J. Coleman Drayton is another of Mrs. Astor's sons-in-law who prefers the life abroad. In fact J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, J. Coleman Drayton, and James J. Van Alen spend a greater part of each year in Europe. Their children are all thorough Americans, and dislike the other side. In the case of the Van Alen family there was absolute rebellion. Miss Helen Roosevelt prefers Washington with Mrs. Cowles, and Miss Drayton has persuaded her father to take a house in New York, where she and her brother may live, they having made up their minds that nothing will compel them to live abroad again.

⁂

Elections at clubs are now in order. The New York Yacht and the New York Athletic have tickets up and the Calumet has also nominations for new Governors to fill the term of those expired. At the latter club there is no opposition ticket in the field.

⁂

The Century Club will have the usual exercises on Twelfth Night. The nature of the programme has not yet been divulged. There will be the masque and the revels as of yore and a supper afterward.

⁂

Seated among a party of loungers in the window of one of our fashionable clubs was a young Englishman. A handsome and luxuriously equipped sleigh drove by up the avenue. One of the party remarked that "the sleighing must be fine in the Park, for all the swell 'bobs' are out to-day."

"Ha-ha, that's immensely clevah," exclaimed the Englishman. "Bah Jove, I must remember to give that to 'Bobs' when I get back to the 'United Service.' I fawncy that you call your sledges 'Bobs' on account of their peculiar adaptability for slaying."

⁂

Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who retired from active business last week, and to whom a dinner was tendered on Monday at the University Club, has always been a representative clubman as well as a military man. Eleven clubs are the General's number, and his son, Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., belongs to almost as many, and is likewise the Master of the Hunt in Westchester. Gen. Fitzgerald is one of the military members of the Union, but he is seen more at the Metropolitan and the University.

⁂

Francis Lynde Stetson has been elected President of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, 35 West Thirty-third Street. The first Vice President is Benjamin W. Franklin, the Second is Colin Armstrong, and the Treasurer is Charles May.

⁂

W. Storrs Wells of the Union Club is a great traveler. He always goes abroad every year, remaining some time. He has large business interests in New York and in a few years has made a fortune. His wife was Miss Annie Raynor. She lived in Buffalo for some years and afterward in Mobile. She was a great beauty and has been one of the few Southern hostesses who have become

very prominent in New York society in a very short time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wells have much artistic taste, and in all their trips abroad select many bits of bric-à-brac and antique furniture for their town house and their beautiful new home at Newport.

⁂

The St. Francis Xavier Cadets, which is an organization half social and half military, gave a unique entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening. It was a drill followed by a cotillion, which was led by one of the cadets. The organization is a club to which a great number of the members of the congregation of St. Francis Xavier belong.

⁂

The dance at the Art League on Thursday next will be called a Summer one. All those who are to attend are to come in light attire. The committee consists of Miss Edith Truman, Miss Harriet King, Miss Maude Brandon, Miss Susan Ketcham, Samuel Wolf, Arthur Wolf, William Chadwick, and Mr. Noye.

⁂

The Catholic Club will have a series of entertainments during the Winter. During the carnival it will give a dance, as has been the custom for a number of years.

⁂

John B. McDonald has extended an invitation to the different clubmen of New York to visit the subway, and tickets of admission have been given the stewards of the various Fifth Avenue clubs. So far few have availed themselves of the privilege, but later on several parties are to be arranged to inspect the work.

⁂

"When I was up in Canada the last time for the salmon fishing," said one of the men at the café table, "we had for our guide a man who was said to be the cleanest man among the French Canadians of that section of the country. He was a shining light and a bright example for the rest, and was talked about with a degree of awe that was very impressive to a stranger. One of his compatriots assured me, with many profane ejaculations of confirmation, that this hero actually took a bath every New Year's Day. Sort of a vow he was keeping, I suppose."

"That reminds me," said another man at the table, "of the two Cockneys who went down from London to Margate for their annual year's outing. As they stripped in one of the bathing machines preparatory to taking their plunge, one of them said to the other: 'Clifford, you're oncommon dirty, blime me if you ain't.'

"'Well, Clarence,' said the other, 'you see, I wasn't able to get away last year.'"

A Dime. A Quarter. A Half Dollar. A Dollar.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERFNT-SIZED TIPS ON WILLIAM THE WAITER.

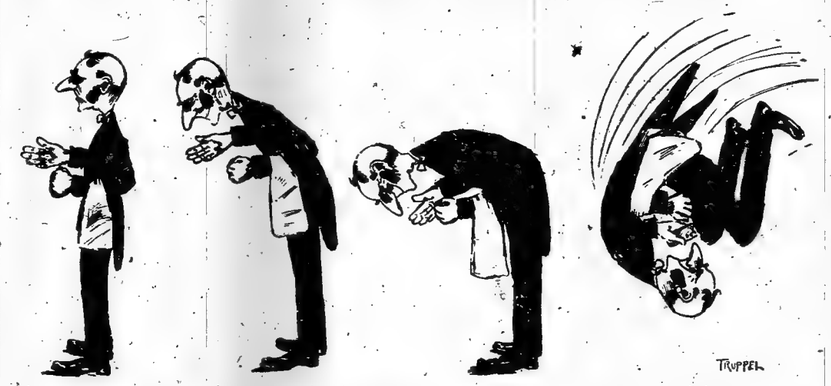

BONWIT'S SOMNIVOLENT

It took a good deal to stir Austin Bonwit. Marriages could not do it, births could not do it, deaths could not do it. To be sure, those human tragedies and comedies—other than the birth, which antedated Austin's remembrance and cannot fairly be counted in—had never claimed his services as leading man, but they had been played all around him with intimate friends in the principal rôles, and Austin had looked upon all the scenes unmoved.

But his time came at last. What the great events that make up the sum of earthly existence had failed to do a letter from the American Household Publishing Company did most effectually. It stirred him atom by atom; not to have done so would have proved Austin destitute of every spark of Adamitic fire denoting his kinship with the rest of mankind.

The outward appearance of this letter gave no indication of its power to revolutionize a phlegmatic nature. It was typewritten, in purple ink, on blue-gray paper, and ran in this wise:

Chicago, Dec. 4, 1902.

Mr. Austin Bonwit, Van Dycke Building, New York:

Dear Sir: We are glad to be able to inform you that you have been awarded the prize in our soothing syrup contest which closed Jan. 31. We thank you for submitting your most excellent formula, and inclose herewith our check for $100 in payment for same.

Since you have been declared the successful competitor we take it that you will be interested in the process whereby a decision was reached in this novel contest. As you are aware, our offer of a prize of $100 for the best formula for soothing syrup for infants and children under ten years of age was first made public in our issue of January last. The idea was unique, and it at once took the fancy of our readers. All persons who had the slightest knowledge of the medicinal properties of drugs and the requirements of children set to work compounding syrups. As a result of this pharmaceutical industry 32,615 formulas were submitted to our chemists for examination. Of this number 73 were winnowed out as worthy of special consideration. After repeated experiments it was decided that the ingredients your formula called for possessed the most soothing, and, at the same time, the most healthful properties, and we made up 6,000 bottles of the syrup for use in test cases. These bottles were distributed among orphan asylums, hospitals, and other institutions where children were congregated in large numbers, with instructions that the nurses in charge give the syrup a fair trial. In the past ten months 5,617 children have been treated with your remedy, and in each case the effects have been truly beneficial. The most restless temperaments have been subdued, and the shrillest cries have drowsed away into gentle murmurings.

Such being the value of your contribution to medical science, we feel that $100 is a totally inadequate compensation; we feel that you should, by right, receive royalties on the income derived from the sale of the syrup, but since no such arrangement was provided for in our published explanation of the terms of the contest, (it being therein expressly stipulated that the formula, once bought by us for the sum of $100, should become our own especial property,) we do not see how we can legally reimburse you to a greater extent. We regret our inability to do better by you in a financial way, and trust that the maternal and infantile blessings in which you shall abound will make up for any deficiency in that respect.

We have already begun the manufacture of your syrup, which we have decided to call "Bonwit's Somnivolent," in honor of yourself; and within a month, should you care to make inquiry, you will find that soothing compound for sale at every drug and department store, every grocery and delicatessen in the land.

Hoping to hear from you again, in case you have any more remedies which you would like to introduce to the public, we are very truly yours,

AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

C. DRAKE, Treasurer.

As a rule, one reading of a letter sufficed to give Austin a pretty clear understanding of its contents, but in the case of the communication from The American Household half a dozen careful perusals failed to quicken his comprehension.

"Either they are crazy or I am," he finally decided. "I wonder which it is?"

His method of solving this problem plumbed the depths of his agitation. With the letter clutched tightly in one hand and the check in the other, he left his own desk and crossed to the corner where Skinner, the under secretary, sat engaged in his apparently perennial occupation of filling a fountain pen. Skinner looked up as he approached and wiped up with his coat sleeve two drops of ink which this deflection of eyesight caused him to spill.

"Hello, Bonwit," he said. "What's up? You look kind of fagged. Anything wrong?"

"Yes," said Austin, "there is." He paused a moment, and then, "Will you kindly tell me if this is the office of Bartholomew & Co.?" he asked weakly.

Skinner loosened his hold on the pen and clapped his hands, palms downward, on the ledger before him.

"Hugh!" he said. "What's that? Is this Bartholomew & Co.? Good Lord!"

Austin bowed. "Manufacturers of rubber goods," he continued; "mackintoshes, overshoes, and tires. Five million tires on the market last season—broke all records. Am I not right?"

Skinner's surprise had by that time deprived him of the power of speech, and he merely nodded an affirmative reply to these extraordinary questions.

"And you are Adolphus Skinner, are you not?" pursued Austin. "And that gentleman in the pink shirt is Franklyn Snyder, the fellow who leaves home every morning without a pockethandkerchief; the boy in the blue coat is the lad who froze his toes last Winter skating in Prospect Park, and I—I am Austin Bonwit: been with the firm five years and never had to add up a column of figures twice. Isn't that so?"

Skinner's head was then bobbing to and fro independent of his own volition, and Austin, taking encouragement from this confirmatory motion, abruptly terminated his catechism.

"Thanks," he said. "That's all. I just wanted to find out if I was all right."

At that Skinner got back his voice.

"And do you think you are?" he asked.

"Yes," said Austin, and turned away.

Skinner took up his pen. "Well," he said, "I'm glad you think so. I'll be blessed if I do. If ever I saw anybody that was nutty in my life it's you."

Skinner's opinion of Austin's mental condition, which on the face of it was as justifiable as it was uncomplimentary, did not reach the ears of the supposed lunatic, and he returned to his desk fairly well satisfied with himself.

"I don't seem to be twisted myself," he said. "This is Bartholomew's, that is Skinner, and this is me. I guess it must be the other fellow that's off. I'll write and tell him so."

Austin took up his pen to discharge this duty to his unknown correspondent, but he found the self-imposed task more arduous than he had anticipated.

"It's pretty ticklish business," he said, "this thing of telling a fellow he's crazy, even though he is as far away as Chicago. I want to put it to him as gently as possible. I'd hate awfully to hurt his feelings after he has been so kind as to send me a hundred-dollar check without my even asking for it. I guess I'd better put off writing till I get home. Maybe when I'm alone in my own room I'll be able to collect my thoughts and get a surer grasp on the situation."

Assuredly procrastination seemed the better part of wisdom in that instance, but the increased perspicacity which Austin had expected to turn on the affair in the light of his undisturbed self-communings hung distractingly aloof. Turn the matter over as he would, it presented certain features which were incontrovertible when taken singly, and irreconcilable and inexplicable when taken together. To begin with, there was his ignorance in regard to The American Household Publishing Company. Up to that morning he had never even heard of the concern, and his information on the subject of soothing syrup was almost as meagre. He knew, of course, in a general way the prime function of that preparation, and he had a vague recollection that he himself had imbibed sundry spoonfuls of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup in his youthful days, but of the ingredients of that useful mixture he was as ignorant as the babes who took it.

How then, in view of his lamentable lack of knowledge, could he have sent to The American Household a prescription so potent to produce sleep that half the orphans in Chicago had been lulled thereby into a soporific repose? In the midst of his cogitations it occurred to him that there was a possibility of his having received an inspiration in his sleep, and that while in a fit of somnambulism he might have written the formula and mailed it to the aforesaid publishing company, but since he had never been addicted to such midnight meanderings that hypothesis seemed hardly tenable, and he dismissed it along with a hundred other absurd conjectures.

Austin did not write his letter to The American Household that night. He told himself that he would write it the next morning, and he probably would have done so, if the events of the day had taken their usual orderly course. But for once the regular routine of his life was broken. The first eruption came at breakfast time. Austin got down late, and when he entered the dining room he saw that the half dozen boarders still remaining were leaning forward with their elbows on the table, listening attentively to the lawyer's wife, who was reading aloud from a large, unwieldy magazine whose cover seemed to have been dabbled in ink pots of many hues. As he crossed the threshold he heard his own name pronounced, and the lawyer's wife, catching the sound of his footfall at the same instant, lowered the magazine and beckoned him to her side.

"Well, Mr. Bonwit," she said, "if you aren't a sly one. Come over here and tell us all about it. Just think, we only this minute found out what you have been up to all the time, and we shouldn't have known now if my number of The American Household hadn't come along this morning. It has a full account of the contest, and says no end of nice things about you. My, how clever you are. How can you make up all those formulas and things? They must be an awful strain on the mind."

Austin sank helplessly into the chair beside hers and began to ruffle the edge of the tablecloth nervously. The other boarders noticed his embarrassment and took up the subject in good-natured raillery and admiration. Under the fire of bantering questions and congratulations thus poured upon him, Austin felt an unwonted thrill of deviltry kindle in his erstwhile honest bosom, and instead of explaining his predicament, as he had at first innocently purposed, he rose to the situation in a spirit of reckless dissimulation.

He took the same spirit downtown with him, and when Skinner came hurrying across the room brandishing the inevitable fountain pen, still in a state of semi-plenitude, he felt that he was fortified to withstand any attack his coworker might wage against him.

Skinner certainly did hit him hard. "Hello, Bonwit," he said. "I've found you out at last, and I'm mighty glad of it, too. The discovery explains a good many things and eases my mind considerably. Do you know, I was pretty badly worked up over you yesterday? I thought you had gone clear daffy, but since I've found out about that soothing syrup business I understand that your queer turn was not due to craziness, but the eccentricity of genius. Yes, Sir, that's what you are—a genius. According to my way of thinking, it takes just as big an allowance of the divine afflatus to get up a new brand of soothing syrup as it does to write a play or compose an opera, and goodness knows that when the spark does manifest itself in a utilitarian achievement such as soothing syrup, the results are enough sight more beneficial."

Austin felt it incumbent on him to reply to this speech, which was ten times as long as any other he had ever heard Skinner make, but somehow his words did not come readily.

"I didn't know you read The American Household," he said at length, lamely.

"Oh, Lord, yes," said Skinner. "We couldn't keep house without it. It's the best paper going. We cook by it, eat by it, and sleep by it, and when it comes to advice about children I tell you it is a hummer. Our kids were literally brought up on it."

Before 10 o'clock Austin came to the conclusion that half the "kids" in New York must have been brought up on The American Household, for every family man in the office took an early opportunity to congratulate him on his success, which had been brought to their notice that morning while looking through the current issue of the magazine. Even old Mr. Bartholomew, the President of the company, hobbled over to Austin's desk and told him how glad he was to learn that he had commenced to make a name for himself.

"You have chosen an unusual medium," he said. "Soothing syrup is not the fluid by means of which men of great minds generally write their names on the scroll of fame, but I suppose it will do as well to start with as anything else. I am proud to know you, Sir. May success go with you."

Austin felt then that he ought, in all conscience, to own up to his duplicity, but through tacit corroboration of other people's mistakes he had already become so steeped in sin that he found it as easy to lie to his employer as to anybody else, and he permitted the old gentleman to go back to his private office firmly convinced that the company was honored by Austin's presence. At noontime he experienced still more acute twinges of that peculiar agony which greatness thrust upon an unwilling favorite is bound to produce. The American Household Publishing Company were clearly apostles of the doctrine of energy. It was evident that they were not going to lose any business through lack of advertising, for when Austin went out to luncheon he saw that the board fence enclosing the vacant lot opposite the restaurant where he ate his noonday meal was decorated with an enormous poster advising passersby to take Bonwit's Somnivolent, while another placard of smaller dimensions, but more hideous design, glared at him from the window of a nearby drug store and persistently urged him to invest in the same preparation.

Skinner, who was with him, enjoyed this publicity immensely.

"The only thing I want to quarrel with you about, Bonwit," he said, "is the name you gave your soothing syrup. It's so confoundedly hard to pronounce. My wife said this morning that in case one of the children got sick he might cry himself to death before we could make the druggist understand what we wanted. What the deuce do you call it, anyway? S—o—m—som—som—"

"Nivolent," supplemented Austin. "It's easy enough when you once learn how to twist your tongue around it. It has a kind of classic sound. I always did go in pretty strong for the classics."

"Oh," said Skinner with a touch of awe in his voice; "I didn't know that."

And then Austin winced again.

All that day he went about with the fatal letter and the hundred-dollar check in his waistcoat pocket. He carried them there for several subsequent days. At the end of a week The American Household wrote him again, inquiring about the check. Not having heard from him, they feared that their communication of the 4th inst. had gone astray, and they requested him to write at once, notifying them if it had been received. Austin had another bout with his conscience then, but nothing came of it. Somehow the stirring process he had undergone had reduced his moral fibre to a mere pulp, and he lacked the grit to pursue any straightforward course. He knew that he ought in all honesty to return the money to the publishing company; still, considering his inability to clear up the muddle, he didn't see how that could help things much, so finally decided just to drift along and let matters right themselves. He wrote, thanking the company for its consideration, and the next morning he put the money in the bank to be held in trust for the real inventor of the soothing syrup, should that erratic genius ever see fit to declare himself.

After that Austin drifted for several weeks. The only thing that really disturbed him in this ignoble progress was the serious eyes of Alice Carley. Alice sat opposite him at the boarding house table. This position gave her eyes an opportunity to play upon him with all their forces and, so it seemed to Austin, the young lady utilized her advantage with merciless persistence. He felt, somehow, from the beginning, that she saw right through him. Every time she leveled her eyes at him squarely above the feathery stalks of celery or the cream

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pitcher he read in them some such accusation as this:

"You are a fraud, and the truth is not in you. You are stealing another's honors. Why don't you own up like a man?"

This eternal reproach worked so disastrously on Austin's nerves that he finally bought a bottle of his own soothing syrup, determined to take it all at one dose and thereby end his torment, but when he read the directions and found it stated therein that a six-months-old baby could drink a bottleful of the stuff at one draught and suffer no evil effects from the debauch he realized that life was not to be parted with on such easy terms, and took up his burden of deceit once more.

Henceforward he tried to avoid Alice Carley's eyes instead of courting them, as he had furtively done in the days of his innocence. He really did manage to keep out of their way pretty well for two weeks, but one night he found their owner standing in the lower hall drying their dripping lashes with a web of a pocket handkerchief, and his caution treacherously forsook him.

"My dear Miss Carley," he said. "What on earth—"

"Oh," she broke in, "everything has gone wrong. The children are all sick and we have no money to pay the rent, and we're all going to be set on the street the first thing to-morrow morning. I don't know what in the world will become of us."

Her tempestuous reply assailed Austin's already pregnable position with dangerous force.

"Miss Carley," he began; "if there is anything I can do—"

"There is something," she interrupted. "Come with me down to Spring Street, please. One of the maids just telephoned me that an epidemic of fretfulness has broken out in the nursery. The children are all crying fit to split their throats, and nobody can do a thing with them. She wants me to come down and see if I can pacify them."

Austin stood for a moment with his mouth agape.

"Nursery?" he gasped. "Children? Whose nursery? Whose children?"

"Mine," said Alice. "Why, have I never told you about it? I am the manager of a kind of private orphan asylum that some friends of mine started several months ago. It is a splendid charity, and we've been doing no end of good, but somehow we seem to have run into a streak of hard luck lately. We're behind with the rent, and the grocery bills and everything, and the landlord has threatened to come down on us to-morrow good and hard. The children seem to be ailing, too, according to the maid's report. I must go down there to-night and see what's the matter with them."

Austin got his hat and went with her. On the way downtown she told him all about the asylum, and by the time they reached Spring Street he felt that he was almost as well acquainted with her protégés as she was. But the orphans themselves were not satisfied with the introduction, and the minute Austin entered their dormitory the whole fifteen of them sat bolt upright in their fifteen cribs and howled at him lustily.

Alice clapped her hands over her pretty ears.

"Oh, dear; oh, dear!" she cried to the maid. "Why do you allow them to squall like that? Why don't you give them some of Bonwit's Somnivolent and put them to sleep?"

"There ain't none," shouted the maid above the general uproar. "It's all gone, an' I ain't got any money to buy any more with, an' the druggist won't trust me."

Alice took a dollar bill from her purse. "Here," she said. "Go quick, and get four bottles of it."

The maid was back before Austin had time to put his thoughts in speaking shape, and Alice made preparations for administering the syrup to her howling charges. Orphan No. 1 was taken from his crib and balanced scientifically on her knee; then she poured out a tablespoonful of the sticky brown mixture and held it temptingly under his nose.

"Muzzer's ittie bittie pet," she crooned. "Has ums dot nassy old aches all over ums ittie body? Did ums want nice canny? Muzzer give it to ums. Open ittie mouty and take it like a ittie man."

That sight was too much for Austin. He went and sat down by a writing desk in the little alcove that had been fitted up as a kind of office and began to turn over some papers lying there. Presently his eye caught the words "American Household" written in a hand which he knew to be Alice's. Further down the page he read, "Prize formula for soothing syrup." Then followed voluminous notes on the ingredients which, in the opinion of the writer, any first-class soothing syrup ought to contain.

Of a sudden Austin's brain was brushed clear of cobwebs. He grabbed the closely-written sheets of paper and stalked out into the dormitory. Alice was holding the nose of orphan No. 7 as a preliminary to pouring a dose of Bonwit's Somnivolent down his throat, but Austin, all unmindful of that delicate operation, flaunted the tell-tale papers in her face.

"Miss Carley," he said, "I've just found out something. You are the inventor of Bonwit's Somnivolent."

Alice relaxed her hold on the tender proboscis of orphan No. 7 and spilled the syrup all over his nightgown.

"Dear me," she said.

"Yes," said Austin, "you may well say 'dear me.' Why didn't you say it before? Why didn't you tell me all about this a long while ago?"

Alice was unmistakably embarrassed.

"I—I waited for you to say something first," she quavered.

"Waited for me to say something," echoed Austin. "Great heavens, whom did you expect me to say it to? I didn't want to blab my secrets to the whole town."

At that even the orphan perceived that momentous events were on the tapis, and he got over his strangling fit of his own accord. Alice patted his head gently.

"I was afraid to say anything about it," she said. "I was afraid you would be angry. But I made up my mind that I'd have to tell you to-night, no matter how you took it, because we've got to have the money to pay the rent, and—and to buy soothing syrup. I didn't mean to get you into trouble when I did it, but I did want to try for that prize. I had two formulas which I wished to submit, but the rules of the contest forbade one person sending in more than one. Then I resorted to trickery. I sent in one formula under my own name and the other under yours. I suppose I ought to have told you about it beforehand and got your consent, but I really didn't expect anything to come of it, and then I reasoned that if I did win I could easily explain afterward. I intended to do so at once, but when I saw what a stir that soothing syrup was making in the community I didn't have nerve enough. I saw that you were simply drifting, waiting for the tangle to straighten itself out; so I drifted, too."

Both her hands were resting on the orphan's head then, and Austin added his own to the weight already sustained by that unsteady noddle.

"That's all right," he said. "Don't you worry about that. But there's one thing more, please. Why did you choose my name for a nom de plume?"

"Because," said she, "I rather liked you. I thought you were very nice and agreeable and trustworthy."

Her answer stirred Austin more than anything he had ever heard in his life.

"Yes?" he said. "And do you still think me so? Please say 'yes,' because if you do—well, if you do—oh, it'll be all right, you know, if you do."

Alice laid her head on Austin's hands then, but the orphan had in him the stuff that heroes are made of, and he bore up under the extra burden without a whimper.

"Yes," said Alice, "I still think so."

EMMA M. WISE.

THE WAGER

MISS CARY dropped a second lump of sugar in the Captain's cup.

"Yes," said she complacently, "I know them both quite well. They are as good as engaged."

"I hope they are," the Captain remarked a trifle sourly, "for if not Trent's chances will be considerably minimized by the time he sees Miss Haughton again."

"What do you mean?" the girl demanded in frank surprise.

The Captain bit his lip and set down the teacup untouched.

"You may as well tell me, now that you've aroused my curiosity," Miss Cary argued.

"Not without your promise to keep the matter absolutely quiet. It wouldn't sound well to have it get about like ordinary gossip."

"You may rely upon me not to speak of it to a soul. I promise faithfully."

"It is a wager."

"Yes; and what about it?"

"Trent made a mistaken assertion at the club the other night, and I took him up. He's remarkably obstinate, I might say egotistically so, and he insisted very positively on his own authority. Finally I put the matter to a wager to which he at once agreed. I staked my new automobile against a rather unusual proposition. He lost. To-morrow at noon he pays his bet."

"Well?" said Miss Cary interrogatively.

"He is to walk down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Park Place carrying a big sandwich sign."

"Captain Wesley, you are never going to hold him to such an absurd wager!"

"Certainly. The agreement was entered upon in all good faith. If he had won, I should have given him my automobile. I expect him to fulfill his part of the contract to the letter. And one thing more. He is not to explain his extraordinary appearance to any one for the term of twelve months."

Miss Cary put down her cup and stared at her caller in stern displeasure. "Gerry is a friend of mine," she said, finally, "and I will not permit any one to make a fool of him."

"Just remember that you are under promise of secrecy," the Captain reminded her coolly.

"It was a trick, a cowardly, despicable trick!" cried the girl hotly.

"Being a woman, you assume unusual liberties of speech."

"I speak the truth. You are rivals—"

"I hardly take that view of it. We are rather unevenly balanced, you know."

"Yes, if you rank position and money above honor and manliness," the girl retorted scathingly.

Captain Wesley leaned back in his chair and smiled cynically. "You are angry," said he coolly, "and it is very becoming to you."

"Yes, I am angry," she exclaimed, with a flush of resentful spirit. "I was never so indignant in my life, and I am in just the right frame of mind to tell you, Captain Wesley, that hereafter I shall have the honor not to receive your calls."

A red wave flamed across the Captain's suave face, and he rose instantly. "As you please," he said, with a chilling smile. "I assure you, Miss Cary, that I had no idea of the magnitude of your friendship for Mr. Trent."

Miss Cary's head went back superbly and she looked him straight in the eyes. "I do not love Gerald Trent," she said; "but after to-day I shall always despise you."

She watched him veer his automobile about and spin rapidly down the avenue in the direction of the Haughton house; then she sat down to think out a plan whereby she could defeat his designs without breaking her promise of secrecy. Half an hour later she was driving down the avenue in great haste on errands of her own.

At 12:30 on the following day, when Captain Wesley's automobile stopped before a fashionable café he became suddenly aware of an unusual attraction which seemed to approach from up town. The young lady beside him looked also, and this is what she saw.

Above the heads of the pedestrians loomed a brightly painted sandwich sign lauding a certain brand of an article and directing prospective consumers where to find that delicacy. On either side of the sign was a smaller and more artistic placard advising the public to attend a dairy dinner to be given for the benefit of the poor, where dainty sandwiches and all manner of dairy dishes would be served by pretty dairy maids in costume. These placards were carried by two very pretty girls in dairy costume, followed by a procession of miniature pages bearing tiny banners advertising all the edible attractions of the feast.

Kathleen Haughton leaned forward with her face aglow. "Alice Cary, Gerry Trent, and May Harrington!" she exclaimed under her breath. "Well, that's the biggest advertisement ever undertaken by society folk! All for the sake of some unknown beggars. I admire their pluck, I do indeed. I hope they won't see me. Captain Wesley, did you ever see Gerry look so big and splendid?"

The eyes of the sign carriers never strayed from the straight course before them as they marched slowly and silently through the files of curious spectators.

"I've known girls to do all sorts of fine things for other people, but this is the first time I ever knew a man to risk being made ridiculous for the sake of charity. I call it perfectly splendid of Gerry, too. I don't believe any other man of my acquaintance would have the courage to do it," declared the girl whom Gerry loved.

Captain Wesley's face paled with mingled emotions of chagrin and bitterness, and before he could frame an answer Kathleen said, "Would you mind waiting lunch for a few minutes? I want to send a message around to Gerry's club—something I promised to answer almost a week ago."

So she wrote her brief note on a leaf of her tiny memoranda and sent it out by a messenger, and Gerry found it awaiting him on his return from the long tramp down town with his sandwich sign. And at that same hour Alice Cary received the following telephone message from Kathleen.

"Yes, it's me. Why on earth didn't you tell me about the benefit before, you dear old fraud? Thought me too addle-pated to be of any service, didn't you? * * * Well, Allie, I do think it was fine of you to brave vulgar curiosity just for the sake of some poor heathen. * * * It was an awful lot to ask of Gerry, and he was perfectly splendid to do it for you. * * * Alice, Gerry is coming to-night for his answer. It is to be yes. I'm amazingly happy. I really believe I was on the point of accepting the other man to-day, but I know now it was all a mistake about my caring for him. What? Yes, I knew you'd be glad on Gerry's account. You know that. There's the bell. It's Gerry. Good-bye. I'm as happy as—"

Not Musical.

JOHN SMITH was the kindest, best-tempered of men. Everybody spoke well of him. When he died he went straight to heaven. At the door of the abode of bliss he was met by St. Peter, who welcomed him warmly.

"Pray, walk up," said St. Peter; "we are really pleased to meet you."

John started to go up the stairs, when he heard some music.

"What music is that?" asked John hesitatingly.

"Oh, that!" answered St. Peter. "Why, the angels, ever so many of them, are playing on their harps with the golden strings."

"Do they keep it up?" inquired John, anxiously.

"Certainly they do, for there is neither day nor night here," said the Saint. "They keep on harping all the time."

John halted on the steps. "What is going on below?" he inquired.

"Why, there is the furnace there, and a concert hall, and maybe a variety show."

"Any music?" asked John.

"Music? Well, you may call it music, but it does not amount to much. There you are not forced to listen to it, if you don't want to," was St. Peter's reply.

Then John Smith walked down several steps and said: "I think I will take my chances below. You see, when on earth I lived in a flat in Brooklyn, and in the next apartment, with only a thin partition between, there was a man who played a pianola all the time, and it made me so weary of life that I was glad when I passed away. No more music in mine."

Too Much for Alexander.

Alexander was blustering around demanding more worlds to conquer, when his wife called him aside.

"Alec," she whispered, tenderly, "mother dear is coming to visit us for a month."

With a shriek of despair he fled into the night, and organized another campaign into Asia.

IN THE MATTER OF HANNAH

I LAID the money here," said Miss Battell. She slapped the open flap of her secretoire decisively as she spoke, and confirmed her statement most positively with a nod. The hand was fine, the nod—as well as the compressed lips that emphasized it—was fascinating. "I laid the money here to have it ready for the gas man. He always comes on the third Tuesday."

"How much?" her visitor asked, twirling a corner of his well-groomed mustache.

"Oh, it isn't the amount. It's the heartbreak of it. To think that Hannah—get down, Minette, this instant. I've always though so much of that girl. Would you believe it, Roger, I haven't yet had the heart to tax her with it?"

Miss Battell slapped Minette for disobedience, and Minette, lazily clawing her way down her mistress's left shoulder, made a funny little noise between a purr and a suppressed meow that might very well have been taken for a cat's laugh.

"But how much was it?" Roger quietly persisted.

"It was a ten-dollar bill, but—"

"B'll, eh?" Roger looked up quickly from an unceremonious inspection of Minette's teeth, but still held her jaws in a firm, though not unkind, grasp of one hand.

"What are you doing to Minette? I wish you wouldn't torment the only reliable friend I have left, Mr. Strahan."

"I'm not tormenting her. I'm only admiring her beautiful teeth. She oughtn't to mind it—I don't believe she does, really. All this struggling of hers is mere affectation." Minette affected reluctance most convincingly, however, squirming, biting, and scratching, as the visitor lifted her to his lap.

"My beauty! She has lovely teeth, hasn't she, though?" Minette's loving mistress was cooing this to her, not to Mr. Strahan.

"Most interesting set of teeth I ever saw. Do you know why? Any cat's outfit of teeth is an object well worth studying, but in a 'coon cat—"

"Don't call her a 'coon cat, please."

"Why not? Isn't she?"

"I don't like to hear it put that way. Minette is a cat lady of mixed ancestry—the refined splendors of old-world aristocracy and the wild nobility of aboriginal America. Mixed ancestry ought to be the pride of every right-thinking American. It is as if one could boast of descent from both Leonard Calvert and—say, Powhatan."

"Huh!" Mr. Strahan grunted.

Minette, released from the restraint imposed upon her by scientific zeal, had settled down on the man's lap and was yawning as if all this genealogical stuff were an awful bore to her, don't you know.

"And what I love most in her—darling!—is her dear, primitive fidelity to her friend—like Uncas or some of them. She gets it from her noble woodland 'coon ancestors."

"My! What a lot you know about history, and biology, and things!" Mr. Strahan interjected. "Now, tell me about Hannah's ancestors. Weren't they 'noble woodland 'coons'?"

"I think it's very unkind of you to make fun of me in my distress, Roger. Hannah's ancestors were African savages—some of them. That's why I have learned too late that she is unworthy of my trust, and it has nearly broken my heart."

"Are you going to send for the police?"

"Why, Roger! I haven't even spoken to her about it."

"To think! You have been letting concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on your damask—ah! apropos of feeding, I have a sort of appointment this afternoon. But will you let me come back to dinner here? Six-thirty? Thanks." And he got up from the armchair, unceremoniously tumbling Minette down on the carpet.

"And what am I to do about Hannah! I wish you would advise me. It's excruciating to feel I can't trust her."

"May it please the Presence," said Strahan, with an Oriental salaam, "I am asked to speak to my own prejudice. For if you cause the quadroon woman to be imprisoned for theft or spurn her from you, may I not hope to profit thereby? Why should I show the way to avoid that very issue which I most desire?"

"Oh, talk plain English, Roger. What do you mean?"

"When I asked you—a certain boon—three months ago, what did you tell me? 'I want to go on just like this in my own little flat, with Minette and Hannah for my household, and you'—I think you graciously added—'and you for a friend and constant visitor.' Was not that my hint to plot the removal of both the cat and the quadroon?"

Miss Battell gave a little scream of horror. "Oh, you unscrupulous villain! Roger, I begin to believe that you yourself took that money on purpose to—to—"

He threw up his arms fearlessly. "You may search me. Besides—yesterday, wasn't it? I can prove an alibi."

Minette had somehow managed to arrive on the open keyboard of the piano, and, stepping briskly along to a descending series of discords, rubbed her head with touching confidence against the villain who was plotting her ruin. Her mistress, pink in face, stood opposite, half laughing, and vaguely questioning her surroundings for something other than Strahan's face to fix her eyes on.

"What makes you think Hannah is innocent?" She ventured one brief, direct glance at him as she said this.

"I don't. I believe her a thief in fact and a poisoner in intention. I don't think your life is safe—"

"Oh, be sensible, Roger. Tell me what I ought to do."

"Not unless I have a guarantee."

"Guarantee of what?"

"That if Hannah is rehabilitated her sufficiency to you shall not be counted a reason for continuing your present state of bachelor girlhood."

The bachelor girl seemed for a moment to be looking about for a way of escape, then, between pouting and smiling, she said: "Well, I promise."

"You understand, of course, that that promise implies the downfall of your whole argument for refusing the matter of my supplication."

She laughed and petted Minette. "There'll still be Minette, won't there?"

Strahan looked down at that creature of curiously mixed origin. Minette looked back at him out of her truly wonderful olive-green eyes.

"Cats are mortal," he said, in a tone of melodramatic significance. Then he added: "Upon my word, I am almost persuaded that this thing is no cat at all, but a hybrid incarnation of some earth goblin. Demon, what are your thoughts?" But the two olive-green eyes stared back like an eternal enigma, and Strahan gave it up. "Is that a bargain, then, Miss Battell?"

"How do you mean? Oh, yes, I'll do anything if you'll only find some way to prove that—that I may still have confidence in Hannah."

"You will?" He caught her hands impulsively and kissed them, while Minette purred an outlandish purr. "Now I must go. What are you going to do meanwhile?"

"Till dinner time? Cook—for you. I have to be back there—alone with Hannah—for the next four hours, nearly. Can't you tell me what to do before you go?"

"I hope to be back at exactly 6:15 P. M. In the matter of Hannah, suspend judgment until then. Treat her as if nothing unusual had happened. Au revoir."

These last words were spoken at the door of the flat, Minette thrusting out her head for a last elfish look of mingled inquisitiveness and wisdom. When Strahan returned punctually at the appointed hour it was Hannah who let him in. The calm propriety of her dusky smile told him that Miss Battell had succeeded in faithfully following his instructions. Miss Battell would be in the sitting room in a few minutes, Hannah said. Minette said, "Meow," and butted him between knee and ankle, then gamboled after him into the sitting room, playfully clawing and biting.

"Minette," said Strahan, "I would like to have a little talk with you alone." He took a new dollar bill from his pocket and laid it on the table. "Minette, I want to see if you can throw any light on this matter of Hannah and the missing currency. Come up."

He tapped the table and Minette came up.

About ten minutes later, at the rustle of a skirt in the hallway, Strahan held up a warning hand for silence. Miss Battell halted, the point of one little satin slipper suspended over the threshold and a look of puzzled alarm in her eyes. Minette turned her head toward the door with innocent, olive-green eyed inquiry. Some shreds of a new dollar bill hung about her beautiful 'coon-cat teeth, the rest of it fluttering, patted by her outstretched paw. Strahan pointed in silence.

"Have you poisoned my Minette?" Miss Battell asked fiercely.

"I think not. The dose is too small. I might if I turned all my assets into new paper currency."

A flushed smile slowly overspread Miss Battell's face. "I'm so glad—"

"Are you, really? So am I."

"Now I can trust Hannah."

"And me?"

"You'd want to kill Minette."

"Do you think me incapable of gratitude, then?"

"How did you know she'd do it?"

"Your memory must be short, Chloris. She once devoured several pages of 'Thanatopsis,' didn't she? Do you think it was a discriminating taste for Bryant in particular?"

"Oh, you're too clever, Roger. Dinner's ready. Come."

EWAN MACPHERSON.

Among the Housetops.

A STORY is told of a young lady of 19+, who, while spending a Summer at the seashore, aroused the other members of the family one morning to see a ship on fire. When informed that what she saw was only the sun rising out of the sea, she confessed that never before in her life had she witnessed a sunrise either on sea or land.

The toilers of New York City, even though they do not assist in crowding the first elevated trains, may enjoy on every fair morning during those months in which the sun is a late riser the spectacle which is denied men and women of leisure. A sunrise among the housetops may not be so imposing as when that same sun comes up out of the Atlantic, but nevertheless there is something cheering about it, and it is well worth the climb to the platform of the elevated station to catch a good view of its scarlet shafts.

There is nearly always full time for admiration, as the train that is to take one down town is rarely the first one to come along except in cases where it does not matter by which route one has to travel. As for example:

"Any old avenue will do for me," observes the young lady in the craziest hat of the season, as after asking the ticket chopper if that is the Ninth Avenue train coming she cheerily steps aboard the Sixth. She works in an office in the neighborhood of South Ferry, and so may take her choice.

"Step lively!" shouts the conductor, as a woman of more mature years makes her way toward the rear car.

"How can I step lively when the man in front of me won't step at all?" is the snappish response, as a lubberly specimen of the stronger sex finds himself elbowed to one side.

Why it is that Sixth Avenue men will persist in standing in the way of Ninth Avenue passengers, and vice versa, is one of those vexed problems that will never be solved.

"Plenty of room inside," reiterates the mendacious conductor, until such an assertion becomes so manifestly false that he changes it to "Go inside. Don't stand out here on the platform."

"How can I get inside?" demands an irate passenger, who is being jammed up against the gate.

Yet, on the whole, good humor prevails in spite of the pushing and shoving, and men and women, clinging to straps and being swayed to and fro, preserve their equanimity and peruse their newspapers, while the train goes on its jerky way. Perhaps it is the salt air coming up from the bay; perhaps it is the morning sunshine that is conducive to serenity, but certain it is that whatever may be the cause these traveling "sparrows among the housetops" do their chirping with cheerfulness.

Innovation in Coinage.

THE Judge has a father-in-law who is fond of a joke, and almost inordinately so. The Judge supposed that he could take a thing of which he was so fond with perfect equanimity, but he found out his mistake not long since.

Being in Philadelphia on a business mission he visited the Mint and became greatly interested. When about to return home he took pains to secure a collection of bright new coins that had never been circulated. At the village store he was proudly exhibiting them, when his father-in-law entered and immediately evinced a lively interest, asking lots of questions about the Mint and coinage in general.

"The Government is now issuing coins three of which make an even dollar," said the Judge.

"What's that for?" asked his father-in-law.

"Just to meet the great and varied demand for subsidiary coin," said the Judge.

"Now, look a' here, Newt! That won't do at all. What earthly use would a thirty-three-and-a-third-cent coin be, unless exactly a dollar was involved in the transaction? And then, why not just as well use a dollar and done with it?"

"I didn't say anything about thirty-three-and-a-third-cent coins," said the Judge.

"You said coins three of which make an even dollar, didn't you?"

"Yes, but I meant quarter and half dollars—one half and two quarters—see?"

The old gentleman was mad all over, and left the store in a high huff. But pretty soon he came back, his face a solid mass of satisfied smile.

"Newt, that was a darned good one!" he exclaimed; "I got it off on Jim Patterson and Fred Reeves, and had them both down so bad they couldn't say 'boo.'"

Her Most Valued Gift.

HIS teacher's desk was covered with little gifts, and he hadn't given one. This was the cause of the tears in the eyes of a tiny Italian boy in a kindergarten on the east side on the last session of school before Christmas.

At recess he lingered, till the teacher called him to her desk to learn the cause of his trouble. Then the tears came faster, till suddenly the little mind thought out relief from its trouble. Down deeply into the dirty pocket went the chubby hand and back it came with a treasure—a penny—which was placed triumphantly upon the desk, as the child explained that he hadn't anything for his teacher, but he wanted her to buy something for herself.

Here was a problem deep enough to try her psychology sorely. Could she take this penny from the little fellow? Wasn't there more of the Christmas spirit in this gift than in all of the others? How could she offend the generous giver by refusing to take it? So she said, taking the grimy little hand in hers:

"I thank you, Pietro, dear! I shall have a beautiful bright red apple for luncheon to-day, and it will be a real Christmas apple."

Then the little Italian went out to the playground with great sparkles in the black eyes where the tears had been.

DOG REPARTEE.

BULL—Gee, it's a wonder you wouldn't lose that old rubber boot?

DOG—Beg pardon, old chap, but the fragrance you object to comes from that cheroot you're puffing.

1903

CUPID AND THE COAT

TOO constant confinement to the office had, in my case, resulted in "that tired feeling," and, acting upon the doctor's orders, I was passing the Summer in Burkeville, where it was understood that the invigorating breezes soon would woo me back to health and strength. Whether they did so or not is of no consequence in the development of this story, but certainly if there is any healthful charm in rural life they should have done so, for Burkeville is rustic in a surpassing degree. Its one street, faced on one side by a "general store" and three dwellings, and on the other by a blacksmith's shop, a saloon, and two residences, loses itself at either end amid green fields through which the tiny Ewe River hesitatingly creeps, as if it were somewhat uncertain whether or not it had lost its way.

The Burkeville merchant was one of those unique characters who develop only in remote country places. Half child, half philosopher, and wholly business man in a small way, his conversation interested me so much that I passed in his store many an hour which my anxious friends doubtless supposed I was devoting to that exercise in the open air that had been recommended to me.

One morning I was seated on a box of baking soda listening to the remarks of Hiram Walker—for that was his name—when a young couple entered the store and, after making a few purchases, departed. Hiram Walker watched them until they were fairly out of sight; then he turned to me and said:

"See them young folks?"

The question seemed superfluous, as, not being blind, I could not have failed to see them, but I at once admitted that I had done so.

"That's Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burke. Her name was Mary Burns 'fore they married, which was 'bout a year ago."

Mr. Walker reached over the counter for a pipeful of my "real city tobacco," and I knew from the light in his eye as he blew the first whiffs of smoke from his mouth that a story was impending. He eyed his pipe thoughtfully for a few moments and then continued:

"I s'pose it's in the female natur' generally to look fer heroism in the man a woman marries. His callin' needn't be heroic, but w'ether he's tendin' a hod or his law office, she wants to be sure he'll shine out all right ef ever the time comes for displayin' heroism. Leastways that's the way it used to be with Mary Burns. Tom used to argor with her like this:

"'Mary,' held say, 'don't you love me?'

"'P'raps.'

"'Didn't you allers say you'd marry a tall man?'

"'I did.'

"'An' ain't I short?'

"'You are.'

"'An' didn't you vow you'd marry a dark man?'

"'Yes.'

"'An' ain't I light?'

"'Course.'

"'An' didn't you 'low you'd marry a man with curly locks?'

"'I did.'

"'An' ain't my hair straight as an Injen's?'

"'It is.'

"'Well, then! Knowin' your sex an' its marryin' pecooliarities as you must, how kin you help reelizin' that you're goin' to marry a man jest like me?'

"Mary could see the force of his argyment, but she allers used to say: 'Well, but, Tom, you ain't never done nothin' grand and heroic. You do somethin' to prove that you've got fortitude an' bravery an' such things an' I donno but I might p'raps love you well 'nough to marry you.' 'Twas kind o' discouragin' fer Tom, but he held on.

"One day he was mopin' long by the crick, thinkin' up other argyments to ketch Mary, when he c'ncluded he'd take a swim so's to freshen him up. It was early in the Spring, an' the water was middlin' cold, but he reckoned a few minnits of it would do him good. So he off with his clothes an' jumped in. He was snortin' an' cavortin' 'round an' enjoyin' himself when he happened to look up the road an' see Mary comin'.

"Waal, there he was, an' he reckoned the best thing he could do was to keep out o' sight an' let Mary pass, es he jedged she hadn't seen him. So he lifted up a water lily leaf, stuck his head behind it, an' waited, while the water seemed to be gittin' colder.

"Mary come sa'nterin' along very slowly, an' Tom, peekin' out, see that she was readin' a book; so he reckoned she wouldn't see his clothes on the bank, an' that she'd git past after a while, if he didn't freeze to death firs'. That's where he reckoned wrong, too; for when she got 'long to a big oak on the bank right opposite to where he hid an' shivered an' shrunk she deliberately sot down an' kep' on readin'. Tom said he could feel the ice formin' 'round him then, an' s'posed he would freeze to death, but he couldn't see no way out of it. He did think of divin' for pebbles to throw at her an' skeer her, but he was 'fraid she'd ketch him, an' then his chances for a happy marriage would be spoilt.

"Waal, while he was dividin' his time between wonderin' what to do an' freezin' a tramp come amblin' 'long the crick road. Mary lit out soon as she saw him, an' Tom's heart give a great leap of joy so fur as it could, on 'count of the ice that had settled 'round it. The joy didn't last long, for Mary was still in sight when the tramp got his eyes on Tom's clothes an' jest nat'rally walked off with them. Then Mary, seein' that he was gone, come back, sot down under the tree, an' went to readin' agin. Must have been an interestin' book.

"Tom see then that he must do somethin' at once or never live to tell the tale, so he stuck his head out from behind the lily an', with his teeth mos' chatterin' themselves out of his head, says:

"'M—m—m—Mary?'

"She kind o' started an' looked 'round, but c'ncluded she hadn't heard nothin', an' so went to readin' agin.

"'M—m—m—m—Mary?'

"'Who's talkin'?'

"'It's m—m—me, M—m—Mary. W—w—w—won't you d—d—d—do me a f—f—favor?'

"'Is it Tom?'

"'It's w—w—what rem—m—mains of him.'

"'Where are you?'

"'In the c—c—c—crick. M—m—Mary, w—w—wo—won't you g—g—g—go home an' g—g—git your p—pa's c—c—c—coat an' p—p—p—pants for me. I'm f—f—f—freezing.'

"Mary was a sensible girl, an' after a while he made her understand he was disabled an' turnin' to ice; so she went home an' got the clothin' an' sent them back by her little brother. Her pa weighs 260 pounds, an' Tom weighs only 140, but he didn't mind the fit at all. He says nothin' ever felt so warm an' good to him in his life. That's the way Tom Burke won his wife."

"I don't see how that could have won her."

"Don't, hey? 'Twas easy 'nough. He went to her after he recovered from the pneumonia an' explained to her that he stood in that ice-cold water an' froze sooner'n to interrupt her readin'; an' he asked her if that wan't reel heroism, an' she 'lowed it was. So course they got married. What kin I do for you to-day, Mrs. Gibbs?"

I left him waiting on Mrs. Gibbs.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Out of Whole Cloth.

Jaggles—Animals in captivity seem to do more wonderful things than when in their native wilds.

Waggles—Perhaps that's because they have press agents.

An Indirect Vegetarian.

You claim to be a vegetarian and yet you are eating meat.

That's all right; this meat came from an animal that ate grass.

JACK HARDY'S NEW LEAF

JACK HARDY had often laughed at his friends and business associates about turning over a new leaf or "swearing off" on New Year's Day. He was inclined to be proud of his cynicism, for he had never known of a single pledge having been kept longer than a fortnight.

Hardy never let his conscience worry him about New Year resolutions. His conscience had a first-class excuse, but he simply wouldn't listen to it. Mrs. Hardy had given him a "swear off" talk regularly the last week of each of the six years they had been married, so he was not surprised when, on the evening of Dec. 31, she asked him to come into the library for a few minutes after dinner, as she had something of importance to say to him.

"Jack," began Mrs. Hardy, "you'll be thirty-three next month, and—"

Hardy knew the formula, and interrupted pleasantly:

"How much will you take for this talk, my dear, before it's delivered? Name your price."

"Now, Jack, don't be stubborn," replied Mrs. Hardy. "You know I have your best interest at heart, or I wouldn't mention the subject. I've got a proposition to make to you, and if you'll just please me this time, Jack, dear, I'll not bother you again."

"Very good," said Hardy. "Let's have it."

"We'll get at it straight this time," said Mrs. Hardy, as she procured pencil and paper and requested him to answer all questions as asked. When she had finished examining him as to his weekly programme of life, she said: "Now, let me read you what I have:

"Monday night—theatre, usually.
"Tuesday night—club.
"Wednesday night—club.
"Thursday night—secret society.
"Friday night—club.
"Saturday night—another secret society.
"Sunday—miscellaneous dates. Occasionally at home."

Hardy had to laugh at the way he was being handled.

"Now," said Mrs. Hardy, triumphantly, "where do I come in? How many evenings do you spend with me? Only one, and that at the theatre. Now, let's see how much time you actually spend at home."

She figured rapidly for a few seconds, and then announced:

"Barely one-third of your time, Sunday included, is spent at home. In other words, you dine here, sleep here a few hours in the early morning, and pass a few minutes here at breakfast. I don't think it's being a bit nice to me, Jack, to say nothing of the injury it is doing your health. Now, at what hour do you retire!"

Hardy reflected.

"Somewhere between midnight and 2 A. M.," he answered.

"Somewhere between midnight and 2 A. M.," repeated Mrs. Hardy, "and you should be in bed not a second later than 12 midnight. When do you get to your office in the morning?"

"About 10, or half past," said Hardy.

"When should you be there?"

"Well, I ought to be there at 9 sharp."

"So," said Mrs. Hardy, "you're an hour and a half late nearly every morning. I think there is room for a number of sensible resolutions. Here is a programme which I wish to substitute for your present one.

"Monday night—theatre.
"Tuesday night—club.
"Wednesday night—home.
"Thursday night—secret society.
"Friday night—home, possibly theatre.
"Saturday night—home.
"Sunday—home and church.
"Retire each night not later than 12.
"Be at office each morning not later than 9:30."

"But," broke in Hardy, "I have a membership in these secret societies, and—"

"They can spare you a month," said Mrs. Hardy, "and that is all I ask—just one month. I want you to conform to my programme for that length of time, and if it proves to be irksome or detrimental, why, then return to your old one."

Hardy did not surrender without a struggle, but Mrs. Hardy was determined, so at last he pledged himself to live up to her programme for one month, beginning Jan. 1.

Hardy's business required his guiding presence each morning as early as 9 o'clock, but he was rarely in his office at that hour. His clerks were accustomed to seeing him rush in about 10, frequently later, and throw the office into an uproar, and when on the morning of Jan. 2 he arrived promptly at 9, and in quiet and evidently good spirits, his face showing signs of having been permitted to go to sleep for a proper length of time, they exchanged anxious glances. As soon as Hardy went out, his conduct was freely discussed. One or two attributed the change to New Year, but the majority were apprehensive of trouble.

Hardy continued to come to his office at 9 sharp, all the while his face growing ruddier and his disposition sunnier. In two weeks the new spirit had entirely pervaded the office. Business went with a vim that was contagious. It was all the talk on Hardy's floor in the big office building.

But Hardy was having a hard time, notwithstanding the fact that surface indications were to the contrary. The worse tug came at night. His evening at the club New Year week was, in a way, memorable. At 10:30 he abruptly broke away from one of the most select circles that exclusive place afforded and announced that he would have to be off.

"An engagement," was his explanation to the many queries. When he was gone it was the subject of conversation. He had never been known to do anything like that since he had been a member of the club. He did not "show up" again that week, and the following Monday a self-constituted committee of three jovial spirits called at his office to ascertain what was wrong. The idea of a New Year resolution lodging in Hardy was never suspected, so his plea of being overwhelmed with business was accepted; but it was far from satisfactory, and he was duly impressed with how difficult it was for them to get along without him.

Hardy had to confess to himself that there was "a difference all around," as he expressed it. The passing remark on the street, "You're looking fine!" was getting common. He was not only feeling and looking better, he was doing better. His business had picked up surprisingly. One day he cleaned up $10,000 in a close transaction, and his friends opened their eyes. An astute business man is not slow in "seeing through a thing," and Hardy's "brace" was set down to "staying at home and 'tending to business." As a result several other men with offices near Hardy's were soon sleeping more at night and thinking harder during the day.

On Jan. 31, before leaving his office, Hardy got ready to square accounts at home. While thinking it over he jotted down a list of the things to the good, which was as follows:

Feel 20 per cent. better.
Weigh nearly five pounds more.
Business increased.
Worth $10,000 more than expected.
Having a jolly time at home.

That night after dinner Hardy waited impatiently for Mrs. Hardy to bring up the subject. It had not been referred to in any way since the evening of Dec. 31, it having been a part of the compact that it should not be mentioned.

"Well, Jack," said Mrs. Hardy, "I suppose you'll wait up until midnight and start out as soon as the last minute of January is gone?"

"Oh, I don't know," was the reply. "The fact is, my dear, this has been a very pleasant and certainly a very profitable month to me. If you don't mind, dear, I think I'll remove the time limit from the pledge and make it for an indefinite period."

Mrs. Hardy's eyes fairly twinkled.

"Just to think," she said, "it took me six years to do this!"

JAMES RAVENCROFT.

A Clear Case.

Jaggles—I see the scientists have determined that only the male parrots learn to talk.

Waggles—That's probably so, to judge from the language they use.

A Fish Story.

"There are as good fish in the sea as were ever taken out of it," remarked Small to Young, who had been refused by Moneybag's daughter.

"Yes, I know, but they are not goldfish."

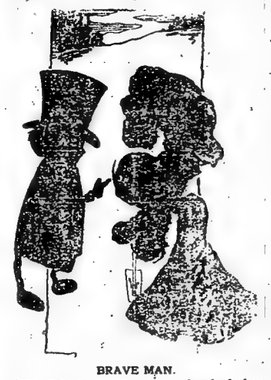

BRAVE MAN.

SHE—I think ma will settle a hundred thousand on us.
HE—I shall have no mother-in-law settle on us.

The Limits of Life.

A Magazine Poem.

[The following poem will appeal at once to the most genteel home circles. Teaching, as it does, life's great lessons, and, at the same time containing nothing to offend the most fastidious, it can safely be read aloud by the family fireside in its entirety, or, used stanza by stanza, it will be found most satisfactory and appropriate verse for the autograph albums of our loved ones.—The Author.]

The sun at eve goes down the west;
At morn he'll rise again;
The winds that blow must sometimes rest;
Clouds gather for a rain.

The man that's born some day must die;
The man who dies was born;
Mirth makes us laugh; Grief makes us cry;
Each morrow has a morn.

The blind, alas, can never see;
The deaf can never hear;
A slave's a slave till he is free;
No distance can be near.

The wealthy have no lack of gold;
The hungry wish for food;
We seek for warmth when we are cold;
Deceive when we delude.

They all must wake who are asleep;
All sleep who are awake;
The friends we have we lose or keep;
The things we steal we take.

Yes, Man by Fate is tempest tossed,
And by restrictions bound;
Oft has he found what others lost,
And lost what others found!

MILDRED MONTGOMERY MILDEW.

A Veritable St. Cecilia.

MARGERY'S cousin, Cecilia, was eighteen and pretty. She was also devoted to music, and spent hours practicing on a large pipe organ. This, together with the fact that she invariably wore a rapt expression when so engaged, earned for her the nickname of "Saint Cecilia."

It happened that Margery's mamma was called to town and left her five-year-old daughter in charge of an obliging neighbor. This lady undertook to amuse her young guest by showing her a collection of prints, among which was a copy of the familiar presentation of the patron saint of music seated at the organ.

"This, my dear," said the obliging hostess, "is a picture of Saint Cecilia."

"It doesn't look a bit like her," spoke up the tiny visitor.

"Why, how do you know?" inquired the astonished owner of the print.

"How do I know?" returned the equally astonished Margery. "Why, Saint Cecilia is my own first cousin. She teached me my prayers an' how to play jackstones."

A Tip-Top Demonstration.

THE value of a good "demonstration" was illustrated by a street merchant on Broadway the other day. He had before him a tray on which a top was spinning.

"You perceive the two rings of this top, ladies and gentlemen," he remarked. "When the top is spinning the inner ring revolves 365 times to the outer ring's once; the exact proportion, as you will readily recall, of the earth's revolutions on its own axis to its revolutions around the sun. In fact, this top is used in the schools of a number of our great cities to illustrate the astronomical facts just mentioned. You also perceive that the top will maintain its position at any angle while spinning, without falling. A prize has been offered to the scientists of the country to explain just how the top maintains its equilibrium. If you wish to examine the top for yourself take it home and pluck out the heart of its mystery. Ten cents will enable you to do so, ladies and gentlemen. Ten cents, only authorized net and reduced price for this little scientific wonder of the age, which has puzzled the leading savants of this country and Europe."

All this time the top was doing uncanny things. It was a most cheerful, accommodating, and light-hearted top. It spun on a little pyramid of wood, standing up. It spun just as well pointing out, horizontally, or making an angle in any direction. It calmly walked a tight rope, in the shape of a thread suspended across the tray, and, arrived at the end, stood contentedly spinning all by itself. It hopped from the tray to its master's finger, and went on spinning. He tossed it in the air, and it came down on his thumb, still spinning. He hung another top on it by magnetism, and it contentedly whirled this new burden round and round.

Messenger boys looked on with their eyes sticking out of their heads. The price was too steep for them, and they watched with envy the business men who were passing over a shower of dimes and going off with tops in their pockets. The street merchant had sold out in half an hour.

SO WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE.

DUCKLING—Say, if you don't stop smoking you'll die soon.
FROG—Oh, well, I've got to croak before night anyway.

A Fantastic Notion.

RIDING through a country part of Pennsylvania recently, a man noticed a beehive with a black ribbon wound around it. "That is a singular way of holding a hive together," he remarked. "Why didn't they use a piece of rope?"

"That isn't to hold the hive together," returned his companion, a woman who had lived most of her life in the country. "There has been a death in the family, and the beehive has been put in mourning."

"Dead bees?"

"No. A dead man, woman, or child in the family."

"Well, why on earth do they put that black ribbon on the hives for? Do they bind crape on the horns of the family cow, or tie up the plow horses' tails with it, when anybody dies?"

"You may laugh," returned the woman; "but it is a common thing in New England where people have beehives to put black around them when somebody in the family dies. They believe the bees will fly away from the hive and go to some other place if they are not notified of this domestic sorrow in this way. You know bees are very punctilious," she added convincingly.

"And I know New Englanders have horse sense," he rejoined drily. "You'd better send this point in agriculture to our friend Maeterlinck, who somehow failed to remark on it in his book on the bee."

To Exterminate.

The mountain lion and the bear
Our Teddy bold has vexed.
And, would he earn our gratitude,
The street-car hog comes next.

More Comfortable.

Some want to be an angel
And with the angels stand.
But, judging by the street cars,
I'd choose some sitting band.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A Queer Trio.

THEY were not exactly three of a kind, but they all had one peculiarity in common—they were handicapped with some vocal affliction. The man with his back to the window stuttered, his vis-a-vis lisped, and the one at the end of the table was the victim of a chronic hoarseness that caused him to speak in a high-pitched whisper.

It was impossible to get the drift of their conversation because the stutterer never finished a sentence, the lisper chopped up his words into unrecognizable fragments, and the end man's voice did not carry far, but the substance of their talk was not necessary to an appreciation of the situation. The trio talked incessantly, in their mutilated way, and the gestures and cacophonous ejaculations with which they punctuated their speech were the source of much amusement to near-by lunchers.

Finally, one interested observer spoke to the waiter about the curious combination.

"They certainly are a queer team," was the reply. "They are regular patrons of this place. They seem to be the best of friends and come in every day, about this time. I can't imagine how they ever happened to strike up the partnership, but they seem inseparable. I not only see them in here, but on the street and in the cars together. No matter where they go they attract no end of attention. Sometimes I've thought they must be a walking advertisement for a new brand of soap or tea or something of that kind, but I've never seen them try to drum up trade, so I suppose they go about in company just for the pleasure they find in each other's society. But it certainly is funny to hear them talk."

Mr. Blinks's Cataclysm.

AS MR. BLINKS paced to and fro within the limits of his 8 by 10 chamber it would have been evident to the most casual observer that the mind of the young man was greatly perturbed. Upon his broad forehead the finger of Anxiety had traced a wrinkle, and his abundant hair was disheveled where his hands had grappled it in the stress of the problem he faced. As he paced the floor he occasionally muttered to himself, but the mutterings seemed devoid of meaning. At last he chanced to observe his own reflection in the mirror on the dresser and, pausing in front of it, he addressed his imaged self:

"You are a nice party, you are! A nice apology for nothing in particular! You are six feet high and built accordingly, and you are afraid of a bit of femininity that stands five feet nothing in its French boots! Yes, you are; it is useless for you to deny. I know you, you great, overgrown coward; you pose as being somebody, but you are a mere bluff. You swell around and try to keep up the pretense until you meet five feet nothing, and then—"

Mr. Blinks abruptly ceased talking and moodily walked from the mirror. Again he ran his hand through his hair and after that violently bit his mustache for a time. Then he again spoke:

"I'll do it. If I die for it, I will. I will go over this very evening and have the thing settled once and for all. Nobody shall longer have an opportunity to say that I am afraid of a lawn dress and its contents. I will summon my courage to the sticking point. Here goes!"

A half hour later Mr. Blinks, still chewing his mustache, was sitting in a small and cozily appointed parlor awaiting the arrival of five feet nothing on the scene. The little lady took her time, and the young man in his nervous tension suffered accordingly. Seconds seemed minutes, and minutes seemed hours while still he waited. At last the rustle of a dress was heard, and she whom he awaited appeared.

Mr. Blinks said to himself that he dared not wait lest he should fall by the wayside. So he drew a long breath, summoned courage from the deep and hidden recesses of his nature, and, almost before the young lady fairly was seated, took the decisive plunge.

"Mary," the young man said, as he nerved himself to the effort, "you must ere now have observed the condition of my feelings. You must long ago have felt how I have seen—that is, you must long ago have seen how I have felt. You must know the emotions with which I look on you. When I am with you I feel as if my entire nature had undergone a complete cataclysm—that is, a complete kityclasm—or, I should say, catechism. Mary, what I wish to say is that in your presence I feel that my nature has undergone a complete klittechas—kizzyclattem—a complete clazzykit—Mary, a complete lizzyclat—a cleempote climmypaz—"

"Mr. Blinks," a low, sweet voice interrupted him.

"Yes, Mary."

"Don't you think that you might get along better if you would skip the word 'cataclysm' and go right on?"

So he skipped the word, and everything went along too beautifully to be told.

PROOF POSITIVE.

"Say, ma, did you know pa's a awful good skater?"
"No. Is he?"
"Yes. He was skatin' wid de doctor's wife last Sunday afternoon."

His Last Drink.

THE Settlement worker was visiting a tenement house on Cherry Street. In the course of his visit he entered into a conversation with Mrs. Mulligan. He asked a question which he never failed to bring in while talking to a woman of "the congested district." "Does your husband drink, Ma'am?"

"Bliss yer sowl, Sor, he hasn't tached a drap fer de lasht t'ree years," was the unexpected reply.

The Settlement worker was startled; he could not believe his ears. He had never received a reply like this in all his experience.

"That's a very good thing for you," he said, as he entered into his notebook a memorandum of this remarkable case for The Sociological Review.

In the meantime Mrs. Mulligan seemed to grow very indignant.

"Phwat, a good t'ing fer me!" she demanded. "An' me bein' a widder wid foive childer ter s'port iver sence Pat tuk his lasht dhrink!"

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Sunday January 4, 1903.

FUTURE PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA OPPOSES EXTREME PROTECTION

G. H. Reid Points to the United States as an Illustration of the Manner in Which the Policy Aids the Trusts at the Expense of Consumer—Declares That Countries Devoted to Protection Have Helped Britain's Foreign Trade.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 2.—In addressing his constituents at West Maitland, New South Wales, the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton, declared his adherence to the principle of preferential trade as enunciated by Mr. Chamberlain, and stated his intention of introducing at an early date into the Commonwealth Parliament a bill for raising the duties on articles imported from countries not under the British flag, but he omitted to state whether he was prepared to withhold any increases in the case of countries lowering their tariffs in favor of Australian products. His remarks appeared largely directed against the United States, although he included Russia, Germany, and France as illustrations of the absence of reciprocity in commercial affairs. He said:

"We, in this empire, are not going to allow other people to possess those things which ought to belong to us. It is not a profitable simply because it is a selfish view that we should deal with all countries alike. All countries do not deal with us alike, and those which complain about having to be treated in the same way with regard to ship's stores, as our own ships have always been treated, have been treating the trade of our empire in a very different and much worse manner. I can mention three of them—the United States, France, and Russia—which have dealt with the trade of other nations in this style. Between their coastwise ports—and Honolulu has been declared to be coastwise to San Francisco, a distance of some 7,000 miles—they have forbidden the carriage of any trade except their own. It may be fair to prohibit the carriage of passengers and goods from one of their ports to another, except in their own ships; but if it be fair for them to do that, would it be unfair for us to do the same?"

Sir Edmund quoted the example of Canada, and ridiculed the idea of retaliation by Germany and other powers.

"I am one of those," he said, "who are not afraid of other nations in the matter of doing for ourselves what other nations have been doing for themselves. Whether we make a reciprocal agreement with Great Britain or take the first step ourselves by giving a preference to Great Britain, which I am prepared to do, we shall be strengthening the empire, and in that way strengthening ourselves."

The remarks of the Premier have failed to awaken much enthusiasm in the Commonwealth, and are already meeting with determined opposition on the part of those in favor of an Australian tariff on a revenue basis. Sir William McMillan, member of the Federal House of Representatives and ex-State Treasurer of New South Wales, replying to the views expressed by Sir Edmund, said:

"While I am willing to make sacrifices to maintain our union with the empire, I am not willing to take a step which ultimately might prove ruinous. It meant, in the first place, that Great Britain was to be asked to give up her free trade policy, but the moment she did that the empire would go and Great Britain would fall back to the position of a power equal only to her area. There was no use in making a preferential tariff against other people's goods unless it was high enough to keep them out, and they should pause before they did that, and they should count the probable cost of so doing."

MR. REID'S VIEWS.

G. H. Reid, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, and the coming Federal Prime Minister, has expressed his determination to resist the imposition of a preferential tariff. He is by far the most popular and influential public man in the Commonwealth, and his utterances command widespread attention, even from his bitterest opponents. His idea is that Australia should endeavor to expand, not restrict its trade with other countries. When asked to express his views as to the best means of developing commercial relations between Australia and America, he wrote the following characteristic statement:

"My suggestion is a very simple one and runs right along the broad track of the principles of liberty. If you wish to promote trade between Australia and America, or any other two countries, the shortest cut to success is to leave the traders of both countries free to buy from and sell to one another, without the interference of gentlemen who don't know everything about commerce because they happen to win election to Congress.

"It is just about as absurd to talk about promoting trade between two nations with protectionist tariffs as it is to run tight ligatures around the arms and legs of a man and then inquire as to the best means of promoting the healthy circulation of his blood. How many manufacturers compete on level terms if one set of them say, in the United States, have no freedom in the purchase of raw materials in the world's markets, and another set of manufacturers, say, in Great Britain, have that freedom?

"I strongly believe that the great protectionist nations, who think they distress British commerce by their high duties, have really done much to build up the remarkable position of Great Britain upon the high seas. Could any manufacturer, in any country with a tariff like that of the United States, expect to compete in foreign commerce, on level terms, with the manufacturers of Great Britain, who can buy and import every shade of what they want from abroad, free of toll at the custom houses of their own ports?

"In certain special lines it may be done, perhaps, and because of the protective policy, too, because that policy may enable you to make so much money out of your own fellow-citizen that you can sell your surplus stock abroad at fancy prices.

"But look over the whole panorama of human interchange; what I have said must always be substantially true. One example: When the American woolgrower has shut out fine Australian merino wool, how can American woolen manufacturers produce fine woolen materials as cheaply as the British manufacturers, who can scour the markets of the world and buy free of duty?

"Cheaply! I can almost hear the indignant grunt of the protectionists at that abominable word. Yet, while dearness is an advantage while you sell, perhaps, cheapness may be an advantage when you are out to buy, and the man who buys his raw material under the freest conditions at home generally will be able to sell under the best conditions abroad.

"I do not deny that it is possible for two countries, like the great American Republic and the Commonwealth of Australia, even with high tariffs on both, to set going some sickly milk and water sort of reciprocity, but there will be little in it for any one except the man who believes in free trade and who knows these flickering gleams of humanity to indicate the far-off sunshine of the brighter days of commerce yet to come.

"The development of reciprocal trade will become possible, under genuine conditions, only when the nations begin to perceive that taxation is a burden at all times, and that if there is anything to be made of it monopolists may, but taxpayers never, get rich that way. Once the many who are taxed see the taxation of foreign goods to be a burden and a loss to them—once the people see that the trusts look upon the American tariff as a means of keeping the residents of the United States in a securely fenced paddock, so that they may be fleeced safely and quietly, that tariff will soon be reduced to honest dimensions as a legitimate means of raising revenue for the public necessities only, and not as a device for debasing the national currency by making a dollar worth less than a dollar in trading operations.

THE TARIFF AND CHEAP LABOR.

"It is said that the cheapness of foreign labor is the real obstacle to revenue tariffism in the United States. There is no greater sham than the idea which involves the assumption that the labor of a cheap foreigner is as efficient as the labor of a highly paid American artisan. There never was a greater fallacy. With no sort of desire to flatter the American, I think the best opinion is that an efficient, up-to-date American factory with 500 hands would run a factory in China with 2,000 or 3,000 hands completely out of sight.

"As a rule, the best labor, the labor which commands the highest wages, is, in point of fact, the cheapest labor. It is staggering to think of the billions of American dollars made by a few Americans out of the delusion that the high duties are needed to equalize the conditions of labor.

"I hope to see the Commonwealth at the next elections establish, and I believe it will, a tariff based upon the principles of free trade—that is, revenue for revenue purposes only. When that has been done the merchants of the United States and the merchants of every other country can set about competing for our custom, and the man that offers us the best quality at the cheapest rate will get the deal, not because we want to help him, but because he helps us, and is welcome to all the profit he can make out of doing us that service.

"The 'open door' of Great Britain, the 'open door' of foreign diplomacy in China, are fraught with many object lessons. So long as the United States shut themselves in from the rest of the world, Great Britain must remain the mistress of the seas. As a loyal subject of King Edward VII and British born, I hope she may long remain so. But when the United States open their doors to the world—and the doors of the world to themselves, at least as buyers, if not completely—then I will tremble for British supremacy. If that supremacy is replaced by the supremacy of the United States, we of the Anglo-Saxon race can say: 'The King is dead, long live the Republic.'"

The importance of this expression may be gauged by the fact that within the next few months Mr. Reid will be the Federal Prime Minister, having behind him a majority in both of the Commonwealth Chambers to assist him in giving practical effect to his views.

ANOTHER LEADER'S OPINION.

Another member of the House of Representatives, Bruce Smith, formerly of the great Australian shipping firm of Howard Smith & Sons and a recognized commercial authority, says:

"There is only one answer to the question respecting developing trade between America and Australia—adopting the 'open door' in both countries. Preferential tariffs and such like expedients are of little use. Australia is certainly a big place in point of territory—that is the work of God; but her population continues to be small—that is the fault of the narrow-minded and narrow-ordered policy of Australian politicians.

"If the object of protection be to 'foster' industries, with the ultimate aim of teaching them to run alone, the United States should now be enabled to dispense with its tariff. The population and trade of Australia are such a drop in the bucket, as compared with the gigantic intake and output of the United States, that her custom is hardly worth considering, and whether Australia will or will not grow in population and trade is just now exceedingly problematical. Our so-called Democrats talk of our some day equaling the United States in population and trade, but they forget that the United States have stood for over a century with open arms, inviting the whole world to come and settle there, to bring their energy, their brains, their money, and their inventive genius, while Australia has been rearing veritable Chinese walls to prevent other nationalities from coming to her shores."

Senator Pulsford, who enjoys a high reputation as a writer on economical subjects, says that the only means of developing trade between America and Australia—at any rate, the only means worthy of the attention of men "presumably sane"—is the simple one of destroying the barriers which on both sides have been deliberately erected.

Among other suggestions may be mentioned that of Frank Gormley, head of a large importing house in Sydney. He says:

"Get the United States tariff remodeled and admit free the raw material that Australia is best able to produce. Let America send a representative, a thorough business man, through the Commonwealth, to take orders and report exhaustively. Improve the American banking arrangements with Australia, and make exchange more direct and cheaper."

Leading members of the high-tariff party decline, as a rule, to express an opinion. They do not believe in foreign trade, and would not be sorry if the Commonwealth ports were closed against imports of everything save raw material. They are largely supported by the advocates of State Socialism, who demand the nationalization of every leading industry, but there are indications of a reaction in this direction, both in the Commonwealth as a whole and in the individual States. The key to the position is held by Mr. Reid. Sir Edmund Barton will probably disappear from the political arena within the next few months, but Mr. Reid will not use his influence until the next Federal elections give him a Parliamentary majority. Then there will be a chance of rapidly increased trade between America and Australia.

JOHN PLUMMER.

BIRD SLAUGHTER MAY BE STOPPED

Increasing Sentiment Against Destruction for Trade Purposes.

THERE is a recrudescence this year throughout all countries of the question of bird destruction for the purpose of obtaining the plumage. Recently in the Chamber of Deputies of France the bill of M. du Perier de Larsan relative to the protection of birds, was put on the urgency list, and now that an international agreement seems to have been reached, it is believed that measures which will be passed in the near future will give the feather industry a severe blow.

In point of fact it may be generally stated that there are no birds which are not found to-day in the hands of the manufacturers, utilized either for their feathers or for their down. Whereas the republics of South America have for ten years carefully regulated the hunting of humming birds, it is an interesting fact to note that there are annually sold in the markets of London more than 1,500,0000 little birds, in one single season there having been sold in this mart 10,000 humming birds, 25,000 paroquets, 17,000 fisher martins, and 10,000 white herons. An idea may be given of the great profits to be derived from this trade when it is stated that two pounds of aigrettes bring on an average in London from $80 to $90, but these same aigrettes are resold for about $500, this price being obtained for the inferior qualities, the superior bringing $30 an ounce, or $1,000 for two pounds.

The feathers of birds are not alone obtained from tropical countries, for in all countries extensive use is made of the plumage of sea gulls, partridges, pheasants, cocks, ravens, magpies, jays, owls, and of vast quantities of farm-yard birds and sparrows. When this process of extermination is carried on against birds of the destructive classes, such as magpies and jays, vanity is put to a useful and beneficent end, but when the fact is very evident that the air poachers not only take these former, but they also kill the robins, titmouse, and other birds which have a useful function to fulfill in the domain of agriculture.

As the trade in the plumage of birds has made enormous strides, and as both extravagant and economical forms of luxury are constantly on the increase, there has been a corresponding development in the cleverness with which the feathers are dyed and treated. Thus there is little difficulty experienced to-day in transforming a modest redstart into a superb feathered creature from the West Indies, Paris having been for many years the chief emporium for the manufacture and transformation of this article of adornment. This supremacy the French capital is in great danger of losing, as the English, favored by extensive home consumption, and aided by the skill of imported workmen, have made great progres sin preparing feathers and down for the market. The same may be said for Germany, which country exports annually more than $5,000,000 worth of feathers.

Frequently the feathers when they reach the manufacturer are dirty and stained, the first work therefore is to clean them thoroughly. To do this they are placed for several days in tepid, soapy water, after which they are rinsed in hot water, and are then immersed for a quarter of an hour in boiling water, in which has been placed some Spanish white or raw starch. As a last step, the feathers are put into a drying pan for twenty-four hours, so that the rib may become thoroughly dry.

Most feathers, as many people know, are dyed. Twenty years ago black ostrich feathers became fashionable, but as the only feathers which were black came from the back of the male ostrich, they were naturally rare. Since that time, however, by diverse methods, notably by means of oxygenated water, manufacturers have succeeded in decoloring stained as well as naturally dark plumes, and making them perfectly white, and now are able to give them any desired shade. In former days this result could only be obtained by using absolutely white feathers, which was expensive. Light colors are obtained by the use of aniline dyes; deeper colors by curcuma, indigo, orchilla, and vegetable dyes. Black is the result of iron, salt, and logwood. After dying the feathers this operation being performed at temperatures differing with the different dyes, the feathers are rinsed and dried. They are then assorted, passed through dry steam, and bent into the desired shapes.

The feathers of birds are not only used for raiment, but also for the woof of certain stuffs, utilization being made of them in the manufacture of a great many domestic objects. One of the birds whose feathers are put to the most diverse uses is the goose—the vulgar, domestic goose—the large feathers from the wings furnishing most excellent quills for writing, each year a harvest of down being obtained, and the hide, sold as swan's down, furnishes a beautiful and elegant fur. To obtain this so-called swan's down the feathers are first carefully pulled out, then the goose is skinned, the hide being cut down the back. After this the skin is put through a process of very delicate tanning, the result being a pretty, serviceable garniture for dresses.

The World's Lumber King.

THOMAS B. WALKER, who has been investigatng Pacific Coast forests for many years, says The Minneapolis Journal, has returned to Minneapolis after an absence of six months, the holder of enough timber lands to give him the title of lumber king of the world. Mr. Walker now owns the largest tracts of pine timber possessed by any person or firm in the country. In Northwestern California he has purchased standing timber tracts which will last for manufacture sixty years. A 200-mile railroad will be built through the tract. Mr. Walker's time will be devoted to development of this timber land.

EFFORTS TO SAVE OLD SOUTH MIDDLE

Yale Men Conducting a Vigorous Campaign for the Preservation of Venerable College Building.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—Yale men, young and old, are up in arms over the plans of the Yale officials to tear down Old South Middle Dormitory in the near future. The Yale News is conducting a vigorous campaign to preserve the venerable old building, the last vestige which remains at Yale of the historic Old Brick Row, while The Alumni Weekly and hundreds of graduates are uniting in a protest to President Hadley and Treasurer Tyler. No action will be taken until next Summer at the earliest, but it is then believed that the rapid decay of the old structure will necessitate its removal. Not only is the building unsightly, as far as comparison with its more modern neighbors goes, but it is now come to be almost unsafe for the students to live in. Its floors, walls, and roof are crumbling with age and constant usage, and a few years at the most would probably see the natural end of the old structure.

From the report made to Treasurer Tyler a few days ago by a building expert, it seems possible to preserve some of the building, including most of the bricks and window frames and some of the stone lintels and doorsteps, and a movement to have this done is now under way. To many Yale graduates who do not wish to see the last tie severed between the old and the new this compromise seems most desirable. It is now suggested that as much of the old building as possible be saved and turned into material for a reconstructed building, modeled closely on the lines of the original in 1750, renamed "Connecticut Hall" and placed on some accessible site where it could be used in the future as a storehouse for Yale antiquities. Owing to the pressure from Yale men everywhere, including Governors of States and United States Supreme Court Judges, who desire to save at least some of the old building, this may be done.

The present Old South Middle was built in 1750, and was the first of Yale's famous Old Brick Row, the Athenaeum following in 1763, and being torn down in 1893; South College, 1793-1803; Lyceum, 1803-1901; North Middle, 1803-1894; North College, 1821-1901, and Old Chapel, 1824-96. This oldest of Yale's old brick dormitories was originally known as "Connecticut Hall," owing to the fact that the means to erect it came from a public lottery authorized by the Connecticut General Assembly, the Yale Corporation expressing its appreciation by naming the first dormitory after the State.

In 1750 the only other college building in existence was "Yale College," a huge academy-like structure, which stood about where Osborn Hall now stands, on the southeast corner of the campus. At first Connecticut Hall had only three stories, with a mansard roof patterned after the French, in which were dormer windows, and from which rose five brick chimneys. Later on the roof was raised and a fourth floor added, and the old semi-circular doorsteps replaced by the present oblong blocks of sandstone. It is now proposed to restore this old architecture, duplicating the original building as closely as possible.

While in the last one hundred years of its history South Middle has been used simply as a dormitory for the students, it was made to do service for nearly a complete university plant at first. The library was installed on one of its floors, the Commons was put on another, and for nearly half a century two of its second-floor front rooms did duty as the only mineralogical laboratory that the college could afford. A few of the upper rooms were in those days reserved for student roomers, and were then considered to be the top notch in this country of college dormitories.

There used to be an old well directly in the rear of South Middle, from which the students were expected to draw their own pitchers of water, and then carry them up three flights to their apartments. This old well was filled in only last Summer. When the Commons was in Old South Middle there occurred one of the historic riots among the Yale undergraduates over the quality of the food served. For a week everything was broken that was put on the tables and some forty men were dismissed. In those days, also, the students had to shell their own peas for dinner, and this honor was usually passed around from class to class.

Some of the most brilliant of Yale graduates roomed in Old South Middle. Fenimore Cooper lived there, on the third floor, as long as he remained a student at Yale. Tradition has it that Cooper did not like the treatment he received when a freshman, and so left. Edward Rowland Sill of the class of 1869, and the chief among the literary men Yale has graduated, also lived there, as did "Ik Marvel" (Donald G. Mitchell.)

Since the erection of its handsome new neighbors, Old South Middle has fallen into disrepute as a dormitory, though some of the coziest rooms on the campus are still to be found there. But with the finely arranged and furnished Vanderbilt Hall quarters close enough to touch elbows, South Middle is no longer the "high-class" dormitory it used to be. The floors have sagged and the windows broken down through the successive hard treatment of undergraduates, so that to-day the poorer men in college alone live there, paying from 50 cents to $1 a week for their rooms. On the lower floor is the college book store, and various popular members of the Faculty have campus offices there also. To most Yale men it will be a sad day when South Middle is demolished, but the better judgment of the Corporation seems to be that the end is near for the usefulness of the old building. There is now hardly any doubt that one or two Summers hence will see the old building removed. Whether parts of it can be retained to make up a restoration of the first "Connecticut Hall" remains to be seen.

PASSING OF THE "TURKEY TRAIL"

Railroad Which Was Built Without Thought of Grades.

BEFORE another Winter comes the famous "Turkey Trail" Railroad of Montana will be no more. It is going the way of other typical Western pioneer railroads. It has been absorbed by an overland "system" and its gauge is being changed from narrow to broad.

The "Turkey Trail," be it known, is the Great Falls and Canada Railroad. It runs north from Great Falls to Lethbridge, and is largely engaged in hauling coal from mines near the international boundary. James J. Hill has taken the "Turkey Trail" into his vast Great Northern family, and limited trains will soon be running over a newly graded broad gauge road.

The "Turkey Trail" existed before anyone thought of a railroad between Great Falls and Canada. When the time came to build the road the surveyors simply followed the old trail across the plains. They laid the track on the prairie without bothering to build up a grade. If a buffalo wallow was particularly deep, it was filled up, but that was all. The track rose and fell on the prairie waves, and if the trains had not gone slowly they would not have gone at all, unless into the ditch. As it was, many who had crossed the Atlantic without a tremor became deathly sick from riding on the "Turkey Trail" express.

"I'm sorry to see this old road changed into a modern and up-to-date line," said a man from Montana at the Waldorf the other night. "I have shot coyotes out of the baggage car door too many times to see it go without a pang. I remember the day when we made fifteen miles an hour for an hour and a quarter. The engineer had forgotten to look at his watch. When he saw how fast we had been running and how much ahead of time we were, he tooted the whistle once and stopped her within a car length. Then for half an hour we slept on the prairie in the shade of the train.

"Another night there was to be a dance at Shelby, and the train crew was eager to attend. The schedule called for an hour's stop at Shelby to take on coal and water. They made up an hour between Great Falls and Shelby, and for two hours the entire train crew waltzed and quadrilled to their heart's content. The dance hall was pretty full when the boys got there, but the committee appreciated the trouble which they had taken to attend, and the Chairman made this announcement:

"'Ladies and Gents: Some of you must take your turn at going outside. We have got visitors, and we must give them a chance. Of course I only mean for the gents to go out; all women stay.'

"As there were but three women at the dance this last was most necessary."

SOME DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR

MAKE 'em str-ong," is the direction which President Roosevelt gives when he orders shoes in a certain little boot shop in Sixth Avenue, where he has had his footwear made since the days when he wore out much shoe leather as Police Commissioner trying to better the discipline of the force. However his shoes varied in style, according to the requirements of his activity as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Rough Rider, Governor, and President, the exponent of the strenuous life invariably directed the shoe man to "make 'em str-ong," with a characteristic stretching out of the last word.

The fitter of feet needs no more explicit instructions. He constructs for the Presidential foot a common-sense shoe of stout calfskin, doubled soled, with the flat of the foot broad and the toe medium width.

In striking contrast to the Roosevelt type of shoe is that worn by former Vice President Levi P. Morton, who patronizes the same shoe shop. He wears a boot very light in weight, with a broad toe without tip. His boot is soft and pliable as a glove compared with the stout footwear of the President, and he requires an easy fit and elasticity rather than strength.

Elihu Root, the Secretary of War, is up to date in his footwear, following the changing styles, though probably paying no attention whatever to the shapes. He does not have his shoes made to order. When he needs new boots he drops into the little Sixth Avenue shop and asks for "what is being worn now." The salesman selects a stock shoe for the Secretary and puts it on his foot. Mr. Root takes a turn up and down the shop and is satisfied with the salesman's selection if it "feels comfortable."

The late Thomas B. Reed did not care a fig about being up to date. What he wanted was something that required neither buttoning nor lacing, for he did not have a valet. So he stuck to the old-fashioned elastic Congress gaiter, and insisted on having the toe made much broader than fashion approved.

Ambassador Choate and his family stick to American shoes, to the chagrin of London bootmakers. Every now and then a case of shoes goes from Sixth Avenue to the American Embassy in London, with an assortment of footgear for all possible occasions for each member of the family. The Ambassador likes a pretty substantial shoe for everyday wear.

Senator Clark, on the other hand, has his long, slender foot encased in shoes of a very light weight, and he invariably orders half a dozen pairs at a time.

Andrew Carnegie buys a stout but trim and neat shoe, and he tramps about the grounds of Skibo Castle in American-made boots.

Gen. Shafter of necessity has his shoes made to order. No stock shoe would fit his short, chubby foot, and he is particular about the fit, always insisting on two or three fittings for every pair of shoes.

J. Walter Wood, son of the former Superintendent of Public Schools, is one of the few well-to-do men of New York who still wears the old-fashioned Wellington high boot.

Dr. W. Seward Webb wears an assortment of footgear ranging from stout boots for his Vermont stock farm to light patent leathers, all carefully fitted.

President George F. Baer of the Reading Railroad encases his small foot in neat calfskins, caring little for "what is being worn," but insisting on a good, easy fit, suitable for the active life which he leads, with two offices, one sixty and the other one hundred and forty miles from his Pennsylvania home.

The little place in which these and other prominent men have their footwear manufactured is unique among the high-class shops of New York in the modesty of its quarters, both in outward appearance and interior dimensions. Yet here men of National fame are fitted with shoes as they talk of public affairs, and women of fashion try on dainty creations of the shoemaker while they exchange the gossip of Fifth Avenue, and actresses are fitted with stunning boots while they chat of the life behind the footlights. In this little shop are the lasts of hundreds who are frequently in the public eye, and the men who fit their feet have opportunity to estimate the peculiarities of people of prominence from a point of view not enjoyed by many.

Six Publications Run By Columbia Undergraduates

The Most Important Is the Daily Spectator, Which Employs Twenty Young Men to Get Out Equivalent of Three Columns of an Ordinary Newspaper.

THE undergraduates of Columbia University have a daily newspaper, two literary magazines, a comic paper, a monthly for the law students, and a weekly for the girls of Barnard College, to say nothing of the three annuals. It is the first four publications, however, in which the greatest interest is taken, and to which the students give the most attention. The papers are of good quality and fulfill their special mission of catering to the needs of the undergraduates with all the efficiency of the professional publications which cater to the outside public.

The publications, too, at Columbia have had on the staff men who after graduation became prominent as literary workers. Among those who contributed during their undergraduate days are Harry Thurston Peck, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Brander Matthews, A. W. Williams Jackson, George Middleton, the dramatist; John Kendrick Bangs, Frank Dempster Sherman, and others.

The Columbia Spectator, the undergraduate daily newspaper, is the best known of the four main publications. In four pages it presents every day, except Sunday, the news of the little world of Columbia life. The only real difficulty in its existence is the question of finances, for it costs some $6,000 to print the paper during the eight months of the college year. Editors, reporters, and business managers have one and all to hustle merrily to secure advertisements and subscriptions, as well as news, in order that when June comes printers' bills may be paid.

It is remarkable how much real news of Columbia the editors find to publish every day. "Spec," as the students call it, prints daily the equivalent of about three columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is news for the most part, which is essentially of particular interest to the students, that the daily papers of the city do not print. Accounts of athletic games and big events in the university life are covered by the regular newspapers with considerably more skill and color than by Spectator, for it must be admitted that the latter aims to present only the bare facts in the case without striving after effect. But as that is really the editorial policy of the paper, it can scarcely be called a fault. It is a curious thing, however, to note how Spectator fails to see news in a "story" that is fairly luminous with interest to the trained newspaper man. The Spectator is conservative; "News alone, not sensations" is its motto. Spread heads and featured introductions are tabooed and, indeed, the Columbia newspaper is the very antithesis of yellow journalism.

THE SPECTATOR'S EDITORS.

Twenty young men preside over the destinies of "Spec." C. Leroy Hendrickson, a senior, was the editor in chief during the first half year of college; Roscoe Crosby Gaige, also a senior, will occupy that position during the remainder of the college year. George Henry Butler, Jr., is the business manager, and his life is not a happy one, for on him devolves the main burden of the finances. The managing editors are N. W. Haller and D. C. Brace, both juniors; the editors, O. R. Houston, A. Harcourt, juniors, and R. H. Bradley, a sophomore. The associate editors are R. C. Megrue, E. S. Whitin, W. A. Tice, W. F. Gillies, J. L. Robinson, L. G. McAneny, G. A. Younger, E. D. Thurston, F. L. Cooper, J. R. Higbie, F. K. Sprague, and W. F. J. Piel.

The editor in chief is supreme; beneath him are the managing editors, who write editorials; then come the editors, who, together with the managing editors, each supervise one day's issue each week. The associate editors act as reporters for the gathering of news.

The plan of each day's Spectator campaign is briefly this: The assignment editor early in the morning makes out the day's assignments and puts them in the room of the associate editors, who drop in one by one and find their allotted tasks for the day. In the afternoon the editor in charge for the day comes in and reads the copy of the "stories" which the associates have written. Usually the last copy is dispatched to the printer by 7 o'clock. About 11 o'clock at night the editor goes to the printing office to make up the paper. Until the last two weeks this office was in Park Row, so that the editor had to make quite a little journey from college to reach the office of publication. Now, however, the printing establishment is located in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, eliminating, therefore, at least one unpleasant feature. Arrived at the printer's, the editor reads proof and then makes up the dummy.

Up to the time the printer removed uptown all the copy was set by hand composition instead of by linotype as now, so that every correction in the proof—and these were many—consumed a lot of time. It was usually 4 o'clock in the morning before the editor left the printers. Now his work ends two hours earlier. His hours vary, according to whether there is any night story, such as an evening basketball game, or a hockey match to be included. In that case the associate editor has to come from the scene of the conflict, write his story as the editor edits it, the printers set it up and the editor reads three sets of proof before it is ready for the paper. All this generally takes an extra hour. The record of staying late at the printers belongs to one of the managing editors who in making up the recent Christmas edition of the paper did not finish his job until 7 o'clock in the morning, having been steadily at work for thirteen hours.

There are many amusing incidents in Spectator office. Recently the assignment editor assigned four men to write the same account of an athletic contest. The four men met, had a dispute as to which was doing the work, marched back to the office, and indignantly questioned the managing editor as to which man had the assignment.

"That's all right," said the senior editor, with lordly superiority, "all of you write it; it'll do you good; we'll take the best story."

The Spectator has made some famous misprints. One time in the statistics of the football team reference was made to one man "twenty-one years old, 180 pounds in weight, 63 feet tall," and to another as "twelve years old, 206 pounds, 5 feet 11 inches." In a note on the freshman crew it blithely announced that "all Frenchmen are requested to report," &c. When President Butler was installed last year the university funny paper humorously remarked that the odds were 5 to 1 that "Spec." would misprint Dr. Butler's name, and sure enough it did, referring to him in one place as "Dr. Buller."

Sometimes the associates do not do the work assigned them, and then, woe betide! They receive a raking over the coals which is perfect in its delightful frankness and perfect fervor. Lines of caste are rigidly drawn; seniors and superior juniors follow, with the sophomores a poor third, with the freshmen the butt of the office. The life of any freshman in relation to Spectator is not a particularly happy one, for it is indeed a skilled and elusive first-year student that does not pay out willy-nilly his $4 for a year's subscription to Spectator.

"Upper classmen don't subscribe," say the business managers, "they know better and 'graft;' freshmen must subscribe; that's all they are good for."

THE LITERARY MONTHLY.

While Spectator does not aim to be literary in its aims there is one of the Columbia publications that is strictly so, and that is The Columbia Literary Monthly. The "Lit," as it is popularly known, is the medium of the expression of undergraduate activity in the way of stories, verse, essays, and literary criticism. Issued but eight times a year, it does not have the disadvantage of a strenuous daily existence that handicaps Spectator, nor does it have so fierce a battle to wage in the matter of providing funds for its maintenance, as it costs but $1,000 a year. Still this is by no means an easy sum to raise, especially as "Spec" in a large measure secures most of the advertisers who patronize college magazines by reason of the fact that it has a working staff four times as big as that of "Lit."

The Literary Monthly has shown an unusual burst of activity this college year and has emerged from a somewhat sleepy state of routine activity which has characterized the paper for the last two or three years. During the last few months it has published articles of such interest to college men that its November and December issues were entirely sold out. Its big feature has been the publication of a series of articles on college life at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia, each written by the editor-in-chief of the leading magazine at his particular institution. These contributions have awakened so much interest in university circles that letters of congratulation have been sent to the editors from many of the prominent university officials. "Lit" printed in its first issue this term a mournful lament that the undergraduate life at the university was going to the demnition bow-wows, and forthwith, as if to prove the assertion false, some twenty candidates came out to try for the board. The paper is now flourishing.

"Lit" has its amusing side also, the chief of which perhaps is its failure to agree with the literary opinions of the department of English. Stories that, to the delight of their authors, have received the highest mark from the professors of English, have been ignominiously rejected by the editors of "Lit" and in both this and past years men who were far from shining lights in their English courses have graced the editorial board of the monthly. And yet more curiously again, the members of the English as well as of other departments of the university Faculty, seem to like the "Lit." What promises to be the real feature of the publication for this year, according to the editors, is an alumni number which will be issued in a month or so. It is expected to contain contributions from the pens of Guy Wetmore Carryl, Harry Thurston Peck, Brander Matthews, A. V. Williams Jackson, George Middleton, co-dramatizer of "The Cavalier," and other lesser known graduates of the Morningside university who have attained some prominence in a literary way. The editorial board of the "Lit" consists of R. C. Megrue, editor in chief; R. L. Shainwald, business manager, and W. P. S. Earle, Curtis Lublin, and Miss C. M. Howard of Barnard College, as editors.

THE COMIC PAPER.

The Columbia Jester, the student funny paper, is the latest offspring of Columbia's literary life. For a new publication, with all the battles of a youngster to fight, it has done remarkably well and has gained a deserved success among those students who like fun—and most of the students have a tendency that way. It is printed every two weeks, and sometimes there is an awful scrambling to find enough material to fill its sixteen pages. This doubtlessly explains the fact that The Jester contains, oftener than the editors would like, jokes that are more or less on the vintage of '04. The paper is the only one at Columbia that is illustrated, and this part of it is really one of its best features. Pictorially speaking, it really does not fall much below the standard of its more pretentious professional contemporaries. The editorial and literary boards of The Jester are made up of these students:

William P. S. Earle, editor in chief; Rol Cooper Megrue, Harold S. Osborne, and Jaxon Knox, of the Managing Board; Harry Steers Holland; Edward H. Tatum, David Asch, Ely Jacques Kahn, Rockwell Kent, Frederick Squires, Henry L. Burnett, Jr., and Steward Slosson of the Associate Board; Norman S. Goldberger, business manager, and Julius A. Lewisohn, assistant business manager.

The Morningside, published every third Thursday, is the fourth of the main undergraduate publications. Roughly speaking, this has the general scope of a paper on the order of life. Its aim is to publish stories and verse of a lighter nature than does "Lit," and without the distinctly humorous turn of the Jester. With the effort of the editors of The Literary Monthly to make their magazine less heavy and more popular this year and the corresponding advent of The Jester, however, Morningside has been more or less crowded to the wall, and it does not find the opportunities for success it had a few years ago. It started off rather badly in its first few issues this year, but has been steadily improving of late, and recently has reached quite a passable state of excellence.

The members of its editorial board are: G. A. K. Sutton, editor in chief; H. R. Mooney, business manager; P. B. Mackie, managing editor, and R. J. Kent, C. C. Merritt, E. J. Kahn, and Miss Clara Gruening of Barnard College, editors.

In addition to the four papers already discussed there is the Barnard Bulletin, the weekly newspaper of the girl students of Barnard College; The Columbia Law Review, a weighty paper, dealing with matters related only to law. Besides these the junior and senior classes of Columbia each issue an annual year book, as does the junior class of Barnard College. In addition there are some half dozen publications issued by the members of the Columbia Faculty.

THE HEAVENS IN JANUARY.

Striking Panorama to be Witnessed an Hour or Two After Twilight, Even Although Some of the Brighter Planets Will Be Absent from the Evening Sky.

THE great time marks on the dial plate of the firmament are not coincident with the beginning of the year in our calendar. This grand division of our time takes no note of the equinoxes and disregards and ignores the far more impressive and important dates indicated by the solstices or "standing places" of the sun. The ancient Greeks, wiser perhaps in this respect than we, began their year with the Winter solstice, a day which in our calendar corresponds this year to Dec. 22. The Jews, Egyptians, and Persians of old counted from the autumnal equinox, or Sept. 23. As far as concerns the Jews, however, this was the beginning of their civil year only, their sacred year beginning with the vernal equinox, or March 21. Other dates were selected by other peoples for marking the event. The present style in the Christian nations is so well established, and has been so long in vogue that even for the physical and scientific reasons indicated it could not be changed to advantage.

Presumably to the vast majority figures convey but little real meaning when it requires a half dozen or more to express an event, distance, or magnitude. However, for the sake of the minority it may as well be stated that this is the 6,616th year of the Julian Period, or the 2,416,120th day since the beginning of that period, which was in 4713 B. C.

In the popular way of reviewing the movements of the heavenly bodies the sun's face is now turned toward the north. Possibly, if it gets very much colder, it will be somewhat of a misnomer to call this a popular way of viewing the situation. Ten days before the year began old Sol started this way, having at that time completed his six months' march to the southward. His present course will occupy his time until the latter part of June, at which period he will arrive at the furthest point north that he is permitted to reach. All over the globe, north of the equator, the days have now passed their shortest stage and the nights their longest. From this time onward for six months the days will expand and the nights shrink, but the change will not be perceptible to the ordinary person until near the beginning of February.

Although some of the brighter planets will be absent from the evening sky in January, star gazers will not be called upon to grieve on that account. Many of the most brilliant orbs and constellations of the firmament either come into view in the Winter months or are in a better position for observation then than at any other time. A striking and glorious panorama will be spread before mortals during the evening hours of January. An hour or two after twilight above the horizon in the southeast may be seen

"The great Orion with his jeweled belt,
That large-limbed warrior of the skies,"

his bright stars Betelguese and Rigel being conspicuous among the orbs of that neighborhood.

Above Orion and further to the west is the Bull, with the fiery Aldebaran forming one of its eyes. East of Orion and nearer the horizon is the Greater Dog, with blazing Sirius, brightest of all the "fixed stars." In the easterly side of the firmament are Procyon of the Lesser Dog, and Castor and Pollux of the Twins. Further to the north and near the point over head are Capella of the Charioteer, and the constellation of Perseus. Over to the west are the Flying Horse, the Swan, and Andromeda, while off to the north the Lady in Her Chair, far above the Pole Star, is beginning to sink in the west, and the Great Bear, emerging from the shadows of the horizon, is climbing toward the zenith.

The sunrise hour, ever since New Year's Day and until the 10th, is at 7:14. The time for setting this evening is 4:24, making the day nine hours and ten minutes in length. On the last day of the month sunrise will be at 7 o'clock sharp, and sunset at 4:56, giving us a day of almost ten hours in length. The sun's declination is still far down in the southern section of the heavens, but his speed is accelerated, being more than three times as rapid when February opens as it now is. During the year there will be two eclipses of the sun, one on March 28 and the other on Sept. 20, neither of which are we in this latitude permitted to see. This is unfortunate, as the latter is a total eclipse, and would probably be far more appreciated by us than by the inhabitants of the Indian Ocean latitudes who are promised the treat.

The phases of the moon for the year begin on the 6th, with a first quartering, followed by full moon on the 13th. Last quartering comes on the 20th, while the first new moon for 1903 does not arrive until the 28th. The midwinter moon possesses more than ordinary attractiveness for the casual observer. In the clear crisp nights of this season, when the earth is so apt to be enveloped in its snowy mantle, our satellite has a charm and diffuses a radiation which it does not command in any other part of the year. The most interesting conjunctions between moon and planets are set for other months in the year, and the only really close one comes with Mercury shortly after the arrival of the new moon. Of course this means we are not to have the pleasure of witnessing the meeting with unaided vision.

Like the sun, the moon also has two eclipses this year, one coming on April 11 and the other on Oct. 6. The former we can see as a partial eclipse. Its beginning is visible generally in Europe, Africa, the western portions of Asia, and the eastern portions of South America. The ending of this eclipse can be seen generally throughout Europe, Africa, South America, and the eastern portions of North America.

Jupiter begins the year as an evening star and on the 2d was in conjunction with the moon. This last event repeats itself on the 30th, a few hours before a meeting between Jupiter and Venus. As soon as Venus makes her lovely face visible in the western sky low down to the horizon we shall find it of great interest to watch these two brilliant wanderers of the sky gradually approach one another until they seem fairly touching, and the next time we see them Jupiter will be the nearer to the sun.

Jupiter is still the most brilliant and conspicuous of the starry hosts which come into view in the early evening twilight. It is nearing a crisis in its career, however. Within the next few weeks it will lose much of the glory which it has held throughout the Autumn months. During this time it has reigned without a rival in the evening sky, but that period is steadily and rapidly shortening. This formidable rival is Venus, the Phosphorus of the ancients when she appeared in the morning. It is, however, as Hesperus, leading the evening's starry host, that we love best to think of her—brightest and first to be seen of the living sapphires, shining unchallenged, unless perhaps Cynthia, the fair regent of the night, might possibly be in view. The Winter evenings (at least their early hours) will be all the more enjoyable when Venus is smiling upon us, and we are to have her as evening star until the middle of September.

Saturn is now not visible to the unaided vision, as he is in conjunction with the sun on the 21st and after that becomes a morning star, not again to perform as one of the evening talent until the last day of July. He performs in numerous side shows this month, besides being in the ring now and then. On the 5th he meets Mercury on its way to eastern elongation, and four days later he comes very close to Venus. A pity we cannot see this interesting encounter in all its glory. On the 21st comes the conjunction with the sun, and a week later in the new rôle of a morning star he is in conjunction with the vanishing crescent of the moon.

Mercury is moving toward the point of greatest eastern elongation, where he will arrive on the 17th. About this date the planet is visible in the west soon after sunset. We can also see him about May 10 and Sept. 7 for a short while. On the 29th Mercury and the moon are fairly close to one another, a fact we must, alas, take for granted, for we know that we cannot expect to see our young satellite at so tender an age. On the 25th we might change Pope's line a bit and have Venus rise ere Mercury can set, for on that night the two are at their closest for the month on their journeys from and toward the sun.

Mars remains throughout the month a morning star, and on the 18th we have him and the moon's decreasing disk in conjunction, but not in sufficiently close proximity to be of great interest. Mars is slowly increasing in size, and will continue so to do until in April his diameter will be about twice its present length. Then he shrinks in dimension until the end of the year finds him a third smaller than at present. We can hold out but few hopes of Mars adding to the interesting features of this year's programme, but later much is promised us and we are trusting to greatly improved appliances to settle numerous vexed questions relating to this wonderful neighbor.

Neptune is in conjunction with the all but round disk of the moon, which would put him out of sight entirely, even were he usually visible. He is at present in the group of the Twins, so we can form some idea of his general locality. He will be in conjunction with the sun in June, and after that will be a morning star for almost the entire remaining portion of the year.

Uranus and the waning crescent of the moon are in conjunction on the 24th, which indicates that the planet is a morning star. Uranus lies just on the verge of visibility with the unaided eye. It can sometimes be seen as a faint star, and, of course, with a telescope it is readily perceived. It was largely due to this fact of its repeatedly being seen with the unaided vision that the ordinary astronomers took it to be a star, and it was not until the acute eye of Herschel was brought to bear on it that its true character was determined.

MANY SPORTS AT VAN CORTLANDT

Park Frequented by Golf, Polo and Skating Enthusiasts.

WHEN Frederick Van Cortlandt, in 1748, built his square, stone mansion in the park that bears his name to-day, he little thought that it would afford entertainment to so many guests as have passed through its portals this year, nor did he dream that his fertile acres of meadow land would become one of the favorite resorts of New York's sport loving populace. Every year, since that magnificent 1,000-acre farm was opened for public use it has increased in popularity. The present season has been especially notable.

"Never saw the golf links so crowded before," remarked one of the keepers as he pointed to the long line of Saturday enthusiasts at the first tee, anxiously but not always patiently awaiting their turn to drive off. "Then there's been polo. Why, that brought more society people to the place, I guess, than anything since the day that Washington and his Generals marched down to New York. George Gould's Lakewood team and the West Point cadets gave the park a fame that it never had before. Fully 20,000 persons swarmed upon the parade ground to watch those games, and I hear that the championships are wanted for the next big thing. Yes, this has been the liveliest year that Van Cortlandt has ever seen. The people are beginning to realize what there is up here, and where we used to have half a dozen Sunday outing parties there are now hundreds in the Summer, roaming over the hills and through the woods intent only upon a good time and plenty of fresh air."

In Winter, when ice covers the winding lake, thousands of skaters make the country roundabout resound with their echoes, while mingled with this human jargon is often heard the broad Scotch of the curlers as they engage in battle with their brooms and their "stanes."

The old house, which over a century ago offered its hospitality and cheer to the wealth and fashion of New York and Yonkers, is now a museum of Colonial and Revolutionary curiosities, articles of furniture, common then, now being carefully set aside as rebels of a past age.

Historical and lengendary lore adds considerably to the interest in Van Cortlandt Park, and when its natural and sporting attractions are also considered it is little wonder that a growing popularity can be traced year by year. Better facilities in reaching the park have also contributed their portion, for in addition to the railroad, the trolley line on Central Avenue, and the newly established trolley between Yonkers and King's Bridge, have made the locality accessible to thousands of persons who could only reach it with difficulty before.

In laying out the polo fields at Van Cortlandt absolutely no work was needed beyond marking out the proper distances and erecting goal posts. An elaborate score board with a gong and other requisites was put up by the members, and the polo players are now as well off as are the players in the older and more prominent local clubs. Only one field was laid out at first, but so many troopers of Squadron A wanted to practice that the season closed with three fields in active use. The largest is of the regulation length, and owing to the natural excellence of the turf it offers better facilities for the game than some of the club fields upon which a great deal of money has been expended. All of the games played at Van Cortlandt have been open to the public.

This has been the first year since 1900 that the public has had an opportunity to see polo played in the vicinity of New York. The regular clubs make no accommodations for outside spectators, but the fact that hundreds of persons will travel a long distance to see the spirited horsemanship and skill of a polo contest has been thoroughly attested this season at Van Cortlandt. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons saw the best games, while the line of stylish traps, automobiles, and private coaches lined up by the field gave the appearance of a typical country club gala day.

Application is to be made by the Squadron Polo Club for the annual championship tournament at Van Cortlandt next season. The location will be decided at the annual meeting of the Polo Association next April. Improved stable facilities have been added this year, and a number of ponies can now be kept near the field. These big annual contests always used to be public affairs, and for four or five years were held at Prospect Park, but for the last two years the events have been held on private club grounds, last season being held in Saratoga.

The introduction of polo has also made Van Cortlandt a coaching headquarters. To accommodate its members and friends at the games, the Squadron ran a coach three times a week from June to November, with the exception of the month of August. Many made the trip solely for the country ride, and while originally started as an experiment, the coach proved to be such a success that it has been decided to continue the trips next year. The Squadron signalized the season by giving its first open polo tournament, and the prize was won by the Rockaway team.

A Dutch Colonial Garden will be the next new feature in Van Cortlandt Park. The work of preparing the land had progressed so favorably during the last few months that it may be possible to form some idea of this novel garden's future appearance next Summer. This is the first attempt to make an artificial beauty spot in the large park. The selection for the garden has been so wisely made that it will add immeasurably to the charms of Van Cortlandt when completed. It will occupy the low plot of ground, comprising about three or four acres, south of the old manor house. That section has always been somewhat marshy, but it has been thoroughly drained, and a canal has been built around the entire garden area—that is, the canal will inclose three sides of the garden, for the north side will be the embankment sloping down from the Van Cortlandt house, and this will be terraced in an artistic manner.

BUYING SUMMER GOODS IN WINTER

Bargains in Light Underwear Snapped Up by Women at This Season.

IT may seem incongruous, and even ridiculous," said the manager of a large department store up town, "for women to go rushing around town in the snow the day after Christmas buying bargains in Summer underwear and cotton goods that can be of no possible use to them until the leaves are green on the trees. But the fact that thousands of them have been doing it since the stores opened last Friday morning speaks well for their thrift.

"I suppose it would be hard to find a man in New York who gives a thought to his Summer underwear while the Winter winds whistle, but it is safe to say that seven out of ten women in the city will have their Summer muslins well out of the way before the 1st of February; and by buying it early in the new year they can put away a tidy little sum to help out on the Summer vacation. That is why all the big dry goods stores advertisements in the newspapers just now are devoted to bargains in Summer fabrics.

"Bargain sales of Summer goods in midwinter are a result of new conditions in trade and of a combination of interests. In the Summer and the early Fall business is very dull with manufacturers of cotton goods. For current business it would be scarcely worth while for them to keep their mills in operation. Sewing women and others necessary in getting up such material are to be hired cheaper then. Buyers for big dry goods houses know this and take advantage of it. By combination orders placed with the manufacturers they can get a vast amount of work done at cheaper rates, which enables them to throw a lot of it on the market after Christmas at prices that a thrifty woman cannot resist.

"These sales are by no means confined to women who are obliged to be economical in their household expenses. Women of luxury who go away for Lent, and soon afterward for the Summer months, are great buyers at the midwinter muslin and linen sales. New goods? Every stitch of them. No house that cared a dollar for its reputation would dare carry its muslin and linen stock over for a year. Women are more careful buyers in this branch of the business than almost any other.

"After the August sale, which is never so large as the January sale, we dispose of left-over stock to smaller dealers at prices that enable them to sell at a fair profit, but we would rather give it away than keep it in stock. In a department store, as in the columns of a newspaper, space is a matter of much consideration. For that matter, the same thing is true in a flat or an apartment. The superfluous clothes of many a family are kept under the bed. There is no other place for them. The scant closet room afforded is required for garments needed from day to day. If a woman is lucky, she has a couch bunk in box form as a place to keep her muslins and things.

"True, a large number of men's white and Madras shirts are bought in the midwinter sale of white goods. But they are not bought by men. You would be surprised to know what a large number of men trust absolutely to their wives in buying their shirts. Many men do not even know the size of the shirts they wear. The woman buys the shirts at the Winter sale, puts them in storage under the bed, and trots them out in due time with a dollar or two to her own advantage out of the transaction.

"There are very few Christmas goods left over, even in the dullest season. This year buying was so brisk that almost everybody was cleaned out. What I mean is, that manufacturers are gradually eliminating from the market the old style of Christmas presents, and substituting gifts that can be carried for stock all the year around."

Girl Eight Years Old in Trade.

THE youngest merchant in this city, and perhaps in the United States, is Miss Corinne Snyder, a tot of eight years, who conducts a successful business at 1,223 Fourteenth Street, says The Denver Post. Mrs. Louisa Johnson owned a little store directly across the street from Corinne's home on Fourteenth Street. It was this little place that the child longed to possess, and as Mrs. Johnson was going to retire from active business, Corinne and her indulgent mamma purchased the store, and Corinne was immediately installed as proprietress. The young lady was found serving a big policeman with fried eggs, pie, and coffee. It is to policemen and firemen that Corinne is now catering. Her place of business is quite near the City Hall, and during her earlier business career the big, blue-coated city officials learned to admire the tact of their little friend and often stopped to drop a brass button into her "money till." Now that she is a real business lady, the different city departments furnish not a few customers for the little out-of-the-way lunchroom.

DINING CLUBS IN OFFICE BUILDINGS

Large Number of Them Located on Upper Floors of Down-Town "Skyscrapers"—Lawyers' Club the Pioneer.

MID-AIR dining clubs have become a unique feature of New York club life. In all there are perhaps two dozen occupying the upper or top stories in the "skyscraper" buildings, and with the exception of the Business Women's Club all are for men. They are situated from the Battery to Forty-second Street, and practically cover the business section of the city. Exact figures are hard to obtain, but, roughly speaking, the membership is between 10,000 and 15,000. These figures, however, include the lunch clubs which are not high up in buildings. That these clubs have filled a long-felt want there is no question, and each year shows a steady increase in membership.

The advantages of these clubs are the freedom, the quiet and attractive surroundings, and the general air of sociability. A restaurant, on the other hand, no matter how good it may be, is more or less noisy. From a restaurant to a club, where a business man can eat his lunch in leisure and comfort, was a natural step. To make these clubs luxurious, money has not been spared. Of the many features of the mid-air clubs perhaps the chief one is the superb view of the city, the Hudson and the East River, the bay, and the Staten Island and the New Jersey hills. Seen at noon or in the glow of the sunset the view adds a flavor to a dinner. In the hot weather there is always a breeze, and a member can for an hour or so at least be cool. In most of these clubs the annual dues for resident members are $50.

A delightful feature of the dining clubs, which makes them differ from other clubs, is the privileges accorded to ladies. In many cases separate dining rooms, reception rooms, and writing rooms are provided, and ladies may give luncheons, dinners, or teas. Although not members, they have the use of the rooms if a relative or a friend signs his name for the expense. A trim waiting maid makes the guests thoroughly at home. So popular have these lunch clubs become that it is not an unusual sight to see almost as many women as men in attendance.

The pioneer of the dining clubs is the Down-Town Association, and following closely comes the Merchants' Club. In 1860 the Down-Town Association was incorporated, but beyond this fact little is known about the inception of the club. J. Laurence McKeever, who for more than a quarter of a century has been the Treasurer of the club, said:

"The Down-Town Association was incorporated in 1860 by three or four gentlemen who probably were in the habit of meeting at Delmonico's for lunch. In those days the restaurants and eating places were not numerous. The clubhouse, in the constitution and by-laws, is given at 22 Exchange Place. I think that was the office of Robert L. Maitland. The club, however, did not amount to anything until 1878, when it was reorganized. Our first home was at 50 Pine Street. We now own our building at 60 Pine Street. From this Down-Town Association has sprung the other dining clubs."

The object of the club was "to furnish to persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits in the City of New York facilities for social intercourse and such accommodations as are required during the intervals of business while at a distance from their residences, also the advancement of literature and art, by establishing and maintaining a library, reading room, and gallery of art, or by such other means as shall be expedient and proper for the purpose." Those interested in starting the Down-Town Association were Robert L. Maitland, Henry M. Alexander, Robert Gordon, James Couper Lord, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Howard Potter, William Allen Butler, Francis H. Palmer, James Bqorman Johnson and George Fuller.

The Merchants' Club, which has a longer continuous existence than the Down-Town Association, was organized in 1872. Two houses were bought on Leonard Street, off Broadway, and there the club remained until 1896. In that year the New York Life Insurance Company, wishing to build a sky-scraper office building, purchased the property with the understanding that the twelfth floor be leased to the club. In point of time, therefore, the Merchants' Club leads the list of mid-air dining clubs. Exclusive, formal, it is composed chiefly of old and prosperous merchants.

The Lawyers' Club has the distinction of being the first club in this city, and for that matter in this country, to rent an upper floor in an office building. To the efforts of William Allen Butler, Jr., is due a great part of the success of the club. Arrangements were made, in 1887, with the Equitable Life Insurance Society to lease a floor in the Equitable Building. "The novelty of having a dining club high above the street," said Mr. A. A. Springmeyer, "appealed to the late President Hyde of the Equitable Company. Little difficulty was experienced in getting members and raising the necessary funds. Finding, however, that the club could not be conducted advantageously if it were restricted to lawyers, a change was made to admit merchants and professional men. The idea of having the club above the street was to get away from the noise." In nearly all the mid-air clubs the plan of having the kitchen above is followed. The Lawyers' Club, perhaps the most handsome in the city, occupies the fifth and sixth floors, and contains no less than five dining rooms.

The first club to occupy the top floor of a skyscraper building was the Hardware Club, in the Postal Building, fourteen stories above the street. A long stone balcony, affording a promenade of over a hundred and fifty feet, stretches in front of the windows. Even in July and August there is too strong a breeze to admit the setting of tables on the balcony for luncheon. The kitchen is on the roof, and a freight elevator, on the outside of the building, carries the provisions and the servants. As a place for banquets the rooms are splendidly adapted, opening one into another. Among the members are Judges, lawyers, politicians, and business men.

The Arkwright Club was organized in 1893, a year later than the Hardware Club, and has its home in the two upper floors of the Central Bank Building. The club includes men connected principally with the wholesale dry goods trade. The fine dining room, which overlooks three sides of the city, has windows with single panes 5 feet square. From 12 until 2 o'clock between 500 and 525 persons have their luncheon. Some idea of the size of the club may be had from the fact that 103 men are employed. Unlike most of the other mid-air clubs, however, the Arkwright Club is a "double decker," connected with a winding stairway of marble. The Hardware and the Arkwright Clubs are perhaps the most typical of the aerial lunch clubs.

That this is a business age may be seen by a unique feature of the Wool Club. In the building at West Broadway and Beach Street are wool merchants and all members of the club. Sitting at their desks they can order luncheon and need not leave their offices until the dishes are cooked! To reach the club all that is necessary is to step into an elevator.

Leaving the down-town clubs, which are are all very much the same, the Aldine Association, in the Constable Building, Fifth Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, deserves special mention. The club is famous for its sociability, and special dinners in honor of distinguished persons are frequently given. All branches of business and professions are represented in its membership. Besides a large and fine library, the club has many rare pictures, autograph letters, old play bills, tapestry and other things of interest. There is an air of hospitality about the rooms which makes the Aldine Association delightful.

A few of the other clubs are the Drug Club, the Midday Club, the Fulton Club, and the Transportation Club. Of these the attractive Transportation Club, on the top floor of the Manhattan Hotel, is the furthest up town. But the mid-air lunch clubs are, after all, only for the select few. The average business man cannot afford to become a member and is forced to go to restaurants. Before long perhaps he, too, may eat on the top floor of a high building, for the experiment has been tried of starting a restaurant in one of the skyscraper buildings. In a few years, therefore, it will not be surprising if the number of mid-air restaurants is large. With the express elevators the ascent and the descent can be made in a few seconds.

CUTTING GEMS IN NEW YORK

Industry Which Has Grown Rapidly in a Few Years.

PRECIOUS-STONE cutting in New York has grown in the last few years from an experiment to an industry. A dozen or fifteen years ago there was not a diamond-cutting establishment in the city of importance, and the two or three struggling lapidaries who led an impecunious existence in the obscure corners of the industrial world were only remodeling the old or worn gems, and could not produce altogether enough capital to equip a modern diamond-cutting plant, such as are now owned by half a dozen concerns. The most noticeable growth in precious-stone cutting has been in diamonds, although there are several concerns who receive tourmaline, turquois, and chrysopase from the mines by the ton.

This is the direct result of the passing of the Wilson bill in 1894, that advanced the duty on diamonds in the rough to 10 per cent. and on cut to 25 per cent. Before the passing of that bill cut diamonds were coming into the country at 10 per cent., and rough diamonds were admitted free. Diamond cutting in America was then in an experimental stage, and lapidaries were having a hard fight of it in competition with their European rivals, who were old established and able to obtain cheap labor, and 10 per cent. offered little protection and almost no inducement to the American cutter. But the Wilson bill gave the diamond-cutting business a start that set it on the road to prosperity, so that when the duty on cut diamonds was finally reduced to 10 per cent. in 1895, the American firms were on a more even footing with their Antwerp and Amsterdam competitors, and the industry had received an impetus that has carried it on until to-day.

Although the diamond-cutting industry leads in the value of its output, it by no means ranks first in the volume of its productions. The excellent turquois mines in Arizona, New Mexico, California, Colorado, and Nevada have flooded the semi-precious stone market with a quality of turquois that is very valuable. In New Mexico alone, according to the published report of the Governor of that State, six companies are actually at work and are furnishing the bulk of the world's supply. Most of this comes to New York, although quantities of it are cut in Chicago, Newark, and cutting plants near the mines.

With such vast quantities of turquois of such excellent color, which it was claimed by its producers would never fade, began to be mined, it became necessary to establish cutting plants in this country. The industry grew rapidly, until it was practically all cut here. Turqois cutting reinforced by diamond cuttting brought the lapidary into a more secure position than he had hitherto held, and soon every stone, many of them found in the United States, such as garnets, beryl, tourmaline, sapphires, blood stones, jade, and chrysoprase, began to be cut.

Most of the rubies were cut abroad, as were also a larger percentage of the emeralds, until 1900, when there were sixty establishments engaged in lapidary work, with a total capital of $3,087,390, the major portion of which $2,664,105, was in cash and sundries, and the balance in land, buildings, machinery, &c. The average number of wage earners was 498, and the wages paid amounted to $198,751. New York led all other States in the value of products, with a total of $5,500,861. It is estimated that at least 95 per cent. of the State's products were turned out in New York City. The combined products of Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the other States in the Union amounted to less than $290,000.

The Homely Girls Got Seats.

THERE were a score of tired shopgirls in an elevated car, hanging to the straps, when the train reached Twenty-third Street, and a handsomely gowned young woman came in, redolent with delicate perfumes, and several men emerged from behind their papers and offered the girl their seats. "Thank you," said the young woman, graciously, and then, turning quickly to the tired, plain-looking shopgirls, she said: "You take those seats, girls." Four young women settled into as many seats and looked gratefully at the girl, while the men, sorely abashed, clutched at the straps and tried to look unconcerned. With a merry twinkle in her eye, the well-groomed young woman moved toward the middle of the car, and half a dozen more seats were offered to her simultaneously. Again she seized the opportunity to seat as many shopgirls, and when several of them tried to induce her to sit down the young woman said: "I'm not nearly as tired as those men behind the newspapers." One by one the men got up, and soon every woman in the car had a seat.

Mexican Substitutes for Cotton.

THE attempt to utilize two native delicate fibres as a substitute for cotton in many of its uses seems to be progressing, says Modern Mexico. The plants produce a cotton of two classes; the smaller one gives a coffee-colored seed and grows and multiplies without special care all the year round; its fibre is thicker than that of the common cotton. The seed of the other plant is of a light blue color; this plant requires special cultivation and irrigation, without which it will give one crop in the year; the fibre is finer than the other, and as fine as the finest cotton. Hilario Cuevas of San Luis Soyatlan, in the State of Jalisco, who first experimented with these two plants, is distributing seeds all over the hot lands, for which it is most suited.

HOLLANDERS OF ALL RANKS MINGLE FREELY ON THE ICE.

Best National Characteristics Shown When the Big Freeze Comes and Weeks of Uninterrupted Skating May Be Enjoyed—The Queen and Prince Hendrik Participate in Village Carnival.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15.—The Winter is upon us in earnest. But neither the price nor the scarcity of coal seems to be in the minds of the people, as turf and wood are plentiful and no dearer than last year.

Truly, the Hollander is of a rare disposition. Everybody rejoices when the mercury drops down in one night to 20 Fahrenheit and remains there. The newspapers come forward with cheering statements that "the cold will last," and only hope that it may be as consistently cold as it was in the year 1511, when the first thick ice was as early as November and lasted for fourteen weeks. Or they say, "Remember the record of six years later, when it began to freeze the night of Nov. 15 and the period of frost lasted until three weeks after St. Paulusdag, which brought it late into February before the thaw set in."

All this is received with rejoicing, and why? The nation has a chance to skate! To see Holland at her best, the traveler should come when the ice is here. Then there is life in the people. The cheerful tone in which one will greet another by saying, "Het heeft van nacht gevroren!" (It froze last night) is uniquely amusing.

They will further continue the weather talk with: "The rivers are fast filling with ice. Already the drawbridge at Schoonhoven is out of use; the bridge of boats at Hedel has been taken apart. At Andel the River Maas is full of ice, and above the bridge by Kampen the River Ijsel is frozen over. Even the Zuyder-Zee is frozen 'thick' by Edam and the Gouwzee." All this information, and especially this last, which sounds the keynote of pleasure, is a word of command that all boats stop at home or lie for a time wherever Jack Frost has headed them off. It is useless to attempt further navigation.

In Friesland when it begins to freeze solidly the Governor of that province, in order to prevent trouble, issues an order that no ice shall be broken up by boatmen, which is a precautionary measure, for otherwise the boatmen and their boats might be broken up.

Two days or so after the hard frost I chanced by the canal which leads into the Haagsche-Bosch, (the park.) It is a small and not much used canal. Some men were in a boat and were cutting ice for selling. A regiment of boys of various ages stood on the shore. They were there to protect the boys who were taking their turn on this small canal. They pelted the boatmen with any and everything they could lay their hands on, each boy yelling his ideas as to the best means of heading off the encroachment. The policemen—two were there—stood by laughing, their only interference being mild injunctions to the boys not to throw big stones. The men in the boat regarded it also as a huge joke and would call out to the boys on the ice with much good humor: "Keep at it till the sledgehammer catches you," or "Improve your time, jongers!" Then they would return a bit of ice to the crowd on shore with the remark: "Take that home and skate on it," or "Was that a hard thump you got?" when the bit of ice carried its weight against a boy's leg.

RIGHTS OF YOUNG HOLLAND.

This scene, with the accompaniment of at least fifty small dogs, all barking and all running in and out of the crowd, will give an idea how it is when the ice is here and how Young Holland behaves when he thinks his rights are being usurped.

Along the vijvers—the lake ponds—in the Bosch, which is a park of The Hague, the scene is very gay this year. More people than usual dress in bright colors, and there are many skating costumes to be seen. These were few and far between in former seasons. Inasmuch as the Queen is fond of skating, the young daughters of the Court people must also be perfect in the sport. So one sees a better class on the ice than was the case a dozen years ago. The merry way in which they all go in squads of four, six, eight, or ten is very graceful.

They stand one behind the other, and under the left arm of them all a long, gayly-colored painted pole, with a ball at each end, so that the end man cannot slide off. By the support of this stick the skater can lean sideways to an almost distressing angle, to the looker-on. The stroke is long, and when they rise to go on the other foot it is a most fascinating and graceful motion.

The children, too, go together in this way. Just now there are many prize skaters out, for the season being so far settled for skating, prizes are offered by the various clubs. In January, if the ice holds good, home and international skating races will be held. Also, at some village on the Zuyder-Zee a vast ice palace is to be built, and there small carnivals will be held.

The Queen has returned with her husband from the long visits she has been making at the homes of the Prince's various relatives in Mecklenburg. The large and beautiful vijvers of Het Loo, the favorite palace of her Majesty, offer now a great attraction to her, and for the first time for many years she has delayed her return to the palace at The Hague till a few days before Christmas, whereas she usually is here for St. Nicolass, the Dutch Christmas fête, which occurs on Dec. 6.

The weather is simply perfect. The thermometer having been for several days down to 14 degrees Fahrenheit, has remained now for a week at from 20 to 25, with no wind. Such a season Holland has rarely known, and one cannot blame her Majesty for lingering at Loo, for there the opportunity is not only better for her to indulge in her favorite sport, but there are no crowds to watch her.

Skating also is a favorite pastime of the Prince, and so the Queen has some one to share her "stick" with, and must not go, as I have always seen her, a few paces ahead of the gentlemen of the Court, and alone. We hear from those who are in authority that she and the Prince spend hours together on the Vijvers at Loo, and that the Queen looks and is very well. All traces of her long illness have gone, and the quiet of her visit to Prince Hendrik's home has done much to restore her former good health.

NOT AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

During a recent visit to America I was surprised to find that the general opinion was that theirs was a most unhappy marriage. We hear nothing of such a state of domestic affairs of the palace, and if appearances speak for truth, I should say that the Queen and her husband are unusually happy in wedlock. They travel, ride, walk, shop, dance, and skate together, and always look intensely interested in what they are doing, laughing and chatting the entire time.

Only yesterday at Apeldoorm, which is the village where the Palace of Loo is situated, there was a "match" on the ice. All at once, unannounced, the court carriage drew up along the Dierensche Canal, where the skating was going on. The Queen and Prince Hendrik alighted, had their skates put on, and went in among the crowd of skaters hand in hand, and followed by the ladies and gentlemen of the court, all on skates. After going up and down the "baan," as the iceway is called, two or three times, the crowd of course making place for the Queen, they went on their way. Her Majesty scrambled over the bridges that shut off the canals very frequently, as all skaters must do who wish to go beyond, and was helped by Prince Hendrik and her adjutant. For many miles the carriages followed along the way, in case she should tire. But not she, for they returned by the ice, skating back in and out of the crowd until they reached Loo.

I have spoken of how the people protect the ice against the hammer of the boatman. The following will show how serious a stand is sometimes taken by the tjslefhebbers, (lovers of ice,) as such are termed:

PELTED THE BOATMEN.

At Alfen an ice plow with a large boat in tow was driven back by a large crowd of inhabitants of Alfen and the plow was obliged to return to Oudshoorn, while the people pelted the boatmen with all kinds of missiles.

The boat lay near by Alfen over Sunday and a large force of police was sent down to protect it. The villagers hearing of the action taken, assembled by hundreds along the Rhine bank, and though they did not resort to any violence they held the ground, or rather the ice, and the boat was seen to pull away in the direction of Gowda, a town near The Hague, and thus continue her course over the high waterway to Amsterdam, where she was far too late to meet the steamers, for which she was bound with her cargo.

There are not many towns now in Holland that cannot be reached on skates when the ice is thick. Naturally, as skating is cheap, the people frequently take a day off and skim up the canals for fifty miles to see their friends. Old men and old women go, too. Many a man or woman of seventy gets on his or her skates and sets off with a basket of goodies to take to some old schoolmate miles away, whose rheumatic tendencies prevent indulgence in the national sport.

In Dordrecht there lives a delightful old gentleman, whose years are far beyond seventy. He is watched over by the most careful of children. I chanced to call one afternoon when the River Maas which flows around Dort—as it is locally called—was splendidly frozen. There was a great disturbance in this always quiet and well-regulated family. I was uneasy, feeling myself somehow "de trop." Being a "family friend," as the Dutch put it, I asked if it was so. My old friend then said with some vexation, but still with a twinkle in his eye:

"No, but these young people here think I am not fit for anything any more. The Maas has not been frozen like this for nearly five years, and now I mayn't go skating."

With that he put on his hat and marched off to the club, walking on all the slippery places he could find.

"DOING THE TWELVE TOWNS."

Another old gentleman of my acquaintance went off to Friesland yesterday to do what is called the twelve towns. These towns are situated along a broad spread of water, with canals leading off. The expert skater does them in twelve hours. It is a picturesque and comfortable skating route. The trip is made by a good class of people who live elsewhere, and good accommodation for meals and beds is readily found.

The lover of the picturesque, who is also a skater, can pass a month of continual delight in Holland in the Winter season. It is the time to see the best side of the Dutch people, and it seems always to have been so, for in an old volume, "Lettres sur la Hollande," written in 1778, from The Hague, this passage occurs: "And what an excitement goes on during the season of ice. This is the carnival of the Hollander. He then only enjoys life, arranging fêtes of all kinds. These are the people's operas, their 'bals masqués,' their gambling halls. Then, at last, do they abandon themselves to dissipation."

Another amusing account is given further in a letter written by a representative from Morocco, in the days when Holland was a big power, and received Ambassadors from far distant lands. His dusky "Excellency" had never been north before, and his impressions of what the Hollander did for his pleasure are so amusing that they are in these days scarcely to be believed. But I quote:

"Imagine that in certain times of the year which one here calls Winter all the water becomes covered with a crusting like that of sugar on a cake. Then there come on it crowds of people, who bind on to each foot a sharp piece of iron, and then go walking. They go so fast that an ostrich would get out of breath trying to keep pace with them. Yes, I have seen them myself start out from the bank, and before you could see them start they seem to have reached the other side. They were the swiftest, and one out of forty men won the prize by half a minute. It is wonderful, and had I not seen it, I would never have believed it."

In the Summer of 1790 a man on roller skates appeared. He advertised with a poster on all the trees, and had a few verses of poetry printed to announce that "exercise in the new-styled skates could be seen on the road from The Hague to Scheveningen." Of course, he had many spectators, for the ice was the only means the Hollanders knew to "Schaatsenrijden." But no signs of his success are visible today in Holland, for one never sees roller skates.

MERVROW HANKEN-PARKER.

Severe Tests for Hathamite.

HATHAMITE, the invention of a Pennsylvanian, G. M. Hathaway of Wellsborough, is the newest and said to be also the most powerful explosive known. It has also many qualities that render it remarkable. Lighted matches may be thrown into it without producing any effect, according to a description of it given by The Scientific American. A handful of the explosive may be laid on an anvil and pounded into impalpable powder with a sledge. Similarly shells may be exploded near a quantity of hathamite without inducing disastrous results, and finally, rifle balls fired into small masses of it are likewise without influence. This latter is in a way the most severe test to which an explosive may be subjected, and consequently no little surprise was created when at the recent initial demonstration of the properties of hathamite the inventor filled a tin box with the explosive and fired rifle balls through it at a speed of 1,850 feet a second.

Subway Work on East Side Well Toward Completion

The Tunnel Under Harlem River and a Slight Difference of Opinion Between New York Central and Sub-Contractor Only Possible Hitches.

OF the many obstacles which have stood in the way of the completion of the subway, the latest is the inability of the New York Central Railroad and a subcontractor to come to an agreement relative to the tunnel that must go under the Central's tracks at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. This will not be a permanent obstacle, of course, but at present neither side seems to be willing to submit to the terms of the other. Like all the other causes of delay and trouble that have been met and overcome, the matter doubtless will be settled before a great while.

The short stretch of subway under the railroad tracks is, with one exception, the only piece of underground work on Section 9B. This section is being built by John C. Rodgers. The other bit of tunneling work is to be under Third Avenue. The cut under the Central's tracks will be fifty yards in length. The contractors plan is to push forward and finish the job under one track while the railroad operates trains only on the other, and then for the railroad to use the first track, under which the tunnel will have been completed, until the entire fifty yards of tunnel is finished. The railroad, on the other hand, demands that work in the subway be carried on at hours—mostly at night—when no trains are running over the heads of the workmen. Up to date neither side has been able to convert the other.

Section 9B begins at Gerard Avenue, about 1,000 yards on the other side of the Harlem River, and runs along One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Bergen Avenue, which is just east of Third Avenue. Most of the way the excavation is carried on from the surface, and the only two real tunnels are the one under Park Avenue and the one under Third Avenue. The open excavations are necessarily very deep, because the grade on the Bronx side of the river must not be too steep. The blasting and removal of the rock have been completed in the openwork portions of the section, and the only part left to be done is the building and covering of the steel frame.

WEATHER HAMPERS WORK.

In these surface excavations the weather conditions of the past week have been a decided drawback. The entire bottom of the huge pits is covered with ice just thick enough to deceive a man into stepping on it, only to have it break and let him down over his shoe tops in the cold water. The snow, too, covers much of the sides and bottom of the excavations. From huge boulders jutting out of the sides icicles as long as a man's body hang down over the workmen's heads. This bad weather, unfortunate though it is for the men working in the subway, has not caused any let-up in the progress of the work. The full force is kept busy all the time, just as if the air were warm.

The men working in the tunnel sections of the subway under Central Park, and also far up Broadway under Washington Heights, have nothing to complain of in regard to the weather. For them, far beneath the surface of the street, the temperature is the same all the time, no matter what changes come for the outer world above them. While the surface workers are shivering and their teeth are chattering the men in the deep tunnels are perfectly comfortable, unmindful of the fact that above them the mercury is down below the freezing point.

Contractor Rodgers says he thinks that Section 9B will be completed by September, 1903, since the most difficult part is finished. The only thing that can possibly delay it is the disagreement with the railroad, but it is hoped that an amicable agreement may be reached soon.

Section 10 is the elevated road that runs from Bergen Avenue to Bronx Park. The steel structure is not yet up, but all the concrete foundations have been sunk and are ready for the steel uprights. The steel is nearly all ready and will go up soon. Unless something unforeseen happens this elevated road will be completed several months ahead of some of the other sections.

UNDER THE HARLEM.

The section below the one that is in Mr. Rodgers's hands is under the charge of McMullan & McBean. It is called Section 9A, and contains the tunnel under the Harlem River. At present the workmen are busy sinking the trough in the bottom of the stream so that the iron tubes can be put in. Section 9A stretches from Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to a point 1,000 yards across the river at Gerard Avenue.

Section 8, the next section below this, extends from One Hundred and Tenth Street north along Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. All the excavation in this section is done from the surface. The steel frame is entirely finished and covered over. The stations, which are at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, are not yet completed, but they are the only portions of the section that remain to be done now. This section is about two years ahead of contract time—September, 1904.

Section 7, the next section south, runs from One Hundred and Tenth Street diagonally across the Park to One Hundred and Fourth Street and then west to Broadway, where it joins the main line coming south. All of the work on No. 7 is tunnel work, there being no surface excavations whatever. This section is also far ahead of time. All the removal of rock is done, and the lining with concrete is well under way. The lining started at the north end of the Park and has been completed through to One Hundred and Fourth Street and for some distance along One Hundred and Fourth Street toward Broadway. About 4,000 feet remain to be done. At the usual rate of 400 feet a month this will take ten months. By sinking another shaft and working from it in two directions, the work could be hurried, but this is not necessary since No. 7 will be completed before the other sections anyway. At the place where the section joins the main line there is no grade crossing, but the tracks going east sink down and pass under those continuing north.

From the above details it can easily be seen that the East Side Branch of the subway is well on toward completion. If the river tunnel meets no unexpected obstacle, and if the New York Central and the contractors can come to a satisfactory agreement, there is no reason why the branch should not be entirely finished by next Fall.

What is called the West Side Branch begins at One Hundred and Fourth Street and runs underground up Broadway to a point just beyond Fort George. Then it becomes an elevated road and continues to the other side of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with its terminus at Bailey Avenue.

The first section of the West Side Branch is No. 11, which is being built by John Shields. All the excavating on this section is done from the surface. Above One Hundred and Tenth Street it is almost finished. From One Hundred and Tenth Street south, it seems to be progressing slowly, but the sub-contractor says he has plenty of time. The ice and snow cover everything in the excavations. The bottom of the cut is entirely hidden in places by the ice, and the partly finished steel frame is ornamented with hundreds of icicles.

Section 12, the viaduct over Manhattan Valley, is one of the three sections that are being built by the Terry & Tench Construction Company, the other two being the viaduct over toward Bronx Park and the one beyond Fort George. The Manhattan Valley section, which is practically finished, looks just like the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's tracks.

Beyond the viaduct, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, is Section 13, part of which is being built by the openwork process and part by deep tunneling. The surface work is in various stages of completion. In some blocks the steel has been constructed and covered with temporary pavements, but in others they have not even finished digging yet. The tunnel portion, running under the little hill between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets, is about done, only one short "bench" remaining to be blasted away. A "bench" is what the engineers call that part of a tunnel that must be excavated after the preliminary heading is pierced.

DEEPEST PART OF SUBWAY.

At One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street is the portal, or beginning, of the Washington Heights tunnel, the deepest part of the subway. Up to that point the underground road is sure to be in running order by next Christmas, and it is probable that the first trains may be carried into the Heights as far as One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. On the other side of the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street Station, however, the portion extending to the upper portal at Hillside Avenue, just beyond Fort George, is so far behind that there is little prospect of having it ready for trains before the middle of 1904. This being the case, it has been decided that there is no use of starting work on the elevated terminal section beyond Hillside Avenue, for if that viaduct were erected on time it would be simply an isolated stretch of road with no immediate usefulness.

From the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street portal to the shaft at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street the excavating is completed, including the space for a station at the bottom of the intermediate shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, except for one bench 600 feet in length. In boring northward from the foot of the One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft the sub-contractors have gone as far as a point under One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and it is this heading that ultimately will meet the one running southward from Hillside Avenue. The latter has been delayed so much that the two are not expected to meet until next Fall, and after that many benches will remain to be blasted away. The trouble experienced thus far and the uncertainty of the work is indicated by a remark made by a mine foreman the other day.

"Any one who tries to say exactly when this work will be finished," he said, "is a blamed fool. There's no telling."

It is certain that the possible causes of delay for the subway have been narrowed down to three, and that all these three—the Harlem River work, the Central Railroad crossing, and the Washington Heights tunnel—will affect only the east and west side branches of the line. The main line, four-tracked, from the Post Office to One Hundred and Fourth Street, has had all its stumbling blocks removed, and now the long-delayed work at Astor Place, it is announced, surely will be completed in time for opening next Christmas. Besides this Astor Place job, the only points that are at all behind hand are the Brooklyn Bridge station, the short stretch north of Forty-second Street and Broadway, and some of the station work around the Grand Central Station.

MAKING POSTERS FOR "THE ROAD"

Care Taken by Theatrical Managers in This Matter.

A SLENDER, dark-complexioned man of middle age occupied a seat in the rear of the family circle of a Broadway playhouse, intently watching the performance and occasionally jotting down notes. When the last act was half finished he did not get up with the impolite majority and side-step toward the exit, coat on arm and hat in hand, so as to rush down the stairs in front of the crowd, but waited in his seat until the curtain had fallen. Then, tucking his notebook in his pocket, he hastened across the gallery, entered a box, ran down the stairs, turned, and passed through a short, dark hallway and went on the stage.

The members of the troupe of players were not hurriedly changing their stage clothes for street garments, crowding and jostling one another in the small dressing rooms, as is usual as soon as the curtain falls on a performance. Instead, star and all, they were sitting around impatiently, still in their stage dresses, waiting—waiting for the slender, dark-complexioned man of middle age.

He was the "poster man." The company was to start soon on a tour of the Western cities, and it needed "paper." The "poster man" was to furnish it. Inasmuch as the play and the players were somewhat pretentious, "stock" posters wouldn't do. The "strong situations" were desirable for attractive lithographs, and while an artist with pencil and brush might have drawn them at less expense, the manager wanted his "paper" done with fidelity to nature and some likeness to the persons represented.

There was a hurried consultation in which the "poster man," the stage manager, and the manager of the company engaged. Before seeing the performance the "poster man" had read over the manuscript of the play, working out the stage "business" carefully, and picking out the situations that could be most effectively shown on "three-sheeters" or "four-sheeters." These he had compared with the situations as he had seen them from a point of view from which the eye could take in the whole stage at a glance, and he was ready to tell the stage manager his ideas for posters.

Five or six at the least were wanted, but to make sure of getting good ones and to obviate the necessity of another series of "sittings," a dozen or more were to be taken. Then the company, under the direction of the stage manager and with suggestions of the "poster man," began the tiresome work of rehearsing before the camera and flashlight the parts in which certain situations were wanted.

"If these photographs are copied exactly," said the "poster man" to the reporter to whom he was explaining the great improvement that has been made in poster making in the past decade, "they will seldom make good posters. The natural supposition would be that the use of photographs would always produce better results than freehand drawing, but we have found that such is not the case. Strange as it may seem, there is less life, usually, in a photograph than in an ideal sketch.

"An actor who is stopped in the middle of a certain speech and told to hold that position is not always able to take a natural posture. The most graceful actor I have ever photographed in an ensemble scene seems to take on something stereotyped in his expression and attitude not led up to naturally by the movement of the play. But these photographs are of incalculable value as guides in designing.

"The first draft of a poster is almost always in black and white, whether it is drawn from imagination or from a photograph. A tintype is then made of this, and over it is placed a thin sheet of gelatine. The tracing is then made by scratching on its surface with a fine steel point. This tracing, although very small, includes all the important lines of the original.

"The enlargement is made with a sort of stereopticon, so that the natural size may be obtained. The lines are then gone over with crayon. The artist then makes the full-sized outline on the lithographic stone, and it takes a real artist to do this, too, for upon him depends the likeness of the poster to the original, and he has but the barest outline of the picture.

"The stone for the black impression being finished, the designer colors a proof of it, and then three 'offsets' are taken from the first stone to furnish the three colors generally used, red, yellow, and blue. It takes about a month to complete and print a set of posters. Yes, they are quite expensive. Some companies spend as much as $20,000 a year for printing alone."

Few unused posters are a total loss. If they have been made for a military drama, an ordinary society drama, or some play in which there is no peculiarly individual atmosphere, they can be used by others. Stock companies and others that do "barnstorming" find that the country people seldom notice discrepancies. For that reason such companies not infrequently buy from disbanded companies of all sorts posters that look as though they might be thrilling, and use them with little consistency.

CHINESE FARMS ON LONG ISLAND

A Long Knife Used in Place of Ordinary Implements.

LESS than five miles from Madison Square, and within the limits of Greater New York, are to be found several farms run by Chinamen. Until a few years ago the great farm country of Long Island contained no Chinamen; then a colony of these taciturn foreigners settled half way between Long Island City and Astoria. How many there are no one seems to know, for, like the proverbial peas in a pod, they look alike.

As a farmer the Chinaman is not so picturesque as he is in a laundry. With hair cut short and wearing either a blouse or a sweater and blue trousers of a cheap material, he goes about in bare feet. He carries an ugly looking knife, which apparently takes the place of a shovel, and when not in use is held between the teeth. The blade is perhaps 5 inches long and 2 inches wide, and is as sharp as a razor. With this simple implement he works away almost within sound of the city.

Being Chinese farms, the vegetables are Chinese and have Chinese names. They consist of green stuff, some kind of beans and salad, and melons, and are carted either in wagons or baskets to Mott Street. Here they have a ready sale among the large Chinese population which lives huddled together in this section. The vegetables bring 4 cents and the melons 7 cents a pound. These melons, which have a decidedly foreign look and resemble somewhat a Japanese lantern, are called "poncha" or "moncha." Among the Chinese merchants and the restaurant keepers they always find a good market. Visitors to these restaurants often wonder where the supplies come from, but do not realize that they are raised across the East River on Long Island.

The farms contain several acres, and are carefully cultivated in long, even rows, every available inch right up to the fences being used. That the Chinaman is a good farmer no one can doubt after seeing of these farms. Between one of them and the usual truck farm perhaps the most striking difference is the lack of corn, for one looks in vain for the long, green rows. From a distance, however, it would be hard to tell whether the ground was tilled by a Chinaman or an American. On the least fertile of the tract is the "farmhouse," a rough boarded and tar-papered affair, fitted with bunks and strewn with baskets and mats marked like packages in a laundry. In a shed which is part of the house the horse is stabled, and the one lone wagon, weather-beaten, stands outside. Here these curious farmers eat and sleep, spending most of their leisure time, however, in the city. For every evening shortly before 6 o'clock a score of them, their work done, board a car for the Long Island ferry.

THE CUBA OF THE PRESENT

Marvelous Changes Which Have Taken Place in the Island Within Four Years—Disease Lessened, Railways Built, and Schools Improved—Work Done by Americans.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—A week more and it will be four years since the Spaniards took their colors down from the citadels and towers of Cuba; four years since the Stars and Stripes were raised in their stead. Needless to say there have been many changes in the island in that time, some that were predicted, many that were not.

As I look back over the years that have passed since that 1st of January, 1899, I seem to see passing in review a long line of men who have controlled the island's affairs in that time. Some of them with proud step, for their fortunes have been, brightened by their careers here; others with spirits all but broken by misfortunes, which did not always come through their own fault; some that started with highest hopes only to find them shattered.

In that long line of people there is a predominance of the military profession, as is natural in a military government. There are Generals whose gold lace is scarcely tarnished, it is so new. Familiar names are those of the Generals that have had a hand in Cuba's destiny—Brooke, Chaffee, Lawton, Lee, Ludlow, Shafter, Wade, Wilson, Wood.

We recall the pomp with which the first Governor General rode through the country. The times were unsettled, and an escort of several mounted soldiers preceded his carriage, on the box of which were liveried servants. But Gen. Brooke had not time to see the results of any of the many reforms begun, when he was succeeded by Gen. Wood, who won for himself a Brigadier Generalship in the regular army by his service in Cuba, and he has a prospect of being the ranking General of the army for a long term of years. Gen. Chaffee, who filled a secondary position here, went into other fields to win lasting laurels.

Again, the echoes of a banquet come to my ears—the banquet given to Gen. Ludlow by his staff on the eve of his departure for another post. There were thirteen at table that night. Even those of us to whom superstition is a stranger usually, recalled that banquet when from the Far East there came the news that consumption had fixed its hand on the stalwart General who had been the American civil Governor of Havana.

There have been naval officers, too, who have taken a more or less active part in island affairs. Admiral Sampson was here with the evacuation commission. A vine-covered cottage, surrounded by a rose garden, is still pointed out in one of Havana's suburbs as having been his home while here.

Lieut. Commander Lucien Young, who was Captain of the Port for two years or more, was the best known of the naval officers. He was all things to all men; if a baseball team was leaving he escorted it aboard ship; he was bosom friend of the Bishop; no foreign war ship came in whose officers were strangers to Lucien Young, as he was familiarly called by every one.

The Seventh Corps came down on the 1st of January, 1899, and camped out on the hills west of the city. Then it went back, leaving a garrison of two regiments to live in the rude wooden barracks which were built on the hill in sight of the Gulf. The rude buildings were replaced by pretty cottages. Then the infantry regiment was ordered away, and the Seventh Cavalry was left with some light artillery. Now these are gone. The pretty cottages of Columbia Barracks are vacant, save two or three, for it is too far from the city for people to care to live in Winter. One of them is occupied by a Senator, who has the memory of his rustic home constantly before him by the presence of a pig sty in his front yard; it is of high, rough boards. The pavilion where the post dances were held is deserted, and looks so. The large parade ground in which reviews were so often given for notable visitors is overgrown with tall grasses, in which snakes hide. Soon an electric car line will pass along the road in front of the cottages, and the sometime army post will become a fashionable Summer resort.

The artillery alone of the United States troops remains. Out in Vedado and in the rude barracks back of Morro Castle the troops and their officers live. There are no pretty cottages for homes, but there is comfort. Within half a dozen miles of each other the flags of the two nations go down at sunset and rise at sunrise. Col. Haskin, who came to Cuba with the artillery four years ago, is still with it.

Gradually the blockhouses have disappeared from the cross roads and hilltops, until there are only a few about the city.

We look back to the time, now happily passed, when the signs of starvation stared at us from every side; when pinched faces were all too common; when fever caused by hardships was claiming its victims constantly. Immediately following May 20 of the present year there was much hardship, but not nearly so much as four years ago. The people had had time to recover from the long years of war; their garden patches were cultivated; they had a few chickens, and some families had cows or pigs.

A TRIUMPH FOR SCIENCE.

It is not hard to remember that the streets were filled with rubbish, the air polluted with foul odors, the fear of yellow fever so general that it kept strangers away from many parts of the town, especially from the old fortresses and towers. The disease was supposed to be lurking there in every corner, waiting in the corridors, concealed in every dark cell—and perhaps it was, in the shape of infected mosquitos. Then came the raid against these insects—a raid which still continues—when every water barrel, every stagnant pool was covered with oil; when even the fountains in private houses were put under the ban. The results of the mosquito tests are still fresh in our minds; the lives that were sacrificed in the search for the truth of the theory which had been proposed by Dr. Finly, Sr., many years ago—that the mosquito was the medium of transmission. The men who left families were regretted immeasurably; in many minds it will always be a question whether devotion to family or science should have been the greater.

With the Spanish immigrants the innoculation by the infected mosquito was a purely business proposition; if he recovered from the attack the $100 was a fortune to him; if he did not recover that sum was a big help to the old folks at home. The epidemic through which we passed in the Fall of 1900, when we waited with apprehension to see who would be the next to succumb, was an experience few of us would care to revive. It is with much contentment that to-day we see the city clear of yellow fever. The quarantine which the States maintain against Cuban ports for several months of the year seems to be prompted by habit alone; it would be hard to take from a place what does not exist in it. With the exception of a few cases brought from Vera Cruz, and at once put in strict quarantine, there has been no yellow fever for many months. To Major Gorgas of the Medical Department, United States Army, belongs the credit of this.

The streets are so clean that they would put those of many of our own cities to shame, and as for smoke and grime, they are unknown. It is claimed by some who are anxious to find fault with the new republic that the city is not kept in as good sanitary condition as it was before the 20th of May; but of this I have seen no proof.

The public school system has become one in which a child has some reasonable hope of progress. But even now every parent that can possibly afford to send his child to a private school does so. The poor reputation which the schools enjoyed in Spanish times still acts against them, although the schools are now excellent. They were remodeled entirely by Lieut. Matthew Hanna, then aide to Gen. Wood, now military attaché to Cuba. The teachers no longer come when they please, and remain at home at will without satisfactory explanation to the authorities. The children have books, seats, and desks. Formerly they lacked any or all of these.

I visited a school one day where there were so few seats that the children took turns in occupying them. In some districts the teacher existed solely for the purpose of drawing his pay—he never taught, or if he did, his only pupils were those who paid him. The history of Cuba is now taught in the schools. Formerly it was not allowed.

A very great stride forward has been made in the matter of transportation. A railroad has been opened in the past month, which connects Havana with Santiago, thus bringing the entire island into much closer communication. To be sure it takes three days to make the trip; but the promise is given that with the beginning of the New Year this time will be shortened to eighteen hours. In addition Pullman cars will be introduced, the first to run on the island. Now the only difference in the coaches of a train is that some are first-class, some second, and some third; all are for day-time use. The opening of the through railroad marks an era in the development of the island; it opens up the interior more than it has ever been. Hitherto ox or mule carts or horses had to transport produce to the coast or a long distance to a railroad.

The electric street car system has succeeded the old horse car lines, whose cars one never took if he could avoid it and which went no place in particular. There was also a dummy line which was used more than the street cars, for it had a destination; it, too, has been replaced by an electric line. Some transfers are given, and more are contemplated; none were used in the old days. Fares are 3½ cents instead of the 5 cents to which we are accustomed. The cars are well patronized at all times of the day, and yet the "coches" are not idle, as we thought they would be. Rich and poor alike still ride in them; a "coche" carries two elegant ladies to their destination, and a minute later it may be taken by a workingman in his soiled garments or a washerwoman with her huge basket of clothes. The electric car system and the new railroad are both run by corporations of which Sir William Van Horne is the head. Sir William seems to be one of the magicians who are transforming the island.

A little over four years ago religious toleration did not exist; whether one wished it or not, his faith was that of the mother country. We all know that the old San Francisco church near the water's edge has been used as a Custom House for many years because it was desecrated by the English in 1762-3; they held their services in it. The building is still owned by the church, I understand, and a large rental is collected for it. Missions of all denominations are located in the city; most of them are struggling for mere existence, and were it not for contributions from churches in the North could not live. I doubt if there are enough resident church-going Americans in Havana to support one mission, far less half a dozen.

THE NEW CUBAN ARMY.

Four years ago I saw the Cuban Army pass our house three or four times; on each occasion it was on its way to some parade. It was a forlorn-looking body of men with ragged clothing and any kind of weapon that could be found—gun, machete, or pink umbrella. I saw all three carried. Some of them had shoes, some not. The Cuban Army of to-day is equipped and drilled, ready for service. It has a home, which that old army had not, and there are not as many Generals, Colonels, and other high-ranking officials as in the old army. It is ready to take the place of the United States troops when they shall be sent to the coaling stations.

Those of us that were here to see the ushering in of the new republic on the 20th of last May will carry the memory of that day with us for all time, and the dark days which followed, when the new country was feeling its way step by step. Hope was sometimes at a very low ebb, business was bad, economic conditions were poor. There was enough to discourage a very stout spirit. But the little man in the Presidential chair did not lose heart, or if he did, kept so brave a face that no one knew it. Until recently he has seemed rather passive, has persistently refused to identify himself with any party; steadily he has pursued the same policy, that of tempering all violent measures, of preventing harmful consequences to the country through the acts of the Cuban Congress. His has not been a path of roses; when things have gone wrong the populace has blamed the Chief Magistrate. When things have gone right, the populace has forgotten to give him any credit. The press has attacked him in the most violent manner, but now the newspapers have quieted somewhat, all excepting the organs of the Nationalist Party, which, like the Irishman who was asked his politics, are "ag'in the Government, whatever it is."

The strike recently passed presented a serious problem, which fortunately has been solved, though it may be only temporarily. The President's attitude was very firm in regard to it, a position which won him many supporters.

But during these last few months the sun has been shining at just the right time, and the rain has fallen at just the right time, so the cane has grown fine and strong. Sugar has risen in value in the markets. Now the grinding season is at hand, and instead of a pessimistic view of the future, customary a few months ago, every one is taking a most optimistic view of Cuba's future. The reduction in duty given by the United States—if it really is given—coupled with the poor sugar production abroad this season, means much to the Cuban planters. It looks as though prosperity were about to smile upon the land.

Will that prosperity mean the restoration to their former grandeur of any of the many handsome old places now in ruins? Those skeleton walls of palaces—for they could have been little less—tell a tale in themselves of bygone wealth, of present straitened circumstances. Near one of Havana's suburbs there are half a dozen of these within a stone's throw of each other.

And so the old year closes most auspiciously for Cuba. She has not obtained as much favor from her big neighbor across the straits as she would like—scarcely as much as she is giving in return. Still it is more than she had expected, and she is satisfied.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Price of Meat to be Lower.

IN SIXTY days from the first of the year there will be on the market more beef and mutton than at any time since the Spring of 1898, says C. M. Harger in Leslie's Weekly. The West is preparing a supply that will overpower the packing house combinations, and prices to the consumer will be lower. In the feed lots of half a dozen States are being fed the largest number of sheep and cattle in a decade, and from them will come two profits—one to the farmer, who will thus sell his grain advantageously, and the other to the householder of the East, who will obtain succulent meat at lower figures than have prevailed for the past year

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS PREPARE TO DRAW INTEREST

In Most Cases It Will Be Only 3½ Per Cent. Instead of 4 Per Cent. This Year—Increase of Deposits During 1902—Some Popular Delusions.

BEGINNING next week, long files of people, including rich and poor, men and women, old folks and children, will commence to make their appearance at the windows of the cashiers of the savings banks of this city, passbooks in hand, for the purpose of having their interest entered up under new conditions. Although the year in these institutions closes with the last day of December, it is not possible for depositors to draw their interest during the first week in January. They must give the banks time in which to balance all the accounts and "write up" the books, and for this purpose the day when interest may be drawn is usually about ten days after the first of the year.

This year the depositors in the savings banks of this city, who are estimated to number over a quarter of a million, will find in the great majority of cases that they will receive interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. instead of the 4 per cent. which many of them have been getting for years. Furthermore, it is made apparent that the 4 per cent. rate has been permanently abandoned by the large majority of the banks, and there is no immediate prospect of depositors getting as much as that again. There are only two or three savings banks in New York now that pay 4 per cent., including the Seaman's Savings Bank and the Irving Savings Institution.

The number of such banks has been steadily diminishing, and in time it is said that the banks will not pay over 3½ or 3 per cent., while it is said to be possible that even a smaller dividend may be declared. Many people in New York now remember when the savings banks of this city paid as high as 4½ per cent. for the whole year. Many of the banks of New York which have declared a 3% per cent. dividend upon deposits for the latter half of 1902, paid only 3 per cent. upon these same deposits for the first half of the year, so that depositors as a matter of fact are not even getting 3½ per cent. upon their money. In spite of these facts the savings bank deposits in the city of New York are increasing at an astonishing rate.

When it was first proposed to reduce the rate of interest to depositors the prediction was freely made that the inevitable result of such a policy would be large withdrawals of deposits by people who took their money out to invest it to better advantage, especially when it was claimed there were many stocks upon the market and other first-class securities returning a higher dividend with almost equally good security.

INCREASE OF DEPOSITS.

These gloomy predictions have not been borne out by the figures of 1902. The books of the Superintendent of the Banking Department at Albany show that the total gain for the six months of the year among the savings banks of this city showed an increase of deposits of over $25,000,000. It is estimated that the depositors of this city are at the present time better off to the extent of $80,000,000 than they were a year ago at this time. At the same time some savings bank officials admit that there have been large withdrawals of deposit accounts. These they say were generally accounts in big lump sums.

The law at the present time fixes a limit of $3,000 as the amount which any one person can receive interest upon in any one savings bank. The four per cent. and three and one-half per cent. rate of interest, however, has in the past induced many people to evade this law in an ingenious manner which the savings bank authorities, had they tried to do so, could not have stopped. Depositors would go to a number of savings banks and deposit between $2,500 and $3,000 in each, and as New York has a larger number of these institutions, a large sum of money could be placed on deposit by one man or woman contrary to the spirit of the law and without the knowledge of the savings banks authorities.

"But," said the president of one of the largest savings banks last week, "people with such large sums of money at their command usually know how to handle it themselves, and there is no denying the fact that they have been withdrawing their deposits and putting their money elsewhere."

"And I do not blame them," said a financier who was standing by. "You would not be content yourself to get 3½ per cent. or even less upon your money. The depositors of intelligence know very well that the savings banks are not charitable institutions, and they see some of these institutions in which they have money, putting up magnificent buildings and adding millions to their surplus, while the rate of interest paid on their deposits is falling."

SAFETY FIRST CONSIDERATION.

The bank president replied that the question of the security of his savings was a more important one to the average depositor than the rate of interest paid upon his deposits.

"The state," said the bank president, "has thrown every security around the money of the people which is in the savings banks, and the people realize this; as is shown by their increased confidence in these institutions. They are not so particular about a half of one per cent of interest as they are to have their money safe where they can get at it any day, and in this respect the savings banks are one of the most beneficial and conservative forces in our civilization."

The savings bank president, who is at the head of one of the oldest institutions in New York, mentioned several well-known millionaires who he said were still depositors in his institution, having begun putting in small sums there when they were poor young men occupying hall bedroom, and with practically nothing between them and poverty.

"You would be surprised," said he, "to know the affection these men have for the old institutions in which they deposited the first dollars they earned. Here they came in with a five or ten dollar bill or even a smaller amount and opened an account and for the first time felt themselves to be capitalists. They learned in time how to earn more money and perhaps to invest their capital to greater advantage, but they never withdrew their accounts in whole."

UNCLAIMED ACCOUNTS.

One of the curiosities of the savings banks of New York is the long list of unclaimed accounts. These amount to an enormous sum. There is one institution up town which has hundreds of accounts which long ago reached the $3,000 limit by reason of accumulated interest, and the whereabouts of the depositors or their heirs are unknown. When such accounts reach the $3,000 limit the banks cease to pay any further interest on them.

Most of the banks have a rule to the effect that when an account is not kept "active," either by deposits, withdrawals or the presentation of the pass book for the entry of interest after 20 or 30 years, interest on such account shall cease. Just who owns the millions of these uncalled-for accounts is a matter that has long been in dispute. In several European countries the rule is that accounts of this kind revert to the State, which, apparently, has a better right to them than anybody else. The banks of New York have never quite gone to the length of claiming absolute ownership of such moneys, but have claimed their "custodianship," which in many cases amounts to the same thing.

The question obviously is one for the State to decide. Up to the present the State of New York has refused to take the position of the European Governments and take possession of these unclaimed millions. Simply because the owner of a large account has appeared for years to take no interest in it is no reason to conclude that he has forgotten it.

"There was one account in our bank," said the cashier of a savings bank the other day, "which excited my interest. The owner showed a lively interest in it for two or three years until he ran it up to $2,500, and then he disappeared. Nothing was heard of him for fifteen years, and I began to suspect that here was another case where the man had died either without heirs or without a will. One day, however, I met him on the street and was so surprised that I stopped and talked to him and asked him why he didn't come into the bank. 'Oh, I don't bother my head about that,' said he in the most indifferent manner. 'I know the money is perfectly safe and drawing interest. But you can bet your life that the very moment it reaches the $3,000 limit by reason of accrued interest, which I have been calculating every six months, I will step in and show I am alive by making a withdrawal that will open your eyes.' Sure enough he stepped in one day and pulled out $2,500 in a wad."

A POPULAR DELUSION.

A popular delusion is that the savings banks regard unclaimed deposits as so much of a "cinch" that they make no effort to find the owner, and remove every possibility of the heirs learning of the deposits in case the owners are dead. Some color is given to this theory by the fact that a savings bank in which a man has an account never communicates with him by mail or otherwise, so that none of his family could learn of the account in case of his death and the disappearance of the pass book. This rule, however, is followed for the purpose of maintaining the secrecy about the deposits which experience has shown is desired by a great many depositors, who even wish to conceal their wealth from their wives and children.

As a matter of fact the unclaimed deposits are a source of expense to the savings banks to a certain extent. Periodically they advertise the names of depositors whose accounts have never been called for. This frequently brings false claimants to the banks, some of whom even go to law to get possession of money which has not been claimed.

SWINDLERS' EASY VICTIMS.

The get-rich-quick man is familiar to all savings bank cashiers. He is usually an ignorant foreigner, who has been excited by some quick-and-bull advertisement of enormous profits to be made in a few weeks, or has been inside the dupe of some designing schemer who proposes to "roast" savings banks and ask him, with a significant look: "How did Vanderbilt and Morgan get rich?"

"Look at Rockefeller," says the schemer to his dupe, "would he be worth $500,000,000 if his money had only drawn 3½ per cent. interest?"

The man with the bank account proceeds to figure it out, and upon finding that Mr. Rockefeller, if he had relied on 3½ per cent. on his original capital, would at this time be worth about $9,500, marches off to the bank with his pass book.

"He comes in here," said one cashier, in discussing this subject, "and in a defiant manner announces that he is going to withdraw his whole account, looking about to see the effect on the staff, as if his statement must cause them consternation. Then in broken English he informs us that we have been robbing him for years, and that he has only accidentally discovered how to get 150 per cent. on his money. For the man's own sake we try to dissuade him from withdrawing his account, for he may have a wife and family dependent on him, and we know the inevitable result if he takes the money out. But he thinks our efforts are merely to keep control of his account, so as to further 'rob' him, as he says.

"You cannot fight against the get-rich-quick microbe, however, and in nearly every case the poor man takes out the savings of years, sometimes informing us as he does so that he will soon be living on Fifth Avenue with a country house at Newport, or perhaps, as one man told me last week, 'the owner of an automobile and a saloon.' In a few months of course every cent is gone, and then our former depositor comes in to see us a sadder and a wiser man. One man recently was highly indignant with me for allowing him to close his account! He said I ought to have stopped him by some legal proceedings, and asked a lawyer if I was not responsible for the loss of his money!

"But the women are the worst, when they get the microbe of sudden riches into their brain. One of them made a speech here in front of the whole office that was worthy of Mrs. Nation. The trouble is you cannot talk back to them or throw them out, as you can a man. This class of people has been rapidly increasing in New York lately. The get-rich-quick concerns are multiplying as the prosperous times continue, and number their victims by thousands. Every savings bank cashier in New York could tell you of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of his depositors who have been ruined by these swindles. If Wall Street investments and alleged corporations were as carefully guarded by the law as are the savings banks of the State, I tell you millions would be saved annually to the people of the city of New York. Yet it is only the ignorant minority after all who are duped by these swindles. The bulk of the people of New York, as the figures of this year show, not only have increased confidence in the savings banks, but there are steady additions to the number of depositors."

Ancient Legal Statute.

THE provision of the Virginia Code exempting from service on the Grand Jury the owner or occupier of a gristmill, says Law Notes, is an interesting example of a law which has been allowed to remain on the statute book long after its usefulness and the condition that called it into being have ceased to exist. Attention has been directed to it by reason of the fact that some days ago a citizen of Norfolk claimed the benefit of this exemption—the first time it has been claimed, according to reports, in many years. When the statute was passed, serious inconvenience to the citizens of the surrounding country might have arisen as a result of summoning a mill owner from his work, but the mill owner is no longer so important a member of the community.

SERVANTS FOR EMERGENCIES

An Outcome of Conditions of City Life and the Popularity Among Small Families of Hotels and Apartment Houses—Demand Greater Than the Supply.

THIS is the season of the year when emergency men and maids are in great demand. If there were twice the number there are in New York they would all be employed. Emergency service is the outcome of the conditions of life in the city. For a number of years past families have been, and more of them are continually taking up life in apartment houses and hotels in preference to living in and having the care of large houses. This makes it possible to be comfortable without servants or with but one or two. But for all extra occasions there must be extra service. The demand has insured a supply, and it may be possible that the evolution of this service will eventually settle the domestic servant problem.

This year the emergency service has been late in getting to work. The season of emergency maids and men fluctuates with the social season and one influences the other. Last year the steady demand began in October; this year it commenced with the holiday season, though maids and men were engaged four and six weeks in advance. There were, to be sure, demands for extra help for Thanksgiving dinners, and maids were engaged to wait on table that day in October and re-engaged then for Christmas. A week or so before Christmas it was difficult to find a competent servant in New York who was not engaged for Christmas and New Year's.

As a rule maids are more in demand for this extra service than men. A well-trained girl with her white cap and apron can go into the house and give the impression that she has always been there. There is no suggestion of the caterer or extra service, and for people of good taste this is desirable.

For bachelor dinners and New Year's festivities men are more useful, for they understand mixing fancy drinks, as well as the other duties of waiting or cooking, if necessary. The emergency servants are among the most capable, and many of them have all-around educations and can do anything that is required about a house, from cooking to window cleaning. At the Forty-third Street Woman's Exchange, where there is a bureau for high-class servants, there are two men on the lists who are equal to any kind of work. One of them is a Frenchman and the other a colored man. Both are competent cooks, butlers, and valets. They will clean windows or silver when needed, and they understand the making of all kinds of punches.

THE MANNERS OF HIS MASTER.

Men like this fit into the household to which they are called for extra service as if they belonged there. The colored man is of the class of the old-school Southern negro. He is a leader in his church, and has the manners of a gentleman.

"Why shouldn't I have good manners?" he says. "I was brought up with my master, and his manners are my manners."

Men like these have a thorough knowledge of the markets; they know where the best of everything is to be found at a moment's notice, and can order the dinner before they cook it. They can make a first-rate salad, if that is all that is required of them, and they can be engaged regularly to see to the heavy work about a house and take care of the furnace.

To serve a dinner a man like this gets from $4 to $5. He may go out by the day for general work at $2; he will clean windows at 50 cents a window for large windows—the regular maids in a house do not expect now to do this heavy work—or he will clean silver for $1 an hour. This is hard work, and he gets a good price for it.

Women cooks get about the same price as men, and a waitress will charge according to the number of people she is to serve. The number of people who can be well served by one maid is four, but she can wait upon six people comfortably. For more than that, and in order to give really good service, she requires assistance. She charges from $2 to $3 for serving a dinner. For six people she will charge $2, for eight or ten, $2.50, and must have assistance, and for twelve she will ask $3 with an assistant.

HANDY WAITRESSES.

These waitresses understand their work thoroughly. They will prepare the salads before dinner, they know how to make fancy sandwiches, and they can serve the wines. Frequently a maid will be engaged for a dinner party and after-theatre supper. For the latter she will make the sandwiches, prepare what is needed for the chafing dish, dress the salad, if there is one, and prepare grapefruit and things of that kind.

The maid who does everything that is desired of her is a very useful person indeed. For an afternoon at home, for a reception, for a wedding, or afternoon tea, she is invaluable. She answers the door bell, she takes the wraps, and she serves the tea. Or the waitress may be engaged for the tea as she is supposed to be more capable in her own particular line of work.

In some apartments the useful maid goes daily, and her hours may be from 8 or 9 to 12, or from 12 or 1 to 5 and 6. In a private apartment where the meals are served in the house it is desirable to have some one to answer the bell for callers, receive packages, and make herself what she is, a generally useful maid.

Cooks and waitresses, too, go out regularly by the day or part of the day, and the lady's maid is another emergency helper or day worker. Doing emergency work she usually combines other qualifications with her specialty. She will go out to wait on table, as useful maid, or she may even be a good cook.

These emergency workers are as a rule the best of their kind. They have been previously employed in families of good social standing and have received excellent training. With some the emergency work has become a profession more by chance than by intention. Many of the women have been regular servants who have married—good servants always do marry, as every one who has lost capable ones from time to time knows. Then there come hard times. "He" is out of work perhaps, or there is need of extra money, and the woman drifts back into her old work again, doing it in this way that she may live at home.

Other emergency workers have homes with a mother and sisters, and they do the emergency work for that reason. Some girls take it up because they like the independence of it. It is not as steady as regular housework, but it pays well.

STEADY WORKERS.

The workers as a rule, like good workers in any other profession, are steady and self-respecting.

Two girls, a waitress and a lady's maid, who had not the excuse of a family for doing the emergency work, were looking the other day for rooms where they could create a little home for themselves. A gentlewoman to whom they applied for advice suggested one of the many homes for girls to be found in New York, one which is comfortable and not high-priced. But the girls did not like the idea.

"Little dark rooms," said one of them. "We want something better. It isn't as if we couldn't afford anything else; we want something respectable."

They wished good rooms in some quiet place or in a private family where they could come home at night after their day's work and find a good dinner awaiting them, and where they could be comfortable.

That is the idea of the emergency workers, to be able to live comfortably and respectably, and do a certain amount of work for a certain sum of money. Their time aside from this is their own, and they are independent. They give good service, the best of its kind, but it is not what would be called, according to accepted standards, a cheap service.

HOLIDAY SCENES IN STREETS OF MEXICO

Dress and Decorations of Picturesque Natives—Inborn Taste and Politeness Even Among Lower Classes.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 20.—One gets a hint of the capacity of the lower orders of Mexico to prepare a festival and to enjoy it when one sees the goings-on in November at Guadalupe and its far-famed shrines beyond the eastern suburbs. Then the cathedral and the chapel of the well, that Moorish-looking structure, and the church on the top of the hill were outlined in fire; pyrotechnics prepared and let off by Indians reigned supreme at night, while gambling, merry-go-rounds, and all kinds of side shows, booths for eating and drinking and the sale of objects of luxury and use were crowded during the day.

The November feasts to Our Lady of Guadalupe who appeared to the poor Indian and left her portrait on his single body-garment are indeed picturesque, nay, they are enthralling in their color and the originality of the popular scenes and incidents that then occur—but they pale before the more serious work that goes on in the heart of the city before and after Christmas during those off-days which belong neither to the past nor to the coming year, but form a twelvenight that is loosed from conventions and flaps about without an assured place in the old calendars; is therefore a dangerous twelvenight, in which graveyards do most certainly yawn and disembodied spirits ply their wan work unafraid.

The merry Yuletide is celebrated in Mexico with a zest that may seem misleading to those who do not understand the Indian mind. It is a serious merriment, pursued for a purpose, that of discomfiting the spirits of evil and pleasing the spirits of good.

The great square before the cathedral is one centre for the festivities; but the most vivid life is on the Alameda, the grove of alamo trees which gave a name not only to the chief pleasure ground of Mexico City, but to that of many another Mexican town. The broad streets running on both sides of the Alameda are lined with booths, and here the populace enjoys itself like children. But not like mischievous, boy-denish children. The lower classes in Mexico are very polite to each other, and are polite to foreigners, also, if the latter are nice to them. It is amusing to see one tattered peon bow to the other, taking off their tall sombreros and exchanging compliments under the mellowing influence of pulqué. Even when that mellowness has become overripe through libations of tequila, as a potent spirit is called from the town where it is brewed the best—even then politeness is the rule, though occasionally two men will proceed from compliments to sarcasms, thence to serious accusations, and finally to blows.

A GOOD HUMORED CROWD.

As in all large cities, there is here a substratum of crime, men called at present Rateros, where formerly the word Leperos was used, thieves and ragamuffins, often mild enough in expression, whom want keeps on the verge of crime. But in Christmas week the lowest class tries to spruce up, and the women, especially, manage to get out of pawn their decent dresses and a few simple ornaments. On the whole, it is a good-humored, kindly crowd that throngs the Alameda and the great square, selling or buying sweetmeats and beautiful straw mats, straw sombreros, and little colored purses or reticules made of the fibre of the maguey plant, wooden stirabouts for chocolate, pottery of the most varied kinds from Guadalajara, from pretty little earthenware cups in which pulqué and milk are dispensed to elaborate bottles shaped like mermaids, stags, or ducks. The throng is largely reinforced from the villages on the plain of Mexico. Indians and their wives and children, who live in adobe cabins and cultivate a patch of land, and farmers who have discarded the native dress for modifications of the ugly garb of civilization.

Long ago the women of Mexico gave up the graceful Spanish mantilla, but the lower orders keep the reboso or shawl which covers head and shoulders, or the bust alone, as occasion demands. Very beautiful groups are sometimes seen—a mother with dark hair, lustrous eyes, and olive or chestnut complexion, straight nose, and modest expression, her baby on her back inclosed by a blue reboso, which also enfolds her plump figure. There is more beauty in the populace than among the wealthier classes. The handsome and practical riding dress of the well-to-do farmer or country gentleman, called the charro costume, is also on the wane, and that is a loss as great as the mantilla. Perhaps it is inevitable that as the city grows and strangers accumulate these costumes must pass. But one can be thankful that the Indians are so conservative as to stick to the picturesque, yet eminently practical, tall sombrero and colored serapé. The one is a capital protection from the sun and rain; the other is needed to hold off the hottest midday heat, and at nightfall mitigate the sudden chill that comes with the lengthening shadows.

INSTINCT FOR COLOR.

This people has a natural instinct for color and decorative effects; it is a pity that aniline dyes and machine-made serapés and rebosos should be counteracting that instinct. Meantime the decorations of the booths claim one's attention. It is pretty to see what they can do with slight means, how effective the color schemes often are, and how appreciative this mild, slightly sad, and apparently gentle and undemonstrative folk really prove. Such festivities proceed under favorable conditions, for midwinter may appear on mountain peaks; snow enough for the reindeer of Santa Claus may even invade the peak of Toluca; but in Mexico City it is Autumn and at midday Summer.

Seeing the swarms of people enjoying themselves after their fashion, one might conclude that the Indians and lower classes generally were more engaged in profane things than religious during these solemn days of Yule. A visit to the cathedral and large churches would prove the contrary. The women on their knees have an agonized intensity of expression; men, as a great honor and favor, assist the priests at mass dressed in ordinary street dress. But with regard to the purely Indian population, the mistake would be a double one; for with them the street festivities, even to the excessive drinking of pulqué, are part and parcel of their religion.

The conquerors of the Indians, like the white population of the present day, never understood, and the latter still do not understand, the mind of the Indian. They were astonished to find such large populations apparently acquiescing in Christianity, and soon becoming far more fervent and addicted to religious forms than the whites. They did not appreciate that religion or religious ideas enter into the daily life of Indians as it never does into that of Europeans. Dancing and drinking are religious acts, which conciliate their old gods; drinking and dancing and eating food consecrated by their shamans are still the prime necessities for thousands of Indians in remoter villages. There, if a church exists, they dance in the church and before it they make processions and perform conjury to the sun, moon, and evening star. They identify Jesus Christ with the sun and the Virgin Mary with the moon. The Christian priest may destroy their idols and try to reason with them concerning their excessive zeal, which readily accepts the figure of Christ or a saint, if the idol fails to bring them good crops. He may close the church to prevent their dances, but in the end they triumph, because after all they are the congregation; they form the choir of instrumental music, they pay for such baptisms and wedding ceremonies as take place, and in their fervor of supplication to Christian or pagan deity—it does not greatly matter which—they are capable of acts of violence which are really foreign to their kindly natures.

A priest in a large Mexican city once urged upon the chief men of his parish the necessity of restoring the high altar. He found his request alarming to them. When he insisted there was a regular mutiny. Resolved to have it done, he quietly introduced masons, and lo! the interior of that altar was packed with idols—that was the cause of consternation in his flock!

TAKE NO CHANCES.

They had been taking no chances, but for years, perhaps for generations, had been worshipping at the same time the Christian saint whose relics lay in a glass case under the altar and their old gods, whose effigies were in fraternal neighborhood with the white man's fetich.

Viewed under this light, the zeal of the Indians in their church feasts has another aspect. The penances, the processions, the incense rising on high, the movements of the priests at the altar, the chanting of hymns, and thunders of the organ came to the Indians with a familiarity that we can scarcely realize. All these things they had already, but in embryo. The remote Indians do not now sacrifice men, but they sacrifice deer, goats, and cattle. They submit to self-imposed penances of fasting, they use incense, and eat and drink ceremonially. They "dance before the Lord" until they drop with fatigue. They even worship the cross, like their ancestors before Columbus, but it is a cross that represents, not Christ, but ideas of the world—the points of the compass. Of course, the Indians one sees here in the city do not realize the situation. But the old instinct is here, and they pursue the more purely Christian ceremonies with an intensity only second to that among the Indians of the Sierras.

As in Spain the Spaniards never equaled the art of the Moors, whom they drove from Spain or forced to conceal their race and religion, so the Spaniards in Mexico have only harmed the art sense of the Indians. All Mexicans love music, and many are proficient with little or no instruction; but it is the Indian in them that gives the gift, not the Spaniard; he supplies the literary element. To understand this one must visit smaller towns like Morelia and listen to the music of bands almost entirely composed of Indians. And especially in the week before Noche Buena, the night "good" par excellence, the night of the Nativity, does one hear music of rich quality from ill-drilled bands.

The tremendous importance which the Indians of Mexico attach to ceremonies of the Christian Church, or of their pagan gods, as they chance to live in the old settled parts, or in the regions without roads, has an important result on the practical side. It explains the fault that employers of labor find with the Indians of Mexico. Though he is a settled and agricultural person, he does not work steadily, not because he lacks strength and endurance and industry, nor the knowledge requisite. He is a very clever man with his hands, and works in wood, iron, and brass with judgment and skill. But his heart is not so much on his work as on the influences that seem to him ready to do him harm or bring him fortune. So he stops work and feasts and gets drunk with the idea more or less clearly on his mind that he ought to do such things. It is a curious problem of psychology, and one, strange to say, that affects the economy of a great nation.

CHARLES DE KAY.

BATTERY PARK'S MANY SIGHTS

Chance at All Times to Study Men and Things.

BATTERY PARK is the most popular all-the-year-round resort in the Eastern States. It has to compete with Coney Island and the Jersey coast in the Summer, and with Lakewood and Atlantic City in the Winter, but the army of regulars who parade along the sea wall grows more numerous each season, and, once a Battery Parker it is difficult to become anything else.

One does not have to go far to find a reason for all this—no further in fact than Battery Park, for there are in the Park at all seasons of the year and at any time of day or night enough things to see, and sounds to hear, and people to look at to satisfy any globe circler. It is like a big outdoor exposition, but none of the exhibits is stuffed, and all of them form a vital part of the life of the busiest city in the world.

If any one doubts that the Battery is a remarkable place, let him sit for a half-hour on a bench from which he can look out on the harbor. He will see a big liner making her way up, and another outward bound, and if he is lucky and chooses the right day he will see the biggest ocean greyhounds that float. The various craft that he will see come from all parts, from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and South America, are of every conceivable build and carry all sorts of cargoes. Ferryboats making their ponderous way, little tugs pulling a long string of canalboats, and big tugs—hauling nothing at all; floats carrying railroad trains, barges with buildings on them—one went down the East River not long ago with a church for a cargo; floating derricks and grain elevators, all varieties of sailing vessels from a sloop to a full-rigged four-masted ship, yachts, launches, and rowboats, will puff and tack and flit before his vision until he wonders if the Park itself cannot go a-sailing as easily as some of the remarkable craft he sees before him.

If the harbor is too confusing he could turn around and look at the point over head where the three Manhattan elevated lines converge, or gaze in wonder if not terror at the space directly beneath where three surface trolley lines and numerous horse car lines count their fares and begin all over again, to say nothing of the fact that the same space has to accommodate the outpourings of five ferry lines which find it convenient to converge at that point. If the observer had been there yesterday he could have seen the beginnings of the tunnel to Brooklyn, and on any day he can visit the Aquarium.

If, on the other hand, he wants to study human nature or sociology or physiognomy he has only to stand at the Barge Office landing, through the iron gates of which immigrants of all complexions, languages, manner, and dress file into the land of their hopes at the average rate of 1,000 a day.

It is for none of these things, however, that the regular patron comes down to Battery Park. He comes because it is beautiful in the Summer, and because it is beautiful in the Winter. It is delightfully cool in August, and exceedingly so in January. When the sun is hot crowds of working girls troop down there during the lunch hour, and walk up and down along the sea wall, for there they can get a fine coat of tan in the same time and with much less expense and inconvenience than the near-by Summer resorts. In the Winter the same girls take the same walk for their Winter complexion, and if they practice it long enough the complexion comes to stay.

At no time of the year is the Battery, or what one can see from the Battery, more beautiful than just now. In the morning everything at sea and on land glisters with the frost, and in the evening it is the one place where there is nothing to mar the crimson beauty of the Winter sunset. And at night when an ice-clad liner steams slowly up the bay, and when the millions of lights from New Jersey and Brooklyn and from the tall buildings of Manhattan twinkle cheerfully it is easy to understand why voyagers frequently assert that there is no harbor in the world so beautiful.

Sadiron and Tailor's Goose.

A "SADIRON" is the style in which the common flatiron is spoken of in print, says The Syracuse Herald. "Sad" is an old English synonym for heavy, and Spencer wrote: "More sad than lump of lead." A "sadiron" was a heavy iron, and long ago was applied to the flatiron now in common domectic use. The tailor's "goose" was so called because the handle bears a fanciable resemblance to the neck of a goose. This name, because it had a reason for being still survives.

MRS. BLOODGOOD DISCUSSES COSTUMES FOR THE STAGE

Finds Wedding Gowns to be Somewhat Difficult for Daily Wear, and Believes That a Hat on the Head Is Worth Two in the Hand.

BRIDES think they have a hard time to get into a wedding gown once," says Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, speaking of the gowns worn by "The Girl with the Green Eyes," "but if they had to put one on each evening for six evenings in the week and two matinées—!"

There is a big exclamation point there, and it speaks volumes.

"The Girl with the Green Eyes" is a human sort of a play, and the gowns that are worn in it are charming, natural gowns, the kind that any woman might wear under similar circumstances. And the wedding gown is exactly as great a trial on the stage as it is off. It is generally understood that a woman who can wear a wedding gown and look her best is capable of looking well in anything. It is all right to speak of the beauty of the bride, but there is nothing in the entire wardrobe of a woman as difficult to put on becomingly as a bridal veil.

Mrs. Bloodgood has a way of her own of putting on hers. It is a long veil of tulle, and this is plaited into a little flat bonnet or cap on the head, there is a cluster of flowers in the centre, and the veil hangs from this down the back. The flowers are not the conventional orange blossoms, but white orchids with their foliage and a long line of the flowers is carried down one side of the front of the skirt.

The gown itself is a princess of net with lace, this unlined over the neck and arms, a charming pattern of a charming lace, big, oval medallions, in which the lace has a frosted effect. It is let into the net in the body and skirt of the gown.

But the piece de resistance of the gowns of the play is the traveling gown Jenny Austin, "The Girl with the Green Eyes," and her dressmaker originated that. They decided that a coat and skirt to be worn with a pretty white waist would be much more attractive than a regulation gown. It is charming. It is of a soft pearl gray crêpe de chine, the entire lower part of the softly hanging skirt covered with graduated tucks, these set more than their width apart. The coat is short, loose, almost full, the crêpe with no other lining than white chiffon, which gives it a little body, without interfering with the soft lines into which it falls. This coat is finished with graduated tucks, around the lower edge and up the sides, and the flat, rounded shoulder collar is also tucked.

There is a delightful little white waist worn beneath it of accordion-plaited liberty, both body and sleeves plaited and a little transparent yoke of tucked muslin surrounded and deepened with Irish lace. The full sleeves gather into cuffs of the lace, and the transparent stock is formed of it.

A black hat is worn with this gown, a big black velvet turban with a long, black plume, a hat which is interesting, for it is a direct copy made by the Jenny Austin of the stage, of a hat worn by Mrs. Clara Bloodgood in private life. There seemed to be nothing prettier or more becoming to wear with this frock than a hat Mrs. Bloodgood wears herself, and so it was repeated for the going-away costume of the bride.

"I don't like pretty hats," Mrs. Bloodgood says. "A hat that is pretty in the hand is very seldom pretty on the head. I like a hat that is not attractive until it is put on, and then it is becoming."

The actual traveling gown, the one worn in running around Europe, is of corduroy, only the slightest indentation in place of the cord seen in ordinary corduroy, a material which it was necessary to send over to the other side to find. It has quite a short, walking skirt, the lower half a plaited flounce, trimmed with buttons of silk of the shade of brown of the corduroy. The jacket is short, of the Eton variety, with a smart little cape collar, trimmed with buttons, a simulated plait in the back having the effect of being carried with the buttons down the length of the skirt.

A smart little hat of light felt with a deep velvet binding of a tan shade is worn with this. It has tulle to match encircling the low crown, and on the side big wings of a mottled tan or light brown. There is more of the tulle on the under side of the hat at the back.

Very chic is the white taffeta waist worn beneath the corduroy jacket. It is made entirely of narrow box plaits, those on the body of the garment running lengthwise and those on the sleeve running around it. There is a smart stock of Irish lace to this, transparent, and with two long plain stole ends. There are deep cuffs of the lace into which the sleeve, which is full at the lower part, is drawn.

NEGLIGEE COSTUMES.

Negligées are uncertain frocks. There are degrees of negligée to be considered. This is to be seen in the two last frocks that Jenny Austin wears. The first is a pretty, cool little Summer-at-home gown. It is of white chiffon made over pink with the prettiest of "Val." lace; broad bands of it of an acorn design which is not usual. This forms the yoke and bands running through the chiffon on skirt and bodice. The sleeves are long and close fitting, the sleeve of a well-known modiste, a full fall of chiffon like two wings drooping from the outside seams of each sleeve. Bands of the lace encircle the skirt in a pretty arched way at the height of a deep flounce, and a full ruffle of the lace finishes the lower edge of the skirt. A pretty effect is given by the pink satin ribbon which forms the girdle. This is carried down low at the waist line in front, and from there is carried up under the arms, the two ends finishing in a bow just between the shoulder blades, while from beneath it hangs a narrow, scant little watteau of the lace. The gown fits trimly, and it is not too much of a negligée for the bride to wear in receiving informally her family and friends.

The second negligée is the genuine article, and such a pretty little frock! Poor Jenny! The green-eyed monster has nearly killed her husband's affection. She must make him smile. They are to go to the theatre, but as that is not possible the theatre will come to them. She will be the actress. First she tries a bit of serio-comedy from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but, no, that will not do, and she dances. The robe she is wearing is soft, of white liberty and lace, narrow, open-work bands carried the length of the flowing lines of the gown, the upper part the yoke of the threadlike openness of filet lace, and, a pretty part of it, a scarf of chiffon, the ends crossed and caught in the back, and from there brought forward over the shoulders and falling in two full ends down the front. All white even to the pretty white silk stockings which some way show a little in that few seconds' lively and yet pitiful dance.

The little underskirt and waist which is worn under this negligée might be a gown itself. It is made in one piece, the low-cut bodice of inch bands of liberty satin and lace, the body of the skirt of the white liberty satin and the deep flounce which forms the lower half of it of the softer liberty muslin, with lace insertions. Beneath this, thick deep plaitings of white chiffon. It is a complete garment, a Paris invention for wearing beneath negligées which are loose and flowing.

There is not a jewel in the play so far as Mrs. Bloodgood is concerned. She does not wear them on the stage, unless one excepts her mascot, which she wears always on the stage and off, a horse and jockey, the former of gold solidly paved with diamonds, and the small rider in black and white enamel.

"But," says Mrs. Bloodgood, "I do not feature it."

Heavy Commuter Traffic.

WHILE the New Yorkers who go Harlemward or to Brooklyn after their day's work are wondering at the apparent increase in the volume of traffic, those who go Jerseyward during the rush hours can testify that there has been no falling off in the number of commuters. The experience of the Erie Railroad, which has the largest share of the Jersey suburban traffic, illustrates this. Though the time for Summer commuters to return to town has passed, the Erie's 250 suburban trains make their daily trips, none having been taken off the schedules, and many of these trains have had cars added to keep the seat-for-every-passenger rule of the company. So heavy is the passenger traffic between 5 and 7 P. M. that the loading of the trains without delay has become a problem which the Erie has met by announcing that beginning with this week its boats during the rush hours will leave New York two minutes earlier than heretofore, to enable the trains to be started out of the Pavonia station in Jersey City on time.

WE CLAIM THAT OLD CROW RYE

is unequalled by reason of the JAMES CROW *FORMULA* used, which no other has, and insures its superiority.

It is a *STRAIGHT* whiskey, and is positively bottled and SOLD in its PURITY.

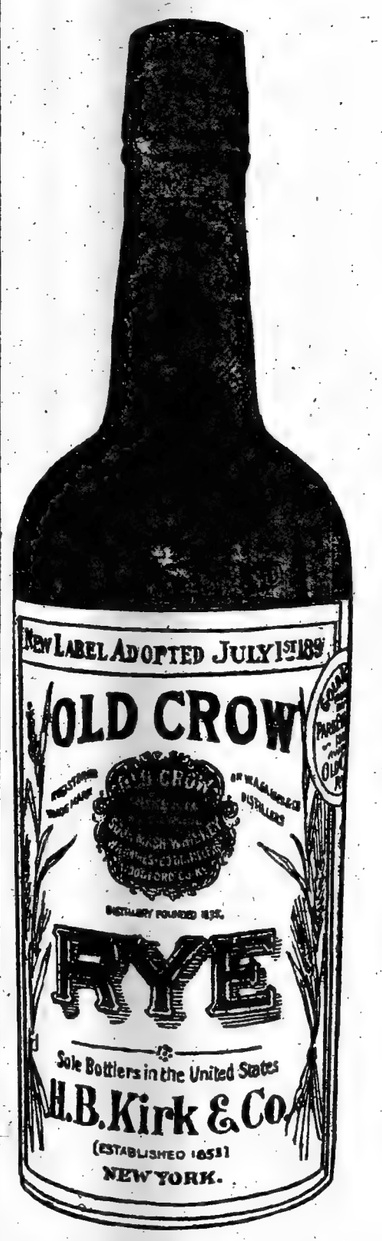

OUR SCOTCH WHISKIES Souvenir of Scotland

(OLD), and

Bonnie Brier Bush

(VERY OLD)

are also *STRAIGHT*, which are very rare in this country.

WE MAKE NO MISSTATEMENTS.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

LIST OF
1705 CORPORATIONS and FIRMS
Which Made Their Financial Announcements in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
IN 1902.

Aaron & Wertheimer.
Abbey & Imbrie.
Acken, John.
Ackerman & Coles.
Acme Bedding Co.
Adams Express Co.
Aetna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
Aetna National Bank, Hartford, Conn.
African Banking Corporation.
Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Co.
Alabama Mineral Land Co.
Alabama National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co.
Alaska Preserverence Mining Co.
Alexander & Roe.
Allegheny & Western Ry. Co.
Allen, Frank R.
Allen, McGraw & Co.
Alliance Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
Alliance Realty Co.
Allied Arts Co.
Allis-Chalmers Co.
Amalgamated Copper Co.
American Agricultural Chemical Co.
American Bank Note Co.
American Beet Sugar Co.
American Bible Society.
American Bicycle Co.
American Bridge Co.
American Car & Foundry Co.
American Chicle Co.
American Coal Co.
American Coke & Gas Co.
American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico.
American Consolidated Pine Fibre Co.
American Cotton Co.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American Deposit & Loan Co.
American Distributing Co.
American District Telegraph Co.
American Electric Telephone Co.
American Enameled Brick & Tile Co.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange National Bank.
American Express Co.
American Glue Co.
American Grass Twine Co.
American Hide & Leather Co.
American Ice Co.
American Home Telephone Co.
American Lithographic Co.
American Locomotive Co.
American Lumber Co.
American Malting Co.
American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
American Penny Express Co.
American Reserve Fund.
American Rubber Works Co.
American Savings Bank.
American Sewer Pipe Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
American Snuff Co.
American Spirits Manufacturing Co.
American Steel Frame & Band Iron Co.
American Steel Foundries Co.
American Stoker Co.
American Surety Co.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
American Thread Co.
American Tin Plate Co.
American Tobacco Co.
American Tract Society.
American Trading Co.
American Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
American Type Founders Co.
American Wood Fire-Proofing Co.
American Woolen Co.
American Writing Paper Co.
American Zinc Mining Co.
Amy, H., & Co.
Anness & Newman.
Aravaipa Mining Co.
Arizona United Mining Co.
Arizona & Utah Ry. Co.
Arkansaw Water Co.
Arling-Brooke Real Estate Co.
Arnold, D. H., & Co.
Arctic Rapid Heating & Thawing Co.
Ashbrook, Claude.
Ashwell & Co.
Asphalt Company of America.
Aspinwall Fruit Co.
Associated Merchants' Co.
Astor National Bank.
Astoria Light, Heat & Power Co.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Ry. Co.
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Rys. Co.
Atlantic Avenue Elevated Ry. Co.
Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
Atlantic Pulp & Paper Co.
Atlantic Trust Co.
Atlantic & Pacific Oil Co.
Atwood, Violett & Co.
Audit Co. of New York.
Automatic Fire Alarm Co.
Automatic Target Machine Co.
Automatic Weighing Machine Co.
Aztec Land & Cattle Co.
Azure Mining Co.

Bache, J. S. & Co.
Bacheller & Adee.
Baker's Review Publishing Co.
Bald Butte Mining Company, Helena, Mont.
Ball Bearing Snap Hook Co.
Ball Electrical Illuminating Co.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
Bamberger De Lamar Gold Mines Syndicate.
Banco Internationale Hipotecario de Mexico.
Banks, A., & Co.
Bangs, A., & Co.
Bank for Savings.
Bank of America.
Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Bank of Jamaica, Jamaica, N. Y.
Bank of Manhattan Co.
Bank of the Metropolis.
Bank of Montreal.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.
Bank of North America, Philadelphia, Penn.
Bank of Toronto.
Bank of Washington Heights
Bank of West, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Pa.
Banker & Investor Co.
Bankers' Life Insurance Co.
Bankers' Trust Co.
Barbour, W. D., & Co.
Baring, Magoun & Co.
Barnard & Gilbert.
Barnes, Thurlow Weed.
Barnston Tea Co.
Barnum & Co., Lawrence.
Barron, C. W.
Barstow Brothers.
Bartlett, Frazier & Co.
Bash, J.
Bauman & Jacobs.
Bay State Gas Co., Delaware.
Beaver Knitting Mills, Hudson, N. Y.
Beck, James M.
Bedford Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Beers, Frank B
Belmont, August & Co.
Bell Telephone Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Bell Telephone Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Benedict, E. C. & Co.
Benedict Brothers.
Benjamin, Alfred, & Co.
Bernheimer, Jacob H. & Brother.
Berry, Jacob & Co.
Bertsch, A. & Brother.
Besion, A. O. & Co.
Binghamton General Electric Co.
Binghamton Light, Heat & Power Co.
Birch Creek Ry. Co.
Birkbeck Investment, Savings & Loan Co.
Birmingham Ry. Light & Power Co.
Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Co.
Black Diamond Copper Mining Co.
Blair & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.
Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
Blodget, Merritt & Co.
Boettjer, Herman & Co.
Boliman Brothers Co.
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Boody, McLellan & Co.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Borden's, Gail, Santa Ana Tin Mines.
Borg, Max M.
Borg, Simon & Co.
Borman & Co.
Boston, City of, (Mass.,) Bonds.
Boston-Colorado Coal Co.
Boston News Bureau.
Boston United Gas.
Bottling Brewers' Protective Association.
Bowen Decorating & Painting Co.
Bowery Savings Bank.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Co.
Brate, C. P.
Brewers' Grain & Feed Co.
Bridgeport Traction Co.
Brissock & Mackey.
Broad Exchange Co.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
Broadway Trust Co.
Bronx Borough Bank.
Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
Brooklyn Ferry Co.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Broschart & Braun.
Brown, A. O. & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co.
Browne, Stewart & Co.
Brooklyn & Coney Island Telegraph Co.
Brush Electric & Illuminating Co.
Brunswick & Chillicothe R. R. Co.
Buckley, L. J. & Co.
Buffalo Commercial Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
Buffalo Hump Mining Co.
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Ry. Co.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Co.
Buffalo Ry. Co.
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
Bunnell & Buchanan.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. Ry. Co.
Bush, Andrew.
Bush & Bamberger.
Butchers' Hide & Melting Association.
Butte & Boston Consolidated Mining Co.
Butterick Co.

Camden Land Co.
Campbell, Harriman & Co.
Canadian Pacific Ry Co.
Canada Cattle Car Co.
Canfield, Edw.
Cannelton Coal Co.
Canton Co. of Baltimore, Md.
Canton & Trenton Street Ry.
Cape Breton R. R. Co.
Cape May, City of, N. J., Bonds.
Capitol National Bank, Guthrie, Oklahoma.
Carmen-Guanajuato Gold Mining Co., The.
Car Trust Investment Co.
Carleton, A. & Co.
Cary Manufacturing Co.
Casine Co.
Casein Co. of America.
Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Co.
Caswell, E. A.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Central Brewing Co.
Central Distributing & Printing Co.
Central Fireworks Co.
Central Foundry Co.
Central National Bank.
Central National Bank of Columbia, S. C.
Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
Central Ry. Co. of Georgia.
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey.
Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
Central Spar-Verein.
Central Stamping Co.
Central Trust Co.
Century Bank.
Century Culinary & Condensing Co.
Century Realty Co.
Chadwick, C. N., Co.
Champion Oil Co.
Chapin, S. B. & Co.
Chapman, E. R. & Co.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Charity Organization Society.
Chartrand, E. A.
Chase National Bank.
Chatham National Bank.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Bonds.
Chattanooga & Durham R. R. Co.
Chauncey & Co.
Chemical & Electrical Co.
Chemical National Bank.
Chemung Canal Bank of Elmira, N. Y.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.
Chicago Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co.
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Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Co.
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. Co.
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota R. R. Co.
Chilberg, J. E.
Child's Unique Dairy Co.
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf R. R. Co.
Cimotti Unhairing Co.
Cin., Hamilton & Indianapolis Ry. Co.
Cinn., Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. Ry. Co.
Cinn., Indianapolis & Western R. R. Co.
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R. Co.
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley R. R. Co.
Cincinnati Northern R. R. Co.
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.
Citizens' Nat. Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Citizens' National Bank, Baltimore, Md.
Citizens' National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.
Citizens' Savings Bank.
City & Suburban Homes Co.
City Trust Co. of New York.
Claflin, H. B., Co.
Clark, E. W., & Co.
Clark, Henry I., & Co.
Clark, J. Shepherd, Co.
Clarke, F. M., & Co.
Clarke & Culver.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R. R. Co.
Cleve., Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co.
Clews, Henry, & Co.
Cochran, Duryea & Co.
Coe, William H.
Cohen, Greene & Co.
C., K. & N. Mining Co.
Coler, W. N., & Co.
Colonial Assurance Co.
Colonial Bank.
Colonial Safe Deposit Co.
Colonial Trust Co.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Colorado & Southern Ry. Co.
Columbia Bank.
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry. Co.
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Ry. Co.
Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co.
Com. Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y.
Commercial Cable Co.
Commercial National Bank (Chicago.)
Com. & Farmers' Nat. B'k, Baltimore, Md.
Commercial Mining Co.
Commercial National Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Commercial Real Estate Corporation.
Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Commercial Trust Co., Tacoma, Wash.
Commonwealth (Fire) Insurance Co.
Compania Metalurgica Mexicana.
Cone, William Cossett, & Co.
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
Conley Foil Co.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Consolidated Clearing House, Ltd.
Consolidated Fire Works of America.
Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburg, Penn.
Consolidated Oil Cos. of California.
Con. Ry. Elec. Lighting & Equipment Co.
Con. Ry. Lighting & Refrigerating Co.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.
Con. Traction Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Consolidated Water Co. of Utica.
Consolidated Coal Co.
Consumers' (New York) Rubber Tire Co.
Content, H., & Co.
Continental Cotton Oil Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Continental National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
Continental Tobacco Co.
Continental Trust Co.
Controller of the City of New York.
Controller of the Currency, U.S. Treas. Dept.
Cook, Arthur Brenton.
Cook, George W., Co.
Co-operative Building Bank.
Coplay Cement Manufacturing Co.
Copper Belle Mining Co.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Corn Ex. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Cornell, M. A.
Corporation of the Babies' Hospital.
Corporation Liquidating Co.
Corporation Realty & Securities Co.
Corporation Trust Co. of New Jersey.
Cortelyou, Henry.
Cowan, Joseph, & Co.
Cowperthwaite & Co.
Craske, Charles, Co.
Creter, George & Son.
Crockett, W. & W. F.
Crosby, H. A.
Crosby Manufacturing Co.
Crown Mills of Marcellus.
Cuba Live Stock Co.
Cuban Land Syndicate Co.
Cuban & Pan American Express Co.
Cuba Securities Co.
Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Cumberland Telephone Co.
Currie & Gwynne.
Cuyler, Morgan & Co.

Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.
Daley, C. S.
Daley, G. Herbert, & Co.
Daly Gold Lining Dental Co.
Daniel, Joseph.
Daughaday & Albers.
Davis, J. H. & Co.
Davids, Thaddeus Co.
Davidson, Le Roy.
Day, Clarence S., & Co.
Dayton Union Ry. Co.
Deal, Edgar.
Dean, Gordon.
De Bevoise & Lockett.
De Haven & Townsend.
De La Poer & Werner.
Del. & Atlantic Telegraph & Telephone Co.
Delaware & Raritan Canal Co.
Denver Gas & Electric Co.
Denver Northeastern & Pacific R. R. Co.
Denver & Rio Grande Ry. Co.
Depew Improvement Co.
Deposit National Bank, Du Bois, Penn.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Co.
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R. R. Co.
Detroit United Ry. Co.
Detwiller & Street.
De Van & Co.
Devlin Coal Co.
Diamond Match Co.
Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.
Dickinson, J. H.
Dickinson, W. Noble, Jr., & Co.
Dillingham, W., Co.
Dinsmore, Thomas H.
Distilling Co. of America.
Dittman, H. L., & Co.
Dominick & Dominick.
Dominick & Williams.
Dominion Sureties Co.
Doremus Automatic Vending Co.
Dow, R. P.
Dow, Jones & Co.
Downtown Realty Co.
Drevet Mfg. Co.
Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia.
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
Dry Dock Savings Institution.
Dublin, City of, (Texas,) Bonds.
Dugan, W. P.
Duckstown Sulphur Copper & Iron Co.
Duluth, Mesaba & Northern R. R. Co.
Dunlap & Co.
Dunmore Borough, Penn., Bonds.
Durham Coal & Coke Co.
Durkee, Charles D., & Co.

Eagle Fire Co.
Eagle Savs. & Loan Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Eakeley, Charles Wesley.
Eastern Parkway Co.
Eastern Steamship Co.
Eastern Trust Co.
East River National Bank.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Ry. Co.
Ecuadorian Association, Ltd.
Eden Musee American Co., Ltd.
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., N. Y.
Edgerly & Crocker.
Edison Electric Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Edlinger & Abraham.
Egyptian Portland Cement Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Electro Gas Co.
Elias, Albert J.
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy R. R. Co.
Ellingwood & Cunningham.
Ellithorpe Safety Air Cushion Co.
Elm Street Connecting Ry. Co.
Elmira & Lake Ontario R. R. Co.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.
Empire City Fire Insurance Co.
Empire Insulated Wire Co.
Empire Machine Corporation.
Empire State Bank.
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Developing Co.
Empire State Land Co.
Empire State Sugar Co.
Empire State Trust Co.
Empire Steel & Iron Co.
Employes Registration & Bonding Co.
Engineering Co. of America.
Engs, P. W., & Sons Co.
Ennis & Stoppani.
Equitable Gas & Electric Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society of U. S.
Equitable Medical Co.
Equitable National Bank.
Equitable Trust Co.
Equitable Trust Co., Chicago.
Erie R. R. Co.
Erwin & Co.
Essex County Nat. Bank, Newark, N. J.
Estabrook & Co.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville Gas & Electric Light Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Excelsior Savings Bank.
Exploration Co.

Fanning, J. P.
Fanshawe, William S.
Faris & Thayer.
Farlee, J. S. & R. D.
Farmer, A. D., & Son Typefounding Co.
Farmers' Dep. Nat. Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
Ferguson & Mills.
Farson, Leach & Co.
Fearon & Co., Charles.
Fearon, Daniel, & Co.
Federal Brewing Co.
Federal Distilling Co.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
Fidelity Bank.
Fidelity Title & Trust Co.
Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, N. J.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Co.
Fifth National Bank.
Financial Age.
Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Co.
First National Bank, Albany, Texas.
First National Bank, Altoona, Penn.
First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First National Bank, Connellsville, Penn.
First National Bank.
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa.
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
First National Bank, Harrisburg, Penn.
First National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.
First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
First National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.
First National Bank, Portland, Ore.
First National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.
First Nat. B'k of S. I., New Brighton, S. I.
First National Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y.
First National Bank, Winona, Minn.
First National Gold Mining Co.
Fisheries Co.
Fiske Brothers' Refining Co.
Fisk, Harvey, & Sons.
Fisk & Robinson.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
Flint & Co.
Flint, George C., Co.
Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co.
Flint, Jones & Co.
Floyd, Chapman & Crawford.
Floyd, Jones & Robinson.
Fond du Lac Nat. B'k, Fond du Lac, Wis.
Foote & Sturges.
Fore River Ship & Engine Co.
Foster & Lounsbery.
Forest, W. E.
Fort George & Eleventh Avenue R. R. Co.
Fort Leavenworth Water Co.
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.
Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co.
Fort Worth Nat. Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.
Forty-second & Grand Street Ferry R. R. Co.
Forty-sec'd St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.
Forum Publishing Co.
Forward Reduction Co.
Fourth National Bank.
Fourth National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.
Fourth St. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Fourteenth Street Bank.
Francke, Thompson & Robb.
Frankfort American Insurance Co.
Franklin Savings Bank.
Frazier, Chas., & Co.
Frazer & Gever Co.
French Telegraph Cable Co.
Freshman, Charles H.
Fruit Auction Co.
Fryer Hill Mines Co.
Fuld & Co.
Fuller, George A., Co.
Fulton, John, Jr., & Brother.

Gallatin National Bank.
Galveston, (City of,) Texas, Bonds.
Ganseroort Bank.
Garfield National Bank.
Garvin Machine Co.
Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.
Gas Tip & Self Lighter Co.
Gay, E. H., & Co.
Gay, W. O., & Co.
Gaylord, J. Alden.
General Building & Construction Co.
General Carriage Co.
General Chemical Co.
General Manifold Co.
Georgia & Alabama Ry. Co.
Georgia Pacific Ry. Co.
German Alliance Insurance Co.
German-American Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
German-American Bank, Rochester, N. Y.
German-American Insurance Co.
German Exchange Bank.
German National Bank, Newark, N. J.
Germania Bank.
Germania Life Insurance Co.
Gerold, B. J.
Gilbert Manufacturing Co.
Gilbert, Clinton.
Gilbert, Lewis & Gilmore.
Girard, F. & M., Insurance Co.
Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Gleason Realty Co.
Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Goldman & Suchman.
Goodhart, P. J., & Co.
Gould Coupler Co.
Gould Steel Co.
Grace, W. R., & Co.
Grady, J. W., Co.
Grand Theatre Co.
Gratz, William R., Co.
Gramercy Sugar Co.
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co.
Grau, Maurice, Opera Co.
Great Northern Paper Co.
Great Northern Ry. of Canada.
Great White Spirit Co.
Greater American Mining Co.
Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Greene County (N. Y.) Bonds.
Greenwich Bank.
Greenwich Insurance Co.
Greenwich Savings Bank.
Greenwood Cemetery.
Grohs, M. Sons.
Gross & Kleeberg.
Gruson Iron Works.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Guardian Trust Co.
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co.
Gulf & Ship Island R. R. Co.
Gwynne, Arthur C.
Gwynne, Kenneth.

Haight & Freese Co.
Hall, Albert E., Co.
Hall & Kalbfleisch.
Hall Signal Co.
Halle & Stieglitz Co.
Haligarten & Co.
Hallowell & Henry.
Halma Gold Mining Co.
Haisey, N. W., & Co.
Ham & Ham.
Hambleton & Co.
Hamilton Bank.
Hamilton, C. C., & Co.
Hamilton Trust Co., Paterson, N. J.
Hammel, Riglander & Co.
Hamrick & Co.
Hanaver, Adrian G.
Hanover National Bank.
Hanover Sav. Fund Society.
Harding, P. W. & Co.
Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. Co.
Harlem Savings Bank.
Harlem Transfer Co.
Harnett, Richard V., & Co.
Harper & Brothers.
Harper, H. M., & Co.
Harriman & Co.
Harrington, Frank F.
Harris Brick Co.
Harris, E. S.
Harris Gates Co.
Harris, N. W., & Co.
Harrison, H. A.
Harrison, H. A., & Co.
Harrison & Wyckoff.
Hartshorne & Bogert.
Hasking & Sells.
Hatch, W. T., & Sons.
Hathaway, Charles, & Co.
Havana Commercial Co.
Havana Electric Ry. Co.
Haven & Stout.
Havens, E. B., & Co.
Hawley & Davis.
Head, Charles, & Co.
Hegeman & Co.
Helena Gold Mining Co.
Heller & Co.
Helmetta Mercantile Co.
Henderson & Co.
Henderson Bridge Co.
Henderson, J. C., Machine Motor & Mfg. Co.
Hendricks, D. Ridgway.
Hengen Investment Co.
Henry, R. B., & Co.
Herbert, Henry A.
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
Herzfeld & Stern.
Hess Brothers & Co.
Hibernia National Bank of New Orleans.
Hicks & Schmidt.
Hill, G. B., & Co.
Hirsch, Ferdinand, Co.
Hitchings & Co.
Hoboken (City of) Bonds.
Hocking Valley Ry. Co.
Hollins, F. C.
Hollins, H. B., & Co.
Holmes Electric Protective Co.
Home Insurance Co.
Home Safeguard.
Homestake Mining Co.
Honesdale National Bank, Honesdale, Penn.
Hooley, Edwin S., & Co.
Hooper, T. D., & Co.
Hormiguero Central Co. of Cuba.
Hotel Savoy.
Houghtaling, W. R., & Co.
Houston Oil Co.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co.
Howth & Co.
Hudson Trust Co.
Hudson Tunnel R. R. Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Hudson River Water Power Co.
Hughes, J. F., Co.
Humbert & Wykes.
Hume, H. M., & Co.
Huntington Light & Fuel Co.
Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.
Hutchinson, E. D.
Hyde, A. G., & Sons.

Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Illinois Electric Vehicle Transp'tat'n Co.
Importers' and Traders' Insurance Co.
Importers & Traders' National Bank.
Imperial Dry Goods Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Indo-Egyptian Compress Co.
Industrial Federation of America.
Industrial Record.
Ins. for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
International Banking Corporation.
International Bank & Trust Co.
International Elevating Co.
International Express Co.
International Fire Engine Co.
International Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
International Goodyear Machine Co.
International Hydraulic Co.
International & Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
International Paper Co.
International R. R. Co.
International Silver Co.
International Steam Pump Co.
International Street Cleaning Machine Co.
International Traction Co.
Iowa Central R. Co.
Iowa Loan & Trust Co.
Iron Steamboat Co.
Irving National Bank.
Irving Savings Institution.
Isles of Pines Co.
Isman, Felix.

Jacksonville Terminal Co.
Jacobs, R. J., & Co.
Jacoby, Ralph M.
Jacquelin Brothers.
Jalisco (State of) Mexican Bonds.
Jefferson Bank.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
Jeffery, Frank Moore.
Jenner & Co.
Jerome Park R. R. Co.
Johnson, C. A.
Johnson, Bradish.
Jones, Edward C., & Co.
Jones, Willard H., & Co.
Journeay & Burnham.
Juarez Co.

Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Co.
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Memphis Ry. Co.
Kanawha Banking & Trust Co.
Kansas City Southern R. R. Co.
Katz, Samuel N.
Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.
Kearny (N. J.) Bonds.
Keister & Co., D. A.
Kelsey & Co.
Kendrick Promotion Co.
Kentucky Distillers & Warehouse Co.
Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. Co.
Kerr & Co.
Kessler, George A., & Co.
Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
King, Alexander & Co.
King, C. F.
King, William B.
King Crowther Corporation.
King Crowther Pipe Line Co.
King's Bridge R. R. Co.
Klaw-Erlanger Co.
Kleeblatt, Erdrich & Meyer.
Kleybolte, Rudolph & Co.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
Knapp, C. D., Jr., & Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Knickerbocker Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Knoop, Frederichs & Co.
Knowlton & Sackett.
Koch, Spencer B.
Korn, S. W., Sons & Co.
Kountze Brothers.
Kubie, Isaac, Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Laclede Gas Light Co.
Ladenberg, Thalmann & Co.
Ladd, Wood & Co.
Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Co.
Lamar, Alfred M.
Lamp Testing Bureau.
Lancon, G. C. S., & Co.
Landes, Sol.
Lane, Theodore E.
Langville Black & Carbon Co.
Lanyon Zinc Co.
L'Arnaldo Italiana Publishing Co.
Las Adalgas Mining Co.
Latham, Alexander & Co.
Lathrop & Smith.
Lansburgh Brothers.
Lawrence, F. G.
Lawson, Arnold & Co.
Lawyers' Incorporation Co.
Lawyers' Surety Co.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
Lead Mining Corporation of America.
Leaman, S.
Leary, James D., & Son.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Lee, Kretschmar & Co.
Lefferts & Moore.
Lehigh Power Co.
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co.
Lehman Brothers.
Lewis, I., & Co.
Lewis, Mason & Co.
Lexow, Mackeller & Wells.
Liberty National Bank.
Liberty Pure Food Co.
Liebenrod Co.
Liebig Malt Extract Co.
Life Association of America.
Lincoln, Caswell & Co.
Lincoln National Bank.
Lincoln Trust Co.
Lincoln Water, Light & Power Co.
Linde, F. C., Co.
Lisman, A. A.
Lisman, F. J. & Co.
Lisman, Lorge & Co.
Livingston, Louis.
London City & Midland Bank.
Loc. Stub Check Co.
Lockwood, Hurd & Co.
Locomobile Co. of America.
Loeb, Albert & Co.
Lombard Investment Co.
Long Island Investment & Improvement Co.
Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
Lorillard, P., Co.
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. R. R. Co.
Louisville & Nashville R. Co.
Lounsberry & Co.
Ludwig, L. A.

McAdoo, William G.
McDowell Garment Drafting Mach. Co.
McDowell, W. O.
McElwee, Alexander.
McIntyre & Marshall.
McLean, J. L., & Co.
McLiesh, A. F.
McManus, John E., & Son.
McVicker & Co.
McVicker Realty Trust Co.
Maclay & Davies.
MacGregor, Walter S.
Macquoid, C. W., & Co.
Maas, Gustavus.
Mack, W. B., & Co.
Madison County Gas & Electric Co.
Madison Square Garden Co.
McKeever, Sanford & Co.
Malcom & Coombe.
Manaos R. Co.
Manatee Fuller's Earth Mining & Mfg. Co.
Manhattan (Borough of) Dept. of Finance.
Manhattan College.
Manhattan Co.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
Manhattan Mortgage Co.
Manhattan Optical Co.
Manhattan R. Consol. Mining Co.
Manhattan Savings Institution.
Manhattan Trust Co.
Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. R. R. Co.
Mfrs'. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Manufacturers' Trust Co.
Maple Grove Cemetery Association.
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America.
Marie & Jeanette.
Marine Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Marine National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.
Market & Fulton National Bank.
Market St. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.
Marquand, Frederick F.
Martin, Walter & Co.
Maryland Trust Co.
Massachusetts Electric Companies.
Massachusetts Graphite Co.
Massachusetts (State of) Bonds.
Mauser Manufacturing Co.
Meade Transfer Co.
Mears, W. A., & Co.
Mechanical Rubber Co.
Mechem, Mitchell & Co.
Mechanics' National Bank.
Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia.
Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
Mechanics' Trust Co.
Medicura Soap Co.
Mellon National Bank, Pittsburg, Penn.
Mendels, E. S., J., & Co.
Mercantile Bank, Memphis, Tenn.
Mercantile National Bank.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Mercer Street Building Co.
Merchants' National Bank.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank.
Merchants' National Bank, Dayton, Ohio.
Merchants' National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.
Merchants' National Bank, Providence, R. I.
Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
Merchants' Trust Co.
Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Co.
Mergenthaler-Linotype Co.
Merrill, Oldham & Co.
Merrill, William Willis.
Merz Universal Extractor & Construction Co.
Mesier, Louis.
Messena Electric Steel Co.
Metropolitan Advertising Co.
Metropolitan Clothing Co.
Metropolitan Ferry Co.
Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co.
Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Savings Bank.
Metropolitan Steel Ry. Co.
Metropolitan Securities Co.
Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Metropolitan Tobacco Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.
Mexican Central Ry. Co.
Mexican Coal and Coke Co.
Mexican International R. Co.
Mexican Lead Co.
Mexican Mineral Co.
Mexican National R. R. Co.
Mexican Northern R. R. Co.
Mexican Trust Co.
Mexico (United States of) Bonds.
Meyer, Theo. S., & Co.
Michigan Telephone Co.
Middlesex Banking Co.
Midland Terminal R. Co.
Miles, Wm. A., & Co.
Milford, Matamoras & N. Y. Ry. Co.
Milius, E.
Millett, Rowe & Hazen.
Milliken, E., & Co.
Milliken National Bank, Decatur, Ill.
Mills, C. B.
Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.
Milwaukee Nat. B'k of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Ry. Co.
Mine La Motte Lead & Smelting Co.
Mine Securities Corporation.
Miner, H. C., Lithographing Co.
Mineral Development Co.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Mintz, Michael & Co.
Minzesheimer, Charles & Co.
Missing, C. A., & Co.
Mississippi River Bridge Co.
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Mitchell, S. Weir.
Mobile (City) Bonds.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.
Moffett & White.
Michigan Spring Water Co.
Montanye, A. F., Co.
Montezuma Mining Co.
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.
Montauk Extension R. R. Co.
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.
Moore, F. P., & Co.
Moore, W. C.
Morgan, J. P., & Co.
Morrill, H. A., & Co.
Morrill, J. L.
Morris & Essex R. Co.
Morris European & Am. Express Co., Ltd.
Morristown Trust Co.
Morse, Charles A., & Co.
Morse, E. Rollins, & Brother.
Morse Iron Works & Dry Dock Co.
Morton Trust Co.
Mount Morris Bank.
Mulberg Coal Co.
Muller, Adrian H., & Son.
Munroe, John, & Co.
Munsey, Frank A., Co.
Murphy, E. D.
Murray Hill Hotel.
Mutual Bank, The.
Mutual Folding Paper Box Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Milk & Cream Co.
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. Co.
Nassau Bank.
Nassau Trust Co.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
National Asphalt Co.
Nat. Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.
National Bank of Cohoes, Cohoes, N. Y.
National Bank of Commerce.
National Bank of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.
Nat. Bank of Commerce of Toledo, Ohio.
National Bank of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.
Nat. Bank of La Crosse, La Crosse, Wis.
Nat. Bank of Newberry, Wells River, Vt.
National Bank of North America.
Nat. Bank of West'n Penn., Pittsburg, Penn.,
National Barrel & Package Co.
National Biscuit Co.
National Bond Underwriting Co.
National Bread Co.
National Bridge Co.
National Broadway Bank.
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
National Citizens' Bank.
National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.
National Enameling & Stamping Co.
National Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y.
National Fiber & Cellulose Co.
National Licorice Co.
National Newark Banking Co.
National Park Bank.
National Rice Milling Co.
National Salt Co.
National Shoe & Leather Bank.
National Standard Insurance Co.
National Starch Manufacturing Co.
National Steel Co.
National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey.
National Suffolk Bank, Boston, Mass.
National Surety Co.
National Air Brake Co.
Naumberg & Co.
New Amsterdam Gas Co.
New Amsterdam National Bank.
Newark City Nat. Bank, Newark, N. J.
Newark (City of) Bonds.
New Central Coal

INSTRUMENTS OF OTHER DAYS

Characteristics of the Lute, Viol da Gamba, Viola d'Amore and Harpsichord — To Be Played by Mr. and Mrs. Dalmetsch at Sam Franko's Concert.

The series of concerts of ancient instrumental music which Mr. Sam Franko has carried on for a couple of years he has made a delight, not only on account of the beauty and charm of the music he has performed, but also through the glimpses they have given into some of the forgotten by-paths of musical history. The first concert of this season's series will have some altogether remarkable features. As has already been announced, it will bring before this public for the first time Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, his wife, Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch, and Miss Mabel Johnston. Mr. Dolmetsch will also exhibit the qualities of his instrument in a lecture of his own, and in a concert later.

Mr. Dolmetsch's name is not unfamiliar to Americans who follow the musical doings of London. For many years there he has been a zealous devotee of the ancient music written for harpsichord, clavichord, viols, and lute; he has mastered the technique of those instruments, and has also devoted much time not only to playing them in public but in making new specimens on the old models. The names of these instruments are familiar to those who have read not only the musical history of the eighteenth century and earlier, but the literature of that time in general. They are constantly referred to; English literature, notably Shakespearean, is full of allusions to them.

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The pianoforte and the instruments of the violin family are the modern representatives of the clavichord, harpsichord, and the viols. Through them we have become acquainted with much of the music written for their obsolete predecessors, of which they are at least capable of playing the notes, however different the effect as to tone and sonority may be. The only instrument of the lute family now in use, however, is a shriveled and degenerate member, the mandolin, which is not taken seriously in modern art. Consequently the music written for the lute is practically unknown to modern ears, and the lute itself is but a name, with an aura of poetic and old-time associations.

Yet the lute in its day was the most popular of all musical instruments, and analogous in its position to the pianoforte at the present time, used not only for accompaniments, as it will be in Mr. Franko's first concert, (to the "Willo" song from "Othello,") but for solos. It reached its highest perfection mechanically and its greatest popularity at the end of the sixteenth century. There were great virtuosos upon it, as there are to-day upon the violin and the pianoforte. But it must have been always an unsatisfactory instrument for the performance of anything more than simple melodies and chord accompaniments. "It was peculiarly sensitive and capable of delicate expression so long as there was no necessity in the melody for the pretense of long sustained notes," says Sir Hubert Parry in his "Music of the Seventeenth Century":

"The most simple and natural style for the instrument was either simple chords whose motion coincides with the motion of the melody, as in modern hymn tunes and many-part songs; or melodic passages to which chords are here and there added to accentuate the rhythm and supply the essential harmonies. The lute was capable of playing notes rapidly in a single part, and the performers evidently attained great dexterity in this respect. But in respect of harmony, it was happier in clanging the chords at any easy distance apart, since chords too rapidly succeeding each other would require too much motion of the hand and be fussy. Hence it was even better suited to serve as an accompanying instrument or to supply chords as accompaniment to melodies played on itself than to play rapid rythmic passages in chords."

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By the end of the sixteenth century the most highly developed branch of instrumental music was that for the lute. It had established types of expression and formulas of ornament that persisted long after the harpsichord had begun to press it hard for supremacy. But its limitations, and the superior capacity of the keyboard instruments to meet the advancing requirements of instrumental music finally doomed it. It did not disappear from use, however, till well into the eighteenth century. There were important collections of music for it published as late as 1727, and the great J. S. Bach composed three sets of pieces for it, that appeared in 1761. But Dr. Burney, writing in England in 1789, observed that "hardly the sound or shape" of the instrument were known in his day.

During the centuries of its popularity the lute went through several stages of development. Its characteristic feature was always the pear-shaped body, like the mandolin's, built up of small staves of wood, and the flat belly. The neck was divided off by frets, as in the guitar and mandolin of to-day. There were many different sizes, ranging from about two feet and a half to more than five feet in length, the largest being called the archlute, and the next smaller the theorbo—of which latter, as readers of his diary well remember, the ingenious Mr. Samuel Pepys was an enthusiastic student; and with which he often "sat late with pleasure." There were various ways of stringing and tuning the lute at different times and in different countries. The strings were of gut and of metal, frequently in pairs, (each pair a unison.) There were often three or four longer bass strings that were not stopped by the fingers of the left hand on the frets, but lay outside the finger board and were plucked as "open" strings. They were seldom fewer than eleven in number, whence it was a work of no little labor to keep a lute in tune, and in the hands of an amateur it was no doubt a troublesome instrument. In "The Taming of the Shrew," for instance, Bianca observes to her two suitors that Lucentio will have finished his lecture ere Hortensio has tuned his lute; and as a matter of fact that musician has to give his rival several chances, and receive from him the advice to "spit in the hole and tune again" before he can get his innings.

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Two instruments of the viol class will be heard at Mr. Franko's concert; the viola d'amore in a sonata with harpsichord by Attilio Ariosti, and a concerto by Rameau for viola d'amore, viola da gamba, and harpsichord. A "chest of viols" was one of the indispensable furnishings of an English gentleman's house in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and all his friends were expected to be able to play them in "consort." There were three common sizes, the treble, the tenor, and the viol da gamba, corresponding in a general way to the modern violin, viola, and violoncello, and a "chest" comprised two of each.

Though these were the predecessors of the modern stringed instruments, there were very considerable differences between them and their successors. There was a difference, first, in shape; this corresponded to that of the double bass or "bass viol" still used in modern orchestras, with its sharper and less graceful curves, its concave shoulders, to the point where the neck is inserted, its flat back and belly, and there were C-shaped sound holes instead of F-shaped—the whole effect being clumsier and less graceful.

Still more important differences subsist in the fact that there were generally six strings, instead of the four used in the modern instruments, and frets upon the finger-board, as in the lute and the modern guitar and mandolin.

The tone of the viols was feebler than that of the violin family. When the violin was first introduced into England in the seventeenth century it was thought to be a somewhat vulgar, loud instrument. Anthony Wood, who was at Oxford in 1651, tells of the "privat meetings" held there for the practice of chamber music, when the gentlemen "esteemed a Violin to be an instrument only belonging to a common Fidler, and could not endure that it should come among them, for feare of making their Meetings to be vaine and fidling." But its victory over the older viol was well in progress by the beginning of the eighteenth century, and by the last quarter of that century was complete. In 1799 when Abel, a famous viol da gamba player, visited England, "all lovers of Music lamented," as Burney records, "that he had not in his youth attached himself to an instrument more worthy of his genius, taste, and learning. The tone of the instrument will do nothing for itself," he continues, "and it seems with music as with agriculture, the more barren and ungrateful the soil, the more art is necessary in its cultivation. And the tones of the viol da gamba are radically so crude and nasal that nothing but the greatest skill and refinement can make them bearable."

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Such was not, however, the opinion in the palmy days of the viol family, when its tone was considered tender and expressive. So great fluency and vigor as is possible upon the violoncello was not to be attained upon the viol da gamba, because of the smaller power and because of the six strings, which required more care in bowing not to strike two or even three at once. In playing it was held between the knees, like the violoncello, whence its name, "gamba" in Italian meaning "leg."

Both Bach and Handel wrote pieces for the viol da gamba, and employed it in their orchestral scores. It was also much affected in England in the seventeenth century as a solo instrument, besides its use in "consort" for chamber music. But the chief resource of soloists upon it seems to have been the playing of "divisions" upon a "ground," that is, variations upon a short phrase repeated over and over again in the bass, and they were the vehicles of displaying a high degree of dexterity not only in rapid passages but in double stopping. The practice of playing such variations extempore was one of the usual accomplishments of an English gentleman. Charles I. was a performer on the instrument, and in the religious services in the royal chapel "would play his part exactly well on the bass viol." And it will be remembered that Sir Toby Belch cites it to the credit of Sir Andrew Aguecheek that "he plays o' the viol-de-gamboys."

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The viola d'amore was an instrument of the viol family not included in the "chest" of the English gentleman. Indeed, Burney remarks that when Attilio Ariosti, composer of the sonata for that instrument to be heard at Mr. Franko's concert, came to England in 1716, and played "a new symphony" for it between the acts of an opera, it was the first time that such an instrument had ever been heard in England. Whether this be so or not, it was well enough known on the Continent. Bach wrote for it, and a piece of his introducing it was played a few years ago at one of the Musical Art Society's concerts. It cannot be said to be wholly obsolete yet. There is a well-known obligato for it in the accompaniment to Raoul's air in the first act of "Les Huguenots," and Mr. C. M. Loeffler has written for it in recent years—notably in his orchestral tone poem, "The Death of Tintagiles," played here a few years ago by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. It has the typical viol shape, and in size about corresponds to the alto viol and to the viola of the modern orchestra. It had generally seven strings of catgut, but its distinguishing peculiarity consists in an equal number of metallic strings, placed beneath the others and tuned in unison with them, so as to vibrate sympathetically when the former speak. This gives the instrument, as Berlioz expresses it, "a second resonance, full of sweetness and mystery." Its quality is "faint and sweet; there is something seraphic in it, partaking at once of the viola and of the harmonics of the violin."

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The harpsichord remained in use till the early years of the nineteenth century. Most of Beethoven's sonatas down to the year 1802 were published as "for the harpsichord or piano-forte." The principle of its action differed essentially from that of the clavichord and of the piano-forte. It was as much a "pizzicato" instrument as the lute, for its sound was produced by a little spine of crowquill that was made to twang or pluck the string as the key was depressed. This mechanism allowed of no variation in the softness or loudness of the tone, and also of no accent whatever; it produced a quality somewhat scratchy and metallic to our ears, but possessed of an "individuality," according to some, that the piano-forte has not. To overcome the monotony of its effect elaborate devices were used, regulated by stops like an organ's. Two or more keyboards were sometimes employed, for soft and for loud tones, respectively; swellboxes, as in the organ, produced similar results; octave couplers and doubling of the strings were also used, and by shifting the point where the quills plucked the strings different tone qualities were produced. The harpsichord was the usual concert instrument of its class; the virginal and the spinet, played by a precisely similar mechanism, were used in the home. The name of the piano-forte calls attention to its most important point of superiority over these—that it could play "piano" and "forte," and with all the gradations of dynamic power between.

THE FOURTH PHILHARMONIC.

"Till Eulenspiegel," Richard Strauss's Musical Joke.

The fourth pair of concerts by the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, will be the solo singer, and the programme will be as follows:

Symphony No. 7, A major.....Beethoven
"La Captive," reverie for contralto and orchestra.....Berlioz
Mme. Kirkby Lunn.
"Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks".....Richard Strauss
Songs—(a) "Im Treibhaus"; (b) "Schmerzer".....Wagner
Mme. Kirkby Lunn.
Theme and variations, from Suite No. 3.....Tschaikowsky

Strauss's symphonic poem has a German title which has been translated thus: "Till Eulenspiegel's merry pranks, set in the old roguish manner, in the form of a rondo, for grand orchestra," though the exact meaning of the original is by no means clear. Though appealed to by his friends to give an explanatory programme for the piece, the composer has resolutely refused to do so, saying that the thoughts that occupied his mind at various parts of the work, if put into words, would often look queer, and might even give offense. He had given the people a nut to crack, and preferred that they should crack it themselves—although in his other great orchestral works of the same general character he has permitted almost painfully elaborate analyses to appear as necessary for their understanding.

Till Eulenspiegel was a fifteenth century popular hero, the prototype of all the merry vagabonds who have found adventure and given entertainment by playing tricks upon their betters. There are unmistakable evidences in the score of what some of his "merry pranks" are. The piece is built up out of a multitude of transformations, through harmonic, rhythmical, and instrumental devices, of its themes and a couple of motives which are their kernel. There is an introduction, whose beginning (first five notes) is interrupted by the fall of a seventh, that the programme annotator sets down as the musical symbol of the joker; there is an epilogue, coming after the end of the joker on the gallows, that is as bright and cheery as the beginning. The analyst discovers these things in the score:

"We recognize suggestions of a running horse, (rapid triplets through all the registers of the bass clarinet and clarinet, afterward a fortissimo on the trombones,) and at the climax of the episode the whirl of a rattle; from these things we conclude that Till's first prank was his sensational appearance in the market place when he rode his horse into the midst of a crowd of chattering market women, and caused a great scattering as well as a smashing of pots and pans and kettles. A new theme of a popular type, with Till's motive speaking about it, suggests that the rascal is masquerading as a priest. Next a variant of the principal subject (which had been first intoned by the horns in the introduction) is sung passionately by the violoncello, your true lover in the instrumental company. (Liebesgluehend, is the composer's direction,) and we know that Till is in love. He makes grimaces at a college of professors. Then there comes a change. The drums roll ominously. Till is tried, condemned, and hanged."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The third symphony concert for young people, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given next Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Carnegie Hall. The soloists will be Miss Susan Metcalfe, soprano, and Mr. Leo Schulz, violoncellist. The following programme will be performed:

Suite, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
Songs—(a) "Solvejg's Lied," (b) "Le Cygne," (c) "Primavera,".....Grieg
Miss Susan Metcalfe.
Serenade in D Minor.....Volkmann
(For Solo Violoncello and String Orchestra.)
Songs—(a) "Amarilli".....Caccini
(b) "Viens Aurore".....Old French
(c) "Standchen".....Brahms
Miss Susan Metcalfe.
Violoncello Solos—(a) "Traeumerei"..Schumann
(b) "Elfentanz".....Popper
Mr. Leo Schulz.
Swedish Wedding March.....Sodermann

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

The sixth popular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House will be given this evening at 8:30 o'clock. The soloists will be Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Maryill, Mr. Dani, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Campanari. The programme will be this:

"Kaisermarsch".....Wagner
Orchestra.
Siciliana, from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Songs—(a) Psalm.....Rebling
(b) "Sei Still".....Raff
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "Why Do the Nations," from "The Messiah".....Handel
Mr. Bispham.
Overture, "Der Freischuetz".....Weber
Orchestra.
Air, "Dio Possente," from "Faust".....Gounod
Mr. Campanari.
Dream Pantomime, from "Haensel und Gretel".....Humperdinck
Orchestra.
Prologue, "Pagliacci".....Leoncavallo
Mr. Campanari and Orchestra.
Air of Micaela, "Carmen".....Bizet
Miss Maryill.
Songs—(a) "Oh, That We Two Were Maying".....Gounod
(b) "Auf Wiedersehen".....Max Bendix
(c) "Killiecrankie".....H. H. Wetzler
Mr. Bispham.
Songs—(a) "Nur wer die Sehnsucht Kennt".....Tschaikowsky
(b) "Fruehlingsslied".....Mendelssohn
(c) "Strampelchen".....Eug. Hildach
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Romanza,
Mr. Dani.
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini

IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Keith bill embraces a long list of headline acts. Lena Merville, Sidney Booth, and Marion Elmore present their one act farce "The Two Juliets," wherein the laughs hinge on the comedy developed by the resemblance between two sisters. Winscherman's performing bears; Yorke and Adams, comedians; Cook and Sonora, in their acrobatic comedy sketch; La Mar and Gabriel, and other acts figure on the bill at the Union Square.

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De Kolta introduces an entirely new programme of scientific problems at the Eden Musée this week. His engagement has again been extended, as he continues to attract large audiences. In the waxwork exhibition a number of new groups have been placed on view, and some new pictures in colors on the cinematograph have been introduced. The pantomime of "Bluebeard" will be continued several weeks longer.

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Harry Bryant's "Australian" Burlesquers will make their appearance at the Dewey Theatre on Monday afternoon, and then for the ensuing week. The opening will be a musical farce entitled, "His Honor the Mayor," introducing Matt Kennedy, with a large chorus. The ollo includes Mildred Murray and Lillian Beach, Ferguson and Watson, Lawson and Nannon, the Imperial Japanese Troupe, Van Leer and Duke, and the Musical Craigs. The termination of the performance brings forth a burletta called "The Hobo Baron," consisting of Harry Bryant and company.

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A large selection of vaudeville features will start the first week of the new year at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Dolan & Lenharr; Cole & Johnson, Sydney Grant, the Fortuno Brothers, Elsie Bernard, and Charles Lawlor give variety to the bill.

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At Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum the Korean Twins, anatomical curiosities, will be shown. They are two perfectly formed boys, who are united by a ligament six or seven inches long. The ligament comes from the right breast of one of the boys to the left of the other. It is extremely elastic, and by standing with their arms thrown over the shoulders of each other they are enabled to walk, run around, and play. They are described as almost counterparts of the Siamese twins.

TOPICS of The DRAMA

A Triumph of Scientific Scholarship—Thomas Kyd and Shakespeare—The Two Hamlets—The Hamlet of E. H. Sothern—Ferdinand Bonn as Hamlet.

From so splendidly dramatic and romantic a performance as Mr. E. H. Sothern's Hamlet to the dry and dusty fields of scientific research in literature would seem to be a far cry, but it so happens that, whether or not Mr. Sothern intended it, there is the closest of bonds between them. "Only six men will read my book," remarked the German professor of popular anecdote "and only two will understand it." We smile in our everyday philistinism at the futility of such scholarship, and are perhaps touched by its pathos. The scholar does not heed our derision or need our sympathy. His work to him is full of romance, and he is linked to the two who read him with understanding by the bonds of the rarest and firiest of passions—the love of truth for the sake of truth. Sometimes, as in the present instance, such scholarship results in discoveries so romantic and so dramatic that not one of the crowd which for example, is now thronging to the Garden Theatre, can fail to be thrilled by it.

For almost three centuries the greatest minds of the world, headed by Goethe and Coleridge, have sought to pluck out the mystery of Hamlet, and the greatest actors from Garrick to Booth, have striven to embody it in the theatre. With each ray of "new light" the mystery only grew deeper and deeper. Then came a series of scientifi researches of the kind that only six men read and only two understand. Finally, on the foundation of these, came Gregor Sarrazin's "Thomas Kyd und sein Kreis," (Thomas Kyd and his Circle,) and the problem was all but solved. Absolute demonstration is not yet claimed for the new theories, for your true scientist is loath to lay his hand on his head and his shoulders and to say with Polonius, "Take this from this if it be otherwise." It is possible that absolute demonstration is forever impossible, for the wreckage of time has left us with insufficient data. Yet the new theory has been approved by all who have deeply considered it, and has much more behind it than many a circumstance in the life of Shakespeare which we regard as proved. Previous students had assumed that it was possible, if one only were wise enough to conceive as one consistent whole all the diverse traits in Hamlet's character. Sarrazin shows that such an attempt is predestined to failure because, rightly speaking, Hamlet is not one person, but two first, the Hamlet of Thomas Kyd, and, second, the Hamlet of Shakespeare.

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Who was this Thomas Kyd? He was an old playwright whose life was wretched, obscure, and broken, and whose pseudo-Senecan tragedies of blood and revenge, typified in "The Spanish Tragedy," suffered for three centuries a merciless fire of satire and abuse. This is what he was. Thanks to a succession of books which only two men understand, he has become the great innovator of the early Elizabethan theatre, who, though his verse now seems somewhat stiff and formal, anticipated Marlowe in making blank verse a mighty and a sounding heroic measure, and who, though his dramatic motives now seem naïvely archaic, first foreshadowed the great characters and the great play of passions of the Shakespearean drama. More than this. It was he who first blocked out in theatric form the story and the stage situations, the characters, and even many of the speeches, of the greatest tragedy in the history of the world. Incidentally, we have been given reason to believe that, though six years older, Kyd was a friend and companion of the days of Shakespeare's early struggles in London. Certain it is that both lacked the university education and the foreign travel of which their fellow-playwrights were so proud, and that they both suffered personal abuse on this score, and on the score of their early works.

The "Hamlet" of Kyd, now lost, which the Germans have aptly called the Ur-Hamlet, is demonstrably a companion piece to "The Spanish Tragedy." In both plays the story turns on the fact that the hero has suffered a wrong that cries for revenge. Hamlet had a father murdered, Hieronimo a son. The one was incapacitated by youth from accomplishing his revenge, the other by age. Both were obliged to conceal their purpose by dissimulation. Hieronimo was actually mad, and Hamlet feigned madness. Both contemplated suicide and put by the impulse. In both plays a ghost returns from the nether world to relate what had preceded the story upon which the play hinged. In both the most striking theatric situation is brought about by the representation of a play within a play. Both end in a scene of almost universal slaughter. For years critics have been aware of these similarities. It was left to Sarrazin to adduce scientific evidence (in 1892) for the belief that Kyd actually wrote the Ur-Hamlet. His evidence has been corroborated and extended by J. Schick (1898) and by F. S. Boas, (1901.)

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The Ur-Hamlet, as has been said, is lost, but we have the means of determining pretty clearly what stuff it was made of. The story upon which it was founded, a French prose romance by Belleforest, is extant. There is also a Hamlet play in German, which though obviously corrupted and vulgarized, is alcost demonstrably founded on the Ur-Hamlet, and in spite of objection from Tanger and Creizenach, has been accepted as such by the generality of Shakespearean critics. Curiously enough, our belief that the German Hamlet was founded on the Ur-Hamlet is strengthened rather than weakened by the objections of Tanger and Creizenach, for it so happens that these two scholars disagree with each other and have assailed each other's positions with such effect, that, like the Kilkenny cats, both have vanished in thin air. (See Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature, vol. 5, 1896, p. 245.) We are forced to conclude that such characters, scenes, and speeches as occur both in the German Hamlet and in Shakespeare occurred in the Ur-Hamlet.

The extent of Shakespeare's debt to the Ur-Hamlet is simply amazing, and shows beyond doubt that in addition to being the precursor of the mighty music of Marlowe and of the soaring passions of Shakespeare, Kyd was the first English master of stage situation, being, as it were, the Sardou of the Elizabethan drama. It is evident that the Ur-Hamlet contained the Ghost and the platform scene; Hamlet's assumed madness, and Polonius's mare's nest that it sprung from love of Ophelia; the great scene in which Polonius and the King hide and Hamlet berates Ophelia, the play within the play "to catch the conscience of the King," the scene with the King at his prayers, and that with the Queen in her closet, with the subjective ghost and the accidental killing of Polonius; Ophelia's madness, the sending of Hamlet to England and his contriving to have his custodians (the Rosencranz and Guidenstern of Shakespeare,) slain. Hamlet's return, Osric's arranging of the fencing bout, the poisoned foils, the poisoned cup, and the rest of the final slaughter. Of the many great scenes of the play only that in the churchyard is absent, and one suspects that this was dispensed with partly because it was long and not essential to the plot, and partly because it required stage properties beyond the means of the wandering players who used this German Hamlet. All this is in the flattest of flat prose, and is interlarded with many vulgarities and obscenities, but it contains also many words and phrases that have been ennobled by inclusion in Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Thus the ghost begins his speech by saying: "The time draws near when I must betake myself to the place whence I have come," and ends by "So was I robbed by this tyrant of my kingdom, my wife, and my life." When Hamlet binds his friends to secrecy the ghost follows the trio about the stage with the solemn injunction, "Swear." Hamlet tells Ophelia to go to a nunnery, instructs the players in the art of acting, and orders Polonius to bestow them well. Ophelia calls for her coach in one scene and strews flowers in another. Such instances might be multiplied.

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In any aesthetic interpretation of the play it is of vital importance that all this be kept firmly in mind. Wherever Hamlet is represented as in action his motives are very far removed from any we now regard as compatible with dignified and noble character. The thirst for revenge, upon which the whole story depends, is not only unchristian, but has been obsolete even in the most heathen element of modern life ever since the cessation of dueling. Equally incomprehensible are Hamlet's cruelty toward Ophelia in the "nunnnery" scene, his desire to kill the King at a time when his soul is burdened with sin, and so destined to eternal damnation, his lack of remorse when he kills his sweetheart's father, his callousness in causing two old playmates to be killed, his intemperate violence in fighting with Laertes even in Ophelia's grave. Wherever Hamlet is in action, in short, he is Kyd's Hamlet, and the hero of an archaic melodrama of blood and revenge.

When Shakespeare rewrote Kyd's play not only were all these actions of Hamlet's commonly regarded as compatible with a noble mind, but the scenes in the play that depended upon them had been familiar to the public for a dozen years and more. To efface them would destroy the popular value of the piece, and so to involve his comrades of the Globe Theatre in financial loss. For these or for other reasons which are beyond our conjecture, he retained the framework of the Ur-Hamlet entire. It is clear, however, that he was not in sympathy with the mental, moral, and aesthetic standards of the drama of blood and revenge. Shakespeare's Hamlet may mock Polonius in the full spirit of the Ur-Hamlet; but he is careful to charge the players not to mock him. He may see a ghost and believe in it; but that does not prevent him from regarding the hereafter as

The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns.

In short, the Hamlet of Shakespeare's imagination was a princely gentleman of a type which we perhaps praise ourselves unduly in calling modern. He was a nit of the utmost vivacity and refinement, a philosopher of parts, and a man of poetical imagination. His love for truth, loyalty, and chastity was a passion, and his disgust at the grossness of the world pursued him like a tragic fate. This is the Hamlet that lives in the memory; this is the Hamlet our greatest actors have striven to portray, even in the teeth of the deeds of cruelty and violence through which he moves. And so we come back to the Hamlet of Mr. Sothern's embodiment. It has been a long way about, but the shortest way home.

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With his instinct for what is romantic on the stage, Mr. Sothern has emphasized, more than we have ever before seen emphasized, the vigor and the fervor that inhere in this stirring drama. The ardor of Hamlet's love for his dead father, the awe of the ghostly apparition, and the excitement of his resolve upon revenge are brought out with ringing effect. His denunciation of his mother is vehement and thrilling. He carries off the sword scene with sinister power. Even in the famous soliloquies one feels rather the fever of forced inaction than the self-communings of a spirit that (as some actors have conceived with dubious wisdom) is rendered lax by philosophy and unnerved by it. This interpretation carries one breathlessly from scene to scene. All this Mr. Sothern has accomplished without unpleasantly bringing out the archaic aspects of the Ur-Hamlet. Sometimes, as in the passage in which he calls the majesty of Buried Denmark "truepenny" and "old mole," as also in that in which he records his Uncle's knavery in his notebook, it is the sheer force and dignity of his bearing that carry us over dangerous ground. Sometimes it is by dint of interpolating action for which there is no warrant in the text, as when, having bidden the "rash, intruding fool" Polonius Hamlet's unsympathetic farewell, Mr. Sothern simulates an access of inarticulate remorse. There need be no objection to taking Hamlet in this stirring, romantic vein. The whole nature of the piece cries out for it. These are the tones of the drama as Shakespeare passed it on to us. What he added are properly to be taken as the overtones. And one has not the heart to demur at the means by which the unsympathetic incidents in the story are slurred over. If ever it is admissible to "improve" upon Shakespeare it is here. There is little room, in fact, for anything but rejoicing at so intelligent and stirring a performance.

This is not to say that Mr. Sothern's Hamlet makes any appreciable approach to perfection. When was there ever or when will there ever be a Hamlet that is wholly satisfactory? If one may speak from memories of his later and decadent period, Booth's Hamlet (to which, by the way, Mr. Sothern's bears a striking physical resemblance) lacked something of the sweeping fervor of this Hamlet of to-day. But what flashes of spirit it had, what transfigurations of tenderness! It is as the courtier, the wit, the man of infinite gentleness that Mr. Sothern's Hamlet may be most improved. His sable mantle of tragic gloom hangs somewhat heavily above these more delicate moods. In the "nunnery" scene with Ophelia, where it is the custom to represent Hamlet as assuming a cruel madness in order to conceal a great and overmastering passion, Mr. Forbes Robertson, to cite a recent Hamlet, suffuses all the earlier speeches of the scene with an exquisite spiritual tenderness, breaking into a heartbroken vehemence when he sees the "lawful espials." Mr. Sothern follows the conventional treatment of the passage, but he failes to bring out with conviction the suggestion of tenderness of longings and of baffled love. It is the thing of all others one would have expected him to be strongest in. His failure is seemingly due to the complexity of the situation, which touches the bounds of what is possible in human emotion. In the death scene, too, Mr. Sothern fails to grasp the spiritual possibilities, and here again the graceful and exquisitely spiritual light in Forbes Robertson's features haunts the memory. In a word, Mr. Sothern has brought out with stirring dramatic effect what is fundamental and essential in the play, but has still to master the psychic beauties that reveal most fully the hand of Shakespeare.

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Reports from Germany had led one to expect, unjustifiably perhaps, that Herr Bonn's Hamlet would reveal an artificial mingling of realistic quietude and noisy outbursts of theatric enthusiasts. Such an illogical altercation of styles is a favorite means by which intelligent mediocrity seeks to produce in the ears of the unthinking the effect of power. In no place did Herr Bonn reveal anything that could be properly called realistic or quietistic, but in many places he sought to emphasize his points by interpolating business which, under the guise of realism, was thoroughly in keeping with the staginess of his reading as a whole. Thus, in his first speech to the Queen, "Seems, Madam! Nay, it is," instead of speaking openly before the Court, as Shakespeare almost certainly intended, he takes his mother aside (in the middle of the stage) and whispers in her ear. Again, at the grave, instead of saying, "What, the fair Ophelia!" on the stage, he retires into the wings and suddenly shrieks it out with startling emphasis. Such strivings for effect may not be praiseworthy, but they clearly involve no mingling of styles.

It is worthy of record that in the scene with Laertes over Ophelia's body both men leap into the grave, as the stage directions in the Folio require. The most recent English actors to play "Hamlet," Mr. Sothern and Mr. Forbes Robertson, have fallen short of this adherence to the text, and, if memory serves, their great predecessors have done the same. With regard to Hamlet's fatness, the authority for which is the Queen's remark, "He's fat and scant of breath," the Germans have been equally literal. At the Royal Court Theatre in Vienna, for example, it is only in recent years that Hamlet has been represented as lean. But here one suspects the German instinct for scholarship has been reinforced by the national physique. The prints of Brockmann's Hamlet (1778) suggest that it would have been as difficult for him as for Herr Bonn to make the Prince otherwise. With regard to leaping into the grave praise is due to the German fidelity, hard as it is to carry off the scene with dignity and tragic effect. As for the fatness, the Queen's speech was probably caused by the accidental circumstance that the Hamlet of the Globe Theatre happened to have gone the way of the flesh. Hamlet's business with his notebook, after the ghost scene, however, which Mr. Sothern retains, Herr Bonn omits.

JOHN CORBIN.

MANAGERS REVISE VIEW THAT SHAKESPEARE DOES NOT PAY

Two Productions of "Hamlet" and One of "Julius Caesar" Have Met with Success in a Box Office Sense and Otherwise—"Gretna Green" the Week's New Play.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MONDAY.—Fourteenth Street—Jim Bludso. Madison Square—Gretna Green.
TUESDAY.—Duse at the Metropolitan. Bonn at the Irving Place.

The week just ended was marked by the popular appreciation of three Shakespearean productions. Mr. Mansfield has been doing splendid business for several weeks at the Herald Square, Mr. Sothern promises to do as well at the Garden, and Mr. Bonn was likewise successful at the Irving Place. Managers have decided that Shakespeare does pay in New York, that the play cycle is swinging his way. That they haven't reached that conclusion before is not due, they say, to a lack of artistic perception, but because of the feeling that Shakespeare wasn't wanted. They declare that nothing suits them better than Shakespeare, because then they have no royalties to pay.

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The new play of this week about which interest centres is "Gretna Green," by Grace Livingston Furniss, in which Elizabeth Tyree takes the leading rôle. The title recalls the romantic days of a century and more ago, when beaux and belles journeyed to Harrowgate, a little resort in the North of England, "to take the waters." There begins the romance of Dolly Erskine and the Earl of Basset, the leading figures in a little comedy of love that at one moment perilously approaches tragedy. Here in this picturesque environment are introduced the characters; the women quaintly pretty in the clinging robes, classic coiffures, and oddly beautiful headgear of the First Empire; the men brave in Directoire coats, buff breeches, top boots, and beaver hats.

The Earl of Basset, tired of the gayeties of Epsom and the tactics of its matchmakers, has journeyed to Harrowgate, where he is known as Richard Murray, a riding master. He meets and falls in love with Dolly Erskine, the belle of Harrowgate, who is visiting her sister, Lady Chetwynde. Society snubs him, and Lord Trevor, a suitor favored by Dolly's guardian, insults Murray in public. He is championed by Dolly, who thus excites the jealousy of Trevor. Murray, meeting his friend Hooker, who alone is aware of the Earl's identity, boasts that "Dolly will be Mrs. Murray any day he asks her." Dolly overhears him, reminds him of the difference in their rank, and forbids him to again address her.

At this moment the scene is interrupted by Tommy, Lord Trevor's nephew, who informs Dolly that her sister has eloped with Capt. Cardiff, with whom she has been flirting during her husband's absence in London. Their destination is Cardiff's place in Scotland, near Gretna Green. Tommy also tells Dolly that Trevor means to betray them to Sir William Chetwynde, who will arrive from London in half an hour.

Dolly decides to follow and induce her sister to return. Murray suggests a plan to intercept the eloping couple, offers the loan of his horses and his own services as a guide. Dolly refuses. Murray persists. The horn of the London coach is heard, and, realizing that she must choose between pride and her sister's reputation, Dolly rides off with Murray as the coach dashes into Harrowgate, bringing Chetwynde.

Act II. discloses Gretna Green, the historic hamlet on the Scottish border, at that period the refuge for eloping gallants and their sweethearts. A glimpse of ill-assorted marriages is afforded in a humorous scene setting forth the union by Paisley, the famous marrying blacksmith of Gretna, of Lord Crum and his cook, Betsey Scruggs. Dolly there overtakes her sister, easily persuades her to return, and on the arrival of Sir William offers convincing proof of her sister's rectitude of conduct, turns the tables on Lord Trevor, but in doing so impedes the progress of her romance with Murray.

The action shifts in the third act to Harrowgate, where the game of cross purposes continues until the end of the play, when the riding master's identity is revealed, but not until Dolly has decided that the title of "plain Mrs. Murray is worth the sacrifice of family, friends and fortune."

Quaint old Harrowgate is shown in Acts I. and III., and the Queen's Head, the most celebrated of the Gretna Green marrying places, in Act II. Joseph Physioc has provided the settings for the production, which has been staged by Max Figman. Miss Tyree's company will include Max Figman, Frances Gaunt, Arthur Barry, Nya Vincent, Henry Hare, H. S. Northrop, Frank Mathieu, Georgie Lawrence, E. O. De Brasse, Mrs. Felix Morris, Harris Forbes, Jessamine Childe, Sybil Klein, and others. The production is under the management of H. B. Harris.

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ROBERT HILLIARD AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET.

After an absence of two years in Wall Street, Robert Hilliard returns to the stage as a star in "Jim Bludso," which Rich & Harris produce at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday. Several sensational novelties are promised. One of the scenes shows a steamboat race on the Mississippi River, with two big boats in rapid motion. In the end one of the boats, the Prairie Belle, is burned. This fire scene is said to be of the most realistic and thrilling ever shown on the stage.

The author, L. N. Morris, has taken three of Secretary Hay's ballads, "Jim Bludso," "Little Breeches," and "Banty Tim," and drawn from them a story said to be full of intensity, excitement, and heart interest. Two love stories have been evolved from these ballads, but the main theme of the melodrama, Jim Bludso's life and love, has been drawn from two lines in the ballad which tells of the engineer of the Prairie Belle. The play opens at Tom Taggart's Hall in Gilgal, and shifts to the levee embankment, where the levee breaks and the waters of the Mississippi overflow the surrounding country. The second act ends with an exciting climax in the saving of Jim from the hands of a mob. Next Jim Bludso is seen on the deck of the Prairie Belle. The final act is in Gilgal in the square fronting the Court House.

The cast includes Theodore Roberts, Walter S. Craven, J. A. Wilkes, Charles Allison, Charles Willard, W. T. Ellwanger, J. L. Connor, Charles E. Sturges, Robert Vernon, M. Martin, Charles Sinclair, Harry Le Van, John T. Lennox, Miss Josephine Lovett, Madge Dean, Olive White, Mrs. Willard, and Jessie Mae Hall.

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THE FAREWELL OF ELEANORA DUSE.

The farewell engagement of Eleanora Duse in New York will begin on Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Her appearance will be limited to two weeks, and in that period she will give only six performances. The repertoire will be confined to "Francesca da Rimini" and "Magda." During the first week of Mme. Duse's engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House she will appear on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and on Friday afternoon in the tragedy written for her by Gabriele d'Annunzio.

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Ferdinand Bonn, who opened his star engagement at the Irving Place Theatre on Thursday last in "Hamlet," will make his first appearance in the rôle of Fritz Rassmussen" in Felix Philippi's sensational play, "Das Grosse Licht," ("The Great Light,") which will have its first American production on Tuesday. The rôle he plays in "The Great Light" is said to give the artist another opportunity to show his powers of characterization. In other leading rôles of "The Great Light" will be seen principal members of Mr. Conried's Irving Place Theatre stock company, among them being Marie Kierschner, Bertha Rocco, Alexander Rottmann, Julius Haller, Otto Reimann, Franz Kierschner, Otto Ottbert, Otto Meyer, Richard Schlaghamer, Max Haenseler, Vladimir Schamberg, Julius Ascher, Matthias Claudius, Willy

Winter Resort Section. Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents. Sunday, January 4, 1903.

Where to Go This Winter for Rest, Recreation, or Sport.

Attractions of Floxida, the Carolinas, the Virginias, Atlantic City, California, New Orleans, the West Indies, the Bahamas, and Mexico—The Great Growth of Winter Travel and the Increased Luxury of Winter Resorts

That the United States is rapidly developing a large leisure class—that is, a class whose chief concern at all seasons is for comfort and enjoyment—is in no way more strikingly attested than by the remarkable growth of the country's Winter resorts. Where are you going to spend the Summer? is a question which every person of any means expects to have asked of him or her when the rare days of June suggest by contrast the overdone July days which are in prospect. It has become so much "the thing" to go away for a vacation in the Summer that poor, indeed, are the circumstances of those who forego this pleasure. Those who cannot afford to spend a few weeks at the seashore or the mountain resorts seek some quiet, unostentatious place in the country where their living expenses will not be much, if any, in excess of the cost of remaining in the city; but to go to some place is regarded as a necessity, if not to health and comfort, at least to appearances. But the extent of Winter travel for pleasure to anything like its present proportions is a development of comparatively recent years.

GROWTH OF WINTER TRAVEL.

Less than a decade ago it was only the very rich who patronized Winter resorts, and these resorts were consequently few in number, and, with some exceptions, hardly to be compared to those which flourish at present. The great prosperity which the United States has enjoyed in recent years has greatly swelled the class of people of so-called independent means. The result has been a proportionate increase in people who feel the necessity of escaping climatic rigors, whether of Winter or Summer, and the increase in this class has brought about the establishment of many Winter resorts, some of which are of a more luxurious character than would have been conceived a few years ago. With the increase in these resorts there has come naturally a more widespread advertisement of their delights, and, as a consequence, thousands of people who in former years never gave a thought to taking pleasure trips in Winter, have had their attention directed to the enjoyments which such trips afford. While there are some Winter resorts which are equally popular as Summer resorts—such as those in California, where the climate is much the same the whole year round—Winter resorts, in most instances, are located in sections of the country whose attractions in the Summer do not favorably compare with those offered by the seaside, mountain, and lake resorts. Those persons, therefore, who have never felt that they could afford the enjoyment of a vacation except for a couple of weeks in the Summer, and who invariably picked out some place on the seashore or in the mountains at which to spend their holidays, have had brought home to them in recent years as never before that there are some parts of their country of equal beauty and grandeur to those they have seen which they have never visited, and whose novelties in the way of both scenery and pleasures had a claim on them. It is due to this fact that many persons of moderate means have of late years split their vacations—that is, taken one week off in the Summer and one week in the Winter—in order that they might obtain that variety in their outings which is hardly attainable when one takes a full vacation in one season. Of course, this is more expensive than the old plan of taking all your time in the Summer, owing to the double railroad fare which you are called upon to pay, but those who have tried the plan have found their compensations.

Then, too, since the Winter resorts have become so numerous and so attractive, there are many who have changed their time for taking a vacation from the Summer to the Winter. Especially is this so of those who live near seaside resorts. They find that, with an occasional day at the seashore and the bracing effect of a dip into salt water, they can get through the Summer without becoming run down, and they have learned to prefer to spend their holidays in the Winter at resorts whose attractions and pleasures are a novelty to them.

The Winter resorts serve a beneficent as well as pleasurable purpose. There are living in the Northern States, where the rigors of the Winter's climate are usually severe, thousands of people whose condition of health is such that they are unable to withstand the demands which extreme cold weather makes upon their vitality, and whose business interests, at the same time, are such that they do not permit them to remove permanently to a more congenial clime. To such persons the Winter resorts, where they can avoid undue climatic hardships and at the same time enjoy the luxury and refinement of surroundings to which they are accustomed in their place of residence, are in the nature of a godsend.

Not so many years ago when the rich American felt the necessity of going away for the Winter his first thought was of the Riviera—that stretch along the blue waters of the Mediterranean which is the Mecca of Europe's wealthy class when the first pang of cold weather is felt in the Northern countries. But now the United States has its own Riviera, or, rather two of them, one for the East and one for the West. The Eastern Riviera is along the coast of Florida—the Land of Flowers—and the West Riviera along the coast of California, the State of great mountains, grand cañons, beautiful waterfalls, and giant trees.

To the American seeking merely rest and recreation and with a desire to enjoy these among luxurious surroundings, there is no longer any necessity to cross the ocean. Nowhere on the famed Riviera will there be found such hotels as are located along the Florida Coast. In size and in elegance these hotels outrival any to be found in the world. And in beauty of landscape and natural wonders the Old World has nothing to show which surpasses the landscape and the natural wonders of California. By no means to be overlooked either by those who are seeking a delightful spot in which to spend the Winter months are the Carolinas, the land of the sky, as they are appropriately called, or the Virginias, the lands of glorious scenery, of health-giving springs, and of surpassing historic interest for all Americans.

To those who wish a complete change, who desire to see new peoples, whose dress, customs, and mode of living are different from those of the people of this country, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico are enchanting lands. The steamers which run to Cuba and Porto Rico are first-class in every respect, and make a point of catering to tourists. Always of interest to the traveler on account of their natural beauties, these countries now have an additional interest to Americans since the Spanish-American war, and the American tourists who visit them have been constantly on the increase since Spain struck her colors to the victorious armies and fleets of the United States.

The railroads which run through Mexico in both construction and equipment are comparable to the best roads in the United States, and one can travel through that land of magnificent mountain scenery, novel and inspiring architecture, and interesting people with all of the comfort to be had in traveling between New York and Chicago.

VARIETY OFFERED TOURISTS.

In brief, the person who is seeking a desirable place in which to spend a Winter's vacation has a splendid variety from which to choose. The place for him depends altogether upon his point of view, the object for which he wishes to travel, and the time he has to spend. The lady of fashion will find, perhaps, the strongest appeals in the grand hotels of Florida, where there is a display of the luxuries which go with wealth such as is unexcelled anywhere. To the business man who is tired out and wants a chance to rest and recuperate, no better place could be found than the resorts of the Carolinas. To those whose systems need the toning up of medicinal waters, the Virginias and Arkansas, with their numerous hot and mineral springs, might be recommended. To those who seek a delightful climate which knows little or no variation, and who wish to enjoy some of the grandest spectacles which nature affords, California probably would have the call. For invigorating sea air Atlantic City, with its hundreds of hotels and its five-mile boardwalk, holds out unrivaled inducements. For gayety New Orleans during the Mardi Gras season is unmatchable. If the quest be new sights and scenes, strange people, and a different mode of living, then Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica or the Bahamas would be the place to visit.

If the tourist be a hunter he will find the keenest delight in the sport of this kind which the abundant game in the Carolinas and the Virginias affords. If he be a fisherman, where else in the world can he find more exciting pastime than in the tarpon fishing of Florida, or in hooking the monster black bass which abound along the California shores of the Pacific?

The Winter resorts are this year preparing for the greatest business they have ever known. The general prosperity which now prevails in the United States caused more people to flock to the Summer resorts during the past season than they have ever before accommodated, and those who run the Winter resorts are confident that they will have an equally prosperous season.

It is now the custom of the great railway systems of the country to give excursions to the Winter resorts, just as for years they have given excursions to the Summer resorts. These excursions not only enable those of moderate means to take delightful trips at reasonable rates, but frequently afford the most pleasant companionship, thus adding greatly to the pleasure of the tourist. Those contemplating a Winter's outing, and who have no definite idea as to what places they would like to visit, could not do better than to write to the offices of the great railroad systems asking for their pamphlets on Winter excursions.

ATLANTIC CITY'S ATTRACTIONS

Atlantic City has no season. It is perennial. Its great Boardwalk teems with people at Easter as well as in the hot days of July and August. The "open door" policy is maintained all Winter, and even in January the resort has thousands of visitors, who find no tonic so beneficial as the ozone-laden breezes off the ocean. The temperature regulator of Atlantic City is the Gulf Stream, which approaches nearer to it than to any other point north of South Carolina. Thus the ocean winds which sweep over the city-by-the-sea throughout the generally colder periods of the year are tempered into almost balmy breezes that bring with them health and vigor free of chill and unpleasant results.

The shores of the mainland are skirted with forests of pines, through which come the land winds bearing the very essence of life and strength.

One of the great recommendations of Atlantic City to the people of New York and Philadelphia is that it is but a three hours' journey from the former and but an hour's trip from the latter. Upon careful calculation, it has been determined that Atlantic City has accommodations for 200,000 visitors. Of its hotels it may be said that better cannot be found anywhere.

The chief feature of Atlantic City is the esplanade, or what is more commonly called the "Boardwalk." For five miles or more it skirts the ocean front, following the line of the breakers and separated from them by a sandy strand, hard and smooth as the finest-kept road. This marine promenade is built upon a steel foundation. In width it ranges from forty to fifty feet, with an elevation of from six to ten feet above the sands. Scattered at reasonable distances along the walk are pavilions and glass-inclosed sun parlors that offer delightful resting places for the tired, as well as attractive points from which to observe the ocean and the kaleidoscopic aspect of the promenading throngs. The cost of the "Boardwalk" was $250,000.

The Casino at Atlantic City contains an excellent ballroom and a commodious white marble swimming pool of sea water, warmed to a proper temperature for comfortable bathing according to the season.

One of the finest of Atlantic City's many hotels is the New Rudolf. This house is unexcelled in appointments and luxury and is situated in the most artistocratic section of Atlantic City. It has broad, double-decked piazzas, each 500 feet long, connected with the ocean promenade. Its dining room commands a view of the sea, a feature which no other hotel in the city possesses. It is metropolitan in architecture, arrangement, and management. There are 400 rooms en suite, with both hot and cold sea and fresh water baths. Concerts are given daily and dancing on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

The Hotel Traymore, which is one of the most fashionable of Atlantic City's hotels, is open all the year. It has ample accommodations for 450 guests, and the management solicits the patronage of the cultured and refined in the confident belief that the comforts, appointments and conveniences afforded by the hotel are unsurpassed. The lawn of the Traymore, stretching to the beach and dotted with picturesque gardens, is a delightful contrast to the varied panorama of the board walk.

Another of the fine hotels of Atlantic City is Galen Hall. A six-story wing of brick and stone has just been added to this hotel. In the construction of Galen Hall the purpose was to provide a sanitarium building suited to the needs of the convalescent. The bedrooms are large and airy, some with open grate fires, and many with private baths. On three of the sleeping floors is a cozy sun parlor, and on the top of the building is a glass enclosed, steam-heated solarium, with an area of 2,240 feet, surrounded by a covered porch and an open walk.

The Hotel Strand is a modern, fireproof building, constructed of steel, brick, and granite, and having a capacity of about 350 guests. It is situated directly on the ocean front of Pennsylvania Avenue, the most prominent and widest thoroughfare of Atlantic City. The dining-room is so constructed that a full view of the ocean may be had from every table. The bedrooms are so arranged that a suite of two or three with a private bath and parlor communicating can be secured.

The Marlborough House is on the beach front, and is the centre of the best hotel section of Atlantic City. It is sufficiently near to the piers, pavilions, and places of amusement to allow of its guests getting their full benefit. The Marlborough grounds have a frontage to the south of an entire block on the ocean. The City Park, handsomely laid out, extends along the entire 600 feet eastern front of the Marlborough. In its architecture, appointments, and comforts the Marlborough is second to no hotel in Atlantic City.

The Hotel Dunlop is located at Ocean Avenue and the Boardwalk, near to all of the piers and in the very centre of the attractions of the resort. It is built right up from the esplanade and directly overlooks the smooth strand and the ever-changing sea. It is conducted on both the American and European plans. Mr. Dunlop, the proprietor, was formerly manager of the Hotel Imperial in New York City. The Dunlop has 200 guest rooms, 100 private bathrooms, and is complete in all of its appointments. A novel feature is the location of the dining room on the top floor.

The Hotel Agnew, which has recently been leased by A. C. Mitchell & Co., is located on the beach front and boardwalk in the select Chelsea section. It is up to date in every particular. It has a large number of private and medical baths. Almost every room has a southern exposure and an ocean view, there being no other house near enough to the Agnew to cut off the view. The Agnew is a new hotel, having opened on July 10 last. Its cost was half a million. The management make a specialty of looking after convalescents and invalids, having resident doctors, trained nurses, and masseurs.

The Grand Atlantic is located on Virginia Avenue close to the beach, and nearly all of its rooms have a southern exposure. It is a large house, having 350 guest rooms. Large verandas, inclosed in glass, surround the hotel. For the children there is a special play room well lighted and ventilated. There is an ample billiard parlor and daily concerts are given by the hotel's orchestra. The spacious ballroom is devoted to entertainments and to dancing. Special rates are made to persons and families making a prolonged stay.

The Wiltshire is one of the new hotels of Atlantic City. It has accommodations for 300 people, is heated throughout with steam, and has an elevator service from the street level. Mr. S. S. Phoebus, the manager of the Wiltshire, was formerly the manager of the Hotel Hygeia at Old Point Comfort, Va. Hot and cold, fresh and sea water baths are attached. For family parties or a long stay special rates are given.

The Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Roads furnish excellent service to Atlantic City from all points, and any further information which may be desired upon the attractions of the place or its hotels can be secured by writing to the city passenger offices of the roads for pamphlets giving full particulars.

The Central Railway of New Jersey also runs to Atlantic City, and its service is excellent in every respect.

The LAND *of* FLOWERS

Since Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer, sought the fountain of youth in Florida hundreds of thousands of Americans have gone there in search of health and pleasure. There is no more interesting place in Florida than St. Augustine. It is the oldest city on the continent, and is the picturesque beauty of the old city mingles with its modern gorgeousness in an enchanting manner. The great hotels—the finest group in the world of their kind—the Ponce de Leon, the Alcazar, and the Cordova front on the Alameda, where the setting of flowers and plants is rich and appropriate. Another building that faces the Alameda is the Casino, the place of rendezvous and amusement for the throngs that meet there to dance, play games, bathe, gossip, or to listen to the excellent band.

Only one block from the Plaza and the Ponce de Leon is the Florida. While a less pretentious hotel than its grand neighbor, the Florida is a house which affords every comfort. The grounds surrounding the hotel have always excited the admiration of tourists. They are adorned with majestic magnolia trees, with palms, cedars, and oleanders. The beautiful grounds and its broad piazzas make the Florida one of the most attractive places in the city. It accommodates 250 guests. The Valencia Hotel was constructed by the same builders that constructed the Ponce de Leon, and embodies perfect hotel arrangements. The broad verandas overlook spacious grounds made beautiful with the orange, the rose, and the palm.

SOME OF THE SPORTS.

For amusement there are surf bathing, boating, yachting, driving, shooting, excellent fishing and golf. Pool bathing is indulged in daily by those who are too timid to tempt old Neptune's grasp, and the frequent water sports at the Casino are interesting to the onlookers. There is no State in the Union whose fishes attract more attention than those of Florida. The number of the species that are sought on account of their commercial value is far greater than in any other section of America. Those that are of interest to the angler are more numerous than any other State can boast. Tarpon fishing is one of the most exciting of sports, and anglers from all parts of the United States have visited Florida for the opportunity of hooking this game fish.

Jacksonville is a surprise to most visitors. It has the hustle and hurry of a Northern city. The city has almost been rebuilt since the great fire a few years ago. Jacksonville is twenty-two miles from the ocean, but the St. John's River is here broad and deep, and affords ample harbor for ocean-going vessels. A trip up the St. John's River is one of the most picturesque imaginable. The St. John's rises far to the south, in the northern edge of the Everglades, and drains the whole interior of the State. Below Jacksonville the banks of the river are dotted with the Winter homes of Northern people. One of the hotels at Jacksonville which affords every comfort is the Hotel Geneva. Both St. Augustine and Jacksonville are reached by both the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line.

Seabreeze, Fla., has the ocean on one side and the Halifax River on the other. The Halifax River is a fine stream for sailing and launching. One of Seabreeze's best hotels is the Clarendon Inn.

Orlando, Florida, is noted for its numerous lakes, its fine roads, pineries, grape vineyards, and orange groves. On the shores of the beautiful lakes which diversify the region and which are bordered by orange groves are the Winter homes of many Northerners. The population of Orlando is 4,000, and one of the principal hotels is the Darrow. Another excellent hostelry is the Hotel La Casa.

Daytonia, the "Forest City," is 110 miles from Jacksonville, on the west bank of the Halifax, twelve miles from its mouth. Thirty miles of shell road, many miles of hard, smooth beach, and a mild, equable climate are features of the place. The Grand Atlantic, the Palmetto, Schmidt's Villa, and the Fountain City House are among the best hotels. The new Seaside Inn is an excellent house located at Goodall, which is just opposite Daytonia.

Rockledge is a very picturesque resort located in the sub-tropical region of the Indian River, one of those lagoonlike bodies of water extending along the east coast of Florida. It is in the heart of the orange-growing district of the State. The Hotel Indian River is the centre of all Rockledge's social and recreation life.

Palm Beach, where the Hotel Royal Poinciana, the Breakers, and scores of handsome cottages are located, is one of the most charming of the Eastern coast resorts. The grounds—favored by nature with a great variety of tropical growth, bordered on the west by Lake Worth and on the east by the coast of the Atlantic Ocean—have been greatly enhanced in beauty by the lavish expenditure of money. The shores of the lake are fringed for miles with stately cocoanut trees, always in bearing. Walks and bicycle paths run for miles north and south into a deep jungle, through groves of stately palms and tropical trees, by handsome villas and artistic grounds, and nearly always with placid Lake Worth in view, and within hearing distance of the waves of the Atlantic beating in upon the beach. Fishing, golf, and other sports can here be enjoyed to the heart's delight. The Palms is a first-class, homelike hotel, located on beautiful Lake Worth opposite the Royal Poinciana.

The west coast of Florida, which until a few years ago was practically unknown to the tourist, is now rapidly rivaling the east coast in its attractions. Tampa, the metropolis of the west coast, is one of the most attractive cities in the State. It is at the head of Tampa Bay and at the mouth of the Hillsborough River. It is the place from which the United States troops embarked for Cuba during the Spanish-American war. In the mode of life, it is as distinctively Cuban as any city on the island. The hollow-cheeked, dark-skinned men, the idle, sleepy-eyed women, forever rocking a baby on the front porch or veranda of their house, the half-naked children, are all thoroughly Cuban. So are the theatres and dance halls, and the restaurants, for no one eats at home. The Tampa Bay Hotel is a magnificent monument to the man who spent a vast fortune in building this gorgeous Moorish pile and surrounding it with botanical gardens no less superb. The Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway both run to Tampa.

Besides the Tampa Bay Hotel there are enough small but excellent hotels up and down the coast to accommodate several thousand visitors. Many points along the coast are ideal locations for Winter resorts. Below Tampa Bay, and as far south as Naples, nearly at the end of the peninsula, is a succession of beautiful bays, with the picturesque vegetation of the tropics lining their white, curving beaches. At a short distance from the shore is a line of long, narrow keys, between which there are passes into the Gulf of Mexico, and as you sail the peaceful waters of these protected bays you look across the keys and see the big ships rising and falling with the swell of the Gulf.

Kissimee, Fla., is on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad between Jacksonville and Tampa. Around this section there is as good hunting as any that is to be found in Florida. The Kissimee Hotel is located on Lake Tohopekaliga, the first of a series of lakes on which one may go 300 miles without disembarking. The lake swarms with bass, and fishing and golf playing are the principal attractions of the resort.

THE MANATEE COUNTRY.

The Manatee River gives a distinctive character to a large part of this region. It is a beautiful river, and the subject of much romantic legend and tradition. It was up this region that De Soto sailed his ships when he visited Florida. Along this river there are a number of charming resorts. Braidentown, Palmetto, and Manatee are places where one who is fond of fishing can find that sport to perfection. Ducks are plentiful, as are quail, doves, and other shore birds, and afford splendid sport to the hunter.

The development of Florida as a Winter resort has been one of the marvels of American enterprise. Its advantages in point of climate and attractions being once recognized, capital was invested with a lavishness which probably has no parallel in the upbuilding of a section to cater to tourists. What it has taken hundreds of years to do for resorts in Europe has been accomplished in Florida in a decade, and the limit has not yet been reached. Already it is one of the garden spots of the earth. Much of what has been done is due to the enterprise of the managements of the Florida East Coast Railway Company, the Southern Railway Company, and the Seaboard Air Line. Men of a conservative turn of mind have frequently predicted that the building of resorts in Florida was being overdone, but the flow of tourists has kept pace with all the improvements which have been made, and the next few years will probably witness further improvements upon the same grand scale as those which have made Florida famous the world over as a Winter resort.

The Hotel Bon Air, which is situated 300 feet above the City of Augusta, is one of the choice Winter resorts of the South. One of the great advantages of this resort is that it is easy of access from all Northern and Eastern points, there being three daily trains from New York carrying Pullman cars through to Augusta without change. The average Winter temperature is 54 degrees. The hotel is just fifteen minutes ride from Augusta.

HEALTH RESORT NEAR HOME.

Lakewood, N. J., an Ideal Place for the Tired Business Man to Recuperate.

To those whose business interests are such that they feel they cannot go any great distance from New York for rest and recreation, Lakewood N. J., is a delightful retreat. Lakewood is a remarkable depression in the belt of pines of Southern New Jersey, hedged in by far-reaching pine forests that keep off the wintry blasts. The temperature is always from ten to fifteen degrees warmer than that of the nearby coast line. For this reason and because the sandy soil, which resembles an ocean beach, is a natural drain, and further because what breezes do blow there are laden with the healing balsamic odors of the pines, Lakewood is an ideal resort. Lakewood lies within an hour and a half's comfortable ride of New York City.

The Lakewood Hotel is one of the largest and finest hotels in the country. It has 400 large, airy bedrooms in suites. Each of them has an open fireplace in which a wood fire can be had at a moment's notice. To the city man who is run down and can spare a few days from his business cares the Lakewood is a splendid place in which to tone up the system.

Another excellent house at Lakewood is the Hotel Lenox. This hotel is steam heated throughout and, in addition, has open fireplaces. Its sun parlors are delightful places for the convalescent. The drinking water of the Lenox is from an artesian well 700 feet deep. The management takes especial pains to look after the pleasure as well as the comfort of its guests.

VIRGINIA'S NATURAL BRIDGE.

One of the Wonders of the World—A Land of Mineral Waters.

Virginia is a State which abounds with springs which have medicinal properties. It is also a State in which nearly every foot of ground has historic associations, and this fact, together with its glorious landscapes, makes it an unusually interesting State to visit. There are thousands of resorts each of which has its own special attractions, but none have attracted more visitors than the resorts in the vicinity of the Great Natural Bridge, which is one of the natural wonders of the United States.

This marvelous structure overlooks the James River Valley, being on the western slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is just about the centre of the State. It approaches Niagara in grandeur, and exceeds it in height and awful mystery. It is a single block of limestone, with many shades of color, wide enough to span Broadway and high enough to throw into shadow the turrets of Trinity Church. The walls are smooth, as if cut with chisels, and there is no sign of displacement.

The visitor follows a tumbling cascade down a deep fissure in the mountain, under some of the largest arbor vitæ trees in the world, and, turning down a line of steps cut into the precipice, suddenly finds himself by a swift stream in a dark canyon and the great bridge far above him. Birds high in air pass under the blue arch; the place is full of echoes, and the winds and waters moan eternally.

Washington, when a surveyor for Lord Fairfax, visited the natural bridge and carved his name, where it may now be seen. The original bridge tract was granted by King George III. to Thomas Jefferson in 1774. After he was President, Jefferson visited the place, surveyed it, and made the map with his own hands. Jefferson spoke of the place as "a famous place that will draw the attention of the world." Chief Justice Marshall wrote of the bridge as "God's greatest miracle in stone." Henry Clay wrote of "the bridge not made with hands that spans a river, carries a highway, and makes two mountains one."

Lexington is just fourteen miles distant from the Natural Bridge. In this historic town are located the Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute. There, too, are buried the two great leaders of the Confederacy, Lee and Jackson. Four-horse stage coaches run between Lexington and the Natural Bridge. The Norfolk and Western Railroad runs to Natural Bridge and to many other delightful Virginia resorts.

CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.

A Delightful Excursion for Those Who Have the Time to Visit the Old World.

The Winter cruises of the Hamburg-American Line to the Orient are becoming more and more popular each year. These cruises are so arranged as to include in each tour large groups of the most attractive and interesting places, whatever may be the direction in which the traveler would shape his course. His itinerary is already arranged for him—including just the points he would wish to visit—his transportation is provided for, his expenses are definitely known, and are practically all included in a single bill; and, in short, the whole matter is so simplified as to constitute a revolution in the methods of travel.

The cruises are made on the Auguste Victoria, which is admirably adapted to the purposes of these tours, having been constructed with this special object in view.

The first stop of the Auguste Victoria is at the Madeira Islands, and the next at Gibraltar. From Gibraltar the ship passes into the Mediterranean. Spain, Italy, Morocco, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt are among the countries visited. The trips on land are conducted by Cook's agency.

The Hamburg-American Line also gives a cruise to the West Indies on its twin-screw steamer Moltke.

WINTER AT ASBURY PARK.

Asbury Park, which is one of the foremost Summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast, is also a Winter resort, many of its hotels keeping open all the year. Easter always brings a large crowd to Asbury, which is very convenient to both New York and Philadelphia. The Grand Avenue Hotel, which is one of the largest of the Asbury Park hotels, is open at all seasons. Its appointments, conveniences, and cuisine are all that could be desired.

THE RESORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There are a number of delightful Winter resorts in Pennsylvania along the main line and branches of the Pennsylvania system. One of the most attractive of these is Cambridge Springs. These springs have remarkable curative qualities, and it is estimated that last year no less than 60,000 persons partook of these waters. The elevation of Cambridge Springs is 1,000 feet higher than Saratoga, and 300 feet higher than Hot Springs, Ark. The Hotel Rider is a fine, commodious house, modern in all of its appointments.

THE LAND *of* THE SKY

If the visitor to the resorts of North Carolina be a lover of nature he will find himself quickly enraptured with the lofty grandeur of the mountains all about him. If he be an invalid it will not be long until he feels the insidious tonic influences of the superb climate bringing quicker and more healthful pulse beats and replacing his languor with strength and vitality. The name of "The Land of the Sky" was first applied to the country around Asheville on account of the clear skies which overarch that region throughout the Winter season. Taken as a whole no similar area on the Western continent excels in beauty or sublimity this region. In attractiveness and health-giving it is the rival of Switzerland.

The Southern Railway, which brings "The Land of the Sky" within easy reach, approaches it from New York, by way of Washington; from Cincinnati and Louisville, by way of Knoxville, Tenn.; from the Southwest, by way of Chattanooga and Knoxville, and from the South, by way of Spartanburg. The route from the North follows the main line of the Southern Railway from Washington through Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and Danville, Va.; to Salisbury, N. C. Here the trains for Asheville, "The Land of the Sky," turn toward the west, while the main line continues on to Atlanta. From Salisbury to Asheville the traveler does not pass over a mile of uninteresting territory.

As the train climbs Black Mountain the view is magnificent. The descent from Black Mountain to the level of the Asheville plateau is gradual and the passing scenery beautiful. Just where the railroad meets the Swannanoa River is the handsome station of Biltmore, at the corner of the estate of Mr. George Vanderbilt. Two miles beyond is Asheville, which is the tourist as well as the commercial centre of the region. Asheville has a greater elevation than any city east of Denver, being 2,300 feet above sea level. It occupies an ideal site just at the merging of the beautiful Swannanoa with the historic French Broad. The mountains have drawn away, leaving as fair a valley or plateau as human eye ever gazed upon. The circling ranges of towering mountains give a glorious setting to the picture.

The city has an opera house, a fine social club, a country club, a golf club, an art gallery, and a public library. The permanent population is 14,000. There are few cities in the South which have a larger number of finer residences. That of Mr. George Vanderbilt is the most costly private residence in America and is a great attraction to strangers.

The city is amply supplied with excellent modern hotels and there are scores of boarding houses. The Battery Park Hotel is one of the most perfect resort hotels in America. It is beautifully furnished and admirably managed. Its enormous sun parlor, overlooking the Balsam Range, is one of the most charming rooms imaginable. It has besides this long stretches of glass-inclosed verandas on each floor. The most noticeable feature of the Battery Park is that, notwithstanding it is a large hotel with accommodations for 500 people, it is homelike and cheery in every nook and corner. Its table is of the best, and the service of the house is up to the metropolitan standard. A good orchestra gives afternoon and evening concerts.

Albemarle Park, fronting on Charlotte Street, and extending far back on Town Mountain, comprises thirty-five acres of the most desirable residence property in Asheville. The Manor House, which is open the year around, is neither a hotel or a boarding house. It is as nearly like a home as a public house can be made and is at the same time free from the methodical service, restricted comfort, and isolation of the boarding house. The idea of the Manor is that it shall be something on the order of the English inn.

Other excellent hotels are the Rockledge, the Windsor, Margo Terrace, and the Swannanoa.

There is another section of North Carolina which has proved most attractive to tourists on account of the salubrity of its climate and the health-giving odor of the pine trees which abound there. This is the plateau region, which is found in its perfection at Pinehurst, a model New England village located at an altitude of 650 feet among pine-clad hills. Its Winter temperature is almost identical with that of Southern France and Northern Italy. It is just eighteen hours' run from New York and is reached from the Southern Railway by a short branch road leaving the main line at High Point, N. C. It is the centre of a section of 6,000 acres, all of which is under one ownership, and where no land or houses are for sale. The soil is sandy and absorbs rain and moisture immediately. Malaria is unknown.

Government scientists say that Pinehurst has more ozone in its atmosphere than any section east of Colorado. There is rarely a day in Winter when out-of-door life is not enjoyable. The average Winter temperature is from 55 to 70 degrees. No case of consumption was ever known to originate in that section, and Pinehurst is the only village in the country where the consumptive is excluded. It is thus an ideal place for those afflicted with weak respiratory organs, for the tired and overworked, and for all who wish to recuperate their vital forces. There are four hotels in Pinehurst, each a model of its type. The Carolina is new and thoroughly modern. The other hotels are the Holly Inn, the Berkshire, and the Harvard.

To those who are fond of hunting Pinehurst is indeed a happy ground. It is famous everywhere for its quail and wild turkey shooting. The owner of Pinehurst has leased about 30,000 acres, upon which there are planted each year a hundred or more large fields of cow peas, of which quail are unusually fond, and these are left unharvested so that birds are attracted from near and far. Guests at Pinehurst have the exclusive privilege of shooting upon this preserve.

The golf links at Pinehurst are said to be the finest in the South, and the finest riding horses are to be had by those who are fond of equestrian exercise.

A charming resort of South Carolina is situated on the Charleston Division of the Southern Railway, just twenty-two miles from Charleston. Summerville is located in the midst of pines, which give the air a delicious fragrance and a stimulating freshness. In Paris a few years ago a great congress of physicians gave the weight of their professional opinion to the declaration that Summerville was one of the two places in the world where those suffering from consumption would be sure to find relief.

The Pine Forest Inn is the great hostelry which has given wide fame to Summerville as a resort. It occupies a commanding site on a wooded plateau of sixty acres. The hotel is a handsome modern structure and is provided with every improvement which can serve the comfort or convenience of its guests. There are a shooting preserve for the guests, fine golf links, and bowling alleys.

Charleston, S. C., the home of Southern aristocracy and one of the historic and interesting places of the United States, is reached on the Southern Railway by a few hours' ride from Columbia. Here will be found churches whose history runs back to the Revolutionary War, and near by are Forts Moultrie and Sumter, which call to mind the stirring times of 1861-5. Accommodations which are first-class in every respect can be had at the St. John, the Argyle, and the Charleston Hotel. Not only is Charleston interesting to those who are seeking a glimpse of genuine Southern life, but it is surrounded with resorts which afford every variety of sport and pleasure.

From Charleston it is but a short run to Savannah, another most interesting Southern city. No more attractive region for the sportsman can be found than the environs of Savannah. Within two hours' ride or drive is the Winter feeding place of all varieties of wild ducks in the rice fields of the Savannah and Ogeechee Valleys. Deer, wildcat, wild turkey, quail, and smaller game are abundant within ten miles of Savannah. The angler will find the salt and fresh water fishing near Savannah unexcelled by that of any other locality. The De Soto Hotel at Savannah is one of the largest and finest of which any Southern city can boast.

THE LAND OF NATURAL MARVELS

California can fittingly be called the land of wonders. Its giant trees are one of the marvels of the world, the Yosemite Valley is admittedly one of the masterpieces of nature, and the scenery along the Shasta route—that is, the route from San Francisco to Portland—has no superior. The climate of California is a delight all the year round. The days are mild, the nights are cool, and cloudy skies are a rarity. Flowers bloom at all seasons, and fresh fruits can be plucked all through the Winter. To those who do not care for extremes in temperature, who delight in verdure, and enjoy nature, California is a Garden of Eden.

The big trees of California have excited the wonder of people from all parts of the earth. There are whole forests of them. The tallest of them which has been measured is 405 feet high, with a base circumference of 110 feet. In a number of instances roadways have been cut right through the trunks of these giants of the forest sufficiently large for a stage coach to pass through. An idea of the great bulk of these trees may be best given by some comparisons. The General Grant, in the Mariposa Grove, or the General Sherman, in the Giant Forest, would outweigh the entire population of Sacramento. Three of the largest trees would balance the weight of the people of Omaha, or Los Angeles, while 300 of the trees would weigh as much as the entire population of Greater New York. Sixteen horses have been sheltered in the cavity of one of these big trees at the same time.

Prof. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University believes the oldest of these trees to have lived 8,000 years. The age is estimated from the cross section concentric rings of a big tree stump—a method which has been proved and accepted to be scientifically correct. A famous scientist spent fifteen years in excavation and calculation and determined that Cheops built the great pyramid of Jeezeh in 2170 before the Christian era. There are trees now alive in California that had bark on them a foot thick when Cheops's army of 100,000 began their thirty years' task.

The big tree is almost imperishable. Only the forest fires and similar destructive outside agents scathe it. One of these fell a thousand years or so ago in the Fresno forest. After a while another sequoia grew up alongside, and, as it grew it came in contact with the fallen trunk. But the dead would not yield one inch of its burial ground. The living tree grew up and over the dead trunk, so that to-day it rests thereon for a diametrical distance of six feet. The cinnamon colored bark of these giant trees attains a thickness of nearly forty inches.

Among the great mountain peaks of the Sierra Nevadas, 150 miles east of San Francisco, is the grand gorge of the Yosemite. Not elsewhere in the world is one chasm walled in almost completely by cliffs of such sheer general ascent as to make almost true the statement that the valley is hemmed in by precipices rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above its flat floor.

Over these great cliffs at a number of points great volumes of water leap to the valley below, producing an effect which mingles the beautiful with the sublime. In the centre of the valley is the great Yosemite Fall, which, in a series of three leaps, descends 2,600 feet. It is from 30 to 40 feet in width, and the first leap over the precipice involves an unbroken descent of 1,600 feet. The Merced River, 80 feet wide, drops 300 feet into the chasm below. It is so situated as to catch the sunlight, which make of it a cataract of diamonds. The Bridal Veil Fall is one of the most beautiful in the world. It is so situated that the wind seizes it unexpectedly and sometimes lifts it clear off its course. Thirty feet wide, it leaps over a precipice 900 feet. There are numerous other falls which delight both the eye and the ear.

The great domes, spires, and pinnacles which give variety to the cliffs, are among the finest examples of nature's architecture. On the floor of the valley is Mirror Lake. In its clear waters the heights above are reproduced in every outline. There are 8,480 acres between the granite walls of the valley.

The Southern Pacific Railroad's terminal is at Raymond, and stage lines extend from that place to the cañon, passing through the famous Mariposa forest of big trees. Another route leaves the Southern Pacific at Oakdale, passengers being taken thence to Chinese, on the Sierra Railway, where a stage ride of about the same length as that via Raymond begins. The Oakdale route passes directly through the Tuolumne big tree forest. The camps recently established in well furnished, well-supervised tent villages make living as cheap as at home. And so delightful is the Summer weather in the great valley that one may wrap himself up in a blanket beneath the stars and ask for no other protection from the dry Summer nights.

THE SHASTA SCENERY.

With the possible exception of the St. Gothard route in Switzerland there is no route in the world which presents grander scenery to the view of the tourist than the Shasta route. The two great mountain ranges of California, the Sierras and the Coast Range, which extend the length of the eastern and western borders of the State, meet at the north, and the Siskiyou Mountains extend laterally along the northern line, forming a natural barrier between California and Oregon. This is a wild, picturesque country, the features of which are ice-carved cañons, glaciers, living and

dead, frost-riven pinnacles, spires of granite, cliffs of basalt, beds of lava, and caves of ice, sounding waterfalls and silent lakes, grand pine palisades and beetling cliffs.

Mount Shasta has an elevation of 14,442 feet. It has an everlasting crown of snow, the snow line being 10,000 feet. Until of late years the idea of climbing to the summit of Mount Shasta has been very little entertained by the tourist, because it was considered a dangerous if not impossible feat, and reserved almost entirely for explorers and those engaged in scientific investigation. Gradually that mistaken notion is wearing away, and the climbing of this great mountain promises to be one of the pastimes of pleasure seekers in California in the future.

There is an interesting Indian legend about this mountain. The Indians say that the Great Spirit made Shasta first of all. He first pushed down the snow and ice from the skies, they say, and then descended to the earth, bringing with him the various animals which roam the mountains and the plains. By touching the earth with his finger tips he called into being the trees, the rivers, and the valleys.

All that wide and savage watershed of the Sacramento tributaries to the south and west of Mount Shasta affords good bear hunting at almost any season of the year. There is also good angling in the mountain streams.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Southern California, regarded by many as the choicest section of that great State, is a little world of itself. A wonderful variety of climate is found in this section. Along the coast line, which extends for 275 miles, it is cool in Summer, with a constant breeze from the Pacific. At a distance of 25 to 30 miles from the ocean the breeze loses some of its power. Further inland, on the great plains of the Mojave and Colorado Valleys, the sun rules throughout the year, and its rays in Summer become too torrid for comfort, although the nights are invariably pleasant.

Around Los Angeles, which is the metropolis of this section, the mildness of the climate permits the most delicate plants and trees to flourish in the open air all through the Winter. At Christmas may be seen hedges of calla lilies, geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, and heliotrope covering the side of a house, while the jasmine, tuberose, and orange make the air heavy with a delicious perfume. Giant banana trees wave their graceful leaves in the gentle breeze, and often ripen their fruit; the fan and date palms grow to mammoth proportions, and roses of a thousand varieties run riot. On a Winter's day the traveler may breakfast at the seashore after a dip in the surf, lunch amid the orange groves, and dine in the snow fields of the Sierras. For all who are suffering from nervous troubles or from overwork there is said to be no better place to recuperate than Southern California.

Santa Catalina is a picturesque, mountainous island, about 30 miles in length and 25 miles off the mainland. The water around the island is remarkably calm and clear, so that the marine growths may be seen at a depth of 50 feet or more. There is fine still water bathing, big fish in immense quantities, stage riding, goat hunting, and other attractions. The island is conducted as an up-to-date Winter as well as Summer resort, a steamship making daily trips from San Pedro.

Still further to the south is San Diego, whose famed Coronado Beach is known to most travelers to California. It is one of the finest beaches to be found in the world, and salt water bathing is here at its perfection. All of the California resorts and places of interest are to be reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad and its connections, and all the information desired by the tourist can be obtained from the management of that road.

WEST INDIES AND NEW MEXICO

For one who wishes to include a short sea voyage in his outing there is no more delightful trip than to the West Indies, the Bahamas, or the Bermudas.

The Bahamas form a broken chain of islands, reefs, and cays lying southeasterly off the coast of Florida. They include over 690 islands and islets, the total area being 5,600 square miles. About thirty of the islands are inhabited. Seen at a distance the islands appear as dark, lowering projections arising out of the sea. Cocoanut palms stand sentry in graceful solitude or wave their feathery arms in fruitful groves all over the colony. The Bahamas lie within that belt of equatorial ocean where alone corals can live and work. Shellfish, particularly the conch, in which pearls of great value are frequently found, abound off these islands.

To one who wishes to get out of the hustle and bustle of American life for a while and take things easy no more dolce far niente land than Nassau could be recommended. The Bahamian has the habit and the art of taking life easy. An illustration: When the resident of Nassau goes fishing he takes with him, in addition to the usual paraphernalia, a "water glass." This consists of a box or a bucket with the bottom knocked out and a pane of glass substituted. The angler chooses his fishing ground, baits his hook, tosses it over, and then is at ease for the remainder of the time. The water is absolutely clear, and looking through the water glass one can see distinctly the movements of the fishes at the bottom. The fisherman pays no attention to the small fish which come around his hook. He waits until a big one comes along, and then he lands him.

You can ride a mile in a carriage in Nassau for 12 cents. Many of the descendants of the negroes brought from the Congo country are in Nassau and the other Bahama Islands, and, as they have not progressed like the colored people of the United States, they present an almost entirely different and a picturesque type. Nassau is about 185 miles southeast of Miami, Fla. It has a population of about 15,000, three-quarters of which is black. The city is accessible from Miami by excellent steamship service tri-weekly during the season. The harbor is one of the finest in the South, making yachting and launch trips a great attraction.

The sea gardens are about five miles up the harbor, and are one of the most wonderful of Nassau's attractions. Purple fans and yellow feathers, beds of rose coral and fringes of lace coral, masses of brain coral, and tall, graceful finger coral are surrounded by brown and orange sea stars and sponges, and, with the many-colored fishes swimming in and out among it all, the sight is one that can only exist in the Bahamas, and will never be forgotten by the visitor. The phosphorescent lake is another of the island's wonders. Swimmers in the lake have all the appearance of being on fire. The sports and pleasures are all that could be desired.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico being now a territory of the United States, and retaining, as it does to a large extent, much of its Spanish atmosphere, is certain to prove an interesting land to the tourist. A sail on the fine steamers Coamo and Ponce of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company affords a most delightful voyage of about four days. Both of these steamers have been built since Porto Rico came under the sovereignty of the United States and were constructed upon the most approved plans to insure speed and comfort. They not only take passengers to San Juan, the capital, but around the island, landing at all points of interest.

The climate of Porto Rico makes it an ideal Winter resort. San Juan is picturesquely situated and presents many things of interest to the traveler. Its principal streets are lined with quaint shops; brown babies, partially naked, roll under foot; nimble ponies trot swiftly by with an easy rocking gait, and great bullocks slowly draw their loads, unconscious alike of their power and of the fact that no finer cattle exist anywhere. A visit to the forts is well worth while. From El Morro the view is especially grand. From the heights of San Cristobal the city is seen in a panorama. There are fair hotels in San Juan, but travelers desiring a greater degree of comfort than can be afforded by the present resources of the island will find excellent headquarters on the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company's steamers. Among the places touched by the coastwise steamers of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company are Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, and Ponce. If one has the time, a trip over the military road from Ponce to San Juan is one which ought not to be neglected. It was along this route that most of the battles between the American troops and the Spanish forces in the island were fought.

During the present Winter The Hamburg-American Line and Frank C. Clark, whose conducted cruises to the Mediterranean and the Orient have become well known to those who travel for pleasure, will conduct cruises to the West Indies. The climate of the West Indies during January is an ideal one. It seldom rains, and the temperature is rarely above 70 degrees, owing to the sea breeze. In succession will be visited St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Fort de France, Martinique, and the site of St. Pierre, on the same island. Here will be witnessed the devastation wrought by the eruption of Mont Pelée, the greatest volcanic disaster in the world's history since the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Next the Barbados will be visited, and from there the steamer will go to Jamaica, and later to Cuba. From Nassau those who wish can take a steamer for Palm Beach, Fla., and return north by rail.

The United Fruit Company runs steamers from Boston and Philadelphia to Jamaica. Its steamships, the Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley, Admiral Sampson, and Admiral Farragut, are all new boats, fitted up with every luxury. Jamaica is one of the fruit gardens of the world, and nowhere can tropical growth be seen in greater luxuriance. Besides seeing Kingston and Port Antonio, the tourist can make a number of interesting side trips.

MEXICO VIA NEW ORLEANS.

Those who desire to see something of foreign life and who are either too timid to cross the ocean or do not wish to remove themselves from their loved ones by such a distance, can satisfy themselves, to an extent at least, by a visit to Mexico over the Southern Pacific and the Mexican International Railroad. Mexico is a land rich in romance and historical associations; it boasts the most inspiring church architecture to be found on the American continent; the dress, the customs, and the mode of living of its people are different from those of the United States, and altogether it presents to the tourist in search of novelty an attraction unrivaled on this side of the water. From all of the prominent cities, by all the principal lines, fast-flying express trains with vestibule palace cars, sleeping cars, buffet and dining cars, run to New Orleans, where the Southern Pacific continues and completes the perfect passenger service to and through Mexico.

New Orleans, once within the dominion of the Spanish King, is a proper gateway through which to enter upon a journey through a country so long a part of his realm. But in addition to this New Orleans has its own attractions. During Mardi Gras season, when the Rex has his carnivals, there is no place where more pleasure is to be found. At the time when trips to Mexico are most in favor, the climate of New Orleans is delightful, and several days can be spent to advantage in that city, the French Quarter being especially interesting.

The real interest of the journey commences in New Orleans, but continues through all the miles on the other side of the Mississippi River, from the time the train leaves Algiers, passes Gretna, and speeds away on the long stretches through the rice and sugar fields and the cotton plantations. Here is Acadia, the land of Evangeline, and here, too, are the great white manor houses which one hears so much about in Southern romance. The journey from New Orleans to Mexico occupies but a day's travel.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad operates through Pullman sleeping car service, without change, from St. Louis to the City of Mexico. The pamphlet of this road shows a most attractive journey, the road passing through a most interesting part of the United States as well as of Mexico.

As soon as one crosses the American border he realizes that he is in a strange land by the dark-skinned countenances and the picturesque costumes of the natives. The wide sombrero, which is the especially distinctive feature of the Mexican's dress, is oftentimes a thing of much gorgeousness, some of the richer of the natives paying as high as $60 for one of these headpieces.

Mexico is a land of grand scenery. It would be hard to find a trip of greater scenic splendor than that over the Mexican International route. Mexican cities are all interesting to the tourist from the States. Monterey, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Quertaro, and the City of Mexico contain many fine buildings. The cathedral of the City of Mexico is the largest church edifice on the American continent and a splendid type of religious architecture.

The Mexicans are a music-loving people, and no jacal is so humble but its adobe walls know the tinkle of the guitar, and no village so small that it has not a band of native musicians who play on the alameda in the evenings for the delectation of the crowds who assemble to exchange the gossip of the day. The bullfighters are a novel attraction to tourists.

Passports are not required in Mexico. Only enough Mexican money to convey one to the capital should be purchased at the border. American money always commands a premium, and bank drafts are in demand. Some of the paper money is not accepted beyond the limits of the States in which it is issued, but the notes issued by the Banco Nacional, and those of the Bank of London and South America, are good anywhere. In traveling through Mexico in the Winter season one should be supplied with clothing of the weight used in the Northern States in the Spring and Autumn.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

American and European Plan

500 Rooms en Suite with Sea and Fresh Water Baths. Private Suites and Private Service.

NEW YORK'S POPULAR

Winter Resort for Health and Pleasure.

THE LARGEST, MOST METROPOLITAN AND BEST EQUIPPED RESORT HOTEL ON THE COAST.

OPENED SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

To Remain Open Throughout the Year Hereafter. Special Winter Rates.

Grill Cafe and Restaurant.

Music Daily.

Social Features Throughout the Winter.

UNOBSTRUCTED OCEAN VIEW FROM ALL PARTS OF THE HOTEL.

Three-Hour Express Trains, via C. R. R. of New Jersey, from New York. . . . 9.40 A. M. and 3.40 P. M.
Penna. R. R., from New York. . . . . 9.55 A. M. and 2.55 P. M.

Information at Booking Office, 3 Park Place, 12 to 3; and Hotel Imperial, 3:30 to 8.

BOOKLETS MAILED.

WM. E. COCHRAN, Manager.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Prop.

THE DUNLOP, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Directly on the Ocean Front overlooking the strand, and directly connected with the famous Boardwalk. In the centre of all attractions. Fireproof, being built entirely of brick and iron.

Every known luxury and convenience is included in its equipment.

Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, public and private, throughout the house.

The furnishings throughout are not excelled by any resort hotel. Sun Parlors overlooking the Ocean Promenade and Beach adjoining Hotel's parlors. Dining room occupies top floor. Superior Flemish Cafe attached.

Write for Illustrated Booklet.

ROBERT T. DUNLOP,
Formerly Manager Hotel Imperial and the Victoria, New York.

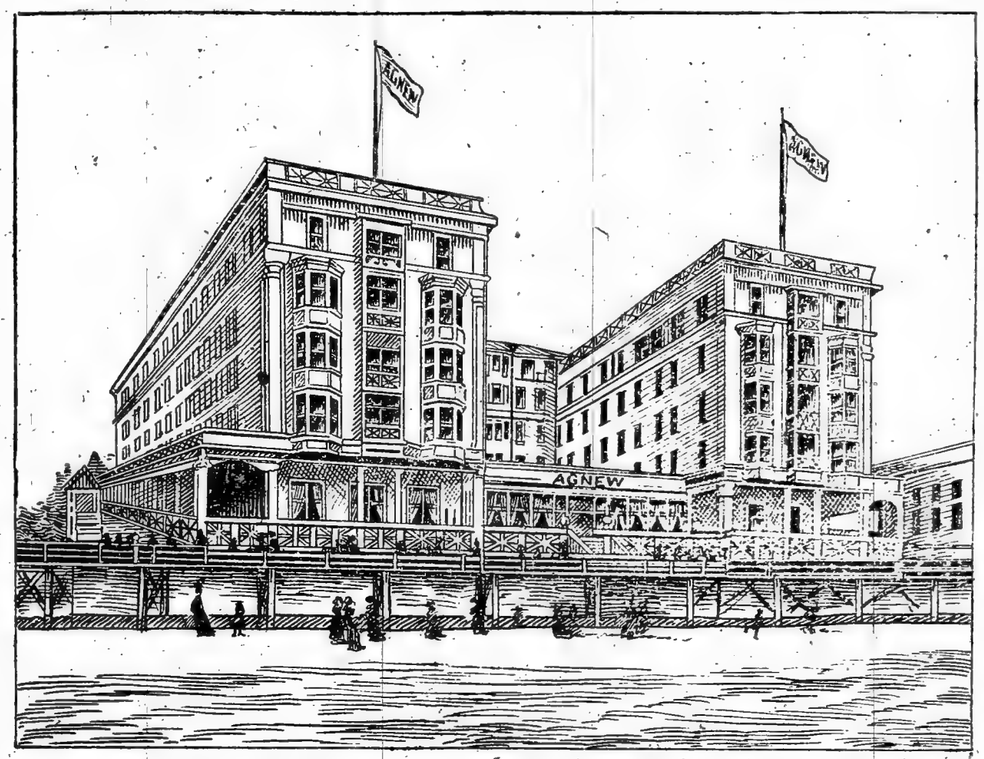

HOTEL AGNEW,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

With Separate Sanatorium Annex. Entirely new. "Now Open."

Whole Block—Beach Front. 300 Ocean Rooms. 100 En Suite, with Vestibuled bath Solarium.

Dining Hall and Parlors facing the ocean. Piazzas surround Hotel and adjoin Boardwalk. Cafe, Orchestra, Amusements. Sanatorium Annex Completely Equipped with Diet Kitchens and Laboratories. Resident Physicians, Trained Nurses and Masseurs. Hydro-therapeutic Equipment. Hot and Cold Sea Water Swimming Plunges. Separate Departments for the Sexes. Electric Automobile Service to Railroad Stations. Booklet of Photo Views of Hotel. Electric Elevator to Street Level.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES, $2.50 PER DAY AND UP.

A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

AT MILLBROOK, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

A UNIQUE HOMELIKE RESORT FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PEOPLE WHO APPRECIATE REFINED SURROUNDINGS AND HIGH-GRADE APPOINTMENTS.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

THE PALMS

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Directly Facing Beautiful Lake Worth and the Royal Poinciana. Large, comfortable Rooms, with first-class service and unsurpassed cuisine. Refined surroundings and Home Comforts. Rates, $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Special Weekly Rates. Send for Booklet.

J. C. STOWERS, Prop.

A FAVORITE WINTER PASTIME.

HOTEL STRAND

FIRE PROOF

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE SPEEDWAY.

Corner of Lobby.

Music Room, Hotel Strand.

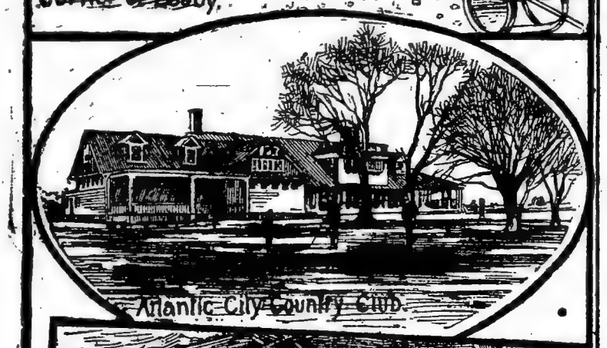
Atlantic City Country Club.

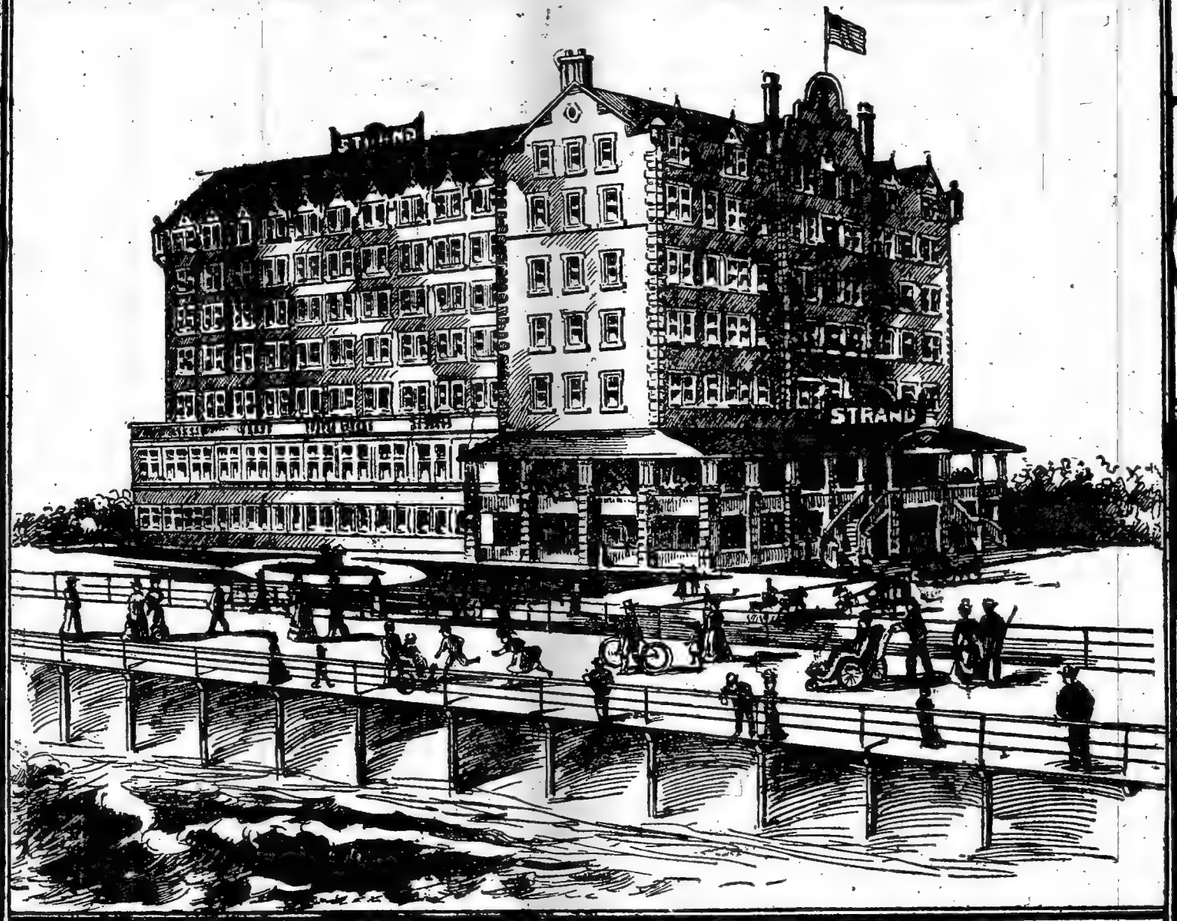
STRAND

Steel Pier within one block of Hotel.

Section of Strand Dining Hall.

Section of Office.

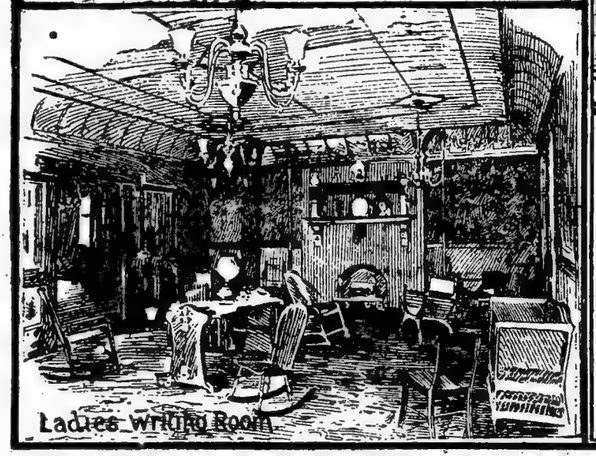
Ladies Writing Room.

THREE HOURS FROM NEW YORK TO ATLANTIC CITY.

THE HOTEL STRAND is a new modern fire-proof Hostelry, constructed of steel, brick, and granite, having a capacity for about three hundred and fifty guests, situated directly on the ocean front of Pennsylvania Avenue, the most prominent residence thoroughfare in Atlantic City. It is built upon liberal plans; beautiful and imposing upon its exterior and attractively and comfortably arranged in its interior, having unobstructed view of the ever-entrancing sea, and the world-famed boardwalk from nearly every window.

The welcomed guest is impressed with the large and luxurious exchange and its homelike appearance; the open fireplaces with their burning logs, cozy nooks and attractive surroundings present an air of luxury seldom to be found in a hotel, assuring comfort through the Winter and Spring months, as well as the Summer season.

The bed chambers are so arranged that a suite of two or more, with private bath and parlor communicating, can be secured. The private and public baths of fresh and salt water, hot and cold, have been fitted up with all modern conveniences for the health and comfort of our patrons.

Mr. J. L. Trenchard, our personal New York representative, can be found at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Avenue, daily from 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30, where he will be glad to give any information in reference to rooms and rates. All inquiries by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. A postal will bring you booklet.

FAIRBAIRN & WILLIAMS,
Owners & Propts.

HOTEL STRAND FAVORITE WINTER HOUSE OF ATLANTIC CITY.

Bed Chamber and Bath.

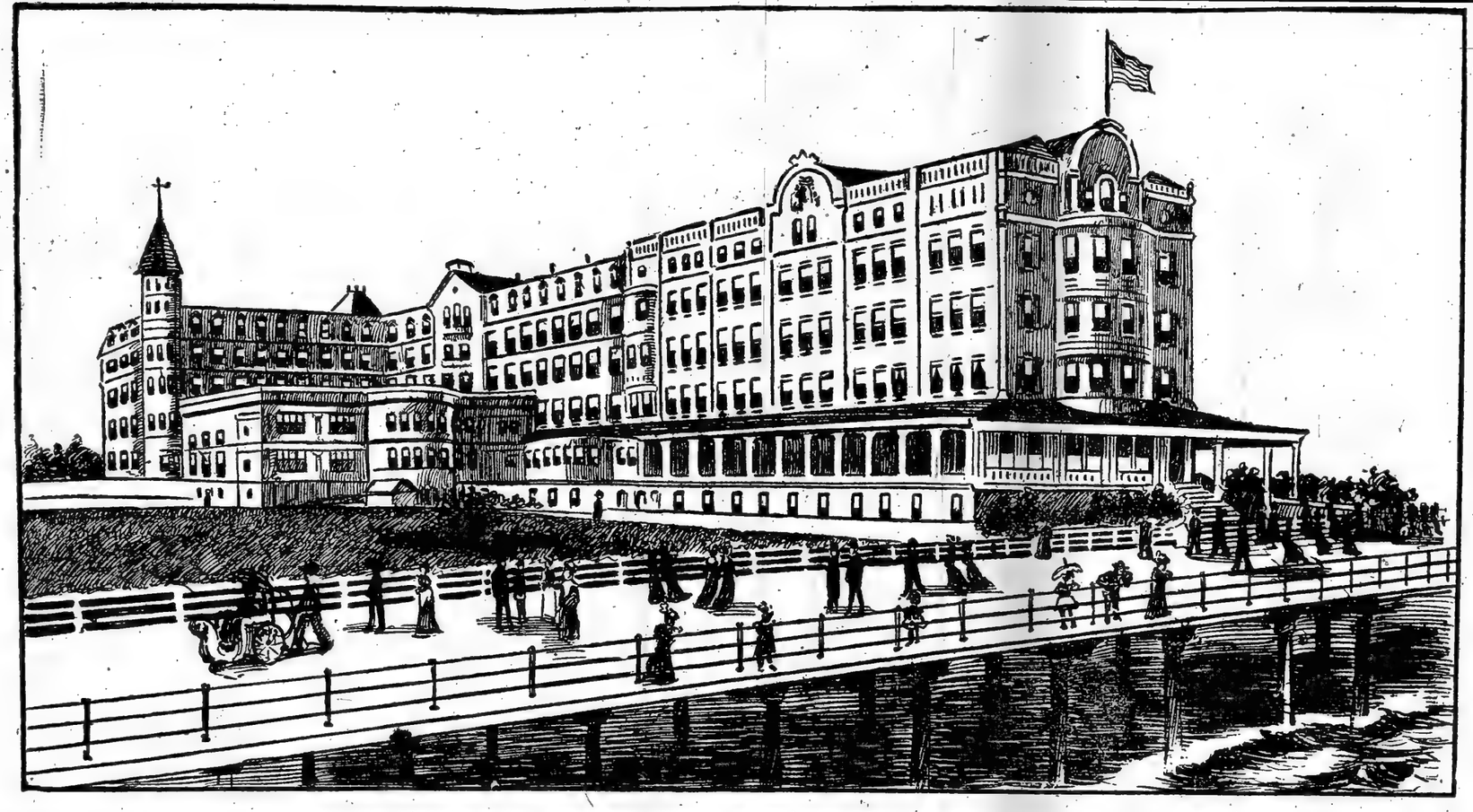

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

America's most popular all the year health and pleasure resort

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bed-rooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. 75 private baths.

Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City County Club Course

THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. White, President.

THE WILTSHIRE

Virginia Ave. and Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

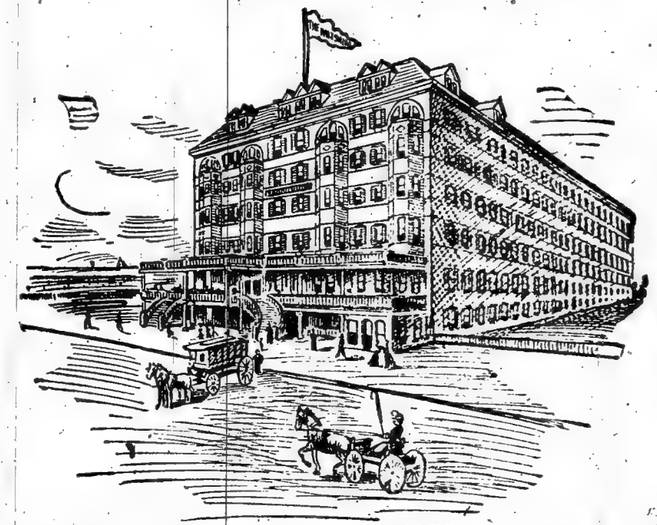

Centrally located, within a few steps of Steel Pier and all amusements. Steam heat, sun parlor. Elevator to street level. $2.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Cafe attached. Send for illustrated booklet.
Representative, H. E. Lansing, 289 Fourth Ave., cor. 23d Street. S. S. PHOEBUS.

A Charming Winter Home.
THE
CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Cheerful Rooms—well furnished and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements.
CUISINE OF HIGHEST STANDARD.
First class service and polite attention.
Rooms single and en suite. Baths.
RATES 3.00 UP; special by the week. (Booklet.)
W. IRVING DAVIDS.

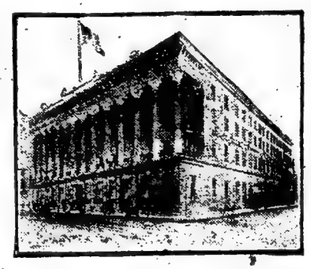

HOTEL LENOX,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Under a new regime, this hotel is one of the high class houses of Lakewood; cuisine in charge of a former Waldorf chef; superior service; all rooms southern exposure and steam heated; private baths; a perfect winter home, with sun parlors, music, etc.; drinking water from artesian wells 700 feet deep.

E. BROWN, Proprietor.

A Refined and Home like Hotel.
HOTEL MARLBOROUGH
Asbury Park, N. J.

Delightfully situated on Grand ave. Large, cheerful rooms, latest modern improvements; baths, steam heat; first-class service, with superior cuisine. Rates $2.50 and upwards daily. Special by the week. A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

WHEN YOU GO SOUTH STOP AT
THE
WINDSOR HOTEL.
MRS. L. E. FREEMAN & N. HESTERLY, Proprietors,
70 South Main Street.
Asheville, N. C.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Special Rates by Week or Month.
Situated in the centre of all attractions.

::DOUBLE DAILY::

3-Hour Service

(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

BETWEEN

NEW YORK

AND

Atlantic City

VIA

New Jersey Central

AN IDEAL RESORT

AT ALL SEASONS

OF THE YEAR

STATIONS IN NEW YORK,
FT. LIBERTY ST., N. R.,
SOUTH FERRY.

C. M. BURT,
GEN. PASS. AG'T.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

View From Solarium, Looking Northeast.

View From Solarium, Looking Southeast.

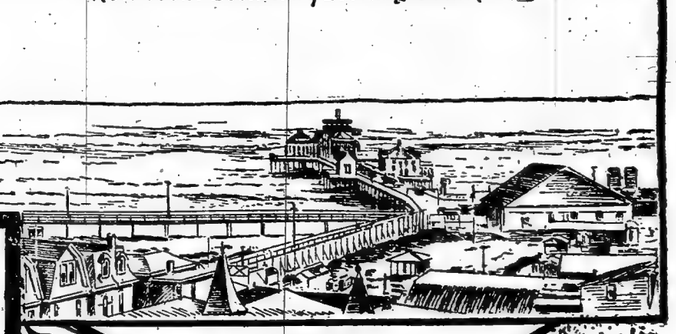

CONNECTICUT AND PACIFIC AVENUES

SANATORIUM AND HOTEL ALWAYS OPEN ... ...

NEW BRICK BUILDING ELEGANTLY APPOINTED

Rooms En Suite and Private Baths with Sea Water. We have the finest Equipped Bath Department on the Coast. Electrical and Hydriatic with Sea Water; the only one in the world. Guests from other Hotels can enjoy our facilities.

For Booklet address F. L. YOUNG, General Manager

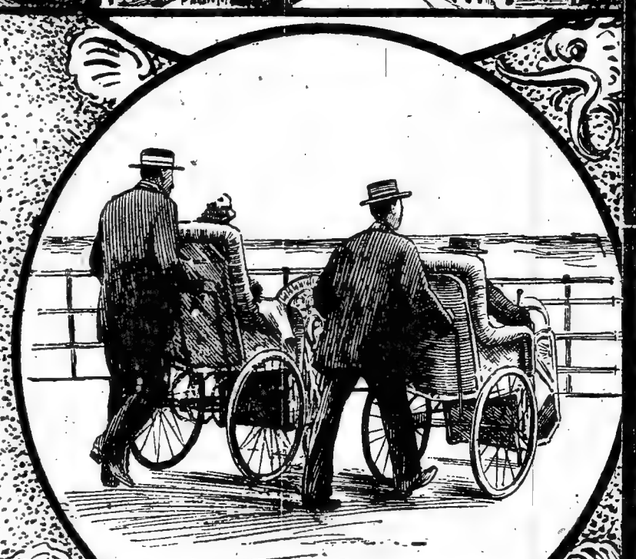

The Esplanade.

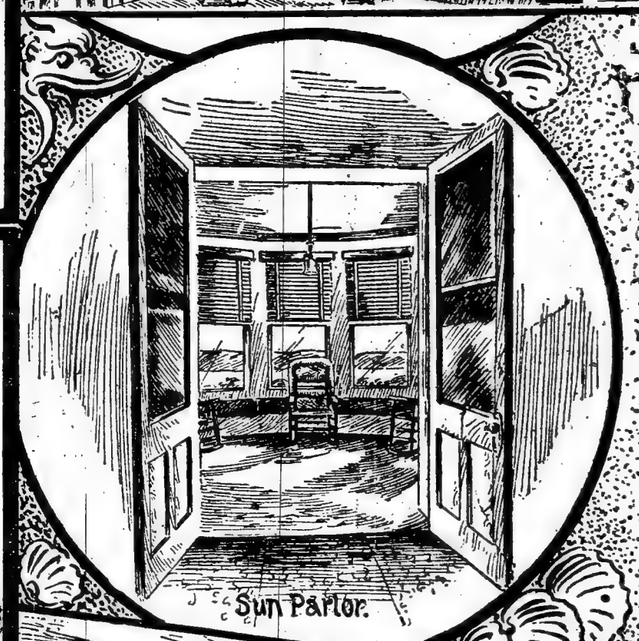

Sun Parlor.

Old Building. GALEN HALL. New Wing.

Solarium on Roof.

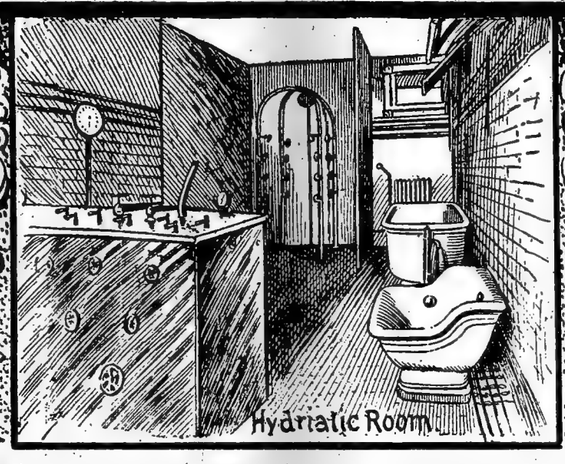

Hydriatic Room.

Parlor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS

CALIFORNIA

January 29 **$300** Special Train Except on Pacific Coast

Thirty Days in California.

February 19 **$275** Special Train to the Coast Only

The Mardi Gras at New Orleans and a Month in California

WASHINGTON

January 29, February 12 and 26, March 5 and 19, April 6 and 23, May 14

THREE-DAY OUTINGS

Round-Trip Rate from New York **$12 @ $14.50**

According to Hotel Selected

WINTER AND SPRING Vacations
1902-1903

For detailed information address Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or Geo. W. Boyd, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

FLORIDA

Feb. 3 and 17, March 3

TWO WEEKS TO THREE MONTHS IN THE TROPICS.

Round-Trip Rate from New York **$50**

Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington

March 14 and 28 April 25, May 9

Round-Trip Rate from New York **$36**

Old Point Comfort

ONLY

Round-Trip Rate from New York **$17**

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL.

Stone, Iron and Slate Construction. Open throughout the year. Capacity 600.

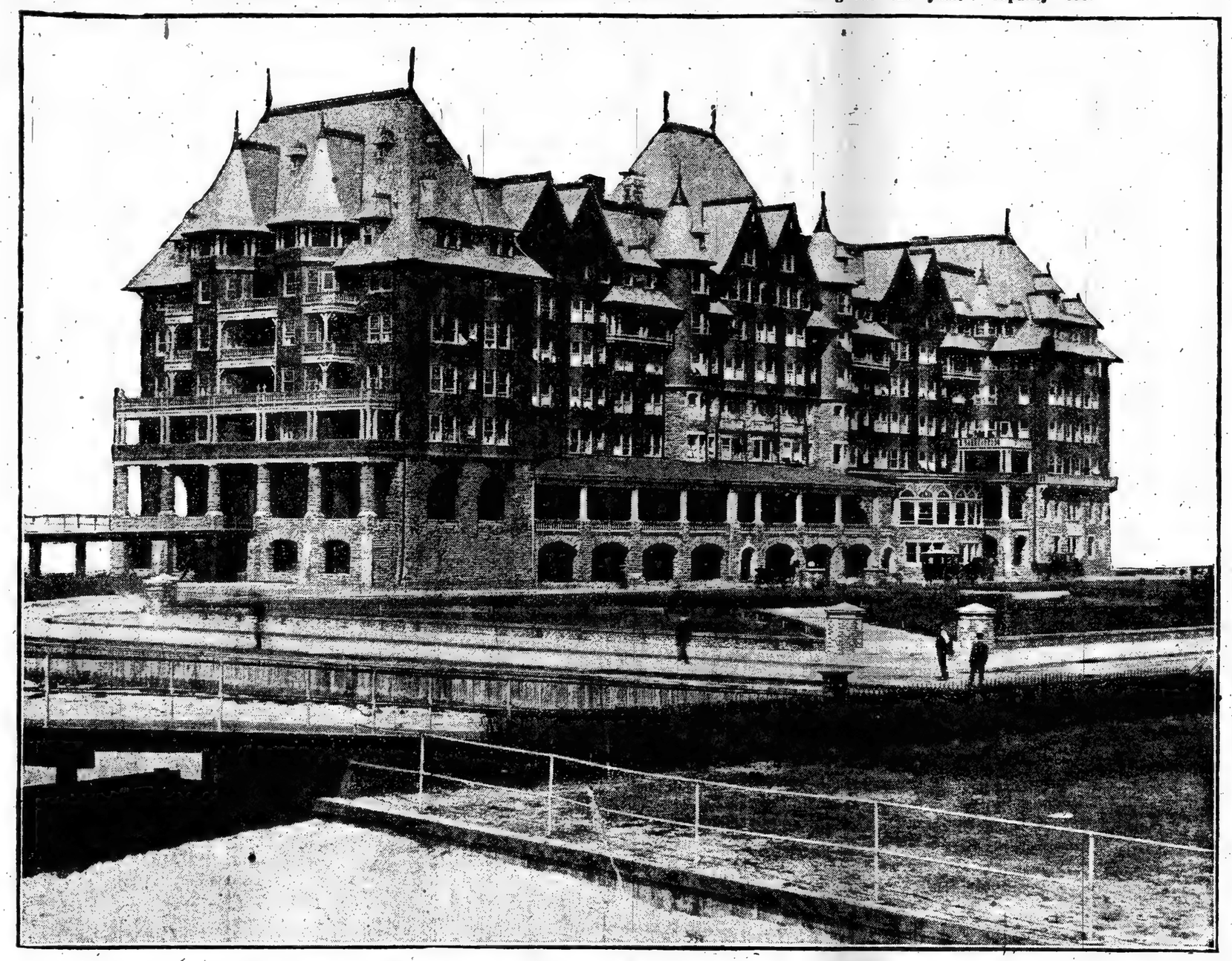

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

This hotel has been constructed and equipped with the idea of offering at America's most important all-the-year-round resort an hostelry equal in every respect to the best New York hotels.

The finest possible location was chosen, in the very centre of the Atlantic City Beach Front, upon which an entire block is occupied, with the famed Boardwalk along the brink of the ocean, stretching two and a half miles in each direction from the hotel. The piazzas are connected up to this boardwalk by a broad level walk, so that either in rolling chairs and walking the guests pass in and out of the house without having steps to climb.

The City Park, handsomely laid out in walks and grass plots, extends to the ocean along 600 feet of one side of the house, and on the other side a wide street, and beyond it a large lot unbuilt upon, afford the hotel the unique position of being in the centre of the city Beach Front, within three blocks of the places of amusement and near the piers, and yet having a front of an entire block on the ocean, with an open space extending 100 yards away on each side, giving substantially every guest room an unobstructed outlook over the ocean, the view of which thus afforded being unequaled from any other house in Atlantic City.

Inside and out expense has not been spared in the attempt to make the architectural effects satisfactory in every particular.

Special features are made of isolated suites composed of parlor, dining room with private service, private balcony overlooking the ocean, and as many communicating chambers and baths, surrounding a private hall, as may be desired.

The guest chambers throughout the house were made large, light and airy, and most of them have bow windows. Two thicknesses of doors with intervening air-space to deaden sound separate the rooms from each other, where they communicate. Telephones are in each room, enabling guests to talk with any apartment of the house, and with any other room, with any doctor in the city, and with any other point on the Interstate telephone system, without leaving their rooms. Arrangement by the month can be made for long distance 'phones in the rooms. Running hot and cold water in the rooms are also features. All Baths have hot and cold sea-water as well as hot and cold fresh water.

The large exchange with its communicating parlors, sun gallery, hexagonal fireplace stack, and harmonious and pleasing decorations, is quite in keeping with the outside appearance of the house. The dining room has a large dome of stained glass, said to be the finest thing of its kind in this country. The Chevy-Chase room of old English effects is much admired.

With the advent of this hotel, especially heated and fitted for Winter comfort, Atlantic City has taken its place among the most successful and best Winter Resorts in the country. The November and December business of 1902 was three times as large as was ever known in the city before, and another year will see the life and gayety, which has heretofore commenced the middle of January and extended to end of October, continue on during the remaining two and a half months of the year, with corresponding amusements, and places of first-class entertainment also continue the year round.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE has its own artesian well water supply, put in December, 1902, and its own electric power and other thorough machinery equipment. It aims to set a first-class New York table. Its music is of the very highest grade. Electric automobile bus service to all trains. Write for Illustrated Booklet, Room plans and rates. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Virginia Ave. and the Beach. Atlantic City, N. J.

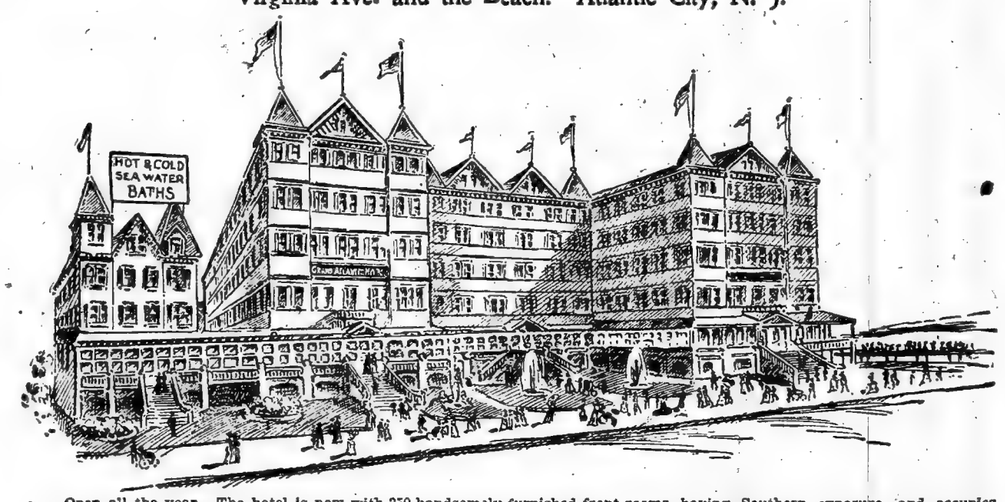

Open all the year. The hotel is new with 350 handsomely furnished front rooms, having Southern exposure, and occupies the best and most central location, within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier.

Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, private and public, and attached to suites. Immense sun parlors and palm gardens, with direct sunshine. Orchestra. Musicales and entertainments.

Winter Terms—American Plan—$15.00 per week up. $2.50 to $4.00 per day. European Plan, $1.50 per day up.
Fine Cafe attached. Coaches meet all trains. Write for Illustrated Booklet.

Charles E. Copel

The Most Popular Hotel in the City.

GRAND AVENUE HOTEL,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Twenty-Fourth Year.

This well-known hotel is delightfully situated on Grand Avenue, and is furnished throughout in the handsomest manner. It has everything for the comfort of its guests, and the latest modern appointments. The rooms are large and cheerful, single and en suite, with private baths. THE SERVICE AND CUISINE ARE THE VERY BEST.

Steam heat in all rooms; also electric lights. Large sun parlors. Beautiful ballroom. Terms $2.00 daily. Special by the week. M. SILL, Prop.

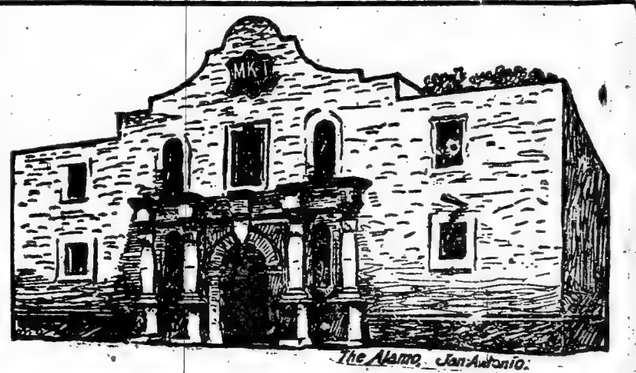

The Alamo, San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO

A BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE
WINTER TOURIST RESORT
The M. K. & T. R'Y
OPERATES
THROUGH TRAINS TO SAN ANTONIO
WITH
BUFFET SLEEPING CARS and
RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

IT'S A GOOD WAY TO GO.

Literature and Particulars Will Be Cheerfully Furnished on Request.

WINTER TOURS TO
ARIZONA, TEXAS
AND OLD MEXICO.
VIA THE SOUTHERNMOST ROUTE.

"To Old Mexico," "Winter Tours," "Texas," very interesting books of travel, will be sent on request. The M. K. & T. Ry. operates Standard Buffet Sleepers to San Antonio and to Mexico City without change. Tourist Sleepers to San Francisco via San Antonio, El Paso and Los Angeles.

GEO. L. THAYER,
309 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. DISTRICT PASSENGER AGT.

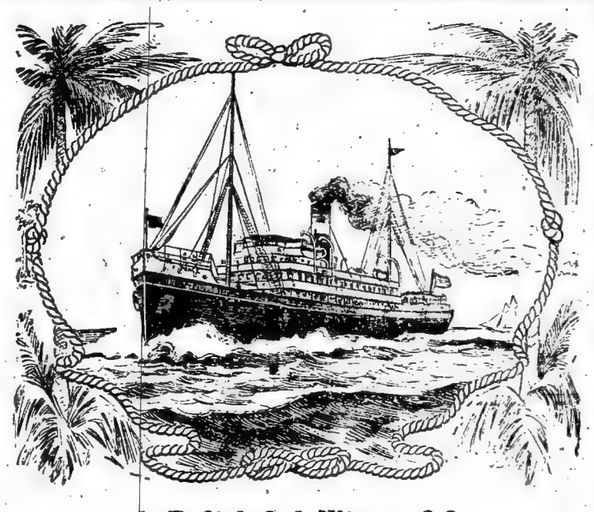

A Delightful Winter
Tour Around Beautiful

PORTO RICO

By the new steamers "COAMO" (5,000 tons) and "PONCE" (3,500 tons). A three weeks' trip in the Tropics made with every comfort, and permitting every opportunity for seeing and enjoying the rare beauty of the island.

ENTIRE COST OF TRIP, $130 and $140

which includes every expense aboard the steamer, tourists using the steamers as a hotel while visiting the various ports. The steamships "Coamo" and "Ponce" have all the appointments of sea-going yachts, and the cuisine and service are of the highest class. All state-rooms are on deck amidships. Steamship "Ponce" sails January 3, January 31, February 28, March 28. Steamship "Coamo" sails January 17, February 14, March 14.

For further particulars and descriptive pamphlet, address

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S.S. CO., 1 Broadway, New York
or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York.

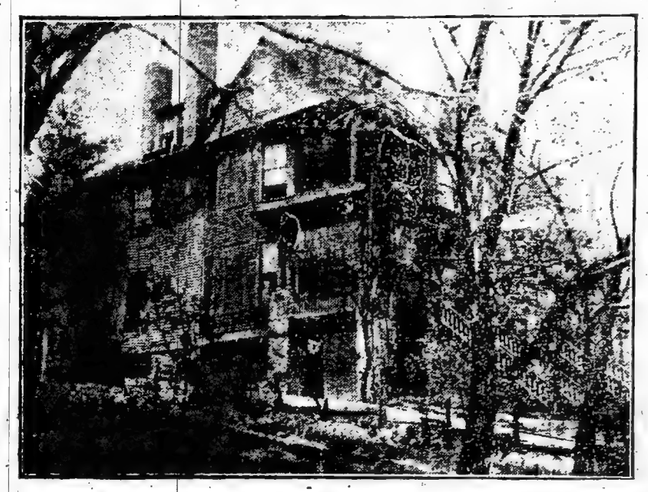

THE
WINTER RESORTS
OF
TEXAS MEXICO & CALIFORNIA
INCLUDING
HOT SPRINGS ARKANSAS
SAN ANTONIO AND EL PASO
BEST REACHED VIA THE
IRON MOUNTAIN
ROUTE
FOR PARTICULARS CALL ON OR WRITE

WM. E. HOYT, G. E. P. Agt.
355 Broadway, N. Y.

C. G. WARNER, SECOND VICE-PRES'T, RUSSELL HARDING, THIRD V.-P. & G. M., H. C. TOWNSEND, GEN'L PASS'R & TKT. AGT.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND THE WINTER

INDIAN RIVER HOTEL.

ROCKLEDGE, FLA.

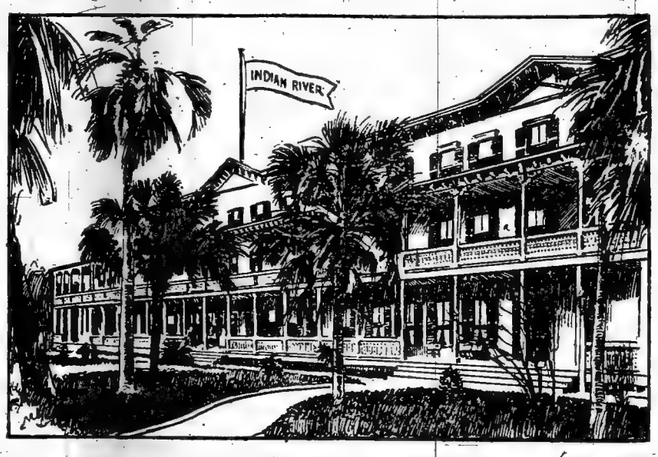

Where You Can Pick the Oranges Off the Trees.
Finest Location, Directly Facing the Indian River.

100 acres of orange groves. This well-known hotel has been entirely refurnished, redecorated, and renovated throughout. The rooms are large, and the appointments are perfect. The latest modern improvements. Rooms with private baths. SERVICE AND CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD. Sailing, boating, fishing, and every amusement. Terms reasonable. Send for Illustrated booklet. J. HAMILTON & CO.

THE ROCK LEDGE ASHEVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA

This beautiful hotel is furnished comfortably and the rooms are pleasant and bright. Every modern improvement. The best service, and refined, homelike surroundings. Delightful grounds and spacious lawns. The cuisine is under the personal care of the owner, and is the best the market affords. Terms, $2.00 per day. Special weekly rates.

HOTEL GENEVA,

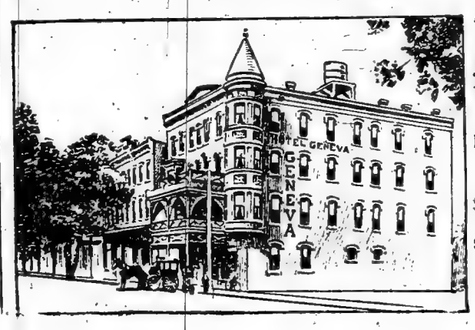

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Terms $2.00 and $2.50 per day.
NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR THE TABLE.
Special Weekly and Monthly Rates.
G. T. NEWELL, JR., Manager.
GEO. E. HOFF, Clerk.

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N.J.

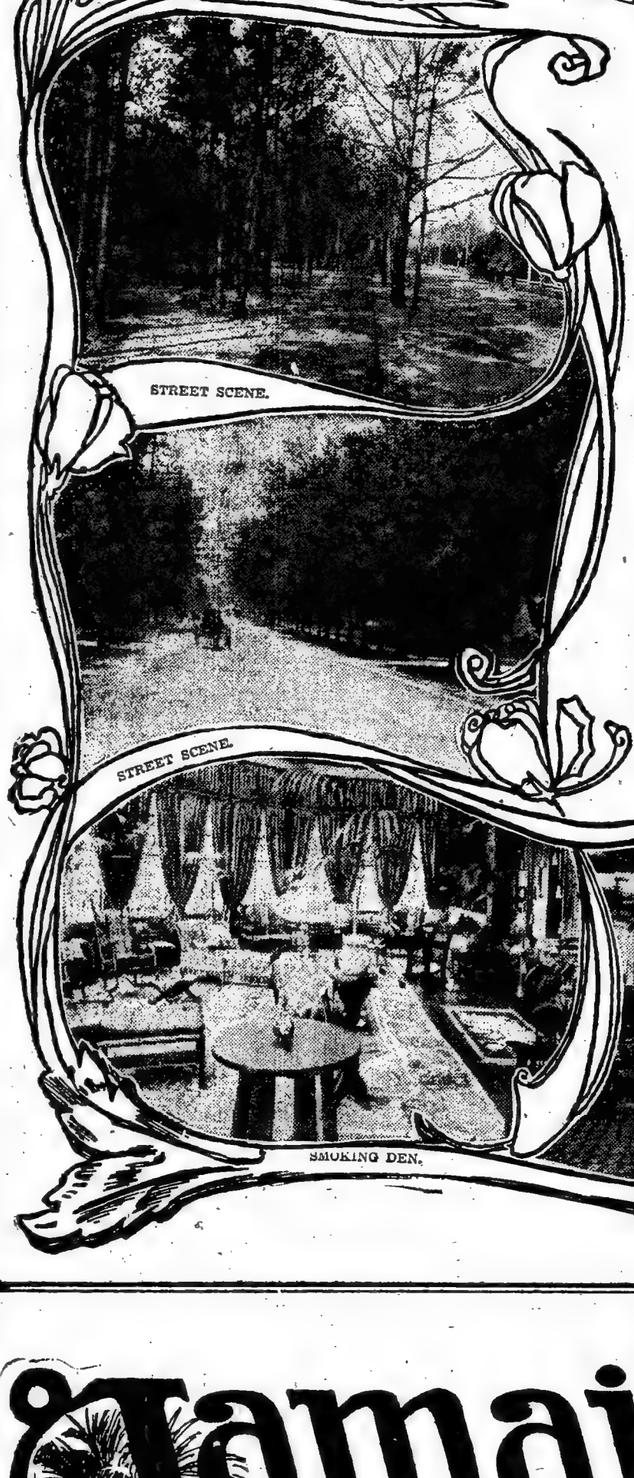
STREET SCENE.

THE LEADING HOTEL OF LAKEWOOD.

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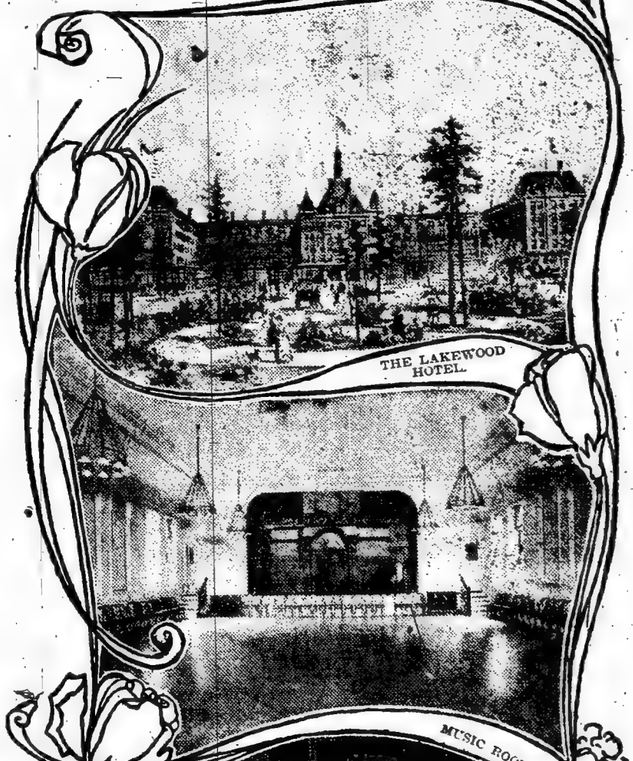
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

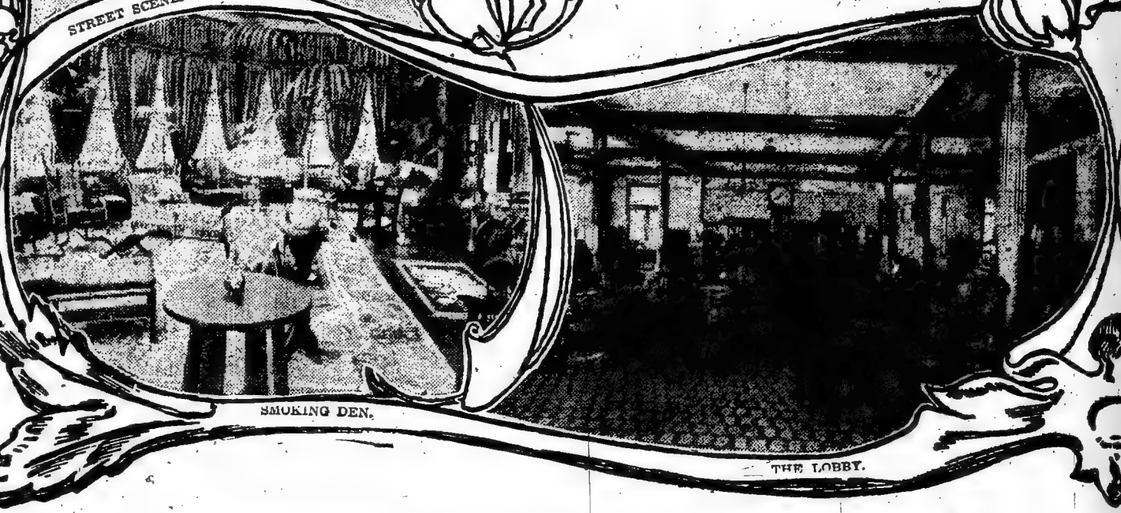
STREET SCENE.

SMOKING DEN.

THE LOBBY.

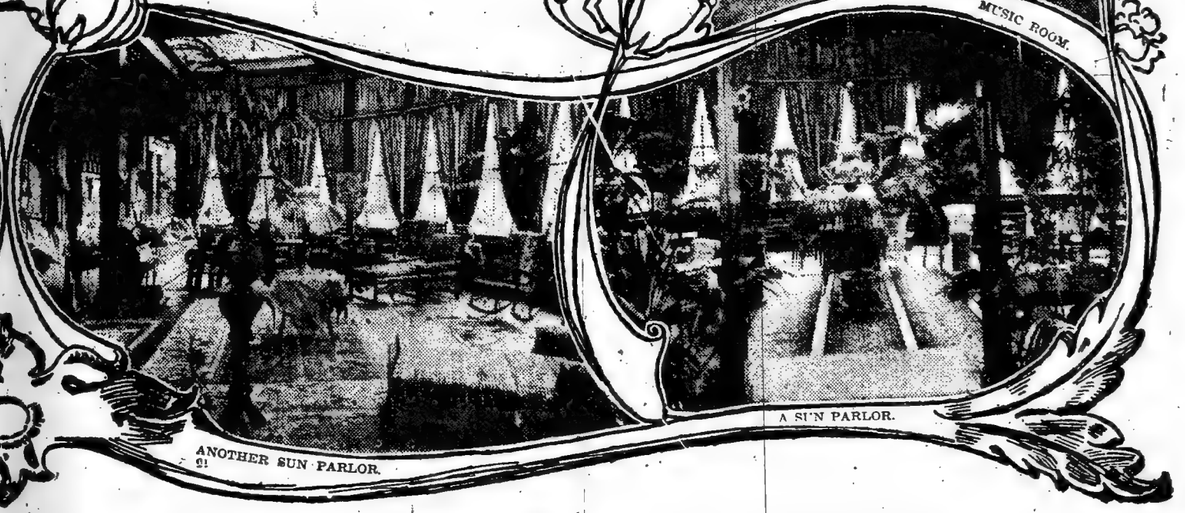
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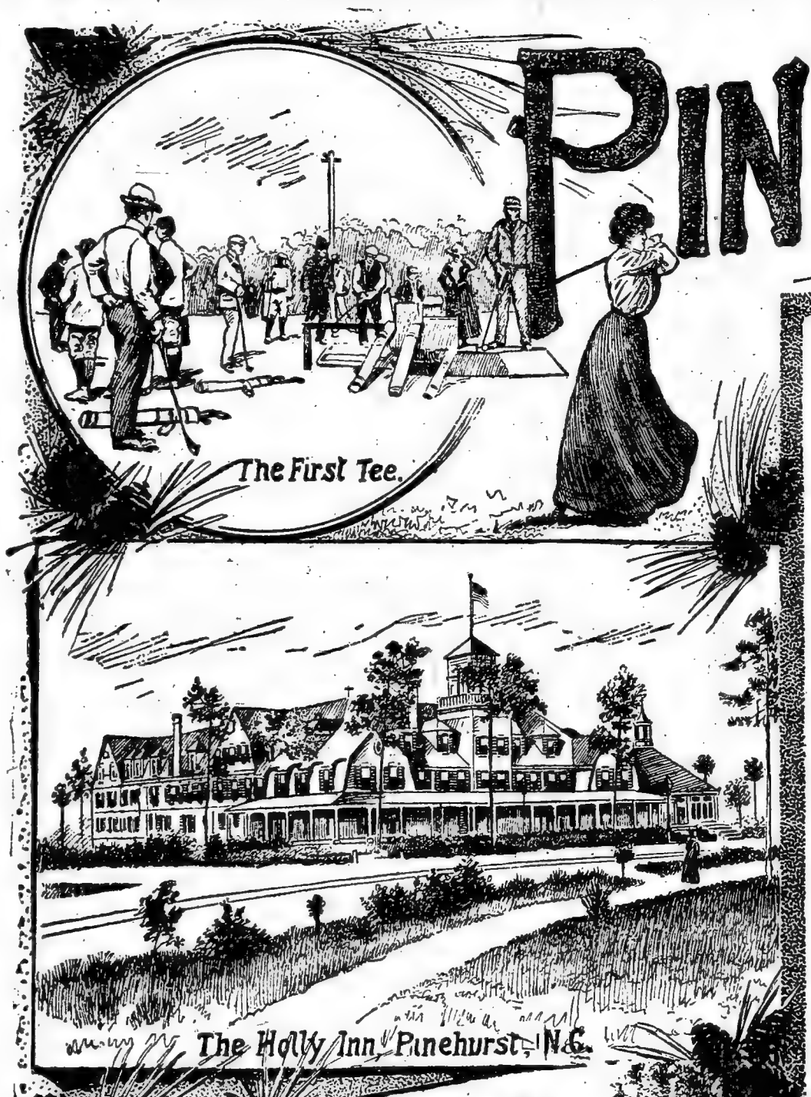
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For illustrated Literature call at Offices Southern Railway, 271 and 1185 Broadway, or Seaboard Air Line, 1183 Broadway. Special Representative of Pinehurst may be found at Town and Country Hotel and Resort Bureau, 289 Fourth Ave. (near 23d St.). He will call at residence or office if desired, in connection with reservation of rooms.

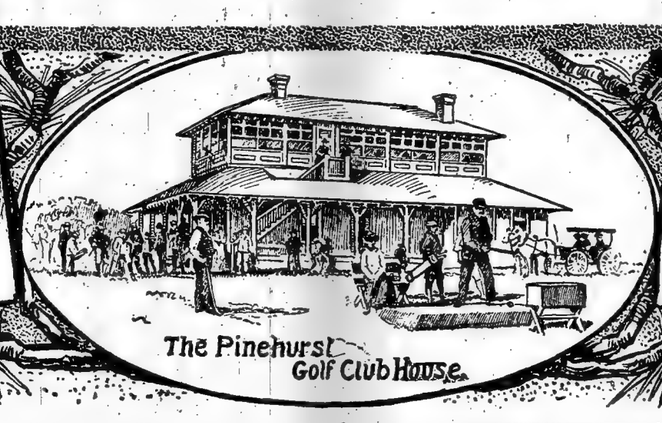
The Pinehurst Golf Club House.

The deer park at Pinehurst.

The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C.

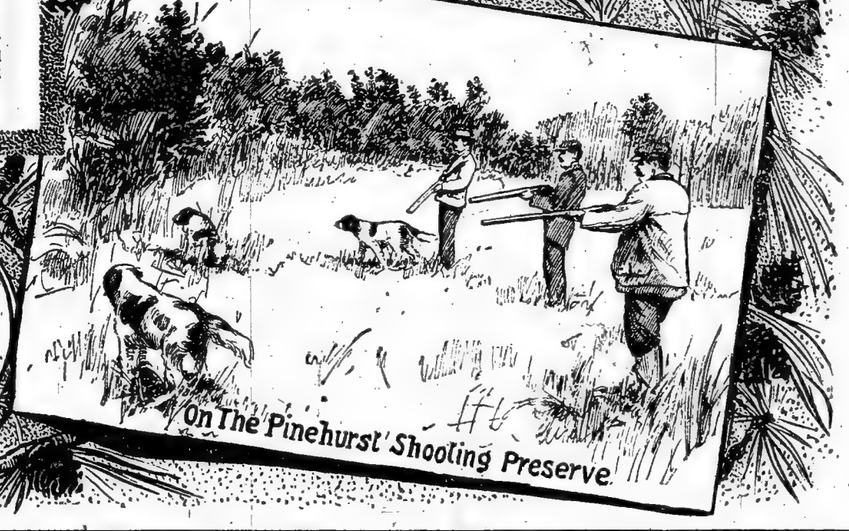
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; wind northwest.

VOL. LII....NO. 16,536. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS

MOOR PRETENDER RETREATS

Discredited by Sultan's Reconciliation with His Brother.

Rebel Leader Abandons Fez—Mulai-Mohammed Appointed Governor of the Province—Tribes Swear Allegiance.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 4.—According to official news received here from Fez, the adroit move of the Sultan in bringing his brother, Mulai-Mohammed, to the capital has attained the desired object of depriving the Pretender to the throne of his prestige, and the latter has retired, discredited, to Taza. He has been deserted by a number of the local tribes, who dispersed to make sure of their booty.

Buhamara, the Pretender, having claimed the intention of enthroning Mulai-Mohammed, his rebellion has no longer any reason to continue, as the Sultan has publicly reconciled himself with his brother, and Mulai-Mohammed has made a solemn entry into Fez, acclaimed by the populace.

The Sultan has announced the appointment of Mulai-Mohammed as Governor of the Province of Fez, thus disproving the rumors that Mulai-Mohammed aspired to the throne. When this had been done, according to the official authority for these statements, the tribes around Fez swore fidelity to the Sultan, and denounced Buhamara as an impostor whom they would prevent from coming to Fez.

All immediate danger has disappeared. The routes from Fez to the coast are open.

It is said the Sultan is now preparing a large expedition with the intention of crushing the rebellion.

Advices received here from Fez under date of Dec. 29 are to the effect that the Haina tribe, who were fighting for the pretender, have declared their allegiance to the Sultan. Twenty thousand troops have reached Fez from the Sus district. The Sultan has placed his brother, Mulai-Mohammed, in command of the expedition against Buhamara.

CHRISTIANS ARE SAFE.

Tribes Around Tangier Promise Them Protection—Sympathy with the Sultan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says reports from coast towns state that deserting soldiers are arriving constantly. The tribes near there refuse to send reinforcements, not because of rebel tendencies, but because the sufferings of the soldiers at the front from hunger and cold are very severe.

The correspondent continues: "Chiefs of the districts around Tangier visited me, assuring me that they undertake entire responsibility for the safety of Tangier and the Christians, no matter what occurs. There is the greatest sympathy at Tangier for the Sultan. All races and classes recognize that he is suffering for his good intentions."

MONEY PANIC IN CARACAS.

Run on the Bank of Venezuela Closes Its Doors—Bills Issued by It Sell for 80 Per Cent. of Face Value.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curaçao, Jan. 4.—There was a financial panic at Caracas yesterday afternoon. A large number of small traders and private depositors went together to the office of the Bank of Venezuela for the purpose of exchanging the bank's notes for silver. The bank refused to exchange more than twenty dollars' worth of notes for any one person, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon closed its doors.

The panic continues. Bills issued by the bank are now selling for 80 per cent. of their face value. The leading firms at Caracas, notwithstanding the present situation, have presented no notes for redemption, as they are all interested in supporting the bank.

CARACAS, Jan. 4.—The report that President Castro purposes to abdicate or resign the Presidency of Venezuela is untrue. The correspondent of The Associated Press saw the President with regard to this matter today; the President laughed when questioned, and then said, thoughtfully:

"You are at liberty to say that I have fought during two years to retain the supreme power which was invested in me by the people of Venezuela; I will no more abdicate than I will resign. The Matos revolution, without assistance from foreign powers, will soon be a story."

The course pursued by the allied powers in maintaining the blockade of La Guayra has caused astonishment among the foreign residents of this city. When the Dutch steamer Prins Willem V. arrived off La Guayra to take on board the European mails the authorities at La Guayra sent the mail out in a small boat.

This boat was stopped by the British cruiser on blockade and the mail bags were taken on board the warship. The postal clerks who were in the small boat say the mail bags, notwithstanding their protests, were opened on board the cruiser.

CASTRO'S POSITION CRITICAL?

Washington Hears of Aggressive Movements of the Revolutionist Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The aggressive movements of the Venezuelan revolutionists are being watched closely here. Late unofficial advices indicating great activity on the part of the rebels and reporting a menacing movement toward Caracas give the impression that President Castro's position is critical.

It had been confidently hoped there would be a cessation of the hostilities against the Government, so that there might be prompt action with respect to arbitration of the claims against Venezuela by the European allies.

STOLE JUDGE'S BURGLAR KIT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The fact that Judge McEwen was the owner of a set of burglar's tools probably saved him the loss of valuables when his home, in Irving Park, received a visit from burglars Friday evening. The thieves took $2 and the Judge's set of tools, which he collected from criminals he prosecuted while Assistant State Attorney.

"I will be in an embarrassing position," said the Judge to-day to some friends. "When the men are caught and the police call upon me to identify my burglar's set I guess I will be compelled to swear that I own the property."

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Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

PRIEST ARRAIGNED AND HELD FOR ASSAULT.

Father Falconi of the Newark Diocese Charged with Threat to Kill.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., Jan. 4.—A sensation has been created by the arrest here late last night of the Rev. Carmelo Falconi, who is stationed at the Italian Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Belgrove Drive, this place, charged with assaulting and threatening to kill the Rev. Clement Cardarelli, an assistant priest at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, at Orange.

The accused priest was arraigned before Recorder Krebs, who held him in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Hudson County Grand Jury.

The assault is alleged to have occurred Dec. 26, when Father Cardarelli went to the orphan asylum with a letter from the Rev. John P. Callaghan of the Church of Our Lady of Help of Christians, East Orange, addressed to Father Morelli in regard to the services of a substitute during his (Father Callaghan's) absence in Europe. The priest was admitted to the asylum by a servant, and entered into conversation with Father Morelli.

Father Falconi suddenly entered the room, and, without warning, struck him a blow in the left eye with his fist, knocking him to the floor. When he had recovered sufficiently from the shock, he declares, he demanded the reason for the assault, whereupon he says that Father Falconi told him to shut up or he would shoot him.

The injured priest was compelled to go to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, for treatment. He made a complaint of the assault to Bishop O'Connor, and entered criminal proceedings upon the advice of friends. He has engaged a lawyer, and will institute a suit for damages.

The Rev. Father Falconi, who does not speak English, admitted the assault through an interpreter to-day, but denies that he or Father Morelli had ever threatened the life of Cardarelli. The priests claim that letters reflecting on Falconi's character and making false statements about him have been written to Bishop O'Connor. The letters, they declare, were of a cowardly character and were unsigned. Father Morelli is familiar with Cardarelli's handwriting, and was certain of the authorship of the communications.

They also declare that the matter has been laid before Bishop O'Connor, who has issued an order suspending Cardarelli from the Newark Diocese Jan. 5.

TWO YEARS' PROFIT SHARING.

The Pittsburg Commercial Company and Its Employes Pleased with the Arrangement.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—Considerable surprise was expressed to-day by the announcement that the Pittsburg Commercial Company was the pioneer in the matter of introducing profit-sharing plans along the lines now being followed by the United States Steel Corporation, the Pressed Steel Car Company, and other big concerns.

The Commercial Company, which is a coal company, started its plan about two years ago, and already $1,000,000 worth of its stock has been bought by employes, and is rapidly being paid for.

The plan has proved a remarkable success, and, considering the class of men employed and the wages earned, has been accepted by a large percentage of the employes. The operations of the plan have been directed by the employes' association without a hitch, the men interested in the company loaning the money necessary for a start at a low interest rate.

The harmony between the company and its employes has been maintained to a remarkable degree through the scheme.

TOWER-BOGARDUS WEDDING.

Ceremony Is to be Performed Wednesday at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The marriage of Albert Edward Tower and Miss Mary Towne Bogardus will be celebrated on Wednesday at the home of the young woman on Smith Street. The wedding will be a simple and quiet one. The Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, pastor of the First Reformed Church, of which Miss Bogardus is a member, will perform the ceremony, which will be witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

It is understood that immediately after the wedding Mr. Tower will take his bride to the Tower mansion on the Hyde Park Road, which has been undergoing extensive alterations and refurnishing in view of the coming event.

Interest is added to the wedding because of the sad circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. Tower's first wife a few months ago, and the romance involved in the courtship of the young woman who is to become his second wife.

The first Mrs. Tower killed her fourteen-year old son and herself in the same house to which Mr. Tower is to take his bride. She belonged to an old Dutchess County family, her maiden name being Nina Carpenter. Her father, Judge B. Platt Carpenter, was candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the Folger campaign, and was subsequently appointed Governor of the Territory of Montana.

After the death of his first wife Mr. Tower became interested in Miss Bogardus, who was employed at a local telephone exchange. She had charge of the long-distance wires which Mr. Tower had occasion to frequently use to talk with his brokers in New York. They became acquainted in this way. Miss Bogardus's mother last Summer announced that her daughter and Mr. Tower were engaged. Mr. Tower promptly confirmed the statement, and after that was frequently seen in public with his fiancée.

PAID FOR WEDDING CAKE.

Boston Society Agog Over Charges for Samples Sent from London.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Boston society is agog over the subject of Capt. and Mrs. Blackburn Tews's wedding cake. The recipients had to pay 50 cents each when the expressman arrived at the fashionable Back Bay mansion and delivered the tiny boxes containing the cake that graced the recent London wedding of Alice C. Ward, sister of Count Ward, the Boston millionaire broker, and Capt. Blackburn Tews.

Many feminine persons opened the boxes with visions of belated Christmas jewels flashing before their eyes. When they found they had paid 50 cents merely to admit a microscopical square of English fruit cake the explosion came. Some wanted to know what the Dingley tariff on wedding cake was. Others claimed that charging for wedding cake should be abolished by international treaty and talked of going to Collector of the Port Lyman about the matter.

Government and Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission gave a hearing in this city yesterday, Commissioner Charles A. Prouty presiding. President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad was one of those who appeared. He said that in making a rate from New York or Philadelphia or Boston or to an interior point, there was no attempt to make a scientific rate on tons and miles, and he expressed the opinion that for the Government to undertake to fix rates would extinguish the commerce of the country.

New Service to California, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Line.
Three trains daily. Most modern equipment. For particulars address 381 Broadway, New York. Adv.

CONEY ELEPHANT KILLED

Topsy Overcome with Cyanide of Potassium and Electricity.

She Was Adam Forepaugh's "Original Baby Elephant" Twenty-eight Years Ago—Her Keeper, "Whitey," Would Not See Her Die.

Topsy, the big, man-killing elephant at Luna Park, Coney Island, paid the death penalty at the park yesterday by the agency of a heavy electric current and 400 grains of cyanide of potassium. Topsy's ending was a rather inglorious affair, so far as she was concerned, for there was in it none of dazzle of the business with which the greater part of her life was spent, the scene being the dreary out-of-season pleasure park, the spectators only persons immediately concerned and reporters, and the executioners very matter-of-fact electricians of the Edison Company.

The latter life of Topsy had been turbulent indeed, and linked to some degree, after the manner of elephant folk, with that of her keeper, "Whitey" Alt, who was discharged by her owners, the park managers, after the final unofficial performance last Friday afternoon. "Whitey" Alf, it seems, had a habit of taking more stimulant than was good for him, and on these frequent occasions it was hard telling what he would do with Topsy. This fact, coupled with her past record of three men killed in the past three years, the last one at a show in Brooklyn on May 28 last, made it uncomfortable having her around.

The beginning of the end was on Oct. 30, when "Whitey" proceeded to conduct Topsy on a tour of Coney Island, and wound up in the police station, with Topsy trying to get her fat head in through the door with doubtful success. From that time until Friday of last week "Whitey" was kept in control, and consequently Topsy behaved herself, very dutifully pushing around big beams which were being used in construction at Luna Park, and hauling loads too heavy for ordinary beasts of burden.

But last Friday "Whitey" decided that such work was too degrading, and Topsy agreed with him. So he led her out of her stable on the grounds, and after the elephant language told her to "Sick 'em," the "'em" being a force of Italian workmen, who promptly took to the tall timber being used in the construction of electric towers and other such things. It was some little time before "Whitey" was persuaded, partially by threats and partially by force, to call his elephant, and from that, time Topsy's life was doomed.

The execution was set down for 1:30 o'clock yesterday. "Whitey" having refused in the meantime to have anything to do with it, and having been discharged in consequence, and it was not long afterward that Carl Goliath of Hagenbeck's, with "Skip" Dundy of the park and two employes, led her out of her house and to the scaffold. This scaffold, arranged originally for a hanging, which was abandoned on a protest from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was constructed over the small lake in the middle of the park grounds. From the scaffold to one of the buildings there stretched two wires adapted for a powerful current, and at the ends of these two mammoth, or rather elephantine, electrodes, each attached to a plank bottom about the size of a small table-top.

All went well until the narrow approach to the scaffold was reached, and then Topsy, like Mulvaney's elephant, balked. First persuasion was tried, then as much force as was thought compatible with the safety of those exercising it, and finally word was sent out for "Whitey," with a message carrying forgiveness for all his past sins and a promise of $25 if he would only come and budge the elephant. But "Whitey," unlike Mulvaney in the hospital, would not come. Not for twice the amount would he betray his old chum and friend to her awaiting death. So it was determined to have the execution in the open yard, and arrangements were made accordingly.

By this time it was 2:30 o'clock. Topsy was waiting patiently as possible, with her broad back turned to the impossible bridge over which she was wanted to pass. On either side were four husky attendants making believe that they could really hold her by the neck ropes if she should try to break away. Meanwhile the electricians arranged their wires and the execution was on. At 2:38 Dr. Brotheridge, the veterinary in charge, took two carrots into which had been stuffed cyanide—400 grain in all—and offered them to Topsy. She ate them greedily, and waited for more. Then it became a problem to get the electrodes on, and D. P. Sharkey of the Edison Company with T. H. Walsh and H. S. Thomas sidled up to her, while Goliath coaxed her to raise her feet. At last the electrodes were in position, one on the right fore foot and the other on the left hind foot, and Topsy stood down again, smashing the boards on which they were fastened, but with each plate in contact.

At 2:45 the signal was given, and Sharkey turned on the current. There was a bit of smoke for an instant. Topsy raised her trunk as if to protest, then shook, bent to her knees, fell, and rolled over on her right side motionless. All this took a matter of ten seconds. There had been no sound and hardly a conscious movement of the body, outside the raising of the trunk when the current was first turned in. Two minutes from the time of turning on the current Dr. Brotheridge pronounced Topsy dead.

As soon as the electrodes were removed Hubert H. Vogelsang of 311 East Fifty-ninth Street, who had bought the remains, started his force at work on the dissection, and before evening the whole was accomplished, the flesh to be used for commercial purposes, except that of the head, which was reserved for mounting purposes; the organs to be sent to Prof. McClure of the Department of Biology in Princeton University, and the feet to be used in the making of umbrella stands. The flesh and skeleton remained in Mr. Vogelsang's possession for future disposition.

The elephant Topsy was brought to America twenty-eight years ago by Adam Forepaugh, and was then at the age of eight years. For some time she played juvenile parts, being exhibited as the "original baby elephant." In 1900 she killed a keeper in Waco, Texas, and another keeper in Paris, Texas, in the same year. On May 28 last she killed J. Fielding Blunt of Fort Wayne, Ind., in the show tent in Brooklyn, presumably because he had fed her a lighted cigarette. Since that time she has been at Coney Island.

As measured yesterday she stood 10 feet in height, was 19 feet 2 inches long from tail to tip of the trunk, had a girth of 14 feet 2 inches, and a leg circumference at the fetlock of 2 feet. She weighed six tons, and in her palmy days was valued at the rate of $1,000 a ton.

CONVICT'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Had Reached the Roof of Trenton Prison When Discovered.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Thomas Doyle, who is serving a twenty-year term in the New Jersey State Prison for murder committed in Union County, was frustrated this morning in an attempt to escape from the institution.

Doyle, with a number of other prisoners, was being taken to breakfast just before 6 o'clock when he slipped from the line and entered the engine room. From this room he escaped to the yard, and by scaling the wall of small buildings finally reached the roof of the main building. He had secreted in his clothing an improvised rope about twenty feet long, with which he intended to lower himself to the top of the prison wall and thence to the street.

While crawling over the roof he was discovered by Deputy Keeper Clayton, who operates the searchlight located in the prison tower. Doyle was easily captured and returned to his cell. Under his prison suit he had another suit made from goods obtained in one of the prison workshops. He came to the prison a year ago.

Daily Stock Reports
Are placed on the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour train to Chicago. Stenographer at Passengers' service.—Adv.

FLOODS DO GREAT DAMAGE.

Trains Stalled in Washington—Cities Without Light—Farmers Suffer.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 4.—Floods now raging throughout Washington are causing damages to traffic and business estimated at millions of dollars. For three days mail, passenger, and freight service has been paralyzed. Six hundred landslides have come down on railroads, chiefly through the Cascade Mountains and in Western Washington. Several bridges on the Great Northern main line have been carried away, including Madison Bridge, which has been rebuilt twice within ten days. Engineers decided to-day that it must be permanently arched.

Coast lines of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, together with the Tacoma-Seattle Interurban Electric Line and numerous branch railroads, have been either flooded or covered with slides by the overflowing of rivers.

Boats are being used in the streets of Castle Rock, Suitap, Kent, Christopher, Auburn, and Darrington. Farmers have been working waist deep in waters in an effort to remove furniture and valuables from their flooded houses. Much stock has been drowned. Great log booms have been washed away in Cowlitz, Chehalis, Whiskah, and Skagit Rivers, causing serious loss to the lumber industry. Many passenger trains are stalled in the Cascade Mountains or on the Portland branch. Passengers on several trains stalled at Castle Rock to-day got up a dance in a woodman's hall. Chehalis, Centralia, Kelso, Suitan, Kent, and other towns are in darkness, the electric-light plants being submerged.

The Northern Pacific is fighting to-day to open the line from Tacoma to Portland, that it may send its through trains over the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Line between Portland and Wallula, where they will again take the Northern Pacific tracks. Several days will be required to open the main line through the Cascades, following which the Great Northern will also use its tracks. The Cascade Mountains, which last week held the heaviest snows of years, are now nearly bare. The temperature in the mountains is 60 degrees. Rain has stopped falling.

MISFORTUNES OF AN INVENTOR.

John Brislin, After Receiving Decree Against Carnegie Company, Suffers Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—Misfortune seems to follow John Brislin, who is said to be the inventor of the rolling mill feed table, which has proved to be worth millions of dollars. After worrying through the most abject poverty and then, in his old age, when he is deaf, feeble, and almost totally blind, receiving a decree of court against the Carnegie Company which would ultimately bring him riches, his hopes are slowly fading.

The unfortunate inventor is now reported to be in a precarious condition as the result of being knocked down by a wagon at Wylie Avenue and Federal Street last week. He is practically heartbroken, because he fears that he will be in his grave before the wealth begins to come in. He sustained an ugly gash in the head and received serious internal injuries.

Brislin has toiled hard all his life. Many years ago he was caught in an explosion in the old Keystone Rolling Mill, on Second Avenue, and lost his hearing; his sight was impaired, and he was incapacitated from following his vocation. Then he became janitor, and while eking out an existence found sufficient time to apply his talents on the feed table. His contention has been that he could not put his ideas to a practical test, and with that end in view he took into his confidence Antoine Vinnac, an employe of the Carnegie Company. Together they completed it. Although the patent is worth millions, Brislin never realized a cent out of it.

AIDS ASTRONOMICAL WORK.

Carnegie Endowment Fund Makes Research Possible at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 4.—A gift of $2,500 to the Harvard Astronomical Observatory from the income of the Carnegie Endowment Fund has made possible an exhaustive research on the part of Harvard's authorities among the vast collection of photographic plates which the university has in stock.

The gift, although small, will undoubtedly be succeeded by larger ones in case the research is successful, so that it promises to result in some of the most important disclosures, perhaps, that have been made in astronomical circles in many years.

A COMBINATION FAILS.

$20,000,000 Malliable Castings Trust Is Not to be Established—Expected Support Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—The twenty-million-dollar malleable castings consolidation, announced last month as an assured thing, has gone to pieces. It is said the support of ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, Max Pam, and their associates in the United States Steel Corporation was withdrawn on the ground that the conditions were not opportune for the launching of such a concern and this led to the deal being dropped for an indefinite time.

John A. Penton of Detroit, who is Secretary of the American Malleable Castings Association and of the National Founders' Association, and who has been prominent in other organizations of the foundry interests, was the active promoter in the deal, and he spent a year in the effort to bring the malleable concerns together.

Audits had been completed by a New York firm, and everything was in readiness for the financing when the important support from the United States Steel Corporation interests was withdrawn. Owners of the constituent concerns were to have taken $16,000,000 of the capital stock, but it was necessary to place enough stock outside to furnish good working capital.

VISITORS AT GEORGIAN COURT.

Arrival of the Countess de Castellane and Her Children.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are entertaining the Countess de Castellane at Georgian Court. The Countess and her two children, Boni and George, arrived here last evening. The Countess intends to go to Florida for a short stay before returning home.

The Gould children and their French cousins are fast friends. Young George Gould and George de Castellane, who are about the same age, have taken a particularly strong liking to each other. The visitors are looking forward to a ride in young George Gould's tiny automobile to-morrow.

STATUS OF MR. COMAN.

Attorney General Cunneen Explains That He Is Not a Deputy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Attorney General Cunneen said to-day that some of the reports in the newspapers concerning the appointment of ex-Deputy Attorney General Coman had fallen into error regarding the present relations of Mr. Coman with the office. He said:

"I do not ask Mr. Coman to serve as Deputy Attorney General, nor has he been assigned to his old position. He is acting as counsel until such time as Judge Bulger can come into the office."

To Cure a Cold on the Lungs and to prevent pneumonia, take Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Adv.

DEVERY WOULD HALE TAMMANY INTO COURT

Officials Summoned to Appear Before Justice Scott.

J. Sergeant Cram, John T. Oakley, and Thomas F. Smith Served with Order Obtained by Peter J. Garvey of the Ninth District.

The officials of the Tammany Hall General Committee have been summoned to court at the instance of William S. Devery. The ex-Chief said last night that he would drive the "Fourteenth Street gang" as far as money could do it. Justice Scott of the Supreme Court on Saturday issued an order returnable at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, requiring Tammany to explain its treatment of Devery.

The application was made by counsel for Peter J. Garsey, a Devery lieutenant, who, at the September primaries, was elected a member of the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District. In the moving papers Garvey recites that he was legally elected a member of the District General Committee, but that the Tammany Hall General Committee, at a meeting on Dec. 30, 1902, unlawfully and without cause stripped him of his prerogatives. He asks the court to require Tammany's officials to show cause why he should not be placed in possession of his rights, and why he and his co-members on the District General Committee shall not be permitted to name an executive member for the district.

The order was served late on Saturday night on J. Sergeant Cram, John T. Oakley, and Thomas F. Smith, Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary, respectively, of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

The Executive Committee of the latter organization is scheduled to meet to-night, and it is expected that in view of the legal proceedings instituted by Garvey in the interest of Devery, nothing will be done in the latetr's case.

Ex-Chief Devery also declared last night that he would, if it could be done, summon Treasurer John McQuade of Tammany Hall to court to ascertain, if possible, what money Tammany has collected, where it came from, and what has been done with it. He wants the books produced.

The Committee of Twenty-five appointed at the Devery indignation meeting last week met last night and drafted a petition which will be presented to Leader Charles F. Murphy to-day. It recites at length the history of the struggle for the Democratic leadership of the Ninth District, and asks why Devery has been refused a place on the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

IRELAND APOSTLE OF NATIONS.

Cardinal Gibbons Says Emigrants from the Emerald Isle Have Greatly Helped the Catholic Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons preached in the cathedral this morning on "The Growth of the Catholic Church in the United States." In the course of his sermon the Cardinal said:

"You will, I am sure, agree with me that no country in Europe has contributed more efficiently to the establishment and growth of the Catholic religion in America than faithful Ireland, and, whatever may have been the unhappy causes which have led to the expatriation of so many of Ireland's sons and daughters from their native soil, God has made their exile subservient to high and holy purposes.

"I can safely affirm that there is scarcely a city or town throughout the United States where the Catholic religion has not been preached and sustained by priests and laymen of Irish faith and extraction. And the Irish missionary spirit is still perhaps more powerful in Australia and throughout the vast extent of the British possessions. Ireland has been the apostle of the nations.

"The Church in America is also indebted for her extent and development to Catholic emigrants from Germany, Bohemia, Poland, and other parts of Northwestern Europe."

A LIEUTENANT MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 4.—Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, Fourth Cavalry, has been missing from Fort Leavenworth since last Tuesday. It is alleged that Perkins was married while a Sergeant in the Sixth Cavalry at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, fourteen years ago.

A woman calling herself his wife arrived here a short time ago and claimed the support of her husband. She showed Col. Wygant, Post Commander, written evidence tending to prove that she was the Lieutenant's wife and that his right name was Edward O. Raynor of Southampton, N. Y. It is understood that Lieut. Perkins, or Raynor, vainly tried to arrange for a divorce. Two days later he disappeared.

Perkins, while in the Marine Corps, was in the Asiatic Squadron, and was the orderly for Admiral Dewey during the battle of Manila Bay. He afterward was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-ninth Volunteers. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the regular army a year ago through the influence of Admiral Dewey. He is forty-two years old.

BEAUMONT'S DAY IS PAST.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Following close upon the announcement that the control of the Beaumont oil product had passed to the Standard Oil Company and that prices were to be rapidly advanced comes the statement that the day of fuel in that field is past. New Orleans can no longer look forward to an era of rapid expansion of her manufacturing industries through the possession of cheap fuel. The Lone Star and Crescent Oil Company, which at the height of the Beaumont boom secured valuable concessions from the City of New Orleans and undertook to furnish oil to some of the largest users here, has cut off its supply to consumers and notified them that they may make other arrangements for power.

"The Beaumont field has been going down rapidly ever since last June," said President E. G. Schlieder of the Lone Star Company yesterday. "At that time the gas pressure suddenly diminished, and in July it fell off altogether, so that the wells ceased gushing. We tried to pump from our wells, but could not get much but salt water. We tried to buy from others, and lost money rapidly. We have lost heavily; more so, in fact, than our customers will. It has been entirely a gambling proposition from the start. We stood to win or lose, and we have lost."

Other operators in the Beaumont oil fields state that the wells are pumping 75 per cent. salt water.

Steamer Myrtleden Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., Jan. 4.—The steamer Myrtleden, British, Capt. Yule, from Fernandina, Fla., to New York, stranded on Jones Beach, eight miles west of Fire Island Light, at 1 o'clock this morning. A dense fog prevailed at the time and the Captain, thinking himself safe at sea, neglected sounding until striking the bar. She has since worked beachward and at low tide is high and dry. The vessel has sustained no damage, a low surf prevailing, and the crew remain on board.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and the West.—Adv.

A DEMOCRATIC SHAKE-UP.

Movement to Inaugurate an Aggressive Policy in the House and Thereby Win Public Respect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the Capitol to-morrow there will be launched a movement to rejuvenate the Democratic Party. The first step contemplated is the displacing of Representative Richardson of Tennessee, as the minority leader and the selection in his stead of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. With this accomplished, it is proposed, at the convention of the Fifty-eighth Congress to fight against the readoption of the present House rules unless they be so modified as to permit the minority to name the minority members of the House committees, a function that now rests entirely with the Speaker. All this is preliminary to an aggressive Democratic policy in the next Congress, by which it is hoped to give the Democratic Party a standing in the Presidential campaign of 1904.

One of the promoters of this movement is Representative Burleson of Texas. "If conditions could be changed," said Mr. Burleson to-day, "there would be no necessity for prominent Democrats all over the country engaging in a blind search for a leader in 1904. The Democratic Party is in a rut. It has been subjected to so many defeats since 1892 that it has become merely a party of opposition. In my opinion Democrats should give thought to the present condition of the party rather than to who is to be nominated in 1904.

"I believe the important matter at hand is to create a sentiment which will result in the selection, when the proper time comes, of an aggressive Democrat as minority leader in the Fifty-eighth Congress. When the proper leader has been selected, I think an earnest effort should be made by the minority to obtain some changes in the present rules, which in effect so operate as to make the House, which ought to be one of the greatest deliberative bodies in the world, a mere machine for registering the Speaker's will. If a proper effort is made by the minority I believe some aid can be looked for from a small number of the majority who are anxious to correct a condition that has become to them very nearly intolerable.

"With a courageous and earnest leader for the minority in the Fifty-eighth Congress, and with the House rules changed so as to permit the minority to name its membership on the various committees, I would unhesitatingly predict that before the adjournment of its first session the Democratic Party would be moved out of its rut. It also would present a united front, standing for well-defined affirmative policies. It could then go into a contest aggressively, with hope of victory."

WOMAN DENOUNCES TRUSTS.

Mrs. Livermore Declares That the Present Conditions in This Country Demand Radical Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—In a letter to a Melrose newspaper Mrs. Mary A. Livermore writes with her accustomed vigor on the trust problem.

"A large minority if not a majority of average Americans are very reckless with their liberties and of those of other people," she says. "They would not hesitate to risk all the prized charters of the human race for a tariff that would make them richer or a war on a helpless people that would open to them a market for their particular products.

"With this class there is but one supreme good in life—money. So we find ourselves in the grasp of coal companies and food producers, and with aching hearts are facing a Winter unparalleled in the cost of plain living. All these combinations increase prices that are felt by householders till the situation has become so tense that any change would be welcome.

"The most desirable thing to be immediately accomplished is to remedy the coal famine and to lower the high prices of food and fuel. Aside from this immediate necessity the matter most desired by the American people for their protection in the natural pursuits of life is the regulation of trusts. They may be beneficial under strong Governmental control.

"As they now are, they constitute a despotism. A famine is sure to follow, when in midwinter the prices of fuel and food are prohibitive. We see already that delicate little children and the very aged among the poor are to be the earliest victims of cold and hunger."

J. J. ASTOR'S MUDDY RIDE.

Left Philadelphia Yesterday Afternoon for This City in an Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—John J. Astor in his automobile went plunging through New Jersey mud to-day, bound from the Hotel Bellevue, this city, to his New York home. He left the Bellevue, accompanied by Harry Lehr and a chauffeur, shortly after 3 o'clock.

"We expect to have a wet time of it," said Col. Astor, looking up at the leaden sky, "but I guess we will get through all right. We had no trouble coming here. No, we do not expect to go after a record. If we made one it would be a muddy road record."

The Fabbri party, which arrived at the Bellevue on Saturday night in an automobile, left for New York at 11 o'clock this morning. In the party were Allesandro Fabbri, Ernesto G. Fabbri, B. Guadagno, and John B. Trevor. They returned as they came, by way of Camden.

RICH BED OF IRON ORE.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Jan. 4.—According to a report brought here, there is a bed of ore which will equal or possibly excel the great deposit on the Mesaba Range. The discovery was made by men who have been working in the interest of the Clergue companies for the last two years, in exploration of the wild country north of here in Ontario.

Now the long time spent in careful search by scientists and trained prospectors is to bring its reward. The prospectors are on their way home with the first news of a great deposit of the finest grade of iron ore in the Algoma country, which will soon be within reaching distance of the railroad lines of the Clergues.

TRAIN KILLS A PASTOR.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Rev. A. H. Norris, aged fifty-seven, pastor of the Congregational Church in Torrington, was instantly killed at Burrville at 1:30 this afternoon. A special train from New York struck his team on a grade crossing. He was driving in a closed carriage, and did not see the train, which had brought a delegation of New Yorkers to Torrington to attend the funeral of the late millionaire Archille F. Migeon of Torrington, who died in Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday.

The horse was killed outright and the carriage containing the minister was thrown 100 feet against a tree. The Rev. Mr. Norris was dead when the trainmen reached him. The clergyman was on his way to Burrville to conduct services in the Congregational church there. He is survived by two daughters, who are students in a New Jersey school for physicians.

Connecticut Tobacco Unsatisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The tobacco crop of the Connecticut Valley, especially that grown in the open air, is not coming from the sheds in a satisfactory condition, and the prices which are being paid rule considerably lower than the growers were expecting. The cold and damp weather of last Summer was not favorable to growing the best quality of leaf.

Extra Fast—Extra Comforts.
The Pennsylvania Special makes a schedule of 20 hours between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

GREENE MADE A TOUR, CITY WASN'T VERY "DRY"

The Commissioner with Inspector Brooks Visited Seven Stations.

Went Through Precincts in Automobile Scrutinizing Policemen on Post and the Saloons—Entered a Raines Law Hotel.

Strictly speaking, the first Sunday under the new police administration could not be called a "dry" one. There was plenty to drink for all who desired it, and in several places it could be taken standing in front of the bar as on weekdays. But that there was a great deal of caution used by the saloon keepers, especially in the Tenderloin, was evident, as Capt. Miles O'Reilly, the new commander, was busy all day long, and at midnight the blotter recorded no arrest for violation of the excise law. The arrests for excise violations in all boroughs totaled forty-eight, as compared with thirty-eight on the previous Sunday.

It was a day of activity, of sight-seeing for the police officials. Commissioner Francis V. Greene with his secretary and accompanied by Inspector Brooks, visited all the police stations between Fourteenth Street and Fifty-first Street, seven in all, in a red automobile on the back of which were the initials, "L. G. W." Another party, composed of District Attorney Jerome and Deputy Commissioners Ebstein and Piper, walked through the Tenderloin and were seen on both Broadway and Sixth Avenue during the afternoon and early evening.

Late last night, Capt. O'Reilly, who had made three tours during the day, said that he had seen no violations of the law, except in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-first Street, where the Swiss Waiters' Association was giving a dance. This he ordered stopped, and his command was obeyed, although the indignation of the dancers was intense, as the proceeds of the ball were destined for the association's sick benefit fund. Proprietor Judson Sauer said he had spent $300 in preparation for the event, and that such functions had never been interfered with before.

There was dancing going on at other places, however. At 21 East Seventeenth Street is Miss McCabe's Dancing Academy, and on Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, is the Harvard Academy. The managers of these places went to the Captain in the afternoon and asked about the dances for the night. They said they were private dances given to pupils and that invitations had been sent out. Capt. O'Reilly said he was very sorry, but that he could not "stand for" the dancing. The managers went ahead just the same and had their dances. This was reported to the Captain, and he sent two detectives out to investigate. They went to the places and later

Avenue. On the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Nineteenth Street is the Raines law hotel run by Patrick Craig. On the street corner near the front door stood a patrolman in uniform. The Commissioner spied the lonely looking figure, and the chauffeur was ordered to stop. Gen. Greene stepped out of the machine, and walked up to the patrolman.

"What are you doing here?" he asked the man.

"Police duty," was the ready answer.

Turning to Inspector Brooks, who had followed him, the Commissioner said:

"Take this man's name and number."

The Inspector did so.

ORDERS WHISKY IN THE SALOON.

Then the Commissioner, the Inspector, and the former's secretary entered the saloon through a front entrance. On a table was a sandwich, almost transparent, so thin it was. It had been cut into four small squares. It was the only one on the plate.

Commissioner Greene took a look at the tid-bit, and then the three stood at the bar, behind which was Proprietor Craig. The Commissioner ordered three drinks of whisky. The liquor was served, without the formality of purchasing a sandwich. Col. Greene put three dimes on the counter, waved the whisky aside, and said:

"We don't care for the stuff."

He asked Craig to show him through the hotel. This was done, and the Commissioner, it is said, found that the law was being complied with, there being the required number of beds in the house.

In Brooklyn the excise situation was normal. Many of the liquor sellers, fearing to take any chances under the new régime at first, closed up their places promptly at midnight Saturday. Other saloons, however, which were closed tight to all outward appearances, continued to do a quiet side-door business in the early morning hours. As the day wore on and it was seen that the police were not unusually active, all the saloons in the borough which carry on a back-room trade were open and the usual Sunday conditions prevailed.

President Dolan of the State Liquor Dealers' Association said he had advised all the members of his organization to comply with the law. The majority of liquor dealers would be glad to see Sunday closing, but they did not like to see one man permitted to run unmolested, while others were ordered closed by the police.

CORONERS' BOARD REPORTS.

Remarkable Disasters of the Year Referred To—Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory Wanted.

The first annual report of the present board, and was sent out from the Coroners' hattan will be in the hands of Mayor Low this morning. The report is the work of Coroner Goldenkranz, President of the board, and was sent out from the Coroner's office late on Saturday.

In tabular form the work done by the Coroners during 1902 is presehted as follows:

Sudden deaths from natural causes	3,526
Deaths by accidental violence	1,965
Deaths by suicide	470
Death by direct murder	92
Other homicide cases	139
Ante-mortem statements	154
Total	6,346

Out of this total, there were 482 cases remaining for inquisition from the previous year. In all there were, during last year, 2,820 deaths which, under the law, require the personal investigation of the Coroners. As a result of such investigations 543 persons were held to await the action of the Grand Jury. In connection with this 1,256 inquests were held and 644 autopsies performed.

In reviewing the year's work the report continues:

"The year has been remarkable for the large number of appalling disasters, in which numbers of lives have been lost, some as the result of negligence, and some purely from an accidental cause. Among these cases we beg to call your attention to the Murray Hill Hotel explosion, the New York Central Railroad tunnel disaster, the Park Avenue Hotel fire, and the Madison Square fireworks exhibition disaster.

"It is with some gratification that we notice as a result of the inquisitions held in these cases that there has been a greater activity shown in remedying certain evils that existed prior to these accidents and which were the direct cause of the loss of a large number of lives. The work of the Municipal Explosive Commission; the untiring efforts of the Building Department, and the energy of your Honor and the committee appointed to advise remedies in the tunnel arrangements of the New York Central Railroad to us seem to be the means of avoiding such horrible catastrophes as we have just called your attention to."

The report closes with the following recommendations, including one for an increased appropriation.

"It further appears to this board that though the work during the past year has been very great, and was conducted as expeditiously as circumstances and help would permit, still there seems to be room for improvement, both from a scientific as well as an expeditious standpoint. In the first place, it might be timely and wise to call to your attention the necessity of attaching to this office a chemical and bacteriological laboratory, an addition that not only would be of scientific value and service to the city, but would be the means of an economy that is hard to estimate.

"Secondly, from an expeditious standpoint, a larger appropriation would be necessary to add to the clerical force and the necessary conveniences for the conducting of this office properly."

OPPOSE MR. HOAR'S BILL.

Senate Committee Likely to Amend His Anti-Trust Measure—Regarded Too Radical as It Stands—Mr. Cullom's Bill and House Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Anti-Trust bill of Senator Hoar has not been given the approval he expected it would receive, and it is very probable several of its features will undergo change in the Judiciary Committee. It is fully expected that the bill in an amended form will come from the committee. The authorship of the measure insures for it more than the usual courtesy. Moreover, there is a general desire for legislation at this session, and that will help the bill to an affirmative report after amendments have been made agreeable to a majority. The committee will meet to-morrow, and Senator Hoar hopes to get action that he may bring the bill into the Senate Tuesday, when he proposes to address that body on the subject of trusts and the necessity of legislation for their regulation.

The bill of Senator Cullom, introduced last Summer, is also before the Judiciary Committee. This measure provides for publicity, and requires reports from corporations doing an inter-State business, which are to be made to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. It does not go so far as the Hoar bill, which aims at controlling the manufacture of products as well as their transportation, and by many the Cullom bill is regarded more favorably than that made public by Mr. Hoar.

There are also two bills before the House Judiciary Committee on the subject, one known as the Littlefield and the other as the Hepburn bill. A sub-committee has them under consideration. The Littlefield bill provides for publicity and a tax on stock issued for which the full value has not been paid in cash, and the Hepburn bill is on similar lines.

COAL DEALERS' BUSY SUNDAY.

The large retail coal dealers had horses and wagons on the streets for the greater part of the day yesterday delivering coal. Notwithstanding the New Year's celebration of the miners, a good deal of coal came over some of the lines to tide water yesterday, and the coal handlers worked all day.

If the weather should remain mild for a day or two, the dealers said yesterday, the shortage of last week would be partly overcome. All of them said, however, that there would be a shortage all Winter.

Complaints have been made to the police by east side coal dealers that a man wearing a badge with the words "New York Coal Inspector" has been getting money from them under false pretenses. It is alleged that he accuses dealers of giving short weight or of some other irregularity and tells them that a fine of $50 would follow arrest and conviction, but that a smaller amount would keep them out of trouble. In some cases, it is said, in order to avoid trouble, payments were made.

Big Republican Banquet Planned.

One of the largest political dinners in the history of the city will be that of the Republican organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden, on Thursday, Jan. 15. It is expected that 1,000 diners will participate. The principal speakers will be United States Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Congressman Watson of Indiana, and Simeon Ford of this city.

ANGERED BY PRESIDENT

Southern Representatives Protest Against His Action at Indianola.

PROMISE TO MAKE TROUBLE

Disposition to Charge Him with Arrogating Czarlike Authority in Closing Post Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Southern Congressmen have been arriving in town to-day to attend the reassembling of Congress, and every one of them is angry to the fighting point over the President's action in closing up the Post Office at Indianola, Miss. State lines have nothing to do with it, and Congressmen from Mississippi are no hotter than others from other States. Many of them promise to make trouble, and the outlook is that a great deal will be heard of the case during the session. There is a strong disposition to charge the President with arrogating Czarlike authority in deciding that a community shall not receive its mail.

Senator A. J. McLaurin of Mississippi will probably introduce a resolution calling on the Post Office Department for information about the closing of the Post Office. He will go to the department to-morrow and ask Postmaster General Payne to designate some one to act as Postmaster, and if this request is refused he will see the President about it.

"I knew nothing at all about the Indianola matter," he said to-night, "until I read the President's statement in Birmingham yesterday while on my way here. I did not even know the town had a negro Postmistress. I must say the President's action is a very remarkable procedure, and one that will need some further explanation. I know the people of Indianola to be law-abiding in every respect. They are as much entitled to postal facilities as any community in the United States. If there is any way to do it I am going to have the Post Office re-established. Of course I can't make the President do this, but after I see him I will know more about my future action in the matter. I believe the resignation of the Postmistress was voluntary, and that when further information is received the case will not be as serious as it now looks. In my opinion the main trouble is that you can't make white folks out of negroes."

"I think," said Representative Richardson of Alabama, "that a resolution of inquiry should be passed by Congress calling on the President to give more fully his reasons for doing this, and setting forth to what extent and by whom this woman was threatened. As the matter now stands the whole community stands indicted of a crime. The people have a right to this Post Office, and the action that has been taken is an unpardonable outrage.

"The President went about the matter in the wrong way. He should have caused the arrest of the parties guilty of intimidating the Postmistress, and punished them according to the law in the case. I am not fully informed as to the nature of the threats of assault, but everything indicates that it was the action of only a few individuals, perhaps belonging to an element of the community that does not represent the best citizenship. The fact that the woman had held the office for so many years indicates that the people were reasonably satisfied with her at least.

"The President condemns himself in his very statement issued from the White House. He makes it evident that he intends to punish the whole community by making them travel from twenty to forty miles for their mail. All the facts in the case should be made known, and then the public can judge whether this community of people should be visited with such a severe penalty."

Representative Gaines of Tennessee said:

"The people of Indianola may have disobeyed the law, but that does not empower the President to suspend the law. It is the duty of the President to execute, and not suppress, the law. By suspending the law creating the Post Office at Indianola he becomes himself a lawbreaker and lawlessly and recklessly prevents the patrons of the office from receiving letters carrying United States postage and addressed to them.

"If he can thus stop the mail being carried and delivered at Indianola he can at will treat New York or any other city in the same way. If the Postmistress at Indianola has been assaulted, or her official rights illegally interrupted or interfered with, it is the duty of the President to enforce the laws enacted to punish the offenders. I know of no law that gives the President the right to punish a whole people, the innocent and guilty alike, by suspending the Post Office law establishing a delivery service at Indianola. This is a government of laws and not of men."

Representative Pierce of Tennessee said:

"The President should have gone about the matter in the proper statutory way. He should have left the office open and punished the guilty ones, instead of punishing all and casting odium upon the innocent as well as the guilty. The Post Office was established by law, and if it is to be abolished it should be abolished by law. This woman has been Postmistress for several years, and it seems to me that if there had been very serious objection to her it would have been manifested before now.

"It looks as if this intimidation, if any, was the work of certain individuals, and violence was not contemplated by the whole community. As it is, all must suffer the inconvenience, probable business loss, and humiliation before the public. The President is treading on dangerous ground. The people of Indianola and vicinity should demand of the President that he tell all the circumstances in the case."

TAFT MAY BE CHIEF JUSTICE.

His Friends Would Have His Appointment to Supreme Court Deferred Until He May Succeed Fuller.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The seesawing that has been going on of late in regard to the time when Justice Shiras is to retire from the Supreme bench is accounted for in some quarters by the expectation that there will be opposition from the Pennsylvania Senators to the selection of a successor to Justice Shiras from outside the State of Pennsylvania.

The statement has been made, entirely without authority, that Senator Quay would make objection to the confirmation of Gov. Taft as Shiras's successor. Nothing could be further from the probabilities. If an objectionable man should be nominated from Pennsylvania the Senators might be expected to resist his confirmation. But that any fight would be made against an unobjectionable selection from another State simply because Pennsylvania did not get the place is something that is not generally believed. The only action Senator Quay and his colleague will take will be to call the President's attention again to the worthiness of Justice J. Hay Brown of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The two Senators formally presented his name to the President last year when occasion offered by reason of Justice Shiras reaching his seventieth year.

The most reasonable basis for a change in the arrangement to have Gov. Taft ascend the Supreme bench when Justice Shiras retires is the fact that there is a strong desire in many influential quarters that Gov. Taft should be made Chief Justice. Friends of Gov. Taft are urging that his appointment to the Supreme bench be deferred until he may be named to succeed Chief Justice Fuller. Friends of Judge Brown are well pleased with this proposed arrangement, assuming, of course, that if it should be carried into effect Judge Brown would be appointed to succeed Justice Shiras.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

The American Missionary Association is about to issue an invitation and appeal to the Congregational Churches, Sabbath schools and Endeavor Societies of the country requesting an observance on Sunday, Feb. 15, as "Lincoln Memorial Sabbath," commemorative of Abraham Lincoln. The officials of the association say: "It is not generally realized that there are nearly 18,000,000 of brown-skinned races under the flag of the United States, forming a large portion of our body politic. Problems that face the coming generations in the assimilation, redemption, and elevation of these races are profound.

"It is simply a question whether the generation upon whom the larger burden of responsibility must fall shall be prepared for this responsibility when it comes. Lincoln Memorial Sunday will furnish an opportunity to impress these problems and show that the Christian solution is the only possible one."

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY

Outlook for Legislation by This Congress Not Very Good.

Need of a New Law Admitted in Both Houses, but Doubt Expressed That There Will Be Time to Act Before Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The outlook for currency legislation at this session of Congress is not very good. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, a member of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day voiced the sentiment of a very large number of Congressmen when he said:

"There is a general feeling all over the country that it is time to enact some legislation which will stop this incessant running to the Treasury for help on every occasion, and there is a demand for such legislation."

The feeling to which Mr. Overstreet referred has crystalized into pretty strong pressure upon Congress, and many Congressmen would like to gratify it; but in spite of this there is no great likelihood that anything will be done. The principal difficulty in the way is the shortness of the session. Congress will reassemble to-morrow to begin the real business of the session, and will have only two months in which to transact that business—two months, less the usual number of days set apart for eulogies of dead statesmen and for adjournments on various pretexts.

In the way of original legislation also stand the Appropriation bills, which, when they once begin to take the right of way, will clog effectually everything else in the Senate. And atop of all is the threatened dead-lock over the Statehood bill, to say nothing of the desire of many members of Congress to have a prolonged debate over some of the various anti-trust bills.

Nevertheless the Banking and Currency Committee will make an effort to get its bill through. The pending measure is the new bill introduced by Mr. Fowler Dec. 17 as a substitute for the bill he vainly urged upon the Republicans of the House during the long session of Congress.

This bill provides that any National bank, with the approval of the Controller of the Currency, may take out for issue and circulation an amount of National bank-notes not exceeding 25 per cent. of its paid-up capital. The notes to be in denominations of $10 and multiples thereof. The deposit made by the bank to secure these notes shall be of United States bonds or gold coin, or both, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the notes taken out, the deposit to be counted as a part of the bank's reserve against the notes. The bank is to receive the interest on the bonds deposited. If it retires any part of said circulation, an amount of bonds or gold equal to 5 per cent. of the notes retired shall be returned to the bank.

Every bank taking out such notes shall pay semi-annually into the Treasury a tax of one-quarter of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of such notes in circulation during the preceding six months. This tax and the 5 per cent. deposit shall constitute a guaranty fund. The notes are to be a first lien on the bank's assets, and to be received upon deposit and for all purposes of debt and liability by every National bank at par and without charge. They are to be receivable for all public dues except duties on imports.

Any bank having outstanding notes in excess of 25 per cent. of its paid-up capital, to secure the payment of which bonds have been deposited, may, on making a deposit for the redemption of such excess, take out notes for circulation without reference to the limitation of $3,000,000 a month prescribed by law. The law limiting the amount of notes that may be retired to $3,000,000 a month, is not to apply to notes taken out under this act. The same reserve now prescribed for deposits must be maintained against these notes when in actual circulation.

The notes are to be redeemed in gold on demand. New York, Chicago, and San Francisco are to be redemption cities, and all the banks redeeming at any one of these cities shall constitute a redemption district. If any bank receives notes from another bank outside its own district, it shall not pay them out over its own counter, but send them to some bank in either its own district or that of the other bank, to be returned to the district of the bank issuing them.

When a bank fails the notes taken out by it shall, upon presentation to the Treasury, be paid in gold out of the guaranty fund, but the Treasurer shall recover the amount of the outstanding notes from the bank's assets and pay it into the guaranty fund. Any bank going into liquidation shall first pay the amount of its outstanding notes in gold into the fund. The fund falls below 3 per cent. of the total amount of notes taken out, the Controller may impose an extraordinary tax, not exceeding 1 per cent. in any one year, upon the amount of the notes at the time outstanding. This tax is to be refunded whenever such repayment will not reduce the fund below 5 per cent. of all the notes outstanding.

"The new Fowler bill," said Mr. Overstreet to-day, "will be received on its merits. The opposition at the last session was opposition, not to currency legislation in general, but to the particular bill then before the House. It is impossible to argue from the fate of that bill what will become of this."

CHORUS WILL WEAR TIGHTS.

Some of the women choruses affiliated with the leading German singing societies of Brooklyn are much stirred up over the announcement that twenty women are to appear in tights on the presentation of Von Suppé's comic opera "Flotte Bursche," at the fortieth anniversary of the Astoria Maennerchor Society in Long Island City in April next. These women are the wives and daughters of members of the Williamsburg Saengerbund Society. They will be chaperoned by Mrs. Adolph Fritsch, the conductor, under whose direction rehearsals have been going on in Palm Garden, Williamsburg, for some time.

Some years ago bloomers were used by the Arion's women's chorus, and considerable objection was made. In Von Suppé's opera there is a students' chorus which calls for the wearing of tights and high boots with caps and jackets. When the President of the Saengerbund, Adolph Bomhardt, was told last night about a report that bloomers were to be worn by the women's chorus he denied it emphatically, saying that the costumes worn would be those provided for in the opera.

Dinner to President Swanstrom.

A dinner will be tendered to Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn on Jan. 17 at the Pouch Mansion by members of the local school boards, ex-members of the old Brooklyn Board of Education, School Principals, and others interested in educational matters in the Borough. Park Commissioner Young will preside, and about 400 persons are expected to attend the dinner. Mr. Swanstrom was formerly President of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

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LARGE GIFT TO THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

Felix M. Warburg and Mortimer L. Schiff Provide $50,000.

Isidor Straus Presents the Directors' Report of the Year's Work—Superintendent Maxwell Speaks.

During the reading of the annual report at the tenth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance last evening the announcement was made that $50,000 had been donated for the enlargement of the organization's building. The men who gave the amount jointly because of a hint which was dropped in the last annual report are Felix M. Warburg and Mortimer L. Schiff.

Other announcements were of a donation of $2,500 for the first year's expenses for the maintenance of a legal bureau, given by Henry Phipps, and an anonymous contribution of $5,000. The addition to the Alliance Building is to front on the East Broadway side and is to be begun promptly, the organization owning land sufficient to make the improvement possible.

Isidor Straus of the Board of Directors read the annual report, which said in part:

"The Baron de Hirsch Classes in English for Immigrant Children were conducted with the usual success. The average enrollment was 436, but in all 761 new pupils were admitted in the course of the scholastic year, 477 of whom were promoted to the public schools. These classes are carried on for the purpose of preparing the children of Russian, Roumanian, and other immigrants for the public schools.

"The children enter our classes immediately upon their arrival in this country, and it has been found that after four to six months of the careful tuition that they receive a sufficient knowledge of the English language is acquired to enable them to enter the public schools.

"Much stress is laid upon the development of the spirit of patriotism and of love for their adopted country, and it is safe to say that among no class is a responsive chord sooner awakened than with the little ones who attend these classes in English."

Regarding the effect of the work of the alliance upon the population on the east side the report said:

"Those who have been in a position to observe and study the conditions on the lower east side during the past ten years (the time during which the Educational Alliance has been in existence) have been witnesses of a most extraordinary sociological phenomenon.

"At the beginning of that period it is safe to say that the amount of poverty was comparatively very much greater among the Jewish people of this neighborhood than it is at the present time. The percentage of those who could speak, read, and write the English language was also very small compared with that at present.

"The ten years have been a transition period of great moment in the lives of the residents of this quarter. A generation of young men and young women educated in our public schools has grown up and has come to take a prominent place in the community. Advantage has been taken of every opportunity for intellectual and material progress, and these opportunities have been ample."

In regard to the roof garden patronage, the report went on to say:

"The roof garden opened on June 23. It closed on Sept. 7. During those eleven weeks no less than 403,371 persons were present on the roof for a more or less protracted period."

As to the endowment fund, the report said: "The endowment fund has been somewhat increased during the past year through the contribution of $5,000 from a friend of the cause and by $5,500 from the H. F. Association, so that the total is now $148,000. This fund is far too small at present, and there is urgent need that it be increased as soon as possible to at least $500,000, so that an assured income of $20,000 per annum may be realized from this source.

"It is unfortunate that the endowment fund is not increasing more rapidly, for in order to keep the institution from going backward it is necessary for the Directors to feel some assurance that their efforts have the support of the general public. Under the present conditions it is a constant struggle to cut down expenditures to meet the limited means at the disposal of the Directors, and in spite of the practice of every economy there is a deficit at the end of each fiscal year."

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, said among other things: "I was deeply interested and gratified to notice in your report that you receive no public contributions for the support of your institution. It is maintained entirely by private subscription—purely a labor of love.

"It is possible to educate children so as to make them unhappy, and lead them into temptation—to give them tastes and not equip them so as to gratify them. You do not do that. You teach them how to earn a livelihood as well as how to think better and nobler thoughts."

Jacob Schiff also made a brief speech, in which he moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Henry Phipps for his contribution, he being a man not of Jewish faith. "Not for the money he gave," Mr. Schiff went on to say, "but for the example he has set."

Nathaniel Meyers moved a vote of thanks to the Directors for their work during the past year.

The terms of several Directors to serve for the term of three years had expired, but they were all re-elected. They were: Albert Friedlander, Ferdinand Kuhn, Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, William Solomon, Isidor Straus, and Benjamin Tuska.

ZIONISM AND EDUCATION.

Through some inadvertence both the Daughters of Zion Society of Temple Beth Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the Jewish Endeavor Society of the same church were given permission to meet in the lecture room of the church last night, and great was the surprise when the members began to find it necessary to crowd in. Explanations were not forthcoming, and it was decided to make the best of the situation and give the evening over to pleading each other's cause. Prof. Gotthell, the Rev. H. F. Mendes, and the Rev. M. H. Harris, pastor of the church, made addresses. The first named spoke upon "Some Aspects of Zionism," and the others dwelt upon the ideas and aims of the Endeavor body.

Zionism, the professor said, was the project of founding a home for the oppressed Jews of Eastern Europe, particularly those of Russia and Roumania. The idea was not, as so many suppose, that all the Jews go back to Palestine. It was expected that the members of the race would go out and preach their religion. The speaker decried assimilation in strongest terms, believing the Jew can best serve his interests by keeping to himself to a certain degree.

"All good Jews can be good Zionists and at the same time good American citizens," declared the speaker. The Jews, Dr. Mendes declared, must be a nation of priests. He likened the membrs of the race to the dust which is to be found in all parts of the earth and all over the world trodden down. He declared that from the dust came all nature and all beautiful things, likewise the Jew.

Dr. Harris said he had a suspicion that the Trustees of the Temple knew what they were about when they granted permission for both societies to meet in the same place for the evening. He said the invitations had the word "social" in large letters and the word "intellectual" in small type. He desired to see a reversal of conditions in the work of those present. It was declared that there are 100,000 Jewish children on the east side without religious education, and that while there were a few religious schools without that section they were "religiously" neglected.

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FRANK A. MUNSEY

DR. F. O. HALL INSTALLED.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall of Cambridge was installed last night as pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The service was conducted by the Rev. Charles F. Patterson, and the installation prayer was read by the Rev. H. R. Rose of Newark. Those who delivered addresses were the Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman of Lynn, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, the Rev. J. C. Adams of Hartford, the Rev. M. S. Wright, and H. B. Herbert, Trustee and clerk of the Universalist Society.

Dr. Pullman said, in part: "The Church is an institution for the culture of mortal souls. It is the generating centre of moral energy. It is the institution on which we depend to keep our homes sacred."

Dr. Crowe said, in part: "Our religion is just good citizenship, with strong, clean life. That is all there is in it. It is all there is in any religion. We haven't any magical lantern religion. Man's salvation for this life is occupation. If he's saved here he's saved for the hereafter."

Dr. Adams, in his address of welcome to Dr. Hall, said: "Dr. Hall will stand here in this pulpit when you come up from the hells of Wall Street and out of the fashion of life, when you come from the dazzling glare of the 'Four Hundred,' the 'Five Hundred,' or the 'Six Hundred,' or whatever you call it, to meet you with open arms and comfort you. He will tell you that the trusts do not own the earth and that rich men do not own you. You may be scared to death at some of the things he may say, but you have got to be brave and listen to him. This is the kind of service he is going to render. He is true as steel and as good as gold."

Dr. Wright, in a brief address, said: "I welcome you, Dr. Hall, into a cultured but ignorant city. I welcome you into a rich but wicked city. I welcome you into a beautiful but cruel city. Pray God you will do much toward its betterment."

New York Man Buys Syracuse Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Victoria Hotel, at Syracuse, has been sold to Morris Newgold of New York by the Commercial Insurance Company of Albany. The new owner will take possesssion at once and make extensive improvements. The hotel will accommodate about 100 patrons. It will be so remodeled that it may be kept open throughout the year. The price paid for the property was $15,000.

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Men's Overcoats, all models, which include 42, 45 and 50 inch Box Coats; Surtout, single or double breasted; Greatcoats and Ulsters, of Vicunas, Kerseys, Cheviots, Frieze and Scotch Coatings, in shades of black, Oxford and Cambridge; also mixtures. Many are silk-lined throughout; all sizes from 32 to 48 inches; the former prices of which were up to $35.00, at $21.00.

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YEAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Reports of the Commission and of Gov. Taft Made Public.

INSURRECTION IS AT AN END

Danger of Brigands Because of Threatened Famine, but Better Class Is Loyal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The annual report of the Philippine Commission and a separate report by Gov. W. H. Taft, made public at the War Department to-day, gives a review of the results of the year's work of the commission, and contain recommendations for legislative action by Congress deemed essential to the welfare of the islands. The Philippine Commission in its report, which is the third it has made, says at the outset:

"The insurrection as an organized attempt to subvert the authority of the United States in these islands is entirely at an end, and the whole of the Christian Filipino population, with the exception of a few thousand persons in the Moro country in isolated towns, are enjoying civil government.

"Much remains to be done in perfecting civil government, in marshaling the forces of law and order against lawlessness and disturbances, and in teaching the people of the Philippines not only that they have rights under the law, but also that they cannot hope to enjoy such rights unless they acquire courage and independence sufficient to assert them against attempts by their fellow-Filipinos to perpetuate the system of 'caciquetism,' or, liberally translated, 'bossism.'"

The report says the Filipino laborers must be taught the independence and dignity of labor under a free Government, and adds:

"The organization of labor into unions in Manila, while brought about by a crackbrained insurrecto agitator for political purposes only, will, we hope, lead to an organization which may have much to do with inculcating this lesson.

"The Filipino people of the better class have received the passage of the Philippine act with great satisfaction," the report recites, and further along it says: "The coming year under the trying circumstances which now prevail will show how much we may depend upon the conservative and law-abiding character of the controlling elements of the Filipino people."

The commission urges that it is the duty of the United States to secure to the Philippines as stable a currency as that used by the people of the United States. The commission concludes with the following recommendations, which are respectfully urged on the attention of Congress:

1. The establishment of a gold standard in the Islands and of banking corporations empowered to issue circulating banknotes under proper safeguards.

2. The reduction of at least 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates of duties upon goods imported into the United States from the Philippines.

3. An amendment of the Philippine act so that the limit upon lands which may be sold to or be held by individuals or corporations from the public domain shall be increased to 25,000 acres, or in the alternative, so that the Government shall be given the power to lease for sixty years upon competitive bidding tracts from the public land aggregating in any individual or corporate lessee not more than 30,000 acres. This legislation is necessary to the development of the Islands, and that as the Government owns 65,000,000 out of 70,000,000 acres in the archipelago there is no danger of concentration of ownership in individuals or corporations.

4. That the Philippine act may be amended by repealing the limitation which forbids an individual or corporation from holding an interest in more than one mining claim.

5. That all bonds issued by the insular Government under the authority of the Philippine act shall be free from State, county, and municipal taxation in the United States.

6. That an amendment be made to the Chinese Exclusion act giving power to the Government by law to admit a fixed and limited number of Chinamen into the Philippine Islands who are certified to be skilled laborers, on the bond of the employer that for every Chinese skilled laborer employed he will employ a Filipino apprentice, and that he will return the Chinese skilled laborer thus introduced within five years after his admission to the country, and that he shall pay a head tax of not exceeding $50 for each Chinaman so admitted to the insular government to meet the expenses of the enforcement of these restrictions. The commission thinks unlimited admission of Chinese would be unwise.

Gov. Taft, in his report, tells of the conditions that have made it necessary for the Islands to purchase about $15,000,000 worth of food on which to live and of the effects war has had upon agriculture, almost the only source of wealth in the islands. The greatest blow to agriculture, he says, is the destruction of about 90 per cent. of the water buffalo, on which the cultivation of rice is almost wholly dependent. After speaking of the ravages of Asiatic cholera, Gov. Taft says:

The bane of Philippine civilization in the past was ladronism, and the present conditions are most favorable for its growth and maintenance. It is not certain whether in the depressed state of agriculture, with the temptations to ladronism, that the constabulary will be able, without the assistance of the military, to stamp it out. Were there temptations to agriculture, were there prosperous conditions in the country, it would not be a troublesome matter to deal with, but when want and famine are staring people in the face the life of the freebooter forms to the desperate and the weak a very great attraction. The natural discontent with the Government when suffering is at hand, promoted as it has been by the cholera restrictions and the high prices of rice and other commodities which have been greatly enhanced by the depreciation of silver, might well have caused a new breaking out of the insurrection, and in my judgment, it speaks wonders for the ease with which this country may be governed in normal times that we have comparatively so little disorder since the surrender of the insurgent arms in April.

Since the civil Government was completely established in the Filipino provinces throughout the archipelago, in July of last year, the Governor says, an American soldier has not been called on once to fire a gun, the country having been policed by the constabulary, a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men.

"It may be," says Gov. Taft, "that as the conditions grow worse—for they are likely to do so before they grow better—it will be necessary in a province like Cavite, where ladronism seems inbred in the people, to proclaim martial law and even to call in the military finally to suppress it, but it is still hoped this may be avoided."

The depressed condition of agriculture and the tendency to ladronism in the Tagalog, and in some of the Visayan provinces does not apply to those provinces where hemp is the chief product. "They are wealthy and prosperous," the report says, "and while their food costs them more than it used to, they have money enough with which to make improvements; schoolhouses are being built; roads are being constructed; machinery—agricultural and of other kinds—is being introduced, and there is every evidence of a forward movement."

Gov. Taft says the figures show that for the year ended June 30, 1902, the imports, exclusive of Quartermasters' stores, of all goods were $41,000,000, while the exports were $27,000,000. He says capital has seemed to be timid in coming to the Philippines, but adds: "It has come in a small way in various branches, so that the aggregate is very considerable."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT UPHELD.

Senate Majority Strengthened by Yesterday's Elections—Only Two Ministers Candidates, and Both Win.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Senatorial elections were held to-day in thirty-four departments of France, Algeria, and in the Colonies of La Reunion and Guadeloupe, to select ninety-eight Senators, of whom ninety-four will fill seats the terms of whose occupants have constitutionally expired, while the other four will fill vacancies caused by deaths.

The elections passed off without incident and aroused little public interest; the results have confirmed the general expectation that the Ministerial majority in the upper house would be strengthened. The Conservatives have elected five Progressive Republicans; the Liberals have elected twenty-five Republicans, eighteen Radicals, and thirty-four Radical Socialists. Final returns from some seats in France and the two colonies have not been received. Premier Combes has been re-elected from the Department of Curente-Inferieure; he was also returned from Corsica, where he was only nominated Saturday.

Finance Minister Rouvier was elected in the Department of Alps Maritimes. He thus passes from the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate. M. Combes and M. Rouvier are the only two Ministers who were candidates.

The only other noteworthy result of the elections was the defeat of ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Hanotaux in the Department of Aisne. Of the candidates elected today, sixty-eight are already members of the Senate; the remainder are Deputies, ex-Deputies, or new men.

The Ministry of the Interior claims that the Government gained fifteen and lost two, a net gain of thirteen seats, in to-day's elections.

FRENCH POLITICAL CHANGE.

The Growing Attraction the Senate Has for Ambitious Politicians Demonstrated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Nothing is more characteristic of the present phase of French Parliamentary Government than the attraction of the Senate for national representatives. It is a sign of the times when Clemenceau, Rouvier, and Jules Roche prefer the Senate to the Chamber of Deputies.

The cause lies in ex-Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's disciplining of the majority. His methods were successful in uniting the Republicans against the heterogenous opposition and at the same time had the effect of discouraging ambitious and eloquent politicians who were desirous of making a public display. Consequently many choose the Senate, where a decent income is assured them for nine years.

The result of the elections is to give mild encouragement to M. Combes to follow his present path.

The rejection of M. Hanotaux by Aisne is a defeat for Mélinism.

TURKISH SULTAN EASIER.

Convinced That the Austro-Russian Alliance Will Not Result in Immediate Action.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople says the Sultan's mind is much relieved by the conviction that Count Lamsdorff's Vienna mission will not result in any immediate action, Austria and Russia having decided to await the effect of Macedonian reforms.

The Times's Vienna correspondent says that while there is a noteworthy absence of all distrust and suspicion in regard to the object of Count Lamsdorff's visit to Sofia, the tendency prevails in diplomatic circles to regard that visit, if not, indeed, the whole Balkan journey, as a mistake. It can scarcely fail to increase the self-esteem of the Macedonian agitators and render them less amenable to control.

France is understood to be seconding the Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia on condition that the status quo be not undermined. When Italy has had time to convince herself that Counts Goluchowski and Lamsdorff did not divide the Balkan peninsula between them over an after-dinner cigar she will perhaps also fall into line.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

St. Petersburg Paper Heads Dispatches from That Province "Home News."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says the Novoe Vremya publishes under the significant heading of "Home News" a letter from its correspondent in Manchuria, who says that far from leaving Manchuria it appears as if Russians have only just begun to settle down in real earnest.

The correspondent adds that their energy in the construction of towns and ports in the great commercial centres and the solidity with which the railway is laid point to the conclusion: "We have time before us."

A new branch line of the Chinese railway to Kirin has been decided upon. This is important commercially and strategically, first, because Kirin is a kind of junction for all Chinese commerce with Northern Manchuria; second, because Kirin probably will be a station on the way to the coast, so the new line eventually will connect the Manchurian railway with ports on the Sea of Japan.

GAMBETTA AS A MODEL.

Significant Speech of Gen. Andre, French Minister of War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that, speaking yesterday morning at the Ville Davray on the twentieth anniversary of Gambetta's death, Gen. André, the Minister of War, said significantly:

"Gambetta showed us the path of progress. We ought to follow. * * * It is true our ideal should be to preserve peace as long as possible, but we should not forget that, if France ought always to have her sword sheathed, it is above all indispensable that everybody should know there is a sword in the sheath."

JUDGE PARKER IN 1904?

Senator Dubois of Idaho Regards the Judge as the Strongest Candidate the Democrats Could Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—"The strongest candidate the Democrats can put up in 1904 is Judge Alton B. Parker of New York," said Senator Dubois of Idaho today. "The three most available men are Judge Parker, Senator Gorman, and Mr. Olney, and of these I believe Judge Parker would be the strongest candidate. His record as a Democrat and as a man cannot be impugned, and he personally is acceptable to every section of the country, East, West, and South alike.

"With either of the three men named I believe the Democracy will win. The issue will be the tariff and the questions arising from it, especially the trusts. The people want something done to the trusts, and they believe that the way to do it is to revise the tariff. On this line the Democrats will elect the next President."

ICE FRACTURES BOY'S SKULL.

Dynamite Was Being Used to Blow Up a Jam and Save a Bridge at Hartford, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—A great crowd of spectators gathered on the banks of the Connecticut River to-day to watch the process of dynamiting the ice jam to save the great temporary bridge. At 10 o'clock a piece of ice was blown high in the air and, falling 200 feet away, struck Frank Stavalo, aged eleven, on the head, fracturing his skull. He is now in the hospital, where, it is said, he can live but a short time. He has not regained consciousness. His father, Dominic Stavalo of Charles Street, had just gone to the river to call the boy home.

The blasting is under the supervision of City Engineer E. D. Graves. Had it not been for Government interference, the temporary bridge, which has stood for six years, would have been replaced by a two-million-dollar stone structure. The Government demanded provision for the passage of large vessels. It is the one great foot and trolley bridge connecting Eastern and Western Connecticut, and the importance of saving it led to the use of dynamite.

The authorities find that there was no criminal negligence, but spectators are now warned away.

MORE DURBAR FESTIVITIES

Chapter of the Indian Orders a Brilliant Function.

Forty Americans Witness the Procession, Which Afforded a Rare Spectacle of Oriental Splendor.

DELHI, India, Jan. 4.—The Chapter of Indian Orders, held last night, was one of the most brilliant functions following the Durbar. It was attended by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon; the Duke of Connaught, representative of King Edward, and the Duchess of Connaught, and scores of native Princes. Among the brilliant assemblage were nearly 300 members of the Order of the Star of India and many Maharajahs. About forty Americans were present at the chapter. They included Mrs. Adair, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, (mother of Lady Curzon,) and Miss Daisy Leiter; H. Phipps and family of Pittsburg, John Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Bemis and Mr. and Mrs. Peckham of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Workman of Boston, H. Getty of Chicago and Miss Getty, and Consul General Patterson of Calcutta and his family.

The hall was aglow with hundreds of electric lights. The silken garments and the uniforms of the Orientals, blazing with jewels, made the scene a most brilliant one. Lady Curzon and the Duchess of Connaught walked up the hall together, both attired in dresses of white and silver and wearing diamond coronets. They took their seats behind the golden thrones occupied by the Viceroy and the Duke. During the ceremony of investiture the bands rendered music from the balcony.

When the herald and trumpeters announced the beginning of the function a red silken curtain at the foot of the hall was drawn aside and the grand procession through the building began. The sight was most impressive.

This morning Lord and Lady Curzon, the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught, and all the distinguished visitors attended the state divine service conducted on the polo grounds by the Bishop of Lahore at 11 o'clock. Thousands of troops were formed in line, music was given by the massed bands, and the responses in the service were rendered by flag signals. A notable feature of the service was singing through megaphones by the bandsmen.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—In a dispatch from Delhi the correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A body of Pathans made a bold attempt in broad daylight Friday to attack the guard and rob the jewel room of the Arts Exhibition, where gems valued at $1,250,000 were in keeping. Members of the police force and the jewelers present, after a scuffle, succeeded in foiling the attempt.

"Entrance to the jewel room has now been made much more difficult."

SMALL CHANCE FOR ADDICKS.

Indications Are That the Delaware Senatorial Dead-Lock Will Continue.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 4.—A careful poll of the members of the Legislature, which will meet next Tuesday, indicates that either John Edward Addicks will have to withdraw from the race for United States Senator or that the double Senatorial dead-lock will be maintained. Addicks has served notice that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate until elected or until he dies. There is not the slightest hope that he will withdraw.

The Legislature will consist of fifty-two members. Of these twenty-one are Democrats, twenty-one are Addicks Republicans, and ten are anti-Addicks Republicans. Of the latter there are two who may possibly vote for Addicks, but it is very unlikely that they will do so. They are the only doubtful members.

The two members who may be classed as doubtful are Representatives Tyre of Brandywine Hundred and Price of Delaware City. The former is the member from Addicks's home district, and before he was elected he was indorsed by the Addicks men, who withdrew their candidate. But he ran as a "regular" and never acknowledged the support of the Addicks men. The regulars and Democrats are nearly all satisfied that he will not vote for Addicks.

Representative Price was formerly a vehement anti-Addicks man and was elected upon that record. But he has recently become disgruntled because of the loss of the Post Office at Delaware City. However, Price has told a number of his friends that he will not vote for Addicks.

COMPLICATION IN COLORADO.

Democrats Solid for Teller, but Republicans Divided—Dead-Lock Over Senatorship Possible.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 4.—The Senatorial situation in Colorado is becoming decidedly complicated. The solid support of the Democratic wing of the Legislature for Teller is still maintained, while the Republican strength is parceled out among four candidates, of whom ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott is the most conspicuous.

It had practically been agreed that next Tuesday night a caucus of the Republican members of the House would be held to select a Speaker, but it develops that several members have refused to be bound by the action of the leaders, stating that they were nominated and elected on an anti-Wolcott pledge, and they fear that a caucus selection of a Speaker would be made to appear as a Wolcott victory. For this reason they will, it is said, remain away Tuesday night. These recalcitrants number seventeen, enough to defeat any action the caucus might agree to.

A sensation was created by a circular just issued from the headquarters of P. B. Stewart of Colorado Springs, who is supposed to be the spokesman of the Administration at Washington. The circular charges that copies of letters, supposed to have been received from Senator Lodge, saying Wolcott was the choice of the Administration, have been circulated among the members of the Legislature, and denounces them as forgeries. The circular declares that the wish of the Administration was only that a Republican should be chosen Senator, without regard to any particular candidate.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee the matter of the threat of the Republican majority in the House to unseat the entire Arapahoe Democratic delegation was discussed, and resolutions adopted to the effect that it is "the right and duty of the Senate to utilize the same constitutional right and authority and restore the equilibrium." The majority in the Senate being Democratic, should their threat to "meet revolution with revolution" be carried out, it would bring about a condition rendering a selection of a Senator impossible. With a solid Democratic Senate, it is asserted a dead-lock could be maintained to the end.

TESTIMONIALS TO DR. DEEMS.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the original Church of the Strangers was held at the present Church of the Strangers, (Deems Memorial,) on West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning and last evening. The services during the day were made noticeable by the fact that clergymen of various denominations assisted and made addresses.

The original Church of the Strangers was founded in 1868 in Mercer Street by the Rev. Dr. Charles Force Deems, who died in 1893. In June, 1895, the congregation called the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn to take charge from his church in Charleston, S. C. From a congregation of 62 the church had grown to a membership of nearly 2,000. The present edifice was erected in 1897 and was dedicated in 1898.

At the morning service yesterday Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached, and last night Rabbi Gotthell, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, and Robert C. Ogden spoke.

Dr. Gotthell spoke concerning the persecution of the Jews. In speaking of Dr. Deems, Dr. Gotthell spoke at length concerning his friendship with him. He said:

"There are two occasions in a man's life, the Spring time and the Fall time, when there is leisure for us. As I have my leisure, I see the picture of Dr. Deems, and it has more than once appeared to me. You will permit me to say that of all the pictures I have had of that good and faithful servant of God, I like best his toleration and his faith, which he constantly showed.

"I believe that your pastor should come to my church and speak what is in his heart and mind, and I do not think that it would be strange for me to do the same here."

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

REJECT MONROE DOCTRINE

German Press Acknowledges That It Is Ignored.

The Contention Made That Germany's Course Toward Venezuela Is Entirely Within the Bounds of International Law.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Government is without information regarding the landing of German marines at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. The Foreign Office says that if such landing occurred it must certainly have been transient, and regards the reported seizure of the Custom House at Puerto Cabello by German marines as a canard.

Several newspapers to-day, in their yearly political reviews, devote much attention to Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine. The Vossische Zeitung (Independent Liberal) regards Germany's proceedings against Venezuela as entirely within the limits of international law. "Whoever has a claim against another," says this journal, "tries to collect it whether they be private individuals or nations. If anybody disputes our right to compel payment of the Venezuelan claims we must ask that person if he be willing to pay the debt himself or give guarantees therefor. If so, the matter speedily could be settled, but if this other person is unwilling to give such guarantee his objections do not concern us. The United States could settle the trouble between Germany and Venezuela in a moment if it would stand good for the payment of our claims, but the United States is unwilling to take this step and we cannot demand that it do so. In this case the United States should not hinder Germany from pursuing the course that is deemed expedient."

The Vossische Zeitung refers to what it calls the "wild noise" in a portion of the American press which declares that Germany has no right under the Monroe Doctrine to take forcible action in Venezuela, and that Germany has not even recognized the Monroe Doctrine. "The latter assertion is correct," says the journal. "No other European State ever recognized this doctrine and we believe no European country will ever do so. The Monroe Doctrine is not adapted to become a subject of diplomatic negotiation and the document hardly exists in which this doctrine is laid before any European power with the request that this power make a declaration thereon."

After reciting the history and the origin of the framer of the doctrine, the paper asserts that the right of intervention claimed by the Holy Alliance has long since been abandoned. The countries of South America have been in a chronic state of revolution, yet nobody in Europe dreams of intervention. The disastrous issue of Napoleon's attempt in Mexico renders it probable that no European State will ever repeat the effort to establish itself in the Western Hemisphere.

"Later interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine," continues the Vossische Zeitung, "do not involve the defined hegemony of the United States over Central and South America. The United States claims suzerainty over these countries with the right of intervention, but denies to European countries the right to interfere in their political affairs. How far such suzerainty extends and what rights and obligations result from it have never been cleared up. Neither have the Central and South American States recognized this suzerainty, but they have decidedly rejected it owing to its repulsion of the Romanic and Germanic races. No European State has made any concession in this respect, and finally the United States itself has given no clear statement of its aims.

"The Monroe Doctrine does not belong to international law, but to conjectural politics. It binds nobody and endows nobody with right. Germany has no obligation to recognize and no occasion to dispute the Monroe Doctrine. The South American States stand toward Germany as sovereign nations; they have all the rights and all the obligations of sovereign States, and, having such obligations, they must pay their debts.

"Germany will establish its claims considerately in form and energetically in action."

The Taeglische Rundschau complains that that hard realist, the Yankee, does not appreciate courtesies like the visit of Prince Henry and the gift of the statue of Frederick the Great, "but blows a few notes into the rusty and hoarse Monroe trumpet, and Germany must let that impudent trickster, President Castro, alone while he laughs in his fist."

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 4.—The Dutch Consul here saw the Captain of the British cruiser Tribune yesterday and secured permission for a steamer of the Dutch-Line to call off La Guayra Jan. 7, and take on board Dr. Van Leyden, the Dutch Minister to Venezuela, who is in ill health.

Half the clerks employed in the Custom House here and all the members of the coast guard service at La Guayra have been discharged; this means cutting off the revenue of sixty or more families. The La Guayra Custom House will be closed tomorrow. About 800 stevedores are at present without employment, and rioting is feared.

FORGIVES ERRANT PRINCESS.

Crown Prince of Saxony Desires a Reconciliation with His Wife, It Is Said.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Reports have been received here from sources closely connected with the Court of Saxony of a possible reconciliation between the Crown Princess of Saxony and her husband. The family of the Crown Prince are especially concerned with the future of the Princess's unborn child, desiring its birth to occur under conditions permitting of proper identification, and to prevent possible substitution, which it is supposed the Princess might attempt if the Crown Prince's family attempted to claim the child.

While King George angrily insists that his son's faithless wife be cast adrift, it is understood that the Crown Prince places no obstacles in the way of a reconciliation should his wife be willing to come back. It is naturally to be understood, according to report, that it is impossible to permit the Princess to return to Saxony and become Queen, but the suggestion is made that she reside in retirement near the frontier, where she could see her children occasionally.

No effort will be made to negotiate with M. Giron, who is regarded as a raw student, but it is thought that the Princess might be induced to accept the foregoing proposals on account of her love for her children.

New York Building Loan Bank Co.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—James J. Farren, the referee appointed by Justice Herrick to take evidence in the controversy in the New York Building Loan Bank Company, will begin his sittings to-morrow at the office of the company in New York City.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

1903 Embroideries.

Annual Sale Begins This Morning.

AND a wonderfully interesting event it will be. It comprises upwards of 75,000 yards of the snowiest and newest of dainty Embroideries. It is the completest possible representation of all the lovely Embroideries that will be the rage this year for every form of embellishment.

The new offerings which will be on sale in the regular Embroidery Department include in broadest variety, Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Edgings, and Insertions, Complete Matched Sets, Ribbon Beadings, Galloons, Grape Effects and Skirt Flouncings.

On Special Tables in the Main Aisle

We offer extraordinary bargains in Embroideries at the following prices, but in strips only. In the regular Embroidery Department Embroideries will be sold in any lengths desired.

3c. Yd.	8c. Yd.	12c. Yd.	15c. Yd.	23c. Yd.
For 5c. and 8c. Qualities.	For 12c. and 15c. Qualities.	For Qualities up to 20c.	For Qualities up to 25c.	For Qualities up to 35c.

Second Week of The White Sale Begins To-day

Silverware and Cutlery Clearance.

Also Novelties in Beautiful Metals.

WE hold these sales every January, and the degree of attention that is attracted is fully justified, for many of the very best bargains of a twelvemonth are offered at prices that make purses fly open with eagerness. Beautiful new Silverware, and keen-edged, highly polished Table Cutlery. Mostly the aftermath of the holiday trade, and composed of divers odd patterns and shapes. Also exquisite Novelties in high-art metals. Prices average 1/3 to 1/4 under usual prices.

Quadruple-Plated Ware.

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA SETS, nickel silver, 4 pieces, highly polished; regularly at $18.50, 14.75

QUADRUPLE-PLATED COFFEE SETS, 3 pieces on tray, satin-engraved; regularly at $8.50, 4.95

QUADRUPLE-PLATED SOUP TUREENS AND BAKING DISHES, porcelain-lined; WATER SETS, 2 pieces on tray; BREAD TRAYS, 5-Light CANDELABRA, CAKE BASKETS, Rogers 4-Piece TEA SETS, NUT BOWLS, in bright or butler finish, 3.95

QUADRUPLE-PLATED FRUIT DISHES, Cigar Lamps, Serving Trays, Tea Pots, Bread Trays, Candlesticks, Baking Dishes and Nut Bowls, bright, butler or satin-engraved finish, 1.95

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TEA POTS, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Trays, Cake Baskets, Cream Pitchers, Condensed Milk Holders and Chocolate Pots, bright, butler or satin-engraved finish, 1.25

QUADRUPLE-PLATED BUTTER DISHES, Spoon Holders, Sugar Bowls, Baby Cups and Cream Pitchers, bright, butler or satin-engraved finish, .75

Rogers Tableware.

Rogers Bros. 1847-A1 Tableware, fancy and pleasing patterns:

TEA SPOONS, set of 6,	1.20
TABLE SPOONS or FORKS, set of 6,	2.40
DINNER KNIVES, set of 6,	1.90
BUTTER KNIVES or SUGAR SHELLS,	.49
PIE KNIVES,	1.50
GRAVY LADLES,	.85
BERRY SPOONS,	1.25
OYSTER LADLES,	1.95
SOUP LADLES,	2.25

Rogers A1 Plate, plain or fancy patterns:

TEA SPOONS, set of 6,	.75
TABLE SPOONS or FORKS, set of 6,	.90
DINNER KNIVES, set of 6,	1.00
QUADRUPLE-PLATED BABY CUPS; satin-engraved; regularly at 98c.,	.59

Novelties.

MUCH UNDER PRICE.

In gilt, bronze, gray finish gun metal and Kayserzin.

JEWEL CASES, Candle Sticks, Vases, Trays, Fruit Bowls, Goblets, Steins, Ink-Wells, Fern Dishes, Picture-Frames, Ash Trays, Blotters, Thermometers, Decanters, Cabinet Ornaments and Napkin Rings, ranging in price from 25c to 15.00

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Charge Accounts Opened With Persons of Recognized Responsibility

Sale of Canned Foods

The Great Annual Event Begins This Morning.

CANNED FRUITS, CANNED VEGETABLES, SPICES IN TINS, CANNED MEATS, CANNED FISH, CANNED SOUPS.

This important Sale begins this morning, and as in previous years will be attended by great crowds from all parts of Greater New York and vicinity. Thousands of Mail Orders will also be received.

Prices Are Lower Than Ever Before

And this notwithstanding that prices for foods have been greatly advanced during the past several months. Most of the canned articles in this Sale were ordered many months ago; in fact, while many were in process of growth. This makes it possible for us to sell at the wonderfully low prices we are quoting.

Everything in Canned Foods is here. Samples are open for inspection. Every packer of note in Europe and the United States is represented.

We have largely increased the sale forces, and you will be waited on without delay. MAIL ORDERS WILL BE GIVEN IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. On all purchases of $5.00 or more, except goods to be sent C.O.D., we prepay freight to any railroad station within the following States:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

HAMS.
Armour's or Swift's mild sugar cured Hams, per lb., 13½

FANCY TOMATOES.
Solid, cold packed, red ripe, meaty Tomatoes,

Case of 2 doz.	Doz.	3 lb. can.
1.85	95	8

Prunes.
Fancy Santa Clara fruit, very meaty, small pit, thin skin; large size, 10 lbs., 49

Rolled Oats.
Fancy steam cooked, kiln dried rolled Oats, 5 lbs. for 19

TEA.
Fine quality, choice pickings, Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, English Breakfast, Japan, Young Hyson, India-Ceylon, choice cup qualities,

5 lbs.,	lb.,
2.00;	43

COFFEE.
Fancy Cucuta Maracaibo; sweet, sound; exceptional value.

10 lbs.	5 lbs,	lb.
1.35	70	15

Fountain Brand Corn.
Finest selection of the Maine packing of 1902.

Case 2 Doz.	Doz.	Can.
2.75	1.40	12

Marrowfat Peas.
Fountain brand, fancy selection, meaty; natural flavor and color.

Case 2 Doz.	Doz.	Can.
2.25	1.15	10

BUTTER.
Extra fancy creamery Butter; finest quality; sweet and fine flavor, 5 lb. stone crock, 1.49

FLOUR.
Siegel Cooper Co.'s best XXXX Minnesota patent Flour,

Bbl.	⅛ Bbl. Sack.
4.50	.57

Peaches.
Berkeley brand fancy California Lemon Cling Peaches, fine flavor, color and syrup,

Case 2 Doz.	Doz.	Can.
4.60	2.35	20

Asparagus Tips.
"Gold Medal" brand fancy California Tips, square cans, fine flavor, all Tips.

Case 2 Doz.	Doz.	Can.
5.00	2.60	22

Canned Vegetables.

1,000 cases "Fountain" brand, finest quality, solid cold packed, red ripe TOMATOES, very meaty and fine flavor, case of 2 doz., $2.75; per doz., $1.40; per can, 12

500 cases "Fountain" brand, finest quality, solid, cold packed, red ripe TOMATOES, very meaty and fine flavor, per doz., $3.50; per can, 30

2,000 cases Webb's "Oriental" brand fancy Maine SUGAR CORN, per case 2 doz. cans, $2.45; per doz., $1.25; per can, 11

1,200 cases Webb's "Oriental" brand, extra fancy Maine SUCCOTASH, very creamy and delicious; per case 2 doz., $2.45; per doz., $1.25; per can 11

"Bob White" choice MARROWFAT PEAS, deliciously sweet and tender; per case 2 doz., $2.25; per doz., $1.15; per can, 10

1,000 cases "Early Morn" FANCY SIFTED PEAS, very tender, sweet, and natural color; 1-lb. cans; case of 2 doz., $2.25; per doz., $1.15; per can, 10

1,200 cases "Brakeley" Cupid brand SUGAR PEAS; 1-lb. cans; per case 2 doz., $2.40; per doz., $1.25; per can, 11

1,800 cases "Fountain" brand extra choice EARLY JUNE PEAS, possessing natural freshness, excellent flavor, uncolored; per case 2 doz. cans, $2.75; per doz., $1.40; per can, 12

2,000 cases "Bob White" CHOICE STRINGLESS BEANS, tender, sweet and fine flavor; case of 2 doz., $2.45; per doz., $1.25; per can, 11

300 cases "Brakeley" Warwick brand tiny LIMA BEANS, 1-lb. cans; case 2 doz. cans, $2.00; per doz., $1.05; per can, 0

1,700 cases "Fountain" brand FANCY STRINGLESS BEANS, natural flavor and color, very tender; per 2 doz., $2.95; per doz., $1.50; per can, 13

2,300 cases "Gold Medal" extra choice California ASPARAGUS, very tender spears; per case 2 doz. cans, $5.30; per doz., $2.70; can, 23

2,000 cases "High Grade" fancy White California ASPARAGUS, large, tender spears; case 2 doz. cans, $5.90; per doz., $3.00; per can, 24

500 cases "Fountain" brand very fancy extra large white PEELED California ASPARAGUS, most delicious flavor, fine color; case 2 doz. cans, $10.50; per doz., $5.30; per can, 45

600 cases "Old Fort Falls" choice CALIFORNIA TIPS very tender, excellent flavor; per case 2 doz., $2.90; per doz., $1.50; per can, 13

2,000 cases "Brakeley" Warwick brand tiny LIMA BEANS, very mealy and tender; per case 2 doz., $2.95; per doz., $1.50; per can, 13

1,000 cases "Fountain" brand LIMA BEANS, "the tiny kind," very small, mealy and tender; per case 2 doz., $3.10; doz., $1.60; per can, 14

Fancy kiln dried yellow or white Cornmeal or Granulated Hominy, 10 lb., 23

Canned Fruits.

400 cases "Vassar" Brand choice Standard CALIFORNIA WHITE OX-HEART CHERRIES, selected fruit, good syrup; per case 2 doz., $4.60; doz., $2.35; can, 20

1,800 cases "Imperial Eagle" brand, extra standard BARTLETT PEARS, heavy syrup, fine selected fruit, case 2 doz., $4.05; doz., $2.35; can, 20

2,500 cases "Berkeley" brand extra standard YELLOW FREE-STONE PEACHES, splendid flavor, fine syrup; case 2 doz., $4.45; doz., $2.25; can, 19

2,500 cases "Pride of Oregon" brand, choice quality, GREENGAGE PLUMS or EGG PLUMS, fine fruit, good syrup; case 2 doz., $3.95; doz., $2.00; can, 17

Necessary Grocery Items.

COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted daily; 10 lb., $1.25; 5 lb., 65c.; per lb., 14

COFFEE—"Popular Blend" fancy Mochas and Java, rich aroma, delicious fragrance; 10 lb., $2.35; 5 lb., $1.20; per lb., 25

COFFEE—"Guadarali Blend," finest quality Padang, Java, and Arabian Mocha; so blended as to produce a most desired cup of coffee; 10 lb., $3.00; 3 lb., $1.00; lb., 34

TEA—Fancy first pickings, Formosa Oolong, Japan, India, Ceylon, English Breakfast, Gunpowder Teas, exceptional quality; 5 lb., $2.25; per lb., 48

TEA—Finest quality Fancy Tips, Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, English Breakfast, India Ceylon; every cup a tea lover's delight; 5 lb., $2.50; per lb., 54

COCOA—Croft's Swiss Milk Cocoa, the only cocoa in glass, per ½-lb. glass jar, 10

CHOCOLATE—Croft's Swiss Milk Chocolate, regular 5c. cake, 2 cakes for 5

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD, package, 10

OLIVES—Extra large fancy new Manzanilla Olives, including jar, per quart, 25

(Fourth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The January WHITE SALE

The Climax of Months of Preparation

THE Wanamaker White Sale for January, 1903, with all its tremendous breadth of scope—the muslin underwear event for which tens of thousands of women have been eagerly waiting, shows the successful results of the combining of experience, preparation and buying power.

Our experience has taught us that the women of New York demand muslin undergarments that are made in the best manner and the best taste; that they will not put up with garments that are cheap, shoddy and unrefined.

Our preparations have resulted in the gathering, to a degree never before approached, either in quantity or qualtity, even by us, of the daintiest, most attractive Muslin Underwear imaginable—garments planned and made with the precise intention of capturing the admiration of the most fastidious women.

Our unequaled buying power has enabled us to have these snowy garments display the most careful workmanship of the most reputable firms in the business, made in hygienic factories—in short, according to our extremely particular ideas about every detail; and yet to accomplish all this

At the Clearest-Cut Price-Economies Ever Offered on Garments of Like Quality!

The response to our announcement has been most gratifying in its instantaneous heartiness and enthusiasm. But quantities are as liberal today as on the first day of the Sale; service is prompt and efficient, selling space is generously apportioned. You'll find buying both easy and pleasant, assortments unlimited, whenever you come. But *today* is best.

As to descriptions and prices, we can't do more than give a bird's-eye view. Your own comparisons, observation and judgment must do the rest:

Drawers

15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem, with plaits above. Only three to a buyer.

25c—Of muslin or cambric, four styles; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffles.

50c—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin, five styles; trimmed with lawn ruffles, Valenciennes, point de Paris or torchon lace, or neat embroidery; or umbrella ruffle of lawn, hemstitched.

75c—Of nainsook; trimmed with blind embroidery, with cluster plaits above.

$1—Of cambric or nainsook, four styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery and insertion; or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

$1.25—Of cambric; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

$1.50—Of cambric; trimmed with blind embroidery and cluster plaits above.

$1.75—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

Other styles up to $6.50.

Chemises

18c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with lace or cambric ruffle. Only three to a buyer.

50c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery.

75c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.

$1—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion; ribbon run through lawn ruffle on skirt, trimmed with lace and insertion.

$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with embroidery insertion and beading, edged with Valenciennes lace.

Others up to $3.75.

Corset Covers

25c—Of cambric; three styles; V neck; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery; others with hemstitching.

50c—Of nainsook; five styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, torchon lace and insertion; others with embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

75c—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace, insertion and edging; ribbon-trimmed.

Corset Covers

$1—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed.

$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and embroidery beading; ribbon-trimmed.

Others up to $4.75.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin, two styles; high neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; square neck, trimmed with embroidery. Only three to a buyer.

50c—Of muslin, three styles; high V or square neck, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yoke, trimmed with embroidery.

75c—Of cambric or muslin, seven styles; V, square or high neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion; others with hemstitched ruffles and plaits.

$1—Of cambric, seven styles; square, high or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or torchon lace or handsome embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

$1.25—Of cambric, three styles; V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion or Valenciennes lace and insertion; some ribbon-trimmed.

$1.50—Of cambric, three styles; high, square or round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

$1.75—Of cambric or nainsook, four styles; V, square or round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace, ribbon-trimmed.

Other styles up to $11.50.

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin or cambric; two styles; deep ruffle with cluster plaits, or hem with hemstitching above.

75c—Of muslin; two styles; trimmed with embroidery, or umbrella ruffle of lawn with hemstitched hem.

$1—Of cambric; six styles; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery or torchon lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.

$1.25—Of cambric; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and three rows of insertion.

$1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace, or open or blind embroidery.

$1.75—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with torchon or point de Paris lace and insertion; others with open or blind embroidery.

$2—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery and four clusters of plaits above.

Other styles up to $30.

Short Petticoats

25c—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, with plaits above.

35c—Of cambric; finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

50c—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; trimmed with embroidery, torchon lace and insertion; or hemstitched lawn ruffle.

75c—Of cambric; deep hemstitched lawn ruffle, with hemstitched plaits above.

10c and 15c Drawers, 38c Chemises, 38c Nightgowns are on special tables in the Basement. All other goods on Second floor.

Girls' Underwear

DRAWERS

At 25c and 38c—Children's Drawers of cambric or muslin; embroidery ruffle headed with cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 16 years.

PETTICOATS

At 75c to $1.15—Girls' Petticoats of fine Lonsdale cambric; various styles of lace or embroidery insertions and edges; sizes 4 to 16 years.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 75c to $1.25—Girls' Nightgowns of Lonsdale cambric or fine muslin; yoke of lace or embroidery insertions; high or low neck with or without ruffle; finished with ribbon at neck and sleeves; sizes 8 to 16 years.

CORSET COVERS

At 18c to 30c—Girls' Corset Covers; plain or embroidery-trimmed; round pointed or square neck; sizes 30 to 34 in.

Children's Guimpes

At 35c to 65c—Children's Guimpes of good quality lawn; yoke of plain box-plaits; others with cluster of plaits and three rows of insertion; finished with ribbon at neck; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Boys' Night Shirts

At 35c to 50c—Boys' Night Shirts, with or without collar; plain or colored braid; extra wide skirts; priced according to size, from 4 to 14 years.

Infants' Long Dresses

$1.50 to $3—Infants' Long Dresses and Christening Robes, of fine materials, plainly trimmed; others trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or embroidery flounces on skirts; yokes with fine beading and insertions or ruffles of embroidery and lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

News Notes from the Costume Section

WINTER and Summer meet here on common ground; and there's much to interest the gown-seeking woman.

Does she intend flitting South? Cases of new, summery White Dresses are here to tempt her.

Does she seek elegant, superbly stylish costumes for New York's Winter functions? The imported Model Gowns—marvels of European dressmaking are priced at half their original figures.

Does she need a smartly Tailored Suit for street wear? Here's a group of them

At $25, hitherto $32 to $50

They are of broadcloth, cheviot and velveteen, in blouse, double-breasted and Norfolk styles; all silk-lined. Some Tailored Shirt-Waist Suits are among them.

Second floor, Broadway.

Superb FURS

Strikingly Reduced

A small but extremely choice collection of our handsomest imported Fur garments is offered today at clean-cut reductions of

One Third to One Half

They represent in quality, workmanship and finish the most beautiful and luxurious styles in fur that have characterized this notable fur season. At their new prices, they are bound to find immediate and appreciative owners in women who admire such sumptuous garments. Here is the list:

At $150, from $300—Automobile Coat; civet cat, lined with gray and white squirrel; fox-trimmed.

At $150, from $300—Natural Raccoon Automobile Coat, trimmed with fox, lined with squirrel.

At $150, from $250—Natural Seal Coat, lined with squirrel, trimmed with fox.

At $187.50, from $250—Siberian Squirrel Driving Coat, lined with gray and white squirrel, Ermine collar and cuffs.

At $225, from $450—Dark Eastern Mink Eton Jacket with fancy belt.

At $400, from $600—Coat of Broadtail, hip length, elaborately trimmed with braid, with military collar.

At $434, from $650—Short, loose Combination Coat of chinchilla and lace.

At $467, from $700—Broadtail Blouse with fancy velvet cape, full skirt, fancy belt.

At $667, from $1000—Chinchilla Coat, elaborately trimmed with chiffon and lace.

At $667, from $1000—Russian Blouse of Royal Ermine; full skirt, sable collar, fancy belt.

At $2000, from $3000—Russian Blouse of Russian sable, extra long, with full skirt, fancy wide belt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

More Sheets And Pillow-Cases

THERE'S the most welcome sort of economy wrapped up in these offerings of Muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases at less than the present cost of the goods by the yard.

Today we mention two new sorts—the finest possible grade of sheeting, and a group of bed muslin of the standard grade, but specially priced on account of slight defects:

FIRST QUALITY SHEETS

63x99 in., at 70c — 81x99 in., at 90c
72x99 in., at 80c — 90x99 in., at 95c

FIRST QUALITY PILLOW-CASES

45x38½ in., at 20c — 54x38½ in., at 25c
50x38½ in., at 24c

SHEETS

Containing slight imperfections, such as a crooked hem or an oil-spot—

72x90 in., at 48c — 81x99 in., at 59c
81x90 in., at 53c — 90x108 in., at 70c

PILLOW-CASES

With the same sort of imperfections—

42x36 in., at 12c — 50x38½ in., at 16c
42x38½ in., at 13c — 50x40½ in., at 17c
45x36 in., at 13c — 54x36 in., at 17c
45x38½ in., at 14c — 54x38½ in., at 18c
50x36 in., at 15c — Fourth avenue.

First Reductions On Women's Ulsters

THE splendid stock has been kept intact, as to styles, sizes and prices, until now.

But it is too late in the season to re-order, as sizes become broken. Hence, to make a quick riddance, we mark

$25 Each

all the handsome, stylishly made Cloth Ulsters that have hitherto been $33 to $40.

Materials are chiefly kerseys, covert cloths and zibelines, in tan, Oxford mixture and black. Splendid, practical Winter wraps, now at a marked concession.

Second floor, Broadway.

Mattresses, Springs and Bolsters

EVERY one of the offerings told of here is of exceptional merit and timeliness, as befits White Sale merchandise.

For the white curled hair used in these mattresses we made remarkably favorable arrangements—securing a limited quantity at a price which makes these unusually low prices possible.

All hair used in the making of these mattresses has been carefully sterilized; and is absolutely hygienic.

In the Bolster, Pillows and Box Springs the same important economies prevail:

Sterilized White Hair Mattresses

At $17.50—Full size, 54 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.
At $15.75—Three-quarter size, 48 in., 1 or 2 parts, 35 lbs.
At $13.50—Large single, 42 in., 30 lbs.
At $11.25—Single, 36 in., 25 lbs.

Sterilized Pure Black Horse-hair Mattresses

At $15—Full size, 54 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.
At $13.10—Three-quarter size, 48 in., 1 or 2 parts, 35 lbs.
At $11.25—Large single, 42 in., 30 lbs.
At $9.38—Single, 36 in., 25 lbs.

Sterilized Mixed Hair Mattresses

At $12—Full size, 54 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.
At $10.50—Three-quarter size, 48 in., 1 or 2 parts, 35 lbs.
At $9—Large single, 42 in., 30 lbs.
At $7.50—Single, 36 in., 25 lbs.

Sterilized Mixed Hair Mattresses

At $7.25—Full size, 54 in., 1 or 2 parts, 45 lbs.
At $6.45—Three-quarter size, 48 in., 1 or 2 parts, 40 lbs.
At $5.65—Large single, 42 in., 35 lbs.
At $4.85—Single, 36 in., 30 lbs.

Upholstered Top Box Springs

For wood or metal beds, $8.50 and $10.

Prime Geese-feather Pillows

20x30 in., 3 lbs., $1.80. — 24x30 in., 4 lbs., $2.40.
22x30 in., 3½ lbs., $2.10. — 27x30 in., 5 lbs., $3.

Prime Geese-feather Bolsters

18x38 in., 5 lbs., $3. — 20x56 in., 6 lbs., $9.60.

Fourth floor.

The Finest LINGERIE

AT White Sale prices. Fascinating specimens of expert French handiwork, made of the sheerest fabrics, and trimmed with lace or embroidery in exquisite fashion.

And the prices these dainty pieces of Lingerie bear will tempt the most careful, but nevertheless beauty-loving of women.

Drawers, of fine nainsook, with deep ruffles, clusters of plaits and French dots, beading and dainty ribbons, at $1.50, from $3.50. — $1.75, from $4.50. — $2.50, from $5.

Drawers of fine nainsook, trimmed with lace and clusters of plaits, in charming designs, specially priced at $2.50. Others, in fine styles, at $3.50 to $5.

Chemises, of French cotton or nainsook; plain, trimmed with scallops, at 95c, to those richly lace-trimmed at $3.50.

Nightgowns, with high neck and long sleeves; made of fine French muslin, at $3.75 and $5; reduced from $7.50, $9 and $10. Some slightly mussed, and reduced from our regular stock, others imported especially for the sale, are $7 and $8; from $10 and $12.

Corset Covers, of fine materials; some with high neck in back, low in front; others in round shape, trimmed with dainty embroidery and ribbon, $1.50 to $7.75. Some particularly choice designs are specially priced at $2 to $3.50.

French Room, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Attractively Priced CORSETS

WHEN you can choose Corsets from among a surprisingly large number of stylish models, and need only pay fractions of their value—isn't the chance worth grasping?

That's what this group of White Sale Corsets offers you:

At 38c, worth 50c—Of fine batiste; straight-front; gored band at waist; short hips; lace-trimmed top and bottom; in white; sizes 18 to 30 in.

At 45c, worth $1—Of dainty flowered white batiste; low bust; short hips; straight-front; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 23 in.

At 65c, worth $1.25—H. & H. Corsets of jean, bias cut and gored dip hips; straight-front, medium low bust; garters attached; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 25 in.

Basement.

At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B. Corsets of batiste; straight front; medium low bust; long hip and abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed top and bottom; white; sizes 18 to 26 in.

At 85c, worth $1.25—W. B. Erect-form Corsets; bias cut; medium low bust; long dip hips and abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; white and gray; sizes 18 to 26 in.

At $1.25, worth $1.75 and $2.50—P. D. Corsets of imported contil and sateen; medium short length and hips; excellent corsets for medium and short figures; in gray; sizes 18 to 30 in. In black, sizes 18 to 21 in.

At $1.75, worth $4.50—I. C. Corsets of imported coutil; straight-front; long over hips and abdomen; medium low bust; two rows of ribbon and lace top and bottom; white; sizes 18 to 26 and 30 in.

At $2.25—P. D. Donita Corsets of heavy black sateen; long waist; bias cut; gored hips; all whalebone; sizes 18 to 26 in. Regular $3.50 corsets; but not straight-front.

Main floor, Tenth st. Elevator Counter.

75c and $1.25 Corsets, also Second floor and Tenth street.

Printed Velveteen

At Half Price

THESE are the printed cotton velvets, so silk-like in appearance, that have been made into most attractive shirt-waists this Winter. Now their space is claimed by incoming Spring goods, and they must go.

And that they will—at

50 Cents a Yard

for a quality sold hitherto at $1 a yard. Twenty-five pretty patterns—Dresden floral designs, jardiniere and Persian figures; small figured stripes and allover figures.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Semi-Annual Sale of CARPETS

CARPET prices have risen five to ten cents a yard since the carpets told of here were purchased.

New stocks have been ordered at the higher prices; and the new retail prices will reflect the increase. In the face of all this, we offer today

Forty Thousand Yards of CARPETS At the Most Sweeping Sort of Reductions

It's not from motives of charity that we announce these stirring offerings. True, the Wanamaker Clearance Sales of Carpets are eagerly looked forward to by thousands of prudent housekeepers who plan months ahead to do their carpet-buying now, when considerable economies are possible.

But manufacturers drop dozens of patterns every year, to replace them with others that display no marked changes, no material increase in beauty. We can't re-order these designs, when our stocks are exhausted, hence must drop them, too.

To these we add all Carpet Remnants in our stock from five yards in length upward to full rolls—as many as fifteen pieces of a single pattern.

The qualities are each the best grade of its kind; the designs and colorings embrace the widest variety suitable for all sorts of rooms.

The occasion is too important to miss, whether your carpet needs are immediate or in the future. Prices are reduced thus:

	Former Prices	New Prices, for lengths of 20 yards or over	New Prices, for lengths of under 20 yards
Fine Axminsters	$1.65	$1 to $1.25	60c to 75c
Other Axminsters	$1 to $1.25	75c to 90c	50c to 60c
Body Brussels	$1.25 to $1.40	85c to $1	60c to 75c
Wilton Velvet	$1.40	85c to $1.15	60c to 75c
Velvet	$1	75c	50c to 60c
Tapestry, 9 and 10-wire	75c to 85c	50c to 60c	40c to 45c
Tapestry, 2d and 3d grade	55c to 65c	40c to 45c	30c to 35c
Ingrain, extra heavy	85c	50c	40c
All-wool Ingrain	65c	45c	35c

There are also about a thousand Carpet Samples, all neatly bound for use as hall rugs, etc., 1 x 1½ yds. long, from 25c to $1.50 a piece. Also a collection of

Rugs and Art Squares

In odd sizes and dropped patterns, at a quarter to a third less than previous prices.

Third floor.

China, Cut Glass, Art Wares

Fore-Word of An Important Sale

THIS is merely the preface to a most stirring and interesting story, that will be ready for you to read tomorrow.

It concerns the most splendid offerings of Fancy China, Cut Glass, Dinner Sets and Art Wares—including Marble Busts and Pedestals, Bronzes and Art Pottery, that we have ever made in January.

Part of the goods are from our superb Christmas stocks, others are standard goods—but all are slated for eviction before inventory. And we expect to accomplish this by drastic

Reductions of One-Third to One-Half on Previous Values

The sale begins today—full details must be reserved, for lack of space, until tomorrow. Here's a mere hint of the best news you ever read—awaiting you today:

Dinner Sets

At $100, reduced from $200—A fine French china Dinner Set, in white and gold.

At $65, reduced from $100—Chas. Field Haviland Sets, with festoon flower decoration.

At $32.50, reduced from $42.50—Chas. Field Haviland Sets, in two full flower decorations, heavily gilt.

Bric-a-Brac

Marbles and Pedestals—many fine pieces in our Art Room are much reduced in price to-day to close out. *33⅓ to 50 per cent. reduced.*

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8 in., at $3.50, reduced from $6.

Covered Cheese Dishes, at $7.50, reduced from $15.

Jelly Plates, at $1.75, reduced from $3.50.

Punch Bowls, on foot, at $30, reduced from $60.

Rich Plates

At 50c each—A great variety of plates, many of which have been selling at $10 and $12 a dozen.

At $1 each—Plates which have been selling up to $24 a dozen.

Basement.

LINENS In the White Sale

YOUR household makes as strong claims upon you as your personal needs. And provision for Household Linens—Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Bed Linen—is as generous and satisfactory in this January Sale, as the broad stocks of muslin underwear.

If following prices didn't appeal at once on account of their wonderful lowness—a little comparison with linen stocks elsewhere, would clinch the argument in favor of Wanamaker prices on Wanamaker pure Linens:

TABLE CLOTHS

Grass-bleached Belgian Table Cloths, made of the glossy flax that takes a fine polish; will wear well. 69x70 in., $2, from $2.50. 69x90 in., $2.50, from $3.25. 69x108 in., $3, from $3.75.

Bleached Irish Linen Dinner Cloths; three beautiful designs—2 yards square, $4.25, regularly $4.85; 2x2½ yards, $5.25, regularly $6.

TABLE LINEN by the Yard

At 45c a yard, worth 55c—Extra heavy old-fashioned loom dice Table Linen; made for long service; bleaches quickly; 60 in. wide.

At 50c a yard, worth 60c—Half-bleached Irish Table Linen; handsome new designs; very serviceable quality; 62 in. wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $1.25—Snow-white Irish Damask; 2 yards wide; all in one design.

At $1.45 a yard, regularly $1.75—Bleached double Damask, extra fine and very serviceable; in handsome new designs.

NAPKINS

At $1.50 a dozen, from $1.75—Bleached Scotch Napkins; splendid quality; 22 in. square.

At $1.65 a dozen, from $2—Bleached Irish Napkins, matching table linen above at 65c a yard; 22 in. square.

At $2.25 a dozen, from $2.75—Bleached Belgian Napkins, 20 in. square, matching cloths above.

At $8 a dozen, from $9.25—Bleached Irish double damask full dinner-size Napkins; 26 in. square; matching Irish linen table cloths above.

BED LINEN

At $1.88 each, from $2.50—Bleached German Linen Sheets; extra heavy, serviceable quality; double bed size, 90x96 in.

At 40c each—Bleached Irish Linen Pillow-cases, 22x36 in.

BED LINEN

At 50c each, from 63c—Grass-bleached German Linen Pillow-cases; 22x36 in.

At 62½c each, regularly 87½c—Bleached Irish Linen Pillow-cases, scalloped and hemstitched; 22x36 in.

TOWELS

At 18c each, from 25c—Bleached Towels; momie weave, hemmed ends; 20x40 in.

At $2.50 a dozen, from $3—Bleached Huckaback Towels, extra fine; hemmed ends; 21x41 in.

At 25c each, from 35c—Fine Irish Huckaback Towels; extra large; all-white border; fringed ends; 24x45 in. — Fourth avenue.

At 95c a dozen, from $1.20—Crash Towels; hemmed ends; Turkey red borders; 17x35 in.; 8c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

At 8c each, 95c a dozen—Bleached or cream Bath Towels, in good quality; never retailed by us at less than 10c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

TOWELING

1000 Crash Mattress Covers; made up of 4¼ yards of crash; 30 in. wide; having some slight imperfections; at less than half their value. Worth, for the toweling alone, 75c. Priced, for quick selling, at 34c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement

At 8c a yard, from 10c—Check Glass Toweling; 16 in. wide; red or blue checks.

At 8c a yard, from 10c—Bleached Irish Crash, with three-stripe red border; 17 in. wide. — Fourth avenue.

FANCY LINENS

15c each, formerly 25c—Bleached Linen Tray Cloths; neatly hemstitched; 17x26 in. — Basement.

$2.25, formerly $2.75—Renaissance Linen Center Table or Bureau Scarfs; 20x54 in.; very handsome three-center scarfs. — Fourth avenue.

Bedspreads and Comfortables

AN important White Sale contribution to the household economics is made by these generous groups of Bedspreads and luxurious Comfortables.

The lots were specially arranged for, at prices that will be found most attractive for goods of such notably high quality. Details:

BEDSPREADS

At 65c each—White honeycomb Bedspreads; Marseilles patterns.

At 75c each—White Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; double bed size.

At 90c each—White Bedspreads, made of long staple cotton; Marseilles patterns.

At $1 each—White Bedspreads, in handsome patterns.

At $1.25 each—Extra good cotton White Bedspreads; Marseilles patterns.

At $1.85 each—Satin finished Marseilles Bedspreads, for single beds; same, fringed, $2.25.

At $2 each—Satin-finished Marseilles Bedspreads, good assortment of patterns, for double beds.

At $2.25 each—Satin finished Bedspreads, for double beds; same, fringed, $2.75.

At $5.50 each—English Marseilles Bedspreads; large bed size.

At $6.50 each—English Marseilles Bedspreads; handsome patterns.

At $7.50 each—English Marseilles Bedspreads; fine weave.

COMFORTABLES

At $1.25 each—Silkoline Comfortables; full bed size.

At $1.50 each—Silkoline Comfortables; figured both sides.

At $3.75 each—Down Comfortables, sateen covered; will not shed; pure white down.

At $5 each—Down Comfortables; covering of best American sateen. — Third floor, Ninth street.

Framed Pictures

$1, Worth $2 to $4

A VERY varied group of Carbon-gravures, plain or colored, and three-color prints; including reproductions of famous pictures, landscapes, flower subjects and figures.

All are handsomely framed in wood, in many cases in frames specially designed to suit the pictures. Sizes range from 17x21 to 24x28 inches; values from $2 to $4. Today, all are marked

One Dollar Each

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Woolen Gloves

For Women—25c

THESE soft, warm Woolen Gloves for women offer comfort and protection on sharp Winter days. In black, white and gray; and remarkably little-priced at

25c a pair — Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

American Express Company

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARCEL POST.

The American Express Company having become the

FORWARDING AGENT

within the United States of the

BRITISH POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

is prepared to handle parcels of 11 lbs. or less under the British Parcel Post System to and from all points in Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, also to or from all points in the following countries beyond Great Britain:—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, BOSNI-HERZEGOVINA, (including Sandschak Novibazar.) BRITISH COLONIES and Possessions, (including Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, in Persia, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.) excluding Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Canada, Falkland Islands and Newfoundland. BULGARIA. CHINA. CONGO FREE STATE. CORFU. DENMARK, (including the Faroe Island, Iceland and Greenland.) EGYPT, (including the Egyptian Soudan.) FRANCE, (including Monaco.) FRENCH COLONIES. GERMANY. GERMAN PROTECTORATES and Foreign Possessions. GREECE. HAWAII. HOLLAND. DUTCH COLONIES. ITALY, (including San Marino.) ITALIAN COLONY. JAPAN, (including Formosa.) LIBERIA. LUXEMBURG. MONTENEGRO. MOROCCO. NORWAY. PERSIA, (excluding Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.) PORTUGAL. PORTUGUESE COLONIES. ROUMANIA. RUSSIA, (including Finland.) SWITZERLAND. SERVIA. SIAM, (Bangkok, Chiengmai, Lampang, Puckmampoh, (Nakon Sawan,) and Raheng only.) SPAIN. SWEDEN. TYROL, (Africa.) TUNIS. TURKEY.

Parcels to be sent Eastward by the Anglo-American Parcel Post must be so marked when delivered to this Company, or if sent from points at which this Company is not directly represented, the parcel must be marked to "Care of American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York, for Anglo-American Parcel Post."

For rates and conditions on which such business is handled, or for further information, apply to Manager, Foreign Department of Company, 65 Broadway, New York, or to any office of the Company.

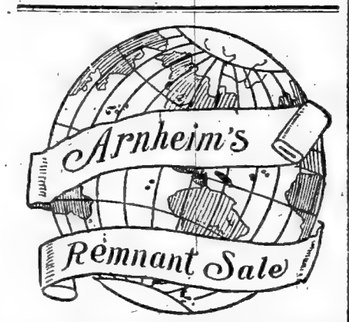

All the world knows about Arnheim's famous Remnant Sale. It occurs twice a year, and all who have taken advantage of it know it to be the greatest of all sales. Our high-grade Suits to order at $17.00; Coat and Vest $12.50; Trousers, $4.50; Overcoats, $20.00, regardless of their former value.

Ordering here is no risk, for it's money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Forsythe's

ANNUAL SALE

THIS WEEK.

Wash Waists

$2.00

Regular Price, $3.50.

Sizes 32 to 44. Most important sale we ever held. We recommend early purchases.

John Forsythe,

THE WAIST HOUSE,

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

Silver Plate

For the Table.

Our after-holiday sale of silver plated ware is induced by a desire to reduce our stock before the annual stock taking. Those who want high grade plated table ware will find many pieces impossible to duplicate at the prices we are offering them.

Bread Trays,	$2.25,	formerly $2.75
Salad Bowls,	2.00,	" 2.50
Soup Tureens,	4.00,	" 5.00
4-Piece Tea Sets,	6.25,	" 7.75

A. Frankfield & Co

Importers and Jewelers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

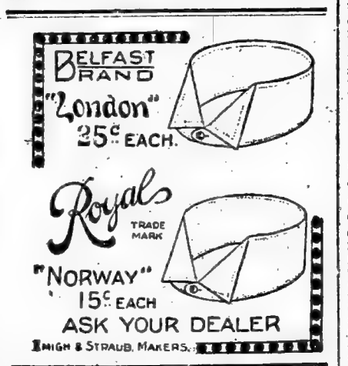

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.

41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

REPORT ON STATE BANKS

Supt. Frederick D. Kilburn Points Out Certain Evils.

GROWTH IN TRUST COMPANIES

Small Deposits Discredit Large Institutions—Regulation of the Foreign Concerns—Other Suggestions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, has issued his annual report. It is directed to the Legislature. In this report he makes several recommendations which in his opinion would lead to the greater safety of banking institutions, particularly the savings, building and loan, and other associations trustees of the savings of the poor. He deals also with the larger concerns, and makes recommendations as to their safety.

Superintendent Kilburn says that the most conspicuously noteworthy feature in the business of the department for the year is the formation of new trust companies. Fifteen of these, he says, having a combined capital of $7,900,000, and nearly an equal amount of paid-in surplus, were organized during the year ended Sept. 13, 1902, and that in the same time previously authorized trust companies increased their capital in the sum of $4,100,000. Continuing, he says in his report:

"Besides this, one company with a capital and paid-in surplus aggregating $2,000,000, was authorized in October, two companies are at present proceeding to increase their capital, and a dozen or more applications to establish trust companies have been submitted to me either tentatively or formally, several of which have been denied, while others remain under consideration.

"Prosperity was enjoyed by the companies generally for the entire year, and still continues. In this respect there seems to be no ground for apprehension in any quarter, but that all of the companies of recent organization are prosecuting business along lines which consist with dignity and that non-interference with other institutions—particularly savings banks—which ought to obtain, is not so sure.

"Not only should trust companies not have these accounts, but the methods employed in some instances to attract them reflect upon the institutions by reason of having a tendency to cheapen them in the public estimation. Theoretically, at least, trust companies are established mainly to fill a field within which banks cannot act, and their transactions are naturally expected to be on a large scale.

"In nearly every city, except New York, where a trust company has been organized of late, and which contains a savings bank, the withdrawals of money from the savings banks in the few months following the beginning of business by the trust company have exceeded the deposits. In some cases this showing results undoubtedly from a transfer of investment accounts from the savings banks to the trust companies, which is not only quite legitimate, but altogether desirable. But for trust companies to solicit deposits that are savings, and to bid against the savings banks for them, violates the spirit of the law certainly, and in a degree discredits the trust company and constitutes a possible danger to it. The depositors who open such accounts are peculiarly susceptible to alarm and panic. The savings banks have abundant means of protection against such demonstrations, by reason of their power to require a sixty days' notice of intention to withdraw a deposit."

In regard to the decrease of banks of deposit and discount Mr. Kilburn shows that several were absorbed by trust companies and National banks, that they might qualify themselves to receive moneys from the United States Treasury on deposit. Continuing, Mr. Kilburn says:

SAVINGS BANKS TAX.

"The savings banks have now paid taxes for two years under the law imposing a franchise tax upon them equal to 1 per cent. on the par value of their surplus, and by comparison with the rates of dividends which they reported as having paid during the year 1900, before the act imposing the tax was passed, with those paid during the first half of the current calendar year, I find that 102 institutions made no change, that 10 increased, that changes by 3 others appear to have been only a new equalizing of rates paid to different classes of depositors, and that 19 made reductions. Of these last all but two were decreases from 4 per cent., which brought them into line with the movement in this direction that had been proceeding on the part of nearly all savings banks for some years previously, and which was merely an adjustment of dividends to earnings, made imperative by the downward tendency in interest rates on high-class securities that has prevailed for a generation.

"The policy of taxing savings banks is undoubtedly fairly open to a difference of opinion, but there can be no excuse for representing that because of any tax imposed by the State of New York the depositors in the savings banks are receiving less return than they would enjoy otherwise.

"The condition of the great majority of the building and loan associations of the State is very satisfactory and fully demonstrates the wisdom of recent legislation. The premium or interest in excess of the legal rate is being abolished or reduced according to the demand for money in different localities. Less effort is being made to declare excessive dividends and greater attention is being paid to the safety of the capital invested.

"This tendency is a welcome one and augurs well for the future. The work of correcting abuses and of closing ill-managed institutions, which has been considerable during the past few years, must necessarily have excited some apprehension and distrust on the part of members of nearly all associations, though groundlessly in most cases.

SECOND MORTGAGE BUSINESS.

"The second or divided mortgage business cannot in my opinion be conducted with safety, and I believe that its ultimate consequence is certain to be loss and disaster. The plan of expense fund deductions is only less mischievous and vicious. It impairs the stock payments of members to provide for the payment of expenses, which may thus become wasteful and excessive, and, by relieving a management from concern for its own remuneration, its tendency is to induce carelessness or indifference in regard to earnings.

"Some of the results following the amendment in 1902 of the act for the incorporation of associations for lending money on the pledge or mortgage of personal property have been interesting and somewhat surprising. Until March last such associations were under no official supervision, and their privileges under the law were so broad that their charges to borrowers were seldom less than at the rate of 50 or 60 per cent. per annum, and in some instances ran up to 300 or 400 per cent. The Legislature proceeded to require that the interest rates and other charges which these associations might exact from borrowers should be less exorbitant, and to subject the associations to official supervision and examination.

"Seventy of the 110 of these associations which were in business when the amendatory act was passed have either gone into voluntary dissolution or have ceased operations and practically abandoned their charters.

CERTIFICATES OF INCORPORATION.

"No corporation formed under or subject to the banking law is required to file its certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, and yet Section 46 of the stock corporation law provides that a duplicate of every certificate of increase or reduction of the capital stock of such a corporation shall be filed in that office, and omits to require its filing in the office of the Superintendent of Banks, where duplicates of the certificates so amended are filed, and where, if records are to be kept complete and unbroken, and if there is to be the certainty of knowledge on the part of the Superintendent which should be had concerning operations in this direction by the institutions under his charge, all changes from the original should be filed. There can be no good reason why they should be filed with the Secretary of State at all, or that these corporations should be put to the annoyance and expense which such a useless filing imposes. It is therefore recommended that Section 46 of the stock corporation law be amended so as to omit from it the requirement for such filing with the Secretary of State by banking corporations, and to provide that these certificates be filed instead in the office of the Superintendent of Banks.

"Section 159 of the banking law provides, among other things, that no trust company shall hold stock in any private corporation to an amount in excess of 10 per cent. of the capital of the corporation holding such stock. Because the caption of the section is only 'Investments of Capital and Deposits,' there are good lawyers who interpret the quoted restriction as not applying at all to the investment of surplus. The only active trust companies to which trouble, or the shadow of it, has come within the past two or three years suffered such experience by reason of having locked up unwarranted proportions of their assets in single lines of securities.

FOREIGN TRUST COMPANIES.

"Whether a foreign trust company may come into this State to do any business whatever is difficult to determine under the statutes as they now stand. Is it supposable when the State has been careful to require of the classes of foreign corporations to which it affirmatively extends the advantages of its markets and natural resources, and the protection of its laws and access to its courts, that they shall not prosecute operations in the State except by express authorization of some one of its officials, it could contemplate that the particular classes of corporations which, when organized under its own laws, it supervises most closely and restricts most rigorously, should be free to establish offices and transact business here without authorization, and subject to no requirement to pay taxes, file reports, or submit to visitation? To ask the question is, it seems to me, to answer it.

"It would seem advisable that the Legislature make the implied prohibition express and absolute. I think the Legislature should provide expressly that companies may maintain offices and do business in this State only upon the condition that they procure licenses, renewable annually, from the Superintendent of Banks, which licenses shall specify the nature of the business they may do under a precise definition of the powers they may enjoy, to be contained in the statute itself. Such statute should prohibit them unqualifiedly from taking deposits, or acting as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator in this State, and should prohibit to them also the use of any name which, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Banks, is sufficiently like that of any domestic trust company as to be likely to cause confusion. The statute, further, should subject companies so admitted to do business in New York to examination by the Superintendent of Banks, and oblige them to report to him.

NEW INSTITUTIONS.

"The Clearing House Association in New York adopted new rules some months ago which were interpreted quite generally as amounting to a declaration of belief by that body that the organization of new banking institutions, and especially of trust companies, in the metropolis was proceeding at too rapid a rate, and should be checked. My position in this matter has been simply that it is quite impossible for me to determine intelligently, especially in the great financial district of the commercial metropolis of America, with its throbbing financial life and multiform gigantic interests, that there is not a field for still another company in which capitalists of the highest character, proved shrewdness, and wise judgment, and intimately associated with business interests there, are willing to join their names and invest their money.

"The claim that the people would be benefited by creation of conditions which would bring about the practice of the payment of interest on deposits carries no weight. Safety is the one pre-eminent characteristic which should distinguish banking institutions. If the banks pay interest on commercial deposits they must suffer in prosperity or charge higher rates on loans and discounts; and of distinctly savings accounts a discount bank or trust company is not the proper custodian.

"The banking law is silent upon the question of the right of trust companies to have branch offices except for the following provision, contained in Subdivision 11 of Section 156: 'No such corporation shall transact its ordinary business by branch office in any city not named in its certificate of incorporation as the place where its business is to be transacted.' Of course, this at least implies the converse, that in the city named in its charter it may have a branch or branches; but as to whether the consent of the Superintendent of Banks must first be obtained to the opening of a branch nothing is said.

"A grave and vexing problem demanding legislative attention is involved in the growing practice among discount banks and trust companies, private bankers, and even mercantile associations or firms, of virtually soliciting and receiving deposits 'as savings banks.' Of course, none of these ventures so far as to represent that they are actually savings banks, but in very many instances the methods they employ and the inducements they advertise are substantially identical with those which are of the essence of the savings bank system, except that they lack the all-important guarantee of safety which distinguishes the investments of the latter.

"Legislation should be had to stop this practice if possible. Satisfactory and sufficient restrictions in regard to it might more easily be determined upon if only the State had jurisdiction of the National banks as it has of its own corporations, and yet, though this difficulty may stand in the way of accomplishing all that is to be desired—for the State must not impose conditions upon its own institutions which might place them at a disadvantage with National banks—the framing of a law is feasible which will at least better some of the existing conditions."

Bark All Night, Suffer All Day

if you wish; but if you'd rather get rid of your cold, remember that **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly. Your druggist sells it. 25, 50c., $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

COAL OPERATORS' DEFENSE

G. B. Markle & Co. Deny Charges of Miner Witnesses.

Physicians and Trained Nurses for Sick Workers—The Company Store—Why Evictions Took Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The answer of G. B. Markle & Co., independent coal operators, to the demands of the miners, was made public here to-day. The answer will be submitted to the Anthracite Strike Commission, which reassembles in this city to-morrow. It was written by John Markle, managing partner of the firm. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"From the time of my first connection with the business, in 1880, there have always been a resident physician and assistant physicians upon the property, until recently, with the exception of a short interval. The firm selected the head physician, who chose his assistants, and we collected 75 cents a month for the married men and 50 cents a month for the single men over twenty-one, and the amount collected was paid over to the physician without charge or deduction therefor. This arrangement was not compulsory upon the men or families.

"In the early part of 1898 my wife employed, at her own expense, a trained nurse to look after the sick, and, later, when this nurse retired, another nurse from St. Luke's Hospital, in Bethlehem, took her place, who introduced the system of district nursing in the Borough of Jeddo and in the neighboring villages.

"Stores for the sale of general merchandise and of miners' supplies have always been maintained upon the property, and have been and are an accommodation to the men and their families. The men have never been required to deal there."

Continuing the answer says a sliding scale basis of labor had been agreed upon in 1875. Work at the mines continued uninterrupted until the latter part of 1900, when John Mitchell made his headquarters at Hazleton, and endeavored to organize the Markle employes. The answer further states:

"In the course of the hearings at Scranton complaint was made of the size of the cars, but in reality the size has not been changed, as will be proved by the testimony of the builders, who will be produced. It was also alleged that the docking was excessive, but the accountant will testify that it was less than 2 per cent. Objection was also made that the full 10 per cent. advance was not given. The manner in which the advance was computed was repeatedly explained to the men, and it will be shown by the expert accountant that it was correctly calculated.

"As we had not been parties to the correspondence under which the Anthracite Strike Commission was appointed and the strike declared off, we were not willing to permit our men to return to work without a distinct understanding that they would abide by the award to be made by the commission. Notice was accordingly posted that those wishing to secure employment should call at the office and should bring with them the brass checks which they held. When this notice was posted we were informed that some of the men objected, on the ground that the men should be taken back in a body, and the rumor was started to the effect that they would be required to sign an ironclad agreement as a condition of going to work. Many of the notices were torn down, pickets were stationed in the neighborhood of the offices and along the lines of the road, to prevent the men from coming to the office, where they might have learned the truth and arranged for a resumption of work.

"Meanwhile I had been informed that the same men who had been making trouble during the strike were taking a leading part in intimidating and threatening any one coming to the office and returning to work under the conditions specified. On the morning of Monday, Oct. 27, 1902, I ordered notice to give up possession of the houses to be served upon twelve men who had been active in preventing the men from resuming work."

The earnings of the evicted men for the year 1901, according to the statement, varied from $550 to $1,000.

The answer further states that the father of the boy Chipple was killed as a result of his own negligence. He was not indebted to the firm at the time of his death. His earnings for the previous six months, from February to July, inclusive, amounted to $330. Mrs. Chipple paid nothing on account of rent or coal. Henry Coll, one of the evicted men, had always received good wages, Mr. Markle states. The answer asserts his wife did not die in consequence of the eviction, which occurred Nov. 6, as she lived until December.

Attached to the answer are several exhibits, one of which is a statement showing the earnings of certain contract miners during eleven and one-half months, including eleven of the highest earners and five of the lowest, the highest receiving $4,000 and the lowest $400.

High School Closed for Lack of Coal.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 4.—The High School here will not resume its sessions to morrow, and it is impossible to tell when it will be able to do so. The board met last night and decided not to attempt to reopen it until they obtain a supply of coal. All efforts to obtain enough for even a month have failed.

MUNICIPAL CELEBRATION PLAN.

City Club Decides Feb. 2, 1903, Would Be Too Early for It.

The committee of the City Club to arrange for a suitable celebration of the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of municipal government in the City of New York has determined that the 2d of February, 1903, which was the date proposed for the celebration, will be too early, and that more time will be required for adequate preparation.

The committee believes that it is the year which should be celebrated rather than any particular day, for, while the first formal steps in the formation of a Municipal Government were taken on the 2d of February, 1653, they were soon followed in the same year by other events in the formation of a Municipal Government. It seems proper to the committee, therefore, that the year 1903 should be celebrated as the year marking the completion of 250 years of Municipal Government upon Manhattan Island.

The members of the committee have agreed that a proper celebration should be larger and more generally representative than it would be possible for the City Club to organize unaided, but no decision has yet been reached as to the precise manner in which the work should be inaugurated. A committee consisting of R. Fulton Cutting, E. R. L. Gould, and Isaac N. Seligman has been appointed to wait upon the Mayor for the purpose of interesting him in the project and of discussing with him the best way for carrying it out.

The committee of the City Club consists of Charles H. Strong, Chairman, and Isaac N. Seligman, Norton Goddard, Charles C. Nadal, and Winfred T. Denison.

ROW OVER THIRTY-CENT CAKE.

Justice McLaughlin Convulsed with Laughter Watching "Rosey the Lawyer's" Case in Essex Market.

Justice Chester B. McLaughlin of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sat with Magistrate Cornell in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. Justice McLaughlin, who comes from Port Henry, N. Y., had expressed a desire to see the workings of a city police court and some east side types.

When the regular "watch" had been disposed of, there came up a petty larceny case growing out of the alleged theft of 30 cents worth of pie and cake. In this case there was a cross-examination by Lawyer Rosenscheim, more familiarly known as "Rosey the Lawyer," the chief member of "The Essex Market Bar Association."

Justice McLaughlin showed that this examination at once astonished, perplexed, and amused him. The dialect was at times bewildering even to Magistrate Cornell, Justice McLaughlin at first tried to hide his mirth, but at last laughed heartily.

The prisoner in the case was Charles Motzer, a baker, who lives with his wife and numerous young children in 1836 Second Avenue, who was charged by his employer, Henry Moser, a boss baker of 29 Avenue B, with stealing one pie and one cake valued at 30 cents.

Magistrate Cornell asked Moser if he had seen any cake or pie in the possession of Motzer that he had not given him. Moser said that he had, and when asked to tell just where he had seen it about Motzer, he answered, "It was inside." The interpreter finally came to the rescue and explained that Moser had seen the pie and cake hidden inside of Motzer's vest as the latter was leaving the bakery.

Magistrate Cornell then turned to the prisoner and said: "You took this man's cake."

"But I made the cake," was Motzer's bland answer, as if that settled the matter and proved his innocence.

"You made it out of your employer's materials," explained the Magistrate.

"Yes, but didn't I make it?" was the only answer that the prisoner would give.

Magistrate Cornell then said that he had concluded that Moser was a good man, and if he would withdraw the charge, he would discharge the prisoner with a reprimand, and this was agreed to.

HARLEM HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

House on East 120th Street Leased for a Dispensary.

The Harlem Hospital is to have a new extension, the three-story house at 321 to 327 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street having been leased by the hospital authorities.

The much needed new dispensary will be supplied and besides there will be a ward for children with 30 beds in it, and a maternity ward with 20 beds. The dispensary will be the most important feature of the new extension, however, a full equipment of appliances for medical and surgical use having been ordered for it. The old dispensary consisted of a ramshackle structure one story high under which the tide of the East River rose and fell.

Charity Entertainment and Ball.

The John H. O'Connell Association, a social organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District, will hold its annual charity entertainment and ball at the Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, to-morrow evening. The proceeds of this affair will be given to the Charity Committee which cares for the poor in the district, to purchase coal, wood, food, and medical supplies for the poor.

Witness of Duel Was Fatally Shot.

Giovanni Verdi, twenty-one years old, of 85 Mulberry Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning from pistol shot wounds received during a fight on Jan. 2. Verdi and two companions, according to the man's ante-mortem statement given to Coroner Goldenkranz, were in a saloon at Canal Street and the Bowery. The two men had an argument and decided to go to the rooms of the Five Points Social Club to fight it out. Verdi was only an onlooker and was accidentally shot, it is said, by one of the men.

Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th Street. **SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.** New York's Finest Retail Store.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Semi-Annual Sale of Undermuslins and White Goods.

First and Second Floors.

We append a great list of items, but they really stand for naught till you come and see the garments, note the nicety of workmanship, the daintiness of trimmings, the liberal proportions and other points of superiority, and then compare the values with those generally offered at similar sales.

Gowns.

MASONVILLE MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC GOWNS, square yoke of 16 tucks, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves, French felled seams, full width and length.....48

NAINSOOK GOWNS, square neck, with hemstitched lawn ruffle around neck and sleeves, ribbon and beading around neck, full length and width, well-made buttonholes.....48

CAMBRIC GOWNS, three styles; one has torchon lace insertion and edging, square neck, 16 fine hemstitched tucks, ribbon trimming; another style is made chemise effect, round neck, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves, also ribbon bows; third style has square neck trimmed front and back with hemstitched tucks, two rows of hemstitching in ruffle around neck and sleeves.....78

FINE BERKLEY CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK GOWNS IN SEVEN STYLES; one with round neck insertions of fine quality Italian lace, edged with lace, ribbon drawn through beading front and back; V-neck Gown, yoke of embroidery and hemstitched tucks, Hamburg ruffle around neck and sleeves.....95

Two styles in high neck Gowns, with fine insertion and hemstitched tucks; Empire Gown 6 rows torchon lace insertion and tucks, ribbon bows and lace edge on neck and sleeves; these Gowns are all very wide and full length: each.....95

NAINSOOK GOWNS, round neck, embroidery insertion back and front, pretty edge on neck and sleeves.....$1.25

CAMBRIC GOWNS, square neck, trimmed back and front, with one insertion of fine Valenciennes lace and hemstitching, hemstitched lawn ruffle edged with lace on neck and sleeves, $1.25

CAMBRIC GOWNS, Empire style, square yoke, trimmed with four rows of fine Hamburg insertion with ruffle of embroidery; neck and bell sleeves have Hamburg ruffle, ribbon bows...$1.60

NAINSOOK GOWNS, fine quality, low, square neck; back and front trimmed with three rows of hemstitched tucks; edged with Valenciennes lace, 4-inch ruffle of embroidery around yoke, full ruffle of embroidery around sleeves, $1.80

NAINSOOK CHEMISE GOWNS, square back and V front, with fine embroidery insertion, 2-inch edging of Hamburg, sleeves trimmed to correspond, ribbon bows.....$1.95

CAMBRIC GOWNS, square neck front and back, with French embroidery insertion, edging one-half inch wide on four-inch ruffle, falling over shoulder, sleeves trimmed to match.....$2.50

Corset Covers.

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, round neck, neck and armholes trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon, pearl buttons, well finished buttonholes; also Nainsook Corset Covers, French style, low neck and armholes, trimmed with fine lawn, hemstitched ruffle; each.....25

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, two styles, French shapes; one with Italian lace, insertion and edging, round, low neck, two rows of lace down front; also Corset Covers, insertion and edging of fisheye lace around low neck and armholes.....50

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, two styles, one has low neck front and back, four rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and edging, ribbon trimmed; another has low neck, two rows of Valenciennes lace insertion across front, Valenciennes edging and ribbon trimmings; every one of these Corset Covers has finely made buttonholes and pearl buttons; each, 50

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French shaped, three styles, round neck, with two insertions of fine Valenciennes lace, ribbon run through neck and armholes, edged with fisheye lace; also Corset Cover, trimmed with Grecian design lace, edged around, low neck and sleeves, with fisheye lace and ribbon trimming...65

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French yokes, two styles; one has two rows of lace insertion, two rows of ribbon, low neck, edged with lace to match; other has one row of lace insertion, two rows of ribbon, cluster of 12 small tucks down back, trimmed all round.....78

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, two styles; one trimmed with French embroidery across front, narrow French beading ribbon and edging of Valenciennes lace all around, entire back tucked; another has yoke front and back, trimmed with two rows of Point de Paris lace 1½ inches wide, with two rows of ribbon and edging to match; each....95

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, three styles; one has round neck back and V front, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion, ribbon drawn through armholes and yoke, tucked back; another style has entire front trimmed with Point de Paris lace insertion, low neck with edging of lace, front and back; also Grecian design, lace insertion front, tucked back, insertion and edging around the neck; each.....95

Drawers.

DRAWERS of good quality cambric; one style with deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched cluster of fine tucks, deep hem; another has deep ruffle of lawn, two rows of hemstitching; either style open or closed; sizes 23 to 27 inches long..28

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep lawn ruffle, hemstitched, edged with Valenciennes lace, all sizes, open or closed.....38

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with 5-inch ruffle of Point de Paris lace, cluster of six pin tucks, all sizes.....50

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN DRAWERS, four hemstitched tucks, deep ruffle of fine Hamburg, open and closed, all sizes.....55

FINE NAINSOOK DRAWERS, with lawn embroidery, cluster of fine tucks, hemstitched finished ruffle.....78

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, full umbrella ruffle, two insertions of Valenciennes lace, edged with Valenciennes, all sizes....95

Skirts.

SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, with deep hemstitched lawn ruffle and three hemstitched tucks.....48

SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, with double lawn ruffle, hemstitched tucks..60

SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, with tucks and 5-inch ruffle of embroidery....75

WALKING SKIRTS of heavy cambric, with 18-inch lawn ruffle, seven rows of hemstitching, two clusters of tucks..85

CAMBRIC WALKING SKIRTS, seven rows of hemstitching, deep lawn ruffle, with tucks and herringbone stitching 95

WALKING SKIRTS of cambric, with 8-inch ruffle of embroidery and four one-half inch hemstitched tucks....95

WALKING SKIRTS of cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, 9-inch embroidery and two clusters of hemstitched tucks. $1.35

WALKING SKIRTS of fine cambric, trimmed with deep ruffle of extra fine embroidery; four tucks and six rows of hemstitching.....$1.75

CAMBRIC WALKING SKIRTS, trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery and cluster of six pin-tucks.....$1.95

WALKING SKIRTS of fine cambric, with 9-inch ruffle of blind embroidery, cluster of fine tucks.....$2.95

Silk Skirts.

TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, with graduated ruffle, two rows of hemstitching, in black and all new shades of changeable silk.....$6.95

Cotton Skirts.

SEERSUCKER SKIRTS, deep ruffle, bias folds, very wide and full.....60

SHORT OUTING FLANNEL SKIRTS, pink and blue stripes, buttonhole stitched scallop.....28

CHEMISES.

NAINSOOK SKIRT CHEMISES, one style has row of insertion and ribbon beading around neck, edged with fine Valenciennes lace; another has skirt trimmed with Valenciennes and two rows of Valenciennes insertion, edging around neck.....95

NAINSOOK CHEMISES, one style with hemstitching and one row lace insertion in skirt, neck trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging; another has two Valenciennes insertions, edged with Valenciennes; skirt trimmed.....$1.35

NAINSOOK CHEMISES, one style with fish-eye lace trimming; another with Valenciennes lace, entire yoke of lace insertions; skirt trimmed.....$1.75

NAINSOOK CHEMISES, fish-eye lace insertion, ruffle of lace around yoke, ribbon trimming; skirt with lace and tucks..$1.95

The Most Important Sale of Linens And Other White Goods Ever Attempted by Any House in America.

First Floor, Rear.

Damask Pattern Table Cloths and Napkins to Match.

500 fine Double Damask Table Cloths; newest designs, most of them have wide open border effects and pretty centres; full 2 yards in width, at the following low prices:—

2x2 yards; value $3.00, at.....$2.00
2x2½ yards; value $4.00, at.....$2.75
2x3 yards; value $5.00, at.....$3.50

Dinner Napkins to match:

24x24 inches; value $4.00 dozen, at.....$2.75

Pattern Table Cloths of Scotch make; very good for general use:—

8-4x8-4 size; value $1.65, at.....$1.25
8-4x10-4 size; value $2.00, at.....$1.75
8-4x8-4 size; value $1.65.....$1.25

Bleached Damask, 62 inches wide; value 55c. yard, during this sale.....40

Bleached Damask, 66 inches wide; value 75c. yard, during this sale.....60

Bleached Damask, 68 inches wide; value 98c. yard, during this sale.....80

Also 1,000 dozen Napkins, 23x23 inches; value $2.25 dozen.....$1.75

Towels and Towelings.

Hemmed Huck Towels, good quality; value $1.75 dozen, at.....$1.35

Hemmed Huck Towels, fine quality; value $2.25 dozen, at $1.85

Hemmed Huck Towels, heavy make and large size; value $2.65 dozen.....$2.25

Hemstitched Huck Towels, with Damask border; the very best towel ever offered at this price; value $4.00 dozen, $3.00

Hemstitched Huck Towels; much finer quality, dozen, $4.00 and $6.00

Very special offering in all-linen Barnsley Toweling; regular value 11c., during this sale, yard.....8

Hemstitched Linens.

Fine Damask Tray Cloths; some are 18x27 and 20x30 inches; during this sale, each.....20, 39 and 50

Plain Linen Tray Cloths; hemstitched ends; each 18 and 39

Linen Doylies, round or square, with hand-made lace edges:

6x6,	10x10,	12x12,
19	39	50

Also Linen Scarfs, with hand-made lace edges:

18x18,	20x45,
$1.00	$2.00

Linen and Cotton Sheets, Pillow Slips and Bolster Cases.

5,000 ready for use—Pillow Slips of the very best quality Muslin, size 45x36; value 12½c. and 14c., during this sale, each.....8

The following low prices will mark our standard brands of ready-to-use Cotton Sheets:—

54x90, for single beds; value 39, at.....32
63x90, for larger beds; value 48, at.....38
72x90, for ¾ beds; value 50, at.....43
81x90, for double beds; value 55, at.....49
90x90, for extra size beds; value 63, at.....55

Lowest prices on Dwight Anchor Pillow Slips:—

42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
12	13	14	15

Dwight Anchor Sheets, ready to use:—

54x90	72x90	81x90	90x90
39	46	55	69

200 pairs Linen Sheets, hemstitched ends, extra large, 90x96; during this sale, pair.....$4.25

500 pairs hemstitched Linen Cases; good quality, 22½x36, pair.....85

1,000 Sample Pieces of Renaissance Linens.

Nearly all sizes; Centrepieces, Scarfs and Teacloths; prices are less than half import price; each, 35, 50, 69, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50

250 sample pieces Teneriffe Linens, all sizes, some very large dinner cloths, with hand drawn or embroidered centres, AT PRICES LESS THAN ONE-HALF REGULAR COST.

A Special Purchase of 10,000 Pieces of

Swiss Embroidered Mull and Lace Net Scarfs and Shams,

enables us to make the following unparalleled offers:

3,000 Scarfs, 18x36 inches; values up to $1.00 each...35
5,000 Scarfs, 18x54 inches; values up to $2.00 each...55
2,000 Shams, 30x30 inches; values up to $2.00 each..55

Renaissance Doylies.

In various sizes and in hundreds of patterns. A number of counters are piled high with them. They will be offered at far less than cost.

12½c. and 15c. Doylies, at 6 for 20c. and 25c. Doylies, at.....12½

40c. and 50c. Doylies at 25
$1.00 and $1.25 Centre-pieces.....59

Our January Shirt Sale.

First Floor

We have thrown the profit off the price of every article mentioned; so from Monday to Saturday you can purchase the following goods for just what they cost us.

WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS—A1 quality Muslin, pure linen set-in bosom; 3 ply, reinforced cushion neck bands; hand-barred button-holes; gusseted bodies, made very wide and full, 36 inches long; three sleeve lengths; long or short bosom; open front and back; regularly 55c., for.....42

WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS—Utica Nonpareil Muslin; one of the best wearing and washing Cottons to be had; 3 ply 1900 pure linen set-in bosom, pure linen neck and wrist bands; cushion neck band, reinforced fronts; double stitched throughout and gusseted; hand button-holes; two shapes; regular bosoms, open back or front and back; three sleeve lengths; regularly 75c., for.....58

Very special offering of Men's extra quality hand-laundered Evening Dress Shirts; A1 quality White Muslin; extra long and wide linen bosoms; reinforced cushion neck band; open front and back, stud holes, cuffs attached; different sleeve lengths; perfect fitting, serviceable dress shirt; regular value $1.25, sale price.....78

VERY BEST IMPORTED MADRAS SHIRTS—Neat effects, open front, with cuffs attached, or open front and back, with detached cuffs; equal to $4.00 custom shirts; regular price $2.00 and $2.50, sale price.....$1.45

WHITE UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS—Utica Nonpareil Muslin, with large 2000 pure linen bosom, 3-ply, set in, with butcher linen backs; pure linen neck and wrist bands, cushion neck band; double gusseted and double stitched reinforced bosoms; hand-made buttonholes throughout; full sized body and gathered yoke; three sleeve lengths, two shapes, open back or front and back; the best shirt on the market; regular price 95c., sale price.....76

3,300 BRAND NEW FANCY BOSOM SHIRTS—Never shown before this sale; our regular winter line, which we have been preparing for the last three months in order to make this the best value-giving sale on record; of extra quality soft finish Percale, and printed or woven Madras Cloths; patterns all new and neat, as good as in best custom shirt lines; workmanship, make and fit we guarantee; made up four ways—plain bosoms, attached or detached cuffs, plaited bosoms, attached or detached cuffs; regular price $1.50, for this week.....$1.05

1,200 PERCALE SHIRTS—Very handsome and serviceable; some plaited bosoms, others plain; attached or detached cuffs; patterns strictly up to date, mostly white grounds, with neat figures or stripes; our well-known $1.00 Shirt; some soiled by handling; sale price.....68

Custom Made Shirts.

We make Shirts, too, and for the benefit of those who've never tried us, for one week, beginning to

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 6 nights at 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. IMPRUDENCE.
TUESDAY, JAN'Y 13TH.
Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin, and the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. In Robert Marshall's new play, The Unforeseen.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
The Girl with the Green Eyes. By Clyde Fitch. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 12 Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN THE CROSS-WAYS

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. To-night, 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Elizabeth Tyree. GRETNA GREEN.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE. THE CAVALIER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15.
MR. N.C. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Evenings, 7:45 sharp. Matinées Saturday, 1:45.

E. H. SOTHERN
for three weeks only as
HAMLET
Management Daniel Frohman.

"Magnificent production and performance. A very lesson in elocutionary excellence, which none but a dullard can fail to enjoy. It must be seen to be understood and enjoyed. Never did Sothern touch a wrong note."—Herald.
"His entire performance revealed the acute scholar, the skilled actor. Like a responsive instrument, every key of the mood he touched sounded."—Sun.
"Mr. Sothern's performance of Hamlet was unique because of its rare union of physical and temperamental distinction. It is not often that Shakespeare is put on so elaborately and beautifully."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern's Hamlet in conception and elocution does justice to Shakespeare's masterpiece."—World.
"Marked advance in confidence, boldness, and firmness of execution."—Post.
"A notable production and performance."—Com. Adv.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8, Double Bill, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Sallenae, Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI—Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 7, at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn; Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Frid. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 10, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI Jan. 6, 8, & 13, nights. Jan. 9th, afternoon.
Jan. 14th & 16th, AFTERNOONS, MAGDA
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

HERALD Sq. Theatre, B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
in JULIUS CÆSAR.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
Silk Souvenirs Next Saturday Matinee.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Jan. 9, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 10, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist, ...MME. KIRKBY LUNN, Contralto
Program: Symphony No. 7, A major, Beethoven; "La Captive," Reverie for Contralto and Orchestra, Berlioz; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Richard Strauss; Songs, Wagner; Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3, Tschaikowsky.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Third Concert, Tuesday Evg., January 6, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. MARK HAMBOURG, Mr. V. LEBAILLY
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'dway.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
INSTANT, POSITIVE, ELECTRIC HIT.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical success,
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sats., 2:15.
LAST WEEK. NEXT MONDAY
Charles Frohman Presents CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY
Mabelle Gilman IN THE MOCKING BIRD
Seat Sale Thursday.
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW EVENING.
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
3d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

Mendelssohn Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan'y 6, at 2:30.
MRS. GRENVILLE SNELLING
SONG RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1.00 to $2.00, at Ditson's.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT—Klich & Harris present A dramatization of Hon. John Hay's poem,
JIM BLUDSO —with— ROBERT HILLIARD

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y only.
WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

GRAND MR. MARTIN HARVEY,
in "THE ONLY WAY."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
AUSTRALIAN BURLESQUERS.
His Honor the Mayor. The Hobo Baron

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Marie Wainwright in MATINEES EVERY DAY, 25c. "School for Scandal."

H&S Hurtig&Seamon's, W. 125th. Dolan&Lenharr, Cole&Johnson, Sydney Grant; others. Mat. To-day.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. STAR ENGAGEMENT. BONN
To-night, 8:30. "Der Kaufmann von Venedig."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE CHRISTIAN.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. MAT. TO-DAY.
HER MARRIAGE VOW

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. Over Niagara Falls.

TRAVIS BEAT MACDONALD

In Championship Match of Garden City Golf Club.

Long-Delayed Final Round Was Won by ex-Champion by 3 Up and 1 to Play.

After repeated efforts to play the deciding golf match for the Garden City Golf Club's championship, the final round of this long-deferred event was contested yesterday over the club's links, and Walter J. Travis beat Clarence B. Macdonald at the 36 holes by 3 up and 1 to play, but the players broke the club's unwritten law against the playing of competitions on Sunday.

Golfers all over the country have been awaiting the match with great interest, not only from the prominence of the two players, for Macdonald held the amateur championship in 1895, and Travis in 1900 and 1901, but also because Travis won the championship of the Garden City Club last year, and many felt justified in thinking that he would not be successful in defending the title for the reason that since the beginning of the contest he had been beaten in the open tournament at Lakewood by Macdonald. Travis proved the doubters to be wrong yesterday and also wiped out in a decisive way the sting of the Lakewood defeat.

The Lakewood match was the semi-final in the Thanksgiving week open tournament, and after breaking even at the eighteenth hole, Macdonald won on the twentieth hole. The score by strokes was: Macdonald, 79, and Travis, 81, the extra holes respectively 5, 3 and 5, 4. Yesterday the strokes were: Travis, 82, 80—162, and Macdonald, 84, 82—166. As a proof of the exceptional scoring for Winter conditions, Travis was only two strokes over the bogey and Macdonald four strokes. The average was only a fraction over the work at Lakewood, taking four strokes as the basis, although then the putting greens were in fairly good turf, and, with the scoring at the Lakewood tournament last week, shows that when there is no snow is good opportunities for golfing are to be had about New York as at any of the Winter resort links. The following are the Garden City statistics, on which the value of the match scores yesterday may be compared:

Bogey—4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4—38.
Holes—289, 140, 355, 493, 266, 294, 339, 408, 312—2,894.
Bogey—5, 5, 4, 6, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5—42.
Holes—338, 389, 290, 500, 333, 382, 456, 434, 150—3,242.

Total bogey, 80; total length of course, 6,136 yards.

In the play Macdonald won the first hole in 4 to 5, and, after halving two, he won the fourth, where Travis took 4 to the green, in 5 to 6. Halving two again, Travis won three in par golf, and he led by one hole at the turn. They halved the tenth, and Travis won the eleventh in 5 to 6, for Macdonald did not get a good tee shot. The next three were halved in par strokes, play that could not be beaten on June turf, when better work in approaching enabled Travis to get the fifteenth, in 5 to 6. Macdonald took the sixteenth in an ideal four, and, as the next two were halved, Travis was 2 up for the first half of the match.

He increased the lead on the first green of the afternoon round, winning in 4 to 5 by a fine approach. They then broke even on two holes, but Travis again took four to get to the fourth green, and Macdonald won the hole in 5 to 6. Travis played par golf to the end, but Macdonald lost a chance on both the eighth and ninth holes, making Travis 4 up, with nine more holes to play. Macdonald now put in some pretty golf, and at the fourteenth hole he was but 2 down. On the fifteenth Travis scored, 5 to 6, and he was 3 up, with 3 to play. At this late stage Macdonald's only hope was that Travis would break down, but the serenity of the leader remained unruffled, although Macdonald won the sixteenth in a perfect 5. With but 2 to play, both sent off space-devouring drives along the narrow way to the seventeenth hole. A grand second brought Travis to the green, Macdonald being short, and the former settled the match by winning the hole in 4 to 5. Then, possibly because he felt so good at being out of the woods, Travis won the bye hole in 2, a feat seldom performed at any season of the year.

The card follows:

Travis	5	3	4	6	5	4	4	5	4—40
Macdonald	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	6	5—41
Travis	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—42—82
Macdonald	5	6	4	5	5	6	4	4	4—43—84

Travis, 2 up.

Travis	4	3*	5	6	4	4	4	5	4—39
Macdonald	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	6	5—41
Travis	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	4	2—41—80—162
Macdonald	4	5	4	5	4	6	5	5	3—41—82—166

Travis, 3 up and 1 to play.

IN THE HANDBALL COURTS.

Drew Beat Hopkins and Lenehan Paired —Games in Jersey City.

Of all the handball matches which were decided yesterday in the Jersey City and Brooklyn courts, the one which attracted the greatest amount of interest was the stake match in which Oliver Drew of the Degraw Street Court, Brooklyn, defeated Edward Hopkins and William Lenahan of Jersey City.

The conditions were the best three out of five games and the match was decided in Tarrant's court, Seventeenth and Grove Streets, Jersey City. The little Irish champion was accompanied by a large following of Brooklyn friends, and there was not half room enough for the crowd which assembled to see the game. Drew was in fine shape, and played very good handball all through. His service was puzzling and his placing accurate. In the opening game Drew played very fast, and, despite the clever team work of his opponents, he always had the game well in hand, and won out by 21—12. The second game was almost a duplicate of the first one, the only difference being the increased score of the partners, who made two aces more than in their earlier attempt. The score for this game was 21—14, in Drew's favor. During the third game Drew took things much easier, and the partners played harder. This was just what Drew wanted, as by their exertions the opposing pair were wasting strength while Drew was having a breathing spell. Nevertheless Drew never let them get much ahead of him, and he was only beaten by four aces, the score being 21—17. The fourth and deciding game was a regular hurricane, as Drew cut out a flying pace from the start. His speed was wonderful, and his service so varying in its direction that he soon had his opponents hopelessly beaten, and he won as he liked by 21—7. T. D. Foley, President of the New Jersey Handball Club, acted as referee, and J. F. Sullivan, a local player, kept the score.

Drew was warmly congratulated by everybody present, and his opponents were among the first to shake hands with him. The little Irish player showed the effects of his regular practice on the Brooklyn court in preparation for his coming match, in which he and Dr. Shea will play "Mike" Egan, the world's champion, and James Flaherty of the Jersey City club. Several of those who saw yesterday's game said that Drew in his present form and Dr. Shea have a great chance of beating Egan and Flaherty, and when this match takes place there will be a record-breaking crowd to see it. The date for the match has not been decided upon, as there seems to be some hitch as to where the first games of the series is to be played. Following are the scores of all the matches decided at Tarrant's Court yesterday:

Oliver Drew	21	21	17	21
E. Hopkins and W. Lenehan	12	14	21	7
T. D. Foley and J. J. Flaherty	21	9	21	
H. Habenstein and J. A. Flaherty	11	21	17	
P. Watson and P. Edwards	21	7	21	
D. Duff and A. Kennedy	6	21	18	
S. Tarrant and M. A. Tarrant	21	21	21	
J. Fitzpatrick and T. Corcoran	15	17	13	
J. McIntyre and P. Driscoll	21	19	21	
J. Wallace and E. Fitzsimons	18	21	13	
T. Jacobus	11	21	19	
J. Feeney	21	7	21	

At the Mercer Street Court, Jersey City, yesterday, "Mike" Egan confined himself to practice games in the early part of the day, but during the afternoon he played a handicap match, using his left hand only, against "Tom" McCabe, who is one of the leading players of the Jersey City Handball Club. Egan won the first of the three games played, 21-11, scoring the most of his aces on service, but while he lost the other two games and the match, he was well up in both, the scores being 21-18 and 21-19 in McCabe's favor.

The match of the day was a "doubles," in which James Flaherty and J. Hanlon defeated T. McCabe and Edward Ficke. Both sides played very fast and some of the rallies were unusually long. Flaherty and Hanlon proved to be the better stayers, as they won the fifth game and the match, 21-10.

W. J. O'Neill, physical instructor of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of New York, and T. J. Waldron of the local club, defeated J. Egan and P. J. Dolan of Jersey City but the light was bad during the final game of the match, which O'Neill won through fine service. These pairs will play again within two weeks, for O'Neill and his partner should repeat their victory, as O'Neill's cleverness won a host of friends for him among the Jersey City men, who saw him for the first time yesterday. Following are the principal scores:

"Mike" Egan	21	18	19
T. McCabe	11	21	21
J. Flaherty and J. Hanlon	17	21	21	15	21
T. McCabe and E. Ficke	21	11	18	21	10
W. J. O'Neill and T. J. Waldron	17	21	21
J. Egan and P. J. Dolan	21	16	4
P. Eckhoff and C. Cannon	21	21	15
T. Hogan and J. Dobbins	6	8	21
W. Joyce and J. Delaney	11	21	20
F. Egan and P. Hanley	21	10	21
John McCormick	21	21	21
Jerry Silver	3	7	12

"Phil" Casey showed a good deal of his old-time handball form at the Brooklyn handball court yesterday, in a match with Thomas Dunne as a partner, against Dr. Shea and James Dunne, Jr. The latter pair are very fast young players, and can take the measure of any pair in Brooklyn. Yesterday, however, they were pitted against a masterhand, in the person of the former world's champion, and Casey tossed some balls in service which were impossible to return. Casey also managed to dispose of at least three hands by full length kills against the bottom brick. It was certainly a fine exhibition, but Casey took his honors meekly, saying: "This is one of my good days."

Young Dunne and Dr. Shea played a two-game "tie," and on Wednesday these two will play against Casey and Drew, whom they have beaten in several close matches this season. The scores follow:

"Phil" Casey and T. Dunne	21	17
Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr.	19	21
James Dunne, Jr.	21	19
Dr. Shea	18	21
Thomas Dunne	3	21
John Coughlin	21	16
C. Raleigh and D. McCarthy	21	16	21
M. Tierney and T. McElroy	12	21	19
W. L. Jones and M. O'Donnell	21	21	21
James Murphy and D. Mallay	18	16	19

COLUMBIA'S ROWING EXPENSES.

Columbia's rowing budget has been issued for this year by the manager, Barent Lefferts, 1903, college, and shows an estimated total of expenses for the year of $12,789, a larger sum than is expended for rowing at any other college. In a document accompanying the report is an earnest appeal for funds. Speaking of the question of finances for the coming season, the manager says:

"The expenses as estimated for 1903 amount to $12,789. The actual expenses for 1902 were $9,026.08. The explanation of this increase will be found in two items in the budget, viz., boathouse on the Harlem and money advanced. The subscriptions for 1902 amounted to only $5,911.50. This was a very large falling off when compared with the subscriptions of previous years, and in order to provide for this deficiency the sum of $2,327.06 was advanced. We are not at liberty to give the name of the graduate who advanced this sum, but it is our earnest desire to enable the club to return at least $2,000. The new boathouse was purchased last Spring from the Lone Star Boat Club for $1,300; of this there is a balance of $500 due. The boathouse must be moved, and a most advantageous site has been secured at an annual rental of $50, the lease to run seven years, on Sherman Creek, opposite Morris Heights, on the west side of the Harlem River. This location brings the boathouse within twenty minutes' ride, via Amsterdam Avenue electric cars, from the college grounds. To move the house, build the new foundation, and approach walks it is estimated will cost $1,000. Notwithstanding the beautiful boathouse which we have on the Hudson, it is imperative that we should have a house of our own on the Harlem. The weather in the early season is such that shell rowing on the Hudson is an impossibility. For years the various boat clubs on the Harlem River have extended to our men the courtesies of their boathouses, but we do not feel that it is proper to ask such favors any longer. A boathouse of our own on Sherman Creek will make it possible for our club to develop the old rowing spirit which existed years ago.

"We submit these figures, realizing that the amount asked for is large. The freshman class must raise at least $2,500. The other undergraduates should raise at least $3,500. If this is done, it leaves but $6,789 to be raised by the graduates of Columbia University."

The main items which appear in the budget are: Salary of coach, $2,500; boathouse on the Hudson, $325; boathouse on the Harlem, $1,300; boat account, including two new eight-oared shells, $1,944; launch account, including repairs, &c., $1,800; crew supplies, $300; training table and quarters, $1,200; traveling expenses, $225, and to return part of money advanced on 1902 account, $2,000.

BASEBALL BATTING AVERAGES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The official batting averages of National League baseball players who participated in fifteen or more games during the season of 1902, as compiled by Secretary N. E. Young, were made public to-night. They show that the ten best run-getters were J. Wagner of Pittsburg, leading with 105; Clarke, Pittsburg; Beaumont, Pittsburg; Leach, Pittsburg; Crawford, Cincinnati; Tenney, Boston; R. Thomas, Philadelphia; Keeler, Brooklyn; Sheckard, Brooklyn, and Beckley, Cincinnati.

The leaders in sacrifice hits were Tenney of Boston, leading with 29; Dobbs, Cincinnati and Chicago; De Montreville, Boston; Keeler, Brooklyn; Dexter, Chicago and Boston; Flood, Brooklyn; Dunn, New York; Ritchey, Pittsburg; Tinker, Chicago, and Smoot, St. Louis.

The ten players who led in stolen bases were J. Wagner, Pittsburg, 43; Slagle, Chicago; P. Donovan, St. Louis; Barclay, St. Louis; Clarke, Pittsburg; Carney, Boston; G. Smith, New York; Beaumont, Pittsburg; Lush, Boston, and Dexter, Chicago and Boston.

There were twenty-three players who made batting averages of .300 and better, and of these Capt. "Billy" Keeler of Brooklyn and Dan McGann and "Jack" Doyle of the New York team were the only local men. Beaumont of Pittsburg led with .357, Seymour of Cincinnati was next with .349, and Keeler of Brooklyn third with .342. McGann had .301, and Doyle just got in among the top-notchers with an even .300. These players with high batting averages were divided as follows among the eight clubs: Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 4; New York and Chicago, 2 each, and Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia, 1 each.

Following is the list of those who batted .300 and over:

Beaumont, Pittsburg, .357; Seymour, Cincinnati, .349; Keeler, Brooklyn, 342; Sebring, Pittsburg, .338; Crawford, Cincinnati, .333; Phillips, Cincinnati, .333; Beckley, Cincinnati, .331; Wagner, Pittsburg, .329; Kelley, Cincinnati, .327; Clarke, Pittsburg, .321; O'Neill, M., St. Louis, .318; Tenny, Boston, .314; Peitz, Cincinnati, .313; Slagle, Chicago, .313; Smoot, St., Louis, .313; Jones, Chicago, .310; Donovan, P., St. Louis, .309; Bransfield, Pittsburg, .308; Beck, Cincinnati, .305; Barry, Philadelphia, .302; Barclay, St. Louis, .301; McGann, New York, .301; Doyle, New York, .300.

BASEBALL PEACE CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Chairman Herrmann of the National Baseball League Peace Committee to-day made the positive statement that his committee had full power to act in negotiating for peace with the American League. Herrmann protested against the construction which President Ban Johnson placed on his letter of last Friday, and when asked for a statement said:

"It seems from the telegraphic dispatches from Chicago that an erroneous impression has been made relative to the National League Committee. It has been intimated that the committee has not been delegated with autohrity to act. The contrary is the fact. Our committee has been given full power by the large majority of our clubs, and I so notified Mr. Johnson in my letter last Friday. The committee, however, prefers not fully and finally to exercise that power, without reserving the right on their part to confer with their colleagues or business partners on the important matters that may present themselves during the conference, with the understanding, however, that they will take such steps as will enable them at any time during the conferences to reach their colleagues without a moment's delay.

"This action on our part has been taken for the reason that the club owners in our league have not been in consultation with reference to any of the important matters that undoubtedly would present themselves during the conferences, and we therefore believe that it is only fair and reasonable that we should reserve the right to confer with those whose financial interests are at stake before coming to any final conclusion on important matters until they have had an opportunity to express their views, notwithstanding the fact that we have been given full power to act. By taking this action there will be no question that our findings will be concurred in.

"If a reasonable reservation of this kind on our part is to be a barrier to peace negotiations, then I cannot comprehend that the other side is anxious to secure it. The National League wants peace. In obtaining it there will be no objection on our part to have a fair, a frank, and open discussion of all the points about which there may be a difference of opinion."

Getting Ready for Poultry Show.

Live poultry, including all sorts of chickens and pigeons, began arriving last night at Madison Square Garden, where the annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association will open to-morrow. In the pigeon classes the fancy birds will be more numerous than usual, and the fantails, which are always an object of interest, will have so many Jacobins to contend with for favor that this department will assert itself prominently. In the display of well-known breeds of poultry the Plymouth Rock will more than hold its own with the finest display of barred and white ever given in this country. The game fowls will also be more numerous than before. The pet stock department will show a greater variety than last year, and in the concert hall, where the Atlantic Cat Club will hold forth, cats of high degree will be shown. The show will open promptly at 9 o'clock each morning and will close at 10:30 at night.

Amusements.

FROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
by the Authors of "Florodora."

BROADWAY THEATRE.....SPECIAL
TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, at 1 P. M.
GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL.
TENDERED BY MISS CAYVAN'S ASSOCIATES. THE GREAT PROGRAMME WILL INCLUDE JULIA MARLOWE, VIOLA ALLEN, MARY MANNERING, ETHEL BARRYMORE, FAY DAVIS, BEATRICE HERFORD, JULIE OPP, AND MRS. LANGTRY, JAMES HACKETT, DAVID BISPHAM, WALTER DAMROSCH, BRUCE McRAE, WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, AND E. H. SOTHERN; ALSO THE TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB IN A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Seats $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, and $1.00, ready TO-DAY at the Broadway Theatre. Those seats already ordered must be called for.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Opens To-morrow—Closes Saturday.
New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association (Ltd.)
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW.
Thousands of Birds. All the Pigeons, Special Exhibit of Big Birds and Little Ones and Caged Birds, Civics, Rabbits, Grand Showing of Cats under auspices Atlantic Cat Club. Incubators, Exhibition Yards, Wild Fowl, Game Birds.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. | Admission 50 Cents. Children 25 Cents.

DALY'S THEATRE.....SPECIAL
Damrosch Recitals
SIX MUSIC LECTURES ON WAGNER OPERAS. Mondays and Thursdays, 3 P. M., from Jan. 12. First Subject, "Tristan and Isolde," with Lillian Pray, Soprano; second subject, "Parsifal"; third subject, "Rheingold"; fourth subject, "Walkuere."
PRICES: SEATS, $1.00 TO 25c., AT BOX OFFICE.

TO-MOR. AFT. 3:30 P. M. DALY'S 30th & B'way at 3:30 P. M.
Dan'l Frohman, Mgr.
Sam Franko's First Concert.
—OF OLD MUSIC.—
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
—ARNOLD DOLMETSCH—
TUESDAY, JAN'Y 6, AT 3:30 P. M.
Seats Ready at box office and Ditson's.

New York's Finest MAJESTIC The World's Safest Theatre.
Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.
OPENS THURS., JAN. 15.
WITH THE WIZARD OF OZ
Sale of seats and boxes opens Thurs., Jan. 8th.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street.
MRS. FISKE } MARY OF MAGDALA.
Ev. 8. Matinee Sat. at 2
Thurs., Jan. 8, 3 P. M.—ARNOLD DOLMETSCH
Old Music and Musical Instruments.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30..... AT 8:15
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"THE BILLIONAIRE" Uproariously funny musical farce in 3 acts.
with JEROME SYKES.
An unqualified and overwhelming success.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Mr. Weedon Grossmith "The Night of The Party."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Mr. Weedon Grossmith "The Night of The Party."

WEST END RICE'S "SHOW GIRL."

"One Cent Buys the Best."

The Leading Evening Paper

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS
ONE CENT
(Except Saturdays)

This change is made in recognition of an increasing demand for a bright, accurate and complete newspaper *for the home* at a popular price.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS will be the only one-cent Associated Press paper publishing in the afternoon detailed and accurate Stock Exchange quotations and commercial market reports, besides all the news that's worth reading. Society, fashions, theatricals and the better class of sporting events—now leading features of the paper—will be given even larger space, and the brighter, better news of our great city attractively and concisely printed.

If you are not now a reader of THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, buy it this afternoon, and you will find that

"One Cent Buys the Best."

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Our Great Annual
White Event
Starts This Morning.

For Women—
Muslin Underclothes,
Handkerchiefs,
Corsets,
White Goods in Piece.

For Men—
Collars, Cuffs, Shirts,
Handkerchiefs.

For the Home—
Table Linens,
Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Towels,
Doylies,
Tea Cloths,
Comfortables,
Bed Linens.

For Children—
Baby Garments,
Underclothes,
Boys' Shirts,
Collars and Cuffs.

Although market conditions, such as higher wages, more expensive coal and other fuel, advancing freight charges and other extra manufacturing expenses, have had a tendency to greatly advance the cost of every common commodity, we have, nevertheless, managed to make prices in this Great White Event as extraordinarily low as those of last year, and in many instances even lower.

This was brought about only by diligent, ceaseless mercantile manœuvring, covering a period of the past six months, and by a few very large contracts with reputable manufacturers and importers made before the last material advance in manufacturing cost.

Under no circumstances have we allowed real worth to be sacrificed in order to make prices appear little. We've not tried to make price the feature of this sale, except as effected by comparison with the quality of the merchandise in each classification.

And so, in this sense, by actual comparisons, the prices we quote are by far the lowest quoted anywhere in Greater New York.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Wait for It, Watch for It.

Wednesday we will announce the particulars of our Semi-Annual Sale of Men's and Boys' Winter Clothing.

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St. | 211 & 219 Sixth Ave., near 14th St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. | 125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

REWARDS OF YACHTING

The Glory of Winning Is the Biggest Honor, After All.

Expense of Racing Far Greater Than the Prize Values—Amateur Status Strictly Maintained.

In no other sport is the reward to those who participate in it so small, in proportion to the time devoted and the expense entailed, as it is in yacht racing, always excepting the reward in the way of glory. And in no other sport is so little exacted in the way of compliance with formalities. While one may engage in yacht racing at a comparatively small cost, yet in comparison with the return, it is an expensive sport. There is not a penny of perquisite or "rack off" to any club or to any man who engages in the sport. The development and success of yacht racing are due solely to the enthusiasm of those who engage in it, either in the actual racing or in the management of races and the other affairs of the clubs.

The races themselves constitute an expense to the clubs. Two races in a season will cost a small club in prizes, use of committee and stake boats, printing, postage, &c., from $250 to $500. The annual appropriation for the regatta committee of one fairly large club on Long Island Sound, which gives about four open races a year, is from $1,000 to $1,200. The expenses of the largest club on the Sound for the year 1902, including prizes, was close to $15,000, and this sum did not include the cost of several prizes presented by the flag officers and others. Nothing in the way of an entrance fee is charged by any club. In order to enter a race a yacht owner must be a member of some recognized yacht club. Being such, he has only to sign and send to the regatta committee a blank form, giving the name, rig, racing measurement, racing number, and date of launching of his yacht, and his Post Office address. Even this formality is not rigidly enforced.

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In many instances a yacht owner neglects to fill up and forward his entry blank, and simply appears at the last moment at the starting line, sometimes displaying his racing number, sometimes relying upon the Regatta Committee to furnish him with one, and if he crosses the starting line at the proper signal it is considered that he is "entered." Of course, this sort of procedure is very annoying to Regatta Committees, but it is the ambition of every committee to fill up the classes, and to refuse informal entries made sometimes just as signals are changing, would cut down the classes and diminish the interest in the race.

Furthermore, there is no penalty for failure to appear at the starting line after an entry has been made. Under ordinary conditions of wind and weather, the entries will "fall off" about 15 or 20 per cent. A Regatta Committee, counting up sixty or sixty-five entries when it makes up its racing sheet on the morning of a regatta, considers itself in very good luck when, after the final starting signal has been set, it finds that forty-eight or fifty yachts have crossed the line. Explanations of failure to appear are rarely given, and never expected. And when the number of starters is large, when the wind and weather is favorable, when all the yachts, or nearly all, are timed at the finish, and there are no protests, the Regatta Committee congratulates itself on having achieved success, and the club cheerfully pays the bill, with nothing to show for it excepting glory.

On the other hand, when there has been fog and a flat calm in the early morning, with only moderately clear weather in the late forenoon, barely wind enough to move the yachts at the hour of starting, only half the entries to cross the line, a squall or two during the race, and a beggarly half dozen or so of yachts to finish, the Regatta Committee comes back to the clubhouse with little to say "touchin' on or appurtainin to" yacht racing—and the club, perhaps a little less cheerfully, pays the bill, which is just as large in the expense items and is smaller only because of the smaller number of prizes to award.

Nor does the racing yachtsman, as a rule, get much in the way of reward for his racing except glory. There have been instances in which the owner of a small boat, built at little cost, has been fortunate enough to win prizes in the course of a season of aggregate value greater than that of his boat, but they are exceedingly rare. Frequently it costs a yacht owner as much or more to win a prize than it is worth, and it costs him about as much to attempt to win, and to finish third, fourth, or fifth in a class. There is no hard and fast rule as to the value of prizes, but many clubs on Long Island Sound figure roughly the value of a prize to be "half the class limit," as it is expressed; that is, a prize for the 36-foot class should cost not less than $18; one for the 25-foot class approximately $12.

This proportion does not hold good in the larger classes. One could not expect the seventy-footer to race for a thirty-five-dollar prize. From $100 to $250 is about the range for such yachts, and a club that is fortunate enough to get the ninety-footers to run should not stop far short of $400 or $500 in buying a prize for them. This is from the club's point of view, with due regard for its own self-respect. The value of prizes is not often announced in advance, and a yachtsman who will race at all will race for "any old thing," it bears the colors of the club and a suitable inscription.

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The cost of hauling out and repairs on a racing yacht is considerable. A yacht that races throughout a season must be hauled out for cleaning every three or four weeks at least, and perhaps at shorter intervals, and if it is of considerable size it must go to a shipyard for this purpose, at an expense of perhaps $10, for example, for a thirty-six-foot yacht. Then, a racing man never favors his boat in a thrash to windward unless he is forewarned by the giving away of some small matter, and spars, rigging, and sails are put to such strains that they wear out much faster than they do in ordinary sailing. Then a bowsprit, topmast, or mast itself is carried away on occasion; halyards and sheets part, and light sails blow to pieces. "It's all in the game"—and in the expense account—and when a yachtsman averages these expenses against the prizes he has won—or even tried to win—of "half the class limit," he has cut down the net value of his winnings very considerably.

Then there is the expense of crews. A yacht of the thirty-six-foot class is allowed a crew of seven persons, including the helmsman, three of whom may be paid hands or "professionals." Such a yacht usually carries one paid hand throughout the season. Others can be had, a day at a time at from $2 to $3 a day. Amateurs are frequently hard to get because of the demand for clever amateurs to sail yachts belonging to men who are not expert, and partly because there is absolutely nothing but the fun of the thing and a dinner after the race is over for the amateur who sails on another man's boat. A very popular yacht owner will generally secure the amateurs he requires without difficulty till he loses his—it is in time. One who is comparatively unknown, or whose personality is of the passive sort, may have to depend largely upon his allowance of professionals.

A well-known young yachtsman and a popular one began racing last year in a runabout, but after a few regattas changed to a 30-foot yacht which he also owned, because he had difficulty in getting an amateur crew for the smaller boat, while he could handle the larger one successfully with the three paid hands he was allowed to carry. But wages to extra crews count up heavily against the value of a prize, and in the case of an amateur crew a fine dinner at the club house, with a bottle or two of wine and cigars of extra quality, in case of winning, constitute considerable expense. At the end of a season the owner of a very successful 36-footer who cares to keep books will find that it has cost much more to win his prizes than they are intrinsically worth.

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For the amateur sailor who does not own a boat there is no reward, whether he sails as skipper or a member of the crew. He must not take anything whatever, directly or indirectly, for his services. If he does he loses his amateur standing, and that is as dear to the amateur sailor as gold or precious stones. There is one club on Long Island Sound that sometimes offers, in addition to the usual cup for the winning yacht, individual prizes for the members of the winning crew, provided that the crews of all the yachts sailing the class are exclusively amateurs, but the conditions are not often fulfilled.

There is one very clever amateur on Long Island Sound, an official of a prominent club, whose services are in demand every year by some yacht owner who has not the skill to sail his own boat. During the past five years he has sailed, as skipper, in from 15 to 18 races a year, and he has won a third or more of them, and the only thing he possesses to show for it all is a silver match box emblazoned with code flags; an individual prize won at a race given three or four years ago by the club referred to above.

As for the racing official, when he comes ashore after a successful race, in which no mistakes of management have been made, a dozen men will pat him on the back, while a dozen others will grumble at him because he has curtly refused to answer foolish and entirely irrelevant questions when he has been setting signals or watching the chronometer at a close finish. If the Commodore or a leading club member or a prominent racing man comes up with a sparkle in his eye, takes his hand and says "Bully," his reward is complete, and he is ready to explain to the Board of Trustees the necessity of every item of expense. But when wind, weather, and other conditions have made a successful race impossible, then things are different, and the racing official is ready for the moment only, to declare himself out of the game forever.

To use a common phrase, there is "nothing in the game," excepting glory and personal satisfaction, for any one who engages in it, and it is just this condition of affairs that helps to make and maintain yacht racing as a gentleman's sport. Yachtsmen are proud of it as such, and proud of the conditions that make it such, and not for worlds would they consent to any change that might possibly lower the tone of the sport, or might lead any one to engage in it from any motive other than that engendered from pure enthusiasm.

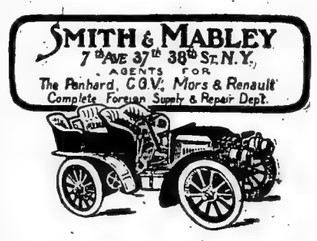

TURF YEAR OPENS TO-DAY.

Nominations Due for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps.

The turf's new year will come for horsemen of the Eastern race tracks to-day when racing interests for 1903 will have its nominal beginning, the date having been selected by the majority of the great racing associations of New York as the time for the closing of the most popular and important stake events of the season to come. At the same time there also will be closed a number of the great prizes of the turf for years that are in the still far distant future. Though the names of horses engaged already are known for the earlier of the Southern and Western events, the speculation still is limited to the bounds of what may be in the three chief handicaps of the New York turf season, —the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps—all of which will close to-day. Then, too, the last nominations for the several stakes for horses of from two years of age up to the all-aged division will be made for the 1903 meetings of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association.

The only important New York race track that does not figure prominently in the promise of probabilities for the day is the Westchester Racing Association, the stake programme for which has not yet been announced, the closing of the Westchester stakes having been set later and later in the season, until now it is recognized as turf custom for the Westchester fixtures, among which the chief stake is the Metropolitan Handicap, to close six weeks or so after the established events of the other great tracks. The prospects for the Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton Handicaps are the absorbing topics to the patrons of the turf.

Each of these races is at a distance of one mile and a quarter, and because of the difference in the dates that probably will be assigned for the several racing clubs, the races for the three events will stretch over a period of nearly two months. It has happened many times in the past that the horse that did not train early has had plenty of time to come around and show his best in the later big events, and the length of time between the first and last races makes a strong attraction for owners. The big handicaps owe their popularity to this uncertainty, aside from the additional element of chance that the work of a conscientious handicapper puts in the possibilities of the races.

The values of the three stakes this season offer further inducements for horse-owners to take chances, for the list so far is a string of events that will compare favorably with the richest handicaps ever run in this country, the added money for each race being $10,000, and the estimated worth of each stake being close upon $20,000. There is every probability that the Metropolitan Handicap this season also will be equal to the best of the other big handicaps.

The uncertainty and interest attached to the Spring "classics" this season will be greater than ever for in spite of the increased number of horses that are trained East and West, it would be hard to select any season in the past ten or twelve where there were fewer really high-class horses that gave promise of figuring in the Spring handicaps. The breakdowns and the retirements of last year took out of consideration about the best of the horses of the aged division, Alcedo, Gold Heels, Banastar, and Waterwitch being the specially notable ones that either went wrong or were withdrawn from training.

The hopes for the great handicaps thus are left with the four-year-olds, and if there are to be really good promise for any of the mile and a quarter struggles the horses that now are four years old and in the doubtful element among the three-year-olds must give it. Of the four-year-olds, Major Daingerfield beat all the colts of the East time and again last season, winning about all the important stakes of the season for horses of his age, and that, too, in spite of the fact that horsemen from early in the year until Major Daingerfield had run his last race of the year were bewailing the fact that there was no really good three-year-old, and declaring that in any ordinary year Major Daingerfield would rank as no better than second class. After Major Daingerfield had been retired, because of the fact that he had no more stake engagements, Hermis came to the front and made a tremendous impression by carrying high weights and beating a jaded and rather common lot of horses. Col. Bill also showed to advantage in all aged handicaps, but chiefly under light weights. McChesney raced entirely in the West and South, but the East rated him rather low, basing estimates on the form showed in Chicago and later in New York by the American Derby-winner Wyeth.

With the closing of the three big handicaps to-day, there also will be closed a long list of other stakes, to be run at the Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, and Brighton Beach race tracks. These fixtures include the usual average of races for horses two years old, horses three years old, and horses three years old and upward, and for hurdle racers and steeplechasers. Throughout the list of events that are open until to-day, the values announced by the three clubs are liberal, the general average being considerably above the figures of the past seven years. All the old and popular fixtures are renewed, and several important additions are added to the list of stakes to be run, the additions in general being races for horses three years old or three years old and upward, over distances longer than common in recent years in the East. The increased distances and values all are in accord with the policy of the Jockey Club to encourage distance racing, but there has as yet been no indication on the part of the body governing the turf to diminish the temptation for owners of racing stables to over-race their two-year-olds.

Waiting Thousands Will Welcome This Sale!

The grandest buying chance of a year is at your disposal. To-morrow, Tuesday, at 8 A. M., the sale of all sales begins. Mountains of merchandise begin to move. This is a reckless offer of high-class clothing and does away with profits and cuts heavily into cost, and hands it out to you at next to nothing.

For Reasons Which We Do Not Deem It Necessary to State This Stock Must Be Sold.

A fresh, new Winter stock. Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes regardless of cost.

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Overcoats.

Men's $12.50 and $15 Overcoats for $5.75
In blues, blacks and brown kerseys.

Men's $18 and $20 Overcoats for $9.75
New and beautiful Overcoats, hand tailored; lengths 48 to 52 inches.

Men's $22, $25 and $28 Overcoats for $13.75
In all the new, up-to-date styles; imported fabrics.

Men's $30 and $35 Overcoats for $18.75
All these garments are hand tailored and foreign fabrics.

Men's $40 and $50 Overcoats for $23.75
The world's best garments, imported fabrics, in montagnacs, vicunas and patent beavers; every one silk lined.

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Suits.

Men's $13.00 and $13.50 Suits for $7.75
All styles, blues, blacks and fancy cassimeres.

Men's $15.00 and $18.00 Suits for $9.75
In single and double breasted; 40 styles to select from.

Men's $20.00 and $22.00 Suits for $11.75
In all colors and fabrics, single and double breasted styles.

Men's $22.50 and $25.00 Suits for $14.75
In imported fabrics, single and double breasted styles, 100 styles to select from

Men's $28.00 and $32.00 Suits for $18.75
Made of the costliest worsteds, tweeds, vicunas; single and double breasted.

January Clearance Sale of
Boys' Clothing

BOYS' ALL-WOOL CORDUROY PANTS, value 75c. and $1.00; sizes 3 to 16 ..... 29c
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS, in blue, black and fancy cheviots, value $3.00 and $4.00; sizes 7 to 16, at $1.95
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS, fancy mixtures; sizes 8 to 16; value $4.50 and $6.00, at $2.95
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS, blue and black serges and fancy mixtures; sizes 8 to 16; value $6.00 to $8.00, at $3.95
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 3-PIECE SUITS, blue, black and fancy mixtures; sizes 10 to 16; value $5.00 and $6.00, at $3.45
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 3-PIECE SUITS, blue and black serges and cheviots; sizes 10 to 16; value $7.00 to $10.00, at $4.95
YOUNG MEN'S LONG PANTS SUITS, blue, black and fancy mixtures; sizes 15 to 20; value $6.50 to $8.00, at $4.85
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, double and single breasted, in fancy mixtures; sizes 15 to 20; value $8.00 to $12.00, at $6.85
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, dark mixtures, military style; sizes 16 to 20; value $12.00 to $15.00, at $8.85
BOYS' REEFER AND MIDDY COATS; sizes 3 to 10; value $10.00 to $12.00, at $5.00
BOYS' OVERCOATS; sizes 4 to 16; value $8.00 to $12.00, at $5.00

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Hats.

Large assortment of Men's Fine Hats, in all the latest shapes and colors. $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 grades to go at $1.45; $3.50 and $4.00 grades to go at $2.45

January Clearance Sale of
Rain Proof Coats.

Men's Overcoats, 50 inches long, absolutely all wool, rain proof, extra heavy weight, silk sleeve lining, guaranteed $12.50 value, for..... $5

Men's Winter Weight Rain Proof Overcoats, half silk lined, chock full of style, 48 to 52 inches in length; 14 styles to select from; they are $22 and $25 values, for..... $10

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Pants

Men's Pants, values $3.00, for $1.75
Men's Pants, values $4.00 and $5.00, for... $2.75
Men's Pants, values $5.50 and $6.00, for... $3.75
Men's Pants, values $6.50 and $8.00, for... $4.75

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Furnishings.

15c. Linen Collars, to go at 05c
25c. and 35c. Wool Hosiery, to go at 17c
35c. Suspenders, to go at 19c
50c. Cashmere Gloves, to go at 22c
50c. Neckwear, to go at 25c
50c. and 75c. Wool Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each 35c
75c. Neckwear, to go at 39c
$1.00 Neckwear, to go at 47c
$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Silk Suspenders, to go at 48c
$1.00 White Shirts, to go at 59c
$1.50 Colored Shirts, plain and pleated bosom, to go at 79c
$1.00 and $1.25 Dogskin Gloves, to go at 85c
$1.00 and $1.25 Wool Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each 85c
$1.50 Silk and Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each 95c
$1.50 Royal Silk Plush Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each 95c

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Shoes.

Our entire Shoe Stock must go regardless of cost. Closing out department. The greatest bargains ever offered—$3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes all to go at $2.29

Open Saturday Nights Until 9.

Taylor Clothing Co.
Cor. Broadway and Chambers St.

Wanted, Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Salesmen.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Another Bad Day for the Local Harriers —Mohawk, Star, and Brooklyn A. C. Runs.

Every Sunday the members of the Mohawk Athletic Club hold an invitation cross-country run, starting and finishing at the clubhouse, on Walton Avenue. A few weeks ago one of their number was arrested for violating the Sunday laws by taking part in a run, and since that time the runners have been ever watchful, fearing that they too might fall into the hands of the police. Yesterday afternoon nineteen thinly clad athletes started from the clubhouse with the intention of running as far as Burnside Avenue and back, but when their leader, T. O'Connor of the Pastime Athletic Club, reached One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue he espied three mounted policemen some distance away in the direction of Burnside Avenue. O'Connor changed his course, and instead of going over the proposed route led the pack into Girard Avenue, down which the lads ran and scampered home again. O'Connor, who was a good long-distance runner two years ago, only returned to the game during the last few weeks, and in the run home he was easily outfooted by R. Todd of the Union Athletic Club and Fred Ecker of the Monahan Athletic Club, who finished first and second about thirty yards apart. The others reached home as follows: T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; F. Hanlon, Mohawk A. C.; M. Spring, Pastime A. C.; L. Marks, Pastime A. C.; C. Vaughan, S. Kelly, W. A. Holzer, H. Menges, Mohawk A. C.; J. Cohen, J. Morrisey, Pastime A. C.; H. Derr, Mohawk A. C.; J. Wittenberger, Pastime A. C.; S. McClelland, D. McCarthy, Mohawk A. C., and J. White, Xavier A. C.

Two packs, slow and fast, started in the weekly cross-country run of the Star Athletic Club yesterday. In all there were seventeen contestants, and every one of them finished. The first four to cross the finish line belonged to the slow pack, which had an allowance of fifteen minutes, but their actual running time was not taken. R. Gramlich and T. Winfield, both members of the local club, finished first and second only two yards apart; T. Kern of the Boys' Club, New York, was third, and W. Green, Star A. C., fourth. Five minutes later T. Kennedy, Star A. C., the leader of the scratch or fast pack, got home, having covered the full course, four and a half miles, in 25:40, the best time made this season. The others finished as follows: J. Sullivan, Star A. C.; J. Liebgold, Boys' Club; D. Kennedy, W. Hugg, J. Donohue, Star A. C.; J. Hines, J. Cruse, L. Smollick, Boys' Club; J. O'Day, Xavier A. A.; W. Kreuger, Star A. C., and J. Smollick and W. F. Futterman, Boys' Club.

Thomas Wallace of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, Williamsburg, who won last week's cross-country run, was again in front of his field yesterday, and covered the five-mile course in 28:12. The roads were very muddy and the going was heavy all the way. Out of the fifteen who started only seven finished. The competitors started from Skillman Avenue and cut through Cooper's Lane to Tumble Hill, thence to the Penny Bridge, around Calvary Cemetery, and over the Maspeth route home. Following is the order in which they finished: Thomas Wallace, Jake Seidelmeyer, John Bowen, Fred Sedelmeyer, Brooklyn A. C.; Arthur Boyd, Hudson A. C.; Leonard Parker, and Harry Joyce, Brooklyn A. C.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE O. BORTON and SAMUEL B. BORTON, individually and as copartners composing the firm of GEORGE O. BORTON & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 3,424.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of J. Dorman, the trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 26 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 10½ o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Wines and liquors in bottles, kegs, and barrels; tobacco and cigars, safe, desks, letter-press, ladder, show-cases; empty boxes, bottles, and demijohns; tools, chairs, and sundry articles of store fixtures.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Dated December 31, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No 937 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr.,
GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN,
Executors.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-law6mM

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Iron Pipe and Supply Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William S. D'Arcy, Thomas McClinchey, and Thomas J. McKenna.

Enterprise Shoe and Clothing Company; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Edmund J. Levy, John J. Nolan, Walter Elwell, and Julius Levy.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mM

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHENNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mM

BROTHERSON, ALLETTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WILLIAM P. MOLENAR, John P. Wemple, and Charles Wham, Jr., three of the heirs and next of kin of ALLETTA BROTHERSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice L. Atocha of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of December, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alletta Brotherson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d15-law7wM

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CASPAR HAGEMEYER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Caspar Hagemeyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 5, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ALEXANDER BRODY and HYMAN KRAMER, composing the firm of Brody & Kramer, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Brody and Hyman Kramer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 3d, 1903.

NO. 5,273.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. LIVINGSTON COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Livingston Company of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said John H. Livingston Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 3d, 1903.

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor, AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix, GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6mM

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,484.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. MacDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James M. MacDonald of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said James M. MacDonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 3, 1903.

NO. 5,431.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNIE SCHAEFER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Annie Schaefer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Annie Schaefer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 3, 1903.

NO. 4,628.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KAISER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Kaiser of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1902, the said Max Kaiser was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS J. PERLOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris J. Perlowitz, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 3d, 1903.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1903.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

It is noteworthy that when Police Commissioner GREENE was asked as to his policy on the liquor question he responded with a blunt refusal to discuss the matter. There was no reference to it in any direct form in his brief instructions to the Inspectors on Thursday. Whatever the police officers of any grade are doing in regard to the enforcement of the liquor tax law, usually known as the Raines law, they are doing under their interpretation of their general duties, to which they have reason to expect that the Commissioner will hold them strictly.

This is undoubtedly the wisest course that the new Commissioner could take. There is no need and there is no excuse for a special policy as to the treatment of this class of offenses against the law, and certainly there is no occasion for the discussion of such a policy—something that has already considerably been overdone under Mayor Low's administration. Least of all is there occasion for a declaration that any law on the statute books cannot be enforced. Whatever difficulties may arise in the course of his work, the Commissioner is entitled to deal with them as they occur, and there is every reason to infer that he will deal with them intelligently, firmly, and loyally. Meanwhile the spirit and the letter of his instructions to the Inspectors must be held to require them to suppress the liquor-selling places which are notoriously connected with various vile and vicious practices. Saloons or hotels that are the resorts of gamblers, thieves, and prostitutes, and in or through which these carry on their nefarious occupations, must obviously be closed or cleaned up. There is no difficulty in that, and it is not probable after what has happened at the outset of Gen. GREENE'S administration any will be made.

The real trouble with the police handling of the excise matter comes from two sources. One is the corruption to which liquor selling has given rise and the other is the sentiment against the entire suppression of the sale of liquor on Sundays, which sentiment makes the question one of party politics. It is the former that Gen. GREENE will have first to tackle, and he has gone into it in a businesslike way. The suspension of officers under charges and the return to the ranks of the wardmen and plain-clothes men, the class among whom are the men that have collected the money and generally "run" corrupt business, has plainly confused and frightened those in the force who have profited most by this business and has given the Commissioner time to reorganize his subordinates with a view to better work in the future. It will not be an easy task, but with steadiness, energy, courage, and decision much can be done.

The other difficulty is not so readily met. The liquor law is narrow. It was not, perhaps, in the minds of its authors intended to be enforced with absolute strictness in the cities any more than it is in the country, where its authors reside and where it is most laxly administered. It was passed at a time when the Police Board was bi-partisan and when the money from the saloons did not go to the Tammany men alone. But with all its narrowness it must be remembered that the law does permit the sale of liquor under certain conditions on Sunday. It has been found that a hotel license for liquor selling alone does not pay except in connection with a saloon, and the saloons, to make their places pay, have in great numbers resorted to vicious uses for the rooms they are compelled to provide. These at any rate the police can suppress, and it is most likely that they will do so. If in doing so they offend the sentiment we have referred to a new question will arise, for then the political pressure will be brought to bear, and to this the Mayor has not in the past shown himself indifferent. But that is not a matter for the Commissioner. He will have to do his duty firmly and with proper discretion, and in that he will deserve the support of all right-minded citizens. We have no doubt that he will get it. After the partnership between the police and the vicious saloons has measurably been broken up it may be found that a reasonable number of saloons with hotel licenses can be run cleanly and profitably and to the satisfaction of rational public sentiment. This at least is a solution toward which the minds of our German fellow-citizens especially might be turned with advantage. They want beer on Sunday and they do not want corruption and vice, and it may be possible for them to aid in getting the former without the latter.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION'S ORDER TO MANHATTAN.

The action of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in issuing the order just made public requiring the management of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to make certain sweeping changes in their arrangements for handling the travel dependent upon them will be received with satisfaction. It requires, however, some consideration.

The order contains three specific provisions which invite separate consideration. The first is that between an early morning hour and midnight as many trains shall be run on the lines of the elevated system as during the rush hours, with the distinct proviso that the number run during rush hours shall not be diminished.

It is agreed that on parts of the system and during parts of the day and evening the number of trains run has been less than was required to accommodate the public to the satisfaction of all who wanted to ride. It has never been believed, and is not true, that the most liberal provision for passengers before, between, and after the rush hours demanded that the rush hour service should be maintained from sunrise, or earlier in Winter, until midnight. This will entail to the company a great and needless expense, and will provide accommodations so far in excess of the public requirement that many of the seats will be empty. Proper car cleaning will be rendered impossible, necessary repairs must be neglected, and the danger of accidents will be increased in geometrical ratio as the number of trains in odd hours increases arithmetically. A much wiser exercise of the commission's powers would have been found in making a careful study of the whole subject and directing such practical increase in the train service outside the rush hours as might be required to afford reasonable and comfortable accommodation for the traveling public. In its present form this part of the order, compliance with which is an impossibility, defeats the ostensible purpose of the commission in issuing it.

The second specific requirement is that during January, February, and March the management shall add 300 cars to its rolling stock equipment, and shall put the new cars into service as soon as received at the rate of 100 a month. If these cars are not already ordered and delivery responsibly promised they simply cannot be had. The condition of the order books of the car shops is such that the order of the Manhattan Company for 300 new cars to be delivered during the present and two succeding months could not be placed. This would suggest the thought that the commission has taken advantage of a fact known to its members to gain what credit may result from ordering to be done forthwith what has already been anticipated by the management.

The third specific requirement is that the Manhattan management shall "take immediate steps" to construct third tracks from Ninth to Fifty-ninth Street on Third Avenue, from Canal to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on Second Avenue, and from Fourteenth to Cortlandt Street on Ninth Avenue. That the company should have the right to lay such third tracks as may be needed to accommodate its large and increasing long-haul traffic may be conceded without discussion. It is, of course, to be regretted that any increase in the number or, so to speak, density of these unsightly structures is necessary, but since it is necessary to permit the utilization of the structures already existing to their full capacity the commission has done wisely in so prescribing. There would, however, appear to be a good many difficulties in the way of prompt compliance with this requirement of the order which are not dissolved by the commission's ipse dixit. Heavy damage claims will have to be met, vexatious injunctions resisted and dissolved and, considering all that it may reasonably foresee in this connection, it is not to be expected that the Manhattan management will manifest any reckless enthusiasm in complying with the third track requirement.

Everything considered, the conclusion is irresistible that the commission might with advantage have given more time to the consideration of problems which do not admit of an off-hand solution.

OVERCAPITALIZATION.

No idea was ever more mistaken than that the investing public needs to be protected against the temptation to rush blindly into the market and buy the securities of the "trusts" to the extent of millions of dollars, only to find that it has been helping inflate balloons. There are very large issues of such securities which could not be floated even for as much as they are believed by good judges to be intrinsically worth. This is because there are too many of them. The range of quotations for this class of securities would seem to show that the public has already squeezed the water out of what are deemed overcapitalizations by rating bonds according to the value of the security underlying them, rating preferred stocks according to the probable ability of the corporations continuously to earn the dividends for which they are preferred, and rating common stocks as "cats and dogs," to be bought and sold speculatively but not to be regarded seriously in the light of investments, even at the relatively low prices at which many of them are obtainable. In point of fact the investor is the person who least needs any more information than he can get without legislative co-operation or acts of Congress. The late THOMAS B. REED in his last contribution to current literature in The North American Review said with characteristic cleverness on this subject:

> Almost everybody announces that what we need is publicity. Even this is vague. Do you expect the public to be intrusted with the cost sheets? If you do not, then what will your publicity amount to? If you mean by publicity such a statement as will enable the outsider to buy wisely or the stockholder to sell at the true value, I fear we may be going beyond the province of free government, which certainly thus far has left the task of keeping his fingers out of the fire to the citizen whose fingers they were.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND THE GAMBLERS.

Mr. JEROME has received the highest compliment ever paid to a District Attorney in New York, in the announced readiness of those engaged in the practice of gainful vice and crime to drive him from office if it costs a million dollars of their dishonest accumulations to effect that purpose. The ousting of a District Attorney is not without the warrant of precedent, but the reasons for it have never been, so far as we can recall, such as to warrant a movement to that end by the frightened law-breakers who are beginning to discover that the official is dangerous.

Mr. JEROME is a highly individualized man, and occasionally says and does things to make it appear that his impulses had run away with his judgment. If, however, the gamblers, poolroom proprietors, crooks and flagrant law-breakers are combining to make his position intolerable and force his resignation or removal, the most skeptical will have to recognize the fact that he has accomplished something worth attempting and worth doing, and that his methods have carried greater consternation into the camp of the law-breakers than these have hitherto known.

If the issue can be squarely drawn, as cannot very well be avoided while the gamblers and criminals are kept within the focus of the searchlight of the newspaper press, there is not much doubt as to the nature and effectiveness of the support which the District Attorney will receive from right-minded citizens. When it comes to fighting in the open the gamblers and crooks have no chance whatever. Mr. JEROME'S success may very well be measured by the enemies he has made among those who are also the enemies of society, and methods which make it a question which shall survive through 1903—the District Attorney or the gamblers—are good enough to command public confidence and approval. The conventional procedure never accomplished as much as Mr. JEROME has already effected, and the fight has just begun.

THE AIR OF SUBWAYS.

Prof. D. A. SUTHERLAND has lately made a series of analyses of the air of the London "tubes" which give results so surprising, and even startling, as to challenge attention and prompt the suggestion that the capable and conscientious engineers of the New York Rapid Transit Commission and of other underground improvements should give serious thought to the problem of subway ventilation. If they are relying in any sense upon London experience it would appear that the results in that city are not good enough to be satisfactory for New York. The fact was established by test that the air of the street outside the tube stations of the Central London Railway contains normally an average of 2.83 parts of carbon dioxide in 10,000. Tests made inside the stations and in cars under various conditions gave the following mean average results:

	Carbonic acid in 10,000 volumes of air.
During hours of limited traffic.	
On platforms at 8:15 A. M.	4.23
On platforms, (Saturday,) 7 P. M.	3.74
In elevator, 10:10 A. M.	7.36
In cars, 9:30 A. M., from city	4.33
In cars, 1:30, P. M., from city	5.33
During hours of heavy traffic.	
On platforms, 4 to 7 P. M.	11.04
In cars, 9:30 A. M., to city	16.65
In cars, 4 to 5 P. M., from city	13.74
In cars, 6 to 6:45 P. M., from city	15.54
In cars, 6:10 P. M., from city	20.46

The carbonic acid tests were made between the 11th and the 15th of December. The range of outside temperature was between 37 and 56 F. The range of temperatures on the platforms was between 56 and 76 F. and in the cars between 66 and 76 F. The barometric pressure throughout the period of the experiment was very constant, ranging between 30.1 inches and 30.2 inches. Readings with the anemometer showed an air movement due to forced draught and train movement of from one mile to five miles per hour. Some of the tests were made with the Chattaway and Wharton apparatus, and some by the Pettenkofer method. One method was employed to check the other, and the mean average result was 16.62 volumes of carbon dioxide in 10,000 volumes of air.

A bacteriological analysis of the air gave results as instructive, though somewhat incomplete. In one litre of air taken from the platform of Tottenham Court Road Station at 7 P. M., as a train was entering, over a hundred liquefying organisms were found. A litre of air taken from a car moving between the British Museum and Tottenham Court Road Station and another taken from a car moving between the British Museum and the Post Office each showed the presence of fifty colonies of micro-organisms.

In dealing with facts like these it is easy to exaggerate them and equally so to undervalue them. Six parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 is regarded by authorities as practically marking the danger line. Ten parts will in many instances affect the heart action, and in the case of a tired and relaxed person returning home from a day's work very much less vitiation than that found in the air of the London tubes will sensibly lower the vitality and produce physical lassitude and mental torpor. The general effect upon the public health cannot fail to be unfavorable.

The problem of subway ventilation in New York is somewhat simpler than in the case of the deeper London tubes. It will, however, be found attended with difficulties in practice wholly disproportionate to those which are discovered on the drawing board. Much depends upon the capacity of the subway to handle the multitude which will want to use it. Experience has shown that to ventilate a crowd, even in the open air and with a brisk wind blowing, is impossible. Any one may determine this for himself if he will allow himself to be absorbed into a dense street crowd when some public function of general interest is in progress. The ventilation of a crowded car is even more hopeless a problem. The London figures have especial interest for the engineers of the Pennsylvania terminal and for those who will have professional responsibility for the Hudson River trolley tunnel now building.

WOMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the Postmaster General acting within his powers in his recent rulings against the employment of married women in the Post Office Department? Has a public official whose salary is paid by the people a constitutional right to discriminate in this way against any class of taxpayers?

M. C. WELLES.

We fear that our correspondent's implied charge against the Postmaster General cannot be sustained. There is no question of constitutional right on his part involved and there is no constitutional right on the part of any class of taxpayers to be employed by the Government, or even to have a chance at such employment. So far as we have been able to discover there is no law regulating the conditions of public employment of married women. In the absence of such law it is left to the discretion of the employing authority.

We suppose that it will be conceded that there are some sorts of employment for which marriage is to some extent an actual or possible disqualification in women. It is difficult to draw distinctly the line between the occupations of this sort and those in which married women may profitably be engaged. The only practicable way to deal with the matter is to leave it to the judgment of the officer responsible for the work of the employés.

YESTERDAY'S TIMES.

We confess to a certain pride, which seems to us at least pardonable, in the issue of THE TIMES of yesterday. It was an example of the product of the resources and the methods of modern journalism worthy of remark and in some important regards, we believe, without a parallel.

The amount of reading matter was larger than THE TIMES has ever before offered to its readers on any one day. Its variety was more extended. Its general quality was, we think, unusually good. The main purpose of THE FINANCIAL REVIEW was achieved with a greater degree of success than in any previous year. As a record of the significant operations of the year there was no department that was not satisfactorily covered and adequate for the purposes of comparison, study, and guidance. The statistical features were elaborate and accurate. The articles in the nature of elucidation and comment, pointing the way, so far as is reasonably possible, toward the probabilities of the immediate future, were extremely comprehensive, and were in a very remarkable degree authoritative. This, we think, may be said with equal truth of the articles relating to the interests and industries of our own country and of those treating of other countries.

It was our desire to carry into the work of this annual review the same qualities and to maintain the same standards that have won so distinct success in the daily conduct of the paper, and we trust that our readers will agree with us that the result was noteworthy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a representative of the United States Marine Hospital Service is co-operating with the State Quarantine officers of Texas in the protective measures which the latter have been moved to take by the appearance of the bubonic plague at Mazatlan, Mexico, it is at once surprising and disappointing that the dispatches on the subject indicate the doing of nothing except the adoption and enforcement of the exclusion policy against refugees from across the border. That policy is a leftover from the days of complete sanitary ignorance. It involves enormous expense and inconvenience, and, though theoretically effective, the maintenance of a perfect cordon for any length of time is practically impossible. Infection is sure, sooner or later, to pass through the line of shotguns, no matter how close together they may be or how ruthless may be the determination of the men who carry them. The exclusion policy is particularly absurd in the case of a disease like this plague, which, according to all the evidence yet obtained, never passes directly from man to man and can never become a serious peril in any town where the inhabitants observe in public and private the laws of cleanliness laid down by science and civilization. The Texas officials at Eagle Pass and elsewhere would be much better employed if, instead of devoting their energies to keeping at a distance the flying Mexicans, they should first very carefully sweep before their own doors, and, with their own safety thus assured, should then do their part toward helping their neighbors. This last they could do in two ways—first, by lending direct assistance to the actual and the probable victims of sanitary sins, and, second, by reiterating with all possible emphasis the fact that any country or city that harbors diseases like yellow fever or the bubonic plague incurs a heavy responsibility toward other countries and cities, and is in much more need of condemnation than of sympathy. Powers that claim to be civilized go to vast expense for the purpose of making the little backward nations fulfill obligations open to much more question than is the one to keep themselves free at least from the easily preventible diseases. Some day the big nations will turn their minds to other than money debts, but it will not be while they waste their time on quarantine regulations inherited from the Middle Ages.

—By expressing not only an eager desire but a firm determination to secure in his campaign against the gamblers the assistance of the "truthful and careful person," who told Justice GAYNOR so much about the circumstances of the Canfield raid, the District Attorney will, we are sure, awaken keen public interest. It is difficult to understand, however, what seems to be the general expectation that Mr. JEROME will have some difficulty in discovering the identity of this very valuable witness. There is no conceivable reason why Justice GAYNOR should not be glad to disclose it at the first courteous request to do so, and none for supposing that the letter sent by the District Attorney to the Justice did not contain such a request. The truthful and careful person will of course be more than willing to come out of the obscurity in which his modesty—also an admirable trait—has hitherto enwrapped him, for, though such as he do not seek fame, they know its value when won by the performance of a duty and the rendering of a service to the community. As this person was able, in a mere private conversation, to convey to Justice GAYNOR information both accurate and complete in relation to every detail of the raid, thus making it possible for the Justice to reach definite conclusions as to the conduct of everybody concerned in the affair, it can easily be imagined how impressive his sworn testimony on the stand will be and how easy he will make it to draw the line between the rights and the wrongs of the police and of Mr. CANFIELD. The case as it stands is curiously and perplexingly involved, but the truthful and careful person lighted Justice GAYNOR safely and swiftly through all its devious turnings, and it will be no trouble at all for him to do the same thing for the rest of us.

—It is now close to three years since American troops had business in the neighborhood of Peking, but stories as to how they did their business then are still coming in, and, happily, they are all stories that can be read with enjoyment by those of us who staid at home in 1900. The latest, reproduced by The Army and Navy journal from a report of Major WILLIAM QUINTON, now a retired Brigadier General, tells how the Third Battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry raced a force of Sikhs up a mountain and arrived in time to fire the first shots at the Boxer army occupying some buildings called the Eight Temples. It seems that our soldiers had been on the march since 2 o'clock in the morning, when, at 5:45 o'clock, they reached a village near the foot of the hill in question. There the Major fell in with Mr. H. G. SQUIERS, then Secretary of the American Legation. "In conversation with Mr. SQUIERS," writes Major QUINTON, "I learned that a force of Sikhs were ahead of me and had about forty-five minutes' start. I further learned that he could take a route that would place my battalion in advance of these Sikhs, if I so desired, as the Sikhs had by some error deviated from the proper trail to be followed. I begged him to place my battalion upon this trail, and as a result was compelled to march my battalion without any halt for a greater period than two hours. The Sikhs, however, discovered their error, turned the head of their column to their left, and as a result of this movement the American and Sikh soldier—the latter celebrated, being all hill men, as the 'climbers of the world's roof'—found each other at the base of a mountain about 3,800 feet in height, and presenting an angle of about 50 degrees. The American soldier was handicapped in the climb, as he carried with him upon his person rations for one day, 100 rounds of ammunition, a blanket roll, and, as before remarked, proceeded to climb without any halt for rest. The contest for supremacy was a silent and friendly one, Sikh and American each doing his very best to reach the summit first, and I am more than pleased to state the American soldier won out, reaching the top of the mountain first, the head of the Sikh files, however, being a close second. From the summit a glorious panoramic view was presented, upon which our eyes feasted only briefly, a series of shots from the temples beneath directed upon us being a reminder that we were there for purposes other than viewing scenery, however grand." That is told just about as well as it could be told—modestly, but not too modestly. The reference to the scenery is particularly neat. Much the American thought of scenery as the Sikhs reached the mountain top!

—All the problems raised by the expulsion of National Guardsmen from labor unions are raised again, though in a slightly new form, by the resignation of Lieut. R. L. WALKER from a New Haven regiment. The Lieutenant, an employe in the shops of the Consolidated Road, recently joined the Carbuilders' Union, and he declares that he resigns because he considers it inconsistent for a union man to serve in the militia, since "in case of a strike he would not be able to be loyal to both sides. "Why he could not be loyal to both sides he does not explain, apparently taking it for granted that everybody will see the reason. That is most strange, for the only obvious reason is one the existence of which no union man can safely admit. The Lieutenant makes no reference to any compulsion on the part of the officers of his union. Is that, because there was no such compulsion, or on account of his peculiar notions of loyalty? Possibly the episode illustrates a device for avoiding the interference of courts, and is the new way of reaching the ends hitherto sought by expulsions from the union.

BATTLESHIPS AT SEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 27th inst. the remarks of your Washington correspondent respecting those of Admiral Benham, and giving the views of the former upon the weakness of battleships, I beg to call attention to the shortness of memory on the part of your correspondent and his interlocutor, the naval officer whom he quotes, regarding certain events only four and a half years past.

The armored cruiser New York coaled at Tortugas Feb. 12, 1898. From that date until about July 10 of the same year, a period of nearly five months, she did not coal elsewhere than in the open sea. During that time she was in no port excepting Guantanamo Bay. In all this time also she had no repairs to any part of the ship or machinery excepting those made by her own force. She was not obliged to take on board an ounce of fresh water, being able herself to distill from eleven to twelve thousand gallons a day, a supply not only amply sufficient for her own uses, but such as enabled her to supply many of the smaller craft of the squadron.

The only deaths during this period of hard and constant service in the face of an enemy was one of drowning and one killed in action. The ship was more efficient through the experience of the officers and crew at the end than in the beginning of this period.

The same can be said of the Oregon and of other ships. The Oregon left Puget Sound March 6, 1898, steamed 16,000 miles to Key West, coaled and was on blockade duty as long as the blockade lasted. I think it can also be said that she was quite as efficient at the end of the blockade as she was when she left Puget Sound.

These facts are mentioned not to support any special views of strategy, but merely to controvert the serious inaccuracies of statement regarding the ability of battleships to perform the long voyages and keep the sea for very considerable lengths of time. Given a base at which to coal there is no reason why a campaign of several months should not be carried on by any squadron of battleships such as the better of those we have built and are building.

ANOTHER NAVAL OFFICER.

New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

GEN. HENDERSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican Party should nominate David B. Henderson for Vice President on the ticket with Roosevelt in 1904. Gen. Henderson is an honest man, true to his convictions and his conception of the duties of a public servant. He is in no sense a "policy" man, and could never be persuaded to compromise his rigid and well-defined principles for the sake of attaining public office. He acquired his training and shaped his policies in the old school of statesmen, in which Abraham Lincoln was a distinguished leader.

The success of a party organization depends on its adherence to a well-defined, judicious policy. That policy must be determined by the party leaders, and their action is binding upon the rank and file of the party.

The leaders of the National Republican organization decided, just prior to the election in November, 1902, that an immediate revision of the tariff was unwise and inexpedient, in view of the prosperous condition of the country. But the Iowa State organization adopted a platform which demanded tariff revision, and such action placed the Iowa Republicans in direct opposition to the policy adopted by the leaders of the National organization. Therefore Gen. Henderson was confronted with the alternative of standing by the National party leaders, with whom he was in perfect working harmony, or of taking sides with the Iowa "insurgents," who demanded tariff revision. Very naturally Gen. Henderson stood by his principles and declined to place himself in a position of hostility to the party which had raised him to a position of great power and influence.

As Speaker of the House of Representatives and certain of a re-election, he would, had he remained a candidate for re-election, have allied himself with the Iowa "insurgents." He would have been obliged to compromise his principles, to sanction one line of policy while his sense of duty and honor demanded his allegiance to quite an opposite policy, and he would have placed himself in opposition to the policy of his party in Iowa, if not of his constituents. Such an attitude no honorable man would, and Gen. Henderson would not, assume.

Again, had Gen. Henderson remained a candidate in face of the Iowa platform, which declared for tariff revision, his position and influence would have given that platform a strong prestige in the country and have prevented the National Republican organization from maintaining its policy of non-revision, and would have produced a serious split in the party on the eve of an important National election. Had Gen. Henderson been re-elected to Congress on the Iowa "insurgent" platform, he would, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, have placed his party in a very embarrassing position in respect to tariff revision and accelerated the movement for a revision contrary to the policy adopted by the party leaders.

The elections in November sustained by strong and emphatic majorities the Republican policy of non-revision of the tariff and vindicated the course of Gen. Henderson on every point. Actuated from a lofty sense of duty and honor, and for the best interests of the country and the party, as he understood his duty, Gen. Henderson declined a renomination for Congress and gave up an opportunity to win greater distinction as a statesman. He cast himself in the breach in his own party and sacrificed himself in the interests of party harmony and discipline. He became a martyr to public duty and party loyalty.

By reason of eminent ability, fitness for the office, and distinguished services to the country and his party, he should be nominated for Vice President in 1904. He is in perfect accord with President Roosevelt and his party, is a grand exponent of true Republican principles, and would add great strength to the Republican ticket. His experience and admirable talents as presiding officer would be of the greatest value to him as President of the Senate. His even temperament, urbane manners, and tactful disposition would be most highly valued in the upper house of Congress.

Iowa is not, of course, a doubtful State, but the strong qualities which Gen. Henderson would add to the Republican ticket would help to bring all the doubtful States to the support of that ticket. And his record as a soldier would add great popularity to the ticket. Not since the days of Lincoln has a Republican National ticket been devoid of a brave soldier of the civil war.

GEORGE A. BENHAM.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1903.

SUSPENSION WITHOUT PAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without referring to the general features of the new administration of the Police Department, which, I hope, will lead to radical improvement, I venture to say that suspension of officers under charges is simply common sense, and should always have prevailed. Cutting off or delaying the pay seems, however, unduly harsh. It is not a military measure.

An officer in the army or navy under charges is placed under arrest, close under a sentry, or often with perfect freedom of action within defined limits, according to the degree of the alleged offense. He surrenders his sword as a symbol of suspended authority, and is relieved from duty. He may be restored to duty by superior authority without trial. It is a popular error that an officer may "demand" a court-martial. He has no such right. Usually, the case is considered by a court of inquiry—analogous to a Grand Jury. If recommended by this court, a court-martial may be ordered. Till sentence is delivered, if proceedings turn out unfavorably for the accused, he draws his pay. This seems fair, on the broad ground that no accused person should be presumed guilty without established proof. If innocent, why should he or his family be put to straits for lack of means? If guilty, provided speedy trial has been granted, as it ought to be, on every consideration, for the prisoner as well as the prosecution, the salary for the time of suspension is insignificant as against the cruelty of withholding pay from the innocent. I don't believe it is legal, either.

Eighteen years ago I was "suspended" and then dismissed from the Municipal Service in Brooklyn. The pay during suspension was promptly paid me without any attempt to withhold it. When restored by the courts after a second dismissal in 1894, when there was no suspension, the back pay was a pleasing accompaniment of my reinstatement.

VETERAN.

New York, Jan. 3, 1903.

SENATOR GALLINGER CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 25 I have read your comments on Senator Gallinger's letter in answer to Dr. Keen, and the latter's reply thereto. Permit me to express my entire approval of the same.

If Senator Gallinger thinks his gratuitously insulting references to Dr. Keen's motives can be taken for controversy, he greatly mistakes public temper and intelligence. Any unprejudiced mind, lay or medical, must admit the force of Dr. Keen's arguments. Would for the honor of the profession there were more Keens and fewer Gallingers!

M. BAKER, M. D.

Evergreen, Col., Dec. 30, 1902.

DANGEROUS STREET IS NOT REPORTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems quite strange that no officer of the Police Department will report to the proper authorities the disgraceful condition of the sidewalk in Sixty-third Street, between Amsterdam and West End Avenues. There is always something to impede the free walking of pedestrians. There are about fifty square feet of dirt resting in peaceful slumber on the sidewalk, and it should be removed. Next to the school there is a board walk, which in its present condition is dangerous for the limb of any child or person. It should be repaired or in the night time a red lantern should be placed near by to indicate the danger.

ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG.

New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

THE SEASIDE PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the present administration is altogether at sea with regard to its seaside park. Mr. Grout says Coney Island is an impossibility, and last Friday the leading residents of Coney Island reiterated Mr. Grout's objections. But must we lose our seaside park, after all? Cannot THE NEW YORK TIMES make some suggestion as to the location of a park on the sea coast which will cover a number of acres and yet cost the city not more than a million or so of dollars? Surely the public press of New York will not allow this scheme to fall through. And yet if the reform administration is to be the means of supplying this long-felt want, something must be done at once.

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1902.

THE PLATITUDES OF DEVERY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your expressions of regret in THE TIMES of Jan. 2 at the decline and fall into "platitudinous rattle" in Mr. W. S. Devery's late dreary references to the corruption of ancient Rome will be shared by your readers. To be just, however, you should remember that we reformers (?) have placed the High Priest of Platitudes in the office of Mayor of our city, and Mr. Devery, posing as a reformer, is merely following a popular exemplar.

In a recent message in regard to the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, the Mayor, when quoting the saying that "all roads lead to Rome," added sagaciously, in his large and superior manner, that the "roads also lead out of Rome." Having elected to the highest office in the municipality a man of words and phrases, we should not criticise too sharply the lamentable obseuration of the mind of an original thinker like Mr. Devery. In a political speech not long ago the Mayor introduced the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, causing wonderment and stupefaction to some practical statesmen who were among his hearers.

Let us hope that the present condition of Mr. Devery's mind is only temporary; he has probably, unfortunately, secured a copy of the same collection of elegant literary selections that Mayor Low uses. Mr. Devery's natural vigor of mind will ultimately prevail, and he will abandon the use of desiccated literature.

G. H.

New York, Jan. 3, 1903.

Abuses on the Street Railways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with surprise and regret the special plea made by Mr. F. B. Thurber for the poor, downtrodden, misguided men who invested their money in the surface and elevated railroads of the City of New York. Their investments have reduced them to beggary and the use of "water" in large quantities.

There is no one in this city who questions the great benefits which were and are being derived from the erection and use of the elevated railroads. There is no one who questions the benefits which are being derived from what are being used of the surface railroads by the Metropolitan Traction Company. It is not the benefits they derive from their use that the people complain of. It is the abuses which have crept into the system of running the roads, the abandoning of needed tracks which are permitted to stay in the streets without cars being run over them.

Let any man riding in one of the company's crowded cars picture to himself the scenes which are enacted hourly. The car is crowded with men and women, young and old; the conductor is trying his best to collect his fares; he rushes through the car, pushing men and women into positions from which delicacy on the part of both men and women revolt. These are some of the reasons why popular indignation is aroused.

What good reason has ever been given for abandoning the running of cars in the different streets from which the cars have been taken? Not one. What good reason has there been given for abandoning the route which led down Carmine Street to Canal, down West Broadway to Vesey Street, up Vesey Street to Broadway. Thus relieved and would relieve to-day a good part of the congestion in Broadway. Thousands who used the Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars at the intersection of Broadway and Vesey Street would use the deserted line. No excuse has been given except the robber's right, the right of might to take cars off this route, to the great inconvenience and loss of people doing business in the lower part of the city.

The cars run in Sixth Avenue one or less every minute. When they arrive at Fourth Street, where the railroad company has established a dump, the cars are switched off, and only every fourth or fifth car is sent down town—ones to Cortlandt Street Ferry, the other to South Ferry. Every car that runs on Sixth Avenue should be sent down town to one ferry, as they were before the electric power was used.

Why should the Metropolitan be allowed to use larger cars, when they are more dangerous than the smaller ones? Being heavier, they cannot be controlled as well as the smaller cars. It cannot be contended that they are better adapted for the use to which they are put, as three cars could be run where two are run now, carrying as many passengers, under better control of the conductor and motorman, and with less crushing and jamming. The whole trouble is that the officers and men who are in charge of the railroads have no more consideration for the public than for a mad dog. They are hired, and their big salaries are paid to try to concentrate traffic into as few channels as possible to save expenses and to earn large dividends.

Compel them to use all the facilities which the unused tracks offer, put cars on every one of them to relieve the congestion, take off the express cars which are now being run over the roads, and my word for it, Mr. Thurber will not need to rush into print to excite the sympathies of the people of New York to help the poor, downtrodden, water-drinking stockholders of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

The people of New York are generous in the extreme to those who serve them well.

L. J. CALLANAN.

New York, Jan. 3, 1903.

To be Read with Care.

Geographical tea-parties are just now the fashion in India, and some of the junior officers are displaying a wide and reassuring knowledge of the globe's towns, rivers, mountains, and lakes. Recently a youthful subaltern arrived with a portrait of Lord Kitchener as a badge, and everybody had to give it up; and some people even set him down for a duffer. But in the end, smiling seraphically, he explained it. It was the Bosphorus. And we must all rejoice to learn that he thinks so.—London Globe.

NUGGETS.

Saying Things.

No man is a failure because he says what he thinks. The failure comes when a man thinks of the wrong thing to say.—Boston Christian Register.

Easy in Combination.

"Dey tells me," said Uncle Eben, "dat contentment is better dan riches, but I 'spicions dat wif de proper facilities I could hab bof of 'em at once."—Washington Star.

Lost the Pleasures of the Chase.

Smith—Your wife seems to be angry?

Jones—No wonder. She started out this morning to match a piece of ribbon and found the exact shade at the first store she visited.—Chicago News.

His Short Days.

Al Manack—The days are pretty short now, aren't they?

Willie Everpeigh—I should say so. Seems as if the ink doesn't have time to get dry on a thirty-day note before it's due.—Brooklyn Life.

An Effusive Combination.

Waggsby—Gracious! If young Gotrox and Miss Blublud are so fortunate as to have their marriage blessed with children, the rising generation will be terrible talkers.

Naggsby—Why so?

Waggsby—Why, if "money talks" and "blood will tell," their progeny will inherit two mighty strong inducements to be communicative.—Baltimore American.

THE DARK DAY HERO.

From The Newark (N. J.) News.

One day dark, the next day clear—
All kinds of days in a rounded year.
One day peace, the next day strife—
All kinds of days in a perfect life.

He who toils when the sun shines bright,
When fortune is fair and hopes are light,
His be the honor for work begun—
But half the battle is still unwon.

Dark days come, with scourging rain,
When the fog shuts in on the weary brain;
And hero he, for the world's best praise,
Who fights ahead through the stormy days.

LARGEST ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Seven Sections of the Newspaper Published on Sunday.

Pages to the Number of 118 Needed for the Annual Financial Review, News, and Special Articles.

The issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was the largest in its history. It had 118 pages, of which 28 were devoted to the news sections, 56 to the Annual Financial Review, 4 to the Quotation Supplement, 16 to the Magazine Supplement, 8 to the Magazine Section, and 6 to the Winter Resort Section.

The chief feature of the issue was the Financial Review, which presented reviews of trade and financial conditions the world over, with tables of bond quotations and stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange, statistics of outside securities, Stock Exchange listings and new incorporations for the year 1902. The reviews are headed by a summary of the year's market history, and a glance at the conditions which are likely to maintain during the year to come, by H. Allaway, and the leading article is followed by a discussion of the topics by Controller of Currency William Barret Ridgely.

Following are articles on the National finances, imports, and exports, and agricultural exports, by Milton E. Alles, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, and F. H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets of the United States Agricultural Department, respectively; on the home market and foreign trade by Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State; on gold coinage, by George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint; on the world's needs, by James Van Raalte, and on the commercial outlook, by D. Le Roy Dresser.

As a distinct feature are the special articles, by United States Consuls and other authorities, on trade conditions in foreign countries, particularly as affecting American trade interests, including articles on the financial relations of the United States with Mexico by President Diaz, and with Nicaragua, by President Zelaya; on the conditions in England, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, China, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Australia, and other countries, as well as on the conditions in Canada and in the newly acquired possessions of the United States.

A third feature is formed by reports on various industries, as, for instance, on the provision trade, by Swift & Co.; on American grain prospects, by A. L. Valentine, President of the Armour Grain Company of Chicago; on the iron and steel industry, by Dr. J. C. Bayles; on the milling industry, the coal trade, the electrical world, the grocery trade, the shoe and leather trade, the cotton trade, the jewelry trade, and many others.

The railroad outlook is discussed by seven Presidents of important railway systems, and the securities market by James B. Forgan. In special articles the prospects of several of the large cities of this country are treated, besides the conditions in the South, traffic on the Great Lakes, real estate and banking affairs. The reviews are carried over into the second news section, where an article on international banking and several trade discussions appear.

In the two new sections, in addition to the local and telegraphic news of the day, editorial comment and society notes and doings, there are letters from the foreign correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES and special news dispatches on timely topics. Besides these, in the two news sections and in the magazine section, which makes a third of the regular Sunday newspaper, are the criticisms of the music, drama, and art of the week, sporting interests, and the regular financial columns. In the magazine section also may be found special stories just on the borderland of the current news. The quotation supplement concludes the third regular section.

Another special section is devoted to the Winter resorts, with information regarding the well-known watering places of the Atlantic Coast, hotels, railroads, and steamship lines.

The magazine supplement, beginning with the "Men in the Street Stories," has readable bits of fact and fiction, some serious and some in lighter vein, besides the notes of fashions.

W. C. SCHERMERHORN BURIED.

The funeral of William Colford Schermerhorn, who died on Thursday at the age of eighty-two, was the occasion of a gathering of well-known New Yorkers in Grace Church yesterday afternoon. Equipages blocked Broadway and the neighboring side streets, and in the church were representatives of most of the old New York families, many leading business and club men, city officials, and officers of Columbia University.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector of Grace Church, of which at the time of his death Mr. Schermerhorn was Senior Warden. Assisting were Archdeacon George Francis Nelson, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and other clergymen. On the casket were floral tributes of lilies and violets, and the hymns sung by the choir were those beginning "Peace, perfect peace," and "Now the laborer's task is o'er."

After the service in the church the funeral cortege proceeded to the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery. The pall bearers were:

James V. Parker,	Thatcher M. Adams,
Charles de Rham,	John L. Cadwalader,
Frederick Sheldon,	Dr. Richard C. Derby,
Nicholas M. Butler,	Thomas Meyer,
Mayor Seth Low,	George L. Rives.

In the congregation were J. Pierpont Morgan, Lispenard Stewart, Richard T. Wilson, Charles Lanier, Perry Belmont, Gerard Beekman, William Butler Duncan, and J. Howard Van Amringe, Dean of Columbia, with about twenty-five representatives of the Trustees and Faculty of the university.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt was present also. With the family were Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Nicholson Kane, Hamilton W. Cary, Alfred E. Schermerhorn, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and Dr. E. P. Fowler.

PORTRAITS BY AN ANGLO-GAUL.

The upper gallery of Messrs. Knoedler & Co. is lined with portraits of ladies and gentlemen and children from the studios of Monsieur Richard Hall, a Parisian painter of some note, pupil of the late Benjamin Constant and of Jean Paul Laurens. Mr. Hall is the son of an Englishman who was for many years British Consul in Stockholm, and his mother is French. His life was passed chiefly at Stockholm and Paris, so that he is a cosmopolite by birth and education.

Representing his Paris studio are a full-length portrait of the young Duchesse d'Uzes in evening dress and opera cloak, a three-quarter seated portrait of the Marquis de Castellane, politician and writer on public matters, who sits in a reflective attitude, with one thumb caught in his waistcoat and the right hand holding a goose-quill in dangerous proximity to a pad of writing paper, as if just about to launch one of those manifestos to the press for which he is so famous; a delightful seated portrait of Coquelin cadet—the actor-brother of Coquelin aîné and uncle of Coquelin fils—the mobile face of the comedian brimming over with fun; and smaller portraits of the artist's son and daughter. The likenesses of the Marquis and of Coquelin are full of life and individuality, the former's a trifle self-conscious and "posed."

From the Paris studio also come excellent portraits of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, a younger scion of the same family, and a full-length of Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant in ball costume. From his New York atelier proceed a good half-length of Mr. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and a large full-length of Mrs. R. S. Guggenheim and her little daughter, forming a charming group inclosed by a frame which may be called monumental. There are bust portraits of other ladies in big black Gainsborough or "picture" hats, which are the reigning fad again, thanks to the renewed interest in the early British portraitists—Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Oliver H. Harriman, Miss Beatrice Mills, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and other eminences in the world of Newport's fashion.

Monsieur Hall has a masculine touch and succeeds particularly well with his likenesses of men, though he seems to please ladies just as much as the other sex. He has a good feeling for color, and is an able draughtsman besides. Especially in his portraits of men he seems able to seize on and express character. The front-face head of M. Edouard de Reszke is an instance in point. Other canvases present Mrs. A. G. Hubbard and Mr. W. D. Sloane.

DR. RAINSFORD'S ANNIVERSARY.

Bishop Doane and R. Fulton Cutting Praise the Rector's Twenty Years of Work at St. George's.

Dr. William S. Rainsford yesterday celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his installation as rector of St. George's Episcopal Church. Bishop W. C. Doane of Albany took part in the morning service.

There wasn't room enough to hold all those who wanted to attend. Among the first arrivals were J. Pierpont Morgan and Mayor Low. They came, with hundreds of others, through the rear doors of the church, and later performed their usual duties in taking up a collection.

At the opening of the service, when Hymn No. 421 ("Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us") was being sung, a little girl followed the choir up the centre aisle and squeezed in the pew behind the one occupied by Mr. Morgan. It was the second pew on the right of the centre aisle. The child remarked that she hadn't a hymnbook, and Mr. Morgan, who overheard her, turned around and gave her his.

When the hymn had been sung twice over, Bishop Doane went into the pulpit and reviewed some of the things done by Dr. Rainsford since his installation as rector of the church. The Bishop eulogized him in the warmest terms, and closed his address by saying that he couldn't find the right word to do Dr. Rainsford justice.

Dr. Rainsford occupied the pulpit just three minutes after Bishop Doane left it. He spoke of the work of the past and of the work to be done in the future.

"The success of the church under my guidance," he said, "was immensely due to a solid band of men who gave me their backing. Just because we are successful now it need not be said we do not need backing. On the contrary, we need it just as much to-day as yesterday. When I first came to the church R. Fulton Cutting was the first to write we offering his support in saving the church from an almost inevitable fate. I am going to ask him to come up here and talk to you."

Mr. Cutting then went into the pulpit.

"Twenty years ago," Mr. Cutting said, "when we sent for Dr. Rainsford and asked him to take charge of the church things were in a pretty bad shape. We were almost at our wits' end trying to get some one to save the church. Many of the churches were moving up town, and there was an effort made to have our church moved. However, we were able to stay in Stuyvesant Place. We succeeded in getting Dr. Rainsford to take charge, and a brilliant and prosperous growth followed. Dr. Rainsford's experience has been a lesson to men and women and children; a lesson to every soldier; a lesson to every business man, and a lesson to every citizen of the State."

IN THE SHOPS.

Bells of brass for the table are imitations of old French designs. One is of a woman, the voluminous skirts forming the shell of the bell, the head being movable. Another bell has the figure of a quaint little man. The bells cost $3 and $3.50.

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Walrus-tusk cribbage boards are interesting things made by the Alaskan Indians. They have quaint and interesting engravings upon them, and the pegs are made of pieces of the tusks, some of them having grotesque heads carved at the tops. The boards cost $15 each.

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Another cribbage board, which costs $50, is made from the tusk of a mastodon. It is much shorter than the others, and is placed upon two small rests of the ivory. Black markings upon it show the age.

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Odd things for persons who like the Spanish green undergiaze ware are small creamers with flat sides. Slightly in relief on each is a rampant lion. There are larger pitchers of the same style. Six or more months ago one lot was sold out in New York, and there were so many demands for the ware that an order was sent for another lot. In Spain work is not done on American business principles. When the potters are ready they work, and not before, and a consignment of goods is started when it pleases somebody to send it off. The green creamers cost 20 cents each. The workmanship is crude and the glaze not everything that could be desired.

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Other inexpensive things in Spanish pottery are the chocolate pots. They are of a light brown pottery, with splashes of dark brown. They are not beautiful, but they have a business-like appearance which is attractive. They are tall and straight, each with a tiny nose for pouring and a round hole in the top of the cover for the handle of the spoon, as chocolate must be stirred while cooking, or, to use a more professional term, muddled.

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Burnt wood is not new, but it is popular yet, and from Detroit, Mich., comes work that is exceptionally fine in quality. It has a polish like that on mahogany, many pieces of it, and the designs are produced beautifully. A round flat tray with a design of the poinsettia in the rich crimson which is so effective is exquisite. This costs $2.75.

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Nut bowls in designs of acorns and leaves are delightful. Some of these have the leaves in green, and others show the warm Autumn tints. They cost $1.25, $3 and $4, according to size.

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A large three-fold screen is in tones of green, and upon it is a design in grapes and leaves, the dull purple of the fruit with the deep tone of the green leaves being particularly beautiful. It costs $50.

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Long picture frames with oval openings for four pictures have designs of poinsettia and poppies.

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Nothing is used more than book racks for the table, and they are to be found in all sorts and kinds of designs.

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A candlestick has a piece of brass for the candle, and it is entirely practical.

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Fowder boxes are among the latest things in the burnt and colored woods, and they cost $1.25 each.

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Match boxes have square corners and covers, each with a piece of emery paper across the front and a small tray for burnt matches. They are $1.50 each.

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Pipe racks in flower designs have metal rings for the pipes. One of these racks is in the shape of a bootjack on end.

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Small oil paintings, showing Indian scenes and views of Mexican deserts with the useful burro, cost $1.50 each.

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The wonderful feather baskets that the Indians have made, and for many of which the art is lost, cost from $10 to $250. One beautiful basket is of the variety known as the "full-feathered." The entire outside is covered solidly with feathers, in the sun design, a scroll-like pattern with solid lines of yellow feathers, of the blue-green of the wild duck, and of black. The feathers of the meadow lark and the wild California canary are used most frequently for the baskets.

MRS. CRUGER'S MARRIAGE.

Olga Salomea Heltz Cruger, the widow of Eugene Cruger, who a year ago sued for the estate left by the wealthy clubman, was married on Saturday to Pierre Balfray in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Murphy, who was assisted by the Rev. Father Duffy.

Father Murphy said yesterday that he was approached a week ago and asked to perform the ceremony. It was explained that there was some haste, as the couple desired to sail for France soon, and they did not have time to have the banns published from the pulpit. Father Murphy ascertained that there were no legal or ecclesiastical obstacles and consented to officiate. About fifty friends of the bride and bridegroom were present at the wedding.

Smith—Agate.

Miss Mary Virginia Agate, stepdaughter of Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, was married on Saturday at the Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street, to Winthrop Davenport Smith of this city. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., performed the ceremony.

Engagement Announcement Denied.

The reported engagement of Miss Constance Pratt, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, to R. Stockton Pyne, is denied.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES

Arrival of Stage Director Neilson of Covent Garden Theatre.

Arnold Dolmetsch's Collection of Strange Musical Instruments—Features for the Cayvan Testimonial.

Francis Neilson, stage director of grand opera in the Covent Garden Theatre, London, arrived yesterday on board the St. Paul to produce for Charles B. Dillingham the new play by Frances Hodgson Burnett, "A Little Unfairy Princess," in the Criterion Theatre for a season of special matinées, beginning Jan. 14. Mr. Neilson is known also as an author and a playwright. He wrote "Prince Annanias," that the Bostonians produced several years ago. He brought a new play, written especially for Miss Marlowe. He holds the option for England on Miss Marlowe's latest success, "The Cavalier," and he will see it to-night with a view to making a production of it in London in the Spring if he thinks it adapted to English theatrical tastes. He is preparing, as a special feature of the coming season at Covent Garden, a presentation of the "Ring" in its entirety. He hopes to make the performances notable in the history of grand opera. He says that the resources of modern stage mechanics will be called upon as never before and that the new stage in Covent Garden will permit him to produce unusual effects.

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Ernest D'Aubin, the ballet master of the Drury Lane Theatre, London, arrived also on board the St. Paul. He will direct the rehearsals of two ballets to be presented in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "Mr. Blue Beard" in the Knickerbocker Theatre on Wednesday the 21st. The ballets, entitled "The Land of Ferns" and "The Triumph of the Magic Fan," will each present 250 persons arrayed in what is described as the most gorgeous costumes ever presented at Drury Lane.

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Arnold Dolmetsch arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Umbria with his famous collection of archaic musical instruments, to be used in a series of concerts in this city. In order to take the best possible care of them he brought them over as part of his personal baggage. Among the instruments is a lute with nineteen strings that was made in Venice in 1600, and a virginal, made in Italy in 1580. There are a dozen of the old instruments in all, including two mandels, a clavichord, a viola da Gamba and a viola d'amore, a harpsichord, a zithern, and a treble viol. His wife and Miss Mabel Johnson are performers on the strange instruments. The first concert is to be given to morrow afternoon at Daly's, and on Thursday next and Jan. 13 Mr. Dolmetsch will lecture at the Concerts to be given in the Manhattan Theatre.

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Averaging up his recent sales, a bookseller said that he found "Julius Caesar" and "Hamlet" among his "six best selling books." Such a fact is gratifying to Mansfield and Sothern. It is evidence to them of the potency for education and the spreading of literary delights in productions of Shakespeare when the actors can make their productions a vogue. The bookseller said that all of his odd numbers of "Julius Caesar" in all sorts of paper and cloth covers have been bought and he has orders ahead. Two new editions are on the press. One is to be called "The Richard Mansfield Acting Version of Julius Caesar."

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The more Daniel Frohman works on the Cayvan testimonial for Jan. 13, the more interesting features he seems to add to it. Up to date it consists of a new play by Anthony Hope, (the first time in this country,) entitled "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," to be played by Fay Davis and Bruce MacRae. James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering will appear together for the first time since they have been starring in the principal scene of Victor Mapes's drama entitled "Don Caesar's Return." Julia Marlowe will offer a recitation, and E. H. Sothern and Ethel Barrymore will appear in a modern one-act play entitled "Parting Asunder." David Bispham will sing "Danny Deever," composed by Walter Damrosch, and will be accompanied at the piano by the composer. Beatrice Herford, monologue artist, has written a special novelty for the afternoon. Viola Allen will appear in a selection from an old comedy, and the actresses of the Twelfth Night Club will render a local dramatic satire, written by Frank Stewart. Plans are pending with several other prominent stars. The sale of seats is to be begun in the Broadway Theatre to-day, though subscriptions are received by Mr. Frohman. The subscription sale has amounted to $4,000.

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Bismarck, a great Dane, vies with Aubrey Boucicault in "Heidelberg" in the Princess Theatre, and it is said that he has an inordinate taste for tea. The story runs that after the Saturday matinée Minnie Dupree, who appears as the heroine of the play, was serving tea on the stage to society women when the dog smelled the aroma of his favorite drink. Without so much as a "beg pardon," he leaped upon the table, and, in his efforts to drink, overturned table, tea pot, and cups, and broke up the little reception.

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Four days of the new year have passed and nothing has happened to Clyde Fitch, who is directing a new play, "The Bird in the Cage," for production next week. He says that, in view of last year and its ills, he hardly understands this fact. Not long after the beginning of last year he became ill, and remained so during the Summer. Soon after he returned from Europe he sprained his ankle, and he had to take to crutches. Not being able to walk, he took a drive in the Park, and his horse ran away. But for a plucky policeman Mr. Fitch thinks he would probably be beyond the need of carriages. Just what surprise is in store for him Mr. Fitch, of course, does not know, but feels sure that if there is any trouble coming he will be in the midst of it.

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Oscar Hammerstein received on Saturday a letter from a man who claimed to have had ruined, by a nail in a gallery seat, the only pair of trousers he possessed. He explained that the original value was $4.50, but that wear had reduced them to a two-dollar value, which sum he hoped Mr. Hammerstein would mail him; otherwise, he declared, he would have Mr. Hammerstein arrested for malicious and willful destruction of property. Mr. Hammerstein mailed the $2.

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Souvenirs are to be given away on Tuesday night in celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth performance of "The Ninety and Nine," Ramsay Morris's play, at the Academy, with its scene of the locomotive dashing at full speed through a blazing forest.

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Grace Freeman, prima donna of the company producing "A Country Girl," will make her first professional appearance in Boston, her native city, on Monday next. Miss Freeman is a daughter of Capt. E. A. Freeman, United States Navy, and several navy officers and society folk of Boston are planning to bestow social honors upon the singer during her engagement there.

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Henrietta Crosman is writing a volume of her reminiscences as an army girl on the frontier. She is the daughter of a United States Army officer.

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Thomas Seabrooke, who has been out of the cast at the Casino for two weeks because of throat trouble, is expected back from Lakewood, N. J., to-day. For a while it was thought that his voice would be affected seriously, but late reports say not.

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"I've lost my baby!" cried a fair-haired girl of six or seven years, running up to Manager Harry Sommers in the Knickerbocker Theatre on Christmas night just after the close of the performance. As the child stopped to gulp down a sob her mother explained that the baby was a red doll that the child had lost in the theatre. Although the lights were out, Mr. Sommers turned them on again and found the doll, much to the satisfaction of the little girl.

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Marc Klaw said last evening that the firm of Klaw & Erlanger had arranged with the proprietors to represent the Tayler Opera House in Trenton, N. J., for five years, beginning next season.

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Many celebrated plays are scheduled for revival by the Proctor stock company during the first months of the new year, including "Fedora," "Cleopatra," "La Tosca," "Under Two Flags," "Hearts Are Trumps," "The Cherry Pickers," "Blue Jeans," "The Still Alarm," and several of the comedies in the repertoire of the late Roland Reed.

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Three Cuban actresses, Mary Svetade Masson, Linda Brambilla, and Electa Pasquinelli, arrived yesterday from Havana on board the Spanish steamship Manuel Calvo. They have outgrown Cuba, they said, and are on their way to Spain.

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Daniel Frohman received a telegram from Detroit yesterday saying that Miss Harned had left there in the morning and would arrive here to-day and play in Boston to-night. He said that E. H. Sothern, who had been upset somewhat when told of the accident on Saturday, fearing serious results, was satisfied that his wife was hurt only slightly.

CONGRESSMAN AS AUCTIONEER.

Timothy D. Sullivan Sold Boxes and Seats for the Benefit of the Order of Eagles.

Congressman Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan was the auctioneer yesterday at the sale of seats for the benefit performance in the New York Theatre on the 18th inst. in aid of the poor and distressed friends of the Benevolent Order of Eagles. The sale was in the old hall of Koster & Bial's, on West Twenty-third Street. The boxes netted $5,600, and others are to be disposed of on Sunday next. Seats in other parts of the house brought as high as $25 each. The boxes had names, and some of them with the names of the purchasers were:

Box.	Purchaser.	Price.
Dewey	T. P. Sullivan	$500
Schley	Patrick Sullivan	400
Sampson	Lawrence Mulligan	400
McKinley	George A. Kessler	300
Lincoln	Joseph Vendig	250
Washington	Frank Farrell	200
Jefferson	George Considine	200
Grant	"Dutch" Collins	250
Cleveland	Samuel Harris	225
Lafayette	William Myers	150
Garfield	Lincoln Trust Co	150
Gen. Miles	Bowery Bank	150

"Lou" Betts, "Sol" Epster, George J. Kraus, James Villepigue, Nicholas J. Hayes, and Leo Mayer paid $100 each. "Teddy" Marks paid $25 for a seat in the gallery for his newsboy.

Congressman Sullivan did not wait for bids, if the bidding slackened, but picked out persons in the audience. Espying Frank Farrell, who had made no offer, he shouted: "Frank Farrell bids $200." Considering himself lucky that it was not $250, Farrell acquiesced.

A man had a box knocked down to him for $50. When told that the bidder was acting for another, with a commission to buy a box for $100, the Congressman remarked: "Shaving again, are you?" Turning to the person acting as Secretary, he said: "Cut out that fifty-dollar bid there and make it $100."

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Five Popular Singers Appeared and Did Not Slight the Large Audience with Trifles.

With five of the most popular singers of the Grau Opera Company on the bill last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House naturally drew a great crowd. There were no disappointments, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Marylli, Mr. Dani, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Campanari all appearing, with Mr. Hertz conducting. The concert was in many ways the most satisfactory of the season, the programme being more varied than usual. What is better, the singers did not slight the Sunday night audience, as they are inclined to do often, by offering some trifle, but rendered operatic or oratorio numbers in which they have reputations for excelling, or songs in which their voices are heard to advantage. The audience appreciated it. The Sunday night audiences pay cheap money and know when they are getting the worth of it. The programme was as follows:

Kaisermarsch ..... Wagner
Sicilliana from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Muscagni
Mr. Dani.
Songs—(a) Psalm ..... Rebling
(b) "Sei Still" ..... Raff
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "Why Do the Nations," from "The Messiah" ..... Handel
Mr. Bispham and Orchestra.
Overture, "Der Freischuetz" ..... Weber
Air, "Dio Possente," from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Mr. Campanari and Orchestra.
Dream Pantomime, from "Huensel and Greteel" ..... Humperdinck
Miss Marylli and Orchestra.
Prologue, "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Mr. Campanari and Orchestra.
Air of Micaela, from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Miss Marylli and Orchestra.
Songs—(a) "Oh, That We Two Were Maying" ..... Gounod
(Words by Charles Kingsley.)
(b) "Auf Wiedersehen" ..... Max Bendix
(Words by James Russell Lowell.)
(c) "Killiecrankie" ..... H. H. Wetzler
(Words by Robert Burns.)
Mr. Bispham.
Songs—(a) "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt" ..... Tschaikowsky
(b) "Fruehlingslied" ..... Mendelssohn
(c) "Strampelchen" ..... Eug. Hildach
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Romanza, "Donna non vidi mai," from "Manon Lescaut" ..... Puccini
Mr. Dani.
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini

BENEFIT FOR MARIE DRESSLER.

A full house marked the benefit performance for Miss Marie Dressler at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre last night, given under the direction of Messrs. Fisher and Riley. Patrons stood five and six deep back of the orchestra chairs. Most of the comedians and comediennes in the city were in evidence on the stage. The sum of $7,682 was realized.

Edna Wallace Hopper purchased two orchestra chairs for $300, and Joe Weber of Weber & Fields purchased one for $100. These seats, with several others that were sold for sums ranging from $25 to $100, were resold at the box office.

NEW JERSEY'S CORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 4.—John Brooks, Corporation Clerk of New Jersey, has determined that in granting charters to upward of 15,000 industrial corporations New Jersey has authorized the placing on the market of New York about $50,000,000,000 worth of capital stock.

The only corporation to receive authorization to issue more than a billion dollars' worth of stock is the United States Steel Corporation, chartered last year, and which has issued $1,018,368,000. Each year the Governor by proclamation wipes out from 300 to 700 corporations because of their failure to pay the State tax for two years previous.

Of the 2,240 corporations chartered in 1902 70 had authorized capitalizations of $3,000,000 or more each. An even score of the concerns have an authorized capital of $10,000,000 or more.

There are 25 corporations operating under the laws of New Jersey which have issued stock aggregating $50,000,000 or more. Some of the concerns are:

United States Steel Corporation	$1,018,369,000
Northern Securities Company	247,011,300
United States Leather Company	125,000,000
Amalgamated Copper Company	155,000,000
Carnegie Company	160,000,000
American Smelting & Refining Company	90,810,000
Federal Steel Company	99,745,200
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	95,000,000
American Tobacco Company	68,500,000
American Bridge Company	62,000,000

Sing Sing Catholic Chaplain Dead.

The Rev. John B. Creeden, pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Ossining, N. Y., and Catholic Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, died of heart disease on Saturday night in the home of his father, at 180 Second Avenue, this city. He was forty-six years of age, and he had been a priest for twenty-two years. Previous to going to Ossining he was at St. Mary's Church, in Poughkeepsie, and at Warwick, N. Y.

Mission to be Self-Supporting.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Creegan, District Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has received a letter from the Rev. Oliver P. Emerson, Secretary of the Hawaiian Mission Board, in Honolulu, that his mission board will look after all of the interests of the mission in the Sandwich Islands, thus relieving the American Board of all responsibility for the work there. The Hawaiian Mission was established in Honolulu in 1820.

BEECHER MEMORIAL PLAN

Dr. Hillis's Sermon on the Career of the Preacher.

Obligation of Plymouth Church to Erect a Building to be Dedicated to Patriotism.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning outlined to a large congregation the plan for the erection, on property west of the church, of a building in memory of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The church authorities have an option on the land, which is desired also by the Board of Education as a site for a school. Those at the head of the movement must raise $100,000 to carry out the purpose suggested.

Dr. Hillis's topic was: "Fifteen years after a great man's death, is Plymouth Church to be overshadowed by an apartment building, or shall we build a shrine to one of the Nation's heroes? What Brooklyn and the world owe to Henry Ward Beecher." He said that Mr. Beecher was entitled to as notable a resting place as Gladstone, Dean Stanley, or Livingstone. Washington, through the efforts of Edward Everett, he said, had his tomb at Mount Vernon; Lincoln sleeps in the heart of the continent; Grant rests on the shores of the Hudson, where pilgrims have already worn a path, while thousands journey every year to the grave of Emerson at Concord. It is almost a crime against our people, he declared, that Webster is not buried in Washington in accordance with his expressed wish. He remarked that few can find the grave of Mr. Beecher in Greenwood without the assistance of a guide.

With the exception of his long pastorate of Plymouth Church, the name of Mr. Beecher has been disassociated with all of his great works, Mr. Hillis said. He founded the Christian Union, and the preacher said that the name he gave it was obliterated from the hymn-book he wrote.

Dr. Hillis described how distinguished foreigners, including clergymen, statesmen, soldiers, Boer Generals, and members of Parliament, sought information to enable them to visit Mr. Beecher's grave, and had been obliged to obtain it at Plymouth Church. The church had an obligation and a duty to perform, he said. It should raise the funds to erect a building dedicated to patriotism, in which Mr. Beecher's remains should rest and contain replicas of the greatest historical events in the world's history, with special reference to the United States. He mentioned Patrick Henry at Williamsburg, Daniel Webster replying to Hayne, and Lincoln at Gettysburg. He estimated that $100,000 would be required, and if not raised by June 1, he declared he would step out, as did Edward Everett, and seek to procure it.

He said that at a meeting to-morrow evening a committee of 100 is to be appointed to appeal for funds, and declared the movement would be justified before the bar of reason.

Dr. Hillis then reviewed the leading incidents in the early life of Mr. Beecher, and declared it had been said truly of him that he carried more sheer weight of genius than any other man of his age. "From the Scylla of indiscriminate eulogy and the Charybdis of malignant criticism," he said, "the people should form an unbiased judgment of what the city and country owe to Henry Ward Beecher."

Charles Spurgeon had pronounced Mr. Beecher the Shakespeare of the English-speaking pulpit, he remarked, and Abraham Lincoln had said of him: "There is no man now living with whom I so often desire to have counsel and take advice from as Henry Ward Beecher."

Mr. Beecher delivered more lectures than John B. Gough or Wendell Phillips, and more sermons than Charles Spurgeon. None had done more for liberty, unity, toleration, charity, and temperance, Dr. Hillis said. He was a religious prophet and a spiritual seer. There have been many voices and many statements, but as the established Church of England had only one Frederick W. Robertson, so America had only one Henry Ward Beecher.

Like his father, Lyman Beecher, who was the foremost theologian in New England from 1820 to 1835, Mr. Beecher kept his church in hot water. He was the greatest orator since the days of Demosthenes, Dr. Hillis said. England pronounced him the superior in oratory of John Bright and William E. Gladstone.

Dr. Hillis told of Mr. Beecher's church work in Indianapolis and Boston before coming to Brooklyn, where he gathered at Plymouth Church 2,500 families in his congregation. "He was a great educator, and multitudes sought light from him," he said. "Plymouth Church ought to cause the erection in his memory of a great educational plant, where the multitudes could come and obtain light. Many ought to give $5,000 each."

The preacher commented on the theology enunciated by Mr. Beecher, explaining the good that had been done by his teachings. He referred briefly to the Theodore Tilton episode, and said that, three months before his death, Mr. Beecher declared himself as innocent of the charges against him as an unborn babe. "And religious men do not lie," Dr. Hillis said, "when they are on the brink of the grave."

By way of a peroration, Dr. Hillis clasped his hands and, as in prayer, addressed himself to the soul of the dead preacher, and eulogized him for his many good works.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry L. Townsend.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Henry L. Townsend, for many years a member of the banking house of De Haven & Townsend, and twice President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died Saturday evening at Hobkirk Inn, Camden, S. C., of a complication of diseases. His wife and Walter T. De Haven, his former partner, and Dr. Judson Dalang were at his bedside.

Henry Lester Townsend was born in Wilmington, Del., April 31, 1847. He was educated at the Military Academy at Westchester. He was a Director in some of the largest corporations in the country, and had been Governor of the Stock Exchange for more than twenty years. In 1891 he was elected President of the Exchange, and Nov. 28, 1898, he was elected to fill the unexpired term caused by the retirement of Robert J. Janney. On March 6 following he was re-elected to a full term. He retired from active business a year ago. He was a member of the Union League, Country Club, Art Club, Manheim Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Riverton Gun Club, Kettle Club, Bachelors' Club, Bright Creek Club, Huntingdon Valley Golf Club, and Country Club of Atlantic City.

Prof. Charles J. Bell.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 4.—Prof. Charles J. Bell, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Minnesota, died to-day at the residence of his brother, Dr. William A. Bell, where he was spending the holidays. Prof. Bell was born in Somerville in 1855, graduated from Harvard in 1876, studied four years abroad, also at Johns Hopkins University, after which he was Professor of Chemistry in Pennsylvania State College until he accepted a similar position in the University of Minnesota. A widow, a brother, and a sister survive him.

John Taylor Lord.

John Taylor Lord, the eldest son of Samuel Lord, one of the founders of the firm of Lord & Taylor, who died on Friday in Cannes, France, had heart disease. He was in this city in October last, but at that time his malady was not considered serious. Mr. Lord was born in this city sixty-nine years ago. He succeeded to the management of his father's business when the latter retired in 1864. Ten years later, at the age of forty-one years, he retired and went to London. His residence there was in Park Lane. The Winters he spent in Cannes, where he had a cottage. In October of each year he came to this country for a hunting trip, and to look after the details of the management of his father's estate, of which he was the executor. A widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Capt. Hamilton of the British Army, survive him.

Phineas W. Turner.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—Phineas W. Turner, silk manufacturer of Turnerville, died to-day of heart disease. He was born in Mansfield, Conn., in 1819, and began life as a poor farmer's boy. When the Air Line Railroad from Middletown to Willimantic was built, he ventured nearly all his fortune and lost it, but regained it in later years. He had held the Postmastership in his village since the days of Buchanan, with the exception of the period of Cleveland's second term.

He was known throughout the State for the number and long duration of his law suits, mostly over property rights. In several instances he was opposed by a large body of his townsmen, particularly in the case recently decided, relative to his power to prohibit fishing in a pond on his property. He won in this as in more of his other cases, but they took a good share of his income. He leaves a wife, a son, Arthur G. Turner, who is a Willimantic silk manufacturer, and a brother, H. W. Turner of New York.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, a prominent business man of Buffalo, died at his home yesterday. He formerly was President of the Merchants' Bank and Vice President of the Fidelity Trust Company.

OTIS ALLEN, father of Charles H. Allen, ex-Governor of Porto Rico, died yesterday in Lowell, Mass., aged ninety-four years. He was one of Lowell's oldest and most respected residents.

FREDERICK RUSSELL died of consumption yesterday in the home of his mother, at 42 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn. He was forty years of age, and he had been a newspaper reporter for twenty years in this city. At one time he was political reporter for The Mail and Express.

FAYETTE SMITH, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Cincinnati, died yesterday in Greenfield, Mass. He was born in Warwick, Mass., in 1825, and was graduated from Harvard in 1844. His wife, who survives him, is Mary P. Wells Smith, a well-known writer.

Mrs. ANN MARY BROWN HAWKINS, wife of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, died yesterday at her home, 21 West Twentieth Street. She was the daughter of the late Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I. The funeral will be held to-morrow at St. Stephen's Church, Providence.

WALTER HAYNES BRAINARD died yesterday morning in Minturn Hospital. He was born in Salem, Ohio, on July 22, 1865, was a member of the Class of 1876 at Andover, Mass., and he came to New York in 1897, when he entered the firm of Brainard Brothers and became a member of the Produce Exchange. He was First Lieutenant of Company C, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York.

ELIZABETH REEVES BROWN, widow of George W. Brown of Forestville, Conn., died of angina pectoris yesterday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward G. Riggs, at 68 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. She had been spending the holidays in Brooklyn, and apparently she was in excellent health on Saturday night. She was seventy-one years of age. A few months ago the mother of Mr. Riggs died after a brief illness.

WILLIAM E. LAUER, a retired clothing merchant, formerly a member of the firm of Hornthal, Whitehead, Weissman & Co., died yesterday at his residence, 222 East Eightieth Street, at the age of fifty-six. He was a native of Germany and came to this country when fifteen years old,

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN A. McCALL, PRESIDENT.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1903.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value, $218,423,051), market value, December 31, 1902,	$225,039,295
Bonds and Mortgages (505 first liens),	26,125,318
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest,	22,622,058
Loans to Policy-holders on their Policies as security (legal val. thereof, $35,000,000)	22,093,674
Real Estate (26 pieces, including twelve office buildings, valued at $10,990.000),	12,880,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, $5,949,420),	4,104,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	3,147,027
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $4,300,000),	2,664,476
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilites,	2,294,277
Interest and Rents accrued,	1,870,775
Total Assets (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.),	**$322,840,900**

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.), Dec. 31, 1902,		$268,344,420
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment,		4,462,361
Reserve on Policies which the Company values above the State's standard,	$5,397,325	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1903, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	23,877,326	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	8,270,742	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	588,663	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	587,401	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	800,947	
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies,	10,511,715	
Total		50,034,119
Total Liabilities (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.),		**$322,840,900**

CASH INCOME, 1902.

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,712,429),	$15,588,022	
Renewal Premiums,	49,461,923	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$65,049.945
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.,		463,831
Interest Receipts from:		
Bonds owned,	$8,441,147	
Mortgage loans,	1,405,806	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,243,009	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	796,898	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		11,886,860
Rents from Company's properties,		1,058,591
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		649,174
Total Income,		$79,108,401

EXPENDITURES, 1902.

Paid for Death-Claims ($15,932,507), Endowments ($4,045,102), and Annuities ($1,626,605),	$21,604,215
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values to Policy-holders,	8,954,344
Commissions and all other payments to agents ($6,710,251) on New Business of *$302,798,229; Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks ($824,339),	7,534,590
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,250,829,797 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures,	8,832,442
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year,	32,182,810
Total Expenditures and Balance to Reserves,	$79,108,401

** The New Business of 1902, which was $40,000,000 more than that of 1901, was secured at a lower expense rate.*

New Business Paid for in 1902, . . . $302,798,229.
GAIN IN 1902, . . $40,011,054.

Total Paid-for Insurance in force, $1,553,628,026.
GAIN IN 1902, . . $188,258,727.

BONDS OWNED (Company does not invest in Stocks) DECEMBER 31, 1902.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '02.
Argentine Republic, 1898	6	77	$49,289
Austrian Government, Gold Rentes	4	120	4,164,098
Austrian Hungarian Rentes	4²/₁₀	101	1,127,665
Austrian Kronen Rentes	4	100	812,000
Brazilian Government, 1898	5	91	45,500
Bremen, Germany, 1909	3½	100	119,000
British Consols of 1901	2¾-2½	92	460,000
British Consols of 1902	2¾-2½	92	1,150,000
British Government, Exchequer	3	98	1,430,751
Bulgarian Government, French Rentes	3	98	17,968
French Rentes of 1901	3	99	191,866
Havana Treasury, Cuba	6	110	27,808
Hungarian Gov't, Gold Rentes of 1887	4	120	120,300
Hungarian Kronen Rentes	4	97	393,820
Italian Government	4½ & 5	102	1,442,980
Lucerne, Switzerland	4	103	79,516
Prussian Government	3 & 3½	92	1,847,409
Prussian Government, Consols	3	92	608,709
Queensland Debentures	3½	99	48,178
Russian Gov't, Chinese Eastern Railway	4	92	39,790
Russian Consol'd Interior Railway	4½	100	40,700
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Jar. & Arch. Ry.	4	99	219,279
Russian Gov't, Moscow, Kazan Ry.	4	93	421,662
Russian Gov't, Moscow-Riasan Ry.	4	101	12,620
Russian Gov., Mos., Win. & Rybinsk Ry.	4	99	866,493
Russian Gov't, Nicholas Railway	4	94	88,548
Russian Gov't, Riasan-Qural Railway	4	99	444,019
Russian Gov't, Rybinsk Railway	4	99	110,388
Russian Gov't, S. E. Ry., Gold, 1900	4	100	1,948,000
Russian Gov't, Southeastern Railway	4	99	101,199
Russian Gov't, S. W. Ry., Gold, 1885	4	99	12,437
Russian Gov't, State Nobil'y, Agrar'n Bk.	4	94	2,259,243
Russian Gov't, State Rentes	4	97	378,785
Russian Gov't, Wladikawkas Ry., 1898	4	99	78,226
Russian Gov't, Wladikawkas Ry., 1900	4	100	2,852,000
Servian Government, State Loan	4	74	8,569
South Australian Cons., 1916	3	94	22,873
Spanish Interior	4	73	21,134
Stockholm City, Sweden	4	100	242,108
Swedish Government, State	3½	99	94,248
Swiss Gov't, Loans of 1883-9, & 1897, 4, 3½ & 3		100	20,265
United States of America, Consols, 1907	4	108	216,000
U. S. of Mexico, Ext. Cons., Gold	5	98	2,148,356
U.S. of Mexico, Int'l Debt. Cons., Ser. 1 & 3	5	98	22,344
Vevey, Switzerland	4	100	159,225
Wurtemberg Government, State	3½	100	45,220

(Total Government Bonds, $27,010,588.)

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '02.
*Arizona Territory 1942	5	110	16,500
Atlanta City, Ga. (Water), Gold, 1923	4	107	141,240
Atlanta City Ga. (Redem.), 1916	4½	110	5,500
Austin City, Tex., Gold, Refund'g, 1931, 3-4	5	75	123,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1921 & 1924	4½	112	33,600
Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 1917	6	114	108,300
Dallas City Texas, Gold, 1928	5	108	113,400
Dallas City, Texas, Gold, 1931	5	108	270,000
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	102	89,040
Essex Co., N.J., Park, Gold, av. mat., 20⁴⁰/₁₀₀ yrs	3	105	206,850
Findlay, Ohio, av'ge maturity, 2½ yrs	6	105	10,500
Flatbush, N. Y. (Water), 1911	6	120	24,000
Galveston, Tex., av'ge mat. 23½ yrs.	2½	65	109,850
Jefferson County, Alabama, 1921	6	112	112,000
Jefferson County Aabama, 1917	6	112	212,800
Jersey City, N. J., 1916 & 1921	5	112	385,920
Jersey City, N. J., av'ge maturity 4¹, yrs.	7	111	227,550
Madison County, Alabama, 1919 & 1929	5	108	64,800
Massachusetts State, Gold, 1915-1939	3	98	5,536,000
Mecklenburg County N. C., 1920	6	115	5,750
Memphis City Tenn., Tax. Dist., 1915	6	115	115,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	105	52,500
Mississippi State, 1919	4	102	20,400
Montgomery City, Ala., 1918, 1921 & 1924	6	112	224,000
Morris County, N. J., 1935	4	112	392,000
Nashville City, Tenn. (Water), 1919	4	102	306,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	96	384,000
N.Y. City (Morris'a & W. F'ms) 1906-2147	7	125	30,000
New York City, Corlears Hook Park, 1913	3½	102	102,000
New York City, School, 1913	3	98	294,000
New York City, Street, 1916	3	97	485,000
North Knoxville, Tenn. (Municipal), 1919	6	112	112,000
Norwalk, Conn., Funding, 1918	3½	101	252,500
Ottawa City, Canada, Gold, 1908	5	110	110,000
Peoria Township, Ill., Funding, 1910	6	108	65,880
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	106	31,800
Pierce County, Wash., Gold, 1912	5	104	182,000
Pierce County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	108	102,600
Quebec City, Canada, Gold, 1914	4½	106	53,000
Quebec City, Canada, Gold, 1922	4½	108	162,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1930	3½	100	425,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1931	3½	100	100,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1931	3½	100	100,000
Quebec (Province of), Gold, 1908	5	106	84,800
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	118	59,000
Richmond City, Va., 1925 & 1926	4	106	265,000
Rome, Ga., Gold, 1926	4½	99	161,370
St. Joseph, Mo., School Board, 1914	4	102	190,740
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1912	5	108	54,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, Gold, 1914	5	108	324,000
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	105	155,400
School Dis., Multnomah Co., Ore., 1913	6	115	86,250
Sch'l Dist., Salt Lake City, Utah, Gold, 1913	5	108	54,000
Sch'l Dist., Spokane Co., Wash., Gold, 1910	6	110	99,000
Seattle, Wash., Gold, 1912	5	106	530,000
West Chicago Town, Ill., 1910	5	104	241,280
Whitman Co., Wash., Funding, Gold, 1912	5	106	106,000

(Total State and Municipal Bonds, $14,823,120.)

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '02.
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1942	4½	110	1,045,000
Alb. & Sus. 1st Cons. Mtge., g. by D. & H., 1906	7	110	817,300
Ath., Top. & S.Fé, Adjust'mt (Stamped) 1995	4	90	720,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Gen. Mtge., 1995	4	101	4,040,000
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Ser. Debs., 1907-14	4	95	6,650,000
Atlantic Coast Line, 1st Cons. Mtge., 1952	4	100	400,000
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N., Bond Syn.	4	100	5,000,000
Balt. & Ohio (Pitts. L.E. & W.Va.), 1941	4	94	705,000
Balt. & Ohio, S.W. Div., 1st Gold, 1925	3½	87	2,040,150
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 1st Mtge., 1916	7	127	63,500
Bur., C.R. & No., 1st Cons. Mtge., Gold, 1934	5	120	120,000
Bur., C. R. & No., 1st Mtge., 1906	5	102	42,840
Canadian No., 1st, g. Prov. Manitoba, 1929	4	99	963,587
Cedar Rapids, I. F. & No. W., 1st, gr., 1921	5	112	548,800
Cent. Pac., 1st Ref., Gold, g. S. Pac. Ry., 1949	4	99	990,000
Cent. Pac., Mtge., Gold, g. S. Pac. Ry., 1929	3½	84	42,000
Cen. R.R. & B. Co., Ga., Col. Tr., Gold, 1937	5	106	1,060,000
Cen. R.R. of N.J., Equip., "Ser. B," 1903-12	4	98	980,000
Cen. R.R. of N.J., Gen'l Mtge., Gold, 1987	5	132	8,168,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 1939	5	117	877,500
Chicago & Alton Refund., Gold, 1949	3	82	4,378,800
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903	7	101	247,450
Chic., Burl. & Quincy, Illinois Div., 1949	3½	96	480,000
Chic. & East., Ill., 1st Cons. 1934	6	135	303,750
Chic. & East., Ill., Gen'l Cons., 1st, 1937	5	120	240,000
Chic., Ind. & Louisville, Ref. Mtge., 1947	6	127	175,260
Chic., Mil. & St. P., Gen'l, Gold, 1989	3½	100	1,508,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910	5	106	121,900
Chic., Mil. & St. P. (H. & D. Div.) 1st, 1910	7	118	630,120
Chic. & N. W. Debenture, 1921	5	113	2,260,000
Chic. & N. W., Gen'l, Gold, 1987	3½	104	1,040,000
Chic. & N. W., Skg. Fd. of 1879, 1929	6	111	495,060
Chic., R. I. & Pac., Gen'l, Gold, 1988	4	106	2,120,000
Chic. & St. L., 1st Mtge. (Atch. Sys.), 1915	6	115	287,500
Chic., St. P., M. & O., Cons. Mtge., 1930	6	134	1,407,000
Chic. & W. Ind., Gen'l Skg. Fd., Gold, 1932	6	116	1,305,000
Cinn., Ham. & Dayton, Gen'l Mtge., 1942	5	111	1,110,000
Cinn., San. & Clev., 1st Cons., Gold, 1928	5	112	640,640
Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis, Gen. Mtge.	4	98	1,960,000
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., 1st Cons., 1914	7	127	365,760
Clev., Col., Cinn. & Inds., Gen'l Cons., 1934	6	130	1,300,000
Clev., Lor. & Wheeling, 1st Cons., 1933	5	112	280,000
Denv. & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., Gold, 1936	4	98	784,000
Denv. & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., Gold, 1936	4½	102	714,000
Detroit & Mackinac, Mtge., Gold, 1995	4	91	73,710
E. Ry. of Minn., N. Div., 1st, Gold, gr., 1948	4	102	1,734,000
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., Mtg., Gold, 1956	5	117	649,350
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, 1st, 1941	5	111	166,500
Erie-Penn., Coll. Trust, 1951	4	90	2,902,500
Evansville & Inds., 1st Con., guar., 1926	6	107	495,410
Evansville & Inds., 1st, Gold, guar., 1924	6	107	214,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Cons., Gold, 1921	6	117	351,000
Evansville & T. H., 1st Gen'l, Gold, 1942	5	102	76,500
Flint & Pere Marquette, Gold, 1920	6	118	118,000
Fre't, Elk. & Mo. V., Cons., guar., 1933	6	135	1,350,000
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st, 1945	5	113	113,000
Greenbriar Ry., 1st, g. Ches. & Ohio, 1940	4	97	970,000
Houston, E. & W. Tex., 1st, guar., 1933	5	102	255,000
Ill. Cent'l, L'ville Div., & Ter'l, Gold, 1953	3½	95	2,963,050
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Ter'l, Gold, 1951	3½	96	2,582,400
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., 1903-11	4	107	247,170
Ind., Dec. & West., Equip., Monthly, 1905	5	97	155,200
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1st, 1919	7	130	183,300
International & Great Northern, 1st, 1919	6	119	595,000
Kansas City Cable, 1st, Gold, 1911	5	100	411,000
Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. B. Mtge., 1907	7	111	155,400
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, Gold, 1941	5	115	1,035,000
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N.Y., 1st, guar., 1940	4½	106	848,000
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st, guar., 1941	5	110	165,000
Lewiston, Bruns. & Bath, 1st, Mtge., 1918	5	83	207,500
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., Gold, 1935	6	133	1,330,000
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., Gold, 1921	6	109	327,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., Gold, 1918	4	98	490,000
Louisville & Nash., Coll. Tr., 1931	5	110	165,000
Louisville & N., Mob. & Mont'y, 1st, 1945	4½	109	1,090,000
Louisville & N., N.O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	124	124,000
Louisville & Nash., St. Louis, 1st, 1921	6	123	226,320
Louisville & Nash. So. Ry., Joint, 1952	4	92	2,332,200
Louisville & Nash., Unif'd, 1940	4	100	1,500,000
Mahoning Coal 1st, g. L.S. & M.So., 1934	5	118	472,000
Manitoba & S.E., 1st, gr. Prov. Man., 1929	4	100	199,530
Maysville & Lexington 1st, 1996	7	104	47,840
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co., Gen'l, Gold, 1997	5	116	1,160,000
Michigan Central R. R. Co., 1st, 1952	3½	103	4,112,790
Midland of N. J., 1st Mtge., 1910	6	112	358,400
Milw'kee Elec. Ry. & L. Co., Cons., Gold, 1926	5	109	272,500
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	111	55,500
Minneapolis Union, 1st, guar., 1922	5	108	550,800
Mobile & Ohio, 1st, 1927	6	130	130,000
Mobile & Ohio, Montg'y Div., 1947	5	113	226,000
Mohawk & Malone Ry. Co., guar., 2002	3½	97	1,843,000
Morgan's La. & Tex. R.R. & S.S. 1st, 1918	7	132	990,000
Nash., Chat. & St. L., 1st Cons., Gold, 1928	5	113	395,500
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st, 1918	7	123	510,450
New York & Harlem, 1st Mtge., 2000	3½	112	4,480,000
N. Y., Lack. & West., 1st Mtge., gr., 1921	6	130	1,300,000
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. Co., 1st, 1913	6	113	1,695,000
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st Cons., Gold, 1920	7	135	2,700,000
N. Y., Ont. & W., 1st, Gold, P. M., 1903-11	5	103	1,364,750
N. Y., Ont. & W., Ref., Gold, 1992	4	100	1,500,000
N. Y., Susq. & W., 1st Ref., Gold, 1937	5	111	277,500
No. Pac.—Gt. No. C. B. & Q., Coll., 1921	4	94	11,280,000
No. Pac. Prior Lien, 1997	4	102	1,530,000
No. Pac., S.P. & Dul., Div. Mtge., Gold, 1996	4	100	1,221,000
No. Pac. Term., 1st, Gold (guar.), 1933	6	114	646,380
No. West. Elev., Chic., 1st Ref., 1911	4	94	940,000
No. West. Gr. Trunk (in Mich.), 1st, 1910	6	105	44,100
O., Ind. & W. (Pref.), 1st, Gold, 1938	5	102	306,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Cons., Gold, 1946	4	100	1,150,000
Oregon Short Line, Cons., 1st, 1946	5	113	1,130,000
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	123	1,107,000
Panama Ry., 1st, S. F., Gold, 1917	4½	101	455,510
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R.R. Co., 1941	3½	93	1,878,600
Penn. Co., Tr., guar. Penn. R.R. Co., 1916	3½	95	2,378,800
Penn. Equip. Trust, guar., various dates.	3½	97	2,037,000
Penn. R. R. Co., Conv., 1912	3½	105	2,257,500
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. A, 1940	4½	111	1,110,000
Pitts., C., C. & St. L., Cons., Ser. E, 1949	3½	92	920,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st Gold, 1947	5	114	342,000
Reading Co.—J. C., Coll., 1951	4	92	1,840,000
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Cons'd, 1949	4	90	900,000
Rio Grande Western, 1st, Gold, 1939	4	97	242,500
Rio Grande Junc. Ry., 1st, guar., 1939	5	111	126,540
Rochester & Pitts. Cons., 1st, Gold, 1922	6	125	125,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st, Gold, 1921	6	123	79,950
St. Lawrence & Adirond'k, 1st, Gold, 1996	5	110	275,000
St. L., I. M. & So., Gen'l, L. G., 1931	5	112	784,000
St. L. & San Fran., Equip., various	4	97	1,143,630
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l, Gold, 1931	5	113	339,000
St. Louis & San Fran., Gen'l Gold, 1931	6	126	409,500
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., Gold, 1933	4½	110	1,100,008
St. P., Min. & Man., 1st Cons., Gold, 1933	6	134	1,474,000
St. P., M. & M., Mont. Ext., 1st, Gold, 1937	4	102	255,000
St. Paul & N. Pac., 1st Gen'l, Gold, 1923	6	126	1,512,000
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phoenix, 1st, 1942	5	112	168,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, Gold, 1934	6	127	635,000
Savannah, Fla. & West., 1st, Gold, 1934	5	113	565,000
Seaboard Air Line, Equip., "Ser. A," 1903-4	5	100	200,000
Second Ave. R.R., N.Y., 1st, Cons., 1948	5	118	295,000
Silver Spgs., Oc. & Gulf, 1st, L.G., 1918	4	95	190,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st, Gold, 1919	5	105	221,550
So. Pac. of New Mexico, 1st, 1911	6	109	436,000
Southern Railway, Car Tr., 1903-7	4	95	1,282,500
Southern Railway, Coll. Tr., Gold, 1906	4	99	3,960,000
Southern Ry., E. Tenn. Reorganiz'n, 1938	5	114	228,000
Southern Railway, 1st Cons., 1994	5	117	4,835,610
Southern Railway, St. L. Div., 1st, 1951	4	98	2,058,000
South & North Ala. Cons., guar., 1936	5	111	493,950
Taylor's Falls & L. S., 1st, guar., 1914	6	110	231,000
Term'l R.R. Ass'n St. L., 1st, Cons., 1944	5	118	336,300
Texas & New Orleans, 1st, 1905	7	102	314,160
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., 1931	5	103	309,000
Third Av. R.R., N.Y., 1st Con., Mtg., 2000	4	97	1,552,000
Thirty-fourth St., Crosst'n, N.Y., 1st, 1996	5	113	197,750
Toledo & O. Cen., W. Div., 1st, Gold, 1935	5	113	282,500
Toledo Tract'n Co., 1st Cons., Gold, 1909	5	101	252,500
Toronto, Ham. & Buff., 1st, Gold, 1946	4	97	485,000
Union Pacific Ry. & L. G., 1st, Gold, 1947	4	103	2,060,000
Union Ry. Co., N. Y., 1st, Gold, 1942	5	119	59,500
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	112	1,976,800
Western Transit Co., guar., N. Y. C., 1903	4½	100	90,000
West Shore, 1st, gr., N.Y.C. & H.R.R., 2361	4	111	1,110,000
Willmar & S. F., 1st, guar., 1938	5	123	615,000
Wisconsin Central, 1st, Gen'l Mtg., 1949	4	89	16,020

(Total Railroad Bonds, $172,459,137.)

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '02.
Am. Dock & Imp. Co., 1st, guar., 1921	5	112	448,000
Am. Safe Deposit Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	100	50,000
Brookline G. L. Co., Mass., Gen'l, Gold, 1913	5	104	260,000
Brooklyn Un. G. L. Co., Cons., Gold, 1945	5	116	580,000
Consumers' Gas L. Co., Chic., 1st, 1936	5	107	160,500
Equitable Ill'g G.L. Co., Phila., 1st, 1928	5	105	241,500
Kan. & Hock. Coal, 1st, guar., 1951	5	100	540,000
Kansas City, Mo., G. L. Co., 1st, Gold, 1922	5	100	250,000
Madison Sq. Garden Co., N.Y., 1st, 1919	5	103	771,470
Mutual Fuel Gas Co., Chic., 1st, gr., 1947	5	104	130,000
Int'l Mercantile Marine Bond Synd.		100	3,200,000
Pat'n & Passaic Gas & El. Co., Cons., 1949	5	102	510,000
People's G. L. & C. Co., Ch., 1st, Con., 1943	6	118	118,000
People's G.L. & C. Co. of Chic., 1st, 1904	6	108	677,700
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Con. Extn., 1918	6	114	228,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., Gen'l, Gold, 1944	5	90	450,000
St. P., Minn., G. L. Co., 1st, 1915	6	114	228,000
United Collieries Syndicate		100	500,000
Western Union Tel. Co., Coll. Trust, 1938	5	108	476,280
West. Union Tel. Co., F'g & R.E. Mtg., 1950	4½	103	927,000

(Total Miscellaneous Bonds, $10,746,450.)

FINANCE COMMITTEE: GEORGE W. PERKINS, *Chairman.*
JOHN CLAFLIN, WOODBURY LANGDON,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, WILLIAM R. GRACE,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, GEORGE AUSTIN MORRISON.

(In the foregoing list of Bonds no Bond is in default of interest.)

Total Market Value of Bonds, $225,039,295
Total Cost Value of Bonds, $218,423,051

FINANCIAL.

TAX EXEMPT INVESTMENTS.
Guaranteed Stocks.

1,500 SHARES
Cleveland & Pittsburg 7%
By Pennsylvania.

800 SHARES
Morris & Essex 7%
By Del., Lack. & West.

500 SHARES
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 7%
By Pennsylvania.

325 SHARES
New York, Lackawanna & Western 5%
By Del., Lack. & West.

300 SHARES
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5%
By N. Y. Central.

225 SHARES
Ren. selaer & Saratoga 8%
By Del. & Hudson Co.

150 SHARES
Joliet & Chicago 7%
By Chicago & Alton.

2,500 SHARES
Brooklyn City 10%

Prices upon application.
Additional list of GUARANTEED STOCKS and INVESTMENT BONDS sent on request.

JOSEPH WALKER & SONS,
20 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.
Debenture Holder's Protective Committee.

New York, December 30, 1902.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the Debentures of the American Bicycle Company who are dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Plan which has heretofore been promulgated for the Reorganization of the affairs of the Company, have organized a Protective Committee, and are preparing a Plan assuring a more equitable treatment of the Debenture Holders, as well as of all other parties in interest. Holders of Debentures of the American Bicycle Company are therefore requested to withhold their bonds for the present, and to communicate with the undersigned Committee, at their office, care of Bowling Green Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York City, sending their names, addresses, and amount of Debentures held by them.

EDWIN GOULD, Chairman,
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. M. LAWS, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
1 NASSAU STREET, CORNER WALL,
OFFER FOR SALE
New York & N. J. Telephone Co. Stock.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia Stock.
Hudson River Telephone Co. Stock.
Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo Stock.
SPECIAL CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

CHART SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS ALL active stocks, May, 1901, to January, 1903, 25 cents. Free to subscribers Daily Financial Forecasts. RIDGELY, 20 Broad St., N. Y.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d Ward, Section 11.—Freeman Street paving, from East 169th Street to Southern Boulevard.

24th Ward, Section 11.—Crescent Avenue sewer, between East 187th Street and Arthur Avenue; also, Arthur Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Adams Place sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Hughes Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Belmont Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and East 182d Street; also, Cambreling Avenue sewer, between Crescent Avenue and Grote Street; also, Benumont Avenue sewer, between East 187th Street and East 185d Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for local improvements in the Borough of Manhattan:

12th Ward, Section 8.—Amsterdam Avenue repairing sidewalks and laying another course of flagging, west side, from 181st Street to 190th Street.

22d Ward, Section 4.—Twelfth Avenue regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging, from the northerly side of 47th Street to the southerly side of 52d Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERtisement in The City Record of January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx:

23d and 24th Wards, Section 11.—East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street sewer, from Webster Avenue to Clay Avenue; also, Clay Avenue sewer, from East 171st Street to the street summit, situated south of East 170th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

Proposals.

The Red River Valley Company.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee of a sufficient amount of first mortgage six per cent. bonds, due July 1st, 1918, of The Red River Valley Company, to consume $10,251.42.

The right is reserved, however, to reject any and all bids.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of January, 1903, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals for the sale of bonds of The Red River Valley Company. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, 16-22 William Street, New York City."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOsals for Water System and Lighting Plant," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, January 10, 1903, and then and there publicly opened for a temporary water system and electric lighting plant at the Naval Station, New Orleans, La. Plans and specifications will be furnished by the Commandant of the navy yard named or by the Bureau. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. December 9, 1902.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1903.

Sealed proposals for building one set of brick hospital steward's quarters here will be received until 12 M. Feb. 2, 1903. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal, or any part thereof. Work to commence on building April 1, 1903. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for building quarters," addressed LIEUT. GEO. L. HICKS, JR., Q. M.

SEALED BIDS FOR A LEASE OF THE BULKhead between West 78th and 79th Streets, North River, with privilege of erecting a dumping board thereon, for a term of five years from January 1st, 1903, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon on January 12th, 1903.
See Advertisements see City Record.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

William L. Bull	Richard Mortimer
Albert G. Case	Dudley Olcott
Hiley Fiske	John E. Parsons
Robert Hoe	Henry C. Perkins
Brayton Ives	Morton F. Plant
Morris K. Jesup	Norman B. Ream
Edward B. Judson	J. Edward Simmons
Bradley Martin	John T. Terry
D. O. Mills	Samuel Thomas
Geo. Henry Warren	

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,650,028.52
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
B. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $700,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.

JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1902,** has been declared, and will be credited January 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 19, 1903.**

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 19th, 1903

Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1903.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET and BROADWAY.

Interest declared for term ending Dec. 31, at rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and

THREE and ONE-HALF per cent.

per annum on amounts from $500 to $3,000.

Deposits to January 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open evenings, Saturdays and Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M. J. G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. KILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 10th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 19, 1903.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1903, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1903.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 9th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1903,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

New York, January 1st, 1903.

STEWART BROWNE & CO., Bankers,
170 Broadway,
and
I. B. NEWCOMBE.
Member of the New York Stock Exchange,

HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP AND WILL HEREAFTER, UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

STEWART BROWNE & Co.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND STOCK COMMISSION BUSINESS AT 170 BROADWAY.

Owing to continued ill-health, and much to our regret, Mr. J. VAN VLECK has decided to retire from active business and his interest in our firm ceases from this date.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

Dec. 31, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Windsor Trust Company
Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Report of Condition Made to the Banking Department of the State of New York DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$1,082,137.50	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	329,925.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans	300,000.00	Undivided Profits	12,872.46
Accrued Interest Receivable	3,545.77	Deposits	1,274,616.02
Cash on hand and in bank	1,071,880.21		
Total	$2,787,488.48	Total	$2,787,488.48

Commenced Business December 29th, 1902.

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Vice-President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.
OGDEN MILLS, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM B. LEEDS, ANDREW FREEDMAN, GEORGE W. YOUNG

DIRECTORS.

AUGUST BELMONT,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	PHILIP STOCKTON,
JAS. A. BURDEN, JR.,	CORD MEYER,	EBEN B. THOMAS,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,	OGDEN MILLS,	JAMES TIMPSON,
JAMES GAYLEY,	DeLANCEY NICOLL,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
ROBT. L. GERRY,	DANIEL O'DAY,	CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,
ROBT. W. GOELET,	MORTON F. PLANT,	CHAS. D. WETMORE,
JOHN M. HALL,	CHAS. LATHROP PACK,	ARCHIBALD S. WHITE,
ERNEST ISELIN,	ROBT. C. PRUYN,	GEORGE W. YOUNG,
WILLIAM B. LEEDS,	JORDAN J. ROLLINS,	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG.

Long Island Loan and Trust Co.
Temple Bar, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Statement to Banking Department, December 31, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Bonds and Stocks	$1,671,910.00	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortages	827,275.00	Surplus	1,000,000.00
Real Estate	160,000.00	Undivided Profits	417,342.70
Loans, Demand and Time	6,245,216.50	Dividend (Jan. 2)	25,000.00
Cash in Banks and Office	559,832.27	Due Depositors	7,050,447.47
Interest Accrued	93,123.75	Certified Checks	27,183.25
		Interest Accrued	24,508.05
		Taxes Accrued not Due	12,876.05
Total	9,557,357.52	Total	9,557,357.52

OFFICERS:
EDWARD MERRITT ..... President
CLINTON L. ROSSITER ..... First Vice-President
DAVID G. LEGGET ..... Second Vice-President
FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE ..... Secretary
WILLARD P. SCHENCK ..... Assistant Secretary

$5,000,000
Michigan Central Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 3½% GOLD BONDS
DUE MAY 1, 1952
Interest payable May and November
Price 103¾ and Accrued Interest
Payable and Deliverable on or Before February 1st, 1903.
Legal Investment for Savings Banks, Trustees and Executors of Estates.

HARVEY FISK & SONS
NEW YORK: 29 Nassau St. BOSTON: 10 Post Office Square.

$2,000,000
CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
3½% Refunding Water Bonds,
Dated January, 1903. Due January, 1933.
Optional after January, 1913.
Principal and Interest Payable at
UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.
TAX EXEMPT.
Legal Investment for Savings Banks, Estates, Trustees and Executors in States of New York, Mass., Conn. and Maine.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. HUTTON & CO.,
35 NEW STREET, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Cincinnati Stock Exchange.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,150,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.		

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

$200,000.00 Wanted
For betterments, additional machinery, and to increase the output of a first-class, going, SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, whose net Book value, as per inventory, taken August 31, 1902, is:

Gold $431,598.71

BONDS, bearing interest at 6 per cent. will be issued to cover the loan secured by a first mortgage on the entire property. Applications for part or the whole loan may be made to

ISAAC KUBIE COMPANY,
Nos. 90-98 Maiden Lane, New York.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
of New Jersey,
15, 17, 19 & 21 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
at most accessible point from New York.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry C. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan,
	William S. Tod.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
37 Wall Street,
New York, December 27, 1902.

The respective Boards of Trustees or Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 22d day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Trust Company.
49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said Stockholders for their approval.

The transfer books of this Company, which are now closed for the regular dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on the 29th of December, 1902, will remain closed until the opening of business on the 21st day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

Windsor Trust Company
575 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Windsor Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 575 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 M. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

A GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 31st, 1902.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York.
46 Cedar Street, New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York.
December 31st, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.
32-42 East 42d Street,
New York, December 26th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, betwee the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

The Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 2nd, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on the day, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK, New York, Dec. 31, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held in the Banking Room, 753 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of New York.
New York, December 13th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Mutual Bank.
New York, Dec. 17th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 31, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

PILLEYS ISLAND PYRITES COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PILLEYS ISLAND PYRITES COMPANY will be held at the Principal Office of the Company, No. 104 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of January, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the Meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval of a new set of by-laws; considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, since the organization of the Company; the election of nine (9) Directors to hold office for the ensuing year, and the election of two (2) Inspectors of Election to hold office for the ensuing year.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the second day of January, 1903, and will be reopened at ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the thirteenth day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1902.
HENRY CROFUT WHITE, Secretary.

New York, December 26, 1902.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Universal Carbonating Company of New York.

Gentlemen:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE UNIVERSAL CARBONATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, which is in the office of The Joseph Schneible Company, No. 128 Mott Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, January 12, 1903, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors for the Company for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting.

The Stock Book will be closed January 2d, 1903, and will be reopened January 13th, 1903.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM B. GREELEY, Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank.
Corner Third Avenue and 135th St.
New York, December 9, 1902.

The annual meeting of Shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at 8:30 A. M., to fix, by resolution, the number of Directors as prescribed by law, and to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Polls open at 8:30 and close 9:30 A. M.

Transfer books close January 10, and reopen January 14th.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.

Take notice that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this company and the regular annual election of its Directors will be held at the office of the company, at 57 Chrystie St., on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1902, and opened on the morning of January 14th, 1903.

JAS. W. TAYLOR, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the Stockholders of the International Express Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will be closed from January 2nd to January 13th, 1903.

W. E. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Van Buren Land Company will be held on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing three persons as Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated December 10th, 1902.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Trust Company,
234 Fifth Avenue.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for the election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the Company, No. 234 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, January 8, 1903, (being the second Thursday in January,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary.

International Street Cleaning Machine Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Street Cleaning Machine Company will be held at its office in the Park Row Building in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CHARLES SUTTER, Secretary.

The Germania Bank,
of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of The Audit Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, 43 Cedar Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 20, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

F. C. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Treasurer.

The People's Bank
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 30th, 1902.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of M. L. Hiller & Sons will be held at the office of the Company, No. 180 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on January 12th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, December 27th, 1902.
SOL. WERTHEIM, Secretary.

Atlantic Trust Company.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company for the election of Trustees or Directors, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the Company's office, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

The Milford, Matamoras and New York Railroad Co. of New York.
New York, December 22, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at 41 Pine St., in the City of New York, on Monday, January 12, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

F. Q. DEYO, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 85 East 125th St., on Tuesday, January 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, January 3, 1903, and reopen on Wednesday, January 14th, 1903.

LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 13, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The German American Bank.
New York, Dec. 27th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CASIMIR TAG, President.

West Side Bank.
New York, Dec. 31st, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

DEWING, RUGGLES & MILLS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
123 South 4th Street, PHILADELPHIA. 36 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New-York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The bank statement issued at the close of Stock Exchange business on Saturday came not only as a surprise, but as influential in many ways upon Wall Street sentiment. A "bad" statement had been much predicted; a demoralizing decrease in surplus reserves was the popular expectation. Thus the exhibit which was actually disclosed set at naught a variety of speculative plans. Raids that had been planned were necessarily postponed.

In this week's market there will be natural reflection of this disappointment that the bear campaign has suffered. There is an extended short interest. All the lesser speculators of the Stock Exchange have commitments on the short side. One room trader boasts of being personally short of 50,000 shares of the local traction stocks—over half of it Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Fifty thousand shares are a good many shares.

Money market conditions have so improved in intrinsic qualities that bankers of consequence cease to worry over the outlook. The money tide has turned; the flow is now this way.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The advent of the new year was greeted on the Stock Exchange by advanced prices, in which all sections participated. All foreign centres lent encouragement to the movement, New York being the strongest buyer. The year begins with evidences of expansion in every direction. Last week opened with Americans depressed; this condition, however, was temporary, and was followed by a sharp advance, and Americans closed Saturday showing improvement over the preceding week. There is a growing feeling of confidence in the solidity of the situation in the United States; the predicted collapse of the market in Wall Street has not come to pass. There have been no complaints of overproduction, and no evidence of overtrading is quoted in support of the pessimistic view. The absence of any advance in the bank rate is a potent bull factor here, as it avoids forcing gold shipments for New York. The consol account at closing last night was enormous.

While the Stock Exchange last week was occupied mostly with the adjustment of accounts, business was brisk and was not affected by the reports of China's failure to pay the international indemnity in gold, or of the uprisings there and in Morocco, or by the Venezuelan situation. Central and South American securities scored advances.

The attention of the market is fixed on South Africa, as it is believed that Mr. Chamberlain's speeches will have a material effect on Kafirs, creating an increased demand for them and giving the market a fresh export commodity.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Boerse enters the new year in buoyant mood, and last week was the strongest week known in many months. All departments showed gains, with the exception of a few coal shares. Heavy gains were scored in irons upon several price advances. There is a tendency to believe that better times have begun. Almost all other industrials scored advances. It is understood that high financial circles are promoting a bull tendency in order to prepare the market for the forthcoming Government issues.

The foreign Bourses, especially London and Vienna, reacted strongly here last week; the disappearance of Wall Street's financial difficulties also caused a rapid decline in Berlin rates after the new year. Notwithstanding the very heavy pressure at the Reichsbank, which has expected speedily to be relieved, the bank's issues of uncovered notes broke all records by 52,000,000 marks, reaching 408,000,000 marks. This heavy demand is largely due to the preparations of the private banks toward floating the new Government loan.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the total issues of stocks and bonds in Germany during the year 1902 amounted to 2,031,000,000 marks, as against 1,808,000,000 marks in 1901. Industrial shares issued last year amounted to 94,000,000 marks, as against 104,000,000 for the preceding year. The increase in stocks and bonds for 1902 was entirely due to Government and municipal loans.

The German Togo Company, to grow cotton, has been organized here, with a capital of 750,000 marks.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 4.—While the holidays interfered with the business of the cloth market, the situation has not changed materially. Most sections last week were in fair demand. Producers have been harder to deal with, especially since the sharp advance in cotton at the opening of the year; manufacturers have not been able to keep pace with the rise in cotton. The offers made by buyers have been impracticable, except for immediate requirements.

India was the most active outlet last week, although the inquiry from China was fairly satisfactory. The South American inquiry improved, and transactions with South American countries were fairly widespread. The Mediterranean outlet was operated more freely last week. Offers received from Japan mentioned a rise, which prevented progress.

Yarns advanced during the week, but business was restricted. Twist was in healthy demand, but quick deliveries were more difficult.

GOV. ODELL'S ANSWER.

All Judicial Appointments Made Under Constitutional Authority, He Says.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Gov. Odell's attention was called to-night to the report of an attack upon certain of his judicial designations by Justice Hatch of Buffalo, reported in this morning's press dispatches. He refused to discuss the matter further than by saying that all of his appointments and designations had been made in accordance with Constitutional authority.

"The City of New York," said he, "with three and one-half millions of people, has seven active Judges, who can hold trial terms. The City of Buffalo, representing some 400,000 population, has five available Judges. I have made no appointments or designations until requested to do so by the Chief Justice presiding in the district, which requests were preferred under the provisions of the Constitution."

A Texas Bank Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 4.—E. W. Harding & Co.'s bank, a private concern, at Rockwall, Texas, thirty miles north of Dallas, failed last evening. Liabilities are $72,000, and resources $100,000. The cause of failure was hard times among farmers, preventing realizing on loans.

A Town Abandoned by Its Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Jan. 4.—The Burt Manufacturing Company, which has operated a large factory where pool balls, poker chips, and other celluloid articles have been manufactured in Millburn for over twelve years, has closed its plant and gone to Bridgeport, Conn., where it has a new plant. It is a severe loss to the town, a large percentage of the residents having earned their livelihood there. The company has taken with it about one hundred of their old hands, but many are left without employment.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:47	Moon sets.11:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:27	Gov. Isl'd..11:40	H. Gate....2:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Byron, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro	10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 6.		
Bellona, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Buffalo, Havana		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Koruna, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Saint Andrew, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 9.		
Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer American Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moyune. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for China cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect, with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 7:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 2; Hongkong, Dec. 6; Shanghai, Dec. 10; Yokohama, Dec. 17, and Honolulu, Dec. 26, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched east Jan. 2. Due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY.) JAN. 5.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 2.
Antilla, Nassau, Dec. 31.
Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 31.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Evelyn, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 27.
Florida, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Dec. 17.
Hevelius, Barbados, Dec. 30.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 27.
Niagara, Matanzas, Dec. 31.
Rollin Point, Barbados, Dec. 28.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 25.
Palatia, Naples, Dec. 21.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Dec. 19.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.

Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 1.
Moltke, Hamburg, Dec. 27.
Proteus, New Orleans, Dec. 31.
Segurance, Colon, Dec. 30.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 6.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 27.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 3.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 2.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Dec. 27 and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Nedenes, (Nor.,) Dedekan, Port de Paix Dec. 27, with logwood to Compagnie Haitiens—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 3d.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. to F. Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Maratea, (Br.,) Kirkby, Trinidad Dec. 27 and Grenada 28th, with mdse. and one passenger to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Oliver, Dec. 28 and Havana 31st, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Marseilles, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7:08 P. M.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) Watson, Yokohama, &c., Oct. 10, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Moar, Glasgow Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. 3d.

SS Blackheath, (Br.,) Evans, Pernambuco, &c., Dec. 5, with sugar to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M. 3d.

SS Eastry, (Br.,) Horefield, Huelva Dec. 16, with iron ore to order—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 3d.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda, Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 P. M.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico Dec. 26, Havana 30th, and Matanzas 31st, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:22 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 4, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze, cloudy, thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Dagny, (Nor.,) for Baltimore.
SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) for Paramaribo.
SS Algiers, for New Orleans.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Fri, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Galveston.
SS Glenesk, (Br.,) for Dunkirk.
SS Cearense, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, &c.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Cairndon, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Berks, (from New Bedford,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krecht, from New York for Cherbourg and Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 10:35 P. M. today and proceeded.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 12:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool at 8:37 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephenson, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:25 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Capt. Aarents, from New York via West Indies and Paramaribo for Havre and Amsterdam, passed Ponta Ferraria to-day.

U. S. Army transport Hancock, Capt. Coffin, from San Francisco for New York, arr. at Valparaiso to-day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Logan, cloaks and suits; J. Lederman, dry goods; 59 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lempert, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; B. M. Schaffner, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Ach, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Ach, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss C. Cohane, dress trimmings; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, ribbons, furnishing goods, jewelry, and manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss H. Schofield, laces; Hotel Albert.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Knudson, ribbons and silk goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C., silks and dress goods; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Starr, A. E., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; A. E. Starr, clothing, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 737 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Emerson, Blake & Adams Co., Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Karchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Wise, furnishing goods; 112 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. K. Meinhardt, gloves, jewelry, and umbrellas; Hotel Normandie.

Shepard, C., Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowry, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Gall & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kissinger, gloves and hosiery; 87 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gilhooly, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, laces, and leather goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lipshitz, M., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Lipshitz, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Lipshitz, Max, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Max Lipshitz, piece goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rubenstein, M., St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. E. Parker, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Miller, furnishing goods; 233 Church Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. E. Cory, Pittsburg; Judge A. A. Goodrich, Chicago, and T. Chartran, Paris.

GRAND—Col. D. D. Wheeler, United States Army, and Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Portugal.

MURRAY HILL—Col. S. A. Tillman, United States Army.

GILSEY—President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton University.

VICTORIA—Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Owego, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—H. M. Price, United States Consul General to Spain; Commander J. Murray, His Majesty's ship Amphion, and Hamilton Fish, Garrison, N. Y.

GRENOBLE—Fedor Encke, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor J. K. McGuire, Syracuse.

FIFTH AVENUE—Emilio Terry, Paris.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—33 East Tenth Street; Rosenberger & Co.; damage, $50.

3:30 A. M.—417 Seventh Avenue; A. Heerscheer; damage trifling.

9:45 A. M.—332 East Seventy-third Street; William Massapopust; damage, $10.

11:45 A. M.—81 Rivington Street; Christopher Fresiches; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—419 Brook Avenue; Henry Reinwald; damage, $5.

5:50 P. M.—172 East One Hundred and Second Street; Timothy Baldron; damage, $25.

6:05 P. M.—2 West Fifteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—230 West Ninety-fourth Street; E. A. Bingham; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—3,471 Third Avenue; Max S. Chirmer; damage, $75.

11:10 P. M.—149 West Thirty-fifth Street; hotel; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, Jan. 4.—Fire last night did $15,000 damage to the factory at Hamilton and McWhorter Streets owned by the Thomas G. Stone estate.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 4.—Fire this morning destroyed several buildings connected with the plant of Hughes Brothers, manufacturers of extracts and kindred goods. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A slight disturbance developed Saturday night over the South Atlantic States and moved northeastward, passing off the Virginia Coast to sea during Sunday. It caused general rain from the Middle Atlantic Coast southward to the East Gulf States and Florida, and flood stages in the rivers of the Carolinas. The depression central Saturday in the Northwest has moved southeast to the Middle Mississippi Valley, diminishing somewhat in intensity. The area of high pressure that has covered the plateau region for several days is advancing slowly over Northern Texas and the Eastern Slope.

General rains have occurred from the East Gulf States northward to the Middle Atlantic Coast, and there has been snow in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake region. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed except on the North Pacific Coast, where rains continue. It is somewhat colder in Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia. The changes elsewhere have been unimportant.

Unsettled weather with occasional rain in southern and snow in northern districts will continue in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England Monday and in the lower Lake region Tuesday. The temperature will fall somewhat in the Southwest and the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will continue light to fresh west to northwest and over Lake Michigan fresh northwest. Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Warnings have been issued for flood stages in the rivers of North and South Carolina.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, continued cloudy Monday and Tuesday, with snow in northwest portion; fresh northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, cloudy, unsettled weather Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh west winds.

Virginia, partly cloudy Monday, with rising temperature in southeast portion; Tuesday, fair; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina, partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

Eastern New York, cloudy in south, snow in north portion Monday and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, snow or rain Monday and along the lakes Tuesday; fresh west winds.

Minnesota, fair Monday and Tuesday.

North Dakota, fair Monday, colder in north portion; Tuesday, fair.

West Virginia, rain or snow Monday and east portion Tuesday.

South Dakota, fair Monday and Tuesday.

North Carolina, partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy, wind northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	15	37	42
6 A. M.	13	36	40
9 A. M.	12	37	42
12 M.	17	38	45
3 P. M.	22	39	43
6 P. M.	19	37	41
9 P. M.	15	36	39
12 M.	15	35	37

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1902	18
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 36 degrees, and at 8 P. M. the same. The maximum temperature was 40 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees at 10 P. M. At 8 A. M. there was 84 per cent. of humidity and at 8 P. M. 91 per cent.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	36	42	W	Cloudy
Atlantic City	34	40	NW	Snow
Boston	38	42	NW	Cloudy
Buffalo	32	34	W	Pt. cloudy
Cape May	34	42	NW	Rain
Eastport	36	38	NW	Cloudy
Nantucket	34	42	W	Snow
Norfolk	36	42	NW	Rain
New York	36	42	N	Cloudy
Philadelphia	38	40	NW	Cloudy
Pittsburg	36	36	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	36	42	N	Cloudy
Scranton	34	42	N	Snow
Washington, D. C.	36	38	NW	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	38	42	S	Cloudy
Chicago	28	28	S	Snow
Cincinnati	28	36	W	Cloudy
Cleveland	32	34	W	Cloudy
Detroit	28	32	W	Snow
Duluth	22	26	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	26	30	SE	Snow
Green Bay	24	34	NW	Cloudy
Huron	28	32	NW	Clear
Marquette	22	24	W	Pt. cloudy
Milwaukee	28	28	NW	Snow
Toledo	28	34	W	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	40	40	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	42	42	E	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	58	70	S	Clear
Galveston	56	58	SW	Clear
Hatteras	48	50	N	Rain
Jacksonville	50	62	W	Cloudy
Key West	66	74	N	Cloudy
Mobile	48	50	NW	Clear
Montgomery	44	46	W	Cloudy
New Orleans	56	64	Calm	Clear
Savannah	50	62	NW	Cloudy
Tampa	54	62	NW	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	46	50	NW	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	30	32	NW	Clear
Davenport	28	28	N	Snow
Dodge City	36	46	NW	Clear
Kansas City	32	36	NW	Cloudy
North Platte	32	38	W	Clear
Omaha	30	30	N	Cloudy
St. Louis	36	38	S	Snow
St. Paul	20	22	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	10	18	Calm	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	30	42	Calm	Pt. cloudy
Denver	38	44	SE	Clear
Helena	44	46	N	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	42	48	NW	Cloudy

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 3d day of January, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$384,867,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$384,867,069
Silver dollars	468,958,000	Silver certificates outstanding	468,958,000
Silver dollars of 1890	977,333	Treasury notes outstanding	24,035,000
Silver bullion of 1890	23,057,667		
Total	$877,860,069	Total	$877,860,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$82,850,308.49	
Gold certificates	38,020,800.00	
Standard silver dollars	923,391.00	
Silver certificates	6,170,590.00	
Silver bullion	881,720.12	
United States notes	3,000,168.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	116,788.00	
National bank notes	16,562,231.32	
Subsidiary silver coin	9,475,819.73	
Fractional currency	183.33	
Minor coin	688,535.50	
		$155,682,341.49
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,965,646.70	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,790,184.00	
Total	$150,755,830.70	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	25,620.05	
		150,781,450.75
Total		$306,463,792.24
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$15,004,585.61	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,533,897.79	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,923,631.03	
Post Office Department account	8,494,582.06	
Miscellaneous items	2,968,588.02	
		91,925,284.51
Available cash balance		$214,538,507.73

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,140,987.74	$2,125,032.49	$152,264,986.10
Internal revenue	520,372.51	1,538,517.78	120,775,531.58
Miscellaneous	69,577.00	229,784.44	19,486,385.88
Total receipts	$1,730,937.25	$3,893,334.71	$292,526,783.56
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	315,000.00	545,000.00	62,394,288.15
War	300,000.00	420,000.00	66,640,772.24
Navy	110,000.00	210,000.00	40,119,292.84
Indians	15,000.00	40,000.00	7,436,460.32
Pensions	500,000.00	1,500,000.00	73,169,920.54
Interest	.....	.....	16,854,237.76
Total expenditures	$1,140,000.00	$2,715,000.00	$266,614,971.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	590,937.25	1,178,334.71	25,911,811.71
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	999,835.62	2,156,064.67	128,024,588.28
Internal revenue	467,535.15	1,808,830.85	144,372,809.93
Receipts from all sources last year	1,531,344.58	4,221,089.20	289,889,682.21

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Carruth, referee, 124 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,390.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 61 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 198 feet east of Mount Morris Park, 27 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,374.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Ten Eyck, referee, 1,142 and 1,144 Union Avenue, east side, 113.11 feet south of Home Street, each 18.9 by 100, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on each, $1,716.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Quinton Corwine, referee, West Farms Road, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 42.6 by 96.9 by 33.5 by 115.2, one and two-story frame dwellings; One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, south side, 16.8 feet west of West Farms Road, 52.5 by 6.2 by 52.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,199.

City Real Estate for Sale.

PORTER & CO.,

159 W. 125TH ST. AND
2,727 B'WAY, AT 104TH ST.,
Offer the following list of Choice Properties for sale:

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

123D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
3-story Brownstone, 16.8x100; $2,000 cash will buy it.

121ST ST., NEAR LENOX AV.
3-story B. S., 15x100, extension; asking $17,000, mtge., $13,000 at 4½.

129TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
3-story B. S., 18.9x100; mtge., $8,000 at 4½; asking $13,150.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

121ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
3-story, 3-family apt. house, 4 and 5 rooms and bath to each. Actual rental, $3,300; mtge., $21,000; asking $28,500.

125TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
2 five-story double flats, 5 and bath, all improvements. Rent, $3,240 each; mtge., $22,000 each. A quick offer of $27,000 might be entertained.

133D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
Two 5-story 27-ft double flats, all improvements. Rent, $2,868 each; mtge., $20,000 each; asking $24,000 each.

Several plots below 34th St., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

A four-story white stone corner private dwelling, having 17 rooms, porcelain baths, needle spray; garden; lot 32.6x100. Owner, 750 St. Nicholas Av.; for sale; bargain.

Fifth Av. corner, 45x98 feet, $70,000; great bargain; light-stone apartment house, below 116th St. G. Nagle, 104 Third Av. Telephone, 6,338 B 18.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS 835 Broadway.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

2D AV., NEAR 72D ST. | 3 5-story double flats and stores; price, $68,000; $6,840.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Bargain; 5-story double store property on Grand St. for sale very cheap to close estate. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Plot of 10 lots on east side below 23d St., suitable for a factory, for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 21st St., near 2d Av.; price, $16,000; excellent investment.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; price, $52,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Three-story dwelling, 21st St., near 2d, 20x92, price, $13,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

7TH ST., NEAR 16T AV. | 5-story and basement 15-family flat, 26x100; price, $38,000; rent, $3,792.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. Corner. Near 100th St. | 5-story; 2-fam.; large store. Fr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft front, 6-story elevator apt. House up to date. Pr. $115,000.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $21,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Flat, West 130th. $22,750. | 10 families; near elevated station; private block; rented; easy terms.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 10 families, five rooms, bath; good location, $22,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

A desirable corner on Beekman St. for sale.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bronx.

5-story triple flat with store; foot of "L" station; rent, $2,800; price, $20,000; pay 15 per cent. on money invested; must be sold quick. Losere, 3,151 3d Av.

Bargains.—Attractive brick private houses; 1 block to "L" station; opposite Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Washington Heights.

A three-story modern two-apartment house at bargain; might exchange.
HUSTON 302 West 143d St.

A number of well-situated lots; $2,000 each and upward. HUSTON, 302 West 143d St.

A TEN-ROOM FRAME DWELLING IN GOOD CONDITION; $7,000.
HUSTON, 302 WEST 143D ST.

A three-story high-stoop dwelling; 18-foot front; $9,250; mort., $7,000.
HUSTON, 302 West 143d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grise, Mary Parker No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Matthew A. Taylor, as Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 18th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party in the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above entitled action as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereto situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 26th day of November, 1833, on file in the Hall of Records in tin case No. 181, by the number "60," bounded as from the Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by lot 77, easterly by lot 59, and westerly by lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street for twenty-five feet, thence northerly along the line of lot 59 parallel to Eleventh Avenue for one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, thence westerly on a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to the line of lot 61 parallel with Eleventh Avenue and thence southerly along the line of lot 61 parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
EDWARD R. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH RESIDENCE.

We will start the New Year by giving you the opportunity of purchasing a beautiful residence, built for tasty people, appropriately decorated, situated on East 18th St., at a very low figure. 11 Room and Tiled Bath, Steam Heat, Combination Gas Fixtures, Hardwood Trim throughout, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplaces and Every Modern Convenience. If you have $500.00 cash, investigate.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.
Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

Cheapest house up town. PRICE only $3,800. Good 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; mtge. $2,900, 5%; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage in any amount; Bronx preferred. Losere, 3,151 3d Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

PRINCIPALS OR BROKERS,
SEND FOR NEW LIST.
IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners guaranteed positive return on investment in place of uncertainty of returns and positive trouble experienced in own management or by agents. Evans, Box 34, 1,364 Broadway.

Have $10,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats, or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall St.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm, Bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 500 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells. Tribune Building, N. Y.

10,240 acres Texas grazing land for sale, $1 an acre; title guaranteed; good climate for lung and nervous diseases. G. Nagle, 104 Third Av.

Farm, 60 acres, fancy poultry, with greenhouses and peach orchards. Box 38, Cheshire, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

FACTORY LOFTS,
313 TO 323 EAST 22D ST.
RENTS REASONABLE. STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR AND POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 96 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

Broadway, 588, running through to Crosby St., store and basement, 25x200; modern building; all improvements, rent reasonable. Apply Broadway Bargain House, on premises.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal, rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

B'WAY, 1,961, COR. 65TH ST.—STORES, OFFICES, STUDIOS; FINE BUILDING AND LOCATION; $20.00 AND UPWARD.

Junction Eighth Av., Jane and Fourth Sts., store and two floors; light on three sides; will divide. William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

277 8th Av.—Elegant large basement, suitable for express business; $25 per month. See janitor.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

154 Gold St.—Elegant store, and the cheapest thing for the money; $15 per month.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—On 5th Av. Sunday morning between 82d St. and 83d St. East, a gold network purse, containing five dollars with Ed. R. engraved on it; a liberal reward will be given if finder will return it to 39 East 20th St., New York.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. E. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

59th Street.

25.	
100.5.	100.5.
25.	175

7th Avenue.

58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.25, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,468.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d18-2aw2twlM&F&ja2&7

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $600 to $3,000; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

274 8th Av.—Elegant single floor; 4 rooms and bath; every improvement, and in A1 condition; just the floor for a couple who want a nice, pleasant residing place; rent, $25 per month.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

246 8th Av.—First floor, 4 large rooms, the fine old-fashioned kind, with improvements; $23.

213 West 18th St.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, in good condition; $10 per month.

328 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

244-6 East 90th St.—Nice quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

Brooklyn.

Elegant Flats, 5 rooms, bath, $13, $14; Park Place, 598, near Franklin Av.; also elevated station. Janitor.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

562 East 85th St.—2-story and basement brownstone private dwelling; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large garden; rent, $38. Uterhart & Graham, 302 Broadway, New York City.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $7,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 86TH ST.—EIGHT AND NINE AND BATH; ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE; FINE HOUSE, LOCATION.

Flats Wanted.

Unfurnished flat wanted; 5 rooms and bath; steam heat; between 85th and 95th Sts., 3d and Madison Avs. Address 214 East 82d St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue distant two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths (283.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 183.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,979 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

N	25	100	283.80
	100		25
			175

Walton Avenue.

179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $309.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS O'CONOR-SLOANE, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue, distant three hundred and eight and eighty one-hundredths (308.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,977 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

N	100		283.80
	25	100	25
			175

Walton Avenue.

179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,385.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $308.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.
JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

d29-2aw3wM&Th&j20

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District, of New York.—ISAAC JACOBS, individually and as copartner of the firm of Bauman & Jacobs, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Jacobs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his individual and partnership debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 2d, 1903.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
59th St. & 3d Ave.

JANUARY SALE!

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant becomes its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERING AT THE
WISSNER

WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
602 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $550, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert used	$245
Upright, little used	175

New Pianos, $100-200.

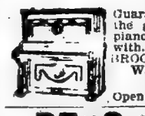

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,600 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., bet. Broadway and 6th Av., New York.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$45 Chickering, Small upright, $40. Mahogany upright, slightly used, $95 Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Pianos.—Steinway, Sohmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Myllus, 12 Union Square, between 14th, 15th.

$95.—Almost new magnificent upright; Weber; splendid bargain; small upright, $45. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Religious Notices.

WEEK OF PRAYER
Meetings of
THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., at 4 P. M., Monday, Jan. 5, to Saturday, Jan. 10, inclusive. All invited.

For Sale.

MUSIC BOXES Musical Clocks, Music Albums, Talking Machines. Send for catalogue.
E. L. Cuendet, 7 Barclay, City.
Old Music Boxes Repaired by Experts.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK CITY.—IN the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the HAULENBEEK ROASTING & MILLING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, as temporary receiver of the property of the Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, will under and by virtue of an order of this Court, duly made and entered herein in the office of the Clerk of New York County, bearing date December twenty-ninth, 1902, sell at public auction at the place of business of the said corporation at Number 170 Duane Street, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, 1903, at 10 A. M. o'clock, by Floyd Grant, auctioneer, all the personal property of the said Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, generally described as follows:

MACHINERY.

6 Coffee Roasting Cylinders, 1 35-H. P. Boiler, 1 Engine, and all other machinery and equipments used in the roasting of coffee.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

1 Howe Platform Scale, 1 Truck Scale, 1 Hall Iron Safe, Desks, and all other office furniture and fixtures.

All the above machinery, furniture, and fixtures now being in my hands, as temporary receiver of the said corporation; all said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated New York City, January Second, 1903.
ALBERT H. VILES,
Temporary Receiver.

HENRY M. HEYMANN, Attorney for Receiver, 114 and 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9:30 o'clock, at No. 1,879 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon, also furnishings of 24 rooms for hotel purposes, also safe and piano. By order of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10:30 o'clock, at 2,050 8th Av., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures of a saloon. By order of Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 9 o'clock, at No. 211 East 108th St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of Mortgagee.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 161 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Musical.

Bargain.—Handsome upright Piano, warranted; furniture private residence. 774 Bushwick Av., De Kalb, one block Broadway, Brooklyn.

Instruction.

PACKARD
Commercial School

Fourth Av. and 23d St. Phone 101—18.
Day and Evening. 45th Year.
No better time to enter than now. Six months for business preparation before Summer vacation.
Ask for Catalogue N.

Instruction.

Arithmetic, neglected educations, spelling, reading, grammar, letter writing, bookkeeping, penmanship, elocution, Regents, Kingsley's, 8 East 15th St.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Foodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1386 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 205 East 125th St.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments. — Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporators, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000 to connect himself with a general store and establish a wholesale glove and mitten business at Fonda, N. Y. Address P. O. Lock Box 378, Fonda, N. Y.

SALOON.—Partner wanted, to take half interest in first-class saloon; A1 location; $300 or $400 needed. Apply in person, 212 High St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Gold placer mining by improved hydraulic system; cash or work lowlands; have good propositions South; big money for Stock Company. Address Experience, Box 161 Times Office.

An old-established machine and tool shop for sale on account of retirement. Address F. K., Box 199 Times Office.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. MORRISON, Jr., individually and as partner of the firm known as A. P. FRIES & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 5,402.

To the creditors of James W. Morrison, Jr., (individually and as partner of the firm known as A. P. Fries & Co.,) of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said James W. Morrison, Jr., individually and as partner of the firm known as A. P. Fries & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that a first meeting of creditors was held at my office on the 4th day of December, 1902, that through mischance the notice for such meeting was not advertised according to law, and that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bank

JEROME CONSENTS TO TALK TO LABOR MEN

Central Federated Union Invites the District Attorney.

CHILD LABOR MASS MEETING

Rumors That School Teachers Are Instilling Non-Union Ideas to be Investigated—Cloth Spongers May Strike.

In spite of the experience of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury, who spoke at a meeting of the Central Federated Union some time ago, District Attorney Jerome has signified his willingness to appear before that body and explain his views and exchange opinions regarding labor leaders. When Dr. Woodbury addressed the body he was listened to attentively, but after he finished was asked so many questions that he pleaded a previous engagement, and went away in a hurry.

The District Attorney's willingness to accept an invitation to speak was communicated to the central body yesterday by Delegate John J. Pallas of the Pattern-makers' Union. It was decided to invite him to come any time he chooses, preferably a week from next Sunday, as some of the delegates who want to hear him will not be able to attend next Sunday.

The matter came up on the report of the committee appointed several weeks ago to investigate the standing of the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association, and of James Keyes, its delegate. This investigation was decided on because of statements by Keyes to the effect that he had been told by a labor delegate that five labor men had been offered $500 to oppose the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise.

Delegate Simon then read a document which he said was a copy of the affidavit made by Keyes and lodged in the District Attorney's office, in which the statement was made that Keyes had been told by a labor delegate that he and four others had been offered $500 to vote against the Philadelphia franchise. The names of five men were given in the document read by Simon.

Delegate Bloch of the Manhattan Cloak and Suit Cutters said that if any remark was made about the alleged offer of $500 by a delegate it was probably made in a joke. The delegates whose names were mentioned denied all knowledge of the matter.

There was a good deal of indignant denunciation of Keyes and the delegate referred to as making the statement about the alleged $500 offer said he "would attend to Keyes." The Law and Legislation Committee was then instructed to take the matter up, and the United States Licensed Masters and Pilots' Association, which had already sent in its resignation, was formally expelled from the central body.

John J. Pallas said that Mr. Jerome had expressed his willingness to come any time he was called on and give a talk on the matters under discussion.

"I reminded him," continued Delegate Pallas, "that Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury had addressed this body, but was driven out after his address by an avalanche of questions. Mr. Jerome said he was ready to answer questions any time from two to twenty-four hours."

"He will have to prove his statement that labor leaders are corrupt or take it back!" shouted a delegate.

Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, said he would prefer that Mr. Jerome should be asked to come a week from next Sunday.

"I object to him coming," said another delegate. "He's an ingrate. Organized labor elected him and then he turned round and slandered the labor leaders."

It was finally decided to invite Mr. Jerome to come and to tell him that he could choose his own day.

A letter of general denial was read from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in reply to charges made last week by Delegate Hatch of the Upholsterers' Union that Mr. Gompers had discredited a bona fide union.

A letter was read also from Willis S. Ogden, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in reply to resolutions passed on Dec. 20 by the central body, calling on the city to appoint the assistants of janitors in the public schools. The central body took the stand that when the janitors took charge of schools by contract and appointed their assistants they underpaid them. Mr. Ogden said he would be glad at any time to confer with a committee of the central body appointed to consider the matter, and a committee will be appointed.

Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, said that rumors had been going around to the effect that teachers in the public schools were instilling into the children ideas against trades unionism. The pupils, he said, according to these rumors, were told that the people who instigated strikes were wrong, and that the labor movement consisted of a series of boycotts and strikes, and was inimical to the good of the country.

After some discussion the delegates who have children at the public schools were instructed to find out which teachers were accused of teaching such ideas. If the reports substantiated the rumors, the facts collected will be submitted in the form of a complaint to the Board of Education.

It was announced that the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor has called a meeting in the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday evening to protest against child labor in factories. Among the speakers will be Bishop Potter and Robert Hunter, head worker of the University Settlement. It was decided to send a committee to the meeting.

The delegate of the Cloth Spongers' Union reported that it would enforce a general demand for a shorter workday and a new wage scale to-day. The cloth spongers demand an increase from $13 and $15 to $14 and $16 a week and the nine-hour workday, and strikes are to be ordered in every shop where the demands are refused.

NEW POLICEMAN ACCUSED.

Denies Charge That He Promised for $400 to Secure a Man's Appointment as Fireman.

Max Charles Benisch, twenty-five years old, of 428 East Fifty-first Street, who was appointed a probationary policeman two days ago, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to extort money from Thomas B. Gavin of 93 Bedford Street on the promise that he would see that Gavin was appointed a fireman.

Gavin, in an affidavit, charged that on July 29, 1902, Benisch told him he would see that he was appointed a fireman for $400. He was accompanied to court by Joseph M. O'Neil, a special officer of 163 East One Hundredth Street, who corroborated his statements. Gavin said further that he had refused to give Benisch the money until he was appointed. It was then agreed that the $400 was to be put in a bank in his and Benisch's name. It was also agreed that neither of them was to touch the money until Nov. 1, when Benisch promised, Gavin charges, that he would receive the appointment. The complainant admitted that Benisch had never received the money. Gavin was appointed a fireman a short time ago and alleges that Benisch wants him to pay him the $400.

Benisch, in his defense, says that the charge brought against him is all spite work. The prisoner said that before he was appointed probationary patrolman he conducted a civil service school and says he only promised Gavin that he would prepare him so that he would pass the examination for a fireman. He was held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow.

Successful Trenton Lorenz Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—Dr. James K. Young of Philadelphia gave a demonstration of the Lorenz method of treating double congenital dislocation of the hip joint by operating successfully upon five-year-old Thomas Burns in St. Francis Hospital yesterday afternoon. The operation was begun at 4 o'clock, and was completed in about 30 minutes. At 5 o'clock the boy's legs had been encased in plaster. Dr. Young was cheered by the Trenton physicians who watched the operation.

KALTENBORN'S CONCERT.

Beginning of a Series of Performances for the Winter Season—Success of an Experiment.

One more illustration of the fact that music lovers of this city are ever on the lookout for and ready to encourage any movement to provide programmes of serious musical study was given last evening at the beginning of a series of Sunday night concerts in Carnegie Music Hall by Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra, assisted by a corps of soloists. The public owes Mr. Kaltenborn something for his Summer work, beginning several Summers ago, in St. Nicholas Rink and continuing last Summer in the Park Circle.

The Winter series of concerts has in contemplation a continuation of the general policy, and, despite the inclemency of the weather, the great auditorium was fairly well filled with a gathering of men and women, who enjoyed the music. The idea of opening a concert of this kind with an orchestration of a popular hymn, including a solo for the violin, was carried into effect with considerable success. Bishop Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," was presented with fine effect, Mr. Kaltenborn rendering the violin solo. Warren R. Hadden, organist, accompanied the orchestra. It created a churchlike atmosphere, which was never destroyed during the evening, giving the concert a better claim than any of its kind in the city to the title of "sacred."

Lassen's "Fest Overture," with its gorgeous coloring and fine sweep of feeling, was given with fine effect, albeit the orchestra showed a slight lack of rehearsal. Von Bion's "Whispering Flowers" and Razek's "Butterfly" were very well received.

By far the finest selection of the evening was Dvorak's symphony "The New World." This wondrous song without words was given with feeling and care, and it was a musical treat. A waltz medley, led by Mr. Kaltenborn on the violin, was well received, as was also a Rubenstein selection and a selection from "Lohengrin" arranged for concert.

A serenade for the harp, violin, and 'cello, rendered by John Cheshire, Mr. Kaltenborn, and Louis Heine, respectively, roused the audience to a high pitch, and it had to be repeated again and again.

The vocal soloists were Miss Caroline Hamilton, late of the Bostonians, soprano, and William Harper, basso. Miss Hamilton gave "The Spring Song," by Vanderstrucken, with very good effect, and Mr. Harper did a good deal better with a selection from Handel's "Sampson." The concert was closed with "America," in which the audience joined. Altogether, this Sunday musical experiment was a decided success.

PRISONERS TALKED OF "SWAG."

Policeman in Role of Intoxicated Man Heard Conversation of Cell Mates Accused of Robbery.

Policeman O'Connor of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, Greenpoint, early yesterday morning arrested John Gallagher and Michael Ryan on suspicion of robbery. When the prisoners were taken into custody they had in their possession several pairs of unfinished trousers.

Gallagher was recognized as a man who joined the army some time ago and was sent to an army post near New York. He was so unruly that he was placed in the guardhouse in shackles, but made his escape and went to Williamsburg, where he was found a few days later by the police and returned to the post. The army officers, however, refused to take him, stating that they were glad to get rid of him. He then returned to Williamsburg.

Neither of the prisoners would tell the police, when arrested yesterday, where they lived. They were placed in separate cells, and a policeman, dressed up as a drunken man, was put in a cell between them, and heard the prisoners talk in a low tone about a lot of "swag."

"If they got on to where the other stuff is," said one to the other, "it's all up with us."

"Don't worry about that," said the other. "They won't get on to it. Just keep your mouth shut. You don't know anything."

They refused to tell where they had obtained the trousers, and the police believe they are the thieves who have been robbing many contracting tailors' shops in the Williamsburg section, thousands of dollars' worth of property having been stolen.

When arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court they were held for trial.

STEAMSHIP ST. PAUL HERE.

Henry Adams Brings a Portrait of Clarence King—Francis Lathrop Arrives.

Henry Adams of Boston, who arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul, brought with him a large portrait of the late Clarence King, which was ordered by Mr. King's old friends in the Century Association here and painted in Paris by his half-brother, George Howland.

Francis Lathrop, the artist, was another arrival. He has been studying Velasquez in the Madrid galleries, and brought back with him a number of sketches, which he will develop at his studio here. George P. Parker, who has been in England for sixteen months in the interests of the St. Louis Exposition, and Dr. J. H. Van Royen, Secretary of the Dutch Legation at Washington, also arrived on the St. Paul.

UMBRIA'S SURGEON TO WED.

When the Cunarder Umbria arrived yesterday from Liverpool the engagement was announced of Dr. Charles Burland, the surgeon on the liner, to Miss Margaret Mackessack, daughter of the late Charles Grant Mackessack of Clove, Scotland. His brother officers hint at a romance of the seas, for Dr. Burland first met Miss Mackessack when she crossed on the Umbria from this city to Liverpool four months ago. What has occurred in the meantime the officers will not say, but the marriage will take place in London in the first week in February, and Canon Duckworth, Chaplain to King Edward, will officiate. The honeymoon will be spent at Nuneham Park in Oxfordshire, the family seat of the Harcourts.

Dr. Burland was educated at Edinburgh and Paris, has traveled extensively, and shot big game in the Himalayas, on which subject he has written a book. Miss Mackessack also has traveled much, and she possesses an ample fortune. They will make their home in Canada.

On the Umbria arrived the Countess Fabbricotti, who was met at the pier by Col. Creighton Webb and Lady Bache Cunard. A. Jacobus van Citters, diplomatic representative of Holland to Venezuela, arrived on the liner and will leave as soon as possible for La Guayra.

MICHAEL J. DUFFY DEAD.

Michael J. Duffy, who was a member of the 1884 Board of Aldermen when a number of the board were indicted in conection with the Broadway Railroad franchise grant, and a partner in the undertaking business with ex-Police Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan, died last night of pleurisy at his home, 154 East One Hundred and Third Street. He caught cold on Christmas Eve.

He was born on East Eleventh Street sixty-four years ago, and after getting a public school education learned the trade of bricklayer. He and his brother Thomas, once an Alderman, went into the building business and put up over eight hundred houses. The great majority of the buildings from Ninety-fourth to One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, were erected by them. This became known as Duffyville and he as the Mayor of Duffyville. The steep incline on Lexington Avenue from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Third Street is still known as Duffy's Hill.

Duffy became a member of Tammany Hall and was elected an Alderman from the old Twelfth Ward in 1882, holding office until 1885. He was a volunteer fireman, and also went through the civil war with the Second Zouaves, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, retiring as Second Lieutenant.

He is survived by his wife and four children. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Beth Israel Hospital Will Get $25,000.

About $25,000 was realized for the benefit of Beth Israel Hospital at the fair and reception in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, according to Barnett L. Price, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The total receipts were about $30,000 and the expenses amounted to between $5,000 and $6,000.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 109 RETAIL BRANCHES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

For the benefit of those housekeepers who did not take advantage of our splendid offer of last week we will continue to offer during this sale our

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER A POUND, 27c

at this remarkably low price. We guarantee that this butter is the finest produced in the world, as it is the product of the best creameries in America. The quality is always uniform, and our facilities for handling and selling butter in fine condition are unsurpassed by any other house in the trade.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS. These Celebrated Soups, assorted varieties, we offer for this sale at this special price ½ PINT CANS, 9c

NICKEL BRAND SOAP. Our famous full-size 16 ounce Cake of the Finest Laundry Soap Made. Special for this sale 6 CAKES FOR 25c

BAKED BEANS—CORN—TOMATOES. A Can Choice Quality Baked Beans, a Can Essie Brand Maine Corn, a Can Standard Maryland Tomatoes 3 CANS FOR 25c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES. Extra Large Meaty Fruit that have that choice flavor found only in the Prunes grown in the famous Santa Clara Valley. 3 POUNDS FOR 25c

Bromangelon Jelly Powder, all flavors; a package 11c
Alpha Pudding, all varieties; special, a package 5c
Shoe Dressing, Blue Ribbon Brand, our best, large bottle, in carton 8c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce; our best, 3-lb. can 12c
Corned or Roast Beef, all standard brands, 1-lb. can 13c
Essie Peas, finest, extra sifted; a can 15c
Queen Peas, early June, good quality; a can 10c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, a dainty breakfast cereal; a package 10c
Essie Tomatoes, finest Jerseys, extra large cans; a can 15c
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure; a can 21c
Plums, Essie Brand, Egg or Green Gage, finest California; a can 15c
Curtice Celebrated Jams, all varieties; a jar 15c

COFFEE. Best Mocha and Java, A POUND 25c

Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, A POUND, 10c

BAKING POWDER. Blue Ribbon Brand. The highest grade of pure cream of tartar Baking Powder made. Every can guaranteed.
1 Pound Can 35c
½ Pound Can 18c
¼ Pound Can 10c

Famous Scouring Soap, Butler's best; a can 4c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes 10c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best; a package 8c
Butler's Square Blue, none better, 3 squares for 5c
Cornstarch, X. L. C. R. Brand, fine quality; a package 5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, our best; a package 10c
Black Pepper, our best; ¼-pound can 8c
French Mustard, good quality, large bottle 5c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle 10c
Domestic Oil, very good, pint bottle 10c
Golden Drip Syrup, good quality; quart bottle 12c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, none better; quart bottle 7c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ORANGES. Choice California Navels. New Crop.
Medium size, a dozen 25c
Large size, a dozen 29c
Extra large, a dozen 35c

LEMONS. Large, Juicy Messina, New Crop, A Dozen, 13c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TRANSIT REFORM NEEDS

W. F. King Thinks the Board of Estimate Should Control.

The State Railroad Commission to be Questioned as to the Advisability of Such a Proposition—To-day's Hearing to be Public.

William F. King of the Merchants' Association said yesterday that if the statement of the Railroad Commission to the effect that it would be a wise move to put the rapid transit question in the City of New York in the control of a local board was made in earnest the Merchants' Association would request Mayor Low to commence such proceedings as would be necessary to carry the views of the commission into effect.

"What we want," said Mr. King, "is not exactly a local commission such as the commission recommends, but rather that the rapid transit question be placed in the control of the city authorities. We shall ask the commission a question to that effect to-morrow, and if the answer is in the affirmative, we shall then ask the Mayor to call the Board of Estimate and Apportionment together with the Corporation Counsel to devise a means to solve the problem on those grounds.

"I believe that it would be a wise move for the public authorities, say the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to be made responsible for the rapid transit conditions. The board, as you know, is directly responsible to the people, its members being elected by the people. In this way the roads in the different boroughs, would come under the absolute control of the President of the borough, through his membership in the board, and the grievances that have to be dealt with could be taken up in a direct manner, and decided to the satisfaction of the public. The board being the representative of the people, there would be no divided responsibility. The time has come when the question of divided responsibility in the way of commissions, &c., should be made a thing of the past. The time has also come when home rule in everything that directly affects the people should be made absolute.

"The Railroad Commissioners deserve a great deal of credit for what they have done so far, especially in their willingness to push to a finish this serious question in New York. It is the first time in my experience that any board has ever grasped the full importance of this grave situation.

"At the hearing to-morrow we shall take up the questions which were submitted to President Vreeland, with additional questions, and shall ask the board to investigate and compel immediate action by the transit authorities. In the meantime the Merchants' Association is at the disposal of the commission until the finish of this controversy, and until the whole matter has been intelligently settled and legislative action assured that will give to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment ample power to deal with all grievances that pertain to the elevated and surface railroads in Greater New York, with the end in view that the public must and shall be given that service to which it is justly entitled.

"I firmly believe that Gov. Odell will indorse any such project that will relieve this great city of the disgraceful rapid transit conditions that now stare it in the face. It will be urged, also, that the desire of the public in the solving of these great questions is that there must be no more such hold-ups as the one that disgraced this city in the Pennsylvania franchise squabble in the Board of Aldermen.

"Additional questions to be settled that will be brought to the attention of the Railroad Commission will be the transfer situation in the Bronx and the providing of proper shelter at the transfer stations in that borough. A result of these changes will be that not only the people but the elevated and surface roads as well will be benefitted, and the latter in the end will be able to show a much larger increase in profits. These changes must come, and there is no time as good as the present for them to commence."

Mr. King said that when the rapid transit question, so far as it affected passengers, was settled, the Merchants' Association would take up the agitation of a better and more through freight and express service in the city.

The hearing to-day, which will be public, will be held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

CARE FOR STATE RECORDS

New York Historical Society's Move for a New Law.

Gherardi Davis's Bill Would Enlarge the Duties and Change the Title of the State Historian.

The New York Historical Society is the pioneer of a movement looking to the collection and preservation of all historical matter pertaining to the State of New York. Prof. Osgood of Columbia has been looking into the Massachusetts system for several years and believes that New York State should follow her example. The proposition has the indorsement of all the historical societies of the State and the patriotic societies as well.

Ex-Assemblyman Gherardi Davis of this city has drafted a bill embodying the ideas of those interested, which is to be presented by Senator Elsberg in the upper house and by William Y. Robinson of Livingston County in the Assembly.

The bill proposes to amend Chapter 393, Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 63, Laws of 1900, relating to the State Historian. The bill changes the title of the office from State Historian to State Commissioner of Records. The Commissioner has the same duties as the historian, and it is provided as well:

It shall be the further duty of such State Commissioner of Records to correspond with the officers in this State, who by law are intrusted with the care and custody of papers, documents, maps, and records of any character whatsoever for the purpose of ascertaining the character and condition of the papers, documents, maps, and records which may be under their control, or which may be on file in their respective offices. He shall when necessary visit the offices of said officers and inspect the papers, documents, maps, and records there found, and ascertain, when possible, the existence and location of those which are not to be found within such offices. It shall be his duty to recommend to the proper authorities the construction of fireproof buildings, vaults, and safes for the preservation of such papers, documents, maps, and records.

The Commissioner is given full power to examine into the condition of the papers, documents, maps, and records of the clerks, Registrars, Surrogates, Town Clerks, Village Clerks, and all other officers in this State other than the State departments. He shall have full power to have such papers, documents, maps, and records indexed, and, if necessary, copied or printed in such form and to such an extent as he may deem proper, and he shall do such further acts for, the preservation and convenient examination thereof, including the building thereof, as the public interest may require. The cost of preparing any indexes and copies, binding and printing done shall be paid for by the counties, cities, towns, or villages, as the case may be, according to the character of the offices in which such papers, documents, maps, and records belong.

The Commissioner may himself or in conjunction with the several public officers, as the case may be, take any proceedings provided by law for the purpose of obtaining possession of books or other papers, which may be withheld from an officer entitled to them, in like manner as public officers may do under the laws of this State. Then his provision follows: "This section (5) shall not be deemed to affect the powers of public officers under the laws of this State relating to this subject, but is supplemental thereto."

The State Commissioner of Records is to make a report annually in concise form to the Legislature, and is to receive for his services $10,000 per annum, which is to include all necessary traveling expenses, &c.

The provisions of the proposed act other than those contained in Section 2 are to apply only to records of a date prior to the year 1850.

Bowdoin Alumni Banquet.

The thirty-third annual meeting and banquet of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of New York City and vicinity will be held in the Manhattan Hotel Friday evening, Jan. 23. The secretary of the association is F. H. Dillingham, 76 West Eighty-fifth Street.

James McCreery & Co.

ANNUAL SALE of HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Hemmed Huck Towels, 1.50 per doz.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, 1.75 per doz.
Hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask ends. 2.75 per doz.
Hemstitched Fine Linen Huck 4.50 per doz.
Pure Linen Hemstitched Sheets,
90x96 4.25 per pair
Pillow Cases
22 1-2x36 75c. per pair
27x36 1.20 " "
Bleached Damask Table Cloths,
8-4 1.85
8-10 2.25
8-12 2.85
8-14 3.25
22 inch Napkins to match 2.00 per dozen.
Fine Damask Cloths,
8-4 2.75
8-10 3.50
8-12 4.25
10-10 4.50
10-12 5.50
Napkins to match Breakfast size, 2.75 per dozen
Dinner size... 4.00 " "
Bleached Damask Napkins
20 inches..... 1.50 per dozen
24 " ..... 2.50 " "
A complete stock of decorative linens, at very moderate prices.

Twenty-third Street.

Try With Your Roasts
ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH MUSTARD SAUCE
In Stone Pots. All Grocers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for its circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

O'Neill's

Monday, January 5th, 1903, Ushers in

The Muslin Underwear Sale of the City.

We say "THE" advisedly—because nowhere else are garments of equal quality being offered at the prices we quote. Made of good Muslin and Cambric, neatly trimmed with lace and embroidery, AMPLE IN SIZE, they are offered at prices that reveal the possibilities of modern merchandising.

In arranging for this important event months ago we saw to it that every piece of Underwear was not only up in every detail to our well known high standard of former years, but wherever possible was bettered and improved—in fact, made perfect in fit and workmanship. While this is so, however, the prices for the various grades are lower than ever before, even in a January Sale. There is no question of doubt that when this sale is over the greatest economic opportunity of the year to buy Undermuslins will be gone. The most rigid comparison will demonstrate that these are by far

The Finest Values in Greater New York.

In many of the lots there are some extra choice pieces, richly trimmed with fine lace and close embroidery. First comers, of course, will secure the best.

We particularize some of the lots—they are all from 20 to 40 per cent. less than the prices that prevail the year round.

Gowns.

Gowns of muslin, high neck, tucked yoke, finished with cambric ruffle, each 25c
Gowns of muslin, high and V neck, lace and embroidery, each 49c
Gowns of cambric, V neck, tucked yoke, ruffle of embroidery at neck and sleeves, each 59c
Gowns of nainsook and cambric, high, square, round and Empire, of lace, embroidery and ribbon; each 79c
Gowns of nainsook, cambric and muslin, short and long sleeves, square and round neck, trimmed with lace and embroidery, each 98c
Gowns of cambric, V and square neck, short and long sleeves, in lace and fine embroidery, each $1.25
Gowns of nainsook and cambric, V and square neck, short and long sleeves, in lace and fine embroidery, several styles, each $1.49

Chemises.

Chemises of fine lawn, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon, skirt finished with ruffle of hemstitched tucks, each $1.00
Chemise, skirt length, of nainsook, trimmed with fine lace and ribbon, skirt finished with lace edged ruffle; also Margarette Chemise of hemstitched tucks and ribbon, each $1.25
Chemises, short and skirt length, of lawn and nainsook, trimmed with embroidery and lace, each $1.50

Petticoats.

Petticoats of muslin, Torchon lace, edge on ruffle, each 49c
Petticoats of muslin, deep hemstitched ruffle, each 59c
Petticoats of muslin, deep embroidered ruffle, each 79c
Petticoats of muslin, three rows of Torchon lace and edge; also with deep embroidered ruffle and hemstitched tucks, each 98c
Petticoats of muslin, three rows of Torchon lace and deep edge, each $1.49
Petticoats of cambric, three rows of fine Val. lace and edge, each $1.69

Drawers.

Drawers of muslin, hem and tucks, yoke band, each 9c
Drawers of heavy, muslin, hemstitched, tucked umbrella ruffle, also with torchon lace, each 25c
Drawers of muslin and cambric, trimmed with lace and embroidery, six styles, each 49c
Drawers of nainsook and cambric, embroidered and hemstitch, tucked ruffles, each 69c
Drawers of nainsook and cambric, with lace and embroidered ruffles, each 79c
Drawers of cambric, deep ruffle of embroidery and lace, each 85c
Drawers of cambric, umbrella ruffle of fine lace, each 98c
Drawers of nainsook, fine embroidery and lace ruffle, each $1.25
Drawers of nainsook, trimmed with fine lace tucks and ribbon, each $1.50

Corset Covers.

Corset Covers of muslin, high neck, each 6c
Corset Covers of cambric, V shape and low neck, lace edge, others with hemstitched tucks, each 19c
Corset Covers of cambric and nainsook, high and low neck, lace and embroidery, each 25c
Corset Covers, of nainsook, low neck, lace edge, beading and ribbon, each 49c
Corset Covers of nainsook, with three lace edged lawn ruffles across front, each 59c
Corset Covers of nainsook, trimmed front and back with lace insertings, finished at neck and waist with ribbon, each 79c
Corset Covers of nainsook, trimmed back and front with fine Val. lace, each 98c

Skirts.

Short Skirts of muslin, with deep lawn ruffle, hemstitched and tucks, each 49c
Short Skirts of cambric, with fine deep embroidered ruffle, each 98c

Infants' and Children's Muslin Underwear.

Infants' long cambric Slips, bishop and embroidered yoke, each 19c
Infants' long cambric Slips, different styles, yoke trimmed with embroidered insertings, each 25c
Infants' long Nainsook and cambric Slips, fine embroidered yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle, each 39c
Infants' long Nainsook Slips, square and round yoke, hemstitched and embroidery trimmed, each 49c
Children's short cambric Dresses, embroidered yoke, 6 months to 2 year sizes, each 25c
Children's short Nainsook Dresses, embroidered yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched ruffle, each 39c
Children's Muslin Drawers, hemmed and tucked, sizes 2 to 14 years, each 6c
Children's Muslin Drawers, tucks and embroidery ruffle, sizes 2 to 14 years, each 19c
Children's Muslin Drawers, umbrella ruffle, with lace inserting and lace edge, sizes 2 to 14 years, each 39c
Children's Muslin Petticoats, deep hemstitched ruffle and tuck, 2 to 8 year sizes, each 25c
10 to 16 years 35c
Muslin Petticoats, deep flounce edge, with embroidery and lace, 2 to 14 year sizes, each 49c
Muslin Gowns, tuck yoke, finished with cambric ruffle, 2 to 14 year sizes, each 25c

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; followed by fair, winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,537. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS

CASTRO AGAIN THE VICTOR

Rebels Defeated with a Loss of Fifty-Seven Men.

Minister Bowen Reports that the President Is Sorely Beset—Gen. Matos Soon to Take the Field.

CARACAS, Jan. 5.—Fourteen hundred revolutionists under Gens. Ramos and Penalosa attacked 800 Government troops under the command of Gen. Acosta Sunday morning at a point near Guatire.

After four hours' fighting the revolutionists abandoned the field and the town of Guatire. They had 57 men killed and many wounded. One of their guns was captured.

A prisoner captured by the Government forces is authority for the statement that the revolutionists still lack ammunition.

About 1,500 rebels are reported to be marching on Caracas.

The activity and energy displayed by President Castro continue to surprise the foreign residents of this city. It is reported here that the leaders of the Matos movement are treating with the Government.

The answer from the powers to President Castro's counter-proposition in the matter of referring the Venezuelan issues to The Hague tribunal have not yet been received here. They are awaited with considerable anxiety.

The financial panic here has been momentarily arrested by an agreement between the leading traders of Caracas, La Guayra, Valencia, and Puerto Cabello and the Bank of Venezuela. The traders have agreed to accept the bank's notes in payment of all accounts. The run on the bank has ceased.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Minister Bowen's advices from Caracas show that conditions there are very much disturbed; that internal revolutionary troubles have intensified, and that President Castro is sorely beset.

The blockade of Venezuelan ports is understood to be working injury to American interests. Therefore the desire is strong to see the protocol, which will include a provision for the termination of the blockade, speedily agreed upon.

The responses of the allied powers to President Castro's last proposition to submit Venezuela's case to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal have not yet been received, but it is believed that the answers will not be much longer delayed, as a continuance of the present state of affairs on the Venezuelan coast is not viewed with satisfaction here.

Ramon Bolet, editor of El Exportador Americano and a nephew of Bolet Peraza, formerly Minister from Venezuela in Washington, announced yesterday that he had received a letter from Gen. Matos of the revolutionary forces in that country which was full of hope for their cause. The revolutionists, the General said, were well equipped with money, arms, and ammunition, and were sure to win. The letter was dated Dec. 18, and sent from Curaçao. The revolution, said the letter, was more powerful at that time than ever.

Gen. Rolando, with 6,000 men, was said to be marching on Caracas. It was Gen. Rolando's intention to effect a union of forces with those operating in the State of Carabobo, and that the final engagement was soon to take place.

The revolution, Gen. Matos said, had the support of the best element in the republic. He further said that Gen. Peñalosa was at the time of writing with a strong force in El Tuy, about eight miles from Caracas. He declared that Gen. Castro only held the City of Caracas and the vicinity. Gen. Matos expected to land soon in Venezuela and personally take charge of the revolutionary movement.

As to the present difficulty with Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Bolet thought that it would be settled immediately after the revolutionists gained the power they are seeking. The Monroe Doctrine, he thought, did not enter into the matter, and the people of the United States did not exactly understand the true situation.

GERMANS WANT STERN ACTION.

Seizure of Vessels at Puerto Cabello Officially Approved, and Other War Measures Urged.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Great Britain and Germany came to an understanding four days ago to enforce the blockade of the Venezuelan coast precisely as though the negotiations for arbitration were not going on. It was doubtless in consequence of this understanding that the vessels at Puerto Cabello were taken.

Commodore Scheder cables that the Germans on Saturday seized fifteen large Venezuelan sailing vessels at Puerto Cabello. The prizes were towed by the warships Stosch and Restaurador to Los Roques, where they remain under guard. Otherwise there have been no developments at that port. Commodore Scheder made no mention of the seizure of the Custom House.

The official view here is that the blockading commanders acted quite in accordance with their instructions. The allied Governments' determination appears to be that, pending the signature of the arbitration protocol, the blockade within the limits agreed upon shall be sharply applied. Hence, unless the preliminaries for arbitration are arranged immediately, action similar to that adopted at Puerto Cabello will naturally be taken at other ports. By making the blockade felt, it is said, President Castro's decision will probably be hastened.

There is also an impression that President Castro ought to have a taste of the allies' power while making up his mind, as a completely eventless blockade would make the allies rather ridiculous in the eyes of the Venezuelan people, and of the rest of the world. It is pointed out by naval officers that a state of war existed, and that, therefore, acts of war ought to follow as rapidly as the circumstances warrant until the peace preliminaries are signed.

The captured vessels being private property, the Vossische Zeitung condemns the action of the Commodore as barbarous, "although legal under international maritime practice," says it supposes the German Government disapproves of the seizures, and quotes Chancellor von Bülow's statements made in his speech in the Reichstag Jan. 11, 1900, when he said: "The German Empire would not refuse its consent and support if a prospect presented itself for a more precise definition through international agreement of the controverted points of maritime law than has hitherto prevailed."

The Chancellor's declaration referred also to private property rights during a naval war, and he added:

"Maritime law is still very elastic, and under the existing circumstances might too often decide right at sea. In other words, the standpoint of force has not yet been overmastered by the standpoint of justice."

The German cruiser Sperber sailed today from Kiel for Venezuela.

BRITISH ADMIRAL EXPLAINS.

Broke Blockade Because the Bolivar Helped One of His Ships.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 5.—The special permit granted by Admiral Douglas, R. N., to the steamer Bolivar of the Orinoco Steamship Company, to pass the blockade and proceed to Ciudad Bolivar, has caused much adverse criticism here.

Admiral Douglas maintains that he granted his permission to the owners of the Bolivar as a quid pro quo to that vessel for the time lost while rendering aid to the British cruiser Fantome when the latter was aground in the Orinoco River. He declares that the Bolivar could have made two trips to Ciudad Bolivar during the time she was engaged in helping the Fantome. The Orinoco Steamship Company is an American concern.

Admiral Douglas will sail from here Jan. 7 on the British cruiser Ariadne to cruise along the Venezuelan coast, returning to this port about Jan. 14.

A prize court has been formed to consider the validity of the seizures of Venezuelan craft and to fix the value of the prizes. This step is being taken irrespective of future developments as to the possible return of these vessels in the event of arbitration.

CARACAS BACK FROM BLOCKADE

Ligeron, the Naturalist, Here After a Year's Effort to Get Out of Venezuela.

The steamship Caracas of the Red D Line, which was one of the first vessels to feel the inconvenience of the blockade of Venezuelan ports by the German, British, and Italian warships, arrived here yesterday. The Caracas arrived in La Guayra early on the morning of Dec. 23, and was given until 6 o'clock in the evening to discharge her cargo and mails.

Capt. Woolrich immediately steamed up to the dock and bent all his energies to the getting out of his cargo. His passengers were landed first, and then the mails were put ashore, and then all hands and the cook turned to at the winches unloading cargo. The Captain knew it was useless to expect to get all of his cargo out within the specified time, so he got after the most perishable goods first.

He had got out only a part of the cargo when a boat from the British warship Tribune came alongside and the officer said that the hour of 6 o'clock had arrived, and the vessel must get out of the harbor.

Mr. Bliss of the firm of Boulton, Bliss & Dallet, the owners of the steamship, said yesterday afternoon that the Caracas's Captain was obliged to take the remainder of the goods consigned to La Guayra and all the consignment for Porto Cabello to the company's warehouses in Curaçoa, where subsequently the Porto Cabello consignment was transferred in a small steamer.

"We have already made a report and a protest to the State Department concerning the case of the Caracas," said Mr. Bliss, "and feel sure that we will get justice done us. Our claim is that the blockade ought simply to have included the allowing of a vessel to discharge her cargo and then get out. Evidently the powers think otherwise. We will await the result with a knowledge that we have a President and a Secretary of State who will see that our rights are protected."

There was considerable curiosity among shipping men to get details of the blockade from the officers of the Caracas, but these were unable or unwilling to tell much that has not already been cabled. A good many naval officers were on board the Caracas, but they boarded the steamer at San Juan, Porto Rico, and could tell little new about Venezuelan affairs.

The only passenger from Venezuela was Rene Ligeron, a French naturalist from Paris. He is longing with his whole soul to get back once more upon the boulevards of his native city. He has spent a year and two months in Venezuela, two months of which were devoted to the assiduous chasing of rare butterflies and one year to trying to get out of the country again. He left Paris to join his confrère, Grisol, the naturalist, on a trip up the Orinoco on a hunt for rare insects, preferably butterflies. They had a tollsome trip to Ciudad Bolivar, where M. Ligeron was stricken with fever. After he had lain there for some weeks, the sick man, who was due to return to Paris, left M. Grisol to pursue his search alone.

M. Ligeron made his way down the river alone in his canoe, meeting with many sorts of dangers, and finally reached the town of San Fernando de Apure. He found the town possessed by the revolutionists and being besieged by the Government troops. There he staid for many weeks, making one attempt after another to reach the coast, but always without success.

Finding that further attempts to descend the river were likely to prove futile, he bought a mule and started on the long trip over the mountains to Caracas. It took him forty days to make the journey, and he arrived in the capital footsore, scarred, and weary only to find that the powers had blockaded all the ports and that he was likely to remain much longer in the country. Through the influence of a correspondent he got out of the port of La Guayra on the Caracas, and after all sorts of trouble with the health authorities finally got clear of Venezuela. He says he will not return there.

TELLER MAY BE DEFEATED.

Colorado Democratic Senators Refuse to Aid in Unseating Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—Never in the history of Colorado has so much interest centred in a political contest as attaches to the Senatorial fight which begins to-morrow night in earnest, when the Republican House caucus is called. To-night The Post, which has been foremost in espousing the candidacy of Senator Teller, says that the adroit move of Mr. Wolcott in forming a coalition with Judge N. Walter Dixon in the selection of a caucus candidate for Speaker of the House leaves Senator Teller at a decided disadvantage. It practically concedes Mr. Teller's defeat.

Seven Democratic Senators have declared that they will not join in the plan decided upon by their State Central Committee and hold a Senate caucus to unseat arbitrarily the Republican members of the Senate in order to maintain the Democratic majority in joint session. This campaign had been agreed upon tentatively among the Democrats in retaliation for the proposed unseating of the Democratic delegation from Denver, upon ground of fraud, by the Republican House. The refusal of seven Democratic Senators, if they stand by their determination and the Republicans by theirs, seems to assure the election of a Republican Senator.

Mr. Wolcott to-day denied charges that he had dragged the name of President Roosevelt into the fight by claiming that the Executive had expressed his preference for his (Wolcott's) candidacy.

Miss Pansy Roosevelt Ill.

BAYPORT, L. I., Jan. 5.—Miss Pansy Roosevelt, daughter of John E. Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, is ill from nervous prostration in a sanitarium in New York. She is twenty years of age. She took part in many of the runs of the Meadow Brook Hounds. The family lives at Meadow Croft, in this village. It had been supposed that she was away with friends until friends of the family admitted that illness had caused her retirement from society for the Winter.

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Office—Home—Club.
The best features of each are combined in the equipment of the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

Short Line—Short Time.
The Pennsylvania Railroad is the natural highway to the West, and the Pennsylvania Special runs between New York and Chicago in twenty hours.—Adv.

DEVERY ENJOINS TAMMANY

Order of Justice Gaynor Stays the Executive Committee.

THE EX-CHIEF IS JUBILANT

Trouble at the Meeting Had Been Feared, and a Hundred Police Were on Hand to Preserve Order.

William S. Devery scored a point last night in his fight to compel the Tammany Executive Committee to recognize him as the executive member from the Ninth District. Through an injunction which his lawyer obtained yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn, he not only prevented the Executive Committee from meeting, but has estopped it from taking any further action until the court has passed upon the validity of his claim to a seat in the committee.

The meeting of the Executive Committee had been called for 7 o'clock. Devery had threatened to be on hand with his followers and to put up a fight for his rights. Trouble was anticipated, and preparations were made to meet it. A full hour before the time set for the meeting a company of police, one hundred strong, marched through Fourteenth Street to the Wigwam. They were under the direct command of Sergeant Fagan, but Capt. Fitzpatrick of the Eighteenth Precinct was also on hand, attired in citizens' clothes, to see that all went well.

When the company of bluecoats reached the hall, about two-thirds of them were sent into the basement to remain under cover until their services were called for. The remaining twenty-five were kept on the outside, Sergt. Fagan disposing them along the sidewalk and at the doors.

The Tammany men all denied that the organization had made any request for the large police detail. They said that the bluecoats had been sent by Inspector Cortright upon his own responsibility. They explained the fact that quarters were furnished in the basement for the larger part of the detail by stating that Tammany Hall was always hospitable.

Nearly all of the members of the Executive Committee, including Leader Murphy, were on hand at the hour appointed for the meeting. When a quarter of an hour had passed, and no attempt was made to call the meeting to order, general suspicion that something was wrong was aroused, and inquiries were begun as to the cause of the delay. It was then that some of the members learned for the first time of the order which had been granted by Justice Gaynor in the afternoon, upon an application of William J. Stewart, a member of Devery's General Committee.

Leader Murphy was evidently out of humor and gave short replies, especially to the newspaper men. But full information as to the legal proceedings had in the afternoon, before Justice Gaynor was given to the crowd by Edward Schneider, Dr. Stewart, and George W. Gibbons, Devery's lieutenants, who were on hand to see the fun and to post the ex-Chief, who was in a resort not far away.

THE GAYNOR INJUNCTION.

The order from Justice Gaynor was obtained by Abraham I. Elkus, attorney for Devery, who went over to Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and presented a petition similar in character to that which was presented to Justice Scott last week on behalf of Peter J. Garvey and other members of the general committee of the Ninth District, setting forth their right to recognition as members of the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

Justice Scott issued an order for the Tammany General Committee to show cause before him to-morrow why Garvey and his fellow-petitioners should not receive the recognition to which they claimed they were entitled, but Justice Gaynor not only cited the Executive Committee to show cause on Jan. 8, but restrained them from taking any action until the application before him had been passed upon.

Edward Schneider, Devery's secretary, was chosen by the court to get service upon J. Sergeant Cram, the Chairman of the General Committee, and John T. Oakley, who was the temporary Chairman of the meeting at which action refusing recognition to the members of the committee from the Ninth District had been taken. In relating his experience in the service of these two Tammany leaders Mr. Schneider said that he had no difficulty in securing service on Mr. Oakley, but that he had rather an interesting time with Mr. Cram.

"I found Mr. Oakley at his house," said Mr. Schneider. "He received me and acknowledged service. When I went to Mr. Cram's residence, at 17 East Forty-fifth Street, I was informed that he was not in. But I concluded to remain around for awhile, and I took up a position nearby, where I could see any one coming out of the house and at the same time was likely to escape observation myself. I had not waited long when Mr. Cram came out of the basement and started down the street at a brisk gait. I posted after him, overtook him, and followed along with him until I had read him the paper."

That the members of the Executive Committee were surprised by the action of Devery was pictured in their faces. They had not anticipated any such flank movement on the ex-Chief's part, and they were seemingly at a loss what to do. Senator Plunkitt and Leader Murphy held whispered conferences with Attorney Charles C. F. Wahle, who is to represent Tammany in the actions instigated by Devery, as to what was to be done. When they had been fully advised, Leader Murphy gave the word for the assembling of the committee, and the leaders, who had been standing around smoking and discussing Devery's latest move, filed into the meeting room.

Senator Plunkitt called the meeting to order. In doing so he said: "I call the meeting to order, and I nominate Judge Daniel F. McMahon for Chairman and George Scannell for Secretary."

Judge McMahon took the chair, and in doing so said: "There being no business before the meeting a motion to adjourn is in order."

The motion was made, and Judge McMahon declared the meeting adjourned. The whole proceedings did not take a minute.

The order of Justic Gaynor prevents the Committee on Credentials appointed by the General Committee from passing upon the credentials of Devery as leader of the Ninth District. This committee consists of Senator Frawley, Chairman; Thomas Murphy, Florence J. Sullivan, George E. Best, and Thomas Campbell. Senator Frawley said last night that the committee expected to take up Devery's case in two weeks.

"Devery will have a chance to appear before the committee," he said, "and he will have an absolutely fair show from me. He will be given an opportunity to state his case fully. When all the evidence has been taken I expect to submit a report to the Executive Committee that I can stand by."

LEADER MURPHY SILENT.

Neither Leader Murphy nor Senator Plunkitt would express any opinion about the injunction. Whatever the organization had to say, they said, would be set forth before Justice Gaynor at the time which he had set for the hearing.

At the meeting last night it was the intention to fix a day for the primaries in the Sixteenth Senatorial District to choose a Democratic candidate for the place made vacant by the death of Senator Trainor. But as the injunction forbade the committee taking any action, the call had to be deferred. The special election called by Gov. Odell for the filling of the vacancy is to be held Jan. 27.

When Devery learned from his lieutenants of the complete success of his latest move, he was jubilant, and expressed his delight.

"Well, I threw it into that bunch of grafters hard to-night—kind of took 'em clear off their pins, didn't I?" he asked, with a broad smile of satisfaction. "I guess they know now that I ain't so easy as they thought. I'm on the level and I'm fighting for my rights. I've got the people behind me, and the American people are for the man who is on the level and who has been done out of his rights by a bunch of grafters. I'll show this man Murphy that I ain't got to run after him. That mummy down there will want me before I'll want him. The first time I go into Tammany Hall will be when the people goes down there and throws that bunch of grafters into the street."

SULTAN REWARDS SPIES.

Turks Angered by Lavish Gifts to Favorite Officials.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Great dissatisfaction in Constantinople is reported by the correspondent of The Times in consequence of the lavish distribution of honors and pecuniary rewards among persons to whom the Sultan had given official positions in order that they might render him service to which honorable men would not stoop.

Honors and gratuities consequent upon the beginning of the Ramazan fasting have been given in particular to spies, while the self-respecting persons in the public service have been almost entirely excluded from the distribution of rewards.

The latter class say that they are not aggrieved for the reason that they have received nothing. They feel hurt, however, because of the munificent treatment of spies when the Treasury is in such straitened circumstances that official salaries are heavily in arrears and the Minister of Finance is pleading penury as the excuse for his failure to pay the debts of the Government to its faithful servants.

The Sultan has also been much criticised for maintaining an old practice of paying "tooth hire" to the officials taking iftar at the palace on the first night of the Ramazan. The Grand Vizier was presented with £1,000 Turkish and the other Ministers were paid £500 each, while smaller gifts were made to minor officials.

Altogether the largess of the Sultan has resulted in the useless expenditure of from £15,000 to £20,000 when the Treasury is in particularly straitened circumstances.

RUSSIAN BANDITS GET FORTUNE

Band of Robbers Steal 30,000 Rubles from a Government House in the Caucasus.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—It is apparent that a series of lawless outrages have occurred in the Caucasus, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times.

The Novoe Vreyma says the latest exploit has been a successful attack upon a house at Poti, in which the money for the current expenses of the Government was kept. A party of cutthroats suddenly descended upon the house and fired a volley which drove the surprised guards to cover.

They then seized 30,000 rubles and made off. As they were disappearing with their spoil the guards, who had got their arms, fired upon the robbers. One was killed and another was wounded, but the rest escaped.

RAILROADS TO RAISE WAGES.

Representatives of All Roads Centring in Western Cities Negotiating Advances.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Grievance committees, representing every Western railroad centring in Chicago, met here to-day and negotiations were started for an increase in the wages of thousands of conductors and brakemen. In all 150,000 men are interested. Similar committees met in St. Louis, St. Paul and other railroad centres west of Chicago.

The men are all members of the Order of Railway Conductors or the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and have made demands in behalf of their unions for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, an eight-hour day, and overtime pay.

WESTERN ROADS AT WAR.

Rock Island Threatens to Break from Immigrant Pool, Alleging Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Troublesome times are ahead for the Western immigrant pool, and unless the demands of the Rock Island for a fair percentage of the business for its Choctaw and El Paso routes are soon recognized, a serious war on immigrant rates to California cannot be averted.

Notice was served upon Chairman MacLeod of the Western Passenger Association by the Rock Island to-day that owing to its inability to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the other California lines, it would from this time forward take care of itself and adopt whatever means it may find necessary to secure for itself the share of the immigrant business to which it thinks it is equitably entitled.

It proposes to protect its interests hereafter by meeting the commissions paid by any of the Western Passenger Association lines and the Southern Pacific on business to Texas, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah, and California.

The Rock Island has tried to secure its ends by peaceable means, and offered time and again to submit the questions at issue to arbitration, but with no result.

PAID HETTY GREEN'S TAXES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5.—Hetty Green is being sued by the Massachusetts National Life Insurance Company of this city for $1,105.88. The action has grown from a bill for the 1899 taxes on fifty acres of land in Cook County, Ill. A plot of the same extent, in the same position, but in another township, was owned by the insurance company, and, the coincidence escaping attention, the tax bill for $1,105.88 was paid by the Massachusetts Mutual. Afterward the error being discovered, Hetty Green was asked to make good the company's loss, but has ignored the request.

I. Townsend Burden Loses Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Justice Betts has handed down a decision in the suit of I. Townsend Burden against his brother, James A. Burden, and the Burden Iron Company in favor of the defendants.

The plaintiff brought the suit against the defendants to have set aside a contract entered into between James A. Burden and the Burden Iron Company, by the terms of which the company was permitted to have the exclusive use of the horseshoe machines built according to the patents of James A. Burden upon payment of a royalty of 8 cents for each keg of horseshoes manufactured. This contract was made in 1898, for five years. It was alleged by the plaintiff in his suit that the machines were not the invention of James A. Burden.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

We Connect with Them All.
At Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Montreal the New York Central connects with every transcontinental line of railway.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

PARKHURST CHURCH SALE

Trustees Favor $1,000,000 Offer by the Metropolitan Life.

If the Property Is Disposed of the New Edifice Will Be Erected on the Opposite Corner.

The Trustees of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is pastor, yesterday considered an offer by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to purchase the church property on the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue. In the event of the deal being completed, it is believed that the congregation will build its new home on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

The Trustees meeting was held in the office of William C. Sturges, President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, who is also the President of the Church Board. It is understood that the proposal was favorably received at the meeting and that the adoption of it will be recommended to the congregation. Several members of the Board of Trustees, who were present at the meeting, declined last evening to give any details of its proceedings, but would not deny that action along the lines indicated was taken. The various Trustees referred all inquirers to Mr. Sturges, who could not be seen. Dr. Parkhurst himself was out of town last evening.

The price agreed upon for the church property is said to be a little more than $1,000,000. The plot at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, of which the insurance company has control, is of exactly the same size as the church site—75 by 150 feet—and will be turned over to the church at a valuation of about $750,000. In other words, the church will receive in the neighborhood of $300,000 in cash, which will be sufficient to erect the new edifice. An agreement has been made by which the old church will not change hands until the new one is completed.

It probably will occasion surprise that Dr. Parkhurst's congregation has not sought a new location further uptown, and the circumstance of a church building anew within 100 feet of its old home is probably without precedent in the city's history. It is said, indeed, that one feature of the Metropolitan Life's proposal which caused it to be favorably regarded by the Church Trustees was that it would permit of the church remaining in the neighborhood with which it had always been identified and would also permit of the retention of the name of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Nothing has yet been determined as to style of edifice to be erected on the new site, although it is thought likely that the exterior will be of marble or some light stone, which will present a more attractive appearance and be in less marked contrast with the Metropolitan Life's marble building than is the present brownstone church structure.

The church's new site is now occupied by a four-story mansion which was formerly the residence of Catherine L. Wolfe, and which contained her famous art collections, now exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum. The house is now the residence of David Wolfe Bishop.

Not the least interesting feature of the proposed transactions is that it will give the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company control of the whole block bounded by Madison and Fourth Avenue, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and will make possible the extension of its building over the entire area. The block is, roughly, 200 by 400 feet in size, containing 80,000 square feet, so that the building, in point of ground area, will be by far the largest in the city.

The Metropolitan Life's purchases began at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and were gradually extended along the latter until the Academy of Design, on the Fourth Avenue corner was secured about four years ago. Later the old Lyceum Theatre was tempted to close its doors by the Insurance company's offers, and it is only about a month ago that the owners of the little buildings at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street deeded their holdings to the corporation. The addition to the big building covering all of the Fourth Avenue end of the block, except the Twenty-Fourth Street corner, is now nearing completion.

It was in 1852-3 that members of the old Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome Street, and of the neighboring Pearl Street Church determined that a field for a new congregation existed in what was then the "up-town" district, in the vicinity of Madison Square. The movement which led to the formation of the new church was something over formative, taking definite form, but on March 3, 1853, the Madison Square Presbyterian Church was formally instituted, with the Rev. William Adams, who for eighteen years had been with the Central Church, as its pastor. At the same time a consolidation was effected between the remaining members of the Central and Pearl Street Churches, under the name of the Central Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. A. A. Woods, who had been minister at Pearl Street, as pastor.

In July of the same year the church edifice, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, was started. The work of building consumed a little more than a year. The dedication was on Dec. 21, 1854.

The pastorate of Dr. Adams continued for more than twenty years, until, in 1875, he resigned to take the Presidency of the Union Theological Seminary. The Rev. William Jewett Tucker, now President of Dartmouth College, was called to the pastorate, and he continued until a call to Andover Theological Seminary offered him the chair of sacred rhetoric in that institution. On March 9, 1880, the installation of Dr. Parkhurst took place.

General public interest was attached to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church when Dr. Parkhurst began his series of attacks on vice and official corruption that led to the Lexow investigation.

The church's work was extended by the establishment, in 1858, of a mission Sunday school, which had since grown to be the Adams Memorial Church, at 211 East Thirteenth Street.

COMPROMISE IN DELAWARE.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 5.—The triangular fight over the election of two United States Senators from Delaware began in earnest to-night at the State Capitol, when the newly elected members assembled to caucus for the organization of the two branches.

The two Republican factions gave in to each other late to-night, the Addicks Assemblymen giving the Regulars an equal share of the legislative offices, and the first choice, which will be the President pro tem. of the Senate. The Speaker of the House, next in line, will be an Addicks man. This compromise was effected only after a prolonged resistance on the part of the ten anti-Addicks men, who all the afternoon and throughout the early evening had declined to caucus with the twenty-one Union or Addicks Republicans.

The Democrats caucused early and nominated Chauncey P. Holcomb of Newcastle for Speaker of the House and Senator Charles Wright of Seaford for President pro tem. of the Senate. An Advisory Committee was also appointed to come to an agreement with the anti-Addicks Republicans.

Veteran Hudson River Pilot Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Charles B. Du Bois, one of the best known Hudson River pilots, died at Jonesville, Saratoga County, to-day. He was born in Saratoga County eighty-seven years ago, and was pilot of the first passenger steamboat between Troy and New York City. His last service was as pilot of the Albany—Bath-on-the-Hudson Ferry last Summer. He is survived by one son, Charles R. Du Bois.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

"Black & White" the popular Scotch.
Is all right—it's a gentleman's drink and suits.—Adv.

THEATRES AND HOTELS PUT IN DARKNESS.

Electrician at Power House Was Enveloped in Flames.

With a report that could be heard for a block or more and a blinding flash of light one of the fuses in the main generator in the power house of the United Electric Light and Power Company, at 418 East Twenty-ninth Street, blew out last night and darkened many hotels, theatres, stores, and private houses. William Smith, 40 years old, an electrician, of 504 East Eighty-fourth Street, was enveloped for a moment from head to foot in the flash of flame. He dropped to the floor, where he had stood, unable to drag himself away from the machinery. Several of his fellow-workmen tried to carry him away, but as soon as they would touch him would receive electric shocks of sufficient voltage to cause them to let go.

Finally, one more brave than the others succeeded in dragging Smith away from the place and to one side of the room, where he tore his clothing from him. A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. McDonald, who responded, said the man was burned badly all over the body. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said his condition is serious.

The fuse blew out with a terrific report. A sheet of flame leaped out from the generator, burning off some of the insulation on the other wires, and caused another fuse to burn out. This cut off a large portion of the electric current, and the apartment houses, business houses, and institutions in the section bounded by Fourteenth Street and Forty-second Street on the north and south and Third Avenue on the west, and Broadway, between Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Streets, and part of Fifth Avenue, were without electricity.

Lights were out in theatres, big hotels, and clubs, and in private houses, stores, and in advertising signs. There was less than half the usual light left on Broadway between these streets.

The lights went out at exactly 8:50 o'clock, and it was total darkness for some minutes in Daly's, Wallack's, the New York, the Criterion, the Savoy, Herald Square, Bijou, and the Garrick. All the other theatres in that district are supplied by the Edison Company. Light is supplied by a private plant in the Imperial and Waldorf-Astoria, but in the Holland House, the Hoffman House, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Gilsey House gas had to be immediately brought into service. The Calumet Club, on Fifth Avenue at Twenty-ninth Street, was also darkened.

The darkness happened to come at a time when the first act is about over in most theatres, and the inconvenience was not as bad as it might have been, and the few moments of darkness only caused merriment usually. On the stage the inconvenience was much greater, and unusual efforts had to be made to get gas jets and burners into position to get anything like the usual effects for stage illusions, especially for plays in which lighting plays a great part.

Bellevue Hospital had its electric light system cut off and save for gas in part of the institution and candles used in others was dark for about an hour. When the lights went out Dr. Pyle was performing an operation in one of the wards. He had to stop work until the gas could be turned on and lighted. In some of the wards and rooms of the hospital there were no gas fixtures, and candles had to be used.

In the district furnished with electric lights from this power house are many large flat and apartment houses. There are also many private residences in which prominent and wealthy people live. Then there are the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street; the Lying-in Hospital, on Second Avenue, and a few other and smaller such institutions.

In the hotels there was no excitement and the darkness caused no fright among the guests. Gas jets were lit as quickly as all the porters and others attendants, who were pressed into the new service, could get through the hotels. Nearly every other store on Broadway between Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Street was dark for the hour the service was impaired.

The damage by fire to the power house amounted to little and Electrician Smith was the only man hurt.

FORTUNE FOR THIS TEACHER.

Miss Cushman of New Rochelle Public School Inherits $350,000 from Granduncle.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Miss Lovina Cushman, a public school teacher at New Rochelle, has fallen heir to a large share of the fortune of her granduncle, Joseph B. Cushman, who died here a few days ago leaving an estate estimated at between three-quarters and one million dollars.

Cushman was the Clerk of the State Assembly in the sixties, when that body was tied politically. He was the largest individual bank stockholder in Utica, and the share which will fall to Miss Cushman is $350,000. A brother will receive a like share.

Mr. Cushman lived in the Genesee Apartment House, which was destroyed by fire on March 31, 1896. When the fire was discovered Mrs. Carrie E. Thomas and Miss Minnie A. Bailey, who lived in an adjoining apartment, awakened Mr. Cushman and saved his life. They are remembered by Mr. Cushman in his will.

SIX HURT IN EXPLOSION.

There was considerable excitement among the residents on Division Avenue, between Driggs Avenue and Roebling Street, Williamsburg, yesterday, caused by several explosions of gas in a subway. Windows were broken and at least a dozen persons were injured, but none seriously. The explosions were due to an accumulation of gas and a defect in the electric feed wires of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

There is a storage battery at Driggs and Division Avenues and just underneath it is a manhole connecting with the subway. It was in this manhole that the first trouble showed itself, when smoke curled upward about 11 o'clock. A moment later fire started in the battery box. Policeman Duffy of the Clymer Street Station, who was in the neighborhood, saw the flames and tried to remove the cover to ascertain the trouble. He received an electric shock that stunned him for a moment.

In a few minutes the first explosion occurred, followed by three more in rapid succession, tearing up the street on either side of the subway. One of the manhole covers was shattered in many pieces. Domino Sarrento and Michael Casso, Italians, who were going through the street at the time with a push cart, were struck by pieces of the shattered cover and painfully injured. They were both cut upon the head. Julius Graff, a barber, and William McEnanery, a plumber, were hit by lumps of earth, while the hind wheel of a coach, driven by Frank Kingsland of Kent Avenue and North Ninth Street, was ripped off and the team ran away. Kingsland was thrown to the pavement and slightly hurt. The police reserves from the Clymer Street Station were sent to the scene. Engine Company 111 was called out, but the firemen were afraid to put a line of hose on the blaze for fear that an electric current might be formed and probably kill some of them. The electricians from the railroad company took charge of the fire and smothered it with sand. Traffic on several lines of trolley cars was stopped for more than an hour.

Old Texas Banking House Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 5.—The private banking house of A. Wettermark & Son at Nacogdoches, one of the oldest financial institutions in Southwestern Texas, failed noon to-day. The liabilities are approximately $100,000, but the resources of the house are said to be sufficient for final settlement. J. C. Harris has been placed in charge of the bank's affairs. Efforts will be made to reopen. The failure was caused by bad crops and the consequent inability of the farmers to pay loans.

For the Connoisseurs
Pall Mall London Cigarettes.—Adv.

FRANCHISE TAX LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

Reported the Appellate Division Will So Declare To-day.

State Would Lose $12,000,000 Now and $4,000,000 Annually in Future Revenues — Grounds of the Opposition of Corporations.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—It is said at a late hour here to-night that the Third Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will, within twenty-four hours, hand down a decision declaring the Franchise Tax law passed by the Legislature of 1899 unconstitutional so far as it relates to the State Constitution. The decision is expected at noon to-morrow, and is one of the most important, both to the State and corporations, ever given in this State. So far $12,000,000 in taxes is involved, the State by the decision practically losing that amount of money and the corporations gaining it, while at least $4,000,000 a year in future revenues also are involved.

The constitutionality of the franchise tax law was attacked by the interested corporations on two propositions, namely:

First—That it violated the home rule provision of the State Constitution in that it gave to the State Board of Tax Commissioners the power to assess real estate for the purposes of local taxation, a power which is reposed in local boards of Assessors.

Second—That it violated the provision of the National Constitution which holds inviolate contracts made between individuals, corporations, or other corporate bodies.

It also was alleged that it violated the National Constitution because a corporation, when granted the privilege to use streets and highways for the purpose of their corporate existence, entered into a contract with the power vested by statute to grant them the franchises, which constituted a contract beyond the power of the Legislature or any public body to modify or to break.

The litigation to test the constitutionality of the franchise tax law has been in progress for the past two years. It was instituted originally through the procurement by the corporations affected of a writ of certiorari for a review by the courts of the assessment placed on their special franchises by the State Board of Tax Commissioners under the special Franchise Tax act.

Corporations operating forty-seven of the largest franchises in Greater New York combined in a test case to carry the litigation to the Court of Appeals and higher if necessary. These corporations included the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Brooklyn R

PARTRIDGE'S POLICE TALK

Says Men Bought Promotions Until the Advent of Reform.

Ex-Commissioner in Berkeley Lyceum Address Explains How He Made Enemies in the Department.

Ex-Commissioner John N. Partridge talked at length last night on "The New York Police Department, as It Was and As It Is," before the League for Political Education. The address was listened to by an audience that crowded Berkeley Lyceum in West Forty-fourth Street, and he was interrupted several times by applause. The speaker first told of the methods of preserving the peace in earlier New York, and continued:

"From my earliest recollection down to about twenty-three years ago the management of the Police Departments in nearly all the cities was in the hands of a commission, consisting of three, four, or five Commissioners. They were supposed to be bi-partisan, and were appointed by the Mayor, who, in appointing the members of the opposite party, generally selected men who it was supposed would work in harmony with the majority representatives. I guess you have heard of 'Tammany Republicans.' So it went on until 1880, when the first practical test of the single head for a department was made in Brooklyn, where it proved to be a success. The great advantage of the single head is that the people have only one man to hold responsible, thus eliminating the question of divided responsibility and the evils growing out of it. In all departments where there is a single head the Commissioner gets all the praise or gets all the blame, and under such conditions he is pretty certain to try and do his best. Personally, my own opinion is that the single head rule is the only safe and true one.

"The police force is a pretty well-paid one in this great city. At the same time, it is a very hard-worked force, and I think you will agree with me when I say that it is not an overpaid one. A good policeman is a man who has good, hard, common sense, is patient, and has a fair knowledge of criminal law. Of course, there are different kinds of policemen. There is the man who is honest and cannot be corrupted; then there is the man who is honest, but is influenced by his superiors, and then there is the other kind who does on general principles. Of the men who shirk their duty, I remember that when I was Commissioner in Brooklyn one of the Captains under me, who had been a Manhattan patrolman, told me that the first night he was on duty a policeman had guided him to a barn, where he was shown a place to sleep in the loft when he was on post. That kind of thing has been going on ever since, and it went on in New York this last year, policemen being caught in theatres, in saloons, and in other places where they had no right to be. This is not true, however, of all policemen, but it is true in a great many cases, and it is a source of great trouble to their superiors."

Some persons thought, he continued, that the only law a policeman had to enforce was the excise law. That is a very small part of the duty of a policeman, he added, although it was a very important one.

"When I took charge of the department, a year ago," Col. Partridge continued, "I was badly handicapped in two or three ways, and maybe more. I was a stranger, and there was no one to whom I could turn. The three-platoon system was in operation, and Inspectors and Captains thought that it had led the men to believe that they owned the department. I investigated the system, and decided that it was for the benefit of the public and taxpayers that it be abolished, and I did so. That did not make me many more friends in the department.

"Then there were 150 more men in the Detective Bureau than now, and they were all over the building, idle and with nothing to do. An opinion of the Corporation Counsel enabled me to send them back to patrol duty. Then I did not have enough Sergeants, and had to wait until December before I got the eligible list from the Civil Service Commission. I then appointed the much-needed officers.

"On my way here to-night I met one of the Sergeants whom I had appointed, and he told me that prior to 1902 no man could get a promotion unless he paid for it. This man had been unable to pay $2,200 for a Sergeantcy, and had not been promoted until I promoted him. I can say at least that men promoted in the year just closed got their promotions without paying a cent for them. I also think that the men believe that under Mayor Low they will get the promotions to which they are entitled."

Col. Partridge then read some statistics which showed that in 1902 there had been many more arrests than in 1901, and that the percentage of convictions for all sorts of crimes had increased to a gratifying extent.

"The department," he said, "is now in the hands of a gentleman whom I have known for many years—Gen. Greene. He is in the prime of life, is a man of great executive ability and energy, and in my judgment he will rapidly bring the department to a high state of discipline and efficiency."

Col. Partridge then announced that he would be glad to answer any questions that anybody in the audience might desire to ask him. He had hardly finished that sentence when a man in the back of the hall arose and began to speak in a loud, excited tone.

"I own a piece of property," said the stranger, "on Third Avenue, and I can't rent it to save my life. Tenants won't have it, and the police won't prevent people throwing rocks at it. Oh, you needn't laugh; just come with me, and I will show you the place, and you will see that there isn't a solid pane of glass in the whole building. Nobody will rent it for fear that he will get his skull cracked with a big rock, and when I go to the police the Sergeant asks me how long I have been in the country. They come around for the taxes, though, and now, Mr. Commissioner, I want to know if I can get any redress from the city."

Col. Partridge told him to tell Gen. Greene about it, and if he was unable to assist him, consult a lawyer.

Another man asked Col. Partridge if he thought the men in the department were pleased with the change from a Tammany to a reform administration.

"As a whole," he answered, "those men who do right, who don't pay for their promotions, and who take their medicine like men when they deserve it, are pleased with the change."

"What in your opinion is necessary to make the department an ideal one?" Robert Erskine Ely, who presided, asked Col. Partridge.

Col. Partridge raised his arms as if to ward off a blow, and said he could not answer that question.

THE THREE NEW JUSTICES.

Begin Work in the Supreme Court—Their Private Appointments.

Of the three new Justices of the Supreme Court, Edward B. Amend was the only one who allowed his floral tribute to be carried into his courtroom yesterday morning, the other two, Justices Vernon M. Davis and Edward E. McCall, ordering theirs to be borne to their private chambers. Justice Davis, when he took his seat in Trial Term, Part VII., was welcomed with short addresses by ex-Judge George M. Curtis, Maurice S. Cohen, and Henry F. Miller. Justice Amend was greeted by a number of friends, but there were no speeches in Justice McCall's room the business of the day was started without formality.

The private secretaries appointed by the three Justices are as follows: Justice Amend, Alphonse S. Koelble; Justice Davis, Gustavus W. Rawson; Justice McCall, Edward Hickey. The three private court officers are Henry B. Henge, Charles Knight, and John E. Mackin.

One of Justice Davis's friends, Isaac Silverblatt, presented to him a handsome new gavel, mounted with gold.

POLITICIAN TURNS DETECTIVE.

Robert Davis, the Democratic leader of Jersey City, saw a man go into Dr. B. S. Pollock's house, 241 Grove Street, that city, last night, and come out again with an overcoat. He notified Mary Kitson, the doctor's servant, and she and Davis gave chase. The politician being stout could not run fast, and the girl distanced him and caught the fugitive. She held him until Davis and a policeman arrived.

The accused said he was Charles Dahlin of Bloomfield, N. J. He was locked up in the Gregory Street Police Station.

JANUARY GRAND JURY CHOSEN.

Every Prison Case Awaiting Trial on the Calendar—Jerome and Goff Not at Odds.

The January Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday before Recorder Goff. The foreman is Edward J. Cuddihy, an undertaker, of 348 East Fifty-fifth Street, who has acted in that capacity several times before. The other members are as follows:

George G. Schaeffer, treasurer, 112 East Fifty-first Street.
Bradley L. Eaton, lumber, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue.
J. Sinclair Armstrong, publisher, 3 West Eighteenth Street.
Charles Cook, Vice President, 15 Union Square West.
James Fay, plumber, 205 East Fifty-first Street.
Herman Bendix, neckwear, 35 East Sixteenth Street.
Ambrose R. Adams, merchant, 86 Leonard Street.
Roscoe G. Cary, tea, 95 Wall Street.
Samuel Brill, men's furnishings, 279 Broadway.
Raphael Ettinger, real estate, 27 Pine Street.
William S. Lalor, real estate, 111 Broadway.
Robert K. Carter, hardware, 66 Reade Street.
Samuel Aushausen, President, 45 Maiden Lane.
William A. Martin, real estate, 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
James G. K. Duer, insurance, 55 William Street.
William D. Wadsworth, insurance, 150 Broadway.
Frederick A. Saward, publisher, 41 Park Row.
Francis G. Gorham, manager, 136 Liberty Street.
John H. Walker, paper, 16 Reade Street.
Frederick H. Walker, builder, 256 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
James D. McEntee, plumber, 710 Columbus Avenue.

There was a rumor about the Criminal Courts Building to the effect that District Attorney Jerome and Recorder Goff were not in accord over the selection of the Foreman. According to the story, District Attorney Jerome was said to have suggested a man for that place other than Mr. Cuddihy, who is a Tammany man, from John F. Carroll's district. It was noticed that, contrary to his custom, Mr. Jerome was not in court when the Grand Jury was sworn in.

When asked about this, Mr. Jerome declared, with some show of annoyance, that there was not the slightest foundation for the report.

There are in all 130 cases awaiting action by the Grand Jury. For the first time in the history of the court every prison case awaiting trial was placed on the calendar. There were about fifty such cases.

O'REILLY VISITS GAMBLERS.

Tenderloin Captain Goes in Two Houses, but Does Not Find Games in Progress.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly, the commander in the Tenderloin, yesterday afternoon sent fifteen men in uniform to keep watch in front of fifteen alleged poolrooms, and warn away prospective patrons. The men reported at 6 o'clock that everything had been quiet.

In the afternoon the Captain himself went out, and when he returned to the station house he said he had been through two gambling houses. One, he said, was in West Forty-first Street; the other in West Thirty-ninth Street. He would not say who ran either place.

"I went up the front steps to one," said he, "and a big darkey opened the door. He must have thought I was just a nice old man from the country, who wanted to see the sights, so he let me in. I didn't see that there was anything going on inside, though. Of course it was in the afternoon, and I don't suppose it was the 'rush hour.' But I told the proprietors who I was, and told them they could not do business so long as I remained in the precinct. I told them that they might just as well hang up the shutters and put out a sign, 'For rent.'"

O'Reilly was asked if he had been inside the gambling house in West Thirty-third Street that was recently raided by District Attorney Jerome and Inspector Brooks.

"No, I didn't get inside that house," he answered. "That's a nice door they've got there, too. I'd like mighty well to see the inside, and maybe I will. Whenever I've wanted to see anything very badly, I've generally seen it."

Notwithstanding his repeated denials that he had issued instructions to arrest men for swearing, Capt. O'Reilly gave similar instructions last evening to the 6 o'clock platoon.

REFUSE OF BUILDINGS.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury in a letter to Alderman Florence, Chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning, has described the additional equipment of his department to be required for the removal of ashes and refuse from large office buildings, stores, and places of business. The letter, in part, was as follows:

I would say that it would require 500 additional horses, 500 carts, 1,500 drivers, 50 hostlers, 3 stable foremen, 3 assistant stable foremen, 9 stable clerks, 20 stablemen, proper stabling for these horses, and space for the carts, together with horse equipments, viz.: harness, blankets, buckets, &c., and proper water front facilities for the handling of this material.

The amount hauled and delivered at the public dumps by the department is 5,000 tons. We have worked 850 carts, 131 of the horses used for these carts being hired. I may say that in the Seventh and Fifth Districts there are no horses to be hired.

It has been necessary to withdraw from the wholesale dry goods houses, large business buildings, warehouses, department stores, &c., the service which they had up to the 24th day of November in order that a service should be given to the dweller. In some of the houses of this city upon lots 25 feet by 100 feet twenty families live, with an average of fifty children. In these districts it is unsanitary, not to say criminal, to neglect removal of the garbage which would putrefy and the ashes and rubbish of those who cannot afford the private ashcart man.

It is well known that the great epidemic of grip influenza which was brought here from Lithuania, on the shores of the Baltic, about fifteen years ago found its nidus in the putrefying garbage and rubbish dumped into the melting slush of these streets. This is the place where the so-called grip bacilli finds its best nest for propagation, and in the cleaning of these densely congested districts we best serve the public health. Therefore they must come first.

The Commissioner talked to the West End Association last evening in Clyde's Hotel, at Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway. The members of the association are owners of property in the section west of Central Park and between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, and the section is known in the Street Cleaning Department as the Holy Land, because property holders objected to a dump at Seventy-first Street and the North River, and secured legislation to stop Col. Waring from establishing one. It has been said that more complaints of failure to do its full duty have been received from that section by the department than from any other part of the greater city.

The Commissioner said that all of the troubles of his department could be remedied if he could get more carts and horses to do the work. He read the letter that he sent to Alderman Florence, and asked the members of the association to tell the Aldermen in the district that they wanted the work done properly.

At the close of his address the association voted unanimously to give him assistance, and a committee of five was appointed to attend the hearing before the Aldermanic committee on Thursday next, and to ask the Aldermen to approve the application of the Commissioner.

JACOB T. VAN SICLEN'S DEATH.

Jacob T. Van Siclen fell dead yesterday morning in the Sunday-school room of the New Lots Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, having been stricken by apoplexy while conversing with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. N. Pearse. Mr. Van Siclen, who was a trustee of the church, had gone there with Dr. Pearse to talk over some plans of the Sunday school.

Mr. Van Siclen lived at New Lots Road and Hendrix Street, and he was a member of one of the old families of the New Lots section of Brooklyn. He was sixty-two years of age, and he had lived all his lifetime in the district, where he had extensive land holdings. He began life as a farmer, retiring some years ago and engaging in real estate operations. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

NEWSPAPER ON A STEAMSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to The Daily Telegraph this morning, contracts have been completed to start a daily newspaper, to be supplied with news by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, on board a British liner running between Liverpool and New York.

The first publication will occur at the end of this month.

Dinner for Edmond Kelly.

A complimentary dinner will be tendered to Edmond Kelly, founder of the City Club, by some of the original members to-night. Mr. Kelly has resumed the practice of his profession in Paris, and is in this country for a few weeks only, returning on Thursday next. Among those expected to be present are Wheeler H. Peckham, W. Bayard Cutting, R. W. Gilder, ex-Justice Cohen, William J. King, John E. Parsons, and George Haven Putnam.

SENOR SAGASTA IS DEAD

Famous Leader of Spanish Liberals Suddenly Passes Away.

Was Premier During the Spanish-American War and Saved the Throne for the King.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Ex-Premier Sagasta died at 11 o'clock to-night. At 6:30 o'clock he had an attack of heart failure, and it was then thought he was dead; he rallied, however, and lived for four hours and a half. His funeral will probably take place next Wednesday. He was born in 1827.

The news of Señor Sagasta's death created a painful impression throughout Madrid. King Alfonso displayed profound regret when he heard of the former Premier's death. His Majesty had desired to visit Señor Sagasta during his illness, but was told that to do so would be contrary to etiquette.

It was announced during the day that Señor Sagasta was seriously ill from bronchitis, complicated by gastric complaints and fever.

The King and prominent men of all factions showed the keenest sympathy with the sufferer, and made constant inquiries regarding his condition.

Later reports indicated the ex-Premier's condition to be critical, and his physicians feared he would not survive the night. A Bishop was called to Señor Sagasta's residence this afternoon, and it was understood he administered the last sacrament. A rumor was in circulation during the evening that he had already died; but it was soon contradicted. It was said that the family was at his bedside, and the former Liberal members of the Cabinet were near their old leader.

SENOR SAGASTA'S CAREER.

Of all Spanish statesman of recent times Señor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta will be known as the most dipolmatic and the least revengeful. By early training he was an engineer, by profession a journalist and politician, and, by a strange combination of circumstances, a statement, in which capacity he led Spain through one of the most hazardous periods of her career.

As an engineer he laid out roads and constructed bridges in Zamora, half a century ago, and, for a time was a Professor of the School of Engineers in Madrid. As a journalist he edited La Iberia, the principal organ of the old Progressist Party.

As a politician he began his career as a Deputy in the Constituent Cortes of 1854; he was twice in rebellion against the monarchy; twice a fugitive in France. His political views have five times undergone change. From being a leader in the Party of Progress, which fought the old régime tooth and nail, he declared himself in favor of the monarchy in 1870, and as an adherent of the republic in 1874, and later as a champion of Alfonso XII., when he made an unsuccessful attempt to form a Liberal Constitutional Party in support of the Government, and finally as a leader of the new Liberal Party of opposition, whose policy was turned over to him by the old champion Castelar.

As a statesman he was Minister of State under the dictator Prim; under the reign of King Amadeus; under the pseudo republic of Marshal Serrano; under the late King, and repeatedly under the present reign of the Queen Regent and her little son. Possessing relations with the Queen mother as intimate yet less affected than his great rival Canovas maintained toward her, he strove to serve the interests of the present dynasty with a care and labor that were little less than paternal.

Unlike Canovas, he was not a grandee. He cared little for society. He was a man of the people. But he had an affectionate heart, and perhaps to this fact, certainly not to his political convictions, was due his faithful allegiance to the Queen Regent and her little son.

He lodged on the little Plaza Celenque, not far from the Puerta del Sol, where he occupied the first floor of a very ordinary apartment house, a striking contrast to his conservative rival, Canovas, who lived in a palace and had a guard of soldiers. Again unlike the Conservative leader, he always strove to select his Ministerial colleagues from among the cleverest and most accomplished men in his party.

His imperturbability of temper was extraordinary. He preserved his equanimity under the most trying circumstances. He had none of the hot-blooded outbursts of passion usually characteristic of Spaniards.

In a country where even the peasants are impressively eloquent, he was strangely deficient in the graces of speech. His voice was harsh and his articulation was halting. And yet, when he addressed the Cortes or a political meeting he carried all before him by the impression of absolute sincerity, by his logic, by his unvarnished truths, and by the flow of gentle sarcasm or biting irony with which he punctuated his periods.

How much the present King of Spain owes to him for his policy during the trying time of the war with the United States and the period afterward, when the angry people threatened to overthrow the Government of Alfonso cannot be calculated. Possibly he was the only man who could have preserved the dynasty. But before this time Spain owed to him many reforms and civic prerogatives, and a broader appreciation of constitutional rights.

As premier during the Spanish-American war he came before the American people as a man worthy of study. For this, his most fateful ascent to the Presidency of the Ministerial council, he prepared for many years.

As early as May 21, 1897, he was charged with unduly criticising Señor Canovas's government, and hence contributing to the passing of resolutions hostile to Spain in the United States Senate. But Gen. Luis Pando came to his rescue in the Chamber by remarking: "Everything that has occurred to-day is due to the cowardice and weakness of the Government."

It was generally expected at the time that the Conservative Cabinet would be forced out. And in fact the Cabinet did present to the Queen Regent their resignations on June 2, 1897, but after a consultation with all the Conservatives, both of the Senate and of the Chamber, and with the three Captains General—Martinez de Campos, Lopez Dominguez, and Blanco—the Queen Regent refused to accept their resignations.

Nevertheless, the Government found it necessary to make some concessions to the Liberals, and on the reported tidings from Gen. Weyler announcing that the western part of Cuba was "completely pacified," the Queen Regent signed a decree putting into operation reforms in the Government of Cuba. The law of the Spanish Cortes, to which this decree gave effect, was passed in 1895, but its execution was held suspended until the rebels should have laid down their arms. Subsequent events soon showed the incorrectness of Weyler's message, and the futility of the reforms.

In the meantime the attacks that Señor Sagasta and his friends were making on Weyler's régime of annihilation in Cuba, authorized by Premier Canovas, were beginning to have their effect in the Cortes. On Aug. 27, 1897, about a fortnight after the assassination of Canovas, Señor Sagasta attacked the Azcarraga Ministry, which included the personnel of the late Premier, and made a fresh declaration on the political situation, in which he showed how affairs were steadily growing worse in Cuba and continued serious in the Philippine Islands.

He announced that a Liberal Ministry would be ready to apply autonomy to Cuba, and expressed the belief that the Liberals would soon be in power. On the 14th of the following September he made another statement in which he showed how rapidly things were growing worse in Cuba. On the Sept. 29 the Queen Regent accepted the resignation of the Azcarraga Ministry, and three days later Señor Sagasta was placed in power.

His programme as regards the colonies was practically the reverse of that followed by the Conservative Cabinet. On Oct. 6 Gen. Weyler was obliged to send in his resignation as Military Governor of Cuba, and Gen. Polavieja retired from his post in the Philippines. Capt. Gen. Blanco, who succeeded Weyler, prepared at once to carry out the scheme of autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain which had been decided on at a Cabinet Council held on the very day that Weyler had cabled his resignation to Madrid.

For the next few months Señor Sagasta was kept busy directing the promulgation of the autonomy scheme in Cuba, which practically began with a proclamation of amnesty issued by Capt. Gen. Blanco, Nov. 25, 1897. The consistent refusal of the Cuban insurgents to accept the invitations of the Sagasta Ministry will be recalled.

It was not long before it became evident to Spanish legislators that Sagasta with his pacific programme was not making the anticipated headway. President McKinley's message to Congress, on Dec. 6, followed a month later by the de Lome incident, and then by the catastrophe of the Maine, served to draw the attention of Madrid away from the futility of Sagasta's colonial programme, and to concentrate it upon his policy toward the United States.

The Carlists and Republicans had seized every opportunity to attack the monarchy and to goad on the Government to war, hoping to emerge on the top. In the three months directly preceding the war Señor Sagasta had spared no pains to learn the actual desires of the Government at Washington, and to arrive at some basis for an understanding mutually acceptable.

When the Spanish-American war broke out the position of Señor Sagasta became a most trying one. Personally, he was opposed to hostilities, as he was well acquainted with the weakness of his country. Although Conservatives and Liberals united in supporting the monarchy, each party was divided as to the nature of the policy to be maintained during the war.

During the preliminary period he had gained the respect of many Conservatives, and, although when war was actually declared many of his more important Ministers resigned their portfolios, he continued to remain in power, with ever increasing security that neither the disasters that met the Spanish arms nor the final terms of the treaty of peace seemed to diminish.

After the war he met many difficult problems and remained in office for four months, holding the monarchy secure during that time. His ministry resigned on March 1, 1899. He went into retirement and was ill for a time. He recovered, however, and in March, 1901, was called upon to form a new Ministry to save the country from the disorders threatened by a Carlist revolution. Disorders took place in various parts of the kingdom, but all these were put down by the army, which remained loyal to the King under the influence of the Premier.

He again found himself greatly handicapped by the poverty of Spain and the many dissenting factions, however, and on March 13 last year he resigned once more. It was not long, however, before he was again sent for by the Queen Regent, the Conservatives having vainly endeavored to meet the crisis. As Premier he saw the young King crowned and guided him through the first nine months of his reign. Differences in his own party, however, finally forced him to resign on Dec. 4, and it was announced that he would retire from the Liberal leadership which he had held so long.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Appointment of Twenty-two Members by the Mayor—New Contract and Amendment Desired.

Mayor Low appointed twenty-two members of the Brooklyn Public Library Corporation yesterday. They are:

From the Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library—

R. Ross Appleton, Andrew D. Baird, David A. Boody, Frederick C. Cocheu, John W. Devoy, Abner S. Haight, Edward Kaufman, Daniel A. McWilliams, Thomas P. Peters, Harrington Putman, Daniel M. Somers.

From the Trustees of the Corporation of the Brooklyn Library.

Truman J. Backus, Alfred C. Barnes, R. R. Bowker, Simeon B. Chittenden, Theodore I. Frothingham, Frank Lyman, James I. Morgan, Alexander E. Orr, Edward M. Shepard, Frederick A. Ward, W. A. White.

The Mayor announced that he had been limited in his choice by Section 1,549 of the Greater New York charter, which provides that any person holding a city office who shall accept any other civil office of honor, trust, or emolument under the National, State, or City Government, "shall be deemed thereby to have vacated any office held by him under the City Government."

The Mayor will call a meeting of the members of the new corporation in his office on Monday next at 2:30 P. M. Besides the men appointed, the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn are members of the new corporation, ex officio.

On Friday the Mayor will submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the form of a contract and the draft of an act amending the present law, which, if approved and put into effect, he said, will carry out the plan outlined in his message.

BIG UNIVERSITY FUND.

Lincoln Memorial, Gen. Howard Announces, Has Obtained Subscriptions for $200,000.

The Directors of Lincoln Memorial University, which is located at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., have announced that the $200,000 toward an endowment fund, and which Gen. O. O. Howard, the President of the institution, stated some time ago was sorely needed to carry on the work there, has been subscribed. At the time that Gen. Howard made a plea for funds two persons had offered $5,000 each if the sum of $100,000 was raised by Jan. 1, 1903, and $10,000 if the sum of $200,000 was subscribed. According to the latest announcement the institution will reap the full benefit of the pledges.

The establishment of the institution was the outcome of a talk which Gen. Howard had with President Lincoln just after the battle of Gettysburg, during which talk Mr. Lincoln urged with considerable intensity the virtues of the loyal mountaineers. The university already has a property at Cumberland Gap, free from debt, comprising 600 acres of rich land, with suitable buildings and housing and teaching 200 of the "poor whites" of that vicinity, with quarters for 200 more lately finished. The work has now been in operation for several years. The young students, besides their studies, till the farm, make and lay brick, run a sawmill, and in other ways also learn to support themselves.

In announcing that the $200,000 has been raised, Gen. Howard gives credit to a letter which the late Gen. Wager Swayne published some time ago, and which Mr. Howard asserts was of great assistance.

WOMEN TO PETITION ODELL.

During the next two weeks the members of the Car Passengers' Rights Society will seek for signatures to the following petition to be sent to Gov. Odell and the Board of Railroad Commissioners:

The undersigned respectfully call your attention to the malicious neglect of the comfort, convenience, and interest of the men, women, and children of this city by the management of the elevated and surface railroads of New York City.

We protest at the indignities women are called upon to endure by reason of the unnecessary overcrowding; at the enforced changing of care on one continuous line irrespective of the weather conditions; at the entire absence of consideration on every point of the rights of passengers. We beg that you will earnestly consider a means whereby these evils may be remedied, and that you will compel the adoption of such measures as will insure a speedy relief.

The members of the society have promised to secure the signatures of the entire list of parishioners of the churches they attend.

At a meeting yesterday it also was decided to begin preparation for holding a mass meeting. A resolution suggesting cooperation with the Merchants' Association in the effort to obtain better transportation facilities was adopted by the society.

Big Tin Plate Mills Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Jan. 5.—The Greer Tin Plate Mills, which have been idle since last August, resumed work this morning. The Shenango Mill was started last week. These plants are the largest of their kind in the world, and the town has been started on another boom by their being placed in operation.

Ex-Justice Steckler Resumes Practice.

Ex-Justice Alfred Steckler, who was appointed by Gov. Odell to the Supreme Court bench about a year ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice McAdam, has again become associated with his brother, Charles Steckler, in the practice of law. The firm has opened new offices at 150 Broadway.

B. Altman & Co.

Important Sale of
COATS, JACKETS, ETC.,
This day, TUESDAY.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

DECISION AGAINST GOULD.

Injunction Granted by the Courts Shuts the Wabash Out of Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The State Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the City of Pittsburg versus the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad Company, reversed the decision of the Pittsburg courts, which held that a railroad company had a legal right to extend its lines between any point in the State.

The court's decision to-day affects the railroad situation in Pittsburg arising from the attempt of the Gould system to enter that city, and thereby secure a line to the seaboard. The Supreme Court reversed the lower court on Constitutional grounds and granted an injunction prohibiting the extension of the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad.

It is understood that the extension was intended to permit the entry into Pittsburg of the Wabash Railroad Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in Philadelphia, reversing the decision of Judge McClung of Allegheny County, which granted the Carnegie and Western Railroad the right to enter Pittsburg without the consent of Councils, has stopped all work in Pittsburg. The road is the Allegheny County extension of the Wabash Railroad. Councils refused to grant to the Wabash the right of way to cross the streets with elevated tracks.

The Wabash appealed to the Allegheny County courts, which supported its contention that it had the right of eminent domain. The Wabash officials sought to secure the passage of an ordinance granting the road the right of way. It was alleged that rival railroad officials had tampered with the Committee on Ordinances. Councils appointed a special committee. That committee took up the subject and also claims made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for an elevated track along Duquesne Way, on the banks of the Allegheny River.

The two ordinances were grouped and the one made contingent on the other. President Ramsey of the Wabash alleged the Pennsylvania had made its plans so as to absolutely shut out the Wabash from territory it wished to cover. The officials of the two roads got into an argument, and the ordinances were held up.

The committee will meet to-morrow and decide on a date to meet engineers of both railroads to lay their claims before the committee.

J. Patterson, the chief engineer and general manager of the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western Railroad, the Wabash extension, said to-day: "We will take immediate cognizance of the order of the Supreme Court, and until Councils act not a stroke of additional work will be done here."

This means that fully 1,000 men will be out of employment to-morrow morning and over $5,000,000 worth of contracts which have been let held up pending the action of Councils.

EXTRA DIVIDEND DECLARED.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, or the Old Rock Island Company, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent., payable Jan. 3. This is in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., declared a short time ago. The 3 per cent. dividend, it is announced, "is an advanced payment of part of the dividends of the coming year."

This last dividend brings to light and emphasizes the value of the old Rock Island stock which was turned in on the reorganization plan. It is not quite all in the reorganization, and that remaining outside promises to net individual shareholders 10 or 12 per cent. when dividends begin on the new Rock Island common.

The advanced payment had to be made in order to prepare for interest on the new bonds and the dividend on the new preferred stock. All the earnings received by the new company must come from the old, and in order to meet the requirements on the new stock the dividend rate on the old will have to be increased.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE COUP.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The announcement was made to-day that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has leased three blocks of property, known as the Wiggins property, in the heart of the business section of the city, and will erect freight terminal sheds upon it. This property was being negotiated for by the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, which recently made an offer of $350,000. The owners held out for $450,000, and declined the offer on Saturday.

The action of the Louisville and Nashville in stepping in and leasing it is looked upon as a great coup, as it gives the Louisville and Nashville a great advantage over the Southern.

Lehigh Valley's Record Coal Traffic.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad on Dec. 31 last handled the largest number of coal cars ever loaded on that line in one day, the total being 1,763 eight-wheel cars. This record does not take in account the records of the years gone by, when the little four-wheel six-ton cars were used for moving coal. Included among these 1,763 cars were 299 box cars, which are being utilized by the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this time in its effort to give the public every facility possesses to get the coal from the mines to the consumers, even though these cars are in great demand for other shipments.

Boston and Albany Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Grade crossings and general improvements that will cost $4,000,000 are being undertaken by the New York Central management of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The Boston and Albany is required to stand 65 per cent. of the cost. Over $100,000 is to be expended in track ballasting, and $250,000 on engine houses.

FREIGHT RATE CONFERENCE.

Legislators and Produce Exchange Men Discuss Proposed Measure Against Discrimination.

Several city members of the Legislature went to the Produce Exchange yesterday and held a conference with the Freight Rates Discrimination Committee of the Exchange by special invitation to confer on the proposed measure to stop alleged railroad discrimination in freight rates on grain against the Port of New York.

Among the legislators who attended were William J. Ellis, L. P. Ullman, G. A. Little, A. J. McInerny, E. A. Miller, and W. C. Burton. Senators Russell and Hawkins sent word that they were in favor of the movement. The proposed measure is radical in its provisions, conferring the power of fixing rates upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners, which is also given other important functions.

David Bingham of the Exchange presented figures to show that the commerce of this port has actually declined in the last twenty years. He and speakers who followed blamed the New York Central for the conditions of which they complain. Ely Bermays, referred to cheaper freight rates to Boston, where, he said, the railroads offer free storage and insurance. He said that he, with other exporters, were not losers by these discriminations. "We can ship by way of Boston. It is a patriotic duty we are performing in taking this stand for New York."

James F. Parker pleaded also for the Canal bill. William B. Cragin accused Senator Plunkitt of voting against the bill after declaring in its favor. Assemblyman Butler, from Devery's district, took the floor and said that what he had heard had satisfied him that existing conditions were responsible to-day for dull times along the river front, where, he said, he had worked himself.

"LONELY" OVERCOAT SALE

¶This morning nearly three hundred new overcoats branded $22 to $55 go to first comers at $18 to $40.

¶Just because they are "Lonelies"—last of lots, singles, stay-behinds—Overcoats which were bashful about putting themselves forward or sent in late from the Wholesale Tailory.

$18 for $22 and $25 Overcoats
$25 for $30 and $35 Overcoats
$30 for $40 Overcoats
$40 for $50 and $55 Overcoats

¶"Semi-ready" clothes for men are tried-on, finished-to-order by tailor specialists, and delivered—all in one day, if you like.

¶Dress and Tuxedo Suits—same as Fifth Avenue tailors' work, except in price.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
RETAIL CONTROLLERS FOR NEW YORK

BOOKLET FREE.

The first-class, round-trip rate, Chicago to California, is $110. Tickets are good to return any time within nine months. Stop-overs are allowed. One stop-over, that is distinctly worth while, is at El Paso—to get a glimpse of Old Mexico.

The train to take to California is the

Golden State Limited

via the El Paso-Rock Island route.

Newest, finest, and most luxuriously equipped train across the continent.

Less than three days Chicago to Los Angeles. Thro' cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Rock Island System

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free. Write or call for further information.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

The Census Bureau Estimates the Number of Bales Ginned at 9,311,835.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Census Bureau report on the cotton ginned from the 1902 crop up to and including Dec. 13 last is 9,311,835 bales, irrespective of shape or weight, equal to 8,905,503 bales according to commercial counting. This is 90.2 per cent. of the crop. The report in part follows:

States and Territories.	Number of Active Ginneries Reporting.	Bales Cotton Ginned to Dec. 13, and Including Linters (Growth 1902).	Bales Cotton Ginned to Dec. 13, 1901.	Ginneries' Estimate Quantity to be Ginned from Dec. 13, (Bales).	Cumulative Average Ginned to Dec. 13.	Estimated Crop.
United States	30,194	9,311,835	1,067,774			90.2
Alabama	3,889	896,994	65,108			94.2
Arkansas	2,510	768,881	149,715			85.1
Florida	294	54,431	6,598			97.9
Georgia	5,046	1,376,850	66,714			95.4
Indian Territory	428	372,042	52,835			87.2
Kentucky	3	1,027	150			87.3
Louisiana	2,145	670,485	159,008			83.2
Mississippi	4,276	1,135,557	225,150			82.8
Missouri	59	39,188	3,115			94.3
North Carolina	2,683	517,068	28,232			94.9
Oklahoma	218	163,190	29,568			84.5
South Carolina	3,187	863,989	44,754			98.4
Tennessee	815	272,135	34,409			88.8
Texas	4,542	2,167,472	188,988			91.7
Virginia	109	12,537	2,491			82.0

The above statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned to Dec. 13 are expressed in bales as pressed at the ginneries, irrespective of shape or weight. By two most thorough canvasses this season of 32,328 ginneries, active and idle, of which number 30,194 have been operated for this crop, the crop, according to the ginners, is 9,936,300 bales, and according to the canvassing agents 9,954,106 bales, of an average gross weight of 500 pounds. The census office assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of these estimates. This report will be followed by a third and final report at the end of the ginning season, about March 16, which will distribute the crop by counties, segregate upland and sea island cottons, and give weights of bales.

In giving out the report, Director Merriam made the following statement:

"It seems important to again state, in connection with these statistics of the cotton crop of 1902, that in so far as they relate to the bales of cotton ginned to Dec. 13 last, they involve no guesswork at any point, no estimate by anybody, and no uncertainty of any kind. They represent the exact number of bales of cotton that have passed through the ginneries and represent the ginning operations of every ginning establishment which has handled any portion of the crop of 1902.

"The census office is already perfecting plans for more frequent reports in connection with the crop of 1903. Its plans contemplate

MAYOR LOW'S MESSAGE

First Installment Sent to the Aldermen.

Sinking Fund Methods, Real Estate Assessment and Rapid Transit Extensions Described.

Mayor Low's annual message about municipal affairs is to be made public in three installments. To the Board of Aldermen yesterday the Mayor sent a document of sixteen printed pages about sinking fund matters, real estate assessment, rapid transit extensions, bridges, and public libraries. The second part of the message that, he said, is to be issued in about a fortnight, will deal with the current work of city departments. The third will contain comments on the revised charter.

In his document the Mayor said that the Board of Aldermen had co-operated cordially with the administrative branch of the City Government, and that "in one or two instances only matters have been delayed where prompt action seemed to be desirable, but for the most part your action has made possible the orderly and efficient conduct of the city's business without delay and without embarrassment."

Following is his statement of the city debt:

Gross funded debt Dec. 31, 1902		$438,503,423.27
Gross funded debt Dec. 31, 1901		416,262,223.61
Gross income		$22,241,199.66
	1901.	1902.
Gross funded debt	$416,262,223.61	$438,503,423.27
Less special revenue bonds to be paid the year following	4,322,997.69	4,272,308.41
Gross permanent funded debt	$411,939,225.92	$434,231,114.86
Less all sinking f'ds, including both investments and cash	126,340,920.47	138,348,986.30
Net permanent funded debt	$285,598,305.45	$295,882,128.56
Increase for the year 1902		$10,283,823.11

THE SINKING FUNDS.

The growth of the Sinking Funds in 1901 was $7,000,000; in 1902, $12,000,000. The increase of gross debt in 1901 was $20,000,000, in 1902, $10,000,000. The Mayor described the difficulties that the city had to face in the rapid increase yearly of the Sinking Funds, and declared that no more puzzling problem ever confronted an administration, and that by the hearty co-operation of Controller Grout and himself a method had been found to continue public improvements without a large and continual increase in taxation. His reference to the Sinking Funds is as follows:

"The difficulty as to the Sinking Funds, of which the city has ten, grows out of the fact that the Sinking Funds which protect the debt of the old City of New York absorb most of the available income of the city. The income of the city pledged to these Sinking Funds grows larger year by year with the city's growth. The volume of bonds to be retired by these Sinking Funds, on the other hand, grows smaller every year, as installments of the debt fall due and are paid off. No new debt is, or can be, incurred for which these Sinking Funds are liable. The excessive taxation of the present year, resulting from these conditions, is approximately eight millions and a half of dollars. That is to say, if the city's income went into the general fund for the reduction of taxation, as it ought to go, and the city were called upon to provide only what is necessary to redeem its outstanding debt, eight millions and a half of dollars, locked up this year in the Sinking Funds, would be available for the reduction of taxation.

"This problem has long been recognized by the city authorities as a most serious one; but it has been allowed to remain unsolved because of the difficulty of finding any solution of it, growing out of the fact that the law of 1878, which assigned these revenues to the Sinking Funds, stipulated that this assignment should be a contract between the city and its bondholders. This contract counts for nothing so far as the bondholders are concerned, for city bonds not protected by this contract sell as well as the bonds that are. The letter of contract, on the other hand, has heretofore involved a very heavy burden upon the taxpayers.

"The greatest credit is due to Mr. James W. Stevenson, the Deputy Controller, for devising a plan which will enable the city to keep this contract in its letter, as well as in its spirit, while at the same time relieving the city permanently of unnecessary taxation. The same law of 1878 which makes it necessary to assign specific revenues to the Sinking Funds makes it also lawful to invest these revenues in obligations of the city at the time of their issue. These revenues have heretofore been invested in bonds issued for improvements more or less permanent in character.

"Mr. Stevenson proposes that the Legislature should authorize the issue of a new class of bonds, to be known as general fund bonds, in which the surplus revenues of the Sinking Funds each year may be invested, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the general fund for the reduction of taxation. These general fund bonds are to retain as assets of the Sinking Funds until all the obligations of that fund are paid. Then, and not until then, they are to be canceled. The city's credit will thus remain pledged to the Sinking Funds for the amount of all its assets, as the law of 1878 contemplated, so long as any of the Sinking Funds' obligations remain."

FULL VALUE ASSESSMENT.

Referring to the plan formulated by city officials to assess real estate at its full value for purposes of taxation, the Mayor said:

"The working capital that the city needs, or, to put it in another way, the larger credit that it must have, is to be secured by the very simple process of assessing the city's real estate at full value, according to law. Heretofore, the real estate of the city has been assessed approximately at 67 per cent. of full value. By increasing the assessment to the standard fixed by the law, the city will increase its borrowing capacity without affecting in any way, by that fact, either the amount of its tax levy or the amount of its debt. As a matter of fact, the tax levy of 1903 is $1,500,000 less than for 1902; and if the Sinking Fund bill becomes a law it will be $10,000,000 less.

"Many objections have been urged against the policy of full assessment, but I am persuaded that it will prove to be one of the most desirable reforms ever effected in the City of New York. No taxation is so unjust as unequal taxation. As a result of the reassessment of all the real estate of the city property has been found to be assessed all the way from 7½ per cent. to 130 per cent. of its full value. Except for the systematic reassessment of the city's real estate which has followed the determination to enforce the plain requirements of the law many of these variations would never have been discovered. It is evident, of course, that individuals who have been favored by the old system may have to pay a larger proportion of the city's taxes than they have been paying heretofore, but this fact, so far from being an objection to the reform, is the strongest argument in favor of its necessity, because it is the demonstration that justice in taxation has to that extent supplanted inequality.

"That the real estate interests of the city as a whole apprehend no injury from the change of system is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that in New York and Kings Counties the conveyances of real estate in the last six months, since the change of policy as to assessments was made public, are substantially 3,000 in number in excess of last year. Plans have been filed for 2,208 new buildings, only 155 less than a year ago, notwithstanding the coal strike, the high price of building materials, and the high rates for money. It is inconceivable that such figures could be presented if the policy of assessing at full value were seriously felt to be disadvantageous to the real estate interests of the city. They amount, in fact, to a demonstration that, whatever may be the grounds for criticism of his policy, in detail, the advantages resulting from it overwhelmingly outweigh the disadvantages.

"I should summarize the advantages in this way: First, it makes for equality and justice in taxation. Nobody can reach a percentage of full value, such as 67 per cent., or any other percentage, without first determining full value and taking the percentage of it. When, however, there is no standard for the percentage to be taken except the whim of the deputy assessor, immense variations in the assessments are inevitable. Incapacity and dishonesty both tend to aggravate the trouble. Nobody has a right to fix a standard other than the standard fixed by the law itself, and that standard is full value. It is not contended that so great a work as reassessing the city as a whole can be done without mistake, but it is absolutely certain that, after next July, when the new assessments go into effect, there will be no such inequalities of assessment, under the requirement to assess at full value, as are represented by the present assessments, which range from 7½ per cent. to 130 per cent. of full value.

"Each year, also, ought to help to remove such inequalities as may exist. Full value is something upon which the courts can more readily form an opinion, than they can upon questions of comparative value, such as have heretofore been presented to them. The second advantage of assessment at full value is that it makes the city, by increasing its credit, master of its own fate in the matter of public improvements, while enabling it to provide adequately for such essential needs of its rapid growth as schoolhouses and hospitals, police stations, fire engine houses, dock improvements and the like. In particular, at this moment—which is evidently the psychological one for improving our rapid transit and interborough communications—it makes the city the master of the situation; able to co-operate where its co-operation is desirable, able to act where acting by the city is essential. In other words, it gives the city command of the larger credit that it needs.

"It is quite as important for a city to use its credit wisely as it is for a man; but it is no more an advantage to a city to be without credit than it is for a man. The Ramapo water scheme was urged upon the city because it was claimed that the city could not afford to supply itself with water. So, at every turn, where the city cannot afford to do for itself what it ought to do, it has to purchase what it wants by arrangements not in the public interest. It is only when the city is financially strong, and capable of enforcing such terms as it pleases, that the public interest can be properly protected.

"This administration found the city with almost no command of its destiny. In a single year, by adopting the policy of assessing at full value, it has made the city hand-free and foot-free and master of its own fate. I do not wonder that sales of real estate have been on so large a scale since this policy was announced and the effects of it have begun to be understood; for it makes all the difference between a city that can keep up with the times and a city that cannot provide even for its own growth. These great advantages also, will have been secured for the city, not only without increasing the burden of taxation, but while actually reducing it."

The Mayor deals in detail with the progress made last year in the settlement of the transportation problems of the city, telling of the granting of the Pennsylvania Railroad franchises to connect the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens by an underground tunnel, with a large station on the four blocks of property purchased by the company in Manhattan, and that the Rapid Transit Commission is now busy, through the engineers, with the work of harmonizing and developing all of the transit plans in the interests of the public.

The details of the negotiations with the New York Central officials for the depression of tracks on Park Avenue and the improvements planned are given, the Mayor saying that, by working with the railroad officials, abolition of all of the grade crossings in the Borough of the Bronx will be accomplished and the city will be paid $25,000 a year for the new privileges granted to the company.

The plans which have been made for improving the terminal facilities of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Williamsburg Bridge, now nearing completion, are referred to, and the new plan is described as follows:

"The third plan, which is now under consideration, is to abandon the attempt to connect the Williamsburg Bridge with the Brooklyn Bridge, and to bring the Williamsburg Bridge cars, by tunnel, down to the City Hall, from which point they would pass under the bridge into William Street, and through William Street, by tunnel, to Maiden Lane, connecting with a second tunnel under the East River to Brooklyn, which, in turn, would connect with the elevated railroad system of that city at a point to be chosen. This plan would provide for continuous circulation between the Williamsburg Bridge and a second Brooklyn tunnel; would give to both the benefit of stations at Fulton Street and Maiden Lane, and supply a certain amount of local traffic in Manhattan that would help carry the cost of the connection. It would assure to Brooklyn the completion of a second tunnel in the near future, and give to this tunnel the maximum of value. The choice between these three plans must be made at an early date.

Referring to the agitation for improved facilities for passengers on the elevated and surface roads, the Mayor said:

"It is a striking fact that the surface and elevated roads of the City of New York carry more paying passengers every year than all the steam railroads of North and South America combined. What this signifies, in detail, was well shown by the statement of Mr. Skitt, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, that on Monday of Christmas week his company carried 120,000 more people than it carried during the immense crush of the Dewey celebration. The present agitation over the inadequate accommodation furnished by the elevated and surface railroad companies tells the same story. It is certainly true that, outside of rush hours, very much greater accommodation can be, and should be, given, but nobody is sanguine enough to believe that, during the rush hours, the situation can be importantly relieved except by the addition of new transit facilities.

"I hope that the agitation for improved conditions of surface travel will not spend itself simply in securing better accommodations for the passengers. I hope that it will also secure better conditions for the motormen by providing vestibules for the surface cars, and for the conductors, by insisting upon two conductors for every large car, and two conductors for every car during the rush hours. The money so spent to provide better conditions for the men who operate the cars is not unlikely to be more than saved by greater freedom from accident and by the collection of more fares, besides securing greater safety and comfort for passengers."

In concluding his message, the Mayor declared that the law for the creation of a public library in the Borough of Brooklyn should be amended.

BEECHER MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The provisional committee of five which has charge of the preliminary work in the movement for the erection on a plot adjoining Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of a memorial building to Henry Ward Beecher, and of which the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is Chairman, will meet to-night at the Hamilton Club to select the committee of 100 citizens who are to co-operate in the carrying out of the plan by raising $100,000. Many names have been suggested for the committee, among them those of Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, as representing the negro race, and P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as representing the labor unions. It is said that it is likely that some man to represent non-union labor will be appointed a member of the committee.

It is predicted by those interested most actively that the memorial fund will have been raised by Feb. 1. Although the real work of raising the fund has not been begun, a considerable part of it has been subscribed. On Sunday the fund was swollen to nearly $25,000 by a subscription of $10,000 from a wealthy woman, a member of Plymouth Church, whose name has not yet been made public. A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, subscribed $1,000 yesterday.

It was said last night that another subscription of $10,000 had been received during the day. One of the Committeemen said that he had heard that some one had subscribed such an amount, but he was not certain about it.

JOHNS HOPKINS IS SOLVENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The Board of Trustees of Johns Hopkins University today elected R. Brent Keyser as President of the board, Francis White having declined re-election. President Remsen of the university, in his annual report to the board, after speaking of the gift of Homewood and other valuable lands near the city for a future site for the university, refers to the endowment fund of $1,000,000, which was raised after many months of hard labor. Continuing, Dr. Remsen says:

"This will make it possible to carry on our work, as in the past, without curtailment, though it should be borne in mind that it does not make it possible to enlarge the scope of the work to any great extent. A rare opportunity is offered to those who wish to be of service in their generation and leave behind them some permanent memorial."

Another point which the report lays special stress on is the fact that there have been most disappointing results from the offer of twenty scholarships to young men of Maryland desiring an education, not more than half of the number being awarded to men from Baltimore and county.

Concerning the need for more instructors, the President says: "The demand for university teachers has increased markedly in the last few years, and the supply of properly qualified men does not appear to have kept pace with the demand."

Dr. Remsen also declares that the university is free of debt, and that a false impression has been spread about in regard to its condition.

EFFECT OF THE COAL AGREEMENT ABROGATION

Operators Believe Independents Will Raise Prices.

About 8,000,000 Tons, Normally Handled by the Roads, Now Likely to be Subject to Demand and Supply Quotation.

The full effect of the abrogation last week of the contract, by which the coal-carrying companies have been selling over 8,000,000 tons of independent coal at circular price began to be realized yesterday. The contract which the independent dealers had with the railroads provided, according to the independent dealers, that the coal should be sold at market value.

There are in all 106 individual operators, whose output aggregates 14,922,000 tons. Of this output, 2,827,000 tons are sold direct by the producers, 3,277,000 tons are sold by their agents or indirect representatives, and 8,818,000 tons are sold to the railroads. The coal was sold at $3.25 for domestic sizes to the coal-carrying roads, which decided after the strike ended to put it on the market at tide water at $5 a ton, which included the cost of transportation.

The individual operators, who have been selling their coal direct or through agents or indirect representatives, have been charging from $9 to $11 a ton. Those who sold their coal to the railroads say that in view of this fact $5 a ton is far below the market value, which would be better represented by $10. The contract was loosely drawn, according to the companies, and it was agreed to abrogate it.

The result will be that while no more coal will be produced, over 8,000,000 more tons which the companies had been selling at circular prices will be sold by the individual operators for what it will bring. According to the rigid rules of supply and demand, this will be the market value from the standpoint of the individual operators. As New York is the largest market for anthracite, most of the high-priced coal will come here.

The coal-carrying companies hold that, though the demand will be far in excess of the supply all Winter, they decided to fix the price at $5 a ton at tide water, because it meant an advance of fifty cents a ton, which they said would reimburse them for the losses incurred by the strike. Those of them who were willing to be seen yesterday said that the circular price will not be raised this Winter.

At the same time they say that the throwing of over 8,000,000 tons of individual coal, of which over 5,000,000 tons are of domestic sizes, on the market at whatever price it will bring will restore the market in a muddle. A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said:

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"From the business standpoint of the individual operators they are entitled to sell coal for whatever it will bring. The companies undertook to systematize matters by fixing a price of $5 a ton, though as the question is not the price of coal, but how to get it at all, they could just as easily made it $10 a ton. Undoubtedly the individual operators will follow the ordinary business rules and charge what they can able to get. The market now is completely upset. Coal stocks will be as uncertain as the weather in Wall Street.

"One result is that coal will be dearer to consumers, and may never again go down to the price it was before the strike. Besides, there will be an enormous demand for coal up to next Winter and up to the Spring of 1904, even if nothing else happens. People with the lessons of the strike on their minds will want to fill up their cellars, and the coal will be gobbled up as fast as it can be mined."

A leading operator said that before the strike the companies were selling coal at a loss, but making the loss good and clearing a profit on the freights. As common carriers the companies are bound to carry for individual coal as they refused the individual operators could take them to the courts.

Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Anthracite Operators' Exchange, said that the enforced abrogation of the contractors showed that the individual operators, after being squeezed by the companies, would get even by squeezing the public. The railroads had too much of their way, however, and there seemed to be some force in the contention of the operators that the market value of the coal was what it would bring.

"In the case of Coxe Brothers," he said, "no contracts exist between them and the Lehigh Valley Road, which carries their product, fixing a price on their coal. The contract was merely a mileage agreement establishing a rate of freight. The firm was first very strongly against the individual operators selling their coal. Now it is just as strong on the side of the new movement. The same is true of G. B. Markle & Co. These two operators between them control an output of over 2,000,000 tons of anthracite."

Vice President Bessler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which carries a great deal of individual coal, said:

"I have not been informed officially of the release of the individual operators from the contract by which the companies sold their coal, but I believe it is so. This shows in a marked way how the people fare at the hands of corporations as opposed to individuals. The corporations honestly tried to establish a cheap rate for coal and the individuals are squeezing the public for all they are worth. Example is much better than precept."

SHIP BROKER BLACKBURN GONE

Coal Strike Made Business Bad and Undermined His Health—Alarm Out for Missing Man.

Arthur W. Blackburn, the senior member of the firm of Arthur Blackburn & Co., ship brokers of 45 South Street, was reported to the police yesterday as missing, and a general alarm for him was sent out. Lawyer Mark H. Abbott of 29 Broadway, a friend of Blackburn, who furnished a description of him to the police, said yesterday that business troubles connected with the coal strike had affected Blackburn's mind a good deal, and for some time he had had to take narcotics to induce sleep.

The firm made a businness of chartering small ships to bring lime from Maine, and on the return trip would load them with coal. The coal strike stopped the supply of coal, and business became bad. Then Mr. Blackburn became despondent and suffered from insomnia. On Nov. 29 Lawyer Abbott says he jumped from a Thirty-ninth Street ferryboat into the river, but was rescued.

The following description of the missing man has been given to the police: Fifty-five years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, slim build, fair complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, and light mustache, with a bruise on his forehead between the eyes. He was dressed in a light overcoat, dark undercoat, black vest and trousers, blue marine cap, and slippers.

COAL RESOLUTION ALLOWED.

Mayor Low has allowed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen declaring in favor of an appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of coal to be distributed among the poor of New York free of charge. This does not mean that the money will be spent, but brings the matter before the Board of Estimate to be acted on at another appropriation. Mayor Low's action allowing the matter to be considered by the Board of Estimate was accomplished by allowing the resolution to remain ten days in his office without approval or disapproval.

Corporation Counsel Rives has rendered an opinion already that under the Greater New York Charter this sum could not be spent for the free distribution of coal, unless the Health Department found the people of the city in imminent peril of life through lack of coal.

SIXTH AVENUE REALTY COMPANY.

The Sixth Avenue Realty Company was incorporated at Albany yesterday, with a capital of $1,700,000. It is understood that the company will act as a subsidiary of the United States Realty and Construction Company in connection with the purchase of the O'Neill dry goods store property on Sixth Avenue.

Of the incorporators, Walter H. McBrien, Frank E. Norton, and Faulkner Hill, the two first-mentioned were connected with the George A. Fuller Company prior to its being merged into the United States Realty and Construction Company, and their names have frequently appeared as Directors in real estate and building corporations in which the Fuller Company has been interested.

A DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA

"La Fille du Regiment" and "Pagliacci" Given.

Mme. Sembrich Has Another Triumph in Donizetti's Comedy—Mr. Alvarez's First Appearance as Canio.

A "double bill" was presented last evening for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which was uncommonly well filled, and which echoed to more general applause than it often has this season. The operas were Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment" and Leoncavello's "Pagliacci," and the occasion was widely felt to be a highly stimulating one.

Mme. Sembrich has brought Donizetti back to life with her delicious and vivifying art. For her, "La Fille due Régiment" and "Don Pasquale" were revived last year, and she achieved in those almost forgotten operas of the Italian singer of sweet and sugary melodies, some of the greatest successes of her career in New York, showing that they were not dead, but sleeping, and awaiting only the magic of such a touch as hers. When "La Fille du Regiment" was performed last year at the Metropolitan Opera House it was doubtless as good as unknown to most of the habitues of the house, though it had been done in English within a few years by the Castle Square Opera Company, and previously by the Bostonians—after a fashion.

It needs a longer memory than can be brought to bear by most of those who have heard the revivals of these two seasons to recall the last previous performances of it in French. The reasons for its lapse into the limbo of forgotten operas are several, but one of them and one of the chief was to be discovered last evening: how many operatic singers are there who can enter into its spirit and—most of all—sing its music as Mme. Sembrich does? It is safe to say that there is not another in the world, and there are none arising to take her place. The style is obsolescent; the strenuous composers of the present day, as we were reminded later in the evening, are demanding other methods. So it is that it behooves the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House to appreciate, as they do, what is here offered them as one of the rarest delights that the lyric stage can present to-day.

"La Fille du Régiment" is a charming work, of a slightness of texture that needs a house not more than half the size of the Metropolitan; for a deal of its intimate charm evaporates within its vast reaches. It is a work of slight texture, and its libretto is indeed thin; but the music is light and facile, but at times of uncommon vigor and character, full of a genuinely comic power, which becomes Donizetti so much more than the tragic, and is precisely the field in which Mme. Sembrich's exuberant spirits have their fullest play. She is, above all else, a comedian. Her performance as Maria is sparkling with an irresistible flow of gayety, full of inimitable verve and of innumerable touches of mischievous humor, of frank good-fellowship. In the second act it is an absolute masterpiece of comic acting, with its suggestion of burlesque, of petulance, and of archness. Her singing in it is marvelous in its precision and deftness of touch, fitting perfect vocalism, executed with heedless insouciance, to the interpretation of the spirit of the scene. She interpolated in this act the "Parla" waltz, by Arditi. It was all hugely enjoyed and really appreciated.

Of her companions in the cast Mr. Gilbert comes nearest her level in his playing of the Sergeant Sulpice, in which he delivers another of his admirably characteristic interpretations, of a humor to match hers, a capital foil to it in its bluffness and heartiness, and sung with as much spirit as it is acted. Mme. Van Cauteren has done nothing that is comparable in excellence to her enacting of the Marquise de Berkenfeld, and the extensius of Mr. Dutriche, though somewhat exaggerated at certain points, is an excellent study of the steward of the old régime. Mr. Salignac is the weak spot in the cast, for he makes the peasant Tonio a milk-and-watery creature in voice as in acting. The character is little more than a lay figure at best, but there is more in it than Mr. Salignac has perceived.

The second part of the evening was devoted to a performance of Leoncavallo's opera "I Pagliacci," as great a contrast in matter and in manner as could well be imagined. It was the first time it has been presented this season, and the chief point of interest in it was the appearance for the first time of Mr. Alvarez as Canio. Needless to say to those who know the work that it is eminently fitted for him—an epitome, in fact, of everything that he can do with such consummate power when he is at his finest. His impersonation was a remarkable addition to the list of first performances at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The vein of tragic intensity and of smouldering jealousy bursting into fierce flame as in it almost from the beginning, and it is this Othello-like character, touching it at new points and with profoundly moving pathos that he can fill with picturesqueness and vitality. It needs the strain of such emotions to bring his singing up to its effective point, and last evening this was, in his way and with his limitations as to sheer beauty of tone and of method, superb and perfectly expressive of all his intentions.

The other members of the cast are familiar in their places in it, though Mr. Scotti has been less often seen as Tonio than Mr. Campanari. His idea of it is less fluent and expeditious, and he lays greater stress on the attributes of the clown; but it is strikingly effective. Mme. Scheff shines in the pantomime scene of the second act much more than in the impassioned duet in the first, but her singing in it all through is considerably better than most that she does upon the stage of the Metropolitan.

PROF. RUSSELL ON EQUALITY.

He Says Rich Men Overmatch the Poor Before a Jury—Henry Wollman on Wills and Andrew Carnegie.

The Phi Delta Phi Club of New York City held a meeting and dinner at the Marlborough Hotel last night, at which Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the New York University Law School spoke on "The Equal Protection of the Laws."

"Equality can never be secured by human law," he said. "Nature abhors equality in the stars of the heavens, the sands of the seashore, and the leaves of the forest. Even in court the rich man with his learned counsel and his expert witnesses, with his debtors and pensioners in the jury box, on the witness stand or even on the judicial bench, is more than a match for his opponent, who is a man of poverty in simple ignorance pleading his own cause.

"The manhood wage involves the same erroneous assumption; this means, in substance, that a laboring man, a man of family, representing, as nearly as may be, the unit of toil, is entitled to a recompense which will provide a good living for himself and his dependents. Conditions of competition in production are to be ignored, and the needs of the toiler alone are to be considered. Equal wages for unequal services is a gross offence against the dictates of equality and justice."

Prof. Russell also discussed the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution and was afterward asked by several of the members of the club whether he did not have something further to say upon that subject. He said he did not, excepting that he agreed with the views of Justices Gaynor and Stecker upon the subject, and not with the attitude of District Attorney Jerome. He added:

"The man [meaning Mr. Jerome] and his methods have been and will be the subject of severe public censure."

Henry Wollman, who was called upon to suggest needed changes in the law, proposed that it be made a misdemeanor for the Judges to construe technically the Code of Civil Procedure, which proposition caused much laughter. He also suggested that the old law of 1830 providing that a man having a wife or a child or a parent shall not will away more than half his estate be repealed.

"Take the case of Mr. Carnegie," he said. "He cannot to-day will away more than half his estate to any public charity." He thought that for the sake of the public charities that add so greatly to the welfare of the city and State this law should be repealed.

In the election of officers President Charles Thaddeus Terry was chosen to succeed himself.

THE LUXURY OF WHISKEY DRINKING.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

It's expensive, but that's of no account to those who know it.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

GAYNOR ANSWERS JEROME

Does Not, However, Tell Name of Truthful Raid Witness.

Doubts Whether Self-Respect Justifies a Reply to District Attorney—Latter Says Gamblers Were Warned.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday received a reply to the letter which he sent Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a few days ago, requesting the name of the "truthful person" the Justice referred to as his authority in an article written for The North American Review, in which he criticised the conduct of the police during a recent raid. The answer was as follows:

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1903.

Hon. W. T. Jerome:

Dear Sir: Judge Gaynor directs me to say that on the same afternoon on which your letter was received by him the newspaper reporters, acting on your information, called upon him for his answer to it, and this was followed by the exploitation of your letter through the newspapers next day. From this Judge Gaynor concluded that you did not write the letter for the sake of an answer, and also doubted whether self-respect did not forbid an answer. But, waiving it all, he directs me to say that in his article in The North American Review he did not mention Canfield, or Canfield's house, and he trusts the article has a much wider horizon, and cannot be made the subject of mere sensationalism. He does, however, know of one truthful person who was present when you made your descent on Canfield's house, but as he has already been examined as a witness for the prosecution in the Brooks case, you already have him. Very truly yours,

J. F. KOHLER, Secretary.

In discussing the letter, Mr. Jerome said that while Canfield's name was not mentioned in the article, it was plain from the context that it was the raid on his establishment to which Justice Gaynor had reference.

"While Justice Gaynor does not seem inclined to reply in the same spirit of frankness in which the letter to him was written, it is plain that the person to whom he refers as his informant is none other than John Delahunty, Canfield's lawyer," Mr. Jerome continued.

"Will you call Mr. Delahunty as a witness against Inspector Brooks?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"That's a matter which I am not willing to discuss," was the reply.

The preliminary examination in the case of W. D. Bucklin, Canfield's Manager, will be continued to-day before Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions.

"I have reason to believe," said Mr. Jerome yesterday, "that the raids on Canfield's, Lou. Ludlam's, and Farrell's places were 'tipped off,' and that the man who did the 'tipping' will be a witness for the defense at the examination of Bucklin."

As to the identity of the "tipster," Mr. Jerome declined to have anything to say. Soon after he made the statement Secretary Lippert of the Citizens' Union, who gave Detectives Jacobs his instructions and furnished him with the funds which he used in getting evidence against gamblers, was ushered into the District Attorney's office. While that was going on, Detective Jacobs and O'Neil, another Citizens' Union detective who took part in the operations against the gambling houses, were waiting in an anteroom. Detective Jacobs looked excited and seemed much interested in what Mr. Lippert had to say as he left the office of Mr. Jerome.

District Attorney Jerome was seen after he had been closeted with Mr. Lippert. "Do you still believe that the 'tipster' you mentioned earlier will be a witness for the defense in the Bucklin case?" he was asked.

"I am unwilling to make any statement regarding that," Mr. Jerome replied.

The District Attorney was told yesterday that among Americans reported to have arrived in London recently was one "R. A. Canfield." Mr. Jerome said he had not heard that Canfield had left the country, but seemed to take a great deal of interest in the information.

Home Life's Annual Statement.

The forty-third annual statement of the Home Life Insurance Company shows that during the year 1902 its assets have increased $1,061,353.81; its deferred dividend fund has increased $126,241, and now amounts to $983,030. The insurance in force has increased to $85,258,568, a gain of 9.41 per cent. The policy reserves increased $807,154, or 8.73 per cent., the payment of dividends to policy holders amounted to $211,784, and death claims, matured endowments, and annuities, resulted in the payment of $973,250.

Guess Work in Pictures.

The architects who are drawing the plans of the buildings that are to stand over the Manhattan terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tunnel under the North River were asked yesterday about the authenticity of the printed pictures of the buildings. They said: "Pure guesswork. The pictures are no more like our ideas than the moon is like a pyramid."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:10 A. M.—58 Eighth Avenue; Southern Tobacco Company; damage, $2,300.

3:45 A. M.—200 West Twenty-first Street; B. F. Brunner; damage, $500.

4:45 A. M.—88 Park Avenue; F. G. Jennings; damage, $3,000.

4:55 A. M.—312 East Thirty-sixth Street; Flanigan & Wallace; damage, $25.

6:05 A. M.—Grand Central Station; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—Country Club Grounds, near Pelham Bay; E. C. Potter; damage, $1,000.

1:28 P. M.—184 West One Hundred and First Street; Sara Plastrick; damage trifling.

1:28 P. M.—181 West One Hundred and First Street; Sarah Plastrick; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—340 East Fourth Street; Joseph Markowitz; damage, $50.

2:50 P. M.—1,823 Third Avenue; Jacob Miller; damage, $1,500.

4:50 P. M.—59 Jefferson Street; August Wacht; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—455 West Thirty-seventh Street; Thomas Kelly; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—54 Sheriff Street; Sussman Bertcher; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—29 Bond Street; Abhorwitz Brothers; damage, $150.

6:50 P. M.—74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Gustav Bahr; damage, $85.

8:20 P. M.—166 West Thirty-sixth Street; James Grogan; damage, $200.

8:20 P. M.—25 and 27 West Houston Street; Spering & Barin; damage, $500.

9 P. M.—142 East Fortieth Street; Felix Robowitz; damage, $100.

9:15 P. M.—120 East Forty-second Street; Metropolitan Express Company; damage, $100.

10:05 P. M.—214 East One Hundred and Second Street; Isaac Silvergent; damage, $5.

10:20 P. M.—19 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Todd; damage, $200.

10:55 P. M.—111 West Seventy-fifth Street; Charles Hatfield; damage, $300.

11:30 P. M.—47 East Eighth Street; James Schoenfeld; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Fire last night in the warehouse of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., wholesale grocers, at Sixteenth Street and Newbury Avenue, caused a loss estimated at $150,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 5.—Fire in the Pittsburg Stair Company plant on Water Street, which started at about 1:30 o'clock this morning, resulted in a money loss of about $5,000, and the death of Edward Reilly, the watchman, who was burned to a crisp. The origin of the fire is not known.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

South Buffalo Finance Company, real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors E. C. Dell, G. L. Moore, and M. F. Rosser, Buffalo.

Gustav A. John & Co., incorporated, New York, general commission; capital, $50,000. Directors—Gustav A. John, F. A. John, and Walter Lehman, New York.

The Jane Mining Company, Gouverneur; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles McCarthy, Walter Perrin, and C. C. Donald, Gouverneur.

Kingston Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $75,000. Directors—Ralph Leninger, C. B. Parker, and N. P. Hartmann, Brooklyn.

Sixth Avenue Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—W. H. McBrien, F. E. Norton, and Faulkner Hill, New York.

Motor and Gear Manufacturing Company, automobiles and motor vehicles; capital, $25,000. Directors—John Lever, Jr., Inwood; Thomas Myers and Alexander Howell, New York.

Eagle Belt Company, New York, leather and leather goods; capital, $5,000. Directors—Samuel Isserman, Brooklyn; Leonard Trautfield and M. L. Trautfield, New York.

Lowell Association, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors L. T. Trull and E. B. Conant, Lowell, Mass.; F. R. Wallace, Flushing, L. I.

Windermere Company, New York, to manufacture paper; capital, $250,000. Directors—W. S. Harris, Bayonne, N. J.; W. H. Grant, Summit, N. J., and Howard E. Whitlock, New York.

Brooklyn Latin School, Brooklyn; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. S. Harrison, Margaret C. Harrison, and Lucy N. Harrison, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

North Adams Milk Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Gerald A. Griffin, Millard W. Baldwin, and Frank R. Series.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac, Representing Nearly All the Famous Factories of the World, Will Be Closed Out At from One-Quarter to One-Half Less Than Our Regular Low Prices.

Be sure to see the exhibit. It is on the main floor. The displays on the tables will be changed daily. Many of the pieces have no duplicates. Our original rates averaged a third less than others charge. And now we have reduced them one-quarter to one-half. That means extraordinary values. The sale will continue until about one hundred thousand dollars' worth of beautiful art goods are sold.

The Sale of Muslin Underwear.
2d Fl., 34th St.

The daily papers are overwhelmed with claims anent current sales of Muslin Underwear. How do you differentiate? It shouldn't be hard for you to separate the grain from the chaff.

Shake your memory well. Have you ever known any store to match our prices—quality for quality—except in isolated instances for effect only? Whenever that is done we always cut again—and as often as it may be necessary to sustain our policy of underselling others. That's the very basis of our business. It always was—always will be. Apply it not only to the Great Sale of Muslin Underwear, but to everything else beneath this roof. It is as true of the regular routine as it is of special movements.

Women's Fine Bench-made Shoes.

These Shoes are made of the finest leathers that are produced and the hand-workmanship is not excelled. Newest shapes in French and Vici Kidskin, Dongola, Velour Calf, Box Calf, Wax Calf and Hyle's Patent Leather—stock and patent leather tips; light and medium soles, Cuban, military and commonsense heels. 2d Fl., 35th St.

Sold Elsewhere $8.00 and $12.00 | Our Prices $6.24 and $9.97

Women's "Empress" Shoes.

Thirty styles—button, lace—Ideal, vici, and dongola kid—patent leather—box and velour calfskin—self and patent leather tips—Cuban, military and common sense heels—welted and turned soles.

Same quality advertised by others at $3.50 — $2.89 — Same quality advertised by others at $3.50

Women's Damp-proof Cork sole Boots, button and lace styles, made of kangaroo, calf and dongola kid, medium weight oak tanned leather soles, full round self-tipped toes, regulation walking heel. Samples on exhibition—construction explained—advantages seen at a glance, $2.89.

Women's Velour and calfskin Boots, button style, new pedestrian style, full foxed, kangaroo calf tops, straight tips, medium heels, hand-welted soles; as shoes are sold elsewhere these would be good value at $5.00; our price $3.49. 2d Fl., 35th St.

Women's Athletic Shoes. 2d Fl., 35th St.

Black Canvas Gymnasium Oxfords, 94c.

Black Kid Gymnasium Oxfords, $1.44.

Black Canvas Tennis Oxfords, trimmed with leather, best rubber soles, $1.86

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Fine China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac

At Stirring January Reductions

HUNDREDS of housekeepers who are familiar with WANAMAKER'S know of this January Event in our China Store and look forward to securing superb bargains when it occurs.

But even those who have profited by it in the past will not realize what splendid offerings are here today; for the present occasion has never been equaled in value-giving before.

Most positive reductions have been made on some of our finest Dinner Sets; and many of our richest and choicest pieces of Cut Glass are marked at reductions of a third from prices that were unmatched in lowness before.

The offerings of Fancy China and Bric-a-brac will delight every housekeeper that claps her eyes on them. Here are some details:

Dinner Sets

A fine French china Dinner Set, with a double festoon of flowers and two gold bands; flower center; 124 pieces. $100, from $175.

A Chas. Field Haviland Set, with border of pink flowers; gold rococo edge; 118 pieces. $75, from $120.

Two fine French china Sets, with fine border of flowers and heavy gold edge. One set with pink band, the other with green band; 117 pieces. $70, from $110.

A Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Set, with a festoon flower decoration; gold border, rococo edge; 119 pieces. $65, from $110.

Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, with two full flower decorations, and heavily gilt; 113 pieces. $32.50 from $42.50.

Fine French china Dinner Sets, in a border decoration of flowers, and heavily gilt; flower center; 102 pieces. $35, from $47.50.

Fine French china Dinner Sets, in a chrysanthemum border decoration, and heavily gilt; 102 pieces. $50, from $70.

Also a number of French china Dinner Sets, in a variety of decorations and shapes, at the following unequaled prices: $20, $22.50 and $25.

Fancy Plates

RICHLY DECORATED

A splendid assortment of fine Plates in the newest and richest decorations; many of these plates have been selling for $10 and $12 dozen, at 50c each.

Also a fine collection of Plates which have been selling up to $22.50 dozen, at $1 each.

Basement.

Fancy China

Two of our designs in Fancy French China will be closed out at half and two-thirds prices. Finest quality, new shapes and beautiful decorations:

Chop Dishes, $2, reduced from $4.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 and $2, reduced from $3 and $4.
Celery Trays, $2, reduced from $4.
Pudding Sets, $4, reduced from $6.50.
Footed Comports, $2, reduced from $4.
Olive Dishes, 85c and $1 each, reduced from $1.25 and $1.75.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.75, reduced from $2.75.
Also a fine group of French China Punch Bowls on stands, richly decorated.
$10, formerly $18.
$8.75, formerly $17.50.
$17.50, formerly $35.
Also Chop Dishes, Chocolate Pots, etc., at much reduced prices.

Fine Cut Glass

Some of our finest and richest cuttings are included; patterns of which we only have one or two of a kind after the enormous holiday-selling. Hence we halve the price on some; on others make a straight reduction of one-third. These are some of the greatest values we have ever offered in Cut Glass:

Bowls, 8 in., $3.50 and $4.50, reduced from $6 and $7.50.
Bowls, 9 in., $6.75, reduced from $10.
Bowls, 10 in., $8.50, reduced from $12.50.
Nappies, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50.
Ice Cream Trays, $12, reduced from $18.
Water Jugs, $7, reduced from $10.
Celery Trays, $6, reduced from $9.
Covered Cheese Dishes, $7.50 and $10, reduced from $15 and $20.
Jelly Plates, $1.75, reduced from $3.50.
1 Punch Bowl on foot, $65, from $100.
Water Tumblers, $7.50 dozen, from $10.

Fine Cut Glass

Claret Jugs, $10, from $15 and $16.50.
Cologne Bottles, $3, from $5, $5.50 and $6.
Bonbon Dishes, $2, from $4.
Water Caraffes, $5, from $7 and $7.50.

Bric-a-Brac and Marble Pedestals

At reductions of one-third to one-half.

Teplitz Figures—Boxes, Standards, Trays and Vases—
At 85c, from $1.25 — At $4, from $6.50
At $1.70, from $2.50 — At $6, from $9.50
At $3, from $4.50.

Dresden Pieces with raised flower decorations—
Candlesticks, at $1.75, from $2.75.
Fruit Stands, at $2.75, from $5.50.
Vases, at $12.50, from $25.

Bisque Figures—A collection at half prices—
At 75c, from $1.50 — At $33.75, from $67.50
At $1.25, from $2.50 — At $35, from $70
At $2.25, from $4.50 — At $40, from $80
At $10, from $20.

Royal Bonn Pieces—
At 65c, from $1. — At $5, from $7.50
At $3.50, from $5. — At $6.50, from $10.

Belgian Pottery—Figures, Vases and Mugs—
At 30c, from 60c. — At $2.50 from $5.
At $1.50 from $3.

Marble Busts and Figures—Some of these are slightly imperfect—
At $6, from $10. — At $35, from $60
At $12, from $17.50. — At $65, from $100
At $8.50, from $22.50. — At $85, from $125
At $25, from $40.

Marble Pedestals—Many of these are slightly imperfect—
At $9, worth $15. — At $18.50, from $27.50
At $9.50, from $17.50 — At $25, worth $35
At $12, worth $18

We Hat Men

AND do it so well that we're increasing our following of appreciative men every day.

And no wonder, when hats like the famous "Stetson's" head the list, with the "Imperial" and "Wanamaker Special" grades close behind—grades for men who don't care to pay more than $3, or $2, for a hat, and yet get value received. Today news of some Stetson's models:

"Featherweight" Self-conforming Derbies, $3.50 and $5.
The "Tropic" Derbies—a new model, also self-conforming. As easy and light as a soft hat. $5.
Stetson's Sombreros, broad-brimmed shapes, full of swing and hat-goodness, in black, pearl and nutria, $3.50 to $7.
Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Cheviot Suits

$12, from $15 and $18

JUST a hundred of them—we have just that quantity too many.

Double-breasted Sack Suits, of all-wool black or blue cheviot.

Suits that will look well and wear well—not too good for business, plenty good enough for sort of semi-dress. Particularly if you vary the proceedings occasionally by a pair of striped trousers.

$15 to $18 Suits, until today.
Now take 'em for

Twelve Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing Bargains

HERE'S an excellent chance to please yourself and your boy. He will like the clothes, you'll like the economy. Both are worth liking:

Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits; the remainder of the maker's stock. 8 to 16-year sizes. Regular $5 values, at $3.75 each.
Top-coats, of all-wool Oxford frieze; cut extra long. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Real selling price, $6.50; now $4.50 each.
Knee Trousers, of corduroy or mixed cheviot; durable, serviceable and good looking. Sizes 3 to 16 years. Worth $1, at 50c pair.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Domet Pajamas

THE difference between pajamas of domet flannel and those of wool, is that the former neither shrink nor scratch, are just as warm and comfortable, and less expensive.

The present lot, for instance—made for us over our own patterns, of fleecy cloth; military collar and frogs. Excellent value at

One Dollar a Suit

Men's Wear, Broaway and Ninth.

Winsome White Goods

THEIR use in the pretty frocks for the coming Spring and Summer is indicated to a greater extent than ever.

For the lighter, daintier dresses there are the embroidered Swiss muslins, silk and Mercerized mulls and batistes, "air-line cloth" French and Persian lawns, and other fetching fabrics. These are 25c to $1 yard.

For white shirt-waists, the Mercerized etamines, cheviots and madras effects, in scores of new patterns, will be popular. 15c to 75c.

And some specially-priced offerings:

English Brocades, neat figures or twigs and dashes; regularly 20c, at 12½c.
Mercerized Striped Cheviots, worth 20c, at 15c.
Imported Stripes, with silk-like cords, worth 50c, at 25c.
English Madras and Cheviots, in pretty stripes and figures, worth 60c, at 35c.
Gloss Stripes and Figures, in white or cream shades, worth 50c, at 35c.
Striped or Figured Madras, worth 30c to 50c, at 20c. Broadway.

Sale of High-Grade Shoes for Women

WE have gathered up the remaining lots of half a dozen styles of our five and six-dollar shoes for women, and offer them, in our Main Shoe Store today!

At $3.75 a Pair

There are about six hundred pairs in the lot, including kidskin, welted sole, Louis heel button and lace shoes; turned sole, patent leather, vamp button shoes; enameled leather medium-weight walking shoes, and patent leather cloth-top button shoes.

Not all sizes in any one style, and the best assortment in the narrow widths; but a splendid group to choose from. $3.75 a pair.

Fourth ave.

Tempting Price-Groups Among Women's Suits

A NEW Tailored Suit doesn't come amiss in one's wardrobe, as the Winter progresses.

And here's a chance many women will be glad of—two attractive groups of stylish suits at prices prompted only by our need of space for the incoming stocks. These—

At $35, formerly $45 to $70

Imported gowns of tweeds and tailoring mixtures, in box coat, blouse and Eton jacket styles; all prettily trimmed and silk-lined.

At $55, formerly $67 to $125

Handsome Tailor-made Suits; domestic and imported, in a variety of styles. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Skirts Reduced

SOME attractive, but odd lots of Girls' Dress Skirts, that we have picked from our regular stock, and reduced. They are of black or navy blue cheviot; a few in stylish plaids; plaited, or trimmed with silk, and all handsomely made. Lengths 36 to 40 inches.

$5, formerly $8 to $12

Second floor, Ninth street.

Eiderdown Robes

MORE of the practical, comfortable Eiderdown Robes—a midwinter luxury at the price of a necessity, and one that will appeal pointedly to women—

$2.75, for Robes worth $3.75

They are in plain light blue, pink, red and gray; with fitted back, girdle at waist, full front fastened with frogs, pointed collar and cuffs, bound with satin. You owe the low price to a manufacturer who wanted to keep busy.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Year's Great Display of Garments in White

AFTER all, *that* is the great, potential feature of this January Sale—this month—today—we present the broadest showing of Women's White Under-garments that will be seen anywhere this year. We have exhausted American ingenuity and enterprise in bringing it together. We have secured the choicest designs that best American makers could produce; and we have had vast quantities of pieces made up after model garments brought from Paris; so that—

First of all, it is a great and beautiful collection of Muslin Garments!

Masterful effort has added the economy—Wanamaker economy—real, positive, large, absolute. The more so, because *there is not a bargain garment* in all the hundreds of thousands! Not a piece pared down to a price. The paring was done on prices only; and after we were sure of garments that would appeal to the refined and tasteful patrons of this store.

And yet, here are prices as little as anyone should wish to pay:

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin or cambric; two styles; deep ruffle with cluster plaits, or hem with hemstitching above.
75c—Of muslin; two styles; trimmed with embroidery, or umbrella ruffle of lawn with hemstitched hem.
$1—Of cambric; six styles; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery or torchon lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.
$1.25—Of cambric; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and three rows of insertion.
$1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trim med with point de Paris lace, or open or blind embroidery.
$1.75—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with torchon or point de Paris lace and insertion; others with open or blind embroidery.
$2—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery and four clusters of plaits above.
Other styles up to $30.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin; two styles; low neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; square neck, trimmed with embroidery. Only three to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; three styles; high V or square neck, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yoke, trimmed with embroidery.
65c—Of cambric; high neck, short sleeves; neck finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
75c—Of cambric or muslin; four styles; square or high neck; yoke of embroidery insertion; some of cluster plaits and others with fine hemstitched plaits; neck finished with embroidery, others with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
$1—Of cambric and nainsook; five styles; round or square neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits; some with embroidery and insertion, others with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion.
$1.25—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; three styles; high, square or V necks; yoke of embroidery, insertion and cluster plaits; some with hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes insertion, others with embroidery insertion; neck finished with embroidery, others with lace.

Drawers

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and fine plaits above. Only three to a buyer.
25c—Of cambric or muslin; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffles.
35c—Of muslin or cambric; three styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; lawn ruffle with hemstitched hem and plaits; with embroidery.
50c—Of cambric, nainsook or muslin; five styles; trimmed with lawn ruffles, Valenciennes, or point de Paris lace, or neat embroidery; or umbrella ruffle of lawn.
65c—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidery and cluster plaits above.
75c—Of nainsook; trimmed with blind embroidery, with cluster plaits above.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles; trimmed with blind embroidery; or torchon lace and insertion, and fine plaits.

Corset Covers

25c—Of cambric; three styles; V neck; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery; others with hemstitching.
35c—Of cambric; one style; round neck, with neat embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.
50c—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, Valenciennes lace and insertion.
85c—Of cambric or nainsook; two styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace or insertion; others with embroidery and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.
$1—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed.

Chemises

35c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle; others with torchon lace and ruffle on skirt.
50c—Of nainsook or muslin; two styles; trimmed with embriodery; others of fine plaits and embroidery.
65c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.

Chemises

$1—Of nainsook; Marguerite style; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace; front trimmed with insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

The 10c and 15c Drawers, 8c Corsets and 38c Nightgowns in the Basement. All other goods on Second Floor.

Girls' Underwear

DRAWERS

At 25c and 38c—Children's Drawers of cambric or muslin; embroidery ruffle headed with cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 16 years.

PETTICOATS

At 75c to $1.15—Girls' Petticoats of fine Lonsdale cambric; various styles of lace or embroidery insertions and edges; sizes 4 to 16 years.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 75c to $1.25—Girls' Nightgowns of Lonsdale cambric or fine muslin; yoke of lace or embroidery insertions; high or low neck with or without ruffle; finished with ribbon at neck and sleeves; sizes 8 to 16 years.

CORSET COVERS

At 18c to 30c—Girls' Corset Covers; plain or embroidery-trimmed; round pointed or square neck; sizes 30 to 34 in.

Children's Guimpes

At 35c to 65c—Children's Guimpes of good quality lawn; yoke of plain box-plaits; others with cluster of plaits and three rows of insertion; finished with ribbon at neck; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Boys' Night Shirts

At 35c to 50c—Boys' Night Shirts, with or without collar; plain or colored braid; extra wide skirts; priced according to size, from 4 to 14 years.

Infants' Long Dresses

$1.50 to $3—Infants' Long Dresses and Christening Robes, of fine materials, plainly trimmed; others trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or embroidery flounces on skirts; yokes with fine beading and insertions or ruffles of embroidery and lace.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Office Furniture

WANAMAKER Office Furniture has established its reputation for good qualities, and convenient and practical designs, as well as for fair prices.

Our desk stock contains almost every sort that can be desired in size, arrangement, style and quality.

We tell of a few desks:

At $20—Golden oak high roll-top Desks; 50 in. long, 31 in. deep, 50 in high; two pedestals containing seven drawers; slide over each pedestal; top has 26 open compartments, 4 drawers, usual paper and pen-racks, automatic lock to roll curtain; large drawer between pedestals; panelled ends and back.

At $29—Golden oak high roll-top Desks; 50 in. long, 34 in. deep, 50 in. high; raised panels all around; two pedestals with seven drawers; one drawer between and slide over each pedestal; drawers are partitioned; top has 30 open compartments, 4 drawers, pa, and pen-racks; fine construction and highly finished; roll curtain has automatic lock.

At $31—Quartered oak high roll-top Desks in golden oak finish; raised panels all around; built-up writing bed; double-thick top; carved drawer-pulls; two pedestals containing seven drawers; two slides and large drawer between; top has 27 open compartments, 6 drawers, paper and pen-racks; pedestal drawers have movable partitions and are finished inside. This desk is of finest selected material, and is the best desk at the price we know of.

At $35—Quartered golden oak Desks; high roll-top, raised panels all around; double pedestals, containing seven drawers, two slides and one drawer between; top has six oak document boxes, seven drawers, twenty-four open compartments, pen and paper racks; pedestal drawers have movable partition; drawers have hand-carved pulls; writing bed is built up and framed in; top of desk is double thick; polished finish; finest possible construction.

We sell a 42-inch, low roll, well constructed oak Desk at $16. A high roll, same size, at $17. A finely finished, well-constructed 50-inch flat-top Desk at $17. An all quartered oak flat-top Desk, 50 inch, at $20.

Some of the other roll-top Desks in oak, are priced at $26, $33, $35, $40, $42, $45, $48, $54, $60, $75, up to $160.

Mahogany roll-top Desks, $53, $58, $60, $66, $75, $80, $120, $145, up to $190.

We sell the Globe-Wernicke system of Solid Cabinets, in letter files, card index cabinets, legal blank cases, etc. The "elastic" system of units, in letter files, document files, check files, vertical files, card index system, and in fact every possible filing arrangement.

We sell the Globe-Wernicke line of "Elastic" Bookcase Units, for library and office use, in golden oak and mahogany.

Typewriter Desks, Office Tables, Chairs, etc., in great variety.

The Office Furniture Store is now in Annex building, with main entrance on Eighth street opposite the Astor Place Bank, also at 766 Broadway, and from the Main Store through the Basement Subway.

Writing Fluid, 5c Bottle

WE HAVE taken pains to secure a blue-black Writing Ink that is, in every respect, as good as can be desired. It can be used, without clogging and corroding, in fountain pens. In one respect it's better than most inks, for it is only

5 Cents for ¼ Pint

—about half the price of other inks of equal quality.

Commercial Stationery, in Annex, 766 Broadway.

Desirable Silks Under-Price

JUST the silks you probably want—that's why this news is particularly good—colored taffetas, black moire velours and printed foulards; nine different qualities of the various kinds, all very much less than our regular low prices, as the detailed story tells:

At 50c, Printed Foulards worth 85c—A collection of 24-inch French Printed Twilled Foulards, in a variety of colors and designs. Also 23-inch Printed Habutai, in fifty different designs; all neat dots and tiny figures in black-and-white and navy blue-and-white.

At 58c, Colored Taffetas worth 75c—A splendid quality, in a great variety of newest and best colors—white, black and forty colors, many of them just new from the mills; a quality that we can recommend for good service.

At 55c, Black Moire Velour worth 75c—21 inches wide.
At 65c, Black Moire Velour worth 85c—23 inches wide.
At 75c, Black Moire Velour worth $1—27 inches wide.
At 95c, Black Moire Velour worth $1.25—36 inches wide. Purchased under-price from a manufacturer who was housecleaning.

Rotunda.

Underwear and Hosiery

IT'S our pleasant province to play the role of suggesters—to remind you of things you need and may have forgotten to get.

Underwear and Hosiery, for instance—kinds you'll like to wear, and at prices so low for their quality, that you'll pay them cheerfully.

Sorts particularly for women and children:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS—25c a pair. Of medium or heavy-weight fast black cotton; all black, black with unbleached soles; heavy weight with unbleached feet.
50c a pair—Of fine gage black cashmere, medium weight, elastic, regular made, with double soles, toes, and high spliced heels.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR—$1 a pair—Fast black ribbed merino Tights: Winter weight, knee length, closed or open; or ankle length, closed or open.
$1.50 each—White ribbed merino Union Suits; medium or heavy weight. Also heavy silver-gray merino. All buttoned across chest; full in size, and well trimmed throughout.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS—15c and 18c a pair. Of fast black narrow ribbed cotton; made of fine firm yarn, the sort that does not turn green; feet full fashioned; knees, heels and toes extra strong. Sizes 5 to 7, 15c a pair; sizes 7½ to 10, 18c a pair.

BOYS' UNDERWEAR—50c a garment. Heavy-weight ecru ribbed Shirts or Drawers; well made, full in size and elastic. Broadway.

Superb Bedspreads

MUCH UNDER-PRICE

WE USED these luxurious Hand-embroidered Bedspreads in our linen displays, because we were proud of them. They exhibit the most delicate work of one of the best German manufacturers, and are really beautiful specimens. But their vanity (or ours) came high—they got mussed, and now they're yours, at a *quarter below their value*. A washing will resuscitate them, though, quite. Prices:

Three-quarter bed size, 72x90 in., $30, $35 and $45, from $40, $48 and $65.
Full bed size, 90x100 in., $35, $38, $45 and $58, from $50, $55, $60 and $80. Fourth avenue.

Lace Collars, Reduced

THEY remain from our holiday stock—in small quantities of each style. That's all that ails them, for designs are new and good, and they are all perfectly fresh.

Some of the Collars are of white Oriental lace, others of imitation Irish crochet, imitation Point Venise or Filet net; in white or cream. The collars are round or in shawl effects.

They will be eagerly snapped up at their new prices:

35c to $5 Each

instead of 50c to $6. Broadway.

The CARPET SALE Made Lively Times Yesterday

THERE is scarcely any furnishing for the home that is so hard to buy under-price, and which means such positive economy when it is so bought as carpet.

Twice a year we present a decisive economy occasion on the very best carpets.

The greatest occasion is at its height today:

	Former Prices	New Prices, for lengths of 20 yards or over	New Prices, for lengths of under 20 yards
Fine Axminsters	$1.65	$1 to $1.25	75c
Other Axminsters	$1 to $1.25	75c to 90c	60c
Body Brussels	$1.25 to $1.40	85c to $1	60c to 75c
Wilton Velvet	$1.40	$1 to $1.15	60c to 75c
Velvet	$1	75c	50c to 60c
Tapestry, 9 and 10-wire	75c to 85c	50c to 60c	40c to 45c
Tapestry, 2d and 3d grade	55c to 65c	40c to 45c	
Ingrain, extra heavy	85c	50c	
All-wool Ingrain	65c	45c	

Also a collection of

Rugs and Art Squares

In odd sizes and dropped patterns, at a quarter to a third less than previous prices.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Coal Duty Question Raised in the Senate.

Three Measures Introduced to Place Anthracite on the Free List—How the Duty Was Imposed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Scarcely had the Senate reconvened to-day after its holiday recess when the coal question was brought up. Three measures, each directed against the duty on anthracite, were submitted to the Senate by Messrs. Lodge, Culberson, and Vest.

Mr. Lodge introduced a bill suspending for ninety days the duty on coal and providing that, at the end of that time, if there shall be no duty on coal imported into Canada, coal brought from that country shall be admitted free. Mr. Lodge prefaced the introduction of his bill with the statement that in New England there was much distress owing to the scarcity of coal and that unless relief was afforded at once a number of factories would have to shut down. He was aware, he said, that such a bill should originate in the House of Representatives, but it was his desire to call the attention of the Finance Committee to the state of affairs. In his section there was great suffering for lack of fuel, and many factories might be forced to shut down. The duty of 67 cents on anthracite coal, he said, could be removed for ninety days without injury to the coal producers of the country. The bill went to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Culberson (Texas,) introduced a joint resolution providing for the admission of anthracite coal free of duty. He said there was a great scarcity of coal, and this would tend to relieve the people who now were suffering for fuel. He asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) objected, saying it was his understanding there was no duty on anthracite coal. Mr. Vest took exception to this statement, and said that the Board of General Appraisers and President Roosevelt had decided that such a duty is imposed.

Mr. Vest presented a resolution directing the Senate to report a bill removing the duty on anthracite coal, and asked for its immediate consideration, to which objection was made. It went over until to-morrow, when Mr. Vest will call it up. Mr. Aldrich will move its reference to the Finance Committee, but on that Mr. Vest will secure a yea and nay vote.

Several other measures bearing on the coal question were brought up. A resolution referring to the petition of W. R. Hearst charging the existence of illegal combination or conspiracy among certain railroads in the shipment of anthracite coal and calling for the evidence accumulated by the Attorney General, which was introduced by Mr. Jones (Ark.) before the holiday adjournment, was called up and discussed by Messrs. Lodge, McComas, Spooner, Hoar, Foraker, and Cullom, Republicans, and Messrs. Jones, (Ark.,) Tillman, and Bacon, Democrats. The Republican Senators contended that if the Attorney General was prosecuting the case the Senate ought not to interfere in the matter by calling for the evidence.

Mr. Jones maintained that the Senate had a right to all the evidence in possession of the Attorney General. The resolution had not been disposed of when, at 2 o'clock, the Omnibus Statehood bill was taken up.

Senator Mason of Illinois introduced his bill to provide for the temporary operation of coal mines. It provides that hereafter whenever any coal mine is inoperated and continues to be unoperated to the prejudice of the rights of the public it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to apply to any Judge of a United States court for a receiver for the mine, who, if appointed, shall serve until such time as the court shall find by decree that neither the general welfare nor public necessity require the further operation of said mine by such receiver.

In view of the contention by some Republican Senators that there is no duty on anthracite coal—a brief statement of the facts in the case may be timely: Anthracite coal appeared for the first time on the free list in 1870, being specifically named in the Act of July 14 and Dec. 22 of that year. Prior to that time it was liable under what has become known as "the basket clause," to a duty of 40 cents per ton as coal not otherwise provided for. In the McKinley act the reading of the free list was:

"Coal, anthracite." Those two words constituted Paragraph 636 of the act, and Paragraph 637 read: "Coal, stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded." In the sundries schedule a duty of 75 cents per ton was imposed on "coal, bituminous, and shale."

In connection with the debate that is likely to take place in the Senate it is important to keep the language of the McKinley act in mind. Until the passage of the Dingley act there was never a question about the status of anthracite coal, and for the reason that there was no ambiguity about the language employed in defining its status for revenue purposes. The act of 1891, known as the Wilson act, preserved the language of the act of 1890, but fixed the rate of duty at 40 cents per ton on "coal, bituminous and shale." On the free list the Wilson act combined the two paragraphs given above into one, but preserved the identical language except that the conjunction "and" was added to join the two paragraphs.

No change was made in the classifications in the bill reported to the House from the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Dingley, but the rate of duty on bituminous coal was restored to 75 cents per ton. The language of the free list as fixed by the Wilson act was preserved by the Dingley bill, and in that form it was passed by the House. When reported to the Senate from the Finance Committee the word "bituminous" was struck out of the paragraph in the sundries schedule so that it read: "Coal and shale 75 cents per ton."

That there was intention to make anthracite dutiable, and that the change above noted was in pursuance of that intention, is evidenced by the amendment made in the free list with regard to the anthracite paragraph. The paragraph as it was then found in the law and as it was sent to the Senate by the House read: "Coal, anthracite and coal stores of American vessels." The Finance Committee reported the paragraph amended to read, "Coal stores of American vessels," striking out "Coal, anthracite," which, taken in connection with the construction of the paragraph of "dutiable list," justifies the charge made by Senator Vest in the course of the debate in the Senate at the time, that it was the purpose of the committee to make anthracite coal dutiable at the rate of 75 cents per ton.

When the bill was under debate in the Senate the amendments were offered by Mr. Allison, and the amendment which changed the language and reduced the duty to 67 cents per ton was accepted by the conference and is part of the law. The amendment offered by Mr. Allison, by direction of the committee, which makes anthracite coal liable to a duty of 67 cents per ton, reads: "Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton." The free list was also amended, on Mr. Allison's motion, to fit this change in the dutiable list, so that the law now stands to collect a duty of 67 cents per ton on anthracite coal not otherwise provided for. The paragraph on the free list was made to read: "Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act, and coal stores of American vessels." As the sundries schedule provides that a duty of 67 cents shall be collected on all coals containing less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon, it is certain no Collector of Customs would be justified in granting free admission to any anthracite coal unless convinced that it was above the standard fixed by the act.

HOUSE DEBATES ARMY BILL.

Mr. Hull Tries to Force It Through, but Lack of a Quorum Defeats His Effort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House resumed work to-day after a recess of two weeks, but within two hours the machinery broke down for lack of a quorum and an adjournment was taken.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa.) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill reported from his committee, to create a general staff for the army.

Mr. Richardson, (Tenn.,) the minority leader, said he did not believe such an important measure should be considered by unanimous consent, and objected.

Mr. Hull then moved the passage of the bill under suspension of the rules. He said the measure had the unanimous indorsement of the Military Committee.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Hull said that the General of the army at present was a myth.

Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Military Committee, in support of the bill detailed the chaotic condition which existed during the Spanish war, owing to the conflict of authority. This condition, he said, could not exist under the pending measure.

"I would like to ask," said Mr. Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) "if this bill does not practically eliminate the Lieutenant General from the army? In other words, would it be possible under this bill for the Commanding General in time of war, to reside out of Washington? The Lieutenant General is not Chief of Staff under this bill."

"He could be detailed as commander of the army in time of war if the President chose to detail him," said Mr. Hay.

"The President can assign any officer to the command of the army now," retorted Mr. Steele, "subject to this little coterie, this petticoat army here in Washington."

"Do you mean the President is subject to that?" asked Mr. Hay.

"That is what I mean," said Mr. Steele sharply.

Mr. Slayden (Dem., Texas,) argued that the bill would greatly promote the efficiency of the army. Mr. Richardson appealed to the members to vote the measure down now so that it could come up and be considered in the regular way.

Mr. Hull declared that if the bill was defeated now he did not believe it could be passed in any other way. The vote resulted 108 to 59—not a quorum. A call of the House developed the presence of only 150 members, not a quorum, and at 2 o'clock the House adjourned.

DIPLOMATS EXCHANGE POSTS.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill to be Minister to Switzerland—Minister Loomis Is to Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Another surprising change was made to-day in the arrangement of European diplomatic posts. David Jayne Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, was nominated for Minister to Switzerland; Francis B. Loomis, now Minister to Portugal, was named to succeed Dr. Hill as Assistant Secretary of State, and Charles Page Bryan, present Minister to Brazil, was nominated Minister to Portugal.

It was proposed last month to send Mr. Bryan to Switzerland, and he was appointed by the President and confirmed for that post by the Senate. Prof. Arthur S. Hardy, the novelist, former Minister to Switzerland, and before that Minister to Persia, was shifted to Spain. He sailed recently for Switzerland to present his letter of recall and prepare to go to Madrid. Bellamy Storer goes from Madrid to St. Petersburg to succeed Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, who follows Dr. White at Berlin.

Mr. Bryan comes from Chicago, and has made a good record as Minister to Brazil. This is not the first time that he has been appointed to a diplomatic post to which he was not sent. President McKinley in 1897 appointed him Minister to China, but recalled the nomination and sent Mr. Conger there and Bryan to Brazil, where Conger had been stationed. Mr. Bryan, although he has been confirmed as Minister to Switzerland, will not go there, but will take his commission directly to Portugal.

It is understood that the appointment of Dr. Hill to the Swiss mission is intended as a stepping stone to a higher place in the diplomatic world. He has rendered most valuable service in the last few years in the State Department, during some of the most trying passages in diplomacy that this Government has ever had to undertake. For some time he has had a strong desire to enter the diplomatic service, for which he is thoroughly equipped. Since the founding of the Columbian School of Diplomacy he has been one of its lecturers, and he has for many years been an authority as well as the author of books on international law.

Mr. Loomis, who is to become Assistant Secretary of State, is well known in Washington, where he formerly served as correspondent for Western papers. He comes from Ohio, and was a friend from boyhood of the late President McKinley. One day during the campaign of 1896 Mr. McKinley asked Loomis why he did not get married. The young man replied that he could not afford to, as he did not have money enough to support a wife. He said he did not even dare to ask the girl of his choice if she would have him.

Mr. McKinley told him to go ahead and find out, and if the girl took him he would give him a good place in the diplomatic service if he should be elected. Loomis took the advice and received a favorable answer. When McKinley became President he appointed him Minister to Venezuela. The complications which arose over asphalt in that country resulted in Mr. Loomis being sent to Portugal. He is an able and popular man, and will be warmly welcomed to his new place.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR TAFT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It is now authoritatively stated that it is the plan of the President to send to the Senate next month the nomination of Gov. Taft to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Shiras, who is expected then to retire.

Gov. Taft, it is said, will be succeeded as Civil Governor of the Philippines by Gen. Luke Wright, at present Vice Governor, and the latter place will be filled by the appointment of W. W. Rockhill, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics. There are already many aspirants for the place which will be vacated by Mr. Rockhill, but so far the President has made no choice.

It appears that Gov. Taft was offered a place on the Supreme bench on the death of Justice Gray, but he felt that affairs in the Philippines were in such state as to require his personal attention, and he sacrificed the opportunity. The President has not forgotten his unselfishness, and feels that the work in the archipelago will be in shape by February so that it may well be taken over by Gen. Wright.

CHECK FOR ADVERTISERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Representative Fitzgerald of New York to-day introduced a bill making it illegal for any person engaged in trade to use for advertising purposes the name or picture of any living person without having first obtained their consent in writing. A maximum penalty of one year in prison and $1,000 fine is provided.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the New York Court of Appeals recently, in the case of a young woman who sought to restrain the unauthorized publication of her picture as part of an advertisement, "practically determined that if the picture were libelous its use could be restrained, but the mere fact that the picture was a true likeness and its use unauthorized afforded no ground for redress."

Congressional Notes.

Dewit C. Flanagan of New Jersey, who was elected to succeed the late Representative Salmon, appeared at the bar of the House yesterday and took the oath.

A joint resolution was offered yesterday by Representative Parker of New Jersey proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy. He also introduced a bill to restore the sale of malt beverages and light wines to soldiers on army transports and at post exchanges.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) addressed the Senate yesterday against the Omnibus Statehood bill and in favor of a single State, composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Mr. Nelson had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

A bill restricting absences of District Judges of the United States from the districts for which they are appointed was introduced yesterday by Senator Mallory of Florida. It provides that no District Judge shall be absent more than three months in the aggregate during any calendar year, unless he first shall have presented a petition in writing to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, showing special reasons for a longer absence, and shall have received permission thereof.

ONCE RICH, DIED A PAUPER.

Once worth half a million dollars and a member of a prosperous tea importing firm, Thomas J. Daly, fifty-eight years old, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. He had been admitted on Jan. 2 from a lodging house at 287 Bowery suffering form general debility, induced by gastritis and tuberculosis.

On entering the hospital Daly gave the name of "Mr. Judson, banker 6 Wall Street," as his friend, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Judson was notified. In the evening a man who explained that he was Mr. Judson's cashier called at the hospital. He said that his employer would take care of Daly's body and see that it was fitly interred. Otherwise it would have been taken to Potter's Field.

According to the cashier, Daly, twenty years ago, was a member of the firm of Gerger & Daly, whose offices were at the foot of Wall Street. He was rated as worth half a million dollars. Fortune favored Daly until he began Wall Street speculations. He lost, and losing speculated more recklessly. Finally all his money was gone and Daly dropped out of sight.

A few years ago, a bent, old man accosted Mr. Judson on the street and called him by name. Mr. Judson recognized his old friend and gave him employment in his own office. But Daly wandered off again and became a frequenter of Bowery lodging houses.

SOUTH BECOMING AROUSED

Closing of Indianola Post Office May Cause Riots.

Senator McLaurin Asserts Positively That Negro Postmistress Was Never Threatened—Attitude of Postmaster General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Southerners fear that trouble will result from the President's action in the case of the Post Office at Indianola, Miss. Reports from that town which are beginning to come in indicate that public sentiment is certainly wrought up.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi began active work in behalf of Indianola to-day, and succeeded, he says, in unearthing the fact that the only offense of the citizens there was to hold a mass meeting at which Postmistress Minnie M. Cox was requested to resign. He does not find that there were any threats or intimidation except so far as the demand made by the mass meeting might be considered intimidation. It will be recalled that the President in his statement of the case said that "a brutal and lawless element" had obtained Mrs. Cox's resignation "under threats of physical violence," and that the Mayor and Sheriff said they were unable to protect her.

Mr. McLaurin says it was from Postmaster General Payne that he learned about the mass meeting. He called on the Postmaster General to-day and asked him about the case. He says that all the information the Postmaster General had about the matter was obtained from a Post Office Inspector named Fitzgerald, who reported the holding of the mass meeting. "I told the Postmaster General," said Mr. McLaurin, "that I felt sure that he had only heard one side of the story, and that the community was composed of as good, law-abiding citizens as could be found anywhere. I told him I was sure there was no considerable crowd at that mass meeting."

The Senator asked the Postmaster General to have the mail for Indianola sent to Baird, which is nearer than Greenville, the place designated by the President. Mr. Payne said it was impossible because the force at Baird was not sufficient to handle the mail. The Senator then requested that J. H. Baker, one of Mrs. Cox's bondsmen, be designated to act temporarily as Postmaster, and that the office be opened pending further investigation. Mr. Payne said he did not think he had the power to do this, but would look into the question.

"I told him," said Mr. McLaurin, "that the people of the South did not believe in having negro Postmasters, and I also said that the Southern people knew the Southern negroes better than Northeners did. I told him further that the fact that a number of Democrats were on the bond of this negro woman was no evidence of her fine character; it showed rather that she was of good negro character."

The Senator's next step will be to confer with the people of Indianola and get them to present their side of the case. He thinks that when this is done the President will see that his action was unjust.

This confidence is not shared by those acquainted with the President's views, for all the information which has yet come to Washington tends to show that the only complaint against the woman was her color. The question why the whites should have submitted for several years to dealing with a negro Postmaster, and should at this late day become so wrought up over the matter, is answered by Southerners in a way rather alarming to those who desire to see sectional animosities buried. They say that all over the South the President's recent pronunciamentos in the Crum case, the Bingham case, and other matters relating to the negro question, have had the effect of reviving and intensifying the old feeling against the blacks, and that this accounts for the hostility recently exhibited toward Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Payne told Senator McLauren during their interview that the Post Office would be reopened if the people of Indianola would accept Mrs. Cox as their Postmaster. There is no probability of this, according to people from that section, who say that the people of Southern Mississippi are thoroughly aroused and will submit to the indefinite closing of the Post Office rather than yield.

INDIANOLA, Miss., Jan. 5.—While the conservative citizens anticipate no serious trouble over the closing of the Post Office here, city and county officials continue to exercise great vigilance. The night passed without special incident.

To-day a private office was established for the distribution of mail collected by an independent messenger service from Heathman and Greenville. The independent office will be maintained at the expense of citizens.

Post Office Inspectors are here checking up the accounts of the abandoned office.

Wayne Cox, husband of Minnie Cox, the Postmaster, who is a clerk in the Railroad Mail Service, passed through here on his regular run last night, but would not discuss the matter. He has been in the Government service fourteen years.

An authorized statement from the Mayor says that conditions are such that he would not advise Mrs. Cox to open the Post Office.

Sheriff A. C. Cox of this county last night said that if Minnie Cox wanted to open the Post Office and feared violence he would deputize a sufficient complement of men to guard the office and patrol the town. The woman has made no application to the authorities for protection.

Post Office Inspector Fitzgerald has been assigned here from Louisiana. He went direct to the home of the Sheriff last night with Mayor Davis, where a conference was held. He left on a late train.

RUSSIAN BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

United States Supreme Court Decides One Is Paid—Opinion Handed Down by Justice Brown in the Downs Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In an opinion handed down by Justice Brown to-day the United States Supreme Court decided in the Downs case that the money paid by the Russian Government on sugar exported is a bounty, and that the Collector of Customs at Baltimore was justified in levying a countervailing duty on Russian sugar under the terms of the Dingley law.

The Downs case came to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari brought to test rulings of the lower court and of the Board of General Appraisers holding a cargo imported into Baltimore from Russia to be subject to a countervailing duty leviable upon merchandise upon which a bounty is paid upon exportation. The opinion to-day affirmed these rulings. Justice Brown said the case involved only the one question as to "whether under the laws and regulations of Russia a bounty is allowed upon the export of sugar which subjects such sugar upon its importation into the United States to an additional duty equal to the entire amount of such bounty under the act of July 24, 1897."

He said that under Russia's method of protecting and fostering her sugar industry free sugar which may be sold in Russia at the normal excise of 1.75 rubles per pound, may be exported under a permit from the excise office upon the return of a free sugar certificate with the Custom House export mark, the excise then crediting the exported quantity of sugar to the free surplus of the mill, which is subject to double the tax of 1.75 rubles.

Discussing the effect of this certificate Justice Brown said: "In practice the market value of these certificates must vary according to the demand and supply, but the theory underlying the transaction is always this, that the exporter shall suffer no loss because he has exported his free sugar instead of selling it in the home market. It is practically admitted in this case that a bounty equal to the value of these certificates is paid by the Russian Government, and the main argument of the petitioner is addressed to the proposition that this bounty is paid not upon exportation but upon production.

"The answer to this is that every bounty upon exportation must, to a certain extent, operate as a bounty upon production, since nothing can be exported which is not produced, and hence a bounty upon exportation by creating a foreign demand stimulates an increased production to the extent of such demand. Consequently, a bounty upon production operates to a certain extent as a bounty upon exportation, since it opens to the manufacturer a foreign market for h merchandise produced in excess of the demand at home.

"Where regulations exempt sugar exported from excise taxation altogether, we think they clearly fall within the definition of an indirect bounty upon exportation."

The Downes case grew out of an appeal taken by Robert E. Downes, a commission merchant of Baltimore, from the enforcement of the provisions of a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of Dec. 12, 1898, in accordance with the Tariff act of 1897.

That tariff, provided that if any country gave, directly or indirectly, a bounty or grant on the export of any article subject to duty, an additional duty equal to the bounty should be charged on its importation into the United States. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury had reference to the application of the act to Russian export sugar, on which, it was claimed, a bounty was paid by the rebate of an excise tax on surplus production. The Russian legislation dated from 1895, when the Government took control of the sugar industry, laid a prohibitory duty on all foreign sugar and an excise tax of 1.75 rubles on all crystalized sugar manufactured, with the further provision that the Government should determine each year the amount of sugar which should be put on the market by manufacturers, and fix an amount to be held in reserve for sale when the price rose above a fixed limit. That which remained in excess of the free-selling sugar and the compulsory reserve might be sold on the market on payment of double the regular excise tax. With export sugar, as has been stated, the tax was omitted.

After the countervailing duties had been levied in the Downes case the Russian Government protested that the rebate did not amount to a bounty, and an exchange of notes resulted in the suspension of duties on April 20, 1901, here until investigation should be made. After ten months' suspension the duties were reimposed at increased rates, and Russia retaliated by imposing the maximum tariff on American iron, steel, hardware, and machinery.

KNOX'S ANTI-TRUST VIEWS.

Attorney General Will Submit Suggestions for a Law to House and Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Some time ago the sub-committee on the House Judiciary Committee, which was charged with the preparation of an anti-trust bill, asked Attorney General Knox to send suggestions for such a measure. The Attorney General to-day informed the sub-committee, together with the Senate Committee on Judiciary, that he had prepared the suggestions asked for and would submit them.

If these suggestions are embodied in a bill, that bill will be known as the Administration measure. None of the numerous bills thus far introduced is an Administration measure, and Senator Hoar specifically disclaimed any such designation for his bill.

The House Committee is anxious that its bill shall be known as an Administration one, and it was largely for that purpose that the Littlefield sub-committee was created. It is pretty certain that the bill which comes out of the sub-committee will closely resemble the Administration's suggestions.

In this respect the House will hold a stronger position than the Senate. There is no evidence that the Senate is particularly desirous of having its trust bill drawn by the Administration, but the Attorney General is going to send his views to both committees because both are dealing with the question. If the House takes up the Attorney General's suggestions, the Senate will have to either drop its own measure, supposing it to have decided upon one, or oppose the Administration bill.

Mr. Hoar gave notice to-day that he would address the Senate to-morrow on his anti-trust bill. Senator Hoar obtained permission for his committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

A concurrent resolution was adopted in the Senate providing for the preparation under the direction of the Attorney General of a compilation of all laws enacted by the various States relating to trusts or to combinations in restraint of trade, and for the regulation and reorganization of corporations.

MARGINAL TRADING ILLEGAL.

Justice Holmes's First Opinion Sustains the California Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court to-day delivered the first opinion promulgated by him as a member of that court. The case was that of Otis Gassman vs. F. Parker and involved the question as to whether the State Constitution of California prohibiting dealings in margins on stocks contravenes the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The decision of the California courts, which sustaines the Constitution, prohibiting such dealings, is confirmed. Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The case in question grew out of an effort of the plaintiff to recover money paid for margins to a stock broker. Justice Holmes in his opinion held that the adoption of the Constitutional provision by the people of California showed a deep-seated local conviction that the prohibition against dealings in stocks on margins was required. This conviction, he held, is entitled to much respect and consideration.

"It is said," continued Justice Holmes, "that at the time when the Constitution was adopted widespread ruin had been wrought by gambling in margins. Of course that mode of dealing opens a larger opportunity for gambling than when property is paid for outright. The court is not prepared to say that such a provision might not be a proper method of meeting a popular delirium, still less that it might not reasonably be thought a proper method of doing so. And if in practice the evil is confined to stocks, as was natural in a mining country, the court deems it not unjustifiable inequality to confine the prohibition to stocks and not to extend it to other possible matters of speculation, such as cotton or wheat." The opinion concludes as follows:

"We cannot say that treating stocks of corporations as a class subject to special restrictions was unjust discrimination or the denial of the equal protection of the law."

MAIL CARRIER THREATENED.

Negro Official Ordered Off His Route by a Posse at Boeuf River, La.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Postmaster General Payne received information to-day that a posse of white citizens at Boeuf River, La., last night ordered Charles Jackson, a negro mail carrier, not to return with the mail on his route, and threatened him with death in case he did not heed their injunction. The reason given by the posse was the color of the carrier.

The case was reported at once to the postal authorities, and Post Office Inspector Peters of the New Orleans Division has been dispatched to Girard with orders to make a thorough investigation.

FEDERAL NOMINATIONS.

List of Appointments by the President Goes to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury.—Surveyor of Customs—Henry L. Hines, Springfield, Mass.

Collectors of Customs—Daniel H. Moody, District of Wiscasset, Me.; Sidney O. Weeks, District of Patchogue, N. Y.; William P. Crum, District of Charleston, S. C.; Peter Dippel, District of Sag Harbor, N. Y.

State.—Consul General—Hugh Pitcairn of Pennsylvania, (now Consul,) at Hamburg.

Consul—William B. Estes, Minnesota, at Antigua, West Indies.

Navy.—Chaplain—Johnson McC. Bellows, Connecticut; Captain—Commander George W. Baird; Lieutenant Commanders, to be Commanders—William Winder, Charles B. T. Moore, and Alfred Reynolds.

Civil Engineer—Frederick B. Harris, New York.

Paymaster (to have the rank of Lieutenant Commander)—John Q. Novell.

Army.—Judge Advocate (with rank of Lieutenant Colonel)—Major Harvey C. Carbaugh.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—Eugene H. Merriman, East Hartford.

New York—Carleton D. Wing, Attica; Paul Clark, Auburn; F. Eugene Sprague, Carmel; Albert S. Potts, Cooperstown; Harrison Beecher, Monticello; Richard P. Groat, Newark; Benson C. Smith, Port Byron; Matthew Taylor, Schenectady, and George D. Genung, Waverly.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE CAPITAL.

The proposition to increase the capital stock of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company to $2,500,000 was ratified at a meeting of the stockholders held yesterday. The new stock, which will be paid in at $175 per share, will be subscribed for by the present stockholders, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company. The increase will bring the company's capital and surplus up to $4,000,000.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected at yesterday's meeting: President—Richard M. Hurd; Vice Presidents—Edwin W. Coggeshall, Charles S. Fairchild, and David B. Ogden; Treasurer—O. Egerton Schmidt; Secretary—Cecil I. Evers.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT.

United States Produced of the Yellow Metal $80,853,070 and of the White $31,040,025 Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, to-day issued his preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1902.

The total production of gold was $80,853,070, an increase for the year of $2,186,370. The production of silver amounted to $31,040,025, a net increase of $3,352,084.

Following is the estimated production of States.

Source of Product.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Commercial Value.
Alabama	$2,573	$50
Alaska	7,823,793	30,061
Arizona	4,755,029	1,690,100
California	17,124,931	480,793
Colorado	27,502,429	9,085,714
Georgia	102,788	739
Idaho	2,067,183	3,180,000
Maryland	2,556	72
Michigan	30,800	42,956
Montana	4,134,365	6,890,000
Nevada	3,514,212	2,120,000
New Mexico	688,400	298,602
North Carolina	91,783	11,498
Oregon	1,860,465	65,600
South Carolina	147,928	132
South Dakota	7,398,057	182,575
Tennessee	145	4
Texas	600	250,272
Utah	3,720,930	6,300,000
Virginia	4,344	273
Washington	434,109	360,400
Wyoming	45,290	2,756
Total	$80,853,070	$31,040,025
Klondike	14,562,191	91,768
Nome (included in Alaska)	5,023,256	9,540

GOLD BRICK MISSING.

Announcement in Wall Street That a Clerk Lost Bar 19,982.

An announcement was made over the Wall Street tickers yesterday that is calculated to give a new impulse to the languishing gold-brick industry in these parts. It was to the effect that a genuine gold brick is likely to be presented to buyers at any time at a bargain price. L. & N. Wollstein of 16 John Street said that one of their clerks yesterday morning lost a gold bar or brick that is worth $257.07. They sent word to all money and precious metal brokers to question closely all persons presenting gold bars or bricks for sale, and offer a reward for the return of the lost bar.

The number of the lost brick is 19,982. It bearing the regular Assay Office stamp. It was reported in the Street yesterday that several dealers in gold bricks had on hearing of this, at once stamped some bricks with the above number and had offered them for sale at various places

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Kaltenborn Concert.
On Thursday, January 8, a grand concert by the **Famous Kaltenborn Orchestra,** assisted by well known artists, will be held in our Concert Hall, Fourth Floor, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Semi-Annual Sale of Undermuslins and White Goods.

Second Floor.

This sale comprehends all sorts of White Goods, viz.:

Undermuslins, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Corsets, Sacques and Wrappers, Men's and Boys' White Shirts, All White Goods by the yard.

It is hardly necessary at this time to dwell voluminously upon the many merits of the present important event—its magnetism and other points of supreme invitingness. Suffice to say that this Semi-Annual Sale of Undermuslins and White Goods is the culmination of months and months of thorough preparation. It is the direct development and result of the combination of experience, knowledge, business judgment and acumen, together with the will and determination to exceed the best past efforts of this or any other mercantile organization.

Gowns.

MASONVILLE MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC GOWNS, square yoke of 16 tucks, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves, French felled seams, full width and length.....48

FINE BERKLEY CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK GOWNS, IN SEVEN STYLES; one with round neck insertions of fine quality Italian lace, edged with lace, ribbon drawn through beading front and back; V neck Gown, yoke of embroidery and hemstitched tucks. Hamburg ruffle around neck and sleeves.....95

Two styles in high neck Gowns, with fine insertion and hemstitched tucks; Empire Gowns, 6 rows torchon lace insertion and tucks, ribbon bows and lace edge on neck and sleeves; these gowns are all very wide and full length; each.....95

CAMBRIC GOWNS, square neck, trimmed back and front, with one insertion of fine Valenciennes lace and hemstitching, hemstitched lawn ruffle edged with lace on neck and sleeves.....$1.25

NAINSOOK CHEMISE GOWNS, square back and V front, with fine embroidery insertion, 2-inch edging of Hamburg, sleeves trimmed to correspond, ribbon bows.....$1.95

Corset Covers.

CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, round neck, neck and armholes trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon, pearl buttons, well finished buttonholes; also Nainsook Corset Covers, French style, low neck and armholes, trimmed with fine lawn, hemstitched ruffle; each.....25

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, two styles, French shapes, one with Italian lace, insertion and edging, round, low neck, two rows of lace down front; also Corset Covers, insertion and edging of fisheye lace around low neck and armholes.....50

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, Freuch shaped, three styles; round neck, with two insertions of fine Valenciennes, lace ribbon run through neck and armholes, edged with fisheye lace; also Corset Covers, trimmed with Grecian design lace, low neck and sleeves with fisheye lace and ribbon trimming.....65

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, two styles; one trimmed with French embroidery across front; narrow Frecnh beading ribbon and edging of Valenciennes lace all around; entire back tucked; another has yoke front and back, trimmed with two rows of point de Paris lace 1½ inches wide, with two rows of ribbon and edging to match; each.....95

Silk Skirts.

TAFFETA SILK SKIRTS, with graduated ruffle, two rows of hemstitching, in black and all new shades of changeable silk.....$6.95

Skirts.

SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, with deep hemstitched lawn ruffle and three hemstitched tucks.....48

SHORT CAMBRIC SKIRTS, with double lawn ruffle, hemstitched tucks.....60

WALKING SKIRTS, of heavy cambric, with 18 inch lawn ruffle, seven rows of hemstitching, two clusters of tucks.....85

WALKING SKIRTS, of cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, 9 inch embroidery and two clusters of hemstitched tucks.....$1.35

WALKING SKIRTS, of fine cambric, trimmed with deep ruffle of extra fine embroidery; four tucks and six rows of hemstitching.....$1.75

Drawers.

DRAWERS of good quality cambric; one style with deep ruffle of lawn, hemstitched cluster of fine tucks, deep hem; another has deep ruffle of lawn, two rows of hemstitching; either style open or closed; sizes 23 to 27 inches long.....28

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with 5-inch ruffle of Point de Paris lace, cluster of six pin tucks, all sizes.....50

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, full umbrella ruffle, two insertions and edging of Valenciennes lace; all sizes...95

Chemises.

NAINSOOK SKIRT CHEMISES; one style has row of insertion and ribbon beading around neck, edged with fine Valenciennes lace; another has skirt trimmed with Valenciennes and two rows of Valenciennes insertion, edging around neck.....95

NAINSOOK CHEMISES, fisheye lace insertion, ruffle of lace around yoke, ribbon trimming, skirt with lace and tucks.....$1.95

Our January Linen Sale.

First Floor.

Damask Pattern Table Cloths and Napkins to Match.

Pattern Table Cloths of Scotch make; very good for general use:—
8-4x8-4 size; value $1.65, at.....$1.25
8-4x10-4 size; value $2.00, at.....$1.75
8-4x12-4 size; value $2.45, at.....$2.00
Bleached Damask, 62 inches wide; value 55c. yard, during this sale.....40
Bleached Damask, 66 inches wide; value 75c. yard, during this sale.....60
Bleached Damask, 68 inches wide; value 98c. yard, during this sale.....80
Also 1,000 dozen Napkins, 23x23 inches; value $2.25 dozen.....$1.75

Linen and Cotton Sheets, Pillow Slips and Bolster Cases.

5,000 ready for use—Pillow Slips of the very best quality Muslin, size 45x36; value 12½c. and 14c., during this sale, each.....8

The following low prices will mark our standard brands of ready-to-use Cotton Sheets:—
54x90, for single beds; value 39, at.....32
63x90, for larger beds; value 48, at.....38
72x90, for ¾ beds; value 50, at.....43
81x90, for double beds; value 55, at.....49
90x90, for extra size beds; value 63, at.....55

Sample Pieces of Renaissance Linens.

Nearly all sizes; Centrepieces, Scarfs and Tea cloths; prices are less than half import price; each.....35, 50, 69, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.50

250 sample pieces Teneriffe Linens, all sizes, some very large dinner cloths, with hand drawn or embroidered centres, AT PRICES LESS THAN ONE-HALF REGULAR COST.

A Special Purchase of 10,000 Pieces of

Swiss Embroidered Mull and Lace Net Scarfs and Shams

enables us to make the following unparalleled offers:—
Scarfs, 18x36 inches; values up to $1.00, each.....35
Scarfs, 18x54 inches; values up to $2.00, each.....55
Shams, 30x30 inches; values up to $2.00, each.....55

Renaissance Doylies.

In various sizes and in hundreds of patterns. A number of counters are piled high with them. They will be offered at far less than cost.

12½c. and 15c. Doylies, at.....6
20c. and 25c. Doylies, at.....12½
40c. and 50c. Doylies, at.....25
$1.00 and $1.25 Centrepieces.....59

Our January Shirt Sale.

First Floor.

We have thrown the profit off of every article mentioned; so this week you can purchase the following garments for just what they cost us:—

Very special offering of Men's extra quality hand-laundered Evening Dress Shirts; A1 quality White Muslin; extra long and wide linen bosoms; reinforced cushion neck band; open front and back, stud holes, cuffs attached; different sleeve lengths; perfect fitting, serviceable dress shirt; regular value $1.25, sale price.....78

3,300 BRAND NEW FANCY BOSOM SHIRTS—Never shown before this sale, our regular winter line, which we have been preparing for the last three months in order to make this the best value-giving sale on record; of extra quality soft finish Percale, and printed or woven Madras Cloths; patterns all new and ne

"Instances of the truth that Good wine needs no bush."
—THE SUN.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
Last Days of Exhibition.

Free 9 to 6 Day — View 8 to 10 Evening

Very Valuable PAINTINGS.

Water Colors and Pastels

Collected by the late

Mrs. S. D. Warren

OF BOSTON.

"The breadth of interest spanned by this Warren collection is surprising."
—Mail and Express.

"To give all the reasons for the approval of this collection would be to enumerate most of the pictures in it."
—Tribune.

To be Sold by order of the Executors

At Unrestricted Public Sale

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next, January 8th and 9th, at 8:30 o'Clock,

AT

Mendelssohn Hall

Fortieth St., East of Broadway.

(Admission to hall on Evenings of Sale by card, to be had free of the managers.)

De Luxe Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on receipt of price, $20.00.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

American Art Association, Managers

6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS

A natural Salt evaporated from the waters of Medical Lake, Wash., now famous the country over because of its marvelous curative properties.

Cure CATARRH in Every Form.

"I have suffered with Catarrh for years; have tried many remedies and doctors, and when your circular was handed me was doctoring with a celebrated specialist of Indiana. I bought one box of your salts, and used it in connection with a catarrhal atomizer, and derived more benefit from them than $30 worth of doctoring with the specialists. I pronounce it the best remedy for catarrh yet discovered." (Signed), Mrs. Harriet Johnson, Bird's Sta., Ill.

(This testimonial is genuine and unsolicited; $10,000 reward if proved otherwise.)

25c., 50c., $1.00 a Box, at Drug Stores.

Indian Head Brand—only genuine.

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MAGGI CONCENTRATED SOUPS

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Santa Fe

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA

Basket Ball Team in Shape for the Princeton Game.

Sixty-five Candidates Reported to Capt. Robert B. Bartholomew Yesterday for the Various Crews.

Columbia's basket ball team is rapidly getting into shape for the opening of its season with Princeton in the Columbia gymnasium on Jan. 13. The team has been in training since November, and has been playing games ever since the 4th of December, so that its members therefore have had quite a lot of experience. The management thinks that this will prove of material benefit to the team when it begins its season of intercollegiate contests, which are, of course, the objective point of the year. The five has so far played six games this academic year, four of these proving victories over some of the strongest non-college teams in the vicinity. The team was twice defeated, but in these games Columbia had only half of its 'Varsity men available, because of injuries to three of the best players. These men have had an opportunity to recuperate during the Christmas vacation, and are now all in tip-top shape.

Columbia was tied with Harvard and Princeton for second place in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association's first season last year. The team has now all of last season's men again available, and in addition several good men who were ineligible then.

Columbia now has such a large number of able basket-ball players about on an equal plane of ability that Capt. H. H. Elias is enabled to put in the game if necessary two fives of about the same playing capacity.

The following have been announced as the 'Varsity squad: Forwards, T. F. Allen, B. R. Von Sholly, G. A. Fisher; centre, F. L. O'Connell, and guards, V. de la Montagne Earle, H. H. Elias, and H. C. Townsend; substitutes, L. Rogers and C. D. Trubenbach. Fisher is about the best man on the team, both on defense and attack. He is easily the best shot on the team, and excels in making difficult baskets. Von Sholly's best trick is scoring goals on long and apparently impossible shots. Allen is a very fast player, and usually manages to evade his opponent and score a goal or two. O'Connell is an admirable centre, and has never let his opposing man score over two goals on him. O'Connell has been in poor physical shape, but has been spending the vacation in the mountains, and has gained seven pounds in weight and is now in excellent condition. Earle, Goodman, and Elias are good all-around men, as is Townsend, the other guard, and all four protect Columbia's goal in good style. The members of the team have nearly all been prominent in other branches of college sport, as well as in basket ball. O'Connell is Captain of the cross-country team, Goodman a member of the 'Varsity football and baseball teams, Earle is Captain of the 'Varsity gymnastic team, Townsend a member of the 'Varsity football team and stroke of the crew, and Rogers one of the lacrosse twelve.

Candidates for both the Columbia 'Varsity and freshman crews reported to Robert B. Bartholomew, the 'Varsity Captain, yesterday, sixty-five men, appeared, and as many more are expected to report during the remainder of this week. It has been decided that the members of last year's 'Varsity and the older oarsmen in general should not be asked to begin work until after the conclusion of the annual mid-year examinations the first week in February. For the present the practice will be confined to the instruction of the novice candidates under the direction of Edward Hanlan and veteran Columbia oarsmen. Practice will consist of a twenty-minute spin on the rowing machines and a run in the open. Owing to the fact that the rowing machines had not yet been installed in their new quarters, in Fayerweather Hall, the actual work of practice will not begin till this afternoon.

The men who reported for the 'Varsity were E. H. Hanneman, L. Riggs, R. S. Pierpont, E. H. Landers, Bates, L. Ellsworth, T. J. Thorp, S. Wheeler, D. A. Mackenzie, I. Ferris, F. X. Snyder, H. Moore, M. J. Earley, A. Willis, E. S. Whitin, H. C. Brinckerhoff, J. S. Maeder, W. F. Allen, A. G. Stephenson, E. H. Updike, J. T. Malmberg, E. P. Kilroe, G. R. M. Ewing, C. K. Whitwell, R. S. Smith, E. B. Bruce, L. Iselin, and E. H. Pembroke.

The candidates for the freshman crew are Hollister, Echeverria, Gordon, Bogur, Stephens, Porter, Wallace, Williams, Fowler, Corn, Greef, Pardee, Devoe, Spence, Post, Enos, Rich, Macdonald, Taylor, Miller, King, Suydam, Bangs, Bolsse, Patterson, Wiggin, Baxter, Greene, Clarkson, Toll, Finch, Salinger, Von Pustau, Curtis, Hall, Druding, and Van Sicien.

Many Columbia athletes are represented in the list of honor men at the university recently announced by J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the college. About forty men of the 150 students who were recognized for their stand in scholarship have also been conspicuous in sports.

Of the fourteen men who received highest general honors, these seven are prominent in athletics: From the class of 1902, Edward Schuster (Vanderbilt scholar) of the gymnastic team, Lyman Rhoades, Jr., of the golf team, James H. Heroy, an oarsman and manager of the 1902 'Varsity crew, and Bruce M. Falconer of the 1902 second 'Varsity crew; from the class of 1903, Leonard M. Waidstein of the 'Varsity track team; from the class of 1904, Arthur S. Gutman of the 'Varsity lacrosse team; from the class of 1905, Robert Le Roy of the 'Varsity tennis team.

These men received over 90 per cent. in their college work, and stood higher than 467 other students in the college. Thirty-four men of the 106 that received general honors are representative athletes of the university. They gained at least 80 per cent. in their studies. Their names follow: H. C. McCollom, football; Clinton G. Abbott, football; Charles W. Kennedy, track team; Barent Lefferts of the crew, G. S. O'Loughlin of the crew, C. L. Hendrickson, manager of the baseball team; R. L. Von Bernuth of the crew, Oscar W. Houston, manager of the 1900 football team; U. J. Wile of the lacrosse team; D. A. Mackenzie of the freshman crew, G. A. Younger of the freshman lacrosse team, B. M. Kaye and E. Hess of the 'Varsity basket ball squad, and M. L. Rothschild of the freshman lacrosse team.

BIG PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Premium List of the Westminster Kennel Club Is Generous in Awards.

Several thousand dollars in prizes, in addition to an unusually large number of special cups and other trophies, are offered this year by the Westminster Kennel Club for its twenty-seventh annual dog show, which will be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The premium list, which has just been issued, contains classes for practically every variety of dog. The St. Bernards, pointers, English and Irish setters spaniels, collies, and terriers head the list with the largest subdivision of classified prizes. All of the toy dog varieties are generously cared for, and there are classes for chows, griffons, retrievers, Chesapeake Bay dogs, and Irish water spaniels. James Mortimer will be Superintendent and Secretary of the show this year, as he has been in the past, and entries will close with him on Jan. 26 at 1,123 Broadway.

Among the special prizes which are to be won outright at the show are silver cups offered for the best exhibit in nearly every class. Some of the donors are: George De Forest Grant, President of the Westminster Kennel Club, for pointers; Richard H. Williams, for St. Bernards; Lincoln McCormack, for field spaniels; H. K. Knapp and Harry P. Whitney, for beagles; William Rauch, for English setters; Charles M. Chapin, for Irish terriers; Center Hitchcock, for Airedale terriers; Thomas Paton, for pointer puppies; Frederic Bull, for Boston terriers; H. B. Duryea, for cocker spaniels; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for old English sheep dogs; Charles Coster, for black-and-tan terriers, and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, for Boston terriers.

The usual perpetual prizes offered by the Ladies' Kennel Association of America for its own bench shows have been offered for competition in the coming show, and a number of special prizes will be awarded by the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts. The various individual dog clubs are also represented in the prize list.

The Dog Show Committee consists of William Rauch, Chairman; Walton Ferguson, Jr., and Richard H. Williams.

AUTOMOBILE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Candidates for International Cup Team Must Be Ready in April.

At a meeting of the Race Committee of the Automobile Club of America held at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, it was decided that all entrants for the coming race for the Bennett International Cup must have their cars in this city by Saturday, April 11, and must place them at the disposal of the committee on that date for such tests as may be imposed. The date of the race is not yet decided upon, but may be set for any time between May 15 and Aug. 15, and the committee desires the members of the team to have at least one month for practice and preparation to intervene between the date of the selection of the team and the day of the race.

In case the date chosen for the race is in the Summer, as usually is the case, so much additional time for trying the machine will be had. According to the rules, the date must be announced by the club in custody of the cup on or before the 1st of February. There are five candidates for the team—Alexander Winton and L. P. Mooers of Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Harkness and Percy Owen of this city, and C. W. Mathewson of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has entered two machines. Of these five, Alexander Winton is the only one yet accepted as a member of the team, with two others to be selected.

Clarence G. Dinsmore of this city was appointed as the representative of the Automobile Club of America on the International Committee, which will manage the race. The members of the committee present at the meeting were G. L. Scott, A. R. Shattuck, D. H. Morris, and H. W. Whipple.

At the regular Tuesday evening social meeting of the Automobile Club this evening Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler will lecture on "An Automobile Trip Through France, Germany, and Austria." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern pictures from photographs taken on the trip.

Poultry Show Opens To-day.

The good weather of yesterday was a great thing for the shippers of poultry to the exhibition which opens this morning at Madison Square Garden, and the birds from distant places, after their long ride by railroad, reached the Garden in good condition, and will all be in their cages this morning when the show opens at 9 o'clock.

The large number of entries in all the leading classes will make the competition for prizes very close, and the presence of the Orpingtons from Kent, England, with one hundred birds in the cages, will make a contrast to the Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, and Cochins, which are the popular American birds. In the pigeon classes there will be an especially fine showing. Probably in no previous exhibition has there been such a complete showing of bantams and game fowl. The pet stock department, always a favorite, has many entries of rabbits and cavies, and the big birds, including the dignified turkeys and the loquacious geese, will be very prominent.

As an adjunct to the feathered part of the show, the exhibition of cats, for which the Atlantic Cat Club is responsible, will take its place to-morrow morning, when the high-priced and notable prize-winning felines that have made records at Chicago, Detroit, Washington, Philadelphia, and at the shows in England, will command attention, especially as the ladies who are officers of the Atlantic Club are enthusiastic in their part of the exhibition, and determined to show that it deserves the prominence given it.

Bothner and Pardello Matched.

A good deal of interest is being centred on a wrestling match which has been arranged between George Bothner and Lew Pardello, both of this city. Bothner recently took part in two handicap matches against Tom Jenkins of Cleveland and John Piening. Each of these failed to throw him a stipulated number of times within one hour. He was formerly the instructor of wrestling at the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and is undoubtedly the best lightweight wrestler in the country. Pardello has traveled all over the Eastern circuit, meeting all comers with a good deal of success. A meeting between these two ought to be productive of a first-class exhibition. While Pardello is the heavier man, Bothner's cleverness will about equalize the chances for success. The bout will take place in the gymnasium of the New Polo Athletic Club, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, Wednesday evening, Jan 14.

Amateurs Play Billiards.

When the second annual 14-inch balkline handicap amateur billiard tournament was begun last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, there was a very representative gathering of billiard players and spectators present. The conditions were two shots in balk, and the contesting players in the opening game were J. Tyce and A. Vanderwerker. The latter had to make 150 and the former 140 points, but Tyce won the final scores being: Tyce, 140; Vanderwerker, 100. Following are the scores in detail:

J. Tyce, (140)—0 0 1 4 0 0 1 6 0 6 3 4 0 0 4 6 1 2 0 1 4 2 4 0 1 1 0 5 3 1 0 1 0 2 2 2 1 3 5 2 1 1 7 0 1 0 4 3 0 1 4 2 0 3 1 3 1 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 5 1 2. Total, 140. High run, 14. Average, 2 10-65.

A. Vanderwerker, (100)—3 0 1 0 4 3 3 1 4 3 1 1 1 7 4 0 1 1 3 0 1 4 6 3 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 4 0 1 2 5 2 0 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 1 6 0 0 3 0 7. Total, 100. High run, 7. Average, 1 35-65.

The game to-night will be between H. Moran (130) and B. Adams, (140.)

Two Favorites Won at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Racing commenced at Oakland to-day under most auspicious circumstances. The weather was fine, the track good, and the crowd large. The bookmakers had much the best of the argument, as only two favorites were returned winners.

Ice Trotting on Saratoga Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The first week in February has been fixed upon by the Saratoga Ice Trotting Association for its annual races on Saratoga Lake. The Association has elected William S. Shepard President.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—Thane, Peat, and Rankin were the winning favorites. The Stewards have restored Jockey Hicks to all privileges. They have recommended that Thomas Hatfield of the former firm of Hatfield & Ownby be excluded from the grounds. Jockey Landry has been refused permission to accept mounts and denied all privileges. Weather clear; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Thane, 109 pounds, (H. Michaels,) even, won; Whangdoodle, 103, (Helgerson,) 15 to 1, second; Madenia, 103, (Battiste,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Judge Durelle, Itascatara, Maxille, John Potter, Prince Webb, and Lindie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Peat, 127 pounds, (Otis,) 2 to 1, won; Russellton, 127, (Battiste,) 10 to 1, second; Blue Ridge, 120, (Helgerson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Ecome, Insolence, Guatama, James Fitz, and Willard J. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ahumada, 112, (H. Michaels,) 2 to 1, won; Maghoni, 107, (Gannon,) 4 to 5, second; Blanco, 107, (Helgeson,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Robert G. Lansing, Anzeiger, Crutchfield, and Pastoral also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile, and a sixteenth. Wittul, 98 pounds, (Creamer,) 6 to 5, won; Major Mansir, 105, (Gannon,) 12 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 106, (Redfern,) even, third. Time—1:55 2-5. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 92 pounds, (Scully,) 7 to 1, won; Scopio, 121, (Gannon,) 4 to 5, second; Tom Mayhin, 97, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04 1-5. Florham, Kimble Down, Imp, Corblets Boy, and Silver Fringe also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Rankin, 95, (McIntyre,) 2 to 1, won; Chickadee, 105, (Redfern,) 13 to 5, second; Pyrrho, 107, (Gannon,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Welcome Light, The Way, Lou Woods, Flora Levy, Bean, Loftier, and Vesuvia also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Apple Bloom and Heroine, 96 pounds each; Aurie B., Patos, John Carney, and King Light, 101 each; Helen Hay and Judge Cantrell, 103 each; John Gaulter, 105, and Nimble Nag, Computation, and Anzeiger, 106 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Doeskin, 99 pounds; Fensor and Doctor Scharff, 101 each; Benmora, 102; Boundlee, 104; Andes, 105, and Montanic, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. The Stewardess, Valieda, Nimble Down, and White Owl, 100 pounds each; Thane, 102; Miss Shanley, 103; Governor Sayers, 105; imp. Planudes, 108, and Et Roy and Kaloma, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 103 pounds; Farmer Jim and Mamselle, 105 each; Star and Garter, 107; Glendon, 112, and Sheriff Bell, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mollie T. and Glennellie, 100 pounds each; Toddy and The Black Scot, 105 each; Lady Alberta, 107; Telamon and Lord Neville, 108 each, and Grantor, Gradea, Jerry Hunt, and Peat, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter.

"One Cent Buys the Best."

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS ONE CENT

(Except Saturdays)

The Leading Evening Paper.

Registered Trade Mark.

Annual Sale Table Linens

Lot No. 3 contains a very wide range of patterns and qualities, made up almost exclusively from our regular stock. Many of the patterns are quite new. We close them out now in order to make room for still newer ones, at reductions varying from

10 to 30 Per Cent.

(Napkins per doz.)

⅝x⅝ size, 20 to 22 in. sq.	$2.00	2.25	2.50	3.00	4.50	6.00
Reduced from	2.25	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.50
¾x¾ size, 24 to 27 in sq.	$2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	8.75
Reduced from	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.50	7.50	11.00

Cloths.

2x2 yards	$2.00	2.50	3.00	3.75	5.00	7.00
Regular price	2.25	3.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	9.00
2x2¼ yards	$2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50	8.75
Regular price	2.75	3.75	5.00	6.50	8.00	11.00
2x3 yards	$2.50	3.00	3.75	4.50		
Regular price	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50		
2½x2½ yards	$3.50	4.50	5.50	6.00	8.00	9.00
Reduced from	4.25	5.50	6.50	7.50	10.50	12.00
2½x3 yards	$5.00	6.50	7.50	9.75	10.50	17.50
Regular price	6.00	8.00	9.00	12.50	14.00	22.00
2½x3½ yards	$6.00	8.00	8.75	11.00	12.50	20.75
Regular price	7.50	10.50	11.00	14.50	16.00	26.00

Booklet (32 pages), telling about these and other linens offered at this January sale, mailed free, on request.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 WEST 23D STREET.

Lou Woods, 96 pounds; Simon, Irving Mayor, and Fay the Fiddler, 97 each; Chickadee, 98; Wunderlich and False Lead, 102 each; Satin Coat and Mosketo, 103 each; Georgia Gardner, 104; Swordsman, 105, and Potheen, 106.

WORKING ON CUP CRAFT.

Design and Manner of Construction Superior to Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Jan. 5.—Much of the work on the cup boat at the Herreshoff shops at Bristol during the week past was confined to the continuation of the shaping of the craft's frames and assembling them in convenient places near the mid-section of the boat. Each day's work gives ample proof that the design and manner of construction are superior to the Constitution, and there were but few defects for criticism on that craft.

Things were shaped last week for setting up the frames in the mid-section of the boat before the works were closed on Saturday, but owing to a combination of circumstances, one of which was the lengthening of the keel plate, the beginning of the framing-out process went over for a few days more.

One of the sections of the bronze plate on top of the keel having been found to be a trifle too short, the process of attaching an extra piece of bronze to it was accomplished Thursday, so that now the plate is of the necessary length. The two pieces were melted together very successfully in the position of the plate.

More Tobin bronze plates are expected from Ansonia, though there is enough plating of this material on hand now to cover two-thirds of the hull. Every plate fitted and punched for the rivet holes is subject to the rolling process whereby each piece of metal is trued and ready for applying to the frames.

The sailmakers are now in the midst of the making of sails for the new 90-footer, with a few of the sails practically finished, while at another end of the loft the sails for the Constitution and Columbia are pretty well under way. There seems to be as much anxiety to have the sails finished for the old boats as for the new one, the plan being to have the older boats in commission as early in the season as the new one.

It is understood in Bristol that Mr. Belmont is endeavoring to have the Constitution in sailing trim very early next season, some accounts being that the craft may be in sailing fettle by the latter part of March. A new steel spar is being made for the craft in the north boat shop. It is just beginning to take shape and ought to be completed in a few weeks. The object, it is said, is to put the Constitution in first-class racing trim and when the new boat is in commission to put the older one to the greatest tests possible in the racing.

Doubts are heard expressed of the Constitution being able to beat the new craft, from the fact of Designer Herreshoff having in mind the matter of building a new boat that will be minutes faster than the older ninety-footers. The story of the probability of the new Herreshoff boat beating the challenger by a much wider margin than the Columbia beat the Shamrock II. at the last cup races is repeated, and from a source that lends much credence to the story.

There are several orders for new steam yachts at the Herreshoff shops, which denotes a brisk yachting season next Summer. Many mechanics are at work on the new class of thirty-footers, with the fourth boat in that class nearly ready to be taken out of the shop to make room for the setting up of the next one.

Efforts are being made to secure more steel workers at the shops, as that class of workmen are not numerous there at present.

KEELER'S ARM NOT BROKEN.

Whether "Willie" Keeler plays with the Brooklyn National League Club or the New York American League Club during the coming season, his many friends and the baseball public in general will be glad to hear that his recent injury will not in any way affect his playing away out in right field just as cleverly and successfully as ever.

Keeler arrived home Saturday from California, having had to abandon the party of baseball tourists who were making a very successful trip through the West. Keeler carried his left arm in a sling, as he was suffering from the effects of a carriage accident in California, in which he and Umpire Joe Cantillon were severely injured. Keeler thought that he had seriously injured his salary making arm, and as he had some trouble with it during the last two seasons, he decided on having his arm and collarbone thoroughly examined under the X rays so as to locate the injury if any existed. Last night Doctors Wuest and Lee of Brooklyn made a very close examination of the shoulder and collarbone, of which they secured several pictures with the aid of Roentgen rays. After a lengthy consultation the experts assured Keeler that there was no trace of a fracture, but that at some time, probably about two years ago, his left shoulder had been dislocated, but that it had slipped back into its place again. This was what had caused the lameness in the shoulder, and both doctors said they were glad to inform Keeler that he would be in perfect condition for the baseball season of 1903.

HIGH BOWLING RECORDS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—With the three series of games to be played this week the three and a half months' tour of the All-American Bowling trio to the Pacific Coast and return will come to an end and the team will be disbanded temporarily at Sandusky, Ohio, until arrangements can be completed for the $1,000 match with the "Big Three" of Chicago. The records from Oct. 5 to Jan. 2, inclusive, follow:

Players.	Games.	Total Pins.	Average.	High Score.
J. J. Voorheis	304	58,398	192	279
P. Wolf	326	61,394	188	279
E. Peterson	270	49,608	184	243
A. Selbach	238	43,136	181	243

Grand total—All-American, 212,736 pins; opponents, 187,508 pins. Series played, 77. Series won—All-American, 77; lost, none. Games played, 385 games won, All-American, 368; lost, 49.

Highest five-game total, (three-men teams,) 3,085. Highest single-game score, (three-men team,) 707.

The weekly records were—All-American, 2,774; Freeport, Ill., 2,666. All-American, 2,691; Rockford, Ill., 2,558. All-American, 2,742; Saginaw, Mich., 2,571. All-American, 2,705; Saginaw, Mich., 2,360.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Morris Club Bowlers Win Two Games and Lead in Harlem League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Harlem Bowling League last night the Morris Club bowlers won two games, defeating the Phoenix and the Audubon teams, and thereby taking the lead in the tournament. Capt. McDonald of the Morris Club rolled 228 in the last game. The scores follow:

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Morris Club Bowling Club—Briggs, 168; Weisker, 156; O'Neill, 180; Thompson, 199; McDonald, 181. Total, 884.

Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 152; Miller, 176; Young, 174; Hunt, 155; Church, 179. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 166; Miller, 164; Young, 213; Hunt, 182; Church, 171. Total, 886.

Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 156; McGuire, 162; Martin, 157; Kelly, 194; Maher, 176. Total, 845.

THIRD GAME.—Audubon Bowling Club—Moore, 171; McGuire, 182; Martin, 199; Kelly, 187; Maher, 170. Total, 909.

Morris Club Bowling Club—Briggs, 138; Weisker, 162; O'Neill, 216; Thompson, 175; McDonald, 228. Total, 913.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 187; Martens, 190; Hy. Mesloh, 168; Herman Mesloh, 219; Heins, 189. Total—953.

Century Wheelmen—Schnitzer, 182; Wilson, 164; Fessenden, 155; Coulter, 150; De Rivera, 156. Total—807.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Schnitzler, 146; Wilson, 161; Fessenden, 150; Coulter, 146; De Rivera, 188. Total—791.

Orchard Bowling Club—Bullwinkle, 190; Schroeder, 216; Steffens, 224; Schwacke, 183; Wilckins, 174. Total—987.

THIRD GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Bullwinkle, 230; Schroeder, 167; Steffens, 159; Schwacke, 194; Wilckins, 183. Total—943.

Hooker Bowling Club—Junge, 202; Martens, 198; Hy. Mesloh, 193; Herman Mesloh, 263; Heins, 194. Total—990.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 102; Taylor, 167; Koch, 149; Dietz, 134; Matthews, 144. Total, 786.

American Can Company—West, 185; Badeau, 121; Starr, 146; Pearlken, 122; Tattenden, 176. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 177; Taylor, 156; Koch, 159; Dietz, 143; Matthews, 175. Total, 810.

New York Edison Company (Team No. 1)—Wenzel, 154; Roth, 197; Smith, 150; Grady, 142; Holmes, 142. Total, 785.

THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company (Team No. 1)—Wenzel, 123; Roth, 144; Smith, 173; Grady, 191; Holmes, 123. Total, 754.

American Can Company—West, 151; Badeau, 200; Starr, 193, McDonald, 114; Tattenden, 157. Total, 815.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Dominick & Dominick—Burdett, 84; Killeen, 161; Moore, 113; Watters, 109; Eakin, 170. Total, 637.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 122; McGoldrick, 191; Campbell, 131; Cornell, 125; English, 145. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.—Dominick & Dominick—Burdett, 174; Killeen, 169; Moore, 100; Watters, 146; Eakin, 183. Total, 832.

Vermilye & Co.—Horner, 188; McAllister, 140; Simons, 104; Hawkins, 146; Chauncey, 159. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.—Vermilye & Co.—Horner, 205; McAllister, 201; Simons, 115; Hawkins, 129; Chauncey, 144. Total, 785.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 210; McGoldrick, 146; Campbell, 133; Cornell, 154; English, 164. Total, 807.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Davis, 170; Smith, 180; Olsen, 204; Meyer, 197; Shiman, 127. Total, 928.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 166; Potts, 158; Williamson, 190; Schmitt, 180; Mische, 211. Total, 905.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 173; Potts, 175; Williamson, 185; Schmitt, 166; Mische, 160. Total, 853.

Nyack Bowling Club—Howell, 164; Herz, 155; Coonan, 190; Lewis, 155; Gedney, 143. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Howell, 170; Herz, 166; Coonan, 153; Lewis, 172; Gedney, 193. Total, 869.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Davis, 163; Smith, 167; Olsen, 179; Meyer, 173; Shiman, 183. Total, 855.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—The Metal Worker—Chew, 180; Jimerson, 171; Durkin, 136; Barnett, 157; Deasey, 220. Total, 864.

Dimock & Fink Company—Bassford, 127; Burt, 137; Hamilton, 130; Welling, 116; Bent, 178. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Bassford, 165; Burt, 184; Hamilton, 130; Welling, 104; Bent, 149. Total, 736.

Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Steves, 138; Conrad, 118; Fawcett, 106; Kavanagh, 201; McCormick, 169. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Steves, 141; Conrad, 131; Fawcett, 117; Kavanagh, 136; McCormick, 148. Total, 673.

The Metal Worker—Chew, 158; Jimerson, 147; Durkin, 149; Barnett, 154; Deasey, 205. Total, 813.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Long Island Council—Gates, 127; Schoeffler, 120; Judge, 167; Brooks, 131; Hill, 179. Total, 824.

Gilbert Council—Hagar, 199; Fuller, 158; Chalmers, 195; Beard, 197; Van Tassel, 272. Total, 961.

SECOND GAME.—Long Island Council—Gates, 120; Schoeffler, 125; Judge, 122; Brooks, 164; Hill, 180. Total, 789.

Bushwick Council—Linz, 183; Ridderhoff, 174; Meyer, 146; Mehl, 161; Baker, 180. Total, 844.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 200; Ridderhoff, 167; Meyer, 196; Mehl, 190; Baker, 222. Total, 955.

Gilbert Council—Hagar, 151; Fuller, 151; Chalmers, 146; Beard, 150; Van Tassel, 208. Total, 806.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 150; McNamara, 95; Berns, 76; Welch, 155; Huberth, 104. Total—741.

Vera Cruz Council—Donovan, 139; Cronin, [illegible]; F. Carroll, 124; W. Carroll, 118; Schwab, 1[illegible]. Total—628.

SECOND GAME.—Vera Cruz Council—Donovan, 121; Cronin, 135; F. Carroll, 119; W. Carroll, 134; Schwab, 217. Total—726.

Lacordaire Council—Murphy, 166; Toomey, 12[illegible]; Finley, 190; Green, 160; Garvey, 117. Total—[illegible].

THIRD GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Murphy, 172; Toomey, 140; Finley, 122; Green, 182; Garvey, 183. Total—751.

Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 181; McNamara, 133; Ford, 133; Welch, 150; Huberth, 2[illegible]. Total—[illegible].

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our Semi-Annual Sale Begins Thursday

Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

WAIT FOR IT!

Brill Brothers

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores:

279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d TO 23d ST., NEW YORK.

$55,000.00 WORTH OF FURS AT HALF PRICE . . .

One of New York's Famous Furriers Capitulates to the power of Ehrich's Ready Cash and turns over to us at Immense Price Concessions his entire stock

Fur Jackets, Fur Coats, Fur Muffs, Clusters and Boas.

THE SALE CONTAINS SUCH VALUES AS THESE:

125.00 for Squirrel Blouse Coats—
With full revers and collar of royal ermine; regular price, $390.00.

150.00 for Persian Coats—
Very handsome skins; collar and revers of royal ermine—dip front; extremely stylish garment; regular price, $325.00.

85.00 for Real Seal Coats—
Fine selected skins; regular price, $165.00.

50.00 for Persian Lamb Coats—
With full collar and revers of chinchilla fur, fancy brocaded lining, others plain; regular price, $100.00.

69.50 for Persian Lamb Coats—
Full collar and revers, handsomely lined; regular price, $125.00.

24.75 for Very Fine Near Seal Coats—
XXX skins, beautifully made; regular prices, $42.50 to $55.00.

4.95 for Long American Sable Scarfs—
2 brushes.

9.95 for Double American Sable Boas,
Full length, with two large brush tails; regular price, $16.50

7.95 for Extra Long Scarfs—
American Sable, 2 brushes.

14.75 for Isabella Box Boas—
Full 2½ yds. long; finished with two brush tails and claws; regular price, $22.50.

9.95 for Fox Scarfs—
Isabella and Sable color, with two large brushes; regular price, $16.50.

12.75 for Alaska Sable Scarfs—
Finest quality; finished with six large tails; regular price, $19.75.

6.95 for Alaska Sable Muffs—
Full 36 inch block; down bed; regular price, $12.50.

3.95 for American Sable Muffs—
Full 26 inch block; down

SAY LEGATEE BURNED WILL

Charges and Countercharges in Waters Estate Fight.

"Adopted Granddaughter" Declares W. G. Conklin Fed Sweetmeats to Dying Woman—His Denials.

For the first time in the varied litigation over the estate of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, the contesting lawyers were enabled yesterday to place before the court their complete array of charges and countercharges. Justice Leventritt listened to arguments in the preliminary motion of a suit instituted by Sarah May Le Brantz, one of Mrs. Waters's "adopted granddaughters," against William G. Conklin, Secretary of the Franklin Savings Bank, who inherited the bulk of the large property under the will that was first filed for probate.

Sensational charges were made against Mr. Conklin in the affidavits of Miss Le Brantz, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, and others. Col. Bacon appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. Lewis L. Delafield of counsel on the other side denied all the charges and submitted numerous affidavits attacking the good faith and credibility of the plaintiff's testimony.

Miss Le Brantz charged that Mr. Conklin, in her presence, burned a will made by the aged woman in 1899, the document being one under which Mrs. Waters left most of her property to the plaintiff and to the latter's mother and sister. It was also asserted by the young woman that Mr. Conklin, during the time previous to Mrs. Waters's death last month, while she was so feeble that her end was expected daily, used to feed her on candies and other unwholesome sweetmeats. That Mr. Conklin denied.

"Mr. Conklin," said the affidavit of Col. Bacon, "introduced into the household a Miss Fay as nurse for Mrs. Waters. She staid all night and disappeared. She brought with her a bag filled with night dress and toilet articles, and took it away with her before breakfast next morning, leaving its contents behind. Important papers disappeared about this time, and 'Miss Fay' was found to reside at 138 Manhattan Avenue and is known as Mrs. Conklin, although Mr. Conklin claims she is not related to him. Mrs. Waters was found that morning with black eyes and bruises on her head and limb."

When the Waters controversy first arose Mrs. Conklin was interviewed at her home and said that the similarity of her name and that of the bank official was merely a coincidence.

The affidavit submitted by Mr. Conklin stated that he had known Mrs. Waters for 30 years prior to her death. When she importuned him he consented to take over her property to keep it for her. It was after her husband, Harry Waters, died, in 1887, that she began to consult him more frequently than ever. Two or three years before her death, he continued, she became very infirm, and at her request he visited her house often, assuming the management of the estate.

He denied in his affidavit that he burned any will or gave candies to the dying woman. Nor did he ever adopted the house in West Twenty-first Street a nurse named "Miss Fay." He denied "every allegation, insinuation, innuendo, and inference" set forth in Col. Bacon's affidavit.

In referring to the status of Mrs. Una May Mullins, mother of Miss Le Brantz, and to the adopted daughter of Mrs. Waters, Mr. Conklin said he did not believe Mrs. Mullins was ever adopted legally, inasmuch as he understood that no record of such adoption could be located. Mrs. Mullins, who now lives in West Virginia, first married a man named Le Brantz, and later a Mr. Mullins.

The plaintiff said in her affidavit that her mother never knew she was not Mrs. Waters's own daughter until the time of her marriage to Mr. Le Brantz. And she herself (the plaintiff) never knew the real name of her mother until Col. Bacon brought to her from the Home of the Friendless an extract from that institution's records.

Miss Le Brantz's counsel appeared before Justice Leventritt for the purpose of moving that a temporary injunction be issued to restrain Conklin from disposing of any of the property received by him within the last two years; that a receiver for the estate be appointed, and that an order be signed to vacate the Surrogate's appointment of the New York Security and Trust Company as temporary administrator under the will of last April. That was the will by which Conklin was made residuary legatee. The estate, announced Col. Bacon in beginning his argument, was estimated at a valuation of more than $100,000.

The plaintiff named as co-defendants in the suit her mother, sister, and brother, the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, and the Guild for Cripple Children. The institutions are legatees under the April will. The Rev. Dr. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church and F. H. West, executors under the will made in 1899—the one that Conklin is charged with having burned—were also named.

The complaint stated that the will of Jan. 29, 1899, was submitted to Dr. Hodder, and an affidavit by the clergyman was submitted to bear out that assertion. Conklin, according to the plaintiff, did not go to the house frequently until the old woman became afflicted with senile dementia, two or three years ago, but after that he did visit her very often. That Mr. Conklin denied in his affidavit. The plaintiff said the will of last April was a forgery or a document extorted by fraud, and that also he denied. She charged him with having disposed of the rest of the old woman's property for his own interests, and he said that was unqualifiedly false.

Col. Bacon said in his sworn statement that Mrs. Waters was very religious, prudish, and polite prior to her attack of illness, but that her whole character changed afterward. That was borne out by Mrs. Mullins's affidavit, in which it was told how Mrs. Waters came to be vulgar and profane, throwing pennies to children in the street, and then eating bread they gave her.

The lawyer's affidavit said that Mrs. Waters would promise all her estate to any one who would give her an orange, but out of four persons to whom she made the promise three were honest enough not to take advantage of it.

Maria Ballweg, a trained nurse, said in her affidavit that the aged woman always thought some one was murdering her She would cry "murder" and jump out of bed. Conklin, according to the nurse, came to the house about twice a week, and once Mrs. Waters said he had taken away her diamond ring on the promise to have two missing stones replaced in the setting. The ring, said the affidavit, was not returned. Later, said the nurse, Conklin remarked to her, when Mrs. Waters got out of bed:

"I do not want her to get up; we want to keep her down."

Still later, after having heard that the old woman cried "murder," Conklin said, according to the affidavit:

"If it were not for the talk I would put her over on the island."

Both these statements were denied specifically by Mr. Conklin.

Justice Leventritt took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Delafield: Mr. Conklin's counsel, denied last night that Mrs. Conklin, the nurse of Mrs. Waters, had ever been known as "Miss Fay." He said that, though Mr. Conklin had engaged Mrs. Conklin to take care of Mrs. Waters, they were not related in any way.

"Mrs. Conklin, the nurse," said Mr. Delafield, "was a Miss Lederer, and a daughter of a clergyman, Dr. Lederer. She went to boarding school in New York, and there met the sister of my client. He had a friend also by the same name, and Miss Lederer married him. It is merely a strange coincidence, that is all."

"Why did she leave the patient so suddenly?"

"Well, she found the place distasteful to her," was Mr. Delafield's answer.

BALL FOR A DEBUTANTE.

Formal Bow of Miss Mary S. Park to Society at Sherry's.

Miss Mary S. Park, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park, made her formal bow last evening at a ball given for her by Mrs. Park at Sherry's. The large ballroom and other rooms of the story in which it is located were engaged for the occasion. Mrs. Park, gowned in pale blue brocaded crêpe, and wearing a tiara of diamonds and a necklace of pearls, and Miss Park, in white tulle, pailletted in silver and trimmed with large white satin bows, and with white jasmine in her hair and on her corsage, were assisted in receiving by Miss Carola de Peyster of Washington, Miss Nellie Hard, and the Misses Matilda Emory, Anita Peabody, Rosalie Coe Campbell, Constance Pratt, Adelaide Barclay, and Dorothy Roosevelt, débutantes.

There was general dancing, for which the Austrian Band furnished music, until midnight, when a supper at small tables was served in the suite of rooms adjoining the ballroom. After supper came the cotillion that was led by Dr. Harold Barclay, who danced with Miss Park. There were several favor figures, and the favors were novel and pretty. They consisted of large chrysanthemums in different colors, which were filled with candies, and large cigars, also candy filled, for the men. Glass trays, fancy boxes, and books for memoranda, covered with flowered cretonnes, were used in another figure, and silk parasols in different shades of delicate silk, with enameled handles matching the shades of silk, were presented to the women in one figure, and walking sticks, tipped with silver and having bunches of violets tied to their tops, were given to their partners. The ballroom, the foyer, and the rooms in which the supper was served were decorated with palms and ferns, and simple floral decorations were used on the tables. As announced yesterday, Miss Park will have a dinner dance given her by her parents in their residence, in Lower Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Feb. 24.

The guests at the ball last evening were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr.,	The Misses Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin,	Miss Dorothy Edwards,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden,	Miss Helen Bloodgood,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston,	Miss Eleanor R. Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor,	Miss Miriam Blagden,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davies,	Miss Grace Sedgwick,
Mr. and Mrs. Stockton B. Colt,	Miss Gertrude Pell,
Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg,	Miss Marion Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. James G. King,	Miss Julia Edgar,
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Gawtrey,	Miss Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer,	Miss Gertrude Greene,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens,	Miss Josephine Crosby,
The Duke of Newcastle,	Miss Polly Ogden,
Count Primoli,	Miss Sybil Kane,
Prince del Drago,	Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar,	Miss Alice Preston,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher,	Miss Nannie Nicoll,
The Misses Furniss,	Miss Louise Scribner,
Peter Marie,	Miss Amy Olyphant,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton,	Fenwick Beekman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barclay,	Marmaduke Tilden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer,	A. Dickinson,
Mrs. Webster Edgar,	Herbert King,
Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings,	Benjamin Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Tailer,	Erskine Hewitt,
Mrs. Wynn R. Sewell of Pittsburg,	Alex. S. Webb, Jr.,
Miss Constance Pratt,	L. B. Preston,
Miss Georgette Collier,	Wistar Kendall,
Miss Christine Roosevelt,	Robert Brewster,
Miss Nathalie Knowlton,	Morin Hare,
Miss Edith Jay,	Percy Pyne,
Miss Edith Penn,	Russell Landale,
Miss Chlcise Hatch,	Arthur Turnbull,
Miss Ethel Rockefeller,	Beekman Hoppin,
Miss Mary Gurnee,	Langdon Irving,
Miss Louise Trowbridge,	Louis de Koven,
Miss Spear of Pittsburg,	George A. Crocker, Jr.,
Miss Anita Peabody,	F. K. Stevens,
Miss Maud Livingston,	Philip G. Birckhead,
Miss Elizabeth Morton,	George Peabody,
The Misses de Peyster,	Ralph N. Ellis,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,	K. Van Rensselaer, Jr.,
Miss Mary Atterbury,	Alfred Wagstaff,
Miss Josephine Atterbury,	Thomas Sturgis, Jr.,
Miss Dorothy Schieffelin,	Edward Tinker,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,	William Turnbull,
Miss Nathalie Morrison,	Huntington Norton,
Miss Aleid Schenck,	Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
Miss Dorothy Hinckley,	Leonard Jacob,
Miss Adelaide Raylis,	John K. Mills,
Miss Eloise Beekman,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Marie Montant,	Fellowes Davis, Jr.,
Miss Cornelia Davies,	Louis Slade,
Miss Margaret Dix,	Murray Young,
	H. P. Rogers, Jr.,
	John Rutherford,
	Eugene Ayrault,
	W. Whitehouse,
	Richard Peters,
	Stockton Pyne,
	Garret Kip,
	Dr. J. Vanderpool,
	T. P. Dixon,
	Harry Alexandre,
	R. H. McCormick, Jr.,
	A. W. Hard, Jr.,
	Howard Constable,
	Dongan de Peyster,
	Edward Crosby,
	Reginald Jevons,
	Rawlins Cottenet,
	Robert B. Van Cortlandt,
	René Montagne,
	C. D. Wetmore,
	Dudley Gautier,
	John Vietor,
	Ashbel H. Barney,
	David Wagstaff.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Roosevelt entertained to-day at the largest afternoon reception the season has yet known, nearly 800 guests being received between 4 and 6 o'clock. For the first time the entire first floor was thrown open to the visitors.

Assisting in the entertainment of the large company were Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Rixey, with Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Wilson, the young ladies of the Cabinet, and Miss Hagner.

The guests invited included all the Ministers and Chargés d'Affaires of the Diplomatic Corps, with the ladies of their respective families, nearly the entire Congressional contingent, and many personal friends of the hostess from resident circles.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained this evening at dinner, followed by an informal musical, this being one of a series of Monday night entertainments at this very hospitable embassy. The dinner company included the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Representative and Mrs. B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, Lieut. Commander de Faramond of the French Embassy, and Mr. Dering of the British Embassy. Some fifty additional guests from diplomatic and resident circles were invited for 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. George Huff of Pennsylvania entertained this evening at a dance at Rauscher's, the 200 guests being from the younger ranks of society. The host and hostess, with their débutante daughter, Miss Carolyn Huff, received in the pink parlor, which, like the adjoining drawing room, was tastefully decorated in palms, carnations, and roses.

Dancing began at 10 o'clock and lasted until the early morning. Supper was served at 1 o'clock, the company being seated at small tables.

Mrs. Dewey held the first of her informal Mondays at home this afternoon, when a succession of visitors called at her home on Rhode Island Avenue. Mrs. Ludlow, sister of the hostess, did the honors of a beautifully appointed tea table in the dining room.

CECIL RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

University Association Will Ignore Political Influence in Selecting Students for Oxford.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—At to-day's meeting of the National Association of State Universities it was decided in executive session that the appointments of students from educational institutions in America to the Cecil Rhodes scholarships in Oxford University must be based on educational and social tests, with no regard whatever for political influence.

This conclusion is in accord with the views of the Trustees of the Cecil Rhodes fund. The rest of the session was devoted to answering questions asked by George R. Parkin of Toronto, the agent of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships in America, regarding local educational conditions.

PROPOSED TAX BILL.

Provides for Rebate and Apportionment Between Buyer and Seller of Real Estate.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—It is understood that early in the session a bill will be introduced in behalf of the New York City Controller, providing that taxes be fixed, and may be paid, with rebate at the rate of 3 per cent. from the date of payment to Dec. 1, on and after Jan. 1 of each year.

The bill will provide also for the apportionment of the taxes for the year between the buyer and the seller of real estate, as in the case of interest and rents, unless they otherwise contract. Minor provisions of the bill will be made to distribute the payment of taxes over the entire year instead of having them concentrated, as now, in a single month.

GOV. ODELL'S DENIAL.

Has Not Contracted to be President of the Pacific Mail Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Odell gave out to-day the following statement in regard to the published story that he had signed a contract to go with the Pacific Mail Company as its President:

"I have no contract signed, sealed, or delivered by which I am to be made President of any corporation. Any one who has made such a statement utters a deliberate falsehood. The only contract I have is with the people of the State of New York, to serve them for two years, and that I propose to do to the best of my ability."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society, which took a rest during the holidays, has resumed activities, and the week promises to be gay. Again the fact is brought to mind that New York, like London, is a very large city, and it is impossible to chronicle all the dinners, dances, and smaller entertainments among the many different sets. People are beginning to go on from one to another and take in half a dozen entertainments in an evening. Beginning with the musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning, and followed by numerous luncheons at the different restaurants, afternoons of "at homes" succeeded, and in the evening there was the ball to introduce Miss Mary S. Park. Among those receiving were Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. J. Clifton Edgar, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. Heth Lorton.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has cards out for a large dinner, which will be given on Tuesday evening next. More than sixty guests have been asked to it. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr will have a large dinner Sunday evening.

***

Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Sr., will give a reception on Thursday afternoon at her residence, 62 East Seventy-third Street.

***

Mrs. Charles T. Cook of 2 West Forty-eighth Street has cards out for two receptions. One will take place this afternoon, and the second on Tuesday of next week.

***

Miss Josephine Drexel has issued invitations for a small dinner on Thursday evening at her residence, 103 Madison Avenue.

***

Mrs. George P. Cammann will entertain at dinner this evening. Mrs. Ogden Goelet was the hostess last night at a small dinner.

***

Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion which John Turner Atterbury will give at Sherry's to-morrow evening for his débutante daughters, the Misses Josephine and Mary Atterbury.

***

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's musicale of Thursday evening will be preceded by a dinner of from thirty to thirty-five covers.

***

Mrs. W. A. Read of 46 East Fifty-first Street, who was to have given yesterday afternoon the first of a series of receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Read, was compelled to postpone that scheduled for yesterday, owing to the slight illness of Miss Read. Mrs. Read and her daughter will, however, receive on the succeeding Mondays in January.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould will give a musicale, preceded by a dinner on Jan. 22. This is the first entertainment given by them this season.

***

The engagement of Miss Ethel Cheney, the daughter of Arthur Cheney of Boston, to Samuel Thorne, Jr., is announced. Mr. Thorne is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne and a member of the Racquet Club.

***

Mrs. James Wilson Clark, at her residence, 46 East Fifty-third Street, this afternoon will give the first of two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Clark. The second will take place next Tuesday.

***

Mrs. Edmund S. Bailey and Miss Florence Beekman Bailey of 118 West Seventy-fourth Street will be "at home" on the first and second Mondays in January and February.

***

The report comes from St. Joseph, Mo., of the engagement of Irving Brokaw to Miss Nave of St. Joseph. Mr. Brokaw is well known in New York. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw, and is a cousin of Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert and Mrs. Martin and of Gould Brokaw. Howard C. Brokaw is his brother.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will sail to-morrow to pass the Winter abroad.

***

This being Twelfth Night, there will be festivities, at which the Lord of Misrule will assist, at various clubs. There is to be a bowl at the Fine Arts, and there will be the usual observances at the Century.

***

The Junior Cotillion will be the dance of this evening. Alexander M. Hadden will lead. It is to be the second of the series. Miss Leary will have an "at home" with music this afternoon. Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, 11 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard will give dinners, and the Tuesday Evening Skating Club will have its first meeting at the rink and supper at Miss Enid Locke's.

***

Booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Mrs. John W. Mackay, Clarence Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Field, Count de Garets, Mrs. J. Low Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Kenneth Lee, Mrs. Helen Lawrence, Dr. Smith H. McKim, and Mrs. McKim, (Miss Margaret Emerson,) Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thorn, Lady Boyer, and J. Howard Duer.

***

Mme. Hamer, Miss Cottlow, and Mr. Van Rooy were the artists at yesterday's Musical Morning at the Waldorf-Astoria. Isidore Luckstone was at the piano. Among those who were present were:

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney,	Mrs. Charles Senff,
Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,	Mrs. John C. Eno,
Mrs. John H. Hammond,	Mrs. Edwin Gould,
Mrs. Giraud Foster,	Mrs. Alexander McDonald,
Miss Gwendoline Burden,	Miss Helen Miller Gould.
Mrs. Ellis Hoffman,	Miss Dorothy Schieffelin,
Mrs. William Douglas Sloane,	Miss Julia Pierson,
Mrs. John E. Parsons,	Mrs. George R. Schieffelin,
Mrs. S. Barton French,	Mrs. Eugene Griffen,
Mrs. Walker Fearn,	Mrs. George B. Loring,
Mrs. Joseph Stickney,	Mrs. Henry Burden,
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander,	Mrs. J. M. Waterbury,
Mrs. Perry Belmont,	Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt,
Mrs. George Jay Gould,	Mrs. Frederick Butterfield,
Mrs. Anson R. Flower,	Mrs. George Bird, Jr.,
Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge,	Mrs. Sherman Flint,
Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon,	Mrs. Warner M. Van Norden,
Mrs. John H. Davis,	Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright.
Mrs. George Crocker,	

***

Mrs Charles Empson Rycroft and Miss Rycroft will be "at home" on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, at 245 West End Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have the Countess of Castellane with them at Georgian Court; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster are to be at Lenox theis week, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will go to Lenox afterward, stopping at Washington to visit Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, and then will go to Biltmore. Tuxedo is still as gay as it was in the early Autumn. A few of the house parties reached New York yesterday, but there will be others continuing during the week. All these absentees make no change materially in society.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—Archibald Rogers of New York has leased for the year 1903 the Robert M. Cushing villa near the spouting rock known as "The Ledges." The Cushing villa was occupied last Summer by Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who had Miss Alice Roosevelt as their guest for several weeks during the season.

Mr. Rogers has occupied a cottage here for several years, although he spent considerable time last Summer on his steam yacht Pioneer.

Miss Cathleen Neilson and Reginald C. Vanderbilt are still guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm. They are seen daily in the city shopping among the Thames Street stores, where the January mark-down sales are now in progress.

People's Loan Association Dissolved.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The People's Loan Association of Brooklyn to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of voluntary dissolution. The certificate is signed by J. W. Tyler, F. W. Tyler, and C. F. Wesendorf, stockholders.

IMPORTING FIRM'S DEBTS

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against S. Zeimer & Feldstein.

Dealers in Artificial Flowers and Feathers in Broadway and Paris — Liabilities Estimated at $350,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the firm of S. Zeimer & Feldstein, importers of artificial flowers and feathers at 622 and 624 Broadway and in Paris, France, by Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Joseph Goldstein of Long Branch, N. J., a creditor, for $37,805, being money loaned to the firm between Dec. 10, 1896, and December last. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they made payments on Dec. 15 last to creditors, at present unknown to the petitioner, to give a preference, and that they have also transferred a considerable portion of their property.

The partners are Samuel Zeimer, Walter Zeimer, Alfred A. Zeimer, and Jerome Feldstein. The firm stood well in trade circles, and the bankruptcy petition was a big surprise to the trade. The house was established thirty years ago by Samuel Zeimer and William Feldstein, with a capital of $2,600, and a large business was built up, the last statement of the firm on Nov. 1, 1901, showing assets to the amount of $846,000 and liabilities to the amount of $82,000.

From 1876 to 1878 the firm was known as Zeimer, Selig & Waterman. In 1890 Walter Zeimer, a nephew of Samuel Zeimer, became a partner, and in July, 1899, Alfred Zeimer was admitted to the firm. William Feldstein, who resided in Paris, where he looked after the foreign business of the firm, retired from the firm on Jan. 15, 1901, and his son, Jerome, took his place as a partner.

Hays & Hershfield said that they understood the liabilities amount to more than $550,000, including merchandise, debts and borrowed money. They could not tell what the assets would amount to, but they had been informed that the outstanding accounts amount to about $60,000, and that the value of the stock nominally is about $150,000, but how much it is actually worth no one can say, as it depends on the season and fashion. It may be worth a great deal to-day and nothing a few weeks later, they said, as the women will not buy goods out of style.

Samuel Zeimer, the senior partner, is at home ill with nervous prostration on account of his financial troubles, and Jerome Feldstein is in Paris. It was learned that the confidential debts to relatives and friends amount to a considerable sum, and that the firm is also indebted largely to banks, which hold its paper. A meeting of creditors is to be called soon.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are any number of cats in the jeweler's "zoo" this year. They are to be worn as brooches, and there are not only plain gold cats, with diamond eyes, but tiger cats, also with jewels in the head.

***

Small bits make attractive cuff buttons, and they add one more variety to the numerous styles of "horsey" articles for men.

***

A hat pin which is beautiful and a little different from many has for a head a sphere of deep blue lapis lazuli, encircled around the sides and over the top by a serpent of gold with jeweled eyes.

***

A pretty calendar that the jeweler shows is in a silver frame, with several hooks on either side on the lower part of the frame for holding pens and pencils.

***

A large pad, for keeping a score at cards evidently, has a pretty cover, with a design of clover leaves upon it, and on the four sides are a heart, a club, a spade, and a diamond in cloth applied. There is a pencil at the side.

***

Trinkets in gun metal are a tiny penknife, a glove buttoner, the buttoner shutting into the handle after the fashion of the knife; a horseshoe, with jewels pendant from the centre; a tiny heart, with a jewel at one side, and innumerable other things, each with a ring at the top for hanging to a chain.

***

Baskets for flowers are in the shapes of men's small hat boxes, and they are exceedingly attractive. The best of them have sides covered with raffia, but others are of woven wicker, more expensive possibly, but not appearing so much like the real thing.

***

A pretty waist in one of the shops where a great many French things are to be found has an old-time finish in plaited, lace-edged muslin. There was a time when every woman invested in large quantities of ruchings for the neck and sleeves of her gowns, and plaitings similar to these were in great demand. The plaiting in this case is a part of the bodice, which is exceedingly pretty. It is of silk of a delicate color, embroidered, the embroidered top being carried up on to a plaited yoke of silk mull. Around the neck of the bodice, in the sleeves, and down the silk lower part of the bodice is the plaiting of the same fine mull with the lace edge.

***

The silk skirts, with flounces of white muslin, lace, and embroidery trimmed, are pretty enough to be attractive if they were not fashionable, and not much more than that could be said. One of these is of pink silk, the very deep, shaped flounce of the mull embroidered and with insertions of lace. The lace in bands is inset in a scroll design, the pattern of the embroidery mingling with that of the lace, a spray of it being inside the scrolls and following the lines. Around the lower edge of the flounce is a narrow ruffle of lace.

***

"Veal pillows" some irreverent person calls them, because they are covered with the skins of small calves. They come in different colors, pale red and white and black and white, the latter having the most distinction, though it is a matter of taste, for there are persons who consider the red pillows the prettiest by all odds. The top of the pillow is covered with the skin of white, with small spots of the black here and there, or the red, if it is a red skin, and the under side is of the solid color, all black or all pale red. The corners are finished prettily. There is a straight piece, standing out at each corner, and across this a bow of the skin is tied, each of the corners being finished in that way. The skins—which it is understood, of course, are covered with hair—are very soft and fine. One of the pillows, which, by the way, are in the Woman's Exchange, in Forty-third Street, costs $12.

***

Another charming pillow, small but beautiful, is of Venetian cut work, a design cut out of the linen of which it is made, and then finished with embroidery. The edges of the two squares that form each cover are embroidered and fastened together with lace buttons and loops, the silk cushion cover beneath showing around the edges and through the cut-out design. The white cover can be removed and laundered. A small cushion costs $16.50. One in yellow covered with the white is beautiful.

***

One of the antiques of the Exchange is a short string of gold beads, with a clasp of several beads soldered together. The string costs $7.50.

Coler Seeking Texas Investments.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Bird S. Coler, former Controller of New York City and candidate for Governor at the last election, arrived in Chicago last night with R. W. Jones, Vice President of the Seventh National Bank of New York. They came to meet H. P. Hilliard, cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of St. Louis, and Isaac H. Kempner of Galveston, Texas, who is also a banker, to discuss proposed investments in Texas. Mr. Coler will leave for New York to-night.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR TO-DAY!

THE CANNED GOODS SALE IS A GREAT EVENT.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

THE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE IS A FINE SUCCESS.

An Extraordinary Mid-Winter Millinery Clearance Sale.

THIS is undoubtedly, from every critical viewpoint, the most important Sale of Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery ever announced at this time of the year.

We have not considered cost or the prices at which they have been selling. We have marked the Hats down indiscriminately, having in view only the plan to close out all remaining small lots of various desirable styles to acquire room needed for early Spring displays.

No Reductions Have Ever Been as Amazingly Attractive as These.

All Our Winter $5.00 TRIMMED HATS are now 2.00
All Our Winter $3.50 TRIMMED HATS are now 1.50
(Second Floor, 10th St.)

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

LOT 1.—25 DOZEN CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH HATS in shepherdess; roll brim, trimmed with Camel's hair cloth, ribbon and felt. These hats present stylish effects and are most desirable for everyday wear; formerly sold at $2.00 to $3.25; now 95

LOT 2.—12 DOZEN SCRATCH FELT WALKING HATS and shepherdess shapes; trimmed with moire silk, Camel's hair cloth; formerly sold at $1.25 to $2.00; now 45
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Women's and Children's Untrimmed Hats.

40 DOZEN UNTRIMMED HATS, consisting of our entire stock of Women's and Misses' fur, felt and Camel's hair cloth hats, usually sold at from 75c. to $1.50; for this sale, 25

CHILDREN'S LARGE BRIM HATS in most desirable colors; formerly sold for $1.00; now 25

CHILDREN'S CAMEL'S HAIR HATS, felt bands and ends; formerly sold at 65c.; now 10
(Main Floor, 19th St.)

Crowds Buying Embroideries.

The Great January Sale in Full Swing.

The regular Embroidery Department and the Main Aisle are scenes of great interest. Upward of 75,000 yards of beautiful new Embroideries are on sale at prices that have never been equalled in the matter of lowness.

On sale in the Main Aisle are Embroideries at the following unusual prices, but they are sold in strips only. In the regular department Embroideries may be had in any desired lengths:

8c. yd.	12c. yd.	15c. yd.	23c. yd.
For 12c. and 15c. Qualities.	For Qualities up to 20c.	For Qualities up to 25c.	For Qualities up to 35c.

White Sale Breaking Records.

Second Week Begins Most Successfully.

FROM the chills and snows of January to the warmth and allurements of Florida. That's the picture that leaps to your mind when you enter the Muslin Underwear Store on the second floor and see the cotton plants a-bloom, and note the evolution of undermuslins. The Sale becomes a greater attraction daily. Crowds again yesterday. Here are a few pointers for to-day's shoppers:

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS.

NIGHT GOWNS, extra quality muslin and cambric, 3 styles; high and V necks, trimming of lace embroidery and hemstitching. 49

NIGHT GOWNS, soft-finished cambric and good muslin, square and V necks, trimming of lace and hemstitching. 59

NIGHT GOWNS, cambric; tucked yoke, 2 lace insertions with hemstitching, lawn ruffles. 69

NIGHT GOWNS, soft-finished cambric, many styles to select from; lace and embroidery; square and V necks, some with trimmed back and front, others with medallions and ribbon. 98

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS.

CORSET COVERS, good cambric, trimmed with embroidery; pearl buttons. 19

WOMEN'S DRAWERS.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, of a good heavy muslin, deep hem and spaced tucks; not more than 3 to a customer. 15

WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS; cambric ruffle, tucked and hemstitched. 25

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, trimmed with lace and embroidery; also hemstitched and tucked. 39

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of cambric and muslin, several styles, lace and embroidery trimmed. 49

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of nainsook, cut very wide and full, deep ruffle of blind embroidery. 75

WOMEN'S DRAWERS of nainsook and fine cambric; prettily trimmed with ruffles of blind embroidery; Point de Paris lace. 98

WOMEN'S WHITE PETTICOATS.

PETTICOATS, good muslin, tucked umbrella flounce, with ruffle of embroidery, extra dust ruffle; not more than 3 to a customer. 50

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES.

Val. lace, embroidered insertions lace, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 4 to 14 years. 69

GIRLS' MUSLIN and CAMBRIC GOWNS, embroidery, Point de Paris lace insertions; sizes 4 to 14 years. 69

GIRLS' CAMBRIC UMBRELLA SKIRTS, with deep lawn ruffle, edged with fine embroidery, or torchon lace; sizes 6 to 14 years. 75

CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet; sizes 3 to 7 years. 19
(Second Floor.)

A Sale of Sheet Music

That Will Crowd the Music Store on the Third Floor To-day with Eager Purchasers.

BUT the crowds were never too big for us to comfortably wait upon. Our wonderful facilities and greatly enlarged department add comfort and speed to your purchasing. Then again, on occasions of this character, the sales forces are multiplied.

More than 4,000 square feet of floor space represent our Music Department, of which 300 feet of counter space are devoted to the sale of SHEET MUSIC.

In a recent sale 30,000 copies were sold in one day. To-day we expect to overshadow these figures. The offerings are sensational. Every number is a popular and decided hit. Furthermore,

We Have Enough to Supply the Demand for the Whole Day.

Mail Orders Free within the limits of our Wagon Delivery. Choice, per copy, 9c.

VOCAL.

"Here's to the Old Folks at Home."
"She's a Singer, but a Lady Just the Same."
"Has Your Mother Any More Like You?"
"Ring Down the Curtain, I Can't Sing To-night."
"The Shepherd King."
"Sweet Saturday Night."
"On a Moonlight Winter's Night."
"If You Were Like a Rose."
"Since Reuben's Gone Away."
"That Grand Amen."
"Mighty Lak' a Rose."
"Be Merciful to Me," by Stephen Adams.
"Your Face Looks Familiar to Me."
"Loraine."
"Cinderella, My Fairy Queen."

VOCAL.

"If Yankee Doodle Hasn't Come to Town," as sung in the Billionaire.
"Mr. Dooley."
"In the Good Old Summer Time."
"In Dear Old Fairy Land."
"Oh, Didn't He Ramble."
"The Mansion of Aching Hearts."
"Nobody's Lookin' but de Owl and de Moon."
"Under the Bamboo Tree."
"A Little Boy in Blue."
"The Meaning of U. S. A."
"Bill Bailey, Won't You Please Come Home?"
"On a Sunday Afternoon."
"Sweet Maggie May."
"I'm Wearing My Heart Away for You."

INSTRUMENTAL.

"Clorinda," Two-step.
"Jumping Jack's Jubilee."
"The Mississipi Bubble."
"Dance of the Frowsy Heads."
"Iris."
"Hiawatha."
"Our Director." The Favorite Harvard March.
"An Afternoon Tea"
"Franceska" Waltzes.
"Lazarre" Waltzes.
"My Lady Peggy" Waltzes, Maude Nugent's Latest.
"Imperial Edward." S

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

INDIANOLA AND CHARLESTON.

The President should know or should be advised that he cannot lawfully punish an entire community for the offenses of some of its members. When the resignation of the negro Postmistress of Indianola, Miss., was received, the President and the Postmaster General certainly had before them a case for investigation. If on inquiry they learned that the Postmistress had in fact been so persecuted and threatened as to lead her to believe that her life was in danger, and that this was the real reason for her resignation, they would have had before them a case for action. The provision of the law applicable to such a case was printed in our Washington dispatches Sunday. Two or more persons conspiring by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any incumbent of a Federal office from performing the duties thereof may be punished by fine or by imprisonment at hard labor. The United States Attorney for the Indianola district would have had a duty to perform under the law, and the guilty persons, if convicted, would have been duly punished, while to those who aided or abetted or sympathized with them a salutary lesson would have been taught.

Instead of pursuing this lawful course, the President closed the Post Office at Indianola and caused notice to be given to the citizens of that place that they could thenceforth get their mail at Greenville, some twenty-five miles distant. It has been said that this act was characteristic of Mr. ROOSEVELT. We deny it. Nothing but its impulsiveness was characteristic. But even in yielding to his impulses, often hasty, and frequently prompting him to ill-judged vigor of action, he is not accustomed to disregard law and justice. The closing of the Indianola Post Office was certainly an act of gross injustice to those citizens of Indianola who have taken no part in persecuting the negro Postmistress. It was not the statutory procedure indicated in such cases, and we cannot resist the conviction that it was a highly impolitic act.

Throughout the Southern States the appointment of colored Postmasters is resented as a social affront. It is offensive to white sentiment, and the whites, it must be remembered, are the persons who have most to do with Post Offices and Postmasters. The President cannot overcome that sentiment by closing Post Offices in communities where it is manifested. Even if he were to be President for a century, he could not make colored Federal office holders acceptable in the South. Southern communities and Southern States long ago disposed of the question of negro supremacy. They have carried the question of negro equality far toward a settlement in which practically the whole country has acquiesced. There was no other possible settlement. The attempt to reach any other would have continued a state of strife and violence to which an end could have been put only by the destruction of one or the other of the parties to the controversy. The appointment of a negro Postmaster by a Republican President can be construed only as a refusal to accept the settlement, as an attempt, so far as it goes, to reverse the recorded decision. It may be said that party policy requires such appointments. The Republican Party, when under the sway of passions engendered by the civil war, gave the right of suffrage to the negro. That was a mistake. It seems to be held that consistency requires the party to persist in the mistake. It is insisted, too, that as the two races are politically equal before the law, the President must not in his appointments discriminate against the black race. The answer is that Presidents have continually so discriminated, and that the attempt to distribute Federal patronage in the South without discrimination would demand for its success the maintenance of a force of Federal troops in every Southern community. That is to say, the party policy which is responsible for the appointment of colored men can be logically and consistently followed only at the cost of destroying or driving out the white men of the South. No President would dream of such a thing for an instant. Accordingly, every negro appointment is to be construed not as an attempt to pursue a policy, but as an act performed with a view to political effect. If the colored vote is to be kept solidly Republican, the colored race must be recognized. Every recognition of it by political appointments in the South stirs up feelings of anger and resentment such as those which have found expression in Indianola.

The appointment of WILLIAM D. CRUM, a colored man, to be Collector of Customs at Charleston was announced by the President yesterday. He has heard the protests of the citizens of Charleston, but does not heed them. In point of character and ability Mr. CRUM is qualified for the office, but in no higher degree than hundreds of other men whose appointment would have provoked no ill-feeling. That the appointment is beneficial to the colored race cannot be truthfully asserted. Every such appointment tends to keep the whites and blacks wide apart politically, while many of the most intelligent friends of the blacks believe that nothing can be so beneficial to them as the effacement of the color line to the end that some might be Democrats and some Republicans. Were this division effected, the blacks would cease to be objects of political persecution. Their votes would be sought, not suppressed.

THE MAYOR AND THE FINANCES.

The message of the Mayor treats of the finances of the city in a frank, sensible, and businesslike fashion, and what he has to say is at once intelligible and encouraging.

He does not exaggerate when he says that the situation presented at the opening of his administration was as puzzling as any administration ever had to face. The difficulties inherent in it were in part due to the sinking fund law and in part to an uneven and inequitable mode of valuing and taxing property. The effect of the sinking fund law was to tie up the revenues of the city needlessly to the amount of $8,000,500 for the current year and to cause that much needless taxation. The Controller and the Mayor have approved a plan for legislation that will remedy this curious and costly defect; it has been submitted to lawyers and to financiers, including the largest purchasers of the city's bonds, and it meets with hearty acceptance. The Mayor is quite justified in saying that the proposed legislation should receive the support of all our citizens.

The remedy the Mayor has adopted for the defective valuation of property for purposes of taxation is fully described and strongly advocated in the message. It consists of a uniform valuation at the "full" value of property. Our readers are aware that we do not agree with the Mayor in regard to the virtues of this system, and especially that we do not agree that inequalities are any more inherent in a valuation at 67 per cent. than in one at 100 per cent. We believe that there are certain disadvantages of a practical nature involved in this plan which will develop later. But it is in operation now, and it is useless any further to discuss its merits until experience has shown exactly what they are or are not. Meanwhile we would call attention to a minor feature of the new plan to which the Mayor does not refer, and which we regard as of great utility, though it might be applied to the old system with equal effect. This is the preparation of lists of property in each ward with the valuation of each piece, to be obtained at a nominal cost at the tax office. These lists will enable every property owner to compare the valuation of his own and neighboring property, and will make the correction of errors, if honestly sought, an easy matter.

On the whole, we repeat that the showing the Mayor is able to make as to the finances of the city, and the manner in which he makes it, are highly satisfactory and creditable.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

The situation in the Philippines, as described in the report of the Civil Commission, and especially in the report of Gov. TAFT, is unquestionably serious, though by no means desperate. In substance it is a situation of relative order, threatened by famine and the brigandage to which industrial distress invites in a people only too prone to it.

All organized resistance to the Government has ceased except among the Moros, where it still exists in a sporadic form. In the provinces, where the crops are hemp and tobacco, there has been a fair degree of prosperity, and the people are quiet and reasonably industrious. In the provinces where rice is the chief crop there has been great distress owing to the destruction of the native cattle, the water oxen, which are all but indispensable in the cultivation of rice. It is in these provinces also that the ravages of epidemic cholera have been the worst, and the enforcement of sanitary rules quite offensive to the native habits and to their notions of their rights has aggravated the disquiet and to some extent stimulated brigandage, or ladronism. Up to the present time this vice has been dealt with through the native constabulary, and Gov. TAFT states with pardonable pride that since July last not a shot has been fired by an American soldier. Although the constabulary have proved faithful and energetic, under American direction, and have done excellent service, Gov. TAFT looks forward with some apprehension to the future and to the prospect of having to declare martial law and call in the army in some districts.

Obviously the first and most difficult problem for the Government in the Philippines is to succor those actually threatened with starvation from the famine, and next to do what it can toward replacing the cattle and toward building up the rice industry. The former will demand a good deal of money and the latter a good deal of money, patience, skill, and time. The task, however, is in good hands and Congress cannot do better than to follow whatever plan Gov. TAFT may have to suggest. Meanwhile, two things should be done promptly. The reduction asked for of 75 per cent. in the Dingley tariff rates should be made and the currency should be placed on a gold basis in the manner provided for in the bill now pending in the Senate and indorsed by the Philippine Commission. It is a cruel and outrageous absurdity that, in a country ravaged by disease and famine, trade with us should be hampered by heavy "protective" taxes and the currency kept in a condition that imposes an annual loss of millions of dollars. Our first duty to the Philippines is to free their trade from all artificial restraints and thus to promote that prosperity which will be the most effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and order. The other suggestions of the commission relating to the lease of lands and to the conditional temporary employment of Chinese can be considered later. The tariff and the currency demand immediate attention.

CITY TRANSPORTATION.

The portions of the message of Mayor LOW relating to the development of facilities for local and interborough transit should be read with care and attention by every citizen. While it adds nothing to what was previously known, the whole matter is reviewed with a thoroughness and intelligence which makes it easily intelligible to the citizen, property owner, and taxpayer for whom the facts have practical interest. There would be better cause for wonder that the problem was so long neglected and that so much had to be crowded into a few years to meet the exigencies of a condition suddenly found to be intolerable if a review of our political history during the past quarter of a century did not show that the blight of Tammany machine politics in city government had ever operated to push forward the great administrative responsibilities upon interregnum reform administrations, while matters less exigent but more profitable were developed "for all there was in them." Obviously, so great and intricate a problem as that of providing facilities for rapid and convenient interborough transportation could not be solved offhand, nor without a vast amount of inconvenience. Public and private co-operation was needed, and this has been secured to an extent which five years ago would have been deemed impossible. Indeed, it would be impossible now under an administration organized and conducted on the plan described by Mr. CROKER with brutal frankness in his testimony before the Mazet committee.

The facts stated by Mayor LOW are full of interest and of promise for the future of New York. Five years hence the Mayor then in office will doubtless be able to describe as in progress many important works not now contemplated, but rendered necessary by continued municipal growth and development. It is of great interest, for example, to know that within five years there will be thirty railroad tracks between Manhattan and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, but doubtless within ten years sixty tracks will be as necessary as thirty are now, or as four were ten years ago. Prophecy, however, does not belong in an official communication unless it deals with work in hand or in sight.

The citizen who desires to be well informed will derive more useful information as to the status of the local transportation problem from the Mayor's letter than from any other available document. It is not incumbered with unnecessary details, but is sufficiently complete to be enlightening.

GERMANY AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

One would much rather have the views, on vexed questions of international law, of a German professor in a university than of an anonymous German publicist in a German newspaper. Not that the professorial view would be infallible. Prussia is so new as an imperial Power and the questions which are not strictly European are so outside the ken of the common German publicist that, when he transcends the limits of the "European concert" on which he is as likely as another to speak with authority, even the Prussian professor of international law has his limitations. As to the anonymous publicist of the German journals one never looks in the first place to such guarantees of good faith as the authority of his journal or the intrinsic force of his argument may supply. So funny is the relation in Germany of public opinion to official action that one looks in the first place for his "inspiration," whether it be "official" or only of the "group" which he represents. When we are reading The London Times or the Paris Temps on a question of international law we know where, in our own slang, we are "at." Not so when we are reading the Vossische Zeitung.

The Vossische Zeitung, and a good part of the Prussian press, have been delivering themselves of late to wonderful considerations upon the Monroe Doctrine. The paper we have named observes that "Germany has never recognized the Monroe Doctrine and probably never will." Our withers are not primarily wrung by this statement, whatever German authority there may be for it. The question it raises is, in the first instance, not for the United States, but for Germany's present ally, Great Britain has repeatedly, in various ways, recognized the Monroe Doctrine, and it is understood in this country that the public opinion of Great Britain recognizes it to-day as a doctrine most useful for her and a guarantee of her American possessions as well as of the "peace and safety" of the United States.

Leaving Germany and Great Britain to settle this point between themselves, as a preliminary to their further harmonious action in the Spanish Main, all that we have at the moment to say is that Germany very distinctly and explicitly recognized the Monroe Doctrine when, a year ago, she consulted our State Department about her programme for the collection of claims of her "nationals" in Venezuela and received our assurance that there was nothing in her programme, if she only adhered to it, which we should resent as an infringement of the doctrine the maintenance of which we more than ever consider essential to our peace and safety. The occasion is not suitable for a Prussian organ to go raising academic questions about the Monroe Doctrine.

CONTROLLER RIDGELY ON THE CURRENCY.

We trust that few of our readers missed the admirably clear and cogent article of Controller RIDGELY in THE TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, and those who did would do well to turn back to it.

The article was a singularly succinct statement, in reply to inquiries, of the chief features of the present situation as to the currency and the improvements in it that are desirable and feasible. It laid special emphasis on the need of rational elasticity in the currency, that is, adaptability to the real requirements of legitimate business, and it pointed out how this can be secured with moderate changes in the laws relating to the banks, preserving absolute safety and guarding much more completely than is now possible against disturbances of credit.

The article was not by any means purely theoretical, though Mr. RIDGELY has a rare talent for that sound generalization which constitutes legitimate theory in finance. Especially interesting and convincing was his demonstration of the conditions in the agricultural States and of the manner in which the banks could be made to meet those conditions which now are the menace of the whole fabric of business every recurring year. No more practical contribution to the discussion of the financial problem has recently been made.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What was, perhaps, a more important achievement of MICHAEL J. DUFFY than any of those recorded in the brief obituary articles published yesterday was his invention of a word which, while it has not actually established itself as a part of our written language, yet has won a place in several dictionaries and for colloquial use is recognized as good enough by all except particularly stately speakers. It was Mr. DUFFY who, while the trials of the "boodle Aldermen" were going on in 1886, enlivened the revelations which led to the dismissal of the indictment against himself by referring again and again to the banded bribe hunters as "the combine." The term, reproduced in the reports of the proceedings, at once attracted attention and was soon included in the slang of the day. It became familiar all over this country and even crossed the ocean to gain a sort of currency in England. Only a few months ago it was generally applied there, even in Parliamentary debates, to Mr. MORGAN'S consolidation of steamship lines, but that was in a way differing somewhat from the original use. Here, in boodle Aldermanic days always, and usually since, a "combine" has been an association of individuals, and not of things. The dictionaries say that this "combine" is accented on the last syllable, by which they mean possibly, that it ought to be accented there. As a matter of fact, it never was and never is so accented, but always on the first syllable, and the dictionaries, having gone as far as they did in recognizing the word's existence, should have given it a marking according to the only usage it had or has. Of course "combine," as a noun, is a barbarous term of unorthodox formation, but there is none other of just its sinister significance, and so it can properly enough be permitted to pass for what it is worth. Perhaps the statement above that DUFFY invented the word should be changed to the statement that he gave it currency. Presumably it had been in use among his associates for a long time.

—When "The Rowers" was cabled over to us two of the lines in the copy as received from the telegraph company read:

They had no heart for the rally and roar,
That makes the whaleback smoke.

Remembering the much-discussed "tumult and shouting dies," the singular verb with "rally and roar" did not trouble us, but we did ponder long and vainly over "whaleback," never having seen the term applied to any craft except one utterly unknown in the days of oar-moved war galleys such as that in which Mr. KIPLING had chosen to place his protesting Britishers. The incongruity was obvious and the suspicion of a telegrapher's error strong, but no other word suggested itself, and "whaleback" was permitted to stand. Now comes the issue of The London Times, in which the poem was printed, and the little mystery is solved. Mr. KIPLING did not make his rowers row a "whaleback" at all. What he wrote was—

They had no heart for the rally and roar,
That makes the whale-bath smoke—

and that, of course, is all right—if one is willing to admit the propriety of referring to the sea as a "whale-bath." It's a most disrespectful figure, but striking and Kiplingesque, and the Atlantic Ocean can stand it. We note no other errors in our version except one that corrected itself—the substitution of "sale" for "gale." Taken all for all, the poem is as good a "tribal lay" as has been written for many a year, and it will last longer than most tribal lays, since it expresses a sentiment that will deeply offend everybody whom it does not highly please.

—There was a queer railroad accident down in Arkansas the other day. A locomotive was pushing from the rear a work train of several cars on the Iron Mountain Road, and in the cars were some 500 laborers. The engineer, looking forward with his head far out of his window, suddenly saw two locomotives approaching on the same track from the other direction. They were moving slowly, and so enveloped in their own steam that the men on them did not see the work train, which was in rapid motion. A serious collision was imminent, and the engineer of the work train put on all the brake power at his command. This was effective in so far as preventing more than a slight bump between the forward car and the nearest engine, but the "emergency stop" hurled the workmen into heaps at the ends of their cars and thirty-six of them were seriously injured. Philosophizing over this accident, The Little Rock Gazette says: "It is possible to put a brake on a train with which you can stop it within a few feet, but how are you going to stop the passengers? If a man were standing in the aisle of a car going sixty miles an hour and the car should be stopped within a few feet its motion would be instantly transferred to the man, and he would go through the front door like a shot out of a gun." There is some exaggeration in this, but it has long been recognized that an "emergency stop" is a very dangerous and expensive thing, and resort to it is only a choice between two evils, the one almost as great as the other. The Gazette wants somebody to give us an invention which, when a train is stopped quickly, will take up the momentum of all the mass of engine, cars, and passengers. That is a very large order and it will not be filled this year or next.

—A correspondent whom we suspect of cynicism suggests that Mr. DEVERY would never have referred to the corruption of Rome had he not been unconsciously affected by reading the messages and addresses of our good Mayor. The cynical one, therefore, holds that we should not criticise Mr. DEVERY for his lamentable fall into the dreariest of platitudes, but praise him for seeking to copy a model set by an undoubted superior. Well, that is, of course, one way of looking at his offense, but somehow the resulting mitigation of it is not very large. And we doubt if Mr. DEVERY does imitate Mayor LOW. He might, to be sure, have found references to Rome, and to Greece, too, in the Mayor's orations, but he might have found many other things as well, and apparently he didn't do it. Mr. GRADY or Mr. COCKRAN is much more likely to have excited Mr. DEVERY'S emulation, and both of those eloquent persons have shaken the bones of Rome and Greece innumerable times in the face of deeply impressed Tammany.

SURFACE CAR CONGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable discussion has arisen in regard to what has been called the congestion of traffic in this city. Not a few letters have been written to our daily newspapers, and their news columns contain enough daily about the same to furnish interesting reading while engaged in that congestion in the morning and again in the evening. As yet we have heard few suggestions but many complaints. In fact, one of your correspondents, Mr. Thurber, took it upon himself to defend the traction companies, alleging that they are doing their best. That gentleman evidently does not reside in Harlem, and has not thus been compelled to change cars at Eighty-sixth Street on a rainy night in conjunction with many other fellow-sufferers, after having walked a block or more in the rain in order to be able to enter the car at Astor Place. As this happens during rush hours I presume Mr. Thurber is already comfortably lodged at home.

As the congestion on the elevated roads is to be immediately relieved, (according to our Railroad Commission,), I would like to offer two suggestions for relieving the surface-car crush, based upon enactments now successfully in vogue in Europe; and both within the special province of our Board of Aldermen. Let them enact ordinances preventing trucks and large express wagons from passing on certain streets during the rush hours. This would prevent the blockading of cars unnecessarily, and would, at any rate, do away with a prime factor in causing the delay. Let them further pass ordinances regulating cab hire within reasonable limits. If we could have cheap cab service here, as in Europe, traffic would be greatly diverted into another and better channel. This would be of great advantage to those who have not far to go. In Europe cabs have what are called taxometers, which show the exact amount to be charged. Were this done here, were we to have cheap cab and stage service, many people would be glad to make use of the same, and the owners would undoubtedly find it very profitable.

Our noble Board of Aldermen has disposed of the Pennsylvania franchise, and is now free to look after the interests of the people. Will the members do it?

MARK H. ELLISON.
New York, Jan. 3, 1903.

IMPRESSIONS OF A STRANGER AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In search for a way to pass the time yesterday morning, and with a vague notion, gotten I know not how, that St. Bartholomew's was an old and well-reputed Protestant Episcopal church, I thought I would try it—if some other church of that or some other denomination did not attract me on the way. In fact, there was so little decision in the purpose, most any trivial matter might have changed it. I did not know if St. Bartholomew's was "high" or "low" church, so far as my limited knowledge of these things might permit me to determine, but I am quite sure I should have been the loser if anything had diverted me. Before reaching its interior one becomes aware of the position of St. Bartholomew's and its members; but New York needs not to be told of this.

I was first impressed by the courteous attention extended to the long line of strangers, embracing a wide range in mental and material, as doubtless in moral and soul, possessions. To see the simplest dressed at ease while seated next those in fine raiment, and the pennies and dimes of the materially poor welcomed as graciously as the dollars and eagles of the rich, was a pleasing contrast to the impressions conveyed by those who are above the grand average of the human family, so fairly and broadly referred to in the sermon.

Space would not permit if modesty did not forbid any attempt at a résumé of the masterful sermon delivered with forceful eloquence by Dr. Greer on "The Soul," a sermon that could but interest, entertain, and improve in every way that goes to make the world think more of one and one think better of one's self, so clear, so liberal, so advanced was it.

The entire service, simple and impressive, was in keeping, and I felt St. Bartholomew's with the question, "Why will the many deny themselves that which is so wholesome, pleasing, beneficial?" constantly recurring to me.

Saturday night a very definite purpose took me to hear one of our leading actors. The seat cost $2. The much smaller amount placed in a convenient pocket for the contribution brought the flush of shame when a thought unbidden came of the vastly greater pleasure and benefit the sermon gave. MAHBRY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

An Address Wanted.

Will the woman who wrote under date of Dec. 30, signing herself "A Fireman's Wife," send her address in confidence to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES?

NUGGETS.

Change.

A little change in the hand is worth more than a great change in the weather.—Philadelphia Record.

Cut Out.

Girl—Who was that distinguished-looking foreigner that was announced just now? I didn't quite catch the title.

Other Girl—You won't, either. Lil Bullion has made a catch of that.—Chicago Tribune.

Eve Employed None.

He thought the mothers of the day were inclined to shirk their proper responsibility, and he was arguing against the employment of a maid for the children.

"Eve," he said, "had no nurse girl."

"And Cain went wrong," she replied promptly.—Chicago Post.

Honey from the Spelling Bee.

Churchman—We had a spelling bee at the church last week. The pastor gave out the words. Did you hear about it?

Ascum—No; was it interesting?

Churchman—Rather. The first three words he gave out were "increase," "pastor," "salary."—Philadelphia Press.

TOO LATE.

Mary Riddell Corley in Boston Transcript.

They came too late, the fragrant, dewy blooms,
Nourished where sunshine beats the whole long day,
Life held no solace for her darkened hours
And fields were barren as she went her way.

Ah! take them back, the words so long unsaid,
The spoken love to starving heart denied;
Ye gave a stone where she had asked for bread;
She held it in her empty hand and died.

The sweet pink roses lie upon her breast;
She passed through wastes whereon no pink bud grows;
She passed and sleeps—what matters all the rest?
She hath no need for any fairest rose.

Take them away and bear her softly forth
Where singing birds and tender grasses wait;
Holding your peace—your words are little worth—
For love and roses, all are come too late.

WHITES NEEDED IN AFRICA

Benjamin Kidd Says Lesson Must Be Taken from America.

In High Wages and Cheap Food and Independence from Native Labor Lies South Africa's Hope.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Comparison of the development of the United States and of South Africa is made in an article by Benjamin Kidd, published this morning in The Times. Speaking of South Africa he points out that its prosperous future depends upon its rapid settlement by the largest possible white population. In order to supply the needs of the rising industries, the cost of living must be reduced and all existing monopolies must be abolished.

Mr. Kidd declares that the most characteristic and most important result contributed to economic knowledge by the rapid industrial expansion of the United States in the last quarter of a century has been the demonstration of the remarkable potency and efficiency of cheap food and highly paid labor as a factor in national development.

In South Africa one is reminded on every side, he says, of exactly converse conditions. Natal is one of the most fertile of territories—like Illinois, the basis on which Chicago first achieved its world-famed prosperity—yet the eye searches in vain the vast panorama for signs of white inhabitants. The native tillers of the soil outnumber the European population twelve to one.

It is simply not a lack of economic wants, but the curse of cheap labor that rests on the land, he holds. It may be seriously questioned whether the much-reputed cheapness of native labor will not be proved to be apparent only. He points out that Americans are said to lead the world in the matter of cheap production of goods, although the wages paid to workingmen are on an average greatly more than those in Europe, and yet it is the constant complaint of a certain party in the United States that the workingman receives less per unit for the work done than the workingman of Europe.

In other words, he concludes, the American workingman as a system is nearly twice as efficient as his European rival. The statement that there is economy in high wages or cheapness in dear labor may sound paradoxical, but nevertheless it is one of the well-established facts of the industrial expansion of the United States. It is to this example in America that the long view of the interests of South Africa would commend its leaders.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Revenue Is Greater, but Merchants Are Overstocked Because of the Depreciation of Silver.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Telegraphic returns and treaty reports, says the correspondent of The Times at Shanghai, show that the maritime customs revenue of China for 1902 is more than 30,000,000 taels, as against 25,500,000 taels in 1901. For Shanghai the total was 10,000,000 taels.

The year ends, however, with large stocks in the hands of the merchants and gloomy prospects for the import trade owing to the continued exactions of the likin tax and the decline in the purchasing power of silver.

The native press publishes a communication addressed by the Japanese Treaty Revision Commissioners to the Chinese delegates with reference to the pending commercial treaty between Japan and China. The Japanese Commissioners appear to take a narrow view of the negotiations, aiming at the immediate protection of Japan's exports more than the strengthening of China by the development of its resources.

They criticise the treaty with Great Britain and object to the proposal to increase the import tariff 12½ per cent. They also suggest the cancellation of the section extending the control of the maritime customs organization over the inland customs.

RADICALISM GROWS IN FRANCE.

Nationalist Organs Believe That the Republic Furnishes No Security from "Social Revolution."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Only one striking Nationalist success is shown in the returns of the Senatorial elections, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. That is the election of M. Andrieux, formerly a Boulangist and the Prefect of Police.

The Opposition organs do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Government has achieved a success. They admit the reality of the republic's drift toward Radicalism and away from the ideal of conservatism, which the most eminent of its founders thought was the sine qua non of its duration. But they instance the Government's success as proof that it is hopeless to look to the republic as capable of barring the way to "social revolution."

TO SERVE WRIT ON PRINCESS.

German Consul at Geneva Authorized to Act in the Saxon Royal Separation Proceedings.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Jan. 5.—The German Consul at Geneva has received the necessary permission to serve a writ on the Crown Princess Louise in connection with the suit for divorce brought against her by the Crown Prince of Saxony.

The writ which the German Consul purposes to serve upon the Crown Princess is a petition for judicial separation. The document requests the Crown Princess to return to Dresden and appear Jan. 23 before the special tribunal. The Princess, on the other hand, demands absolute divorce from the Crown Prince.

A Court bulletin issued to-day says: "The King, who has been suffering from influenza since Dec. 10, has improved somewhat. Since Jan. 3 he has been without fever and his appetite has been better. At the same time catarrh of the lungs, a distressing cough, and restlessness at night continue."

Commercial Museum for Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A movement has been started to establish in Paris an international commercial museum similar to the one in Philadelphia, where will be collected samples of the materials produced and consumed throughout the world, thus giving an exact idea of the work and needs of the inhabitants of the entire earth.

CABINET MINISTER WEDS.

Mr. Brodrick, British War Secretary, Marries Miss Stanley—Great Crush at the Wedding.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Mr. William St. John Brodrick, the British War Secretary, and Miss Madeline Stanley, daughter of Lady Jeune, were married at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, this afternoon. The scene was brilliant, the church was crowded with fashionable people and the centre aisle was lined with non-commissioned officers and men belonging to the Surrey Yeomanry, of which Mr. Brodrick is honorary colonel.

Premier Balfour was the best man. The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, Justice Jeune, was supported by seven bridesmaids dressed in ivory satin and wearing large, pale blue picture hats. The bride's dress was of soft chiffon over duchesse satin, with full court train of old lace and chiffon.

Among those present in the church were Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lansdowne and other members of the Cabinet, Lord and Lady Roberts, Sir Henry and Lady Stanley and Mr. White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires. Public interest in the event was marked by the crowd outside, which was so great that people broke through the police lines and almost mobbed the carriage containing Justice Jeune and the bride in their anxiety to see the latter.

There were upward of six hundred presents. King Edward gave a massive silver-gilt inkstand bearing the royal arms.

This was War Secretary Brodrick's second marriage. His first wife, who died about a year ago, was the daughter of the Earl of Wemyss. The present Mrs. Brodrick is the daughter of Lady Jeune, wife of the Judge Advocate General, Sir Francis Jeune, by her first husband, the late Col. Constantine Stanley.

FEZ NO LONGER IN DANGER.

Report That the Sultan Will Retire in Favor of His Brother Mulai-Mohammed.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Premier Silvela has presented to King Alfonso official dispatches confirming the retreat of the Pretender to the Moroccan throne, thus permitting the Sultan to reorganize the army and stamp out the insurrection.

A special dispatch from Tangier says the Sultan is disposed to abdicate in favor of his brother, Mulai-Mohammed, who is acclaimed whenever he appears in the streets of Fez.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Temps says that advices received in Spain from Tangier indicate that the situation of the Sultan of Morocco has improved since he released his brother, who has been favorably received by the natives. Chief Goguj has been deserted by several tribes, who have retired to the mountains.

Premier Silvela denies that a joint naval demonstration against Morocco is projected. He says that on the contrary the Spanish sloop of war Infanta Isabel has been recalled from Tangier as proof that the powers do not intend to intervene in what is considered a question affecting Morocco alone.

GERMAN MILITARY BUDGET.

Special Attention Paid to Fortresses—Decrease Shown in the Estimates for New Warships.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The army estimates show a recurring expenditure of $112,040,200.50, an increase of $112,925 compared with 1902. The naval estimates show a recurring expenditure of $25,340,092.50, an increase of $1,634,292.75. The non-recurring naval expenses include $26,165,250 for shipbuilding and armaments, an increase of $412,250 compared with 1902. But the total devoted to shipbuilding alone shows a decrease of $197,750 over last year. The lesser requirements for new construction under the programme are due to cheaper material.

Extraordinary expenditures for the new harbor works at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and Dantsic will require $2,750,000 increase over 1902. The bill creates one additional Rear Admiral and 114 additional minor officers. It contains no surprises.

The estimates for regular army expenditures are $112,000,000 in round numbers, an increase of $1,375,000 over last year, which is to be devoted to improving details of the service, equipment, and instruction. For experiments with field automobiles $25,000 has been set apart. Trials with these machines made up to the present time have shown them to be of permanent value. The sum of $25,000 is also allotted for improvement in the technical instruction of officers.

Among the extraordinary expenditures is $5,750,000, of which $5,250,000 is for fortresses and $500,000 for field railroad material.

GERMAN CONSULS DECORATED.

Orders Given to Representatives in New York and Other Cities and to Diplomatic Officials.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Among the decorations announced in the Reichsanzeiger to-day for members of the diplomatic and consular service are these:

The Order of the Red Eagle of the First Class—Baron Speck von Sternburg, now Consul at Calcutta.

The Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class—Count A. von Quadt, First Secretary of Embassy at Washington; Herr Glasenatt, Royal Prussian Machine Expert at Chicago; Count von Montgelas, Third Secretary of Embassy at Washington; Alfred Geissler, Consul at New York, and Vice Consuls Franksen and Schlieben at the same city.

The Crown Order of the Second Class has been conferred upon Karl Bünz, Consul General at New York.

The Crown Order of the Third Class has been given to Herr von Ritter at Washington, Consul Pollier at Cincinnati, Consul Ritschl at Philadelphia, Consul Wever at Chicago, and Consul Rieloff at St. Louis.

The decoration of the Crown Order of the Fourth Class is conferred upon Agricultural Attaché Gerber at New York, Consul von Meysenburg at New Orleans, Consul Reincke at Boston, and Consul Baumbach at Milwaukee.

ISOLATION TO STOP TYPHUS.

Prof. Koch Believes the Disease Should Be Combatted with Measures Taken Against Cholera.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Prof. Robert Koch has delivered a lecture here upon typhus.

He asserts that this disease can be combatted successfully through isolation, as cholera is combatted, for the reason that typhus is only contracted by contact with a person already infected.

GERMAN TRADE WITH AMERICA.

Marked Increase Shown in Figures of Consular Offices.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The total exports from Germany, through the American Consulates, to the United States during the year 1902 amounted to $114,495,502, an increase of $14,878,770 over the preceding year. The largest gain, that of $2,808,800, was from Dusseldorf, and was almost entirely in iron and steel.

The Consulates in the textile districts also show large gains of exports to the United States for 1902. Of the thirty-two American Consulates in Germany twenty-five show increased exports while seven show decreases.

Accounts of Failed West India Firm.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The accounts filed of the failure in May last of Park, MacFadyen & Park, West Indian merchants, who had a branch in New York represented by Park, Son & Co., show gross debts amounting to $1,205,000 and $665,000 assets.

Minister Griscom in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Lloyd C. Griscom, former United States Minister to Persia and recently appointed Minister to Japan, arrived here to-day from Persia. Mr. Griscom, who is accompanied by Mrs. Griscom, is on his way to his new post.

GRETNA GREENAWAY

Elizabeth Tyree in Poke Bonnet and No Waist.

A Brisk But Artificial Stage Piece by Grace Livingston Furniss.

It was a very pretty story that Miss Furniss told last night at the Madison Square. There were three really beautiful stage sets, with a whole lot of people in Kate Greenaway costumes. And Miss Elizabeth Tyree threw her considerable talents and her personal popularity into the scale. The new piece evoked some real enthusiasm and much friendly applause. Yet it is impossible to state that the occasion was altogether felicitous.

"Gretna Green" is compounded of almost all the familiar ingredients of theatric success. Like so many recent pieces it conforms to every one of the superstitions of the theatrical manager, and it is like them also in failing to rouse any real interest even in those who are most willing to be pleased. It is called a romantic comedy on the play bills, but the situations with which it abounds, though the pink of propriety, Heaven knows, are as unreal as those in French farce, and they are acted in the brisk tempo of the Palais Royal. Unless the exits and entrances of the three pretty scenes are reinforced, as the breeches makers say, they are liable to wear out in the course of the most moderate run.

"Run?" That is the word. Miss Tyree, like Miss Robson in "Audrey," makes her first entrance at the end of a footrace; she is obliged to run through the first act at a market day trot, and at the curtain she runs to Gretna Green. Throughout the piece she runs hither and yon about the stage, until at the end she runs into her lover's arms. There is one kind of run of which the play is amply assured.

With this the similitude to French farce ends, for even in a mediocre Parision runaway piece there is infinitely more feeling for life and fun than was disclosed last night. It is useless to enlarge upon the point. To expostulate why day is day, night night, and time is time (as they are saying at the Garden Theatre) is nothing but to waste night, day, and time.

As is usual in such pieces, the geometric pattern in which the characters move have possibilities—possibilities only too well tried. The first act is Monsieur Beaucaire. A nobleman who has tired of the flunkeyism of those about him turns up at Harrowsgate as a riding master in the adventurous determination to live man to man, only one of the people whom he serves in his new capacity—the belle of the watering place—has the sense to feel that he is the right sort. The two fall in love. The heroine overhears the hero lay a heavy bet that he will marry her, and is about to turn him away, or, as we should say, down, when she discovers that her sister is eloping with the villain to Gretna Green. She has just time to give chase under the protection of the riding master in the hope of breaking up this mad match.

At Gretna Green she has just succeeded when the husband turns up, and here we have the second situation, to trace the history of which would occupy as much space as to expostulate what majesty should be. In order to shield the guilty wife, the belle and the riding master give it out that they are the runaways, though by so doing they become, of course, socially ostracised. If the riding master were content to give it out that he was noble lord all would now be well; but he is bent upon winning his wife, and seems also to have an eye upon his bet; so he devotes a tedious third act to the adventure. At the last curtain, just as his wife has flown to his riding master's arms, he is placed under arrest for stealing his own Derby winner, but is recognized as his Lordship by an old servant just in time to heap humiliation on the people who have hitherto despised him.

Only the grossest unreality could keep such a thing when told with Miss Furniss's well-tried theatre dexterity from popular success. But witness the hero, what manner of man he is. He turns aside from an access of romantic love to make a bet that he will win the lady, and to bicker over the bet like a bookmaker. It is true that he offers later to explain such conduct, but he very wisely never tries to explain. This is but the hoof from which his whole character, as it appears to the audience, may be contrasted. One hears much of the sagacity which the heroine has shown in recognizing that he is a gentleman, but there is never a moment when the audience can conceive of his Lordship as anything but a riding master with apologies to all honest riding masters.

The acting of Mr. Max Figman last night accentuated the shortcoming. A romantic bearing, an arduous demeanor, a kindling eye, might make us forget how poor a peg such a hero is upon which to hang the love interest of a theatrical story. Mr. Figman was jerky and mechanical in his demeanor, harsh and abrupt in his speech. He was obviously nervous, but is likely to improve greatly as the week wears on. Much of the success of the play will depend upon the extent of his improvement.

Miss Tyree's physical activities, and the hollowness of the part she had to play, prevented her from doing the excellent work of which she is capable. It was only at rare moments, as, for example, her bemusement of mingled love and vexation in the last act, that we felt the genuine simplicity and wholesomeness of her nature, the soundness of her means of expression. Her poke bonnets and waistless gowns also were not of the most captivating. Yet even in the deepest Gretna Greenaway one felt something of the sympathetic appeal of her naïve and piquant charm. At the end of the second act she was audibly abetted by Mr. Henry B. Harris, called for a speech. Breathing hard and with confusion in her eyes, Miss Tyree said that she was never able to speak out of her part. A pity that, for those few words were the prettiest and the truest touch of nature in the evening.

Mr. Frank Mathieu was handsome and capable in a minor part. Master James Gardner was a brisk and amusing garcon terrible, and Miss Georgie Lawrence was a pretty and amusing cockney cook who became Lady Crum at Gretna Green. The brogue of the landlord of the Queen's Head, by the way, was a blend of Scotch and Irish that somehow stuck in the throat.

"JIM BLUDSO."

Secretary Hay's Ballads Turn Up as Melodrama at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Since the days of Niblo's and the old Star few plays have caught the affections of the audience as did "Jim Bludso" last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, this melodrama will have a continued run. The audience took the performance in more than good part and insisted on many curtain calls. It was "turkey and cranberries" with all the thrills of clever side dishes, and the audience was as ready with approval as newsboys at a free Christmas dinner.

Whether it might not proved "eating crow" to John Hay, the Secretary of State of the United States, did not matter. If he had been present he might have marveled at the melodrama made out of his ballads "Jim Bludso," "Little Breeches," and "Banty Tim." The words were twisted now and then and almost always, but in spite of this his revelation of rough, kindly hearts was there, and it never failed in its appeal to the audience.

Those who think they know the Secretary well are of the opinion that he would have felt a sense of personal triumph in the fact that there were no catcalls at certain periods of extremely bad acting and that he would have been sure to recognize in the ample proportions of Robert Hilliard and his manly way of speaking his lines a fit likeness of his hero.

The gallery were with Jim Bludso as a unit. They were so closely in touch with him that they forgot to throw programmes at those in the more expensive seats below, and joined only in the certain calls. Then they were noisy with approval, but they seemed, nevertheless, impatient at the number of calls, for they were wrapped up in the plot of the play and eager for more.

"Bob" Hilliard, big as he is and brave as were the lines he had to speak and the actions he had to depict, was rivaled by Harry Le Van, "Little Breeches." He may be any age, but he looks under fourteen, and has not lost a pleasant child's speaking and singing voice. Jessie Mae Hall came close to him in public estimation, playing the part of "Skeeters," the little niece of the hero. She was childlike and natural.

The author, I. N. Morris, had used the ideas of the Secretary of State to such advantage that the melodrama would have been a success even without the glamour of the great name, but he was too modest to take the glory of a curtain call.

Though certain extravagances of his own multiplied and confused his plot he has had sense enough and heart enough to catch the popular spirit of the ballads.

and rope for a lynching, to please the profitable upper gallery. There is also enough honest sentiment to warrant tears and the execrations heaped on the villain.

There is the destruction of a levee by the drawing away of the sand bags from a dangerous point. This is the work of Bludso's erring wife. The water pours into a trough on the stage, which even the boys in the gallery can not quite make out as a gutter to carry off the water. Then there is a steamboat afire, with the villain and the son of the hero locked in the oil room. The hero does a man's work of rescue, and the audience is glad that the curtain is down, because it is all overrealistic, and too like what might happen if a great theatre should be on fire and cowards had to be beaten off that brave men might rescue the helpless.

But the scene of scenes, the one that deeply touches the audience, is where the villain is in control of the mob ready to lynch the hero. One of those ready to help in the lynching, an old friend, remembers that the negro, "Banty Tim," for whom Jim Bludso has gone guarantee at the risk of his own life, is not due until daybreak.

The calcium light is thrown with a red piece of glass before it on the upper half of the scenery, while stage hands at the rear are making the lower half flutter so that you can feel that the waters are passing by, and then the minister appeals to the condemned man to bow his knees before his Maker. He obeys and the gallery does not shout that he is a coward, for Jim Bludso, who had never prayed before, prays for the wife who has wronged him and for his son, Little Breeches, and for the negro, Banty Tim. He asks no mercy for himself. The boat in which the loved ones are drifting ashore by Providential mercy is just in time with proof of innocence. He is saved for the following act, where he is temporarily supposed to have died in the burning boat.

The last act is one of comedy, where the villagers of Gilgal, Pike County, Ill., make merry to the extent of so many minutes that the audience, though appreciative, seems to have had its money's worth, and is ready to hurry home or to the nearest restaurants. The wicked wife has conveniently died and the good fairy, or rather heroine, is free to be the bride of the hero in due and proper time.

The audience liked the play, and so it must be worthy. "Jim Bludso" is a moral play, where God hears a prayer of one about to die and not afraid, one who appeals for those he loves and not for himself.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."
AMERICAN—"The Christian."
BELASCO THEATRE.—"Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU.—"The Mocking Bird."
BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CRITERION.—"The Cavalier."
DALY'S—"The Billionaire."
DEWEY—Australian Burlesquers.
EDEN MUSÉE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"Imprudence."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Jim Bludso."
GARDEN—"Hamlet."
GARRICK—"The Cross-Ways."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Only Way."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"The Night of the Party."
HERALD SQUARE—"Julius Caesar."
HURTIG & SEAMON—Vaudeville.
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—Bonn.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Altar of Friendship."
MANHATTAN THEATRE—"Mary of Magdala."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Gretna Green."
METROPOLIS—"Doings Mrs. Dooley."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
MURRAY HILL—"School for Scandal."
NEW YORK—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."
PRINCESS—"Heidelberg."
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Vaudeville; Fifth Avenue—"Around the World in Eighty Days"; Fifty-eighth Street—"Heart of the Klondyke"; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—"The Girl With the Green Eyes."
STAR—"Her Marriage Vow."
THIRD AVENUE—"Over Niagara Falls."
VICTORIA—"The Eternal City."
WALLACK'S—"Sultan of Sulu."
WEBER & FIELDS—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE—Rice's "Show Girl."

IN THE VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Death of Little Teddy Bruin Grieves the Monkey—Sad Song of the "Gambling Man."

The life of the player, with its side lights and shadows, its contrasting brightness and gloom, has oft been told of in song and story. Nearly everybody has read the story of the circus clown who had to grimace in the ring, while his flaxen-haired baby lay dead in the dressing tent. The news columns have frequently told the story of comedians obliged to act a laughing part while some dear one was lying far away ill to the point of death. But a new phase of the old story was developed yesterday afternoon at Keith's.

It is doubtful if the audience realized the situation, but the initiated saw three trained bears and a monkey working conscientiously to do their duty by the patrons of the house, though their hearts—for monkeys and bears have hearts—were not in their work.

Teddy, youngest member of the troupe, is no more. Like the baby member of all theatrical troupes, he was petted and coddled, and inside information—for there was an autopsy—must lead to the conclusion that a story circulated by the press agent that he had died as a result of professional jealousy has absolutely no basis in fact. The mere suggestion of such a thing evoked dismal howls from the three remaining bears interviewed yesterday. And the monkey clown tore at his ruff and dropped salt tears as he related the story of the fondness of the other members of the troupe for Teddy.

Teddy Bruin—Bruin is the family name, and a long tree attests to Teddy's noble ancestry—was considered a most promising actor. He began his stage career in the company of his mother when barely three months old. Indeed, he was carried on the occasion of his début in the arms of his father, who it will be remembered was a popular star some years ago, when he appeared in the classical drama, "A Bear-faced Robbery, or the Hidden Mystery of the Honey Pots."

The infant Bruin on that occasion showed not the slightest aptitude for histrionic achievement, and the fact that he yelled lustily during his mother's strongest scene marked him for future greatness, as anybody who has read the biographies of prominent actors, living or dead, will readily understand. For the younger Bruin was—unconsciously, perhaps, but none the less unmistakably—following an established precedent in the profession. After a few engagements in minor troupes Teddy was offered a metropolitan engagement by Herr Wincherman.

For a time he was confined to small parts, his principal duties being to march off and on the stage representing in his small person a large army. Then he was cast for a speaking part, and his success was assured. Overwork weakened him, and a slight cold soon developed into pneumonia, death following. The arrangements for the funeral will be announced later. In the death of Teddy the stage has sustained a severe loss and the members of the troupe were unanimous in expressing the opinion that the blow would be hard to bear.

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Feminine Dromios, as like as two peas, provide the means to almost incessant laughter in a sketch, "The Two Juliets," which Lena Merville, Sidney Booth, and Marion Elmore are presenting at Keith's this week. Possibly the best indication of the excellence of the make-ups of the two women is to be found in the fact that the auditors generally are led to believe until the curtain falls that one woman is impersonating both parts. The illusion in this respect is heightened by the fact that all the exits and entrances are made through two side doors, placed close together, that it seems simple for one woman to enter and exit promptly with no stage wait.

The modern Romeo of this sketch has become interested in a young woman he has met by chance. He calls at her home, and for a few moments the couple enjoy each other's society immensely. He makes violent love to her, and she is not averse to it. Then she excuses herself for a moment and exits.

Enter her exact counterpart. The lover is deceived into the belief that "his Juliet" has returned and proceeds with his protestations of love, only to be spurned by the woman, who announces that she is married, is the mother of twins, and says his conduct is atrocious. He is nonplused, perplexed.

Exit woman No. 2; enter woman No. 1. He is wary. She chides him for his coolness. And so it goes on, now one, now the other. The players work hard and the fun is fast and furious for a time. At the finish both women appear and the Romeo quite reasonably imagines that he has lost his senses. Matters are explained and all ends happily for everybody apparently except the twins. They are squalling when the curtain falls.

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Yorke and Adams are old favorites, whose specialty is "Yiddish character delineation." Much of the fun in their act comes from malapropos questions and answers.

"Who found America!" asks one.

"Vell, who did it?"

"Columbus."

"So? Vas America lost?"

One of the men is anxious to propose to a young woman he admires, but doesn't know how to go about it.

"I vill show you how to do it. I vill be a girl."

"Vat! A girl?"

"Yes. Not a real girl. Yust an excuse for one."

"You tink I vill marry an excuse for a girl?"

"No, vat I mean is I vill be a sample."

"Vat! You tink I'll be satisfied with a sample?"

Then the love making proceeds, with "music from the heart oudt," and one of the comedians says:

"My heart is melting for you."

"Oh! He's melting hearts. That's twenty pinochle."

***

A pistol shot, the crash of a base drum, and there appears on the stage a red wig, a ruby nose, and a pair of tattered trousers. The man in the trousers is Cooke, and he is assisted in his act by a woman billed as Sonora. As a matter of fact, there is really nothing to indicate which is Cooke and which is Sonora, but the more euphonius name seems applicable to the woman, so let it go at that.

The tramp sings rag-time ditty, then does acrobatic work all over the stage. From the wings comes the voice of the woman ending in a yodle. When she enters they "talk at" each other. Oddly enough, one of the biggest laughs in their sketch—though there are many—comes at a "chestnut." This is the grim old joke:

"Is your father well-to-do?"

"No, he's hard to do."

At this point a vaudevillian who stood in the wings yesterday remarked: "If I ever do a talking sketch there'll not be a line in it that's less than a year old."

The one quoted is nearly old enough to vote, but how they did laugh at it!

Said the tramp: "I was in Washington at the inauguration with Mark Hanna."

"Yes," responds the woman, "and I guess you were the easy Mark."

"Have you served a term at Vassar?" asks the tramp.

"Oh, yes."

"How long were you in for?"

"Five years."

"I served twenty years," remarks the red-nosed one.

"Where, in jail?"

"Oh, no; where I was they wore their hair shorter."

He glanced at her fondly, then inquires:

"How old are you?"

"Sixteen," says she.

"Say, I asked your age—not the number of your house."

***

Here is a bit of a song which is beginning to be heard in the vaudeville houses, and from all indications it will be doing hard service before long, for several persons are already singing it. It is called "A Gambling Man," and the words go something like this:

One day it's milk and honey,
Next day you ain't got no money.
One day you're a great big winner,
Next you ain't got no dinner.
CHORUS.
When you die
There's few will sigh,
For a gambling man.

It is hardly likely that the verse will bring any pangs of jealousy to the hearts of Stephen Phillips, Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Swinburne, or Alfred Austin, P. L. But they are sung to a sort of slow, languorous accompaniment such as is common in the songs of the negroes on the Mississippi levees. And the melody seems to strike a popular chord.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

A party of 150 Spiritualists went to the Garden Theatre last evening particularly to see the ghost scene in "Hamlet," but they arrived too late for it. They had not noted that the curtain rose at 7:45. The Treasurer was besieged with requests for reduced rates so that the party might return again on another evening.

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Julia Marlowe visited the College Settlement on Rivington Street yesterday afternoon, in the work of which she is interested. Many children were present, and Miss Marlowe entertained them with readings from the works of Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley.

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The forces at the Metropolitan Opera House are busy with rehearsals for the "Ring," the performances of which are to be on Jan. 14, 16, 19, and 23.

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Adele Ritchie of the Casino has, as she believes, at last won surcease from sorrow concerning her cooks. During the past year she had three—a Dane, an Irishwoman, and a German. It was not an uncommon occurrence for her to return home and have plates thrown at her. Wearied by the monotony, she sought a change, and got it when she hired a San Francisco Chinaman and his wife. She says Chinamen may have faults, but drunkenness is not one of them.

GRAU TO GET OPERA LEASE.

The Metropolitan's Owners Decide to Give the Impresario Five Years More of Occupancy.

Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company will meet to-day at the Metropolitan Opera House to ratify another lease for five years which has been submitted to them by the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, which owns the building. This contract is intended to continue the present lease held by Mr. Grau, which will expire with the close of the present opera season, in April.

It was sanctioned at a meeting of the Opera House Company held recently, when, it is understood, Mr. Grau's management was highly commended and it was decided to give him another lease, despite tempting offers from other impresarios for the structure. It was decided to make no alterations of any consequence in the building.

Mr. Grau is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. He walks out every day and expects to return to business in about two weeks.

NEW THEATRE FOR PITTSBURG.

Nixon & Zimmerman Have Finished Plans for Ornate Structure.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman, who own five theatres in this city and who own and control the Alvin Theatre in Pittsburg, have for some time been looking for a desirable location in the latter city for the erection of a new theatre.

To-night Mr. Nixon telegraphed from Pittsburg to Mr. Zimmerman informing him that all negotiations had been completed and arrangements perfected for the building of a new and magnificent house there.

Work on the new theatre will be started about Feb. 1, and it is the intention of Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman to have the new theatre finished and ready for opening by Oct. 1.

MME. CALVE TO MARRY.

Engaged to Wed Jules Bois, but Will Keep Her American Engagements Next Season.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—It is announced here that Mme. Emma Calvé, the prima donna, will shortly marry Jules Bois, a journalist.

Her marriage will not prevent Mme. Calvé from fulfilling her engagements in the United States next season.

Play from Iceland for Mr. Mansfield.

Indridi Einarsson, a dramatist and poet of Iceland, has written a five-act play which he submitted yesterday to Richard Mansfield through William Napier, an American explorer and writer. In a letter he said that, knowing of Mr. Mansfield's acquaintance with German, he had translated his play into German. Mr. Mansfield's understanding is that its title is "The Sword and the Crozier," and that it treats of life in Iceland.

DUSE TO HAVE HER LAKE ALBANO THEATRE

Miss Anne T. Morgan, the Banker's Daughter, Her Patron.

Plan to Build an Italian Home of Drama, Like the Baireuth Temple of Music, Long Cherished by d'Annunzio and the Actress.

When Mme. Eleonora Duse returned to New York yesterday to close her American tour it was with the news that she will be able to establish this Summer, through the aid of Miss Anne T. Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, and other women, the theatre which the Italian actress and Gabriele d'Annunzio planned to build in Italy some years ago.

Since early in 1898 the plan for building a temple of art to be devoted to the production of classic and modern drama, irrespective of the commercial value of the plays, has been their ambition. As originally conceived, it was to be a theatre in which Mme. Duse and her company were to act plays written by d'Annunzio. The idea was later enlarged until it grew to its present proportions, embracing all drama, old or new.

The scheme for this theatre, arranged along the lines of Wagner's at Baireuth, was heartily seconded by other artists and by James Gordon Bennett, and it was proposed to raise the money for its erection by public subscription. The amount needed was about $150,000. Count Frankenstein gave the site on Lake Albano, but all the money needed was not subscribed, and the scheme was temporarily abandoned about eighteen months ago.

It was revived by mere chance some weeks ago when Mme. Duse was playing in Washington. Though she rarely cares to see strangers, she had a desire to meet Mrs. Roosevelt, and at the reception given her she met Miss Morgan. She mentioned casually her old dream, and at once Miss Morgan volunteered to secure the necessary funds. Her plan is to get women of her acquaintance to give a thousand dollars each, and thus far twenty-one have volunteered to do so.

Mme. Duse, after her appearances at the Metropolitan Opera House this week and next, will go to Paris, then to Berlin, and still later to Rome. There, while appearing in a new play by d'Annunzio, she will make arrangements for the erection of the theatre. If the funds are lacking, she will build it of wood, as was the first theatre at Baireuth, and later build one of stone. An attempt was made to interest other Italian actors and develop the house into a national theatre. It is planned that the performances shall be given at a special time of the year.

The site given by Count Frankenstein is still available, and will be used because of its remarkably beautiful location. It is fifteen miles from Rome, on the slope of Monte Cavo, quite near the Pope's Palace, Castel Gandolfo. From its height it looks over the lake, and also commands a view of the Campagna. The neighborhood is a popular excursion resort for Rome, and is reached in an hour's time by a rickety tramway.

Regarding her tour in the Middle West, Mme. Duse declared herself as well pleased, having been able to correct previous unpleasant impressions. She plans to return next year to play an Italian version of Tolstoi's "Resurrection."

DEATH OF GEN. ELI LONG.

Veteran of the Civil War Had Undergone an Operation in the Presbyterian Hospital—His Career.

Major Gen. Eli Long died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning, an operation having been performed on Saturday afternoon. He was a resident of Plainfield, N. J., and was sixty-eight years of age. He leaves a widow and five children; Dr. Eli Long, Jr., of this city; the Misses Laura and Margaret Long, and Mrs. George Worth, and Percy Long. Heart and bladder diseases were the causes of his death.

Gen. Long was a graduate of the military academy near Frankfort, Ky., and he was appointed a Second Lieutenant, First United States Cavalry. In 1857 he served in the Cheyenne expedition. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was stationed at Fort Lyon, where he captured a company that was heading for Missouri. Subsequently he was promoted First Lieutenant and then Captain. He was with Gen. Buell at Louisville, and was Gen. Rosecrans's escort at Stone River, where he was wounded seriously in December, 1862. In the battles of Chickamauga, McMinnville, and Farmingham he led charges, and he was wounded in two of the engagements, his horse being also shot from under him.

On the recommendation of Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Rosecrans, and Gen. Thomas he was made Colonel of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry by Secretary Stanton. He routed Gen. "Joe" Wheeler at Calhoun and Gen. Roddy at Moulton. He was again wounded at Lovejoy. In August, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers. His division captured Selma, Ala., in April, 1865. Again he was wounded in the head, receiving concussion of the brain.

For gallantry the Government brevetted him Major General of Volunteers and Colonel, United States Army, in March, 1865. It was said that he always smoked a pipe while leading a charge. After the war he was engaged in army work in Washington, and later removed to Plainfield.

FUNERAL OF GEN. EARLE.

The funeral service over the body of Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle was conducted in the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday afternoon. In the church were many representatives of military and civic organizations with which Gen. Earle had been connected. The floral tributes were so numerous that the chancel had hardly space enough for them. On the casket, which was covered with blue velvet, were several bouquets of white roses and two small flags.

The pall bearers were Capt. Rogers, representing the Old Guard; E. Payson Cone of the New York Society of Founders and Patriots; Asa Bird Gardiner, Vice President of the Society of the War of 1812; Howland Pell of the Society of Colonial Wars; Ralph E. Prime, President of the American Flag Association, and W. S. Logan, President of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The members of the family who were present at the service were Mrs. Earle and her sons—Victor De La Montagne Earle, William Pitt Striker Earle, and Gaynor Locke Cochran Earle; Frank T. Earle, a brother of the deceased, and Mrs. John Chadwick, a sister.

The body was placed temporarily in a receiving vault at Woodlawn Cemetery.

DR. JOHN D. JONES DEAD.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—Dr. John Davies Jones of Morristown, N. Y., and of Washington, D. C., who came South in quest of health, died suddenly to-night of apoplexy in Summerville, a suburb of Augusta.

Dr. Jones was formerly Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Forestry and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of investigating the conditions of agriculture in Asia, Hawaii, and the West Indies. He was in 1890 appointed technical adviser to the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce. He introduced new methods in Japan, and the Emperor bestowed on him the high rank of Chokunin of the first class.

GARIBALDI'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

ROME, Jan. 5.—Teresita, the daughter of Garibaldi and wife of Gen. Canzio, the Italian patriot, died suddenly this morning at Saprera. She accompanied Garibaldi in all his campaigns.

David S. Hazard Dies While Reading.

David S. Hazard died of heart disease while reading a newspaper on Sunday in his home, at 31 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City. He was fifty-one years of age, and he had been in the coal business. He was a Mason and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Sudden Death of H. C. Douglass.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 5.—Henry C. Douglass, a dealer in phonographs in New York, died suddenly in his home in this city on Saturday night. He was reading in a room in which were seated his wife and daughter, Miss Helen Douglass, when without any warning he gasped and expired almost instantly from an attack of heart disease. He was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1856. He was Assistant Secretary of the Sunday school of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Ex-Judge Luce of Montana Dead.

BOSEMAN, Mont., Jan. 5.—Llewellyn Augustus Luce is dead at his home here after a long illness. Judge Luce was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889 and of the Montana Supreme Court in 1894. He was born in Maine in 1837.

Ex-Gov. Farnham of Vermont Dead.

BRADFORD, Vt., Jan. 5.—Ex-Gov. Roswell Farnham died at his home here today. He was Governor of the State from 1880 to 1882, during which time, with his staff, he represented Vermont at the Yorktown celebration. During the civil war he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Vermont Regiment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Phineas C. Headley.

LEXINGTON, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Rev. P. C. Headley, well-known as a clergyman and historical writer, died at his home here to-day, aged eighty-two. He was a native of Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., a graduate from Amherst College and the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y.

Mr. Headley had three brothers, J. T. Headley, former Secretary of New York State; J. B. Headley, a banker of Peoria, Ill., who married Senator T. C. Platt's sister, and Dr. William T. Headley, who was appraiser of drugs at the New York Custom House till his death. Two sons and two daughters survive him. One son is Chaplain J. H. B. Headley, United States Army.

Allen Gray.

Allen Gray died Sunday in his home, at 585 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. He had been ill with heart disease and dropsy for more than two years. He was born in Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1816, and was in his eighty-seventh year. At the age of sixteen years he started his business career with his brother-in-law, James Vance, opening a clothing store in Manhattan. Later they went to New Orleans, where they started a clothing business. The business prospered, and in a short time they opened another store in Little Rock, Ark. Before the war Mr. Gray came North and started a clothing business in Bedford Avenue, and for several years the business was conducted by the firm of Smith & Gray. Mr. Gray retired from business several years ago. He was a member of Ancient Chapter No. 1, Metropolitan Lodge, F. and A. M., and the Hanover Club. His wife died eight years ago. Two children survive him.

Richard Mansill.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 5.—Richard Mansill, whose reputation as an astronomer extended throughout the United States and England, died yesterday of Bright's disease, aged seventy-four years. He was a native of Staffordshire, England.

He was the author of a number of well known scientific works, and published since 1876 Mansill's Almanac of Planetary Meteorology. From youth he showed a passion for scientific investigation. First he studied geology, becoming familiar with the nature of the earth's crust. Incidentally he took up natural sciences, and later astronomy.

Prof. G. A. Zimmermann.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Prof. G. A. Zimmermann, ex-Supervisor of modern languages in the Chicago public schools, died to-day of asthma. Prof. Zimmermann was born in Basel, Switzerland, Feb. 20, 1850, and came to the United States in 1869, assuming the post of assistant to the Rev. Joseph Hartmann of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church. He also became at the same time professor of languages at the Wilmhurst Theological Seminary of Elmhurst, Ill., which position he retained until 1871. Later he became the pastor of St. Mark's Church of Buffalo, where he remained for three years, removing then to Chicago.

Capt. John P. Sundberg.

Capt. John P. Sundberg, for many years a shipmaster of the Ward Line of steamships, died on Sunday night in his home at 937 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Sweden in 1827, and he came to this country in 1845. He retired from the service of the Ward Line in 1883. He commanded the first steamship that ran regularly between this port and Havana, and he had command of the steamship Cuba when that vessel was lost in a hurricane in Southern waters in 1876, all hands being saved.

Frederick Clark Sayles.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 5.—Frederick Clark Sayles, the first Mayor of this city and one of the most prominent mill men in the country, was stricken with apoplexy at his home here to-day, and death resulted. Mr. Sayles was born in this city in 1835. In 1863 he was admitted as a partner in the firm of W. F. & F. C. Sayles, whose bleachery enterprises expanded until they operated the largest works of the kind in the world. He presented to the city of Pawtucket the B. Deboran Sayles Library, one of the most elaborate structures of the kind in the country. Mr. Sayles is survived by four children.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. EPHRAIM W. GANTT, for a number of years editor of The Lockport Union of Lockport, N. Y., is dead, aged seventy-two years.

CLAUS DOSCHER died of heart disease on Sunday in his home at 167 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, where he had lived since 1864. He was born in Bremerhaven, Germany, and he came to this country in 1836. Until fifteen years ago he was engaged in the flour and grain business on West Street, Manhattan.

THOMAS SLAIGHT, a resident of Newark, N. J., for more than fifty years, died on Sunday in his home at 218 South Seventh Street, that city. He was President of the Slaight Lock Manufacturing Company, and he placed several inventions on the market. He was born in New York on Jan. 8, 1820.

Mrs. ELIZABETH FALLEY NINDE, widow of Bishop William X. Ninde of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at her residence in Detroit yesterday from acute bronchitis after an illness of only forty-eight hours. Four children survive. Mrs. Ninde was born in Fulton, N. Y. She was married to Bishop Ninde in 1857.

GEORGE A. LOWE, one of the most prominent bankers and business men of Salt Lake City, is dead at his residence in that city, aged sixty-seven years. He leaves a fortune estimated at $1,000,000, acquired chiefly in the implement business. Mr. Lowe was largely instrumental in bringing the Rio Grande Western Railroad to Utah, and for many years was the Vice President of the road.

DEATH OF BISHOP ROPERT.

Head of Catholic Church in the Hawaiian Islands Expires in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—Bishop Gulstan F. Ropert, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Hawaiian Islands, died late last night. Bishop Ropert had been ill for some time, and was in a dying condition when the Pacific cable was landed at Honolulu.

One of the first messages sent over the new cable was from Bishop Ropert, who realized then that his end was approaching, and who sent a message to the Pope at Rome, asking for his blessing.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BRAINARD.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903, at Minturn Hospital, Walter Haynes Brainard, in his 44th year.
Funeral private. Interment at Salem, Ohio.

GILBERT.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, William E. Gilbert, aged 51 years.
Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 1:30 P. M.
Pittsburg (Penn.) papers please copy.

HAWKINS.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903, at her late residence, No. 21 West 20th St., New York, AnnMary Brown, wife of Brevet Brig. Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, and daughter of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I.
Funeral at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903.

KANE.—At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903, of appendicitis, John Grenville, only son of Florence Hartshorne and Henry Brevoort Kane, in the fourteenth year of his age.
Funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, 9 West 51st St., New York, Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAUER.—On Jan. 4, 1903, William E. Lauer, beloved husband of Cecilia Lauer.
Funeral from his late residence, 22 East 80th St., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, at 9 o'clock.
Portland (Oregon) papers please copy.

LEWIS.—On Jan. 4, Le Roy F. Lewis, son of Alwilda C. and the late Samuel Rogers Lewis, aged thirty-six years.
Funeral private. Cincinnati papers please copy.

McARDLE.—On Monday, Jan. 5, 1903, at her residence, 22 Varick St., Ann Mohan, beloved wife of the late Henry McArdle.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEVINS.—On Monday, Jan. 5, 1903, at her late residence, the Windsor, 1,700 Broadway, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, Sarah Bleecker, daughter of the late Andrew and Charlotte Bache and widow of Jacob R. Nevius.
Funeral services on Thursday at 12 o'clock noon at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

REED.—Monday, Jan. 5, at her residence, at King's Bridge, after a short illness, Tecca Niswanger Reed, widow of John H. Reed.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLOSSON.—At his residence, Geneva, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 2, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, T. Lawrence Slosson, formerly of this city.
Funeral will take place from Trinity Church of Geneva, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M.

THAYER.—At Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1903, Eliza Lucy Thayer.
Funeral services at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Romeyn A. Salisbury, 396 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 2:30. Interment private.
Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

WESTON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 5, at Jacksonville, Fla., George Saunders Weston, in his eighty-first year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 5.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th	Jan.
ATAS, Thomas, 83 James St.	42	3	
BOESENBERG, Henry, 2,770 B'way	17	3	
BRAINARD, W. H., Hotel St. Andrews	43	4	
BAUMAN, Pauline, 230 E. 44th St.	1	3	
BRAUN, Ferdinand, 50 E. 130th St.	54	3	
BRIGANTI, Caterina, 206 Elizabeth	1	4	
BARRY, George J., 200 E. 40th St.	40	3	
BATTAGLIA, Alfredo, 177 Bleecker	3	4	
BARR, Henry, 9 Barrow St.	37	3	
BLOOMFIELD, Leah, 117 Christie St.	4	3	
CLEARY, James, 340 E. 49th St.	60	4	
COMMIS, Francis, 498 E. 24th St.	3	3	
CLIFFORD, Esther R., 236 E. 42d St.	1	4	
CONWITZ, Flossy, 4 Market St.	6	4	
COUGHLIN, T. F

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON. 1902-1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-morrow Evg., Jan. 7, at 7:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn; Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke, Conductor, Hertz.
Frid. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 10, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8:30. GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, by general request, Rosini's
STABAT MATER,
will be repeated. Soloists: Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Scheff; Salignac, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora **DUSE**
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Also Jan. 8 & 13, nights; & Jan. 9th, afternoon: Francesca da Rimini
Jan. 14th & 16th, AFTERNOONS, MAGDA
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. | LAST 2 WEEKS MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD** in JULIUS CÆSAR.

PRINCESS. B'way & 29th St. Tels. 2482 34th. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinées Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15. **A CHINESE HONEYMOON.** SILK SOUVENIRS NEXT SAT. MAT.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 5 Nights at 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. IMPRUDENCE.
Seat Sale Thursday.
NEXT THURSDAY, SEAT SALE THURSDAY.
Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin, and the **EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.** In Robert Marshall's new play, **The Unforeseen.**

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
The Girl with the Green Eyes WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD
By Clyde Fitch.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 11 Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN **THE CROSS-WAYS**

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Elizabeth Tyree. GRETNA GREEN.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. THE CAVALIER.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15.
MR. **GOODWIN** MISS **ELLIOTT** MAXINE
N. C. in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager
Evenings, 7:45 sharp. Matinées Saturday, 1:45.
E. H. SOTHERN
for three weeks only as
HAMLET
Management Daniel Frohman.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Third Concert, **TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.**
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. MARK HAMBOURG, Mr. V. LEBAILLY
Programme: BRAHMS, Quintet for two Violins, Viola, Violoncello, and Clarinet in B minor, op. 115. VOLKMAR ANDREDE, Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello in F minor, (first time.) MOZART, Quartet in E flat major. Res. seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri. Jan. 9, at 2 P.M. Sat. Jan. 10, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist....MME. KIRKBY LUNN, Contralto
Program: Symphony No. 7, A major, Beethoven; "La Captive," Reverie for Contralto and Orchestra, Berlioz; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Richard Strauss; Songs, Wagner; Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3, Tschaikowsky.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
INSTANT. POSITIVE. ELECTRIC HIT.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times. **SULTAN OF SULU**
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

New York's Finest **MAJESTIC** The World's Safest Theatre.
Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.
OPENS THURS., JAN. 15.
WITH **THE WIZARD OF OZ**
Staged by Mr. JULIAN MITCHELL.
Sale of seats and boxes opens this Thursday.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. 2.
Matinee To-morrow, 50c. to $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, **THE SILVER SLIPPER**
by the Authors of "Floradora."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:10.

BIJOU Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. LAST WEEK. | **Mabelle Gilman** in THE MOCKING BIRD. NEXT MONDAY Seat Sale Thursday. Charles Frohman Presents CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.**

Mendelssohn Hall. THIS (Tues.) Aft. at 2:30.
MRS. **GRENVILLE SNELLING**
SONG RECITAL.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1 to $2 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

THE **DEWEY** 14th St. | **MATINEE TO-DAY** AUSTRALIAN BURLESQUERS. His Honor the Mayor. The Hobo Baron

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSICAL HALL. B'way and 30th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
RICH & HARRIS present a dramatization of Hon. John Hay's Ballad, **JIM BLUDSO** with Robert Hilliard

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. **CINEMATOGRAPH.** Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De WOLF, the Wizard, to night at 9

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y only. | WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**
BLANCHE BATES in

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Dolan & Lenharr, Cole & Johnson, Sydney Grant; others. **Mat. To-day.**

GRAND **MR. MARTIN HARVEY,**
MATINEE TOMORROW, 25c., 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
Marie Wainwright in "School for Scandal."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Mr. Weedon Grossmith "The Night of The Party."

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. 25c.
HER MARRIAGE VOW

WEST END RICE'S "SHOW GIRL."

3RD AVE. NEAR 34TH ST. Over Niagara Falls.

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15 Dey St. 220 W. 124th St.
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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Philip R. Ward, Field Artillery, to the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. George Blakely, from the Eleventh Company to the unassigned list; Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, from the Thirty-sixth Company to the Field Artillery. Capt. Ward will join the company to which transferred. Capt. Blakely will proceed to West Point for duty at the academy.

Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty as Adjutant of the artillery subpost.

Capt. Percival G. Lowe, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will join his company.

Capt. Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Major Hanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Springfield Armory on official business pertaining to the establishment of a small arms factory at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Navy.

Commander C. T. Forse is ordered to the Pensacola Yard, Jan. 15.

Commander F. A. Wilner's orders to Pensacola are revoked; he now is ordered to the naval station at New Orleans.

Medical Director E. S. Bogert (retired) is detached from the naval recruiting rendezvous in New York and will continue duty at the marine recruiting office, New York.

Medical Inspector T. Woolverton (retired) is ordered to the naval recruiting rendezvous in New York.

Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford is detached from the Mare Island Yard, Jan. 10, and ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department, Jan. 20, and ordered to the Mare Island Yard, Jan. 31.

Commissions have been issued as follows: Assistant Paymaster H. A. Wise, Jr., from Oct. 15, 1902; Assistant Naval Constructor J. A. Spilman from July 1, 1902; Capt. E. D. Taussig from Nov. 7, 1902; Capt. L. C. Logan from July 11, 1902; Commander W. F. Halsey from Nov. 2, 1902; Major Gen. Commandant C. Heywood from July 1, 1902; Commander R. F. Nicholson from Sept. 17, 1902; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Holloway from Sept. 26, 1902; Commander F. A. Wilner from Nov. 7, 1902; Ensign L. J. Connelly from July 30, 1902.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Arrivals—Bagley at San Juan; Alexander at Montevideo, Hancock at Cruz Jan. 30, leave Feb. 4, arrive San Juan Feb. 6, leave Feb. 20, arrive Kingston March 3, leave March 12, arrive Havana March 23, leave April 1, arrive Gardiner's Bay April 15, leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—S. M. Felton, Chicago; M. H. Smith, Louisville; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLLAND.—George W. Powers, Chicago; Dr. R. W. Bragg, Hot Springs, Va.; G. A. Ballantine, Paris; Dr. and Mrs. Bastinelli, Rome, Italy.

IMPERIAL.—J. W. Cushing, San Francisco; Col. C. E. Wood, Washington; N. H. Colwell, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—E. T. Galt, Montreal; A. R. Harmon, London; D. C. Corbin, Spokane.

SAVOY.—W. C. Johnson, St. Louis; G. Nordlinger, Washington; J. V. Pilcher, Louisville.

NETHERLAND.—H. E. Babcock, Columbus, Neb.; G. A. Wallace, Richmond; Hugo V. Altshull, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. W. S. Brooks, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Joseph Devlin, Ireland; H. Isobe, K. Tabaski, and T. Wooyeno, Tokio.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 33 Leonard Street.

Bernheimer Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, cloaks, suits, and waists; 65 Fourth Avenue; Criterion Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Cunningham, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Stratemyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. H. Krehnbrink, millinery; H. Stratemyer, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, ribbons; H. Hoefle, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Allen, G. Philadelphia, Penn.; white goods, laces, and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Hager & Brothers, Lancaster, Penn.; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; A. L. Falk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Long, Jones, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 443 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Levis, Zukowski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammell, domestics and furnishing goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Ullman & William & Son, Selma, Ala.; H. V. Ullman, dry goods; 522 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Solomon Bros. & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, art goods, jewelry, and trimmings; 438 Broadway; Holland House; H. Barschkies, silks; Hotel Earlington.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, dry goods; 450 Broome St.; Holland House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Less & Frank, Jonesboro, Ark.; E. Less, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; Holland House.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, waists, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Rittenberg, O., St. Paul, Minn.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Alden, dress goods and linings; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Block, William H., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. Aaronson, cloaks and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. S. Milner, dry goods; A. H. Schode, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. J. Hilliard, laces; H. M. Schoski, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; G. Locke, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Beard, L., Topeka, Kan., laces, white goods, and hosiery; 114 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mills, E., Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, fancy goods and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; H. M. Huber, shoes; 443 Broome Street.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Guiterman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill., W. C. Demor, gloves, millinery, and ribbons; J. H. Roos, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. G. Schneider, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, C. G., Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; T. E. Griffith, millinery; C. T. Griffith, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks and waists; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; W. H. Genegaster, shoes; Hotel Navarre.

King & Smead, Omaha, Neb.; F. M. King, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:24 | Sun sets...4:48 | Moon sets.... | A. M. | P. M. | A. M.

High Water This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:11	Gov. Isl'd..12:24	H. Gate....2:17
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:36	Gov. Isl'd..12:31	H. Gate....2:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bellona, Argentina	10:00 A. M.	
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Buffalo, Hull		
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Saint Andrew, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Salba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless especially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moyune. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 3 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 2; Hongkong, Dec. 6; Shanghai, Dec. 10; Yokohama, Dec. 17, and Honolulu, Dec. 27, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched east Jan. 2. Due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 6.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 2.
Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 31.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 1.
Eretria, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 27.
Florida, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Dec. 17.
Hevelius, Barbados, Dec. 30.
Maraval, Port Spain, Dec. 27.
Moltke, Hamburg, Dec. 27.
Niagara, Matanzas, Dec. 31.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Dec. 19.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 6.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 27.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 3.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 2.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 3.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Colon Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Off the Highlands at 12:15 A. M. Jan. 6.

SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown Jan. 2 via Delaware Breakwater 4th, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.

SS Myrtledene, (Br.,) Yule, Fernandina Dec. 31, in ballast to T. H. Winchester & Co.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Smythe, Pernambuco Dec. 15 and Barbados 26th, with sugar to the J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, La Guayra Dec. 26, Caracas 29th, and San Juan 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallet. Arrived at the Bar at 5:00 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 4th.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Tubb, London Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Hagin, Genoa, &c., Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Oregonian, Carty, Seattle, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. Dashorn & Lapham. Arrived at the Bar at 12:35 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Boyd, Galveston Dec. 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Hugonna, McLean, Port Tampa Dec. 29, with phosphate rock to American Agricultural Chemical Co.—vessel to Scammell Bros. Will discharge at Cartaret, N. J.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Fostar.

SS City of Everett, Rubelli, Port Arthur Dec. 27, with oil to the Standard Oil Co.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Florida, (Nor.,) Hansen, Hamburg Dec. 18, with mdse. to W. W. Brauer Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 5, 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Hector, for Boston.

SS Byron, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, &c.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Brilliant, (Br.,) Cowlishaw, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken Nov. 30 in lat. 2, lon. 26.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—SS Kaiserin Maria Theresa, (Ger.,) Capt. Wettin, (from Bremen and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 1 A. M. to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Bermuda at 4:40 P. M. to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Myers, from New York for Genoa, &c., and Marseilles to-day.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, sld. from Santos for New York Jan. 2.

SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, sld. from Bremen for New York and Galveston Jan. 3.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 12:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Hanseat, (Nor.,) Capt. Hamre, from Philadelphia and New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York via Portland, England, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from Manila, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Pequa, (Br.,) Capt. Felkins, from New York for Malta, Venice, &c., arr. at St. Michael's yesterday for coal.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Hongkong and Yokohama, arrt at Port Said yesterday.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Demerara, arr. at St. Croix yesterday.

SS Blucher, (Br.,) Capt. Krech, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7:55 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, from New York via San Juan, arr. at Curacao to-day.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Capt. Stirrat, sld. from Glasgow for New York Jan. 3.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Capt. Verries, from New York for Naples and Marseilles, passed Gibraltar Dec. 30.

SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) Capt. Crocker, from Calcutta for New York, passed Aden yesterday.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Wollersdorff, from New York for Bremen, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Abana, (Br.,) Capt. Bowden, from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Port Natal Dec. 23.

SS Venetia, (Br.,) Capt. Milne, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Algoa Bay Dec. 21.

SS Monte Video, (Span.,) Capt. Grau, (from Genoa and Barcelona,) sld. from Cadiz for New York Dec. 30.

SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) Capt. Petersen, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Jan. 2.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Supreme Court of the United States:

41—Stephen Otis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. A. Parker.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Holmes. Dissenting, Justices Brewer and Peckham.

119—The Diamond Glue Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States Glue Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Holmes.

131—Felix M. Hanley et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants; vs. The Kansas City Southern Railway Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Holmes.

98—E. M. Ayres, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Pasdorf and wife.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Petition for writ of certiorari denied and writ of error dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

100—Edward D. Page, bankrupt, appellant, vs. Charles W. Edmunds, trustee.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Decree affirmed with costs and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

72—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Rio Grande Western Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Utah. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

275—Lone Wolf, Principal Chief of the Kiowas, et al., appellants, vs. Ethan A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Harlan concurs in the result.

120—Reuben M. Manley, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Anna O. Park, assignee, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

36—Clinton E. Worden & Co., petitioners, vs. California Fig Syrup Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California reversed with costs and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court with directions to dismiss the bill of complaint. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice McKenna.

48—Edmund H. Chadwick, plaintiff in error, vs. John M. Kelley.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justices Harlan and White.

318—Robert E. Downs, petitioner, vs. the United States.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Opinion by Justice Brown.

62—The Mobile Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Mobile.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

87—Jane Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. the New York Life Insurance Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justices White and McKenna.

529—The City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia, petitioner, vs. the Glencove Granite Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

544—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Wabash Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted.

155—Calumet Grain and Elevator Company, appellant, vs. the City of Chicago, and 136, David Mark Cummings et al., appellants, vs. the City of Chicago.—Leave granted to file reply brief on the part of the appellants.

631—John Lawrence O'Brien, appellant, vs. John H. S. Hine, United States Marshal.—Motion to admit appellant to bail pending the appeal submitted.

388—Jeremiah F. McCarthy et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. James F. McCarthy.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted, with leave to file brief in opposition thereto on or before Wednesday next.

536—William White, Jr., petitioner, vs. The Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted.

156—N. T. Cook, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

6, Original—The State of Tennessee, complainant, vs. The State of Virginia.—Report of Commissioners filed with leave to both sides to file exceptions thereto.

202—The United States, appellant, vs. Arthur B. Barringer.—Argued, with leave to counsel for appellant to file reply brief within five days.

423—Isabella F. Blackstone, individually and as executrix, plaintiff in error, vs. Nathan Miller, Controller, &c.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Day call for Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903: 42, 43, 24, (and 34,) 45, (and 50,) 8, 36, 117, 92, 76, and 109.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

103—Thomas vs

BUSINESS TROBULES.

Out of Town.

KEYSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Announcement of the appointment of a receiver for the Keystone Manufacturing Company of Rock Falls, Ill., was made yesterday. The liabilities are said to be close to $350,000, while the assets at Rock Falls consist of a plant mortgaged for $200,000, and other property worth about $75,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB GOLDGRABER.—Jacob Goldgraber of 220 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $16,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890 as a partner in the firm of J. Goldgraber & Brother at Tremont, Neb., and the creditors are mostly in Chicago for clothing, shoes, etc. He is the father of the Goldgraber Sisters, dealers in milliners at 2,226 Third Avenue, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 21 by Lossen Brothers, who said yesterday that the sisters were trying to get a compromise at 10 cents on the dollar, their liabilities being $10,000.

WILLIAM L. POLLACK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against William L. Pollack, diamond broker of 41 Maiden Lane, by Felix B. Ruthenberg, a creditor, for $910 for merchandise sold to him between March 1, 1902, and the 2d inst. It is alleged that he is insolvent and that on Dec. 31 he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. His liabilities are reported to be about $30,000. A month ago he was endeavoring to get a settlement from his creditors. One of the causes of his troubles was reported to be losses on horse races. He is well known to the trade, having begun as an office boy. He began business for himself in 1879. In January, 1900, he filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of liabilities of $40,045 contracted by the firm of W. L. Pollack & Co., and he received a discharge in February, 1900.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were Henry Koper of 11 Broadway, formerly of Charles Haight & Co., wholesale flour merchants, whose liabilities were $202,685; George P. Herdling of 864 Amsterdam Avenue, who for many years kept the United States Hotel, at Fulton and Pearl Streets, liabilities $133,700; Frederick W. Meeker and James W. Carter of Meeker, Carter & Boorraem, dealers in fire-proof materials at 1 Madison Avenue, liabilities $51,538; Peter Muller, builder, of 605 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, liabilities $1,282,992, and his sister, Dorothea Weibel, in whose name he operated, liabilities $1,142,284; Herbert W. Harris, contracting painter, of 61 Beekman Street, liabilities $41,836; James A. Mack, dealer in bluestone, at 341 West Fifty-first Street, liabilities $27,194; Margaret K. Douglas, wife of James S. Douglas, liabilities $109,109; Albert Smith, clerk, of 2,155 Seventh Avenue, liabilities $45,500 as indorser on notes of David Weil, waist manufacturer, of 708 Broadway; Isaac Silverman, manufacturer of waists at 137 Wooster Street, liabilities $6,591; M. & L. Lobenthal, manufacturers of neckwear at 532 Broadway, liabilities $19,797, and Frederick V. Engel, liquor dealer, of 16 West Twenty-seventh Street, liabilities $17,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABELMAN—Jacob—Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, costs $104
ADLER, Solomon M.—M. Klein 119
ALTER, Franz—L. Welde, Commissioner 110
ADLER, Isaac R.—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
ANDARIESE, John T.—J. A. King 46
BERMAN, Harry A.—S. Rothenberg ..... 2 [illegible]
BARRY, John H.—E. Benthuysen 84
BODENHEIM, Herman—J. R. Perlfter 54
BURNS, James J.—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
BLOOMER, Morris—L. Wollenstein and another 214
CARROLL, John—Modern Steam Laundry Company and another, costs 25
DOWDNEY, Lillie—E. J. Knauer 230
DOWLER, Arthur E. and Robert A.—J. Lavin 373
ENRIGHT, George W.—Shriner & Fenelle Co. 68
ENRIGHT, George W.—Reid Ice Cream Company 43
EHRLICH, John—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
GROTH, Charles—R. Herschman 623
FRANCIS, Mary M.—M. Mandel 107
FRIED, Henry, and another—L. J. Jacoves 15
FRIED, Solomon—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
FREED, Solomon—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
GREENE, Charles M.—W. Wicke 35
GLOVER, Edward F.—C. F. Goodrich 210
GUINNESS, John F.—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
GLUCKSMAN, Simon—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
GILROY, Francis J.—C. Bonynge 217
HILL, George W.—F. H. Dodd and another 33
HERSTEEL, Edward—F. C. Jones 273
HITT, John—Thompson Starrett Company, costs 24
JAFFER, Louis A.—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company 135
JOHN DOSCHER COMPANY—Graham Brothers Company 605
JOHN DOSCHER COMPANY—Graham Brothers Company 622
KESNER, George R., and Excelsior Coupon Company—J. Tuck 65
KEITHAM, John H.—L. Rawitz 178
KEIFER, Louis—Acker, Merrall & Condit 318
KOSCHERAK, Emanuel—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
KUN, Jacob—D. Mayer 48
KREIDEL, William—L. Heilbronn and another 70
KIMBALL, Frederick W., and William Johnston—S. F. Kimball, costs 120
LANGENZEN, William—J. Strobach 47
LEMESECZ, William—J. Jacoves 27
MECHANICS' BANK—E. Hendricks 452
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—S. Goldberg, by guardian 125
MOONEY, Hester E., administratrix—L. Maud and another 519
MAYERBERG, Fanny—S. Gratz 194
MICHAELIS, Alfred—H. S. Hewson 60
MERRALL, Daniel D.—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
MILLER, William—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
MERLE, Edward—M. Scheier and another 100
McILHEERGY, Joseph T.—C. Welde, Commissioner 110
MORGAN, William—Underwriters' Protective Association 130
NUFER, Francis X.—William Ottmann & Co. 1,716
OWENS, Theresa E.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 77
RUSH, Michael J.—A. L. Frey 103
ROSE, Ruth S.—O. Dorling 72
RICHARDS, Franklin M.—M. Michaels 225
SCHWOERER, Anthony—J. P. Leo 172
SINCLAIR, Richard R.—J. N. Stearns 59
SHEEDY, Patrick F.—C. F. Kohn 117
SMILEY, Randolph M.—P. Sternberger and another 1,013
SMITH, Lottie A.—A. E. Westlotorn 86
SERRABELLA, Jennie—Acker, Merrall & Condit 286
THE CRUDE RUBBER COMPANY—A. L. Brougham 5,399
THE CRUDE RUBBER COMPANY—A. L. Brougham, costs 5,263
TILESTON, Augusta—H. M. Black 142
THE PITTSBURG AMUSEMENT COMPANY—W. Ferguson, costs 416
THURBER, Clarence M.—Ridley & Sons 72
WALDORF, Solomon—D. Vogel 15
WILLIAMS, Elly H.—W. Muirhead 164

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Essex County (N. J.) Board of Fire Insurance Brokers has elected these officers for the year: President—James G. Alden; Vice President—Oscar Wiener; Secretary and Treasurer—J. B. Faitoute.

Local fire underwriters are now busily engaged in compiling the required annual statements for the several State Insurance Departments of the Union, and it is generally stated that the indications are favorable for a more profitable set of statements than have been compiled since January, 1898. The rate war of that year precipitated by the dissolution of the Tariff Association of New York, curbed the tendency to increasing profits during the few preceding years, and the bad fire losses of 1899, 1900, and 1901 started many companies on a downhill road. Between the restriction of competition, owing to the large number of reforms and the decreased fire losses, fire underwriters say they look for a considerable improvement in underwriting profit.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.90
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.08¼
Lard, prime	10.50
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¾c; No. 2 corn, 45¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 oats, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 32@33¾c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 39@43c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $9.75@9.85; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.25@8.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@9.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11@11.10.

COTTON.—The feeling on the opening call was very unsettled, and the first business was at a decline of 6@14 points. After the first sales a few of the more active months declined a point or two further. The early weakness was due to active liquidation of long accounts and to active selling for short account, following a statement by the former leader of the bull faction indicating a change of front, with reasons given for lower prices. All the cotton thus offered, however, was soon absorbed, and the market made a quick recovery of 5 to 10 points, which was the basis of trading at noon. A selling movement set in during the afternoon. The market was finally barely steady at a net decline of 9@15 points, the final figures being the lowest of the session. Total sales estimated at 600,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 10 points lower, on the basis of 8.90 for middling upland and 9.15 for middling gulf. Sales amounted to 4,200 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; sales, 4,000 bales. Mobile, quiet, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; sales, 100 bales. Savannah, firm, unchanged, at 8⅜c; sales, 239 bales. Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 8⅜c. Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8⅛c. Norfolk, steady, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, 191 bales. Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c. Galveston, quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8 11-16c; sales, 564 bales. Augusta, steady, 1-32 lower, at 8 11-16@8⅝c; sales, 228 bales. St. Louis, steady, unchanged, at 8¼; sales, 157 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.57	8.68	8.57	8.58@8.59
February	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.59@8.60
March	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.68@8.69
April	8.67	8.67	8.65	8.63@8.64
May	8.67	8.76	8.64	8.63@8.64
June	8.68	8.68	8.68	8.63@8.65
July	8.69	8.76	8.65	8.65@8.66
August	8.55	8.62	8.52	8.53@8.52
September	8.28	8.29	8.21	8.20@8.22
October	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.03@8.05

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; prices 2@4 points lower; American middling fair, $5.32; good middling, $4.88; middling, $4.70; low middling, $4.58; good ordinary, $4.46; ordinary, $4.34. The sales of the day were $8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,700 American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, all American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.68; January and February, 4.67@4.68; February and March, 4.67@4.68; March and April, 4.67@4.68; April and May, 4.68@4.69; May and June, 4.69@4.70; June and July, 4.69@4.70; July and August, 4.69@4.70; August and September, 4.62@4.63; September and October, 4.50; October and November, 4.39.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Last prices of the day closed partly 1c net higher notwithstanding the fact that early indications had been for a very weak market. Heaviness of undertone prevailed until midday when the visible supply appeared, showing an increase of only 575,000 bushels for the week. The immediate effect on the market was to cause a general covering movement. After midday buying improved. The only export business reported up to the close was one load of No. 2 red here, and eleven loads at outports. At primary points arrivals of wheat were 990,000 bushels, compared with 952,000 bushels last year. Included in the seaboard shipments of flour were 34,965 sacks of flour from New York for Australia. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 78⅞c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71⅝c; May, 74⅝c; July, 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, 66@69c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39⅝c; May, 39⅝@40c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33½c; May, 34@34½c; No. 2 white, 35½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 5.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c; May, 74⅞c. Oats—May, 33¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75⅝c; May, 75½c. Rye—No. 1, 51c. Barley—Standard, 60c; sample, 40@55c. Corn—May, 43⅛@43⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Wheat—May, 74⅛c; July, 74⅝c; on track: No. 1 hard, 73⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.25@2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.20@3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.50, sacks; to arrive, 200 lb, $19.50; Spring bran, middling, $19@$23.50, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $19@$19.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	73 5-16	79 7-16	79	79⅜
July				77½
Corn—				
January	51½	51½	51½	51½
May	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48¼
July	47 1-16	47⅝	47 1-16	47⅜
Oats—				
May				39

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
May	75⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75⅛
July	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
Corn—				
May	42⅜	43⅝	42⅜	43¼
July	42	42½	42	42⅛
Oats—				
May	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34
July	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
Lard—				
May	$9.30	$9.35	$9.25	$9.30
July	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.15
Ribs—				
May	8.32	8.37	8.32	8.37
July	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Pork—				
May	16.00	16.00	15.85	15.90

COFFEE.—The market opened at a decline of from 5 to 10 points, and during the morning session ruled quite active and fairly steady; then turned quieter and closed steady at a net decline for the day of 5@15 points. The sales footed up 64,750 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations 1-16c lower on the basis of 6 4-16@6⅝c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January				4.20@4.25
February	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25@4.30
March	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
April				4.45@4.50
May	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.55@4.60
June				4.65@4.70
July	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.70@4.75
August	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.85
September	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
October	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
November	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
December	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $18.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$15; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS—$29.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 100 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 9¾c; 10 lb, 9c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8½c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 11@11½c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6@6¼c. LARD, $10.30; city lard, $9.50@$9.70; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10½@10¾c; city lard stearine, 11¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 56c; machine barrels, 50½c. Tar, prime, barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.25. Resin, common to good strained, $1.85@$1.90; D, $1.90@$1.95; E, $1.95@$2; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.15; H, $2.35; I, $2.60; M, $3.20; M, $3.70@$3.75; N, $3.95; W G, $4.25, and W W, $4.60@$4.70.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 5.—Turpentine, 53c; receipts, 1,687 casks; sales, 117 casks; exports, 2,880 casks. Resin, receipts, 4,637 bbls; sales, 1,701 bbls; exports, 5,484 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.47½; E, $1.52½; F, $1.57; G, $1.70; H, $2; I, $2.35; K, $2.85; M, $3.35; N, $3.35; W G, $3.81; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—Spirits of turpentine, 53c; receipts, 13 casks; resin, $1.35@$1.40; receipts, $2.78; crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; receipts, 107 casks; tar, $1.60; receipts, 2,180 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow and 10@15c lower; bulls steady to firm; cows slow to 10c lower; all sold; steers, $1.40@$5.60; bulls, $3@$4.50; cows, $1.50@$3.75; heifers, $3.80@$4.50; dressed beef slow at 7½@10½c per lb. Calves firm; veals, $8.50@$9.50; little calves and culls, $4@$5; barnyard calves, $3.25@$3.87½; grass calves, $4@$4.25; Westerns, $3.85@$4.50; city dressed veals, firm at 11@14c per lb. Sheep and lambs firm to 15c higher; about all sold; sheep, $2.50@$4.25; export sheep, $4.50; culls, $2; lambs, $3@$3.25; culls, $4.50; Canadian lambs, $5.35@$5.75; dressed mutton, 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@10c. Hogs easier; State hogs, $4.60@$4.70; mixed Western nominal; country dressed hogs firm at 7½@9c per lb.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

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ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISAAC K. COHN against MARTIN M. LEWIS and GEORGE W. LEWIS, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Nathan Lewis, deceased; Fanny Harris, Jennie C. Lewis, Amy H. Lewis, Clarence M. Lewis, Alfred A. Lewis, Lucille Lewis, and George W. Lewis, individually, and Martin M. Lewis, individually; Jacob Harris, (husband of Fanny Harris,) Jacob Lewis, and Tillie Lewis, his wife, and Albert Lewis—Supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, Martin M. Lewis, individually; Jacob Harris, (husband of Fanny Harris,) Jacob Lewis, and Tillie Lewis, his wife, and Albert Lewis:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental and amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 12, 1902.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 26 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Albert Lewis:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1902, and filed the same day with the supplemental and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated December 1, 1902.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

d2-1aw6wT.

Surrogate Notices.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM R.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Nellie Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William F. Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; John H. Munson, 140th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City; William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, and to any other relative or creditor of WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of February, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why George W. Angle should not be appointed administrator of the goods and chattels of William F. Roberts, deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d29-1aw6wTu

BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1aw6mTu

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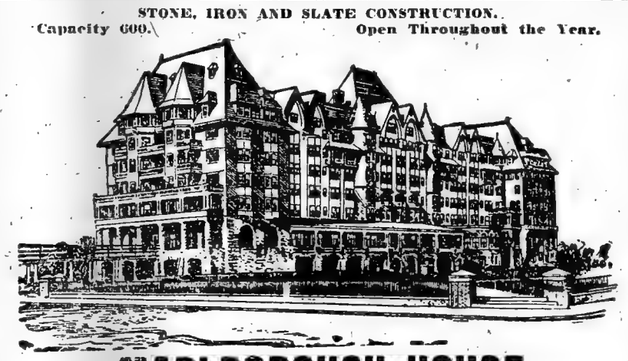

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THE WELTSHIRE.
Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all year. Centrally located within a few steps of Steel Pier, and all amusements. Steam heat. Sun Parlor, elevator to street level; $2.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Cafe attached. Send for illustrated booklet. Representative, H. E. Lansing, 289 Fourth Av., Cor. 23d St.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL AGNEW, Atlantic City, N. J.
With separate Sanatorium Annex, Whole Block Beach Front. Entirely New. 300 Ocean Rooms. 100 baths. Hydrotherapy Equipment Sea Water Plunges, Winter, $2.50 daily. $15.00 up weekly. Automobile. Booklet.
A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

THE DUNLOP.
On the Ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk, American and European plans. Fire-proof, built of brick and iron. Unexcelled in furnishing and equipment Hot sea water baths attached to suites, and public. Excellent Café. Booklet.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP.
Formerly Manager Hotel Imperial and Victoria, New York.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

HOTEL SCARSBOROUGH.
Beach Front. Maryland Ave. Atlantic City. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator. Private baths. Central location, adjoining Boardwalk. Open all the year. Moderate rates. Quiet, refined, select, first-class. Illustrated booklet.
ALFRED WYMAN.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all the year. 350 handsomely furnished front rooms. Most central and best location within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Hot sea water baths, private and public. Orchestra. Winter terms, American plan, $15 per week up; $2.50 to $3.50 by day; European plan, $1.50 per day up. Cafe attached.
CHARLES E. COPE.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $300 up.

There is now but a very small amount of accommodation vacant (various prices) on this steamer for the Grand Seventy-day Oriental Cruise from New York, February 4th.

In consequence of our being unable to provide sufficient staterooms for many applicants, we have arranged a Special Party by the Hamburg American Line Steamer "Auguste Victoria," sailing from New York, Feb. 3d., for a Seventy-seven-day Cruise, the fares including all Shore Excursions, Carriage drives, Hotel accommodations, etc.

The number of unsold staterooms on each steamer being very limited, it is imperative that applications be made to us by telegram, to prevent disappointment.

THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 225 Un' Square, 'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...Jan. 7, Noon Celtic...Jan. 28, 5 AM
Germanic..Jan. 14, Noon Teutonic..Feb. 4, Noon
Cymric...Jan. 21, Noon Oceanic..Feb. 11, 5 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway,
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 30 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE NASSAU TRUST COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Capital, and Undivided Profits, } 942,000.00
Accounts of individuals, business firms, estates and Savings Banks invited. Special accommodations for ladies. Interest paid on balances subject to check and higher rates on sums deposited for a specified time. Coupons, dividends and interest on mortgages collected. Letters of Credit and Banker's Money Orders issued.
ANDREW V. S. SULLIVAN, President.
JOHN TRUSLOW, } Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM DICK, }
HARRY F. BURNS, Secretary.
FRANCIS WEEKES, Assist. Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York issued on deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of February 1, 1900, has given notice that it will on the 1st day of February, 1903, pay said bonds at the rate of $1.250 per bond and accrued interest to that date. The City Trust Company on receiving payment for said bonds will on surrender of its certificates pay to the holders thereof at the same rate per bond.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS MUST DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS WITH THE CITY TRUST COMPANY ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 20TH, 1903, AFER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED.

SIMON BORG & COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1902.

CITY BONDS CALLED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of City of Cape Girardeau Funding bonds numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, each for $500.00, issued March 1st, 1890, by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Nos. 19 and 20, subject to call at the option of said city 5 years from said date, and the remaining numbers subject to call at the option of said city ten (10) years from said date, and with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, that said bonds have been called for redemption by the City Council of said city by a resolution adopted on December 1st, 1902, and will be redeemed on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, and that the interest on said bonds shall cease and terminate on the 15th day of February, 1903.

By order of the City Council of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
GEO. E. CHAPPELL, City Clerk.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 27th, 1902.

THE DUCKTOWN SULPHUR, COPPER AND IRON CO., LIMITED.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,569.90 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. February 3d, 1903, and should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper, and Iron Co., Ltd., The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 6th, 1903.

Liberal Long Time Loans
on large and small certificate holdings, STEEL, COPPER, ERIE, WABASH, CORN PRODUCTS, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, SMELTERS and other Exchange securities.
Correspondents describing their holdings and requirements will receive prompt, confidential attention. TRUSTEE, box 156 Times Office.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

Investment Securities.—Will represent good New York house in Jersey City; office well located. Jersey, D Box 195 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Windsor Trust Company

Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Report of Condition Made to the Banking Department of the State of New York
DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$1,082,137.50	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	329,925.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans	300,000.00	Undivided Profits	12,872.46
Accrued Interest Receivable	3,545.77	Deposits	1,274,616.02
Cash on hand and in bank	1,071,880.21		
Total	$2,787,488.48	Total	$2,787,488.48

Commenced Business December 29th, 1902.

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Vice-President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.
OGDEN MILLS, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM B. LEEDS, ANDREW FREEDMAN, GEORGE W. YOUNG.

DIRECTORS.

AUGUST BELMONT,	ERNEST ISELIN,	MORTON F. PLANT,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JAS. A. BURDEN, JR.,	WILLIAM B. LEEDS,	CHAS. LATHROP PACK,	CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	ROBT. C. PRUYN,	CHAS. D. WETMORE,
JAMES GAYLEY,	CORD MEYER,	JORDAN J. ROLLINS,	ARCHIBALD S. WHITE,
ROBT. L. GERRY,	OGDEN MILLS,	PHILIP STOCKTON,	GEORGE W. YOUNG,
ROBT. W. GOELET,	DeLANCEY NICOLL,	EBEN B. THOMAS,	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG
JOHN M. HALL,	DANIEL O'DAY.	JAMES TIMPSON.	

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 Broadway, New York,
(NORTHWEST CORNER LIBERTY STREET.)
Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $3,150,028.52
Allows Interest on Daily Balances
subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, V.-Pres.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, V.-Pres. H. S. MANNING, V.-Pres.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Sec'y. ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spaiding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George C. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman.	Philip Lehman,	

Exempt from Tax
Guaranteed Railroad Stocks.

Shares.		Rate.	Return.
2000	Cleve. & Pitts. (Penn. R. R. Co.)	7%	3.65%
1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (Penn. R. R. Co.)	7%	3.65%
800	Morris & Essex (D., L. & W. R. R.)	7%	3.60%
500	New York & Harlem. (New York Central.)	14%	3.40%
200	Renns. & Saratoga (Del. & Hud. Co.)	8%	3.71%
500	At. & Char. Air Line. (Southern Railway.)	7%	4.20%
200	Rome, Wat. & Ogd. (New York Central.)	5%	3.62%
2000	Pitts., Bes. & L. Erie (Bessemer & Lake Erie, Carnegie Co. & U. S. Steel Corporation.)	3%	4⅛%
5000	Bklyn. City R. R. Co. (Bklyn. Rap. Tran.)	10%	4.05%

Description and price furnished on application.

Attention is called to the return on above securities in contrast to that furnished by Government bonds, namely, 1¾%; and City exempt securities, namely, 3⅛%.

A. M. Kidder & Co
18 WALL ST., N. Y.
Telephone, 4931 Cortlandt.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.
Debenture Holder's Protective Committee.

New York, December 30, 1902.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the Debentures of the American Bicycle Company who are dissatistied with the terms offered by the Plan which has heretofore been promulgated for the Reorganization of the affairs of the Company, have organized a Protective Committee, and are preparing a Plan assuring a more equitable treatment of the Debenture Holders, as well as of all other parties in interest. Holders of Debentures of the American Bicycle Company are therefore requested to withhold their bonds for the present, and to communicate with the undersigned Committee, at their office, care of Bowling Green Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York City, sending their names, addresses, and amount of Debentures held by them.

EDWIN GOULD, Chairman,
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR,
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.
WM. M. LAWS, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
American Bicycle Company.

The undersigned Committee, referring to the advertisement of December 20, 1902, gives notice to the holders of the debentures and stock of the American Bicycle Company that deposits under the Plan and Agreement may be made with the Central Trust Company of New York up to and including January 7, 1903.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, or from the Secretary of the Committee, No. 18 Nassau Street, New York City.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1902.
WILLIAM A. READ,
Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

The Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.

Kalman Haas ..... President
H. M. Humphrey ..... Vice President and Secretary
Charles Dittman ..... Treasurer
H. A. Davidson ..... Assistant Secretary
323 Grand Street, New York City.
Telephone, 5627 Spring.
Commenced Business July 1st, 1902.

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City Bonds	$542,916.66
Other Bonds and Stocks	416,045.00
Loans on Collateral	1,014,668.82
Bills Purchased	292,057.70
Furniture and Fixtures	15,806.50
Interest accrued	11,516.82
Cash on hand and in banks	219,191.38
	$2,512,182.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	13,026.42
Unearned Interest	5,545.00
Interest Accrued due Depositors	6,192.67
Taxes Accrued	5,000.00
Due Depositors	1,482,418.79
	$2,512,182.88

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Kalman Haas,	Emanuel Lehman,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Martin Erdmann,	William Rockefeller,
James N. Jarvie,	Henry H. Rogers,
Percival Kuhne,	Louis Stern,
Eugene G. Kremer,	Isidor Straus,
Cornelius Vanderbilt.	

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1902.

DIVIDEND—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits from $5.00 up to the limit of $5,000.

Interest will be credited under date of Jan. 1st, 1903, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19th.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th, 1903, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
MARCUS J. McLOUGHLIN, Comptroller.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after January 19, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

SAMUEL E. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1903,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**

WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET.
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 7th.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, ESTATE OF SUSAN MILN, DEC'D.

$7,500 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 2d Mtge. Non-Cum. 4 p. c. Bds., 1988.
$23,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Co. (Mich. Cent. Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1998, Regstd.
$5,000 Long Island Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1922.
$10,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1923.
$12,000 Michigan Central R. R. (1st Mtge. Detroit & Bay City R. R.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$15,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$12,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$17,000 Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. 4 p. c. Joint Bds., (Chic., Bur. & Quincy Coll.,) 1921.
170 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Prefd.
50 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 2d Prefd.
50 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
150 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Prefd.
200 shs. Chic. & Northern Ry. Co. Prefd.
58 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
185 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
100 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Limited.
$1,000 Tide Water Pipe Co. Limited Loan Certf.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$6,000 Laclede Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1919.
14 shs. Laclede Gas Co. Prefd.
28 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

$8,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st 7s, 1912.
$3,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1919.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$7,000 Fairmount Coal & Coke Co. 1st 4s, 1919.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
85 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
100 shs. Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
500 shs. Colt's Arms Co.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
$4,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
29 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
300 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$8,500 State Telephone Co. 1st 5s, 1913, (Hypd.)
20 shs. American Tobacco Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Prefd.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
7 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Time Recording Co. 7 p. c. Pfd.
50 shs. International Time Recording Co. 7 p. c. Pfd.
35 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
28 shs. Fourth National Bank.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$4,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R. 1st 7s, 1900.
$19,000 Chic., Santa Fé & California R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
40 Bonds Illinois Central Sterling, 1905, £200 each.
7 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
5 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
630 shs. Mirror Flashlight Advertising Co. com.
630 shs. Mirror Flashlight Advertising Co. pfd.
5 shs. Consolidated National Bank.
20 shs. Seventh National Bank.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
7 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
200 shs. Compressed Air Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$1,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1914.
$10,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Chic. & Pac. Div.) 1st 6s, 1916.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
$1,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
122 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
13 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.

$500,000
Montana Railroad Co.,
First Mortgage 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds
Interest Guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
C. D. KNAPP, JR., & CO.
BANKERS,
153 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST,
TRUST CO. OF REPUBLIC,
PHENIX NAT'L BANK,
SEVENTH NAT'L BANK.
WM. E. NICHOLS & CO.
Tel. 3383 Cortlandt. 15 WALL STREET.

Brokers, Trustees, Executors.
Wanted, at once, reasonable loan on free and clear Stanford residence; full commission to brokers.
HENRY H. OTTEN, 2,627 8th Av., 140th St.

JAMES PARK,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
52 Broadway, New York.

Dividends.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
67 William St., Jan. 3, 1903.

The Directors have declared
A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jany. 6, 1903.

FIVE PER CENT. as Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feby. 17, 1903.

TWENTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1902. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19, 1903.

The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip) of the issue of 1895 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feby. 17, 1903. Further interest thereon will cease, whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and cancelled.

The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th instant.

CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable January 15, 1903, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.
71 Broadway, New York City, December 16, 1902.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 6, 1903, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. December 24th, 1902. The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. December 24th, 1902, and reopen January 7th, 1903.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Associated Merchants Company,
Hoboken, N. J., January 5, 1903.

Quarterly dividends of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the First Preferred stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred stock will be paid January 15, 1903.

Transfer books for the Preferred stocks will be closed at 3 P. M. January 8th, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 16, 1903.

The transfer book for the Common stock will remain open. MOSES ELY, Secretary.

Consolidated Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Avenue, January 3d, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the above company will close at three o'clock P. M. on January 20, 1903, for the purpose of payment of interest due on February 1, 1903, and said books will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 3, 1903.

C. S. KEENE, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

Prior to the payment of a dividend, the books of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, January 10th, and reopen on the morning of January 21st, 1903.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

The Title Insurance Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held at the office of the Company, 149 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1903, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of Directors of said Company, and of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed December 31, 1902, and remain closed until January 14, 1903, at 10 A. M.

CYRIL H. BURDETT,
December 13, 1902. Secretary.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 19th Street and Sixth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1902, to January 16th, 1903.

New York, N. Y., December 16th, 1902.
JOHN F. MURRAY, Secretary.

Twenty-third Ward Bank.
Corner Third Avenue and 135th St.
New York, December 9, 1902.

The annual meeting of Shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at 8:30 A. M., to fix, by resolution, the number of Directors, as prescribed by law, and to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Polls open at 8:30 and close 9:30 A. M.
Transfer books close January 10, and reopen January 14th.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 27, 1902.—TO THE Stockholders of the Washington Bank: Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Bank for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the banking house, 148th Street and Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES F. MINOR, Cashier.

Fidelity Bank.
New York, December 30, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the Banking House, southwest corner Madison Avenue and 75th Street, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from January 2nd to January 14th, 1903.

EUGENE W. DUTTON, Acting Cashier.

The Germania Bank,
of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 26th, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, Monday, January 26th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27th, 1903.

JAMES A. BENNETT, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Commercial Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at No. 99 John Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.
Dated December 30, 1902.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York.
46 Cedar Street, New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The United Globe Mines for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at No. 99 John Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.
Dated December 30, 1902.

Varick Bank of New York.
December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Varick Bank of New York, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of said Bank, 260 West Broadway, (Tribune Building), New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M.

A. H. DAY, Cashier.

The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York.
December 31st, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.
32-42 East 42d Street.
New York, December 26th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

The Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 2nd, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.
New York, December 10th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

The Bank of Washington Heights.
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house, Number 1,915 Amsterdam Avenue, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, at 3 P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 P. M.

WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

Guardian Trust Company,
170 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Trustees and Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, 170 Broadway, on Wednesday, January 21st, 1903. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 8, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at its banking room, No. 190 Fifth Av., Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK, New York, Dec. 31, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held in the Banking Room, 753 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NURSERY and Childs' Hospital, Lexington Avenue and 51st Street, will be held on Thursday, January 8th, at 12 o'clock.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
37 Wall Street,
New York, December 27, 1902.

The respective Boards of Trustees or Directory of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 22d day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Trust Company.
49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51 Wall Street,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easier, 5@3 per cent. on call.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Int. Paper pf.	1
Amal. Copper	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Iowa Cent. pf.	½
Am. Ice	1½	Long Island	1½
Am. Linseed	2	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Linseed pf.	4½	Mo., K. & T.	1½
Am. Locomotive	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. R. R. of M.	1
Canada South.	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	3½
Canadian Pacific	1	Norf. & West.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. & Alton	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	People's Gas	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Pere Marquette	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pressed S. Car	⅞
Chi. T. T. pf.	2½	Pullman	1
C., C. C. & St. L.	1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	3	Rub. Goods pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4
Col. Southern	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Corn Products pf.	½	Sloss-Sheff pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Railway	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	½	South. Ry. pf.	1¼
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Erie M. & Ft. D.	½	Tol. Ry. & L.	2½
Detroit South.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Det. South. pf.	¾	Twin City	½
Det. Un. Ry.	¾	U. S. C. I. P.	⅝
Distillers' Sec.	1¼	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	3
Ft. W. & D. City	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
General Electric	½	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley	2½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Westinghouse	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Met. Securities	⅝
Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	North American	1⅛
Brunswick	1½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	⅝	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	4½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1⅝	Third Avenue	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Lake Shore	2	Wheel. & L. E.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	2½
C., B. & Q. joint 4s reg.	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Det., M. & M. 1 s. 3½s	1	N. Y., Ont. & W. 4s	1
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 5	839,649
To date this year	2,132,169
Corresponding date last year	3,353,928

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 5	$3,869,500
To date this year	$8,570,000
Corresponding date last year	$15,617,000

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@9 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5¼@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

THE MARKET SITUATION.

That there was an active and strong movement in stocks yesterday was the result mainly of the easier conditions of money. There was no other development of importance. Saturday's bank statement, reporting a notable gain in cash, due chiefly to the return of money used in the holiday trade, had been unexpectedly favorable. Since Friday there has been a further gain, due largely to Treasury disbursements. With this strengthening of resources, and relieved from the burdens incident to the preparations for the January interest and dividend disbursements, the lenders of money were more liberal in their offerings, and time loans were made at 5½ per cent. for ninety days on railroad collateral. Considerable Western money was also made available to borrowers.

The stock market moreover reflected the bullish sentiment inspired by the uniformly favorable records of the past year, and the generally hopeful forecasts for 1903. With higher prices cabled from London, with considerable orders received from out of town, and with a general conviction that the larger interests in the Street were for the time being favorable to an advance in prices, the stock market opened firm and continued so all day. The volume of transactions largely exceeded three-quarters of a million shares, and that the trading was widely distributed through the list is shown by the fact that there were dealings in 175 different issues. There was especially heavy trading in the Grangers, and noticeable strength in many of the low-priced stocks. That there was an absence of "public" buying on any large scale and that manipulation aided materially in the advance in prices were evident to many observers, but manipulation is often the forerunner of a genuine bull movement.

There was no mistaking the general bullishness of the Street, but this optimism was tempered with conservatism. Money is still the key to the situation, with Congressional legislation looming up as a possible factor in the market. One of the favorable developments of yesterday from the Wall Street point of view was the report from Washington of the lessening chances of radical anti-trust legislation.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Knowledge of the fact that there is to be another conference to-day to consider the labor troubles on the Union Pacific tended to restrict speculative operations in both Union Pacific and Southern Pacific stocks. It may be said, however, on high authority, that the trouble is practically at an end, and that only the details of the settlement remain to be determined at to-day's session.

The early buying in Manhattan led to the report that a change is to be made in the period when the 7 per cent. dividend guarantee is to become effective and that that change will bring the time nearer. This is not credited.

In Brooklyn Rapid Transit the principal buying came from interests identified with the property. It was said that the company is likely to obtain better terminal facilities, for which it has so long been fighting—this through concessions to be recommended by the State Railroad Commission.

Since the announcement of the profit-sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation the shares, not alone of the trust, but of the independent steel companies, have been strong. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. Reports received in the Street during the day were that the Steel Trust's plan is coming more and more into favor among its employes. In the independent stocks the special strength of Tennessee Coal was on the recent excellent showing made by the company and on a report that present earnings show something like 12 per cent. on the stock.

The further advance in the price of the metal was said to be responsible for the continued buying of Amalgamated Copper.

Profit taking appeared in the hard coal stocks, coincident with advances in the soft coal issues, notably Norfolk and Chesapeake.

ST. PAUL'S MOVEMENTS.

St. Paul's movements continue to be a source of worriment and surprise to the financial district, and from no one can any reasonable or satisfactory explanation be obtained for the peculiar gyrations of the stock. Even insiders themselves profess to be unable to account for the fluctuations.

Yesterday in the early trading the issue was heavy—more so than any stock on the list; and the "tip" was that it was in for a break. Just when every one had become bearish on it the stock promptly turned around, and in short order became the market leader on the advancing side, selling up 2½ points from the low and retaining practically all of its gain up to the close.

Best opinion is that the early selling and that of Saturday, when the price fell over a point, were for the account of an individual Western operator whose speculative whims have for some time formed the subject of more or less discussion in the Street. Whether the offerings were for the short account or otherwise cannot be determined, but, for whatever account, the opinion was that they had been well taken.

Several banking houses yesterday said that they look for early action by the St. Paul Directors on the matter of the new stock issue.

NOT MUCH PUBLIC BUYING.

A canvass yesterday of the leading commission and brokerage houses disclosed that notwithstanding the active market there was little buying by the public—indeed, that as yet the outside element has done very little in the market. This, it was explained, was in no sense surprising, as up to the last few days the situation has been so uncertain and mixed that conservative interests had been advising against purchases.

The bulk of yesterday's buying—the public being so little interested—came from banking interests and syndicates; with pool operations here and there in evidence.

MANY SUPPORTING ORDERS.

One of the noticeable market features yesterday was the fact that every time the market either lagged or sagged supporting orders appeared on a no inconsiderable scale. In some parts of the Street the opinion was held that perhaps this buying was designed for its stimulating effect and was primarily and largely the work of pools. Elsewhere the theory was that the purchases were for investors and others who are now taking advantage of every such recession.

FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Generally yesterday's developments were regarded as highly favorable and calculated to help the cause of advancing prices. Chief of these, of course, was the relaxation in money rates—both time and call. In addition, there was the drop in the price of cotton, suggesting a larger export business; there was a further freer export movement of both corn and wheat; there were the very encouraging and hopeful utterances of leading financial and railroad interests—strikingly in evidence in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW; and there was the publication during the day of several excellent statements of railroad earnings. Conspicuous of these exhibits of earnings were the Missouri Pacific and Louisville and Nashville figures, the former system reporting an increase in gross for the fourth week of December of $188,000, and the latter a gross increase for the same period of $193,280.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Street was at a loss to determine whether the movement in Southern Railway was merely a speculative one, under the lead of Western and local operators, or whether it was founded on something more substantial. Some of the buying was, on the floor, declared to be "good," while some other of it was said to be not so good, and to flavor of manipulation.

Those people who believed the movement was a genuine one hinted that some favorable developments in connection with the property are at hand. One suggestion was that the act of the Virginia Legislature allowing for the reduction of the common stock by one-half is to be taken advantage of.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO.

In the bond market there was a continuation of the activity and the strength in Consolidated Tobacco 4s which were a feature in the concluding days of last week. The Consolidated Company owns a large amount of the stocks of the American and Continental Companies, whose earnings are notoriously large. The ability of the company to declare a 20 per cent. cash dividend—as it did a few days ago—is in the Street regarded as clear proof of its strong position, and, naturally, has improved sentiment on the bonds.

CAR AND FOUNDRY DIVIDEND.

More than ordinary activity at advancing prices in the shares of the American Car and Foundry Company was attended by the report that at the dividend meeting of the Directors to be held to-day an increase in the rate is not unlikely to be declared. Much the same story was heard three months ago, and again three months before then, but each time the Street was disappointed, only the regular ½ per cent. quarterly being declared.

No official information could be gotten yesterday as to the action likely to be taken to-day, but the character of the buying was such that it will not surprise if the rate is this time really increased, probably to a 3 per cent. basis.

FOREIGN BUYING.

It is stated by banking houses with foreign connections that at the present time London is more bullish on American securities than at any time in over a year. Indeed, several bankers who yesterday were in receipt of private cables said that their advices indicated that London was more hopeful in respect to Americans than, apparently, were many of the rank and file here.

The heaviest foreign buying yesterday was in Chicago Great Western, in which steady accumulation was in evidence. A feature of this buying was that the Great Western stock was in not a few instances ordered shipped in small share certificates—that is, in less than 100-share lots. This indicates, it was said, an intention to keep the stock abroad.

APPLICATIONS FOR LISTING.

The following applications for listing on the New York Stock Exchange were posted yesterday:

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company applied for the listing of $21,000,000 additional 3½ per cent. bonds of 1997.

The United Fruit Company wants to have listed $12,360,500 capital stock and $4,000,000 5 per cent. consol bonds of 1911.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company has asked for the listing of $1,400,000 additional 4 per cent. first consolidated mortgage bonds.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Akron (Ohio) dispatches six of the independent sewer-pipe concerns of Ohio and Pennsylvania have formed a combination with a capital of $2,000,000.

Meeting of New Jersey bankers to be held in Newark on Saturday to form a State Bankers' Association.

Statement that the total mineral output of the mines of Utah for the year 1902 was valued at $20,985,337, an increase of $3,404,879 over 1901.

American Can Company said to have bought the Indianapolis Can Company's large plant in that city.

Paris cables stating that the Colonial Cotton Growers' Association has been formed there by prominent men to encourage cotton growing in French colonies, especially the Soudan.

Reports from Pottsvile, Penn., that work has been commenced on four new open-hearth steel furnaces with a capacity of 50,000 tons per year by the Eastern Steel Company.

Dispatches from Louisville, (Ky.) stating that the banks of that city started the first business day with a new daily clearing record of $2,867,443, an increase of $235,443 over the same day in 1902.

Advices from Chicago that the leading coal-carrying lines, particularly the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Illinois Central, have refused to make further reports of their coal traffic to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Butte (Mont.) dispatches that the Great Falls and Canada Railway, which taps the coal deposits of the Crows Nest fields, has been formally transferred to the Great Northern Railway Company.

According to dispatches from Cincinnati it is considered probable that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of that city on Jan. 13 it will be voted to increase the capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000, or even more.

Statement from Louisville (Ky.) that Harry Weisinger has assumed the position of manager of the tobacco company bearing his name, recently purchased by the Continental Tobacco Company.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 200 shares of National City Bank stock at 301@300.

The Black Hills gold production for 1902, according to Deadwood (S. D.) dispatches, was $8,373,392, an increase of $1,873,000 over 1901.

Cables from Berlin that the German Togo Company, to grow cotton, has been organized there, with a capital of 750,000 marks.

Notification by the Manufacturers' Rubber Company to holders of its preferred stock that, unless the assessment of $1 per share be paid on or before Feb. 1, steps will be taken to sell such preferred stock.

Reserve of outside banks $997,150 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,068,975 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@9 per cent., closing at 5½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6½ per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $156,713,553; balances, $9,248,899; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $620,425.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—12½@20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An abundance of money is still being offered in this market. The very large amount still due to the Bank of England is easily repaid from day to day by advances at 2 per cent. Discount rates were again lower yesterday. The demand for bar gold was increased by inquiries on Japanese account.

The Stock Exchange was not feeling so sanguine yesterday owing to the absence of a considerable expansion of business on public account. On the whole, however, the prices were well maintained, especially as regards the home railways, Canadian issues, and the American railways. Foreign issues were firm, but the Turks were flat. The morning's advance in American railways was more than maintained in the afternoon, when it was found that Wall Street responded to the upward tendency, all the prices finishing moderately higher, except Northern Securities and Pennsylvania. South Africans were inclined to dullness.

Silver bars fell ⅛d., to 22 3-16d. an ounce, but the market closed firm.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The plenitude of money was unabated in the market to-day. About $31,250,000 changed hands in connection with the payment of dividends, and a large portion of this is available for repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were affected by the ease of money.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were inactive, though the business transacted was sufficient to stimulate values. Consols were firm. Home rails were more active and harder.

Americans opened irregular and mostly firm, the dealings being largely professional. Prices eased later, and closed steady. Kafirs hesitated, the attitude of the insiders being uncertain. South Americans were firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 7-16; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 87¼; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 137¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50¼; Chicago Great Western, 20⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183¼; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¾; Erie, 40; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 131¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; New York Central, 156⅜; Norfolk and Western, 75⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 79¾; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 85; Reading second preferred, 40¾; Southern Railway, 35⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 96; Southern Pacific, 67¼; Union Pacific, 104⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 38½; United States preferred, 90; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 46¾.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 3-16@3 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Bar silver closed steady at 22¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 25.

Bar gold, 77s. 10½d. American eagles, 76s. 5½d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Foreigners were influenced by the satisfactory news from Morocco, and rentes were affected in consequence of the elections. Heaviness predominated later until the close, when foreigners and industrials reacted. Rio Tintos were undecided and closed weaker. Kafirs were offered for English account.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Realizations in lines on the Boerse to-day caused a general depression. Foreigners were rather firm. Transvaal rails and Canadian Pacific were considerably harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local issues resumed their very fair activity noticed since the beginning of the year. Swift's slipped off 2 points early, to 127, but at once was taken on well and jumped to 131. Much of the buying was on the company's good annual report. Can issues were firm, the preferred topping 90. Both Biscuit issues were firm, as was Box Board. Lake Street Elevated was easy. Pneumatic Tool sold at 77.

Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A. Booth Co.	40	40	40
1,350	American Can common	11⅜	11½	11½
375	American Can pf.	50	49½	50
25	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	77	76	77
45	Chicago Title & Trust	107¼	107½	107½
15	Chicago Union Traction	15¼	15¼	15½
40	Diamond Match	138	138	138
500	Lake St. Elevated	8¼	7⅞	8¼
33	Met. Elevated pf.	89½	89	89½
30	Mil. & Chi. Brew. com.	3	3	3
529	National Biscuit com.	46	45½	45⅝
387	National Biscuit pf.	105	104	104½
75	South Side Elevated	109	109	109
200	Street's Stable Car com.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
725	Swift & Co.	131	127½	130
180	United Box Board	9¼	9¼	9¼
225	United Box Board pf.	55¾	55¼	55¾
32	West Chicago	87¼	87	87

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Strength was again developed in the local market to-day. Lehigh Valley was lifted to 89¾, but shaded off fractionally before the close. Philadelphia Electric securities became buoyant on revived talk of a deal with the United Gas Improvement Company, although the latter's stock was stagnant. Electric Company of America crossed 10 on the report that the dividend will be increased to a 6 per cent. basis. Huntington and Broad Top was better by 2 points, on practical confirmation that the common will be placed on a dividend basis this month. There was good buying in other parts of the list, but enough stock was met to hold prices in check. Total sales, 56,653 shares and $147,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
107	Am. Rys.	51¾	51¼	51½
450	Am. Cement	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16
459	Cambria Steel	26½	26⅛	26⅜
902	Con. Lake Sup.	9¼	8 15-16	9 1-16
100	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	40	39	40
629	Diamond Steel pf.	2¾	2⅜	2⅜
5,485	Elec. Co. of Am.	10⅝	9⅝	10
100	Elec. Storage Battery	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
300	Erie	39	38⅝	38⅝
5	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	56	56	56
15	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
5,602	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39⅛	38	38⅞
61	Lehigh Nav.	73	72¼	73
3,000	Maraden	4	3	4
100	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	29½	29½	29½
348	Penn. R. R.	78	77⅝	78
900	Penn. Steel pf.	93¼	93⅛	93¼
6	Philadelphia Trac.	98	98	98
9,075	Philadelphia Elec.	8⅝	8½	8 9-16
265	Philadelphia Co.	46¼	46⅛	46¼
40	Philadelphia Co. pf.	42	40	40
900	Phila. Rap. Tran.	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
14,238	Reading	34½	34⅛	34⅛
600	Southern R. R.	35¼	34½	35¼
525	Tidewater Steel	5	4⅞	4⅞
15	United Cos. of N. J.	280	280	280
143	United Gas Imp.	110	110	110
4,910	Union Trac.	47	46¾	47
8,373	U. S. Steel	38	37¼	38
25	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88	88⅝
125	Wabash	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The money market is slightly easier, without material changes in rates. Call loans, 6 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5½@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 12½@20c premium; Clearings, $21,175,801; balances, $2,181,486.

The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	Week's Ch'gs. Jan. 3, 1903.	Increase.
Loans	$187,667,000	$1,420,000
Circulation	6,788,000	5,000
Individual deposits	144,397,000	3,026,000
Due to banks	57,318,000	4,236,000
United States deposits	6,305,000	134,000
Due from agents	27,174,000	157,000
Exchanges	14,788,000	3,571,000
Due from others	17,141,000	965,000
Five per cent. funds	344,250	4,000
Legal tenders	7,023,000	405,000
Specie	17,591,000	356,000
Reserve excess	4,434,714	466,285
New York excess	6,994,714	*207,715

*Decrease.

Amalgamated is in demand to-day; it was quite irregular, but held up well. The Boston coppers continued active, and some of them were strong, notably Copper Range, Winona, Utah, and Centennial. Copper metal advanced a little, and was quoted: Lake, 12.20@12.40c; electrolytic and castings, 12.15@12.25. This change merely brings the official market quotations nearer those ruling outside.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
205	Atchison	85	84⅝	85
40	Atchison pf.	101¾	100⅝	101¾
40	Boston Elevated	154	153½	153½
50	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
16	Boston & Maine	195	194	194
1	*Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	160	160	160
13	Fitchburg pf.	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞
10	Mass. Elev.	30½	30½	30½
42	Mass. Elev. pf.	95½	94½	95½
10	Missouri Pacific	100	100	100
183	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224½	224	224
25	Old Colony	207	207	207
300	Pere Marquette	82	81	81½
100	Pere Marquette pf.	81	81	81
50	Union Pacific	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1	Union Pacific pf.	93½	93½	93½
8	West End	94½	94½	94½
7	West End pf.	111½	111	111½

TELEPHONES.

486	*American	163½	162	163
100	American Sub.	112⅜	112½	112⅜
5	Cumberland	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜
15	New England	138	137	137
65	Western	24⅝	24	24⅝
9	Western pf.	100	99	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	22¾	22¾	22¾
23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	83	81	83
10	Am. Pneu. Service	5	5	5
10	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	20	20
2,956	American Sugar	130¼	128	129
86	American Sugar pf.	120½	120¼	120¾
205	*Am. Woolen pf.	77½	76¾	77½
465	Dominion Iron & Steel	61	60¼	61
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	37½	37½	37½
55	*General Electric	185½	184½	185½
5	Houston Electric pf.	95	95	95
776	Mass. Gas.	41¼	40¾	41
1,221	Mass. Gas pf.	85¾	84⅞	85⅝
31	Pullman	232	230½	232
8	Savannah Elec. pf.	90½	90½	90½
50	Seattle Elec.	75	75	75
2	Seattle Elec. pf.	104	104	104
296	*Swift Pack. & Prov.	132	129½	132
25	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½
50	*United Fruit	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
50	United Shoe Machine pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
497	United States Steel	38	37⅝	37⅞
101	United States Steel pf.	88¼	87½	88
161	Westinghouse	106½	104	106½

MINING.

395	Adventure	18	17	18
7,051	Amalgamated	66¼	64⅜	65⅝
5	Anaconda	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
12	Cal. & Hecla	490½	490¼	490½
775	Arcadian	4½	4½	4⅝
45	Atlantic	9¼	9¼	9¼
962	Bingham	30¼	29⅞	30¼
3,185	Centennial	20½	20	20⅜
200	*Cons. Mercur	1 25-32	1 25-32	1 25-32
8,625	Copper Range	90⅝	88	90⅝
120	Daly West	41⅝	41	41⅝
25	Dom. Coal	131½	131½	137½
100	Elm River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
325	Franklin	11	10¾	11
420	Gunnajuato	3	2⅞	2⅞
240	Isle Royale	13½	13	13
50	Mass.	16½	16	16¼
675	Mayflower	2¼	2	2¼
70	Michigan	10	10	10
1,270	Mohawk	46¾	45¾	45¾
1,208	Mont. Coal & Coke	6¼	5½	6
250	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2½	2⅝
260	Old Colony	2	1⅞	1⅞
806	Old Dominion	18⅜	17⅞	18¼
170	Osceola	69¼	64	68¾
210	Parrott	28	28	28
460	Phoenix	5¼	5	5
51	Quincy	120	116	116
100	Santa Fé	2¼	2	2⅛
105	Shannon	11¼	10¾	11¼
1,115	Trinity	11⅞	11¼	11¾
5	Union Copper	31½	31½	31½
1,462	United States Coal & Oil	15¼	14⅜	15¼
3,132	United States	23¼	22⅝	22⅞
2,192	Utah	26¼	25	26¼
440	Victoria	7	6⅝	6⅝
3,290	Winona	6¾	5⅝	6½
507	Wolverine	70	67½	69¼
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1⅛	1⅛

British Columbia, 5¼ bid, 6½ asked.
*Ex-dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The strong upward tendency in Cotton Duck incomes and the reviving bullish sentiment in G. B. S. Brewing issues were to-day's features. Cotton Duck incomes continue to advance on reports of good business, and the brewing issues are stronger on the known fact of any accumulating surplus. Knoxville Traction was higher on dividend expectations. The general market was more active and stronger in tone, the buying being of a snappy, confident order. The attitude of brokers has changed as the result of earning money. Money on call was at 6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 3,292 shares of stock and $74,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Seaboard Ry. com.	28½	27⅝	28
675	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44⅝	44½	44½
101	Atlantic Coast Line	140	139	140
150	At. Coast Line 1st pf.	48	48⅜	48⅜
4	Con. Gas	72½	72¾	72¾
220	Cotton Duck t. r.	8	7	8
100	G. B. S. Brew.	13½	13½	13½
100	United Ry. & El. com.	14	14	14
50	Knox Extract	29	29	29
85	Maryland Gas	53	51	53
90	Fid. & Dep.	164	164	164
45	Mercantile	165	165	165
30	American	85	85	85
688	Ala. Coal & I. com.	36½	36	36½
75	Ala. Coal & I. pf.	86½	86½	86½
10	Fireman's Ins. Co.	22½	22½	22½
128	Mer. & Man. Tran. Co.	185½	185½	185½
120	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	Int. Mer. Marine com.	196	196	196
10	Manufacturers' Bank	163	163	163
1	Mar. Bank	37¼	37¼	37¼
50	Western Bank	40	40	40

BONDS.

6,000	Sea. Ry., 10-yr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
11,000	Sea. Ry. 4s	84	84	84
1,000	Car. Central 4s	96	96	96
13,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
1,000	United Ry's & Elec. 4s	86	86	86
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95¼	95	95¼
13,000	Cotton Duck incomes	39	39	39
1,000	Ga. Pac. 1st 6s	123	123	123
5,000	Atlanta & St. Ry.	105¼	105¼	105¼
3,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	80¼	80	80½
12,000	G. B. S. Brew. incomes	38½	38½	38½
2,000	Balt. & Harris W. E.	111	111	111
1,000	Va. Ry. & El. deb. 5s	95	95	95

Schwab Cables Steel Subscription.

President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday cabled from Europe that he would subscribe to the entire allotment of proposed stock to which he is entitled under that corporation's profit-sharing plan. His share would amount to about sixty shares, but it is not believed that he will be able to get the entire amount, as the demand is declared to be so great that the 25,000 shares set aside for this purpose will have to be parceled out sparingly in order to satisfy the applications.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday included a larger number of stocks than have appeared in recent outside trading. This broadening of the market was the more acceptable because of the strength which accompanied the increase in activity. A few declines were noted, but they were relatively small compared with many of the gains which resulted from the day's operations, the net losses being considerably outnumbered by the net gains. The most conspicuous stock was once more Standard Oil, which was given its place of prominence by a further advance of 20 points, bringing the stock up to 750, the best price recorded in many months. One or two new stocks were added to the list, and some that have of late been very inactive supplied

stock at .06, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .06½, 500 Elkton at .30, 500 Gould & Curry at .38@.40, 100 Occidental at .25, 300 Ophir at 1.50, 300 Mexican at .90, 100 Portland at 1.80, 300 Potosi at .22, 200 Quicksilver at 2.00@2.05, 100 Quicksilver preferred at 7.00, and 200 Union Consolidated at .50.

COMPLETE BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Adams Ex. 4s	104	104	104	104
1	Am. Bicycle 5s	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
8	Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100
1	Am. Hide & L. 5s	95	95	95	95
30½	A., T. & S. Fé gen. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½
18	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	91½	92	91½	92
12	A., T. & S.F. ad. 4s, st.	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91½
30	B. & O. Ogx. lien 3½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
35	B. & O. gold 4s	102	102	102	102
10	B. & O. conv. deb. 4s	106	106	106	106
50	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97¼	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
5	B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
1	B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	102	102	102	102
42	B'k. Un. El. 1st 5s	102½	103	102	103
6	Can. South. 2d 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½
2	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½
11	Cen. of Ga. cons. 5s	107	108	107	107
10	Con. Ga. 2d inc. 5s	78	78	77½	77½
4	Cent. Pac. 3½s	85	85	85	85
7½	Cent. Pac. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101¾
3	Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	114	114	114	111
89	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	C. & O. R. A. con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
8	Chic. & Alton 3½s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
31	Chic. & Alton 3s	83	83	83	83
174	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	94½	94½	94¼	94½
14	C. B. & Q. Jt. 4s reg.	94	94½	94	94½
1	C., R. & Q., Den. Div. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½
246	Chi., R. I. & Pac. R. R. Col. 4s	87¾	88	87½	87½
7	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½
5	C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼
30	Col. Fuel conv. 5s	96	96	95¾	96
25	Col. South. 1st 4s	93	93	93	93
405	Consol. Tobacco 4s	67¾	67	67	67¼
15	Den. & R. G. 4s	99	99	99	99
3	Det. City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97
37	Deb., Mack. & Mar. l. g. 3½s	89	89	88	89
5	Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	98	98
44	Erie 1st gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
25	Erie, Pa., Col. Tr. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
8	Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st 5s	111	111	110¼	111
1	Flint & F. M. con. 5s	111	111	111	111
80	G., Bay & W. deb. C. 5s	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼
5	Han. & St. J. con. 6s	117	117	117	117
1	Hock. Val. 4½s	107	107	107	107
1	Hous. & T. Con. 6s	112	112	112	112
3	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½
1	Internat. Paper 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½
5	K., C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	88½	88	88	88½
114	Kan. City, So. 3s	69	69¼	69	69⅛
5	L. E. & W. 2d 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½
5	Lake Shore 2d 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	L. Shore 2d 7s, reg.	102½	102½	102½	102½
5	L. I. Imp. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Mahon. Con. 5s	124	124	124	124
2	Manhattan Con. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½
12	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
10	Met. St. Ry. 5s	119	119	119	119
116	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	26¾	27¾	26¾	27¾
20	Mex. Cen. 2d inc.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	98	98	98	98
17	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	84½	84	84	84½
15	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s	104½	105	104½	104½
35	Mo. Pac. Col. 5s	104½	105	104½	105
4	M. & O., Mon. Div. 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½
2	Nassau El. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	Nat. R. R. of Mex. Con. 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½
4	N. Y. Cen. gen. 3½s	104	104	104	104
6	N. Y. Cen. 3½s, reg.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
18	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Col. 3½s	94	94	94	94
10	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Pow. pur. money 4s	95½	95½	95	95¼
1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. Coll. Tr. 5s	111	111	111	111
5	N. Y., O. & W. 4s	103	103	103	103
80	Norf. & West. P., C. & C. 4s	91¼	91½	91	91¼
3	North. Pac. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103
58	North. Pac. 3s	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¼
14	Ore. R. & N. Con. 4s	101½	101½	100¾	100¾
7½	Ore. S. L. Con. 5s	113¾	114	113½	114
188	Ore. S. L. part 4s	96⅛	96½	96	96¼
2	Ore. S. L. 6s	126	126	126	126
2	Ore. S. L. & U. N. 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1	Pennsylvania 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
146	Penn. Conv. 3½s	106	106¼	106	106¼
6	People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	105	105	105	105
10	Pec. & E. Inc. 4s	79½	79½	79	79
82	Read. gen. 4s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
28	Read. 1st Con. col. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
5	Rio G. Jun. 1st 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½
5	Rio G. W. 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1	St. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	94	94	94	94
23	St. L. & I. Mt. gen. 5s	113¾	114	113½	114
29	St. L. & I. Mt. ref. 4s	90	90	90	90
1	St. L. & S.F. ref. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
12	St. L. S.W. 1st	95½	96	95½	95¾
20	St. L. S.W. Con. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼
15	St. P., M. & M. Con. 4s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	St. P., M. & M. Mont. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
96	San An. & A. P. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
14	South. Pac. 4½s	98¾	98¾	98	98½
17	South. Pac. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾
6	South. Ry. 1st 6s	117	117	117	117
1	South. Ry., M. & O. Col. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
47	Stand. Rope & T. Inc.	12	12½	12	12½
1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
48	Texas Pac. 1st 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
5	Third Av. 4s	98	98	97½	97½
10	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	84	84	84	84
23	T., St. L. & W. 4s	76¾	77	76¾	77
60	Union Pac. 1st 4s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾
16	Un. P. 1st 4s, reg.	103	103	102	102
678	Un. Pac. Conv. 4s	106	106¼	105¾	106
3	U. S. Leather 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½
10	Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	117	117
5	Wabash deb. A	101½	101¾	101½	101½
116	Wabash deb. B	78½	78¾	77¾	77¾
2	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	85	85	84	84
117	West Shore 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	111
21	West Shore 4s, reg.	110¾	110¾	110½	110½
11	W. & L. E. Con. 4s	92	92	91¼	91½
48	Wis. Cent. 4s	91	91½	91	91⅝

$3,863,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	109½	109½	109½	109½
*1	U. S. 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108

$3,869,500
*Two sales of $500 each.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,130	Amal. Copper	65	66⅜	64⅝	65½
580	Am. Car & F.	36½	38¼	36½	38¼
220	Am. Ice	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝
90	Am. Locomotive, pf.	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
14,170	Am. Sugar	128½	130⅝	128¾	129
7,400	A., T. & S. F.	84⅞	85¼	84⅜	85⅛
330	A., T. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	101	101⅜	101⅜
2,280	Balt. & Ohio	101½	102¾	101⅜	101⅝
5,630	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¼	67¾	67	67
1,040	Canada Pac.	133¾	134	133¼	133⅞
590	Ches. & Ohio	49⅜	49¾	49¼	49¾
20	Chi. & Alton	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
560	Chi. Gt. West.	20½	20¾	20⅜	20⅝
16,660	C., M. & St. P.	177¾	180	177½	179⅝
210	Col. Southern	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
50	Del. & Hudson	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾
10	Det. Southern	19½	19½	19½	19½
7,400	Erie	39	39¼	38¾	38¾
20	Erie 1st pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
140	Ill. Central	147½	148¾	147½	148¾
470	Louis. & Nash.	128¾	129¾	127½	128¼
9,880	Manhattan	149	151¼	149	149¼
50	Met. Street	141¾	141¾	141½	141½
150	Mex. Central	25½	26	25½	26
400	Mo., K. & Tex.	29	29	29	29¾
200	Mo., K. & T. pf.	60¾	61½	60¾	61¼
10,710	Mo. Pac.	108¾	109	108¾	109
40	Nat. R. R., Mex.	18½	18⅞	18¼	18⅝
390	N. Y. Central	151¾	152⅝	151¾	152¼
1,060	N. Y., O. & W.	32⅜	32⅝	32½	32⅝
3,130	Norf. & West.	74	75⅜	73¾	74⅜
50	Pacific Mail	40½	40⅝	40¼	40½
540	Pennsylvania	156½	156¾	156	156¼
260	People's Gas	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
10	Pressed St. Car	63½	63½	63½	63½
15,140	Reading	69	69	68⅝	68⅝
20	Reading 2d pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
220	Rep. Steel	29¾	30	29½	29⅝
7,850	Rock Island	49⅝	50¾	49½	50
10	Rock Island pf.	84	84	84	84
10	St. L. & San F.	73	73	73	73
9,420	Southern Pac.	65⅜	66	65⅜	65⅝
1,680	South. Ry.	34¾	35⅞	34¾	35½
3,840	Tenn. C. & I.	92	94¼	92	93⅝
580	Texas Pac.	41⅞	42	41¾	41¾
8,910	Union Pac.	101¾	102	101¾	101¾
960	U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13¾
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝
11,010	U. S. Steel	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛
320	U. S. Steel pf.	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88¼
160	Wabash	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅝
960	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝
10	Wheel. & L. E.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
20	Wis. Central	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27¼

$53,200

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Rock. Island 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

		1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—				
	Mileage	472	472	472
	4th week Dec.	$161,250	$153,239	$141,906
	Month	521,390	475,041	439,910
	From July 1	8,718,416	8,360,030	2,935,554
CANADIAN PACIFIC—				
	Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
	4th week Dec.	1,397,000	1,201,000	1,049,000
	Month	3,914,000	3,481,000	2,951,000
	From July 1	22,469,757	19,860,816	16,247,131
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—				
	Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,142
	4th week Dec.	126,147	116,815	92,815
	Month	486,576	410,224	357,905
	From July 1	3,124,462	2,817,211	2,466,221
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—				
	Mileage	146	146	146
	4th week Dec.	11,198	8,704	8,211
	Month	32,220	27,298	26,827
	From July 1	214,455	175,488	178,759
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—				
	Mileage	162	162	162
	4th week Dec.	44,054	37,427	40,940
	Month	131,088	113,709	124,355
	From July 1	878,913	764,884	743,480
GRAND TRUNK—				
	Mileage	4,087	4,082	4,082
	4th week Dec.	861,728	779,027	
	Month	2,817,995	2,472,990	
	From July 1	16,694,942	15,278,282	
HOCKING VALLEY—				
	Mileage	347	347	347
	4th week Dec.	97,578	89,092	92,049
	Month	382,917	386,066	398,882
	From July 1	2,960,852	2,988,191	2,433,785
IOWA CENTRAL—				
	Mileage	558	510	510
	4th week Dec.	59,010	63,131	65,297
	Month	197,147	215,030	208,516
	From July 1	1,229,545	1,276,044	1,165,332
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—				
	Mileage	3,439	3,324	3,324
	4th week Dec.	909,375	716,080	675,998
	Month	2,950,985	2,486,060	2,425,025
	From July 1	17,442,285	15,171,427	13,856,815

		1902.	1901.	Increase.
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—				
	Mileage	642	642	643
	4th week Dec.	74,061	88,231	82,022
	Month	267,126	285,533	272,298
	From July 1	3,890,560	1,852,988	1,844,378
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—				
	4th week Dec.	44,942	442,791	
	Month	1,374,148	1,383,993	
	From July 1	9,269,478	8,950,981	
MISSOURI PACIFIC—				
	Mileage	5,182	5,135	5,181
	4th week Dec.	1,336,000	1,148,000	1,087,000
	Month	3,294,000	2,933,000	2,946,000
	Fiscal year	36,320,202	35,845,064	31,023,087
CENTRAL BRANCH—				
	Mileage	388	388	388
	4th week Dec.	43,000	34,000	35,000
	Month	106,000	80,000	96,000
	Fiscal year	1,087,814	1,316,374	1,235,905
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—				
	Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
	Month	776,886	622,577	631,036
	From July 1	4,574,547	3,921,439	3,849,417
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—				
	Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
	4th week Dec.	244,253	188,407	188,003
	Month	802,940	641,217	573,311
	From July 1	4,751,425	3,649,721	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—				
	Mileage	180	180	180
	4th week Dec.	12,697	15,273	
	Month	41,823	49,302	
	From July 1	305,684	300,467	
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—				
	Mileage	436	459	430
	4th week Dec.	82,316	69,904	61,603
	Month	256,739	213,386	209,084
	From July 1	1,901,753	1,486,649	1,307,339
WABASH—				
	Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
	4th week Dec.	542,759	526,896	498,121
	Month	1,494,343	1,522,341	1,536,228
	From July 1	10,943,388	9,937,016	9,363,817

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	532,817	498,569	34,247
Oper. expenses	393,495	331,172	62,322
Net earnings	139,321	167,396	*28,075
Taxes	18,057	17,557	500
Surplus	121,264	149,839	*28,575
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	2,648,203	2,377,986	270,216
Oper. expenses	1,973,466	1,724,595	248,871
Net earnings	674,736	653,391	21,344
Taxes	90,398	87,789	2,609
Surplus	584,448	565,603	18,844

*Decrease.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for November—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	197,174	204,894	176,123
Oper. expenses	149,992	145,174	148,533
Net earnings	47,182	59,720	27,588
Total income	47,865	60,220	28,065
Charges	88,641	78,641	78,442
Deficit	40,776	18,421	50,377
Gross, 5 months	1,228,657	1,170,641	1,134,277
Oper. expenses	754,859	734,858	730,914
Net earnings	473,798	441,783	394,363
Total income	476,844	444,185	396,151
Surplus, 5 months	99,136	50,977	4,810

GULF & SHIP ISLAND for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	149,532.	116,723	32,829
Op. exp. & taxes	85,345	82,297	3,048
Net earnings	64,187	34,326	29,881
Interest	14,997	11,829	3,168
Surplus	49,210	22,497	26,713
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	706,077	553,123	152,954
Op. exp. & taxes	441,203	401,461	39,742
Net earnings	264,874	151,662	113,212
Interest	70,565	89,438	*18,933
Surplus	194,309	62,224	132,145

*Decrease.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	833	833	833
Passenger earn's.	752,516	624,235	493,089
Mail earnings	99,775	90,891	90,620
Express earnings	96,246	77,602	75,532
Freight earnings	4,402,254	3,924,531	3,421,909
Miscel. earnings	49,079	55,807	37,613
Total gross	5,450,870	4,753,060	4,118,763
Maint. way and structures	699,223	703,552	843,455
Maint. equipment	766,095	623,164	601,748
Conduct. trains	1,915,595	1,835,819	1,710,932
General expenses	235,212	236,680	169,859
Total expenses	3,616,125	3,399,224	3,325,914
Ratio oper. exp.	66.3%	71.5%	80.7%
Net earnings	1,834,745	1,533,835	792,849
Taxes	128,850	114,690	103,570
Surplus	1,705,895	1,239,245	689,179

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	742,100	694,802	47,298
Op. expenses	316,724	244,148	72,576
Net earnings	425,376	450,654	*25,278
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,482,110	2,882,171	599,939
Op. expenses	1,596,326	1,230,981	365,255
Net earnings	1,885,874	1,651,190	234,684

*Decrease.

MINERAL RANGE for November—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	50,106	48,046	48,927
Op. expenses	32,723	43,411	38,303
Net earnings	17,383	4,635	10,624
Total income	17,551	4,673	10,615
Surplus	1,905	*6,606	5,751
Gross, 5 months	235,774	260,487	274,129
Op. expenses	185,008	205,698	196,873
Net earnings	50,766	54,789	77,256
Total income	51,531	55,655	77,601
Surplus	2,800	12,136	54,274

*Deficit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,629,027	1,447,971	1,325,396
Op. expenses	1,031,675	857,591	708,433
Net earnings	597,352	590,380	626,963
Fixed charges	212,940	192,040	187,538
Surplus	384,412	398,340	439,425
Gross, 5 months	8,390,018	7,311,462	6,828,300
Op. expenses	5,006,931	4,166,992	4,071,668
Net earnings	3,383,087	3,144,470	2,754,632
Fixed charges	1,060,033	960,566	938,025
Surplus, 5 months	2,323,054	2,183,904	1,816,607

RUTLAND for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,254,000	1,125,700	129,200
Op. expenses	816,000	710,300	105,700
Net earnings	438,000	415,400	23,500
Other income	93,900	63,800	30,100
Total income	532,800	479,200	53,600
Charges	336,800	286,800	50,000
Balance	196,000	192,400	3,600
Sinking fund	50,000	79,900	*29,900
Dividend	90,576	171,152	*80,576
Surplus	55,424	158,652	114,076

*Decrease. ‡Deficit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.11	.11
Alpha Con.	.09	.10
Andes	.06	.07
Belcher	.39	.39
Best & Belcher	3.30	1.45
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	2.45	2.85
Challenge Con.	.38	.29
Chollar	.25	.19
Confidence	1.10	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.55
Con. Imperial	.05	.04
Crown Point	.24	.22
Gould & Curry	.54	.45
Hale & Norcross	.47	.50
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.15	.14
Kentucky Con.	.06	.07
Lady Washington Con.	.09	.09
Mexican	.90	.82
Occidental Con.	.27	.21
Ophir	1.65	1.60
Overman	.77	.71
Potosi	.36	.25
Savage	.30	.25
Sag Belcher	.14	.16
Sierra Nevada	.65	.59
Syndicate	.05	.07
Union Con.	.05	.05
Utah Con.	.67	.59
Yellow Jacket	.30	.20
Silver bars	.32	.28
Mexican dollars	.48	.48½
Drafts, sight	Nom.	.02½
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.
Acacia	7¾	8	8
Alamo	3	3½	4
American Consolidated	1¾	1⅞	2
Anaconda	13	20	20
Blue Bell	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
C. K. & N.	12½	13	12
C. C. Consolidated	4⅝	5	5
Coriolanus	3	3⅜	3⅛
C. C. & M.	2½	2⅝	2½
Dante	2	3	2½
Doctor Jackpot	9¾	10⅛	10⅝
Elkton	31¾	32	31½
El Paso	67½	68	66½
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅞	5
Findlay	11	11½	11½
Gold Dollar	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
Golden Cycle	65⅞	67	65⅞
Golden Fleece	5	10	5
Gold Bond	3½	4	3¾
Gold Sovereign	3½	3½	2⅝
Gould	3⅝	4	
Gold Exploration	2	2½	2¾
Isabella	30	30½	29½
Jackpot	9½	11	9½
Keystone	3	3½	2⅝
Last Dollar	30	50	35
Lexington	4½	5	5
Little Puck	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
Little Bessie	4¼	4½	4¼
Mollie Gibson	5¼	5¾	5½
Mary Cashen	3½	5	3⅝
Moon Anchor	7	12	14
New Haven	2¼	2⅝	2½
Pharmacist	4¾	5	4¾
Pinnacle	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
Pointer	1½	1¾	1⅝
Portland	170	180	170
Rose Nicol	1¾	2½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	2
Vindicator	106⅞	107	104
Work	7	7½	6⅝

WOULD RESUME BUSINESS.

Henry B. Lockwood Seeks Reinstatement on the Stock Exchange.

Henry B. Lockwood of the firm of Lockwood, Hurd & Co. has applied to the New York Stock Exchange for reinstatement to membership, and the Committee on Admission will act on the application next Thursday. Some time ago a proposition was made to the creditors of the firm, which suspended at the time of the collapse of the Webb Meyer syndicate, proposing a resumption of business under an agreement.

The application yesterday was taken to mean that the firm is to resume at once. The news came out after the close of business.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Justice Dugro Sells Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street Corner.

Franklin and Washington Street Properties Bought by G. L. Lawrence—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Justice P. Henry Dugro to Solomon Salomon the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, four-story brownstone-front flats, with stores, on plot 100.11 by 95, known as 968 to 976 Sixth Avenue and 76 and 78 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mr. Salomon does not contemplate any improvement of the property, at least for the present, but will hold it as an investment after making some alterations. Justice Dugro acquired this corner, together with the similar adjoining plot at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, at the Remsen estate auction sale about a year ago, paying $392,000 for the entire block front. The Fifty-fourth Street corner has since been resold to the Arkonia Realty Company, and the announcement has been made that a twelve-story apartment hotel will be erected on the site. The price in the present transaction is withheld by the interested parties.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have sold for H. B. Daumont to G. L. Lawrence 206 and 208 Franklin Street, old buildings on plot 43 by 87.6, with an "L" fronting at 336 Washington Street, 21.10 by 80; also, for L. G. Conover, the adjoining parcel, 354 Washington Street, an old building on lot 21.10 by 80.

A. K. & R. T. Mackay have sold for Noble & Gauss to a client the six-story apartment house 331 West Eighty-first Street.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Harriet A. Clarkson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East Sixty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

It is reported that Mrs. Rosa Herzog has sold 49 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17 by 100.5.

Edwin B. Lord has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 West Forty-seventh Street, 19 by 70.7.

Gresvenor W. Barry has sold for Felt & Livingston the five-story flat 1,126 Park Avenue.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad has bought from Charles T. Barney the property—about 200 lots in all—lying between its tracks and the Harlem River, from about One Hundred and Ninetieth Street to King's Bridge Road. The land will be required by the company to carry out its proposed plan for shortening its route at Spuyten Duyvil.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of 258 West Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Catherine Whitney was the buyer.

George J. Ebert has sold 22 and 24 St. Nicholas Place, two dwellings, on a plot 100 by 200, running through to Edgecombe Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the old buildings 324 to 330 East Nineteenth Street, on a plot 83.6 by 92; also, 457 Hudson Street, a three-story building, 25 by 100; also, the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a plot 58.5 by 90; also,

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH RESIDENCE.

We will start the New Year by giving you the opportunity of purchasing a beautiful residence, built for tasty people, appropriately decorated, situated on East 18th St., at a very low figure. 11 Rooms and Tiled Bath, Steam Heat, Combination Gas Fixtures, Hardwood Trim throughout, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplaces and Every Modern Convenience. If you have $500.00 cash, investigate.

DODD & BANTA,

766 FLATBUSH AVE.
Telephone. 723 Flatbush.

Cheapest house up town. PRICE only $3,800. Good 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; mtge., $2,900, 5%; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 168 Watchung Av., Montclair.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall St.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale and to let; lots, plots, and acres. Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm, Bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 830 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

10,240 acres Texas grazing land for sale, $1 an acre; title guaranteed; good climate for lung and nervous diseases G Nagle, 194 Third Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

PRINCIPALS OR BROKERS,
SEND FOR NEW LIST.
IGNATZ MARTIN, 1,155 Myrtle Av., B'klyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners guaranteed positive return on investment in place of uncertainty of returns and positive trouble experienced in own management or by agents. Evans, Box 34, 1,364 Broadway.

Have $10,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats, or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

FACTORY LOFTS,
313 TO 323 EAST 22D ST.
RENTS REASONABLE, STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, AND POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

A number of stores to let in Chambers, Warren, Park Place, Barclay, Beekman, Fulton, Liberty, William, Pearl, Water, and other downtown streets. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 96 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

Broadway, 568, running through to Crosby St., store and basement, 25x200; modern building; all improvements; rent reasonable. Apply Broadway Bargain House, on premises.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal, rent, $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

B'WAY, 1,931, COR. 65TH ST.—STORES, OFFICES, STUDIOS; FINE BUILDING AND LOCATION; $20.00 AND UPWARD.

At 143 Bleecker St., corner of West Broadway, large, light lofts; steam heat and elevator.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

A.—Desk room to let in desirable Wall St. office, near Broadway; $10 per month. Rooms 1 and 2, 6th floor, 15 Wall St.

277 8th Av.—Elegant large basement, suitable for express business; $25 per month. See janitor.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

354 Gold St.—Elegant store, and the cheapest thing for the money; $15 per month.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

33-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $800 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road. One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, stean; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

274 8th Av.—Elegant single floor; 4 rooms and bath; every improvement, and in A1 condition; just the floor for a couple who want a nice, pleasant residing place; rent, $25 per month.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

246 8th Av.—First floor, 4 large rooms, the fine old-fashioned kind, with improvements; $23.

213 West 18th St.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, in good condition; $10 per month.

328 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

344-6 East 90th St.—Nice quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

Brooklyn.

Elegant Flats, 5 rooms, bath, $13, $14; Park Place, 593, near Franklin Av.; also elevated station. Janitor.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH ST.—EIGHT AND NINE AND BATH; ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE; FINE HOUSE, LOCATION.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

332 East 85th St.—2-story and basement brownstone private dwelling; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large garden; rent, $38. Uterhart & Graham, 302 Broadway, New York City.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MAE MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,246, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, sixteen feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said last mentioned party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances, character of dwellings, and as to set-back contained in agreement recorded in Liber 68, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 49, as modified by agreement recorded simultaneously with the mortgage under foreclosure in this action in Liber 76, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 206.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.
LOUIS ADLER, Referee.
CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 313 W. 84th Street:

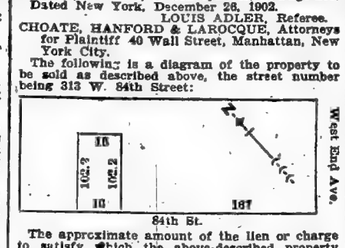

84th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and forty-eight and 7-100 dollars, with interest from December 19, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.
LOUIS ADLER, Referee.
d26-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JOSEPH HAMERSHLAG and DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, plaintiffs, against PETER WAGNER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building and improvements to be erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in section No. 7, Block No. 1895, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence northwardly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westwardly parallel with West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet; thence southwardly parallel with Broadway one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; thence easterly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to Peter Wagner by plaintiffs and their wives by deed bearing even date with said mortgage.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

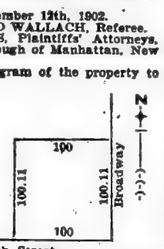

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $102,814.34, with interest thereon from December 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,437.97 and interest. The property is sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, with interest thereon from April 1st, 1902, at four and one-half per cent., and to a second mortgage of $90,000, with interest thereon from January 21st, 1902, at six per cent.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Referee.
d15-2aw3wM&W&ja6

NO. 38 AND 40 MORTON STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, plaintiff, against THOMAS EAGLETON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Morton Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet two and one-half inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Morton and Bedford Streets, running thence westerly along said southerly side of Morton Street forty-nine feet eleven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly and at nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches; thence easterly and parallel with Morton Street forty-nine feet ten inches, and thence northerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches to the southerly side of Morton Street at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known by the street number thirty-eight and forty Morton Street.

The same being in the Borough of Manhattan.
Dated New York City, December 29th, 1902.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Morton Street.

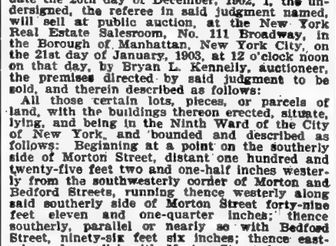

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand three hundred and fifty-four 57-100 ($2,354.57) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, and with the costs and allowances amounting to $267.31 (two hundred and sixty-seven 31-100 dollars,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessment, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is two thousand and forty 85-100 ($2,040.85) dollars. The property will be sold subject to the following mortgages: A mortgage for $25,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest thereon at 5% from July 15th, 1902. A mortgage for $28,000, covering No. 38 Morton Street, and interest at 5% from June 9th, 1902. A mortgage for $3,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest at 6% from September 29th, 1902.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
d30-2aw-3w&121

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Petir F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises lie in Section 3, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.
JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

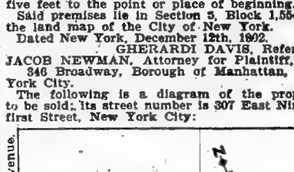

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.35 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902.
GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.
d23-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, against CHARLES SANDHOP and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, distant four hundred and sixty (460) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

East 97th Street.

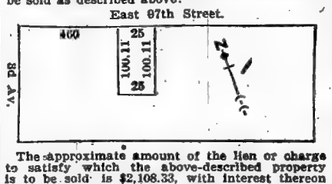

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,108.33, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $257.21, with interest from December 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $7,500 and interest.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.
d19-2aw3wF&T&ja9

NO. 43 ATTORNEY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—PAUL MAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID BECK and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Broome St.

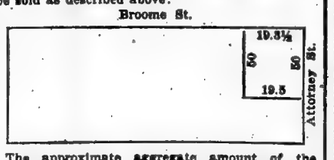

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.33. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
de19-2aw2wF&Tu|s2,6,9.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY R. CALLENDER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHWARZLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 29, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue (formerly Avenue A) distant 50 feet and 8 inches southerly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue with the southerly line of 119th Street; running thence easterly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 76 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches; thence westerly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through another party wall 76 feet to the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 350 Pleasant Avenue.

119th St.

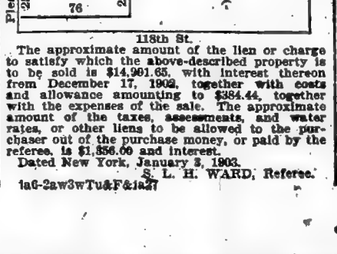

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,961.65, with interest thereon from December 17, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $384.44, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,856.00 and interest.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&F&ja27

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1830 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

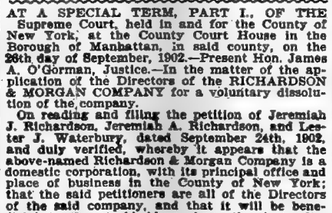

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $345.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&W&ja27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1830 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $345.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 26th day of September, 1902.—Present Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the RICHARDSON & MORGAN COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the company.

On reading and filing the petition of Jeremiah J. Richardson, Jeremiah A. Richardson, and Lester J. Waterbury, dated September 24th, 1902, and duly verified, whereby it appears that the above-named Richardson & Morgan Company is a domestic corporation, with its principal office and place of business in the County of New York; that the said petitioners are all of the Directors of the said company, and that it will be beneficial to the stockholders, from the facts disclosed in said petition, for the said corporation to be dissolved;

And on reading and filing the order to show cause why the order as hereinafter made should not be granted, dated September 25th, 1902, and the affidavits of Carlos C. Alden and Jeremiah J. Richardson, verified September 25th, 1902, attached thereto, with proof of the due service thereof upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and with proof of due service of the said petition herein and of a copy of this order proposed to be obtained herein upon the said Attorney General; and on motion of Alden & Carpenter, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before James L. Gordon, Esq., counsellor at law, who is appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why said company should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of January, 1903, in The New York Times and New York Law Journal, newspapers published at the City of New York, County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter: J. A. O'G., J. S. C.
ALDEN & CARPENTER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d23-1aw3wTu&ja14

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MARTIN FREEMAN and JOSEPH FREEMAN, under the firm name of FREEMAN BROS., has been dissolved by the death of MARTIN FREEMAN, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, one of whom, to wit, JOSEPH FREEMAN, was a partner in said firm; and

Whereas, the said firm was a copartnership within this State and has conducted business under the firm name of FREEMAN BROS. therein for a period of over five years;

Now, therefore, we, JOSEPH FREEMAN, residing at No. 70 East Eightieth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City; CHARLES H. FREEMAN, residing at No. 117 East Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City; SAMUEL WALLACH, residing at No. 124 West 118th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, and CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, residing at No. 70 East Eightieth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, pursuant to statute entitled "An act allowing the continued use of partnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of FREEMAN BROS.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 29th day of December, 1902.
JOSEPH FREEMAN, [L. S.]
CHARLES H. FREEMAN, [L. S.]
SAMUEL WALLACH, [L. S.]
CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 26th day of December, 1902, before me personally came JOSEPH FREEMAN, CHARLES H. FREEMAN, SAMUEL WALLACH, and CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and to me duly and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.
DAVID STRAUSS, Notary Public, New York County.

Surrogate Notices.

HARRISON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 136 East 61st Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of December, 1902. ELIZA CROZIER PIKE, administratrix, with the will annexed. JOSEPH H. MAHAN, attorney for administratrix, with the will annexed. No. 18 Chambers St., Manhattan, New York City.
d30-1aw6mTu

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th St. & 3d Ave.

JANUARY SALE!

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant becomes its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and **$1** a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

SPECIAL OFFERING AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
903 BROADST., NEWARK.	
Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $350, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert used	$245
Upright, little used	175

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano value you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,600 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Rentin; exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or

VREELAND BLAMES TRUCKS FOR POOR CAR SERVICE

Metropolitan's President Answers Before Railroad Board.

Merchants' Association Submits Suggestions for Improvement—Experts to Consider Company's Plans.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railroad system told the Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday at a public hearing in the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the congestion of cars in Broadway would necessarily continue indefinitely unless the police kept the tracks reasonably clear of trucks. He declared that at the present time no effort was made to keep the tracks open. A brief of suggestions was submitted by committees of the Merchants' Association, and it was arranged that a meeting should be held on Jan. 22 at 10 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Metropolitan Company in the meantime will submit statistics to experts to be appointed by the Merchants' Association. The Merchants' Association made a vigorous protest yesterday through its counsel, Theron G. Strong, to "executive sessions" of the board, and it is understood that the session on Jan. 22 will be open to the public.

The brief of the Merchants' Association recommended seventeen subjects for investigation by the Railroad Commissioners. It was urged that there be an ample and frequent service on the lines east of Madison Avenue and west of Broadway, thereby relieving the heavy traffic on the congested main lines. It was suggested that the difficulties of the Thirty-fourth Street crossing might be obviated by turning northbound Broadway cars into Sixth Avenue and north-bound Sixth Avenue lines into Broadway at that point. Some of the other recommendations were, in brief, as follows:

Extend Broadway route so as to avoid transfers at Fifty-ninth Street, and turn east and west along Fifty-ninth Street.

Turn Lexington Avenue cars off Broadway at Fourteenth Street, run them on Fourth Avenue to Twenty-third, and thence over the regular Lexington Avenue line.

Extend the cross-town Eighty-sixth Street line beyond Eighth Avenue, and change the motive power to electricity.

See if the service on the down-town cross-town lines is such as the public has a right to expect.

Require lines in the Bronx to furnish adequate protection for passengers at junction points.

Require the roads in the Bronx to run more cars.

Remove unused tracks from the streets, the city protecting the franchises.

Have vestibules on cars.

Have two conductors on cars during rush hours and on long cars all the time.

Issue transfers at all junction points, and mark all cars to show route and destination.

Promote proper police regulations as to trucking and traffic on the streets through which lines are operated.

Remove obstructions of all kinds, including snow, from the public portions of the streets on which the cars run.

Prohibit passengers from standing between seats on open cars.

Enforce ordinances respecting ventilation and cleanliness.

OBJECTED TO SECRET SESSIONS.

Mr. Strong, after presenting the brief, proceeded to express the protest of his association against secret sessions. Chairman Cole of the board objected to the use of the term "secret sessions." He said that the board would be glad at any time to hear suggestions from an organization like the Merchants' Association."

"We want to know what is going on behind your closed doors," said William F. King, with some feeling, "when you are closeted with the officials of these railroads."

"If you come to us with any practical solution of the difficulty," responded Col. Cole, "we shall be delighted to receive you."

"If we have to do that," retorted Mr. King, excitedly, "what is your board for? You have the experts, you have the machinery which will enable you to investigate a situation which is notorious. We do not wish to present suggestions and have you hear the railroad's answer behind closed doors."

"Well, no crimes are committed behind these doors," said Col. Cole.

L. J. Callahan made a personal protest against the failure of the Metropolitan Company to run its Eighth and Sixth Avenue cars in all cases south of Fourth Street. He said that cars should be run on Park Place and Barclay Street, and that if such was done the congestion on Broadway would be relieved.

"If you can relieve the congestion on Broadway," interposed Chairman Cole, "you will be the biggest man in New York, and you can have Mr. Vreeland's job."

"I don't want Mr. Vreeland's job," said Mr. Callahan, "but this can be done."

Mr. Vreeland said that nearly every suggestion of the Merchants' Association had been considered already in the conference of last week.

"Regarding your suggestion that the Eighty-sixth Street line be continued," said Mr Vreeland, "which is a subject we did not consider before, I will say that I will welcome the aid of any association in getting the consent of property owners between Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue to extend this road. We have been trying to get these consents for five years.

"So far as running horse cars on this line is concerned, you know that I laid out $8,000,000 last Summer to change the horse car lines to electric, but it was impossible to obtain the material. My whole Summer's work resulted in only the Eighth Street line.

"It is impossible to operate more cars than we do during the congested hours, because of the physical conditions with which we are surrounded. All our operations for the past two years on two of our most important lines, the Second and Fourth Avenue lines, have been out of our control. The Fourth Avenue line, for example, has been not under the direction of the Metropolitan Company, but of the subway contractor. The subway is simply a diagonal cut across New York, and no longitudinal railroad which has come in contact with it has failed to feel its effects.

"Since I was before you last, the Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Amsterdam Avenue lines were tied up an hour and a half by a horse falling into a subway cut. On Forty-second Street our operations have been entirely limited by the operations of the subway contractor.

BLOCK ON BROADWAY.

"The Broadway line this morning was ta a standstill for a while because Seventh Avenue was closed up from Forty-sixth to Fiftieth Street, and on Broadway the only passage at Forty-fifth Street was our tracks. All our cars had then to take turns with trucks in getting through. Take the theatre service. By actual count of my watch it took a car bn which I was traveling the other night twelve minutes to get from the New York Theatre on Broadway to the Empire Theatre, and there was a line of cars from Fiftieth to Forty-second Street waiting to get through.

"As a result of the difficulties with which we have had to contend the $80,000,000 which has been spent by our company in the past ten years in changing the motive power from horses to electricity has been almost thrown away, so far as practical benefits are concerned. Cars on Broadway at the present time are able to go only two and a half miles an hour faster than the old horse cars went.

"You say that we do not run sufficient cars. This whole trouble is a matter over which we have absolutely no control. I say to you that until the movement of 1,500,000 people a day is considered of more importance than the delivery of a ton of coal or a box of dry goods in New York City these conditions will have to go on. We have the cars, we have the power, and we are anxious to run the cars. But before we can run them you will have to keep the streets more open. The cross-town cars down town have had to actually decrease their service because of the interference from truckage. There is absolutely no enforcement of the laws in this city relative to the movement of trucks.

"Regarding the operation of the Eighth and Sixth Avenue lines below Fourth Street, I tell you that at the present time we are running 250 cars on the Eighth Avenue line against 80 when we took the road, and that 80 per cent. of these cars go to either Cortlandt Street or South Ferry. As to Sixth Avenue, when a car goes south of Fourth Street on that line we simply say 'farewell' to it for the day. The truckage on West Broadway makes the running of cars practically impossible. It takes a car four hours oftentimes to go from Fourth Street to South Ferry and back.

"Why don't you let Broadway cars run east and west on Fifty-ninth Street?" asked Mr. Strong.

"In our conception," answered Mr. Vreeland, "Broadway demands a service which is peculiar to that street, and that is what we aim to supply. If we ran cars as you suggest, many people would take them instead of the Sixth Avenue cars, which they now take, and the congestion would be by so much increased on Broadway."

Col. Cole said that the suggestion as to a local Railroad Commission did not commit the board to that proposition. Mr. King said his association would not press the suggestion until the present situation was cleared up. If the Railroad Commission, as it now exists, proved to be useless, said Mr. King, it would then be proper to take up subjects for additional legislation.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners will meet in Brooklyn this morning, and it is likely that President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will go on the stand.

STREET CAR SANITATION.

Expert Reports to Merchants' Association on Changes Desirable on Surface and Elevated Lines.

The Committee of the Merchants' Association on franchises and transportation has received from George A. Soper, a sanitary expert, a letter concerning the sanitation of street and elevated cars supplemental to that which he submitted to the committee several days ago.

In his second letter Mr. Soper enumerates the measures which he considers essential to the public health, as follows: The prevention of expectoration, improvement in the existing means of ventilation by means of screens outside the transoms to exclude gusts of wind, and a device whereby the transoms may be operated from the ends of the car; the use of movable floor grating of a non-porous nature and of leather or some other smooth-faced material for seat coverings; electric lights to be placed at the sides of cars above the windows so as to furnish a proper light for reading; cuspidors of ample size to be placed in stations of the elevated railroad, and public toilet rooms in elevated stations to be kept clean and in order.

In the designing of new cars Mr. Soper advocates the following changes on the plans now followed: Greater seating capacity as compared with the room now provided for standing passengers; a higher roof, which may give better ventilation; improved heating and lighting facilities, lower and wider steps on both open and closed cars, and the avoidance of all unnecessary paneling and molding on which germ-carrying dust may collect.

COLUMBIA'S NEW PROFESSOR.

Joseph J. Thomson of Cambridge to Have the Chair of Experimental Physics—Other Faculty Changes.

Joseph John Thomson, D. Sc., F. R. S., 1889, for the last eighteen years Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University, England; was appointed yesterday by the Trustees of Columbia University to become head of the department of physics, to succeed the late Ogden Nicholas Rood.

Prof. Thomson was born at Manchester in 1856, and attended Owens College and Trinity College, Cambridge. At Cambridge he was Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1880, Fellow of Trinity College in 1881, lecturer in 1883, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1894. In 1896 he was elected President of Section A of the British Association and is a member of the Athenaeum and Saville Clubs.

The Trustees voted to designate the physical laboratories for research work by the name of the Phoenix Physical Laboratories in memory of Stephen Whitney Phoenix of the class of '59, who left a large sum to the university several years ago for physical research.

Dr. Charles Lane Poor, formerly Associate Professor of Astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, was appointed at yesterday's meeting of the Trustees to a lectureship in astronomy for the remainder of the academic year. Dr. L. E. La Fetra was made instructor in the diseases of children and chief of clinic at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The resignation of Judge William Albert Keener as Kent Professor of Law was accepted to take effect on June 30. The title of Prof. James Earl Russell was changed from Professor of History and Education to Professor of Education.

The Rev. E. B. Coe was the temporary Chairman of the meeting in place of the late William Colford Schermerhorn. The Trustees adopted a memorial resolution on Mr. Schermerhorn's death.

No action was taken in regard to filling the vacancy on the Board of Trustees or to elect a new Chairman. John B. Pine was re-elected Clerk of the board, and appointments to official committees were made as follows: Committee on Finance—H. H. Cammann; Committee on Education—W. Barclay Parsons; Committee on Honors—the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix; Committee on Buildings and Grounds—F. Augustus Schermerhorn and W. Bayard Cutting.

An agreement was entered into with the Alliance Française of New York for the purpose of spreading knowledge of the French language and establishing a Board of Examiners for teachers of French.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESTAURANT KEEPER'S LIABILITY FOR STOLEN OVERCOATS.—A case involving the liability of a restaurant keeper for the loss of an overcoat of a patron was lately decided by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The rule is that "each case must largely depend upon its particular facts and circumstances, for it is well known that there are all kinds of restaurants," and what is negligence in one would not be negligence in another. In the case before the court it appeared that William Steil had been a customer at Frank T. Allabaugh's restaurant for upward of a year and a half, and was familiar with signs posted about the place warning guests that the proprietor would not be responsible for "hats, overcoats, or umbrellas." This warning was also printed on the bill of fare. When Steil's overcoat was stolen he himself had hung it on the rack provided for such garments. Steil admitted that he had been accustomed to watching his own coat, and that it had in fact been stolen when he took his eyes off it for a moment to make a memorandum of some kind. He was unable to show that the restaurant keeper had failed in any way in exercising supervision over the property of customers. Allabaugh, on the other hand, gave evidence to the effect that he employed five persons to watch overcoats and hats. Under all these circumstances the court decided, by Justice Greenbaum, that the plaintiff had been unsuccessful in establishing negligence on the part of the defendant, and a judgment in his favor should therefore be reversed.

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UNREASONABLE AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.—In an action by Amelia Weber against the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World to recover on a policy of insurance which her husband had in that organization, the defense was that Weber took his own life, and that, therefore, there could be no recovery because at the time of the insured's death the Tent's by-laws provided that a contract of insurance should be void if death occurred by suicide within five years, whether the victim was sane or insane. This rule was not in force when Weber joined the order. At that time the rule was that the contract should be void only if suicide was committed within one year, whether sane or insane. The Court of Appeals, in affirming judgments of the trial court and the Appellate Division, has decided that the defendant society could not deprive the beneficiary of her rights under the policy by the amendment to its by-laws, since the attempted change was unreasonable. Chief Judge Parker, after calling attention to the fact that if Weber, while of sound mind, intentionally took his own life, there could be no recovery, although the policy was silent upon the subject, continues: "But unintentional self-destruction, whether due to insanity or accident, after the lapse of a year from the making of the contract, was as much insured against as death from typhoid fever or consumption, and an amendment to its by-laws providing that the death of an existing member from any of these causes should render the policy void would deprive the party of vested contract rights. An amendment which effects such a result, we have recently held, may not be made, because it is an unreasonable amendment destroying contract rights instead of regulating the administration of the corporation and its membership within reasonable bounds."

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

$15.

Winter overcoats.
Several thousands.

20 were originally $15, others $16, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $32—the majority were $22 to $32.

Oxford, black and brown cheviot overcoatings in great variety; Oxford and black meltons, kerseys and friezes.

Regular length and extra long—mostly silk shoulder and worsted body lining.

Sizes 32 to 50 inch chest.

$15.

Several hundreds of the very cream of our overcoats; silk-lined throughout; were $30, $32, $35, $36, $40, $45, $50.—$20.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

MUST EXPOSE BARROOMS

Gen. Greene Orders Clear View in Prohibited Hours.

Declines to Discuss "Side-Door" Question—Places Responsibility on Superior Officers—Criticises Patrolmen.

Gen. Francis V. Greene yesterday followed his apparent policy of placing responsibility for police conditions on the superior officers of the uniformed force, leaving it to them to deal with their subordinates, by writing to Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortright two letters, based on the Commissioner's impressions received during his flying trip over the Borough of Manhattan on Sunday. One of the communications was:

Your attention is invited to Paragraph 8, Section 31, of the liquor tax law. This makes it unlawful during hours when the sale of liquors is forbidden to have in any window or door any opaque or colored glass that obstructs or prevents a person passing having a full view from the sidewalk to bar and rooms where liquors are sold. In the personal inspection I made yesterday afternoon of portions of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Precincts I saw many saloons where the law was fully complied with, and many where it was not. This provision of the law is simple, easily understood, and not difficult to enforce providing District Inspectors and Captains not only give the necessary orders but see that those orders are obeyed. You will give the necessary instructions to compel a strict compliance with this provision of the law.

The other letter gave the Commissioner's determination in regard to proper patroling, and cited generally detections of "slouchy" performance of duty in this respect, such as standing, conversation, &c. That complaint will also go to the District Inspectors.

"I have nothing in the way of comment to make about the Commissioner's letter," said Inspector Cortright. "I was out myself the greater part of yesterday stirring things up in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street district, and with some results. But there are better results to come. The Commissioner also gave me his views derived from an inspection of some station houses. All these subjects will be laid before the District Inspectors when I get them together. I was just taking observations yesterday. I made no complaints personally. They'll come later, after another tour of Sunday observation. If matters are not improved next Sunday—well, somebody will get hurt."

As is customary on the induction of a new Commissioner in office, Gen. Greene yesterday afternoon "got acquainted" with the Board of Police Surgeons. They were holding their fortnightly meeting in the room in the rear of the trial room at Police Headquarters when Gen. Greene entered, and was received by Chief Surgeon Stephen G. Cook. The board was examining Capt. W. R. Haughey of the Twentieth Precinct, who was reported as "permanently disabled" by Surgeon H. H. Smith, and the Commissioner waited until a vote was taken. Chief Surgeon Cook did not vote, but twenty-three members of the board sustained Dr. Smith, and four voted against such a diagnosis.

Following Col. Partridge's custom, Commissioner Greene will for the present give a morning and afternoon audience to newspaper men, but while he will talk on accomplished facts, he leaves the future nebulous for his interrogators. He talked generally of his trip around the city on Sunday, but would not discuss the question of "side doors" in relation to the liquor traffic, nor would he entertain the subject of a "dry" or a "wet" Sunday. He said that his letters to the Chief Inspector on the excise law, patroling, and station houses said all he cared to say. He hinted that "stirring up" had a good effect by citing the activity of Capt. Martens in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street district, where Chief Inspector Cortright prospected. Commissioner Greene produced a tabulated statement of excise arrests on Sunday in New York City. It showed sixty-five arrests against fifty-three Dec. 28, 1902. "The largest number in three years, I am told," the Commissioner remarked.

Asked if he would retire Capt. Haughey, he replied: "I'll act on that matter when I get the papers from the surgeons."

Superintendent Brennan of the Police Telegraph Bureau is perfecting a report to Commissioner Greene on the plan and cost of installing a patrol signal system. It will be submitted this week.

EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTOR.

Only Fifty Per Cent. of the Police Captains Appeared as Candidates for Promotion.

A medical examination of candidates for promotion to the rank of Police Inspector was held at 10 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the rooms of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, in the New York Life Annex Building, 61 Elm Street. Notices of eligibility for examination were sent to sixty-two Captains, but only 50 per cent. of them entered the lists. The examination was solely to determine the health of the applicants.

Prominent among the candidates were Capts. Titus, Stephen O'Brien, Schmittberger, Wiegand, Chapman, Walsh, Eason, Buchanan, Reynolds, England, Hogan, Kear, McCluskey, Brown, Lantry, Albertson, and Miles O'Reilly. Some of the Captains who did not appear may yet enter the lists on valid excuses for absence. The mental examination of the candidates is now set for Jan. 14.

HOTEL WAITERS ON STRIKE.

One Hundred and Fifty Left the Majestic Just Before the Dinner Hour.

An entirely new force of waiters appeared at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, yesterday. The 150 men who had been employed in that capacity struck on Sunday just before the dinner hour because George Hoffman, for a long time the head waiter at the hotel, had been discharged. Charles Littlewerth, the assistant head waiter, headed the line that marched out of the house.

Then the management found itself face to face with a problem that was very difficult to solve. First, all of the force on duty in the café was called into service in the dining room and scouting parties sent out for recruits. At the end of perhaps a quarter of an hour the recruits began coming in, and by 7 o'clock the hungry but patient diners were being served. Thinking that the strikers might return, Manager Rothschild sent to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station for protection, and two patrolmen were sent to the hotel. The precaution was unnecessary, however, as none of the strikers appeared.

RAZING HALL OF RECORDS.

Expectation That Workmen Will Find Articles of Historic Value.

The work of tearing down the old Hall of Records, in City Hall Park, was begun yesterday. John H. Parker, the contractor, with Superintendent Stewart, Assistant Superintendent Jordan, and Chief Inspector McGill, went to the old building and took away some souvenirs. Then the foreman and a few workmen started to rip up the floors.

A silver twenty-five-cent piece of 1857 was found under the floor, and it is expected that some articles of historic value will be brought to light. Before the end of this week workmen will start tearing down the main walls.

AMATEUR LAWYER IGNORED.

Justice Leventritt Tires of the Arguments of a Retired Teacher, Who Makes Many Motions.

There is no more frequent attendant upon the sessions of the Supreme Court than George Steinson, a retired teacher, who brings up motions and then acts as his own counsel in urging arguments before the Justices. He talked for fifteen minutes to Justice Leventritt yesterday. When he had half finished speaking and was fumbling with an enormous pile of papers on the desk in front of him, the Justice remarked: "I don't see any necessity for my taking those papers. The motion is denied."

"But I have prepared this case with great labor," pleaded Mr. Steinson. No attention was paid to him after that. The lawyer who opposed him, Robert Goeller, left the Court House.

Steinson once won a suit for damages against the city authorities because he lost his position as a teacher, and later had a legal controversy with the lawyers that had argued the successful suit for him. He is suing the Abingdon Storage Warehouse Company for damages, claiming that it took charge of his furniture when he was moving up town from the lower west side; that it damaged the property intrusted to it and made him ridiculous in the eyes of his new neighbors by holding back his belongings.

REPLY TO JUSTICE HATCH.

Justice Goodrich Says His Associates Requested the Governor to Assign a Justice.

Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division, in the Second Department, replied yesterday to the remarks of Justice Hatch, made at Buffalo on Saturday. Justice Hatch had said that Justice Hooker had been assigned to the Appellate Division of the Second Department "simply to make a place" and that the request for such assignment did not primarily come from the Justices of the Second Department.

Justice Goodrich yesterday said that the request had been made to the Governor at the instance of his associates, and that there was not a particle of jobbery in the matter.

"I had almost decided not to talk about this, but I will say this much: We need one additional Justice in this department, and I requested Gov. Odell to designate some one, but named nobody."

Further than this Justice Goodrich would not be interviewed.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-day in their

Cloak Departments

A large collection of very desirable garments at the following

Special Prices

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, of Cheviots, Kerseys and Oxfords, Silk-lined, $6.50, 8.00, 9.25, 11.85

Of Tan Covert or Black Cloths, straopings of stitched Taffeta Silks, $17.50

VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, extra quality with white satin linings, $18.50

RAIN COATS, new styles in Oxford or Tan, $13.25, 16.95

Also the Remainder of Their Imported

Fur and Fur-lined Garments

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

And in addition,
PERSIAN LAMB COATS, extra quality, $82.50

PERSIAN LAMB COATS, with Baum Marten Collars and Reveres, $98.50, 118.00

ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, London dye, 24 inches long, $195.00

	Scarfs	Muffs
ALASKA SABLE,	$4.95, 6.95	$7.50
FOX,	$9.75, 12.50	$7.85

West Twenty-third Street

James McCreery & Co.

announce the opening of the

SPRING STOCK OF SHIRTWAISTS

on Tuesday, January 6th, 1903,

when Novelties for Spring and Summer wear will be shown,

Made of Lawn, Cheviot, Madras, Nainsook Rayee, sheer and heavy Linens, and Mulls.

Imported, sheer linen Waists, embroidered in exclusive patterns.

Fancy, embroidered Batiste Waists and cotton Novelties; unprecedented in beauty of design.

SILK WAISTS.

Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Louisine Crepe, Satin Liberty, figured and embroidered Foulards, Pongee, China Silks, and numerous Fancy Weaves.

An early inspection is solicited, to facilitate the execution and prompt delivery of all special orders.

SHIRTWAIST SUITS.

Models on Exhibition,—from which orders will be accepted.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BELOW FACTORY PRICES.

Our remaining samples, suites, and odd pieces for every room and purpose must now be quickly disposed of to make room for new Spring designs which are constantly arriving from our factories.

The most essential things in furniture are beauty, durability, and originality of design—all of these you can now obtain far below even factory prices, if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 18TH STREET

Sale of

Men's Colored Stiff Bosom Shirts

of new advanced Spring patterns, in neat stripes and figures, with attached or detached cuffs,

$1.00 each,

value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

January Clearing Sale of Women's Coats and Furs.

"The best of this season's at about Half Price,"

is a fair synopsis of this great offering

Which consists of the balance of our own fine Winter Coats and Furs, supplemented by a purchase of over five thousand pieces from a prominent New York manufacturer. The coats are all strictly first class in every particular and fit for any lady in the land to wear. The Furs are the product of one of the best makers in the world—making a combination of values that have seldom been equalled, and which go on sale to-morrow (Wednesday) January 7—Second Floor.

Women's Coats.

One hundred CLOTH COATS made of fine Kerseys and Cheviots, handsomely lined with heavy Satins, regular price $16.50, for this week..... $7.98

One Hundred MONTE CARLO COATS, with double top capes, made of fine Kersey Cloth, best Satin linings, regular price $20.00, for this week..... $10.95

Seventy-five TOP COATS, made of the best Kersey and Covert Cloths, Satin linings, in various designs, regular price $19.50 to $22.50, for this week..... $14.75

One hundred THREE-QUARTER COATS, in about six different designs of Broadcloths, Cheviots and mannish mixtures, regular prices $25.00 to $50.00, for this week $11.75, $16.50 and..... $25.00

Silk Coats,

Made of fine heavy Peau de Soie, lined with Satins in white or black and interlined, designs suitable for street or evening wear, regular prices $37.50 to $60.00, for this week,

Short Coats, $20.00 and $25.00.
Long Coats, $30.00 and $35.00.

Fur Boas and Muffs At About Half Price.

ALASKA SABLE BOAS, heretofore $9.75, now..... $4.98
Extra ALASKA SABLE BOAS, heretofore $14.50, now..... $7.98
ALASKA SABLE BOAS, very full and long, heretofore $18.75, now..... $11.75
ALASKA SABLE IMPERIALS, very long and fine, heretofore $26.50, now..... $14.75
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL BOAS, with fox tails, heretofore $10.50, now..... $4.98
BLUE LYNX LONG BOAS, with brush tails, heretofore $22.50, now..... $14.75
BLACK LYNX BOAS, medium length, heretofore $22.00, now..... $12.95
EASTERN MINK BOAS, with fox tails, heretofore $12.50, now..... $6.98
MINK IMPERIAL BOAS, long and fine, heretofore $23.50, now..... $14.75
MINK FLAT BOAS, extra long, finely blended, heretofore $19.75, now..... $11.95
FOX BOAS, Sable dye, large tails, heretofore $8.75, now..... $4.98
ROYAL BLUE FOX LONG BOAS, large brush tails, heretofore $22.50, now..... $12.75
SABLE FOX LONG BOAS (Siberian), heretofore $23.50, now..... $14.75
SABLE FOX MUFFS, large and fine, heretofore $12.00, now..... $7.98
ISABELLA FOX MUFFS, heretofore $11.75, now..... $7.98
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, heretofore $12.00, now..... $6.95
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, very large, heretofore $15.50, now..... $8.75
BLUE LYNX MUFFS, heretofore $18.50, now..... $11.75

And other Muffs to match Boas at equally low prices.

Manufacturers' Samples of Hosiery and Underwear.

Yearly we secure the sample lots of several of the best manufacturers of these lines. They are for the most part high class goods, and we offer them at prices that never prevail at any other kind of sale.

Secure some of the following:

Women's Silk Lisle Thread, Merino and Cotton Vests and Pants

Goods worth 35c. to 40c., sale price 19c. each
Goods worth 50c. to 60c., sale price 25c. each
Goods worth 65c. to 80c., sale price 35c. each
Goods worth 85c. to $1.00, sale price 50c. each
Goods worth $1.00 to $1.50, sale price 65c. each

Women's Lisle Thread, Cotton and Cashmere Hosiery

Goods worth 35c. to 40c., sale price 19c. pair
Goods worth 50c. to 60c., sale price 25c. pair
Goods worth 75c. to $1.50, sale price 59c. pair

Men's Half Hose

Goods worth 35c. to 40c., sale price 19c. pair
Goods worth 50c. to 60c., sale price 25c. pair
Goods worth 65c. to 85c., sale price 50c. pair

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Corsets.

Straight front model, trimmed with satin ribbon,—black or white.

Short hip model,—white, pink or blue, and several odd sizes of various models.

95c.
Value 1.50 to 2.75

Genuine whalebone Corsets. Straight front and other models. Black or white.

2.75
Value 4.25 to 7.50

High-grade Imported Corsets, made of fancy batiste and white coutil. Various models.

Considerably below former prices.

Twenty-third Street.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; wind southerly.

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BREAK IN REPUBLICAN RANKS AT ALBANY

Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg Stay Out of Caucus

Will Not Support the Organization's Senatorial Slate—Brackett Will Vote Against Platt—Others Noncommital.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The threatened break in the Republican forces in the Senate has eventuated. Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg remained away from the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night. They will vote against Senator John Raines for leader to-morrow, will oppose the approval by the Senate of the committees which will be handed down by Lieut. Gov. Higgins, and, so it was asserted by Senator Brackett, will be against the re-election of Senator Thomas C. Platt.

The position of the trio was made known late this afternoon, after a conference which they held in Senator Brackett's rooms at the Ten Eyck. They were in conference for nearly an hour, and when their talk was over Senator Brackett spoke freely of the conclusions at which they had arrived. Senators Brown and Elsberg, while they admitted that they would stand with Senator Brackett so far as the organization of the Senate was concerned, were reticent as to their position with regard to Senator Platt's re-election.

The knowledge that the three bolters were in conference spread rapidly among the crowd of legislators and politicians here, and when Senator Brackett made known the decision which they had reached, there was more political excitement in Albany than there has been for many years. The organization men were plainly agitated by the turn of affairs, but asserted with positiveness that they were still masters of the situation, and that the only harm done by the recession of the three Senators would be that which would come to themselves.

The Republicans, without the aid of Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, will have twenty-five votes, and the leaders to-night expressed supreme confidence that there would be no further defections. There being a vacancy in the Senate, owing to the death of Senator Trainor, twenty-five votes constitute a majority of one.

SENATOR BRACKETT'S STATEMENT.

When Senator Brackett was asked for a statement of the position of himself and his associates he said:

"I did not attend the caucus to-night because I am opposed to outside interference with the organization of the Senate. I do not regard Senator John Raines as a proper man for leader of the Senate, and I will never go into any caucus that commits me to serve under him. If Senator Raines or any of his sponsors desire a bill of particulars, while I have no particular wish to enter into any personal controversy, they can have it.

"I have no quarrel with Senator White, who is a pleasant gentleman, but I shall stand absolutely with Senator Elsberg on the proposition that it is a gross injustice to him, the only Republican Representative from the old City of New York, to place Senator White at the head of the Cities Committee in preference to him. Senator Elsberg has been a most industrious Senator, and a member of the Cities Committee for four years, and every consideration of right demands that he should have the place.

"Nor is it to be tolerated that a man of Senator Brown's standing and ability should be placed on the checkerboard just where outside influences see fit, without any consultation with him. In the judicial controversy in his district last Fall he met a peculiarly perplexing situation, and he handled it in a masterly fashion, succeeding in holding a splendid vote for Gov. Odell.

RESENTS OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

"I not only have no feeling against Senator Malby, the other candidate for Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, but have the warmest friendship for him. We have acted together during our term in the Senate more perhaps than any other two Senators. He is my personal choice for the Republican leadership, which indicates my esteem and regard for him and his ability. But more than all I stand for the proposition that the Republican members of the Senate must be permitted to organize themselves.

"If, without outside interference, Senator Raines could be elected Republican leader, I could stand it. But he could not, and every one who knows the situation knows that he could not. Until, therefore, outside dictation is removed I shall not go into any Republican caucus of the organization.

"You expect to vote against Senator Raines to-morrow?"

"I most assuredly do. I resent with every fibre of my being this attempt to organize the Senate without any consultation with its members. I know of no Senator who has been consulted about Senator Raines's selection as leader unless it be himself. There are twenty-eight Republican Senators in the Senate. To say to them that they are to have no voice whatever in the selection of their leader is to insult their intelligence and their manhood. If I could submit to such a proceeding, I would feel I was unworthy to sit in the Senate."

"Does the position which you and Senators Elsberg and Brown have taken involve the re-election of Senator Platt?"

"It does. I expect to vote against Senator Platt, and I think that Senators Brown and Elsberg will also vote against him."

"Will you be able to influence enough votes to defeat him?"

"That is a proposition which I cannot discuss now."

SENATOR BROWN NON-COMMITTAL.

Senator Brown when told that Senator Brackett had said that he expected to vote against Senator Platt, and that he expected Senator Brown to do the same, said:

"Senator Brackett is not the keeper of my conscience."

"Does that mean that you will vote for Senator Platt?"

"I do not care to discuss that."

Beyond the statement that he stood with Senators Brackett and Brown so far as the organization of the Senate was concerned, Senator Elsberg refused to commit himself.

Immediately after their conference the three bolting Senators went to the Capitol and had a conference with Gov. Odell. This led to some talk that Gov. Odell was behind the movement which they have started in opposition to the organization. Senator Brackett took occasion to deny these reports. He said:

"Of course there will be a disposition in some quarters to charge the Governor with responsibility for our attitude. The Governor has had nothing to do with the decision we have made. Our action was taken entirely on our own initiative, and is due solely to the reason I have stated—that as Senators representing enlightened constituents, we resent the attempt to force us to acquiesce in a programme which is against our own judgments of what is right, and which we believe to be antagonistic to the sentiment of the Senate, and which is abherrent to the spirit of free institutions. We are just as good Republicans as we ever were, and we have taken the stand we have in the interest of the Republican Party."

SENATOR RAINES'S VIEWS.

Senator John Raines, in discussing the disaffection of the three Senators, said: "It will make no difference. We have enough votes to organize the Senate according to the programme, and we will do it."

"Will you vote for yourself as leader?"

"I will, if necessary."

"How about the statement of Senator Brackett that the Senate has to approve of the committees handed down by the President of the Senate?"

"He is wrong about that. The substance of the rule he has in mind is that the President shall appoint the committees unless it be otherwise ordered by the Senate."

"Do you think the bolt will affect the re-election of Senator Platt?"

"Not in the least. Senator Platt is in no danger."

Senator George Malby, when informed of the announcement of Senator Brackett that he probably would vote for him for leader, said:

"I hope he won't do that. Such action would not have my indorsement. I believe that what has been done is right and I intend to stand by what has been agreed upon. I am opposed to these burglarious assaults upon the organization. I never have stood for them, and never will."

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect upon the Senate proceedings of the bolt of the three Senators?"

"Why, they are powerless to do anything except to hold up legislation. They could do that, because it requires twenty-six votes to pass a bill, but they won't dare to take any such stand as that. In my judgment, the whole affair will prove to be a flash in the pan."

The interview between the Governor and the three bolting Senators in the Executive Chamber was a stormy one. The Governor did all in his power to dissuade the three from pursuing their intended course, but his arguments were unavailing. The Governor's friends are indignant to-night at the stories in circulation that he was the real instigator of the bolt. They say that his attitude toward the re-election of Senator Platt is unchanged, and they predict that the bolt against the organization will be confined to Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg.

Inquiry of the Republican members of the Assembly revealed no information of any prospect of a break in the Republican ranks in that body, though it was admitted that if Gov. Odell should signify his desire to have Senator Platt beaten there would be more than enough members join with the bolting Senators to bring about that result. The Governor, therefore, is in a position to prove his friendship to Senator Platt in a way which will admit of no question, and this his friends said to-night in the most positive manner he would certainly do.

There was much jubilation among the Democratic Senators over the Republican disaffection. Even if the bolt should prove no more important than it seems to be at present, the situation is one of such advantage to the Democrats as they have not had in years. With a mere Republican majority of only one in the Senate, the Democrats stand a better show of securing desired legislation this Winter than they have for several sessions. Senator Plunkitt in discussing the situation from a Democratic standpoint said that the Democrats would certainly vote the bolters belligerent rights, and that Senator Grady, the Democratic leader, remarked facetiously that the attitude of the minority toward the warring Republicans would be one of armed neutrality.

NOMINATE SENATOR RAINES.

Republican Caucus Selects Senate Officers—No Excitement Over the Bolt.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Republican Senatorial caucus this evening nominated the following officers:

For President Pro Tem.—Senator RAINES, of Canandaigua.

For Clerk of the Senate—JAMES S. WHIPPLE of Salamanca.

For Sergeant at Arms—CHARLES R. HOTALING of Albany.

For Assistant Sergeant at Arms—W. W. ADAMS of Howardsville.

For Stenographer—A. B. SACKETT of Canandaigua.

For Principal Doorkeeper—J. E. GORSS of Tonawanda.

For First Assistant Doorkeeper—CHARLES H. BERNARD of Broome.

With the exception of Senator Brackett of Saratoga, Senator Brown of Jefferson, and Senator Elsberg of New York City, all the Republican Senators, numbering twenty-five, were present at the caucus. While the air was rife with rumors, there was nothing on the surface to indicate any considerable friction. Senator G. A. Davis of Buffalo, who was Chairman of the caucus, smilingly declared after the adjournment:

"Why, I was not aware that there were any absentees from our caucus."

The business of the caucus was quickly transacted. Senator Davis of Erie was Chairman; Senator Armstrong of Rochester, Secretary; Senators Stewart of Chenango and Prime of Essex, Tellers.

Senator Maloy nominated Senator Raines for President pro tem of the Senate, eulogizing his ability and eloquence as a legislator and debater. Senator Marshall of Brooklyn seconded the nomination and also paid a tribute to Mr. Raines's talents and efficiency. The twenty-four Senators voted for Senator Raines, and he refrained from voting for himself. The announcement of his selection was received with applause. Senator Raines then addressed the caucus, thanking the Senators for the confidence they had in him in selecting him for President pro tem. He did not refer to the absentees. In fact, there was no mention made of them at the caucus.

MR. JEROME'S SALOON BILL.

Promised Support of Leading Churchmen for Sunday Opening Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—District Attorney Jerome of New York will have re-introduced at this session of the Legislature the bill which he brought to Albany last Winter providing for the opening of the saloons in New York on Sunday during certain hours.

The bill probably will be introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Howard Conkling of New York. It has not been decided who will father it in the Senate. Mr. Jerome thinks there is a better chance of passing the bill at this session than there was last year. At the hearings on the bill he expects, it is said, to have it advocated by Bishop Doane of Albany, Dr. Rainsford, and probably Dr. Parkhurst, and other churchmen of prominence.

It is said here that Mr. Jerome has secured the promised support of leading churchmen for his bill upon the giving of assurance that if the Legislature shows this concession to the liberal sentiment in New York it will then be possible to enforce the excise law strictly, and that he will see to it that this is done.

The churchmen with whom Mr. Jerome has conferred on the subject are said to have come around to his notion that the most effectual if not the only way in which to reform excise and police conditions in New York is by having an excise law which can be enforced without doing great violence to the liberal sentiment of the community.

Fortune of Charles L. Fair, $3,040,187.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—According to the report of the appraisers appointed by the Superior Court to place a value upon the estate of the late Charles L. Fair, Mr. Fair was worth $3,040,187 at the time he and his wife were killed in an automobile accident in Paris.

An Appeal to the Ladies.

The services of the ladies' maid on the Pennsylvania Special, in connection with the palatial appointments of the train, commend themselves. —Adv.

BLACK ATTACKS JEROME

District Attorney, He Says, Intimidated Gambling Case Witness.

Lippert, ex-Assistant Secretary for Citizens' Union, Appears for the Defense in Doorkeeper's Hearing.

At the preliminary examination yesterday before Justice Wyatt in the case of Samuel G. Smith, the colored doorkeeper who was arrested on the night of the raid on the gambling house in West Thirty-third Street, which Frank Farrell insists he does not own, the defendant himself and two other witnesses called by the defense, swore that Joseph Jacobs, the Citizens' Union detective, did not visit the house and play roulette in the front room of the second floor on the night of Nov. 26, as he had previously testified.

It came as a surprise to many when ex-Gov. Black called as the first witness for the defense William H. Lippert, who was Assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Union until late Monday night, when he was dismissed. According to the testimony of Detective Jacobs, Lippert gave him his instructions and furnished him with the funds on which he obtained evidence against the gambling houses.

Ex-Gov. Black openly accused District Attorney Jerome of trying to intimidate Lippert. Mr. Jerome on Monday said he had information to the effect that Canfield's and other resorts raided on the night of Dec. 1 had been "tipped off" and that the "tipster" would appear as a witness for the gamblers yesterday. Soon afterward he had Lippert brought into his office. Two hours later his dismissal from the service of the Citizens' Union followed.

"Did you ever furnish Jacobs with funds to play with at Canfield's or Farrell's?" asked Mr. Black.

"I never did," was Lippert's reply.

"Tell us what manner you were summoned to Mr. Jerome's office."

Mr. Lippert said he was summoned to testify in the case of the "People against 'Lou' Ludlam." Assistant District Attorney Osborne entered a vigorous objection, asking if the District Attorney had committed any crime in having Lippert summoned.

"One of the most serious of crimes," retorted ex-Gov. Black, "is the abuse of processes by public officials."

"The District Attorney asked me when I last saw Frank Farrell, and if I knew that George Cross was dealing faro in an uptown gambling house," testified Lippert. "I told him that I did not know Frank Farrell and had no knowledge of what Cross was doing."

"Were you questioned in the Ludlam case?" asked Mr. Black.

Lippert said he was not, but that Mr. Jerome had asked him if he believed Jacobs to be honest and reliable. The District Attorney also asked him how he came to be subpoenaed by the gamblers, and Mr. Lippert referred him to Mr. O'Reilly for information. Then Mr. Jerome, according to the witness, wanted to know how he was going to testify. At that point Mr. Osborne again objected and Justice Wyatt and he thought witness was getting away from the case.

Gov. Black then arose. "We are getting at this, your Honor," he said, "for the purpose of showing that the District Attorney has been guilty of disgraceful and highly unprofessional conduct in trying to intimidate these witnesses."

Mr. Jerome cross-examined Lippert, who admitted that he had given Jacobs $50, but that he did not know for what purpose, except in the case of $10, which Jacobs had told him he had spent for wigs and false whiskers.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Oppenheim? A.—Yes; he is here now.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him recently. A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not you tell him you were going on the stand and "give Jerome a throw-down"? A.—I cannot remember just what I said.

Q.—Did you not say that in substance? A.—I cannot recall that conversation.

Q.—Did you ever consult with Jacobs about the West Thirty-third Street house? A.—Not after Nov. 17.

District Attorney Jerome handed Lippert a letter which he admitted having written to Jacobs. It was undated and was regarding plans to "smash their way into Farrell's." Jacobs, according to a pencil note he made on the letter, received it on Nov. 25.

Samuel G. Hitchins, the defendant, who preferred the perjury charge against Jacobs, testified that he was a waiter at the Thirty-third Street house, and that one of his duties was to wait on the "Governor."

"Who is the Governor?" asked Mr. Black.

"I mean Mr. Burbridge," the negro replied. He said that Mr. Burbridge and his partner, Mr. Walbaum, conducted a real estate business and talked about horses in the back parlor on the first floor. The front room on the second floor, where Jacobs said he played roulette and lost $50, Hitchins said was the music room.

Hitchins denied that Jacobs had visited the house prior to the raid. He said that among other persons who had called at the house on the night of Nov. 26 were John Farrell, a brother of Frank Farrell, Ralph Harmon, a salesman for Acker, Merral & Condit, and John M. Roddy, a decorator engaged in fitting up the house. The colored man denied that he ever had seen any gambling paraphernalia in the house until the night of the raid. He could not understand where the police got the roulette and faro tables.

Mr. Osborne asked the colored man if a party was to be held at the house on the night of the raid. Gov. Black objected, and Justice Wyatt said he did not see how that could become relevant to the inquiry.

"Oh, I just wanted to know," said Mr. Osborne in an off-hand way, "why they had two scores of quail and more than three dozens of champagne in the ice box that night."

Justice Wyatt ruled this out.

Ralph Harmon, the salesman, and Mr. Roddy, the decorator, testified that they had called at the Thirty-third Street house on the night of Nov. 26, and remained in the front room on the second floor up to almost midnight smoking and awaiting for Mr. Burbridge. Both swore that neither of them saw any gambling, nor did they see Jacobs that night.

Justice Wyatt then said he would give the lawyers for the defense and the District Attorney until next Tuesday to submit briefs. Harmon and Roddy were subpoenaed to appear as witnesses in the secret proceedings against Richard Canfield, as they left the stand. Both later swore that they had never been in Canfield's place.

The case of Canfield's manager, W. D. Bucklin, was set down for yesterday forenoon, but was adjourned until next Monday. He, too, was taken before Justice Wyatt in the John Doe proceedings, and was sworn. The information he gave against his employer, it was learned, was not very damaging.

The District Attorney has met all sorts of obstructions in his efforts to secure the testimony of several rich young men whom he hoped would be willing witnesses to help the Canfield case along. Very little activity in this direction may be expected in the next few days unless the situation changes materially.

The information that Richard Canfield had arrived in London was confirmed yesterday by John Delahunty, one of Mr. Canfield's lawyers, who said his client had crossed the ocean to have his picture painted by Whistler.

Mr. Jerome said he did not care, as he was not looking for Canfield at present.

Mr. Lippert said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night:

"I was dismissed yesterday from the service of the Citizens' Union by Secretary Thomas A. Fulton, who told me he was obeying the orders of his superior, R. Fulton Cutting. When I inquired the reason he said charges had been preferred. What these were I will not go into details about. They are false. I have demanded an investigation, and Abner S. Haight, Chairman of the Committee on Complaints, has promised I shall have it. One of the allegations is that my accounts show a discrepancy of $80. The allegation is false, and I can so prove it.

"Of the other charge I will say nothing at this time except to assert that Detective Jacobs is at the bottom of it. The fact of the matter is that I expressed the belief that Jacobs had never been in Canfield's or the place on Thirty-third Street, alleged to be run by Frank Farrell. I don't propose to let the matter rest as it is. I want it understood that I have been faithful to my employers, and any intimation that I have 'tipped off' any one about a coming raid is a falsehood."

George Cross, a friend of Mr. Lippert, referred to by District Attorney Jerome in connection with a faro bank up town, last night denied that he had ever dealt "bank." He said he had requested his counsel, Judge E. P. Coyne, to meet him to-day, and he will see what steps he can take regarding Mr. Jerome's remarks. Mr. Cross is the press agent for a Broadway production.

Joseph Johnson, who was prominent in the Order of Acorns in the Low campaign, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lippert as Assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Union.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY PLANS

Proposition to Double Capital Stock to be Submitted at Next Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company among the more important matters to be brought up for consideration will be an increase of the capital stock of the company, an increase of the bonded indebtedness, and the acquisition of the corporate property and franchises of railroad companies.

Concerning an increase of the capital stock and an increase of bonded indebtedness the following specific notice has been issued from the office of the Secretary:

The object of the notice to stockholders is to provide sufficient working capital for the future, and give the board the power to issue the same, from time to time, as the corporate needs of the company may require. The present outstanding capital stock is about $203,000,000, and about $35,000,000 more has to be reserved for the convertible bonds that were issued last year, making about $238,000,000 in all, and leaving only about $13,000,000 of surplus stock available.

It is therefore deemed prudent to do now what was done about thirty years ago; that is, in 1873, when the stockholders practically authorized one stock to be issued to about double the amount then outstanding, to be issued at such times as it may be needed, and also give the board the power to issue bonds to the same aggregate amount, from time to time, but not in excess at any time of its outstanding capital stock.

With the present policy of the company, namely that of securing the capital needed from the shareholders through allotments of stock it is not probable that this latter power will be availed of, but, as it requires a majority vote of the entire body of shareholders to increase the capital stock and increase of indebtedness it is deemed better that action should be taken on both matters at the annual meeting.

It will be seen that no actual increase of either stocks or bonds can be made, except in pursuance of formal action of the Board of Directors, and only at such times as the needs of the company may require the increase.

The stockholders' meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at Horticultural Hall.

MASCAGNI BRINGS SUIT.

Wants an Accounting from ex-Manager Heard — Also Wants to Stop Pending Actions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Pietro Mascagni has filed a bill in the Circuit Court for an accounting against Richard Heard, formerly manager of the Mascagni Opera Company, and an injunction to restrain George N. Loomis, business manager for Heard, and Loland S. Robbins from prosecuting several suits that have been brought against him.

After reciting the plan that was carried out of bringing a troupe of musicians and others to the United States for the purpose of giving operatic performances and the subsequent failure of the enterprise which the maestro avers was not his fault, the petitioner asserts that after the deduction of all proper expenses, a large amount of money remained as the net profits of the first twelve days of the tour of the company, one-half of which, he sets forth, he is entitled to.

Heard, it is charged, has claimed a greater amount for the expense of the tour than could properly have been incurred, and does so, it is charged, "in his attempt to cheat and defraud your orator of the profits of the said tour."

HARSH WORDS BRING DIVORCE.

Judge in St. Louis Decides That Cutting Remarks Are Sufficient Cause to Grant a Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Judge Warwick Hough to-day granted a divorce to Mrs. Della R. S. Crow from Thomas Crow principally because he habitually spoke to her in a sneering, cutting manner.

Judge Hough recites Crow's parsimony toward his wife and continues: "These facts taken into consideration and the obviously sensitive nature of the plaintiff and the somewhat morose nature of the defendant, and the constant and unmerited, contemptuous and querulous conduct of the defendant toward the plaintiff in the presence of others, justify, I think, a decree in favor of the plaintiff.

"Courts of the highest respectability, which discountenance divorces so far as the law will permit, have held that contumelious words, especially when accompanied with a contemptuous demeanor, may amount to an indignity which would be felt by a sensitive mind with far keener anguish than might follow the infliction of a blow, and be such as to render the condition of the injured party intolerable within the meaning of the divorce laws."

The Crows were married Aug. 20, 1900. Mrs. Crow left her husband Aug. 10, 1902, taking with her their infant son.

RICH, BUT STILL A TEACHER.

Miss Cushman, Who Inherits $350,000, Has No Idea of Giving Up Her School Work, She Says.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Miss Lavonne Cushman, who becomes wealthy by the death of her great-uncle in Utica, will continue to teach in the New Rochelle High School, where she has been instructor in mathematics for the last five years.

Miss Cushman had been away at Vernon, N. Y., during the Christmas vacation. She telegraphed to Superintendent of Schools I. E. Young that she would not report to-day, owing to the illness of a relative. At noon she arrived in the Superintendent's office and reported herself ready to take her class, but asked that her substitute be allowed to finish out the day, and she would resume work in the morning.

Superintendent Young had heard that she had fallen heir to something over half a million, and after excusing her asked her what truth there was in the report. She replied simply that a relative had died and that she would receive something like $350,000 from the estate. Mr. Young congratulated her on her good fortune and laughingly asked her to give the department plenty of time to find her successor. She seemed astonished, and asked:

"Why, can't I teach?"

She later said she would not resign, as she liked her work and hoped to continue it indefinitely. Her salary is $900 a year. She has been here about five years and has resided in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Smith, at 23 Fairview Avenue.

CABBIES BARRED FROM STATION.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day approved Judge Kohlsaat's order that cabmen must stay out of the Union Passenger Station and off the surrounding sidewalks in soliciting business.

The court's decision is that the railroad companies using the Union Station cannot be compelled to lend their premises to hackmen, and that if they choose to admit some they are under no necessity of admitting others.

The Train of the Century

is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore. "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.—Adv.

RACE ISSUE ALIVE AGAIN

Washington Advised of New Evidences of Hostility in South.

Negro Railway Mail Clerks Operating Near Indianola and One in Louisiana Warned to Move.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Southerners here now admit that the race question in the South seems to be again in full life and vigor. This view is borne out by information that has been received here indicating that active resentment of President Roosevelt's recent action on this problem has taken form.

A private telegram received here to-night says that three negroes employed as railway mail clerks on the Vicksburg and Alabama Railroad have been warned to get transferred to some other division. The warning, it is said, came to them in such a way that they understood it to be from residents of the district through which their routes lie. It is in the section of the country where Indianola is situated.

No information of this has come to the Post Office Department, although the Postmaster General was informed yesterday that a similar warning had been given to a mail carrier at Boeuf River, La., by a posse of citizens. To-night's news, however, came from a reliable source.

It occasions no surprise here among Southerners, who have been predicting for some time that the President's reiterated statements on the race question would have the effect of stirring up trouble in the South. President McKinley, they say, was more successful in allaying the old sectional and race feeling in the South than any other Republican President, and toward the close of his Administration it had become dormant. They attribute the Indianola trouble solely to the prominence given to the negro question by Mr. Roosevelt.

The South was at first disposed to be friendly toward the President and his frequent public references to the fact that his mother was a Southern woman, and the emphasis he laid on it tended to make the South believe he intended to follow in his predecessors' footsteps.

There is no doubt that the Booker Washington dinner, trivial as the incident seemed to Northerners, was a shock to the South, where the social equality question is fundamental one. Energetic Southern friends of the President, such as Senator Pritchard, succeeded in allaying the bad impression caused by this incident, and assuring their people that it was no indication of the President's policy.

The next incident was the President's Decoration Day speech last year, in which he spoke of lynchings. Southerners assumed to detect in it a feeling of hostility, and there was some bitter talk about the President.

Then came the "Lily White" fight, in which a powerful impression was produced by Surveyor James S. Clarkson's letter assuring a North Carolina negro politician that the President was on the side of the negroes.

The belief that Booker T. Washington was advising the President in regard to his Southern appointments intensified the feeling. When the President removed Internal Revenue Collector Bingham of Alabama a statement was issued saying that Bingham's removal was solely on the ground that he was a "Lily White."

The climax was reached when the President's statement regarding the appointment of Crum as Charleston Collectorship was made, and he took a position diametrically opposed to that on which the Southerners think their social system rests. Since then there has been a decided feeling of hostility toward the President, and his negro appointees to office have been the first to feel it.

The Indianola case is said by Southerners to be the logical result of what has happened heretofore, and the President's action in punishing the town, they expect, will widen the breach. The warnings to the negro mail clerks in Mississippi and Louisiana, therefore, were not unexpected.

Reports from Indianola are to the effect that residents of the town are notifying their correspondents to address all letters to Heathman, a town only a few miles away. This, they think, will frustrate the President's attempt to wipe out their Post Office facilities and have their mail sent to Greenville, twenty-five miles away. It is said that the newspapers of the town, finding they cannot deliver their papers to subscribers, are contemplating moving to another town.

Postmaster General Payne has sent an additional clerk to Greenville to cope with the additional business resulting from the closing of the Indianola office.

BIG PACKING PLANT SOLD.

Syndicate Acquires Cudahy Property in Louisville, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—It is announced to-day on reliable information that the Louisville Packing Company has been sold to a syndicate of capitalists now interested in the Central Stock Yards Company and also in the project to build a large abattoir in this city, for which property has already been purchased. The Louisville Packing Company was owned by John Cudahy of Chicago, the wealthy packer and dealer in grain and live stock.

It is said that Henry Rauh of Indianapolis, Ira F. Brainard and Capt. Samuel Brown of Pittsburg, and Frank Brainard of New York are some of the capitalists in the deal.

UNION MEN ON TRIAL.

One Turns State's Evidence in a Chicago Case, Where Conspiracy Is Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The trial of six members of the Executive Committee of Brass Molders' Union No. 83 on the charge of conspiracy to do bodily harm to non-union workmen was begun to-day in Judge Brentano's court. Eleven men are under indictment. Four are missing, and one, Charles R. Smoot, pleaded guilty when arraigned and will give State's evidence. His testimony concerning the scale of prices to be paid to sluggers is expected to be interesting.

The six men on trial are Jacob E. Johnson, William E. Mangon, Gus Johnson, Thomas Christy, Gustav Hoppe, and William L. Maloney. The four absent ones are Andrew Anderson, H. Forks, one Leslie, and one Smith. It will be alleged by detectives that the Executive Committee was empowered to engage a "wrecking gang" to injure the non-union employes of the Western Electric Company and the Stromberg Carlson Telegraph Manufacturing Company.

HURRICANE IN BISMARCK, N. D.

State Capitol's Roof Torn Off and Windows Smashed—Chimneys and Fences Wrecked.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 6.—This city is in the midst of a great mid-Winter hurricane in which the wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour. Hardly had the State Legislature adjourned when the windows in the House and Senate Chambers were driven in by the wind. Heavy glass in the skylight was blown down, and fell with a crash into the Capitol rotunda, narrowly missing several persons.

Decorations for the inaugural ball were ruined, a portion of the Capitol roof was torn off and the cupola windows beaten in. Many narrow escapes of individuals were reported throughout the city from flying glass, sign boards, and brick. Chimneys, windows, fences, and small buildings in all parts of the city were wrecked.

Baths En Route.

Bathing facilities, a barber, and a stenographer are much appreciated features of the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

CARNEGIE OFFERS $1,500,000.

Ready to Aid Philadelphia Free Library System to That Extent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give the City of Philadelphia $1,500,000 toward the extension of its free library system. Under the conditions of his offer this sum is to be applied only to the erection of thirty buildings which are to be used as branches of the main library.

The city is required to furnish the sites for the buildings, and is to equip the libraries and afterward maintain them at a yearly cost of at least $5,000 per building. The main library is not included in Mr. Carnegie's offer, the city having already appropriated $1,000,000 for the purpose.

John Thomson, Librarian of the Free Library, to-day presented the proposition to Mayor Ashbridge. It is not known as yet whether the city will accept the offer. The subject must first be considered by City Councils.

WEALTHY MAN CHOOSES JAIL.

David Fleming Will Stay Six Months in Bondage Rather Than Pay for Caddy's Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 6.—In an effort to avoid payment of a judgment of $6,495, obtained by George Salem, a golf caddy, whome he struck in the face with a golf stick, David Fleming of 115 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, will remain for six months within the jail limits of Elizabethtown, Essex County. He surrendered himself yesterday to the Sheriff at that place, and gave bonds in the sum of $13,000.

Mrs. David Fleming, grandmother of Fleming, of Philadelphia, is said to be wealthy, and young Fleming is supposed to be her heir.

The occurrence which caused all the trouble took place July 21, 1902, at Lake Placid. Fleming became angry after missing a stroke at golf and gave vent to his feelings by striking his caddy in the face with his club, totally destroying the sight of one eye. Fleming had the boy taken to a hospital in Montreal. He paid the expense of an operation amounting to $75 and gave the boy $45 besides.

Salem, who is ten years old, brought suit through his attorneys and obtained a judgment of $6,000 and costs. A property execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. Then a body execution was issued, and yesterday Fleming arrived in Elizabethtown, prepared to stay in the jail limits for six months. He slept in the Sheriff's residence last night, as by some misunderstanding his bondsman, ex-Assemblyman George A. Stevens, proprietor of the Stevens House at Lake Placid, did not reach there until to-day.

Fleming is now established in luxurious quarters in the Deer's Head Inn, inside the jail limits at Elizabethtown; he must stay for six months within an imaginary circle one mile in diameter of which the jail is the centre. At the expiration of the six months he cannot be rearrested for another six months, and then only when he is found within the limits of New York State.

Meanwhile the caddy is broken in health. His mother takes in washing to help support a large family. His father is a gardener.

NEW PLANS OF THE WABASH.

Connection with the Seaboard Will Be Made, Despite the Defeat of the Pittsburg Scheme.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Vice President Leadstreet of the Western Maryland Railroad said to-day that the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which prohibits that road from entering Pittsburg would not have any effect upon the extension of the Gould system to the seaboard at Baltimore.

The connection between the Western Maryland and the Wabash, he said, will be by the extension of the West Virginia Central to the Little Kanawha Railroad, in West Virginia, and the construction of a line from Parkersburg to connect with the Wheeling and Lake Erie at Zanesville, Ohio.

FIRE COMPANIES NOT ENJOINED.

Illinois Judge, However, Overrules Demurrer in Suit Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Judge Baker to-day declined to grant a temporary injunction in the suit brought by Henry Yates, State Insurance Superintendent, to restrain twenty fire insurance companies and their agents from doing business in this State. The court also overruled a demurrer filed on the ground that the bill was multifarious and that separate suits should be filed.

It was charged that the corporations in question have failed to comply with the rules prescribed by law in regard to fire insurance business, and that the methods adopted by each of them were designed to evade the insurance laws of this and all other States and Territories.

TO CHERISH, NOT TO OBEY.

Couple Journeys to Atlantic City to be Married with Altered Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 6.—Joseph B. Bechtel of Chicago and Miss Imogene Van Vechten of Trenton were married at the First Presbyterian Church parsonage to-day by the Rev. Dr. Frederick F. Stanley. The wedding is the culmination of a chance meeting in this city several years ago. Mr. Bechtel is a traveling man for a Chicago wholesale house. An engagement was the result, but the girl had objection to that part of the marriage ceremony enjoining obedience on the wife.

Upon reading of the change adopted by Dr. Stanley in the ceremony, in which the word "cherish" is substituted for "obey," she telegraphed Mr. Bechtel that she would submit to the ceremony as administered by Dr. Stanley. Mr. Bechtel telegraphed her that he would meet her here.

Miss Van Vechten came to Atlantic City last week. Mr. Bechtel and a Mr. Collins arrived to-day from Chicago. They drove to the parsonage and were married with Dr. Stanley's altered ceremony.

COPPER DEAL ATTACKED.

The Late Leonard Lewisohn and Albert S. Bigelow Accused of Fraud in Old Dominion Suit.

Two actions commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court accuse the late Leonard Lewisohn and Albert S. Bigelow, a Boston capitalist, of fraud and conspiracy in the formation of the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company, alleging that they made a profit of more than $2,000,000 from the transaction.

According to the papers in the case the beginning of the deal was in March, 1895, when Lewisohn and Bigelow formed a plan for acquiring the stock of the Old Dominion Company of Baltimore and certain Western real estate belonging to William Keyser and forming the new company under the laws of New Jersey. According to the allegations in the two suits, all was secured for $785,369.50.

In establishing the succeeding corporation, which now appears as the complainant, it is charged that 100,000 shares of stock at a par value of $25 were issued to Philip Kalumaresq. The court is asked in one of the actions to force an accounting of the $2,500,000 worth of stock, and in the other for 30,000 shares issued to pay for the Keyser properties.

In addition, it is alleged that there were 20,000 shares sold to the public at par. Papers were served yesterday naming as defendants Frederick, Walter, and Albert Lewisohn and Philip S. Henry as executors of the last will of Leonard Lewisohn. The papers were filed by Brandis, Dunnbar & Potter of Boston, who bring the suits with Carter, Hughes & Dwight of this city.

Piso's Cure for Consumption always gives relief in cases of Coughs and Colds. 25c.—Adv.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON TRUST LEGISLATION

Attitude of Administration Officially Voiced.

Recommendations to Congress Include Formation of Trust Commission—Would Punish Inter-State Discrimination—Caution Enjoined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Attorney General Knox has addressed identical letters to Senator Hear, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Representative Littlefield, Chairman of the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, giving his views on the subject of trusts. These letters are in reply to communications sent him by Senator Hoar and Mr. Littlefield, asking the view of Mr. Knox.

Soon after the text of these letters was made public there was issued from the White House an abstract of their contents with the statement that it represented the general attitude of the Administration on this subject, and was authorized by the President.

The letters embrace three subjects, the questions which have been decided by the courts, the questions which are pending in the courts, and suggestions respecting further legislation.

Under the latter head Mr. Knox said: "In view of the wide experience of the committee in dealing legislatively with legal and economic questions, I venture upon the line of suggestion with much hesitation and feeling that the utmost the committee desires in this respect is that some concrete thing be set down that may be considered, in connection with other views that may be presented, as to what might be done within the short period allowed for consideration during the life of this present Congress.

"I think it proper enough to briefly premise such suggestions as I shall make for immediate action by a statement of some of the reasons upon which they are based.

"The end desired by the overwhelming majority of the people of all sections of the country is that comb

sonable that to inhibit them would be a measure of regulation of commerce to keep it free and unrestrained and not an attempt to exercise arbitrary power. Such legislation to certainly reach producers guilty of practices injurious to National and international commerce, should, in my judgment, take the form of penalizing the transportation of the goods produced by the guilty parties, and the Federal Courts should be given power to restrain such transportation at the suit of the Government.

"It may be said that under the 'Act to Regulate Commerce' a shipper may be punished for receiving rebates or special rates less than the lawful published rates; and that it is unnecessary to provide additional legislation in this respect to curb trusts, monopolies, and combinations. This, however, is an erroneous statement.

"Whatever Congress may have designed in the act to regulate commerce regarding the punishment of shippers for participation in violation of that act, as construed by the courts, their punishable offenses fall under two heads:

"First, where the shipper has solicited or participated in instances of unjust discrimination, and,

"Second, in cases of fraud perpetrated by him against the carrier, ex gr., by false representation of the contents of a package.

"As to the first, the courts have held that to constitute unjust discrimination it is necessary to prove that at the time the lower unlawful rate was being granted to the favored shipper the higher lawful rate was imposed against another shipper on like commodities between the same points.

"In many cases of departure by a carrier from its published tariffs, the favored shipper has enjoyed his advantages for so long a time that all rivals have disappeared. In such cases, and they are the most numerous, no illegal discrimination exists; consequently the recipient of the unlawful rebates escapes the penalties of the act to regulate commerce.

"The act prohibits the carrier from charging any one a greater or less rate than the rates named in its schedules, but the penalties provided therefor have been held by the courts not to be applicable to any carrier that is an incorporated company.

"The officers or agents of such incorporated company who grant the rebate or make unlawful concession in rates are subject to indictment and punishment. That, however, is generally an impracticable remedy, because the agent who makes the concession is usually the only person by whom it can be ascertained that the rebate has been paid, and when he has testified in relation to the matter he has thereby obtained amnesty from prosecution.

"Even if the corporation and its officers could be effectively reached by criminal proceedings, the law leaves unrestrained the persons, corporations, and combinations who are beneficiaries of the unlawful rebates.

"This casus omissus of the 'act to regulate commerce' should be supplied by imposing a penalty upon the incorporated carrier and beneficiary alike, and the right of the courts to restrain such practices at the suit of the United States, a right not settled and now vigorously challenged, should be made certain.

"I think the operation of such an act should be limited to the transportation by common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. This is necessary, for the reason that there is no requirement of law that rates shall be published by common carriers, except by railroad, or railroad and water carriers acting as one line. When the act to regulate commerce was under consideration, it was deemed impracticable, if not unwise, to attempt to regulate the rates of water or other common carriers. It was understood that in the nature of things water rates could not be stable.

"In addition to that, it was believed that water competition must be unrestricted. As it is the least expensive means of transportation, it, wherever it could directly or indirectly compete with carriers by rail, would approximately furnish a basis for rates within the limits of extortion.

"So that if provision is made by law to prevent rebates, a standard or established schedule must be referred to, and, as the admitted abuse of magnitude has been in the favors granted by railroad companies, their rates, which the law requires shall be made public, should be taken as the rates which must be adhered to and made equal to all the people under similar conditions.

"It should, therefore, be made unlawful to transport traffic by carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce at any rate less than such carriers' published rate, and all who participate in the violation of such law should be punished.

"An additional provision should be made to reach corporations, combinations, and associations which produce and manufacture wholly within a State, but whose products or sales enter into inter-State commerce. It should relate, first, to such concerns as fatted on rebates in transportation, and, second, to concerns which sell below the general price of a commodity in particular localities, or otherwise in particularly localities wantonly seek to destroy competition. These could be excluded with their commodities, products, or manufactures from crossing State lines.

"As the power of Congress over inter-State commerce is plenary, excepting as it may be limited by the Constitution, it is believed that it may impose such a punishment for the violation of the public policy of the Nation.

"A comprehensive plan should be framed to enable the Government to get at all the facts bearing upon the organization and practices of concerns engaged in inter-State and foreign commerce essential to a full understanding thereof and to compel the observance of the law. This should be framed upon tested lines.

"A commission should be created to aid in carrying out the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, and any further legislation relating to commerce. It should be the duty of such commission, among other things, to make diligent investigation into the operations and conduct of all corporations, combinations, and concerns engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce, and to gather such information and data as would enable it to make specific recommendations for additional legislation for the regulation of commerce, and annually, and oftener if it shall seem needful, to make report thereon to the President.

"Such a commission should have authority to inquire into the management of the business of such corporations and concerns, to keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted, and to obtain from such concerns full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it is created; it should have the power, when in its judgment it is necessary, to require reports upon them and to require from them and their officers, agents, and employes specific answers to all questions upon which the commission needs information. As there are no means now provided by law for compelling testimony, such a law should provide that no person should be excused from attending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, contracts, and documents before such commission or courts.

"Of course, the general scheme of legislation to correct trust abuses should be developed with great care, for it is not nearly so important to act quickly as to act wisely. Primarily, the question of the power of Congress to reach what the Sherman act seemingly to have missed should be authoritatively determined, as upon that provision the whole structure of effective regulative legislation must rest. We should at once take the first steps by law aimed at what we certainly know to be unreasonable practices directly restrictive of freedom of commerce upon which the fundamental question can be raised, and by a law conferring upon the Government a general supervisory power as above outlined.

"Another step in legislation which I earnestly recommend, and which will, if enacted, greatly hasten a solution of the problem, is that an act be passed as soon as possible to speed the final decision of cases now pending and others that may be raised under the anti-trust law. I refer to an act to enable the Attorney General to secure an original hearing by a full bench of the Circuit Judges in the circuit wherein a pending any suit brought by the United States under the anti-trust law which the Attorney General certifies to the court to involve questions of great public importance, and giving an appeal from their decision directly to the Supreme Court of the United States in such cases and also giving an appeal directly to the Supreme Court in all pending cases in which the United States is a party which have been heard and are as yet unappealed.

"There are a number of cases now provided by statute where appeals may be made directly to the Supreme Court from the district and circuit courts—namely, in cases in which the jurisdiction of the court is in issue, from final sentenees and decrees in prize cases, in cases of conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime, in cases that involve the construction or application of the Constitution of the United States, in cases in which the Constitutionality of any law of the United States or the validity or construction of any treaty is drawn in question, and in cases in which the Constitution or law of a State is claimed to be in contravention of the Constitution of the United States.

"The class of cases that I suggest should be brought within this rule, it seems to me, is of as great importance as any of those referred to. The suggested provision requiring a full bench of the Circuit Judges would insure the cases receiving as full consideration before presentation to the Supreme Court as if heard by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"It is too much to say that with these gaps closed the scheme of Governmental regulation will be complete, but it is clear that without some similar legislation it would continue to be inadequate. And such legislation will make a long, first stride in advance."

SENATOR HOAR ON TRUSTS

Legislation Needed for the Future More Than the Present

Enormous Power of Modern Corporations—A Real, Not a Fancied Danger—Effect if His Bill Becomes Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the Senate Senator Hoar made his promised speech in explanation of the elaborate Trust bill which he has introduced. He was listened to with the profound attention from his fellow-Senators that is always accorded his utterances on any public question, but there was no applause to break on the finished periods of the speech. When it was done none of the Senators went over to Mr. Hoar's seat to offer congratulations.

The keynote of Senator Hoar's speech was control under the inter-State powers of the Federal Constitution, and he aroused responsive approval of his views several times in the way he spoke of Attorney General Knox's Pittsburg speech, which is being accepted on all sides as a classic on the subject of trust legislation. He said that nearly all thoughtful men in this country are agreed that some legislation, State or National, ought to be had for the regulation and control of what are called "trusts" and of large masses of capital accumulated by corporations or artificial persons holding property and conducting business without individual liability.

There is, he said, a general feeling of insecurity and alarm about the matter, and we are dealing with a real peril and not with a fancied or imaginary danger. He argued that if his bill should become law and prove effective, no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of Congress can keep its condition a secret. The bill, he said, depends for its validity on the constitutional power of Congress to regulate international and inter-State commerce. Should the bill not prove effectual, he contended that it would be easy to extend its operation by imposing a like personal liability on every stockholder.

In the course of his speech Mr. Hoar said:

"As yet, Mr. President, there has been only alarm and apprehension, without serious injury. With the very serious and important exception of the recent coal strike, the country has not suffered from this evil in any way to affect the general prosperity. Our manufacturing and producing and exporting power has increased of late as never before. Our foreign commerce is 1,382 millions, as against 1,003 millions of Great Britain, 1,115 millions of Germany, and 801 millions of France. Our domestic commerce is said to be more than twenty times as great as that with foreign nations. Our National wealth has grown nearly one-half in the last ten years. We have a larger National revenue than any other country in the world, except two. Our export of manufactured articles, which is still behind that of Great Britain and Germany, has increased in ten years 135 per cent., while the exports of Great Britain of manufactured articles have increased less than 18 per cent., those of Germany less than 30 per cent., and those of France less than 10 per cent.

"We are foremost among the nations of the world now in the three great elements of national prosperity—agriculture, manufacture, and commerce. We now produce more for our own consumption than any other nation; we are now the best customer to other countries, and, if there be no interruption to our progress, shall soon be the largest seller to foreign nations on the face of the earth.

"There is no doubt, also, that in general the condition of our workmen everywhere is, on the whole, better not only than that of other countries, but better, too, than our own at any previous period of our history. So it is for the future more than for the present that the wisdom of our legislators is called upon to take thought."

Mr. Hoar spoke of the enormous private fortunes which have been accumulated and the vast power which such wealth concentrates in individual hands. Continuing, he said:

THE CORPORATION PERIL.

"But, Mr. President, the natural man dies. He cannot control his property, except for a life or lives in being and a little time thereafter. His estate is quickly scattered. It must be brought commonly into the light of day. It must be distributed by law, inventoried, and accounted for, and the public exact such a share of it by way of succession tax as may be thought reasonable. Once in twenty-five years the whole individual wealth of the country goes through the probate court.

"But the corporation is an artificial being. A corporation that engages in commerce with foreign countries or among the several States is the creature of another power than that of Congress. The law of its being is given to it by another power than ours. It is regulated and controlled by another power than ours. It never dies. It is never wound up. It is not like a partnership, which must be settled when the individual dies, or grows old, or wants to go out of business. It never goes through the probate court. Its internal transactions are kept secret. It is not zealous for its own honor or reputation except so far as its honor or reputation is essential to its getting money. It has no soul and no conscience. In general, the men who are most powerful in its management can, if they see fit, avoid responsibility to public opinion. They always expect to avoid personal liability for obligations.

"Now, as I have said, these powers may be in good hands now, in general. But suppose they happen to be in bad hands? The military power of the United States in our times of trial, happily for us, was in the hands of Washington and Grant. But suppose some Napoleon had got control of it; suppose some Napoleon of finance and business happens to get a thousand million dollars. Is not that possibility a real and terrible public danger?

"Why, Mr. President, think of this money power which I have so imperfectly described. Is there another power likely to be so dangerous politically? You will not trust the best man in the United States to be President more than four years; or to be Governor of a State more than one or two or three years without submitting himself to a re-election. You will not let a member of the House of Representatives keep his seat beyond two years, or a member of the Senate more than six years. An entire law has provided, and so far it has been successful, that no President of the United States, if he were another Washington or another Lincoln, shall hold office, ever by re-election, more than twice. Yet this power that I have spoken of may last for a lifetime.

"If the genius and capacity continue in the same family, as the genius of politics has continued in some of our families in this country and in England, it may last, growing and enlarging and accumulating for generations, or even for centuries. Cannot one of these colossal fortunes, as I said just now, buy up every railroad in the country? Can it not control every line of transportation by sea or lake? Can it not control the coal fields and the gold mines and the silver mines? Can it not get possession of the lands in the new States? Can it not buy up Legislatures and nominating conventions and electorates? Can it not make great parties dependent on it for success in great elections?

"Such a power as I have just described is greater than the power of many States. It is greater than the power of any nation, except ours, on this continent. It can make wars or it can prevent wars, as was said of the Rothschilds. It can threaten a community with a coal famine or a wheat famine and it can execute its threat.

CHIEF TRUST EVILS.

"The chief evils of the trust are:

1. Destruction of competition;
2. The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital;
3. Destruction of local public spirit;
4. Fraudulent capitalization;
5. Secrecy;
6. Management for the private benefit of the officials;
7. The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts;
8. The want of personal responsibility to public sentiment;
9. The absence of personal liability for contract or wrong-doing;
10. The holding of vast properties in mortmain—in the "dead hand," if we may use the ancient phrase of the English law. But it has life enough for all purposes of power to serve the will that wields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain or heart of the people.

"It is said that the tariff fosters these trusts, and that one way to check them is to put every article manufactured by a trust upon the free list. That I do not think would help matters much. Certainly it would not reach carriers or dealers in the natural product of the country like the Standard Oil Company or the dealers in cotton or wheat or the owners of mines. The railroad and the steamboat companies would thrive by bringing in the foreign products. Besides, as was well said the other day, I think by my colleague, if you put the product of the trust on the free list—unless the trust have an absolute monopoly of the article—you will kill out all of its weaker competitors and give it the whole domestic field, and you give an advantage to the foreign trust over the individual domestic manufacturer.

"There may be some weight and value to the suggestion, and the remedy may be worth thinking of, if there be any case where any article is wholly controlled and monopolized by a trust. I can easily understand the impatience and indignation of the gentlemen who have made this proposition when they think of an artificial being, with an artifical capital and an artificial stock, crushing out all domestic competition by an adroit and illegal artifice and getting control of the home market. So I do not wonder that that remedy has occurred to some good men, but I do not believe it will bear examination. At any rate, I think I can find a better one, and, as I believe, that will not destroy the policy by which this country has gained its present prosperity.

NOT ANTAGONIZING WEALTH.

"Mr. President, let me not for a moment be understood as denouncing, or reproaching, or harshly judging men who hold the great fortunes in this country to-day. They have, with few exceptions, I believe, acquired these fortunes by lawful and by honest means. They have been men who have been, in general, examples of private virtue. They have owed their success to the great American qualities of enterprise, sagacity, and industry. They are, in general, men of large public spirit and a lofty patriotism. One of them, perhaps the most famous of all, has declared that he holds it a disgrace to any man to die rich, and is distributing his vast wealth wisely and generously to the abundant blessing of the country he has adopted and of the noble country of his origin. Another, to whom I have already alluded, I am told, quietly and without ostentation, is also distributing his large benefactions for the advantage of his countrymen.

"I can truly say more than that. In the acquiring of these great fortunes their owners have been large public benefactors. Large industries have been created which but for them would not have existed. The employment they have given to many workmen, skilled or unskilled, but for them never would have been given to anybody. To the great corporations they have created have been due the prosperity of great towns and cities, and also the comfort and content of many an American home.

"I have no sympathy with any attack on wealth honorably acquired and lawfully used. I have no dislike for great corporate powers. I think, in general, it is better that they be wielded by private and individual combination than by the Government. They are necessary to National greatness. We cannot maintain our equality among the nations of the earth, and we cannot achieve the supremacy now easily within our grasp without them. We may as well be jealous of gunpowder, or dynamite, or of steam, or of electricity, or of the power of gravitation, or the current of Niagara.

"So long as these are our servants and we are their masters we are safe and healthy and great. But it is service and not mastery that Aladdin expects of the magician. Let the great railroad corporation span the Continent and girdle the earth in the service of the American people. But it must never forget that it is the slave of the ring and that the American people is the Aladdin. Yet the steel company, if it will, light up every valley and mountain side of the Continent with the light of its furnace fires. Let the American Steamboat Company do the carrying for the world; but it must be content to be to the American people in the relation of slave of the lamp and not of master.

"What is called Socialism, Mr. President, will never cure or prevent the evil I have described. That, also, will be destructive of the great principle of emulation and individual excellence. It will be quite as bad, in my judgment, as the power of great corporations. The latter can be curbed, and it will in some way be broken when it becomes too dangerous. But a general reducing of mankind to a dead level, such as must happen when the State manages and owns the great industries and wages are fixed by vote at the elections, would, if it were possible to succeed, be destructive of everything which makes life worth living or manhood worth respecting. I have no belief in the Government ownership of lands, or of wheat fields, or of railroads, or of factories, save as a last and desperate resort, to which I am sure the American people never need to come. If the Government is to own the coal, it must by the same reasoning, when the times are hard, take possession of the manufacture of shoes, of woolen cloth, and of cotton; and on the same principle it must take possession of other manufacture and trade on which men are depending for any necessary of life.

EXISTING LEGISLATION.

"We have taken already two steps wisely and carefully to protect the people against these great combinations of capital. One has been by the establishment of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, conferring on it large, though limited, powers. The other step is one with which I had more to do personally. That was the statute of 1890, commonly called the Sherman Anti-trust law. The law of 1890 has accomplished more, I believe, than was expected of it when it was passed. We undertook by law to clothe the courts with the power and impose on them and the department of justice the duty of preventing all combinations in restraint of trade. It was believed that the phrase 'in restraint of trade had a technical and well-understood meaning in the law. We were disappointed in one particular. The court by one majority, and against the very earnest and emphatic dissent of some of its great lawyers, declined to give a technical meaning to the phrase 'in restraint of trade,' and held in one important case that if trade were restrained by an agreement it was no matter whether it were injuriously restrained or no.

"We did not put into our bill the words 'unlawfully and improperly restrained' because we were afraid it would be objected that we were giving the court a legislative power to declare what was improper. We supposed the court would interpret the law, and that these things which had been by the established and recognized law held to be contrary to public policy, like oppressive agreements, agreements clearly wicked, though not prohibited by existing law, agreements which were to destroy the purposes for which the aggregate powers had been created, would be held to be within its prohibition. We supposed that that phrase would be construed by the court in a manner like that in which the analogous term 'conspiracy' had been construed.

"But, Mr. President, in spite of that disappointment, the measure has, in my opinion, accomplished all, and more, than its friends expected. The Attorney General's speech at Pittsburg, with which all Senators are familiar, and to which I have already referred, shows a part only of what has been achieved.

"The bill I have drawn is an exceedingly imperfect one. It is but one step further. It is tentative and experimental. I think it is entirely safe. Of course new views on some of its provisions, or all of them, may present themselves. It will undoubtedly require modification and improvement. But it is all I have to offer to-day."

CONCERN'S ASSETS ALL GONE.

Two Arrests Made in the North American Realty Company's Smash.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6.—President William R. Dodge will make an application in the Chancery Court to-morrow morning for the appointment of a receiver for the North American Realty Company, of which he is the President. He says the assets of the company are all gone.

The original plan of the company was for each member to pay in a certain sum of money and at stated periods they would have drawings, and the lucky man to win the drawing would have a house built for him. There were never any drawings and there were no houses built. The North American Realty Company absorbed the United States Realty Company a short time ago, and William R. Dodge, General Manager of the Equitable Home Life Assurance Company of Hartford, was elected President. William O. Rowley, the Treasurer of the United States Realty Company, was retained in the same capacity in the new concern until Dec. 17, when he was dismissed.

Rowley was arrested last night in this city by Detectives Tuite and Riggans and taken to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. Simultaneously with the arrest of Rowley in this city was the arrest in Paterson of C. Gordon Ware, the Secretary of the United States Realty Company, and elected to the same position with the North American Company. The arrests were the outgrowth of the disappearance of the record and cash books of the North American Company on Saturday.

Prosecutor Riker says he will lodge a complaint against Rowley and Ware of obtaining money under false pretenses.

THE Total Importations of Champagne into the United States for 1902 were 359,388 cases, of which

125,719 cases were

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Extra Dry,

Being more than **ONE-THIRD** of all the Champagne imported.

THE FAMOUS 1893 VINTAGE OF MUMM'S EXTRA DRY, NOW ARRIVING, IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

French Automobile Apparel

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.

For Men and Women.

O. Strom et Fils of Paris are "createurs de la mode Automobile." Their ideas, as expressed in the garments, are the cleverest and most ingenious you have ever seen. That's why we have secured the exclusive control of them in the States. We have imported a most generous variety of their apparel and requisites. The coat pictured here is one of them. It's patented and we propose to assert ourselves in the event of an infringement. It is rainproof and has a rubber collar and shield; the wrists cling tight. You may have it of heavy or light weight cloths, in tans or black.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

C. C. SHAYNE'S JANUARY FUR SALE,

at the following discounts:

Squirrel, Fox, Krimmer Thibet	20 per cent. discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Bear, Skunk	15 per cent. "
Imperial Russian Sable, Royal Ermine and Mink	10 per cent. "
Hudson Bay Sable and Marten	15 per cent. "
Sleigh Robes	10 per cent. "
Men's Overcoats, lined and trimmed with genuine furs	15 per cent. "
Automobile coats	15 per cent. "
Fur lined circulars, for sleigh or steamer	20 per cent. "
Persian Lamb and Sealskin garments	10 per cent. "

NOTE:—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Mink, only the genuine natural skins.

A splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable Furs, up to date styles, with the firm name on, carrying the guarantee of reliability, at exceedingly low prices. All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

41st and 42d sts., between Broadway and 6th av.

Carriage entrance, 129 West 41st st.

UNION PACIFIC'S DEAD-LOCK.

Abolition of Piecework the Obstacle—The Conference to Meet in Omaha to Test President Burt's Contention.

The adjourned conference between the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad and the representatives of the striking machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths in the shops of the company at Omaha, Neb., which took place in this city yesterday resulted, contrary to expectation, in another dead-lock.

The conference was to take place at 10:30 A. M., but was delayed until 2 P. M. on account of the non-arrival of President McNeil of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, who went to Pittsburg on Sunday night and expected to be back yesterday morning. As soon as he arrived the conference began at 120 Broadway, in the office of President Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The conference was attended by President Burt and Vice President Cornish, representing the company, and the committee of labor men which attended the conference last week. It lasted an hour and a half, and was adjourned with the understanding that the joint local committees of the employes of the railroad and the committee of the men should have another conference in Omaha, Neb., in about ten days. "The only real obstacle to a settlement, it was said, is the demand for the abolition of piecework. After yesterday's conference a representative of the strikers said in explaining the reasons for the adjournment to Omaha that each side to the controversy had made claims which the other side believed could not be substantiated. President Burt holds that of the 3,000 men who are on strike the majority really are in favor of piecework, the demand for the abolition of which caused the dead-lock. The meeting in Omaha is to be in the nature of an investigation, and it is understood that if President Burt can show that the strikers have no real objection to piecework the demand for its abolition will likely be withdrawn. No time has been fixed for the conference in Omaha.

TO KEEP UP WESTERN RATES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—At the meeting of executive and general traffic officials of the Western railroads to-day the rate-making power was taken out of the hands of the general traffic officials and committees composed of the chief executive officers were appointed to investigate charges and act upon every recommendation or request for a change in rates. There will be the chief committee, at Chicago, and sub-committees at Kansas City and St. Paul.

During the last nine months the rates on more than 1,000 articles were reduced by individual roads, and in most instances it is asserted that the cuts were made by general traffic officials without the knowledge of the chief executive officers. Most of the rates reduced during the last nine months were restored on Jan. 1, and in some instances an advance in old tariff rates was made.

It was feared that within a short time traffic officials would again resort to the old practice of notifying the commission of reduced rates. To prevent this heroic action was deemed necessary, and consequently the executive officers themselves decided to assume the responsibility for the maintenance of rates.

ADVANCE IN LEHIGH VALLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The advance in stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which has been in progress for several weeks, continued to-day, the prices rising to 39¾, the highest reached since 1865, when 43 was reached.

The character of the buying between 30 and 39¾ has convinced the street that an important motive is behind the demand, but just what that motive is no one seems to know. It is intimated, however, that a change in the control will be announced soon, or rather admitted, as was the case with the Reading when its control passed to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

It is the belief of some prominent banking people that the recent buying comes from Pennsylvania Railroad interests. This idea is based on the fact that the Reading and Lehigh Valley are natural allies, and that they can be operated more economically together than apart.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The following officers will report to the department commanders indicated for assignment to stations and duty pending the arrival of their regiments in the United States:

Lieut.-Col. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, Department of Dakota.

Major George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, Department of the Colorado.

Major Robert C. Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, Department of the Columbia.

Major Watts O. Clark, Fifth Infantry, Department of the East.

Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, First Infantry, Department of the East.

Capt. James V. Heidt, Tenth Infantry, Department of the Columbia.

First Lieut. H. B. Meyers, Fifth Cavalry, Department of Colorado.

First Lieut. Allen Parker, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Department of Texas.

Second Lieut. Ebert G. English, Fifth Cavalry, Department of the Colorado.

First Lieut. Albert J. Woude, Sixth Cavalry, Department of Dakota.

Capt. George W. Helms, First Infantry, Department of California.

Capt. Henry M. Dichmann, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Department of Texas.

First Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Department of Texas.

Capt. James T. Dean, Tenth Infantry, Department of the Columbia.

Capt. James B. Gowen, Tenth Infantry, Department of the Columbia.

Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed temporarily as a member of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, vice Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon, relieved during the examination only of Claude N. Feamster.

Announcement is made of the retirement Jan. 5 of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, at his own request, he having served more than forty years.

First Lieut. John J. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Jackson Barracks to relieve Capt. Henry C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Fisher will proceed to Baltimore and assume the duties of attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city.

Capt. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. V. Blue is ordered to the Asiatic Station for duty as aid to Rear Admiral Cooper.

Lieut. D. M. Wood will resume his former duties at the New York yard.

Lieut. D. E. Thelien is ordered to Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 6.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson is ordered to Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 7.

Lieut. O. G. Murfin is ordered to Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 1.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes will resume his former duties at the Norfolk yard.

Lieut. J. R. Y. Blakely will resume his duties on board the Minneapolis.

Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck will resume his duties on board the Wabash.

Lieut. V. S. Houston is ordered to Kansas City Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 2.

Lieut. C. R. Miller is ordered to Ogden, Utah, Jan. 20 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 3.

Lieut. W. C. Asserson is ordered to Albany Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 4.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan will resume his former duties on board the Columbia.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall is ordered to Nashville Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 8.

Lieut. T. T. W. Everhart is ordered to Lansing, Mich., Jan. 15 for duty in charge of Recruiting Party No. 5.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation Jan. 10.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Arrivals—Hist and Stockton at San Juan. Alert and Marblehead at San Francisco, Potomac at Culebra, Puritan at Norfolk, Wasp at San Juan.

Sailings—Nashville and San Francisco, from Culebra for Hampton Roads; Essex, from Portsmouth, N. H., for St. Thomas; Bancroft, from Kingston for San Juan; Scorpion, Bagley, and Biddle, from San Juan for Culebra; Marietta, from Curacoa for La Guayra; Solace, from Honolulu for Manila via Guam.

The Raleigh was placed in commission yesterday at the Portsmouth Yard.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, AT 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOIST

Mr. MICHAEL BANNER, Violinist.

"Music hath charms" and an undoubted charm attaches to hearing the performance of another, providing there is merit in the playing. But where one's self is the performer, and the yearning all mankind possesses to express in music the deepest feelings is gratified, the charm is magnified a thousand times.

Some there are who can spend a lifetime mastering the art of playing, but they cannot find more enjoyment in the piano than one who plays by help of the Pianola.

This recital affords a demonstration of the Pianola. Unless you have adaquate reasons to feel sure that you know what can be done with the Pianola, we urge your attendance at this recital or a visit to our warerooms at your early convenience.

PROGRAM.

Overture Miniature, "Casse-Noisette".....Tschaikowsky
ORCHESTRELLE.

Impromptu in B flat, "Rosamunde"....Schubert
PIANOLA.

Allegro molto appassionato, from Concerto in E minor.....Mendelssohn
MR. BANNER.
(Accompanied with the Orchestrelle.)

Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."....Mendelssohn
ORCHESTRELLE.

(a) Minuetto in E.....Moszkowsky
(b) Cracovienne Fantastic.....Paderewski
PIANOLA.

Zigeunerweisen.....Sarasate
MR. BANNER.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

The White Event Makes History!

Our 1903 white event is brightly illuminating the title page of Volume XXXI. of this store's mercantile records—this by the unbounded success which is attending it!

For Women—
Muslin Underclothes,
Corsets,
White Goods in Piece,
Embroideries.

For Men—
Collars, Cuffs and Shirts.

For the Home—
Table Linens,
Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Towels,
Doylies,
Tea Cloths,
Comfortables,
Bed Linens.

Dainty Lingerie.

We've never shown a wider variety, larger assortments, more dainty or particularly feminine underclothes—and everything is arranged for your convenience, so that you can shop here with comfort and expedition.

The following items but hint at the extraordinary value-giving which abounds:—

Corset Covers.

19c—Of cambric, round neck, full front, with wide lace edge.

25c—Of cambric, full front, square neck, trimmed with Val. lace and insertion.

29c—Of cambric, full front, round neck, three rows of lace insertion across front, lace and ribbon around neck.

Chemises.

19c—Good muslin; trimmed with cambric ruffle.

39c—Of muslin and cambric, extra long, three styles round and square necks, with bosom of four embroidered insertions and tucks, and bosom of lace.

Drawers.

49c—Of muslin, with two clusters of tucks and deep ruffle of fine embroidery and with deep lawn ruffle with hemstitched tucks and wide lace.

69c—Of cambric, with ruffle of very fine blind embroidery and tucks; also with deep cambric ruffle trimmed with handsome lace and insertion.

Gowns.

29c—Of muslin, with yoke of tucks cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

59c—Of muslin, V neck of hemstitched tucks and insertion, hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Bargains in Comfortables!

In conjunction with the great White Event we offer these extraordinary values in fine comfortables:

37c—Crib sizes, made of fine silkoline, filled with good quality sanitary white cotton.

85c—The best French silkoline, tufted and stitched, filled with best white cotton, sanitary made; some worth $2.

$1.19—Finest French silkoline, some filled with best white cotton, others with lamb wool; values up to $2.75.

$2—Fine French satin, exquisitely pretty designs, tufted and stitched, the best made; many worth $4.

Manhattan Shirts, 98c.

Regular $1.50 and $2 quality; stiff bosoms. They are shown in neat, refined designs and stripes. Only a small number in this lot.

Fancy Shirts, 50c.

Good quality percale; with fancy colored bosoms; a splendid assortment of good patterns; also boys' stiff bosom shirts in all sizes, and large sizes 18, 18½ and 19 for men.

Women's Raincoats, $10.98.

These waterproof coats are made in three-quarter fitted back style; belted at waist, with bishop sleeves and open cuffs; colors, Oxford, tan and olive. Same style with detachable shoulder capes, $12.69.

Girls' Dresses, $3.98.

Dainty little all-wool serge Gibson dresses, effectively trimmed with pretty silk braid; made in becoming juvenile styles; sizes four to twelve years.

Cambric, 4c. Yd.

About 500 pieces; all fast colors; light and dark effects; usually sold for 6¼c. yard.

Percale, 5¾c. Yd.

32 inches wide; mostly dark grounds; splendid variety of styles and designs; the sort usually sold for 10c. yard.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BAER ON THE COAL AGREEMENT BREAK

He Thinks the Independents Will Want the Compact Again.

ANTHRACITE PRICES HIGHER

Pardee & Co. to Buy Back Their Coal from the Lehigh Valley Road at $5 a Ton—Shortage Not Confined to This City.

The effect of the break between the independent anthracite operators and the coal-carrying companies, by which the former will now put all their coal on the market, instead of selling the greater part of it to the public, began to manifest itself yesterday. Two of the largest retail dealers in the city declined to take any more orders at the schedule price of $7.50 a ton, and the wholesale price of independent coal advanced from $9.75 to $10.75 a ton, free on board. The example was first set by a large firm of independent operators at 1 Broadway. Previous to that time Coxe Brothers & Co., one of the two largest firms of independent operators, had notified their agents that the price would be $10.

President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Company was in this city yesterday, and had a talk with some of the independent operators, including John Markle. When seen later Mr. Baer talked frankly on the situation and related the way the break with the independent operators came about. He made the following statement:

"The abrogation of the agreement by which the companies took the independent coal on the basis of 65 per cent. of tidewater price was only tentative. It lasts not only in the case of the Lehigh Valley Company, but in the cases of all the other companies to March 31. By that time, and probably before it, the independent operators will be glad to get back to the sheltering arms of the companies.

"It is not true, as has been hinted in some quarters, that the contract by which we took the coal of the independent companies on a percentage basis was illegal. The contract was perfectly legal in every way, and provided for arbitration in case of any dispute. The whole matter hinged on the market value of coal. The contract provided that we should sell the coal at market price. We decided to sell the coal at $5 a ton at tidewater, and the independent people said that it was $10 a ton. Several propositions were made but were not practicable.

"There was talk of taking the matter to the courts, and in all probability the courts would have decided that, based on the claims of the independent operators, the market value was something between $5 and $10. They would have likely decided on $7.50 or $8 a ton as the market value.

"Under the terms of the agreement we would have been then forced to sell the independent coal at $7.50 or $8 a ton. The courts could not have compelled us to charge more than we wanted to charge, but by charging one price for our own coal and another price for independent coal we would have been placed in a false position.

"The final proposition made by the independent operators was that the agreement should continue, but that the independent operators should afterward buy the coal back from us at $5 a ton and sell it at any price they liked. This we declined to stand for, and the abrogation or rather suspension of the contract until March 31 was then agreed to."

Mr. Baer said that company coal would continue to be sold at $5 a ton, free on board, as far as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, with which he was connected were concerned. This also applied, he believed, to the other companies. Regarding the effect of the setting free of so much independent coal, he said:

"The effect is likely to be exaggerated. The abrogation of the contract does not lessen the supply of coal. It only means that more coal will be put on the market at a tide water price of more than $5 a ton. But it must be remembered that we are getting every month nearer the end of the Winter, and the closer we are to the end of the Winter, the people are less nervous about the supply of coal, the demand weakens, and prices will come down.

"A good deal depends on the holidays the miners take. Yesterday a funeral closed down some of the mines. If 25 per cent. of the men in a colliery quit work, it sometimes means the closing down of the colliery. The closing down of our mines means 60,000 tons a day loss. The Christmas holidays, lasting four days, with our mines meant 240,000 tons of coal less to market from our collieries alone. This, with the supply of coal from hand to mouth, means a good deal. Some of the miners belong to the Greek Church and the Greek New Year's day is soon due and will mean the idleness of a number of the miners, which will throw others idle."

Mr. Baer thought that barring accidents or delays that could not be foreseen, 5,500,000 tons of anthracite per month could be mined during the next three months. Regarding statements that dealers were victimizing the public by selling company coal at more than the regular price, which is now $5.50 a ton by retail, dealers against which such charges could be verified would get no more coal from the companies. He admitted that it would be hard to find in such cases what was company and what was independent coal.

It was learned yesterday that Pardee & Co., independent operators who produce 416,000 tons of anthracite yearly, have made arrangements with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which sold their coal, to buy back the coal at $5 a ton. This was the only case of the kind that could be learned, and this arrangement was made because the Lehigh Valley Company and Pardee & Co. did not want to make any break in their present relations.

Those of the retail dealers who will stand by the old retail schedule prices for the present gave the following as the schedule prices:

	Per Ton.
Broken anthracite, egg, stove, and nut	$7.50
Pea	6.50
Buckwheat No. 1	5.75
Buckwheat No. 2	4.50
Soft coal	8.50

Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society and Vice President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, said yesterday that the abrogation of the contract would have no effect on the agreement by which coal is sold by the pail to the poor. That would continue. He added:

"The whole thing shows that if people want cheap coal they must come to the companies."

It was stated by all the dealers that there are many places not far from New York where coal is much scarcer than here. At the Good Counsel Training School for Girls in White Plains nothing but soft coal could be procured for a long time. Then it gave out, and trees on the grounds had to be chopped down for fuel. Finally an appeal was made to a large dealer in this city yesterday as 300 girls are at the school. Though the school is not a customer of his, he will send some coal to-day.

MORE TALES OF MINE RIOTS.

Twenty-two Non-Union Witnesses Relate Bitter Experiences Before Strike Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Twenty-two men, all but one of whom were employed in and about the coal mines, appeared before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission at its first sessions in this city to-day and recited the oft-told tales of persecution they and others underwent during the late coal strike because they chose to work rather than join the strikers. The single exception was Charles H. Schade of Scranton, the Sheriff of Lackawanna County, and his presence on the stand under the cross-examination of President John Mitchell of the miners' union proved to be the principal feature of the day's proceedings.

The Sheriff, in direct examination, said, among other things, that he issued a proclamation shortly after the strike was inaugurated calling upon all persons in the county to keep the peace; that it was difficult to get men to act as Deputy Sheriffs; that in most cases where there was trouble it was usually over when he or his men arrived; that he attempted to keep the peace in all localities, and that the disturbances became so numerous and serious that he had to call on the Government for troops. He had appealed to Mr. Mitchell, whom he knew quite well, to assist in keeping the peace, and the miners' President promised to do so, and in several instances was of material help to the Sheriff.

Sheriff Schadt was then turned over to the miners for cross-examination. To the surprise of most persons Mr. Mitchell took up the examination. It was the first time that he had attempted cross-examination to any extent. In answer to the questions of the Mine Workers' leader the Sheriff said he had employed about forty or fifty Deputy Sheriffs and admitted that they were paid by the coal companies. He said he could not say that a general state of lawlessness existed in the county, but in answer to another query said there was a reign of terror in existence in some localities.

Among other things he said that as a rule crowds dispersed when he ordered them so to do, and that striking mine workers whom he knew obeyed his orders the same as other persons. He also admitted that the second contingent of troops sent into his county was ordered there without his request.

This appeared to satisfy President Mitchell, and Gen. Wilson took the witness in hand and asked him why the county did not pay the Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff replied that the companies had made the request for protection, and counsel for the witness explained that it was the law in Pennsylvania that the company asking for protection was compelled to pay for it. This explanation rather surprised Chairman Gray, who, as he straightened himself up in his chair, said: "I am not familiar with such an un-American law. When the county or State relinquishes the duty of maintainig and protecting life and property and keeping the peace, then they are open to criticism."

Lyman Croop of Plymouth, near Wilkesbarre, a mine worker, told of having been beaten on several occasions while on his way to work, and of having complained to Justice of the Peace Philip Walters, of Plymouth for protection, but without success.

Counsel for the miners on cross-examination tried to show that the Justice of the Peace would not act because the witness would not give him sufficient evidence. Chairman Gray did not place much weight on this, and said:

"The Justice of the Peace deserves all the advertising he can get here; pilloried as a Justice of the Peace who failed to do his duty."

Twice during the proceedings Attorney Darrow tried to get an admission from witnesses that they did not employ the lawyers representing the non-union men before the commission. The miners claim that the attorneys are employed by the coal companies. Counsel for the operators in each case objected to Mr. Darrow's line of examination, and the objections were sustained by Chairman Gray, for the commission, on the ground that it made no difference who was employing the attorneys so long as the commission got the information it desired.

URGES AN ARBITRATION LAW.

Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania Thinks Strikes Could Be Prevented Under Such an Act.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 6.—In Gov. Stone's annual message to the Pennsylvania General Assembly to-day considerable space was devoted to the coal strike. The Governor urges the passage of a law to prevent future labor disturbances, as follows:

"In my judgment, a compulsory arbitration law could and should be passed for the settlement of difficulties between employer and employe. Such a law is entirely constitutional and feasible from a police standpoint, looking upon strikes as injurious to the public, harmful to society, and destructive to life and property. They are generally settled after all harm has been done. Why should they not be settled before the harm is done and before large losses occur to life and property?

"We should recognize strikes as existing evils and as dangerous to the public good, and, while mindful of the rights of both employer and employe, adjust them from a higher standpoint, namely: For the good of society, the preservation of the public peace and of life and property. When a large strike is settled we delude ourselves with the thought that no more will occur. We should contemplate them as likely to again occur with the same results as in the past. Without criticising employers or employes, without blaming either, we should so legislate as to prevent the recurrence of these disturbances."

S. FRED NIXON FOR SPEAKER.

Action of the Caucus of the Republican Assemblymen—The Other Candidates.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Eighty-seven Republican Assemblymen caucused in the Assembly Chamber to-night for the purpose of selecting candidates for Speaker and other officers of the Assembly. There were two absent Assemblymen—Gratton of Albany and Dowling of Kings.

Assemblyman J. H. Morgan of Kings called the caucus to order and named Assemblyman Halbert D. Stevens as Chairman. Mr. Stevens, in accepting the designation, referred to the recent Republican victory in the State and said: "The seal of popular approval has been set upon our achievements as a party." Gov. Odell and Speaker Nixon were eulogized by Mr. Stevens. Edward R. Finch of New York, and Robert L. Cox of Erie were selected as Secretaries. Assemblyman J. Samuel Fowler presented the name of S. Fred Nixon as candidate for Speaker, and referred to his long term of honorable service in the House. R. A. Merritt of St. Lawrence seconded the nomination.

Sherman Moreland of Chemung nominated Archie Ed. Baxter as Clerk. Assemblyman Cook of Erie named Frank W. Thompson of Erie as Sergeant at Arms. Both were unanimously elected. Benjamin Sanger of New York was named as Principal Door Keeper, Andrew Kehn of Albany First Assistant Door Keeper, D. Cameron Easter of Washington County Second Assistant Door Keeper, and Henry Lammert of Kings Stenographer. The following Caucus Committee was nominated for 1903:

Assemblymen Hanford of Tioga, Fowler of Chautauqua, Landen of Dutchess, Orr of Orange, and Pearsall of Chenango.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLYMEN.

George M. Palmer Nominated for Speaker—The Other Candidates Put Up.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Democratic Assemblymen met in caucus to-night and nominated the following candidates for officers of the Assembly:

For Speaker—GEORGE M. PALMER of Schoharie, which carries with it the minority leadership.

For Clerk—D. P. HODSON of Erie.

For Sergeant at Arms—WILLIAM C. PAGE of Monroe.

For Assistant Sergeant at Arms—THOMAS McCORMICK of Richmond.

For Stenographer—FARRELL O'DOWD of New York.

For Principal Doorkeeper—JOHN CAMPION of Kings.

For First Assistant Doorkeeper—GEORGE DRISCOLL of New York County.

For Second Assistant Doorkeeper—JOHN J. MAGNER of Yonkers.

The caucus was called to order by Assemblyman John McKean of Kings, Chairman of the Assembly Caucus Committee. P. H. Ullman of New York was clerk. Assemblyman George M. Palmer was nominated for Speaker by Assemblyman Dooling. Assemblyman Palmer made an attack on the Republican Party and Gov. Odell's administration in his speech accepting the nomination.

DEMOCRATIC SENATE CAUCUS.

Senator Grady Unanimously Chosen Minority Leader—Candidates for Positions.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Senators Whitlock of Brooklyn and Fitzgerald of New York were the only absentees from the Democratic Senate caucus to-day. Senator Plunkitt of New York presided and Senator Russell of New York acted as Secretary. Senator Martin of New York nominated Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York for President Pro. Tem. of the Senate and the vote was unanimous. The selection carries with it the position of minority leader on the floor of the Senate. The following were named by unanimous vote to be supported by the minority for the Senate positions indicated:

Clerk—John H. Douglas of Kings; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas E. English of Westchester; Stenographer—Thomas B. Kehoe of Albany; Door Keeper—George A. Paradise of Erie; Assistant Door Keeper—Charles Graham of Oneida.

The following committee was named: Senators Grady, McCarren, Foley, Ramberger, McClellan.

Brief speeches were made by Senators Grady and McCarren.

1902—December Public Ledger

Printed 410,562 lines of desirable advertising—a gain of 53,628 lines over December, 1901, and 22,335 advertisements—a gain of 4,440 advertisements over December, 1901. Undesirable advertising rigidly excluded.—Adv.

Sozodont Tooth Powder

For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality
Absolutely Non-Acid

BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No Grit. No Waste. 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

STEEL TRUST'S REPORT

Preliminary Annual Statement Issued by Directors.

Profit-Sharing Plan Approved and Henry C. Frick and Robert Bacon Added to the Finance Committee.

The United States Steel Corporation yesterday made public its preliminary annual statement for the year ended Dec. 31 last. The statement does not permit of comparisons with the previous year, as the fiscal year was changed in May last so as to make it end with the calendar year instead of on March 31. A complete annual report with general balance sheet, financial statements, statistics, &c., will be submitted at the annual meeting in April, or as much earlier as the same can be furnished.

The statement of earnings published yesterday shows:

NET EARNINGS.

January, 1902		$8,901,016
February, 1902		7,678,382
March, 1902		10,135,858
April, 1902		12,320,706
May, 1902		13,120,930
June, 1902		12,220,362
July, 1902		12,041,914
August, 1902		12,972,729
September, 1902		11,930,846
October, 1902		12,652,707
November, 1902		10,696,906
December, 1902, (estimated)		8,000,000
Total net earnings after deducting, each month, the expenditures for ordinary repairs, renewals, and maintenance of plants, also interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies		$132,602,617
Deduct amounts set aside for the following purposes, viz.:		
Sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies	$624,064	
Depreciation and reserve funds (regular provisions for the year)	13,004,119	
Special fund set aside for depreciation and improvements	10,000,000	
		24,528,183
Balance of profits for year applicable for United States Steel Corporation securities		$108,134,434
Deduct:		
Interest on United States Steel Corporation bonds for year	$15,200,000	
Sinkink fund on United States Steel Corporation bonds for year	3,040,000	
		18,240,000
Balance		$89,894,434
Dividends for year on stocks of United States Steel Corporation, viz.:		
Preferred, 7%	$35,720,179	
Common, 4%	20,332,690	
		$56,052,869
Undivided profits for the year applicable to increase "depreciation and reserve fund" accounts, for new construction or surplus		$33,841,565

The December earnings estimated at $8,000,000 are not much larger than those of December, 1901, which were $7,758,298. The earnings for the year ended March 31, 1902, were $111,067,195, and the then surplus was $24,449,717.

A comparative statement for the last quarter of the year just passed was also made public. This statement shows:

	1902.	1901.
Earnings for quarter ended Dec. 31	$31,339,613	$29,759,912
Cash on hand	$54,724,106	$55,315,628
Total current assets	222,367,839	206,261,772
LIABILITIES.		
Purchase money obligations and bills payable	$14,065,461	$28,264,498
Other current liabilities	35,246,402	37,615,886
Total	$49,311,863	$65,880,384
Net current assets	173,055,976	140,381,388
Increase in net current assets	32,674,588	

The amount of orders on hand Dec. 31, 1902, was 5,347,253 tons, as against 4,497,749 tons on Dec. 31, 1901. The amount of bonds in the hands of the public on Dec. 31, 1902, was $363,745,802, and on Dec. 31, 1901, it was $366,298,721.

These figures were given out after a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the corporation, at which were present:

J. Pierpont Morgan,	Daniel G. Reid,
Francis H. Peabody,	John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,
William H. Moore,	Alfred Clifford,
Norman B. Ream,	Clement A. Griscom,
P. A. B. Widener,	Charles Steele,
James H. Reed,	Robert Bacon,
Henry C. Frick,	George W. Perkins,
Edmund C. Converse,	E. H. Gary.
James Gayley,	

The presence of Mr. Morgan was commented on, as he very rarely attends these meetings. At this meeting the board amended the by-laws by increasing the number of the Finance Committee, and Messrs. Henry C. Frick and Robert Bacon, who recently retired from J. P. Morgan & Co., were elected members of the committee. The board approved the action of the Finance Committee in making purchase of the Troy furnaces and steel works and of the Union Steel and Sharon Steel plants. The purchase of the Troy works, generally known as the Breaker Island plant, was several times reported from Albany during the last weeks of December, but the report was as often denied by members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The board also approved the plan reported by the Finance Committee for profit-sharing and subscription to stock by the employes. It was reported to the board that this plan for stock subscription was being well received by the employes, and that within three days after opportunity to subscribe was given, upward of 13,000 shares had been subscribed for.

The board also declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common stock of the corporation. The transfer books close as to the preferred stock on Jan. 20 and open Feb. 17, and as to the common stock the books close March 16 and open April 21.

City Club Dines Edmond Kelly.

Members of the City Club last night gave at their home, 19 Thirty-fourth Street, a dinner in honor of Edmond Kelly, founder of the club. There were thirty-seven present, including the guest, and a number of speeches were made. Mr. Kelly will return to Paris shortly.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR

That is the result of a course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. We have special reference to persons with weak lungs and sensitive throats.

Scott's Emulsion does some things better than others. This is one of them. It has a peculiar action on the throat and lungs which gives them strength and makes them tough.

That's how Scott's Emulsion drives out coughs, colds and bronchitis. It keeps them out, too.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing Advance Styles for Spring in WASHABLE WAISTS,

Consisting of Tailor-made Waists of Irish and Butcher Linon, Plain and fancy Pique, Oxford, Madras and Vestings.

Waists of Irish Linon, embroidered or with Mexican Drawn work; Persian Lawn and Organdie, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Also Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Waists of Handkerchief Linon and Hand-made Waists of Persian Lawn.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

F. MARION CRAWFORD

"IS ONE OF THE BEST STORY TELLERS OF THE DAY," says The Record-Herald, Chicago; "AND HAS SCORED A DISTINCT SUCCESS IN HIS NEW NOVEL," adds the Phila. North American. "MR. CRAWFORD HAS NEVER WRITTEN A MORE ENTERTAINING STORY . . . IT ALSO REVEALS ALL HIS OLD STRENGTH"—"AND A PROLONGED SUSPENSE, IN THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH, PERHAPS, MR. CRAWFORD HAS NO PEER," are still other comments on his

CECILIA *A STORY OF MODERN ROME.*

65th Thousand. Cloth, 12mo, gilt tops, $1.50.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

THREAT TO BIGGAR JURY

County Detective Is Accused by Hendrick's and Stanton's Counsel.

Judge Again Postpones Sentence Pending Inquiry Into the Charge of Influencing the Verdict.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 6.—Sensational developments to-day again caused a postponement in the passing of sentence on Dr. Charles C. Hendrick and Samuel Stanton, ex-Justice of the Peace, convicted of conspiring with Laura Biggar to get the entire estate of the late Henry M. Bennett, whom the woman claimed as her husband.

The prisoners had been arraigned before Judge Wilbur A. Heisley, and a long petition had been presented, asking the Judge to be as lenient as possible, because of the apparent unfairness of the verdict, which permitted the woman to go free, when Aaron E. Johnston of counsel for the defense presented an affidavit by Andrew J. C. Stokes, an attorney, formally charging County Detective Charles E. Strong, who is attached to the Prosecutor's office, with having threatened the jury during their deliberations.

The definite accusation was that Stokes had overheard Strong, standing at the jury room door, inform one of those inside that they would be locked up until they agreed. Judge Heisley announced that he would postpone the case until next Tuesday and in the meantime would cause a rigid investigation to be made. Intense excitement attended the reading of the affidavit, which, in part, follows:

That at 10:20 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 24 he (Stokes) was in the Court House at Freehold, N. J., and near by the door of the jury room in which was confined the petit jury which had heard the case of the State against Charles C. Hendrick, Samuel Stanton, and Laura Biggar, and had been drawn to determine that case; that said jury was in charge of Charles E. Strong, the county detective of Monmouth County; that while deponent was near said door one of the jurors came to the door of the jury room and knocked, and the door was opened by Charles E. Strong, and said Strong and said juror had a conversation in a low tone which this deponent did not hear sufficiently to understand, except the following: That deponent did hear said Charles E. Strong say to said juror: "You will have to stay here until you agree; that is sure," and the juror then returned back into the jury room and the door was closed.

All the lawyers sprang to their feet as the reading was ended.

"Strong is known by every person in Monmouth County," said Frank McDermott, lawyer for the convicted men, "and with his power of office his talk with the juror had incalculable weight. Through him the justice of this Commonwealth has been poisoned. While he has been malignant in his treatment of these defendants ever since this trial began. I have proof for every word I say."

District Attorney Foster seemed startled at the sudden turn of events.

"This is an entire surprise to me," he finally said. "If the allegations of that affidavit are true I say spare no means to vindicate our Commonwealth. I shall not in any way shield Charles E. Strong if he is guilty of this offense. But I shall not stand by and see the attention of this court distracted from the prisoners in the case and the attention of the whole country and State turned upon a man I've known for years as one of the best."

Miss Biggar was not in court.

Suit Against Laura Biggar Dismissed.

Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of George H. Hart, counsel for Laura Biggar, dismissed a suit brought against her by James Donaghey in 1896, to recover $540 for breach of contract and back salary. The ground on which the dismissal of the suit was asked was laches in bringing it to trial. Donaghey was an employe of Miss Biggar when she managed her own company.

Bill for Compulsory Arbitration.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—A measure intended to conserve the interests of the general public in labor disputes will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Merton E. Lewis of Monroe County. It is substantially a plan for compulsory arbitration, and applies to what are commonly known as "public service" corporations, including steam and electric railways, electric light, natural and artificial gas, water, and telephone companies, and companies mining salt and petroleum.

Policeman Courtney Dead.

Patrick Courtney of the West Thirtieth Street Station, at one time a wardman for Capt. Sheehan when the latter was in command of the Tenderloin, died at his home, 1,187 Vyse Avenue, Westchester, yesterday afternoon, of consumption. Courtney was appointed on the force on July 17, 1888.

New York Central Appointment.

Joseph P. Bradfield, for a number of years Superintendent of the Western Division of the New York Central Railroad, with headquarters at Buffalo, has just been appointed Assistant General Superintendent with headquarters at the Grand Central Station.

FUR AND FEATHERS SHOW

Poultry, Pigeons, and Pets Displayed in the Garden.

Enthusiasts and Simple Admirers View the Thousands of Exhibits—Judges Begin Their Task.

The crowing, cackling, and peeping of 5,000 chicks, hens, and roosters; the cooing of as many pigeons, the quacking of ducks, hissing of geese, gobbling of turkeys, the chattering of parrots, and singing of tropical and domestic birds announced to the world yesterday morning the opening of the fourteenth annual exhibition by the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association in Madison Square Garden. The doors of the Garden were opened to the public at 9 o'clock, and soon a crowd of enthusiasts were busy noting the various species on exhibition. There were also many visitors unfamiliar with the fine points of the birds and animals, who were there to admire gorgeous coloring or to laugh at the grotesque in chickens, pigeons, rabbits, and cavies.

On the main floor of the Garden are the cages containing the chickens, geese, and turkeys, with here and there a large cage of fantail, pouter, or carrier pigeons. In the centre aisle, which may be called the place of honor, among many others, are the cages of the 100 English Orpingtons, brought over by William Cook of St. Mary, Kent, England. These fowls make a splendid showing, and are among the most admired in the Garden. They are of all shades and combinations, the buff, white, and black predominating, although there is a good sprinkling of the beautiful spangled variety.

In the majority of the other cages in the main aisle are exhibits of Plymouth Rocks. There are scores of the white, buff, and barred varieties on view, and the judges have a delicate task ahead to determine those entitled to the blue ribbon. Also on the main floor, but not in the main aisle, are the giant partridge cochins, which are almost as big as turkeys, and the buff, white, and black cochins, which are but little smaller.

In great numbers and splendidly placed for exhibition purposes are the beautiful wyandottes, including specimens of the silver, golden, white, buff, silver and gold pencilled, black and partridge varieties. Near by are the graceful Legnorns, single and rose combed, of all shades; the Minorcas, plain, white and black crested, and the golden beugged Polish specimens; the gold and silver spangled Hamburgs, the dorkings, houdans, and the silkies.

On the Twenty-seventh Street side are the game chickens, and a prouder or a braver lot have never been on exhibition in Madison Square Garden. Around their cages the men and women who take an especial interest in this belligerent variety of the chicken family linger to comment and admire all kinds of game fowl shown from the black and brown red pit and the silver and gold duckwing pit to the Indian, Sumatra, and Birchin varieties.

Just above the game exhibit on the first gallery are the cages containing the bantams. These little fowls are one of the most interesting sights in the Garden, and their cages are continually surrounded by admiring fanciers and visitors. Among the tiny chickens are miniature cochins, the Japanese, the games, the brahmas, and the Polish

The turkeys are at the western end of the main floor, and many fine specimens of the bronze and white variety are shown. Opposite the turkeys on the same floor are the Chinese, Toulouse, and Emuden geese. The ducks are on the gallery with the bantam chickens, and every variety is represented.

The exhibit of cavies is extensive. There are specimens of the Abyssinian and Peruvian varieties, some snow white, with little red eyes. Others are smooth-coated or shaggy-coated red, black, brown, black and white, cream, and gold and silver.

Among rabbits and hares are the Belgian variety, the bucks, with ears that almost touch the ground; the Flemish giants, bucks and does of Dutch and Himalayan descent, and quaint little angoras of every possible shade.

On the Twenty-sixth Street side of the Garden are the pigeons, and a gay set they are. Every variety is there, including the beautiful black, yellow, red, white, and combination colored Jacobins, with their white-crested heads that peep at you from a great mass of feathers that shoot up from their shoulders. There are the pouters, all of whom are affected with what was once termed by a prominent New York police official as "chestiness." Then come the fantails, the majority being white, and the remainder divided among the buff, red, black, and blue varieties; the carriers, with their bulky combs, the bills of some being entirely covered with the peculiar growth common to them; the tumblers, that do acrobatic feats, some of them being bearded, others clean-legged, others long-faced, and still others feather-legged almost to deformity. The biggest pigeon in the lot is the runt, which is a blue bird almost as large as a medium-sized Cochin chicken, while among the most beautiful are the gaudy archangels, the trumpeters of all colors, the tipplers, and the yellow dragoons.

The cat show will open to-day, and about 200 American and foreign specimens will be on exhibition. The judging began yesterday, and many awards had been made by nightfall.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'dway, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave., 34th to 35th St.

New Cottons for Spring.—1st Fl., 35th St.
We are making an attractive display of beautiful imported and domestic novelties in wash fabrics for Spring.

The Muslin Underwear Sale.

2nd Floor, 34th St.

No break in assortments; no pause in the business. The sale will proceed until the normal demand has been supplied. Not until you know the percentage of New York's vast trading constituency that flows to Macy's can you realize the magnitude of our preparations. The thriftiest thousands out of over three millions come to us, because our values are best.

It requires a long period of time and immense quantities of merchandise to meet their expectations. But our plans for this great sale make disappointment practically impossible. The first half month is decisive. Accept the offerings already made as standards. Measure us by them. They will be sustained throughout the movement.

Corset Covers, 12c. to $4.19. | Chemises, 17c. to $4.99.
Night Gowns, 29c. to $10.49. | Walking Skirts, 39c. to $22.44.
Short Skirts, 24c. to $3.79.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac, Representing Nearly All the Famous Factories of the World, Will Be Closed Out At from One-Quarter to One-Half Less Than Our Regular Low Prices.

Main Floor, B'way.

Great Fur Values.

2d Fl., Broadway.

Muffs.

$1.96 for $3.75 Nutria Muffs.
$5.96 for $8.50 Flat Isabella Muffs.
$5.96 for $8.50 Alaska Sable Muffs.
$6.49 for $10.00 Alaska Sable Muffs.
$7.96 for $12.50 Alaska Sable Muffs.
$6.96 for $10.00 Flat Sable Fox Muffs.
$12.49 for $20.00 Alaska Seal Muffs.
$15.96 for $22.50 Large Mink Muffs, four handsome stripes.

Neck Pieces.

$6.96 for $8.50 Dyed Skunk Double Boas, finished with six tails.
$7.96 for $11.50 Mink Scarfs, finished with cluster of eight tails.
$7.49 for $10.00 Flat Double Alaska Sable Boas.
$8.96 for $12.50 Flat Double Alaska Sable Boas.
$11.96 for $17.50 Flat Double Alaska Sable Boas.
$18.74 for $27.50 Bear Boas, 2¾ yards long.

Upholstery Goods.

Third Floor, 35th st.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, real lace and novelty designs, full length and width:—
$1.65 quality at $1.24
$2.00 quality at $1.49
$2.50 quality at $1.89
$2.70 quality at $2.24
$3.00 quality at $2.49
$3.75 quality at $2.98
$3.85 quality at $3.24
$4.25 quality at $3.48

Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains, wide inserting and lace edging to match:—
$1.35 quality at 98c.
$1.95 quality at $1.24

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers, heavy hand-knotted fringe, all the new colorings:—
$1.60 quality at $1.24—1½x1½ yds.
$2.50 quality at $1.98—2x2 yds.
$3.65 quality at $2.98—2x2½ yds.

French Tapestry, Oriental and floral designs, suitable for drapery or furniture covering, others charge $1.25 a yard; our price, 49c.

Fine Gobelin Tapestry, large variety of colorings, others charge $1.50 a yard; our price, 98c.

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, four colors, others charge $2.25 a yard; our price, $1.49.

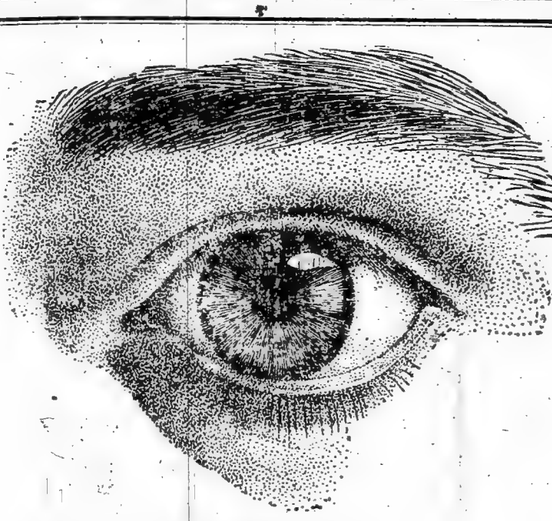

"The eye is the window of the soul,
Through which the inner man's revealed."

When your shoe man tells you his shoes have oak soles,
Ask him to prove it in the pair of shoes you buy.

All soles look alike when painted.

"The Window of the Sole" (a removable seal) in every pair of Regal Shoes proves the presence of genuine, old fashioned, oak-tanned leather *in the pair of shoes you buy.*

This seal is new, unique and found only on Regal Shoes, because no other line dare offer such a crucial test as it affords.

REGAL OAK SOLED SHOES, $3.50

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
11 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
145 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 25th and 26th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
257 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1061 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 60 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Central R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
106 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Beautiful White Garments for Miss New York

Hundreds of Thousand of Choice, Refined Pieces

DAINTINESS, refinement, ample proportions, good materials, neat sewing—all the merits of home-made garments—these are the charms first recognized in the counterfuls of garments that have turned this into a *Store of White.*

The details for every model garment were worked out carefully, months ago.

After sizes were specified, muslins and cambrics selected, laces and embroideries chosen, we began to talk prices. If one manufacturer couldn't meet our price, we found another. It was not an easy task. But we took months to do it.

Nowhere in this broad land is there such a sale. Nowhere have such infinite pains been taken, and such powerful forces been brought to bear on the forcing up of quality, and down of prices.

You see the garments, and marvel at the little prices; but you can't imagine a tithe of the skill, labor, energy and patience that accomplished such magnificent results.

At the Littlest Prices Such Garments Ever Knew

—We long ago drew the line against the showy garments that couldn't stand the test of unfolding, let alone trying on. But they still flourish in imitative sales. Wanamaker garments are not made to catch careless eyes. Goodness is first, neatness, refinement; then liberal sizes, and shapely proportions that delight women when they get them home.

We sold garments last year that will bring us more customers than pages of advertising could bring this year. We offer this year garments that will bring you back enthusiastically next January. Garments that will add year by year to the prestige of WANAMAKER'S and the

Great SALE OF WHITE

The stirring details of the Sale are given below:

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin or cambric; two styles; deep ruffle with cluster plaits, or hem with hemstitching above.

75c—Of muslin; two styles; trimmed with embroidery, or umbrella ruffle of lawn with hemstitched hem.

$1—Of cambric; six styles; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery or torchon lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle with hemstitched plaits.

$1.25—Of cambric; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and three rows of insertion.

$1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace, or open or blind embroidery.

$1.75—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with torchon or point de Paris lace and insertion; others with open or blind embroidery.

$2—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery and four clusters of plaits above.

Other styles up to $30.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin, two styles; high neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; square neck, trimmed with embroidery. Only three to a buyer.

50c—Of muslin, three styles; high V or square neck, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yoke, trimmed with embroidery.

65c—Of cambric; high neck, short sleeves; neck finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

75c—Of cambric or muslin; four styles; square or high neck; yoke of embroidery insertion; some of cluster plaits and others with fine hemstitched plaits; neck finished with embroidery, others with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

$1—Of cambric and nainsook; five styles; round or square neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits; some with embroidery and insertion, others with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion.

$1.25—Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; three styles; high, square or V neck; yoke of embroidery, insertion and cluster plaits; some with hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes insertion, others with embroidery insertion; neck finished with embroidery, others with lace.

Drawers

15c—Of muslin or cambric; deep hem and fine plaits above. Only three to a buyer.

25c—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffles.

35c—Of muslin or cambric, three styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; lawn ruffle with hemstitched hem and plaits; with embroidery.

65c—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidery and cluster plaits above.

75c—Of nainsook; trimmed with blind embroidery, with cluster plaits above.

85c—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; trimmed with blind embroidery; or torchon lace and insertion, and fine plaits.

Corset Covers

25c—Of cambric; V neck; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery; others with hemstitching.

35c—Of cambric; one style; round neck; with neat embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.

50c—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, Valenciennes lace and insertion.

85c—Of cambric or nainsook; two styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace or insertion; others with embroidery and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

$1—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion; all ribbon-trimmed.

Chemises

35c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle; others with torchon lace and insertion on skirt.

50c—Of nainsook or muslin; two styles; trimmed with embroidery; others of fine plaits and embroidery.

65c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Chemises

75c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.

$1—Of nainsook; Marguerite style; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace; front trimmed with insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

The 15c Drawers and 38c Nightgowns in the Basement. All other goods on Second Floor.

Girls' Underwear

DRAWERS

At 25c and 38c—Children's Drawers of cambric or muslin; embroidery ruffle headed with cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 16 years.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 75c to $1.25—Girls' Nightgowns of Lonsdale cambric or fine muslin; yoke of lace or embroidery insertions; high or low neck with or without ruffle; finished with ribbon at neck and sleeves; sizes 8 to 16 years.

PETTICOATS

75c to $1.15—Girls' Petticoats of fine Lonsdale cambric; various styles of lace or embroidery insertions and edges; sizes 4 to 16 years.

CORSET COVERS

At 18c to 30c—Girls' Corset Covers; plain or embroidery-trimmed; round, pointed or square neck; sizes 30 to 34 in.

Children's Guimpes

At 35c to 65c—Children's Guimpes of good quality lawn; yoke of plain box-plaits; others with cluster of plaits and three rows of insertion; finished with ribbon at neck; sizes 2 to 14 years.

Boys' Night Shirts

35c to 50c—Boys' Night Shirts, with or without collar; plain or colored braid; extra wide skirts; priced according to size; 4 to 14 years.

Infants' Long Dresses

$1.50 to $3—Infants' Long Dresses and Christening Robes, of fine materials, plainly trimmed; others trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or embroidery flounces on skirts; yokes with fine beading and insertion or ruffles of embroidery and lace.

Men's Shirts--Another Chance

FURTHER supplies of the splendid Shirts that inaugurated the White Sale, have just arrived, and go on sale this morning. They stirred up the city, and were gone in a jiffy before. We can make no promises, except to prompt folks, now; for equal shirts were never sold at the prices before.

MEN'S UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS at 35c; 3 for $1

Made of excellent muslin, strong and carefully made; fit as well as shirts for which you will pay three times the price. All have pure linen bosoms, single or double plaits; all open at back; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in. Sizes 13½ to 18 in.

PLAITED BOSOM DRESS SHIRTS at 70c

Fifty dozens Men's Plaited-bosom Dress Shirts, with pure linen bosoms: handsomely laundered, for business or evening dress; open front and back; bodies of good muslin; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in. Shirts you will find hard to match at $1,

Also, from one of the best manufacturers, this lot of

MEN'S $3 PAJAMAS at $1.50 a Suit

Made of fine imported madras, in good styles of pink, blue and lavender stripes; made in refined and thorough manner.

Ninth Street aisle

Furs Newly Priced

FURS of reliable quality, when bought under-price, are a particularly wise as well as a comfort and pleasure-giving investment.

The time is ripe for just such a purchase now—as these new prices on elegant furs indicate:

At $25, from $50—Marmot Capes, 25 in. long, lined with fancy silk.

At $40, from $50 and $55—Plain Electric Seal Coats; finest grade, 20 and 22 in. long; latest styles; in make and finish equal to best seal coats.

At $40, from $55 and $57.50—Cloth Coats, lined with gray and white squirrel, 30 to 38 in. long; suitable for walking or driving. Also at $45, from $60 and $67.50.

Imported Neck pieces; all latest Paris models, in squirrel, fox, Alaska sable; only one piece of a kind.

At $37.50, from $75. At $50, from $100.
At $75, from $125. Second floor, Ninth street.

Charming Ruffs And Capes—Reduced

MANY of them were the star performers in our holiday exhibition of Taffeta, Liberty Silk and Chiffon Neck Ruffs and Capes, which means that, for daintiness and style, they are some of the most attractive of the holiday effects.

The display took off a little of the newness, in some cases; in others didn't even have that result. The new prices are all that reflect the episode, and they rather exaggerate it:

The Ruffs are 80c to $15

that were $1 to $22.50.

The Capes are $5 to $20

that were $15 to $45.

The most attractive sort of feminine finery, at tempting little prices. Broadway.

Silk Petticoats

THIS is your opportunity to buy the silk petticoat you want, at a good bit less than you would have paid a little earlier.

Taffeta silk, in stylish changeable effects, or in plain colors. Lace insertion, ribbons, fancy guimpes, accordion plaits and deep ruffles by way of ornamentation.

And a distinctively French air about many of them—copies of imported models.

$12 to $18 Each

instead of $15 to $27. Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Clothing

SAILOR Suits, particularly jaunty in cut and finish, plain or mixed materials; broken lots in 3 to 12 year sizes,

$3.50, worth $5 to $6

Overcoats for the little fellows of 2½ to 8 years; broken lots, fancy and plain materials, at $5, worth $7 to $9.

Boys' Knee Trousers, of corduroy or mixed cheviots, sizes 3 to 16 years, at 50c, worth $1

Second floor, Ninth street.

Embroideries

MIGHT call this a bird's-eye view of this showing, for it includes different branches—all newly arrived, seasonable and interesting, in style and price:

Edgings, of nainsook and cambric; specially priced: At 5c, worth 7c and 8c; 10c, worth 12c to 14c; 12½c, worth 15c to 18c; 15c, worth 16c to 22c; 23c, worth 28c to 35c.

Then there are Allover Embroideries, Baby Sets, Ribbon Beadings, Flouncings, in wide variety.

Embroidered Waist Patterns. From France—the daintiest new styles for Spring. Exquisitely embroidered bloused fronts, or allover, with trimmings to match. Materials are heavy or sheer linen, pique, dimity, nainsook or lawn. $1.75 to $12.75. Broadway.

Embroidery Strips. "Seconds," on account of real or fancied, but slight imperfections. Splendid variety of them—

Edgings at 10c to $1.50.
Insertions at 15c to 75c.
for the strip, or piece, of 4½ yards. Basement.

Men's $25 and $30 Suits To Order, $20

WINTER materials, in a variety of stylish patterns—fancy cheviots and neat worsteds. We're thinking about Spring things, while you're buying and wearing Winter clothes.

If you care for a stylish, well-made, well-fitting Sack Suit made to your measure from any of these fabrics, you may have it for

TWENTY DOLLARS

instead of the usual $25 to $30. We don't like to, and won't, hold over piece goods. Chances are we won't have to long, after you've seen the goods. Second floor, Fourth ave.

Men's Fine Shoes At $3.90, from $5

THESE are the best five dollar shoes we know of—made for our regular stock, and in materials and workmanship equaling the best six-dollar shoes to be found outside of WANAMAKER'S.

The group includes—

Box calf double sole Lace Shoes, Enamel Leather Shoes, with calf tops; Blucher Lace Shoes, black kidskin double-sole Lace Shoes; Patent leather and coltskin medium-weight Lace Shoes—all regular $5 shoes, at **$3.90 a pair.**

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

Laces for Little

WE'VE cleaned house of a lot of short pieces—*i. e.*, not full lengths—of laces and added some patterns that haven't gone fast enough to suit us. The new prices will attend to that, promptly.

There are Edgings and Insertions, Bandings and Galons, in white, cream and ecru; of imitation Duchesse, Filet, Point Venise, Cluny and Oriental Laces.

3c to $1.25 a yard

formerly 10c to $2. Basement.

Newly Trimmed Hats For the Southland

THE migration will soon begin—has already begun, in fact. Many of the big Florida hotels are now open; others open on the 12th and 14th of this month.

Millinery is an important part of the preparation. Wanamaker Millinery expresses the most advanced American ideas.

Today we present an artistic group of *Flower Hats*, designed for Southern wear. Unique, original, beautiful; and, because carefully and skillfully made, durable and safe from the knocks and shocks of travel. Prices, $10 to $25.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Tenth street.

Re-opening of the Demonstration of

The Language Phone Method

For Teaching French, German and Spanish

EARLY in December we were compelled to close the demonstration of the Language Phone, on account of holiday demands for space. Many who desired to purchase the outfit did not see the notice of the closing and of the expected advance in price.

We have, however, arranged with The International College of Languages to continue the former price for two weeks, up to and including January 17th, when the price will be advanced 12½ per cent.

The Language Phone Method is in combination with the famous Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's text books—his "Commonsense Method of Practical Linguistry." It also includes the new "Speaking and Pronouncing Manual," just completed.

If you are interested in language study, now is the time to purchase, as the price will positively be advanced after January 17th.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Girls' Coats Reduced One-Third

A SMALL collection of stylish Box and Three-quarter length Reefers, of best quality dark blue chinchilla, lined with flannel; velvet collar and cuffs; has been cut a third in price to clear it out—

$10, Formerly $15

Sizes are 6 to 14 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

A New Group of Women's Coats Under-Price

THESE Coats are all spic-span-new—not odd lots, or broken stock.

They have just been made up for us, in styles directed by us, by a manufacturer who had a surplus of fine cloths that he wished to dispose of, even at a loss.

The coats are all splendidly made, in the most desirable styles of the moment.

At $16, Worth $24—

Coats of Zibeline, 30 in. long; handsomely finished with straps of stitched taffeta; double cape effect over shoulder; lining of satin.

At $18, Worth $27.50—

Coats of fine black Kersey, 30 in. long, with inverted plaited back; collarless with deep broadcloth facing; finished in front with velvet; full sleeve gathered by cuff.

Same style, of fine Vicuna or Zibeline, at $22.

At $20, Worth $27.50—

Coats of black Broadcloth, 50 in. long; collarless, edged with panne velvet; box back; double-shoulder capes; half-lined.

Also this group from our regular stock:

At $22.50, Were $37.50 to $50—

Three-quarter Length Coats of double-faced Scotch mixtures; well-shaped garments, suitable for traveling or driving. Second floor, Broadway.

Gas Radiators Under-Price

THE coal situation doesn't improve; but it's easy to get fuel delivered through the gas pipe. Handy, clean, and economical.

Today you may choose from several excellent groups af Gas Radiators at decisive savings in cost.

At $1.50 each—4-tubed Gas Radiators; bronze or aluminum finish top and base; four tubes of American iron, each tube with fancy iron trimmings and three glass jewels; brass connections; 18 in. high.

At $2.65, from $4—Puritan Radiators; four tubes of Russia iron; top and base made of sheet aluminum; with nickel-plated corners; two glass jewels in each tube; excellent heaters. Same style and finish, with six tubes, at $3.50.

At $2, from $3—6-tubed Radiators, 18 in. high; heavy cast iron top and base; Russia iron tubes.

At $2.50, from $3.75—Open-front Gas Heaters; some with brass reflectors, others with asbestos fronts.

At $2.85 to $6.50—4, 6, and 8-tubed high and low Radiators; some with bronze, aluminum and nickel-plated trimmings.

At $1, from $1.50—Round cylinder Gas Heaters; aluminum finish.

Best covered Gas Tubing, 3 to 18 ft. lengths, 3c foot.

Basement.

More Than a Hundred Thousand Yards of PRINTED COTTONS New Today

IF the orchards of Spring and the gardens of June could shower their blossoms on newly fallen snow you would see no more beautiful picture than our Cotton Goods counters present today.

The choicest, richest, most exquisite designs from abroad are here; but if you've a speck of patriotic ambition in your soul, you'll be delighted with the lavish displays of American Goods that show equal, and we think often greater charms than those from abroad.

The choicest selections of the year may be secured here right now. These are bare suggestions of varieties and prices:

At 25c a Yard

Printed Broche Satin Striped Batiste; designs in dainty little floral patterns, and polka dots in black and colors printed on white grounds.

At 25c a Yard

Printed Lace-corded Striped Batiste; designs in small floral printing polka dots, conventional figures and cashmere colored stripes.

At 20c a Yard

Printed Lace Striped Broche Figured Muslins; designs in small rosebud patterns; some surrounded by small pin-dots in black on white grounds.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

At 18c a Yard

Printed Cluster-corded Striped Batiste, in designs of small rosebuds; scattered and arranged in trellis fashion, on white and tinted grounds.

At 18c a Yard

Printed Broche Striped Batiste; designs in small rosebuds and artistic figues in black on white, and pin-dots of white on colored grounds.

At 18c a Yard

Fine Printed Batiste, in a variety of dainty figured stripes; small rosebuds with floral borders for trimming; floral designs between stripes, and polka dots on colored and white grounds.

At 12½c a Yard

Printed Batiste; designs of tinted grounds of self-color with Oriental figured borders for trimming; floral stripes and floral sprays, on white grounds, and polka dots in white on tinted grounds.

At 12½c a Yard

Printed Dimities, with the finish of the Belfast goods, in newly attractive designs of floral stripes alternating with moire stripes, small rosebuds, scattered floral patterns, conventional figures, polka dots of white on tinted grounds with Oriental borders for trimming, big and little dots of white on colors, and colored dots on white grounds.

At 12½c a Yard

Printed Swiss Muslins, in floral designs divided by stripes, floral medallions, and groupings of rosebuds with polka dots.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Influence of Straight-line Simplicity

is finely developed in our showing of "Hampton" furniture, for the Bedroom, Bureaus, Twin Beds, Chests of Drawers and Tables that are built on the simple theory of usefulness—are offered here in Mahogany, White Enamel, Maple and Olive Wood.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

"Last Two Days."

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

Last Days of Exhibition.

Free 9 to 6 Day — View 8 to 10 Evening

To be Sold by order of the Executors

At Unrestricted Public Sale

On Thursday and Friday Evenings of this Week, at 8:30 o'Clock,

AT

Mendelssohn Hall

Fortieth St., East of Broadway.

(Admission by card, to be had free, of the managers.)

THE

Very Valuable PAINTINGS.

Water Colors and Pastels

Collected by the late

Mrs. S. D. Warren

OF BOSTON.

"Includes work that any connoisseur might be glad to call his own."—*Mail and Express.*

De Luxe Illustrated Catalogue, $20.00

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

American Art Association, Managers,

6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

In consequence of our persistent advocacy

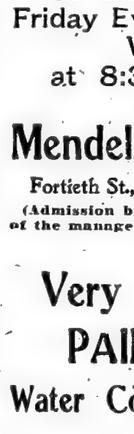

of Straight Whiskies, the trade report a largely increased demand for

Old Crow Rye,

also for our straight Scotch Whiskies,

SOUVENIR, (Old), and

Bonnie Brier Bush,

(Very Old,) true Glenlivets. Our orders are larger than ever before.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

Wine Merchants, New York.

Cheap Trips Southwest

One fare plus $2.00, round trip, first class, Chicago to Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas.

Greatly reduced rates for one-way second class tickets.

First and third Tuesdays. Corresponding rates from East generally.

Illustrated land pamphlets for the asking.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

Antique Bellows

In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.

Fire Sets and Andirons,

in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S

Auction Sales

OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 42d St., Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.

Catalogues ready [illegible] sale. Purchasers will always find some interesting list to select from.

Those desiring to sell can [illegible] at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BUSINESS TROBULES.

New York City.

ROSENFELD & TELSFER.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Bernard Ginzburg receiver of the assets of the firm of Rosenfeld & Telsfer, blacksmiths at 322 Front Street, in a suit brought by Bernard Telsfer against Harris Rosenfeld for a dissolution of the partnership.

FERDINAND FISH.—A judgment for $17,267 was entered yesterday against Ferdinand Fish of 106 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for the amount now due on a note of $16,216 made by him on Oct. 11, 1901, payable a year after date, which was not paid.

OWLES, DAVIS & WHITE.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for a receiver for the firm of Owles, Davis & White, freight Custom House and insurance brokers at 29 Broadway, in a suit brought by Adolph Owles against H. O. C. Davis and Harold B. White for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed in Aug. 5, 1902. The Justice will appoint Mr. White the receiver on condition that he give a bond of $1,000, pay all the liabilities of the firm, pay whatever there is found due Mr. Owles on an accounting, serve as receiver without compensation, and not incur any expense for attorney's fees.

L. STEVENS.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received a writ of replevin against L. Stevens, manufactu[illegible] of shirts at 52 Leonard Street, for $1,000, in favor of Lewis Frank & Sons, for cotton shirtings, and found about $300 worth of goods called for in the writ. Nearly everything of value had been removed from the place, and everything was in confusion when the reporter called there yesterday. Mr. Stevens was not there, and it was said by the employes that he had not been there since Monday. The liabilities are reported to be $15,000, and no assets are in sight. He has been in business several years, and it is said in the trade that his name was originally Louis Stepensky, and he had it changed in December, 1900, to Stevens.

S. J. CAWLEY & CO.—Samuel J. Cawley, doing business as S. J. Cawley & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas at 387 and 389 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick E. Switzer, without preference. He has been in business fifteen years. He began as a partner in the firm of Helter, Glen & Cawley; afterward was of Glen, Cawley & Co., and later as S. J. Cawley & Co. Isaac H. Weinberg, who was a partner in S. J. Cawley & Co., withdrew on Jan. 1, 1902, and Mr. Cawley continued alone, claiming a capital of $25,000, but had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. Frederick Mabbett, the attorney, said that the liabilities are $70,000 and nominal assets $35,000. The assignment was caused by keen competition, large expenses, and small profits. This is the first failure he has had in his long business career.

Out of Town.

PLATT ALBERTYPE COMPANY.—The Platt Albertye Company of Providence, R. I., maker of Albertypes and gelatine prints, has made an assignment to Charles B. Tyler, Secretary of the company. A general estimate of the liabilities made by Eugene P. Platt, Treasurer and manager of the company, placed them at about $17,000. The assets were estimated by Mr. Platt at between $40,000 and $50,000. The embarrassment would be only temporary, he thought, as the concern can more than pay dollar for dollar.

GEORGE S. DAVIS.—George S. Davis of Detroit, Mich., for many years a member of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The total amount of his debts is given as $244,316, with assets amounting to $5,140. The largest debt consists of six notes given to Parke, Davis & Co., aggregating $95,506. Mr. Davis has not been a member of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. for several years. He is now President and Treasurer of the Continental Varnish and Paint Company of Detroit.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

ABRAHAM SIMON.—Abraham Simon, a bartender of 95 Allen Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,998 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted in 1896. He was a partner in the firm of A. Simon & Herzberg, liquor dealers.

WILLIS & STAPLES.—Willis & Staples, jobbers in hosiery and notions at 308 Broadway, have effected a settlement with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, and the composition has been confirmed by Judge Adams of the United States District Court. Their liabilities were $13,065 and assets $6,941.

T. & J. FARRELL COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the T. & J. Farrell Company, wholesale and retail grocers at 472 Greenwich Street, with sixteen branch stores in this city and Brooklyn, show liabilities $20,800, to 125 creditors, and nominal assets $12,752, consisting of stock, $11,397; wagons and trucks, $950; cash, $117, and accounts, $288.

WILLIAM L. POLLACK.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Morris receiver of the assets of William L. Pollack, diamond broker at 41 Maiden Lane, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, on the application of F. B. Ruthenberg, one of the creditors. It was stated that his stock was about $3,000. Mr Pollack, it is said, is the diamond dealer who was shot and robbed some years ago on a train going from Detroit to Omaha when the robber took $40,000 worth of diamonds contained in the wallet which Mr. Pollack carried in his vest.

FRIEDENBACH BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Abraham and Samuel Friedenbach, composing the firm of Friedenbach Brothers, grocers at 192 First Avenue and 130 Thompson Street, by the following creditors: Jacob Kulla, $1,120; John S. Sills & Sons, $395, and Charles Rohe, $407. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have sold and removed merchandise and accounts valued at $3,000, and permitted two creditors to obtain judgments against them under which the Sheriff sold out the contents of both stores yesterday. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Walter F. Wood receiver of the assets and issued an order restraining the Sheriff from turning over the proceeds of the sale to the judgment creditors.

S. ZEIMER & FELDSTEIN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough receiver of the assets of S. Zeimer & Feldstein, importers of flowers and feathers at 622 and 624 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday, on the application of Joseph Goldstein, a creditor for $37,805. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $10,000. In the application for the receiver it was stated that on the 4th inst. Mr. Goldstein visited Samuel Zeimer, the senior partner, at his house, 100 East Seventy-ninth Street, and found him very ill, suffering, he claimed, from nervous prostration. He said he was unable to attend to business and did not know how long it would be before the doctor would permit him to go down town. He further informed Mr. Goldstein that the firm was in very bad shape; that by reason of discounts having been refused by the bank and other financial calamities that had happened to him, the firm was unable to meet its obligations; that the liabilities were upward of $300,000, and the assets would not exceed $150,000 to $170,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—W. H. Arnold	$981
BENEDICT, Henry W.—W. Gillies and another	166
BRYON, William J.—O. D. Banta	97
CONNELL, Peter G. and Ella M.—O. W. Rose	167
COWEN, Philip and William—Corn Exchange Bank	178
CARES, Frank F.—M. Nuhn	1,630
CHAPFELLE, Emanuel S.—O. P. Wessman Company	77
DOUGLASS, Walter H.—G. D. Sherman	1,963
HEYMAN, Moses—G. S. Witthron	264
HICKEY, Thomas—J. J. Lawlor	51
HAY-BUDDEN MANUFACTURING COMpany—Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Company of New York, costs	96
HAHN, Frank J.—F. M. Benkiser	45
HARRIOTT, Frederick M., Charles Brennecke, and Patrick O'Neill—James Everard's Breweries	2,141
ISISON, Henry—J. Bradley	63
KOODISH, Max, Eli, and Rosi—E. S. Weinbaum	369
KNIGHT, Philip M., Joseph P. Tully, and John H. Lyon—D. Benedetto	253
LIPPOFF, David and Jacob—S. Silver	240
LYMAN, William—B. Tutham and another	557
LUCKMANN, William—E. Fleische	87
DAVIDSON, William—Columbia Phonograph Company	93
FISH, Ferdinand—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	17,263
FITZGIBBON, Edward—J. Gatti	535
FITZGERALD, Mary, executrix—M. Mc-Phillips, costs	100
GIEGENGACK, Gus—J. F. Godfilot and another	40
GRAZIUSKY Abraham—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, costs	21
GLASSHEIM, Isador—Ballou Dickson Company	20
GORDON, Bernard—J. Kruger	86
GLUTH, Conrad—C. Steiner	50
GEORGE F. BALMER CONTRACTING Company—Dobbie Foundry and Machine Company	170
MATHESIUS, Alfred D. and Sophia—S. J. Stroheim and another	172
MARCUS, Nathan—A. Goldstein, costs	101
MAY, Lewis A., Orrin S. Barnum and Frank A. Mosher—J. N. E. Kraeger	187
MAY, Lewis A., Orrin S. Barnum and Frank A. Mosher—J. N. E. Kraeger	187
MILLER, Walter C.—H. C. Kennedy	367
NEUBERGER, David M.—Home Life Insurance Company	128
NEYER, Richard—H. [illegible] other	
NEWMAN, Abraham, William Livingston, and Nathan Newman—H. Cohen	624
O'BRIEN, John F.—H. Lauter	435
PHILLIPS, Martha B.—J. S. Sills and another	50
PINNEY, Frederick H.—W. H. Platt	218
PENFIELD, William W.—M. Stahl, executor	702
PATTERSON, Henry A.—E. Burrell	230
RODERMOND, Richard B., and Theron L. Smith—G. E. Richardson	192
SCHENKEIN, Samuel—German Exchange Bank	700
SCHUTZ, Kunigunde—German Exchange Bank	253
SMITH, Asher L.—J. Hauser	252
SUTPHIN, William L.—J. Stiner, costs	80
STEVENS, Horace S.—B. Zahn, costs	125
STEINWAY & SONS—J. Mason, costs	160
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY —M. Birnstein, costs	78
WEISS, Morris and Adolph—S. Ginsberg, costs	72
WALTER, Harry A.—T. W. Henry	39
WESTCHESTER TRACTION COMPANY —The Macomber-Whyte-Moore Company	324
TANTILLO, Giuseppe—D. G. Brennan	254
TRUE, Clarence—C. S. Hunter	221
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Fichter	217
WILLIAM DAVIDSON (INCORPORAtion)—C. E. Van Ambury	44
YOSE, Rachel—P. Morton	446
WESTCHESTER TRACTION COMPANY —R. H. Chipman	1,770
WECHSELMAN, Solomon—F. W. Schabberhas and another	82
WEIMAN, Morris—K. Siegel	341
WANGLER, Wilhelmina—Atkinson Furnishing Company	29

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Eastern depression has moved rapidly northeastward, and is central to-night off the New England Coast. A second depression of great magnitude has moved rapidly southeastward from the British possessions, and to-night overlies Minnesota. It has been attended by high winds and gales, especially in its rear. There has been snow in New England and the coast districts of the Middle Atlantic States; also in the lake region, but where fair weather has prevailed. It is colder in the Middle Atlantic States and Florida, and much warmer in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Generally fair weather will prevail in the eastern and southern districts except in the lake region, where snow or rain is indicated. The weather will be fair in the Rocky Mountain and Eastern Slope districts. It will be much colder in the Northwest, in the Missouri, and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region. The temperature will rise in the East and South. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest, diminishing Wednesday and becoming southerly Thursday; on the Gulf Coast light variable winds will prevail. Brisk to high northwest winds and gales will prevail on Lake Michigan.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and fair weather until the Grand Banks. Cold wave warnings have been issued for Eastern Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Northern Nebraska.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair, warmer to-day; Thursday fair, except rain or snow in northwest portion; variable winds, becoming brisk south.

North Carolina, South Carolina, fair, warmer to-day and to-morrow, fresh southwest to south winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness; brisk southerly winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness; fresh to brisk south winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and Western New York, fair, warmer Wednesday; Thursday probably rain or snow and colder; brisk to high south winds, becoming west.

North and South Dakota, fair Wednesday and Thursday, with a cold wave; high northwest winds, diminishing.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; wind southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	25	37	42
6 A. M.	25	36	41
9 A. M.	24	35	39
12 M	34	37	41
4 P. M.	39	37	42
6 P. M.	38	32	35
9 P. M.	38	28	32
12 P. M.	34	27	30

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Beaureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1902	32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The thermometer registered 35 degrees at 8 A. M. and 29 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 38 degrees at 1 A. M. and the minimum 27 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	22	34	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	28	36	NW	Clear
Boston	34	38	NW	Snow
Buffalo	22	28	W	Cloudy
Cape May	30	40	NW	Cloudy
Eastport	30	30	N	Snow
Nantucket	34	38	NW	Rain
Norfolk	34	42	N	Pt. cloudy
Oswego	14	24	SE	Snow
Philadelphia	30	38	NW	Clear
Pittsburg	26	28	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	24	28	NW	Snow
Scranton	26	32	NW	Pt. cloudy
Washington, D. C.	30	36	W	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	38	40	S	Pt. cloudy
Chicago	24	28	S	Snow
Cincinnati	26	26	SW	Cloudy
Cleveland	22	26	S	Snow
Detroit	18	26	SW	Cloudy
Duluth	10	22	E	Snow
Grand Haven	20	28	SE	Snow
Green Bay	26	26	S	Snow
Huron	30	44	NW	Cloudy
Marquette	18	18	SE	Snow
Milwaukee	22	24	SW	Cloudy
Toledo	20	26	S	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	32	34	W	Clear
Charlotte	32	40	W	Clear
Corpus Christi	58	70	S	Clear
Galveston	56	58	SW	Clear
Hatteras	44	44	W	Clear
Jacksonville	42	46	SW	Clear
Key West	62	66	N	Pt. cloudy
Mobile	48	54	SW	Clear
Montgomery	40	44	SW	Clear
New Orleans	50	58	SW	Clear
Savannah	38	44	W	Clear
Tampa	48	54	W	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	38	44	W	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	26	50	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	28	28	S	Clear
Dodge City	56	70	NW	Clear
Kansas City	50	52	NW	Cloudy
North Platte	36	52	NW	Clear
Omaha	42	48	NW	Cloudy
St. Louis	40	40	S	Cloudy
St. Paul	38	38	W	Snow
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	4	32	W	Clear
Denver	54	66	NW	Clear
Helena	40	46	NW	Clear
Salt Lake City	40	44	NW	Clear

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Judge A. P. Humphrey, Louisville; H. Routkowsky, of the Russian Embassy, Washington; Gov. John W. Smith, Maryland.

HOLLAND—Capt. J. F. Crean, London; A. V. Carrich, Manila; Charles Price Gabriel, London.

GRAND—William Stephenson, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—Supreme Court Judge M. H. Maynard, Michigan; W. R. Hamilton, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. A. Taylor, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Gen. W. Maxwell Green, United States Consul General to Bermuda; L. Goodwin Hobbs, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.: J. J. Glaser, hosiery and underwear; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

"Garland's," St. Louis, Mo.: L. Jackson, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Albert.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.: C. S. Peers, cloaks; J. Gilhooly, fancy goods; 530 Broadway.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.: M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Davis, ladies' wear; Miss Stratz, infants' wear; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Miller, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McCraw, notions, furnishing goods, laces, and embroideries; Westminster Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, wrappers; A. L. Filene, tea gowns; A. M. Fisher, dry goods; F. A. Krier, dry goods; T. A. Lybford, dry goods; G. Tolman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Coons, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kann, S. Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; Miss New, fancy goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Richman, N. J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. J. Richman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Steiner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; A. M. Jamieson, shoes, 443 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons, 458 Broadway; Holland House.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Oregon; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, and waists, 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Macinness, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies and infants' wear; P. Lawlor, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Denheim & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. T. Sands, dress goods; F. W. Greene, silks; 9 Walled Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. [illegible] E. Mock, white goods; [illegible] Cella Hotel.

[illegible] Co.; Miss M. Smith, [illegible]

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

domestics, silks, and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. W. Wurzburg, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Keith, Edson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, straw goods, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. P. Murphy, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Strouss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strouss, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; T. G. Hardesty, linings, white goods, laces, ribbons, trimmings; M. J. Waterman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, notions, corsets, linings, and leather goods; 23 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and white goods; Criterion Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donohue, domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, flannels; C. D. Parmelee, dress goods, silks, and white goods; 320 Broadway.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. L. Hammer, linens, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; J. N. Bryan, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. C. Callender, dry goods; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; S. E. French, silks; F. E. Leach, dress goods; 2 Walker St.

Mandell Bros., Chicago, Ill.; S. I. Bird, boys' clothing; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. D. MacInnes, silks; Hotel Normandie.

Upson, Singleton & Co., Waterbury, Conn.; B. R. Singleton, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 421 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Gross, W. M., Troy, N. Y.; M. Gross, clothing and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Martin, linens; 47 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.90
Tallow, prime	.05
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	10.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75½c; No. 3, 68@73c; No. 2 red, 71¼@71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 46¾c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 2 white, 32¼@34c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 38@43c; fair to choice malting, 46@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose), $5.45@5.60; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@$9.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11@$11.10.

COTTON.—It was an irregular day at the Cotton Exchange. The opening was easy, at a decline of 1@5 points, and after the call there was a further decline of 1@6 points on the more active positions. The weakness was largely due to active selling of long accounts, following the recent open letter by the leader of the bull party to the effect that cotton had been bought to a stand, and indicating that a reaction was in order; at the same time advising his following to sell. A decline of ⅛c followed. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with the scarcity of desirable grades a feature. The market for futures was finally firm at a net decline of 2 points to a net advance of 4 points. Total sales of futures estimated at 400,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.52	8.58	8.49	8.56@8.57
February	8.55	8.66	8.53	8.61@8.62
March	8.59	8.68	8.55	8.67@8.68
April	8.60	8.64	8.60	8.66@8.68
May	8.61	8.67	8.55	8.67@ ...
June	8.55	8.65	8.55	8.67@8.68
July	8.64	8.68	8.57	8.67@8.68
August	8.49	8.54	8.44	8.53@8.56
September	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.23@8.25

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 35,000 bales; American, 27,000 bales; middling upland, 4.66. Futures opened barely steady, 4 to 5 points decline; closed barely steady, net 5 to 7½ points lower. January, January-February, February-March, and March-April, 4.60@4.61; April-May, 4.61; May-June, June-July, and July-August, 4.62; August-September, 4.55@4.56; September-October, 4.44; October-November, 4.34. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Largely because of strength in corn and a fair export business, the wheat market maintained a steady undertone in face of extreme dullness, which, without the help referred to, would doubtless have sent the market to a lower level. In fact, the bearishness of local traders early in the day, led to considerable selling for short account, which was replaced during the last hour at slightly higher prices. The whole range of the local market was not over ⅛c all day, but the close was at the best point, and ⅛c above the previous night. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86c; No. 2 red, New York, 79c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71⅝c; May, 74¾@74¼c; July, 70⅝c; No. 2 hard, 66@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40@40¼c; May, 40¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 33½c; May, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼@75c; May, 75⅝c. Rye—No. 1, 51c. Barley—Standard, 60c; sample, 45@55c. Corn—May, 43⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—Wheat—May, 74c; July, 74⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 6.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70¼c; May, 75c. Oats—May, 33¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $20; Spring bran middling, $19@$20.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79 7-16	79 9-16	79¼	79½
July	77½	77⅝	77 5-16	77⅜
Corn—				
January	55½	56⅞	55½	56½
February	...	...	...	53
March	51½	52⅜	51½	52⅜
May	48 5-16	48⅝	48¼	48⅜
July	47 7-16	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75⅝
July	72⅝	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
Corn—				
May	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43½
July	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42⅝
Oats—				
May	34½	34⅝	34	34½
July	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
Lard—				
May	$9.40	$9.45	$9.37	$9.42
July	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.25
Ribs—				
May	8.65	8.67	8.62	8.67
July	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.65
Pork—				
May	16.07½	16.12	15.97	16.02

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $15@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@27. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8½c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¼c; country, 4@4¼c. LARD—$9.30; city tcs, $9.40@$9.60; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.50; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10¼@10½c; [illegible]

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Kaltenborn Concert.

On Thursday, January 8, a grand concert by the Famous Kaltenborn Orchestra, assisted by well-known artists, will be held in our Concert Hall, Fourth Floor, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

To-day Begins a Sale Most Extraordinary in Our

Women's Suit and Wrap Dept.

Third Floor.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Owing to the backward Winter season, manufacturers of Women's Outer Garments have been compelled to sacrifice stocks. And because of the tardy Winter season mercantile conditions with many retailers of Women's Outer Garments have not been so prosperous as they might have been had not Jack Frost and Old Boreas been backward in coming forward.

For this reason few retailers are in a position to take advantage of any offers in Women's Outer Garments. Not so with the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment, which never enjoyed a more prosperous business. Manufacturers flocked to this haven of relief. Result—we secured thousands of the season's choicest Coats, Wraps, Suits and Furs at concessions that enable us to offer you absolutely unprecedented values; the prices in many instances touching far below manufacturing cost.

Women's double-breasted Kersey Coats, in black and castor, satin lined; regularly $8.75, special $5.00

Women's loose-fitting Mandarin Coats of black Kersey and Montagnac; satin lined; regularly $15.00, special $7.75

Women's short double-breasted Jackets, of fine black Montagnac; velvet collar; plaid taffeta lining; regularly $15.00

YACHTING IN NEWARK BAY

Pavonia Club Members Planning for a Busy Year.

Many Owners of Small Boats Joining the Club—Commodore's Cup Won by Alexander F. Roe.

There is a strong possibility that the owners of small boats racing on Newark Bay, more popularly known as the mosquito fleet yachtsmen, will join the Pavonia Yacht Club of Bayonne this season, thus contributing toward the establishment of a large and prosperous yachting centre in the Bayonne locality. The house that the mosquito fleet members occupied was burned late last season, and as the opportunity is not promising for a new house at present many of the smaller boat members have already joined the larger yacht club, and the majority of the others are expected to do so before the real opening of the season.

The Pavonia Club, being increased by a number of active yachtsmen, who, although their specialty has been the smaller sailing craft, have done a great deal to keep the sport alive in the Jersey City and Bayonne localities, is now preparing for a lively season. The club already has forty-five boats in its fleet, several of them being naphtha and steam launches, and a number of additions are to be made this Spring. Two new naphtha launches are being built and there will be some new sailing boats.

The club recently held its annual meeting, and, besides the election of officers, plans were made for a number of regattas during the coming Spring and Summer. The officers for the new year are: Commodore, Lewis F. Lyne; Vice Commodore—Walter A. Ward; Fleet Captain—John Wright; Financial Secretary—W. F. Tobin; Corresponding Secretary—Harold Smith; Trustees—O. F. Coe, W. D. Salter, W. A. Smith, E. S. Alexander.

Commodore Lyne has just appointed as the Regatta Committee David Kohn, Louis Mittlerdorf, and Asher B. Curtis. The committee has decided to hold the opening regatta on May 30, Decoration Day, and after that club regattas will be held every Saturday throughout the season. The big annual regatta will be held in June, but the exact date has not been decided upon. The members have shown their interest in the coming international cup races by sanctioning the chartering of a steamer to follow the races in August.

A number of social features are being planned by the House Committee, of which David Kohn is Chairman. There will be several ladies' days during the yachting season, and the next members' event will be a festeful dinner in February. This will be given in the clubhouse at the foot of East Forty-first Street, Bayonne.

The Commodore's Cup, awarded by the retiring Commodore, Stephen A. Cooper, has been presented to Alexander F. Roe for winning the largest number of races during the past year. His victorious boat was the yawl Forsythe II.

Many of the members are having their boats overhauled, and when the club fleet is ready for the season in May it is expected that it will be the largest and also in the finest condition in the history of the Pavonia Club. Besides the open June regatta, there will be another one given in September. The accession of the mosquito fleet members will probably occasion the award of several new prizes for the smaller classes, and Commodore Lyne feels justified in predicting one of the most prosperous years in the history of the club.

The House Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has announced a mess-dinner for Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at the city clubhouse, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. The dinner will precede the regular annual meeting.

THE PARIS BILLIARD TANGLE.

Albert F. Troescher Sails to Straighten Affairs for Big Tournament.

Aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday was Albert F. Froescher, who is on his way to Paris to straighten out the tangled affair of the international billiard championship. He stated that there would surely be a tournament and that the entry list would be the most remarkable array of talent and skill that has ever been brought together in one meeting. It will be held in the grand salon of the Grand Hotel, Paris, the scene of so many triumphs on the part of Frank Ives, George Slosson, Jacob Schaefer, Maurice Vignaux, and others. The tournament will begin the night of Feb. 15.

"My journey abroad has been made necessary by the condition of affairs as reported by our Paris agent," said Mr. Froescher. "Things seem to be in a fair way to a settlement, but some one must get the billiard players together. The majority of them really want to enter, but have some idea about rules on the division of the money not in accordance with the original terms under which the tournament is given. Slosson and Vignaux are certain to play. I consider that all the others are as good as in, and this includes Schaefer, Cure, Gibelin, Fournell, Howison, and Sutton. There are others also, and the list will be a long one."

George Slosson had a conference with Mr. Troescher before he sailed. The "Student" billiardist said that he would sail for Paris the latter part of this month. "George Wheelock, my partner in the Forty-second Street room, is now in Paris," remarked Slosson, "and he writes that there is splendid prospect for a big meeting. Furthermore, he has a plan to hold a sweepstake tournament in this city, probably at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, at the conclusion of the Paris championship. Either four or six men will play, say, an equal number of Frenchmen and Americans, the purse to be made up by entrance money and, say, several thousand dollars added by Wheelock and others, who are greatly interested in seeing and promoting the best of billiards. Such a purse would be divided by the winner taking 50 per cent., and the second and third men 30 and 20 per cent. respectively."

The committee having charge of the championship of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players has decided to begin play on Feb. 2. The event, as formerly, will be held at the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Brooklyn. Among the entries are Byron Stark, Arthur Townsend, Edward Gardner, Frank Gardner, and Ferdinand Poggenburg.

HOCKEY IN THE COLLEGES.

The intercollegiate hockey season will have it, formal opening on Saturday evening, when the sevens of Brown and Princeton line up in this city. There are five colleges in the league—Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Brown—and each team will meet every other seven once, instead of twice, as in previous seasons. This is said to be due to the fact that the Harvard Faculty objects to the Crimson team taking so many trips to this city as playing in a schedule of eighteen instead of nine games would necessitate.

Yale's seven has won the intercollegiate championship at hockey ever since the inception of the league, some half dozen years ago, and again expects to capture honors. From last year's winning seven Yale has Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Captain and golf champion; H. R. Stern, goal-keeper; A. K. Oliver, forward, and H. Potter, forward. The new men who have so far been playing on the team in its non-college games are Silleck at point and Rowland and Marcus at forwards. Yale altogether has thirty-four candidates, from whom it is expected before the season closes some remarkably good new men will be developed.

Princeton's hockey management has been making every effort to have a successful season for the Tigers this year. The candidates for the Varsity have the advantage of regular training table, and have been instructed for a month past on the board floor of the Princeton Casino in the principles of team work and goal shooting. Like Yale, the Nassau men have enjoyed the advantages of practice games with teams of the Amateur Hockey League at the local rink, and have also had the benefit of playing some of the strongest sevens in Pittsburg in their recent Christmas trip. These men now comprise the Varsity squad: L. B Purnell, S. McClave, A. Speer, A. Roche, F. B. Alexander, A. F. King, R. H. Leake, J. H. Auerbach, H. L. Lloyd, J. R. Miller, E. P. Larned, E. L. Rafferty, and G Patton. Of these Purnell, McClave, Alexander, Leake, and Lloyd are from last year.

At Harvard the men, too, have been engaged in indoor practice for some time and the squad has been considerably sifted by Capt. Lovering. From the men who have been retained a final team will soon be selected. Lovering will be one of the forwards, and Fosdick and J. W. Foster will be two of his veteran team mates. Manning, the goal of last year, will occupy his old position, Carr will again be at point, and Penhallow will occupy cover point, where he has played for three years. All these men are veterans, so that it looks as if Harvard would have an unusually good seven this year.

Columbia does not seem to have any better team than last year, and without much good new material the outlook is not bright for a successful hockey team for the Morningside university this year. The team at present is made up of: Goal, Von Bernuth and Stern; point, Benedict; cover point, H. Duden, and forwards, Akin, Wolf, Hecker, W. Duden, the Captain, and Bode. Not much is known in regard to the merits of the Brown University seven, but the team is said to be about on a par with that of last year. Both Cornell and Pennsylvania have hockey teams which will arrange schedules, but they are not members of the College League.

ROWING PRIZE FROM AUSTRALIA

R. A. Watson of Sydney Gives a Trophy for Intermediate Eights.

In fulfillment of a promise made at the clubhouse of one of the Harlem River rowing clubs, in October, 1901, R. A. Watson of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, who was the backer of Edward Hanlan when the Columbia rowing coach raced in Australia some years ago, has given $100 to the Harlem Regatta Association to be expended in the purchase of a prize for the intermediate eight-oared race in the annual regatta of the association, held on the Harlem River on Memorial Day.

The money will be expended in the purchase of a silver cup or similar trophy, which will be held for one year by the club winning it, and will become the permanent property of a crew which wins it three times.

Mr. Watson, the giver of the prize, is the principal owner of the race course at Sydney, and is a man of considerable means. He is a former oarsman, and has been a friend and admirer of Hanlan for a number of years. In 1901 he made a visit to this country, and was entertained by a number of the Harlem River rowing clubs.

He then announced his intention of presenting a prize to the Harlem Regatta Association in return for the courtesies extended to him by the clubs in the association. The gift was made through Hanlan, who announced it yesterday.

MEETING OF BROOKLYN DRIVERS

Amateur Reinsmen Anxious to Have Certain Restrictions for Coney Island Boulevard.

A number of Brooklyn's influential men who are fond of driving fast horses attended the annual meeting of the Pleasure Drivers' Association, which was held last night in the gymnasium of the Invincible Club, 78 Herkimer Street. Among those present were many well-known doctors, lawyers, and business men, and they were a unit in an effort to have the Brooklyn speedway, which extends from Twenty-second Avenue to King's Highway on the Coney Island Boulevard, reserved for the use of speeding trotters and pacers during certain hours on all Sundays, Saturdays, and holidays.

The general plan is to have the hours of reservation from 2 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of these days, and to this end the members, who number over 800, will bend all their energies. After the election of officers for 1903 had been completed the newly elected President, Robert B. Bach, who has worked hard for the success of the organization, said:

"Our speedway is only a speedway in name. We should have an opportunity to race upon it, but it seems that we are denied this privilege simply because the responsibility for issuing such permission has not been located. We must keep hammering away at Park Commissioner Young until we get what we want, and if we can't get it from the local authorities then we shall go to Albany for it. By united action the bicycle riders have succeeded in procuring splendid roads all over the country, and automobilists can use our boulevard, but we horse lovers and drivers cannot speed our trotters or race them on a road that was specially prepared for such a purpose.

"If any one of us wants a fast spin he has to go out early in the morning in order to avoid accident, owing to the crowded condition of the Speedway, and it certainly is not asking too much to have that portion of the boulevard reserved during certain hours on Saturday, Sunday, and holiday afternoons for the benefit of pleasure drivers and the amusement of thousands who appreciate fast work by trotters and pacers. I shall do my utmost to bring about this much-desired reservation. We are not interfering with commercial or other interests in any way by asking that drivers of other than speeding vehicles be restricted from using this roadway during certain hours, as there is ample accommodation for regular traffic on the adjoining roads."

The election of officers for 1903 resulted as follows: President—Robert B. Bach; Vice President—Donald McNeil; Treasurer—Dr. T. D. Waterbury; Secretary—Frank P. Loll; Assistant Secretary—W. T. Allen; Executive Committee—Donald McNeil, M. J. Gogarty, J. Clint Brower, J. C. H. J. Kramer, John E. Burns, Austin E Allen, I. S. Remsen, J. Dallas, and W. R. Idau.

NEW JERSEY GOLF PLANS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Golf Association was held yesterday at the office of the President, Lionel H. Graham, 11 Broadway. The plan of adopting a general par score system for golf courses, doing away with the individual bogey scores, was presented and met with unanimous favor. This plan aims to simplify the old bogey score system, making one plan for all courses, so that holes of equal distances will have the same par score and not vary, as is often the case now when different clubs fix their own scores, regardless of other club methods. A communication was read from Walter J. Travis commending the plan and offering to lay it before the Metropolitan Association, which will meet at the Metropolitan Club on Feb. 3.

The committee decided to hold the annual meeting of the association on Jan. 21, and the proposed par score system will be laid before the members for final adoption. The course for the next New Jersey championship will then be chosen. The Baltusrol Club of Short Hills, N. J., has offered its links and it may be accepted. The Seabright Golf Club was elected to membership, and a letter was read from the Country Club of Atlantic City, stating that it would make proper application for membership at the coming annual meeting.

Fast Machines at Automobile Show.

Mile-a-minute machines will be in abundance at the Automobile Show, which opens in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Jan. 17. There will be a number that have done the fast time and many more that are still to get their marks of honor by negotiating a mile at railroad speed. Of the record-breaking cars that will be on view, might be mentioned the sixty-horse power Mors, with which Henri Fournier covered a mile on the Coney Island Boulevard in 51 4-5 seconds, the best time ever made in America; the Bullet, the standard-bearer of Alexander Winton, which whirled around a mile track last Summer in 1:02⅘; the Ford-Cooper racer that Barney Oldfield used when he supplied new track figures for the mile, 1:01⅘, with five miles in 5:20, none of which were accepted by the American Automobile Association, because no sanction was issued for the trial; George C. Cannon's novel steamer, which the Harvard student made himself, and with which he dashed around the Providence mile track in 1:07 2-5; the thirty-horse power Peerless, owned by L. P. Mooers; W. C. Baker's electric torpedo, Windsor T. White's steam racer, Kenneth Skinner's Boston-New York-Boston record-breaking De Dion, S. T. Davis, Jr.'s, locomobile, and possibly the machine that Winton intends to use in the contest for the International Cup.

Then there will be speedy Panhards, Renaults, and Mercedes, that have proved their speed on track and road.

College Athletes for Saturday's Meet.

Columbia will be well represented in the open games of the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, which will be held at the armory of the Eighth Rgeminet on Saturday evening. Practically the whole Blue and White track team will compete at this big meeting, known as the "Diamond Meet." Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania will also be represented in these games. One of the best contests on the programme will be the one-mile-and-a-half handicap, in which Bowen of Pennsylvania, Alexander Grant of the New York Athletic Club, and Franchot of Yale are expected to be among the starters. Besides these men most of the local cross-country runners of exceptional ability will be on the handicap marks. There are two novice races on the card, a 60-yard dash and a 600-yard run, for which more than 100 entries have been received. Seven teams have entered the interscholastic relay race.

Basket Ball Team Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday suspended the following basket ball teams for playing unsanctioned games and unregistered and suspended teams: Seventeenth Separate Company, Flushing, N. Y.; Company F, Norwalk, Conn.; Atlantic Athletic Association, and the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BASEBALL MEETING UNCERTAIN

Both Leagues Say the Other Is Responsible for Hitch in Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Chairman Herrmann of the Peace Committee of the National Baseball League to-day received a letter from President Ban Johnson of the American League. Mr. Herrmann said there is no reason now to believe that the Peace Committees of the National and American Leagues will meet here this week and that it is up to President Johnson to call a meeting of the Peace Committees when he is ready to do so. In baseball circles here it seems to be the consensus of opinion that all negotiations for an agreement between the two leagues are off.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Speaking of the assertion of Chairman Herrmann that it is "up to President Johnson" to call a meeting of the Peace Committees, Mr. Johnson said to-day:

"I believe there will be a meeting the latter part of this week. I have written a letter to Garry Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club, and it now rests with the National League as to whether there shall be a conference at all or not."

Amateur Handicap Billiards.

Some very good play was witnessed last night in the second game of the 14.2 amateur handicap billiard tournament which is in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn. The competitors were A. Moran (130) and B. Adams (140). Moran made the highest run, 16, so far in the series, and outplayed his opponent, whose best effort was 7. Moran won by a score of 130 to 124 for his opponent. The scores in detail:

A. Moran, (130)—0 0 0 0 0 5 3 1 4 7 0 1 2 16 10 1 2 3 5 0 0 0 0 9 0 9 6 5 0 8 0 2 1 0 3 1 2 0 7 0 2 3 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 3. Total, 130. High run, 16. Average, 2 23-54.

Adams, (140)—1 2 1 7 6 3 0 2 2 5 4 1 0 5 5 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 2 4 5 1 2 8 1 1 0 2 3 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 3 2 7 6 6 0 0 2 0 2 6. Total, 124. High run, 7. Average, 2 16-54.

The contestants for the third game of the tournament, which will be played to-night, are H. White who won the three-cushion carom handicap tournament a few weeks ago, and A. Vonderwerker, who was beaten in the opening game.

Scotch Curling Team Beaten.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 6.—The team of Scotch curlers to-day were defeated here by the Campbellton (N. B.) players, 19 to 7; by the St. Andrew's Club of St. John, 15 to 11, and by the St. Stephen (N. B.) team, 30 to 2. The Scotchmen defeated the Carleton Club of St. John by 15 to 13.

Lecture at Automobile Club.

At the weekly "club night" of the Automobile Club of America, at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night, Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler lectured on his automobile tour through France, Germany, and Austria last Summer, accompanying his remarks with lantern slide illustrations from photographs taken on the trip. Some of the experiences related, particularly those with the customs officials at the frontiers of the various countries, were very interesting. About sixty-five members of the club were present.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the American National bowling tournament last night the Metropolitan Bowling Club team won two games, defeating the Montgomery and the New Jersey fives. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 208; Breen, 191; Starr, 190; Fisher, 178; Arnold, 183. Total, 945.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 185; Claus, 165; Henriques, 188; Nowak, 201; Richter, 205. Total, 944.

SECOND GAME.—Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 147; Claus, 176; Henriques, 166; Nowak, 226; Richter, 186. Total, 901.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 181; Duncan, 159; Bond, 208; Coryden, 170; Coffman, 188. Total, 906.

THIRD GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 170; Duncan, 163; Bond, 159; Coryden, 182; Coffman, 176. Total, 850.

Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 189; Breen, 179; Starr, 226; Fisher, 203; Arnold, 170. Total, 967.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John Simmons Company Team No. 1—Walton, 114; Foster, 138; Von Hoff, 188; Schopp, 133; Maurer, 147. Total, 720.

John A. Murray—Carter, 149; Mack, 139; Jeschke, 144; Teuton, 148; Robinson, 133. Total, 713.

SECOND GAME.—John A. Murray—Carter, 149; Back, 145; Jeschke, 137; Teuton, 188; Robinson, 151. Total, 770.

F. Adee & Co.—Low, 170; Plath, 98; Shea, 138; Brinkman, 96; McKinney, 117. Total, 619.

THIRD GAME.—F. Adee & Co.—Low, 133; Plath, 93; Shea, 129; Brinkman, 89; McKinney, 145. Total, 589.

John Simmons Company Team No. 1—Walton, 139; Foster, 95; Von Hoff, 121; Shopp, 166; Maurer, 177. Total, 698.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corn Exchange Bank—Odell, 114; Gerdts, 106; Luning, 124; Davidson, 142; Mitchell, 129. Total, 615.

Second National Bank—Shotwell, 176 Moore, 164; Uthoff, 156; Vail, 84; Edgar, 118. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.—Corn Exchange Bank—Odell, 147; Gerdts, 123; Luning, 127; Davidson, 162; Mitchell, 128. Total, 687.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 147; Forsdike, 147; Brown, 180; Gilpin, 213; Schmitt, 183. Total, 850.

THIRD GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 124; Forsdike, 155; Brown, 150; Gilpin, 200; Schmitt, 147. Total, 785.

Second National Bank—Shotwell, 118; Moore, 123; Uthoff, 138; Vail, 144; Edgar, 113. Total, 638.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 136; Moran, 118; Stow, 156; Hochley, 154; Woods, 191. Total, 755.

Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Cary, 119; Judge, 130; Boland, 123; Dyatt, 147; Scannell, 110. Total, 629.

SECOND GAME.—Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Cary, 94; Judge, 130; Boland, 155; Dyatt, 122; Scannell, 150. Total, 651.

Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 148; Larkin, 104; Cordes, 116; Mott, 144; Leo, 156. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.—Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 181; Larkin, 156; Cordes, 138; Mott, 161; Leo, 190. Total, 826.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 143; Moran, 149; Stow, 122; Hochley, 116; Woods, 181. Total, 711.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 204; Laing, 180; H. Sanders, 146; J. Sanders, 181; Ferber, 212. Total, 923.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 158; Reids, 211; Littlejohn, 193; Duncan, 178; Cantrell, 172. Total, 912.

SECOND GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 234; Reids, 196; Littlejohn, 190; Duncan, 153; Cantrell, 100. Total, 933.

Bleecker Bowling Club—Rosenberg, 190; Bonneau, 167; Nutt, 141; De Ronner, 189; Ritter, 153. Total, 840.

THIRD GAME.—Bleecker Bowling Club—Rosenberg, 210; Bonneau, 187; Nutt, 175; De Ronner, 237; Ritter, 190. Total, 999.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Bellmer, 184; Laing, 184; H. Sanders, 165; J. Sanders, 186; Ferber, 204. Total, 923.

HARLEM LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Huber, 167; Bernstein, 185; Davis, 173; Wanderer, 149; Dieckman, 157. Total—831.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 151; Ruhe, 180; Myers, 123; Vogel, 162; Kahlsdorf, 212. Total—828.

SECOND GAME.—Lafayette Bowling Club—Huber, 177; Bernstein, 178; Davis, 150; Wanderer, 194; Darrell, 134. Total—833.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Gillig, 162; Martin, 167; Stelloh, 158; Coles, 190; Smith, 208. Total—885.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Gillig, 185; Martin, 200; Stelloh, 165; Coles, 162; Smith, 182. Total—894.

Colonial Bowling Club—Bell, 141; Ruhe, 127; Myers, 191; Vogel, 195; Kahlsdorf, 203. Total—857.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Forts Greene Council—Bergeman, 115; Walters, 123; Haff, 167; Lilly, 210; Spencer, 178. Total, 803.

Brooklyn Council—Halloran, 191; Thompson, 167; Claus, 171; Fawcett, 166; Grinnell, 168. Total, 853.

SECOND GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Bergeman, 171; Walters, 190; Hoff, 198; Lilly, 153; Spencer, 201. Total, 863.

Gen. Putnam Council—Burr, 157; Keller, 149; Van Wagner, 184; Whitney, 147; Block, 149. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Gen. Putnam Council—Burr, 202; Keller, 137; Van Wagner, 161; Whitney, 156; Block, 138. Total, 794.

Brooklyn Council—Halloran, 201; Thompson, 156; Claus, 167; Fawcett, 160; Grinnell, 172. Total, 855.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.

Amann & Tries's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Morningside Bowling Club—Church, 149; Becker, 133; Weiss, 167; Knauf, 185; Moses, 145. Total, 779.

Arlington Bowling Club—C. Dohrmann, 119; Shirley, 162; Repp, 100; Ruth, 121. Total, 502.

SECOND GAME.—Arlington Bowling Club—C. Dohrmann, 178; Shirley, 173; Repp, 160; Ruth, 130. Total, 641.

Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 156; Lowden, 140; Henlein, 158; Roeschlau, 151; Tindale, 157. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 151; Lowden, 162; Henlein, 133; Roeschlau, 166; Tindale, 184. Total, 796.

Morningside Bowling Club—Church, 141; Becker, 163; Weiss, 183; Knauf, 181; Moses, 205. Total, 873.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—San Salvador Council—McManus, 125; Dennett, 167; Sullivan, 135; Carroll, 153; Davis, 175. Total, 755.

Genoa Council—McGrath, 190; Bowen, 134; Henegan, 140; Morrissey, 166; Meleady, 173. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—San Salvador Council—McManus, 151; Dennett, 117; Sullivan, 137; Carroll, 188; Davis, 143. Total, 736.

Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 126; Parsons, 162; E. Welcke, 131; McIntyre, 118; Cotter, 110. Total, 647.

THIRD GAME.—Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 154; Parsons, 135; E. Welcke, 139; McIntyre, 181; Cotter, 155. Total, 764.

Genoa Council—McGrath, 143; Bowen, 160; Henegan, 161; Morrissey, 138; Meleady, 149. Total, 751.

GIRL POISONED, FATHER SHOT.

Almost simultaneously Charles Honeymeter, a job printer, and his eighteen-year-old daughter, Jennie, were found in antipodal sections of the city yesterday—the girl dead and the man dying. She was lying on a bed in a squalid rear room at 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Honeymeter in the entrance to the printing establishment of B. H. Tyrell & Co., at 129 Fulton Street, where he had been employed for twenty years. The room in which the young woman was found soon after 9 o'clock was the place both she and her father called their "home." She had evidently died from poisoning, a bottle containing arsenic standing on a table close beside the bed. Honeymeter had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital where he died.

There was nothing to clearly explain whether or not both had committed suicide, but when evening had arrived Capt. McClusky of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and Coroner Jackson were convinced that Honeymeter had given the poison to his daughter.

In a pocket of his coat was found an envelope addressed to "Jennie Henry," care of the Ladies' Parlor, Bloomingdale's. It contained a letter, which read as follows:

Dear Papa: Don't expect me home, for I am not going to live any longer. I feel as though I am tied thoroughly by you, and will be glad I'm going. I will never come to New York again. So once for all, good-bye. Your daughter,

JENNIE.

The crumpled appearance of the note indicates that Honeymeter had carried it about in his pocket a long time, and it is supposed to refer to some trouble the girl was in some time ago.

The house at 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street in which the girl was found dead is conducted by Charles C. Campbell. Father and daughter applied there for board about six weeks ago, got it, and had lived there ever since. When Honeymeter left, supposedly for work, yesterday morning he met Campbell in the hall and said: "Say, Campbell, don't call Jennie. Let her sleep till about 9 o'clock." At that hour Mr. Campbell tried to rouse the girl, and, getting no response, opened the door and discovered the tragedy.

Honeymeter was about fifty years of age, and had a wife and six children besides the girl Jennie. He was addicted to the use of morphine, cocaine, and other drugs, and the physicians of the Fifth Avenue Hospital say that they frequently had to take him to their institution.

Although he rarely talked of his domestic affairs, the Tyrell firm did learn something about him upon an occasion about six months ago. At that time he told them that his wife had put him out upon the street, and that he only had $200 in the world. He hinted that he might shake the dust of New York from his feet because he also had other troubles. The printing firm was so loth to loose him that they sent him to their lawyer. The latter, after questioning Honeymeter about the cause for his wife's disfavor, refused to have anything to do with the case.

Mrs. Honeymeter lives on the top floor of 2,246 Second Avenue, with her six children. She said last evening that she was married to her husband about twenty years ago, and that they had lived happily together until two years ago, when Honeymeter had contracted the morphine habit. From that time on, she said, her husband had quarreled with her frequently. When the quarrel which resulted in his leaving the house occurred, Jennie, their second child, who was unusually fond of her father, went to live with him.

"On Christmas day," Mrs. Honeymeter explained further, "Jennie came here to warn us that her father had threatened that he would come here and kill us. At that time I pleaded with the girl to stay here, and not go back to her father, but she would not do that."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Fire to-day in Campe Street threatened for a time to wipe out "Newspaper Row." Excellent work of the Fire Department saved the newspaper offices from destruction. Just as the morning papers were being issued fire started in the four-story crockery establishment of Winn & Gausch, which was completely destroyed. The Picayune job office and The Item office were both considerably damaged. Loss about $25,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The entire stock of Knowles & Gardiner's department store was destroyed by fire to-night, and the building, a five-story structure, was badly damaged, although the walls and steel framework of the structure are still intact. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Knickerbocker Furnace Company, New York, (to deal in mines and timber lands and loan money on mortgages;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Edward A. Cowley and George A. Gerlach, New York; John R. Coburn, Carthage.

Frederick Keppel & Co., New York, (to produce prints, engravings, and other works of art;) capital, $12,000. Directors—Frederick Keppel and David Kepel, New York; F. R. Carrington, Mamaroneck.

Mortimer C. Drake Company, Kingston, (department store;) capital, $40,000. Directors—M. C. Drake, S. F. R. Drake, and Fred I. Cox, Kingston.

Metal Industry Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. H. Langdon and J. B. Woodward, New York; E. S. Sperry, Bridgeport, Conn.

Alkie-Moss Glass Company, New York, (to manufacture art glass;) capital, $80,000. Directors—E. G. Snow, Jr., Stephen Alkie, and S. A. Moss, New York.

National Steam and Operating Company, New York, (repairing and constructing steam and electric plans;) capital, $600. Directors—Annie Stern, Louis Laude, and E. M. Kaiser, New York.

Scheinberg Woolen Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. R. Scheinberg, Herman Greenberg, and Louis Scheinberg, New York.

Gollick & Smith, New York, (general contracting;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Stanley Gollick, Jersey City; T. I. Smith, and B. I. Smith, Brooklyn.

C. S. McKune Company, New York, (to do general contracting;) capital, $1,000. Directors—C. S. McKune, W. M. Rider, and Eugene Sondheim, New York.

C. K. Mackey Confectionery Company, Matteawan; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. D. Fowler, C. K. Mackey, and John S. Fowler, Matteawan.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, New York; $300,000. Incorporators—Theodore L. Larkin, Anderson M. Hatcher, and William W. Miller.

Kauffeld Malleable Glass Company; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. Cotter, Henry J. Kingsbury, and John A. McPeak.

Standard Fire Brick Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—R. N. McElheny, W. J. Lydick, and John Griffin.

Illustro-Engraving Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Joseph Mutch, William H. Parry, and William B. Archer.

Acheson Company, to treat metals by electrical processes; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—J. T. Emery, H. S. Murphy, and K. K. McLaren.

H. Methet Ostrich Feather Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—H. Methet, Arthur Bigelow, and F. S. Hughes.

The Northwestern Trading Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Owen D. Young, Charles F. Weed, John Barton Clarence N. Goy, and Francis S. Hutchins.

Brill Brothers (four convenient stores) — SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE. COMMENCING TO-MORROW.

Semi=Annual Clothing Sale.

It begins to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. This simple announcement is enough to bring the thousands who are familiar with the Brill Cothing and the Brill Sales. To the people who have never bought at any of our sales we say that it is a clear saving of 33⅓ per cent. Nothing reserved. Suits and Overcoats, staple blacks and stylish fancy mixtures. Boys' Suits and Overcoats, all qualities, all styles, at one-third off.

TO=MORROW AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Men's Winter Overcoats

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	$6.67
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
20.00	High Grade Oxfords	13.33
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
28.00	Imported Black and Gray Overcoatings	18.67
30.00	Custom Cloth Overcoatings	20.00
38.00	High-Grade Cloths	25.33
40.00	Best Custom Cloth Overcoatings	26.67

Ulsters and Pea Jackets.

Ulsters and Pea Jackets at the same reduced prices.

Men's Black Cheviot & Thibet Suits.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$8.00	Black Wool Cheviot Suits	$5.33
10.00	Black Cheviot Suits	6.67
12.50	Thibet and Cheviot Suits	8.33
15.00	Black Unfinished Worsted Suits	10.00
18.00	Cheviot and Thibet Suits	12.00
20.00	Black Cheviot and Thibet Suits	13.33
21.00	Black Cheviot and Unfinished Worsteds	14.00

Black Cutaway Coats and Vests.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$8.00	Thibets, also Diagonals	$5.33
10.00	Thibets, also Diagonals	6.67
12.50	Unfinished Worsteds, also Diagonals	8.33
15.00	Unfinished Worsteds, also Diagonals	10.00
18.00	Unfinished Worsteds	12.00

Men's Fancy Sack Suits

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Fancy Cheviot Suits	$6.67
12.50	Plaid Cheviot Suits	8.33
15.00	Neat, Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Suits	10.00
18.00	Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Suits	12.00
20.00	Fancy Cheviot, Cassimere and Worsted Suits	13.33
22.00	Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suits	14.67
25.00	Cheviot and Worsted Suits	16.67
28.00	Fancy Worsted Suits	18.67

Boys' Reefers 3 to 12.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$5.00	Blue Cheviots and Friezes	$3.33

Youths' Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Frieze and Cheviots	$4.00
8.00	Better grade of Cheviots and Friezes	5.33
12.50	All-Wool Cheviots, Friezes and Meltons	8.33
15.00	Finer quality of Friezes and Meltons	10.00
18.00	Best All-Wool Meltons and Friezes	12.00

Youths' Suits.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$6.00	Cassimeres, Cheviots; all-wool; Single and Double-Breasted Black Thibet	$4.00
8.00	Cassimeres, Cheviots, Blue Serges, Black Thibets	5.33
10.00	All-wool Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Scotch Mixtures and Black Thibets	6.67
12.50	Fine grade of Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Scotch Mixtures and Black Thibets	8.33
15.00	Finest quality Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Scotch Mixtures and Black Thibets	10.00

Boys' 2-Piece Suits, 7-16.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$3.00	Blue Cheviots	$2.00
4.00	Serges and Black Cheviots	2.66
5.00	All-wool Cheviots, Cassimeres and Thibets	3.33
6.00	Fancy Cassimeres, Cheviots and Blue Serge	4.00
7.00	Finest Cassimeres and Cheviots	4.66
8.00	Worsteds and Cassimeres	5.33

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, Coat, Vest, Pants, from 10-16.

| Regular Price. | |

American Express Company

ANGLO-AMERICAN PARCEL POST.

The American Express Company having become the

FORWARDING AGENT

within the United States of the

BRITISH POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

is prepared to handle parcels of 11 lbs. or less under the British Parcel Post System to and from all points in Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, also to or from all points in the following countries beyond Great Britain:—

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. BELGIUM. BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA. (including Sandschak Novibazar.) BRITISH POSSESSIONS and Possessions. (including Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, in Persia; where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.) excluding Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Canada, Falkland Islands, and Newfoundland. BULGARIA. CHINA. CONGO FREE STATE. CORFU. DENMARK. (including the Faroe Island, Iceland and Greenland.) EGYPT. (including the Egyptian Soudan.) FRANCE. (including Monaco.) FRENCH COLONIES. GERMANY. GERMAN PROTECTORATES and Foreign Possessions. GREECE. HAWAII. HOLLAND. DUTCH COLONIES. ITALY. (including San Marino.) ITALIAN COLONY. JAPAN. (including Formosa.) LIBERIA. LUXEMBURG. MONTENEGRO. MOROCCO. NORWAY. PERSIA. (excluding Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Jask and Linga, where there are Indian Post Office Agencies.) PORTUGAL. PORTUGUESE COLONIES. ROUMANIA. RUSSIA. (including Finland.) SWITZERLAND. SERVIA. SIAM. (Bangkok, Chiengmai, Lampang, Packnampoh, (Nakon Sawan,) and Raheng. only.) SPAIN. SWEDEN. TRIPOLI. (Africa.) TUNIS. TURKEY.

Parcels to be sent Eastward by the Anglo-American Parcel Post must be so marked when delivered to this Company, or if sent from points at which this Company is not directly represented, the parcel must be marked to "Care of American Express Company, 65 Broadway, New York, for Anglo-American Parcel Post."

For rates and conditions on which such business is handled, or for further information, apply to Manager, Foreign Department of Company, 65 Broadway, New York, or to any office of the Company.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Men's Furnishings.

A big lot of fine white shirts bought at half and sold at half,

49c. each; worth 1.00.

White Dress Shirts, 59c. (extra wide bosoms); worth 1.25.

Gray Woolen Underwear 39c.; worth 75c.

Camel's Hair Underwear 59c.; worth 1.50.

Part of a choice lot from the Fire Underwriters.

Men's Hats.

3.00 Derbys for 1.39.

We want to close out the balance of our fall stock.

Novelties in soft hats, 2.75.

They are wide brim Tyrolean Alpines, in Nutria, Brown, and Oxford mixed.

Save Half Your Shoe Money.

Two thousand pairs of Samples, all fine shoes, nearly all sizes, at

2.29 Pair.

Value 4.00 and 5.00.

Custom Lasts, 4.98.

They are flat lasts, high heels, narrow shank and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

The Nerves

control the most important functions of the human system. Among the symptoms of nervous exhaustion are "Brain Fag," Mental Depression, Irritability, Insomnia, Prostration, Hysteria, Headache, Flushed Face, Cold Hands and Feet.

IRON-OX TABLETS

ACT AS A TONIC

increasing nerve energy and force; they also supply nourishment to the nervous system.

Fifty Tablets For 25 Cents

Ready January 15

THE PIT

A profoundly interesting and impressive story of a woman's love and of its entanglement with a great wheat speculation in Chicago

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Frank Norris

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Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

43 BLEND OF COFFEE

NONE BETTER GROWN.

No Breakfast Table Complete without it.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

41 AND [illegible] BARCLAY STREET, CORNER [illegible]

MISS E. BURDEN HURT, FAMILY HOME BURNED

Fire Caused by Overturning of an Alcohol Lamp.

Plucky Maid, Rescued by a Policemen, Also Suffering from Burns—Butler Escapes with Aid of Telegraph Wires.

Miss Evelyn Burden, daughter of I. Townsend Burden, was severely burned about the feet and ankles at the Burden residence, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, by the overturning of an alcohol lamp which set fire to the house. Her maid, Gurda Fargequist, who attempted to extinguish the flames, was also badly burned, and was rescued by Policeman McKay of the Tenderloin Station, who distinguished himself by an act of daring gallantry.

About $10,000 damage was done to the house, which became well-known some years ago through the big jewel robbery by a butler and footman employed there, who after a long search were captured in London by Scotland Yard detectives.

The fire started shortly after 7 o'clock. In the house were Mrs. Burden, her daughters, the Misses Evelyn and Gwendolyn Burden, and her sons, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and William, and eight servants. Some of the family were still abed, and the screams of Miss Evelyn and the maid threw the whole household into instant panic.

There were many conflicting reports as to how the fire originated. Mr. Burden's secretary gave the following account of it:

He said that Gurda Fargequist had been giving a vapor bath to Miss Evelyn, and the maid had left the bathroom. As Miss Burden was leaving, her bathrobe accidentally overturned the alcohol lamp used for the bath. Miss Burden did not know that she had overturned the lamp and went to her room, which was across the hall and immediately back of her sister's room, on the west rear side of the house. Her two brothers slept on the east side of the house, across the hall, where, when the lamp was overturned, the burning fluid ran. Miss Burden had removed her slippers and was barefooted when the screams of her maid, who had returned to the bathroom and tried to beat out the fire, alarmed her, and she ran to ascertain the cause. When she reached the hall the flaming fluid enveloped her feet and burned them, and she rushed screaming to her brothers' rooms. Her brothers quickly wrapped the injured girl in blankets, and she was carried to the home of Adrian Iselin, Jr., two doors east on the same street.

The bathroom, which was on the third floor of the house, where were located the rooms of Miss Burden, was in an air shaft, and the fire quickly spread up the shaft and stairway which winds through the centre. All the members of the family who had rushed from their rooms scantily clad also sought refuge in the Iselin home. The family physician was immediately summoned, but he found only Miss Evelyn injured, and Mrs. Burden and her daughter Gwendolyn suffering from shock.

Meanwhile the fire had spread rapidly on the third and fourth floors of the Burden house, and a messenger boy, William Crimmins, who had been summoned from a near-by station, turned in an alarm. Most of the servants had been sleeping on the top, or fourth floor. Aroused by the screams, and by the smoke which filled their quarters, they dashed down the stairs and reached the street in safety, all save Griffin the butler, who tarried too long.

Miss Burden's maid, Gurda Fargequist, after seeing her mistress was safe, made her way to the fourth floor to give the alarm to any servants who might still be there. This act nearly cost her her life, for escape had been cut off, and had it not been for the promptness and bravery of Policeman McKay she would undoubtedly have been suffocated or burned to death. As it was, she narrowly escaped, and only by retaining her composure.

McKay was the first policeman to reach the scene of the fire, his post being on Fifth Avenue. Before the fire apparatus arrived he entered the house and ran through the basement to the rear yard. There he saw the maid and the butler shouting for help at a window on the third floor at the east end of the house.

McKay, who is a young man and not any too athletic, tried in vain to release a ladder which was attached to the fire escape in the rear of the building. But it was an iron one and well rusted, and he tried till he was exhausted before the firemen came to relieve him. Meanwhile the maid was sitting calmly on the narrow ledge of the window. Just above the windows of the third floor in the rear of the building ran a network of telephone and other wires, some which were thick resembling small cables. They were fastened to the buildings by porcelain insulators held by two-inch screws. Clinging to these wires and stepping from window ledge to window along the houses the butler had made his way to the Iselin residence.

The ladder released by McKay, the firemen, and other policemen who had reached the scene was put up against the building, and McKay ascended it, only to find that it was too short by ten feet. The maid cried to the police and firemen that she had been burned.

"Be calm," shouted McKay to her. Then he cried to the policemen below:

"Hand me up another ladder."

A scaling ladder was handed to him, by means of which he reached one of the third-floor windows, and thence, with the aid of the wires, to the one where the maid awaited him. Clinging to the wires, he aided her to reach the ladder, and then carried her down, both being entirely exhausted. An ambulance was summoned immediately, and she was taken to New York Hospital.

Several streams of water had been turned on the burning floors, but the house was ruined before the flames were extinguished.

The valuables of the family were taken out during the afternoon by Mr. Burden's secretary and sent to a safe deposit vault. The Burden family removed whatever effects had not been destroyed, and the property was sent to the Holland House, where they will make their temporary abode. Miss Evelyn remained at the Iselin home till late in the evening, when, it was said, she also went to the hotel.

All day long there was a continual line of carriages in East Twenty-sixth Street, many society people calling upon the Burdens to leave cards and notes of sympathy. Among them were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry, and Miss Goelet.

The Burden house has been sold to the syndicate which is to erect a hotel on the site of the old Brunswick hostelry. Mr. Burden has bought property on "Millionaires' Row," on Fifth Avenue, with the intention of erecting a new residences

Mr. Burden is at present in Troy on business. His secretary said he would stay there for a few days, his presence here not having been rendered necessary by the fire.

Pratt—Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 6.—Miss Ruth Sears Baker, daughter of Edwin Howard Baker of the firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. of New York, and John Teele Pratt, a Brooklyn lawyer and millionaire, were married at the Second Congregational Church this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

The wedding had been postponed from last month, owing to the bride's serious illness with fever on the day first set for the wedding.

It was the first society event of the year in Greenwich. Sixteen hundred invitations were issued to the church and 300 to the house. Walter Strong Edwards, at the organ and Prof. Carlos Hassenbrink of New York, with the bride's own rare violin, provided the wedding music at the church, while a quartet was at the house. Guests were present from New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Chicago.

The bride was handsomely attired in ivory white satin crêpe de chine, trimmed with Duchesse and old point lace. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Fritz Carleton Hyde, her sister, was matron of honor. She wore a costume of white Liberty silk, with honiton lace, and a white picture hat. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

The bride's youngest sister, Miss Persis Baker, the maid of honor, wore a white picture hat also, and her costume was of pink Liberty silk. Pink carnations composed the floral bouquet. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Folsom Pratt of Brooklyn, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Clara Persis Baker, the bride's sister; Miss Franc Foote of Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Florence King Brown of New York; Miss Evelyn Mason, and Miss [illegible] Blake. All wore picture hats [illegible] white Lib-erty silk costumes with pink silk girdles and carried pink carnations.

Frank E. Harkness of Chicago was best man. The ushers were Herbert L. Pratt, George D. Pratt, and Harold I. Pratt of Brooklyn, brothers of the bridegroom; George S. Goodrich of Brooklyn, Walter R. Porter of Keene, N. H.; Henry E. Cooper of New York, Horace S. Brown of Chicago, and Dr. Fritz Carleton Hyde.

Following the ceremony a reception took place from 4 to 6 o'clock at the handsome residence of the bride's parents on the summit of the historic Puts Hill on Putnam Avenue East.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt will travel abroad for several months and afterward will reside in Brooklyn.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The principal event on to-day's social calendar is the dance at Sherry's this evening for the Misses Josephine and Mary Atterbury, which is to be given for them by their father, John Turner Atterbury, and at which Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion. The Wednesday Cotillion will have another in their series at Delmonico's, at which Dr. George Huston Bell will lead with Miss Mary Wagstaff as his partner. There will also be the wedding of Miss Katharine Hays Drake and O. Harry Gruner at the Collegiate Church. Dinners and receptions also are scheduled for the day and evening.

***

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt announces that there is no truth in the report of an engagement between her débutante daughter, Miss Constance Pratt, and R. Stockton Pyne.

***

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a dance at her town house on Friday evening, Feb. 6, to introduce formally her daughter, Miss Jean Reid. This dance was scheduled for the first week in January, but owing to the death of Heber R. Bishop, a distant relative of Mrs. Reid, the dance was postponed.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Louis B. George of New York and W. Harris Roome. Mr. Roome is the son of Mrs. Charles Roome of 1 West Fifty-fourth Street, a Columbia graduate of the Class of '80, and a member of the University and other clubs and of the St. Nicholas Society.

***

For the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery, a bridge whist tournament is to be held at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon. The playing will begin promptly at 2:45 o'clock, and will end at 5, and will be under the direction of Mrs. Street. The prizes are to be cups, and the entrance fee will be $5, payable to Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge at the Albemarle Hotel before Friday. It is not an invitation affair, and any one who plays bridge whist may subscribe. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. H. H. Pease, Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, and Mrs. A. M. Dodge.

***

The second on this season's series of the well-known and long-established Junior Cotillions was danced at Sherry's last night, with Alexander Hadden leading the cotillion and having Miss Marie Montant as his partner. The favors for the one-favor figure were poppies and wheat tied to staffs for the girls and German steins for the men. Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt composed the Reception Committee. There was a large attendance, especially of débutantes.

***

Miss Una Soley has been visiting in Baltimore. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Curzon Hoffman. A dance was given for Miss Hoffman, who is a débutante, in Baltimore on Monday evening.

***

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will sail to-day on the Trave. On the St. Paul are booked H. B. Livermore, C. W. Post, Mrs. E. H. Fielding Bell, and Sir James Y. Simpson.

***

The first meeting of the Tuesday Evening Skating Club took place last evening at the St. Nicholas Rink. After the skating the club was entertained at supper by Miss Enid Locke, 14 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Among the guests were:

Dr. and Mrs. Theodorus Bailey.	Miss Hattie H. Hoyt,
Miss Agnes Vredenburgh.	Miss Elsa V. K. Foos,
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley F. Phelps, Jr.,	George W. Teackle,
Miss Katherine Jones,	Arthur Walcott,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Parsons,	Arnold W. Pupke,
Miss Helen G. Sahler,	Edward T. McLaughlin,
Miss Katherine Whiting,	Francis T. Spies,
Miss Alice Ward Howland,	Conrad Wurtz,
Miss Mary de S. Verdi,	Frank J. Baldwin,
Miss Christine Spies,	Courtney Newcomb,
Miss Ethel V. Van der Veer,	Edwin P. Shattuck,
	John Dunsmur,
	George E. Daniels,
	John F. Alexander,
	Jeremiah Beall,
	Percy Brooks,
	Henry Torrance.

***

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, who have lost their only son, fourteen years old. The boy died from appendicitis on Sunday in Providence, R. I., and the funeral will take place this morning from the residence of Richard H. Hathorne, Mrs. Kane's father, at 9 West Fifty-first Street. Mr. Kane is a brother of Grenville Kane and a cousin of Col. Delancey Kane.

***

Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, 11 East Fifty-fifth Street; Mrs. James Wilson Clark, 46 East Fifty-third Street; Mrs. George Gelston Moore, 833 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Ira Barrows, 26 East Fifty-fourth Street.

***

Mrs. James Wilson Park yesterday afternoon gave the first of two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Clark. Mrs. Clark, in black lace over white silk; Miss Catharine M. Clark, in white dotted net, and Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, in white crepe and lace, were assisted in receiving by the Misses Arietta Prentiss, Natalie Morrison, Mary Park, and Olive Schley. The second reception will be given next Tuesday.

***

The Cotillion of Eighty will hold its second assembly on Monday evening, Jan. 12, at Delmonico's. The cotillion will be led by Edward T. McLaughlin, dancing with Miss Matabelle Quarrier of Louisville, Ky. The patronesses of this dance are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William H. Moore, and Mrs. William R. Barr.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, and Countess Marguerite Cassini celebrated Christmas to-day according to the Russian calendar. Count Cassini invited several Russians temporarily residing in Washington to share the Embassy dinner with his official family. Following the dinner was a distribution of gifts from a huge Christmas tree in the ballroom, every one present being remembered with a pretty souvenir of the day in addition to many mirth-provoking tokens. The table, at which covers were laid for twenty, had as its principal decoration a miniature Christmas tree, with garlands of red berries laid upon the cloth and red-shaded candles in the silver candelabra. Mme. de Meissner, an American widow of a Russian, whose only son lost his life in the military service of the Czar; Miss Nelka de Smirnoff, daughter of a former attaché of the embassy and his American wife, and Miss Martha Hoy, the fiancée of Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky, were also guests.

Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained this evening at their first dinner party of the present season, and will also give a dinner party to-morrow and Thursday evenings. To-night's company, gathered about an oval board decorated in white roses and holly berries, included Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, Miss Paulding, Representative Adams, and Representative Little.

One of the notably delightful débutante functions of the year was the reception and dance this evening by Mr. M. G. Seckendorff, at which he presented his youngest daughter, Miss Ethel Seckendorff, to a company of 200 guests. Miss Seckendorff, who received with her father, wore an extremely smart gown of light green crêpe de chine, trimmed with black velvet, and her sister an equally pretty gown of white crêpe de chine, with which she carried a large bouquet of orchids.

Rear Admiral Harmony entertained yesterday at his home on Massachusetts Avenue, the company being in honor of Miss Minnie Peters of Philadelphia, whose engagement to the host's nephew, Lieut. David Harmony Biddle, has recently been announced. Mrs. Biddle, the mother of the future bridegroom, assisted in welcoming the company, which was one of the most agreeable of the Winter, being many old friends of the host and his family.

SMITH & MABLEY

7th Ave. 37th 38th St. N.Y.

AGENTS FOR

The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault

Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

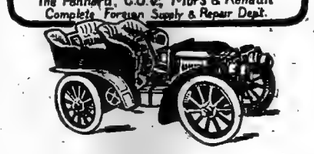

ALLEGED SILK FRAUD CASES.

Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday denied a motion for the examination of the minutes of the Grand Jury in the actions against Rosenthal & Cohn, accused of fraud in the entries of Japanese silk. The object of the motion, as stated in the affidavits, was to ascertain whether W. Wickham Smith appeared before the Grand Jury and whether a letter written by Godfrey Block to ex-Appraiser Wakeman, alleging collusion between the accused and an examiner in the Appraiser's Department was exhibited to the Grand Jury. In denying the motion Judge Thomas said:

"I see no reason to depart from the ordinary rule of this court upon the general grounds, and the motions to inspect the minutes on that ground are certainly denied. If the defendants desire to make a motion to quash the indictment upon that ground, the evidence that Mr. Smith was before the Grand Jury has now been furnished, but as I say, all facts to disqualify him must be brought forward by the moving party."

The attorneys for the defendants inquired when a motion to quash could be heard, and the court said that they should make the same returnable at the first day of the next session of the United States Criminal Court, sitting in New York, and a day would then be fixed for hearing the argument. The next term of the court opens in New York on Jan. 14.

Good Roads for Sound Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—The residents of Sound Beach, which has recently become a popular Summer resort, held a public meeting last night, at which the authorities of Greenwich were roundly scored for not providing the village with better roads. The meeting resolved itself into a Good Roads' Improvement Association, with these officers: President—J. Kennedy Tod; Vice Presidents—A. A. Marks and Thomas W. Dale; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry C. Frost. A committee was appointed to confer with the Selectmen and take other steps to provide better roads.

New Bank Opened in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.—At the conclusion of its first day's business the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, a bank recently organized here, took in deposits amounting to $139,000. Aside from its regular banking business, the company will guarantee real estate titles in Connecticut, an enterprise that has only been recently conducted in this state.

The officers and Directors of the bank are: President—Robert A. Fosdick; Vice President—Charles O. Miller; Directors—Walter U. Lawson, Louis J. Curtis, William F. Ellis, Charles F. Waterbury, George H. Soule Franklin S. Jerome, and Arthur P. Weedner. Mr. Weedner is a New York banker.

IN THE SHOPS.

One of the New Year's bargains is a little turnover collar, handmade and only 15 cents. It is small, but exceedingly pretty, with only two points at the front and the band to pin on inside the stock. The points are of the finest quality linen, hemstitched and with a line of feather stitching inside the hem.

***

Those pretty little brass candlesticks, so attractive for the writing desk for sealing-wax candles, are tall in style, in imitation of the old Colonial or Russian, and cost 30 cents.

***

In silver there are little handled candlesticks, with bases of silver wire, set with leaves.

***

For bona-fide lighting candles, for those who like odd things, there is a bear standing on his hind feet, holding over one shoulder a jar, which has an opening at the top into which will fit the candle. This costs only 25 cents.

***

An imported leather writing tablet has every convenience for the writer. The tablet proper is in the centre, and can be raised at the top, to give a convenient slant when in use. Opening from this on one side is the case for the utensils, the ink bottle and pen box at the top. Below, held in place by straps, are the penholder, papercutter, two sizes of scissors, &c. Opening out on the other side is the case for paper and envelopes with a long general utility pocket below.

***

For folks who delight in ornaments of brass there are some exceedingly good plaques at most reasonable prices. Round ones, which must be nearly two feet in diameter, with a scene in relief in the centre and a conventional border, will cost only $2.50. A large oval one, quite as large as the biggest kind of a turkey platter, will cost $5.

***

Something a little different in silver cups for children are those shaped like the old-fashioned tin cups. They are broad and shallow. In the bottom of the cup are engraved scenes which will please children—in one several small chickens, in another bears, and human figures in others.

***

In belts an odd variety is made of silk braid or cord made into openwork designs, finishing in front with a round ornament of the same material. Hanging from this are several ends of chains of those black wooden beads which have been worn so much lately.

***

"Queen purses" are little square bags of leather in different colors, with a steel ring to slip over the top of each and make it money tight. They cost 25 cents.

***

Children's bonnets, and pretty little ones, too, cost 45 cents. Some of them are more like hoods, of pink eiderdown flannel and edged with white eiderdown fur. Others are of cloth of different colors, and all can be bought for the same price. If one does not wish them for one's self, there is always some poor woman's little girl who would find the happiness of her life in one.

***

A collar made of string upon string of coral beads has a large front and smaller side pieces of brilliants. The coral is a pretty shade of rose pink, and the whole is effective.

***

Realism in a brooch is in one made of a scallop shell, and in it a real baroque pearl. One of these unique pins will cost 50 cents.

***

Plebeian are the latest things in bonbon boxes, being nothing more nor less than the telescope bag. There are different sizes of the boxes, covered with canvas, like the genuine article, with straps around it and a leather handle. They cost very little.

***

A woman who purchased a new suit recently was entirely satisfied with everything about it except the buttons. They were black, and for some reason, not to be defined, took from the smartness of the coat. Handsome buttons would make it. Nothing in the shops quite answered the need, and among some Indian goods the woman found a button which suited her to a "T." But there was only one. But a Navajo Indian silversmith was set to work, and from the sample made a set as expensive luxury, but the buttons will last a lifetime. Regular coins were used by the Indian for his work.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — NEXT NEAR THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Annual Sale of

Canned Foods

Is Now in Progress.

January Rug Sale

Features Many Exceptional Attractions.

WONDERFUL bargains in Rugs! Prices that are resistless! Absolutely the best Rug bargains of the whole Winter. Rugs of every size, color combination and design.

We allot more than 8,000 square feet to the display and sale of Rugs, and we flatter ourselves that our stocks are not surpassed anywhere. Welcome to-day to a Rug Sale that will be the talk of the trade! Business men who want rugs for their offices will find this a particularly advantageous occasion.

SMYRNA RUGS.

SMYRNA RUGS, heaviest and best quality; made by all foremost manufacturers; designs and colorings for spring of 1903:

9x12	SMYRNA RUGS; $28.50 quality,	19.50
7.6x10.6	SMYRNA RUGS; $22.50 quality,	16.50
6x9	SMYRNA RUGS; $14.50 quality,	10.00
36x72 in.	SMYRNA RUGS; $4.00 quality,	3.25
30x60 in.	SMYRNA RUGS; $3.00 quality,	2.25
26x54 in.	SMYRNA RUGS; $2.25 quality,	1.65
21x48 in.	SMYRNA RUGS; $1.75 quality,	1.25
18x36 in.	SMYRNA RUGS; $1.25 quality,	90

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS.

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUG; very heavy quality; made expressly for SIEGEL COOPER CO.; as good as the grade for which others ask $17.50. We exploit this Rug as our leader; can be bought at this price only during this sale; no manufacturer can even make a rug of same quality for the price we ask you; guaranteed. Size, 9x12 ft., 11.50

AXMINSTER RUGS.

AXMINSTER RUGS; the very heaviest quality; all the newest 1903 designs and colorings; no better rug made for wear.

9x12 size, $28.50 grade,	22.50
6x9 size, $18.50 grade,	14.50

200 Bigelow AXMINSTER RUGS; floral and Turkish designs; light and dark colorings; size 27x63 in.; regular $2.25 grade, 1.55

ODD SIZE RUGS.

We make a specialty also of ODD SIZE RUGS, both Wilton and Smyrna, such as, 4.6x9, 5x8, 6x6, 9x9, 9x10.6, 9x13.6, 9x14.6, 9x14, 9x15, 12x12, 12x13.6, 12x14.6, 10.6x12, 10.6x14.6.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS.

50 9x12 size ROYAL WILTON RUGS, best quality; handsome designs and colorings; regular $35.00 quality; below maker's cost, 25.00

COCOA BRUSH MATS.

These outdoor Brush Mats will pay for themselves in a day. Great carpet protectors. A specialty with ourselves. All sizes and good qualities.

16 x 27, heavy quality,	85
18 x 30, heavy quality,	1.00
20 x 30, heavy quality,	1.25
22 x 36, heavy quality,	1.50
24 x 39, heavy quality,	1.90
26 x 42, heavy quality,	2.25
28 x 45, heavy quality,	2.75
36 x 60, heavy quality,	5.50
36 x 72, heavy quality,	7.25

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

The Annual White Sale Is an Enormous Success.

Fancy and Housekeeping Linens

Great Sale Continues a Lively Event.

Prices Gain Great Appreciation.

Snowy white, crisp, dainty and pleasing in every way. Our great purchasing power enables us to offer the products of three prominent importers

At About 1/3 Regular Prices.

FANCY LINENS.

3,500 HEMSTITCHED FINGER-BOWL DOYLIES; at, each,	1
RENAISSANCE HAND-MADE DOYLIES; regularly 12½c. each, at	5
RENAISSANCE HAND-MADE DOYLIES; regularly up to 19c. each,	9
LACE EDGE CENTRE PIECES; regularly 35c. each, at	10
LACE EDGE 18-INCH CENTRE PIECES; regularly 50c. each, at	19
LACE EDGE 24-INCH CENTRE PIECES; regularly 95c. each, at	33
LACE EDGE TRAY CLOTHS; regularly 75c each, at	25
LACE EDGE STAND SCARFS; regularly 95c each, at	33
SPACHTEL SCARFS AND SHAMS; regularly 65c. to 75c., each,	39
SPACHTEL SCARFS AND SHAMS; regularly 75c. to 95c.,	49
LACE EDGE STAND COVERS; regularly $1.50, each,	49
GUIPURE SCARFS AND SHAMS; regularly 95c. to $1.25, each,	59
RENAISSANCE CENTRE PIECES; regularly up to $1.95, each,	98
EMBROIDERED SCARFS AND SHAMS; regularly up to $3.75, each	1.25

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

GLASS TOWELLING IN CHECKS; regularly 7½c. yd.,	5
HUCK TOWELS, RED BORDERS; regularly 8c. each,	5
HEAVY BLEACHED RUSSIA CRASH; regularly 11c., yd.,	7
UNBLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS; regularly 12½c., each,	9
HEMMED KITCHEN TOWELS; regularly 12½c., each,	9
63-inch SILVER BLEACHED GERMAN DAMASK; regularly 69c., yd.,	49
BLEACHED DAMASK NAPKINS; regularly $1.25 doz.,	89
72-inch FINE FULL BLEACHED DAMASK; regularly $1.35 yd.,	98
22-inch IRISH DINNER NAPKINS; regularly $2.95 doz.	1.95

PILLOW CASES, SHEETS AND SPREADS.

45x36 inch BLEACHED READY-MADE CASES, regularly 9c., each,	7
ODD LOT, ALL SIZES, MADE OF FINEST MUSLINS; regularly up to 19c., each,	10
BLEACHED SHEETS, FOR SINGLE AND FULL SIZE BEDS; regularly up to 65c., each,	39
WHITE CROCHET SPREADS; regularly $1.25, each,	89
FINE WHITE MARSEILLES SPREADS, regularly up to $3.95, each,	1.95

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Fancy Lamps

Very Newest Effects in

Fine Art Mountings.

Intrinsically desirable for their winsome designs, colorings and mountings, which place them in the height of fashion. Generous and radiant lighting power. Stock and prices unequalled elsewhere.

A great variety of JAPANESE BRONZE WROUGHT-IRON FINISHED LAMPS and handsomely mounted VASES; Royal Vienna, Italian, Bonn, Japanese, etc., very special.

TABLE LAMPS; large size, with 10-inch globe; handsomely decorated; tinted background; regularly at $3.25, 2.50

TABLE LAMPS; squat shape; hand-painted decorations, 11-inch globe, 3.50

TABLE LAMPS; magnificent designs; 12-inch globe, hand-painted decorations; very newest effects; regularly at $7.50, 5.50

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Charge Accounts Opened with Persons of Recognized Responsibility.

Upholstery Bargains.

Annual Clearance Sale Begins To-day.

A GIGANTIC event. Possible only twice a year, and then so amazingly crowded with extraordinary economies for the thrifty that an enormous volume of business immediately results.

Price Inducements in Every Instance Are Almost Incredible.

Many things are virtually given away, being priced far below the actual cost to manufacture. Read the list that follows, and you will not wonder that the Upholstery Store on the Third Floor will be crowded to overflowing to-day and the remaining days of the week:

LACE CURTAINS.

Several hundred lots, mostly in 1, 2, or 3 pair lots; in some cases the sample curtain is slightly soiled:

SCOTCH NET CURTAINS, regularly $3.95 to $4.95,	2.95
SCOTCH NET CURTAINS, regularly $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00,	3.40
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regularly $4.50 and $5.25,	3.35
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regularly $6.35 to $7.25,	4.85
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regularly $7.65, $7.90 and $8.50,	5.30
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regularly $9.75 to $12.50,	8.90
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, regularly $13.50 to $15.00	9.75

Many equally fine bargains in real Arabian and Renaissance Lace Curtains.

LACE BED SETS.

130 SETS with draped flounce and bolster top:

RENAISSANCE BED SETS, regularly $8.90,	6.85
RENAISSANCE BED SETS, regularly $11.50,	7.90
RENAISSANCE BED SETS, regularly $14.75,	9.75
RENAISSANCE BED SETS, regularly $16.50,	10.75

LACE BED SETS

With 2 shams to match: NOTTINGHAM LACE BED SETS, the $2.25 grade,	1.20
NOTTINGHAM LACE BED SETS, regularly $2.95 to $3.65,	1.95
FINE RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS; a solid mass of handwork; usually $60.00,	19.75
RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS; regularly $20.00,	13.25

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS.

BAGDAD TAPESTRY COVERS; heavy $1.95 grade,	1.20
ORIENTAL TAPESTRY COVERS; regularly $3.45 and $3.95,	2.35
FINE TURKISH TAPESTRY COVERS; $5.90 and $6.50 goods,	4.15
EXTRA FINE RUG PATTERNS; $7.90 to $8.90 grade,	5.30

YARD LACE GOODS.

SCOTCH CURTAIN NETS; 50 in. wide; regularly 29c. yard,	12½
NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN NETS, with and without borders; 18 in., 30 in. and 36 in.; regularly 15c. to 22c. yd.,	10
CURTAIN LACES; various styles of fine Scotch Laces; regularly 29c., 35c. and 39c. yd.,	19
POINT DE CALAIS SASH LACES; 27 in., $1.35 grade, yd.,	75
IRISH POINT SASH LACES; regularly 45c. to 69c., yd.,	35
IRISH POINT VESTIBULE LACES; regularly $1.50 and $1.95, yd.,	98
FINE IRISH POINT LACE PANELS; many fine patterns; usually 98c. to $1.65 yd., each,	59
SNOWFLAKE CURTAINING, with silk cross stripes; regularly 55c.,	49

PORTIERES.

Only one to three pairs of a color, but otherwise perfect:

ORIENTAL STRIPED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, $3.95 grade,	2.95
FIGURED ARMURE AND BROCADE PORTIERES; regularly $4.85 to $7.90,	3.95
LACE APPLIQUE PORTIERES of plain and figured materials, with borders of Arabian lace; regularly $8.00,	4.85
SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, with heavy fringes, in Nile and rose pink only; $14.00 grade,	8.40
FINEST SILK GOBELIN PORTIERES; regularly $18.50,	10.50

FRINGES.

300 YDS. SILK FRINGES; in short lengths; to close as follows:

10c., 12½c. and 15c. grades at, yd.,	4
17c. to 29c. grades at, yd.,	9
29c. to $1

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A FRAUD AND ITS DEFENDERS.

The protectionist Senators will be put to a cruel test during the debate on the bills to remove the duty on anthracite coal. How they will bear it, how they will behave under the searchlight, was foreshadowed by a remark made on Monday by Senator ORVILLE H. PLATT of Connecticut. Senator PLATT objected to the immediate consideration of Senator CULBERSON'S joint resolution providing for the free admission of anthracite, saying that "it was his understanding there was no duty on anthracite coal." He might as well have said: "It is my understanding that the people have not yet detected this fraud. They have not found us out. They are still our dupes. Let us retain the duty on anthracite coal until our tricks and deceptions have been exposed."

The story of this fraud has been repeatedly told in THE TIMES and other newspapers. It was told again yesterday with circumstance and detail in our Washington dispatches. From 1870 to 1897 anthracite coal was on the free list. Even the McKinley tariff imposed no duty. No duty was imposed in the Dingley Tariff bill as it was sent from the House to the Senate. The Finance Committee reported the bill to the Senate with an amendment which made anthracite dutiable at 75 cents per ton. That was too barefaced. As the bill passed the Senate and became a law it contained this paragraph in the free list: "Coal, anthracite, not specially provided for in this act, and coal stores on American vessels." But in the sundries schedule other provision was made with a vengeance, for that schedule contained this paragraph: "Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than 92 per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, 67 cents per ton." Commercially speaking, there is no coal containing more than 92 per centum of fixed carbon. No anthracite is or can be imported which does not contain less than that percentage, and therefore all anthracite is dutiable under the Dingley act at 67 cents per ton.

The American people, and even diligent students of the tariff laws, have supposed and believed, however, that anthracite was not dutiable. It was on the free list. Not until Mr. W. J. GIBSON, formerly counsel of the Board of General Appraisers, wrote to THE TIMES last Summer, exposing the deception, were the eyes of the people opened to the fact that anthracite coal is dutiable.

The sneak thief is detestable and the pickpocket is everywhere hated. Yet it is possible to admire sneak thieves and pickpockets, it is easy to commend their open, frank, above-board policy and practice, when we compare them with the authors of this vile trick and deceit practiced upon the American people by the protectionist Senators. The fraud of that 92 per centum fixed carbon paragraph is so loathsome and nasty, so base, low, and contemptible, that unless the authors of it now brazen it out, they will have no refuge from public odium. They must not confess, they cannot admit anything without putting themselves outside the pale of half-way decent society. A forger with a spark of self-respect would feel himself mortally insulted if asked to consort with such persons.

Accordingly, though the disguise is thin, though the transparency of the concealment reveals to the public eye everything behind it, the example of keeping up the pretense set by the Hon. ORVILLE H. PLATT of Connecticut will be followed by the Senatorial authors of this fraud and swindle. Senator ORVILLE H. PLATT was a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate from which the lying amendments relating to anthracite were reported. Of course, he knew nothing about it. He comes from an intensely moral State, and we do not think there could be found among the devoted protectionists on the Republican side of the Senate one, certainly not two, whose canons of tariff morality are higher, finer, and nobler than his.

THE RUSSIAN SUGAR BOUNTY.

We have at last the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that the Treasury Department is within the law in the little tariff war started over the importation of sugar from Russia on which it was contended that an indirect bounty had been paid. We have never at any time thought that the decision would be different. It was the contention of the Russian Government that no bounty was paid on sugar for exportation, but only a rebate of tax on domestic production. But this was obviously the same thing under a different name. Whether a man is paid to export or relieved from a payment he would have to make if he did not export does not change the net effect on his pocket. It is merely the question of greater receipts or less expenditure; the available balance is identical. Moreover, there is no question whatever as to the intention of the Russian Government. It was to stimulate export on the one hand and production on the other. And this their scheme undoubtedly accomplished. As our own motives in imposing the countervailing duty were precisely those of the Russian Government in remitting taxation on exported sugar, it hardly became the Russians to accuse us of greed, that is, of extraordinary greed, for greed was the basis alike of our action and of theirs. All this is brought out in effect in the excellent opinion of the Supreme Court.

The question of legality is one thing; that of expediency is quite another. The court dealt and could deal only with the legality of the proceeding. Under their decision it is plain that Secretary GAGE, when he issued his circular of 1898, on which the Downes case now adjudicated was based, had really no discretion. He was simply doing that which our tariff law required. If it were open to us to act on expediency, to act on a sensible and practical consideration of the interests of our trade and industries, the course of the Treasury Department would have been in the last degree ill-advised. It was immediately followed by protest from Russia, and the duties were suspended for ten months. Then they were reimposed at somewhat higher rates, and Russia promptly responded with very large increases in the duties on imports from the United States. These fell most heavily on iron and steel and their manufactures, for which the demand in Russia certainly more than offsets the demand in this country for Russian sugar. It is the old, old story of profitless squabbling in place of profitable trading, but as that is the logical outgrowth of the policy of protection, we shall not get rid of it until we get rid of the cause of it.

THE ANTHRACITE SITUATION.

The conditions existing in the anthracite coal trade are difficult of comprehension unless it is assumed that the coal roads and the independent operators are working at cross purposes and that the former are afraid to do anything to check or restrain the mercenary spirit which prompts the latter to take the largest advantage possible of the exigency of the demand to charge for coal whatever they can get. It is very evident that the independent operators do not consider themselves in any respect bound by the contract of 1892, subsequently modified to give the coal roads the handling and selling of the output of the independent collieries on the basis of a return of 65 per cent. of the wholesale price established at tidewater. They seem to have given formal notice that they are dissatisfied under existing conditions with 65 per cent. of $5 per ton as their net return on the coal they are now mining. Consequently, the carrying companies are permitting them to ship their coal at advantageous rates of freight and to sell it in their own way for what they please.

That the coal roads could not put a stop to this if they wanted to is inconceivable. Why they do not want to is explainable only on the supposition that so long as the Arbitration Commission is sitting they are afraid to give the independent operators any grounds for pleading that they are hampered or controlled by oppressive regulations as to cars, freight rates, or access to market. Their apparent helplessness tends to show that the coal roads are not operated as a trust or combine, that they do not regulate anything except themselves and their own business, and that, contrasted with the independent operators, they are philanthropists, selling 85 to 90 per cent. of the output for much less per ton than the remaining 10 per cent. freely commands. If this condition continues the question is likely to be debated whether if all the trade were controlled it would not be better for the consumer—a form of inquiry which may result in establishing the principle of control more firmly in public confidence than hitherto. What conclusions, if any, the Commissioners of the Arbitration Board are reaching on this subject it would be interesting to know, but probably difficult to learn.

THE MERCHANTS AND THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The attitude of the representatives of the Merchants' Association of New York before the State Railroad Commission at its meeting on Tuesday last, and again yesterday, in refusing to appear as complainants and declining to produce witnesses to be examined and cross-examined, seems to have been generally misunderstood. To those who failed to look beneath the surface it no doubt appeared that the association, after a great parade of activity in challenging and attacking the evils of local transportation, had "fallen down" and lacked the ability or the courage to substantiate the assertions it had made by producing conclusive evidence to support them.

The fact is quite different. The Merchants' Association has no fancy for repeating the fiasco of the Brooklyn hearing, when the commission resolved itself into a quasi judicial body, and deemed its function discharged when it heard and weighed the testimony offered and contradicted. It held the very proper opinion that it was the duty of the commission to learn the facts for itself by original investigation and to act on the knowledge thus gained. Chairman COLE was forced to admit that this was the view of its duties and responsibilities warranted by the law, and thereupon the commission proceeded to deliberate in executive session, with the result already known.

The theory of the commission is that it is a board of experts impressed with certain duties in the matter of investigation and clothed with large powers of remedy for existing evils. How far theory agrees with fact cannot be determined too soon. There being some difference of opinion on this point, the action of the Merchants' Association is unquestionably discreet.

"OLD ST. GEORGE'S."

The observances that were held in St. George's Church last Sunday, in commemoration of the twentieth year of Dr. RAINSFORD'S rectorship, were of very much more social and civic significance than such commemorations are likely to have. St. George's, the building, is an old edifice, as New York buildings or New York churches go, having survived its half century, though one of its original architects has survived its spires and is still living in his honored old age. But a New Yorker need not be very old to remember the "old St. George's," the Colonial, or scarcely Colonial, "meeting house," in rough graystone and smooth brownstone, of which the site in Beekman Street now sustains a commercial building of which the name recalls the vanished sacred edifice.

But, in the thirty years between 1850 and 1880 the new St. George's had become as obsolete for its original purpose as had become in a much longer period its predecessor. Manhattan moves northward with an accelerated motion. Twenty years ago the new parish seemed, to most of its parishioners, to have become either migrabund or moribund. And yet the demolition of the building and the removal of such a centre of civilization from such a site would have been felt by many as a public outrage second only to the public outrage which would be entailed by the demolition of Trinity from its ancient stand at the head of Wall Street.

Fortunately, among these many were some men of sense and public spirit and substance who resolved that this particular centre of civilization should not be removed from the place and the region in which it had already come to be more than ever imperatively needed. In a fortunate hour for St. George's and for this community they called Dr. RAINSFORD to the rectorship of their precarious parish. He has over and over vindicated the selection. We have by no means invariably approved of Dr. RAINSFORD'S public performances. But, on that very account, we find it incumbent upon us all the more to testify to the inestimable value of the work he has been doing. Thanks to the contributions of his laity, so largely instigated by his own infectious enthusiasm, he has made St. George's a greater "means of grace," socially and civically as well as religiously, than it had ever before become under the administration of his predecessors, to whom nevertheless he their own honor. He has established a centre of civilization which is now on the outposts of our centre of barbarism, that "lower east side" which is the despair of the more discouragable of our social reformers and the problem of all of them, and St. George's throws across the border of darkest Manhattan its cheering and irradiating beams.

"Many daughters have done virtuously," we may say of and to St. George's, "but thou excellest them all." There have been outposts of Christianity and civilization and humanity pushed further into "chaos and the dark" than that which St. George's twenty years ago found itself occupying by being left stranded upon it. But it must have been in large part the example of the older church which stimulated the later pioneers of the east side. Dr. RAINSFORD has fulfilled Mr. HEWITT'S aspiration for institutions which should be constant reminders to the unsuccessful and discouraged of mankind that their more fortunate brethren were still their brethren and did not forget them. Every New Yorker who knows the actual conditions of the city he lives in will heartily join in paying the tribute for which the anniversary calls to St. George's and to its rector.

NUGGETS.

Reduced Rates.

"Three minutes for dinner!" cried the railroad porter.

"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed a passenger. "The last time I was here it was three dollars!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Rewards of Patience.

Teacher—Job was sorely afflicted, was he not?

Scholar—Yes, Ma'am.

"Well, what lesson do we learn from Job?"

"That everything comes to him who waits."—Yonkers Statesman.

First Aid to the Jilted.

Tear up photograph of the Faithless Creature. Figure up how much she was costing you, any way. Burn up her love letters. Reflect upon her numerous faults, including an always evident lack of good judgment. If everything else fails, why just forget her!—Syracuse Herald.

Far Behind.

"Paris!" said the Baron de Broque, ecstatically, "you have nothing like it in this country."

"No," said Mr. Cumrox, reflectively; "we're a little behind Paris in some respects. We had Jesse James and the Biddle boys, but we haven't as yet equaled the Humberts."—Washington Star.

Weariness of the Season.

"I started out on the 1st to pay up my debts, and I declare I never was so tired in my life."

"How many creditors did you pay?"

"Pay? I didn't pay any. I was too tired."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TRIUMPH.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

At last my hopes were realized,
My doubts had set me free;
That which I o'er all else had prized
The fates had given me.

The love of all mankind I'd won,
Likewise unstinted praise
Was given all that I had done
In fair or trying days.

And then I rubbed my eyes and sat
With feelings sadly stirred;
It was my funeral sermon that
I dreamed that I had heard.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The House Passes the Bill Creating a General Army Staff.

153 Affirmative and 52 Negative Votes—Duties of the General Staff—The Details to the New Body.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House today passed the bill for the creation of a general staff for the army by a vote of 153 to 52. By the terms of the bill it becomes the duty of the General Staff to prepare plans for the National defense and for the mobilization of the army in time of war, to investigate and report on all questions affecting the efficiency of the service, and to render professional aid to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders.

The General Staff Corps is to consist of one Chief of Staff and two general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the army at large not below the grade of Brigadier General; four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, twelve Majors, and twenty Captains, to be detailed from officers of the grade of Captain or First Lieutenant who, while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of Captains mounted. All officers in the General Staff shall be detailed therein for periods of four years.

While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be assigned temporarily to duty with any branch of the army. Upon being relieved they shall return to the branch of the army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer except a general officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency in the time of war.

The bill also provides that the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant Generals, Inspector Generals, Judge Advocates, Quartermaster, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officer designated by the President.

Previous to the passage of the bill Mr. Warner (Ill.) offered an amendment to strike out the "Secretary of War" wherever it occurred in the bill, coupled with the "President." He thought the supreme command of the army should rest where it was, with the President. In the course of his remarks he declared sarcastically that he favored the bill because it would do so little harm. In time of peace, he said, it would provide a few officers with harmless amusement and not interfere with the conduct of the army in the field when actual war came. The amendment was adopted, as were several other minor verbal amendments.

PLEADS FOR FREE COAL.

Senator Vest Charges Republicans with Inaction While Women and Children Are Freezing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The resolution introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senator Vest, instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill making anthracite coal free of duty, was supported to-day by its author in a vigorous speech, which commanded the attention of the Senate. Mr. Vest's delicate health and physical weakness prevent him from occupying much time of the Senate, and he only does so when matters deemed of more than ordinary importance are before that body. Therefore, when he takes the floor his colleagues remain in their seats and give the veteran stateman undivided attention.

Mr. Vest made an eloquent appeal for the immediate passage of the resolution. Feeble in the extreme and supporting himself on his desk, he called attention to the condition of distress which had arisen as a result of the shortage in the coal supply. He said that the question was no longer a partisan one, but one of humanity, and that we are not on the verge of a crisis, but actually in it. He charged the Republican Senators with being silent and dumb to the state of affairs, having only in mind the party cry, "Stand pat," while women and children are freezing to death. He characterized the Dingley Tariff act as a "sacred elephant," with which nothing was to be done.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) he declared had endeavored to administer a homeopathic dose in the shape of a suspension of the duty for ninety days, but if medicine is needed at all it is an allopathic dose. By referring the resolution to the committee, he said, it would have no chance to pass.

He criticised the Dingley tariff law and said there was no more chance to-day in his judgment to reduce a single duty in the Dingley act than for him to carry off the Capitol building on his shoulders. It was a question of raising money for the next campaign for President that was the end of the discussion.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) said he desired to make full answer to Mr. Vest, but as Mr. Hoar had given notice that he would speak on his Trust bill he asked that the resolution go over until to-morrow. He took occasion to deny certain statements by Mr. Vest attributed to Mr. Dingley to the effect that the rates of the bill were made unnecessarily high in order that reciprocity treaties might be made.

Mr. Nelson asked where the provision relating to coal was inserted, and Mr. Aldrich said in the Senate.

Mr. Vest remarked that the Congressional Record showed that Mr. Allison offered the provision, that it was debated at length and voted upon, the Republicans voting for it and the Democrats against it. He declared that the Republican leaders had sat silent under the declaration of the Secretary of the Navy that the duty on coal had been "sneaked or smuggled into the Dingley bill."

The resolution went over.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

House Committee Amendments to the Senate Scheme for Establishing It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House Committee on Commerce has agreed on its amendments to the Senate bill establishing the new legislative department to be known as the Department of Commerce, and today the amended bill was reported. The House bill embraces in the new department the lighthouse establishment, the Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Immigration, including the jurisdiction of Chinese exclusion; the Bureau of Statistics, control of Alaskan fisheries, all of which are now parts of the Treasury Department; the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, now in the State Department, and the Census Bureau, which is now in the Interior Department.

The Department of Labor and the Fish Commission are placed in the new department. The Senate bill created the new Bureau of Manufactures. The House accepts that and adds two new bureaus, one on insurance, and the other on corporations. The life-saving and marine hospital service, the Bureau of Navigation, the steamboat inspection service, and the United States Shipping Commissioner, all of which are under the Secretary of the Treasury, and were by the Senate bill transferred to the new department, are excluded.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed bills to fix the times for holding United States Court in Utah; to provide additional punishment for persons twice convicted of counterfeiting; to change the boundaries of the Southern and Central judicial divisions of Indian Territory; to authorize Washington and Westmoreland Counties, Penn., to construct a bridge across the Monongahela River.

In the House yesterday a bill was passed increasing the pension for total deafness from $30 to $40 a month. Mr. Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.) who had charge of the bill, said there were but 230 totally deaf soldiers on the pension rolls. The additional charge entailed on the Treasury by passage of the bill would be about $29,000 per annum.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) continued his speech in opposition to the Omnibus Statehood bill. He had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

Representative Gaines of West Virginia, for the House Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, has submitted a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Joy of Missouri to punish frauds at elections of Representatives in Congress and Electors for President and Vice President.

ELEVATED TO BRIGADIER.

Lieut. Col. Johnston Promoted on the Eve of His Retirement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President has directed the appointment of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston of the Adjutant General's department, to be a Brigadier General to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck.

Gen. Johnston resigned his commission in the army a few weeks ago in order to devote his entire time to the settlement of the large estate of his father-in-law, and his resignation was accepted to take effect on the 1st proximo. His elevation to the rank of a general officer is intended as a recognition of his excellent military services and carries with it no pay or emoluments, as his resignation will take effect immediately on his confirmation by the Senate.

Gen. Johnston is a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1879.

BIDS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

Many Estimates for the Construction of Armored Cruisers Tennessee and Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Bids for the construction of two first-class armored cruisers, the Tennessee and the Washington, to cost in the neighborhood of $4,500,000 each, were opened at the Navy Department to-day, in the presence of representatives of nearly every shipbuilding concern of note in the country, together with a host of sub-contractors who supply structural material for the big ships. The bidding was close and exciting.

A feature of the event was the submission of a proposition to supply the enormous horse power required to drive the two speediest ships-of-war the United States Navy will carry on its lists with the new turbine motors, the latter to be supplied by an American company.

Another feature was the submission of a statement from one of the largest bidders to the effect that they had satisfied themselves that no less than 25,000 horse power would be required to drive each of the big ships at the calculated speed, thus verifying the estimates of Engineer in Chief Melville. The bids were as follows:

Newport News Shipbuilding Company, one ship in forty-two months on department designs for $4,325,000.

Fore River Ship and Engine Works of Quincy, Mass., one ship, department's designs, in forty-two months for $4,578,000.

Bath Iron Works, one ship in forty-two months, department's designs, for $4,500,000.

Union Works of San Francisco, one ship in forty-two months, $4,365,000.

New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., one ship in forty-two months, department's designs, for $4,250,000; two ships, sea class, for $4,750,000 each, to be delivered in forty and forty-two months.

Same company, on its own designs, providing for twenty-two-knot ships, to be delivered in forty and forty-two months, $4,280,000 each. It was in connection with this bid that the letter was submitted, demanding an allowance of 25,000 horse power.

Moran Brothers & Company of Seattle, one ship in forty-two months, for $4,397,000.

William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, one ship, department's designs, thirty-nine months, $4,200,000.

Same company, on its own designs, ships to be delivered in thirty-six and thirty-nine months, and to be of twenty-two knots speed; one ship for $4,100,000; two ships on same plans for $4,000,000 each.

Same company, on plans of its own providing, for the use of steam turbines and water tube boilers, $4,100,000 for one and $4,000,000 each for two.

The judgment of the Board of Bureau Chiefs will be necessary to determine the awards.

The two cruisers were authorized by act of Congress approved July 1, 1902. A minimum speed trial of 21½ knots is required. Each cruiser will measure on load water line 502 feet in length and 72 feet 10½ inches at extreme breadth. They will each have a trial displacement of not more than 14,500 tons, a total coal bunker capacity of about 2,000 tons, and a mean draught at trial displacement of 25 feet.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Sidney O. Weeks, Surveyor of Customs, Port of Patchogue, N. Y.; Raymond R. Frazier, Wisconsin, Consul at Copenhagen.

Army—Promotion Artillery Corps, Lieut. Col. William P. Vose to be Colonel.

Judge Advocate General's Department—Capt. Luis B. Lawton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be Judge Advocate with rank of Major.

To be a Second Lieutenant of Infantry—Lewis W. Moseley, at large.

RAILROAD BOARD ATTACKED.

A mass meeting of residents of the upper west side, held last night in the Assembly Hall of St. Michael's Memorial Parish House, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, under the direction of the Independent Club, brought out with increased emphasis the protests against the crowded condition of surface and elevated cars. Vigorous attacks also were made on the Railroad Commission by William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association; the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, pastor of St. Michael's, and ex-Senator John Ford.

Resolutions were passed demanding reform on both surface and elevated roads, following the lines, in general, advocated by the Merchants' Association and other organizations. With these there was a declaration of protest against the state of things maintaining, as dangerous to public health, decency, and morality. A Committee of One Hundred also was appointed to conduct an agitation of the car-crowding question, under the leadership of Dr. Peters, with the plan that other mass meetings should be called. Brander Matthews, Cord Meyer, Peter Doelger, Charles Warren Hunt, Eugene A. Philbin, George Haven Putnam, Theodore Sutro, and Isidor Straus were some of the men named to serve on the committee.

About 400 persons attended the meeting last evening, and the speakers, in addition to those mentioned, were Mrs. Ralph Trautman, President of the Women's Health Protective Association, and Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University. Delegates were in attendance from the West End Association, the Real Estate Association, and the Morningside Heights Association.

Dr. Peters, in his introductory remarks, said that better than to blame the railroad companies for the situation, would be to blame the people of New York, who think habitually of the business of every day and leave conditions of public welfare for some one else to look after.

"Just now," said Dr. Peters, "we see an unexpected and alarming activity of the Railroad Commission, which pretends to be all powerful in the handling of these problems. In the case of the Amsterdam Avenue track problem, the commission blundered most conspicuously, and it is a question whether its members are doing as much as should be done at the present time."

When Dr. Peters had closed, a letter was read from Bishop Potter, expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting, and sympathy with the objects of the agitation.

Mr. King suggested that a belt line, controlled by the city, to carry the heavy freight instead of having it sent on trucks across town, would relieve the streets. "But the question is," said Mr. King, "how long the suffering public will stand it. In the days of the Tweed ring the officials stole direct from the people. In later days, and during the time when certain rights now enjoyed by the railroads of New York were granted, the officials stole from the companies and left it for the companies to steal from the people.

"We went to the Railroad Commission, and they told us to make out our case with witnesses before them. We propose to do nothing of the kind, and if we can't make the Railroad Commission do the work they are supposed to do, we will go higher. What we want is home rule—we want the control of railroads in the hands of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. I saw the Mayor to-day, and he is heartily in sympathy with our efforts to relieve the situation. I have seen Controller Grout and President Cantor, and have asked them to head this movement with the people behind them. And if we can't get the relief we want in this way, then we will get every organization in the city to make a town-to-town canvas for home rule legislation in railroad matters."

Ex-Senator Ford maintained not only that the city should exercise the functions of the Railroad Commission, but also should control the granting of franchises for rapid transit systems.

Alger Nominated in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 6.—Senator Russell A. Alger of Detroit, who at present is serving in the United States Senate by appointment of Gov. Bliss, was nominated tonight by the joint Republican caucus of the Legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Senator James McMillan, who died at Manchester, Mass., last August. There was no other candidate. As the Republicans have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, Senator Alger's election Jan. 20 is assured.

BOERS ONLY PASSIVELY LOYAL.

Still Believe They Should Have Concessions—Generals Attend a Party Given for Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—With reference to the attitude of the Boer leaders toward the visit of Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, The Times's correspondent at Pretoria says that they have so far shown no more than the passive loyalty which Mr. Chamberlain referred to during his visit to Natal.

They cannot grasp the situation from a British viewpoint. There still remains the feeling that they have handed over the country to the British Government and are consequently entitled to have a few requests granted. British sacrifices have been persistently ignored, the correspondent continues, and the Boers cannot see the disinterested nobility of the British action in settling the country hitherto.

The Boer leaders do not seem to recognize the futility of trying to reopen negotiations on the basis which might have been tenable before the war. Mr. Chamberlain has held out the hand of friendship consistently since his arrival in South Africa, but any attempt to reopen the Vereeniging conference will only postpone the settlement of the country.

On the whole, however, the correspondent believes that it may be expected that the Boer deputation which will wait on Mr. Chamberlain will be less importunate and more amenable to reason than the Boer leaders were in London.

CONGO RAIDING TO BE STOPPED

King Leopold Says That Property Rights Will Be Held Inviolable in Central Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—An interesting conversation on the policy of the Belgian administration in the Congo region was had by the Brussels correspondent of The Times with King Leopold at the banquet given yesterday after the King's reception to the English Baptist Mission. The King was asked to comment on the questions of policy which had been the cause of unfavorable comment in a section of the British press.

The King assured the correspondent that the rights of property in the Congo will be held as inviolable as elsewhere. He declared that those who obtain concessions have the right to enjoy the fruits of their enterprise and should be protected from raiders, like other private subjects.

It is unworthy of the traditions of honest criticism, the King held, to imply that the Belgian administration gives countenance to the acts of cruelty perpetrated by its agents. He was confident that history would rightly judge the evolution which is slowly but surely working itself out in Central Africa.

KABYLE TRIBES ARE HOSTILE.

Orders of the Governor at Tangier Disregarded and Ceuta Fears a Holy War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—News showing the unrest among the Kabyle tribesmen in Morocco is sent by the correspondent of The Times at Tangier.

He says tht Sheikh Anjeira, whose tribe extends near to Tangier and to Ceuta, has refused to receive orders of the official Governor of the tribe, who resides at Tangier. Soldiers sent with letters have escaped molestation by the tribesmen with difficulty and only by means of the protecting influence of the district cadi. The letters, however, were returned by the Sheikh unopened.

BRITAIN WARNS THE PORTE.

Vigorously Protests Against Russia's Use of the Dardanelles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Great Britain's action in making vigorous protest against the passage of four unarmed Russian torpedo-boat destroyers through the Dardanelles is regarded as a not unwelcome sign of a revival of British interest in the affairs of the Near East, says the correspondent of The Times at Vienna.

While it is thought likely that the Porte may have hastened to disseminate a distorted account of the British action in order to arouse the jealousy of the Government at St. Petersburg and Berlin, doubt is expressed in some quarters as to whether the existing treaties would justify a demand that the passage of the warships of a friendly power through the Dardanelles should be permitted only under an agreement between the powers.

GEN. BLANE WEDS AN AMERICAN

Famous British Officer Marries Mrs. Blake in London.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Lieutenant General Sir Seymour Blane and Mrs. Henry Blake, formerly Miss Green of Boston, were quietly married in London to-day. King Edward presented Gen. Blane with a handsome cane mounted with gold and lapis-lazuli.

Gen. Blane, who was born in 1832, retired from the British Army in 1881. He had seen considerable service in India, having been present during the siege and at the storming of Delhi. He had been Military Secretary and Aide de Camp to four Governors General of India.

Rector for Catholic University.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Mgr. O'Connell, who, it is expected here, will be appointed rector of the Catholic University at Washington, is Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, at one time rector of the American College here, who has lived in Rome since 1890, and not Mgr. W. H. O'Connell, Bishop of Portland, Me., as erroneously announced yesterday.

Russian Mission Goes to Abyssinia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times's correspondent at Odessa reports that the Russian mission to Abyssinia has left for Gibitu on a cruiser of the volunteer fleet.

French Artists Elect President.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—At the meeting of the Société des Artistes Français, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, M. Bougeau was re-elected President.

Son of Capitalist a Day Laborer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—Henry McHarg, son of H. K. McHarg of New York, has engaged himself as a day laborer at the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company's office at Redford, Va. He has gone there to learn the business. His father is the First Vice President of the company.

ALLIES REPLY TO CASTRO

Their Attitude Is Conciliatory, and Peace Seems Assured.

Statement Issued by the German Foreign Office That It Does Not Oppose an American Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Hay has received the British and German replies to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration.

The British note is interlocutory, but in substance states that if Venezuela wishes a conference with a view to submitting the differences between the two countries to arbitration Great Britain will accede. The conditions attached vary slightly from the original British proposition.

The response of Germany in many respects was similar to that of Great Britain, and like that it named certain conditions regarding the matters under consideration on which an understanding will have to be reached before the case is submitted to arbitration.

The answers have been sent to President Castro through the intermediary of United States Minister Bowen, at Caracas. If the later conditions suggested by the two allies are accepted by Castro, and the hope among officials here is that they will be, it is expected that a meeting will be held in Washington between Minister Bowen, representing the Government of Venezuela, and the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Germany, and others of the allies, to prepare a basis on which the arbitration of the issues between the interested parties shall proceed.

In the judgment of officials here, the differences in respect to arbitration are now much diminished, and there is warrant for the expectation that the case will now surely go to The Hague tribunal.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The joint reply of the powers to President Castro's qualified acceptance of arbitration was handed to the United States Ambassadors at Berlin and London to-day. The note aims to further smooth the way to a settlement, which may possibly be reached without arbitration. The powers, however, do not abandon any of the reservations contained in their original proposal.

The question of raising the blockade will be opened only after President Castro's complete acceptance of the powers' reservations. The state of war is not modified by to-day's note.

The German Foreign Office takes cognizance of a statement emanating from Washington that a group of German financiers is forming to pay Germany's claims against Venezuela, the ultimate purpose being to prevent the United States from building the Isthmian Canal. The Foreign Office says this is quite untrue and further asserts that the German Government hopes the United States will build the canal as quickly as possible. So far from interposing any obstacles, Germany believes that her own trade interests will be subserved by the opening of an interoceanic route.

DAZZLING BALL AT DELHI.

State Function Ends the Great Coronation Durbar—Lady Curzon, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Many Other Americans Present.

DELHI, India, Jan. 6.—The State ball following the Durbar, which was held tonight in the palace of the Grand Mogul, proved to be one of the most attractive features of the Durbar festivities. The European dance among the columns and pillars of the palace was a strange and wonderful sight.

When a fanfare of silver trumpets at 10 o'clock announced the arrival of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the scene was one of unexampled brilliancy. The halls were filled with men in brilliant uniforms and women in rich dresses, and there was a profusion of flowers and jewels.

Lady Curzon was clad in a dress of gold brocade, and wore a magnificent tiara and necklace of diamonds, with four big rubies that once belonged to the King of Theebaw. The Duchess of Connaught wore a handsome white dress festooned with flowers.

Some 5,000 guests were present. Among them were the Duke of Connaught, representative of King Edward at the durbar; Lord Kitchener and all the prominent personages in India, and the Duchess of Marlborough, and numerous other Americans.

The Hall of Public Audience was converted into a ballroom, and the adjacent Hall of Private Audience was used as a supper room. The two halls were most elaborately decorated and illuminated with electric lights. During the evening military bands played in the galleries.

Lord and Lady Curzon and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught received and conversed with scores of native Princes, whose jewels and costumes outshone the creations of the best-known Continental costumers. Hours after the royal party had departed the ball and supper room still presented a dazzling picture.

DEAN HOFFMAN'S SON CHOSEN.

Elected Seventeenth President of the New York Historical Society.

Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, son of the late Dean Hoffman, was elected President of the New York Historical Society at its annual meeting last evening in its hall, at Eleventh Street and Second Avenue. He succeeds his father, who died last June after serving as President less than two years. The new executive is the seventeenth presiding officer the society has had since its organization in 1804, and he is the youngest man who has ever occupied the chair. The new President made a brief address to the members, expressing the hope that the centennial of the society would see it established in its new building on Central Park West.

The other officers elected were: First Vice President—Frederick Wendell Jackson; Second Vice President—Francis Robert Schell; Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Archer Milton Huntington; Domestic Corresponding Secretary—George Richard Schieffelin; Recording Secretary—Dr. Sydney Howard Carney, Jr.; Treasurer—Charles Augustus Sherman; Librarian—Robert H. Kelby.

A number of new members were elected, and it was reported that the foundation work for the new building was completed and as soon as the Building Committee deems it advisable, work will begin upon the central part of the building, which, it is estimated, will cost $400,000. The new Historical Society will occupy the block facing Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets.

The additions to the library during the past year were over 3,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, besides a number of manuscripts and fine oil paintings, including one of Dean Hoffman.

PROPOSED POLICE BILLS.

Gov. Odell Likely to Recommend Measures Mayor Low Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—It is the general impression that Gov. Odell, in his message to the Legislature, will make a number of important recommendations with regard to the police in New York City. These recommendations, it is said, will all be in line with the legislation which it is the intention of Mayor Low to ask of the Legislature on the same subject. The requests which Mayor Low will make seem to be pretty thoroughly understood here.

One of the Mayor's bills, it is said, will provide for an additional Deputy Commissioner at a salary of $4,000 per annum. This additional deputy is to be the trial deputy, and the place probably will go to some good Republican lawyer. Another bill which the Mayor it is understood will send up provides for the appointment by the Police Commissioner of a Chief Inspector, two Borough Inspectors, and a Chief of Detectives. The Chief Inspector will have all the duties and power formerly vested in the Chief of Police. The salary is to be $6,000 a year. The Borough Inspectors will receive $5,000 a year.

The Legisl

FOR REPLANNING AND BEAUTIFYING THE CITY

Municipal Art Society's Report to Mayor Low.

Appointment Recommended of a Representative Committee to Consider the Subject in All Its Phases.

At the request of Mayor Low, a report has been made to him by the Municipal Art Society on the question of replanning and embellishing the city. It is signed by Frederick S. Lamb, Secretary of the society, and is based upon plans and suggestions contributed by the Merchants' Association of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Architectural League of New York, the National Society of Mural Painters, the National Sculpture Society, and the Municipal Art Society itself, and such supplementary recommendations as have been obtained from public-spirited organizations and individuals.

The report, after pointing out that any scheme for the adequate beautification of the greater city must have as its basis the fundamental plan upon which the city is to improve and develop, continues:

In a city expending an annual income of $100,000,000—appropriating, as it has, some $200,000,000 for permanent improvements—where three private corporations now propose to expend $150,000,000—it goes without saying that such expenditure should be made with reference to a logical plan, accepted in advance, and so broad in its scope as to provide not only for public improvements, but for private expenditure, and as comprehensive as to make unnecessary changes in the near future.

Manhattan is to-day dominated by a plan created in 1807, and, as yet, unmodified in essential details; the other boroughs are still unrelated in structural plan; the suburbs, while tributary to the greater city, are without its jurisdiction, and permitted, through deference to antiquated laws, to develop along lines which, as they prove inadequate, must be changed at enormous expense.

New York's location is such that it must become a greater centre than the world has ever seen. Nothing but the folly of its citizens can postpone the prompt realization of this. A fundamental plan is necessary and needed now. The commercial supremacy of the city demands it. Private enterprise is paralyzed until it is had. Any practical scheme for embellishment must be based upon it. For it must wait the solution of our ever more pressing social problems for their civic growth. Public-spirited citizens have no outlet for their civic interest, and generous donors no opportunity for their benevolence.

The absence of such a plan makes co-operation with adjacent and neighboring cities an impossibility. Schemes proposed to-day must be changed to-morrow. Costly improvements adequate to local conditions must eventually be made obsolete by the steady growth of the greater city.

Millions upon millions are thus needlessly wasted. All projected developments are met with "pleas of economy." There could be no greater economy for the city than its adoption of an intelligent plan as to which details, as planned, shall conform. It need not be carried out at once, but its establishment would guide the imagination of our citizens and make possible the effective co-operation of all interested in the development of our world metropolis.

Our conditions so differ from European ones as to make it difficult, if not impossible, to follow the precedents there set. The Hausmannizing of Paris, possible under imperial rule, might have been impracticable under the republic. But while the precise methods adopted by European cities may not be the best here, their results can be utilized as timely warnings. The great imagination of the French people made possible the revivication of Paris on a scale, in its inception, considered adequate for the city for long years to come. But it has already been found too cramped in that it ignored outlying districts, and to-day definite action has been taken to raze the exterior walls and to permit the city to extend its area.

While it is not implied, the report says, that the societies conferring have endorsed any of the suggestions other than those contributed by them, and those only as tentative examples to lead to better things, it is suggested that these schemes and plans, contributed during the last fifty years by leading engineers, artists, and laymen, without hope of remuneration, but simply with the desire to arouse public opinion and inciting interest, may form the basis of discussion from which some definite plan may be wrought out. It continues:

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.—Such a plan should transcend city limits and provide for great freight termini, such as the one proposed for Communipaw, connected with the adjacent contiguous property—the Newark Meadows; readjustment of the New York Central tracks at Forty-second Street; the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel and the other tunnels to follow; possible canals for freight distribution; judicious development of the water fronts—and the eventual connection of these with the underground system. A successful city must be so planned as to permit economical and prompt delivery of merchandise. Natural advantages should be so supplemented as to utilize them to the utmost.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—The problem of passenger traffic should be met by realizing that in time every important street must have an underground—not as at present constructed, but with the street excavated from house line to house line, thus permitting at the sides ample room for electric conduits, pipe galleries, and water mains, and saving in expense of repaving, excavation, and water waste. Union stations could then be so placed as to easily distribute the immense and ever growing traffic. Avenues without adequate outlet should be extended to connect with main arteries. Bridge terminals should be made points of distribution and created to relieve congested districts. Slight modifications might materially benefit many existing points. Subsidiary streets and arcades should further relieve specially crowded hours, and street traffic on main avenues and along water fronts should be aided, through grade division, to safety.

PARKS.—The proposed plan, while considering existing park area, should add water front parks, connected by parkways and forming breathing space, with appropriate opportunities for recreation. The small park system should be extended, not always by condemnation of large tracts or even rocks, but my competent designing of small tracts. Old parks could easily be rearranged to suit new condition, and outlying districts so encouraged to acquire park reservations as to supplement the plan of the city itself.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Any plan should consider the design, grouping, or location of public buildings with reference not only to utilitarian requirements, but as factors of one or more convenient, attractive, and dignified civic centres. Instead of letting Government buildings be located at hazard, their location wait until sites are hard to get, reservations should now be made which, as the city grows, can be utilized as sites for monumental structures. Without the accident of the reservoir at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, a proper site for the public library would have been difficult to find. Many equally important projects are delayed, if not discouraged, by lack of proper location. The adoption of a proper plan would make possible the co-operation of citizens interested in its welfare, and eventually by gift or bequest many public or quasi-public buildings would be added by private or semi-private enterprises. The location of libraries, hospitals, schools, colleges, settlement houses, and charities could thus be so guided as to provide more appropriate city buildings.

DECORATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Public buildings should have not only consistent architecture, but should have also their sculptural and mural decorations selected with reference to the purpose for which the building was created and the historic interest of the section in which it is placed. Such buildings should be treated with reference to decoration considered at the inception of the building by men whose special artistic training fits them for such planning. The work should be regarded as an integral part of the building—the decoration to be appropriate in character and represent the art of our country. Public buildings would thus become storehouses of popular history, and the custodians of much now found only in isolated museums; and more that would never be created except for the opportunity thus furnished.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS.—A city is known by its monuments, and the truest test of citizenship is pride in records of those individuals who, from century to century, have contributed to its welfare; and of those events which, in the test of time, have been deemed historic. Of all recommendations received, no list is longer than that of the subjects suggested for patriotic and historic expression—a water gate and triumphal arch at the Battery; a monument in Battery Park to record the growth of the country from immigration; a public forum at Union Square; a monument to the prison ship martyrs at Fort Greene, Brooklyn; a historic monument at or near Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, to record the events of the civil war; historical tablets; memorial fountains—many if not all of which would be given by our public-spirited citizens, if they could but feel that in so doing they were contributing to the detail of a plan so grand that, when completed, it would make our city the leading city of the world.

Such a plan as that proposed, the society thinks, would be rather a guide for whatever the city might do than a requisition calling for action; nor would its realization involve drastic change of law. The report goes on:

As has been so ably stated by Mayor Hewitt in his message of 1888 to the Board of Aldermen:

"There are no such things as vested rights which can interfere with the power of the community to do those things which are essential for its growth, its safety, and its progress in civilization. Improvident grants have been made, but when they come in contact with the superior rights of the people, indemnity may be claimed and awarded, but their existence cannot be pleaded as a bar to improvement. This proposition is true not only of those companies which have their works under the streets, but of all companies which occupy them for any purpose whatever. The only theory upon which the rights of private corporations to use the public streets has ever been justified is that they are a necessary means for the purpose for which the streets were created, and the right of [illegible] is used in such manner as will from time to time promote the generaly convenience of the community is unquestionable."

With such authority in the hands of the city, with the unquestioned desire to co-operate on the part of great corporations, with the undoubted interest of our citizens, there is no reason why, if action is taken at the present time, the great results foreshadowed in that address could not be achieved in the immediate future:

"With its noble harbor protected from injury, and the channels of approach straightened and deepened; with its wharves and docks made adequate for the easy transfer of the vast commerce of the country; with its streets properly paved and cleaned, and protected from destructive upheavals; with cheap, easy, and rapid transit throughout its length and breadth; with salubrious and attractive parks in the centres of dense population; with an ample supply of pure water, now nearly provided; with a system of taxation so modified that the capital of the world may be free to come and go as the air of heaven, the imagination can place no bounds to the future growth of this city in business, wealth, and the blessings of civilization. Its imperial destiny as the greatest city of the world is assured by natural causes, which cannot be thwarted except by the folly and neglect of its inhabitants."

In an accompanying memorandum, intended as a preface to the report, the Municipal Art Society reiterates that the various societies represented in the conference must not be understood as specially committed either in favor of any item or against every other treatment of the problems considered. Nor must any society be considered responsible for suggestions other than those credited to it. While it is fully appreciated that in so summary an inquiry it may not have been possible to note many very meritorious projects, it is still believed that those submitted are so far inclusive or typical as to clearly indicate the nature and extent of the replanning and embellishing of the city. The "preface" goes on to say:

Such a project is, first of all, an engineering one, for it involves the consideration of problems of design and of construction in almost every branch of applied science, aesthetic and economic.

The several boroughs of the greater city which have heretofore been treated only as units, and that too exclusively from a "real estate" point of view, must be considered anew as parts of a whole to be made beautiful as well as useful. Contrasting as they are in topography, geological formation, character of occupation and subdivision, an effort must be made to render them attractive in appearance, accessible at all points, and from all points, and thoroughly supplied, according to its needs, with water, light, and transport, and with means for disposal of waste. And all this must be so accomplished that while constant and marked progress is made toward a definite end, excessive inconvenience to large sections, for protracted periods, shall not be caused, as has occurred in some recent undertakings.

To bring about this result, the co-operation of men experienced in management of problems in commerce, in finance, in transportation, in engineering, in landscape architecture, in architecture, and in the fine arts, is essential. Any commission to consider the question should include in its membership representatives of each of these classes of occupation, who are experts, commended by the test of work done under their direction, as well as a member of the legal profession, well versed in municipal law.

In view of the above it was unanimously resolved:

Whereas, Any practical development or embellishment of New York City must be based upon its first essentials—those of a port at which centres land commerce; a site for the manufacture and trade dependent thereon; a home for those engaged therein; and a centre of finance as well as of society, literature, and art:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Mayor the appointment of a commission to consider this subject in all its phases, broad enough in scope to include representatives of commerce, finance, transportation, engineering, landscape architecture, architecture, the fine arts, municipal statistics, and municipal law.

THE MIDOCEAN DAILY.

Thousands of Applicants for Position on the Editorial Staff.

At the Cunard Line offices yesterday nothing was known of the cable dispatch from London the day before to the effect that beginning at the end of this month a newspaper would be printed on one of their ships. The news service for which would be furnished by Marconi wireless telegraphy from Poldhu on the other side and Nantucket on this side. It was said, however, that the plan was suggested to them a year ago, but could not be put into practice at that time.

The Cunard Line was the first to utilize the wireless system, and at the present time it is the only transatlantic line which has all its vessels equipped with the Marconi apparatus. John Bottomley, manager of the American Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company, would not discuss the newspaper project yesterday, but said that the American Line was to equip the St. Louis, St. Paul, and New York with the Marconi apparatus, as soon as they had all been dry docked.

It was understood that at the various steamship offices on Lower Broadway 7,000 applications were received for positions on the editorial staff of the proposed midocean daily. The London dispatch did not say on which line the experiment was to be tried.

SUIT AGAINST BOOKSELLERS.

The application of Isidor and Nathan Straus of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. for an injunction pendente lite to restrain the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association from acting under certain agreements entered into by both the defendant corporations for the alleged purpose of keeping up the retail prices of books and preventing competition in their sale was denied yesterday by Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court.

Macy & Co., in addition to asking for the injunction against the defendant associations with reference to keeping up the price of books, asked that they be enjoined from circulating among the members of their organizations any information intended to injure the plaintiffs or from interfering with their purchases or sales of books, and from blacklisting the firm of Macy & Co., in order to compel it to join the association.

The defendant organizations include nearly all the prominent publishers and retail and wholesale booksellers in the United States, and they have agreed not to allow the large discounts on books formerly made, and which were not uniform in character, and to refuse to deal with firms which would not agree to maintain the fixed retail selling and wholesale prices.

RICHARD HOE ESTATE SUIT.

Several relatives of the late Richard Hoe, printing-press manufacturer, have brought suit against his estate to have decided the question as to who shall get the one-fifth share left unowned by the death of Miss Annie Hoe, one of the testator's children. Under the will the estate was to go to the widow for her life, and after her death it was to be divided into five parts, one for each child. It was provided that, in case any of the children should die before the mother, and in the event that the dying child should not leave children of his or her own, the one-fifth portion was to be disposed of as if the testator had been single.

Miss Annie Hoe died before her mother. The court is asked to say whether Mr. Hoe meant by single a bachelor or a widower. If he meant bachelor, then the claimants assert that they are entitled to the share that would have gone to Miss Annie Hoe. If he meant that the share should be administered and disposed of as though he was a widower, then the share would go to the other children of Mr. Hoe.

R. B. Moffett appeared before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to argue a motion to compel the trustees of the estate, the Union Trust Company, to render an accounting. The other side was not ready, and the matter was adjourned until Friday.

Etta Butler, the Actress, Dying.

Etta Butler, the actress, was said to be dying at Roosevelt Hospital last night, and was not expected to live through the night. She is in a private ward on the first floor, and all last evening friends were calling up the hospital on the telephone to inquire about her condition. She was removed to the hospital about five weeks ago from the Hotel Wellington, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-first Street. The night clerk at the hotel said that her home was in California, and that her parents had been notified.

Taking Great Northern Stock.

The Northern Securities Company has resumed the purchase of Great Northern Railway stock at 180, paying for it the fully paid-in shares of its own capital stock. Circulars to this effect have been mailed to all stockholders of the Great Northern Railway. This offer is made at the solicitation of many stockholders who did not sell their stock under the original offer. The present offer will be good only until Jan. 24, at the close of business.

R. A. Frederick Dies in Alaska.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Word was received yesterday of the death at Juneau, Alaska, of Robert A. Frederick, formerly of Topeka, United States Attorney for the First District of Alaska.

For the weary, heartsick, nervous, unstrung mother, there is no restorative equal to DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It is a strengthgiver.—Adv.

MUSIC OF OLDEN TIMES

The First of Sam Franko's Series of Concerts.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolmetsch and Miss Johnston Reveal the Characteristics of Obsolete Instruments.

Mr. Sam Franko began his series of concerts devoted to old music yesterday afternoon in Daly's Theatre. These concerts have heretofore been occasions of great interest to music lovers in the excursions they have made through almost forgotten by paths of musical history, and the new insight and understanding they have given into the nature of the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Yesterday's concert afforded an altogether exceptional opportunity for edification and for pleasure, in that it brought before this public for the first time some of the most characteristic of the old-time instruments, in the performance of the music that was written for them. For the first time probably, in public at least, we have heard how Bach and Rameau and Attilio Ariosti expected their music to sound on the harpsichord, the viola d'amore, the viol da gamba, and what the lute, that dominated the world of instrumental music for so long, was really like.

They were played by Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch and Miss Mabel Johnston, who have been devoting their energies in England to making these and other of the old-time instruments live and speak again in the language that is theirs. They were the central figures of yesterday's concert, and their performances exercised an unbroken fascination upon their listeners.

The first number was Bach's concerto for harpsichord, flute, and violin, with accompaniment of strings. Mrs. Dolmetsch played the harpsichord, Mr. Charles Kurth the flute, and Mr. Dolmetsch the violin. Miss Johnston played the bass viol in the string orchestra. Here first was shown audibly what has, of course, always been evident in the reflective student, how vast is the difference that we must reckon with between the sonority of the old-time music and that to which we are accustomed.

The harpsichord sounded at first, to ears attuned to the resonance of the modern pianoforte, like a far-away tinkling. But it soon took its place in the right perspective and commanded admiration and liking for beauty and qualities of tone all its own. Mrs. Dolmetsch played upon an old English instrument by Kirkman, a maker famous in his day. It has two keyboards, three sets of strings, and six stops for the production of various qualities of tone and dynamic differences which the mechanism of the keyboard action alone is unable to effect.

There are stops that bring different octaves into play, octave couplers, and others that produce several sharply differentiated tone qualities which, skillfully varied upon the two keyboards, give entrancing variety of color. All is of an extreme delicacy and subtlety and of an endless charm.

The instrument cannot sustain long tones, and its facility is frankly manifest in trilling or otherwise ornamenting notes written for by the composer. Rapid runs and passages upon it have a delightful shimmering, silvery quality. Its technique permits of remarkable fluency, as indeed the music written for it gives evidence; but it is of an effect quite other than the modern pianoforte's brilliancy. The Bach concerto, as it was heard from these three players, was of a loveliness and a dignity that may have seemed small in scale to modern listeners, but that was almost like a glimpse into another world of beauty.

So it was with the concerto by Rameau for viola d'amore, viola da gamba, and harpsichord, and the sonata for viola d'amore and harpsichord by Attilio Ariosti, in which the tonal effects were far removed from those familiar in modern instrumental composition, and yet which seemed the natural expression of the naïve and simple musical ideas contained in them.

The viola d'amore's tone is of a "faint sweetness and mystery," as Berlioz said, to which the second resonance of the sympathetically vibrating metallic strings contributes. It is a still, small voice, but it has an eloquence all its own, and there is a perfection in the fusion of its tone with that of the harpsichord and the viol da gamba that is delicious in its way. The concerto of Ramean, with the fanciful titles for the three movements to which the French harpsichord composers were much addicted, as is best known to modern players in the works of Couperin, has a characteristic vivacity and grace that made their immediate appeal.

The playing of these pieces can scarcely be judged by any standards to which we are accustomed; but the rectitude of style, the fluency of technique, and the lovely enthusiasm of the three performers were always clear. The versatility and knowledge of Mr. Dolmetsch are remarkable. They were displayed upon three instruments yesterday—the viola d'amore, and the lute.

The latter he used in the accompaniment of his wife's singing of Desdemona's "Willow" song in "Othello." This was in some ways the least striking of any of the music presented yesterday, for the air is well known and Mrs. Dolmetsch is not notable as a singer, but it was of great interest as an exposition of the nature and capacities of the lute. This instrument, in its heyday the most universal and the most beloved of any, seems to possess only the most elementary possibilities of stirring the modern ear, for it sounds like an etherealized guitar, while its tenderness and expressiveness raised to a higher power.

The orchestral works that Mr. Franko presented were all of uncommon significance, but they can be only mentioned at this time. From its historical associations the first place is claimed by the "Overture, Intermède et Chaconne," written by Charpentier for Molière's "Le Malade imaginaire," and played at its first performance when the playwright was stricken with his fatal illness.

There was also a symphony by Johann Christian Bach, in which that composer lets us clearly understand the inferiority of his talent to the mighty genius of his father, and a ballet suite by Sacchini, from which the picturesqueness and sparkle have not yet faded. This music was all played for the first time in this country. It is an important experience to have become acquainted with it all, and it illuminates and clarifies many of our notions of music to have done so. The concert was a delight, and a unique one.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Brahm's Clarinet Quintet Played at Their Third Concert Last Evening.

The meetings of the Kneisel Quintet and their audience, delightful to both parties concerned, are seldom occasions of so great an artistic enjoyment as was offered last evening, when the third of those meetings for the present season took place. This was begotten by the playing first of Brahms's clarinet quintet, Op. 115, and second of Mozart's E flat quartet.

Mr. Kneisel and his associates play Brahms's chamber music with an inspiration drawn at first hand from the master himself, and with a glowing eloquence born of complete understanding, absolute sympathy with its purport and its artistic message. The clarinet quintet stands at the very summit of Brahms's achievements in chamber music in the golden beauty of its musical substance and in the consummate perfection and rich geniality of its expression.

He has used the unusual combination of strings and the clarinet in a way that makes the wind instrument seem not a stranger, but the necessary complement of the string tone, melting into it, supporting it, now rising above it, now strengthening it, and always yielding new and entrancing combinations of color.

But no ordinary clarinettist is able to produce the true effect of this piece, written with a demand for absolute mastery, and in the first clarinettist of the Boston Orchestra, Mr. Leballly, the Kneisel Quartet have secured a coadjutor worthy of them. He is a wind player of the true French school, of great finish and elegance of style, whose tone is lovely and beautifully modulated in the different registers of the instrument, and whose phrasing is of exquisite perfection. With his assistance the quartet was made an enjoyment of the loftiest sort—one of the greatest that Mr. Kneisel has offered his friends in New York since his work here began.

The fly in the amber of these concerts is almost always to be found in the novelty that Mr. Kneisel so often feels himself moved to make known at them. It is a matter of artistic principle with him, and one that does honor to his conception of his task. It is good and necessary to keep abreast of the contemporary movement in art, and no one is better qualified to help to that end than he. But there are many problems offered to his hearers by this consistent attitude, and many things that must cause shakings of the head and searchings of the heart. The novelty last evening was a piano trio by Volkmar Andreae, a professor of theory in the Frankfort Conservatory not otherwise much known to contemporary fame.

It is his first published work, and bears many evidences of unripeness and few of a serious call to add to the world's store of chamber music. Its ideas are all of light weight, worked out without much instinct for logical development and reaching their end without leaving a definite or lasting impression. They are often pleasing, but they are hopelessly without stamina.

The writing for the piano is often brilliant and skillful. Mr. Mark Hambourg played this part with great vigor and fine taste. It was his second appearance here this season, and he shows that his art has ripened and chastened since his visit to this country two years ago. The concert was brought to an end with a delightfully limpid and spirited performance of the Mozart quartet.

Mrs. Snelling's Recital.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall that had many points of interest. Mrs. Snelling is a singer of musical taste and large experience, and her programme yesterday was chosen to present a number of songs not well known to this public. She began with one of Bach's "Bis du bei Mir," and followed it with two English airs of charming Old World archness, and with Monsigny's graceful "Ariette de la Belle Arsène."

In these she sang with intelligence and fluency, but her voice did not always respond to the demands they made upon it for varied emotional expressiveness. Five songs by the modern French composers—Boisard, Georges, Fauré, and Franck—displayed rather a seeking for clever and unusual means of expression than deep or irresistible promptings to musical utterance, but they well repaid the finished and intelligent interpretation that Mrs. Snelling gave them.

Her programme also included an air from Charpentier's opera of "Louise," and a group of modern German songs.

"THE RING" TO BE GIVEN.

Wagner's "Nibelungen" Dramas Announced at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The management of the Metropolitan has made arrangements for the production of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen." These performances will be given on regular subscription nights under the stage direction of Mr. Elmblad, and under the musical direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, at 6:30, the cycle will open with "Das Rheingold," with this cast:

Fricka, Mme. Reuss-Belce; Erda, Mme. Schumann-Heink; Freia, Miss Maryili; Woglinde, Wellgunde, and Flosshilde, Rheintöchter, Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Mme. Schumann-Heink; Wotan, Mr. Van Rooy; Donner, Mr. Muhlmann; Froh, Mr. Bars; Loge, Mr. Anthes; Alberich, Mr. Bispham; Mime, Mr. Reiss; Fasolt, Mr. Blass; Fafner, Mr. Elmblad.

"Die Walküre," the second work in the series, will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 16, at 7:45, the cast being as follows:

Sieglinde, Mme. Gadski; Fricka, Mme. Schumann-Heink; Brünnhilde, Mme. Nordica; Siegmund, Mr. Burgstaller, (his first appearance in America;) Hunding, Mr. Elmblad; Wotan, Mr. Van Rooy.

On Monday evening, Jan. 19, at 7:45 the bill will be "Siegfried," with the following cast: Brünnhilde, Mme. Nordica, Erda, Mme. Schumann-Heink; Siegfried, Mr. Anthes; Der Wanderer, Mr. Van Rooy; Alberich, Mr. David Bispham; Mime, Mr. Reiss; Fafner, Mr. Elmblad.

"Götterdämmerung," the last drama in the cycle, will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:30, the cast being as follows: Brünnhilde, Mme. Nordica; Gutrune, Mme. Reuss-Belce; Waltraute, Mme. Louise Homer; Woglinde, Mme. Fritzi Scheff; Wellgunde, Miss Carrie Bridewell; Flosshilde, Mme. Louise Homer; Siegfried, Mr. Anthes; Hagen, Mr. Edouard de Reszke; Gunther, Mr. Mühlmann.

Mr. Burgstaller, the last of the new tenors engaged by Mr. Maurice Grau for this season, will make his first appearance as Siegmund in "Die Walküre."

"DAS GROSSE LICHT."

Bonn in a Modern Drama of Madness at the Irving Place Theatre.

The Germans have certainly the courage of their emotions! Felix Philippi's "Das Grosse Licht," which opened last night for an indefinite run at the Irving Place Theatre, is a new play and quite modern in its treatment, but it deals as frankly as ever the Greeks or the Elizabethans did with emotions of ambition, love, and jealousy that culminate in raving madness and in suicide. Ferdinand Bonn has the leading rôle, and finds in it as striking a vehicle as he has yet had for his vigorous and varied talents.

The story is of a young and hitherto unrecognized painter, (Bonn,) who, thanks to the intervention of a great architect, is awarded the commission to decorate a newly built cathedral. He grasps the commission as his chance of immortality, throws himself into the work with the fervor of genius, and, after successfully executing two of the three paintings ordered, goes into a mental decline that bears all the marks by which physicians recognize paranoia.

The master architect, to whom he owes everything, tells him frankly that the third painting, "The Two Great Lights of Heaven," is as far beneath the other two as if it had been done by another hand. The painter has had moments of great depression, and now these alternate with moments of exaggerated self-confidence—melancholia giving way to the folie des grandeurs.

The criticism of the master architect throws him into a passion of resentment and suspicion. A beautiful and intelligent cousin, whom he secretly loves, comes in from the cathedral and appeal is made to her as to the merit of the last painting. After a moment of pathetic hesitation she uses the master's very words—"as if done by another hand." The painter leans at the conclusion that the two are in league to persecute him, and from that moment it is clear to the audience that he is mad.

He writes a madman's pamphlet, "The Great and the Petty Light," in which he derides his master and heaps insult upon him, calling him the Petty Light. He has also in secret painted in the cathedral a fresco, the meaning of which is the same. In a great scene the master overwhelms him with anger and with contempt for his ingratitude, until he breaks out into a fury of obvious insanity. For a moment he recovers himself; but seeing the architect and his cousin uniting to calm him, his jealousy overcomes him again, and he leaps wildly between them in impotent fury.

The last act represents the cupola of the new cathedral. Standing on a balcony high above the city, the master architect, after a pretty German ceremony, is presented with a laurel wreath of gold. The painter's cousin has presented it, and when the rest have descended there is a love scene between two, who have been drawn together by the painter's madness.

Then she goes below to sing the Hallelujah in the dedication service. The painter comes up, and, seeing the golden laurel wreath, he leaps into a frenzy and, putting it upon his head, cries "I am the great light!" Then he dives headlong over the cupola balustrade, while the voice of his cousin sings Hallelujah in the church below.

This is a story of great emotions; but the treatment is as great as the emotions, and the whole thing is carried off with an overwhelming feeling of tragedy.

It is as if the part were written to give full scope to Bonn's great talents as leading juvenile and character actor. In the first act he is the young artist, simple, wholesome, and charming, with the light of his first triumph in his eyes. In the second act he evinces the lassitude of overwork and the haunting idea of failure. It is only by the subtlest and most natural degrees that he gives way to the sense that he is the victim of persecution; and this feeling is fixed upon him only when jealousy is added to thwarted ambition. All of these alternations and interminglings of emotion Bonn embodies with the utmost subtlety and firmness.

In the two later acts the alternating moods of sullenness and frenzy are full of pathos and of terrific power, which Bonn realizes to the full. Not even as Franz in Schiller's "Die Räuber" or as Shylock does he more vigorously or legitimately impress the audience. He was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

It cannot be said that the play is anything but terrible, and yet it is full of bits of quiet observation and humor, of tender and touching sentiment. The first act represents a stormy meeting of Burgomeisters about a green baize table, in which are discussed such questions of art and morals as burgomeisters everywhere feel themselves especially appointed to settle. There were some fifteen [illegible] each one was thoroughly individualized, and filled with life and action. It was an original scene, and its [illegible]

THE BOSTONIANS DETAINED.

Opera Troupe Prevented by Writ from Sailing for Australia.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 6.—An injunction was served yesterday on the Bostonian Opera Company by Manager John Coot of the Northwestern Theatrical Association, to prevent that organization sailing from Vancouver on the steamer Miowera Jan. 9 for Australia.

Arrangements had been made by the Bostonians for a two years' tour of Australia and other southern countries, as well as a season in London. Mr. Coot strongly opposed this plan, as the Bostonians were booked in a majority of the twenty-six theatres under the management of this association.

Mr. Coot, therefore, made application for a writ from the Excise Court at Vancouver to hold the company's scenery and costumes under bond until the engagements in Tacoma, Spokane, Missoula, Anaconda, Butte, Victoria, Vancouver, Helena, and Great Falls had been played. Judge Slocum granted the order, and if the Bostonians sail it will be without their baggage or scenery.

Mrs. Osborn's House Changes Hands.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House has temporarily changed hands, the latest lessee being Frank Lea Short, who proposes to produce there during the remainder of this season a series of plays of the Elizabethan and pre-Elizabethan era. He is to open the Play House Jan. 27, probably with "Romeo and Juliet." The others of the series will include mystery and morality plays of the type of "Everyman."

Nordica and de Reszke with Duss.

R. E. Johnston, who introduced Duss to the public last year, has just engaged the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra for a Spring tour. Mr. Duss will be the conductor, and Mme. Nordica and Edouard de Reszke will be the soloists. The tour will continue for four weeks through the States west and south of St. Louis. Mr. Johnston has also engaged the Madison Square Garden for the Summer season for Mr. Duss. The orchestra will open there immediately after its return from the tour, the first concert being on Memorial Day.

TOBACCO SHARES BOUGHT.

The Consolidated Tobacco Company has concluded the purchase of all the outstanding shares of the American Tobacco Company, at a price which is variously reported at from $325 to $500 a share. The last sale of the stock on the "curb" was at $320.

This purchase settles the suits brought by H. Content & Co. and Camille Weidenfeld against the Consolidated Tobacco Company some time ago, which attempted to show that the purchase of the American Tobacco Company had been fraudulently effected. Bourke Cockran was also interested in this litigation. The details of the case were gone into fully at the time of the hearings in the case of Peter Power versus the Northern Pacific Railway, some of the plaintiffs in the American Tobacco case having been declared to be interested also in the Peter Power case.

The sale of the remaining stock was made through Bourke Cockran and E. R. Thomas, on condition that the suit be dismissed. The price paid was said yesterday to be somewhat high. But as the minority stockholders might have succeeded in worrying the Consolidated Tobacco Company with nearly endless litigation, it was said by representatives of the company that they were satisfied with the bargain. The price of American Tobacco was last year put up on the Stock Exchange by leaps and bounds, until the Exchange decided to strike it from the list. The operations were continued on the curb until transactions at $325 were reported. The amount of stock outstanding that was so bought in was a small percentage of the capital stock, which is now owned entirely by the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

NATIONAL PARK'S CAPITAL.

The Board of Directors of the National Park Bank has unanimously resolved, in view of the growth of the business of the bank, to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 by the issued of $1,000,000 of new stock at $300 per share. Each shareholder will be entitled to subscribe to one share of new stock for every two shares of present holdings. The official announcement says that all shareholders have "an opportunity to participate in and enjoy ratably the full benefit of that increase."

The bank's surplus at present as $3,000,000, and its undivided profits are about $1,200,000. The quotations of the stock now is about 630.

Equitable Trust Company's Action.

The stockholders of the Equitable Trust Company yesterday ratified the increase of the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, the new stock to be issued at $500 a share. The Board of Trustees was increased from seventeen to thirty-five members. The following are the new members of the board: J. W. Alexander, T. De Witt Cuyler, D. H. Moffat, S. M. Truman, W. H. Crocker, L. L. Gillespie, Clarence H. Mackay, John F. Dryden, Charles Francis Adams, second; William H. Baldwin, Jr., William C. Van Horne, John M. Hull, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Lawyers' Mortgage Capital.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company the plan to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000 was approved. The shares are to be sold at not less than $175 a share. Transfer books will close Jan. 15.

Appeal for Cancer Relief Servants.

An appeal is being made for donations for the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer. They find themselves in great need of relief themselves. Thew owe for new water heaters, clothing, blankets, and furniture, food, and other things necessary for their charitable work. These were furnished through the kindness of dealers, who must sooner or later be paid. The work is for the destitute suffering from the disease who are cared for in the Dominican Cancer Hospital, St. Rose's Free Home, 426 Cherry Street, and the Rosary Hill Home, Sherman Park, Westchester County. Donations should be sent to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., St. Rose's Free Home, 426 Cherry Street.

Mrs. Richard Croker Recovering.

For several days up to a few days ago, Mrs. Richard Croker, who has been in ill-health for several months, was a very sick woman, and her condition at one time was critical. Yesterday, however, she was much improved and was able to take a short drive in the afternoon. Dr. J. Blake White, of 1,093 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Croker's physician, said last night that she was improving right along and that he thought she would eventually regain her health.

Fireworks Explosion's 17th Victim.

The eighteenth victim of the Madison Square explosion on Nov. 4 died last night in the New York Hospital. He was Lorenzo Vigalanti, thirty-four years old, of 333 East Thirty-fifth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas B. Rutan.

Ex-Commissioner of Buildings Thomas B. Rutan died on Monday night at his home, 576 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1837, and had lived in Brooklyn since 1845. He was engaged in business as a mason and builder when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers for service in the civil war. He was the builder of many of Brooklyn's most prominent buildings, among them the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Mount Prospect Water Tower, Brooklyn City Railroad Building, in Montague Street, St. Augustine's Church, the National City Bank Building, the Central Presbyterian Church, and the People's Bank Building. He was [illegible] superintendent of the Construction of the [illegible] Building in Brooklyn, and in 1892 was appointed Commissioner of Buildings of the old City of Brooklyn. Mr. Rutan was prominent in Grand Army circles, and was a member of the Constitution Club, Knights of Honor, Knights Templar, Knights of St. John and Malta, and of Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M.

Richard Snowden Andrews.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Gen. Richard Snowden Andrews, a Confederate officer, who won fame for himself and his company as the commander of "Andrews Battery," died at his home in this city to-day. Death was caused by paralysis.

Gen. Andrews was born seventy-two years ago in Washington. He practiced architecture in Baltimore until the outbreak of the civil war, when he formed his famous battery known as the "Maryland Flying Artillery."

On the advance to Gettysburg he was seriously wounded, incapacitating him for field service, and he was selected by Gen. Lee and ordered to Europe, in company with Col. Thomas S. Rhett, to examine and purchase artillery for the use of the Confederacy.

Gen. A. L. Pearson.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—Gen. A. L. Pearson, Past National Commander of the Union Veteran Legion, and one of the founders of that organization, died to-day of pneumonia.

At the close of the civil war Gen. Pearson was breveted Major General for bravery, and later was awarded a medal of honor by Congress.

During the railroad riots of 1877 he was in command of the National Guard in this city. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers.

Dr. Bushrod W. James.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Dr. Bushrod W. James, famous as an eye and ear specialist and also as an author and poet, died to-day at his home here from anemia after a long illness.

Dr. James, who was sixty-seven years old, was one of the committee who aided in forming the International Convention of Homeopathic Physicians held here in 1876. He was also an active member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Obituary Notes.

JACKSON I. CASE, ex-Mayor of Racine, Wis., and at one time owner of the famous trotting horse Jay Eye See, died yesterday in Racine. He was a prominent manufacturer, and was one of the best-known horsemen in the Northwest.

B. C. EPPERSON, Superintendent of the Second Division of the Central Railroad of Georgia, and one of the best known railroad men in the South, died in Macon yesterday. He was fifty-seven years of age. His remains will be taken to Pulaski, Tenn., for interment.

THOMAS R. LORD, seventy-three years old, for many years connected with the oyster packing firm of E. B. Mallory & Co., Platt & Co., and D. E. Foote & Co. of Baltimore, and prominently known in that trade throughout the country, died on Monday night.

Mrs. REBECCA STRYKER KOUWENHOVEN WILLIAMSON, who was descended from original settlers of the old town of Flatlands, died on Monday at her home on Hubbard Place, in that section of Brooklyn.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON. 1902-1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night, at 7:45 TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Kirkby Lunn; Anthes, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke, Conductor, Hertz.
Frid. Evg., Jan. 9, at 8—FAUST. Eames; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 10, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 10, at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8:30. GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert, by general request, Rossini's
STABAT MATER.
will be repeated. Soloists: Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Saligmac, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 14, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Maryili, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—Special performance at Pop. Prices. Double Bill. PAGLIACCI Scheff, Dani, Campanari, and LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Saligmac, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 16, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryili, Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, (debut.) Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora **DUSE**
To-morrow Evg.—at 8, also Fri. Aft. at 2, & Tues. Evg., Jan. 13th, **Francesca da Rimini**
Jan. 14th & 16th, AFTERNOONS, **MAGDA**
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

DALY'S THE BILLIONAIRE.
B'way & 30th.....at 8:15.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager.
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
Overwhelming Success. A Merry Riot, with **JEROME SYKES** KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, **THE SILVER SLIPPER**
by the Authors of "Florodora."
SOUVENIRS—100 Perform. Jan. 19—SOUVENIRS

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Jan. 9, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 10, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist....**MME. KIRKBY LUNN**, Contralto
Program: Symphony No. 7, A major, Beethoven; "La Captive," Reverie for Contralto and Orchestra, Berlioz; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," Richard Strauss; Songs, Wagner; Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3, Tschaikowsky.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

3rd SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, January 10
Miss SUSAN METCALFE
Soloists: Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 362 5th Ave., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

New York's Finest **MAJESTIC** The World's Safest Theatre.
—Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.—
—OPENS THURS., JAN. 15.—
WITH **THE WIZARD OF OZ**
Staged by Mr. JULIAN MITCHELL.
Sale of seats and boxes opens to-morrow.

ONLY THIS WEEK. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SHOW.
Grand Display of all Breeds Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Pigeons, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Cavies, Rabbits, Caged Birds. Special showing of cats, under auspices of Atlanta Cat Club. Adm., 50c.; children, 25c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. Last 4 Nights at 8:20; Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
IMPRUDENCE.
NEXT TUESDAY, SEAT SALE TO-MORROW.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin, and the In Robert Marshall's new play, The Unforeseen

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Saturday, 2:15.
The Girl with the Green Eyes. WITH *CLARA BLOODGOOD*
By Clyde Fitch.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 10 Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN **THE CROSS-WAYS**
Jan. 19th, Annie Russell in "Mice and Men."

Madison Sq. Theatre—24th St., near B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:30.
"AUDIENCE WAS WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC."—Eve. Sun.
"A reception that any actress may well feel proud of."—Herald.
ELIZABETH TYREE
"A Personal Triumph."—Sun.
GRETNA GREEN "Real Enthusiasm."—Times. "A Decided Success."—Press.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE CAVALIER.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45 sharp. Matinées Saturday, 1:45.
SOTHERN FOR 3 WEEKS MORE AS HAMLET.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15.
MR. **GOODWIN** MISS **ELLIOTT**
N. C. MAXINE
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.
Thursday, Jan. 8, 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

CARNEGIE HALL.
2d Concert Sunday Evg., Jan. 11th, 8:15.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA
Management Townsend H. Fellows Co.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

BIJOU Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. **Mabelle Gilman**
LAST WEEK. in THE MOCKING BIRD.
NEXT MONDAY Seat Sale To-morrow.
Charles Frohman Presents **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.**
CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY

VICTORIA Theatre. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 3d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY.**

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 20th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

THE DEWEY **MATINEE TO-DAY**
E 14th St. AUSTRALIAN BURLESQUERS.
His Honor the Mayor. The Hobo Baron

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De WOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**
BLANCHE BATES in

NEW YORK WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.
Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y only.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
WEST END MAT. TO-DAY. **RICE'S "SHOW GIRL."**

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:35 A. M.—3,968 Third Avenue; Samuel Feinberg; damage, $5.

6:30 A. M.—755 Tremont Avenue; Fannie Sagny; damage, $2.

6:45 A. M.—12 Greenwich Street; August Spinner; damage, $5.

6:50 A. M.—327 East Fifteenth Street; New York Infirmary; damage, $15.

7:35 A. M.—5 East Twenty-sixth Street; I. Townsend Burden; damage, $10,000.

9:15 A. M.—3 Orchard Street; Kalman & Werstein; damage, $100.

12:15 P. M.—327 Bowery; Magius Fox, printing establishment; damage, $150.

1:15 P. M.—262 West Forty-third Street; K. Baum; damage, $1,000.

12:15 P. M.—327 Bowery; Magnius Fox; damage, $150.

1:15 P. M.—262 West Forty-third Street; K. Baum; damage, $1,000.

3:40 P. M.—40 Bayard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—432 West Forty-first Street; Eliza Weber; damage, $25.

5:40 P. M.—284 Mulberry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—56 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Edward Kessler; damage trifling.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:49
Moon sets	12:36		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:00	Gov. Isl'd	1:22
H. Gate	3:18		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:20	Gov. Isl'd	1:28
H. Gate	3:24		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Buffalo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Saint Andrew, Antwerp		
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Jamaica		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

Altai, Kingston, Cartagena, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Basil, Para and Manaus	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Caracas, La Guayra	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	
Etona, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Umbria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 8?, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Iyo Mara. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $3 and up to Jan. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $24 and up to Jan. $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 2; Hongkong, Dec. 6; Shanghai, Dec. 10; Yokohama, Dec. 17, and Honolulu, Dec. 27, reached San Francisco per steamer America Maru, and were dispatched east Jan. 2. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 7.

Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 3.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Eretria, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
Finland, Antwerp, Dec. 27.
Florida, Hamburg, Dec. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Dec. 17.
Hevelius, Barbados, Dec. 30.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 27.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 2.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp, Dec. 19.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 5.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 5.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.

El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 8.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 11.

Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Jan. 4.

Arrived.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Algonquin, Hale, Jacksonville Dec. 31 and Charleston Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Apache, Bearse, Jacksonville Jan. 3 and Charleston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Kingston, &c., Dec. 28, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Colon Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:18 A. M.

SS Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Sagua Jan. 1, with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Altaf, (Ger.,) Bussman, Savanilla, &c., Dec. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Johnston, Mobile Dec. 28 via Brunswick Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, Hamburg Dec. 20, Boulogne 27th, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Riddle, Antwerp Dec. 22, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Birdsall, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Rio, Parker, Galveston Jan. 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:21 P. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Wulff, Copenhagen Dec. 17 and Christiansand 20th, with mdes. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Fire Island at 10:30 (?).

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 6, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Rustington, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Lindo, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Rosneath, (Br.,) for Port of Spain, &c., via Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Norte, for Galveston.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Appalachee, (Br.,) for London.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Kinelune, (Br.,) Robertson, from New York for Auckland, &c., was spoken Nov. 25 in lat. 6 south, lon. 33 west.

Bark Antonio Padre, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, from Singapore for New York, was spoken Dec. 22 40 miles west of Cape Spartel.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—SS Anglo Australian, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Delagoa Bay previous to yesterday.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from New York via St. Michael's for Aden, Singapore, and Manilla, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Jan. 4.

SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Lebarrier, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, (from Venice, &c.,) sld. from St. Michael's for Boston and New York yesterday.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Furst, (from La Guayra, &c.,) sld. from Curacao for New York yesterday.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Erskine, from New York for Valparaiso, &c., arr. at Bermuda today.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, from New York, arr. at Newcastle Dec. 31.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Jan. 1.

SS Roma, (Br.,) Capt. Verries, from New York, arr. at Naples Jan. 1.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 4.

SS Titian, (Br.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from New York, arr. at Manchester Jan. 4.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, (from Trieste, &c.,) sld. from Oran for New York Dec. 31.

SS Neldenfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Groat, (from Calcutta, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for Boston and New York Jan. 2.

SS Britain Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, sld. from Genoa for New York Jan. 2.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, sld. from Marseilles for New York Jan. 3.

SS Domingo de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, (from Manila, &c.,) sld. from Marseilles for New York Jan. 3.

SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Capt. Gramm, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Aden Dec. 20.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Wolterdorf, from New York, arr. at Bremen at 5 P. M. today.

SS Raphael, (Br.,) Capt. Reid, sld. from Macelo for New York yesterday.

SS Bechuana, (Br.,) Capt. Greggan, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent C. V., for Cape Town to-day.

Amusements.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. **LAST 2 WEEKS** MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées To-day & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
SILK SOUVENIRS NEXT SAT. MAT.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
INSTANT. POSITIVE. ELECTRIC HIT.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical success,
"The best of its kind I've seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
TO-MORROW AT 3 P. M.
ARNOLD DOLMETSCH.
Lecture & Concert of Old Music.
Seats at box office and Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 3 WEEKS. **THE NINETY AND NINE**
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"GREATEST MELODRAMA OF THE AGE."—Rich & Harris Press
Present **JIM BLUDSO** with Robert Hilliard

GRAND MR. MARTIN HARVEY, MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c., 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. **THE CHRISTIAN.**

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. **BEST SHOW IN TOWN.** 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. STAR ENGAGEMENT. **BONN**
Every Ev. 8:20, & Sat. Mat., "Das grosse Licht."

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Mat. Dolan & Lenharr, Cole & Johnson, Sydney Grant; others. To-day.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c
HER MARRIAGE VOW

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Mr. Weedon Grossmith "The Night of The Party."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Marie Wainwright in "School for Scandal."

Surrogate Notices.

MADDOCK, ALICE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Benjamin F. Terwilliger, Alice H. Terwilliger, Sidney P. Patten, Martha Ingraham, Marion Terwilliger Patten, Frank B. Graves, Mary E. G. Graves, Laura Rayner Patten Doty, Alice Patten Pettit, Phoebe Patten, Jane Ann Patten Dowd, John Joseph Patten, Vina Maria Patten, Nathaniel Patten Woolsey, Vina Maria Woolsey, Frederick S. Woolsey, Eunice Breslin Woolsey, Louis Du Bois Woolsey, Edith Amelia Field Woolsey, Thomas Jefferson Woolsey, Frances Ann Woolsey Davie, Thomas Jefferson Coriell, Agnes Cunningham Coriell, Louis Du Bois Patten, Annie Mahady Patten, Emmet Patten, Cora Breese Patten, Ruth Young Patten, Levi Smith Patten, Charles G. Patten, Eliza Perkins Patten, Lena R. Patten Smith, Della Patten, Eugene Foster Patten, the heirs and next kin of ALICE MADDOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Benjamin F. Terwilliger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date April 10th, 1899, with the codicil thereto annexed, bearing date November 21st, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alice Maddock, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of, December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS.
SURROGATES' COURT.

WE, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1903. Said terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

	TRIAL TERMS.	
January, Thomas, S.	June, Fitzgerald, S.	
February, Fitzgerald, S.	October, Thomas, S.	
March, Thomas, S.	November, Fitzgerald, S.	
April, Fitzgerald, S.	December, Thomas, S.	
May, Thomas, S.		
January, Fitzgerald, S.	CHAMBERS. July 1 to Aug. 15, Fitzgerald, S.	
February, Thomas, S.	Aug. 15 to Oct. 1, Thomas, S.	
March, Fitzgerald, S.	October, Fitzgerald, S.	
April, Thomas, S.	November, Thomas, S.	
May, Fitzgerald, S.	December, Fitzgerald, S.	
June, Thomas, S.		

Dated, December 26, 1902.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
ABNER C. THOMAS,
Surrogates.

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD STETSON and ISAIAH K. STETSON, as Trustees for George H. Stetson and others under the will of George Stetson, deceased, plaintiffs, against HARRY LAHN and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn, Edgar Levy, Martha Levy, and Sarah Coleman, Moses K. Wallach and Frances Wallach, his wife; Francesco Salvato, Florencio Yguerelo, Joseph Riley, Bryan O'Brien, Thomas Boylan, David Rothschild, Florency Goralla, Paul Dezano, Thomas Carpenter, Paul Tenaian & Company, Baze Shano, Antonio Zello, Louis Burg, Francesco Skellazo, Gaetano Dentane, John Powrencka, Stephen Lassala, Salvatore Samertana, Padro Albert, John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Smith, the last three names being entirely fictitious, but intending to designate thereby, respectively, the tenant of the third floor, rear, east side, of the fifth floor, west front, and the fifth floor, east rear, of Number 215 East 102d Street, New York City.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 19th, 1902.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Harry Lahn and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn and Sarah Coleman:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon each of you, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 15th of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 15th of December, 1902.

VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d24-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES HUYLER ELLISON, plaintiff, against EGBERT B. ELLISON, Kate M. Ellison, George S. Huyler, Emma L. Huyler, Abraham L. Huyler, Mary Huyler, Grace C. Ellison, Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou and Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou, Abraham L. Huyler, and Charles McDermott, as executors under the last will and testament of JAMES S. HUYLER, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York September 12th, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the defendant, Charles McDermott:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 2d day of December, 1902, the original complaint having been filed in said office in said county on the 19th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, December 2d, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-1aw7wW.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against EDELFRIDA ALVARADO, alias EDELFRIDA CARRILLO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

PELLETIER & LODER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edelfrida Alvarado, alias Edelfrida Carrillo, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 25th day of November, 1902.

New York, 25th November, 1902.

Yours, &c.,
PELLETIER & LODER,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wW&ja7.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE MASSEY, George William Kemp, and Edward Kemp, Jr., plaintiffs, against FEDERICO ALVARADO, defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 23, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Mary E. McKeon and John Loughran: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of

Crescent Shipyard Strike Ends.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 6.—The strike of the forty-three steam pipefitters and their helpers, which had been in progress at the Crescent Shipyard for some weeks, ended to-day, and the strikers returned to work. It was caused by the discharge of Robert Ichter of Wilkesbarre, Penn. The Pipefitters' Union demanded that he be taken back, but President Chase said he would close the works rather than take the man back.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States: 425 Isabella F. Blackstone, individually, and as executrix &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Nathan F. Miller, Controller, et al.—Argument continued and concluded.

492—James L. Hyatt, Chief of Police of the City of Albany, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. the people of the State of New York, on the relation of Charles F. Cockran.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Call for Wednesday—492, 24, (and 34,) 45, (and 59,) 8, 56, 117, 92, 76, 109, and 40.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

103—Thomas vs. Bache.
135—Internat. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
121—Lovett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
106 Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
141—Burns vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
142—Grossman vs. Goodman Co.
143—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
144—Sutton vs. Beers.
145—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
97—Shainwald vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
69—Koening vs. Wilder.
107—Barnes vs. Minor.
150—Field vs. Allen.
152—Laparello vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
155—Thalman vs. Gaeiger.
157—Bovier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
158—Byrne vs. Am. Ice Co.
165—Keys vs. American Ice Co.
166—Redford vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Tr. Co.
167—Quimby vs. Charleston & Savannah R. R. Co.
168—Kuenzler vs. Am. Ice Co.
170—Mattice vs. Consol. Ice Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

131—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. vs. Rogers.
110—Cazin vs. Pelton Water Works.
124—Snyder vs. Emmons.
125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Rosa, appellant, vs. Volkening; Birdsall, appellant, vs. Wheeler; Slade, appellant, vs. Boutin, Jr.; Brenton, appellant, vs. Gilmore; Olpherts, appellant, vs. Smith; Chawvet, appellant-respondent, vs. Ives; People, appellant, vs. Vandervoort: Trustees Union College, respondents, vs. City of New York; Buffalo Natural Gas Company, respondent, vs. Barber Asphalt Paving Company; D'Amico, appellant, vs. Centile; Petric, respondent, vs. Miller; Town of Goshen, respondent, vs. Smith; Sweezey, appellant, vs. Legg; Card, respondent, vs. Moore.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Townsend Island Park Association, respondent, vs. Hucker; Hamilton, respondent, vs. City of Buffalo; Johnson, respondent, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Saterlee vs. Kobbe; St. Regis Paper Company vs. Lumber Company; Conkling, appellant, vs. Weatherwax, &c.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

Newburg Savings Bank, appellant, vs. Town of Woodbury; Cottle, appellant, vs. County of Erie; Prentiss, respondent, vs. Fargo.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute on the stipulation, with costs.

People ex rel. W. S. Devery, appellant, vs. Coler and five other cases: People ex rel. J. B. Lyon, appellant, vs. State Printing Board.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People, respondents, vs. Prilloerd; People vs. Lichtman.—Judgments of conviction reversed, and defendants ordered discharged.

People, respondent, vs. Sullivan.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Hurley, respondent, vs. Brown; In re claim of Bissell; India Wharf Brewing Company vs. Brooklyn Wharf Company.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Wilcox, appellant, vs. Equitable Assurance Society.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs in all the courts, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days.

Trustees of the Town of Southampton, respondents, vs. Jessup.—Judgment modified by striking out that part of the injunction which restrains the defendant from making a solid roadway, and as thus modified affirmed without costs to either party.

Crawford, appellant, vs. Nassey.—Order reversed and demurrer overruled, with costs in all the courts to plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to answer within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Calendar for Wednesday: 358, 359, 360, 532, 337, 1, 4, 5.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Jan.7

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Leavitt.
27—Kaminski vs. Schefer.
28—O'Connell vs. Shrea.
29—Lord vs. Murchison.
30—Lewis vs. Boardman.
31—Copeland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Kramer vs. Kramer.
33—McFadden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
34—Matthews vs. City of New York.
35—Mathews vs. Hardt.
36—Jackson vs. B'klyn Daily Eagle.
37—Adams vs. Union Railway Co.
38—Burch vs. Burch.
39—Bortz vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Byrne.
2—Rosenbault vs. Hall.
3—McClellan vs. Rouss.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Nat. Fireproofing Co. vs. Nat. Fireproofing Co.
6—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
8—Same vs. same.
9—In re S. S. H. Cloak Co.
10—Plummer vs. International Power Co.
11—Goodman vs. Goodman.
12—Same vs. same.
13—McNiffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Field vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
15—Deisroth vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Crowley vs. same.
17—De La Vergne Refrig. Mach. Co. vs. Auerbach.
18—In re Smith.
19—Same.
20—In re B'klyn Life Ins. Co.
21—In re Grand Boulevard.
22—Buchholtz vs. Florida East Coast Ry. Co.
23—Levine vs. Amer. Woolen Co.
24—Lowenfeld vs. Adams.
25—McIlvaine vs. Steinson.
26—Purdy vs. Seiferd.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Hubbard vs. Martin.
30—Marshall vs. Marshall.
31—Same vs. same.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Buchanan vs. Hyde.
34—Nussbrenner vs. Wassermann.
35—In re Miller & Mofsenson.
36—Bird vs. Hoffman.
37—Cowhy vs. Rathjens Am. Comp. Co.
38—Green vs. Green.
39—Baldwin vs. Gleason Co. vs. Littauer.
40—Wahlig vs. Hutchinson.
41—Reid vs. Ames.
42—Shelering Arms vs. Friedlander.
43—Barsotti vs. Sullivan.
44—Franceschirn vs. Sullivan.
45—In re Sheldon.
46—Hubbard vs. Martin.
47—Norton vs. Norton.
48—Stevenson vs. Walter.
49—Ward vs. Cripps.
50—Binninger vs. North Am. Trust Co.
51—Mount vs. Mount.
52—Talcott vs. McElwee
53—Wilmer vs. Semansky.
54—In re Phoenix Fireproofing Co.
55—Herbst vs. Wanamaker.
56—Murray vs. McLaughlin.
57—Brown vs. City of New York.
58—Hart vs. Mather.
59—In re Bodine.
60—Mayer vs. Burr.
61—D. Stevenson Brew. Co. vs. Walter.
62—Johnson vs. Diehl.
63—In re Photographers' League.
64—Hofko vs. Hofko.
65—Garvey vs. Dem. Gen. Committee.
66—City of New York vs. Higgins.
67—Giles vs. Riesenberg.
68—Murphy vs. Usher.
69—McIlvaine vs. Steinson.
70—Kennerley vs. Cowdery.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions Prefered causes.

2091—Arndt vs. Brogan.
1842—Gurnee vs. Garnsey.
General calendar.
1567—Uhlfelder vs. Mulry.
1418—Garfinkel vs. Rapaport.
1462—Fleming vs. Kessler.
1474—Poerschke vs. Harowitz.
847—Coley vs. Tallman.
1222—Sanderson vs. Zinke.
920—Ruth vs. Ernhout.
1315—L. D. Garrett Co. vs. Sutro.
1317—Same vs. Wardell.
1063—Deering vs. Schreyer.
1061—Gottfried vs. Gewirz.
658—Hosmar vs. Darrah.
1572—Murray vs. Gallagher.
1606—Schmohl vs. Chasis.
1617—Cole vs. Cole.
1626—Fiske vs. Fiske.
1643—Phillips vs. Phillips.
1645—Bauer vs. Armstrong.
1646—Kuckuk vs. Kuckuk.
1789—Ford vs. Peene.
2040—Polster vs. Workmen's Sick & Death Ben. Fund Assn.
1656—Schwerdtferger vs. Schwerdtferger.
1900—Wiezen vs. Wiezen.
1916—McDonald vs. McDonald.
1535—Whitney vs. Whitney-Johnson.
2290—Johnson vs. Johnson.
2291—Greene vs. Greene.
2292—Harper vs. Harper.
2293—Well vs. Well.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Oldersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 7880—Stern vs. Phyfe.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8827—Price vs. Adams.
8798—Lang vs. City of New York.
8821—First Nat'l Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Con. Co.
8822—Same vs. same.
8742—Same vs. same.
7634—Finn vs. Ketchum.
7996—Hornier vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8764—Hirshbach vs. Ketcham.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1650—Buchanan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1662—Battledge vs. Sperry & Popham Coal Co.
1719—Byrne vs. Byrne.
1147—Dambmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1747—Schultz vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
1760—Ackerman vs. Riley.
1774—Cirighano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1781—Duncion vs. same.
6493—Cullinan vs. Rorphus.
100½—Ferry vs. Nutting.
981—Mills vs. Bronner.
660—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
750—Hollahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6052—Davis vs. same.
7800—Cullinan vs. Hurney.
8121—Same vs. Luckey.
4444—Scuiba vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1371—Hesselson vs. same.
1460—Berg vs. same.
1049—Selig vs. Schiffer.
1649B—Same vs. same.
1680—Malcolm vs. Hicks
1726—Egan vs. George Ringler & Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Stott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

177—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
1596—Harris vs. Abramson.
1611—McGuire vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
1619—Haight vs. Stock, Grain and Provision Co.
1628—Archer vs. Com. Cable Building Co.
1629—Kirk vs. Union Ry. Co.
1537—Schumberg vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
175—Rohmer vs. City of New York.
272—Motley vs. same.
1581—Flind vs. same.
1014—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
1023—Krasberg vs. Abram Brothers.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1681—Barry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1723—Conners vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1759—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1759½—Clark vs. Union Ry. Co.
1777—Roverto vs. same.
1778—McGuinness vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1782—Wernberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10.15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Held in ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary L. D. Forrest. James E. McNally. John M. Muller.
Richard Jordan. At 2 P. M. Ernest H. A. Otten.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1846—Frank Shanley. 1850—Anna Sharp.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

674—Eisenberg vs. Kapp.
1110—Grimshaw vs. Union Ry. Co.
1590—Osserman vs. Richland.
690—Michelow vs. Richards.
4717½—Bernstein vs. Fabre.
1055—Pike vs. Brown.
802—Hirtenstein vs. Davega.
2161—Sullivan vs. Park & Tilford Co.
2173—Weaver vs. Union Ry. Co.
1641—Repaci vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2181—Schumlowitz vs. Walker.
2182—Schrier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2183—Furst vs. same.
2184—Fidito vs. same.
2185—Same vs. Bradley
2186—Phillipsen vs. Gallagher.
2187—Muller vs. Donan Mfg. Co.
2150—Falvey vs. Hall.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1705—McGuire vs. Williams.
1843—Weintraub vs. Met. St. Ry.
1848—Ravonese vs. same.
1851—Field vs. same.
1855—Ryan vs. same.
1864—Nickesch vs. Kahlenberg.
1868—Sweeney vs. Met. St. Ry.
1870—Zopf vs. same.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1739—Lowenstein vs. same.
1856—Sing vs. Met. St. Ry.
1872—Widger vs. same.
1873—Lee vs. same.
1880—Wynne vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1072—Wallace vs. same.
2002—Glick vs. Green.
1294—Volina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1293—Born vs. same.
2294—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
2205—King vs. King.
2206—Casper vs. Casper.
2297—Mackey vs. Mackey.
2298—Woll vs. Woll.
2299—Heffter vs. Heffter.
1768—Mayhood vs. Mayhood.
1701—Robinson vs. Robinson.
236—Braun vs. Zorn.
1956—Berglass vs. Schoen.
2078—McCullough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2302—Lurie vs. same.
2003—Raphael vs. Margolies.
895—Cannon vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2031—Egan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1500—Stanton vs. Shea.
1972—Faulkner vs. same
1941—H. E. Taylor Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4776—Bersch vs. Levin.
5076—Freedman vs. Badanes.
4806—McGloin vs. Kerr.
5003—Sanford vs. Spengeman.
5106—Wolfe vs. Kroner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1263—Eleburg vs. Philip Semmer Glass Co.
1310—Conklin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1196—Levy vs. same.
1550—Poole vs. same.
1395—Gilday vs. same.
4867½—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2115—Latham vs. Richardson.
2117—Hecht vs. Union Ry.
2119—Westinke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2120—Gottlieb vs. Cowperthwait.
1040—Fitzpatrick vs. Buckley
2118—Machol vs. Union Ry
2138—Lohre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2129—Tishman vs. Hillard.
2130—Palladino vs. Cappalloso.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2208.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—William McClurg, Samuel Corbeau.
2—John Whalen.
3—Louis Schanin, George Cummings.
4—Minnie Mourning.
5—Abe Boxman.
6—Abraham Kowensky.
7—Patrick Bolen.
8—James Petrillino.
9—George Abraham.
10—Bartholomew J. Finnegan.
11—Edward Pratt.
12—Selliman Allys.
13—Antonio Boasi.
14—May Booth. Pleadings.
1—Michael Henry.
2—Charles Woods, James Young.
3—Philip Cassidy.
4—Carl R. Anderson.
5—Margaret Payne.
6—Harry D. Bartik.
7—John Reardon, Thomas Degan.
8—Benjamin Henler, Nathan Herman.
9—Otto Wisler.
10—Annie Meakins.
11—Henry Weber.
12—Angus W. McPherson
13—Edward Bolin.
14—Robert Burns, Joseph Dillion, Frank Collins.
15—Maurice Moriarity.
16—Joseph Miller.
17—Antonio Cegino.
18—Wm. Frankenberger.
19—Albert Hearst.
20—Mary Delaney.
21—George W. Burman.
22—John Reed.
23—Morris Levy.
24—Morris Cowan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Jacob Feinberg.
2—Marie Richter, Leo Bramof.
3—James J. Murphy.
4—William Curley.
5—William Carroll.
6—Frank Bailey.
7—Ruby Smith.
8—Otto Meyer, alias Joe Schwartz.
9—Michael Linde.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—John O'Donnell, alias John Devine.
2—Joseph Geibel.
3—Henry Lanahan.
4—Marion W. Lewis.
5—Morris Haber. Oslas Rachwiller, Morris Gratf.
6—Hyman Cohen.
7—Bruno B. Spiess.
8—Max Green.
9—Robert Long.
10—Edwin O. Cahoon.
11—Joseph Yuenger.
12—Wm. E. Pickles.
13—James Ferris.
14—John Lyon.
15—John Bowers, Charles Daly.
16—Edward S. Farrow.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the people.

1—Morris Korn.
2—William Lang.
3—Herman Gierke.
4—Dominick Lavaglia.
5—Howard Lynch.
6—Nicholas Braun, John Fay.
7—Edward Jackson, (2) James Martin, James Brady.
8—Samuel Clering.
9—William C. Little.
10—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland Angelo Justo.
11—Wm. J. Redmond. To Fix a Day for Trial.
1—Bernard Murray.
2—Jacob Goerns.
3—Silas Barnett.
4—Alberto Borgia.
5—Ignatz Kraus.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Frances Davidson vs. Edward B. Davidow—Arthur D. Truax. Giuseppe Piggioreale vs. Antonio Rizzo et al.—William J. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Barnet Tepfer vs. Harris Rosenfeld et al.—Bernhard Ginzberg. Adolph Owles vs. H. O. Curtis Davis et al.—Harold B. White.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Josef Herbst vs. Robert Brandstadter et al.—Robert Brandstadter and Charles Robinson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Friedman—Otto Feierwitz. In re Bachrach—Henry M. Goldfogle. Coddington vs. Union Trust Company—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Ammon—Paul L. Kiernan. Cullinan vs. Martin—Warren Leslie.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

16—Thornton vs. Hogan.
17—Gillespie vs. B. H. R. R.
19—Bardi vs. Buckley.
7—Miller vs. Sturgis.
8—Richardson vs. City of New York.
21—La Marsh vs. Bingham.
22—Koren vs. National Cable Co.
23—Robson vs. Nassau R. R.
24—Meisner vs. Denike.
25—Bremer vs. Met. St. Ry.
126—Libby vs. Van Dorzee.
20—Conway vs. B. H. R. R.
30—Prinz vs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
31—Hartley vs. Pioneer Iron Works.
32—Railway Advertising Co. vs. Standard Rock Candy Co.
35—Bennett vs. Regan.
36—Williams vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5526—McCauley vs. B. H. R. R.
5329—Wright vs. same.
5338—Pasqualina vs. same.
7065 to 7084—Rogers (& 9 other cases) vs. Sun Pub. Co.
1864—Fuchs vs. B. H. R. R.
2917—McGinley vs. Meakim.
5547—Solomon vs. B. H. R. R.
9760—Rehrs vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
3353—Corbally vs. Erie R. R.
9392—Livesey vs. Jones.
5567—Weed vs. B. H. R. R.
5567—Foley vs. Butler.
5575—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
5575—Scaramuzzius vs. B. H. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5637.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1917—Blumenstein vs. Leizenkowitz.
1918—Braun vs. Braun.
1803—McAvoy vs. Pratt.
1914—Archer vs. Archer.
1920—Harr vs. Perry.
1921—Lowenstein vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People vs. Rachouns.
Same vs. Miller.
Same vs. Sullivan.
Same vs. Montemarano:

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

40—Hoelderlin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
495—Semmel vs. same.
470—Schoendorf vs. same.
475—Sweeny vs. Case.
481—Peacock vs. Perrine.
488—Rauch vs. Ferber.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Church vs. Pfalzgraf—George Eckstein, to sell. Elias Brewing Company vs. Riebling et al.—G. H. Backus, to compute. Franklin Trust Company vs. Conway—R. L. Haskell, to sell. New York Savings Bank vs. Hoffman, (3 actions)—José E. Pidgeon, to sell. Hazzard vs. Adams—F. B. Van Vleck, to sell. Model Building and Loan Association—R. V. Ingersoll, to compute. Pratt vs. Magee—Clarence B. Campbell, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Wednesday, Jan. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1405—Sandelevicz vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1452—People ex rel. Kelly vs. Police Board of L. I. City.
1455—People ex rel. Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1357—Grimm vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1375—Sabine vs. Mathews.
108—Nelson vs. L. I. Railroad Co.
1175—Ney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1227—Viemeister vs. same.
1047—Martin vs. Nealis.
1484—Seymour vs. Warren.
1295—Cullinan vs. Meegan et al.
1002—O'Donohue vs. Caffrey et al.
63—Morrell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1108—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar for Jan. 7, 1903.

21—Felchko vs. Bartko.
39—Pell vs. Fay.
59—Marsh vs. Davis.

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New York City Bonds at cost.	$2,220,987.21	Capital Stock	$2,500,000.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks at cost	5,489,695.11	Surplus	2,500,000.00
United States Bonds	2,313.75	Undivided Profits	650,028.52
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	895,768.97	Reserved for Dividend No. 6, Payable January 2, 1903	87,500.00
Amount Loaned on Collaterals	12,129,990.15	Gen'l Deposits and Deposits in Trust	17,971,442.63
Bills Purchased	153,100.00	Interest Due on Deposits	52,230.57
Interest, Commissions, &c., Receivable	164,335.96		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,705,010.57		
	$23,761,201.72		$23,761,201.72

Designated by the State Superintendent of Banking as a Depository for the money reserve of State Banks and Savings Banks, by the authorities of the City of New York as a Depository for City Moneys, by the State Comptroller as a Depository for the moneys of the State of New York, and by the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges of the City of New York on Contracts.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK OR ON CERTIFICATE.

OFFICERS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Ashbel P. Fitch,	James M. Donald,	Anson R. Flower,	George Blumenthal,
William Barbour,	Jesse Spalding,	H. S. Redmond,	Frank J. Gould,
H. S. Manning,	George Crocker,	Jno. R. Hegeman,	William A. Clark,
Samuel A. Maxwell,	Edward C. Schaefer,	George G. Boldt,	John W. Griggs,
Myron T. Herrick,	S. C. T. Dodd,	C. I. Hudson,	Edwin Gould.
Emerson McMillin,	Joel F. Freeman,	Philip Lehman,	

Windsor Trust Company

Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Report of Condition Made to the Banking Department of the State of New York

DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$1,082,137.50	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	329,925.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans	300,000.00	Undivided Profits	12,872.46
Accrued Interest Receivable	3,545.77	Deposits	1,274,616.02
Cash on hand and in bank	1,071,880.21		
Total	$2,787,488.48	Total	$2,787,488.48

Commenced Business December 29th, 1902.

CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, President.
ROBERT H. McCURDY, Vice-President. JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice-President.
JAMES A. BURDEN, Jr., Vice-President. FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.
OGDEN MILLS, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM B. LEEDS, ANDREW FREEDMAN, GEORGE W. YOUNG.

DIRECTORS.

AUGUST BELMONT,	ERNEST ISELIN,	MORTON F. PLANT,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JAS. A. BURDEN, JR.,	WILLIAM B. LEEDS,	CHAS. LATHROP PACK,	CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	ROBT. C. PRUYN,	CHAS. D. WETMORE,
JAMES GAYLEY,	CORD MEYER,	JORDAN J. ROLLINS,	ARCHIBALD S. WHITE,
ROBT. L. GERRY,	OGDEN MILLS,	PHILIP STOCKTON,	GEORGE W. YOUNG,
ROBT. W. GOELET,	DeLANCEY NICOLL,	EBEN B. THOMAS,	JOHN ALVIN YOUNG
JOHN M. HALL,	DANIEL O'DAY.	JAMES TIMPSON,	

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. of New York

Corner Nassau & Cedar Streets.

TRUSTEES.	OFFICERS.	TRUSTEES.
James H. Hyde,	WM. T. CORNELL, President.	V. P. Snyder,
H. C. Frick,	JAMES H. HYDE, Vice President.	Otto H. Kahn,
John F. Dryden,	L. L. GILLESPIE, Secretary.	C. B. Alexander,
William H. Baldwin, Jr.,	F. W. FULLER, Treasurer.	George H. Squire,
D. H. Moffat,		Gage E. Tarbell,
Clarence H. Mackay,		M. Hartley Dodge,
E. H. Harriman,		William Alexander,
William C. Van Horne,		William H. McIntyre,
Chauncey M. Depew,		T. De Witt Cuyler,
J. W. Alexander,		L. L. Gillespie,
J. Henry Smith,		John M. Hall,
Bradish Johnson,		H. M. Alexander,
Thomas H. Hubbard,		H. R. Winthrop,
H. C. Deming,		William T. Cornell,
W. H. Crocker,		Charles Francis Adams, 2d.
		S. M. Inman,

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations
Interest on daily balances.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,815,982

Statement as of December 31, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States Bonds	$212,000.00	Capital	$2,000,000.00
New York City Bonds	2,392,455.58	Surplus	2,000,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	5,817,638.38	Undivided Profits	3,815,982.30
Loans Secured by Collaterals	34,092,237.35	Due Depositors	51,035,059.84
Bills Purchased	3,320,500.00	Accrued Interest	99,437.80
Cash	12,968,737.45		
Accrued Interest	146,011.18		
	$58,950,479.94		$58,950,479.94

OFFICERS.

Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice President;
James K. Corbiere, 2d Vice Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer;
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; G. L. Wilmerding, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, JAMES N. JARVIE, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 Broadway,
234 Fifth Avenue,
Lenox Ave., Cor. 125th Street.

J. S. PRIMROSE,
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Tel. 418 Broad. 58 New Street.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Leighley, Sec.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000

Michigan Central Railroad Company

First Mtge. 3½% Gold Bonds

Due May 1, 1952

Interest payable May and November

Price 103¾ and Accrued Interest

Payable and Deliverable on or Before February 1st, 1903.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks, Trustees and Executors of Estates.

HARVEY FISK & SONS

NEW YORK: 29 Nassau St. BOSTON: 10 Post-Office Square

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, Manhattan. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Manufacturers' Branch, 198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Statement of Condition, January 2d, 1903:

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
City of New York Bonds	$1,475,562.50	Capital Stock	$4,375,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	758,443.53	Surplus	3,625,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	8,720,472.00	Undivided Profits	248,614.08
Bills Purchased	703,730.14	Amounts Due Depositors	14,250,011.42
Loans on Collateral	5,414,395.40	Accrued Interest	35,182.03
Real Estate	320,000.00	Accrued Expenses	48,923.00
Plant	250,000.00	Certified Checks	37,087.96
Accounts Receivable	130,533.00	Dividend Outstanding	32,283.00
Accrued Interest	154,235.07		
Cash in hand	724,729.85		
	$19,652,101.49		$19,652,101.49

TRUSTEES.

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS	ALEXANDER E. ORR	JOHN S. KENNEDY	ELIHU ROOT
WOODBURY LANGDON	A. D. JUILLIARD	JOHN JACOB ASTOR	JOHN D. HICKS
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.	ROBERT OLYPHANT	JULIEN T. DAVIES	BENJ. D. HICKS
WM. M. INGRAHAM	WILLIAM J. EASTON	LOUIS WINDMULLER	MARTIN JOOST
CHAS. R. HENDERSON	CHARLES S. BROWN	CHARLES RICHARDSON	JAMES D. LYNCH
ELIAS D. WILLIAMS	FREDERICK POTTER	CHARLES MATLACK	

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President. FRANK BAILEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES M. DOW, 2d Vice-President, Manager Banking Department.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer. CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Manager Manufacturers' Branch.

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
30 BROAD STREET.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, etc., - - - - - 3,150,000

OFFICERS:

OTTO T. BANNARD, President. WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.
HENRY E. DABOLL, Treasurer. HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

OTTO T. BANNARD,	ALFRED M. HOYT,	A. LANFEAR NORRIE,
S. READING BERTRON,	WILLIAM JAY,	ROBERT OLYPHANT,
JAMES A. BLAIR,	FREDERIC B. JENNINGS,	CHARLES PARSONS,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST,	WALTER JENNINGS,	NORMAN B. REAM,
JOHN B. DENNIS,	HENRY S. KERR,	MYLES TIERNEY,
MARSHALL FIELD,	GORDON MACDONALD,	P. A. VALENTINE,
	JOHN J. MITCHELL,	

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $5,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice-President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Asst. Secretary
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
Stuart G. Nelson,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Hudson Hoagland,	George W. Perkins,
James Stillman,	Abram M. Hyatt,
M. C. D. Borden,	Norman B. Ream,
John G. McCullough,	Charles M. Schwab,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John S. Phipps,
B. Aymar Sands,	Frank Tilford,
John W. Sterling,	Woodbury Langdon,
John A. McCall,	Osborn W. Bright,

E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
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BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES:
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Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
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Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain.

MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of January, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on January 2d, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 21, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the stock of this Company, payable January 26, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books at 3 P. M. January 15, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed from January 15, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., until January 27, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. W. JONES, Ass't Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

General Office, Broad Street Station.
Philadelphia, 7th January, 1903.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the Tenth day of March, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Horticultural Hall, Broad Street below Locust Street, Philadelphia, at which meeting there will be submitted for consideration, and action by the Stockholders, the annual report of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1902; several agreements for the acquisition by this Company of the corporate property and franchises of each of the six following Railroad Companies, viz.: South Fork Railroad Company, West Chester Railroad Company, the River Front Railroad Company, Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Turtle Creek Valley Railroad Company, and Downingtown and Lancaster Railroad Company; a lease to this Company of the railroad and property of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company for the term of twenty years, commencing the first of August, 1903, but terminable by sixty days' notice by either party; an increase of the Capital Stock of the Company, and an increase of the bonded indebtedness of the Company, such increase of either to be made from time to time when and as in the judgment of the Directors it may be required by the corporate needs of the Company, and as they may by appropriate resolution duly authorize and prescribe; and other appropriate subjects.

Stockholders can obtain copies of the Annual Report of the Company, and the necessary tickets of admission to the meeting, on and after the 2d of March next, by personal application, or by letter, at the Secretary's Office, Room 271, Broad Street Station Philadelphia.

LEWIS NEILSON, Secretary.

The National Citizens Bank

of the City of New York.
New York, December 9, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

City Trust Company of New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, No. 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 21st, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will close January 9th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 22d, 1903.

ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.

December 31st, 1902.

The People's Bank

of the City of New York.
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 30th, 1902.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New York, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 13 William Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 50, Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1903, at 3:00 P. M.

H. HAGGERTY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of UNITED CIGAR MANUFACTURERS will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 1,018 and 1,020 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on January 21st, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the morning for the election of two Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 13th, 1903.

WALTER A. SCHIFFER, Secretary.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

The German American Bank.

New York, Dec. 27th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the banking room, No. 23 Broad Street, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CASIMIR TAG, President.

National Broadway Bank of New York.

New York, December 13th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

New York, December 12th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Brewing Co., for the election of Officers and Directors, will be held on Thursday, January 22d, 2 P. M., at the principal office of this Company, in the Corporation Trust Building, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

B. T. KEARNS, Prest.
C. W. KNOCHE, Sec'y.

New York Carbide & Acetylene Company.

The annual meeting of this Company for the election of Directors and two Inspectors of Election will be held on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 4 Irving Place, New York.

LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.

The Nassau Bank,

New York, Dec. 30, 1902.

The annual election for seven (7) Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three (3) Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking Rooms on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903.

Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

The Mutual Bank.

New York, Dec. 17th, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

Mechanics & Traders' Bank.

New York, Jan. 5th, 1903.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 565 and 567 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

West Side Bank.

New York, Dec. 31st, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

The Continental Insurance Co.,

No. 46 Cedar St., New York, Dec. 11th, 1902.

The annual election for Directors of this company will be held on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1903, at this office, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD LANNING, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the Harris Brick Co. will be held at their office, 27 Great Jones St., on Wednesday, January 14th, 1903, at 12 M. Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election.

CHAS. H. MAGIE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held Wednesday, January 21, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., Room 147 Times Building.

BEN C. FRANCK, Secretary.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.

New York, December 31, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of the BREWERS' GRAINS & FEED CO. will be held at 12 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 12th, 1903, at its office, 628 West 30th St.

C. WIGAND, Secy.

Meetings and Elections.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of stock trust certificates issued and outstanding under a certain agreement made between subscribers to or holders of the stock of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and others, August Belmont & Company, and the undersigned, dated May 14, 1902, will be held at the office of August Belmont & Company, No. 23 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion by the holders of such stock trust certificates, concerning the advisability of a lease of the railroad and properties of the Manhattan Railway Company to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and of instructing the Voting Trustees with respect to voting to approve said lease upon the number of shares of stock of said Interborough Rapid Transit Company standing in the names of the Voting Trustees upon the books of said Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1902, at 12 M., for the purpose of holding the aforesaid meeting of certificate holders and will be reopened on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 M.

Dated, New York, December 12, 1902.

E. MORA DAVISON,
S. HAMBURGER,
CHARLES B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law and the by-laws of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, that a special meeting of the stockholders of Interborough Rapid Transit Company has been duly called and appointed by its Board of Directors, and will be held at the Company's office, No. 27 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 16, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the approval of a lease of the railroads, routes, franchises, and property of the Manhattan Railway Company to Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 13th day of December, 1902, at 12 M., for the purpose of holding the aforesaid meeting of stockholders, and will be reopened on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1903, at 10 A. M.—Dated New York, December 12, 1902.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUST BELMONT, President.
FREDERICK EVANS, Secretary.

Boston-Colorado Coal Company.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston-Colorado Coal Company will be held at the offices of the company, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the consideration and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors or its Executive Committee since the organization of the company. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th day of December, 1902, to the 15th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, December 30, 1902.

ADDISON S. PRATT, Secretary.
McNULTY & PRATT, Counsel.

Bankers Life Insurance Company of the City of New York.

New York, January 2, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bankers Life Insurance Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the thirteenth day of January, 1903, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for a term of three years, and five Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls will remain open from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES S. GAUBERT, Secretary.

Office of the Worden-Clarke Company.

25-27 W. Houston St., New York City.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the WORDEN-CLARKE COMPANY that the Annual Meeting of stockholders, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the said Company at two o'clock P. M. January 15th, 1903.

Dated Dec. 29th, 1902.

CHAS. B. WORTLEY, Sec'y.

The Germania Bank,

of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York.

LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 26th, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, Monday, January 26th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27th, 1903.

JAMES A. BENNETT, Secretary.

Fourteenth Street Bank,

1 East 14th Street.
New York, December 30th, 1902.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York.

46 Cedar Street, New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

The Bank of America.

New York, December 30th, 1902.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE LONG ISLAND INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at its offices, No. 19 and No. 21 ROOSEVELT STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903, at three P. M.

S. C. CARY, Pres.
M. W. CARY, Sec'y.

New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at its offices, No. 19 and No. 21 ROOSEVELT STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on Tuesday, JANUARY 13, 1903, at two P. M.

S. C. CARY, Pres.
M. W. CARY, Sec'y.

The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York.

December 31st, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be opened at 1 P. M.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.

32-42 East 42d Street.
New York, December 26th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

The Garfield National Bank.

New York, January 2nd, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 23d Street and Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.

New York, December 10, 1902.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. HILTNER, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.

The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Irving National Bank.

New York, December 10th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE PLAZA BANK, New York, Dec. 31, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the Banking Room, 753 Fifth Avenue, Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NURSERY and Childs' Hospital, Lexington Avenue and 51st Street, will be held on Thursday, January 8th, at 12 o'clock.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.

37 Wall Street.
New York, December 27, 1902.

The respective Boards of Trustees or Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 23d day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Trust Company.

49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said Stockholders for their approval.

The transfer books of this Company, which are now closed for the regular dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on the 29th of December, 1902, will remain closed until the opening of business on the 21st day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Windsor Trust Company

575 FIFTH AVENUE.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Windsor Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 575 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

National Park Bank,
Imp. & Traders' Nat. Bank,
DEALT IN.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

DEWING, RUGGLES & MILLS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
123 South 4th Street, PHILADELPHIA. 36 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

F. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 113 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

WILLARD H. JONES & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., ST. L. & C. consolidated six per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1902, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 225, 56, 623, 837, 1096, 532, and 197, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1903, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THOSE IN A POSITION TO SECURE ORDERS OR INFLUENCE CURB ORDERS FOR A FIRST CLASS BROKERAGE HOUSE ADDRESS US. WE PAY COMMISSION. D., BOX 191 TIMES.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 7th.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS, ESTATE OF SUSAN MILN, DEC'D.
$7,500 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 2d Mtge. Non-Cum. 4 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$23,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R. Mich. Cent. Coll.) 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1998. Reg.
$5,000 Long Island Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1922.
$10,000 St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Co. 6 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1923.
$12,000 Michigan Central R. R. (1st Mtge. Detroit & Bay City R. R.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$15,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Bds., 1951.
$10,000 Southern Ry. Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$12,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$17,000 Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. 4 p. c. Joint Bds., (C., B. & Q. Coll.) 1921.
170 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Prefd.
50 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. 2d Prefd.
50 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
150 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Prefd.
200 shs. Chic. & Northern Ry. Co. Prefd.
58 shs. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
185 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
20 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
100 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Limited.
$1,000 Tide Water Pipe Co. Limited Loan Certf.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$6,000 Laclede Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1919.
14 shs. Laclede Gas Co. Prefd.
28 shs. 6th Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$8,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st 7s, 1912.
$3,000 Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. 5 p.c. Sk. Fund Mtge. Bds., 1919.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$7,000 Fairmount Coal & Coke Co. 1st 4s, 1910.
11 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
65 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
100 shs. Bell Telephone Co. of Buffalo.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
$4,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
29 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
$8,500 State Telephone Co. 1st 5s, 1913, (Hypd.)
20 shs. American Tobacco Co. Prefd.
20 shs. Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Prefd.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. International Time Recording Co., Pfd.
50 shs. International Time Recording Co. Pfd.
35 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
28 shs. Fourth National Bank.
20 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$4,000 San., Mans. & Newark R. R. 1st 7s, 1909.
$19,000 Chic., Santa Fé & Cal. R. R. 1st 5s, 1937.
40 Bonds Illinois Central Sterling, 1905, £200 each.
7 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
5 shs. Central National Bank.
630 shs. Mirror Flashlight Advertising Co. com.
630 shs. Mirror Flashlight Advertising Co. pfd.
5 shs. Consolidated National Bank.
20 shs. Seventh National Bank.
7 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
40 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
200 shs. Compressed Air Co.
25 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
$1,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1914.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co. (Chic. & Pac. Div.) 1st 6s, 1916.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
20 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
$1,000 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Regstd. Consols.
122 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
13 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. International Time Recording Co., com.
50 shs. International Banking Corp.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1889, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,383 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.

5,703 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.

4,994 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.

19,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, of Massachusetts.)

No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the City of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying his bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance, or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.

Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

$500,000
Montana Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.
Interest Guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
C. D. KNAPP, JR., & CO.
BANKERS,
153 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, net, three months' business with furniture and fixtures and every expense charged off $19,653.39
Deposits 1,407,080.39
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Fifty dollars each, shares of preferred stock in prosperous Western business corporation, fully secured. Ten per cent. annual dividends, payable quarterly. Address Bank of Commerce, Pauls Valley, I. T.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building,
59-63 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,828,970.32
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 2d Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT,
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS

Frederic P. Olcott	Augustus D. Juilliard
James Stillman	Henry O. Havemeyer
Anthony N. Brady	Michael Coleman
James N. Jarvie	Frederic Cromwell
James H. Post	G. G. Haven
James H. Hyde	E. W. Coggeshall
Wm. H. McIntyre	Hugh J. Grant
Ernest Ehrmann	Henry Morgenthau.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus .. $1,500,000
340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas.
Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 & 21 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Jersey City, N. J.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
at most accessible point to New York

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Savings Banks.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.
Private Bankers,
6th Ave., 18th & 19th Sts.
Interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum credited to depositors for the three, four, five, and six months ending December 31st, 1902, on deposit and from $5 to $3,000. Payable on or after the third Monday in January, 1903. Deposits made before the 10th day of any month draw interest for full month.
All deposits payable on demand without notice.
Hours 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
99TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1902, at the rate of
Three & One-Half Per Cent. per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21ST, 1903.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1903.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after January 19th, 1903.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1903.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 19, 1903.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1903, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1903.

Seamen's Bank for Savings,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1902, as follows;
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, Dec. 26, 1902.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1902, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1903. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1903, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easy, 4@6 per cent. on call.

There was a further expansion yesterday of stock speculation on the bull side. Transactions exceeded a million shares, and in spite of many sales for realizing profits, prices made remarkable gains, closing generally at the top figures for the day. Only about 30 of the 170 issues traded in closed with net declines. There was especially heavy trading in Union Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, and Erie. All the leading stocks made important gains, and altogether the market was the best that has been seen since the squeeze in money began last Fall.

That manipulative forces have been and are still at work to bring about this uplift of prices is the testimony of experienced observers of the market. There is reason to believe that shrewd operators and great pools that bought at the low prices which resulted from the liquidation produced by the recent stringency in credits have put their shoulders to the wheel to advance the market. But granting this to be the case, it is also true that they are aided by many developments in the general situation that are calculated to inspire confidence and buoyancy. Moreover, there are signs that these professionals in speculation are being joined by insiders, for there were reports yesterday of some increase in commission house buying.

Money was easier, and at no time during the day was the rate for call loans above 6 per cent. It has been a long time since this could be said. There was also some further relaxation in the rates for time money. Better still, though money declines, sterling exchange is easy. The break in cotton is to the distinct advantage of the situation. There is also an increased movement of grain. Another thing of which Wall Street is beginning to take note is the change in British sentiment toward the American situation, a change which is due to the admirable way in which this country has worked itself out of its tight money complication, regarding which English critics looked with severe pessimism. A report that the Court of Appeals would declare the franchise tax law unconstitutional helped to strengthen the traction and gas stocks. The advance in the rate of dividend of the common stock of the American Car Foundry had a good effect. The New York Central's statement showing earnings from operation during December of $512,665.28 aided in the advance of that stock. Another statement of interest was that of the Southern Railway, which reported a gain in gross in the fourth week of December of $133,294 and for the whole month of $315,175. Long Island's November statement showed a gain of $32,694 in gross and of $731 in net. The United States Steel statement was not given out until after the close of the market.

It was noted that there was an excellent investment demand for bonds considering the still firm though relaxing conditions of the money market. There was indeed scarcely an unfavorable development during the day, unless it was Senator Hoar's speech arraigning the trusts, and that was disregarded. In bank parlors satisfaction is expressed at the improved monetary conditions, but conservatism is advised, lest the expanding speculation outstrip all bounds of reason and quickly absorb the increased resources due to the return of money to New York.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Manhattan	¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Met. Sec. Co.	1¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Linseed	¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	4½	Nat. R. R. of M.	⅞
Am. Locomotive	⅞	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	N. Y. N. H & H.	¾
Am. Sugar	¾	Norf. & West	1
Am. Woolen	½	North American	1
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pacific Coast	½
A., T. & S. F.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅞
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	People's Gas	⅞
B'klyn R. T.	3	Pressed S. Car	1
Butterick Co.	4	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Canada	3⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Canada So.	¾	Rock Island	2½
Chic. & Alton pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Rubber Goods	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅜	Rubber Goods pf.	2
Chi. & N. W.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	3¼	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Del., L. & W.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Southern Railway	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Det. Un. Ry.	¾	Texas & Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	Tol. Ry. & Light	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Erie	½	Twin City	⅝
Evans. & T. H.	½	Union Pacific	1¼
Gen. Chem. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
General Electric	4	U. S. Steel pf.	¾
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Illinois Central	2	Vulcan Detinning	½
Iowa Central	1¼	West. Union	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	⅝	Westinghouse	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝	West. 1st pf.	7
Louis. & Nash.	1⅝	W. & L. E.	½
		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅛	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	⅜
Am. Woolen pf.	½	P. C. C. & St. L.	1
Cent. of N. J.	1⅞	Quicksilver pf.	2
Cleve., L. & W.	4	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	⅛	St. L. & S. F.	¾
Detroit South. pf.	⅝	U. S. Express	4
Ft. W. & D. City	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1⅝	Tol. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	1
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1¼	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1	Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1
Wabash deb. B	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 6	1,136,061
To date this year	3,269,150
Corresponding date last year	4,257,079

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 6	$3,504,500
To date this year	$12,074,500
Corresponding date last year	$19,390,500

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was in some parts of the Street ascribed early in the day to the report that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was to hand down a decision during the day, declaring the franchise tax law unconstitutional. Inasmuch, however, as neither Manhattan nor Metropolitan (which would benefit fully as much as the Brooklyn property under such a finding) advanced at the same time, the Street finally abandoned this idea and concluded that the purchases must be explained on some other ground—might be for control. Even after the announcement was made that no franchise tax decision is likely for some time, the stock continued to advance, closing at practically the high for the day.

The declines in the Wabash shares, which were an exception to the general market, were ascribed to some speculative selling as a result of the court decision temporarily preventing the company from entering Pittsburg. Interests connected with the property here said they did not regard the temporary setback as at all serious. Inside buying was reported on the decline.

In the industrial group the Steel Trust stocks continued among the leaders. There was yesterday, as a fresh bull argument on the shares, (in addition, that is, to the favorable reception accorded the profit-sharing plan,) the very excellent showing made by the company in its last quarter, earnings showing an increase of approximately $1,500,000 over the corresponding quarter last year, while orders on hand run up to nearly 1,000,000 tons more than at this time a year ago.

All the Pacific stocks were strong and active, with Southern and Union the leaders. The buying in these shares was mixed in its nature, some manipulation being apparent at times, while there was also evidence of what in the Street was regarded as excellent buying. The belief that all danger is past of any further trouble on the Union Pacific had stimulating and encouraging effect.

London was again a buyer of Great Western; a few nervous shorts ran up New York Central; further profit taking appeared in the hard coalers under cover of the strength of the soft coal shares, while investment buying was responsible for the gains in General Electric, Westinghouse, and Consolidated Gas.

ROCK ISLAND'S RISE.

Interests connected with the property and others in a position to know declared after the close of business yesterday that the advance in the Rock Island securities was due not only to short covering, but also to investment demand by leading banking interests.

The rise yesterday served to remind the Street that some weeks ago two important banking houses caused to be made an expert statistical analysis of Rock Island's position and earnings, with the result that it was disclosed that present earnings show something like 15 per cent. on the common stock. As a consequence these houses not only took over by purchase at the time some large blocks of the bonds and stocks of the company, but induced some of their foreign correspondents to buy also.

These same houses were in evidence as purchasers yesterday.

CONFIDENCE GROWING.

An interesting and significant development of the day was the changed attitude toward the market of a number of representative banking and brokerage houses. These houses lately have been either actively or passively bearish, and certainly have been averse to activity on the bull side on the part of their customers.

Now these interests are talking in confident manner of the future of the market, and while in no sense of the word rampantly bullish are nevertheless looking for a generally higher range of prices.

These houses, it may be said, are easily among the most important in the Street, and their conversion is likely to have influence upon those who follow more or less slavishly the leaders.

THE BUYING OF COPPER.

According to advices received in the Street during the day the Heinze interests have been hopelessly and certainly defeated in their efforts to control the Montana Legislature. These advices it was that influenced some of the buying of Amalgamated Copper at the opening yesterday. The greater part of the purchases, however, were said to be predicated on the improved and improving trade conditions.

One of the largest producers of copper was quoted during the day as declaring that he looks to see copper sell at thirteen cents a pound within a month, his belief being that stocks of copper on this side of the Atlantic are smaller than they have been for over two years.

CAR AND FOUNDRY DIVIDEND.

The expected happened when yesterday, at the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the company, a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock of American Car and Foundry was declared—an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. over the quarterly dividends heretofore declared. On the day previous there had been a rather clearly defined report that such an increase was probable, heavy buying orders being put on the stock coincidentally with the circulation of the report. Hence it was that yesterday's action created no surprise. The stock rose only fractionally following the announcement, indicating that the increase had been pretty well discounted.

Reports submitted at the meeting showed earnings for the quarter ended Nov. 30 of $2,150,000 against $1,804,616 in the preceding three months and $938,616 in the corresponding quarter of 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Wall Street was filled with a variety of rumors yesterday to explain the sharp advance in Canadian Pacific. These, it may be said, were with one exception merely old stories revived, but they served the purpose for which they apparently were put out.

One of these told of a new issue of stock, with rights to shareholders. This is discredited. Another told of a probable increase in the dividend rate. This is regarded as not improbable. A third—and this was entirely new—had it that the company was assured of a fast Atlantic service, with subsidy, through joint action by the Canadian and British Governments. This could not be confirmed; but such a development is said to be possible, for it is known that some such project has been under consideration for months.

ST. PAUL'S ADVANCE.

What was regarded as one of the most encouraging developments of the day was the pronounced strength in St. Paul—this apparently in continuation of the demand for the security which set in on the day previous. Shrewd market observers said that the stock acted more naturally yesterday than at any time in the last three months. The buying was pronounced to be much better than the selling, with the indications that a leading Western operator who had sold a considerable line of the stock last week had lost it—that is to say, had been unable to buy it back cheaper, as, it is understood, he had expected.

The talk continues that early action on the new stock issue, with attendant rights, is to be taken. One banking house yesterday had information to the effect that these rights would be worth 20 per cent. This, however, is generally believed to be exaggerated.

TENNESSEE COAL.

Recently there has been much bullish talk on Tennessee Coal, in the course of which some statements as to the company's position have been made which it was known were not warranted by the facts. This talk is understood to have come from members of a speculative pool who were engaged in "bulling" the stock, and who, to help on their campaign, even went so far as to say that dividend payments on the security were shortly to be resumed.

To set at rest all doubts in the matter the following official statement was yesterday given out at the offices of the company:

"The company has iron still to deliver at the prices that ruled during the first half of 1902. To put the property in shape for the economical production of coal, ore, iron, and steel a large sum will be required, and it is probable that the entire earnings of the company for some time to come will be so expended, or employed as working capital. The officers of the company regret the misleading reports of the prospects and profits that are being circulated, some of which intimate the early resumption of dividends. Chairman Bacon, prior to his coming to the Tennessee Company, was with the Minnesota Iron Company, instead of the Illinois Steel Company, as has been stated. The chief product of the Tennessee Company being foundry pig iron does not compete with the output of the United States Steel Corporation. The steel that the Tennessee Company makes finds a local market."

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Hartford (Conn.) dispatches, the Hartford and New York Transportation Company will double its capital stock to $500,000 and will retire its $200,000 first mortgage bonds.

Assessment of $2 a share levied by the Mohawk Mining Company, payable Jan. 19, with interest at 6 per cent. after that date.

Statement that the mineral production of Idaho for the year was $2,467,233 gold, $5,421,584 silver, and $3,035,655 lead.

Notification by the Reorganization Committee of the American Bicycle Company to holders of debentures and stock that the date limit set for the deposits expires to-day.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that the freight congestion that has troubled the Lake Shore Road for several months past has been almost entirely relieved.

Articles of association filed in Michigan by the Kalamazoo Portland Cement Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Advices from Cleveland, Ohio, that a plan proposed for putting the Everett-Moore telephone properties on a solid financial footing is to organize the United States Telephone Company of New Jersey, with $10,000,000 capital.

Reports from Boston that earnings of the General Electric Company for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31 will, it is understood, show about $10,500,000 net.

Increase of $1,348,366 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of $1,037,728, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $389,525,254; balances, $21,504,996; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,404,294.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easy. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—16 2-3c premium; $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c; premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c;

5¼; Atchison, 87½; Atchison preferred, 104; Baltimore and Ohio, 104¼; Canadian Pacific, 138½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¾; Chicago Great Western, 29¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 153; De Beers, 22¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 39¾; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 52½; Illinois Central, 152; Louisville and Nashville, 132; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¾; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 74½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 11¾; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 40¾; Southern Railway, 30¾; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 68; Union Pacific, 105; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 39¾; United States Steel preferred, 91¾; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 46¾.

Bar silver quiet at 22¾d per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½ to 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent.

Gold amounting to £10,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 35.05; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Bourse today opened irregular. Kafirs were dull, on continued London selling. Parquet stocks were firm, and Rio Tintos rose, in sympathy with copper and satisfactory New York advices. Later quietness prevailed. Brazilians fell sharply, in consequence of the decline in the price of coffee. Tractions were active. During the last hour the official list weakened.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 95c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Business was generally dull on the Boerse to-day, owing to the absence of encouragement. Internationals were rather firm. After the close of the Boerse iron shares were somewhat harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 5 per cent. and New York funds sold at 16 2-3c per $1,000 premium. The exchanges were $27,416,571, against $25,109,810 a year ago to-day, an increase of $2,306,761, or 9 per cent., and the balances were $2,550,497. Call loans, 6@7; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@7.

Trading continued in good volume in the market, Amalgamated, Sugar, Centennial, Steel, and Winona being leaders in activity.

Prices held well in the copper group, with no appearance of forcing a "boom."

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
331	Atchison	86	85	86
350	Atchison pf.	102½	101¾	102
115	Boston Elevated	154	153½	153½
25	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
200	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
17	C. J. R. & S. Y.	157	156	157
30	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	124	124	124
30	R., C. & M., Class 4	196	196	196
100	Erie	38¾	38¾	38¾
30	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	93½	93½	93½
20	Medican Central	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	224	224
2	Nor. & Worcester pf.	231	231	231
15	Pere Marquette	81½	81½	81½
870	Union Pacific	103⅜	102⅝	103⅜
2	Union Pacific pf.	93½	93½	93½
2	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

224	American	164½	162½	163¾
15	Cumberland	127	127	127
10	New England	137½	136½	138
15	Western	25	24	24
106	Western pf.	100	99½	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chemical	22	22	22
75	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82	82	82
25	Am. Pneumatic Service	3½	3½	3½
2,200	Am. Sugar	139½	139¼	139¾
122	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120	120
140	Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77½	77½
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	61	60⅝	61
350	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	39	38½	39
155	General Electric	188	186	188
4,410	Massachusetts Gas	42	41	42
1,121	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85½	85	85¼
100	Merrimac rights	1	1	1
20	Planters' Compress	20	20	20
68	Pullman	224	223	223½
25	Seattle Elec. pf.	98	98	98
75	Seattle Electric pf.	104½	104½	104½
95	Swift Pack. & Prov.	132	130	130
10	Union Land & Copper	2	2	2
92	United Fruit	109	108¾	109
126	United Shoe Machine	52½	52	52½
10	United Shoe Machine pf.	50½	50½	50½
1,350	United States Steel	39½	39⅜	39½
230	United States Steel pf.	89¾	88⅝	89

MINING.

100	Adventure	17¾	17	17¾
4,440	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
7,506	Amalgamated	66⅞	65½	66¾
35	Arcadian	4¾	4½	4¾
2,025	Arnold	40	40	40
65	Atlantic	9⅝	9½	9⅝
100	Bingham	30¼	29¾	29¾
250	Bonanza	2⅝	2½	2⅝
25	Calumet & Hecla	498½	498	498
1,505	Centennial	21	20½	20¾
10	Central Oil	6½	6½	6½
350	Con. Mercur	1 25-32	1 23-32	1 25-32
1,000	Copper Range	69¼	68¾	69⅛
180	Dale-West	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝
220	Dominion Coal	132	132	132
100	Elm River	25	24	25
30	Franklin	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	Guanajuato	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
250	Isle Royale	17	17	17
75	Mass	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
75	Michigan	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
500	Montana Coal & Coke	6½	6	6½
885	Mohawk	45¾	44½	45¾
1,150	Monitor & Boston	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
10	Old Colony	77	77	77
165	Old Dominion	18½	18	18
111	Osceola	65	63½	65
50	Parrot	28	27¾	28
1,674	Phoenix	5½	5	5
126	Quincy	120	120	120
175	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
626	Santa Fe	2¾	2½	2¾
200	Shannon	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
2,217	Trinity	12½	11¾	12
75	United States Coal & Oil	15	15	15
725	United States	23	22⅝	23
1,570	Utah	26⅞	25¾	26¼
35	Victoria	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
1,110	Winona	7	6½	6¾
25	Wolverine	69	67	67
20	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.			

†Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Speculation on the Board of Exchange was fairly active. Can continued its upward course for a time, the common gaining fractionally, but the preferred advanced from 49¾ to sell above 51. Later in the day prices eased off. Biscuit issues also were firm. Swift's shares changed hands freely around 130.

Lake Street Elevated was fractionally easier. For some time there has been quiet absorption of this stock. To-day it was reported that a minority committee of the stockholders, dissatisfied with the physical and financial condition of the road, had instituted an investigation for the purpose of bringing about a reorganization of the road at its next annual meeting on Jan. 29. Late buying made up the losses, and a net gain of ⅛ was registered at the close.

Time and call loans, 6 per cent.; New York exchange was quoted at 10c premium.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,055	American Can	12¾	11¾	11¾
690	American Can pf.	51½	49¾	50¾
50	Am. Shipbuilding	32	32	32
50	A. Book pf.	108	108	108
10	Chicago City Ry.	208	208	208
40	Chicago Pneu. Tool	77	77	77
7	Diamond Match	137½	137½	137½
920	Lake St. Elevated	7¾	7⅝	8⅛
10	Metropolitan Elevated	39½	39½	39½
130	Met. Elevated pf.	89½	89½	89½
275	National Biscuit	45¾	45¾	45¾
250	National Biscuit pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Northwestern Elevated	32	32	32
6	Quaker Oats pf.	92	92	92
50	South Side Elevated	108	108	108
100	Street's Stable Car	32	32	32
252	Swift & Co.	129½	130	130
1,150	United Box Board	8¾	9	9¼
92	United Box Board pf.	55⅞	55½	55⅞

BONDS.

$6,000	Met. Elevated 4s	100⅝	...	...
4,000	Met. Elevated 4s	100¾	...	...
1,000	Nt. W. Elevated 4s	100	...	...
2,000	Ogden Gas 5s	90½	...	...
2,000	Ogden 4s	86	...	...
5,000	Ogden	91	...	...
5,000	Ogden	91½	...	...
100	Ogden	90	...	...

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 45⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 36¼@36¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .18, 1,000 Andes at .07, 100 Best & Belcher at 2.50, 100 Caledonia at 2.50, 7,000 Comstock at .06¾, 6,000 Comstock bond at .06¾, 400 Consolidated Imperial at .08, 1,000 Elston at .09, 1,000 Isabella at .32, 500 Justice at .07, 2,000 Plymouth at .16, 200 Potosi at .32.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The stronger tone which has prevailed in the outside market since the opening of the new year still exerted its influence on quotations yesterday, and in the case of nearly all of the active issues closing prices showed advances over those of Monday. From the developments of the past few days it would seem that interests affiliated with a number of securities traded in on the curb who during recent months have done little or nothing to support their several properties are now coming into the market and endeavoring to improve the quotations for the stocks in which they are especially interested. So far as such efforts have been made they have met with success, and a number of issues which were very dull and heavy during the latter part of last year are now showing increased activity and increased strength. No doubt the present willingness to undertake the task of advancing prices is due to the improved conditions in the money market. A fact that is noticeable in recent transactions in the outside market is that some of the better class of securities are assuming the places of prominence which for a long time had been occupied by some of the low priced stocks.

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STANDARD OIL again sold at 750. Advances in Standard Oil in the past have almost without exception been accompanied by rumors of large increases in the company's dividends. So this time the 70 point advance which has occurred within a very brief period has led to reports that the coming dividend on the stock will be larger than any that the company has thus far paid. Up to the present time the largest payment made in any one quarter has been 20 per cent.

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HAVANA TOBACCO, the activity of which has drawn attention during the past few days, was again strong. The common stock sold as high as 48, and was traded in to the extent of 800 shares. Interest in Havana Tobacco has been aroused by the recent developments in the affairs of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, which controls the Havana Company. It is stated that under the improved conditions surrounding the Havana Company its earnings will probably show substantial increase.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER, which for a long time had received very little attention because of the rut into which the stock seemed to have fallen, was more active yesterday. Opening sales were made at 25, and from this figure it sold off sharply to 23⅞. It recovered to 24½, and finally closed at 24¼.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION and the other so-called transportation stocks, including Manhattan Transit, were fairly strong. New York Transportation sold up to 11, and the Electric Vehicle preferred advanced to the same price. Over 3,000 shares of Manhattan Transit were dealt in between 4⅞ and 5¼.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	American Can	11¾	11¼	11¼
2,130	American Can pf.	51⅛	50	50
100	American Writing Paper	5	5	5
3,400	Amer. Writ. Paper pf.	22⅝	22¼	22¾
4,700	Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅛	1¼
500	British Columbia Cop.	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
50	Brook. City Railroad	240½	240½	240½
200	Central Foundry pf.	15	15	15
2,700	Consolidated Refrig.	6	5½	5½
400	Electric Vehicle	5	5	5
700	Electric Vehicle pf.	11	9½	11
500	Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1½	1½
2,280	Greene Con. Copper	25	23⅞	24½
400	Hackensack Meadows	14½	14	14½
820	Havana Tobacco	*48½	47½	47¾
320	Havana Tobacco pf.	*65	64½	64½
100	I. R. T. 50 p. c. pd.	116½	116¼	115¼
1,700	Intern. Mer. Marine	16⅞	16½	16¾
600	Intern. Mer. Mar. pf.	49¾	49	49
2,800	Kitchener Mining	3¼	3⅛	3⅜
3,150	Manhattan Transit	5¼	4⅞	5
9,700	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2⅜	2¼	2¼
500	National Enameling	38	33	33
100	New York Trans.	11	11	11
100	North Amer. L. & P.	8½	8½	8½
7,500	Northern Securities	112¼	111⅝	111⅞
650	New Orleans Ry.	15¼	15⅛	15¼
100	Otis Elevator pf.	98	98	98
5	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	102½	102½	102½
20	Safety Car Heating	167½	167½	167½
100	Seaboard Air Line	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
150	Standard Oil	750	746	749½
200	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Tennessee Coppers	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
10	Trenton Potteries pf.	90	90	90
300	Union Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	U. S. Shipbuilding	20	20	20
300	Vir. I., C. & C.	33⅞	33½	33½
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	15	15	15
100	White Knob Copper	10½	10½	10½

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	American Malting 6s	100	100	100
15,000	†Central Edv. deb. 6s	65	65	65
89,000	Distillers' Securities 5s	76½	77	76½
8,000	N. Y. & H. con. 5s	100	100	100
25,000	†N. Y. L. C. & C. 5s	70¾	70	70¾

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	120	125	120	125
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	...	...	1	1½
Amer. Malting 6s	99½	100¼	99	100⅝
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	22½	23½	22½	23½
Am. W. Paper 5s	75	77½	75	77½
Bamberger De Lamar	10	10	10	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	117½	119½	117½	119½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108½	110¼	109	111
California Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Camden Land	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Central Fireworks	20	25	20	25
Central Fireworks pf.	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Compressed Air	1¼	2	1¼	2
Con. Rubber Tire	3	1½	3	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	...	10	...
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	12	9	12
Dom. Textiles	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	22	28	22	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	40	35	40
Electric Lead Reduc.	3	3½	3	3½
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	2	4	2	4
Empire Steel	11½	12½	11½	12½
Empire Steel pf.	41	46	41	46
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Hall Signal	115	125	115	123
Houston Oil	...	11	...	11
Houston Oil pf.	...	60	...	60
Inter. R. Trans., full paid.	114½	116	113	115½
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs.	...	100	...	100
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	91	98	91	98
International Salt	9½	10½	9½	10⅜
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
National Enameling pf.	85	90	85	90
New England Trans.	7-16	⅝	⅜	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	161	166	161	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	44	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	80	75	80
Otis Elevator	43½	45	43	45
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	3½	4	3½	4
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	23	25	23	25
Peo. Gas & Evans.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102	103	102	105
Safety Car Heating	165	170	165	170
Simpson-Crawford	24	26	24	26
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	84	80	84
Standard Coupler	34	37	34	37
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	7	7½	7	8½
Standard Milling pf.	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	75	79
Trenton Potteries	22½	25	21½	25
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	95	89½	90
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	73	70	73
Union Typewriter	125	127	125	127
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	124	127	124	127
United Box Board	9	10	9¼	9¾
United Box Board pf.	55	57	55	57
United Copper	30½	32	30½	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	9	11	9	11
U. S. Shipbuilding	15	20	15	20
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	50	56	50	56
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	...	90	...	90
U. S. Steel, new 5s, w. i.	94	96	94	96
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	5	10	5	10
Virginia & Southwestern	15	25	15	25
Virginia & Southwest 5s	99	100	98	100

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	245	247	246	247
Brooklyn R. Tr. new 4s	80½	82½	80½	82½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69	68	69
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	94	97	94	97
Jersey City H. & P.	19	20	19	20
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	78	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82	85	82	85
New Orleans Rys.	15½	16	14½	15½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	48	51	45	50
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81¾	82½	81⅝	83
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	28	29½	28	29½
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	83	84	83	84
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27	28
San Francisco subs.	46	47	46	47
San Francisco 4s	...	91	...	91
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	178	185	178	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	30	31½	30	31¾
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	78	80	78	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110½	113½	110½	113½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	110	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	79½	81	79½	80
Un. Rys. pf. of St. L. 4s	84½	85	84½	85
United Traction, Prov.	102	...	102	...
United Traction bonds	112	114	112	114
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	48	50	46	49
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	78	80	78	80

Gas Companies.

Am. Lt. & Traction	40	42	40	42
Am. Lt. & Traction pf.	93	95	93	95
Buffalo Gas	8	10	8	10
Buffalo Gas 5s	77	78	77½	81
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	108	111	109	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	87½	89	87½	89
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s, ctfs.	62	65	62	65
Denver Gas 5s	62	65	62	65
Indianapolis Gas	...	68½	...	68¾
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	105	102	105
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108½	109½	108½	109¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105	107	105	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas 5s	91½	93½	91½	93½
Standard Gas, N. Y.	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	117½	115½	117½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100	98	100
Syracuse Light	35	35⅝	35	35⅞
Syracuse Light pf.	86	90	86	90

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	10	12	10	12
East River Ferry	74	78	74	78
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	98	...	98	...
Union Ferry	41½	43	41	42
Union Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98

‡Seller January option.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—The advance of 3 points in International Trust was the feature of the day. The immediate cause of the movement was the virtual determination to advance the dividend rate from 4 to 5 per cent. It was also helped by bullish rumors on Alabama Coal and Iron. The International is expected to profit largely by the conversion plan of the Alabama Company, inasmuch as the former is the holder of a large amount of the latter's stock. The year's report shows the Alabama Company's net earnings to have been about $448,000, which is about $100,000 more than interest and dividend requirements under the new plan. Besides, this $448,000 net profit was earned from lower prices for the company's product than will be secured by the company from this year's product.

Money on call was at 6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,558 shares of stock and $53,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Seaboard Ry. com.	28	27⅝	28
150	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼
46	Atlantic C. L. 1st pd.	46	45¾	45¾
10	Consolidated Gas	72	72	72
108	Union Duck pf.	8	7⅝	8
250	G. B. S. Brew. com.	13⅞	13¾	13¾
200	United Ry. & El. com.	14⅛	14	14
5	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	145¼	145¼	145¼
110	International	148	148	148
75	Mercantile	165	165	165
200	Fidelity & Deposit	165	165	165
50	Int. Mer. Mar.	17	17	17
25	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾

BONDS.

$8,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	84	84
8,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67⅜	67½	67⅛
2,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78	78	78
6,000	Un. El. Ry., L. & P. 4½s	86	86	86
10,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	38	38	38
1,000	North. Cent. 5s, (A)	121	121	121
1,000	North. Balt. Trac.	119¾	119¾	119¾
10,000	Va. Def. Brown L. rcts.	12¼	12¼	12¼
1,000	Va. Ry. & D. 5s	95	95	95

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Activity and strength increased in the local market today, Lehigh Valley being a feature, advancing to 39¾, its highest price since 1895 when it sold at 43. The buying is rumored to be for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is said to have arranged with J. P. Morgan to have control of the property turned over to it. The report lacks confirmation. American railways made a net gain of a point. Bell Telephone 3, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing 2, United Gas Improvement 1½, and West Jersey and Seashore 1. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred declined 1 and Electric Storage Battery 2¾ on the statement that the General Electric will not absorb it, but simply make a business alliance, offensive and defensive, with it. Commission houses were large buyers of stocks to-day. Total sales, 60,424 shares and $116,800 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
180	American Rys.	52¼	52	52¼
100	American Cement	$ 15-16	$ 15-16	$ 15-16
110	Bell Telephone	76	75¼	75
14	Cambria Iron	43	43	43
1,845	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26½	26⅝
3,125	Con. Lake Sup.	9¼	8	9⅛
512	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	39½	39	39
100	Con. Traction, N. J.	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,002½	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
610	Diamond Steel pf.	3½	3	3½
100	Denver & Rio Grande	42½	42½	42½
4,850	Elec. Co. of Am.	10¼	9 15-16	10¼
100	Elec. Storage Battery	32	30	30
500	Erie	39⅝	38¾	39⅜
16	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
6,425	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39⅝	38⅞	39½
370	Lehigh Navigation	74	73	73½
100	Metropolitan St. Ry.	141¾	141¾	141¾
760	Penn. R. R.	73¾	73	73½
115	Penn. Steel pf.	93¾	93¼	93¾
15	Penn. Salt	113¾	113	113
237	Phila. Traction	98½	98¼	98½
10,626	Phila. Electric	8⅜	8 9-16	8⅜
736	Phila. Co.	46¾	46⅜	46¾
300	Phila. Co. pf.	46	46	46
1,630	Phila. Rap. Tran.	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝
16,553	Reading	34½	33 15-16	34 7-16
100	Reading 1st pf.	44	44	44
1,505	Reading 2d pf.	40½	39¾	39¾
100	Southern R. R.	35¾	35¾	35¾
8	United Cos. of N. J.	280	280	280
530	United Gas Imp.	111½	111	111½
751	Union Traction	47⅛	46¾	47
5,273	United States Steel	38¾	37⅞	38⅝
375	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89	89¼
10	Wabash	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
10	W. J. & Seashore R. R.	72½	72	72

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.10	.11
Alpha Con	.09	.09
Andes	.11	.06
Belcher	.33	.39
Best & Belcher	2.50	3.30
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	2.40	2.45
Challenge Con	.32	.38
Chollar	.23	.25
Confidence	1.20	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	1.65
Con. Imperial	.06	.05
Crown Point	.02	.24
Gould & Curry	.44	.54
Hale & Norcross	.46	.47
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.14	.15
Kentucky Con	.06	.06
Lady Washington Con	.12	.09
Mexican	.94	.90
Occidental Con	.30	.27
Ophir

BERNSTEIN, Benjamin, and another to George Groeling; Livingston St, 20, prior mtg $25,000; installments, 6 per cent.... 5,000
BINGHAM, Sarah E., to Francis Huber; Prospect Av, 1,348, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 4,000
BONDOC, Nicholas, to Solomon Moses; Post Av, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 5 years, ... 2,000
BURGER, Pinkus, to Sarah F. Anderson; 6th St, s s, 105 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000
BURR, George B., and wife to Mary E. L'Hommedieu, Bowery, s s, 85, and 85½, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,000
CHENEY, Albert O., and another to John W. Dale and another; all title, &c., to any estate, real and personal, belonging to Alfred C. Cheney, deceased, and acquired under said will, due May 28, 1901, notes 6,000
CLARK, Mary H., to John C. Gulick; 95th St, 135 West, 3 years 12,000
CORCORAN, Robert E. J., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Park Av, 888, 5 years, 4 per cent. 20,000
DUCA, John, and another to Albert F. Geschcidt, Jr.; Avenue A, s s, being Lot 25, map of the new village of Jerome, installments 51
EHLERS, Charles F., to Julius J. Harrington; Boston Road, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, installments, 6 per cent.... 1,000
FELLMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Cannon St, w s, 110.6 ft n of Stanton St, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 21,000
FOSTER, Amelia F., to William J. Foster; 10th St, 226 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 1,875
FRANCIS, Augustus T., to Henry G. Peters; 53d St, n s, 68 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 25,000
FRIESS, Louise S., to Peter Friess; Woodycrest Av, w s, 125 ft s of 164th St, due Jan. 1, 1904 3,000
FULLE, Diedrich, to West Side Savings Bank; 108th St, 109 East, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 6,500
GOODMAN, Israel D., to Sophia Schomberg; Monroe St, 130, 5 years, 6 per cent. 2,500
GREENBAUM, Leo, to Henry Kroger & Co.; 43d St, 156, s w corner of 14th St, prior mtg $30,000, due Feb. 5, 1905.. 10,000
GREENBAUM, Leopold, to August H. Sievers; 4th Av, 156, s w corner of 14th St, 64, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent. as security for chattel mortgage 30,000
GRIFFIN, Edwin H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 110 West, 2 years, 4 per cent. 14,000
HILL, Adams, to German Savings Bank; Perry St, 3, 1 year, 4 per cent. 6,000
HOOFLE, William G., to Mary E. Brinckerhoff; Greenwich St, s e corner of Fulton-St, 30 years, 4 per cent. 75,000
JANTZEN, Joseph, to Elizabeth Heyl; Madison Av, 1,785, due Jan. 1, 1908.... 30,000
JANTZEN, Joseph, to Caroline Miller; Madison Av, e s, 67.11 ft n of 117th St, prior mtg $30,000, demand, 6 per cent. check 6,514
JOEL, Annie, (Blank,) to Hermina Butt; Avenue A, 1,559, prior mtg ——, 2 years, 6 per cent. 500
JONES, Joseph H., to Annie A. Colgate; Ogden Av, e s, 75 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 6,500
JONES, Joseph H., to Annie A. Colgate; Ogden Av, e s, 50 ft n of 164th St, 3 years 6,500
KARP, Louis, to T. K. Delacey Company; 117th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $48,000, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent. 1,117
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Johann G. Rudolf; 9th St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 25,000
KEELON, George A., to Dollar Savings Bank; 143d St, s s, 131 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year 4,500
KELLY, Maurice F., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Broadway, w s, 60 ft s of 91st St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 100,000
KELLY, Maurice F., to Thomas J. McLaughlin; Broadway, 2,047 and 2,049, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year 10,000
KIERNAN, Peter, to Mary T. Lopez; Hull Av, w s, 407 ft s of Gun Hill Road, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000
KINGSTON, George D., to Catharine H. Ranney; Bainbridge Av, w s, 200 ft s of 201st St, 2 years 5,500
KINGSTON, George D., to Mary E. Barron, executrix; Bainbridge Av, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, 3 years 5,500
KNATZ, August, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 137th St, s s, 258 ft w of 5th Av, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.... 11,000
KRONMEYER, William C., to Title Guarantee Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 73d St, 183, 2 years.. 60,000
KRONOVET, Morris, and another to Bernat Weil; 12th St, 545 East, prior mtg $9,000, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500
LEUENBERGER, Katharina, to Edward J. Cahill; Lot 357, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Stanton, prior mtg $2,500, installments 150
LEWINE, Solomon, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Broome St, 145, s w corner of Ridge St, prior mtg $34,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
LOUIS, Eugene L., and wife to the Title Insurance Company; 41st St, 356 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Chrystie St, 81 and 83, 1 year 38,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; 22d St, n s, 481.3 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000
McCAFFERTY, Mary E., to Patrick Lilly; Lexington Av, w s, 67.7 ft n of 106th St, due Feb. 1, 1906, 4 per cent. 8,000
MENN, Howard, to Robert Boyd; Cauldwell Av, w s, 271.11 ft n e of 165th St, prior mtg $22,500, 2 years 4,000
MICHALOVER, Nathan, and another to India Wharf Brewing Company; Forsyth St, 62, demand 10,000
MURRAY, Peter, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71st St, 159 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000
NICHOLSON, John E., and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Hudson St, e s, 50 ft s of Gansevoort St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 25,000
OWENS, Patrick J., to James F. Hunt; Wales Av, s e s, 75 ft s w of Beck St, 3 years 2,000
PFISTER, George, to Albert Ehrmann; 21st St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 12,000
POSTLEY, John M., to Adolf Guggenheim; 8th Av, 724, n e corner of 45th St, all title of leasehold, 6 months, note. 5,000
QUINN, Kate E., to Trina Pringe; 112th St, s s, 153.9 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years.. 6,500
REICHENSTEIN, Rudolph, to Peter Doelger; 1st Av, 1,708, 2 years, 4 per cent... 9,000
ROSENFELD, Hyman, to Nicholaus Schroeder; 104th St, 183 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,500
ROSENSTOCK, Klara, and others to Harold M. Sill and another, trustees; Columbus Av, 749, equal lien with $15,000 mtg, 3 years, 4 per cent 3,000
ROSENSTOCK, Klara, and others to Henry Wiener; Columbus Av, 751, equal lien with $15,000 mtg, 3 years, 4 per cent 3,000
ROWLANDS, William R., to Frances A. Langworthy; 122d St, 247 East, due Sept. 3, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,500
RUDMANN, Gottfried, to Philip Rudmann; Lots 416 and 415, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 600
SACRED HEART ACADEMY, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; plot at Classon's Point, 1 year, 4 per cent... 10,000
SCHMIDT, John H., to Morrisania Realty Company; Bergen Av, n w s, at n e s of Grove St, due June 2, 1903, 6 per cent., gold 6,500
SENGER, Martin, to the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the City of New York; 50th St, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 16,000
SHARLOW, Thomas, to Louis Stahl; 40th St, 442 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 16,000
SMITH, Sarah, and another to Max Weinstein; Madison Av, 1,678 and 1,680, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent.... 4,400
SOLOMON, Herman M., and wife to Joseph Brandt and another; Eldridge St, 297, prior mtg $28,000, installments, 6 per cent. 6,000
STIEGER, Margaretta, to Mary A. Handes; Trinity Av, e s, 450 ft n of Cliff St, 5 years 2,500
STILWELL, Nelson D., to the City Mortgage Company; 112th St, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,500
THOMSON, Edward T., to Sarah A. Sands; 32d St, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 8,000
THORNALL, Mary J., to William Bradley and another; 70th St, 250 West, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years 750
WALLACE, Andrew, to John Jaburg and another; 8th Av, s s, 21.6 ft n of 18th St, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years 6,000
WALLACE, Andrew, to Thomas Muir; 8th Av, e s, 21.6 ft n of 18th St, prior mtg $16,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000
WALSH, Hayman, to Bernhard Klingenstein; Avenue C, 68, s e corner of 5th St, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000
WALLACH, Hayman, to Welz & Zerwick; Avenue C, 68, n e corner of 5th St, prior mtg $20,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 2,500
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to the Central Trust Company; 110th St, n e corner of Park Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 55,000
WOOD, Fernando, to Joseph Weinstein; Delancey St, e e corner of Essex St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000
YARD, Frances A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 105th St, 28 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Henry, to Sigmund Ashner... $2,531
WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Charles Hasloff. 4,500
JEFFERSON BANK to Jacob Weinstein... 1
DING, Leo S., to Isaac Blumenthal..... 1
ROSEFF, Harris, to Samuel Roseff..... 1
BYRNES, James, to Emma S. Pettit..... 1
DICK, Elizabeth C., and another, executors, to Katherine D. Leggett..... 1
ROUSE, Ella A., to Louis J. Behringer.. 800
MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Susan A. Bergen..... 1,400
SLOAT, George V., to Magdalena Petri.. 5,500
RUFF, August, to Albert Hochster, all title 1
McCOUN, Mary E., to Emilie R. Martine, (Keogh,) all title, 3 assignments..... 1
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Louis Stern..... 1
MEEHAN, Caroline F., to Frank C. Meehan 1
KASTOR, Albert & Seluca, Libas..... 1
SCHWARZWALDER, Henry, and another, executors, to George Tiefel..... 15,112
ALTENRIETH, Henry G., to Charles A. Pfisenmayer, 2 assignments..... 4,700
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank 12,000
NIEBERG, Louis, and another to the State Bank 1
YOUNG, Mary A., and others, executors and trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 1,500
EDEBOHLS, Barbara, to the State Bank. 5,500
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank..... 1
STROUT, Geraldine G., to Henry S. Haimer 1,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Barbara Edebahls..... 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank, four assignments..... 107,000
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments..... 24,500

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Bank for Savings, two assignments 12,000
HILLYER, Clarence W., executor and trustee, to Clarence W. Hillyer, six assignments 104,000
HILLYER, Clarence W., executor, to Clarence W. Hillyer, three assignments. 22,500
BORUCK, Max, to Esther Cohen..... 1,500
FLEISCHMANN, Louis, to Joseph A. Fripp, assigns three mortgages..... 7,800
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 1
LEVY, Abraham, to the State Bank..... 1
HAINES, Henry S., to Florence Colgate.. 5,000
HASTORF, Charlotte, to Mary L. Atwood. 2,250
BLEYER, Simon F., and another, executors, to Carrie Bleyer, trustee..... 4,500
BLEYER, Carrie, trustee, to Jacob Metzger 4,500
MANDELL, Samuel, and another to the State Bank, assigns two mortgages..... 1
THE STATE BANK to Sender Jarmulowsky 1
HOYT, Alfred M., to Samuel D. Collins.. 3,000
MAYER, Emil, individually and as admin'trator, to John P. Sjoberg..... 1,000
EGAN, Stephen J., to Louis Reichardt.. 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 29th St, s w corner, 74 x95; Burns Mantel and Tile Company against Maitland Graves, owner and contractor $968
40TH ST, 34 and 36 East, and 33 and 35 East 39th St; Peter F. Biershenk against Walter Stabler, owner and contractor... 3,978
58TH ST and 6th Av, n w corner, 71.6x 100.5; Christian Huber against Edward S. Kinch, owner; Charles Klinge, owner and contractor 749
164TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Stebbins Av, 82x75.6; Thomas Hickey against William F. Case, owner and contractor; Walter S. Knox and another, contractors 408
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900. 1
43D ST, n s, 320.8 ft w of 5th Av, 141.10x 100.5, and 26 and 28 West 44th St; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Racquet and Tennis Club..... 450,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D ST, 341 and 343 East; Morris Levenson against Feldman & Weiss and another, Dec. 23, 1902, by bond..... $435
49TH ST and Lexington Av, n e corner, 51.3x100.5; John Liddle against Henry Gundlach and another, Nov. 18, 1902.... 4,225
110TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 125x100; Frank S. Grob against Joseph Oussani and another, April 22, 1902, by bond..... 469
142D ST, 323 West; Joseph L. Mayer and another against Ella A. Jennings, Nov. 22, 1902 80

Lis Pendens.

GREENWICH ST, w s, 64.4 ft s of Bank St, 17.6x34.6x irregular, and other property in Suffolk County; Jacob L. Miller against Mary L. Peck and another, (partition;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.
LOTS 1 to 5, in partition, map of lands of Capt. Cornell Ferris, deceased, Westchester; Clara J. Butler against George P. Baisley and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & A. C. Weil.
LOTS 84, 85, 86, and 88, amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge; Steven B. Ayres against Lilly L. Shirmer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Goreth.
PARK AV, 1,743; Minna Le Vino against Samuel Henry and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.
24TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of 2d Av, 24.11x98.9; Mary C. Mulvany against Marty T. McQuaid and another, (dower;) attorney, M. J. O'Connell.
32D ST, n s, 150.3 ft e of 8th Av, 25.1x108.2x irregular; Julia B. Hinchman against William F. Donnelly, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Jacobs.
36TH ST, 65 West; William F. Connor against Alfred Van Buren, (specific performance;) attorneys, Levintritt & Brennan.
51ST ST, 511 and 513 West; City of New York against Benjamin Schneider, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
168TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Union Av, 20x126.5; Anna S. Finck against William Robitzek and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH RESIDENCE.

We will start the New Year by giving you the opportunity of purchasing a beautiful residence, built for tasty people, appropriately decorated, situated on East 18th St., at a very low figure. 11 Room and Tiled Bath, Steam Heat, Combination Gas Fixtures, Hardwood Trim throughout, Parquet Floors, Open Fireplaces and Every Modern Convenience. If you have $500.00 cash, investigate.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.
Telephone, 723 Flatbush.

Cheapest house up town. PRICE only $3,800. Good 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; mtge. $2,900, 5%; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

White Plains.

PROSPECT HILL,
WHITE PLAINS.

House, 11 rooms, all improvements; steam heat, double floors; gas and electric fixtures; decorated; grounds 175x250 feet; splendid location; also plots 100x200 and larger.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO.,
503 5th Av., n. e. cor. 42d St., New York.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

10,240 acres Texas grazing land for sale, $1 an acre; title guaranteed; good climate for lung and nervous diseases. G. Nagle, 104 Third Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Tenements and flats wanted on lease; owners guaranteed positive return on investment in place of uncertainty of returns and positive trouble experienced in own management or by agents. Evans, Box 34, 1,364 Broadway.

Have $10,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats, or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Wanted!—Lots, tenements, or private houses in any fair section of Manhattan; prices must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Have buyers for lots in Manhattan and Bronx; must be low; cash. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Good paying dividend stock; will exchange same for real estate. Edwards, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—20 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10, Wall St.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm, Bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 500 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted for two months, between 40th and 60th Sts., Madison and 6th Avs. H. D. Babcock, 17 and 19 Broad St., N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auct'r,
(Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale),
Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Wednesday, January 14,
at 12 o'clock,
404, 406, 408 & 410 11th Av.
southeast corner 35th St., 98.9x100;
502, 504, 506 & 508 11th Av.,
five-story brick Tenements, each 24.8x about 85x100,
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.
Messrs. Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys for plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau St. Tel., 5398 Cort.
For maps and particulars apply to the attorneys, or the auctioneer, 111 B'way. Tel., 2481 Cort.

City Real Estate for Sale.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

A 4-story dwelling, over 20 ft. wide. Splendidly located, below 59th St. Asking $40,000.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
536 Fifth Ave., near 44th St.

MEDIUM PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, just completed; 3-story and basement, with extensions; n. s. 137th St., west of 7th Av. drive; Nos. 219 to 231 West 137th St.; excellent neighborhood; up-to-date in every particular; can be seen at any time; caretaker on premises. PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners, 1,961 7th Av., Corner 118th St.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER.

Best rented corner on avenue; two stores, occupied by excellent tenants, on long leases; one of owners going abroad to reside permanently; may take a small property in part payment.
EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 Columbus Av.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Several plots below 34th St., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

A four-story white stone corner private dwelling, having 17 rooms, porcelain baths, needle spray; garden; lot 32.6x100. Owner, 730 St. Nicholas Av.; for sale; bargain.

Fifth Av. corner, 45x98 feet, $70,000; great bargain; light-stone apartment house, below 116th St. G. Nagle, 104 Third Av. Telephone, 5,238 B 18.

$20,000, $40,000, and $50,000, at 4 and 4½% int., to loan on mortgage on city property. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

2D AV., NEAR 72D ST. | 3 5-story double flats and stores; price, $68,000; $6,840.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Bargain; 5-story double store property on Grand St. for sale very cheap to close estate. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Plot of 10 lots on east side below 23d St., suitable for a factory, for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 21st St., near 2d Av.; price, $16,000; excellent investment.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; price, $52,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Three-story dwelling, 21st St., near 2d, 20x92; price, $13,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

7TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV. | 5-story and basement 15-family flat, 26x100; price, $38,000; rent, $3,792.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Corner, Near 160th St. | 5-story; 2-fam.; large store. Pr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft front, 6-story elevator apt. House up to date. Pr. $115,000.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Shop, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St.; $20,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Flat, West 130th. $22,750. | 10 families; near elevated station; private block; rented; easy terms.
E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

FLAT, WEST 22D ST., 5TH & 6TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; Pr. $19,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., near 59TH ST. | 100x100. Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Spring St. corner at a bargain; pays 10 per cent. on investment; principals only. E. A. Tredwell, real estate, 41 Park Row.

436-438-440-442 East 86th St.—4-story flats, with stores; plot 121x100; rents, $7,500; easy terms. Apply Owner, 299 Avenue A.

A desirable corner on Beekman St. for sale. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Bronx.

A BARGAIN

in a charming, new, up-to-date cottage, city conveniences.
House 24x40. Plot 50x100.
Healthy and fascinating community.
Convenient to shopping centre and City Hall, via West Side Elevated, Grand Central, or trolley lines.

NO FERRIES OR BRIDGE CRUSH.

Terms—Cash or Easy Payments. Time allowed for leases expiring May 1, 1903.
CALL OR WRITE for particulars and FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK.
H. P. WHEELER, 20 East 42d St., N. Y.

Bargains:—Attractive brick private houses; 1 block to "L" station; opposite Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway; Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

Store, Large, light, 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot. | **Store 25x100** suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFTS,
313 TO 323 EAST 22D ST.
RENTS REASONABLE. STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR AND POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 90 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

394 Broadway—First loft to let, 28x175; steam heat, front passenger and rear freight elevators; possession Feb. 1. Apply to passenger elevator attendant.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal, rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

277 8th Av.—Elegant large basement, suitable for express business; $25 per month. See janitor.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

154 Gold St.—Elegant store, and the cheapest thing for the money; $15 per month.

Jersey City.

To Let, Hoboken, N. J.—Store and cellar, 20x101; light manufacturing or storage; two upper floors if desired. A. Dingman, 154 4th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597—38th.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1338 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,
Broadway and 77th St.
Most Beautiful of all Hotels.
NOW OPEN.
Suites of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms, and Bath, with all Modern Improvements.
1 room and bath, $12 per week and upward.
2 rooms and bath, $20 per week and upward.
3 rooms and bath, 30 per week and upward.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
Excellent service at moderate prices.
Inspection is cordially invited.
MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,
43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
50TH ST., near Madison Av.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

Bachelor Suites
From 1 to 3, also suitable rooms and bath; for studios.
54 East 59thSt.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
Herter Realty Co,
43 East 58th St.; or your own broker.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

274 8th Av.—Elegant single floor; 4 rooms and bath; every improvement, and in A1 condition; just the floor for a couple who want a nice, pleasant residing place; rent, $25 per month.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrances; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

100th St., 155 West.—3 nice large rooms, $10; basements, 4 rooms, $9; improvements; quiet house.

246 8th Av.—First floor, 4 large rooms, the fine old-fashioned kind, with improvements; $23.

213 West 18th St.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, in good condition; $10 per month.

328 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

244-6 East 90th St.—Nice quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents $400 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

In the 70's, three-story and basement dwelling, between Broadway and West End Av.; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Maikan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 205 East 125th St.

Legal Notices.

AT A TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, held in and for the Southern district of New York, at the General Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1902.—Present: Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge.—In the matter of ANGELO L. MUSSO, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the affidavit of John F. Godillot, verified the 22d day of December, 1902, and the return of WM. HENKEL, U. S. Marshal, dated Nov. 14, 1902, herein, that a petition has been filed in this Court on the 14th day of November, 1902, praying that said Angelo L. Musso may be declared a bankrupt in involuntary proceedings; that a subpœna was duly issued on the 14th day of November, 1902, directed to said Angelo L. Musso, returnable on the 21st day of November, 1902; that service thereof has not been made upon said defendant for the reason that said defendant, an alleged bankrupt, has left the City of New York on or about the 10th day of November, 1902; and that diligent search has been made to ascertain his whereabouts since said time, and that whereabouts of said Angelo L. Musso cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and the same are unknown and that service of said subpœna herein cannot with due diligence be made personally upon said Angelo L. Musso, nor any member of his family within this district, it is, on motion of Edwin Louis Garvin, attorney for petitioning creditors herein

Ordered, that said Angelo L. Musso appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for six consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of December, 1902.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.

d24-1aw6wW

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HARRIS LAPIN and LEON GOLDMAN, composing the firm of Lapin & Goldman, Involuntary Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Lapin and Leon Goldman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 16th, 1902, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 6th, 1903.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

JANUARY SALE!
$1 a Week
Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting
Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant becomes its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and **$1** a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

New Pianos, $100-200.

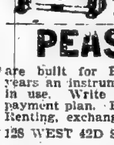

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brookl

BROOKLYN COMPANY SAYS IT IS MALIGNED

Transit Corporation Will Not Yield to "Demagogical Attack."

Counsel's Declaration Before Railroad Commission—President Greatsinger Says Fewer Surface Cars Are Operated.

At the hearing before the Railroad Commission in Brooklyn yesterday the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company assumed the attitude of a much-persecuted corporation. For six hours the commission listened to testimony by citizens with complaints against the road, and the road itself made reply through a formal statement and through a speech by ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of counsel for the company.

Very little of the specific information asked for by the Manufacturers' Association was presented by the railroad company, although it did offer to open its records to the Commissioners. Ex-Judge A. H. Dailey, counsel for the Manufacturers' Association, openly accused the counsel for the railroad of shirking their duty in not giving the specific data asked for.

About a score of Brooklyn residents testified on every subject, including the whole question of transfers, protection of stations from storms, loops, bridge traffic, frequency of cars, ventilation, heating, speed of cars, pay of employes, and the provision against possible disasters in the future.

President Greatsinger of the company was called by Judge Dailey as an adverse witness, but Mr. Greatsinger did not prove a very easy witness to handle. He construed questions put to him literally, and he volunteered no information. Regarding many questions he said that his information was inexact. He did acknowledge, however, that the number of surface cars operated by the company last year was probably less than in the year previous, although 250 larger cars were substituted for the old ones.

At the opening of the session in Borough Hall, the reply of the railroad company to the complaints submitted was read by Charles A. Collin of Sheehan & Collin. This answer took up first the question of heating the cars. It declared that during the two rush hours of the afternoon it was impossible at present to produce or purchase sufficient electricity to heat the cars. Cars in suburban localities were heated for the benefit of those going the longest distances, but if all cars were heated now there would have to be a reduction in the number operated. Concerning the troubles of the company on the subject of power, the statement set forth that the company had contracted for a three-million-dollar power house, which was to have been completed last November, and would add 40 per cent. to the power of the company. Because of strikes, inability to obtain material, &c., the contractors will not be able to complete the work until next March.

The situation has been aggravated, it was said, by the destruction of the power house at Ridgewood. In the meantime the company has been purchasing all the electricity the Edison Company of Brooklyn could spare during the afternoon. More power is promised by the Edison Company soon, and the company expects Jan. 15 to be able to turn on some heat in all of its cars, and that after Feb. 15 it will be able to properly heat all of its cars.

As to overcrowded cars and the "intolerable evils of the bridge crush," the company pointed out that the situation could be relieved immediately by erecting an overhead crossing for trolley cars at Sands Street, at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. On their exit from the bridge at Sands Street, according to the company, the cars should be allowed to proceed on a direct extension of the trolley tracks across Sands Street and the bridge plaza, and on Liberty Street to Fulton, thereby avoiding the necessity of crossing the lines of other cars and vehicle traffic at the exit from the bridge at Sands Street. The trolley tracks on the bridge should be kept absolutely free from all other traffic during the rush hours. The company continued:

> These three improvements, with the additional four loops now in process of construction at the Manhattan terminal, would increase by 25 per cent. the number of surface cars which could be operated across the bridge during the rush hours. No additional weight would be imposed on the bridge by the same number of cars, the same distance apart, because of their moving more rapidly.
>
> The widening of Livingston Street and the operation of a surface railroad thereon, will relieve all congestion on Fulton Street above Liberty Street.

The company said that it believed the situation in non-rush hours could be relieved, and that every effort to have it done was being made. It was suggested that all unnecessary truck traffic on the railroad lines should be prohibited.

As to the lighting complaint, electric lights were being substituted for the oil lamps as rapidly as possible, it was declared. The company kept its cars as clean as practicable, and the method of ventilation in use is the most approved modern form.

President Greatsinger was not called to the stand until late in the afternoon. Judge Dailey started out to show that Mr. Greatsinger never had sufficient experience to enable him to conduct the Brooklyn transit system properly. Mr. Greatsinger acknowledged that he had never before had experience with such a system as that of Brooklyn, and the point was passed.

Mr. Greatsinger said that the rapid transit company is now running about 1,100 surface cars and 350 elevated. He did not know whether as many surface cars are being operated now as at the corresponding time last year, though he believed the number of cars is less. Asked the reasons for taking cars off, he said that in some cases the headway was lengthened and larger cars put in service.

He said that the company would be able to take care of the traffic over the new Williamsburg bridge when it is completed, and that he thought it would take about twenty minutes to acquire the rights to operate over that bridge.

MUST DISTRIBUTE ATTENTIONS.

Q.—Why don't you make such improvements as are asked for in East New York, for example? A.—Because other sections of the city are improving and building up just as rapidly, and we must distribute our attentions.

Q.—If you had no tolls at all to pay on your cars over the bridge and had no inducements of this kind to reduce the number of cars, could you give a better service? A.—No, Sir.

William F. Sheehan made his speech at the close of the day's session. The company is to present its testimony to the commission this morning. Mr. Sheehan said that the service of the company probably never would satisfy every citizen of the borough, but that Brooklyn presented a transportation problem which was unparalleled anywhere else in the civilized world.

"We want the citizens of this borough to understand," continued Mr. Sheehan, "that if they have just cause for grievance the court of first resort where such grievance should be heard and settled if possible is by a frank and manly free interchange of thought with the officers of this company, and I assure the public that all such requests properly made will be treated in a courteous, fair, and manly way. It will do no good, so far as the management of this property is concerned, to extract from quasi-judicial bodies utterances or condemnations that are traceable alone to an overwrought, excited, or artificially inflamed clamor.

"There is no limit to the number of complaints, silly, and ridiculous, if not malicious, circulated against this company by people who profess to have the interests of this community at heart. The fact is overlooked or ignored that we are the largest taxpayer in this community. For instance, in the year 1902, the amount of taxes for State and local government levied against the Borough of Brooklyn is $17,753,463.71. For the year 1902 the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system is asked to contribute to the support of government, State and municipal, taxes, direct and indirect, amounting to about $1,700,000, a sum equal to one-tenth of the total taxes levied in the entire borough.

"The fact is overlooked that we are under contract to-day to pay within the next ten months upward of $6,000,000 in cash for betterments and improvements to this property, all of which will make for the greater convenience and comfort of the traveling public. The men who are responsible for the management of this property realize that in addition to these enormous expenditures within the next few years tens of millions of dollars should be expended in extension and development of this system, if it is going to keep up with an enlightened public demand.

"How is it possible for this company to that will make the growth and development of this city possible unless we are permitted to conduct the affairs of our corporation in such a manner as to earn at least sufficient money to pay the interest on this new investment?

"Unwarranted public condemnation, acquire these enormous sums of money demagogical attack, uncalled-for quasi-judicial utterances, will not relieve your situation, but will simply result in killing the goose that is laying the golden eggs for Brooklyn. Can Brooklyn expand, grow, and develop except as this railroad company makes it possible by transit facilities for it to grow and develop? Can we grow and develop, and in fairness and good conscience can you grow and develop, unless the broad-gauged, liberal-minded men of this community take matters into their own hands and reverse the order of things, and instead of holding up to civilization Brooklyn as a plague spot and a place not to be dwelt in, give us credit at least for the little good we do."

TO KEEP UP THE CAR FIGHT.

The question of crowded street cars was considered yesterday afternoon at the regular monthly meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association held in the Academy of Medicine in West Forty-third Street. The association, after hearing from the President, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, reports of what had been done by the Merchants' Association and other organizations, resolved to continue the agitation by holding mass meetings at night all over the city, and invited the co-operation of all the other women's clubs in the work.

The suggestion of Col. Cole of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners that "agitation take a rest" while the Commissioners are investigating, called forth sarcastic comments from some of the women. One of them declared that "the men might rest—they needed it more, no doubt. As for the women, they would keep agitating until the end was gained."

The members expressed themselves strongly against the secret sessions of the commission, and asserted that the changes ordered by the commission were only such as had already been resolved on by the elevated and surface companies under pressure of public opinion.

Mrs. Trautman read letters from President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan and the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen in reply to communications sent them by the association. President Cantor expressed his sympathy in general terms, and the Aldermen promised a public hearing at some future date not named. This was in reply to the petition of the association seeking the establishment of a rule forbidding standing on open cars and limiting the number allowed upon platforms, as well as demanding increased service.

When "Madam President" asked for suggestions from the members, one woman declared that her principal trouble was the conductor's coattails. "When they reach up to ring the fares," she said, "their coattails flap about and hit people in the face. I think they ought to be made to wear roundabouts."

The President read a letter from a member now in the City of Mexico, suggesting that a system which provided three cars in each train, with different fares in each car, served well in that city, and saved seats for those who were willing to pay for them.

Then the association discussed the question of a federation of all the women's clubs of New York City, an idea which was strongly opposed by several members. Later still the Rev. John H. Elliott, who had been expected earlier, addressed the meeting on the overcrowding nuisance, and advocated the no seat, no fare, principle.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT COMPLAINT

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Attorney General John Cunneen received to-day the recommendation of the Grand Jury of Kings County that he institute proceedings to annul the charter of the street railway companies forming the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. The recommendation is as follows:

"We also find that by reason of its negligence, inefficiency, and unwillingness to perform its duty, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its constituent companies have forfeited the right to longer continue in the enjoyment and exercise of their charters and franchises, and we recommend to the Attorney General and urge upon him that, with all due speed, he institute an action to annul their charters and strip them of their franchises accordingly."

Attorney General Cunneen said:

"I am not prepared to say what I will do. I have read the document in a hasty manner and am not prepared to make up my mind, without a full knowledge of the matter, as to what action I may take."

The presentment finds that the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company "is falling far short of discharging to the public of Brooklyn the duty it owes them. On some of the branches the cars are poorly ventilated and dirty, the heating of the cars is seriously neglected, to the menace of public health; cars are poorly lighted, the service is grossly insufficient, both in number of cars and in seating capacity, and the transportation of passengers along the routes of the company is badly managed."

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTEMPT TO HOLD CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT LIABLE FOR ITS JUDGMENT.—A somewhat novel and peculiar case in the law of corporations was lately decided by the Court of Appeals. James Tilly and others, after having recovered a judgment in an accident case against the Beverwyck Towing Company, were unsuccessful in their efforts to collect it. They then brought suit against Samuel D. Coykendall, the President of the company, alleging that two years before the accident he purchased all the corporation's stock and towing boats and became, in fact, the company. The further claim was advanced that the corporation no longer existed; that the organization required by the law of its creation was not kept up, so that the company was a mere myth. Mr. Coykendall was therefore the real party engaged in the towing business and should be held responsible for the plaintiffs' loss. Judgments of the two courts below sustaining a demurrer to the complaint have been affirmed. The court of last resort said, in part, by Judge Denis O'Brien: "It is not at all probable that the corporation, when sued by the plaintiffs for damages resulting from negligence, could have made any defense on the ground that its President had become the owner of all its property and obligations and that its corporate organization had not been kept in life. Corporations do not always die from neglect to hold elections or to keep up the regular succession of Directors and officers. It generally requires the judgment or decree of a competent court or an edict of the Legislature or sovereign power to wholly terminate the legal existence of a corporation. In the absence of one or the other of these events a corporation, however it may be embarrassed from loss of its property or deserted by its officers, has generally life enough left to enable it to sue or to be sued, and since the plaintiffs insisted upon treating this towing company as still existing for that purpose it is difficult to see how it could have avoided the issue which the suit presented. If the corporation had in its answer set forth all the facts that the plaintiffs allege in this action, they would not have availed it as a defense or shielded it from the charge which the plaintiffs made."

OUTLAWED CLAIM NOT REVIVED BY LETTER OFFERING TO BUY IT.—On the trial of an action brought by the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company against Charles K. Wead and another, to recover on a promissory note, the plaintiff sought to avoid the defense of the Statute of Limitations by introducing in evidence a letter written by one of the defendants offering to buy the note if the holder would sell it for some small sum which he might in justice to other interests pay. The writer stated that he was not able to take up the instrument, and had no definite prospect of being able to do so. The trial court held that the letter was an acknowledgment or promise sufficient to take the note without the statute. The Appellate Division, however, by a divided court, decided that the letter was insufficient for that purpose, and the view of the majority is upheld by the Court of Appeals. Judge Cullen, for the court of last resort, said in part: "At the time the defendant wrote the letter to the plaintiff the claim was outlawed by the lapse of time. The rule with us is that, to revive a demand thus barred there must be an express promise to pay, either absolute or conditional, or an acknowledgment of the debt as subsisting, made under such circumstances that such a promise may be fairly implied. It seems to be the general doctrine that the writing, in order to constitute an acknowledgment, must recognize an existing debt, and that it should contain nothing inconsistent with an intention on the part of the debtor to pay it. Tested by these rules, the letter plainly contains no promise to pay the note, nor does it seem quite to be the acknowledgment of an existing debt. At most it is an admission that at one time there existed a liability from the defendant to the plaintiff. But this liability was then barred by the lapse of time. There is no promise to pay the claim, but, on the contrary, an assertion that the writer was not then able to take up the note, and that he had no prospect of being able to do so. He then made a qualified offer to buy the note if the holder was willing to sell it for some small sum, and he, the debtor, could do so in justice to some other interests."

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d TO 23d ST., NEW YORK.

SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS at $6.66

The fame of our wonderful clothing values is spreading. We make it a point to sell those good kinds of Clothing that must eventually give us the greatest men's business in New York, on the same principle that our Dry Goods business is doubling and trebling.

To-day we start the Clothing ball with such notably great values as Suits and Overcoats ($10 to $14 values) for $6 66, but you must not get the suits which we offer mixed up in your mind with those offered anywhere else. Come in and see for yourself the handsome styles displayed here, and a glance will at once convince you that they are identical with the Suits and Overcoats shown elsewhere as "phenomenal bargains" at from $10 to $14. The suits are made of such materials as imported English thibets, black clay worsteds, unfinished worsteds, tweeds, cassimeres, cheviots, fancy striped and checked worsted, etc., all cut in newest styles and perfectly tailored.

The Overcoats are wonderful values at $10—made of Irish Frieze, in Oxford, Cambridge and plain Gray, long, loose, full and jaunty; swell, broad shoulders, plain or turn-up cuffs. All cut in sizes for men from 34 to 42 chest—young men from 16 to 20 years of age.

One Day Only—To-day, Choice of These Suits or Overcoats, $6.66

GEN. GREENE SELECTS PLAIN CLOTHES MEN

Will Replace 302 Remanded to Duty in Uniform.

Capt. Haughey Retired on a Pension and Two Sergeants Promoted to Captaincies.

Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene did some important department work yesterday. He retired on a pension Capt. W. R. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street command on certification of permanent disability by a majority of the Board of Police Surgeons; created two new Police Captains, and equipped the precincts of the five boroughs with 302 ward detectives and "plain-clothes" men in the place of a like number who at 8 A. M. to-day go "out on the sidewalk" to do full patrol duty in uniform for at least three months. Gen. Greene also devoted much time to the consideration of Superintendent of Telegraph Brennan's tentative scheme for equipping part of the city with a street patrol signal service by telephones in booths.

The new Police Captains are John Becker and James B. Ferris. In appointing them Gen. Greene departed from Col. Partridge's rule of selection in numerical order from the top of the eligible list down. Becker was taken from the top, but then Sergeants W. H. Kelly and John W. Wormell were skipped, and Ferris, fourth on the list, was promoted. Capt. Becker is from the Brooklyn Detective Bureau. He was appointed a patrolman May 3, 1887, and was sent to the East Thirty-fifth Street command. He fills the vacancy created by the retirement of Capt. Theron S. Copeland. Capt. Ferris was last at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street command. He was appointed a patrolman Oct. 1, 1873, and a Sergeant Feb. 7, 1883. He succeeds Capt Haughey as the commander of the West Thirty-seventh Street squad. In the case of Capt. Becker, Gen. Greene, before deciding to appoint him, had an opinion from the Corporation Counsel that he was eligible as a Detective Sergeant to promotion.

The new Commissioner worked out the problem of filling the vacancies for wardmen—precinct detectives and "plain clothes" men—with Chief Inspector Cortright and found the task a huge one. The 302 places will, however, be filled at the end of the "dog watch" this morning. Extreme scrutiny was exercised over each selection from the nominations by the precinct commanders, and not a few nominations were rejected, especially when there was a suspicion that the new men would simply be "agents" of their Captains. All the details were substantially on the old plan of precinct equipment, outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, but the quota may be recast in a few cases.

Gen. Greene last evening talked of what had been accomplished in the way of promotions and wardmen equipment. In regard to the appointment of Capt. Ferris, he said that in his judgment he was better than the Sergeants who come second and third on the eligible list. "Not a word" was his reply to questions in regard to a reorganization of the Detective Bureau, the retention or changing of the present patrol system, and ex-Chief Devery's "knock out" by the State Appellate Court. Finally he announced that no further news of interest in regard to the Police Department would be given by him until to-day, and he could not be induced to be specific in this regard.

During the day he called on the Municipal Civil Service Commission for an eligible list of Sergeants for promotion to Captaincies.

Chief Inspector Cortright had the District Inspectors before him in the morning and, as one of them put it, spoke "straight from the shoulder" in reference to what Gen. Greene and he had noted in regard to improper patroling and the enforcement of the excise law last Sunday.

TAX ON MRS. GRANT'S ESTATE.

Her Son Says It Is Not Subject to the Collateral Inheritance Law.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant has applied to the Surrogates' Court to have it decided that any New York property left by his mother shall not be subject to the collateral inheritance tax. He explains his petition by saying that Mrs. Grant gave him the rights to royalties on books by Gen. U. S. Grant. The gift was made ten years ago, and Mrs. Grant directed him to use the resulting funds first for paying certain debts of his father and then to divide the rest among her children. This gift was made with no idea of tax dodging, says Gen. Grant, and the $30,000 surplus that he has in his possession, having paid the debts, ought not to be subject to the tax.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, died in Washington on Dec. 14. Her estate was left to her children, and after them to their issue. According to her son, she left only a little personal property in this State, that little being some shares of the United States Steam Company.

Cure before cost, of course; but, besides being a wonderful curative for Throat and Lung diseases, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is about the least expensive remedy it takes so little of it.—adv.

DEVERY'S REMOVAL UPHELD

Court of Appeals Refuses to Order His Reinstatement.

Justices Agree on This Point, but Disagree on the Alleged Unconstitutionality of Certain Provisions of the Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the court below in the action of William S. Devery to secure reinstatement as Chief of Police of New York City. The decision of the court confirms the removal of Devery from that office. The Judges of the Court of Appeals are unanimous in reaching this decision, but disagree on the question on passing on the alleged unconstitutionality of the law creating the single-headed Police Commission of New York City, under which Devery was removed, because it gives to the Governor the power to remove the Police Commissioner apointed by the Mayor.

The opinion of the court was written by Judge Cullen, and it Chief Judge Parker and Associates Judges Martin, Bartlett, O'Brien, Haight, and Vann concur, except on the question of the constitutionality of the law.

Judge Haight in a memorandum expresses the non-concurrer, as follows:

"We concur in the opinion of Judge Cullen except as to the parts thereof in which he holds that the provisions of the act giving the Governor the power to remove the Commissioner whenever in his opinion the public interests shall so require, and that he shall not be eligible for reappointment, are unconstitutional. I do not believe it necessary or wise to now determine these questions. For if the provisions of the act should be held invalid as to these questions it would not impair or render void the remaining provisions of the act."

Judge Cullen in his prevailing opinion says:

"The law seems to have been drawn with a constitutional provision prohibiting the passage of certain local bills by the Legislature, constantly in the mind of the draftsman, with intention that at whatever cost of perplexity, the constitutional mandate should be complied with.

"The next attack on the validity of the statute is that it violates the Federal Constitution in that it impairs the obligation of a contract. Under conditions theretofore existing Chief Devery, if he remained Chief, would at the expiration of twenty-five years' service be entitled to be retired on an annual pension of $3,000. I will not discuss the question whether the pension laws constitute in any respect a contract between the city and the police force. The statute does not purport to abrogate any right of the relator to a pension. If he has vested rights beyond the power of legislative interference he may assert them in an action to recover his pension or for damages.

"If we assume that the relator's right to a pension is contractual, and also assume that the pension scheme was such that it was not possible for the Legislature to subsequently abolish the relator's office without violating that contract, it does not follow that the statute now before us is void, as contravening the Federal Constitution."

Judge Cullen discussed at length his contention that the law is unconstitutional in its provisions which give the Governor of the State the power to remove the New York City Police Commissioner from office, but on which the other Judges of the court decline to pass. He says:

"The fact that the Legislature may oust an incumbent from office does not at all tend to prove that, as a result of such power, it may authorize some officer other than the appointing officer to remove him from office. That the Police Commissioner is a city officer cannot be denied. There being no express provision of the Constitution prohibiting removal from office, but the Commissioner being a local officer and required by the Constitution to be appointed by some local officer, the question presented to us for determination is this: Is an unqualified and absolute power of removal vested in one officer inconsistent with the exercise of the power of appointment by another officer? I think it is.

While concluding that the provision of the present law is unconstitutional, he says:

"I am not prepared to assert that a statute authorizing the Governor to remove a local officer for misconduct on charges and after a hearing could not be justified under the Constitution."

DEVERY IS DISAPPOINTED.

Ex-Chief Now Watching His Tammany Suits—May Bolt Democrat Named to Succeed Trainor.

William S. Devery was not happy last evening, because the Court of Appeals decided that the ex-Chief of Police was not to go back to Mulberry Street as the head of the Police Department's uniformed force. Some weeks ago Devery was confident that the Court of Appeals would declare the law which put him out of office unconstitutional, but on Sunday he learned from Albany of the probable decision against him. When seen at his headquarters last evening Mr. Devery refused to say much for publication. He said:

"Well, sport, I am out of one court and I'm in two others."

"Do you want to say anything about politics," was asked.

"That's up to the courts now. I am advised by my lawyer that I have legal rights, and I don't think there is a Judge in the land who will not give me those rights."

To some friends early in the day Mr. Devery declared that he was going to continue his fight against his political enemies in Tammany Hall if he had to spend every cent he possessed to do so.

The politicians look forward to prompt decisions of the Supreme Courts on the matters brought up through the Devery contest. The case brought by Peter J. Garvey for recognition as a member of the General Committee will be heard to-day before Justice Leventritt. Justice Scott granted the order to show cause. The temporary injunction obtained from Justice William J. Gaynor of the Second Division, which prevented the organization of the Tammany Executive Committee as planned by Leader Murphy, and without Mr. Devery as the representative of the Ninth District, will be argued to-morrow. The law firm of Hoffman, Wahle & Steuer will appear for the Wigwam.

It is said that the Tammany lawyers will set up the contention that Mr. Devery has been charged with fraud and corruption at the primaries which elected him leader, and that the matter has been referred to a committee for investigation. The claim will also be made that Mr. Devery may be entitled to recognition as a member of the General Committee, but the Executive Committee of the organization does not come under the control of the primary law, as it is a part of the political organization formed by the rules.

A statement was made by several of Mr. Devery's friends last evening that if he was kept out of the Executive Committee he would make war on the Tammany nominee for Senator at the special election to be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Patrick F. Trainor.

ALBERT O. BROWN DIVORCED.

Wife of Stock Exchange Member Gets Decree, Naming an Actress.

Mrs. Mary W. Brown has obtained an interlocutory decree of divorce from Albert Oldfield Brown, a member of the Stock Exchange and a well-known clubman. Justice O'Gorman signed the decree, after reading the report of the referee, Leslie W. Russell, who decided that Mrs. Brown's charges against her husband were based on facts. She named a chorus singer as co-respondent.

After having learned of Mr. Brown's friendship for the singer last Summer, Mrs. Brown took her two children and went to live at the home of her father, George Arents, a Director of the American Tobacco Company, whose home is at 38 West Fifty-seventh Street. She is still there, and the decree gives her the custody of the children. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were married in this city in January, 1894, and their home was at 17 West Forty-eighth Street. He entered a general denial to her charges.

We warmed up yesterday.

Winter overcoats at $15 went like hot cakes, but even a $15 price can't sell several thousand coats in one day.

All sizes still left, 32 to 46 inch chest.

Overcoats that were $16 to $32—the greater part of them $22 to $32.

Grey and black cheviot overcoatings, meltons, kerseys and friezes; regular length and extra long.

Most have silk shoulders and worsted body linings.

$15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

O'Neill's

January Sale of
Fur Boas and Muffs
At About Half Prices.

ALASKA SABLE BOAS, heretofore $9.75, now	$4.98
Extra ALASKA SABLE BOAS, heretofore $14.50, now	$7.98
ALASKA SABLE IMPERIALS, very long and fine, heretofore $26.50, now	$14.75
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL BOAS, with fox tails, heretofore $10.50, now	$4.98
BLUE LYNX LONG BOAS, with brush tails, heretofore $22.50, now	$14.75
BLACK LYNX BOAS, medium length, heretofore $22.00, now	$12.95
EASTERN MINK BOAS, with fox tails, heretofore $12.50, now	$6.98
MINK IMPERIAL BOAS, long and fine, heretofore $23.50, now	$14.75
FOX BOAS, Sable dye, large tails, heretofore $8.75, now	$4.98
SABLE FOX LONG BOAS (Siberian), heretofore $23.50, now	$14.75
SABLE FOX MUFFS, large and fine, heretofore $12.00, now	$7.98
ISABELLA FOX MUFFS, heretofore $11.75, now	$7.98
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, heretofore $12.00, now	$6.95
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, very large, heretofore $15.50, now	$8.75
BLUE LYNX MUFFS, heretofore $18.50, now	$11.75

And other Muffs to match Boas at equally low prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

8,000 yards,—fine quality Taffetas 27 inches wide.

65c. per yard.
Value 1.00

Opening Exhibition
of Spring Foulards,—exclusive patterns in twilled and broche weaves.

Twenty-third Street.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring
and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)

For a limited period will accept orders for
Costumes, Tailor-made Gowns, Waists, Etc.
suitable for all occasions
At Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Urgent orders completed to meet every requirement.

West Twenty-third Street

Theoretically, the buffet-smoking-library car of the
Golden State Limited
is for men only.

Practically, it isn't. It is a favorite resort for lady passengers—a place where they go for an hour or two, while husband, brother, father or friend talks tariff revision and smokes a fragrant cigar.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber shop; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free.

Rock Island System

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE NEW YEAR'S GIFT

"Every year bears a gift to mortals, old and young," sang Theocritus, and here is 1903's gift—reduced prices on our holiday collection.

Think, ye lovers of artistic furniture, of getting exquisite Louis XVI. Gold Cabinets, with such paintings as Watteau would have been proud of—of heavily carved Colonial Hall pieces, the pride of Revolutionary Dames—or little teak stands, carved and inlaid, as quaintly suggestive of the Orient as Attar of Roses is of the rose garden. Think of finding them all in acclimated woods, and even factory prices clipped! It is our way of giving New Year's gifts to every one who will

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST.
JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY
PHONE, 2303 SPRING

Here's a tune to satisfy the thrifty. Every man is thrifty who saves. Our Remnant Sale is the greatest money-saving inducement, combined with the best value; unequaled anywhere.

Our high-grade Suits to order, $17.00; Coat and Vest, $12.50; Trousers, $4.50; Overcoats, $20.00.

Money back without a question is your safeguard.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; northwest to north winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,539. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

WANTS AN ANTI-TRUST LAW

President Roosevelt Holds a Conference at the White House.

DISCUSSES HOUSE SITUATION

Gen. Grosvenor on Legislative Outlook —Senator Hoar Introduces a New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt had a conference to-day with Speaker Henderson and Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, with regard to proposed "anti-trust legislation." The conference lasted for a considerable time, the situation in the House being discussed thoroughly.

It is understood that the President impressed upon his callers, who went to the Executive offices at his request, his desire that some legislation dealing with the trust question should be enacted at the present session of Congress. No particular measure was under discussion, and none was agreed upon.

"The trust question is a most difficult one to handle in a legislative way," said Gen. Grosvenor, as he left the Executive offices, "but I think some measure will be enacted into law at this session. It will be necessary to my mind to steer a middle course between the desires of the radical anti-trust people and those who profess to see little evil in trusts or combinations of capital. That such a course will be adopted by Congress I have no doubt."

It is understood that during the conference to-day the question of bringing the subject of trusts to the attention of the House in a formal way at an early date was considered, but what conclusion, if any, was reached is not known.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee resumed consideration today of the anti-trust bills. Suggestions made by Attorney General Knox in his communication of yesterday were discussed in connection with the various bills before the committee. The sub-committee expects to get a bill in shape to report to the full committee by Friday.

Senator Hoar to-day introduced a second trust bill. It provides especially for the expediting of suits in equity brought under the provisions of the present anti-trust law. It authorizes the Attorney General of the United States to file a certificate in any such case pending in any Circuit Court of the United States to the effect that the case is of general public importance. A copy of the papers in the case is then to be given to each of the Circuit Judges of the court, and it is thereupon to be given precedence over other cases, and to be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date.

The hearing is to be before not fewer than three Circuit Judges; or, if there are not so many in the circuit, one District Judge may be substituted. In case the Judges disagree, the case is to be certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for review. Appeals to the Supreme Court in the ordinary manner also are allowed.

Representative Littlefield introduced the same bill in the House. The bill was introduced for the purpose of carrying out the suggestion of the Attorney General that a special act should be passed at once to speed the decision of cases pending or to be recommended under the present anti-trust law.

WIDESPREAD BLIZZARD.

Its Effects Felt from Deadwood to Texas and Much Damage Done.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The blizzard in the Dakotas and Northwestern Iowa is one of the severest known. One death is reported, that of Michael Butler of Deadwood, S. D., who was killed by a falling tree.

The loss at Sioux City by wind is estimated at $10,000. At Luverne, Minn., roofs were blown from buildings through plate glass fronts on the opposite side of the street. Railway cuts were drifted full and wagon roads blocked over an extensive area.

Stock is suffering, and there will be many losses. The wind had a velocity of 60 and 70 miles an hour in many places.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Reports from portions of the Southwest and from nearly all parts of Kentucky indicate that the effects of the Northwestern blizzard are being severely felt.

Memphis reports that the wind there has attained a velocity of forty miles an hour, with prospects for an increase in force, and that telegraph and telephone wires are demoralized, rendering communication with Texas and Southwestern Louisiana, where high winds also prevail, very uncertain. No serious damage, however, has been reported.

In Louisville the wind has been high all day and at one time blew thirty-four miles an hour. Snow fell at various places. There has been a considerable drop in the temperature throughout the Southwest tonight, and freezing temperature is expected in that section by morning.

MILLINERS RAIDED IN TOLEDO.

Game Wardens Seize Bodies of Birds in the Shops.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 7.—There was consternation in millinery shops yesterday and to-day when Deputy Game Wardens made a tour and seized great quantities of wings and portions of birds that are within the class specified by the game laws of Ohio as not game.

The Wardens of the State have been active of late, and as their fees are contingent upon arrests and convictions, they are neglecting no opportunity to enforce the law. Few of the milliners and dealers in such goods had offered any resistance, as they had believed that they would be obliged to pay any fine imposed. Several of them tonight, however, decided to make a test case of the law, confident that it will be declared unconstitutional.

JUSTICE SHIRAS GIVES BOOKS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—At the Yale Law School it was announced today that several hundred volumes had been given to the library by Justice George Shiras, Jr., of the United States Supreme Court, who is soon to retire from the bench. He graduated from the academic department of Yale in 1853.

Justice Shiras wrote to the members of the law school faculty recently that he desired to present to the school a large part of his valuable collection of law books and the offer was promptly accepted. Several cases of books have been received.

Dr. Ralph A. Hoyt Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The engagement of Dr. Ralph A. Hoyt to Miss Essie Todd of Philadelphia is announced. Dr. Hoyt was formerly connected with St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, as house physician. He now practices at Fishkill.

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"Black & White" Is All Right.
No other Scotch whisky has such a fine flavor. —Adv.

PEARY WOULD TRY ONCE MORE.

If Backed With $150,000 He Offers to Make Dash for the Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Despite the fact that he recently announced his intention of never again attempting to find the North Pole, Lieut. Robert Peary, the arctic explorer, declared to-night at the conclusion of a lecture upon his last journey to the Far North, delivered before the Philadelphia Geographical Society in Witherspoon Hall, that, provided any one would place $150,000 at his disposal, he would be willing to undertake another expedition next Summer in a final endeavor to reach the pole.

He said that he believed the discovery of the pole was practicable, although it was his opinion that there was no land there and that the pole could be reached by the man who could secure a footing on the northern shore of Grinnell Land with proper supplies to enable him to made "a dash across the ice packs." He expressed his belief that he had reached the furthest point of land toward the pole during his last expedition and that a trip over the ice to the northward would realize his dream of discovery during sixteen years.

SEVEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Freight Train Was Not Wholly on a Siding and Was Struck by a Passenger Train.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night at Cochrane station, just above Duquesne, seven men are dead, one is dying, and five others are injured.

The passenger train was the West Elizabeth accommodation, which left Pittsburg at 3:20 P. M. It was on time and, according to the signals displayed, had a clear track. At the siding at Cochrane it ran into the rear car of an extra freight train which had taken the switch, but failed to clear the main line.

The officials of the railroad attribute the disaster to the failure of Patrick Quinn, the rear brakeman of the freight train, to see that his train had fully cleared. Quinn has disappeared.

The caboose of the freight train overlapped the main track sufficiently to catch the tender of the passenger engine, which was forced back upon the combination baggage and smoking car. The thirteen passengers were jammed against the rear end of the car.

Fire from the stove in the smoking car communicated to the wreckage, and the imprisoned victims were badly burned. James Stewart and four foreigners were the passengers who were killed. The baggagemaster and a brakeman also died.

LAKEWOOD POST OFFICE FIGHT.

Cottagers Headed by George Gould Want Postmaster Bradshaw Renamed Despite State Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Lakewood cottagers have urged against the Republican State leaders that Capt. A. M. Bradshaw, owner of the Lakewood House and Laurel in Pines, be reappointed Postmaster of Lakewood. Capt. Bradshaw supported the candidacy of Assemblyman George Holman for renomination last Fall, and in doing so incurred the enmity of Congressman John J. Gardner and Senator Shinn.

Capt. Bradshaw was at the State House to-day, seeking to enlist the aid of some of his old political friends. He exhibited a petition signed by practically all the wealthy cottagers who go to Lakewood, with the name of George Gould at the head of the list. The fight is practically up to the United States Senators to settle.

If the Senators will hold up the appointment of the Lakewood Postmaster until after March 4, Capt. Bradshaw is certain of reappointment. Congressman Howell favors his reappointment, but is helpless in the matter, as Congressman Gardner insists that it is his prerogative to name the Lakewood Postmaster. The fight has excited the interest of the State leaders, and Senator Kean is known to be very dubious about interfering.

COLORADO'S SENATORSHIP.

Reported Deal to Prevent the Election of ex-Senator Wolcott.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 7.—The General Assembly, which is to elect a successor to Senator Teller, met at noon to-day. The Republicans have a majority of three in the House, but only seventeen of the thirty-four Republican members attended the caucus this forenoon, those opposed to Edward O. Wolcott for Senator refusing to join in a caucus.

It is understood that a deal has been made between the anti-Wolcott Republicans and the Democrats which will prevent the election of Wolcott. The Democrats have a majority of thirteen in the Senate and of ten on joint ballot, but the Republican leaders had planned to unseat seventeen or more Democratic members of the House, thus securing a majority on joint ballot.

It is said that the anti-Wolcott Republicans have now agreed to unseat only six members, and while this will give the Republicans an apparent majority of two on joint ballot, the result of the Senatorial election will still be in doubt, as two members who have been counted as Republicans were nominated by the Democrats as well as by the Republicans, and it is uncertain whom they will support for Senator. With Wolcott out of the race, the leading Republican candidate is Frank C. Goudy.

TRAIN ROBBERS UP STATE.

Futile Attempt to Rifle the Mails Near Gouverneur.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 7.—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the United States mail was made on a Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg train near Gouverneur to-night. Two men, who boarded the train at Gouverneur, forced an entrance into the mail car and commanded Clerk Stack to surrender the postal valuables.

The clerk called for help and the express messenger responded, when one of the robbers jumped from the train, which was moving at fifty miles an hour. The other was captured and lodged in the Conton Jail.

The identity of the would-be robbers is unknown. Up to late to-night the fugitive bandit had not been captured.

MINE MANAGER KILLS THREE.

Attacked by Twelve Men in Company's Office, but Broke Away.

EUREKA, Nev., Jan. 7.—J. V. Traylor, manager of the York and Nevada Copper Company's mine, near Ely, White Pine County, was attacked to-day in the company's office at Keystone by twelve men, said to be members of the Miners' Union, who intended "running him out of town." They caught Traylor and threw him down, but he managed to break away and commenced shooting, killing James Staggs, Sam Johnson, and J. S. Smith, and wounding three other members of the party.

A strike has been on against the company for several weeks on account of a reduction in wages ordered by Manager Traylor.

Through Limited Trains to Florida, Via Pennsylvania Railroad.
On January 12 the "Southern's Palm Limited," "New York and Florida Special," and "Seaboard Florida Limited," solid Pullman vestibule trains between New York and St. Augustine, will be established by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

ATTENTION ON GOVERNOR

Politicians in Albany Discuss Points of His Message.

His Argument on Canals Pleases Opponents of Legislation—Drastic Action on the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Politicians in Albany are centring their attention to-night on the message of the Governor. His advocacy of the repeal of the present franchise tax law, his position on the canals, and his recommendations regarding the Police and Fire Departments in New York City and the primary law have chiefly attracted attention.

The Governor admits, it is pointed out, the contention which has been made by Democratic tax experts that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, there would be a deficit of $5,500,000 under existing tax laws. That much additional revenue must therefore be raised by new laws. The Governor proposes an amended franchise law under which the State would get the franchise tax and the cities the tax upon the value of actual property and improvements, a mortgage tax law, a tax on notary certificates, and a tax upon the recording of property transfers.

He estimates the amount which would be raised under these laws as follows: Amended franchise law, $880,000; mortgage tax, $2,650,000; notary certificate tax, $750,000; transfer recording tax, $1,200,000; total, $5,480,000.

While the Governor in his message says he personally favors a 1,000-ton barge canal, the impression seemed to prevail generally after his message had been read that the effect of the arguments which he put forth would be to make more difficult, and in all probability defeat, canal legislation.

The Governor figures out the cost of canal improvement on the plan advocated by New York City and Buffalo, which is the plan generally favored by canal interests, at $255,000,000. This was a "staggerer" to the canal men. The anti-canal men were more than pleased by the Governor's line of argument. They predicted with more confidence than ever the defeat of any legislation at this session. The people of the State, they said, would never approve of improving the State's waterways at that cost, almost as great as that necessary to construct a ship canal at Nicaragua or Panama.

The Governor's idea as to the manner in which funds might be obtained for the extinguishment of the canal debt was considered a further menace to any legislation on the subject. His suggestion is that the money for principal and interest of the debt could be raised by a dividend tax upon the capital stock of manufacturing corporations. It was contended that such a plan would throw the whole burden of payment upon New York City, Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo. Upon that question, however, the Governor is said to have gathered data which will serve to dispel in a large measure the impression that a few localities would be called upon to pay the whole cost of the improvements.

While the Governor makes only one specific recommendation as to changes in the Police and Fire Departments in New York, his demand for "most drastic" measures to purge the police force of blackmail indicates that he is prepared to support measures which will lead to thorough reorganization of that force. His single recommendation is that the Police and Fire Commissioners should have the right to discipline members of their force without being hampered by the existing law, which permits a review of their actions by the courts.

The message of Gov. Odell is published on Page 10 of this issue.

DECIDED AGAINST THE STATE.

Nebraska Defeated in a Suit Against the Omaha National Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court to-day decided against the State in a suit brought by the State against the Omaha National Bank. This is the banking institution controlled by Senator Millard.

The suit was brought to collect money paid out of State funds to cash a warrant for $201,000 sold by Treasurer Joseph Bartley, who afterward served part of a term in State Penitentiary for defalcations. The warrant was purchased by the Chemical National Bank of New York and presented for payment at the Omaha National Bank. The Omaha concern was then a State depository, and it paid for the warrant with State funds.

The contention of the State was that the warrant was drawn for the purpose of transferring money from one fund to another, and so indicated in its face and should not have been cashed. The court found differently.

The money in question was the identical amount which Bartley was convicted of embezzling and for which he was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Recently he was pardoned by Gov. Savage. The Legislature has audited the transfer of the money from the general fund to reimburse the sinking fund for the money lost in the Lincoln National Bank failure. The warrant was issued by the Auditor, and across the paper was written "to reimburse the State Sinking Fund."

OMITTED HOME TOWN.

A Railroad's Explanation as to Why Milwaukee Was Not on Its Map.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—Railway men are having fun with the officials of the Milwaukee Road who recently issued a map for their transcontinental service, but which did not contain Milwaukee—at least in name. One officials explained it thus:

"It was due to the mistake of the artist in correcting the lines for the map. He wanted to make it as concise as possible and in trimming the edge of the lake accidently cut off the word 'Milwaukee.'

"The plates for the advertisement were all made Jan. 2 and 3, and sent out all over the United States and to our foreign offices, and contracts have been made for thousands of insertions of the transcontinental service "ad." All of these will have to be changed. But we began to put Milwaukee on our new map at 10 o'clock to-day, and soon everybody that reads will see Milwaukee's name in big black letters where it would have been but for the mistake of the artist."

MILLIONAIRE BRIDEGROOM DEAD

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—William H. Bradley, a millionaire lumberman, whose marriage on last Monday to Miss Marie Hanemyer, his secretary, caused a sensation, died early to-night. Mr. Bradley had been in failing health for several years from cirrhosis of the liver.

He was one of the most successful lumbermen in Wisconsin. He was born in Maine and came West when a boy. He founded the towns of Tomahawk and Spirit Lake, Wis., and at different times operated successfully in Oshkosh, Janesville, and Milwaukee, Wis., and Muskegon, Mich. He also established and maintained Episcopal missions at Tomahawk and Spirit Lake. He was sixty-five years old.

Daily Stock Reports
Are placed on the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour train to Chicago. Stenographer at Passengers' service.—Adv.

Luxurious and delightful as ever. The ride on the famous Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central, between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

COURTEOUS CAPT. O'REILLY VISITS "PADDY THE PIG'S."

Followed by Wardmen, He Scatters Good Advice as to Poolrooms—Jack McAuliffe's "Social."

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Tenderloin yesterday, instead of sending his new wardmen out to study suspected places in their own way, drew them up in military formation and led them himself to these resorts, with a uniformed detail bringing up the rear. Consternation marked their advance through the precinct, and at every corner sharp-eyed men and boys rushed on ahead to spread the tidings.

It was no raid. No prisoners were even sought, and studied courtesy was the rule. Only bare walls were found in several once bustling poolrooms. Perhaps the most interesting visit was at "Paddy the Pig's" saloon at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. The column followed the Captain through the saloon to the rear stairs leading from the Thirty-sixth Street entrance. They were blocked by a door of oak and steel. Capt. O'Reilly knocked and a glittering eye met his at a peephole.

"Gentlemen, you can't come in," said a voice within.

"Can't come in?" repeated Capt. O'Reilly. "Well, if that's the case go and bring an axe, one of you men, and we'll break the door down."

"That's all right, Jim. Open the door," spoke some one above, and the portal at once swung wide. At the head of the first flight was another door of equally massive construction, but that was opened as they approached, and "Jack" McAuliffe, once a noted pugilist and now alleged proprietor of the poolroom, stood before them smiling. His face beamed with apparent delight, just as though the place had not been raided within a very short time by Capt. Walsh.

"How do you do, Captain?" said McAuliffe, extending his hand cordially. "Come right in and bring your men; I don't think you'll disturb our meeting."

"Meeting?" queried Capt. O'Reilly.

"Yes; you see we have a little social club here, and we are in session," said McAuliffe, "but come right in with your men, you are perfectly welcome."

Capt. O'Reilly and his men filed into the place as the question was propounded within:

"If Harlem is ten miles from the Bridge, what's the use of having the Bridge?"

In one corner of the room folding blackboards were piled. There were tables in the room at which about thirty men were seated. O'Reilly took this all in in silence for a couple of minutes and then he turned to McAuliffe, who was smiling blandly.

"Mr. McAuliffe, it is very nice of you to invite so many policemen into your little club room," said O'Reilly, "but why have you got this place barred up like Fortress Monroe? Now, I want you to understand that you can't run a poolroom in this precinct. I have not come here to-day to make any arrests, but to warn you that you must close up, and to let you know that when I say 'Close up,' it means just that and nothing less. Now, all you men here go about your business. Go out and earn an honest living, and don't come into a place like this and leave your families to get on as best they can."

One man, sitting at a table at the north side of the room, stood up and rapped his knuckles on the table.

"Gentlemen, this meeting is adjourned sine die," was all he said.

Then, while Capt. O'Reilly and his men looked on, every man in the room arose and went away.

Capt. O'Reilly went to the barroom and asked to see the proprietor. "Paddy the Pig" was no about, but his wife, Mrs. Clarence O'Brien, appeared for him.

"Mrs. O'Brien," said the Captain, "I understand the lease of these premises is in your name. Take those bars out of the windows upstairs at once. I mean it. Send for some men right away and do it. Then rent those rooms to some respectable family and keep a respectable place here. Good day, Madam." Then O'Reilly and his men marched back to the station.

"O'Reilly said his tour had been so successful that he intended to repeat it. "It beats raiding," he remarked.

ERIE CHAIRMAN RESIGNS.

E. B. Thomas Out and Norman B. Ream Succeeds Him on the Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad Company yesterday the resignation of E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the board, was tendered and accepted, effective Feb. 1. Norman B. Ream was elected a member of the Executive Committee, in place of Mr. Thomas.

The resignation of J. A. Middleton, Second Vice President and Secretary, was also tendered and accepted, effective Jan. 1. The resignation of L. D. Smith, Assistant Secretary, was tendered and accepted, effective Feb. 1. G. A. Richardson was elected Assistant to the President and Secretary, and David Boaman was elected Assistant Secretary.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. on the first preferred capital stock, payable out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the four months ended Dec. 31, 1902, was declared.

GROUT ASKS FOR NEW LAWS.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Deputy City Controller Phillips of New York came here today with several bills which Controller Grout wants passed. They will be introduced by Assemblyman Charles S. Bostwick.

One will empower the Controller to designate an Assistant Deputy to sign warrants upon the City Chamberlain, of which during 1902 there were 120,000. Another will give the Controller power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and documents before he shall settle claims against the city.

A third would make it compulsory for a contractor on county work to go to the Department of Finance to obtain a contract payment. A fourth would devolve the duties of the former Treasurers of Richmond, Queens, and Kings Counties upon the City Chamberlain instead of upon the Controller.

DEATH ENDS DIVORCE SUIT.

Wife of New York Millionaire Passes Away in Ohio.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Charlotte M. Hoyt, wife of Reuben M. Hoyt, a New York multi-millionaire, died here to-day of pneumonia.

For the past two years she had lived in Tiffin, her childhood home, pending divorce proceedings in the New York courts. She was a grandniece of John W. Bookwalter of Springfield, Ohio.

Arrested for Working Matrimonial Game

MARIETTA, Ohio, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Laura Stackhouse, alias Laura Miller, alias Irene Monselle, of this city, was arrested to-day for using the mails for fraudulent purposes in advertising that she was seeking a husband and extorting money from applicants. Her business has been extensive throughout the United States, and government officials say it has netted her thousands of dollars.

Carnegie's Library Offer to Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 7.—Dr. Dowling Benjamin this morning received a letter from Andrew Carnegie in which he offers the City of Camden a free library to cost $100,000. The condition imposed by Mr. Carnegie is that the library must be maintained by the city at a cost of not less than $10,000 a year. The city officials say there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie's gift will be accepted.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted. —Adv.

COMBINE AGAINST GOULDS

Coal Operators in Baltimore and Ohio Territory Unite.

Board Is Dominated by the Railroad Interests and Opposition to the Wabash Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The merger of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, the Fairmont Company of West Virginia, and the Somerset Company of Pennsylvania, controlling the most extensive soft-coal interests along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, means that the railroad and the operators, with which it has close relations, are preparing to oppose the Gould interests in the soft-coal fields of the same States.

The West Virginia Central, which the Goulds have acquired for the eastern extension of the Wabash, controls immense soft-coal fields. So do former Senator Davis and Senator Elkins, who are largely interested in the development of soft coal in West Virginia. Mr. Elkins has more than $4,000,000 in coal mines and lands.

The Wabash will have a more direct route from the coal fields than the Baltimore and Ohio. The latter company has immense coal shipping facilities at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore. The Goulds intend to erect similar terminals for the coal trade also on deep water.

The close relations between the Baltimore and Ohio and the coal companies just merged, it is believed, will secure transportation advantages not accorded smaller operators. It looks, said a large dealer to-night, as though the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interests were forming combinations to control the soft coal trade as the Reading and other railroads control the anthracite output.

The Board of Directors of the combined coal companies includes President E. L. Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio, Edward R. Bacon of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and George M. Shriver of the Baltimore and Ohio Charles K. Lord, Chairman of the board, was a former Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, G. W. Sharp of New York is the General Manager of Sales, James M. Quigley of New York, another Director, is a banker and owner of coal property. Baltimore and Ohio representatives dominate the Directory.

Clarence Watson, President of the New Consolidation Company, is a son of the pioneer of the gas coal business in West Virginia. The company of which he now becomes the head has a combined capital of $31,750,000 and an annual output of more than 7,000,000 tons.

POOR MAN'S $45,000 CLAIM.

Senator Platt Suggests Another Delay for Measure the House Approved Eight Times.

Jamse L. Wilbur, now living in very humble circumstances at 192 Waverley Place, was one of the contractors in the construction of the Post Office building twenty-seven years ago and has a claim against the Government for $45,000 for extra work made necessary by changes in the specifications.

When Mr. Wilbur presented his claim, it is said by his counsel, R. J. Donovan of 149 Broadway, he was told he could receive money only for the work done under the original contract, and that he should present his claim to Congress. Then there came a long struggle. Eight times the bill was reported favorably in the House of Representatives, and three times the Senate passed upon it as a just claim. Experts appointed by the Government assessed the value of the extra construction and appraised it at $45,000.

The matter is now in the hands of Senator Kean of New Jersey and Representative Goldfogle of New York. Senator Platt having suggested a delay until next session, an effort will be made to pass the bill in both houses before Congress adjourns in March.

Mr. Wilbur is more than seventy years old, in feeble health and almost destitute. The little income which he has to help support him comes from patents which he secured years ago for cancelling checks in banks and business houses.

LABOR OFFICIALS CONFER.

Representatives of Trainmen and Conductors at St. Louis See Local Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—P. H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and A. B. Garretson, Assistant Chief Counselor of the Order of Railroad Conductors, arrived in St. Louis this morning to confer with the committees of their respective orders concerning the wage increase demanded of the Western roads and which the roads have refused to grant.

An executive session was held soon after the arrival of the two officials and was adjourned to-night to the St. James Hotel. While neither Mr. Morrissey nor Mr. Garretson would discuss the meeting or the specific purpose of their visit to the city at this time, it is understood that the point-blank refusal of the railroads to grant the trainmen and conductors the 20 per cent. increase asked necessitated their presence in St. Louis before further action could be authoritatively taken.

In addition to the 20 per cent. increase of wages demanded it is learned that the committees requested the railroads for additional men on trains of thirty cars or more and on trains hauled by two locomotives. This also was refused. None of the trainmen would say to-night whether a new and smaller demand on the railroads would be made, but it is believed that this is the point now at issue.

Chief Morrissey said to-night that he believed an amicable adjustment of the differences between the trainmen and the railroad companies will be reached within a short time.

CORPORATION TAX FIGHT.

Zinc Company Attacks Law Creating a County Equalization Board.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—A tax case that is being watched by corporations having plants in New Jersey is that of the New Jersey Zinc Company against the Board of Equalization of Sussex County. The board jumped the assessment of the company's property in Sussex County from a trifle over $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, and the State Board of Taxation expected to be called upon to adjust the matter.

R. V. Lindabury, counsel for the zinc company, notified the board to-day that the matter had been removed to the Supreme Court, and the act creating the Sussex County Board of Equalization attacked. This act was passed for the benefit of Sussex and Bergen Counties, and the boards have powers similar to the Hudson County Board of Equalization.

MAY BUY RAILWAY.

New York Capitalists Examine Quebec and Lake Superior Line.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 7.—A number of New York capitalists, including J. G. Cannon, President of the First National Bank, came here to-day to investigate the titles and physical condition of the Quebec and Lake Superior Railway.

It is said that they have in view a line that will be the shortest route from the great lakes to Quebec. No definite action was taken in the matter to-day.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall London Cigarettes.—Adv.

STATE FIGHTS GAS TRUST.

Massachusetts Legislature Instructs the Attorney General to Prevent Combination in Boston

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.—The Legislature this afternoon instructed the Attorney General to obtain an injunction restraining the Massachusetts Gas Company, the local gas trust, from issuing $20,000,000 worth of stock. The writ had not been obtained up to a late hour to-night, and the matter has resolved itself into a race between the State and the gas company. Should the injunction not be obtained before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the stock will be issued, provided it be ready, as the company's officials hope.

The injunction is sought on the ground that the stock issue is against public policy. The Massachusetts Gas Company is a voluntary association and hence not under the supervision of the Corporation Commissioner. It controls a large part of the gas business of greater Boston and now plans to end the friction that for years has existed by absorbing every outside company and the various franchises, the most valuable of which are held by the Bay State Gas Companies of Massachusetts, Delaware, and New Jersey.

J. Edward Addicks still has a great interest in these companies. Whether he has been bought out is not known. One report has it that he is responsible for the injunction movement.

The action of the Legislature is unprecedented. This is the first time at an opening session when it has transacted any business without first adopting rules.

COACHMAN KILLS A BABY.

Commits Suicide Afterward in a House in Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Helen Marion Finlay, a golden-haired baby girl, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Finlay, residents of the Corcoran Manor section of this city, was murdered this morning in the home of her parents by a coachman who had been in the employ of Mr. Finlay. Albert King, the murderer, after he had almost severed the child's head, went into another room and shot himself in the head. The murderer and the child were alive when the neighbors and police entered the house, but died soon afterward. According to testimony at the Coroner's inquest this afternoon, the coachman had been very fond of the child.

King had been forcing his attentions on Lizzie Hannen, who had been employed for several years by Mrs. Finlay as a nurse for Marion, and, therefore, he was discharged about four months ago, Frederick Sutherland taking his place. King continued to visit the nurse, and they had several quarrels. He called at about 9 o'clock last night and asked the nurse once more to marry him. When she refused he asked her if she was in love with another man, and when she replied in the affirmative he became angry and shortly afterward left the house.

King happened to be on the street this morning when the Finlay carriage went to the railroad station, and he noticed that Mrs. Finlay was with her nusband. The belief is that at that time he intended to kill the nurse. It was about 9:30 o'clock when he went to the Finlay home on Central Boulevard. He entered the stable, where Sutherland was cleaning a runabout, and exchanged a few words with the new coachman. Then he went to the kitchen and asked Mary Myers, the cook, where Lizzie Hannen was. Receiving no reply he went into the house and found the nurse dusting in the library. Little Marion was on the floor looking at the pictures in her books.

According to the nurse the man said "Good morning," and then, for perhaps a minute, glanced menacingly, first at her and then at the baby. Then he walked to where little Marion was playing, and the child gave him a pleasant greeting, but he reached down, and with both hands grabbed the child by the throat. The nurse ran from the room crying "Murder" and "He's killing baby." Then she fainted, remaining unconscious for an hour.

With a razor King wounded the child in three places on the head, severing the spinal column. Almost immediately afterward he shot himself in the head. He was alive when Policeman Loren J. Walter entered the library. The policeman said that the man looked at him, but said nothing. Neighbors of the Finlays entered the house and cared for the baby, but she died in about ten minutes.

Mr. Finlay is one of the managers in Saks & Co.'s store, at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and he received there the news of the death of his daughter, but the details were not related to him until after he returned here on the 11 o'clock train. The Rev. I. E. Smith met Mr. and Mrs. Finlay at the station. Mrs. Finlay was prostrated by the news.

At the inquest by Coroner Weisendanger of Yonkers this afternoon, no part of the testimony indicated why King had killed the baby. It was said that he appeared to be rational when he entered the house.

The police believe that the nurse has not yet recovered her senses sufficiently to recall all that occurred in the library. The theory of the police is that King intended to kill the nurse and then himself; that when he entered the room he struck at the nurse, who was on her knees; that the blow missed, and that the child sprang up.

The affection of the child for the nurse was described as remarkable, and it was a trick of friends of the family to pretend to strike or hurt the nurse to see the child rush to her defense. The blow of King angered the child, the police believe, and she sprang up as usual and in some manner hampered King's action long enough for the nurse to escape. The rest of the theory is that King in a fury of anger then slashed the child.

When King's room, in the stable of Dr. House, on Park Avenue, where he had been employed, was entered, the police found several statements and receipts that showed that the man had been speculating in stocks in New York and Philadelphia. One statement showed that he had at one time more than $5,000 with a New York firm. An insurance policy for $1,000 was found also, besides several love letters and clippings about runaway marriages and how to write love letters.

WISCONSIN SHIPPERS REBEL.

Will Combine to Prevent Rate Discrimination for Manufactures.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—It was learned tonight that on Friday there will be a secret meeting in Milwaukee of the manufacturers of the State and that 1,000 will attend in an effort to force the railroads to make more favorable terms to the Badger State factories.

The invitation to the manufacturers was issued from Racine, where there has been particular attention paid to freight rates recently, the big wagon factories there being forced to pay such exorbitant shipping charges through Chicago that their Indiana and Chicago competitors were able to make much more favorable rates than would be possible for the Wisconsin firms.

The opening of a new cross lake ferry line will be of assistance to the manufacturers in their fight, and they may threaten to transfer their business from the land lines to the ferry roads if better service is not given.

This is only an incidental point in the general fight to be waged, however. According to the statistics recently prepared by the manufacturers' committee, the cities of this State pay a rate approximately 10 per cent. higher to Chicago than do cities equidistant from Chicago across the Illinois line.

Extra Fast—Extra Comforts.
The Pennsylvania Special makes a schedule of 20 hours between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ON CARNEGIE

Mr. Roosevelt Speaks at Dedication of Washington Public Library.

THE SPEECH OF MR. CARNEGIE

Has Now Applications for Over 800 New Libraries, Most of Which Will Be Granted—Branches in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A throng of persons of note assembled this afternoon to attend the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Washington Public Library. The participants in the exercises included the President of the United States and Andrew Carnegie, the donor of the building.

The library building is a beautiful white marble structure occupying the centre of Mount Vernon Square in the very heart of Washington. For its construction Mr. Carnegie donated $350,000.

Mr. Carnegie after the dedication said he was so well pleased with the new library and the use made of his gift of $350,000 and the provision for the support of the library that he would give another $350,000 for the erection of branch libraries on the same condition as the original gift, namely, that the city provide the sites and arrange for the support of the libraries.

The dedication exercises lasted barely an hour. After the Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee, had pronounced prayer, President Roosevelt was introduced and spoke as follows:

"I count myself fortunate in being able to come here to-day, not only for my own private individual sake, but as in some sort representing the people of all the country, to express my profound appreciation of what is emphatically a gift of wisdom, a gift to do the utmost possible benefit to all of the people of this country, from you, Mr. Carnegie. [Applause.]

"It seems to me that the man has a right to call himself thrice blessed who combines the power and the purpose to use his wealth for the benefit of our people at large in a way that shall do them real benefit; and in no way can more benefit be done than through the gift of libraries such as this—a free library where each man, each woman, has the chance to get for himself or herself the training that he or she has the character to desire and to acquire.

"Of course our common school system lies at the foundation of our educational system. But it is the foundation only. Of those who are to stand pre-eminent as the representatives of the culture of the community, the enormous majority must educate themselves. [Applause.] The work done by this library is helpful because it represents one side of the way in which all healthy work in this community must be done.

"Mr. Carnegie, neither you nor any one else can make a man wise or cultivated. All you can do is to give him a chance to add to his own wisdom, or to his own cultivation. [Applause.] That is all you can do in any kind of philanthropic work. [Applause.] The only philanthropic work that counts in the long run is the work that helps a man to help himself. [Applause.] That is true socially, sociologically, and in every way. The man who will submit or demand to be carried isn't worth carrying. [Laughter and applause.] And if you make the effort it helps neither him nor you.

"But every man of us needs help—needs more and more to be given the chance to show for himself the stuff that

HIGHER PRICES FOR COAL

Independents Charging $10 a Ton for Their Supplies.

Dealers Getting from $9 to $12.50 from Consumers—Company Coal Reported to be Scarce.

The result of the release of the independent coal yesterday was a jump in the schedule price to $9 a ton. The independents have fixed the minimum market price at $10 a ton and they are prepared to do a rushing business for the next two weeks. It was said that some dealers could not get a pound of company coal, although they could get all the independent coal they wanted at $10 a ton at tidewater or 10.35 delivered, and that if they could get 75 per cent. of their coal at $10 a ton and 25 per cent. of the company coal at $5 they would be able to sell coal at $9 a ton. It was explained that the coal is bought at tidewater by the long ton and sold by the short ton. The difference is supposed to provide the profit for the dealer.

One dealer said that he would advise people who can do without coal just now not to buy any, and that before the end of March coal is bound to be cheaper. Another dealer said that his price was $8.50 a ton, but he had no coal to deliver. He added that some dealers were selling coal at $12.50 a ton.

It was learned that the situation has permitted some dealers another chance to get high prices. If a customer wants a ton of coal in a hurry the dealer says: "If you must have it we will have to buy it for you at a premium from another dealer." Then he telephones to the dealer, who will let him have the coal, as a favor, at $12.50 or so a ton.

There was a report yesterday that a meeting of the independent operators was held on Tuesday at 1 Broadway, at which M. S. Kammerer, of Whitney & Kammerer, 143 Liberty Street, presided, and at which a minimum rate of $10 a ton was fixed. A representative of Whitney & Kammerer denied that the meeting had been held, but he admitted that $10 a ton was the minimum wholesale price for independent coal. One of the largest firms of independent operators has fixed the wholesale price at $12 a ton, freight across the Hudson to New York not included.

A representative of the Erie Railroad said that the policy of the companies regarding the carrying of coal would be unchanged. "We allow cars and a pro rata rate to the output," he said. "If an independent operator mines 500 tons of coal a day and a company mines 5,000 or 10,000 the independent operator will get cars in proportion to the amount he mines. This will apply to the coal released under the new conditions, which we used formerly to set as company coal."

He said that the independent companies could not hold up the coal on the cars. If cars were loaded with independent coal carried by his company, which the independent operator was not selling, the company, if it needed this coal, would sell it at company prices and replace it with company coal.

The exact proportion of company coal which will come to New York, as compared to the independent coal, could not be learned yesterday. The dealers said that the independent coal would predominate.

A representative of the coal department of the Lehigh Valley Road acknowledged that the independent coal which it carried was in excess of the company coal; how much he could not say. He said that the companies would try to keep New York well supplied.

"Coal is more plentiful in New York than anywhere else," he said. "A Boston man us a premium on coal which he wanted to be specially delivered. We told him if he offered us $50 a ton we couldn't do it, and you can say right here that, as far as company coal is concerned, the tidewater rate of $5 a ton will be adhered to."

The Coal Trade Journal estimates the total amount of coal carried by the Lehigh Valley Company annually as 8,310,000 tons—4,502,000 independent coal and 3,808,000 company coal. The independent coal is free now to be sold at what the independent operators choose to charge.

It was said that the independent operators are considering the question of suing the companies for the difference in company price charged to the dealers for the coal sold to them since the strike and before the release of the independent coal and the price charged by the independnt operators who sold their coal.

The independent dealers who were willing to be interviewed denied that there was a conspiracy to keep up prices. They said that they would sell coal at the market value.

Speculative manipulation of anthracite was carried on yesterday until the price went up to $12 and $14 a ton before final delivery of the coal to consumers. It was learned that extensive shipments of coal from Scotland and Wales have been ordered.

LAWLESSNESS AT COAL MINES.

Non-Union Men Before Strike Commission Relate More Stories of Ill-Treatmegt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The non-union men continue to occupy the attention of the coal strike commission, in presenting evidence of lawlessness in the anthracite coal region during the strike. The testimony included many acts of violence from murder down to plain assault and petty larceny. Dynamite played a leading part in the alleged persecution of non-union men and their relatives.

While most of the testimony given by the witnesses was of the same character as that heretofore heard by the commission, the arbitrators were greatly interested in each of the twenty-seven stories told on the stand. Many questions were asked the witnesses by the Commissioners. Counsel for the miners attempted to break down some of the stories, but they did not succeed in shaking their testimony. It is the intention of the attorneys for the non-union men to occupy about two more days in presenting this sort of evidence.

Thomas Washaiski of Hazleton, a clerk for Pardee & Co., who was married on the night of Sept. 16 last, told of his experiences. On the night of the wedding a small crowd gathered at the Catholic Church, and as the bridal party entered the office Washaiski and his bride were called "scabs."

Coming out after the ceremony, he was assaulted by the waiting crowd which had greatly increased. The driver of the carriage was not permitted to take the couple home, and the witness sought refuge in the parochial residence, and the bride was escorted home in a trolley car by friends. While in the parochial residence the crowd remained in the vicinity, calling the bridegroom vile names and yelling "scab" at the rector of the church because he had performed the ceremony.

Later on, the witness said, he managed to get away from the house, and spent the night in the colliery, being afraid to go to his home.

The bride spent an anxious night, as some unknown persons came to the house and threw stones at the place.

Charles Carl of Mahanoy City, a loader boss at the Tunnel Ridge colliery of the Reading Company, said he was compelled to remain within the confines of the colliery because he was afraid to go home. When his wife and children visited him at the mines they were followed by jeering crowds. He learned that his mother was dying, and, taking a circuitous route, reached the home of his mother just after she passed away. While she was lying dead in the house he was annoyed, called vile names, and his life threatened. He did not attend the funeral of his parent because he was afraid he would be killed.

David L. Jenkins of Pottsville, a coal and iron policeman at the Silver Creek colliery of the Reading Company, at New Philadelphia, gave a list of acts of violence at or near that mine. It included the tying of railroad ties and spikes on the railroad tracks over which coal trains ran; the turning of a switch, which was discovered just before an express train came along; a railroad bridge damaged by dynamite, and then set on fire, and the sawing of timbers on the bridge after it had been repaired.

During the proceedings, James H. Torrey, counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Company, explained to the commission the law in Pennsylvania regarding the payment of Deputy Sheriffs for special duty. It was to the effect that the laws of the State were not adequate to permit the county to pay the Deputy Sheriffs for this special service, and that in consequence corporations foot the bills.

Chairman Gray said that he was glad to hear that an attempt would be made to amend the laws, and added that with all due respect to the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he thought it was a "most deplorable state of the law" when a Sheriff cannot hire help and must depend upon the rich to assist him.

MAY MAKE COAL FREE.

A Congressional Conference on Proposition to Suspend the Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There was a long conference this afternoon between Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Dalzell, a member of that committee, on the proposition to remove the duty on coal.

Mr. Aldrich insisted that it was the business of the House to take the initiative in the matter, and declared that the Senate would vote to refer to the Finance Committee the Vest resolution, which instructs the Finance Committee to bring in a joint resolution removing the duty on coal. This, Mr. Aldrich said, would be a final disposition of the resolution. This action might have been taken to-day had Mr. Vest been able to be present in the Senate Chamber.

The Republican Senators, Mr. Aldrich said, took the position that the resolution was out of place in the Senate, and that body in adopting it would be acting in violation of the constitutional prerogatives of the House, where all tariff measures must originate. A joint resolution coming over from the House, however, Mr. Aldrich said, would receive practically a unanimous concurrence in the Senate.

Mr. Payne expressed the feeling of distrust among the House leaders against bringing in a proposition to remove entirely the duty on coal. The fear is that such a course will encourage attempts to meddle with other tariff schedules and involve the majority in a tariff embroglio at once. As a choice of evils, viewed from this standpoint, Mr. Payne said he would prefer to bring in a joint resolution suspending the duty on coal of all kinds. With a rule preventing debate beyond a general explanation of the measure, the majority might be safe in attempting to effect relief in this way.

The alternatives of a temporary suspension of duty and indefinite suspension were discussed, and the general idea was that it should be left to the judgment of the President, when, if at all, the duties should be restored.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts has introduced in the House a resolution similar to that proposed by Senator Lodge providing for the suspension for ninety days of the duty on coal, and the further suspension on Canadian coal if the Dominion Government shall impose no duty on our coal. It is expected the Committee on Ways and Means will act on the matter to-morrow and at once submit its proposition to the House with a rule providing for early consideration.

Coal Shortage in Sioux City.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa., Jan. 7.—A number of the large manufacturing plants in Sioux City were obliged to shut down to-day because of lack of coal. Some are closed altogether and some are keeping up just steam enough to heat the buildings. The Sioux City Gas and Electric Company is bending every energy to get coal enough to keep its plant running.

RAID ON HOLLAND GIN.

Customs Inspectors Make Seizures in Saloons Along the River Front.

United States Customs inspectors, aided by policemen from the Old Slip and Church Street Stations, made seizures on Monday of Holland gin in bottles at various saloons in Washington, West, South and Front Streets. Every bottle of Holand gin of the "keg" brand was confiscated, the customs inspectors claiming that they had been smuggled into the country in a novel manner.

F. E. Hamilton, Deputy Collector in charge of the Law Division of the Custom House, described this method yesterday in this way:

"When merchandise is shipped in and entered as for warehouse and exportation no duty is exacted, but it is placed in a bonded warehouse and later removed to a vessel. The importer's bond is canceled on receipt of a consular certificate of landing, or, in case the cargo is landed at a small port where there is no Consul, a certificate signed by two merchants of the place.

"As the smuggling was practiced in these cases the gin was shipped in by a reputable line and every regulation complied with until the gin was again on board a vessel in the harbor. As a ship is not required to sail at any particular time and it is impossible for us to watch every ship on which goods from a bonded warehouse have been loaded until it sails, it is no difficult matter to land such stuff as gin a little at a time. The vessel then sails to some small port in the West Indies or elsewhere and for a small fee obtains the signatures of two merchants. These are sent here and the bond is canceled."

The law division expects to be able to trace the course of the seized goods and to arrest the smugglers within a short time.

CITY HALL CONTRACT ENDED.

Borough President Cantor announced yesterday that he had annulled the contract between the city and Nicholas Ryan of the firm of Ryan & McFerran, the contractors who have been making the alterations in the City Hall, on account of the quality of the work. This puts an end to the difficulties that have beset the contractors for the past five weeks and which began by a strike on the part of the plasterers because of the employment by Ryan of a few non-union men, and was followed a few days later by a general strike of all the other union tradesmen employed on the job, which strike was ordered by the United Board of Building Trades.

Mr. Cantor was asked what the next step toward completing the work would be, and he said that Architect Aiken had had a talk with Corporation Counsel Rives and that Mr. Rives said that if the two sureties on the bond of Contractor Ryan would allow the bond to continue they could go ahead and complete the work with some other contractor. If they decline to do this then Mr. Cantor said he would have to go ahead himself and advertise for bids to finish the work with some other contractor than Ryan.

Mr. Cantor said he did not know whether another contractor would have to employ union labor or not. He thought it would be optional with him, as there is nothing in the contract demanding union labor.

DOGFIGHTS BROKE UP HOME.

Mrs. Margaret Scott, now living with her parents in Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, has brought action for a divorce against James Scott, a butcher, of Harrison, N. J.

After moving to Hoboken in 1895, Scott, according to the prayer for divorce, developed a passion for fighting dogs, and lavished affection upon them, to the displacement of his wife and children. Mrs. Scott says the climax came when he turned the kitchen into a ring and had his dogs fight in it. The wife says:

"He not only turned the kitchen into a slaughter house, but almost drove me into hysterics every time he would get up a fight. When I could not see the unfortunate animals tearing at each other, I could hear them chewing on each other, growling and knocking things around, until I was almost crazy."

When she objected strongly to these things her husband, she alleges, took his dogs and himself away. Afterward a reconciliation was effected, but after a time the kitchen dog fights began again, and a final separation resulted.

New York Central Fire Alarm Contract.

The New York Central Railroad Company has made a contract with the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company for the installation of fire alarm systems for the piers, buildings, and premises of the company at Sixtieth Street, New York City, and at Weehawken, N. J.

Seeks a Man Named Ennis.

William Reilly of 86 Steuben Street, Utica, N. Y., writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES that he seeks information as to the whereabouts of a man named Ennis, who lived at 4 Mott Street in 1891, and who had a son John, at one time an inmate of the Catholic Protectory at Westchester.

COURT ENJOINS HAFFEN

Board of Estimate Alone May Change Street Layouts.

TAMMANY SYNDICATE OBJECTS

Bronx Borough President Not to be "Frightened by Real Estate Speculators" — He Says John Whalen Is Interested.

As a result of a movement by certain politicians to prevent President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of The Bronx from altering the Van Wyck administration's map of proposed street layouts, Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Mr. Haffen could not make changes arbitrarily. Mr. Haffen said last night that he would attain his end by legal means, abiding, of course, by the decision. He added that James A. Dunn, a law partner of ex-Corporation Counsel John Whalen, was the chief mover against him.

"These men are trying to use politics for their own good," he added; "but I'll see that they don't use my office."

It appears that several Tammany men bought a tract of property known as the Adee estate, in the Bronx. Presumably they made the purchase after seeing the street plans drawn by Engineer Risse of the old Board of Public Improvements. When they heard that President Haffen wanted the streets laid out differently, naturally they did not approve of him.

"I have heard that John F. Carroll bought some land up there," said Mr. Haffen last night, "but I don't know it." If he did, it was done ligitimately, I am sure. The leaders of the movement against me have been Mr. Dunn and Mr. Whalen. I'll get the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at next Friday's meeting. The board will see I am trying to do what is right for the majority of the property owners."

He explained that the changes he proposed had been made on the application of property holders of William's Bridge and Wakefield. As President of the Bronx he had done what he could to safeguard the petitioners' interests, and he did not propose to be "frightened by real estate speculators."

The map he wished to alter was the one sent by Engineer Risse to the Paris Exposition for exhibition there. According to Mr. Haffen, this map was not a map at all, but a "lot of lines." When he said this he took a piece of paper, and drew lines at random on it to explain his point. If the old village layouts had been altered so as to conform with the map, he said, it would have meant that about 300 lots would be condemned, involving a loss of more than $1,000,000 to property holders. The property that would suffer would be along the White Plains Road, the principal thoroughfare of William's Bridge and Wakefield. The Adee estate, all of which does not front on the road, would be benefited rather than injured by following the Risse map.

James A. Dunn got the injunction from Justice Leventritt. Mr. Haffen was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Mathieson, who explained that the Borough President had prepared amended plans for three sections of the territory embraced in the Risse map and that due notice of the changes was given in The City Record. A hearing fro the benefit of objectors was announced, but before this hearing Mr. Haffen was served with a temporary injunction restraining him from taking any action in the matter.

Mr. Dunn's latest application, that of yesterday, was to have the order made lasting. He argued on behalf of the Adee syndicate, or purchasers of the Adee estate, that Mr. Haffen was appropriating the Board of Estimate's powers in trying to alter the map. Mr. Mathieson said the Borough President acted legally.

In his decision Justice Leventritt said that the entire measure of the Borough President's powers was to be found in the city charter, and that, unless his interference was warranted by the provisions of the act conferring on him the right to suggest and initiate changes, any expenditure of public money for such purposes was unauthorized.

The charter gave the President unquestioned right to prepare maps for sections for which previous maps had not been approved, but there was neither direct nor implied authority for him to alter existing maps of the fourteen sections already completed, might be deemed by him to be necessary to make the whole system harmonious. "The authority to change maps," continued the decision, "was vested solely in the Board of Estimate, and not in any one member thereof. An injunction is proper."

About the time that Justice Leventritt handed down his opinion Magistrate Hogan, in the Morrisania Court, adjourned the case of M. J. Donnelly, editor of The Bronx Sentinel, who was summoned by the proprietors of The North Side News, until a formal complaint should be filed. The latter, stanch adherents of President Haffen, charged that Donnelly had libeled them in his newspaper. James A. Dunn appeared as counsel for Donnelly.

Mr. Haffen said last night that the Adee interests, or those who aroused the fight against him, had bought The Bronx Sentinel, and that this newspaper had attacked him several times, but that the quarrel it had with The North Side News had no direct relation to the map quarrel. Mr. Steurer, one of The North Side News's proprietors, said there was no connection between the slander suit and the Haffen matter.

JEWELRY WORTH $1,000 STOLEN

Lodger in a Madison Avenue Boarding House Missing After the Theft—Traces of Other Robberies.

Diamond, pearl, and gold jewelry valued at $1,000 was stolen from the apartment of A. B. Cayce, in the parlor story of the boarding house at 127 Madison Avenue, near Thirty-first Street, by a porch-climbing thief yesterday, and the police suspect a boarder who disappeared from the house at the time.

Mrs. Cayce went to a matinée in the afternoon, leaving her eight-year-old daughter alone in the rooms. When Mr. Cayce, a tobacco exporter, returned home, he went with his daughter to meet his wife. On returning they found the window of their room open.

The jewelry, consisting of a diamond-studded watch and five rings, one of them Mrs. Cayce's engagement ring, had been taken from a case on Mrs. Cayce's dresser. Detectives learned that J. Koehler, who went to the house to board about four weeks ago, had taken great interest in the movements of the Cayce family. He had disappeared in the afternoon. The police broke open his trunk and found a paper that they said connected him with recent robberies in Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore.

Capt. O'Reilly, in giving the details of the robbery, said that he believed in giving publicity to such cases.

Williamsburg Yacht Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Williamsburg Yacht Club, held on Tuesday, the following officers were elected for the season of 1903:

Commodore—William E. Long; Vice Commodore—William B. Nallen; Rear Commodore—Robert Chapman; Secretary—James Spears; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas H. Doremus; Treasurer—James Schuessell; Measurer—Henry Schmeider; Steward—Edward Padbourg; Sergeant at Arms—Ralph Ollelo; Fleet Captain—Charles Hartman.

Board of Trustees—Adolph Kling, Henry Schmeider, Paul Schmidt, A. Monroe, and A. Silk.

Regatta Committee—H. Schmeider, James Spears, and A. Kling.

Packing Plant Not Sold.

W. W. Nathan, Vice President of the Louisville Packing Company, pronounces false the statement published in THE TIMES yesterday as a dispatch from Louisville that the property of the company has been sold to a syndicate of capitalists now interested in the Central Stock Yards Company and in the project to build a large abattoir in Louisville "The story," said Mr. Nathan "is without a basis of truth. Our plant has not been sold and is not for sale at any price."

Set Aside Verdict for Woman.

Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has set aside the verdict given by a jury to Mrs. Kathleen Gannon, who sued John Goodwin, a silk manufacturer, in business on West Twenty-third Street, charging him with assault. The jury gave her $1,341. In his decision Judge O'Dwyer says that the nurse's testimony was uncorroborated either by circumstances, witnesses, or probability.

Those who use a little distilled spirits for the stomach's sake will find the

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

the purest and most wholesome spirits distilled.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CORONERS IN A RAGE

Board in Bitter Strife Over the Trial of Dr. Weston.

Brown, the Physician's Supporter, Subpoenas Him from Before His Judges and Talks Pugilistically.

The Coroners of the Borough of Manhattan gathered in solemn conclave at high noon yesterday to dispose of charges pending against Dr. Albert T. Weston, one of the physicians. In the course of a stormy session that followed an open break in the hitherto unanimous Board developed and when the smoke of battle had cleared away the Coroners found that they still had Dr. Weston on their staff.

The charges against Dr. Weston are many and some of them are grievous. Among other things he is accused of having "sassed" Coroner Scholer, and with having disarranged the dignity of his court on Nov. 17, when he replied: "D— it, I cannot be all over," to a question by the Coroner as to why he was late at an inquest. A growing suspicion that Dr. Weston has contributed in a measure to the recent agitation among medical bodies for the abolition of the Coroner's office has also set them brooding, and anyhow, they say, Dr. Weston's term of office expired on Dec. 31, 1901, and he never has been reappointed.

The meeting had not been in progress more than a minute when the trouble began. Coroner Brown characterized the charges against the physician as frivolous, and said he knew nothing about them anyhow. Then he moved that an adjournment for ten days be taken to give Dr. Weston a chance to refute them. The other Coroners, with great unanimity, wanted Weston tried right away, and in the bickering that followed it looked at times as if something more than verbal arguments would be brought forward in support of the various contentions.

It had first been decided to try Dr. Weston behind closed doors. After a few minutes, however, word reached the reporters to the effect that the proceedings would not be secret, and that Coroner Moses Jackson would preside. Dr. Weston was on hand with his counsel, Henry De Forest Baldwin, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Le Roy Ball, Jr., was present to prosecute. The session began by Coroner Jackson reading the charges against Dr. Weston.

"Who makes these charges against Doctor Weston?" asked Coroner Brown when Coroner Jackson was in the midst of the reading.

"Why, what you think? The Board of Coroners, of course," replied Coroner Jackson, while his colleagues looked as if petrified.

"That is not so," replied Coroner Brown. "I am a member of that board and I am not a party to those charges."

"Please don't interrupt me," retorted Coroner Jackson.

"I will interrupt you as long as I see fit," said Coroner Brown, "when you make statements that are not true."

Coroner Jackson then began reading the charges again. When he had finished Coroner Brown got up and said he thought Dr. Weston ought to be given time to explain. Coroner Goldenkranz replied it was unfair and would create a scandal, as the public knew that Dr. Weston was under charges.

"I don't care a continental for the public," retorted Coroner Brown. "I am here to see that justice is done to Dr. Weston. I don't want to see a man railroaded. The charges are frivolous anyhow, and no sensible body of men would take cognizance of them. I move that they be dismissed."

Coroner Brown's motion was put to the Board and voted down. Then Coroner Scholer was called as a witness. In a moment Coroner Brown was on his feet.

"I object to Coroner Scholer being called as a witness," he shouted. "Coroner Scholer is President of the Board, and ought to preside. This is all cut and dried, and as I see I am not wanted here anyhow, I am going away to hold court."

With that Coroner Brown left the room. Coroner Scholer had just been sworn as a witness when Policeman Rourke, who is attached to the Coroner's office, entered the room and served Dr. Weston with a subpoena to appear as a witness in a case which was being tried by Coroner Brown. Dr. Weston laughingly handed the summons to his counsel, who in his turn gave it to Coroner Jackson. The latter became so enraged that he attempted to tear the paper, but was prevented from doing so by the lawyer.

"Will I have to obey?" asked Dr. Weston of his lawyer.

"I think it is your plain duty to do so," said the attorney.

At that moment Coroner Brown appeared in the doorway. "You will appear in my court at once!" he shouted.

"I will obey you, Coroner," said Dr. Weston meekly.

"You don't leave the room!" shouted Coroner Jackson. "What do you think?" he went on, turning upon Coroner Brown. "Are you going to take away our witness?"

"I command you, Dr. Albert T. Weston, to appear before me forthwith," commanded Dr. Brown, "else I will have you punished for contempt of court."

Coroner Brown smiled as he threatened contempt proceedings. Then he caught hold of Dr. Weston by the arm and took him out of the room.

"What did you do this for?" shouted Coroner Scholer when the two reached the door where he was sitting. "What are you breaking up our meeting for?"

"Don't be foolish," retorted Brown. "The doctor has to appear in court."

As they disappeared Coroner Scholer slammed the door behind them. Coroner Brown must have taken exception to the manner in which the door was closed, for he immediately tried to push his way into the room, while Coroner Scholer on the inside tried to keep the door shut.

Coroner Brown won. "What are you trying to do, anyhow?" he demanded, at the same time casting a withering glance at the trio left there to administer justice.

Somebody in the room thought that Coroner Scholer had pushed his colleague on purpose. Coroner Brown was asked if Coroner Scholer had pushed him.

Coroner Brown is the biggest man on the board, and is said to know how to conduct himself with skill in a fight.

"If I thought he had pushed me," he replied, "I would have punched him in the nose. That would have been about all."

After Dr. Weston had left the room Coroner Goldenkranz made a motion that Dr. Weston be dismissed because he was not present at the hearing. Assistant Corporation Counsel Ball said he thought the interests of justice and the dignity of the board would not suffer if an adjournment were taken until 2 o'clock to give Dr. Weston a chance to get through with his testimony and be present. Mr. Ball pointed out that one of the charges against Dr. Weston was that he had failed to attend inquests.

At the afternoon session Dr. Weston was present, and after some lively passages at arms between Coroner Brown and his colleagues the former won, and an adjournment was taken until Jan. 17 to give Dr. Weston a chance to reply to the charges.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Offer to Railroad.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is said to have made an offer to the Long Island Railroad Company to defray half the cost of building a new and suitable station at Great Neck. Mr. Vanderbilt wants as fine a station as that at Oakdale, in Suffolk County, where his father's country home, Idle Hour, is situated. It is also proposed to have the name of Thomaston Post Office changed to Great Neck, to correspond with the station name.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d TO 23d ST., NEW YORK.

OVR VNDERMVSLIN SALE

goes swinging into its eleventh day this morning with more of those splendid values which captivated the women last week. In addition there are unequaled values in Infants' Wear and some extra good Corset offerings. If you want high-class, well cut and well made Garments at lower prices than anywhere, we suggest an inspection of the Ehrich offerings.

Corset Covers as cheap as.....8c
Women's Drawers as cheap as....12½c

59c for CHEMISES, skirt lengths, Victoria lawn, circular yoke, Italian lace insertion and all-over ruffle, edged with lace, neck and sleeves, finished with lace edge.

59c for CHEMISES, skirt length, cambric, square neck and yoke of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with Val. lace edge.

59c for KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES of fancy stripe and figured lawn, yoke of solid color and broad band to match flower in sacque.

79c for KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES special lot of odd samples, in plain colored lawn or fancy figured dimity, fancy embroidered yokes or hemstitched.

29c for GOWNS—Women's Gowns Empire style, lace and embroidery trimmed.

39c for GOWNS, square yoke, lace or embroidery insertions and tucks, finished with neat ruffle.

Women's Drawers, lace edge.....15c
Corset Covers, lace or hemstitching..14c

49c for GOWNS; square yoke, torchon insertion back and front, V neck, finished with neat ruffle, also four other pretty styles.

59c for GOWNS, chemise style, round neck, point de Paris lace insertion, beading and ribbon, neck and sleeves finished with lace ruffle, extra good value.

39c for DRAWERS—six styles of umbrella ruffle Drawers; lace or embroidery trimming.

59c for DRAWERS—cambric, deep umbrella ruffle, with two-inch point de Paris lace insertion, and edge or umbrella ruffle finished with a 5-inch wide point de Paris lace; extra good value.

79c for DRAWERS—cambric and nainsook; finest quality, umbrella ruffle and other styles, trimmed with laces, embroideries, insertions and edges, hemstitched effects; prices ranging from 79c., 98c. up to $2.98.

Women's Drawers, hemstitched ruffle. 19c
Underskirts, flannelette, umbrella ruffle 17c
Kimono Sacques as cheap as.....29c

59c for WALKING SKIRTS—Deep umbrella ruffle, with one or two wide torchon lace insertions between lawn bands, finished with deep lace edge, French band and dust ruffle.

79c for WALKING SKIRTS—Pretty umbrella style trimmed with fine embroideries, rich variety of assorted laces, torchon, point de Paris, extra quality cambrics, muslins, lawns, finished in the best manner; finer ones at 98c., $1.49, $1.98 and up.

98c for SKIRTS—Umbrella ruffle, one, two or three insertions, wide torchon lace between cluster of fine tucks, finished with torchon ruffle, French band and dust ruffle.

1.29 for WALKING SKIRTS—Pretty umbrella effects, trimmed with fine embroideries, rich variety of assorted laces, extra quality muslins, lawns, cambrics, finished in the best manner; others from $1.49, $1.98 and $2.98.

Infants' Wear Dept.

INFANTS' LONG CAMBRIC SLIPS, square yoke of embroidery and shirred at neck, finished with hemstitched ruffle at neck and sleeves; value 39c., special..... 25c

Children's Canton flannel DRAWERS, heavy quality, deep hem, six buttonholes, sizes 2 to 14 years, value 29c., special..... 15c

Children's Canton flannel NIGHT DRAWERS, without feet, heavy quality, drop back, sizes 2 to 10 years, value 59c., special..... 39c

Children's SCHOOL APRONS of victoria lawn, trimmed with insertion of embroidery, and full ruffles edged with lace, sizes 4 to 12 yrs., value 39c., special..... 25c

Corset Specials.

The greatest bargain ever offered. THE NEW CORSET, made in fine coutil, lace on side, with two sets of garters attached, long over abdomen, with medium high bust, suitable for stout figures; for the more slender figures, medium bust, long over abdomen with dip hip and garters attached, in white only; value $4.00; special. None sent C. O. D..... 98c

C. B. a La Spirite STRAIGHT FRONT CORSET, low bust, short hip, nicely made, lace trimmed; sizes 18 to 23 in.; value $1.00; special..... 69c

Z. Z. IMPORTED CORSETS, straight front, the very latest model, medium high bust and long over abdomen, made in coutil and fine black sateen; value $3.25 to $4.00, special.... 1.85

"One Cent Buys the Best."

The success of THE MAIL AND EXPRESS at one cent is assured. The sales in New York and vicinity have quadrupled in some sections and trebled in many, and yesterday was only the third day. Buy it to-day and see for yourself that

"One Cent Buys the Best."

GAMBLED AT CANFIELD'S

Four Witnesses Testify in Support of Detective Jacobs.

District Attorney Hears That a County Detective Stole and Returned the Peachblow Vase.

It was learned yesterday that four witnesses, examined before Justice Wyatt in the "John Doe" proceedings, had testified that they visited the Canfield gambling establishment as recently as the evening of Nov. 26, the day before Thanksgiving, and played both faro and roulette under Mr. Canfield's management.

This is the most valuable evidence the District Attorney has thus far obtained in the course of the secret inquisition in the case of the "People against Richard Canfield." Detective Joseph Jacobs, of the Citizens' Union, who obtained the evidence on which the Canfield raid was undertaken, in his complaint swore that he had visited the house on that very evening and played roulette there, and that he saw other players there at the same time.

When asked what he thought of Canfield's sudden departure for London for the purpose, according to his lawyer, of sitting for a portrait to Whistler, Mr. Jerome said with a smile:

"It is too bad that he should have to go so far and to such great expense to have his portrait painted. Had he staid here a little longer he might have had his picture taken at the expense of the people."

District Attorney Jerome yesterday declined to make any statement regarding the conduct of William H. Lippert, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Citizens' Union, who turned up as a witness for the gamblers, after having been dismissed from the service of the organization.

The District Attorney reiterated his statement that he thought he knew who had "tipped off" the various gambling resorts on the night of the raid, but declined to say what action, if any, he intended to take regarding the matter.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday received a verbal message from George Cross, who is press agent for a theatrical company in this city, and whose name figured in Lippert's testimony on the stand yesterday, to the effect that the valuable peachblow vase, which was stolen from the Canfield establishment and subsequently returned, had been taken away by one of Mr. Jerome's county detectives. On receipt of the complaint, Mr. Jerome would say only that "a person who stole anything ought to be sent to prison."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, of counsel for Samuel G. Hitchins, the colored doorkeeper of the alleged gambling house in West Twenty-third Street, which Frank Farrell insists he does not own, yesterday went to Yorkville Court, accompanied by John M. Roddy and Henry Harman, the two witnesses who testified on Tuesday that they had been in the house all evening on Nov. 25, and that Joseph Jacobs had not been there and played roulette that night, as he testified. The two man made affidavits charging Jacobs with perjury, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday appeared in the Court of Special Sessions and asked that the case against Inspector Brooks, charged with illegally entering Canfield's gambling house, be not moved for trial at once.

"As Deputy Commissioner Piper, Inspector Brooks, and myself," Mr. Jerome said, "are being sued in a civil action in this matter, I wrote to State Attorney General Cunneen last night, asking him to prosecute the case, as I believed it would be unfair for me to be the prosecuting officer." The court granted Mr. Jerome's motion, and the case will not be heard until the Attorney General appoints a deputy to prosecute it.

Joseph Johnson of the Order of Acorns said yesterday regarding the report that he had accepted an Assistant Secretaryship with the Citizens' Union:

"I have no official connection with the Citizens' Union, and have accepted no such place. The Acorns are formulating plans for the coming city campaign, and, as in the last fight, will have the active friendship of the Citizens' Union people."

Automobile Apparel from Paris

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

First Position.

Second Position.

Third Position.

The fountain head of Automobile Apparel fashions is the house of O. Strom et Fils, Paris. The originality and ingenuity with which they invest a garment or requisite is worthy of the comfort-loving Automobilist. We have exclusive control of their things in this coutry; we've imported most everything they create. The illustration demonstrates "un couverture pantalon"—a convertible robe; don't you think it clever? We have them in various colors and materials, including waterproof cloth in tans.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION.

The Year's Work Reviewed and Pure Milk Problem Discussed.

The annual report of Mrs. Villard, President of the Diet Kitchen Association, was made public yesterday, and in addition to discussing the pure milk problem in its application to the condition of New York the report gives statistics on the association's work for the past year, as follows:

The total number of patients administered to during the year 1902 was 34,215, nearly 2,300 in excess of the previous year, thereby increasing running expenses to the extent of $600; 234,205 requisitions were made on the kitchens of the association, and there were given out 416,187 pints of milk, 4,922 pints of broth, 26,639 portions of farinaceous food, besides the usual supply of bread and rolls donated by J. Wall & Son. Garments to the number of 2,177 were received from needlework guilds and sewing societies for distribution among the poor. The whole amount of money expended was $11,290.71, most of which was paid for milk alone.

The report closes with an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the association. These may be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Your Wife's Digestion seems Beyond Repair

Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Catarrh, General Debility,

get MAN-A-CEA,

The Wonderful Manganese Water,

and her troubles will soon be ended. Druggists, Grocers. Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Call or Send for Booklet.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Republican Bolters Fail to Stop Organization of Senate.

Senator Brackett Declares That His "Concert" of Insurgents Will Continue to Act Together.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Both houses of the Legislature met and formally organized to-day, and the lawmaking of the year began. Outside of the Governor's message interest centred in the Republican bolt in the Senate. The organization slate went through, however, by a majority of one. The organization of the Assembly was lacking in unusual incident.

The Bracket, Brown, Elsberg "Concert"—as Senator Brackett calls it—centred its energies on the attempt to prevent the selection of John Raines as President pro tem. of the Senate. All the other candidates upon the organization slate for Senate offices were unobjectionable to the trio.

The protest against the election of Senator Raines was much milder than was expected. When his name was presented by Senator Malby the usual substitute resolution was offered by the minority, who proposed the name of Senator Grady. The trio of Republican bolters sat in their seats and said nothing. When the vote was taken upon the substitute resolution to make Senator Grady President pro tem. they voted against it. On the resolution declaring for Senator Raines they also voted in the negative, but did not express preference for any other candidate.

The vote being announced as 25 to 24, Senator Brackett arose and made the point of order that there had been no election, Senator Raines having received one vote less than a majority of the Senate. His contention was that the President pro tem., being a constitutional officer, must have a majority of all the members of the Senate to make his election valid.

Senator Malby replied to Senator Brackett's argument. He read the provision in the Constitution which says that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, and one of the things set forth is the election of a President pro tem.

Senator Malby said it was a fundamental principle of parliamentary procedure that a majority of any legislative body could organize to do business. He cited two instances in the history of the National Congress in which a situation exactly similar to that in the Senate had occurred, and in which the election of a Speaker by a majority of the sitting members was upheld. The Constitution explicitly stated that the votes of twenty-six Senators were necessary to pass a bill, but there was no such provision with regard to the selection of the Senate's officers.

Senator Brackett said that the question at issue was one which would run through the entire session, and therefore should be decided rightly by the Chair.

"I confess that I feel a deep personal and political interest in this matter," he continued. "I pass by the delicacy or indelicacy of a Senator who projects himself upon his associates in a capacity in which he knows they do not approve of him, and I will merely say that if the Chair holds that a majority of those present can elect a constitutional officer, then there is nothing to prevent the officer so elected in certifying to a bill whether or not it receives the twenty-six votes required under the Constitution to pass any measures.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins ruled that the point of order raised by Senator Brackett was not well taken, holding that a majority of any legislative body had a right to organize. Senator Brackett took an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and again the vote was 25 to 24.

That closed the incident, but, according to Senator Brackett and his confreres, it by no means is the end of their revolt against outside domination in the Senate's affairs. Senator Brackett was asked what the intentions of himself and Senators Brown and Elsberg were for the remainder of the session.

"You can put it down that Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg have a thorough understanding, and that their concert will last through the session," he said. "None of us will do anything the others do not approve. We will remain Republicans, but we will consider each legislative proposition upon its merits and will not submit to any outside dictation.

"It takes twenty-six votes to pass a bill, and no political bill can be passed by the Senate which we do not sanction. As for myself, I expect during the course of the session to explain on the floor of the Senate the reasons which have actuated me to pursue the course I have, and I think Senators Brown and Elsberg will do the same. The concert will be found in good working order on every proposition that comes before the Senate."

The Senate, when it convened at noon, resembled a great floral show. The desk of the Lieutenant Governor was covered with flowers, as were the desks of several Senators.

Bishop Doane offered prayer, asking Almighty God to "preserve the Senators from error and ignorance, passion and prejudice, and the evils of partisanship."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, who presided for the first time, administered the oath of office to several members and then made a short speech.

These officers were elected: Clerk—James S. Whipple of Salamanca; Sergeant at Arms—Charles H. Hotaling of Albany; Assistant Sergeant at Arms—William W. Adams; Assistant Doorkeepers—John E. Gorss and Charles H. Bernard; Stenographer—A. B. Sackett of Canandaigua.

There was a dispute over the adoption of the rules. Senator Grady asked for the elimination of the rule that Assembly bills may be substituted for Senate bills on the order of the third reading. He said this rule gives undue advantage to Assembly bills. The majority, however, adopted the rules of the last session.

In the course of the debate Senator Brackett criticised the power given to the Assembly Committee on Rules in the final days of the session.

After Gov. Odell's message had been read Senator Grady announced the death of Senator P. F. Trainor, and paid a tribute to him. Senator Raines also spoke. A committee of five was appointed to draft a memorial on the death of Senator Trainor and the Senate adjourned until next Wednesday night.

The Assembly was called to order at 12 o'clock by Clerk Archie E. Baxter. The Chamber was not well filled, but presented a bright and businesslike appearance. There were many flowers on the various desks. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Alexander Lowe of Albany.

S. Fred Nixon was elected Speaker over George M. Palmer by a party vote, and made a speech in which he advocated promptness in legislation with the idea of having a short session.

These officers were elected: Clerk, Archie E. Baxter; Sergeant at Arms, Frank W. Johnson; Doorkeeper, Benjamin Sanger; Assistants, Andrew Kean and D. Cameron Easton; Stenographer, Henry C. Hammerl.

The Governor's message was read, and after the members had chosen their seats for the session, the Assembly adjourned until next Wednesday night.

To Prevent Overcrowding of Cars.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Senator Wagner of Brooklyn seeks to prevent the overcrowding of street, surface, and elevated railroad cars by a bill introduced to-day in the Senate. It provides that no car shall carry more than five passengers beyond its actual seating capacity, and inflicts a penalty of $50 per passenger on the railroad company for each one in excess of that number. Half of the penalty goes to the person making the complaint.

To Keep Judges Out of Politics.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—George M. Palmer, Democratic leader in the Assembly, just before adjournment to-day introduced a bill amending the Constitution so as to take from the Governor all power of designating or assigning Supreme Court Judges and placing the power in the hands of the Court of Appeals.

Bills Introduced at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—These bills were introduced in the Senate and Assembly to-day:

By Senator McCarren—Creating a Board of Water Commissioners for New York City, with powers to provide an adequate supply of pure water.

By Senator Hill—For a concurrent amendment to the State Constitution providing that the canal debt, principal and interest, may be paid from moneys derived from indirect taxation.

By Senator Davis—For a Constitutional amendment providing a graded increase of Supreme Court Justices in the different districts according to population.

By Senator Davis, to permit the playing of amateur baseball on Sunday.

By Assemblyman Finch—Providing for the appointment of another Deputy Police Commissioner in New York City.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT PLANS

Commissioners Promise Relief Recommendations Soon.

Ex-Judge Dailey Says the Corporation's Management Makes Lawyers and Undertakers Thrive.

At the close of the long hearing before the Railroad Commission yesterday of the complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the answers of the company, Chairman Cole of the board announced that recommendations providing for certain remedies of existing evils would be promulgated within a very short time, and that it would be the effort of the board to provide some remedy for every real evil complained of.

Three witnesses for the Rapid Transit Company went on the stand. They were Charles E. Roehr, engineer of power and transmission; Thomas E. Murray, consulting engineer and designer of electric power houses for various companies, and Dow S. Smith, General Superintendent of the company. Each of these witnesses testified that the company was rendering all the service possible with present facilities.

Mr. Roehr testified that the maximum horse power of the Brooklyn company was 47,500, including the amount purchased from the Edison Company. Mr. Murray said that the new power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, now building, was being erected in the fastest possible time. This house will add 54,000 horse power to the resources of the company.

Superintendent Smith said that there had been an increase of about 5 per cent. in the seating capacity of the surface cars in Brooklyn within the last year, and an increase of about 10 per cent. in that of the elevated roads. He said that there were about 400 inactive cars in the sheds of the company.

In summing up, ex-Judge Dailey said it was not a question of what the company had wanted to do, but what it had done.

"Nothing under heaven," said the speaker, "could have blighted the prosperity of Brooklyn in the past few years as has the inefficiency of the management of this corporation. They say we are trying to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. I say that I raise my voice in defense of the goose that the vulture is trying to kill.

"The people are determined in this matter. I don't believe that President Rossiter would have stood for things as they are now. Ever since the change in administration was made we have seen the difference. We have asked for the list of accidents of the company for the past two years. They say, 'Search the court calendars.' We wanted this board to know the awful record of tragedy under the existing mismanagement. Poor, crippled persons have been crushed, mothers have seen their children ground to death, and this city has been filled with thousands of poor cripples by this management.

"The reputation of Brooklyn as a city of trolley dodgers has been honestly earned. I protest against the mismanagement of a fool that lawyers feed upon. If this railroad system were conducted properly it would drive many lawyers out of business; it would decrease the business of the priest and lessen the activities of the undertaker. This company makes promises of early improvements. I ask you to hold it to its word."

William F. Sheehan, in reply, said that the company would undoubtedly fulfill the promises it had made.

CENTRAL'S TRAINS IN SUBWAY.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it was learned yesterday, will place no obstacles in the way of the New York Central should that company desire to run its trains through the subway to the Battery, as it was reported yesterday the company intended to do.

Speaking of the proposition, August Belmont said yesterday:

"While we have had no conferences regarding such a plan, you may say that we will meet any fair proposition liberally."

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League last night the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance bowlers won three straight games from the second team of the Fidelity and Casualty Company. The scores follow:

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Mutual Benefit. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Fidelity and Casualty No. 2. Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Baldwin	188	198	166				
Gibson	138	200	160	Day	119	159	147
Morell	153	168	164	Sheridan	160	150	168
Cadiz	177	168	213	Cubberly	138	190	133
Thompson	219	144	158	Dibble	163	127	129
				Walsh	192	177	153
Total	875	878	861	Total	781	803	730

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 178; Potts, 183; Williamson, 185; Smith, 201; Mische, 168. Total—915.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 166; Haigh, 139; Carstens, 174; Lockwood, 183; Helles, 140. Total—802.

SECOND GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee 166; Haigh, 168; Carstens, 174; Lockwood, 190; Helles, 179. Total—875.

Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 179; Brunt, 223; Brecklein, 203; Smith, 197; Taylor, 151. Total—953.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 214; Brunt, 246; Brecklein, 191; Smith, 177; Taylor, 203. Total—1,031.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 203; Potts, 186; Williamson, 177; Smith 177; Mische, 171. Total—914.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Moore & Schley—Taylor, 190; Potts, 156; Pearce, 157; Mulligan, 179; Walworth, 167. Total, 849.

Clark, Dodge & Co.—Stewart 172; Lynch, 111; Walker, 147; Corey, 152; Labaugh, 155. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co.—Stewart, 121; Hay, 104; Walker, 177; Corey, 109; Labaugh, 137. Total, 648.

T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 175; E. Whitman, 225; Day, 166; H. Whitman, 165; Hendricks, 197. Total, 928.

THIRD GAME.—T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 189; E. Whitman, 110; Day, 175; H. Whitman, 143; Hendricks, 164. Total, 787.

Moore & Schley—Taylor, 137; Potts, 168; Pearce, 145; Mulligan, 143; Walworth, 180. Total, 667.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartze & Arps Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 204; Schacht, 143; Oppenheimer, 138; Emanuel, 117; Fishblatt, 135. Total, 737.

New York Edison Company Team No. 2.—McCoy, 199; Harris, 145; Piehl, 207; Hill, 174; De Ribera, 156. Total, 879.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 134, Dreyfus, 117; Oppenheimer, 126; Emanuel, 112, Fishblatt, 171. Total 660.

William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 198; Wunderlich, 141; Greiner, 180; Fabri, 153; Wellington, 131. Total, 812.

THIRD GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 162; Wunderlich, 150; Greiner, 204; Fabri, 148; Wellington, 143. Total, 807.

New York Edison Company Team No. 2—McCoy, 166, Harris, 141; Piehl, 155; Hill, 175; De Ribera, 192. Total, 828.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Owl Bowling Club—Kruckman, 168; Shevlin, 162; Hennington, 135; Coleman, 210; Sauer, 202. Total, 937.

Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 181; Kennedy, 191; Hudson, 114; Lowden, 162; Tindale, 161. Total, 909.

SECOND GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 190; Kennedy, 181; Hudson, 151; Lowden, 158; Tindale, 169. Total, 870.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Diederick, 148; Linden, 191; Davies, 147; Shiman, 191; Wyman, 172. Total, 849.

THIRD GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Diederick, 223; Linden, 158; Davies, 171; Shiman, 201; Wyman, 159. Total, 912.

Owl Bowling Club—Kruckman, 209; Shevlin, 153; Hennington, 135; Coleman, 235; Sauer, 211. Total, 943.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Fisher, 169; Lichtenberg, 216; Davison, 233; Goldberg, 183; Ulman, 189. Total, 990.

Century Wheelmen—Wragge, 167; Walsh, 188; Coulter, 198; Rosenberg, 195; Ritter, 198. Total, 936.

SECOND GAME.—Century Wheelmen—Wragge, 151; Walsh, 210; Coulter, 133; Rosenberg, 165; Ritter, 171. Total, 830.

Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 193; Wenzel, 169; Jaraschek, 213; Zollinger, 189; Holden, 189. Total, 933.

THIRD GAME.—Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 179; Wenzel, 175; Jaraschek, 123; Zollinger, 182; Holden, 202. Total, 861.

Premier Bowling Club—Fisher, 132; Lichtenberg, 155; Davison, 193; Goldberg, 145; Ulman, 167. Total, 792.

NEW YORK LEAGUE.
Amann & Triess's New York Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 203; Duncan, 130; Barnes, 170; Corydon, 177; Coffman, 188. Total—890.

Empire City Bowling Club—Harris, 188; Klewer, 125; Tonjes, 176; Gross, 162. Total—651.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Harris, 200; Klewer, 109; Tonjes, 220; Gross, 166. Total—755.

Monarch Bowling Club—Meyers, 189; Arps, 185; Ferber, 172; Cadieu, 202; Schwartje, 209. Total—957.

THIRD GAME.—Monarch Bowling Club—Meyers, 178; Arps, 173; Ferber, 147; Cadieu, 159; Schwartje, 175. Total—832.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 156; Duncan, 148; Barnes, 150; Corydon, 196; Coffman, 208. Total—858.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York Council—Buckley, 132; Hyland, 132; Hartigan, 128; Ward, 105; Lilly, 116. Total, 613.

St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 169; King, 159; Kavanagh, 131; Repetti, 115; Smith, 113. Total, 687.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Buckley, 103; Hyland, 186; Hartigan, 99; Ward, 120; Lilly, 136. Total, 653.

Salve Regina Council—Minoque, 145; Fitzgerald, 189; O'Brien, 157; Igol, 119; Cronin, 144. Total, 754.

THIRD GAME.—Salve Regina Council—Minoque, 182; Fitzgerald, 142; O'Brien, 171; Igol, 145; Cronin, 157. Total, 797.

St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 156; King, 135; Kavanagh, 96; Repetti, 144; Smith, 167. Total, 658.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLoughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 171; Sweeney, 145; McGinnis, 191; Hall, 122; Lovell, 138. Total, 767.

New York World—Siddall, 161; Carswell, 154; McLauchlan, 156; Strawinski, 191; Farlow, 197. Total, 864.

SECOND GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 178; Sweeney, 142; McGinnis, 121; Hall, 154; Lovell, 215. Total, 810.

New York Journal—Demarest, 155; Benson, 119; Kane, 165; Newman, 160; Hissong, 178. Total, 777.

THIRD GAME.—New York Journal—Demarest, 163; Benson, 149; Kane, 161; Newman, 125; Hissong, 179. Total, 777.

New York World—Siddall, 147; Carswell, 120; McLauchlan, 190; Strawinski, 185; Farlow, 166. Total, 808.

THE SULTAN'S TAILOR.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 7.—Joseph Swoboda, an old tailor, who died to-day, was tailor to the Sultan of Turkey for a number of years. He escaped from Constantinople thirty years ago at a time when the Sultan was condemning to death persons suspected of complicity in a political conspiracy.

Count Zechy, a Hungarian who had organized the fire and police departments for the Sultan, knew Swoboda and procured him the position of chief tailor. It was Count Zechy who gave Swoboda the warning that enabled him to escape. Father Zobo, a Terre Haute priest, who was a fellow Bohemian of Swoboda, vouches for the truth of the story.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. B. Arnstein, dry goods, 7 Mercer Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Edington, carpets and rugs, 458 Broadway.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Earlington.

Lytle, W. A., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. A. Lytle, clothing; J. L. Lyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. McLaren, carpets, 57 White Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. J. Harbeck, notions and laces, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Maxwell-McClure Notion Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, white goods, and laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Knollenberg, G. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; H. W. Watt, leather goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, domestics, white goods, linens, and manufacturing department; 61 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Sinclair House.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; G. A. Gay, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, fancy goods and art department; Miss F. Stiefel, fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, prints, white goods, dress goods, and silks, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. H. Gallagher, laces, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. D. Whitaker, ribbons, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; F. C. Pierson, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith, & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Criterion Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Coleman, notions; H. L. Strong, dry goods, 74 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Macauley, R. H., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Morris, A. M., Houston, Texas; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Casper, C., & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Casper, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kellogg, Sommer & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. E. Kellogg, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Hislop, W. B., Angus & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, notions and furnishing goods; G. H. Benham, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

White, E. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, house furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Holland House.

Tootle-Kessler Millinery Company, St Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Kessler, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; R. T. Watts, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; T. E. Solomon, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count Bernstorff, Count von Berg, Baron V. du Vernois, and Capt. von Usiar, Berlin; B. F. Yoakum, St. Louis; W. M. Greene, Cincinnati; Emilio d'Ojeda, Spanish Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—H. T. Scott, San Francisco; George A. Driggs, Waterbury, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—President R. B. Fulton, University of Mississippi.

Send and get our "Light" Story free—Tells how to get more light with less gas by using the BALL CHECK. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., No. 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

"EXHIBITION
Closes at 2 P. M. To-day."
At
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK
Executors' Absolute Sale.
To-Night at 8:30 — To-Night at 8:30
Concluding To-morrow (Friday)
at the same hour at
Mendelssohn Hall
Fortieth St., East of Broadway.
(Admission to hall by card, to be had free, of the managers.)
Doors open at 8 o'clock.
THE
Very Valuable
PAINTINGS
Collected by the late
Mrs. S. D. Warren
OF BOSTON.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
Clearance Sale of
Women's Cloaks and Furs.
The entire stock and surplus stock from the wholesale department placed on sale at a Great Reduction.

Fur Department.

Plain Persian Jackets, full inside, Revere and Blouse effect; value $100.00 . . . . . $55.00
Persian Jackets, value $145.00 . . . . . $69.50
Seal Coats, London dye; value $250.00 . . . $175.00

Cloak Department.

Ladies' Velour Jackets, reduced from $35.00 . . . . $19.50
Monte Carlo Coats, reduced from $18.00 . . . . $7.50
Monte Carlo Coats, reduced from $22.50 . . . . $9.75
Monte Carlo Coats, reduced from $25.00 . . . . $12.00
Storm Ulsters, reduced from $30.00 . . . . $12.00
LADIES' ELEGANT FOREIGN VELOUR and SILK OUTERGARMENTS, reduced from $100.00 to $150.00 . . . . $50.00
LADIES' HIGH CLASS COSTUMES, ranging from $75.00 to $125.00, reduced to $50.00
Broadway and 21st St.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,
JANUARY FUR SALE.
Half-a-million dollars' worth of Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Otter, Seal, Ermine, Marten, Chinchilla, Persian Lamb and other fashionable furs at the following reductions:—
Squirrel, Fox, Krimmer, Thibet.....20 per cent. discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Bear, Skunk.....15 per cent. "
Imperial Russian Sable, Royal Ermine and Mink.....10 per cent. "
Hudson Bay Sable and Marten.....15 per cent. "
Sleigh Robes.....10 per cent. "
Men's Overcoats lined and trimmed with genuine furs.....15 per cent. "
Automobile coats.....15 per cent. "
Fur lined circulars for sleigh or steamer.....20 per cent. "
Leipzig-dyed Persian Lamb and London-dyed Sealskin garments.....10 per cent. "
NOTE: I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Mink, only the genuine natural skins.
I import Russian Sables, undressed duty free; they are dressed here better than in any other country.
I was awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair for garments of Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Otter, Persian Lamb, Sealskin, and for pelts dressed ready for use all kinds, against the world's competition.
Buying fur skins in large quantities, manufacturing on my own premises, and having the advantage which capital and long experience affords, I can successfully compete with any other reliable house in the world.
As already announced, I intend erecting a ten story building on my 41st St. property (a picture of which has been printed in the "Herald" and "Tribune.") I want to build with my own money and would rather sell furs at the large discounts quoted and use the money to build than borrow and pay interest, and carry the furs over to another season which would also entail large storage and insurance expenses.
This sale will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable up-to-date furs with the firm name on carrying the guarantee of reliability, at exceedingly low prices.
All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.
41st & 42d Sts., Bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

The trip there is the best part of a winter in California—that is, it is if you take the
Golden State Limited
It is a veritable hotel on wheels—a flying palace, where you can sleep, dine, smoke, read, and chat with all sorts of people whose one idea is to pass time pleasantly.
Leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' Library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and buffet-smoking-library cars. Lowest altitudes of any line across the continent.
Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free. Tickets, berths and full information at this office.
A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

New Publications. | New Publications.
READY JANUARY 15
The Epic of the Wheat
THE PIT
One of the strongest and most vital novels of active American life ever written
By the late
FRANK NORRIS
Author of "The Octopus"
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
34 UNION SQ., E., NEW YORK

F. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macys
B'dway, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.
Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Cut Glass, Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac, Representing Nearly All the Famous Factories of the World, Will Be Closed Out
At from One-Quarter to One-Half Less Than Our Regular Low Prices.
The "Straus" Cut Glass Is Not Surpassed; the Macy Prices Are Not Matched.
Continuation of the Sale of Muslin Underwear.
Among the New Cottons.
First Floor, 35th Street.
It is Spring and Summer in the section that holds the just-arrived Wash Goods. They are fascinating—irresistible lures to all women who dote on ethereal, color-kissed fabrics. Their bright, crisp folds are true prophecies of warm-weather fashions. But don't wait until the sun sizzles to choose or to sew. The call for Cottons comes strong in January—and we respond completely. Here's a partial catalogue of our notable collection:
Irish Dimities; the spinning has not been bettered since last season. Couldn't be. Same thin, sheer, delicately-corded fabric. But the designers and dyers have wrought new beauties. Charming tints and patterns . . . 19c
Scotch Zephyrs; wonderfully smoothly woven; not a straggling, thickening thread anywhere. Corded stripes and checks, galore—clear tints on white grounds and colors on colors in mellow contrasts . . . 19c
Melange Cheviots; an entirely new weave; not like cheviot as you've always seen it. The apotheosis of the cheviot idea—clear colored stripes and small figures on white grounds . . . 22c
Satin-striped Batistes—perfect loomwork; perfect printing. Wonderful how the ponderous rollers can impress such films of cloth so daintily—rosebuds, rings, posies and scrolls on white and tinted grounds . . . 22c
Lace-corded Striped Batistes—very like the goods described above; same exquisite printing, but the surface is refined, enlivened by shimmering satin cluster cords; remarkable value at . . . 24c
Basket Cheviots—ideally pretty; the mercerizing simulates silk delightfully; white-and-black, white-and-blue, white-and-red, white-and-green. Nothing smarter for summer waists . . . 29c
French Batistes—an extra fine weave; soft, but too closely woven to be called "sheer"—rather firm. Small dots and figures on white grounds; scores of effects to choose from . . . 29c
French Organdies—filmy stuffs—the ne plus ultra of fine spinning—hundreds of charming patterns in colorings that can't be described—soft, crushed, half tints are pronounced among the large floral designs . . . 29c
Irish Linen Suitings—our own importations direct from Belfast, fresh, clear natural linen, black, navy, royal, cadet, pink, pale blue and reseda, 36 inches wide . . . 39c
Linen Etamine—you couldn't choose a hardier, sturdier stuff for the outing suit particularly appropriate for golf costumes—navy, cadet, light blue, gray, reseda and natural linen . . . 44c
Embroidered Irish Linen—silk dots embroidered on plain grounds—seventeen distinct color combinations. These are among the nattiest and smartest fabrics for 1903—exceedingly pretty and serviceable . . . 59c
French Vestings—copies of the choicest and quietest effects for men's vests. Large variety of light and dark colorings, including white on black and black on white . . . 89c
Bordered French Veilings—white and white-and-black border, red-and-white, navy-and-white, tan-and-white, navy with white and navy border and a score of other pleasing combinations . . . 98c
Persian-striped Pineapple Cloth—the solid plain grounds divided by inch-wide Persian stripes in both brilliant and subdued Oriental colorings are strikingly beautiful . . . 98c
We invite your special attention to the following high-art imported novelties:
Embroidered Voiles, $1.24 and $1.39.
Embroidered Swisses, many exclusive designs, 44 inches wide, $1.24 to $1.98.
Embroidered Flax Cloth, one of the most recent Parisian rages, $1.98.
Embroidered French Plumetis, $2.24.

The Ranks Are Thinning in the $11.75 Sale
Best choice always goes first, of course—still, there are enough good things left if you'll be a little spry about it.
This Clearance Sale Includes
$15, $18, $20 and $25
Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats, now
$11.75
Our famous "Concave" shoulder and "close-fitting" collar are features which every one of these garments possess.
Better get in to-day.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

What's the difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...
Insist on having the Genuine
GENUINE
The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITA
VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Hurt Book Sale Begins Today

WE HAVE had inquiries, daily since Christmas, as to when this important sale would be ready. Libraries and private parties are alike eager to secure the splendid bargains that the WANAMAKER HURT BOOK SALE offers.

Our magnificent holiday stock, which is matched nowhere on the continent, leaves hundreds, yes, thousands of fine and standard books that are hurt in various trifling ways, others that are odd ones, twos and the like; all of which we close out in a jiffy at the most startling prices.

The vast collection includes books on art, religion, history, biography, essays, fiction; books in sets, limited editions; juvenile books—books of every sort and kind; some a bit damaged; many with no perceptible hurts at all.

All at stirring reductions from regular prices.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Neapolitan Gloves, $1

AS handsome and stylish Pique Gloves as women can buy for a dollar a pair. Made with that object expressly in view.

Two-clasp, with Paris point backs. In black, white, tan, mode, gray and browns.

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

WHITE SALE

THE present Sale of Muslin Garments is better and greater than any January Sale in the past; yet there is no confusion, no crowding, no unpleasant shopping. Ample space has been provided upstairs and down. You can see the various styles of garments, examine them at your leisure, as you would in regular stocks, and yet profit by savings greater than ever before.

Convenient shopping, splendid merchandise, exceptionally low prices. Little wonder that the success of the WANAMAKER SALE OF WHITE grows greater and greater.

Here are entirely new offerings described and priced today:

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin, with deep cambric ruffle, plain hem and plaits above.
75c—Of muslin; two styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn, hemstitched hem or deep ruffle; trimmed with embroidery.
85c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or hemstitched plaits.
$1—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace and insertion, and point de Paris lace or hemstitching.
$1.25—Of cambric; deep ruffle; trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace; deep ruffle, with nine rows of hemstitching.
$1.50—Of cambric; four styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery and plaits.
$1.75—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with torchon or point de Paris lace, embroidery.
$2—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery.

Drawers

10c—Of muslin; plain hem and plaits above. Three to a buyer.
15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits. Three to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin or cambric; three styles; trimmed with lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffle.
35c—Of cambric or muslin; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or hemstitched ruffle.
40c—Of nainsook; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and plaits above.
50c—Of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace.
75c—Of nainsook; trimmed with blind embroidery and plaits above.
90c—Of nainsook; trimmed with point de Paris lace and plaits.

Corset Covers

8c—Of cambric; trimmed with embroidery. Three to a buyer.
25c—Of cambric; V neck; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery.
35c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon; full front, gathered at waist; fitted back.
50c—Of nainsook; four styles; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace and insertion or neat embroidery.
65c—Of soft cambric; trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ribbon.
85c—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon; full front; plaited back.
$1—Of nainsook; full front; plaited back; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and two rows of insertion and ribbon.

Chemises

35c—Of cambric; two styles; round neck; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle or torchon lace.
50c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with embroidery; plaited front.
65c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
85c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with lace and insertion; lawn ruffle on skirt.
$1—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon; ruffle on skirt; ribbon at waist.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin; yoke of embroidery and cluster plaits; square neck; trimmed with lawn ruffle. Three to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; three styles; high and V neck; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle; yoke of cluster plaits or embroidery and plaits.
65c—Of cambric; round neck and short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and ribbon.
75c—Of cambric or muslin; square or V-neck; three styles; trimmed with hemstitching or embroidery.
85c—Of muslin or cambric; four styles; high, square or round neck; trimmed with embroidery; some with insertion, others hemstitched.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook; six styles; round or square neck; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace or neat embroidery.
$1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and ribbon, or neat embroidery and insertion.
$1.50—Of cambric; high neck and round yoke; trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion and ruffle; or square neck trimmed with ruffle and lace.

Short Petticoats

35c—Of muslin, with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
50c—Of muslin, with deep lawn ruffle, plaited and hemstitched; or trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle, plaited and hemstitched in clusters.

The 10c and 15c Drawers, 8c Corset Covers and 38c Nightgowns in the Basement. All other goods on Second Floor.

Office Chairs
At Reduced Prices

WE have sorted out from our large stock of office furniture today all the Revolving and Arm Chairs of which there are only one or two of a pattern.

This makes a most attractive group, all new and perfect, to sell at *one-third below regular prices:*

At $3, from $4—Imitation mahogany Chair, wood seat.
At $4, from $6—Golden oak Arm Chair, leather back.
At $3.75, from $5.75—Golden oak Arm Chair, cane seat.
At $4.50, from $6.75—Golden oak Arm Chair, leather back.
At $5, from $7.50—Golden oak Arm Chair, cane seat.
At $6, from $8.50—Golden oak Revolving Chair, wood seat.
At $7.50, from $10.50—Imitation mahogany Arm Chair, leather back.
At $8, from $12—Golden oak Arm Chair, leather seat and back.
At $9.50, from $14—Mahogany Arm Chair, leather back.
At $10, from $15—Golden oak Arm Chair, leather back.
At $12, from $18—Mahogany Arm Chair, leather seat and back.
At $15, from $22—Golden oak Arm Chair, leather seat and back.
At $16, from $23—Golden oak Arm Chair, leather seat and back.
At $18, from $25—Mahogany Arm Chair, wood seat.
At $45, from $65—Mahogany Arm Chair, leather seat and back.

There is also a full assortment of other Office Furniture, including the Globe-Wernicke Filing Systems and Unit Bookcases. The store is now in the Annex building, with main entrance on 8th street, opposite the Astor Place Bank; another entrance at 766 Broadway, and a third from the Main Store, through the Basement Subway.

Velveteen Waists
At $3.75, worth $5.50

VELVETEEN Waists are popular, practical and pretty. An offering of handsome new waists, such as these, at this liberal reduction in price, should make busy times on our Second floor today. But we have secured ample quantities of them.

The black velveteen is neatly figured; waists are made with full front, plaited at neck. Trimmed with pearl buttons.

Worth $5.50; today at $3.75 each.

Second floor.

Sale of Men's Suits And Overcoats at $8.50

THIS post-holiday clean-up sale means money in pocket for several hundred newly-appareled men, who take advantage of its remarkable offerings.

And little as the price is, remember that you pick from regular Wanamaker clothing—the best ready-made clothing that is produced—all wool, in fabric, and with honest, thorough, skilful, and hygienic tailoring throughout.

These two groups:

Men's $10 to $15 SUITS at $8.50

Just a hundred and fifty of the best ten, twelve and fifteen-dollar sack suits to be found in New York city. Made of black, blue, and fancy cheviots—all marked today at $8.50 a suit.

Men's $10 to $15 OVERCOATS at $8.50

The best ten to fifteen-dollar Winter Overcoats you ever saw, made of Oxford or black frieze; some with satin shoulders, others with entire wool lining. Plenty of sizes for stout men; but only sizes 37 to 46 chest measure in the lot. Choose for $8.50 each.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

A Very Special Offering of Women's Walking Skirts

THIS news item will interest hundreds of of women; for a new Walking Skirt is the most likely garment to be wanted, to freshen up the wardrobe at this season.

These Skirts are spic-span-new, just made up in the handsomest tailor-made styles. Materials are cheviots, melton cloths and tailoring mixtures, in blue, gray, Oxford, brown and tan; and finished with smart strapping, stitching and other tailored effects. The regular values are $10 and $12. Choose today for

Six Dollars Each!

There are about a hundred and seventy-five Skirts in the lot; and yet you must be prompt, for they'll be claimed in a jiffy at this little price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Albatross for Waists
37½c, worth 50c and 65c

DAINTY Mercerized cords, that look and wear like silk, run through this all-wool Albatross—soft and fine.

The stripes are white, white-and-black, and figured; grounds are royal, cadet and light blue, pink, Nile green, light gray, reseda and cardinal.

Lots of the pretty waists you see are made from these materials at full prices—50c and 65c a yard. This costs you a shilling or two less—

Fourth avenue. 37½c a Yard

Remnants of Dress Goods

PHENOMENAL Christmas selling of dress goods left its mark in the shape of remnants without number, and of the most desirable sorts of fabrics.

The lengths range from 2 to 8 yards, and comprise Granites, Serges, Zibelines, Cheviots, Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths in black and all sorts of colors. Then there are light shades in Veilings, Albatross, Crepe de Paris and Cashmere. As to prices, there's a saving of a third to a half over the regular prices by the yard.

Velveteens, too—fancy printed, with metal polka-dots and Persian designs; also plain colored and black Velveteens and Corduroys, in 1½ to 4-yard lengths—for waists, children's dresses, and the like. *Half prices*, or near them.

Basement.

No-Draft Ventilators

FRESH air is essential to either living or sleeping rooms; but drafts are dangerous always.

The "No-Draft" Ventilators allow the air to circulate freely, while they prevent unpleasant drafts.

Easy to put in, or take out; adjustable to fit any ordinary window. Price 20c each.

Basement.

Women's Coats, Reduced

HARVEST-TIME for the women who have delayed purchasing their Winter wraps until now. The season's best styles, most of the cold weather still ahead, much of the original price left behind—that's the situation today:

At $15, formerly $18 to $22.50—Coats of tan covert cloth, black cloths and velveteen, taken from regular stock because of odd lots and broken sizes.
At $22.50, formerly $30 to $50—Coats, mostly three-quarter length, in plain and rough materials of various handsome kinds.
At $65, originally $85 to $120—Handsome imported coats in various exclusive styles; of cloth, silk and various kinds of applique.

Second floor, Broadway.

Lillian Corsets

THE maker of our Lillian Corsets keeps his finger on the pulse of Fashion; and gauges thereby his treatment of Lillian models.

So you, the many satisfied wearers of Lillians, are kept *en rapport* with the latest European styles. And shapely, stylish corsets are pre-requisites for successful gowns:

At $3.50—Of coutil; low bust, medium hips and abdomen; garters attached; lace-trimmed; in white and drab.
At $5.50—Of coutil; low bust; medium hips; very flat over abdomen; garters attached; in white; also in dainty blue, pink and black stripes.
At $6—Of coutil; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; lace-trimmed.
At $7—Of coutil; low bust; very long dip hips; garters attached; flat over abdomen; lace and ribbon-trimmed.
At $9.50—Of white coutil; low bust; medium dip hips; bias sides; lace-trimmed; excellent model for average figures.

Lillian Corsets, in other extremely stylish models, in new, dainty materials, in stripes and figured designs; prices $8.75 to $30.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

A GOODLY lot of them have just come from Ireland—the day after the fair. They are Women's Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered on pure linen. Unlaundered, hence they need a washing to be presentable. With that exception, they are 15c to 20c qualities, in a score of patterns, at

Broadway. 12½ CENTS EACH

Glass and China Opportunities

TAKE from regular Wanamaker prices on Cut Glass, Fancy China, Dinner Sets and Bric-a-Brac, a full third to one-half, and the residue spells economy of the most pronounced sort.

Evidently a good many friends of ours agree with us, judging from the persistent way they've been thinning out the offerings in our January Sale during the last three days.

But new groups are put forward today, and there's plenty of advantageous choosing among some of the other lots. Consult the following list:

Cut Glass

Nappies, 8 in., $4.50, from $6.50.
Water Jugs, at $7 and $8, from $10 and $12.
Bowls, 8 in., at $3.50, worth $5.
Celery Trays, at $3.50, worth $5.
Water Caraffes, at $5, from $7.
Water Tumblers, at $3 doz., worth $4.50; at $7.50 doz., from $10.

Bric-a-Brac

Many fine pieces reduced one-third to one-half in price. Included are Bonn, Teplitz, French Bisque Wares, Belgian Pottery, etc. Just a few prices out of a great number:

At 85c, from $1.25
At $2.50, from $3.50.
At $3.25, from $6.50.
At $5, from $7.50
At $6.50, from $10.
At $11, from $17.50.
At $15, from $22.50.
At $33.75, from $67.50.

Richly Decorated Plates

At $1 each—Bread-and-Butter, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Soup Plates. Many have been selling at $22.50, $24 and $30 doz.

Bohemian Glass

Handsomely decorated in gold; also beautiful specimens of Iris Glass; the balance of our holiday stock, at half and two-thirds former prices:

BONBON DISHES, with handles—
At $1.25, from $2.
At $1.75, from $2.75.
At $2, from $3.

CANDLESTICKS—
At $1.25, from $2.50.
At $1.35, from $3.75.
At $2.25, from $4.50.

VASES—
At $1.85, from $3.75.
At $3, from $6.
At $4.50, from $9.

JELLY PLATES—
At $1.25, from $2.50.
At $1.75, from $2.75.

Dinner Sets

Theo. Haviland Sets of 100 pieces, at $20, were $25.
Chas. Field Haviland Sets of 11 pieces, at $32.50, were $42.50.
French china Sets of 102 pieces, at $35, were $50.
French china Sets of 102 pieces, at $50, were $70.
French china Sets of 117 pieces, at $70, from $110.
Chas. Field Haviland Set of 118 pieces, at $75, from $120.
French china Sets of 124 pieces, at $100, from $175.

Basement.

Still Some Carpets Left

WE put more yards of carpet into this January Riddance Sale than many exclusively Carpet Stores boast of in their entire stock.

Naturally enough, a few days' selling hasn't sapped all its virtue. Plenty of fine carpets, for big room, little room, stairway or hall. And you'll pay more than ever—a lot more than these low prices—when it comes to buying new Spring goods:

	Former Prices.	New Prices for lengths of 20 Yards or Over.	New Prices for Lengths of Under 20 Yds.
Fine Axminsters	$1.65	$1 to $1.25	75c
Other Axminsters	$1 to $1.25	75c to 90c	60c
Body Brussels	$1.25 to $1.40	85c to $1	60c to 75c
Wilton Velvets	$1.40	$1 to $1.15	60c to 75c
Velvet	$1	75c	50c to 60c
Tapestry, 9 and 10 wire	75c to 85c	50c to 60c	40c to 45c
Tapestry, 2d and 3d grade	55c to 65c	40c to 45c	
Ingrain, extra heavy	85c	50c	
All-wool Ingrains	65c	45c	

There are also about five hundred Carpet Samples, all neatly bound for use as hall rugs, etc.; 1 x 1½ yards long, from 25c. to $1.50 each.

Third floor.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

NO "because" about these offerings except the obvious one—we want to sell them. Rather do it now, by making reductions, than let events take their natural course.

All fresh, brand-new goods—and prices were low in the first place. Housekeepers, attention!

Lace Curtains

White Irish Point—
Were $4, $5.25, $6.50, $7.25, $9.50 and $12 pair.
Now $3, $4, $5, $5.50, $7, and $9.

Lace Bed Sets

Ruffled Net, full size, with Renaissance center—
Were $7.25, $8.25, $8.75, up to $17.25 each.
Now $5.50, $6.25, $6.50, up to $13 each.

White Irish Point, full size—
Were $8.75, $10.25, $11, $12, $13.75, $14.50 each.
Now $6.50, $7.50, $8.75, $9, $10, $10.50 each.

White Irish Point Sash Lace

Five hundred yards of 27-in. white Irish Point Sash Lace, in new patterns—
Were 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 85c and $1 yard.
Now 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 70c yard.

Third floor.

Need Any of These?

FOR your boys, that is. If you can squeeze a reefer or a couple of boys' waists into the young man's wardrobe, at these prices, it's a good thing to do.

The Reefers are of Oxford frieze, lined with red flannel. A few of chinchilla. Sizes 7 to 14 years. They were $5 each—now $3.75.

The Blouse Waists are madras, percale, Bedford cord, in white or colors; 6 to 15-year sizes. 50c to $1 values; now priced at 35c each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lawn Aprons at 10c

A HUNDRED dozens of Maids' Lawn Aprons, well made, liberally proportioned, of good serviceable lawn. They won't tarry here long at their little prices—10c each.

Basement.

Grass Linen Table Pieces

DOILIES, Scarfs and Table Cloths of fine grass linen; some handsomely hemstitched; others with scalloped edges. They came in a month too late to suit the importer; hence are sold at hardly more than half their value.

The linens are in white, embroidered in white or blue, and in blue, embroidered in white. Prices:

6-inch Doilies, round, $4 to $4.75 a dozen
10-inch Doilies, round, $6 to $8.75 a dozen
12-inch Doilies, round, $9 to $10 a dozen
24-inch Doilies, round, $2.25 and $2.50 each
29-inch Doilies, round, $3 to $4.50 each
30-inch Doilies, square, $2.25 and $2.50 each
36-inch Doilies, square, $3.25 and $3.75 each
40-inch Doilies, square, $4 and $4.50 each
6 x 4½-inch Doilies, oval, 30c and 35c each
10 x 7½-inch Doilies, oval, 35c to 60c each
12 x 9-inch Doilies, oval, 60c and 65c each
22 x 29-inch Doilies, oval, $2.50 to $3.25 each
16 x 48-inch Scarfs, $2.75 each
18 x 54-inch Scarfs, $3.25 each
73 x 98-inch Table Cloths, $21 each.

Fourth avenue.

More Girls' Coats Reduced

WE'VE taken another group of Girls' Winter Coats in hand today—some of the waifs and strays of the finer varieties.

The result is a sharp shrinkage in prices, that you, and your little daughter may appreciate—

$15, instead of $25 to $30

You, because you save $10 to $15; she, because she gets a pretty, stylish coat.

Of fine cloth and velvet, well-lined, handsomely trimmed; sizes 6 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lamps, Globes and Shades
Less, By a Third to a Half

SOME of the ways in which we put "our best foot forward" in our Lamp Store—samples. Now the army of handsome Lamps and Globes they represented has melted away; so they swing into line, as a rear-guard, and retreat—at reduced prices. Figures show how much:

LAMPS

Louwelsa ware Lamps in rich dark blended colorings, squat and tall shapes:
$7.50, reduced from $13.50, $15 and $20
$5, reduced from $8.50, $10 and $12
Fine Metallic Table and Banquet Lamps:
$5, reduced from $10 and $12 $8.25, reduced from $16.50
Japanese Bronze and Pottery Vases, mounted as Lamps:
$10, reduced from $15, $18 and $20
Decorated Lamps, complete with globes to match:
$2.50, reduced from $3.50 $7.50, reduced from $15
$3, reduced from $4.50 $17.50, reduced from $25 and $35

LAMP SHADES.

Silk, slightly soiled:
$3.75, from $7.50 $6.75, from $13.50
$4.25, from $9.50 $10, from $20 to $30

LAMP GLOBES

Handsomely decorated; imported and domestic; in 9-in., 10-in. and 12-in. sizes:
50c, from $1 $1.50, from $3 $2, from $4
$3, from $6 $5, from $10

Lamp Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
TO-MORROW EVG. at 8—FAUST. Eames, Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 10, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 10, at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8:30. GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert by general request Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be repeated. Soloists: Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Salignac, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 12, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce Maryill, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 15, at 8—Special performance at Pop. Prices. Double bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Salignac, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 16, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKÜRE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryill, Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora **DUSE**
TO-NIGHT at 8, Francesca da Rimini
Also To-morrow Afternoon & Tues. Eve., Jan. 13th
Jan. 14th & 16th, MAGDA
AFTERNOONS.
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. | **LAST 2 WEEKS** MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. To-day & Sat.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 30th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Matinees Wed. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
SILK SOUVENIRS NEXT SAT. MAT.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
INSTANT. POSITIVE. ELECTRIC HIT.
GEORGE ADE'S witty musical success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

ONLY THIS WEEK. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
Fourteenth annual Show. Grand Display of all Breeds Game Birds, Bantams, Fancy Fowl, Pigeons, Exhibition Yards, Incubators, Cavies, Rabbits, Cage Birds. Special showing of cats, under auspices of Atlanta Cat Club. Adm., 50c.; children, 25c.

New York's Finest **MAJESTIC** The World's Safest Theatre.
Broadway and 50th St. Grand Circle.
OPENS THURS. JAN. 15.
WITH THE **WIZARD OF OZ**
Staged by Mr. JULIAN MITCHELL.
Seats on sale at box office, $1.50, $1, 75, 50, 25c.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.,
ARNOLD DOLMETSCH,
Lecture and Concert of Old Music.
Seats at box office and at Ditson's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 3 Nights at 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. IMPRUDENCE.
NEXT TUESDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin, and the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. In Robert Marshall's new play, The Unforeseen

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
The Girl with the Green Eyes. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD
By Clyde Fitch.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Last 9 Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN **THE CROSS-WAYS**
Jan. 19th, Annie Russell in "Miss and Men."

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. near B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Next Matinee Sat. 2:30.
"Audience was wildly enthusiastic."—Eve. Sun.
"A reception that any actress may well feel proud of."—Herald.
ELIZABETH TYRELL
"A Personal Triumph."—Sun.
GRETNA GREEN "Real Enthusiasm."—Times. "A Decided Success."—Press.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE { Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE CAVALIER.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
Evenings, 7:45 sharp. Matinées Saturday, 1:45.
SOTHERN FOR 3 WEEKS MORE AS HAMLET.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN N. C. MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
In "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY MATCH.
New York A. C. vs. St. Nicholas S. C.
To-night 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

CARNEGIE HALL.
2d Concert Sunday Eve., Jan. 11th, 8:15.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA
Management Townsend H. Fellows Co.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

VICTORIA Theatre, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 3d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
as ROMA in Hall Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY.**

BIJOU Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. | **Mabelle Gilman**
LAST WEEK. NEXT MONDAY Seat Sale To-day 9 A. M. | In THE MOCKING BIRD.
Charles Frohman Presents CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY | THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSICAL ABSURDITY. MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

THE DEWEY 14th St. near 3d Av.
MATINEE TO-DAY
AUSTRALIAN BURLESQUERS.
Sunday night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 3 WEEKS **THE NINETY AND NINE**
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y only. | WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42d St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

Harlem Op. House Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., Mr. Weedon Grossmith, "The Night of the Party." Week: **Ethel Barrymore** A COUNTRY MOUSE, preceded by "Carrots." Next

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc. Mon.) 25c. | THE CHRISTIAN. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

WEST END. RICE'S "SHOW GIRL." Sunday—Rice's "Pop." Crowded houses; big bill. 25-50-75-1.00. Next Week—Bros. Byrne—3 Bells.

3RD AV. Mat. To-day. "Over Niagara Falls." Next Week—"The Land of the Living."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The northwest storm has moved rapidly eastward, the area of greatest barometric depression to-night being over Lake Ontario. It has extended its influence far to the eastward and southward, so that practically the whole country east of the Mississippi has felt its manifestation in one form or another.

The region of high winds embraces the eastern Rocky Mountain slope, the Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States; in the area of greatest barometric depression, however, the winds have not been unusually strong.

Snow has fallen in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. It has been light in almost all districts.

It is warmer in the Southeastern States and 20 to 25 degrees colder in the Middle Mississippi Valley. Lower temperatures also prevail from Texas northward to the Dakotas, and over the Rocky Mountain region.

The weather will clear to-morrow in the West and South, but snow flurries will continue in the lake region and New England. It will be colder in the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and east to the Gulf and Atlantic Coast districts. Lower temperatures will also prevail in the lake region and New England. In the Northwest the temperature will rise slowly.

Brisk southwest winds along the Atlantic Coast will shift to northwest to-morrow, continuing high to-morrow night and Friday. The winds on the Gulf Coast will continue fresh northwest; on Lake Michigan brisk to high northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk west to northwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the East Gulf Coast and on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England—Snow and colder to-day. To-morrow fair; brisk to high southwest to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware—Fair, colder to-day. To-morrow fair; brisk northwest to north winds.

Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—Fair and colder to-day. To-morrow fair; fresh northwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Clearing and colder to-day. To-morrow fair; brisk west winds.

West Virginia—Fair to-day, except snow in the mountain districts, colder. To-morrow fair.

Minnesota—Fair to-day. To-morrow fair and warmer; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

South Dakota—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow.

North Dakota—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, colder; northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours, ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	27	35	31
6 A. M.	25	35	32
9 A. M.	31	34	35
12 M.	37	35	41
3 P. M.	36	37	41
6 P. M.	35	38	39
9 P. M.	33	36	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36½
Weather Bureau	32½
Corresponding date 1902	35¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 34 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum being 41 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 25 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 87 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	28	30	S	Cloudy
Atlantic City	36	42	W	Cloudy
Boston	32	32	SE	Snow
Buffalo	34	34	W	Snow
Cape May	38	40	SW	Cloudy
Eastport	16	20	W	Clear
Nantucket	36	36	SE	Rain
Norfolk	44	48	S	Pt. cloudy
Oswego	26	26	S	Snow
Philadelphia	32	38	W	Snow
Pittsburg	30	38	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	28	28	E	Snow
Scranton	30	32	SW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	44	48	SW	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	32	40	W	Cloudy
Chicago	26	28	NW	Cloudy
Cincinnati	26	36	W	Snow
Cleveland	28	34	SW	Snow
Detroit	28	32	NW	Snow
Duluth	10	18	NW	Pt. cloudy
Grand Haven	26	36	N	Cloudy
Green Bay	20	30	NW	Snow
Huron	10	20	NW	Clear
Marquette	16	28	NW	Snow
Milwaukee	26	28	NW	Pt. cloudy
Toledo	28	34	W	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	42	50	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	46	48	NW	Clear
Corpus Christi	58	66	N	Clear
Galveston	56	60	NW	Clear
Hatteras	54	58	SW	Pt. cloudy
Jacksonville	64	66	SW	Clear
Key West	66	68	W	Clear
Mobile	60	70	NW	Clear
Montgomery	50	60	W	Clear
New Orleans	58	70	NW	Clear
Savannah	54	66	W	Pt. cloudy
Tampa	64	68	SW	Clear
Wilmington, N.C.	50	56	W	Rain
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	12	16	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	18	26	W	Snow
Dodge City	30	40	NW	Clear
Kansas City	24	32	NW	Snow
North Platte	22	30	NW	Clear
Omaha	16	26	NW	Pt. cloudy
St. Paul	14	22	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	8	10	NW	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	16	22	Calm	Clear
Denver	32	40	SE	Pt. cloudy
Helena	26	28	SW	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	34	40	W	Pt. cloudy

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:50	Moon sets..1:40

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:10	Gov. Isl'd...2:25	H. Gate...4:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:24	Gov. Isl'd...2:32	H. Gate...4:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) JAN. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 9.		
Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 10.		
Altai, Kingston, Cartagena, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Basil, Para and Manaos	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Canadian, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M. 12 M.
Caracas, Curacao	.....	
Comanche, Charleston and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	.....
Etong, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Protoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 12.		
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed, despatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand; which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (THURSDAY,) JAN. 8.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 5.
Concho, Galveston, Dec. 31.
Etruria, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 27.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 2.
FRIDAY, JAN. 9.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Yucatan, Nassau, Jan. 1.
SATURDAY, JAN. 10.
Coamo, San Juan, Jan. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 3.
SUNDAY, JAN. 11.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Jan. 4.
MONDAY, JAN. 12.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 6.
Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 5.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 3.

Arrived.

SS Finland, Albrecht, Antwerp, Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. East of Fire Island at 7:15 P. M.

SS Tanagra, (Br.,) Abbott, Swansea, Dec. 20, and Louisburg, C. B., Jan. 3, with coal to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Athos, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Cape Haiti Dec. 19, Port de Paix 20th, Gonaives 21st, Port-au-Prince and Jeremie 22d, Aux Cayes 23d, Jacmel 24th, Savanilla 28th, and Santa Marta 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Mackey Bennett, (Br.,) Schenck, Halifax, N. S., Jan. 4, to the Commercial Cable Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Lassena, Copenhagen Dec. 17, Christiania 18th, and Christiansand 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Byrne, Rio de Janeiro Dec. 17, Pernambuco 21st, Bahia 23d, and Barbados 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Devons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Verbena, (Br.,) Mann, Matanzas Dec. 16, Cardenas 17th, and Santiago 25th, with sugar to Larrinaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Oneida, Devereaux, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 2, via Wilmington, N. C., 3d, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Orange, (Norw.,) Fieldstad, Sagua Jan. 1, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Rescue, Licato, Sagua Jan. 1, to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company. Towed steamship Orange (Norw.) to this port.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Volund, (Norw.,) Pettersen, Laguna Dec. 27, with mahogany to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Baggett, Savannah Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., westsouthwest, moderate breeze; cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Banza, (Br.,) for Durban, via St. Vincent.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam, via Boulogne.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Naples, Genoa, and Algiers.
SS Cherokee, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Sabine, for Galveston.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Auguste, (Aust.,) for Trieste, via Baltimore.
SS Bellena, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Korona, (Br.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Blucher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Nordkap, (Dan.,) Capt. Rasmussen, from Swansea for New York, arr. at Milford Haven to-day.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Capt. Hendry, from Cape Town for New York, passed St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Connolly, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arrived at Pernambuco Jan. 5.

SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, from New York, via Algiers, Colombo, &c., arr. at Hongkong to-day.

SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavetelli, sld. from Palermo Dec. 27 for New York.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, sld. from Genoa Jan. 3 for New York.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York for Marseilles, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:36 P. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.55½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.90
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb.	.08½
Lard, prime	10.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 68@74c; No. 2 red, 71¾c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 46¾c; No. 2 oats, 32¾c; No. 3 white, 32@33½c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 38@43c; fair to choice malting, 46@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.70; lard, per 100 lb, $9.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.55@$8.72½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@$9.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.31; clover, contract grade, $11.10@$11.20.

COTTON.—The market was exceptionally irregular. The first call developed an advance of 4@6 points. Later business increased the advance to 7@13 points. There was very active buying throughout the session. In the afternoon profit taking started a decline, and large selling orders came in from Wall Street. The market was finally barely steady at a net advance of 1 point on January and a decline of 4@6 points on the later months. Sales of futures were estimated at 350,000 bales.

Spot cotton, closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.90c for middling uplland and 9.15c for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 1,031 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and steady, unchanged at 8 9-16c; sales, 4,550 bales. Mobile quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; sales, 1,000 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; sales, 713 bales. Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales nil. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales nil. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8⅝c; sales, 472 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales nil. Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8⅝c; sales, 4,483 bales. Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 783 bales. St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 50 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.62	8.69	8.57	8.57@8.58
February	8.67	8.67	8.64	8.57@8.58
March	8.70	8.74	8.61	8.61@8.62
April	8.71	8.71	8.70	8.60@8.62
May	8.72	8.74	8.63	8.63@8.64
June	8.71	8.72	8.70	8.63@8.65
July	8.71	8.75	8.66	8.65@8.66
August	8.61	8.61	8.50	8.51@8.52
September	8.29	8.29	8.20	8.18@8.20

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Spot in fair demand; prices 6 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.34; good middling, 4.90; middling, 4.72; low middling, 4.60; good ordinary, 4.48; ordinary, 4.36. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,700 bales American. Receipts, 35,000 bales, including 33,100 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.66; January and February, 4.66; February and March, 4.66; March and April, 4.66; April and May, 4.66@4.67; May and June, 4.67@4.68; June and July, 4.67@4.68; July and August, 4.67@4.68; August and September, 4.61; September and October, 4.47; October and November, 4.37.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the third consecutive day wheat started off with poor promise for the bulls, but wound up firm in tone at a slight advance over the previous night. The market dragged along until midday without change, and then slowly hardened on reports of good Chicago support, coupled with export rumors, corn strength, and light interior receipts. At all Western points arrivals for the day were 601,000 bushels, against 483,000 bushels last year, the Northwest reporting 360 cars. The export business included 1 load No. 2 red and 2 loads No. 2 hard Winter, here, with 14 loads at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86⅝c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 86½c, and No. 2 red, New York, 79½c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72c asked; May, 75@75½c asked; July, 71c bid; No. 2 hard, 66@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40@41c; May, 40¼c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 34c; May, 34½c bid; No. 2 white, 35½@36c.

DULUTH, Jan. 7.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; May, 75¾c. Oats—May, 34c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—Wheat—May, 74½@74¾c on track; No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75½c; May, 75½@75¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51c. Barley—Standard, 60c; sample, 40@55½c. Corn—May, 43⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35, Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; red dog, $2.20@$2.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.25@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $20; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20; Spring bran, middlings, $19@$21.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79 7-16	79 13-16	79⅝	79⅝
July	77 11-16	77⅞	77½	77⅞
Corn—				
January	57	57¼	57	57
May	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝
July	47⅝	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
Oats—				
May	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞
May	75 7-16	75¾	75½	75½
July	72¾	73⅛	72⅝	73
Corn—				
January	47⅜	47⅝	46½	47
May	43⅝	43⅝	43 7-16	43⅝
July	42⅝	42 13-16	42 9-16	42⅝
Oats—				
May	34½	34½	33 15-16	34⅜
July	31⅞	32	31⅝	32
Lard—				
January	$9.90	$9.90	$9.82½	$9.82½
May	9.47½	9.50	9.45	9.45
Ribs—				
January	8.52½	8.60	8.52½	8.57½
May	8.72½	8.77½	8.70	8.75
Pork—				
January	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.

CATS AS PRIZE WINNERS

Some Remarkable Exhibits in the Madison Square Garden.

Foreign Orpingtons Score Chief Honors in Their Class—Blue Ribbons for Turkeys, Ducks, and Pigeons.

Cats were the feature yesterday at the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association's annual show in the Madison Square Garden. The exhibit of felines in the concert hall of the garden, under the auspices of the Atlantic Cat Club, was opened in the morning, and for the greater part of the day the room was crowded with lovers of these familiar household pets. Bronze turkeys, carrier pigeons, Pekin ducks, Chinese geese and even the imported Orpingtons were, for the time being, cast into the shade.

"Geese and chickens are very nice to eat," remarked a fur-clad matron with two children while gazing at the bob-tailed Manx cat, "but one has to be posted on so many technicalities to admire them in a show, while with cats it's different, for it is possible to admire a $5 kitten just as much as one said to be worth $1,000."

Mrs. W. S. Hofstra of Garden City exhibits a short-haired Siamese cat which she offers to sacrifice for $1,000, and Mrs. F. Kimball of Natick, Mass., has a short-haired tortoise-shell cat which she would permit some one else to own for the same price. These are the most valuable cats in the show, but there are others which have every appearance of making docile companions whose value ranges downward to a five-dollar bill. There is no class, however, for the well-known and often-annoying New York variety. Whether this purely home-bred species was barred could not be learned, but it is possible the officers feared that the night-prowling felines of the city would corrupt the manners of those reared in luxury and bearing high-sounding foreign names.

The ordinary individual, who only knows cats as he or she used to see them dozing in the doorway of a hospitable New England farm, would be amazed at the remarkable specimens in this show. Many of those supposed to be worth a small fortune are not half so pretty to look at as the familiar country cat, but their scarcity and peculiarity gives these most advanced evolutions in cation high favor among cat enthusiasts. Some of the beautiful haired ones look more like those hideous large muffs that may be seen in fashion plates of half a century ago. Some have luxurious quarters, sleeping on red, blue, pink, and yellow cushions, while dainty chintz and satin curtains make the cages of a few favored ones look like veritable doll houses.

One of the most interesting cages contained a long, silver-haired cat, known by the remarkable name of "the Passionate Pilgrim." Two little ones were with it, and a crowd of children went into ecstacies all the afternoon at the antics of the pussies. Mrs. E. N. Barker of Rutherford, N. J., owns the brood, and a blue ribbon denoted the first award. Miss Estelle Ward of Brooklyn won first for an orange long-haired cat, and Mrs. Julius Coppenberg of Simsbury, Conn., got first for a similar one in another class. L. H. Haskell of Bloomfield, N. J., led the limited competition in Manx cats.

The successful cat to receive the large silver cup for the best American-bred cat in the show was won by Mrs. Julius Coppenberg, with her cream long-haired cat, "The Commander." While this cat is valued at only $75, it was considered by a unanimous choice of the judges to be in every way the best cat shown. Several cats received special premiums besides the regular ribbons, among them being the Siamese cat of Mrs. W. S. Hofstra.

All the fowls in the main part of the exhibit were in prime condition and the amount of noise they kept up all day made the vast arena resemble in appearance and sound a huge barnyard at feeding time. The much-heralded imported orpingtons brought out from England especially for this show by William Cook won first honors in nearly all the classes, including the single comb buff, black, white, and rose varieties. The Willow Brook Farm, of Berlin, Conn., did the best of the domestic exhibits. Mr. Cook is what might be termed the inventor of the orpington variety, having brought out his first one, a black variety, in 1886. They have four toes instead of five, and are a heavy, substantial looking fowl.

GAMES ON HORSEBACK.

Music Rides and Sports Afford Entertainment at Two Academies.

The opening music ride of the season in the Central Park Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street, was given last night. The grand entrée was composed of thirty couples, and they performed some very clever manoeuvres in the ring. Following this was a jeu-de-barre, which was contested by G. Fleming, Arthur Norcott, and Frederick Wettach. A jumping contest closed the special exercises. The winning horse was owned by Jefferson Seligman and ridden by Frederick Wettach. About a dozen horses took part in the jumping.

An interesting music ride was held at the Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, last night. The ride opened with a grand entrée in which more than fifty men and women took part under the leadership of Charles T. Krauss. Two events which were hotly contested were the jeu-de-barre and pushball on horseback. The contestants in the former were Charles Geyer, George Mills, and Marshall Clapp. The game was a tie, each taking a ribbon. In the pushball event those who struggled for honors were Charles Geyer, William Montgomery, and Marshall Clapp on one side, while their opponents were "Jack" Snedecker, C. Trusttum, and George Mills. Clapp and Geyer and Montgomery put up the best game, and through their clever work captured the honors. There were two five-minute periods, the score being 1 to 0. Following this game there was an interesting performance of trick riding by H. Van Cleave on his little mule Pete. The entertainment closed with an exhibition of high jumping.

Lord Derby's Owner Willing to Race.

Following the announcement that the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland would offer a trophy to take the place of the Boston cup, comes the statement from E. E. Smathers of the New York Driving Club that he is ready to drive Lord Derby in a contest for the amateur championship. The Mambrino trotter is now at the New York stable of Mr. Smathers, but later will probably be taken to the Empire track by George Spear, his trainer, to prepare for the season's campaign.

With such a candidate as Lord Derby, driven by an expert reinsman like Mr. Smathers, who gave the horse his present mark of 2:05¾, New York's interests are certain to be well represented. Last year Lord Derby and The Monk were sent to Cleveland to compete in the Boston challenge cup race, but for the third time it was won by John A. McKerron, driven by Harry Devereaux of the Cleveland Club, who now owns the horse. However, the Clevelanders, to continue the interest in amateur driving, have offered another trophy, although under rules of a more exacting nature. A horse to be eligible must not have been driven in a professional race for at least a month previous to starting for the cup, and must be driven by an amateur.

Mr. Smathers said yesterday that he thought the engagements of Lord Derby could be so arranged as to comply with the conditions of the Cleveland cup race.

The Monk, owned by C. K. G. Billings, President of the New York Driving Club, and Chain Shot, the property of Charles C. Lloyd, are other probable candidates.

Amateur Handicap Billiards.

In the handicap amateur billiard tournament 14.2, now in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, Harry White, playing 125 points, defeated Aaron Vanderwerker, playing 130 points. To-night Frank Boyd (200) and Joseph Dalton (120) will play. The scores of last night's game follow:

Harry White, (125)—2 1 0 0 0 4 5 0 1 0 4 3 0 1 3
0 7 2 0 5 2 1 3 0 2 2 0 3 0 1 4 6 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 4
1 0 8 4 0 4 6 1 1 1 7 1 0 0 3 8 0 1 1. Total—125. Average—1 92-65.

Aaron Vanderwerker, (130)—0 2 1 3 1 0 0 3 9 0 1 0
0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 8 2
0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 8 1 0 5 1 1 0 0 0. Total—96. Average—1 24-62.

ENTRIES FOR HANDICAPS.

The Brooklyn and Suburban Show Increased Number of Nominations for This Year.

The entries so far received for two of next season's big turf events exceed in number the previous year's nominations for the same races. H. D. McIntyre, Secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, made public yesterday the entries for the Brooklyn Handicap to be run this Spring on the opening day of the forthcoming meeting of that club. Up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 62 entries had been received as against 59 last year and 41 the year before.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has received 66 entries for the Suburban Handicap as against 57 last year and 51 the year before. The entries:

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Gold Heels, Blues, Advance Guard, Andy Williams, Young Henry, Hunter Raine, Zoroaster, Prince of Melbourne, Major Daingerfield, Hermis, Col. Hill, Francesco, Heno, Cameron, His Eminence, Waterboy, Olympian, Injunction, Gimcrack, Rigodon, Irish Lad, Dixieline, Chilton, The Rhymer, Syrlin, Oom Paul, Waswift, Sidney C. Love, Floraline, Hernando, Predirtion, City Bank, Onatas, Yardarm, Dauphin, Pentecost, Merry Acrobat, Memphis, Masterman, Huckensack, Ethier, Clipper, Spencer Reif, Rightful, Africander, De Sanet, April Shower, Royal, Sambo, Wild Pirate, Great American, Himself, Bar Le Duc, Igniter, Disadvantage, Mackey Dwyer, Huntress, Bessie Spahr, Linguist, Bonnibert, Circus, Namtor, Herbert, and Contend.

SUBURBAN.

Advance Guard, Africander, Andy Williams, April Shower, Bonnibert, Bar Le Duc, Bessie Spahr, Blues, Chilton, Circus, Clipper, Col. Bill, Contend, De Sanet, Disadvantage, Dixieline, Floraline, Francesco, Gimcrack, Gold Heels, Good Morning H., Great American, Grey Friar, Glenwater, Heno, Herbert, Hermis, Hernando, Himself, His Eminence, Hunter Raine, Huntress, Igniter, Injunction, Irish Lad, Lendin, Linguist, Lux Casta, Mackey Dwyer, Major Daingerfield, Masterman, Merry Acrobat, Namtor, Olympian, Odnung, Otis, Prince of Melbourne, Ranald, Rightful, Rigodon, Roehampton, Roslyn, Royal, Sambo, Sidney C. Love, Sir Faust, Spencer Reif, Syrlin, Tags, The Huguenot, The Rhymer, Ulen, Waswift, Waterboy, Wild Pirate, and Zoroaster.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY.

The third championship hockey game of the Amateur Hockey League series which was played at the Claremont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, was not as productive of brilliant play as were the two preceding contests. The opposing teams were the representative players of the Hockey Club of New York and the Brooklyn Skating Club, and the New York team won very easily by the score of 10 goals to 2.

There were very few who thought that the Brooklyn players would score against the men who played a "tie" with the New York Athletic Club team last Saturday night, and the fact that they managed to secure two goals was somewhat of a surprise. The Brooklyn men had the lighter team and were outplayed at all points, but the daring work of Huntington and quick judgment of Harmon prevented the home team from being shut out. McKersey played a splendid game for the winners and Phillips and Russell also were extremely useful. Just once did the referee use his prerogative, and this was when he penalized Brooklyn by sending Wills to temporary retirement for three minutes, on account of rough play, in which, by the way, Wills was the greatest sufferer, as he received a rather painful fall in trying to check big Newberry. Line up:

Hockey Club, 10.	Position.	Brooklyn, 2.
Ellison	Goal	Smith
Clarke	Point	Huston
Newberry	Cover point	Jemnison
Russell	Forward	Twining
Phillips	Forward	Wills
McKensey	Forward	Huntington
De Casanoval	Forward	Harman

Goals made—McKersey, (3,) Russell, (2,) Phillips, (2,) Newberry, (1,) Huntington, (1,) Harman, (1.) Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—Mr. Holden, Brooklyn Skating Club, and Mr. Forrest, Hockey Club of New York. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Crew Work at N. Y. University.

An eight-oared rowing machine has been set up in the New York University gymnasium, and thirty candidates for the crew are now practicing regularly under the direction of Capt. Lane. The prospects for a good crew are excellent, as all of last year's crew except Blunt and Fairchild will be in the boat. Work upon a boathouse on the Harlem River, a few minutes' walk from the university, will be begun in the Spring.

NEW BASEBALL SETBACK

Railway Company Will Not Lease Grounds to American League.

A Director of Washington Club Announces That a New Team Will Play Here This Year.

It was reported yesterday that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had reached a decision not to purchase and lease the plot of land between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, Lenox Avenue, and the Harlem River to the American League for use next season as a baseball ground and that this action rendered the American League virtually powerless to hold games on Manhattan Island next season.

For several months past, the representatives of the American League have frequently stated that they had secured grounds on Manhattan Island and that an American League club would play here positively next season. All efforts to induce either President Johnson or any of his confrères in the American League to tell the location of these grounds have been fruitless up to the present time.

President Johnson, as well as the other high officials of the American League, are now in the West, and G. Hector Clemes, one of the Directors of the Washington American Baseball Club, was the only available representative of the new organization who could be found in this city last night. When told of the report Mr. Clemes said:

"President Johnson has always kept his word in everything so far, and only a few weeks ago he stated positively that he had secured grounds in New York, and that the American League would have a team playing here next season. You can bank on anything he says in regard to this matter, and he will be here very soon himself to prove that he will make good his statement.

"We have the grounds, we have the players, and we will have the club playing ball of the best kind here this year, notwithstanding all these reports to the contrary. The meeting which will be held here at the Fifth Avenue Hotel very soon will be the annual and schedule meetings combined of the American League. When the schedule is made and published you will find the dates alloted for the New York Club, and then perhaps those who are doubting our sincerity will be satisfied that the American League means business.

"I can tell you further," he continued, "that the opening game will be played here April 29 between the Washington and New York American League clubs. Make no mistake when I say we have got the players. We have them signed, and there are no contract jumpers among them, either. The American League has no use for contract breakers. Petty obstacles will have no effect on the progress of the erection of grand stands and preparing the new grounds," said Mr. Clemes, "and this work will be begun very soon."

From other sources it was learned that those who are not in sympathy with the American League's coming to this city have canvassed all the available sites for new baseball grounds, and are satisfied that the American League cannot make good its promises of playing on Manhattan Island this year.

Andrew Freedom, when asked about the reputed action of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said: "You know that I am out of baseball, having sold my controlling interest in the New York Club to Mr. Brush, but you may quote me as saying that some one has been stringing these Western fellows all along."

BASEBALL CONFERENCE SURE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A peace conference between committees representing the American and National Baseball Leagues is now assured. After much quibbling by the heads of the two major leagues and the postponement of the conclave which was set for last Monday, Ban Johnson, president of the American League to-day announced that the session would be held in Cincinnati Friday. Johnson made the announcement following the receipt of a letter from President Garry Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League Club and Chairman of the Peace Committee of that organization.

President Herrmann's letter, which contained a reply to the letter sent by Mr. Johnson last Monday, was the result of the head of the American League deciding to call the meeting. The answer to Johnson's last letter was final that there would be a conclave of the two organizations. The contents of the letter Johnson would not disclose, but stated after reading it that the peace conference is now assured and that the meeting will be called Friday.

President Johnson, with Charles Comiskey, President of the Chicago Club, and Henry Killilea, owner of the Boston Club, who is residing in Milwaukee, will leave here for the scene of the joint session to-morrow night. Charles W. Somers, the fourth member of the American League committee, will leave Cleveland for Cincinnati also to-morrow.

The National League committee, which consists of Frank Robison and James A. Hart, in addition to President Herrmann and a fourth member, whose name has not been announced by the National League, was notified of the meeting by President Herrmann.

Yale's New Baseball Coach.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 7.—It was announced to-night by the Yale baseball management that Dr. W. H. Murphy of the class of '93, will be the head coach of the baseball squad during the coming season.

Dr. Murphy will arrive in this city about the first of February, and will remain throughout the season, being assisted from time to time by former Yale players. It is also probable that a professional coach will be employed. The pitchers will be called out to-morrow, with other members of the squad to follow in about three weeks.

Baseball Games for N. Y. U.

Manager W. C. Belcher has given out the following partial schedule for the New York University baseball team for the coming season:

April 1—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 4—Columbia, at Ohio Field; 8—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Ohio Field; 15—Lafayette, at Easton; 20—Trinity, at Ohio Field; 22—Union, at Schenectady; 29—Rutgers, at Ohio Field.

May 8—Lafayette, at Ohio Field; 16—Trinity, at Hartford; 20—Rutgers, at New Brunswick.

Trinity Academy's Athletic Games.

At the closed athletic games of Trinity Academy yesterday, M. Mohr established a new record for the Academy in the standing broad jump, his distance being 9 feet 4½ inches. The former record was 9 feet 1 inch. Summary:

Potato Race, Junior.—Won by Wilson, Reeve second, Otis third.

Standing Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by Mohr, 9 feet 4½ inches; Judge, second, 8 feet 6½ inches; Masterton, third, 8 feet 2 inches.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by Buttolph, 4 feet 7 inches; Judge, second, 4 feet 6 inches; Moward, third, 4 feet 5 inches.

Springboard High Jump.—Won by Hamill, 7 feet 1 inch; Forman, second, 7 feet; Lurs, third, 6 feet 7 inches.

15-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Edwards, Wood second, Hart third. Time—0:02.

15-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Reamy, A. Hopping second, Otis third. Time—0:02 2-5.

Sack Race.—Won by E. Ulman, Matthews second, B. Budd third.

Potato Race, Senior.—Won by Mohr, Budd second, Buttolph third.

Long Island Kennel Club Meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Long Island Kennel Club, which was held last night in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, it was decided to entertain at dinner the visiting exhibitors at the Westminster Kennel Club's bench show next month. The dinner will be given at the Ashland House, New York, on Thursday, Feb. 12.

It is the intention of the Long Island Kennel Club to hold a bench show in Brooklyn next November, and although the organization is scarcely three months old, its membership is growing rapidly and the future promises well for it. The officers of the new association are as follows: President—Dwight Moore; Vice President—F. B. Thomason; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph M. Dale; Board of Trustees—H. E. Gibb, Clarke Day, and J. F. Collins; Membership Committee—B. Wing, Clair Foster, and F. J. Marinelli.

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¶ This week $18 for $22 and $25 Overcoats, $25 for $30 and $35 Overcoats, $30 for $40 Overcoats, and $40 for $50 and $55 Overcoats.

¶ It is evident they belonged to best selling styles or they would still be here in full force.

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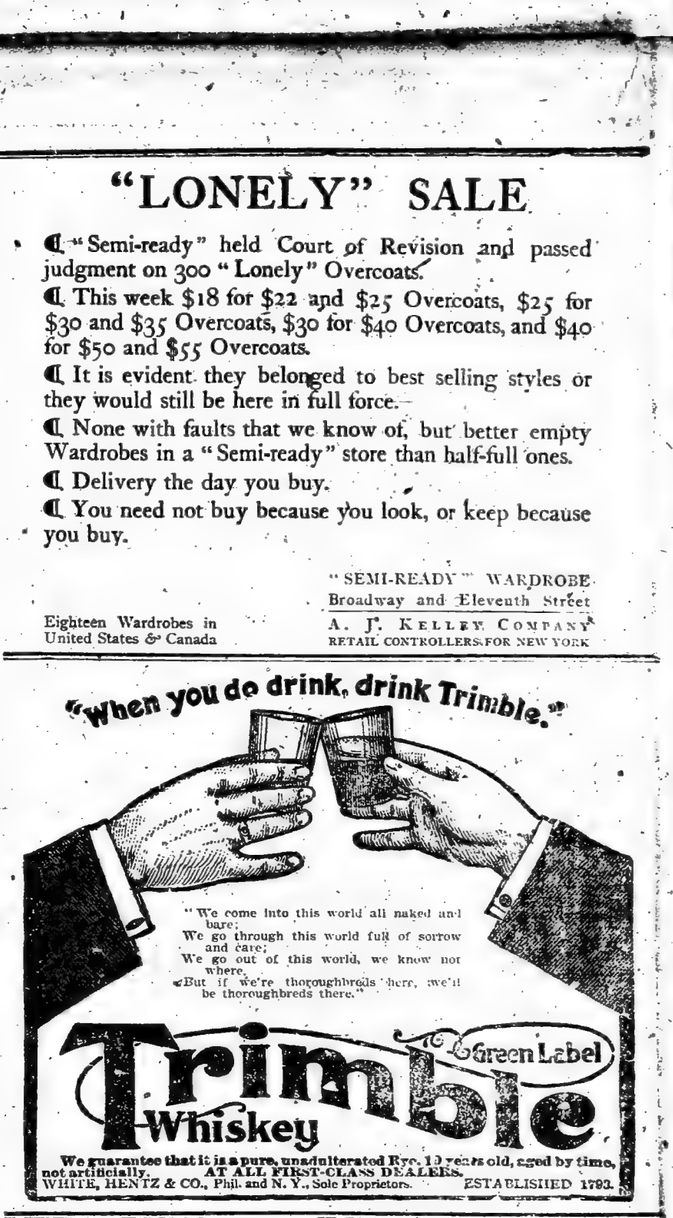

HORSE SHOW AWARD DISPUTED.

W. M. V. Hoffman has called the attention of the Directors of the National Horse Show Association to the fact that a first prize in the recent Madison Square Garden show was unduly awarded, but owing to the late date at which the statements were presented to the Directors, there is little likelihood that any change will be made in the original official awards. John G. Hecksher, Secretary of the Horse Show Association, has so replied to Mr. Hoffman, and yesterday James T. Hyde, the Assistant Secretary, reiterated that no further action would be taken. The only possibility of this being done will be by a special meeting of the Directors, but there was not the slightest intimation yesterday that any of the officers were thinking of such a thing.

The difficulty has arisen over the award of first prize to the Stockbridge mare, Ruritania, for single roadsters in Class 15. The mare has been a former prize winner, but on this occasion the mare was originally declared unsound by the veterinary surgeons. When the horse came into the ring, it is said, many noticed she was lame, the three surgeons so deciding. They were Dr. William Sheppard, Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, and Dr. J. E. Ryder. After the horse was declared out of the ring, Mr. Hoffman states, her driver obtained immediate permission to re-enter her after unharnessing her from the vehicle. The mare was jogged up and down before the veterinary surgeons in order to prove that she was all right. One of the surgeons then changed his opinion, but the others held to their original decision that she was unsound, and it is a rule that no horse declared unsound shall compete. The Ring Committee then allowed the horse to compete. She was reharnessed and won the blue ribbon, while Mr. Hoffman's mare Vida Wilkes got second. In his letter citing these facts to the Directors, Mr. Hoffman says:

When there was such a very grave doubt as to the soundness of the Ruritania mare, should not my horse, of whose soundness there was no question, have had the benefit of the doubt? Especially considering the fact (and, gentlemen, this is a matter of record) that the veterinary surgeons unanimously declared the Ruritania mare unsound when she entered the ring, and when the mare was allowed in the ring for the second time the surgeons were obliged to unharness the animal in order to put it to a test as to its soundness, and then the decision was not unanimous on the part of the veterinary surgeons.

Mr. Hoffman claims that he does not consider this as a protest, as he has never protested a Horse Show decision and never intends to do so, but he desires to ascertain if, in the future, when a horse has been declared unsound, it may have the privilege of re-entering the ring in order to prove that it is not unsound.

Mr. Hecksher, in his replies, admits that an error was made in allowing the mare to leave the ring and then be unharnessed. It should have been done without leaving the ring, but as Mr. Hoffman failed to exercise the legal right of a protest within the proper time the Board of Directors does not feel justified in reopening the case.

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2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St. Tel. Call 2483B Morningside.
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353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
160 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
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74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
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774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
807 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
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1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 140th St.
1061 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 163th St. Tel. Call 232 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
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FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS.

TOMATO, OXTAIL AND VEGETABLE, in half-pint cans, The three, 25c.

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FINE ALASKA, lb. can, - 10c
HATCHERY Brand, finest Red Alaska, in lb. cans, 2 cans, - 25c
COLUMBIA RIVER, best quality, ½-lb. flat can, - - 11c
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PRUNES.
We are receivers of the choicest of this fruit grown in the Santa Clara district of California.
Large Size, 3 lbs., 25c
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APRICOTS---PLUMS.
Very Special Offering California Grown Fruits
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Triumph Brand, 500 in box, 3c

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The Famous ESSIE BRAND. Choice Selection. Maine Crop. Sweet and Tender. A Can, 10c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

Peaches—East View Brand, natural flavor; a can	16c
Pears—East View Brand, selected and good flavor; a can	16c
Peaches—Essie Brand, finest packed; heavy syrup; a can	19c
Pears—Essie Brand, finest fruit packed; a can	19c
Cherries—East View Brand, choice California; a can	19c
Cherries—Essie Brand, finest California; a can	23c

MISCELLANEOUS NEEDFULS.

Peas, Hillside Brand, Early June Sifted, 2 cans	25c
Pickles, Liberty Brand, bottle	12c
Pickles, R. & R. Brand, bottle	9c
Catsup, Liberty Brand, pint bottle	10c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, wrapped, pint bottle	13c
Molasses, best quality New Orleans, quart bottle	12c
Syrup, Golden Drip, quart bottle	12c
Salt, best quality, large bag	5c

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Medium Size,	25c
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Pillow Cases (per pair).

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Reduced from	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	3.00	
25x36 inches.	$1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.75	3.50
Reduced from	2.25	2.50	3.25	4.50		
27x36 inches.	$1.50	1.75	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.50
Reduced from	1.75	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00

Pure Linen Sheets (per pair).

Single Bed Size, at	$4.00	5.00	5.50	6.50
(About 72x96 inches.)				
Reduced from	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Extra long Single Bed	$5.50	6.75	9.00	12.00
(About 72x108 inches.)				
Reduced from	6.50	7.50	10.00	14.50
Double Bed size, at	$4.50	6.25	8.00	9.00
(About 90x96 inches.)				
Reduced from	6.00	7.00	9.00	10.00
Extra long Double Bed	$7.50	8.75	11.00	14.00
(About 90x108 inches.)				
Reduced from	8.00	10.00	12.50	16.50

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BOARD OF TRADE FOR INLAND CANAL ROUTE

Street Signs Demanded and Immigration Problem Debated.

Resolutions Looking Toward an Appeal to Congress for the Exclusion of "Undesirable Immigrants" Provoked Discussion.

The Board of Trade and Transportation at its annual meeting approved the inland or Mohawk-Seneca route, for a 1,000-ton barge canal in preference to the Ontario route, and discussed immigration, street signs, and urban car traffic. In the absence of President Oscar S. Straus, who has illness in his family, James Talcott, the Second Vice President, presided.

G. Waldo Smith, Chairman, Lewis Nixon being absent, presented a voluminous report in favor of the inland route for the 1,000-ton barge canal. The report opposes the Lake Ontario route for the reasons that it would work adversely to citizens on the old line as far as Lockport; that the cost of transportation would be higher; that more expensive vessels would be necessary; that insurance would be higher because vessels without their own power are helpless in storms; that freight charges would be higher because of the utilization of room for machinery; that delays, involving serious loss, would be likely on account of violent storms on the lake; that the cheapest vessels for canal transportation are without steam, towed in floats and not practicable at all times via the Ontario route; that the plan had been tried and abandoned, and that a canal free to commerce entering Lake Ontario would take traffic away from this State. The benefits to be derived from the inland route would more than offset the extra estimated cost of $17,410,394. The report was approved and the resolutions unanimously adopted as recommended; that the Champlain Canal be enlarged to a uniform depth of seven feet at once, as recommended by the Roosevelt Advisory Committee.

G. Waldo Smith stated that while he had lived in the same neighborhood on Fifth Avenue for nearly fifty years, he found he had lost himself the other night because of the absence of street signs. He wanted the Committee on Cities to urge upon the proper authorities the necessity of placing distinct street signs at the earliest possible moment. L. J. Callanan, a member of the committee, took exception to the resolution for the reason that the members could not be got together. If the members had shown the enterprise to be expected of them the board would not have been unrepresented at many important hearings recently. But the committee was directed to do the work.

Mr. Callanan then called for a special committee of three to appear before the State Railroad Commission and urge the improvements called for on elevated and surface railroads.

While approving the resolution and regretting tardy action, John A. Sleicher suggested that President H. H. Vreeland having declared the metropolitan system unable to care for its passenger traffic it would be well to ask Mr. Vreeland why his company had engaged in the freight business, and by what authority it assumed to carry freight. After further discussion, F. B. Thurber, John A. Sleicher, W. H. Gibson, E. S. A. de Lima, and Aaron Vanderbilt were appointed a committee to consider freight traffic and to co-operate with other organizations in bringing about improvements and to urge the enforcement of the ordinance with relation to trucking.

John P. Peters, occasioned a discussion by offering a set of resolutions, requesting the Committee on Legislation of the board to inquire into the administration and adequacy of the existing laws regulating immigration, and if they be found inadequate for "the exclusion of undesirable immigrants," to draft such recommendations as will in its judgment afford the requisite safeguards, that they may be made the basis of an appeal to Congress.

Mr. Peters said that there was an increase of 138,000 immigrants in 1902 compared with 1901, and that the very large majority of them, especially from Russia and the south of Europe, were undesirable from any standpoint.

Albert Plaut took decided exception to the remarks of Mr. Peters and pronounced the Italians very desirable immigrants. There was a mistaken impression that they all were peanut vendors or organ grinders. He said they had superseded the Irish as the brawn and muscle of the country, were sober, industrious, and honest, and like the Romans of old.

Mr. Callanan expressed satisfaction that Mr. Plaut had not included brains as an Italian qualification. It was the brain power of the Irish that had enabled them to forge to the front. The resolutions will be discussed at a future meeting.

The following Directors were chosen and they will elect officers on Jan. 21.

Francis B. Thurber,	E. S. A. de Lima,
James Talcott,	Wm. Brookfield,
Aaron Vanderbilt,	Charles H. Patrick,
John H. Washburn,	William G. Smythe,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Irving R. Fisher,
Oscar S. Straus,	Daniel McKeever.

Philander A. Jennings, vice Simon Sterne, deceased.

Philip T. Dodge, vice William J. Rogers, retired.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Koellhoffer—Radel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Miss Gertrude Marie Radel, daughter of the late John Radel, was married to Conrad H. Koellhoffer of this city, in St. Mary's Catholic Church to-day by the Rev. William Koellhoffer, uncle of the bridegroom. Miss Loretta Radel, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the best man was George Koellhoffer, brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were the Misses Etta McDonough, Katherine Lisiewski, Pauline Lisiewski, Marion Williamson, Helen Timis, and Miss Sylvia Goeken. The ushers were William Bubier, William Grish, Louis Schaef, Joseph Fergg, John Radel, and J. Baldwin.

Tower—Bogardus.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 7.—In the presence of a few relatives and close friends, Albert Edward Tower and Miss Mary Towne Bogardus were married to-day by the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, pastor of the First Reformed Church, in the parlor of the Bogardus home, on Smith Street, which was decorated with palms, cut flowers, and holly.

Luncheon was served after the dinner, when the bride and bridegroom left for a short trip in the South. On their return they will take up their residence in the Tower mansion, on the Hyde Park Road.

The second floor, where the tragedy through which Mr. Tower lost his first wife and his son last year took place, has been remodeled and richly furnished to conform to the wishes of the bride. Among the presents to the bride was a house and lot, the location of which was not revealed.

Gruner—Drake.

Miss Katherine Hays Drake, the daughter of Simeon J. Drake, and O. Harry Gruner were married yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay performed the ceremony. There were four bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Miss Margaret Riley of Philadelphia, Miss Gladys Robinson, and Miss Emma Harding. The bride's brother, S. J. Drake, Jr., Sewell Boardman, Clark Reed, John J. Knox, Arthur Moore, Parker Wood, and Alexander Wiley were the ushers, James Hammond McLean was best man. The bride wore white satin, veiled with tulle and lace. The bridesmaids wore pink gowns and carried pink muffs. A reception followed in the the residence of the bride's father at 540 Madison Avenue.

Baldwin—Williams.

Miss Mary Mildred Williams, the daughter of Mrs. William Bisland Williams, and Justin Radcliff Baldwin were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor. Miss Alice Baldwin was maid of honor and Standish Baldwin was best man. The ushers were Dr Faneuil Suydam Weisse, Eugene Alexander, Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, and George Woodruff. The bride wore white satin trimmed with old point lace. Miss Baldwin was in white tucked chiffon, and she had a large white hat. A small reception followed in the residence of the bride's mother at 222 West Twenty-third Street.

Huyler—Thrall.

Miss Jemima Thrall, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson C. Thrall of Larchmont, was married yesterday afternoon to Frank De Witt Huyler, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Huyler of 8 West Seventy-second Street, in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue. Mrs. R. Johnson Held, the sister of the bride, was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Leary, Miss Florence Koch, Miss Claire Lambert, and Miss Daisy Davis. David Huyler was best man, and the ushers were Ernest Merwin, Raymond Little, and David Gaines. A reception and a dinner for the bridal party followed in the Hotel Majestic. The bride wore white crêpe de chine, chiffon roses trimming the bodice and skirt. Mrs R. Johnson Held wore her wedding gown of duchesse lace. She was married last year. The bridesmaids had frocks of pale green chiffon, embroidered with roses.

Downey—Read.

Miss Sarah Frost Read, eldest daughter of George R. Read, and John Irving Downey were married yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor. A wedding breakfast was served at 1 o'clock at the Hotel Netherland, which was built by Mr. Downey, and where the family of the bride made their home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are many events for to-day, but several of them appeal only to certain sets, and there will be little conflict. Mrs. Gerry's musicale, preceded by a dinner, is to be the most notable entertainment. It is to be for the very fashionable set, and many of the guests are to be married people. The débutantes will attend the dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay for Miss Adelaide Barclay. Mrs. A. Holland Forbes and Mr. Kinney will give musicales, Miss Josephine Drexel a dinner, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery the first of a series of receptions, and at Mrs. John Hone's the Thursday Evening Club will have a meeting.

***

The wedding of Morton Burr Steile, Jr., and Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, is to be celebrated this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and followed by a reception at Sherry's. The bride's sister, Mrs. Hanna, will be the matron of honor, and there are to be several bridesmaids. The bride's mother was one of a trio of beautiful sisters, the other two being Mrs. William Jaffray and Mrs. Padelford.

***

Other entertainments to-day are a dinner to be given by Mrs. J. J. Emery, a reception by Mrs. Schuchardt, the first of two, at 1062 Madison Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt, and a reception of Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Sr.

***

The report that Mrs. Beverly Chew Duer would give a tea this week for Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Pool was an error.

***

The death of Mrs. Henry Mapleson in Paris was announced yesterday. Mrs. Mapleson was well known in New York as Mrs. Miltenberger. She was a Miss Robb, of New Orleans, and she was married to one of the Miltenberger family of that city. She was a very beautiful and fascinating woman, and she lived for some years on Lexington Avenue, just below Twenty-third Street. She was a relative of J. Hampden Robb.

***

Mrs. George Crocker has changed the date for her musicale, and it is to be given on Thursday, Feb. 12, instead of Jan. 24.

***

Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual cotillion is to be on Monday evening, Jan. 26. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has changed the date named at first for her dance, and, instead of being on the Monday night following that of Mrs. Astor's, it is to be on Friday, Jan. 23.

***

The wedding of Miss Mary Constance Greer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer and Mrs. Greer, to Thomas S. McLane, a son of Dr. James W. McLane and Mrs. McLane, is to be on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 5:30 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church, and is to be followed by a large reception in the rectory, adjoining the church. Miss Greer's sister, Miss Daisy Greer; Miss Madeline Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting; Miss Crocker, and Miss Adele Skiddy will be her attendants. Guy R. McLane will be the best man, and the ushers selected are John Gardiner, Edgar Seaman, Hamilton Stanton, Robert Gay, Morris Parke, Rossiter Betts, Mr. Schweiber, and Dr. Philip Van Ingen.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Post, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton Post, (Miss Alice Morgan,) of Flushing, L. I., and George G. McMurtry, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George G. McMurtry, (Miss Clara Lothrop,) of 812 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry formerly lived in Pittsburg. No date has been named for the wedding.

***

Mrs. Banyer Clarkson will be at home on Wednesdays until Lent. The Clarksons have moved into their new home, at 122 East Thirty-second Street.

***

Mrs. Horace Russell has cards out for a reception to-morrow afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Marie Louise Russell. The Misses Josephine and Eleanor Russell will assist in receiving.

***

Miss Ethel Robinson, whose marriage to Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, United States Navy, is to be celebrated on Saturday, Jan. 17, in Calvary Church, will have her sister, Miss Gladys Robinson, as her maid of honor, and as her bridesmaids the Misses Edith Robinson, Margaret Beaman, Caroline Eidlitz, and Isabel Nash.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and their guests, who went in a private car to Quebec and Montreal, have returned to town. Mrs. Harrison's sister, Miss Jennie Crocker; her brother, Templeton Crocker; Miss Dolly Kernochan, William Sloane, and Gouverneur Morris were the guests.

***

Miss Cecile Mercati, a sister of Count Mercati, who married Miss Harriette Wright, daughter of Mrs. John Huger Pratt, has been appointed lady in waiting to the Princess Hélène, who was married recently to the Crown Prince of Greece.

***

Miss Barbara Sedley, daughter of Mrs. Henry Sedley, who went abroad nearly two years ago, will return to New York in February. Miss Eleanor Sedley, who sailed a year ago, is at Cannes with Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt. She will not return for some time.

***

John Turner Atterbury gave a large dinner, followed by a cotillion, last evening, for his débutante daughters, the Misses Josephine T. and Mary Barton Atterbury. The third story of Sherry's was engaged for the affair, the dancing being in the large ballroom. Mr. Atterbury and his daughters and Mrs. Charles Steele received the guests. Miss Josephine Atterbury was in yellow lace, trimmed with sable, and Miss Mary Atterbury wore a white lace frock. It was a dinner of 130 covers, and the guests were seated at ten tables in the suite of rooms adjoining the ballroom. The decorations of the rooms and tables were palms, ferns, and flowers. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, with Miss Mary Atterbury as his partner, and the favors were cigarette cases, ash trays, four-in-hand whips, with flowers and ribbons, and orders for the men, while the women received fancy paper picture hats, boas, and fancy paper parasols with painted handles. Among the guests asked were

Mr. and Mrs. C. Steele,	Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French,	Miss C. Roosevelt,
Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Loomis,	Miss Susan Howe of Boston,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scrymser,	Beatrice Blake of Boston,
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Forest, (Miss Louise Hollister) of Philadelphia,	Miss Clara Shattuck of Boston,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister,	Miss Eleanor Hoyt of Boston,
Miss Sybil Douglas,	Miss Pauline Biddle of Philadelphia,
Miss W. Wetmore,	Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of Philadelphia,
Miss F. Twombly,	Col. Fearing,
Miss Frederica Webb,	Charles Lanier,
Miss Nora Iselin,	H. H. Hollister, Jr.,
Miss Fannie Iselin,	Harry Markoe,
Miss Rosamond Street,	H. P. Robbins,
Miss Edith Clarke,	E. C. Wilmerding,
Miss Pauline Robinson,	Edward N. Potter,
Miss Mary Harriman,	Ashbel Barney,
Miss Edith Poor,	Cecil Barrett,
Miss Violet Cruger,	Eugene Hall,
Miss Marion Fish,	Charles Draper,
Miss Janet Fish,	George Draper,
Miss Gertrude Pell,	J. W. Minturn,
Miss Gertrude Greene,	Duncan Harris,
Miss Mary S. Park,	William Whitehouse,
Miss Georgette Collier,	Edward Fairfax,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,	Archibald Cary,
Miss Mary Clark,	De Lancey Coster,
Miss Adelaide Baylis,	Edward Fairfax,
Miss Natalie Knowlton,	James Curtis of Boston,
Miss N. Henderson,	Walter Robson of Boston,
Miss Gertrude Greene,	Arthur Hyde of Boston,
Miss Marie Montant,	J. Lawrence of Boston,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,	H. Peabody of Boston.
Miss Josephine Crosby,	

***

Mrs. William Gardner Read, Jr., of 48 West Fifty-first Street, will not receive on Mondays in January, as she had planned, owing to the illness of her daughter, Miss Helen Read, a débutante of the season. The invitations that were issued by Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury for a dinner and a theatre party, to be followed by a supper at Sherry's, for Miss Read, their niece, have been recalled also owing to her illness.

***

The second meeting of the Wednesday Cotillion took place last evening at Delmonico's. Many débutantes were present, including Miss Julia Calhoun, Miss Eleanor Phelps, Miss Constance Crimmins, Miss Clark, and Miss Hyde. Dr. Bell led, with Miss Wagstaff as his partner. The favors were sashes, silk flags, and other trifles.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained a dinner company this evening at which the guests of honor were the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert.

Cabinet receptions were resumed for the season this afternoon when Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General, Mrs. Payne, wife of the Postmaster General, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, were all at home, as also was Mrs. Henderson, wife of the Speaker.

The bachelors gave the first of their series of three cotillions this evening at the National Rifles Armory, where a fashionable company assembled shortly after 10 o'clock. The cotillion, in which eighty couples took part was led by John Van Ness Philip, assisted by Maj. McCawley and Mr. George Howard.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne entertained at a dinner this evening. Among the guests were Justice and Mrs. Holmes, and the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cropper entertained at a dinner of eighteen covers this evening in honor of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Cowles entertained at luncheon to-day complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane of New York.

Visiting Index Issued.

The Visiting Index has been issued as a convenient adjunct to The Social Register. It is small, compact, and arranged so that it can be carried easily in the hand or placed in a carriage pocket. The association has endeavored to arrange a day for each section of the city and the families have been grouped in the numerical order of streets and house numbers. The first page has a diagram of the city, showing the six divisions—Monday for the west side, above Fiftieth Street; Tuesday for Fifth Avenue; Wednesday for all side streets, from Twenty-third to Fiftieth Street, and Park and Lexington Avenues; Thursday for the east side, above Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, and Friday for Washington Square and side streets to Twenty-third Street.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the new silks are charming. Inexpensive fancy taffetas in black and white are only 65 cents a yard, and very smart. The foundation is white, the lines of the black, forming stripes, having the appearance of being run in, the black coming to the surface at short intervals. The stripes are narrow, like heavy threads or cords, and are varied a little in different pieces, all of which are good.

***

Foulard silks have entirely new designs this year, something of the mixed designs that appear in woolen goods or in delicately plaided effects. For instance, there will be a shepard's plaid, a small check for a foundation, with small dots in colors, or a silk, which has a foundation of plain color, with a woven figure in it, will be plaided off with stripes of two colors, one stripe being in plain narrow lines and another in dots, the whole making a small but smart pattern. A beautiful foulard, entirely different, has a Dolly Varden design of roses in delicate colors, and there are large spheres in the patterns of other silks. It is evident that there is to be more variety and quite a decided change in patterns.

***

A charming piece of grass cloth in the linen shade has small designs of colored flowers in silk at wide intervals.

***

Among the smart things to be seen at the wash goods counter are coarse canvases, which sell at $2.15 a yard, being 1¼ yards wide. Some are plain, but others have small, round holes at intervals, the edges being embroidered with black. In the linen shade or in cream they are very good.

***

Handsome cheviots, which are 93 cents a yard, have black and white stripes. They may be in linen shades or in colors. At intervals there are white stripes not quite half an inch in width, and running down these are narrow lines of the black. The result is effective.

***

There are very lovely things in silk ginghams at $1 a yard. Many of these are striped. There are all colors of ginghams, and the stripes are as varied as the foundations. Some are in many colors, something of a Roman stripe, and others show different shades of the foundation color, a pale green, for instance, having a rather narrow stripe of a little deeper green and a gray stripe of a deeper shade of gray.

***

In petticoats a beautiful silk brocade in blue has an attractive flounce. It is of pale-blue chiffon, marked off into large plaids by broad clusters of bebé ribbon of the same shade, and at the head of the flounce is a narrow band formed of innumerable loops of the bebé ribbon, all the loops being headed to one side. The effectiveness of the skirt is given by motifs of cream lace, palm leaves, quite large, three or more inches in length, and set on in something of a scroll fashion.

***

Another blue brocade skirt, with touches of pink in the silk, has a wide flounce, the foundation being of blue point d'esprit, but it is nearly hidden by the masses of tiny ruffles of pale-blue chiffon, each one edged with pale-blue bebé ribbon.

***

Very lovely, because simple and refined in style, is a petticoat of white silk, with a comparatively narrow ruffle of a fine cream lace. At the head of the ruffle are three narrow lines of drawn work in the silk. It is a pretty and unusual finish.

***

There are all sorts of things in embroidered and lace-trimmed linen shirtwaists. Many of them are of the coarsest variety, almost canvas. One is of white linen, the front embroidered almost solidly with a design of flowers. The stock of linen is straight and plain, but at the front, falling from the top, are two narrow, straight strips, ends of a white filet lace. The lace is around the rather narrow band cuffs.

***

Interesting and effective as well are pongee waists, with tucked yokes and tucked upper parts of the sleeves. There is a broad band down the centre of the front of the waist, and it is embroidered in what looks to be Chinese hieroglyphics, in all colors, orange, pink, blue, green, with a little black harmoniously, if strikingly, combined.

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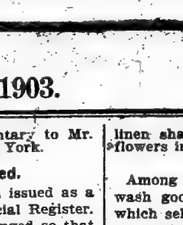

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Slightly Used and Brand New Pianos and Piano Players at Amazing Price Reductions on the Easy Payment Plan.

THIS is an event without parallel in point of price attractiveness, beauty of instruments and superiority of character.

We place on sale in the New Art Piano Store, on the Fifth Floor, to-day, a number of slightly used and brand new Pianos and Piano Players, on the Easy Payment Plan, at prices that will make a vivid impression upon all who read this announcement.

These Are Without Exception the Most Wonderful Piano Bargains Ever Brought to Public Attention.

Pianos of the highest grade. The choicest products of the world's most famous manufacturers.

Think of it! A $1,000 Steinway Parlor Grand for $475.00. Or a $750.00 Emerson Baby Grand for $275.00. Why, it's marvellous. You know as well as we that the value of these exquisite instruments is as staple as wheat. Who would not then leap with alacrity at such a splendid opportunity?

Inasmuch as the demand will naturally be quick and great, we specially urge you to visit the Piano Store in the morning. First-comers will naturally have the cream of the selections.

Square Pianos.

DECKER,	was $450,	now	$50
STEINWAY,	" 600,	"	110
SOHMER,	" 450,	"	75
KNABE,	" 500,	"	75
CHICKERING,	" 450,	"	75
SPICKERS,	" 350,	"	60
WEBER,	" 500,	"	95
KNAUFF & SCHMIDT,	" 275,	"	55
CENTRAL PIANO CO.,	" 300,	"	60
WESER,	" 275,	"	55
CUNNINGHAM,	" 300,	"	25
GABLER,	" 350,	"	65
GILBERT,	" 400,	"	15
SPINET (Colonial Period, Solid Mahogany.),	" 800,	"	35

Lyraphone Piano Players.

(*Brand New.*)

2 Dark Mahogany;	were $225 each,	now	$165
3 Medium Mahogany;	were $225 each,	now	$165

(Including eight rolls of music.)

Grand Pianos.

STEINWAY, Parlor Grand, (Almost like new)	was $1,000,	now	$475
EMERSON, Baby Grand, Wessel, Nickel and Gross action.	was $750,	now	$275

Upright Pianos.

KRAKAUER,	was $350,	now	$155
FISCHER,	" 275,	"	125
OUVRIER,	" 250,	"	90
OUVRIER,	" 250,	"	65
CHICKERING,	" 500,	"	225
ANDERSON & CO.,	" 300,	"	95
KEMPFF,	" 325,	"	85
SCHAEFFER,	" 350,	"	100
PEASE,	" 300,	"	135

Organs.

MASON & HAMLIN Parlor Organ; was $150, now $40

Also 15 Baus Pianos (Brand New), in all the fancy woods. Sold the country over at $250. Our special price, for this sale, is only, $168

Annual Double-Value Shoe Sale Starts To-Day.

The mere mention of this Sale is sufficient to bring to the Shoe Stores on the Main and Second Floors a vast amount of business.

The Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers Comprised in This Sale

are not cheap products to be turned into bargain sales, but are superior in quality and of recent manufacture. They are, as a matter of fact, the Mid-Winter clearances of the larger factories with which we do business. To add still more interest we supplement the various lots with shoes from our regular stock,

All at an Average of Half Price.

Men's Shoes—All sizes of good quality: Satin Calf; laced style; well made on stylish lasts; at 1.45

Men's Shoes—Kid, Calf and Patent Leather; all sizes in the kid and calf; sold all season at $3.00 and $3.50 in this store, 1.95

Men's Shoes—With WORTH'S ELECTRIC CUSHION SOLES; Kid and Calf; all sizes of each; lace and congress; sold in the makers' own stores at $3.50 and $4.00, 2.25

Men's Shoes—Custom made; in Patent Colskin; lace, button and Bluchers; hand-sewed welt soles; all sizes; made to sell at $5.00 and $6.00; at 2.85

Men's Rubber Boots—First quality, in all sizes; at 2.50

Not the kind some dealers sell, which are really made on women's lasts. We sell Women's Boots at 1.50

Men's Arctics—First quality; fine Jersey top; all sizes; $1.50 is the cheapest these were ever sold at, 98

Men's Slippers—A clearance of all left-overs in ALL FELT SLIPPERS, regardless of their former price. Leather Slippers that were $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00, 39 98

(Men's Store, Main Floor, East.)

Women's Shoes—Of Dongola Kid with Patent Leather Tips; all sizes; lace style; at 98

Women's Shoes—Vici Kid; double soles; in lace and button; Patent Leather Tips; all sizes in C, D and E widths, 1.45

Women's Shoes—Kid, Calf and Patent Leather; button, lace and Bluchers. Also the new All Dull Kid; lace; $3.00 and $3.50 shoes; all sizes and widths of each style, 1.95

Women's Sample Shoes—The finest that money can buy; all the high-class styles; and all the good leathers; $5.00 to $7.00 shoes in sample sizes, 2.25

Women's Juliettes—Of fancy Velvets; all the new designs; also House Colonials; we sold thousands of these at $1.45; in this sale. The same styles in Felt; regularly sold at 98c. and $1.25; this sale, 98 69

Women's Rubbers—First quality 50 cent Rubbers; all sizes; also some Children's Rubbers; in sizes 8 1-2 to 10 1-2 and 1, 1 1-2 and 2; your choice of either at 19

Leggins—A clearance of all the Leggins in our Shoe Store. Children's 49c, 69c and 98c Jersey Leggins, at 39

Women's Jersey Leggins; also Boys' and Girls' Fancy Leggins of Velvet, Leather and Corduroy; a choice of all, at 69

Boys' Shoes—Kid and Calf; all sizes from the Children's 8 1-2 to Youths' number 2; also some for large boys in sizes 4 to 5 1-2, 98

Boys' Shoes—Kid and Box Calf; double soles; all sizes 8 1-2 up to young men's sizes 5 1-2; $2.00 shoes; at 1.25

Girls' Shoes—Kid and Patent Leather Tips; spring heels; in button and lace; Sizes 6 to 11, at 69

Sizes 11 1-2 to 2, at 98

Girls' Shoes—Kid, Calf and Patent Leather; good wearing yet dressy shoes; in all Sizes up to 11, at 98

Sizes 11 up 1-2 to 2, at 1.25

(Women's and Children's Store, 2d Floor, East.)

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GOV. ODELL'S VIEWS.

Gov. ODELL'S message gives proof that the minds of men and of Governors are fallible. Four years ago the Legislature enacted a franchise tax law. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who was then Governor of New York, enthusiastically approved the principle of the law, called the Legislature in special session to remedy its glaring defects as first passed, and, as we believe, viewed it with pride as one of the chief monuments of his administration. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, who is now Governor, recommends the repeal of that law. He finds it unjust, unworkable, and would gain by a tax upon gross earnings the revenues sacrificed by repealing the franchise tax. Here we have two Governors, one the immediate successor of the other, who hold directly contrary views concerning a very important revenue measure. One of them must be in error, one of them can have but imperfectly studied the difficult question of taxation. But this is not the worst of it. It may be natural for Gov. ODELL to differ with Gov. ROOSEVELT about taxation. We find him differing with himself in regard to the canals. Last Winter he stood sponsor for a nine-foot canal enlargement bill which the Legislature refused to pass. He now affirms his belief in a thousand-ton barge canal, that is, a canal twelve feet in depth. We must conclude that a year ago Gov. ODELL was poorly equipped for the discussion of canal improvement. Yet that was the most important public question with which he was called upon to deal.

Has Gov. ODELL really changed his mind about the canal? As to the form of improvement he recommends, yes. As to the advisability of any improvement whatever we are not so clear that he has changed it at all. In the past we have observed with regret in the acts and utterances of the Governor indications that he opposed all canal improvement. This unpleasant impression is not removed by a perusal of his message. He declares that while the deepening of the canals to twelve feet is favored by the commercial bodies of New York and Buffalo, the people "are at odds in other sections of the State over the amount of expenditure which the Commonwealth should authorize for the completion of this important work." Everybody knows that in many interior counties voters are opposed to spending any more money on the canals. Then why does Gov. ODELL state the cost of a thousand-ton barge canal improvement, not at $62,000,000, as fixed by the Greene commission, not at $80,000,000, as estimated by the State Engineer, but at $250,000,000, a sum at which he arrives by including the principal, interest for fifty years at 3 per cent., and a 20 per cent. addition to estimated cost to cover margin of error? The Governor knows, and everybody knows, that the cost of private or public undertakings is not computed in that way. Using his method the cost of a twenty-thousand-dollar private dwelling might be run up to $100,000, a sum sufficient to deter an owner who would cheerfully undertake the building of the house at the lesser figure. Gov. ODELL leaves entirely out of the account the benefits accruing to the people of the State through the operation of the enlarged canal, benefits which would be a proper offset to his swollen estimate of cost. Of course, the statement in the Governor's message that a thousand-ton barge canal improvement is going to cost the State $250,000,000 will tend to increase rural opposition to the project. That way of putting it makes it less probable that the Legislature would sanction the undertaking or that the people would ratify it by their votes next Fall. Perhaps the Governor overlooked that natural effect of his way of reckoning—at least, that is the charitable view.

Gov. ODELL'S conclusion that the franchise tax law ought to be abandoned may have been hastened by the apparently well founded report that the Appellate Division in the Third District will declare the law unconstitutional. Such a decision by the court would deprive the State of $4,000,000 a year in revenue. It is evident that if we are to pursue the policy of deriving the entire State revenues from indirect sources, chiefly taxes upon corporations, we must take greater care about the constitutionality of the laws imposing the taxes. It upsets budget calculations when laws yielding $4,000,000 a year are struck from the statute book. That the corporations using the public highways should make a larger contribution to the expense of Government is admitted by everybody. That the Ford law, taxing franchises as real estate, was a wise way of accomplishing this result has been affirmed only by those who are not particular about the method. The Legislature may not heed Gov. ODELL'S recommendations, but it will have to heed an adverse decision of the court. Gov. ODELL'S suggestion of a tax on gross earnings to make good the loss of revenue is probably the best that occurs to him. It may be the best that can be applied in practice. It is open to the obvious objection that it may be very inequitable. Of two corporations with gross earnings of, say, $1,000,000 annually one may be making money and the other losing. It depends on skill, brains, and opportunity. Gross earnings, however, are less subject to manipulations of the bookkeeper than net earnings, which by one device or another may be diminished without depriving the stockholder of his dividends. At any rate, a gross earnings tax does not involve so many fictions or open the way to such inequalities of assessment as the franchise tax.

We should be surprised to see the Legislature accept Gov. ODELL'S recommendation of a 4 mills tax upon mortgages. He is convinced that mortgage taxation is double taxation, and therefore unjust. A tax of 4 mills on the dollar, two-thirds of the amount collected to go to the local Treasury and one-third to the State, would be manifestly less oppressive to borrowers than taxation at the full rate. It is by no means a light tax, however, as appears from the Governor's estimate that it would yield $8,000,000 annually. That $8,000,000 would be paid by borrowers. The rural legislator, however, refuses to be convinced that it is not paid by the lender, and a proposition to abolish the mortgage tax offends him as an evident attempt of the money power to secure further exemption. It is unlikely that the Legislature will be more hospitable to the 4 mills tax than it was to the 5 mills record tax embodied in last Winter's bill.

STEEL CORPORATION FINANCES.

The interesting quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation will be likely to suggest to the average reader some instructive comparisons. If we compare the liabilities of the corporation as represented by outstanding bonds and stock with the national debts of great powers, we find that its capitalization of $1,322,259,300 is larger than the national debt of any nation except France, the German States, Italy, Russia, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The national debts of the countries named are respectively:

France	$5,800,692,000
German States	2,015,958,000
Italy	2,583,984,000
Russia	3,167,320,000
Spain	1,727,995,000
United Kingdom	3,060,926,000

The net earnings of the Steel Corporation in 1902 were $132,662,617. The countries having a larger annual revenue than this are:

Austria	$215,237,000
Hungary	200,001,000
France	691,349,000
British India	328,956,000
Italy	317,349,000
Russia	891,772 000
Spain	170,998,000
United Kingdom	583,201,000
United States	684,083,000

These figures may not be quite accurate, but they are sufficiently so for purposes of comparison. It will interest the average reader to note that the National debt of the United States is approximately $353,600,000 less than that of the United States Steel Corporation. Modern corporation finance deals with large figures.

The company under consideration has been in operation less than two years. At the close of the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1901, it was able to report net earnings of $84,779,208, out of which $19,414,497 were set aside for surplus, increase of plant, and like purposes. The close of 1902 permits the corporation to report the setting aside of $33,841,565 for similar purposes, after meeting fixed charges and paying 4 per cent. on the common stock. There was also set aside last year a special fund of $10,000,000 for depreciation of plant and improvements. The statement for the year shows about $50,000,000 cash on hand, and an appreciation of $33,000,000 in the value of net current assets, bringing the total up to $173,000,000. The total current assets at the close of the year were $222,367,839.

Whatever the reader may think about industrial mergers in the abstract or of the Steel Corporation in the concrete, he cannot fail to find such figures extremely impressive.

THE CANTEEN QUESTION.

Dr. SEAMAN'S article in the current number of The North American, under the title of "Why the Army Canteen Should Be Restored," is perhaps the most elaborately reasoned and fortified argument in behalf of the proposition of its title that has yet appeared. It is so well informed, so candid, and so complete that everybody who has any responsibility in the matter, even the responsibility of forming and expressing an opinion, is, so to say, "charged with knowledge" of it. And we have no hesitation in saying that Dr. SEAMAN makes the case so clear that the wayfaring man who attends to his presentation of it cannot err therein.

He shows again by statistics what, it is true, has often been shown before, though not in so comprehensive a form. The showing is that the establishment of the canteen in the army was followed by a marked improvement in the temperance of the army, and that the abolition of the canteen has been followed by a corresponding retrogression. The history of the canteen is most interesting and suggestive. It was due, it seems, to the zeal and devotion of one officer, Col. MORROW, who was greatly exercised as to the best method of minimizing the evils of drink in the army, and especially in the post which he commanded. He found that to establish a post exchange, in which the enlisted men of his command could procure light potations, under conditions of supervision which insured them against excess, did in fact in a very great measure protect them against the temptations of the drinking places outside the post, where they were urged not only to excessive indulgence in much stronger drink than was allowed to be sold in the post exchange, but to indulgences even more pernicious.

The first consequence of the establishment of the canteen was a remonstrance from those who may be called the riparian saloon keepers. The correspondence between these saloon keepers, pursuing, in the old legal phrase, "their singular lucre and profit," and Col. MORROW, intent singly upon the morality, good behavior, and discipline of his command, is most instructive, and should be read by whoever is still in doubt what is the duty of Congress in respect to the re-establishment of the canteen. And from that beginning Dr. SEAMAN traces the history of the canteen and of the no-canteen down to the present time, winding it up with two conclusive pieces of evidence, conclusive to anybody who is accessible to reason. The first of them is the unanimous vote of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in favor of the resolution—

That this body deplores the action of Congress in abolishing the said post exchange or canteen, and, in the interests of sanitation, morality, and discipline, recommends its re-establishment at the earliest possible date.

The second piece of evidence is the unanimous passage of the same resolution at the meeting of the American Medical Association.

Dr. SEAMAN treats the opponents of the restoration of the canteen, who were also the instigators and procurers of the abolition of it, with the utmost courtesy. In our view this courtesy is much beyond their deserts. By interfering in what they did not at all understand they have, according to the testimony of impartial officers of the United States Army, already ruined very many lives, blighted many careers, and lowered the standard of "sanitation, discipline, and morality" in the United States Army. Dr. SEAMAN may think it politic to be civil to these public malefactors. In our opinion they ought, as some of them are in the habit of putting it from the pulpit, to "be made to feel that they are sinners," and to be warned against meddling with what they do not understand. The frame of mind which it becomes every American citizen who knows the facts of the case to assume toward them, whether they be members of the W. C. T. U., or even members of the Methodist ministry, is not of apology and conciliation, but of righteous and patriotic indignation. It is to be hoped that their sense of duty and of decency will be strong enough to prevent them from opposing Mr. PARKER'S bill to restore the canteen. If not, it is to be hoped that the sense of duty and of decency in Congress will be strong enough to induce that body to disregard their opposition.

GAS MAIN LEAKAGE.

Those who deny—as many gas engineers and some fire underwriters do—that the leakage of gas mains into the ground is attended with appreciable danger to life and property, either do not read the newspapers or prefer to overlook the almost daily evidence of the fallacy of their contention furnished by the uninterrupted succession of accidents due to this cause. A typical instance was furnished a few days ago in the eruption of Division Avenue, Williamsburg. The leakage of gas mains furnished the explosive in admixture with air; a stray electrical current establishing an arc where one should not have been applied the spark; dirt, paving material, manhole covers, pedestrians, and vehicles were hurled skyward, windows were broken and buildings damaged and more than a dozen persons who happened to be in the neighborhood were more or less seriously injured.

The only reason why this kind of accident does not occur oftener is that the combination of favorable conditions does not occur more than perhaps half a dozen times a day in New York, although it did occur nine times in one day not very long ago. It is an interesting subject for speculation how long the people of New York will remain indifferent to conditions long ago serious, now fraught with imminent danger to life and property, and promising soon to attain proportions which will be intolerable, if, indeed, that point has not been reached already. It is not an exaggeration to say that the neglect to construct pipe galleries in connection with the sections of the subway already built or in hand, was a municipal crime; nor to say that failure to provide them in connection with sections yet to be built would be, if possible, an offense still greater. We must soon choose between contentment with pipes rotting peacefully in the ground, with thousands of street excavations annually necessary to patch them, or pipes which can be inspected, painted, and kept sound and tight in properly constructed tunnels, to which access may be had when necessary without recourse to pick and shovel.

"THE JUMEL MANSION."

The death of Gen. EARLE, the owner of what is much belittled by being called "the Jumel mansion," makes a municipal concern of the future of that dwelling house. We say it is belittled by its popular and current appellation, not only because it is much older than the appellation would give it credit for being, but also because it was much more dignified and important. A house that is traditionally connected with GEORGE WASHINGTON and MARY PHILIPSE ought not really to be degraded to the extent of being exclusively associated with that old male flirt, AARON BURR, and that old female flirt, at one time Mme. JUMEL.

The evident fact is that the so-called "Jumel house," which should be called the "Morris house," is by far the most important dwelling of Colonial date within the present municipal limits of New York. Things happened in it of historical importance before either AARON BURR or "Mme. JUMEL" was born. It ought to belong to the public. Its late owner, Gen. EARLE, was a public-spirited man. He knew perfectly, when he bought it, the traditional and historical as well as the current "real estate" value of what he was buying. If we are not misinformed, he bought it largely to rescue the place from the degradation, and the municipality from suffering the degradation, of demolishing the historic house, and allowing the historic site to become indistinguishable.

That disgrace ought really to be averted, and President CANTOR and Commissioner WILLCOX and Mr. AIKEN have so often shown themselves appreciative of the antiquities of New York, and the old house is, moreover, in addition to its historical interest, the occupant of a site so evidently adapted for the uses of a public park that there should be no question of the retention of the mansion, in a dignified condition, as one of the municipal monuments of a city which has too few.

THE MARKLE CONTROVERSY.

The emphatic denial by Messrs. MARKLE & SONS, through JOHN MARKLE, of the allegations of cruelty and oppression made against them in the testimony submitted to the Anthracite Strike Commission is entitled, as an ex parte statement, to fully as much credence as was given to the like statement made by those who were first heard. The story told before the commission by witnesses summoned by the counsel for the United Mine Workers sent a thrill of horror through the community, and the conviction was general that if such things could be true the relations between employers and employés in the anthracite trade were desperately in need of reform on the lines of common morality.

Mr. MARKLE'S denial is as complete and specific as words can make it. He even asserts that in many ways he and the members of his firm and family have established a claim to gratitude for acts of kindness, in the specific cases under consideration, which put a very much more agreeable aspect on the situation of labor in the district in which he operates. The MARKLES are entitled to a contradiction as prominent as the allegation of their systematic and bloodless cruelty to widows and orphans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thanks to the fact that the "deal" of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company involves an exchange of lots separated only by a narrow street, and not an out-and-out sale, the question of "unearned increment" as related to property exempt from taxation is considerably complicated, and the transaction will not be discussed as much or in the same way as was that of the Broadway Tabernacle people. The question is there, however, for the church, in addition to getting a new site, exactly as good, for its purposes, as the old one, receives something like $300,000 in cash—enough to put up a building far superior to the present structure. The "deal" is, therefore, an extremely profitable one, and would be so regarded if it had been made by an ordinary corporation instead of a religious organization. As for the transaction as a whole, it must be remembered that even in 1854, when the church acquired its land, property on Madison Square was by no means cheap. The locality had already been selected as one suitable for the residences of the wealthy men of the time. Of course the lot was not worth then anything like $700,000 or more, at which it is now appraised, but the advance in value has not been as enormous as in the case of other property which in that remote era had not yet become attractive either to speculators or occupants. Still the fact remains that the increment has been very great, and there is some difficulty in seeing why it should be wholly appropriated by an organization which has borne no share of the common burden of taxation. Exemption from that burden for churches is justified, for all except a minute fraction of our population, by the services rendered by the churches to the general public, but the argument on which the exemption rests implies complete disinterestedness on the part of the churches and assumes that they shall not utilize their privileges in the ways of business. Churches seem to be public institutions so far as concerns the incurring of obligations to pay the expenses that fall upon laymen, but they are private institutions, with a sharp eye for the main chance and no reluctance to benefit by it, when it comes to selling the property they have held on such easy terms. There is something wrong in this arrangement, and the churchmen themselves ought to be the ones to remedy the vaguely felt evil.

—Of the numberless people who, for the best and most personal of reasons, are now pondering over the coal situation and the new seriousness that has suddenly been given to it by the abrogation of the contracts between the big mine operators and the little ones, just a few, perhaps, will be moved to ask, first in whispers and then in tones audible at considerable distances, how it is that, with by far the greater part of the available coal still offered to the retail dealers at $5 a ton, all those dealers find themselves forced to buy at something like twice the price from "independents." Such is the case, if the dealers tell the truth to their customers, and who would even hint that they are doing anything else? Enormous quantities of the cheaper coal are coming to tidewater every day, and yet it is the common, if not the invariable, experience of the small consumer to make a weary round of all the coal yards within his reach without finding a single one where the proprietor, or more often, in these days, a very youthful clerk destitute alike of responsibility and discretion, does not rehearse a sad tale of enforced purchases from the independent operators and the consequent necessity to demand a miserable advance of two or three dollars upon the independent price. The retailer doesn't like to do this—he doesn't make a cent out of it—but—and then the oration tapers off into complete incomprehensibility, and the customer, if lucky, gets his half or quarter ton for whatever cash he has about him. We hear little of "speculators" nowadays, that myth having served its purpose and worn too thin for further use. In the existing circumstances the only consolation is to think of the ease with which contracts with the great coal-carrying companies can be abrogated when the party of the second part finds them irksome. Such contracts, it seems, are drawn "loosely," and, much as the party of the first part suffers when the contracts come to an end, they cannot help themselves—and do not even try to do so. Yet it has been customary to regard the Coal Trust magnates as stern and powerful beings fully competent to hold their own and a little more with all competitors! How vastly mistaken we have been!

—Our neighbor, The Mail and Express, announces a reduction in price to 1 cent a copy. If it attains the success which its merits, its principles, and its practice deserve, it will never regret the venture. We like very much the spirit of the article in which the reduction in price is announced. "It seems hardly necessary for us to add," says our neighbor, "that the change in price is not to be regarded as a change in the policy or tone of the newspaper. * * * We do not intend to print a sensational paper; we do not intend to 'do things' in journalism that have no legitimate place in the making of a newspaper. We shall print all the news of the world worth reading. * * * We believe that a paper can be clean in its news and yet popular." The Mail and Express at its former price was an excellent evening newspaper. It might have been read by everybody with satisfaction and profit, and there was never anything admitted to its columns which made it necessary to exclude the paper from the family. By its worth and its character The Mail and Express had won the respect and confidence of its readers. Now, if in the attempt to interest a larger number of the people of New York The Mail and Express had thrown away this priceless asset, if it had taken the fatal plunge into sensationalism and freak journalism, the change would have been set down as an evidence that its managers were short-sighted and ill-advised. They have done nothing of the kind. They maintain the standards of the paper, they keep their own self-respect, and they will retain that of their readers. The course they have chosen is wise and of good example. We beg them to accept the cordial good wishes of THE TIMES.

—A newspaper out in Racine, Wis., having been unkind enough to say that Mr. J. I. CASE, the leading light of "Christian Science" in that town, and known beyond its confines mainly for having had a fast trotter named by his initials, was dying from a disease of which he had somewhat vociferously claimed to be cured by Eddyistical spells, that eminent representative of the cult mustered up his energies, went to his office and wrote a letter to the unbelieving editor, declaring that he was perfectly well. Then he fell dead. So, at least, one of our neighbors tells the story, and so, no doubt, it seemed to be to all ordinary observers. We expect, however, to hear, as soon as the special champions of Eddyism—whose salaries depend on their promptitude and ingenuity in explaining away all such inconvenient mishaps—that Mr. CASE wasn't a real "Scientist" at all, and that the tale is otherwise inaccurate in several important particulars. Perhaps we shall be told that if the unfortunate gentleman had been let alone, uninfluenced by journalistic thought—which is of a particularly "mortal" sort—all would have been well, even with a person who only imagined himself a "Scientist." Come to think of it, though, why does anybody die or get sick if there is no such thing as disease? The Eddyites do not demand—or at least do not always demand—as the condition of permanent health, faith in or knowledge of the system taught by their High Priestess. Do they not cure rubber plants and canary birds of various ills?

SEAWALLS AND GROYNES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time large sums of money have been expended in trying to prevent the erosion of our coasts, especially on the sandy beaches of Long and Coney Islands by the erection and repairing of sea walls. The money might just as well be pitched directly into the sea. That's where it goes, anyhow, with little delay. Wooden and brush matwork jetties have been tried. They are better than walls, but still far from satisfactory, except under different conditions, in the Eads protection of the Mississippi. The only sure cure is by groynes of riprap thrust out perpendicularly to the shore line.

This is no mere theory. The worst surf in the world, with three stupendous rollers which in calm or storm thump the shore of Madras, Pondicherry, and other ports of the Coromandel coast of India, has been defied by these groynes, which have deflected and broken up the inshore currents and have built up a shingle beach, constantly, though slowly, expanding. At Coc' , on the Malabar Coast, the ancient capital of the Dutch East Indies, in 1868, an extraordinary freak of the Indian Ocean tore away the sandy beach which had for centuries been nearly half a mile wide, dashed up to the bluffs whereon a lighthouse shed its welcoming and warning rays, and finally broke into and ruined the old burying ground where the colonial magnates of Holland had reposed.

Then, with the actual example of Madras under their noses, the Madras Government tried to stop the ravages of the sea by sea walls. The sea laughed at them. Finally, after much argument, in which the writer took an active part—his scrapbook still contains some of his articles in The Madras Athenaeum—groynes were thrown out. The sea receded and the beach began to grow again almost as fast as it had been washed away. Why not try this at Coney Island? The money wasted there on sea walls would give given us the park Commissioner Young so earnestly desires.

W. D. O'GRADY.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Hopeful If Vain.

Most of the men who own flying machines are holding them for a rise—Baltimore American.

The Public Need.

It was a bright reformer who said: "We want good men, and we want 'em bad!"—Baltimore News.

Shut Off.

Borem (stopping acquaintance)—"I say, old man, let me give you a pointer. I'—

Knowem (breaking away)—"Don't want it—no place to keep a dog—don't like dogs, anyway."—Chicago News.

Not True to Nature.

"How did you like that play of rural life?"

"It's a fraud," answered Mr. Trulirural. "'Tain't true to nature. I understand all them farm folks on the stage stays up till 11 or 12 o'clock every night o' their lives."—Baltimore Herald.

FRESH FROM FEZ.

W. C. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

The Sultan of Morocco tells the world to stand aside;
Says to give him room to travel—wants the road extremely wide—
Says he thinks he'll do some fighting, and he wants to swing his arm
With a keen and shiny stabber, to the tune of war's alarm.
But the world keeps on a-moving, spite of all the Sultan says,
For the Sultan has the habit of conversing through his Fez.

There are rebels all about him, and they've chased him here and there,
Till he hasn't time nor chance nor thought nor breath enough to swear;
And he's telling how he'll battle till he strikes the final ditch,
But there are so many ditches that he can't say which is which.
That is why the world is wagging with no heed to what he says—
For Sultan's in a corner, and is talking through his Fez.

There's a moral in the Sultan. (It's about the only one,
And it may be palliation for these verses and their pun.)
This: We ought to do our fighting when we get into the fray
And reserve our conversation till the battle goes our way.
For the world keeps swinging onward, deaf to all the Sultan says,
Knowing of his reputation for conversing through his Fez.

GORGEOUS DELHI PAGEANT

Retainers of India's Ruling Chiefs Reviewed by Viceroy.

Magnificent Display of Oriental Opulence in the Great Durbar Arena—Pictures of Other Days.

DELHI, India, Jan. 7.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Lady Curzon and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught today reviewed the retainers of the ruling Chiefs in the Durbar arena. The variety of costume and paraphernalia afforded one of the most striking pictures of the Durbar festivities. Contingents from all parts of Greater India participated, mostly retaining the distinctive features of their customs.

The flags and other emblems of the States were carried on camels and elephants, accompanied by armed men on stilts, while Arab irregulars danced past the Viceroy to the music of their own instruments. The famous gold and silver guns of the State of Baroda attracted much attention.

The ancient Mahratta flags, descended from the Mogul Emperors, were borne past on an elephant carriage. The martial Rajputs were clad in mail armor.

State bards, camel kettledrums, richly caparisoned elephants and horses and agile swordsmen, many shouting battle cries, followed one another in quick succession. A royal elephant carriage, two stories high, showed how the palace ladies accompanied the Princes of bygone days.

The retinue of the State of Kashmir included a fine detachment of Cuirassiers and a huge giant.

The great Sikh States were represented by large, soldier-like bodies of men armed with maces, spears, match-locks, and handgrenades. Each contingent was headed by an elephant bearing a gorgeous howdah, in one of which the Sacred Book of the Sikhs occupied the place of honor. The book was guarded by the Chief Priest.

The venerable Chief of Nabha, escorted by men mounted on richly caparisoned horses and accompanied by hounds and hawks, was a striking feature of the display, which for wealth of coloring, diversity of components, and number of spectators may be considered to have been the most brilliant of the Durbar display.

Almost incalculable wealth of gold and silver was displayed as the seemingly never-ending medley of elephants, camels, troops, musicians, and carriages, representing the different Indian States, passed and manoeuvred before the dias. The elephants carried howdahs and trappings of the purest gold and silver. There were carriages of pure silver and sedan chairs of gold.

During temporary stoppages of the procession half a dozen bands, some carried all on one elephant, played different airs, while the State retainers, clad in mail and armed with lances and swords, yelled their battle cries and fought in the arena.

The Maharajah of Jaipur sent horsemen in complete armor, riding on golden saddles and carrying lances with red and white pennons.

The Maharao of Kota sent many camels carrying swivel guns, a force of military ascetics, and a number of quaint musicians.

The camel men of the Maharajah of Alwar wore uniforms of blue and yellow. An elephant carriage, drawn by four elephants, followed the Alwar horsemen, who were clad in mail armor and whose horses reared in salute to the royal personages present.

An elephant from the State of Datia also saluted the dias, salaaming several times before it.

The Shanmen of Burmah carried golden gongs and teapots and wore goulden helmets. The carriage of the State of Jind was of pure silver and drawn by four black horses with golden harness. The carriages of the State of Patiala was also of silver, decorated with gold.

A dwarf from the State of Nabha was followed by a giant seven feet ten inches high. The contingent from Kashmir closed the procession.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a black and white dress, and Lady Curzon appeared in a violet colored costume.

FRANCE'S ABLE DIPLOMATS.

Third Republic Never So Brilliantly Represented Abroad as Now.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the Marquis de Reverseaux, the French Ambassador at Vienna, was married on Wednesday to Mme. Thirion Montauban, a daughter of Magne, the Minister of Finance of the Second Empire. The Marquis de Reverseaux is said to be the ablest Frenchman in Vienna, where he has been Ambassador for a quarter of a century.

It is pointed out incidentally that the Third Republic was never so efficiently represented abroad as now, whence is due the recent cautious and sagacious foreign policy of that Government. The correspondent points out that it is evident that the best available men are selected for diplomatic posts and observes that this is a system that might be advantageously followed by other countries.

In France, as elsewhere, the Foreign Minister and not Parliament makes the diplomatic appointments and adverse criticism of his choices is rare.

FRANCE'S MACEDONIAN POLICY.

Will Favor Appointment of a Governor General Under the Sultan's Sovereignty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times's Paris correspondent says it is believed that the French Government regards favorably the idea of the appointment of a Governor General over an autonomous Macedonia, the country to remain, however, under the sovereignty of the Sultan.

It is also understood that France would not be disposed to countenance the idea of a conference which might involve the risk of reopening prematurely problems which are supposed to have been solved by the Berlin Congress, and affecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

In connection with Russia's Balkan policy it is affirmed that France regards favorably the development of Russia's naval forces in the Mediterranean and in general acquiesces in the Macedonian policy adopted by the Austro-Russian entente.

GERMANY LOSING MONEY.

Net Decrease in Imperial Revenue for the Year Is Nearly 12,000,000 Marks —Financial Reform Needed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that the financial condition of the German Empire continues to give grounds for serious reflections. The net estimated decrease in the imperial revenue which is not appropriated for separate States, including the income from the Post Office, telegraphs, and the imperial as distinguished from the State railways, is between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 marks.

The expenditures, continues the correspondent, are constantly increasing. The sum of 48,000,000 marks will have to be appropriated in the estimates, according to German finance methods, to cover a deficit revealed in the final accounts of 1901.

The correspondent adds that it is universally believed that the Government will find it impossible to postpone much longer a radical reform in the whole financial system of the empire. Reports of German shipping during the past year are exceptionally unfavorable.

BRITISH TROOPS ACCUSED.

Ex-Captain in Boer Army Says Concentration Camps Were Merely Harems.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times's correspondent in St. Petersburg sends to his paper the information that the St. Petersburg Gazette publishes an interview with a man named Huensch, formerly a Captain in the Transvaal Army, who professes to collect subscriptions on behalf of Gen. De Wet for the Boers who were wounded during the late war, and for their women and children.

Huensch brings infamous charges against the British troops, incidentally stating that the concentration camps were mere harems for the British officers and men.

The man claims to possess a British permit to collect subscriptions, which the correspondent declares is an impudent falsehood.

The British Ambassador at the Russian capital is taking steps to expose the swindle and bring Huensch to justice. In these efforts the German Ambassador is assisting.

MAORIS WANT NEW GOVERNOR.

Petition to be Sent to King Edward Asking for Appointment of Premier Seddon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times's correspondent in Wellington, N. Z., says that the Maoris are signing a petition to the Crown praying that Premier Seddon be appointed to succeed Lord Ranfurly as Governor of New Zealand.

The leading papers are urging that Premier Seddon discountenance the movement on the ground that the appointment of a Governor of a colony should be purely a prerogative of the Crown.

A TURKISH CONSUL ARRESTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says the Turkish Consul General at Rotterdam was arrested on Wednesday for a debt contracted outside of the Consulate. He was brought before the court at Rotterdam, when the President of the court ordered his immediate release.

WAITING NOW ON CASTRO.

He Has Received the Answer of the Powers as to Arbitration.

CARACAS, Jan. 7.—The answers of the powers to President Castro's last proposal relative to arbitration were delivered to President Castro this afternoon by United States Minister Bowen. A meeting of the Cabinet was at once called to consider these communications.

It will be forwarded by him at once to Washington. It has been learned from an authoritative source that the answers of the powers delivered by Mr. Bowen this afternoon have created a feeling of depression in Venezuelan Government circles.

All sorts of rumors are current to-night concerning President Castro's answer to the communications, but none of them is reliable.

It can be said upon good authority that Mr. Bowen does not expect to receive the Venezuelan answer before to-morrow.

The Bank of Venezuela and the Bank of Caracas have agreed to advance to President Castro money wherewith to pay the Venezuelan troops during the blockade period.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Through the United States embassy at Rome, the State Department to-day received the answer of the Italian Government to President Castro's proposition, and as was the case with the British and German answers, Secretary Hay has forwarded it to Minister Bowen at Caracas for submission to President Castro. It is stated that the Italian note is on lines similar to the British and German notes.

CASH PAYMENT DEMANDED.

Allies Want $335,000 Each Before Considering Direct Negotiations.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—That portion of the joint reply of the powers to Venezuela suggesting a settlement without arbitration only goes so far as to offer to treat for a settlement out of court after the payment of cash or the giving of a sufficient guarantee for the payment of $335,000 to each power.

This reservation remains as the fixed and only condition precedent to arbitration or negotiations direct for a supplementary agreement.

The German Government would much prefer to close up the matter by negotiations through Minister Bowen while the blockade continues than withdraw the blockade and adjust the claims through The Hague Arbitration Court.

NO SHIPS TO VENEZUEL.

Red D Line Abandons Effort at Service During Blockade.

Ernest C. Bliss, of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, the owners of the Red D Line, said yesterday afternoon that until the blockade was raised their ships would make no further effort to enter Venezuelan ports.

The Caracas, which sails on Saturday, will go to San Juan and Caracao. Mr. Bliss said also that his investigation into the charge against Capt. George Terrill of the Zulia, that his signals enabled a German warship to capture a Venezuelan gunboat, was still under way and would probably take a long time owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable evidence.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Berlin University Professor Says His Personality Has Influenced Country's Growth.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Prof. Schiemann of the Berlin University in his annual survey of foreign relations says:

"The United States in the course of the year has grown mightily in power and influence, chiefly through the brilliant personality at the head of the great Republic.

"Prince Henry's visit brought a livelier consciousness of the common interests of Germany and the people of the United States. In America, of course, it has not been without opposition. How could it possibly be otherwise, considering the wicked agitation which has continued against us so long completely unhindered?"

ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD CAST OUT.

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—At a council of the members of the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburg family, at which Archduke Ludwig Victor represented Emperor Francis Joseph, it was resolved to pay forthwith to Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, who accompanied his sister, the Crown Princess of Saxony, when she eloped to Geneva with M. Giron, his eventual share of the family fortune and dismiss him from the family.

PATRONAGE FOR THE SOUTH

President Making Grand Round-Up of Appointments.

Rush of Delegations to See Surveyor Clarkson and Postmaster General Payne — Negro Displaced in Georgia—Indianola Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—This has been the busiest day that Surveyor James S. Clarkson of the Port of New York has had in a long time. There has been a grand round-up of Southern appointments, and Mr. Clarkson has been busy all day long with the President and Postmaster General Payne. Delegation after delegation from Southern States has been conferring with Mr. Clarkson and the Postmaster General, and sometimes with the President, and the impression is general that as a result of this conference about all the Southern appointments that have been under discussion will soon be made.

This rush of Southern delegations was prearranged, and it was to participate in the settlement of the patronage situation that Mr. Clarkson came here. He arrived yesterday, and will not leave until to-morrow morning. This is an unusually long stay for Mr. Clarkson, who generally remains only a few hours.

Some of the recommendations made to-day were made by Mr. Clarkson himself. He had certain candidates for appointment to Federal positions in the Southern States, and the claims of these he urged upon the President.

Mr. Payne and Mr. Clarkson spent a great deal of time with the President, and after Mr. Payne returned to the Post Office Department he was still busy seeing Southern delegations.

The appointments discussed by the President and his Southern advisers were not exclusively Post Office appointments. All the principal Federal offices to be filled in the South, whether in the Post Office or other departments, were under consideration.

The most interesting delegation was that from Alabama, consisting of three gentlemen who hold positions novel in politics. They are called "the President's Alabama Board of Referees," because the President, declining to recognize the regular Republican organization in that State because of its "Lily White" persuasion, appointed three gentlemen, two of whom are private citizens, to act in place of the organizations in making patronage recommendations.

The Board of Referees consists of ex-Representative Aldrich, Charles Scott, and Collector J. O. Thompson. These referees made a number of recommendations.

The only tangible fact that could be learned about the appointments after the conferences with the President were over, was that a sop had been thrown to the Lily Whites in Georgia. Marcellus O. Markham has been selected as Surveyor of Customs at Atlanta. In order to appoint Mr. Markham it became necessary to remove the present encumbent, who is Capt. Wimbush, a negro. Wimbush, it is said, has an excellent record, and the Lily Whites are boasting that his color constitutes the only objection to him, and that therefore they have won a victory.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi is apparently convinced that he is making progress in the Indianola matter. He saw Postmaster General Payne to-day between conferences and again urged that J. H. Hyde, one of Postmaster Minnie M. Cox's bondsmen, be temporarily detailed to act as Postmaster. Mr. Payne said he would tell the President what Mr. McLaurin wanted.

Mr. McLaurin thinks his request will be granted, but there is very little probability of that. The law allows the Postmaster General to designate one of the bondsmen to so act in case the Postmaster dies, but this Postmaster is not dead. The Administration view of the matter is that, as Mrs. Cox's resignation has not been accepted, she is still Postmaster. It is reported that she has left Mississippi, but this does not alter the situation, for Mr. Roosevelt's advisers think she may have left the State under pressure. If that is the case, they think that the matter stands exactly where it did when she resigned the Postmastership under pressure.

Mr. Payne has telegraphed to Inspector Fitzgerald at Indianola to wire his report on the case if he has not already mailed it. Mr. McLaurin thinks he will have the Post Office open by the end of the week. Some of the President's friends do not agree with him. They intimate that the thing is to be fought out, and say that they would like nothing better than to have some Democrat introduce a resolution of inquiry in Congress about the case. They hope such a resolution will be passed, and say that if it is they will have some surprises in store for the Democrats.

It is expected Mr. Clarkson will have conferences and see the President again before he returns to the New York to-morrow.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Treaty Discussed in Committee—Beet Sugar Men Want to be Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took up the Cuban reciprocity treaty to-day and devoted the session to a discussion of its features. No opposition to the trade concessions proposed was developed and the session was without incident or occurrence that in any way augured difficulty for the friends of the treaty.

Senator Cullom, in speaking of the outlook after the meeting, said he was more confident now than he had been that the Senate would ratify the treaty and the House would approve.

Senator Burrows asked that the treaty be laid aside until Friday and then be taken up in order that a delegate yet to be chosen by the National Convention of Beet Sugar Manufacturers might appear and present the considerations showing how reciprocity with such a large sugar-producing country as Cuba would affect the beet sugar industry in the United States. The convention will meet here to-morrow, and some representative manufacturer of beet sugar will be chosen to state the case for the industry. It is apparent that the beet sugar people are deliberating on a change of front as to reciprocity. Just what action they may take and on what grounds it is to be done is not well understood.

Senator Burrows has of late had a number of interviews with the President, and it is said the President has been agreeably impressed by what the Michigan Senator has had to say from the standpoint of the beet sugar producer and manufacturer. It is known that the beet sugar people will not longer stand in the way of Cuban reciprocity on the basis of a 20 per cent. reduction on sugar.

Mr. Oxnard, the head of the beet sugar trust, was a caller at the White House to-day, and he told the President in so many words that the opposition from the beet sugar industry would no longer stand in the way of keeping the pledges made by President McKinley to the representatives of the Cuban people two years ago.

The American Sugar Refining Company is yet to be heard from. It has been the policy of this corporation to oppose Cuban reciprocity in the hope that the hard conditions of trade in Cuba might result ultimately in annexation, in which event the trust would have a practical monopoly of the raw sugar of Cuba and bring it into the United States free.

It is suggested that the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the countervailing duty on Russian sugar and the prospect that there may be a renewal of the Brussels agreement as to sugar exports in Europe have brought about the change of views among both the beet and the cane sugar people.

DISPOSITION OF WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following disposition of American men-of-war was announced at the Navy Department to-day, to take effect on the conclusion of the Caribbean Sea manoeuvres:

North Atlantic Station—Kearsarge, (flagship,) Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas, Scorpion.

Caribbean Sea Division—Olympia, (flagship,) Atlanta, Machias, Marietta, Panther.

South Atlantic Station—Newark, (flagship,) Gloucester, (tender,) and Fortune.

European Station—Chicago, (flagship.)

The San Francisco and Nashville are en route to Hampton Roads. On their arrival the Nashville will be directed to proceed to Boston for repairs. No decision has been reached yet as to the disposition of the Albany, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Montgomery.

ERROR IN BID ON WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a letter from William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia in reference to its bid for armored cruisers under Class 2. The firm says that by inadvertence the sum of the bid was given as $4,060,000 for each vessel, whereas the sum should have been $4,000,000 each. It was explained that the letter in which the error occurred was not intended as a separate bid, but merely descriptive of the company's bid under Class 2.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Bill for Redemption of Hawaiian Silver Coinage Passed—Other Measures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The session of the House to-day lasted a little more than two hours.

The Senate bill for the redemption of the silver coinage of the Hawaiian Islands and its recoinage into United States coin was passed after an hour's debate. It provides for the redemption of silver coins by being received either in Hawaii or the United States in the payment of dues.

Standard silver coins of the United States may be exchanged for coin of Hawaii at their face value. Hawaiian silver coins will be legal tender until Jan. 1, 1904; Hawaiian silver certificates shall be redeemed before Jan. 1, 1905, and thereafter they cannot lawfully circulate as money.

A bill was passed to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to return to Harvard College the six-pound gun, colors, and silver loving cup presented by that college to the cruiser Harvard at the opening of the Spanish war.

A resolution was adopted which called upon the Secretary of War for the reports upon the operation of the law of Feb. 2, 1901, which prohibits the sale of beer and light wines at post exchanges.

Several bills of minor importance also were passed.

The Philippine Constabulary bill was made a special order for to-morrow.

DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE.

Bill for Militia Reorganization and Statehood Under Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate to-day discussed the bill for the reorganization of the militia and also the Statehood bill. Mr. Mallory of Florida led the Democratic Senators in opposition to the section of the Militia bill providing for a reserve force of trained men, the contention being that it not only infringed the rights of the several States, but also increased the standing army by a hundred thousand men.

When the Statehood bill came up Mr. Beveridge had read a number of resolutions adopted at a recent convention in Oklahoma favoring single Statehood with Indian Territory. Mr. Quay, who is leading the fight for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico, criticised the resolutions, saying the people who adopted them had not acted intelligently because the Single Statehood bill had been withdrawn. He further charged that they did not represent the sentiment of a majority of the people of Oklahoma.

Mr. Nelson of Minnesota continued, but did not conclude his remarks in opposition to the Omnibus Statehood bill.

FAVORS ARBITRATION.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Report the Pan-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized Senator Lodge to report favorably the general international arbitration treaty recommended by the Pan-American conference held at the City of Mexico last Winter.

The treaty is on the lines of The Hague treaty, but applies only to the republics of the Western Hemisphere. It provides a tribunal for settling disputes as to boundary lines and claims, and also over other questions concerning which the nations may differ.

The treaty found favor with the committee as another step in the general adoption of the principle of arbitration, and the opinion was quite general that favorable action upon the agreement at this time by the United States would have a good effect upon the settlement of the differences between Venezuela and the European creditors of that nation.

GIRL SAVES GIRLS AT FIRE.

Fireman's Daughters Rescued, While His Boy Runs to the Engine with the Alarm.

During a fire which destroyed the home of Lieut. William Miller of Engine Company No. 45, at Daly Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, in the Bronx, late yesterday afternoon, Matilda Miller, nineteen years old, the fireman's daughter, was rescued while unconscious by Miss Grace Anderson, her music teacher, who also helped out Margaret Miller. Lieut. Miller took his own company to the fire from the engine house, four blocks away, but the house was gutted and $4,000 damage done.

Matilda was receiving a music lesson in the parlor from Miss Anderson, who lives in Westchester, and Lieut. Miller's twelve-year-old son George, was playing in the yard. Miss Anderson discovered flames behind the piano, the result, it is believed, of a defective flue, the parlor being next the kitchen, and a wooden partition only separating them. As the flames burst through the thin partition a volume of smoke followed, enveloping Miss Miller, who was overcome and fell on the floor. Then she ran back into the house, where Margaret was. The girl was on the second floor, and Miss Anderson got her down stairs and into the street.

The boy, on seeing the fire, ran to the engine house, where his father was just leaving for home.

"Our house is on fire, Pop," cried the boy.

NELLIE THE SEAL IS DEAD.

Captivity Fatal to an Aquarium Pet that Drenched Visitors with Water.

The big West Indian seal, which delighted thousands of visitors to the Aquarium, and drenched hundreds of others, died in her tank there yesterday morning from pneumonia and fatty degeneration of the heart. Officially she was known as "No. 2," but to Superintendent Spencer and to the regular visitors she was always Nellie.

Nellie tried to make life in a tank bearable by playing with a big wooden ball and squirting water on visitors. Her tank was always surrounded by a crowd, and the seal would swim round and round, apparently unconscious of the interest she was exciting. Suddenly she would raise her head, and then, at some victim whom she had picked out, she would direct a gallon of water with extraordinary force and accuracy.

The seal belonged to a species that is now almost extinct. She was caught with several others in Campeche Bay in 1896, by a fishing boat's crew. Of the number five went to the Tennessee Exposition, two to Washington, two to the Philadelphia Garden, and three came to the Aquarium here. Within a few months all had died with the exception of two of those brought here, the other having died upon the day of his arrival.

The two survivors were known as "No 1" and "No. 2." The larger one first found out how much fun it could have by throwing water on the crowds, and Nellie was not slow in acquiring the trick. The big one died after two years in the Aquarium and Nellie mourned deeply. She didn't touch food for a week after his death and whined pitifully.

Nellie's death is attributed by the pathologist of the New York Zoological Society to long confinement and lack of exercise, though the length of her life in the Aquarium is a record for West Indian seals in captivity. She measured six feet eleven inches in length and weighed 360 pounds. The fur is of no value commercially and the skin will be stuffed and mounted for the Museum of Natural History.

Arion Ball's Decorations.

The plans for the decoration of Madison Square Garden on the night of Feb. 6, when the Arion Society will give its annual ball, have been completed. Floral festoons, draped from the roof, will be interspersed with 6,000 electric lights of varied hues. At each of the entrances to the main floor will be placed images of heroic size, and in the centre of the floor will be built the "Temple of the Gods," around which the ballet will dance.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

President Wants Immediate Help Granted to the Philippines.

HE ASKS FOR $3,000,000

Secretary Root Says the Situation in the Archipelago Is Now Serious and Distressing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President to-day submitted to Congress the third annual report of the Philippine Commission with extensive appendices. Accompanying the President's letter of transmittal was a letter from Secretary Root making a strong plea for immediate help by Congress for the inhabitants of the archipelago.

In his letter transmitting the report and endorsing Secretary Root's plea, the President says:

"I call your special attention to the recommendations contained in this letter of the Secretary of War. I most earnestly feel that the enactment of the measures already pending in your body for the betterment of the Philippine Islands is imperatively demanded by the situation in those islands and serious calamity may come from failure to enact them.

"Furthermore, I with equal earnestness ask your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of War in the accompanying letter and urge its adoption so that the sum of money therein specified may be appropriated for the uses and in the manner likewise specified, in order that the present distress in the islands may be remedied."

Secretary Root in his letter to the President says:

"I beg to ask special consideration of the recommendations of the commission, all of which have my hearty approval.

"It seems to me that the conditions resulting from the destruction by rinderpest of 90 per cent. of the carabaos, the draught animals of the islands, and the consequent failure of the rice crop, followed by an epidemic of cholera, are so serious and distressing as to call for action by Congress beyond that for which the commission specifically asks. The removal under the laws of Congress of export duties on goods shipped from the Philippines to the United States has materially reduced the revenues of the islands, while the duties collected in the United States upon importations from the Philippines, which under the same laws were to be turned over to the Philippine Treasury and were expected to make good the deficit, have amounted to practically nothing.

"At the same time the decline in the price of silver, the evils of a fluctuating currency, and the impoverishment of the people have reduced the Government revenues when they are most needed for relief of the people. I think the occasion for relief in the Philippines is now greater than it was in Cuba when Congress appropriated $3,000,000 for the payment of the Cuban soldiers out of the Treasury of the United States, or than it was in Porto Rico when hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed by the people of the United States, and more than a million of dollars paid out of the National Treasury for the relief of the sufferers from the hurricane of August, 1899.

"An appropriation of not less than $3,000,000 for the relief of the distress in the Philippine Islands from the causes which I have mentioned, would be in harmony with the policy pursued by Congress toward the people of the other Spanish islands, and practical evidence of the sincere interest that the people of the United States take in the welfare of the Philippine people, and of the kindly and generous treatment which they are to receive. Previous experience indicates that such an appropriation could be made the most useful by giving the Philippine Government discretion to apply it in such proportions as they deem wise in the direct purchase and distribution or sale of supplies, or through the employment of labor in the construction of Government wagon roads, railroads, or other public works."

Congressional Notes.

Representative Morrell of Pennsylvania offered a joint resolution yesterday authorizing the President to appoint a commission to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and such others as the President may deem necessary, to investigate existing financial laws and to devise a financial system which will remedy whatever faults they may find in the existing systems. The resolution provides for a report to Congress at the next session.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston to be Brigadier General.

The House Committee on Military Affairs concluded yesterday the preparation of the Army Appropriation bill, which will carry an appropriation of $72,538,337, about $5,000,000 less than the estimate. Provision is made for the mustering out of the Porto Rican provisional regiment on July 1 next.

MAYOR'S MATCH HEARING.

Date Fixed for Public Discussion of the Proposed Ordinances.

Mayor Low made public yesterday the recommendations of the Municipal Explosive Commission, and decided that he would hold a public hearing in his office on Jan. 14 at 11 o'clock on the proposed ordinances.

The report of the Municipal Commission advocates the repeal of all regulations in regard to the sale of matches and provides that no person shall store or sell matches without a license. Licenses for the sale of matches will cost $50. The Fire Commissioner is authorized to issue permits to retail stores to carry 50 Matchman's gross of matches to be kept in an open space and the cases not to be put under counters or cover. Wholesale dealers are limited to 3,500 Matchman's gross of matches to be sold to the retail trade in original packages.

The following are the kind of matches the people will have to use if the ordinances are adopted:

1—All matches sold at retail after March 31, 1903, in the City of New York, shall comply with the following specifications:

(a) Not more than five hundred (500) matches shall be put in the box immediately inclosing said matches.

(b) Boxes shall be of such material and so constructed that the matches are not likely to fall out when the slide is withdrawn.

(c) All wooden splints shall be sufficiently strong to permit of the matches being easily ignited and without breaking.

(d) Matches should ignite on scratch surface easily, with little noise and practically without danger of heads flying off.

(e) Matches must be well made, and in no case shall boxes contain matches with heads stuck together.

(f) Each separate box containing five hundred (500) matches or less shall carry a label with the name and address of the licensee, and shall have printed or stamped upon it the words "Licensed Match."

(g) All matches sold within the City of New York shall be in every respect like the corresponding sample or samples deposited with the Fire Commissioner.

The sale of fuse matches is prohibited.

FRAUNCES TAVERN CHILD FETE.

Old Fraunces Tavern yesterday afternoon was the scene of something like the high jinks that its walls looked down upon long ago. In the "Long Room," where Washington used to sit, a Twelfth Night party was held for several hundred children from the Mulberry Bend section of town. The hosts were Sunday Kindergarten No. 71 of Mulberry Street, and C. W. De Lyon Nichols was in charge as master of ceremonies.

The party was hardly marked by the stately grace of some ancient gatherings in the same place. So eager were the children for their prizes and the pieces of Twelfth Night cake, cut and distributed according to the Italian custom, that four policemen were needed as waiters' assistants, and very active policemen they had to be. In the end some very good children got stars of gold and silver, and everybody, good and bad, a piece of the cake, a bun, a candlestick, and a bag of candy. That was not all.

Miss Elizabeth Eagan, late contralto of the Fad and Folly Company at Mrs. Osborn's little playhouse, sang for the children, and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and ex-Charities Commissioner John W. Keller told them about Fraunces Tavern and George Washington.

Among those present besides the 200 children were Prince Deldrage, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. George Taylor Stewart, Mrs. Edgar Carroll, Mrs. Wilbur McBride, Miss Thurber, the Countess Pieri, and Dr. Albertus Adair Moore.

Arrangements for the French Ball.

At the annual French Ball, which will be held next Monday evening in Madison Square Garden, there will be a floral fête and carnival, with a flower battle and a parade of decorated floats and vehicles. Three hundred pretty girls will appear in a spectacular ballet with new sets and dances, while Schwab & d'Aquin will direct an orchestra and a military band of 150 musicians for the dance and promenade music.

FIRST DEVERY-TAMMANY CASE.

Hearing on Garvey Order Adjourned with a Stipulation Allowing a Meeting in the Meantime.

Justice Scott's order requiring the Tammany Hall General Committee to show cause why it should not recognize Peter J. Garvey, Devery's lieutenant, came up for a hearing before Justice Leventritt yesterday morning. Ex-Justice Leslie W. Russell had been retained as counsel by the law firm of Elkus & Schell, representing Devery and Garvey. Mr. Proskauer of that firm, asked for an adjournment until to-morrow, stating that Mr. Russell was ill at home.

Max D. Steuer of Steuer, Hoffman & Wahle, appearing for Tammany Hall, agreed to the delay only on condition that the Gaynor order in the Stewart case, which is returnable to-day, be adjourned to the day after the day of the postponement of the Garvey hearing, and that the stay be so modified as to permit notices to be sent out for a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, made necessary by the Primary law under order of the Governor not later than to-morrow evening. Mr. Steuer was willing to stipulate that at this meeting Garvey and his associates would be permitted to attend and take part in the committee, but that Garvey should not be allowed to act on the Executive Committee.

Mr. Proskauer, for Garvey, said he wanted an opportunity to consult with Mr. Russell in regard to the proposed stipulation, and Justice Leventritt adjourned the hearing until 12 o'clock to give him the opportunity. At noon, when the hearing was resumed, a stipulation was agreed upon between the attorneys that the Gaynor injuction in Brooklyn should be modified as requested by Tammany Hall to permit the sending of notices for the election of a Senator to succeed the late Senator Trainer, and that the hearing on the Gaynor order be subsequent to the hearing of the present order.

The stipulation also provided that whatever rights might accrue to Devery and his associates under the practices of the General Committee or under the law, pending the hearing, should be accorded them. The hearing was then adjourned until Tuesday next, and the hearing on the Gaynor order was fixed for Wednesday.

Devery and the other members of the Ninth District General Committee will attend the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee to-morrow night.

"I'm only an amateur politician," said Devery last night, "but I've beat that peanut gang on Fourteenth Street so far. I am a peaceable citizen and will cheerfully abide the decision of the courts. I hope I won't have to walk through a cordon of police on Friday night."

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee primaries will be ordered for the special election to fill the vacancy in the Sixteenth Senate District caused by the death of Patrick F. Trainor. The general opinion is that the Tammany Executive Committee will not attempt to organize until the Devery case has been disposed of by the courts.

FUNNY FOR THE CLOTHIERS.

Mayor Low, Job E. Hedges, and Simeon Ford at Their Dinner.

About 300 clothing and woolen commission merchants sat down to the dinner of the National Association of Clothiers last evening in the Hotel Savoy. It was the twentieth anniversary of the organization of the association, and it was the first dinner to which the clothiers had invited the commission merchants. Marcus M. Marks, President of the organization, acted as toastmaster, and the other speakers were Mayor Low, Justice Julius M. Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, Simeon Ford, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and Job E. Hedges.

At one point in Mr. Marks's speech the large flag back of the speakers' table was withdrawn, and there was displayed a huge electrical piece, on which were the words "Faith in each other."

It was the keynote of the system of credits developed by the association and advocated as a desirable thing for all trades by Mr. Marks. He said that at the present time the paint, oil, and varnish trades were thinking of joining with the clothiers in the credit scheme, and that the fur and hatters trades were also considering the idea.

That gave Mayor Low, the second speaker, a chance to have a lot of fun. He laughed more while he was delivering his speech, according to Justice Mayer, who followed the Mayor, than he had laughed before in six months. The Mayor said that he hardly knew how to welcome the out-of-town clothiers to New York, unless it be because there were more clothes worn here than in any other city of the country.

"I was amused, however," he continued, "when Mr. Marks said we were soon going to be clothed by the paint, oil, and varnish trade. [Laughter, the Mayor joining in it.] It seemed a rather strange idea for a man to be done in oil and then to be varnished. [Laughter.] It appears to be rather a novel way of rubbing it in. [Great laughter, while the Mayor stops speaking for a moment to laugh.] There was some satisfaction, however, in the thought that later we would be clothed by the fur dealer, and then to be taken care of by the hat man would not seem inappropriate."

The Mayor was cheered heartily when he finished speaking, and when he left the hall, before the speaking was ended, everybody got up and cheered for him again. Then Justice Mayer spoke. He said Job E. Hedges was the only public man in New York who had ever held three political offices and foreseen the storm ahead in time to resign from each one. When Mr. Hedges got his chance to speak later he said that Justice Mayer had become a reformer to imitate him, and that all the godd the Justice had ever done was by way of his (Mr. Hedges's) example.

Simeon Ford kept the clothiers roaring with laughter from the time he began until he sat down. Some of his remarks were as follows:

"Doesn't it seem a shame that the Creator should have provided every other living thing free of charge with well-fitting and self-renewing clothing, and then left man, his latest and noblest work, to the mercy of you fellows? I never see a dog or a cat without a feeling of envy. Just a lick and a shake and scratch and the toilet is complete, while we poor mortals wear out our lives tying and untying, and buttoning and unbuttoning.

"Isn't it queer then, whea a man wants to appear gay or charming, or grace a festive occasion, he dons one of these spike-tailed, low-necked, shad-bellied atrocitias, which makes him look like a cross between a hearse and a morgue!—A suit only fit to be buried in and not really appropriate for that."

Letters of regret at not being able to attend the dinner were read from President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell. Among the diners present, besides those mentioned, were E. F. Griffin, E. T. Hall, Henry Morgenthau, Ethan Allen, Isidore Saks, D. H. Rowland, Ralph M. Easley, and Thomas Shaw.

HOSPITAL FIRE DRILL SHOWN.

Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital was held in the hospital, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. J. Hood Wright, President, was absent because of a slight illness, and Col. Josiah C. Reiff, President of the Board of Managers, presided. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. J. Hood Wright.
First Vice President—Mrs. A. M. Judson.
Second Vice President—Mrs. M. C. Foster.
Third Vice President—Mrs. Isidor Straus.
First Honorary Vice President—Mrs. E. J. Wright.
Second Honorary Vice President—Mrs. James Rogers.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. A. Schoneman.
Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. C. T. Parker.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. D. Jones.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. R. Farrell.
Executive Committee—The above and Mrs. Emerson Chamberlin, (elected.)

The report of the Treasurer showed $5,401.68 receipts and $3,885.86 disbursements.

At the conclusion of the meeting the hospital fire drill was gone through by all those employed in the institution, from the Superintendent down, including doctors, nurses, orderlies, stablemen, and kitchen help. It was all done yesterday afternoon in fifty-six seconds, four seconds slower than the record.

"TRISTAN" REPEATED

Mme. Kirkby Lunn's First Appearance as Brangaene.

Mr. Anthes's Remarkable Gain in the Finer Qualities of the Hero's Part.

A speedy repetition of the performance of "Tristan und Isolde," given last Saturday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, was a foregone conclusion from the great public interest that was manifested in it and the somewhat unexpected success of Mr. Anthes, the new Tristan, and hence of the performance as a whole. It was given last evening with a cast that differed in two respects from the previous one. There was a new Brangaene in Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, who has recently joined Mr. Grau's company, and Mr. Bispham repeated his now familiar impersonation of Kurwenal. The Isolde was again Mme. Nordica, and Mr. Anthes appeared for the second time in his life as Tristan. Mr. Hertz conducted.

Concerning all these factors in the performance there is room for profitable discussion, and will be; but discussion must chiefly be concerned at present with those newly added. Mme. Kirkby Lunn's Brangaene was the only quite unfamiliar element offered for observation last evening. Her singing of the contralto part in "The Messiah" and her first appearance as Ortrud are still fresh in the memory of the public. Her Ortrud showed the plentitude of her voice, and a certain routine upon the stage. Her Brangaene shows equally these things; but it is a disappointment, especially in the matter of her action. This is poverty-stricken in all that concerns pantomime and facial expression; and the character, especially in the first act, is hardly more than indicated. There is more of it in her scene with Isolde at the beginning of the second. In voice, however, she is superb; it is of great volume and beautiful quality, with the true color of a contralto, and she sings the music with power and in excellent style, not with the deepest expression of its emotion, but with breadth.

Mr. Anthes rejoiced the hearts of those who heard him on Saturday afternoon. In the three days that have elapsed since then his conception of the part and his power of realizing it have grown remarkably. What he has done in this short interval speaks volumes for his sincerity of purpose and his artistic ambitions. To have presented such a performance as he did for the first time, so nearly in general outline and so appreciative in its spirit, even with all its deficiencies and lacunae, was an achievement; to have gone so far toward remedying them and to have penetrated so much further into the spirit of the character, to have elaborated so many of the details in this time was almost as great a one. There were enthusiasm, zeal, and the high intelligence of an artist implied in it. So far as this may be taken as an indication, it seems likely that this public will have an opportunity to watch the interesting development of an artist in the future performances that may be given this season of "Tristan und Isolde."

In that entrance in the first act for which Wagner has made so significant a preparation in the musical development that succeeded, Mr. Anthes has grown many cubits in dignity and impressiveness. Into the details of his action during the long scene with Isolde he has infused much vitality. He draws the sword that he offers to Isolde; he puts more variety and subtlety into the facial play with which he chiefly expresses the current of emotion as he listens to her denunciation. He declaims the words charged with the foreboding of fate before the fateful draught with a deeper vehemence—that "Tristan's Ehrehöchste Treu" has a different sound and a world of new meaning. His action and his utterances after that show forth more of the ecstacy and the intensity of the newly awakened passion. So, too, in the succeeding acts there is much that has been added to the significance of what he does. There is still much to do and to change—notably in his postures in the first act. That Mr. Anthes will arrive at an even more powerful and closely logical dramatic interpretation of Tristan he has given his admirers—who are many fold more numerous on account of these two performances of his—the best of reasons to hope.

For Mme. Nordica's Isolde there is only the tribute of renewed admiration at each new disclosure. It is not a transcendent embodiment of all the highest attributes of the character, but it is one that tugs hard at the heart strings, and shows continually new beauties. Mr. Bispham's Kurneval is well known as an interesting representation of the Squire, in which the tender side is beautifully developed—and yet, there are certain exaggerations in it that sometimes verge on theatrical effects.

The favorable impression of Mr Hertz's work in conducting "Tristan" was deepened and strengthened by last evening's performance. His reading is large in outline, and conceived in a truly dramatic spirit; it has breadth, and loftiness of eloquence, and he compels his men to a splendid stress of passionate utterance. There are innumerable finely wrought details in it, accentuation of significant instrumental voices, modification of tempo. Its lack is of subtlety, and of the sense of moderation that shall make the highest climaxes tell for their utmost. But it is a performance in many ways of extraordinary power.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Arnold Dolmetsch, who is lecturing at the Manhattan Theatre on old musical instruments, yesterday visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art in search of a Venetian lute, made in Venice in 1520, and stolen from him in London two years ago. Recently, when again in the English metropolis, he happened to tell of his loss to an actress, Eleanor Calhoun. She asked for a description of the missing instrument and at once told Mr. Dolmetsch that she had seen this very lute at the museum here. To his sorrow yesterday Mr. Dolmetsch found that while the lute resembled his it was not the stolen one.

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The proposed benefit to save the home of Clara Morris, at Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, from being sold for a mortgage of about $2,000, is meeting with great encouragement. The prominent actors of the city have volunteered their services, and the many friends of the famous actress are beginning to send money to James W. Morrissey, who has the affair in hand. The actress herself is said to be ill with nervous prostration as a result of her ineffectual efforts to raise the necessary money by lecturing and magazine writing.

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Miss Catherine Dunham, a friend of Mme. Duse, says the actress has authorized her to deny the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday that Miss Anne Morgan is among the women who will contribute to the fund to establish a theatre near Rome, Italy. The information was furnished by the personal representatives of Mme. Duse, and was therefore considered correct.

Blanche Walsh in "Resurrection."

Oscar Hammerstein announced last night that he had obtained the services of Blanche Walsh as leading woman for his production of Tolstoi's "Resurrection." Miss Walsh is now playing the leading part in "The Daughter of Hamilcar" in the West. She will return to New York in time to open in the "Resurrection" on Feb. 16 at the Victoria for a six weeks' run. At the close of that period Miss Walsh will continue in "The Daughter of Hamilcar" at the same house.

CONSULAR OFFICER DEAD.

Vice and Deputy Consul General Edward P. MacLean Expires at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Vice and Deputy Consul General Edward P. MacLean died at 11 o'clock to-night of pneumonia.

Mr. MacLean's illness began a week ago with a light attack of the grip. Acute pneumonia developed yesterday evening and his condition was then pronounced dangerous. He showed no improvement to-day and a consultation was held by his physicians.

Deputy Consul General J. Allison Bowen is absent in the United States on sick leave, leaving Consul General Gowdy without any important officials to assist him at the most trying period of the year.

SPANISH MINISTER GUEST OF HISPANO-AMERICAN CLUB.

Rapprochement Between Latin America and the United States One of Association's Objects.

The Hispano-American Club, an association of Spanish-American and descendants of Spanish-Americans, the object of which is to promote and encourage the reading and study on the Western Hemisphere of Spanish literature, was organized last evening. The club is non-political and of a social character. Prominent among those present at the meeting, which was held at the Democratic Club, were Don Emilio De Ojeda, the Spanish Minister at Washington; Juan N. Navarro, Consul General of Mexico at New York, Consul-General Octavio De Zayas of Cuba and C. M. Ceballos of the Spanish Steamship line.

A complimentary speech, in which he gave the project his indorsement, was made by Minister Ojeda, and a letter was read from S. Mallet-Prevost, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to attend owing to the fact that he had to leave the country for Venezuela. The Constitution adopted permits a small number of Americans to become members of the association, limited to those familiar with the Spanish language, and those who have large business interests in the Spanish-American republics.

During the evening some of those present said that it was very likely that in the near future a number of the most prominent men in the various Spanish-American republics would visit the United States. An invitation to become a member of the club was extended to Sir William Van Horne on account of his railroad interests in Cuba. Permanent quarters for the club were discussed but not decided upon.

The officers elected were Consul General Navarro President, Pedro De Flores Vice-President, and Juan M. Ceballos Secretary and Treasurer. Señor Zayas was elected a member of the governing committee, and among the Americans elected to membership were George Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Percival Farquhar.

Toronto Pastor Called to Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 7.—The Christian Union Congregational Church of Upper Montclair has extended a call to the Rev. R. D. Davey of the Chalmers Presbyterian Church of Toronto, Canada. The pulpit was made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. S. Bliss, now President of the Protestant Syrian College at Beirut, Syria.

Obituary Notes.

PETER P. BURTIS, one of the best-known business men of Buffalo, N. Y., died yesterday. Two surviving brothers are Morse Burtis of New York and Pay Director Arthur Burtis, Rear Admiral, retired, United States Navy.

HENRY T. FELLOWS, eighty-four years old, died yesterday at Syracuse, N. Y. He was the oldest member of the Onondaga County bar. Thirty-five years ago he was a Division Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad.

Capt. BENJAMIN H. FERGUSON, President of the Springfield Marine Bank, dropped dead yesterday in his office at the bank, in Springfield, Ill. The title of Captain was gained in the civil war.

WILLIAM E. HILL died at his home, 156 Pine Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday from a complication of diseases. He was forty-six years old. He was a prominent Odd Fellow and a Trustee of the old Communipaw Shore Church. He leaves three daughters.

JAMES BROWNLEE, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, N. J., died at his home on Tuesday night from heart disease. He was fifty-nine years old. He is survived by two daughters. Mr. Brownlee was a Republican, but had a following in the Democratic ranks.

JOHN CARNRICK, of Reed & Carnrick, manufacturing chemists, died yesterday at his residence, 306 West Ninety-ninth Street, from paralysis, aged sixty-five years. He leaves a widow and four children, Mrs. Henry Feuchtwanger, Mrs. Emile Baumgarten, and Edgar and John Carnrick.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1903, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Mary Mildred, daughter of the late William Bisland Williams, to Austin Radcliffe Baldwin.

DOWNEY—READ.—Off Jan. 7th, 1903, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Sarah Frost, daughter of Mr. George R. Read, to Mr. John Irving Downey.

FIELD—ARNOLD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, Florence Arnold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Arnold, and Frederick C. Field, both of Brooklyn.

YATES—JENNINGS.—At St. Francis Xavier's Church, Wednesday, Jan. 7th, 1903, Miss Rose Jennings to William F. Yates, the Rev. Myles P. Jennings, brother of the bride, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Jan. 6, in Baltimore, Md., Gen. R. Snowden Andrews, in his 73d year.
Funeral 2 o'clock Thursday, Jan. 8, at Emanuel Church, Baltimore.

BROWNE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, at his residence, Ringos, New Jersey, Wm. Browne, son of John R. Browne, Jersey City.
Funeral services will be held on Friday, Jan. 9, at 11 A. M., at the Kilpatrick Memorial Church, Ringoes.

CAMMANN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, 1903, at Atlantic City, Anna M., daughter of the late Dr. George P. and

GOVERNOR ODELL'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Says a 1,000-Ton Barge Canal Would Cost $225,000,000.

Would Abandon the Franchise Tax and Impose New Taxes.

Wants Drastic Law to Cure Police Evil —Seeks to Prevent Boycott of the National Guard.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Governor Odell's annual message was read in both houses of the Legislature to-day. It was as follows:

No Legislature in recent years has had before it for consideration such important problems as you will be called upon to solve at the present session. Internal improvements, the abolition of direct taxation, the betterment of our common school system, and the popularization of the higher branches of education are subjects meriting your most careful consideration, and the enactment of laws which will secure the best results with the least possible expenditure of the public money.

The State's debt is small, but if all the improvements which are under contemplation shall be approved by the people, it will be largely increased, and if left to a direct tax for liquidation will be so great as to materially add to the burdens of every locality.

The aim of recent legislation has been to devise a uniform system of indirect taxation, and all of the changes in our revenue laws during the past twenty years have been in this direction, with the result that since the passage of the original corporation law in 1880 these receipts have grown from $141,127.63 to $16,230,446.99, which includes the special tax for Judges and stenographers.

There is an impression that the benefits of indirect taxation have been secured at the expense of the larger centres of population. Nothing could be further from the truth than this, because it can be shown that if all such receipts were to go to the localities from which they come and recourse had to a direct tax for the moneys necessary for the State's maintenance, the amount collected from the larger localities would be considerably greater than under the present system.

As an illustration of the truth of this statement, it may be cited that during the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, of the total indirect receipts the City of New York contributed:

From transfers	$2,286,962.23
From excise receipts	2,782,082.87
From corporation taxes, including trust companies and savings banks	3,537,143.00
Total	$8,606,188.10

which is practically 36.6 per cent. of the total.

In addition, New York paid this year in direct taxes $496,954.99, so that the gross cost to the city was $9,103,143.09. If the appropriations for the years 1902-03, amounting to $21,096,905.32, were raised entirely by direct taxation, New York City's proportion would be 67 per cent., which is its percentage of the total assessed valuation of the State, and it would be called upon to pay $14,736,926.97, or $5,633,783.88 more than it does to-day.

Erie County paid $465,483.46, but 2 9-10 per cent. of the indirect revenues, which, added to its direct tax of $39,244.12, makes a total of $504,727.58; while its proportion of a direct tax, it having 5 2-10 per cent. of the assessed valuation, would be $1,143,289.10, or $639,111.52 more than under the present system.

It may be claimed that inasmuch as the revenues are $5,760,458.94 short of the appropriations, to make a proper comparison the percentages of this deficiency should be deducted from the savings herein referred to, which in the case of New York would be $3,859,507.48 and Erie County $290,542.95; but even then the benefit of indirect taxation is shown in New York to be $1,774,276.40 and in the other case $339,568.57.

In addition to this it must not be lost sight of that both Buffalo and Greater New York receive from the State moneys for school purposes, the former receiving for this year $195,367.78, or $156,323.64 more than it paid in direct taxes; while the latter receives $1,302,124.47, which is $805,571.84 greater than the amount of its direct contribution to the State.

In addition to this, the local treasury of New York has been benefited by $4,165,452.59 and Erie County by $654,641.31 by reason of increased revenues for the year 1902 from excise receipts over the last year of the operation of the old law.

All this has been practically accomplished without any reduction in the assessment rolls of the municipalities affected. So that from every standpoint of benefit it will be seen that these wise laws have not only enabled us to maintain the State with the least possible burden upon the localities, but that they have also greatly aided in meeting local expenses.

The total receipts into the State Treasury, including the balance of $9,789,351.46, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, were $25,450,126.59
The total payments for all purposes 23,220,272.68

Leaving a balance of $10,229,853.91

Divided among the various funds as follows:

Canal fund	$1,388,490.00
School fund	511,670.83
General fund	8,140,046.11
Trust and miscellaneous fund	189,645.98
Total	$10,229,853.91

The actual surplus, after deducting all appropriations made prior to Jan. 1, 1902, was $8,001,546.50.

The total debt of the State is $8,920,000, of which $255,000 falls due during the current year.

The expense for educational purposes during the past year was $5,307,016.85. The amount for charitable purposes, including the care of the insane, was $5,451,817.32, and for betterments and buildings $1,351,944.83, making a total of $6,803,762.15.

New Revenue of $5,500,000 Needed.

I estimate the receipts from all indirect sources of taxation for the current year at $16,500,000, which added to the present surplus makes $24,501,346.56 as available balance, from which should be deducted the sum of $21,780,915.93, the amount of the appropriations made by the Legislature of 1902, exclusive of the special tax for stenographers and extra compensation for Supreme Court Judges, leaving an estimated surplus on October 1, 1903, of $2,720,430.63.

The estimated indirect income for the year ending September 30, 1904, is $17,000,000; and assuming that the appropriations for that year are $23,000,000, there will be an apparent shortage of about $3,280,000, even though the entire surplus were used for the payment of appropriations. From these figures I estimate that new revenues amounting to $5,500,000 are necessary, and it becomes our first duty therefore to provide ways and means for this increase.

In imposing any additional taxation due regard must be had for the rights of individuals, corporations, and the localities. It is a well-known fact that notwithstanding the constant reduction in the direct taxes of the State there has been a very great increase in local taxation, and therefore whatever is intended to increase the State's revenue should not be at the expense of increasing local burdens.

It has always appeared to me to be dangerous to lodge power in any taxing officer which permits him to discriminate in the levying of assessments, and that the nearer, therefore, we can approach a system which has for its object a constant valuation, the nearer we are to a perfect system of taxation.

Disapproves the Franchise Tax.

The franchise tax, which is still the subject of litigation, seems to me through the few years that it has been in operation to have demonstrated that it is inequitable, and a source of annoyance and constant litigation.

Some corporations can bear this burden without serious results following. But as is well-known, the continued increase of street railroad traffic and the demands for lighting, water, telephone, and other public utility facilities have perhaps brought into existence many corporations which cannot bear the excessive burden which is now imposed under the present law.

Under the operation of the Franchise Tax Law it was sought to impose upon all those using streets and highways a greater tax for the privileges thus accorded. There is a great misconception, however, as to the results produced.

A single corporation in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx has seven-sixteenths of the total valuation of such properties in these two boroughs. This corporation is paying as much tax as many great railroad systems. By provisions of the law it is entitled to deductions because of car licenses and percentages paid to the city—at least so the law was interpreted until a recent decision of the court in a case in Buffalo, which held that such tax should not be deducted.

The increase in receipts under this law upon the one hundred and sixty-seven millions of franchise valuations in Manhattan and the Bronx, after making all allowances for the tangible properties in the streets and the deductions ordered by the courts of one-third of the total assessment, are four hundred and thirty thousand dollars of new revenue.

If this same proportion were carried out therefore in the City of New York it would mean an added revenue to the local treasury of $860,000. The State has accorded to every locality the power to enter into contracts for all franchises which may be granted, and it seemed to me at the time of the enactment of this measure that ample provision was possessed by the cities to properly guard and protect their interests, and that to surrender therefore what should belong to the State to the municipalities—that is, franchise rights—was unnecessarily giving away powers which should belong to and which are inherent in the State.

With corporations as with individuals we should be fair, and while perhaps these corporations had not been paying the proportion which they should, still whatever is of value for a franchise should be paid for by the State, because it creates the corporation; while for the use of the streets there should be a direct contract between the company seeking such privileges and the municipality affected.

I am of the opinion also that under the present law those who might desire to use the powers possessed for taxing purposes could do so to the great disadvantage of almost any corporation or with resultant unfairness to the municipalities affected.

It seems to me, therefore, that the only safe and conservative way of assessing such corporations is upon their earning capacity, a plan which would not permit unfair discrimination, and would avoid many complications and would be a much safer system than the one now in operation.

Unfairness of Mortgage Taxation.

The present method of mortgage taxation is unfair because it reaches only a small proportion of the whole, and permits an excessive tax. Whatever may be the reasoning as to the propriety or justice of imposing such a tax, the experience of other commonwealths has demonstrated beyond any question or doubt that the tax upon mortgages must be paid by the borrower and, therefore, to that extent it becomes double taxation.

We must consider, however, the disinclination of local Assessors to relieve those who loan money, upon the theory, in which there is much justice, that if mortgage taxation were entirely abolished a greater burden would be imposed upon real estate free from mortgage debt. This subject presents many peculiar conditions, and, while some hardships may be imposed, it is well for us to understand that it will be impossible to entirely relieve from the ultimate cost of borrowing those who are unfortunate enough to have their houses or lands burdened with mortgage.

We have endeavored to protect the borrower, however, by fixing a maximum interest rate. The cheapness of money has reduced this rate, and whenever the lender of money is satisfied that his rate of interest will be as large as he can secure upon collaterals upon which no tax is due, he will loan upon real estate and millions of money that is now invested in other directions will immediately become available for investment in real estate mortgages.

We may assume, therefore, that while it is impossible at the present time to entirely eliminate some form of taxation upon mortgages wherever found, that we can still satisfy the localities by a more equitable distribution of the tax and thus bring about a lowering of the tax, with the natural sequence a lowering of the interest rate. Whatever tends to correct an abuse in part is in the direction of equity and justice, while not fully satisfying every demand.

In view, therefore, of the failure to secure some such equitable form of mortgage taxation through the opposition of those who felt that their local assessment rolls would be decreased and a greater burden of local taxation placed upon real estate, we should not attempt to correct the evil entirely because failure would again result.

Whatever of injustice has been done, or whatever of inequality is apparent, can be well considered when the subject of indirect revenue is under consideration. And in framing new laws we can avoid errors which produce hardship by exacting unjust tribute. It appears to me, therefore, that in providing new revenues advantage should be taken of a more liberal mortgage tax and the reassumption of privileges which were surrendered to localities under the so-called Franchise Tax law.

Changes in the Taxation Laws.

I recommend therefore that the rate of taxation upon mortgages shall not exceed four mills annually, and be in lieu of all other taxes, the mortgages to be assessed locally, two-thirds of the amount collected to go into the local treasuries and one-third to the State, excepting only from the operation of this law mortgages and bonds held by savings banks, fraternal orders, local building and loan associations, life insurance companies and charitable, religious and educational bodies.

This law would produce as near as can be estimated $8,000,000 annually, two-thirds of which, amounting to about $5,350,000, would go to the localities and $2,650,000 to the State.

The local machinery for the collection of the tax will be much simpler than a State bureau because it will be the local registrar's and county clerk's offices that will furnish the desired information to each locality to determine its assessment, leaving to them the corrections and deductions which should be made. The constant fear that mortgages will be subject to excessive or varying rates of taxation will be thus eliminated and borrowers and lenders can negotiate their loans with a sure knowledge of the tax obligation.

Bonds of corporations, owing to the difficulty of reaching them for taxing purposes, can be left for assessment under existing law. The Franchise Tax law should then be amended so that a tax could be assessed upon gross earnings, at double the present State tax, the revenue to be paid direct to the State, relieving public utility companies from local taxation, except upon tangible property in the streets, and other real and personal estate.

This will operate much more equitably than does the present law, and will not be an unjust burden upon the corporations that are affected. I estimate that from the mortgage tax and the amended Franchise Tax law the increased revenues will amount to $3,350,000. Whatever may be lost in the total of the assessments under the Franchise Tax law can be more than replaced by the listing of mortgages, and would therefore increase rather than decrease the debt limit of municipalities for bond issues.

For further revenues I recommend a tax of 5 cents on each notary certificate, which will produce $750,000, and a tax of 10 cents per $100 for the recording of all transfers of property, real or personal, to be known as a recording tax, which from the best available data at hand will produce $1,200,000 annually, making the total result $5,480,000 in new revenue.

These recommendations, if enacted into law, will produce enough funds for the present and the constant increase of receipts under their operation will be sufficient to care for the increased expenditures of the State outside of canal improvement, and will thus redeem the pledge that has been made for entire relief from direct taxation for State purposes.

The enactment of these laws would take away from the localities franchise revenues of $1,325,000. Inasmuch as of the total assessed valuation of the personal property of the State, from the best estimates obtainable, there is only $135,000,000, in the hands of individuals, and assuming that all this represents mortgages and that the tax were 2 per cent, the localities would lose $2,700,000 by the abolition of the present mortgage tax, so that the total loss would be $4,025,000, while the new income from the mortgage tax would be $3,350,000.

In other words, the localities would benefit by the enactment of these laws to the extent of $1,350,000, and it would still leave bonds and securities other than real estate mortgages held by individuals to be taxed locally.

I know that there may be perhaps a prejudice against the changes thus recommended, but we should not for that reason be deterred from according rights and protecting all interests equally so that unfair burdens may not be imposed. I believe when the subject is fully understood that the Legislature will reach the conclusion that the law as it stands to-day is unwise and against public policy. Stockholders are but individuals and they should have the same rights as owners of real estate or other forms of personal property.

Need of Improvement of the Canals.

The desire to maintain the commerce at the ports of New York and Buffalo, and the failure of canal transportation to adequately meet the demands of trade have led those who have given consideration to this subject to suggest a very material increase or enlargement of canal facilities.

There is perhaps no subject which you will be called upon to consider that is fraught with so many difficulties, and the failure of every attempt in recent years to make canal traffic more effective should be a warning, and should preclude hasty conclusions as to the proper remedy to be applied.

That the Erie Canal has performed an important work in the development of our State is not questioned. That it is the desire of all of the people that it should remain as a factor in the adjustment of freight rates is equally true. But as to the extent to which the State should go in the direction of improvement, there is a wide divergence of opinion.

There has been, unfortunately, no policy in this matter which had the character of permanence. Neither the lowering nor the abolition of tolls upon the canals brought, as was hoped, an increase of traffic. On the contrary, there has been a gradual but certain decrease, both in tonnage and in the number of boats engaged in canal traffic.

Under the present system, disregarding for the time being the factor of cost which the State in the nature of a subsidy grants, the fact is apparent although the per ton mile cost of canal transportation is but nineteen-one-hundredth of a cent, while upon the railroads fifty-nine-one-hundredths of a cent, that the railroads are increasing their traffic while the canal is gradually losing it.

Why shippers are willing to pay this increased cost becomes therefore a proper subject for inquiry. Is it because of greater facilities and more prompt shipment at other outports that this decline in canal traffic is due? And will an enlarged canal win back the commerce which we have lost?

It can be taken to be a certain and fixed conclusion that commerce will follow the line of least resistance, where the cost is lowest and where facilities for reloading freight for export are best. The inability to use the canal for at least five months of the year to my mind is first of all a serious consideration in competition with railroad transportation, which, in addition to the terminal charges at New York and breaking of bulk at Buffalo, seem to give to the railroads an advantage which should be thoroughly considered before an enlargement of the canal is authorized.

Still lower freights seem to be the remedy which it is hoped may restore this inland commerce. This can be accomplished in one of two ways—either by greater speed upon the canal, or increased carrying capacity of the boats. If it is possible to accomplish the desired results through either of the methods suggested, I am convinced that by reason of the decreased cost we can exact a toll which, while in no way interfering with the use of the canal, would assist in its maintenance and in the payment for the improvement.

Favors the 1,000-Ton Barge Plan.

I have endeavored to give to this subject the consideration which its importance demands, and have heretofore expressed myself aand now reaffirm my belief in the thousand-ton barge plan.

I cannot urge too strongly upon the Legislature the necessity for immediate attention to this important problem, and while recommending that every consideration shall be given to the various interests involved, we should recollect that above every other claim the prosperity and upbuilding of our State are foremost. While giving all weight to the expense involved, we should not be deterred from any expenditure that will hold the supremacy of which we are all justly proud.

I hope that the conclusion reached may be so supported by data and figures that there shall be no dissent from the deductions which are thus arrived at, and that the people may be put in possession of every detail that is necessary to enable them to speedily pass upon and express their approval or disapproval of the plans to be submitted.

In my last message I advocated the deepening of the canals to a nine-foot level, with locks capable and large enough to provide for one-thousand-ton barge tonnage. To this subsequently suggestions were added that both the Oswego and the Champlain Canals should be equally enlarged.

This proposed measure failed of passage, I am convinced, because of an honest belief upon the part of many members of the Legislature that the plan proposed was inadequate to meet the requirements of commerce. At the time of the submission of the nine-million-dollar plan it was generally conceded by those interested in canal traffic that a nine-foot canal would be adequate to meet all demands.

The failure of that sum to complete the improvements led to the appointment of a commission by my predecessor, which commission submitted a plan for the thousand-ton barge canal, and under that project the commercial bodies of New York and Buffalo stand committed in the belief that no other remedy will produce the desired results, while the interior cities and others who are affected are as earnest in their opposition of the larger plan and are as firmly convinced that a canal completed along the plan of the nine-foot level will be sufficient for all requirements.

Therefore the friends of the canal, while united in the greater cities, are at odds in other sections of the State over the amount of expenditure which the Commonwealth should authorize for the completion of this important work.

So far as the thousand-ton-barge canal is concerned, it had thought that the route known as the Oswego, Ontario, and Olcott at a much less cost would be sufficient for all purposes and would secure the result desired much more speedily than the so-called interior route. Those who have given the lake Ontario, Oswego, and Olcott plan study are firmly convinced, however, that it is impracticable, and that at the time when the canal traffic would be at its heaviest it would be impossible because of adverse winds and dangers of navigation.

So we are forced to the conclusion that the only practical route for canal traffic for a thousand-ton barge would be along the more expensive line, which can only be built at a cost under the State Engineer's estimate, and assuming that the bonds were for fifty years and the interest at 3 per cent., of $193,080,967.50, principal and interest.

This plan only contemplates the deepening of the Champlain Canal to seven feet, but the advocates of canal improvement now desire that it should also be deepened to a twelve-foot level, which would increase the cost to $215,000,000.

It is well known that no great undertaking of this character ever was completed within the engineer's estimate, but owing to increase in the cost of labor and material there should be a factor for safety of at least 20 per cent. more, which would make a probable ultimate cost for construction of over $255,000,000 in principal and interest, from which should be deducted the interest of the sinking fund.

Electric Equipment an Alternative.

Suggestions have been made, and it fair that they should be presented to you, that if the canal were enlarged to a nine-foot level and by the use of the water powers of the State and by the introduction of electric motors that not only the same object could be accomplished, but that sufficient revenue could be derived from the sale of power to almost maintain the canal.

The cost of electric equipment and providing water power would be much less than under the thousand-ton plan, and perhaps would accomplish the same results.

If this be feasible I am sure that all who are interested in the welfare of the canals would be glad to give it consideration. If this plan should be adopted, the canal could be constructed within two or three years and the constant withdrawal of commerce could be checked much more rapidly than under the thousand-ton-barge plan, and it could be provided for under the present Constitution. The former would require an amendment.

If it should be deemed wise to select the thousand-ton-barge plan, it could be submitted to the people this Fall under the eighteen-year bonding clause of the Constitution, and no work performed until the adoption of a Constitutional amendment extending the time of payment. In the event of a refusal by the people to so amend Section 4 of Article VII. under the same section the Legislature can repeal or render inoperative the expenditures authorized and thus safeguard against excessive taxation, which would be required for the improvement.

In the event of the thousand-ton-barge plan being authorized, I would recommend the adoption of a concurrent resolution providing for the reimposition of limited tolls, which would perhaps produce revenue enough to provide for the maintenance of the canal, believing that the lowering of the freight rates would be so great that a tollage could be easily met without interfering with the results which it is hoped to accomplish under this plan.

The money for payment of principal and interest of the debt could be met by a dividend tax upon the capital stock of manufacturing corporations, which would produce about $2,400,000, and by modifications of existing revenue laws by slightly increasing the rates affecting others than corporations. But as it is not necessary to provide this revenue until the plan shall be approved by the people, there is no immediate necessity for the consideration of this part of the problem other than the adoption of a resolution for the reimposition of tolls, which must be by Constitutional enactment.

Better Treatment of the Insane.

Important changes were made at the last session of the Legislature in the law relative to the institutions for the insane, which were, first, the substitution of boards of visitors for the old boards of managers; second, the centralization of all powers in the Commission of Lunacy, the details of management as heretofore being left with the Superintendent.

The changes made in the government of the charitable institutions of the State were the creation of a new office known as the Fiscal Supervisor, whose duty it should be to investigate and supervise all financial transactions of this department, the management being left in the boards of managers as heretofore; second, the creation of a commission consisting of the Governor, the State Controller, and the President of the State Board of Charities, whose approval should be necessary to all plans and specifications for new buildings or additions.

In the administration of this important part of the State work above everything is to be considered the physical and medical treatment and care of its wards. No change would nor should meet with approval that sought to effect economies at the expense of the health or the comfort of the inmates of our institutions.

Too much sentiment, however, is as undesirable as too much economy, but there can be a happy medium which will be satisfactory to those interested in charitable work and who regard any innovation with distrust and disfavor, as well as to those who believe that the administration of all of the State departments should be upon strict business lines.

Some features of the administration of the Department of Lunacy have always been undesirable, and extravagances existed which did the patients no good and which accomplished nothing in the direction of cures. It was to correct this that the amendments to the laws were recommended.

The wisdom of these changes has been shown by the results produced. A more liberal allowance in measuring accommodations has been adopted than heretofore; an extension of the system of joint purchases has been followed with resultant economy, and while in no way depriving the localities in which these institutions are situated of the privilege of supplying goods, it must be done after competitive bidding and local influences in these matters have been eliminated.

The monthly reports of the Boards of Visitation which the law provides for have brought to the attention of the Commission in Lunacy and the Governor at once the necessity for reports and for the correction of conditions which need immediate remedy, and have prevented delays which frequently resulted under the old management and which produced discomfort to the patients.

The new law has also had the effect of separating the medical from the business administration of the institutions. It has saved the State, through the abolition of the Treasurers and other features of administration, about $20,000 per annum. It has limited the cost of new buildings to $450 per capita, which is considered ample by the State Architect.

But above all, the entire responsibility for the administration of these institutions has been absolutely fixed in the State Commission in Lunacy. The Boards of Visitors consist of devoted men and women, and they show great interest and intelligence in the performance of their duties.

There is more marked efficiency and more devotion to the work than existed under the old boards, whose members did not believe that it devolved upon them to criticise their own appointees. Not being so embarrassed, the Boards of Visitors criticise intelligently and in a manner to bring speedy relief.

All complaints have been promptly investigated, and the recommendations made have been acted upon favorably so far as possible. More food is allowed, and in every way possible attempts have been made to raise the standard of administration.

New Hospital for New York City.

There have been fewer recoveries during the past year, the total for 1901 being 1,200, and for 1902, 1,125. The physicians when asked for the reason for this apparent decrease in the rate of recovery state that it is because a different class of patients is being received in the institutions. In other words, that the local hospitals are treating acute cases of insanity with considerable success, thus relieving their relatives from the necessity of placing them in the State asylums.

The physicians in charge at the Hudson River Hospital and Binghamton Hospital say that in their particular institutions, where all of the decrease practically occurs, the class of patients which they are receiving almost debars hope of recovery.

The physician at Binghamton says: "It is difficult to determine exactly the cause of the lower percentage, but it is undoubtedly due in part to the advanced age of many of the patients admitted, and in part to the climatic conditions, which were not as favorable as usual. If we eliminate from consideration the patients who, on account of the length of duration of mental disturbance prior to admission, or who, because of extreme old age, were presumably incurable at the time they came under treatment, the percentag of recovery will be seen to be much more favorable."

The physician in charge at Poughkeepsie expresses the belief that by reason of the opening of the insane pavilion in connection with the Albany Hospital, and the treatment and cure therein of a great number of recent and acute cases which formerly were committed directly to him, the quality of the patients as regards recoverability has been markedly decreased.

This consideration has led the Commission to suggest that at New York there shall be a similar hospital provided, so that such acute cases can receive not only the attention of the physicians who are employed by the State, but of the distinguished alienists residing in the metropolis. That the average number of patients admitted to the hospitals would be thereby considerably lessened and the cures increased is certain, and with this recommendation I am in hearty accord.

The health of the patients, however, has been very much improved. Notwithstanding the fact that there were six hundred more population during the past year, the number of deaths has been sixty less than the preceding year. To sum up the situation, the percentage of cures, while less than in 1901, is quite equal to the average of the six years preceding, and markedly in excess of the rate of some of these years, while the death rate has been lower.

The increase in the insane population will ultimately require the establishment of another hospital, but for the present the following suggestions are made: The expenditure of $225,000 in separate buildings for the Superintendent and medical staffs at Poughkeepsie, Utica, Buffalo, Binghamton, Rochester, and Gowanda; by the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals at six of the institutions at an expense of $90,000, the danger of communicating this disease to other inmates can be averted; by erecting a home for the nurses at Kings Park at an expense of $54,000, and by the expenditure of $150,000 at Bedford Reformatory and by transfer of its inmates to another institution, which I shall speak of further on, a total of 2,670 beds at an expenditure of $519,000, an average per capita cost of $194.44 can be provided which would care for all the patients during the next two or three years and would save $682,500 in the accomodations furnished.

Improvements in State Charities.

The only change that has been made in regard to the charitable institutions, as has been stated, was in the direction of conferring authority upon some one whose sole duty it would be to supervise their financial administration and who should have power to suggest and perfect some system similar to that which has so greatly reduced expenditures in the Department of Lunacy, and to take advantage of existing conditions for the employment of inmates.

There is no reason why the farms connected with some of these institutions should not aid in supplying food and other necessary articles whic hare required for use in other State asylums. The State prison industries cannot furnish all of the manufactured articles that are necessary, and frequently the State is obliged to make purchase of such goods in the open market.

Of course there is no desire to interfere with any industry in which free labor is employed, but inasmuch as it has been the policy of the State to provide, so far as possible, for its own needs, it would seem to be desirable that some action should be taken to make effective the labor in these homes, which, aside from other considerations, would be for the benefit of the inmates themselves.

There are three asylums for the reformation of girls and women; one at Bedford, one at Hudson and the other at Albion. The present population of these three institutions could be easily taken care of at Hudson and Albion. If the law were so amended that only those who had taken the first step in crime, rather than frequent offenders as well, should be committed to these institutions, much better results would follow from the standpoint of reformations, as it would prevent the commingling of old offenders with younger delinquents.

It is because of the waste of effort in these three institutions that I recommend the abandonment of one and its conversion into a hospital for the insane. Aside from the use to which it could be put for that purpose, it would effect a saving of many thousands of dollars without detriment and without in any way interfering with the results which we all hope may come from the administration of such a department.

The Elmira Reformatory is overcrowded, and perhaps some measure should be taken to enlarge its capacity. The first change, however, which should be made should be to prohibit its use by the United States Government, thus relieving the prison to a certain extent from overcrowding.

At the last session of the Legislature a Commission was authorized and empowered to select a new site for the State Industrial School at Rochester, where farming could be engaged in and the inmates given a more wholesome life than is possible under the present arrangement. This commission will shortly submit its report to the Legislature.

While at first opposed to the plan because at the time it was proposed I understood it to be simply a transfer from one section to another without corresponding benefit, I cannot now but urge upon you the necessity for making this improvement along the lines which will be suggested in the report to which I have referred. In all of the State's work there is nothing more desirable than the reformation of those who perhaps have been deprived of proper home influences and of the examples of good citizenship.

No branches of the State's charitable work should appeal to us so strongly as its institutions for the insane and its reformatories, because there is something in this work that has a reward at the end, which is not possible with the unteachable and chronic in other institutions. False economy should not dictate our action in this direction, but there should be a ready response to every legitimate demand that may be made for the advancement of this work.

Satisfied with Present System.

While this department has been in operation only since June 1, the supervisor has established a system of purchasing under joint contract similar to that adopted by the Commission in Lunacy, which has already resulted in a material decrease in the cost of supplies for these institutions.

In the matter of expense for construction of buildings for this department there has been a marked decrease. For instance, the new board created under the Charities act to pass upon plans for betterments and improvements adopted plans for buildings at Sonyea, at the Thomas Asylum, at Oxford, and at Newark, where a better class of cottages have been provided, furnishing the same accommodations at a great saving over the cost of similar buildings that were erected during previous years.

The food supply has been improved. Impure goods have been thrown out, and everything that could be accomplished in giving a better and more wholesome dietary has been done. The same careful supervision by the State Board of Charities is still maintained, and the correction of abuses for which they are constitutionally charged secured, only those powers being taken away from them which it was never intended under the Constitution to confer.

With this summing up of the situation I am confident that the people will be satisfied, and that the results, so far as efficiency and economy are concerned, will commend themselves to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth.

Would Stop Flood of Special Laws.

The increase in the statutory laws of the State, through what are known as special acts, not only consume the time of the Legislature, but render it more difficult for the legal profession to keep in touch with the changes that are constantly being made in our laws. General laws should govern so far as possible.

Amendments to the game laws, special amendments to the charters of villages and cities should be discouraged and relief afforded through general enactments whenever and wherever practicable. The Legislature could well afford, under the direction of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, to accord to the Boards of Supervisors the right to regulate, under a general statute, the game laws for their own particular localities.

The veto power which was accorded to the Mayors of cities of the State had for its object not only the prevention of undesirable legislation, but also a reduction of the number of amendments to city charters.

One of the sources of these legislative ills are measures which seek to restore, to repay, or reimburse persons through some failure of power which should be lodged in municipal or State authorities. The time of the Legislature is not only consumed, but it sometimes acts without a proper knowledge of the merit or demerit of the case, and often thus lays the foundation for the establishment of illegal claims.

Repairs upon roads, the erection of bridges over the canals, and other expenditures to be made by the State should be included in the Annual Appropriation bill upon the recommendation of the heads of the departments affected. By so doing unnecessary improvements would be avoided and money saved to the State.

The average number of bills passed since 1884, as shown in Assembly Document No. 50, to the year 1900, inclusive, was 243 general bills and 589 special bills. Almost all of this legislation, judging from the experience of New Jersey, which has adopted a provision such as I have suggested, could have been avoided.

Taking periods of three years before and after the adoption of this policy in New Jersey, the first period shows the average number of bills to have been 624, 111 of which were classified as general and 513 as special. For the second period the average number of acts proposed was 219, of which 188 were classified as general and 31 special. If the volume of legislation in this State could be reduced in the same proportion through the enactment of general laws it would be found to be of great advantage.

In addition to this there should be some competent authority to pass upon legislative bills before their introduction or at the time of introduction, subjecting them to a scrutiny which will determine their constitutionality or whether they conflict with or duplicate existing laws. This would not only secure statutes which would stand the test of the courts, but would avoid much unnecessary delay and reprinting of documents. This subject should receive your thoughtful consideration.

More Power for New York's Mayor.

The charter of the City of New York presents many anomalies and renders difficult the fixing of responsibility where it properly belongs. The additional powers which have been given to the borough Presidents and the Board of Aldermen deprive the Mayor of authority which he should possess and renders it impossible for him to accomplish reforms when these offices are filled by those not in harmony with his administration.

Additional power should be conferred upon the Mayor, so that he shall be charged with full responsibility, as is the case in every other municipality within the State.

The conditions in the City of New York relating to the police force, the Fire Department, and other branches of the City Government are of such a character that amendments should be made to the city's charter to correct the evils which exist.

Drastic Cure for Police Evil.

The Police Department, subject as it is to constant changes in the administration of the city, is in a most deplorable state, and the most drastic legislation would be excusable under the circumstances. A system which has permitted and which does permit blackmail and the use of the Police Department for political purposes is one that should be condemned by every fair-minded citizen.

The functions of the police are to protect life and property and to enforce the law, and not to become active partisans in politics. While I am in thorough accord with the principle of home rule, and believe that every municipality should be left to govern its own affairs, yet I also believe that the charter rights which come from the State should be so framed that the abuses which I have mentioned can be prevented and made impossible.

A force which has grown up year after year under the direction of men who have used their offices to enforce payment for neglect of duty should be so reorganized that those whose influence is detrimental to its best interests can be removed and their places promptly filled by those who are more competent and more faithful to their oaths.

In the second-class cities of the State there is no power of review by the courts. We may liken the great army of police of the City of New York to the military service, and we know that it is because there is no power, except in the army itself, to punish offenders and reward merit that makes it efficient, so there should be none except in the police force itself to enforce discipline.

Mere technicalities or legal quibbles should not be permitted to prevent punishment for failure to perform duty, as is too often the case now with reference to decisions of the Police Commissioner of the City of New York, who is hampered with too strict legal requirements for the conduct of trials of delinquent officers. When he has decided that a man is utterly incompetent, his decision should not be overturned by the courts, who view his conduct of the trial from a legal standpoint only.

Such dual authority is sure to lead to an undisciplined force, and the knowledge that through a court decision or by political favor he may be permitted to avoid such punishment as should be administered leads the officer to look with contempt upon the man whose tenure of office is at best for a short period.

Additional power should be given the Police Commissioner to enable him under proper civil service regulations to dismiss incompetent officers, unhampered by the restrictions which are in effect to-day.

The criticisms that I have made upon the Police Department lie with equal force and effect against the Fire Department, and the same legislation for the Fire Department should follow that which I have recommended for the Police Department.

Changes in the Primary Law.

Both the primary and election laws are constantly violated in the City of New York. Acting under advice, which at that time seemed to me to be such as to merit confidence, I vetoed a measure passed by the last Legislature, which prohibited the transferring of voters from one locality to another by certificates prior to primaries.

I am now convinced that this power is a dangerous one, and that the law should be so amended that those who register their party affiliations on the days of registry during the Fall should alone be permitted to express their preferences at primaries. While the objection may be raised that this would deprive a number of people of a voice in the selection of party candidates, yet this objection does affect equally those who remove from one election district to another prior to election. This power of transfer has been abused in the City of New York by alliances entered into by district leaders of opposite political faith by having a sufficient number of their followers register themselves as being affiliated with the opposite political party for the purpose of influencing contests for party control or for the nomination of candidates at primaries. Of course this is only done when the leader who desires to aid one of opposite political faith knows that he will have no contest for control in his own district.

If the period between the date of registering party affiliation were six or eight months prior to the primaries, it would be a preventive in part against the misuse of such powers which can only be used with impunity by a district leader when he is certain that there is to be no contest within his own political party.

I therefore recommend an amendment to the existing law which will take away the right of transfer and which will permit those only who are registered on the regular days of registration to participate in party primaries.

Amendments to the Election Law.

The influx of voters into cities and the well-known plans of fraud by which one registers and another votes on the same name should also receive attention at the hands of the Legislature.

In the larger cities of some of the States it is required that each registered voter shall sign his name on the day of registration as a means of identification on the day of election, and in case of his inability to write, that his identity shall be vouched for in a manner satisfactory to the full Board of Registry and Election Inspectors. I recommend amendments to the election laws as will produce such results in all the larger cities.

The constantly increasing tendency to defective ballots in our State and municipal elections presents some phases which should direct your attention to a more perfect ballot system than exists under the present law. Partisan action too often causes the rejection of ballots.

The number of defective ballots cast at the last election was almost as great as the plurality received by the successful candidate for Governor. While it may be true that these ballots are divided evenly between the parties, yet the right of every citizen to express his choice of candidates and have his ballot counted should not be denied because through inadvertance or ignorance of the law it has not been marked in such a way as to satisfy the critical examination of partisan judges. I am of the opinion, therefore, that you should give this subject your careful and earnest consideration, and that legislation should be enacted that will in part at least prevent this growing evil in our ballot system.

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

The relations between capital and labor should always be harmonious. Each is dependent upon the other, and without a due regard for the rights of both there is a certainty of friction which leads to misunderstandings and to demands which are not justified.

It has been the aim of the State through legislation to extend privileges to both capital and labor, to encourage manufacturing industries, and to offer inducements for their location within the Commonwealth, thus affording certainty of employment for those who labor.

Competition has made necessary the grouping together of industries, and the progress of our country and the increase in our prosperity have been natural sequences of this condition. Labor has met this by combinations or unions, so that we have not only combinations of capital, but combinations of labor to deal with as well. Under our system of government both are entitled to equal protection, and from both should be exacted the same respect for law and authority.

Arbitration between conflicting interests has been resorted to whenever possible by the labor department of our State, and so successful have been these efforts that we have had but little disturbance during the past year between these great interests.

I believe that wherever the necessaries of life are involved in dispute between employer and employe that power should be conferred upon those affected to apply to the courts for relief, and that no power should be possessed by either capital or labor to deprive the people of that which is necessary for their welfare, but that ample authority should be lodged in the judiciary to properly enforce its mandates, and that such disputes whenever they arise should not be permitted to interfere with those rights which are paramount and necessary for the well-being of the people. Proper legislation, therefore, should be accorded for this arbitration either by amendment or by the enactment of new legislation.

Labor and the National Guard.

The strike upon the Hudson Valley electric railroad, necessitating the ordering into service of the National Guard, developed a condition, through the expulsion of a member of the Guard from a labor union, which is prejudicial to the best interests of the State. Under the Constitution every citizen is liable to military duty. Under our law we have provided for voluntary enlistment in the National Guard, giving in return certain rights and privileges for the service thus rendered.

The stability of our Government depends upon prompt obedience to and the proper enforcement of our laws, and whatever tends to break down the safeguard of the judiciary and make inoperative the orders of the court is detrimental to public policy and is a clear defiance of law and authority.

There have been instances in the State where employers have discharged employes because of their connection with the National Guard, notably in the case resulting from the Brooklyn railroad strike. Certain labor unions now deny their privileges because of membership in the National Guard. This is a blow at constitutional government.

The law at present is inadequate to meet this condition, and it should be your duty to correct it by amendment. I believe whatever tends to lessen the patriotism of our people is out of harmony with republican government, and I commend this subject to your consideration with the recommendation that such offenses be made misdemeanors, and that adequate punishment be provided therefor.

The tenement house law, which was enacted in 1901 and amended at the session of 1902, I am satisfied should be further amended. It is claimed that conditions which are applicable to New York City should not apply to the Borough of Brooklyn or to the City of Buffalo. I recommend this subject to your consideration for such action by you as will cure such defects in the existing law which have been made manifest under its operation during the past two years.

Purchase of Adirondack Lands.

The purchase of land in the Adirondacks for the preservation of our water supply has not been continued during the past two years. I have been of the opin

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to St. Louis and report to Major Edward A. Goodwin, Tenth Cavalry, for duty upon the arrival of his regiment in the United States, when he will join it.

The resignation of Cadet John F. Rhame, fourth class, United States Military Academy, is accepted.

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, will proceed Jan. 31 to Manila to rejoin his proper station.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Twelfth Cavalry, Troop I.

Navy.

Ensign D. C. Hanrahan is ordered home to wait orders.

Civil Engineer A. C. Lewerenz is ordered to the Puget Sound yard.

Capt. W. S. Cowles is commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902.

Lieut. A. Kautz, junior grade, is commissioned from July 1, 1902.

Cable from Admiral Dewey, dated at naval station, San Juan.

Ensign C. R. Kear, from the Atlanta to the Eagle.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Lieut. A. Althouse, and Lieut. C. B. Barnes, from the Chicago to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander A. B. Willits, from the Iowa to the Newark.

Lieut. W. H. Chambers, from the Newark to the Iowa.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, dated at Manila:

Ensigns C. T. Wade and J. D. Wainwright, from the Yorktown to Yokohama Hospital.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt, from the Princeton to the Helena.

Assistant Paymaster G. W. Pigman, Jr., from the Helena to the Princeton.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. R. Venable, from the Celtic to the Don Juan de Austria.

Ensign W. K. Riddle, from the General Alava to the Don Juan de Austria.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. Hatch, from the Don Juan de Austria to the Celtic.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers, from Cavite Station to the Yorktown.

Assistant Surgeon K. Ohnesorg, from the Vicksburg to the Yorktown.

Assistant Paymaster R. Nicholson, from the Yorktown to Cavite Station.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Peck, from the Annapolis to Cavite Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guthrie, from the Yorktown to the Vicksburg.

Lieut. L. F. Sandoz, from the Princeton to the New Orleans.

Midshipman A. A. Peterson, from the General Alava to the Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon U. R. Webb, from Cavite station to the Annapolis.

Lieut. I. V. Gilles, fro mthe Monadonock to the Vicksburg.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Arrivals: The Biddle, the Thornton, and the Wilkes, at San Juan; the Marietta, at La Guayra.

Sailings—The Potomac, the Wasp, and the Hist, from San Juan for Culebra.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Supreme Court of the United States:

415—The Wabash Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles E. Pearce.—Appearance of William N. Pearce and the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, executors of Charles E. Pearce, deceased, as defendants in error, filed and entered in behalf of counsel for defendants.

492—James L. Hyatt, Chief of Police of the City of Albany, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York on the relation of Charles E. Cockran.—Argument continued.

24—The United States, appellant, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove, and 34—The officers and enlisted men of the United States ship New York et al., appellants, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove.—Argument commenced.

Call for Tuesday: 24, (and 34,) 45, (and 39,) 8, 56, 117, 92, 78, 109, 40, and 137.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

135—Internat. Trust Co. vs. Town of Greenburgh.
121—Lovett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
141—Burns vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
143—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
145—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
97—Shainwald vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
60—Koening vs. Wilder.
107—Barnes vs. Miner.
150—Field vs. Allen.
152—Laparello vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
157—Bovier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
158—Byrne vs. Am. Ice Co.
150—Dederer vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
160—Same vs. Phoenix Ins. Co.
161—Same vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
162—Same vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
163—Same vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
164—Lucas vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
165—Keys vs. American Ice Co.
108—Kluenzli vs. Am. Ice Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

131—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. vs. Rogers.
110—Cazin vs. Pelton Water Works.
125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Jan. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

32—Kramer vs. Kramer.
34—Matthews vs. City of New York.
35—Mathews vs. Hardt.
36—Jackson vs. B'klyn Daily Eagle.
37—Adams vs. Union Railway Co.
38—Burch vs. Burch.
11—M. Groh's Sons vs. Groh.
40—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
41—Schultze vs. Goodstein.
42—Rowan vs. Wells Fargo & Co.
43—In re Albert.
44—Brandt vs. Morning Journal Ass'n.
46—Trauber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
47—McKenzie vs. same.
48—Charlton vs. 42d St. &c. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Rowe vs. N. Y. Press Co.
2—Lesieg vs. Church of Our Lady, &c.
3—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Delahunty.
4—In re Claman.
5—Same.
6—In re Kehoe.
7—G. S. Bracker Mfg. Co. vs. Klinger.
8—Young vs. Mason Stable Co., Lim.
9—McGrath vs. Ottman.
10—Percy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Melody vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
12—Merrison vs. Wright.
13—German Am. Athletic Club vs. Winter.
14—Moneuse vs. Riley.
15—In re Acme Anthracite Coal Co.
16—Pritchard vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
17—Allgny Contracting Co. vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
18—Simons vs. Zobel.
19—Russak vs. Fleming.
20—Cornett vs. Cornett.
21—In re Mut. Aff. Society &c.
22—Liber vs. McCormick.
23—In re Fry.
24—B'klyn Savings Bank vs. Olsen.
25—In re Melrose Ave.
26—Siebert vs. Studepoole.
27—Meagher vs. Nealis.
28—Schaefer vs. Tri-Boro Bridge Co.
28—In re Baff.
30—In re McCafferty.
31—In re Forest.
32—Barsotti vs. Sullivan.
33—In re Export Lumber Co.
34—Same.
35—In re N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co.
36—Holm vs. Hempy.
37—In re Hegman.
38—Gasteiger vs. Ebert.
39—In re Farmers, &c., Bank of Jamestown.
40—City of N. Y. vs. Higgins.
40½—Same vs. same.
41—In re Russell, Chairman, &c.
42—McGrath vs. Ottman.
43—Tugman vs. McIntyre.
44—Herbst vs. Wanamaker.
45—Hart vs. Mather.
46—Barsotti vs. Sullivan.
47—Franceschini vs. Same.
48—Rafferty vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
49—In re Que Vadis Amusement Co.
50—Stasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
51—Kennerley vs. Cowdery.
52—Baldwin & Gleason Co. vs. Littauer.
53—In re Jorgenson.
54—Nelson vs. Crosspoole.
55—Morrison vs. Wright.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

24—Lazynsky vs. Ross.
125—Green vs. Green.
107—McGough vs. City of New York. Preferred cause.
1606—Schmohl vs. Chasis.
1617—Cole vs. Cole.
1626—Fiske vs. Fiske.
1646—Kuckuk vs. Kuckuk.
1789—Ford vs. Peene.
1040—Polster vs. Workmen's Sick & Death Ben. Fund.
1396—Int. Nav. Co. vs. Reidy.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1577—Smith vs. Secor.
820—Wernicke vs. Mifford.
1537—Hauptmann vs. Hauptmann.
1790—Duff vs. Blair.
1541—Abrams vs. Thomas.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1808½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 6568—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Jacobs.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7583—Burnett vs. same.
7534—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8827—Price vs. Adams.
8768—Lamb vs. City of New York.
8621—First Nat. Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Con. Co.
8622—Same vs. same.
8742—Same vs. same.
7634—Finn vs. Kelchum.
7996—Hornter vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8764—Hirshback vs. Ketcham.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
9176—Totten vs. City of New York.
9113—Mechanics & Traders' Bank vs. Shuttleworth.
9140—Broadway Trust Co. vs. Hart.
9142—Bottlers & Mfrs.' Supply Co. vs. Gencher.
9165—Well vs. Sire.
8998—Weier vs. Espensheid.
9066—Cooper vs. Murphy.
7857—Ward vs. Nat. Park Bank.
7947—City Nat. Bank vs. Parnele.
8151—Nat. Bank of Commerce vs. same.
8664—Spencer vs. Drake.
8933—Perry vs. Tiffany.
9190—Meyers vs. Zahn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1147—Dambmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1747—Schell vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
1774—Cirighano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
190½—Ferry vs. Nutting.
981—Mills vs. Bronner.
960—McCready vs. Eindenborn.
750—Hollahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6852—Davis vs. same.
4444—Scurba vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1680—Malcolm vs. Hicks
1726—Egan vs. George Ringler & Co.
1351—Manheim vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1563—Kehoe vs. Fiske.
6877—Fink vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1113—Clinch vs. Donohue.
8045—Cooley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
225½—Muir vs. Paine.
1280—Ginielli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7891—Cullinan vs. Donnelly.
7894—Same vs. Coyle.
7990—Haughey vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
940—Wanamaker vs. Hefflewaite.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 8526—City of New York vs. Buser.
Inquest, 1764—Turner vs. Van Wagoner.
1623—Archer vs. Com. Cable Building Co.
1629—Kirk vs. Union Ry.
1514—Benniker vs. Mayor, &c.
1423—Krassberg vs. Adam Brothers.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1081—Barry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1723—Connors vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1759—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1759½—Clark vs. Union Ry. Co.
1775—McGuiness vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1782—Wernberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8826—Bowers vs. City of New York.
1588½—Sainsbury vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7066—Mayor, &c., vs. Mahoney.
1030—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
877½—Edwards vs. Calloway.
1769½—Dwyer vs. Egan.
892—Dease vs. Leigh.
873—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
1473—Koehler vs. Conch.
8640—Gorrey vs. Meyer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Anna C. McCreery, Henry Kraft, Frances H. James, } Marion I. Keech. At 2 P. M. Fogel Cohn.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

690—Michelow vs. Richards.
4717½—Bernstein vs. Fabre.
1075—Pike vs. Brown.
2161—Sullivan vs. Park & Tilford Co.
1641—Repaci vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1064—Langley vs. same.
1265—Goldberg vs. same.
1082—Appel vs. Lowenstein.
1061—Margolitz vs. Freeman.
1169—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5158—Solomon vs. Lippman.
4813—Gillen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
899½—Egloff vs. Abegg.
2210—Muirhead vs. Klausner.
2211—Marstaller vs. Albrecht.
2212—Courtney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2215—Scheer vs. Meyers.
2214—Battaglia vs. Alexander.
2215—Fleischer vs. Trebing.
2216—Gunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2217—Yourell vs. Schwarzchild, &c., Co.
2218—Leaycraft vs. Holland.
2219—Glaser vs. Michson.
2220—Campbell vs. McGirr.
2221—Schaefer Brew Co. vs. La Rue.
2222—Silva vs. Schnapman.
2223—Liebert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2224—Rosenthal vs. Eisenberg.
2225—Same vs. same.
2226—Chicker vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
2227—Moore vs. Robel.
2228—Cullen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2229—Schmidt vs. same.
2230—Clark vs. same.
2231—Liebson vs. same.
2232—Whitty vs. Werthelmer.
2233—Portman vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
2234—Scheifzky vs. same.
2235—Studebaker vs. Morgan.
2236—Pilpel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1705—McGuire vs. Williams.
1848—Ravonese vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1851—Field vs. same.
1858—Ryan vs. same.
1868—Sweeney vs. Met. St. Ry.
1870—Zopf vs. same.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1739—Lowenstein vs. same.
1856—Sing vs. Met. St. Ry.
1872—Widger vs. same.
1873—Laber vs. same.
1880—Wynne vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
1908—Wurner vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

807—Scheuer vs. Bowen
1204—Volina vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1293—Born vs. same.
1672—Wallace vs. same.
246—Braun vs. Zorn.
2078—McCullough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2502—Lurie vs. same.
2069—Raphael vs. Margolies.
2031—Egan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1500—Stanton vs. Shea.
1972—Faulkner vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5088—Martinelli vs. Hoelzle.
4391—Schweers vs. Merrill.
4835—Wright vs. Thompson.
4945—Merrill vs. Skidmore.
5036—Neal & Brinker Co. vs. Webster.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1196—Levy, vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1550—Poole vs. same.
1365—Gilday vs. same.
4867½—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2113—Latham vs. Richardson.
2117—Hecht vs. Union Ry.
2119—Westlake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2120—Gottlieb vs. Cowperthwait.
1040—Fitzpatrick vs. Buckley
2118—Machol vs. Union Ry
2138—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2129—Tishman vs. Hillard.
2130—Palladino vs. Cappolloso.
2143—Schoenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2236.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Adolph Sternberg.
2—William Benjamin.
3—Jacob Schaffer.
4—Francesco Castellano
5—Charles McCarthy.
6—Harry Frank, Harry Cohen.
7—John Bons.
8—Abe Boxman.
9—Charles Horner.
10—William Schayne.
11—George Garland.
12—Francis Di Bouno.
13—Louis Smith, George Cummings.
14—William McClurg, Samuel Corbeau.

Pleadings.

1—Martin Doolan, Henry Murphy, William Harrington, James McGarren, John Doolan, Joseph Dollard.
2—Martin Doolan, Henry Murphy, James McCarren.
3—Meyer Janofsky.
4—Harry Davis.
5—Max Bernstein.
6—John Halpin.
7—Thomas Brady.
8—Ralph Schermer.
9—George Brown, Edward Ryan.
10—Rowan Barnes, Waverly Hill, Americus Washington.
11—Frank Smith.
12—Julius Lengel, Bela Molina.
13—Elmer Hicks.
14—Mamie Brennan.
15—Francis Hodges.
16—William J. Everis.
17—Samuel Buchwald.
18—Benjamin Henler.
19—William Cooney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Frank Pirelo.
2—Joseph Booker.
3—John McSweeney.
4—Jacob Louis.
5—Joseph Vorberger.
6—Joseph McCloskey, Joseph Wilson, Joseph Baker, James Featon, Mary Featon.
7—Edward J. McLaughlin, William Geary.
8—Harris Muller.
9—Joseph Heywart.
10—John McGlone.
11—John O'Hollorar.
12—Otto Meyer, alias Joe Schwartz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—John Dalbert.
2—Annie Foster.
3—Hertz Sternberg.
4—Thomas C. Walsh.
5—William H. Burrell.
6—John O'Donnell, alias John Devine.
7—Joseph Shutzman.
8—Henry Langham.
9—William Collins.
10—Luke Blackburn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—William H. Rynders
2—Clark Feldman.
3—James Carter.
4—James Merritt.
5—William Lang.
6—George H. Pell.
7—Martin A. Gleason.
8—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland, Angelo Justo.
9—Morris Korn.
10—Howard Lynch.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—David O. Edson vs. William T. Perry—James J. Nealis, Anna W. Rogers vs. Miriam Rheinstrom et al.—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Aspell & Co.—Martin H. Vogel.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Fuld vs. Gebhardt—William A. Keener. In re Snowden—Ernest Hall. Jones vs. Roberts—J. Warren Greene.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Dodsworth vs. Dam—David Thomson.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Egan vs. Sammis—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Wiley—Abraham R. Lawrence. Shattering Arms vs. Friedlander—Stanley H. Bevins. Lowenfeld vs. Adams—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Roso—Peter B. Olney.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

26—Libby vs. Van Derzee.
29—Conway vs. B. H. R. R.
30—Prinz vs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
31—Hartley vs. Pioneer Iron Works.
32—Railway Advertising Co. vs. Standard Rock Candy Co.
35—Bennett vs. Regan.
36—Williams vs. Williams.
37—Bossert vs. Poerschke.
39—Culyer vs. City of Yonkers.
40—Williams vs. Supreme Council Legion of Honor.
41—Barton vs. S. C. Legion of Honor.
42—Eagle Iron Works vs. Farley.
43—Perry vs. Booth.
45—Talmage vs. Mills.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar.

5547—Solomon vs. B. R. R. R.
3353—Corbally vs. Erie R. R.
5567—Foley vs. Butler.
5573—Anderson vs. B. H. R. R.
5575—Scaramuzzius vs. B. H. R. R.
5580—Gerlando vs. Gelr.
5582—Lounsberry vs. B. H. R. R.
3627—Taylor vs. McClymonds.
2942—Willis vs. Met. St. R. R.
4608—Monarch Rubber Co. vs. Bloomingdale.
5600—Famolaro vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

7056, 7058 to 7062, 7064—Clark and 6 other cases vs. Sun Pub. Co.
4169—King vs. same.
1143—Victor vs. Carroll et al.
1472—Childs vs. Sinnott.
5524—Balin vs. B. H. R. R.
1624—Gerber vs. Newman.
3720—Voro vs. Coleman.
5412—Shahske vs. Met. St. R. R.
1677—Nalon vs. Schwab.
5478—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
3458—Johnson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5519—Putnam vs. Henderson.
2056—Freudenthal vs. Refusky.
8181—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
5216—Barthman vs. B. H. R. R.
3846—Webb vs. Dowd.
5638—Price vs. B. H. R. R.
5640—Reinikin vs. Henrich.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5672.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1907—Smith vs. Smith.
1196—Barnes vs. L. I. Real Estate & Inv. Co.
1819—Goldman vs. Goldman.
1816—Appel vs. Appel.
1893—McAvoy vs. Knight.

1929—Little vs. Rood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Rehberg. Same vs. Hart.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

455—Sennett vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
470—Schoendorf vs. same.
455—Kane vs. same.
439—Armstrong vs. same.
473—Ward vs. Johnson.
478—Warlner vs. Blythe.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Fitzer et al. vs. Hynes et al.—W. E. Osborne, to compute. Brantigan vs. Weishaupt—E. V. Brewster, to compute. Harvey vs. Field—H. B. Hathaway, to compute.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Day calendar for Jan. 8.

13—Moyer vs. Dixon.
14—Ackerman vs. City of Mt. Vernon.
15—Fee vs. City of Mt. Vernon.
26—Dillenbeck vs. Sherwood.
27—Dillenbeck vs. Marshall.
31—Chambers vs. Fisher.
43—Halberstadt vs. N. Y. & Java Trading
44—McConnell vs. same.
45—Washko vs. St. Joseph's Society.
54—Edwards vs. Malone.
55—Fairchild vs. City of Mt. Vernon.
56—Edwards vs. Donovan.
60—Quimby vs. Town of White Plains.
68—Hagner vs. Frankel.
69—In re application of Emma Lindsey to remove Thomas Lindsey from possession of certain property.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Thursday, Jan. 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1452—People ex rel. Kelly vs. Police Board of L. I. City.
1453—People ex rel. Fitzpatrick vs. same.
1375—Sabine vs. Mathews.
103—Nelson vs. L. I. Railroad Co.
1175—Ney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1227—Viemeister vs. same.
1047—Martin vs. Nealis.
1484—Seymour vs. Warren.
1295—Cullinan vs. Meegan et al.
1002—O'Donohue vs. Caffrey et al.
63—Morrell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
62—Clark vs. same.
1109—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1507—Roode, an infant, vs. Brook. Heights R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

Dated, December 26, 1902.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS

Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

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ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager. — Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Opening date will be decided later

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Court Assignments.

ASSIGNMENTS.
SURROGATES' COURT.

WE, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1903. Said terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.
January, Thomas, S.
February, Fitzgerald, S.
March, Thomas, S.
April, Fitzgerald, S.
May, Thomas, S.
June, Fitzgerald, S.
October, Thomas, S.
November, Fitzgerald, S.
December, Thomas, S.

CHAMBERS.
January, Fitzgerald, S.
February, Thomas, S.
March, Fitzgerald, S.
April, Thomas, S.
May, Fitzgerald, S.
June, Thomas, S.
July 1 to Aug. 15, Fitzgerald, S.
Aug. 15 to Oct. 1, Thomas, S.
October, Fitzgerald, S.
November, Thomas, S.
December, Fitzgerald, S.

(Sgd.) FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
(Sgd.) ABNER C. THOMAS,
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks lower.

Money easy, 3@5½ per cent. on call.

The reaction in the stock market yesterday was not unnatural after the recent sharp advances. The general desire to realize profits would of itself have probably produced the reaction, but in addition to this the market was depressed by heavy London selling, estimated at more than 60,000 shares. While the London trading is always more or less under the suspicion of being controlled by orders from New York, there was an unexpected incident yesterday that was a cause of some depression in London. The passage of the Dardanelles by Russian torpodo boats was an event calculated to disturb the markets by raising the phantom of a possible international complication involving the great powers of Europe. Consols as a matter of course declined slightly. Our market opened active and buoyant in spite of the lower prices cabled from London, and then after a period of irregularity became weak, closing generally at the lowest quotations of the day, with net declines in a majority of the stocks.

The Street paid some attention to the news from Washington in regard to proposed anti-trust legislation, and to the publication of the Attorney General's programme was ascribed, in some part, the day's reaction, though that programme, which of course is the official Administration policy, is regarded as much less radical than the measure proposed by Senator Hoar. Opinions differ as to the probability of any important legislation in regard to either the trusts or the currency at this session, but for some time the news from Washington will have no little influence on the Wall Street situation.

The comparative strength of Manhattan was attributed in part to Gov. Odell's recommendation in his annual message in favor of a substitute for the franchise tax law. Pennsylvania's proposed great increase in capital stock occasioned surprise, and was the subject of much talk. The stock declined over a point, closing near the bottom of the day. In spite of its financial statement the United States Steel stocks declined with the rest of the market.

The money situation continued to improve. Most of the call loans were made at 5 per cent., and sixty and ninety day loans were made as low as 5¼@5½ per cent. on mixed collateral. There was also a freer movement in commercial paper, and it was reported that for the first time in months Chicago lenders were in the New York market seeking to buy paper. Since Friday the banks have gained $1,407,000 cash. The Sub-Treasury yesterday was debit at the Clearing House $914,570. As some offset to the greater ease of money the foreign exchange market was firmer, due to the heavy London sales of stocks.

No one can travel far in Wall Street without coming in contact with the fact that there are now two distinct sides to the general business situation, on which the course of the stock market so much depends. There is a wide divergence of views, not regarding the present conditions, but in respect to the future. One side holds that further and widespread liquidation is necessary, while the other is exceedingly optimistic, holding that all the danger points have been passed, and that the country is now in a position to enjoy the continuance of business activity and National prosperity. The latter view is now in the ascendancy. It is noticeable, however, and this is one of the best signs of the times, that a spirit of conservatism prevails in business and banking circles and to a large extent also in the speculative arena.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	N. Y Air Brake	1
Am. Smelting	1⅞	North American	1
Am. Smelting pf.	⅜	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Steel Fds.	1	Peoria & Eastern	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1	Pere Marquette	½
Capital Traction	3⅜	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	3½	Ry. Steel Spring	⅜
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Corn Products pf.	½	Sou. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	2½
Del., L. & W.	5	Third Avenue	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Tol. Ry. & L.	⅝
Diamond Match	⅜	Un. B. & P. pf.	2
Hocking Valley	2¾	United Fruit	½
Int. Power	½	Westinghouse	1½
Long Island	1½	West. Un.	1½
Nash., C. & St. L.	1½	West. 1st pf.	2

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1½	K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Laclede Gas	6
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. H. & L. pf.	⅝	Md. Coal pf.	5½
Anaconda Copper	4¼	Met. Securities	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Met. Street	1⅜
Brklyn R. T.	1⅜	Mexican Central	¾
Canadian Pacific	1½	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅝	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	N. Y., O. & W.	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Norf. & W.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Chi. & N. W. pf.	10	Reading	⅜
Chi Term.	¾	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Southern Railway	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	⅞
Detroit South. pf.	¾	U. S. Realty	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	2½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅞	U. S. Steel	⅝
Erie	1	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Wabash	½
General Electric	1	Wabash pf.	½
Illinois Central	¾	Wells-Fargo	15
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Wis. Central	¼
Kan. & Mich.	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	2	Seaboard A. L. 5s	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Green Bay deb. B	1⅜	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 7	994,082
To date this year	4,263,232
Corresponding date last year	5,120,348

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 7	$3,732,500
To date this year	$15,807,000
Corresponding date last year	$23,385,500

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3@5½ per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5¼@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

C. N. Chadwick Company—Annual meeting.

Drevet Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company; dividend payable Jan. 15 to holders of record this date.

Knickerbocker Trust Company—Annual meeting.

Massachusetts Gas Company—Special meeting.

Potts-Meeker Realty Company—Annual meeting.

Securities Company—Annual meeting.

Union Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Brokers usually identified with interests close to the management were the largest buyers of Illinois Central, but the action of the stock suggested that no public following was desired at present.

One of the reports heard during the day was that the dividend on the stock is to be increased or an extra one given. This, however, finds no official confirmation.

It some well-informed quarters the opinion is expressed that some "deal" is on involving the property and perhaps Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

In a market so largely dominated as was yesterday's by profit-taking sales, there is little to say of movements in special stocks, for the reason that these movements were generally downward and reflected nothing more consequential than realizing by buyers at lower levels. Here and there, however, some few issues were influenced in a special manner.

Hocking Valley, for instance, rose substantially on the report that the plan for the retirement of the preferred stock at par has been practically concluded.

There was what was termed good demand for the so-called Gould stocks. In this connection a report was heard that the long-delayed project of a greater Missouri Pacific system has recently been quietly matured, and that advantage was taken of the late market decline to accumulate, cheap, as many Gould stocks as possible.

The local railway shares were early stimulated by the pronouncement against the franchise tax made by Gov. Odell in his message; but later these issues went the way of the general market and yielded to liquidation.

Such recent leaders as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Rock Island, and Copper were naturally among the day's sufferers. Considering the extent of the advances from the low scored by these issues, it seemed to be the view that the realizing sales in every instance had been well taken. Greatest resistance to the decline was offered by Rock Island and St. Paul.

Investment buying was responsible for the five point advance in Lackawanna.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK.

The conspicuously strong stock of the list in the active group was Sugar Trust, which rose several points on what was declared to be "trade" buying, the greater part of the gain being maintained until the close. There was a marked dearth of gossip incident to the rise, which made the advance all the more remarkable, for usually when Sugar booms the Street is flooded with all manner and variety of tips telling of wonderful things about to happen to the property or the stock.

Yesterday the only fresh gossip heard was that Standard Oil interests are likely to obtain representation on the Board of Directors, having lately bought heavily into the stock.

There was some talk of a probable increase in the dividend rate, but this was not taken seriously.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

A surprising, or at least unexpected, development of the day was heavy selling in this market for what was said to be London account. Inasmuch as all the cable and other advices from London told of bullishness on the part of London operators toward American securities this selling was quite unlooked for.

As a matter of fact there is reason to believe that while some of this selling was really for London a part of it was for New York operators on orders originally cabled from here.

Some effort was made to magnify the importance of the discussion growing out of the passage of the Russian warships through the Dardanelles, some reports here being to the effect that this and the incidental foreign complications suggested probably inspired the London selling. This may or may not be, but so far as the London market itself was concerned, there was no evidence of any great perturbation there over the matter other than the decline in consols.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ACTION.

Wall Street was at a loss to know whether to construe the proposed stock increase of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a bull or a bear argument. Some interests declared that it was a bull argument in that it signified that the managers of the company had every confidence in the future and in their ability to continue their large earnings. Other interests, to the contrary, declared that while this might be so the new stock and bonds, when issued, would require so much greater earnings that it might be that the present dividend rate could not be maintained.

The optimists and the pessimists seemed to be about evenly divided in point of numbers in the early trading, but later there was more pressure to sell than demand to buy and hence the price yielded more than a point.

A RUMOR RIDICULED.

When the stock market was heaviest in the afternoon a report was circulated on the floor that a gold export engagement was to be announced just before the close of business or shortly after. Ridiculous as the report was, it received credence in some Stock Exchange houses, where knowledge usually is not at a discount.

The ridiculousness of the report is tersely summed up by a foreign exchange expert in the declaration that in the present money market it is doubtful if gold could go profitably out much, if any, below 4.88, while the present figures are but 4.86⅛, fully 1½ cents below the exporting point.

TENNESSEE COAL.

The official statement in respect to the position of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, published over night, was promptly followed by a decline of several points in the stock, stop-loss orders being uncovered on the way down.

The sellers were principally those people who had been deluded by the pool in the stock into the belief that a dividend would shortly be declared on the issue. The prompt and frank statement of the management, showing how utterly groundless such a belief was, came therefore as a shock to the speculators, who forthwith tumbled out their holdings.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the conditions of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

From the majority of the leading distributing centres come reports of a slight hardening tendency in foundry irons, although none of them notes any activity. Nor does it appear that there have been any purchases of foreign iron on any scale by importers. The problem of bringing down domestic prices to a point where foreign sales here will be restricted is as far from a solution as ever. So many of the domestic producers are tied down with old contracts for so many months to come that energetic effective measures seem out of the question for the present. The lots of Southern gray forge which were offered at about $15.50, Birmingham, some time since, have disappeared.

Bessemer pig continues very scarce in the Central West.

There is little doing in foreign steel, the decline in some of the finished products making it impossible for many of the smaller independent mills to make ends meet at present prices of foreign steel. From Pittsburg comes the news that contracts aggregating 50,000 to 75,000 tons of open hearth steel have been placed.

There are indications that some arrangement has been reached between German and American makers of wire rods in regard to the markets on this continent. This is not a matter of much significance to our own market, but is important to the Canadian wire industry.

Some fair business, aggregating about 10,000 tons, has been placed in Chicago for structural steel; but, generally speaking, the business in this line is quiet. The plate mills have secured further work.

On the whole, the position of the mills rolling lighter products is better. Some of the weak spots are disappearing, largely because the outside works are not competing quite as actively as they have been doing. This is true of sheets, merchant pipe, and bars.

The independent sheet makers have appointed a committee for the purpose of considering a merger.

In steel bars, Chicago reports the closing of a contract for 12,000 tons.

A general advance of $1 per ton has been announced on all wire products.

In the metal markets we note a hardening in the price of copper, and a further advance in tin, which has been rising quite steadily for some time past.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Stockholders of the Oriental Bank to meet Jan. 22 to vote on the question of increasing the number of Directors to fifteen and to elect Directors.

Fidelity Title and Trust Company, a recently organized institution, opened for business at Stamford, Conn.

Capital stock of the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati increased from $300,000 to $600,000.

According to Dallas (Texas) dispatches the Southwestern Passenger Bureau will be dissolved Jan. 30 by withdrawal of all the roads.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that negotiations are under way for the formation of the Guardian Trust Company with $1,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus.

Statement from Birmingham, Ala., that prosperity in the iron trade in that district is unparalleled.

Sale of a block of 2,000 shares of Boston and Maine Railroad stock authorized by the Railroad Commissioners to a syndicate at 190½.

Monthly statement of the British Board of Trade showing that during December imports increased £1,400,500, and exports decreased £94,500.

Reports from Los Angeles, Cal., that a receiver has been appointed for the Copper Bell Mining Company of Virginia, capital $1,000,000, on petition of a resident of Los Angeles.

Dispatches from Louisville, Ky., stating that the Louisville Packing Company has been sold to a syndicate composed of Pittsburg, New York, and Louisville business men.

St. Louis and Suburban Railway and the St. Louis and Meremee River Railroad given authority by the State of Missouri to increase their capital stock, the first-named from $3,000,000 to $7,000,000, and the latter from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@5½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $34,587,185; balances, $15,833,363; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $914,571.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86¼@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87@$4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15@20c premium. Boston—16 2-32@15c premium; $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times in its City article to-day says that in consequence of the further heavy repayments to the bank, loan rates have advanced for day to day money and short fixtures. Discount quotations were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive and prices, as a rule, gave way, led by consols, owing to the reduction in the supply of money and a disposition on the part of holders to take profits.

South Africans were again depressed, but finished above the lowest quotations for the day. Home rails were flat in sympathy with consols. American rails, on the other hand, were animated owing to large buying orders for United States Steel stock, common and preferred, dispatched from New York before Wall Street opened.

Despite the heavy local sales, due to the Dardanelles incident, quotations show substantial rises in several instances. Foreigners were irregular and uncertain. During the week ended Wednesday the Bank has taken in £40,000 on balance.

Bar silver relapsed a sixteenth, the market closing not very strong.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Heavy repayments to the Bank of England decreased the supplies of money in the market to-day, and there was less eagerness manifested to offer the surplus available. Discounts, consequently, hardened.

Business on the Stock Exchange was irregular and dull. Consols were easier on the Dardanelles situation and the hardening of money. Home rails were erratic and satisfactory traffic returns had no effect on them.

Americans opened cheerful and with some substantial advances. The majority of these securities reflected the tone in New York. Prices afterward were irregular and Americans closed easier. Grand Trunk was lower on realizations. Rio Tintos reacted on the flatness of Copper, which closed at 53. Kafirs hardened on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's statement that there will not be any excessive taxation of the South African colonies.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 5¼; Atchison, 88⅜; Atchison preferred, 104⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 104¾; Canadian Pacific, 140⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 29½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 187½; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92⅜; Erie, 40¼; Erie first preferred, 70½; Erie second preferred, 53½; Illinois Central, 153½; Louisville and Nashville, 133¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¼; New York Central, 158⅜; Norfolk and Western, 74; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 80¼; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 45¼; Reading second preferred, 40⅜; Southern Railway, 36½; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 69; Union Pacific, 105⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 39⅞; Unified States Steel preferred, 92⅝; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver steady at 22 5-16d per ounce. Money, 2¾@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Malta.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.67; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Kafirs opened weak on the Bourse to-day. Parquet stocks were firm, esnecially foreigners, and Rentes were repurchased on rumors of a loan. At the close prices generally were firm. Argentines and industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were weak. De Beers improved. Kafirs rallied, but relapsed and were offered on the Street.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day, but were not maintained and business became inactive. Canadian Pacific started with a rise of two points, which, later, was wiped out. Navigation shares relapsed sharply on sales for Hamburg account. Internationals and mines were firm.

Exchange on London 20 marks 1¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Hide & L. 6s	95	95	95	95
5	Am. Spir. Mfg. 6s	88	88	88	88
7	Ann. Arbor 4s	95	95	95	95
36½	A., T. & S.F.gen.4s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	102⅞
10	A., T. & S.F.adj.4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
6	B. & O. prior 3½s	94	94½	94	94½
10	B. & O. gold 4s	102	102	102	102
25	B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
36	B. & O. S. W. 3½s	88½	88⅝	88½	88½
3	B'klyn Un.El.1st&c	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼
2	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	117	117	117	117
9	Can. So. 1st 5s	104	104	103⅜	103⅜
12	Cent. of Ga.con.5s	107	107	106⅞	106⅞
2	Cent.of Ga.2dinc.5s	38	38	38	38
1	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg	132½	132½	132½	132½
2	Cent. Pac. 3½s	86	86	86	86
33	Ches. & O. con. 5s	118½	119¼	118½	119¼
1	Ches. & O.6s,1911	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
37	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	105	105	104½	104½
2	C. & O., R. & Alle. con. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
25	Chi. & Alton 3s	83	83	83	83
6	Chi. & Alton 3½s	79	79¼	79	79¼
116	Chi., B.&Q.joint 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
20	Chi.,B.&Q.4s,reg.	94½	94½	94½	94½
28	Chi., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	96½	96½	96⅛	96⅛
14	Chi., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	107	107	107	107
1	Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 5s	120	120	120	120
12	Chi., M. & St. P. C. & Pac. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
4	C., R. I.&P.gen.4s	107	107	107	107
331	C., R. I. & P. 4s	88	88½	87¾	87¾
2	C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, reg	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
5	C., St. P., M.&O.6s	135½	135½	135½	135½
108	Col. F. & I.con.5s	95¾	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
3	Col. So. 1st 4s	93½	93½	91½	91½
487	Consol. Tob. 4s	67⅝	67⅞	67¼	67⅝
1	Del., L. & W. 7s	115	115	115	115
1	Den. & R. G. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½
4	Det. City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97
1	Det. M.&M.l.g.3½s	88	88	88	88
6	Erie 1st con. 4s	97½	98	97½	98
6	Erie 1st gen. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
48	Erie, Pa. col. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
1	Ft. W. & Den. City 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
46	Green Bay deb. B	27	27	25¼	25½
5	Hocking Val. 4½s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼
6	Hous. & T. 1st 5s	110	110	110	110
45	Int. & Gt.N.2d 5s	99	99¼	98	99½
138	Kan. C. So. 3s	69¾	69¾	69	69
1	Laclede Gas 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½
2	Long Dock 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½
26	Long Isl. unif. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
11	L. & N. unif. 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100
110	Manhattan 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Met. St. gen 4s	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
11	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	76½	77½	76½	77½
77	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	27¼	27¼	26	26¼
1	Mo., K. & T. of T.5s	105	105	105	105
12	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	98⅛	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
6	Mo., K. & T.2d 4s	84	84	84	84½
74	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	105	105¼	104¾	104¾
1	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	121	121	121	121
4	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	105⅞	106	105⅞	106
5	Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
3	N. Y. C. L. S. col. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½
1	N.Y.,C. & St.L.4s	104⅝	104⅝	104¾	104¾
7	N. Y. Dock 4s	94	94	94	94
1	N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. 5s	111	111	111	111
2	N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. 4s	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
1	N.Y.,O.& W.ref.4s	103	103	103	103
1	N. Y. Sus. & W. gen. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½
15	Norf. & W. con.4s	100⅜	100⅜	100	100
5	N. & W., Poca. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
20	Nor. Pac. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
21	Nor. Pac. 4s, reg.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
48	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1	Or.Sh. Line con.5s	113	113	113	113
196	Or.Sh.L. part. 4s	96⅛	96⅜	96¼	96¼
372	Penn. conv. 3½s	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞
11	Peo. & East. inc.	79½	79½	79	79½
46	Reading gen. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96	96⅜
17	Read. J. C. col.4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
10	Rich.& Dan.con.6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
5	Rio Gr. W. 4s	98	98	98	98
8	St.L.& I.M.gen.5s	114	114	114	114
5	St.L. & I. M. unif. & ref. 4s	90	90	90	90
8	St.L.& S.F.gen.6s	128	128	128	128
2	St.L.& S.F.gen.5s	113	113	113	113
8	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	95½	96	95½	96
2	St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
9	San. A. & A. P. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
41	Seaboard A. L. 5s	101⅜	102½	101⅜	102½
32	Seaboard A. L. 4s	84	84	83½	83½
5	So.Car.& Ga.1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107¾
5	South. Pac. 4½s	99⅜	99	98¾	99
6	South. Pac. 4s	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
6	So. Ry., Mob. & O. Col. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
9	Stand. R. & T. inc.	13½	13	13	13
36	Third Av. 4s	98	98	97½	98
9	T., St. L. & W. pf. 5⅛s	84	84½	84	84¼
31	T., St. L. & W. 4s	77½	77½	77	77¼
1	U. & Del. Con. 5s	110	110	110	110
6	Union Pac. 4s	103	103⅛	103	103⅛
389	U. P. Conv. 4s	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106¼
21	Wabash 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
3	Wabash 2d 5s	109	109	109	109
210	Wabash Deb. B.	76⅞	77¼	76¼	76¼
13	West S. 4s, Reg.	110	110½	110	110½
45	W. U. R. E. & Ref. 4½s	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1	W. & L. E. Con.4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
4	Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½

$3,721,000

Government Bonds.

11	U. S. 3s, coupon	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
12	U.S. 4s, 1907, coup.	110	110	110	110

$11,500
$3,732,500

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$7,500 Chesapeake and Ohio Grain Elevator Company second mortgage 4 per cent. non-cumulative bonds, due October, 1988. Interest annually Oct. 1, $500 each, 16.

$5,000 Long Island Ferry Company first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, (guaranteed by Long Island Railroad,) due March, 1922. Coupons March and September, $1,000 each, 102.

$10,000 St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent. registered gold bonds, due February, 1923. Interest February, May, August, and November, $5,000 each, 127.

$10,000 Southern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1994. Coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 116⅞.

$17,000 Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroad Company 4 per cent. registered joint bonds, (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy collateral,) due July, 1921. Interest January, April, July, and October. One of $10,000, one of $5,000, and two of $1,000 each, 94½.

170 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad preferred, $100 each, 192¾ and 193.

50 shares Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 115.

50 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $100 each, 68⅝.

150 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 118.

200 shares Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 248⅝.

28 shares Metropolitan Street Railway Company, $100 each, 141¾.

185 shares Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, $100 each, 215½.

20 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 335½.

25 shares Greenwich Insurance Company, $25 each, 175.

$1,000 Tide Water Pipe Company, Limited, loan certificate, 1000¼.

$5,000 Laclede Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1919. Coupons February, May, August, and November, 107⅝.

14 shares Laclede Gas Company preferred, $100 each, 99¾.

28 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 182½.

10 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 190.

14 shares Luzerne Driving Park, Warren County, N. Y., $25 each; $400 note of George L. Miller, dated March 13, 1893, due July 13, 1893; $250 note of James J. Welsh, dated April 14, 1893, due July 17, 1893, and $500 note of William H. Ely, dated May 24, 1894, due May 24, 1895, with 20 shares Forest Lake Cemetery of Prince George's County, Md., $75 lot.

1,500 shares United States and Canada Degreasing Syndicate, Limited, £1 each, 50c per share.

$500 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due July, 1912. Coupons April and October, 126¼.

$500 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due July, 1912. Coupons June and December, 127¾.

$3,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage sinking fund bonds, due October, 1919. Coupons April and October, 113⅛.

$7,000 Fairmount Coal and Coke Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due December, 1919. Interest June and December, 54½.

11 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 152.

65 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 354½.

15 shares Trust Company of the Republic, $100 each, 160.

100 shares Merchants' National Bank, $100 each, 187.

4 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 37½.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1957.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 318¼.

15 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 319¼.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 300.

18 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, $100 each, 262.

$3,000 Chicago, Santa Fé and California Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1937, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 118.

7 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 334½.

5 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 180.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 318¼.

200 shares Compressed Air Company, 1¾.

$1,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, due July, 1914, coupons January and July, 107.

$10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, (Chicago and Pacific Division,) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due January, 1910, coupons January and July, 113¾.

22 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 37½.

50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 203½.

Ship Combine Meeting.

The Directors of the International Mercantile and Marine Company, the ship combination, will hold their first regular meeting this afternoon. It is expected that several important matters will be taken up for action.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

That the outside market yesterday reflected the reactionary tendency which appeared in the Stock Exchange market was a perfectly natural development. The declines which occurred were for the most part restricted to fractions, and there was no material decrease in the market's activity. As further evidence of the broadening tendency which the outside market is displaying at present, there were dealt in yesterday a number of issues which have not appeared at all in recent transactions. This development of the market has come after a period of dullness during which the similarity of one day's trading to another's had become rather monotonous, and therefore this broadening of business is doubly acceptable to those most interested in the outside market. The trading in individual stocks yesterday presented less that was of special interest than on the earlier days of the week, as most stocks were affected only by the general influences at work and not by special developments.

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OTIS ELEVATOR preferred sold again at 98, and there appeared to be less stock for sale than had been in the market on previous days. Recent reports in regard to the earnings of the

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—The money market continues to work easier, though rates are not appreciably lower. The situation is considerably easier than it was expected to be so early in the year. Call loans, 6 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds 16 2-3@15 cents premium; clearings, $26,022,372; balance, 1,517,725. The foreign exchange market is quiet in tone and rather weak. Rates, however, are unchanged.

Amalgamated lost a couple of points, as copper metal was weaker both in London and New York. The Boston coppers were heavy, although none of them lost much. Their buoyancy disappeared Tuesday before the weakness in copper metal appeared. The action of the State House of Representatives in instructing the Attorney General to procure an injunction restraining the Massachusetts gas companies from carrying out the purpose of its meeting to-morrow was the subject of general interest on the Street, but did not affect the price of gas securities. The feature of the auctions was the sale of 2,000 shares of Boston and Maine stock to Fisk & Robinson at 190½. There were only two bids. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
857	Atchison	89¼	85½	85¾
261	Atchison pf	102¾	101⅝	101⅝
89	Boston Elevated	154	153¾	153¾
2	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
4	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
140	Boston & Maine	195	194	195
9	C. S. R. & S. Y.	135	134½	134½
100	Erie	38¾	38¾	38¾
37	Fitchburg pf	141¾	141	141
155	Mass. Electric	37	36½	37
46	Mass. Electric pf	96	95¾	95¾
70	N. Y. & N. H.	225	224	225
250	Pere Marquette	82½	80	80
170	Pere Marquette pf	81½	81¼	81½
5	*Rutland pf	67	67	67
310	Union Pacific	102¾	102¼	102¼
20	Union Pacific pf	93¾	93¾	93¾
90	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

488	*American	164	163	163¾
100	American sub	113½	113½	113½
100	Mexican	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
208	Western	26½	26	26
235	Western pf	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	22½	22½	22½
50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81¼	81¼	81¼
12,740	Am. Sugar	132⅝	130	132¼
27	Am. Sugar pf	120½	120½	120½
110	Am. Woolen	12⅞	12½	12½
117	*Am. Woolen pf	77¼	77¼	77½
885	Dom. Iron & Steel	62	60¾	61
9	Edison	265¼	265¼	265½
50	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	39	39	39
5	*General Electric	190	190	190
3,960	Mass. Gas	42½	41	41½
1,805	Mass. Gas pf	85⅞	85¾	85¾
30	Mergenthaler	180	180	180
10	Merrimac rights	90c	90c	90c
10	Planter's Compress	20	20	20
20	Pullman	213	213	213
25	*Swift Pack. & Prov.	130	129½	129½
312	*United Fruit	110	109	110
20	*United Shoe Machine.	52½	52½	52½
3,980	U. S. Steel	39	37½	37¾
650	U. S. Steel pf	89¾	89¼	89⅜

MINING.

180	Adventure	17¼	17	17
140	Allouez	3⅞	3¾	3¾
6,735	Amalgamated	66¼	64	64½
5	Am. Zinc	7	7	7
170	Arcadian	4⅝	4¼	4 9-16
300	Atlantic	9¼	9¼	9¼
460	Bingham	30	29¼	29¾
900	Bonanza	80c	80c	80c
22	Calumet & Hecla	496	496	496
1,005	Centennial	20¾	20	20
50	Central Oil	6½	6½	6½
900	*Consolidated Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,067	Copper Range	60	59	60
125	Daly West	42½	41½	42½
100	Dominion Coal	131	131	131
10	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
15	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
281	Guanajuato	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Isle Royale	12½	12½	12½
431	Mass	15⅞	15½	15½
40	Mayflower	2	2	2
100	Michigan	10	9¼	9¼
2,680	Mohawk	45	44½	44
2,680	Mont. Coal & Coke	7⅞	6¼	7⅛
150	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅜	1¾
220	Old Dominion	18¼	17½	17½
580	Osceola	62½	60	60
115	Parrott	27½	26¾	26¾
45	Phoenix	5¼	5	5
80	Rhode Island	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
625	Santa Fé	2⅛	2	2
110	Shannon	11½	12	11
1	Tamarack	152½	152½	152½
80	Tecumseh	1¼	1	1
815	Tri-Mountain	90	89	90
3,045	Trinity	12	11¼	11½
760	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	14½	14⅝
312	United States	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
1,172	Utah	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
60	Victoria	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Washington	15c	15c	15c
1,370	Winona	6¾	6	6¼
100	Wolverine	68	67	67½

*Ex dividend. British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6¼ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—There was less snap to the demand for the local issues today, and many of them suffered declines, although in most cases the losses were trivial. An exception was Welsbach 5s, which were sold at 59, a loss of 10¾ points from last previous sales. The common stock, which sold some time ago at 33, was offered at 27, without a buying order appearing. The offerings of these issues, it is believed, came from one of the houses hit so hard in the Consolidated Lake Superior shares. These stocks were also depressed to-day, the preferred receding to 38½ and the common to 8⅝. The strongest, as well as the most active, of the local issues was Lehigh Valley, which was advanced to 41¼, but it shaded off ¾ later under realizing sales. Total sales, 46,469 shares and $107,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	American Railways	52	52	52
250	American Cement	9 8 15-16	8 15-16	
1,114	Cambria Steel	26¾	26½	26½
1	Cantawaissa 1st pf	60	60	60
4	Cantawaissa 2d pf	60	60	60
1,140	Con. Lake Superior	9	8¾	8⅝
350	Con. Lake Superior pf	39¼	37½	38
150	Con. Trac. N. J.	66	66	66
300	Del. & Hudson	173	172¾	172¾
150	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
202	Diamond Steel pf	3	3	3
2,710	Elec. Co. of Am.	10¼	10	10¼
150	Elec. Storage Battery	80	80	80
500	Erie	29¾	29	29
1,005	Erie 1st Broad Top	32¾	30¾	32
400	Hunt. & Broad Top pf	57½	57½	57½
6	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24¾	24¾	24¾
14,527	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41¼	39¾	40½
213	Lehigh Navigation	74	73	73
8	Minehill R. R.	64	64	64
640	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
30	National Asphalt pf	½	½	½
10	North Penn. R. R.	109	109	109
1,693	Pennsylvania R. R.	78¾	78 1-16	
245	Penn. Steel pf	93¼	93¼	93¼
26	Philadelphia Trac.	98½	98½	98½
5,355	Philadelphia Electric	9	8¾	8 13-16
315	Philadelphia Company	46¾	46¼	46½
62	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
117	Phila. Rapid Transit	17¾	17¾	17¾
10,856	Reading	34⅝	34	34
300	Southern R. R.	35¾	35¼	35¼
100	Southern R. R. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	United Cos. of N. J.	280	280	280
150	United Gas Imp.	111¾	111¼	111¾
127	United Traction	47	47	47
3,833	United States Steel	39	38	38¼
247	United States Steel pf	89¾	89¾	89⅝
300	Warwick Steel	5¾	5	5
3	W. Jersey & Sea. R. R.	72	72	72

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—New York exchange to-day was 156@20c premium. Time and call loans 6 per cent. Local issues were not very active early—something not unusual when the Eastern situation is uncertain. There was a little stock of Chicago City Railway to liquidate and the price fell off three points to 205. Can common was traded in liberally again and showed fair early strength, though both issues were tested later.

Biscuit shares were easy. The report that Title and Trust was earning 9 per cent. helped the stock to 108. Swift's shares, bought on the good annual statement, were sold for a two-point loss. South Side Elevated gained a point. Box Board weakened. Sales were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,195	American Can com.	11¾	11⅛	11¼
600	American Can pf	51⅛	49⅝	50¾
80	American Shipbuilding	58	58	58
41	Chicago Pneu. Tool	78	77	78
7	Diamond Match	137¼	137¼	137¾
930	Lake Street L.	8¾	7¾	8⅜
10	Met. L com.	39½	39¼	39½
180	Met. L pf	90¼	88½	89½
50	Northwestern L com.	33	33	33
10	Chicago City Ry.	208	208	208
10	A. Booth & Co. pf	108	108	108
50	South Side L.	103	103	108
100	Street's Stable Car.	32	32	32
975	Nat. Biscuit com.	45¾	45¾	45¾
253	Nat. Buiscuit pf	105	104⅝	104⅝
352	Swift & Co.	130⅝	130	130
5	Quaker Oats pf	92	92	92
1,900	United Box Board	9⅝	9	9¼
82	United Box Board pf	55⅞	55½	55⅞

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—The local market was less interesting to-day, due to a desire to hang back and see what effect the morning's news would have on Wall Street. There was a mixture of price changes, with the general tone about steady. There was an obvious attempt to depress the price of Seaboard stocks, the purpose presumably being to secure holdings at lower figures.

Cotton Duck incomes held firm. Continental Trust in a small sale showed a net loss of six points. United Railways 4s were somewhat firmer. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,247 shares of stock and $56,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	Seaboard Ry. com.	27¾	27½	27½
545	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44	43½	44
100	Atlantic C. L. 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
25	Cotton Duck (tr. rcts.)	7	7	7
25	United Rys. & El. com.	14	14	14
70	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
5	Continental	200	200	200
10	American	86	85	85
2	Com. & Farm. Bank	132	132	132
25	Exchange Bank	195	195	195
10	Inter. Mer. Mar.	17	17	17

BONDS.

$12,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	83¾	84
7,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67½	67⅝	67½
8,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78½	78½	78½
1,000	Cotton Duck incomes	39	39	39
1,000	Ga., Caro. & Nor. 5s	110½	110½	110½
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
15,500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	38	38	38
4,000	Con. Gas 5s	112½	112¾	112¾
2,500	Con. Gas 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼

Gates Buying Ore Lands.

It was announced yesterday that John W. Gates had purchased a large tract of ore lands in the "Soo" district of Southern Canada. Wall Street inferred that he would either offer it for sale to the Steel Corporation organize an independent steel company, but on this point Charles Gates declined to say anything in the absence of his father.

Mercantile Safe Deposit.

At a meeting of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New York yesterday the Board of Directors was increased from nine to thirteen members and the following new Directors were elected: Valentine P. Snyder, W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Henry R. Winthrop, and W. B. Bremner. H. R. Winthrop was elected a member of the Executive Committee, and W. B. Bremner Auditor.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,471.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway,
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Henry Clews. James B. Clews. John H. Clews.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. F. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
933 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas.
47 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Bank Stocks
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED 1832.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, William C. Sturges,
William Rockefeller, George W. Quintard,
William H. Macy, Jr., Gates W. McGarrah,
John T. Willets, Anton A. Raven,
Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Steers,
Henry B. Stokes.
OFFICERS:
Gates W. McGarrah, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Frank O. Roe, Cashier.
A. H. Voorhis, Asst. Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 12.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-six (56) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

3	246	389	628	719	891	1019
61	263	401	645	725	893	1085
110	311	419	672	703	905	1097
139	322	415	683	772	912	1118
182	328	459	690	783	947	1125
190	345	511	692	809	979	1136
196	346	543	697	835	981	1183
244	366	613	707	840	1007	1243

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice President.
New York, December 9th, 1902.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty-six bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public Rockland Co., Certificate Filed in New York Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1903, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1903, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
Second Vice-President.

$500,000
Montana Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds
Interest Guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
C. D. KNAPP, JR., & CO
BANKERS.
153 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the sixteenth day of January, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By G. Sherman, Vice President. Trustee.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, net, three months' business with furniture and fixtures and every expense charged off..... $519,653.39
Deposits 1,467,680.39
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1902.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 19, 1903.
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1903.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 19, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET and BROADWAY.
Interest declared for term ending Dec. 31, at rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on amounts not exceeding $300, and
THREE and ONE-HALF per cent.
per annum on amounts over $300 to $3,000.
Deposits to January 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open evenings, Saturdays and Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M. J. G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
501 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.
Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) per annum will be credited depositors for three months and six months ending December 31, 1902, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable January 19, 1903. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes 12 M. on Saturday. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 10 will draw interest from JANUARY 1. EDWARD V. LOEW, President.
CLARENCE ROADLEY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
266 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors January 1st, 1903, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
CLAUDE ASHBROOK
Stock Broker,
MEMBER CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE.
Fifth and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, O.

Toledo Railways and Light Co. stock is a bargain. Why it is quoted at these ridiculously low prices is an unfathomable mystery. It is due, no doubt, to the rather large amount of floating stock which was precipitated on the market last June. Since then a very considerable proportion has been absorbed. Still, there have been sacrifice sales from time to time which have brought quotations down to a level that is exceedingly attractive.

"What can I buy that will make a profit?" This question is repeatedly asked by brokers' clients every day. To all such inquiries I would answer at this particular time,

BUY TOLEDO!

This is said advisedly, and not without substantial reasons. I am not in the habit of volunteering advice unless I have the best of reasons for doing so. Neither do I claim to be infallible, but in cases where the underlying conditions are sound and the future outlook assured, as in the case of Toledo, I am justified in advising my clients to buy Toledo before the price advances.

THE REASONS WHY.

Why do Columbus people buy the common stock of the Columbus Railway at 60 when for the past two years the earnings have shown 1 per cent. only for the stock? The answer is very simple. So great a portion of the earnings have for two years past been sunk in betterments that there is not much of a showing for the stock. The fact remains, however, that the property is, by reason of these improvements, getting in position where dividends on the common stock are in sight. It is generally understood in Columbus that if the improvements are eliminated the common stock would earn 4 per cent.

The same conditions exist in Toledo. Under Mr. Lang's management the past year a very large amount of money has been expended on improvements, and charged up to expense account. Under Mr. Everett's management, from now on, the company will be financed in such a manner that all the earnings applicable to the stock will be shown up and in a comparatively short time dividends will be commenced.

DIVIDENDS IN SIGHT!

During the year 1903 Toledo Railways and Light will earn 4 per cent. on its stock. In a year from now dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be commenced, and, as this is a common stock, the disbursements can be increased from year to year as the increased earnings warrant.

If this prediction is not fulfilled I will be very greatly surprised, for it comes to me direct from a source that is reliable. As a 3 per cent. dividend payer, what will the quoted price be? Surely not less than $60 per share!

FROM 35 TO 60.

Toledo sold up to 41½ and reacted to 30, the greatest proportionate decline of any Traction stock in the market. Now it has fairly recovered, and all indications point to a bull market. There is about as much danger of incurring a loss in buying Toledo under 35 as there is in buying 3 per cent. Government bonds at par.

Toledo Railways and Light, like Detroit United, has passed through its worst period. Many investors who are now buying the latter around 90 would not touch it at 60 or 70. Neither will the opportunity to buy Toledo at 30 ever occur again. It is on the upturn, and in a few weeks $40 a share will look like a bargain.

Mr. Henry A. Everett is now President of the Toledo Railways and Light Co. The new management is the same which has made marvelous records in the financing and management of the Northern Ohio Traction Co., the Detroit United Railway and other equally good properties.

In this connection it may be of interest to many of my readers to learn that the first accomplishment of the new management has been to settle for $100,000 the tax suit pending against the company, and which has been a depressing factor in the market quotations.

TOLEDO ONLY.

Toledo Railways and Light occupies the unique position of being the only property of any large city in the United States having a monopoly of the street railway and electric lighting systems whose stock can be purchased at bargain prices. One by one these city franchise stocks have all gone up in price, and if you buy any of them now you must pay the price. And yet here is Toledo, a city which in the census of 1900 made the largest gain in population of any city in the United States, having a population in excess of 100,000. To the incoming interurbans the Toledo corporation has opened wide her arms, and the results of this commendable policy have not only benefited the city, but, at the same time, largely increased the company's earnings.

No further back than 1898 Brooklyn Rapid Transit, now 67, could have been bought at 20; Columbus Railway preferred and common, now 165 for both, could have been obtained at 50; C., N. and C., now 130 for preferred and common combined, could have been purchased at 25 or 30.

In the regretful retrospection of these lost opportunities is there any among us who would be so ultra-conservative in his views as to look with doubtful eyes on Toledo Railways and Light stock at $35 a share? And this stock, too, the last of its kind at a low price! We point with pride to C., N. and C. and Detroit, now firmly established income payers; a few years ago these same stocks were without honor in their home markets.

Thus far Toledo has been a disappointment to many, but, like others of its class in the past, it is in a convalescent state, and will fulfill to the utmost all the good that has been expected of it.

A WIDE MARKET.

Toledo Railways and Light is listed on the New York, Montreal and Cleveland stock exchanges. It is also in the unlisted department of the Cincinnati Stock exchange. The stock is widely distributed, and is not dependent on any one market. A concerted buying movement in the markets referred to would force a rally in price above its former high record.

INCREASE IN EARNINGS.

For the month of November the Toledo company earned $125,936.71, compared to $113,077.21 last year. From now on the monthly statement of earnings should be a continuous increase, particularly in the net, as the first seven months of last year had to overcome a large increase in fixed charges over the previous year.

The November operating expenses were $55,817.58, compared to $57,273.61 last year, and the net earnings were $70,119.13, compared to $55,803.60. The surplus of stock after fixed charges was $38,739.04, compared with $37,812.50 for November, 1901.

FROM 35 TO 60.

To purchase stock at $35 a share and see it increase in value to $60 a share is a most agreeable sensation. In fact, there are none among us who would refuse to get into the band wagon and ride all the way up. If you will exercise a reasonable degree of patience you can make a little money or a good deal of money, according to the degree of your patience and the size of your bank account.

Buy Toledo Railways and Light, and don't expect a pyrotechnical rise in the first 24 hours: 24 days will give better results; 24 weeks a handsome profit and 24 months will see it above 75, possibly par.

CLAUDE ASHBROOK

FINANCIAL.

Pays 3% Interest
On Daily Balances, Subject to Check, Payable in N. Y. Funds
Morristown Trust Co.,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
SAMUEL FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.

Capital,	$600,000
Surplus and Profits,	1,541,197
Deposits,	4,766,466

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1903.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MORRISON & TOWNSEND, with offices at 25 Broad Street.
EDWARD MORRISON,
J. HENRY TOWNSEND
(Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.)

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1867, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President. Trustee.

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,650,026.52
Ashbel P. Fitch.....President.
Wm. H. Leupp, Vice-President. Wm. Barbour, Vice-President.
R. J. Chatry, Secretary. H. S. Manning, Vice-President.
A. L. Banister, Treasurer.

Empire State Trust Co
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres.
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES:
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42d St. and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade} Est. 1883
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. (Telp. 560 Broad.)
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK & BOND INVESTMENTS also carefully prepared daily market letter giving quotations and valuable information, on application.
Branch Offices {ASTOR COURT, 20 W. 34th St., adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA, 219 West 125th St. N. Y.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members {New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. {1,298 B'WAY, COR. 84TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 66 B'WAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 6480 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
BRANCH } 1,218 BROADWAY,
OFFICES } 57 EAST 125TH ST.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 57 CHAMBERS ST., (Stewart Building,)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes, at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, N. Y.;

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street Long Island City, N. Y.;

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner of Bay and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106½	106¼	Gen. Ch. Co. 58		61
2s, c., 1930	106½	106½	G. C. Co. pf. 98		101
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107¾	Homestake	65	75
3s, c., 1918	108	108¾	Ill. C. l. l.	103	
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	Int. Sil. pf.	41	45
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼	I. S. P.	45	47
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¾	I. S. P. pf.	85	90
4s, r., 1925	135¾	136¾	Jol. & Chi.	185	..
4s, c., 1925	135¾	136¾	K. & D. M.		
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104½	pf.	56	65
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104½	Lacl. G. pf.		105
D. C. 3-65s	123½	..	L. E. & W.	51½	53
			L. E. & W. pf.	113	123
Adams Exp.	200	220	M. & St. L.		
Alb. & Sus.	225	..	pf.	116	121
Alle. & W.	145	..	Nat. Bis.	104	108
A. A. C. pf.	82	90	Nat. L. pf.	93	93¼
Am. Bicycle.	⅛	¼	N. Cent. C.	45	50
Am. Coal.	210	250	N. Y. B. & M.	95	110
A. C. O. pf.	95	98	N. Y. & C.	39	41½
Am. D. Tel.	39	40	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	50	60
Am. Exp.	230	250	North. Cent.	210	..
Am. Lin. Co.	17½	19	Ont. Mining.	5½	6¾
A. L. Co. pf.	47	47¾	Pac. Coast.	69	71
Am. Snuff.	127	127	P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
A. S. F. pf.	67	68	P. C. 2d pf.	72½	76½
A. T. & T.	163	165	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	101	120
Am. Tob. pf.	142	149	P. Ft. W. & C.	190	191
Ann Arbor.	39	41½	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Ann A. pf.	67	60	Pullman Co.	222	235
A. M. 1st pf.	90	95	Quicksilver.	2⅝	3
B. A. L. pf.	108	..	Quicksil'r pf.	7¼	10
B. Un. Gas.	228	235	R. R. Sec., Ill. Central stock ctfs.	90	94
B., R. & P.	125½	128	Read. 1st pf.	79	80
B., R. & P. pf.	141	..	Rens. & Sar.	210	..
Buttrick Co.	53½	54½	R. W. & O.	138	..
Canada So.	77	78	Rutland pf.	65½	70
C. R. I. & P. of N. J.	178	185	St. J. & G. I.	14	16
C., B. & Q.	188	210	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	26
C. & E. Ill.	190	214	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	79	81
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	133	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15	25
C. G. W.	30½	30¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	32½	33
C. I. & L.	74	..	St. L. & S. F. R. pf.	52	55
C. I. & L. pf.	91	..	Va.-C. Co. pf.	121	128
C. M. & St. P. pf.	193	194	Vul. Det. pf.	81	81¼
C., St. P., M. & Om.	160	162			
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	193	195			
C. U. T. pf.	46	50			
C., C., C. & St. L.	96	98			
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120			
C., L. & W. pf.	92	95			
C. F. & I. pf.	102	130			
Com. Cable.	165	175			
Consol. Coal.	85	100			
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	135			
Erie & T. H. pf.	88	92			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.09	.10
Alpha Con	.08	.09
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.30	.33
Best & Belcher	2.50	2.50
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	2.50	2.40
Challenge Con	.32	.32
Chollar	.25	.23
Confidence	1.20	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.75
Con. Imperial	.03	.06
Crown Point	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.48	.44
Hale & Norcross	.60	.60
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.14	.14
Kentucky Con	.07	.08
Lady Washington Con	.12	.12
Mexican	.96	.94
Occidental Con	.34	.30
Ophir	1.70	1.70
Overman	.74	1.61
Potosi	.35	.32
Savage	.26	.28
Sag Belcher	.14	.11
Sierra Nevada	.71	.70
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.04	.05
Union Con	.75	.75
Utah Con	.35	.32
Yellow Jacket	.26	.27
Silver bars	48¾	48⅝
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks today and Tuesday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	8⅝	7¾	7⅞
Alamo	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
American Con.	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2
Anaconda	18	20	17½	19
Blue Bell	7	7⅝	6	6
C. K. & N.	13½	14	13⅜	13¾
C. C. Con.	5⅜	6	5¼	5⅜
Coriplanus	3	3¼	3	3½
C. C. & M.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2½
Dante	2¼	2½	2	2
Doctor Jackpot	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Elkton	25	30	34⅜	35½
El Paso	60½	68	6	7
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
Findlay	10½	11	10¾	11
Gold Dollar Con.	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅝
Golden Cycle	65	67	65	66
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	4	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	3⅜	3⅝	3	3¼
Gould	3	4	3	4⅛
Gold Digger Con.	2½	2¾	2	2½
Isabella	30½	30⅝	30½	31
Jackpot	9½	11	9½	10½
Keystone	4	5	3½	4
Last Dollar	30	50	20	25
Lexington	5⅜	5⅞	4⅝	5⅛
Little Puck	3⅝	4	3½	4
Little Bessie	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Mollie Gibson	5¼	5⅜	5¼	6½
Mary Cashen	4	5	3¾	4
Moon Anchor	9	14	9	12½
New Haven	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
Pharmacist	6	6¼	5½	6
Pinnacle	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Pointer	1¾	2⅛	1⅝	1⅞
Portland	173	180	175	180
Rose Maid	2	2½	1⅞	3
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2
Vindicator	7¼	7½	105	107

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$215,940,205
Gold	$116,550,349
Silver	8,403,071
United States notes	3,748,084
Treasury notes of 1890	1,004,413
National bank notes	17,547,059
Total receipts this day	1,881,802
Total receipts this month	9,645,390
Total receipts this year	298,278,839
Total expenditures this day	1,765,000
Total expenditures this month	7,775,000
Total expenditures this year	271,674,971
Deposits in National banks	152,642,357
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	1,087,988
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	501,408
Customs	1,314,209
Miscellaneous	66,223

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$385,894,069
Silver dollars	460,157,000
Silver dollars of 1890	882,333
Silver bullion of 1890	26,037,667
Total	$878,971,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$385,894,069
Silver certificates outstanding	460,157,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,920,000
Total	$878,971,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$82,282,289
Gold certificates	34,268,069
Silver coin and bullion	2,969,948
Silver certificates	6,333,123
United States notes	3,748,084
Other assets	24,998,679
Total in Treasury	$153,700,164
Deposits in National banks	152,642,357
Total	$306,342,521
Current liabilities	90,402,316
Available cash balance	$215,940,205

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of December showed increases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$33,148
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	9,929
Chicago Terminal Transfer	4,477
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	59,377
Detroit Southern	693
International & Great Northern	18,969
Norfolk & Western	124,706
Peoria & Eastern	12,440
St. Louis Southwestern	16,624
Total increase 9 roads	$280,633
Increase previously reported	1,159,424
Total increase 34 roads	$1,440,057
Decrease:	
Ann Arbor	$6,802
Decrease previously reported	43,195
Total decrease 6 roads	$49,997
Net increase 40 roads	$1,390,060

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,040	Brewing	31½	31	31
3	Brewing pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
85	Consolidated Ice pf.	38	38	38
520	Crucible Steel	20	19⅝	19⅞
175	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85	85½
670	Fire Proofing	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
735	Fire Proofing pf.	39½	39½	39½
60	Marsden	4	4	4
4	Philadelphia Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾
1,225	Pittsburg Coal	29½	28¾	28¾
360	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89⅜	89½	89⅜
124	River Coal	11½	11⅜	11½
150	River Coal pf.	39	39	39
403	U. S. Steel	39	38	38
535	U. S. Steel pf.	89⅝	88⅞	88⅞
45	West. Elec. 1st	110	110	110
1,004	West. Electric 2d	110¼	109¼	109¼
673	Window Glass	57¼	56½	56½
100	Window Glass pf.	90½	90½	90½
10	Ally. Trust	152	152	152
20	American Trust	159	156	159
3	Commonwealth Trust	255	255	255
5	Colonial Trust	585	585	585
30	*Federal Nat. Bank	149	148	148
$15,000	Brewing 6s	111	111	111
10,000	Con. Gas 5s	112	112	112
2,000	P. McK. & C. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
10,000	River Coal 6s	115	113	113

*Ex dividend 1½ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Dec.	$41,625	$68,427	$57,154
Month	165,904	162,176	159,770
From July 1	959,385	965,981	870,895
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	727
4th week Dec.	203,043	169,894	122,500
Month	650,435	552,157	522,347
From July 1	3,698,347	3,151,742	2,854,001
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
4th week Dec.	118,350	108,421	107,001
Month	379,032	348,617	344,293
From July 1	2,524,624	2,356,748	2,106,029
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
4th week Dec.	44,436	39,659	35,598
Month	142,339	122,942	115,882
From July 1	875,152	806,607	715,415
C., C., C. & St. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
4th week Dec.	597,658	538,281	512,018
Month	1,700,778	1,614,844	1,664,057
From July 1	10,261,942	10,003,605	.....
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	422	422	422
4th week Dec.	75,863	35,149	35,838
Month	113,175	101,037	110,356
From July 1	700,504	640,125	590,909
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
4th week Dec.	186,275	167,306	160,345
Month	484,499	532,327	512,392
From July 1	2,823,763	2,787,683	2,623,554
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
4th week Dec.	433,386	308,680	371,003
Month	1,537,675	1,278,525	1,308,223
From July 1	9,927,694	8,589,988	8,136,522
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
4th week Dec.	88,518	76,078	70,981
Month	362,187	228,258	230,661
From July 1	1,419,309	1,323,427	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
4th week Dec.	221,477	204,853	265,564
Month	669,190	658,007	.....
From July 1	3,863,490	3,848,832	3,869,904
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
3d week Dec.	10,158	7,932	7,979
From July 1	220,875	245,246	179,733
PERE MARQUETTE for November—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$44,719	791,068	$3,651
Op. expenses	639,989	650,922	*10,933
Net earnings	204,730	140,446	64,284
Charges	134,446	126,930	7,516
Surplus	70,284	13,516	56,768
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	8,086,805	8,427,049	659,757
Op. expenses	6,762,105	6,429,478	332,627
Net earnings	2,324,701	1,997,571	327,130
Charges	1,479,369	1,352,604	126,765
Surplus	845,332	644,967	200,365
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	709,162	737,968	*28,806
Op. expenses	471,088	445,496	25,592
Net earnings	238,074	292,472	*54,398
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	3,194,297	3,190,824	3,473
Op. expenses	2,150,063	2,260,382	*110,269
Net earnings	1,044,234	930,492	113,742

*Decrease.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

J. H. Werbelosky Glass Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. H. Werbelosky, Isaac Parshelsky, and M. L. Parshelsky, Brooklyn.

A. H. Hillman Company, New York, cigar stores; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. H. Hillman, C. L. Pierce, and D. T. McNamara, New York.

Special Reporting Company, New York, to do commercial reporting and make collections; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. T. Daniel, Brooklyn, and W. J. Finch and J. G. Coney, New York.

Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, dry goods and notions; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. E. Bennett and J. L. Morgan, Binghamton, and W. T. Morgan, Carbondale, Penn.

Buffalo Wire Works Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Philip Scheeler, Martin Scheeler, and Ferdinand Grimm, Buffalo.

United Theatre Company, New York, to operate theatres and places of amusement; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. H. Bixler and C. W. Partridge, New York, and T. E. Shields, Paterson, N. J.

Scherrer-Thompson Company, New York, to manufacture surgical instruments; capital, $5,000. Directors—Albert Scherrer and Amy Scherrer, Brooklyn, and F. C. Thompson, New York.

D. C. Weeks & Son, New York, to act as contractors; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. M. Weeks and D. A. McLeod, New York, and E. M. Foster, Yonkers.

Horseheads Cold Storage and Produce Company, Horseheads; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. S. Perkins, H. H. McQueen, and W. L. Perkins, Horseheads.

The H. Montgomery Company, New York, commission brokerage business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Rudolph Berthram, New York; A. J. Barry, Brooklyn, and W. H. Schlingloff, Jersey City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Moore Spinning Company; capital, $1,350,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, H. O. Coughlan, and Lewis B. Dailey.

International Tobacco Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—John E. Ingersoll, Robert J. Culhane, and Henry F. Clarke.

Atcheson Company, to establish manufacturing companies under any patented processes or other rights; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—J. T. Emery, Robert S. Murphy, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Mansfield and Eastern Traction Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Charles J. Mellick, James J. Maguire, James W. Galbrant, and William J. Fentz.

Fittsburg Engineering Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Guy P. Thurber, H. L. Kerr, and E. P. Hazlewood.

G. E. Proctor Furniture Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles S. Harne, C. E. Fellows, and G. E. Proctor.

Lasher-Pray Color Company; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—J. W. Johnston, Edward E. Pray, Helen Knapp, and H. A. G. Johnston.

United States Fuel Oil Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—B. R. Hicks, Michael N. Maclate, and J. M. Heys.

The Hepburn, Fullen & Co., to control transportation lines by land and sea; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Joseph P. Reed, Robert H. Hepburn, and Clifford L. Fullen.

The Lodi Realty Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry H. Schoonmaker, Samuel Gibson, Hugh C. Lendrim, Abraham Ver Deen, Bernard J. Roegiers, and Joseph R. Emmons.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The newly formed Atlantic City Fire Insurance Company has begun underwriting operations in New Jersey with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Elmer Dearth has been reappointed Commissioner of the Minnesota State Insurance Department.

The Western Railway Underwriters have renewed the fire insurance schedule covering the properties of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. This schedule is likely to be increased greatly in the coming months by the addition of the Pere Marquette and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois properties.

The South Carolina State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has chosen these officers to serve during the year: William Goldsmith, Jr., of Greenville, President; I. H. Moses, Sumter, Vice President; C. B. Simmons, Columbia, Secretary and Treasurer.

The New York Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Kentucky, and Theobold, Milton & Reinicke have been appointed Louisville agents of the company.

H. M. Shove of the National Assurance Company of Ireland, E. G. Gilman of the Concordia Insurance Company of Wisconsin, and H. W. Gray, Jr. of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford have been elected members of the New England Fire Insurance Exchange.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has voted unanimously to repeal its deposit rule, but cross three membership was not revived.

New Orleans Railways Mortgage Filed.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The New Orleans Railways Company to-day filed a mortgage here in favor of the New York Security and Trust Company, by the terms of which all the property and franchises of the various independent street railways are pledged to secure an issue of $40,000,000 of 4½ per cent. gold bonds. The property is to be held in trust. The New Orleans Railways Company is a New Jersey corporation.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Marquand Estate Sells Sixty-eighth Street Lots—New Factory in the Bronx—Other Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for the estate of Henry G. Marquand the plot, 50 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, at the rear of the Marquand residence, which stands at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The lots have been purchased by John J. Emery, whose house at 5 East Sixty-eighth Street occupies the adjoining fifty-foot frontage to the west. The Marquand residence has not yet been sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter the two dwellings 444 and 446 Park Avenue, on plot 33.6 by 50.

George H. McFarland has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 37 West Ninetieth Street, 19 by 100.8:

It is reported that Gustav Blumenthal has sold the four-story brick-and-stone-front dwelling 28 West Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.8.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for William Oothout of Santa Barbara, Cal., the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue. The buyers, Schoch & Fischer, manufacturers of silk embroidery, will erect a factory on the site.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for the Rosenstock estate to Joseph J. Nolan the two five-story flats, with stores, 749 and 751 Columbus Avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, on plot 50.8 by 100.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Mrs. Hopper the three-story brick dwelling 229 West Twenty-fifth Street, 21 by 98.9.

William P. Slocovitch has sold the triangular plot formed by the intersection of Broadway, Isham Street, and Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, 166.9 by 136.7 by 95.8.

J. B. Tailer is the buyer of 43 West Forty-seventh Street, Lyman G. Bloomingdale of 48 East Sixty-eighth Street, and W. W. Appleton of 26 East Eightieth Street, three dwellings recently reported sold.

Porter & Co. have sold for William Burns the three three-story brick-and-stone dwellings 111, 113, and 115 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, on plot 59.6 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co., as brokers, have sold 130 and 132 Second Street, old buildings, on plot 40.5 by 100. The buyers will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for Julius Stoloff to a Mr. Kaufman, for investment, the five-story brick tenement 744 East Ninth Street, 25 by 94.

John Katzman has sold to builders, for improvement, 93, 95, and 95½ Cannon Street, 50 by 100, and 224 and 226 East Eleventh Street, 43 by 95.

H. J. Sachs has sold for Lena Baum, 67 Ludlow Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 26 by 87.

Samuel Friedman has sold for Goodman & Wallach to Henry Tishman, for about $117,000, the property at the southwest corner of Avenue B and Fourth Street, 48 by 80.

Cohen & Glauber have resold to a builder the northeast corner of Attorney and Broome Streets, a lot 25 by 60.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the various owners 186 to 192 Chrystie Street, a plot 93.9 by 100.

H. Blum has sold for a Mr. Jullen to L. Bernstein 121 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16 by 100.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for James T. Barry to Mrs. H. A. Rolph the four-story double flat 1,252 Fulton Avenue and the four-story single flat 1,254 Fulton Avenue. In exchange Mr. Barry takes two vacant parcels at William's Bridge, being the southwest corner of White Plains Road and Elizabeth Street, 100 by 100, and the northwest corner of Flower Street and Second Avenue, 100 by 100.

The Barclay Realty Company, which will erect an eighteen-story office structure at the southwest corner of Broadway and Duane Street, has secured a building loan of $1,700,000 from the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

The American Realty Company conveyed yesterday to Stewart H. Chisholm a one-third interest in the property 70 by 187.6, running through from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, 450 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Plans for a new hotel to be erected on the plot have been recently prepared.

John Martin has sold to a client for investment 117 East Thirty-first Street, a private residence, recently improved and leased.

H. A. Stahl has sold for John Bell the two lots 50 by 100 feet on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near Morris Avenue, to E. Loewenthahl.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Solomon De Walltearss.

2,403 Second Avenue, west side, 25.1 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25.6 by 90; five-story brick flat, with stores; trustee's sale, to J. Chlimowitz $18,400

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

215 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 22 by 25.2, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. B. De Witt 5,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

6 Fifth Street, Van Nest, south side, 123.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 25 by 100; two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. B. Lefferts 3,000

10 Fifth Street, Van Nest, north side, 223.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 25 by 100; two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. B. Lefferts 3,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, James P. Davenport, referee, Seventy-third Street, north side, 93 feet west of Madison Avenue, 16 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $36,689.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Madison Street, Van Nest, west side, 100 feet north of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,506.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 20.3 feet east of Intervale Avenue, 50 by 91.5 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,004; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Leopold Leo, referee, Brown Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of Sagamore Street, 50 by 150, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,051.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for a four-story brick school; 100 by 88.8; Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel of 230 East Ninety-first Street, owner; F. A. De Meuron, Yonkers, N. Y., architect; cost, $100,000.

Broome and Ridge Streets, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 41.6 by 49.6; Levine & Davis of 1,678 Madison Avenue, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $40,000.

College Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 19.4 by 36; William Schupp of 3 St. Paul's Place, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Delancey and Eldridge Streets, northwest corner, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; M. J. Adrian of 330 Bowery, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 370 Broome Street, to six-story brick offices, with stores; Lorillard estate of 56 Wall Street, owner; G. E. Escher of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

Lexington Avenue and Fiftieth Street, southwest corner, to five-story brick offices; New York Central Railroad Company, owner; C. W. Smith, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 252 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; F. Biehl of 475 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Biehl of 476 Ninth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 214 to 220 Broome Street, to a two-and-one-half-story brick hall and meeting room; J. Levy, premises, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two and three story brick studio, with stores; E. R. Peabody of 32 Wall Street, owner; C. F. Winkelman of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 129 Duane Street, to five-story brick lofts, with stores; S. Ziekel, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons of 225 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 2,627 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 22x by 57; T. W. Flynn of 176 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.

ALL LAND in roadbed of Grove St in front of above; Frederick W. Brooker to Joseph W. A. McConaghy, quitclaim $1

AVENUE A, 254 and 256, e s, 51.6x95.6; Henry Kropf and others, executors, to Adolf Gans 41,000

AVENUE B, 99 and 101, e s, 40.2x93; Pauline Wolf and another, executors, to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $8,000) 39,400

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 201st St, 50x112x50x112.3; George D. Kingston to Anthony Smyth and another, (mtg $11,000) 100

BROOK AV, e s, 124.6 ft s of 142d St, 25.6x100; William M. Amermann to Ella R. Dale, E. & S. 100

BROOME ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 25x76.6; Rudolph F. Lalg, by guardian, to Julius J. Merkel, 1-7 part, all title, (mtg $21,000) 2,857

BROOME ST, s w corner of Chrystie St, 25x76.6; Elizabeth H. Taylor and others to Julius J. Merkel, 6-7 part, (mtg $21,000) 18,143

BROOME ST, 323, s w corner of Chrystie St, 25x76.6; Julius J. Merkel to Charles Sanders, ⅓ part, (mtg $41,000) 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 100.11 ft n of Hester St, 50.2x100x50.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Henry Meyer, (mtg $38,000) 1

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, at Westchester Creek; George Ruecker to Edward J. Stanton 1

FOX ST, w s, 246.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x100; Martha Graham to Michael L. Rodkinson (mtg $3,000) ..... Omitted

GOERCK ST, 25, w s, 274.11x100; Isaac Amdursky to Levy Minskey, (mtg $20,000) 1

GROVE ST, or Av, w s, 185 ft n of 181st St, 26.5x120.8; Frederick W. Brooker to Joseph W. A. McConaghy (mtg $3,500) 100

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD AND 169TH St; Boulevard Lafayette, n w corner of 160th St; Boulevard Lafayette, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 159th St; 160th St, at line between land of Smith & West; Catharine Pilkington to Walter R. Comfort, ½ of ½ part, (mtg 1-6 of $148,500) 100

JEROME AV, e s, 108.5 ft n of Garfield St, 28.6x165.11x25x152.3; Florence M. Constantine to Philip J. Schmand, (mtg —) ½ part 100

LOCUST AV, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, runs 130x e 100x n 130 to centre of 140th St x e 335 to w s of pier x s 260x w 435 with land under water; Edwin B. Tompkins to Robert C. Fisher, 1-6 part, (mtg $70,000) 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 80th St, 25x100; John A. Prigge to Isaac N. P. Stokes, (mtg $20,000) 1

RIVERDALE LANE, adjoining lands of Mrs. Samler, contains 1 65-100 acres, with right of way over private street, contains 13-1000 acres; Frances Rivers to Rivers estate, (mtg $7,000) 100

SPRING ST, 54, s s, 25.2x110.3x24.6x116; Mary Schilt and another, executors, to Julia Samuels, (mtg $15,000) 1,000

THOMPSON ST, 139, w s, 24.8x100; Karl Fetsch to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $30,000) 1

TRAVERS ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Decatur Av, 50.8x92.8x50.6x91.6; Max Just and another to George D. Kingston 1

WALTON AV, w s, 175.2 ft s of 150th St, 17.8x101x17.8x100.1; William M. Amermann to Ella R. Dale, R. & S. 100

WALTON AV, w s, 414.4 ft n of 150th St, 16.6x94.3x16.6x94; St

BUSINESS TROBULES.

New York City.

ASPELL & Co.—Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Martin H. Vogel receiver for Aspell & Co. (corporation), formerly dealers in groceries at 151 Hudson Street, on the application of Directors Louis L. Clarke, James J. Bennett, and Louis W. Stolesbury. The corporation ceased to do business on July 5, 1898, and there are no assets. The liabilities are $35,000, the only creditor being the American Exchange National Bank. There is a suit pending against the corporation for $9,744 for commissions on sales, which is being contested. The corporation had a capital stock of $25,000.

HENRY W. KNIGHT.—A meeting of the creditors of Henry W. Knight, book publisher of 150 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday in the office of James C. Lenney, at 149 Broadway. The statement presented to the creditors showed liabilities to the amount of $250,000, nominal assets to the amount of $202,000, and actual assets to the amount of $15,000. An offer was made to compromise at ten cents on the dollar, five cents payable on June 1 and five cents on Dec. 1. A committee of creditors was appointed to investigate and report upon its acceptance. The committee consists of J. J. Little, Emerson B. Hencks of Philadelphia; William Brereton, and Henry N. Avery.

EDWARD A. PARMELE and OSCAR S. FLASH.—Edward A. Parmele and Oscar S. Flash, composing the firm of Parmele & Flash, wholesale dealers in lumber at 35 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Louis B. Ochmichen, without preference. Arthur A. Michell is the attorney for the assignee. Mr. Parmele has been in the lumber business since 1888, and he was formerly President of the Parmele & Eccleston Lumber Company, from which he retired in July, 1899, and the present firm was formed in February, 1900. They handled lumber from North Carolina and had a branch at Norfolk, Va. The assignment is for the purpose of dissolving the partnership. It is said the liabilities are about $5,000 and they expect the assets are sufficient to pay the creditors in full.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILIP ZIERING.—Philip Ziering, fur manufacturer at 173 Mercer Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $2,689 and no assets.

LUCY E. HAYDEN.—Lucy E. Hayden, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 2,573 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $3,831 and assets $1,725, consisting of stock $1,225 and fixtures $500. There are fifty creditors. She began business in March last.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.—A meeting of the creditors of John L. Sullivan, ex-champion pugilist, was called yesterday in the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy, at 24 Pine Street, but it went by default, as Sullivan did not appear. No creditors appeared and no claims were filed.

SAMUEL SILVERSTEIN.—Samuel Silverstein, ladies' tailor in Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities $6,624, and nominal assets $4,600, consisting of real estate, $3,500, mortgaged for $3,450; stock, $1,000, and accounts, $100. Of the liabilities those to the amount of $3,450 are secured by mortgage and those to the amount of $3,174 are unsecured, for merchandise and borrowed money.

FREDERICK V. WINTERS AND FRANK RUEHE.—Frederick V. Winters and Frank Ruehe, doing business as the Wintress Manufacturing Company, brass finishers, at 700 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $3,121 and nominal assets $2,396, consisting of stock $150, machinery $1,500, accounts $733, and cash $13. Mr. Winters has individual debts $1,273 and assets $6 in cash. The business was established in 1890, and the present firm was formed in June, 1900.

BERNARD L. GGOLDMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard L. Goldman, dealer in wines and liquors at 311 Third Avenue, by the following-named creditors: Edinger Brothers & Jacobi, $606; Engel Heller Company, $357, and S. Kraus & Brother, $1,000. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he has transferred stock, fixtures and bills receivable, aggregating $1000, and that on Monday last he removed and concealed all of his stock of wines and liquors and went out of the jurisdiction of the Court, taking with him the stock so removed. He began business in 1898 and claimed to carry a stock of $3000.

YESKI WAWASHIMA.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Yeski Kawashima, trading as Y. Kawashima & Co., dealer in Japanese goods at 371 Broadway, by the following named creditors: Morimura Bothers, $750; A. A. Vantine & Co., $350, and Mogi Emanary & Co., $180. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on Tuesday last he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. On Dec. 22 he disposed of a part of his stock to Charles Burke and permitted Sondheim & Co. to obtain an attachment in the Seventh District Court on Monday last by which a City Marshal removed a large part of his stock. He has been in business several years and has had stores at Buffalo, Binghamton and Asbury Park. He conducted an auction sale daily at 371 Broadway during the holiday season. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets.

Receivers for Fur Manufacturers.

Judge Freedman, of the Supreme Court, has appointed Robert Brandstadter and Charles Robinson joint receivers of the assets the firm of Brandstadter, Herbst & Robinson, manufacturers and importers of furs at 263 Greene Street, in a suit brought by Josef Herbst against his two partners to liquidate the affairs of the firm. The firm is solvent, having assets to the amount of $15,400 and liabilities to the amount of $7,042. The firm was dissolved by consent on Jan. 1, after being in business two years, and Mr. Herbst desired that his partners be appointed receivers. He contributed no capital to the firm, and he claims that he is entitled to a third interest in the net profits.

Receivers for W. C. Prather Company.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe appointed William C. Prather of this city and J. Kearney Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., ancillary receivers of the business of the W. C. Prather Company, coffee dealers at 70 Front Street. They were appointed receivers of the business by the United States Circuit Court in New Jersey on Tuesday last. The application is made on the petition of J. P. Mustard, William E. Godfrey and William N. Toshack, who are the owners of the company's stock to the extent of two-thirds of its total issue.

A Correction.

In an account of the failure of W. L. Pollack of No. 41 Maiden Lane, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the bankrupt was confounded with W. G. Pollock of John and Nassau Streets, who was held up and shot by highwaymen ten years ago. W. G. Pollock is doing business at the old stand.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Henry C., Jr.—Underwriters' Club	$102
ADEE, Charles F.—S. Palmer	76
BOLTHOF, Henry J.—Wanague River Paper Company	342
BROWN, Frank A., and Clara E.—William H. Jackson Company	119
BULLER, George and Annie, and William Kaiser—People of the State of New York	300
BASILE, Samuel, and Giuseppe F. Rando—People of the State of New York	200
BOOTH, Carlos, Anderson Weydell, and Arthur B. Harriman—S. Hurlson	1,062
CHASE, James, and Gerardo Ditella—People of the State of New York	100
CARROLL, Joseph J.—C. F. Hallock	240
CERION COMPANY—B. F. Warren	2,049
DEBENHAM, George—F. W. Banks	248
DARUT, Julius—H. Greenberg	92
D'HABLAY, Emilie L.—E. A. Weed	471
DAVIS, Philip, and Samuel Herman—People of the State of New York	300
DYE, Oliver W.—National Mohawk River Bank	3,543
DU HAMEL, Louis—and Baumann and another	90
ENOS, Blanche—T. B. Starr	126
FISCHER, Ferdinand A.—H. H. Jackson and another, costs	57
FISCHER, Ferdinand A.—H. H. Jackson and another, costs	814
GALLIGAN, Patrick and Patrick, Jr.—G. H. Richardson and another	112
GADD, Luther G.—Manhattan Life Insurance Company	117
GIBSON, Dessa, or Dessa Stevens—M. Klein	1,055
GRISWOLD, Henry W.—E. J. Larkin	1,199
GUNNISON, Austin—M. Harris	208
HASSON, John J.—City of New York, costs	77
IMPERIALI, Rosario—John Bell Company	470
INTEKURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Steinman	240
JACOBY, John W., and Emma D. Smith—People of the State of New York	300
JORRISCH, Max and Julius Schwitz—People of the State of New York	500
KILGEN, George—William H. Jackson & Co	133
KASHOWITZ, Max and Joseph J. Kapelowitz and another, costs	143
KETCHAM, Leonard D.—A. P. Benham	200
LONGOBUCO, Maria—F. Zanfini, costs	48
LIEBERMAN, Isaac, David Levy, and Julius Lieberman—B. Segeal	558
LANZELLO, Francesco—P. R. Ferrari	25
LAMB, George A.—G. Jacobs	59
LAMB, George A.—F. W. Menzies and another	469
LAVELLE, Sarsfield H.—Henry Huber Company	465
LAVELLE, Sarsfield H.—Henry Huber Company	122
LAUDE, Bernard—I. P. Hamilton	371
LEONARD, George G.—City of New York, costs	98
LIEBERMAN, Ernest—F. Potter	443
MORTON, George W.—H. Wasserman	190
MAHONEY, James P.—M. L. Ernst and another	191
MAESEL, Charles—H. Loeb and another	327
MULVIHIL, Mary E.—H. Folks, committee	38
MISTANIZ, Liubonair R.—T. Hagan, costs	90
MANSELL, William—Brighton Beach Racing Association and another	84
MOORE, Robert W.—New York Athletic Club of the City of New York	73
McCLURE, Anna—C. Nachtigall	195
MONTANA SMELTING AND REFINING Company—Brown & Green Company	130
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Waller	161
MANHATTAN DAIRY COMPANY—P. Steinmann	148
MULVANEY, Mary C.—J. Spies	120
NIETO, David—E. S. Boteler	175
PASTURO, Gaetano—P. J. Cullinan, Commissioner	800
PIKE, Charles E.—L. A. Katz	225
PICKRELL, Percy A.—C. L. Mendel	286
PICKRELL, Percy A.—C. L. Mendel	237
PARSONS, Charles M.—T. A. Nevins, costs	91
ROBERTS, John B.—J. R. Taber and another	288
RANKIN, James M.—P. Brady and another	52
RUBIN, Barnett, and Samuel Volpe—People of the State of New York	500
ROY, Elmer E.—City of New York, costs	76
ROMHILD, Carl—H. L. Stratton and another	221
ROSENBAUM, Henry—C. Sternbach and another, costs	141
STUART, George E.—Underwriters' Club	155
THOMSON, William I.—J. Rooney	584
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. A. Robitzek and another	151
VAN RAITZ, Feodora—William H. Jackson & Co	204
WITTEKIND, Charles—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	73
WADDELL, James—Jackson Architectural Iron Works	80
WEIHER, Lorenz S. J., Jr.—A. Harder	507
YOUNG, Ernest—E. H. Tewes	67

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:50 A. M.—36 Avenue B; Tobias & Sperling; damage, $500.

9:30 A. M.—971 Second Avenue; Regina Lowenstein; damage, $200.

10:40 A. M.—44 West Seventeenth Street; Mary Galt; damage, $100.

11:25 A. M.—325 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Stephen Devine; damage, trifling.

11:45 A. M.—142 Eldridge Street; Rachel Rosen; damage trifling.

13:45 A. M.—Southeast corner Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street; Edward Pierce; damage, $200.

12:15 P. M.—636 Prospect Place; Annie Martin; damage, $50.

1:45 P. M.—1,513 Third Avenue; R. Winter; damage, $5,000.

2:30 P. M.—123 West Forty-fifth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $2,000.

5:15 P. M.—Northwest corner One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Daly Avenue; William Mulle; damage, $4,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EL KRIVER, Minn., Jan. 7.—The new Houlton Block, containing Houlton's Bank, teh Opera House, the general stores, Post Office, lodge rooms, and offices, was burned last night. The loss is $75,000, partly insured.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,405.

To the creditors of Sarah Bernstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Sarah Bernstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 8th, 1903.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDMUND R. LYON, Bankrupt.—No. 4,829.

To the creditors of Edmund R. Lyon of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1902, the said Edmund R. Lyon was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 28d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 8th, 1903.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE MOLL, Bankrupt.—No. 5,457.

Notice is hereby given that Isidore Moll, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 8th, 1903.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SCHENKEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, hats, valises, furs, and now in the premises of the bankrupt, No. 886 and 888 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on January 8th and 9th, 1903, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for said stock will be received by La Roy S. Gove, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, at No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to January 10th, 1903, at 10 A. M.; that the same will be opened at the office of said attorneys on said 10th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids.

If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Samuel Schenkein on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. M. FERNALD & SON, bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Thursday, January 15, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 14 and 16 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of neckwear supplies, office furniture, fixtures, &c. Order of La Roy S. Gove, Trustee. Alexander A. Tausky, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

144TH STREET AND SOUTHERN BOULEvard.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as receiver, etc., plaintiff, against MARY LAVERY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by L. J. Phillips and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the town of Morrisania, and known and designated on a map of East Morrisania, lying westerly of the branch railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, October, 1851, which said map was (with a map of Port Morris on the same sheet) on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 9th, 1852, as part of Lots Numbers sixty-two (62) and sixty-three (63), and the whole of Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one, (21,) and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, (late Grove Street;) running thence northerly along the Southern Boulevard one hundred (100) feet more or less to the division line between Lots Numbers sixty-one (61) and sixty-two (62) and twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) on said map; thence easterly and along said division line one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less, to the westerly side of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Prospect Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street one hundred and sixty (160) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

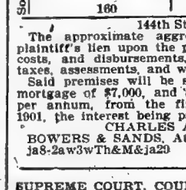

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,930.98, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,900.45.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $7,000, and accrued interest at 6% per annum, from the first day of November, 1901, the interest being payable quarterly.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. ja8-2aw3wTh&M&ja29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

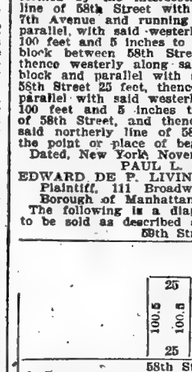

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, January 7th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaindiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, pfece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue distant three hundred and eighty-three one-hundredths (283.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 183.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,979 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $309.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $94.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the 10th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at the office of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, N. Y., the 13th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, Jr., JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. BARTINE, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. n13-1aw6mTh

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Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant becomes its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and **$1** a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

New Pianos, $100-200.

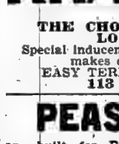

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 491 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.

Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange. EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT. 113 EAST 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,600 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Upright, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$45 Chickering. Small upright, $40. Mahogany upright, slightly used, $95. Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Uprights used, $45, $80, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

Pianos.—Steinway, Sohmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Mylius, 12 Union Square, between 14th, 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue, distant three hundred and eight and eighty one-hundredths (308.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,977 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,385.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $308.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $94.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

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Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

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Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

For Sale.

$1 A Week — EDISON PHONOGRAPH — $1 A Week

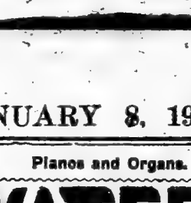

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MUSIC BOXES Musical Clocks, Music Albums, Talking Machines. Send for catalogue. E. L. Cundet, 7 Barclay, City. Old Music Boxes Repaired by Experts.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

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TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

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Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

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Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed, Room 7, 237 Broadway.

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IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ATTILA DE SZEMERE and LEOPOLD GRUNHUT, plaintiffs, against SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE L'ELECTROTYPOGRAPHE MERAY ROZAR, D. WEHRLIN & CIE., Paris, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 17th, 1902.

EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Société Française de l'Electrotypographe Meray Rozar, D. Wehrlin & Cie., Paris, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the th day of December, 1902.

New York, December 18th, 1902.

Yours, &c., EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiffs. 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d18-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MEYER DUBINSKY, Involuntary Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Meyer Dubinsky, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated the 6th day of January, 1903, setting forth, among other things, that he has offered terms of composition, which terms have been accepted in writing by a majority in number of all creditors whose claims have been allowed and which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, that the consideration to be paid by the bankrupt to his creditors and the money necessary to pay all debts which have priority and the costs of the proceedings have been duly deposited in one of the duly designated depositories in bankrupt

CAPT. TITUS IS DEPOSED

Inspector Brooks Commands Detective Bureaus.

Manhattan and Borough Offices Consolidated, with Capts. Langan and Formosa, Newly Promoted, in Active Charge.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday reorganized the Detective Bureau, consolidating the Manhattan and the Brooklyn offices under the general supervision of Inspector Nicholas Brooks. In Mulberry Street Capt. Titus was deposed and sent to do precinct duty at the Oak Street Station. He is succeeded by Capt. Langan, who got his commission only yesterday morning. In Brooklyn Capt. James G. Reynolds, who has long been in charge of it, has been transferred to the Fifth Avenue Station in that borough, and his place will be taken by Capt. Charles A. Formosa. One of the last acts of Commissioner Partridge on Dec. 31 was to make the latter a Captain after he had served for years as a Detective Sergeant in the Central Office. The order making these and other changes was as follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4.

(1) In addition to his present duties, Borough Inspector Nicholas Brooks is hereby assigned to the command of the Central Office Bureau of Detectives and of the Branch Detective Office in the Borough of Brooklyn. His office will be at Police Headquarters in the Borough of Manhattan. He will at the earliest practicable moment make such recommendations in the way of changes in the detective force or otherwise as are necessary to improve its discipline and its efficiency.

(2) Capt. Charles A. Formosa is hereby assigned to the command of the Branch Detective Office in the Borough of Brooklyn, and will report to Inspector Brooks.

(3) Capt. James J. Langan is hereby assigned to the command of the Central Office Bureau in Manhattan, and will report to Inspector Brooks.

(4) Capt. George F. Titus is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Precinct.

(5) Capt. James G. Reynolds is hereby assigned to the command of the Forty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn.

(6) Capt. Ernest K. Lindemann is hereby assigned to the command of the Sixty-eighth Precinct, Brooklyn.

(7) Capt. Dennis F. Ward is hereby assigned to the command of the Eighth Precinct.

(8) The Inspector of the Second District, Acting Inspector O'Brien, is relieved of the command of the Detective Bureau and Central Office squad, both of which will be under the command of Borough Inspector Brooks, who will be responsible for the condition of the building at 300 Mulberry Street, and, subject to the orders of the Chief Inspector, will have immediate command of such portions of the uniformed force as is stationed within that building.

The above to take effect at 6 A. M. Jan. 8.

After this order had been issued, Police Commissioner Greene was asked if he had been dissatisfied with the work of Capt. Titus in the Detective Bureau, but declined to speak upon that point.

"Is this change a part of a general reorganization?"

"Yes, it is part of the scheme of reorganization," said the Commissioner. "This gives Borough Inspector Brooks a chance to reorganize the Detective Bureau and to make a reputation as a police officer second to none in the United States, and I think he will achieve it."

"Does it signify that the detectives will now have to get evidence against gambling houses?"

"Yes, I suppose they will."

Commissioner Greene was asked why Capt. Langan had been sent to the Detective Bureau, and he replied that the assignment had been made on the recommendation of Inspector Brooks. When reminded that Capt. Langan had been one of Byrnes's old detectives and that Capt. Formosa was also an old detective, he said: "I would not appoint any man to command the Detective Bureau who had not had detective experience."

Inspector Brooks said he was gratified at the confidence Commissioner Greene had shown in him.

"How long do you think it will take to reorganize the Detective Bureau?" he was asked.

"Not very long," said Inspector Brooks.

"Are you going to make a general 'shake-up'?"

"I shall first have to go over the personnel of the force," was the reply, "before I can answer that question."

When asked why he had recommended Capt. Langan for the head of the Manhattan bureau under him, Inspector Brooks said:

"I suggested his name because he knows more crooks than any man in the department, and he has been a Sergeant under me, and I know him thoroughly."

Capt. Titus did not know of the change until informed of it by reporters.

"I am glad to know that Inspector Brooks is to be the head of the department," he said, "and also that Capt. Langan is to take my place." Further than this he refused to make any comment. It had been suggested that Capt. O'Brien might succeed Titus, and the latter is believed to have been displeased at the prospect.

Capt. Langan was appointed to the force May 14, 1878, and was promoted to a Roundsman eight years later. He was advanced to the grade of Sergeant May 26, 1887. In politics he is a Democrat. For years he had been in charge of the Criminal Court squad.

Capt. Formosa, promoted the day before Commissioner Greene took charge, was sent to command the Sheepshead Bay station. In politics he is a Republican. Inspector Byrnes had much confidence in his detective ability.

District Attorney Jerome, when asked about the changes in the Police Department, said:

"A detective force that cannot secure evidence against gamblers which can be obtained by amateurs is not a capable force."

Asked about Gen. Greene, Mr. Jerome said:

"He is doing excellently so far, but I think it would be vicious legislation to extend the term of office of the Police Commissioner. The Reform element fought for years for a single-headed Commission with the power of removal in the hands of the Mayor. Van Wyck was responsible for Devery and the Mayor, holding the power of removal is responsible for all the errors in the City Government. Now that it is feared that the reform element may be defeated at the coming election, it is proposed to extend the term of offic of Police Commissioner. That looks as if they are trying to accomplish by statute what ought to be accomplished by man."

SAYS GANNON WOULD TELL.

Jerome Declares Police Captain Offered to "Squeal"—Opposes Accused Official's Plea to Have Indictment Dismissed.

That Capt. James Gannon, against whom charges for neglect of duty were filed at Police Headquarters on Tuesday, and who, for some time, has been under indictment for failure to suppress a disorderly house, had volunteered to tell District Attorney Jerome all he knew regarding the connection between certain politicians and the police, was a declaration made yesterday in open court by Mr. Jerome himself.

Mr. McManus, Capt. Gannon's counsel, appeared yesterday before Recorder Goff with a motion that the indictment against his client be dismissed. The motion was denied by the Recorder, who instead said he would have Gannon's case moved for trial on Jan. 26.

In opposing the motion by Mr. McManus Mr. Jerome said:

"Possibly Capt. Gannon has failed to inform his counsel of his many offers to the District Attorney to 'squeal' on politicians and police officials."

"In justice to my client," Mr. McManus replied, "I wish to inform the Court that Capt. Gannon has informed his counsel of his visits to the District Attorney's office and the many efforts made by Assistant District Attorney Morgan to get him to talk. Last Monday, when he was in Mr. Morgan's office, Gannon was told that the District Attorney was more anxious just now to get an Inspector than a Captain, and he was asked if he had any information to give regarding Inspector Thompson, or whoever was in charge of the district including the Eighteenth Precinct. When my client told Mr. Morgan he had no such information to impart, the interview was followed by the filing of charges against him at Police Headquarters."

"This last interview with Capt. Gannon," retorted District Attorney Jerome, "was but one of a great number. Capt. Gannon came to us of his own motion to convey information which might be of value, and by so doing perform a service to the people of the State, redress the wrong he has already done and merit some clemency for himself which otherwise he would not be entitled to."

Capt. Gannon preceded Capt. Creeden, now retired, as commander of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. One day, it is said, a man with strong political influence called at the station and told Capt. Gannon that he was going to open a pool room, and asked the Captain to "stand" for it. Gannon, who then was under charges, declined.

Soon afterward the man in question returned with two leading Tammany politicians who, when persuasion failed, tried to coerce Gannon into acquiescing in their demand. A stormy few minutes followed, which ended by the politicians and the alleged pool room proprietor being put out of the station.

When Creeden succeeded Gannon the latter is said to have told him to watch the alleged pool room, and is also said to have related the above incident. Afterward, when Capt. Creeden's troubles began, Gannon is said to have gone to the District Attorney's office and offered to become a witness against Capt. Creeden to prove that the latter had knowledge of the character of the place. At that time the District Attorney allowed the impression to go abroad that Capt. Gannon would never be tried on the indictment against him. When Capt. Creeden was retired, Capt. Gannon's testimony was no longer needed, and his counsel say that since then District Attorney Jerome has tried to get information from him regarding Inspector Thompson and another Inspector, which Capt. Gannon failing to give, the charges against him were filed.

NEW WARDMEN REPORT.

Substitutes for Precinct Detectives Swept Out by Greene Are on Duty.

The 276 patrolmen who were recently assigned by Commissioner Greene to do duty as precinct detectives and wardmen, to take the place of an equal number who were remanded to patrol duty, reported at the various precincts to which they were assigned at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

One of the men selected, Daniel H. Driscoll, who is now a precinct detective in the Madison Street Station, was formerly a Detective Sergeant, and was reduced to the rank of patrolman by Commissioner Partridge.

Brave Policeman Honored.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday received from President W. H. Moore of the Life Saving Benevolent Association a bronze medal and $25 in gold to be presented to Policeman John Gibbons of the Twenty-ninth Precinct for rescuing from drowning Rose Schwartz at One Hundred and Sixth Street and the East River, on July 17 last. The Commissioner presented the money and pinned the medal on Policeman Gibbons's breast at Headquarters, commending the recipient for his bravery.

LEGAL NOTES.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.—On an appraisal a decedent's estate turned out to be worth $10,351, and, being over $10,000, was therefore subject to a transfer tax. The executors of August Liss, the decedent, had expended $470 for a burial plot for his body, and the further sum of $235 for fencing and sodding it, and therefore claimed that if the aggregate amount of these items was allowed as an expense of administration the estate would be brought below $10,000, and would not then be subject to the tax. Surrogate Church of Kings County has allowed their claim. He said: "Considering the items of the burial plot and the fencing and improvement of the same as one item, it seems clear that this amount should be deducted as an expense of the estate. The reasonable funeral expenses of the decedent are entitled to priority of payment over even debts of the deceased. A debt or an expense of administration will not be considered in estimating the amount of the tax. The amount represented by the expenditures of the administrator or the expense of administration never passes to the legatee or next of kin, and therefore is not subject to the tax.'" If the funeral expenses of a decedent are manifestly improper an executor or administrator will not be allowed to charge for them, but will only be reimbursed in a sum considered reasonable. "There is no proof whatever," continued the Surrogate, "showing that any of these items could be procured for any less sum than that stated by the administrator, and when we consider the amount of real and personal property left by the decedent and his station in life, it seems that this amount is very reasonable and appropriate, and therefore should be deducted." It is also held by the Surrogate that taxes actually levied, due and owing and capable of payment at the time of the decedent's death, must be deducted from the corpus of the estate. It was the duty of the executors to pay such taxes, and if they had willfully neglected to pay them they would be justly subject to censure.

MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR SERVANT'S NEGLIGENCE.—A guest in a hotel had received permission to use a bathtub in the room of another guest, and rang for a bellboy to prepare the bath. The bellboy opened the tub faucets and left the room to procure towels. He was gone for a considerable time, during which the tub overflowed and the water injured goods in a store under the hotel. In an action for damages brought by the storekeeper against the proprietor of the hotel, the Supreme Court of Alabama decided that the negligence of the bellboy occurred while he was acting within the scope of his employment, and that the defendant was liable. (Steele vs. May, 33 Southern Reporter, 30.) The court said in part: "The general rule as to the liability of the master for the act of his servant, as gathered from the authorities, is that the master is liable for all injuries to person or property caused by the negligence of the servant, if the act which results in the injury is done while the servant is acting within the scope of his employment in the master's service; though the act was not necessary to the performance of the servant's duties, or was not expressly authorized by the master or known to him.'" The following language from Wood on master and servant is quoted: "A master cannot screen himself from liability for an injury committed by his servant, within the line of his employment, by setting up private instructions or orders given by him, and their violation by the servant. By putting the servant in his place he becomes responsible for all acts within the line of his employment, although they are willful and directly antagonistical to his orders. The simple test is, whether they were acts within the scope of his employment; not whether they were done while prosecuting the master's business; but whether they were done by the servant in furtherance thereof, and were such as may be fairly said to have been authorized by him."

New Parochial School Planned.

A new parochial school for the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel will be erected on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 200 feet west of First Avenue. The building will be four stories in height, with a front of granite, brick, and terra cotta, and will have a frontage of 100 feet. In the rear part of the structure there will be a large auditorium, with two balconies. The cost of construction is placed at $100,000 by Architect F. A. De Newron, by whom the plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday.

Glee Club Concert and Dance.

The New York University Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will give an opening concert and dance in the auditorium at University Heights this evening.

And the Winter's young yet!

Lots of it to come—lots of good overcoats yet to go at $15.

Lots of mighty good values—overcoats that were anywhere from $16 to $32; most were $22 and above.

Regular length and long overcoats—all sorts of cheviots; meltons, kerseys.

Fine worsted linings, and mostly all with silk shoulders.

All sizes to 46 inch chest—lots of young men's sizes among them, 32-34 inch chest.

$15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Horner's Furniture.

OPPORTUNE BUYING TIME.

In order to effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking annual inventory, material price reductions have been made on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, also on hundreds of individual pieces of Furniture of every description, including Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, &c.

The opportunity of the year to buy High-Class Furniture at such advantageous prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Winter Suits won't be outlawed for a good many winter days to come. $15

We've started a sale to-day where $15 captures many of the very choicest fancy worsteds and cheviots, that yesterday were $20, $22 & $24.

Best and next to best thrown in together at money-saving galore. $15

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Merino Underwear Dep't.
2d Floor.

Swiss ribbed silk vests, with fancy crocheted yokes. White, pink or blue.
75c.

Ladies' ribbed Merino tights. Black, pink, blue, natural color and white.
85c.

Children's Merino vests and drawers, — English and American Manufacture. Odd sizes.
25c.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Blanket Dep't.
4th floor.

Sale of fine California Blankets.
11x4.....6.75 and 8.75 pr.
12x4.....8.00 " 10.00 "

150 Down Comfortables covered with figured sateen. Double bed size.
4.75 each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Gloves for Street Dress. Suede, kid and heavy cape over-seam or pique sewn.
1.00 per pair.

Gloves for Evening Dress,—12, 16 and 20 button length,—suede.
1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

For Tired Brains
and overwrought nerves
Bass' Ale
stimulates the digestion and
Induces Restful Sleep!

Sale of Men's Suits.
Single and Double Breasted Sacks, also Black Cutaways and Sacks.
All marked down; some have been $25, $28 & $30.
Your choice at $15.
New York Store only.

Sale of Overcoats
still continues in all our Stores at $15.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
PARLOR MORRIS CHAIRS, $12 & $14
Oak and Mahogany frames, seat and back upholstered in Tapestry.
CORNER CHAIRS, $4, $7 & $9.
Mahogany finish and Gilt frames, some inlaid, others plain, seats upholstered in Tapestry and Damask.
RECEPTION CHAIRS, $5 & $7
Mahogany finish and Gilt frames, seats upholstered in Tapestry and Damask.
Novelties in design and colorings, some reproductions of the oldest and best works of decorative art, but, alas! on account of the rush this year they were not finished in time for Xmas, so must now be disposed of below even the factory price, so promptly
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Bargains to Burn

Hundreds in every department piled high on every table and every shelf, packed in every show case and every show place.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and SATURDAY WILL BE FEVER HEAT

and the prices the lowest ever known. So far we've been generous; from now on we'll be prodigal. This is not a sale of odds and ends and shop worn goods, but the brightest, newest, and the world's best merchandise of 1903.

WE WILL BREAK ALL RECORDS

in value giving in this sale of all sales, where Dimes and Quarters take the place of Dollars. A surprise to the people, a wonder to the trade, a masterful stroke in modern merchandising never to be forgotten.

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Overcoats.

Men's $12.50 and $15 Overcoats for $5.75
In blues, blacks and brown kerseys.
Men's $18 and $20 Overcoats for $9.75
New and beautiful Overcoats, hand tailored; lengths 48 to 52 inches.
Men's $22, $25 and $28 Overcoats for $13.75
In all the new, up-to-date styles; imported fabrics.
Men's $30 and $35 Overcoats for $18.75
All these garments are hand tailored and foreign fabrics.
Men's $40 and $50 Overcoats for $23.75
The world's best garments, imported fabrics, in montagnacs, vicunas and patent beavers; every one silk lined.

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Suits.

Men's $13.00 and $13.50 Suits for $7.75
All styles, blues, blacks and fancy cassimeres.
Men's $15.00 and $18.00 Suits for $9.75
In single and double breasted; 40 styles to select from.
Men's $20.00 and $22.00 Suits for $11.75
In all colors and fabrics, single and double breasted styles.
Men's $22.50 and $25.00 Suits for $14.75
In imported fabrics, single and double breasted styles, 100 styles to select from.
Men's $28.00 and $32.00 Suits for $18.75
Made of the costliest worsteds, tweeds, vicunas; single and double breasted.

January Clearance Sale of
Boys' Clothing.

BOYS' ALL-WOOL AND CORDUROY PANTS, value 75c. and $1.00; sizes 3 to 16..... 29c
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS, in blue, black and fancy cheviots, value $3.00 and $4.00; sizes 7 to 16, at..... $1.95
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS, fancy mixtures; sizes 8 to 16; value $4.50 and $6.00, at..... $2.95
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 2-PIECE SUITS, blue and black serges and fancy mixtures; sizes 8 to 16; value $6.00 to $8.00, at $3.95
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 3-PIECE SUITS, blue, black and fancy mixtures; sizes 10 to 16; value $5.00 to $6.00, at.... $3.45
BOYS' ALL-WOOL 3-PIECE SUITS, blue and black serges and cheviots; sizes 10 to 16; value $7.00 to $10.00, at $4.95
YOUNG MEN'S LONG PANTS SUITS, blue, black and fancy mixtures; sizes 15 to 20; value $6.50 to $8.00, at.... $4.85
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, double and single breasted, in fancy mixtures; sizes 15 to 20; value $8.00 to $12.00, at.... $6.85
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, dark mixtures, military style; sizes 16 to 20; value $12.00 to $15.00, at..... $8.85
BOYS' REEFER AND MIDDY COATS; sizes 3 to 10; value $10.00 to $12.00, at..... $5.00
BOYS' OVERCOATS; sizes 4 to 16; value $8.00 to $12.00, at.. $5.00

January Clearance Sale of
Rain-Proof Coats.

Men's Overcoats, 50 inches long, absolutely all-wool, rain-proof, extra heavy weight, silk sleeve lining, guaranteed $12.50 value for... $5

Men's Winter Weight Rain-Proof Overcoats, half silk lined, chock full of style, 48 to 52 inches in length; 14 styles to select from; they are $22 and $25 values for.. $10

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Furnishings.

15c. Linen Collars, to go at..... 5c
25c. and 35c. Wool Hosiery, to go at..... 17c
35c. Suspenders, to go at..... 19c
50c. Cashmere Gloves, to go at..... 22c
50c. Neckwear, to go at..... 25c
50c. and 75c. Wool Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each 35c
75c. Neckwear, to go at..... 39c
$1.00 Neckwear, to go at..... 47c
$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Silk Suspenders, to go at... 48c
$1.00 White Shirts, to go at..... 59c
$1.50 Colored Shirts, plain and plaited bosom, to go at 79c
$1.00 and $1.25 Dogskin Gloves, to go at..... 85c
$1.00 and $1.25 Wool Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each..... 85c
$1.50 Silk and Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each..... 95c
$1.50 Royal Silk Plush Shirts and Drawers, to go at, each..... 95c

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Pants

Men's Pants, values $3.00 for.....$1.75
Men's Pants, values $4.00 & $5.00, for 2.75
Men's Pants, values $5.50 & $6.00, for 3.75
Men's Pants, values $6.50 & $8.00, for 4.75

Open Saturday Evenings till 9 o'Clock.
Taylor Clothing Co.
Cor. Broadway and Chambers St.

January Clearance Sale of
Men's Shoes
Our entire Shoe Stock must go regardless of cost. Closing out department. The greatest bargains ever offered—$3.00, $3.50, and $4.00 Shoes, all to go at..... $2.29

Adams Dry Goods Co
SIXTH AVENUE, 21ST AND 22D STREETS, N. Y.

Our First Annual Sale of the Celebrated
"Columbia," "Yale," "Harvard," "Dartmouth," "Premier" and "Cornell" Unlaundered Shirts!

This Sale Is Now in Full Swing and Is Proving a Marked Success.
It Is, However, the 20th Annual Sale of These Famous Shirts!

Less than a year ago the agency for these Shirts was transferred to us after a successful career in one Sixth Avenue house for nearly a quarter of a century. Thousands of men know these brands. To these thousands we can say that the excellency of these Shirts has been rigidly maintained and wherever possible improved upon. They are here in great quantities at any time of the year, but only once a year is there any reduction in price. These celebrated Shirts can only be bought from us, and can only be bought at a cut price during this January sale. When ordering by mail state neck size and size of collar worn.

THE "Columbia"
Made from Wamsutta Cotton—1700 Irish linen bosom—felled seams—collar button guard at neck, reinforced on sides—open back—continuous facings—6 for 2.50; each..... 44c

THE "Harvard"
Made from New York Mills Muslin—2000 Irish linen bosom—double felled seams; 37 inches long—open back—collar button guard at neck—continuous facings—hand-made buttonholes—6 for 4.35; each 75c

THE "Yale"
Made from New York Mills Muslin—1,800 Irish linen bosom—hand-made buttonholes—collar button guard at neck—36 inches long—open back—only continuous facings—felled seams—6 for 3.75; each 64c

THE "Premier"
Made from New York Mills Muslin—2100 Irish linen bosom—double felled seams—38 inches long—open back—collar button guard at neck—continuous facing—hand finished throughout—no better made—6 for 5.00; each 85c

THE "Cornell"
Made from New York Mills Muslin; open back and front; 2000 Irish linen bosom; 38 inches long; double felled seams; hand finished throughout; continuous facings; 6 for 5.25; each..... 90c

THE "Dartmouth"
Made from New York Mills Muslin; open back and front; 1800 Irish linen bosom, 36 inches long, double felled seams, hand-made buttonholes, continuous facings, 6 for 4.10; each 70c

Men's Nightshirts!
MEN'S WHITE MUSLIN NIGHTSHIRTS—exceedingly well made—neatly trimmed—A1 quality of muslin—3 for $1.00—each..... 35c
MEN'S DOMET NIGHTSHIRTS—54 inches long—splendid quality—excellent colors and patterns—sold everywhere for 50c—each..... 39c
MEN'S SUPERIOR QUALITY WHITE MUSLIN NIGHTSHIRTS—handsomely trimmed—52 inches long—double stitched throughout—in this lot there are qualities that have sold from 75c to $1.00—take any nightshirt in the lot at..... 59c

Men's Collars and Cuffs!
Guaranteed Pure Irish Linens.
MEN'S IRISH LINEN COLLARS—18 styles to select from—both standing and turn down styles—including all the popular and fashionable shapes of the day—6 for..... 50c
MEN'S IRISH LINEN CUFFS in all the fashionable styles—both link and button shapes—6 for..... 90c

Men's Fancy Percale Dress Shirts!
MEN'S LAUNDERED FANCY PERCALE DRESS SHIRTS, shown in over 35 different patterns and colorings. Every Shirt is perfect in workmanship, finish, and quality. Each shirt has one pair of detached cuffs. Regular prices from $1.00 to $1.50; take your choice during this sale for..... 60c

Men's Negligee Shirts!
MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, one pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. This is a very unusual bargain chance to get a first-class Negligee Shirt that usually retails from 75c. to $1.25, for the price during this sale will be only. 50c

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; wind northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,540. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

PLATT WILL DEMAND PLEDGE FROM ODELL

Senator's Friends Want Plain Statement from Governor.

They Are Thoroughly Alarmed and Unless Odell Removes All Doubt on Saturday They Will Prepare to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Odell will go to New York to-morrow. He will attend the conference called by Senator Platt to meet in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday to decide finally upon the committee assignments for the Senate and Assembly.

The conference Saturday is likely to prove one of the most important political conferences ever held in the State. The Platt men, whether with good reason or not, are thoroughly alarmed over the situation here. They think the Senatorial combination which endeavored to prevent the organization of the Senate along the lines laid down by the Senator presents a serious menace to the Senator's re-election.

It is the intention of the Platt men at the conference Saturday to take nothing for granted. They will ask plain questions and demand straight answers.

Gov. Odell will be called upon to state just what passed between him and the three bolting Republican Senators at the conference which he had with them previous to the Republican caucus and to give what knowledge he possesses of their future intentions.

If the Governor, by his statements, dispels the suspicions which the friends of Senator Platt now entertain, the Platt men will not declare any policy calculated to widen the breach which already exists. On the other hand, if the Governor's position should not be so clearly outlined as to remove all doubt from the mind of the Senator and his friends as to what they may expect from him, it is said they will at once prepare for the battle which they will then consider is inevitable.

The Governor has declared himself, in interviews, as favorable to Senator Platt's re-election. Nevertheless, in view of what has occurred, the Platt men are uneasy.

Senator Brackett's organ in Saratoga continues to reiterate the prediction that Senator Platt will be defeated. A canvass, which has been made of the Legislature, fails to reveal where the votes to defeat him are to come from unless Gov. Odell signifies his desire for such action.

The Governor's statement that he favors Senator Platt's re-election and the assertions of his friends that he is in no way responsible for the attitude of Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg are accepted here by everybody except the friends of the Senator. Even they do not go so far as to deny the truthfulness of these declarations, but what they do say is that the present situation calls for further assurances, and these they purpose to exact at the conference Saturday.

If the fears of Senator Platt and his close advisers are not entirely allayed Saturday, their plan of campaign is ready. They will oppose the confirmation by the Senate of all Gov. Odell's appointees, including George Spencer Boyd, the present Superintendent of Public Works, and Capt. Joseph Dickey, if he should be named by the Governor for Railroad Commissioner, and will endeavor to block all legislation which the Governor wants in which there may be any politics.

There is warrant for the statement that President Roosevelt knew of the Senatorial combination before knowledge of it reached the general public, and there is much speculation here as to the President's attitude toward the movement. The three bolters are friends of Mr. Roosevelt. It is denied by them that the President in any way influenced their course, but it is also admitted that thus far he has done nothing to dissuade them from it.

Some strict organization Republicans today suggested that there were reasons why the President should have a deep personal concern about the combination, or "concert," as Senator Brackett prefers to designate it. If the "concert" persists in the announced intention to defeat all legislation which does not suit those who compose the "concert" regardless of the effect which such action may have on the party organization, the result, it is said, cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the Republican Party in the State.

A Republican schism, which would tie up legislation at Albany and embarrass the State Administration, would create a disgust on the part of the general public, it is pointed out, which probably would turn the State over to the Democrats in 1904. Such a possibility, it is said, would arouse the Democrats of the country to the opportunity of success, and it is believed by observers here would be followed by the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for President in order to take advantage of it.

Surely, it is argued, President Roosevelt must be awake to the menace to his success which may lurk in the situation which has been created here. The question is being asked by politicians, Will the President undertake the rôle of a peacemaker? As has been stated, he had knowledge of the bolt before it had eventuated. The bolters are all friends of his, and yet he has made no effort thus far to bring them back into line with the organization.

In this connection there comes an interesting suggestion straight from the camp of the bolters. It is that the President perhaps may think that he has more to gain than he has to lose by the situation which has been created. It will be recalled that before the Saratoga convention Senator Platt strongly opposed the adoption of any resolution by the convention committing the delegates to the National Convention in 1904 to Mr. Roosevelt for President.

The President's friends fought hard for such a declaration. The resolution, which was adopted after much contention in secret council, complimented the President's administration, and "urged" the delegates to be elected to go to the National Convention in 1904 to vote for his nomination.

The unwillingness of Senator Platt to go further than a mere indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, it is said, may have created the fear in the President's mind that if Senator Platt were elected for another term the delegates from New York to the National Convention of 1904 might not see fit to do as the State Convention of 1902 urged them. It is suggested that possibly a situation as regards Senator Platt's re-election, in which the President might be in a position to demand a personal pledge of support from the senior New York Senator, may present more satisfaction than it does of menace to the Presidential mind.

It is said here to-night that in order that there may be a perfect understanding as to the power and extent of the combination which is working against Senator Platt's re-election, the Senator's friends will advise him to make the punishment of his avowed opponents in the Senate a test; that is to say, that Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg be not given any Chairmanship of importance in the make-up of the Senate committees.

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Dewar's Scotch—the pleasure of a lifetime.—Adv.

BRIDGE STRUCTURE COLLAPSED

Eleven Men, Tons of Granite, and a Load of Cement Fell Into the Passaic River.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 8.—The collapse of some of the false work on the Passaic River incident to the raising of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to the work of elevating the tracks in this city and Harrison, led to the belief for several hours this afternoon and evening that there had been a serious loss of life, but by 10 o'clock at night every one of twenty-four men who were at work on and about the platform had reported himself to Time Clerk James Brannan.

The crash came shortly before the time the men would have quit work. The structure that gave way was a temporary erection of heavy timbers and planks resting on spiles driven in the west channel of the river between the pier in the middle and the Newark shore. This afternoon there were many tons of granite blocks and also much cement and tools on the structure and twenty-four men on or about it. The structure was thirty feet long and twenty wide, and was calculated to hold a much greater weight than it contained this afternoon. Suddenly the timbers slid from the under spiling and stones, cement, and men fell into the water.

Workers from boats at docks close by went to the rescue. They fished out eleven men, and from the accounts of the foreman, Aaron O. Snedecker, it appeared that thirteen more had been lost. A few minutes later two of these reported themselves. Immediate preparations were made for the search in the river for the bodies, and this was in progress for a couple of hours when the missing men slowly began to return to give their time to Clerk Brannan.

The accident will not greatly delay the work on the bridge, as Mr. Snedecker said this evening that it would take probably half or three-quarters of a day to replace the false work. While this was being done the granite blocks would be recovered from the river bottom, and he believed that by Saturday morning the work would be in full swing again.

TO RECORD INDIAN SPEECH.

Yale Men, with Special Car and Talking Machines, Will Tour the West and South.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8.—The Department of Experimental Psychology at Yale soon will begin the study of the dialects of the United States, the funds for the experiment having been granted by the Carnegie Institute at Washington, as announced some time ago. To carry out this experiment, which is to be known as the Yale Phonetic Survey, a special railroad car will be chartered and sent out to various places in the western part of the United States in charge of Yale men to collect gramophone records of the rapidly disappearing Indian dialects. Southern and Western modes of speech will also be studied and records taken, but the main object of the trip will be to collect Indian speech. The car will start some time in the Spring and will carry on its work during the coming Summer.

A movement among philologists to study the Indian dialects of the United States before they become so corrupted that study will be impracticable has been on foot for several years, the Philadelphia society having taken up the idea at the suggestion of Prof. Scripture of Yale. Until recently, however, no definite plan to carry out this work had been suggested.

NEWARK'S REALTY SMASH.

Two of the North American's Three Accused ex-Officials in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 8.—William Rowley, ex-Treasurer, and C. Gordon Ware, ex-Secretary, of the North American Realty Company, which failed yesterday, were committed to jail in default of $3,000 bail each by Judge Lambert in the First Precinct Police Court this morning. W. B. Carleton, ex-President of the defunct concern, has not as yet been found. He left the city with his wife and family Dec. 26.

Rowley, Ware, and Carleton are each charged with attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, with accomplishing the same, and with signing contracts as officers of the United States Realty Company, which concern was not incorporated and was the predecessor of the United States Realty Company.

The State Department of Banking had prepared the necessary papers to put the concern in the hands of a receiver when such action was taken voluntarily by the present management of the concern. The examiners found, in part:

"That all the capital stock which had been paid in has gone, and that the company has no tangible asset to show for it except a note of Richard Coe for $225, and the furniture and fixtures put in at a gross sum of $700, upon which $445.50 remains unpaid, and is treated as a liability of the company, leaving a net asset on the amount of $254.50, a total of $479.50, with which to answer to the contract holders as well as to the stockholders for their stock payments.

Berden Estate for Hackensack Hospital.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 8.—The managers of the Hackensack Hospital received information yesterday that Jacob C. Berden, who died in Paterson on Dec. 26 last, left the bulk of his estate, valued at between $50,000 and $100,000, to the hospital, cutting off his widow and children with small bequests. He was 78 years of age, and he had been in the real estate and insurance business. He and his wife had lived apart for several years. His will is to be contested by Mrs. Berden and her children.

Fire in Cleveland Y. M. C. A.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Fire early to-day partly destroyed the central building of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the corner of Prospect and Erie Streets. The losses to the association and to the merchants occupying stores on the ground floor of the building will aggregate $100,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the kitchen.

Oneonta Man Hit by Train.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—William H. Woodin, a prominent resident of Oneonta, was struck by a train this noon on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Coopers-town Junction. He is still alive and may recover.

Nebraska Bank Burglars Get $4,200.

LOUISVILLE, Neb., Jan. 8.—The Bank of Louisville was broken into and robbed of $4,200 early to-day. The robbers drilled into the safe from the rear, avoiding the burglar alarm.

Florida Hotels Now Open.
Tampa Bay Hotel and those of the East Coast are now open. All reached quicker and with more comfort in the Seaboard Florida Limited. Compartment cars, drawing-room, sleeping cars, observation, and dining cars. Leave New York 12:35 P. M. daily, arrive Jacksonville 1:2 and St. Augustine 2:30 the next afternoon. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

BEET SUGAR MEN YIELD ON THE CUBAN TREATY

Association Ceases Opposition to Reciprocity.

Split in the Organization Follows Adoption of Resolutions—Many Factories Not Represented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The American Beet Sugar Association held its annual session here to-day and passed resolutions withdrawing opposition to the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but recommending that the convention be so amended as to express in precise language what is intended to be secured by it to the beet sugar manufacturers of the United States, viz.: that during the period of five years covered by the treaty no sugar exported from Cuba shall be admitted to the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent. of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of July 24, 1897.

The association also adopted a resolution protesting against the unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippine Islands by means of further tariff reductions, thus, as the resolution stated, encouraging the people of these islands, where the labor is only a few cents a day, to produce those things which this country can produce rather than such commodities as we are unable to produce.

The action of the association was not unanimous, the vote on the passage of the resolution standing 3 to 2, although Mr. Oxnard, the President of the association, said he had enough proxies with him to make the vote 12 to 2. The opponents of the resolution assert that there are thirty or more factories in the association and that the representation at the meeting does not comprise half of them. None of the sixteen factories in Michigan were represented in the meeting, except that Julius Stroh of Detroit, the Treasurer of the association, was present.

Following is the text of the resolutions adopted, together with the preamble accompanying them:

Whereas, A reciprocity treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba has been laid before the Senate of the United States by the President, who believes that the public interests require its prompt ratification; and, whereas, this association believes that the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. will be limited in good faith for a period of five years to that amount and will insure to the manufacturers of beet sugar in the United States a five-year period of relief from the harmful agitation of the subject which is now harassing the industry and making its prosperity and healthful growth an impossibility.

And, whereas, the public welfare of the United States as a nation has become involved in the consideration of the proposed treaty, and while this association remains of the opinion that a disturbance of the tariff relations between Cuba and the United States is from any standpoint unwarranted and unwise, it is not willing to permit the commercial interests of its members to stand in the way of adoption of a public policy which has the approval of the Administration and leading members of Congress of both political parties;

Resolved, That the American Beet Sugar Association has determined to withdraw its opposition to the ratification of the said treaty, but that it respectfully recommends to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that the eighth article of the treaty be amended so as to express in precise language what is intended to be secured by the treaty to the beet sugar manufacturers of the United States, namely, that during the period of five years covered by said treaty no sugar exported from the Republic of Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

The resolutions dealing with the Philippine question were as follows:

Whereas, The House of Representatives has passed a measure reducing the duties on Philippine products entering the United States to 25 per cent. of the rate of duty as established by the act of July 24, 1897, and, whereas, all of the principal products of these islands, with the single exceptions of sugar and tobacco, already enjoy free entrance to the markets of the United States; and,

Whereas, The value of those articles already enjoying free access to our markets comprise more than 75 per cent. of the total exportations of those islands; and,

Whereas, The United States now annually imports from the various countries of the world over $100,000,000 worth of those duty-free products; and

Whereas, The United States is willing to produce those articles, thus affording forever an unlimited market for all the Philippine Islands can produce in such products; and

Whereas, The United States can produce all its sugar and tobacco; and

Therefore be it resolved that the American Beet Sugar Association does hereby protest against the unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippine Islands by means of further tariff reductions, thus encouraging the people of those islands, where labor is but a few cents a day, to produce those things which this country can produce, rather than such commodities as we are unable to produce.

Also be it further resolved that this association is unalterably opposed to the proposed introduction of Chinese contract labor into either the Hawaiian or the Philippine Islands.

Five companies were represented at the meeting of the association when the resolutions were adopted. These were the American Beet Sugar Company, represented by Henry T. Oxnard; the Utah Sugar Company, J. R. Cutler; the Wisconsin Sugar Company, R. G. Wagner; the National Sugar Company, F. K. Carey, and the Los Alamitos Sugar Company, J. Ross Clark.

Messrs. Wagner and Clark strongly opposed the Cuban resolution, declaring that the present gathering was not a representative one of the sugar beet growing industry of the country, inasmuch as the entire vote, including the proxies held by Mr. Oxnard, did not amount to one-half of the sugar beet factories in the United States.

Mr. Wagner said he had made the point of no quorum at the meeting, but that it was disregarded and that a roll call of the members of the association which he demanded was refused. Both he and Mr. Clark after the meeting had adjourned said that they would withdraw from further connection with the association, as it had outlived its usefulness and was dominated by a one-man power. Mr. Wagner and Mr. Clark both voted against the resolutions.

Mr. Oxnard later contended that the yearly output of the companies which he represented and for those for whom he held proxies was vastly greater many times than the output of the companies whose representatives had opposed the resolution.

The Michigan beet sugar interests have not yet passed on the resolutions adopted by the convention. Senator Burrows and representatives of the beet sugar interests in Michigan were in frequent conference with the members of the Beet Sugar Growers' Association during the day and to-night at the Arlington Hotel, and the resolutions adopted by the association were read over to them, but no action was taken on them.

One of the Michigan men said that thus far nothing had been determined as to how Michigan would stand in the matter; that the beet sugar interests of that State were not committed on the subject. Senator Burrows said the people of his State probably would wait until the Cuban treaty had made its appearance from the committee in the Senate before taking any action.

Before adjourning the Beet Sugar Association to-night elected the following officers: President—Henry T. Oxnard; Vice President—F. K. Carey of Baltimore; Secretary—Truman G. Palmer; Treasurer—Julius Stroh of Detroit.

Short Line—Short Time.
The Pennsylvania Railroad is the natural highway to the West, and the Pennsylvania Special runs between New York and Chicago in twenty hours.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited" is the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

LIMIT ON PRIVATE WEALTH.

Representative Griffith Has a Bill Prohibiting the Retention of More Than $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Representative Griffith of Indiana has responded to the allusions in Senator Hoar's trust speech to the "snowball" process of rolling up wealth, and to-day introduced a bill to limit the size of private fortunes in the United States.

The limit fixed by the proposed law is $10,000,000. An excess of that sum is denounced in the bill as a public nuisance and a menace to public and private welfare. Mr. Griffith would have everything over the $10,000,000 limit escheat to the State, and go into the public Treasury to reduce the burdens of the taxpayer. The terms of the measure apply also to inheritances, and no heir, if the bill should become a law, would be permitted to inherit more than $10,000,000.

OPENING NORTHWEST ROADS.

Three Passenger Trains, Blockaded Nearly a Week, Released on the Northern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 8.—Two thousand men, working on night and day shifts, are endeavoring to reopen the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways and their branch lines. The Great Northern opened its main line to-day after it had been blockaded for a week. The Northern Pacific has had no train through the Cascade Mountains since New Year's night. General Superintendent Law says that with good luck he may get the road open by another week.

The washouts at Martin have been repaired, permitting the liberation of three heavy passenger trains which were stalled near the summit of the mountains last Thursday night. They will be sent to Wallawalla and thence to the coast over the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. The Northern Pacific's greatest trouble consists in rebuilding its tracks through Eagle George canyon, where for nearly ten miles the road was swept away by the avalanche of mud which carried everything before it into the Green River. The cost in that canyon alone will be more than $100,000. The damage to both roads, including the expenses of rebuilding and the loss of traffic, is estimated at $1,000,000. Both roads have several branches still blockaded.

The Northern Pacific is bringing 400 carloads of perishable freight to Puget Sound over the Oregon Railroad and Navigation line, via Portland. Food for the workmen in Cascade and for persons who live in the mountains is being carried to them daily on handcars.

HEAVY IMPORTS OF STEEL.

Foreign Supply Drawn On for Structural Work—100,000 Tons Brought Here in December.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Foreign iron and steel now figure conspicuously in the construction of buildings and railroads in this country. During last December alone nearly 100,000 tons of iron and steel material were brought in through the Ports of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Baltimore headed the list, with an importation of 43,112 tons, while Philadelphia followed closely with 31,215 tons. New York received 22,446 tons.

The cargoes were made up principally of pig iron, structural iron, plate bars, steel rails, billets and beams, scrap iron and steel, railroad construction material, wire rods, and iron rails. From British ports 55,430 tons of pig iron were brought here, while Continental Europe shipped 4,875 tons and Nova Scotia 11,386 tons.

The steel billets came chiefly from Sydney and Cape Breton, and the bulk of the old iron and steel shipments were from Hamburg, Baltic, Stettin, and Constantinople. The structural steel and steel rails were mainly from Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburg.

During the month nearly 126,000 tons of iron ore, iron pyrites, and manganese ores were imported here. This is an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the similar importation during November.

CONFIDENCE IN MOROCCO.

Merchants in Fez Send to Tangier for Detained Goods.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier reports that the representatives of the Hyaina tribe, who caused the defeat of the Sultan's army, have taken sanctuary in the tomb of Mulai Idris, the patron saint of Fez. The Sultan refuses to receive them, holding them responsible for all the trouble that has come to him and ordering them to restore the artillery, &c., lost by his army in the recent conflicts with the pretender.

No troops have yet left Fez for the front, although the Sultan is reported about to take the field.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 8.—A courier who arrived here this morning from Fez is the bearer of a letter dated Jan. 3, from a commercial firm there saying that confidence has been restored and requesting the dispatch of goods which were being detained there.

The letter says also, it is not true that Mulai-Mohammed has been appointed Commander in Chief of the imperial forces. The Sultan is sanguine, but it is not likely that he will assume the offensive.

RIOT ON FRENCH RACE TRACK.

Four Horses Left at the Post in Marseilles Make Necessary the Calling Out of Troops.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 8.—Troops with fixed bayonets had to be called upon to-day to disperse a riotous mob at the race-course.

In one race a bad start was effected and four horses were left at the post, whereupon the angry public broke down the barriers, invaded the course demanding the money bet by the Paris Mutuel (pool-betting) system, and committed serious depredations. The police were powerless until reinforced by the soldiers.

In a subsequent race the starter had to be protected by police and soldiers.

PLEADING WITH PRINCESS.

Renewed Attempt to Induce Saxon Runaway to Return.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Jan. 8.—Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, younger brother of the Crown Princess of Saxony, is going to pay a second visit to his sister at Geneva.

This is interpreted to mean that Emperor Francis Joseph is renewing his attempt to induce the Crown Princess to permanently break off her relations with Prof. Giron, who has left her and gone to Lausanne, where he will stay during the divorce proceedings, on the advice of the Princess's lawyers, and take up a residence in Austria.

To Divide Dubuque Archdiocese.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Congregation of the Propaganda is studying a plan for a new division of the Archdiocese of Dubuque, making it into three dioceses. It was made into two, by creating the Sioux City Diocese since the administration of Archbishop Keane, but it is considered still to be too large.

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Sys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Children will take Piso's Cure without objection because the taste is pleasant. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

THREE ARRESTS AFTER ROOS INQUEST

Warrants for Miss Long, Lawyer Somerville, and Timpano.

Accused by Jury of Accelerating the Art Dealer's Death — Witness Testifies He Wanted His Wife to Return.

As a sequel to the inquest into the death of Leonard F. Roos, the wealthy Fifth Avenue art dealer, which was concluded yesterday, Coroner Jackson ordered the arrest of Michael Timpano, a Deputy Sheriff from Brooklyn; Louis J. Somerville, a lawyer of 110 Nassau Street, and Miss Ellen Long, who were with him when Roos died.

Timpano, who was in court, was arrested at once. Miss Long and Lawyer Somerville were arrested a short time afterward, while both were in Somerville's law office. The three prisoners were arraigned before Coroner Jackson. Timpano could not furnish bail and was remanded to the Tombs. Miss Long and Somerville were held in bail of $3,000 each. Bonds in this sum were furnished for both prisoners by Lowry Somerville, the lawyer's father, who lives at 70 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Roos died on Nov. 27 last at his residence, 146 East Forty-seventh Street. With him at the time of his death were Timpano and Miss Long. Roos had driven his wife, with whom he had lived for twenty-four years, out of the house a few weeks previously. After his death Lawyer Somerville offered for probate a will in which the deceased's brothers and sisters in Switzerland were named as the principal beneficiaries, while the widow was cut off with a pittance. The latter contests the will.

The Coroners' jury found that, while Mr. Roos's death was due to a complication of diseases, it was "accelerated from the conduct of persons surrounding and attending him at the time, namely, Ellen Long, Louis J. Somerville, and Michael Timpano."

Meyer Greenberg, a lawyer representing the interests of Mrs. Roos, the widow, questioned the witnesses who appeared at the inquest. The principal of these was Mrs. Carrie Leighton, a painter with a studio and residence at 1,545 Broadway.

Mrs. Leighton testified that she had known Roos for two years, his wife for about the same length of time, and Miss Long a little longer. The latter testified at the last session of the inquest that she had staid with Roos throughout his illness out of pity for the old man, who was afraid that his wife and stepson would come in and kill him while he was sick and ailing.

"Did Mr. Roos ever ask for his wife in your presence after she had been locked out of the house?" asked Mr. Greenberg.

"Yes. I visited Mr. Roos on election day. 'I saw my wife to-day,' he told me. She looked so pitiful as she gazed up toward the window. She is in the street now and has no money. And to think that we lived happily together for twenty-five years.' Here Mr. Roos broke down and cried as bitterly as a child. Timpano was there at the time, and he said rather excitedly, 'A thing like this could not happen in my country. I don't know what he meant."

Mrs. Leighton testified that Lawyer Somerville and Miss Long had consulted about getting the effects of Mrs. Roos out of the house, on the occasion of one of her visits to Roos, but that the latter had put his foot down and told them he did not want her effects disturbed, but, on the contrary, wanted her back.

"I feel like a rat in a trap," Roos, according to witness, said. "My house is desolate and I don't know what to do with myself. Two strangers have charge, and one of them is a bulldog. I don't want this to go on any longer, and I only want my wife back."

This was a few days before Roos died. Mr. Greenberg asked the witness if she had seen Miss Long and had any conversation with her after Roos died.

"Yes," was the reply. "I saw her on the Monday after. She came to my house and told me she had been to see Mr. Somerville, and that the latter had informed her an autopsy had been performed. She was very excited and said: 'Oh, my! Oh, my! Just think, if they find the least bit of poison in his stomach, I will be sent to the electric chair!'"

Mrs. Leighton said that Miss Long seemed to exercise a hypnotic influence over the art dealer, and that by nagging and persuasion she had succeeded in getting him to make a will in her behalf. Mrs. Leighton said this document was distinct from the will placed on probate and had been executed at a saloon in Fifty-third Street.

"Miss Long told me," witness said, "that as soon as this will had been properly executed the old man could drink himself to death for all that she cared."

Mrs. Marie B. Roos, the widow, testified that her husband did not begin to drink heavily until Miss Long came into the family. She said Miss Long advised her to get out of the house after she had scolded Miss Long for encouraging Roos to drink. One afternoon she went to visit a cousin, and then she decided to remain over night; when she returned she found the door locked and was refused admittance.

Coroner Jackson announced that he would have the dead man's organs analyzed, and if any poison was found charges of murder in the first degree would be made. If it was found that Roos had died as the result of an undue amount of whisky having been given him, charges of manslaughter in the second degree could be made.

A MAYOR FREE OF INDICTMENT.

Proceedings Against Ansonia's Executive, Growing Out of Labor Troubles, Are Dropped.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Jan. 8.—Stephen Charters, Ansonia's carpenter Mayor, probably owes it to his office that he is no longer under indictment, charged with criminal conspiracy to injure the business of the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company of this city. The indictment which has been hanging over the Mayor's head was dismissed to-day in the New Haven County Superior Court.

With Martin F. Driscoll and Jason Wright, fellow-labor leaders, Mr. Charters, then a carpenter in the employ of the foundry company, was arrested in July, 1901. A sweeping injunction had been obtained by the company prohibiting its striking employes from interfering in any way with non-union workmen who had taken their places. Mr. Charters and his associates persuaded one man to stay away from work and were arrested. During three terms of court the Mayor's attorneys succeeded in postponing a trial of the case, claiming that the Mayor's official duties would suffer should he be detained in court. State Attorney Williams to-day said:

"Conditions have so changed since this charge was brought that it is now deemed inadvisable to compel his Honor to stand trial."

STRUGGLE IN BICYCLE COMPANY

Opposition to the Reed Committee Wants the President Ousted.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—A local newspaper says the struggle for control of the American Bicycle Company and the opportunity to reorganize it has assumed an unusual degree of bitterness, inasmuch as it has become a question whether President R. L. Coleman shall continue in charge of the company's affairs or be succeeded by Col. A. A. Pope, whose friends assert that the company's affairs have been mismanaged.

The opposition to the Reed committees, of of which Mr. Coleman and Edwin Gould are members, is understood to hold between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of the $9,000,000 bonds outstanding. It has not yet proposed a plan of reorganization.

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Will be inaugurated, January 12th, between New York and St. Augustine. Leave West 23d St., (Penna. R. R. Ferry,) daily 12:55 P. M., arrive St. Augustine 2:30 the next afternoon. Solid Pullman train. Absolutely quickest time. Make your reservations now. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

THREE KILLED IN COLLISION IN MAIN STREET OF A CITY.

Express Train Smashes a Local Train and the Pennsylvania Limited Scatters the Debris.

ADA, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Three men dead and fourteen or more other persons injured, one fatally, is the result of a collision between two trains on the Pennsylvania system, on the main street of this city at 5 o'clock this evening.

Joseph Stein and a Mr. McPool of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Alonzo Hadley of Van Wert, Ohio, were killed. J. J. Casey of Toledo was fatally injured.

The accident occurred while the main street of the town was crowded with people. Train No. 35, westward bound for Fort Wayne, had started out of the station but at the main street crossing was compelled to stop on account of some accident to the air brakes.

A flagman was sent back to notify No. 19, the "Cannonball Express," which was going in the same direction, and was several minutes late. On account of the driving snow the engineer on the express was unable to see the signal in time to slacken his speed and his engine crashed into the rear coach of No. 35 while going at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Both cars of the local train were telescoped, and scarcely a passenger escaped injury of some sort. Almost the entire population of the town was soon on hand to render assistance and the wounded were at once carried to the freight house and station and laid on improvised cots. Most of the injured seemed to be hurt about the head.

The engine of the express was demolished, but the cars behind it were not damaged and none of the passengers were bruised. Wreckage was strewn all over both the tracks. In a few minutes the Chicago and New York Limited, east-bound, dashed through on the other track at sixty miles an hour and hurled the debris in all directions. It was not stopped until it was half a mile from the town. Then the train was stopped and backed to the scene of the accident to get orders. No damage was done to the engine on the flier, but it was learned that a piece of the wreckage flew into the cab and hurt the engineer. He was able to continue his run.

LOSE PROFITS ON "CORNER."

Illinois Appellate Court Decides That Traders Squeezed on Artificial Values Need Not Pay.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Appellate Court to-day, in a sweeping decision, sustained the injunction issued by Judge Chytraus against eight Board of Trade members charged with operating a "corner," and sustaining the contention against the "cornering" of the market.

The court holds that under the laws of the State dealers cannot be forced to settle trades upon the basis of an artificial value created by the cornering of the market, and that margins deposited in banks or elsewhere are within the jurisdiction of the courts in that they affect the right to property.

The decision draws a legal distinction between questions touching the disciplinary rights of the board, in which the latter has repeatedly been held to be sovereign, and questions of property rights, and holds that disputes between members involving finances can, if desired by either party, be submitted to the courts for decision. The case of Waite, Thoburn & Co. against the Board of Trade was the principal one on which the others were based, and which resulted in the securing of an injunction against the board. This firm had sold oats for July delivery. The price advanced, and it was asserted by the complainants that the market was cornered and that the settling price insisted upon was fictitious. An injunction was accordingly asked for and granted, enjoining the payment of margins deposited in bank. The decision created a furore on the board at the time. It is said there are forty cases depending upon this decision of the Appellate Court.

PREDICTS TELLER'S ELECTION.

Wolcott Says Colorado's Air Is Full of Treason, but He Will Keep on Fighting.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 8.—"Henry M. Teller will be the next Senator from Colorado," declared Edward O. Wolcott to-day.

"Do you mean by that," he was asked, "that you will retire from the fight and consider that by the action of your Republican opponents yesterday you have no chance?"

"No, I will not withdraw. I will fight to the bitter end, but I mean the result of yesterday's treachery was a compact to return Mr. Teller to the Senate.

"It was a blow like Brutus struck. The State has been betrayed; the air is full of treason and treachery. Regarding Mr. Stewart I will say nothing personal at present, but the people of the State will attend to him in future."

Stone Named to Succeed Vest.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—The Democrats of the Missouri Legislature in joint caucus to-night nominated ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of St. Louis for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Vest. The nomination was made by acclamation after William H. Wallace of Kansas City, who was a candidate, withdrew in support of Stone.

Heyburn Nominated in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 8.—W. B. Heyburn was nominated to-night by the joint Republican caucus for United States Senator.

TROOPS MAY GUARD COAL.

Residents of Sidney, Nebraska, Demand Fuel from the Union Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 8.—There is at present not an ounce of coal to be bought at any price in this city, and the residents have demanded that the cars of anthracite belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad and on their side tracks here be turned over to the local dealers. Their demand was sent to railroad headquarters to-day, but no answer has yet been received.

The town is in a country without wood, and the people are determined to prevent the railroad from taking the coal away until other relief is in sight.

In the event of colder weather it may be necessary for the railroad to obtain the aid of the State militia to protect their property.

James W. Swayne's Illness.

James W. Swayne, the Texas millionaire, is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia at 33 East Thirty-first Street. His grave condition was concealed, at his request, from his friends in the South, who became alarmed when they did not hear from him. This alarm increased when he was not found at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he usually makes his home when in New York.

Mrs. Wuest Awarded Alimony.

Mrs. Lulu E. Wuest, wife of Coroners' Physician Charles Wuest of Brooklyn, obtained from Justice Leventritt yesterday an order giving her alimony of $25 a week and counsel fees of $100 pending the trial of her suit for separation. The order was obtained by Abraham H. Hummel, her lawyer. In her complaint Mrs. Wuest charges extreme cruelty.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Office—Home—Club.
The best features of each are combined in the equipment of the Pennsylvania Special, the twenty-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

GAMBLER REVEALS CANFIELD SECRETS

Testimony Taken at Jerome's Star Chamber Proceedings.

R. VANDERBILT NOT NEEDED

District Attorney's Case So Complete That He Is Prepared to Carry It to Open Trial.

It was learned on the best of authority last night that District Attorney Jerome has recalled the subpoena he at one time issued for Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The young millionaire, who is just now preparing for his approaching marriage to Miss Kathleen Neilson and will not return to this city until the time set for that event, is no longer wanted as a witness in the Canfield proceedings.

The reason for this is that the District Attorney is already in possession of evidence enough against the gambler to make out a complete case. In fact, it can be stated on the best of authority that Mr. Jerome would be ready to-day to take Mr. Canfield's case, not only before the Grand Jury, but even to bring it to trial in open court.

With a complete case among the biggest of the gambling fraternity, the District Attorney's office yesterday began secret proceedings against the Farrell-Burbridge-Walbaum combine. In these proceedings six witnesses were examined, one of them a well-known gambler, who gave the District Attorney's office a lot of valuable information, not only regarding the Canfield and Burbridge resorts, but the gambling situation in general.

Court records in Rhode Island are now being searched by representatives of the District Attorney's office, who have been instructed to find out whether the rumors are true that Canfield had some difficulty with the authorities there in connection with a "brace" game. If Canfield were convicted here, and it were found to be his second offense, he could be sent to prison for two years. Mr. Canfield, however, is in London, and legal authorities say that the offense is not extraditable.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner Piper dined with Mr. Jerome at his Rutgers Street house last night. To-day Mr. Jerome will send to Police Headquarters and get all the information regarding the Burbridge house in the possession of the police.

A GAMBLER'S TESTIMONY.

The gambler who gave the District Attorney the information is connected with two gambling resorts in the Tenderloin, and gave some information to the District Attorney. It is understood, even in relation to those. In part, his testimony ran as follows:

Q.—Have you ever had any business relations with Richard A. Canfield? A.—Not directly, although I have been indirectly connected with his business in Saratoga.

Q.—It has been reported that you have had an interest in the house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street; is that so? A.—No; that is absolutely unt

firm and cost $150 apiece. The ordinary straight box costs $10 or $15.

Q.—Are crooked boxes much used in this city to your knowledge? A.—I am sorry to admit it, being a gambler myself, but there isn't a house in this city that is not provided with crooked boxes and dealers who will deal a brace game at any time that a sucker presents himself who is deemed to be an easy mark.

Q.—When were you last in the Canfield house? A.—I was there the day after Thanksgiving. There was a party of half a dozen that I saw there; some were playing roulette and some faro.

Q.—Are the roulette wheels all straight? A.—No, not any straighter than the faro game. There's a mechanical appliance on a roulette wheel consisting of what we call a soft wire, which is controlled by the dealer, and which can haunt a ball imperceptibly out of its course so that it will run around any section in which there is heavy play. The odds are enough against a player without working a crooked roulette wheel. I have used them, and if I didn't I couldn't get my percentage of the money in the competition with other gamblers. I won't say there's a crooked roulette wheel in every gambling house in New York City, but I would not bet that such a wheel could not be found in every house that had a particular reason for using it.

OTHER GAMBLING HOUSES.

The gambler's confession also concerned houses run by:

"Tim" Kinney, in West Thirty-eighth Street, who, according to the gambler, is a partner of "Al" Adams.

John Daly, in West Twenty-ninth Street.

Sol Lichtenstein, in West Thirty-second Street.

Shang Draper, in West Twenty-eighth Street.

Lou Betts, in West Thirty-fourth Street, where the gambler said a prominent lawyer won $8,000 at an hour's sitting a week ago last Saturday.

John Kelly, in West Forty-first Street.

Lou Ludlam, in West Fortieth Street.

Frank Feltman, in West Thirty-first Street.

The Burbridge-Walbaum-Farrell combine, in West Thirty-third Street.

Melville's, in West Forty-fourth Street.

Charles Reed, in West Twenty-fourth Street.

A man who occasionally visits the Criminal Courts Building and who is a member of several prominent clubs in this city, yesterday said that many prominent clubmen who have been in the habit of frequenting Canfield's establishment, were disgusted with the manner in which he has shirked his responsibility and put his patrons to inconvenience and have agreed never again to enter Canfield's establishment either in this city or Saratoga.

BISSERT GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Ex-Wardman Was in Germany When His Bail Was Forfeited.

Assistant District Attorney Miner, in charge of the Bail Department in the District Attorney's office, almost fell off his chair yesterday morning when George Bissert, ex-Capt. Diamond's wardman at the East Fifth Street Station, walked into his office, accompanied by his father and Emanuel Friend, his counsel, and announced that he wanted to surrender himself.

Nobody in the District Attorney's office had ever expected to see Bissert again. The ex-wardman was convicted of accepting a $550 bribe from Lena Schmitt, a woman who kept a disorderly house. A few months ago Bissert got a new trial and got out on bail, and when the District Attorney's office made efforts to get him the former wardman was not to be found. He was said to be in Germany, and his bail of $5,000 was forfeited.

When Bissert appeared in the District Attorney's office yesterday he said he had been abroad for his health and was not aware of the Court of Appeal's decision. Had he had the leasting inkling of it he would have returned, he said. After Assistant District Attorney Miner had recovered somewhat from his surprise he took Bissert before Recorder Goff in Part I. of General Sessions, where the formal surrender was made. Bissert's bond was fixed in $5,000, which was furnished by his father, Michael Bissert, an ex-policeman, and his brother-in-law, John Ruff. Bissert was then allowed to go.

CUNNEEN REPLIES TO JEROME

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Attorney General John Cunneen to-day received from District Attorney Jerome of New York County a request that he take charge of the prosecution in the trial of Police Inspector Brooks of the New York police force, who is charged with illegally entering the house of Richard Canfield, where gambling was supposed to be in progress. The request was made by Mr. Jerome because he is being sued with Inspector Brooks, by Mr. Canfield for having broken into the house.

Mr. Cunneen replied to Mr. Jerome that his department has no power to take charge of a criminal prosecution unless requested to do so by the Governor.

CONCERNING THE CORONERS.

Physicians Discuss the Suggestion for Abolition of the Office and Substitution of Examiners.

The meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine last evening in the rooms of the academy at 17 West Forty-third Street resolved itself into a discussion of the mooted question concerning the abolishment of the office of Coroner. The matter turned on a resolution that had been presented by a committee, composed of Drs. William M. Polk, John W. Brannan, and Frank Van Fleet, declaring for the abolition of the office and the substitution of a system akin to that in Massachusetts.

Dr. Brannan said that he believed the medical profession of New York to be practically unanimous in the opinion that the present method of investigating cases of death by violence or under suspicious circumstances is not adapted to modern conditions. He sketched the salient points of the system of medical examiners in Massachusetts and noted its success from a practical and scientific standpoint.

Dr. T. K. Tuthill, formerly a Coroner, defended the office of Coroner, saying that in some respects it is the most important of any of the public offices in the city. He cited cases in which, he said, the services of the Coroner had been of inestimable value, and continued: "The Coroner's Court is the people's court, and it stands between the people and the rapacious arm of the criminal law, and this is particularly necessary when we have almost always a District Attorney who is either venal or erratic to the verge of insanity."

Among those who spoke briefly were Dr. Northrop, Dr. Fred R. Sturgess, Dr. Weston, Dr. Jacob Sobel, Dr. Emil Hoeber, Dr. E. Russell Houghton, Dr. S. S. Seabrook, and Dr. O'Hanlon.

Dr. Hoeber created some amusement by saying that it might be well to put more power into the hands of the District Attorney but for the unfortunate fact that he might be a man who thought that he knew everyhing and in reality knew nothing.

A motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

SMALLPOX BEFORE ARREST.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 8.—William Ambrose, a saloon keeper of Union City, near here, preferred exposure to smallpox to arrest by United States Deputy Marshal William L. Parmelee yesterday. When the Marshal appeared with a warrant, charging violation of the internal revenue law, Ambrose took refuge in the rooms of a quarantined smallpox patient. From behind the door Ambrose dared the officer to enter, adding that the Health Department forbade him leaving the quarantined flat. Marshal Parmelee lost no time in getting away.

While Parmelee and the Chief of Police were consulting on the question, Ambrose, thinking the Marshal had left town, strolled down the street. He was placed under arrest, disinfected, and to-day was held by Commissioner Wright under $300 bail for the United States District Court.

ALICE MADDOCK'S WILL.

Under the will of Alice Maddock, who died recently at 18 Lafayette Place, the Lafayette Turkish Baths become the property of the testatrix's nephew, Benjamin Franklin Terwilliger.

The entire estate is valued at about $212,500, of which personal property makes up $200,000. After dividing many heirlooms, pieces of furniture, collections of bric-à-brac, and other personal belongings among relatives, the testatrix willed to the Professional Women's League a gray pearl and diamond ring, to be sold for not less than $500, the proceeds to be used by the league. She left to the Women's Press Club a blue sapphire and diamond rose pin, to be sold for not less than $400. Her country place, known as Bella Vista, in Allerton, Mass., she bequeathed to a grand-nephew, Henry Terwilliger. The residue of the property was left to her brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, grand-nephews, and grand-nieces.

MINERS' UNION IN MIRE SAYS CHAIRMAN GRAY

President Mitchell Resents Remark at Inquiry.

Declares Organization Should Not Be Indicted Until Connection With Lawlessness is Shown.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The principal feature of the proceedings before the Coal Strike Commission to-day was the exception taken by President Mitchell to a remark made by Chairman Gray that he would like to see the Miners' Union come up out of the mire that is around the baser parts of it into the sunlight. The miners' President said the union should not be indicted unless a connection could be shown between it and acts of lawlessness. The head of the commission replied that he did not wish to indict the organization, but hoped it would disentangle itself entirely from the violence and lawlessness committed during the strike.

Anthony Ferguson of Mahanoy City, outside foreman at the North Mahanoy colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, testified that he was beaten while on his way to work; that he recognized two of his assailants as union men, and that they were prosecuted and convicted. Mr. Parker asked the witness if the men were expelled from the union for what they had done, but the foreman did not know. Mr. Mitchell has stated on the witness stand that all members of the union found guilty of crime are expelled from the union.

Noting the interest the commission took in Mr. Parker's question, the lawyers for the non-union men called on Terrence Ginley, a member of the Executive Board of the union in the district where the assault was committed, for the information desired. Ginley said he did not know whether the local union to which the men belonged took any action, but he explained that local unions and individual strikers used every means to disperse crowds and help maintain the peace. He told of the attempts made to keep the peace at Shenandoah before the riot there, and added that there had been no disturbance until the Coal and Iron Police were sent to the place.

"So you wait for conviction by the civil authorities before disciplining your men?" Chairman Gray then asked. "Do you think you can have effective discipline unless you make investigations yourself and bring the men up and punish them in some way? I ask you, as a member of the order and as a man who would be glad to see your order come up out of the mire and the clouds that are around the baser parts of it into the sunlight and into the air of free government and a free country."

DISCIPLINE FOR VIOLENCE.

"If it is proved that our men have committed acts of violence, there is no question about our disciplining them," replied the witness.

Then followed a discussion over the Shenandoah riot and the killing of a man. In reply to Mr. Mitchell's remark that it was not the miners who did it, Chairman Gray said:

"But there was a crowd, and as yet I have heard no evidence of a disciplining voice in that mob. No man there said: 'Shame on the coward!'"

"You must not expect the railroad company to furnish that," remarked Mr. Darrow.

Mr. Ginley said the union would prove that union men tried to prevent the riots, to which Judge Gray replied he hoped so.

There was a further discussion on this subject, and then Mr. Mitchell arose and said to Chairman Gray:

"I do not know whether I quite understood you in expressing yourself to the witness as to your solicitude for the organization that it should rise above the mire or that part of it should rise above the mire."

"Perhaps I may have been misunderstood," said Judge Gray. "It was not an unfriendly wish that was expressed. I said I hoped it would lift itself out of the mire and of the conditions created by these things, which have been testified to, around its baser parts."

Mr. Mitchell said that while the commission is going to determine all the questions that are being presented here, there is a greater jury passing upon the attitude of the strikers. "As to the action of our organization and the position of the coal operators," he continued, "there is no doubt in my mind that many of the witnesses are brought here, and do not come as witnesses ordinarily do, to testify against the strikers and indirectly against the United Mine Workers. It does seem to me until there is some connection shown between the United Mine Workers of America and acts of lawlessness the organization should not be placed under any indictment at all."

Chairman Gray said that he did not wish Mr. Mitchell to understand that anything he said indicted the organization. "If did hope," continued the Commissioner, "that it would disentangle itself entirely from these scenes of violence and lawlessness with which the strike was attended. They may have been exaggerated, as you contend. I am not passing upon that now. We have heard isolated instances of outrage which we must all admit. We are not saying that the organization is responsible for every act of violence, and we only wanted to see whether the organization has interested itself in maintaining the order which you have advised, and whether it has disciplined those who actually were convicted of disorder."

SHOULD NOT PREJUDICE CASES.

Mr. Mitchell said he did not know that any member of the union had been expelled, and added that until men are convicted of violation of law the organization had no right to expel them and thus prejudice their case before the trial court. Chairman Gray said that Mr. Mitchell's point was well taken, so far as concerns those under indictment, but what he wanted to know was, whether any of those men were ever called up who had been notoriously engaged in illegal acts, and whether they were subjected to discipline by the organization.

Mr. Ginley told of one instance where a man was denied work because he had appeared before the arbitrators, and the Commission made a note of it and said an investigation would be made. The witness, in reply to Commissioner Wright, said that many of the coal and iron police were of bad character. Some had served time in jail, and were hired as guards as soon as liberated from prison.

The Commissioners and the lawyers for the miners became involved in a discussion as to whether an organization had a right to expel a man for committing a crime. Mr. Darrow thought no organization should throw a man out any more than should a Christian church.

Daniel J. McCarthy, another lawyer for the miners, said there was no law that would warrant the union expelling a man for commiting a misdemeanor. He was stopped by Chairman Gray, who said: "We are not the United Mine Workers of America, and we perhaps have no right to criticise them, but the Commission, as long as they are brought face to face with them, think differently about it."

Mr. Mitchell testified that the three men who were convicted of killing a man at Nanticoke were not members of the union when they committed the crime. They were ex-members, because they had failed to pay their dues. In reply to a question Mr. Mitchell said that the union had spent nearly $400,000 in relieving the distress among the 30,000 or 40,000 strikers who were not members of the union.

The testimony given to-day was along the same line as that presented yesterday. Many witnesses told of personal attacks upon them, the wrecking of their houses, destruction of property by the strikers and expulsion of non-union men from societies.

The lawyers for the non-union men expect to place the National Guard officers on the stand to-morrow. The lawyers for the miners called the attention of the commission to the fact that President Baer and John Markle told President Roosevelt that twenty-one murders had been committed during the strike, and they wanted the operators to prove the assertion. Chairman Gray said the commission also wanted them to prove the statement.

CAMMEYER

6TH AVENUE, COR. 20TH STREET.

OUR GREAT JANUARY CLEARING SALE

The Public will not let us stop. The sale commenced last week with

100,000 Pairs of Our Standard of Merit Footwear

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

TAKEN FROM OUR MAIN FLOOR AND PUT ON SALE

IN THE BASEMENT

We have added 50,000 pairs more. The greatest Shoe Bargains of the century. Every pair guaranteed.

Men's $5.00, $4.00 and $3.00 Patent Leather, Button and Lace, Black Kid, Box Calf, Velour Calf and Calf Lace, and Black Calf Congress,

$2.00 Per Pair.

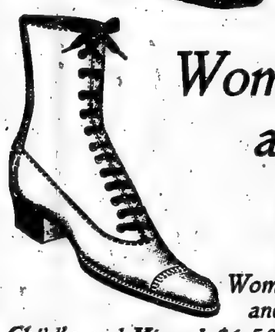

Women's $3.50 Black Kid and Box Calf Lace,

$1.50 Per Pair.

Women's $2.00 and $1.50 Box Calf and Kid Lace Shoes	$1.00
Child's and Misses' $1.50 and $2.00 Patent Leather, Button, sizes 6 to 10½, $1.00; sizes 11 to 2	$1.25
Child's $1.25 Kid, Enamel Leather and Box Calf, Button and Lace, with Kid and Patent Leather Tips, sizes 8½ to 10½. Per Pair	$1.00
Boys' and Youths' Satin Calf Lace, sizes 12 to 5½	$1.00
Misses' $2.00 Kid and Box Calf, Button and Lace, sizes 11 to 2	$1.25
Misses' $2.00 and $2.50 Large Size Kid and Box Calf, Button and Lace, sizes 2½ to 5½	$1.50
Women's Storm Rubbers, 30c. Men's Storm Rubbers	50c

Women's $3.00 and $2.00 Oxford Ties, assorted styles - $1.50

COAL PRICES SOAR AGAIN.

Independent Operators Control the Situation Here.

The independent anthracite operators were in full control of the situation in this city yesterday. Three-fourths, if not more, of the anthracite which came to tide water was independent coal with the result that the price free on board was anything from $7.50 to $8.50 a ton and the price asked by retailers was from $10 to $51 a ton.

One dealer said to customers:

"The present price of coal, if we had any, would be $8.50 a ton, but we have no anthracite. If you place an order with us it will be at the market price of coal when it is delivered. That may be $10 or $11 a ton or $15 a ton, according to the price we pay for it."

This, with variations, was the story told to customers by most of the retail dealers. At the depots where coal is sold by the pail to the poor it was said that the price per pail will probably be increased in a day or two. This, they explained, was because a great deal of coal which was formerly on the market as company coal at $5 a ton at tidewater is now selling independently at $10.50 or whatever higher price the independent dealer can get for it.

A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad admitted yesterday that the great bulk of the coal being brought to tidewater here now was independent. This condition of things, he thought, would last for a month or two.

"The independent companies," he continued, "are bringing practicaly all their coal to New York and Boston, where there is always a market for it, and neglecting the towns on the routes. The companies have, therefore, to care for the public at large, and are bringing less coal to New York."

Asked whether the company price of $5 a ton would be maintained, he said:

"I cannot tell you even that. I can, in fact, make no predictions until we get out of the present fog."

The Erie Company's representatives stated that it was bringing at present about 400 cars of company coal to tide water daily. They added emphatically that the tide-water price was $5 a ton, and all dealers who were seen said that while prices would go down this Summer, anthracite probably would never be as low as it was before the strike.

FEAR COAL RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Six Thousand Families In Desperate Need and Police Take Precautions Against Violence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—With the mercury hovering around 10 degrees above zero, while coal is held at prohibitive prices, 6,000 families in Chicago are living in houses so cold that speech makes the breath visible.

In every quarter of the city there is suffering, and from every police station come reports of needy people to whom coal and supplies have been sent, as provided for in cases of temporary emergency, but who will need help probably throughout the Winter. The police are anticipating coal riots, and every precaution is being taken to meet the condition when it arises.

At the County Agent's office hundreds of poor congregate, and for some there is no fuel to be had. County Agent Oleson today received a large number of postal-card complaints saying that the requisitions he had issued for coal had not been filled. The cards tell of suffering and death. The County Agent says that he knows of no reason why his orders have not been honored except that the contractors have not been able to supply the coal

GUARDING COAL WITH RIFLES.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—Suffering intensely from the chilling blasts of the blizzard which swept Indianapolis to-day, scores of poor people resorted to stealing coal in broad daylight in order to keep their families from freezing. Along the railroad yards the desperate people swarmed with sacks and wheelbarrows, and railroad companies lost heavily. Many times during the day the Police Department was appealed to by the railroad employes.

Despite the efforts of the department many tons of coal were carried away. The Big Four appealed to the police for protection to the company's yards. It was stated that coal was being wheeled away in wheelbarrows and that the people refused to heed the warnings of the company's employes.

James Bowman of the firm of Udell & Co., coal dealers, West Twenty-fifth and Clifton Streets, has had to stand guard at his coal yards with a rifle, and several times during the last few days shots have been exchanged with the thieves.

SOFT COAL FOR THE COAST.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Under the merger or combination of the consolidation, the Fairmont and the Somerset Coal Companies, President Watson announced today that 4,500 tons of coal will arrive here daily for the present. The fleet of the Consolidation Company, a large part of which is now lying idle at Curtis Bay, will be immediately called into requisition to move this coal to points East.

It was learned that the stock of the various companies interested, which is in process of transfer, has been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, awaiting a final disposition, and that nearly all of the money realized by the sale of Consolidation stock has been reinvested in the other companies.

A few blocks of stock of 100 shares or more were sold outright and the purchase price pocketed by the owners, but nearly every other interest was reinvested in the general combination.

A coal operator said that the result of the combination would be that the new companies would set the price for both gas and steam coal alongside vessels at all Eastern points.

INQUIRY INTO COAL CARRYING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day directed that a resolution be introduced asking the House to authorize the committee to investigate the entire subject of coal transportation. The scope of the resolution, it is understood, will embrace land and water transportation.

New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston shipping interests and representatives of the Atlantic Carriers' Association were heard by the committee. The latter opposed the McCall resolution granting the privileges of coastwise trade for ninety days to foreign steamships so that they may carry coal. It was said that there are enough American vessels to carry the cargoes if they can get the coal. It was represented that the American ships are obliged to wait before getting cargoes so long that they have to pay demurrage charges which is the cause of increased freight rates.

SOFT COAL STRIKE FEARED.

A representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company said yesterday that there was every prospect of a general strike of the soft coal miners in West Virginia on April 1 for demands for an increase in wages ranging from 10 cents to 40 cents a ton. This, he said, would be an abnormal demand, as it meant an increase of from 40 to 80 per cent. on present wages.

"The trouble will begin," he said, "as soon as President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers gets out of the hands of the anthracite commission. He will proceed at once to the West Virginia fields and organize the miners. They have been formulating their demands in secret and intend to submit them on April 1. There is almost certain to be a strike for their enforcement."

It was announced by the Fairmount Coal Company of West Virginia, which has its headquarters at 1 Broadway and employs 11,000 soft coal miners, that it has decided to anticipate any demand by advancing the pay of the miners 10 per cent. The advance is to go into effect at once.

Clarence W. Watson, President of the company, said yesterday:

"President Mitchell of the anthracite miners sent agents to organize our men during the anthracite strike. Our men refused to join any union, saying the company had always treated them fairly and that they were willing to trust us further. They did not ask for an increase, but we now find it in our power to grant this increase and are glad to reward their faithfulness by so doing."

COAL SOLD ON PRESCRIPTION.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The coal situation in Toledo has reached the point where a physician's certificate is required by local coal dealers before they will sell even a ton of coal.

The certificate must show that there is illness in the home of the would-be purchaser, and that coal is necessary as a safeguard for the patient.

Cheap Coal for Brooklyn Poor.

The first cargo of 200 tons of coal, promised by President Baer of the New Jersey Central Railroad, to be sold to the poor of Brooklyn at cost price, reached that borough yesterday morning. It was transferred to the yard of S. Tuttle's Sons, at Myrtle and Throop Avenues, where the work of distributing it was begun. The coal was sold at 10 cents a pail.

SEA COOK TRIES MUTINY

Brought Into Port a Prisoner on a Yankee Schooner.

Italian Chef Stole the Captain's Revolver and a Harpoon and Flourished a Broadaxe—Crew Took Turns Running the Galley.

The Yankee schooner Jennie A. Stubbs arrived here yesterday from Baracoa with 100,000 cocoanuts and one mutineer in irons. The mutineer, whose name is James Lilli, stole the Captain's revolver while the schooner was in the West Indies, and reinforced himself with a harpoon, the ship's grains, and a broadaxe. He is only twenty-three years old, and slight of stature, but for a time he was the whole thing on the Jennie Stubbs. He happened to be the vessel's cook, and when the crew of four finally overpowered him they had to turn to and cook for themselves during the sixteen-day run to this port.

"That was the worst part of it," said Capt. Bulger yesterday. "We were good sailors, but 'bum' cooks, and I was the worst one." The mutineering cook is an Italian, and Capt. Bulger, who is a "Down Easter," and has commanded schooners for forty-seven years, thinks that the man is crazy, for he tried to run an American ship. The police were notified on the schooner's arrival at Quarantine, and the tugboat Edward M. Timmins, with Roundsman Kenmore and Patrolmen Reardon and Schoenfeld, went down and brought the Captain and Lilli to the city. Lilli was locked up in the Church Street Station, and will be arraigned this morning in the Tombs Court for assault and refusal to obey orders. Capt. Bulger announced that he would be on hand "to shove the case."

Capt. Bulger has spent most of his long life cruising up and down the Maine coast in his little sloop yacht with parties of "rusticators," as he calls the Summer inhabitants of Mount Desert. Last Summer he brought Cornelius Vanderbilt's new knockabout from Mount Desert to Newport, and after that he took command of the Stubbs, and sailed from here on Oct. 6 with a general cargo for Cayenne and West Indian ports.

"I thought the cook was a Portugee," he said yesterday. "If I had known he was an Italian, he never would have come with me. He was a fair cook, though, and everything went all right until one time on the trip down he was fishing for dolphin and his line got tangled up in the log line. I told one of the men to cut the fishing line, and the cook wanted to have me drawn and quartered, and the entire crew strung up at the yardarm.

"One day soon after that the mate came to me and told me that Lilli had a revolver in the galley. I ordered him to give it up, and two days later, when he brought it to me, I saw that it was my own. Then he got hold of the harpoon and grains, and flourished an axe around considerably, but was persuaded to give them up before he did any harm.

"After that he refused to cook, and when I told the Consul about it, on our arrival at Cayenne, he advised me to put the man in irons, but I didn't do it."

Just before the schooner reached Baracoa she ran into a dead calm. To ease the strain on the canvas caused by the flapping of the sails the Captain ordered the peaks slacked a little. The cook, who was in the galley, came out, and apparently didn't like the set of the sails, for he shouted out, "Hoist the peaks." The Captain reminded him that the cook's business was in the galley, and Lilli responded with a blow on the Captain's nose and one behind the ear. The Captain did not hit him back, because, he said, he did not see a belaying pin within reach, but with the assistance of the pilot they locked him up in the galley.

He was kept in there until Dec. 22, the day before they sailed. Then they wanted to put the irons on him, but Lilli, who had provisioned himself, would not come out. Finally, when they began to take down the bulkhead between the mate's cabin and the galley, the cook came out and gave himself up. He was put in the forepeak at first, but it was so hot there that the Captain put him back in his own cabin. He came near escaping once by cutting his way out with a piece of tin, and after that they kept a close watch on him.

The trip up from Baracoa was very rough, and Capt. Bulger said he only saw the sun set once, and that was on Wednesday night. He came most of the way by dead reckoning, only took one observation, he said, and nearly ran the schooner ashore off Hatteras. She comes to A. A. Burr & Co., and the cargo is assigned to the West Indies Trading Company.

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

Great January Mark Down Sale of Furs

SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Prices at least **25%** below Actual Value.

Sealskin Coats,	Formerly $275, NOW	$200
" "	Formerly $300, NOW	$125
Persian Lamb Coats,	Formerly $275, NOW	$200
" " "	Formerly $225, NOW	$150
" " "	Formerly $200, NOW	$100
" " "	Formerly $125, NOW	$75

NEARSEAL COATS.

Collars and revers of mink, value $75, $45

Plain Nearseal Coats.

At $25, regular value $35.
At $30, regular value $40.
At $40, regular value $50.
At $45, regular value $60.

FUR NECK PIECES.

$80 Baum Marten Stoles,	now	$40
$55 Mink Stoles,	"	$35
$40 Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles,		$20
$38 Brown Fox Stoles,	now	$25
$30 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$20
$25 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$14
$50 Black Lynx Stoles,	"	$35
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Neck Scarfs,	"	$10

MUFFS.

$25 Mink Muffs,	now	$18
$8 Mink Muffs,	"	$10
$30 Chinchilla Muffs,	"	$18
$15 Persian Lamb Muffs,	"	$10
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs,	"	$10
$17 Brown Fox Muffs,	"	$12
$23 Black Lynx Muffs,	"	$17

Fur Caps and Gloves.

$15 Men's Sealskin Caps,	now	$10
$3 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$8
$10 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$5
$8 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$14
$16 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$12
$14 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$10
$6 Electric Seal Caps,	"	$4
$10 Nutria Beaver Gloves,	"	$5
$6 Coachmen's Muffers,	"	$3.50

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS.

The White Event

is attracting such widespread enthusiasm that many of the big stocks of white goods dwindle before it is possible to tell you about them in print.

The white event paragraphs we publish daily merely hint of the scope and economy in this really wonderful sale.

Untold bargains await you here at every turn, and you can only gain the full significance of this white occasion by visiting the store yourself these days.

Of the Undermuslins

Styles were never more exquisitely dainty or charmingly feminine—quality never better—assortments never equalled in extent and variety—

Gowns

59c—Cambric and muslin; low neck and short sleeves; also V neck; with yoke of tucks and embroidery.

79c—Cambric and muslin, in six dainty styles; high and V square necks; prettily trimmed with Swiss and Cambric embroideries; and hemstitched tucks.

Corset Covers

13c—Of nainsook; round neck, full front; with Val. lace edge.

19c—Of Cambric, round neck, full front, with two rows of Val. insertion across front and lace edge all around.

Drawers

39c—Of cambric; with deep umbrella ruffle with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge; also with hemstitched tucks and deep embroidered ruffle.

59c—Of muslin and cambric, with deep embroidered ruffle and tucks.

Chemises

39c—Of muslin and cambric, three styles; round and square necks; with bosom of four embroidered insertions and tucks, and bosom of lace.

49c—Of cambric, extra long, round neck, Val. and lace insertion around neck, ruffle on bottom.

Linens and Dry Goods.

The White Event's a harvest time for the house wife. There are bargains galore in all sorts of the best household dry goods and linens. The prudent will lay in a year's supply now when the money-savings are so marked.

Napkins

2c Each—Fringed linen doylies, white with colored borders.

79c Doz.—Linen Scotch bleached napkins; heavy substantial quality; regular value $1.19 dozen.

49c Doz.—Full bleached napkins; good size.

Table Cloths

$2.25—Extra fine satin damask; all linen; exceptionally fine quality; superb in every respect; snow white; the kind which usually sells for $4.50 each—size 2x2½ yards. Size 2x3 yards, special, $2.75.

39c Each—Turkey red table cloths; 5-8 size; fast colors; value 69c each.

Table Damask

25c Yd.—Linen damask, 58 inches wide; half bleached; the kind which usually sells for 40c. yard.

69c Yd.—Heavy all linen bleached Scotch damask; good, strong, substantial sort; beautiful satin damask; regularly sells for $1 yard.

Towelling

8½c Yd.—All linen crash towelling; the good, strong, sturdy kind; ought to sell at 12½c. yd.

5½c Yd.—Checked glass towelling, 20 inches wide; with red and blue checks; value about 8c. or 9c. yard.

7½c Yd.—Glass towelling; linen checked; good quality; usual price 11c.

January Clearances--

Profits have been entirely clipped off in this great January clearance sale—and cost in no way figures in the selling prices.

The question of making room for new goods is being seen to. We are pounding the point relentlessly—until many parts of the store are veritable clearing houses.

Only scraps of the clearance news can be printed each day. But every item stands for dozens and scores of others just as important.

25% Discount Sale.

There are splendid opportunities in this great sale to get wholly unequalled bargains in fine, high-grade merchandise. Though our original prices were the lowest on record, we make buying irresistible by placing an additional 25 per cent. discount on such goods as these:

Diamond Jewelry, from $10 up.
Sterling Silverware, from $1 up.
Novelties in Leather Goods.
Fine French Clocks.
Calendars.
Fine Umbrellas.
Candelabra.
Fine Gold Watches.
Sets of Books in Fine Bindings.
Imported Dress Trimmings.
Fine Musical Instruments.
Art Goods.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

MR. ODELL ON TAXATION

Statement Issued to Show That This City Would Benefit.

Under the Governor's Plan, It Is Said, the Metropolis Would Gain $6,805,500 Yearly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Judge Charles E. Parker, Presiding Judge of the Appellate Division of the Third Department, who arrived here to-day for the opening of the court to-morrow, to-night authorized this statement:

"The Appellate Division has not yet arrived at any decision on the franchise tax case and will not arrive at any until Judge William Lloyd Smith, who is ill, is able to participate in the court's deliberations."

From a source very close to Gov. Odell, so close that it is practically the Governor who speaks, there came to-night a statement on the Governor's attitude on the Franchise Tax law. It was in reply to criticisms made in New York City. The statement says:

"The total assessed valuations under the Ford franchise tax law for the entire State amounts to $256,150,765; from which one-third must be deducted by order of the court, which would be $85,383,588; leaving as a balance for taxing purposes $170,767,177, which, at the rate of 2 per cent., would produce $3,415,343.54.

"This would be the total revenue produced for the whole State under the operation of this law. But, as is well known, this valuation includes all tangible property in the streets, which, prior to the enactment of the law, was taxed as other real estate. It should also be understood that all percentages paid to the city, car licenses, etc., are to be deducted from the tax imposed.

"So to ascertain the amount of revenue which would be derived from the tax on the intangible property, which alone would be affected by the proposed legislation, we should deduct the full amount of these items.

"New York City's total franchise valuation for all boroughs is $211,334,104, less the one-third to be deducted by order of the courts, $70,444,731, leaving as the net taxable valuation $141,889,463, which at the present rate of 2 per cent. would yield $2,837,789.26. This would be the total amount of franchise tax collected in Greater New York, without the deductions to which reference has been made on account of percentages paid the city, car licenses, and tax on real property in the streets.

"The Metropolitan system has an assessed franchise valuation of about $70,000,000, less one-third, as ordered by the courts, $23,333,333, or about $46,666,666 which at 2 per cent. would be about $935,000, less deductions for car licenses, $382,888; less tax upon property in streets upon a valuation of $7,200,000, $142,000, or total $524,888, or a net increase of revenue under the franchise tax law from the Metropolitan Railway of $410,111.99. Its gross earnings are $20,000,000, and after assessing the old rates an additional tax of 1 per cent. would produce $200,000. This would show a gain to the Metropolitan Railway of $210,111.99, if the franchise tax law were repealed and a gross earnings tax substituted.

"The best available data show that the franchise tax would produce not to exceed $1,000,000 of new revenue to the City of New York as the law stands to-day. If, therefore, the present franchise tax were allowed to stand, and if New York were called upon to pay its 67 per cent. of the $6,000,000 necessary to be raised in order to do away entirely with the direct tax, its proportion would be $4,020,000.

"If there were no direct tax, and deducting the amount which it would lose because of the repeal of the franchise tax law, $1,000,000, it would still be the gainer to the extent of $3,020,000.

"If the mortgage tax legislation recommended by the Governor was enacted, the new revenue would amount to $5,650,000, 67 per cent. of which would be New York City's share, $3,785,500, plus the gain as above, $3,020,000, showing a total gain to New York if these new laws should be enacted of $6,805,500."

SEEK OFFICES OF DEMOCRATS.

State Civil Service Commission Asked to Aid Republicans in Seizing Desirable Places.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The first move in the Republican organization's plan to retaliate upon the Democrats because of the action of Attorney General Cunneen in practically making a clean sweep of the Republicans in the Attorney General's office, was taken to-night. At a meeting of the Civil Service Commission in the Ten Eyck Hotel requests were presented to the commission for the exemption from civil service regulations of the places of four bureau chiefs in the Controller's office and two clerkships in the Secretary of State's office.

The places in the Controller's office which it is desired should be placed on the exempt list, are those of Chief Clerk of Finance Kehoe, Chief Clerk of Inheritance Pindar, Chief Clerk of Canals Schable, and Chief Clerk of Taxation Merrill. Messrs. Kehoe, Pindar, and Schable are Democrats, and if the exemptions asked are granted they will be supplanted by Republicans. The two places in the Secretary of State's office for which exemption is asked are said to be minor places.

Commissioner Kraft, the Democratic member of the commission, stoutly opposed the exemptions asked, and charged that no good reasons, other than political, could be advanced why the places should be taken out of the classified service. The commission decided to consult with Gov. Odell before taking action.

Commissioner Pound said that he knew of no intention on the part of any State officers to ask for further exemptions, but the Republican organization men say that an effort will be made to oust all of the sixty-eight Democrats now holding positions in the various State offices under Republican chiefs.

PRAISES RECEIVERSHIP LAW.

Attorney General Davies Declares Affairs of Failed Institutions Are More Quickly Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Strong commendation of the receivership law of 1902 is a feature of the report of John C. Davies, the retiring Attorney General. Some twenty receiverships of banking and insurance companies have been determined under its provisions.

"Under the new practice, appraisals of property are made by disinterested appraisers, without regard to the book value of the property," says Mr. Davies of the law, "and the receivers are thus able to quickly and economically convert the assets of the corporation into cash. There is now no such necessity in expediting the receiverships for the numerous applications to the court as prevailed under the old practice.

"The funds received by the receiver are held by him under the same liabilities as are prescribed by law for an executor. The courts are loath to make interlocutory orders providing for the payment of moneys by receivers, and in this way the proper responsibility is thrown upon the receivers.

"Claims against such corporations are ascertained and determined in an expeditious manner. The advertisement required by the statute follows so soon after the appointment of the receiver that the attention of every creditor is called to the matter, and the claims presented without delay. The reference upon these disputed claims follows immediately after the expiration of the time to present them, and their status is determined before the estate is converted into money and ready for distribution."

The limit placed on attorney's fees and the opportunity for the Attorney General to take actual supervision of the conduct of a receivership are features of the law that are commended.

FAVORS FOR A DEVERY MAN.

Assemblyman Butler to Get Good Assignments from Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Assemblyman Butler, who represents William S. Devery's district in the Assembly, is to receive an important committee assignment, the most important it is said of any Democratic member serving his first term. He will get much better places than he asked for.

This decision of the Republican leaders is due to their desire to give Mr. Butler and his sponsor, Mr. Devery, every encouragement for political reasons.

MINOR'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Contention That Employment of Child in Violation of Factory Laws Is Negligence Per Se.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—A case of importance to all corporations and others in this State employing minors is on the calendar to be argued in the Court of Appeals to-morrow. It is that of Vito Marino against Louis A. Lehmaier. For the first time will be presented before the highest court the assertion that the employment of a child less than fourteen years old in violation of the factory law is negligence per se on the part of the employer.

The defendant, owner of a printing establishment at 78-80 Beekman Street, New York, was sued by the plaintiff, who was twelve years old, for $10,000, for the loss of fingers, in September, 1900. The case was non-suited in the trial court, but the Appellate Division reversed and ordered a new trial, and it is now before the Court of Appeals on stipulation for judgment absolute.

Charter Changes for Mount Vernon.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—A delegation from the Common Council of Mount Vernon called on Gov. Odell to-day relative to proposed amendments to the charter of that city. Neither the Governor nor the members of the delegation would say what the amendments proposed were.

White Plains Wins School Prize.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—School District No. 1, White Plains, is to receive the Wadsworth Prize of $100 for the best-kept school grounds in the State. The second prize, $50, has been awarded to District No. 5, Mexico, Oswego County. These prizes are offered by William A. Wadsworth of Geneva, and are awarded through the State Department of Public Instruction.

SIX SOLDIERS HURT IN A DRUNKEN ROW.

In the Absence of a Canteen Liquors Were Smuggled Into Governors Island on Pay Day.

A Sergeant of Company H, Eighth Infanty, United States Army; a Corporal, and four privates of the same regiment, as a result of a fight that occurred in the barracks at Fort Columbus, Governors Island, Wednesday night, had to be taken to the post hospital to have various wounds sewed up and dressed. Wednesday was pay day, and, in the absence of a canteen, where they could have got just so much and no more to drink, a number of the more convivially inclined in the regiment secured passes and visited New York.

In New York they visited a few taverns, imbibed a large amount of "fire water," and then purchased a supply to take back to barracks. They smuggled the whisky in without being detected and repaired to a room on the northern gallery of the barracks building. In the room matters quickly assumed a lively aspect, and other soldiers, including a visiting artillery Corporal from Fort Hamilton, went to the room to see the fun. All was good nature for a while and mirth reigned supreme.

There is a hot-tempered new man in Company H, however, and he was not long in making trouble. He finally became very ugly, and a Corporal of his company warned him not to make too much noise. The private did not appreciate the admonition, which was given in a friendly spirit, and immediately "showed fight." He grabbed an empty bottle and, rushing at the Corporal, dealt him a blow on the head, and the Corporal was put out for a moment or so. When he recovered sufficiently to regain his feet the private started at him again and drew a knife. The Corporal, half-dazed, staggered in the direction of the gun rack to get a gun. The artilleryman thereupon took a hand and prevented him from getting the weapon.

Sergt. Tweer had heard the rumpus by this time and hurried to the room. He immediately ordered a cessation of hostilities. The order drew the attack to himself. The infuriated private still had his knife drawn, and he made a savage lunge at the Sergeant. The sharp blade struck Tweer in the face, just beneath the left cheek bone, when the drunken soldier was dragged away. Tweer had a gash in his cheek that extended to his mouth. Others then joined in the fray, and before it ended and the drunken soldier was pinioned four other soldiers had been more or less badly battered up.

The wounded were removed to the hospital, where their wounds were attended to. Sergt. Tweer was still confined to his bed yesterday, and it was said he would be unfit for duty for some time to come. The private who made all the trouble is a prisoner.

SIMEON FORD ON REFORMERS.

He Tells Hotel Men the Mayor Has to be Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—Gruber Remembers Jerome.

Two hundred members of the Hotel Men's Association of New York, with as many guests representing all the professions, particularly the judiciary of New York City and the State, assembled last night at Delmonico's at the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the association. The dinner began with the singing of "Violets" to the accompaniment of Burgundy and ended with the singing of that sweetheart of other days, "Annie Rooney," to the accompaniment of champagne.

Simeon Ford had this to say about the city government:

"The reformers are up against a pretty tough proposition. They go in promising the good people to make the city as pure as the driven snow, but they give the men-around-town to understand that things will go on, on the dead, about as usual. When they get in, unless they close every gambling house and joint, the virtuous throw fits, and if they do shut them up the worldly folks snort with rage and vow to boot them at the next election. The consequence is that they have to make a bluff at purification, and yet secretly wink at violation. And then we expect the police to be virtuous.

"The reform Mayor must be a sort of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde—and that's a hard job. The whole trouble lies in running New York on village principles. Vice will always flourish in cities, and virtue must take a back seat in certain localities, but the Puritanical spirit is as yet too strong within us to permit vice to be legalized and regulated and kept within bounds. We'd rather go on being hypocrites and let blackmailers flourish and dishonest folks fatten.

"I am glad the women have taken up the transportation problem. They are going to compel the traction companies to provide each female woman with a seat, hot and cold water, and electric curling irons. It makes a man's blood boil to think that his wife, after a hard day's shopping, is compelled to ride home in a car seated in some other fellow's lap, or that she should be jostled by rude workingmen, who have the nerve to ride home from work when such excellent walking facilities are provided."

Abraham Gruber paid his respects to District Attorney Jerome, saying:

"At a recent dinner in honor of the Pilgrims the Honorable District Attorney, who is also a philosopher, said that what New Yorkers needed most was intolerance. He bemoaned the tolerant spirit of the people of this city. No Pilgrim father taught the beauties of intolerance. Too much time spent in Connecticut is not a good thing, I fear, for the enforcer of the laws of New York.

"Only bigots and fools want the last drop of blood and the enforcement of the letter of the law irrespective of conditions and results."

M. W. Littleton in his speech on "Optimism" rivaled Mr. Ford for applause. He said:

"There is a pessimist in every pack. There is a growler in every gang. There is a kicker in every crowd. There is a knocker in every 'push.' It is fashionable to fuss. It is the rage to reform. It is distinguished to despair. It is brilliant to bewail. It is learned to lament. It is courageous to condemn." The headline hero is abroad in the land.

"The difficulty with these men of different degrees of pessimism is that they wish to reform everything on earth except themselves. They are flying in the face of irresistible laws of nature. They are trying to make water run up hill; they are striving to supplement the work of the Creator."

William H. McElroy and Lewis E. Carr of Albany spoke also. Washington L. Jacques presided and James H. Breslin acted as toastmaster.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d TO 23d ST., NEW YORK.

JANUARY UNDERPRICINGS ON HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

GREAT plans are making for the Ehrich Linen Store. With increased selling space and more diversified stocks we expect to transform our Linen Department into one of the great features of this house. Meantime we make special underprice offerings—the result of months of preparation. Prices speak for themselves—so do qualities. We ask you to look at them.

Muslins and White Goods.

Bleached MUSLIN, 36 inches wide; good heavy quality..... 4¾c

Fruit of the Loom MUSLIN, 36 inches wide; regular 10c. grade for..... 7¾c

English LONG CLOTH, 39 in. wide; regular 15c. quality..... 9c

Imported fleece lined white PIQUE, 30 inches wide, in Jacquard patterns; regular price 25c., special..... 15c

Table Damask.

2,500 yards full bleached DAMASK, 58 inches wide, six pretty patterns; regular 29c. grade, special..... 19c

Extra heavy Cream Table DAMASK, 56 inches wide; regular price 35c., special at..... 25c

Heavy unbleached, all linen, 64 inches wide, 8 patterns; and also full bleached Scotch DAMASK, extra heavy, at..... 49c

Bed Spreads.

Pure white, soft finish, 72x90, regular price 89c., special..... 69c

Better Quality, regular price $1.25, for..... 89c

Persian QUILTS, fringed, 72x84; regular price $1.29..... 95c

Towellings.

16 inch check Glass TOWELLING; regular price 7c..... 4¾c

All linen Glass TOWELLING, 20 inches wide; 16c. grade, 12½c

All linen Roller TOWELLING; 10c. quality..... 8c

Genuine Russia CRASH, 16 inches wide..... 12½c

Heavy Bleached DAMASK NAPKINS; regular 98c., dozen..... 79c

21 inch full Bleached NAPKINS; regular $1.00, dozen..... 87c

Full bleached all linen Scotch Damask NAPKINS, large size; regular price $1.75, special..... 1.49

Towels.

HUCK TOWELS, fringed, large size; special..... 5c

Hemmed HUCK TOWELS, size 18x36; regular price 11c., for..... 8c

Hemmed HUCK TOWELS, 20x41; regular price, 15c. for 12½c

Heavy Cream Turkish TOWELS, 20x42, 150 dozen; regular price 12½c..... 9c

1,000 Bleached WASH CLOTHS, each..... 2c

1,000 dozen linen fringed DOYLIES, 13 in. square, each..... 3c

1,000 dozen all linen fringed DOYLIES, 16 in. square, each..... 5c

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Made of one of the best brands of bleached muslin, wide hem; size 54x90..... 34c

SHEETS.		PILLOW CASES.	
63x90	38c	42x36	9c
72x90	41c	45x36	10c
81x90	48c	50x36	11c
90x90	53c	54x36	12c

Our Highest Grade Suits for Men,

At Seventeen Dollars,

FORMERLY UP TO $33.00.

Your impression of the significance of highest grade may be unfair to these suits. Our highest grade and the average differ materially. With us it means the absolute limit of the tailorman's art---in a word, perfection. It is evident in every garment which this offer embraces. Individuality and character, augmented by true elegance, are attributes of every one of them. At Seventeen Dollars most of them are less than half their actual worth.

Men's Suits, single or double-breasted Sack, Chesterfield or English Frock models of the finest Cheviot Mixtures, Scotch Tweeds and Imported and Domestic Worsteds; many are silk lined throughout; all sizes.
Formerly up to $33.00. On sale to-day at $17.00

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Needs of the States for the Welfare of the Children.

Addresses at Robert C. Ogden's Dinner to Members of the Southern Education and General Education Boards.

Robert C. Ogden gave a dinner to the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board last evening in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. The guests numbered about 200. Most of the members of the two boards were present, and at the head table, with Mr. Ogden as Chairman, sat President Hadley of Yale University, President M. Woolsey Stryker of Hamilton College, United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, Chancellor R. B. Fulton of the University of Mississippi, ex-Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee, Gov. Montague of Virginia, Morris K. Jesup, and St. Clair McKelway.

Gov. Montague of Virginia, the first speaker, talked about educational progress in his State. He said he considered it Virginia's good fortune that the next Southern Education Conference was to be held in Richmond. There was a great educational revival in Virginia, he said, and he was rejoiced to add that politics was being gradually eliminated from the public school question.

In commenting upon recent school statistics, Edgar Gardner Murphy of Alabama, the next speaker, said:

"Far be it from me to criticise our Government where it touches the fate, the lot of the people of our Territories; yet when we are finding needs to meet and tasks to accomplish, from the Eskimo to the Filipino, from Porto Rico to Guam, the time has come to look straight and clearly before us to the home acre of our own undeveloped citizenship. If this is not an appeal to the National Government, it is certainly an appeal to our National patriotism."

Mr. Murphy, who is Secretary of the Southern Education Board, had previously recalled the fact that the per capita educational expenditure in the United States was $20.19, whereas in Alaska it was $17.45, in North Carolina $3, and in Alabama $4.42.

"And yet," the speaker added, "60 per cent. of the Alaskan children are children of Eskimos, and are not prospective voters."

Dr. Wallace Buttrick's short speech had to do with the general topic of Southern education. The hope of improvement, he said, was not in the money of the North, nor the Governors of the Southern States, but chiefly it lay with those who were spending and giving their lives to the work of teaching in the South. The first need was for more schools and taxation for their benefit.

"We need most," he said, "the industrial-minded, scholarly man. By the industrial man I mean the one who can build a railroad, clean a city, erect plants—'do things.' By the scholarly man I mean one who 'knows things,' who wants to know, who is the master of his own soul and the Captain of his own fate, who acts without haste or violence, but straight and clear."

Dr. Felix Adler was the last speaker.

Among Mr. Ogden's guests, besides those already named, were the following:

Dr. Truman J. Backus, Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, Rev. Dr. James W. Cooper, R. Fulton Cutting, Rev. Dr. A. S. Crapsey, Rev. Dr. G. S. Dickerman, Walter J. Damrosch, Frank Damrosch, Robert W. De Forest, Dr. H. B. Frissell.

City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould, Frederick T. Gates, H. H. Hanna, the Rev. A. R. Hunter, the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, Col. George Harvey, Henry L. Higginson, Archer M. Huntington, Joseph C. Hendrix, Job E. Hedges, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, the Rev. Dr. Donald S. Mackey, Col. W. L. Ogden, Adolph S. Ochs, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Peabody.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, George W. Peabody, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dr. W. J. Schieffelin, I. N. Seligman, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Dr. Albert Shaw, Henry L. Stoddard, Samuel Spencer, J. G. Phelps-Stokes, Anson Phelps-Stokes, Jr., Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and Oswald G. Villard.

HAS TO STEAL, SHE SAYS.

A tall, well-dressed woman, who gave her age as fifty-four years, but looked not over forty, was arrested in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store yesterday afternoon on a charge of shoplifting. Detective Larkin of the store, who made the arrest, said he saw her approach a counter and hide two silk waists under her coat. Taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, she gave her name as Mrs. J. M. Brown and her address as 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. She admitted later that both name and address were fictitious and asked to have a message sent to the Gardner apartment house, 128 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

In explanation of her theft she said that she "could not help stealing" and stolen goods in several other places, although she had ample means and a comfortable home.

"I attend the Christian Science Church, in Forty-eighth Street," she continued. "Heaven knows why I took these waists. I have a married brother who sends me $100 every month, and gave me $200 at Christmas. I have also a married sister and several children. I would commit suicide before I would tell my name, and I will commit suicide if my children find out about this."

Several hours after the message was sent to the Gardner apartment house, a well-dressed man appeared at the station and asked for "Mrs. Brown." The woman recognized him, and when he asked her if he should notify her relatives she replied:

"No, no; don't. I wouldn't have them know for the whole world. I'll try to fight it out alone."

The man left shortly afterward to look for a bondsman and said of the case:

"The woman is of a good family and has influential friends in the city and a large circle of acquaintances. I cannot account for her action except on the theory that she is mentally unbalanced, but I cannot say that she is a kleptomaniac. Her son told me recently that she had been acting queerly of late. I am simply a friend, and having heard that she was in trouble came down here to see if I could be of any assistance."

The man did not give his name nor that of the woman under arrest.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY'S PARTING

Archbishop Farley parted from St. Gabriel parishioners last evening in St. Gabriel's Hall that was crowded to the doors. The Archbishop wore the robes of his office and sat with Peter Seery, the Chairman, at his right, and the Rev. Dr. Dennis J. McMahon at his left.

The testimonial of the parishioners was a crozier of gold incrusted with jewels. The presentation was made by Matthew F. Ryan, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel.

In accepting the gift the Archbishop said: "Your eloquent expression of your appreciation of my poor services I accept, not because I deserve it, but as a testimony of you good-will. Living and ministering among you for so many years, I have had the living evidence of that good-will which my poverty of expression can but faintly indicate. In the eighteen years that I have been your pastor, I have learned more of the dignity of the human soul than all the books and the experience of the previous forty years could teach me."

BACHELOR CIRCLE BALL.

The Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz gave its annual ball at the clubhouse, 111-119 East Fifty-eighth Street, last night. It was noticeable that many of those who had the right last year to be of the circle were not members of this year's organization. They were present with their wives in testimony of their resignation. As is the custom among Germans and those of German descent, they wore wedding rings of which they were manifestly proud, so much so that they would taunt their old friends with them, saying that the golden circle meant far more in the way of happiness than the Bachelors' Circle, whereupon they had to order the wine as a consolation for their less fortunate fellows.

Like the previous balls given by the Bachelors' Circle, the one of last night was attended by the better-known members of the German-American set, their guests, and friends, and there were many and handsome presents for the ladies. Delegations of bachelors from the Arion and the Beethoven Societies enjoyed the hospitality of the circle and added largely to the gayety of the occasion. The dancing began early, and at an early hour this morning was still in progress.

P. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Broadway, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac, Representing Nearly All the Famous Factories of the World, Will Be Closed Out At from One-Quarter to One-Half Less Than Our Regular Low Prices.

Continuation of the Muslin Underwear Sale.

Continuation of the Sale of Drug Sundries and Toilet Articles.

Men's $14.96 Suits / Men's $17.96 Suits Reduced to **$11.74**

Second Floor Rear.

About three hundred Suits in this lot—closely-woven worsteds, smooth and unfinished cheviots and fine cassimeres. The range of sizes is from 34 to 44, including regular, stouts and longs. However, there is not every size of each pattern That's the chief reason why these Suits have been cut from $14.96 and $17.96 to $11.74.

Men's $4.00 Trousers at $2.97.

Trousers, made of pure wool cheviot—all the most desirable patterns and colorings. Every pair is well-tailored—sewed with silk—the qualities that are usually sold at $4.00; our price $2.97.

Men's $17.96 Overcoats / Men's $19.96 Overcoats Reduced to **$14.96**

The materials are: Black and oxford gray friezes, black Thibets, Broadbrook cheviots and rich velour-finished weaves. The styles include full back, box effects and the popular paddock and paletot shapes. The workmanship and linings are exceptional in every one of them. They were regular "Macy" values at original prices, $17.96 and $19.96; now pruned to $14.96.

All our handsome Overcoats lined with heavy silk or satin that we've been selling up to $44.96; reduced to $24.96.

Men's Overcoats, made of genuine French Sedan Montagnac, interlined and lined with best pure silk, edges piped with velvet—exact reproduction of Custom-made Overcoats that cost $55.00; our price $34.96. Second floor, rear.

Children's, Boys' and Young Men's Clothing Reduced.

2d Fl., Rear.

Children's Overcoats, made of blue, red and royal blue kersey and fancy melange cheviots, sizes 2½ to 5 years, have been selling up to $8.98; reduced to $3.49 and $5.94.

Boys' two-piece Double-breasted Suits, made of the sturdiest of cheviots, sizes 8 to 15 years, sold regularly by others at $7.50; reduced from $5.97 to $3.59.

Young Men's Single- and Double-breasted Suits, made of neat and serviceable fancy mixed cheviot, sizes 14 to 20 years, reduced from $9.96 to $7.49.

Young Men's Single- and Double-breasted Suits, made of plain black and blue cheviot, reduced from $11.98 to $8.98.

$16.24

For Men's Suits Made-to-measure.

Second Floor, Rear.

They are the Suits that we usually make to order for $24.96 and $29.96. Splendid cheviots and tweeds in genuinely stylish patterns and newest color combinations. Every detail of trimmings, linings and workmanship is exactly the same as before the price-cut went into effect. None of the regular features are slighted—nothing slurred. Two good business reasons justify the liberal reductions.

First: It is desirable to close out all remnants and odd pieces of suitings.

Second: January is a poor month for merchant tailoring. We force activity by selling cheaper than ever—thereby giving employment to our entire organization instead of partially dispersing it.

The Suits we now make for you at $16.24 will cost you $30.00 to $35.00 elsewhere.

B&C TRADE MARK

At $12.

About 680 Suits
In Fancy Mixtures, Oxfords and Black Sack and Cutaway Suits.
The bulk of them formerly sold for

$18, $20, $22 and $25.

A few of them were as high as $28 and $30.
All are now marked

$12.

Sizes 34 to 50 chest.

Browning, King & Co.

COOPER SQUARE WEST (OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
Open Saturday Evenings until 10 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

January---
The Economy Month At WANAMAKER'S

THERE are a great many wise and thrifty people in New York City, judging by the thousands who come daily to claim our January offerings. And yet, if one tenth of the people in Greater New York had the least conception of the decisive economies presented here day after day, the store would not be able to hold those who would come.

Part of the offerings come from our anxiety to clean up our own stocks; more from the manufacturers who abhor suplus stocks. Then vast quantities of goods come by pre-arranged plans to promote large selling for a month otherwise dull.

Chiefest of these movements is

The Sale of White

presenting its vast economies on goods for the home, and for personal wear.

The Sale of Linens
The Sale of Blankets and Quilts
The Sale of Sheets and Pillow-Cases
The Sale of Lace Curtains
The Sale of White Dress Goods
The Sale of Handkerchiefs
The Sale of White Shirts

And then—greater than all others—

The Sale of Muslin Underwear

This year greater, and more deserving of this splendid success than ever before. Better, because of finer and more beautiful garments. Better, too, because we have secured more ample quantities of the very low-priced garments, of which we never could secure sufficient quantities before.

Today you'll find plenty of the 8c Corset Covers, the 15c Drawers, and 38c Nightgowns, in the Basement.

We can't take space to give a full list of pieces today; but here are a few suggestions of what various popular prices will buy. Take the rest for granted:

These Garments at 35c—

Short Petticoats of muslin, trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.
Corset Covers of cambric; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon: full front, fitted back.
Chemises of cambric; round neck; trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.
Drawers of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

These Garments at 38c—

Nightgowns of muslin; high neck; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; yoke of cluster plaits. Only three to a buyer.

These Garments at 50c—

Corset Covers of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
Chemises of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with neat embroidery edging.
Drawers of cambric; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with point de Paris lace and hemstitched plaits.
Short Petticoats of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace and insertion.
Petticoats of cambric; deep ruffle, plain hem and plaits above.
Nightgowns of muslin; yoke of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle.

These Garments at 75c—

Corset Covers of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Short Petticoats of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn and hemstitched plaits.
Drawers of cambric; trimmed with blind embroidery, plaits above.
Chemises of cambric; round neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
Petticoats of muslin; umbrella ruffle; plain hem, hemstitched.
Nightgowns of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

These Garments at $1—

Corset Covers of lawn; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion, plaits and ribbon.
Chemises of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and two rows of insertion and ribbon; ruffle on skirt.
Drawers of cambric; deep ruffle of handsome embroidery and plaits above.
Petticoats of cambric; ruffle; trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and plaits.
Nightgowns of cambric; round neck; trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon.

Second floor.

Sheets and Pillow-Cases
The Last at These Low Prices

WE got in out of the wet with the purchases from the mills of Muslin Sheets and Pillow-cases that made this sale possible. For prices on sheetings have gone up, so that now the retail price by the yard of the standard cotton from which these are made, comes to more than the Sheets and Pillow-cases cost already made up.

So you save more than the cost of making and get sheets that are torn true, and neatly hemmed, into the bargain.

Housekeepers and hotel and boarding house proprietors are looking forward to their Summer needs and buying now. For we can't get more to sell at present prices:

PILLOW-CASES	SHEETS
42x36 in., at 13c.	54x90 in., at 42c.
42x38½ in., at 14c.	54x99 in., at 46c.
45x36 in., at 14c.	63x90 in., at 47c.
50x38½ in., at 17c.	81x90 in., at 58c.
54x38½ in., at 19c.	81x99 in., at 64c.
	90x90 in., at 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Japanese Fern Balls

YOU know what a thing of delight one of these live, glowing balls of green is; when you're tired of Winter snow and ice.

We have imported a new, thrifty lot of these Fern Balls direct from Japan, that are just aching to get to work and grow for you. About eight inches in diameter, and only

25 Cents Each

Just hang one up and keep it moist—it won't bother you further.

Japanese Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Another Stirring Sale Of MEN'S HATS

TODAY we offer upwards of a thousand Derby Hats, made on advance blocks in Spring styles, from two high-class factories, neither of which makes hats that retail for less than three dollars.

The reason was simple enough—the result was accomplished because we wanted to be accommodated, and the factories wanted to accommodate us.

Both factories had surplus stocks of unshaped bodies, which they agreed to make up for us over the new Spring block. The felts are fine; the shapes are smart and handsome; the finish is of the same high character as regular lots selling at $3 and $3.50. But you may choose today

At $1.75 Each

Various styles of both brims and crowns. All advance models.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Sack Suits At $12

ANOTHER stirring offering from our Clothing Store today.

Wanamaker Clothing is the very best to be found ready-made; and we long ago established the fact that these particular lines are several dollars a suit lower in price as regularly marked than equal suits elsewhere. And when we make price-concessions such as these from regular prices, you know that remarkable values are being offered.

Today we present about two hundred blue, black and fancy cheviot suits—the blues and blacks double-breasted, the fancy cheviots mostly single-breasted. Not a suit in the lot sold for less than $15; most of them were $18 and $20.

Today choose for

$12 a Suit

Regular, stout and thin sizes.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Information About Boys' Suits

SOMETHING you may be glad to know about—these Three-piece Suits for boys of 9 to 16 years, at $3.75 each. They were five dollars a suit—that is, when sizes were complete in each pattern of fancy cheviot.

Then there are Flannel Waists and Blouses that are anxious to go at two-thirds of their value—50c, instead of 75c each. Sizes 3 to 13 years, in red and blue.

Pretty good cold-weather news, isn't it?

Second floor, Ninth street.

Clean-Up of Our Regular SHOES

SHOES in the *regular* Wanamaker stock are invariably worth a dollar more than shoes to be found elsewhere; and this is most decisively true of the lines that are being cleaned up today.

We have gone through our stocks of $5, $6 and $7 Shoes for both men and women, and picked out all the odd lots that holiday selling left, and grouped them for a quick clean-up—

Finest Men's Shoes, $3.90
Finest Women's Shoes, $3.75

And there isn't a shoe in either lot that can be matched outside of WANAMAKER'S under six dollars!

Odd lots, of course, and a size missing here and there; but practically all leathers are included, and all are popular styles, or they wouldn't be sold down to odd lots.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth street.

Leather Goods
In Exquisite Designs

SOME of the most beautiful Pocket-books and Card-cases we've seen have just come from Europe—Paris, Vienna and Hamburg.

Some of the pocket-books are in delicately tinted levant, walrus or morocco leather, with most artistic mountings in French gray, gilt or copper. $5 to $14.

Others have the sides extended in a peculiar manner, so as to form a handle for convenient carrying. These are of most effectively tinted and decorated leather, and priced at $14.50 to $18. Of course, the finish throughout is of the best.

Card-cases, of levant, walrus, tan calf and glazed morocco leather, with sterling silver, copper and gilt mountings, are $3.75 to $17.

Broadway.

The Book-Lover's Paradise

ALL DAY long the HURT BOOK counters were thronged with enthusiastic buyers, with loaded arms, eagerly picking out gems of literature that cost so little now.

Hundreds of people count on adding twenty-five or fifty books to their library at the WANAMAKER HURT BOOK SALE. It costs little more than joining a library; and at the end of the year, as well as at its beginning, *you own all the books!*

The counters are newly filled today, and the lists of books change daily, as space allows them to come forward.

Detailed lists are impossible to give, as the great majority are ones and twos of a title; but the whole range of literature is gleaned from; and prices are startlingly little.

Book store, Ninth street.

The Sale of Lamps and Globes

A GOOD many homes have seen a new light, as a result of our yesterday's announcement of decorative Lamps and Globes, at prices a third to a half less than the originals.

But there's still a chance for a good deal of the same economical, satisfactory illumination, as these items, here today in good supply, will testify:

LAMPS

Louwelsa ware Lamps in rich dark blended colorings, squat and tall shapes:
$7.50, reduced from $13.50 and $15
$5, reduced from $8.50, $10 and $12
Fine Metallic Table and Banquet Lamps:
$5, reduced from $10 and $12
Decorated Lamps, complete with globes to match:
$2.50, reduced from $3.50 $7.50, reduced from $15
$3, reduced from $4.50 $17.50, reduced from $25 and $35

LAMP GLOBES

Handsomely decorated; imported and domestic; in 9-in., 10-in. and 12-in. sizes:
50c, from $1 $1.50, from $3 $2, from $4
$3, from $6 $5, from $10

Lamp Store, Basement.

The Showing of White Goods

EVERY woman is buying white goods for her Spring outfit; and every woman will buy them here, if there's anything in having a marvelous assortment to choose from, at prices that are uncommonly low.

And the showing gets better all the time, as new sorts keep drifting in. Drifting's a good word, by the way—the fabrics suggest snow-drifts by their pure whiteness and their sparkle—given by the Mercerized figures and stripes that run through them.

From Manchester come about twenty-five new patterns of soft, fine Madras, with attractive Mercerized small figures, dots and broken stripes; at 35c a yard.
Another group, also of English make, has raised silk-like cords; some in knotted effect. 35c a yard.
Striped and figured Madras in pretty patterns, formerly 30c to 50c, now 20c a yard.
Mercerized cheviots, and hair-line broken cords with small figures and dots, formerly 40c; now 25c a yard.

Broadway.

Of Handkerchiefs

YOUR choice may run to the primarily decorative handkerchiefs, or to the primarily useful.

Here are several groups that are bound to satisfy you in either case.

They are Women's Handkerchiefs—all fresh and new, all splendid value for a little price—

12½c Each

Here they are:
Sheer Irish linen, with ⅛ or ¼-inch hemstitched hems.
All-linen, of excellent quality, with ½-inch plain hemstitched hems.
Sheer linen, with fine revering or drawn hemstitching.

Broadway.

Cashmere Wrappers, $3.50

DAINTY enough to please the most fastidious woman, yet extremely practical.

In four charming styles, trimmed with lace or ribbon; full fronts and Watteau backs. In rose, red, sage green and Gobelin blue.

And, besides their inherent attractiveness, they're priced far below their worth.

For they are $5 and $6 wrappers at

$3.50 Each

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidered Linen Collars and Cuffs

WOMEN have taken kindly to the prettily embroidered linen Collars and Cuffs that France and Germany have sent over. Perhaps the dainty designs, that tend to break up the severity of the plain linen, have proved the attractive feature.

At any rate, the demand for them, consequently our supply of them, has much increased this season.

The variety of shapes is large; and they are embroidered in white or colors, with or without fancy hemstitching, or with the hemstitching alone.

Some of the collars and turnover cuffs are in matching patterns; of other designs there are collars alone. Of course they do up well.

The Collars are 25c to $1.35 each.
The Collar-and-Cuff Sets are $2 each.

Broadway.

Scissors, Razors, Knives

ALL sorts of good cutlery, sharp and keen as theoretic January air. Scissors, for the housekeepers, razors for the men, jack-knives for the boys—all from the first families of cutlerydom.

Price-indications:

Scissors; three, four or five pairs of various sizes; in handsome cases; $3 to $7 set.
Manicure Sets, four to ten pieces, $2 to $9 set.
Corkscrews, with genuine stag or ivory handles, silver-mounted, $1.50 to $4.75.
Safety Razors in sets, containing frame and one to seven blades, with stropping machine, lather brush, etc., $5 to $16.50.
Stropping Machines for ordinary razors; an invention that is sure to be appreciated by every man who shaves himself. $2.50
Genuine Wiss Shears, with very slight imperfections in handles, 85c.
Jack-knives, with chains, 35c, 50c. All-steel Scissors, 25c.
Razor-Strops, of solid leather, 25c. Manicure Scissors, 25c.
Cigar-cutters that perforate, 25c. Steel Measuring Shears, $1.75.
Cases, to hold 7 razors, 75c. Gold-plated Cigar-cutters, $1.50.
Gold-plated Knives, $2 to $3.50. Silver-mounted Cigar-cutters, 25c.
Sterling silver Key or Knife Chains, $1.75.

Broadway, opposite Rotunda.

Money-Saving Time Among The Women's Coats

TWO sources are levied upon, for these irresistible offerings of Women's Winter Coats.

One is the manufacturers, glad to work up surplus stocks of cloths into the latest of the season's styles, at almost any sort of a price, in order to keep busy.

The other is our regular stock, from which we take many handsome coats that have become broken in sizes, and slate them, in many cases, for first reductions.

From this meeting of the ways you derive much profit:

At $15, worth $24—Coats of zibeline, 30 in. long;—strapped with stitched taffeta; double cape effect over shoulders; collarless, and lined with satin. Others of tan covert and various black cloths, that were $18 to $22.50.

At $15, worth $27.50—Ulsters of fine Venetian cloth; Norfolk style; loose back, fly-front, turn-over cuffs; sleeves and shoulders lined with satin.

Also a number of Ulsters and Raincoats from our regular stock, that have been $18 to $25.

At $35—A group of Coats, consisting largely of model wraps from abroad; extremely handsome garments; in many cases but one of a style. They are of cloth and velour, of various lengths. Former prices, $48 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Coats—A Third Less

FOR every two dollars you spend on these coats, you keep a third—saved—in your pocket.

They're jaunty, warm, well-finished, and so economical:

At $4—Norfolk Coats of heavy covert cloths; three-quarter length; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $6—Stylish Coats of Oxford mixed cheviot; double-breasted front, semi-fitting back with belt; velvet collar; lined with satin; sizes 14 and 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

THE Under-Price Store has played an important part in the January White Sale—but its identity has been merged, to a certain extent, in that of this great movement.

Today it asserts itself once more, with offerings, the merit, value and economy of which you have long since learned to appreciate. It is pre-eminently the money-saving corner of New York's retailing business.

Handkerchief Bargains

Hard, almost to the point of being impossible, to find the match of Wanamaker Handkerchief offerings. Such as these popular grades of Initial Handkerchiefs:

Women's Unlaundered Initial Linen Handkerchiefs; a few of the letters are missing. A clean-up that makes two very interesting groups at 8c and 12½c.
Men's Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered letters; full size. A grade specially imported in large quantities by us, and unmatched at the price—12½c each.

Dress Trimmings Reduced

Things are getting a bit crowded among the Dress Trimmings. To relieve this "rush-hour" congestion, we have selected about 75 patterns to be reduced to about *half prices*.

There are silk and mohair trimmings, in black, also in white and ecru combinations, formerly 14c to $6.50 a yard, now

5c to $2.50 a Yard

An easy way to economize on your needs of trimmings for Spring gowns.

Garments for Children

Children's white dresses, and underwear, at prices typical of White Sale economies, are offered today:

CHILDREN'S 75c DRESSES at 50c

Of white lawn; French waist effect, with yoke of lace insertion; ruffle edged with lace; skirts with plain hem, of good width. Sizes 2 to 5 years.
Also Mother Hubbard Dresses, in a number of pretty styles; sizes 3 months to 3 years.

GIRLS' 40c PETTICOATS at 25c

Of Masonville muslin; umbrella ruffle, hemstitched, headed with cluster of plaits; sizes 2 to 8 years.

CHILDREN'S 25c DRAWERS at 15c

Of muslin; hem with cluster of plaits; sizes 4 to 8 years. Same, sizes 10 to 14 years, at 18c, worth 25c.

Candies at 20c a Pound

Buying Wanamaker Candies below their regular prices is something like getting government bonds below par—in the admirable quality of the investment. A splendid chance, or rather two of them, for such investors today:

Squares—Molasses, peppermint, teaberry, lemon, cinnamon, peanut. 20c a pound.
Clear Drops—Violet, lemon, lime, peppermint, anise, clove, cinnamon, pineapple, orange. 20c a pound.

The usual price of these candies is at least 25c a pound.

Green Castile Soap, 15c Bar

Made of pure olive oil, soft and excellent for the toilet. Usually sold for 25c a bar. This lot, weighing about 2¼ pounds to a bar, at 15c.

Good Corsets, Low-Priced

These good and good-looking Corsets, in stylish, comfortable models, offer the happy combination of quality with economy:

At 50c, worth $1.25—Corsets, specially made for us; low bust; long dip hips; bias cut; in white and drab; sizes 18 to 30 in.
At 65c, worth $1.50—H. H. Corsets; medium low bust and hips; garters attached; in white and drab; sizes 18 to 26 in.
At $1.25, worth $3—L. C. Corsets; high bust and short hips; in black silk batiste; sizes 18 to 24 in.
At $3, worth $5—Lilian Corsets; real whalebone; in white; odd sizes, 18, 20, 23, 29, 30 in.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

VENEZUELA YIELDS TO POWERS' DEMANDS

Castro Agrees to Conditions of Arbitration.

Minister Bowen Leaves for Washington To-Day to Meet British-German Commission—May Settle Outside Hague Tribunal.

CARACAS, Jan. 8.—It has been learned from an authoritative source that United States Minister Bowen has received orders to leave Venezuela next Saturday for Washington, where he will present the Venezuelan case to the British-German Commission. An American warship will call for Mr. Bowen at La Guayra.

The Foreign Office here is working day and night in the preparation of documents in order that the Venezuelan case be ready for presentation. Mr. Bowen has refused to accept compensation from Venezuela for his services, and the Government has expressed its appreciation of this disinterestedness. Mr. Bowen will be accompanied to Washington by his wife.

After two stormy meetings of the Cabinet, all the conditions set forth in the replies of the powers to President Castro's last proposals in the matter of settling the dispute through arbitration have been accepted by the Venezuelan Government. The Government considers these conditions to be unjust, but declares it is obliged to yield to force.

The Venezuelan answer was delivered at the United States Legation here at noon to-day.

The conditions of the Powers cover cash payments to the allies and guarantees for the payment of the balance of their claims. It can be said on good authority that the question of raising the existing blockade will not be considered.

Foreign business houses in Venezuela are suffering exceedingly from the effects of the continued blockade.

The revolutionary movement under Gen. Matos is losing popularity daily because of the assistance it is alleged the German blockading vessels are giving it in permitting the landing of arms for the revolutionists near Higuerote. The leader of the revolution is called "Matos, the German," by the press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Confirmation was received here to-night of the reports from Caracas to the effect that all barriers in the way of a settlement of the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against Venezuela had been removed by the last-named country yielding to the demands of the European allies.

Minister Bowen, it was learned, would leave Venezuela either Saturday or Sunday, and would come direct to the United States on one of our warships. It is probable that the Dolphin will be used for this purpose. Minister Bowen will be clothed with authority to represent Venezuela as her Commissioner for the adjustment of all claims out of hand without reference to The Hague Tribunal, or if this be found impracticable, then he is authorized to act for Venezuela in settling all points open to controversy as far as possible and of drafting the terms on which a final and conclusive arbitration shall be made by the international court at The Hague.

The proceedings in which Minister Bowen will participate will take place at Washington presumably a few days after his arrival in this city. The Commissioners on the part of the allies, it is understood, will be their leading diplomatic representatives in Washington.

It is now stated that the commission will meet, when it does come together, with instructions from the principals to endeavor to adjust the Venezuelan dispute out of hand at Washington. Minister Bowen seems to be confident of his ability to effect this kind of settlement.

If Mr. Bowen's expectation is not realized, the Commissioners will proceed according to the original plan to draw up the protocol prescribing the conditions upon which the issues between the parties shall be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague tribunal.

It is improbable, in the judgment of the officials here, that the blockade will be raised until the Commissioners do one of these two things—either reach a complete settlement, or sign a protocol providing for arbitration. In the latter case, even though a technical and final adjustment cannot be realized until The Hague tribunal has announced its decision, the blockade will not be continued during the pendency of the proceedings, therefore the protocol will be regarded as sufficient to bind President Castro, providing the conditions precedent required by the allies are complied with.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

New Eight-Hour System at Naval Arsenals Calls Forth Objections from Conservatives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the eight-hour system coming into force at all the French naval arsenals on Jan. 18 instances the present Ministry's social reform tendencies. Minister of Marine Pelletan, it is stated, probably consulted the Ministry about the matter, but anyhow, he clearly had the courage of his convictions, as he realizes the vigorous remonstrances which will be called forth by what the influential section of the community considers a further dangerous advance toward State Socialism.

Possibly the workmen on the State railways will be encouraged to demand equally favorable treatment as the arsenal hands.

Opposition to the scheme, concludes the correspondent, is based upon the alleged indirect effects and pernicious consequences arising from increasing interference of the State between employers and employed.

Turkey's Big Purchase of Rifles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times's correspondent at Constantinople says the Ministry of War of Turkey will to-day sign a contract for 200,000 Mauser rifles at 3 liras each, paying 50,000 liras on account.

MME. HUMBERT INTERROGATED.

Central Figure in Paris Safe Frauds Has First Day in Court—The Proceedings Secret.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Therese Humbert was interrogated to-day for the first time since her arrest. The questioning was conducted by M. Leydu, Judge of Instruction. Mme. Humbert traversed the courtyard of the prison to the underground passage leading to the Judge's chambers with a proud and energetic bearing. She met the glances of those persons she encountered on the way with much assurance. She was simply dressed in black and wore a fur collar and a small black hat.

Lawyer Robert was present at the examination in behalf of the accused. Mme. Humbert was well prepared to go through with the ordeal, as she worked half of last night arranging answers to such questions as she thought she would likely be asked.

It is reported that she replied with much arrogance and confidence; she categorically refused, however, to answer a single question regarding the Crawfords or their millions, saying she reserved her replies in this connection for her trial, when she would tell absolutely everything. Mme. Humbert said she took the entire responsibility of the whole affair upon her own shoulders, and that her family had nothing to do with it.

The foregoing is the latest version of the question, but as the proceedings before Judge Leydu were private it is impossible accurately to ascertain what occurred. A report of the examination current earlier in the day is to the effect that Mme. Humbert declared the whole story of the Crawfords and their millions to be true, that the Crawfords really existed, and that in good time they would appear and confound her enemies.

GERMANY OPPOSES ENGLAND.

Favors Russia in Dardanelles Affair, Which Moves French Press to Sarcasm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times's Paris correspondent, referring to the recent protest of Great Britain at the passage through the Dardanelles of four Russian torpedo boat destroyers, quotes the Temps, which says that Germany in the matter is entirely on the side of Russia against England.

Continuing, the Temps says: "The offensive and defensive alliance between England and Germany is starting in singular fashion with their lune de miel un peu rousse."

AUSTRIA'S POLITICAL WOES.

Possibility of Carrying Out the Government's Programme Said to be Remote.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that uncertainty, accompanied by an appreciable degree of anxiety, again characterizes the Austrian situation. No sooner is one question settled than others arise to fill its place with distressing insistence.

The possibility of carrying out the Government's programme depends upon the tactics adopted by the Czechs in Parliament. If they persist in obstructing public business Parliament might as well not meet.

The attitude of the Czechs, it is understood, depends upon the course of the language conferences which again depends upon the readiness of the Germans to come to terms with the Czechs.

GERMANY AND THE CANAL.

Secretary of Panama Company Denies Report That Berlin Capitalists Have Offered to Buy.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Edouard Lampré, Secretary of the new Panama Canal Company, authorized The Associated Press to-day to deny the reports that a German offer of $40,000,000 has been made to the company for the Panama Canal concessions and property. The reports to this effect first appeared in the form of rumors, but to-day were repeated with much particularity in the London papers.

M. Lampré says no offer or overture has been received from any German organization or individual, directly or indirectly, governmental or private.

He adds that the entire negotiations are confined to the United States. At present efforts are being directed to induce Colombia to conclude a treaty providing for the building of the canal by the United States.

WANTS OF THE BOERS.

Demands for General Amnesty and Other Concessions Refused by Secretary Chamberlain.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 8.—A meeting of influential burghers yesterday drafted an address for presentation to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the Legislative Council embodying the views of the leaders.

Among the recommendations are general amnesty, the maintenance of the Transvaal's pre-war regulations regarding natives, the importation of cattle by the Government and their sale to the burghers at actual cost, and the abolition of the South African constabulary.

Gens. Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey strongly urged the necessity for a moderate attitude and an organization to assist the present Government.

Gen. Botha reported that $325,000 had been collected in America and Europe for the relief of destitute Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the address of the burghers, said the terms already granted were decidedly generous, and that there was no prospect of a general amnesty. He declared the Government purposed abiding by the terms of the Vereeniging agreement, with which the Boer leaders at the time of surrender had complied.

The cases of the burghers now in Europe would be considered individually on their merits, said Mr. Chamberlain, and these burghers should prove their loyalty by accounting for the gold taken to Europe.

The Secretary said also that the annexation of the Vryheid and Utrecht districts to Natal was irrevocable, and that the natives would be compelled to observe their obligations. He declared he would have been better pleased had the address of the burghers, instead of consisting merely of demands, contained some recognition of what his Majesty's Government had already done for the Boers.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. TEMPLE.

Bishop of Winchester Made Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, Bishop of Winchester since 1895, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Temple, who died Dec. 23.

Foreight years the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Bishop of Winchester and now Archbishop of Canterbury, was domestic Chaplain to Queen Victoria. He is an Oxford man, as was his predecessor, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple. Upon the accession of King Edward VII. he became Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to his Majesty.

He was born April 7, 1848, being a son of Henry Davidson of Muirhouse, Edinburgh. In 1878, he married Edith, the second daughter of Archbishop Tait of Canterbury.

The Rev. Dr. Davidson began his career as curate of Dartford, Kent. In 1877 he became private secretary to Archbishop Tait and later to Archbishop Benson. This was followed by the appointment as Examining Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot of Durham.

From 1881 to 1883 he was one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. In the latter year he became Dean of Windsor. He held the Bishopric of Rochester from 1891 to 1895. He then became Bishop of Winchester.

The Board of Trustees of the British Museum has claimed him as a member since 1884. The new Bishop is a member of the Athenaeum Club.

STEEL TRUST PLAN ASSURED.

A member of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation announced yesterday that the success of the profit-sharing plan of the company was assured, as the original amount of stock offered—25,000 shares—had already been oversubscribed.

In order to encourage the favorable inclination of the employes, the corporation will not only allot more of the preferred stock from the treasury, but will go into the open market and will buy preferred steel stock to sell the same to its employes at the price named, although the latter is several points below the market price and the corporation would thereby lose a few dollars a share. Over 12,000 men have so far applied for stock.

Steamship Line Dissolved.

The Cameron Line, whose steamships have run between this port and Haiti, has been dissolved, and by an agreement made with the line before its dissolution the Hamburg-American Line will maintain an extra service on the same route, in connection with the Atlas Line, which it also owns. The Cameron Line, in fact, was only a name, its two steamships, the Paloma and the Lauenburg, having been chartered from W. D. Munson & Co. The Hamburg-American Line, according to Emil L. Boas, the General Manager, will put the Flandria and the Bolivia on the same route.

Schaus' Art Gallery

JUST RECEIVED

Important works by the masters of the Barbizon School.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue
(MADISON SQUARE).

ASSET CURRENCY FAVORED

Bank Credit System Declared to be Cumbersome.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage declared at a dinner at the Reform Club last evening that the National bank credit system of this country was as cumbersome as the antiquated commercial methods of the Chinese, and that the system operated to throttle and kill industry at the very place where it was born—in the farming districts.

The sentiment was applauded loudly by the guests present. The hosts of the evening were the members of the Sound Money Committee of the club, and, besides Mr. Gage, the speakers were Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, Horace White, and Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado. Among the guests were A. Knauth, Charles A. Conant, James Speyer, Anson Phelps Stokes, and Wheeler H. Peckham.

Wallace McFarlane, President of the Reform Club, acted as toastmaster. The special subject of discussion for all the speakers was "Asset Currency," and each directed his attention to the credit facilities that have been provided by American banking laws. Ex-Secretary Gage was the first speaker.

Mr. Gage described the ordinary methods of bank credits, showing that bankers do not lend money but credit, and that the large measure of commercial transactions was carried on by a mere transfer of credits on bank ledgers. That, he declared, was sufficient for a considerable amount of the transactions of commercial communities.

"But what the advocates of a true credit currency complain of," the speaker continued, "is that these ordinary methods do not perform all the needs of business. These bank credits will not suffice to pay the cotton pickers of Georgia or the farmers who send their grain to the markets in the West. For these purposes actual cash must be provided.

"If bank credits are useful for the commercial affairs of life, why should not bank credits be of use in the other affairs of life? There is no possible difference in reality between credits on the books of a bank and credits expressed in the notes of that bank. There is no more cost in issuing a credit currency than in making a credit on the books of the bank.

"At the present time in the farming districts, where men must buy the provisions they need, where workmen must be paid, where produce is sold, credits come high, while for the Stock Exchange and the wholesale affairs of business it is cheap. Why do you want to cut off credit, I ask you, at the very point where industry and wealth are born?

"The present scheme of currency was adopted not after a scientific consideration of the needs or possibilities of the country, but at a time of National distress, at a time when the Government was in need of money with which to meet its obligations. That was why the system we have now, based upon bonds, was adopted.

"I tell you that it is possible for this country to have a real credit currency without resorting to any such Chinese policy as this Government has pursued for the last thirty-six years. If you fear that there will be too large issues of notes, limit the power of the bank if you will to issue notes on its capital, but there can be no possible danger in permitting these issues up to, say, 30 or 40 per cent. of the bank's capital.

"It would not be necessary that the notes be secured by 110 or 115 per cent. of the capital of the bank, but by the imposition of a reasonable tax on the issues of the banks, this tax to be used as a sinking fund to redeem the issues of any bank which should fail to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

"While I was Secretary of the Treasury I asked the Actuary of the Treasury Department to figure out for me the issues of notes by National banks during the past thirty-five years, to estimate a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on these issues, and to subtract the losses which had been sustained during that period by the failure of banks to redeem their notes at par. The report made to me showed that with such a tax as this imposed, not a single dollar would have been lost by a person receiving a bank note, and that on Jan. 1, 1901, there would have been in the Treasury of the United States a safety fund of $27,000,000."

Congressman Fowler said that Congressmen were not really so bad as the public believed them to be, but that a Congressman was like the Lord in one particular—"that he works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." In this way Mr. Fowler sought to explain how it was that when he entered Congress, in 1895, and until the present time, the only reason other Congressmen did not agree with him on the money question was that they had not studied it or still believed what their fathers had told them.

"But," he continued, "there has been a revolution in the public though of the country on this subject, and it will reach the Congressmen before long. [Laughter.] Asset currency never has been tried anywhere in the world, as it is here proposed to utilize it, and failed. It has been tried in New England, in the South, in the West, and every time it has proved a great success.

"No currency is elastic which does not contract as well as expand. Will the banks use these asset notes, if they are allowed to do so? Unquestionably. A bank with $100,000 capital may loan $25,000 in asset currency, upon which a tax of one-half of one per cent. must be paid. This would be merely equivalent to paying that interest on deposits to that amount.

"I want also to say a word about the mobilization of the credit funds of this country through a system of branch banks. What you want is a system that will enable the money centres to get every morning information showing just where money is most needed and where it will do most good, so that by a wire transfer money and credit can be passed over the country in a few hours. This will make it possible for every dollar to do the most work of which it is capable. We don't want 12,000 disintegrated banks, each working alone, each one feeding upon all the rest, but what you want in the world of credit is such a system of transportation as you have in the railroad world.

"Not only do we want a system of branch banks in this country, but we want the great financial institutions of this country to be represented in the foreign capitals of the world. We want bills of exchange to be drawn in dollars and cents instead of in pounds and shillings and pence. We want the pittance that is paid for these bills to be paid over a counter where the English language is spoken and with the American accent." [Applause.]

Mr. Ehrich said, among other things, that "if the wit of man endeavored with intent to construct a monetary system which in times of monetary need should make relief impossible, I do not believe it could evolve anything more adapted to that unfortunate purpose than our present method of currency issue."

Mr. Ehrich, Mr. Fowler, and Mr. White agreed that the sentiment of the country seemed to be rapidly approaching a state when asset currency and a system of branch banking would be favored. Mr. White, in his address, laid particular stress upon the change of attitude of various commercial and financial bodies and interests.

To Widen a Brooklyn Street.

The local Board of Public Improvements of the Heights District, Brooklyn, meeting yesterday afternoon in the Borough Hall, voted in favor of the proposed widening of Livingston Street, between Court Street and Flatbush Avenue. It is proposed to increase the width of the street to 100 feet, the idea being to relieve the present congestion of traffic on Fulton Street by diverting travel to Livingston Street. It is estimated that the cost of the proposed improvement would be about $2,000,000. The matter will now be submitted to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen for consideration.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

As to Mail Orders.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. Mail Order System was inaugurated to meet the requirements of the most exacting patronage in all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. A corps of competent Mail Order shoppers is entrusted with the selection of goods desired. Promptness and reliability are features that govern the service of this Department.

Our Annual January Sale of Men's Underclothing.

First Floor.

Norfolk and New Brunswick AND Medlicott Hosiery Co.'s High Grade Winter Weight Underwear At Very Special Prices.

NATURAL WOOL AND WHITE; pure wool or three-quarter wool, full fashioned, regular made Underwear, regular price $1.65 and $1.85,
$1.10 each.

Pure Worsted, regular and extra heavy weight Underwear; full fashioned, regular made, natural or white; regular price $2.25 and $2.75,
$1.60 each.

Medlicott Hosiery Co.'s two best numbers; natural, non-shrinkable pure wool; white non-shrinkable, 90% wool; regular prices $2.25 and $2.50,
$1.60 each.

Great Silk Values.

Rotunda.

Imported Black Silk Taffeta; excellent quality; yard 50
Novelty Silks, in evening and dress shades; worth $1.00 yard, at 65
All our cut lengths of Silks and Velvets are now priced at, yard 50
Corduroys, all colors; worth $1.00 yard, to close 65

Women's Tailor-made Outerwear.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS; excellent quality Broadcloth, in black and blue; blouse effect, velvet collar and belt; coat taffeta lined; seven gore wide flaring skirt, inverted plait back, trimmed down front with fine tucks and stitched straps of self material, over drop of satin faced mercerized lining $22.50

WOMEN'S BLACK KERSEY COATS; velvet collars, half-fitted back, black satin lining, smartly tailored and finished; regular values $19.75 and $27.50; your choice for $14.75

WOMEN'S SHORT JACKETS; double-breasted or fly-front effects; of Black Vicuna, Montagnac or Cheviot; with or without velvet collars; lined with black satin or taffeta $12.00

WOMEN'S UNLINED BLACK ETAMINE SKIRTS; nine gore habit back, all seams covered with stitched straps of black taffeta; top of flare trimmed with taffeta and braid; in fancy design; a beautifully shaped, correctly hanging skirt, $10.00

The Great Linen and White Goods Sale.

First Floor.

Damask Pattern Table Cloths and Napkins to Match.

2x2 yards $1.75
2x2½ yards $2.25
2x3 yards $2.75
Dinner Napkins to match:—
24x24 inches; value $4.00 dozen, at $2.75

Towels.

Hemmed Huck Towels, good quality; value $1.75 dozen, at $1.35
Hemmed Huck Towels, fine quality; value $2.25 dozen, at $1.85
Hemmed Huck Towels, heavy make and large size; value $2.65 dozen $2.25
Hemstitched Huck Towels, with Damask border; the very best towel ever offered at this price; value $4.00 dozen $3.00
Hemstitched Huck Towels; much finer quality, dozen, $4.00 and $6.00

Cotton Sheets, and Pillow Slips.

5,000 ready-for-use Pillow Slips of the very best quality Muslin, size 45x36; value 12½c. and 14c., during this sale, each 8

SHEETS.

54x90, for single beds; value 39c. 32
63x90, for larger beds; value 48c. 38
72x90, for ¾ beds; value 50c. 43
81x90, for double beds; value 55c. 49
90x90, for extra size beds; value 63c. 55

Swiss Embroidered Mull and Lace Net Scarfs and Shams.

Scarfs, 18x36 inches; values up to $1.00, each 35
Shams, 30x30 inches; values up to $2.00, each 55

Rich Lace Galloons, Half Price.

First Floor.

Several hundred pieces of Applique, Medallion, Irregular, Paraguay and Venise Lace Galloons; importer's sample pieces; advanced lines; values 75c. to $1.00 yard, at 50

2,000 pieces of this season's choicest Lace Novelties; handsome Irish Point effects; St. Gall Galloons; Venise and Medallions; newest patterns; $1.50 and $2.50 values 95

50 pieces white and ecru Lace All-overs; very desirable and much under value; two assortments ..... 95 and $1.45

Dress Goods Specials.

First Floor.

Remnants and Dress Lengths of all wool black and colored Dress Goods, last of this season's fabrics, for evening and street wear; we must make room for advanced spring materials, therefore these prices; values from 45c. to $2.00 a yard, at ..... 25, 35 and 50

All wool Voiles, prettiest of the sheer weaves, in dainty shades of light blue, pink, biscuit, modes, royal navy, gobelin and cream and black; special at 39

All wool Cheviots, warranted not to spot, 44 inches wide, in black and three shades of blue, gray, reseda, myrtle and red; sold elsewhere at 75c. yard, special here for 55

Spring Waist Specials.

Second Floor.

Pique Waists; good quality, four large shoulder plaits in front, fancy side button effect, French back; another style of cheviot, with plaits in front, large pearl buttons and tucked back; also dotted Cheviot Waists, red, black and blue dots on white ground, shoulder plaits, inverted front, turnovers of hemstitched lawn; your choice for $1.00

White Waists, of dotted Roanoke duck, eight tailor stitched side plaits, stitched pieces on shoulders, sleeves tucked across, fancy stock; another style of mercerized cheviot, tailor stitched box plaits and side tucks, inverted plait, turnovers of hemstitched lawn on collar and cuffs 1.25

The Sale of Clothing

Second Floor.

now in progress here, is the most important, from a value giving and economic standpoint, that the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment has ever held. It overshadows the greatest Clothing Sales heretofore held, because it comprehends

Suits and Overcoats That Are Superlatively Best.

Garments of such merit and high character as are very rarely found in special sales.

The Name of "Pickwick" Is Synonymous with the Finest Clothing Manufactured.

They are the best fitting garments in all the world.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE "PICKWICK" RESERVE STOCK OF MEN'S SUITS,

and have also closed out a well known manufacturer's ENTIRE HOLDING OF MEN'S HIGH CLASS OVERCOATS.

These goods, in addition to our regular stock, are offered in this sale. The values range thus:—

$15.00 and $18.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits, **$9.50**

$20.00 and $25.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits, **$12.75**

$25.00 and $30.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits, **$16.75**

$35.00 and $40.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits, **$19.25**

There are Clothing Sales a-plenty, but this one stands alone in its magnitude and value-giving. Imitated it may easily be, but equalled, never—for it is absolutely beyond competition.

'Twould pay any man to anticipate his Clothing needs for a year or two—for it is hard to tell when again so rich an opportunity will present itself to select from such a broad stock of the finest made and best fitting Clothing at prices that have never known an equal for lowness.

BIG VALUES IN Gloves.

First Floor.

Clearing oddments of Women's Suede and Glace Gloves; $1.00 value, at 50

Men's Gloves; clearing oddments of Dogskin and Cape Gloves; $1.00 value, at 50

Women's 1-clasp Mannish Cape Gloves, suitable for present wear; broad cut; pair $1.00

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves; Imperial Point, black, white and all colors; pair $1.00

GREAT VALUES IN Upholstery.

Fourth Floor.

Dainty Bobbinet Lace Curtains, ruffled borders, trimmed with Renaissance edging and insertion; heretofore sold at $2.25 pair, for $1.85

Dentelle Arabian Lace Curtains, sumptuously rich in appearance; pair ..... $7.75 and $10.50

Clearance sale of odd lots of Lace Curtains, consisting of Tambour, Renaissance, Point Arabe and Muslin, and a number of single strips, at about half price.

Bed Sets, in real Point Arabe and real Renaissance, with bolster roll; a few with shams, at reduced prices.

Tapestry Squares, suitable for pillow tops, 24 inches square, about half regular prices, each 55, 85 and $1.85

Dress Trimmings.

First Floor.

Black Mohair Trimming Braids, 1 inch wide, dozen yards 25
Handsome colored Applique, 1½ inches wide; value 75c. yard, at 45

Notions.

Our light Dress Shields, sizes 3 and 4; special at, pair 8
Best American Pins, 4 papers 10
Our special Black Velveteen, yard 2
Bunch Tape, 2 bunches 5
Safety Pins, 3 papers 10

By the author of "The Octopus"

THE PIT

FRANK NORRIS'S

last and best novel, a dramatic picture of active American life, will be ready January 15.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
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Kaiser Plans Automobile Speedway.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—One feature of Emperor William's plans for transforming the Grunewald Forest into a great public park for Berlin is an automobile speedway seven and a half miles long and twenty-one yards wide.

Visits of Kaiser and Czar to Rome.

ROME, Jan. 8.—It is announced here that Emperor William of Germany will reach Rome April 26 on a visit to the Italian Court. The Czar of Russia will visit the Court May 11.

CECILIA—*A STORY OF MODERN ROME.*

By F. MARION CRAWFORD

"IS SO STRONG AND NOVEL A LOVE STORY THAT MANY READERS WILL, WE THINK, COMPARE IT WITH 'MR. ISAACS,' THE AUTHOR'S FIRST AND MOST POPULAR BOOK. MR. CRAWFORD WILL, WE THINK, BE HELD TO HAVE SCORED A NEW AND DISTINCT SUCCESS IN THIS STORY."—North American, Phila.

"MR. CRAWFORD HAS NEVER WRITTEN A MORE ENTERTAINING STORY. . . . IT ALSO REVEALS ALL HIS OLD STRENGTH, HIS UNEXCELLED PORTRAITS OF ODD CHARACTERS AND HIS MAGICAL SKILL IN SEEMING TO MAKE HIS READERS WITNESSES OF THE SPECTACLES."—The Boston Journal.

Second edition. Cloth. $1.50. 65th Thousand.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 5th Av.

HOCKEY PLAYERS HURT

In Game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink Last Night.

New York Athletic Club Team Beat the St. Nicholas Skating Club Seven by Five Goals to One.

In a hockey game which was replete with accidents the New York Athletic Club team defeated the picked seven of the St. Nicholas Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 5 goals to 1.

The New York team was by no means strong, as O'Donnell, the expert goal keeper, was absent, and Max Hornfeck is on the sick list, owing to the injuries which he received in the game against the Hockey Club team last Saturday. The remainder of the team played excellently, however, and at all times they had the upper hand in the contest. Carruthers played the goal position fairly well, but the playing of Clark Donaldson and Howard was particularly fine, and some of Howard's long dribbles were exceptionally well executed.

For the beaten team Gordon was easily the most successful and conspicuous player. He was in nearly every scrimmage, and was very quick in turning the puck and shooting for the goal. Toward the close of the first half Gordon received a nasty cut over the left eye from Donaldson's stick, but the blow was purely accidental. The game was delayed several minutes while the wound was being dressed. When Gordon came back to the game with his head patched up, he was greeted with cheers, but the blow had weakened him, and the dash and vigor which he displayed earlier in the contest was conspicuously absent during the remainder of the game. Belden also played well for the losers, making several brilliant runs, but his inability to shoot accurately was a very considerable drawback.

The fourth goal scored for the "Mercury Foot" players was a somewhat peculiar one. Clark after a clever run shot the puck for the goal, but the rubber hit the gallery rail just beside the clock and bounding back it carromed off Hayward's shoulder and fell into the goal net. For a time there was some uncertainty as to whether the goal should count, but the referee decided that it was fairly won and allowed it.

Grier Campbell in shooting the puck sent the rubber flying straight to Belden and it hit the latter over the eye knocking him out for several seconds. A few minutes later Campbell himself received a painful smash on the face with a flying stick, but recovered quickly. The first goal of the match was won by the St. Nicholas team through a fine pass by S. Campbell to Gordon, who made the goal. Henderson's pass to Howard soon tied the score, but a moment later a goal made by Gordon was not allowed as the puck only fell on top of the net frame and staid there. An individual goal by Donaldson put the New York Athletic Club team ahead and this was quickly followed by another by Fenwick off a pass from Howard. At the close of the first half the score was 3 to 1 against the home team.

During the early part of the second half Donaldson was put out of the game for three minutes for tripping Conway. After he returned Donaldson made some very fine attempts to score, and it was then that Clark's goal off the balcony was scored. The final goal of the game also was made by Clark, who made a splendid shot at an acute angle from the side of the rink. The line-up:

New York A. C., 5.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 1.
Carruthers	Goal	Hayward
Hunt	Point	G. W. Campbell
Fenwick	Cover point	Grier Campbell
Howard	Forward	K. Gordon
Clark	Forward	Belden
Donaldson	Forward	Conway
Henderson	Forward	S. Campbell

Goals made—Clark, (2,) Howard, Donaldson, Fenwick, Gordon. Referee—Mr. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—L. De Casnova and A. Newberry. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Hudson River Yacht Club Officers.

The annual meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club did not adjourn until the small hours of yesterday morning. The meeting, which was also the occasion of the annual election, took place at the Arbor, on Broadway, above One Hundredth Street, and was attended by a full complement of the membership. The election resulted as follows:

Commodore—F. J. McLaren; Vice Commodore—Owen Reilly; Rear Commodore—Paul Wetzel; Secretary—Louis C. Maurer; Financial Secretary—Louis H. Schwiers; Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Frerichs; Treasurer—L. J. Dirig; Librarian—Louis Adler; Measurer—John J. McCarthy; Fleet Surgeon—D. Benthman Spence, M. D.; Steward—John Wallace; Fleet Captain—H. Van Buren.

Trustees—M. R. Ranhofer, J. Hargreaves, William H. Donaldson, William Lumbine, Charles Whitehouse, O. C. Hoddick, Paul Voegeli, M. Friedman, Everett Ryder, and George A. Steigleder.

Regatta Committee—Henry C. Camenden, R. Entwistle, J. W. Smith, C. J. Everett, and D. W. Trenifidi.

One-Design Yachts for C. O. Iselin.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8.—C. Oliver Iselin, the New York yachtsman, has contracted with a shipbuilding company at West Mystic, Conn., for six one-design racing yachts after designs by C. F. Herreshoff. The new boats will measure 25 feet on the water line, 40 feet over all and will carry 1,200 square feet of canvas. They will compete in the regattas of the Newport Racing Association this coming Summer.

Georgetown Will Row at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Official denial of the report that Georgetown would not send a 'Varsity crew to compete in the intercollegiate boat races at Poughkeepsie in June was made to-night upon the return of Graduate Manager of Athletics M. J. Thompson from a trip through the East.

In an interview on the subject to-night Mr. Thompson said:

"I wish to state positively that not only will Georgetown send her 'Varsity crew to Poughkeepsie next June, but there is a strong probability that we will also enter a freshman eight for the first time.

"Coach P. A. Dempsey, who formerly coached the Vespers of Philadelphia and last year coached Georgetown's crew, has again assumed charge of Georgetown's candidates and is coaching their work on the machines daily. We have a large number of stalwart, sturdy men trying for the various positions, and our prospects for a strong, fast crew are very bright.

"I have just received an agreement from the Naval Academy for a race with the cadets at Annapolis May 23. We have bought a new launch for the crew and interest in aquatics at the college is greater than ever before."

Cornell Crew Candidates Report.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Coach Courtney issued his call for the Cornell freshman crew candidates to-day and about seventy-five responded, but this number will be more than doubled before the end of the week. The material averages somewhat heavier than last year. 'Varsity candidates will not be expected to report for two weeks yet.

De La Salle Won at Basket Ball.

The basket ball team of De La Salle Institute defeated the Newark High School team in the gymnasium of the former by the signal score of 34 to 5 yesterday.

The De La Salle boys played a fast and aggressive game from the start and got a decided lead on their New Jersey rivals at the very beginning of the contest.

The game throughout was marked by accurate passing, good team work, and some excellent shooting. Line up:

De La Salle.	Position.	Newark.
Amezaga	Forward	Schwartz
Alayeto	Forward	Schlittenhart
Thorp	Centre	Bensil
Goodwin	Guard	Lenard
Pla	Guard	Squires

Goals from field—Amezaga, (5,) Thorp, (6,) Alayeto, (3,) Pla (1,) Squires, (2.) Goals from foul—Goodwin, (3.) Alayeto, (1,) Lenard, (1.) Referee—T. Delaney. Umpires—T. Thorp and J. Gill.

Dates for Inanimate Target Shoot.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—The Grand American Handicap shoot at inanimate targets will be held in Kansas City April 14, 15, 16, and 17, at Blue River Shooting Park, arrangements for the grounds having been completed to-day by Elmer E. Shaner, Secretary and manager of the Inter-State Shooting Association. It is expected that there will be over 300 entries and that the shoot will be the largest in the history of the event.

MEETINGS OF TURFMEN.

Annual Sessions Held in This City—Jockey Club Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held at the office of the club, in West Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, where there were present August Belmont, James R. Keene, P. J. Dwyer, J. G. Follansbee, J. H. Alexandre, S. S. Howland, R. C. Hooper, W. A. Chandler, J. H. Bradford, A. F. Walcott, J. Galway, P. Belmont, J. O. Green, Andrew Miller, F. R. Hitchcock, H. H. Knapp, and F. K. Sturgis.

F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and H. K. Knapp were re-elected Stewards of The Jockey Club for two years.

At the same place was held the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Saratoga Racing Association, and the following Board of Directors was elected for 1903:

William C. Whitney, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, R. T. Wilson, Jr., W. W. Worden, J. G. Heckscher, Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexandre, T. Hitchcock, Jr., Philip J. Dwyer, Harry P. Whitney, and J. H. Bradford.

Previous to the above meetings the Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held their annual meeting. August Belmont was elected President, J. H. Alenandre, Vice-President, and S. S. Howland Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. The following members were elected to act as an Executive Committee for 1903: J. H. Alexandre, B. F. Clyde, J. G. Follansbee, R. C. Hooper, S. S. Howland, W. C. Whitney, and Dr. J. O. Green.

More Entries for the Suburban.

The following additional nominations for the Suburban Handicap of 1903 were received yesterday morning: City Bank, Dauphin, Goldsmith, Gunfire, Inventor, Luke Ward, Leonora Loring, New York II., Onatas, Prediction, Pentecost, Whiskey King, and Yardarm. The total number of entries for the Suburban Handicap received up to date is seventy-nine.

Jennings's Colt Won at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—One of the best things of the season at Oakland was Elliott, a colt in the string of Walter Jennings. He started to-day in the seven-furlong handicap, for which Gaviota was favorite, and was played from 10 to 1 to 4½ to 1. Claude and Sylvia Talbot set the pace, but when the stretch was reached Elliott assumed command. In a drive he won by a head from the poorly ridden Gold Van. Claude was third and the favorite last.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—Gannon's ride of Major Mansir, the favorite, and Redfern's judgment in placing Warranted tell the story of the Jackson Handicap, the feature of to-day's card, and a race worth $1,430 to the winner. Carl Kahler and L'Etrenne were the winning favorites. The former was run up to $2,005 and bought in. The weather was fine and the track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Princess Tulane, 102 pounds, (Helgerson,) 5 to 1, won; Agnes Mack, 102, (Fuller,) 3 to 1, second; Apple Sweet, 102, (Gannon,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Noweta, Lexington Bess, Epidemic, Athelrose, Suburban Queen, Heroine, Wilton, and Suevius also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Carl Kahler, 109 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 5, won; Tom Maybin, 93, (Redfern,) 5 to 1, second; Paul Creyton, 107, (O'Neil,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Alpaca, Shrine, Ben Mora, Bedlam, Doctor Scharff, Lady Brockway, and Prestonian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hargis, 104 pounds, (Winslett,) 6 o 1, won; Saint Tammany, 106, (Davison,) 25 to 1, second; Pagent, 95, (Scully,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Nitrate, Port Royal, Doeskin, Tom Kingsley, Fair Lass, Prince Richard, and Welcome Light also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Jackson Handicap; mile and a half. Warranted, 108, (Redfern,) 5 to 1, won; Major Mansir, 113, (Gannon,) 13 to 5, second; Erne, 97, (Munro,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:37 4-5. Adelante, Brief, Hayward Hunter, Little Scout, Lady Chorister, and Ginspray also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. L'Etrenne, 108 pounds, (Winkfield,) 7 to 10, won; Sheriff Bell, 102, (Redfern,) 5 to 1, second; W. J. Deboe, 112, (Gannon,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Bard of Avon and Provost also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and seventy yards. Ecome, 106, (Hall,) 16 to 1, won; Leenja, 91, (Bridewell,) 7 to 2, second; Annie Laurette, 99, (M. Johnson,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Joe Doughty, Swordsman, Moabina, and Great Star also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden fillies, three-year-olds; five furlongs. Offset, Wisdom, Rosy Posy, Roll Call, Mistic, Lady Mistake, Paramount, Siege, Vestis, and Gawky, 106 pounds each; Sweet Nell and Brush By, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Russellton, 103 pounds; Censor and Midnight Chimes, 129 each; Limelight, Heroics, Masterful, Charles Ramsey, and Montanic, 131 each; Ecome and Prince of Melrose, 134; Vesuvia, 135, and Alfred C., 137.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Maxille, Wissendine, Insolence, Blue Bidge, Ermack, Eliza Dillon, and Spray of Pearls, 100 each; Badger and The Stewardess, 102 each; Thane and Pyrrho, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Ray, 93 pounds; Jena, 95; Ben Chance, 100, and Witful and Scotch Plaid, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Senator Bush and Pirate, 92 pounds each; Royal Deceiver and Uranium, 95 each; Exapo, Frank Rice, Brookston, and Flamboyant, 107 each; and Daddy Bender, Ahumada, and Glennevis, 122 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Nettle Regent, 98 pounds; Flaneur, Imp, Novelty and Sister Kate, 103 each; George Arab, Provost, and Pay the Piddler, 105; Cogswell, 107; Scotch Plaid, 108; The Messenger and Silver Coin, 100 each, and Bohul, 114.

Many Entries for To-morrow's Games.

Franchot, Yale's crack long-distance runner, will be one of the scratch men in the one-and-a-half mile handicap at the athletic meet, to be conducted by the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club to-morrow night. The most formidable contender of the Yale man will be A. L. Newton of the New York Athletic Club. Newton is moving in grand style at the present time, and will require a good man to beat him. H. E. Smith, another New York Athletic Club man, will start from a short mark in the same race. Scharpes, one of the best distance men at Columbia, has decided to take up the quarter-mile, and will try conclustons with the great indoor sprinter, Edwards, on this occasion. Secretary Spitzer received a big batch of late entries yesterday, and the total entry is now 455.

Army-Navy Football Arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—The Executive Committee of the Navy Athletic Association met at the Naval Academy to-night and designated Commander C. E. Colahan, Commander W. F. Halsey, and Lieut. J. M. Poyer as a committee to meet the representatives of the Army Association in Washington on Saturday and arrange the details for this year's football game between the two institutions. West Point has asked for an earlier date, but as the Annapolis team does not begin practice until about Oct. 1, it is not probable that the request will be granted. The committee reappointed Commander Halsey Secretary and Prof. H. R. Terry Treasurer of the association.

Chicago Men to Baseball Conference.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Chicago delegation to the peace conference between the National and American Baseball Leagues left for Cincinnati to-night, where the conference will begin to-morrow. The American League was represented by President Ban Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey, and H nry Killilea. President Hart of the local club was the only National League man in the party.

New High Speed Automobile.

What is expected to be a sensation at the Madison Square Garden Automobile Show, which opens on Jan. 17, is the 1903 model of an American steam touring car fitted with a compound engine. Photographs show the machine to be an almost duplicate in general design of the gasoline machine, something unusual in steam vehicles. All the details are not known, though the announcement has been made that the carriage is equipped with a vertical compound engine, with two sets of cylinders, high and low pressure. The exhaust passes from the low pressure cylinder to the condenser on the front of the machines, and the water is carried back after going through a cleansing process and is used again. The gasoline tank, holding ten gallons, is placed in the rear with the water tank. Enough gasoline and water can be carried, through the saving made by the condenser, to run the car 100 miles over fair roads.

Just how far the new car can travel is not known, but as it is along the lines of a racing machine, and as Rollin H. White of Cleveland, the builder, has expressed his intention of entering for the International Cup race, it is generally believed that the new model will furnish speed of the railroad order.

Strike Hard

at once. The longer you let your cold run the harder it will be to cure. The earlier you take **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** the sooner you'll be well. It is safe and pleasant. Sold at all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

CHICKENS IN THE GARDEN.

Hatching by Incubators Well Illustrated in the Present Show—Special Prizes Awarded.

Poultry, cats, and canaries lost none of their attractions yesterday at the annual show of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association in the Madison Square Garden. An unusually large number of children with their mammas were present in the afternoon, and naturally the fluffy bits of life that the big incubators are now hatching out were of the greatest interest to the little ones. An additional lot of 300 or 400 "chicks" was removed from the incubators and placed in the brooding pens, with their paths of gravel, feeding cans of corn and bran, and the tiny coops in the rear, these brooders are veritable barnyards in miniature, and when enlivened by a score or more of yellow and black baby chickens the scene is as irresistible to old folks as to the younger ones.

If one has a little patience he may study the hatching process as it goes on behind the warm space back of the incubator's glass front. It was a common sight yesterday to see many little yellow heads just protruding through the recently cracked shell. Several of the yellow chicks were sold and carried home in glee by their youthful possessors.

Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, one of the exhibitors, who raises fine poultry purely from the love and fun of it, won a first award in the silver-spangled Hamburg pullet class, and in the cockerel class he got the second ribbon. M. B. McGargee of Modena, Penn., beat young Paine in this latter class.

Special awards occupied the chief attention of the judges during the day. The Havemeyer brothers, as formerly, captured the best things in the many classes of pigeons, but James Blair of Yonkers got some good first awards. In canaries the honors were won by J. McCartney, E. Burns, L. D. S. Mitchell, W. E. Bogert, Thomas McFadden, Robert Koerberlin of this city, and J. T. Inglesby and M. M. McEnearny of Brooklyn.

The cages and pens are now so profusely decorated with blue, red, and yellow ribbons that the long aisles have assumed a very picturesque appearance. Some excitement was caused in the morning, when J. M. J. McCabe of Brooklyn found that his cat was missing from its cage. After a long hunt the animal was found fast asleep in the feed room. A number of turkeys got loose and were captured early in the morning in the balconies. The show will be continued to-day.

ACTIVITY IN BILLIARDS.

Slosson Is Practicing for Professional Championships—Amateur Tournaments to be Held Soon.

George Slosson, the professional billiard player, who is to leave this country shortly to compete in the world's championship billiard tournament at Paris, is practicing steadily for the event. The amateur players who are getting into shape for the tournaments in the near future, as a general rule, are his competitors. Wilson P. Foss, the title holder among the amateurs, contested a game with Slosson yesterday at the Twenty-second Street and Broadway Academy. Slosson won, but Floss played good billiards, and made a creditable showing. Eighteen-inch balkline rules governed. Arthur Townsend and Ferdinand Poggenburg are also aiding Slosson to get in shape.

Additional entries are expected for the amateur championship tournament, which is to take place at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, and until these are received the club prefers to keep the names of those who have entered secret. This tournament will begin on Feb. 2 and will take up the better part of two weeks. Edward Gardner won last year by beating such players as Frank Gardner, J. Byron Stark, Arthur Townsend, and Ferdinand Poggenburg.

Another tournament of more than ordinary importance will be held at Liederkranz Hall beginning March 2. Among those who have signified their intention of competing are Ferdinand Poggenburg, J. Byron Stark, Arthur Townsend, Edward Gardner, and Dr. Mail.

Amateur Handicap Billiards.

Some of the best billiards played so far in the 14—2 amateur billiard handicap tournament was seen at the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn, last night. The opposing players were Frank Boyd, the scratch man, who had to make 200 points, and Joseph A. Dalton, (120.) Boyd at times had very good control of the balls and his best run was 19, the highest of the tournament. Dalton was fairly outclassed, as he succeeded in making only 98 while Boyd was gathering the necessary 200. The scores in detail:

Frank Boyd, (200.)—3 0 5 1 0 0 0 1 6 0 3 5 1 2 0 1 15 1 3 0 2 10 0 0 1 4 2 0 3 3 1 0 8 7 6 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 3 12 19 0 5 14 0 4 0 0 0 0 15 0 1 4 0 3 0 0 11. Total, 200.

High run—19. Average—3 18-61.

J. A. Dalton, (120.)—0 1 0 0 0 3 5 1 4 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 5 2 9 0 4 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 12 0 4 2 0 0 3 1 3 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 1 2. Total, 98.

High run—14. Average, 1 38-60.

To-night the game will be between J. Tice (140) and Harry White (125).

Entries for Pool Tournament.

Nine entries have been accepted for the professional handicap pool tournament which begins on Monday evening in the Montauk Academy, Brooklyn. The list is as follows:

Charles Weston, H. P. Stofft, champion of the West; William Wenrick, champion of Manhattan; Nat Ward, champion of Brooklyn; Joseph Kirkland of Washington, D. C., a protégé of Frank Sherman; George Smith, champion of New England; W. H. Sneden of Newark, N. J.; James J. Duffy, Newburg, N. Y., and Peter Rogers, Jersey City, N. J.

The entry of Ed Dawson of St. Louis has been accepted, but Western engagements have caused this player to ask a few days of grace in deciding if he can play here. It is expected, however, that he will be a contestant.

All those first named have paid an entry fee of $25, to which C. Green has added $200, and the whole will be divided into four or five cash prizes, of which the winner of the tourney will receive not less than $150. This is the largest amount offered in any professional tourney held in New York for some time, and, as the players have put up their own money, a keen competition may be anticipated, and the much-mooted question of who are the best pool players for money in the country will be decided.

Two games of 125 points will be played each night, and the tournament, with extra time for probable ties, &c., will last over three weeks.

NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Collegian Admits Professionalism.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 8.—Andrew J. Coakley, for two years pitcher on the Holy Cross baseball team, announced to the faculty to-day that he was a professional, having played several games last season with the Philadelphia Athletics under an assumed name. This will debar him from playing with his college team next Spring.

Handball Matches Being Arranged.

"Phil" Casey of the Brooklyn Handball Club, who has charge of the arrangements for the inter-city handball match between "Mike" Egan, the world's champion and James Flaherty of Jersey City, as partners, against Oliver Drew and Dr. Shea of Brooklyn, said yesterday that the final details for this event will be settled this week. Another home and home match for a trophy is also being arranged as the outcome of a challenge issued by Patrick J. Corby of Caulfield's Brooklyn court and his partner, Thomas Holmes, who are desirous of meeting Dr. Shea and Harry Reagan of the Brooklyn Handball Club. Dr. Shea and Reagan have accepted the challenge the conditions of which are for a series of five games on each court.

At Drew's Degraw Street Court, Brooklyn, the regular weekly matches were played and the principal scores follow:

Oliver Drew	21	18	21
John Murphy	13	21	15
Dr. Shea	21	17	21
John Murphy	13	21	15
James Dillon	17	16	19
Michael Heney	21	21	21
E. Lee and H. Reagan	21	17	21
J. Devlin and S. Henry	18	21	17

Columbia's Freshman Hockey Captain.

J. M. Hecker was yesterday elected Captain of the Columbia freshman hockey team for this season. Under his direction the candidates will at once begin practice in the local rink, in preparation for their schedule of games with various of the New York preparatory schools.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

High Scores Made in Columbia League and American National Tournaments.

Scores which passed the thousand mark were made in two of the local bowling tournaments last night. In the Columbia League games, the Mohawk Bowling Club team scored 1,016, Henry Dohn making 236, and in the American National tournament the Algonquin five tallied 1,009, David Shiman rolling 253. The scores follow:

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Oriental Bowling Club—Lehnert, 224; Oest, 192; Meier, 195; Swope, 174; Stumpf, 142. Total, 927.

Circle Bowling Club.—Mosher, 196; Clancy, 182; McCaffery, (2 frames,) 24; McAdam, (3 frames,) 154; Falk, 155; Le Bourbeau, 167. Total, 878.

SECOND GAME.—Circle Bowling Club—Mosher, 224; Clancy, 186; McAdam, 142; Falk, 201; Le Bourbeau, 213. Total, 985.

Mohawk Bowling Club.—Tobin, 246; Murphy, 164; Madison, 198; Roeschlau, 202; Dolin, 236. Total, 1,016.

THIRD GAME.—Mohawk Bowling Club—Tobin, 182; Murphy, 157; Madison, 199; Roeschlau, 191; Dolin, 189. Total, 918.

Oriental Bowling Club.—Lehnert, 171; Oest, 183; Meier, 144; Swope, 172; Stumpfel, 187. Total, 857.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 171; Harding, 193; Stevens, 166; Sperling, 173; McCormick, 192. Total, 897.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 181; Smith, 206; Olsson, 234; Diederick, 163; Shiman, 158. Total, 942.

SECOND GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 190; Harding, 180; Stevens, 199; Sperling, 161; McCormick, 184. Total, 914.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 175; Meyer, 137; Link, 189; Schuler, 168; Dietz, 199. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 183; Meyer, 126; Link, 162; Schuler, 179; Dietz, 168. Total, 818.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 215; Smith, 163; Olsson, 189; Diederick, 189; Shiman, 253. Total, 1,009.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—F. Dobecki, 148; Roach, 175; R. Dobecki, 163; Veasey, 164; W. Dobecki, 155. Total, 805.

McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 146; Williamson, 163; Miller, 141; Bond, 166; W. Miller, 172. Total, 788.

SECOND GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 183; Williamson, 152; Miller, 165; Bond, 147; W. Miller, 149. Total, 796.

Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Nolan, 106; Kensington, 131; Cahill, 158; Hermann, 147; Brady, 186. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Nolan, 138; Kensington, 158; Cahill, 212; Herman, 148; Brady, 221. Total, 877.

C. A. Harned & Co.—F. Dobecki, 123; Roach, 153; R. Dobecki, 138; Veasey, 162; W. Dobecki, 155. Total, 731.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 165; Anger, 138; O'Brien, 191; Sanders, 173; Coghlan, 147. Total, 814.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 162; Hasling, 132; Cole, 159; Dodge, 118; Patterson, 108. Total, 679.

SECOND GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 172; Hasling, 123; Coll, 173; Dodge, 157; Patterson, 165. Total, 790.

Victor & Achelis—Schmidt, 137; Mertz, 101; Rohrs, 167; Gallussore, 150; Buck, 148. Total, 703.

THIRD GAME.—Victor & Achelis—Schmidt, 177; Mertz, 232; Rohrs, 172; Gallussore, 162; Buck, 155. Total, 898.

Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 167; Anger, 191; O'Brien, 191; Sanders, 158; Coghlan, 187. Total, 884.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company.—Stephenson, 200; Chaumont, 139; Thompson, 146; Verrinder, 116; Freeman, 170. Total, 771.

H. P. Read Lead Works.—Griggs, 155; Savage, 120; Walsh, 147; Hirsch, 164; Thatcher, 81. Total, 667.

SECOND GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works.—Griggs, 160; Savage, 116; Walsh, 106; Hirsch, 126; Thatcher, 131. Total, 639.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company.—Kramer, 147; Runge, 170; Becker, 142; Clayton, 118; Blue, 155. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Kramer, 159; Runge, 161; Becker, 171; Clayton, 180; Blue, 179. Total, 850.

Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company.—Stephenson, 167; Chaumont, 122; Thompson, 140; Verrinder, 177; Freeman, 186. Total, 792.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Lester, 173; De Zalta, 128; Martens, 123; Van Wyck, 129; Meyer, 203. Total, 756.

Fern Council—Bennett, 168; Thomas, 196; Johnson, 137; Tracy, 148; Ketcham, 155. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Lister, 142; De Zalta, 175; Martens, 148; Van Wyck, 146; Meyers, 140. Total, 751.

Amphion Council—Horst, 188; Cheshire, 114; Thomas, 145; Grote, 188; Bauer, 136. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.—Amphion Council—Horst, 140; Cheshire, 154; Thomas, 116; Grote, 152; Bauer, 121. Total, 683.

Fern Council—Bennett, 167; Thomas, 171; Johnson, 162; Tracy, 160; Ketcham, 194. Total, 854.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McGivney Council—Lee, 140; Moran, 180; Green, 180; Halbert, 157; Schoeppler, 220. Total, 889.

Riverside Council—Holkers, 182; Gleason, 130; C. Gormley, 126; O'Brien, 166; Buhler, 145. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.—Riverside Council—Holkers, 175; Gleason, 148; C. Gormley, 152; O'Brien, 173; Buhler, 177. Total, 825.

Congress Own Council—Gallagher, 152; E. Houlihan, 150; D. Shugrue, 125; T. Shugrue, 134; Coleman, 148. Total, 709.

THIRD GAME.—Congress Own Council—Gallagher, 158; E. Houlihan, 169; D. Shugrue, 184; T. Shugrue, 168; Coleman, 142. Total, 812.

McGivney Council—Lee, 168; Moran, 163; Green, 166; Halbert, 199; Schoeppler, 165. Total, 961.

Kaiser Honors Diplomat and Bride.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—On hearing of the marriage in New York recently of R. S. Reynolds Hitt, the Second Secretary at the United States Embassy in Berlin, Emperor William sent a dispatch to the German Embassy at Washington instructing the Chargé d'Affaires to say to the young couple that he will be delighted to see them in Berlin. Mr. Hitt is a son of Representative Hitt of Illinois.

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A Tremendous Slump in Clothing Values!

The past Fall has shown a falling-off in sales in the Wholesale Clothing trade of hundreds of thousands of MEN'S OVERCOATS and SUITS on account of the mildness of the season. Consequently manufacturers were greatly overstocked. This was our opportunity, and within the past few days we bought heavily of the finest FALL and WINTER CLOTHING AT PRACTICALLY OUR OWN VALUATIONS for a STUPENDOUS JANUARY SALE and will place on sale to-day (Friday) several hundred

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7.50 for a Choice.

Men's & Youths' Cheviot Suits

Of blue or black CHEVIOT. Each Suit is handsomely cut and trimmed. It makes at once a stylish and a sensible suit. The sizes are from 34 to 44. We can fit REGULARS, STOUTS or SLIMS.

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These are price wonders! They comprise light and dark colored COVERTS and OXFORDS CHEVIOTS in all this season's styles. In length, fit and finish every Coat is absolutely correct.

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Men's or Youths' $18.00 or $20.00 Winter Overcoats, $9.50

If you want something very fine at the price of the ordinary here is your chance! The fabrics are blue, black or brown KERSEYS, OXFORD MELTONS or FRIEZES, blue or black MELTONS and nobby FANCY PLAID FRIEZES—handsomely tailored into ultra-fashionable garments. Over 20 styles are here for selection. This is one of the most wonderful Overcoat opportunities ever offered the public!

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Men's $3 and $4 Fine Worsted Trousers, 1.95 per Pair.

Presentable enough to please the most fastidious follower of fashion, and serviceable enough to suit the most common sense individual, these Trousers at this price should command a wide sale to-day. The fabrics are fine, fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Tweeds or Cheviots. They are properly cut, properly made and properly finished.

Special Sale of Keep's Shirts and Furnishings for Men.

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Keep's Colored Shirts 1.00
One hundred dozen colored shirts, assorted styles, made of imported Madras and Percale.
"Keep" has sold the brothers of these for $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Keep's Pajamas 95c
Fifty dozen of the $1.50 kind.

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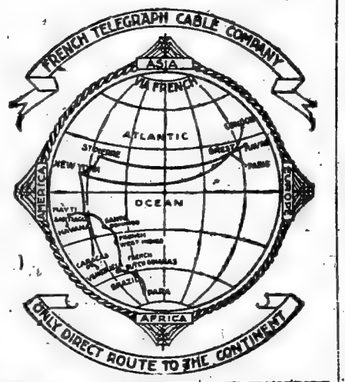

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Half of the Baltimore and Ohio Holdings Taken.

Announcement by President Loree of the Purchase Made at the Instance and in the Interest of the Pennsylvania Road.

That the Vanderbilt interests had taken a half share of the stock of the Reading Company held by the Baltimore and Ohio for the Pennsylvania Railroad was reported at various times during the last three months, but that this purchase had been actually completed was officially confirmed yesterday for the first time by President Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was also semi-officially confirmed in Wall Street. The purchase of the Reading stock for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was made through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The purchase of the Vanderbilt share was concluded by the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., according to the best information.

Through this purchase the community of interest idea first suggested by President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania, and adopted by the Vanderbilt interests, these two large systems now control between them the anthracite as well as the soft coal road situation in the East, and another step has been taken toward the achievement of a monopoly of trunk line territory by these two systems. The only lines reaching tidewater in this city which are not yet controlled absolutely by these interests are the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Ontario and Western, and the Lackawanna. Of these, however, the Ontario reaches New York over West Shore (New York Central) tracks, and in the Lackawanna the Vanderbilts have a strong interest, while their ownership of Lehigh Valley stock is not insignificant.

It was believed in Wall Street yesterday that the control of Reading by these two lines was in part at least inspired by a desire to keep the Gould interests from acquiring it as an Eastern outlet, and some railroad men considered the sudden outbreak of tremendous buying of Erie as directly due to the announcement of this purchase, the Gould interests, it was said, endeavoring to capture this line as the one of two still in the market, the other being Lehigh Valley.

The capital stock of the Reading consists of $28,000,000 first preferred, $42,000,000 second preferred, and $70,000,000 common stock. The shares are of a par value of $50. A report has been current for some time that the second preferred was to be divided up into first preferred and common stock. The shares held by the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests are mostly preferred, which pay dividends, so that the investment is self-supporting. The Vanderbilt interest in this stock is to be taken by the Lake Shore under a short time 5 per cent. note.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—President Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officially confirmed the published report of the purchase for his company of stock in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the later reported sale of a part of that stock through the Pennsylvania Company to the Vanderbilt interests. He said that the control of the Reading was acquired by the Pennsylvania Road on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Road through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Of a total of 2,800,000 shares this firm secured between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000 shares in the interest of the Pennsylvania. This was largely preferred stock.

Then the Vanderbilts and the Baltimore and Ohio were invited to take these purchases between them. This was to bring the Reading into the community-of-ownership scheme originated by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central without conflicting with the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, which prohibit the Pennsylvania Railroad from owning control of a competing line.

The Vanderbilts nominated the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad to take up their share of the purchase, and the transaction involved the raising of about $25,000,000. Pennsylvania selected the Baltimore and Ohio, and this company financed the requirements by part of the money derived from the recent sale of $42,500,000 of stock.

President Loree said that the deal makes a substantial addition to the mileage operated under the Baltimore and Ohio influence, doubling same, as follows:

	Miles.
Present B. & O. system	4,400
Mileage affected by deal	4,405
Total	8,805

Mr. Loree said that the management of the Reading would continue as at present.

SANTA FE'S WAGE INCREASE.

Engineers' and Firemen's Demands Met by the Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The demand for an increase in pay of the engineers and firemen of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad has been acted on and they will receive from 10 to 12½ per cent. increase. General Manager Cramer of the railroad men's organization, who presented the petition to the company, left here last night for his home in St. Louis.

"It was not a large amount that was involved and it was granted," said J. W. Kendrick of the railroad company. "In all it amounted to about $30,000 increase in the pay roll. It did not affect the trainmen, but only the engineers and firemen on the west end of the system."

CHICAGO AND EASTERN CHANGES.

St. Louis and San Francisco Interests Take Control.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, held yesterday, the office of Chairman of the board was abolished and B. F. Yoakum was elected President to succeed M. J. Carpenter, who was elected Vice President. James Campbell and W. H. Lyford were elected Directors to succeed M. J. Carpenter, and O. S. Lyford. W. H. Lyford was also elected Vice President and member of the Executive Committee. R. R. Hammond was elected General Manager and J. S. Tod was elected Secretary to succeed A. M. Smith, effective Jan. 31.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois was acquired some months ago by the St. Louis and San Francisco, and these elections put the representatives of the purchasing road in control of the property.

Reduced Railway Rates for Buyers.

The Central and Trunk Line Passenger Associations have acted favorably on the application of the Merchants' Association of New York for reduced rates to this city for the Spring buying season. On the trunk lines tickets will be sold from March 7 to 12 and 21 to 24, with a return limit of 15 days. In the Central Passenger Association territory they will be sold Feb. 7 to 11 and Feb. 28 to March 3, with a thirty-day limit.

Special Rates to California.

The Southern Pacific and Union Pacific have given individual notices to the Trans-Continental Passenger Association to make colonists' rates to California points effective Feb. 15 to April 30, as follows: From Chicago, $33; from Missouri River points and Houston, Texas, $25; from St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, $30; rates from Eastern cities will be about $50.

Gulf Railroad Officers Elected.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chattahoochee and Gulf Railroad yesterday E. T. Comer of Macon was elected President, John Flannery of Savannah Vice President, and H. Wiley Johnson of Savannah Secretary and Treasurer. The road is leased by the Central of Georgia.

CITY RECEIPTS FOR ARREARS.

Controller Grout yesterday issued the following statement of receipts for assessments and arrears for 1902. He says in his statement that the receipts of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears for the year 1902 exceeded by $1,219,037.55 the collections of 1901. William E. McFadden, the Collector, has prepared the following table showing the distribution of these receipts in the five boroughs:

	Receipts. 1902.	1901.	Increase.
Manha'n	$6,196,621.69	$6,102,006.85	$94,614.84
Bronx	3,948,044.80	3,924,368.38	23,676.42
Brooklyn	3,355,182.55	2,427,444.10	927,738.45
Queens	672,247.36	337,246.19	135,001.17
Richm'd	185,076.22	147,069.55	38,006.67
Total	$14,357,172.02	$13,138,135.07	$1,219,037.55

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were several entertainments yesterday. The morning and afternoon were taken up with receptions and musicales, and in the evening there were the entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. Also at Sherry's, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay gave a dance for Miss Barclay. There were besides receptions given by Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mrs. Schuchardt, and others; dinners by Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mrs. J. J. Emery; musicales by Mrs. A. Holland Forbes and Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, and the meeting of the Thursday Evening Club.

***

Receptions are to be given this afternoon by Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie, 25 East Twenty-sixth Street; Mrs. Charles Warren Bowring, 7 West Eleventh Street, and Mrs. Horace Russell and the Misses Russell, 47 Park Avenue. The principal dancing event this evening is to be the cotillion given by Mrs. Herbert Parsons of 148 Madison Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Beatrice Reid of 35 West Fifty-second Street, to Lieut. Carroll Power, United States Artillery. Miss Reid is the granddaughter of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, United States Navy. Lieut. Power is the son of Judge Power of Kentucky, and is stationed at Fort Rodman.

***

The reception Mrs. Horace Russell (Miss Josephine Hilton) will give this afternoon at her residence, 47 Park Avenue, will be for the formal presentation of her young daughter, Miss Marie Louise Russell. Mrs. Russell and her daughters will be assisted in receiving by the Misses Kate Richardson, Jeannette Myers, Fannie Ellis, Mary Sheldon, Elizabeth Masten, and Anita Peabody. The reception is to be followed by a small dinner, and Mrs. Russell will then take her guests to see "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

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Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt has cards out for a series of dinners for her débutanté daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt. The dates are Thursday, Jan. 15, Saturday, Jan. 24, and another will be a Valentine dinner on Feb. 14. The guests at next week's dinner will go afterward to the play.

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Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton sailed yesterday in the Lorraine. They are going abroad to visit the Count and Countess Boson Perigord.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will give a series of dinners at Sherry's. The first is to be on Thursday next. Subsequent dates are Jan. 22 and 29.

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The most notable entertainment of last evening was the large dinner and the musicale at Mrs. Gerry's. They were given in honor of the Countess de Castellane. The table decorations were rather unusual. Mingled with the red and scarlet carnations used as a background on the large mounds of green, were poinsettia blossoms and red berries. After the dinner a hundred or more guests, many of them of the older and younger married people, came in for the music. The artists were Fritzi Scheff, Mme. Schumann-Heink and M. Dani.

Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt gave yesterday the first of two coming-out teas for her daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt. Mrs. Schuchardt and her daughter, the former in black chiffon and lace and the latter in white lace, were assisted in receiving by Miss Schuchardt's cousins, the Misses Catharine and Margaret Leverich, who were gowned in black and green velvet respectively, and Miss Virginia Ver Planck, who was in pink crepe de chine and lace. Among the many at the reception were:

Mrs. Edward Leverich,	Miss Nathalie Morrison,
Mrs. Lawrence Wells,	Mrs. Talbot Olyphant,
Miss Matilde Leverich,	Miss Helen Olyphant,
Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt,	Mrs. John Blake White,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Mrs. Charles Remsen,
Miss Julia Wells,	Dr. Remsen,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,	Miss Augusta Bliss,
Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt,	Miss Katharine Grinnell,
The Misses Pratt,	Mrs. W. E. Babcock,
Alexander B. Pratt, Jr.,	Mrs. Henry A. Coster,
The Misses de Peyster,	Miss M. E. Coster,
F. Ashton de Peyster,	The Misses Boardman,
Theodore R. Pell,	Mrs. Griffiths,
Mrs. Morrison,	Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Irving.

***

Mrs. James L. Barclay gave a cotillion at Sherry's last evening for her stepdaughter, Miss Adelaide Barclay, whose mother was Miss Bell. Mrs. Barclay and her daughter, the latter in white lace, received the guests in the large ballroom, where the cotillion was danced. It was led by Alexander Hadden, with Miss Barclay as his partner, and the favors were banjos, whips, fans, flags, and other trifles. General dancing was begun quite early, and supper was served at midnight at small tables in the suite of rooms off of the ballroom. The decorations were palms and ferns, with a few flowers on the tables. Among those invited were:

Miss Georgette Collier,	Miss Katherine Pratt,
The Misses Atterbury,	Miss Mary Schuchardt,
Miss Edith Poor,	Miss Wenonah Wetmore,
Miss Marie Montant,	Miss Anita Boulton,
Miss Kathleen Henderson,	Miss Alice de Goicouria,
Miss Natalie Wells,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Miss Gertrude Pell,	Percy Pyne,
Miss Margaret Dix,	Harold Peabody,
Miss Frederica Webb,	H. Pelham Robbins,
Miss Jessie Sloane,	Francis K. Stevens,
Miss Metcalf,	Herman Kinnicutt,
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Henry Gray,
Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,	Gouon Douglas,
Miss Mary Park,	Alexander M. Hadden,
Miss Sibyl Douglas,	Lawrence Atterbury,
Miss Adelaide Randolph,	George F. Baker, Jr.,
Miss Anita Dominick,	Wright Barclay,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,	John Sloane, Jr.,
Miss Ruth Sands,	Cyril Hatch,
Miss Natalie Ingraham,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Elizabeth Waddington,	Dudley Gautier,
Miss Gertrude Greene,	Beekman Hoppin,
Miss Sophie Langdon,	Penwick Beekman,
Miss Constance Pratt,	Bradish Johnson, Jr.,
Miss Helen Bloodgood,	Harry Alexandre,
Miss Eloise Beekman,	Langdon Erving,
	Erskine Hewitt.

IN THE SHOPS.

Beautiful things are to be found in real lace veils, all-over designs upon net more or less fine, according to the variety of lace, with a deep border at the lower edge and a narrower one at the top and sides.

***

There are pretty things in embroidered cotton crêpes. One of these is white, with embroidered edges in pink and a tiny line of black. The coloring is delicate and in very good taste. A pattern gown of it will cost $9.50, and it is infinitely prettier than most things of the kind.

***

The new hats are out for women who are getting thin and light Summer things for a Southern trip. One pretty hat is of a braid, which is not much more than a cord, put together in a design which hardly covers the foundation of the hat, which is of white tulle. The braid is of a deep straw color, so yellow that it is almost a gold color.

***

Linens of all kinds are put in boxes. There are boxes with round centres for round doilies, long and narrow boxes into which go the square doilies. Towels are to be bought a dozen or half dozen in a box. A single tablecloth is put in a box, or there is a box shaped like a checkerboard, with a tablecloth on either side, a large one on one side and a smaller one on the other. More elaborate cloths are put in larger boxes and doubled less.

***

Beautiful things in fine embroideries and the combinations of embroidery and lace are being shown. A fine muslin band of embroidery will have two lace edges. There are full ruffles of all widths, with lace edges, and there is much cut-out work in the embroideries. One pattern of embroidery, which has a deep round scallop, has a design which is suggestive of the Egyptian and very effective.

***

Scotch pottery, with Scotch mottoes, is always interesting. Cracker jars in cream and brown bear the words, "Help Yerself," and tiny bowls have the same inscription. The advice on pitchers is to "Take yer wull o'," and cups have the inscription "Gude milk maks hale bairns." On the small eggcups are the words, "Fat hens make ill-layers."

***

New things from Germany, which did not get in for the holiday season, are covered with a heavy, roughly finished suede which is effective. It is made up with ornamental brass bands. The most effective pieces in the rough suede are the trunks. One of these, which is large enough for a shirtwaist box and made with a rounded top, the shape of the old hair trunk, is a delight. It will cost $10 and a fraction—nearly $20. Tiny trunks have trays, and they are intended for jewel cases. The largest of them are big enough to hold a few tiaras. One of these will cost $7, and smaller ones are less. There is another large trunk, a little smaller than the shirtwaist size, which is effective also. Many other articles are covered with the leather—frames and thermometer standards—and a large easel has upon it what appears to be a large album that is leather covered. Upon opening the album it proves to be a box, with compartments for holding pictures of different sizes. A larger easel has a larger album for holding large unframed pictures.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SUBWAY CONTRACT MONEY

Protest Against Holding Up Bills for Extra Work.

President Belmont's Complaint Against the Finance Department—Tilt Between the Controller and Mr. McDonald.

The feature of a long session of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday was an intimation that, if the bills for extras submitted by the contractor were held up much longer work on the improvement might be suspended. Until Contractor McDonald left there was friction between the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the Controller, and it was made more apparent after Mr. McDonald left by the receipt of a letter from President August Belmont, complaining of the treatment of the company.

A delegation of twenty-five property owners attended the meeting to urge the placing of a station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West. Judson Lawson, John H. Kohler, and F. H. Green spoke in favor of the proposition. Chief Engineer Parsons opposed the plan, but Mayor Low considered the station a great necessity, and, as his fellow-members agreed with him, the decision was to proceed with the work at once. If completion is impossible in time to prevent delay in operating the road the undertaking is to be abandoned and the expense borne by the city.

A letter from President Belmont, complaining that vouchers for extra work were being held up, brought on the tilt between Controller Grout and Contractor McDonald. Mr. Grout said that the contractors had no good reason to find fault with the Finance Department of the city. Bills and vouchers for extras had been submitted, he said, and some of the charges were for ducts. These, he contended, were not a legal charge against the city, and he had not only refused to pay them until ordered by the courts, but he had taken from the audits the amounts for ducts paid by his predecessor. The courts had decided in favor of the city, he said. He had no desire to hamper the contractors, and he had expedited payments so that the company's bills were paid in from three to five days.

Chief Engineer Parsons filed a report, in which he computed the extra work ordered as amounting to $1,724,224, and he favored its payment, but Mr. Grout objected, saying that an examination should be made. While the road was to cost the city about $35,000,000, he said the aggregate of the sub-contracts was only $28,000,000. The Controller announced that he was willing to advance 75 per cent. on it, so as not to delay the contractors.

"But you are delaying us and hampering us," Mr. McDonald remarked. "You owe us a million and a half, and, if I did not happen to have capitalists as good as the Bank of England behind me, the work would have been suspended."

"No necessity for grumbling," Mr. Grout remarked.

"I'm not grumbling," Mr. McDonald replied, "but I feel our bills ought to be paid."

"Much of the extra amount asked for is for the ducts." Mr. Grout said, "The courts say thus far that you are not entitled to money for ducts."

"Unless you want to go back to the old horse system," Mr. McDonald rejoined, "perhaps it will be best to suspend all the work and wait until we get a decision from the courts."

Near the close of the meeting a letter was received from Mr. Belmont, under yesterday's date, complaining that the treatment accorded to the company was not only discouraging but was hampering the work. Mr. Belmont reiterated the complaints made at previous meetings, but they were declared unfounded by Mr. Parsons and Controller Grout. Edward M. Shepard was directed to prepare a reply.

Mr. Belmont raised the point that, as the city holds $5,000,000 of the company's securities, it had no reason to fear losses on bills for extra work for which the company presented vouchers.

On the subject of the removal of the engine house at Chambers and Centre Streets, the decision was, on the suggestion of the Mayor, to build a brick wall under the surface to strengthen the engine house. Work on the subway at that point will proceed at once.

With regard to improvements contemplated by John Wanamaker at Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, the statement was made that, for concessions made by Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. McDonald had given a private right of way to the station at that point. Mr. Grout objected to the proposition, and Secretary Burrows was directed to ascertain just what had been done and report.

Mayor Low brought up the matter of a belt freight railroad along the river front of Manhattan Island, and Chief Engineer Parsons was ordered to investigate it. Commissioner John H. Starin pronounced the plan impracticable.

CITY HALL LABOR SETTLEMENT.

President Cantor Arranges with the Sureties for a Completion of the Work.

Borough President Cantor settled the labor troubles yesterday over the repairs to the City Hall and in a few days a new firm of contractors will start to work to finish the job. President Cantor revoked the contract held by Ryan & McFerran on a report made by Supervising Architect Aiken of the Building Bureau. A conference was held yesterday with representatives of the surety companies on the bond of Charles F. Wood, and the chief engineer of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company was present.

President Cantor ruled that if the sureties wanted to complete the work under the bond they could make arrangement with other contractors. A discussion took place as to what would satisfy the labor unions who went on strike on the job. It was decided that the firm of Klees Brothers would do a part of the contract which was satisfactory to the union men after it was decided that some of the work done by non-union men should be torn out.

After the conference it was declared that the matter would be settled amicably as the surety companies wanted to save the city the trouble of waiting for the offices and also the penalties for non-fulfillment of the contract.

Col. Ochiltree's Estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, who died in Virginia late in November, were granted by the Surrogate yesterday to the Colonel's sister, Virginia May Morris of Texas. In her petition she stated that her brother was survived by three sisters and one brother, all of whom joined her in the petition that she be made administratrix. She estimated the value of his personal property in New York at not more than $20,000, stating that he left no real estate.

An Engagement Announcement.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turrell of South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Constance Nadine, to Russell Marston, of Brooklyn.

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SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Four Great Sales in Progress

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Each a Distinct Feature.

Thousands of Book Bargains.

Annual Clearance Sale of "Marred" Books.

Extraordinary bargains in Books. We have placed most of these Books on special tables on the Third Floor, East, near the Moving Stairway. The others will be found in the regular Book Store on the Second Floor. Each lot is distinctly marked and choosing is thus materially simplified. These Books are marked AT PRICES WHOLLY OUT OF PROPORTION TO ORIGINAL COST AND SELLING FIGURES.

Every year right after the Holidays we go through our great stocks of Books and every book that is in the least torn, soiled, rubbed, scratched or otherwise injured we place on sale at greatly reduced prices. Included are a number of incomplete or broken sets.

The lover of good literature will find this an admirable opportunity to enrich his library at small expense.

Prices Reduced 1/3 to 1/2.

25c EACH.

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FOUR OF THEM. L. M. Moulton.
LITTLE OLIVE, THE HEIRESS. A. G. Plympton.
LITTLE BUTTON ROSE. L. M. Alcott.
THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY. E. E. Hale.
PANSIES AND WATER LILIES. L. M. Alcott.
THAT LITTLE SMITH GIRL. Nora Perry.
THE COTTAGE NEIGHBORS. Nora Perry.
BIG BROTHER. A. F. Johnston.
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THE GIANT SCISSORS. A. F. Johnston.
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The following books by James Whitcomb Riley:
HOME FOLKS.
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THE FLYING ISLANDS OF THE NIGHT.
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Published at $1.25.

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TEACHERS' BIBLES—Printed on best paper; bound in Florentine Seal, divinity circuit, red under gold edges; publisher's price, $2.50; our special price, 65
TEACHERS' BIBLES—Bound in American Seal, divinity circuit, red under gold edges, lined with silk cloth; publisher's price, $3.00; our special price, 75
TEACHERS' BIBLES, same as above, indexed, 95
TEACHERS' BIBLES—Printed on best paper; bound in Roumanian Seal; lined with English kid; red under gold edges; publisher's price, $3.50; our special price, 85

STANDARD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RECIPES. Priceless information for everybody. By Charles W. Dana; regularly sold at 75c.; our price, 35
THE AMERICAN FAMILY COOK BOOK. 308 pages, illustrated; regularly sold at 75c.; our price, 35
ETIQUETTE UP-TO-DATE. A book for polite society, containing rules for conduct in public, social and private life, at home and abroad. By Annie Randall White; regularly sold at 75c.; our price, 35
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THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By Washington Irving; two volumes; bound in cloth; excellent paper and type; regularly sold at 90c.; our special price, 45
BRONTE'S WORKS—Bound in cloth, 6 volumes in a box; our regular price, $1.50; clearance price, 90
BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON. 4 volumes, bound in cloth, gilt top; our regular price, $1.95; clearance price, 65

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Half Morocco. Handsomely decorated. Gilt tops. Printed on excellent paper from good clear type. Illustrated. Best editions for the price offered.
DUMAS' HISTORICAL ROMANCES—In 15 volumes; half morocco; publisher's price, $30.00; our price 16.50
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THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS—In 10 volumes; half morocco; publisher's price, $20.00; our price, 11.00
GEORGE ELIOT'S COMPLETE WORKS—In 8 volumes; half morocco; publisher's price, $16.00; our price, 8.75

Winter Dress Goods

At About 1-2 the Usual Prices.

Fashionable fabrics at great savings.

When you can get 35c. Knickerbocker Checks for 15c., as in this instance, there is no doubting the welcomeness of the occasion.

Knickerbocker Checks. 50 Pieces KNICKERBOCKER CHECKS, double width, regularly sold at 35c. yd.; per yd., 15
Zibeline Plaids. 75 Pieces of ZIBELINE PLAIDS, in a great variety of beautiful colors; regularly 55c.; yard, 27½
Flannel Waistings. All-Wool FLANNEL WAISTINGS, new striped effects, regular 50c. qualities, at, yard, 29
Black Jacquards. Jet black, ALL-WOOL JACQUARDS, suitable for waists, suits, &c., a bargain at 50c. yard, 25
Black Cheviot. 54 inches wide, ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT; sponged and shrunk; heavy weight; suitable for coats; skirts, suits, etc.; a bargain at $1.25; yard, 55
Striped Zibelines. 50 inches wide, ALL-WOOL STRIPED ZIBELINE; very effective for tailor-made suits; handsome color combinations; regularly $1.25; yard, 49
Wool Homespuns. 54 inches wide WOOL HOMESPUNS, in grays and browns; regularly 69c.; yard, 39

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

White Goods Sale News

That will make To-day exceptionally busy in these quarters. Every price has been radically reduced. So don't let the opportunity pass.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; Cambric, square neck; lace and embroidery trimming; finished with ribbon bow, 45
WOMEN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS; Cambric ruffle; tucked and hemstitched, 25
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS. WOMEN'S WRAPPERS; of Flannelette and Percale; very attractive patterns; medium and dark; extra full skirts; deep flounce; bretelles on waist; fancy braid trimming; regularly at $1.50, 1.00
BABIES' WEAR.
BABIES' WHITE & COLORED SILK CAPS; broken sizes, formerly sold at 49c.; special, 15
CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet, sizes 3 to 6 yrs, 19

(Second Floor.)

Wines and Liquors.

USHER'S O. V. G. SCOTCH WHISKEY, per bottle, 83
OLD EMERALD, pure Irish Whiskey, per bottle, 75
GOLDEN WEDDING RYE, per gal. $3.00; full quarts, 87
CABINET RYE, per gal. $2.75; full quarts, 75
MOUNT VERNON RYE, per gal. $2.50; full quarts, 65
IMPERIAL PORT and SHERRY, per gal. $1.65; full quarts, 48
OLD FRIARS PORT, SHERRY & SWEET CATAWBA, per gal. $1.05; full quarts, 30
LAUBENHEIMER, Imported Rhine Wine from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim A-R; per case 12 quarts, 4.75
ST. JULIEN, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France; per case 12 quarts, 4.85
OLD FRIARS RIESLING, very choice, per case 12 quarts, 2.85
MEDOC, an exceedingly good domestic Claret, per case 12 quarts, 3.00
TARRAGONA PORT, imported from Spain; per gallon, 2.65
CLARET and RHINE WINE, our regular $1.25 quality; per gallon, 1.00
DOUBLE STOUT, an excellent tonic and bloodmaker; per dozen, 90

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

ALBANY BLOCKS THE WAY.

"The people are learning of the imminent danger to the commerce of the State in the elimination of the Erie Canal as a competitor of the railroads," says Mr. H. B. HEBERT, Chairman of the Canal Association of Greater New York.

But are not the friends of canal improvement beginning to learn something about the imminent danger to the canals of having in the Executive Chamber at Albany a powerful friend of the railroads?

It may be politic to praise the Governor's message, but it is too late for self-deception. A year ago Gov. ODELL favored the enactment of a bill to spend about $30,000,000 on a nine-foot canal improvement. If he did not know that State money expended on such a project would merely be sent after the nine millions already squandered by a Republican administration on an inadequate plan of enlargement, he was disqualified by ignorance for any discussion of the matter. If he did not rejoice at the defeat of the bill, did not know it was to be defeated, then public suspicion and the circumstantial evidence of the case did him gross injustice.

In their Saratoga platform the Democrats pledged themselves to undertake the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal. Little as he may have cared about the canals, BENJAMIN B. ODELL cared very much about his re-election. He therefore with all haste and nimbleness put himself on the Democratic platform, saying of the 1,000-ton barge canal in his speech of acceptance: "I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of a canal of such capacity." Though his previous plurality was reduced by more than 100,000 votes, Gov. ODELL was re-elected. How is he keeping his campaign pledge? By sending to the Legislature a message that is a deadly stab at any and all plans of canal improvement. By a method of computation which no friend or foe of the canal has ever employed before, he puts the cost of the undertaking at $255,000,000, adding fifty years' interest to the principal and 20 per cent. for contingencies. We are surprised at his moderation. Having once adopted that method, he might with equal fairness and propriety add an interest charge of 3 per cent. on those $255,000,000 for all eternity. Quadrillions would have alarmed the rural voter more than his beggarly millions, and so would have served his hostile purpose better.

Then he adds the suggestion of tolls. Since canal tolls were abolished twenty years ago nobody has seriously proposed to restore them. If a provision for tolls were put into a bill by the Legislature the friends of canal improvement would very likely hold divided views about it, and its defeat might thus be made easier. But the tone and matter of the Governor's message make it easy enough for the Legislature to strangle any measure that may be introduced. The legislators are not so blind or so credulous as to believe that a Governor who so plainly writes himself down an enemy of the canals is in any sense their friend.

We warned the Canal Association, we warned all friends of canal enlargement during the campaign, that they imperiled their cause by supporting Gov. ODELL. Those of them who cast their votes for him probably now have, after reading his message, a clear understanding of his attitude, which they ought to have had when as a candidate he was appealing for votes. We feel the force of every argument they put forth to prove that canal improvement is necessary to the commercial primacy and to the industrial development of the State. We share their alarm at the consequences of postponing canal improvement until the end of Gov. ODELL'S term. It may mean the abandonment and the destruction of the State's canals. But we harbor no delusions as to the attitude of BENJAMIN B. ODELL toward canal improvement.

ANTHRACITE IN NEW YORK.

The situation of the retail trade in anthracite coal in this market admits of no logical explanation or statistical warrant. The price charged by the retailer is maintained for no other or better reason than that he can get it, and that he has no competition in distribution. For the coal supplied by the carrying companies from their own mines he pays $5 per ton at wharf. For that which he purchases from the independent operators he pays an average of $10 per ton. Of the total supply which reaches this market about 70 per cent. is company coal and 30 per cent. the product of the so-called independent collieries. From this it may be assumed that the average cost of the coal handled by the dealers of New York is about $6.50 per ton. It probably ranges between that figure and $7.50. What the dealer charges for it is what the exigency of the consumer's requirement makes him willing to pay. There appears to be no relief immediately in sight.

By those best informed as to the situation and the outlook this condition of affairs is not expected to last much if any beyond the 15th of January. Conservative dealers are already manifesting a good deal of caution in making purchases. They recognize the fact that this is a market liable to sudden and possibly extreme fluctuations, and are not disposed to handle much of the independent coal for the reason that they see a very good chance of finding the purchase unprofitable if not sold immediately. The present scale of retail prices cannot be sustained for the reason that the people cannot afford to maintain a normal consumption and are learning to economize more and more closely. January promises to be a month of maximum production, probably with five millions of tons. All the Northern waterways are closed, and the area of practicable distribution is proportionately restricted. More company coal will be available for New York than hitherto, and if those who are not agents of the independent operators stop buying from them, their price will drop to or very close to the company price. It requires no great intelligence to discover that the independent operators are making the mistake of their lives in their present policy. When the railroads again control their output they will have no ground on which to base an appeal to public sympathy. On the other hand, the carrying companies are showing a wisdom greater than anything in their policy before or during the great strike would warrant us in expecting.

Some relief is in sight from imported coal, which can be sold at very satisfactory profit for about $7 per ton. When anthracite mining was resumed there was a heavy falling off in the demand for foreign coal, and some of the belated importations were unprofitable. The quality of much of the stuff unloaded on inexpert American buyers may account for this in part. The best information at hand warrants the belief that there are now about 250,000 tons of foreign coal, afloat or ordered, of better average quality than that first purchased, and that all of this will be here during January. It will greatly relieve the situation.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

There is no dissent that we know of, in the United States Army, from the proposition that ELIHU ROOT is the best Secretary of War that the army and the country have known for half a century. To be more specific, there has not been so good, meaning so intelligent, a Secretary of War since JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was Secretary in the Cabinet of FRANKLIN PIERCE, precisely half a century ago, and the memory of whose administration lingered fragrantly, in the minds of regular officers, long after the civil war in which he was the "leader of the opposition." But nobody ever imagined, at least no regular officer ever imagined, that the course of JEFFERSON DAVIS as PIERCE'S Secretary of War was in any degree motived or determined by the fears or hopes of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the representative and champion of the "South," of the white slaveholders of black slaves, who, ten years later, appeared as the representative in civil war of those who aspired to found a new nation upon that singular basis, and who went far enough to induce Mr. GLADSTONE publicly to declare that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had "founded a new nation."

But then Mr. DAVIS had adventitious advantages which Mr. ROOT had not. Mr. DAVIS was a graduate of West Point. Mr. DAVIS "had served," and had served with credit, as the Colonel of a regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war. He was very much in touch with the army. As a lawyer and a civilian who had pursued, with success and to eminence, the usual paths of lawyers and civilians, Mr. ROOT was at a great disadvantage when he took the Secretaryship. He had indeed an adventitious advantage to set off against his adventitious disadvantages. That was the advantage of succeeding Secretary ALGER. We do not mean to minimize that advantage. It was a very great advantage. But by its nature it was temporary. It depended entirely upon the new man to make it permanent. If he had also been a politician, it was bound to be temporary. In so far as he was a statesman only was it possible for it to be permanent.

Dr. JOHNSON once remarked that "a writer who attains his full purpose loses himself in his own lustre." We may say so much about a Secretary of War. There is no army officer who does not admit that, as one of them said, the present Secretary's innovations are all right, "so long as he is there to superintend them." But that is evidently a frail and transient reliance for a permanent institution of the first National importance and necessity, like the United States Army. It has been the aim of the Secretary, ever since he perceived the real needs of the army, to render himself dispensable, to "lose himself in his own lustre," according to the Johnsonian phrase. He has aspired to make sure that the National defense shall be put on a footing which not even the cheapest politician who has ever occupied his place, or the cheapest politician who can be no cheaper, who may ever come to occupy it, can invalidate or dislodge. To make such provision against the time when he shall no longer "be there" is the work of a statesman, as distinctly distinguished from the work either of a time-serving politician, or even of a clever administrator who does not look beyond his own tenure of office, but says, "After me, the deluge."

Among the measures by which the present Secretary of War has endeavored to signalize his term of office by rendering himself dispensable, we suppose the two most important, in his own mind, are the Militia bill and the General Staff bill. These are the measures in which, since the beginning of his administration, he has shown the greatest interest. These are the measures in which he has encountered the greatest opposition. The opposition is of two kinds and origins. In the first place, there is the opposition of inertia, proceeding from the army itself, and especially from those officers who, holding fairly satisfactory appointments in their own corps, or, to go higher up, who are jealous of all civilian interference with their prerogatives, oppose any change simply because it is a change. In the second place, and what is much more important, there is the "old soldier" element in Congress itself, the number of survivors, in the Senate and the House, of the civil war, who oppose any reconstruction of the army on modern lines simply because they themselves, the survivors, refuse to see any use in any improvements of organization which have been introduced since they went soldiering in an amateur way in 1861-5.

The pretext is sufficiently ridiculous to plead against the instructed recommendations of the Secretary of War. But the great fact that the bill for the establishment of the General Staff has passed the House by a vote of three to one, so much larger than the party majority, is a most cheering symptom. The bill may not pass the Senate without friction. Consider the number of august members there are in that august body, either Union or Confederate, who are prepared vehemently to deny that anybody can possibly know more about the art of war than they have learned in an entirely amateur service, and you will see that the debate in the Senate is likely to be prolonged. But with the overwhelming majority in the House we may flatter ourselves that this most necessary measure is very likely to become law. If it does, Mr. ROOT will have occasion to congratulate himself on being a politician as well as a statesman. If the Militia bill also passes, perhaps we may allow him to claim that his warfare is accomplished and to sing his "Nunc Dimittis."

THE GREAT CALMNESS OF PLATT.

The wild stories from Albany about a plot to prevent the re-election of the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT to the United States Senate have not caused the old Senator to lose a wink of sleep. Good men, knowing what a lot of evil there is in the world, and feeling the insecurity of their position, are often timid and troubled when their foes whisper together in groups of two and three. They do not know what is up, and the unknown terrifies them. Mr. PLATT has never posed as a good man. In fact, he knows that as politicians go, he is rated as a pretty bad lot. More than that, he knows the situation at Albany. For almost a score of years he has been accustomed to see men who oppose him get together and whisper. He is used to that sort of thing. But his soul is undisturbed, for he knows that he suits his party, and his party suits him. If it had not been so, the party would have pitched him over years ago.

Three Republican Senators refuse to vote for JOHN RAINES as President pro tem. of the Senate and Republican leader. That was creditable to them. How anybody could vote for JOHN RAINES for any office is incomprehensible to us. All the other Republican Senators voted for RAINES with apparent pleasure. They will accept PLATT with equal satisfaction. Of the three Senators in revolt, Mr. BRACKETT and Mr. BROWN have had the courage to say that they would vote against PLATT. Mr. ELSBERG declines to say that, which may be considered as meaning that he will vote to re-elect the Senator. We cannot understand the moral make-up of a Republican Senator who strains at RAINES yet is able to swallow PLATT. PLATT, of course, is the supreme thing in the list of unpalatables. Useless as a Senator, tyrannical and vindictive as a boss, full of schemes and hidden purposes, defiant of public opinion, and a disgrace to the party which has so long endured his rule, his continuance in the Senate is not only bad in itself, but is a horribly corrupting example to the youth of the country. The wonder is, of course, not that two Republican Senators balk at him and a third has his doubts, but that any one of the whole twenty-eight can stand him at all. That wonder disappears after a little reflection on the nature of Republican politics and Republican politicians in New York.

To expect the Republican Legislature in joint assembly to defeat PLATT is unreasonable. A change of heart may come to men, and sinners do repent, even when they are pretty far gone; but works meet for repentance have not been brought forth at Albany, and the revolt of two or three Senators is an insufficient basis upon which to found the hope that PLATT is to be retired.

INTER-STATE BUSINESS UNDER STATE INCORPORATIONS.

Those who are looking for a remedy for the confusion created by State incorporation of companies to do an inter-State business will find food for thought and possibly an argument in favor of the nationalization of other than local corporations, in the charter just granted in the State of Connecticut under which the company is empowered to construct, equip, lease, maintain, and operate by steam, electricity, or any other power railroads and tramways for the transportation of passengers, freight, merchandise, mail, and express matter in any foreign country or in any State or Territory of the United States, provided, however, that the corporation shall not construct, maintain, or operate a railroad in the State of Connecticut nor exercise any other charter powers therein except to maintain an office. There are three incorporators, all of whom are citizens of New York.

For a State to charter a company to do anywhere in the world what it is specifically prohibited from doing in the State which creates it puts to a rather hard test the rule which imposes upon States the obligation of courtesy in the matter of the recognition of the right of other States to create corporations with certain inter-State powers the recognition of which is expected as part of the Federal comity. It has usually been the custom of States to refuse incorporation for purposes inconsistent with its own laws. Probably under the laws of Connecticut relative to the building, leasing, ownership, and operation of railroads, corporations organized for such purposes are required to incorporate under another law from that relative to general business corporations, but the State apparently has no objection to creating such corporations if they will go elsewhere to exercise the functions they are not permitted to exercise in Connecticut. This will bear reflection.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS AND VICE.

On Sunday evening a citizen wandered through the convenient "side door" into a saloon which was doing business in violation of law with very little effort at concealment. It was not a hotel and had no café attachment. The perfunctory sandwich was not even kept in evidence. It was simply a saloon, to which any one desiring it had free access, with the privilege of buying whatever form of spirituous liquor suited his fancy at usual weekday prices.

The citizen, having read that under the present administration of the Police Department some effort to enforce the law would be made, and being curious to know how it would affect the business of selling liquor in clear and open violation of the statute, asked the barkeeper whether he expected to have to close on Sunday hereafter. The reply was full of instruction to those for whom it has interest: "It depends upon what the Captain tells us. If he says close, what he says goes. Until we hear from him we shall go on about as usual."

Practically this is all there is or ever was of the question of enforcing the law as to gambling, pool selling, policy speculation, prostitution in any open and publicly indecent way, excise violations, and other expressions of the protected crime and vice and lawlessness of a great city. "It depends upon what the Captain tells us." The precinct which needs reforming is and always was the one in which the Captain needed first to be reformed. Commissioner GREENE has put his finger on the right button, and the resulting thrill shows that it closes the circuit in a wire intensely alive. Why Commissioner PARTRIDGE did not press this same button and get the same results will always be a cause for wonder.

Mr. Carnegie's Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is amusingly strange that Mr. Carnegie, who has presented so many millions, $35,000,000, I think,) to establish libraries, should not occasionally use his own. In a recent article he writes of the Russian Emperor Nicholas I. as the liberator of the serfs. Now, as a matter of history, Nicholas, born in 1796, died in 1855, so that he had nothing to do with the serf liberation. It was Alexander II. who freed the serfs in 1861. He was the eldest of the four sons of Nicholas I. and was blown up by a bomb in the streets of St. Petersburg in March, 1881.

KAY W. KAY.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4, 1903.

Cold Morning, Cold Car.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This was one of the cold mornings of the Winter, yet the Amsterdam Avenue car in which I rode down town (only as far as Forty-second Street, thanks be!) was not heated at all. More than half of the sixty passengers were women, six of them young girls, on the way to school. It is quite possible that the plausible Mr. Vreeland will put the blame for this sort of thing, too, on the truck drivers. OF COURSE.

New York, Jan. 8, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Excels.

Wigg—I would kill any one who gave my boy a drum. There is nothing so noisy.

Wagg—Oh, I don't know. A boy can beat a drum for noise.—Philadelphia Record.

Not to be Endured.

"Deah boy, is it true that you have discharged your valet?"

"Ya-as, the scoundrel! When I took him out with me he managed to make people think he was the mastah and I was the man, baw Jove!"—Chicago Tribune.

Still More Exclusive.

Mrs. Woodby—There's nothing like a college education to open the way to exclusive society. Since my son started to go to the university he's got into the Four Hundred.

Mrs. Mc Ginty—My son's doing even better at college. He's on the nine.—Philadelphia Press.

The Boston Boy Once More.

Mamma—Johnny, did you wipe your feet on the mat when you came in?

Johnny—I couldn't get my shoestrings untied; they were in a hard knot.

Mamma—But what have shoestrings to do with it?

Johnny—I couldn't wipe my feet without taking off my shoes, could I?—Boston Transcript.

THE PEACEABLE MAN.

From The Washington Star.

Nobody sings of the peaceable man,
Toiling and doing the best that he can.
Pretty good fellow, the neighbors all say,
Ready to smile on the children at play.
Doing his duty without laying claim
To special rewards as to fortune or fame,
Helping the needy to save or to plan;
Nobody sings of the peaceable man.

A song for the hero who goes to the fray
And strives to shoot heroes who stand in his way;
A song for the monarch who sits on the throne
And seeks to add other men's lands to his own.
A song to the magnate, the prince of finance,
Who leaves to his small struggling rival no chance.
Here's a rousing refrain to the strenuous clan;
But nobody sings of the peaceable man.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Sharp Partisan Debate on Free Coal in the Senate.

Democrats Taunted with the Wilson Bill —Republicans Stirred by an Allusion to Mr. Dingley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Vest's resolution to instruct the Senate Finance Committee to report a bill to remove the tariff on anthracite coal caused a spirited partisan debate in the Senate to-day. In the course of it the Republicans endeavored to show that the Democrats deliberately left a duty on coal in the Wilson bill. Senator Vest placed the blame for this tariff on five Democratic Senators.

The Republicans were considerably stirred by repetition of the frequently published assertion that the late Mr. Dingley had said that certain duties were purposely made high in order to pave the way for reciprocity treaties.

No action was taken on the resolution, and further partisan debate may be expected upon it.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) opened the discussion with a reply to the speech made by Mr. Vest on Tuesday. He began by saying that the Vest resolution would not afford the relief sought, as it infringes the rights of the House with respect to revenue bills.

"The attempt to afford relief," said Mr. Aldrich, "which the Senator says is demanded through a method that would open a discussion here as to the constitutional rights of the Senate and the constitutional prerogative of the House, a discussion which in its very nature would outlast the coal famine, is not a practicable method of securing results."

The resolution, he asserted, was simply to furnish a text for a political speech or a series of political speeches. He recited the legislation which had been enacted to relieve the people in times of distress and said he was not entirely hopeless that some means may not be found for relief at this time.

He then attacked the Democratic record on coal, saying that in 1894 when the Democrats were in control of the Senate the House sent the Wilson bill to the Senate with coal free of duty. The Democratic Finance Committee and the Democratic Senate, with the exception of Mr. Hill, voted to put a duty of 40 cents a ton on coal, although they had the power to admit coal free of duty.

Turning to the Democratic side and speaking with considerable emphasis, Mr. Aldrich exclaimed: "You have always been in favor of free coal when your opinions were of no value to the country. On the day when you could give the country free coal you deliberately and unanimously voted the other way. It therefore comes with ill grace for Senators to criticise the action of the Senate in 1897 in view of the action taken in 1894."

Referring to the classification of anthracite coal and the duty of 67 cents per ton imposed by the Senate in 1897, Mr. Aldrich explained that this action was taken at the instance of Senator Perkins of California and other Senators from the Pacific Coast, in order that the coal produced in Washington and Oregon might be protected against coal that was being imported from Australia and British Columbia. He contended that the provision did not apply to anthracite coal.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), replied to Mr. Aldrich. He arose from his chair with great effort. He leaned heavily on his cane and apparently was oblivious to the fact that the attention of every Senator on the floor and the large crowd of people who had been attracted to the galleries was directed to him.

Mr. Aldrich's remarks, read between the lines, simply showed that he was opposed to the resolutions Mr. Vest declared. It was an open secret how the rate of 40 cents a ton was put on coal in the Wilson bill. There were five Democratic Senators opposed to the bill who were in position to dictate what should be placed in the bill, and their votes were needed to pass the measure. President Cleveland had urged free coal on Congress.

"We were held up," said Mr. Vest, "to use plain vernacular, and told if we dared to put free coal in the bill it would be defeated. A compromise therefore was effected on the basis of 40 cents a ton.

"What does it matter how anybody voted in 1894? Is the record on the Wilson bill an answer to the poor, freezing people who now demand immediate relief?"

He referred to his former statement that the rates in the Dingley bill were made high so as to render possible the negotiation of reciprocity agreements and said it was based on information he believed to be true. He had read an editorial from a Washington newspaper referring to a private conversation in which Mr. Dingley was declared to have made the statement.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) characterized the article as a remarkable statement. "It was never made in Mr. Dingley's lifetime," he said.

Speaking of the Dingley bill Mr. Hale declared it was a great, magnificent, and munificent gift to the American people in the cause of protection and prosperity.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) declared that such resolutions as the one under discussion were idle and futile in securing the objects sought, and contended that all legislation affecting revenue should originate in the House.

Mr. Vest explained his action in offering a resolution instead of a bill by saying he felt sure a bill after its reference to committee would never be reported. His object, he said, was to call attention to the condition of the country and the intention of Congress. After the President of the United States had recommended the removal of the duty on coal and a month had elapsed without action on the recommendation, he thought that "even a poor Democrat might make a suggestion that might hurry up action on this important question."

Reverting to the charge regarding the object in placing the rates so high in the Dingley bill, Mr. Vest read a letter from the editor of a Philadelphia newspaper, saying the statement attributed to Mr. Dingley was made to a writer on the staff of the newspaper in March, 1897.

In an order, effective Oct. 1 last, Mr. Vest said, the Secretary of the Treasury had notified customs officers that in controversies between the United States and importers of foreign coal as to whether it was dutiable or not, all doubts should be solved in favor of the importer.

"This was done," Mr. Vest asserted, "to induce the importation of foreign coal without touching the sacred white elephant of the Dingley tariff act." He said the remarkable situation was presented of some officials obeying the order while others ignored it.

Mr. Hale entered into a defense of Mr. Dingley, saying the statement attributed to him is radically opposed to all his utterances and involved the charge of insincerity.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) interrupted that he did not consider there had been a reflection on Mr. Dingley. The policy of his party, he said, had been exemplified in the reciprocity treaties negotiated and pending, and nothing but the selfish greed of the people whose protection is reduced, he said, prevents the ratification of the pending treaties.

"None of us," said Mr. Hale, referring to the alleged interview with Mr. Dingley, "would want our sincerity impugned by somebody five years after our death." If Senators in sympathy with Mr. Vest, he declared, have no stronger evidence than this effort to ransack the past, turn up the grave and bring up an alleged conversation that has slept for five years in order to show insincerity, they are hard put. He characterized the man who reported the alleged interview as a falsifier.

Mr. Tillman replying to Mr. Hale, said there was no accusation against Mr. Dingley's character or sincerity. The Senators who sympathized with the Senator from Missouri were not hard up for arguments on the trust question.

"This is certainly put forward now as the one argument," retorted Mr. Hale.

Mr. Tillman said that Congress had been assembled only three weeks and "we have hardly gotten over our Christmas drunks yet."

The debate was cut short by Mr. Quay (Penn.) demanding the regular order. The Vest resolution went over to come up on the next legislative day.

Mr. Hoar gave notice he would discuss the Constitutional provision relating to the origin of revenue measures. He contends the Vest resolution is a revenue measure. Mr. Morgan takes the opposite view and will reply to Mr. Hoar.

CONSTABULARY BILL IN HOUSE.

Measure Providing for Philippines Police Force is Passed with Only One Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House today passed the Philippine Constabulary bill, with an amendment limiting the number of assistant chiefs to four.

The bill provides that the chief of the constabulary, and the assistant chiefs who are United States Army officers, shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of Brigadier General and Colonel, respectively, the difference between such pay and their pay in their regular grades to be paid out of the Philippine Treasury. When the Philippine scouts shall be ordered to assist the constabulary they are to be under the command of the chief or assistant chiefs.

A substitute offered by Mr. Hull of Iowa to provide that the chief be a regular Brigadier General of the army and the assistant chiefs officers not below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was defeated by a tie vote, after it had been declared adopted. The present chief of the constabulary is Capt. Allen of the army.

During the debate Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.,) asked if it would allow the detail of a First Lieutenant to be chief of the constabulary with the rank of Brigadier General. Upon receiving an affirmative reply he characterized the bill as vicious.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) said that in the face of the request of the Secretary of War yesterday for $3,000,000 for the relief of the people of the Philippines, it was wrong to increase the pay of army officers at the expense of the Filipinos. He thought there must be plenty of Generals in the army who could be detailed for this duty if higher rank was necessary.

"There is Gen. Funston," said he. "He would make an elegant chief of police. If Colonels are needed, the woods are full of them." The remark about Gen. Funston caused hearty laughter.

SENATORS CLASH OVER HOBSON

Bill to Retire Naval Officer Causes a Sharp Tilt Between Messrs. Morgan and Cockrell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The bill providing for the retirement of Capt. Richmond P. Hobson was before the Senate to-day. Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.), opposing it, said he thought Congress should not be made a court of appeals to hear applications from officers after they had been declared fit for active service.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), characterized it as an exceptional case and said he did not intend that Capt. Hobson's reputation or character shall be damaged by any objection made against him.

With some warmth Mr. Cockrell said he did not impeach Captain Hobson's character and the Senator from Alabama could not twist his argument in that manner.

"The Senator from Alabama is not in the habit of twisting," retorted Mr. Morgan. "He is as straight as a die, as straight as you are."

Mr. Morgan gave notice he would continue to call the bill up, "until justice is accorded to Capt. Hobson."

FAVORS FOR WAR VETERANS.

Bill Providing for Promotions on Retirement Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on Senator Proctor's bill, which provides for the retirement of army officers who served in the civil war, with advanced rank.

The bill was amended so as to make it apply to persons below the rank of Major General. All such officers who served in the civil war and whose service has covered thirty-five years are to be given, when retired, the rank and pay of the next higher grade. Service as enlisted men is to be counted as a part of the thirty-five years. Provision for retirement with advanced rank on account of wounds was stricken out by the committee.

Congressional Notes.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Nelson (Rep. Minn.) continued his speech against the Omnibus Statehood bill. He had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday.

The resignation of Mr. Lanham of Texas, who has been elected Governor of that State, was laid before the House yesterday. The resignation is to take effect Jan. 15.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has authorized a favorable report on Senator Perkins's bill for the establishment of lighthouses on the Alaskan coast at a cost of $350,000.

The Senate yesterday passed the following bills: Granting additional lands to the University of Montana; to settle and compromise certain litigation in which the eastern band of Cherokee Indians is involved; to redivide the district of Alaska into three recording and judicial divisions; to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Shamokin, Penn.; to provide for the construction of a bridge across Rainy River, in Minnesota.

Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill providing that an applicant for pension or increase of pension, upon arriving at the age of seventy years, shall be held to be wholly disabled and entitled to the maximum rating of $12 per month in the administration of the pension act of June 27, 1890.

DISOBEYED ORDER OF HOUSE.

Massachusetts Attorney General Made No Effort to Prevent Increase of Gas Company's Stock.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Although an order was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, directing Attorney General Parker to file a petition to-day for an injunction against the holding of a meeting of the Massachusetts Gas Company for the purpose of increasing capital stock, the petition was not presented, and the meeting was held without interference.

In a communication presented to the House to-day explaining his failure to act, Attorney General Parker held that the House of Representatives had no authority to order the Attorney General to take such a step, and in so directing, the House of Representatives was infringing on the rights of the Attorney General.

At a meeting of the gas company it was decided to increase both the preferred and common stock by 100,000 shares each. The proposed issue is for the purpose of acquiring the stock of the Boston, South Boston and Roxbury Gas Companies, and of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, although the trustees are not bound so to use the proceeds.

It is estimated that the value of the assets of the four companies, after the payment of the debts, is between $11,500,000 and $12,000,000, although the actual capitalization is very much less. The debt of the four companies amounted approximately to $1,500,000 June 30, but that amount, it is said, has been reduced.

MILITARY REVIEW AT DELHI.

Last Great Event of Durbar Not Less Brilliant Than Its Predecessors.

DELHI, India, Jan. 8.—The review today by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, of 20,000 British and native troops, led by Lord Kitchener, was the last important event of the coronation Durbar.

The Viceroy, the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took up their positions at the saluting point between the grand stands.

From every side an immense multitude of Europeans and natives watched the march past and cheered the favorite regiments. Lady Curzon and the Duchess of Connaught witnessed the review from carriages.

The scene to-day was not less brilliant in coloring than the preceding events and it equaled them in picturesqueness. There was a particularly effective manœuvre after the passing of the horse artillery, the cavalry, the field batteries, and the infantry in the order named; the cavalry, in line of regiments, followed by the artillery, galloped past again and formed half a mile in front of the grand stand, and from this position charged down in a long and magnificent line to within a short distance of the saluting point.

Lord Kitchener, after leading the first regiments, joined the Viceroy. He was warmly congratulated by Lord Curzon on the bearing of the troops throughout the Durbar.

Of all the soldiers reviewed to-day none made a better impression than the native volunteers, who were led by native Princes magnificently uniformed and horsed. The Imperial Service Corps, composed of natives, which saw service in China, excited great admiration and was given a tremendous reception.

CROP REPORTS DEFENDED

Secretary Wilson Blames London Buyers for Charges.

Reply to Assertions of The Pall Mall Gazette Found in Secretary's Letter to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The statement of the Pall Mall Gazette cabled to-day, to the effect that the cotton crop reports of the Department of Agriculture are not believed and are regarded as worthless, and also that the crop reports generally of the department are a scandal, is denounced at the Department as a falsehood intended to discredit the reports in order to influence the market.

Secretary Wilson attributes the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette to the efforts of English buyers of cotton to keep the price down. He says the United States is covered with English cotton buyers who persistently and habitually strive to depress the price of the commodity. They do this every season until the cotton is bought, and then they let up. This is not the first time they have attacked the statistics of the department.

The Secretary calls attention to the fact that the charge made by the Gazette does not come from a reputable trade paper, but appears in a weekly magazine devoted to social and literary gossip.

Proof of the accuracy of the department's figures for three years is given in a letter which was written to Congress by Secretary Wilson in opposition to the plan to consolidate the statistical divisions of the several departments into a bureau of statistics in the proposed Department of Commerce.

"The immense superiority of statistics obtained by this (the Agricultural Department's) method to those gathered by the census method, even when the latter is applied with proper modifications to a particular branch of industry, such as cotton ginning," says Secretary Wilson, "cannot be better illustrated than by a comparison of this department's preliminary estimates of the cotton crop for each of the last three years with the subsequently published figures of the Census Office, based on exact returns.

"On Dec. 11, 1899, the department estimated the crop of the year 1899-1900 at 8,900,000 bales; on March 5, 1901, or fourteen months and twenty-two days later, the census reported the exact amount ginned at 9,393,247 bales, a difference of 5.5 per cent.

"On Dec. 10, 1900, the department estimated the crop of 1900-1901 at 10,100,000 bales; on Sept. 28, 1901, or nine months and eighteen days later, the census reported it as 10,162,102 bales, a difference of 2-100 of 1 per cent.

"On Dec. 3, 1901, the department estimated the crop of 1901-1902 at 9,674,000 bales; on June 21, 1902, or six months and twenty-one days later, the Census Office reported it as 9,582,520 bales, a difference of 95-100 of 1 per cent. The mean difference of the figures issued by the two offices for the three years was only 1.4 per cent., and those of the Department of Agriculture were issued ten months and eleven days, on an average, earlier than those of the census."

Mr. Wilson also gives a description of the method of gathering crop statistics that is instructive, in view of the charge made in London. There are seven distinct channels of collection in the Department of Agriculture and a system of verification that admits of no question as to the approximate accuracy of the figures. The system embraces the correspondence of upward of 250,000 farmers, bankers, merchants, cotton ginners, agents of transportation lines, mill and elevator proprietors, and other persons.

The number of statistical correspondents of all classes in the cotton States, inclusive of railroad and other transportation agents, is 147,261. There are also six special field agents, whose duty it is to watch carefully the development of each important crop.

When the final crop report is made up all the reports that come independently, of the subordinates of the statistician, still sealed in the envelopes in which they have been received by the Secretary of Agriculture himself, are opened in a locked room in the presence of a board of trusted men chosen by the Secretary for their length of service, fidelity, and responsibility. These independent returns are tabulated and verified and included in the final sheet that is taken to the Secretary for his signature.

Cabled reports from London, published yesterday quoting the Pall Mall Gazette as declaring the statistical crop reports of the United States Government to be worthless excited no surprise among the cotton and produce merchants of New York. They said the crop reports of the Department of Agriculture had for some time past been regarded as the merest guesswork.

A member of the Produce Exchange said that the census report published last year showed that the Government wheat estimate for 1899 was too small by 111,000,000 bushels, while the corn estimate was in error by more than 500,000,000 bushels. This, however, was nearly accurate as the estimates of other Governments.

As to the cotton estimates, brokers stated that a determined effort was now being made to have the statistical bureau in Washington reorganized upon scientific principles. At the present time, it was stated, the cotton estimates and reports "constitute the average expression of several thousand persons as to how they thought the condition of the crop should be reported to the world at that date."

WILL PRESS CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Fowler Authorized to Demand Consideration in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day authorized Chairman Fowler to press for an opportunity to bring before the House for consideration the Currency bill introduced by him in accordance with the views of the Republican members of the committee.

The minority were given five days within which to present their report.

BRONX TAXPAYERS' PETITION.

Five-Cent New York Central Trains to the City Line Wanted.

Representatives of the Taxpayers' Alliance, representing thirty local property owners' associations in the Bronx, will present to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment resolutions adopted unanimously by the alliance with relation to the application by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to the city for concessions in connection with the terminal at Forty-second Street.

The preamble recites that the railroad company has received concessions of enormous value from the municipality, which has also contributed large sums of money in behalf of the company, and as a large portion of the Bronx is dependent on the railroad company for transportation facilities, the alliance asks that the Board of Estimate before granting the desired concessions shall require the railroad company to run trains from the Grand Central Station to the city line at frequent intervals at a rate of not more than 5 cents a single fare in either direction.

A committee has been appointed to arrange for a mass meeting to advocate the adoption of the suggestions made by the alliance to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the North Side Board of Trade has been requested to co-operate.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift for Children.

Andrew Carnegie's check for $1,000 offered as a New Year's present was received yesterday by the Children's Aid Society.

A New National Bank.

A new National bank is being organized by the Stokes estate and others to succeed to the business of the district east of William Street and north of Maiden Lane which has been to a large extent in the hands of the old Hide and Leather National Bank. When the latter, now the National Bank of the United States, in the City of New York, moves out of its old offices at 100 William Street the new bank, now being organized, will take the offices so vacated. The name of the new bank will be the New York State National Bank. Its capital will probably be $500,000. Besides the Stokes estate the larger concerns of the neighborhood will be interested as stockholders.

BELIEVE VON HOLLEBEN VIRTUALLY RECALLED

German Ambassador Said to Have Displeased the Emperor.

Conduct of Venezuelan Affair the Latest Cause of Complaint—Has Indefinite Leave of Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The departure of Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, for Germany on Saturday next is sincerely regretted here. The Ambassador has been confined to his room for several days with a severe attack of grip, and has been granted a long vacation to recruit his health.

Dr. Von Holleben has represented Germany here for more than five years, and some time ago there was a rumor that he was to be withdrawn and a successor appointed. Prince Henry of Pless was mentioned in this connection. The long service of Dr. Von Holleben at Washington, and his impaired health leads to the belief in diplomatic circles that he will not resume charge of the Washington Embassy.

The State Department has been simply informed, in accordance with the usage in such cases, that Dr. von Holleben will depart on leave of absence, and until otherwise notified he will be carried on the official diplomatic list as the Ambassador of Germany, "absent." There are reasons for the belief, however, that Dr. von Holleben did not fulfill the expectations of the Emperor in the Venezuelan matter, and that his leave of absence is virtually a recall. Dr. von Holleben left here for New York this afternoon, and will sail for Europe on Saturday.

Advices from Berlin say that Baron Speck von Sternberg, now Consul at Calcutta, has been assigned to Washington to act as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Dr. Von Holleben. Baron von Sternberg for several years was Secretary of the German Embassy here, and subsequently he was sent here as special Commissioner to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. From Washington he was sent to Samoa during the troubles there as Commissioner, and for his successful services there was made Consul General at Calcutta.

It is not expected that Baron von Sternberg will be appointed as Ambassador to succeed Dr. Von Holleben, for the reason that the former has not attained the rank in the diplomatic service that would justify such an inference. Count Quadt, the Counselor of the Embassy, who was in charge during the absence of Ambassador Von Holleben, was not made Chargé for the same reason that Count Von Sternberg is not likely to be made Ambassador. It is thought here that Baron Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, who is Minister at Peking, China, will succeed Dr. Von Holleben as soon as affairs at Peking warrant the withdrawal of Baron Mumm from that capital.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times's correspondent in Berlin, commenting upon the long leave of absence granted to Ambassador von Holleben from his post at Washington, says that the dispatch wherein Ambassador von Holleben made such an unfortunate attempt to impute certain motives to his British colleague, Lord Pauncefote, at the time of the wrangle among foreign diplomats in Washington as to the attitude assumed in the chancelleries of their various courties toward the United States in the Spanish-American War, was in itself enough to ruin any diplomatist.

Others, the correspondent says, are better able than he to express an opinion on the success or failure of the endeavor to create a German-American party in the United States, with a semi-official German press and everything else just as in the old country." Dr. von Holleben's responsibility for that movement, the correspondent continues, may be disavowed, but it was an unfortunate coincidence that the German movement should develop during his Ambassadorship.

The attitude of English and American public opinion concerning the Venezuelan difficulty may not be Von Holleben's fault, but it certainly is his misfortune, and it would not help to smooth his path if he is returned to Washington.

The Times, in an editorial this morning, says that it is impossible not to see that in Ambassador von Holleben's impending departure from Washington the removal of another obstacle, if not to the immediate solution of the Venezuelan problem, at all events, to the general smoothness of diplomatic relations in the New World.

"Whatever was the immediate occasion for Dr. von Holleben's application for leave of absence," continues The Times, "it is one we cannot affect to regard other than being welcome."

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The suggestion that Dr. von Holleben's indefinite leave of absence was caused by illness alone is received here with some incredulity. Most of the newspapers only print without comment a brief dispatch from Washington announcing the Ambassador's illness and saying he was going to New York for treatment by a specialist, but the Lokalanzeiger says it has good reason to believe Dr. von Holleben will not return to his post, and in seeking for an explanation asserts that the Government is displeased at Dr. von Holleben's non-success in persuading President Roosevelt to accept the proposition that he arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute.

PHILIPPINE'S "OPEN DOOR."

Wishes of Great Britain and Germany to be Acceded To.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The determination has been reached by the President and his advisers to accede to the wishes of Great Britain and Germany in regard to the "open door" in the Philippines. The request was recently made by those Governments with special reference to the removal of the export duties in Philippine ports on cargoes of hemp. It is understood that the question has been discussed between the President and the majority leaders in the Senate, and the present decision is based on the position taken by our Commissioners to Paris in the negotiations with the representatives of Spain.

That position as set forth fully by Judge William R. Day, one of the American Commissioners, and ex-Secretary of State, in a letter replying to interrogations from Señor Rios, one of the Spanish Commissioners. The Spanish Commissioner had asked the following question:

"Is the offer made by the United States to Spain to establish for a certain number of years similar conditions in the ports of the archipelago for vessels and merchandise of both nations, an offer which is preceded by the assertion that the policy of the United States is to maintain an open door to the world's commerce, to be taken in the sense that the vessels and goods of other nations are to enjoy exactly the same privileges which for a certain time is granted those of Spain, while the United States do not change such policy?"

To that Judge Day replied:

"The declaration that the policy of the United States in the Philippines will be that of an open door to the world's commerce necessarily implies that the offer to place Spanish vessels and merchandise on the same footing as American is not intended to be exclusive. But the offer to give Spain that privilege for a term of years is intended to secure it to her for a certain period by special treaty stipulation whatever might be at any time the general policy of the United States."

Provide Relief for the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day took favorable action upon an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill suggested by Senator Lodge appropriating $2,500,000 for the purchase of draught animals for the Filipinos, who lost their stock by disease. The measure was prepared in response to a suggestion by Gov. Taft.

GEN. CHAFFEE EXPLAINS.

Major-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East, emphatically denied last evening that he had ever given any orders or instructions while in command of the Department of the Philippines that could in any way be construed as an authorization for the application of the "water cure" as a means of gaining information from Filipinos. The cable from Manila that caused Gen. Chaffee to make the denial was to the effect that counsel for Major Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, who is on trial for cruelty to natives, had submitted an order of Gen. Chaffee's in justification of his actions. The order was a telegraphic one which was sent to the commanding officer at Batangas in November, 1901, and reads as follows:

The Division Commander directs that no matter what measures may have to be adopted, information as to the whereabouts of the force must be obtained.

Major Glenn attempted to prove that this was a direct and official authorization of the "water-cure" method of obtaining information. When shown a copy of the dispatch Gen. Chaffee read it through carefully, and said:

"I am not quite sure that I wrote it, but it was sent out by my authority and under my name. Certainly it gave no authorization of the water cure. Every officer in the United States Army is familiar with the rules of civilized warfare, as he is examined very carefully on that point. There was nothing in the telegram to warrant any such interpretation, and I am quite sure you will agree with me when I tell you the circumstances that caused it to be issued.

"To begin with, it had absolutely nothing to do with Major Glenn or any of his actions, and I do not imagine he knew a thing about it ever having been issued until he was placed on trial. When the order was issued it was sent to the commanding officer at Batangas at a time when Major Glenn was many miles away, on duty in Samar.

"A band of renegades and marauders had been operating in Batangas, and I received information that they were working their way to the northern part of the island, and decided to bring them to terms. I had been told by officers and police that there were no such bands about, but I knew better, and as a result issued the order referred to. I did not think that the officers had done all they could to learn the truth, but had employed the native constabulary and other schemes to gain the information wanted. As an instance, two days after the order was issued the band attacked a wagon train of mine, killed two soldiers and wounded two others, and captured a lot of horses. My men then knew that I meant business, and got to work, and the band was eventually broken up, just as I intended it should be.

"That is the whole story of that order. The officers who received it knew what it meant and obeyed it, and they did not use it as an excuse to apply any water cures. It applied to them, and to them only. It was imperatively worded simply because it was meant to be a vigorous order, that could not be misinterpreted, to stir things up. That is all."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Naval Constructors—Sidney M. Henry, New York; Lewis B. McBride, Pennsylvania.

Pay Inspector—L. C. Beggs, United States Navy, to be pay Director.

Postmasters—New York—Charles E. Morgan, West Winfield; Clarke Churchill, Arcade; Frank J. McNeil, Dansville; Jonas M. Preston, Delhi; Henry S. White, Walton.

New Jersey—Charles S. Day, Newmarket.

Connecticut—Walter B. Chaney, South Manchester.

QUEER RUN ON SAVINGS BANK.

Statement of Superintendent of Banks Causes Rush by Schenectady Foreigners to Withdraw Money.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Because of a misapprehension regarding the recently issued report of State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, a run occurred to-day on the Schenectady Savings Bank, one of the oldest and most conservative banking institutions in the State. The demonstration was confined practically to foreign-speaking persons.

When the report of Superintendent Kilburn appeared, it was translated into the language spoken by the various foreigners working in this city by volunteer interpreters. The criticism of trust companies and recommendations regarding legislation affecting them produced a bad effect, and fear spread that all was not well with the savings bank here, in which thousands of them deposit their savings every week.

The first evidences of this misapprehension appeared yesterday afternoon, when scores of those foreigners drew out their money, and the report of their action caused unrest throughout the city. When the doors of the institution were opened for business this morning there was a large crowd of excited foreigners, and they demanded their deposits. The bank officials, who had sent to New York for cash last evening in anticipation of a run, paid every demand.

During the afternoon the fear was allayed and the run decreased. A statement showing the solvency of the bank was distributed. A statement by Superintendent Kilburn that several financial institutions had offered assistance to the bank also had a quieting effect.

A prominent official of the bank said: "The ignorance of finance of the foreigners who form a considerable portion of our depositors is responsible for this run. We have more money than we know what to do with. The demonstration will end as quickly as it began."

Hundreds of English-speaking depositors who were alarmed by the reports concerning the bank went to it, but when they learned the real situation they laughed and went back to work.

HUNTER'S ACQUITTAL REPORTED

Letter from the Guatemalan Minister's Son Tells of Vindication.

James P. McGovern, an attorney of 27 William Street, and a personal friend of W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., received a long letter from Mr. Hunter yesterday morning in which the latter emphatically stated that he had been absolutely vindicated and acquitted of the murder of William A. Fitzgerald, whom he shot and killed on the Plaza de Armas in the City of Guatemala on the afternoon of Nov. 20, last year. Mr. Hunter inclosed in the letter transcripts of the testimony given at the trial by himself and James G. Bailey, the Secretary of the American Legation, who was with him when he shot Fitzgerald. The trial, according to the letter, was held Nov. 28, 1902.

Mr. McGovern, when shown an Associated Press dispatch which said that nothing was known in Guatemala of the reported trial and acquittal of Mr. Hunter, and which also said that if a trial had been held it must have been a secret one, said:

"I have no reason whatever to suppose that the trial was not entirely public. Mr. Hunter's letter is very emphatic, and after saying that his vindication had been fully established, he added that no less than twenty-six witnesses were examined at the trial, and that the evidence all tended to prove his contention that a conspiracy against him had been formed by his enemies. Mr. Hunter will now, I understand, proceed civilly against them for damages."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—At the offices of the United Fruit Company, Manager Ellis said to-day that information which he had received indicated that young Hunter would arrive in New Orleans next Monday on the steamship Anselm of their line.

Stelle—Gordon.

The wedding of Miss Alice Barlow Gordon, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, and Morton Burr Stelle, Jr., was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Ernest Stires. The church had an artistic decoration in white and green. Palms and vases of white flowers were used on the altar and chancel and down the nave on each side were half a dozen tall standards, wound with smilax and topped by palmetto and sage palms, with clusters of white hyacinths and lilies, caught carelessly among them. At each pew was a loose cluster of the flowers, with ferns, fastened so that it gave the effect of having been dropped carelessly on the pew.

The bridesmaids advanced from the chancel and walked down the altar steps, meeting the bride at the door of the church and escorting her up the nave. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Douglas Gordon. She wore a gown of white embroidered silk gauze over satin. Her tulle veil enveloped the whole figure, with a short veil over the face, held in place by orange blossoms. The matron of honor, Mrs. Daniel R. Hanna of Cleveland, was in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with white lace, and a large white hat, trimmed with white plumes. She carried an armful of American Beauty roses and maidenhair ferns.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Lilian and Mildred Sawyer, Beatrice Ward, and Therese Matthews. They wore pink gowns and shirred pink hats, and carried large bouquets of pink roses.

The best man was Kenneth Ogilvie Chisholm, Jr., and the ushers were William J. Gordon, Clarence Wykoff, Robert Cochran, and Channing Coles. A reception followed at Sherry's.

MR. KNOX'S TRUST BILLS

Measures Drawn by the Attorney General Introduced in House.

Provide a Commission to Enforce the Sherman Law and Punishment of Rebates and Monopolies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Jenkins, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced late this afternoon two bills drawn by Attorney General Knox to regulate trusts. He explained that these measures were administration propositions, and would be taken up by the committee and considered at once.

The first bill creates a commission to aid in carrying out the Sherman anti-trust act. The name of the commission and the number of members is left blank in the text, so that the commission may determine these details. It is empowered to investigate the organization and the conduct of the business of corporations, joint stock companies, and combinations engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and to gather such information and data as will enable the President to make recommendations to Congress for additional legislation for the regulation of such commerce.

The commission must at the request of the Attorney General investigate the acts of any corporation or combination. To it is given power to inquire into the business of any corporation, subject to the inter-State commerce law, and to require reports from the officers of such corporations.

To it is also given the power to execute and enforce the provisions of the act by subpoena, the production of books, papers, and persons, and in case of failure on the part of any corporation or officer of a corporation to comply may invoke the aid of any court of the United States. Failure to testify or to produce books, papers, or contracts may be punished by a fine of from $500 to $5,000.

The commission is to have its principal office in Washington, but may sit anywhere in the United States. No Commissioner can be interested in any corporation subject to the terms of the act.

The second bill relates to the more specific enforcement of the Inter-State Commerce act. It makes it unlawful for any individual or corporation to give any rebate, concession, or service in respect of the transportation of any property in Inter-State or foreign commerce, whereby such property shall be carried at a less rate for one person than for another. Conviction for such an offense is made punishable by a fine of not less than $5,000.

If any joint stock company, corporation, or individual shall solicit, accept, or receive such a rebate or concession it shall be unlawful for such company, corporation, or individual to thereafter transport any article owned or controlled by such a company, corporation, or individual or combination, or produced or manufactured by it, by whomsoever the article is owned or controlled, from the State within which the article is produced or manufactured.

A similar prohibition is established against any arrangement to destroy competition in any locality in the sale or production of any article. Persons or corporations that may accept any concession intended to restrain or destroy competition are debarred from inter-State commerce.

Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden in the act, may sue and recover threefold the damages by him sustained, together with all costs and a reasonable attorney fee.

The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee agreed to-day to make a report to the full committee to-morrow on the Anti-Trust bill introduced by Mr. Littlefield. It is drawn in accordance with the suggestion of Attorney General Knox to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity or hereafter brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. This will be urged as an independent measure.

The sub-committee made considerable progress to-day, but will not be able to report an anti-trust measure to the full committee until Monday, as there is much work yet to be done in completing the rough draft of a bill on which they now are at work.

WARREN COLLECTION SALE.

First Night's Prices for Sixty-one Pictures Aggregate $111,385—Gerome's "L'Eminence Grise" Brings $16,000.

What is regarded by many as one of the most important sales of paintings that has taken place in New York in some years commenced last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, when sixty-one paintings belonging to the S. D. Warren collection were sold for $111,385.

The picture of the collection which brought the top price last night was the canvas, 51 by 38 inches, by J. L. Gérôme, showing the Capuchin friar who was the private secretary of Cardinal Richelieu descending the grand staircase of the Palais Cardinal, while a number of sumptuously dressed courtiers ascending make profound obeisance to him, eyeing him with expressions of suspicion, fear, dislike, and subservience. This picture, entitled "L'Eminence Grise," when sold in New York in 1889 at the disposition of the James H. Stebbins collection, brought $13,000.

When put up before the large audience which filled Mendelssohn Hall last evening, it was received with applause, and the bidding, which started with a lump sum of $5,000, jumped up rapidly until it passed the $10,000 mark. The bids then followed each other in sums of $50 to $100 until finally it reached the high price of the evening, $16,000, being knocked down to Samuel P. Avery, Jr.

Most of the pictures sold last evening were small in size. Among these was a Barguc, 10¾ by 8 inches, with the single figure of a Turkish sentinel. Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby said there were not more than twelve pictures by this painter in existence, and that the last one by him sold in New York brought $12,500. The Barguc put up last night went for $5,300 to Mr. Avery. A small Domingo, showing microscopic figures of card players, sold to S. M. Milliken for $2,125, and a small Millet went for $4,000 to E. Brandus.

Among the pictures sold were the following:

The last name is that of the buyer.	
"A Young Satyr," Knaus; Hugo Reisinger	$1,000
"Landscape and Cattle," Van Marcke; J. Montaignac	2,800
"Card Players," Domingo; S. M. Milliken	2,125
"Turkish Sentinel," Barguc; S. P. Avery, Jr.	5,300
"The Smokers," Fromentin; Knoedler	2,650
"Girl and Pet," Diaz; J. E. French	1,625
"Coming from the Fountain," Millet; E. Brandus	4,600
"Gray Morning," Corot; H. C. Weir	2,200
"Sunset Landscape," Rousseau; W. Macbeth	4,400
"Sunset," Dupré; J. Montaignac	3,000
"River Bank, Spring," Daubigny; Knoedler	5,950
"Hunting Dogs," Diaz; J. Montaignac	2,100
"A Cottage Madonna," Israels; A. Lewisohn	3,500
"Near Dordrech," Jongkind; J. V. Whitney	2,500
"Scene in Cairo," von Ferraris; G. F. Blandy	1,400
"Coast View," Courbet; E. Macmillan	1,000
"Sunset—Tombs near Cairo," Decamps; H. Williams	3,000
"Le Canal de Chiorgia," Zeim; Knoedler	3,150
"Plowing," Troyon; R. E. Dowling	1,000
"L'Etang, Clair de Lune," Harpignies; Knoedler	3,200
"Poultry Yard," Jacque; J. Montaignac	2,550
"Cardinal Bibbiena Espousing His Niece to Raphael," Dominique Ingres; H. Williams	5,500
"The Escape," Fromentin; H. Herman	1,750
"L'Eminence Grise," Gerome; S. P. Avery, Jr.	16,000
"On the Cliff," Dupré; F. V. Whitney	7,600
"Brittany Peasant," Breton; Knoedler	4,000

The sale will be concluded to-night, when sixty-one paintings will be sold. These include a Sir Joshua Reynolds, two portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Lord Lyndhurst (John Singleton Copley) and his wife, a landscape by Gainsborough, a remarkable Diaz, a Rubens, a Greuze several by Millet, Corot, Delacroix, Troyon, and Puvis de Chavannes, while among the pictures by American painters that will be put up are a George Innes, "The Quadroon," by George Fuller, and paintings by John Lafarge and William M. Hunt.

Central Trust Company Trustees.

Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company and James N. Wallace were elected Trustees of the Central Trust Company yesterday. Mr. Wallace is also a Vice President of the Central Trust Company.

MR. DOLMETSCH'S LECTURE.

An Explanation of the Archaic Musical Instruments, with Illustrations.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, with the assistance of Mrs. Dolmetsch and their pupil, Miss Mabel Johnston, gave a further exposition yesterday of the nature and effects of the archaic musical instruments. It was in the form of a lecture delivered in the Manhattan Theatre, with a large number of musical illustrations. A considerable audience listened to Mr. Dolmetsch's enthusiastic panegyrics of the ancient régime in music, and enjoyed his humorous and pointed way of putting things. He began by describing how he first became interested in the subject, and his efforts to gain enlightenment upon it, which resulted in his entire devotion to the old music and the old instruments. There has been no progress in music since the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, he declared, only change; and the change he described as consisting mostly in the enhancement of noise and sonority. Modern taste demands loudness; but the old rule was always for quality, not quantity. Throughout his talk, indeed, Mr. Dolmetsch let no opportunity pass for getting in his fling at this characteristic of modern music and musical instruments.

He exhibited and described the lute, cithern, bass viol, treble viol, virginal, viola d'amore, viola da gamba, and harpsichord, all of which were heard at Mr. Franko's concert on Tuesday, with the exception of the virginals and the cithern. The latter is a little guitarlike instrument, its strings all wire and tuned in pairs; a commoner instrument than the lute, and played in barber shops in Shakespeare's time to amuse the waiting customers. In its curious system of tuning the strings are not graduated regularly in pitch, but there are strings of lower tone placed between others of higher. Upon the virginal Mrs. Dolmetsch played "The Carman's Whistle," which is familiar to pianists from numerous republications, and "The Lark," a tune with "divisions," or variations. Mr. Dolmetsch was careful to explain that the virginal, though of smaller size than the harpsichord, was not the less thought of on that account, and was just as good an instrument, but in his, two notes happened to be out of order, and Mrs. Dolmetsch played the pieces over again on the harpsichord.

Thomas Morley's Fantasie for treble and bass viols—the former an extremely rare instrument to find at the present time—was played by Mr. Dolmetsch and Miss Johnston. Mrs. Dolmetsch played two sonatas for harpsichord by Domenico Scarlatti and two familiar pieces by Rameau for the same instrument. She also sang a setting of "Have you seen but a White Lille grow," from a play by Ben Jonson, with lute accompaniment, and Alesandro Scarlatti's "Gia il Sole," with harpsichord, in her quaint and quavering little voice, that seemed quite in keeping with all the rest of the music. As to the lute, which is now, notwithstanding its one-time popularity, most difficult of all archaic instruments to procure, Mr. Dolmetsch, waxed especially enthusiastic; but it seemed again, as it did in Tuesday's concerts, the least satisfactory of any to modern ears.

The Manhattan Theatre turned out to be a place of considerably better acoustics for the gentle and intimate kind of music that Mr. Dolmetsch and his associates make, and its sound reached the ears of the audience with considerably greater effect.

ROMANCE IN DUSE'S COMPANY.

The Actress Gave Away the Bride to Her Banind.

Two of Madame Duse's company—Ciro Pavanelli and Maria Brioochi—now playing at the Metropolitan Opera House, started for this country as maid and youth, and it has just been learned that they were married in Chicago Christmas Eve, at the Church of the Assumption. Madame Duse gave away the bride.

Pavanelli plays the part of Banino in "Francesca da Rimini." Following the ceremony in Chicago the members of the company were photographed in a body on the church steps and a wedding dinner followed. Both bride and bridegroom are from Northern Italy.

Lloyd Prince in a Sanitarium.

Lloyd Prince, the actor, of Henry Miller's company, has become mentally unbalanced, and recently was sent to a sanitarium to be treated for religious mania. Mr. Prince toured with Henry Miller in "Heartsease" during the Fall, and it was while the company was playing in Eastern Pennsylvania that he first showed signs of a mental breakdown.

Vesta Tilley to Star Here in Comedy.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Vesta Tilley, the music hall actress, has signed a contract to appear in New York during the Autumn in a comedy written by Brandon Thomas and Raiph Caine, son of Hall Caine.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Frank C. Bostwick, the owner of the animal show which was here in the Fall, announced yesterday through his agent here that he will positively erect the hippodrome in New York which he promised some months ago. It appears that he will be enabled to establish himself here permanently because of a large sum of money left his wife by her father, Francis Bailey, the London showman, who died recently, bequeathing about $1,000,000, to be divided among his four children.

***

That William Faversham will not leave Charles Frohman, as rumored, was indicated yesterday by an announcement from the Frohman offices that Gilbert Parker had almost finished his dramatization of his novel "The Right of Way," which play is intended for Faversham next season. Faversham closes his run at the Empire Saturday, and will appear next week in Philadelphia. The road company includes Fay Davis.

***

A new comedy version of "Oliver Twist," with Master Lores Grimm in the title rôle, will be produced at the Children's Theatre, Carnegie Lyceum, to-morrow afternoon. Among the boxholders are the Marquise Clara Lanza, Countess de Castellane, Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Mrs. John J. Emery, and Mrs. Louis J. Belloni.

***

Julia Marlowe is considering a proposition to go to London this Spring, made to her yesterday by Francis Wilson, the Covent Garden stage manager, who has already bought the English rights to "The Cavalier."

***

Marie Dressler desires to thank, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, the senders of letters, messages, and floral gifts which on the occasion of her benefit reached her in such numbers that she is unable to acknowledge them singly. She also expresses her gratitude to the public and the members of the theatrical profession who rallied to her aid. Referring to her theatrical friends she adds: "My best wish for them is that they may never have typhoid nor need a benefit, but if they do—well—New York City will generally find me."

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained at a large dinner party this evening, preparatory to going to the diplomatic reception at the White House. It was their third dinner party of the present week. The guests were the Charge d'Affaires of France and Mme. De Margarie; Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Sloan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Wallach, Miss Paulding, Mr. Von Callenberg of the Embassy of Austria-Hungary, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy and Jesse Brown.

Ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Draper entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches.

Church Gives $8,500 to Dr. Cobb.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, who was recently elected to a full ministry in the Collegiate Church, last night celebrated his tenth anniversary as minister in charge of the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, and received a gift of $8,500 from the congregation in commemoration of the event. One thousand dollars was given in cash to Dr. Cobb for a European trip during the coming Summer, and the rest represented a canceled mortgage on the parsonage adjoining the church.

Decided Reduction in price of

BOOKS

During January, previous to the Annual Inventory, most of our stock of retail books, including many of unusual value, are offered at extremely low prices. The sets, finely bound and some beautifully illustrated, are treasures in themselves, and doubly so at these new prices. For example:

Ruskin's Modern Painters, Stones of Venice and Seven Lamps.
The last English edition, on large paper, 13 vols., in full crushed levant morocco, gilt tops, by Riviere.

Tennyson's Works and Life.
The new English De Luxe Edition, 12 vols., 8vo, full crushed levant morocco, gilt tops, by Riviere.

Miss Frere's Historical Works.
First edition, 19 vols., half crushed levant morocco, gilt tops, by Riviere.

DODD, MEAD & CO.,
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street.

WORK OF THE S. P. C. A.

President Haines at the Annual Meeting Argues for the Restriction of the Practice of Vivisection.

At the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the headquarters at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon reports were presented by the President, John P. Haines, and the Secretary, John Mason Knox. The President noted a substantial growth in membership and activities.

The work of the society in preventing the cowboy race from Deadwood to Omaha on the occasion of President Roosevelt's Western trip in August last, and a bullfight, cocking main, and dogfight at Rockhill, S. C., in December, was reviewed at length, and thanks were extended to the public for the support that the efforts of the society had received.

The President's report closed with arguments in favor of the proper restriction of the practice of vivisection, which, he declared, should be confined to skilled surgeons and physicians and never allowed except with the use of anesthetics, noting at the same time a personal opinion that "The pretended benefits to humanity, which are said to have been procured by vivisection, are absolutely unreal."

The report of the Secretary gave the following figures on the work of the year:

Arrests and prosecutions	520
Animals suspended from labor	4,339
Horses, mules, and other large animals disabled past recovery, humanely destroyed	3,804
Small animals, homeless or disabled past recovery, humanely destroyed	90,794
Disabled horses and other large animals removed from the streets in ambulances	509
Cases investigated	5,093

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS.

Urges Newfoundland Treaty and Hears a Post Office Removal Protest.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday resolutions were adopted urging upon the United States Senate the desirability of the early ratification of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and Newfoundland, by the terms of which favorable concessions have been made to the American export trade and the fishing industry.

Louis Windmüller introduced a resolution protesting against the removal of the General Post Office from the present site or from its immediate vicinity, which resolution, on motion of J. Edward Simmons, was referred to the Executive Committee.

Carnegie Establishes Scholarships.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Andrew Carnegie has signalized his acceptance of the Vice Presidency of the Iron and Steel Institute by establishing seven student scholarships of an annual value of $500, each for the furtherance of metallurgical research.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. James J. McCusker.

The Rev. James J. McCusker, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, at York and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, died of pneumonia in the rectory yesterday. He was taken ill after celebrating mass in the church on Tuesday morning. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, fifty-six years ago, and he came to this country when eighteen years of age. He was educated in St. Francis's College, Brooklyn, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and ordained a priest in 1876. He was assigned first to St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, and from there he went to Hempstead, Long Island. In 1891 he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Fort Hamilton, and a year later he was appointed to fill the vacant irremovable rectorship of the Church of the Assumption. The funeral service is to be on Monday.

Stephen L. Harvey.

Stephen L. Harvey died of apoplexy in his home, at 89 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City, on Wednesday. He was born in December, 1840. He was engaged in the clothing business in New York for twenty-five years, but he retired in 1895 and organized the Greenville Banking and Trust Company, of which he became President. He was also a Trustee of the Free Public Library. He was an earnest Democrat, but he refused to support Bryan, and he was one of the Palmer and Buckner Presidential Electors in 1896. He was a prominent Mason and also a Trustee of the Greenville Reformed Church. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

George Nichols.

George Nichols died on Wednesday in his home at 524 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., eighty-six years ago. He was a manufacturer of gas fixtures for nearly half a century, and a charter member and Director of the Williamsburg Dime Savings Bank. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Four weeks ago he was stricken with apoplexy. His wife died ten years ago. Five daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD S. TYLER, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fargo, N. D., died there yesterday from apoplexy. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity. His early business career was in New York City.

DANIEL WHALEN, who was a Paymaster in the United States Navy during the civil war, and who was a municipal employe for some years in New York City, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease at the Soldiers' Home Hospital, Bath, N. Y. He was sixty-four years old.

PROF. WILLIAM HALSEY INGERSOL, formerly of Columbia University, died at his home at Northport, Long Island, Wednesday night. He was fifty-nine years old and a native of New York. From 1875 to 1878 he was assistant in engineering at Columbia, and from 1878 to 1881 he was assistant in mechanics and astronomy. He retired in 1887 because of ill health.

Capt. JOHN H. CHAPMAN died at his home, 538 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. He was born seventy-four years ago in this city, and for about forty years he was a Sandy Hok pilot. He retired several years ago. His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

EDWARD CONANT, Principal of the Randolph (Vt.) State Normal School, died suddenly last Monday at his home. He was born in Pomfret, Vt., May 10, 1829. He was educated at Dartmouth College. In 1861 he became Principal of the Orange County Grammar School, which was changed to a State Normal School in 1867. Mr. Conant remained at the head of this school until his death, except for a period of six years, when he was State Superintendent of Education, and two years Principal of the Johnson (Vt.) State Normal School.

Appeal to Aid a Colored Woman.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $150 to secure the admission of an infirm colored woman to the Home for Aged Colored People. The woman is highly thought of by those for whom she has worked.

Business Notices.

ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DOWNEY—READ.—On Jan. 7th, 1903, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, Sarah Frost, daughter of Mr. George B. Read, to Mr. John Irving Downey.

STELLE—GORDON.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1903, at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Alice Barlow, daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, to Morton Burr Stelle, Jr.

Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

DIED.

CAMMANN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, 1903, at Atlantic City, Anna M., daughter of the late Dr. George P. and Catharine A. Cammann.

Funeral private.

HARVEY.—Jan. 6, George Harvey in the 89th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at his late residence, No. 400 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 9, at 9:45 A. M. Funeral services also at the M. E. Church, Sandy Hill, N. Y., on Jan. 10.

KESSISOGLOU.—On Jan. 8, at his home in London, England, John Kessisoglou, Esq., beloved father of Mrs. Paul S. Galatti of New York.

LATOU.—In Menton, France, on Jan. 8, 1903, Mary Latou, widow of Thomas R. Leavitt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1903, at her residence, 340 West 19th St., Maria Varick, daughter of the late Catharine Remsen, and Samuel A. Lawrence.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

MEAD.—On Jan. 7, 1903, at 151 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Cornelia D. Mead, widow of George N. Mead, late of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PERRY.—On Jan. 7, 1903, at her residence, 215 West 105th St., Mrs. Guilelma Perry, formerly of Wilton, N. Y., in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., Friday morning, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock.

PICOT.—Amelia Picot, Jan. 6, 1903.

Funeral mass at St. Francis Xavier Church, West 16th St., Friday, Jan. 9, at 9 o'clock.

Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

SANDERSON.—Suddenly, Jan. 8, at her residence, 40 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mary A., widow of the late Sidney Sanderson, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEAMAN.—Elizabeth, N. J., on Jan. 8, 1903, George Cummins Thomas Seaman in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

STIMPSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, 1903, Elizabeth Stimpson.

Services at her late residence, 84 Irving Place, Friday, 5 P. M. Interment at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Buffalo papers please copy.

WESTON.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 5, at Jacksonville, Fla., George Saunders Weston, in his 81st year.

Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Williams, 474 West 144th St., New York City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 8.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Death in Jan.
ARICOLA, Giuseppina, 225 E. 59th St.	6	7
BARRY, James C., 452 St. Nicholas Av.	31	8
BRENNAN, Patrick, 312 W. 120th St.	41	6
BACCIGALUPO, Luigia, 119 Baxter	46	6
BARNETT, Frank, 407 Pearl St.	42	7
BUTLER, Etta,

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8—FAUST. Eames; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-morrow Aft., at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
To-morrow Evg., at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Arnaut, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8:30. GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert by general request Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be repeated. Soloists: Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Salignac, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 14, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Marvill, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—Special performance at Pop. Prices. Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Salignac, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 16, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Marvill, Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of Eleonora DUSE.
THIS AFT. AT 2. & Tues. Evg., Jun. 13th, at 8. Francesca da Rimini
Jan. 14th & 16th, AFTERNOONS. MAGDA
Seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
FRIDAY, January 9th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 10th, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MME. KIRKBY LUNN ...CONTRALTO
Programme.
Symphony No. 7, A major.....Beethoven
La Captive, Reverie for Contralto and Orchestra.....Berlioz
"TILL EULENSPIEGEL'S MERRY PRANKS."
.....RICHARD STRAUSS
Songs .....Wagner
Theme and Variations, from Suite No. 3.....Tschaikowsky
Tickets on sale at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. LAST 2 WEEKS MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. "Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Eves. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
SILK SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW'S MAT.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last 2 Nights at 8:20. Last Matinée To-morrow.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. IMPRUDENCE.
NEXT TUESDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE, Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin, and the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. in Robert Marshall's new play, The Unforeseen

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday 2:15.
The Girl with the Green Eyes. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD
By Clyde Fitch.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Last 6 Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN THE CROSS-WAYS
Jan. 19th, Anaie Russell in "Mice and Men."

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"Audience was wildly enthusiastic."—Eve. Sun.
"A reception that any actress may well feel proud of."—Herald.
ELIZABETH TYRELL
"A Personal Triumph."—Sun.
GRETNA GREEN "Real Enthusiasm."—Times. "A Decided Success."—Press.

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE THE CAVALIER.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45 sharp. Matinées Saturday, 1:45.
SOTHERN FOR 3 WEEKS MORE AS HAMLET

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last Two Weeks. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Sat. 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
MAXINE
N.C. in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

3rd SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, January 10
AT CARNEGIE HALL
Programme: GRIEG, Suite from "Peer Gynt"; ROBERT VOLKMANN, Serenade; SODERMANN, Swedish Wedding March.
Soloists: Miss SUSAN METCALFE
Mr. LEO SCHULZE
Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 36 5th Ave., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke
ALWIN SCHROEDER
THURS. Evg., Jan. 15.
SAT. Aft., Jan. 17.
KIRKBY LUNN
Conductor.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
INSTANT. POSITIVE. ELECTRIC HIT.
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
SULTAN OF SULU
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CLOSES TO-MORROW OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SHOW
NEW YORK POULTRY, PIGEON and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
All the Beautiful Fowl, Big and Little.
ALL THE PRETTY PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CAGED BIRDS.
SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF CATS.
ADMISSION, 50c.....CHILDREN, 25c.

CARNEGIE HALL
2d Concert Sunday Evg., Jan. 11th, 8:15.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA
Management Townsend H. Fellows Co.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., $1.00.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 3 WEEKS THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:10.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
AUSTRALIAN BURLESQUERS.
Sunday night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Holiday Mat. to-day "Blue Beard" &c. De KOLTA, the Wizard, to night at 9

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "GREATEST MELODRAMA OF THE AGE." Rich & Harris Present JIM BLUDSO Robert Hilliard with

Harlem Op. House Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., Mr. Weedon Grossmith. "The Night of the Party." Next Week Ethel Barrymore A COUNTRY MOUSE, preceded by "Carrots."

Carnegie Hall this Friday evening, Jan. 9, at 8:15. Meeting for Education in the South. Plantation Songs by Hampton Singers. ADMISSION FREE.

H&S Hurtig&Seamon's W. 125th. Mat. Dolan&Lenharr, Cole&Johnson, Sydney Grant; others. To-m.w

GRAND MR. MARTIN HARVEY, N'th'W'k—Bertha Galland—Notre Dame.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in "School for Scandal."

ECHO OF MARQUAND SMASH.

Fund of $100,000 to Reimburse Depositors Furnished by Parents of the Firm Partners.

An echo of the failure of Marquand & Co., which brought about the collapse of the Seventh National Bank in June, 1901, resounded through Wall Street yesterday, when it became known that George W. Wickersham was holding a fund of $100,000 for distribution to certain creditors of the firm which had been raised by relatives of H. Marquand and Frank B. Poor. Mr. Wickersham gave out the following statement, when he heard that a report had been circulated to the effect that those who were to benefit by the distribution would be required to pledge themselves not to prosecute either member of the firm:

"Mr. Wickersham has received a fund of $100,000 for distribution among certain creditors of Marquand & Co., who are entirely at liberty either before or after payment to prosecute any member of that firm for any offense of which he may have been guilty."

Frank Sullivan Smith, assignee for Marquand & Co., made the following statement:

"A fund of $100,000 has been made up to reimburse depositors, not customers, of Marquand & Co., who had placed securities with that firm and which might have been hypothecated. The fund was made up in equal parts by the late Henry G. Marquand, father of the senior member of Marquand & Co., and by Mrs. Edward E. Poor, mother of Frank B. Poor, who was Mr. Marquand's partner. The money has been placed in Mr. Wickersham's hands as trustee, to be used in his discretion."

Mr. Smith also said that some of the creditors, among them E. C. Canfield and Col. Church, had received large sums of money before the failure, and that they would not be included among the beneficiaries of the fund.

The trial of the officers of the Seventh National Bank for alleged violation of the Federal banking laws will take place shortly in the Federal courts in this city.

EXTENSION FOR IRON WORKS.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, has asked the creditors of the company to grant it an extension of nine, twelve and eighteen months, as it is short of ready cash in consequence of the recent stringency in the money market. Creditors are friendly to the company and are signing the extension agreement. Blandy, Mooney & Shipman of 7 Wall Street, have charge of the matter.

Mr. Mooney said yesterday that about 80 per cent. of the creditors had signed the agreement to give the company the extension asked for. The company is to give its notes, bearing interest payable in nine, twelve and eighteen months. The current liabilities are $486,000 and the assets are largely in excess of that sum.

The indulgence was requested on account of the recent financial stringency, as the company could not get in money due it for work done. The company has done considerable work for the United States Government, on which there is money due. The profits in 1901 were $80,000 and in 1902, $106,000.

Edward E. Morse, the President and Treasurer of the company, began the line of business in 1885. Bradstreet's reports are that the company was incorporated in January, 1900, with a capital stock of $550,000, and that it built a big dry dock, piers, and shop buildings. The inventory of the company on Jan. 1, 1902, showed assets to the amount of $1,352,738 and liabilities to the amount of $614,998, of which those to the amount of $435,000 were mortgage bonds secured by the real estate of the company.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY MARTINSON.—Deputy Sheriff Govan has received four attachments against Henry Martinson, dealer in liquors at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, in favor of the following-named creditors: Sigmund Kraus, $723; Engel Heller Company, $269; Edinger Brothers & Jacobi, $492, and Alphonse Dryfoos, $322. They were obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that Mr. Martinson had sold out and was no longer there.

S. ZEIMER & FELDSTEIN.—A meeting of the creditors of S. Zeimer & Feldstein, importers of artificial flowers and feathers at 622 and 624 Broadway, was held yesterday in the office of Kurzman & Frankenheimer at 25 Broad Street. A statement was presented showing liabilities to the amount of $379,766 and assets to the amount of $148,949. Among the assets are merchandise, $45,000; accounts, $70,164, and equity in real estate, $30,000. Of the liabilities those to the amount of about $80,000 are for merchandise, $100,000 to banks, $150,000 confidential and the balance scattering. On the motion of Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, who represent French accounts of $35,000, a committee of creditors was appointed to investigate and report a basis of settlement. The committee consists of D. P. Hays of Hays & Hershfield, representing the petitioning creditors in bankruptcy proceedings; Otto Horwitz, representing Solomon & Lumley; Otto A. Strecker of Abegg & Rusch, and Messrs. Steiner and Nelson, representing several banks.

Out of Town.

UNION SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Vice Chancellor Emery in Trenton, N. J., yesterday granted an order for the Union Specialty Manufacturing Company of Montclair, to show cause on next Tuesday why a receiver should not be appointed for the company. The liabilities are estimated at $15,000 and nominal assets $20,000. The company, which was engaged in the manufacture of gum labeling machines and other novelties, was obliged to suspend business a few weeks ago, for want of funds.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD L. GOLDMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets of Bernard L. Goldman, dealer in wines and liquors at 311 Third Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday.

SILVIO TREGNAGHI.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Silvio Tregnaghi, dealer in Italian groceries and wines at 32 Mulberry Street, have been filed by two of his creditors. They show liabilities to the amount of $45,082, to seventy-five creditors, and nominal assets to the amount of $19,547. The assets consist of—cash, $4,646; stock, $300, in dispute, and account, $14,601, of which $13,958 is due by Giacomo, whose address is unknown.

RUBIN & WALCHONOK.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Rubin and Max Wolchonok, composing the firm of Rubin & Walchonok, manufacturers of furs at 216 Greene Street, by the following-named creditors: Yorhaus & Stempel, $300; Charles Akbulatoff, $802; and Gussie Kleinbaum, $676. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they have withdrawn in the past thirty days $1,200 of firm assets and concealed the same, and that at a meeting of creditors on the 7th inst. an offer to compromise at 15 cents on the dollar was refused by the creditors. They began business about four years ago.

ABRAHAM I. PEARLSTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham I. Pearlstein, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 82 Division Street, by the following-named creditors: Siegel Brothers, $157; L. & I. Livingston, $521, and Weinstein & Levine, $390. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that he has transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $2,000. He began business in January, 1900, as a partner in the firm of Pearlstein & Strunsky, which dissolved in May last. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles F. Bostwick receiver of the assets. It was said that Mr. Pearlstein's place of business has been closed since the 5th inst.; that it is believed he has departed from the State; that he left no one in charge of the place, and that some persons have removed a large amount of goods without any right thereto. The liabilities amount to at least $10,000, and there is only about $600 worth of goods left.

MAXHEIMER & BERESFORD.—John H. Maxheimer and George C. Beresford, who compose the firm of Maxheimer & Beresford, manufacturing jewelers at 9 Maiden Lane, and who have a retail store in New Rochelle under the style of Beresford & Co., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, to the amount of $23,749, and nominal assets to the amount of $10,496. The assets consist of stock, $3,650; machinery and tools, $3,300; accounts, $2,387; shares of oil stock, $150; cash in bank, $9, and a patent necklace clasp, $1,000. Among the creditors are Strasburger Sons & Co., $5,500; Wolff & Co., $4,030; R. A. Breidenbach, $1,943, and J. H. Spillman, $1,400. Mr. Beresford has personal liabilities to the amount of $8,000 in the shape of two law suits, one for $5,000 damages by Charles Noxon of New Rochelle for assault and the other for $3,000 by James Healey of Mount Vernon for slander. He has no individual assets. The firm began business in January, 1889, and three years later started the retail store in New Rochelle.

Judgment Against a Cashier.

A judgment for $18,249 was entered yesterday against Robert Zalamea in favor of Remy Fabien, doing business as R. Fabien & Co., exporters. It was said that Mr. Zalamea was the cashier for Mr. Fabien, and between June 26, 1901, and Sept. 30 last appropriated to his own use $17,771. Mr. Zalamea was served with the summons in the Tombs on Nov. 29. His arrest in San Francisco was reported on Oct. 23 last.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges from bankruptcy to Jacob Cohen, salesman, of 132 Greene Street, formerly a cloak manufacturer at 840 Broadway, whose liabilities were $30,078; Charles Stock, grocer, at 198 Columbus Avenue, liabilities $3,734, and William F. Schipper, merchant, of Ellenville, liabilities $6,991.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLISON, Joseph—J. Brown	$214
ANDERSON, William—S. May	128
BOWEN, Abner T.—J. T. Mutchison	79
BALDWIN, Thomas P., and Abram Sonnenstrahl—G. Vlachos	69
BADANES, Bernard—M. Freedman	623
BELL, Mary H.—M. Violette	219
BOOTH, Winifred C.—Darling Brothers Company	178
BECHER, Mollie—D. L. Rice and another	87
CLARK, Edson L.—J. Ives	980
COSTELLO, Thomas F., and Robert Plunkett—Frank C. McLain Company	248
COLLINS, Henry J.—J. Friedman	329
CASTLE BRAID COMPANY—City of New York	4,988
CHESNEY, Ernest N.—L. Sielke, Sr., and another	218
DUNN, Maggie—J. Cooper	442
FOX, Katie C.—B. Sogerstein	186
FLECKER, Henry—I. D. Einstein and another	206
FOCKE, Eberhard J., and Eduardo Sainz —Butler Brothers	210
FELLER, Jacob—J. Stern	44
FALK, Sarah—B. Rasinoff	676
FORINO, Luigi—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	800
FONTAINE, Matilda—Kern Incandescent Gaslight Company	71
F. BREWSTER COMPANY—E. B. Muller	655
FINN, Samuel—R. J. Mossbach and another	157
GERBEREUX, Eugene—M. Koerner	472
GOLDGRABER, Goldie and Sarah—L. Levin	132
GOLDSTEIN, Ferdinand—H. L. Judd Company	36
GARFIELD, Isidore Z.—F. C. Neals	33
GUTELSON, Barney—H. Midler	318
GABLER, John C.—C. W. Copp	354
HIGGINS, John T.—M. A. McCroddan and another	154
HEINZELMAN, George—J. Ruppert	470
KILPATRICK, Thomas J.—Press Publishing Company	12
KORNBLUSH, David—Press Publishing Company	144
LANCASTER, Frank H.—M. Hofflin	181
LOHNSTEIN, Minnie—C. L. E. Wolf	37
MELLOR, Bird S.—D. S. Harde and another	651
MOULTON, John—F. M. Beakes Specialty Company	80
MAYER, Bernhard, and Jonas Weil—L. Ettlinger	6,575
MEAD, Thomas J.—R. H. Herrmann	36
McNAMEE, Mary A.—German Savings Bank in the City of New York	4,587
McNAMEE, Mary A.—German Savings Bank in the City of New York	3,572
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. Beebe	634
NASANOWITZ, Marcus and Johanna—Broadway Trust Company	1,959
PERRY, W. Talbot—C. Otten	123
PURITAN BAKING COMPANY—Adams Dry Goods Company	641
PURITAN BAKING COMPANY—Adams Dry Goods Company	1,716
PURITAN BAKING COMPANY—E. P. Collins Company	180
PLOCK, Charles—L. Sielke	422
ROSE, Charles—D. L. Kalman	76
RIHANI, Anissa, Sadie, and Solomon—T. P. Howell Company	204
ROTTENBURG, Feiga—L. B. Carr and another	238
SCHOLER, Adolf—P. Risenbaum	173
SCHLESSINGER, Rudolph—J. W. Losse Progressive Tailoring Company	96
SELIG, Samuel—H. Schiffer, costs	108
SMITH, Theron L.—W. E. Smith	300
CONGREGATION OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL of the People of Keldan—A. Meryash and another, costs	48
SCHENKEIN, Sam—J. J. Steitz and another	34
SCHULZ, Arthur—F. Huhn	35
SEGAL, Isaac—P. S. Bennett and another	60
SCHENKEIN, Sam — German Exchange Bank	675
SYKES, Thomas F.—W. P. Voorhess and another	276
SCHWARTZ, Jacob—P. Craig	64
SMITH, Abe—Powell Brothers Shoe Company	134
VICK, Walter W.—L. Meyer	38
TELESKA, John B.—F. Tocci	2,139
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY of the City of New York—C. A. Grimshaw	615
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Dean	229
TAUB, Bernard—C. L. Ahlbrecht	57
WISSER, Pincus—J. Taylor	150
WALDMAN, Henry—S. Arnstein and another	39
WIMPIE, Mary—I. Blumberg	171
WILDER, Oscar—C. W. Mick	284
WISE, Henry—B. Rathkowsky, costs	69
ZALAMEA, Robert—R. Fabien	18,249

Amusements.

DALY'S THE BILLIONAIRE. B'way & 30th.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman .....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times
Overwhelming Success. A Merry Riot, with JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs 8. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-MORROW. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "Floradora" Souvenirs 100th TIME. Jan. 19
GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL
Tuesday Next at One o'Clock.
Boxes & seats, $3, $2.50, $2, $1, at box office.

New York's Finest MAJESTIC The World's Safest Theatre.
—Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.—
—OPENS NEXT THURS., JAN. 15.—
WITH THE WIZARD OF OZ
Staged by Mr. JULIAN MITCHELL.
Seats on sale at box office, $1.50, $1, 75, 50, 25c.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY MATCH, PRINCETON vs. BROWN, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 8:15 P. M.
Adm., 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

VICTORIA Theatre. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. 3d Month. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in Hall Caine's THE ETERNAL CITY.

BIJOU LAST 2 DAYS. LAST SAT. MAT. Mabelle Gilman in THE MOCKING BIRD. NEXT MONDAY Seats now on sale. CLYDE FITCH'S NEWEST PLAY THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
Next Tuesday at 3—Mr. and Mrs. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH in Concert of Old Music.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine." TWIRLY-WHIRLY

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y only. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. THE CHRISTIAN. FED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

WEST END. RICE'S "SHOW GIRL." Sunday—Rice's "Pop." Crowded houses; big bill. Prices 25-50-75c. No higher. Next Week—8 Bells.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Sat., 25c. HER MARRIAGE VOW Next Week—ZIZ ZAQ ALLEY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. STAR ENGAGEMENT. BONN
Every Ev. 8:20, & Sat. Mat., "Das grosse Licht."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, leather goods, toilet articles; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
McAlpin, George W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Revell, A. T., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. T. Revell, carpets; A. W. Shaw, carpets; Hotel Navarre.
William & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; W. S. McAnulty, carpets; Holland House.
Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Fleisher, woolens; Holland House.
Weitzenkon & Son, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. Weitzenkon, clothing; Holland House.
Shaw & Sassman Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. L. Sassman, white goods and notions; Westminster Hotel.
Naylor, J. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. G. Naylor, furnishing goods and hosiery; L. A. Lallance, white goods; 101 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, toys; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene St.; Hotel Navarre.
Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. E. Stewart, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; Mr. Miller, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Palace Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Simon, clothing; Hoffman House.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; W. A. Hunter, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, linings and notions, 57 White Street.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, notions, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymond, silks, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hale Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. N. Brown, cloaks and suits, 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:51	Moon sets	2:47

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:13	Gov. Isl'd	3:30	H. Gate	5:26
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:31	Gov. Isl'd	3:42	H. Gate	5:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 9.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico		3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

Altai, Kingston, Cartagena, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Caracas, Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	
El Sigio, Galveston	3:00 P. M.	
Elona, Argentina	9:00 A. M.	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Umbria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples, and Genoa	2:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless especially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. only at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M., previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $3 and up to Jan. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.' Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $24 and up to Jan. $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 9.
Eretria, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 27.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 26.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 2.
Yucatan, Nassau, Jan. 1.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.
Coamo, San Juan, Jan. 6.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 29.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 11.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Jan. 4.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 6.
Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 3.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.
Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 5.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 10.
Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

Arrived.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Dec. 31, via Key West, Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.
SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville Jan. 5 and Charleston 6th, with mdse. and passengers, to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS City of Memphis, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Hugoma, McLean, Carteret, N. J., Jan. 7, in ballast to Scammel Brothers.
SS Kensington, (Br.,) Gower, Norfolk, Dec. 26, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Domin

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Post Publishing, Illustrating, and Engraving Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Samuel Kalkut, Ben Kalkut, and Benno Behrendt, New York.

Niagara Dairy Company, Niagara Falls; capital, $80,000. Directors—G. W. Knox, S. W. Wilson, and T. A. Devereaux, Niagara Falls.

National Five and Ten Cent Company, New York, (novelties;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Henry Friedsam, Leon Pearl, and M. M. Kayton, New York.

Country Seat Realty Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—S. P. McConnell, F. E. Norton, and E. F. Clark, New York.

National Tag Company, New York, (to manufacture tablets and tags;) capital, $25,000. Directors—F. C. Simons, L. C. Ferguson, and W. W. Irwin, New York.

Southern Field Kennels, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. C. MacMurdo, Arlington, N. J.; J. W. Knight, Glen Ridge, N. J., and C. C. Olney, New York.

Cemetal Fireproofing Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—W. F. Wilmoth and Stanley Gollick, New York, and E. I. Smith, Brooklyn.

New York Mosaic and Marble Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Theodore Dieterlen, Joseph Bayan, and Alex. Pel, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Crater & Moore Company, general brokerage business; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. Edwin Crater, W. B. Moore, and Charles F. P. Walters.

The Essex Mining Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Warren B. Moore, Guy Adams, and Louis Hannoch.

International Wood Fireproofing Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Col. T. W. Crowley, W. S. Coursey, and Leo Hansen.

Duran Terminal Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Benoni Lockwood, Jr., Henry A. Bingham, and Frederick B. Adams.

Duplex Radiator Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Linde, William Richter, Alfred G. Bayles, Julius Hunterman, Garry F. Van Wye.

The D. T. Owen Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—David T. Owen, Robert Gibson, Jr., and Kenneth K. McLaren.

National Electric Purification Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—William T. Henderson, Henry W. Henderson, and C. V. D. Joline.

Muschert, Reeve & Co., to deal in groceries; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Frank W. Muschert, Andrew C. Reeves, William M. Muschert, William P. Conaro, and William P. Marshall.

C. L. Peterson Company, tobacco; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles L. Peterson, John W. Westcott, and Francis D. Werner.

The Sinkerine Manufacturing Company, Rahway; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Albert A. Aesman, De Witt C. Gray, and Thomas H. Lindsay.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 8.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

The Interstate Chemical Company of Baltimore, to deal in drugs and chemicals; capital, $100,000.

Eastern Investment Company of New York City, to dispose of bonds and investments; capital, $25,000.

National Brake Shoe Company of New York, to engage in the foundry business; capital, $200,000.

Composite Pulley Clutch Company of New York, to engage in the foundry business; capital, $200,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Second Lieutenants will report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, President of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: Donald C. McClelland, Eighteenth Infantry; Charles R. W. Morson, Fifth Infantry; William B. Graham, Fifteenth Infantry; Ernest A. Juenta, First Infantry, and Douglas H. Jacobs, Fifth Cavalry.

An army retiring board consisting of Major Henry Robinson, Fourth Infantry; Major Sidney W. Taylor, Artillery Corps; Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon; Capt. Percy E. Lippe, Twelfth Cavalry; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, and Capt. Charles D. Roberts, Seventh Infantry, Recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston at the earliest date practicable for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

First Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Fourth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Henry E. Robinson at Fort Sam Houston for examination for retirement.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to West Point for duty.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry: First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken from Company H to Company L; First Lieut. Alvin C. Voris from Company L to Company H.

Transfers are made in the Thirteenth Infantry: Capt. Albert B. Scott, from Company L to Company E; Capt. Houston V. Evans, from Company E to Company L.

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Stanton, Thirteenth Infantry is transferred to the Third Infantry.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed for recruiting service at Houston, Texas.

First Lieut. William E. Vose, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Roots to relieve Contract Surgeon Carle E. Bentley.

Capt. Leo F. Foster, in addition to his duties as Quartermaster at Fort Getty, will assume charge of the construction work at that post, relieving Capt. David Price.

Contract Surgeon Carle E. Bentley will report by letter for annulment of contract.

The resignation by Capt. Thaddeus P. Varney, Paymaster, has been accepted.

First Lieut. William J. L. Lyster will report to the commanding officer of Fort McDowell for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander B. Tappan is detached from the New York, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. D. W. Wurtsbaugh is transferred from the Wisoonsin to the Marblehead.

Civil Engineer C. W. Parks is transferred from the naval station at San Juan to the Boston Navy Yard.

Civil Engineer R. C. Holliday is ordered to duty at the Boston yard.

Medical Inspector F. B. Stephenson has been retired under date of Jan. 3.

Rear Admiral G. W. Melville has been retired under date of Jan. 10.

Pay Director A. W. Bacon has been retired under date of Jan. 5.

Medical Inspector Stephenson (retired) will continue at the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., until Feb. 2; then home.

Cable from Admiral Dewey, dated at the naval station at San Juan, Jan. 7:

Ensign E. T. Constein, Duquesne to Albany.

Ensign W. G. Roper, Albany to Gloucester.

Medical Inspector S. H. Dickson, Iowa to Newark as Fleet Surgeon.

Ensign J. T. Bowers and Lieut. G. S. Lincoln, Detroit to Cuigoa.

Midshipman L. E. Wright, Jr., Kearsarge to Detroit.

Midshipman R. Williams, Illinois to Detroit.

Lieut. E. H. Watson and Lieut. E. L. Bennett, Mayflower to Prairie.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Arrivals: Mayflower and Hist at San Juan, Isla de Luzon at St. Vincent, and Marietta at Curacao.

Sailings: Mohican, Pichilinque for Magdalena Bay, Dec. 23; Albany, Culebra to Boston; Prairie, Culebra for Norfolk; Puritan, Norfolk for Yorktown; Alexander, Montevideo for San Juan; Scorpion, San Juan for Culebra; Hartford, Villefranche for Marseilles; Rainbow, Hongkong for Olongapo.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Supreme Court of the United States:

61—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. J. A. Soderberg.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief on behalf of the United States.

24—The United States, appellant, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove, and 34—The officers and enlisted men of the United States ship New York et al., appellants, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove.—Argument continued.

Call for Friday—24, (and 34,) 45, (and 50,) 8, 56, 117, 92, 76, 109, 40, 137.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

121—Lovett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

137—Redmond vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

141—Burns vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

143—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

145—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.

62—Koening vs. Wilder.

107—Barnes vs. Miner.

150—Field vs. Allen.

152—Lagarallo vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

157—Bovier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

158—Byrne vs. Am. Ice Co.

159—Dederer vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.

160—Same vs. Phoenix Ins. Co.

161—Same vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.

162—Same vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.

163—Same vs. Ins. Co. of North America.

164—Lucas vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.

165—Keys vs. American Ice Co.

168—Kuenzler vs. Am. Ice Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

131—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. vs. Rogers.

125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Orange Co. Elec. Co.

2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.

3—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.

4—U. S. vs. Carter.

5—Monarch Shoe Co. vs. Kennedy.

6—Mackey vs. Wheeler.

7—Same vs. Heermance

8—Mingle vs. same.

9—Winehart vs. Thomas.

10—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. Christensen Eng. Co.

11—Colford vs. Brown.

12—In re Balenti.

13—Kessler vs. Best.

14—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Strauss.

15—Bailie vs. La Maire.

16—U. S. vs. Neely.

17—Howell vs. Frank.

18—Nat. Wristband Co. vs. Monhert.

19—Fuller vs. Rich.

20—Merrimac Mattress Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Sprob Bed Co.

21—Witmark vs. Perley.

22—Armat Moving Picture Co. vs. Edison Mfg. Co.

23—Selchow vs. Chaffee & Selchow Mfg. Co.

24—Werckmeister vs. Am. Litho. Co.

25—Same vs. Am. Tobacco Co.

26—Am. Steel & Wire Co. vs. Mayer & England Co.

27—Kessler vs. Best.

28—Trow Directory Co. vs. U. S. Directory Co.

29—Chicago Directory Co. vs. same.

30—McGuire vs. Erie R. R. Co.

31—Field vs. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20.

New York Calendars—Friday, Jan. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Richards vs. Mayor, &c.
2—Baker vs. same.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Dougherty vs. same.
5—Home for Incurables vs. same.
6—Grant vs. same.
7—McArdle vs. Woodbury.
8—Erskine vs. Erskine.
9—Koburger vs. Betz.
10—Martin vs. Kar.
11—Moore vs. Naughton.
12—Bossert vs. Lavelle.
13—Krakower vs. same.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Dempsey vs. Gazzam.
16—Gunther vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
17—Bayne vs. Hard.
18—Valentine vs. Healey
19—Bayne vs. Hard.
20—Strasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
21—Quackenboss vs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
22—Kopp vs. White.
23—Fisk vs. Fisk, Clarke & Flagg.
24—In re Dept. of Parks (in re Grote.)
25—In re Broadway Trust Co.
26—In re Mut. Alliance Trust Co.
27—In re Lincoln Trust Co.

Non-enumerated motions.

1—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Pope vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4—Nelson vs. Partridge
6—Shubert vs. Angeles.
7—Locomobile Co. vs. Am. Bridge Co.
9—Crandall & Godley Co. vs. Eddy Confectionery Co.
13—Seagrist vs. Stewart.
16—Conger vs. Conger.
17—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
18—Coad vs. Stokes.
19—Sokolski vs. Buttenweiser.
20—Kronfeld vs. Liebman.
21—Moore vs. Monumental Mut. Life Ins. Co.
22—Same vs. same.
24—Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. vs. McDonald.
25—Murray vs. Bussell.
26—Sartorius vs. Gottlieb.
27—Sugden vs. Partridge.
29—Plummer vs. Internat. Power Co.
30—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Illum. Co.
31—Stiesi vs. Breidinger.
32—Brown vs. City of New York.
34—Murphy vs. Crane.
35—Wileman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.
2—De Feyster vs. Michelsohn.
2½—Neuhaus vs. Neuhaus.
3—Conkling vs. Conkling.
4—Shubert vs. Angeles.
5—Hutch vs. Nat. Bank of North Am.
6—Keyes vs. Union Ry. Co.
7—Reiling vs. same.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Haims vs. Richmond
11—Marks vs. McFarlane.
12—Reel vs. Erie R. R. Co.
13—Faverot vs. City of New York.
14—Fiske vs. same.
15—Goldsmith vs. McSorley.
16—Teachers' Mut. Ben. Assn. vs. McDowell.
17—Belasco vs. Watanna.
18—Schlaeppi vs. Muller.
19—Jacobs vs. Weinstein.
20—Same vs. same.
21—In re Austro-Hung. Hospital.
22—Freedman vs. Mayer
23—Hirsch vs. Rothstein
24—Long vs. Dansky.
25—Lamb vs. Valentine.
26—Jacknowitz vs. City of New York.
27—Zahn vs. same.
28—Hall vs. same.
29—Sweve vs. same.
30—Martin vs. same.
31—Killian vs. same.
32—Havens vs. same.
33—Pettit vs. Mayor, &c.
34—Rogers vs. Rheinstrom.
35—Nat. Fireproofing vs. Nat. Fireproofing Co.
36—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
37—Binninger vs. North Am. Trust Co.
38—Ketchum vs. Miller.
39—Mayer vs. Burr.
40—Olmsted vs. Ryer.
41—Nottenheimer vs. Schwarzbart.
42—In re Lavelle.
43—Wagner vs. Spencer.
44—Harrington vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Transp. Co.
45—Same vs. same.
46—O'Beirne vs. Sweeney.
47—Reeder vs. Hanford.
48—Wahlig vs. Hutchinson.
49—Bell vs. Burrell.
50—Power vs. Franklin Typewriter Co.
51—Donner vs. Mercy.
52—McDermott vs. Strootman Shoe Co.
53—Lippman vs. Wiltner
54—Seibert vs. Stacpoole.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Finkelstein vs. Huner.
57—In re Quo Vadis Amusement Co.
58—Cohn vs. Greenhous.
59—Nixon vs. Neuhaus.
60—In re Berry.
61—Perry vs. Woltman.
62—Greenberg vs. Margolis.
63—Fox vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
64—Monk vs. Rielly.
65—Mayer vs. Rathborne
66—People, &c., vs. Walker.
67—Karp vs. Rieger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

2077—Roche vs. Coogan.
2197—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Ferris.
2208—Kelley vs. Adams.
2212—In re 4th Av. widening, &c.
2213—Cox vs. Clarke.
2214—Schlosser vs. Green.
2215—Same vs. same. Demurrer.
116—O'Connell vs. City of New York; Preferred causes.
2091—Arndt vs. Brogan.
2040—Consumers' Park Brew. Co. vs. Wells. General calendar.
1567—Uhlfelder vs. Mulry.
1418—Garfinkel vs. Rapaport.
1222—Sanderson vs. Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Hefrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Hiram Frost.
2—Lena Harlam.
3—Robert Graham Dun.
4—Felix Dupuy.
5—August Bossard.
6—Jennie Schulhoff.
7—Margaret H. S. Freeman.
8—Emma I. Beemer or Van Nort.
9—William F. Peppard.
10—Henry J. Schile.
11—Peter De Loughry.
12—George William Weymann.
13—Henry Schmidt.
14—Mildred A. Bouton.
15—Morris Prager.
16—Thomas Rooney.
17—Alfred Hershfield.
18—Joseph Miller.
19—Joseph Miller.
20—Curin Yeppson.
21—James Conley.
22—Israel Isaacs.
23—James Newman.
24—Heinrich Peterson.
25—Frederick Jenner.
26—Mary Stringham.
27—August Roos.
28—John F. Mahon.
29—Julio J. Apeztegula.
30—Julia Bennett.
31—Peter Hoyriendorf.
32—Manassah Goldman.
33—Oscar F. Livingstone
34—Andrew Soher.
35—Pelagius Wick.
36—Nathaniel P. Bailey.
37—Anna B. Baker.
38—Mary Pottebaum.
39—Sophia Danenbaum.
40—Johanna Lichtenstein
41—George T. Bliss.
42—Henry Amy.
43—Ambia Boody.
44—Henry V. Burgy.
45—Edwin M. Schwarz.
46—Ellen McL. Haddock. Contested will at 12 M.
1866—Winnifred Moran. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Joseph B. Rose.
Mary L. Floyd.
Henry Hess.
Harris Rich.
William Cashin.
Mary L. D. Forrest.
Anna Sharp.
Alexander McKee. At 11 A. M.
Mary A. Usher. At 2 P. M.
Terence H. Reynolds.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1075—Pike vs. Brown.
1641—Repaci vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1080—Langley vs. same.
1265—Goldberg vs. same.
1083—Margolitz vs. Freeman.
2214—Battaglia vs. Alexander.
2170—West vs. Moore.
2172½—Levy vs. Ryer.
2237—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2241—Columbia Phonograph Co. vs. Akriphone Co.
2242—Lehrfeld vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2244—Berlin vs. Gracewich.
1416—Langer vs. Meagher.
1674—McNelli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2245—Turner vs. Barron
2246—Dreyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2247—Edelstein vs. Joel.
2248—Kelner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2251—Cardiello vs. Union Subway, &c., Co.
2252—Gabedian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1851—Field vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1855—Ryan vs. same.
1868—Sweeney vs. Met. St. Ry.
1870—Zopf vs. same.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1739—Lowenstein vs. same.
1856—Sing vs. Met. St. Ry.
1872—Widger vs. same.
1873—Laber vs. same.
1880—Wynne vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
1906—Wurner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1907—Same vs. same.
1908—Same vs. same.
1909—Same vs. same.
1910—Same vs. same.
1911—Casey vs. same.
1920—Lynch vs. Doublinn.
1923—Gardner vs. Mooh.
1703—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1707—Billy vs. same.
1857—Scher vs. Met. St. Ry.
1949—Denton vs. Nason Mfg. Co.
1850—Riebler vs. Union Pacific Tea Co.
1856—Ludwig vs. Union Railway.
1861—Stiner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1713½—Pareika vs. Elias Lidas.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

807—Scheuer vs. Bowen.
1072—Wallace vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2078—McCullough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2592—Lurie vs. same.
2069—Raphael vs. Margolites.
2031—Egan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1500—Stanton vs. Shea.
1072—Faulkner vs. same.
1941—H. E. Taylor Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5125—Levinsky vs. Strum.
5040—Siegel vs. Hoffman.
3133—Bronner vs. Hirsch.
5106—Wolfe vs. Kroner.
4839—Call vs. Case.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1385—Gilday vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4867½—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2113—Latham vs. Richardson.
2117—Hecht vs. Union Ry.
2119—Westlake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2120—Gottlieb vs. Cowperthwait.
1040—Fitzpatrick vs. Buckley
2118—Machol vs. Union Ry
2138—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2129—Tishman vs. Hilliard
2130—Palladino vs. Cappolloso.
2143—Schoenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2276.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Antonio Boasi.
2—Seliman Allys.
3—Henry A. Cassidy.
4—James Young.
5—Edward Boland.
6—Henry Weber.
7—Joseph Miller.
8—Otto Wissler.

Pleadings.

1—William Smith.
2—Charles Deane.
3—Joseph Suchemel.
4—Harry Davis.
5—Alexander Grosse.
6—John Mayers, alias Malachi Yan.
7—Louis Barnes.
8—James Brown.
9—John Samborsky.
10—William Austen.
11—George Rose, Alexander Stone, John Brush.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Frank Bailey.
2—Edward Mackie, Michael Meyers.
3—Charles Woods, James Young.
4—Harris Miller.
5—Joseph Heywart.
6—John McSweeney.
7—Mary Delaney.
8—John Reardon, Thomas Deegan.
9—Robert Burns, Joseph Dillon, Frank Collins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Samuel Harris.
2—Max Green.
3—Marion W. Lewis.
4—Frank De Lucia.
5—Joseph Schutzman.
6—Henry Lenahan.
7—William H. Burrell.
8—Hertz Steinberg.
9—Luke Blackburn.
10—William Collins.
11—John O'Donnell, alias John Devine.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney General Blumenthal for the People.

1—Julius M. Hauser.
2—George R. Mendes.
3—Dominick Lavaglio.
4—Wm. H. Rynders.
5—Morris Cohen.
6—Clara Feldman.
7—William Lang.
8—James Merrett.
9—Joseph Vorburger.
10—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland, Angelo Justo. To fix a day for trial.
1—Charles J. Fitzpatrick.
2—George Garrick.
3—John G. Smith, indicted as Walter W. Wheakley.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Smith—Harold Nathan. Henderson vs. Quinn—Ephraim A. Jacob.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Butler vs. Wright—William N. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—N. Y. Edison Co. vs. Feitner—Abraham R. Lawrance.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Schomayer vs. Wichelus—Lewis H. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Papaleo vs. Society Mutuo, &c.—Eugene C. Gilroy. In re Flushing and South Shore R. R. Co.—William J. Swalm. In re Brooklyn, N. Y. and J. C. Terminal Ry. Co.—William J. Swalm. Perry vs. Rice, actions 1 and 2—James P. Keenan.

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Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, only line running through Pullman sleepers to City of Mexico without change. Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, N. Y.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

37—Bossert vs. Poerschke.
39—Culyer vs. City of Yonkers.
42—Eagle Iron Works vs. Farley.
43—Perry vs. Booth.
45—Talman vs. Mills.
46—Harvey vs. Brewer.
47—Fitzpatrick vs. Fox.
48—Rowe vs. B. H. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Short cause calendar.

8737—Tyler vs. Morch.
9719—Berwin vs. Eisenberg.
8916—N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co. vs. Heffernan.
9758—Richter vs. O'Connell.
9898—Dill vs. Stillwell.
8359—Squires vs. Hawes.
9720—Same vs. Lehman.
8342—Wuest vs. City of New York.
9900—Platt vs. Buehler.
8685—Watson vs. McKane.
9904—First National B'k vs. Warrin.
8944—Lotus vs. Duffy.
9139½—Blatchford vs. Mott et al.
10065—Spence vs. Herrman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5872.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1519—Goldmah vs. Goldman.
1917—Blumenstein vs. Leizen.
1936—Hunt vs. Ostick.
1937—Tonic vs. Silbermann.
1938—Newman vs. Newman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Arraignments at 10 A. M. No day calendar. Naturalization of citizens at 2 P. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. By the court.

648—Ashford vs. Andrews, Jr.
*849—Coggeshall vs. Petterson.
650—Same vs. Birch.
651—Same vs. Fetzer. Call calendar called at 2 P. M.
457—Antonio vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
470—Schoendorf vs. same.
455—Kane vs. same.
459—Armstrong vs. same.
473—Ward vs. Johnson.
476—Warner vs. Blythe.
492—Voelker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
454—Horovitz vs. same.
453—Herkstroter vs. same.
466—Gottschalk vs. same.
472—Quinn vs. same.
477—Murphy vs. same.
*480—Heilig vs. Lawrence Cordage Wks.
482—Chumney vs. B. H. R. Co.
483—O'Leary vs. L. I. Real Estate Ex. & Inv. Co.
484—Humann vs. same.
485—King vs. same.
487—Ginder vs. same.
489—Ditmars vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
490—Lang vs. Muller.
491—Coykendall vs. Bowen.
493—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
497—Rahelman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
498—Scheller vs. same.
499—Same vs. same.
500—Morton vs. same.
501—Hedges vs. Wilson & Ballin Mfg. Co.
502—Lynch vs. Lamond.
503—Spinetti vs. Carlmm.
504—Wright vs. Hayes.
505—Morton vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
506—Rechtivey vs. same.
508—Overton vs. same.
509—Wright vs. same.
510—Weeks vs. same.
511—Keenan vs. same.
512—Geldart vs. same.
518—Kenny vs. Brown.
513½—Geraits vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
515—Fromme vs. same.
516—Roessler vs. Appell.
523—Conran vs. Farley.
524—Luyster vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
525—McCrodder vs. Quaritins.
526—Helfrich vs. Herbert.
534—Caro vs. Hermann's Son's Brew. Co.
374—Gabriel vs. Fanser.
418—Hill vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R. Co.
375—Brett vs. Madge.
380—Downey vs. Granaldo.
287—Prince vs. Radin.
62—Wallace vs. Lincoln Club.
172—Rubin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
173—Same vs. same.
419—McCorisken vs. Finman.
420—McGuire vs. B. H. R. Co.
359—Maute vs. Bookman.
386—Michell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
151—Seligman vs. Frank.
196—Robinson vs. Hatch
528—Flynn vs. Levin.
530—Baron vs. Heppenheimer.
531—Bien vs. B. H. R. Co.
532—Title Guar. & Trust Co. vs. Sherman.
533—Javin vs. O'Hara.
534—Greenberg vs. Canavello.
535—Lee vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
536—Slutz vs. Blackman
537—Kantro vs. Tilyou.
538—Stago vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
539—Fay vs. Feitman.
540—Mullen vs. Ferry.
541—Murphy vs. Stillman.
542—Riehl vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
543—Mangan vs. same.
544—Sullivan vs. same.
545—Cox vs. Krekeler
546—Nilson vs. Nilson.
547—Martin vs. Kaiser.
548—Forrester vs. Schwartz.
550—Hochman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
551—Pope vs. Ferguson.
552—Decker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
553—Gottschalk vs. same.
554—Curley vs. same.
555—Feltman vs. Fay.
438—Emmerich vs. Maline Rubber Co.
134—Neary vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
*64—Baldwin vs. same.
452—Smith vs. Ackron.
136—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
423—Morris vs. Kimball.
632—Crawford vs. Cunningham.
557—Bidell vs. Diamond Dairy Co.
560—Kellet vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
561—Brown vs. Weill.
562—Grilla vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
563—Same vs. same.
564—Aliff vs. Berlenbach
565—Dawe vs. Townsend.
566—Dering vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
567—Criscuolo vs. same.

Highest number, reached on regular call, 1602.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Barclay vs. Whitlock Realty Company—Sidney F. Remsen, to sell. Henry Elias Brewing Company vs. Riebling—George Wallace, to sell. Bedford Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Kane et al.—D. T. O'Brien, to compute. Anderson vs. Anderson—W. E. Osborne, to compute. Baum vs. Potts et al., same vs. Robbins—F. B. Van Vleck, to compute. Post vs. McKready—William H. Hale, to compute.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Maddox, J.—Gayn

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FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York issued on deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of February 1, 1900, has given notice that it will on the 1st day of February, 1903, pay said bonds at the rate of $1.250 per bond and accrued interest to that date. The City Trust Company in receiving payment for said bonds will on surrender of its certificates pay to the holders thereof at the same rate per bond.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS MUST DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS WITH THE CITY TRUST COMPANY ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 20TH, 1903. AFTER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED.

SIMON BORG & COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1902.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the sixteenth day of January, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

Redemption of Metropolitan Ferry Company Bonds.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the First Mortgage of the Metropolitan Ferry Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1887, notice is hereby given that the said Metropolitan Ferry Company elects to redeem all of the bonds secured by the said First Mortgage at ten per cent. premium upon the value thereof, together with the accrued interest; and in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage, interest on the said bonds will cease on May 1st, 1903. Payment of principal and interest will be made on presentation and surrender of the said bonds to the undersigned Treasurer, through the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after May 1st, 1903.
Dated New York, October 24th, 1902.
METROPOLITAN FERRY COMPANY,
by FRANK E. HAFF, Treasurer.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, net, three months' business with furniture and fixtures and every expense charged off..... $19,653.39
Deposits 1,467,680.39
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

$500,000
Montana Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds
Interest Guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
C. D. KNAPP, JR., & CO
BANKERS.
153 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1865, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. | Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. | Fred. Y. Robertson, 2d V.-Pres't. | J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

FINANCIAL.

$250,000
GRAND RAPIDS RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1900. Maturing June 1, 1916.
Interest payable June 1st and December 1st in New York. Denomination $1,000.
Coupon bonds with privilege of registration of principal.

CAPITALIZATION.

Capital Stock, issued and outstanding	$3,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds, issued and outstanding	2,750,000

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS.
(As reported by the Company for the year ending November 30, 1902.)

Gross Earnings	$608,445.09	
Operating Expenses and Taxes	333,303.45	
Net Earnings		$275,141.64
Interest on all bonds outstanding, including those above offered		137,500.00
Surplus Earnings		$137,641.64

The bonds above offered are, in the opinion of Counsel, secured by a first mortgage lien on the entire Street Railway System of Grand Rapids, Michigan, with a present estimated population of over 100,000.

PRICE 104 AND INTEREST.
Special circular on request.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31-33 Pine Street, New York.
CHICAGO. BOSTON

Exempt From Taxation.
We offer, subject to sale,
2,000 Shares
BOSTON & MAINE R. R.
Common Stock.
Dividends Payable Quarterly, January 1st.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Fisk & Robinson, 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Joseph Walker & Sons, 20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,700,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT FROM NEW YORK.

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George W. Young, Vice President. Oscar L. Gubelman, Sec. & Treas.

DIRECTORS:

WALTER E. AMMON,	GEORGE G. HAVEN,	ALLAN L. McDERMOTT,
AUGUST BELMONT,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JAMES G. MORGAN,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,	ROBERT M. JARVIS,	ROBERT S. ROSS,
FREDERICK G. BOURNE,	WILLIAM B. JENKINS,	EDWIN A. STEVENS,
WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF,	C. H. KELSEY,	EBEN B. THOMAS,
JOHN D. CARSCALLEN,	GUSTAV E. KISSEL,	MYLES TIERNEY,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	HENRY LEMBECK,	JAMES TIMPSON
C. C. CUYLER,	JAMES A. MACDONALD,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
JACOB J. DETWILLER,	RICHARD A. McCURDY,	JOHN J. VOORHEES,
CHARLES D. DICKEY,	ROBERT H. McCURDY,	GEORGE W. YOUNG.
JOHN W. HARDENBERGH,		

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE,
1128 BROADWAY,
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. H. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V.-Pres. Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.
James E. Kesler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

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Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. | 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. | 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

TO HOLDERS OF THE
DEBENTURE GOLD BONDS OF
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.,
DATED JANUARY 1, 1900.

The undersigned Agent, under the Debentures above referred to, desire under authority of said Debentures, to expend the sum of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in the purchase of Debentures of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said Debentures may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, on or before FEBRUARY 9, 1903.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., Agent.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.
New York, January 9, 1903.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

A gentleman of experience and good acquaintance living in large near-by city is willing to try and place a new low-priced stock of merit based on real estate or electric or steam railroad. Address THOMAS,, Box 139 The N. Y. Times Office.

Savings Banks.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 19, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N. W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

109TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31, 1902,** has been declared and will be credited January 1 to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. Per Annum** on sums from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after **January 19, 1903.**
Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
99TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1902, at the rate of
Three & One-Half Per Cent. per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21ST, 1903.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1903.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
85TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 19th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for a three or six months ending **December 31st, 1902,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,
SIXTY-FIFTH STREET and BROADWAY.
Interest declared for term ending Dec. 31, at rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on amounts not exceeding $500, and
THREE and ONE-HALF per cent.
per annum on amounts from $500 to $3,000.
Deposits to January 10 draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open evenings, Saturdays and Mondays, 6 to 8 P. M. J. G. ROBIN, Comptroller.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 10th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 19, 1903.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1903, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1903.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
268 West 34th Street (Near Eighth Avenue.)
74TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on December 31st, 1902, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on sums of $5.00 to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
IRVING M. SHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
N. E. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **January 1st, 1903,** at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) per annum on all sums of $5 and upward to $3,000.
Deposits made on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
WILLIAM J. ROOME, President.
JOHN C. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Dividends.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York,
67 William St., Jan. 3, 1903.
The Directors have declared
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jany. 6, 1903.
FIVE PER CENT: as Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feby. 17, 1903:
TWENTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1902, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19, 1903;
The outstanding "Certificates of Profits" (Scrip) of the issue of 1895 will be REDEEMED and paid on demand on or after Feby. 17, 1903. Further interest thereon will cease whether presented for redemption or not. The Certificates to be produced at time of payment and cancelled.
The Stock Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th instant.
CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 & 39 Liberty Street.
New York, January 7th, 1903.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed Thursday, January 15th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 3d of February.
WILLIAM F. DIXON, Treasurer.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared 4% to be the amount payable on Class A Debentures, and a dividend of 4% on the capital stock out of the net earnings for the year 1902, payable at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 2, 1903. Stock transfer books will close January 17, 1903, and reopen February 3, 1903.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

Vulcan Detinning Company.
New York, December 23, 1902.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable January 20th, 1903.
Transfer books close January 10th and reopen January 21, 1903. MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

Office of Wells Fargo & Company,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 19, 1902.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jan'y 15, 1903, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close December 31, 1902, and reopen Jan'y 16, 1903.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, Jan. 5th, 1903.
Prior to the payment of a dividend, the books of this Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, January 10th, and reopen on the morning of January 21st, 1903:
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Hackensack Meadows Company. John R. Ferrier Bonds.
Holders of the above-mentioned bonds are hereby notified that the coupons due July 1, 1902, and January 1, 1903, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Hackensack Meadows Company, 25 Broad Street, New York.
EDWARD BARR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

The People's Bank
of the City of New York,
393 and 395 Canal St.
December 30th, 1902.
ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
December 9th, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Cashier.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.
The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 11, 1902.
An Election for five Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 680 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 31, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Henry B. Harris Company.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the HENRY B. HARRIS COMPANY will be held at the Principal Office of the Company, No. 40 West 34th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the State of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, since the organization of the Company; the election of five (5) Directors to hold office for the ensuing year, and the election of two (2) Inspectors of Election to hold office for the ensuing year.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the ninth day of January, 1903, and will be reopened at ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the twentieth day of January, 1903.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.
WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Secretary.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 59-65 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors for the Class of 1906, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and the transfer books will close on the 22d day of December, 1902, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on January 15th, 1903, at 10 A. M.
Dated New York, Dec. 16th, 1902.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

Clinton Hall Association,
Astor Place, New York.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association will be held on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the MERCANTILE LIBRARY, Astor Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of electing a board of seven Trustees to serve for one year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the annual election in 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may be before the meeting.
New York, December 31st, 1902.
ANDREW SHILAND, President.

Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Co.
New York, December 31st, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 177 Manhattan Street, on Thursday, January 15th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.
New York, December 31st, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, on Thursday, January 15th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The National Citizens Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, December 9, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, No. 407 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon.
HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 12th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank,
of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A.M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York.
46 Cedar Street, New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 15th, 1903, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, No. 85 East 125th St., on Tuesday, January 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, January 3, 1903, and reopen on Wednesday, January 14th, 1903.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held on Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1903, at 3 P. M., at their office, 66 and 68 Reade St., New York City, for the purpose of electing three Directors and two Inspectors of Election, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. R. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company, for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 788 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. GREVEL, Secretary.

The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York.
December 21st, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.
32-42 East 42d Street,
New York, December 26th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held in the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 26th, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, Monday, January 26th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27th, 1903.
JAMES A. BENNETT, Secretary.

The Jefferson Bank,
Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York, Dec. 30, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, corner of Canal and Forsyth Streets, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1903, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. WM. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Amsterite Explosive Company will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 50 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 13th, 1903, at 11 A. M.
Dated January 2, 1903.
FRED. L. M. MASURY, President.

The Continental Insurance Co.
No. 46 Cedar St., New York, Dec. 11th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this company will be held on Monday, the 12th day of January, 1903, at this office, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD LANNING, Secretary.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 13, 1903. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
37 Wall Street,
New York, December 27, 1902.
The respective Boards of Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.
Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.
The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 22d day of January, 1903.
By order of the Board.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Trust Company.
49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said Stockholders for their approval.
The transfer books of this Company, which are now closed for the regular dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on the 29th of December, 1902, will remain closed until the opening of business on the 21st day of January, 1903.
By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.
To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:
You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:
To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statues, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

Windsor Trust Company
575 FIFTH AVENUE.
The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Windsor Trust Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 575 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 M. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.
A. GORDON NORRIE, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 31st, 1902.

New York, January 2d, 1903.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at Room 60, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, January 22d, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
For the purposes of this meeting, the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. January 12th, and will be opened on the morning of January 23d.
J. C. WILLEVER, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 12th inst.—at four o'clock P. M. at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.
E. S. WENDELL,
J. W. HARTLEY, } Inspectors of Election.
W. E. VERPLANCK,
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

The Garfield National Bank.
New York, January 2nd, 1903.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its Banking House, 23d Street and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

Money easy, 3½@5 per cent. on call.

The dissolution of the $50,000,000 bank pool to relieve the tight money situation, which was announced yesterday afternoon, was perhaps the most suggestive incident of the day in Wall Street. It marked the close of a chapter in the history of the money market. It was significant of the change in the financial situation from doubt to confidence. It is stated that the pool was not obliged to loan a single dollar. Like its predecessor, the pool formed at the time of McKinley's assassination, its mere creation saved the situation. The fact that the bankers were bound together to protect the market was sufficient to restore the confidence of the Street to such a degree that not a dollar of the money subscribed was called upon. The "faith cure," as it has been aptly called, indeed worked a miracle. In a few days the money market has so far improved that the Street is now no longer haunted by the spectre of tight money. There was further relaxation in rates yesterday, and the belief is that call money will work to still lower figures, inasmuch as borrowers have so largely protected themselves with time loans. For the present, therefore, the money situation is altogether favorable. If there is a change it will probably be because of the effect of an abnormal expansion of speculation.

The stock market yesterday was very active, and, after some early irregularity, became buoyant, closing with net gains for nearly all the active stocks. The dealings in the last hour were remarkably heavy. Erie was the sensational feature of the day, advancing 3 points, with sales of nearly 200,000 shares, or one-sixth of the total transactions of the day. The Street was puzzled by the movement, although there have been bull "tips" on the stock afloat for some time past. The buying was attributed in turn to nearly every large interest that could by any possibility be supposed to have designs on the property or a desire to manipulate its stock. The impression sought to be conveyed was that a deal of importance was in progress. There was, however, no news on the subject. An active movement also took place in Sugar, Missouri Pacific, and Reading. Interest in the latter centred chiefly in the announcement that the Baltimore and Ohio has sold half of its holdings of Reading to the Lake Shore, which means practically that the system is controlled by Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests.

Railroad statements yesterday were for the most part of the same general character as those which have been lately issued, namely large gains reported in gross, but decreases in net earnings. For instance, the Southern Pacific in November earned an increase of $478,028 gross, but a decrease of $465,411 net. The feature of interest in the railroad situation is the greatly augmented cost of handling an unprecedented business. This increased cost is, of course, due to higher wages and higher prices for materials. The remedy is higher rates for transportation, though this would incite political hostility. With the tide turned in the money market, the main element of uncertainty in the situation now is what Congress may or may not do in regard to the trust and currency questions. From Wall Street's point of view a measure providing for a more elastic currency is imperative, while anti-trust legislation is regarded as a menace.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Met. Securities	⅝
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Smelting	1⅜	M., W. & St. El., Chi.	2
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Sugar	2	Mo., K. & T.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Nash. C. & St. L.	½
Brunswick	½	Nat. Biscuit	1
Buff., R. & P.	⅝	Nat. Lead	1
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	⅝
Central of N. J.	2	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Chi. & Alton	⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅜	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	N. Y. & Harlem	¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅜	Norf. & West.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	North American	1½
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅜	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. T. & T. pf.	1¼	Pullman	⅝
Cleve., L. & W.	2	Reading	⅜
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Rep. Steel	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Rock Island	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Corn Products	½	Southern Pacific	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Del., L. & W.	6½	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	¼	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅜	Union Bag & P. pf.	⅜
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie	⅜	U. S. Steel	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Realty	1
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Vulcan Detinning	¾
General Electric	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Illinois Central	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Iowa Central	4½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1¼	Wis Central pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	⅝	Int. Power	⅜
Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Pump.	½
Am. Ice pf.	⅝	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Steel Fds.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2
Anaconda Copper	1	Pacific Mail	¼
Batterick Co.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅛
Chi., G. W. pf.	A 1	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	4	Reading 2d pf.	⅛
Evans. & T. H. pf.	⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
General Chemical	½	Westinghouse	2
Int. Paper	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1½	Det., M. & M. l. g.	3½
		Green Bay deb. B.	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1⅜	West Shore 4s, reg.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 8	1,187,395
To date this year	5,450,627
Corresponding date last year	5,803,709

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 8	$3,387,500
To date this year	$19,194,500
Corresponding date last year	$27,094,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Dividend payable.

Henry B. Harris Company—Books close for annual meeting.

J. B. Stetson Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America—Annual meeting.

MONEY POOL DISSOLVED.

The most important development in respect to the money market situation yesterday was the announcement that the $50,000,000 money pool formed some weeks ago to finance the end-of-the-year settlements has been dissolved, the managers agreeing that the necessity no longer existed for the maintenance of the pool.

So far as can be learned, not a single dollar was loaned out by the pool—simply for the reason that there never was any real demand or reason for it.

How great this ease is will appear from the fact that yesterday some time loans are reported to have been made privately at as low a figure as 5 per cent., though the lowest quoted rate was 5½ per cent.

ERIE'S GREAT ACTIVITY.

Easily the feature of the market yesterday, both in point of activity and strength, was Erie common stock, which jumped up over three points on enormous dealings, which fell only a few thousand shares short of the 200,000 share mark. More astonishing still, by far the greater part of this activity came about in the last two hours of trading, the issue having been comparatively inactive therefore. Shortly after 1 o'clock, however, it began to show signs of activity, which later became such a feature. Five hundred share lots were traded in time and again at advancing figures. Soon thousand share lots began to be dealt in, and then, shortly thereafter, when the movement was in full swing, big blocks of anywhere from two thousand to five thousand shares changed hands as a single transaction—were dealt in as though the exchange represented the transfer of a few hundred dollars rather than of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

All the while the activity was on the rank and file in the Street were wondering what, if any, significance the dealings had. If they were no more able to obtain specific information in respect to the movement than were the reporters who made diligent inquiry regarding the matter they are still wondering.

Of specific information to explain the rise there was none to be had. Of rumors, however, there were many. These may briefly be set out as follows:

One told of a change in the control of the system, with Morgan interests out, much as in the case of Reading. This is doubted.

Another had it that the buying was by the Hill interests and was in connection with the much-talked-of plan to make Erie the Eastern connection of the Northern Securities Company.

Still another had it that the Harriman and Standard Oil following were buying. In this connection it is a fact that of late Standard Oil people have been talking very bullishly on the property, though it was not known they were interested in it.

Yet another report was that a new bond issue is proposed by the company, in order to raise needed working capital, and that it was desired, through advancing the prices of the stocks, to make the bonds look as attractive as possible. That a bond issue has for some time been contemplated is known.

Then there was the old talk of a "deal" involving all the coal roads—one telling of a division of Delaware and Hudson between Erie and New York Central, and so and so on. The general strength of all the other coal stocks was pointed to as perhaps bearing out this view, but it was not clear that the strength was not sympathetic—growing either out of the rise in Erie or out of the perfection of the Reading deal.

The movement was in some quarters declared to be purely or largely a manipulative one, with James R. Keene taking the most prominent part.

It was also suggested by one familiar with the Trunk Line situation that the Goulds might turn up as purchasers. It was pointed out by this authority that the Goulds had twice failed in attempting to buy a trunk line. Once it was Lackawanna and then Reading. They needed, he said, an entrance into New York as the proposed Baltimore outlet, in his opinion, would be entirely inadequate for the Gould system. The only two railroads still available are the Erie and the Lehigh Valley. It is true that every other trunk line has an interest in Lehigh Valley, but the control is still held, so it is alleged, by outsiders.

Interests connected with the property, when asked to explain the buying, declared that they had nothing to say.

CLASSIFIED FAILURES.

Analysis of insolvencies for the year 1902 and for the month of December does not, says Dun's, disclose especial weakness in any branch of business, but rather a normal proportion of bankruptcies to each occupation.

In the following table liabilities of strictly commercial failures are given by months for the last three years:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$14,312,501	$11,220,811	$10,304,464
February	11,392,029	11,287,211	9,931,048
March	8,117,228	9,195,464	12,787,061
April	7,359,341	5,571,222	9,701,809
May	9,109,840	7,990,422	23,771,151
June	10,171,817	10,539,559	8,191,558
July	6,932,851	7,075,933	9,771,775
August	8,068,725	9,458,895	7,324,903
September	10,031,258	8,261,373	10,024,318
October	10,851,574	10,686,027	9,072,791
November	9,276,716	9,070,446	12,300,316
December	11,941,029	12,780,441	15,255,118

Liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in the year 1902 are compared below with the previous year:

MANUFACTURERS.

Liabilities.	1902.	1901.
Iron, foundries, &c.	$1,104,730	$1,700,385
Machinery and tools	2,919,234	3,013,692
Woolens, carpets, &c.	1,513,194	1,851,775
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	751,928	1,755,081
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	5,581,280	7,421,215
Clothing and millinery	5,580,468	4,874,060
Hats, gloves, and furs	351,081	638,434
Chemicals, paints, &c.	929,514	1,540,485
Printing and engraving	2,705,105	1,821,995
Milling and bakers	892,409	884,367
Leather, shoes, and harn.	2,346,822	2,427,911
Liquors and tobacco	2,425,405	2,366,584
Glass, earthenware, brick	462,124	989,655
All other	19,715,702	13,677,374
Total manufacturing	$47,188,889	$44,960,983

TRADERS.

General stores	$10,917,081	$8,291,818
Groceries, meats, and fish	6,507,052	6,565,960
Hotels and restaurants	2,904,591	3,540,935
Liquors and tobacco	4,148,580	4,109,849
Clothing and furnishings	6,050,093	4,814,903
Dry goods and carpets	4,342,487	5,358,644
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	2,028,039	1,867,823
Furniture and crockery	1,393,571	1,343,832
Hardware, stoves, and tools	2,236,731	3,566,379
Drugs and paints	1,955,744	1,221,503
Jewelry, clocks	2,029,481	1,100,168
Books and papers	329,898	459,078
Hats, furs, and gloves	265,071	489,721
All other	9,865,328	9,478,114
Total trading	$56,681,180	$52,039,610
Brokers and transporters	11,266,400	16,070,753
Total commercial	$117,476,749	$113,092,376
Banking	31,910,507	18,018,774

TWO YEARS' BANK CLEARINGS.

Discussing the bank clearing figures of the country for two years, the total in 1902 being $117,407,355,919, while in 1901 the total was $117,969,945,955, Bradstreet's says:

Eighty-nine cities of the United States contribute to the total of $117,407,355,919, shown in 1902, a net nominal decrease of half of 1 per cent. from the year 1901, but a gain of 37 per cent. over the year 1900. Responsibility for the decrease in the aggregate clearings is found to rest entirely with the New York total, which was 5.9 per cent. less than that of 1901. Outside of New York, however, the aggregate at the other eighty-eight cities was $41,049,166,754, a gain of 6.6 per cent. over the eighty-nine cities making comparison with 1901 only thirteen, less than one-sixth, shows decreases. Of these Helena, Montana, shows the largest decrease, 31 per cent., but in no other case does the decline exceed the 7.5 per cent. loss shown by Lowell. Other decreases are 3.6 per cent. at Boston, 6.7 per cent. at Detroit, 2 per cent. at St. Joseph, 3.5 per cent. at Salt Lake City, 4.2 per cent. at Worcester, 1.7 per cent. at Davenport, and 2.4 per cent. at Binghamton. Every section of the United States—that is, every group of cities—furnishes one decrease, and in addition the Middle States, Eastern and Far Western cities furnish one or two each. Decreases, nothing in the way of a decrease in any one section due to general causes, outside of the declines noted in New England and the Middle States, due to depression in speculation, is here perceptible.

Of the larger cities showing increases Los Angeles shows the heaviest gains—51.2 per cent.—closely followed by Spokane, with 50.3 per cent. The increase reported by Mansfield, Ohio, is, of course, based upon a small initial total. Five cities show gains ranging from 31 to 35 per cent., these being Washington, Seattle, Youngstown, Jacksonville, Fla., and Canton, Ohio. Twelve cities show increases ranging from 20 to 30 per cent., and thirty cities show gains ranging from 10 to 19 per cent.

Some important changes in rank are shown by the results of the 1902 operations. The first six cities show no change in relative position. San Francisco has passed Baltimore, which in 1901 was No. 7, but in 1902 was No. 8. Omaha and Milwaukee passed Providence, pushing that city down from sixteenth to eighteenth place. Buffalo held nineteenth place despite the reaction from the Pan-American Exposition activity. Indianapolis moved up from No. 23 to No. 21, exchanging places with St. Joseph, which was also passed by Los Angeles, which rose to twenty-second place in 1902 from twenty-ninth in 1901. Seattle also made a notable rise from No. 32 to No. 27, closely followed by Washington, which rose from No. 33 to No. 28. Savannah dropped from No. 25 to No. 29, while Memphis held thirtieth place in both years. Albany, Salt Lake City, and Portland, Oregon, dropped four points each, as did also Fort Worth. The smaller cities, reckoned by clearings, made some notable changes. Spokane advanced from fifty-fourth to forty-third place, a gain of eleven points. Dayton, Tacoma, and Portland, Me., gained four places, while Worcester fell eight points and Lowell six points.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE.

One of the developments of the day that was not welcomed in conservative banking houses was the renewal of manipulation by certain speculative pools of more or less savory reputation. For instance of this may be cited Evansville and Terre Haute, which was marked up 5 points on washed sales of such a nature that at the last moment of trading the stock broke a full point between sales.

This is the issue, it may be recalled, on which a year ago last November a dividend was declared, only later to be rescinded because of the discovery of "bookkeeping errors, &c." The stock, however, had been bought on the strength of the dividend declaration by many people, and the subsequent 20-point drop from the high price to which it had been manipulated was not relished by them.

A story in circulation during the day was that there was no basis for the rise—that it was not manipulation but was founded on the fact that control of the system is being bought by St. Louis and San Francisco. This is not credited in quarters where best information prevails.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

A leading Stock Exchange house which has an extensive Western connection and which, as well, has some important London relations, yesterday sent out this message, marked "confidential":

"We have authority for the statement that control of Chicago Great Western will change hands within the next three months."

When asked for information in the matter, members of the house refused to talk—in fact, denied for a time that any such message had been sent out.

In the late trading yesterday Great Western stock was active and strong, but whether the buying was for control or not cannot be said. It is known that President Stickney and his friends, who own the system, are willing to sell at a figure—but that figure, Mr. Stickney has time and again declared, is far above the present market price.

ROCK ISLAND.

After Erie, Rock Island common stock enjoyed the distinction of being the most active issue on the list, more than 160,000 shares being traded in. The buying was said to be largely by interests identified with the property, and the advance was scored in the face of vigorous opposition on the part of the room traders.

A leading Director of the company, seen after the close of the market, said:

"If you say that the wonderful earnings of the company are the foundation for the buying, you will be hitting the nail squarely on the head. There is no 'deal' on—only earnings."

It is understood that recently foreign interests have added to their holdings in both classes of stock.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

In connection with the early strength of Louisville and Nashville one report was that pressure was being brought to bear upon J. P. Morgan to induce him and his associates to increase the dividend on Louisville stock at the dividend meeting scheduled for to-day.

This report was not given serious consideration in well-informed quarters, where no dividend increase is looked for at this time. Indeed, officials of the Atlantic Coast line, which controls Louisville, have explicitly declared that there will be no increase at the present meeting.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Notwithstanding the fact that no confirmation can be had of the report that the dividend on Illinois Central may be increased to a 7 per cent. rate, the report of a probable increase persisted in the Street yesterday. It was backed by the publication of two very favorable monthly statements of earnings by the company—one for November, showing a gross increase of $256,000, and a net increase of $81,970; the other for December, showing a gross increase of $357,592.

Officials of the road say they have actually more business than they can handle.

A NORTH AMERICAN DIVIDEND.

It was announced yesterday that the North American Company would this month begin the payment of dividends on its stock at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This will be the first dividend that the company will have declared on its stock. The capital stock was cut in half last year and the earnings of the company are understood to have been very large. The stock has been quoted above par for many months. It is understood that the company's policy will be to pay dividends only out of the interest received on the securities which it owns, while the actual profits of the business will be placed to surplus.

The present management has been in control since 1893. The company is a New Jersey corporation, with almost unlimited powers, and was organized by the late Henry Villard for the purpose, mainly, of developing some of his interests in the Northwest. J. P. Morgan & Co. are understood to have secured control of the company some years ago, a few purchases of street railway and lighting plants in various Western cities, notably Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, are said to have been very profitable.

A BUSY LAST HOUR.

As an evidence of how great "steam" the market had on toward the close yesterday, it is worth recording that in the last hour of business no fewer than 300,000 shares changed hands—at the rate of about 6,000 a minute. Of course this was principally due to the phenomenal activity in Erie and Rock Island, but, whatever the cause, the fact remains that the last hour yesterday was one of the largest single hours seen on the Exchange in some months.

When it is recalled that less than a month ago total transactions for an entire day fell below 300,000 shares, the extent and the significance of yesterday's late activity can the better be realized.

TRADERS AND SELLERS.

It is an interesting fact to note that yesterday's advance in the stock market came about notwithstanding that practically every trader on the floor was bearish and started in to sell stocks right and left.

These traders have for some time been skeptical of the market and its future—just as they were of the market following Mr. McKinley's re-election—and have been doing lately precisely what they did then—that is, selling the market every time it has had what they consider a substantial rise.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The continued strength of Sugar lent color to the reports, now generally understood to be true, that Standard Oil interests are shortly to be given representation on the board. Some buying also was probably stimulated by private advices from Washington speaking in more hopeful manner of the possibility of the passage of the Cuban reciprocity measure.

In connection with the purchases of Atchison the old story was revived of a "deal" between it and Pennsylvania, one statement being that part of the Pennsylvania proposed stock increase would go to pay for a controlling interest in Atchison. There seems to be no foundation for the story other than the gossip of idle speculators.

There was continued buying of the Steel stocks, with American Car and Foundry the leader. The purchases in that stock seemed to be founded on tardy recognition of the increased dividend declared on it this week, and the excellent showing of earnings and condition made at the meeting.

Standard Oil interests were credited with the purchases of St. Paul and Union Pacific. Bears endeavored to depress the former issue, when announcement was made that at the Executive Committee meeting held during the day only routine business had been transacted. The stock, however, was supported.

Mercantile Electric Directors.

At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Electric Company of New York the following new Directors were elected: Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank; W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad; Henry Rogers Winthrop, and W. B. Bremner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Southern dispatches, 6,000 acres of coal land along the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad have been purchased in the interests of several iron and steel manufacturers of Cleveland and Chicago.

Statement that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has secured the Wiggins property in Cincinnati for a terminal site.

Negotiations completed by the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia for the purchase of the Mechanics' National Bank, also of that city.

Capital stock of the Massachusetts Gas Companies increased by vote of the stockholders from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Joint circular issued by the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, announcing an advance of 10 per cent. in the freight rate on iron commodities.

Importation of foreign iron and steel at Atlantic ports last month, it is stated, was nearly 100,000 tons, and included 55,430 tons of pig iron.

Petition filed in the Massachusetts Senate for the incorporation of the Harvard Trust Company of Cambridge, with a capital of $200,000.

Announcement by the United Box Board and Paper Company, through its constituent company, the American Strawboard Company, that prices for strawboard have been advanced $2 per ton, making the price $26 Chicago and $29 East.

Special meeting of Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Company stockholders called for Jan. 20 to authorize the issue of $772,000 bonds for the payment of its bonds which mature May 1, 1903.

Application of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank to the New York Stock Exchange to list $300,000 additional capital stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5¼@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $324,736,905; balances, $12,569,486; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,413,169.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15@12½c premium; $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the market yesterday was unable to complete the liquidation of its indebtedness to the Bank of England, and a small amount was renewed at 4½ per cent. The general quotation on fixtures is now 2¾ per cent. Discount rates again advanced. The Stock Exchange was quiet. Prices generally gave way, but there was no pressure to sell, except to some extent in coppers, which effected a fall in the price of metals. South Africans were quiet. The general tone of home rails was flat. American rails rose well above parity on local and Continental buying. Atchison, Erie, United States Steel common were the most active of the stocks. The afternoon's business was light because no distinct tendency was reported on Wall Street. Silver bars fell 1-16, closing at 22¼.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Rates for money hardened in the market to-day, owing to the heavy depletion of supplies. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange business was very light and prices were depressed on account of the absence of support in view of the approach of the settlement. Consols were easier at first, but recovered later.

Americans opened dull, hardened to above parity, and became irregular. The business transacted in this department was not extensive. Toward the close trading was more active and prices closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93½; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 88; Atchison preferred, —; Baltimore and Ohio, 104¾; Canadian Pacific, 140; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51; Chicago Great Western, 29; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 186; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 43⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 53⅛; Illinois Central, 153½; Louisville and Nashville, 133; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¾; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 74½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 79⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 40¾; Southern Railway, 36⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 105; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 39¼; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 30¾; Wabash preferred, 45⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 22¼d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £40,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.30; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day. There was a slight reaction later, and the market closed quiet. Rentes. Brazilians, and Argentines were firm. Industrials were in demand. Rio Tintos receded on New York advices, and the fall in the price of copper. De Beers were firm. Kafirs fluctuated and closed firmer.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent rentes, 100 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 21,040,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 29,650,000f., gold in hand decreased 6,678,000f., bills discounted decreased 98,550,000f., silver in hand decreased 3,050,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Business began dull on the Boerse to-day, owing to New York advices, but acquired firmness later as a result of the rise in the price of iron, due to a favorable article on the iron market published by The Cologne Gazette. International rates were firm and generally quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45⅜ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,436,000, circulation decreased £507,000, bullion increased £930,447, other securities decreased £18,111,000, other deposits decreased £14,187,000, public deposits increased £184,000, notes reserve increased £1,464,000, Government securities increased £2,931,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 38.38 per cent., as compared with 27.96 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Reinstated on the Stock Exchange.

Henry B. Lockwood, who was the board member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Lockwood, Hurst & Co., which suspended at the time of the downfall of the Webb-Meyer Syndicate last Spring, has been reinstated to membership in the Exchange.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
½	Adams Exp. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
5	Am. Bicycle 5s	42	42	42	42
11	Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100
8	*Ann Arbor 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
34½	A., T. & S. F. gn. 4s	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
27	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	92	92	91½	92
12	At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92	92	92	92
5	B. & O. prior 3½s	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼
25	Balt. & Ohio 4s	102	102	102	102
11	B. & O. So. D. 3½s	88½	88½	88½	88½
1	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Brooklyn Ferry 5s	74½	74½	74½	74½
3	B., Q. C. & Sub. 5s	102½	102½	102	102
1	Brook. Rap. T. 5s	105	105	105	105
14	Brook. U. G. 5s	116⅜	117	116⅝	117
3	Brk. U. El. 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
2	Can. So. 1st 5s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝
3	C. & Ga. con. 5s	106⅞	107	106⅝	106⅝
1	C. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s	38	38	38	38
10	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	134	134	134	134
43	C. of N. J. g. 5s, reg.	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼
14	Cent. Pac. 3½s	80	80	80	80
12	Ches. & O. 4½s	104¼	104½	104¼	105
30	Chi. & Alton 3s	83	83	83	83
10	Chi. & Alton 3½s	79	79	79	79
103	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	94½	94½	94⅜	94½
1	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	94	94	94	94
1	C., B. & Q. ill. D. 3½s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
20	C., B. & Q. con. 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	C. & E. I. gen. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½
29	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½
373	C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88	88¾
1	C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½
6	Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
9	C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	101½	101½	101⅜	101½
	C., W. & M. 4s	100	100	100	100
60	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	95½	95⅞	95½	95¾
14	Col. Mid. 1st 4s	79	79	79	79
5	Col. So. 1st 4s	93¼	93½	93½	93½
207	Consol. Tob. 4s	67⅜	67¼	67¼	67⅜
1	Den. & R. G. 4s	99	99	99	99
11	D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	89	89	89	89
1	Detroit South. 4s	84	84	84	84
9	Erie 1st con. 4s	98	98	98	98
144	Erie 1st gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¼	85½
79	Erie, Penn. col. 4s	93	93	92⅞	92⅞
4	F. & P. M. con. 5s	111	111	111	111
5	F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	113	113	113	113
54	Green Bay Deb. B.	26½	26½	25⅝	26¼
10	Hock. Valley 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½
1	Int. Paper 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½
5	Iowa Central 5s	114½	114½	114¼	114½
57	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
82	Kan. City So. 3s	69	69	69	69
20	Kings Co. Elev. 4s	89	89½	89	89¾
10	Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108
1	Lake Shore 3½s	105½	105½	105½	105½
1	L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	108	108	108	108
1	Lehigh & Nav. gtd. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100¾
15	Long Isl. unif. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	L. & N. col. tr. 5s	113	113	113	113
2	Met. Elev. 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½
75	Met. Cent. 1st inc. 5s	27	27	26¾	26¾
5	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
25½	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	98	98	98	98
1	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84¼	84½	84½	84½
10	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
43	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	105	105½	105	105½
2	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	100	100½	100½	100½
1	Mob. & O. ext. 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½
10	Mor. & Es. 1st 7s	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¼
10	N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	115	115	115	115
10	Nat. R. R. of Mex. 4s	77	77	77	77
1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	94

ing the net result irregular. Seaboards were under some pressure, but steadied later. Maryland Casualty, International Trust, and Alabama Coal and Iron were higher. Money on call was 5@6 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 4,685 shares of stock and $07,900 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,295	Seaboard Ry	27½	27¼	27½
2,895	Seaboard Ry. pf	47¾	45¾	45¾
100	Atlantic Coast Line	138	138	138
109	Atlantic C. L. 1st pf	45¾	44½	44½
35	Northern Central	117	117	117
15	Consolidated Gas	72	72	72
86	Cotton Duck (tr. rcts.)	7	6	6
20	Maryland Casualty	53½	53½	53½
10	Fidelity & Deposit	165	165	165
60	Ala. Coal & I	36½	36½	36½
	BONDS.			
$7,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	83¾	83¾
2,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
4,000	United Rys. & E. inc	67½	67½	67½
19,000	United Rys. & E. 4s	95	95	95
10,000	Anacostia & P. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
15,000	United E. L. & P. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	110½	110½	110½
7,000	G. B. S. Brow. 1st	50	50	50
400	G. B. S. B. inc. scrip	38	38	38
2,500	Atlan. C. L. 4s (new)	89	89	89
3,000	Baltimore Traction 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼
6,000	Con. Gas 6s	112	112	112
1,000	Nashville 2d inc. pf	34½	34¼	34¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allegheny Valley pf	30	30	30
850	Brewing	31½	31¼	31½
10	Con. Ice	12	12	12
50	Crucible Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Crucible Steel pf	85¼	85¼	85¼
210	Firepproofing	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
310	Firepproofing pf	37½	37½	37½
15	Pennsylvania R. R	155⅝	155⅝	155⅝
20	Philadelphia Co	40¾	40¾	40¾
910	Pittsburg Coal	25⅝	25¼	25¼
217	Pittsburg Coal pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
4	P. B. & L. E. pf	70	70	70
150	River Coal	11½	11½	11½
100	River Coal pf	39½	39	39½
825	Stove & Range	3	3	3
62	Stove & Range pf	17⅞	17½	17⅞
45	Union Switch	90	89	90
100	Union Switch pf	96½	96½	96½
200	United States Steel	39	38¾	39
86	U. S. Steel pf	90	89¾	89¾
22	Westinghouse Air B	175	174	174
850	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	109½	108½	109
650	Window Glass	53¾	53¼	53¾
20	Window Glass pf	99½	99	99
140	Am. Trust	166	160	166
5	Colonial Trust	585	585	585
75	C. R. E. & T	240	239	240
31	Ex. National Bank	90	90	90
31	Federal National Bank	149	147½	149
10	N. Am. Silv	130	130	130
25	S. D. & T	120	120	120
20	Trad. & M. B	72	72	72
	BONDS.			
$9,000	River Coal 6s	113	112¾	113⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	112	112	112

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	103¾	K. & D. M.	33	35
2s, c., 1930	103½	103¾	L. E. & W.		
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107¾	pf.	113	122
3s, c., 1918	108	108¾	Long Island	82½	83½
3s, 1918, sm.	106½		Man. Beach	10½	12½
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼	M. W. S. El.		
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110¼	Chi., pf.	87	90¼
4s, r., 1925	135½	136½	Mich. Cent.	130	174
4s, c., 1925	135¾	136¾	Mil. El. R.		
5s, r., 1904	103½	104½	& L. pf.	120	
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104½	M. & St. L.		
D. C. 3-65s	122½		pf.	116	121
Adams Exp.	200	220	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	125	128
Alb. & Sus.	225		N. Cent. C.	45	47
Alle. & W.	145		N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
Allis-C. pf.	84	86	Man. E. pf.		
Am. Ag. Ch.	213½	225½	N. & W.		
A. A. C. pf.	81½	90	H.	223	226
Am. Coal	225	250	N. Y. C. &		
A. C. O. pf.	95	98	St. L.	44¼	45
Am. Exp.	200	220	N. Y. C. &		
Am. Lin. Co.	17½	19¾	St. L. 1st pf.	115	120
A. L. Co. pf.	47	47¾	N. Y., C. &		
Am. M. Co.	4⅞	5	St. L. 2d pf.	85	86
Am. Snuff		127	N. Y. D. Co.	20	24
A. S. F. pf.	67	68	N. Y. D. Co.		
A. T. & T.	86	92	pf.	50	60
A. T. & T.	163	165	North. Cent.	210	
Am. Tob. pf.	142	149	Ont. Mining	5½	6¾
Am. W. Co.	13	14	Pac. Coast.	70	72
Ann Arbor	39	41	P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
Ann. A. pf.	67	69	P. C. 2d pf.	73	77
A. M. 1st pf.			P. C. C. &		
ex div	88	95	St. L.	92	93
B. A. L. pf.	108		P. Ft. W.		
B. Un. Gas	228	235	& C.	190	191
B., R. & P.			P. Ft. W.		
pf., ex.	145		& C. sp.	185	
Canada So.	77	78	Quicksilver	2¼	3
C., B. & Q.	188	210	Quicksil'r pf.	7¾	11
C. & E. Ill.	190	214	R. R. Sec.,		
C. & E. Ill.			Central		
pf.	120	133	stock ctfs.	90	94
C. G. W. pf.			R. S. I. s. pf.	85½	86½
B.	42	42½	Rens. & Sar.	210	
C. I. & L.		74	R., W. & O.	138	
C. I. & L.			R. G. M. Co.		
pf.		91	pf.	74½	76
C. St. P., M.			St. J. & G. I.	14	16
& Om.	160	162	St. J. & G.		
C. St. P., M.			I. 1st pf.	54½	56½
& Om. pf.	193	195	St. J. & G. I.		
C. U. T. pf.	46	50	2d pf.	24	26
C. F. & I.			St. L. & S.		
pf.	120	130	F. 1st pf.	79	81
C. & A. R.			St. L. &		
& Iron	20½	20⅝	Third Av.	126½	128
Com. Cable	165	180	T. & P. W.	15	25
Consol. Coal	85	100	T. C. R. R.		
D., M. & Ft.			pf.	135	138
D. pf.	120	140	U. S. Exp.	140	148
Dia. Match.	137½	139	U. S. R. &		
G. C. Co. pf.	99	101	Ref.	33	35
Homestake	65	75	U. S. R. &		
Ill. C. I.	103		Ref. pf.	53	55
I. B. pf.	72	172½	U. S. Rub.	10¾	17½
Int. Silver	10	24	Va.-C. C. Co.		
Int. Sil. pf.	41	45	pf.	122½	128
I. S. P. pf.	85	90	Vul. Det. pf.	81	81½
Jol. & Chi.	185		W.-P. Exp.	230	240
K. & D. M.			Westinghouse		
pf.	56	65	1st pf.	216	222

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.10	.09
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.14	.10
Belcher	.34	.30
Best & Belcher	3.10	2.50
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	2.50	2.50
Challenge Con	.35	.35
Chollar	.30	.29
Confidence	1.20	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.85	1.70
Con. Imperial	.04	.06
Crown Point	.28	.02
Gould & Curry	.64	.48
Hale & Norcross	.85	.60
Jupiter	.04	.04
Justice	.14	.14
Kentucky Con	.13	.07
Lady Washington Con	.12	.12
Mexican	1.10	.06
Occidental Con	.45	.21
Ophir	1.90	1.70
Overman	.73	.74
Potosi	.44	.35
Savage	.37	.26
Sag Belcher	.14	.14
Sierra Nevada	.88	.71
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.06	.04
Union Con	.36	.75
Utah Con	.42	.35
Yellow Jacket	.33	.26
Silver bars	68⅝	68¼
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	.02⅝	.02⅝
Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks today and Wednesday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9¾	8¼	8⅝
Alamo	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
American Con	2	2½	1⅞	2¼
Anaconda	18	20	18	20
Blue Bell	5½	6	5¾	6
C., K. & N	14	14⅝	13½	14
C. C. Consolidated	5½	6	5⅝	6
Coriolanus	3	3½	3	3½
C. C. & M	2⅝	2½	2¼	2⅝
Dante	3¼	3	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	10	10½	9⅞	10½
Elkton	36	36½	35	36
El Paso	67	70	66½	68
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	4⅝
Findlay	11	11½	10½	11¼
Findlay	5	5½	4⅞	5
Golden Cycle	65	70	65	67
Golden Fleece	5	25	5	12
Gold Bond	3½	4	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	3	3½	3⅛	3⅝
Gould	4	4½	4	4⅝
Gold Exploration	21½	23¾	22⅝	23
Isabella	30	30½	30¼	30¾
Jackpot	9	11	9¾	11
Keystone	3¾	4	4	5
Last Dollar	30	50	30	50
Lexington	5	5¾	4⅝	5½
Little Puck	3½	4	3⅝	4
Little Bessie	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾
Mary Cashen	4	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	7	12½	9	14
New Haven	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅝
Pharmacist	5¾	6	6	6¼
Pinnacle	4	4¼	4	4¼
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2⅛
Portland	170	180	175	180
Rose Maud	2¼	2¾	2	2¼
Rose Nicol	2⅜	2	2	2¼
Sunset Eclipse	1⅝	2	1⅝	2¼

Golden Cycle monthly dividend 1 cent.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of December showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$30,622
Mexican Central	138,464
Total increase (two roads)	$168,486
Increase previously reported	1,440,057
Total increase (thirty-six roads)	1,608,543
Decrease (six roads) previously reported	49,997
Net increase (forty-two roads)	$1,558,546

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Price movements in the outside market yesterday were somewhat irregular, but on the whole the net results of the day's operations were favorable. Standard Oil dropped down 5 points more, and several declines appeared elsewhere in the list, but these were more than offset by the gains which were made by Interborough Rapid Transit, Havana Tobacco, and other stocks. The market was not quite as broad as on the previous day, but in several instances the trading was larger than on the earlier days of the week. The copper stocks were fairly active, but very irregular, one or two of them advancing, while the others sold off.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¼	11	11
500	American Can pf	50½	50¼	50¼
37	Am. Writing Paper	4½	4½	4½
16	Am. Writing Paper pf	22¾	c22¾	22¾
7,300	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¼	1 5-16
20	Borden's Con. Milk pf	110¾	110	110¾
100	Con. Refrigerating	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
200	Electric Lead Reduc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
900	Greene Con. Copper	24	23½	23½
1,000	Huckensack Meadows	19	16½	19
1,800	Havana Tobacco	49	47⅝	49
1,400	Havana Tobacco pf	6⅝	6⅛	6
10	Houston Oil	9½	9½	9½
200	Interborough, R. T., 50 per cent. paid		11	11
1,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
465	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	48½	48	48
1,500	Kitchener Mining	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Manhattan Transit	5	4¾	4¾
3,200	Mon. & Boston Copper	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,000	National Enameling	34	33½	34
800	N. Y. Transportation	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
400	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	9½	8¾	9¼
5,350	Northern Securities	112	111⅜	111⅝
600	New Orleans Railways	15½	15¼	15½
100	Otis Elevator pf	99	98	99
400	Royal Bak. Powder pf	104½	103½	104½
100	Seminole Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Safety Car Heating	167½	167½	167½
200	Seaboard Air Line	27½	27½	27½
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	43¾	43¾	43¾
400	Standard Milling	7½	7	7½
17	Standard Oil	740	740	740
24	Syracuse Lighting	35	35	35
2,800	Tennessee Copper	19¾	17¾	19¾
200	United Copper	30	29	29
200	U. S Shipbuilding pf	59	59	59
100	Wash. Ry. & Electric	17	17	17
1,530	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	50¾	50½	50¾
1,002	White Knob Copper	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	American Malting 6s	100¾	100	100¾
10,000	Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	92	92	92
2,000	International Salt 5s	46	46	46
7,000	Maine S. S. 5s	79	78¾	79
15,000	New Orleans Rys. 4s	82⅝	82¾	82⅝
40,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84¼	84¼	84⅜
10,000	U. S. Steel new 5s, w.i.	95½	95½	95½
10,000	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	71	71	71

c Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 7. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	56	58
American Chicle	120	125	120	125
American Chicle pf	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	½	1	½	1
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf	22½	23½	22½	23½
Amer. Writ. Paper 5s	75	78	75	77½
Bamberger De Lamar	9¼	10	9¼	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
British Columbia Copper	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼
California Cotton Oil	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	3	3¼	3	3¼
Central Foundry pf	15	16	14½	15½
Central Foundry deb	62½	65	62½	65
Compressed Air	1¼	2	1¼	2
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1½	¾	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		10		10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	12	9	12
Con. Tobacco	300	350	295	315
Distillers' Sec. 5s	76	78	76	78
Dom. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	22	26	22	28
Electric Boat pf	35	40	35	40
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	4	5	4	5
Electric Vehicle	5½	6	5½	6
Electric Vehicle pf	10	11	10½	11½
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf	41	46	41	46
Hall Signal	116	124	115	123
Houston Oil pf	7	10	7	10
Houston Oil pf		60		60
Inter. R. Tran., full paid	115	118	115⅜	
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs		100		100
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	91	98	91	98
International Salt	10	10½	10	10½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf, $17 paid on		5¾	6½	5¾
Maine Steamship	20	23	20	22
National Enameling pf	85	90	85	90
New England Trans	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	162	166	162	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	44	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	75	80	75	80
Otis Elevator	43	45	43	45
Pacific Pack. & Nav	3¾	4	3¾	4
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	22½	26	22½	26
Peo. Dec. & Evans	⅞		⅞	
Safety Car Heating	165	170	165	170
Simpson-Crawford	24	26	24	26
Simpson-Crawford 6s	82	85	82	85
Standard Coupler	34	37	34	37
Standard Coupler pf	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling pf	27	30	27	30
Standard Milling 6s	75	79	75	79
Stonington Tower	¾	1	¾	1
Trenton Potteries	21½	25	21½	25
Trenton Potteries pf	89½	91	89½	91
Trenton Potteries deb	71½	75	71½	75
Union Copper	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Union Typewriter	125	127	125	127
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf	125	127	125	127
United Box Board	8¾	9	8¾	9⅛
United Box Board pf	53⅝	54¾	54½	55½
U. S. Cotton Duck	8	10	9	10½
U. S. Shipbuilding	17	22½	19	20
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s		90		90
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf	5	10	5	10
Virginia & Southwestern	15	25	15	25
Virginia & Southwest. 5s	90	100	99	100

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	250	240	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R	245	247	245	247
Brooklyn Rapid Tr., new	80½	82½	80½	82½
Central Park, N. & E. R	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds	100	101	100	101
Con Traction of N. J	68	69	68	69
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St. M. & 8th Av.	110	117	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	94	97	94	97
Jersey City, H. & P	19	20	19	20
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	77	78½	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82	85	82	85
New Orleans Rys. pf	49	52	47½	52
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry	28	29	28	29¼
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	81	82	81	82
St. Louis Transit	27	28	27	28
San Francisco subs	47½	48	47	48¼
San Francisco 4s	91	91	91	91
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	178	185	178	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	30	31½	30	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	78	80	78	80
28th & 29th St. 5s	110½	113½	110½	113½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L., pf.	79½	81	79½	81
United Traction, Prov	102		102	
United Traction bonds	112	114	112	114
Wash. Ry. & Electric	16½	17½	15	16
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	50	50½	50	50½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	80	81	79	80½

Gas Companies.

Am. Lt. & Traction	40	42	40	42
Am. Lt. & Traction pf	93	95	93	95
Bay State Gas	8	10	8	10
Buffalo Gas	77	81	77	78
Buffalo Gas 5s	77	78	77	78
Buffalo Gas 5s	77	78	77½	81
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	108	111	109	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	108	107	109
Con. Gas of N. Y. 5s	87½	89	87½	89
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s, ctfs	62	65	62	65
Denver Gas 5s	62	65	62	65
Indianapolis Gas		83½		83¼
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	105	102	105
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108¼	109½	108½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105	107	105	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas 5s	90	93	91½	93¼
Standard Gas, N. Y	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	117½	115½	117¼
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100	98	100
Syracuse Light	33	35½	35	35¾
Syracuse Light pf	86	90	86	90

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	10	12	10	12
East River Ferry	74	78	74	78
East River Ferry 5s	93	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	99		99½	
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	99¼	100½	99¾	100½
Union Ferry	41½	43	41½	43
Union Ferry 5s	96	97	96	98

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
4th week Dec.	$262,124	$232,102	$196,328
Month	800,984	760,982	634,778
From July 1	4,652,807	4,057,000	3,654,420
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,284	4,265	4,241
Month Dec.	3,770,718	3,413,126	3,267,706
From July 1	22,040,001	20,635,080	18,456,700
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	96	96	96
Month Dec.	12,980	11,277	8,550
From July 1	80,279	70,690	59,985
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	874	874	874
Month Dec.	617,732	553,102	584,700
From July 1	3,624,155	3,160,324	3,126,676
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,054
4th week Dec.	672,173	533,709	495,206
Month	1,976,563	1,655,456	1,364,214
From July 1	10,781,790	9,610,305	8,235,801
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	154
Month Dec.	75,289	48,676	31,103
From July 1	433,628	317,072	192,631
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Dec.	114,028	97,103	85,080
Month	329,696	292,576	255,370
From July 1	3,591,548	3,150,498	2,814,205
ANN ARBOR for November—			
Gross earnings	170,250	168,208	150,839
Op. expenses	117,125	137,747	100,006
Net earnings	53,125	30,461	50,833
Gross, 5 months	893,147	891,172	803,857
Op. expenses	510,574	540,389	624,476
Net, 5 months	292,613	260,783	269,381
ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE & NORTHERN for November—			
Gross earnings	53,908	57,815	39,460
Exp. and taxes	38,541	30,588	28,627
Net earnings	15,367	27,247	10,833
Gross, 6 months	294,988	262,599	205,075
Exp. and taxes	200,588	138,008	136,524
Net, 5 months	94,000	103,982	66,551
DETROIT & MACKINAC for November—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	73,557	63,150	10,398
Op. expenses	61,581	53,121	8,460
Net earnings	11,976	10,038	1,938
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross earnings	347,524	331,315	16,209
Op. expenses	244,431	267,454	*23,023
Net earnings	103,093	63,861	39,232
*Decrease.			
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for November—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	140,247	99,867	40,380
Exp. and taxes	98,076	72,486	25,590
Net earnings	42,171	27,381	14,790
Gross, 5 months	623,229	521,274	100,952
Exp. and taxes	449,546	373,992	72,644
Net, 5 months	177,680	149,372	28,308
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for November—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	3,741,380	3,483,364	3,142,838
Oper. expenses	2,518,039	2,343,994	2,150,812
Net earnings	1,223,341	1,141,370	1,022,026
Ratio oper. exp	67.37	67.35	67.5%
Gross, 5 months	18,269,883	17,221,904	15.18-.94
Oper. expenses	13,179,970	11,812,238	11,050,691
Net, 5 months	5,089,913	5,409,666	4,118,593
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	612,263	581,422	460,365
Exp. and taxes	375,873	348,912	322,268
Net earnings	236,390	152,510	138,099
Gross, 5 months	2,692,532	2,628,902	2,100,252
Exp. and taxes	1,669,643	1,513,330	1,437,899
Net, 5 months	427,490	547,602	662,356
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM for November—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,024,232	934,137	90,095
Op. exp. & taxes	762,214	642,559	119,655
Net earnings	262,018	291,578	*29,560
From July 1 Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	5,157,349	4,706,372	450,977
Op. exp. & taxes	3,750,241	3,135,559	614,682
Net earnings	1,407,108	1,570,813	*163,705
*Decrease.			
SOUTHERN PACIFIC FOR NOVEMBER—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross receipts	7,945,220	7,467,292	6,727,789
Exp. and taxes	5,543,789	4,600,350	4,254,691
Net earnings	2,401,531	2,866,942	2,473,108
Other expenses	25,521		
Total prop. cos. and others	2,376,010		
Rent, better., and additions	3,085,623		
Deficit	709,613		
Gross

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,
Broadway and 77th St.
Most Beautiful of all Hotels.
NOW OPEN.
Suites of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms, and Bath, with all Modern Improvements.
1 room and bath, $12 per week and upward.
2 rooms and bath, $20 per week and upward.
3 rooms and bath, 30 per week and upward.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
Ex cellent service at mode ate prices.
Inspection is cordially invited.
MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,
42-43 EAST 58TH ST.,
460 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800;
unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms;
furnished apartments from one to seven rooms;
rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-110th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrances; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

246 8th Av.—First floor, 4 large rooms, the fine old-fashioned kind, with improvements; $23.

218 West 18th St.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, in good condition; $10 per month.

328 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

244-6 East 90th St.—Nice quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

539 to 545 East 136th St.—Four rooms and bath, $12; one-half month free.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To Let—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 134 West 126th St.; convenient, good private residence neighborhood. Apply Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

In the 70's, three-story and basement dwelling, between Broadway and West End Av.; rent reasonable. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

A four-story corner dwelling, fashionable driveway; newly decorated; superbly furnished; china, silver, porcelain baths; every possible improvement; $125.00. 730 St. Nicholas Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted for two months, between 40th and 60th Sts., Madison and 6th Avs. H. D. Babcock, 17 and 19 Broad St., N. Y.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1386 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

DOG SCHOOL.
Housebreaking, boarding, training; pug dog, house broken, for sale. Wallace, 227 West 109th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SCHENKEIN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, hats, valises, furs, and now in the premises of the said bankrupt, Nos. 886 and 888 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.
The property may be inspected upon the premises above named on January 8th and 9th, 1903, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Bids for said stock will be received by La Roy S. Gove, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, at No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to January 10th, 1903, at 10 A. M., that the same will be opened at the office of said attorneys on said 10th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.
All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids.
If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Samuel Schenkein on the 12th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTIN ARNEMANN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,260.
Notice is hereby given that Martin Arnemann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George H. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 8th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN and MORRIS BERNSTEIN, composing the firm of BERNSTEIN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 5,358.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Bernstein and Morris Bernstein, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 18th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan 8, 1903.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:
1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING,
A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,
A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 10 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.
2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.
3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.
4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.
5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.
6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.
7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 9 saloons.
All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.
10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.
Annexed hereto is a diagram of the real property.
Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.
HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

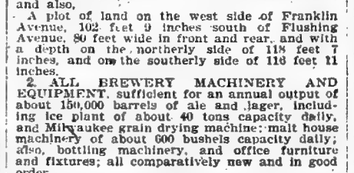

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.
Dated December 31, 1902.
C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.
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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SHELTERING ARMS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. JACKSON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21 day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and distant westerly one hundred and fifty-eight feet from the southwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue (formerly Sixth Avenue as extended) and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block running thence northwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and running thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 112 West 136th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,451.64, and interest thereon from December 26th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.31, with interest thereon from January 5th, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $181.87 and interest.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
ja7-2aw3wW&F&ja28

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, against CHARLES SANDHOP and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Ninety-seventh Street, distant four hundred and sixty (460) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Ninety-seventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:
East 97th Street.

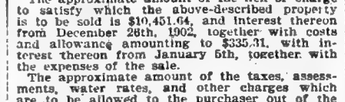

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,108.33, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $237.21, with interest from December 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $7,500 and interest.
Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
WILSON M. POWELL, Jr., Referee.
d19-2aw3wF&T&ja8

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Said premises lie in Section 5, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.
Dated New York, December 12th, 1902.
GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.
JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

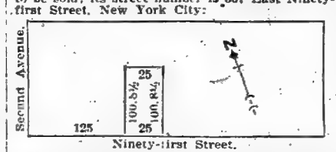

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.
Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902.
GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.
d23-2aw3wTu&F&ja15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL F. APPLETON and FREDERICK H. MAN as surviving executors of the will of William J. A. Fuller, deceased, plaintiffs, against ROBERT W. HAYWARD and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, in section one in block two hundred and ten on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Canal Street, distant one hundred and eighty feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Church Street with the southerly line of Canal Street, and running thence southerly forty-five feet and six inches; thence easterly twenty feet and one inch; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall forty-one feet and four inches to the southerly line of Canal Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly line of Canal Street twenty feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less; said premises being now known as number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Canal Street.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
WILLIAM MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

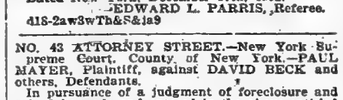

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,538.61, with interest thereon from the 2d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $441.74, with interest from December 13th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.81 and interest.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.
d18-2aw3wTh&S&ja9

NO. 43 ATTORNEY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—PAUL MAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID BECK and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:
Broome St.

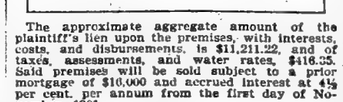

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.25. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $10,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.
HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
de19-2aw1wF&Tuja2,9.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY R. CALLENDER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHWARZLER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 29, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street, running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street, and part of the way through a party wall 76 feet 8 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street, fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street, nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Dated New York, December 17, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:
59th Street.

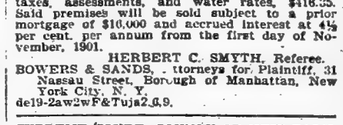

58th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.
Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated, New York, January 7th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

NO. 38 AND 40 MORTON STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, plaintiff, against THOMAS EAGLETON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Morton Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet two and one-half inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Morton and Bedford Streets, running thence westerly along said southerly side of Morton Street forty-nine feet eleven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches; thence easterly and parallel with Morton Street forty-nine feet (or inches, and thence northerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches to the southerly side of Morton Street at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known by the street number thirty-eight and forty Morton Street.
The same being in the Borough of Manhattan.
Dated New York City, December 29th, 1902.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:
Morton Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand three hundred and fifty-four 57-100 ($2,354.57) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, and with the costs and allowances amounting to $267.31 (two hundred and sixty-seven 31-100 dollars,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessment, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is two thousand and forty 85-100 ($2,040 85) dollars. The property will be sold subject to the following mortgages: A mortgage for $25,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest thereon at 5% from 15th inst. 1902. A mortgage for $28,000, covering No. 38 Morton Street, and interest at 5% from June 9th, 1902. A mortgage for $3,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest at 6% from September 29th, 1902. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
d30-2aw-3w&121

Surrogate Notices.

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM E. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
JANUARY SALE!
$1 a Week
Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting
Walters Piano
Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.
The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant becomes its singing qualities.
Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.
Our special January price is
$195,
$5 down and **$1** a week
Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.
We also offer on the same easy terms
Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175
Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

WATERS PIANOS
To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price
$170
Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and
$5 PER MONTH.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS
are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rent applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY. Cor. 47th St.

$45 Chickering. Small upright, $40. Mahogany upright, slightly used, $35 Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Uprights used, $45, $50, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

Pianos.—Steinway, Sohmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Mylius, 12 Union Square, between 14th, 15th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

PEARSON, CHARLES EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES EDGAR PEARSON, late of the City of Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of its attorneys, Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1902. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM E. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors.
jy18-law6mF.

Hotels and Restaurants.

PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.
PURITAN HOTEL Men only, 183 Bowery, corner Delancey.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16th St., 134 East.—Single room, with board; references.

20th, 13-15 West.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; transients; Southerners accommodated; also table boarders; references. Tel.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4,235—18th.

47th St., 143 West.—Large and small rooms, steam heat; parlor dining room; select family house.

55th St., 71 West.—Two large rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; select table board; references.

104th St., 61 West.—Delightful, homelike accommodations; single and en suite; back parlor, second floor front; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; superior table; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished hall rooms to let, with board.

The Mary Fisher Homes, 148 St. Ann's Av., and at Yonkers Park; also at Tenafly, New Jersey. Terms, $4.50 upward; adults only; pamphlets sent.

Board Wanted.

A lady wishes country board in some suburban town near New York with quiet, refined people. Address A. B., Box 137 Times Office.

Furnished Rooms.

18th St., 11 West.—Comfortably furnished, front, single; first-class home accommodations; also large; transients.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished rooms, desirable and pleasant; reference.

22d St., 477 West.—Nicely furnished, large room, well heated; also small room.

34th St., 19 East.—Entire third floor; three rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

52d St., 206 West.—Beautiful room for one or two gentlemen in select apartment; breakfast. Whitty.

71st St., 151 West.—Newly furnished rooms, with or without board; reference required.

76th St., 180 West.—Special prices; handsome rooms; single, en suite; worthy investigation particular people; private bath; telephone; dainty breakfast.

Bachelors.—Elegantly furnished rooms, separate or connecting; private bath; telephone service; private residence. 56 West 75th St.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

114th St., 24 West.—Jewish family will rent second floor front room, with board; good home.

Medium room, adjoining superior bath; abundant hot water, large closets, no stairs; excellent neighborhood; accessible; dainty light breakfast; adult family Americans; special features worthy investigation, particular gentleman; moderate. Dudderidge, 155 West 123d St.

Physician or Dentist.—Desirable, furnished first floor; first-class appointments; telephone service. 56 West 75th St.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character, Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Auction Sales.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK CITY.—IN the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the HAULENBEEK ROASTING & MILLING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, as temporary receiver of the property of the Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, will under and by virtue of an order of this Court, duly made and entered herein in the office of the Clerk of New York County, bearing date December twenty-ninth, 1902, sell at public auction at the place of business of the said corporation at Number 170 Duane Street, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, 1903, at 10 A. M. o'clock, by Floyd Grant, auctioneer, all the personal property

STATEN ISLANDERS ROUSED

Oppose Renewal of Ferry Lease to Present Company.

Opposition Concern's Scheme Enthusiastically Indorsed at a Hearing Before Commissioner Hawkes.

Had a stranger yesterday afternoon passed the building where is located the Department of Docks and Ferries at Pier A, he might have thought a college football game was taking place inside, and that the gains, runs, and touch-downs followed close upon each other. The noise, however, emanated from the throats of several hundred Staten Islanders assembled to hear the argument of the two rival corporations which are striving to secure the ferry lease for the next twenty-five years.

The lease is to be awarded soon, and Commissioner Hawkes had called a meeting of the residents and property owners of the borough to ascertain their feelings in the matter, and their feelings were demonstrated at length and noisily. The Traction Company in Staten Island, of which H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company is President, was represented by Edward Lauterbach, and Lester Clark represented the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which the Pennsylvania Road controls, and which provides the ferry service from Manhattan to St. George and also controls part of the traction properties in Richmond Borough.

It was the debate between the two lawyers which called forth the applause, hurrahs, cat-calls, and "boo-hoos." Mr. Lauterbach, by the force of the eloquence in which he told of the wrongs the people of the Borough of Richmond had to suffer from the present system of transportation, and the promises of relief which he made on behalf of Mr. Rogers, aroused the crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

His plan, which has been for two months before the Dock Commission, is to have two ferry lines in operation between Manhattan and Staten Island, one to ply between Whitehall Street and Arietta Street, Tompkinsville, and the other to West New Brighton, thus doing away with the landing at St. George, where for certain cars, he said, persons had to walk a distance of a quarter of a mile. He proposed a terminal or loop at Tompkinsville, whereby the passengers on the ferries might step from the boats on to the cars without being obliged to climb stairs. He said that there would be a commutation fare of three cents, and upon the mention of this there was a great outburst of cheers. The boats would be of the most modern construction, sanitary and otherwise. Again there was applause.

"This beautiful spot, the prettiest within a hundred miles of New York," declared Mr. Lauterbach, "is paralyzed because the B. & O. is not progressive and does not consider the interests of the people. [Cries of "You're right!"] But I don't want you to think that Mr. Rogers is a philanthropist; that he is going to lose several hundred thousand dollars in a few years and derive no profit during that time for nothing. But I do want to say that he is a great business man, with an eye to the future, and I want to ask you citizens of Staten Island if the service on your cars is not better since he has controlled the roads than it was before? [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] His lines are now carrying 7,000 of the 12,000 passengers daily, and if you give him half a chance he'll be carrying the whole 12,000. [Laughter.] There are now 75,000 people in Staten Island, and there is room there for 400,000 and thousands and thousands of new and pretty homes if proper means of getting there were afforded the people."

Lester Clark, replying to the argument of Mr. Lauterbach as to the Tompkinsville proposition, said that it was necessary to build out a pier 985 feet, so far as not to be "pocketed." As for the three-cent fare, that was impossible. No man living was going to stand a loss of $200,000.

"Rogers will," shouted many in the room.

Continuing, Mr. Clark said that even the incline at St. George would be nothing compared with the obstacles that would have to be met if the Tompkinsville proposition were adopted. There were railroad crossings and also condemnation proceedings to be legislated upon which it would take years to settle.

Mr. Lauterbach jumped to his feet and exlaimed. "That is not so."

"I would like to know," said E. D. Clark, a resident of Richmond, "where the President of the borough stands on this question. ["Behind the door," cried a voice.] He should support anything that conduces to the interest of the people."

"And that is what he proposes to do," retorted Mr. Cromwell, who was sitting near the Commissioner.

Many petitions from the residents of Richmond and resolutions were presented to the commission opposing the St. George terminal now in use. Some of the speakers who spoke in favor of Mr. Rogers's scheme were the Rev. Pascal Harrower, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New Brighton; O. O. Kolff, Judge Alfred Stake, and Col. Blair.

President Cromwell promised that he would render a decision within two weeks, whereat there was tremendous cheering. Three cheers each were then given for Commissioner Hawkes, Borough President Cromwell, and Edward Lauterbach.

EX-CHEFS IN COPPER QUARREL.

Fraud Charges Made and Lawyer Calls the Directors a Board of Cooks and Waiters.

No less than half a dozen lawyers argued in the Supreme Court yesterday about the merits of ex-chefs as Corporation Directors. A mining company, known in financial circles as the "Cook and Bottle Washers' Pet," whose legal name is the Copper Belle Mining Company, has a shareholder, Elie J. Moncuse by name, who applied to Justice Leventritt for an injunction pending a suit in which the Directors and ex-Directors are charged with conversion and fraud. It was petitioned that the injunction should restrain the rulers of the corporation from disposing of any more stock until the suit should be finished.

The Copper Belle Mining Company, which was organized under the laws of West Virginia in 1898, originally had a capital stock of $300,000, and its purpose was to mine certain Arizona claims owned by James B. Riley, George E. Crawford, Balthazard Brunner, and J. Adam Brunner. Once Riley was chef at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Balthazard Brunner occupied a corresponding position at the Astor House. When the company was formed a large proportion of its stock was bought by waiters, porters, bellboys, assistant chefs, ordinary cooks, clerks, and other attaches of hotels. According to Mr. Gayley, counsel for the petitioning stockholder, the Board of Directors was "a board of cooks and waiters."

During the hearing Mr. Goldbacher, lawyer, arose and said he represented the Brunners, who were no longer Directors. Apparently to the surprise of the court, he explained that the two ex-officials wished to have the injunction granted, agreeing with the petitioner that there had been irregular transactions. According to the lawyer, Balthazard Brunner simply did not know a thing about business methods, and he signed blank checks and other papers by the ream, without asking the wherefore of his signature.

"He just did as he was told," said Mr. Goldbacher.

Moncuse's lawyer, in urging the reasons for an injunction, charged that the four Directors proceeded at the start to vote salaries of $2,000 to two of their number, Crawford and Balthazard Brunner, and $3,000 to Riley. Then, he continued, they refused an offer of $2,500,000 for the company's properties, but later sold an option on the holdings to one George W. Seavens of Boston for only $400,000. The first offer, it was stated, was made by N. M. Rothschild's Sons of London.

Mr. Blaikie, representing the corporation, told the court that he never heard of any law preventing chefs and waiters from investing in stocks, nor did he know any brokers who would object to them as patrons. Justice Leventritt took the papers and reserved his decision.

Louisiana Purchase Emblems.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition having announced last Spring a price of $2,000 for the best emblem of the Exposition which might be used as a poster or a seal, appointed a committee to examine the designs in competition in New York. This committee selected more than 100 designs in color and in plaster and those thus selected are on exhibition at the National Arts Club, 37-39 West Thirty-fourth Street. This exhibition will remain in place until next Monday.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Judge—On what charge do you arraign these "Markdowns"?

The Policeman—Your Honor, they appeared to me as suspicious characters. They look queer.

Why Are Men's Overcoats Advertised

so strenuously at less than half their value by many firms, including those of high standing?

Because They Must Have the Wrong Kind.

Do clothing advertisers realize that the New York purchasing public is highly intelligent?

For instance, a $20.00 Coat is now offered at $9.98 and in December the $20.00 Coat was described as worth $30.00. WHAT DID THE COAT COST ORIGINALLY?

And Still With All These Losses These Firms Thrive?

The Siegel Cooper Co. Clothing Store had the "Right Kind" of Overcoats when the season opened, and sold them at "Right Prices," based on the system of SMALL BUT SURE PROFITS OFTEN REPEATED. The "Right Kind" is here now, just what you want and marked at Reductions that are BONA FIDE. Every tag showing ORIGINAL PRINTED PRICE.

FIFTEEN FORWARD SECTIONS BETWEEN THE 18TH ST. AISLE TO THE MAIN AISLE OF THE MEN'S STORE REPRESENT

The Specially Reduced

Winter Suits and Overcoats

AT

7.00, 9.00, 11.00, 14.00, 17.00

Detailed description of this offering is of little avail. YOU MUST SEE THE GARMENTS. It is our aim to give you in every instance not only GREATER VALUES than any other firm, but MORE than you expect or we promise.

Siegel Cooper Co. Men's Store,

Direct Entrance 18th St., Near 5th Ave.

GEN. BUTT IS AFFRONTED

Twelfth Regiment Not Allowed to Hold a Review for Him.

GENERAL SMITH DISAPPROVED

Col. Dyer's Command Had Wished Its One-Time Colonel to Bestow Marksmanship Prizes Personally.

National Guardsmen considered that a direct affront had been offered to Gen. McCoskry Butt when it became known yesterday that Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the First Brigade of Manhattan, had refused permission to the Twelfth Regiment to hold a review in his honor. All the deeper indignation and surprise was caused by the fact that the proposed review was arranged for the especial purpose of giving an opportunity for the veteran officer and ex-Colonel of the regiment to once more show his appreciation of the soldierly qualities of others by bestowing cash prizes for marksmanship upon the members of his old command.

The incident is all the more painful to friends of the service since it apparently revives the bitter quarrels which started among the higher officers of the Guard at the time of the war with Spain, and which it was supposed had been buried for at least two years after President Roosevelt, as Governor, had exhausted much of his authority and tact in his efforts to restore peace and good feeling. It is said to be the first time in the history of the State Militia that an officer on the roll of the National Guard and in good standing, has been prevented from receiving a review by official edict.

It was while in command of the old First Brigade that Gen. Butt first carried out the idea of stimulating rifle practice by members of his command by giving cash prizes from his own ample means to those who qualified for the first time at the high scores, and though put on the supernumerary list about two years ago he still continues the pleasant practice. Thirty-three soldiers proved their title to his bounty at Creedmoor last year, and it was the intention to acknowledge his generosity by making him the reviewing officer of his old regiment for one evening and that at the proper time these men should step out on the floor when Gen. Butt should pass down the line handing to each his reward in the presence of the whole regiment.

As required by the regulations, Col. Dyer, after these details had been planned, made formal application to Gen. Smith for permission to hold the review. It came back with a single word indorsed:

"Disapproved." No reason was vouchsafed.

Expressions of opinion on personal matters in the public prints are forbidden to officers in active service, but Major Gen. Roe said that he had not ordered the refusal, and had no interest in the matter.

"The Twelfth Regiment is in the First Brigade, and Gen. Smith is the one who controls its reviews," he added.

Gen. Smith was then approached.

"Brigade commanders are not called upon to give any explanation in case they refuse certain requests," he said. "I therefore decline to enter into any discussion of reasons in regard to any application I may have disapproved."

Col. Dyer said: "I cannot discuss the matter in any way."

Gen. Butt spoke rather more freely.

"Somebody, I am afraid, had a nightmare," he said and when asked what he thought of Gen. Smith's action, "Why, it is almost too small to notice, but, coming from the source it do s, it will cause no surprise.

"Certainly the prizes will be given as offered," he continued. "I should not think of allowing a personal prejudice of another officer to stand in the way of whatever good can be done for rifle shooting in the Guard by the prizes I have offered."

It was learned that Gen. Butt has consulted counsel, but he refused to say what action he intended to take, if any.

Gen. Butt was a leader in many of the dissensions of the National Guard which followed the destruction of the Maine, and it has been generally assumed that the merging of the Fifth Brigade, commanded by Gen. Smith, who was placed in command of the combined forces and his own consequent retirement, was his punishment for his frequent criticisms of Headquarters authority. One of Gen. Butt's contentions was that Brigade commanders were treated as mere figureheads, and he protested bitterly against the fact that they were not allowed to command the State Camp at Peekskill while their own troops were there. This distinction has since been accorded them, to the high gratification of Gen. Butt's friends.

LEGAL NOTES.

PERMANENT OBSTRUCTION OF A STREET.—The permanent obstruction of a street within 200 feet of the property of an abutting owner, cutting him off from his usual and only direct access to the business portion of the town, thereby depreciating the value of his property, is held, in O'Brien vs. Central Iron and Steel Company, 57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 508, to inflict special injury on him, for which he may recover damages.

***

MASTER AND SERVANT.—The death of a servant, caused by criminal violence of a mob of strikers, is held, in Foreman vs. Taylor Coal Company, 57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 447, to impose no liability on the master, under a statute making him liable for death resulting from injuries inflicted by his negligence or wrongful act. The duty of using a fender provided by the owner of a vessel to aid in docking it is held, in Kelly vs. New Haven Steamboat Company, 57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 491, not to rest upon him, and he is therefore held not to be liable for injuries to an employe resulting from the neglect of the mate to use it in bringing the vessel into the dock, although the injured employe works under the immediate orders of the mate.

***

ASSESSMENTS AGAINST CITY PROPERTY.—Objections raised by property owners along the improvement of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Morris Avenue to Claremont Park, that the report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment ought not to be confirmed because a portion of the park included in the area of assessment is assessed lower proportionately than a similar area owned by private parties, have been overruled by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court. He decided that while it is undoubtedly true that the city is bound to pay for the benefit and advantage it may be deemed to have acquired through a public improvement in like manner as other owners of property benefited, it does not follow that the city's property must be assessed in precisely the same proportion. "In ascertaining what is the relative benefit to different parcels of land," said Justice Scott, "the situation of the different lots and their relative adaptation to uses which would be promoted by the improvement may properly be considered. Whether access to them is needed, and to what extent beneficial enjoyment would be increased by the improvement, may also properly be considered. This principle is eminently applicable to the present case. The uses of Claremont Park are limited. It can be used only for park purposes, cannot be developed or improved as private property can. The park does not need the street which gives access to it, to nearly the same extent that the private property on Morris Avenue needs direct access to the park."

In Interest of Southern Education.

At the public meeting in the interest of the Southern Education Board to be held in Carnegie Hall this evening, and at which Morris K. Jesup will preside, addresses will be made by President Charles W. Dabney of the University of Tennessee, President Charles D. McIver of the North Carolina Normal College for Women, and President Edwin A. Alderman of Tulane University of New Orleans. There will be music by the Hampton singers.

James McCreery & Co.

ANNUAL SALE of MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Two Thousand Dozen

Gowns	65c.,	75c.,	95c., 1.25 and	1.45
Chemises		75c.,	95c., 1.25 "	1.45
Drawers		50c.,	75c., 95c. "	1.25
Corset Covers		50c.,	75c., 95c. "	1.25
Skirts			95c., 1.25 "	1.75

Twenty-third Street.

Even the laggard isn't left.

Plenty of overcoats at $15 left for late comers—among them some of the best bargains that went into the sale.

Prices were $16 to $32—the majority $20 and above.

Some of the most serviceable of cheviot overcoatings; sturdy meltons, kerseys and friezes.

Worsted linings of unusual quality—silk shoulders in most.

$15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

4-20 6 WAY GREAT — 84-1 WAY VALUES — 265 6 WAY HERE

$15. $15.

Yesterday we waited upon hundreds of bargain-hungry men after Suits that two days ago were $20, $22 & $24—Now $15.00.

Going fast!

But there's hundreds here yet. Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Suitings of the best liked patterns and shades.

All our stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Continued Sale of Men's Stylish New Suits and Overcoats, reduced to $15.

If ours are not better when compared with other offerings, bring 'em back and get your money.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

THE HAFFEN STREET LAY-OUT.

Lawyer Dunn Says the Bronx President Is Working for Sympathy.

In speaking of President Louis F. Haffen's statement that politicians were trying to make him act in their personal interest in not altering certain old maps for street layouts in the Borough of the Bronx, James A. Dunn said yesterday that the Borough President was trying to enlist the sympathy of the Board of Estimate into backing him in the fight over the maps. Mr. Dunn, who acted as attorney for the Adee Syndicate in obtaining the restraining injunction against Mr. Haffen, added that the statement about ex-Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and John Whalen being interested in the purchase of the Adee estate was false. The statement, he said, was a bugaboo manufactured by the Haffen interests to get sympathy from the Board of Estimate.

"I know that none of the three men named is interested," said Mr. Dunn, who is connected with Mr. Whalen in law practice. "Nobody knows it better than Louis Haffen. If Van Wyck and Carroll were in the land deal in the bronx you would find Haffen doing everything in his power to further their interests, as he has done in the past."

When Mr. Haffen was asked if Messrs. Van Wyck and Carroll were interested in the syndicate he said he did not think they were, but he did name Mr. Whalen as one of the buyers.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Mink Scarfs. 6.50, 8.50 and 15.00

Mink Muffs. — 15.00

Alaska Sable Scarfs, finished with cluster tails. 14.50

Alaska Sable Muffs. 4.75 and 10.00

Sable Fox Scarfs, finished with natural brush. 10.50 and 12.50

Sable Fox Muffs. 9.00

Persian Lamb Coats. 85.00

Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with mink or baum marten. 150.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' House Gowns.

3d Floor.

Albatross Gowns, trimmed with lace. 14.25 and 18.50

French flannel Robes,—figured or plain. 7.50

Japanese quilted Robes. 10.75 and 13.50

Eiderdown Robes,—attractive colors. 3.75 and 4.50

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

New Stock of Men's Shirtings for Spring 1903.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ARTISTIC DESKS.

In choice woods, chaste conceptions and graceful carvings, beautifully grained. Some carved and inlaid, with hand-chiselled mounts and knobs—every convenience, pigeon-holes, drawers, etc. Satin-wood, White Mahogany, Vernis-Martin, Mahogany, Maple, Oak, Birch and Bird's-eye Maple.

Many now reduced, and others, not finished in time for Christmas, are now marked at specially low prices to make room for new Spring stock, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY.

First "WHITE SALE" Friday

Will There Be Bargains?

READ AND JUDGE!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

For First Friday of "White Sale."

GOWNS—"Goodwear" Muslin—V neck—wide inserting—emb'y ruffle—value .79 .49

Cambric and Muslin—V neck—6 emb'y insertings, pin tucks between—also high neck—4 insertings and tucks—value .98 .65

Cambric and Nainsook—short and long sleeves—lace and emb'y trim—20 styles—value 1.09 .99

DRAWERS—Good Muslin—hem and tucks—value .25 .11

Cambric and Muslin—extra wide—emb'y ruffle and tucks—value .49 .29

Wide emb'y ruffle or insertings of Point de Paris and fancy laces .49

CORSET COVERS—Good cambric—V-shape—wide emb'y—value .25 .12½

Fine Cambric—square neck—inserting and ribbon run—trim'd arm holes—or V shape—fine emb'y—shirred waist; value .39 .25

SKIRTS—Full size cambric—deep flounces of emb'y and tucks or 3 lace insertings and tucks—trim'd ruffle finish—value 1.29 .79

Fine Cambric—Val., Point de Paris or Torchon Lace or deep emby and hemstitch tucks—value 1.69 1.25

CHEMISES—Good muslin—yoke of emby—beading finish or round neck, cambric ruffle .19

Fine Muslin—square yoke—emby, inserting and hemstitchings .39

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

For First Friday of "White Sale."

Trim'd Drawers—2 to 16 yrs—value .39 .25

Night Gowns—1 to 14 yrs—value .69 .49

Flounced Skirts—lace trim .98

Boys' Night Shirts—value .59 .45

BABIES' WEAR

For First Friday of "White Sale."

Long Cambric Slips—pleat front—neat finish—value .19 .12½

Short Cambric and Lawn Dresses and Skirts—value .39 .24

Nainsook Lawn and Cambric Dresses—Yoke and Waist effects—value .69 .44

19c. Domet Flannel Barrows .12½

Short Domet Skirts—value .25 .15

Long Domet Skirts—value .29 .19

Long Bedford Coats—Circular Capes—ribbon and lace trim—value 3.49 1.98

Tucked and Emb'd Silk Caps—silk lined—value .69 .39

Babies' Lawn Christening Robe with Skirt to match—both elaborately trim'd with wide insertings and ruffles of Point de Paris lace—value 5.98—both for 3.98

IN MISSES' DEPARTMENT

For Friday of White Sale.

Fine Lawn Guimpes—tucks and inserting—4 to 14 yrs—value .98 .35

Gingham Dresses—Guimpe and high neck—best colors—new Spring styles—value 1.39—special .69

Cashmere Dresses—all wool—best colors—fancy yokes—value 3.98 1.98

also

Clearing Sale of Misses' Cloaks ABOUT HALF PRICE.

SHEETINGS PILLOW CASINGS

One of the oldest and best known brands. Friday White Sale Prices are less than wholesale cost.

		Value.	Friday.
Bleached—	42 inch	12½	8¾
	5-4	14	9¾
	50 inch	15	10¾
	6-4	16	11¾
	7-4	18	13¾
	8-4	20	15¾
	9-4	22	17½
	10-4	24	19½
Unbleached—	5-4	12½	8¾
	6-4	15	10¾
	7-4	16	11¾
	8-4	18	13½
	9-4	20	15½
	10-4	22	17½

A. C. A. TICKINGS

You know the quality—regularly 12½ cents—Friday 9¾

LINENS AND TOWELS

For First Friday of "White Sale."

All Linen Satin Damasks—Cream and Bleached—60 to 66 inch—regularly .69 and .79 .49

All Linen Satin Double Damasks—68 inch—regularly $1.00 .69

All Linen Lunch Cloths—fringed—8-4 size—regular .79 .59

All Linen Fringed Cloths—fancy borders—90 inches long—reg. 1.29 .89

Heavy All Linen Napkins—20-inch—regularly 1.39 dozen 1.29

Bleached Turkish Towels—40 inches long—usually .12½ 9

Union Linen Huck Towels—Hemstitched—18x36—reg. 16½ 12½

All Linen Towellings—extra heavy—17 inches wide—reg. 12½ 7½

WHITE GOODS

For First Friday of "White Sale."

9 cent Cambrics—yard wide 4¾

Hearn's "Goodwear" Cambric—yard wide—value 12½ 9¾

Figured Madras—25 cent quality 17½

Striped and Dotted Swisses—were .21 .15

Hearn's "Goodwear" Long Cloth—12 yard piece—value 1.69 1.49

Nainsooks—12 yards—value 2.29 1.98

40 inch India Linon—subject to slight imperfections—therefore, 15 cent quality 9¾

EMBROIDERIES

For First Friday of "White Sale."

Edgings, Flouncings, Skirtings and Insertings—Swiss, Cambric, and Nainsook—all widths—newest designs—

3½ cts.—worth .8 | 15 cts.—worth .24
9 cts.—worth .15 | 19 cts.—worth .29
12½ cts.—worth .17 | 29 cts.—worth .49

Finer to $1.49; correspondingly lower.

MEN'S DRESS AND NIGHT SHIRTS

For First Friday of "White Sale."

Strong Muslin Dress Shirts—free from dressing—Union linen bosom—well made—all sizes .24

Night Shirts—extra heavy muslin—fast color emb'y .39

Altho' the following are not White Goods, They are values worthy of the "WHITE SALE," and as FRIDAY BARGAINS Must receive mention here.

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN SILKS

Black Guaranteed Taffetas—23 inch—soft finish—value .75 .59

Black Moire Velours—value .59 .39

Fancy Striped Moire Velours and Corded Taffetas—value .75 .49

Fancy Corded Wash Silks with Satin Figures—value .50 .39

Lining Taffetas—all colors—value .39 .29

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN DRESS GOODS

All wool Tricots—best colors .29

All wool Surah Serges—value .45 .34

All wool mixed Cheviots—44 and 50 inch, value 60 cents .49

54-inch Snowflakes—value 75 cents .59

The following are 50 and 69 cent values at .39

44-inch Whipcords and Granites;
All Wood Henriettas—all colors;
Double Warp All Wool Cheviots;
All Wool Mistrals—best colors.

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN WASH DRESS FABRICS

For First Friday of "White Sale."

Yard-wide Percales—also Fancy Flannelettes—principally navy and white polka dots—were 10 and 12½ cents 5¾

Fancy Jaconet Batistes—best styles—elsewhere 8 and 10 cents 5

Fancy Twill Sateens—silk lustre—15 and 19 cent quality 8¾

New German Linen Ginghams—best styles for dresses, shirts and children's wear—elsewhere 35 cents .24

Fast Black Dress Sateens—fine quality—usually 15 cents .9

Mill Remnants of Apron Ginghams; dark Outing Flannels, and Cotton Challies; value 6 to 8 cents .3⅞

UNHEARD OF VALUES IN HEAVY TAPESTRY CURTAINS

Ottoman rib with brocade figures—12 patterns—3 to 6 colors each—full length—full fringed—value $6.00 2.98

No riff raff or faded or imperfect goods, but fresh, beautiful Curtains—this season's best styles—

An unmatchable Bargain.

FRIDAY SALE OF TAPESTRIES

Stripes and Figures, Oriental and French effects—odd pieces of 79 and 98 cent grades .48

FINE WOOL BRUSSELS RUGS

New Spring designs in small and medium figures and rich Medallions.

6x9 feet—value 8.98 6.98

9x12 feet—value 16.98 11.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN STATIONERY

Typewriter Paper—letter size—500 sheets .29

Vellum finish Stationery—Gladstone and Octavo size—Blue and Cream—pound package 9

Envelopes to match—per 100 .13

Cabinet of 60 Sheets and 60 Envelopes—Oxford and Octave sizes—Cream, Blue or Violet—solid or assorted tints .18

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN FANCY TRIMMING BUTTONS

Col'd Crystal, Dresden, Gun Metal and other styles—3 sizes—were .13 to .24 doz.—card of 2 doz. for .10

Half Ball Pearl Buttons—3 sizes—card of 2 dozen .16

Pearl Button—5 sizes—2 doz. for .10

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN LADIES' CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Montagnac and Kersey Coats—Box and Monte Carlo—satin lined—value $10 5.98

Box and Monte Carlo Coats—stitched strappings—collarless with inlaid velvet finish—rich satin lining—value $16.00 8.98

Rich Velour Blouse Jackets—Postillion back—silk passementerie trim—white satin lining—value $22.00 13.98

Peau de Soie Monte Carlo Coats—white facings, overlaid with passementerie, braids or laces—Persian or velvet trim—value $35.00 19.98

Long Black Peau de Soie Cloaks—double cape—passementerie trim—light and dark linings—value $37.98 26.98

Castor Kersey Raglans—triple cape—value $19.00 14.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN LADIES' WRAPPERS, SACQUES, Etc.

Fancy Flannelette Wrappers—Stripes and Polka Dots—best colors—double ruffle over shoulder—braid trim .79

Eiderdown Sacques—satin bound collar—ribbon finish—value $1.25 .79

Eiderdown Robes—satin bound—silk frogs and girdle—value $3.98 2.98

Worsted Fascinators—value .79 .49

Knit Shawls—1¼ yds.—value $1.49 1.24

FRIDAY REDUCTIONS IN FINE FURS

Squirrel Scarfs—value $50.00 29.98

Sable Scarfs—value $35.00 19.98

Fox Scarfs—value $29.98 16.98

Mink Scarfs—value $24.98 14.98

Mink Scarfs—value $14.98 7.98

Sable Cluster Scarfs—value $10.98 6.98

Sable Opossum Scarfs—value $5.98 3.98

Brook Mink Scarfs—value $2.98 1.49

Electric Seal Cluster Scarfs—value $1.98 .98

Muffs to match the above, 98 cents to $20.00.

Children's Fancy Fur Sets—value 98 cents to $2.49 .69

BOYS' WAISTS AND BLOUSES

Special Friday Clearances.

25 cent Outing Flannel Waists 12½

49 cent Laundered Percale 25

49 cent Outing Flannel Neckband Waists—patent waistbands 25

65 cent Flannel Waists and Blouses—best colors—4 to 13 years 39

98 cent Flannel Blouses .69

Russian Rand or Sailor or Byron Collar styles—2½ to 13 years.

75 cent Stiff Bosom Shirts; also Negligee, with two collars .39

39 cent Underwaists—"seconds" .19

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS

All our Finest Styles reduced—best colors, high class fabrics and trimmings—Ages 3 to 12.

Now	Were	Now	Were
3.98	5.98	5.98	8.75
4.98	7.98	7.98	12.75

RUSSIAN OVERCOATS

Smart styles for little fellows of 2½ to 6 years—double breast or side fastened.

Now	Were	Now	Were
3.98	5.98	5.98	8.98
4.98	7.98	9.98	12.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN MILLINERY

Ladies' Ready-to-wears—were 1.98 .98

Children's long nap Beavers—Black and Colors—were 2.48 1.98

Ladies' full draped Miroir Velvet Hats 1.69

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held at that institution yesterday. The secretary's report showed that 283 women and 746 children had been cared for in the year 1902. He dwelt upon the need of money for a modern fireproof building and an endowment of beds. The hospital is free for women and sick children and babies, is non-sectarian, and is the only hospital that contains a reformatory and where mother and child are kept together.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and continued cold; wind west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,541. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

AMBASSADOR ERRED ON PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE

Dr. Von Holleben Punished for His Advices on Arbitration.

Told Berlin That Mr. Roosevelt Would Surely Act, but the President Changed His Mind—Court Politics Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Public opinion on the sudden departure of Dr. von Holleben has settled down to the view that he was recalled by the Berlin Government for reasons which are apparent in the state of affairs with regard to Venezuela and also for reasons which are more remote.

The just estimate of the affair is that Dr. von Holleben is himself probably to blame for what has now come upon him.

He has conducted the affairs of the embassy with marked ability and consummate mastery of situations. With the old-school military ideas of the German of high birth, however, he ruled his subordinates with a firm and ofttimes mailed hand. He disagreed with nearly all of his Secretaries, and when he saw fit visited humiliation upon them without mercy.

It was in this way that two years ago Baron Speck von Sternberg was demoted from the First Secretaryship here to the Consulate at Caicutta. Baron von Sternberg had just concluded with credit to himself the last steps in the preliminary negotiations growing out of the troubles in China. The quarrel within the embassy, however, resulted to his disadvantage, and Dr. von Holleben had him sent to India instead of allowing him to be advanced to the post of Minister elsewhere, as had been the practice.

Now powerful friends of Baron von Sternberg at Berlin have turned the tables on the Ambassador, and the former victim is to come here and take his place.

It may be said on the best of authority that the immediate cause of von Holleben's removal is an incident in which he certainly appears to be more sinned against than sinning.

When President Castro suggested that President Roosevelt should act as arbitrator in the Venezuelan imbroglio, the idea was favorably received at first by the President. He indicated his sense of the honor implied in a manner which left no doubt in the mind of the German Ambassador.

Knowing the emphatic wish of his sovereign that the President of the United States should act in the capacity of an arbitrator, for the sake of the moral impression such a course would have on the Venezuelans and the guarantee that would be thereby implied, Dr. von Holleben told his Government that Mr. Roosevelt would accept the office of arbitrator, and there was no doubt to be removed in regard to his compliance with the wishes of all the parties to the arbitration.

A week later events had made it advisable for the President to reconsider and then to change his mind. American sentiment was averse to having the head of the Republic take such an entangling responsibility. There was danger that such a course might have the effect of an implied guarantee. Appeals to the President not to accept the position of arbitrator came to him from all parts of the country. This Government adhered to the recommendation that the question be taken to The Hague.

All this the German Emperor could not understand after his Ambassador had explicitly advised him diametrically to the opposite. This is the principal reason why Dr. von Holleben has been recalled. He had furnished the opportunity, and there were influences enough near by in Berlin to make use of them to accomplish his downfall.

A multiplicity of other and minor circumstances are being recited as the causes of the recall, but it is doubtful from all that can be gleaned here if most of them had any consideration whatever in the matter. There is political influence at work in Berlin as well as in Washington, and it simply gathered force enough in the Ambassador's case to overcome him in the favor of his Government and his Emperor.

VON HOLLEBEN A SCAPEGOAT?

Correspondent in Berlin Remarks an Inclination to Blame Him for the Government's Errors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—According to the Berlin correspondent of The Times the Vossische Zeitung speaks sharply about the retirement of Dr. von Holleben as German Ambassador to the United States. After sarcastically remarking that until the sudden announcement was made that Dr. von Holleben would go on leave it had not been thought even worth while to mention his illness, this newspaper continues:

"If Dr. von Holleben retires neither the German Empire nor the United States of America will lament any special loss. Germany requires as its representative in Washington a better judge of persons and situations than Dr. von Holleben."

The correspondent says that the Vossische Zeitung does not stand alone in its haste to make Dr. von Holleben the scapegoat for the mistakes committed by the German Government in its dealings with the United States.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Ambassador von Holleben was not recalled from Washington, but, learning that his Government was not wholly satisfied with his work and feeling ill and depressed, he cabled for a long leave of absence, which was immediately granted. He will not return to Washington.

Baron Speck von Sternburg's temporary assignment as Chargé d'Affaires of Germany at Washington will be followed after a decent interval by his appointment as Ambassador. The Baron, in the meantime, will retain his position as Consul General of Germany at Calcutta and be carried on the payroll in that capacity.

Oddly enough, the exact whereabouts of Baron von Sternburg is not known at the Foreign Office, where it is thought he is visiting kinspeople in Saxony.

The only thing the Foreign Office officials will say about Dr. von Holleben is: "He has not been recalled, and his leave is granted upon his own initiative. The Government would never recall an Ambassador in the midst of important negotiations without grave reasons, which certainly do not exist in this case.

"The supposition that the Government is annoyed because the Ambassador failed to obtain President Roosevelt's acceptance of the arbitratorship of the Venezuelan dispute is wholly incorrect. Germany reckoned in advance that the President might have weighty reasons for declining, hence her note of Dec. 23 contained the alternative proposition to refer the matter to The Hague Arbitration Court. Still, it was felt that the international political factors in the case dictated the appropriateness of first offering the President the arbitratorship."

Nevertheless Herr von Holleben's leave of absence from Washington is pretty generally received here as being his virtual recall, due, it is said, to the dissatisfaction of the Government with his management of the Venezuelan affair. This is asserted without reserve in important newspapers. It is said that the Government feels it was misled, or, at least, not fully informed by the Washington Embassy respecting President Roosevelt's attitude when he was requested to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute.

The opinion is also that Dr. von Holleben's dispatches regarding the policy of the United States in the Venezuelan business and its general foreign policy have been neither adequate nor precise.

A variety of other reasons may have contributed to the lack of confidence in the Ambassador.

The Vossische Zeitung, for instance, attributes importance to the telegram sent by Emperor William to Mrs. Kipling March 5, 1899, when Rudyard Kipling was ill in New York. The newspaper assumes that Dr. von Holleben counseled the sending of the telegram, and that his Majesty, especially since the publication of Kipling's recent poem, "The Rowers," feels he was ill-advised.

Emperor William, when Kipling was ill, wired as follows to Mrs. Kipling:

Berlin, March 5, 1899.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Hotel Grenoble, New York:

As an enthusiastic admirer of the incomparable works of your husband I await with anxiety news of his condition. God grant that he may be spared to you and to all who are thankful to him for the heart-moving manner in which he has sung the deeds of our great, common race. WILLIAM, I. R.

Dr. von Holleben's critics also aver that he showed an unskilful hand in the great champagne war and in the Witte incident, and also in permitting himself to become the object of press attacks, even though unjustly.

The matter of the statue of Frederick the Great is also remembered, with its indifferent reception by part of the American people. This, it is alleged, Dr. von Holleben ought to have foreseen and he should have dissuaded the Emperor from offering the statue to the United States.

Minister to Mexico Also on Leave.

BERLIN, Jan 9.—Baron von Heyking, the German Minister to Mexico, has been granted an extended leave of absence. It is possible that he will not return to his post.

CATTLE DEALERS COMPLAIN.

Charge Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Line with Rate Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Complaint has been filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission charging the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad with discriminations on freight rates for live stock between Kearney, Neb., and Chicago.

The complainant, who is a prominent Nebraska cattle dealer, alleges that he has been required to pay 22½ cents per 100 pounds, which, he asserts, is an unjust and discriminating rate against Nebraska shippers.

The complaint sets forth that although a 12-cent rate from Kansas City is published as a proportional rate on stock originating west of that point, the defendant has allowed shippers to use it without reference to the origin of their shipments and regardless of whether or not rates have been paid thereon from points of origin to Kansas City.

It is further alleged that the action of the Burlington in carrying live stock from Kansas City and points west to Chicago, as compared with the carrying of live stock from Kearney to Chicago, is giving a longer haul at a lower rate.

DIED WHILE GOING HOME.

Charles A. Terry Passed Away in a Sleeping Car While Being Hurried Back to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Jan. 9.—Charles A. Terry of 95 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn, died in a sleeping car near Tupper Lake this morning. He went to Bloomingdale, Essex County, three weeks ago for lung trouble, but as he did not improve it was decided to take him home.

He was carried in a sleigh from Bloomingdale and he reached Saranac Lake greatly exhausted. He died when the train reached Tupper Lake Junction.

Mr. Terry was 31 years old and had been employed as a salesman by Macy & Dunham, exporters, in Pine Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment and the Knickerbocker Club. His parents, wife and two children survive.

PRAYER FAILED TO SAVE HER.

Woman Died in Ithaca While Under "Holy Ghoster" Treatment.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Mrs Louis Hanson of Spencer Street died to-day after having been treated with prayer by so-called Elders of a society which has obtained a firm foothold in Ithaca, known as the "Holy Ghost and Us Society."

She was a devoted member of the sect, and despite the entreaties of her husband and daughters she refused to be treated by a physician. Dr. Mealy was finally called, but Mrs. Hanson died within twenty minutes after his arrival.

Coroner Jud, who was then summoned, stated that death was due to pulmonary congestion and heart trouble. This is the second recent death of members of the society in Ithaca who have been thus treated.

THREE LIVES MAY BE LOST.

Men Employed on Collapsed Bridge Structure Are Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Although James Brennan, a timekeeper in the employ of the B. M. & J. F. Shanley Company, reported that no lives were lost by the collapse of the temporary structure at the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge yesterday, three men were reported as missing to-day. Clement Modocini of 125 Canal Street has not returned to his home, and inquiries from Soho have been received in regard to two men from that place, who were supposed to have been employed on the track elevation.

Brennan is positive that all of his men reported before 6 o'clock last night, and if any lives were lost the victims are believed to have been employed in another department.

Past historic places, through lovely scenery, you make the journey on any one of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

Baths En Route.
Bathing facilities, a barber, and a stenographer are much appreciated features of the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

INDEPENDENT COAL OPERATORS' VIEWS

Have a Right to Charge Highest Prices Obtainable.

"The Companies Can Go on Providing for the Poor, We Will Provide for the Rich," C. D. Simpson Says.

The combination of independent operators who have now control of the anthracite market in New York advanced the tidewater price of anthracite to $10.50 a ton yesterday. This virtually means the minimum price, as the tidewater price will advance with increasing cold weather to any figure any independent operator can command for the coal. The quantity of coal controlled by the coal-carrying companies which is now coming to tidewater here at the rate of $5 a ton, is so small that it has little effect on prices.

Clarence D. Simpson of the West End Coal Company of Scranton, a firm of independent operators, was in town for a few hours yesterday. Mr. Simpson was Chairman of the committee representing the independent operators which some weeks ago, at a meeting in this city of representatives of the coal-carrying companies, forced the concert of the companies to recognition of the independents by the Anthracite Strike Commission. He is a partner in one or two enterprises with Thomas A. Watkins, who is a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission.

Mr. Simpson was seen before he left town and talked of the suspension of the contract for selling independent coal and its causes from the point of view of the independents. He is the first independent operator to put himself on record on the subject.

"The matter is very simple," he said. "Part of the independent coal was being sold by the independent operators at the tidewater price of $10 a ton, which owing to the scarcity of anthracite was its market value. The rest of the independent coal was sold to the companies on the basis of sixty-five per cent. of its market value. The companies were our selling agents, but instead of selling the coal at its market value, fixed an arbitrary price of $5 a ton. Thus those of us who were selling our coal to the companies were selling it on a basis of $5 a ton, tidewater price, while those who sold it themselves sold it at $10 a ton.

"Coal, like every other commodity fluctuates in price in accordance with the demand. Though soft coal is selling at nearly three times the normal price there is no outcry against it. When flour, corn, or any other commodity advances in price in accordance with the laws of supply and demand, people think nothing of it, but for some reason there seems to be an inclination to make an exception of anthracite.

"The average output of anthracite in the entire Pennsylvania region, including company and individual coal, is 5,000,000 tons a month. In some months, owing to favorable circumstances, this may be exceeded a little; in other months, owing to floods and other causes, it is not quite so much, but the average is the same. During the Winter the consumption of anthracite averages 7,500,000 tons a month. The difference is met in normal years by the reserve mined during the Summer. This year, owing to the strike, there was no reserve. The result is that coal was scarce and its market value rose to $10 a ton. After several conferences with the operators it was decided as the best way to suspend the selling contract until March 31. Before that time the market value of coal will nearly have reached its normal level."

Mr. Simpson said that in the meantime the independent operators had the right to sell the coal where they could get the highest prices. The companies had a perfect right to sell coal they mined themselves at $5 a ton if they chose. He added:

"There is talk about the poor suffering and I would be sorry to think they did. But the companies, while they were selling our coal, undertook to provide coal for the poor. They can go on providing coal for the poor and we will provide it for the rich.

"As to the high prices and scarcity of coal affecting the working people, the working people themselves are to a great extent responsible for high prices. They sent contributions from all over the United States to the striking miners, and thus helped them at intervals and determine if possible the exact influence of a rise in Green River on the Echo.

These measurements showed that the ratio between the Echo and Green River had probably been over-estimated in the first report, and that it would not be necessary to build a fourteen-foot dam; accordingly Mr. Granville Shaw is at work on plans for an eleven-foot dam, which will be built. The stackwater behind this, it is thought, will be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and at the same time will have but little effect on the stream in Mammoth Cave. Later the height of the dam can be increased if the stage of water secured is not great enough for the steamers.

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Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

BOSTON NEEDS MORE BEANS.

Widespread Alarm Over Diminution of the Supply—Plans of Panic-stricken Inhabitants.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The worst that could befall Boston is about to happen. A bean famine is threatened. That which perhaps more than anything else has enhanced the glory and prestige of the Hub will soon, it is feared, become a luxury possible only to the wealthy, and with anthracite coal will pass from the homes of the humble.

A representative of one of the largest wholesale produce supply houses of the city estimated that the residents of Boston and its suburbs require, with normal prices ruling, about 12,000 bushels of beans a week. Nearly the whole of this vast amount of legumes finds its way to the palates of Bostonians in the form of baked beans, the dish that has made the city famous.

Under normal conditions the price of beans to wholesalers would fluctuate between $1.50 and $2 a bushel, but now, as a result of the short crop last Summer, which was 3,850,000 bushels, against 7,700,000 in 1901, the price has risen to $2.40 a bushel, and in the anticipation of dealers will before long reach the $3 mark.

Already the proprietors of restaurants are altering their bills of fare to meet the emergency and keep pace with the advanced cost of the baked article as it comes to them from the two or three great bean bakeries that supply the city.

Coal Famine Embarrasses Flour Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 9.—The coal situation is getting serious among the flour mills and if relief does not arrive soon the mills will close. There is but a ten days' supply on hand. While nearly 500 tons are used each day in the last four days only 5,000 tons have arrived in the city, and there are no indications that the fuel will arrive in larger quantities. Water is low and the shortage in fuel is worrying the millers.

TO SAVE MAMMOTH CAVE.

Lock in Green River Will Not Be So High as to Flood Kentucky's Wonderful Cavern.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 9.—The United States Government will see to it that a lock to be constructed in Green River will not be so high as to flood Mammoth Cave and to stop boating on the celebrated Echo River, which runs through the cave. Major George McC. Derby, chief engineer at this station, had decided that the lock must be below the mouth of Nolin River in order to open up that stream also to navigation. The engineers were in a quandary. The lock had to be built, but one of the greatest natural wonders of the world would be ruined.

Mr. Charles Shield, the attorney for the estate which owns the cave, was informed of the situation, and invited to a conference. It was finally agreed to take a series of readings of the stages of Two Rivers at different intervals and determine if possible the exact influence of a rise in Green River on the Echo.

These measurements showed that the ratio between the Echo and Green River had probably been over-estimated in the first report, and that it would not be necessary to build a fourteen-foot dam; accordingly Mr. Granville Shaw is at work on plans for an eleven-foot dam, which will be built. The stackwater behind this, it is thought, will be sufficient for the purposes of navigation, and at the same time will have but little effect on the stream in Mammoth Cave. Later the height of the dam can be increased if the stage of water secured is not great enough for the steamers.

MAYOR TO ASK FOR MORE COAL.

Request to the Railroad Companies to be Made by Instruction of the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Low and the Board of Estimate considered yesterday the shortage of the coal supply in New York and the final action was the adoption of a resolution requesting the coal companies to send more anthracite to New York.

Mayor Low allowed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, passed several weeks ago, to appropriate $250,000 for the purchase of coal to become operative without his signature because the resolution of the Aldermen placed the matter in the control of the Board of Estimate before the money could be raised. President Cantor, at the meeting yesterday, called up the resolution of the Board of Aldermen and asked that the necessary appropriation be made. Controller Grout said that the city had no legal authority to expend the city's money in such a way.

After some debate the resolution was adopted instructing Mayor Low, in view of the complaints from the poor and from charitable institutions that the supply of coal reaching the city is insufficient, to communicate with the railroad companies to request that they ship an additional supply.

INDIANA FACTORIES TO CLOSE.

No Coal in Sight and Beans Are Burned as Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 9.—South Bend is to feel the full effects of the coal shortage unless fuel reaches the city to-morrow. Many manufacturing plants will be compelled to close, throwing hundreds of men out of employment.

Soft coal is as hard to get as anthracite coal. Local dealers having contracts with the manufacturers are resorting to all sorts of schemes to obtain a sufficient supply to keep their customers from actual want. All of the South Bend dealers have carloads of coal on the way, some of it having been shipped from the mines over a month ago, but they are unable to locate it and have no way of telling when it will arrive. In the residences people are burning beans at $1.50 a bushel, and are satisfied that they are getting the worth of their money, as the beans make a hot fire.

WORKS SHUT DOWN IN IOWA.

General Paralysis of Business in Council Bluffs Owing to Fuel Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Jan. 9.—Unless coal reaches this city to-night many factories will close to-morrow for lack of fuel. The water company has only coal enough to last through the night, and the electric light plant is in the same condition.

The street railway company has less than one day's supply, and have taken off many cars between Omaha and Council Bluffs and have cut off the electric heat on all cars. At noon to-day that company had only two hours' supply, but managed to secure a small amount. The big soap works closed yesterday, and the Peavy and Union elevators have closed.

The Pintsch Gas Works, which supplies all trains leaving the city with illuminating gas, closed yesterday for lack of fuel, although on the day previous they confiscated four cars of coal belonging to retail dealers which arrived over the Burlington Road.

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HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE

Will Be Established for Treatment of Tuberculosis.

One-Time Partner of Mr. Carnegie Gives $1,000,000 for the Purpose—Will Be Located in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Henry Phipps of New York, once a partner of Andrew Carnegie, will establish in Philadelphia an institute for the study, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis, and will endow it with $1,000,000 or more. It will be named the Henry Phipps Institute, and will be located in the centre of the city among the poor, if a suitable site can be obtained, where it will be easily accessible, and where the best scientific talent can be obtained for the various positions in the institute.

Dr. Lawrence Flick of this city, who has devoted himself for many years to the amelioration of consumption, and who is one of the foremost authorities on this disease in this country, and perhaps in the world, will be the director of the institute.

The announcement of Mr. Phipps's plan was made this evening by Dr. Flick at his residence, 736 Pine Street. Pending the preparation of the plans for the institute and the purchase of the site, temporary quarters will be rented by Dr. Flick and the work in connection therewith will be begun possibly before the end of the month. All money needed will be furnished by Mr. Phipps.

The institute will be made the centre of the distribution of knowledge as to the treatment of prevention of tuberculosis in this country. The fundamental purpose of Mr. Phipps in establishing the institute is to stamp out tuberculosis. The institute will be modeled somewhat on the Pasteur Institute of Paris, but will be devoted exclusively to the study and treatment of consumption. It will consist of an administration building containing every device known to science for the study and treatment of tuberculosis. There will be pavilions with a capacity of 100 beds for the treatment of advanced cases. These cases will furnish the clinical material for the study of the disease and its treatment.

There will be also a dispensary for the treatment of walking cases of consumption, modeled upon Emile Roux's dispensary at Lille, France, of which Dr. Calmette is the director. Assistance will be given from this dispensary to the consumptive poor in their homes, and a supervision will be kept over them for the purpose of instructing them in the methods of combatting the disease, their homes will be disinfected whenever necessary, and the clothing of the extremely poor will be disinfected and washed. They will be even supplied with food of the proper kind whenever this is necessary.

Lectures will be given and conferences held. Preliminary arrangements have been made already to have the International Congress on Tuberculosis meet under the auspices of the institute in Philadelphia in 1905. The congress met in Berlin last year. It will meet in Paris next year, when it will abrogate its biennial session rule to meet in Philadelphia in 1905.

The institute will be an entirely independent charity. The buildings will cost probably between $200,000 and $300,000, and the endowment will be $1,000,000 or more to yield an income of about $40,000 a year for the institute's maintenance.

PITTSBURG'S SAD PLIGHT.

Settlement Worker Says It Is a Good Deal Dirtier Than New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Matthews, who have long been prominent in social settlement work, have recently come to Pittsburg to take charge of Kingsley House.

Mr. Matthews is now the head of that institution and Mrs. Matthews takes the arrangement and supervision of classes for girls.

Mr. Matthews has been in social settlement work on the east side of New York for the past five years. In speaking of the contrast between the conditions of poverty in New York and Pittsburg, Mr. Matthews lays much stress on the filthy condition of alleys and courts in this city, which, he says, would not be tolerated for a day in New York. The drainage in such districts in Pittsburg is in a terrible condition, while all sanitary precautions seem to be absolutely disregarded. Filth of all description lies on the street until washed away by the rain.

TWINE PLANT SHUTS DOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Oshkosh plant of the American Grass Twine Company has suspended operations for na indefinite period. The other plants, it is said, will close. M. F. White, the manager, says the company is solvent, and that there is no possibility of a receivership. Persons formerly employed in the plant, some of them in responsible capacities, are seeking employment elsewhere, and say that the managers have informed them that the plant may not resume work for some time.

The headquarters of the American Grass Twine Company are in St. Paul. Its authorized capital is $15,000,000; outstanding capital, $15,000,000. The Oshkosh plant is the first one built by this big concern, although the Superior plant was started a short time later. From 240 to 250 employes were engaged, and of the number about 140 were girls and women. They earned good wages.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES BURNED.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Jan. 9.—The Colonial house, ancient grist mill, and barn, comprising the Curzon estate, widely known for their antiquity and as subjects for artists, were burned to the ground today. For many years the place has been famous and artists from all parts of the country have visited it on account of the opportunities which it offered for study and sketching.

The site is about five miles from the centre of Newburyport. The property was owned by J. P. Marquand of New York and occupied by Miss Mary Marquand and Miss Mary R. Curzon. Both of the ladies escaped danger, but lost their personal effects. The loss is $7,500.

$300,000 FIRE IN LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 9.—One of the most disastrous fires in the history of this city occurred to-day in the immense plant of the McClary Manufacturing Company. About 5 o'clock a boy working in the stamping department struck a match to light the gas. He dropped the burning match and it fell into a vat of oil. With a report like a cannon the oil went up in a sheet of flame and spread on the ceiling of the room on the first floor. About five hundred men, women, and boys were in the building. There was a rush for the elevator and the stairs, and, in a terrible crush, they reached the street, hatless and coatless, but none seriously injured. The fire burned furiously for hours, the firemen being utterly unable to cope with the flames. The net results of the fire are 300 men out of employment and a loss of $300,000.

Gentleman, 34, wishes position in mercantile or financial house, or will join another to start a new business. Can furnish $7,000, and highest references; 18 years' experience in plumbers' supplies. Address E., Box 177 Times Office.—Adv.

An Appeal to the Ladies!
The services of the ladies' maid on the Pennsylvania Special, in connection with the palatial appointments of the train, commend themselves.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DOES NOT WANT MORMON APOSTLE IN SENATE.

Senator Kearns in the Name of Messrs. Roosevelt and Hanna Asked Reed Smoot to Withdraw.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 9.—According to United States Senator Thomas Kearns, President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna have intervened in the Utah Senatorial situation to prevent the election of Apostle Reed Smoot.

The apostle to-night gave out a statement declaring that he was still in the race despite the attitude of the President.

His supporters have rallied around him, and there is every indication that he will be elected.

Public knowledge of this development came through an interview with Senator Thomas Kearns of Utah, sent here by wire to-day.

"About the middle of last month," Senator Kearns is quoted as saying, "I was called into consultation here by some distinguished Republicans, among them Senator Hanna of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Later the subject of discussion of the conference was broached to me by President Roosevelt, and when I went to Salt Lake City to spend the holidays with my family I bore a message from President Roosevelt and Chairman Hanna to Mr. Reed Smoot.

The message was to the effect that there was no objection to Mr. Smoot personally or his religious faith, but that the election of an apostle would arouse opposition and inject an unfortunate question into National politics and create unfavorable comment.

"It was stated that the members of the Mormon Church being in the majority in the Legislature, would naturally desire and wer fully entitled to select one of their choice, and it was urged that some one other than an apostle be chosen.

"President Roosevelt requested me to state in the manner I am now stating it that he very much hoped no apostle would be elected. He based his expression and interest on the firm belief that the selection of any apostle would arouse bitter feeling and do irretrievable injury to the best interests of Utah."

HIT TARGET AT THREE MILES.

Remarkable Accuracy with 12-Inch Gun at Moving Object Off San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Extraordinary accuracy in marksmanship has cut short the heavy gun practice at the Presidio, the Government reservation.

The 12-inch guns were to be brought into play, and the target was a wooden structure, pyramidal in shape, about twelve feet long at each base line and about eight feet high. It was towed oceanward by a tug with a long towline and while moving at seven miles an hour was to be fired on.

When the target was about three miles from shore and under tow it appeared to be about the size of a man's hand. It was then that Corp. Regan fired a 12-inch gun. The shot struck about eight yards astern of the moving mark.

Carefully Regan aimed the second missile, and scarcely had the roar of the discharge ceased when the target disappeared. The shot had hit "the enemy" amidships and shattered it into splinters.

LEGISLATORS RETURN PASSES.

Montana Statesmen Resent Curtailing of Time Limit from a Year to Sixty Days.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 9.—Radical indeed was the action of the members of the House to-day when sixty-one of the seventy-two members decided to return the passes furnished them Thursday by the Northern Pacific Railway Company through its local counsel.

The principal reason for this unprecedented move was because the passes were limited to sixty days instead of one year as heretofore. To a large majority of the members the passes would be of no benefit whatever as their attendance in Helena for the next sixty days is compulsory.

The delegations from Northern and Southern Montana make use of roads other than the Northern Pacific in reaching the capital, while many of those from other sections will stay here until the session ends.

The passes were collected and returned to the counsel with the thanks of the recipients, but at the same time the joint letter contained an intimation that while annual passes might have met with a different fate, those good for the period of the session only were not desired.

HAD INTRUDER AT HER MERCY.

Mrs. David Harris, wife of a Seventh Avenue clothing merchant, was sitting in the kitchen of her apartment on the second floor of 208 West Thirty-seventh Street last night when she heard some one at the parlor door. Opening the kitchen door softly Mrs. Harris saw a man trying to pry open the parlor door with a chisel. She ran down the hall and before the man had time to realize what was happening had seized him by the coat collar and flung him to the floor.

"Trying to break in my house, are you!" she exclaimed.

The man struggled to get free, but Mrs. Harris said:

"You can't get away from me, I've got you right."

The struggle attracted other persons in the house and a little boy was sent for Mr. Harris. He arrived a few minutes later, out of breath, to find the intruder at the mercy of his wife, who had him pinned to the floor. Harris turned the man over to Policeman Biggart of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Biggart took him to the station house, where he was locked up charged with attempted burglary. He said he was Harry Brietstein, twenty-five years old, a salesman, of 229 West Thirty-fifth Street.

PROFIT-SHARING PLAN FAILS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—Official announcement is made to-day of the withdrawal by the American Window Glass Company of the 5,000 shares of common stock given to the Window Glass Workers' Association under certain conditions early in 1900. This was one of the first profit-sharing propositions made to the workmen by large corporations and under it the participants were not asked to invest any money, the only requirement being that the workers assist the company in operating its plants to nearly their capacity. The workers' organization was to have representation on the board and the stock which was turned over to the association at $30 per share, was to be paid out of the dividends.

The American Window Glass Company owns factories with a capacity of 1,700 pots and has been able to operate only about 1,000 during the past three years, on account of the inability of the workers' organization to supply skilled workmen, many of the workers being employed in independent factories.

Florida Hotels Now Open.
Tampa Bay Hotel and those of the East Coast are now open. All reached quicker and with more comfort in the Seaboard Florida Limited. Compartment cars, drawing room, sleeping cars, observation, and dining cars. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. daily, arrive Jacksonville 1:20 and St. Augustine 2:30 the next afternoon. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Here's to Scotland, the home of Bobby Burns, Annie Laurie, and Dewar's Scotch whisky.—Adv.

TEN BURGLARIES IN BLOCK OF MILLIONAIRES

Committed in Quick Succession Despite Extra Guards.

Residents of 56th and 57

JEROME'S INFORMER AGAINST CANFIELD

Is Under Indictment for Conducting a Gambling House.

Records Show Canfield Was Committed to Providence Jail as a Common Gambler, District Attorney Says.

According to excellent authority the gambler who gave District Attorney Jerome the evidence against Richard A. Canfield's house on East Forty-fourth Street is George Clark. He is under indictment for maintaining a gambling house on West Forty-third Street, and the place was raided by Mr. Jerome before his election as District Attorney and when he was connected with the Committee of Fifteen.

George Clark is about fifty-five years old, small of stature, and well known to the gambling fraternity. Some time ago he conducted a gambling house on Twenty-seventh Street. Then he moved to Thirtieth Street, and later to West Forty-third Street, where he was raided. Al. Smith, a well informed sporting man said last night that he was advised more than a week ago of Clark's intention to "squeal."

One of the house detectives at the Waldorf-Astoria said that he knew Clark well, and had been compelled to refuse him admittance to the house and to order him out when he found him on the premises. It was Clark's custom, he said, to visit hotels dressed in the height of fashion, and he almost invariably carried a dress suit case containing a gambling outfit. He would meet strangers and escort them to his own or some near by house and induce them to play.

Some of the most prominent members of the gambling fraternity ridiculed the idea that there were any "crooked" games at Canfield's. The consensus of opinion among them was that little or no faro was played there and that the percentage in favor of the gambler in a roulette game was large enough to make a recourse to fraud not only unnecessary, but dangerous.

"Of course there are expert professional gamblers," said one, "but there are also expert players, and fraud could easily be detected. Anything a gambling house is looking for business, and after making a heavy investment it would be idiocy on his part to sink all of it and drive away all custom by resorting to fraud. There are crooked games here, but it is only in places where the stakes are small. Where the high rollers go it is all nonsense to say that any attempt is made to fleece them."

Opinions differed as to the motive which prompted Clark to testify. None believed he did it for a money consideration. Some attributed it to a desire for revenge against Canfield for a real or fancied wrong, but the prevailing idea was that Clark, being under indictment and having skipped his bail, was seeking immunity from prosecution. He could not be found at any of his accustomed haunts last night.

WHAT CANFIELD'S COUNSEL SAYS.

John Delahunty, one of the counsel for Mr. Canfield, last night gave out a statement in which, after denying that Canfield is the owner of the house 5 East Forty-fourth Street, he says:

"Mr. Jerome's informer has been a notorious so-called crooked gambler for many years. In fact, this is his reputation that he never was connected with a honest gambling game in his life. To be more specific, he ran a gambling house in 144 West Forty-third Street near Sixth Avenue up to or about October or November, 1901. The place was raided by Mr. Jerome and one of his troops when he was a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. While the raiders were in the house they found and carried away with them several deal boxes, used for the purpose of dealing brace faro.

"This man was arrested and admitted to bail. Between the time of his arrest and the time set for his examination he fled the town and was said to have spent some time in the City of Philadelphia. Later he returned, and since then no effort appears to have been made to prosecute him on the charge of conducting a gambling house. And, what seems to be even more remarkable is that this man, supposed to be under the protection of the District Attorney of the County of New York, is, according to common report, conducting a gambling house in Thirtieth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. The man plays. I am told, for the same success as he says were robbed in Mr. Canfield's house by ingratiating himself into the acquaintance of wealthy patrons of the fashionable hotels between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets.

"It may comfort and soothe Mr. Jerome to be informed that this man has never, in all the course of his disturbing and checkered career, set foot inside the house 5 East Forty-fourth Street. Moreover, Mr. Canfield never spoke to the man in his life, and I doubt if he knows him by sight. He never had any relations, direct or indirect, with Richard A. Canfield in New York, Saratoga, or elsewhere."

District Attorney Jerome said in reply to Mr. Delahunty's statement:

"Unwilling as I am to comment upon the statement of a person certificated to be truthful and careful by a Justice of the Supreme Court, as Mr. Delahunty has been, I notice that he does not deny that Reamy and Harrington, the dealers mentioned in the morning papers, were employed by Mr. Canfield, and I don't see how he can challenge him to deny, that Harrington came from Providence, and that the gambling apparatus used at 5 East Forty-fourth Street came from a firm of manufacturers in that city whose reputation is well known to the gambling fraternity.

"I also notice that he does not affirm that Mr. Canfield does not control the house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, and has always paid the wages of the servants and other running expenses with money drawn from the Bank of the Metropolis by Mr. Bucklin.

"I also notice that he does not deny that suits have been brought in the name of Mr. Canfield or his assignee with his knowledge and advice which have turned out to be debts incurred in gambling where money was played for in the premises controlled by Mr. Canfield.

"It would be interesting to have Mr. Delahunty, who has been certified to be a truthful and careful person present throughout, to explain where the gambling paraphernalia came from which was taken in the raid or what this large amount of gambling paraphernalia had to do in the home of a client of Mr. Delahunty's other than Canfield. Or is it possible that Mr. Delahunty has other clients interested in gambling? And it would also be interesting if he would explain why Mr. Canfield lived in the house of this other client, and who was this client?"

Regarding the gambler Clark, Mr. Jerome said he was a fugitive from justice for whom a warrant was out. He intimated that Mr. Delahunty would have a surprise when he learned the identity of the gambler from whom he obtained his information, but declined to divulge his identity.

District Attorney Jerome announced that he had received a letter from Frank A. Matthews, Chief of Police of Providence, which stated that Richard A. Canfield, on July 17, 1885, had been committed to the Providence Jail as a common gambler. When asked whether in view of the information it contained he would take steps to have Mr. Canfield indicted for a second offense, he said he would have to look up the law first to ascertain whether the crime committed by the gambler in Rhode Island would amount to a felony in this State.

QUESTION OF EXTRADITION.

Canfield is now in London, where he went shortly after the secret proceedings against him were begun by District Attorney Jerome. Mr. Jerome in reply to a question said that Mr. Canfield could not be extradited from any European country for gambling.

While Mr. Jerome has not the slightest hope that Canfield will return voluntarily to this country while he is District Attorney, it was suggested that there might be another method by which to secure the presence of Mr Canfield here when he is wanted. If District Attorney Jerome, in view of the information in his possession regarding the "crooked" games carried on in the Canfield establishment, could get some person to make a criminal complaint against him then he might possibly be extradited from Great Britain, at least, and brought to this country to be tried on that complaint.

Mr. Jerome said that "brace" games had been dealt in Canfield's place for more than three years and that the four crooked dealers referred to in the gambler's confession during that time had been employed there twelve months out of the year.

"A man whom I know was in the house one night," he added, "and looked into one of the private rooms where he saw a roulette game in progress and a man playing heavy stakes. A false number was given the player, who, of course, lost and my informant had to warn the keeper before a fair game was accorded the victim. I have a list of about twenty-five crooked dealers employed in gambling houses in New York."

Mr. Jerome said that no faro boxes had been found in the raid on Canfield's, but that he considered this fact more significant than if boxes really had been found. "We found some roulette wheels," he said, "but I have not yet examined them as they are at Police Headquarters."

The District Attorney declared that he had a number of witnesses against Canfield, but declined to say when he would lay the case before the Grand Jury.

One of the discoveries made yesterday was that very little open gambling is going on, and that the former employes of several resorts in the Tenderloin District are now engaged in Albany, Detroit, Hot Springs, Ark., and other places.

MR. ODELL ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Suggestion of a Stable Code on Exemptions Said to Have Been Made by the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day decided to defer until Jan. 30, when a meeting will be held in New York City, all action on the request of Secretary of State O'Brien and Controller Miller for the exemption from competitive examination of six important positions in their department.

It is reported here to-night that the commission to-day discussed at length the whole question of adding offices to the exempt class.

It is said that Gov. Odell suggested the desirability of codifying and simplifying once for all the civil service rules so as to avoid continued requests to add this office and that to the exempt class; in a word, to make the system fully automatic.

The commission finally disposed of any doubt that the Erie County pay rolls must be certified by it.

Several amendments to the New York City civil service rules were approved. Rule 43 was changed so that it conforms to the charter governing reinstatements. It provides that no person who has held a place upon the preferred eligible list under the charter shall be eligible for reinstatement for any period.

The board suspended so far as it applies to the next examination for patrolmen in the Police Department the rule providing that no person who has entered an examination for a position in the classified service and failed therein shall be admitted within nine months to a new examination for the same position.

The two Chaplains in Bellevue and allied hospitals are exempted from examination.

BANK TAX AMENDMENT.

State Controller Miller Regards the Present Law Relating to Savings Institutions Inequitable.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—State Controller Miller, it is understood, will recommend to the Legislature an amendment to the tax of the surplus and the undivided earnings of the savings banks, which is found to bear more heavily on small banks than large, so that the burden shall fall equally on all banks.

The tax now is 1 per cent., and is assessed upon the par value of the surplus. As the actual or market value of securities varies widely, a tax on the par value is held to be inequitable. The experience of the Tax Bureau is that large banks, being able to invest in securities with a market value far above par, are less burdened by the tax than the small banks, which are often compelled to invest in securities of a comparatively low value.

This condition, the Controller thinks, could be remedied by assessing the tax on the market value of the securities and lowering the rate so that it shall not increase the tax the banks are now paying.

KIPLING LOSES HIS SUIT.

Rudyard Kipling has lost his suit for alleged infringement of copyright and trademark and unfair competition against G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The action was founded largely on the device of an elephant's head within a circle which appeared on the cover of a limited number of sets of the "Brushwood Edition" of Kipling, brought out by the Putnams three years ago. That edition was made up largely from unbound sheets purchased from Kipling's authorized publishers.

The decision of the court, handed down yesterday, signed by Judges Wallace, Coxe, and Townsend, sustains Judge Lacombe, before whom the case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, and is to the effect that the Putnams had a perfect right to rebind and sell the loose sheets bought from the authorized publishers, and that the use of the elephant's head, though perhaps an impropriety, was not sufficient in itself to sustain the charge of intentional deception.

"The proposition that an author can protect his writings by a trade-mark is unique, and, at first blush, somewhat startling," says the court. "It is certainly offensive to the aesthetic and poetic taste to place such poems as the 'Recessional' and 'The Last Chanty' in the same category with pills and soap, to be dealt with as so much merchandise."

The court further says that if the author expects to be protected by a trade-mark he must comply with the law, and that the records showed that the elephant's head and circle had not been registered as such until long after the present action had been started.

TRIED TO KILL A POLICEMAN.

Maniacal tendencies suddenly possessed Herbert Ignatz Spitz of 1,022 Third Avenue as he was walking past the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park yesterday afternoon, for without warning he struck Policeman Verity, who was stationed there, with a quart bottle, knocking out most of his teeth, and then, shrieking with frenzy, threw himself upon him with a long dirk in his hand, trying desperately to kill him. Verity managed to catch the knife hand of his antagonist. They fell and rolled over and over, fighting for the weapon, the policeman rapidly growing weak from loss of blood from his wounded mouth.

Policeman Andreys, also of the Central Park squad, saw the struggle from a distance, and ran to the rescue. The two subdued Spitz after a further hard battle. They struggled with him all the way to the Yorkville Police Court, and when Magistrate Crane committed him to the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue, they carried him, still howling, to the ambulance at the courthouse door and battled with him all the way to the hospital.

Spitz said he was twenty-two years old, and that he worked in a grocery at 631 Park Avenue, where his father also was employed. The bottle which he broke upon the policeman's face was filled with a borax preparation that flew over the policeman's uniform, which was badly torn in many places during the fight.

ROBBERS MURDERED PAL.

LA CROSSE, Wis. Jan. 9.—Four men who are believed to be of the gang which robbed the Burlington train at Marcus, Ill., six months ago were taken to Mount Carroll, where they will be arraigned.

It develops from the story of one of the robbers that a member of the gang was killed by their own party at the time of the hold-up. They had a secret code of signals which they were to use. The dead robber, in coming around the train, did not give the signal and was shot. He was not killed, however, for after the safe had been blown open, and the robbers unhitched the engine, they put the wounded man on board. One of the party said to him: "Can you talk yet?"

He replied, "Yes," whereupon one of the party shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

They then had a discussion as to whether to burn the body in the fire box, but decided to throw it out of the engine cab, which they did. They then abandoned the engine and got into a skiff, went across the river, buried the money and sunk the boat. Several half dollars which fell from the pile of $2,200 they secured were found in the sand.

YALE STUDENT EXONERATED.

H. V. Du Puy Had Been Accused of Manslaughter in Causing Man's Death with Automobile.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—State Attorney Williams announced this afternoon that the manslaughter case against Harry W. Du Puy of Allegheny, Penn., a Yale student, has been nolled. Du Puy was under heavy bonds on account of the death of D. Thorpe Munro, a civil engineer, who was riding a bicycle on June 19, 1902, when he collided with an automobile operated by Du Puy. Munro died several days later of the injuries he received.

Mr. Williams, in discussing the case, said that in his own opinion and that of the court, a jury would not have found Du Puy criminally responsible in the matter, the circumstances of the accident being considered.

READY FOR THE OPERATORS

Non-Union Miners Close Their Case Before Commission.

Gen. Gobin, Who Headed Troops in Coalfields, Testifies That State of Lawlessness Existed—Chairman Gray Ill.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—After occupying eight days, during which time they presented about 150 witnesses, the non-union men, who are a party to the arbitration agreement, closed their case to-day before the Coal Strike Commission.

The coal companies will open their case to-morrow, and, according to the plans of the operators, the companies will present their case in the order of the geographical location of their mines. The Delaware and Hudson Company, whose colleries are furthest north, will first present its witnesses, and the others will follow, concluding with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is in the southern part of the coal fields.

The principal witness before the commission to-day was Lieut.-Gov. J. P. S. Gobin, senior Brigadier General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Gen. Gobin was in command of the Third Brigade during the time the troops were on duty in the hard coal fields. He was on the stand three hours and a half, and during most of this time was engaged in a recital of the conditions as he found them in the territory he covered. He was on duty from July 30 until about Nov. 1 or 2.

The witness said when he first went into the coal regions with his men, as a result of a riot at Shenandoah, he was unable for a time to get vehicles to carry his supplies, teamsters refusing to furnish them. In Shenandoah and in the Panther Creek Valley, he said, there was no civil authority at times. Committees of the union called upon him and assured him that the striking miners would give him all the assistance they could, but as far as the witness could remember they never gave him any help, nor did he ask them for any.

After his entire brigade had been called out, the General said, the situation became extremely serious in several parts of the strike territory, and he feared he could not cope with the situation if it grew worse. He so informed the Governor.

The now famous "Shoot to kill" order issued by him, after his soldiers had been attacked by stones, was touched upon by Mr. Darrow. The General said it meant every word it said, and that the issuance of the order had a most salutary effect upon the communities which his soldiers covered. It had such a good effect that it was not necessary to fire one shot. The order, he further said, did not include the shooting of women and children.

Mr. Darrow called his attention to the fact that the order did not except them, and the witness replied that his men were not engaged in fighting women and children.

There was considerable cross fire between Mr. Darrow and the General over the right of a sentry to fire upon a man skulking about the camp of soldiers after dark. The witness finally gave it as his judgment that a sentry has a right to shoot in guarding the men in camp. This discussion was brought about by Mr. Darrow reading a communication from the late Col. Theodore F. Hoffman of the Eighth Regiment to the Brigadier General, in which he reported that a sentry fired on a man who was skulking around the camp at night, and in which the Colonel added that he regretted there was no result to the sentry's shooting. In the sparring that followed this, Gen. Gobin, who is a lawyer, would not approve or condemn the sentiment expressed by Col. Hoffman. The latter died from pneumonia while on duty in the coal fields.

Just before the cross-examination was concluded Mr. Darrow wanted to know if he ever met certain coal operators. He was asked by Commissioner Watkins the object of his question, and Mr. Darrow replied "to show that his relations with the coal companies were much more friendly to the operators than to the workers."

"That is not true," warmly replied the General, and the discussion was stopped there.

Among the witnesses called were two who testified to certain statements made by William H. Dettrey, who was yesterday at Hazleton elected President of District No. 7 of the Miners' Union, in place of Thomas Duffy. One of them said that Dettrey in his presence after the strike remarked that anybody who had worked during the strike should have his throat cut. The other declared that Dettrey, while meeting of a certain local union made a speech in which he said that all men caught working should be given a "good thumping."

The evidence of the 150 witnesses called by the lawyers for the non-union men since they opened their case related almost wholly to their personal experiences and to the conditions prevailing in the strike-affected territory as regards lawlessness. The lawyers for the non-union men, in the early proceedings of the commission at Scranton, filed a statement with the arbitrators on behalf of 2,000 non-union mine workers, asking among other things for a 20 per cent. increase in wages, insisting upon the right to work such hours as they chose, and protesting against any agreement being entered into between the Miners' Union and the coal companies which would interfere with the interests of the non-union men. The miners made the charge before the commission that the lawyers for the non-union men do not really represent them, but, on the other hand, are employed by the coal companies.

The Rev. Carl Hauser, a Lutheran Slovak minister of Freeland, testified that when he was called upon to officiate at the funeral of a non-union man in the Panther Creek Valley he experienced the greatest difficulty in securing pallbearers. When the body was taken from the house, the Rev. Mr. Hauser said the strikers yelled "scab" and spat upon the coffin. Some of them made such remarks as "It's a shame to bury a 'scab,' throw him to the dogs."

Chairman Gray and Commissioner Wright were both absent from the sessions to-day. Judge Gray was slightly ill and Col. Wright had business to attend to in Washington. In the Chairman's absence, Gen. Wilson presided.

CHICAGO DEALERS SUSPECTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—A special Grand Jury will meet in Chicago to-morrow to investigate the alleged conspiracy between certain coal operators, railroads, and coal dealers to increase the price of coal on the Chicago market.

Attorney General Hamlin left to-night for Chicago and will lead the investigation. He took with him evidence which, he says, will show that a conspiracy exists, and the whole matter will be thoroughly investigated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The State's Attorney, in the course of his petition to Judge McEwen for a special Grand Jury, says:

"From credible information brought to him, the State's Attorney has reason to believe that there exists among certain owners and operators of coal mines and certain dealers in bituminous coal doing business in Cook County, a combination to do an illegal act, injurious to the public trade, and to prevent competition in the sale and delivery of such coal in the county and to regulate and fix the price thereof, and that such a combination has been entered into and exists to fix and limit the amount and quantity of such products as are minded in this State, and also such as are mined and produced elsewhere and brought into the county for consumption, and to regulate and fix the price thereof.

"It is a matter of general information that at the present time great quantities of such products have been brought into the county for sale and consumption, and that the same is sold only at exorbitant prices, so much beyond the cost of production and transportation that such owners, operators, and dealers receive unreasonable profits and the consumers are required to pay exorbitant prices; that by reason of such combination and the withholding of sales thereunder to obtain such prices, great distress and suffering prevail among the poor in the community, who are unable to pay such prices for such necessities, and great hardships exist among the different lines of industry requiring a continuous supply of such products to carry on their business, by reason of the pretended inability of operators, owners, and dealers to supply the demand at the ordinary market prices."

The order for a special Grand Jury followed quickly. Judge Gowen stating that, in the opinion of the court, public justice required such action.

New Haven Woman Killed in Runaway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9.—By a runaway accident here to-day, Mrs. Walter L. Brockett, formerly Miss Linnie Belle Kay, a well-known elocutionist, was instantly killed, and her son, David, aged four, received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Mrs. Brockett was thirty years old.

COLONIAL WARS SOCIETY DINES

Hamilton W. Mabie Tells of the Trials of Hunting Ancestors—Mr. Bangs's Original Poem.

The eleventh annual dinner of the New York Society of Colonial Wars was held at Delmonico's last night. The ballroom was filled with members and guests, and the speakers' table had as its special adornments two models of old-time windmills, one placed at each end. The toastmaster was James W. Beekman, Governor of the society, who acted in the absence of Frederic De Peyster, the Governor General. Rear Admiral Barker, the first speaker, talked about the United States Navy. Then came Hamilton W. Mabie, whose subject was "Our Ancestors and Ourselves."

No pursuit, said Mr. Mabie, was so diverse as the hunt for ancestors. The man with many distinguished progenitors was hard to bear, but he of the one ancestor was much worse. The latter was like the drunken man who started to walk through a park that had a single tree. After running into the tree once, the man veered off and walked about for a time, and then he ran into the tree again. At last he sat down, placed his hands over his eyes, and wept bitterly, crying:

"Alas for me, I have become lost in an impenetrable forest!"

Having covered the general subject of ancestors, Mr. Mabie came down to the last part of his toast. People of the present day, he said, were making "contemporary ancestors," starting families. The first thing a founder of "contemporary ancestor" had to do, he explained, was to forget certain things—to lose his memory. He must forget many of his relatives; if he ever dealt in collars and cuffs, he must forget that; he must cease to remember particular classes of former associates, and, even though not great himself, he must know the great. He must become impressed with an idea that American life was lacking in distinction; that there was more to be desired in something foreign.

"But I say," continued the speaker, "that good blood is not less common in America than in England or France or Italy."

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, talking about "Church and State," recalled that Bishop Brooks once said the English people had shown their dullness in not recognizing that they could get along without a union of religious and political governments. And yet it had been proven that a religion flourished better in a country where there was no such union. That fact, declared Mr. Grant, had been recognized by the Pope, who changed his views on the subject after witnessing the prosperity of his Church in the United States.

"The Colonial Dames" was the toast assigned to John Kendrick Bangs. He said he was unfit to respond, as he had been unfit when recently asked to talk about Columbia University. In the former case he was the wrong man, because he was the man who got a degree from Columbia with least labor. His father told "old Van Am" that he, John, must get a diploma if he had to stay at Columbia for 150 years.

"And it was then," added Mr. Bangs, "that 'old Van Am' told Murray Butler to establish a two years' course."

Not being able to "reduce the Colonial Dames to prose," Mr. Bangs said he would talk about them in verse, and read an original poem, the last few lines of which follow:

So brothers and sisters to-night let us sing
With cheers that shall echo till rafters shall ring
The praises of her whose heart was as strong
As his who went forth to do battle with wrong;
Whose wounds were as deep as the cut of the blade,
But silently hid in a heart undismayed,
Whose struggles and trials no history tells,
About whom no poet has woven his spells;
The Mothers, the Sisters, the Sweethearts by scores
Who helped us to win our Colonial wars;
Whose courage gave heart to the men of the fray,
Who held back their tears and drove weakness away;
Who fired ambition and put thought of self
Away on some uttermost hiddenmost shelf;
A toast to her memory living in you,
Her sons and her daughters, drink deep and sing true;
To the warp of your strength and the woof of your name,
The strong-souled, great-minded Colonial Dame.

Paul Dana talked about the New York of past and present and William H. McElroy's subject was "Our Guests."

MILLIONAIRES FOR JURIES.

H. C. Frick and Many Other Wealthy Men in Allegheny County (Penn.) Panel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—An unusual number of Pittsburg's millionaires will be doing jury service for Allegheny County at $2.50 per day. There are always some few millionaires in the wheel, but this year is an exception in that there is an unusual number, due principally to Judge J. Albert Evans's desire to have a better class of jurors.

Some of these men are bitterly opposed to jury service, but Judge Evans says he will have them in court when needed. The wheel has been filled by Judge Evans, Sheriff William C. McKinley, and Jury Commissioner D. J. McCarthy, and W. J. Steen. It contains 4,000 names, but between 200 and 500 will never be taken out.

Among those on the list are B. F. Jones, H. C. Frick, Robert Pitcairn, Murry A. Verner, Charles D. McLean, James T. Armstrong, James J. Turner, Henry A. Laughlin, Charles D. Callery, A. W. Mellon, Harry Darlington, Col. J. M. Shoonmaker, E. H. Utley, John B. Jackson, James W. Scully, and Charles Lockhart.

COAL'S ROUNDABOUT TRIP.

Pittsburg Product, Which Was Shipped to the Gulf, Is Reshipped to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—Pittsburg coal that has gone down the rivers to the Gulf has been sold there to be loaded for the long trip around the Atlantic coast for consumption in Boston.

The coal making this exceptional trip was produced by the People's Coal Company, and reaching New Orleans was sold at $4.25 a ton, in quantity sufficient for the cargo of a big ocean freighter. Thus it gets to Boston harbor cheaper than it could be carried by the far shorter rail route to New England. In Boston harbor it is worth $10 a ton.

An agent of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, who was in Pittsburg a few days ago, said that his company is getting $3 for its contract coal, where last Spring the same coal brought $1.60 a ton. The local market at Atlanta, Ga., is clamoring for bituminous coal at $5 a ton, which was available last Spring at $3.

For its coke this company is getting $6 a ton at the ovens. Such prices and higher are being paid for Connelsville coke ready for shipment from the ovens by the consumers who have not covered themselves by contracts.

STEAMSHIPS IN GALES.

The White Star liner Germanic, which sailed from Liverpool on Dec. 31, and was due to arrive here on Thursday, was not sighted off Fire Island until 6:10 last night. She reached the bar at 8:14, and reported having had strong westerly gales, with heavy head seas throughout the passage. The Germanic has 45 cabin and 101 steerage passengers.

The Georgic, a freight steamship of the White Star Line, sailed from Liverpool on Dec. 26, and she should have been here on Tuesday, and the Main of the North German Lloyd Line was due on Wednesday. Neither was sighted last night. The only transatlantic steamship to arrive yesterday was the Anchor Line's Furnessia. She came in ice-clad and reported a stormy voyage of thirteen days.

MONEY FLOWS TO CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Money is beginning to flow back to Chicago from the West at the rate of $650,000 per day. The movement began ten days ago, and in the period that has elapsed since it is estimated that more than $5,000,000 has found its way here from country banks and merchants. This is the return flow of currency which began leaving Chicago in September at the rate of $500,000 a day.

At the Commercial Bank the return of funds is relatively heavy, averaging $300,000 a day. President Eckels said of the situation: "Money undoubtedly is working easier, but I am not expecting a flood of country funds. I believe that in February country deposits will build up and be probably as large as they were this time a year ago."

CASTRO PLEASES ALLIES

His Reply Entirely Acceptable to Great Britain.

Discussion of the Proposal to End the Blockade of Venezuelan Forts Now Under Way.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—President Castro's reply to the powers accepting the arbitration conditions of the allies was delivered to the Foreign Office this afternoon by Craig Wadsworth, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy. Mr. White, the Chargé d'Affaires, is ill and has been in the country most of the week.

The reply is regarded as having much more finality than expected and as definitely settling the submission of all the difficulties to arbitration.

It was said at the Foreign Office that President Castro's reply was entirely acceptable to Great Britain.

The question of the time for raising the blockade of the Venezuelan coast has not been decided but is now being discussed between London and Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—President Castro's acceptance of the arbitration conditions of the allied powers was received to-day at the Foreign Office here, where it is regarded as being a long step toward a settlement of the questions in dispute.

The Foreign Office is strengthened in the hope that most of the points will be arranged amicably during the preliminary discussion at Washington before reaching The Hague Arbitration Court.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—In view of the events in Venezuela the Dutch cruiser Holland has been ordered to remain in West Indian waters and the battleship De Ruyter is proceeding to Curacao.

CASTRO RECAPTURES A PORT.

Venezuelan Government Forces Take Tucacas, Where Arms Have Been Received by the Rebels.

CARACAS, Jan. 9.—The port of Tucacas was reoccupied yesterday by forces of the Venezuelan Government after a fight with the revolutionists of one hour's duration. Tucacas, which is about forty miles northwest of Puerto Cabello, has been occupied for the last four months by the revolutionists. It has lately been the point where much of the goods and ammunition smuggled over from the Island of Curacao have been landed.

The revolutionists succeeded in holding the English railroad running out of Tucacas for five hours; at the end of that time the Government forces occupied the line.

The Government is most active in pursuing the rebels. Another engagement has taken place near Coro, and resulted in the rout of the enemy. Octavio Marquez and 150 men were taken prisoners by the Government soldiers, who also secured a quantity of rebel ammunition.

The revolutionary force under Gen. Ramos, which was defeated last Sunday near Guatire, has dispersed. The march of the rebels upon Caracas by way of Guatire has been completely checked.

The statement that France, owing to the failure of the Venezuelan Government to pay the first instalment of the claims due her, would probably join the other powers in blockading the coast is incorrect. France will not at present participate in the blockade.

The rumor that she would do so probably arose from a discussion of the fact that the convention of 1902 between France and Venezuela for the settlement of French claims incurred prior to May 23, 1899, stipulates the payment of $200,000 within one year.

As a matter of fact this period of one year is to be reckoned from the date upon which the French Minister to Venezuela presents his credentials at Caracas; the French Minister has not yet arrived here. It can be said with authority that the French colony here has asked the home government not to take aggressive action against Venezuela.

M. Quievreux, French Chargé d'Affaires in Caracas, obtained yesterday from the Venezuelan Government, without the employment of threats, the assurance that all the French claims incurred after 1898 would receive when presented the same treatment as will be accorded the claims of the allies, by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause in the treaty between France and Venezuela.

As it will be impossible to have the documents setting forth the Venezuelan case ready for delivery to United States Minister Bowen before midnight of Saturday, Mr. Bowen will not leave here for Washington before Sunday. He will sail for La Guayra on the Dolphin.

MAILS FOR VENEZUELA.

The Red D liner Maracaibo, which was to have sailed for Curacao next Saturday, will not sail, as no freight has been received.

The line, however, has a contract to carry mails, and E. C. Bliss of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, the owners of the line, said yesterday that they had made arrangements with the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company to send the mails as far as San Juan by the Coamo of that line, which will sail next Saturday. From that port the mails will be transported to Curacao by one of the company's small boats, and while the blockade is in force they will be taken thence to La Guayra by an American warship. The Red D liner Caracas sails to-day, but will only go as far as Curacao.

JEWS AS IMMIGRANTS.

Proportion of Skilled Laborers Comparatively Large, While That of Illiteracy Is Small.

In view of the agitation which is going on concerning the enactment of more stringent immigration laws, and also because of the attitude of the Immigration Commissioner at this port toward immigrants, The American Hebrew to-day says:

"The entire Jewish immigration for the four years ending June 30, 1902, was 213,965 out of a total immigration of 1,896,048. The percentage of women among the Jewish immigrants averaged 43 per cent. as against 31 per cent. of all other classes. The average percentage of Jewish children is 24 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in other classes. Nearly 33 per cent. of the Jews are rated as skilled laborers, while taking the entire immigration, including the Jews, the average skilled labor is less than 14 per cent. If from the Jewish immigration the children under fourteen years and the mothers are deducted, 60 per cent. would be a safe figure as representing the skilled labor.

"The number of immigrants debarred during 1902 was 7.67. It is true that there has been a larger number debarred during the past few months, but this has been due to the fact that, in dread of harsh legislation, transportation lines have stimulated immigration beyond its normal limit. Yet, in spite of this, the number per thousand for the past six months is only 11.55, while during 1898 the number was 17.58, and in 1899 12.18. In the month of December, when two or three shiploads of especially unsatisfactory cases arrived, the proportion was larger; but for the entire month of December it was only 24.30 in the thousand. This is for the Port of New York alone."

The article also points out that the illiteracy in the total Jewish immigration is 18 per cent., while the illiteracy for the entire immigration figures out 24 per cent.

SHOT BOTH HIS EYES OUT.

Bullet Passed from Right to Left Through Would-Be Suicide's Head.

In attempting suicide last night at the Hollywood Hotel, Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Max Stern, an agent in the employ of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, shot both his eyes out with a revolver. The bullet went through his head from the right side to the left, and imbedded itself in the wall of his room. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance in a dying condition, it was said.

Mr. Bailey, proprietor of the hotel, said that Stern had lived there about a year. He did not seem to have any financial troubles, but occasionally brooded over family matters. The only relative that Mr. Bailey knew of, he said, was a cousin named Mox Rosenstein, who lived somewhere on East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

G. H. Mumm & Co.

Extra Dry

CHAMPAGNE

Importations for Five Years

TO JANUARY 1, 1903.

3,570,648 BOTTLES

297,554 CASES

more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

CIGAR DEALERS' APPEAL.

Resolution Concerning National Legislation to be Sent to President Roosevelt—Amendment Desired.

At a meeting of the Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association in Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, last evening, a communication that proposed National legislation was received with hearty applause and was put in the form of a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt and the Attorney General after it has been submitted to the attorney for the organization.

The resolution is to the effect that the last paragraph of Section 10 of the Internal Revenue act of July 24, 1897, be re-enacted, with an amendment. The paragraph reads:

None of the packages of smoking tobacco and fine cut chewing tobacco and cigarettes prescribed by law shall be permitted to have packed in or attached to, or connected with them, any article or thing whatsoever other than the manufacturer's wrappers and labels, the internal revenue stamp, and the tobacco, or cigarettes, respectively, put up therein, which are or may be required to be paid under the internal revenue laws; nor shall there be affixed to or branded, stamped, marked, written, or printed upon such packages or their contents any promise or offer of, or any order, or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium, payment, or reward.

The amendment to be asked for is that after the word cigarettes the words "cigars, plug tobacco, and snuff" be added, with further provisions for adequate penalties.

A communication from the National headquarters of the retailers in Chicago urged independent employers to make a manifest to their men that, if they patronize the trust, they are jeopardizing their own livelihood. It was declared that the agitation in Chicago and other cities has materially decreased the output of the trust.

It was announced that application had been made for the incorporation of the association under the laws of New York. A committee of three was appointed to attend the meeting of the National body in Chicago to see if the New York body could work in harmony with the bodies of other cities.

Robert E. Lane of the Executive Committee said that he had asked Gen. Burnett, United States District Attorney, whether the sending of coupons through the mails was not in opposition to the anti-lottery laws and that the reply was that it was, but the District Attorney's office had done nothing about it. H. Silverstone, T. H. Donegan, and B. Frumkus were appointed a committee to visit Gen. Burnett and ask why the trust could disobey the laws. They will also bring the question up before the Post Office authorities.

The officers elected are: Sidney J. Freeman, President; William St. John, Vice President; Julius Blankenstein, Treasurer; Julius Kamsler, Secretary, and W. G. Cresswell, Financial Secretary.

MARKET SITE PLAYGROUNDS.

Board of Estimate Authorizes Use of Four—Jefferson Park Bids Opened.

Controller Grout yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate a request of the Outdoor League, asking for the use of the sites of Union, Catherine, Clinton, and Tompkins Markets as playgrounds. Controller Grout said that he favored an appropriation of $250,000 for playgrounds, and in his report he recites at length the request made by R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, for the appropriations for playgrounds. Mr. Grout, speaking of the old markets, said:

"The engineer of the department reported that the site of Centre Market was peculiarly well adapted for a new police headquarters, and that should such disposition be made of it, then the present site of headquarters, between Mulberry and Mott Streets, could be used to advantage as a playground."

The Board of Estimate gave authority, and the matter of the cost will be considered when further reports are made as to the locations of the playgrounds.

Bids were opened at the Park Department yesterday for the construction of the Thomas Jefferson Park, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, First Avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the East River, and for the erection of a pavilion in the William H. Seward Park at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

For the building of Jefferson Park there were eight bidders. Bart. Dunn being the lowest, with $146,957.90, and his bid was accepted. The next lowest bidder for the work was John J. McQuade, with $161,590.50. There were thirteen bidders for the pavilion. The work was awarded to Thomas Cockerell & Sons, whose bid was $78,000. The next lowest were Tolmie & Kerr, who bid $82,687.

POLICEMAN DARING LIFE SAVER.

Rescues Several Persons from a Burning House, Then Collapses, and Is Himself Rescued by Firemen.

Policeman Gallivan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who fought off Santiago on the United States battleship Indiana, was the hero of a fire which started in the cellar of the four-story tenement, 322 East Thirty-sixth Street, near First Avenue, soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning and swept through to the roof. So quickly did the flames mount that men, women, and children composing the six families sheltered there did not attempt the stairs, but crowded out on the fire escapes where they hung screaming for help. Gallivan threw off his coat and jumped for a cigar sign before Nicholas Druir's grocery in the building. Sailor fashion he swung himself up on this to a ledge of the burning house, from which he gained the lower platform of the fire escape. First he plunged into the window on the second floor and brought out Herman Sievers, six-eight years old, who was hunting on his hands and knees amid the glare and smoke for the books of a fraternal organization of which he is an official. From the third floor he helped down Joseph

RUSSIA CHECKS FREEDOM

Police Peremptorily Forbid Press Banquet in St. Petersburg.

Fear That Assembly Would Ask for More Liberty for Writers Caused a Threat of Expulsion.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Details of an incident which shows the continued determination of the Russian Government to deny freedom to the press are given by The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg.

A committee of forty journalists and literary men was formed several weeks ago to arrange for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first Russian newspaper. They decided to give a banquet, to which all the journalists and literary men of St. Petersburg were to have been invited.

It was intimated in the notice given of the banquet that questions of a public character were to be discussed. This was interpreted as an indication that the committee wished at the banquet to secure a united expression of the desire for greater liberty for the press.

The plan was untimely and the end of the incident was that the police forbade the banquet. The Chief of the Department of the Police and the Ministry of the Interior informed four members of the committee that if the programme was carried out they would be expelled from St. Petersburg and would be ordered to reside in whatever locality the Minister might choose.

ITALY WORRIED OVER BALKANS.

Rumor in Constantinople Has It That Austrian Troops Are Being Massed for an Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Rome says that the semi-official Tribuna quotes a Constantinople rumor to the effect that Russia and Austria have come to an understanding in regard to the situation in the Balkans whereby Austria is to have a free hand on its eastern boundaries.

The rumor further has it that Austrian troops are being massed in Bosnia and that at the first opportunity they will enter Sandjak and Novi Bazar and occupy definitely the sphere of interest assigned to Austria by the Berlin treaty.

The Tribuna says that Italy came out of the Berlin Congress with clean hands and has a better reason than any other nation to safeguard her interests in the future.

The correspondent adds that the Lamsdorff-Galuchowski conference at Vienna evidently made the Italian Government very uneasy, but it is difficult to imagine any good that might accrue from openly making the fact manifest.

FRENCHMEN IN AMIABLE MOOD.

No Attempt to Stir Up Trouble Between Great Britain and Russia Over the Dardenelles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Neither in political circles nor in the press, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is there evidence that the question of the passage of four unarmed Russian torpedo boat destroyers through the Dardanelles is regarded as likely to produce any serious international difficulty.

There is no trace of a systematic tendency to find Great Britain in the wrong, which in some years too largely characterized French criticism on almost every diplomatic incident in which Great Britain was concerned.

In this instance the case has been argued in political circles and in the press in a fair spirit and apparently with a wish on all sides to avoid anything which might add venom to a dispute in which France is less immediately concerned than Great Britain and Russia.

GERMAN MINISTER FOR CUBA.

Provision in the Foreign Estimates for a Legation at Havana.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The German foreign estimates published last evening contain a provision for 32,500 marks for the transformation of the Havana Consulate into a legation, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

It is officially stated that as the new Cuban republic is recognized as an independent political entity it seems advisable to intrust Germany's important commercial interests in Cuba to a diplomatist.

AFRICAN FINANCIER STRICKEN.

Alfred Beit Was Reported to be Dying, but Has Improved.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 9.—Alfred Beit, the well-known South African financier, has had an apoplectic stroke at Johannesburg and is reported to be dying.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. of this city confirmed the announcement from Cape Town of the serious illness of Mr. Beit, but said that the latest reports received regarding his condition were more reassuring.

VENETIAN PALACE IN DANGER.

Cracks Appear in Arches of the Procuratie Vecchie.

VENICE, Jan. 9.—Cracks have appeared in the arches of the Procuratie Vecchie, on the Plaza of St. Mark. Investigation shows that a portion of the façade has become detached and that immediate and extensive repairs are necessary to preserve these historic Venetian structures.

The palaces on the north and south sides of the Plaza of St. Mark were at one time the residences of the nine "Procurators," the highest officials in the Venetian Republic after the Doges. The Procuratie Vecchie, or north wing, were erected in 1496-1520.

URUGUAY SEIZES ITALIAN BARK.

Captain Protests, but No International Complication Is Feared.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 9.—The Italian bark Maria Madre has been seized by the civil authorities here at the suit of a German firm.

Her captain refused to recognize the right of seizure and demanded the immediate release of his vessel. This, it is expected, will be granted after an inventory has been taken.

It is not anticipated that the incident will lead to serious complications. The Government officials and the Italian Legation have reached an agreement permitting the captain and crew of the Maria Madre to remain on board during the embargo.

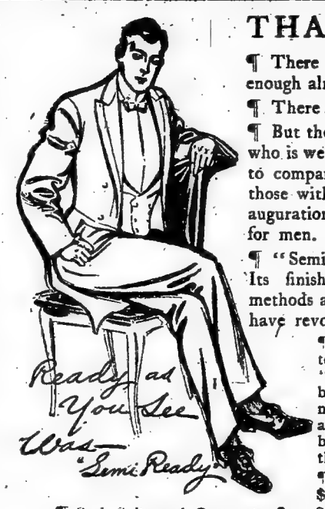

THAT EASY GRACE

¶ There are ready-made clothing stores enough already.

¶ There are high-priced tailors to spare.

¶ But the easy grace characteristic of a man who is well dressed and knows it, was possible to comparatively few men in New York—those with elastic pocketbooks—till the inauguration here of "Semi-ready" clothes for men.

¶ "Semi-ready" amounts to a discovery. Its finished-to-order and quick delivery methods along with patent wardrobe system, have revolutionized the problem of clothes.

¶ Nothing short of highest grade custom-made excellence has any place in a "Semi-ready" Wardrobe. Money can't buy better workmanship. Whether the need is for evening, informal or business apparel, expect all you have got from the best tailor and expect to pay about half that tailor's price.

¶ Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits, $40, $45, $50 and $55.

¶ Sack Suits and Overcoats, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40 and $45.

¶ This makes investigation safe—You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE,
Broadway and Eleventh Street
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
SOLE CONTROLLERS FOR NEW YORK

BOOKLET FREE

PARIS ADMIRES MME. HUMBERT

Regarded as an Actress of Great Ability—Maintains Discreet Silence as to Her Defense.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Commenting on the silence preserved by Mme. Humbert since her arrest for the great safe swindle, the Paris correspondent of The Times says that it is only natural, as there would be nothing advantageous in the premature publication of her defense.

She appears to be a born actress, only rising to her greatest efforts before a large and attentive audience. However, doubtless her voluble indignation against the money lenders and others who formerly exploited her are genuine and understandable, he remarks.

Her confidence in her ultimate rescue by the mysterious Crawfords is attributed to her immense force as an actress, which arouses the admiration of the Parisians, whose appreciation of genius is never affected by moral considerations.

Her trump card is expected to be the disclosure of contributions made toward the payment of the electioneering expenses of the Republicans and revelations of the sharp practices of some of her creditors.

The trial may decide whether Romain d'Aurignac and Frederick Humbert are dupes or accomplices. It will be interesting, says the correspondent, to know how the late Father Humbert regarded the Crawford inheritance. When he was alive he enjoyed a high reputation.

PATRIOTIC FESTIVAL IN ROME.

High Honors Paid to the Memory of Victor Emmanuel II. on Anniversary of His Death.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel II. was observed to-day by a pilgrimage to his tomb, in the Pantheon. The procession was two miles long, and 30,000 persons participated in it, including delegations from all the provinces and 1,000 veterans of the war of independence, with whom the King, Victor Emmanuel III., shook hands. Great crowds of people witnessed the ceremony.

The city was lavishly dressed with becraped flags. The outside of the Pantheon was hung with black draperies edged with silver, and the interior of the building was covered with black hangings, having gold and silver borders, and with trophies of national flags. The tomb was flanked by two altars, on which were lighted candles. Veterans, including Gen. Surr, Aide de Camp of the late monarch, stood guard around the sarcophagus.

On reaching the Pantheon the procession filed past the King's tomb, and each delegation, headed by flags, placed wreaths on or near the sarcophagus, the standard bearers dipping their flags as the floral offerings were deposited.

A striking wreath was presented by the National Committee. It bore the words, "Padre della Patria," ("Father of the Country.") The Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, the provincial and municipal bodies, the navy and army, and the Italian communities abroad were fully represented. A detachment of Garibaldian veterans, the old soldiers displaying numerous medals, was enthusiastically cheered.

The King and Queen attended a mass celebrated at the Pantheon prior to the arrival of the procession.

BRITAIN HAS MUCH TO LEARN.

Railway Expert Declares That There Are Many Lessons in the Methods of Americans.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Philip Burtt, General Traffic Manager of the Northeastern Railroad, speaking at the Railway Institute of York yesterday relative to his recent investigation of American railroad methods, expressed general admiration of them and said he was of the opinion that British railroad men could learn much from America. At the same time, he added, the best American minds would find much to learn and admire in English railroad management.

Mr. Burtt also said that the intense keenness and enthusiasm of all Americans in their everyday work had left a lasting impression on him. He thought that while America held the record for speed, the English average express runs would be found higher than the American. Mr. Burtt cordially admired American adaptability in the use of power and ingenious labor-saving devices.

He concluded with remarking: "The English must learn to be less insular and more cosmopolitan in their ideas and realize that they have not been specially selected by Providence to be teachers of the world."

NO AGREEMENT ON MANCHURIA.

Russia, However, Will Permit Customs Co-operation in New Port.

PEKING, Jan. 9.—Negotiations between Russia and China on the subject of the Manchurian customs are believed to have ended without an agreement being reached.

Russia proposes to establish a Custom House at Port Dalny, the new Russian seaport of North China, forty miles north of Port Arthur, but will permit China to appoint a Customs Commissioner to cooperate with the Russian official.

RECEPTION GIVEN AT DELHI.

Durbar Festivities Closed by Entertainment by Lord Curzon.

DELHI, India, Jan. 9.—A small but brilliant reception, closing the durbar festivities, was given here this evening by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, to the native Princes. Lady Curzon, the Duke of Connaught, who represented King Edward at the durbar, and the Duchess of Connaught were among those present. The Duke and Duchess spent some time in bidding farewell to the guests of the evening.

Lord Curzon has conveyed his official thanks to all persons who were concerned in the durbar.

Following an order of King Edward, coronation medals of gold will be presented to the ruling Princes of India and to a few foreigners and 2,000 silver coronation medals will be given to other persons.

DISCONTENT SHOWN IN FEZ.

Feeling Against the Sultan Still Evident—Report That the Pretender Has Been Defeated Again.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Belief that the situation is no longer serious in Morocco will be largely dispelled by a dispatch received from the correspondent of The Times at Tangier.

He says that the news from Fez in the last few days is far less satisfactory. The Hyaina tribe, which had sent representatives to pledge allegiance to the Sultan, is reported to be still aiding the rebels.

The people of Fez are very discontented at the Government's inaction. The Sultan continues to repair the city's defenses, but the population, which was never very loyal, is anxious that the coming struggle should not occur there. At the last advices the rebels were reported to be nearing Fez.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—A dispatch received here from Melilla, Morocco, says that Bu Hamara, the pretender to the throne, has been defeated near Fez, and has retreated to Taza.

Several more tribes have abandoned the revolutionary movement and have submitted to the Sultan.

French Murderer Not to Die.

NICE, Jan. 9.—The sentence of death passed upon Henri Vidal Nov. 5, 1902, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Henri Vidal confessed at Nice to the wanton murder of two women and to attempts to assassinate various others. It was for these murders that he was sentenced to death. He is believed to have been the author of a series of crimes on the Riviera which made him one of the notorious murderers of France

Sumatra Sultan Submits to Holland.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 9.—It is officially announced that the self-styled Sultan of Achin, (Sumatra, Dutch East Indies), has tendered his submission.

PRIEST'S WILL BROKEN.

Courts Decide That Bequests for Masses and Education of Priests Were Invalid.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—The Supreme Court to-day held that a bequest for masses and education of priests was a trust not authorized by law, in the case of William Shanahan and Bridget Walsh against James C. Kelley and others, appealing from the District Court of Houston County. Father Phil Shanahan died over a year ago, and left a will giving $500 for masses, $1,000 to Father Fitzgerald for the education of priests, and about $12,000 to Bishop Cotter of Winona, also to be used for the education of candidates for the priesthood.

Relatives of the dead priest contested the will. The Probate Court of Houston County sustained the will, but the District Court declared it invalid. The decision of the Supreme Court sustains that of the District Court.

VERDICT FOR SALESWOMAN.

Damage Suit for $2,000 Against a Storekeeper in Harlem.

The jurors who heard evidence in an action tried in the Supreme Court yesterday against Benjamin Blumstein, whom Carolyn Stock sued for $2,000 damages, rendered a verdict giving her all she demanded.

The plaintiff was an employe of Blumstein's department store, in Harlem. In March, 1900, she was ordered by him to show him a box of handkerchiefs. By mistake she took from the shelf the wrong box. In instituting the suit she charged that he grasped the box and threw it at her, striking her on the side, and that later he threatened to kill her with a hammer, and struck her with his fist and threw her against a wall. The attack, she declared, resulted in nervous prostration.

The lawyer for Mr. Blumstein contended that the handkerchief box fell on the floor, and that the proprietor walked away without doing anything. Blumstein denied the charges. The jury deliberated only ten minutes.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. G. Yates, Rochester; Judge P. L. Wicks, Baltimore; H. M. Duncan, London.

HOLLAND—John D. Bradstreet, Minneapolis; Lieut. Cleland Davis, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Col. W. B. Wood, Washington; Col. W. T. Perkins, Alaska; Forrest Adair, Atlanta; J. W. Adams, Chattanooga.

MURRAY HILL—D. C. Poole, United States Army.

PLAZA—Lieut. John H. Day, United States Marines.

ALBEMARLE.—Lieut. Victor Blue, United States Navy; Rear Admiral Read, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Manuel El Guera, Lima, Peru.

GILSEY—L. S. Emmons, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. E. W. Bookmiller, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. H. Hahls, ladies' and infants' wear; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets; C. W. Prescott, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Rice, flannels; Victoria Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. L. Jones, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; 320 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel; H. M. Rich, millinery and dress trimmings; Hotel Albert.

More light, less gas. The BALL CHECK does it. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Illustrated Booklet mailed free. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place.—Adv.

Registered Trade Mark.

Annual Sale OF Blankets.

The very best makes are included in this lot, which is now offered at the following low prices, for January only. They may be had with pink, blue and yellow border, as well as all white.

Single Bed size (about 60x80 inches), at ....$2.75 3.50 4.50 6.00 9.00 10.50 per pair.

Three-quarter Bed size (about 68x80 inches), at....$4.00 4.50 5.50 7.50 8.00 9.00 10.50 11.50 13.00 17.50 per pair.

Double Bed size (about 76x82 inches), at....$4.00 4.50 5.50 6.50 9.00 10.50 12.00 13.50 15.00 17.50 20.00 per pair.

Extra Double Bed size (about 90x90 inches), at.....$12.00 13.50 16.50 18.00 20.00 25.00 per pair.

Extra long Blankets for Brass Beds—72x108 inches, at....$10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 15.00 16.00.

90x108 inches, at....$14.00 15.00 17.50 18.50 20.00 21.00 22.50 per pair.

This January Sale includes as well, Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, Blankets, etc., all at reduced prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

About Drainage

You know the deadly consequences if a house is badly drained. Only a madman or a criminal would himself incur the risk, or subject others to it, for one unnecessary minute.

But do you realize the danger of a badly drained body? Are you aware that it poisons the blood, the very fountain of life?

Constipation is Bad Drainage

IRON-OX TABLETS
CURE CONSTIPATION

Twenty-five Adult Doses 25 Cents

In consequence of our persistent advocacy of Straight Whiskies, the trade report a largely increased demand for

Old Crow Rye

also for our straight Scotch Whiskies,

SOUVENIR, (Old), and

Bonnie Brier Bush, (Very Old,) true Glenlivets. Our orders are larger than ever before.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Wine Merchants, New York.

PANSY SHOP.

Monday, January 12,
SALE OF FINE
French Lingerie
at very
Low Prices.

A special lot of Wedding Sets, all hand made and trimmed with hand work or new choice Laces, 12.00 to 35.00.

Broadway and 20th Street.

Why Wash out the Stomach? or Live on Milk Diet? get MAN-A-CEA,
The Wonderful Manganese Water,
and your troubles will soon be ended.
Druggists, Grocers or Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Tel. 3190 Broad. Call or Send for Booklet.

Mysterious Murder in Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, Jan. 9.—Samuel Wisner of Clinton Street, this place, died about 9 o'clock last night from a stab wound in the back. Early in the evening the man went into M. Goldman's furniture store and asked for a club. Goldman said he did not have one, and Wisner left the store. About ten minutes later he returned, staggered against the front door, and fell through the window, saying, "I'm cut." He did not say who had injured him, and died before reaching the hospital.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

"Busiest Store in New York."

NOT a mere phrase, but an actual, vitalized, telling fact!

Busy all the time, not on one or two floors, but on every floor.

The week ending to-day has beaten our best January records. That is a great thing to say. We have had some mighty lively January days in the years that are fled. But there is good cause for all this busy-ness.

There Are Special Sales on Every Floor.

Not hastily concocted affairs to momentarily engage public attention. On the contrary, they are great events, these special sales; broadly planned and brilliantly carried out in every detail. Sales, in fact, that represent economies of the most varied and interesting character. It is no wonder that the upper floors are as busy as the popular Main Floor. And then there is the Basement.

Suppose we summarize some of the special attractions for to-day in this manner:—

BASEMENT—
Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, China, Kitchen Helps.

MAIN FLOOR—
Men's Shirts at 39c.
Gloves, Embroideries.

SECOND FLOOR—
Double-Value Shoe Sale, Boys' Clothes, Women's Wear.

THIRD FLOOR—
Upholstery, "Marred" Books, Dolls, Toys, Games.

FOURTH FLOOR—
Meats, Poultry, Groceries, Canned Foods.

FIFTH FLOOR—
Office Furniture At Little Prices.

Men's Gloves.

Unequalled in Value and Quality.

A special lot of Men's Gloves, selected from the great sale which began this week, and made by America's foremost manufacturers.

MEN'S GLOVES,
GRAY MOCHA GLOVES; at, a pair, 69
GRAY AND BROWN GENUINE REINDEER GLOVES, finer than Mocha and unequalled for wear; at, a pair, 90

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Gloves.

5,500 Pairs at a Very Special Price

AT 69c PAIR. Sold elsewhere at 98c.

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES with "Foster Hook." Black, brown, gray and red; sizes 5½ to 8.

ON SALE TO-DAY.

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Winter Underwear

For Men and Children.

A Sale of unusual importance begins To-day. It consists of many broken lots. The fact that these lots are broken does not in the least impair the value of the Underwear, yet for that reason we offer them at ½ less than usual.

SHIRTS and DRAWERS and COMBINATION SUITS.
Shirts are either single or double breasted—steam shrunk and extra well finished; kinds that regularly sell at $1.25 to $2.25; your choice, per garment, at, 95c

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
Vests, Pants and Drawers of Merino and Wool; for boys and girls; also Combination Suits; regularly up to 75c.; very special to-day at, 25c

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 18th St.)

Choice Cigars

At Less Than Cost of Manufacture.

An exceptional offering indeed for the smoker who likes a good cigar, but buys economically! To expedite selection we arrange them for to-day's sale in 5 lots:

LOT 1—5,000 HIGH GRADE CLEAR HAVAVA CIGARS; Key West and N. Y. make; assorted brands in such desirable sizes as Puritanos Finos, Diplomaticos, Deliciosas, etc., regularly sold up to $10.00 per 100; choice, box of 50, 3.95

LOT 2—4,000 HIGH GRADE CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS; Cuban-made; Puritanos, Panetelas, Conchas, Grande and other desirable sizes; regularly sold up to $8.00 per 100; choice, box of 50, 2.95

LOT 3—3,000 CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS; 10c. quality; hand-made; box of 50, 2.15

LOT 4—5,000 PORTO RICAN BREVAS; $3.50 quality; box of 100, 1.75

LOT 5—8,000 SUMATRA WRAPPER; long, mixed Havana Filler Cigars; assorted brands; regularly sold up to $4.50 per 100; choice, box of 50, 1.50

Mail Orders Solicited.

(Main Floor, East, 18th Street.)

High-Grade Cameras Reduced.

A Great Opportunity Is Offered You To-day.

Wizard B Cameras that are listed at $16.00 each are marked for rapid selling to-day at $4.00. Korona Cameras listed at $22.00 may be had at $10.00.

There are not many of each; in some instances only 25 of a kind. For that reason it is suggested that you come early if you want the rarest of rare bargains.

Those who received Cameras for Christmas presents and desire supplies, advice and suggestions should make it a point to come to this sale.

At $6.00—WIZARD C CAMERAS; 4x5; listed at $20.00; only 25 in the lot; fine, well-made, up-to-date instruments; rack and pinion; long focus bellows; unicum shutter; double rectilinear lenses; swing back; rising, falling and sliding front.

At $4.00—WIZARD B CAMERAS; listed at $16.00; 4x5; only 25 in the lot; same as above, but without rack and pinion.

At $10.00—KORONA 111A CAMERAS; listed at $22.00; cycle style; the acme of excellence in camera production; every known improvement; extra long focus; reversible back; celebrated Gundlach instantaneous symmetrical lenses, including fine sole leather carrying case, plate holder, strap and complete instruction book.

FOUNTAIN DRY PLATES; made expressly for us by one of the foremost mfrs. in U. S.; quality guaranteed; 4x5 size; per doz., 25

TRIPODS; a small lot of extra heavy professional 2-fold Tripods; made to sell at $1.50, 35

TRIPODS; Hawk-eye 3-fold Tripods, cherry finish; brass trimmed; combination head; $2.00 grade, 1.25

IDEAL 5 x 7 PLATES; guaranteed; per doz., 25

CARD MOUNTS; professional and amateur sizes; about 2,000 doz.; many sold as high as 50c. per doz.; per doz., 3

CALENDAR MOUNTS for 1903; 3½x3½ size; each, 1

4x5 and 5x7 size; each, 2

CARTER'S PASTE; 4oz. jars; water-well with brush, 9

ZINC WASH BOXES; combination 4x5 and 5x7; $1.00 grade, 50

SIMPLEX No. 2 FLASH CARTRIDGES, 7 in box; 40c. size, 15

HYPO C. P., per box, 1 lb., 2

FOCUSING CLOTHS; yd. square plain black heavy gossamer; per piece, 20

FERROTYPE SHEETS for polishing prints, per sheet, extra heavy, 10x14, 10

PLATE HOLDERS for Poco, Premo, Cyclone, Ray, Manhattan or Gundlach Cameras;
4x5 size, with rubber slides, 35
5x7 size, with rubber slides, 65

GRADUATES:

2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
7	10	14	20

NEGATIVE RACKS, hold 1 dozen plates, each, 7

LENS ATTACHMENTS for copying and enlarging portraits and wide-angle work, each, 18

BACKGROUNDS, 5x6; with fine scenic effects, $2.00 quality, 95

CANDLE RUBY LAMPS, 12

(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

This Is a Day of Great Events at WANAMAKER'S

ECONOMIES of most decisive character are announced all over the store. The *White Sale*, which in itself deserves an entire page, is crowded into a corner. The offerings of Men's Furnishings and Clothing will create a furore among men who like to dress well at little cost. And the story of economy continues in Boys' Clothing, Women's Furs, Coats and Suits, and a dozen other lines. The news in detail, follows:

Some Exceptional Offerings In Men's Clothing

AFTER a month of holiday generosity to one's friends, it is gratifying to learn that one's own needs in the matter of clothes can be supplied at very little cost.

The season has favored the man who wished to wait, and serve himself last. Today a new pair of trousers, a new overcoat, or a new suit may be secured at a very gratifying saving in price. Read on:

Men's Trousers at $5

Some of the finest Striped Worsted Trousers of this season's make are offered at a saving of three dollars today. About one hundred pairs in the lot—best $8 value, at $5.

Men's $25 and $30 Overcoats at $20

About eighty Overcoats of extra quality close finish Oxford and black cheviot; silk-lined throughout. Prices were $25 and $30, now $20.

Men's $18 Suits at $12

About one hundred Men's Black and Blue Cheviot Double-breasted Sack Suits that were good value at $18. Some blue ones in the lot, too. All sizes. Now $12 a suit. Second floor, Fourth ave.

January Clean-Up Of Boys' Clothing

MOST parents know the superb character of WANAMAKER Clothing for boys—all fabrics absolutely pure wool; all seams stoutly sewed with *silk* thread. Then regular prices are lower than can be found elsewhere on equal goods.

And now, when Boys' Clothing such as this is offered at such distinct and decisive reductions from the regular WANAMAKER low prices, it is economy time for securing the clothes needed by your boy, or boys. Here are the remarkable offerings of today:

Boys' $5 to $7.50 Suits at $3

Double-breasted and Norfolk Jacket Suits, of all-wool fancy cheviots, silk sewed, and splendidly made throughout; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Were $5 to $7.50; now $3 a suit.

Also Sailor Suits of mixed and plain cheviots, in sizes for 3 to 12 years, and Russian Blouse Suits, for 2½ to 7 years. Were $5 to $7.50; now at $3 a suit.

Boys' $7 to $13 Overcoats at $5

These for the little fellows of 2½ to 8 years; made of plain and fancy cheviots, in smart styles sold formerly at $7 to $13; now $5 each.

Boys' $5 Reefers at $3.75

Warm, well-made Reefers, of blue and Oxford-mixed cheviots; in sizes for 7 to 14 years. The best five-dollar reefers we know of, at $3.75 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

An Unexpected Opportunity In Women's COATS

WE offer today about a hundred and seventy-five *spic-span-new* Coats, that have never been on sale until today, at a third to a half below their real value.

The weather was too warm for the manufacturer to sell them; but now it's plenty cold enough for you to enjoy them; and the pleasure of possession will be doubled at the thought of the little price paid. The coats are in various styles—Double-breasted or fly-front with loose and fitted backs; all about 42 inches long; lined throughout with satin; handsomely tailored. Most attractive styles in kersey, pebble and rough cheviots and various winter-weight fabrics.

They are regularly worth $18 to $25, and are the smartest coats those prices could buy—until today, when you may choose as you wish for

Twelve Dollars Each Second floor, Broadway.

Measure the Fulness of The WHITE SALE

By What a Dollar Will Buy

MANY so-called White Sales—save the mark!—exhibit meagre groups of undergarments gotten together in hurried or haphazard fashion. The chief end and aim of such garments is to be sold. As for good taste, good workmanship, ample sizes, serviceable materials—these are usually distinguished by absence.

There's where the Wanamaker Sale of White, the dean of similar occasions, shows marked superiority. Witness a splendid group at an average price that suits most women's purses—that of *the garments at a dollar*. Note, in each piece, the important qualities that every good article of underwear should possess. Then consider that this dollar group is but typical of the whole gathering, in attractiveness, in variety, in value:

Nightgowns at $1—

Of cambric; trimmed with embroidery and insertion; square neck front and high back.
Of cambric; low neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon.
Of cambric; high neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.
Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle, and hemstitched plaits and ribbon.
Of nainsook; chemise style; low neck and short sleeves; trimmed with lace, insertion and ribbon.
Of cambric; high neck; trimmed with embroidery, insertion and plaits.
Of cambric; round low neck and short sleeves; trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ribbon.

Corset Covers at $1—

Of nainsook; full front, with three rows of Valenciennes lace and insertion; trimmed with lace and ribbon; draw-string at waist.
Of nainsook; square neck; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon; full front with five rows of insertion.

Drawers at $1—

Of cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle of Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Of nainsook; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with blind embroidery, insertion and hemstitched plaits.
Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits.
Of cambric; trimmed with deep ruffle of embroidery; plaits above.
Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, two rows of insertion and ribbon.

Petticoats at $1—

Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, plaited and hemstitched.
Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
Of cambric; trimmed with blind embroidery and hemstitched plaits.
Of cambric; trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and plaits.
Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with hemstitched plaits in clusters.

Second floor.

In the Basement, the supplies of the 8c Corset Covers, the 10c and 15c Drawers, the 38c Nightgowns, are plentiful.

Eiderdown Garments

THE duck that suggested to some observant manufacturer the soft, warm fabric that bears the name of eiderdown, has undoubtedly been sufficiently thanked by grateful woman.

For no pleasanter negligee garments for Winter wear have been evolved than those made of that same eiderdown.

Here are Eiderdown Dressing Sacques and Wrappers, neatly made and most engagingly priced:

$1 Dressing Sacques at 75c—Of ripple eiderdown, in light blue, pink, red and rose. Fitted back, full front, rolling collar; ribbon at neck.

$3.75 Wrappers at $2.75—In light blue, pink, red and gray; collar and cuffs satin-bound; ribbon at neck; fitted back, loose front; fastened with frogs.

Second floor, 10th street.

Veilings—18c a Yard

ABOUT a hundred patterns in plain black mesh. Almost as many more, with chenille or velvet dots. Then a lot of the effective "magpie" patterns—white meshes with black dots, that are so popular nowadays.

All these varied sorts—the most complete showing we have made, today at

18c a Yard

Though our regular price for them is *25c a yard*.

Broadway.

Stylish Suits for Girls

$7.50 EACH, and your good fortune may be expressed by the difference between that and $10 and $15. For the higher figures are the real values of the suits.

They are walking and full-length suits; of homespun, cheviot or tailor cloth.

Coats are blouse or fly-front; style and tailoring are of the best. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Wonderfully attractive suits for

$7.50 Each Second floor, Ninth street.

Pictures Under-Price

PRETTY Pictures—three-color prints and carbon-gravures, framed with due attention to the fitness of things, are priced in a manner that will insure their being quickly and eagerly snapped up by home decorators:

At 25c, worth 50c and 75c—Carbon-gravures in wooden frames, without mats; 10x12 in. Photogravures on mounts, in brown wooden frames; 10x12 in.
At 50c, worth 75c to $1—Three-color prints in wooden frames, finished in green and brown.
At 75c, worth $2—Three-color prints of "The Harbor of Venice," in wide gilt frames, with title cut in frame.
At $1, worth up to $3—Carbon-gravures in brown frames of various sizes and styles.
Three-color prints in wooden frames; many in decorated frames. Fifth floor.

FURS of High Character At Low Prices

THERE is a marvelous difference in furs—even those that look much alike when you buy them. Pieced skins look much like whole skins until you've worn them awhile. Cheap dye looks as well as the best for a time. Poor sewing cannot be detected by the casual observer, at first. All these things make low prices that yield large profit.

But no such furs ever come to WANAMAKER'S. Our experts stand between us and your disapproval, and between you and disappointment. We get none but high-class furs, selected skins, thoroughly well made.

Then we sell them for as little as we can.

Today we make quite a number of radical concessions from our regular low prices, on furs of unimpeachable character. These:

At $55, from $75—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, made from *whole skins;* lined with heavy black satin. *Just eighteen coats at this price.*
At $40, from $50 and 55—Fine grade Electric Seal Coats made in stylish and thorough manner.
Cloth Coats, lined with gray and white squirrel; some three-quarter length, some Newmarkets; suitable for automobiling or walking. Garments all reduced one-third from original prices:
$60 Coats now $45. $125 Coats now $83.
$57.50 Coats now $38. $250 Coats now $167.
All imported models of rich fur garments marked *one-third under-price:*
Ermine Russian Blouse, was $1,000 now $667.
Chinchilla and Lace Coat, was $650, now $434.
White Caracul Automobile Coat, was $750, now $500.
Ermine and Lace Opera Cape, was $250, now $150.
Mink Eton, was $450, now $225.
Second floor, Ninth street

News of Women's Fine Tailored Suits

THE occasion offers today for a fortunate group of women to select luxurious tailored gowns at a saving of anywhere from a quarter to a half on the real value of the costumes.

Part of the number has just been purchased from the manufacturers; the remainder comes from among the best styles in our own splendid stock.

And the price—

$32.50, worth $45 to $70

You're to be envied, if you've been waiting for some such chance to turn up, and hence are able to grasp it.

The Suits are of zibeline, mixtures, tweeds and tailor cloths, in box coats, blouse and Eton styles. They are all artistically trimmed, and, excepting a few suits with unlined skirts, are all silk-lined throughout. Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Umbrellas At Specially Low Prices

WE have obtained about three hundred very handsome all-silk Umbrellas, in the 26-inch size, for women. They have unusually fine fancy handles, in a great variety of styles, and are umbrellas that you'd be delighted to carry yourself, or proud to give away. Two price-groups:

$3.90, worth $5 to $7.50
$5, worth $8 to $12

In many cases, the new price represents what such umbrellas would cost with plain natural wood handles. Broadway.

Warm Gloves

SOME hand-comforters for men are of Scotch knit wool, in white and colors; and are fine gloves for 50c a pair. Broadway and Ninth street.

Then there are warmly knit gloves for women, in colors, white and black, at 25c, 50c and 75c. Tenth street.

The Hurt Books Some in Sets

THERE'S a constant buzz of interest around the tables of Hurt Books, and many's the library, from the modest shelf of books to the imposing array of comfortably filled book-cases, that is the richer today by some of these wonderful bargains.

But we're infusing new life into the Sale every day, by drawing in new victims of slight injuries in constitution, but serious hurts in price.

Some of these excellent Library editions, for example—the higher prices represent *our own* former markings, always lower than the publishers':

Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson, with introduction by Austin Dobson. About 100 illustrations and many portraits. 3 vols., octavo, $9. Now $7.
Alexandre Dumas' Romances. 40 vols., illustrated; half calf binding. $80. Now $60.
Bourrienne's Life of Napoleon. 4 vols., illustrated. $2.75. Now $2.
Les Miserables. Victor Hugo. 5 vols., illustrated. $2.50. Now $2.
George Eliot's Works. Personal Edition—Novels, Essays, Poems, etc. 12 vols., $8.75. Now $7.
Encyclopaedia Britannica. 25 large quarto vols., illustrated; with American Supplement in each volume. $32.50. Now $28.50.
Balzac's Novels. 21 vols., beautifully illustrated; $25. Now $20.
Alfred, Lord Tennyson. A Memoir by his Son. 4 vols., octavo; special edition, half calf, $20. Now $13.50.
Shakespeare's Works. New Century Edition. 20 vols., with 80 illustrations in color, $18.75. Now $14.50.
Shakespeare's Works, with Richard Grant White's Notes, etc. 12 vols., half calf, $12. Now $9.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Two Extraordinary Offerings In Men's Neckwear

FIRST is a vast collection of Imperials, English Squares, Puffs, Tecks and Four-in-Hands from one of the leading makers in the business—his entire surplus stock of $1 and $1.50 scarfs, which we offer today

At 50c Each!

They are made of superb silks, in most extensive variety; all made up in the best possible manner for regular holiday selling. Now at one-half and one-third of their regular selling prices—50c each.

Second, is a superb collection of rich and heavy French De Joinville Scarfs

At $1, Worth $3.50!

These present some of the most sumptuous effects in scarfs shown this season. To secure such really elegant scarfs at a dollar is an opportunity no well-dressed man will want to miss. Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Fine Pajamas At $1.75, Worth Double and More

WE HAVE secured about a hundred dozens of fine Pajamas from the best manufacturing concern in the business. The collection includes the higher grades, selling regularly at $3.50 to $5. They are made of the finer novelty materials, such as fancy cheviots and madras, sateen, Mercerized cottons of various sorts, and silk-striped Oxfords; and they are made up in the smartest styles brought out in pajamas.

We offer them today at half, even a third of their real worth—**$1.75 each.** Broadway and Ninth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

THE cry in the Basement Store, since the first of the year, has been *place aux dames*. The White Sale has been greedy in its demands for space.

But today there comes a turn in the tide of affairs—for men to take at its flood. The Under-Price Store is full of splendid Saturday offerings of

Men's Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

at prices that offer the most alluring opportunities for money-saving. Here are the details—every man who appreciates quality in personal linens, at absurdly low prices, should read them carefully:

Men's $1 Fancy Shirts at 35c

Fifteen hundred Fancy Shirts in most attractive patterns of colored percale. They were made to sell at $1 each, by a well-known maker. All sizes, 14 to 16½; one pair of detachable cuffs with each shirt. Now three shirts for the price of one—

35c EACH, 3 FOR $1

Men with the slightest suspicion of economy in their make-up shouldn't let this chance get away.

Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c

Well made and well laundered Collars, in the popular Piccadilly style, in two heights; also the high-band turnover style, in two heights. Three in a box, for 25c. The quality is excellent, and the styles are the same as you pay 25c each for.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts at 28c

1200 Unlaundered Shirts, that look well, and are as well-made as they look. They have reinforced front, linen bosom, and sleeve lengths are 31 and 33 in. All sizes, at 28c each. Very serviceable shirts for men who like to wear white shirts to business.

Men's Cuffs, 60c Half-dozen Pairs

They're made in the popular round corner, single tab link style, all four-ply; sightly and economical to a degree. The maker of our famous collars and white shirts made them. In sizes 10 and 10½; 60c a half-dozen pairs.

$2 Derbies for $1

For attractiveness, you can't improve on the simple statement—*half price*. That's what happened to these Black Derby Hats for men.

Styles are good, on various new blocks; every hat is fur felt, with heavy silk binding. Regular $2 Derbies, at

ONE DOLLAR EACH

Hosiery and Underwear

You can rely on these offerings of Hosiery and Underwear for their goodness as much as you will be drawn to them by their very low prices:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 12½c a pair—Fast black Cotton Socks, made of fine, firm, durable yarn; medium weight; seamless and elastic.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c a garment—Heavy-weight Cotton Shirts or Drawers; fleece lined; in blue, gray or natural color; nicely trimmed and finished, and full in size.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

At 12½c a pair—Fine gage fast black Cotton Stockings; narrow ribbed; strong, durable and elastic; full in size and made with narrow ankles. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Untrimmed Felt Hats, 50c

This is a round-up of about fifteen dozens of fine felt hats, in the season's styles, that formerly were priced at $1.50 and upwards to $5.

But now their room becomes more desirable than their company; and nearly two hundred women can pick out handsome, serviceable hats for Winter, at—

FIFTY CENTS EACH

Handkerchiefs, Low-Priced.

Handkerchiefs, of pure linen, in serviceable qualities, at enticingly little prices:

At 8c, worth 12½c—Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½-inch hems.
At 8c, worth 12½c—Men's tape border Handkerchiefs, with pretty colors woven in.
At 12½c each—Men's and women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in all widths of hem. Irregular threads, or a dropped stitch in the hemstitching make the low price. Otherwise they are values up to 40c.

Reliable and Stylish Under-Price Shoes

"I DON'T believe those Dollar-and-a-half Shoes I bought in your Basement are ever going to wear out," said a man the other day. It is just such opinions, established by securing good shoes at little cost, that have made WANAMAKER'S famous, whether bought from our regular stock, or in the Basement. None but good, worthy shoes are ever sold at WANAMAKER'S, no matter how little you pay—*and you pay less here than anywhere else in America!*

Here are good, honest offerings today that are equalled nowhere—

Men's Shoes

At $1.50—the $2.50 Sort—1100 pairs that just came from the maker. Men's satin calfskin lace shoes—extra weight soles, solid counters, fairly wide shapes, tipped; just the shoe for days of wind and rain.
At $1.90—the $3 Sort—Of box calfskin, in regular toe shapes, tipped; real oak soles, welted and stitched; smooth insoles of oak leather; flexible and sturdy, for dress or business wear.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.50, from $2—Boys' box calf lace shoes, built to stand hard use; tipped; all are heavy soled and sewed.

Basement.

Women's Shoes

At $2.40—the $3.50 Sort—Women's boots of kidskin, box calf, enamel and patent leather; lace; all are nicely made; on today's models; high arched for dress; the flat forms for everyday; all welted and stitched.
At $1.50—the $2.50 Sort—Fine plump kidskin lace shoes, on a very popular last; tipped; neat dressy heels; flexible sewed; good every-day shoes.

Children's Shoes

At $1, from $1.50—Children's kidskin and velour calfskin shoes, in button and lace; fairly wide toes, dressy-looking; heavy soles, and all sewed; spring heels; sizes 7 to 10½. Sizes 11 to 2, at $1.20.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SCHOOLING IN THE SOUTH

The Extension of Education Urged at a Mass Meeting.

One Million Dollars to be Asked for to Supplement the Gift of John D. Rockefeller—Addresses of Southerners.

President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the General Education Board announced at a largely attended mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last evening that within a short time an appeal would be made to the country for funds to supplement the gift of $1,000,000 of John D. Rockefeller last Spring for carrying on the work of the board.

"The $100,000 a year for ten years permitted by this gift," Mr. Baldwin declared, "is but a drop in the bucket. The trustees of this fund believe that every dollar expended in education in the South is a good investment, and they are going to ask the people of this whole country to make such an investment. We have provided a business organization composed of men every one of whose names is a household word—men whom you can trust—who are to manage this money in the best possible way, and it is to this board that we are going to ask the public to intrust funds for this great purpose."

The mass meeting at which this announcement was made was under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, and was in the general interest of Southern education. President Robert C. Ogden of the Southern Education Board occupied a seat on the platform, and there were present many others connected prominently with educational movements. Morris K. Jesup presided over the assemblage, and the speakers were Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Tennessee; C. D. McIver, President of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial School; William H. Baldwin, Jr., and President E. A. Alderman of Tulane University.

William Jay Schieffelin, President of the Armstrong Association, called the meeting to order, and Bishop Doane of Albany introduced Mr. Jesup as the Chairman of the evening. Mr. Jesup thereupon introduced Dr. Dabney, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"First, I ask you, who are the people about whose education we are speaking? In 1900 these States south of the Potomac contained, in round numbers, 16,400,000 people, 10,400,000 of them white and 6,000,000 black. In these States there are 3,981,000 white and 2,220,000 colored children of school age—a total of 6,411,000.

"The important question is, what is the South doing for these children? In 1900 only 60 per cent. of them were enrolled in the schools, over 2,500,000 of them being out of school. In that year the average daily attendance was only 70 per cent. of those enrolled. Only 42 per cent. are actually at school. One-half of the negroes get no schooling whatever. One white child in five is left wholly illiterate. Careful analysis of the reports of State Superintendents, showing the attendance by grades, indicates that the average child, whites and blacks together, who attends school at all stops with the third grade. In North Carolina the average citizen gets only 2.6 years, in South Carolina 2.3 years, in Alabama 2.4 years of schooling, both private and public. In the whole South the average citizen gets only three years of schooling of all kinds in his entire life; and what schooling it is!

This is the way we are educating these citizens of the Republic, the voters who will have to determine the destinies not only of this people, but of millions of others beyond the seas. Have we not missionary work enough to do here at our own doors without going to Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines?

"But why is it that the children get so little education? Have we no schools in the country? Yes; but what kind of schools. The average value of a school property in North Carolina is $180, in South Carolina $178, in Georgia $522, and in Alabama $212. The average monthly salary of a teacher in North Carolina is $23.36, in South Carolina $23.20, in Georgia $27, and in Alabama $27.50.

"The schools are open in North Carolina an average of 70.8 days, in South Carolina 88.4, in Georgia 112, and in Alabama 76.3. The average expenditure per pupil in average attendance is, in North Carolina $4.34, in South Carolina $4.44, in Georgia $6.64, and in Alabama $4.42 per annum. In other words, in these States, in school houses costing an average of $276 each, under teachers receiving the average salary of $25 a month, we are giving the children in actual attendance only five cents' worth of education a day for 87 days only in the year.

"Now behold the results in the adult people. Comparing the percentages of illiterate whites over twenty-one years of age in the Southern States since 1840, we find that while they increased during and immediately after the civil war they have decreased but very slowly ever since. These percentages in typical Southern States have just gotten back to where they were in 1850. In other words, among the whites of the South we have as large a proportion of illiterate men over twenty-one years of age as we had fifty years ago.

"In half a century we have made no progress in lifting the dark cloud of ignorance from our own race. In the State of Tennessee there are now 15,000 more illiterate white men than there were thirty years ago, when the public school system was first established. There are 1,500,000 whites in the South who can neither read nor write.

"In 1900 the percentage of illiterates among males over twenty-one—native whites, mind you, the sons of native parents—was, in Virginia 12.5, in North Carolina 19, in South Carolina 12.6, in Georgia, 12.1, in Alabama 14.2, in Tennessee 14.5, and in Kentucky 15.5. In Mississippi it is only 8.3, a marked difference directly traceable to their better schools, established some twelve years ago. These are not negroes, but grown white men, the descendants of the original Southern stock.

"The material restoration of the South since the war has been marvelous, but the Southern people are still poor. For each child of school age there was in 1901 in Tennessee only $827 of taxable value against $2,661 of taxable value behind every child in New York. The people of the South are doing as much per taxable dollar as those of the North, but the taxable valuations are so low that North Carolina expended only $1.53 for each child's education last year, while New York spent $10.91, Massachusetts spends for the common school education of her children eleven times as much as North Carolina and eight times as much as Tennessee.

"The Southern people are poor, but they are a heroic people, and I predict that within the next decade they will be doing as much if not more for the education of their children than any other section. It must be borne in mind that the Southern people have more children in proportion to adults than any other section. In South Carolina there are only 51 adult males to every 100 children, while in New York there are 102 to every 100. In the North each child is dependent upon only one wage earner; in the South each wage earner must support two children. The people are poor because they are ignorant, and they are ignorant because they are poor. Nothing but industrial education can solve the problem.

"Another fact must be borne in mind, namely, that the two races in the South must forever be educated apart. That means that the South must always run two sets of schools. But in order to do this successfully, the white man must first be educated. The undeveloped white man must be discovered. The great problem of the South is not primarily the education of the negro, but the discovery of the unprivileged white man. The white man is the natural leader, and he must be educated in order that the negro may be led in the proper way.

"What about this question of race prejudice? It is not peculiar to the white people of the South. I believe this prejudice has been placed in the heart of the plain simple people of the South to keep their blood pure, and it is going to persist until reason and culture take its place as the guardian of race integrity.

"The only way, therefore, to remove all unreasonable race feeling is to educate the white man. So long as the white man sees any danger to his child or his grandchild from the negro, just so long will he hate him and do all he can to keep him out of their way."

Dr. McIver said that in the State of North Carolina, where he lives, salaries were getting larger, school terms were being lengthened, and great progress was being made in education in general, even if the present percentages did appear unfavorable. Dr. McIver was followed by Mr. Baldwin, who made a short statement concerning the purposes of the General Education Board, and President Alderman spoke briefly concerning the progress of education in the Nation.

Taylor Once More Sentenced to Die.

George W. Taylor, colored, condemned to be hanged in Jersey City for the murder of his aunt, Minnie Taylor, and whose execution, set for Jan. 6, was stayed by Judge John A. Blair until Jan. 23, was yesterday resentenced to die on the day named in the stay. In passing the new sentence, Judge Blair said it was a mere formality, but the court thought best the day should be set definitely in a new sentence, lest legal complications might arise. Taylor's counsel will now ask Gov. Murphy to reconvene the Court of Pardons to consider Taylor's case again, that body having three weeks ago refused to commute the punishment to life imprisonment.

Leonard Smith's Conviction Stands.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Court of Errors to-day affirmed the conviction of Leonard Smith, colored, who was found guilty of killing his wife at Atlantic City.

ARTHUR ETHERINGTON'S DEBTS.

Forty Actors and Actresses Among the Creditors of the Actor.

Arthur Etherington, an actor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $10,100 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted as a partner in the firm of Herbert & Etherington, while they had the Circle Theatre, at Broadway, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, in November and December. The liabilities are for rent, printing, notes, merchandise, money loaned, and salaries.

Among the creditors are forty actors and actresses, among them being Bijou Fernandez, $75; Mrs. Thomas Barry, $75; Alice Neal, $80; W. H. Collier, $100; Charles W. Swain, $250; Charles Hallock, $125; W. H. Redmond, $350, and Frederick Williams, $65. M. L. Bridgman is a creditor for $4,500, of which $3,500 is for rent and $1,000 on a note.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ASHNER & BLOOM.—Ashner & Bloom, dealers in leaf tobacco at 15½ Bowery, have offered to compromise with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and a committee of creditors was appointed to report on the matter. The liabilities are about $20,000 and assets are estimated at $6,000. They have been in business since 1894.

THOMAS SINNOTT.—Thomas Sinnott, dealer in cloaks and suits at 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to William A. Ferguson. He was employed for eighteen years in a Grand Street dry goods store, and he started the present business in July, 1899. Last Fall he purchased a large stock of Winter goods, but he was unable to sell them; and he had to carry them over. The liabilities are $6,711, nominal assets $7,454, and actual assets $2,483. There are seventy creditors.

SAMUEL J. CAWLEY.—A meeting of the creditors of Samuel J. Cawley, doing business as S. J. Cawley & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas at 387 and 389 Broadway, who made an assignment on the 6th inst., was held yesterday in the office of Frederick Mabbett, at 31 Chambers Street, at which all the creditors except one were present. It was the desire of the creditors that Mr. Cawley should continue in business, and a committee of three was appointed to report a basis of settlement. The committee consists of Emil Seyd of Fleitman & Co., Frederick E. Switzer, and R. H. Franckel.

Out of Town.

NATIONAL TUBE WORKS.—Application was made yesterday for the voluntary dissolution of the National Tube Works of Buffalo and the appointment of a receiver. The assets, including plant, are given as $213,341 and the liabilities as $708,725. The stringency in the money market has had the effect of preventing the company from floating a bond issue authorized by the Directors and being unable to pay for material and labor, the Directors of the company were forced to apply to the courts for the appointment of a receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES BURTON.—James Burton of 301 East Sixty-ninth Street, a janitor, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,534 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Brooklyn in 1898 and 1899 in the liquor business. He owes $125 for personal tax in 1900.

MAXHEIMER & BERESSFORD.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas receiver of the assets of Maxheimer & Beresford, manufacturing jewelers, of 9 Maiden Lane, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Thursday on the application of Solomon Lindenborn, a creditor, for $583.

DANIEL VOSSLER, Jr.—Daniel Vossler, Jr., a clerk, of 107 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,121 and no assets. He filed the petition to get rid of his liability on two mortgages for $4,000 on property on Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, which were foreclosed, leaving a deficiency judgment against him for $721.

PURITAN BAKING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Puritan Baking Company of 534 West Fifty-eighth Street by the following-named creditors: Adams Dry Goods Company, $1,716; Richard B. Adams, $641, and G. W. Martin & Brother, $115. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that it permitted Thomas Stewart, a creditor, to obtain a judgment against it for $1,773, and that Deputy Sheriff Doris yesterday sold out the effects of the company on that claim for about $550, and had started to sell the contents of its store at 50 St. Nicholas Avenue, when the sale was stopped by an order from Judge Adams of the United States District Court restraining the sale on the application of the petitioning creditors. The company was incorporated on Nov. 20, 1901, with a capital stock of $10,000, and George B. Hurst became President.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 336 failures in the United States during the week, against 202 for the previous week and 346, 322, 295, and 304 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 92, New England 45, Southern 86, Western 63, Northwestern 34, Pacific 11, and Territories 5. Canada had 30, against 10 for the preceding week. About 92 per cent. of the total concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Realty Company Receiver Wanted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—An application for the appointment of a receiver for the North American Realty Company was made before Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon. A rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was granted and made returnable on Tuesday next. The concern has no resources.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLISON, Eugene—I. Stern and another	153
ACKRON, Charles—G. D. Fritz	$83
ARNOW, Richard M., and Charles L. Burge—J. Hayden	232
AUTOMATIC WATER PURIFYING Company—C. R. Smith	1,007
AMERICAN ICE MANUFACTURING Company—John Simmons Company	348
BRADLEY, Isaac—City of New York, costs	56
BRADLEY, Selden E. and William A. Miller—R. T. Conley	360
BRAUN, Frank—J. Cohen	792
BAER, Adolph—Metropolitan Tobacco Company	27
COWEN, Michael—J. Madden	113
CLEAVER, Charles S., and Abram Devendorf—C. A. Hess and another	428
DOS SANTOS, Rodrigo—Z. A. dos Santos	1,831
FABRE, Anthony—Y. Bernstein	1,136
GOLDBERG, Moses—L. Hershkowitz	69
GAY, Joseph G.—Tribune Association	266
GANZ, Pincus—D. Held	184
HART, Max—A. Finkel	1,669
HERBERT, George W.—C. Strohmenger	158
HAIGHT, Edward C.—G. E. Poole	1,107
HOELLERER, Philip J.—F. Kindorf	1,738
HOBBS, William M., Public Administrator—M. A. Sinnott	1,508
HOELZLE, Catharine—J. Martinelli and another	341
HARRINGTON, David E.—A. A. Cates	101
HADELLY, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	76
KAWASHIMA, G.—E. D. Vosburg	255
KAHLENBERG, Franz—J. Mickisch	149
KETCHAM, Leonard D.—J. M. Fiske and another	225
KAPF, A. Sidney—A. M. Eisenberg, costs	121
KRYSTALEUD WATER COMPANY, Incorporated—Industrial Water Company	352
LEVY, Solomon—H. Schnitzer	265
LEVIN, Paul—R. Busch	226
LLAPOPOTTO, Constantine—E. Gebaeux	535
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Weintraub	265
MASON, George L.—J. F. O. Meyer	89
MURPHY, George C.—S. Freiberg and another	520
MOOR, Mahlon H.—T. P. Christie	35
MATHESIUS, Alfred O. and Sophia—W. A. Treacy	169
MULRY, Lawrence V.—M. W. Hart	146
MAPORY, William F., and Marie J. Doering—K. Holland	61
McKHIE, Layton J.—G. V. Clark and another, costs	101
McKHIE, Layton J.—G. V. Clark and another	424
McBEAN, Duncan D.—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	417
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—D. Stern	670
MEPEL, Abraham J.—S. E. Van Cott	251
OWEN, Frederick H.—L. Ottman	184
PARMELE, Edward A., Oscar S. Flash, and Carl S. King—City National Bank of Norfolk, Va.	631
PARMELE, Edward A., Oscar S. Flash, and Carl S. King—National Bank of Commerce of Norfolk, Va.	630
PHYFE, Henry E.—L. Stern	187
PHILLIPS, Samuel C.—Allerton-Clarke Company	29
POTTER, Philip H.—E. Scheina and another	61
PERRY, William T.—E. T. Kimball	220
PHILLIPS, Mary—C. Muller and another	49
RANDEBROCK, Carl H.—Bank of New York, National Banking Association	636
RINALDI, Anna—American Ice Company	65
RUDNETSKY, John—M. Frank	41
ROSENTHAL, Max—I. Freeman and another	167
STEIN, David—B. Lesser	37
SPEARS, Clarkson C.—B. B. Davis	80
SCHLAM, Hugo V.—C. L. Weser	88
SHEDDY, Margaret—J. Krauss	71
TISSEKT, Herman—V. Russo	173
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Linde	516
THE STOCK, GRAIN, AND PROVISION Company of New York, Limited—W. C. Haight	4,220
ZIMMERMANN, Albert—M. Zimmermann	1,080
VINTEN, Walter—Chicago Rawhide Manufacturing Company	172
VOORHEES, Gilbert B., and Louis H. Loeffler—M. Bloom and another	30
VAN SYCKEL, Henry L.—American Linseed Company	211
WHITE, Charles H.—Reading Fire Brick Works	176
WINSTON, John, by guardian—W. G. Leeson	112
WOODELL, Minnie—R. L. Wood and another	264
WILLIAMS, Lucas R.—M. A. McGuire	421
WEIL, William M.—J. E. Graybill	961

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The barometer continues unusually low over the northeastern part of the country, and a ridge of high pressure extending from the Middle Mississippi Valley southeasterly to Florida separates the northeastern low from a second low over Western Texas. The weather has been mostly fair to-day, there being considerably less snow than yesterday in the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley. Light local rains fell in Oregon and Washington, elsewhere there has been no precipitation of consequence.

It is colder in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and thence eastward to Illinois, where temperatures are considerably lower than the seasonal averages. The temperature has risen in the Gulf States.

Fair weather is indicated for Saturday and Sunday in all parts of the country, except the southwest, the Middle and Lower Mississippi, and the Lower Ohio Valley, where rain is probable. The rain will overspread Texas and the Lower Mississippi Valley Saturday, and extend to the Lower Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valley and the East Gulf States by Sunday.

It will be somewhat warmer Saturday in the Gulf States and the Northwest, and the temperatures will rise Sunday in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the upper lake region.

The winds along the Atlantic will be mostly fresh southwest to west, and on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast. Fresh west winds will continue on Lake Michigan.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, fair and cold Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably snow or rain by night; fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, partly cloudy and continued cold Saturday and probably Sunday; fresh west winds.

New England, fair and continued cold Saturday and Sunday; fresh southwest to south winds.

North and South Carolina, fair Saturday; slowly rising temperature; Sunday rain; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperatures Sunday; fresh west winds becoming variable.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Saturday.

West Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday, except snow or rain Sunday in southwest portion.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy and continued cold; wind west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	29	18	21
6 A. M.	28	15	19
9 A. M.	30	16	22
12 M.	31	20	28
3 P. M.	33	21	25
6 P. M.	32	20	25
9 P. M.	30	20	24
12 P. M.	30	20	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24
Weather Bureau	19
Corresponding date 1902	
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	18	20	S	Pt. cloudy
Atlantic City	30	30	W	Cloudy
Boston	16	18	SW	Cloudy
Buffalo	16	18	W	Cloudy
Cape May	30	30	SW	Pt. cloudy
Eastport	2	6	W	Clear
Nantucket	20	20	W	Cloudy
Norfolk	16	18	NW	Clear
Oswego	16	18	NW	Snow
Philadelphia	24	26	W	Clear
Pittsburg	16	20	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	8	10	S	Pt. cloudy
Scranton	18	18	SW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	28	34	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	30	38	N	Clear
Chicago	8	12	W	Clear
Cincinnati	18	24	W	Clear
Cleveland	14	18	SW	Snow
Detroit	14	16	W	Cloudy
Duluth	Zero	2	W	Clear
Grand Haven	12	16	W	Snow
Green Bay	Zero	8	W	Clear
Huron	4	4	SE	Clear
Marquette	8	10	W	Cloudy
Milwaukee	4	12	W	Clear
Toledo	14	18	SW	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	38	44	W	Clear
Charlotte	38	38	SW	Clear
Corpus Christi	60	66	E	Cloudy
Galveston	60	60	E	Cloudy
Hatteras	40	40	W	Clear
Jacksonville	50	54	W	Cloudy
Key West	58	60	NE	Clear
Mobile	50	54	S	Cloudy
Montgomery	46	50	W	Clear
New Orleans	48	58	SE	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	44	52	SW	Clear
Tampa	48	56	NW	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	40	44	SW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Davenport	6	10	W	Clear
Dodge City	22	32	NE	Cloudy
Kansas City	20	24	N	Clear
North Platte	18	26	SE	Clear
Omaha	12	14	N	Clear
St. Louis	22	26	NW	Clear
St. Paul	Zero	2	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	4	2	Calm	Pt. cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	26	36	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	34	38	N	Cloudy
Helena	36	40	W	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	32	56	W	Clear

Below zero.

The thermometer registered 15 degrees at 8 A. M. and 20 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 21 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 14 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity was 53 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:24	Sun sets	4:52
Moon sets	3:54		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	4:15	Gov. Isl'd	4:35	H. Gate	6:31
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:41	Gov. Isl'd	4:54	H. Gate	6:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston, Cartagena, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canadian, Liverpool		
Caracas, Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Daggy, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	
El Sigio, Galveston	3:00 P. M.	
Etona, Argentina	11:00 A. M.	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Hekla, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		
Umbria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa		2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nora, St. Croix and St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 3 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 10.

Cosmo, San Juan, Jan. 6.
Eretria, St. Lucia, Dec. 27.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 29.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
Yucatan, Nassau, Jan. 1.

SUNDAY, JAN. 11.

Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Jan. 8.
Havana, Havana, Jan. 8.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Jan. 4.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 6.
Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
Iernia, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 3.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 5.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 10.
Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.

Arrived.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Dec. 27 and Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Galveston Jan. 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Monte, Maxson, New Orleans Jan. 3, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) Nutman, Algoa Bay Nov. 29 and St. Vincent, C. V., Dec. 21, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Germanic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, passed Fire Island at 6:10 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Dec. 31 and Queenstown Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:14 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 9, 9:30 P. M., west, fresh breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Skipsea, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Astraea, (Rus.,) for Kingston.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Brunswick and Mobile.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York, arr. at Glasgow today.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, for New York, sld. from this port yesterday.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbiere, from New York, arr. at Naples Jan. 6.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) Capt. Spiesen, from New York, via Aden, for Manila, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Bernilla, (Br.,) Capt. O'Connor, for New York, sld. from Huelva Jan. 2.

SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) Capt. Dechelles, from Marseilles for New York, sld. from Tenariffe Jan. 3.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam Jan. 7.

SS Nauplia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, for New York, sld. from Stettin Jan. 7.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Jan. 7.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Freeth, for New York, sld. from Antwerp yesterday.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2:50 A. M., 10th.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

"Ailsa" Corsets.
Second Floor.
These styles are made expressly for the Simpson Crawford Co.; the perfect model gives the long French effect.
No. 1, for medium and slight figures; made of a French coutil, low bust; white only; sizes 18 to 24.....$1.00
No. 2, fuller figure; long from the waist-line down..$1.75

The Crowning Clothing Triumph.
Second Floor.
The Entire Reserve Stock of "Pickwick" Suits Was Purchased at a Great Sacrifice.
A Manufacturer's Entire Reserve Stock of High Class Overcoats Was Purchased at a Great Sacrifice.
Above all our previous business strokes as applied to Clothing—above all of New York's greatest sales of Clothing—we put this movement now in progress. It is the resultant of an exact knowledge of what constitutes quality, style and fit superiority, together with the determination to give Clothing values that transcend those proffered by any and all other establishments.
The Merits of "Pickwick" Clothing
were quickly recognized by a discriminating public. Accordingly, a sale that offers
$15.00 and $18.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits at $9.50
$20.00 and $25.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits at $12.75
$25.00 and $30.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits, $16.75
$35.00 and $40.00 Overcoats and "Pickwick" Suits, $19.25
was naturally assured immediate and unqualified success. Thus there is nothing mysterious about the very extraordinary business transacted in our Clothing Department during the past week.
Most Clothing sales embrace garments without style, character or any other meritorious quality. This Clothing sale offers you
THE BEST MADE AND BEST FITTING CLOTHING IN ALL THE WORLD
at prices that the ordinary kinds usually command.

Our Annual January Sale of
Men's Underclothing.
First Floor.
Norfolk and New

SEEKS A DAKOTA DIVORCE

Ex-Broker's New Year's Gift Followed by Summons on Wife.

Mrs. C. B. Adams, Who Obtained Separation for Desertion and Fraud, to Fight the Suit.

After having obtained a separation from Charles Bradley Adams, formerly a broker, on the ground that he had deserted her and swindled her out of $16,000, Mrs. Sarah C. Adams of this city has been served with a South Dakota divorce summons. Mrs. Adams, whose once ample fortune is a thing of the past, lives at 41 East Twenty-second Street. About the first of the month she was astonished to receive from her husband, of whose whereabouts she had been in ignorance, an elaborate card of greeting. It was sent by registered mail.

"His purpose," she said last night, "was to make me sign the registry receipt and in that way discover whether I still lived in my old home, so that he might know where to have the summons served."

In response to the New Year's greeting she mailed back a similar card to Mr. Adams. She, too, wanted to know an address, for her alimony, granted months ago by Justice Scott of the New York Supreme Court, remains unpaid. Following her husband's example, she used the Post Office's registry department, and on the back of her card she wrote:

"You have robbed me and you have deserted me, but I will punish you yet."

It is Mrs. Adams's belief that her husband, upon discovering through her card that she was in the old location, telegraphed the information to his New York process server, having previously sent to this city his summons and complaint.

When Mrs. Adams obtained her separation she accused her husband of having made a business of paying attention to rich widows like herself. Subsequent to her marriage to him she found two other women who said he had corresponded with them while he was a married man, representing himself as single. One of the women was a Mrs. Hatch of Brooklyn, and the other was a resident of Newark, whose first name was Genevieve.

When Adams met his wife he told her he was a broker and an intimate friend of Russell Sage, she says, and that his office was at 135 Broadway. Their acquaintance began in the Fall of 1900, and in the following January she loaned him $2,000, which he said he would invest for her. The next month they were married. Mrs. Adams had twice been widowed, her previous husbands having been prominent New Jersey physicians.

According to the charges she made in her suit for separation Mr. Adams proceeded to get her money by degrees. On the occasion of each donation, she asserted, he made her give him a little note saying that the gift was transferred voluntarily. In the Fall of 1901, when she had begun to suspect and had refused a donation of $1,000, he ceased to live with her, and later brought a lawyer to her home, in East Twenty-second Street, whither she had gone for fear of him, she said, and proposed a divorce. She rejected the offer and applied to F. C. Mebane of 80 Wall Street to secure a separation with alimony. The papers were prepared, but Adams for a time could not be found. Then the wife did some detective work. From her husband's tailor she learned that he was at the Barrington, in Long Acre Square, and there the summons server found him. Justice Scott allowed her $80 a month alimony.

After Mrs. Adams and her husband had ceased to live together she received a letter, beginning "My Dear Honey," and signed "Charlie." After reminding her that she had refused to meet him a few days earlier, the writer continued as follows:

"By so doing in not sending me the check you made me miss a lot of money I had a chance to make extra. I cannot understand it. * * * If you love me you would prove it. You have it idle and I could use it to advantage. I feel it my duty to push matters all I can, as I have money in various places that need attention. I wish you would be good this week and we would always be extra happy. I love you and always like to be near you. I will take you any place you like, but wish you would send me up a check Monday, so I can use it. My dear, I will always be good to you and want kindness always to reign in future as in the past. I will always be good to you as it is not my nature to be otherwise. If you want to make me happy, dear, send up the check Monday, so it will not be idle. Please do not delay longer. I cannot see opportunities going by default without feeling disappointed. What is my interest is your interest. With love and kisses. CHARLIE.

P. S.—Please answer by return mail.

Mrs. Adams later learned of the two rich widows, one of Brooklyn and the other of New Jersey, and the following letter addressed to Genevieve came into the wife's possession:

My Dear: I am always glad to hear from you. I even think a little scolding from you would always be sweet, for I know your real soul and realize that you always mean the best. * * * I am still the same, my dear, and if my dear will have a little patience I see no reason why the future should not smile. At least I have a friendship that is undying. * * * I wish you were here to-day. * * * Yours as ever.

CHARLIE.

Mrs. Adams says she learned that "Genevieve" had a promise of marriage from "Charlie" "as soon as some business could be straightened out."

"That 'business,'" said Mrs. Adams yesterday, "was the business of getting all my money away from me. If I had any left I would go to South Dakota to fight this suit, but I'll have to do the best I can from a distance."

GEN. CHAFFEE'S CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIAN GENERAL.

At a Dinner of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, He Tells of the Capture of Peking.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Hamilton Club, in Brooklyn, last evening. The dinner is held each year to perpetuate the memory of Alexander Hamilton, but he was almost forgotten last night in the praises that were heaped upon the General commanding the Department of the East by St. Clair McKelway, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, and the club's presiding officer, Albert G. McDonald. Gen. Chaffee's reply was a plain account of the occupation of Peking, the conduct of the American soldiers, and incidentally the breach of agreements by the Russian General. He also touched briefly on conditions in the Philippines.

"I would have called Mr. McKelway to order," he said, "for the fancy painting by which he has embellished my doings, but that would have been discourteous in me as a guest. I dislike to talk about myself, or of things in which I have been concerned, but find it difficult to get far away from them.

"The first fight with the Chinese was won by the Japanese. The next fight was at Yang-Tsu, and the credit for that victory belongs to our men. The officers of the allied troops were unanimous in praising the courage of our soldiers and the way they got into the line of battle.

"I shall now refer to what I regard as a violation by the Russian general of agreement made in council. At Yang-Tsu the British and Japanese commanders and myself agreed to move forward to Peking, but we could not get the Russian General to consent to move also. Finally he agreed to a plan, by which we each should choose a route forward and reconnoitre for six miles, but that the final advance should not take place on the next day, which was Aug. 15, and that we all should advance in concert.

"The Japanese reconnoitred their six miles the next day, as I did mine, but on that night the Russians moved forward not only the agreed six miles, but kept on to Peking in violation of the agreement that we should all go together, and at 9 o'clock the next morning they attacked the gates of Peking. It was not until that night that we knew the Russians had moved forward, and then, of course, the Japanese pushed forward, too.

"We attacked the next day and the men of the Fourteenth climbed the wall, and put the first flag on the ramparts. The Russians had battered down a gate, and when we got to it we found their battery stationed in the hole they had made, and facing in both directions. It would seem that they had tried to prevent any one else from making an entrance, but we rolled the guns out and went through.

"When I saw Minister Conger he told me that the legation had been fired upon often from the imperial wall. I started out to take possession of the Imperial City, as one of the four divisions of Peking is called, but found the Russian flag against me. I told Gen. Levinsky that the ground was mine, as our troops had made the entrance. I didn't speak much Russian, nor he much English, and somebody said that I got mad. At any rate, I went back to my quarters. That night a Russian officer came to my wagon to ask me to co-operate with the Russian forces next morning in an attack upon the Imperial City. I told him that they tried to steal it and they could have it. I was finally persuaded by the Russian, who was a very pleasant chap, and by our Mr. Squiers, who is now in Cuba, and who is also very soft-spoken, to co-operate at 7 o'clock the next morning. At that hour we were ready, but, as I saw no signs of activity in the Russian camp, we went forward and took it alone.

"I will not deny that there was some looting by our soldiers, but I don't think, however, that more than $300 of loot was taken from the Forbidden City, the innermost part of Peking.

"Now for the Philippines. The Filipino is a politician, and a danger lies in the native constabulary and in the native troops that are armed and paid by the United States. If the Filipino politician is dissatisfied and can't do as he likes, he may influence these natives against us. That, however, is extremely improbable, and during my stay there, out of 5,000 native troops, there were only 13 desertions. The policy of disarming as rapidly as possible the captured insurgents has done much to restoring order in the islands, and to-day I think the best Filipino sentiment is for assisting us in our work."

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

British Columbia Health Official Suggests Quarantine — Opinion of Medical Journal.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 9.—Dr. Eagan, Secretary of the British Columbia Board of Health, who went to San Francisco to investigate the reports regarding the bubonic plague, has made a report to the British Columbia Government, in which he states that a force of men is employed at San Francisco in collecting rats, and rats that have been found dead have showed plague bacilli when examined.

He recommends that strict quarantine be maintained against vessels arriving from San Francisco.

The New York Medical Journal, in its issue to-day, has this to say regarding the question of the plague in San Francisco:

"Recently there appeared in the public press, almost contemporaneously with the announcement of the presence of bubonic plague in Mexico, a statement that the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service had recently returned from a visit to San Francisco, and that his investigations there had convinced him that it was extremely doubtful if there had been plague in that city. We are very glad to be able to contradict this statement authoritatively, as has been done by the Surgeon General in a letter that he sent to The Washington Post, the day after its ill-advised announcement was published.

"In the public health report for Dec. 12, 1902, there is an abstract of the Surgeon General's annual report, in which he says:

Bubonic plague, the existence of which in San Francisco was first reported March 8, 1900, and confirmed by a commission appointed by the department, consisting of three bacteriologists of the highest reputation, continues to be reported, despite the amount of work which was done last year for the purpose of its eradication from Chinatown in that city, and which work covered, as stated in last year's report, the disinfection of over 14,000 rooms under the supervision of an officer of this service. There have been reported up to Aug. 31, 1902, seventy cases as occurring since March 8, 1900, and during the months of July and August of the present year fourteen cases were reported. Nine cases were reported in September and seven in October. In continuance of the plan adopted last year, the service has maintained its organization at San Francisco, which has continued its work of assisting the local board of the city by examination of the sick and dead in the infected locality, reporting all suspicious cases that have occurred. Cases confirmed by bacteriological examination have been published regularly in the public health reports of the service.

"An experienced surgeon of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is now in San Francisco in charge of the work in connection with the plague situation, which has been continued in a skeleton form since the appearance of the disease."

MORTALITY IN MEXICO.

Six Deaths of the Plague in One Day at Mazatlan—Thirty-seven Victims in Lazarettos.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 9.—Thirty-seven people are in the lazarettos; and six deaths have occurred to-day; one entire family having died of the plague. Many people have left the city and gone to live on the islands nearby. A number of Americans have also departed.

It has been decided to disinfect the entire city at once. The Charity Commission will pay for the houses that have to be burned and for all clothing destroyed.

A man attacked by the plague was found on his way to El Castillo. He was brought to the city to be sent to a lazaretto, but he died on the way there.

A woman in order to save her son from being taken to a lazaretto put him in bed at home. His father and she herself were in consequence attacked by the plague and died within a few hours. The house has been burned by the authorities.

ORANGE PESTHOUSE QUESTION.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The joint Isolation Hospital Commission, which is endeavoring to find a site on which to locate the hospital to be used for the treatment of contagious and infectious diseases, arising in the Oranges, held a meeting in Orange to-night for the purpose of hearing protests from some of the fashionable Summer residents of West Orange, who object to having the hospital situated at Mount Pleasant and Prospect Avenues there. The upshot was that the commission said they would gladly take another site if some one would come forward with it.

The Summer residents on the mountain who have secured a restraining order and are applying for a writ of certiorari to review all the proceedings, sent a letter in which they set forth their objections. This decision was reached at the down-town association this afternoon at a meeting attended by Douglas Robinson, who is President Roosevelt's brother-in-law; Treadwell Cleveland, Eugene Delano, and Edward P. Steven. By invitation, Ira A. Kip, Jr., and Thomas A. Davis also attended the meeting. Mr. Kip being a member of the commission and Mr. Davis its counsel.

The letter stated that the persons interested would be willing to relieve the commission of the land provided another site was secured that was not on the watershed nor up a road leading to the county park system or on a main artery of travel, and property owners were heard before the land was bought.

SUBSTITUTE BRIDE WINS.

Young Heaton Must Support Girl He Married the Day Before His Scheduled Wedding.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—William Heaton, twenty-one years old, was found guilty to-day on a charge of non-support made against him by his wife, who was Miss May Robinson. Heaton swore that at the time of the marriage on Dec. 3 his mind was a blank from liquor, and that he was to have been married the next day to Elsie Leslie of New York. At the time of this marriage to Miss Robinson he said that he had been in her company only sixteen hours.

Several witnesses testified that both the man and woman were perfectly sober when the ceremony was performed. At the time of the marriage Miss Leslie was with Heaton's parents in this city, preparing for her marriage the next day.

TO DEPORT CONVICT'S FAMILY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Treasury Department has ordered the deportation of the wife and two children of William McQueen of Paterson, N. J., who was convicted of inciting riots in Paterson and sentenced to five years in prison. The wife and children arrived in New York within the last few days, and they will be deported on the ground that they are liable to become public charges. The action of the department sustains the finding of the immigration officials at New York, from which an appeal had been taken to the department.

Pope Exalts Colorado Priest.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 9.—At a dinner given to the clergy of Denver, Bishop Matz has announced that on Dec. 10 the Pope conferred upon Father Henry Robinson, Vicar General of Colorado, the title of Monsignor. This is the first time this honor has been conferred upon a priest of the Rocky Mountain region.

MR. ELSBERG'S POSITION

Republican Leaders Try to Coax Him Back Into Line.

Judiciary Committee Chairmanship Talked of as His Reward—Senator Platt's View of the Bolters.

The possibility of Senator Elsberg breaking away from the Senatorial combination which has created such a serious situation for the Republicans in the Legislature was the most interesting suggestion made last night in political circles in connection with the conference of Republican State leaders which Senator Platt has called to meet in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day.

It is known that efforts have been put forth by the organization leaders to bring Senator Elsberg back into line, and it is said that there is a probability that they may prove successful. It is said that if Senator Elsberg will promise to stand by the organization and thus insure the Republicans in the Senate a working majority, he can have the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary, the position filled by Senator Brackett last year.

Senator Elsberg, unlike his two fellow-bolters against the dictation of outsiders in the affairs of the Senate, has not declared himself as against Senator Platt, and is therefore considered more likely to be brought over than either Senator Brackett or Senator Brown. Whatever overtures have been made to Senator Elsberg have not been made personally by Senator Platt. The Senator said last night that he had had no conference with Senator Elsberg.

Senator Platt arrived from Washington yesterday afternoon. Gov. Odell also reached the city in the afternoon, coming direct from Albany. The Senator and the Governor did not meet. Senator Platt talked freely last evening about the Senatorial bolt and other topics. When asked what he thought of the attitude of the bolters toward his re-election, he said:

"If those three keep on acting as they have been they may find themselves outside of the Republican ranks. I know no more about their intention to vote against me than what I have read, but it does not make much difference whether they vote against me or not. I am not worrying in the least about them. I do not know why they have taken the position they have. I do not think they have any good ground for opposing the party organization. As far as Senator Brackett, who appears to be the leader in the movement, is concerned, I may say that he has been treated very tenderly by the organization in the past."

Speaking about the Governor's message, Senator Platt said he considered it a strong document. With regard to the Governor's recommendation for the repeal of the franchise tax the Senator said that he was in entire accord with the Governor on that subject. To the suggestion that Tammany probably would endeavor to make political capital out of the repeal of the law the Senator said there would be no warrant for making the law's repeal an issue provided the legislation which the Governor suggested as a substitute were enacted.

The probability is that the conference in Senator Platt's rooms to-day to settle the committee assignments for the Senate and the Assembly will draw to the Fifth Avenue the largest crowd of politicians which has attended a Republican conference in many months. The conference will be participated in by Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, and Senator Raines.

Senator Platt will return to Washington to-morrow. Next Tuesday he, Senator Depew, and the Directors of the State Fair Association will call upon President Roosevelt and request him to be present at the opening of the State Fair in Syracuse in the Summer.

16TH DISTRICT PRIMARIES.

Will Be Held by Republicans This Evening and by the Democrats on Monday—Devery's Position.

William S. Devery did not appear last evening at the meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, held to issue a call for the primaries and convention to select a Democratic candidate to succeed the late Patrick F. Trainor of the Sixteenth District.

"There was no need of the Big Chief being at the Wigwam," said one of the Devery followers. "He was recognized by the Big Four down at the Wigwam, and there will be a jubilation at the pump."

In fact, the right of William S. Devery and his delegates to take part in the routine of party work was accorded him. His right to take his seat as a member of the Executive Committee, which really handles the party programme, will be contested in the courts, and the friends of Leader Charles F. Murphy declared that the ex-Chief of Police would not take part in the Executive Committee meetings until he secured such a right by a court order.

The General Committee was called to order last evening, and William L. Dalton offered a resolution reciting the call of Gov. Odell for a special election for Senator of the Sixteenth District. It was decided to hold the primaries on Monday from 3 to 7 o'clock, and the convention at 8 o'clock on the same evening, to be held at 271 West Thirty-third Street. The election in the district will be held on Jan. 27.

William S. Devery will have his delegates to the convention from the Ninth District to the number of fifty-seven. The Eleventh District will have forty-one delegates, and the Thirteenth District forty-one delegates, so that Devery will be outnumbered on the roll call. The Inspectors appointed from the Ninth District are all followers of the ex-Chief. It was said last evening that Peter J. Dooling would be nominated on the Tammany ticket, with or without the support of Devery.

The Republican primaries in the Sixteenth Senatorial District will be held this evening, and the convention will be held on Monday evening at 253 Eighth Avenue.

RATHBONE SEEKS VINDICATION.

Ex-Director of Cuban Posts Urging Congress to Investigate His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An effort is being made by Estes G. Rathbone to secure an investigation through a committee of Congress into his administration while in charge of postal affairs in Cuba under the military Government. Mr. Rathbone has been here since the meeting of Congress laboring to get the desired inquiry. Senator Hanna is the friend and advocate of Mr. Rathbone, and is convinced that he is innocent of the charges upon which he was convicted in Cuba, and that he was the object of persecution of certain United States officials.

It will be recalled that Rathbone was Director of Posts for several months during the military occupation of the island by the United States, and that he was charged and convicted of unlawful expenditures and misappropriation of public funds.

"My only business in Washington," said Mr. Rathbone, "is to expedite an inquiry by Congress into my administration of the office I held while in Cuba. I am seeking a vindication and am convinced that if I can persuade Congress to institute an inquiry into my official conduct in Cuba I will assuredly get vindication. As an American citizen, I think I have a right to demand an investigation, and I hope Congress will act soon.

BARS AMERICAN TIN.

Specifications for Bureau of Standards Building Call for Quality Not Made in This Country.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The National Association of Builders, through their offices here, have entered a protest to the Treasury Department in Washington in relation to what they claim is discrimination against American-made tin. They say that the supervising architect of the Treasury Department has invited bids for the erection of the building for the Bureau of Standards in Washington, and in specifying for its roofing makes a requirement which compels the use of foreign tin, inasmuch as the charcoal iron plates called for are not used by any American manufacturers of tin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Taylor, the supervising architect of the Treasury, has recently received a number of protests from building contractors against his action in stipulating for the use of charcoal tin for the roof of the new Bureau of Standards Building to be erected in this city. Mr. Taylor says that during the last six months he has stipulated that charcoal tin should be used in roof construction of Government buildings for the reason that it was the best tin obtainable, and that he shall continue to do so. He is not certain whether tin of this character is made in this country or not, but is inclined to think that it is not. Nevertheless, he believes it for the best interests of the Government that it be used.

AMERICAN POULTRY PRAISED.

William Cook of England Says That Some American Breeds Are Superior to Anything in His Country.

Poultry fanciers at the annual show of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, which will end this evening at the Madison Square Garden, are all well satisfied with the awards made during the last three days. The officials of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association also are pleased with the results, as this year's show has proved to be a greater success financially than any of its predecessors.

William Cook of Kent England, who has been very successful in the matter of prizes, spoke highly of the American judges and the American breed of poultry yesterday. He said that the judges here were vastly superior to those who officiate in the majority of poultry shows in England, and that their awards were in every instance very satisfactory. The Cooks, father and son, had a large number of Orfingtons on exhibition, and they won twenty-three first and seventeen second prizes for birds and a first prize for eggs. In two classes they were beaten by the birds shown by the Willow Brook Farm, Berlin, Conn., which was awarded first prizes for its single-comb buff Orfington pullet and cock.

Speaking of the American-bred poultry, the Englishmen said that the silver Wyandotte pullets belonging to the judge, which were shown, but not for competition, were superior to anything in England, and that the golden Wyandottes were darker in body color, and not up to the English specimens in size. The buff Wyandottes are more said in tail coloring, but a lighter shade than those bred in England, but this might probably be due to the climate here.

According to the same authority nothing on the other side of the Atlantic could approach the specimens of white Plymouth Rocks shown here, and the buff Plymouths were much superior to the English-bred species. The American Leghorns, especially the brown cocks and cockerels, were better shaped and much darker in color, but not so large in combs and ear lobes.

Many sales were made during yesterday in the poultry classes, as well as among the exhibits of song birds and pigeons, and in this respect the results were very much in excess of those reached in previous years.

Several meetings were held yesterday in the Garden by members of associations having for their object the improvement of certain breeds in poultry, among them being the National Bantam Association, Pit Game Club, American Leghorn Club, National Single Comb White Leghorn Club, and the American White Plymouth Rock Club, and officers for 1903 were elected by all of them with the exception of the last-mentioned, which will elect its officers during the Chicago Show next week.

The Concert Hall, in which the Cat Show is being carried on, was crowded during the afternoon and evening with lovers of the feline pets. Some additional prizes were awarded there during the day, but as Mrs. Mix of the Old Fort Cattery, Aiklin, N. Y., was one of the judges none of the many entries which she had on exhibition was eligible for a prize award, although many of them were among the most valuable in the show.

YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

Collegians Fail to Score Against the Crescent Athletic Club Team.

The traditional pluck and luck of Yale were no match for the superior hockey and skating of the Crescent Athletic Club in the hockey game last night at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, the collegians being beaten by a score of 14 to 0. The Crescents simply toyed with the Yale players and scored ten of their goals in the first half. Better playing by the collegians and a let-up in the attack of their opponents made the game more interesting in the second half, and but four goals were scored.

While the Yale players seemed to be familiar with all the fine points of the game, they were simply outclassed when it came to skating ability. The Crescent forwards, therefore, had but little difficulty in retaining possession of the puck when once it was secured, and then it was merely a question of getting it past the goalkeeper. Yale's game was rather discouraging in view of the strong showing made by the seven last year. Several of the old players remain, but Capt. Stoddard, who made such an excellent record last year, was among the missing last night.

The game was free from any marked roughness, and Capt. Hitchcock of Yale was the only man hurt. Shortly after the face-off in the first half he was accidentally hit in the face. He resumed playing, however, and did his share in the remainder of the game toward keeping the score down.

The Crescent players were in fine fettle, the team play being superb. Kennedy and Dobby excelled when it came to individual work, and their skillful manoeuvring of the puck was applauded time and again. Kennedy succeeded in scoring six of the goals, while Dobby contributed four. Liffiton and Shiebler each scored two. In the second half Vanderpoel replaced Silleck as point for Yale. The line-up:

Crescent A. C., 14.	Position.	Yale, 0.
McKenzie	Goal	Stern
Hardy	Point	Silleck, Vanderpoel
Wall	Cover point	Hitchcock
Liffiton	Forward	Smith
Kennedy	Forward	Marcus
Dobby	Forward	Potter
Shiebler	Forward	Ralland

Goals—Kennedy, 6; Dobby, 4; Liffiton, 2; Shiebler, 2. Referee—Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club. Time of game—Two thirty-minute halves.

Intercollegiate Hockey To-night.

At the St. Nicholas Skating Rink to-night the annual intercollegiate hockey championship series of games will begin with a contest between Princeton and Brown Universities. In addition to these two, three other teams are entered for this season's championship—Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. Yale has won the championship every year since the inception of the game six years ago, but Princeton has played some very strong practice games this year, and its defeat of the St. Nicholas Skating Club's team shows that the "Orange and Black" has an excellent chance for capturing the honors. Brown's players are as yet an unknown quantity. The Princeton men are in fine trim, and Capt. Purnell and Trainer Robinson say their team will play a fast and clever game. The Princeton line-up will be: King, goal; Rafferty, point; S. McClave, cover point; Purnell, Larned, Leake, and O'Brien, forwards.

Verona Lake Skating Races.

The Verona Lake skating races which were twice postponed on account of the weather, will take place this afternoon on the lake near Montclair. The events will consist of a half-mile scratch, one and two mile handicap, and one-mile novice.

The entries closed yesterday with about thirty entries, among whom are Peter Sinnirud, Morris Wood, Swan, Sarony, McDonald, C. A. Peebles, C. Benedict, F. E. Mommer, J. Holen, and Gus Staly.

Tice Wins at Billiards.

In the handicap amateur billiard tournament last night at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, J. Tice, playing 140 points, defeated H. White, playing 125 points, in 51 innings. On Monday evening George Barker (200) will meet B. Adams, (140.) The scores follow:

J. Tice, (140)—3 1 2 9 3 15 0 0 2 6 3 3 2 0 2 7 0 2 5 4 2 0 1 6 8 1 2 0 1 0 3 1 1 2 0 4 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 10 4 2 2. Total, 140. Average, 2 28-51.

H. White, (125)—0 7 0 5 3 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 3 1 2 3 2 7 2 0 12 1 0 0 6 3 0 0 2 2 9 9 1 0, 8 4 1 4 0 1 ❶ 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0. Total, 114. Average, 2 12-51.

Will Design McKinley Memorial Arch.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 9.—H. A. McNeil of New York has been selected to design the McKinley Memorial Arch to be constructed at the entrance to the Capitol grounds here, at a cost of $75,000. Mr. McNeil is the sculptor who did much work for the Pan-American Exposition. He has been invited to visit Columbus at once.

RACING DATES ANNOUNCED

Jockey Club Maps Out the Season for Local Tracks.

Metropolitan Club Secures Recognition and Gets Twenty-two Racing Days—Decrease in Several Cases.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, held at the office of August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, yesterday, two matters of great interest to horsemen and horse owners all over the United States and Canada were disposed of. These were the appointment of racing officials and the allotment of racing dates for the season of 1903.

Those present at the meeting were Messrs. August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and H. K. Knapp. Officers of The Jockey Club were elected as follows: August Belmont, Chairman; James R. Keene, Vice Chairman, and F. K. Sturgis, Secretary and Treasurer. The following racing officials were appointed: C. J. Fitzgerald, Starter; C. McDowell, Presiding Judge; C. H. Pettingill, Associate Judge; H. G. Crickmore, Clerk of the Scales; W. H. Barretto, Timer; J. L. Hall, Paddock and Patrol Judge, and W. S. Vosburgh, Handicapper.

Racing dates for the season were allotted as follows:

Washington Jockey Club, Monday, March 23, to Tuesday, April 14;
Queens County Jockey Club, Wednesday, April 15, to Saturday, April 25.
Metropolitan Jockey Club, Monday, April 27, to Wednesday, May 6.
Westchester Racing Association, Thursday, May 7, to Wednesday, May 27.
Brooklyn Jockey Club, Thursday, May 28, to Wednesday, June 17.
Coney Island Jockey Club, Thursday, June 18, to Tuesday, July 7.
Brighton Beach Racing Association, Wednesday, July 8, to Saturday, July 25.
Metropolitan Jockey Club, July 27, to Saturday, Aug. 1.
Saratoga Association; Monday, Aug. 3, to Friday, Aug. 28.
Coney Island Jockey Club, Saturday, Aug. 29, to Saturday, Sept. 12.
Brooklyn Jockey Club, Monday, Sept. 14, to Saturday, Sept. 26.
Westchester Racing Association, Monday, Sept. 28, to Saturday, Oct. 10.
Brighton Beach Racing Association, Monday, Oct. 12, to Saturday, Oct. 24.
Queens County Jockey Club, Monday, Oct. 26, to Friday, Nov. 6.
Metropolitan Jockey Club, Saturday, Nov. 7, to Saturday, Nov. 14.
Washington Jockey Club, Monday, Nov. 16, to Saturday, Dec. 5.

It will be seen by this schedule that the Metropolitan Jockey Club has been allotted twenty-two racing days, separated into three parcels. Instead of there being one continuous meeting at the Brighton Beach track there will be two meetings, one of sixteen days in July and the other of twelve days in October. This makes twenty-eight days in all, or an increase of three days for the Brighton Beach Racing Association over last year. The Queens County Jockey Club will have only twenty-one days' racing at the Aqueduct track, which is three days less than last year, and Saratoga gets one day more.

Two of the more important racing organizations are the principal sufferers in regard to losing racing days, as the Brooklyn Jockey Club allotment shows a decrease of six and the Westchester four days, while the Coney Island Jockey Club only loses two days, or one less than Aqueduct. At Bennings, the Washington Jockey Club will open the season on March 23 with twenty days, and the season will end there Dec. 5.

The entry of Corrigan for the Suburban Handicap has been received, bringing the total number of entries up to eighty.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Cogswell was the only winning favorite to-day. Nettie Regent was claimed out of the last race for $725, and Cogswell, the winner, was run up to $725 and bought in. Weather fine; track fast.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Sweet Nell, 112 pounds, (Bolessen,) 7 to 1, won; Brush By, 112, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, second; Aistle, 106, (Hoar,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Siege, Roll Call, Paramount, Rosy Posy, Lady Mistake, Offset, Vestia, Gawky, and Wisdom also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Charles Ramsey, 131 pounds, (Hoar,) 5 to 1, won; Censor, 129, (Pollock,) 20 to 1, second; Ecome, 140, (A. Hall,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30 2-5. Russellton, Limelight, Vesuvia, Alfred C., Masterful, Midnight Chimes, Prince of Melrose, Heroics, and Montanic also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile. The Stewardess, 102 pounds, (Lindsey,) 6 to 1, won; Eliza Dillon, 100, (Helgerson,) 6 to 1, second; Thane, 108, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Pyrrho, Wissending, Ermack, Insolence, Blue Ridge, Spray of Pearls, Maxille, and Badger also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile. Jena, 109 pounds, (Fuller,) 16 to 1, won; Scotch Plaid, 103, (Redfern,) 5 to 2, second; Witful, 102, (Buchanan,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:41 2-5. Ben Chance and Ray also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Uranium, 95 pounds, (Scully,) 3 to 1, won; Ahumada, 112, (H. Michaels,) 9 to 10, second; Glennevis, 112, (Redfern,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:08. Pirate, Frank Rice, Royal Deceiver, Exapo, Brookston, and Senator Bush also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Cogswell, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, won; Nettie Regent, 98, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, second; The Messenger, 109, (Kelgerman,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Pay the Fiddler, Provost, George, Arab, Bohul, and imp. Novelty also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs; Dutch Carter, 99 pounds; Maple, 102; Dougherty, 104; Grantor, 105; Boundee, 106; Playlike, Andes, 107; Stratton II., 108; Bard of Avon, Rough Rider, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Apple Sweet, 91 pounds; Amigari, 97 pounds; Frank Jones, Pride of Surrey, 99; Clorita, 100; Weldeman, Emshee, Jim Clark, 102; Honoldiu, 107; L'Etrenne, 108; Potente, St. Cuthbert, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and sixteenth. Brief, 95; St. Tammany, Sheriff Bell, 98; Harris, 101; The Conqueror II., 108; Potente, 117.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gentilly Handicap, $1,000 added; six and a half furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 94 pounds; Philo, 95; Henry McDaniel, 99; Carl Kahler, 103; Emshee, 105; Sadducee, 106; Belvino, 108; Old Hutch, 112; Wealth, 113; Scorpio, 121; The Lady, 124; McCheney, 130. Last two, Durnell and Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Maghoni, Judge Cantrell, 94 pounds; Breaker, 96; Blanco, The Wizard, 102; Woodmont Belle, 103; Mezzo, 104; John Coulter, 105; Daddy Bender, 106; Fading Light, 106; Ravenspur, 108; Spec, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and an eighth. Leenja, 97 pounds; Swordsman, Barbara Freitchie, King Barleycorn, Lady Chorister, 102; Rastus, Ginspray, The Way, 104; Sarilla, 105; Cogswell, Benson Caldwell, 106; Adelante, 109.

Annual School Games at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Announcement was made here to-day that the seventh annual interscholastic track games will be held here on May 2. The games will consist of the regular thirteen events and a mile relay race. The school winning the highest number of points will be awarded a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup, to be held for one year, and to become the permanent property of the school which wins it three times.

Relay Race for School Lads.

The management of the Twelfth Regiment athletic games, which are to be held at the armory on Jan. 17, has announced the intention of holding an interscholastic relay race in conjunction with the regular events. Six schools—three from this borough and three from Brooklyn—are entered. The New York representatives are the teams from Dwight, De Witt Clinton, and De La Salle. The Brooklyn schools entered are the Boys' High, Erasmus Hall, and Pratt Institute.

To Discuss College Athletics.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 9.—To discuss conditions of intercollegiate athletics, representatives from Brown, Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton will meet here in annual conference with the Harvard Athletic Committee to-morrow. Yale sends no delegates. The body has no executive authority.

American Spars for Shamrock III.

GLASGOW, Jan. 9.—The American-made spars intended for the Shamrock III. have arrived here. The hollow mainmast, excluding the topmast, is eighty-two feet in length.

More Indoor Sports in the Garden.

A meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was called by President Conway yesterday afternoon, and it was decided to hold another sporting carnival in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, March 14. President Conway said: "Our reasons for giving another meeting are many. The club is anxious to encourage all branches of amateur athletics, and we also appreciate the fact that the public supported us liberally. Financiaiy, it was a success in every way. I have received many letters from prominent Irish patrons of sport who requested the Irish club to hold another meeting. An attractive programme will be arranged, consisting of track and field events, and an Irish championship game of football will be decided."

EXTRA RACE FOR NAVAL CADETS

Eligibility Rules for Army and Navy Athletes Will Be Considered To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 9.—Manager Paul H. Fretz of the Naval Academy boat crew has added another race to be rowed on the Severn. The race will be between the second crew of Georgetown and the Naval Cadets' second crew, and will be rowed on May 23, the same day that the Varsity of Georgetown and the Naval first crew race. Committees representing the Athletic Association of the Army and Navy will hold their annual meeting in Washington to-morrow and arrange the details of the football game to be played at Philadelphia this year.

The most important subject to come up will be the question of adopting eligibility rules to apply to Annapolis and West Point the same as are in effect at other colleges and universities. The navy representatives will insist on instituting some rule which will prevent athletic stars from entering West Point who have played their time at other schools. The Naval Academy will be represented by Commander C. E. Colahan, Commander W. F. Halsey and Lieut. J. M. Poyer. The West Point committee will be composed of Col. Ferberger, Capt. Norden, and Capt. Pierce.

FOR BASEBALL PEACE.

Conference in Cincinnati of Rival League Committees — Outcome Still Indefinite.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The baseball peace conference began here this afternoon between the committees appointed by the National and American Leagues. When the rival representatives began the executive session the following were present: Messrs. Herrmann, Robison, Hart, and Pulliam of the National League, and Johnson, Comiskey, Killilea, and Somers of the American League. They remained in session with the exception of two brief intervals, up to 10 o'clock to-night, when they adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Chairman Herrmann said that they spent the day in general discussions, and that they seemed to be getting together so that something might be done to-morrow. He admitted that amalgamation had been freely discussed with specific plans for a twelve-club league and other changes. He stated that they had given special consideration to contract jumpers, and that there would no doubt be something done in that matter.

It was generally conceded by all that the conference would complete its work to-morrow and this was generally interpreted to indicate that the conferees were really getting together on the principal terms that would enter into a peace agreement. It is even stated that drafts of such an agreement have been drawn up and pres

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High class novelties in Women's Cotton and Lisle Thread Hosiery, hand embroidered and allover lace effects, vertical stripes and jacquards, all new, fresh goods of the regular 89c. and 95c. qualities..... **49c**

Children's Heavy Black Cotton Hose, fine and corduroy ribbed; double knees, heels and toes; a good, strong school stocking; regular 35c. goods..... **17c**

Women's Fine Cotton and Lisle Thread Stockings, silk embroidered and fancy colors, mostly plain blacks; also Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, every pair positively worth 50c.; for this sale..... **25c**

Women's Fancy Cotton Hose; regular 19c. and 25c. grade..... **10c.**; 3 Pairs for **25c.**

Men's Furnishing Department.

Men's Neckwear —Regular 50c. and 75c. Quality— at **25c.**

These scarfs are made of rich heavy silks in a choice variety of patterns and colors, both light and dark effects, as well as plain whites and blacks, four-in-hands, Ascots, imperials, puffs, tecks, batwings, &c.

Men's Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts, Regular Prices $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, at **68c**

Bosoms are plain and plaited, materials are chiefly fine quality percales; patterns are the very newest, consisting of neat stripes, small figures and polka dots on white grounds, detached cuffs. All perfectly fresh goods. Sizes from 15 to 18.

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In white, black, gray and fancy colors; also mercerized Cotton Gloves in assorted colors.

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Men's $15, $18 and $20 Cassimere Suits, checks, plaids and mixtures.	
Men's Swell $15, $18 and $20 Spring Top Coats	
Men's $22.50, $25, $27 50 and $30 Vicuna Overcoats, all lengths.	
Men's $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 Melton and Kersey Overcoats, all lengths.	
Men's $15, $18, $20 and $22.50 Imported Frieze Overcoats, all lengths.	

A Chance for the Boys.

Boys' Overcoats and Suits Reduced from $4, $5, $6 and $7.50.

Boys' Long Overcoats, Boys' Norfolk Suits, Boys' Sailor Suits, Sizes 3 to 15 Years. **2.75**

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE DUTIES OF AN AMBASSADOR.

The report that Ambassador VON HOLLEBEN is to retire from his post at Washington, and probably from the German diplomatic service, will evoke expressions of sincere regret from the Ambassador's American friends, who will note with added regret, not unmixed with sympathy, the statements rather freely made here and in Germany that he has failed to please his Government or to retain its full confidence. The instances in which he has failed to give satisfaction in Berlin are stated with some definiteness, but it seems to us that the most important of them all relates to his failure to conciliate public feeling in the United States. That he should have been unable to persuade President ROOSEVELT to act as arbitrator of the Venezuelan dispute, a task which Germany would have been highly pleased to have him assume, may, indeed, have produced some disappointment in Berlin. We attach less importance to the allusions made in Berlin dispatches to the Ambassador's error of judgment in dealing with the disclosures concerning the part taken by Lord PAUNCEFOTE and the other Ambassadors in trying to prevent the outbreak of hostilities with Spain; and of the story about ill-feeling said to exist between Prince HENRY and Mr. VON HOLLEBEN probably very little is known in this country.

The allegation that the German Ambassador has not altogether succeeded in conciliating American public feeling toward his country will hardly be denied. Any man who listens to the speech of people, reads the papers, or has other means of getting at public opinion, must be aware that our feeling toward Germany and the Germans is not quite what it was a few months ago. The immediate and visible cause of the change is, of course, the Venezuelan business. Our newspapers and representative men in public and private station have freely spoken their minds about that unpleasant little war and about the way in which Germany has borne herself in carrying it on. There has been no reason for concealment. Frankness is best in such matters. The regret that such a feeling should have been aroused, that any occasion should have been given for it, is universal here; but we must admit that the feeling exists.

It is a very exacting view of the Ambassadorial duty to hold that Mr. VON HOLLEBEN might or should have mollified this American feeling toward his country, and by his personal bearing and persuasion have lulled us into a complacent and satisfied state of mind. Nevertheless, the personal bearing and social capacity of a diplomat are known to be important as aids to the success of his mission. We may name Great Britain as a Power whose relations with us, it will be conceded, have been made more friendly and cordial by reason of the very great acceptability to the English people of our Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's. Mr. LOWELL, Mr. BAYARD, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. HAY, and Mr. CHOATE, to mention no others, have undoubtedly enhanced the respect and esteem of the English people for the American people. Three of these representatives of the United States were gifted public speakers, and all of them men of unusual mental ability and social attainments. A country is fortunate which is so represented near the person of the sovereign of any Power with which it desires to be on friendly terms. We may freely say, however, that we controlled good fortune by appointing men of this degree of eminence and fitness. Perhaps if the German Ambassador had possessed their social gifts, or had felt it to be his duty to enhance our friendship for Germany by inspiring our people with feelings of high esteem and affection for himself, our criticism of Germany's procedures in the Caribbean might have been measurably tempered.

But it is doubtless a more important and useful function of an Ambassador to keep his home Government constantly, fully, and accurately informed of the public opinion of the country to which he is accredited, especially if that country is a republic. We mean to pass no shade of criticism upon the German Ambassador in this respect. We have no knowledge that he has failed to keep his Government well informed. It is our purpose only to insist upon the general truth of the proposition that an Ambassador or Minister at Washington serves his country ill if he does not take pains to find out and report upon the state of feeling among our people on public questions. No Ambassador can learn how we feel or what we are thinking about unless he comes into contact with a multitude of Americans and has many sources of knowledge. He cannot ask the Secretary of State to tell him these things. He ought not to depend upon one newspaper or upon half a dozen newspapers. Nor will dinner table conversation alone suffice him. The duty may be laborious, the Ambassador might at times be more agreeably engaged than in feeling the public pulse; he can hardly for himself or for his country be more profitably engaged.

We should not suppose that Berlin could have missed the point of our frank comments upon the Venezuela affair. The feeling is all one way, and the temper in which the German press discusses it shows that it is not misunderstood in the empire. But press dispatches are one thing and the reports of an Ambassador to the Foreign Office quite another. It may not be open to an Ambassador to remonstrate with his Government or to urge a change of policy. It certainly is open to him, it is incumbent upon him, to convey the information which would make a change of policy expedient.

For instance, if the continuance of friendly relations and profitable commercial intercourse between Germany and the United States is a matter of more importance than the instant collection of a trifling debt from Venezuela and the giving of a salutary lesson to that ill-behaved republic, Ambassador VON HOLLEBEN was in a position to inform his Government that it was in some danger of sacrificing great things for small. If pushed beyond limits of toleration the Venezuelan affair would have come to that. We do not know that that would have made any difference at Berlin. We do not pretend to sound the depths of German policy, or to know the comparative value to her of our esteem and friendship. But if at any time a great Power is left in doubt or in the dark as to public opinion in the United States it has the right to conclude that its diplomatic representation at Washington might with advantage be changed. We must repeat that we here state only a general principle, without reference to the manner in which Mr. VON HOLLEBEN may have performed this essential part of his duty.

It may not be inappropriate to make use of this occasion for renewing the expression of our hope that the great Powers of Europe, with the lapse of years and the recurrence of events which deeply interest them and us, will become convinced that it is worth while to send men of ability, eminence, distinction, and of high qualification to represent them at Washington. The wisdom of being thus represented has been recognized with the happiest results by European Powers which it would be here invidious to mention. If we sometimes ourselves fall short of this high standard it cannot be said that in naming Ambassadors to those Powers with which we have the most intimate and important relations we do fall short of it. By choosing our best and fittest to represent us over there we have set an example which it would be beyond measure pleasing did they more uniformly follow it in sending representatives to us. In these recent years we are having more to do with the rest of the world. In one way or another the rest of the world recognizes it. Diplomatic relations with us increase proportionately in interest and importance. The opportunity for error, for misjudgment, and for friction must increase in even a greater ratio if safeguards are not provided through the choice of Ambassadors and Ministers qualified for the enlarged responsibility of their post.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Mr. OGDEN'S dinner at the Waldorf on Thursday evening and the meeting at Carnegie Hall last evening gave to the men engaged in the work of the General Education Board opportunity to review what has been done and to explain their plans for the immediate future.

The record is very satisfactory. The field of activity has been in the South and most of those directly occupied with the work are Southern men. So far the efforts of the board have been directed chiefly to investigation and discussion with a view to ascertaining the requirements of the situation in the various sections, enlisting the interest and co-operation of the educators of the different States, and organizing for practical purposes the available forces. The result has been more than encouraging: it has been, if we may judge from the tone of the Southern representatives, inspiring. Not only is there a strong sentiment in favor of general schooling, but there has been a definite and effective desire to apply the resources of the community to securing the best schooling in the most advantageous directions. The minds of the leaders of opinion in the South are turning to this problem with earnestness and intelligence. This is particularly noteworthy in the Governors, the Superintendents of Education, the county school officers, and the teachers.

Very promising progress has been made toward consolidating schools in order to give one good one in place of two or more poor ones, toward raising revenues from local taxation for school uses, toward an increase in the time the schools are open, and toward improving the teaching of teachers in the various institutions for that purpose. The work is barely begun, but with the fund of unselfish zeal, energy, and eager intelligence that is shown more and more clearly to exist in the States where the need of schooling is the greatest, there is no room for doubt as to its constant and successful development.

AFTER ARBITRATION—WHAT?

A great many people are beginning to be apprehensive of what may follow the decision of the Anthracite Board of Arbitration. If the finding of the commission is favorable to the contention of the miners as presented in the strike issues, the discussion will be ended. The operators are bound in honor to abide by the finding of the board, and would scarcely venture to dissent therefrom in any essential particular. To refuse compliance with the plan of settlement recommended by it would be an act of bad faith calling for an outburst of public indignation which would place their interests in jeopardy. It may be assumed that whatever the board may prescribe the operators will do in good faith, if they can, even though they regard it as to their disadvantage.

During the first few weeks of the hearing it looked as if the board would make a report satisfactory to the miners, recommending certain concessions which would establish the union as a principal in all negotiations between the operators and labor. But as the hearing progresses and testimony accumulates of outrage and oppression perpetrated by union men for union purposes, there are signs that the Commissioners are not disposed to regard the union as in all respects a benevolent and beneficent institution. Judge GRAY'S remark, which President MITCHELL resented with some heat, about the union having been put "in the mire" by recent evidence of its persecutions and cruelties, has been criticised as "unjudicial." Perhaps it was, but it was human; and if the testimony could have so impressed a learned jurist accustomed to look at all matters before him with judicial calmness as to call out an expression indicating that it had powerfully moved him, the effect upon the average citizen may be imagined. As the scheme of the defense, if it may be so called, unfolds, and the evidence accumulated by the operators is laid before the commission, the dissatisfaction of the union leaders with the outlook for arbitration will become more pronounced. Many people believe either that they will withdraw from the hearing and repudiate any obligation to be bound by the decision when reached, or that if the decision is favorable to the operators the miners will refuse to accept it and resume the strike with increased violence. This has been more than hinted by certain representatives of the union less discreet than MITCHELL, and newspapers in the coal region favorable to the union have suggested it as a not improbable contingency if the results of the arbitration are unsatisfactory to the miners. A few weeks ago an attempt was made to show that a board so constituted was of necessity subservient to the operators, and that justice for the miner could not be expected of it. This would seem to indicate that the union recognizes no moral obligation in the matter, and that it is playing the game on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose."

Apprehension has also been created by the fact that as against the miners collectively or as individuals there is no way of enforcing the judgment of a court of arbitration. The man who does not want to mine coal need not do so, and this is as true of a hundred thousand men as of one. It has been suggested that the board is permitting the hearing to drag along through the Winter so that if its findings are repudiated by the Miners' Union and work discontinued, the public injury will be less than if a suspension occurred in midwinter.

None of these anxieties and apprehensions seems to us well founded. The anthracite miner recognizes that he has been fooled to the top of his bent, and that the bituminous miner has prospered at his cost. Any such action as that threatened would destroy the union in the anthracite region beyond hope of reorganization. If the operators met the situation by fair and businesslike propositions, a hundred thousand men would promptly leave the union and repudiate its authority. This would permit the reorganization of the anthracite industry on modern business lines, and scatter the dangerous communities which have blighted at least three counties of Pennsylvania. Many thoughtful and well-informed people believe that what is feared by the nervous would be the best that could happen, but they accredit the leaders of the Miners' Union with too much practical wisdom to permit it to happen. If not, more of benefit than of injury to the public interest would result from their self-destructive madness.

GRIFFITH'S WEALTH LIMIT.

Without doubt the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. GRIFFITH, M. C. from the Fourth District of Indiana, to restrict the wealth of citizens of this Republic, is calculated to promote the gayety of nations and increase the public stock of harmless pleasure. But that can scarcely have been Mr. GRIFFITH'S idea. What his idea was remains a rational subject for conjecture.

Apparently Mr. GRIFFITH has satisfied himself that he has succeeded in ascertaining the emotions about wealth of his "deestrick." It is Mr. GRIFFITH'S psychologizing of the psychology of the Counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland, in the great pivotal Commonwealth of Indiana, with which the investigator has to deal. The investigator may of course deny that Mr. GRIFFITH has psychologized his district with accuracy. But when a man bearing the historic praenomen of FRANCIS MARION, and succeeding to the seat if not to the functions of W. S. HOLMAN, that watchdog of the Treasury of styptic memory, thinks that a measure to limit the individual acquisitions of an American citizen to ten millions will strike an echoing chord in the bosom of the Fourth District of Indiana it does not behoove or become any inexpert who has never been elected to Congress from that district to quarrel with his diagnosis of his constituency.

Apart from this diagnostic aspect of the matter, to inquire further into the great Griffith scheme for reducing envy by reducing the objects of it, would be, in the language of the Arab sheikh's famous rejoinder to the British investigator, "both difficult and useless." It is, we suppose, unlikely that any one of Mr. GRIFFITH'S constituents in the Fourth District of Indiana can have accumulated even the modest competence of ten millions which the magnanimous GRIFFITH proposes to allow to a sufficiently enterprising and successful citizen. If there be such a citizen he is most likely a Republican and a plutocrat with whom a true and frugal Democrat like Mr. GRIFFITH is not obliged to reckon. The general mass of Mr. GRIFFITH'S constituents and the great majority of his supporters, finding the limit of wealth put at ten millions, would doubtless exclaim, in the perverted language of SHAKESPEARE which had been previously perverted: "Let the galled darned jade wince. Our withers are unwrung."

If Mr. GRIFFITH were a serious person, if his vision were not bounded by the level inclosing horizons of the Fourth District of Indiana, and he might be supposed to have anything in view except his own conception of the conception of the average Democratic voter in his district, we might reason with Mr. GRIFFITH and institute a candid inquiry why he should have fixed the permissible limit of wealth at the figure of ten millions. It is of course conceivable that his notions have been expanded and aerated since he exchanged the frugal surroundings of his district for the luxurious atmosphere of the capital. Out in Indiana those constituents who agree with him that there are too rich men might be wondering at the extravagance of his permission of accumulation, and marveling why he did not put his limit at some such modest figure as thirteen thousand dollars, the while he himself, viewing the extravagance of Washington, stood astonished at his own moderation.

In fact, as soon as you undertake to fix a limit, the absurdity of your contention of any limit at once appears. Because, as GRIFFITH himself, in his hours of ease and reason, when he was not playing politics for the Fourth District of Indiana would probably admit, the accumulations of any American citizen, barring thieves and gamblers, are simply a commission on some public service which he has had the capacity and the opportunity to render. There are very few thieves and very few gamblers whose accumulations amount to ten millions—so few that, from the point of view of a legislator whose vision transcends the Fourth District of Indiana or any other district in which such an accumulation invites consideration and reflection, rather than mere blind brute envy, the exceptions are negligible. Otherwise, to tell a man whose commissions on his public service amount to more than ten millions that he can collect no more commissions is to tell him that the public is tired of the public service which it is thus shown that he has been rendering and commands him not to render like public service any more.

Stated in these terms, which we believe to be the true terms of the actual proposition, the absurdity of Mr. GRIFFITH'S prescription becomes apparent. The far better course is to do what has been done by the laws of England, and, in a less degree, by the laws of the State of New York. That is to say, the "State," meaning the public, will not prevent the rendering of public services to any extent. But when it comes to a question of the inheritors of the able man, in regard to whom there is no presumption whatever that they are able or disposed to render the public services rendered by the deceased, then tax them to any extent which does not nullify its object. It does not much matter if you make some of them move to New Jersey or Indiana or any other place in which the law has not yet caught up with them. But the very project of law proposed by the remote, unfriended, melancholy, and slow GRIFFITH shows that the question is not one that can advantageously be dealt with by the legislation of the Congress.

HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

The modest praise given by Mr. FREDERIC EMORY, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in the State Department, in THE TIMES ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW, to the Consular Service of the country is well deserved. Mr. EMORY says that "whatever may be its defects and shortcomings, it is very generally, and in most instances zealously, responsive to requests for information and advice, and is contributing in many ways to the opening of new markets and the building up of permanent trade." We may add that Mr. EMORY'S service in the editing and summarizing of the monthly Consular reports is entitled to no small credit for the really good work that is being done.

In the article to which we refer Mr. EMORY makes an analysis and comparison of the export of American manufactures for the past two years and examines the conditions of the American home market which have contributed to the falling off in exports. This decline took place mainly in the year 1901, and was in considerable part made up again last year. Such decrease as there has been Mr. EMORY ascribes to the stronger demand for the home market in nearly all departments, and especially in iron and steel manufactures. But he calls attention to the fact that while the value of the exports has fallen as compared with 1900 the variety has clearly increased. This is due to the growing popularity of American goods in foreign markets and is an indication of steady advance.

It is noteworthy also that the increase of our exports of manufactures has taken place chiefly in the markets of manufacturing countries, showing a substantial ability to compete on our part with foreign manufacturers. Although the activity of the home market at present tends to check exports, Mr. EMORY predicts that the effect of this very activity will be to stimulate production faster than the home demand will grow, and that we shall again turn to foreign markets for the disposal of our surplus. When this happens the ground will be found in a favorable condition, and an effective and varied demand for our products will aid in the formation of a steadier intercourse. Then if we could relax the absurd tariff bonds that restrict all trade we should be able to advance our prosperity much more rapidly and permanently.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Well-founded as is the general objection expressed in Gov. ODELL'S message to the constant increase in the number of statutes relating to special places or small classes, one cannot help thinking that if he had given a little more thought to the matter he would not have made the suggestion he did in regard to the game laws of the State. To intrust to Boards of Supervisors the power to regulate, under a general statute, the protection and destruction of the wild animals, birds, and fish in their own localities would be to abandon the excellent principle on which most of our game laws are, and all of them ought to be, based—the principle that these laws are in the interest and for the benefit of the whole State—and for it would be substituted the very dangerous principle that all the inhabitants of the State can be subjected to regulations believed by the inhabitants of this or that district to be advantageous to themselves. The special legislation of which the Governor properly complains amounts in effect to such a substitution, and is objectionable for that very reason. The people who live in parts of the State where game abounds or its propagation is easy are not wont to take broad views in determining where their interests lie, and they are extremely prone to sacrifice the future for the sake of an immediate profit. The best of our game laws accomplish far less than they ought for the reason that their enforcement is usually, and almost of necessity, committed to inhabitants of the districts directly affected by them, and the evils thus caused would be much increased if the making of the laws as well as their execution were under local control. And does the Governor suppose that it would tend toward unity of regulation to have every Board of Supervisors drawing up a game code to suit its own frequently changing notions? He can hardly entertain that belief, being himself a practical man who was not born yesterday or the day before.

—When the Governor turned to the subject of Adirondack lands owned by the State he evidenced more accuracy and extent of information than while he was discussing the game laws. He raised what is, perhaps, a debatable question when he said that "so long as forestry and lumbering are pursued upon scientific lines, enough land is now owned by the State to protect the water supply;" but though there may be differences of opinion on that point, and especially as to his implication that science is now supreme in the management of the Adirondack woods, these differences can be forgotten in the pleasure caused by this formal and official recognition that between intelligent lumbering and intelligent forestry there is no conflict of interests. In effect, the Governor declares that the two are one—that what is good for the forester is good for the lumberman, and that, instead of being, as in the past, the bitterest of enemies, they can find their highest advantage in being the best of friends. The presentation of this as a self-evident truth, needing no present demonstration, marks an advance equally remarkable and satisfactory. We suspect that Gov. ODELL is a little ahead of the general public, and of not a few people who think themselves foresters as well as of many people who know themselves to be lumbermen, in holding that the old feud is dead; but to the position he occupies everybody must come at last, and the confidence with which he speaks encourages a hope that complete harmony between the ancient antagonists is a thing of the immediate future. With that peace once established, some at least of the arguments that have justified, or rather necessitated, the purchase of Adirondack lands by the State will lose much of their validity, but other arguments will remain, and the others, as we estimate them, are quite sufficient to warrant both the preservation and the extension of the State's reserve. There is more in the woods than wood, and, even with the water supply assured, the public would not have all its legitimate enjoyments from the wilderness put beyond peril.

NUGGETS.

At the Night School.

Instructor—Mention some of the by-products of petroleum.

Young Man—Universities.—Chicago Tribune.

Advice.

"Don't pretend"; people will catch you at it, and think less of you. And they think little enough of you now.—Atchison Globe.

Up in the World.

"Are they progressive people?"

"Well, a few years ago they were nobodies, and how they can snub whom they please."—Detroit Free Press.

Greatly Reduced.

"Well, well, old man! This is quite a change. Last time I saw you you were among the Four Hundred. And now—"

"Now I'm clean back in fractions."—Baltimore American.

His Finish.

"You say that long-haired pianist gave a 'finished performance,'" said the Theatrical Thug. "Well, I'm glad he finished his 'finished performance' before he finished me!"—Baltimore Herald.

CHILD LOVE.

E. A. Brininstool in Buffalo News.

When weary and worn with the struggle
in seeking life's coveted prize,
When clouds of despair hover 'round me
and shut out the blue of the skies;
At times when I feel so discouraged and
burdened from bearing the load
That seems to completely o'erwhelm me
while struggling along the rough road,
'Tis then, for relief, that I turn me away
from the world and entwine
My arms 'round the one who still loves me
—this golden-haired baby of mine.

What temptations can I not conquer?
What battles not win, if the prize
Is the love and the mute adoration that
beam in my little one's eyes?
With her dimpled arms thrown around me,
and her baby voice in my ear,
There's sunshine forever about me, and all
of my doubts disappear.
The beacons of hope that inspire me are
the love-lights that trustfully shine
In the brown eyes of one who adores me—
this golden-haired baby of mine.

The blossoms of Spring may all wither and
the birds lose their power of song,
Yet life has a sweeter attraction than
these to entice me along;
Her smile, like the sunbeams of noonday,
brings gladness and warmth and good
cheer,
And drives off the shadows of darkness and
doubt that are hovering near—
God take away from me forever the riches
of earth, but enshrine
The wealth of the love of my treasure—
this golden-haired baby of mine!

GROWING TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Fully $400,000,000 of American Capital Invested in Southern Republic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The public discussion of a possible change in the standard of currency in Mexico adds interest to a statement just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the trade relations between the United States and that country.

With no part of the world has the commerce of the United States grown more rapidly in recent years than with Mexico. Exports to Mexico from the United States which amounted to $15,000,000 in 1891, will be over $40,000,000 in 1902, and imports into the United States from Mexico, which were $28,000,000 in 1891, will be fully $41,000,000 in 1902.

Mexico is the one country with which our imports and exports balance. To Canada, that other adjacent country, we sell twice as much as the value of our purchases from it. Our imports from the Central American countries are 50 per cent. more than our exports to those countries. From the West Indies our imports are nearly twice as great in value as our exports to them. From South American countries our imports are nearly three times as great as the value of our exports to them, and from Asia our imports are more than double our exports to that part of the world. To Europe we export nearly three times as much as we import from that continent.

The total value of the exports from the United States to Mexico in the eleven months ending with November, 1902, being $38,124,159, and our imports from Mexico during the same period, $38,712,051.

Contiguity, quick rail communication, and the presence of large American interests in Mexico are the principal causes of the rapid gains which the United States is making over her rivals in the trade of Mexico. Over 9,000 miles of railroad are now in operation in Mexico, bringing all parts of that country into direct communication with the United States, and, according to a recent statement furnished to the State Department by the United States Consul General in Mexico, fully $400,000,000 of capital from the United States is invested in that country, and many citizens of the United States are located temporarily or otherwise in Mexico.

Mexico is the one country south of the United States to which our exports show an appreciable growth. To the Central American States our exports in 1890 were $5,236,478, and in 1902, $6,322,885; to South America our exports in 1890 were $38,752,648, in 1902, $38,043,617; to the West Indies our exports in 1890 were $33,197,222, in 1902, $43,632,951; while to Mexico our exports in 1890 were $13,285,287, in 1902, $39,873,606, and in the calendar year 1902 will be over $40,000,000.

The most important of our exports to Mexico are manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, unmanufactured cotton, lumber, manufactured wood, manufactures of cotton, and gunpowder. Our imports from Mexico are chiefly textile grasses, especially sisal, coffee, hides, cattle, lead, copper and tobacco; and in addition to these there are large quantities of silver in ore and considerable gold which are not included in the figures of imports of merchandise.

The following table shows the commerce of the United States with Mexico at decennial periods from 1850 to 1900, also for the fiscal year 1902:

	Imports.	Exports.
1850	$375,280	$2,012,827
1860	1,903,431	5,324,713
1870	2,715,665	5,859,700
1880	7,209,503	7,896,493
1890	22,690,915	13,285,287
1900	28,646,053	34,874,861
1902	40,382,606	39,873,606

ANTI-TRUST BILL FAVORED.

House Committee on Judiciary Will Report the Littlefield Bill Suggested by Mr. Knox.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Judiciary to-day decided to favorably report the bill introduced by Representative Littlefield in accordance with the suggestion of Attorney General Knox to expedite the hearing and determination of suits in equity brought under the Sherman anti-trust law. The bill was brought before the committee from the Littlefield Sub-Committee on Trusts, with a favorable recommendation, and was promptly reported. The bill does not conflict with the other Knox bills introduced by Mr. Jenkins. It is to be urged independently. Meanwhile the sub-committee is going on with the work on its anti-trust bill.

It is said that Mr. Jenkins does not favor the bills drawn by Mr. Knox, which he introduced, but introduced them as Chairman of the committee at the request of the Administration.

MR. HOAR PUSHING HIS BILL.

Calls a Meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee to Take It Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar notified the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day that there would be a meeting next Monday to take up the Hoar Anti-Trust bill. This announcement was a profound surprise to the committee and to other Senators. It had been supposed that the bill was to be allowed to rest until the anti-trust sentiment of the House has had time to develop and crystallize into something definite.

It has been the common report for several days that Senator Hoar had so signally failed to strike a responsive chord in the Senate with his trust bill, and had been so clearly set at naught by the President and Attorney General Knox, that he had concluded to let the whole trust matter rest until a more favorable season.

REFUSE TO RETIRE HOBSON,

House Naval Committee Reported Adversely on Bill Affecting Naval Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Naval Committee to-day voted against reporting the bill to place Capt. Richmond Hobson on the retired list. There was a bare quorum present, and the vote stood four yeas to five nays.

The Naval Committee consists of seventeen members. Friends of Hobson declare they will have the bill called up at a future meeting, when there will be a full attendance, when it is hoped a favorable report will be ordered.

Capt. Hobson has been striving to secure retirement for the past two years on account of defective eyesight, which he claims is the result of disease contracted in the line of duty. The trouble with his eyes is such that he is incapacitated from performing duty with his corps, which is charged with the preparation of plans and drafts for ships and the supervision of their construction. He has been recommended for retirement by the President and the Secretary of the Navy, although an examining board was unable to declare that his eyes unfitted him for active duty at the time of examination.

It is charged that Hobson desires to leave the navy to run for Congress in the District in Alabama represented for some years by Mr. Bankhead, and that friends of Bankhead have been able to defeat action on the bill, to the end that Hobson may be kept out of the political field.

The negative vote to-day came from Messrs. Butler of Pennsylvania, Taylor of Ohio, Republicans; Rixey of Virginia, Vandiver of Missouri, and Kitchen of North Carolina, Democrats. The affirmative was made up of four Republicans.

MR. RICHARDSON MAY RETIRE.

Democratic Leader of the House Says He Will Resign—The Opposition to His Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—James D. Richardson of Tennessee, the leader of the Democratic minority in the House, will in all probability retire from Congress at the end of this session, although he was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress. Mr. Richardson says for publication that he is "still considering the subject." He has, however, privately expressed his intention to resign.

The reason given is that Mr. Richardson's friends have been urging him to devote his entire attention to the duties of the office of Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons. A strong Democratic opposition, however, has been gradually developing to Mr. Richardson's continuance as Democratic leader, and it is likely that he would be defeated next December if he were still a member of Congress and a candidate before the caucus. Consideration of this situation may have had a good deal to do with Mr. Richardson's determination to retire. The anti-Richardson men have been concentrating their strength on John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

Mr. Richardson's withdrawal may mark a step forward in the attempted reorganization of the Democratic Party. The opposition to him has not been personal in its nature, but was caused by dissatisfaction among many House Democrats over the present condition of the party. There has been a cry that stronger leadership was needed; that under Mr. Richardson the party had been simply marking time for years and had cut no figure whatever in legislation or before the country.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Representative Russell (Texas) Criticises the House for Hasty Pension Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—This was private pension day in the House, and 144 bills were passed, none of especial importance. Mr. Russell, (Texas,) the successor of the late Mr. De Graffenried, criticised the House for undue haste in the consideration of private pension legislation and precipitated quite a debate. Since the civil war, he said, about 10,000 private bills had been passed, over one-tenth of them during the first session of this Congress. He thought the Pension Bureau should be allowed to administer the pension laws, and that favoritism by Congress should cease.

In reply to Mr. Russell, Mr. Tracey (Iowa) called attention to the fact that the cases before Congress were cases in which the general pension laws could not give relief. The fact that only 10,000 bills had passed in forty years he thought sufficient proof of the care and discrimination which had been exercised by Congress.

Mr. Hull, (Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Military Appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up on Monday.

BEET SUGAR CONFERENCE.

Michigan Manufacturers Decide to Await the Committee Report on the Cuban Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Messrs. W. S. Humphrey, H. H. Hatch, and James G. McPherson, representing the beet sugar interest of Michigan, held a conference to-day in the committee room of Senator Burrows, for the purpose of deciding on a course of action with reference to the Cuban reciprocity treaty. After the meeting they announced that they had decided to wait until after the Committee on Foreign Relations should make its report on the treaty before deciding on a line of action.

They expressed themselves in somewhat skeptical terms as to the possibility of securing any substantial guarantee that there would be no reduction for the next five years beyond the 20 per cent. provided by the treaty, saying that their principal fear lay in the operation of the clause which protects Cuban sugar to the extent of 20 per cent. over all other sugars.

The gentlemen said they had made no canvass of the Senate and would make none until after the committee should report.

HARLEM SHIP CANAL.

New York Delegation Calls Upon the President to Enlist His Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A delegation of New York men, headed by Representative Pugsley, and Representative-elect Goulden, called upon the President to-day to enlist his interest in the improvement of the Harlem River ship canal and the Bronx Kills at the upper end of Manhattan Island. The delegation represented the North Side Board of Trade and the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx.

An argument in support of its claims was made by the delegation to-day before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

TO PROMOTE ARMY OFFICERS.

Bill to Advance Upon Retirement Those Who Served in the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has perfected a bill providing for the retirement of officers of the army who served in the war of the rebellion with a grade higher than that held by them at the time of retirement. It will apply to all officers now on the active list below the grade of Major General who have served for thirty-five years.

There are only about eighty officers now in the military service who served during the civil war, and that number includes the staff as well as the line. There is now a law that gives advanced rank to naval officers upon retirement who served in the war of the rebellion.

Favor the Philippine Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Insular Affairs to-day agreed to favorably report the bill introduced by Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, to establish a currency system in the Philippines with certain amendments, one change proposed being that the gold coin of the United States and the silver coin authorized in the bill shall be legal tender in the Islands. The bill as introduced provided that lawful money of the United States should be legal tender.

To Increase Pay of Federal Judges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A favorable report was authorized on the Senate bill increasing the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court and other Judges of the United States, with certain amendments which reduce the salaries proposed for Circuit Judges to $7,000 and District Judges to $6,000. A favorable report was also ordered on the Senate bill adding a Judge to the Eighth Circuit.

Col. Hayes to be a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President has selected Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Infantry, for appointment as a Brigadier General to succeed Gen. John A. Johnston, upon the resignation of the latter, which will follow immediately upon his confirmation by the Senate. Col. Hayes is lying at the point of death at Fort Meade, S. D. He is the officer of longest commission in the United States Army, which he entered as a boy of thirteen years.

Hungarian Club Honors the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A committee consisting of Marcus Braun and G. D. Berkovits, representing the Hungarian Club of New York, to-day presented to President Roosevelt a handsomely engrossed certificate of honorary membership in the club. The President expressed his appreciation of the club's action.

EX-JUDGE ISAACS AND THE MORTGAGE TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am strangely misquoted in THE TIMES of Jan. 8, in an interview relative to the Governor's proposition as to a tax on mortgages. I do not favor the method proposed by the Governor. It is a return to the Stranahan bill of 1901, which was abandoned after strenuous opposition of real estate men throughout the State, and the almost unanimous verdict of the newspapers. THE TIMES took a very active part in this popular demonstration.

I did say that Senator Stranahan's bill, introduced in 1902, which substituted a single tax of 50 cents for every hundred dollars of the principal sum secured by a mortgage, was favored by the real estate men of New York, Brooklyn, and other cities, and was opposed by the representatives of the rural districts; and I thought that a similar law, which made no discrimination as to holders of mortgages and reduced the rate to 40 cents on the hundred dollars would be favored this year. My preference is for the exemption of all bonds and mortgages from taxation, and on that line real estate men have heretofore opposed legislation except in 1902.

It is apparent that the absolute exemption of bonds and mortgages will not be favored by the Legislature. Senator Stranahan's bill of 1902, amended in one or two particulars, would be a just measure and end the present discrimination against executors and individuals, holders of mortgages, who honestly pay personal taxes.

MYER S. ISAACS.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

Brilliant Playing by the Orchestra in Beethoven and Strauss.

The Seventh Symphony and "Till Eulenspiegel" Performed—Mme. Kirkby-Lunn Sings.

The friends of the Philharmonic Society could have but rejoiced at many of the features of the fourth afternoon concert which was given yesterday afternoon. There was some of the finest playing heard in it that the orchestra has achieved in a long time, and there were a buoyancy and vitality about the performance that are what have been sorely missed and anxiously hoped for in much of the society's work in recent times. There was also a larger public interest in the concert than has recently been shown, though the audience could have been larger. I heard an excellent performance of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, at least as far as relates to the last two movements, a performance that was carefully worked out and full of the spirit of the work in many ways. Especially were its rhythmic values well brought out in the last two movements, and this in this symphony is to go a long way toward a competent performance. The playing of the orchestra was flexible and sonorous, and there was a fine finish and adjustment of detail. There is still room for greater delicacy of gradation and subtlety of effect. But what the friends of the Philharmonic will welcome is the intelligent effort toward improvement that is increasingly obvious in its work.

In Richard Strauss's symphonic tone poem "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" the orchestra accomplished wonders. It reached a pitch of real virtuosity in orchestral playing. The strings were not only forceful and vigorous, but scintillating, and the wood wind's brilliancy, accuracy, and tunefulness were such as they have not been for a period that it takes some effort to remember. We speak also of the horns, for which some striking solos are introduced by the composer, the son of a horn player; these were intoned with a pregnant accent and finish of phrasing that were delightful. The composition itself is one that can be listened to with much greater pleasure than the last of Strauss's tone poems heard here, "Also Sprach Zarathustra." There are cryptic passages in it, ugly passages, for which we are left to grope for a meaning, and of which no explanation could offer justification, for they are without specifically musical beauty and significance. There are a number of grotesque and ear-rasping musical effects. But these are episodic—as indeed the whole work is; but Mr. Strauss has given us most of his episodes in the idiom that appeals to the ear and the intelligence as beautiful in itself.

It is the only one of these later works for which he has not provided or allowed to be provided a detailed programme of its significance. It seems that this is a merry prank that Mr. Strauss has himself played upon his listeners. To write a piece of programme music in these days and not tell what every measure is about is, however, a piece of pleasantry that can be endured with the greatest equanimity, if only the music is as effective, as musically effective and as full of humor as most of his "Till Eulenspiegel" is. Mr. Strauss has given in his title sufficient starting point for the fancy, when it is known who and what "Tyll Owlglass" was and did. The programme note supplies a few more aids for those who need them.

But with or without them, the music is enjoyable for itself—with the exceptions noted, highly so. Its themes are strikingly characteristic, and the listener can but sit in wonder and delight at the mastery of their plastic development, the propulsive energy that surges through the whole piece, the dazzling illumination of the orchestral color, and the expert skill of the whole thing that succeeds in every touch of effect. He will not be moved at any vital point of the emotional sensibilities—Mr. Strauss was not playing his prank for that purpose—nor will he receive any of the higher and ennobling message of pure beauty that music brings. But he will be stirred and entertained as rarely by any music.

The praise which is due the orchestra for these two numbers may extend to many of the variations of the last movement of Tschaikowsky's G major suite, which must stop at the final polonaise, whose pompous and swelling measures sounded singularly ineffective.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn's rich and powerful contralto voice again called forth admiration, and was most effectively displayed. It is not in all its range of perfectly even quality, and yesterday, as we heard in the "Messiah" music that she sang, there were places where it seemed constricted and went into a somewhat nasal quality. She sang Berlioz's Reverie for voice with orchestral accompaniment. He has very little opportunity in this piece to cover up with orchestration the dull ineptitude of his musical invention; so the piece meanders helplessly along, amorphous and without relief, and quite without opportunity for the singer to produce an effect. Mme. Kirkby Lunn also sang two of Wagner's songs, "Im Treibhaus" and "Schmerzen," that he calls "studies for Tristan und Isolde" for reasons that are quite obvious as soon as the first notes of the accompaniments are heard. These are also not grateful songs for the singer who attempts them, and Mme. Kirkby Lunn may be commended for a sincere effort to make the most of them, if not for a deep effect in her performance.

THE FIRST "FAUST" OF THE SEASON.

Mme. Eames Indisposed and Mme. Seygard Takes Her Place as Marguerite.

Gounod's name appeared on the bill of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the first time this season, when "Faust" was produced. The attraction was irresistible to a very large number of people, who made a brave show in the house and filled it with enthusiasm and an unabated interest in the proceedings upon the stage. They were confronted at the doorway by a notice to the effect that a sudden indisposition would prevent Mme. Eames from singing the part of Marguerite, as announced. Mme. Seygard—with what the management, who ought to know, called her usual amiability—stepped into the breach and filled the place after one rehearsal. There were no evidences of gloom noticeable at the disappointment; and, indeed, the disappointed ones witnessed an excellent interpretation of the rôle. Mme. Seygard had not previously been heard in it here; but she made good her title to be considered a charming and wholly sympathetic singer of this part, and added substantially to the esteem which she has been winning for herself at the Metropolitan this season. She is plainly at home in the music, and while her conception of the character does not depart in important particulars from the accepted models, it has much that is delicate and she brings forward the simplicity and innocence of the girl's life in the larger and more dramatic requirements of the climax that she fails.

The other members of the cast were those that have appeared in it before in previous seasons. Mr. Alvarez was the Faust. His performance is always somewhat of a surprise in its excellence, because it is not the kind of part in which he has made his greatest successes, and for which his personality and his capacities and qualifications as to voice and style, as he has repeatedly shown, best fit him. His Faust is heroic in stature, as it is ardent and impetuous in emotional expression. He molds the part on large lines, but it must be confessed that in many respects it is conventional in manner, partaking of the traditions of the operatic stage that have closed in about "Faust" so firmly that few singers break away from them. One of the most noticeable of these is Mr. Alvarez's fondness for singing at the footlights to the galleries. Mr. Scotti was the Valentin, and gave a sincere and individual expression to the character, as he does in every rôle that he undertakes. He sings it as dramatically as he enacts it.

Edouard de Reszke's Mephistopheles is one of the most familiar of all the operatic embodiments that are to be seen on this stage—one of a gallery of such portraitures that his long years of work here have fixed deeply in the minds of the habitual attendants upon the performances at the Opera House. It was the same as of yore—not quite so well phrased as it used to be in the singing, but with the same portentous quality of voice and the scarcely disguised bonhomie of deviltry. As to the performance as a whole, it is to be said that it did not break loose at many points from the bonds of conventionality, but it went with smoothness and without failing of its usual effects at the usual places.

DE RESZKE A FRIEND IN NEED.

Brings Joy to a Family of Musicians Stranded, Starving, and Contemplating Suicide.

Edouard de Reszke on Thursday night helped to save from starvation and suicide in New York a family of musicians, in which are a brother and sister who are graduates of the Conservatory of Music of Paris, and whose father was a General in the Russian Army. Their name is Wyganowsky, and the household consists of a mother, sixty-five years old; a son, who is a violinist, and two daughters, one a singer, the other a child five years old.

The father died five years ago and left the family in destitute circumstances. The brother and sister secured promising engagements in an opera company that was destined for Central America, and took the mother and child with them. After a few months of singing in Costa Rica the company failed to meet with success, and the impressario fled with what little money remained. The troupe disbanded. Those with any means of their own returned to France, but the Russian family were unable to go, having nothing left. The brother and sister secured other engagements at rare intervals, but for the better part of the time the family was on starvation's verge. Finally some musicians raised enough money to send them to New York, where the brother and sister hoped to obtain permanent employment. On the way here, however, a trunk fell upon and smashed the violin.

They arrived here six weeks ago, bearing a letter to the Russian Consul, who installed them in rooms at 327 Seventh Avenue and gave them $10. The brother and sister made persistent efforts to secure employment, but without avail. Among others, they visited B. Thomashewsky, manager of the People's Theatre. He was unable to engage them, but did not forget them, and on New Year's Eve paid them a visit, and was shocked to find the family starving and contemplating suicide to end their sufferings. He gave them temporary relief, and interested Eugene Bernstein of 160 East Seventieth Street, a concert director, and J. Mandelkern of 106 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, in their behalf.

Mr. Mandelkern took the brother and sister to Edouard de Reszke's hotel, and the famous basso, when he heard their story, took immediate steps to relieve them by giving them $120, all the money he had with him. Later he sent them a piano, and paid the young man's entrance fee of $100 into the Musical Union to enable him to procure employment. Meanwhile Mr. Mandelkern had had the family moved to an apartment at 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near his own residence.

FOR A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

New York Music Lovers Subscribe $10,000 of the Necessary $25,000 Annual Fund—Committees Appointed.

Steps have been taken by prominent music lovers in this city to found a permanent orchestra for New York. The existing Philharmonic Society is to constitute the basis of the organization, and Walter Damrosch probably will be at the head of it. It is estimated that it will cost $25,000 a year for at least four years to get the orchestra established, and $10,000 a year of that sum has already been pledged.

A meeting looking toward this result was held on the evening Jan. 5 at the home of Mrs. George R. Sheldon, 24 East Thirty-eighth Street. Mr. Damrosch, E. Francis Hyde, Richard Arnold, John Notman, and others spoke, advocating the proposed plan. Mr. Damrosch said that the establishment of such an orchestra was perfectly feasible upon a guarantee of $25,000 a year for four years.

It was decided at this meeting that the administration of the fund to be raised should be placed in the hands of a board of fifteen trustees. The following have signified their willingness to serve: Andrew Carnegie, E. Francis Hyde, Richard Arnold, Walter Damrosch, and Elkan Naumburg. A committee of three, consisting of E. Francis Hyde, Samuel Untermyer, and Isaac N. Seligman has been appointed to frame a plan for the administration of the trust fund. For the purpose of devising a method of raising money for the fund and to consider any other questions which may arise the following committee was named:

Samuel Untermyer.	Mrs. John Jay Knox.
Isaac N. Seligman.	Mrs. Wm. P. Douglas.
John Notman.	Mrs. A. T. Van Nest.
Edward L. Rogers.	Mrs. Frances Hollman.
Edward D. Adams.	Miss Caroline de Forest.
Harry Harkness Flagler.	Miss Lucie How Draper.
Mrs. George R. Sheldon.	

John Notman of 54 Wall Street has been elected Treasurer of the fund, and $10,000 was pledged at the meeting at the home of Mrs. Sheldon. Among the subscribers were Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Isaac N. Seligman, John Notman, and Harry Harkness Flagler.

Mary Shaw's Ibsen Matinees.

At the Princess Theatre, beginning Jan. 26, Mary Shaw, the leading woman of the George Fawcett Stock Company of Baltimore, will begin a series of Ibsen matinees. The first will be "Ghosts." These matinees will be held Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It was also announced that on Jan. 17 the present show, "Heidelberg," will be sent on the road, and be succeeded by Louis Mann and a company in "Der Consul," which it is expected will run into February.

THE "WOMAN'S FUND."

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection:

Mrs. Perry Belmont.	$100	Mrs. W. B. Weir...	$10
Mrs. J. L. Barclay.	50	Mrs. W. F. Stafford...	5
Miss E. M. Wheeler.	25	Mrs. T. Merritt...	5
Mrs. G. Winthrop.	25	Mrs. E. H. Closs...	5
Miss Jessie Sloane...	25	Mrs. E. B. Sexton...	45
Mrs. J. S. Sutherland.	25	Mrs. G. T. Harbeck.	5
Mrs. E. C. Gregory...	25	Miss Blanche Potter.	5
Mrs. S. L. Cromwell.	25	Mrs. Paul Dana...	5
Mrs. W. M. Fleitmann...	20	Miss John J. Riker...	5
Miss W. L. Huntington.	20	Miss M. Pallard...	5
Mrs. F. B. Elliott...	20	Mrs. R. Gordon...	5
Miss Caroline White.	20	Mrs. J. G. McCullough...	5
Mrs. C. H. Woodbury...	10	Mrs. F. Nathan...	5
Mrs. Peter Hayden...	10	Mrs. A. S. Hewitt...	5
Mrs. J. L. Bell...	10	A Friend...	5
Mrs. A. L. Thorndike.	10	Mrs. A. Whitman...	5
Miss White...	10	Mrs. G. Kortright...	5
Mrs. D. Lydig...	10	Mrs. M. C. Addoms.	5
Mrs. Chas. Parsons.	10	Mrs. C. D. Luthrop.	5
Mrs. M. C. Lefferts...	10	Mrs. S. C. Millett...	5
Mrs. Haslett McKim.	10	Mrs. E. Opdyke...	5
Mrs. S. M. Jarvis...	10	Mrs. C. A. Macy, Jr.	5
Mrs. F. McN. Bacon, Jr...	10	Mrs. C. A. Seward...	5
Miss K. W. Blake...	10	Mrs. W. H. Aklin...	5
Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman...	10	Mrs. J. Greenough...	5
Mrs. T. M. Barnes...	10	Mrs. R. Van Wyck...	5
Mrs. W. A. Flagg...	10	Mrs. Robert Hoe...	5
		Mrs. H. Carroll Winchester...	2.50
		Miss S. C. Lane...	1

NEW LIBRARIAN FOR BOSTON.

Horace G. Wadlin, a Noted Economist, Chosen by the Trustees.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Trustees of the Public Library have appointed Horace G. Wadlin, a noted economist and chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Librarian, to take office Feb. 1.

Mr. Wadlin, in 1879, was made an attaché of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in 1888 he was appointed chief. He has since devoted himself entirely to that office. He was twice Supervisor of the National census, and conducted the entire work of organization in this State.

He is a member of the American Economical Association, the American Academy of Political Science, the American Social Science Association, and a Vice President of the American Statistical Association.

Cruise of the Moltke.

The steamship Moltke of the Hamburg-American Line will start at 9 o'clock this morning on a cruise to the West Indies. It is the first of the cruises this Winter, and the ship is booked to carry 375 passengers. Among them are George Ehret, Miss Madeleine Ehret, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Barnes, Mrs. Edwin Beers, Lucius A. Barbour, the Rev. Daniel H. O'Dwyer, Marcus L. Taft, William N. Taft of this city; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bartol, Mr. and Mrs. William Houston Patterson of Philadelphia. The passenger list includes residents from Bath, Me., in the East, to San Francisco in the West.

The Dyspeptic, despondent, over-worked man will find in DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE a certain health-restorer.—Adv.

WARREN COLLECTION SALE

The Total Amount Realized Was $346,275.

Feature of the Second Evening's Auction a Small Picture by Millet, Which Fetched $23,500.

The Boston Museum of Art will get several of the finest paintings of the S. D. Warren collection. It will get the top-notch picture by J. L. Gerome, "L'Eminence Grise," which was knocked down to S. P. Avery, Jr., on Thursday evening for $16,000, and it will get not only several of the finest paintings of that sale, but five of the rarest of those which were disposed of at Mendelssohn Hall last evening. It was announced that several of those picked up by S. P. Avery, Jr., were intended for that institution.

The total of last evening's sale was $234,890, as against $111,385 the previous evening, making the total of the entire sale $346,275, the biggest of the season.

Millet's little painting, 14 by 9 inches in size, "The Little Shepherdess," proved the feature of the evening. The tiny work was almost lost in the curtain which formed its background, and yet the bidding for it jumped by thousands.

The subject is, as the title implies, a girl standing on the edge of a forest. She faces to the left, supporting her weight on the right foot, the other foot resting on the toes. A dull red kerchief is fastened round her head, and a hooded cloak of faded homespun hangs over her blue skirt. A sheep appears in the shadow of the brush behind her, and others are visible to the left which is partially lighted by the glow that filters through an opening in the forest.

The little painting was welcomed with applause. The starting price was $5,000. As it jumped by leaps and bounds, the bidding was interspersed with more applause. The foreign buyers made a strenuous effort to get it, but failed, Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, remarking as he knocked it down: "I am glad the painting stays with us."

Aside from the paintings by Millet, those by J. B. C. Corot seemed to please the audience, and they applauded every example by that artist that appeared.

The sale was fraught with some surprises for art lovers and critics, not the least of them being the disposal of a painting by Peter Paul Rubens for $850.

In the audience were many of New York's richest men and women. As on the previous evening, Hetty Green was an interested spectator, but she bought no pictures. John La Farge was also there and witnessed the sale of several of his paintings.

The following is the list of pictures which brought $1,000 or more, the name of the buyer being given last:

Hillside, Bonington; R. G. Vose.	$1,150
"Arabs at the Fountain," Frometin; Knoedler & Co.	1,800
Landscape, Gainsborough; E. McMillan.	1,100
"Bohemians," Diaz; J. B. Bloomingdale.	2,250
"Landscape, with Storks," Daubigny; G. Williams.	9,700
"Sunday Twilight," T. Rousseau; Mrs. Edward Kalz.	5,000
"Lombardy Poplars," Corot; S. P. Avery, Jr.	5,100
"Marine with Yacht," Daubigny; E. McMillan.	1,000
"Regrettant la Patrie," Corot; I. Montaignac.	3,500
"Twilight on the Seine," Dupré; H. C. Wilson.	3,200
"Landscape with Tree," Corot; Knoedler & Co.	1,500
"The Shepherdess." Millet; Knoedler & Co.	23,500
"Boats on Shore," Daubigney; S. P. Avery, Jr.	3,500
"Peasant Woman and Child," Millet; I. Montaignac.	11,100
"A Plain in Berri—Sunset," T. Rousseau; E. McMillan.	8,700
"Madonna in an Arch," Flemish, fifteenth century; H. C. Wilson.	1,500
"Circe Calling Ulysses," Breughel, Helder; D. R. Opdyke.	1,100
"Harbor Scene, Holland," Van der Neer; H. Williams.	1,500
"Madonna," Catena; D. R. Opdyke.	1,000
"Dutch Interior," De Hooghe; S. P. Avery, Jr.	3,500
"Head of Young Girl," Greuze; Joseph Bornham.	1,250
"Portrait of Constantine John Phipps, Second Baron Musgrave," Gainsborough; A. Tooth & Sons.	3,050
"Portrait of Lady Hervey of Bristol," Reynolds; E. Fischoff.	10,000
"Portrait of John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst," Laurence; S. P. Avery, Jr.	3,300
"Portrait of Lady Lyndhurst," Laurence; S. P. Avery, Jr.	4,100
"Court Jesters at Cards," Zamacois; S. P. Avery, Jr.	3,000
"Gardeuse de Chevres en Auvergne," Millet; I. Montaignac.	3,600
"Paris Seen from St. Cloud," Corot; Howard McCormack.	14,700
"A Prison Choir," Dammier; H. Williams.	1,550
"The Elder Sister," Puvis de Chavannes; H. C. Wilson.	3,300
"Descent des Bohemiens," Diaz; S. P. Avery, Jr.	12,700
"Orpheus au Eurydice," Corot; E. McMillan.	21,500
"Coast Near Villiers," Troyon; H. Williams.	8,100
"Hermitage et les Bergers," Delacroix; I. Montaignac.	7,200
"Tivoli Landscape," Wilson; S. P. Avery, Jr.	2,100
"The Quadroon," Fuller; George A. Hearn.	5,500
"Evening, Medfield," Inness; Knoedler & Co.	1,500
"Death of the Virgin," Wohlgemuth; S. P. Avery, Jr.	6,000
"Femmes a la Fontaine," (La Source.) Puvis de Chavannes; R. D. Evans.	8,000

ART NOTES.

While excavating eight feet below the surface at Streator, Ill., the workmen on the new bridge across the Vermillion River came across a singular object of polished slate about six inches long. It belongs to the prehistoric fetishes, rudely representing a bird with a long beak. It is supposed to have formed part of the kit of a medicine man and was perhaps bound to a staff and carried in the ceremonial dance or the performances of a curer of the sick. Artistically it is so inferior to many prehistoric finds in stone and pottery as to warrant the assumption that the Indian who fashioned it belonged to a low level in culture.

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In clearing away the rubbish about the lower part of the Grand Campanile of Venice some square holes left in the old masonry have yielded rather interesting finds. Kitchen utensils of the Middle Ages, a white glass bottle painted in bright red and green stripes, a small glass phial, intact, and a fine bowl were found, with remains of oysters and other shells and bone fragments of pig, sheep, and ox. Local coins of Deges Francesco Foscari, Silvestro Valier, and of Bishops of Aquileja were also found. The fall of the Campanile has forced the authorities to look after other Venetian buildings and the Church of the Frari has been taken in hand. In some places the substructure has sunk, and extensive piling will be necessary to prevent further cracks and dislocations. While raising the scaffolds inside the Frari the paint applied to the walls has been disturbed and the old colors have come to light. They were varied, with a predominance of a fine soft red. It appears that a pious but mistaken citizen gave money in 1722 for the complete repainting of the interior, whereupon an ugly coat of gray and yellow was applied, which entirely changed the aspect of the church. There has been much exaggeration concerning the condition of buildings in Venice, but it is true that many are neglected and need repairs.

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The Académie des Beaux Arts has been electing a Foreign Associate in place of the late Marc Antocolsky of St. Petersburg. Five votes were given to John S. Sargent, four each to the German sculptor Begas and the Italian artist Sacconi, and three ballots were blank. The artist chosen was Josef Israels of Holland, who received twenty-two votes in all.

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An important loan collection of old Greek works of art; marbles, bronzes, terra cottas, and cameos, will be shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, some time in Spring.

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The new exhibition at the Union League Club will open on Friday, Jan. 9. It will be composed of works by contemporary American artists.

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The Art Institute of Chicago is showing the paintings of Hendrik Willem Mesdag of Holland, and later in the month will exhibit the annual collection of the Western Society of Artists. This will be followed by a show of work by the Norwegian painter, Fritz Thaulow, and in February there will be a collection of paintings by artists of Chicago and vicinity.

A statue of George Washington, to be erected in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is the proposition of the American editor of a paper in Cleveland, Ohio, which appears in the Hungarian tongue. He is said to represent many Hungarians in this country. They think that a country which received Louis Kossuth as this land did, and welcomed his statue as Cleveland welcomed it, ought to be recognized on the Danube in a similar way. The editor is Mr. F. T. Kohanyi of Cleveland.

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Water colors taken by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith in England, Turkey, Holland, and Italy will be shown at the Noé Art Galleries from Jan. 8 to 26. There will be fifty-four pictures from Constantinople, Venice, Dordrecht, and the banks of the Thames.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were several receptions and small "at homes" yesterday. In the evening Mrs. Herbert Parsons had a dinner dance in her residence. This evening there are to be the third of the Saturday evening dances at Delmonico's and several dinners, including one to be given by Mrs. Seth Barton French. There are to be several afternoon receptions, and the wedding of Miss Jeannette de Mauriac to George F. T. Brittan is to be celebrated in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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Many society people have gone to Washington, which is likely to be extremely gay this month. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and Mrs. Van Kensselaer left on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Baylies are the guests of Sir Michael and Lady Herbert. They attended the diplomatic reception with them. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are also in Washington, and they were guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Webb will leave this morning for the National capital. Miss Webb will stay over for the Tuesday dance in Senator Kean's residence.

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Among the receptions to be given to-day is one by Miss Ruth Lawrence, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Abraham Lawrence, 285 Lexington Avenue, in honor of Mrs. Livingston Mason of Newport. Miss Van Wart has cards out for a reception in the Waldorf-Astoria to-day. Mr. and Mrs. James Greenleaf Sykes (Miss Wells) will give the first of two receptions in their residence, at 6 East Fifty-eighth Street.

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Mrs. Jonathan Ogden this afternoon will give the first of two teas in her residence, at 4 East Eighth Street, for her daughter, Mrs. Joel Nott Allen. The second is to be given on Saturday, Jan. 31.

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Miss Adelaide Baylis, one of the season's débutantes, and daughter of Mrs. William Baylis, is ill with appendicitis, and Miss Helen Read, another of the débutantes, is ill yet in the home of her mother, Mrs. W. G. Read, Jr.

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The bridge whist tournament at Sherry's this afternoon is to be for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery. Playing, under the direction of Mr. Street, is to be begun promptly at 2:45 and stopped at 5. The prizes are cups.

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Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has returned to New York after a short visit to Aiken, where she was the guest of her father-in-law, William C. Whitney.

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The Moltke, which is going for a cruise in the West Indies this morning, has booked among her passengers Richard S. Dana, Edward H. Fleyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Stephen Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart W. Smith, Henry L. Hotchkiss, Miss Hotchkiss, Miss Nicoll, and J. E. Lawrence.

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On the Palatia, for Naples and Genoa, are booked Mrs. F. W. Torrance, Mrs. Mario Perkins, the Rev. E. W. Warren and Mrs. Warren.

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Mrs. Horace Russell (Miss Josephine Hilton) of 47 Park Avenue gave a coming out reception yesterday, followed by a small dinner and a theatre party, for her youngest daughter, Miss Marie Louise Russell. Mrs. Russell and the Misses Russell were assisted in receiving by the Misses Kate Richardson, Jeannette Myers, Fannie Ellis, Mary Sheldon, Elizabeth Masten, and Anita Peabody. The guests for the dinner were the Misses Chloise Hatch, Margaret Lloyd, Fannie Ellis, Jeannette Myers, and Franklin Richardson, George A. Crocker, Jr., Drexel Godfrey, Tiffany Richardson, Fredrick R. Swift, and Cornelius Lee. Mrs. Russell took the young people to see "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

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A cotillion, preceded by several dinners, was given last evening in the residence of Mrs. Herbert Parsons, whose daughter, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell, is one of the members of a set of young people who have arranged a series of small dinner dances. The mothers of the members are taking turns in being hostesses. The first of the series was held at Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt's, and the next is to be at Mrs. William G. Parke's. Among those giving dinners from which the guests went to the dance last evening were Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. William Gibb Parke, Mrs. Samuel W. Richardson, and Mrs. Parsons. Charles Townsend led the cotillion, the favors for which were Egyptian pictures, ash trays, and other trifles. The dancing was begun early and was followed by a buffet supper. Among the young people who are members of this series are the Misses Dorothy Roosevelt, Rosalie Coe Campbell, Mary S. Parke, Dorothy Edwards, Madeleine Johnson, Jessie Sherman, Arietta Prentice, Miss von Kettler, Miss Mary Schuchardt, Miss Christine Roosevelt, Miss Gertrude Fell, Miss Ellen Ely, Miss Lefferts, Miss Matilde Emery, Miss Crosby, Miss Clark, and Miss Mary Clark. Miss von Kettler of Germany was also present last evening. Other members are Philip Birckhead, A. L. Morton, Louis de Koven, Edward Tinker, Kenelm Winslow, W. K. Van Rensselaer, Frederick R. Loney, Edwin Sands, Frederic Coerr, Mr. Moore, Mr. Adenaw, Mr. Argyle, and Dr. Harold Barclay.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Roosevelt entertained this evening at a very enjoyable musicale, at which some 200 guests were present. The artists were Mark Hambourg, pianist, and Francis Rogers, baritone. Among the guests, in addition to the officers of the Cabinet and members of the President's official family, were Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger.

The British Embassy resumed its place as one of the chief social centres of the American capital this afternoon when the Ambassador and Lady Herbert entertained their first large company at a reception, some 300 guests being received from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The handsome hostess, in a gown of green panne velvet, welcomed the guests in the first drawing room, which had been entirely redecorated by the new Ambassador and is now a charmingly bright apartment, furnished in light blue and buff, with the walls covered in blue silk. The Ambassador and his staff were present to add to the pleasure of the occasion, while the ladies assisting were Mrs. Waterlow, wife of Sidney Waterlow, attaché of the embassy; Mrs. Edmund Baylies, and Miss May Goelet, the guests of Lady Herbert. Mrs. Baylies wore blue velvet, with waist of white lace; Miss Goelet a beautiful gown of light blue crêpe de chine.

An orchestra played in the ballroom, while refreshments were served in the large dining room. Both these apartments and the broad entrance hall having been as completely renovated as the drawing rooms, the appearance of this always hospitable embassy was most attractive.

To-morrow evening the Ambassador and Lady Herbert will entertain at their first large dinner party, and later will be joined by two other dinner companies for an informal dance.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Margherita Cassini entertained at a dinner for young people this evening complimentary to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

The additional guests were Miss Reid and Miss McCook of New York, now guests of the President's daughter; Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., Miss Boardman, Miss Sargent, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Robson, Miss Glover, Miss Des Planques, the Portuguese Minister, Marquis d'Alte; Count Montgelas of the German Embassy, Count Gherardesa of the Italian Embassy, Mr. de Oliveiro of Brazil, Mr. Deering of the British Embassy, Mr. Bredon of the German Embassy, Mr. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, John Van Ness of Philadelphia, E. V. Morgan, and Mr. Oumiroff.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller. Their additional guests were Postmaster General and Mrs. Henry C. Payne, Senator and Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Senator and Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Bradley, and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Boardman entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

An Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Arthur Livingstone Sewell of Grimes Hill, S. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Florence Cara Sewell, to Herbert A. Raynes of Liscard, Cheshire, England. The marriage is to be next Spring.

IN THE SHOPS.

Bags that are pretty to see and also useful are for soiled handkerchiefs, collars, darning cottons—anything useful. They are made of a heavy scrim, some in cream, some white and others in a plaided scrim. A broad band at the bottom of each is of a bright colored cretonne and the inside of the top where the bag is drawn is faced with the same material. Three bags may be had for $1 each.

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An odd little thing for a fern dish is in the Chinese blue ware. The dish, or flower pot, is of rounded diamond shape, with a rim at the top, a hole in the bottom for drainage and a saucer the shape of the dish beneath it. Green ferns look exceedingly well in blue pottery. One of these dishes will cost $1.50.

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Crepe and gauze scarfs are being reduced in many of the shops where only a few are left, and pretty things in chiffon and crepe de chine which were $2 and $2.50 are selling for 95 cents and $1. Fine crepe scarfs launder well.

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Attractive things in cardcases are covered with Japanese silk, an upholstering material, which is pretty, besides wearing well. The inside is of a leather not to be seen in American or European articles, a queer brown Russian leather and a soft light mottled leather. The cases cost $1.50 and $1.25, according to size. They are somewhat larger than the ordinary cardcase for women's use. There are the two pockets, one on either side as usual, and another running across the case under the others, forming a place which will hold bills and which is in the nature of a secret compartment.

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Nothing is more serviceable for hand or chatelaine bags than some of the Eastern hand-made tapestries. They are not inexpensive. A large chatelaine bag, with one side of the tapestry and the other of velvet, that has a handsome silver chain and frame, the latter set with Persian coral, will cost about $60 and a smaller one $40. A bag with a similar frame, but the covering of a Persian silk, will cost $30.

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Handsome large towels are made elaborately, and they can be used for bureau covers if desired. One of a momie cloth has motifs of cream lace inset at each end. Another has several rows of large dots in white embroidery across the ends, which are fringed.

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The best of the dust beaters have flat handles and the upper parts with an enamel-like finish, and the beaters are a half dozen or more long, round leather thongs.

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Plates, having colored designs of barnyard fowls, a couple on each plate, sell for 25 cents apiece. Vegetable dishes, or they may be intended for eggs, having the same design, cost 60 cents.

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Pitchers of different sizes, that are more unique than beautiful, have the entire front of each in the form of a laughing man's face.

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Pretty little teapots for persons who are making collections are of Tokonabe ware—the fine brown ware that the Japanese use for many things. Each of the teapots is about a couple of inches in height, with Japanese characters cut in, and the handle of the cover is a mouselike little animal or a chicken.

DEATH OF ABRAM B. DE FRECE.

The Varied Career of a New Yorker Who Managed Many Affairs for Charitable Organizations.

Abram B. de Frece died yesterday morning in his villa, Rosedale, in Pelham Manor, Westchester County. He had been ill with cancer of the liver for several weeks. He was born in this city in 1850, and he was graduated from the University of New York in 1867. He received four degrees from the university—Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Philosophy when graduated and Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy later. He was Treasurer of the University Alumni for fourteen years; President of St. Mark's Hospital Association for many years, manager of many charitable affairs, and Trustee of the New York Press Club.

Mr. de Frece began business in the whalebone industry in 1867, and invented a machine for splitting the bone. Afterward he went into the pearl button business, and later into the iron business, and supplied the iron that was used in constructing the Federal Building. Then he became the President of a paper bag corporation, a general Commissioner of the Edison Electric Company, the President of a publishing company, the Vice President of a European express company, and, in 1892, publisher of The Mail and Express. A widow, one son, Benjamin Franklin, who is a lawyer at 221 William Street, and two daughters, Miss Marie L. and Bonnie, survive him. He had lived in Pelham Manor for six years.

DEATH OF ISRAEL BRANNIGAN.

Silk Manufacturer in Paterson Who Began Work as a Carpenter.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Israel Brannigan, one of the oldest silk manufacturers in this city, died last night at Lakeview, having been stricken by paralysis on Tuesday. Yesterday was the sixty-ninth anniversary of his birthday. He married late in life, and he is survived by his widow and young daughter.

He was born in this city, and he learned the trade of carpentry, working at it for several years. Later he was employed in some of the silk mills. In 1869 he and his brother, Peter, started in the throwster business here. In 1880 they erected a new plant, and continued in the ribbon and broad silk business until about five years ago, when the partnership was dissolved, Israel Brannigan retiring to live at Lakeview. He leaves a large estate.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Daniel Hardman Hastings.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Jan. 9.—Ex-Gov. Daniel Hardman Hastings died to-day of pleuro-pneumonia after an illness of four days.

From plough boy to Governor of the second greatest State in the Union tells in a few words the career of Daniel Hartman Hastings, schoolmaster, lawyer, journalist, soldier, orator, and politician. Reared in the backwoods of Pennsylvania in poverty, he died possessed of wealth. In politics he was a power in his State and became a National figure in 1886 through his advocacy of the nomination of John Sherman of Ohio as the Republican candidate for President. In a half-hour speech he at once sprang into celebrity as a political orator.

From knowing the man as Adjutant-General the people of Pennsylvania next knew of him as Governor, to which office he was elected in 1894. After his retirement he devoted himself to his business interests, though never losing his active interest in politics. He was born two miles from the town of Salona, Penn., Feb. 26, 1849. His education was received in the public schools and in 1865 he turned school teacher, and for the next four years he gave his attention to pedagogy in the Winter and farming in the Summer.

Amitted to the bar in 1875, the former pedagogue became a member of the law firm of Bush,

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 and 8. Evening subject, "Seeking Grass for Mules—Finding Elijah," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "How to Know Christ;" 7:45 P. M., "Why Men Follow Christ." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible School, 9:45 A.M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning topic, "Victorious Unbelief." Evening, sermon on the Seventh Commandment; subject, "Purity." Sunday school and Bible Class, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening, meeting, 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ.—Dr. JUDSON, 10:45 and 7:30. Special evangelistic preaching service every night, including Saturday. Sermon by Dr. Judson; stringed instruments and chorus choir. Mariner's Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45; Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Daily Revelation"; 7:45 P. M., "The One Religious Essential."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Pastor.
3 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. Pastor. Morning service at 11 A. M. Special evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 68th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—11 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN; Epiphanytide. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Processions.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5 AV. & 10 ST.
Services Sunday, January 11th.
Holy communion..... 9 A. M.
Morning service and sermon..... 11 A. M.
Musical service ..... 4 P. M.
"Gallia," by Gounod.
Evening service and sermon..... 8 P. M.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector.
4 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.
8 P. M., Service, Sermon by Rev. G. A. Carstensen.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av.,
Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11:00 A. M.—Service and sermon.,
Noon—Holy Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Service and sermon.
8:00 P. M.—Evening service and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.,
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist (Mozart in B flat) and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, Epiphany Anthems, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Preacher, the Rector..11 o'clock
Evening Prayer..... 4:15 o'clock
Choral Litany, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 46 Est 27e rue. Services divins le dimanche, a 10h.¼ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittemeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av., Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Dr. Van De Water will preach morning and evening for six consecutive Sundays. At night service, beginning to-morrow, a course of lectures on "Origin and Progress of the Church in This Country."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Communion, 11 A. M. "Study of the Psalms," 4:30.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. & 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Job: The Type of the Spiritual Tragedy of all Ages." Seats free. All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Biblical and Scientific Accounts of Creation." All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., service of the holy communion; 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," by Sullivan.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "Captain Miles O'Reilly and Profanity in the Public Streets."

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 11TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning subject—"AN APPEAL TO REASON."
Afternoon subject—"DISCIPLESHIP."
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av., REV. JAMES OLIVER MILDOON, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "THREE APPALLING INFERENCES." Evening subject: "THREE AWFUL FACTS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. EckMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A LEADING QUESTION."
8 P. M.—"THE RELIGION OF A GENTLEMAN."
Special service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near Sixth Av.,
Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:20—"Spiritual Gifts."
7:45—"Christ and a Fruitless Life."

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. Robert Ragnell, Pastor.
10:45, Sermon by the Pastor. Mass meeting, 4:00. A. H. Rauton, 7:45, and
Every evening next week except Saturday. All seats free.
To-night, Ruthven Macdonal, the Canadian Baritone.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor George F. Moore, D. D., of Harvard University. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS.
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11TH,
DR. RICHARDS
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., evening subject, "Bits in His Teeth, or Waywardness"; Sunday-school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d St., near 7th Av., 7:45 P. M. At 11 A. M., Dr. Lee, Prof. and Mrs. Lowe will sing.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Child and the Kingdom"; 8 P. M., "The Pharaoh of the Exodus."

Religious Notices.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th Street,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
On Jan. 11, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning topic, "The Christian Life a Ministry." Afternoon topic, "Greatness of Heart." The Home Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M. REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. will deliver his ninth lecture on "The Best Ten Chapters in the Bible." The Wednesday evening service begins at 8:15.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor. Rev. William W. Coe, Assistant Minister, will preach. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., "The Way the Soul Sees." 4:30 P. M., "A Cry and a Reply." (Special music.)

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject—"Christ's Prayer for His Disciples."
Evening subject—"Studies from Life—Abraham."
Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Sunday morning 10:45 by assistant pastor, Rev. J. W. Miller; evening by Pastor Rev. R. H. Bates; visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper service at 4:20 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Antichrist."
Evening—"The Seven Wonders of the World."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"A Man of Courage and His Secret."
Evening—"The Spiritually Unemployed."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 5th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Christian Endeavor meeting 7:45 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.)
Fourth Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach, subject of sermon being, "How Far May a Man Thank God?" Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sunday school at Parish House 10 A. M. Mr. Slicer's study class after services.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"Commutation in Morals." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) Park Av. Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach fourth in series on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "Sources of Our Knowledge of Jesus"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. Communion after service. All cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY—THE McALLEY CREMORNE Mission, 104 West 32d Street, City.—You are cordially invited to attend the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Mission, Sunday, January 11th, at 8 P. M. Address by Wm. Phillips Hall, business man evangelist; Charles M. Jesup, Esq., and other prominent speakers. J. Noble Stearns, President, will preside. Music and testimonies. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ballou, Supts.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.: Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor; morning subject, "Facing the Circumstances of Life"; evening, "Right Adjustments in Life Unity"; "Man's Adjustment to the World of the Family."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches: "Greek Catholics (Uniats) Renouncing Roman Allegiance."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Church service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 46th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.
REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.,
in Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., Tuesday afternoon 3:30, Bible Lecture on Prayer. Admission free.

HENRY FRANK.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57TH ST., 7TH AV.—Sunday, 11:15, "Practical Power of Ideals;" Prologue, "Apotheosis of Millionaires."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 MADISON AV., near 27th St., Sunday, 11 A. M., "Industrial Slavery—How Accomplished." L. I. Business College, S. 8th St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

MASS MEETING
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
Signor Giuseppe Vitale, Violinist. Dr. James I. Vance; subject—"Men."
Anniversary Sunday.
Jan. 11th, 3:45 P. M., 23d St. Y. M. C. A.
Prof. and Mrs. Lowe of Phil. Vocal Duet.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE CARnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, lecture by Pres. Edwin A. Alderman of Tulane University, Louisiana; subject, "The New South." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av. and 59th St., Sunday, 3 and 8, Mrs. May S. Pepper, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality; excellent music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty Minutes of Music To-night, Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

STEREOPTICON SERVICE, STORY OF CHRIST, in picture and song, by Prof. and Mrs. Lowe, at 8 P. M. to-night, Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av. Admission free.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA WILL lecture on the "Doctrine of Karma," Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S EVANGELIStic Committee invites all ministers, officers of churches and others interested in evangelistic work to a meeting in Assembly Hall of Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, Monday, Jan. 12, at 11 A. M. The Revs. D. R. Chapman, Carson, Shaw, and others will speak after the prayer hour.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Evidences of the Bible to the Truths of Theosophy," by Mr. Donald Nicholson.

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, Thursdays, 10:30, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Miss Draper of Ossining leads Jan. 15th.

Surrogate Notices.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 18, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul at Thessalonica and Berea. Acts xvii., 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thy word is a lamp unto my feet. Psa. 119: 105.

As we saw when we began the study of "The Acts," with the twelfth chapter our attention is fixed upon "The Word of God"—or the Holy Scriptures—as in the preceding chapters it is fixed upon the Holy Ghost. The power which wrought such changes in men and in communities, as have passed before us in the narrative, was "The Holy Ghost." The instrument by which He worked was "The Word of God." From the twelfth chapter to this lesson the effect of "The Word" when thus used has been presented to us. In this lesson, however, the testimony which it gives to produce such effects is the prominent feature. For the Scriptures are now appealed to as the incontestable witnesses concerning the Lord Jesus Christ and His salvation, and the testimony given by a witness in any court is quite a different matter from the effect which it produces, and the consequent verdict which the court renders. It was this testimony which engaged the attention of the people of Thessalonica and Berea, as Paul "reasoned with them out of the Scriptures," (v., 2,) and as they "searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so," (v. 11.) Everything connected with his visit to these two places hinges upon this reasoning, and this searching—this unfolding and examining of testimony.

In his "Epistles to the Romans," St. Paul declares it was the possession of these Scriptures which gave the Jewish people their high position, and special "advantage" among the nations of the earth. With circumcision, and all the Mosaic ritual, the Jew would still have been not much superior to the heathen, "for," he says, "he is not a Jew which is one outwardly, neither is that circumcision, which is outward in the flesh," (Romans, ii., 28.) Even a heathen might, in this sense become a Jew, and many did. "But the great superiority of the Jewish people was "chiefly, because that unto them were committed the oracles of God." (Romans, iii., 2.)

The heathen had their oracles, as we saw in the case of the slave girl at Philippi, which gave out merely human guesses to deceive the unwary and superstitious, but the Jew had the very word of God Himself. By history, psalm and prophecy, it bore testimony to the condition and needs of men, and to the power, wisdom, and grace of God. Its origin, its history, its structure, its unity, its every feature in fact, made it then and have made it ever since a witness whose testimony has never been overthrown, and never will be. Exalted indeed was the nation chosen to compile, to keep and to transmit "the oracles of God."

PAUL'S TERSE ANSWER.

This particular phase of truth—the Scriptures as a witness for Christ—comes before us very appropriately and significantly at this point in our study of "The Acts." For at Philippi we heard Paul answer the most important question any man ever asked, "What must I do to be saved?" by simply saying, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." (xvi., 31.) This answer was given without the least hesitation—without any qualification—and without any recorded explanation. It has been so given and again and again since then with great comfort to troubled souls. How do we know that it is true? How can we prove that it was not simply Paul's individual opinion, or a mere dogma of men which may be received or rejected as it commends itself to one's judgment or not?

The answer is, it can be proved by the Scriptures. It is the terse, emphatic, and yet the complete summing up and application of that which is contained in the Word of God." If it is not, it is not worthy of any man's confidence. The proving of this fact is just what Paul did at Thessalonica when he "for three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead," (Verses 2-3.) It is just what our Lord Himself did when "beginning at Moses, and all the prophets, He expounded" to the two disciples of Emmaus "in all the Scriptures, the things concerning Himself," and later in the evening to all assembled in the upper room, when "He opened their understanding, that they might understand the Scriptures, and said unto them, Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." (Luke, xxiv., 27, 45-47.) It is the demand of the Scriptures themselves, for God by His prophet says of every teacher, and of everything taught, "To the law, and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them." (Isaiah, viii., 20.)

Bishop Ryle of Liverpool says: "The New Zealander's answer to the Romish priests when they first went among them was an answer never to be forgotten. They heard these priests urge upon them the worship of the Virgin Mary. They heard them recommend prayer to the dead saints, the use of images, the mass, and the confessional. They heard them speak of the authority of the Church of Rome, the supremacy of the Pope, the sanctity of the Romish communion. They knew the Bible, and heard all this calmly, and gave one simple but memorable answer: 'It cannot be true, because it is not in the Book.' All the learning in the world," he added, "could never have supplied a better answer than that."

Commenting also on that passage in St. Paul's "Epistle to the Thessalonians," where he exhorts them to "prove all things," (I Thessalonians, v., 21,) Bishop Ryle says, "Prove all things by the Word of God; all ministers, all teaching, all preaching, all doctrines, all sermons, all writings, all opinions, all practices, prove all by the Word of God. Measure all by the measure of the Bible. Compare all with the standard of the Bible. Weigh all by the balances of the Bible. Examine all by the light of the Bible. Test all in the crucible of the Bible. That which can abide the fire of the Bible receive, hold, believe, and obey. That which cannot abide the fire of the Bible reject, refuse, repudiate, and cast away," ("Knots Untied.") No man can say more. No wise man will say less.

After the incidents at Philippi which we recently considered, Paul and Silas, honored as Roman citizens, and attended by the Magistrates, or Praetors, with their lictors, left the city where they had been so "shamefully entreated," (I Thessalonians, ii., 2.) Before leaving, however, they visited the brethren and "comforted them." They also arranged that Timothy and Luke should remain with them for a season. Then turning to the southwest a journey of about thirty-three miles brought them to Amphipolis. This journey was easily made over the great military road. "The Via Egnatia," which extended for five hundred miles from Rome, and passed through this region. The city of Amphipolis was an important commercial city, and was situated on a bend of the River Strymon, near its mouth. It was almost entirely surrounded by water, whence its name, the surrounded city.

POUL'S JOURNEY.

Without much pause in this place Paul and Silas continued their journey about thirty miles further to the southwest and reached the City of Apollonia. But their stay there must also have been very brief, for the record is simply that they "passed through" both of these places, (v. 1.) Probably there was no synagogue in either, or possibly they may have arrived at a time when there were no services, and for some good reason were unable to wait. So turning more directly to the west a journey of thirty-seven miles brought them to Thessalonica. At that time it was "a free city of the Romans, the most populous city in Macedonia, and the capital of one of its four divisions;" (Schaff's Dict.) Eventually it became the capital of the whole province. In its early history it was called Therma. "When the Macedonian power began, however, to overshadow all the countries where Greek was spoken it received its new name and began a new and more distinguished period of its history. Sister of Alexander the Great was called Thessalonica, and her name was given to the City of Therma, when rebuilt and embellished by her husband, Casandra, the son of Antipater. There probably never was a time, from the day when it first received its name, that the city, as viewed from the sea, has not had the aspect of a busy commercial town. We see at once how appropriate a place it was for one of the starting points of the Gospel in Europe; and we can appreciate the force of the expression used by St. Paul within a few months of his departure from the Thessalonians, when he says that "from them the word had sounded forth like a trumpet not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but in every place." (Conybeare and Howson.) Its modern name is Salonika.

From its maritime position, and its political importance, it had attracted to itself many Jews, and their place of worship was known as "The Synagogue," While Paul found there much wealth and commercial prosperity, it is evident from the exhortations in the Epistles to them that he also found much corruption and idleness. Partly to rebuke this latter spirit, and partly from his early determination not to be charge able to the people to whom he ministered, (First Cor. ix., 6.15,) Paul worked at his trade as a tentmaker "night and day," and commanded them "if any will not work, neither let him eat." (Second Thess., iii., 10; R. V.). During his stay, however, he received aid in money from Philippi "once, and again," (Phil., iv., 16.)

Thus he and Silas were able to preach with all freeness, as well as with all boldness, and to commend both themselves and "the Word" to their hearers by their blameless and busy lives. So Paul wrote to them, "Our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in such assurance as ye know what manner men we were among you for your sake," (First Thess. i., 5.) And then he added: "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because when ye received the Word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it, not as the word of men, but, as it is in truth, the Word of God." (First Thess. ii., 13.)

"For three Sabbath days," (Verse 2) Paul preached to this interested audience in the synagogue. Then the unbelieving Jews, unable to answer his arguments from the Scriptures, determined to silence his speech. So they gathered together the idlers around the market houses and on the wharves, and made an assault upon the house of Jason, their host (Verse 5.) Possibly he was a kinsman of Paul's (Rom., xvi., 21.) The objects of their wrath, however, were not in the house, and so escaped bodily harm. But Jason and some of the brethren were obliged to give security for them to the magistrates. Being, therefore, no longer able to minister to the people in the synagogue, they apparently entered upon a wider but not so public a work among the Greeks and the Greek proselytes, and Prof. Ramsay gives very plausible reasons for believing that this lasted for several months—from Dec. 50 to May 51. Then the opposition of the Jews became so violent that "the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night unto Berea." (Verse 10.)

PAUL AT BERIA.

This place—now called Verria—was about forty-five miles southwest from Thessalonica. If Timothy did not join Paul and Silas in Thessalonica—and we have no record that he did—he certainly was with them in Berea (Verse 14.) The town was set back some distance from the sea, and was inhabited by a wealthy, intelligent, and orderly people. As Paul preached to them they not only listened attentively, but they "searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so" (Verse 11.) The result was that "many of them believed—also of honorable women which were Greeks—and of men—not a few" Verse 12.)

With such a reception of "the Word," it is somewhat remarkable that we have no letter from Paul to the Bereans, or any account of a second visit, or even any allusion to them in any Epistle to other churches. The unwritten things, however, are often as instructive as the written things of Scripture, and it may be that by this silence the Holy Ghost would teach us that those who search the Scriptures daily, "have it ever ready at their side a teacher able to make them "wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus," (II. Tim., iii., 15.)

But this careful and profitable searching of the Scriptures was not allowed to continue long without interruption. For the jealous Jews of Thessalonica soon came to Berea and stirred up the rabble. Again Paul was obliged to flee, but Silas and Timothy remained. Paul's escort was instructed "to go as it were to the sea," or as the Revised Version states it, "to go as far as to the sea," (verse 14.) When they reached the coast, however, it is evident that it was not safe to remain there, so taking advantage probably of a departing vessel, they that conducted Paul brought him unto Athens," (verse 15.) This was over 200 miles to the south.

Such are the incidents of this important journey from Philippi to Athens. The instruction given on the way and the method of giving and receiving it demand a brief attention. The special truths set before the people of Thessalonica, and probably of Berea, are stated in the third verse. They were:

1. That Christ must needs have suffered.
2. That Christ must needs have risen from the dead.
3. That Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ who suffered and rose again.

Thus the life, the death, and the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth constituted, in Paul's opinion—as he afterward wrote to the Corinthians—the essential features of "the Gospel," (First Cor., xv., 1-4,) because they were "for our sins," and consequently for our salvation.

To establish these facts he turned to the Scriptures. Neither the special line of argument he followed nor the texts used to prove it are given to us. But his method is. It was by an "opening and alleging." This is very significant, for the word "opening" declares that whatever passages he quoted he so explained them that the truth was open and clear to every candid mind. But the word "alleging" does not declare, as our ordinary understanding of it would imply, that he then "asserted" or "brought forward with positiveness" (Webster) that the explanation he had given was unquestionably true. For the Greek word so translated, literally means "to put alongside," (Young.) It thus gives us to understand that when he had opened or explained any fact or text he "put alongside" of it some other text or fact in the life of Jesus, to show clearly its application to Him. Thus explaining the Scriptures and comparing the work of Jesus with them, he proved that He was "The Christ"—the anointed of God for our salvation.

When the Bereans "searched the Scriptures," they probably did the same. If any man to-day searches them in the same way, and with the same spirit, he will not long walk in darkness nor in doubt. For it is our Lord's own word: "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think that ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me." (John, v., 39.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What work of the Scriptures is now brought before us, and what is said of it?

What is said of the relation of the Jewish people to the Scriptures?

What is this phase of truth—the Scriptures a witness for Christ—especially appropriate at this time?

What is Bishop Ryle's testimony in regard to the Scriptures?

What were the incidents of Paul's journey from Philippi to Thessalonica?

What were the characteristics of that city, and of Paul's life there?

What were the results of his preaching in Thessalonica and Berea, and to what place did he then go?

What were the truths set before the people of Thessalonica and Berea?

What was Paul's method of presenting these truths, and what is said of it?

STATEMENTS OF 4 CHURCHES.

Receipts, $666,867; Expenditures, $140,924, Leaving $525,943 for Others.

Four churches of Manhattan issued their annual statements of work and of money receipts and expenditures yesterday. If there is a loss of faith, it is not shown in these statements, and if rich churches, so-called, erect splendid places of worship for themselves, they by no means spend all their gifts upon themselves. Here are financial receipts of the four churches last year:

St. Bartholomew's	$222,920
St. Thomas's	181,595
Brick Presbyterian	138,642
Incarnation	123,710
Total	$666,867

Here are official figures of cost of home expenditures of the churches named:

St. Thomas's	$41,185
Incarnation	35,992
St. Bartholomew's	24,280
Brick Presbyterian	20,467
Total	$140,924

These four churches gave $666,867; they spent on themselves $140,924, and they gave to other people $525,943.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Report of the Building Society Shows That the Receipts Were $251,212—Aid in New England.

The fiftieth report of the Board of Trustees of the Congregational Church Building Society was made public yesterday. The receipts last year amounted to $251,212, and appropriations were made as follows: To 114 churches, $39,948; loans to 49 church buildings, $109,750; to 62 churches to assist in erecting homes for ministers, $37,550. Appropriations made previously were paid to 69 churches, $44,623; loans to 37 churches, $78,850, and aid in erecting 44 parsonages, $24,625.

The Rev. L. B. Cobb, D. D., Secretary of the society for 21 years, has resigned and has been appointed Secretary Emeritus.

The report, after reciting that aid is applied for from all the New England States, says:

New England churches should have aid from the Church Building Society, as they need it, as readily as from the Congregational Home Missionary Society, when they need it. But the neglect of the Congregational Church Building Society by New England is wrong, for most of the other States which ask aid put the Church Building Society highest or second or third in their beneficence, while New England States put it among the lowest, so low that it does not have its natural share of bequests, annuities, individual gifts, and contributions from Ladies' and Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday schools.

Lectures by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Gray.

The Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign Committee has secured the services of the Rev. Dr. James M. Gray, of Boston, to deliver six lectures on "The Discourses of Jesus," in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Tuesday afternoons at 3:30, beginning on Tuesday next. Dr. Gray is the author of Synthetic Bible Studies and has had more than 100,000 students studying his courses of lessons. Admission is to be free.

Y. M. C. A. Anniversary.

The anniversary of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Y. M. C. A. is to be observed to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. James I. Vance, of Newark, N. J., will speak on "Men." Signor Giuseppe Vitale will return for a second engagement. One of his numbers is to be "The Holy Family." The service is to begin at 3:45 P. M.

People's Bible Institute Meeting.

At the weekly open session of the People's Bible Institute, in the hall at 150 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely will deliver a short lecture on the Bible. The International Sunday School lesson for to-morrow is to be taught by the Rev. H. H. Meyer.

Radical Democrats' $1 Dinner.

A "dollar dinner" will be given to-night at the Hotel Argyle,

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
This Aft., at 2—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Bispham, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
To-night, at 8, at pop. prices—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Dani, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 11, at 8:30, GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. In addition to a miscellaneous concert by general request Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will be repeated. Soloists: Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Saligaac, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 12, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 14, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Maryill, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 15, at 8—Performance at Special Prices. Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Salignac, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 16, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryill, Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
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Farewell Performances of Eleonora
DUSE
Tues. Eve., Jan. 13th,
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
Wed. Aft., Jan. 14th. **MAGDA**
& Fri. Aft., Jan. 16th.
seats now on sale—$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH. Daly's Theatre at 3:30 P. M., Six Mondays and Thursdays. Jan. 12th—"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE." Jan. 15th—"PARSIFAL." Seats $1.00 to 25c.

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TILL EULENSPIEGEL'S MERRY PRANKS.....RICHARD STRAUSS
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PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & To-day. LAST 10 PERFORMANCES. "Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'When All the World Was Young,' in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.

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Soloists: Miss **SUSAN METCALFE** Mr. **LEO SCHULZE**
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FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

24—The United States, appellant, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove, and 34—The officers and enlisted men of the United States ship New York et al., appellants, vs. the officers and crew of the United States steamer Mangrove.—Argument continued.

45—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur Lynch et al., and 59—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles A. Williams et al.—Reargued.

8—Annie R. Kean et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Calumet Canal and Improvement Company.—Reargument begun.

Adjourned until Monday. Call for Monday: 8, 56, 117, 92, 76, 109, 40, 137, 139, and 144, (and 265.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Court of Appeals calendar for Saturday, Jan. 10 is: 334, 354, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 33.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

James L. Montgomery, appellant, vs. Robert N. Boyd et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Georgiana Nichols, respondent, vs. William G. Park, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to plead over on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

John Cullen and another, respondents, vs. John H. Shipway et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In re Charles W. Hall, respondent, vs. George C. Irwin, appellant.—Determination of Appellate Term reversed, with costs, and judgment entered on verdict of jury in the Municipal Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Townsend Jones, as executor, plaintiff, vs. Richard L. Hand et al., defendants.—Judgment ordered as directed in opinion. Opinions by Patterson and McLaughlin, J. J. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Frederick M. Poillon, respondent, vs. John J. H. Poillon, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Henry C. Wooley, deceased.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, with costs to appellants payable out of the estate. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Henry H. Hendricks, individually, &c., respondent, vs. Henry S. Hendricks, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the parties appearing to be paid out of the estate. Opinions by Laughlin and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Nathan B. Levenson, respondent, vs. Order reversed and alternative writ awarded without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of East Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Pierce Ryan appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Euphemia Hanson, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Emma Denellen, respondent, vs. Edgar Ketchum and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Sarah A. Frounfelker, respondent, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Reargument ordered.

In re Edward F. Croker, respondent, vs. Thomas Sturgis, Commissioner, &c., appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. George E. Hauser, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Julius Schieder, as administrator, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Bridge Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Adolph Loeb, respondent, vs. Firemen's Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

James A. Faulkner, appellant, vs. Charles R. Compton, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William Castles, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Fairchild Brothers, respondents, vs. Matilda Eberhard et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Dina Fugelson, respondent, vs. Morris Levenson, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Dissenting opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.)

New York Bacteriological Institute, appellant, vs. Emil A. Nereshelmer, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles L. Spier, respondent, vs. Charles L. Hyde et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ.

Davies, Turner & Co., respondents, vs. Albert Van Der Laan and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frederick W. Clifford, appellant, vs. Press Publishing Company and another, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Jeremiah Kenefick, appellant, vs. Daniel E. Finn, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Irving National Bank, appellant, vs. Daniel C. Moynihan et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Jerome Avenue approach, etc., Euphemia A. Hawes, appellant, vs. Mary Hynes, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Francis M. Rutherford, respondent, vs. Perez M. Stewart, as Superintendent, etc., appellant.—Order reversed, with costs on the authority of People ex rel. O'Toole vs. Stewart, decided Nov. 7, 1902.

In the matter of Eva G. Bolles.—Order modified as directed in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements and $10 costs of motion to the petitioner.

Mary A. Gray as administratrix, respondent, vs. Siegel-Cooper Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

The People, etc., respondents, vs. Israel Berkman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

William B. Young et al., respondents, vs. Benjamin E. Valentine, appellant.—Judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louise Gottschalk, respondent, vs. Julius Jungman, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

The same vs. the same.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Henry W. T. Steinway, respondent, vs. Charles H. Steinway et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the appellants to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Carrie Kauffmann, respondent, vs. Jennie Judah, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

John J. Driscoll, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

James Toohey, appellant, vs. Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Henry Eckel et al., appellants, vs. Theodor Reichmann et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Antoine Moravec, respondent, vs. William F. Grell, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

McKnight Flinic Stone Company, appellant, vs. City of New York and Peter J. Brennan, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

McKnight Flinic Stone Company, appellant, vs. City of New York and Peter J. Brennan, respondents. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

R. M. Haan & Co., respondents, vs. John Robert, appellant.—Order modified by requiring plaintiff to give a bond to pay whatever amount may be found due for the use of the water in the event that it should be finally determined that the plaintiff is not entitled to judgment in this action, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Industrial and General Trust Company, respondent, vs. A. Kennedy Tod and another, appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Wallace B. Hunter, respondent, vs. Minnie Hunter, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order directed as stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam.

V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company, respondent, vs. Edward T. Lithauer, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joseph H. Everett, appellant, vs. Wade H. de Fontaine, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, P., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

James Smith, appellant, vs. Joseph R. Munter, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Enos N. Taft, as assignee, respondent-appellant, vs. William M. Little, individually, &c., appellant-respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to plaintiff. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In re William J. Lahey, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J., and Laughlin, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In re William P. Colby, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In re Patrick Fay, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Josiah W. Wentworth et al., respondents, vs. Jennie Braun et al., Ferdinand Sulzberger, appellants.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Harry E. Hoperoft, as administrator, appellant, vs. Interurban Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Frank J. Dupignac vs. John Bernstrom, individually.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Grant Avenue.—Motion denied, as leave does not seem to be necessary in cases of this description.

In the matter of Townsend Avenue.—Motion denied.

George Steinson vs. Board of Education.—Motion denied.

Riverside Bank vs. W. Martin Jones.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Michael H. Leach vs. John McG. Woodbury.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles H. Lyon, as trustee, vs. Minnie W. Denne, impleaded.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs. See memorandum.

The People, &c., vs. Thomas Tito.—Motion granted.

Benjamin W. Jones vs. Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Jan. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Sophia Kuhlorn.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Annie Futoransky vs. Louis Katzman—Edgar Fellowes.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—In re Porter—Joseph Steiner. In re Frey—David J. Gallert. In re Kehoe—Isaac S. Miller. Brooklyn Savings Bank vs. Olsen—Henry A. Rubino.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Shepard vs. Shepard—A. H. Vanderpoel. In re Solomon—Frederick W. Yates.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Adams vs. Dina—Fulton McMahon.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Monday, Jan. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1409—Sandievicz vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.	1195—Lounsbury vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1175—Ney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.	1200—Same vs. same.
1047—Martin vs. Nealls.	1197—Rutten vs. same.
1484—Seymour vs. Warren.	1115—Same vs. same.
1002—O'Donohue vs. Caffrey et al.	1110—Mobray vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
63—Morrell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.	1111—Norman vs. same.
69—Clark vs. same.	1507—Roode, an infant, vs. Brook. Heights R. R. Co.
1109—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.	1540—Smith vs. Schwab.

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Sails from San Francisco to **HONOLULU** every 10 days. To **SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND** and **AUSTRALIA,** SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, Jan. 29th, Feb. 19th, and every 21 days. **TAHITI** once a month. Round the world, $622.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.**

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., **every week day at 3 P. M.**
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM | Kaiser..., Apr. 7, 10 A. M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
Krönprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM | Kaiser Wm. II, Apr. 28, 4 PM

Special Notice.
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
**S. S. KAISER WILHELM

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank 49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway,
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Bank Stocks
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
Montana Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5% 30 Year Gold Bonds
Interest Guaranteed by Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
C. D. KNAPP, JR., & CO
BANKERS.
15 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the fifteenth day of January, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman Vice President.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1867, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 50-100 dollars ($25,388.50.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By Jas N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

NEW YORK, January 1st, 1903.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MORRISON & TOWNSEND, with offices at 25 Broad Street.
EDWARD MORRISON,
J. HENRY TOWNSEND
(Member N. Y. Stock Exchange)

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1903, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five 50-100 Dollars, ($5,875.50.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
January 10, 1903.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, the publishers, the bankers and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 14TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$10,000 Indiana, Decatur & Western R. R. 1st 5s, Guar., 1935.
$25,000 Northern Pacific, Great Northern R. R., (C., B. & Q. joint 4s.) 1921.
$20,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st 4s, 1943.
$5,000 Detroit City Gas Co. 5 p. c. Mtge., 1923.
$10,000 Kings Co. Electric Light & Power Co. 6 p. c. Purchase Money Bds., 1997.
$5,000 Northern Ohio R. R. 1st 5s, Guar., 1945.
$10,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 5s, Genl. Cons. & Land Grant, 1931.
$10,000 Pacific R. R. of Missouri, (Carondelet Branch,) 1st 4½s, extended, 1938.
$10,000 Chic. & Eastern Illinois R. R. Genl. Conv. 1st 5s, Regstd., 1937.
$10,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Constd. 5s, 1946.
$100,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Assessment Bond, 1908.
500 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. Pref'd.
500 shs. National Biscuit Co. common.
500 shs. International Paper Co. Pref'd.
200 shs. International Paper Co. common.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
400 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Guar. 9 p. c.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
500 shs. Colt's Arms Co.
120 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
2,000 shs. Houston Oil Co. common.
100 shs. North River Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. Citizens' Insurance Co.
$3,000 Judge Co. 4 p. c. Purchase Money Mtge. Bds., Class A, 1909.
500 shs. Virginia, Fredericksburg & Western R.R.
10 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Asso.
2 shs. Farmers' Trust Co.
$1,000 N. Y. & So. Brooklyn Ferry & Steam Transportation Co. 1st 6s, 1906.
$1,000 Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. 1st 5s, 1903.
20 shs. Hanover National Bank.
50 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
27 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
40 shs. Chatham National Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Consolidated Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
12 shs. Central National Bank.
3 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$30,000 United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 1st 4s, 1929.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. International Time Recording Co. Pref'd.
1,250 shs. Peacock Copper Co. common.
100 shs. Colt's Arms Co., (Hyp'd.)
$5,000 Denver & Southwestern Ry. Genl. Ref. 5s, 1929.
30 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
250 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
50 shs. International Time Recording Co. Pref'd.

CITY BONDS CALLED.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of City of Cape Girardeau Funding bonds numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, each for $500.00, issued March 1st, 1890, by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Nos. 19 and 20, subject to call at the option of said city 5 years from said date, and the remaining numbers subject to call at the option of said city ten (10) years from said date, and with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, that said bonds have been called for redemption by the City Council of said city by a resolution adopted on December 1st, 1902, and will be redeemed on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, and that the interest on said bonds shall cease and terminate on the 15th day of February, 1903.
By order of the City Council of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
GEO. E. CHAPPELL, City Clerk.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 27th, 1902.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES:
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42d St. and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
416 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Savings Banks.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
99TH DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 9th, 1902.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1902, at the rate of
Three & One-Half Per Cent. per Annum
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-law of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 21ST, 1903.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st, 1903.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.
EIGHTY-FIFTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 19, 1903, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. per annum will be paid to the depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M.; holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
N W. COR. 14TH ST. AND 8TH AVE.
The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors January 1, 1903, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $4,000.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 15th or any time later.
Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the first.
CHAS. E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement dated January 1st, 1883, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.
Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:
4,385 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.
5,093 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.
4,994 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.
19,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)
No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.
On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.
The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.
In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.
Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1902.
RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,080,000 00
Other bonds and securities	1,209,990 06
Bonds and mortgages	754,882 61
Bills purchased	141,415 53
Loans on collaterals	11,025,262 18
Cash in vault and banks	2,155,917 73
Interest, etc., receivable	87,189 79
	$16,454,657-84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	666,718 35
Deposits	13,525,020 61
Checks, outstanding	100,000 00
Interes etc., payable	162,918 88
	$16,454,657 84

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899.

GUARDIAN
TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, net, three months' business with furniture and fixtures and every expense charged off..... $19,653.39
Deposits 1,467,680.39
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN.
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE
Erie Railroad Company,
New York, January 7, 1903.
At a meeting held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable February 28th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1903.
Payment of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of March, 1903.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By G. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, January 7, 1903.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company, will close at 3 P. M. on January 31st, 1903, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 2d, 1903.
On February 28th, 1903, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the dates appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

The Rock Island Company.
A quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of $1.00 per share was declared payable February 2d, 1903, to the holders of the shares of the preferred capital stock, or their legal representatives, of record on the closing of the transfer books January 16th, 1903.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1903, and open at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Asst. Treasurer.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

The Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company,
January 2, 1903.
The Directors of the Columbus Gas Light & Heating Company have this day declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. on the common stock, payable January 26, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 10, 1903.
H. M. WORK, Secretary.
THOMAS & THOMAS, Transfer agents, 71 Broadway, New York.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company,
New York, 8th January, 1903.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after 14th February.
The transfer books for the common stock will close on 3d February at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on 16th February at 10 o'clock A. M.
All dividend checks will be mailed.
C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this company will be paid January 20th, 1903, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, Jan. 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened Jan. 21st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Co., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Buy Douglas 7% Preferred

The Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Is as Safe as Savings Banks and Pays Double the Dividends. Why Risk Your Money in Speculation When so Rich an Opportunity as This Is Open?

Write Today for Prospectus and Option Certificate.

As a prudent investor who knows the value of money, don't you think it is better to buy a gilt edge 7 per cent. preferred stock backed up by more than its full value in tangible assets than it is to invest in mining and other schemes which, in a vast majority of cases, utterly fail to pay the fat dividends so glibly promised, and where the investment is liable to result in a total loss? If you do, read this advertisement, consider it, and act upon it.

This company is capitalized at $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is common stock owned by Mr. Douglas and $1,000,000 is preferred for 7 per cent. This preferred stock is now being sold to the public at par, $100 per share. The Company's property consists of the entire business, real estate, equipment and other assets of the shoe business formerly conducted by Mr. Douglas in person. The Company owns without encumbrance the great factory in Brockton, which is the largest factory in the world under one roof and has a floor space of 151,475 square feet, additions now being made bringing the total up to 187,325 square feet. The Company also owns without encumbrance 64 stores in splendid locations in 45 of the largest American cities.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company.

The business now amounts to about $5,500,000 a year. As an evidence of the prosperity of the business, the fact is cited that from 727,824 pairs of shoes sold in the year ending July 1, 1898, the business has steadily increased to 1,788,000 pairs for the year ending July 1, 1902, or more than a million pair increase.

The actual tangible real estate and property assets of the Douglas Shoe Company more than cover the entire issue of preferred stock, thus offering the investor absolute security of the very best class. This totally eliminates any possibility of loss.

7 per cent. stock is now being sold. It not only occupies in law the position of a first mortgage against all the property of the Company, but it MUST receive its 7 per cent.

Mr. Douglas Must Wait for HIS Profits.

in dividends before Mr. Douglas can realize a single dollar in profits from the common stock which he retains. It is plain that he never would have placed himself in this position unless he was absolutely confident that the preferred stock would receive its 7 per cent. and still leave a sufficient margin of satisfactory profit for him. The business for twenty-three years has not failed to pay more than 7 per cent. on the entire capitalization. The business is constantly increasing in volume and profits, and nothing short of an absolute wreck of the entire American industrial and financial structure could place this business on an unprofitable basis. These facts prove to the prospective investor that his capital is not only secure, but that his dividends are a matter of absolute certainty.

Mr. Douglas has reached the age of fifty-seven. He is in full possession of the physical and mental faculties which have enabled him to build up to its present proud position the greatest shoe business in the world, and expects, with the aid of the Board of Directors chosen by the stockholders of the Company, to guide its affairs for years to come. At the same time he realizes the fact that the only way to perpetuate the business is to incorporate it, and it has been his chief and most earnest desire that the great business which he founded and built up shall endure indefinitely, and always hold its place at the head and front of the shoe industry of the world. Hence the formation of this corporation, and in order that as many interests as possible may be merged and as many people as possible personally interested, this preferred stock is offered for public subscription. The experience of the greatest corporations in the world has amply proved that the largest degree of success and prominence is obtainable by securing the interest and co-operation of the public at large.

Reasons for the Sale of This Stock.

You can always judge of the character of an investment by the people who are in it. Those who are the heaviest purchasers of the Douglas 7 per cent. preferred stock are the people of Brockton, the men who are employed in the factory itself, the representatives of the Douglas Shoe Company all over the country, the men who are best acquainted with the shoe business in general and the people of this part of Massachusetts who know the history, condition and prospects of the Douglas Shoe Company and realize that this is indeed, the opportunity of a lifetime. Could there be a higher recommendation for this investment?

The People Who Buy This Stock.

It is perfectly natural that so exceptional an investment as this should be quickly grasped by the most shrewd and conservative American investors. For this reason the opportunity may be a thing of the past at any time, although it is Mr. Douglas's purpose and wish that the stock be sold in small blocks to as many people as possible, so that the largest amount of personal interest in the Douglas Shoes may be secured. It is necessary, however, for those interested to act quickly, and in order to give plenty of time and opportunity for investigation option certificates are being issued. Fill out the attached coupon, stating the number of shares desired and giving your name and address, and you will receive a special option certificate good for thirty days, but entailing no obligation on your part. Secure this option first and do your investigating afterward. If you wish, come to Brockton and investigate personally. The Company opens its affairs and its books to investigation and is ready to satisfy you on every possible point.

Don't Put This Off. Write Mr. Douglas To-Day.

(COUPON)
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.:
Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days ..... shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.
Name .....
Street address .....
City or town .....
State .....(137)

Dividends will be declared semi-annually, payable January 1 and July 1, and will be payable in funds current in New York and Boston. Your money begins to draw interest the day it is received.
Send for prospectus of the company. It will interest you. Subscriptions for stock should be addressed with certified check, cashier's check, express or post-office money orders to
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

FINANCIAL BUREAU
OF
TOWN TOPICS
An Institution Established 1889

It is the business of this Bureau to investigate all Financial problems, to secure early news on market movements and to advise its clients in their investments or speculations.
WE OPERATE NO ACCOUNTS, and have no interest in the market. Our sole business is to furnish disinterested opinions and information.
We are fully equipped to advise on **COTTON** and **WHEAT** as well as on stocks or bonds.
A GUIDE IS NECESSARY for the outside trader who desires to be successful in his speculation. Many opportunities for profit-making are offered in the stock market, but in order to be successful it is necessary to have advice from a reliable and unbiased source. Success or failure is largely a question of good judgment, guided by experience and proper information.
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For rates apply to
TOWN TOPICS FINANCIAL BUREAU
EDISON BUILDING
(Telephone, 262 Broad) 42 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
Read our Weekly Financial Review in TOWN TOPICS every Thursday.

Dividends.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company this day declared a dividend of two and one-half (2½%) per cent., payable on and after February 9th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company, at 3 P. M. on January 23d, 1903.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 23d instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 9th, 1903.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner of Church and Worth Streets.
New York, January 9, 1903.
A quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Common Stock will be paid January 15th. The transfer books will be opened at one P. M. and closed at three P. M., January 12th, 1903. The transfer books for the Preferred Stocks will remain open.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 16th, 1902.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15th, 1903, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., December 31st, 1902. Transfer books do not close.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th January, 1903.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 27th December, 1902.

Hackensack Meadows Company. John R. Ferrie Bonds.
Holders of the above-mentioned bonds are hereby notified that the coupons due July 1, 1902, and January 1, 1903, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Hackensack Meadows Company, 26 Broad Street, New York.
EDWARD BARR, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable January 15th, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from December 29th, 1902, to January 15th, 1903, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

FRED. W. LEWIS & CO.—This is to certify that HERMAN A. FRIESE has this day withdrawn from the firm of FRED. W. LEWIS & CO., and that hereafter FREDERICK W. LEWIS, residing at No. 270 West 77th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will continue to deal under the name of FRED. W. LEWIS & CO., as the sole member thereof, at No. 1 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, U. S. A.
Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.
FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
HERMAN A. FRIESE.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On the 9th day of January, 1903, before me personally came FREDERICK W. LEWIS and HERMAN A. FRIESE, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
EDGAR STRATMANN,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Cert. filed in New York County.

SCHATTMAN BROS.—Mr. Julius Schattman has retired this day from the firm of Schattman Bros., the business of which will be continued under the same name by the remaining partners, together with Mr. Samuel L. Schwartz, who has this day been admitted to the firm.
SCHATTMAN BROS.
N. Y., Jan. 8th, 1903.

JOHN D. ABRAHAM, JOSEPH H. ABRAHAM, and WALTER D. ABRAHAM have formed a co-partnership for compiling and publishing Trade Catalogues under the name of
J. D. ABRAHAM & SONS.

A gentleman of experience and good acquaintance living in large near-by city is willing to try and place a new low-priced stock of merit based on real estate or electric or steam railroad. Address THOMAS., Box 139 The N. Y. Times Office.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 2d, 1903.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH COMPANY will be held at Room 60, No. 195 Broadway, in the City of New York, on THURSDAY, January 22d, 1903, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
For the purposes of this meeting, the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 P. M. January 12th, and will be opened on the morning of January 23d.
J. C. WILLEVER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 154 East 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing six Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors to serve at the next annual meeting. And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HIRAM M. FULLER, Secretary.

Columbia Bank.
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, January 3d, 1903.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Clinton Realty Company
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Clinton Realty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 4:30 P. M., for the election of Directors and transaction of other necessary business.
Dated New York, Jan. 2, 1903.
WALTER C. WYCKOFF,
Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the F. C. Linde Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at the corner of Beach and Varick Streets, in the City of New York, on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at two o'clock in the afternoon.
D. H. VAN NAME, Secretary.
Dated January 9th, 1903.

BROADWAY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
New York, January 9th, 1903.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 565 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, January 20th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—An election to supply the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of eight Directors of this Institution will be held on the Second Monday of January—the 12th inst.—at four o'clock P. M. at the House of Reception, No. 106 West 27th Street, New York City. The polls will be open for one hour.
F. J. WENDELL, J. W. HARTLEY, W. E. VERPLANCK, Inspectors of Election.
HENRY N. TIFFT, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

Twenty-third Ward Bank.
Corner Third Avenue and 175th St.
New York, December 9, 1902.
The annual meeting of Shareholders of this bank will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday, January 13, 1903, at 8:30 A. M., to fix, by resolution, the number of Directors, as prescribed by law, and to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
Polls open at 8:30 and close 9:30 A. M.
Transfer books close January 10, and reopen January 14th.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
New York, December 12th, 1902.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at its banking house, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

The Germania Bank,
of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of eleven o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock noon at the banking room, 190 Bowery, New York.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
1 East 14th Street,
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. At said meeting a vote will be taken upon a resolution to reduce the number of Directors of this Bank from fifteen to twelve.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Eagle Fire Company of New York.
46 Cedar Street, New York.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors of this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 46 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 30th, 1902.
The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 10th to January 14th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
of the City of New York.
December 31st, 1902.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house, 330 Bowery, on Thursday, January 15th, 1903, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN,
Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the corporation known as "Henry Romeike," for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, 149 Fifth Av., New York City.
New York City, Jan. 3rd, 1903.
ALBERT RUEBE, Secretary.

The New Amsterdam National Bank of New York.
December 31st, 1902.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 26th, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, Monday, January 26th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27th, 1903.
JAMES A. BENNETT, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
The Bank of New York
National Banking Association.
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 9, 1902.
The Annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mutual Bank.
New York, Dec. 17th, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 1,282 Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th, 1903, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Dec. 22, 1902.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tues

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active, but irregular.

Money easy, 4@5 per cent. on call.

The movement in the stock market yesterday bore some resemblance to the active days of 1901. The volume of trading was immense. About half a million shares were dealt in during the first hour, and the total for the day exceeded a million and a half. More than one-third of the transactions were in these stocks, Erie, Atchison, Rock Island, and Union Pacific. The price movement was very irregular, but many sharp advances were made, accompanied with the usual procession of rumors of deals and combinations. In the afternoon heavy profit taking produced an extensive reaction, Reading being especially weak, declining over 3 points. The close left the list pretty evenly divided as to net gains and losses.

This heated speculation reflected a variety of influences, manipulative and legitimate, of which two stood out most prominently. The announcement of such a "deal" as that which has taken place in Reading is invariably followed by reports of buying of other systems for control, and fed by such fuel, the stock market always rises to the boiling point. There were, however, no developments of importance yesterday in the shape of actual news.

Then the belief that to-morrow's bank statement would be the best reported in months gave added force to the recently developed bull sentiment. The banks have gained in cash this week to an amount estimated from nine to eleven millions. If the gain reaches the latter figure, it means an increase in the credit capacity of the banks of more than $40,000,000. To-morrow's Clearing House statement will thus be a most interesting exhibit, not only on account of the gain in cash, but also as to the extent of expansion in outstanding loans.

With millions of new money in the banks, the Street feels at liberty to indulge to the utmost its appetite for speculation. Already prices have made remarkable gains since the low point of the middle of December. Such stocks as St. Paul, Union Pacific, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Illinois Central, Rock Island, (new,) Baltimore and Ohio, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit have made gains ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. These advances seem so large as to make some observers of the market to counsel caution. But the bull spirit does not seem to have exhausted itself, and with periods of reaction, the movement may proceed for some time, for important banking interests are not antagonistic to a bull market. Their only fear is that it does not run away with itself, and quickly exhaust the millions of new credit created by the return of money from the interior. That is a point to be closely watched.

Another thing: As money becomes easy, the possibility of gold exports increases, and the board room yesterday afternoon was filled with an unfounded rumor of a possible early engagement. But exchange has not yet reached the gold export point, and in high banking circles the opinion is expressed that no gold will be shipped to Europe unless there is a further decline in money rates. **In this connection it is important to note that while imports of merchandise continue to be heavy, there is a gratifying increase in the movement of wheat and corn for export.**

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	¾	Manhattan	2⅝
Allis-Chal. pf.	4	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel Fdls.	½	Missouri Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Brunswick	1	N. Y. Central	1
Buff., R. & P.	2	Pacific Coast	½
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pacific Mail	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	People's Gas	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Ref. Steel pf.	½
Chi. I. & Pac.	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Corn Products	⅜	Southern Pacific	⅜
General Chemical	1½	Southern Railway	½
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	1
Hock. Valley pf.	⅜	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	½
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	U. S. R. & R.	1
Iowa Central pf.	½	Vulcan Detinning	1½
Kan. & Mich.	1¼	Wabash	1¼
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Kan. C. So. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Long Island	½
Am. Linseed	1¾	Met. Securities	¾
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Norf. & West	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	North American	4½
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1	Reading	3½
Consol. Gas	1½	Rock Island pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	Rutland pf.	1
Detroit South. pf.	½	St. L. & San F.	½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Union R. & P. pf.	¾
Gen. Chem. pf.	1	West. Union	½
Iowa Central	2¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. & Mich. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½
Texas Pac. 2d	1		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 9	1,542,792
To date this year	6,903,419
Corresponding date last year	6,378,511

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 9	$3,650,000
To date this year	$22,844,500
Corresponding date last year	$20,912,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable Jan. 15 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Bank of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Bigelow Carpet Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Columbia Gas, Light and Heating Company—Books close.
Commonwealth Avenue Street Railway, (Newton, Mass.)—Dividend payable.
Corn Products Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction, (Pittsburg.)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Eastern Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Fisheries Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Mutual Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Newton (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Books close for annual meeting.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United Railways, (St. Louis)—Dividend payable on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Wellesley and Boston, (Newton, Mass.)—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company—Dividend payable.

READING'S DECLINE.

Speculative sentiment was more or less disturbed during the day by the persistent liquidation and consequent decline in Reading common stock. All told, a trifle over 75,000 shares were traded in, with the price at one time breaking 3¾ points, and with the close showing but a fractional recovery from the low of the day.

It is understood that the heaviest selling came, as did a part of that on the day previous, from a single interest credited with having held 100,000 shares of the stock bought when the purchases for control were being made.

One report had it that this interest was the Goulds, who are known at one time to have had covetous eyes on Reading, but there is no means of verifying this.

Banking interests, seen in respect to the selling, said that no significance, stock-marketwise, should be attached to it, and that there was no reason why it should disturb any one. It was, they declared, merely selling of stock now that the control was surely lodged by some one or more interests who saw no reason for longer holding.

ERIE'S CONTINUED ACTIVITY.

In point of activity Erie was again the market leader yesterday, approximately 190,000 shares of the stock changing hands. Adding this to the total dealt in on the day previous—some 180,000 shares—it will be seen that in the two days almost one-third of the entire capital stock ($112,378,900) has been traded in.

The stock in the early dealings was strong, selling up to a new high figure on the present movement, but later it reacted and closed practically unchanged from Thursday's closing figure.

The opinion is growing on the Street that a bond issue is contemplated by the management, and that the activity in the stock and its strength are designed to make a better market for the bonds.

A 21-POINT RISE.

The sensational advance of the day was in Rock Island—that is, in what is now known as "old" Rock Island, to distinguish it from its offspring, "new" Rock Island. The old stock, it need hardly be explained, is simply non-assenting stock not turned in under the reorganization plan. Inasmuch as there is very little of it outstanding and all of that closely held, it is a very simple matter to advance the price. Yesterday the issue opened up exactly 21¼ points, or $200, following which, remarkable though it may seem after so astounding a rise, the next transaction was of 200 shares at an advance of but one-eighth of a point over the preceding sale—the quotation being 200⅝. All told, 1,000 shares were traded in, with the final quotation still preserving the extra one-eighth.

Before yesterday there had not been a trade in the stock in several weeks.

COPPER REPORT DENIED.

Boston, which has a habit of inventing stock market fables—principally about Copper and Sugar—sent Wall Street a new story yesterday in the form of a reported intention on the part of the Amalgamated Copper Company to increase its capital stock by an issue of $60,000,000 new stock, to be used to buy up certain of the independent companies. The report is officially pronounced absurd.

Concerning Copper Trust stock itself, the Street is very much mixed. In some quarters the theory is that inside interests continue to accumulate it; in others it is said that in the last week the selling has been of the very best character. In light of the stock's past exhibitions the Street would not be surprised at anything it might do. Yesterday it was rather more strong than weak.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE DIVIDEND.

The expected happened when yesterday the Louisville and Nashville Directors met and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the stock. It is understood that some pressure was brought to bear by minority holders to induce an increase in the rate, but events show that this was unsuccessful.

At the meeting the report for the six months ended Dec. 31 was submitted as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$17,442,291	$15,171,427	$2,270,864
Oper. expenses	11,579,065	10,281,927	1,297,138
Net earnings	5,863,226	4,889,500	973,726
Other income	620,510	510,074	10,430
Total income	6,383,736	5,399,574	984,102
Total charges	3,165,219	3,072,110	93,109
Net income	3,218,517	2,327,404	891,053
Dividends	1,500,000	1,375,000	125,000
Surplus	1,718,517	952,404	766,053

WABASH.

Sentiment in the Street on the Wabashes was much improved by the report from Pittsburg that an amicable understanding had been arrived at between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Wabash interests, and that as a result Wabash is now assured of its much-desired entrance into Pittsburg.

Coincidently there was a report that much of the recent buying of the stocks has been by interests close to Mr. Carnegie and at his personal advice. This, of course, cannot be confirmed, though importance was attached to it because of the knowledge that Wabash has obtained from the Carnegie Company a twenty-five year contract to handle one-fourth of the entire output of the Carnegie Company's plants.

UNION PACIFIC.

There is reason to believe that the principal buying of Union Pacific came from a leading Broad Street operator, who is known to be very bullish on the issue. The purchases were at times on a very heavy scale, blocks of two, three, and four thousand shares of stock coming out as single transactions.

There was no news on the issue, but it is commonly understood that the important banking interests identified with the company were not opposed to the rise.

ATCHISON.

Very heavy trading in Atchison led to a renewal of the reports heard on the day previous that an alliance with Pennsylvania is shortly to be effected. The speculation was largely in the common stock, but on the advance in that issue more attention was paid to the preferred, which, as a 5 per cent. security, is declared to be much too low in comparison with other 5 per cent. preferred issues.

So far as can be learned there is no foundation for the report of a Pennsylvania alliance. It is known, however, that recently there has been quiet but steady buying of the preferred stock by houses close to Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

The Street heard yesterday that in the last two months the Gould-Rockefeller holdings in Missouri, Kansas and Texas have been very largely increased, preliminary to some development in connection with the property.

The gossip is of a merger with some larger corporation and an accompanying exchange of securities.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC POOL.

Apropos of the rise in Southern Pacific, several Stock Exchange houses had it that the pool holdings in the stock (300,000 shares) had been taken over by the Harriman interests.

This in the Street is regarded as ridiculous. The average price of the pool stock, of which Mr. Keene is the manager, is understood to be around 70, and not only is the pool intact, but its members have for some time been carrying each his individual stock, delivered to him by the pool manager some weeks ago and not yet called back.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

Principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $11,229,600.

The banks received from the interior $13,048,700, of which $880,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $3,470,100, of which $100,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $9,672,600.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $906,700, of which $897,200 was on New York Assay Office checks, and $9,500 was on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $20,018,300, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,868,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $750,300.

There was no loss on any account, and the total of the net gain from the interior, new gold and Sub-Treasury was $11,229,600. This is the first week in which a net gain from all sources has been reported since April 19, 1902.

Currency was received from all quarters. Shipments were chiefly to nearby and Eastern cities, especially Boston and Philadelphia.

Our reports include Friday, Jan. 2, upon which the receipts of currency were very large, and that day was partially represented in last Saturday's bank statement.

The gain from the Sub-Treasury of $750,300 was in spite of customs collections of $3,994,900.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The strength of the local railway shares was on buying predicated on the reports that the franchise tax law is certain to be declared unconstitutional.

Sugar Trust stock, strong in the morning on the favorable Washington news, sold off in the afternoon following the announcement of a reduction throughout the West of five points in the prices of all grades of refined sugars.

The same buying that has been in evidence in the new Rock Island shares appeared yesterday, but a great deal of long stock was encountered, and in spite of the fact that nearly 125,000 shares changed hands, the issue closed at only a fractional advance.

Fear of a strike of the firemen on Chicago and Alton was the principal factor leading to the selling which depressed that issue.

Room traders were the largest sellers of St. Paul. There seems, too, to be a disposition on the part of the market managers to keep the market in check by means of St. Paul.

GROWTH OF A TRUST COMPANY.

Among the financial institutions that have recently increased their capital stock is the Equitable Trust Company of New York. By increasing its capital from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 the company is prepared to take an important position among the financial institutions of the country. Its new capital will be the largest of any trust company in New York. A year ago the company had capital, surplus, and undivided profits of $742,000 and deposits of $4,662,656; the figures under the increased capitalization will be: Capital, $3,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $8,610,000, and deposits, about $15,000,000. This will mean a gain for the year in total resources of about $23,000,000.

The Board of Directors includes David H. Moffat, Clarence H. Mackay, H. C. Frick, John M. Hall, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Alexander, James Henry Smith, Otto H. Kahn, V. P. Snyder, H. C. Deming, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Sir William C. Van Horne, Bradish Johnson, John F. Dryden, De Witt C. Cuyler, W. H. Crocker, and Charles Francis Adams, second. The Equitable Trust Company is one of the institutions closely allied with the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

The new year starts in aggressively and well. Wholesale distributive trade, it is true, notes something of the lull usual in the first period of the year, but even here the uniformity is broken by advices that salesmen already on the road are receiving good orders for Spring, and that, in compliance with urgent instructions, shipments of Spring goods are being forwarded liberally. Among the industries activity reigns, the only deterrent features being the scarcity of cars or of fuel, limiting production of iron and steel or curtailing shipments of lumber and grain. Prices as a whole show aggressive strength, present levels being the highest in over two years. Corn and cotton, it is true, have weakened, but the only apparent result is that of encouraging and expanding export trade, a movement long and anxiously awaited. Stock speculation tends to broaden, in keeping with the confidence manifested on all sides and the easier tone of money, which is returning from the country in good volume. Bank clearings are increasing and exceed a year ago. A fair snow covering is reported in the Winter wheat belt. Interesting report is that late cotton has turned out better than expected in Alabama and Texas. In the latter State and Arkansas, in fact, considerable still remains in the field to be picked. Railway traffic reports show that the return of the year has brought no change from previous satisfactory conditions, while final returns as to 1902 point to an aggregate excess in gross earnings for the calendar year of 7 to 8 per cent. over the best previously reported. All in all, therefore, the situation shows that favorable features are still largely in control.

Dun's along the same lines says:

Collections are notably prompt at all leading centres, bearing testimony to the strong financial position of the Nation's industries at the opening of the new year. Distribution of merchandise is heavy, and manufacturers are pressed for prompt delivery. Orders for Spring woods come forward freely, and in many lines there is more than a sample business in Fall weights. Tardy deliveries in the past lead purchasers to anticipate requirements more than heretofore, and orders are being placed far in advance of actual needs. The fuel situation is still the one seriously disturbing element, rendering abnormally high the cost of manufacturing, and restricting the purchasing power of almost the entire population. Fortunately, this comes at a time of exceptional prosperity or there would be a general contraction of consumption in other lines. There is little interruption to work because of labor disputes, but many operations are interrupted by the delay of transit of needed materials. Railway freight rates were advanced, and one result will be a loss of exportation from Eastern cities; the traffic being deflected to New Orleans. Foreign commerce at this port for the last week showed an increase over last year of $1,037,728 in exports, and $2,019,577 in imports. Railway earnings in December exceed those of the previous year by 9.5 per cent., and those of 1900 by 16.5 per cent. The closing week made much the best showing. Bank exchanges continue heavy at New York, for the week exceeding by 23.8 per cent., and those of 1901 by 8.4 per cent. At other leading cities the gains were 5.9 and 21.7 per cent. respectively.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Reports that the Southern Pacific Company has recently bought several hundred acres of oil land in Texas.

Annual statement of dividends declared by Fall River (Mass.) mills, showing a distribution of $1,389,850, or 6.47 per cent., against $1,144,725, or 5.21 per cent. in 1901.

Fidelity Title and Trust Company organized at Stamford, Conn., to receive deposits and guarantee titles to property in that State.

Plans said to be under consideration for the consolidation of the People's Savings and Banking Company and the Dollar Savings and Trust Company, both of Youngstown, Ohio.

Statement from Boston that the shipments of the Dominion Coal Company for December were 235,022 tons. While the output amounted to 261,000 tons, an increase of 115,085 over the same month last year.

Fourth installment of 10 per cent. of the underwriting of the Distillers' Securities Corporation called for payment on Jan. 19.

Increase of $145,422 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $739,003 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Boston dispatches, there has been a revival of the rumor that the Copper Range, Fox Mountain, and Centennial Mining Companies are to be consolidated.

Applications made to the Stock Exchange to list $5,000,000 additional 3½ per cent. general mortgage coupon bonds of 1967 of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and $300,000 additional refunding 5 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5⅛@5¾ per cent. for all dates from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,670,102; balances, $10,776,280; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,191,581.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3½@3 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet and firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium; $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The demand for money increased again in this market yesterday. Loan rates showed a further advance in consequence. The discount market was firm. French inquiry for gold was continued.

On the Stock Exchange there was no fresh business, and the tone of the market was dull in most departments, in sympathy with the consols and South Africans, which were very flat at one time because of the unfounded rumor in regard to the events supposed to have occurred in connection with Secretary Chamberlain's visit to Johannesburg. There was some recovery before the close.

Home railways were flat. American railways opened with a buoyant tendency, and the tendency was firm throughout the day, owing to the partly increased Continental buying. The chief feature was the heavy demand for Erie issues, mainly on New York account. There was considerable activity in this line, especially after the house was closed. Foreign issues were firm.

The market for bar silver was dull, and the price dropped ⅛d., to 22½d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Rates for money were firm to-day; there was a growing scarcity of supplies and borrowers again were dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were affected by the state of the market, and caused a hardening of rates on the Continental Exchanges.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally quiet and lacking in support, owing to the future of money being regarded as uncertain.

Attention was centred chiefly on Americans, which opened firm and hardened. Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé were the features, with Erie conspicuously prominent. They closed firm. Consols were easier.

The Kafir section had an exciting day. The unfounded report that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had been shot in South Africa brought out many sellers, which quickly depressed prices. No sooner had the market recovered from this scare when the news of the serious illness of Alfred Belt, the South African financier, caused another flurry, especially in Chartereds, De Beers, and other Rhodesian securities. They closed, however, above the lowest quotations of the day. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 89⅝; Atchison preferred, —; Baltimore and Ohio, 105½; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 62; Chicago Great Western, 20⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 187½; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 43¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92⅜; Erie, 43⅝; Erie first preferred, 73⅝; Erie second preferred, 57¼; Illinois Central, 154; Louisville and Nashville, 134; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30¼; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 77⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 80½; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 35; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 40⅝; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 69¼; Union Pacific, 106¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 40; United States Steel preferred, 92¼; Wabash, 32; Wabash preferred, 48½.

Bar silver quiet at 22½d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 7-16@3⅛ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3 9-16 per cent.

Gold amounting to £10,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.15; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Parquet stocks opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs were weak on the rumored assassination in South Africa of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which brought out numerous offers in all departments. This rumor was denied at the same time that it was announced that Alfred Belt, the South African financier, was dying of apoplexy at Johannesburg. Kafirs partially recovered, but closed weak. Parquet stocks became heavy, foreigners reacted, and Banque de Paris was weak. Some industrials were firm. Rio Tintos rallied well, but later reacted, being influenced by the general tendency.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer. Mine shares were bought largely speculatively, and Canadian Pacific was purchased actively on New York advices. Toward the close prices generally were slightly easier, but the undercurrent had a good tone.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—A feature here to-day was the heavy selling of Reading for the account of New York, over 33,000 shares being dealt in. Pronounced weakness affected Lehigh Valley, which was sold on the same theory that induced liquidation in Reading—that, as the floating supply was in the minority, its attractiveness to operators has been materially advanced. Lehigh Navigation, on the other hand, advanced 2 points on the belief that the stock will be wanted by the Cassatt-Vanderbilt interests. Philadelphia was a large buyer of Erie for the same reason. In other parts of the list, while trading was fairly active, little interest was manifested.

Pennsylvania Traffic was up 1 on the plan to refinance the company. Welsbach recovered 4 points, the bonds 1. American Asphalt 5s lost 1, as did Huntingdon and Broad Top and Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel 6s, while Seattle and San Francisco Railway and Navigation first 5s receded 2 to 48, on rumors that the interest would be defaulted April 1. Total sales, 67,222 shares and $173,400 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,...	American Railways	52½	52½	52½
500...	American Cement	9	8 15-16	9
100...	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,821...	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26⅜	26½
1,205...	Con. Lake Superior	9	8⅝	8 13-16
262...	Con. Lake Superior pf	37½	36¾	37½
100...	Con. Traction, N. J.	66¾	66¾	66¾
50...	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
3...	Diamond Steel pf	3	3	3
6,880...	Erie	42½	41	41⅜
1,260...	Electric Co. of America	10⅜	10	10⅜
60...	Hunt. & Broad Top	31	31	31
75...	Insurance Co. of N. A.	25¼	25¼	25½
5,246...	Lehigh Valley	41	39⅝	40⅜
1,073...	Lehigh Navigation	75	73½	75
713...	Pennsylvania R. R.	78⅜	78	78⅜
300...	Pennsylvania Traffic	8	8	8
48...	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98⅜	98½
4,916...	Philadelphia Electric	8 15-16	8⅞	8⅞
233...	Philadelphia Company	46	45⅞	46
110...	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
800...	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
300...	Railways Company gen.	5	5	5
33,611...	Reading	34½	32⅜	32⅜
20...	Southern Pacific	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
3,120...	Southern Railroad	36⅞	36	36
10...	Susquehanna Steel	3	3	3
400...	Tonopah Mining	5	5	5
6...	United Companys of N.J.	280	280	280
247...	United Gas Imp	111⅞	111½	111⅞
300...	Union Traction	47	46⅞	47
2,597...	United States Steel	39	38⅜	38⅝
225...	United States Steel pf	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
500...	Warwick Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼
10...	Welsbach Company	28	28	28
20...	Wisconsin Central	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—New York exchange was quoted at 25c premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Locally Can issues were traded in actively once more. Buying was liberal on the expectation of a dividend payment, although prices were slightly firmer. Swift's shares receded 2 points, but Title Trust advanced 1, and Biscuit showed firmness.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,035...	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,095...	American Can pf	50½	50¼	50¼
50...	Am. Shipbuilding	53	53	53
25...	Chi. T. L. & T.	110	110	110
80...	Chi. Union Trac.	15¾	15	15½
50...	Chi. Union Trac. pf	95¾	95½	95½
100...	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	75	75	75
37...	Chicago Railway	210	210	210
50...	Canal & Dock	68	68	68
24...	Diamond Match	138	136	138
540...	National Biscuit	46¾	46¾	46¾
2...	National Biscuit pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
100...	Quaker Oats pf	89	89	89
400...	Swift & Co.	127 1-16	126	126
178...	United B. B.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
145...	United B. B. pf	54¼	53	53½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 9, 1903.

$14...	Adams Ex. 4s	104	104	104	104
45...	Am. Bicycle 5s	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
1...	Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100
2...	Am. Hide & L. 6s	95	95	95	95
42...	A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½
29...	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	92¼	92	92	92
9...	Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	102	102	102	102
9...	B. & Ohio prior 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94⅝
5...	B. & O.S.W. Div. 3½s	88½	88½	88½	88½
3...	Brooklyn Ferry 5s	74½	74½	74½	74½
21...	Bklyn Un. El. 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
1...	B., C.R. & N. 1st 5s	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
1...	Canada So. 1st 5s	104	104	104	104
3...	C. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s	38	38	38	38
1...	Cent. Pac. 3½s	86	86	86	86
25...	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	104⅞	105	104⅞	105
4...	C. & O., Rich & Al. 2d con. 4s	95	95	95	95
1...	Chi. & Alt. 3s	83	83	83	83
5...	Chi. & Alt. 3½s	79	79	79	79
34...	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛
1...	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5...	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	108	108	108	108
126...	C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	88⅝	88⅜	88	88
122...	Col Fuel conv. 5s	96	96¼	95⅞	95⅞
15...	Col. Midland 4s	70	70	70	70
30...	Col. Southern 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼
255...	Con. Tobacco 4s	67½	67½	66⅞	67
2...	Des M. & F. D. ext. 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2...	Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97
14...	Erie 1st con. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
233...	Erie gen. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83½	83½
105...	Erie Pa. col. 4s	93	93	92⅞	93
17...	Ft. W. & D.C. 1st 6s	111¼	110½	110½	111¼
1...	Green Bay deb., A.	85	85	85	85
35...	Green Bay deb., B.	26⅞	26½	26	26
4...	Hock. Val. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½
5...	Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
8...	Int. Paper 6s	109	109	109	109
1...	Kan. & Mich. 4s	95	95	95	95
50...	Kan. City So. 3s	69	69	69	69
8...	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½
15...	Laclede Gas 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½
15...	LakeShore 2d 7s, reg.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1...	L. & N. unif. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2...	Met. El. 1st 6s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
5...	Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s	96	96	96	96
5...	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
41...	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	27	27	26½	26½
2...	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	17	17	17	17
10...	Mex. Cent. 4½s	97	97	97	97
2...	Minn. & St. L. 1st & r. f. 4s	103¼	103¼	103½	103¼
1...	Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½
7...	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	98⅛	98⅛	97¾	97¾
1...	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½
5½...	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½
77...	Mo. Pac. Col. 5s	105½	106¼	105½	106¼
3...	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	106	106	106	106
1...	N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
10...	Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
2...	N. Y. C

due week and $2,713,217 in the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $3,429,121, as against $3,091,789 in the previous week and $2,727,307 in the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The money market shows increasing ease. The supply of funds is growing larger, and although money is offered quite freely, but few bankers expect to see rates lower than 4 or 5 per cent. for some time.

Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans collateral, 4½@5½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, par@5c discount; clearings, $23,518,046; balances, $1,698,449. The foreign exchange market is steady, with rates unchanged. The stock market was fairly active and strong. Copper Range was quite buoyant, and Centennial also advanced. The rumor that Copper Range and Trimountain are to be absorbed by the Amalgamated Company was again put in circulation. Trimountain is now to all intents and purposes owned by the Amalgamated interests. Copper Range will go in when the price is agreed on.

Complete transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
910	Atchison	88⅞	86¾	87⅝
190	Atchison pf	103⅛	102½	103
105	Boston Elevated	153½	153	153
20	Boston & Albany	258	257	257
2	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
56	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
100	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	121	121	121
36	Fitchburg pf	141½	141	141
71	Mass. Elec. pf	95¼	95	95
26	N. Y., N. H. & H	224	223½	224
193	Pere Marquette	82½	82	82½
14	Pere Marquette pf	85	83	83
2,400	Union Pacific	104¾	104⅛	104⅜
146	Union Pacific pf	93⅞	93	93
5	West End	94½	94½	94½
20	West End pf	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
	TELEPHONES.			
1,056	*American	164¾	164	164
97	American Sub	114¼	114	114
100	Mexican	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
1	New England	137	137	137
109	Western	27	27	27
65	Western pf	100	100	100
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
125	Am. Ag. Chem	22¾	22	22⅝
100	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5	5
2,590	American Sugar	134	132½	133
52	American Sugar pf	121½	121	121½
640	American Woolen	13	12⅝	13
20	Amer. Woolen pf	78	77⅝	78½
870	Dom. Iron & Steel	90	89½	89½
10	Edison	270	270	270
10	General Electric	189½	189½	189½
1,258	Mass. Gas	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞
2,047	Mass. Gas pf	85	84⅝	84⅞
181	Niagara Shredder	180	181	181
322	Pullman	239	235	237
1	Savanah Elec. pf	92	92	92
200	Seattle Electric	84	80	80
5	Seattle Electric pf	104	104	104
43	Swift & Co	127	127	127
625	*United Fruit	109½	109½	110
40	*United Shoe Mach	52½	52	52½
6	*United Shoe Mach. pf	30⅝	30½	30⅝
120	United States Rubber	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6	United States Sub. pf	57½	57½	57½
2,185	United States Steel	38⅞	38¼	38¼
784	United States Steel pf	89⅝	88⅝	89¾
	MINING.			
420	Allouez	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,595	Amalgamated	65⅝	63⅞	64⅛
60	Arcadian	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
460	Bingham	30½	30	30
400	Bonanza	75c.	75c.	75c.
660	Cal. & Hecla	517	498	500
10,377	Centennial	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1,500	*Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1½	1⅝
6,065	Copper Range	63⅝	61½	62⅜
50	Dominion Coal	131½	131½	131½
20	Franklin	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
45	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½
295	Mass.	15⅜	15	15
614	Mohawk	45¼	44	45¼
1,270	Montana Coal & Coke	7¼	7¼	7⅜
2,100	Montreal & Boston	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16
1,300	Old Dominion	19⅜	18½	19
195	Osceola	61½	60¾	61½
35	Parrot	28	27	28
150	Phoenix	5	5	5
30	Quincy	120	119	120
50	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
100	Santa Fé	2	2	2
500	Stimson	11⅛	11⅛	11½
105	Tamarack	155	150	150
1,435	Trimountain	94½	93	94½
200	Trinity	11⅝	11½	11½
370	U. S. Coal & Oil	14½	14⅛	14¼
1,700	United States	22⅞	22¾	22⅞
175	Utah	28	26	26
450	*Utah	24⅝	24	24½
65	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾
460	Winona	6¾	6½	6½
50	Wolverine	67½	67	67½

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6¾ asked.
*Ex dividend.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 9, 1903.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,910	Amal. Copper	64	65	63⅞	64⅝
60	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45	45
1,160	Am. Car & F	40½	40½	39½	39½
50	Am. Ice	11¼	11¼	11	11
100	Am. Locomotive	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼
10	Am. Smelting	47	47	47	47
11,770	Am. Sugar	134	134	132⅜	133½
39,340	A., T. & S. F	87	88⅜	86⅝	87⅞
760	A., T. & S.F. pf	102⅝	103⅜	102½	102⅞
11,410	Balt. & Ohio	102⅞	104	102½	103⅛
12,120	Brooklyn R. T	69⅝	70⅝	68½	69⅜
1,010	Can. Pacific	137½	137½	136¼	136¾
810	Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50	50
40	Chi. & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
1,420	Chi. Great West	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅜
16,000	C. M. & St. P	182½	183	180⅝	181¾
280	Col. Fuel & I	81⅝	81⅝	81¼	81¼
130	Col. Southern	31	31	31	31
60	Del. Southern	19½	19½	19½	19½
28,280	Erie	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	41⅞
60	Erie 1st pf	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
20	Erie 2d pf	66½	66½	66½	66½
20	Hock. Valley	102½	102½	102½	102½
170	Ill. Central	150¼	150¼	149¼	149¾
10	Iowa Central	46	46	46	46
1,720	Louis. & Nash	130½	130½	128	128¾
12,580	Manhattan	151⅝	153½	150⅞	153¼
2,305	Met. Street	141⅝	142⅜	139⅝	141⅞
80	Mo., K. & Texas	29½	30	29½	29¾
60	M., K. & T. pf	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
360	Mex. Central	26¼	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
26,780	Mo. Pacific	112⅜	113⅜	112⅜	113⅛
30	N. R. R. of Mex	20½	20½	20½	20½
440	N. Y. Central	154⅜	154⅝	153⅞	153⅞
1,690	N. Y., O. & W	34¾	34⅝	33⅜	33⅝
790	Norf. & West	75¼	75½	73⅝	74⅝
860	Pennsylvania	156⅜	157	156⅜	156⅞
700	People's Gas	104⅝	105⅜	104⅛	105⅛
40	Pressed S. Car	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
17,930	Reading	68⅛	68¾	64⅞	65¼
120	Rep. Steel	21⅛	21⅝	21	21
11,110	Rock Island	53⅜	53⅝	52¼	53
70	Rock Island pf	86¾	88	85	85
10	St. L. & S. F	73⅜	73⅜	72½	72½
10	St. L. S. W	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
18,410	Southern Pac	67⅝	68¼	67	67⅝
3,560	Southern Ry	30	30¾	29¾	30¼
280	Tenn. Coal & I	63¼	63¼	62⅝	62⅝
1,820	Texas Pacific	43	43	42	42⅝
1,700	Tol. St. L. & W	31¾	31⅝	31⅛	31¼
23,120	Union Pacific	103¾	104⅝	103¼	104
850	U. S. Leather	12¾	13⅜	12¾	12⅞
10	U. S. Rubber	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
7,630	U. S. Steel	38⅞	39⅜	38⅛	38⅝
1,240	U. S. Steel pf	89⅞	90⅜	89⅜	89⅝
1,720	Wabash	31	32⅛	31	31½
3,520	Wabash pf	45¼	47⅝	45¼	46⅜
130	West. Union	92	91½	91⅞	91⅞
269,350					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	66⅝	66⅞	66¼	66⅝

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$217,274,552
Gold	114,779,020
Silver	9,651,970
United States notes	4,657,962
Treasury notes of 1890	108,810
National bank notes	17,686,023
Total receipts this day	1,351,891
Total receipts this month	12,672,927
Total receipts this year	301,306,376
Total expenditures this day	1,405,000
Total expenditures this month	10,020,000
Total expenditures this year	274,519,971
Deposits in National banks	153,286,644
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	1,142,947
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	707,333
Customs	777,129
Miscellaneous	67,428

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$388,374,069
Silver dollars	468,749,000
Silver dollars of 1890	783,333
Silver bullion of 1890	23,037,667
Total	$880,944,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$388,374,069
Silver certificates outstanding	468,749,000
Treasury notes	23,831,000
Total	$880,944,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,943,919
Gold certificates	33,836,010
Silver coin and bullion	2,740,435
Silver certificates	6,911,241
United States notes	4,657,962
Other assets	25,743,005
Total in Treasury	$154,832,512
Deposits in National banks	153,286,644
Total	307,719,156
Current liabilities	90,444,603
Available cash balance	$217,274,552

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable activity was shown in some parts of the outside market yesterday, but the uniformity in the movements of various stocks which was noted during the first part of the week was absent. There were, it is true, a number of advances, but these were in most cases followed by more or less substantial reactions, so that the final prices of the day showed much less improvement than had appeared at one time during the day's trading. For this irregularity in prices, the course of the Stock Exchange market was no doubt largely responsible. There was, however, in the day's developments at least a little to encourage those looking for still higher prices. The buying in some parts of the list suggested confidence in the market's future, and the activity that was shown by a number of issues did not appear to be altogether the result of pool operations.

One of the favorable indications was the strength which was displayed by some of the bank and trust company stocks which, since the beginning of the year, have shown more activity, accompanied in most cases by advances in price, than this section of the market had manifested for some time back.

***

HAVANA TOBACCO was active, but both issues of the stock fluctuated rather irregularly, as did the market in general. In connection with the rise that has occurred in the stock and the activity which it has developed, interests identified with the company are expressing much confidence in its future because of the favorable conditions resulting from the acquisition of the company by the Consolidated Tobacco Company.

***

INTERNATIONAL SILVER debenture 6's were dealt in for the first time, a few of the bonds selling at par.

***

MINING STOCKS, including one or two of the issues recently added to this department, were very actively traded in. Among these shares the net declines and the net advances were about evenly divided.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	11¼	11	11
1,400	American Can pf	50⅜	49¾	49¾
20	Amer. Writing Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾
12	Am. Writing Paper pf	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
4,925	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼
300	Brit. Columbia Copper	5⅞	5½	5½
600	Camden Lead	¼	¼	¼
20	Central Foundry	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Electric Lead Reduc	3⅝	3½	3⅝
840	Electric Lead Red. pf	4¾	4	4¾
200	Electric Vehicle	6	6	6
200	Electric Vehicle pf	11	11	11
115	Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,005	Greene Con. Copper	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞
1,900	Hackensack Meadows	20½	19½	20½
1,222	Havana Tobacco	40¾	38½	38½
2,253	Havana Tobacco pf	67	65	66
200	Interborough Rap. Tr. 50 per cent. paid	117½	117	117
100	International Salt	10	10	10
300	Inter. Mer. Marine	16½	16⅜	16½
300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	48½	48⅛	48¾
11,700	Kitchener Mining	3¾	3⅛	3¾
600	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4½	4¾
9,800	Mont. & Boston Copper	27⅜	25⅝	26
100	National Enameling	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
410	New York Trans	12½	12	12⅜
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	9¼	9¼	9¼
4,600	Northern Securities	112⅜	111¾	112¼
528	New Orleans Ry	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	New Orleans Ry. pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
30	Otis Elevator	44½	44½	44½
150	Royal Bak. Powder pf	104	103¾	103¾
153	Standard Oil	740	733	734
1,100	Tennessee Copper	17½	15¾	15¾
100	Trenton Potteries pf	90¾	90	90¾
10	Union Typewriter	127½	127½	127½
100	U'n. Rys. of St. L. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	35	34⅜	35
20	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	49¼	49½	49¼
310	White Knob Copper	11¼	10½	11¼

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	*Brooklyn Rapid Transit new 4s, w. i	82½	82½	82½
7,000	Distillers Securities 5s	78	76	76
7,000	*Inter. Silver deb. 6s	100	100	100
2,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	82⅝	82¾	82¾
2,000	*N. Y. & H'b'n con. 5s	100	100	100
5,000	San Francisco subs	48	48	48
20,000	*Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	71½	71	71½

* Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	118½	122	120	125
American Chicle pf	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	½	1	½	1
Am. Malting 6s	100	100½	99¾	100½
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4½	4¾	4⅝	5
Amer. Writing Paper pf	22½	23½	22½	23½
Amer. Writ. Paper 5s	75	78	75	78
Bamberger De Lamar	9¼	10	9¼	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	109	111	109	111
California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	3	3½	3	3¼
Central Foundry pf	15	16	15	16
Central Foundry deb	62½	65	62½	65
Compressed Air	1¾	2	1¾	2
Con. Refrig	5½	6	5½	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1¼	¾	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf		10		12
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9	12	9	12
Dom. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	22	26	22	26
Electric Boat pf	35	40	35	40
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	10⅝	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf	41	46	41	46
Hall Signal	116	124	116	124
Houston Oil	7	9	7	10
Houston Oil pf		60		60
Inter. R. Tran., full paid	115	117	115	118
Inter. Mer. Mar. subs	109			109
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	88	91	98	
International Salt	10	10½	10	10½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
Maine Steamship	18	22	20	22
Maine Steamship 5s	79		78	
National Enameling pf	85	90	85	90
New England Trans	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	162	166	162	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	40	43	40	44
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	75	80	75	80
Otis Elevator	43	45	43	45
Otis Elevator pf	98	99	98½	99½
Pacific Pack. & Nav	3½	4	3½	4
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	22½	26	22½	26
Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Safety Heat & Light	43	49	43	49
Seaboard Air Line	165	170	165	170
Seaboard Air Line pf	27	27½	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	43½	44	43½	44
Simpson-Crawford	23	26	24	26
Simpson-Crawford 6s	82	85	82	85
Standard Coupler	35	38	34	37
Standard Coupler pf	128	135	126	135
Standard Milling	7	8	7	7¾
Standard Milling pf	25	29	25	30
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	75	79
Storage Power	¾	1	¾	1
Trenton Potteries	21½	25	21½	25
Trenton Potteries deb	71½	75	71½	75
Union Copper	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Union Typewriter 1st pf	124	126	124	126
Union Typewriter 2d pf	125	127	125	127
United Box Board	8	9	8½	9
United Box Board pf	54½	57	53½	54⅜
United Copper	28	31	28	31
U. S. Cotton Duck	8	10	8	10
U. S. Shipbuilding	18	22½	17	22½
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	47	53	47	53
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s		90		90
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i	95½	97	95½	97
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf	5	15	5	10
Virginia & Southwestern	15	25	15	25
Virginia & Southwest. 5s	99	100	99	100

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	251	241	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	108	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	100	101	101	101
Brooklyn City R. R	245	247	245	247
Brooklyn R. Tr., new 4s	80	82½	80½	82½
Central Park, N. & E. R	210	220	210	220
Cen. P., N. & E. R. bds	100	101	100	101
Chicago Union Tr	68	69	68	69
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	100	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	94	97	94	97
Jersey City, H. & P	19	20	19	20
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	78½	77	78½
Nassau Electric 4s	82	85	82	85
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry	28	29	28	29
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	80	83	81	83
St. Louis Transit	28½	29½	28	29½
San Francisco 4s	91		91	
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	178	185	178	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	28½	31½	28½	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	76	80	76	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	103½	113½	110½	113½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80	80¾	79½	81
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	85	84½	85
United Traction, Prov	102		102½	
United Traction Bonds	112	114	112	114
Wash. Ry. & Electric	15	17	16½	17½
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	49	51	50	50½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	79	81	80	81

Gas Companies.

Am. Lt. & Traction	40	42	40	42
Am. Lt. & Traction pf	93	95	95	95
Buffalo Gas	8	10	8	10
Buffalo Gas 5s	78	81	78	81
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	108	111	108	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87½	89	87½	89
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s, ctfs	62	65	62	65
Denver Gas 5s	62	65	62	65
Indianapolis Gas			68½	

	Jan. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	105	102	105
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105	107	105	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas 5s	90	93	90	93
Standard Gas, N. J.	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	117½	115½	117½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100	98	103
Syracuse Light	35	35¾	35	35¾
Syracuse Light pf	86	90	86	90

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	10	12	10	12
East River Ferry	74	78	74	78
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	110	108	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	99		99	
N. Y. & Hoboken con. 5s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Union Ferry	41	45	41½	45
Union Ferry 5s	96	97	96	97

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,459	5,255	5,494
Month December	$3,751,124	$3,416,527	$2,652,034
From July 1	25,611,029	22,957,462	18,112,767
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
4th week Dec.	299,200	261,210	251,872
Month	1,028,668	915,658	899,864
From July 1	6,186,017	5,622,030	5,205,412
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	982
1st week Jan	94,000	85,652	82,485
From July 1	3,490,095	3,118,110	2,823,066

LOUIS. & N. for six months ended Dec. 31, 1902—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	17,442,291	15,171,427	2,270,864
Op. expenses	11,579,065	10,281,927	1,297,138
Net earnings	5,863,226	4,889,500	973,726
Other income	320,520	310,074	10,436
Total income	6,183,736	5,199,574	984,162
Total charges	3,165,219	3,072,110	93,109
Net income	3,218,517	2,327,464	891,053
Dividends	1,500,000	1,375,000	125,000
Surplus	1,718,517	952,464	766,053

City to Buy Water Company's Plant.

The Board of Estimate decided yesterday to buy the plant of the New York and Westchester Water Company for $612,385.10. The controversy between the city and the water company has been going on for several years because of a contract which the company made for the purchase of a supply from the city mains.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Trinity Building Company, New York, to operate Trinity Building, Thames Street and Broadway, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. I. Black, E. W. Coggeshall, and Albert Flake, New York.

Hollow Screw Company, New York, screws and hardware; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. H. Fischer, East Orange, N. J.; J. W. Barber, Newton, Mass.; G. H. Crawford, Nyack.

Moody Publishing Company, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—John Moody, Cranford, N. J.; E. N. Potter and L. H. Shanks, New York.

H. L. Feasel Company, New York, to manufacture liquid metal polish; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. L. Feasel and Arthur Thorne, New York; G. F. Walling, Oradell, N. J.

National Fuel Gas Company, Hornellsville; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. B. Woodbury, J. M. Finch, and A. S. Van Winkle, Hornellsville.

Ideal Gas and Electric Fixture Company, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Samuel Tepfer and Henry Forendo, Brooklyn; Pincus Burger, New York.

Rochambŏau Silk Company, Andover; capital, $150,000. Directors—Samuel Riker, Jr., and J. S. Richards, New York; P. J. Fuller, Brooklyn.

New York Importation Company, New York, to manufacture food stuffs, canned goods, liquors, &c.; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. G. Murphy and Thomas Flanagan, New York; D. C. Flanagan, Morristown, N. J.

Neftel Automobile Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—William Hoey, Frank Queeney, and Knight Neftel, New York.

Electric Transit Company, to operate vehicles propelled by electricity or other power in New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—John Mills, Thomas Steeley, and Frank E. Taylor, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Maritime Land and Improvement Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Joseph V. Clark, Jacob B. Merseles, and David E. Evarts.

United States Candle Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Richard F. Tully, Frederick C. Taber, and William P. Hall.

Spencer Woolen Manufacturing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alvin L. Taft, Fred. W. Hall, and A. A. Kelley.

Harbor Realty Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Samuel Riker, Jr., Ella Hartnett, and George M. Prest.

Caxton Printing Ink Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, W. Monds, and Le Grande Bouker.

Atlantic Café Company; capital, $100,000.

Knickerbocker Trust Co. Directors.

The following have been added to the Board of Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company: G. Louis Boissevain, Ashbel H. Barney, William Sloane, and Moses Taylor.

Ex-Gov. Crane Elected a Director.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Banking Corporation yesterday, ex-Gov. W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts was unanimously elected a Director.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Military Academy.

Major Wilber E. Wilder, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. George A. Skinner, Assistant Surgeon, are detailed as members of the army retiring board to meet at St. Paul, vice Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Quartermaster General, and Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, Deputy Surgeon General, who are relieved.

Capt. Louis B. Lawton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is directed to report to Gen. William Kobe, President of the army retiring board, to meet at St. Paul, for examination by the board.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Commissary, will proceed to Omaha on business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

Second Lieut. I. W. Moloney, Second Infantry, is transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. H. Williams is ordered to duty in charge of recruiting party No. 1, and Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., to duty in charge of recruiting party No. 4.

Capt. A. B. Bates is commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902; Lieut. F. D. Karns, from July 11, 1902; L

City Real Estate for Sale.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

A 4-story dwelling, over 20 ft. wide. Splendidly located, below 59th St. Asking $40,000.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
536 Fifth Ave., near 44th St.

PAINT-KUM-OFF,

The Wonderful Paint and Varnish Remover. Contracts taken to Remove Paint. Estimates and orders receive immediate attention. Manufactured solely by P.-K.-O. Mfg. Co., 10 East 14th Street, New York.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN—FOUR NEW FIVE-story flats, 539 to 545 East 136th St., about 373 feet east of Third Av., containing all improvements; 3 apartments on each floor; annual rents, $2,160 each; for sale at $21,000 each; satisfactory arrangements as to mortgage may be made. F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Several plots below 34th St., east and west side, suitable for immediate improvement; cheap to quick buyers. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
FOLSOM BROTHERS 835 Broadway.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

2D AV., NEAR 72D ST. | 3 5-story double flats and stores; price, $48,000; $6,840. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Bargain; 5-story double store property on Grand St. for sale very cheap to close estate. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Plot of 10 lots on east side below 23d St.; suitable for a factory, for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 21st St., near 2d Av.; price, $16,000; excellent investment.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; price, $52,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Three-story dwelling, 21st St., near 2d, 20x92; price, $13,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

7TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV. | 5-story and basement 15-family flat, 26x100; price, $38,000; rent, $3,792. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Corner. Near 100th St. | 5-story; 2-fam.; large store. Fr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft front, 6-story elevator apt. House up to date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Flat. West 130th St., $2,750. | 10 families; near elevated station; private block; rented; easy terms. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

FLAT WEST 22D ST., 8TH & 9TH AVS. | 5-story; fine condition; rented; price, $10,000; mtg. $10,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CORNER COLUMBUS AV., NR. 59TH ST. | 100x100 Fine condition. Rent, $14,500. Mtg. $120,000 at 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

436-438-440-442 East 56th St.—4-story flats, with stores; plot 121x100; rents, $7,500; easy terms. Apply Owner, 299 Avenue A.

419 East 76th St.; 20x70x102.2; 5-story store and tenement at auction Jan. 12, salesroom, 111 Broadway, by John L. Parish, auctioneer.

Bronx.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Bargains.—Attractive brick private houses; 1 block to "L" station; opposite Park. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall St.

CHOICE OFFERINGS: SALE OR RENT; ALL THE ORANGES. LEONARD, ROOM 31, ORANGE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ORANGE, N. J.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,

Broadway and 77th St.
Most Beautiful of all Hotels.
NOW OPEN.
Suites of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms, and Bath, with all Modern Improvements.
1 room and bath, $12 per week and upward.
2 rooms and bath, $20 per week and upward.
3 rooms and bath, 30 per week and upward.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
Excellent service at moderate prices.
Inspection is cordially invited.
MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

48-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS,
from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800;
unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms;
furnished apartments from one to seven rooms;
rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

ARTISTIC APARTMENTS, ONLY $37.

Seven rooms and bath, newly, artistically papered; high class; steam heat, telephone, &c. Janitor, 136 West 96th St., near 6th and Columbus Av. cars, or Louis R. Berg, 35 Nassau St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in best neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

246 8th Av.—First floor, 4 large rooms, the fine old-fashioned kind, with improvements; $23.

213 West 18th St.—Apartments, 3 and 4 rooms, in good condition; $10 per month.

328 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

244-6 East 90th St.—Nice quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

539 to 545 East 136th St.—Four rooms and bath, $12; one-half month free.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

To Let—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 154 West 126th St.; convenient, good private residence neighborhood. Apply Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Private house, furnished, near 135th St. west side "L" station, to rent in exchange for board; references required. Address "Private House," Advertising Office, 2,542 8th Av.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Furnished house wanted for two months, between 40th and 60th Sts., Madison and 6th Avs. H. D. Babcock, 17 and 19 Broad St., N. Y.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

FACTORY LOFTS,
313 TO 323 EAST 22D ST.
RENTS REASONABLE. STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR, AND POWER.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D ST.

30,000 FEET FACTORY SPACE.
2 lofts, west side; two elevators; 56 windows; steam heat; power; possession February; rent cheapest. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal, rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

27 MERCER ST. | $1,250 FOR BOTH LOFTS. TO LET FROM FEB'Y 1ST. Apply to your own Broker.

277 8th Av.—Elegant large basement, suitable for express business; $25 per month. See janitor.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

154 Gold St.—Elegant store, and the cheapest thing for the money; $15 per month.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING,

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Muencke refrigerating machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses; blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., the aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have ceased in any form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

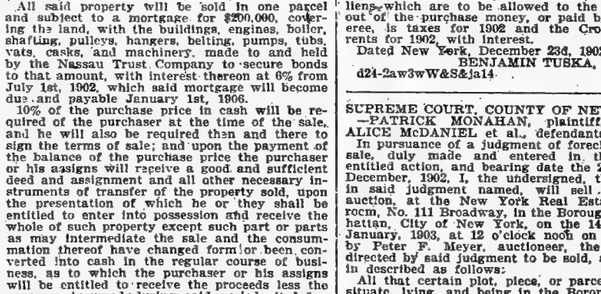

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.

Dated December 31, 1902.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

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Legal Notices.

W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY.

Certificate of continued use of copartnership name.

Whereas, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON and JOHN H. COCKBURN have heretofore transacted business as copartners in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for more than three years, and during said period have had business relations with foreign countries, under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY; and

Whereas, JOHN H. COCKBURN has withdrawn and retired from the said copartnership, and has transferred and assigned all his right, title, and interest in said copartnership and business to the undersigned; and

Whereas, The undersigned, the remaining copartner, is desirous of continuing the said business and the use of the said copartnership name connected therewith;

Now, therefore, in compliance with the statute in such case made and provided, I, the undersigned, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, whose place of residence is No. 320 Central Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City, do hereby certify that I intend to, and will continue, to deal and carry on business under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that I am the only person dealing and doing business under the said copartnership name, and that my principal place of business is located at No. 890 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, December 31, 1902.

WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of December, 1902, before me personally appeared WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

WM. B. McGRATH,
[Seal.] Notary Public for Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY Division.—Mr. Justice Farwell.—1902, L. 0,150.

In the matter of the Land Mortgage Investment and Agency Company of America, Limited and Reduced, and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1867, and in the matter of the Companies Act, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above company from £927,896 to £94,492 was on the 1st day of December, 1902, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Justice and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the company is to be made out as for the 7th day of February, 1903.

SAMUEL A. M. SATOW, Master.

22nd December, 1902.

TRINDER, CAPRON & CO.,
156 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., England,
Solicitors to the Company.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. HILDEBRAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven feet and six inches south of the southerly line of East Fifteenth Street and running thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of Fifteenth Street, ninety-four feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A, twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence running easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street ninety-four feet to the said westerly line of Avenue A; thence running northerly along said westerly line of Avenue A twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Henry Kellus by Ernst F. Schilling by assignment of lease dated July 21, 1899, of said premises, No. 235 Avenue A.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

L. VICTOR FLECKLES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 235 Avenue A:

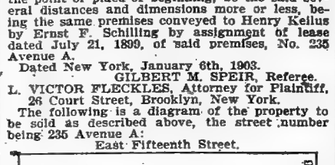

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,410.76, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $301.28, with interest from 23d day of December, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $177.50 and interest.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, plaintiff, vs. EDGAR COLES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one feet four inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street thirty-one feet and four inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, thirty-one feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

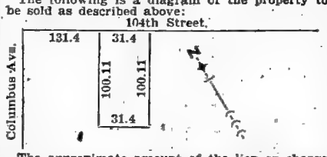

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,186.11, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $438, with interest from December 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is taxes for 1902 and the Croton water rents for 1902, with interest.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.

d24-2aw3wW&S&ja14

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—DANIEL DOBER, plaintiff, against MARY McDERMOTT, Helen Lancaster, Julia Lindermann, Philip Rothlein, Seymour Adams, William Kidston, the said name William being fictitious, his Christian name not being known to plaintiff, Jacob Ahern, Jasper Connolly, Caroline Victor, Edward Bleicher, Edward J. Kelly, Edward T. Reynolds, Mary Walker, the said name Mary being fictitious, her Christian name not being known to plaintiff; Benjamin Josephson, Mary Heritage, James Donaldson, Charles Howard, Esther Rothstein, Nathan Sussmann, David D. Goldstein, Samuel Rabinowitch, Lazar Rabinovitch, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 24th, 1902.

JOHN N. TONNELE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Esther Rothstein:

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.

JOHN N. TONNELE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d27-1aw6wSa

For Sale.

TYPEWRITERS, MANHATTANS, REMINGTONS, SMITH PREMIERS, RENTED, $3 & $4 per month. All other makes sold 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 BROADWAY. Tel. 3240 Franklin.

MUSIC BOXES Musical Clocks, Music Albums, Talking Machines. Send for catalogue. E. L. Cuendet, 7 Barclay, City. Old Music Boxes Repaired by Experts.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

FOR sale or charter, STEAM PLEASURE YACHT, PRACTICALLY NEW, 45 feet long, 3½ feet draught; decked over; now at New Smyrna, Fla. E. SUSKIND, Jacksonville, Fla.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HARRIET D. POTTER and Elizabeth S. Jones, plaintiffs, against JOHN WALTER POLLOCK and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs; Leo G. Pollock, Dominick Pollock, Robert E. Pollock, Alphonse Pollock, Mary Edna Pollock, Nathan Schlossberg, William Foley, Mary Varley, Frederick May, Ann Palmer, Bernard McLaughlin, James Blake, James Lawlor, James Bligh, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated December 30th, 1902.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John Walter Pollock and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1903.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja3-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam, and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; William H. Gill, as Trustee; J. L. Mott Iron Works, Richard C. Cummings, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Julia A. Reeves, Alice Whitehouse, said name Alice being fictitious, her true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Meyer Bimberg, said name Meyer being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Fred Clarkson, Charles Eustace, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; James Sugarman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Norsworthy, Charles Totten, Augusta E. Hart, Victor Hart, Sarah M. Aylsworth, Harrison R. Massey, August Schneider, said name August being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ja10-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England, Plaintiff, against J. FENNELLY, C. B. Fox, and G. W. Anderson, doing business together under the firm name of Fennelly, Fox & Co., Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 6, 1902.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated January 3d, 1903.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City. ja3-1aw7wSa

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—JOSEPH MARKOFF, plaintiff, against SARAH MARKOFF, defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14th, 1902.

LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ja10-1aw6wS

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

JANUARY SALE!

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant becomes its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS, Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,600 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., bet. Broadway and 6th Av., New York.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$45 Chickering. Small upright, $40. Mahogany upright, slightly used, $95 Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Uprights used, $45, $80, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

Pianos.—Steinway, Sohmer, $100 up; rent $3; rent allowed. Mylius, 12 Union Square, between 14th, 15th,

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix.
CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
s6-1aw6mSa.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, July 26th 1902.

JAMES W. HYDE,
Executor.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy28-1aw8mS

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner. $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Car

BILLS PUZZLED PHYSICIAN

Were Incurred by Dr. Dooling's Wife, but He Is a Bachelor.

Another Man Assumed His Name for Matrimonial Purposes and Is Said to Have Poisoned the Woman.

Dr. John J. Dooling, a prominent physician of the Bedford district of Brooklyn, who lives at 256 Tompkins Avenue, has asked the police of that borough to hunt for a man who married a woman under the doctor's name, and thereby caused the latter much trouble. Dr. Dooling is a bachelor. He has been puzzled of late by the receipt of bills for board, lawyers' fees, and other accounts run up by "Mrs. John J. Dooling" and charged to Dr. Dooling.

The Doctor received a letter last September from the landlady of a boarding house in Hoboken, informing him that if he did not pay for his "wife's" board there she would be put out of the house. Later the doctor received a bill from a Hoboken lawyer for $15 for a consultation had with him by "Mrs. Dooling." Dr. Dooling wrote to the lawyer asking for a description of the woman who called herself Mrs. Dooling, but received no answer. The doctor began an investigation, but could not clear up the mystery. Two weeks ago another bill for board for the mysterious "Mrs. Dooling" came to the doctor, this time from Sheepshead Bay.

The situation became still more interesting when, on Thursday afternoon, the doctor received a visit from "Mrs. Dooling" herself.

"Are you Dr. John J. Dooling?" she asked, when she saw the doctor.

"I am," he replied.

"Well, then, you are not my husband, the Dr. Dooling whom I married," said the woman.

The visitor then told the doctor that she met a man in Jersey City who called himself Dr. John J. Dooling of Brooklyn. He asked her to marry him, and she consented. In a short time, she said, he left her. According to the woman's story, she learned that her husband had gone to a boarding house in Hoboken, and she sought him there. When she told the landlady that she was "Mrs. Dooling" the woman was astonished.

"Why," she said, "that man went away this morning with my daughter, and they are to be married."

"Mrs. Dooling" said that neither "Dr. Dooling" nor the landlady's daughter returned to the boarding house.

After hearing the woman's story Dr. Dooling placed the case in the hands of Capt. Formosa of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

Dr. Dooling said last night that from a description of the man he suspected him to be a former resident in the Bedford district. This man, the doctor said, was then married, and Dr. Dooling at one time was called in to treat his wife for bichloride of mercury poisoning. The man, according to Dr. Dooling, deserted his wife. The doctor said that the woman who called upon him on Thursday told him that she also had been made seriously ill by the same poison, which, she declared, had been given her by her husband.

DAMAGE SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Diamond Dealer Returned "Melee" to an Importer Who Said That the Diamonds Had Been Changed.

A suit instituted by Frederick Keim, diamond dealer of 21 East Seventeenth Street, against David C. Townsend, importer of diamonds, to recover $20,000 damages for slander was on trial before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday. Edward M. Shepard appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and William P. Williams for the defendant.

According to the complaint, the plaintiff is a manufacturer and seller of diamond jewelry, known as "melee." He buys the "melee," which consists of small diamonds, from importers. The practice in the trade is for the importers to give the manufacturers quantities of "melee" for examination, pending negotiations for purchase. The defendant, on Aug. 12, 1898, delivered to Keim about fifty carats of "melee," said to be worth about $30 a carat, and Keim declined afterward to purchase any part of it and, as he declared, returned the diamonds.

The allegation is that ten days afterward Townsend, in Keim's office, in presence of the plaintiff and two other persons, said:

"You have changed these goods on me. I know what I am saying. I know how serious a matter this is. It might ruin your business, but I am sure of it. You have changed these goods at least twenty-five carats. What are you going to do about it? I have had two similar instances in which I forced the people to take the goods and you must do the same. If this matter gets out it is going to injure you."

In another suit Keim demands $10,000 damages for statements alleged to have been made to Ludwig Massen, that he had changed the diamonds.

Townsend, in his defense says that he found the diamonds that were returned by Keim to be of inferior quality to those delivered to him, and admits that he said the diamonds had been changed, but denies that he used the words imputed to him.

WILL OF GEORGE GRISWOLD, 2D.

Division of the Estate of the Man Who Was Killed After He Escaped from Nurses.

Under the will of George Griswold, Second, who escaped from the nurses who were guarding him in his mother's Westchester home and was killed on a railroad track, the greater part of a large estate goes to relatives. The will, which was filed for probate yesterday, was executed in Mr. Griswold's Newport home on May 12, 1900, and the executors named in it are James W. Gerard and A. Leo Everett. In the petition, accompanying the will, there is no exact estimate of the estate's value.

The sum of $1,000 each is left to the testator's friend, Robertson Honey; to his godson, Howeel Forbes, son of his sister, Mary Forbes, and to his goddaughter, Rosamond Sherwood, daughter of his cousin, Rosina E. Sherwood. In case the personal estate exceeds $75,000, each of the three will get an additional $1,000. Two friends, Niall D. Campbell of Coombe Hill Farm, Kingston-on-Thames, England, and James, Earl Malmesbury, are to receive bequests of $1,000 each. To Adele Sophia Hargood Brooke of Coombe House, England, and to Albert Fairfax, son of Lord Fairfax Cameron, $500 each is left.

To a cousin, George Griswold, of Tuxedo Park, the testator leaves "every article in the shape of a greyhound, or bearing anything of the device of a greyhound or my initials, or both, bearing both such device and initials." Marianna Griswold Van Rensselaer gets any ornament of gold or silver she may select from the possessions of the testator. To his father, John Noble Alsop Griswold, he leaves his gold watch and chain. The residue of the property goes to his mother, Mrs. Jane Emmet Griswold. There was a proviso that if the mother should not survive him the residue was to go to his sisters, Mary Griswold Forbes and Florence Temple Cross.

ACKRON LEAVES BROOKLYN.

Ex-Proprietor of the Tivoli Finds a Dance House There Unprofitable.

After a somewhat strenuous but unprofitable two years' experience as the proprietor of a "casino" opposite a cemetery in East New York, Charles Ackron, of Tenderloin notoriety, has gone out of business and bidden farewell to staid and quiet Brooklyn.

Ackron formerly conducted the Tivoli in Thirty-fifth Street. He had many troubles there, and about two years ago moved over to Brooklyn, where he opened a big road house and dance hall on Jamaica Avenue, across the street from the National Cemetery. He was frequently conversed in quarrels with his employes and occasionally with a patron. At one time he was called on to answer to five different charges which had been preferred against him in the Gates Avenue Police Court. His road house venture, it is said, did not prove a paying one and he has now retired from business.

CROKER LOSES A POINT.

Appellate Division Decides Fire Commissioner Had Power to Direct Him to Continue His Vacation.

The Appellate Division yesterday, by a divided court, reversed Justice Hall of the Supreme Court and decided that Fire Commissioner Sturgis had authority to direct Fire Chief Croker to continue his vacation when he suddenly returned to duty last August, after having only taken sixteen days of the ninety days' leave of absence which had been granted on his own application. The prevailing opinion, written by Justice Hatch, is concurred in by Justice McLaughlin and Ingraham. Presiding Justice Van Brunt gives a dissenting opinion, in which Justice O'Brien concurs.

Justice Hatch says, in part:

"So far as motive is concerned upon the part of the Commissioner in relieving the relator from the performance of his duty we have nothing to do, nor can the court exercise supervisory control over the Commissioner's actions or inquire into his reasons therefor. If in the course of administration he had power to do the act, such action and his reasons therefore are not of consequence. The necessities of government require the delegation of authority to public offices for purposes of administration, and within the limitations of the delegated power they are supreme in administration, and particular acts in execution of the power may not be questioned. Protection from the abuse of power is usually found in the discreet selection of the officer, and much must be left to his judgment and integrity. If the official be guilty of an abuse of power, the remedy must be found by removal from office, or otherwise, as the law provides.

"It is common knowledge," continues Justice Hatch, after reviewing the sections of the charter applicable, "that in the government and management of so important a department of the city as the Fire Department much must be left to the sound judgment and integrity in administration of its head. Exigencies continually arise for which the integrity of man would not be able to provide a remedy in advance by specific statutory enactment, and in practical operation it has been found impossible to govern a large department by detailed statutory authority. Contingencies present themselves beyond the contemplation of the most farseeing minds, and therefore it is that general rules only, in most cases, are found practicable."

Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice O'Brien both think that Chief Croker was as much a statutory officer as the Fire Commissioner himself. After quoting that part of Section 728 of the charter providing that assignments to duty and promotions in the uniformed force "shall be made by the Fire Commissioner upon the recommendation of the Chief of Department," and in case any recommendation shall be rejected by the Fire Commissioner, then the Chief is to submit other names. Presiding Justice Van Brunt continues:

"What, in view of this provision, becomes of the claim of absolute control of the Fire Commissioner in the management of his department? He cannot assign to duty or promote a man in the uniformed force except upon the recommendation of this very Chief of Department that he claims the right to suspend from duty whenever he chooses. I say suspend from duty intentionally; it is true that the Commissioner talks about relief from duty, but I can see no difference in the terms. The Commissioner can no more relieve than suspend."

ROGERS ESTATE FIGHT ENDED.

Last Suit Withdrawn, and Metropolitan Museum Gets the Locomotive Builder's Millions.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, through the abandonment of the suit brought by Mrs. Virginia Heinisch, is free to use the income of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, left by Jacob S. Rogers of Paterson. The action was brought by Mrs. Heinisch to set aside a release executed by herself, in common with the other heirs of Mr. Rogers, who bequeathed his estate to the Museum. Robert W. De Forest, counsel for the Museum, yesterday said:

"A few days since counsel for Mrs. Heinisch, who was Mr. Rogers's half-sister, notified me that they had withdrawn from the suit, because they found no evidence on which to sustain it, and had so notified Mrs. Heinisch. Mrs. Heinisch then asked permission to withdraw the suit, which was granted on condition that she should sign an appropriate instrument barring her from ever commencing another. That she did.

"None of the other heirs who joined with Mrs. Heinisch in signing the previous agreement united with her in her attempt to set this agreement aside. All of them, in fact, appeared in the Court of Chancery and affirmatively upheld this agreement. They were represented by Lindabury, Depue & Faulke of the Newark bar. This was not a settlement of the suit. Not a single cent was paid by the Museum or by the executors of Mr. Rogers to Mrs. Heinisch or to any of her lawyers."

MIMIC MAY BE IN CONTEMPT.

Miss Angeles, Notwithstanding Injunction, Appeared at a Benefit.

Acting in behalf of Shubert Brothers, theatrical managers, Abraham H. Hummel appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday to ask Justice Leventritt to punish Aimee Angeles, singer, mimic, and eccentric dancer, for contempt of court because she had performed her specialty after being commanded not to do so by Justice Hall. Miss Angeles appeared at the benefit given for Marie Dressler, notwithstanding the injunction.

Henry Goldsmith, for Miss Angeles, admitted she had appeared at the benefit performance. Mr. Shubert, he said, had contributed $50 to the benefit, and yet Miss Angeles was under the ban of the court. He said he did not think Justice Hall's injunction referred to a benefit performance.

Justice Leventritt reserved his decision.

CALL EXECUTOR A FORGER.

Charges Made in Opposition to Confirmation of Gottlieb's Accounts.

Morris J. Hirsch, lawyer for a beneficiary under the will of Manasseh Goldman, real estate dealer, appeared before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday when a motion was made to confirm the executor's accounts, charged that an alleged promissory note signed with Goldman's name was a forgery, for which Edward Gottlieb, the executor, was responsible, or that, if it was not forged, Gottlieb stole it from Goldman's papers and then indorsed it payable to himself. The note was for $2,500. The date on it was during a time when the late real estate dealer was undergoing an operation. The estate of Goldman is estimated at $40,000.

Herbert Maas, of counsel with Mr. Hirsch, said several witnesses, including David N. Carvalho and William J. Kinsley, handwriting experts, had been examined before Referee Strauss and had sworn the signature of Mr. Goldman was a forgery. Some on the other side gave their opinion that it was genuine, and the Referee so decided.

The lawyer said the executor was present when the operation was to be performed on Mr. Goldman, he being a bookkeeper in his employ. It was maintained by him that the note was given in order that if the old man died, Gottlieb, who had transacted business for him, might be recompensed and be at no loss, but the note was payable to Goldman himself, and was in any case given without consideration.

Letter Carrier Proves an Alibi.

Benjamin Hobson, a letter carrier, attached to Post Office Station "L," at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and living at 79 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who was charged with having stolen a check for $48.18 from a letter addressed to Joseph Waltzfelder, was discharged in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, through establishing an alibi.

Brooklyn Water Registrar Appointed.

Col. Monroe, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity yesterday appointed John Edward Eastmond of 363 Grand Avenue Water Registrar for the Borough of Brooklyn in place of the late Major Tate. Mr. Eastmond is a native of Brooklyn, and at present is Assistant Controller of the Tidewater Pipe Company of this city.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a Cold. A few little doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT often saves a long sickness, if not something more serious.—Adv.

TRAFFIC ON NEW BRIDGES

Board of Estimate Considering Plans to Avoid Congestion.

Controller Grout Proposes to Cut Away a Section of Chinatown for Approaches to No. 3.

The Board of Estimate considered the inter-borough transit problem yesterday, and discussed plans for the purchase of a large strip of land, 16 feet wide, from Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn, down to the terminal of East River Bridge No. 3. The plan was put forward for the first time by Controller Grout, and several city officials thought that it would settle the difficulty of carrying passengers to Brooklyn. In Controller Grout's plan there is provision for the condemnation of land in Manhattan bounded by the Bowery and Forsyth Street, Canal and Bayard Streets. It also provides for the cutting of a new direct line through Chinatown, by widening Park Street, between Center and Mott Streets, and by cutting through the small streets between Mott Street and the Bowery. Car tracks, according to the Controller's scheme, would cross the tracks of the Third Avenue line to the Brooklyn entrance to the Manhattan Bridge. Controller Grout in speaking of his plan, said:

"The proposition is to make provision in the Borough of Manhattan for the continuation of the Brooklyn car lines, so as to make the connection of the two new bridges across the East River possible. Without condemning any of the plans proposed, I have decided to suggest that the cars run neither in a subway nor on an elevated structure, but on the surface. This will be possible by running along the route I have outlined and taking a short cut through Chinatown. Chief Engineer Lewis, of the Board of Estimate, has proposed a compromise plan which provides for the condemnation of the Montauk Theatre and other valuable properties. Direct communication and no congestion of traffic is the aim of my plan, and that is the most important point to be considered in plans for transit facilities across the East River for the next twenty years."

No estimate of the cost of the improvement was submitted to the Board.

The plan proposed by Engineer Lewis to avoid congestion at the Manhattan end of the East River Bridge is for the car lines below Flatbush Avenue to run cars over the Manhattan Bridge when completed. The cars are to run from the New York terminal of the Manhattan Bridge through Manhattan to the East River Bridge. The other cars, which go over the Brooklyn Bridge to Manhattan, will return to Brooklyn by way of the Manhattan Bridge. Referring to the plans for the Brooklyn end of Manhattan Bridge, Engineer Lewis writes:

"A glance will show that the proposed street or bridge approach would not only intercept all of the Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue lines, but also the lines on DeKalb Avenue, Willoughby Street, Myrtle Avenue, Jay Street, and Sands Street. If, therefore, the land required could be acquired at once, the buildings be demolished and the new street, 160 feet in width be properly improved, lower Fulton Street would be at once relieved, and until such time as the Manhattan Bridge is ready for use the surface cars could find their way to the present bridge through Concord, High, Sands, and Washington Streets, as they do at present, although it will be seen that the cars could be distributed in such a manner as would best satisfy the different kinds of travel and its variations at different times of the day.

"The width of the proposed street is named here as 160 feet, because that is the width shown for the proposed bridge approach. This new street could probably be acquired and improved in as short a time as the widening of Livingston Street could be accomplished, and however desirable this widening may be, it is difficult to see how the improvement would materially relieve the conditions on Fulton Street, unless the widening were extended to Clinton Street, and all tracks laid upon it were likewise extended to and through Clinton and Liberty Streets to the bridge, though even in this case it would be necessary for all cars following the new route to cross all of the uptown traffic on Fulton Street. Any one familiar with the local conditions will be certain that a proposition to lay tracks on Clinton Street will meet with determined opposition. Further than this, the railroad franchise to run cars upon this new street should bring the city a very substantial sum, whereas a franchise has already been given to a surface railroad for laying tracks in Livingston Street, and it is probable that no consideration can now be exacted for that privilege."

It was decided to hold a public hearing on the matter on Jan. 23.

YANKEE INVENTIONS TRIED.

Two Important Electrical Devices Create Keen Attention Before a Distinguished Company in London.

News of a demonstration of two American inventions before a distinguished company in London was received yesterday by The Westinghouse Companies. A long cable despatch was sent by a correspondent in London. It read:

"The first European demonstration of the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamp was given by Mr. George Westinghouse Thursday evening, at the offices of the British Electric and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., London, before a large number of distinguished men. The demonstration was most successful. The various and striking applications of this unique electric light created a profound impression upon the assembled company.

"A notable incident of the occasion was the exhibition of the new Cooper-Hewitt static converter described as the most original and important discovery in relation to general distribution of electric current for light and power purposes that has been brought to public attention since the advent of the commercial use of electricity.

"This remarkable device, in the shape of a small globe less than one foot in diameter, converts alternating to direct current, and the claim was made before the assembled scientists, financiers and railway managers that it would, by reason of its simplicity, cheapness, great efficiency, and the absence of moving parts, eventually displace the large and costly apparatus now used everywhere for the conversion of alternating to direct current. Keen interest was shown in these remarkable inventions.

"After the demonstration Mr. George Westinghouse gave a dinner at Claridge's Hotel, at which nearly one hundred guests were present, including many who were at the exhibition of the Cooper-Hewitt apparatus. Among them were: Lord Kelvin, Lord Rothschild, Lord Morley, Lord Claude Hamilton, Chairman Great Eastern railway, Lord Allerton, Chairman Northern railway, Sir Henry Oakley, Chairman Central London railway, Col. Mellor, Chairman Metropolitan railway, Emil Garcke, Chairman British Electric Traction Company, Col. Yorke of the Board of Trade, Sir Henry Tyler, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, John Walter and A. F. Walter, proprietors of the London Times, Moberley Bell, manager of the London Times, Robert Benson, Col. Hunsiker, Edward Speyer, James C. Stewart and Sir Joseph Lawrence.

"It is understood that arrangements are being made for the manufacture of the Cooper-Hewitt apparatus in the various Westinghouse works throughout Europe and the United States."

MARBLE IN HALL OF RECORDS.

The decision of Robert A. Van Wyck to change the plans of the new Hall of Records will be upset by Mayor Low and the present Board of Estimate. When John P. Thomas designed the building several years ago he planned for interior fittings of marble to cost about $2,000,000. Mayor Van Wyck had the plans changed by Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects, substituting Portland cement for marble in many places.

Chief Engineer Lewis made a report yesterday that, in his opinion, the original plans would be the cheaper in the end. Louis Korn, engineer in Borough President Cantor's office, also made an investigation and favors the change back to the Thomas plans.

President Cantor also sent a letter to the board suggesting that the city have an oil painting of Andrew H. Green, "the Father of the Greater New York," placed in the building. He also proposed the decoration of the walls with paintings of a historical character.

In cases of convalescence after acute illness

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

works veritable wonders as a tonic and health-builder.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

HAS NEW PATROL SYSTEM

Gen. Greene Hopes It Will Mean Less Hardship for the Men.

Wants a Third Deputy Commissioner, More Patrolmen, and Higher Pay for Inspectors and Capt. Langan.

Commissioner Greene yesterday announced that he is at work on a new patrol system for the Police Department that it is hoped will mean less hardship to the men in the ranks than the two-platoon system of Col. Partridge and afford better protection to the city than the three-platoon system of Col. Murphy, which was abolished soon after the incoming of the reform administration. He would be ready to make some public announcement of his plans within a month, Gen. Greene said, and it was understood from his remarks that the new system would be some sort of a compromise on the lines suggested by ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin in a recent report to Mayor Low.

Gen. Greene also discussed quite freely contemplated legislation affecting his department. It had been decided after a conference with the Mayor, he said, to introduce a bill providing for a Third Deputy Commissioner, made necessary by the amount of work on the present two Deputies. Measures will also be introduced to increase the pay of Chief Inspector Cortright to $7,500 a year, which is the same emolument that the law allows the Commissioner himself; also to provide for an increase of $1,500 in the yearly salaries of each of the two Borough Inspectors, and for $1,000 increase in the salary of the Chief of the Detective Bureau.

This will make the salary of Inspector Brooks $5,000, of Inspector P. H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn $6,500, and of Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau $4,500. Inspector McLaughlin's advantage will be due to the fact that he was formerly Deputy Chief of Police at $5,000 a year, and as Inspector retains the same salary. These changes will mean a yearly increase of $6,500, which, Gen. Greene said, was not a large item in a budget of $12,000,000. Incumbents of these offices are to hold them only at the pleasure of the Commissioner.

More patrolmen will be asked from the Legislature—perhaps 500—but the number is not yet determined. Another bill to place the House of Detention under the direct control of the District Attorney is also to be presented.

Gen. Greene said, too, that after this all applications for retirement by subordinates will have to come to him through the regular channels, meaning the Captain and Inspector under whom the applicant serves.

This decision was reached because Sergt. Delos Reynolds of the Westchester Station made a direct application for retirement. Gen. Greene accepted it on Tuesday, and Reynolds ceased to be a policeman on the spot. Within half an hour, however, Gen. Greene received a telephone message to the effect that Reynolds had been caught sitting in the rear room of the station house with a pail of beer and two glasses before him in the presence of his subordinates, and that charges would be preferred against him. Reynolds's prompt action had saved him considerable trouble, if not dismissal from the force without a pension.

SALE OF CITY STOCK.

Controller Grout Seeks Proposals for an Issue of $7,000,000.

Controller Grout has advertised for proposals for $7,000,000 of 3½ per cent. corporate stock the principal and interest of which are payable in gold. Sealed proposals will be opened Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock.

The stock when issued will be used for the following improvements: $2,000,000 for the construction of the rapid transit railroad, $2,000,000 for the uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,500,000 for the new East River Bridge, $500,000 for the new Hall of Records, $400,000 for the Hall of Records in Kings County, and $600,000 for the construction of the new Public Library in Bryant Park.

LEGAL NOTES.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS' STATUS.—The Detective Sergeants lose again in their endeavor to have a legal status given to their position in the Police Department. The Appellate Division yesterday reiterated its decision that the apopintment of William J. Lahey, the relator in whose name the proceeding was instituted, was not to an office distinct and separate from his position as a patrolman, but that it was a mere detail to the performance of a particular duty. The Appellate Court had also previously decided that the act creating the office of Detective Sergeants was unconstitutional, as an attempt by the Legislature to name city officers. The relator contended that while the act was unconstitutional in that respect, it was not so as to those named as Detective Sergeants afterward. Justice Hatch, however, decides that had such new assignments to duty been appointments to a new office or a promotion in the service, then both the court and the relator would have been confronted with the constitutional provision relating to the civil service of the State, and the Civil Service Commissioners would have been justified in refusing to place the relator's name on the payroll. In a dissenting opinion Justice Laughlin holds that the act is constitutional in so far as it provides that Detective Sergeants cannot be removed except after a hearing on charges.

***

THE POILLON DIVORCE CASE.—The Appellate Division yesterday handed down a decision reversing the judgment of Justice Steckler, which granted a decree of divorce, with alimony of $4,500 per annum, and ordering a new trial.

***

RIGHTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that a teacher in the public schools cannot be asigned to another grade at a reduced salary. The matter came up in the action brought by Katharine R. Callahan against the Board of Education of the City of New York. She had been appointed Feb. 1, 1898, to be a teacher in the fourth grammar grade in the schools of Brooklyn. On June 30, 1900, she became by appointment a teacher in the sixth grammar grade. On Sept. 7, 1900, she was required by the Principal of the school in which she was teaching to take a place as instructor in the fourth grammar grade. This requirement involved a reduction of her salary $150 a year. From this assignment she appealed to the courts, and Justice Marean, sitting at Special Term, held that she was entitled to her position in the sixth grammar grade. This decision was upheld by the Appellate Division yesterday. Justice Bartlett, writing the opinion, said, in part: "It was the intention of the Legislature that a public school teacher appointed here should continue to occupy his or her position as such during good behavior and competency. * * * Reduction is really a removal from the position occupied, accompanied by appointment to a lower position. Such a reduction, involving as it does here a decrease in compensation, cannot be deemed a reassignment."

Cambridge Springs on the Erie Road.

In the Winter Resort Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday it was stated that Cambridge Springs was on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That resort is on the Erie Railroad.

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Misses' Blouse Suits, made of homespun and Etamine.
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Misses' three quarter and full length coats,—with double capes.
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3.75
Pique Skirts,—with stitched flounce.
3.00
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5.75
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3.50
Children's dresses, made of velvet and various cloths.
3.75

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23.00 and 29.00

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Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

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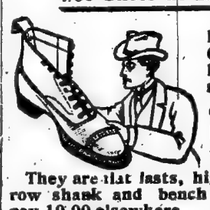

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Were Eight seventy-five.....Now 5.98
Were Twelve seventy-five.....Now 7.98

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25 cent Outing Flannel Blouses..... 12½
49 cent Laundered Percale Waists..... .25
49 cent Outing Flannel Neckband Waists—patent waistbands..... .25
65 cent Flannel Waists and Blouses—best colors—4 to 13 years..... .39
98 cent Flannel Blouses..... .69
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And there's a lot of good choosing left amongst our marked-down House Coats at almost half prices.

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JAN 1903

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NOW the West demands the establishment of a "high-grade literary journal." The demand was put into forcible words at the eighth annual meeting, in Chicago, of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America by Prof. Francis A. Blackburn of the University of Chicago. There is doubtless plenty of room in the United States of America for more journals of a reasonably literary character, but why should they be of a sectional kind? Surely good literary taste is not of a sectional or provincial bias. We took occasion some weeks ago to note a demand in the South for the establishment of such a periodical of a like provincial character, and politely to protest. One can comprehend the desire of Chicago for the establishment of an influential literary journal there, though Chicago already has The Dial, which is admirable within its range. But why should such a journal be Western, and why is the West, rather than the North or the East, in need of it? Surely, if the committee of men of learning appointed at Prof. Blackburn's suggestion reports in favor of establishing such a periodical it will, though published in Chicago, belong to New York and Boston as well as to the West.

Our readers who took up the cudgels in behalf of the Borgia Pope, Alexander VI., in defiance of Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, and in reply to some well-grounded statements in his uncommonly able review of the first volume of The Cambridge Modern History, may now feel disposed to reply, with equal fierceness, to the Rev. John W. Chadwick. In Mr. Chadwick's review of Dr. Barry's "Papal Monarchy" to-day he speaks as harshly of Pope Alexander VI. as Mr. Thayer did. In his belief that a Pope could be also a rascal, however, he is backed by an eminent Catholic historian, for Dr. Barry is perfectly frank and impartial in his history, though it does not touch on the life and times of Alexander VI. We also print to-day, with great pleasure, and, as we believe, greatly to the edification of many of our readers, a reply by Mr. Thayer to his reactionary critics, which is vigorous and to the point.

Some folks seem to think that the chief object of this REVIEW OF BOOKS is not only to encourage but to protect all persons aspiring to authorship, with no consideration of their fitness. We are continually being reminded that the reprehensible bogus publisher is abroad seeking to devour "amateur authors," and that our duty is to sound the alarm and sally forth armed to combat for these aforesaid unfortunate and misguided persons. A friend sends us a circular addressed to "literary workers," and setting forth engagingly how profitable it is to write things for publication and how easy to get things conspicuously published and generously paid for if the writer uses a certain agency. Our friend assumes that the agency is a fraudulent institution. For our own part, we know nothing about it and care less, and in the interests of good literature have no thought of trying to protect the kind of victims such agencies, when they are fraudulent, easily secure. The purpose of this particular publication is to commend good books to public notice, to condemn bad books (or ignore them,) and to announce the important doings in the world of letters. As for the "amateur authors," the misguided weaklings who cannot write, but persistently try to write, we have human sympathy for their weakness, but no encouragement for their literary pretensions. There are, we have no doubt, downright frauds who call themselves publishers. But in point of numbers they are as nothing to the frauds who call themselves authors.

There is a remarkably suggestive and interesting statement in Mr. Andrew Lang's article in the first number of The Booklovers' Magazine, from which we quote elsewhere to-day. He is speaking of the comic view of drunkenness in "Pickwick." This same view of a vice which seems to have no humorous side, nowadays, is found, too, in Shakespeare and in Thackeray, among the masters. Mr. Lang remembers no comic drunken man in Molière, while drunkenness is not usually treated of as diverting in the ancient classics. He fancies that the present generation may be somewhat prejudiced against Dickens because of his Bob Sawyers and Ben Allens. This seems to open an interesting chapter of literary discussion. Certainly the era of "The Toodles" and other works taking a genial, comic view of alcoholic derangement has passed, and the inebriate is not now considered a humorous figure. Yet we are certainly not better than our ancestors on that account, as the people for whom Molière wrote were assuredly not decenter or higher-minded than those for whom Shakespeare, Thackeray and Dickens wrote. As for the ancients, they certainly took a cheerful view of alcohol, even if they did not think drunkenness amusing. Perhaps their sense of humor was deficient.

In an exceedingly able and appreciative review of Prof. Woodberry's "Life of Hawthorne," in the English Men of Letters Series, The London Times expresses doubt of the propriety of placing Hawthorne among English men of letters. It insists that "The Scarlet Letter" was the first great work of fiction purely and exclusively American. It politely hesitates to term it the sole work of that description. It declares that "the New Englandism of that all but perfect work of art gives it a significance in the history of literature which it would be hard to overrate." Which is very true, and ably put. But it is a new idea that to class an American writer among "the English Men of Letters" is to deny his Americanism. Why, John Greenleaf Whittier lately has been included in that noble company!

SYLVAN MEXICO.

Carl Lumholtz's Interesting Book on the Remoter Sierras.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by CHARLES de KAY.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE new method of dealing with tribes on a different level of culture from that of the white races is shown in the accounts just published by Mr. Carl Lumholtz of his explorations among the Sierras of Northwestern Mexico. In two handsome illustrated volumes he gives the discoveries and impressions made during several sojourns, a year or more at a time, among the Opatas, Pimas, Tarahumares, Tepehuanes, Coras, and Huichols, for the most part tribes who keep to themselves, object to Mexicans or Mexicanized Indians settling or even staying among them and live very much as their pagan ancestors, except that in addition to their inherited red-skin superstitions they have acquired some of the ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

Most of the past decade has been devoted by Mr. Lumholtz to these tribes; he was enabled to make the trips because the Museum of Natural History employed him to collect specimens of the skulls and ceremonial instruments, the weapons and tools of the living and extinct tribes of Mexico. Various monographs have appeared from time to time in Scribner's Magazine, the bulletin of the Geographical Society and as brochures for the Museum of Natural History in which different tribes have been considered. The present work is a summing up of his experiences and the ripe result of his conclusions with liberal use of the pamphlets and articles already printed and of his diary and notebooks. We have, then, something very different from the superficial talk of a traveler who passes through a strange territory without ever learning to know the inhabitants well. Mr. Lumholtz settled down for weeks or months in one village and tried his best to impress the Indians that he had no sinister object in his coming, no designs on their land, no intention to hurt their slender crops with black magic, but was merely a student of old ceremonies and institutions, a traveling shaman and medicine man who would surely reward information. Now Indians are accustomed to buy from each other lessons in religious rites. For this office, so necessary in any one who hopes to find the tombs and learn the ritual of a shy Indian tribe, he was to some extent prepared many years ago when he studied the Australian blackfellow and gave us the results of his sojourn in "Four Years Among the Cannibals." He has taken his place along with George Catlin, Cushing, Bandelier, and other students of our Indians at first hand, men who represent the modern way as opposed to the old way of such writers as Albert Gallatin and Alexander von Humboldt. Time, perseverance, and abundant tact are necessary to collect the tribal customs, languages, and relics of vanishing races—all such information as the emissaries of the Smithsonian seek. Fair perseverance and plenty of time have been employed by Mr. Lumholtz in order to obtain the curious and useful facts about the Indians which are found in every chapter of this work.

The Sierras of Sonoro, Chihuahua, Durango, and Zacatecas are full of forbidding, of grand, of beautiful scenery, but the absence of roads and the very well grounded suspicion of the Indians make them inaccessible to ordinary travelers, except where mines have forced the means of access. Mr. Lumholtz calls his book "Unknown Mexico," a title that may give rise to error. The land itself can hardly be called unknown where the whites have been passing to and fro for several centuries, but in the special domain of tribal religion, in the field of magic and ritual practice, there he has found the hitherto unknown. How rich the field is in many ways may be seen from the name given to a new species of pine found by him in Sonora—Pinus Lumholtzii—and that given to a new kind of aloe or "century plant"—Agave Hartmani—after Mr. C. V. Hartman, who accompanied him on one of his trips. In Sonora was found the giant woodpecker, the black and white fellow with a gorgeous scarlet head, which seems confined to the Sierra Madre. As was the case in Europe and North America with regard to the smaller bird somewhat similar in coloring this splendid tree-tapper is an object of superstition among the Indians, his feathers being used in conjuring rites. A curious habit of the bird is for a pair of them to remain so long attacking a tree with

*UNKNOWN MEXICO. A Record of Five Years' Exploration Among the Tribes of the Western Sierra Madre, &c. By Carl Lumholtz. Illustrated. 2 vols, 8vo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $12 net.

their great beaks that they cause it to fall. One of the most pleasing features of the work, indeed, is the attention paid to the fauna and flora of the Sierras. One sees that Mexico contains many roots and fruits which have singular properties that might be studied with advantage to medicine, just as quinine and many other remedies have proceeded from the wild materia medica of the Indians.

One of the noteworthy trees of this region is the Strawberry Tree or madroña. "Its beautiful stem and branches, ash-gray and blood red, are oddly twisted from the root of the top." But the striking or large plants and trees are not the most curious. There is a creeper bearing a magnificent flower, the root of which is a stimulant, though a poison, if taken continuously, leading to homicidal madness and death. There is a small cactus with a great carrot-shaped root which the Indians use in place of soap. There is the opuntia, or nopal, the cactus seen in the national arms of Mexico, which is not only eaten by cattle after removing the spines at seasons of drought or in the desert, but is cooked and eaten by Indians and Mexican whites. The sweet yellow berries of a shrub called baynoro were found very palatable, and might form the starting point for another fruit suited to temperate climates after its habits and chemical qualities have been studied. We find the Indians where they have been spared degeneration through contact with low whites and "civilized" red men filled with a very beautiful feeling toward the plants, trees, birds, and beasts about them. Confused may be their pantheistic impressions of nature. They will identify a deer with the spirits of the departed and also with some inanimate object or fetish. But though the shaman performs mummeries to drive out disease or propitiate evil spirits or wreak vengeance on his enemies, he has exquisite thoughts, and often expresses them poetically. "To the Indian everything is alive. Plants, like human beings, have souls, otherwise they could not grow. Many are supposed to talk and sing and to feel joy and pain. When angered or insulted the plants take their revenge." It is curious to note that the recent discovery of curative powers in the fragrance of flowers, such as the rose, is an article of faith among these simple folk of the Sierras. Here is a prayer uttered by a shaman of the Tarahumares to the lily, whose fragrance is supposed to cure sickness and drive off sorcery. Mr. Lumholtz gives the original and a literal translation with the paraphrase as follows:

Beautiful lily, in bloom this morning, guard me! Drive away sorcery! Make me grow old! Let me reach the age at which I have to take up a walking stick! I thank thee for exhaling thy fragrance there where thou art standing!

Among the Huichols the maize plant which forms the staple of their food is reverenced like a god. Sometimes the maize appears in the corn fields in the shape of a little girl whose voice is heard weeping for fear of the wild beasts—the squirrels, raccoons, coyotes, and bears which eat corn. A Huichol out-Buddhists the Buddhist, for he will not step on a grain of corn, lest he crush the life in it. There is a separate god for each variety of maize, the red, yellow, white, black, and mottled, and a separate word for each stage of the growing plant, the first shoot, the plant when it has two leaves or three leaves, when the stalk shoots up, when the tassels appear, when the ear is green and when it is ripe for plucking. Such elaboration of religious ideas makes the legends of some of our Northern Indians regarding the corn plant recorded by Schoolcraft and others seem very meagre. It throws light on the strange multiplicity of agricultural gods discovered by Prof. Eduard Seler and other Indianologists in the sacred books of the old Indians of the Mexican plateau, of Chiapas and Yucatan.

Huichols and Tarahumares have an elaborate worship of a small cactus found to the north of their present abodes on the desert uplands of Chihuahua and San Luis Potosi. The ordinary name is Hikuli, and different varieties have different powers. All, however, are extraordinarily potent in relieving hunger, thirst, and fatigue, though a reaction comes on the following day with headache and general lassitude. Bands of Kikuli hunters start out every year to secure this plant-god; before, during, and after the trip they submit to fastings and other deprivations, believing that if one of their number should indulge himself with wine, woman, or certain foods Kikuli would be offended and bring misfortune on them and the tribe, such as drought and disease. No hand must touch the sacred cactus, no profane eye must view it when gathered. Prayers are recited before, during, and after the trip, and when a plant is taken from the sacred store for ceremonial consumption it is addressed as a god and its pardon asked. Hikuli taken fasting in too great quantities occasions temporary aberration of mind. Parallels are easily suggested of the mistletoe gathered by Druids which was cut with a ceremonial knife of gold and could not be touched with the hand, of the magical properties attributed to the opium and hemp, the religious use of tobacco, and the old classic cult of the grape personified by Dionysos. Among these Indians, who are before the law Mexican citizens, having the rights of white men, we find in embryo the same ideas which blossomed in Asia, Africa, and Southern Europe into the most popular of gods.

CHARLES DE KAY.

The Cynic's Calendar.

Oliver Herford, Ethel Watts Mumford, and Addison Mizner have prepared at attractive little nonsense book in spite of its pessimistic title, ("The Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1903," Elder & Shepard, San Francisco, 75 cents,) very startlingly bound in warm red calico with two black cats conventionally intertwined to give it finish. Some of the wisdom smacks of bitterness, which even for a cynic is not nice, but others of their distorted proverbs make clever reading. Indeed, the very first sentiment that ushers in the New Year is one that is doubtless echoed by the majority of mankind: "God gives us our relatives; thank God we can choose our friends."

Running through the book one finds such sentiments as these:

Friendship is more to be valued than love, for love is a thing man can buy and a woman can get for nothing.

Silence gives contempt.

People who love in glass houses should pull down the blinds.

A church fair exchange is robbery.

A bird on a bonnet is worth ten on a plate.

A lie in time saves nine.

Some are born widows, some achieve widowhood, while others have widows thrust upon them.

Hell is paved with big pretensions.

He laughs best whose laugh lasts.

Absinthe makes the heart grow fonder.

Who Invented Italics.

Some excitement has arisen within the usually tranquil and languid precincts of the Groller Club owing to the unbelief vociferously maintained by certain members in the trustworthiness of long-acknowledged authorities on the history of typography. Marion Crawford recently set the ball rolling in an address before the club on "Early Italian Literature," in which he stated, probably paraphrasing Alessandro d'Ancona, that the first italic type was made by Aldus Manutius of Venice, who had the design formed from the handwriting of Petrarca.

Exception has been taken to this statement, and Pierre de Nolhac has been cited to show that the invention was not made by Aldus, but by French printers in Lyons.

It is possible that, if left to itself, the subject might become of more than local importance, for the Frenchman and his American disciples would overthrow all known and approved authorities.

Theodore De Vinne, who is the first American authority on the subject, says that the edition of "Virgil," printed in 1501, (?) by Aldus Manutius, and by him dedicated to Italia, was made from types cast according to the handwriting of Petrarca. It is interesting to note, however, that this authority adds that these types did not have italic capitals, whereas capital italic letters are to be found in the first French examples made early in the sixteenth century at Lyons. Numerous authorities, including the elder Disraeli, agree with this theory.

According to Reed's "Old English Founderies":

The Italic type is said to be an imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch, and was introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice, for the purpose of printing his projected small editions of the classics. The cutting of it was intrusted to Francesco da Bologna, an artist, who is presumed to be identical with the painter Francesco Francia or Raibolini. The font is a "lower case" only, the capitals being Roman in form. It contains a large number of "tied" letters, to imitate handwriting, but is quite free from contractions and ligatures. It was first used in the "Virgil" of 1500. Aldus produced six different sizes between 1501 and 1528. It was counterfeited almost immediately in Italy, at Lyons and elsewhere. Originally it was called Venetian or Aldine, but subsequently Italic type, except in Germany and Holland, where it is called "cursive."

"M. de Nolhac's theory may possibly be explained by the fact that the Lyons forgers, in borrowing from the Venetian the type which has technically always borne the name of Aldine, added capital letters. The Frenchman, finding them there, and not in the Aldine imprints, gave the credit of the invention to his countrymen. But the whole question, including Aldus's claim to the invention as well as his debt to Petrarca, might be settled, it seems to us, once and for all, by a comparison of the autograph copy of Petrarca's "Familliart," preserved in the Vatican, with the first printed edition of the work which came from the press of the Venetian printer.

The Irish Question.

THE LEFT-SIDE MAN. By Margaret Blake Robinson. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.25.

"The Left-Side Man" is a well told and interesting story of Irish character, life and politics. Cahal Desmond is its hero, Naneen Nolan its heroine. They belong to the upper middle class, and Naneen is a sensible, well-balanced young woman. Cahal, on the other hand, is something of a visionary, and an impulsive, reckless fellow whose sense of humor sometimes runs away with him, and whose hot-headed patriotism always does. Of the hated English he says: "They stole our beautiful language, they murdered our people, they made us support their damnable foreign churches and pea-brained parsons, they deprived us of civil rights and education, and now they laugh at Pat's ignorance." And in this there is more than a grain of truth.

Cahal is patriotic under difficulties. His father, The Desmonds is strongly attached to the government. Naneen refuses to believe Ireland can ever be freed, and Naneen's father frowns on Cahal's suit because of his reckless defiance of the constabulary.

The time is 1877, when Parnell began his hopeless fight for home rule. Cahal is one of the great man's most enthusiastic followers. He is compelled to seek refuge in America and the touches of extravagance in the narration of his American experiences may lead thoughtful readers to infer that the Irish part of the tale is also exaggerated. But it is a spirited story which is easily read, and its humor and its pathos are equally effective.

CLARENCE KING.

Fifth Edition of the Late Scientist's Sierra Nevada Sketches.*

THIS is the fifth edition of Clarence King's "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," the single volume of literary work which this strong and gifted man permitted himself in his active career as a scientist. Most of the sketches, fourteen in number, were originally published in The Atlantic Monthly in the sixties, and four editions of the book were brought out by James R. Osgood & Co., then publishers of that magazine, previous to 1874. Nine of the sketches bear date previous to 1866, when King was in his twenty-fifth year, and one gets a better notion of the writer by keeping this fact in mind. It is revealing to remember that the intercourse of the reader is with a lad but two years out of the Sheffield School at Yale.

It is significant, too, of the reach and energy of his remarkable nature that he so early had sought the scene of his work and study on the Pacific Slope with the purpose of making himself acquainted with the geography and the geology of the route across the continent and had traversed that route in an emigrant train. On the journey he gathered the information on which was based the plan, afterward carried out under his guidance, for a geologic and topographic survey of the fortieth parallel, a cross section of the whole system of the Cordillera of Western America, probably the most important single contribution ever made to the scientific knowledge of the continent. And this in turn was the basis of the formation of the United States Geological Survey, organized in 1878, of which he was for four years the chief. In these papers, then, we have the first fruits of King's peculiarly rich and variously endowed intellect.

The first paper, "The Range," was probably written latest as an introduction to the others; at least, the first half of it, which is a succinct statement of the geologic history of the western part of the continent from the base of the Sierra Nevada to the Pacific. We wish it were practicable to quote these dozen pages, they are so satisfactory as the presentation in lucid form and logical order of a mighty chapter in the records of the planet. The reader with the slightest equipment of scientific imagination rises from their perusal with the progressive changes in the vast dynamic drama clearly and impressively portrayed on the tablets of his memory. The region to which they relate ceases to be a mere stretch of the earth's surface, varied with mountain and plain. It becomes the present stage of the results of forces more than world-old, forces that were not new even when the planet had not yet been gathered from the nebulae and which are still working their tireless will toward further results that may not be imagined. The vivid interest and the splendid scope of the impression thus bestowed on the mind of the reader are enhanced by, and, in no small degree, are due to, King's remarkable literary gift.

There is in these pages a vital harmony between the subject matter and the form. It cannot be analyzed; much less can it be described or accounted for; least of all can it be resisted. It stimulates and energizes while it charms the mind. It gives, in its own way and in its field, an intellectual reaction akin to that given by certain passages of Shakespeare in which he explores the depths of human consciousness and every inflection, every cadence thrills with the solemnity and the vastness of the subject. If any of our readers think that this is an extravagant suggestion, we invite them—and if they accept the invitation they will thank us for it—to read the paper we refer to, and, after reading the whole of the little volume, to return to this chapter and test the renewed impression.

Quotation is possible only in limited amount, and it must necessarily be somewhat misleading, since it cannot give the effect of the whole. But we venture a brief passage describing the volcanic period intervening between the uplifting of the Sierra at the ocean's edge and the glacial period, including the appearance of the Coast Ranges:

In the late tertiary period a chapter of very remarkable events occurred. For a second time the evenly laid beds of the sea-bottom were crumpled by the sinking of the earth. The ocean flowed back into deeper and narrower limits, and, fronting the Sierra Nevada, appeared the present system of Coast Ranges. The intermediate depression, or sea-trough as I like to call it, is the valley of California, and therefore a more recent continental feature than the Sierra Nevada. At once then from the folded rocks of the Coast Ranges, from the Sierra summits and the inland plateaus, and from numberless vents caused by the fierce dynamical action, there poured out a general deluge of melted rock. From the bottom of the sea sprang up those fountains of lava whose cooled material forms many of the islands of the Pacific, and all along the coast of America, like a system of answering beacons, blazed up volcanic chimneys. The rent mountains glowed with outpourings of molten stone. Sheets of lava poured down the slopes of the Sierra, covering an immense proportion of its surface; only the high granitic and metamorphic peaks reaching above the deluge. Rivers and lakes floated up in a cloud of steam and were gone for ever. The misty sky of these volcanic days glowed with innumerable lurid reflections, and at intervals along the crest of the range great cones arose, blackening the sky with their plumes of mineral smoke. At length, having exhausted themselves, the volcanoes burned lower and lower, and, at last by far the greater number went out altogether. With a tendency to extremes which "development" geologists would hesitate to admit, nature passed under the dominion of ice and snow.

As an example of style of King in quite a distinct direction, we allow ourselves one other short quotation, a description of the effect of the view from the top of Mount Whitney:

The day was cloudless and the sky, milder than is common over these extreme heights, warmed to a mellow glow and rested in softening beauty over minaret and dome. Air and light seemed melted together, even the wild rocks springing up all about us wore an aspect of aerial delicacy. Around the wide panorama, half low desert, half rugged granite mountains, each detail was observable, but a uniform luminous medium toned without obscuring the field of vision. That fearful sense of wreck and desolation, of a world crushed into fragments, of the ice chisel which, unseen, has wrought this strange mountain sculpture, all the sensations of power and tragedy I had invariably felt before on high peaks were totally forgotten. Now it was like an opal world, submerged in a sea of dreamy light, down through whose motionless, transparent depths I became conscious of sunken ranges, great hollows of undiscernible depth, reefs of pearly granite, as clear and delicate as the coral banks in a tropical ocean. It was not like a haze in the lower world, which veils away distance in a soft vanishing perspective; there was no mist, no vagueness, no loss of form or fading of outline—only a strange harmonizing of earth and air. Shadows were faint, yet defined, lights visible, but most exquisitely modulated. The hollow blue which over Mount Tyndall led the eye up into vacant solitudes was here replaced by a sense of sheltering nearness, a certain dove-colored obscurity in the atmosphere which seemed to filter the sunlight of all its harsher properties.

Our readers can gather from these imperfect examples what is the charm of King's descriptive writing. His narrative is not less attractive. We know of no writing devoted to climbing that is more satisfying, that brings the thing more clearly to the view or enlists more closely the sympathetic interest. A considerable part of the book is occupied with personal adventure and with character sketches, which are excellent in their way. No tale of escape from robbers was ever more thrillingly and compellingly told than "Kaweah's Run." Few more realizable pictures of strange human life were ever painted than those of the Newtys of Pike and the artist of Cut-off Cobples's. Indeed, quite apart from its rare literary merit which justifies its claim as an American classic, and the peculiar vividness and scope of scientific statement, the book has a unique value for the light it throws on a vanished life in a region at once important and picturesque.

*MOUNTAINEERING IN THE SIERRA NEVADA. By Clarence King. "Altiora Petimus." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. $1.50.

London Birds and Insects.

LONDON BIRDS AND OTHER SKETCHES. By T. Digby Pigott. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Pigott took up the studies of ornithology and entomology for no ulterior scientific purpose, but as a needed avocation, a relief from the hard routine of professional toil. He made observation of birds and bugs his Hobby with a capital "H." He noticed those around him, in his daily walks, and London with its chain of notable parks and its multitude of little green squares is almost as full of birds as of bugs. After he had observed and taken notes, and studied for some months, he began to write letters for The Times and articles for periodical publications, which in time were collected into a book, to which later letters to The Times and maturer magazine articles have been added to make a new volume, the one before us, handsomely printed, well-illustrated, admirably readable.

It is a charming book, indeed, for a lover of nature, full of information imparted without a hint of pedantry, no dry-as-dust treatise on bird and insect life, but a series of pleasing essays which show as large a knowledge of human life and literature as of curlews and cormorants, gallflies and ants. Much of Mr. Pigott's observation has been made in London parks, as we have said, where bird life is richly varied and full of interest. The waterfowl on the historic duckpond of St. James's Park are alone sufficiently diverting and important to make a good book, and when the dull Winter days are enlivened by the advent, uninvited, of flocks of impertinent gulls from the mouth of the Thames, the neighborhood is even more stimulating to the student of ornithology. Mr. Pigott knows all about these gulls, and is acquainted with the puffins, dabchicks, and moorhens, who have more right in and near the duckpond. He knows, too, the tame pigeons of London, huge, self-satisfied, fearless creatures who think they own the town or certain parts of it.

Nightingales are still found in London or near it. In fact, they have been breeding quite lately in Battersea Park. Mr. Pigott tells of one singing in Kensington Gardens a few years ago. He protests against the lingering idea that the nightingale's song is sad. This idea is derived from the classics. Philomela, being sad, and changed into a nightingale, of course, the bird must be a sad bird. Milton accepts the idea, but Shakespeare falls a victim to it only once, in an early play, "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Scroll Illustrated by Burne-Jones

The story of St. George and the Dragon is issued by R. H. Russell in the form of a mediaeval scroll with eight illustrations by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the whole arranged by Fitzroy Carrington. The scroll, which comes in an oblong box, turns on two wooden rolls, and stretches out to a distance of about four feet. It is mounted on ornamental paper of a substantial character, and the verses are arranged in groups of three beneath the pictures, which run along the top of the scroll like a frieze.

MONT PELEE.

Prof. Angelo Heilprin's Noteworthy Book on the Martinique Disaster. *

BY FAR the most thorough and exhaustive, and in some respects the most startling work upon Mont Pelée which has thus far appeared is from the pen of Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who, at the time of the first eruption, showed enterprise and zeal in getting to the affected districts, and has since made a second visit, which yielded ample and unexpected material. Prof. Heilprin is at pains to explain that the discoveries made by him on this second visit, when he witnessed, Aug. 30, an eruption of Mont Pelée even more terrible than that which destroyed St. Pierre, have led him to reverse the opinions expressed by him upon his first return to this country from Martinique. At that time he wrote that the destroying element of the blast which wiped out St. Pierre with its 30,000 inhabitants was one of the heavier gases. He now declares that this was probably a mistake.

The opportunity that was presented to me at the time of the second death-dealing eruption of Mont Pelée of almost immediately visiting the field of destruction, of interrogating a number of the severely wounded, and of examining the bodies and clothing of some of the unfortunate dead, has forced upon me a somewhat different conclusion as to the nature or composition of the tornadic blast from that which I formerly held, for it is now made clear that the acting force—to whatever extent it may have been aided by other forces or agents whose testimony does not appear—was superheated steam, or superheated steam charged with hot ashes and lapilli. The evidence proving this, both at Morne Balai and Ajoupa-Bouillon, and, as Lacroix found it later at Morne Rouge, is, it seems to me, conclusive. This steam was shot out as a violent blast, and its mechanical force, withering heat, and possible mixture with other gas, shattered, asphyxiated, and scorched; and where charged with incandescent particles of solid matter, as in that part of its course which overwhelmed Morne Rouge, also burned. Neither at Morne Balai nor at Ajoupa-Bouillon did I find the faintest indication of anything having burned with a flame, or having been carbonized, not even the dry palm-thatching of the cases. The trees that were left standing were dry and largely stripped, and in the less destroyed zone the leaves hung to the branches, shriveled up as though having been rapidly passed through a dry-heat furnace or a scorch blast. The sap from the twigs was completely gone, and the branches and branchlets broke square across. There was nothing to indicate the passage of combustible gases, and I failed to find—although my examination was not made with true minuteness—evidence of the presence or action of any of the terrestrial gases. A number of inquiries elicited the impression that sulphur was the only gas whose presence was detected in the passing storm, but even its action does not seem to have been badly felt. The scorching, reddening or boiling, and tumefaction of the bodies plainly showed the terribly swift and sure work of the passing steam.

St. Pierre, says Prof. Heilprin, now, was destroyed by a blast of superheated steam, which traveled at the rate of five miles in two minutes, and the lights seen in it were merely the loom of the numerous incandescent particles contained in the cloud, making it seem as if burning. During this second eruption Prof. Heilprin says: "There was probably more steam being thrown out by Pelée at any one time of the 30th of August than was escaping from all the engine jets in the world taken collectively—from stationary engines, locomotives, steamboats, &c." The volcano, he says, was discharging 40,000,000 cubic feet of solid sediment every five minutes, or 11,520,000,000 cubic feet per day, "which is one and a half times the quantity of sediment that is discharged by the Mississippi River in a whole year."

One is almost appalled by the magnitude of this work, and yet the work may even be very much greater than is here stated. We ask ourselves the questions, What becomes of the void that is being formed in the interior? What form of new catastrophe does it invite? There can be no answer to a question of this kind except in the future happening that may be associated with this special condition. But geologists must take count of the force as being one of greatest potential energy, whose relation to the modeling and the shaping of the destinies of the globe is of far greater significance than has generally been conceived.

The almost incessant work of Pelée, says Prof. Heilprin, is forming a gigantic hole in the earth, of which the sedimentary matter thrown out had only filled one part. The intrepid scientist went up and looked into the crater a few hours before this second terrible explosion. He found the steam column the full width of the crater—1,500 feet in diameter—shooting up with an initial velocity of one and a half to three miles per minute. Its force was so great that it penetrated the ash clouds above the volcano, shot straight up through the trade winds, and then through the layer of anti-trade winds lying in the higher strata. He thus describes his first look into the crater:

Across the steaming lake bed, little mindful of its puffs of vapor and sulphur, we dashed to the line above which welled out the steam cloud of the volcano, and almost in an instant stood upon the rim of the giant rift in whose interior the world was being made in miniature. We had reached our point. We were four feet, perhaps less, from a point whence a plummet could be dropped into the seething furnace, witnessing a scene of terrorizing grandeur which can be conceived only by the very few who have observed similar scenes elsewhere. Momentary flashes of light permitted us to see far into the tempest-tossed caldron, but at no time was the floor visible, for over it rolled the vapors that rose out to mountain heights. With almost lightning speed they were shot out into space, to be lost almost as soon as they had appeared. Facing us at a distance of seemingly not more than 250 feet danced the walls of what appeared to be the opposing face of the crater and, somewhat nearer, the ragged white rocks, burnt-out cinder masses, whose brilliant incandescence flashed out like beacon lights some days after the fatal 8th; and even at our later day illumined the night crown of the volcano with a glow of fire. We could not tell at the time if they were part of a cinder cone, or merely an accumulated heap that had been piled upon itself. The spectacle was a stupendous one—like a wild tempest raging everywhere. We stood silent, overawed in its presence. The ground trembled at times, but never with any degree of force. We felt no inconvenience from either gas or steam.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of Prof. Heilprin was made on his next attempt to reach the crater, which welcomed him with a fusillade of explosive bombs. Some of these bombs were of enormous size.

A whistling bomb flew past us at this time, but it left but a comet's train in our ears, for it could not be seen. We took it first for a flying bird, but its course was soon followed by another, and then came the dull thud of its explosion in air. Deep down the river we could hear the scattered parts tumbling, sibling and crackling. We could no longer deceive ourselves as to the character of the struggle into which we had entered. The ominous clicks in the air told us what we might at any moment expect.

We moved up slowly, hardly more than a few paces at a time, but with hope given to us in the occasional rifting of the clouds. Time and time again the summit crest appeared beneath the rolling vapors, and it really seemed as if the cone, of which we were in search, would suddenly come to view. When we had reached about three thousand eight hundred feet the fusillade of bombs became overpoweringly strong, and we were obliged to retreat. We were in battle. The clouds had become lighter, and we could at times see the bombs and boulders coursing through the air in parabolic curves and straight lines, driven and shot out as if from a giant catapult. They whistled past us on both sides, and our position became decidedly uncomfortable; many of the fragments took almost direct paths and must have been shot into their courses as the result of explosions taking place above the summit of the volcano. They flew by us at close range.

The size of these explosive bombs which the volcano was throwing out may be judged from the fact that "a fragment" of one which landed within ten feet of Prof. Heilprin, spattering him with mud, was "hardly smaller than a flour barrel."

The early theorists who account for the hot water and mud that rolled down the sides of the volcano by saying it was made from rains near the mountain top, the result of steam thrown out, are now contradicted by Prof. Heilprin. He is the first to assert that the hot water as well as the mud were thrown directly out of the crater, thereby leading to the belief that some opening from the sea is feeding the volcano. He was nearly overwhelmed by a roaring torrent of hot water and mud which, without the slightest warning, rushed down the mountain side along the channel of the Rivière Blanche.

I think it beyond question that the increased volume and change in the character of the water of the Rivière Blanche were directly the result of a discharge of mud or water from the volcano. There was no rain of consequence that could have been thought to be responsible for this condition, nor was the volcano itself capped with any particularly heavy resting cloud, a strong southerly wind dressing the mountain to the north. We found later in the day that the Rivière Bèche was also running with hot mud.

Prof. Heilprin does not think that great boulders were thrown literally to any considerable distance by the volcano, but he saw some of amazing size inside the crater. When looking into the crater on Aug. 24 he says he saw "giant boulders or rock masses" sweeping down the exterior slope of the great fragmental cones, and that some of these "could not have been less than 20 or 30 feet across, perhaps considerably more." A week later he saw such great boulder masses some miles from the crater, but he thinks they had rolled there after escaping from the top. Although there has been no lava yet thrown out of Pelée, Prof. Heilprin sounds a note of warning in this respect. Geologic remains also show that Pelée in times past has thrown out lava.

Prof. Heilprin is not one of those who thinks the present eruptions of a temporary nature. On the contrary, he has grave doubts whether they may not increase in intensity and become merely the prelude to some terrible cataclysm of worldwide dimensions.

In various papers discussing the relative merits of the two interoceanic canal routes, Nicaragua and Panama, I have sought to point out the fallacy of the notion that a half century or more in the history of an active or semi-active volcano serves as a proper guide to the elucidation of the possibilities of such volcano or that it is necessarily in any way a measure of the volcano's potential energy. It seemed to me far more probable, seeing that we had in the 1835 eruption of Coseguina one of the greatest paroxysms of the earth's history, that the volcanic and seismic phenomena of at least a part of the Caribbean region gave indications of an increase rather than of a decrease of power, and I pointed out the bearing of this condition on the problem of canal construction. Since the appearance of these papers the world has been startled by the destruction of Chilpancingo on Jan. 16, the destruction of Quezaltenango on April 18, the eruption of the Soufrière on May 7, and the death-dealing eruptions (besides other eruptions of almost equal intensity May 20, June 6, and July 9) of Pelée on May 8 and Aug. 30. These, together with the long-continued eruptions of Colima, in Mexico, now extending through a period of ten years, appear to me to be part of one and the same general disturbance in a localized, even though vast, area of the earth's crust. As to the future and what particularly concerns the forces of the Lesser Antilles, it is difficult to postulate, but there does not appear to me any good reason for assuming that we are about to enter upon a condition of peace. Rather should I believe that we may be facing a period of long-continued, even if interrupted, activity, and that we may even be nearing a period whose distinguishing characteristics may be cataclysmic."

In addition to the observations made on the spot, Prof. Heilprin presents in this remarkable work some extraordinary photographs taken by himself, illustrating various phases of the volcano's activity, together with scientific data collected from a great number of sources bearing upon the original eruption that destroyed St. Pierre. These embody the reports of scientific bodies in all parts of the earth and conclusions and observations from the leading volcano authorities here and in Europe.

* **MONT PELEE AND THE TRAGEDY OF MARTINIQUE.** A study of the great catastrophes of 1902, with observations and experiences in the field. By Angelo Heilprin, President of the Geological Society of Philadelphia, Vice President of the American Alpine Club, P. R. G. S., late Professor of Geology at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, &c. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

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JACKSON.

How He Appears in Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

ONE of Andrew Jackson's biographers (Amos Kendall) remarks that "Gen. Jackson founded a new political school in the United States." With all deference to Mr. Kendall's skill in political management and his aptness as a party organizer, we must question the accuracy of his estimate of the relation that Jackson bore to the events of his time. To say that he "founded a new political school" is not accurate. The really accurate thing to say is that "the new political school" found Andrew Jackson. No one who has read or may read the last forty pages of Vol. III. and the first hundred pages of Vol. IV. of President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," (lately published in five volumes by the Harpers and already noticed in these columns,) will attempt to gainsay this proposition. Of all those who have written about Jackson and his figure in our history, not one has seemed to completely grasp the logic of his career until President Wilson. The five volumes of his great work all run on high planes of survey, review, and analysis of situations, events, and characters. But the masterpiece of all is his Jackson.

Quite an array of biographers, from the stately and cautious Eaton, and the shrewd and purposeful Kendall, to the blithesome and reportorial Parton, have told us who and what Jackson was, through all his devious fortunes from log cabin to White House. They have told us all about his personality; about his vehemence, his courage, his duels, his tavern brawls on the rough frontier; about his chivalry and the singular mingling of savagery and tenderness, of rudeness and grandeur, that was in his make-up. But Dr. Wilson is the first to tell us why he was. In this lies the enduring historical value of Wilson's survey.

Here is the keynote, (Volume IV., Page 3:) "He is," said Jefferson, "one of the most unfit men I know of for the place!" (the Presidency.) Discussing the difference—radical and constitutional—between Jefferson, the so-called Founder of Democracy, and Jackson, the man whom Democracy found, Dr. Wilson says:

> Gen. Jackson professed to be of the school of Mr. Jefferson himself, and what he professed he believed. There was no touch of the charlatan or the demagogue about him. The action of his mind was as direct, as sincere, as unsophisticated as the action of the mind of an ingenuous child, though it exhibited also the sustained intensity and the range of the mature man. The difference between Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson was not a difference of moral quality so much as a difference in social stock and breeding. Mr. Jefferson, an aristocrat and yet a philosophical radical; deliberately practiced the arts of the politician and exhibited oftentimes the sort of insincerity which subtle natures yield to without loss of essential integrity. Gen. Jackson was incapable of arts or deceptions of any kind. He was, in fact, what his partisans loved to call him, a man of the people, of the common people.

Jackson was the seventh President. His inaugural began the eleventh Administration. The Federal Government was forty years old when he took his oath of office. As previously remarked in these columns, of his six predecessors, four had been Virginia aristocrats and two Massachusetts aristocrats. So strong were the traditions of the aristocratic régime that, though Jackson in 1824 had the highest Electoral vote by plurality, the House, into which the choice was thrown, elected John Quincy Adams, despite his Electoral minority of 13 votes and his popular minority of less than one-third of all the votes cast. Yet this monstrous perversion of the popular will was only the logical end of the old aristocratic and oligarchic régime that had marked the first thirty-six years of our experiment at self-government.

During those years there had been no such thing as popular sovereignty—in the modern meaning of the words. Suffrage was restricted by property qualifications in every State but Kentucky. Rhode Island and Connecticut, when they entered the Union, simply readopted their Colonial charters as State Constitutions. Though the census of 1790—first in our history, and incomplete and inaccurate as it is conceded to have been—gave us 3,900,000 people all told, it is doubtful if more than 120,000 voters were represented by the electors who chose Washington President the year before. Then and for years afterward our Government, though republican in theory, was, in fact, an oligarchy. It was a Government of the "First Families." In New England the aristocracy was of descent from the Puritans and roundheads, with incidental property-holding, superior education, and a powerful political clergy. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland it was the aristocracy of wealth in manor lands, counting houses, ships, and commercial connections at home and abroad. In Virginia and the other original Southern States it was the aristocracy of

Of this period Dr. Wilson says (Vol. III., Page 237:)

> Hitherto the country had known the leadership only of New Englandi and the South, regions peopled straight out of the Old World; the one ruled by a professional aristocracy of ministers and lawyers, the other by a social and proprietary aristocracy of land owners; both governed alike in thought and action, by old traditions, and both smacking whatever their professions of democratic principle upon occasion, of an Old World taste for privilege and for the authority of a trained, experienced, disciplined minority.

It was everywhere aristocracy and oligarchy. "Party spirit" ran high indeed, but it was of words bandied ruthlessly over political abstractions never applied. Abuse was plenty and duels not seldom. But after all, so far as the essence of sovereignty was concerned, there was not much difference between the Praetorian system that Alexander Hamilton strove for and the fanciful Democracy that Jefferson so eloquently expounded in speech and so carefully avoided in practice.

Take it altogether, the ethics of our governmental system up to Jackson's time (1824) did not differ seriously from the ethics of the Colonial period. The country was independent, there were no titled noblemen, and the King did not appoint Governors. For the rest we had the English system throughout. The common law of Littleton and Blackstone was our code, our suffrage was restricted on the English or Colonial basis; and no matter whether the Democratic-Republicanism of Jefferson or the Federalism of Hamilton and Adams was in the ascendency, there was no change of public servants to speak of, except in the Cabinet offices—and sometimes not even there. For example, Wirt was in the Cabinets of the Democratic Monroe and the Federalist John Quincy Adams—nearly twelve years altogether. Though born in Maryland, Wirt was the son of a Swiss father and a Hessian mother. Therefore he could serve one side as well as another—or perhaps both at the same time, if not found out. He was a great lawyer, eloquent, brilliant, bargainful, and base.

When the early oligarchy produced such fruit, the men whose brain and brawn were making the country, naturally sought a remedy. One by one they besieged and reduced the fortresses of the aristocratic and oligarchic minority that had so long held sway. In New England they overthrew the class-suffrage—except in Rhode Island. In New York they forced the great lords of manor—the grand seignors—such as the Livingstons, Van Courtlandts, Van Wycks, Morrisses, Van Rensselaers, Hardenbergs, &c., &c., to surrender their leaseholds under a law providing for an equitable conversion of title into fee-simple. But this was not done, and the "Patroons" did not yield until a Sheriff had been shot dead and some of his posse lynched in the quiet township of Andes, Delaware County. Then, having a care for their own scalps, the manor lords of New York yielded, and the erstwhile tenants without suffrage became freeholders entitled to vote.

Similar processes, varying in character with the particular nature of the obstruction to popular sovereignty in its real sense, went on in other States. This was the great movement of the people toward real democracy. By 1824 it had reached a stage of exuberant development, at which it felt the need of a leader of its own kind and kidney.

Andrew Jackson was there. He was "of the people, for the people, and by the people!" He had no Puritan ancestry of New England; no manorial ancestry of New York; no cavalier ancestry of Virginia or the Carolinas; no proprietary antecedents of Pennsylvania or Maryland; he was simply Andrew Jackson; a born leader of the mental, moral, and physical forces of the people—the common people—as they swarmed in the new West, and as they rose against the manor-lords and the "old-established families" in the East and South.

Above all, he was a fighter. That was what the common people wanted in their leader. He would never tell anything but the truth; and he was in the habit of telling that at all times and in all places, without the least regard for diplomacy—or even discretion. To all these considerations, add that he was born in a log hut, was a soldier in the Revolution before reaching the age of fourteen, and, in our second war for independence, had been Commander in Chief at New Orleans! In the Revolution he had been only a stripling. Taken prisoner, he had refused to black the boots of the British officer who captured him, and had been punished by a sword-cut, the scar of which he still wore. But his revenge had come at New Orleans, where, with about 2,300 Tennessee and Kentucky hunters—marksmen who never missed man or beast in battle or in the chase—and a few United States regulars he had destroyed in less than an hour an army nearly three times the number of his own force; an army composed of the best-trained veterans England ever mustered, and commanded by the Chief of Staff of Wellington himself.

Dr. Wilson says that Jackson, when first approached upon the subject of running for the Presidency, shrank from it. The Donelson papers show that he suggested two other candidates, either of whom he thought would be stronger than himself. But his friends contended that these could not represent the principle involved as he could—one being a New York aristocrat and the other a Georgia aristocrat of Virginian birth (De Witt Clinton and William H. Crawford.) Finally he consented to run. His defeat by John Quincy Adams, under the conditions already described, roused all the fighting energy of his nature, and thenceforward he was a most willing candidate.

When renominated in 1828 he declared to Gen. William O. Butler of Kentucky, who happened to be with him when he received the notification:

> I had doubts four years ago. William, and, of course, I was beaten. But now I have faith, and they can't beat me! "Treason, stratagem, and spoils" may prevail once, but not twice. I am in the hands of the people, and the people are strong enough now to win!

He was elected President by majorities that left no doubt as to what "popular sovereignty" must henceforth mean in this country; and that likewise sealed beyond resurrection the fate of manor-house politics and dinner-table nominations.

Of all this Jackson himself stood—the exponent, not the creator—as Dr. Wilson points out. Jackson was forced into the Presidency by the wave of popular self-assertion—by the upheaval of the common people, of whom he himself was the most perfect representative. But he did not himself start the wave rolling, nor did he agitate the upheaval. He was, as the historian points out, the effect and not the cause, the offspring and not the parent of the radical and permanent revolution in our mode of government that began in 1829 and of which the end is not yet. It was the beginning of government by organized and disciplined party, ruling by numerical majority, in lieu of government by coteries and cabals.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Paris Past and Present.

PARIS, PAST AND PRESENT. By Henry Haynie. Two volumes. Cloth. Decorated cover. Vol. I., Pp. 374. Vol. II., Pp. 351. 24 Photogravures and 32 Enemings. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. The two volumes $4.

Comparisons are invidious, but there is only one Paris. Rome is grandly imposing, Venice is superb, London, with its Tower and St. Paul's, is simply huge but without artistic qualities. "Paris n'a été bâti dans un jour," and that adage we all appreciate. Then we know that Paris is "la ville ou l'on s'amuse." Mr. Haynie, who is inclined to be prophetic, thinks that in the long centuries yet to come, the supremacy of Paris will always be sustained. It has become the greatest cosmopolitan capital on earth, and must last forever. "Not to love Paris is to turn the cold shoulder on France," not that the city is of greater importance than the State, but because Paris is really the soul, the throbbing heart of the great land, and in the long history of France it has been the hero-martyr on many different occasions. Yes, Paris is the great centre of amusement, but there is much solid work done there. In the two handsome volumes with their many illustrations may be found an excellent history of all the great public monuments of Paris. "In Paris, autocracy and democracy always have disputed the right of power. The one with crown on head and sceptre in hand issued its orders from some royal palace until the time arrived when the other, with hatchet or pike upheld, dictated its decrees from its maison commune, the City Hall." Taking for an example the Hotel de Ville it is the history of Parisian democracy. Very curious are the ups and downs of Paris. There is the Temple, and once there was a grand fortress there, surrounded by spacious courts and gardens. Then the power of the Knight Templars was destroyed with their buildings, and to-day it is the cheap second-hand mart for old clothes. Of much later construction was the Hotel de Sens. The history of this hotel might have furnished the subject of a romance for Balzac. It was the favored refuge of Queen Margot, whom the Bearnais repudiated. Margot fell in love with a handsome page, and the Vicomte de Vermond had the page assassinated. Then the murderer had his head cut off, and Margot witnessed the execution, after which she left the hotel forever. Gradually the character of the tenants of the hotel lowered in quality. After the revolution it became the abode for those who dealt in rabbit skins, and to-day it is a candy factory. The whole story of the Louvre is told with that of the Tuileries.

In the history of Paris there comes in close conjunction grand feastings and horrible massacres. Once on a plot of ground lying between what is now the Boulevard Haussmann and the Rue des Mathurins, there was a burial ground. In October, 1793, an ash cart stopped before the gate of the small cemetery.

It carried, covered by a cheap black gown and petticoat, the bloody trunk and whitened head of a woman of thirty-eight—all that remained of the once triumphant beauty of Versailles and the Petit Trianon; all that remained of the sovereign to whom the City of Nancy, on her arrival on French soil, had offered a bed of roses.

The Arch of Triumph, that is indeed a grand monument. "You might take all the other triumphal arches in the world and put them in a wheelbarrow and trundle the entire lot under the Arc de Triomphe," was what an enthusiastic American once said. When in 1780 the Prussians entered Paris it was their intention to pass under the arch. Here is the story of how this humiliation was spared the sensitive Parisians:

> Before the facade, which looks toward the Gates of Neuilly, 2,000 children had massed themselves in one solid group, and the boldest present advanced a few yards to tell the Colonel that his soldiers would have to ride over infants before they could pass through the Arch. Whether the gallant officer had little ones of his own at home, whom he thought of just then, or whether he was moved by this powerful display of youthful patriotism—whatever it may have been that impelled him to do so, he turned his horse's head around the arch, and the rest of the army followed.

From the point where the Seine enters Paris to Bercy, and leaves the city at

enteen there are thirty bridges, "every one of which was constructed within the nineteenth century and many the work of the third republic. The author of "Paris, Past and Present," though he may tell exhaustively of the theatres of Paris, does not neglect the sanitary work carried out in the great city. There is an immense subterranean Paris:

> Under gloomy vaults run masses of water pipes, wires for telephones, electric lighting conduits, telegraph lines, pneumatic tubes for working street and office clocks, or for sending messages, &c. These cross and recross each other, forming then an immense network of iron and pottery that is apparently without beginning or end. Below this net of pipes, tubes, and wires, under the arched roofs of big and little sewers, slowly descends a heavy flow of water that has no reflux and is without noise.

What does Paris eat? It devours every year 240,000,000 beeves, 250,000 calves, 2,000,000 sheep, and 500,000 hogs. Of poultry 50,000,000 pounds, of fish 60,000,000 pounds. As to the problems of increase of the human race, more particularly in Paris, Mr. Haynie says: "Parisians never deprive themselves of babies, but in the rich quarters the average birth rate is quite small." There are 85,000 dwelling houses in all Paris, but these houses are divided into "not fewer than 700,000 apartments and lodgings." The average rental yield to investors of real estate is about 4 per cent.

The important part the stage and the opera occupy in Paris the author does not forget. The Comédie Française is the historical theatre. To the Frenchman "the stage is to him a part of life, not gossip of players, but dramatic works and the manner in which they are written and in which they are interpreted—this is his peculiar province."

That great city, Paris, Mr. Haynie has well described, and as only a Frenchman can. The love of Paris is a common affection, for it "is one of those loves which may kill, for which there is no cure, and of which one does not wish to be cured."

Omar and the Sufis.

SUFI INTERPRETATIONS OF THE QUATRAINS OF OMAR KHAYYAM AND FITZGERALD. By C. H. A. Bjerregaard. Quarto. Pp. unnumbered, but designed and rubricated. New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. $5.

In an elaborately decorated quarto Mr. Bjerregaard has taken the FitzGerald translation and adaptation of the quatrains of the Persian tentmaker and has applied to them comments of Sufi characteristics in art, morality, and life. In a word, it is to be supposed that he takes the philosophy and descriptions found in such mystics in Mohammedan garb as Abu Said, Abd-Allâh Ansari, and Attar, and employs them in interpreting FitzGerald's Omar from the Sufi point of view. The opening apostrophe to the morning—

> "Wake! For the Sun who scatter'd into flight
> The Stars before him from the Field of Night"—

is interpreted in a way to show the full suggestiveness of the sentiment to the Sufi mind; thus it is written opposite the FitzGerald text:

> The Muezzin's call in the morning is urgent, compelling, great as "Allah is great!" and his sentence "Prayer is better than sleep!" is true, yet the Muezzin's call is but trifling compared with the Sufi's call. Wake! That call cuts the veil of illusion; it recalls man to his senses. It heralds the Sun, the One, known by ninety-nine names and who nevertheless is unnamed.—The One whom the devout likes to call Al-Fattah, the Opener. He, Al-Mohyi, the Life-giver, is manifested in that call!

And much more of a similar esoteric nature.

The Booklovers' Magazine.

The publishers of the new Booklovers' Magazine, the Library Publishing Company of Philadelphia, have actually produced a new thing in the magazine line. Except in the so-called "editorial" department, in which random and unrelated opinions of Tom, Dick, and Harry on all sorts of subjects are printed, the first number is delightful from beginning to end. An "editorial article" should authoritatively and coherently set forth the editor's opinion, his belief founded on reasonable evidence. In this silly collection of feeble pipings The Booklovers' Magazine is merely imitating a very poor variety of daily journalism.

But in all other respects this is a unique, beautiful, interesting new periodical. Pictorially it surpasses expectations. The colored landscapes and figure pieces, the reproduction of sketches, the rare Dickens pictures, the portraits are excellent. To Andrew Lang's article on Dickens, reference is made elsewhere. The fine arts, education, and literature have special departments well looked after. The Booklovers' Magazine is one we shall look for with interest every month.

Among Irish Hunters.

Some weird horses are to be found in color in the large gift book entitled "A Patrick's Day Hunt," by Martin Ross and E. Somerville, published in this city by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book gives an account of following the hounds in the agricultural provinces of Ireland upon the national holiday, when the surrounding peasantry come in and make things pleasant for the hunters. The dialogue abounds with specimens of Irish wit and humor, and the pictures, though not always accurate, cannot fail to be amusing. Some old-time Irish squires of the kind Charles Lever described are here to be found in all their glory, and there is a generous admixture of whisky, shamrocks, shillalahs, and fisticuffs that make the hunt a complete success, although the fox gets lost in the shuffle.

JAN

1903

AN AMIABLE GOSSIP

Charles H. E. Brookfield's Diverting Random Memories.*

NOT so very long ago Mr. Charles H. E. Brookfield was ill, and one English newspaper commenting on him said, "Never a great actor, he was invaluable in small parts," while another remarked, "But, after all, it is at his club that he will be most missed." Fortunately Mr. Brookfield is alive to-day. In the volume with the title "Random Reminiscences" we must credit Mr. Brookfield with the utmost sincerity, and he writes, "I am not aware that I have included in this volume anything which appears to me of importance; I trust that I have not either committed the impertinence of expressing any views." Mr. Brookfield's name is associated with the stage, and he is a contributor to some of the London weeklies. For instance, in the latest number of The London World, there is a bright article by him telling of some of his Continental experiences.

Mr. Brookfield's father was a clergyman, and among his father's friends were Carlyle, Tennyson, Thackeray, and Dickens. "Carlyle my father used to take me to see, but I can only recall an old man of rough exterior and primitive habits, seated on the floor by his fireplace, smoking a long, straight clay pipe. I have visions of Tennyson drying his tobacco on the fire-shovel, and I have not forgotten the whiff which used to come from his larder, where the meat had to hang till it matured to his liking." Henry Hallam was Mr. Brookfield's granduncle. Hallam was asked to be godfather to Tennyson's first boy.

As they were walking up the churchyard side by side the historian inquired of Tennyson, "What name do you mean to give him?" "We thought of calling him Hallam," said the poet. "Oh, had you not better call him Alfred?" modestly suggested my granduncle. "Aye!" replied the naïve bard, "but what if he should turn out a fool?"

There is an opinion regarding royalty attributed to Carlyle and cited by the author well worthy of repetition:

Carlyle said that the writer of Eikon Basilike was the most portentiously self-righteous mortal ever extant on this planet, who seemed to say to the Almighty, in place of asking for His grace and mercy: "O Lord, I have attained to such a pitch of heavenly perfection that I fear it is not even in Thy power to make me any better than I am; but if at any time Thou shouldst find an opportunity for adding a little finish and perfection to my many excellences, I should feel obliged to Thee."

Mr. Brookfield tells a good story of his grandfather, who was a clergyman. There was a young man, who preached a sermon some forty minutes long, and was told that its duration was beyond all reasonable limits. "To which the youthful orator replied: 'But you know, St. Paul preached till midnight.' 'Ay,' was the reply, 'but folk fell down dead.'" When Mr. Brookfield was barely seventeen he was given by the editor of a magazine the task of reviewing novels. The author writes that a favorite opening to his notices was, "This is evidently the work of a young writer." In 1875 he became a member of the Saville Club. Some of the author's literary reminiscences of those days are interesting:—

Walter Besant used generally to lunch with us once a week. He was extraordinarily kind in encouraging me to write. * * * I told him that I could sit down and write a review of a novel where the lines to go upon were already laid down, but that I had not the faintest idea how to sit down and launch into a story. "Lay out your writing material," said Besant. "Plenty of paper—blotting paper, and ink and pens; then make it a rule to sit in front of these every morning from 11 to 1. You will surely find you have to write, in sheer desperation."

Once Rudyard Kipling made certain corrections in a story of Mr. Brookfield's, and the consequence was that the story was refused. There were too many interpolations. Robert Louis Stevenson was a frequenter of the club, and Mr. Brookfield tells of the origin of one of the most famous of Stevenson's stories.

I was in his company at the moment that he conceived the germ of the idea of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He was inveighing against a man with whom he had done business and with whose methods he was dissatisfied. The man's name was Samuel Creggan, or something like it. "He's a man who trades on the Samuel," Stevenson declared, in his rather finikin, musical Scot's voice. "He receives you with Samuel's smile on his face, with suggestions of Samuel he invites you into a chair; with Samuel's eyes cast down in self-depreciation he lets you know how well satisfied his clients have always been with his dealings; but every now and again you catch a glimpse of Creggan peeping out like a white ferret. Creggan's the real man; Samuel's only superficial."

In 1875 Mr. Brookfield went to Trinity College, Oxford. In duty bound he introduces many stories of student life, and he writes: "Although the details of university life may vary from generation to generation, its broad lines probably remain the same." He did not finish his terms of instruction. In 1879 he made up his mind to go upon the stage, that is, "if he could." His family wanted him to take to the law. Mr. Brookfield describes what were theatrical conditions when he bought the stage. According to him it was then the golden age of theatres. Business was carried out in the noblest manner. There were no bogus companies, no syndicates, no amalgamated concerns. He intimates that now a poor comedian may not receive a penny for his services,—and that when he attempts to bring suit for his salary, somebody will say to the unfortunate one: "I'm sorry for the way you've been treated, but the man to get hold of is that scoundrel Schwindlebacher." Charles Kelly and Ellen Terry were his sponsors. His start was a provincial tour, which was brought to a sudden close by an attack of typhoid fever. On his recovery he found some minor part in a Christmas pantomime given at the Crystal Palace. The amusing side of the theatrical name is thus presented by Mr. Brookfield. The gentleman's mother, who had no liking for the theatrical pseudonym, had begged him not to remain Brookfield on the stage.

This I refused to do. I knew that she herself had no wish that I should assume a pseudonym, so I disregarded her entreaties and drove to the Gaiety Theatre with a set determination to appear in the bills in my own name. But my pride had a fall. I was standing in a corner with a group of other young aspirants, when Mr. Robert Soutar, the stage manager, came up to us. "Are you the gentlemen who are playing in the opening?" he inquired. We murmured that we were. "Well, with regard to your names in the programme, we're using the fish sauces this year. You'll be Mr. Burgess, you're Mr. Worcester, you're Mr. Lazenby, and you're Mr. Harvey." And he passed on. There was no appeal from his decision, and I accordingly had to appear as Mr. F. Burgess.

Some of the dodges of the manager, as carried out by Mr. Brookfield, he explains.

One night when there was only £8 in the house I told my people to put out all the boards. Accordingly, the eye of the passer-by was arrested a few minutes later by these announcements: "Stalls full." "Balcony full." "Standing room only." Within a quarter of an hour my receipts were exactly doubled. People inquired eagerly: "Can we stand at the back of the stalls?" * * * However, it was not a game one could play every night.

It used to be a common saying that the great actor begins his career as a lamp lighter. Mrs. Wigan, the cleverest of comedians, began as a stilt walker.

That delightful actress * * * when a child, with her little feet strapped to a couple of tall poles, she would stalk in and out of the coaches at Epsom and rally and cajole small change out of the assembled sportsmen as they lunched. At the time that I knew the Wigans they were not only universally popular as comedians, but were sought after in society when society was society. * * * Alfred and his wife were frequently honored by a command from her Majesty to bring their company to perform at Windsor. It is not to be wondered at that her social success rather turned the head of the gifted Leonora—that is to say, that she became a little apt to give herself airs among her brother and sister artists who had been less favored. * * *

One day, when she was conducting the rehearsal of a modern comedy on the stage of the Olympic, some little question of manners arose, and Mrs. Keeley venturned to express an opinion at variance with Mrs. Wigan's. "Nonsense, my dear!" exclaimed the manageress, "such a thing would be unheard of! And I think I ought to know. You must admit, my dear, that I have seen a little more of the inside of a London drawing room than you have." "I know you have, my dear," replied Mrs. Keeley, without a moment's hesitation, "through the first-floor windows."

Mr. Brookfield is a pleasant story teller with a liking for the light comedy of life.

*RANDOM REMINISCENCES. By Charles H. E. Brookfield. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 326. With a portrait. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Horatius Flaccus.

HORACE. THE ODES, EPODES, AND CARMEN SAECULARE. Edited with introduction and commentary by Clifford Herschel Moore, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, Harvard University. New York: The American Book Company. $1.50.

A middle-aged bachelor, short of stature, prematurely gray, quick to take offense, but readily appeased, was occasionally to be seen about the streets of ancient Rome in the Augustan epoch, always walking on the sunny side, and the people pointed him out to each other as the great Horace, the lyrical poet. While he never gained among his contemporaries the honor enjoyed by Virgil, whose imperial epic appealed to the pride as well as to the imagination of the Romans, he was for many years a man of mark. The power of his genius is shown by the fact that his popularity has increased through the ages since he died. Over seventy editions of his works were printed before A. D. 1500. There have been many imitators of his verse in the last four centuries. His influence upon modern writers of lyric verse has been powerful.

Yet Horace's lasting popularity is attested not so much by literature as by the regard in which men of varied pursuits hold him. He holds a unique place in the affections of mankind by reason of his wisdom, his moderation, and his good-humored satire, coined into perfect form. There are at the present day more good manuscripts of his preserved than of any other Latin writer, except Virgil, and they number about 250. In the new edition of his works by Clifford Herschel Moore, Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University, there is a detailed description of these various manuscripts and an introduction covering the life of Horace and his position with his contemporaries and posterity, together with extensive commentary.

Sapphic Letters.

LOST LETTERS FROM LESBOS. By Lacy McDowell Milburn. Chicago: R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company.

The fancy pervading this little book is that Sappho wrote prose love letters to an Egyptian Prince, in her early widowhood, and that a bundle of these, mysteriously preserved through the ages, accidentally fell into the hands of an American traveler in Egypt. The book is made up of imitation Sapphic fragments in prose, which reflect in some way their author's impressions of the storied isles of Greece and, in a larger sense, her reading of many books. It is a dainty and pleasing literary trifle, and the bits of Sapphic lyrics, here and there, are of a good quality. Alcæus, Erinna, Lesbia may not be names to conjure the multitude wan nowadays, but such books as this are not for the multitude. The notes in the appendix are full and informing, while the typography is excellent.

SOME ENGLISH OPINIONS OF

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G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York & London.

MONT PELÉE

and the Tragedy of Martinique

By PROFESSOR ANGELO HEILPRIN, F. R. G. S.

President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia.

THIS work, almost unique in the class of exploration and scientific research, presents the first complete account of the catastrophic events of the island whose misfortunes have so roused the sympathies of the world, and added a chapter to history as interesting as that of the fall of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Prof. Heilprin's early visit to Martinique permitted him to study the scene of the major disaster very soon after its happening, while his experiences on the still burning volcano, whose crater he was the first to visit after the tragic eighth of May, and during the great eruption of August 30, of which he was a direct observer, were such as to make the narrative describing them one of thrilling interest.

The author's qualifications as an investigator, geologist, and geographer give to the work its stamp of scientific authority, and it can safely be said that it will remain the standard work on the subject of which it treats for many years in the future.

The book, in large octavo, contains three hundred and thirty-five pages in text, and there are nearly forty full-page plates, made up in greater part of reproductions from photographs taken by Prof. Heilprin himself. Many of these reveal the volcano in its climax of eruption and in rapidly following successive stages of activity. No such record is to be found elsewhere.

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THE EARLY POPES.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick Reviews Dr. Barry's Impartial History.*

THAT Dr. Barry should have been chosen to do the "Catholic Europe" chapter in Lord Acton's "Cambridge Modern History" is a testimony to his fitness for the part assigned him in the "Story of the Nations" series that could hardly be improved, but the book that he has written does, nevertheless, improve upon it. Written by a Roman Catholic dignitary and scholar, it is done with as much frankness and fairness as it could have been by any Protestant. Sir Richard Garnett, for example, writes the chapter on the Temporal Power in the "Cambridge Modern History," and his treatment of that peculiarly ill-savored Pope, Alexander VI., is, we are convinced, more genial and apologetic than Dr. Barry's would have been if, instead of stopping at the beginning of the fourteenth century, he had gone on to the beginning of the sixteenth. If the blots upon the Papacy were any bigger or blacker than Dr. Barry has represented them, they must have been exclusive of all brightness of that luminary of the historic firmament. If nothing is set down in malice, certainly nothing is extenuated.

The licentiousness of the Popes, their broils, their murders, suffered or enjoyed; their cupidity, their simony, the subjection of their great office to purely personal ends, are exhibited with every circumstance of discreditable detail. It is not otherwise with those particulars that have profoundly affected the fortunes of the Roman Church, and for which the Roman Catholic apologist has generally made a stout defense. Of such particulars the Isidorian Decretals are the most conspicuous example. To none of its great charters has the Roman Church been committed more absolutely, yet Dr. Barry accedes without a murmur of dissent to Dean Milman's condemnation of the decretals as "an elaborate and most audacious fraud."

Cardinal Newman ventured no more astounding and delightful paradox than his contention that the supernatural character and authority of the Roman Church were established by the corruptions that preyed upon the Church's life. Only a supernatural strength, he said, could have been able to endure such corruptions and flourish in despite of them. Dr. Barry does not formally assent to this paradox, but it would seem as if he must privately entertain it in order to keep his faith in the Church of which he is a loyal servant unimpaired. It is certain that he could not have furnished more of the corruption necessary to establish Newman's paradox without coming further down the Papal line and exhibiting such characters as the Johns XXII. and XXIII. and Alexander VI. To many Protestants this book, if unrebuked at Rome, ought to be convincing of the freedom of Roman Catholic scholarship in the domain of history. The disclosure could not be more indifferent to ecclesiastical censure than it is.

Dr. Barry enjoys the advantage of being a trained and effective man of letters, and consequently he brings to the presentation of his story no merely clerical formality, but the freedom of a vigorous and lively pen. He is not only master of his material, but his book is exceedingly well written. His object is to inquire how the Pontifex Maximus, heir of old Rome, and now its Christian Bishop, dealt with the peoples who invaded the Western Empire, and how they dealt with him. The limits of his treatment are considerably extended beyond the promise of the title page, (590-1303,) there being two introductory chapters of great interest and importance, leading up to the time of Gregory the Great and making plain the manner in which the Papal monarchy came to be established. It is a pity that there was not a similar extension beyond the date "ad quem," seeing that Sir Richard Garnett finds the acme of the temporal power in the reigns of Alexander VI. and Julius II. The significance of that great circumflex which sprang up from Hildebrand's tremendous power, reached its highest point in Innocent III.; and fell away with Boniface VIII., under the stress of Philip the Fair's stout opposition, was less that of the temporal power, rising, culminating, and breaking, than that of the spiritual power, passing through the three most characteristic phases of its subjection of the temporalities of Europe to its majestic sway. In his introductory chapters, Dr. Barry clearly indicates the steps by which the Roman Bishops reached their peculiar dominance. We are permitted to believe that there would never have been any Papal monarchy if the Roman Empire had not deserted Rome for Constantinople as its imperial seat. Yet what made for the Papal monarchy was not so much that the Popes were left very much to themselves in Italy as that they made a splendid use of their opportunity in the teeth of the barbaric hordes. If Dr. Barry does simple justice to the Popes who scandalized their office, he does no less to such Popes as Leo the Great and Gregory the Great. We are well assured that it was not by any luck or accident that the Papal monarchy was established, but in virtue of the service rendered by the Popes to Italy and Europe in a time of sorest need. And in general it must not be imagined that, because Dr. Barry exposes the seamy side of the Papal monarchy with an unsparing hand, he makes slight account of its general service to Europe during a period of convulsion and disintegration that required above all things some principle of integration and cohesion working in the fluid mass.

It is certainly an interesting circumstance which presents a Roman Catholic scholar contending that the so-called "conversion of the Roman Empire" was actually a transformation, and exhibiting the course of this transformation in terms as purely natural as those of Gibbon's most heretical chapters. "The theological system of the Romans underwent a change; "their religion, in the deepest sense of the word, was baptized into a new life; but they took over the language, the ritual, the yearly observances, the festal adornments, and even the artistic symbols to which they had been brought up."

Dr. Barry's emphasis falls where it should fall—on the great names, the great events, the critical moments. He wastes little time upon such scandals as that of John XII., made Pope at the age of sixteen, but reserves his strength for such great figures as Gregory VII., Innocent III., Boniface VIII., Charlemagne, and the German Emperors who not merely reigned, but ruled. We get the full force of that most dramatic moment in European history when King Henry at Canossa, naked but for his shirt, stood shivering in the snow, awaiting the good pleasure of Gregory, but there is no exaggeration of the fact, which pleads for itself with a sufficient eloquence. The book as a whole is a great story admirably told; and it is a consoling one, for, though we have not yet attained, neither are already perfect, the world is getting on. The former times were not better than these. "E pur si muove!"

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

*THE PAPAL MONARCHY FROM ST. GREGORY THE GREAT TO BONIFACE VIII., (590-1303.) By William Barry, D. D., Formerly Scholar of the English College, Rome, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in St. Mary's College, Oscott; Author of "The New Antigone," "Arden Massiter," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vi-453. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $1.35 net.

Old Time Customs.

HOW OUR GRANDFATHERS LIVED. Selected and Annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, with the Collaboration of Annie Bliss Chapman. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Macaulay laid down the axiom that true history should present to the mind of the reader the daily life of the peoples whom it attempted to describe rather than a series of dry and technical accounts of battles and diplomatic struggles. A development of this theory as applied to American history is to be seen in the work "How Our Grandfathers Lived," by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, and Annie Bliss Chapman of the Worcester Normal School. It consists of extracts from newspapers and other publications of the time, showing what early American life was like, and illustrated in many cases with the original queer old woodcuts. Occasionally the spelling and phrasing have been modified, but in general the selections have not been changed in any particular.

These extracts give a vivid picture of the early days, with many new side-lights upon American life. Thus, Brissot de Warville's account of his visit to Mount Vernon shows, contrary to a widespread opinion, the extreme simplicity of Washington's life in his home, and Jefferson's letters to his daughters and the anecdotes of Hancock give a different idea of the personality of these men from that gained from the ordinary study of history. Dolly Madison's letter describing the saving of Washington's portrait (the one recently relegated to the White House cellar) is a lively bit of writing in which you can fairly see the impatience of Mr. Carroll as he waited while the painting was secured, and can almost hear the tramp of the invading army. The rude life of one hundred years ago is presented in Breck's account of the Mad Caps of Boston, Boone's adventures, and a contemporary account of "Hewitt's Escape from the Indians."

Other extracts deal with an "American Lady's Letters from London" in 1785, a trip up the Hudson on an early steamboat, life in old New York, shown in a description of a New Year's reception, the story of a little Indian captive, &c. The present is the third volume of "Source Readers in American History," designed for use in schools.

In the Soudan.

WITH KITCHENER IN THE SOUDAN. A Story of Atbara and Omdurman. By G. A. Henty. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 380. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20.

Many English and American lads will greatly regret the death of Mr. G. A. Henty, whose books afforded them so much information and amusement. "With Kitchener in the Soudan" is the last of his works. There always pervades Mr. Henty's stories a manly spirit. When, as in the story under notice, he describes a lad thrown into the middle of a series of warlike actions, he has advantage over most of those who write for young people, for the reason that Mr. Henty had been a war correspondent, and was on that account well versed in military matters. The main events relating to the war in the Soudan are described, beginning with the advent of Arabi Pasha and the bombardment of Alexandria. The fortunes of an English lad, Gregory, are followed out. From his having been born in Egypt, Gregory talks Arabic and is at home with the palaver of the negro races of the Soudan. He loses his father and mother and then volunteers, following the English forces under Kitchener. The young man finds in the colored man, Zaki, his servant, the bravest of companions. Gregory distinguishes himself as a scout, and receives the praise of his commanding officer. He has many narrow escapes. There is some mystery as to the fate of his father, who supposedly lost his life when under the command of Hicks Pasha. Finally Gregory finds that his father is dead. Going to England good fortune at last awaits Gregory, for he is found to be a long-lost heir to a title and a fine estate.

ALEXANDER VI.

A Statement of the Real Character of the Borgia Pope by Mr. Thayer.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A LITERARY journal is certainly not the place in which to carry on a controversy over historical questions, and yet since in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 3 you printed two adverse criticisms of my review of the volume on "The Renaissance," I will ask you to give space to the following comment: Let me remark first that scholars do not usually rush into print to attack a scholar before they have read the work under consideration; it is dangerous to do so, as your correspondents, Messrs. J. H. Haaren and James J. Walsh may, on reflection, perceive. They take exception to my characterization of Pope Alexander VI. The monograph to which I referred was written by Dr. Richard Garnett, and one would have supposed that your correspondents would have read it before assailing me for holding the opinion that Dr. Garnett draws a too favorable picture of the Borgian Pope. Messrs. Haaren and Walsh not having on their own showing read the monograph—hail Dr. Garnett as a champion of Alexander VI. "A Daniel come to judgment!" might be their exclamation. Well, here are some of the facts about Alexander which Dr. Garnett regards as indisputable.

1. SIMONY AND BRIBERY: "Cardinal Borgia had simply bought up the Sacred College. * * * Although Alexander's election was without question the most notorious of any for the unscrupulous employment of illegitimate influences, it is difficult to affirm that it was in principle more simoniacal than most of those which had lately preceded it or were soon to follow." (Page 226.) In regard to his dealings with Charles VIII. of France, "men said that Alexander had bribed the French Ministers; probably he had." (Page 231.)

2. NEPOTISM. He made his second son (illegitimate) Cesare, a Cardinal at the age of eighteen. (P. 227.) He gave the Duchy of Benevento, which belonged to the Church, to his oldest son, (illegitimate,) the Duke of Gandia. (Page 234.)

3. He had been "tortuous, perfidious, temporizing under stress of circumstances." (Page 233.) His (illegitimate) daughter, Lucrezia, was married to Sforza, Lord of Pesaro; in order to promote family ambitions, Alexander divorced her from Sforza and married her to Biceglia, "an illegitimate scion of the House of Naples, but Alexander's ambition went much further, and he demanded the hand of the [Neapolitan] King's daughter for Cesare, then a Cardinal, but soon to be released from his orders, which were, in fact, only subdiocesal." (Page 236.)

4. GENERAL CHARACTER. "Unrestrained by moral scruples, or by any spiritual conception of religion, he was betrayed by it [carnality] into gross sensuality of one kind, though in other respects he was temperate and abstemious. In the more respectable guise of family affection it led him to outrage every principle of justice. * * * The general tendency of investigation, which, utterly shattering all idle attempts to represent him as a model Pope, has been to relieve him of the most odious imputations against his character. There remains the charge of secret poisoning from motives of cupidity, which indeed appear established, or nearly so, only in a single instance, but this may imply others." (Pages 241-2.) Mr. Haaren concludes his letter somewhat offusively, in these words: "I anticipate much pleasure in reading the chapter written by Dr. Garnett, and I thank Mr. Thayer for thus directing my attention to it." Mr. Thayer may be permitted, after making the above citation, to advise Mr. Haaren not to embark in further controversies with Mr. Thayer or any one else until he has read what he presumes to write about.

Mr. Haaren quotes the late J. Addington Symonds in regard to Guicciardini, with the evident but unavowed purpose of implying that Symonds took a rosy view of Alexander VI. What Symonds actually said about Alexander VI. may be found in his volume "Age of the Despots," (New York, 1881, pp. 406-432.) I quote a few specimens: "To describe him as the Genius of Evil, whose sensualities, as unrestrained as Nero's, were relieved against the background of flame and smoke which Christianity had raised for fleshly sins, is justifiable;" (411.) Alexander sold benefices and indulgences "to such an extent, indeed, that an epigram gained currency: 'Alexander sells the keys, the altars, Christ. Well, he bought them; so he has a right to sell them.' * * * Having sold the scarlet to the highest bidder, he used to feed his prelate with rich benefices. When he had fattened him sufficiently, he poisoned him, laid hands upon his hoards, and recommenced the game. * * * His traffic in church dignities was carried on upon a grand scale; twelve Cardinals' hats, for example, were put to auction in a single day. This was when he wished to pack the conclave with votes in favor of the cession of Romegna to Cesare Borgia," &c., (413-414.) * * * "Carnal sensuality was the besetting vice of this Pope throughout his life. * * * His relations to Vanozza Catanei, * * * and to Giulia Farnese, * * * were open and acknowledged. These two Sultanas ruled him during the greater portion of his career, conniving meanwhile at the harem, which, after truly Oriental fashion, he maintained in the Vatican." (417-418.) "The Nepotism of Sextus was like water to the strong wine of Alexander's paternal ambition." (419.)

Perhaps these specimens will suffice to give Mr. Haaren a foretaste of the pleasure he may enjoy when he reads Symonds.

Mr. Walsh relies mainly on "Richard Garnett" and "Frederick, Baron Corvo," for the rehabilitation of Alexander VI. My quotations above from Dr. Garnett will perhaps convince Mr. Walsh that I was justified, in Dr. Garnett's own declarations of indisputable facts, in saying that Alexander lied, deceived, betrayed, bribed, used his spiritual office to promote his own fortune, was a nepotist, and a murderer. As to "Baron Corvo," it is discreet not to lay too much stress on his opinions until they command the general respect of historians. In a bibliography containing sixty-one titles of works worth consulting in reference to his monograph, Dr. Garnett strangely omits "Baron Corvo's" name. I need, therefore, pay no heed to him further than to remark on the naïveté of his defense of Alexander, as quoted by Mr. Walsh. Alexander was a very busy man; where then did he "find time to accomplish the multifarious turpitudes with which he is charged?" This is delightful; by a similar process Napoleon I. could be proved immaculate.

One point more. Mr. Haaren refers to Alexander as the "reputed father" of Lucrezia Borgia. But why should a person who dates his letter from Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1902, feel anxious to cast doubt on the paternity of Lucrezia. Alexander himself never denied it, but worked both as Cardinal and as Pope to promote her fortunes. Why should Mr. Haaren be so solicitous? Not even the most sweeping Catholic apologist has dared to pretend, so far as I am aware, that Lucrezia, Cesare, and the Duke of Gandia were not Alexander's progeny. Is Mr. Haaren's purpose to discredit, by indirection, the charge of libertinism? Dates, cold dates, render futile such an attempt. Rodrigo Borgia was born in 1431, was made Archbishop and Vice Chancellor of the Church in 1455, shortly after he was created Cardinal and was elected Pope, taking the title Alexander VI. in 1492. His oldest son, by Vanozza, was Giovanni, Duke of Gandia, born about 1470, or fifteen years after Borgia became an Archbishop. Cesare was born either in 1474 or in 1478, Lucrezia in 1480, and there were two other children by the same mother. When a layman publicly maintains a family of five illegitimate children, he cannot fairly escape the character of libertine. Is the name less applicable when the culprit is a Pope?

I have limited my reply strictly to the points raised by your correspondents. Let me urge them to read, not only Symonds's chapter and Dr. Garnett's monograph, but to go on in the volume on "The Renaissance," and read Mr. Henry C. Lea's "The Eve of the Reformation." Mr. Haaren will hardly venture to adopt toward Mr. Lea a tone of patronizing ignorance; although he will find that Mr. Lea, like myself, believes that Alexander VI. was even worse than Dr. Garnett has painted him. Still, even Dr. Garnett's portrait, as we have seen, leaves the Borgian an almost all-round monster. A discussion of the broader question of the value of the historical evidence on which scholars base their opinions of Alexander manifestly lies outside the scope of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Let me add that, while I have many reasons for esteeming William Roscoe, I cannot regard his "Leo the Tenth," issued in 1805, as a final authority for historians in 1903.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 5, 1903.

Wanderings of the Jews.

THE FLIGHT OF THE HEBREWS. Told for Young Readers by Calvin Dill Wilson and James Knapp Reeve. Dayton, Ohio: The United Brethren Publishing House. $1.

The story of the wanderings of the Hebrew race from the days of Abraham until the conquest of Canaan, which is one of the most impressive and dramatic in the history of the world, has now been told for young readers in a compact form by Calvin Dill Wilson and James Knapp Reeve, under the title of "The Flight of the Hebrews." The significance of the title, they explain in the preface, is in the fact of the almost constant movements of the Hebrews from place to place until they came into possession of the promised land.

The great leaders and patriarchs of the Hebrews whose lives are touched upon in this book were among the loftiest and noblest characters known either to history or legend, notably Abraham, Moses, and Joshua. The authors are insistent, while telling the graphic story of the movements of this whole race from place to place, upon the application in daily life to-day of the lessons of virtue, courage, and fortitude which the thoughtful mind will see in this story, and the great leaders whom the Hebrews followed are held up as examples of what men can and ought to be.

The daily life of the Hebrews during these wanderings, as revealed in recent archaeological discoveries, is described in detail. They built two of the big cities of Egypt, Pythom and Raamses, under compulsion by the greatest of the Pharaoh Kings, and the uncovering of the remains of the former was one of the first achievements of the Egyptian Exploration Fund. Here the world can see to-day some of the physical feats accomplished by the Hebrews, yet the moral lesson derived from their wanderings is much more impressive and the authors have put the story in a form in which it cannot fail to make a lasting picture in the youthful mind.

COLORADO RIVER.

Mr. Dellenbaugh's Story of It and the Canons It Has Sculptured Along Its Course.*

SUPPOSABLY every great river runs its course, not so much for the general purposes of nature, but for special usefulness, and that is, for the benefit of man. Rivers opened the way for trade, commerce, and—to employ a commonplace term—for general utility. They have been then the highways. As Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh expresses it, "rivers have yielded to man as a conquering stranger. * * * Their verdant banks have sheltered and protected him; their skies have smiled upon his crops. * * * Rivers have been termed the 'arteries of commerce.'" The Colorado River, however, declines acknowledging, so far, man's supremacy. Some day, perhaps in the far distance, there will be established on its precipitous banks some electrical plant, but for navigation it will scorn all such attempts. The author chills the Colorado a "dragon, * * * loud in its dangerous lair, fierce, opposing utility, refusing to be bridled by commerce, prohibiting mankind's encroachments."

Born of tiny rivulets of snow, the first waters of the river trickle down the declivities and become that snarling stream which is perpetually lashing the sides of its rocky channel. Its source is in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming.

Whirling down 10,000 feet in some 2,000 miles, it meets the hot level of the Red Sea, once the Sea of Cortez, now the Gulf of California, in tumult and turmoil. In this long run it is cliff-bound nine-tenths of the way, the whole country drained by its tributaries has been wrought by the waters and winds of ages into multitudinous plateaus and canons. The cañons of its tributaries often rival in grandeur those of the main stream itself, and the tributaries receive other cañons equally magnificent, so that we see here a stupendous system of gorges and tributary gorges, which, even now bewildering, were to the early pioneer practically prohibitory. Water is the master sculptor in this weird, wonderful land, yet one could there die easily of thirst. Notwithstanding the gigantic work accomplished, water, except in the river, is scarce. Often for months the soil of the valleys and plains never feels rain; even dew is unknown. In this arid region much of the vegetation is set with thorns, and some of the animals are made to match the vegetation. A knowledge of this forbidding area, now robbed of its old terrors by the facility in transportation, has been finally gained only by a long series of persistent effort, attended by dangers, privations, reverses, discouragements, and disasters innumerable.

The author devotes his attention to the early finding of the river by the Spaniards. Possibly the discovery was due to Alarcon, and it was Cardenas who first saw the Grand Cañon in the Autumn of 1540, but the river itself "remained a problem for 239 years," until it was solved by the late John Wesley Powell.

Language seems to fail when a description of the Grand Cañon is attempted. Man's work, such as a pyramid, is but an insignificant trifle when compared with it. Man is always ridiculous when pitted against nature. Wonder and amazement come when the eye plumbs the immense depth. Above all are the wild cliffs, and far, far below the rushing river. Your sense of proportion is lost. You are awed when you appreciate what are the immense forces of nature. Perhaps if geologically inclined you catch some idea of what were former conditions on this planet, and question its stability.

Owing to the immense height of the walls of such cañons as those on the Colorado, the cliffs frequently appear perpendicular when they are far from it, just as the mountain peak often seems to tower over one's head, when in reality it may be a considerable distance off. In the nature of the formation and development of cañons, they could not long retain continuous vertical walls. What Powell calls the "recession of cliffs" comes into play. The erosive and corrosive power of water being the chief land sculptors, it is evident that there will be a continual wearing away of the faces of the bounding cliffs. The softer beds will be cut away faster than the harder, and where these underlie the harder the latter will be undermined and fall. Every cañon is always widening at its top and sides, through the action of rain, frost, and wind, as well as deepening, through the action of its flowing stream. Erosion is this power which carves away the cliffs, and corrosion the one which saws at the bottom, the latter term, in geological nomenclature, meaning the cutting power of running water. This cutting power varies according to the declivity and the amount of sediment carried in suspension. It is plain that a stream having great declivities will be able to carry more sediment than one having little, and in a barren country would always be highly charged with sand, which would cut and scour the bed of the channel like a grindstone.

It was in 1869 that Major Powell made his first exploration of the Colorado River, and in the face of many almost insurmountable difficulties he accomplished his work. In the Winter of 1871-72 Congress granted an appropriation for further research in the same direction. This second exploration was placed under the command of Major Powell, and the supervision of the party was vested in Prof. Henry, then Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Three specially built boats were provided for usage on the troublesome river, for its shoals and rapids are constant sources of danger. Mr. Dellenbaugh was assigned to one of the boats, and the first camp was held at Wyoming in 1871. Better prepared than on the first trip, many new discoveries and measurements were made.

At the conclusion of this most interesting volume, in the guise of an epilogue, the author has most properly devoted some fifteen pages to the memory of the late Major Powell. Too much praise cannot be given to the recent head of the Bureau of Ethnology. "As a far-seeing scientific man, as an organizer of Government scientific work, as a loving friend, and a delightful comrade, whether by the camp-fire or in the study, and as a true sympathizer with the aspirations and ambitions of subordinates or equals, there has seldom been his superior." Such a subject naturally requires the best illustrations, and those to be examined in the work are excellent. At the conclusion there is to be found the altitudes, the descent in feet, the length in miles, and the depths of all the Colorado cañons.

*THE ROMANCE OF THE COLORADO RIVER. The Story of its Discovery in 1540, with an Account of Later Explorations and with Special Reference to the Voyage of Powell Through the Lines of the Great Canons. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 380. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE MEMOIRS OF FRANCOIS RENE, VICOMTE DE CHATEAUBRIAND. Sometime Ambassador to England. Being a translation by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos of the Memoires d'outre-Tombe, with illustrations from contemporary sources. In six volumes. Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. Pp. vii.-325 and vii.-331. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED States. By Ralph C. H. Catterall. The Decennial Publications. Second Series. Vol. II. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-538. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MONROE. Including a Collection of His Public and Private Papers and Correspondence Now for the First Time Printed. Edited by S. M. Hamilton. Vol. VI. 1817-1823. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-444. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS. Parts XLI., XLII., XLIII., XLIV. Paper. Sold by subscription only. 25 cents per part. New York: Francis R. Niglutsch.

THE HISTORY OF THE FIVE INDIAN NATIONS OF CANADA. By the Hon. Cadwallader Colden. Two volumes. 16mo. Pp. about 400 per volume. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $2 per set, net.

BIOGRAPHIC CLINICS. The Origin of the Ill-Health of De Quincy, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning. 8vo. Pp. 223. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1 net.

Religion.

A TREATISE ON ATONEMENT; in Which the Final Nature of Sin Is Argued, &c. By Hosea Ballou. Fourteenth edition. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-217. Boston: The Universalist Publishing House. $1 net.

THE PROOFS OF LIFE AFTER DEATH. A Twentieth Century Symposium. Compiled and edited by Robert J. Thompson. 12mo. Pp. 264. Chicago: Robert J. Thompson. $2 net.

THE SABBATH TRANSFERRED. By the Rev. John D. Parker. 12mo. Pp. 242. East Orange, N. J.: John D. Parker & Co.

UNITARIANISM IN AMERICA. By George Willis Cooke. 8vo. Pp. xi.-456. American Unitarian Association. $2 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

JONATHAN: A TRAGEDY. By Thomas Ewing, Jr. Cloth, 5x7½ in. Pp. 148. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

BETHLEHEM. A Nativity Play. By Laurence Housman. Performed with music by Joseph Moorat under the stage direction of Edward Gordon Craig. 12mo. Pp. 56. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

A GARLAND OF VERSES FOR THE HEART OF TOIL. By Albert L. Beane. 16mo. Pp. vi.-128. Boston: Eastern Publishing Company. $1.

IMMORTALITE. Par Mme. G. De Montgomery. 12mo. Pp. 164. Paris: Alphonse Lemerre.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Edited, with introduction and memoirs, by Walter S. Scott. Revised by George Sampson. 12mo. Pp. xl.-422. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Essays and General Literature.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S NOTEBOOKS. With a preface by the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse. 12mo. Pp. viii.-137. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

A WEEK IN A FRENCH COUNTRY HOUSE. By Adelaide Sartoris. Illustrated by Lord Leighton. With Portrait and a Preface by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie. 12mo. Pp. xlviii.-221. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

UTOPIA. Written in Latin by Sir Thomas More. Translated into English by Gilbert Burnet. 8vo. Detroit: The Cranbrook Press. $10.

Educational.

STORIES OF HUMBLE FRIENDS. By Katherine Pyle. With Pictures by the Author. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 197. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

STORIES OF OLD FRANCE.—By Lella Webster Pitman. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 312. Illustrated. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

SCHOOL COMPOSITION. By William H. Maxwell and Emma L. Johnston. A. B. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 224. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

ADVANCED ALGEBRA. By William J. Milne. 8vo. Pp. 695. New York: American Book Company. $1.50.

Fiction.

FATHER TOM OF CONNEMARA. By Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 384. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

LOST LETTERS FROM LESBOS. By Lucy McDowell Milburn. 12mo. Pp. 82. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.

LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN COUNTESS TO HER FRIENDS. By the Countess Herself. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

DISCORDS. By Anna Alice Chapin. Pp. 248. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

MANUAL OF FRENCH LAW AND COMMERCIAL INFORMATION. By H. Cleveland Coxe. 12mo. Pp. viii.-292. New York: Brentano's.

CAMP FIRES IN THE WILDERNESS. Valuable Information for Campers and Sportsmen, with an Account of Travels and Adventures in the Wilds of Maine, New Brunswick, and Canada. By S. W. Burt. 12mo. Pp. 164. Boston: National Sportsman Press.

THE ART OF ILLUMINATION. By Louis Bell. 8vo. Pp. ix.-345. New York: McGraw Publishing Company.

SCIENTIFIC SIDELIGHTS. Compiled by James C. Fernald. Cloth, 6¾ by 10 inches. Pp. 917. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $5 net.

WHO'S WHO? 1903. An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-fifth year of issue. 12mo. Pp. xx.-1,531. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miss Wilkins on the Supernatural.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation for early publication a volume of stories of the supernatural by Mary E. Wilkins, entitled "The Wind in the Rose Bush." Miss Wilkins has written in different fields of fiction, but this is a new achievement by the author of tales of New England. She is said to make her stories so "creepy" that they will "bring gooseflesh" to the most skeptical. It was declared that when the stories first appeared in the magazines they were Miss Wilkins's best work.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

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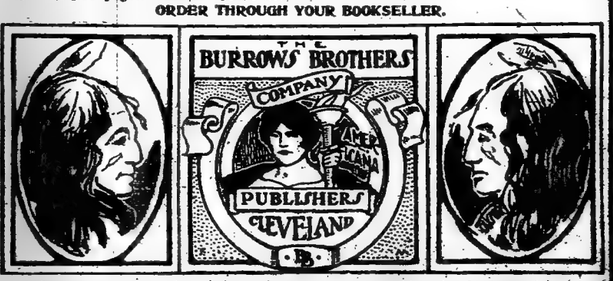

1903 1903

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10, 1903.—16 PAGES.

STRENUOUS FICTION.

It is a very striking new departure for the venerable and youthful North American Review to go publishing serial fiction. Not, of course, that it is any necessary derogation of the function of a political and commercial guide, philosopher, and friend to publish fiction, provided the fiction be serious enough, but that it is traditionally construed to be so in England and what Mr. Brownell calls "its literary dependency, ourselves." The French take either a lighter view of politics and business or else a darker view of fiction than the English speakers and readers, for the Revue des Deux Mondes has never hesitated to print any fiction which seemed to itself up to its level, and has never impaired its "serious" authority thereby. The light and flippant English monthly reviews, which essayed to take the bread out of the mouths of the solemn quarterlies, have, we believe, sometimes, greatly daring, followed the Gallican precedent. If we are not mistaken some of the serials that seem so "important" to Mr. W. H. Mallock, their author, and so unimportant to more numerous persons, have straggled into the beginnings of publicity through the monthly reviews. But the traditions of The North American are much more binding than those of The Fortnightly or of The Contemporary or of The Nineteenth Century and After, which in fact haven't any. So, when The North American announces that it is going to publish a novel, and does in fact begin the publication of a novel, we do not ask what the editors of these monthly mushrooms in England would think. We ask what would Macaulay and Napier and Jeffrey and Gifford have thought of such a letting down of the bars that divide the domain of the important and unreadable from the domain of the unimportant and readable.

But granted that The North American was to publish fiction, nobody can dispute that its choice of a new novel by Henry James was felicitous. There is no more strenuous novelist than Henry James now living, none whose work, to the promiscuous novel reader, is more work and less play. The reader, strenuously intent upon learning something which may be to his advantage, who betakes himself to the fiction of The North American by way of relief from its politics and its economies, will be deeply disappointed. He will find that whereas Prof. Vanderdonck chastises him with whips Mr. James will chastise him with scorpions and that the little finger of the novelist will lie heavier upon him than the loins of the economist.

In his charming introduction, in the current North American, to the first installment of Mr. James's strenuous and exacting fiction, Mr. Howells suggests that it is Mr. James's misfortune that, being a novelist, he puts himself out of court with the novel-reading sex. All the more reason why Mr. James should be printed in what is distinctly a "man's magazine." His fiction has nothing in common, for instance, with the fiction, if it prints any, of The Ladies' Home Journal, which, the hero of Mr. Kipling's latest story sets forth, is full of innocuous and nickel-plated sentiments, calculated to improve the mind. And that reminds us also that Mr. Kipling himself is a "man's novelist," and that the novel-reading sex has little more to do with him than with Mr. James. But the cases are very different. In the delightful introduction to the collective edition of his works Mr. Kipling, in his assumed character of merchant, begs his publisher, in his imputed character of skipper, to "remember that our business lies mainly with men who are weary at the end of the day." That is by no means the case with Mr. James. His business lies with men who are fresh and keen at the beginning of the day and willing to spend their strongest hours on his lectures on psychology. An old and frivolous clubman, seeing two younger and differently frivolous clubmen engaged in a game of chess, judicially observed: "I don't like that game. It seems as if a man had no other use for his brains."

The remark might with equal plausibility be made by a frivolous person or even by a person not frivolous, but only "weary at the end of the day," to another whom he found reading Mr. James. But just because so, and because reading James is a proof perhaps of displaced strenuosity, but at any rate a disproof of frivolity, Henry James is quite the best novelist now living with whom The North American Review could, without derogation of its character or its traditions, launch forth upon the wild career of a strictly incidental "feuilleton."

MARK TWAIN'S SKULL.

They say Mr. Samuel R. Clemens either has bequeathed or will bequeath his skull to Cornell University, which, presumably, wants it. The announcement is made noisily, if somewhat vaguely, by a hired man, a "press agent," in fact, who tries to imitate Mark Twain's humor; but the incident is not humorous.

To be sure, Mark Twain used to be very amusing on the subject of dead men's skulls. Was it not he who discovered in Italy one carefully preserved skull of the full-grown Columbus and another which was worn by the same benefactor of mankind in his youth? But in his gay Italian days, when he was an innocent abroad, Mark Twain was not thinking of his own skull as an asset or a benefaction.

Now the report of his bequest seems pathetic; one does not even quite know whether or not to take it seriously. Perhaps, like some of his recent seemingly serious magazine contributions and his vociferous public avowals of queer beliefs, this may only be a subtle joke. If it is not, it is a great pity any such announcement was made.

If Cornell University or any department thereof wants Mr. Clemens's skull after he has finished using it, doubtless that educational institution, not being a dime museum or a circus, would prefer to take it quietly. Doubtless, too, one is impelled to reflect, a man seriously thinking of parting with his own head would not make light of the matter.

CLARENCE KING.

In another column will be found a review of "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," by the late Clarence King. The book has been out of print for a good many years, owing to the wish of the author to revise it, which, in the absorbing occupation of his professional life, he did not find time to do completely. But whatever of new matter might have resulted from a revision, no changes were needed to make the book, in the language of the discriminating prefatory note, a "classic," and its republication by the Scribners is a substantial service to American literature.

Mr. King's purely literary writing was of slight amount but of high character. Besides the "Mountaineering," which is elsewhere estimated, he left only a few magazine articles to indicate what his product might have been had he devoted his time and his gifts to literature. Of one of these articles, a sketch called "The Helmet, of Mambrino," published in Scribner's Magazine some years since, so competent a critic as Mr. Stedman said that "any writer might be glad to be judged by it." For delicacy, warmth, and pure fancy, it is one of the gems of its class. King's mind had a wide range. His scientific work is accepted by those entitled to an opinion regarding it as of solid value, original in its scope and often brilliant. In certain directions it was bold, and his conceptions of its prosecution were literally magnificent. His theory of the processes of the formation of the earth he tested by an elaborate series of experiments, conducted in co-operation with the Government, but costing him much money, time, and labor. The only record of his accomplishment in this direction, so far as we are aware, was a calculation of the age of the earth, which Lord Kelvin accepted as the most authoritative yet made. It was work of this sort that expressed the peculiar quality of King's mind, a quality that was, in a sense, obscured by his unrivaled social gifts and personal charm.

This characteristic of what we shall venture to call his genius, was his imagination—daring, penetrating, sensitive, and sympathetic. It glows through the pages of the "Mountaineering," and it is potent in his purely scientific writing. One indication of its constancy and vigor is the almost entire absence of quotation, or even of literary suggestion, in what he wrote. He turned to nature and to science and to life the sensitized film of his own mind, and the impression, when developed, was at once distinct, faithful, and revealing. His "instrument," as Taine calls it, was his own and was adapted to a curiously wide variety of work. There is pathos in the thought that this almost posthumous volume, lost so long save to the memory of a few, and regarded by the writer as hardly more than the fruit of nascent literary aspiration, should be all that is left to us from a mind of such singular force and beauty. That fact, however, must give "a precious seeing to the eye" of many a reader.

Bliss Carman As an Editor.

Our Boston correspondent telegraphs that Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., the publishers of that city, have bought The Literary World, an old-established periodical, and will hereafter conduct it. The methods of Messrs. Page & Co. are enterprising and "modern," and doubtless these methods will prevail in the management of The Literary World. The new editor will be Bliss Carman, the poet, who has been the literary adviser of Messrs. Page & Co. for some time. Mr. Carman is a native of Nova Scotia, but most of his work has been done in the United States, where he has a large circle of acquaintances, and his poetry has lately been growing greatly in public appreciation. His fitness for the editorship of a high-class literary journal is not to be doubted. Whether he will find the editorial burdens endurable is another question, but The Literary World under his editorship will surely sound a new note and get out of the ruts.

Magazine Notes.

The January number of The Messenger, a Catholic monthly published in this city, contains, among other readable articles, an excellent account of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Westminster, London, written by Thomas Henry Poole. There are a number of serviceable illustrations. This specimen of Byzantine architecture has no counterpart in Europe north of Munich or west of Russia. It is one of the largest churches in the world.

Father William L. Sullivan writes learnedly for the current number of The Catholic World, also published in New York, of "Montalembert and Lamennais," reviewing Pere Lecanuet's recently published "Life of Montalembert." These two fellow-workers of Catholicism in France were associated in the publication of L'Avenir after the Revolution of July, which had dealt a severe blow to the Church. Their motto was "God and Liberty." Their hope was to harmonize opposing influences for the good of the Church. Rome misjudged them and they fell under its ban.

Mind for January contains an article on "Psychical Research in the New Thought," by Joseph Stewart, LL. M., one on "The New Metaphysical Movement," and a protest by Anna E. Briggs against ostentatious funerals and the display of mourning.

One of the features of the January number of The National Geographic Magazine (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is a complete list of members of the National Geographic Society, arranged by States. "Some Notes on Venezuela" is a timely article. There is also a suggestive paper entitled "Is Germany the Cause of Denmark's Refusal to Sell Her West Indian Possessions?"

"Tolstoi."

Some very small persons in remote neighborhoods have been vainly trying to pick a quarrel with THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS because they do not like the way it habitually spells the name of Tolstof. The recent development of "literary culture" in this country is marvelous and in no way is it more clearly indicated than in the manifestation of intimate acquaintance with the eccentric and emotional literary Russian in the least expected quarters. "Tolstoi," however, is our way of spelling his name, it is the general way, it is a perfectly comprehensible way, we have reason to believe it is as nearly right as any other known way, and "Tolstoi" it shall be, therefore, until we see some good reason to change it.

"LITTLE DORRIT."

ANDREW LANG is not a syndicate, as everybody knows now, not a literary trust, not a soulless corporation organized to produce literature, but one almost wishes that he was, after reading his slighting remarks about "Little Dorrit" in his article on Dickens, a noteworthy feature of the first number of The Booklovers' Magazine. It is not only safe but proper to condemn a syndicate! But one hesitates to say an unkind word about a person so distinguished, so benevolent-looking, generally so amiable as Mr. Lang. Yet Mr. Lang has done an unpardonable thing. He has expressed an opinion at variance with ours concerning an acknowledged masterwork.

***

Many, if not most, of the things Mr. Lang says about Dickens are not open to dispute. We even heartily welcome the assertion of this austere Scot that next after "David Copperfield" comes "Great Expectations" in the order of merit among the novels of Charles Dickens. This is the opinion of emotional, sensitive, highly imaginative Algernon Charles Swinburne. It is somewhat surprising that Andrew Lang should hold to it also, for he rudely condemns the overwrought plots and the melodrama in "Dombey and Son" and "Our Mutual Friend," and which of all the novels has a more melodramatic plot than the tale of Pip and his convict, with its multitude of extraordinary coincidences? Where, in all fiction, is a personage less possible with Miss Havisham? But we quite agree with Mr. Swinburne's and Mr. Lang's estimate of the worth of "Great Expectations."

***

Lang, of course, puts "Pickwick" first in the list, as he naturally would, and it is a healthy mind which gives great praise to that prodigious work of English humor. Everything Lang says about "Pickwick" is worth learning by heart. For instance, of that wonderful group of personages he says: "In all 'Pickwick' I do not remember one person who has a black drop in his blood. Even Messrs. Dodson and Fogg are too comic to be really wicked. You may have observed Shakespeare's tenderness for his rogues, Pistol, Parolles, and a score of others. He lets them off easily; he is inexhaustibly clement, and in 'Pickwick' Dickens has the same good humor, the same smiling tolerance."

***

He goes on to say how sorry he is that Dickens did not retain this smiling tolerance for Pecksniff, who ought not to have been punished, but ought, instead, to have been comfortably married to a buxom widow. He goes on to say some wise, some amiable, some dryly humorous things about the other novels. He proclaims himself one from whom such kindly judgment of Dickens ought not to have been looked for; he confesses his dislike for Little Nell and Agnes Wickfield. He declares he is not a "Dickensian." To all of which we have only to say that it seems a pity Mr. Lang should think it worth while to countenance such a useless noun as "Dickensian." But there is no stopping the rank growth of the language, and Dickensian has already taken its place with Ruskinian, Borrovian, and the others. Presumably, Kiplingite comes next. Clement K. Shorter has lately invented "Fitzgeraldine," which is not, as The London Globe kindly explains, "a new kind of girl," but a student of Edward FitzGerald.

***

When Mr. Lang, in his pose of not being a Dickensian, exclaims to a suppositious youth, "You may skip all of 'Little Dorrit' with my full sympathy!" he reveals the cloven hoof, plainly. Skip "Little Dorrit," indeed! Skip the Marshalsea and the Father thereof, the Snuggery which possessed two of the essential qualities of grog for ladies, in that it was hot and strong, (though there was not plenty of it), skip John Baptist Cavalletto with his honest grin, Maggie and the chicking, all of Bleeding Heart Yard, Mr. and Mrs. Plornish, and John Edward Nandy!

Is it possible that Mr. Lang believes one can know Dickens at his best who does not know Pancks, who never listened to the profound utterances of Mr. F.'s Aunt, who was not (at some time in his life) present at the just humiliation of Casby, who never felt a keen desire to choke Flintwinch? And the Circumlocution Office! Is one's education finished who knows it not? Are we to miss sympathizing with young John Chivery as he sits among the damp sheets and composes epitaphs? Are we never to know the meaning of "prunes and prisms"?

In fact, if one must miss reading any novel of Dickens, it must not be "Little Dorrit," which has a wonderful plot, a noble purpose, and a group of personages equaled only by Shakespeare.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish next month the long-expected book by the late W. H. Myers, entitled "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death." It is in two volumes. The editors are Dr. Hodgson and Miss Alice Johnson.

⁂

Methuen will publish next week a new novel by W. E. Norris, entitled "Lord Leonard the Luckless." It is the story of a man who, through no fault of his own, is pursued by persistent ill-fortune.

⁂

Messrs. Duckworth & Co. will publish immediately a volume on "The French Impressionists," by Camille Mauclair. The book aims to give English readers a clear summary of the ideas and personalities of a group of painters who are still too little known in this conservative community.

⁂

Prince Kropotkin is finishing his history (in English) of Russian Literature on which he has been engaged for some years. He has recovered from his recent indisposition.

⁂

"The Ice Maiden" is a story of romantic love by Miss Maisey Reid. It is a tale of smart society in London, and country houses. The plot and situations are said to be new and extremely ingenious.

⁂

Sidney Appleton's first venture in publishing in London, as the representative of D. Appleton & Co., will be J. H. Aitken's novel, "The Sins of a Saint."

⁂

Elliot Stock will shortly publish "The Vision of Nehemiah Lintram," a novel by J. Wilkie, evidently a pseudonym, which treats of State intervention in commercial enterprises.

⁂

Col. W. F. Prideaux of 1 West Cliff Terrace, Ramsgate, has nearly ready for the press his Bibliography of Robert Louis Stevenson, and would be glad of notice of any papers which appeared in the American press during Stevenson's lifetime.

⁂

Sidney Lee sails Jan. 21 for New York, and will deliver his first lecture at the Lowell Institute, Boston.

⁂

Max Pemberton, who is much better in health for his long stay at Brighton, is engaged on a book for children.

⁂

Robert S. Hichens is in Sicily again and hard at work on a new book.

⁂

Frank T. Bullen is engaged on a historical novel dealing with the life of Admiral Blake.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Eden Philpotts leave for a trip to Algeria in a few days. E. B.

The World's Almanac.

To say that it is indispensable is perhaps the highest praise we can accord to the almanac annually published by our neighbor, The World. The issue for 1903 is up to the high standard of fullness and accuracy which have characterized its predecessors, and we observe the inclusion of new features and matters not appearing in preceding issues. The mechanical make-up of the book is a marvel of skilful condensation. In a little more than 500 pages of duodecimo size there is presented an astonishing amount of information and fact. The vote of the various States at the last election and at preceding elections is given as usual from official sources. This political information is, of course, the blood and bone of an annual publication of this nature. But, besides that, we find not only a list of the members of Congress and Senators, of the State Legislature, and the chief officers of the Federal Government, but tables showing with great fullness the facts of the country's production and trade, its imports and exports, the Federal income and expenditure, tables of population of States and cities, and a compendium of the Dingley tariff. The facts most likely to be required concerning all the countries of the earth are here to be found. Then we have such other useful information as a list of college Presidents and of college commencements of Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Episcopal Church in the United States, a list of the members of the French Academy and of the new British Academy, the records made and held in sports, a list of trusts, a list of learned societies in America, with their officers; the statistics of book publication, the hospitals and churches in New York, and a vast number of other materials of knowledge too great for individual mention. It is a common remark, in newspaper offices at least, that if a writer upon current topics and public questions could have but one book of reference he would of necessity choose The World Almanac.

Thackeray Relics Sell High.

Extremely high prices were realized at Sotheby's sale of Dec. 20, when a large number of interesting relics, drawings, and autograph letters of W. M. Thackeray were sold. All the items disposed of were formerly the property of the late Miss Kate Perry and her sister, Mrs. Elliot (née Jane Perry,) the intimate friends of Thackeray. At their death they passed into the possession of the present owner.

The highest price of the sale was £306, given by Frank T. Sabin for Lot 94, no less an item than Kate Perry's album, containing a poem by Thackeray and also letters and drawings by him. The album begins with the well-known poem, "The Pen and the Album," three pages octavo, in Thackeray's autograph, and signed "W. M. T." There are five letters, one of them in minute characters forming the word "J. O. B." The drawings by the novelist are very interesting, and include a full-length portrait of himself. This unique Thackeray item was purchased, we understand, by an American collector.

Other prices were as follows:

Lot 66—Pencil drawing by Thackeray, "Lord Bellamour and Clarinda," about 7 inches by 9, framed, £22 10s.

Lot 67—Another pencil drawing by Thackeray, "King Charles Taking Leave of Bishop Juxon," with the word "Remember" written underneath, about 8 inches by 9, framed, £29.

Lot 69—Small full-length pencil drawing by Thackeray, representing himself lecturing, £78.

Lot 72—Pencil drawing by Thackeray, "Family Party," dated Jan. 5, 1849, £23 18s. 6d.

Lot 75—Water color portrait by Thackeray of a lady (probably Mrs. Brookfield) and two children, £41.

Lot 76—Two pencil drawings by Thackeray, £52, ("Lionel Delamore; or, The Anglican Presbyter at His Grandmother's Grave," and the other a figure of a girl, "I may not wed him, but I may pray for him," said Alethea, and sinking on her knees she offered up her orisons to St. Batibol.")

Lot 80—Original drawing by Thackeray representing five men, probably well-known characters of the day, £26 10s.

Lot 82—The Lord's Prayer, in Thackeray's autograph, on a small sheet of paper the size of a threepenny piece, £25.

Lot 88—Miss Perry's account book of her school, with a pen-and-ink sketch on the title by Thackeray of a school mistress with her pupils, underneath which is written: "Suffer and forbid them not," £32 10s.

Lot 91—Autograph lines by Thackeray sending a small gold brooch, enameled in colors with the head of Miss Perry's skye terrier, three verses, £50.

Lot 93—Two miniatures on ivory in silver gilt enameled frame of Miss Perry and her sister by Thackeray, with Miss Perry's name in his autograph, £24.

Two lots in the Perry collection were withdrawn. The remaining sixty lots brought a total of £1,253 12s. 6d. Most of the best items, including the album, came to this country.

Gibson's "Social Ladder."

"The Social Ladder," which is the seventh book in the regular series of Charles Dana Gibson's published drawings, embraces, like its predecessors, eighty-four of his best cartoons, and is issued by R. H. Russell. The latest volume also indicates some departure from the previous books, in that it contains more cosmopolitan work, the cartoons not being confined exclusively to social life. Mr. Gibson's "Studies in Expression," which show such places as the interior of a theatrical agency, a scene in a prison, a dress rehearsal, and a rainy day in the country, display the same pictorial power which raised him to a foremost position when his work was confined exclusively to scenes in the parlors of the rich. The new volume thus acquires a variety which some of its predecessors did not possess. Its purely social cartoons are fully up to the level of any of their predecessors.

Fine Books Sold at Anderson's.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 7, John Anderson, Jr., sold a number of books and engravings, mostly from a private collection. Among the principal items offered were three of Mr. Andrews's books, three Grolier Club publications, and a long series of Valentine's Manuals.

The most important prices were:

Andrews's "Roger Payne," 1892, $76.

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," 1897, $100.

Andrews's "Fragments of American History," 1898, $22.50.

Grolier Club publications: Benjamin Franklin portrait, $46; Flameng's etching of Grolier at the House of Aldus, $34; Lowell medallion, $27.

Keith's "Spirit of Railing," New York, 1703, printed by Bradford, lacking two leaves near the end and the corners of a few others stained, half morocco, $30.

Valentine's Manual, 1841, half calf, $52.

A Rare Lamb Book.

The collection of children's books formed by the late Miss Georgina S. Hurt of Clifton Gardens, Maida Vale, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby Dec. 20. The most valuable item was Lot 37, described as a fine copy of "Beauty and the Beast," without date, "with eight engravings and woodcut on the wrapper, on which is printed the title page, [illegible] having the advertisement of this work and of 'Prince Lorus.'" The cataloguer said further that this was believed to be "a form in which the book has never before occurred for sale." This was secured by Robson & Co. for the record price of £52.

"Beauty and the Beast" is attributed to Charles Lamb, and is sought after by collectors of nineteenth century first editions. As Mr. Livingston says in his "Notes on Three of Lamb's Juveniles," there seems, however, to be no direct proof that Lamb actually wrote it. The little book has long been rare and valuable. The previous record was £43, given in 1900 for Tuer's copy, rebound, but having the music, apparently lacking in the £52 copy.

Advice to The Young.

A. Wessels & Co. have published two little companion books intended to aid young ladies and gentlemen along the arduous path of duty. In the first, "The Lady's New Year's Gift," Sir George Savile discusses vital questions with his young daughter. Among other things, he beseeches her not to follow the wicked example of certain ladies "who, finding by the too visible decay of their good looks that they can shine no more by that light, put on the varnish of an affected devotion and take sanctuary in the Church." He enters fully into the question of husbands, and offers excellent advice as to the guidance and management of them. And where objectionable husbands fall to the share of unfortunate maidens he piously confesses that "there remaineth nothing for them to do but to endeavor to make that easy which falleth to their lot"; he wisely admits that women "have more strength in their looks than we [men] in our laws, and more power by their tears than we have by our management." Husbands who enjoy looking upon the wine when it is red, parsimonious husbands, weak, vicious, brutal—all come in for their share of earnest criticism and suggestion, while further on wise sentiments are entertained regarding the management of a family and household. On the whole, the book is one to give a young lady much food for reflection—that is, if she is inclined to indulge in reading of so instructive a nature.

"Practical Wisdom" is a little book addressed by various fathers, including Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Burleigh, and others to their sons, and appealing to young men in much the same manner in which Sir George has addressed his daughter. The books are really worth while, and ought to be read and profited by very much more widely than they probably will be.

A Book of Caricatures.

Mr. Carlo de Fornaro, in the volume of caricatures, entitled "Millionaires of America," issued by the Medusa Publishing Company of New York, some of which were executed by Max Cramer de Pourtales, takes pains to print in a conspicuous place in the front of the volume the following notice.

All the responsibilities incurred by the printing and the publication of these caricatures and resulting in suits for lèse majesté, &c., will be borne entirely by Mr. Carlo de Fornaro.

Perhaps it is well that some one should come out and "stand for" the collection of pictures burlesquing certain well-known citizens of this town and some of whom, it is reported, have already lost their temper over the manner in which they have been depicted. To be caricatured, however, is one of the penalties of greatness, even when that greatness merely consists in the possession of great wealth. When caricatures are true to life, as in many cases in the present instance, there is no denying that the public derive a certain satisfaction from seeing the victim writhe. Therefore, perhaps the eminent citizens whose counterfeit presentments are to be found in the book, might better conceal their chagrin and take it all good-humoredly. Such was Pliny's advice to the victims of caricature in ancient days.

The present works are somewhat in the style of Pellegrini, whose drawings, published since 1862 in London Vanity Fair, are the most remarkable of their kind which have appeared since the superb grotesques of Honoré Daumier. The volume embraces caricatures in color of A. G. Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, W. C. Whitney, J. J. Hill, George Gould, Col. J. J. Astor, O. H. P. Belmont, Charles M. Schwab, Tom L. Johnson, and Senator W. A. Clark.

Last London Sale of 1902.

The last important London book sale of 1902 (Sotheby's, Dec. 22 and 23) included a rare Shelley and two interesting Wordsworth items. The former was "Prometheus Unbound," 1822, a fine copy of the first edition, in the original boards, uncut. This sold for £99; (the record price is £43 10s., paid in July, 1901, for a copy in similar condition.) The Wordsworth items were "Memorials of a Tour on the Continent," 1822, first edition, original boards, a presentation copy to "Mrs. Watson from William Wordsworth," £14, and "Ecclesiastical Sketches," original boards, fine uncut copy of the first edition, similarly inscribed, £12. Wordsworth is so ignored by the modern collector that we are glad to record these prices.

The Day of a Dog.

A dog's diary of a day in the house and what adventures he found there is a novel way of presenting cleverly drawn animal pictures by Cecil Alden. The story, which begins at 7 A. M. and ends at 10:15 P. M., is told by Walter Emanuel and dedicated to W. W. Jacobs, "because he liked it," and it is entitled "A Dog Day; or, The Angel in the House." (R. H. Russell.) The pictures, which occupy a large page each, are printed in four colors, and some of them are worthy of being framed as good examples of animal work, while the text, though brief, is amusing and bright.

New Biographical Series.

A new series of biographies, to be called "The Temple Biographies," edited by Dugald Macfadyen, M. A., is to come from the press in this country of E. P. Dutton & Co. Each volume of the series, says the editor in his preface, will contain an impression of a character, as well as a record of facts, and will be an interpretation rather than a criticism of the subject; the series will bring together studies in the lives of men who have, by common consent, achieved the greatness which belongs to character rather than to status or circumstance.

The first volume in the series is on "Mazzini," who, in 1833, organized, at Genoa, the Society of Young Italy, and was a powerful leader in politics until his death in 1872. Mazzini's organization was distinctly republican, and in the first two articles of its constitution it formally declares war against all monarchical institutions. Bolton King is the author, and, as he says in his preface to the volume, he is a great admirer of Mazzini as a man. Mr. King has obtained several unpublished letters, especially Mazzini's correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

The book opens with a description of Mazzini's home at Genoa, where he was born in 1805; of his boyhood and youth; of his life at the University of Genoa, "where he was a troublesome scholar, always ready to rebel against the formalities that made a big part of university life;" of his literary studies, and the forming of a society to study literature and politics. But, Mr. King says, politics were Mazzini's "unwelcomed duties: he gave his love to literature." He was twenty-one when he wrote an essay on Dante's patriotism. The author has chapters on Mazzini's life in Switzerland and in London, where he wrote articles for the Westminster Review, the British and Foreign Review, the Monthly Chronicle, and several other periodicals. Mazzini returned to Italy, arriving at Milan to join in the Revolution of 1848.

Of Mazzini as a man, Mr. King writes:

"He had a large and loving view of life. Pettiness and malice and jealousy had very little place in it. Passionate though he was for morality, he was, outside his political work and controversies and an occasional touch of cynicism in his talk, a tolerant man. No person has, he said, 'a right to judge a special case without positive data on the nature of the fact.' * * * It was only among his fellow-revolutionists, whom he thought of as partners in his own high call, that he was exacting and sometimes ungenerous. * * * Duty was law to him."

The illustrations include portraits of Mazzini, his mother, and a fac simile of his handwriting, &c.

Viscount Goschen's Book.

The long-awaited volume by the Viscount Goschen will be published in America within a fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the title of "The Life and Times of George Joachim Goschen, Publisher and Printer of Leipzig, 1752-1828." The volume will contain extracts of the present Lord Goschen's grandfather's correspondence with Goethe, Schiller, Körner, who was his intimate friend as well as financial backer, Wieland, Klopstock, and many other leading authors and men of letters of the time. Especially interesting will be the illustrations, which will include portraits of celebrities in the literary world at that time, fac similes of title pages of books published by the elder Goschen, &c. One of the German publisher's special claims to distinction is that he published the first collected edition of Goethe's works, under the supervision of the poet.

AN IMPRESSIVE NOVEL OF ACTIVE AMERICAN LIFE.

We shall publish next Thursday "The Pit," the last and greatest novel by Frank Norris. The men whose judgment counts unite in pronouncing Mr. Norris' work, young as he was, without a parallel in our literature; and this remarkable story of a woman's love and its entanglement with a colossal wheat speculation in Chicago is in a different class even from "The Octopus"—the first novel in the trilogy planned to form "The Epic of the Wheat."

Owen Wister says in the *World's Work*:

"These pages are so powerful that they drag the reader in their sweep even as the wheat drags the hero, even as Dickens and Zola and Tolstoi can drag one with an interest and suspense that are like a joyful dint of pain.....It belongs to a group of provincial novels certain of which are familiar to most of us—'Mammon & Company,' for instance, and 'The Market Place' and Mr. Hope's new story.....which furnish a proper measure by which to gauge 'The Pit.'

"I think Frank Norris has outstripped them all."

Better order of your bookseller at once since we have had to repeatedly increase the first large edition already to meet the advance demand. *Uniform with "The Octopus." $1.50.*

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square E., N. Y.

The Leopard's Spots, by Thomas Dixon, Jr., is now in its 94th Thousand. (Ill. $1.50.)

FROM READERS.

Mary Had a Little Lamb.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mistakes regarding this little poem have several times been corrected by as competent an authority as the late Horatio Hale of Clinton, Ontario, Canada, whom Max Müller called the Nestor of American philology.

Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, author of several books on Colonial days, has also narrated how the poem came to be written. Nevertheless, misstatements continue to crop up and are now beginning to have names, dates, and places attached which are annoying to people to whom literary verity is dear.

The poem was written by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale (editor for many years of Godey's Lady's Book and author of "Woman's Record, or Distinguished Women") at the request of Lowell Mason of Boston, where Mrs. Hale was living in 1830. Dr. Mason was very desirous of introducing music into the public schools of Boston and complained to Mrs. Hale of the scarcity of poems suitable to be set to music, begging her to compose some for that purpose.

Among those she wrote in answer to this request were "If ever I see on bush or tree young birds in their pretty nest," "Mary had a little lamb," and several others well known at that time.

They were published in Boston in 1830 in a small pamphlet, with stiff yellowish covers and were largely used in the public schools. A copy of this pamphlet is in possession of her family.

Mrs. Hale always stated that there never was a real Mary or a real lamb, the incident being entirely imaginary and written to inculcate kindness to animals.

Mrs. Hale numbered among her friends most of the literary people of the early part of the century, and her family have preserved letters to her from Oliver Wendell Holmes, Emerson, Lowell, Poe, and Dickens. She was invited by Louis A. Godey to leave Boston and make her home in Philadelphia in order to take charge of The Lady's Book, at that time the only magazine in the field, The Century, Scribner's, and Harper's not being in existence. The Lady's Book, under Mrs. Hale's editorial management, attained a widespread circulation and brought her many friends, among the warmest of whom was Mr. George W. Childs.

It is easy in these days to verify a literary statement, but the error spoken of has crept into some book of reference and those who took their information from it have not inquired further. H.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1903.

Old Quotations.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

With reference to the item in your issue of Dec. 27 regarding the saying so generally attributed to Abraham Lincoln about fooling some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, &c., it may be safely stated that the saying was not original with Mr. Lincoln, nor with any one else who has lived within the last 260 years; since the gist of it appears in an old collection of proverbs, gathered and published by that devoted churchman universally called "old George Herbert," (for no reason whatever, since he was but quite thirty-nine years old when he died, in the year 1640.) In his list, which comprises about a thousand old proverbs, (which were old even then,) and which was printed in a thin book under the title of "Jacula Prudentum," occurs the saying, "No one is a fool always—everyone sometimes." Whether Mr. Lincoln elaborated his famous wisdom from this, or whether some one did it before him, there seems no means of knowing, but the original idea evidently antedates any American President or statesman.

Again, the often-quoted proverb, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," which is much more popular than it deserves to be, since everybody knows it is not true, has more than once been credited to the Bible, and then triumphantly cornered in "The Sentimental Journey" of Laurence Sterne. But Sterne, like many other old celebrities, was fond of setting other people's gems in his own tiara, as is evident in this case from the fact that this same "Jacula Prudentum" of Herbert's contains these two sayings: "God sends wind according to clothes," and "To a close-shorn sheep God gives wind by measure."

Now, as this collection was made in 1640, and Sterne was not born until 1713, it is clear that he never originated either of these sentences. Verily, "there is nothing new under the sun," and one of the prime duties of writers is to be liberal in the use of quotation marks. E. A.

New York, Jan. 2, 1903.

James McNeill Whistler.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you permit me to suggest that to the bibliography of Whistler, that you published in the last issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, there should be added, appropriately, the very full biographical sketch of the artist to be found in the National Cyclopedia of American Biography, Volume IX. I say "appropriately" because that biography gives not only the correct facts of his life and American ancestry, which are not obtainable elsewhere, but also a fair review of his art work to date.

Last year Mansfield & Co. published a life of Mr. Whistler by W. G. Bowdoin which contains a glaring misstatement on the very first page, namely, that Whistler's mother "was a Miss Winans of Baltimore, daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Maryland." The facts about this are: Whistler's mother was Anna Matilda McNeill, a sister of William Gibbs McNeill, a prominent civil engineer and a personal friend of Capt. George W. Whistler, the artist's father, with whom he was associated in investigating the methods of railway construction and management in England. Capt. Whistler was twice married; first to Mary, daughter of Dr. Foster Smith, and second, to Anna Matilda, daughter of Dr. Charles Donald McNeill of Wilmington, N. C., and James A. McNeill Whistler, the artist, was one of five sons of this second marriage.

These and a great many more facts regarding Mr. Whistler and his family were obtained from original sources by the editors of the above-mentioned Cyclopedia of Biography, published by James T. White & Co., and I believe their article will be found to be more complete and more reliable than anything else thus far upon the subject. GEORGE DESLY.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

"Literary Men."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It requires a good degree of courage, perhaps even of boldness, for any one to take issue with that which appears on the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, for the opinions there expressed are uniformly sane and usually indisputable. In spite of this, however, I am inclined to say a word rather contrary to the general impression gained from a perusal of the article under the caption "Literary Men" occurring in the issue of Jan. 3.

I know very little of Mr. George W. Smalley or of his qualifications as a "reminiscent," but it seems no more than fair to assume that he knows or has known something of the personal characteristics of the "Men" (from which category Mrs. Ward is without doubt willing to be excluded) of whom he writes, which things are quite exoteric to the generality of readers.

The column in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is eminently polite and delightfully ambiguous—in fact so much so that one is not quite sure whether it is seasoned with blame or praise. At any rate, it is safe to take a middle ground and allow a smile of each with just a suggestion that the flavor of the first mentioned predominates.

Now the "we" referred to in the paragraph about Kipling actually raised no question in my own mind upon reading the article in McClure's as to its grammatical analogue; and it must be clear to most readers that all the world and not any especial number or class of intelligent bipeds was referred to. There is little question that, in years hence, when Kipling's place is assigned among English writers, there will indeed be "much to forgive." No one will venture that he has not made grievous errors of taste and judgment, and none more noteworthy than the stirring up of feeling against the Anglo-German alliance in the Venezuela trouble by his recent poem "The Rowers." It is very questionable whether this bit of verse will not influence in point of time and degree the settling of a wearisome dispute and arouse sooner or later an animosity that shall affect the literary as well as political relations of Great Britain and Germany. But all this by the way, since other great men besides poets and editors are prone to err.

Again there seems to be no especial difficulty in seeing how Mrs. Ward's social sphere is enlarged since taking up her residence in Grosvenor Place; and that the outcome of this removal is and will be books dealing with a higher order of thought, and a more expansive view of human relations among the different classes of society. And as for Mr. Trollope, nobody in particular cares whether he wrote eight hundred words or three thousand words between the rising of the sun and the going down of the same; and some perhaps would feel just as grateful if he had limited his daily output to a point even below the alleged eight hundred.

Any one who can truthfully illumine our ideas of men great in letters, and of the times in which they lived, deserves our thanks and approbation for his effort; for it is by such means that their memories as well as, in a sense, their works are perpetuated. Absolute accuracy in such reminiscences as Mr. Smalley gives us can hardly be expected since they are, after all, merely the opinions of one man and hence must be influenced to a great degree by the personal equation. I. W. V.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

Encouragement for Teachers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

To one who thoroughly enjoys your REVIEW there is one part in which he always finds some echoes of "schoolboy days." In "Appeals to Readers," there have been several requests from time to time for poems which a pretty well-trained memory tells me were learned in an English school in one of Nelson's Readers, &c.

What a pleasure it would be to those old teachers of ours to see these stanzas learned for our Friday afternoon's usual recitations come to life again after so many years!

Of course there are no replies to these requests, since the authors have long since been forgotten, but the lines cling like sturdy vines to memory's walls, and bloom forth at times to our surprise. I can recall my old teacher now: A graduate of Glasgow University; tall, broad-shouldered, with a full beard, that showed the evidences of careful treatment. How he used to fairly glow if he got one of us enthused with one of Macaulay's "Lays," or a fine ringing canto from Scott's "Lady of the Lake." So it seems to me when the teachers of our rising generations feel discouraged over results these requests should make them feel that it is not all lost.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

Jack London's Indians.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Jan. 3 one of your correspondents, to whom the Alaskan native and myself are alike unknown, expostulates against my criticisms of Mr. Jack London's "fictitious Indians" and presents your readers with a lively, if not very complimentary, account of my mental and artistic deficiencies. Whether this estimate is correct or not, is not for me to say, but it certainly is as well founded as the characteristics of the aforesaid alleged Indians.

Other things being equal, I should have supposed that a person who was a pioneer in that region before Mr. London was born, who has spent many years in the scientific exploration of Alaska, and who has actually lived and traveled with these natives for years ought to know better when they are correctly depicted in literature than one without these advantages. But from the statements of your correspondent it seems I am in error. Trifling apart, since the ground of my criticism seems not to have been grasped by your correspondent, I may be permitted to restate it briefly. Snow, forests, frozen rivers, dog sledges, exist in Labrador, Siberia, the Hudson Bay territory, &c., and, therefore, not being peculiar to the Yukon, contribute little to what I mean by "local color." Mr. London appears to have tried to figure romance and tragedy in Indian garb. To do this properly, an author must, it seems to me, understand the Indian social philosophy, his way of looking at life, the things he admires, fears, or condemns. The romance must flow within channels limited by these factors. Otherwise, it is a misrepresentation and not entitled to be called literature. All people have folklore, but the folklore of Japan is not the folklore of Arizona. The author who should place a story involving the folklore of the one in the setting of the other would deserve criticism. This is practically what Mr. London has done; his Indians are melodramatic white men in their disguise. Since his portrayal has been accepted as genuine by many reviewers, themselves ignorant of the subject-matter, it seemed to me, as one who knows, a duty to expose its essential falsity. I believe no one really familiar with the social life and point of view of real Indians will question the justice of the criticism for which I am responsible.

WILLIAM H. DALL.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1903.

Negro With a Capital N.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Several weeks ago THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS published a brief article in which it was urged that the generic term "negro" should be capitalized. In your issue of Dec. 21, "G. F." of Alexandria, Va., and in your issue of Jan. 3, H. J. Chipman of Washington, D. C., regards it as highly improper, ungrammatical, and unscientific for its grammatical writers and newspapers to use a capital N in writing or printing the word "negro" when reference is made to the colored people in general. The question then is, Are the British, Italian, German, and French scientific writers correct and accurate in their use and conception of the term; if so, why? Spoken language is constantly undergoing changes. New words are being added to our vocabulary day by day, while, on the other hand, words and terms that once had a definite meaning and were associated with definite habits, customs, ideas, and manners of the civilized races of men, have changed in their meaning or become obsolete and serve no other purpose than etymological curiosities. Archbishop Trench, in his little book on "The Study of Words," says: "As one habit of civilization has been let go after another, the words which these habits demanded have dropped as well first out of use and then out of memory, and thus, after a while, have been wholly lost." As the habits, ideas, and progress of the human race change, so also does their language change, and the ideas, facts of geography, and history that once were implied in the word African, is now more definitely and accurately expressed by the term negro, which is derived from the Latin word nigra, which means dark, dark-colored, or black, and in every instance the word is used to designate the descendants of Ham, whose geographical home in primitive history was Africa and "the whole Mediterranean basin." And, according to Prof. Giuseppe Sergi, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Rome, they, their chief physical characteristics are woolly hair, dark eyes, black complexion, broad nose, thick lips, and whose superior and inferior maxillaries are prognathous, possessing brachycephalic skulls, with minor anatomical and linguistic peculiarities. Does this generic term negro retain the same meaning now as it did when Macauley wrote his "History of England," or when Burke wrote his "Sketches of the Negro Code"? If so, then there is warrant for writing it, spelling it, or printing it with a small "n." Then, as a result, we must continue to use the word African as a generic term when reference is made to the so-called colored people and their descendants. The Standard Dictionary says: "An African is a native or inhabitant of Africa." Here, it ought to be noticed, that if reference is made to the colored people it is a little ambiguous. But if the word negro is used, then the white Africans are excluded and we have only in mind the black African. Hence the latter is the more accurate word to use. For example, Gens. De Wet, Cronje, Botha, and thousands of other citizens of the erstwhile South African republics are natives or inhabitants of Africa. A native or inhabitant of Africa is black, possessing prognathous jaws, wool-like hair, flat nose, &c. Gens. De Wet, Cronje, and Botha are inhabitants of Africa, therefore De Wet, Cronje, and Botha are black, possession protruding jaws, woolly hair, broad nose, &c. Hence, to use a more definite term, that would imply a difference between the white African and the black African, when they refer to the colored race, the British and foreign writers and newspapers as well use the generic term negro, which usage of the word is scientifically correct. Again, suppose Burke and Macaulay did spell the word negro with a small "n," do those two concrete examples prove that the significance of certain words always remain the same? In the dictionaries the word is "both a noun and an adjective." And, if we follow the principles of the grammarians we capitalize "proper names or proper terms derived from them." And since the word negro expresses more than the word African, or Afro-American, for it implies the geographical home, habits, and civilization of millions of peoples, it would not be a breach of scientific or literary propriety to capitalize the initial "n." For example, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who for nine years was a professor in Bowdoin College of Modern Languages, and who was Professor of Belles Lettres for nineteen years in Harvard College, was minute and accurate in his verbiage of the English language, and he uses the word and capitalizes the initial letter, e. g.:

In dark fens of the Dismal Swamp
The hunted Negro lay.
He saw the fire of the midnight camp
And heard at times a horse's tramp
And a bloodhound's distant bay.

Here is another example from the same eminent author:

Loud he sang the Psalms of David,
He, a Negro and enslaved,
Sang of Israel's victory,
Sang of Zion bright and free.

(Household edition of Longfellow, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. See Page 42.)

Because of the wide sense in which it is used, and because it includes all of the descendants of the primitive Hamitic genera, and because of the ambiguous meaning of the word African, it is scientifically correct to follow Longfellow in spelling the term negro with an "initial capital letter."

J. M. BODDY.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1903.

"An Old-Time Publisher."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the issue of Jan. 3 Mr. Leon Mead states that "A journeyman printer" went to Mr. Frederick Gleason, the publisher, and asked for a job as foreman, &c. As one of the oldest illustrators of New York allow me to state a few facts. When John Andrews and Frank Leslie came from London they found immediate work, as both were first-class wood engravers. Mr. Leslie offered his services to Mr. Gleason in 1851 and remained with him two years. Hearing that Messrs. P. T. Barnum and Moses Y. Beach were about to publish The Illustrated News he came to New York and was engaged as foreman of the engraving department of that paper while it lasted, one year.

Soon afterward he started Frank Leslie's Ladies' Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Fashion at 1 John Street. It was some years after he published Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. Now, as to Barnum's brag to run Gleason's paper out in six months. There was an accidental meeting between Barnum and French, (Mr. Gleason's New York agent.) Barnum backed down completely when Mr. French and Col. Fuller, editor of The Mirror, called on him to make good his bet.

Later on Barnum offered to sell Gleason his paper and stock. Gleason bought him out for $10,000. Barnum said they had put $70,000 into the establishment.

When Jenny Lind came to this country Gleason got out a special edition in bronze out of friendship to Barnum. I possess many copies of Hammet Billings's beautiful drawings and other illustrators' work of that time printed in Gleason's Pictorial. Gleason sold his paper to M. M. Ballou, his former editor. It was afterward known as Ballou's Pictorial. Under his poor management the paper was ruined. He failed and mortgaged his property to Gleason, who tried in vain to regain its lost prestige. Frank Leslie's and Harper's Weekly were in the field as successful rivals pushing The Pictorial to the wall. Frederick Gleason was the founder of illustrated American journalism. He was so well appreciated in 1853 that the artists of the United States presented him with a solid silver service valued at several thousand dollars. I have always found artists willing to aid their literary brothers with facts and incidents. Imagination is charming, but truth is more sterling. ARTHUR LUMLEY.

New York, Jan. 7, 1903.

Carlyle's Mistake.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. John Phin, attempting to correct a statement in my letter published in your issue of Dec. 27, misquotes the letter. The area of the ground prepared for the "Feast of Pikes" was stated by Carlyle to be 1,000 yards long and 1,000 feet wide. This gives a superficial area of 3,000,000 square feet. Mr. Phin "of course" is wrong. If unwilling to follow the text of my letter, Mr. Phin should have consulted Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution." He would have found that the error I noticed was exactly as I stated it, and that my correction of it was absolutely correct.

T. O'CONNOR SLOANE.

South Orange, N. J., Jan. 5, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Jan. 3 Mr. John Phin "attempts to correct" M. T. O'Connor Sloane, who, in your issue of Dec. 27, corrects Carlyle's error in regard to the space required for the "Feast of Pikes." Mr. Sloane quoted the linear dimensions as "1,000 yards long and 1,000 feet wide." Mr. Phin misquotes Mr. Sloane, making both measurements 1,000 yards. I have not looked up the original, but if Mr. Sloane has not misread Carlyle and made it 1,000 feet instead of 100, is it not possible that a printer's error has increased this figure to 1,000, or, more probably, decreased the area by dropping a cipher? Put it on the printer when you can!

GOLDWIN GOLDSMITH.

New York, Jan. 4, 1903.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I regret to say that in my note on Dr. T. O'Conor Sloane's calculation in regard to Carlyle's error I was entirely wrong and Dr. Sloane was quite right.

My error arose from reading "yards" for "feet" in the second factor, an error which was no doubt of the same class as that known to grammarians as "the error of contiguity."

If you will kindly publish, and if Dr. Sloane will kindly accept this apology, I shall feel greatly obliged. JOHN PHIN.

Patersen, Jan. 7, 1903.

"The Poe Cult."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A writer in the last number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, in speaking of my article, "The Poe Cult," which was published in the December Bookman, after pronouncing the article "interesting," says it contains "a somewhat exaggerative account of the manner in which Edgar Allan Poe appeals to the modern collector of books and autographs," adding: "Mr. Didier is a literary man rather than a bibliographer, and some of his statements regarding the auction value of Poe's writings are open to criticism." It is true that I am more of a "literary man" than a "bibliographer," but I am enough of a bibliographer to know that a book "lacking the original paper wrappers" is an "imperfect one," in spite of what my anonymous critic says. I have visited some of the greatest libraries in the world, including the British Museum, and I happen to know that the copy of "Tamerlane" in the last-mentioned library is not regarded as a perfect one. Indeed, I have known bibliographers so fastidious that they would not accept a book lacking a fly-leaf.

My critic further takes me to task for

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr.,

AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY

20 West 30th Street, New York.

IMPORTANT SALES of PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, as follows:

COLLECTION of the late **HON. JOHN P. REID** (Part II.) Evenings of Jan. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

COLLECTION of the late **PETER GILSEY** (Part I.). Evenings of Jan. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

COLLECTION of **FINE ART WORKS, EARLY PRINTED BOOKS,** etc. Evenings of Feb. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

JOHN G. WHITTIER'S BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS. Friday evening, Feb. 6.

COLLECTION of the late **THOMAS JEFFERSON McKEE** (Part VII.). To be sold in February.

COLLECTION of an **"OLD NEW YORKER."** To be sold in February.

COLLECTION of **DAVID LEVY.** To be sold in February.

COLLECTION of **LINCOLN, CIVIL WAR and SLAVERY LITERATURE.** To be sold in March.

COLLECTION of an **OLD-TIME COLLECTOR.** To be sold in March.

COLLECTION of **HON. JACOB RUPPERT, JR.** To be sold in March.

COLLECTION of **BOOKS and ILLUSTRATIONS RELATING TO NEW YORK CITY.** To be sold in March.

COLLECTION of the late **CHARLES C. BALDWIN.** To be sold in March

These sales will include:

Finely bound sets; Private Press Publications; Choice Illustrated Books; Fine Art Works; Early Printed Books; Rare Americana; Irish History and Literature; Lincolniana; Autograph Letters; Rare Mezzotint Portraits; Original Drawings; Genealogies; Washingtoniana; New York City Views; Original Manuscripts; Coins and Medals; Fine Bindings; Best Editions; Theatrical Books and Portraits; Limited Editions; Early American Maps; Civil War Literature; Fine Colored Prints; Rare Playbills, Local Histories; Slavery Literature; Early Imprints; Daguerreotypes and Early Photographs; Confederate Publications; Rare Portraits and Views; Curious Books; Copies of the famous "Book of Beauty" and "Book of the Opera," and others of equal importance.

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1903

venturing the statement that $1,000 was an "enormous price" for a brown paper pamphlet containing two of Poe's prose stories, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," and "The Man That Was Used Up"; but admits that $2,050 was a "high" price to pay for "Tamerlane and Other Poems." If $2,050 is a "high" price for the "best of the three extant copies of the first book of America's greatest imaginative artist in prose and in poetry," certainly $1,000 is an "enormous price" for a brown paper pamphlet containing only a republication of two of Poe's prose tales. I am enough of a bibliographer to know that a reprint has not one-tenth the value of an original publication.

My critic also objects to my statement that, "were the original manuscript of 'The Raven' in existence, American millionaires would gladly pay $10,000 for the inestimable treasure." My statement was based upon the high price paid for literary rarities during the last few years. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to say what would be the precise price that the original manuscript of "The Raven" might bring "in the auction room," but, I still maintain that $10,000 would not be regarded as a "fabulous price" for an American millionaire to pay for the glory of owning the manuscript of one of the most remarkable poems in the literature of the world.

Lastly, my critic calls in question my statement that "Poe's letters possess a market value five times as great as those of Byron, twice as great as those of Shelley, and one hundred times as great as those of Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, and other contemporaneous American authors." I quoted a recent auction sale of one of Poe's letters for $250. Is there any record of a Byron letter selling for more than $50, one of Shelley's selling for $125, or a Bryant, Longfellow, or Lowell letter for more than $2.50?

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have been a careful student of Poe's life and works for over a quarter of a century, and have written innumerable articles on the subject, and this is the first time that any statement of mine in regard to Poe has been questioned, or any opinion attacked.

EUGENE L. DIDIER.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 4, 1903.

Christmas Numbers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

By all means let us have the "special Christmas number," Mr. Alden to the contrary notwithstanding. But we also hope Mr. Alden will continue to air his grievances, for they make entertaining reading. I hope Mr. Kipling feels properly grateful for Mr. Alden's persistent admiration.

O. A. WILLIAMSON.
Altamont, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1903.

Hoboken.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have been waiting for some one better qualified than I to give the true meaning of "Hoboken" as a Dutch word. As, however, no one seems to be forthcoming, and as Mr. Remington is anxious to close the discussion, you will perhaps grant me a little space in your columns to break a lance in its favor.

Hoboken and Sons and Hoboken on the Schelde stand not alone. We have much nearer a Johannes (Boekenhove.) In the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, A. D. 1721, No. 8, we find him as one of the Getuygen (witnesses, sponsors) to Symon Lamertse, who is one of the Kinners (children) of Peter Lamertse, the Ouders (elders, parents.) Boeken, Boken, Böken is Friesish for beech tree (German, Buchen; Lat., Fagus Sylvatica.) Hove is homestead. Achtenhoven, mentioned in these columns on Dec. 27, is the farthest away homestead. Achten—after, behind. Boekenhove is beechen-homestead. Hoge is high. Hogeboken is high beeches, and the tribes of Indians dwelling about and under them were called the Hobocks, Robocks, Obocks, and what not, but surely this name was settled upon them after Hendrik Hudson went up the river.

All Low German dialects have the peculiarity of contraction, and thus the "o" was discarded, no doubt, at once.

Neither do I believe the place was called thus after some Holland remembrances, but because, upon looking across from the New York side, the trees were plainly visible, and no doubt they stood there. Fort Lee is full of them now, or was some twenty-five years ago when I was a boy. Thus Governors Island was called Noetja Eiliant, because they found nuts there, most likely upon trees.

Hackingh means what it says—cutting, slashing, roding, clearing. Hacke is German for hoe. "Holzhacken" means wood cutting. Hoboken-hackingh means highbeechen clearing, and not tobacco pipe, as some friends would have it. It would, of course, be interesting to see the deed (in Dutch) given to Pauw and note the original spelling, not an English translation of it. I have my doubts about the translative ability of people who can make "Gramercy" out of Kromme Zee. I admit that it has been impossible for me to digest Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker," and I have tried a number of times. I suppose it is he, more than anybody, who has created the misunderstanding which has been and is in vogue among the less educated concerning the Low Dutch and their language.

FRED BAMMAN.
Asbury Park, N. J., Jan. 5, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

My facetious interpretation of the meaning of the name Hoboken, suggested some weeks ago, has brought out a veritable symposium of learned commentary and aboriginal lore. I presume you will grant me the privilege of closing the debate.

Where the doctors disagree, I may be permitted to adhere to the only true and faithful legend concerning the origin of this mysterious name, which has reached me from a very old lady, named Nancy Brown, who avers that as a child it was her unmerited to hear by her uncle, whom she was in the habit of affectionately referring to as Uncle Billy.

The true tale rests on facts, for it is agreed by the learned commentators that the Dutch were the original settlers of that beautiful district. Now, these Hollanders had brought with them a large number of goats. Harlem, of Haarlem, another Dutch settlement, had been famous for these domestic animals. The true Dutch word for the male goat is gelte-bok, or shortened to bok. These were often fractious while drawing loads in little wagons, or skipping over the rocky heights, called Bergen, and the loud calls, "Whoa!" (which in Dutch is spelled Ho.) I say, the continuous cries, "Ho, bok! Ho, bok!" could be heard clear across the river. There is the origin of the name!

DAVID C. PREYER.
New York, Jan. 7, 1903.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Authorities widely differ as to the origin of the name Hoboken. G. W. Asher, a prominent authority in the early part of the last century, states it was derived from an Indian name "Hopaghan." The late Charles H. Winfield, in his "History of Hudson County," says it came from an Indian word signifying "tobacco pipe," because the Indians obtained thence a stone from which they made the bowls of their pipes. Gordon, giving the same translation to "Hopaghan," states it was frequently used in a "symbolic sense to express crookedness, and is here so used in reference to the form of the river shore."

The earliest official paper extant in which the name occurs is the patent to Michael Pauw of Hoboken, dated July 12, 1630, in which was an agreement between the Directors and Council of New Netherland and the aboriginal inhabitants. In this deed it is styled "the aforesaid land by us styled Hobocan Hackingh."

There is in the Astor Library an old atlas printed for Steven Swart, bookseller, Amsterdam, 1680, in which on the river Scheld, a few miles south of Antwerp, lies a village there styled "Hoboken." If Hoboken does not take its name from this town it is a remarkable coincidence; the fact, too, that the Dutch called all the adjacent places after places in the fatherland, such as Bergen, Paravia, Paulus Hook, Wichawken, &c., points to the latter derivation as the correct one.

By the way, Robert Juet of Limehouse, Hendrick Hudson's navigator, in his journal of Hudson's third voyage, says that the land on that side of the river was called "Mannahatta." If so Hoboken is the genuine island of Manhattan.

RICHARD F. STEVENS.
Newark, N. J., Jan. 8, 1903.

Mrs. Atherton and Hamilton.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Were it not that Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in your issue of Jan. 3, requested certain information of the writer, I would not again intrude upon the columns of your deservedly esteemed review. At first glance the impression intuitively formed might be that imparting or conveying information to Mrs. Atherton rivals in absurdity the carrying of coals to Newcastle, still, as the request has been made, I will propose a thoroughly systematic course of reading—historical in character—suggesting a broadening of view, diverting the mind from a beaten track.

By reason of the adoption of this plan enlightenment may insinuate itself without the knowledge or consent of the searcher. This process should result in the discovery of the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, wherein will be found a complete description of the events having a bearing upon the matter at issue. No garbled reports, no attempt to create a partial judgment, not the least appearance of ill-will toward any man or any political faction—a plain statement of the facts as observed by the author.

I have read with enjoyment and profit much of the correspondence and many of the State papers and pamphlets of Hamilton, referred to by Mrs. Atherton, yet would it not be the part of simplicity to entertain an expectation of acquiring information as to the ultra-political hopes of the author therefrom when having in mind the fact that these papers were edited originally by his son and have in this revised form passed through the hands of generations to our own time?

No American of patriotic impulse can desire to withhold from Alexander Hamilton the consideration due. His services to the country of his adoption—services both of military and civil character—will remain a memory enshrined in the hearts of the people so long as the Government endures. The discordant note is struck by those who would rewrite the history of the Revolutionary period picturing the men famously by virtue of their labors in behalf of Constitutional Government in such manner as may best suit a whim or a prejudice the result of a whim.

J. D. H.
New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is amusing to read Mrs. Atherton's attempt to bolster up the reputation of Hamilton by an appeal to Dr. Hale's estimate of Jefferson. The animosity of the average Massachusetts man for Jefferson is proverbial. Hildreth devotes a whole volume of his history to his disparage, and all along, down to Lodge's "History of the American Revolution," Jefferson has been painted as a combination of the scoundrel and the imbecile. Lodge would have us believe that that little back-biting, cross-road pettifogger, John Adams, was the greater man. Dr. Hale, in his unending reiterations of senile vanity, which he calls "Memoirs of a Hundred Years," shows us how truly he was born to this heritage of dislike. For some sixty years Dr. Hale has been unloading on a patient public a series of books which must have reached the hundred mark, not one of which, with the possible exception of "The Man Without a Country," is worth reading.

In closing I would like to pay my respects to Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days." I am at a loss where to put it on my library shelves; whether between Roget and Crabbe, and label it, "Dictionary of Superlatives," or with Boswell, and call it "Whippleana." When I was a child St. Nicholas brought me a toy called a kaleidoscope—colored bits of glass that formed a new combination with every turn of the tube which held them. Miss Whiting's ingenuity in the use of superlatives in picturing Boston's men and women is phenomenal, and nothing but my curiosity to watch her skill in recombining a few wretched adverbs tempted me to slip through the book to its end.

JOHN BOYLE SMITH.
Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1903.

Arnold Bennet's Novel.

"Anna of the Five Towns," by Arnold Bennet, is announced for publication in February by McClure, Phillips & Co. The scene of the story is laid in a group of villages in Staffordshire, England. The story concerns the development of a simple girl's character amid a community of strict Wesleyan Methodists.

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By GEORGE HORACE LORIMER Price, $1.50

OLD JOHN GRAHAM says:

"There's nothing in this talk that two can live cheaper than one. A good wife doubles a man's expenses and doubles his happiness, and that's a pretty good investment if a fellow's got the money to invest. I have met women who had cut their husband's expenses in half, but they needed the money because they had doubled their own. I might add, too, that I've met a good many husbands who had cut their wives' expenses in half, and they fit naturally into any discussion of our business because they are hogs."

SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY, Publishers BOSTON

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Laurence Housman and Sir Walter—Crawford and Miss Corelli.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—On the back of the title page of a new book by Mr. Laurence Housman, entitled "Of Aucassin and Nicolette," appears the announcement, by the same author, "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." Now, it was known long ago in London that Mr. Housman was the author of the love letters, and I mentioned the fact more than once in these letters. But many people refused to believe it, for the reason that Mr. Housman has persistently denied until now that he wrote the once popular book. Over and over again persons of credibility, like Dr. Robertson Nicoll and others, asserted in print that they had either the "highest authority" or "the authority of Mr. Housman" for denying that the latter wrote the "Love Letters of an Englishwoman." And now Mr. Houseman openly advertises the fact of his authorship.

I know very well that Sir Walter Scott was a gentleman of the highest sense of honor, and yet he denied for a long time that he was the author of "Waverley." His example in so doing seems to have been sufficient for the consciences of several other writers, who have also denied the authorship of books written by them. But is the example of Sir Walter sufficient to override the law which is binding on every Englishman of to-day, that he must not tell that which is not true? No doubt Mr. Housman will say that it was his own affair whether he wrote the letters or not, and that when impertinent people asked him if he was the author he had the right to deceive them. But this sort of casuistry would excuse almost any amount of miscellaneous lying, and it ought not for a moment to be accepted as an excuse.

Why there should be one standard of truth for an author and another for the man who is not an author it is difficult to understand. So long as there was a mystery concerning the authorship of the "Love Letters of an Englishwoman" the sale of the book was stimulated—though why that should have been the result it would not be easy to explain. It was therefore a good thing for Mr. Housman financially if he could conceal for a time his authorship of the book. But since when has any novelist worthy of respect taken the ground that it is right to deceive people, provided money can be made by so doing? At any rate Mr. Housman has made a mistake in finally acknowledging that he wrote a book which he has hitherto steadily denied that he wrote. There are still many people who will regard this announcement as altogether too cynical. If by any possible chance Mr. Housman did not say that he was not the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," then we must assume that Dr. Nicoll and other equally reputable persons have told what is not true. There does not seem to be any escape from the conclusion that in order to increase the sale of his book Mr. Housman denied that he wrote it. And if he has done this he deserves the condemnation which persons with the old-fashioned sense of the obligation of truthfulness will visit upon him. Doubtless the public is inclined to look with leniency upon the errors of writers, especially if they are men of genius. Most Americans seem to have convinced themselves that if Poe drunk to excess—which they are seldom willing to admit, in spite of facts that are notorious—he should be excused because he wrote poems and stories that will live as long as the English language. A popular author may get drunk, or fail to pay his debts, and many people will look upon him with indulgence who would have no excuses for a tradesman who did the same things. We expect men with whom we have dealings to tell the truth, and the fact that a man is an author, even of an exceptionally clever book, ought not to affect our judgment if he denies that he wrote the book. Mr. Housman ought to be made to feel that he has made a grave mistake, and other writers ought to take warning by him, and remember that neither law nor religion gives the novelist the right to say the thing which is not.

***

Mr. Bernard Berenson has published a new book entitled "The Study and Criticism of Italian Art. Second Series," and a very clever book it is. Mr. Berenson is the founder of the new school of criticism, which teaches that every picture of any consequence was painted not by the painter to whom it has always been accredited, but by some one else. Thus Raphael's "Fornarina" was not painted by Raphael, and all the pictures ascribed to Raphael were painted by divers other men, and all the pictures ascribed to other men were painted by Raphael and Titian and Perugino. Mr. Berenson makes of criticism a sort of stage-coach game, in which all the painters change places. I am not saying that he is not right. Indeed, in very many cases he proves that he is right, but all the same I decline to believe him. Who is Mr. Berenson that he should undermine the foundations of our faith in pictures? I was taught in my youth to believe that certain men painted certain pictures, and I propose to die in that belief.

After all, in spite of Mr. Berenson's very able and acute arguments, is it not probable that tradition is of more value in settling the authorship of a painting than is criticism? Is it probable that the world has been mistaken for several hundred years in believing that the great pictures of the Italian galleries were painted by the masters to whom they have always been ascribed? I find it easier to believe in these long-established traditions than in Mr. Berenson's arguments.

Nevertheless, it must be conceded that Mr. Berenson has formulated a system of criticism which is thoroughly scientific. It ought to command our approval, and it doubtless will command the approval of the coming generations which will be brought up to believe Mr. Berenson, and not the traditions of the elders. His book, like the previous one from the same hand, is extremely interesting, and his authority is evidently daily increasing.

***

Mr. M. P. Shiel is a writer who attempts to combine modern realism of the scientific sort with sensational story telling, and it is only fair to say that he has succeeded. His "Purple Cloud" was a scientific conception and it was full of "shockers." His new book, "The Weird O't," is of the same general character as his previous books, but he is rapidly learning to write, which is something that he certainly had not learned when he put his first book together. He cannot as yet be said to be a maker of literature, but each successive book that he puts forth is better than its immediate predecessor. There is genius in Mr. Shiel, and when he fully masters himself and learns the value of restraint he will do good work. Meanwhile his books interest the public and sell largely. The time has gone by when he could be classed merely as a producer of blood-curdling "shockers," and unless I am greatly mistaken he will make his mark.

***

Some one has ascertained that the late Queen Victoria was an especial admirer of Mr. Crawford's novels. This is to her credit, for while Mr. Crawford will never be placed in the front rank of novelists, he is an excellent story teller and his books are always interesting. One of the most interesting of them all is his new book, "Cecina." Of course it will be said that the central idea of the book has been suggested by Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," but it certainly cannot be pretended that he has not fully justified his selection of a subject by the clever way in which he has handled it. After all, there is probably no subject which a novelist can treat which has not already been treated by some one else, and all we have a right to demand is that when a novelist selects a subject he should justify himself by his handling of it.

Queen Victoria seems to have been more fortunate in her selection of Mr. Crawford as a favorite novelist than she was in some of her other selections. It is well known that Miss Corelli was second to no other author in the royal affections. Now, Miss Corelli has the gift of telling a story, and those who deny her every qualification of a novelist forget this fact. Still, between Miss Corelli's books and those of Mr. Crawford there is a world of difference, and how the Queen could admire both authors is rather a mystery.

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The season of novel publishing is drawing to a close, and the number of novels published during the last ten days has been decidedly less than the number published during the preceding ten days. Publishers believe that for some mysterious reason the public is filled from the 1st of October to the 15th of December with a wild thirst for novels, and that during the next three or four months after the middle of December the public never reads anything. This is one of the many strange superstitions which prevail among publishers. One would think that the light of science would some day illuminate publishing offices, and that publishers would discover that there is no scientific reason why the public should be supposed to buy novels only at certain seasons, but the publishing mind is curiously impervious to new ideas. W. L. ALDEN.

A Boston "Settlement."

AMERICANS IN PROCESS. A Settlement Study by Residents and Associates of the South End House. Edited by Robert A. Woods, Head of the House. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Many people think that the turning of immigrants into Americans in one or two generations is a comparatively new thing. It went on from the days of the earliest settlements here. Yet there is no denying the fact that political and social assimilation is now taking place more quickly and on a far larger scale than ever before, and presenting new problems which the statesman and sociologist must take into account. "Americans in Process" shows the system in operation in Boston. It is a study by a group of experienced settlement workers in the North and West Ends of Boston, which are the principal immigrant districts of that city.

These districts until about fifteen years ago were inhabited chiefly by an Irish population. Since then there has been a large influx of Jews and Italians, and twenty-five nationalities are now represented there, including a considerable number of negroes, the Irish having largely moved elsewhere. The book shows the general relation existing between these districts and other parts of the city, and the chief traits of the various nationalities are analyzed and their capacity for American citizenship estimated. There are chapters on industrial conditions, on the technique of local politics, upon criminal tendencies, and upon the amusements of the people.

The influences at work for conserving and strengthening what is best in this strange life are carefully examined, and the work of the Church in its various branches, including the Jewish synagogues, and the entire scheme of organized charity and philanthropy, are considered. The concluding chapter points out the dangers that lurk in a slum life of this kind in great American cities, and suggests the efforts that the authors believe should be made to meet them.

BOSTON IDEAS.

Chadwick's Forthcoming Life of Channing—Literary Topics.

AMONG the Spring books will be the Rev. John White Chadwick's "William Ellery Channing," the biography of a man who began his ministry at an age when, under the present system, he would still be an undergraduate. He was as fortunate in his time of appearing on the stage as Parker, of whom Mr. Chadwick wrote so agreeably two years ago. Coming to a Boston church in 1803, he was in time to be swept onward by that rising surge of Unitarianism which in 1826, when the Beechers came to Boston, had forced the Calvinist minority from the Congregationalist Churches to take shelter in schoolhouses or public halls, or in smaller churches of their own. No man, except Washington, was ever held in such reverence in Boston as he, and the feeling extended to the English Unitarians. Even Miss Martineau, who seldom overestimated any one, writes of him with a certain awe as becoming as it is extraordinary with her.

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Mr. Richard Burton is the first of the poets to test the fortune of the new year, and his happily named "Message and Melody," to be issued by the Lothrop Publishing Company, will include two or three years of work, some unpublished, but nearly all known to those who "read all the magazines," a class daily decreasing, for the number of magazines outgrows any human being's power of assimilation.

***

Soon after the appearance of his volume will come a book of verse by Mr. Irving Bacheller, and of this it is difficult to guess the fate. Success in fiction by no means indicates success in verse, even in the matter of sales. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Howells, and Mr. Meredith as poets are known only to the few. Mr. Bacheller does not, however, intend to trust his reputation for the year to poetry alone, but has also prepared a novel, "Darrell o' the Blessed Isles," written in a vein quite distinct from that of "Eben" or "D'ri." By the way, the woman who pronounces "D'ri" "Dee-ri" appeared in force in the department shops during the holidays, and one naughty little saleswoman says that she was asked for "Dan Quicksetty."

***

Mr. Guy Wetmore Carryl passes from verse to fiction this year in a book entitled "Zut and Other Parisians," a collection of little stories of that Paris of which every foreigner beholds the aspect which he is best fitted to see. One fancies Mr. Carryl's work as likely to be Americanized Murger, as light and sure of touch and as ingeniously selective of material as its prototype, but everywhere modified by decency. In its general aspect and in its typography the volume will be even more decidedly French than Mr. Leon H. Vincent's "Brief Studies in French Society and Letters of the Seventeenth Century," and how much these foreign touches effect in heightening the literary impression of a book let the psychologists decide. As aids they are almost as strong as are Mr. Christy's pictures for "Lady Rose's Daughter" in obscuring one's mental vision of the real Julie de Lespinasse. Evermore one must see her tall and bony, with her hair puffed into a turban by combs, a spectacle to have astonished the real Julie, although charming to twentieth century eyes.

***

John D. Barry has utilized his observation and experience as a newspaper dramatic critic in "A Daughter of Thespis," L. C. Page & Co., Mr. Barry's publishers, will also produce "The Philadelphians," by Mrs. Katharine Bingham, a book covering the same field as Mr. Janvier's "The Uncle of an Angel," but not dealing with the Philadelphian essence, a fine spirit when finely touched, but taking the fatal step toward the ridiculous when rudely approached. Mrs. Bingham's subject is rather the superficial strangeness which the alien finds in the odd words current in the city, in the occasional survivals of obsolete pronunciations, the conventions as to doorsteps, shutters, streets, boundaries between aristocratic regions, and places whereof man should never confess to knowledge if he desires Philadelphian approval.

***

The hero of Mr. F. Churchill Williams's "The Captain" is Gen. Grant, whom it will be a pleasure to see occupying his proper place in a civil war story. The name of the author of the Christian Science story is still concealed, but the general opinion that it is a woman is not exactly flattering to the literary ability of the men who appear as followers of Mrs. Eddy, most successful of all producers of light literature. It implies that no man capable of writing a novel is so lacking in logic as to accept Mrs. Eddy's religion.

***

The question of public libraries is so generally and widely considered, that the moment seems happily chosen for the reprinting of Evelyn's translation of Gabriel Naude's "Instructions Concerning Erecting a Library." The author was but twenty-seven when he wrote it, on his appointment as librarian to Henri de Mesmes. A second edition appeared in 1644, and Evelyn's version came in 1661, and is exactly reprinted in this edition, a few printers' errors excepted. The headings, tailpieces and ornamental initials are printed in red, and the pages are set within rules, with catch words. The paper is of the antique, hand-made variety, and the binding half leather with paper sides. The edition will consist of but 419 copies, of which only four hundred will be sold. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

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A new edition of Mr. William L. Scruggs's "Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., comes in time for the present Venezuelan difficulty, and new editions seem likely to remain in demand as long as the Monroe doctrine is applied to the former Spanish Main. Matters on the other side of the globe are elaborately considered in an important work by the Hon. John W. Foster, author of "A Century of American Diplomacy." In that work American relations with China, Japan and Korea were briefly related; in the new book, "American Diplomacy in the Orient," they are the chief subject, and are for the first time consecutively treated at length. A sketch of Hawaiian history reveals the cause of the kingdom's annexation; the Samoan difficulty is set forth and also the diplomacy which gave the Philippines to the United States. A chapter in somewhat lighter vein describes the commercial relations of the United States and China, in the days when a young man of spirit might make a fortune by a very few years of Cathay, and here also will be found anecdotes of the extraordinary experiences of the early diplomatists with whom the Lord Lis of the day played while seeming to yield.

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The new Cambridge edition of Pope differs in many ways from former issues. The poems are arranged in strictly chronological order, a plan somewhat discomfiting to those accustomed to read the briefer pieces grouped in arbitrary fashion, but useful to new and young readers, the two classes whom the editor of a classic should consider. In this case the editor is Mr. Henry W. Boynton, whose classroom experience enables him to divine the student's needs and teaches him to condense his notes so judiciously as to leave no excuse for neglecting them. The edition includes Pope's part of the translations of the Odyssey, those of Fenton and Broome having been eliminated by careful comparison of the texts. The Cambridge Series has been placed in charge of Mr. Perry, the editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and this first volume is earnest of what his influence is likely to effect.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 9, 1903.

Washington Letters.

LETTERS TO WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS. PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton, editor of the writings of James Monroe. Volume V. 1774-75. General Index. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

So much is written about Washington's public life that many people do not know what a great business man he was in private, the extent of his commercial operations, the variety of agricultural products and manufactures which engaged his attention, and the close study he gave to material progress. This aspect of his life is perhaps best illustrated in the publication begun by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America of the letters and accompanying papers written to Washington, and which are being edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. It is evident that Washington carried on what must have been for the time an immense correspondence, writing and answering letters apparently every day and going into minute particulars about the things he wanted done. He had agents traveling all about the country making purchases for his great estates in Virginia and incidentally informing him of any unusual political conditions they encountered, while nearly every ship that came from Europe brought letters to him relating to his business operations.

The letters to Washington in the fifth volume of the series, which has now been published, cover the years 1774 and 1775 and close the Colonial and ante-Revolutionary period. The General's correspondents included all classes of men, from noblemen and Governors to small traders and hunters, and the editor has carefully preserved the original spelling and phraseology, which in many cases is somewhat weird. Here is an extract from a letter of one James Cleveland, who even varied the spelling of his name from time to time:

I received four half Joes of Valentine Crofford and three half Joes one thirty Shillin bill and three Dollars of Major Crofford he has refered particulars to me that I cannot relate at present Sir, just as I had Seald the Letter Cap Rugal Sent me Wourd that he should not Brack up the Garrison Tho he has orders from Lord Dunmore near Six Weackes so that you may Not Depend on my getting the things I rote you had the Promis of He is a gwine to send to the Congress about it as the Indanes does not seam SattesFied but I had rather Run the Chance of Being Scart than to have so Many sculking in the woods if they Weare gone the game would Soon return again so I conclud yours to Command.

The current wages of the time may be seen from the following note sent to Washington:

Sir I being much Confused in mind as well as indisposed in Body have not been Able to give you a Regular accompt of my Procedure I cannot get a common House Carpender under 6£ per month good hunters is not to be had under 5£ per month and Plantation Labourers 4£ or 4£ 10s.

Many of these letters are from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who appears to have been almost as great an amateur as Washington in making agricultural and industrial experiments. They exchanged notes on how to build a mill, the proper way to grow hemp, uses for timber, cost of shipping tobacco, and kindred subjects in which Washington took a deep interest.

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ABOUT AUTHORS

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, of Planning.

THAT fine artist of the short story, Arthur Crosslet Smith, has a new volume in press at Charles Scribner's Sons, which shortly will be presented with illustrations by Maxfield Parrish, including a frontispiece in color. The book includes only two stories, "The Turquoise Cup" and "The Desert." Typographically it will be a duplicate of the author's previous volume, which was one of the happiest efforts of the Merrymount Press. It is now about two years since Mr. Smith collected some of his magazine stories and published them in a single volume known as the "The Monk and the Dancer." The author's work has already attracted the attention of critics who saw great promise in his separate stories as they came from time to time under their eyes. The volume offered them a substantial basis of comment, and praise for the author's workmanship was unstinted. At this time it is not flattery to say that Mr. Smith's work is nearest that of de Maupassant than the efforts of any American writer of the present day.

Zenaide A. Ragozin, of Greek birth and American citizenship, who is probably better remembered among New York charitable associations than in literary circles, although she is the author of two distinctive historical works, has just sent an interesting announcement to a friend in this city. She writes from the Russian Government of Poltava, in the southwest Steppes, saying that her "Story of Chaldea," which she translated from her American edition into Russian last Summer, is now in its sixth thousand, while her "Story of Assyria" has just been published in Russian under the auspices of the Government by A. Th. Marks of St. Petersburg. Both books, in their new form, are fine examples of Russian printing and binding, although plates for the illustrations were sent to Russia by the American publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A new light is shed on the literary tastes of Queen Victoria by Sidney Lee in his "Queen Victoria: A Biography." It is stated that she did not like "Middlemarch" because, "fine as it is, it is a disappointing book. All the people are failures," she wrote. It is well known that she was very fond of the books of Marie Corelli, and now it is learned that "Mr. Merriman's 'The Sowers' gave her much pleasure."

H. H. Lewis, in his article on "The Navy Manoeuvres," in the current Woman's Home Companion, tells what would happen through the Venezuelan difficulty if the United States got into a naval war with a foreign nation. Mr. Lewis, by special permission of the Navy Department, accompanied the invading fleet in the war game held last Summer in Eastern waters, and so is well fitted to tell just what precautions the country is taking against a possible invasion by a foreign power.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, the author of "The Reflections of Ambrosine," says that she has no "literary methods." She writes when she feels inclined. She wrote "The Visits of Elizabeth" to amuse herself during an attack of rheumatism, when she was unable to walk. She does not care for money, and unless she happened to be in the mood of writing she would produce "rubbish." Mrs. Glyn added, "I would never promise anything to be finished by a given time, nor even that I should ever write again—I cannot tell. I might never feel inclined."

Francis M. Ware, whose "First-Hand Bits of Stable-Lore" was just issued by Little, Brown & Co., is best known as the manager of the New York Horse Exchange and from his connections with the New York, Boston, and Newport horse shows. Mr. Ware received his literary training when he was at Harvard, having been attached to the Harvard Lampoon, the forerunner of Life.

It is a striking coincidence that The North American Review, edited by Col. George Harvey, in New York, and the Review of Reviews, edited by William T. Stead, in London, should announce simultaneously the entrance of fiction into the columns of their January numbers. As has been said, the American periodical publishes fiction for the first time in Henry James's novel, "The Ambassador," while this is the first time in the past twelve years that the Review of Reviews has published fiction.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have been notified by the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, that Capt. F. Stanhope Hill's "Twenty-six Historic Ships" is to be included in the list of books from which officers' libraries are selected for the ships of our navy, and 300 copies have been ordered for immediate use in that direction.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in speaking of Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days," remarked that "it presents a genial and apreciative record of a time which indeed deserves to be remembered."

Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Maid-at-Arms" and "Cardigan," possesses "the seeing eye." He took a walk for two hours down in Florida and made notes of what he saw. The list includes the following birds, singly or in groups: Fish crow, Florida grackle, red-winged blackbird, cardinal grosbeak, palm warbler, Florida jay, buzzard, gull, poticra, grebe, coot, red-tailed hawk, swallow-tailed kite, belted kingfisher, osprey, great blue heron, mocking bird, flicker, yellow-bellied woodpecker, Florida wren, bluejay, pewee, unknown warbler, widgeon, meadowlark, catbird, canvasback duck, brown thrasher, snipe, great flycatcher, chewink, blue-bill duck, phoebe, Carolina dove, ground dove, hermit thrush, sparrow hawk, chipping sparrow, bluebird, Baltimore oriole, indigo bunting, bittern, water turkey, Wilson snipe, quail, and several birds he had no chance to identify, notably warblers and distant ducks and gulls.

Albert Levering, who made the pictures for "The Adventures of M. d'Haricot," said that he got the peculiar Gallic type of D'Haricot from the cafés of the Latin Quarter in Paris. He has drawn "the Frenchman who has lived so long in Bohemia that he is cosmopolitan. He wears a large bow necktie, he is ready for adventure, he gesticulates wildly; in the cafés everybody's attention is drawn to him, as he settles the affairs of the universe."

Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, has written an interesting preface to a new edition of Adelaide Sartoris's "A Week in a French Country House," a favorite volume to those who are familiar with the life and times of the Kembles. Mrs. Ritchie speaks of her notes as indicating something of that vivid life of fine criticism of feeling of that home of which the master and mistress were especially hosts of mark. It is interesting to recall at this time that Owen Wister, the author of that successful American novel, "The Virginian," is a grandson of Fanny Kemble.

Mr. A. J. George, the well-known Wordsworthian scholar, is to edit the volume on Wordsworth in the Series of Cambridge Poets, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., under the general editorship of Bliss Perry.

It is of some interest to know that Mrs. Burnham's novel "The Right Princess" has the cordial approval of all the leading Christian Scientists, including Mrs. Eddy. A tenth edition of the novel is being issued.

Eden Phillpotts, the author of "The Children of the Mist" and "The River," has written his first historical novel, to be called "The Farm of the Dagger." The story is to be run serially in The Woman's Home Companion during the current year. The scene is laid both in England and in America, and the action takes place during the time of the war of 1812. An American prisoner-of-war in England plays an important part in the story. Critics think that the plot of the novel is the best thing the author has so far done.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg spent his Christmas holidays in Washington and lunched at the White House with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. The recent observations of this brilliant German on American life, entitled "American Traits," have already gone through five editions.

"Under Two Flags" Illustrated.

UNDER TWO FLAGS. By Ouida. The Blanche Bates edition. Pp. 402. Illustrated with stage pictures. New York and Boston: H. M. Caldwell Company.

Whether literary criticism nowadays regards Ouida more leniently because of the popularity of "Under Two Flags" on the stage, or because of the genuine value of her recent literary essays, there can be no doubt that Mlle. Louise de la Ramée is not so lightly regarded as she was twenty-five or thirty years ago. In all probability, Ouida owed the contempt she received from "respectable" reviewers to the fact that her characters neither spoke as real people speak nor yet according to the tenets of the conventional novelist.

Still, in spite of the highly colored language and melodramatic situations, there is a quality of free, bold, dashing, healthful humanity in the novels of Ouida which, as time has passed, seem more and more capable of producing an illusion of the reality which once seemed so inordinately magnified under her pen.

Probably the time has come when the most exclusive novel reader may peruse her pages with pleasure and without fear of being rebuked for possessing "trashy" proclivities. This is particularly true of "Under Two Flags," which has just appeared with illustrations drawn from the play which Blanche Bates made so popular. These illustrations are half-tone reproductions of photographs by Byron, Sarony, and McIntosh, and represent the most characteristic scenes in the play.

Old English Songs.

A handsome volume that is impressive by reason of its size and artistic make-up, no less than by its price of $14, is entitled "Old English Songs and Dances," and is published by Longmans, Green & Co. The pictorial and decorative work, which is done in colors by W. Graham Robertson, shows quaint old English interiors, agricultural scenes, and picturesque ancient costumes, and the words are accompanied by the simple music of these old-time melodies, some of which are now published for the first time in many years. Here is a sample of one of these old English songs:

Twenty journeyes would I make,
Twenty wales would lie me,
To make adventure for her sake,
To get some matter by me.
But fayne would I find some pretie thing
To give unto my ladie,
I name no thing nor I mean no thing,
But as pretie a thing as may be.

The songs in this volume include "O Mother, a Hoop," "The Song of Willow," "Blue Muslin," "Crimson Velvet," "Love Lies Bleeding," "Troy Town," "The Garden of Weeds," "O the Trees They are So High," and "Cupid's Gardens," while the dances include "Barley Break," "Put on Thy Smock o' Monday," "The Shaking of the Sheets," "Lusty Gallant," "Bobbing Joan," and "Donkyn Dargeson."

For Athletic Women.

A volume on "Athletics and Out-door Sports for Women" will bear the imprint of The Macmillan Company. This book has long been in demand by women who live in the open air a large part of the year and by teachers of physical culture. Competent instructors have written about their special department of athletics and out-door sports, among them being Regis Senac on "How to Fence," Ellen Bernard Thompson on "Basket Ball," Sophia Gumdrum on "Bowling," and Edwyn Sandys on "Swimming." There will be about 220 illustrations in the book. An article on the general subject of athletics for women and their physical development is contributed by Miss Lucilie Eaton Hill, the Director of physical training at Wellesley College. The book will be issued at the end of this month or early in February.

Notable and Rare Books.

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NOTABLE BOOKS:
Essex House Press. President Lincoln's Funeral Hymn "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed." Walt Whitman. Colored frontispiece and initials. 16mo, vellum boards. Printed on vellum. 125 copies.....35.00
Villon Ballades. Printed in red and black. London, 1901. Cette edition est strictement limitée a deux cent vingt six exemplaires dont deux cents pour la vente.....25.00
Longfellow. "Evangeline." First edition, original boards, inking back. Latest copy in auction fetched $30.00.....65.00
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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

FIRST among the Harper publications for the coming year is Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," which, on its completion as a serial, will be issued in March in three editions—one-volume, two-volume, and an autograph two-volume edition of 350 sets. Aside from her, the list of authors who will publish novels through this house during 1903 is distinctive. Among them are Mark Twain, Mary E. Wilkins, Booth Tarkington, Robert W. Chambers, Octave Thanet, Howard Pyle, Matilde Serao, Cyrus Townsend Brady, E. S. Martin, Mary Johnston, William Dean Howells, Marjaret Deland, A. T. Quiller-Couch, E. F. Benson, John Kendrick Bangs, Elmore Elliot Peake, Henry James, George Gibbs, and Basil King.

The Macmillan Company is opening the new year with the announcement of the following books for early publication: Vogel's "Practical Pocket-Book of Photography," edited by E. C. Conrad, F. C. S., with illustrations and index; "Highways and Byways in London," by Mrs. E. T. Cook, with illustrations by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs; "Egypt," painted and described by R. Talbot Kelly; "Ancient Athens," by Ernest Arthur Gardner; "Rome and Reform," by T. L. Kington Oliphant, in two volumes; "A Week in a French Country House," by Adelaide Sartoris, illustrated by Lord Leighton, P. R. A.; "Bethlehem: A Nativity Play," by Laurence Housman; "Jena Glass and Its Scientific and Industrial Applications," by Dr. H. Hovestadt, translated and edited by J. D. Everett, M. A.; an édition de luxe in three volumes of "John Inglesant: A Romance," with a portrait from a drawing by F. Sandys; "Matthew Arnold's Note Books," with a preface by the Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse, and a portrait; "Who's Who for 1903," an annual biographical dictionary, in its fifty-fifth year of issue; "The Poetical Works of John Keats," edited with introduction and memoir by Walter S. Scott, revised by George Sampson; "Around the World Through Japan," by Walter Del Mar; Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island," edited with notes and an introduction by Hiram Albert Vance, Ph. D.; "An Elementary Treatise on the Mechanics of Machinery," with special reference to the mechanics of the steam engine, by Joseph N. Le Conte; "The Boy's Iliad," by Walter Copland Perry; "Life of Queen Victoria," by Sidney Lee, editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week "St. Augustine and His Age," by Joseph McCabe, author of "Peter Abélard"; "The German Revolution of 1849: Being an Account of the Final Struggle in Baden for the Maintenance of Germany's First National Representative Government," by Charles W. Dahlinger, and "The Egregious English," by Angus McNeill.

A volume on "Agnosticism," by Robert Flint, D. D., LL. D., F. R. S. E., author of "Theism," "Anti-Theistic Theories," and "A Philosophy of History in Europe," will be published in a few days by Charles Scribner's Sons. Prof. Flint is Corresponding Member of the Institute of France and Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

"The American Republic and Its Government. An Analysis of the Government of the United States, with a Consideration of Its Fundamental Principles and of Its Relations to the States and Territories," by Prof. James Albert Woodburn of Indiana University, will be issued Jan. 15 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. An idea of the work is gained by the sub-title.

"Before the Dawn," by Joseph A. Altsheler, author of "In Hostile Red," &c., is in preparation for early publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. The scene of the story is laid in Richmond just before the surrender of that city and the close of the civil war. Among the personages that figure in the novel are Jefferson Davis, his Cabinet, and several Confederate Generals. The heroine is suspected of being a Union spy, and the hero is her lover, Capt. Robert Prescott.

"Political Parties and Party Problems in the United States," by Prof. James Albert Woodburn, is a companion volume to the author's forthcoming work on "The American Republic and Its Government," and will be issued in February by G. P. Putnam's Sons. As the sub-title states, the work is "a sketch of American party history and of the development and operations of party machinery, together with a consideration of certain party problems in their relations to political morality."

"The Land of Joy," by Ralph Henry Barbour, the author of several successful college stories—"The Half Back," &c.—is in preparation for publication early in the Spring by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is the author's first novel, and tells about the conflicting story of two couples.

"Carlyle's French Revolution," edited by John Holland Rose, with introduction notes and appendices, has just been published by the Macmillan Company in three volumes. There are sixty illustrations to the work, including many rare portraits, scenes, and maps. Mr. Rose is a well-known English historian and author of a "Life of Napoleon," which came out last year.

Vol. VI. of the variorum edition of the works of Edward FitzGerald will be published Feb. 12 by Doubleday, Page & Co. The book includes "Sea Words and Phrases Along the Suffolk Coast," "A Bird's-Eye View of Farid-Uddin Attar's Bird Parliament," and "The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus." It is expected that the seventh and concluding volume will be issued in March. The edition was arranged by George Bentham, who provided a bibliography and notes, and Edmund Gosse furnished an introduction.

The February Critic will contain the first paper of a series on "College Professors" who write books other than purely textbooks, No. 1 being "Harvard," by S. W. Noxon, which will include critical sketches of Profs. Gates, Wendell, Münsterberg, Santayana, and others. Another series to begin in this issue is "Letters to a Literary Aspirant," to be completed in two numbers. The "Real Conversation" next month will deal with "Lucas Malet," by William Archer. There will also be given in the number answers to Benjamin Swift's recent article on "The Decay of the Novel."

"Journey's End," by Justice Miles Forman, will be published Feb. 12 by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is a romance of today, and for his theme Mr. Forman raises the searching question: "Is the real man the man as he is born, with his traditions and inherited personality, or the man as he makes himself by his battle with the world?" The volume will contain about twenty illustrations by Karl J. Anderson.

Henry James's book of short stories and sketches, which was mentioned a short time ago, will be published early next month by Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "The Better Sort." Mr. James's new book is a sharp contrast to his elaborate romance, "The Wings of the Dove." There are eleven tales in all, varying in character and in length. They include "Broken Wings," "The Beldonald Holbein," "The Two Faces," "The Tone of Time," "The Special Type," "Mrs. Medwin," "Flickerbridge," "The Story in It," "The Beast in the Jungle," "The Birthplace," and "The Papers."

"The Woman That Toils," the new book on the conditions of American working girls by Bessie and Marie Van Vorst, will, come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. Feb. 12. The facts contained in the volume are given from the standpoint of a more fortunate fellow-woman, and the truth is set down plainly and in a straightforward manner.

"The New America: A Study of the Imperial Republic," by Beckles Willson, will shortly appear with the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume sets forth the growth of this country along the departments of politics, industry, commerce, its development in literature, art, &c.

"Bethlehem," Laurence Housman's Nativity play, is being published by the Macmillan Company. It was performed privately in London because the English censor would not allow it to be produced publicly. The music was by Joseph Moorat and the play was performed under the stage direction of Edward Gordon Craig. Mr. Housman, by the way, is generally recognized in London as the author of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." When his play will be acted here it will doubtless attract much attention.

A new volume by Maxwell Gray, whose "The Silence of Dean Maitland" was so much in vogue about fifteen years ago, under the probable title of "Richard Rosing," is in preparation for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Gray is also the author of "The House of Hidden Treasure," which was published in 1898.

New editions are announced by Harper & Brothers of John Bigelow's "Mystery of Sleep" and the late John Fiske's "American Political Ideas."

The second volume of Mme. Adam's autobiography, to be called "My Literary Life," will be issued in May by D. Appleton & Co. The volume tells about her literary work, of her experiences during the Franco-Prussian war, during which time her husband was Préfet de Police in Paris, of her connection with the Nouvelle Revue, which she started about thirty years ago, and has been conducting since, and other literary efforts. The first volume dealt with "The Romance of My Childhood and Youth," and succeeding volumes will tell about her "Political Life" and "The Siege of Paris." Mme. Adam's fortnightly articles in her Nouvelle Revue are on foreign politics and have attracted wide attention.

Brooks Adams's "The New Empire," dealing with problems of National supremacy, will be brought out immediately in a new edition by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Adams is the author of "The Law of Civilization and Decay," &c.

Harper & Brothers will publish early in February a collection of short stories by the author of "The Darlingtons," Elmore Elliot Peake, which will be entitled "The Pride of Telfair."

In compliance with a demand, Harper & Brothers are issuing a new edition of Jacob Abbott's book on "Gentle Measures in the Management and Training of the Young." Abbott will be recalled as the author of the series of histories of which Abraham Lincoln said: "I have read them with the greatest interest. To them I am indebted for about all the historical knowledge I have."

A new edition of Col. William L. Scruggs's (of Atlanta) book, "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," has just been brought out by Little, Brown & Co. The author was for many years United States Minister to Colombia and Venezuela, and is very familiar with the political life of those republics.

The Rev. William Adamson's "Life of Joseph Parker" is being published this week by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Publication was delayed several months in order to cover the death, as well as the later days, of this celebrated preacher. Dr. Adamson has also given information on the religious history of England. The volume is fully illustrated.

Hamlin Garland's successful novel, "The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop," is shortly to be brought out in a German translation in Germany. That nation will doubtless be interested in learning about the American attitude toward the Indians, which is so sympathetically shown in the story.

"Essentials in Ancient History," by Arthur Mayer Wolfson of the De Witt Clinton High School, New York, is the first to appear from the press of the American Book Company of a four-volume series, edited by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University. This volume deals only with influential men and important places. The numerous maps indicate physical and political conditions, and show only the places mentioned in the text. At the end of each chapter are lists of topics for further study and research, bibliographies, and references to both ancient and modern authorities. Altogether the book contains work for one school year, each chapter being intended for a week's study.

Another edition of Will N. Harben's story, "Abner Daniel," is being published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Harben is now sharing with Joel Chandler Harris the honor of being the representative writer of the Georgia section, and it was through the advice of Mr. Howells that Harben concentrated his attention on his own native region of Northern Georgia.

Judge Walter C. Noyes's volume on "The Law of Intercorporate Relations" has been printed for the third time by Little, Brown & Co. The first edition was exhausted ten days after publication, and the second quickly followed it. The volume treats fully of corporation law, railroad law combinations, and trusts.

Harper & Brothers are bringing out this week a new edition of the late John Fiske's "American Political Ideas," a volume bearing upon the significance of American development and its "manifest destiny."

The second edition of Frank H. Severance's "Old Trails on the Niagara Frontier" is being published by the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. As the title indicates, the book deals with that part of the country about New York and the borders of our great Northern lakes.

Gen. George B. Davis's "The Elements of International Law" is on the press of Harper & Brothers for a new revised edition. The edition is timely on account of the interest in the Venezuelan trouble. The book is used as a text book at West Point and at other colleges. The author has been for many years a student of international law and is now Judge Advocate General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General.

"Horace's Odes, Epodes, and Carmen Saeculare," edited by Prof. Clifford Moore of Harvard University, is the latest addition to the Latin series prepared under the supervision of Prof. Morris of Yale and Prof. Morgan of Harvard. The book presents Horace's lyrical poems with special attention to the needs of freshmen and sophomores. It bears the imprint of the American Book Company.

The popular books for the week ended Dec. 31, as reported by the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library, are as follows: Rives's "Hearts Courageous," Wister's "The Virginian; A Horseman of the Plains," Hope's "The Intrusions of Peggy," Barbour's "Behind the Line," Wiggins's "Birds' Christmas Carol," Lang's "The Blue Fairy Book," Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Riis's "Battle With the Slum," and Hill's "Fighting a Fire."

The current number of Collier's Weekly contains the second chapter of Stanley Weyman's new novel, "The Long Night," and a short story by Broughton Brandenburg, entitled "The Fringe of Despair," illustrated by E. L. Blumenschein.

"The Untilled Field," a new book by George Moore, will be published early in February by the J. B. Lippincott Company. This is Mr. Moore's first work since his "Sister Teresa" was issued by the same publishers a year and a half ago. It is said to show the influence of his special study of Celtic life, habits, and language.

The retail department of G. P. Putnam's Sons have published a catalogue of a clearance sale of books, which may be had on application.

"The Chameleon," by James Weber Linn, will be brought out next month by McClure, Phillips & Co. The action of the novel passes in a college town, and the hero comes to grief by betraying a secret in order to increase his appearance of importance. The author uses as his theme that trait in human nature which leads people to seek always the limelight, to endeavor always, even at the expense of truth, to be the protagonist.

"Spinners of Life" is the title of a new novel by Vance Thompson to come from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company in a few weeks. This is a story of New York club and society life of to-day written in a psychological vein.

A practical history of "American Diplomacy in the Orient," by John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State and one of the most widely experienced diplomatists, will be issued next month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The eighth edition of "Isaac Pitman's Shorthand Dictionary," revised and enlarged, is issued this week by Isaac Pitman & Son. The work contains some 65,000 words in engraved shorthand, together with a parallel key in ordinary type.

Sidney Lee's Victoria.

When Mr. Lee's article on Queen Victoria appeared in "The Dictionary of National Biography," the public recognized it as the first serious attempt to arrange the data of her life and services in a comprehensive manner, and with intelligent, although brief, comment. Owing to the limitations of the "Dictionary," however, it was impossible to present an exhaustive account of the events which underlie on every side the action and attitude of the Queen. In presenting in book form his biography of Queen Victoria Mr. Sidney Lee has placed the data of the original article against a background of philosophy and national—almost world—history, so that the reader now actually possesses a social, industrial, political, and diplomatic review of the last century in England in which the Queen becomes naturally the leading figure. In his preface the author says:

My endeavor has been at all points to present facts fully, truthfully, and impartially, but I hope that I may claim to have written in a spirit of sympathy as well as in a spirit of justice, and to have paid fitting consideration alike to the public and to the private interests involved. The inevitable candor of the historical biographer can never be unwelcome to those who honor the Queen's memory aright. Truth with her was an enduring passion. Not long before her death she contemplated the preparation of a biography which should give her people accurate knowledge of her career. Although that purpose was not fulfilled, her subjects may confidently cherish the thought that such a record would have testified in no grudging measure to her unquenchable "delight no less in truth than life."

Among the interesting illustrative material included in the work, which is now passing through the press of the Macmillan Company, is the fac simile of an autograph letter of the Queen, summoning Mr. Disraeli to form the Ministry of February, 1874. There are also presented, through permission of the King, two hitherto unpublished portraits of Victoria.

A Song of Love.

A SONG OF A SINGLE NOTE. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. Pp. 339. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Barr has written a nice book for girls—sweet, fresh, and pure. There is nothing improper, vulgar, or unladylike about it. Maria Semple is quite beautiful enough to be forgiven any little vanities, while Agnes Bradley is perfect beyond the dreams of perfection. The men of the story are all honest and dauntless, and the finale as happy as any one could wish. Of course there may linger in the minds of some readers an irritating regret that Maria did not remain true forever to the handsome Harry Bradley, but by so doing she might never have become the Lady Maria Medway, which would have been a great pity on her own account, aside from any personal attractions that Lord Ernest Medway may have possessed.

The time of the story is that season of uncertainty at the beginning of the Revolution which Mrs. Barr knows so well. She has brought political discussions into her book, but has woven them very prettily with the love element, for first, last, and always the theme of the story is love. And what is particularly commendable about the author's present work is the very last page, wherein she has generously given the words of the "Song of a Single Note," which she assures us possesses some kind of a witchery, for as soon as two young people of the opposite sexes sing it together it is fatal to celibacy. It might be wise for Mrs. Barr's maiden readers to remember the song and teach it to some gentlemen of their acquaintances—that is, of course, if they be tired of single blessedness. One is led to believe that the song acts upon the male sex with the same quickness and dispatch that is possess by the pearl-like berry of the mistletoe.

Frederic Remington's Soldiers.

Owen Wister has written the introduction for the handsome volume entitled "Done in the Open," embracing large wash drawings by Frederic Remington and published by R. H. Russell. The pictures present our "regulars" in their daily work in the West, with all the vividness and "color" to be found on the Arizona desert. Mr. Wister says it was time that an artist arose who could paint the American soldier as he really exists for the benefit of coming generations. Our Generals, he says, will sit for their portraits as Washington and William Penn sat for theirs, but never until this day have we possessed a recorder who could give also to posterity the enlisted man to be put alongside with the Captain who led him into battle. How much more rich would the past be, asks Mr. Wister, if various Remingtons, each in his day, had handed such work down into our sight? And finally he points out that Remington has not forgotten nature herself, the mystery of the untouched plains and the awe of the unscaled mountain heights having been set down by him "not only truthfully, but with potent feeling and imagination."

The Song of Songs.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones furnished the illustrations for "The Song of Songs," (R. H. Russell,) which was written at a time when Homer was gathering together and weaving into the greatest of his epic poems those songs and tales which had been handed down through ages preceding his own. Other similar poems may have existed in Hebrew literature, but this alone has survived. It is now supposed to have been written before 923 B. C., but some time after the death of Solomon in 975 B. C.

Of the six illustrations in the present volume, one, the frontispiece, is reproduced from the oil painting executed in 1891, and five are from designs drawn with a pencil upon slightly tinted paper, and are reproduced in this form. Of this work twenty-five large copies have been printed on Japanese vellum and one hundred on Brown's hand-made paper, while 875 copies were printed on special vellum and numbered.

Franco-American Historical Novel

"Calvert of Strathore," a historical novel by Carter Goodloe, will be brought out next month by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is perhaps the first time a novel in English, touching on the French Revolution, has seen that romantic period of French history through the eyes of French royalists. The author portrays life at the American Legation at Paris during that time. Among the principal figures in the story are the great Americans, Jefferson and Morris. The hero is a young Virginian who fought with Lafayette in America, and became private secretary to Jefferson and later to Morris, while they were Ministers to France. His love story is concerned with a brilliant young titled French woman.

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QUERIES.

H. CARY, White Plains, N. Y.: "Who publishes the American edition of Carlyle's 'Reminiscences of My Irish Journey in 1849,' which Froude edited in 1882?"

Harper & Brothers; $1.25.

MAJOR RUDOLPH FITZ-PATRICK, 1,824 Madison Avenue, New York City: "As stated in your reply to 'History's' query published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 27, the phrase, 'You can fool some of the people all the time,' &c., is attributed to Abraham Lincoln. Permit me to say the lamented and ever-to-be-remembered President was not the actual author of the phrase. In the writings of F. de M. la Rochefoucauld (1613-80) we find the following: 'On peut etre plus fin qu'un autre, mais pas plus fin que tous les autre.' ('One may be more sharp than one's neighbor, but one cannot be sharper than all one's neighbors.)"

"L." 1,225 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Who referred to Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' as an unclassable book, containing 'Twenty lines of a Poet, a dozen lines of a treatise on agriculture, a folio page of heraldry, a description of rare fishes, the record of the fever fits of hypochondria, a scrap of metaphysics, &c.'?"

Taine.

"H. B." 104 South Twenty-fourth Street, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Kindly tell me the value of a book of 'Sketches' from George Morland, by H. Astley, bearing date of 1795-96, eighteen subjects in all, mostly of animal life."

We have no record of any recent sale. A London auction of Dec. 4, 1901, included a copy of Morland's "Sketches of Animals and Rustic Figures," thirty-three plates, dated 1792-1807, which brought £3 15s.

KENNETH LEE, 68 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me the value of Dryden's 'Spanish Fryar,' 1681, in perfect condition?"

A copy sold for $5 last April at the sale of a portion of the Lefferts Library, but most of the books in this sale sold low.

H. D. JAMESON, 141 Broadway, New York City: "In reply to the appeal of Mrs. Franklin W. Carlisle, 838A Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., I inclose what I remember of a song I used to know and from which she quotes. It may interest her.

M'HM.

"'Ye're heerd how the deil as he vaached thro' Leith,
Wi' a wife in ilk oxter an' yin in his teeth.
When some one cu'd out "Will ye tak mine the morn?"
He wagged his tail, and he cocked his horn.
But he only said 'm'hm.'
He grinned and said 'm'hm,'
Wi' sic a big mouthfu' he cudna say 'aye.'

When I was a callant lang syne at the skule,
The maister aye ca'd me a dunce an' a fule,
But for a' that he said a cud ne'er amount'an'
Save when he said 'Jamie, just hand out your han'.'
Then I glooped an' said 'm'hm.'
I glowered an' said 'm'hm.'
I wasna' that proud but ower dour to say 'aye.'

Tin day a queer word as lang-nebbit's himsel',
He vowed he would thresh me if I wudna spell;
Quoth I, 'Mr. Quill,' wi' a kind o' a snither,
'A'll spell ye that word an' ye spell me anither;
Let's hear ye spell 'm'hm.'
That auld Scotch word 'm'hm.'
That auld farrant word—ye ken it means 'aye.'

An' when a bold wooer I coorted ma Jean,
O, Avon's brave lassies, th' pride an' the queen,
When 'neath ma bould plaidie wi' hairt beatin fain,
I speired in a whisper if she'd be ma ain.
She blushed an' said 'm'hm.'
She smiled an' said 'm'hm.'
A thousand times sweeter and dearer than 'aye.'

(There is another verse which begins:)
An' now a'm a man wi' a hoose o' ma ain,
A dainty bit wifie and mair than ae wain.
(But I cannot recall the rest of it.")

"A LOVER OF OMAR," New York City: "In a recent edition of the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' I have been much impressed by the allegorical and symbolic interpretation given to Fitz Gerald's quatrains by Dr. Bierregaard. There is, however, one quatrain—namely, the eighty-first, which has always seemed to me to differ from the others in spirit, a difference which the interpretation does not altogether explain away to my mind. Can you tell me if this quatrain in question belongs to the original poem or not? The lines are as follows:

'Oh, Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devise the Snake:
For all the Sin wherein the Face of Man
Is blacken'd—Man's forgiveness give—and take!'"

The quatrain belongs to Fitzgerald's version.

EUGENIA McGARRAH, 819 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give any account of Ida M. Tarbell, biographer of Abraham Lincoln?"

The Bookman for January, 1903, (pages 438-441,) contains a sketch of Miss Tarbell.

"M. E. E.," Rockville Centre, L. I., N. Y.: "Will you kindly print a poem by Charles Dickens about children?"

The poem referred to is probably "The Children," by Charles M. Dickenson, written in 1863, when its author was a schoolmaster at Haverstraw, N. Y. Owing to the similarity of names, it has been often attributed to Charles Dickens. It is too long for us to print in "Queries."

"W. S.," 2,436 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Kindly name a number of authoritative books on the present condition and life in China."

A. R. Colquhoun's "China in Transformation," (Harper & Brothers $3;) Colquhoun's "Overland to China," (Harpers, $3;) Lord Charles Beresford's "The Break-Up of China," (Harpers, $5;) A. Henry Savage Landor's "China and the Allies" (Charles Scribner's Sons, two volumes, $7.50;) Arthur H. Smith's "China in Convulsion," (F. H. Revell Co., two volumes, $5;) Smith's "Village Life in China" (Revell, $2;) Smith's "Chinese Characteristics," (Revell, $2;) G. Lynch's "The War of the Civilizations," (Longmans, Green & Co., $2;) Olive Bigham's "A Year in China," (the Macmillan Co., $3.50;) Gen. J. H. Wilson's "China," third edition (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75;) Eliza R. Scidmore's "China the Long-Lived Empire," (The Century Co., $2.50.)

"C. C.," 417 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "Kindly give me a short biographical sketch of the following writers—George Meredith, "Rafford Pike," and Herbert George Wells. There is a dispute as to whether "Rafford Pike" is a man or a woman."

George Meredith, the novelist and poet, was born in Hampshire, Feb. 12, 1828. His literary life began in 1851, with the publication of a volume of "Poems." In 1856 appeared "The Shaving of Shagpat"; in 1857, "Farina"; in 1859, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel"; in 1861, "Evan Harrington"; in 1862, "Modern Love"; in 1864, "Emilia in England," (in later editions called "Sandra Belloni"); in 1865, "Rhoda Fleming"; in 1867, "Vittoria"; in 1871, "The Adventures of Harry Richmond"; in 1876, "Beauchamp's Career"; in 1879, "The Egoist"; in 1880, "The Tragic Comedians"; in 1883, "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth"; in 1885, "Diana of the Crossways"; in 1887, "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life"; in 1888, "A Reading of Earth"; in 1891, "One of Our Conquerors"; in 1892, "Lord Ormont and His Aminta"; in 1895, "The Amazing Marriage"; in 1897, "Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit"; in 1898, "Selected Poems," &c. (This list does not include a few unimportant productions. See Hannah Lynch's "George Meredith," 1891.) H. G. Wells, the novelist, born in Bromley, Kent, Sept. 21, 1866, is the author of "Select Conversations with an Uncle," 1895; "The Time Machine," 1895; "The Stolen Bacillus," 1895; "The Wonderful Visit," 1895; "The Wheels of Chance," 1896; "The Island of Dr. Moreau," 1896; "The Plattner Story," 1897; "The Invisible Man," 1897; "Certain Personal Matters," 1897; "The War of the Worlds," 1898; "When the Sleeper Wakes," 1899; "Tales of Space and Time," 1899; "Love and Mr. Lewisham," 1900; "Anticipations," 1901; "The First Men in the Moon," 1901. "Rafford Pike" is said to be a pen-name used by Prof. Peck.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "In reply to the correspondent who wishes to secure English versions of the plays of the younger Dumas, the following notes may inform. Of 'Dame aux Camelias,' there are many versions; our 'Camille' is most popular; James Mortimer's 'Heartease' is a whitewashing so that the Camelia is a lily. 'Demi-Monde' is 'the Crust of Society' in one of two versions played here. 'M. Alphonse,' which gives the slang meaning of 'Alphonse,' when at table a speck clings to the beard, is 'Love and Honor.' 'Francillon' is the 'Marriage Spectre.' 'La Femme de Claude' (Clemenceau) is a free dramatization by Dumas of his 'L'Affaire Clemenceau,' a story founded on the theme 'A Homme-Femme.' Bernhardt revived it to play the woman. The English story is 'The Son of Clemenceau' (Donohue, Chicago.) 'Denis' was done as a novel in London, where its title confused it with 'The Story of Denise,' a singular coincidence; an action on the copyright being obviated by announcing it as 'The Story of the Play of Denise.' 'Le Pere Prodigue,' based on one of Dumas's lavish character, was called by Charles Mathews 'My Awful Dad,' being the expression used by the Prince of Wales (Now King) when the Prince Albert statue at Kensington was unveiled. 'Les Danischeffs' bears the same name in English, a version 'Irished' is being acted in New York. 'Visit de Noces' is 'The Wedding Visit' ('Call' would have been more English.) 'L'Ami des Femmes' is 'Woman's Friend.' 'L'Etrangere,' revised by Bernhardt, who thought her American experience had informed her on our girls, is as a story, 'The American Girl in Paris' (Chicago), and 'Diane des Lys' 'The Lady of the Lilies.' Several others, almost all his list, have been Englished for amateur and private performances. If printed, the copies are scarce. 'La Familles' made the opera of 'La Traviata,' and to furnish a good libretto is a great test of an author's dramatic power."

"J. P. R.," Farmington, Conn.: "It may be of interest to 'W. J. L.,' New London, Conn., to know a little more in regard to the famous remark of the late Under Secretary Drummond. In 1869 the writer visited the beautiful home of his widow, Fir Hill, in Surrey, England. After her death the following year a little book called 'Maria Drummond,' was sent the writer, from which the following may be quoted: 'Mrs. Drummond used to tell how she wrote at her husband's dictation the well-known sentence in the letter to the Magistrate of Tipperary, "Property has its duties as well as rights." Looking up from her writing, she said, "That will cause a row," to which her husband answered, "Nonsense, nonsense, my dear," and went on dictating. Her quick wit had jumped to the right conclusion, and that very sentence was made a definite charge on which was based a demand for his dismissal.'"

"POLITICAL," Milkesharre, Penn.: "What is the best political history of the United States?"

Probably James Schouler's "History of the United States." (Dodd, Mead & Co.; six volumes; $15.)

Appeals to Readers.

"C. D. P.," Box 114, Trenton, N. J.: "I wish to secure a little book called 'Love Songs of Love Sonnets,' which contains, among others, 'Swinging in the Lane' and 'The Little Girl in Pink?' I think the poems are mostly of Southern origin."

CHARLES DAWSON, 400 Sibley Street, St. Paul, Minn.: "Will some reader of 'Queries' oblige me with a copy in French of Nadaud's 'Carcassone,' translation of which you have given in your issue of the 13th ult.? I shall gladly reciprocate if opportunity is given."

J. H. SAPPINGTON, Perryville Post Office, Perry County, Ark.: "I wish to secure a book called 'The Jade Stone.'"

MRS. E. G. FULLER, Morristown, N. J.: "I am anxious to obtain 'The Munchener Kalender' for 1895. Has any reader of 'Queries' a copy to dispose of?"

FRANK SCHERER, 150 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio: "What poem contains this line:

"'Ah! Love, let us be true to each other.'"

"E. B.," 126 East Eighty-third Street, New York City: "I should like to obtain McClure's Magazine of February, 1898, and old copies of Truth of about 1878 or 1894."

RICHARD F. MORGAN, 438½ Masten Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: "It is said that when William I. of Germany won the battle of Gravelotte Aug. 6, 1870, he sent word to Berlin saying, 'We have had a great battle, so many killed and so many wounded. Sing the Te Deum.' The hymn was also sung in the army and the members of the army from the several German States confused the words of the hymn in a most peculiar fashion. An actor by the name of John Brown wrote a satirical poem, using this as his theme. The poem was first published in The New York World, I understand, and was copied into several newspapers throughout the country. I am very anxious to get this poem. Can any one help me?"

T. S. PHILLIPS, 148 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "A correspondent in Maryland is anxious to have the poem recited at Mrs. Grant's tomb, 'The Land Beyond the Seas.' Can any reader give me information in regard to it?"

EDWARD SCHUBERTH & CO., 11 East Twenty-second Street, New York City: "May we ask of your kindness to ascertain through the 'Queries' whether some lyrics of which the following is the first verse, have been published:

"'A bee once lighted on a flower,
All on a Summer day.
He sipp'd it once, he sipp'd it twice,
And then—he flew away.'"

E. J. CHAMBERS, 126 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, N. J.: "I wish to obtain a copy of Martha Gielow's 'Southern Homes.'"

M. E. SARGENT, Lebanon, N. H.: "Can any of your readers inform me where I can obtain Vols. II, VII, and VIII of the first American edition of Shakespeare, published in Philadelphia by Bioren & Madan in 1795? I have the other five volumes."

JACOB MARKS, 386 Adam Street, Memphis, Tenn.: "I am anxious to know where I can secure Nos. 15 and 24 of 'The Works of Shakespeare,' edited by Charles Knight, with illustrations, and published by Virtue & Yorston, New York. This edition was brought out several years ago and sold by subscription only."

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MALLET DU PAN.

A New Light Thrown by Him on the French Revolution.*

IT IS as a keen observer of the political conditions of the last quarter of the eighteenth century that Mallet du Pan is to be considered. M. Taine writes of him: "In 1789 Mallet du Pan, at the age of forty, had already passed twenty years in political education. He had all his life reflected on affairs of State. From his earliest youth he had deeply studied history, international law, and political economy, not as mere student or amateur, but as an original thinker and independent critic. • • • In the political troubles of his own country (Switzerland) he had been able to gauge the conditions of liberty, its benefits, and its dangers • • • he had been, moreover, not merely a spectator, but an actor. • • • In 1789 he knew, in short, not only France, but Europe." Journalism at a time when the writers were at their worst found in Mallet du Pan a corrective influence.

He set out with a large dose of contempt for the "bastard species of literary men called journalists and critics who swarmed to the great capitals," a contempt which grew with him. • • • He wrote from the beginning with a sense of responsibility which is the characteristic of men of action rather than of men of letters. • • • • Impartiality, frankness, love of history, were inborn in him, but first among the requisites of commenting on ideas and events he always placed assured and scrupulously verified information, and disinterested search for truth. • • • Writing at a time when readers were so sated with tedious political intrigue and still more tedious warfare that they had lost the power of following great events, and took as much interest in a duel between ships of war as they had formerly shown in the ruin of a Kingdom; when curiosity fed on scandalous anecdote and the miracles of a Mesmer or a Cagliostro, he prided himself on investigation, and bringing to notice every important European event and endeavoring to give a faithful picture of its causes. Contemporary historian was the designation he chose for himself, he often deplored the necessity which compelled him to be an observer of his times rather than an historian, and he constantly strove to combine the functions of both in his journalistic work.

The reasons why Mallet du Pan is not well or better known arises from the fact that he was not a Frenchman, and besides was "markedly wanting in sympathy with French ideas on government, religion, and philosophy." Then again what is the most valuable of his work was contained in newspapers, and these flying sheets are the most perishable of material things. Such a careful student as was Carlyle fairly acknowledges when writing to Mallet's son that when working out the history of the French Revolution he was hardly aware of the high position of du Pan the journalist. This is what he writes:

> At an early period of my studies on the French Revolution I found the Royalist side of that huge controversy to be an almost completely mad one, destined on the whole to die for ever; and thus, except when Royalists had historical facts to teach me, had after a short time, rather to shun than seek acquaintance with them, finding but distress and weariness for me, and generally, instead of illumination in my researches, mere darkness visible. It was in this way that I had as good as missed Mallet du Pan, confounding him with the general rehue, from whom I now find he was widely and peculiarly distinguished, very much to his honor indeed. Of all writers on the Royalist side—indeed, I may say, on my side—Mallet seems to me to have taken the truest view of the enormous phenomena he was in the midst of.

Mallet du Pan was born in 1749 at Celigny, a Swiss village, and sprang from a well-to-do Genevese family. He was brought up at the College of Geneva, founded by Calvin. Geneva was the Protestant Rome, "the city of refuge," until she became tyrannical. At the beginning France sought refuge in Geneva, then the tide turned and the Genevese sought France. When persecution ceased there were returns to Switzerland, with interchange of ideas, and so it came about that Geneva, transformed from a puritan stronghold, became the enlightened cosmopolitan centre. Voltaire, became the literary idol. Voltaire had come to Geneva during a crisis. There was a conflict raging between the theological tyranny due to Calvin and recent liberal ideas. The Swiss who had left their country returned enriched by business, acquired all over the Continent. They had brought back the very latest Paris fashions. They even indulged in frivolous amusements, and were much given to what was then deemed philosophical discussion. There were then very stupid sumptuary laws in Geneva. Voltaire's coming was a cause of trouble to the Genevese straight-laced ones.

The mass of the bourgeois and the people were still devoted to the Calvinist regime, but Voltaire's arrival was sure to give an immense stimulus to the desire for change in the upper classes, and Voltaire's gayety and social charm soon attracted many of them, including even pastors and sons of Magistrates, to the hospitable domain of Les Delices.

Voltaire loved the stage and private theatricals, and gave many entertainments, and the Genevese society went to Les Delices and so enjoyed intercourse with what was the gayest. How true it may be, has not been established, but it seems that Mallet du Pan as a youth appeared on the stage at Ferney. Mr. Bernard Mallet, the great-grandson of Mallet du Pan, writes most interestingly of the effects brought about by Voltaire and Rousseau. Mallet had but a poor opinion of Voltaire as a historian. Voltaire had a contempt for accurate knowledge, and sustituted for it philosophical opinions. Voltaire refuted facts by means of an epigram. But what Mallet never ceased admiring in Voltaire was his genuine hatred of "intolerance and oppression, which was the only definitely liberal sentiment in Voltaire's creed." This, too, is particularly worthy of notice. Voltaire has been always hounded for atheism. There is something irreverent in that phrase, "If God did not exist, he would have to be invented." There is a distasteful sharpness in that. But Mallet du Pan writes that Voltaire always professed his respect "for natural religion."

> I saw him (writes Mallet) one evening at supper give a tremendous lesson to d'Alembert and Condorcet, by sending his servants out of the room in the middle of the meal and saying to the Academicians, "Now, gentlemen, you are at liberty to pursue the discussion. As I do not wish to be robbed and murdered to-night by my servants, I am anxious that all notions of God and of a future state should not be eradicated from their minds."

Many years afterward Mallet du Pan wrote in his Mercure Britannique an article on the influence of the philosophers on the French Revolution, and he said that Voltaire lived for fifteen consecutive years "at the gates of a city in which questions of republican government were the constant subject of debate without ever understanding the elements of them. He loved neither republican nor despotic States, but he detested the common people and dreaded their influence, though he could not have systematically oppressed them." Voltaire, it seems, never imagined that a revolution in France was possible. When he died (1778) then began Rousseau's reign over public opinion. Certainly it was Rousseau who furnished the catch words of the people. Napoleon said: "Without Jean Jacques Rousseau there never would have been revolution." Then he added to the listening Mme. de Staël: "I do not regret it, for I caught back the throne." Mallet did not know Rousseau, nor does it appear that he ever met him. In the appendix there is to be found a portion of a remarkable article written in 1790 on the influence of Voltaire and Rousseau, and it is well worthy the attention of students of history.

When trouble was rife in Geneva, brought about by warring factions, Mallet du Pan wrote his first pamphlet. He had taken the side of those whose liberties had been curtailed. The pamphlet had the distinguished honor of being considered as a libel, and was publicly burned before the Hotel de Ville. Supposably after this Mallet might have become the orator of the people and followed in the direct line of the revolution. But such was not the case. The regeneration of mankind he never thought would come about from the annihilation of all existing systems of religion and politics. His acquaintance with Voltaire was due to the burned pamphlet; then through Voltaire he received the appointment of Professor of History and Literature to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. This was the little potentate who sold the Hessians to King George. The young professor soon left Hesse Cassel and settled in Geneva once more. When he was twenty-five he published a work, with the title "Doutes sur l'Eloquence." This publication brought him the acquaintance of a man famous at the time as a journalist, Linguet is described as "obstinate, inflammable, and inflexible." The great Paris publisher, Panoucke, gave Linguet, the editorship of the Journal de Bruxelles. Linguet wanted to establish a journal in London, and proposed that Mallet should assist him. It was to be called "Annales politique, civiles et historique du XVIII. siècle." But the two men did not agree. Finally Mallet went to Paris in 1783. Panoucke had offered him the editorship of a political journal with the double title of "Journal de Bruxelles et Journal Historique et Politique de Genève," and over the latter Mallet was to have exclusive control. Then another paper was joined to the two, The Mercure, which appeared on Saturdays. No insignificant sheet was this Mercure, for an index of a certain issue of 1787 would be considered as full of human interest to-day. Notes which have been kept, written by Mallet, and not intended for publication give the sharpest insight into the France of the time.

> The Court and Ministers went on with their worn-out machinery, went on with every way with the press, with courts of justice, and private rights, issuing lettres de cachet, • • • and on the eve of a revolution so pregnant with calamities, the people apparently as light-hearted as in the gayest times of the monarchy. Gluck and Picini, Cagliostro and "The Marriage of Figaro," successively engrossing the public mind.

Mirabeau, Robespierre, and many other notable persons find a place in this volume. As a keen observer of political events, opinions given by Gouverneur Morris on the French Revolution are of uncommon interest and have not escaped Mr. Bernard Mallet's observation. Morris's good common sense is apparent in a remark of this character, probably brought about by some effusive act of the French: "All that romantic spirit and those romantic ideas of government which, happily of America, we were cured of before it was too late." There are, too, some glimpses of Bonaparte. Mallet du Pan saw what horrors were to come. Certainly he was a Legitimatist, but had no love for the bad actions of the noblesse. He did all he could with his pen and by his presence to stop the combined efforts of Europe directed against France. He saw what was sure to follow, and that was the coming of some one who would restore order, at least for a time. He, however, rather ignored the ability of Napoleon. Finally Mallet du Pan went to London, where he established the Mercure Britannique. He found employment under the English Government, but ill-health obliged him to discontinue his paper, and he died in 1800. There is an obituary notice of him in The London Times of May 16, 1800, and the conclusion reads: "He was not a party writer, neither willing to offend nor to flatter any one." Of late there have been a number of books written on topics more or less associated with the French Revolution. In point of interest Mr. Bernard Mallet's memoir of his great-grandfather gives a new insight into the absolute conditions prior to or during the period not heretofore well known.

*MALLET DU PAN AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Bernard Mallet. Cloth. Pp. 368. With a Frontispiece. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Westland Marston's Receptions.

In her smart but sometimes flippant volume of reminiscences entitled "Celebrities and I," Henrietta Corkran describes one of the "Sunday nights" at Dr. Westland Marston's house in London years ago. "I went," she writes, "with Mrs. Lynn Linton. The long rat-a-tat-tat was not answered with the celerity she expected. When the servant let us in, the hawklike stare of my literary duenna had the effect of making the maid-of-all-work wince. She faltered out in a timid, apologetic tone of voice, 'I was in the kitchen, mum, preparing the tray.' 'And what a place to deposit it!' retorted Mrs. Linton, glaring at her through her large, gold-rimmed spectacles, and then at the floor on which reposed the tray covered with glasses and soda-water bottles. 'I was nearly walking into it and smashing the whole concern.' 'There is so much to do up stairs as well as down stairs on Sunday evenings,' and I am the only servant,' faltered the poor girl. She then flounced into the drawing room with the tray, and left us standing in the hall. There was a varied collection of masculine hats—billycocks, soft and hard felts, wide-awakes, more or less battered and greasy looking; the well-brushed top hat was conspicuous by its absence. The greatcoats and woollen comforters were decidedly shabby, but I gazed at them with a feeling akin to reverence, for at that youthful period of my existence I considered shabbiness a special attribute of genius. We took off our wraps in a dusty den filled with books and periodicals. A few feminine garments were piled up on an old horsehair sofa. There was a loud hum of voices, some hearty laughter mingling with the clink of glasses and the popping of soda-water bottles as we entered the drawing room, which was filled with the perfume of tobacco. A haze of blue smoke hung like a thick veil over everybody and everything. The scene recalled a picture I had lately noticed, by Teniers, but this time it was not boors, but authors, drinking. Nearly every man had a tumbler in his hand and a cigar or a pipe in his mouth.

"There was a galaxy of celebrities—'Earthly Paradise' Poet Morris, in a rough gray coat and blue, collarless shirt, looking handsome and unconventional; Old Horne, the author of 'Orion,' and the painter Maddox Browne, with his daughter, who married Hueffer, the musical critic; Theodore Watts, and Swinburne, a small, slight man, with a big, tawny head; Mathilde Blind a poetess, with her strong Germanic accent and hearty laugh, heard in every part of the room. The lovely actress, Adelaide Nielson, was coqueting with a dramatic critic. There was the amiable and gifted Richard Garnett of the British Museum, a quaint, smiling savant; Lady Duffus Hardy and her daughter Iza. There was a great sprinkling of budding poets, wearing their hair long, and attitudinizing a great deal."

Life and Letters.

The lively Paris correspondent of London Truth declares that professional writers "talk too much of literature as such." This, he insists, is always their failing in periods of literary decline. He goes on to say: "Life and renewal come after times of great disturbance, as after the Fronde, after the bursting of the Law bubble, after the collapse of the First and Second Empires, when people had something to say; and those among them who were born thinkers or artists said it well. Molière, Corneille, and Racine belonged to the first group, Voltaire belonged to the second, and Balzac in prose and Victor Hugo in poetry the third. Molière and Balzac belonged entirely to the ages in which they lived, and Racine to the artificial gardens and Court that le grand siècle evolved. He thought much, and indeed often about literature as such, but in letter writing let his pen run away with him. Molière and Balzac no more thought of 'letters' than did Shakespeare or Lesage. We had Zola and Alphonse Daudet in the opening years of the Third Republic, when they jumped into celebrity in their early bloom. Daudet more than Zola now seems to me a man of his time, save in the art of advertisement, and infinitely the more observant writer of the two. Physically so near-sighted as to be almost blind, he has extraordinary penetration. This accounts for his tight hand in dealing with contemporaneous characters. Insight is essential to tact. This quality Zola utterly lacked."

The People of England.

"The English People: a Study of Its Political, Social, and Psychological Methods," by Emile Boutmy, Membre de l'Institut de France, translated by Elsie English, is the third volume of M. Boutmy's to be done into English. His first two—"Studies in Constitutional Law" and "The English Constitution"—have been issued in England, but the forthcoming book, to bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, is the first of his to make its appearance in America. M. Boutmy deals first with the distinctive features impressed on the English race by the physical surroundings amid which it was formed. He then discusses the influence of the alien races which have invaded England. Finally, the author, having dealt with the Englishman in his moral and social aspects, as politician and as citizen, concludes with a study of the relations which govern the two great factors of political and social life in England—the individual and the State.

Twain, Howells, Matthews.

J. P. Mowbray, in The Critic.

In the article "American Literature in Exile," our critic [Mr. Howells] seriously discusses the loss to America by reason of Mark Twain's long absence abroad and comes to the conclusion that, after all, the defection was no greater than when Washington Irving lived abroad. On Page 9 we are told that the most monumental example of literature, at once light and good, which has first reached the public in book form is the different publications of Mark Twain. Has Mr. Howells forgotten the "Life and Struggles of P. T. Barnum"?

In the paper on the "Politics of American Authors" we find the critic lamenting that none of our authors (his authors) has reached the heights of political power as several English authors have done. This is singularly malapropos at a time when the President of the United States is better known to millions of Americans by what he has written than by anything else, and if Mr. Howells could only be induced to read the score of volumes which have come from that indefatigable mind he is too just not to acknowledge that they are examples of scholarship and patriotism well worthy of emulation. But our critic, while lamenting the dearth of scholars in politics, suddenly catches his breath and bethinks him, "Mark Twain is a leading anti-imperialist."

"Leading," men and brethren. "Leading"—it is so writ.

Now, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe Mr. Mark Twain lives in the hearts of his countrymen as securely as Americus Vespucius, or Dr. Talmage, or P. T. Barnum, or the Country Circus. But he does not and cannot live there by virtue of the literary qualities which Mr. Howells has been extolling, in and out of season, for the last twenty years as the prime requisites of acceptance into his coterie.

But such is not the case with Prof. Brander Matthews, who deserves something more than a fellowcraft nod for his loyalty to the family literary standard which Mr. Howells has advanced. He at least has written a great deal which bears upon its face the consciousness that Mr. Howells was in the next room.

Criticism of the First Folio.

In an article on the reproduction by the Clarendon Press of the First Folio Shakespeare, The London Times says: "As the sole surviving source of first-hand knowledge of much of Shakespeare's noblest writing it [the First Folio] has a unique claim upon our regard. Yet the authority of the volume has been most diversely estimated. Horne Tooke regarded it much as a second Mohammedan regards the Koran. Knight stated that 'perhaps all things considered, there never was a book so correctly printed.' Unhappily, says Staunton, 'it is a very ill-printed book, so badly edited and so negligently read that it abounds not only in the most transparent typographical inaccuracies, but with readings disputable and nonsensical beyond belief. Grant White went so far as to say it was the worst printed book in the world. Spalding adds to this that the book was evidently issued with the twofold object of earning a profit for the theatre and of throwing discredit upon the surreptitious quartos. Yet the text follows these quartos where possible, and where it leaves them falls into grave errors. The editors admit, he says, two plays not by Shakespeare (I. "Henry VI." and "Titus Andronicus,") while they omit "Pericles" and forgot to include "Troilus and Cressida" until it was too late to insert the title in the table of contents, thus stultifying their own preface. Their whole conduct, concludes Spalding, was such as to inspire us with distrust.

"All this may appear highly plausible yet it cannot be said that such attacks upon the authority of the First Folio are wholly disinterested. They are, in fact, largely inspired by a desire to discredit the value of the First Folio as a canon, with the view of strengthening either the theory that Shakespeare wrote a considerable portion of a play which the Folio editors deliberately excluded ("Two Noble Kinsmen") or the contention that Fletcher wrote the best part of a play ("Henry VIII.") which the editors unhesitatingly inserted, without a word of apology to Fletcher, as one of Mr. William Shakespeare's 'Histories.'"

A Book About Advertising.

"Successful Advertising" is the title of a royal octavo of 400 pages (Philadelphia: Lincoln Publishing Company), in which Mr. J. Angus MacDonald sets forth principles of the new trade, calling, science, profession—whichever it is—of advertising. Mr. MacDonald has had large experience as a professional advertiser, and he covers every branch of his subject lucidly and in a manner that convinces the reader that he means what he says. He discourses of "Ad-Building," "Retail Advertising All the Year Around," "Special Features in Retail Advertising," "Mail Order Advertising" and "Miscellaneous Advertising."

JAN 10 1903

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow; wind variable, becoming northeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,541. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1903.—34 Pages Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO BLOCK CUBAN TREATY

Its Enemies Plan to Prevent a Vote in This Congress.

Senators from Beet Sugar States Suggest Amendment Prohibiting Change in Concessions for Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There is danger that the Cuban reciprocity treaty will fail of ratification, not because it cannot command the necessary two-thirds vote, but because the opposition will take advantage of the rules of the Senate and prevent a vote from being reached.

The contention over the Statehood bill, the anti-trust question, and other matters that will be pressed before the Senate will be utilized by the opponents of reciprocity in furtherance of their plan. The Louisiana and Florida Senators are against the treaty for local reasons and are directing an effort to obtain the support of Democratic Senators from the South and West. Several of the Republican Senators who resisted concessions to Cuba at the last session on account of the beet sugar industry are not openly antagonizing the treaty, but it is feared some of them are indifferent, while others, perhaps, are aiding the opposition secretly. The representatives of the beet-sugar manufacturers having decided officially to withdraw opposition to the treaty, Senators from beet-growing States cannot continue in open opposition on the ground that ratification would injure that industry.

For three days Michigan representatives of the beet-sugar industry have been in conference in this city, not only among themselves and other beet-sugar producers from other States, but also with the Michigan delegation in Congress. Senator Burrows, who last Spring opposed the Cuban legislation then pending, has been prominent in the conferences.

Senator Burrows had a long interview today with President Roosevelt, during which it is understood he indicated to him that the Cuban reciprocity treaty now pending in the Senate was not satisfactory to the beet-sugar interests of his State.

Burrows and a few other Republican Senators declare they would favor ratification provided an assurance can be given in the form of an amendment, that the proposed reduction of 20 per cent. of existing rates on merchandise brought from Cuba shall not be increased within a period of five years. Even if such an amendment were made, it would have little real value, for the reason that one Congress cannot bind a future Congress, and as it is understood the House is to be recognized in the matter, any stipulation in a treaty would not prevent that body from initiating a movement to change tariff rates if that should be deemed advisable. Moreover, if there should be a stipulation in the treaty to the effect that its terms shall not be altered for a period of five years, it is highly probable such stipulation would be permitted to stand unmolested.

The danger to the treaty, however, lies in the fact that its opponents may be successful in their plan to defeat a vote by a system of dilatory proceedings, utilizing every contentious matter that comes before the Senate to consume time. If it is not ratified before Jan. 31 further negotiations will be necessary between the two Governments for an extension of time, and as the session will terminate March 4 the opposition will endeavor to prevent action before that date, in the hope that the treaty cannot be renewed in time to get a vote before the expiration of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

ALFRED PEATS INSANE.

Wife of Millionaire Appointed Conservator of His Person and Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 10.—Neighbors of the millionaire Alfred Peats, who has an extensive estate, Alta Crest, near the Fairfield County Golf Club here, testified before Judge Joseph E. Russell in the Greenwich Probate Court to-day that judging by the actions for several months past of the wallpaper manufacturer he was insane. Among them was Dr. Peterson of New York.

Among Mr. Peats's peculiarities was great generosity, such as distributing barrels of apples and potatoes, the ordering of extensive alterations and buildings without preparing plans, and authorizing purchases of vast amounts of unattainable stock from his city brokers.

Judge Russell, after hearing the evidence, appointed Mrs. Peats conservator of the person and estate of her husband, and fixed her bond at $35,000.

Alta Crest was purchased by Mr. Peats two years ago from Edwin H. Johnson of New York, and had been occupied by Andrew Carnegie and his wife. The place is valued at $150,000.

BADLY HURT BY BULLDOG.

Broker Duncan's Son Kicked the Animal with His Skate.

Special to The New York Times.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Jan. 10.—George Duncan, twenty years old, the eldest son of Harry P. Duncan, the Wall Street broker, lies in his father's country house here severely injured by a bulldog.

Duncan, who is a student of the Polytechnic School in Brooklyn, accompanied by five friends—James Hooper, Arthur L. Woodruff, Harry Meeker, Edward Thompson, and Raymond Tuttle—arrived here on Friday night to spend a few days enjoying the skating.

Early this morning the party took possession of a skating pond on the estate of George W. Phelps of New York, near Millburn. The ice was smooth and the boys were shouting and laughing, when suddenly from a clump of bushes the dog appeared. The animal belongs to Mrs. James Wetmore, and got away from his leash and rushed, snarling, at one of the boys, Edward Thompson. Duncan skated up to the dog and kicked him with his skate. The animal grabbed Duncan's leg, and then the boy's left arm. Duncan lost his balance and fell. The dog was finally beaten off by Duncan's comrades with stones. The dog is still at large.

ALCOHOL NOT A POISON.

Nor Is It a Food, Says Prof. Smith of Syracuse University.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Dr. Harry Monmouth Smith, Professor of Chemistry in Syracuse University, in an address before the Syracuse Chemists' Society last night, made the statement that alcohol was neither a food nor a poison. He had the aid of stereoptican views in showing the comparative figures obtained in regard to the effects of other foods than alcohol on the human body.

It was a great mistake, after Atwater's theories, to have the question treated in the schools, as the text books on the question were largely founded on sentiment rather than on science, said the speaker, who was of the opinion that discussion of the subject in public schools was more in the province of ethics than that of physiology.

Change in Atlanta Sleeper.

Commencing January 12th, Pullman sleeping cars will leave New York via Pennsylvania R. R., West 23d St. Ferry, 2:10 P. M., week days, 12:55 P. M. Sundays, for Atlanta via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

USHER'S The brand that made Scotch Whiskey popular. Beware of refilled bottles.—Adv.

SALOONS CLOSE AT MIDNIGHT.

Tenderloin Resorts Obey the Law Without Any Urging by the Police.

Promptly at midnight a drought, so far as alcoholic beverages were concerned, struck the Tenderloin. The district was drier than it has been for many months, yet it was not quite bone dry, for many of the Raines law hotels, particularly those which abound along Sixth Avenue, served liquors to regular patrons who could pass the lookout at the door. Drinks were not served to these in the regular barroom or even on the same floor, but in a room set apart for the purpose upstairs.

The Haymarket, which was closed last Saturday night at midnight by Capt. Miles O'Reilly and a squad of men, closed on time last night apparently without any special orders from the police. The Cairo and Bohemia were also closed at 12, all their patrons being let out into the streets.

The police all over the city kept up the close watch on the Sunday morning closing of the saloons, concert and music halls and the exposing of bars so they might be seen from the outside. The closing was very general, but in many places a surreptitious side-door business was done as usual.

IRRIGATION ON BIG SCALE.

Work of Reclaiming 295,000 Acres of Texas Desert Land Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 10.—The Dixie Irrigation Co., composed of Texas and Philadelphia capitalists, to-day began work constructing what is planned to be the most extensive system of irrigation in the United States. It is proposed to place under irrigation 295,000 acres of land, situated in the dry region of West Texas.

The main canal will be 100 miles in length, coming out on the west side of the river, thirty miles from the town of Pecos, and running along the edge of the hills in a southward direction, crossing the Texas and Pacific Railroad six miles west of Pecos, and on to Toyah Lake, seven miles south of Pecos, where they will construct one of the largest reservoirs in existence.

From Toyah Lake it will be constructed on and join the Williams Canal thirty miles further down the river and finally empty into the Pecos River sixty miles below Pecos.

This canal will be constructed according to the India lock dam system and will be within itself a vast reservoir, capable of storing all the flood water coming down the Pecos River and placing it so that it will be of practicable use to the lands.

Wherever there are hills and valleys lakes will be formed and wherever water can be stored reservoirs will be created. Toyah Lake will be turned into a vast reservoir with a capacity of six square acres, with an average depth of twelve feet. This water will be reserved for irrigation purposes.

CHICAGO'S TRACTION SQUABBLE

Eastern Stockholders' Plan for a Conference with the Opposing City Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—H. B. Hollis and R. R. Govin, emissaries of the Eastern stockholders of the Chicago Union Traction Company, are said to be making progress in their efforts to effect an agreement between the traction interests and the municipal authorities. There was a report today that the city railway people had joined the Union Traction party in the negotiations that are to be opened with the city for an extension of franchises. A director in the Union organization said a committee of ten would be formed to negotiate an undertaking with the City Hall authorities.

This committee is to consist of two men from J. P. Morgan's office, two from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and six Chicagoans. Among the local citizens who will be asked to serve are John F. Wilson, Robert Lincoln, Norman B. Ream, Marshall Field, and John J. Mitchell. Mr. Wilson has been connected with Union Traction in a legal way, while Messrs. Mitchell, Field, and Ream are stockholders in the local urban companies.

The statement is made, apparently on good authority, that the Morgan syndicate now holds 25 per cent. of the capital stock of the City railway. Most of the shares were acquired through private sales. The gross earnings of the Chicago City railway for 1902 ran considerably above $6,250,000, exceeding the income of 1895 by more than $200,000.

$100,000 FOR MISSION BOARD.

Mrs. R. B. Crane Makes a Second Gift to the Presbyterian Body.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Rachael B. Crane, widow of Oscar V. Crane of this village, to-day gave $100,000 to the Board of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America, the board to pay her 4 per cent. until her death and apply the money to the reduction of the mortgage on the Mission Building in New York.

Mrs. Crane made a similar gift under the same conditions to the board three years ago. She is nearly eighty years old, and has no near relatives.

Congressman Cornelius H. Pugsley, Mrs. Cranes financial adviser, made all the arrangements and completed the gift by turning over a check for the full amount to the Seaman's Bank in New York this morning.

MR. WU ON EXCLUSION LAWS.

Chinese Paper Quotes Him as Saying Customs Officials Are at Fault.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—Copies of interviews given to a Chinese paper by Wu Ting-Fang, ex-Minister to the United States, were received here yesterday. Mr. Wu is quoted as saying that the exclusion laws against Chinese are carried out in a way never intended by the American Legislature.

The higher officials do not mean that they shall be so carried out, he says, but the execution of the law is left in the hands of customs officers, who enforce it in a way injurious both to America and to China. He declares the application of the exclusion law to Hawaii and the Philippines to be ridiculous, as the circumstances there are entirely different from those prevailing in the United States.

STREET RAILWAY BOND ISSUE.

Interurban Company of Cincinnati Puts Out $2,500,000 in Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—A deed of trust was left for record with the County Recorder to-day to secure a bond issue of $2,500,000 by the Interurban Railway and Terminal Company. These bonds are to be used for the purpose of retiring three former bond issues, one by the Rapid Railway Company for $800,000, another by the Eastern Electric Railway Company for $700,000, and the third by the Suburban Traction Company for $600,000. The rest of the money is to be used for the purpose of improving the roads.

The mortgage, which is made to the Cincinnati Trust Company, covers all the real estate, personal property, and franchises of the three roads, which have been consolidated under the name of the Interurban Railway and Terminal Company.

New Train for Florida.

Leave New York 3:25 P. M., daily, via Pennsylvania R. R., Congressional Limited (all Pullman), connecting in Washington with Seaboard Air Line Railway 8:50 P. M., through Sleeping Cars for Jacksonville and Tampa. Day Coach passengers for this connection, leave New York 2:10 P. M. week days and 12:55 P. M. Sundays. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Texas, Mexico, and California. The Route of the Sunset Limited.

Via Penna. R. R., Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of A., L. & N., via New Orleans. Special Sunset Limited Annex Drawing and Stateroom Sleeping Cars. Leave New York for New Orleans daily 4:25 P. M. Superb service. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

ODELL GIVES PLEDGE FOR PLATT'S RETURN

Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg Discussed by State Leaders.

NO WORD FROM THE BOLTERS

Senator Elsberg Goes to Washington—President Roosevelt Believed to be Interested in Some Way in the Present Situation.

Senator Platt and his friends yesterday made their demand of Gov. Odell for a straight-out declaration as to his position with regard to the re-election of the Senator and got it. The following authorized statement from the Governor was given out by Luther B. Little, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, after a meeting between the Senator and the Governor:

"In reply to questions as to his attitude toward the re-election of Senator Platt and to finally dispose of all rumors as to his position Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, made the following statement:

"'I am for Senator Platt's re-election to the Senate unequivocally and unreservedly, for I believe that the Republican Party owes to him this renewed honor because of his service to it, and any rumors which may have been in circulation to the contrary are false and unreliable. I shall not only ask but expect my friends to aid in this direction and shall do all in my power to accomplish this result.'"

Just what took place between the Senator and the Governor is not known, as both of them preserved a strict silence on the subject. The Platt men were jubilant over the Governor's declaration, and endeavored to convey the impression that the Senator had asserted his power in such a way that there was nothing left for the Governor to do but to make this declaration.

The Governor's friends had another story to tell. They said that the statement of the Governor was the result of a somewhat understanding between him and the Senator, by which all opposition on the part of the Senator's friends to some of the appointments which the Governor desires to make is to be withdrawn. It is said that the Governor will now be allowed to appoint his friend Capt. Joseph Dickey, Railroad Commissioner without further protest on the part of the Platt men, and that he will also have the support of Senator Platt and his friends in securing the enactment of legislation which he is particularly desirous of putting through.

CONFERREES LONG IN SESSION.

The conference of Senator Platt, Gov. Odell, Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, Senator Raines, the President pro tem of the Senate, and Chairman Dunn of the State Committee was in session for over two hours in the Senator's rooms in the morning. Then an adjournment was taken for luncheon, and the conference was resumed in the afternoon. A large number of Republican politicians of State and local prominence crowded the corridor of the hotel, anxious for information. The only tangible evidence which those who were not in close touch with the leaders were able to secure was the authorized statement of the Governor regarding his attitude on the question of Senator Platt's re-election. This dispelled all apprehension that there was to be a rupture between the Senator and the Governor, but it did not entirely clear up the situation.

What everybody wanted to know was what the decision of the conference was with regard to the three Senatorial bolters—Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg—who had opposed the party programme for the organization of the Senate, and the declaration of two of whom, after a conference with the Governor in the Executive Chamber in Albany, that they were opposed to Senator Platt's re-election, brought about the situation which the Senator and his friends thought demanded new assurances of loyalty upon the part of the Governor.

No one of the three recalcitrants was at the hotel, and it is understood that no overtures of peace from any one of them was received. Their case was fully discussed at the conferences, and the opinion was freely expressed, at least by Senator Platt and his friends, that if the three had their deserts, they would be thrown out of the party skylight. But the exigencies of the situation are such that drastic action in the way of punishment was considered inexpedient from a party standpoint.

Without the vote of at least one of the three no Republican measure can be enacted at Albany. Under the existing revenue laws there will be a deficit of over $3,000,000 in the State's revenues on Sept. 30, 1904, according to the Governor's calculations in his message. The Governor further gave it as his opinion that new revenue to the extent of $6,500,000 would be needed. To raise this revenue he recommended the passage of several new tax measures. As a very serious situation would confront the Republican party, unless this additional revenue were provided for in some way, it was the consensus of the conference that no action should be taken which would be calculated to further alienate the three bolters, but that they should be conciliated to the extent that the organization might deem consistent with respect for its authority.

The plan which was said to have been finally agreed on was to convey information to the three bolters that all of the committee places in the Senate have been left open with the exception of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, which it is definitely decided is to go to Senator Malby, and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, which will surely go to Senator White, and to inform them at the same time that if they are willing to come back into the fold the best that can be done for them, with the two places mentioned out of consideration, will be done. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance is the place which was coveted by Senator Brown, and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities was the place which Senator Elsberg desired.

It was plain that the party leaders were disappointed in not receiving some overtures from the bolters. They would have thought, doubtless, that there was even greater cause for concern had they known that at the very time they were discussing the attitude of the recalcitrants, one of them, Senator Elsberg, was in Washington conferring with the President. Whether Senator Elsberg was asked to go to Washington, or whether he went there without a special invitation is not known. Senator Elsberg has always been a close personal friend of the President. When Mr. Roosevelt was Governor he relied upon Elsberg to a considerable extent for advice. It has been the belief among the leaders who have been close to the situation at Albany that Senator Elsberg would never have taken the step he did without first having some consultation with the President on the subject, and there has been much speculation as to the attitude which the President bears toward the Senatorial "concert."

CONGRESSMAN LITTAUER HERE.

The presence of Congressman Lucius N. Littauer at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was another indication to the political observers that the President is in some way interested in the situation which has been created at Albany.

The announcement of Senator Platt on Friday that he favored the recommendation of Gov. Odell for the repeal of the franchise tax law suggested to the politicians a possible reason for Senator Elsberg's visit to Washington and the President's interest in the bolt. The franchise tax law of New York is known to be the apple of the President's eye. It was the passage of that law which was the paramount achievement of his administration as Governor of New York. The attacks which are now made upon it by Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, it is said, could hardly fail to prove a matter of deep concern to him. The three Senators who are at outs with the Republican organization, and without whose votes, or at least the vote of one of them, the law cannot be repealed, are the President's friends, and the suggestion is made, therefore, that their course may not be altogether displeasing to the President.

Senators Brackett and Brown having announced their intention to vote against Senator Platt, there has been some little speculation as to whom they would support. Their choice is said to be Elihu Root, the Secretary of War.

At the conference yesterday the make-up of the Assembly Committees was definitely decided upon. The Chairmanships in that body have already been accurately forecast. The Democrats, having a larger representation in the Assembly this year than they had last, will be given a larger representation on the committees. They were allowed three members last year on all committees having more than eleven members, and this year they will have four members on all such committees.

ELEVATED TRAIN SMASHES INTO A CAR AT A SWITCH.

Engine Badly Battered and an Empty Passenger Coach Cut In Two at Rector Street—No One Injured.

Half a dozen passengers on a northbound Ninth Avenue Elevated train were almost frightened out of their wits, an engine was badly battered, and a passenger coach cut in two as a result of a collision that occurred on the elevated structure just north of Rector Street about 10:40 o'clock last night. The collision is said to be the third of the kind that has occurred in the last two months.

It was very difficult to get any information about the accident, the ticket seller at the Rector Street Station going so far as to state positively that there had not been any collision anywhere on that part of the structure at any time during the night.

The accident was due to a switching blunder according to the police of the Church Street Station, who also had difficulty in obtaining information, they said. Engine No. 95, drawing a train of six cars drew out of the station on its way uptown and was just getting under good headway when another engine began to back three passenger cars down the south track to switch them on to the middle track. Two of the cars were switched safely to the middle track, but the rear car in some unexplained way missed the switch, and striking an open switch was about half-way across the uptown track when the northbound train ran into it.

The engine struck the car with tremendous force, plowed into the car, and had almost passed through it when the engineer brought it to a stop. The windows of the car were shattered and the woodwork splintered into innumerable pieces, which fell through the structure and littered the street below.

As soon as possible a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene of the wreck and twenty-five men were put to work to straighten matters out, but it was an hour before the track could be cleared. No one was hurt as a result of the collision, according to the police, although the passengers were pretty badly shaken up. They left the train and went up town on surface cars.

BOSTON BANKER IN JAIL.

E. J. Dunning Charged with Defrauding the Late F. A. Brooks of at Least $20,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Edwin J. Dunning, a State Street banker, was arrested and held in $20,000 bail to-day to answer a charge of larceny. It is charged in the indictment found by the Suffolk Grand Jury that he obtained $23,000 by fraud from Francis A. Brooks, for years a leading member of the bar, who died last Fall.

Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin stated when Dunning was arraigned that the counts of the indictment did not represent all the money taken from Mr. Brooks, as Dunning received other large sums within the last two years. The accused man lives in a well-appointed house on St. Paul Street, Brookline. He has a large family and is reputed to be wealthy. After being arrested he was brought before Judge Bond.

"The defendant is accused of having stolen $23,000 from Mr. Brooks in sums ranging from $3,000 to $16,000," said the prosecutor. "In the first count the amount set forth is $3,000, in the second $2,000, in the third $16,000, and in the fourth $2,000. The money was secured by the defendant through a series of gross frauds, and during the two years prior to Mr. Brooks's death. The state of Mr. Brooks health was such that he should not have been permitted to attend to large financial matters, and a petition for the appointment of a conservator for his estate was pending at the time the defendant got the money."

E. S. Mansfield, counsel for Dunning, said the proceeding was extraordinary on the eve of a settlement with the Brooks estate. Negotiations to this end, he said, were pending up to last evening on the civil side, and this arrest looked like an attempt to use the criminal aspect of the case to effect a better settlement. The court fixed bail at $20,000, but being unable to secure a bondsman Dunning was taken to Charles Street Jail.

The complainants against Dunning are Mr. Brooks's two sons, who are executors of the estate. The father was seventy-eight years old when he died, and it is charged that he lost as much as $100,000 through Dunning's operations.

METHODISTS' JOINT MEETING.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The first meeting of the joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, appointed to consider the adoption of a common hymnal, was held this afternoon behind closed doors.

The two hymnals contain about 1,000 hymns each, and it will be the duty of subcommittees to cull the best from each and submit their work to the next joint convention.

This is the first joint meeting since the civil war. The session will continue for three or four days.

CONDUCTORS TO GET MORE PAY.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A new wage schedule bringing an increase of pay to conductors on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad system goes into effect today. It was the outcome of a recent conference between a committee of the Order of Railroad Conductors and the general officers of the company.

The men are divided into six classes. Those running less than 120 miles a day will get $3.50, no increase; those running over 120 and up to 160, or on duty over twelve hours, will receive $3.75; those running over 160 and up to 200 miles, $4, an increase of 25 cents; over 200 miles, $4.50, and between Boston and New York, $4.75. If conductors running on both freight and passenger trains at $3 a day run more miles on passenger trains than on freights their pay shall be that of a passenger conductor. The last-mentioned reform is considered by conductors to be the most important of all.

Fifteen Below Zero in Adirondacks.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Snow is falling here. Throughout the Adirondacks the thermometer registers from 5 to 15 degrees below zero.

Florida Hotels Now Open.

Tampa Bay Hotel and those of the East Coast are now open. All reached quicker and with more comfort in the Seaboard Florida Limited. Compartment cars, drawing room, sleeping cars, observation, and dining cars. Leave New York 12:55 P. M. daily, arrive Jacksonville 1:20 and St. Augustine 2:30 the next afternoon. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Seaboard Florida Limited.

Will be inaugurated, January 12th, between New York and St. Augustine. Leave West 23d St., (Penna. R. R. Ferry,) daily 12:55 P. M., arrive St. Augustine 2:30 the next afternoon. Solid Pullman train. Absolutely quickest time. Make your reservations now. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

ARRESTED ON A PIER ON SMUGGLING CHARGE

Finland's Donkey Engine Man Was Wrapped in Tobacco.

SUSPECT ANTWERP CONSPIRACY

Three Other Members of the Crew Searched and Tobacco Found—The Vessel Under Customs Guard.

Customs officials, aided by the police, last evening arrested one man, charged with smuggling, and made a search of the Red Star steamship Finland, lying at the foot of Fulton Street, North River. The man, who was found to be wrapped with tobacco cleverly concealed under his clothes, was taken to the Church Street Station, where he described himself as Jacob von Sternbergen, twenty-six years old, a donkey engine man on the steamship. He was held for the United States authorities on complaint of Customs Inspector T. J. Hooley.

The arrest followed a series of attempts to get tobacco from the ship. The customs men, ever since the arrival of the vessel from Antwerp, about a week ago, have kept a close watch on the ship, and have spoiled several attempts on the part of the crew to get tobacco ashore. Men have been searched and tobacco recovered, but until last evening those engaged in the work have managed to escape.

The Inspectors for the Government some months ago unearthed a plot to bring Sumatra tobacco from Antwerp into this country without the payment of duty. Two big seizures were the result, one being made on a Red Star line steamship and another in Hoboken. They believe there is an organized conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the duty on tobacco from Antwerp.

Just after Inspectors Hooley, Angell, Cipperly, and Nevins of the night force had been stationed on the pier about 4:30 o'clock yesterday, they noticed von Sternbergen come down the gangway. When the man reached the head of the pier the Inspectors noticed that he was of peculiar shape and halted him. A search resulted in the finding that the man was clothed in tobacco. This tobacco was done in bundles about a foot long and seven inches wide and half an inch thick. The tobacco had been tied under his clothing and fitted against his body.

The man was placed under arrest and taken on board the ship by Policeman Leonard. The customs men made a search of the ship. Inspector Hooley refused to go down in the ship until the electrician had disconnected all the switches, so that the electric lights could not be turned out. He alleged that the men had threatened to "do" the officers. It was well that he did so, for the firemen and stokers were found later in the alleyway near their quarters trying to turn off the lights.

Later they became so threatening that Hooley had to draw his revolver to hold them off. The search resulted in no new discoveries, and so the prisoner was taken to the Church Street Station.

While the man was being questioned before the desk one of the Inspectors knocked against him. The result was that two more bundles of tobacco were found. They were tied up on his leg between the knee and ankle, like the shin protectors of football players.

The Inspectors said that the man had threatened to kill himself, and so he was thoroughly searched, and even a rope which he was using as a belt, taken from him. Twelve pounds of tobacco were taken from the man.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Inspectors Fielding, Tirden, and Lawrence were watching on the dock, when they noticed two men, members of the crew, acting suspiciously near the gangway. The men were searched, and about fifteen pounds of tobacco found on them. While attempting to arrest them, the men escaped back on the steamship.

On Friday, the officers declare, they chased a member of the Finland's crew across West Street after recovering ten pounds of tobacco. The man got away.

A guard was placed on the ship last night and a search of the vessel will be made today. Every one leaving the ship is searched before leaving the pier.

The officers of the Finland say that the vessel was searched for smuggled tobacco three times on the trip to this port.

PRIMER SOLD FOR $2,500.

Little Book Printed in 1727 Had Been Purchased Not Long Ago for 12 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Jan. 10.—There is an interesting story connected with the recent sale of a New England primer which was purchased for 12 cents, and recently sold for $2,500. This little book, much sought after by bibliophiles, was found in the Berks village, Lobachsville, founded by David Lobach, an educated man, who came to this country nearly 200 years ago. Lobach accumulated all the books and newspapers of the Colonial era, and to this his descendants made additions. The family was very numerous at one time, but gradually died out, and the last member, Squire David Lobach, died ten years ago, when his papers and books, probably the most interesting private collection in Eastern Pennsylvania, went for a mere song.

M. D. High, a neighbor, now a teacher in the Johnstown High School, bought the old New England primer for 12 cents, and a few days ago he was given a check for $2,500 for it by Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has a copy of the primer, but it has several pages torn out and it is not in perfect condition. J. Pierpont Morgan has two copies, printed at a later date. Ginn Company, publishers, have one copy. During the past twenty years about twelve copies have been sold at high prices, but only one of the same edition as that just sold by Mr. High.

The book contains 104 pages and is bound in oak and leather. It is 3½ inches long and 3 inches wide. On the cover is printed: "New England Primer, Enlarged for the More Easy Attaining the True Reading of English, to Which Is Added Milk for Boston Babes. Boston: Printed by G. Kneeland and G. Green, in Queens Street; 1727."

WILLIAMS FORMS NEW PARTY.

Massachusetts Politician Out of Democratic State Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—George Fred Williams to-day formed a new political party which he named "The People's Rules," and which he says is approved by men of all political faiths to whom he has shown it. The three articles of faith which are promulgated are, first, direct legislation; second, public ownership of all public utilities; third, a restriction upon the power of Judges in equity to take the liberty of the citizen without trial by jury.

The Democratic State Committee reorganized at the Revere House to-day. Two-thirds of the sixty-five members of the committee were present. The meeting was in session less than fifteen minutes. There were no contests of any sort.

Hours Quickest for Pinehurst.

Leave New York via Pennsylvania R. R., Congressional Limited, daily, West 23d St. Ferry, 3:25 P. M., connects with new train at Washington 8:50 P. M. via Seaboard Air Line Railway, arriving Pinehurst 8:15 A. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

Florida's Famous Trains.

"N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.
"Fla. & West Indian Limited," 8:55 A. M.
Quickest route to Cuba-Thomasville-Augusta. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y. —Adv.

CRAZY MAN FIRED AS KING ALFONSO PASSED.

Shot Was Intended for Grand Chamberlain's Carriage.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—As King Alfonso, Dowager Queen Christina, and the Court were returning from church this afternoon a man, who afterward gave his name as Feito, fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured.

The King heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the Queen Mother, who was seated beside him in the carriage. The escort of civil guards immediately threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Feito was taken to the police station, where he said he did not desire to kill the King, but the Grand Chamberlain, the Duke of Sotomayor, and had aimed at what he thought was the carriage of that official—that immediately behind the royal carriage.

He was searched, and in his pocket were found unmailed letters marked "registered" and addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Emperor of Germany, and the President of the High Court of Justice at Mexico, and also receipts for a number of registered letters and a visiting card of the Mayor of Madrid.

Feito was later put under examination by a Magistrate to whom he repeated his statement as to the object of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an Anarchist, and said that his wife, a Frenchwoman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner in making this statement did not appear excited but there are indications that he is insane.

The Minister Interior has telegraphed to the Prefect in the provinces that the attempt was directed against the Grand Chamberlain and not against the King.

A Police Sergeant, who was the first to seize Feito, makes the following statement:

"After the King's carriage had passed, Feito, who was standing in front of me, raised a pistol and fired at the second carriage in the procession. Before he could fire a second time I struck him with my sword.

"He cried: 'You wish to kill me, but I seek the life of the Duke of Sotomayor, who is the cause of all my troubles.' The Duke of Sotomayor, however, was not in the second carriage, which was occupied by the Marquis de la Mina, the Court Grand Equerry, and two palace officials."

Questioned as to what reasons he had for wishing to kill the Grand Chamberlain, the prisoner said the Duke of Sotomayor had offered him a position at the palace, but had failed to fulfill his promise.

It is the custom of the Spanish Court to attend divine service every Saturday at the Church of Atocha. This church, however, is now being rebuilt, and the King now goes to the Church of Buen Sucesco. On these occasions the Court proceeds in state, preceded and followed by mounted detachments of the royal body guard and accompanied by carriages containing the Court dignitaries and Grandees of Spain.

After the shooting incident the people gathered along the route from the church to the palace and cheered the King a great ovation as the royal carriage proceeded slowly toward the royal residence.

Feito is thirty-four years of age and was born at Posatdas, in the Province of Oviedo. He returned to Spain from Mexico last June. He was slightly cut in the head by the Police Sergeant's sword.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The report from Madrid that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Alfonso is confirmed. It appears that the attack on his Majesty was not successful. The dispatches from Madrid on the subject have been mutilated.

The correspondent at Brussels of the Matin telegraphs that the police of Madrid have wired to the authorities in Brussels a request that Rubino, the man who fired three shots at the King of the Belgians in Brussels on Nov. 15, and who is now awaiting trial, be interrogated with a view to obtaining further light regarding Feito's attempt.

THEATRE TRAIN ABLAZE.

Brooklyn Elevated Passengers Terrified —Lamp Post Torn Up and Gas Ignited.

Passengers on a theatre train bound from Coney Island to Brooklyn, by way of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Railroad, had a terrifying experience at New Utrecht Avenue and Sixty-first Street at about 7:30 o'clock last evening, and spectators in safe places were treated to a gorgeous display of electric pyrotechnics when the trolley pole, which operated the train, while it was running on the surface, jumped the trolley wire. There were three cars to the train, which was running at a high speed at the time of the mishap. The pole springing into a vertical position, tore down the fully charged trolley and feed wires for a distance of several hundred feet before the cars finally yielded to the brakes.

Sputtering and snapping viciously, the wires fell all about the train and roadway. They set fire to the roof and side of one of the cars, and it was blazing fiercely when the train came to a standstill. One heavy cable wrapped itself around an iron gas lamppost on the curb and burned or tore it away. The electricity ignited the gas, which rose in a hissing column of flame to a height of thirty feet or more, when it burned steadily. The train crew extinguished the fire in the cars without outside aid, but the repairmen had to come from the headquarters of the gas company before the gas could be shut off from the wrecked lamppost, the light from which was of material assistance to the railroad men, who were sent at once to restore the wires. Before this could be done sufficiently to permit of a resumption of traffic at least eight trains, most of them filled with Saturday evening travelers, were stalled up and down the line.

TO CLAIM CASE FORTUNE.

Family of Walton, N. Y., to Sue as Heirs to $30,000,000 Estate of Cleveland (Ohio) Capitalist.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Assured that they are relatives of the late Leonard Case of Cleveland, Ohio, ten Walton people have engaged a lawyer to assist them in establishing their claims to a fortune that must now aggregate nearly $30,000,000.

Twenty years ago Leonard Case, who made a fortune in oil lands, died in Cleveland without issue and without a will. The money has since been held in trust by the city.

Some years ago, a family by the name of Case, in New Jersey, attempted to secure the property but failed to prove any relationship to the dead millionaire. Seventy years ago Ephraim Case left Walton for the West. His sons remained behind, following, however, a few years later. The elder Case was a near relative, a cousin of Leonard Case, and the Walton people say this can be proved beyond a shadow of a doubt.

Attorney Neisz of Walton, has gone to Cleveland to represent the heirs at law.

Boston-Manchester Line's Good Start.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The new Leyland steamship service between this port and Manchester began with the sailing of the Caledonian, which left here to-day, carrying out a large cargo. Big shipments for future sailings are booked already, one firm having engaged space on two vessels for 200,000 bushels of grain. The Caledonian will be followed by the Georgian and Bostonian at intervals of two weeks, and these three steamships will maintain the service for the present.

The Gregorian Hotel.

35th St., West, bet. Fifth Av. and Herald Square, N. Y., opened January 1st. All suites and single rooms have private bath, and every room and bath has open exposure. Messrs. Averill and Gregory, proprietors, have pleasure in presenting a hotel unsurpassed as the highest type in every particular.—Adv.

You save a day practically by taking the New York Central's "20th Century Limited" between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

BANKERS AND PREACHERS SEIZE A COAL TRAIN

Sixteen Carloads Confiscated By 300 Citizens of Arcola, Ill.

Distributed in Ton Lots to the Most Needy in the Town—Business had Been Suspended Because of the Coal Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

ARCOLA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The fuel famine here has been broken. An Illinois Central coal train, consisting of sixteen cars, bound for Chicago, stopped here this morning and was confiscated by a party of 300 citizens.

The railroad company was notified that the coal would not be allowed to be moved out of town, and pay was offered to the local agent. He telegraphed the facts to headquarters and the officials refused to sell. Then the coal was seized. Active in the party were the pastors of the Presbyterian and the Free Methodist Church, the Presidents of both banks, and one policeman.

The train soon was surrounded by hundreds of wagons waiting to load. The coal was distributed in ton lots to the most needy. Each load was weighed, and a strict account kept in expectation of making a satisfactory settlement with the railroad.

Business had been practically suspended for a week on account of the coal famine, and there has been much suffering among the poor. There was loud talk yesterday of flagging a coal train and confiscating the coal. Early this morning it was learned that an Illinois Central engine had been disabled and was laid up for repairs in this city and that in the train were sixteen cars of coal.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered about the train. A. L. Woodworth, proprietor of the electric light plant, offered to buy the coal on behalf of the people, but this was refused. Soon the more eager had climbed on the cars and were loading their wagons.

Farmers bringing loads of corn to town were besieged with

GEN. GREENE MAKES ANOTHER STATION TOUR

Finds Capt. Gallagher Returning from a Successful Raid.

Conditions at Madison Street Station House Not All to His Liking—In Other Precincts.

Police Commissioner Greene in a two-seated automobile, and accompanied by Secretary Coursey and Inspector Brooks, made an unheralded tour of down-town station houses yesterday. In the Elizabeth Street Station House he surprised Capt. Gallagher in the act of making a raid. Gen. Greene had been in the house hardly a minute. He had just introduced himself to Sergt. Murtha and expressed regret that the Captain should be out, and was seated at the desk scanning the blotter when the patrol wagon rattled up to the door. Immediately after Capt. Gallagher marched in with a horde of detectives, uniformed policemen, and prisoners at his heels.

"What's this?" exclaimed the Commissioner, greatly surprised.

"Looks like a raid, sir," said Murtha contentiously.

Capt. Gallagher went behind the desk and introduced himself.

"I've been watching a poolroom for a few days, Mr. Commissioner, and I've got 'em just right. We've got the whole outfit," he said.

"Good work, Captain, good work," rejoined General Greene. "That's what I like to see. Drive all of those people out of your precinct."

Gen. Greene watched with interest the disposal of the prisoners, of whom there were twelve, and of the paraphernalia taken with them, including a new roller top desk, a telephone, and nearly $2,000 in cash.

Capt. Gallagher explained that a few days ago he obtained possession of a card distributed broadcast about hotels and other public places down town which bore this simple announcement:

"Julius Magsamen, leather goods and novelties, 12 Elm Street, New York."

So persistently were the cards circulated that the Captain became suspicious, and the raid was a result. The alleged proprietor gave his name as Charles Donovan, of 202 Lexington Avenue. He and Charles Cull of Setauket, L. I., had practically all the money.

Gen. Greene made a brief inspection of the station house premises, which was the primary object, he said, of his visits to all the houses.

Gen. Greene and his companions first appeared at the Oak Street Station. Inspector Brooks led the way into the private office where Capt. Titus, just reduced from the command of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, was discovered sitting at his desk between two floral horseshoes. He sprang up and saluted, and then led Gen. Greene and his companions through the building from cellar to roof. After looking over the blotter, Gen. Greene went away without making any comment, and the next moment the automobile was whirling off to the Madison Street Station house.

Sergt. Daly glanced coldly over the desk at his caller.

"Sergeant," said the visitor, "I am Commissioner Greene. Is the Captain in?"

Sergt. Daly sprang from his chair and saluted as Capt. Creamer hurried from his office.

"Glad to see you, Commissioner," said Capt. Creamer as Gen. Greene made known the object of his call. "I'm afraid you will find the house in a bad state of repair."

Every light in the building was turned on. Policemen in the section room glanced casually at the new-comers and went on with their cards and dominoes.

"Attention!" roared Capt. Creamer, and the reserves were on their feet, looking a little scared.

"Men, this is Commissioner Greene," said the Captain, and all saluted.

"Yes," said Gen. Greene to Capt. Creamer on leaving, "I don't know of any house where the conditions are so bad. I promise you that I will do what I can to remedy them."

Capt. Creamer thanked the Commissioner for his promise on behalf of the men, who have suffered much because of the lack of repairs.

The party also visited the Church Street, Leonard Street, and Old Slip Stations, the Police Boat Patrol at the Battery, and the Brooklyn Bridge Station in Washington Street, Brooklyn.

TROUBLE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Charges of Irregularities Against ex-Complaint Clerk Peterson—Talk of High Prices Paid for "Whitewash" Papers.

Deputy Commissioner Piper announced yesterday that formal charges of irregularity in keeping his books had been brought against Robert E. Peterson, who for twenty-seven years was attached to the Complaint Department, and also that Peterson had been suspended from duty pending his trial which will open Tuesday marning at 10 o'clock. Capt. Piper refused to discuss the charges even to the extent of saying by whom they were brought. He would only say that the specifications are many.

It has of late been frequent gossip in the corridors that Sergeants seeking Captaincies have paid $1,000 apiece for certain documents with which to go before the Civil Service Commission. These papers, it was said, would certify that any officer with whom they dealt had a record pure as the driven snow or nearly so, when the minutes of old trials filed away in the depths of the gray stone pile in Mulberry Street would show that precisely the reverse was the case.

Peterson has been in trouble before. He was charged during President Roosevelt's administration of the Police Department with having attempted to extort $20 from Policeman James J. O'Brien, who had just been appointed to the force and assigned to duty at the West One Hundredth Street Station. O'Brien, who belonged to a prominent family, his wife being a niece of Admiral Porter, testified that Peterson proposed, for the amount stated, to alter the record so that a fine of ten day's pay, which had just been imposed upon him (O'Brien) for neglect of duty, should read one day's pay. President Roosevelt heard the case, but suspended judgment because there was no corroborative evidence. He declared, however, that the case would be reopened if new testimony was forthcoming.

The last official act of Commissioner Partridge on New Year's Eve was to reduce Peterson to a minor clerkship at a lower salary in the office of Chief Clerk Kipp and to appoint his own secretary, John J. Corkhill, to succeed him in the complaint department. Policeman James Dolan, who for six years had been out of the cold and the rain as an assistant to Peterson, was sent off to do patrol duty. The appointment of Corkhill as complaint clerk gave rise to the rumors of trouble coming, for this part of the Police Department has been frequently referred to as corrupt.

District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney George W. Morgan, who has been active in prosecuting the most important of the cases which have come within Mr. Jerome's official purview, called at Headquarters late in the day. They had a long conference with Gen. Greene, the subject matter of which none of those present would refer to in any way. They avoided the reporters, too, during their visit, but when they left they took with them a large pile of books and records from the complaint department.

PRESIDENT CANTOR'S BELIEFS.

He Tells Contractors at a Dinner What He Thinks Police Commissioner Greene Will Do.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor was the guest of honor at the third annual dinner of the Contractors' Protective Association last evening at Shanley's, and he spoke to the toast "The City of New York." John Cloughen spoke on "The Day We Celebrate," John D. Crimmins on "The Excavator and His Achievements," Frank M. Weeks on "The Skyscraper," and Thomas F. Brady on "Building Interests."

President Cantor said that the labor trouble in the City Hall had been settled to the satisfaction of the contractor as well as the city.

"I believe in a liberal enforcement of the laws," he said. "The people want a liberal interpretation of the same, and I do not believe that our new Police Commissioner ought to rigidly enforce all the laws."

He announced the belief that Commissioner Greene would be in favor of a liberal interpretation of the excise law and would not support police Captains who were overzealous in the performance of their duty.

Toward midnight Mr. Cloughen said that speakers had better make their addresses short, as Capt. O'Reilly might come in.

"I don't want Capt. O'Reilly to come in, look you all over, and say: 'Gentlemen, reform. Go home, wash your faces, and go to early mass.'"

CITIZENS' UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union on Friday unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be requested to frame and introduce a bill in the Legislature embodying the ideas expressed in the communication to the Governor, that a special commission of experts should be appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature a scientific and effective substitute for the existing State law relative to the liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the Citizens' Union declares its opposition to any extension of the term of office of the Police Commissioner and of any abrogation of the Mayor's power of removal by the present Legislature, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Legislation for investigation and report.

Poolroom Raid on Broadway.

Capt. Dooley, with Detectives McDonough, Taylor, Hauser, Masterson, and Reynolds, yesterday afternoon raided a suspected poolroom in Room 6, on the second floor of the building at 176 Broadway. Four men were found in the room, two of whom were allowed to go. John Kennedy, fifty years old, and George Harkness, thirty-three, were held on the charge of maintaining a poolroom. In the room were found two official racing cards and three slips containing the names of racers.

A NEW HOSPITAL PROJECTED.

McKinley Memorial Institution for Stomach Diseases Planned by Dr. Knapp and Edward Lauterbach.

Application was made yesterday to the Board of Charities at Albany by several men residing in this city for permission to incorporate for the establishment of the "McKinley Memorial Hospital for Diseases of the Digestive Organs." The Directors mentioned are: Dr. Mark I. Knapp, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, Dr. Carl Beck, and Edward Lauterbach. In connection with the hospital it is proposed to establish a laboratory for original investigation.

Edward Lauterbach has undertaken to see to it that the scheme shall be financed, and he said last evening that he thought the money would be forthcoming. The plan of establishing the hospital, however, originated with Dr. Knapp, who was graduated from Columbia University and studied under Dr. C. A. Ewald at the University of Berlin.

Dr. Knapp has made a specialty of diseases of the stomach for many years, has written many treatises upon the subject, and has discovered several diseases of the stomach heretofore unrecognized. He said last evening that he had made an effort for several years to get an opportunity to make a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the stomach at the various institutions in the city, but had been denied the privilege, the physicians contending that they had either no room or no time to devote to that class of maladies.

GOULD PORCH HIS ROSTRUM.

En Route for Bellevue, the Young Man Harangued a Fifth Avenue Crowd.

"Are you men or monkeys? Are you free men or slaves? Down with the trusts!" shouted a wild-eyed young man, with thick black hair, standing on the steps of the home of Miss Helen Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue, about 10:30 o'clock last night. He was addressing a little knot of people who had heard him protesting loudly when the Gould butler refused to allow him to enter the home, while Miss Gould, who had been waiting, he said, for his arrival from Philadelphia to settle the trust question once and forever, was waiting for him in her room up stairs and was kept in ignorance of her caller's arrival by the "hireling."

Detective Daggett of the East Fifty-first Street Station questioned the young man, who said: "Miss Gould is going to back me in a scheme to down the trusts. Just as soon as I see Miss Gould we are going together to see President Roosevelt and demand that he put the scheme into practical operation."

The young man accompanied the detective to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where he said he was Burtis Elson Smeltz and that he was nineteen years old. An ambulance was summoned from the Flower Hospital, and the young man kept haranguing on Socialistic and anti-trust topics until it arrived.

"Now," said Dr. Bingham when he arrived, taking in the situation at once, "any one going down my way?"

Detective Daggett said that he and the young man were going down town.

"Well, get in, then. I am in a hurry," and Daggett, followed by the young man, climbed into the vehicle.

But as soon as the three husky policemen climbed in after him, the young man became suspicious and attempted to leave the ambulance. One policeman sat on his lap and the other two held his hands all the way to Bellevue Hospital, where Smeltz was lodged for the night in the insane pavilion.

Demands on Louisville and Nashville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—The Executive Committee of the engineers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will meet here on Monday to confer with General Manager Evans about last month's demand for higher wages. Both sides are emphatic in the declaration that there is no chance of a strike nor of any serious rupture. It was learned last night that the members of the committee were unable to agree upon the details of the scale to be demanded when the meeting was held last month, and that Mr. Evans was then served with a notice that the exact demands would be made in January.

Request for Return of Judges.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—It is generally understood that the committee representing the Bar of the Eighth Judicial District decided at a meeting to-day to renew its request to Justice Hatch of the First Department and Justice Woodward of the Second Department that they give up their positions in Greater New York in the Appellate Division and return to the district from which they were taken by the Executive under the provisions of the Constitution. The members of the committee who met to-day admitted that letters had been sent to Justices Hatch and Woodward, but declined to give out their contents.

Brooklyn Protest to Fire Underwriters.

Representatives of most of the largest business interests in Brooklyn have addressed a petition to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange protesting against the large increase in insurance rates in that borough. The petitioners suggest that a conference be held between committees representing the underwriters and the property owners to discuss measures for the improvement of the conditions which led to the increase in the insurance rates. The chief reason given for the heavy advance in rates, which in some districts is as much as 50 per cent., is the inadequacy of Brooklyn's water supply.

Monster Euchre Party in Brooklyn.

One of the biggest euchre parties on record will take place on Tuesday night in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, in aid of the new Home of Studies and Novitiate of St. Francis Monastery, Brooklyn. Four thousand players, divided into 100 sections, will occupy 1,000 tables. It is expected that 6,000 persons will attend, and arrangements have been made for 500 carriages. Three hundred prizes will be awarded, including a ton of coal and twelve oil paintings. The euchre party will be preceded by a drill and followed by a dance.

To Preserve Hall of Records Material.

Borough President Cantor, at the request of historical societies, has directed that the material of the Hall of Records be preserved in order that it may be woven into another building. The contractor has been asked to use all possible care in razing the building and in seeing that the material is preserved until Mr. Cantor can arrange for its transfer to one of the corporation yards, where it will be stored pending action of the societies.

PANIC IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Two Women and Three Children Carried Down Ladders—Policeman on Roof Struck by Hose Stream.

Panic was rife at 12:20 o'clock this morning among the several families living in the five-story tenement at 217 West Sixty-first Street. The hallways, filled with smoke, people crowded out on the fire-escapes, and several were carried down by firemen. The fire was discovered under circumstances that led Michael Horn, the janitor of the house, to believe that it was started by some small boys whose arrest he had threatened.

Engineer McCann of Engine 40 mounted to the third floor and rescued Kate Hempill, a small girl, by carrying her down the fire-escape in his arms. Fireman David Foley of Engine 25 rescued a Mrs. Laughlin.

All of the tenants were gotten out in safety. The most notable rescues were those of Mrs. Ella Loughran and her two little daughters. Mrs. Loughran was carried down the fire escape and then a ladder by firemen. William Ennis, a messenger boy, carried down the ladder four-year-old Lillian Loughran, while her sister, Cathleen Loughran, was rescued by M. T. Conroy of 228 West Sixty-first Street.

The second alarm brought Chief Purroy to the scene, but the fire was under control when he arrived. The fire, it was found upon investigation, had started at the bottom of a dumb-waiter shaft and had quickly mounted to the roof, where most of its fury was spent, giving the impression that it had started there. The flames finally burned out through the roof, and the damage was estimated at $1,500.

Patrolman Robert E. Fitzgerald, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, while on the roof of the building seeking to aid any of the tenants who might endeavor to escape that way, was struck full in the chest by a stream from the firemen's hose and barely escaped falling off the roof.

NEW VANDERBILT RESIDENCE.

May Be Erected by W. K., Jr., on Part of the Langham Hotel Site.

It is not unlikely that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will erect a handsome residence upon part of the Langham Hotel site, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Several months ago Mr. Vanderbilt bought a plot on the north side of Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, as a residence site, but in the meantime the United States Realty and Construction Company has acquired the Langham property, and it is very generally understood that the improvement of it will be restricted to private dwellings. At the time of this purchase the opinion was frequently expressed that the Vanderbilt family, whose residences occupy the west side of Fifth Avenue at that point, were indirectly interested in the Langham deal.

When questioned as to the report that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will build on part of the plot, officers of the United States Realty and Construction Company would only say that they had not sold any of the property and had not heard of any such plan. It is known, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt has such a scheme under consideration.

The Langham property has a frontage of 115 feet on Fifth Avenue and 130 feet on Fifty-second Street, and it is said that if Mr. Vanderbilt decides to erect a house at that point he will take a plot 50 by 130 on the immediate corner. The United States Realty and Construction Company paid about $1,350,000 for the entire property, so that the portion which may pass into Mr. Vanderbilt's possession will represent an investment of at least $750,000.

Japanese Jurist to Address State Bar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—R. Masujima, a distinguished Japanese attorney of Tokio, has arrived here on his way to Albany, N. Y., to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association on Jan. 28. Owing to his reputation as a Japanese jurist, he was invited to attend the meeting and will deliver an address on "The Present Position of Japanese Law and Jurisprudence."

Car Overturned, Horse Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Two Pennsylvania freight cars, bound north, jumped the track here to-night. The track was blocked and all trains north and south are compelled to use the Southern Railroad tracks by the way of Eatontown and Branchport. In one of the wrecked cars was a horse, which was not in the least injured, although the car turned upside down.

Mississippi Mob Kills a Negro.

DREW, Miss., Jan. 10.—John Hollins, a negro, was taken off a train two miles south of here last night by a mob of masked men and shot to death. He was charged with attempting to assault a white girl.

Woman Suicide in Tompkins Square.

An unidentified woman, about sixty years old, committed suicide in the women's building in Tompkins Square late yesterday afternoon by drinking acid. She was dead when found by Mrs. McCarthy, the matron of the building, and near the body lay a bottle which had contained acid. The woman is believed to have lived in the neighborhood. The body was taken to the Fifth Street Station.

Holland Society Dinner.

The Eighteenth annual dinner of the Holland Society will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday. President George G. De Witt of the society will preside, and among the speakers will be Dean J. H. Van Amringe of Columbia faculty, Dr. David H. Burrell, William H. McElroy, and John R. Van Wormer.

Winter Cruise of the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Capt. Leutz, commanding the new battleship Maine, was at the Navy Department today conferring with the officials in regard to the disposition of that vessel. It is probable that the Maine will leave Philadelphia in about two weeks for a cruise to the Gulf of Mexico in order to shake down her machinery before being regularly assigned to a station. It is expected that she will be attached to the newly organized battleship fleet on the North Atlantic station.

An International Language.

During the Paris Exhibition of 1900 several congresses and committees met to take up the question of "an auxiliary international language," and signed a report embodying certain conclusions on the subject. Last January a committee was permanently established, with Dr. Léon Leau as its Secretary, and it has now begun an active propaganda. A recently issued circular explains the principles that the members have decided to work upon. One is that all civilized nations should agree upon one particular language to use in written and oral communications between persons whose mother tongues are not the same.

This idea of a made-up tongue was first suggested as far back as 1640 by Sir Thomas Urquhart, and has received the approval of such men as Leibnitz, Grimm, and Max Müller. But most of us can remember what happened to such a language that was actually constructed by Schleyer some twenty years ago, when he put together the ingenious linguistic system which he called Volapük. Volapük absolutely fulfilled the requirements of a universal language. It was perfectly simple and unvaryingly regular. Its vocabulary was based three-fourths upon existing words of Teutonic origin and one-fourth upon words contained in the Romance languages. Its syntax was simplicity itself. No one will ever invent an artificial language better than this. It was taken up everywhere with great enthusiasm. Schools for teaching it cropped up in all countries. Grammars of it were published in every Occidental tongue. At least twenty lexicons of Volapük appeared, and no one had a word to say against it. Nevertheless it may be doubted whether at this moment there is a single human being who uses it, studies it, or even speaks of it.—London Chronicle.

Policeman and Archbishop Temple.

There is a story told of the late Archbishop Temple which shows how his great physical gifts impressed some of those brought in contact with him. In days before he succeeded to the Primacy he was interviewing some lay readers, one of whom happened to be a police constable. The clergyman of the parish, who had introduced them, was anxious to learn their ideas, and afterward asked the policeman "what he thought of the Bishop." "Well," said the constable, "while he was talking I couldn't help thinking that it would take at least two of us to run him in."—London Globe.

SAYS H. J. ROSE IS SANE

Testimony of Physician Who Examined Wife Murderer.

Dr. Macdonald Visited Him in the Tombs—Rose Was Excited at First, but Gradually Calmed Down.

The Commission in Lunacy appointed by Judge Lambert of the Supreme Court to examine into the mental condition of Henry J. Rose, the actor-manager who killed his wife last September, held another brief session yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Courts Building. The defense in the Rose case, represented by Howe & Hummel, set up the contention that Rose is insane and suffers from "akromegaly," a new-fangled disease, about which alienists confess they know little.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the prosecution, called Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, one of the experts employed by the District Attorney for the purpose of examining Rose as to his sanity. Dr. Macdonald testified that he had had Rose under observation on two occasions, and believed the man was shamming insanity.

Dr. Macdonald visited Rose in the Tombs, he testified, shortly after Christmas and had a four hours' conversation with him, the stenographic notes of which were read before the commission. He said Rose was excited when he arrived, but gradually became calm, except for periods of temporary aberration, which he believes was put on. An examination of Rose's temperature, the pupil of his eyes, and other minor signs had demonstrated to the physician that his condition was normal.

"I love money," Rose told him, "and I such a lot of it. I am the owner of $990,000,000, of which I have made $3,-000,000 here in the Tombs by writing letters and speculating in Wall Street."

Rose on this occasion protested great love for the wife he killed.

"I am sorry I killed her," he said, according to Dr. Macdonald. "I liked the kid. The preacher told me they buried the kid on a beautiful day when the sun was shining, and I am glad they did. She was a good girl."

Rose told him he would not kill his wife if he had to do it over again.

"Let my case go to trial," he said Rose remarked, "and I will testify to anything they tell me to. I suppose I will be shot or hanged for what I have done, though I know they have an electric chair at Auburn. I went there to see it. And I suppose if I die I will go to hell."

Rose had a grudge against the keepers in the Tombs, who, he says, promised to shave off his whiskers before Christmas and have not done it yet. He declared to Dr. Macdonald that he would fool them by burning his whiskers off with a candle and then cutting them with his nail cutter.

Charles E. Zimmerman, a brother-in-law of the prisoner, was called by Mr. Clarke and testified that he had known Rose for five years and had reason to think he was sane. When Zimmerman's name was called Rose, who up to that time had been muttering incoherently to himself, seemed to brighten up and greeted him with a cheerful "Hello, Charlie!"

Sergt. Mott of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was on duty when Rose came into the station and gave himself up after the murder, testified that on that occasion he appeared to be perfectly rational.

An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow afternoon.

COLUMBIA'S TEAM BEATEN.

Medical College Five Downs New Yorkers in a Rough Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—In a game that resembled football and boxing more that it did basket ball, the Jefferson Medical College triumphed over the Columbia University of New York this afternoon at St. James Hall by a score of 17 to 14. It was Columbia's first appearance in this city to basket ball followers, and a good sized crowd was on hand to welcome the intercollegiate league team.

The contest was played under Y. M. C. A. rules, and the forty minutes of play that took place between the teams was undoubtedly the roughest ever played in this city. Nothing of the "rough house" order was missed by the players. Punching, tripping, hurling each other to the floor, and other offenses characterized almost every minute of play. Many a time did some of the players have their hands up "squaring off" at each other, and it was only the prompt interference of some of the cooler-headed contestants that more blows were not struck than there were. In the first half Mitchell and Townsend were disqualified for slugging, but were allowed to come back into the game when both teams granted permission to the others.

Columbia played a good game, but their individual work was partly responsible for their defeat. Jefferson, on the other hand, passed splendidly, notwithstanding that Columbia often used extreme roughness in trying to break up the play. Their men followed each other up, and by feeding the player nearest the net they won out in the last half in excellent style. Columbia was in the lead at the end of the first half by 8 to 7. Line-up:

Jefferson.	Positions.	Columbia.
Blank	Forward	Fisher
Mitchell, Swallow	Forward	Townsend
Mace	Centre	O'Connell
Braston	Gilard	Von Sholly
Swallow, Smith	Guard	Elias.

Goals from field—Mace, (3,) Blank, (3,) Smith, Fisher, (2,) O'Connell, Von Sholly. Goals from offense—Fisher, (6,) Blank, Mace. Referee—Mitchell, (3,) Blank. (2,) Mace, (5,) Braston, (3,) Swallow, (2,) Smith, (3,) Fisher, (3,) Townsend, (3,) O'Connell, (3,) Von Sholly, (2,) Elias. (2,) Referee—Albert Austermuhl, Camden. Umpire—T. H. Allen, Columbia University. Timekeepers H. K. Christine and A. G. Bodine. Scorer—S. O. Grauley. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

COLUMBIA FENCERS WIN.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—The Columbia University fencing team, consisting of Capt. Eugene Pitou, Arnold, Gearing and Wetherol, defeated the Naval Academy team in a dual fencing contest here this afternoon by 10 bouts to 6. The Navy team was composed of Midshipmen Gatewood, Captain; Rowan, Radford, and Riggs. Capt. Gatewood was the star performer for the Navy, and won all four bouts in which he figured, a record which no other contestant equaled. Rowan, for the Navy, also did well, winning two out of four contests. For Columbia, Arnold and Gearing did the best fencing. The results were:

Gatewood, Navy, won from Pitou; Gearing, Columbia, won from Radford; Arnold, Columbia, won from Rowan; Wetherol, Columbia, won from Riggs; Rowan, Navy, won from Pitou; Gatewood, Navy, won from Gearing; Arnold, Columbia, won from Radford; Pitou, Columbia, won from Riggs; Gatewood, Navy, won from Wetherol; Gearing, Columbia, won from Rowan; Arnold, Columbia, won from Radford; Rowan, Navy, won from Wetherol; Gearing, Columbia, won from Riggs; Wetherol, Columbia, won from Radford, and Gatewood, Navy, won from Arnold.

New Ice Yachts on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 10.—The Shrewsbury Club will inaugurate a series of ice races on Monday, when last year's pennant winners will be brought out. Upward of a score of new boats have been built this Winter, including the Oceanport fleet. The Shrewsbury Club, of which E. W. Reid is Commodore, has added ten new yachts to its fleet.

The same is also true of the South Shrewsbury Club, of which former Mayor R. P. Morris is Commodore. William R. Joline, M. H. Campbell, Jesse Potter, and Edwin Fielder are among the new yachtsmen to come to the front with new yachts of approved make and speed. It is expected that the two yacht clubs will arrange for a race, the best three in five, for the championship of South Shrewsbury. Both clubs have added to their membership during the past few days. The two clubs have about 300 members, a number of whom live in New York and elsewhere, who come down during the racing season.

Essex County Club's New House.

Ground for the new indoor athletic house of the Essex County Country Club at West Orange, N. J., will be broken in about two weeks and the building will be ready for occupancy by next Summer. The structure will cost $5,200 and will contain, besides ample accommodations for golf players, two courts for indoor tennis, shower baths, café, dining hall, &c.

Civil Service Men See the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Elliott H. Goodwin, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League; Robert D. Jenks of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, and Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., also connected with the Civil Service Reform movement, had a brief conference with the President to-day by appointment. They would not discuss the object of the visit to the President.

MORE HAZING AT ANNAPOLIS?

Midshipman Under Treatment for Broken Jaw Said to be Victim of Upper Classman.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—After the practical extinction of hazing at the Naval Academy for the past three years, as far as has been known to the authorities, apparently there has been a most serious case, and a strict investigation is going on.

The victim of the affair is thought to be Midshipman Robert H. Pearson, a member of the fourth class, who is in the Naval Academy Hospital here under treatment for a broken jaw. It is understood that the injury was received in a fight with an upper class man. Charges have not been laid against any one as yet in the matter, but it is almost certain there will be some official action.

LEWIS DEFENDS HIS BILL.

It Is a Provision for "Voluntary" Arbitration, Says the Senator.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Senator Merton E. Lewis insists that the bill he introduced on Wednesday is not a provision for compulsory arbitration, but rather for "voluntary" arbitration.

"The theory of the bill is that employment by a railroad, telegraph, telephone, or other public service company is in a sense public service," said the Senator today; "that the public has a right to insist that the operations of a public service corporation shall not be interrupted, and that to that end the public can prescribe the terms and conditions upon which individuals shall enter into the employ of such corporations. In my judgment the bill might be called a voluntary arbitration bill, because if an individual voluntarily enters the employ of the company, he voluntarily assumes the obligations to remain with the company until his place can be filled. Capitalists have gone on from day to day organizing themselves, and the capital they possess for their own better protection. Men who work have found it necessary to organize for their own protection. The public, in the meantime, whose chief interest it is that capital and labor should live together harmoniously and who is the chief sufferer in the event of disturbances between capital and labor, has done nothing for its own protection.

"We are suffering to-day with the cold because capital and labor in Pennsylvania failed to agree. Had there been on the statute books of the State of Pennsylvania in April last a copy of the bill which I have introduced in the Senate, the coal strike could not have occurred."

RAOUL PUGNO ROBBED.

Thief on Train Got $70 from the Pianist, but Missed $1,800.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Raoul Pugno, the pianist, was robbed to-day in a Pullman sleeper while en route from Cleveland to Cincinnati. He had removed his waistcoat, in the inside pocket of which was a wallet containing $1,800. A few hours later, when the train was nearing this city, Pugno left his berth, and when he returned saw that his garments had been disturbed.

The thief in his hurried search had missed the wallet, but had taken $71 from another pocket.

TWO HURT IN TRAIN CRASH.

Flagman Failed to Stop Express for Freight Train to Make Flying Switch.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—While going a mile a minute the Washington express on the Pennsylvania Railroad struck a steel freight car at 6 o'clock this evening, and smashed the engine, derailed three coaches, and badly injured Paul Schaler of Philadelphia, engineer of the express, and mortally injured Patrick Carmody of Trenton, conductor of the freight train.

The crew of the freight train were making a flying switch and had a flagman back, who did not succeed in stopping the express. When the engineer of the express saw a wreck was inevitable he jumped.

In the passenger coaches wild scenes were witnessed, but while the passengers were badly shaken up, there were no cases of serious injury. The injured conductor was taken to St. Francis Hospital here, and the engineer went home to Philadelphia.

CAPT. WALSH SUSPENDED.

Commissioner Greene announced yesterday that charges had been preferred against Police Capt. Edward Walsh of the Westchester Station by Inspector Adam A. Cross, and that Capt. Walsh had ben suspended pending trial. Capt. Walsh was one of more than a dozen Captains appointed by Commissioner Murphy shortly before he left office. He is accused of failing to visit the sub-station at City Island on two occasions for a period of four days, although due there evry day under the rules. No time has yet been set for his trial.

While a Sergeant, Capt. Walsh was for a long time in command at the Oak Street Station. He has been a policeman since June 11, 1875.

BISHOP LAYS CORNERSTONE.

Bishop Potter laid the cornerstone yesterday afternoon of a new church to be built for the Parish of St. David, at 640 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, in the Bronx. The church will be occupied by the colored congregation, which now worships in a small edifice in East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. Despite the severity of the weather a large number of the congregation witnessed the ceremonies. The auditors gathered under a tent, while those who conducted the services stood on the sidewalk. There were present, besides the Bishop, many of the prominent clergymen of the city. The service was read by Archdeacon George Francis Nelson, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, and the Bishop.

St. David's Church was established by the Archdeaconry of New York in 1886 to meet the needs of the colored population of the Bronx. The Rev. Dr. Clifton, vicar of the church, was born in the British West Indies and studied for the priesthood in this city. He was ordained by Bishop Potter in 1896. His church now has 133 communicants.

CHIEF JUSTICE GUMMERE BITTEN.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Chief Justice William S. Gummere is confined to his home in Hill Street, having been bitten by a dog, it is said, while on a hunting trip in the South. The dog, which belonged to Justice Pitney, one of the party, had acted strangely on the trip and was placed in a crate and shipped to Justice Pitney's home, where it died subsequently of dumb rabies.

The Chief Justice thought nothing of the wound, but his wife became anxious and insisted on his having the Pasteur treatment, and he went to the Institute in New York. The members of the family have said that the condition of the Chief Justice has not caused alarm since.

Charlestown (West Va.) Society Dinner.

The Charlestown (West Va.) Society had their fourteenth annual dinner last night at Muschenhena's. Speeches were made by Thomas D. Beal, Augustus Van Wyck, Cleon Moore, Anson A. Gard, and A. Welles Stump. Mr. Van Wyck said in his speech that the race problem was becoming each year more difficult to solve, and that any attempt to put the negro on an equal footing with a white man could end only in failure. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—J. Calvin McKnight; Vice President—E. C. Luke; Secretary and Treasurer—Charles E. Ambler.

Sues for Share in Ohio Canal Bonus.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—W. G. Wagenhals brought suit in the Supreme Court to-day for an accounting against Charles N. Fordyce of Detroit, A. S. Hankins, Guy Hoffman, W. G. Broreen, and C. C. Richardson, and for a receiver for the Miami and Erie Transportation Company, to recover his share of a bonus of $100,000 which he claimed the five men received from the defendant company for securing the franchise for electric transportation on the Miami and Erie Canal from Toledo to Cincinnati.

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

Another Week of Extraordinary Values in Fine Furs.

ENTIRE RESERVE STOCK NOW ON SALE AT

Prices fully **25%** below Actual Value.

SEALSKIN COATS,	Formerly $325,	Now	$275
" "	Formerly $275,	Now	$225
" "	Formerly $225,	Now	$175
" "	Formerly $175,	Now	$125
PERSIAN LAMB COATS,	Formerly $275,	Now	$200
" " "	Formerly $225,	Now	$175
" " "	Formerly $175,	Now	$125
" " "	Formerly $150,	Now	$100
" " "	Formerly $125,	Now	$75

Among the above lots are some very choice Sealskin and Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Hudson Bay Sable, Dark Eastern Mink, Baum Marten and Chinchilla. Also some special model coats of Baby Lamb.

NEARSEAL COATS.
Collars and revers of mink; value $75, $45

Plain Nearseal Coats.
At $25, regular value $35.
At $30, regular value $40.
At $40, regular value $50.
At $45, regular value $60.

FUR NECK PIECES.

$80 Baum Marten Stoles,	now	$40
$55 Mink Stoles,	"	$35
$40 Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles,		$20
$38 Brown Fox Stoles,	now	$25
$30 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$20
$25 Brown Fox Stoles,	"	$14
$50 Black Lynx Stoles,	"	$35
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Neck Scarfs,	"	$10

Fur Lined Overcoats,
lined with Astrakhan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wild Cat, Collar of Persian Lamb, regular value $90, $50

MUFFS.

$35 Mink Muffs,	now	$25
$25 Mink Muffs,	"	$18
$18 Mink Muffs,	"	$10
$30 Chinchilla Muffs,	"	$18
$15 Persian Lamb Muffs,	"	$10
$20 Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs,	"	$10
$17 Brown Fox Muffs,	"	$10
$23 Black Lynx Muffs,	"	$17

FUR SETS.

$10 Children's Fur Sets,	now	$5
$20 Misses' Fur Sets,	"	$10

Fur Caps and Gloves.

$40 Sealskin Hoods,	now	$30
$24 Nearseal (coney) Hoods,	"	$8
$15 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$10
$13 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$8
$10 Men's Sealskin Caps,	"	$5
$18 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$14
$16 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$12
$14 Men's Sealskin Gloves,	"	$10
$6 Electric Seal Caps,	"	$4
$10 Nutria Beaver Gloves,	"	$5
$6 Coachmen's Mufflers,	"	$3.50

CARRIAGE ROBES.

HUDSON BAY BEAVER CARRIAGE ROBES, handsomest goods in America, reduced from $250 to $150
TIGER CARRIAGE ROBES, magnificent goods, large sizes, reduced from $125 to $80
MINK CARRIAGE ROBES, very dark natural Eastern Mink, rich as sable, full size, reduced from $500 to $300
BLACK BEAR ROBES, large size, made of cubs, handsomest robes in the city, reduced from $200 and $225 to $150 and $175

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BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,
FURRIERS AND IMPORTERS,

Special Sale of Persian Lamb Coats

For the week beginning
MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH,
The remainder of our stock of

Leipsic Dyed Persian Lamb Coats and Jackets

*Will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Superior in quality and richly trimmed with real and Bolivian Chinchil

COAL SITUATION GREATLY MUDDLED

Independent Operators in Control in This City.

No Relief from High Prices Expected Before Spring — Mayor Calls Conference of Railroad Presidents and G. B. Markle.

The release of more than one-half of the output of anthracite mined by the independent operators from the contract under which it was bought by the coal-carrying companies on the basis of 65 per cent. of the market price, continued to cause confusion in the coal market yesterday. Both dealers and operators said it would be several days before they could get used to the new conditions, and it would take much longer to explain the increase in the retail prices to their customers.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter endeavored yesterday, with the aid of people specially posted in the coal trade, to obtain an intelligible view of the situation. He learned that of the quantity of coal coming to tide water, one half is independent coal. Formerly, of the anthracite sold here at tide water, one fourth was independent coal; the rest was coal belonging to the coal carrying companies. The greater part of this was mined at the collieries of the companies and the rest was bought from the independent operators on the basis of 65 per cent. of the market price. Up to the time of the strike the tide water market price in New York was $4.50 a ton and after the strike the companies advanced the price fifty cents a ton, making it $5 a ton at tide water. By tide water price is meant the price when it reaches here before it is delivered.

As stated in THE TIMES last week the independent operators who sold their product directly or indirectly through agents, instead of selling to the companies, charged $10 a ton after the strike ended. This they argued was the market price as regulated by the business rule of supply and demand. Those who sold their product to the companies held that when their coal was sold at $5 a ton the contract was violated, as $10 a ton was the market price. In order to avoid going to law, it was then decided to release the independent operators from their selling contract with the companies until March 31.

The independent operators finding New York the best market, are now bringing the largest part of their product to tidewater here. They can get still higher prices in Boston, and part of what comes here is shipped to that city, but freight rates to Boston are so high that the greater part is reserved for New York and vicinity.

Before the suspension of the selling contract the companies purchased 8,818,000 tons annually from the independent operators. The entire output of independent coal mined annually before the strike averaged 14,926,000 tons. This left 6,108,000 tons to be sold annually by the independent operators, either directly or indirectly, through their agents. When the 8,818,000 tons of independent coal was withdrawn from the control of the companies the latter had just so much less to sell at the company tidewater rate of $5 a ton, and the independent operators had just so much more to put on the market at the ten-dollar rate.

MUST CARRY INDEPENDENT COAL.

The companies must remain the carriers of the independent coal, and of the coal-carrying roads the Lehigh Valley carries the greatest amount of independent coal in proportion to its own output. Of the anthracite it carries 55 per cent. is independent. Under the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania a railroad cannot operate coal mines, and the coal mines controlled by the railroads are operated under the names of separate companies, except in the case of the Lackawanna Railroad, whose charter antedates the Pennsylvania Constitution. The Lehigh Valley coal is operated through the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. The Jersey Central carries two-thirds company coal and one-third of independent coal. The collieries it controls are operated through the Lehigh Valley and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The Erie also carries a good deal of independent coal, and its collieries are operated through the Hillside Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The Philadelphia and Reading, which brings comparatively little of its product here except on direct orders, operates through the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The Delaware and Hudson Company, part of whose products is carried by the Erie and part by the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, a leased line, carries about 20 per cent. of independent coal. About 30 or 35 per cent. of the coal now carried by the Lackawanna Railroad is independent coal.

In bringing the greater part of their coal to New York the independent operators are leaving all intermediate points out in the cold. The companies now besides having less coal under their own control, are looking after the points neglected by the independent operators, and thus the latter are in the position to flood the New York market with dear coal.

It was estimated that 50,000 tons of anthracite came to tidewater here yesterday. Of this, 25,000 tons was independent coal and 25,000 tons company coal. Of the independent coal about 16,700 tons remains in New York, and of the coal brought by the companies only about 4,250 tons remains, the rest being shipped to Boston, New Haven, Providence, and about a dozen other cities. Thus the proportion of company coal shipped here yesterday for the Greater New York area was 4,250 tons, against 16,700 tons brought by the independent operators. As the independent operators bring comparatively little of the small steam sizes of coal here, while one-third of the product of the companies is steam sizes, the proportion of domestic anthracite brought by the independent operators is still greater in proportion to the company coal than these figures indicate.

Several dealers said to the reporter that this proportion of company coal to independent coal in New York would continue while Winter weather lasts. About the middle of March the demand for coal, the independent operators themselves admit, will be less, and their high prices must come down.

THE OUTPUT OF ANTHRACITE.

It is estimated that the entire output of the anthracite mining districts, including company and independent coal, is 5,000,000 tons a month, the output fluctuating under weather conditions. During last week it is estimated that about 115,000 tons of independent coal came for Greater New York and vicinity, and 22,750 tons of company coal. In the same week of last year, if this aggregate of 137,750 tons had come for Greater New York alone, all but 15 per cent. of it would have been company coal.

A man who has intimate dealings with the independent operators made the assertion yesterday that the coal carrying companies are discriminating against their own $5 a ton coal in bringing shipments here for a purpose. This purpose, he says, is that they may have more coal to deliver at other points where they can get $7.50 a ton and more.

A representative of one of the companies on being asked if $7.50 a ton was charged by the companies at intermediate points, said:

"I should not think so. I should say, speaking for my own company, that it is not the case. I can only speak for my own company."

In reference to a report that had been in circulation that the individual operators were "divvying" the extra price over $5 a ton which they were receiving, with the coal carrying companies he said:

"I don't think it is worth while to consider such an assertion seriously. It is perfectly ridiculous. Of course it is untrue."

Asked if the companies could not discriminate in favor of their own $5 a ton product in bringing coal to New York, he said that they were common carriers and could not discriminate in this way. Some of the dealers thought, however, that there was nothing to prevent them from bringing a much larger proportion of their anthracite here without laying themselves open to a charge of discriminating in favor of themselves. The Lehigh Valley docks for the last week handled nothing but independent coal.

One downtown dealer said as to wholesale prices:

"I placed orders to-day for 700 tons of anthracite at $10.50, 300 at $10, 2,500 at $9.75, and 1,000 at $5, the last being from a coal-carrying company. I do not believe the present high prices will last long, and I hope to get enough $5 coal right along to enable me to sell at the retail price of $7.50 by averaging the whole. I don't think the price of independent coal will be much higher. In a week or two people will not want their cellars filled. Conditions are better now as to the supply of coal in private cellars than at any time since the strike."

The Lehigh Valley Railroad issued the following statement:

In order to facilitate the movement of coal traffic, it has been decided to temporarily suspend the operation of the Black Diamond Express west of Wilkesbarre. Passengers going west of that point will be very little inconvenienced by this change, because since the Black Diamond was first put in service the Lehigh Valley Railroad has added to the schedule Train No. 7, (Buffalo and Chicago Express,) with through Pullman sleepers, coaches, and dining cars from New York to Chicago via Buffalo and Niagara Falls, reaching Buffalo only a few minutes before the Black Diamond Express. It is the intention to make the change effective Jan. 19.

COAL BY THE PAIL.

For about a month the price of coal by the pail at Alfred Barber's Sons' depot, 377 Water Street, has been 13 cents a pail or two pails for a quarter. Mr. Barber said yesterday that no matter how high priced coal becomes this price per pail will not be increased.

As a matter of fact the poor people who buy this coal pay more than people who are better off. Thirteen cents a pail is $14 a ton. Those who buy it from peddlers, however, get smaller pails and pay at the rate of $20 a ton.

Small flat dwellers find it the hardest to get coal. Sometimes in a row of flats people on one floor will get coal while others will have to wait many weeks for it. The smaller the dealer the larger the price for coal is the rule. Some small uptown dealers were charging $12 and $13 a ton, but others who could not get any coal at all have been driven out of business.

In accordance with the request of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Mayor Low yesterday sent a letter to all the presidents of the coal carrying roads, and to George B. Markle, the largest independent operator, asking them to meet him in his office on Tuesday morning to discuss the question of increasing the coal supply in the city.

MAY INDICT COAL DEALERS.

Special Chicago Grand Jury to Probe Charges of an Illegal Combination to Raise Prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The prompt action of State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen, upon information furnished him by the special committee appointed by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association resulted in the convening this morning of a special Grand Jury to inquire into the causes for the high prices demanded for coal by Chicago dealers.

Twenty Deputy Sheriffs worked almost the entire night to serve summonses on seventy-five veniremen and ordered the appearance of prominent coal dealers who are believed to be in a combination in defiance of the law. When court was opened this morning a majority of the talesmen were on hand and the work of impaneling a jury at once proceeded.

Attorney General Hamlin arrived in Chicago to-day and will take an active part in the prosecution. It is also expected that the Retail Dealers' Association, the Building Managers' Association, and the Railroad Committee of the City Council will assist in the proceedings.

COAL AT COST IN MILWAUKEE.

Bankers to Purchase Anthracite and Distribute It Among Residents.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—A movement was started in Milwaukee to-day to obtain 10,000 tons of anthracite coal with which to relieve the shortage here within a week. A meeting was held at the office of Mayor Rose at which most of the banks in the city were represented.

The bankers propose to furnish the capital and sell the coal to those in need of it at the cost price delivered in Milwaukee, which will be about $7 per ton.

COAL FAMINE CLOSES PLANTS.

Pennsylvania Steel Company Stops Work and Thousands Are Made Idle.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton to-day closed down indefinitely on account of the lack of fuel, throwing several thousand ment out of work. The company is crowded with orders and efforts are being made to obtain enough fuel to resume operations next week.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The plant of the Peoria Glucose and Sugar Refining Company has been closed for want of coal and some 800 employes are thrown out of employment temporarily.

DETROIT'S CITY COAL YARD.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—The Municipal Coal Commission appointed by Mayor Maybury to manage the coal business that the city is undertaking met to-day and arranged to begin the immediate purchasing of coal. J. L. Hudson, local merchant, who is Chairman of the commission, announced that he will lend the commission $10,000 with which to purchase coal pending the passage of an enabling act by the Legislature to legalize the use of $50,000 of the city's funds for this purpose.

The commission decided to use the yards of the Department of Public Works and the Water Board for coal storage. The bids that have been advertised for will be opened Monday. Chairman Hudson is going East to-night, and will endeavor to obtain some anthracite for the municipal coal yard.

Liner Delayed for Coal.

The Red Star liner Zeeland, which was to have sailed for Antwerp yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, did not get away until after 9 P. M. At her sailing hour she was 800 tons short of her coal supply, and a big force of men was busy all day getting the coal into her bunkers.

Fuel Shortage at Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.—A fuel famine confronts Topeka and many other Kansas towns. There is not enough coal on the market here to supply this city till Monday. The State House heating plant has only enough to supply the building until Tuesday, when the Legislature will convene. Kansas railroads are charged with appropriating all carload shipments from the Kansas mines.

Fire in 3,000 Tons of Coal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—One of the large pockets of the Eastern Coal Company, on the water front here, in which were stored nearly 3,000 tons of soft coal, took fire to-day and the structure was destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $75,000. It is thought that at least a portion of the coal may be saved from the ruins.

Free Coal for Greenwich Poor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 10.—Through the generosity of one of the wealthy New Yorkers who has a Summer residence here, about fifty poor families each are to receive a ton of free coal. F. A. Hubbard, a lawyer, will have charge of the distribution.

Coal Advance at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 10.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company to-day increased the price of all prepared sizes of coal for the local trade 25 cents a ton. C. Pardee Sons & Co., independent operators, have advanced the price of coal for home consumption from 15 to 25 cents per ton.

Plentiful Ice Harvest at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—An army of men is now employed by the ice harvesters in this section. The annual task of filling the immense icehouses is in full blast, and will be continued until a year's supply is housed. The protracted cold wave has increased the thickness of ice to fifteen inches and over, and it is of very excellent quality.

Merchant's Death in New Jersey Hotel.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 10.—Thomas M. Grant of San Francisco was found dead in bed in the Mansion House this morning. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was a manufacturer and agent in the woolen business, with offices in San Francisco and New York, and he had come to Morristown on business on Friday. He was fifty-five years of age, and he left a widow and two children.

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Standard 52 Years

"The only Dentifrice of International Reputation." SARA BERNHARDT

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HALL & RUCKEL, New York

OPERATORS BLAME UNION FOR MINERS' DISCONTENT

Coal Companies Open Their Case Before Commission.

Delaware and Hudson's Counsel Denies Charges of Unfair Treatment—Occupation Not Extra Hazardous.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The non-union men having closed their case, the coal companies opened their side of the controversy to-day before the strike commission. Chairman Gray is still confined to his home in Wilmington, suffering from a cold, and Gen. Wilson again presided.

The proceedings were opened to-day by the Delaware and Hudson Company, through its counsel, James H. Torrey, of Scranton. In presenting the case of the company he represents, Mr. Torrey first delivered an address indicating what the company would try to prove. He spoke in part as follows:

"We shall show that for many years up to the beginning of the 1900 strike the relations between the Delaware and Hudson Company and its employes had been friendly and harmonious, and that the inception of such degree of hostility as has since marked those relations was coincident with the entry into the anthracite field of the organization of the United Mine Workers.

"So far as relates to the formal demands pending before this commission, it is only fair to this respondent to state that it is in the position unusual even in debate, and practically inadmissible in legal proceedings, of being compelled to prove a negative. After spending weeks of valuable time, the case upon the part of the miners was closed without the production of any material evidence to substantiate any of their claims.

"With almost infinite labor and pains, and by the aid of an army of clerks and accountants, a vast array of information has been accumulated for the use of the commission, with reference to the wages and conditions of employment of our employes. By these statements and from other testimony which will be offered, it will be demonstrated that there is no merit in the first demand for a 20 per cent. increase upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract work. It will be shown that both the rates paid and the annual earnings upon this kind of work are larger than are paid in the bituminous coal fields for similar work and the wages paid for occupations requiring skill and training in the region. We are satisfied the commission will find there is no manual employment requiring so little training or skill, the exposure to so little risk of health or life, and the occupation of so small a portion of the working day, which is so liberally compensated in wages as the work of the anthracite miners. In this connection we shall show that the employment is not extra hazardous and is more than ordinarily healthful. We shall show that since the last increase of wages there has been no material advance in the cost of living. We shall negative the unsupported claim that the children of the miners are forced to work at an early age by submitting a list of our employes whose boys are working, with the annual earnings of the parents, which average about $540.

SHORT HOURS ON BREAKERS.

"To the second demand for an eight-hour day for company men the evidence which has already been outlined will to a large extent apply. In addition thereto we shall submit statements which will show that even during the period when coal was most in demand and the collieries were operated to the limit of their capacity the breakers operated an average of less than eight hours per day, for reasons partly due to the voluntary action of the men and partly to causes beyond the control either of the company or the men. We have prepared a schedule showing the wages, the number of days worked and the annual wages of all company men and boys, the general average being, for men, $518.95, and for boys, $196.33, which is a higher average than obtained in other similar employments.

"In this connection we shall show that the only tabulated statement offered in evidence by the mine workers purporting to give a comparison of the earnings of company men in the bituminous and anthracite fields is misleading in its scope, full of inaccuracies in detail, and false and misleading in conclusion.

"Bearing upon the third demand of the miners for the weighing of coal and the payment by the ton for mining, we shall show that for many years this company has paid at some of its mines by weight and at others by the car. We shall show the actual product in marketable coal, of units of weight and per car, and that a practical uniformity of wages results from both systems. We shall show that so far as concerns our own employes, no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or unequal remuneration for the labor actually performed.

"We have claimed in our answer that the commission cannot, under the terms of the submission of the issues which it is to pass upon, consider the fourth demand submitted by the complainants, viz., the execution of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the wages to be paid and the conditions of employment of its employes. Without waiving this claim, we shall offer such testimony, in addition to the evidence already before the commission, to establish the undesirability of such an agreement if it were fairly at issue. We shall show that the relations between this respondent and its employes had been for many years peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers; that the effect of the organization of its employes in that association has been to create a spirit of unrest, discontent, and hostility upon the part of the employes; that the discipline which is essential to the safe and profitable conduct of the business has been very greatly impaired; that systematic efforts have been made to force all of its employes into the organization, so that the management of the business might be put absolutely under its control, and that in many instances, to further the designs of the organization, the efficiency and productive capacity of the men has been voluntarily diminished."

In conclusion, the statement says the Miners' Union has no control over its members; that no blacklist was ever prepared or recognized by the company, and that the evidence produced by the Delaware and Hudson Company will tend to indicate its sincere desire to establish and maintain amicable and friendly relations with its employes.

UNION DESTROYED DISCIPLINE.

Mr. Torrey called to the witness stand Charles S. Rose of Scranton, Superintendent of the mining department of the company. The witness said that prior to the 1900 strike the relations between the company and the men were cordial. After that strike most of the company's men joined the Miners' Union, which resulted in considerable discontent among the men and the breaking up of discipline in and about the mines. In some collieries the men are required to load 2,800 cwt. to a car; in other mines 2,850 cwt. At one colliery the weight is fixed at 2,750 cwt. The size of the cars, he said, differs at various collieries. So far as he knew, no blacklist exists in the anthracite regions. The witness also stated that it would be unwise to have weekly pay days. The men, he said, now lose twice as much time with semi-monthly pay as they did when they were paid once a month.

Mr. Rose produced a letter written to him by President Olyphant of the company after the strike ended. The letter told him to stand by the men who stood by the company during the strike. He was instructed to warn these employes to be careful, and "if reviled, revile not against." Regarding the returning strikers, the letter said: "Give them a good welcome; they are not all bad who are misled." The communication also instructed the Superintendent to take back all men where places could be found for them, but no man should be taken back who had been guilty of committing a crime.

On cross-examination by counsel for the miners, Mr. Rose said that prior to 1900 the contract miners earned $556 to $650 a year. Mr. Rose said he considered eight hours a fair day for the miners, but firemen should work twelve hours. While the law permitted twelve-year-old boys to work on the breakers, he did not think boys of that age should be there. Two years ago he did not think the 10 per cent. increase given to the men was fair, but he had since changed his mind. He could not, however, reconcile himself to the increase now asked for by the miners. He said the companies would have voluntarily paid the increase in 1900 if the men had remained at work.

Replying to a question by Commissioner Watkins, Mr. Rose said it was not necessary for the miner and his laborer to go to saloons to divide their wages, as alleged by the miners. The company would give them a room where the division could be made. In reply to a question by President Mitchell, Mr. Rose said the miners are putting less coal into cars now than they did two years ago. Mitchell replied: "You have the power to dock them, haven't you?"

"We have, but we don't fully exercise it," was the reply.

Abel I. Culver of New York, Controller of the Delaware and Hudson Company, was the next witness. He had the complete pay rolls of the company, which he informed the commission were absolutely correct.

The statement showed that 6 per cent. of the company's men were receiving over $1,000 a year, 3 per cent. $900 to $1,000, 6 per cent. $800 to $900, 6 per cent. $700 to $800, 13 per cent. $600 to $700, 12 per cent. $500 to $600, 10 per cent. $400 to $500, 9 per cent. $300 to $400, 9 per cent. $200 to $300, and 26 per cent. received under $200. The commission requested the information in this form and it was furnished, but Mr. Culver protested that it was not fair unless a statement accompanied it showing how many days the men worked. For instance, those who earned under $200 a year worked on an average estimate at about half a month during the entire year. The exact figures will be handed up when worked out.

In addition to the wage statements, Mr. Culver presented a mass of other statistics showing the number of houses the company owned, the rents received, and showing the dockage for the year, which amounted to 3 4-10 per cent.

Mr. Culver disputed the accuracy of Mr. Mitchell's statement of wages paid to anthracite mine workers and those paid to the same class of workmen in the soft coal fields. This statement was handed to the commission at Scranton and showed that the bituminous men received more pay than the anthracite workers.

The witness said the company is making a determined effort to lessen child labor, and that the 20 per cent. reduction in hours of labor each day without a decrease in wages is tantamount to a 25 per cent. increase in wages.

Mr. Torrey then said the coal companies would gladly join with any one in having laws enacted forbidding the employment of children in and about anthracite or bituminous mines under the age of sixteen years.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

Vermont Factory Using Lignite or Wood Coal in Furnaces with Good Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Following the storm and cold wave of this week throughout Eastern New York, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts, the scarcity of coal has caused an almost hopeless situation. Many schools and churches are being closed.

The Pittsford (Vt.) Manufacturing Company has resumed operations after a brief shutdown on account of difficulty in obtaining coal to run engines. It is practically impossible to obtain coal, so this company found a substitute. The opening up of the works was due to the receipt of large amounts of lignite, or wood coal, from the lignite beds in Forestdale, Vt. It burned very well and made a fair substitute for coal, although the odor was not very pleasant. It will be used exclusively for the present.

SENATE'S COAL INQUIRY.

Belief That Anthracite Shipped to Washington by the Reading Company Is Intended Solely for Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Great interest is manifested in the expected examination on Monday in the Senate coal investigation of James A. Lounsberry, the local agent of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Lounsberry was summoned to appear yesterday, but he failed to come, and sent word that he would be present Monday. He then left here for Philadelphia to consult his principals. It is known that the Reading Company is shipping here fifty cars of coal a day, and yet none of it can be bought by private consumers. It is believed Mr. Lounsberry will say that all this coal is going to the Government at the lower prices offered by the Reading Company, and that it is not intended that any of it shall be available for the private consumer.

Senator Stewart, who is conducting the investigation, is in favor of checking the Government's purchase of coal and letting the consignments from the Reading Company go to the public. The local agents of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads are preparing tables accounting for every car of coal that has come to Washington since the miners resumed work, showing by whom it was shipped and to whom consigned.

The electric railway running from Pennsylvania Avenue to Mount Vernon stopped in the middle of the day, and for over an hour was idle. The suspension of traffic was a serious one to the many persons who go back and forth between Washington and Alexandria, and to tourists who are constantly visiting the grave of Washington. Crowds of passengers gathered at the various waiting rooms. At first it was said by officials of the road that the trouble was due to a failure of the coal supply.

Later it was learned that a carload of inferior coal had been put on the fires, and instead of burning, it had turned into clinkers, so that the firemen could not keep up steam. New fires were started in additional furnaces, with better coal, and finally the cars could be run. This is the first time any railway in or around Washington has been forced by the coal famine to suspend operations for any length of time.

L. SHAW

54 W. 14th St., near 6th Ave.

Hair Goods

HAIR DRESSERS, HAIR SPECIALISTS

Our productions embrace a variety that ranges from the simplest and most youthful to the most elaborate article of woman's headgear. Also

Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, Wavy Knots,

WIGS FOR LADIES, GRAY HAIR FOR ELDERLY LADIES

Hair Tonic, Hair Dyes, Rouges, etc.

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Important Sale of FUR AND CLOTH COATS.

Of the materials little need be said; our standard answers for them. The prices are the lowest ever quoted for garments of equal merit anywhere.

Persian Lamb Coats.

Good quality, with roll collar and large revers; satin lined.
Value $110.00 At $59.00

Leipsic dye, fine lustrous curl, flare collar and revers; fancy silk lined.
Value $135.00. At $79.00

Fine lustrous curl, flare collar and revers of Chinchilla, Baum Marten or Mink; lined with brocaded satin.
Value $145.00. At $89.00

Nearseal Coats.

22 inches long, with high collar and wide revers; satin lined.
Value $42.00. At $24.00

24 inches long with bell sleeves, fancy silk lined.
At $28.00, $35.00 and $42.00
Values $58.00, $62.00 and $69.00.

In addition to the above we offer the remainder of our high grade Fur Coats of Squirrel, Broadtail, Sealskin, Baby Lamb and so forth, at greatly reduced prices.

Cloth Jackets

Of Cheviots, Kerseys, Oxfords and Tan Covert Cloths, in this season's latest models.
At $5.00, $6.75, $7.90 and $10.50
Values $9.00 to $15.00

Three-Quarter Coats

Loose or half-fitted backs and Monte Carlo effects in silks, velours and fine cloths.
Values $22.50 to $35.00 At $13.50 and $16.00

Generous reductions have also been made in all garments the prices of which were from $35.00 to $100.00.

Misses' and Girls' Coats.

Several hundred garments, every one of which is perfect in the most minute detail and of this season's latest models. We have divided them into five classes and offer them at further generous reductions.

Girls' Three-Quarter and Full Length Coats

of various cloths in Full Box, Norfolk or Cape models. Sizes 4 to 12 years.
Values $9.75 to $12.00. At $5.90

of Kersey, Cheviot and Fancy Cloths, finished with velvet, fancy braids or embroidered emblems. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Values $12.00 to $15.00. At $8.25

Misses' Three-Quarter Coats

(ALSO SUITABLE FOR SMALL WOMEN).

Half-fitted back of Kersey Cloth in black only; satin lined. Sizes 16 to 18 years.
Values $14.00 to $18.00. At $7.90

Loose or half-fitted back of Kerseys, Montagnacs or Oxford mixtures; in tan, castor, black or Oxford. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Values $14.00 to $17.00. At $9.00

Misses' Jackets and Three-Quarter Coats.

Kersey and Cheviot Cloths, with cloth straps and tailor stitching, satin lined. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.
Values $16.00 to $20.00. At $12.00

Women's Knitted Underwear AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Women's Merino Vests, ribbed and shaped, long or short sleeves; unusually well made and finished. Drawers to match, French band, ankle length.
Value 50c. At 39c.

A Sale of Suits for Boys AT ALMOST ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Some of our new departments will be located on the second floor. This compels us to borrow part of the space now devoted to boys' apparel. That is the reason for the following reductions:

Boys' Sailor Suits, in red, navy, brown or royal Serge, collar and shield prettily trimmed with braid or embroidery. Sizes 3 to 10 years.
Formerly up to $6.50. Now at $3.75
Formerly up to $8.75. Now at $5.00

Boys' Norfolk Suits of mixed cheviots and cassimeres, well tailored and serviceably lined. Sizes 8 to 15 years.
Formerly up to $10.00. Now at $5.00

Boys' three-garment Suits of mixed cheviots and cassimeres; sizes 11 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $9.50. Now at $6.50

Boys' double-breasted Suits of mixed cheviots, cassimeres and imported Scotch tweeds and cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years.
Formerly up to $15.00. Now at $6.75

A Sale of Leather Goods At Half Price.

Do you appreciate art as expressed in leather? You will find it most aptly expressed in the things which this sale embraces. Take the Royal Oak Tree design; if there is anything wrought in leather that is more exquisite in color or more chaste in conception, we have never had the fortune to see it, and you will never again see its equal at this price.

Imported Shopping, Wrist and Opera Bags

In various leathers, which include Seal, Suede, Morocco and so forth, with gun metal, oxidized and nickel frames; some with jewelled clasps, others trimmed with spangles in fancy designs, snake and fancy chains. Also, Wrist Bags in fancy design; of steel and jet beads, and in colored silks with handsome jewelled frames.

At $1.75, reduced from $3.50 — At $4.00, reduced from $8.00
At 2.00, " 4.00 — At 4.50, " 9.00
At 2.50, " 5.00 — At 5.00, " 10.00
At 3.00, " 6.00 — At 6.00, " 12.00
At 3.50, " 7.00 — At 8.25, " 16.50

Imported Albums

In various fancy leathers and color effects; they include those with embossed designs, metal mountings and our exclusive Royal Oak Tree design, which represents the tree in full leaf with acorns; a number have ornamental stands. The pages will hold from one to three Cabinet, Carte de Visite or Promenade size pictures.

At $1.83, reduced from $3.65 — At $7.25, reduced from 14.50
At 2.25, " 4.50 — At 8.95, " 17.90
At 2.75, " 5.25 — At 9.95, " 19.90
At 2.88, " 5.75 — At 10.13, " 20.25
At 6.40, " 12.80 — At 12.25, " 24.50

Imported Purses, Card Cases and Pocket Books

Of Walrus, Suede, Morocco and shaded Calf Leathers; mountings of exclusive Art Nouveau designs.

At $1.50, reduced from $3.00 — At $4.25, reduced from $8.50
At 2.88, " 5.75 — At 5.25, " 10.50
At 3.00, " 6.00 — At 7.75, " 15.50

Photograph Frames

Of Royal Oak Tree Leather, cabinet size.
Reduced from $7.00. At $3.50

A Sale of Waists

That embrace every conceivable fabric and style of elaboration, designed for this season's service. Not an undesirable one to be found among them.

Waists for Women.

Of Flannel, tucked yoke effect or cluster tucking back and front. Values 98c and $1.25. At 50c.

Of Flannel, with tailor stitched plaits, edged with black velvet, large velvet buttons; red, reseda, royal, tan, gray, light blue, rose or white.
Value $1.50. At 98c.

Of Flannel, tailor stitched plaits, finished with piping of plaid or white silk, and fancy buttons; white, light blue, red, tan, gray, reseda, royal or rose.
Value $2.25. At $1.50

Of Botany Flannel, in various styles of tailor stitched tucks or box plaits, with fancy tab collar, finished with either fancy braid or silk; assorted colors.

Of Brilliantine, with fancy stitching, tucks or plaits; black or black and white.
Values $2.85 to $3.50 At $1.85

Of Cashmere, Mohair, French or Botany Flannel, in several styles, which include hemstitched, tailor finished and plaited; some with yokes, others with fancy velvet medallions, embroidered or trimmed with velvet ribbon.

Of Velvet, plain, figured or striped; royal, green, tan, brown, red or black.
Values $3.75 to $4.75. At $2.98

Of fine Flannel, with fancy round yokes of silk or embroidery.

Of Granite Cloth in various styles and effects, handsomely embroidered.

Of Albatross, with black silk dot, or fine Flannels made in various styles, with silk strappings or hemstitchings; in assorted colors.
Values $4.50 to $8.50. At $3.50

Of Velvet, in black and white stripes, white and black pin dot or plain colors, in all the newest styles; some side button effects, others finished with plaid silk and fine stitchings.
Values $5.90 to $9.50. At $4.95

Manufacturers' Samples of Silk Waists At Less than Cost of Manufacture.

Of Taffeta Silk, plain black or changeable, in a variety of styles which include hemstitched, tucked and white fancy stitched effects.
Values $4.95 to $5.90. At $3.95

Of Peau de Cygne, Peau de Soie, Louisine or Taffeta Silk, in light or dark shades, suitable for evening or street wear; tucked, hemstitched, feather or tailor stitched; some with tucked yokes, others trimmed with plaid silk, in a variety of this season's newest models.
Values $6.00 to $8.00. At $4.95

Waists for Misses.

Of Flannel, full front, French back, stock collar.
Value $1.95. At 98c

Of Flannel, full tucked front, finished with fancy buttons, in red, green or navy blue.
Value $3.00 At $1.50

Of fancy striped fabrics, Brilliantine or Canvas Cloth, tailor stitched plaits or fancy striped silk strappings, in red, royal, cadet, navy or green.
Values $3.95 to $4.75. At $1.98

Of White Brilliantine, tailor stitched plaits, with pink or light blue silk pipings.

Of Prunella Cloth, fancy striped, in pink or light blue, large pearl buttons and fancy stock collar.
Values $5.90 to $6.50. $2.98

GREAT BRITAIN WORRIED OVER RUSSIA'S PASSING THE DARDANELLES

Taking Unarmed Torpedo Boat Destroyers Into Black Sea Renders Eastern Question Acute—Mr. Chamberlain Realizes Magnitude of South African Problem—Plan for Solution of Irish Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Whatever disadvantages may attach to being what is called a world power boredom cannot be said to be one of them. As soon as one ticklish problem seems in a fair way of satisfactory solution another springs up unexpectedly to take its place. Two or three weeks ago it was Venezuela which was causing international heartburnings. All good students of politics took down their atlases, consulted maps, and busied themselves about the Monroe Doctrine, blockades, and arbitration tribunals. This week they have switched off their attention from that quarter of the globe and contracted it on the Dardanelles, the Black Sea, Russia, and the Eastern question.

It is some years since the Eastern question was a standing headline in the English newspapers, which devoted an immense amount of ingenuity and imagination to speculating as to what were the designs of European statesmen regarding the Balkan Peninsula, and all that the existence of that political powder magazine implies. It looks now as if the Eastern question was once more about to awake from its slumbers and engross the thoughts of English and Continental politicians.

Nothing could be more innocent than the way in which attention has been directed to that part of Europe involved. A simple question has been propounded which may be shortly expressed in these words: "When is a torpedo-boat destroyer not a torpedo-boat destroyer?" It sounds like a Christmas conundrum intended to amuse the children at home for the holidays rather than a serious problem calculated to provoke political controversy, stimulate the activity of the diplomatist and cause all the newspapers in England to publish solemn admonitions to their Government, to warn the Ministers against Russian duplicity and to declare that in no circumstances must British interests be imperiled through the supineness of British statesmen.

Yet this is what has happened this week owing to the statement from Constantinople that four Russian torpedo-boat destroyers had passed through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea last September.

The Porte hesitated and remonstrated: Russia insisted, and finally the deed was done, though it is only now that the British public has been informed by the Constantinople press correspondents of the enormity that has been committed and of the British Ambassador's protest to the Porte.

Russia maintains that her destroyers were not destroyers when they passed through the Straits because they had no armament and flew the commercial flag. This pretense is scouted as a piece of pure sophistry by the English, who claim that if the war vessels of one power pass through, the war vessels of all powers must have the right to do so. It is pointed out that if this right be restricted to unarmed war vessels Russia alone benefits, because she alone can arm vessels after they have entered the Black Sea.

This violation of treaty obligations by Russia naturally causes great irritation here; but what the public resent hardly less is the secrecy which the Government has observed respecting the incident. It was only the other day that the people learned with indignation of the existence of an Anglo-German agreement respecting Venezuela, now they are treated to another disagreeable surprise, this time in connection with Russia. Moreover, here at the moment when the Government is pursuing a policy extremely distasteful to the people for the purpose of obliging Germany, that power declares with the most cynical frankness that she has no intention of protesting against Russia's contravention of the public law of Europe to maintain which Germany, like England, is pledged by the most solemn treaties.

GERMANY'S SINISTER PURPOSES.

It is freely said here that Germany desires nothing more than to see England and Russia on bad terms just as she desires to stir up enmity between England and the United States. It is a matter of sincere rejoicing to all English people that there is no probability of the latter of these amiable aspirations being realized.

The seriousness of Russia's action respecting the Dardanelles lies in the fact that her naval development in the Black Sea has been fettered by the existing rule forbidding warships to pass through the Dardanelles in time of peace. The abrogation of that rule would undoubtedly result in unprecedented activity in her Black Sea naval dockyards, which would be followed by her appearance in the Mediteranean as a formidable maritime power and by a great accession to her naval strength in the Far East. The existence of a Franco-Russian alliance imparts an additional significance to Russia's designs and increases the danger of European complications.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HEAVY TASK.

While these considerations have been engaging men's thoughts here Mr. Chamberlain has been making his first direct personal acquaintance with the Transvaal. For the first time he has realized the magnitude of the problems with which Great Britain has to deal in her newest possessions, and, notwithstanding all his self-confidence and optimism, he has confessed himself appalled by the task which lies before this country in dealing with the many difficult and pressing questions which call for settlement.

There are two Chamberlains—one bitter, hard, and unyielding, the other conciliatory, generous, and good-natured. It is the second who has been speaking this week at Pretoria and Johannesburg.

His utterances have won praise even from his enemies here, who, up till now, have displayed toward him rancor hardly surpassed by the most unyielding Boer.

When The Daily News has a good word for Chamberlain and speaks as it did of him after his speech at the Pretoria banquet, one wonders whether he is not approaching dangerous popularity against which the Scriptural warning was uttered: "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you."

Mr. Chamberlain has had a most difficult part to play, and so far he has played it extremely well. By reason of his early commercial and municipal training, as well as of his long experience of statecraft, he is just the man for the present situation in South Africa. He has been talked to plainly and has made plain answers to those who address him, and although he said he was somewhat embarrassed at the banquet by the introduction of controversial matter in some of the speeches, that was only his little way. A man who could embarrass Joe Chamberlain by a speech has yet to make his appearance.

On the whole, though it is too early to expect much good to result from Mr. Chamberlain's visit, everything he has done up till now since his arrival in South Africa is to his credit, and proves at any rate that the English desire to live on good terms with their new fellow subjects.

THE IRISH PROBLEM AGAIN.

In the United States it has often been said that South Africa, after the war, would be a new Ireland. Those who made this gloomy prognostication evidently did not foresee the hopeful tendency of Irish politics which has been apparent this week.

Perhaps never before, certainly not for many years, have Irish landlords and tenants exhibited so conciliatory a spirit toward each other as they are doing now. As Sheridan said of his fellow countrymen, "When they do agree their unanimity is wonderful."

The recent conference between representatives of the landlords and tenants has resulted in a report which, if made the basis of legislation, may end in the solution of what many people have long regarded as an insoluble problem of Irish land tenure. The conference advocates the substitution of an occupying proprietary interest for the existing system of full ownership established by the Gladstone land acts, which converted tenants and landlords into partners in the land. It is proposed that the occupying tenant shall purchase his holding on agreed terms and that there be no expatriation of Irish landlords, inducements being offered to all to continue to reside in Ireland.

It is a pretty scheme, and has been well received on all sides, but no one seems to know what the cost would be to the State, for of course that patient person, the British taxpayer, is to assist in financing the purchase. If he is to be drained to the tune of one hundred million pounds, which is the estimate of some, the proposals will come to nothing; but if the sum were only a few millions it might be different, provided the nation is convinced that the settlement would be a real one, and that in the social peace which ensued Ireland could be administered by ordinary inexpensive methods.

While Ireland seems bent on getting as much out of her partnership with England as possible, Scotland is not behindhand in appropriating any good things that may be going. Premier Balfour is Scotch, Sir Robert Finlay the Attorney General, who will probably be the next Lord Chancellor, is Scotch, and the new Archbishop of Canterbury is also Scotch.

Dr. Davidson's appointment to the archbishopric meets with general approval. He is a man of infinite taste, discretion and courtesy, is moderate in his ecclesiastical views, and will administer wisely and justly. He enjoys the confidence of the King and Queen in a measure accorded to no other cleric. Queen Victoria regarded him as a close personal friend, his first meeting with her, when he was presented by his father-in-law, Archbishop Tait, having made an indelible impression on her Majesty.

Some fragments of Victoria's conversation on this occasion are preserved. "As I get older," said the Queen, "I cannot understand the world; I cannot comprehend its littlenesses. When I look at the frivolities and littlenesses it seems to me as if they were all a little mad."

Afterward she added: "The wickedness of the people's spite against one another is so great."

Dr. Davidson retained Victoria's confidence till her death. He was present at her side when she passed away at Osborne, and it was he who preached before the King at Whippingham on the first Sunday after her death. As Dean of Windsor and for many years resident chaplain to her Majesty, he was the confidant of all her private griefs, and her counsellor on many occasions of grave anxiety. I have been brought into personal contact with him many times in recent years, and have been the recipient of so much kindness at his hands that I should be ungrateful did I not add to that of many others my testimony to his splendid qualities of heart and head.

American Arrivals in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The American arrivals at the Savoy are:

J. Campbell.
E. K. Bennett.
G. P. Wilshire.
Mrs. S. Miller.

The American arrivals at Claridge's are:

Mrs. George H. Holt.
Bourke Cockran.
G. Westinghouse.
C. H. Tenor.
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spofford.
Miss Spofford.
C. G. Evans.

A ROSEBERY CELEBRATION.

Coming of Age of Eldest Son of ex-Premier Calls for Much Eloquence on Scotch Estate.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The coming of age on Thursday last of Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of Lord Rosebery, was the occasion for extended festivities on his Scotch estate, Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh, and furnished the ex-Premier an opportunity almost daily for making speeches, which have been widely reported.

Lord Dalmeny was the recipient of many addresses from the neighboring municipalities and from the tenants, to which his father generally replied. The celebrations assumed a proportion quite unusual even in a country where the land-owner's twenty-first birthday is peculiarly observed.

Throughout Lord Rosebery was in a particularly happy humor. He created another phrase which has already become popular by referring to himself as a "Dowager Peer," now that his son has reached his majority. All of the family participated in the celebration.

The speeches of Lord Rosebery's younger son, the Hon. Neil Primrose, who was born in December, 1881, attracted much attention, owing to his excellent delivery and facility of diction. Lord Rosebery's athletic heir frankly said he did not care much about speechmaking, and was altogether wrapt up in the army, in which he holds a commission as Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Colonial Secretary Receives Great Ovations at Pretoria and Johannesburg.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tour of South Africa is beginning to attract greater attention. Both at Pretoria and Johannesburg he received great ovations, an interesting feature of which was the intermingling of Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks, as a compliment to Mrs. Chamberlain.

The Secretary's outspoken replies to the Boer suggestions, however, are creating a certain feeling of uneasiness among the Government supporters here, who publicly and privately express doubt whether any good will come of the trip. Briefly, Mr. Chamberlain so far has not only declared practically that no further concessions can be made by Great Britain, but he has also upbraided the Boers for their lack of appreciation of what Great Britain has already done. To use the expression of a paper which has always been his warm supporter, Mr. Chamberlain "allowed himself to be drawn early in the game."

THE COST OF THE DURBAR.

Expenses of the Great Delhi Festival Estimated at $5,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Cable dispatches received from Delhi to-day announce the departure from there of the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Lady Curzon, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and other notabilities, and the end of the Durbar display. People are now beginning to estimate the cost of the festivities. According to one estimate, cabled from Delhi, the Indian Government will have to pay over $3,750,000, and Lord Curzon himself is supposed to have spent many thousands of pounds sterling in entertaining his personal guests. For their display of magnificence the native Princes' expenses varied from $500,000, spent by the Nizam of Hyderabad, to $50,000, the sum which minor Chiefs paid for their pageants. The Governors of various provinces had to pay about $75,000 each for their camps.

Judging from these estimates the unparalleled show cost considerably over $5,000,000.

PROF. LORENZ IN ENGLAND.

Fame of Viennese Surgeon Has Preceded Him from the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The fame of Prof. Lorenz has preceded him from America, and he is now the centre of English medical interest. The Professor is staying at Liverpool, giving demonstrations there of his "bloodless" operations. He will come to London next week and operate at the hospitals here.

"I shall be pleased," said Prof. Lorenz, "to show my English colleagues how I carry out my work, but I cannot stay long. I have been away from Vienna four months, though I meant to be absent only four weeks. But the Americans would not let me go. In August I hope to return to England."

HOW CHINA SHALL PAY.

Question of Silver or Gold Indemnity Agitating Foreign Powers Concerned.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The negotiations between the powers regarding the method of paying the Chinese indemnity are proceeding. Washington's acceptance of the Chinese proposal to pay in silver does not meet with the cordial approval of Europe. A Foreign Office official said to-day:

"America and England have both been peculiarly generous to China, but this last step meets with considerable opposition in various quarters. We are willing to do everything in our power, but the situation is very complicated. The Chinese say that if they have to pay in gold it will mean their country's ruin. On the other hand, if the payment is made in silver at the present value of the coin the indemnity, which was made as low as it consistently could be made, will be enormously reduced.

"Possibly we may be able to reach some compromise which will be satisfactory not only to the United States but to the other powers who do not feel so generously inclined, by an extension of the time for payments and other arrangements by which all the creditor nations may be satisfied and serious consequences to China averted."

ENGLISH PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Belief That Demand May Soon Come from Manufacturers.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Hanbury, speaking at Leicester to-day, promised the agriculturists every assistance which the Government was in a position to grant them. He said that while the demand for the imposition of protective duties on imported agricultural produce was like "crying for the moon," it was interesting to see how far the foreigner could be made to pay on many of the articles he exported without injuring the home consumer. The existing grain duty was an object lesson in this line.

Mr. Hanbury also said that any demand for protection must come from the great manufacturing interests before it would be heeded by either political party. He believed that such a demand might come sooner than many people expected.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN NEW ZEALAND ELECTION

Their Votes a Large Factor in the Poll on the Liquor Question.

"No License" Carried in One District and Made Gains in Many Others—The System Under Which the Poll Is Taken.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 10.—The women showed their power in the recent triennial Parliamentary election in New Zealand on the question of the licensing of the liquor traffic.

Interest in the election contest for outsiders was not in the Parliamentary battle so much as in the Licensing Poll, where the women voted; and here the results of the contest were unexpected and notable. It is perhaps necessary to explain that in New Zealand prohibition in the sense in which it is used in the United States does not exist. There is no probability of the question of the sale or non-sale of intoxicating liquor being ever settled here by a resolution or vote of the Legislature.

Our licensing law provides for a triennial vote of the people being taken on the question whether or not licenses shall be granted in the various districts, and the condition of things for the next three years in each district depends upon the decision given by the people at that poll. Every electorate for Parliamentary purposes constitutes a licensing district, and all the electors enrolled on the Parliamentary roll for any district have a right to vote in the licensing poll for that district. Every man, and woman as well, of the age of twenty-one years and upward—that is, who has resided in New Zealand for twelve months and in any one electorate for three months—is entitled to a vote in that electorate.

The questions submitted to the vote of the electors are three: (1) That the number of licenses granted in the district continue; (2) that the number of licenses granted in the district be reduced, and (3) that no licenses be granted in the district. In order that the poll shall be a valid poll, at least half the electors on the roll must record their votes. In order that the third proposition—no licenses—shall be carried, three-fifths of the voters must record their votes for the proposition. In order to carry reduction more than half the voters must record their votes in favor of reduction. If neither reduction nor no license is carried, then the first proposition is carried, even though not half the voters support it. Each elector may vote for either one or two of the three propositions, and the official no-license instructions are to "strike out the top line only"—thus voting for both reduction and no license. A very large proportion of the no-license supporters, however, refuse to vote reduction, being unwilling to countenance licenses at all. As alcoholic liquors cannot be sold without a license, the carrying of "no license" in any district means that for the next three years no liquor can be sold within that district.

But it will be seen that the "Prohibitionists," as the supporters of "no license" are called throughout New Zealand, are heavily handicapped, and that the odds are strongly in favor of "continuance." If, however, "no license" is once carried, it can only be upset at a subsequent poll by three-fifths of the voters voting for the restoration of licenses, so that once gained no license is fairly secure. If reduction is carried, the choice of the hotels to be closed is left with an elected Licensing Committee in each district, which is expected to see to the general conduct of the trade. Twenty-five per cent. of the hotels may be closed under a reduction vote. If continuance is carried, provision is made for an increase in the number of licenses when an increase in population takes place in the electorate.

Up to the present poll "no license" has obtained in only one district out of seventy-four in the colony.

"No license" has been carried in four new districts. In two other districts "no license" was within a very few votes of being carried, while in still another district the "no license" voters were only four votes short of carrying their proposition. In thirty-five districts the "no license" vote was considerably larger than the "continuance" vote, so that in these the "Prohibitionists" find courage.

The totals for the colony are: Continuance, 146,291; reduction, 130,115; no license, 149,585; as against the results at the 1899 poll: Continuance, 143,962; reduction, 103,444, and no license, 120,542.

The women's vote is estimated to have been a very large factor. Indeed, the influence of the women's vote is apparently beginning to be more appreciable than it has been hitherto, and there are indications now which have hitherto been absent, that it is being cast on the ground of general integrity of character rather than on purely political grounds.

RUSSIAN IRON INDUSTRY.

Pigiron to be Cheaper Than in America, but the Outlook Gloomy.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The Russian Ministry of Finance, in the course of a report on the mining industries of the empire, confirms the recently cited opinion of the Russian press that the cost of pig iron in 1903 will be less than it is in England and the United States. This is said to be due to the wonderful increase of Russian furnaces within the last few months. The report continues:

"A statistical survey of the mining and mineral industries of South Russia affords confirmation of the exceedingly unfavorable outlook for next year. The most characteristic feature is the excessive productive capacity of the mines and furnaces, as compared with the expected demand. Of the nineteen metallurgical works in South Russia, possessing 56 furnaces, only 25 of these were at work last November. It is expected that about 1,435,000 tons of iron will be produced next year."

Chile and Argentina Agree.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 10.—An important convention has been signed by Chile and Argentina, governing the question of the parity of their navies, which is regarded as definitively terminating the dispute on this subject. Argentina removes the small-calibre guns from the cruisers Garibaldi and Pueyrredon, and Chile does the same with the battleship Capitan Prat. The ironclads building in European yards will be held by Great Britain until sold with the consent of the two republics.

Argentina Bars American Cattle.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 10.—The sanitary decree required to facilitate the reopening of the cattle trade between Argentina and Great Britain has been issued. It prohibits the importation into Argentina of cattle from Europe, South Africa, Madagascar, Morocco, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and several States of the United States.

The Hawaiian Leper Settlement.

HONOLULU, Jan. 10.—Secretary Carter has received a cablegram from President Roosevelt asking for information in regard to Hawaiian protests against the recommendation of the United States Senate commission in the matter of a National leper settlement at Molokai. An answer of explanation has been cabled the President.

TRUE STORY OF THE HUMBERTS' ARREST.

Account of Inspector Caro of the Madrid Police, Who Claims the Reward.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—M. Lefebre, the French Chargé d'Affaires here, has received from M. Vallé, the French Minister of Justice, 15,000f. to be distributed among the Madrid police who were instrumental in placing the Humberts under lock and key. The sum has been turned over to the Chief of Police, Señor Ribarola, for distribution.

This reward has been given in addition to the 25,000f. offered by the French Government for information leading to the apprehension of the fugitives. It is quite likely that the gift to the Madrid police will prove quite as much a bone of contention as the original reward. The principal contestants for M. Vallé's present here are an Inspector of Police, Alfonso Caro, and the Chief himself. The latter says that the investigations of Señor Caro simply confirmed information already in the possession of the Chief. However, the claim of the subordinate Inspector has produced a very interesting story of his connection with the case, if nothing else. He writes in his official report:

"On Dec. 9, I, accompanied by two policemen, conveyed a criminal to the city prison. On returning to the bureau, we passed a house in the Calle Ferraz and our attention was attracted by two persons talking loudly in French on a balcony, while, from the interior of the dwelling, came the music of a French song sung to the accompaniment of a piano. The light from the house lit up the faces of those on the balcony as well as that of the young woman standing at the piano. I had about me the portraits of the Humberts and the Daurignacs, and in the shadow of a tree I drew them from my pocket and compared them with the people before me. I became convinced that Eve Humbert and Romain Daurignac were the persons on the balcony, while Marie Daurignac was the singer.

"I ordered the two policemen to watch the house, and made my way to the Bureau and related what I had seen to Señor Ribarola. He became very enthusiastic over my disclosures and exclaimed: 'This is indeed important!' For this morning we received information from the French Embassy stating that the fugitives were evidently on their way to Buenos Ayres, having slipped through our fingers. I give you full authority in the matter. Make no mistake.'

"For ten days we kept the house under surveillance. I longed to make the arrest, but my Chief said: 'No, you have no evidence. You must wait.' On Dec. 17, I appealed to the district Magistrate to issue warrants, but he shook his head, saying: 'It is possible that you are mistaken. I have received information which leads me to suppose that the people in the house mentioned are respectable French tourists.'

"That very day, about 5 o'clock, I saw a washerwoman come along and glance up at the house as though she were about to enter. I stopped her, and inquired: 'You were going to the French lady who lives here?' When she replied that she was, I produced my Inspector's card and ordered her to accompany me. We entered a lane near the house, where I examined the linens in her basket. In the basket were five pocket handkerchiefs marked 'E. H.'

"I hurried to my Chief. 'You have done well, Caro,' he said. 'Your information is proved by a communication which has just been received by the Civil Governor from the French Ambassador, in which the retreat of the Humberts is fully indicated.' 'Ah,' I cried, 'I would rather be whipped than hear that.' 'However,' said my Chief, 'that does not detract from the value of your discovery. Nevertheless, the warrant has already been issued and you may serve it.'

"I returned to the house in the Calle Ferraz, and was told by one of my men on guard there that the man we suspected of being Romain Daurignac had just left it. So I waited until his return at 2 o'clock and then entered the house. In a room on the first story I found Frédéric Humbert and showed him the warrant. He cried at me in bad Spanish, 'Get out of here! You are impertinent! You have made a mistake.' When I had arrested all the inmates of the house I sent for three carriages and conveyed my prisoners to the residence of the Governor, who indorsed my papers. I then took them to the city prison and locked them up."

Señor Caro is of the opinion that the communication spoken of by his Chief did not come from the French Ambassador, but was inspired by an anonymous letter sent by one of the Spanish neighbors of the Humberts, who, having remarked the presence of policemen in the vicinity, drew their own conclusions.

MME. HUMBERT ISSUES STATEMENT.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The line of Mme. Humbert's defense is said to be indicated by the following communication written by her and published in Le Matin:

"As Le Matin seems to be so fond of publishing documents connected with my case, I will furnish it with some that ought to prove of considerable interest. The public, which is now so set against me, will then see that I am not the thief it supposes, but merely a woman of enterprise and resource. But, unfortunately, I made the mistake of thinking that with the aid of borrowed capital and mortgages and policies of insurance I could surmount temporary financial embarrassments. I will prove that I have been the victim of circumstances and that I have been crushed by a band of usurers. I will clearly demonstrate that I had no idea I was perpetrating a swindle and that every man of business and all the lawyers engaged in the case were perfectly acquainted with the facts of the situation and never once suggested that my acts or efforts were in any way dishonest."

TO FIGHT DUEL IN ROME.

Foreign Minister Prinetti Has Accepted Challenge of ex-Army Officer.

ROME, Jan. 10.—Foreign Minister Prinetti has accepted a challenge to fight a duel with an ex-cavalry officer, Count Bellgarde.

The latter was commissioned to report on the condition of little Italian "slaves" abroad, and not seeing his report published the Count obtained a personal interview with Signor Prinetti, which resulted in a quarrel.

Later the Count sent two friends to Signor Prinetti, who promised to name his seconds.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS IN GENEVA.

Unjust Regulations, One Says, Caused Them to Leave Berlin.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 31.—There are now over a hundred Russian students registered at the University here who last year pursued their studies in Berlin. About a third of the number are women. According to their report, the new regulations introduced by the German university authorities make it impossible for self-respecting Russians to study there. One student, who spent last year in Berlin, said the other day:

"There are now two sets of regulations, one for German students and the other for us. Needless to say, the latter are much more severe, especially as regards entrance examinations to the university, and the majority of us decided to leave rather than submit to them. We are also greatly inconvenienced by Russian secret agents."

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

Death of Vice Consul MacLean Deplored in Paris—Brilliant Reception Given By Mrs. Dr. Clarke—Mrs. Gowdy's At Home—Engagement of M. Waddington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A brilliant reception was given this week by Mrs. Dr. Clarke, in her magnificent apartment in the Avenue Henri Martin, at which Mrs. Cheatham Thompson sang with wondrous effect. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Griswold Gray, Mrs. Spencer, and Miss Van Bergen.

Mrs. Cheatham Thompson also gave a dinner, at which were present the German Ambassador and Princess Radolin, the hostess' two sisters, the Dowager Princess Lynar and Mrs. Higgins; her brother-in-law, Mr. Higgins; his Serene Highness Prince Lynar, her nephew; Mrs. Waddington and Miss King, and Messrs. Gilbert, Welch, Lawrence, and others.

Mrs. John K. Gowdy, wife of the United States Consul General, held the first of her Tuesday afternoons at her home in the Rue de la Pompe. There were many callers, and these included a number of well-known Americans. Mrs. Gowdy, who looked very well in black silk trimmed with honeycomb Cluny lace, was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss Gowdy, who wore a very handsome dress of white silk, trimmed with Venetian lace. Mrs. John H. Spaulding presided at the tea table, while Mme. Adolphe Bocage poured the chocolate.

Some of those present were Comtesse d'Oyley, Mrs. Richard Perkins, Mrs. J. J. Hoff, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mrs. R. K. Lafferty, Miss Adele Keeler, Miss Helen V. M. Keeler, the Rev. Mr. Sylvester Beach and Mrs. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Thomas, Mrs. William A. Hornung, Capt. and Mrs. Webster, Comte de la Croix, Mlle. de Montigny, Mme. Henry Fisher, the Misses Parkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson.

A great event in the American colony is the marriage, to take place on Monday, between Francis Richard Waddington, a son of the late French Ambassador and of Mrs. Waddington, nee King, with Mlle. Charlotte Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, daughter of Admiral de Lamornaix. At the dinner and reception given in honor of the fiancialles among the well-known Americans present were Gen. Porter, Miss Forbes, Miss King, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Welch, and also many members of the French aristocracy. The presents were numberless and costly.

The death, after a brief attack of pneumonia, of Mr. Edward P. MacLean, United States Vice Consul at Paris, is much regretted in the American colony here. The body of Mr. MacLean will be embalmed and sent to the United States.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou Fezensac, who is to lecture in America, started for that country yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merriam of Boston, Mass., who are in Europe on their wedding trip, have arrived at the Hotel de France et Choiseul from Munich. Sebastian Schlesinger has left for Florence on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Braggiotti.

Mrs. W. H. Keeler of Elizabeth, N. J., has taken an apartment for the winter at 11 Avenue de Malakoff.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gage Mason have returned to Nice after their three months' tour through Spain, and are stopping with Dr. and Mrs. Brandt at 29 Boulevard Victor Hugo.

Paul Libby of New York is stopping at the Grand Hotel.

NEXT KING OF BELGIANS

Count of Flanders About to Renounce Right of Succession.

His Son, Prince Albert, Will Become Heir Apparent—Quiet Literary Life of King Leopold's Brother.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir apparent to the Belgian throne, is, it is stated, about to formally renounce his rights to the throne in favor of his son, Prince Albert. The announcement that the Count intended to relinquish his claims to the crown was first made some months ago, but the King's brother has been hastened in his present determination by the precarious state of his health.

During the past year Prince Albert, who has greatly matured since his marriage, has been, more and more, acting the part of heir apparent; he has on several occasions taken the King's place at important official functions and has invariably acquitted himself of his duties in a tactful manner.

King Leopold, who has a high opinion of his nephew's abilities and mental capacity, considers that the young Prince is fully equipped, in case of necessity, to shoulder the heavy responsibility of regal power which, in the case of Belgium, implies that of the Congo Free State as well.

The Count of Flanders, on the other hand, has never had any desire to reign. Owing, in a great measure, to the fact that he is totally deaf the King's brother has never taken any active part in the affairs of state; on the contrary, he has a marked dislike for official fetes and is rarely seen at Court. He is a man of strong literary tastes and a great bibliographer. His library in Brussels contains the finest private collection of incunabula and manuscripts in Belgium.

Surrounded by his books and animal pets, this intellectual grandson of King Louis Philippe leads a most quiet and uneventful life, and is probably the least known and certainly the least discussed of European heir apparents. And yet, had he so willed it, the Count of Flanders might have played an even more active part in history than King Leopold. For, though the fact is to-day remembered but by few, the Count of Flanders was, on Feb. 25, 1899, elected Prince of the united principalities of Roumania. Had the Count accepted his election, he would to-day have been King of Roumania instead of his brother-in-law, the present King Ferdinand. Reasons of state and, more especially, the fact that male succession to the Belgian throne was not fully insured, prompted the Count of Flanders to decline the proffered Kingship.

The marriage of Countess Alice de Caraman-Chimay to Prince Giovanni Borghese at the Château de Horpacs, last week, was a very smart affair. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Raab. Among those present at the wedding were Prince Philippe de Caraman-Chimay, Prince Borghese, Prince and Princess Scipion Borghese, Comte de Salis-Soglio, Count and Countess Szechenyi, Count and Countess Laslow Szechenyi, Count and Countess Hunyadi, Count and Countess d'Ursel, Prince and Princess Alexandre de Caraman-Chimay, and Count and Countess Max de Lalaing.

More Fighting Expected at Fez.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 10.—The latest advices from Fez say the Pretender has re-established his camp at El Hillan, about twelve miles from Fez, and that he is preparing to assume the offensive.

Passengers on the Lucania.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sails from Liverpool to-day for New York, will have among her passengers Mrs. Arthur Paget, Harry De Windt, Bradley Martin, Jr., Bernard Quaritch, John S. Sargent, and Arthur Collins.

French "Lady" Tramp.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Madeleine Guirald has dressed as a man for years, and has tramped the length and breadth of France.

In a wine shop in the Rue de Turmelin she was yesterday arrested for creating a disturbance. When the police arrived she made such skilful use of her hands and feet that one officer had to be removed to hospital by his comrades.

At the police station her sex was discovered. "You are a woman," said the commissary in his severest manner. "Pardon me, I am a lady," was the reply. She explained that she could get work better in man's attire, and seemed very proud of thirty convictions recorded against her for assaults on police.—London Express.

NEW FRENCH SUGAR LAW.

The Situation Analyzed—Reduction of Beet Root Acreage Expected.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Apropos of the ratification of the international sugar convention by France Le Siècle examines the economic consequences of M. Rouvier's law on sugar, which will come into force Sept. 1.

The large beetroot crop of 1901-2 increased the stock of sugar by about 1,000,000 tons, the total production being no less than 6,848,000 tons. The present crop is much less heavy. It is calculated that there will be between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 tons of sugar less than the previous year. The stock will consequently be brought down to a normal figure by Sept. 1 next.

Every one knows that the adoption of the Brussels convention entails for France and the other sugar-producing countries the complete suppression of the direct and indirect bounties. In so far as France is concerned the sugar régime which is still in force is based on a double system of bounties. The law of 1884 granted the sugar refiners a premium on manufacture, consisting in exemption from the tax for the sugar extracted from the beetroot after a special amount, which was less than the normal quantity it could yield. The law of 1897 added direct premiums on exportation.

From the statistics which have been published the French sugar industry has received since 1887 bounties varying between 10f. 86c. and 11f. 30c. per 100 kilogrammes, equal to 220 pounds. That represents that the sugar manufacturers will lose after Sept. 1 next. They will, however, gain 5f. per 100 kilogrammes on the already acquired rise in the price of sugar. Admitting that the same price is maintained the manufacturers will lose 6f. per 100 kilogrammes. The acreage under beetroot in France fell off 20 per cent. last Spring, because the price of beetroot had fallen from 22f. to 19f. per ton. That fall of 3f. in the price of beetroot was occasioned by the fall of 6f. in the price of sugar. The price of beetroot should come down to 16f. per ton. It appears that the beetroot growers contend that they cannot cultivate the root with even a small profit unless they can sell it for 20f. per ton. It is considered likely that the acreage under beetroot next year will show a further reduction of 20 per cent.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Figures of 1902 Show a Decline in Some Imports from the United States.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Dec. 8, 1902.—The latest available Commonwealth statistics throw some light on the course of trade between America and Australia during 1902, and indirectly indicate the possibilities of 1903.

The largest increases were in railway and telegraphic materials, the demand for which will be well maintained during 1903, as will that for flour and grain stuffs, as Australia will remain largely dependent on outside supplies until the early part of 1904. There will, however, be a decrease in the imports of arms and amunition.

Many of the decreases were, unquestionably a result of the imposition of the Federal duties, while others were occasioned by the uncertainty with respect to the final shape of the imposts. The decline in the values of the imports of organs, harmoniums, and pianos shows the extent to which the spending power of the residents in the richest State of the Commonwealth has become reduced.

The heaviest decrease was in boots and shoes, but this was occasioned largely by the heavy stocks caused by overshipments in 1901. The total value of the American imports during the first ten months of 1902 was £1,553,710, as against £2,115,106 during the corresponding period in 1901, a decrease of £561,396.

The decrease in Australian exports to America was extremely marked, the value falling from £2,140,064, in 1901, to £1,161,385, in 1902, a decline of £678,679, or nearly 100 per cent. This was occasioned by the short supplies of various descriptions of pastoral produce, caused by the ravages of drought, the exports of greasy wool, for instance, falling from £22,381, in 1901, to £7,499 in 1902.

A considerable portion of the American goods shipped to Sydney are re-exported to ports other than Sydney being comparatively small. Brisbane is the nominal terminal point of the Canadian-Australian line, but the bulk of the trade is with Sydney, to which port the vessels proceed after leaving Brisbane.

The course of trade between the commonwealths and Great Britain, France, Germany, and other countries has been affected in precisely the same manner as that with American, and it is estimated that the total falling off for the year will amount to several million pounds. Whether 1903 will show an improvement remains to be seen. At present the outlook is none of the brightest, and it is evident that a time of trouble is in store for the infant nation.

Archduke Leopold's Patrimony.

SALZBURG, Austria, Jan. 10. The family of the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, brother of the Crown Princess of Saxony, has decided to pay him $600,000 provided he renounces all claims to the estates.

VON HOLLEBEN ASKED FOR SICK-LEAVE

Berlin Foreign Office Denies He Was Recalled.

Differing Reports as to Status and Title of von Sternberg—His Ideas of His New Duties—His Family History.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Foreign Office in most emphatic manner states that von Holleben was not recalled by the Government, but asked himself for leave of absence on account of illness.

Baron Speck von Sternberg will merely represent von Holleben, who retains his rank as Ambassador, while Von Sternberg retains his title of Consul General.

From other sources in close touch with Von Sternberg I learn that he had a conference to-day with the Foreign Office for the purpose of securing a wider range of authority. Baron von Sternberg believes this necessary. Dr. von Holleben, as well as his predecessors, he believes, did not understand how to work with the right methods, and did not know how to treat the people. Baron von Sternberg is aware of the fact that American politicians are not impressed by stiff dignity, and that etiquette is not necessary for a foreign representative to keep in touch with American men who are making history.

Baron von Sternberg is said to have declared that socially he seldom met von Holleben, as the Ambassador did not move in the same circles as himself. He believes that the acquaintance of vain professors is not of great value, and that it is better to cultivate the Foreign Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Cologne Gazette to-day, in an apparently inspired statement, denies that Ambassador von Holleben's retirement from Washington is connected with President Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute or to the alleged ill-feeling in the United States toward Germany.

"In spite of the unfriendly comments in the American press," the Cologne Gazette says, "the attitude of the United States Government and the President toward Germany has always continued very correct, in fact, even friendly."

The statement also says that Dr. von Holleben's leave of absence is "not connected with the Pauncefote affair."

Baron von Sternberg conferred with Chancellor von Bülow for two hours to-day. He was in conference with the Chancellor for an hour yesterday evening. The Baron will go to his farm, near Leipsic, to-night, and will return to Berlin Monday night. He will be received in audience by the Emperor Tuesday or Wednesday. Baron von Sternberg has engaged transportation on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Auguste Victoria, which is to sail from Hamburg Jan. 20 for New York.

The Baron will receive ample rank. He will not be a simple Chargé d'Affaires, but from the beginning will have a special rank, probably that of Ambassador Extraordinary, so that, although Dr. von Holleben will retain for an indefinite period the title of Ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck von Sternberg will really have a rank equal to or superior to that of Dr. von Holleben.

Since the Emperor has been giving special personal attention to Germany's relations with the United States he has said on two or three occasions, it is understood, that Germany ought to be represented at Washington by a personality which would win the regard of the American people as well as the confidence of the American Government. His Majesty on one occasion alluded to the personality of Wu Ting-Fang, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, as being of exceptional value to China.

One of Chancellor von Bülow's considerations in recommending the appointment of Baron Speck von Sternberg was that the latter is not a new man in Washington, but one who has already had an assured place in the respect of the President, Secretary Hay, and other members of the Administration. The appointment seems to have come as a complete surprise to the Baron, for he told the correspondent of The Associated Press that he had already started for Calcutta when a telegram caught him in Paris. His baggage was already at Marseilles. He added that he was very much pleased to return to the friends he had left in the United States only three weeks ago. The Baron was not expecting to see them for a long time.

Baron von Sternberg speaks English without an accent. English, indeed, is his native language. He was born at Leeds, England, and did not see Germany until he was seven years old. His father was a naturalized Englishman and his mother was a Miss Shaw of Yorkshire. The Shaws are from Inverness, Scotland. The Baron's paternal grandfather, being a third son, went to Australia, where he introduced merino sheep.

During his recent trip to the United States the Baron saw a report of the United States Consul at Leipsic, dated 1838 and describing the project of "one Baron von Sternberg" in taking ten wagonloads of merino sheep to Australia. Later the old Baron was employed as an agricultural expert by Russia. Through the death of all the intervening male members of the family, Baron von Sternberg's father became heir to the family's entailed estates and removed from Leeds to Germany.

DIPLOMATS INCREDULOUS.

Consider Improbable Stories from Europe About Reasons for von Holleben's Retirement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—No credence is attached here in diplomatic circles to many of the stories that have been put in circulation in regard to the retirement of Dr. von Holleben from Washington. That the Ambassador has failed to meet the expectations of the Emperor in connection with the Venezuelan matter is generally believed, and his virtual recall is attributed to that fact.

The stories originating in German newspapers which attribute the telegram of the Emperor to Mrs. Kipling and the resolution to send a statue of Frederick the Great to this country to suggestions made by Dr. von Holleben are not seriously regarded. It is thought to be extremely improbable that the Ambassador would make such suggestions, or that they ever occurred to him.

In the matter of the statue of Frederick, which the Emperor is having made for presentation to this Government, it is recalled that this resolution was formed by the Emperor while at the theatre. The incident occurred immediately following the visit of Prince Henry to the United States. Appreciating the hearty and enthusiastic character of the reception given his brother and learning that Herr Uphues, the sculptor of the statue of Frederick, was present in the theatre, the Emperor sent for him and inquired whether he could make a replica of the statue and how long the work would require, at the same time informing Herr Uphues that it was his purpose to present a replica of the statue to the United States.

It is believed the Emperor in this matter acted entirely upon his own motion and upon impulse, and that the presence of the sculptor on the occasion referred to suggested the sending of the statue as an evidence of his good feeling for the President and the people of the United States.

The announcement made to Uphues naturally was communicated to the newspapers. It was variously received in this country, but regardless of this the Emperor had gone too far to retreat, and the tender of the statue was made through the foreign office by Ambassador von Holleben, whose first knowledge of the purpose of the Emperor was obtained through press dispatches from Berlin. It is confidently believed here that the first information received by Dr. von Holleben of the Emperor's telegram to Mrs. Kipling was also obtained from press dispatches.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN SAILS.

No Ceremony Marks the Departure of the German Ambassador.

Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to this country, sailed yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Graf Waldersee. His departure was accompanied by none of the ceremony which attends the comings and goings of Ambassadors, and the Ambassador's flag, which heretofore has been a sign of Dr. von Holleben's presence aboard, was not to be seen.

It was apparent, indeed, that he did not wish his presence made public, for his name was not on the passenger list and he boarded the ship an hour before she sailed. He went at once to his stateroom and did not come on deck. Carl Buenz, the German Consul General here, accompanied him to the steamship.

DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-POLISH PLOT IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Poles Sell Their Estates, but Buy Them Back at Profit—Their Land Banks Rival the Germans'.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—It may be recalled that last year the Prussian Government set aside 200,000,000 marks to be used to strengthen the German position in East Prussia by the purchase of estates there held by the Poles. The result of this political enterprise is now being commented on by the papers here.

Last Fall several Polish estates were purchased, and the members of the Pan-Germanic League felt much encouraged. This month, however, nearly all these estates have reverted to Polish owners on account of the fact that the purchasers were unable to run them at a profit. As the new purchase price in many cases has been less than that paid by the Germans, it is clear whom the transaction has benefited.

It is no exaggeration to say that the money appropriated by the Prussian Government has had no practical result in stemming the advance of the Polish movement. Polish land banks are being opened in opposition to similar German institutions, with the object of assisting Polish farmers to maintain their present holdings and acquire further land, and these banks are enthusiastically supported by wealthy Poles, not only in Germany, but in Galicia and Russia. Every repressive measure carried out by the German Government seems only to result in inciting the Poles to fresh efforts to preserve their nationality.

Efforts are being made to settle several thousand German families immigrating from Russia among the Poles of Eastern Prussia, but not much success will attend such measures as long as the Polish farming population continues to increase in greater proportion than their German neighbors. Besides, the Poles are now alive to the necessity of improved methods of agriculture. They are establishing agricultural schools exclusively for themselves, so that in a short time they hope to attain to the German standard. Instead of seeking to win over this growing population by wise concessions, the Government seems determined to pursue its shortsighted and irritating policy of police legislation.

FOR ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Count Reventlow Would Have Navies of Two Countries Rule the Seas.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Count Reventlow has written to the Neue Freie Presse an article warmly advocating a purely naval alliance between Germany and England. The paper has been favorably commented on in spite of the fact that the Neuesten Nachrichten declares that such an alliance, however advantageous it might mutually be, would be utterly out of the question so long as anti-German feeling remains what it is among the papers of London.

Count Reventlow admits that the little naval entente cordiale between Germany and England visible in Venezuelan waters has been of great advantage to Germany, but he unhesitatingly declares that the combination has made an interesting revelation of the elasticity of the Monroe Doctrine for the edification of all Europe.

He foresees that in 1920, if not earlier, the German Navy will be the second in the world, England being the first, and that it is high time for England to begin to recognize the fact that her monopoly of the ocean in peace and war is untenable, and that a system of equipoise must be established in naval matters, and the best basis for such an establishment is a sort of naval union between Germany and England. "The German fleet," he says, "has three simple tasks to perform—to defend the coasts of the empire, to defend the territory that Germany has acquired abroad, and to keep the sea open for her ever-increasing trade."

As a means of allaying English apprehension, the Count declares that the invasion of England will never play a part in Germany's programme, and that it is absurd for Englishmen to look upon the growth of the German fleet as a power which may some day be used against Great Britain. For he asks, "What are Germany's eight ironclads in the North Sea against England's forty-four?"

After demonstrating that no sensible man in Germany can object to close relations with England, he concludes by declaring that it is certainly to the latter's interests for her to have a good friend at sea, and that the world is big enough for both "to warm themselves side by side on its sunny side."

Next Americanist Congress in 1904.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The next Congress of Americanists, composed of antiquarians who are studying pre-Columbian North and South America, will meet at Stuttgart in September, 1904.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Ministry's 25,000,000 Lire Charity Scheme Weakens Sonnino's Position—Aristocratic Phase of the Divorce Question—Real Meaning of the Pope's Reply to Cardinal Oreglia.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Baron Sonnino and his intelligent supporters in the rational opposition have been placed in an embarrassing position. I have already shown in these letters wherein differed Sonnino's measures for the economic relief of the South from that of the Government—the former would cure the South at the expense of the North, while the latter promised a cure for all, even where health prevailed. Sonnino was in a position to make terms with the Ministry or with the Socialists, and I thought, and still think, that when the Government bill emerges from committee that the Baron may find much in it that is his own. The Baron, as the champion of the South, appealed to the North on purely rational and patriotic grounds. The Government has now gone him one better by extending him the open hand of charity.

The Chambers will not reconvene until Jan. 27, and on the last day of the session just closed the Government took up Signor Balenzano's bill and called for a division purely for moral effect. This division showed in favor of the Government an anticipated vote of 179 against 64. The measure calls for the immediate outlay of 25,000,000 lire—20,000,000 for Southern Italy and 5,000,000 for Sicily and Sardinia—for needful public works, thereby giving employment to the poor. In advocating the cause of the bill the Minister of Public Works called attention to the fact that during the cotton crisis in England at the time of the civil war in America the British Government had spent £1,500,000 on a similar project of charity.

How can Baron Sonnino and his friends offer resistance to such a seemingly reasonable and benevolent proposition? Why should they desire to oppose it?

Before all Sonnino is a political economist and statesman of no ordinary penetration. He knows that the situation does not call for such an extraordinary measure, which can be of no lasting benefit. He knows, too, that much of the twenty-five millions would never reach the pockets of the lavori. Moreover, he recognizes as the real father of the bill, not the insignificant Minister of Public Works, but the fine hand of Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, whom the Socialist politicians are pressing for the rewards of their some time support and for pledges of their future indulgence. It is easier to answer the second question than it is the first.

Nevertheless, the first will be answered. There is no doubt of that. The opening days of the coming session will see Baron Sonnino opposing the sentimental makeshift of Giolitti, with all his vast knowledge of political economy punctuated, it may be, with picturesque personalities and sharp questions as to why the Government prefers to give charity to Southern politicians rather than place their constituents upon a sound basis for future prosperity.

While the organs of the Administration are praising the patriotism of the members of the Government, the Opposition press says that Baron Sonnino is preparing an address which will create a sensation.

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The Divorce Question.

Napoleone Colajanni, in La Rivista Popolare, has crossed swords with Prof. Mosselli on the subject of divorce. The latter's main argument is that, in countries where divorce is permitted, the standard of morality is much lower than where there is no divorce. "In all conditions in which suicide is frequent, divorce is frequent; divorce is rare when suicide is rare." (È raro il divorzio quando il suicidio è raro.) Of course, Il Colajanni has slight trouble to refute this statement. He then argues for divorce from the point of view that two lives should not be eternally blasted because of the selfishness of parents who bring about ill-assorted unions or on account of the mistakes of youth. Nor should the life of the innocent party be wrecked because of the crime of the other.

There is nothing new in all this, and I simply mention it here to show that the arguments on divorce, pros and cons, are not of a particularly erudite character. Aside from the anti-divorce position of the Church, which rests solidly on Biblical grounds, publicists on both sides find it most difficult to apply the tenets of common sense to the peculiar conditions existing here. Could the "mariage de convenance" be obliterated the air would be cleared, and the question could be rationally discussed purely from the point of view of individual right. As it now is, statements like that of Il Colajanni are answered by the declaration that the individual, if necessary, should sacrifice himself or herself for considerations of family just as the soldier is ready to give his life for his country. This may seem absurd to Americans, still it is the Italian aristocratic point of view, and, although independent of the view of the Church, it forms a valuable auxiliary to the ecclesiastical campaign of anti-divorce.

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The Withdrawal of Lord Currie.

Reading between the lines of the article in La Tribuna di Roma, apropos of the resignation of Lord Currie from the British Ambassadorship here, one can hardly fail to perceive the satisfaction of the Italian Government at his withdrawal. With characteristic Italian sympathy in speeding a parting guest, La Tribuna praises Lord Currie's services, but forgets to mention them. It then pays a tribute to Lord Currie's predecessors, some of whom—Sir Augustus Paget, Lord Vivian and Sir Clare Ford—were notorious failures. It praises Lord Dufferin's administration, which it says began in a condition of mutual distrust only to blossom forth into a condition of mutual admiration.

The British Foreign Office says that Lord Currie resigns on account of ill health. It said the same thing when he moved here from Constantinople in 1898, well knowing that, in diplomatic usage, a transfer from the Sultan's capital to the Eternal City was no promotion.

La Tribuna ends by an implied faith that Downing Street will now send a representative who has a knowledge of the value of maintaining a close friendship between the two countries. Probably this time a first-class man will come, thereby raising the prestige of the Quirinal in Continental diplomacy. Such an act would be appreciated here.

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The Pope on Christian Democracy

This year, as formerly, Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, as dean of the Sacred College, delivered the address of loyalty to the Holy Father in the Pope's private library. It was replied to by His Holiness. The second speech was the logical conclusion of the first. Cardinal Oreglia referred in veiled terms to the so-called Social and Christian Democratic movements. These terms the Pope elucidated with much bitterness and with infinite sorrow that his protests against the persecution of certain organized bodies of the Church by Governments of merely human foundation had been disregarded. He then continued:

"Your closing words, your Eminence, allude to the Christian democratic movement which, as you well know, is now an existing fact of no trivial importance. To this movement we gave license and inspiration, for it seemed to us to respond to the spirit of the time and the exigences which awakened it—but, we marked its limits, defined its methods, and set its scope. Having thus the sanction of the highest authority it has become a valuable force to array against another and different democratic movement, which is both seditious and godless. A sharp distinction should be drawn. Let no one take offense at the word democrat. As the Church understands and defines it, the democratic ideal not only agrees perfectly with the dictates of revelation and the tenets of religious faith, but even had its birth and origin in Christianity."

Some surprise has been expressed at the care taken by the Pontiff to define what is called here "the new liberalism of the Church"; but there is said to exist in the Vatican a party desirous of including this movement in the Pontificial rebuke which the Pope administered to Social Democracy a year ago. In short, the grouping of Social and Christian Democracy by Cardinal Oreglia gave an opportunity for clearing the air, which Leo XIII. has long desired.

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A League Against Dueling.

Far from inspiring intelligent Italians with a desire to repair the defeat suffered by the Italian fencing masters at Nice, that affair has simply served to give new life to the anti-dueling movement which was rapidly going to sleep. The members of the Anti-Dueling League were hastily summoned to the Doria Palace the other day, under the auspices of twenty-five gentlemen, including several army and naval officers of high rank—Count Balbo Samberg, Vice Admiral Cerruti, Senator Don Alfonso Doria-Pamfilii, Senator Prof. Scialojo of the University of Rome, and Duke Leopoldo Torlonia. A communication was read from the Premier in which Signor Zanardelli said that any practical method of freeing Italy from the "barbarous custom of the duel" would receive the eager and sincere support of the Government. An address to the Ministry was drafted and a committee, consisting of three army officers, three naval officers, and six civilians, including Senators and Deputies, was appointed to draw up a tentative measure.

A curious factor in the movement is the desire to get ahead of France in the matter, and thereby show that Italy is far ahead of the republic in questions of ethical development. Something will surely be done. Its success will, it is believed, humiliate France far more than the actual winning back of the laurels lost on the field of honor by Maestri Pessina and Vega.

THE OBSERVER.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRANCO-SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS.—It is reported from Madrid that the first mission which the new French Ambassador to Spain, M. Cambon, will attempt to carry out will be an important convention signed in 1882, but now almost forgotten, providing for the construction of two new railway lines through the Pyrenees.

The convention stipulated that there should be a simultaneous execution of both contemplated lines—one from Saragossa to Oloron, in France, via Huesca, Jacá, and Canfranc, which Spain was anxious to obtain for commercial purposes; the other line was from Lerida to St. Girons, in the French Department of Ariége, via the Valley of the Noguera Pallaresa, which France was anxious to complete for similar purposes.

As the matter stood at the beginning of the Spanish-American war France had laid her lines up to places where the international tunnels were to be pierced, in Upper Aragon and in the upper valley of the Noguera Pallaresa, while Spain had completed the Aragonese line all the way from Saragossa to the site of the Campos Tunnel, in Upper Aragon. Since the war Spain has also surveyed the Lerida-Noguera line, but has not laid a rail there.

There is little doubt in Madrid that M. Cambon is ready to introduce French capital for the construction of the latter line, for Franco-Spanish relations were never more cordial than they are at present. It will be recalled that the Spanish Navy is to be rebuilt under French auspices, in Spanish shipyards, and with capital provided by a French syndicate. From the point of view of the augmenting entente cordiale between the two countries, the Lerida-Noguera line will have strategic as well as commercial value for France, for it will connect her southern railways with several of the Spanish lines along the Mediterranean coast and in the interior of the peninsula, which would thus provide a quicker inland communication with the Spanish ports nearest to Oran and to other Algerian ports, and even to the Straits of Gibraltar—very important advantages should Great Britain ever force France and Spain into a defensive alliance.

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A BLOW AGAINST ALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE.—The scheme of the French Government to increase its revenue by making private distilleries in the French provinces illegal, so that the countryman will be forced to buy his spirits from licensed distillers in the towns, is likely to serve the cause of temperance more than it will make up the deficit in M. Rouvier's budget. The reason is that the farmers will stick to their own wines and do without spirits entirely rather than patronize the licensed distillers.

But there is another side to the question, as a writer in Le Temps points out. In Normandy, for example, says the sometime organ of the Ministry, every one who is not absolutely a beggar takes at noon a cup of coffee, freely diluted with cider brandy, which costs the private distiller from one franc and a half to two francs per liter, and yet in towns spirit which has paid duty both to the Government and to the local authorities, can be purchased for one franc a liter. In the Norman town of Caen, before the law making the drink trade free was passed, there were 200 cabarets, (café-saloons,) or about one for every 250 inhabitants, whereas to-day there are nearly 800 such establishments, or one for every 70 inhabitants.

The trade, nevertheless, according to Le Temps, is prosperous, for whereas in 1889 the town dues paid on alcohol amounted to 113,000 francs, they have now increased to 167,000 francs, or 86 per cent. per annum. The population of the country, however, is said to be on the decrease. In 1901, in the Calvados Department, there were 1,223 more deaths than births. Crime and thefts are on the increase, as in 1899 the correctional tribunals registered 3,533 convictions, whereas in 1901 they noted 4,149.

The drink question, Le Temps thinks, is not yet a fiscal one, but one of national interest, and instead of endeavoring to realize the greatest possible financial profit from it, the Government should favor the production and consumption of natural and hygienic drinks, while the manufacture of spirits, the bases of which are badly rectified alcohol, should be watched over and hindered in order to combat what seems to be a social and national danger.

MEXICAN FINANCIAL STEP IMPENDING

Banker Creel on the Need of a Fixed Coinage Value.

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY

Emetirio de la Garza, Jr., Discusses the Resignation of Gen. Reyes and the Work of Minister Limantour.

That the Mexican Government is moving with vigor toward such a readjustment of the national policy as well bring about stability for Mexican coinage is attested in a variety of developments coming to the attention of financiers here. Earnest effort is made to avoid too much publicity, but in many Wall Street quarters there is disclosure of what is under way. There is, of course, after the Mexican fashion, avoidance of the double-quick hustle which under similar circumstances could be expected here at the North, but substantial progress already has been made none the less. Wall Street came first to actual appreciation of what President Diaz and his confrères contemplate when some months ago the foremost bankers of New York City joined in a banquet to Enrique C. Creel, who has for years had conspicuousness in the Mexican banking world, and who has been styled the J. P. Morgan of Mexico and recognized as among the most intimate of Mexican Government advisers. Since then Mr. Creel has been devoting himself largely to the solution of problems at that time internationally discussed. He now returns to New York and is at the Waldorf, where yesterday he talked with some freedom of impending developments.

Mr. Creel will not admit for publication that he is here in any official capacity, but that is the view which Wall Street feels warranted in taking. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Creel said:

"It can be depended upon as absolutely certain that Mexico will adjust itself to a gold basis. Nothing precipitate is proposed. We proceed slowly that we may proceed prudently. Official action already taken has advanced the new Governmental fiscal programme materially. Import duties are now computed and collected upon the gold basis. When announcement was made of this development a little time ago, it came as surprising news to the world generally; and so it will be as regards what is further proposed. Those who have Mexican interests most at heart oppose all ostentation in the working out of Governmental policy; and so, further announcements, other developments—some of quite equal importance—will be officially made public in the same quiet way, following the full rounding out of plans with full readiness for their execution.

NEED OF FIXITY OF COINAGE.

"Advantages to Mexico through the policy that President Diaz, Mr. José I. Limantour, our Minister of Finance, and their confrères have in view, will be impressive and effective not only within the bounds of our own country alone, but they will have international consequence. What actually is, to be desired is that Mexico shall have fixity in the value of its coinage. Very generally among students of the situation there is acceptance of the fact that a Mexican dollar, uniformly and continually worth 50 cents in gold, can be made to serve satisfactorily. We must, for reasons which the world recognizes, maintain a silver token currency for the use of our people. They have always been accustomed to it. It would be strange if they were not prejudiced against any change which would take from them what through all the generations they have been used to.

"Silver is the natural Mexican coin. Any official effort to displace it would have to combat not only with prejudice, but with natural influences still more powerful. And in so far as concerns money for interchange among our people—money for the conduct of interior trade—it is not required that silver should be abolished.

"What we need above all else—and, frankly, what the Government of Mexico proposes to establish—is a monetary system that shall provide for Mexican money at a fixed stable value. The credit of Mexico itself is far more than ample to guarantee this quality for home requirements. As in customs duties, (already computed and payable in gold,) so in international transactions generally, we must have the advantage of such a gold basis as will put us on a level with the other great nations of the world.

"What the American public must not anticipate, however, is that Mexico in its fiscal reform progress shall go whirling along in a hurry. In Mexico, as elsewhere, it is better to be safe than sorry. But upon this depend—you are about to witness the taking of a great forward financial step by the Republic of Mexico.

"Throughout Mexico prosperity is everywhere expanding. And all Mexico is in sympathy with the new situation. This shows abundantly, clearly—not as an exception here and there, but as the national rule. And nowhere more positively disclosed is this evidence than in the attitude of the young men of the old families of the country. No longer are politics and militarism the highest ideal. Our young men are going into business. In this is direct reflection of American example. This American influence is no longer opposed in any important quarter; it is popularly welcomed. Significan testimony to that effect is presented in the fact that to-day over 2,000 sons of leading Mexican citizens are at school in the United States; and I congratulate myself that my own boys are able to have this advantage—three of them pursuing educational courses in New York. The modern Mexican idea is progressive enough, locating advantages, to grasp them.

"Our banking and railway statistics show perhaps most effectively the extraordinary current progress. Twenty years ago the combined cash capital of Mexican banking institutions aggregated $8,000,000; now it rises above $80,000,000. Then our exports were relatively insignificant; now they approximate $150,000,000. Our import development has been similarly stupendous. Within ten years our imports from the United States have risen from $15,000,000 to over $40,000,000, exports to the United States having meanwhile advanced from $28,000,000 to $41,000,000—international transactions thus virtually balancing. We annually take $2,000,000 worth of lumber from the United States; our railways have been buying cars this year at the rate of $1,500,000; you are sending us steam engines at the rate of another million, and our people—significant item this—are buying books from the United States at the rate of over $1,000 per day. Itemization of our international trade relations makes glowing history.

Mr. Creel is President of the Central Bank of the City of Mexico and the Mining Bank of Chihuahua. He also owns large railway and mining properties.

LIMANTOUR AND GEN. REYES.

Emetirio de la Garza, Jr., a member of the Creel party, confirmed all that was said by Mr. Creel and discussed at some length the political conditions in the sister republic.

"The reports," he said, "that the depreciation of silver has set up certain financial problems hard to solve and that internal troubles may follow are ungrounded. The alarmist rumors, especially those with regard to the resignation of Gen. Reyes as Minister of War, and the reason for it, would, if true, present a grave situation, but they are absolutely false. There are no financial difficulties in Mexico, nor has Gen. Reyes been made Generalissimo. The country enjoys profound peace; it is progressing most satisfactorily and its future is as well assured and solid as its past.

"I am much surprised to learn that so much importance is attached in America to the resignation of Gen. Reyes. In Mexico it is only regarded as giving us an opportunity to show the world that the country is strongly organized politically, and that the going of one man or the coming of another will in no wise disturb the Mexican people or their Government. The stability of the latter depends on the strength and will of the people.

"To talk of a possible revolution in Mexico is absurd. Who will initiate it? Certainly not Gen. Reyes. He is a patriot and an able man, and resigned his office because self-styled friends insisted on utilizing his name as a cloak to political fireworks intended to attack the policy of any and every one in power.

"It is only a case of what your Americans term the 'outs' against the 'ins.' Gen. Reyes is loyal to President Diaz and will always stand for the peace, progress, and welfare of Mexico. Gen. Reyes may well ask to be saved from his friends. The past of Gen. Reyes demonstrates what his future will be.

"President Diaz is an experienced pilot. He is strong and vigorous and in complete possession of his mental faculties.

"Minister José I. Limantour, our Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the most prominent men in the republic, and is regarded as next to Diaz in importance. The idea that Gen. Reyes bears him animosity is nonsensical. It was Limantour who induced Diaz to call Reyes into his Cabinet. They are friendly and will remain friends. Gen. Reyes will not disappear from the public eye.

"I do not think that Limantour aspires to the Presidency. He has made a grand record in the Treasury, has established Mexico's credit at home and abroad. Taking the Treasury with a large deficit existing he has provided a handsome surplus. He has never declared himself a candidate for President; no one nor any party has offered him the position. But Mexico loves Limantour, who is regarded as one who will safeguard the country in any crisis."

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

ON New Year's Day the French Government graciously liberated five automobilists, including one lady, confined at St. Lazare jail, Paris, all convicted of driving their machines faster than the law allows. The amenities thus expressed are enhanced by M. Grimanelli, Chief of the Penitentiary Department, who later wrote to the President of the Paris Touring Club to assure him that offenders against the law of speed would not be subjected to the anthropometric ordeal, nor will they be placed in contact with other prisoners.

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Report comes from St. Petersburg of the projected building of a gigantic battleship of 16,000 tons displacement in one of the home Russian shipbuilding yards. This ship, which it is said will be unequaled in measurement by any vessel yet built, will be constructed exclusively according to Russian designs and of Russian material.

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Admiral Gervais of the French Navy, who has just been placed on the reserve list, having reached the limit of age, has been more distinguished for his diplomatic successes than for his victories on the sea, although when the French fleet was forced into inaction in 1870, he commanded a company of Marine Fusileers in the battles fought around Paris. He has been the guest of several European monarchs, and on his return from St. Petersburg in 1891 as the naval pioneer of the Franco-Russian alliance, he spent a week with Queen Victoria at Osborne.

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A note from Bologna, via Rome, states that Signor Marconi has discovered a method by which oxygen may be extracted from air at very slight expense. The discovery, it is said, was made while the inventor was attempting to simplify his method of water electrolysis.

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In the course of an article published the other day in Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, it is said that if the Emperor Alexander III. entered into an alliance with France it was not because he feared a land war, but because he believed that his country was still weak from a naval point of view. "What the Emperor Alexander looked for in his ally was, therefore, not a land army but a naval force, and at the time in question the French Navy was the only one in the world which, in the event of war with Great Britain, would not have been obliged to take refuge in its ports."

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When Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress visited Posen, little brooches bearing the royal couple's portraits were given to the children. One little girl from the town of Inovrazlav threw her brooch on the ground and stepped on it. She was imprisoned for fourteen days for the offense.

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According to advices from Lagos, the authorities at the great market centre of Ibadan, to which the railway is constructed, have engaged men from the outlying district to patrol the town at night, owing to the numerous robberies that have occurred. Should any one be seen on the streets after 9 in the evening he is arrested or shot. Passengers who arrive late by train must remain in the station until daylight the following morning.

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Experiments are being made in many parts of Switzerland with the omnibus automobile, with a view to replacing the old-fashioned stage coaches which are still to be found in several Alpine districts. In the Canton of St. Gall these automobiles are already in use, while the proprietors of the hotels are one by one discarding the ordinary omnibus in favor of the motors, which are preferred by tourists.

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The former English church in Kronstadt, which was founded during the reigns of Ivan the Terrible and Queen Mary, has been reconstructed into an Esthonian Orthodox Church by the celebrated Father John of Kronstadt. The change has been made because the Russia Company, which founded it, is unable to support a church in the city on account of the falling off of its revenue and the poor attendance at the church of the English seamen visiting the city.

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It is reported from Vienna that a strike occurred recently among the employes in Galicia apothecary shops. The strike is now ended, the employers being compelled to concede all the demands, which included one against night employment.

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The Lokalanzeiger of Berlin publishes a note which says: "Among people who wish to see an agreement between the Duke of Cumberland on the one hand and the Prussian Crown and the German Empire on the other, and who consider such an agreement possible, upon the basis of a definite renunciation of the claim to the Crown of Hanover, reports have been current of late of an inclination on the part of the Duke to bring about a reconciliation and to remove the difficulties in the way of his accession to the throne of Brunswick."

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Another paper has been suppressed in St. Petersburg. This time it is The Exchange Gazette of that city. The Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Plehve, issued the order in conformity with Statute 178 of the laws relating to the censorship of the press.

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Several robberies have occurred lately on the Paris-Basel express. A short time ago an Englishwoman lost a case of jewels. Now it is reported that an American and a German, on arriving at Basel, discovered that they, too, had been robbed. The American was deprived of his pocketbook containing a large sum in American notes and a circular letter of credit; the German had a gold chain and gold spectacles taken from him. The travelers described a fellow-passenger whom they suspected, but he has not yet been found.

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It is reported from Brussels that certain Congo agents have been found guilty of cruelty to Congolese women. The other day three men were sentenced by the Boma tribunal to penal servitude—two for fifteen years, and one for ten years.

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Criminal statistics for 1902 of the German Empire have just come to hand. These show an increase in crime over the previous year. The total number of convictions reached 497,300, which is 27,300 more than in 1901. The increase is also marked in the categories of ordinary theft and robbery, but this, it is said, is due to the want caused by the general trade depression. A large increase is noted in offences against officials and public orders. Probably the largest increase is in the crimes where bodily injury is inflicted. These have risen from 93,000 in 1901 to 98,000 the past year. Juvenile offenders are also on the increase.

THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR

Arranging for Meeting of Joint Commission at Washington.

Italian Ambassador May Preside—Minister Bowen Sails from La Guayra To-day—Blockade Causes Suffering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—While arrangements have not yet been made for the meeting of the Venezuelan Commission, some attention has been given to the subject, and it appears that the United States Government will be expected to provide accommodations for the body. It is probable that accommodations will be procured in one of the hotels here, for the State Department has no available room to devote to such purposes. Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador here, is, by virtue of seniority, entitled to preside if the proceedings are to be in the nature of a joint meeting, and his long diplomatic service is regarded as peculiarly fitting him for the important work imposed upon the commission.

All four of the prospective members of the commission, namely, Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, and Count Quadt and Baron Sternberg, as well as Minister Bowen, all speak English perfectly, and it is likely that this language will be the official communication in the commission's proceedings.

That there may be no delay in laying Italy's claims against Venezuela before the joint commission, Signor Mayor des Planches has cabled the Foreign Office at Rome asking that Baron Aliotti be ordered to bring to Washington at once all the papers in the case which are now at the Italian Legation at Caracas. Baron Aliotti, who was formerly Second Secretary of Embassy here, and was later promoted to be First Secretary at Buenos Ayres, is now aboard the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan in Venezuelan waters. Minister Riva was given leave of absence after presenting Italy's ultimatum to Castro, and although diplomatic relations between Italy and Venezuela have not been resumed, the Baron has remained aboard the warship in the capacity of what might be termed a chargé d'affaires expectant, rather an anomalous position in diplomatic circles.

Baron Aliotti if ordered to Washington will also be instructed to remain here temporarily as Secretary to the Italian representative on the commission. The Baron speaks English with ease, and his familiarity with Italy's claims against Venezuela will be of service to Signor des Planches in preparing for submission to the commission a statement of Italy's demands. While the exact amount of these claims is not known here, it is thought that they do not aggregate as much as those of Germany or Great Britain.

A cablegram received from Minister Bowen at the State Department to-day conveys the information that he has decided definitely to sail from La Guayra for the United States to-morrow, and he should be in Washington within a week or ten days.

The Minister also stated in his message that considerable distress is being felt through the operations of the blockade in the cutting off of food supplies.

DEPARTURE OF DUTCH MINISTER

Dr. Van Leyden Retiring from Venezuelan Port Owing to Ill-Health.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Jan. 10.—The Dutch steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik arrived here this morning, and the Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. van Leyden, who is retiring from his post on account of ill-health, embarked on board of her, accompanied by Mr. Brewer, the Acting United States Consul. They were conveyed to the steamer in an Italian steam launch.

The British flagship Adriadne and the British torpedo boat destroyer Rocket sailed from La Guayra at 10 o'clock this morning for Curaçoa.

The British dispatch boat Columbine reached this port during the night.

FRANCE WILL HOLD ALOOF.

Foreign Office Denies That She Will Join Others in the Blockade.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—It is said at the Foreign Office here that there are no grounds for the report that France will join in the Venezuelan blockade of the allies. On the contrary, the French officials are well satisfied with the present status of the claims of France, as Venezuela has given official assurances that France will receive the same treatment as the other nations will be accorded through their resort to forcible measures.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas has communicated to the Foreign Office Minister Bowen's plans for taking up the entire subject at Washington, and it is expected that the French position will be presented to the Washington conference.

The officials here incline to the belief that no definite settlement will be reached at Washington and that the ultimate adjustment will take place before The Hague Arbitration Court.

FOREIGNERS FEAR VIOLENCE?

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger from Caracas says Minister Bowen's departure for Washington awakens fears among the members of the foreign colony at the Venezuelan capital lest acts of violence be committed against them during his absence.

President Castro, however, it is added, has promised the foreign residents full protection.

GERMAN BUDGET APPROVED.

It Estimates the Expenditure for Government at $616,243,183.

BERLIN Jan. 10.—The Imperial Budget for 1903 was approved by the Bundesrath yesterday. It estimates the expenditure at $616,243,183. A loan of $54,980,434 will be required in order to balance the revenue and the expenditure. The total expenditure, which is $40,122,404 above that of 1902, is made up of $499,661,192 recurring expenditure and $56,606,010 non-recurring, under the head of ordinary estimates, while the extraordinary estimates aggregate $59,975,981. The Bundesrath fixed the maximum issue of Treasury bonds at $68,500,000, the same as in 1902.

A NEW RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Negotiations for a new commercial

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NEGRO OFFICE HOLDERS.

There is one argument that has been used in connection with the appointment of negroes to Federal offices in the South which is plausible, but which is based on a fallacy, to whichever race it is applied. It is the plea that the negroes, being recognized by the Constitution as entitled to equality before the law, ought to have open to them the reward of office as an incentive to deserve it.

The fallacy in this is the assumption that office may properly be treated as a reward. Even if we limited the notion of the desert by which office can so be obtained to integrity and ability in the discharge of the duties of a citizen—and this in practice is very rarely the desert that is rewarded—it still remains true that office should essentially be a trust and that it should be given solely for the greatest benefit of the community. The duties of a citizen also ought to be performed with all the ability possible and with entire integrity without any reference to the advantage to be gained by the performance. If we are told in reply to this very simple proposition that it is a counsel of perfection and that no society has ever been administered with strict observance of this high standard, the rejoinder is obvious. The negroes, it is assumed, are to be given office in accordance with abstract justice, as a logical result of their theoretic equality before the law. If the question of their holding office is to be decided on grounds of expediency, then the ground is shifted, and certainly not to the advantage of the advocates of the President's policy.

As a matter of fact, the giving of offices as rewards and incentives for the negro race is not at all on the high plane we have indicated. It is practically the application to the negroes of the spoils theory which prevails in such great measure with the whites, and which Mr. ROOSEVELT, as a politician, has never rejected, though he has made some important departures from it. The offices are bestowed as rewards for political activity or usefulness in nearly all cases. No one among the negroes of the South or of the North would expect to get office if he were not a member in good standing and of some influence in the President's party, and if he did he would be a striking exception. Very few office holders under the present system would think that because they were intrusted with public duties and were paid out of the common purse they ought to refrain entirely from party activity. On the contrary, they would usually think that loyalty required them to be more useful than before to their party, to which their sense of obligation would be much stronger than to the general public. In short, the distribution of offices to the colored race can have but one effect: it tends to stimulate them to that party conflict with their white fellow-citizens which the latter resent, and in which, by fair means or foul, the whites in the long run are likely to be the victors. As we have often pointed out, the only serious hope there is for political equality in the South lies in the division of the colored vote. The policy of the President tends, and tends very strongly, to prevent this.

In the latest number of The Southern Workman, published at Hampton Institute, there was a brief comment on the unfortunate incidents that have occurred in connection with this question, and the writer called attention to the fact that the strong determination of the whites to maintain racial integrity had had one wholesome effect on the negroes. It had forced them to work by and for themselves and to develop their own leaders. This would probably have been quite impossible had the negroes been merged with the whites who, by natural energy and by the aid of training and inherited capacity, would themselves furnish all the leadership. Under such conditions a Booker Washington and his remarkable and valuable work would have been unknown. The principle is one of wide application. There is hardly room for doubt that the policy of general and strict segregation, especially in politics, would in the long run produce relations between the races the best for both of them. It is not a conclusion which is consistent with the abstract notions that are dear to most of us, but it is one that should be carefully weighed by all who are truly interested in the advancement of the negro race as well as in that of the white.

TO REPLAN NEW YORK.

Surely we have not within the limits of this municipality a more useful association than the Municipal Art Society. That is to say, we have no other which combines, in a greater degree, artistic sensibility with levelness of head. On which account it no doubt largely is that the Municipal Art Society, being convinced of the necessity both of reconstructing New York and of consulting, in such a reconstruction, what from a purely artistic point of view may be called the mammon of unrighteousness, should have enlisted in its intelligent and public-spirited work the work of all the commercial and other associations which had an interest in the reconstruction of New York on right lines.

European examples were not much to the point. Not even the example of Paris, when Paris was "Haussmanized." Not even the example of Vienna, when Vienna determined to plough under the immemorial restrictions of the fortifications of the Ringstrasse and to create a modern city. We are entitled to recall to the notice of the average "real estate holder" in New York that no Parisian and no Viennese now regrets the enormous expenditure which was made upon the reconstruction of those cities.

But without doubt the moving impulse to the reconstruction of the City of New York, and especially of the Borough of Manhattan, is the success in point of popular estimation which has attended the recent effort for a similar reconstruction of the National Capital. Of course the conditions were very different. Washington had at the very beginning of its municipal career a good plan, an excellent and monumental plan. New York has never had anything of the sort. We note, with interest and sympathy, that Mr. FRED LAW OLMSTED, then Landscape Architect, and Mr. J. J. R. CROES, then Topographical Engineer, attempted a quarter of a century ago to lay out the Borough of the Bronx on right lines and to prevent the extension to it of the merely conventional limitations which up to that time had hindered, and which still continue to hinder, the development of the Borough of Manhattan. But the plain fact is that rational development, in any borough of the greater city, cannot proceed faster than it is accompanied by the assent of the people who actually own the mistakenly "improved" property or their representatives.

That is partly why, even to-day, a person charged with the reconstruction of the street plan of New York might well hesitate, in view of the vested interests arrayed against him, in propounding what he might personally think the best plan of improvement. In Washington the Commissioners of Reconstruction had the advantage of an original plan which was devised with great intelligence, circumspection, and foresight. Whoever undertakes to revise the plan of New York, which was drawn almost a century ago with a singularly complete lack of intelligence, circumspection, or foresight, has a very much more trying problem to solve. But we are convinced that the principles of the solution should be the same. The commission for which the allied municipal societies so rightly plead should, in the first place, inquire what the commission of 1807 should have done instead of the ridiculous and inadequate things it did do. In other words, what would a city planner who knew his business make of Manhattan Island, as the site and centre of a great city, if the problem were quite new. Only secondarily, as we see their functions, should a new Mayor's commission inquire how far the city is so "committed" to the plan of 1807 that no important improvement is possible. Evidently, it seems to us, the revision and correction of the plan upon which Manhattan has grown is fruitful and promising. As evidently the mere tinkering of that plan in points upon which it has not yet been fully executed is useless and hopeless.

INDEPENDENT AND COMPANY COAL.

It is obvious that the coal roads will have to do something to protect the public against the rapacity of the independent operators, and do it quickly, if they would relieve themselves of the suspicion of tolerating for reasons of their own a condition of affairs which they affect to "deprecate."

The independent operators who have abrogated their agreement with the railroads to move and handle their output are now seling the same at $10.50, tidewater delivery. This coal costs under present conditions, free on board cars at mine, less than $2 per long ton. The carrying charge is about $1.50 per ton on the various sizes, and for incidentals and selling charges 50 cents per ton may be allowed, which is liberal. The sum of these items is $4 per long ton at tidewater. At $10.50 per ton they are making a net profit of from $6 to $6.50 per ton. As they are selling about 1,000,000 tons per month, independent coal mining would appear to be a very profitable business.

It would probably be a waste of time to discuss the ethics of such a scale of profits. How this phase of the matter is viewed by the independent operators was very clearly shown in what one of them said yesterday:

> There is talk about the poor suffering, and I should be sorry to think they did. But the companies, while they were selling our coal, undertook to provide coal for the poor. They can go on providing coal for the poor and we will provide it for the rich.

That the independent operators are within their legal rights is probably not open to dispute. But to avail one's self of one's full legal rights is not always safe, nor often expedient, when to do so involves a wrong to others. Such rights are frequently somewhat sharply curtailed for the public good. The companies are suffering from the present condition. Not only are they put in a false position toward the public, but they are unable to meet the reasonable requirements of their established trade, and what they sell at $5 is identical with what the independent operators are selling for $10.50. They are averaging a net profit of about $1 per ton, against the average net profit of $6.50 exacted by the independents. Moreover, the companies are compromised in their attitude before the Strike Commission. As for the public, it is wronged to the extent of the extortion practiced.

Can the companies do anything to protect themselves and the public? It would seem so. They cannot discriminate against the independent operators by imposing a prohibitory tariff of freight charges, and it would not help the matter if they did. Meanwhile, however, the terminals of at least two of the principal coal roads are so congested with individual coal that the companies cannot get their own product to market. It would seem to be perfectly proper in the circumstances for the companies to say to the individual operators: "We will not advance our carrying rates on your output, but we will not surrender our cars or facilities for the movement of your ten-dollar coal as long as these are needed or can be utilized for the movement of our five-dollar coal, and the amount we are able to take from you will depend upon how much of our own coal we have to ship. The cars now tied up at our terminals must be released forthwith, and our yards must be kept in a condition to accommodate all the coal we are able to send forward. We shall make the public interest a first consideration, and not permit ourselves to be put at any greater disadvantage in supplying our markets than we can help."

In this position the companies would be sustained by public opinion, and an attempt on the part of the independent operators to retain their advantage by an appeal to the courts or to the Inter-State Commerce Commission would be attended with results too dangerous to themselves to be lightly faced. Their present policy is to keep company coal as much as possible out of the New York market, and cause its diversion to the small towns where New York prices cannot be had. The companies would be justified in adopting a policy which should give opportunity to test the question whether they are powerless to protect the public against extortion, so far as their own output permits.

"SUBALTERNISM" IN GERMANY.

The upper burgomaster of the good Polish-Prussian city of Posen takes the occasion of a banquet given him on his retirement to remark on the error of the statement that things German show improvement in his bailiwick. The Germans are losing ground, he exclaims, with a frankness due to the fact that he is no longer responsible. In ten or twenty years the East of Prussia will be no longer Teutonic but Slav, and the provinces wrested from Austria by FREDERICK the Great will be lost! Hard work on the part of officials is not enough, for the trouble lies in subalternism.

Subalternism is one of those words coined so easily by the German language and accepted so readily by Germans because their speech has never become stiffened by the wiles of grammarians, but to this day remains a splendid example of a tongue which can adapt itself to every shade of thought. The idea expressed thereby is the helplessness of the subaltern, the lack of initiative in men who are hazed and hectored by their superior officers, and so lose in the long run all mobility of mind. It is this insidious disease psychological which seems to the worthy Oberbürgermeister the greatest stumbling block in the way of German ascendency in provinces fast regaining their former strength as the original home of the Slav. He thinks that the Prussian bureaucrat is too much bound by the letter of the law, too timid lest an act which is not strictly according to the rules may draw down on his head the wrath of the mighty. In other words, his argument is really one for a freer hand in counteracting the malevolence of Polish school children who refuse to answer questions put in German, and the formation of clubs and social organizations whose ultimate if unexpressed purpose is to encourage all things Slav and to make any other place more attractive to the German than Posen, East and West Prussia, and Silesia.

The spirit reflects that of the King of Prussia, who is wont to express his views on matters relating to his kingdom with all the weightiness that comes from his dual position as German Emperor. As WILHELM longs to infuse initiative into the non-commissioned officers of the army and navy, so there are officials who execrate the red tape and timidity of minor beaurocrats. Herr WITTING'S ironclad speech was received with vast applause by an audience composed almost entirely of members of the ruling race. But it is not on record that any one ventured to explain just how the subaltern was to show that he had shaken off the trammels of subalternism.

Another and more important phenomenon in Germany is the manifesto of the veteran historian MOMMSEN, whose great age permits him to speak out in meeting in a fashion that a younger man might have occasion to rue. This surprising old gentleman has dared to say what everybody knows but tries to ignore, namely, that the Social Democrats surpass all the other parties of Germany in ability, and that it is folly to pretend to ostracize or boycott them. On the contrary, says MOMMSEN, they offer the only salvation for the various partlets and shades of liberalism; they are the only party which can preserve Germany from the disastrous influence of Agrarians and Clericals. Their leaders are men of brains and mark; their press the only reading for people who care to know the truth. As to their theories MOMMSEN does not commit himself; he is talking about political action. The fact which he sees clearly and hopes to make his fellow-countrymen understand is that there is more danger to Germany in the reactionary tendencies of the Junkers and the bigots than in the aspirations of Social Democrats toward equality and the introduction of communal and co-operative schemes for the betterment of citizens.

The growth of the power of Social Democracy is distinctly the most significant thing in Germany to-day, important as may be the steady rise of Slav power east of the Elbe. For the present, the religious problem prevents the Social Democrats from organizing the Polish-speaking people, but, as the latter grow in numbers in Berlin and the large manufacturing centres, they will be attracted more and more by a party that places equality and consequently the abolition of rank and title and other signs of a privileged class at the forefront of their contention. Meantime, the Liberals are hopelessly divided, because they have not the courage to see things as they are and make up their minds to join one camp or the other. MOMMSEN perceives how reasonable the Social Democrats have become in the last decade, and urges the Liberals, no longer frightened by the bugbears painted on the wall by a servile press, to cast in their lot with the only party that is laboring for the good of the people without distinction of rank.

THE NEEDS OF CENTRAL PARK.

The people of New York have so many things to interest them that they are apt to overlook important matters of local concern until they assume an aspect sufficiently grave to furnish material for a brief panic. The condition of Central Park is a case in point. For years the people of New York have thought very little about it. When told that it was in desperate case, and that immediate and radical measures were needed to "save" it, they became hysterical for twenty-four hours, were greatly comforted by the assurance that Commissioner WILLCOX had determined to come to its rescue with all the resources of his appropriation and his official influence, and straightway forgot all about it. Presently—about next Spring, we should say—they will have another paroxysm of anxiety on sensational reports of devastation and ruin in the people's pleasure ground, and not until ruin really overtakes it and necessitates making the Park anew will public opinion find expression in a sustained and insistent demand that the proper care of it should take precedence over less important matters.

Central Park needs several things. The first and most important of these is fresh soil in large quantities. The soil was never deep nor very good. It follows the line of the rocky backbone of Manhattan Island. The gneiss ledges outcrop in many places, and almost everywhere within the Park limits are near the surface. The rocky character of the site adds greatly to its picturesque beauty, but it gives a soil poorly adapted to sustain an abundant and luxuriant vegetation. It was not sufficiently enriched in the beginning, nor was enough good mold used. During its forty years of life it has not been adequately maintained, and so it is running down and wearing out. The environment of populous neighborhood renders more or less impure the air from which the foliage is sustained. Some of the most beautiful parts of the Park were originally washed gullies or weak spots where Nature never intended to raise anything more important than scrub underbrush. These gullies are still the waterways of natural surface drainage, washing with every storm and losing from year to year a little of the foot or two of mold with which they were prepared to contribute to the landscape gardening effects. Many diseased and dying trees should be removed and replaced by vigorous young trees and thrifty shrubs. The lawns are showing signs of weakness. The effect of neglect is cumulative, and the longer it is permitted the more difficult and costly is the correction. The appropriation for maintenance is inadequate to the reconstruction which parts of the Park must be submitted to or become unsightly and a discredit to the city. Thousands of trees and shrubs will languish and become "scrawny" if not at once replanted with plenty of good mold around their roots. It will cost probably fifty thousand dollars to restore groves and lawns to the condition they should be in to keep the Park a beautiful pleasure ground. What the trees on the Mall need, for example, is just what was done to the "Prince of Wales oak," which was in a bad way, and, as a result of proper care given to it last June, is now showing every evidence of healthy development.

No administration which values public favor can afford to disregard the needs of Central Park. While our citizens are not likely to take the initiative in measures looking to its preservation, they will resent with great bitterness negligence on the part of those who are officially responsible. There is no occasion for excitement. The work required is such as must be done gradually, and with good judgment, and under skillful direction. Amateur judgment as to what the Park needs counts for very little—political judgment for even less.

TO ELEVATE MANKIND.

The world-enders are up and at it again. Either they are confirmed in their habit or else there is a secret pleasure in predicting an early destruction of the world in the face of repeated disappointment. Even if it be true that mankind is wicked enough for another deluge, they must see that the condition is but momentary and will be followed by the dawn of a golden age the stupendous possibilities of which must surpass the iridescent glory of visions. To wind up affairs at this stage would be to rob the world of the richest fruits of science. Or do the world-enders refuse to draw inferences from recent experiments? It would be unfair to blame them if they do, since the very persons of science who have just reviewed the year's achievements themselves have shown no sense of the dazzling significance of certain announcements. It is strange that nobody seems to exult over the scientific warrant for the forecast of a race of moral, intellectual, and physical giants—a coming race which shall know no fatal sicknesses and no guile, and whose average span of life shall be not less than a century. Its individuals will be virtually born in full panoply, like Minerva from the brow of Jove, and so will not be condemned to spend their best years (as their predecessors have done) in learning what use to make of the poor remnant of a brief existence. Is it modesty run mad which prevents the scientists from shouting over the superlative possibilities of their discoveries, or is it consideration for the feelings of the reformers who have not dared to aspire to so great a revolution?

Two investigators who are of good repute, if they be not authoritative, in their special department of science, have made the discovery (each independently) of that short and easy or royal road to knowledge, moral excellence, and piety which has hitherto ranked with the perpetual motion apparatus. Dr. FLYNN of the science staff of Harvard has captured an Indian lad in order to establish his principle. It will be shown that by repeatedly throwing an untutored child of the forest into a hypnotic trance and making a series of impressions on his mind he will be transformed into a person of culture and blameless morals without the least effort on his own part. The practicability of this astounding enterprise is affirmed by Prof. JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS of Columbia University, who also maintains that an impenitent world which is adjudged to be fit only for destruction may be hypnotized into a religious fervor from which there can be no backsliding. In his "Trilby" romance the fancy of DU MAURIER foretold this discovery, save that the scientists have found the results of hypnotic instruction to be permanent. It is not possible to exaggerate the significance of this revelation. The treatment may be applied to the most reluctant blockheads and criminals. In order to educate all men and develop in them a keen moral sense, it needs only that the stupid, the indolent, and the vicious should be sentenced to a series of hypnotic impressions, just as in Illinois habitual inebriates are sentenced to hypodermic injections.

In their confidential moments the bacteriologists and the sanitarians do not hesitate to boast that all malignant microbes are to be deleted and deaths from zymotic diseases, which are the most frequent, are to cease. The importance even of this has diminished under the discovery that a saline solution will prevent the liquefaction of the nerve substance, without which process there can be no death. Prof. LOEB has every reason to anticipate the successful ending of his search for the exact solution which will serve. Of less consequence from the higher point of view is the announcement that by the use of electricity the growth of any object, including the human body, may be stimulated almost without limit. All who choose may be giants. As large bodies require more food than do small ones, it is fortunate that beef cattle may be grown to the size of elephants, potatoes to the dimensions of watermelons, and the like. A Berlin scientist has found that bad grammar, like drunkenness, is a disease, and curable. Corresponding with these exhilarating revelations is the promise of marvels such as the Edison battery, unthinkable railway speed from improved locomotives, &c.

To condemn to early extinction the world and its science would be a deplorable mistake. Hitherto science has been rather dull from the spectacular side. Occasionally a professor of chemistry has emerged through the roof as the result of an accidental explosion, but now that it promises to elevate the entire race by other methods it should have its chance.

FAT POLICEMEN.

Recent official examination of the New York policeman shows that from the time he enters on his duties his person begins to expand in folds and billows of unctuous pinguidity, completely obliterating his normal proportions. The regulations of the service provide that when he enters it, besides showing his ticket at the gate to give token that he has paid for the privilege, he must bring in a correct example of personal architecture to correspond with the requirements of the official schedule. It is therefore to be assumed with considerable confidence that he starts off in his public career much like other people, with an entirely orthodox equipment of personal outlines and measurements, not too fat like sleek-headed Falstaff, nor overlean like hungry Cassius, but standing midway between these striking and opposing examples. In a little time, however, all this is changed. He begins insidiously to overflow his uniform. His cheek expands, a shrewd twinkle in his eye betokens that he has battened at free pasture and not at his own expense; with increasing heaviness he may become crook-kneed, as well as dewlapped, "like Thessalian bulls," moving in his service in a hippopotamian manner from which all ardor and efficiency have seemingly flown. In further degrees of expansion, for the malady is progressive and hitherto without remedy, he runs into grotesque extravagances of outline like prize pigs at a county fair, and is just able to hold together for his retiring pension.

Conditions of this kind, imperiling an important branch of public service, require investigation and if possible correction. The case is the more urgent for the reason that it is not now confined to a single urban locality, but appears more or less in all the cities of the country. Everywhere the Guardian of the Peace seems overfed and oversuffused with the glow of warming beverages. His appearance seems to proclaim that he would rather be a side-door keeper guarding the saloon of the righteous than to dwell in the tents of wickedness, the same generous spirit pervading the service wherever the metropolitan example has been made known.

A lean catchpoll is the sign of penury, not only in his own pinched person, but in the region intra or extra urban which he serves. His import freely construed is that of an underfed and unprosperous social order, its conditions of partial famine reaching all classes; those who have pelf which may be stolen, the stealers of the same, and the constable who stands between, holding a brief for both parties. Taken together, the generations of mankind in all lands and ages move on but one step before the spectre of hunger which follows them forever, their thought for the morrow of no assurance but of vague expectancy and hope, with prayers intermingled that their daily bread may not fail. In these conditions is small scope for pinguidity, lay or official. An Arabian leanness should prevail, all sharing like a flock of storks. But nature and destiny have their seasons of relenting. With the sterile are regions and times of abundance, when plenty leaps to life with its redundant horn, and an early sign of this is the full-fed policeman who has recently become so pointedly the object of departmental attention. Notwithstanding the great size he attains it is found on trial that he has not parted with all his potencies and efficiencies. He can still do numerous things not calling for monkeylike agility as well apparently as he ever could, and might say with nimble and merry old Falstaff, "If any man will caper with me for a thousand pound let him lend me the money and have at him."

While therefore his usefulness cannot be said to be entirely destroyed by the increase of dimensions which mysteriously attends his calling, there can be no pretense that it is improved, and a non-expansive anti-fat constabulary, if one could in any way be instituted, would not only be in accordance with morals and public policy, but would give a symmetrical ensemble to the force on occasions of public parade in which, with the irregular and unco-ordinated bulge of its personnel, it is now somewhat lacking.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Excitement of mind and vehemence of language, both carried to a considerable extent, are fully justified in discussing the conditions to which those who must use New York's present means of transportation are exposed, but it delays rather than hastens reform either to exaggerate or to misstate the nature of our troubles. Therefore are we quite content to see that a correspondent of The Sun has administered a rebuke of some severity to the Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT of the Thirty-fourth Street Collegiate Church for saying, "The immodesty and immorality that I see in cars are frightful," and that "my cheeks burn and my heart is full when I see what our girls and our young women are subjected to on their way home by creatures called men." The Sun's correspondent asserts that, with innumerable opportunities for the exercise of eyes at least as keen and as sophisticated as those of Mr. ELLIOTT, he has never seen any of the terrible things which that estimable gentleman thinks he has constantly beheld, and we are quite sure that a very large majority of New Yorkers will agree with the layman and disagree with the clergyman. Far be it from us to maintain that bad manners are not all too frequently illustrated in the street cars of the city, both surface and elevated, but they are rather the bad manners of ignorance and selfishness than of viciousness, and willful offenses against decency, instead of being frequent, are so very rare that many besides The Sun's correspondent have traveled up and down the island for years and years, at all hours of the day and night, without ever having seen one woman insulted, and without even hearing of such an occurrence. Of course the crowding of the passengers is in itself wounding to delicacy, and for that we are willing that anybody should denounce the companies to his heart's content, but to charge a measurable fraction of the male passengers with intentionally adding to what the companies have made necessary annoyances is a cruel slander of a population, reprehensible, indeed, in many ways, but not reprehensible in that particular way. For a man to insult a woman in a street car or on an elevated train would be an extremely dangerous proceeding, and for that reason if for no other it is done very little oftener than never.

—A cable dispatch received from Paris yesterday announced that Mr. JAMES H. HYDE of this city has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. This distinction is conferred upon Mr. HYDE, of course, in his capacity of President of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, and in recognition of his long-continued and highly successful efforts to arouse interest here in the French language and literature, and thereby to confirm and increase that friendship between the peoples of France and of the United States for which such firm foundations were laid in the days when our National existence began. Such work, which makes for peace as well as for culture, is deserving of formal recompense, and, though Americans are disposed, as a rule, and for good reasons, to look somewhat askance at orders and decorations, yet we need not deny that Napoleon, in establishing the Legion of Honor, made possible the giving of exactly the right sort of recompense for such services as Mr. HYDE has thus rendered to the two countries. Already a "Chevalier" of the Legion, he is now advanced to the higher grade of "Officier," and, in estimating the value of this honor, we must, naturally, consider it from the French point of view, not the American. So regarded, it is a very high one.

—Capt. RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON'S persistent efforts to get out of the navy otherwise than through the broad and always open door of resignation have become more than a little wearisome. By appealing to Congress from the decision of his brother officers that the affection of the eyes from which he suffers is not sufficiently serious to justify his retirement the Captain much more than implies that in his opinion he did not receive fair treatment—one puts out of the question, of course, the possibility that he expected or wanted treatment kinder than fair—and this is an implication twice painful to the public—first as regards its source, and second as regards its direction. Capt. HOBSON is a man who certainly has earned the grateful admiration of his countrymen, and in his case this feeling has found very practical expression in awards of quick promotion, as well as of fame accorded without the making of petty distinctions between achievement and endeavor. He had the unusual good fortune of winning the name and glory of a hero through a complete failure, and if, for a time, he was subjected by the base and the unthinking to a heavy punishment for what at worst were a young man's trivial and quite harmless errors of judgment, surely he does not now balance that against the cordial recognition his gallantry received in such full measure. If Capt. HOBSON has tired of the navy and wants to enter politics, that is not in the slightest degree to his discredit, and nobody worth heeding would criticise him for resigning, but by insisting on retirement for a cause which a competent naval tribunal has declared to be inadequate he grieves his judicious friends and admirers. His request is one upon which Congress has the power to pass, but he can hardly claim that it is as well qualified to do so as are the officers who have denied it—cannot, that is, unless he brings against those officers a veiled charge of prejudice and injustice. Is it his purpose to do that?

GENERAL NOTES.

Forty of the 240 public school teachers in Washington County, Md., have resigned their positions within a year because of the small salaries that were paid to them.

* * *

James Six of Baltimore, Md., and Wilford Six of Greencastle, Penn., brothers, met a few days ago, the first time in fifty-one years. The former is now seventy-eight years old and the latter eighty-two.

* * *

Col. Willard Howard of Baltimore is taking the lead in the organization of a New England Society in Maryland similar to that in this city. He says there are from 2,000 to 2,500 native New Englanders in Maryland.

* * *

Native sons of two or three New England States residing in Boston are disposed to follow the example of those of New Hampshire in founding Exchange Clubs for their own social enjoyment and the advancement of the interests of their respective States.

* * *

The annual report of the New Jersey State Library Commission commends highly Newark's Free Public Library and the work of its new librarian, John Cotton Dana, formerly in charge of the public libraries in Springfield, Mass., and Denver, Col.

* * *

Connecticut ranks tenth among the tobacco-raising States in the number of acres devoted to the growth, but it ranks sixth in the value of the product. The 12,725 acres of land devoted to the crop produced last year tobacco valued at $3,485,632. Hay is the most valuable crop of the State.

* * *

John W. Hutchinson, the last surviving member of the famous Hutchinson family of singers of temperance and anti-slavery songs of forty and more years ago, celebrated his eighty-second birthday in Boston on Monday, Jan. 5. The Transcript says that he can not only sing, but dance as well as he did years ago.

* * *

The bi-centenary of the birth of John Wesley is to be elaborately celebrated at the beginning of the next commencement week of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., the last three days in June being devoted to it. It is confidently expected that the occasion will bring together the largest assemblage of the alumni of the university ever gathered there, and the Faculty urges that every class plan to have a reunion at some time during the week.

NUGGETS.

His Conviction.

There are two sides to a jail, and it's easier to get inside the outside than it is to get outside the inside.—Baltimore News.

Foreboding.

"How do you know that stock is going down?"

"I just bought some of it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Twain.

"She always has two servants in the house," said Mrs. Tumming.

"Huh! so have we," said Mrs. D. "One going, t'other coming."—Philadelphia Press.

Comparisons Are Odious.

Perkins, Jr.—Why don't yo buy that horse of Seth's, Pop? He's got a fine pedigree.

Perkins, Sr.—Pedigree! The question is, is he wuth anything? Why, boy, them sassiety folks what comes here in the Summer has pedigrees.—Brooklyn Life.

Extortion from the Inexperienced.

"It cost me $1,000 to get my divorce," said the Boston woman. "You were swindled," replied the woman from Chicago. "That's about twice as much as I ever paid for any of mine."—Philadelphia Record.

THE LITTLE ATTIC ROOM.

In the cottage of my father was a little attic room,
Where the unmolested spider wove his silver trap of doom
For the flies that sought the sunlight by the single window pane,
And buzzed a lazy, hazy, day's-enough-for me refrain;
And I used to seek that attic, of its shadows unafraid,
And view the shattered glories that were everywhere displayed;
The broken fragments of the past, stray bits of light or gloom,
That were wont to haunt and hold me in that little attic room.

The sword my grandsire carried on the fields of Mexico;
An epaulet, unmated, making still a tinsel show;
An ancient trunk, fur-covered, as a tree is clad in bark,
So old I had a notion Noah bore it in his ark;
The corn that hung in strange festoons from rafters brown and bare—
The year's might come, the years might go, that corn was always there;
A shoe my Uncle Sammy wore—I never saw his face—
These, and a thousand things beside, were in that attic place.

I can't explain the charm it bore, that homely room, for me,
Although perhaps 'twas somewhat like a living memory.
But often, when my mother thought that I with urchins played,
I dreamed among its shadows, by their phantoms undismayed;
And I seemed to hear the patter of ghostly feet that pressed
The rough floor of the garret where their treasures lay at rest;
The treasures that their cherished while their lives were still in bloom,
Ere they sought the dust and cobwebs of the little attic room.

Somewhere within the heart of man, in sunlight or in gloom,
I fancy there is ever found a little attic room
Where he keeps the broken treasures of an unforgotten past—
A tiny shoe, a fractured doll, a ship without a mast;
Half hid by cobwebs of the years, they all are waiting there,
And he views them with a dreamy smile, or, sometimes, with a prayer,
As the olden faces greet him, with their never-changing bloom,
While he sits among the shadows of his little attic room.

—ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

Indications now are that the month of January will live up to tradition. At one time the severe illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the death of Heber R. Bishop threatened to put a stop to much of the gayety of the year. But Cornelius Vanderbilt is convalescing, and the term of mourning for collateral relatives for Mr. Bishop has expired. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her cotillion on the 26th. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will have their ball for their daughter on Feb. 6. Many of the entertainments planned by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have been abandoned. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will sail at as early a date as possible for Europe, going to the South before their departure. There remains on the calendar another event of much interest for the other Vanderbilts, namely, the marriage of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Kathleen Neilson. At the present writing Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson are in town, having arrived from Newport late in the week in order to greet Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., and her daughter, Miss Gladys.

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It did not need the Visiting Index, a publication of the week, to call to mind the fact that New York has become a city of magnificent distances. With Washington Square as one limit and Harlem as the other, it is difficult to keep track of the various entertainments given within these boundaries. Gradually society is forming neighborhood clubs and classes. Little sets are giving card parties, receptions and dinners, all more or less informal. Many invitations are given by telephone, and even calls are paid and society obligations met by little conversations over the wire. To ask a person to dinner by telegraph is almost as bad form as to indite an invitation on a typewriter, although it was all the rage in London, and considered the latest and most correct thing to do in New York a few years ago.

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The notable event in society in the coming week is to be the annual ball given by Mrs. Astor. Mrs. Astor is an ideal hostess, and it is considered a great privilege to be on her list and to be asked to her house. The mansions of Mrs. Astor and her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, are to be thrown open. The ballroom is one of the handsomest apartments of the kind in New York. Mrs. Astor, as is her custom, will receive alone. Supper is to be served in the John Jacob Astor house, and the cotillion is to be danced after supper. In the decorations the American Beauty rose, introduced by Mrs. Astor, will predominate.

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During the past week there were many small entertainments. Dinners of eight to ten, theatre parties and cards were among the favorite diversions. Miss Julia Wells had a delightful euchre party in the first part of the week. The Thursday Club for bridge meets regularly, as well as other clubs, in Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse's apartments on Monday, and in other houses for the Wednesday bridge. Mrs. Winfield Scott also gave a card party on the afternoon of one day last week. Nearly all the receptions have music, and many of them are quite elaborate morning concerts and musicales. Miss Leary has had the artists of the opera and Mrs. Lonsbery had music at the first of her receptions, on Thursday.

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Washington has had many visitors. Mr and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have been the guests of Sir Michael and Lady Herbert for the diplomatic reception. The six Misses Roosevelt are to be given a dinner by Senator Kean on Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. Miss Jean Reid has been the guest of Miss Alice Roosevelt at the White House. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Frederica Webb left for Washington yesterday for a stay of several days. Miss Webb will be a guest at the Kean dance on Tuesday evening.

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One of the uncomfortable New York institutions, which, however, was not native to the soil, as it prevails in London and in Paris and many of the American smaller cities, is in the decadent here. It is the buffet supper. Handsomely dressed women, sitting with napkins and plates on their laps, while their unfortunate escorts, fought for salad and such viands, were spectacles not consistent with either refinement or comfort. The seated supper at small tables is not a novelty now at small entertainments. It is the rule and not the exception. People are more sensible also in their selections of menus and the stereotyped caterers. Oysters a la pouletter, chicken croquettes and salad, baptized liberally with vinegar and a yellow compound supposed to be mayonnaise, are supplanted by hot and wholesome dishes. A hostess at a small card party last week had a seated supper, the first dish at which was a smoking-hot dish of roasted oysters. There were three other courses and a frozen macedoine, instead of the regulation confectioner's ice. The menu has been varied at nearly all of the entertainments, and each hostess has tried to have some new dish that the hand of the omnipresent caterer has not fashioned.

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Many of the debutantes expect to go to Philadelphia on Thursday for the Assembly. The cities bounded on the northeast by Boston and on the south by Washington have become, by means of special trains and motors and other conveniences for travel, according to the distances, outlying suburbs of New York. The Assembly in Philadelphia is one of the most characteristic dances given in that city, although it is losing its individuality. The debutantes, sitting on the steps of the Academy of Music, present a beautiful sight. The supper is excellent always, and the supply of champagne is generous. There are diverse opinions about the terrapin, but that is a matter of taste.

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The bal poudre to be given by Mrs. Charles T. Barney in her new home will be another notable affair of the coming week. The powdered hair, however, will be worn by the young women only, as the men object strongly to appearing in this fashion. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin gave a dinner dance in this fashion two years ago, and there have been many entertainments of like character since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne gave a diner poudre last week. The Paris monde has a fashion of giving entertainments to "make a head," according to the literal translation. Each guest masquerades as far as the face and head are concerned, but appears in ordinary evening clothes. This has quite an amusing and picturesque effect at a dinner.

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The usual number of meetings of dancing classes are to be held in the week. Most of these are of the younger sets and the minor organizations, and they include the Cotillion of Eighty at Delmonico's on Monday, the Fortnightly and Tuesday Evening Assembly on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria and at Delmonico's. The Columbia Junior Ball is to be on Friday at Sherry's. There is a long list of patronesses, and this festivity will conclude the series of dances and entertainments for the college boys and school girls of the Christmas holidays.

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The weddings of the week are to be numerous. On Monday Miss Mabel Bonner is to be married to the Rev. Alexis Stein in St. George's Church. Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr., will be matron of honor and the Rev. Frank Nelson of Cincinnati will be best man. A small wedding reception for the bridal party will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner.

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The wedding of Miss Cornelia Brady Harris, the daughter of Mrs. John R. Harris, to Leland H. Langley is to be on Wednesday, at the residence of the bride's mother, at 14 East Fortieth Street.

Miss Katharine Newbold will be maid of honor and the Misses Ella de Peyster and Katharine McClure the bridesmaids. Raymond Langley will be best man and Astor Chanler and Cecil Landale will be ushers.

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Saturday will have three weddings. Miss Augusta Jay Robinson, the daughter of the late E. Randolph Robinson, is to be married to Commander L. W. Packington Chetwynd, R. N., at Trinity Chapel. The bride is a granddaughter of Mrs. John Jay, and a niece of Col. William Jay. Miss Edith Evans will be the maid of honor and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Eleanor Jay and Miss Pauline Robinson of New York; Miss Eleanor Gray of Boston, Miss Rhona Hanburg-Tracy and Miss Beryl Rhoades of England. Randolph Robinson of Baltimore will be best man and Phoenix Ingraham, Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., Frank Crowninshield, St. John Smith, Stewart Walker, and Herman Robinson will be the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will perform the ceremony.

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On Saturday also Miss Ethel Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Atmore Robinson, is to be married to Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, United States Navy. The ceremony is to be performed in Calvary Church, and the Rev. Charles Parkhurst of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will officiate. Miss Gladys Robinson will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Margaret Beaman, Miss Caroline Eidlitz, Miss Isabel Nash, and Miss Edith Robinson. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

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Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley, daughter of the late Henry Dudley, and Dwight Braman of Boston are to be married on Saturday at the residence of the bride, at 36 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner on Tuesday. It is to be Mrs. Fish's first entertainment this Winter, as she has been in mourning for her brother-in-law, Nicholas Fish.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee of 240 Madison Avenue, will give a dance in the large ballroom at Sherry's to-morrow evening for their debutante daughter, Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, for whom they gave a reception and a dinner, followed by a dance, in December. The entire third story has been engaged for the event. There will be no cotillion.

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George Gould's town house on upper Fifth Avenue has been altered, and interiors from a French palace have been brought over and fitted in many of the rooms. Mme. Eames, Mr. Gilibert, and Kocian are to be the artists at the musicale that Mr. and Mrs. Gould will give on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 22. It is to be preceded by a dinner of one hundred covers, and no extra guests are to be asked in for the music.

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A concert for the benefit of the babies' ward in the Post Graduate Hospital is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon at Sherry's. The artists will be Mme. Fritzi Scheff and Signor Scotti. Damrosch's orchestra will play.

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Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher are occupying their new home at 19 East Eleventh Street.

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The engagements were announced during the week of Irving Brokaw of this city and Miss Nave of St. Joseph; the wedding is to be in St. Joseph on Feb. 4, and Miss Marie Beatrice Reid, granddaughter of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, to Lieut. Carroll Power, U. S. A.

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Mrs. Henry Myer Johnson (Mrs. Grace B. Ruggles) will be at home on Thursdays until Lent, at 170 West Fifty-ninth Street.

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Miss Antoinette Martin has cards out for a euchre party on Friday next, and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam will also give one in her residence, at 43 East Twenty-second Street, on Wednesday.

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Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones had a dinner of twenty-four covers for her daughter, Miss Lydia Jones, one evening last week, taking her guests afterward to the dancing class of the Metropolitan Club.

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Among the receptions in the near future are those of Mrs. John Seymour Thacher of 815 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesdays in January, inclosing the card of Mrs. Frederic Baker; Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir, and Miss Alden, on Wednesdays in January in their residence, at 11 East Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. John L. Pruyn of 16 East Tenth Street, on Fridays in January, and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick on Fridays in Lent.

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Robert Goelet has gone to visit Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., at their place, in South Carolina.

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Nearly all of the preparations for the Charity Ball in aid of the Nursery and Children's Hospital, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 5, have been completed. Several hundred well-known women have given their names as patronesses, and a large number of popular clubmen will serve on the reception committee. The list of patronesses is headed by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and on that of the patrons President Roosevelt holds first place, followed by Mayor Low and Col. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Frederick Goddard reports an unprecedented sale of the boxes. Among those who will take part in the opening march are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, the President; Mrs. William C. Egleston, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, the Vice Presidents; Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, the Treasurer, and Mrs. L. L. Stanton the Secretary.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia gave a dinner yesterday evening in their new residence at 132 East Thirty-eighth Street.

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Miss Isabelle Cameron is preparing, it is reported, an American "Book of Beauty" on lines similar to the one published recently in London. Among the portraits promised are those of the Misses Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Miss May Goelet.

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The first of Mrs. K. J. Collins's series of musical teas is to be on Thursday, afternoon in the Gerrit Smith studio at 142 East Thirty-third Street. The programme is made up of early and modern French music. Mme. Adrienne Remenyi, M. Raoul Pugno, and Luigi von Kunits are the artists who will appear. Among those who have subscribed to these teas are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney, and James Henry Smith.

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One of the charming social occasions of the New Year was the coming out reception yesterday afternoon of Miss Elsie Gertrude Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burton Robinson in their Central Park South residence. Miss Robinson received with the Misses Elizabeth Bennett, Doris Fuller, Edith Cheney, Natalie Grovestein, and Pauline Brandreth. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Dr. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis F. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Slayback, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Savage, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Hays, Capt. H. D. Borup, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de R. Moore.

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Mme. Sembrich, M. Edouard de Reszke, and M. Adamowski, through the permission of Maurice Grau, will give their services at the concert on Friday afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Home for the Destitute Blind. The expenses of the concert will be met by one interested in the institution, so that every cent realized from the sale of seats and boxes will go to the home. Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. William Morton Grinnell, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. d'Hauteville, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. H. Leroy Jones, Mrs. H. A. Coster, and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet. Seats are to be had at Steinway & Sons, in the Windsor Arcade, and Mrs. H. L. Emmet of 102 East Thirty-sixth Street has a few boxes not sold.

TUXEDO COLONY'S DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The week's end at Tuxedo was unusual for the number of visitors, and the park, where coasting and sleighing were fine, had plenty of patrons. Usually many of the cottagers return to the city after the holidays, but this season they have remained longer than usual.

Pierre Lorillard is stopping at the club, having closed his cottage this week. Mrs. Lorillard has sailed to spend the Winter in Switzerland with her mother, Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim are now in their cottage on Weewah Lake, having arrived to stay all Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Monell are in the Bruce Price cottage.

Those who left the colony this week were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbey and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer. The latter have gone to their city residence, 11 West Fifty-sixth Street, but they will be going back and forth, keeping their cottage here open.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cross, who occupied the Hancy cottage on West Lake Road, have returned to the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe are stopping at the Children's Annex previous to opening their new cottage, which is nearly completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask arrived at the club from Saratoga on Friday. They will move into their Tuxedo cottage in the Spring.

Among those who dined at the club Saturday night and remained over Sunday were Judge Martin J. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tams, A. A. Hutchinson, T. Suffern Tailer, Moncure Robinson, Miss Augusta Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andrea, Jr., T. E. Stillman, Miss C. R. Stillman, Miss S. A. Greenway, W. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Scott, George I. Scott, I. T. Irwin, Philip Allen, Miss Scott, William Earle Dodge, Gordon Douglas, Frederic Kernochan, J. R. Ripley, and William Post.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw gave a dinner this evening in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The table was decorated with white and red roses. In addition to the guests of honor the company included the Secretary of State, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, and Mrs. Seward Webb of New York, Mrs. William S. Cowles, Miss Webb, and Miss Kean.

The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert entertained at dinner to-night. Their guests were the Russian Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador and Mme. Azpiroz, the Italian Ambassador and Mme. des Planches, the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmüller, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Young, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hoppin Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Waterlow, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Countess Marguerite Cassini, Miss Goelet of New York, Miss Elizabeth Young, Rear Admiral Franklin, Commander Cowles, and Robert Goelet, the latter a nephew of the hostess.

An orchestra played in the ballroom during dinner, and later there was dancing, for which came the guests of two other dinner parties, those of the First Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie and of Mr. and Mrs. Boardman. The de Margerie party included Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss McCook, Miss Jean Reid, the Misses Warder, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, Baron Franckenstein, and Walter Y. R. Berry. Mrs. Boardman's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman and Miss Sargent of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett Stuart of Baltimore, Miss Wetmore, Miss Leiter, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Field, Miss Constance Parsons of New York, Miss Boardman, Miss Josephine Boardman, Mr. von Callenberg of the Austrian Embassy, Mr. Hansen of the British Embassy, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, Mr. Olivera of the Legation of Brazil, Robert Garrett of Baltimore, and Major Charles McCawley.

The marriage of Miss Angelica Crosby, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Schuyler Crosby of New York, to John B. Henderson, Jr., will take place on Thursday, Feb. 12, in the country home of the bride's parents, at Charlestown, W. Va., and will be attended by a large company of Washington and New York guests, for whose benefit a special train will be run from this city. The bride will have as her maid of honor Miss Alice Roberts of Tuxedo. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Elizabeth Oakley, Mary Jay, Ethel Thompson, Eleanor Bryce, and Frances Arnold, all of New York; the Misses Nelka De Smirnoff and Natalie Berry of this city, the Misses Elizabeth Wilson and Christine Chew of Charlestown. The ushers will be William Gilet of Massachusetts, Baron Franckenstein of the Austrian Embassy, Count Montgelas of the German Embassy, John Van Ness Philip, Frederick Bancroft, Edwin Morgan, Frank P. Sears of Boston, Borden Bowman of Ohio, and William Leland Thompson of Troy, N. Y. Miss Crosby, who recently visited her aunt, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry on H Street, is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, but will return to Charlestown next week.

A dinner was given to Mgr. Falconio, Papal Delegate, at the Arlington Hotel tonight by Gen. Edward C. O'Brien of New York. Among the guests were the Right Rev. Bishop Conaty, President of the Catholic University; the Rev. Jerome Dougherty, President of Georgetown University; Mgr. Rooker, and Mgr. Marchetti of the Papal delegation; Senator Mallory, Senator Kearns, Col. Reid, Justice Morris of the Court of Appeals, Admiral Ramsay, George E. Hamilton, J. Nota McGill, the Rev. Joseph Mallon, and Joseph Clark of the Catholic Summer School of America. After dinner Cardinal Gibbons joined the guests.

Columbia Juniors' Ball.

The annual junior ball of Columbia University is to be at Sherry's on Friday evening. It was proposed to have the ball in the Columbia gymnasium, but the management thought that, in view of the large number of ordinary dances held in the "gym" during the Winter, it would make the junior ball a more distinctive feature in Columbia social life to give it at Sherry's. The members of the junior class who have charge of the arrangements are:

Bayard Boyesen,	John Catron,
George Gordon Green,	Robert Stangland,
Van R. H. Greene,	E. Bert Lyford,
John Hawkesworth,	A. A. Bloomfield,
Duncan Holmes,	E. Van Wagenen,
E. Stauffen, Jr.,	A. E. Thurber,
William R. Tyler,	Victor Godwin.
Eugene Pitou,	

Prominent among the patronesses are:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Mrs. J. I. Waterbury,
Mrs. Francis S. Bangs,	Mrs. W. R. Grace,
Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	Mrs. Seth Low,
Mrs. Medwin Leale,	Mrs. Donald McLean,
Mrs. David McClure,	Mrs. Olin J. Stephens,
Mrs. Orme Wilson,	Mrs. Berkeley Moslyn,
Mrs. Hamilton Odell,	Mrs. J. West Roosevelt,
Mrs. Robert Olyphant,	Mrs. J. M. Waterbury,
Mrs. Douglas Robinson,	Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee.
Mrs. Wm. M. Sloane.	

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Brittan—De Mauriac.

The marriage of George F. Truxton Brittan and Miss Jeannette de Mauriac, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene de Mauriac, took place yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The bride, who was escorted to the altar by her father, was in point d'Alencon lace over chiffon, and her tulle veil was caught by orange blossoms; she carried white orchids. Mrs. Kenneth M. Murchison, Jr., a sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and her gown was of white lace and chiffon. She wore a large white plumed hat and carried a muff of yellow flowers. The bridesmaids, the Misses Julia Calhoun and Sara Peters of New York, Miss Marion Birge of Buffalo, Miss Emma Humbird and Miss Marguerite Johnson of Pittsburg, were in white chiffon, with yellow girdles to match their yellow muffs, and their large white hats had ostrich plumes. Thomas T. Brittan was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Norman de Mauriac, George de Mauriac, Stewart Flagg, Albert Hunt, Frank W. Cox, and George McCullagh. The reception was at the residence of the de Mauriacs in West Sixty-eighth Street. The church decorations were palms, lilies, and roses. In the house the young couple stood under a canopy of white roses and smilax to receive congratulations. American Beauty roses and greens were used elsewhere.

House—Emerson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Miss Julia Tenney Emerson, daughter of Mrs. Arthur W. Emerson of Winchester, and John Henry House, Jr., of New York, a son of the Rev. J. H. House of Salonica, Turkey, were married at noon to-day in the Union Congregational Church. Allen Cox of Boston, Jereme Allen of Providence, Robert Chapman of Newton, and Sewall Newman of Winchester were the ushers, and the best man was Ralph Shepard of New York. The bride was given away by her brother, Guy C. Emerson, and was attended by three bridesmaids, Misses Jennie Emerson of Braintree, Alice Bigelow of Jamaica Plains, and Ethel House of New York. The Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. House are to make their home in New York.

WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS.

The wedding of Miss Angela L. O'Brien, daughter of Mrs. Lawrence O'Brien of 36 West Seventieth Street, to Robert Emmet McDonnell, son of Peter McDonnell, is to be celebrated on Wednesday morning next in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West Seventy-first Street and Broadway.

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Mrs. Amelia Barr and her daughter have returned from Atlantic City, and they are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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Mrs. William Henry Flagg gave a reception with music yesterday afternoon at her home, 125 West Seventy-fifth Street.

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Mrs. M. E. Harby of 25 West Eleventh Street will give a tea on Friday afternoon.

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The wedding of Miss Alice M. Oxley of Brooklyn and Dr. Clarence Wellington Campbell is to be on Thursday evening in the Church of the Strangers. Mrs. Edward Glover will be matron of honor. Dr. James E. Campbell will be the best man and the ushers selected are Dr. W. C. Taylor, Wylie Grant, Dr. Bert Charlton, Dr. Frank Yeomans, Dr. W. F. Mettendorf, and Herbert Tuttle. Dr. Campbell and his bride will have a reception given for them on their return from a brief trip at the home of the bridegroom's father, Dr. C. E. Campbell, at 212 Lenox Avenue, on Thursday evening, Jan. 29. Dr. Campbell will give his bachelor dinner to-morrow evening at the Cafe Beaux Arts.

SOCIETY AT LAKEWOOD.

Colonial Bazar at Georgian Court Planned — Memorial to the Rev. D. L. Schwartz — Country Club's New Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould will give a dinner and musicale at their town house, 857 Fifth Avenue, Thursday evening, Jan. 22. One hundred invitations have been issued. After dinner there will be a musical programme, in which Kocian, Mme. Emma Eames, and M. Gilibert will take part.

Cecil Fairs, who is known as the "Punch" of the Prince's Club, London, and Frank Forrester, the professional in charge of the indoor tennis court at Georgian Court, played a brilliant tennis match here this week. It was a pretty exhibition of the fine points of the game, and was witnessed by a number of society people. Three sets were played, and "Punch" won all three.

A Colonial bazaar will be held at Georgian Court on Saturday, Feb. 21, for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church, of which Mrs. Mary Kingdon is President. Misses Marjorie and Vivian Gould will have a table at which articles that they have made will be sold.

John D. Rockefeller has returned to Lakewood and is staying at the home of his son-in-law, Prof. Charles A. Strong, on the Lake Drive. He is devoting himself with great enthusiasm to golf and makes a round of the links almost every day. He bought the links of the Country Club of Lakewood last season and maintains them as a private course.

The children at the Lakewood Hotel enjoyed a coaching trip to Allaire, the deserted village, this week as the guests of Jesse Wineburgh of New York. Mr. Wineburgh drove the youngsters over in the coach Lakewood. Arrived at the deserted village, the children disported themselves by playing hide and seek among the ruins. Luncheon was served at Delisle Hall, and the party returned to the Lakewood Hotel in time for dinner. Mr. Wineburgh's guests included Masters Julian and Fred Bach, Philip, Edward, and Alfred Steckler, Richard Einstein, the Misses Bach, the Misses May, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Adler.

A whist party in the blue parlor of the Lakewood Hotel furnished entertainment for more than a hundred patrons of the hotel on Monday evening. The affair was arranged by Mrs. D. C. Taylor of New York, and a very enjoyable evening was passed. Mrs. Henry B. Harris of New York won first prize, a beautiful steamed velvet table cover, and Mrs. S. Mangers of New York won second prize, a very handsome stein. The booby prize was won by Mrs. S. F. Croft of New York.

Morris Steinert of New York, who recently made a gift to Yale University of a rare collection of harpsichords, is enjoying his annual visit to Lakewood and is staying at the Lakewood Hotel.

Among the New Yorkers who are staying at the Lakewood Hotel are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bourne, Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop, Mr. Reginald Jaffray, and Mr. Stewart Woodford Eames.

The dedication of the memorial to the Rev. David L. Schwartz will take place at All Saints' Memorial Church the morning service to-morrow. Mr. Schwartz was rector of the church for many years. The memorial is a corona with companion lights for the chancel, and beneath it will be placed a tablet with a suitable inscription. Bishop Scarborough will be unable to attend the dedication service, and the rector, the Rev. E. A. Mathews, will officiate. The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, General Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church will preach the sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart G. Nelson of New York, who were here the greater part of last season, have returned for a brief visit. The Misses Mabel and Cora Nelson and Mr. H. R. Nelson are with them.

Mrs. B. F. Dos Passos of New York, who is staying at the Laurel House, was joined this week by Cyril Dos Passos and Miss Velma Mote of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas P. Young of Brooklyn have moved into Oak Cottage for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Cammann, who are staying at Oak Court, will build a fine cottage on the Lake Drive this Spring and will occupy it next season.

Patrons of the Hotel Lenox find the cozy card room a great attraction, and the place is crowded each evening. Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Andrus, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Suiss, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Speer, and H. D. Price of New York are among recent arrivals at the Lenox.

Col. George L. Appleton of New York, who is staying at the Laurel House, is entertaining Mrs. Ralph Waldo, Mrs. K. C. Barrett, and William F. Pecher of New York.

The handsome new clubhouse of the Country Club of Lakewood was opened for the inspection of the club members to-day. The formal opening of the club's new home will not take place until Lincoln's birthday, when a tea will be given in the afternoon by the ladies. The furnishings and decorations will examplify the excellent taste of Mrs. George J. Gould and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, who undertook the task of furnishing the house. The Country Club is a consolidation of the Golf Club of Lakewood and the Lakewood Country Club. For the remainder of this season the club will continue to use the present links, which are owned by the Lakewood Hotel. When the club gives up its tenancy, the links will be maintained by the Lakewood Hotel for the use of its patrons and the residents of the village. An automobile service will be established between the Lakewood Hotel and the links.

Miss Helen Miller Gould came to Lakewood yesterday to visit her nephews, the Castellane children, who are with their mother at Georgian Court, the home of George J. Gould. Miss Gould is very fond of her nephews, and they, in turn, have a warm affection for them. The Countess de Castellane is enjoying a good rest at Georgian Court.

Robert Bage Kerr, representing the Country Club of Lakewood, will attend a meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association's Executive Committee in New York on Jan. 21. At this meeting the adoption of the par system of handicapping will be recommended. This will obviate many of the difficulties in obtaining a common standard of play from which the abilities of players may be correctly estimated. The par system is based entirely upon the playing length of a hole, and half strokes are allowed. This system, it is declared, will give much greater satisfaction to the players.

State Physicians to Meet in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The annual meeting of the State Medical Society is to be held here on Jan. 27, 28, and 29. Dr. Henry R. Hopkins of Buffalo will preside. Among the topics to be discussed are the medical school inspection in New York City, vaccination, and the most healthful form of milk, including the question of whether sterilized, Pasteurized, or clean milk excels. Another subject will be recent improvements in the care of the insane.

Frail, fretful, sickly children can almost always be restored to health with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE; it destroys the parasites of disease, and builds up the system.—Adv.

HAMILTON ALUMNI DINNER.

President M. W. Stryker of the College Ridicules the Two-Year Term Proposition.

Hamilton College graduates met last night at the Hotel Manhattan to hold their annual reunion and dinner and to celebrate the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the college. The college colors were much in evidence, and Hamilton songs and yells enlivened the occasion. Henry Harper Benedict, '69, President of the Alumni Association, acted as toastmaster.

President M. W. Stryker, '72, of Hamilton spoke on the "Proper Independence of the College." Dr. Stryker said that a small college like Hamilton had a right to define its own course of action, and that he for one absolutely resented what he termed the tendency of the larger universities to advise or to patronize him. He denounced the idea of a college course of two years as the "merest pedagogical folly," and said that he could go the advocate of the idea of giving the A. B. degree in two years one better. It would be just as sensible to grant the A. B. at the end of the freshman year, the M. A. at the end of the sophomore, Ph. D. at the end of the junior, and graduate the man as an LL. D.

Other speakers were Dr. William A. Bartlett, '52; Richard C. S. Drummond, '01; Elihu Root, Jr., who spoke on behalf of the undergraduates; J. Sloat Fassett, and Mr. Porter, '45.

The annual election of officers was held and Chester A. Lord, '73, was chosen President of the association for the ensuing year.

LOTOS CLUB'S YULETIDE FEAST.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Lotos Club gathered at the annual Yuletide dinner at the clubhouse last night. Capt. William Henry White, Vice President of the club, despite the advice of his physician, got up from a sick bed to preside at the dinner, for the club President, Frank R. Lawrence, was so ill that he could not even sit up in bed. He read a letter dictated by Mr. Lawrence to his wife expressing regrets, and then Capt. White asked the members to drink the President's health.

Two robust Germans, each weighing 300 pounds and dressed in ancient English costumes, marched into the dining room sending forth from antique trumpets, "Here Comes the Rare Roaste Beefe." Following the trumpeters came two Highland pipers playing "The Battle of Alma," and then eight cooks carrying upon a platter, six by three feet, a piece of roast beef weighing 200 pounds. They marched around the room three times while the members yelled.

After the repast William T. Carleton made up as "Mr. Dooley," sang the song of that philosopher, "roasting" all the prominent members of the club. Capt. White then asked the "Lotos Buds," as he called them, to sing "The Bowery" and "After the Ball," and the entire company sang the songs in various voices and keys.

A. H. CHAMBERLYN DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A. H. Chamberlyn, lessee and manager of the Columbia Theatre, widely known in theatrical circles, died this afternoon after a lingering illness during which he had undergone no less than a dozen operations for blood poisoning. The Columbia Theatre has now reverted to the owner, J. J. Grace. For the present H. J. Farren will continue as manager and the run of "Bobadil" will not be interrupted. Lee Shubert of New York, was in town to-day and it is probable that his firm will take a lease of the property.

Mr. Chamberlyn's career was a varied one, and after achieving a fair measure of success, first as a physician and later as a lithographer, he won and lost many fortunes in theatrical ventures. His real name was Adolphe Henri Cannot, and he was born in Alsace-Lorraine forty-two years ago.

He first became prominent as a practicing physician in London, where he changed his name to Chamberlyn. He gave that up to go into the bill-posting business, and later, on account of his expert knowledge of color effects, he became connected with the Sharp Lithographic Bureau. Here he attracted much attention by his scenic direction, and finally became the owner of the theatre. In 1893 he produced there "Morocco Bound," from which he is reported to have cleared $500,000. He also rented the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in London, where he produced "The Wizard of the Nile," with Adele Ritchie as a star. During 1894 and 1895 he was in partnership with George Edwardes.

Chamberlyn came to this country in 1898 with George W. Lederer, with whom he later had a disagreement, and there has been constant litigation between them. In October, when Chamberlyn was ill at the German Hospital here, he wrote to Lederer telling him that he knew he was going to die, and making a request that they part friends. Lederer visited him, and a reconciliation was effected.

His ventures here were not successful, and in the past year he is said to have lost $250,000, although with one or two productions he made large sums of money. He brought out here "The Sorrows of Satan" and "The Cadet Girl," and more recently "The Defender." He was the lessee at different times of the Columbia Theatre in Boston, where he produced a number of successes. He married last year Inez Shelby, an actress, of Springfield, Mass.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Edwin F. Brown.

Col. Edwin Franklin Brown, Inspector General of National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, died of heart disease yesterday morning in his apartment in the Westleigh, in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He was born near the village of Medina, in Western New York, in 1823. His father was Jeremiah Brown, a Captain in the War of 1812. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered for service and he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, which served with the Army of the Potomac until 1863. At Cedar Mountain in 1862 he lost an arm. When the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, was opened, he was appointed, acting Governor, later he was Governor of the central branch, and when the number of such homes became large, in 1880, he was made Inspector General.

Mrs. Susanna Edwards Butler.

Mrs. Susanna Edwards Butler, wife of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, died yesterday morning in her home at 119 East Thirtieth Street. She had been ill about six weeks. She was the daughter of J. Rutsen Schuyler of Bergen Point, N. J., and was born in 1863. In 1887 she was married to Mr. Butler. She was associated with various philanthropic and educational projects, and was greatly interested in East Side Settlement work.

The funeral service is to be conducted at 11 A. M. to-morrow in St. George's Church, where seats are to be reserved for the students, officers, and trustees of Colum

DUSE AT CLOSE RANGE

Not the Melancholy Figure so Often Described.

A Stage Manager's Trials—Scenes and Incidents on the Stage of the Metropolitan.

It was not the melancholy Duse who stood on the flimsy, pine scaffolding waiting for the cue for her first entrance in Francesca da Rimini. Not the sad-faced woman of the prints, nor yet the heroine of the tales of sentimental sorrow, was there, and it may astonish most persons to learn that this Duse really smiled, even laughed softly at times, and once at least was just a bit playful as she stood now chatting with her women, now raising her head gracefully to listen to the dialogue on the scene, then enforcing some remark with a sharp, quick gesture, for her hands were never still.

The big bare stage of the Metropolitan, with its innumerable scars, where traps for gods and demi-gods had been ruthlessly cut through during many seasons of opera, had been quickly transformed. The house of the Polenti, in a remarkably short time had sprung up—or, rather, dropped down, for its painted walls—descended from the flies with much creaking of wheels. The "marble" columns had been rescued from a dark corner, and the rosebush in the big sarcophagus had quickly blossomed with a crimson flower.

But all this was not accomplished without some nerve-racking experiences on the part of those who represent Signora Duse in the mechanical part of her productions. Alfredo Geri, the signora's stage manager, had not yet reached the point where he could smile. His brow was wrinkled with care—he was here, there, and everywhere. For Geri had a problem to solve. The stage of the Metropolitan is big—monstrous perhaps is the word that best expresses the term he applied to it. Then, too, Geri has learned since he came to America of a strange, new genus homo—the stage hands. They don't have them in Italy, says Geri. There the men who set up the scenery, the gripmen and the light men, are artists. In this country, he declares, they are something less than bandits. Their chief delight, according to the Italian stage manager, seems to be to see which one can punch the most holes into the thin scenery, painted with infinite care in Milan and Brought to this land without a scar or smirch after a season of touring abroad. Geri says that the American stage hand can give the baggage smasher cards and spades in the game of destructiveness. That isn't exactly the way Geri expressed it, but it conveys the idea with a slight loss of emphasis. And when the scene was finally set, with a great, gaping blank behind the back drop, where all the stuff might have been set three times over again, Geri's artistic soul was in torment.

It is no small thing for a man who has been steeped in an atmosphere of nice distinctions to have to mask a thirteenth century interior with a twentieth century side drop, and it took a lot of stoicism on Geri's part to prevent his going right out of the stage door to drown his sorrows.

However, the thing was managed, and, to the people in front, no doubt left nothing to be desired.

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The average American leading woman—or man—gets on the stage just about two minutes before the cue to enter. That is usually accomplished only after some one has gone to tell the actor that the scene is on. Duse, notwithstanding the fact that she had to make a change of costume between every act, appeared on the stage each time almost before the stage hands had finished putting up the set. Even in those acts where long intervals preceded her cue, she was on hand before the curtain ascended. With the quickness of long experience she noted details that had been overlooked. A chair here, a table there, possibly half-a foot too far down stage, a calcium shining too brilliantly with a pure white light when a green one should have been used—these things she noted and corrected. It was a phase of her character which those who think of her merely as the soulful, introspective artist, living the parts she plays, probably will find difficult to reconcile with their ideal. But in that respect Duse does not differ from other great artists of the theatre—she knows its practical side, and is familiar with the values of things relatively trivial in themselves, but singularly important in the general result.

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Out in the glare of the white lights Ostasio and Bannino are quarreling. Duse has long been standing on the platform, reached by a flight of ten wooden steps, just behind the entrance to the loggia. A narrow strip of painted canvas separates the actress from the audience, and her first entrance is near at hand. Samaratina, the sister, is beside her, and grouped below are the half dozen women of her suite. Duse is all in white, the women are in bright colored gowns, with horned headdresses and with tall distaffs, which they twirl incessantly. On the stage below there is constant change and movement. It is a motley and incongruous assemblage. The Paolo seems to be the most restless of the actors. He does not stand still a moment. Back and forth he moves, his spurs clanking and his heels making a click clack against the floor. Geri, the stage manager, is enjoying a temporary respite. Soldiers and slaves, musicians and torch bearers pass in and out. A dozen stage hands in shirt sleeves are resting on a pile of scenery at the extreme rear of the stage.

The prompter, a tall, intense looking man, stands behind a pillar, manuscript in hand. His position is not merely figurative, as in the English-speaking theatres. Again and again he "throws" the line to a halting player. It is done so quickly, so deftly, and in such whispered, though incisive utterance, that it reaches the player plainly enough without being heard across the footlights. And all the while Duse stands and chats and gesticulates and smiles.

Four girls, who obviously are not Italians, make their appearance. They are in street dress. The youngest of them wears a red shirtwaist and a "rainy daisy." She has pretty teeth and she giggles all the time. Her compaions also join in suppressed merriment, but somehow one feels that the are not as merry as they look. It is largely the laughter of nervousness. They are local singers who are to provide the chorus just before Francesca's entrance.

"I wouldn't have missed the chance for the world," says one.

"Look at her—isn't she divine," whispers the other.

A short, stockily-built man, in a blue jerkin and tights, motions to them and they ascend the steps to the platform where the signora is standing. She greets each of them pleasantly as they approach and, actually says "Good evening." The words take on new beauty in the musical cadences of the actress' voice.

There is a sudden crash—the assistant stage manager has brought a heavy wooden leg down on the floor with a dull thud to simulate the clanging of the great gate as the wounded Bannino is borne away. It is "near to Duse." For a moment a shadow rests upon her face. The short man has raised his hand, and the singers finger their sheets of music. The chorus begins, but pauses suddenly at a motion from the leader. For the audience, as if on second thought, has broken into applause. Then in liquid Italian the chorus is heard:

Ah, me, the sorrow of the heart,
In the heart that loves too well. Ah, me,
Ah, me, if the heart could tell
How love in the heart is aflame. Ah, me.

The shadow has again fallen on the face of the Duse, and this time it remains. A moment later there is reverberating hand clapping out front, as Francesca and Samaratina are seen coming out of the loggia with their arms entwined about each other. And when the noise has ceased the Duse speaks the line:

"It is the love that makes them sing."

But the singers, their duty performed, are hurrying for the stage door, chatting and laughing as they go, and apparently quite unconscious of the existence of such a serious thing as love in all the world.

And when the curtain falls, and the people in front have been treated to the sight of the Signora bowing again and again, the smile is once more on her face and she passes quickly to her dressing room, to reappear again long before the stage is ready for the next act.

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With the appearance of the archers in the realm behind the scenes something very like a burlesque element is introduced into the picture. They have been recruited for the most part at the stage door and seen at close range are unmistakably natives.

One man has "galways" which he has tried hard to eliminate with grease paint and a Hibernian accent which nothing could possibly eliminate. They carry their cross bows across their shoulders like pickaxes and suggest a gang bound for the subway.

"How do you shoot with these things?" asks one.

"Yez don't shoot wid 'em. Yez use 'em to dig ditches."

The Hibernian evidently has a sense of the ridiculous, and his companions join in the fun of it.

"Ain't Oi a foine lookin' dago?" the man continues; "me mother in Orland would disown me now."

The men are grouped to one side, ready for their part in the general action. They are sobered somewhat as they see before them the Signora, seated on a low stool beside the door in the flat.

The curtain has not gone up, and a moment later Geri appears. The caldron has been placed in the centre of the stage, red globed incandescent lights providing the fire. Beside Duse lies the torch she is to use, and it, too, is attached to a wire so that it may glow properly when she has lifted it. She picks it up and motions to the stage manager. He gives a signal, but the torch does not glow. Then Duse talks quickly and to the point. Geri makes a dash for a switch and tests it, calls the electrician, and in a moment says it is all right. Then the Signora smiles again. A few minutes later she is before the audience.

And with the perverseness of things inanimate the fires refuse to glow and the torch will not burn at the right moment, but if the actress is annoyed there is not the slightest visible trace of it to the anxious group watching her from the wings.

C. M. SCHWAB'S "HAPPY DAY."

Steamboat to Take Poor Children to His Staten Island Recreation Park, Launched and Named.

When asked what he would like to have his new children's excursion steamboat christened, Charles M. Schwab replied by cable from Europe on Friday: "Call her Happy Day, and so when little three-year-old Lizzie Dinkey—Mr. Schwab's niece—with the aid of Mr. Lewis Nixon, smashed a bottle of champagne on the vessel's bow at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon that is the name she lisped out. The launch was a complete success.

The boat is specially designed for use in transporting poor children from the city to Mr. Schwab's Recreation Park, at Richmond Beach, Staten Island. Accommodations are to be provided for nearly 1,500 children, special attention being paid to the comfort and amusement of the little ones while en route to the picnic grounds. Arrangements have also been made for a small hospital for sick children, it being the intention to have a doctor and a trained nurse in attendance.

The vessel is built of steel. She is subdivided into eight watertight compartments. Her engine will be of the standard compound walking beam type, driving feathering paddle wheels. Her speed will be about 19 miles an hour. The principal dimensions of the Happy Day are: Length over all, 211 feet; water line, 201 feet; breadth of hull, 29 feet 6 inches; breadth over guards, 54 feet 7 inches; depth to main deck, 11 feet; draught, 5 feet 6 inches; displacement, 480 tons.

Through the courtesy of Commander E. F. Qualtrough, United States Navy, the harbor inspection tug Vigilant, Capt. Thomas A. Keyes, was placed at the disposal of the following friends of Mr. Schwab, who composed the launching party:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Dinkey,	A. C. Gary,
Miss Elizabeth Dinkey,	Miss Eleanor Sparks,
Lewis Nixon,	R. H. Armstrong,
Francis Tucker,	Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomas,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wren,	Mrs. J. F. Mock,
T. G. Wagner,	J. H. Ward,
Capt. C. O. Smith,	Willard A. Mitchell,
Thomas G. Shearman,	Thomas A. McDonald,
C. W. Sparks,	E. B. White,
	C. B. Reissmann.

The party were taken to the shipyard and back by the Vigilant.

RARE ARABIAN WILD HORSES.

Bronx Zoological Park Specimens Between the Three-Toed Horse and the Present Day Animal.

"Yes, sir, they 'ave come, sir. HI don't know what they calls 'em an' HI don't think as 'ow they are very wild, for their size his the size 'av a donkey, an' they stands about eleven or twelve 'ands 'igh, sir. The attendant says 'e 'as put 'em hin 'the small green 'ouse over there an' you can see for yourself."

It was the sociable guard at the Pelham Avenue gate of the Bronx Zoological Park talking, and the subject of his remarks was the pair of valuable Arabian wild horses which has but recently been added to Director Hornaday's already large family of things that walk and creep and fly, through a gift by Prof. Henry Osborn, William C. Whitney, Philip Schuyler and Charles T. Barney.

The sociable guard at the gate had not been far from right. They were sure enough about the height of donkeys and bore a close resemblance, except for better shaped legs and a tail more bushy. Their heads were very round and thick from front to back, and their light yellow coats, with black stripe down the back, curly as buffalo fur, close and warm. They did not look particularly wild as they stood there rubbing noses each with the other, as if exchanging the compliments of the morning, as their more civilized cousins do when they are turned out for a bit of fresh air in the paddock.

About twelve years ago, it seems, a Russian traveler named Prjevalsky discovered in the deserts of Sungaria, in Central Asia, between the Alti and Tyan-Shan mountains, a new species of wild horse, which was subsequently named in honor of the discoverer. This was the reason that the sociable guard could not call the horses by name.

Considerable study was given to the habits of the Prjevalsky horse (Latin Equus Prjevalsky), and it was concluded that of all the wild of its kind it approached most nearly the domestic horse of civilization. It was determined that its mane was erect, that the animal had no forelock and did have a short-haired upper tail, like that of the zebra; in short, the conclusion was reached that the Prjevalsky horse supplied an important link, hitherto missing, between the three-toed horse of evolution and the properly constructed animal of to-day.

The question was then upon the catching of the beast, and the Duke of Bedford besought Mr. Hagenbeck to procure fifty specimens at the rate of $5,000 a pair. Mr. Hagenbeck's agents were sent out through all the land, even to the borders of the Gobi Desert and into the country of the Kirghiz. Of the Kirghiz 2,000 horsemen were enrolled, taking with them fifty brood mares in foal. Thence they proceeded many parasangs into the desert.

What happened in the desert does not appear, but when the agents of Mr. Hagenbeck reached civilization by way of the Siberian railway several months later they had with them fifty-two young colts of the Prjevalsky kind in varying stages of health, according as they had taken to the hardships of the march and to their foster mothers. When Hamburg was reached in the Summer of 1900 but twenty-four of the fifty-two were alive; the expedition had been gone nearly eighteen months and its expense had footed up to $25,000. But there was a ready market for the prizes, even if they did stand about twelve "'ands 'igh" and resemble the donkey of commerce, and all but one pair were quickly disposed of—twelve to the Duke of Bedford and the rest to different zoological societies in Hamburg, Berlin, London and to private parties in Germany. The remaining pair was that purchased in behalf of the Zoological Society here, and is, of course, the only one of its kind in this country.

Colorado Man's Fatal Hold-Up by Women.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 10.—Three women not known to the local police attempted to hold up a man early to-day. While resisting he was shot and fatally wounded. As he is unconscious the police have been unable to discover his identity.

Twin Girls Freeze in Dakota Blizzard.

SISSETON, S. D., Jan. 10.—The fourteen-year-old twin daughters of Ole Thorson, a farmer twelve miles west of here, were frozen to death in the recent blizzard. They started home with their father, but lost their way and perished before dawn. The father was not badly frozen.

$753,000 FOR MRS. H. D. ROSE.

Court Confirms Referee's Report in Suit Against Her Brother for Accounting of Father's Estate.

The action brought in 1895 by Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, wife of C. H. M. Rose, of 601 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, against her brother, William W. Durant, to compel him to make an accounting to her for her share of their father's estate, terminated yesterday, when Justice James A. O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, confirmed a report of ex-Judge Augustus C. Brown, as referee, deciding that Mrs. Rose is entitled to $753,000.

Both the plaintiff and defendant were children of Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died intestate in 1885, leaving an estate consisting of the greater part of the stocks and bonds of the Adirondack Railroad, and mortgages for $30,000 on about 400,000 acres of Adirondack lands. William West Durant, the defendant, after his father's death, got powers of attorney from his mother and sister, which enabled him to turn his father's property into cash, and he realized about $1,500,000. He, however, represented to his sister, who was in Europe, that the estate was insolvent, and refused several requests for an accounting.

Instead of making an accounting, he stopped the allowance Mrs. Rose had been receiving from him. She then brought her action, which was tried before Justice Stover, who dismissed her suit on the ground it had not been brought in proper form. On appeal this ruling was reversed, and a new trial was had before the late Justice Beach in 1898. He decided in Mrs. Rose's favor, and referred the taking of the accounts to Judge Brown. From this decision Mr. Durant appealed, but Justice Beach's ruling was upheld by the Appellate Division.

Mrs. Durant, William West Durant's mother, has since died.

Mrs. Rose was educated abroad, and spent much of her time in London, where she was presented to the late Queen Victoria. She is an authoress, and a charter member of the Dante Society of America.

BIG SHIP PLANT FOR BROOKLYN.

Efforts to Secure the Closing of Fifty-seventh Street for an 800-Foot Water Front Site.

Brooklyn is promised a big new dry dock and shipbuilding plant if the city will authorize the closing of Fifty-seventh Street, in that Borough, at the water front. Application has been made for the closing of the street by Arnold & Kenyon, owners of the shore front property there. T. Ellett Hodgskin, counsel for Arnold & Kenyon, said yesterday:

"There is now being formed one of the biggest combinations of capital in the world engaged in the shipbuilding industry, which wants a place on the New York water front. If we can have Fifty-seventh Street closed we can bring this concern to Brooklyn. This company intends to build the biggest drydocks in the country and establish the largest shipbuilding plant in the United States. It will employ at least 5,000 or 6,000 men and it is something Brooklyn cannot afford to lose. The company wants 800 feet of water front and to get this it will be necessary to close Fifty-seventh Street. I am not at liberty to say who compose the shipbuilding combination, but it is already an accomplished fact, and if it doesn't establish the plant in Brooklyn it will go somewhere else."

The application for the closing of the street is being considered by the Bay Ridge Local Board of Public Improvements.

AN ECHO OF MASCAGNI.

His Impresario's Charge of Theft Against ex-Manager Schroeder Not Entertained.

An orchestral score of Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," two kettledrums, a couple of fiddles, and a few theatrical costumes figured in a somewhat involved situation, which Magistrate Zeller was called upon to straighten out yesterday in the Tombs Court. Karl Schroeder, at one time stage manager of the Mascagni opera company, which disbanded in Philadelphia Dec. 21, was arraigned before the Magistrate on the charge of having stolen these various properties, but the charge against him was not entertained, and Schroeder left the court free.

The complainant was Richard Heard, the musical critic, who was impresario of the Mascagni opera company. He valued the instruments, costumes, and music at $1,500. Arthur Tams, a music dealer and expert, said their commercial value would be nearer $25.

It took three Headquarters detectives to arrest Schroeder. He spent the night in a cell at Police Headquarters. When he appeared in court yesterday he was accompanied by his wife and ex-Assistant District Attorney Unger, his counsel. Mr. Heard declared that Schroeder had unlawfully seized the various articles stated, including the score of "Cavalleria Rusticana," which he valued at $1,000, and which he said could not be duplicated in this country. Mr. Unger showed that his client held a power of attorney to remove the property to New York, and that it was now at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Station.

Magistrate Zeller, after listening to the evidence, said that Schroeder's arrest was an outrage and the charge the most foolish one which had ever been presented to him. Then he let Schroeder go.

FAILED TO BRING HER MONEY.

Aged Woman's Brother in Jail Awaiting Extradition.

Mrs. Jane Owens of 851 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, who has long been noted among her neighbors for her thrifty habits, became unable to attend to business a short time ago, as a result of illness and advanced age, she being eighty years old. On Dec. 3 she gave her brother, Richard Graham, of 353 West Thirty-second Street, Manhattan, a bank book of the Bank for Savings, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, in which Mr. Owens, who is now dead, had deposited $900 about twenty-seven years ago. Mrs. Owens told her brother to draw the money and whatever interest was due and bring the money.

Graham did not return, and Mrs. Owens informed her sons, Charles and Arthur. They informed the police, who caused Graham's arrest, and he was locked up in the Tombs to await extradition. Detective Clark found that Graham had drawn the money and redeposited the greater part of it in other banks in his own name.

Since then the sons have found $1,275 hidden in an old pin-cushion, and they believe that other sums are concealed about the house. Mrs. Owens owns a number of houses, which were left her by her husband, the rents of which she collected until she became ill.

Fish That Browsed in a Ricefield.

Capt. Watson of the steamship Lowther Castle, which arrived here last week from the Far East, presented the Aquarium with a dozen funny-looking little fish somewhat resembling minnows. Capt. Watson said he found them in a rice field not far from Hongkong, and when he first noticed them they were nibbling at the root of a rice plant. Superintendent Spencer has not picked out a name for them yet.

The Southern's "Palm Limited."

The Southern Railway's "Palm Limited" between New York and St. Augustine will begin its service for the season of 1903 tomorrow, leaving New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:40 noon by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Railway, and Florida, East Coast Line, arriving at St. Augustine early the following afternoon, also connecting at Jacksonville for Tampa and Havana. The service will be exclusively a Pullman train carrying club, dining, compartment, drawing and state room, sleeping, library, and observation cars between New York and St. Augustine, also carying Pullman drawing room sleeping cars from New York to Aiken and Augusta.

For a Large Waiting Room.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for alterations to the Long Island Railroad's waiting room at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street. An extension, 42 by 131, is to be added to the present structure, which will make the waiting room 117 by 197 feet, extending from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-third Street. The extension will be one-story high and will be built of brick. The cost is placed at $10,000.

DINNER OF RADICAL DEMOCRATS

Remarks of Coal Miners' Counsel on Trusts and Labor to an Organization in Brooklyn.

The Radical Democracy of Brooklyn gave a dinner last evening in honor of two of its members, Congressman-elect Robert Baker and Assemblyman-elect Edward A. Miller, in the Hotel Argyle. The speakers were Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, chief counsel for the coal miners before the Strike Commission; John S. Crosby, Henry George, Jr., Lee Meriweather, Robert Baker, Edward A. Miller, Joseph McGuinness, and Henry D. Lloyd.

Mr. Darrow said, in speaking on "Labor,"

"The pool and trust combination has come to stay. There are no powers of oratory or invective or of law that can have the slightest effect to stop the tide or in any way to influence this development of industry. In the face of the most stringent laws, in the face of an overwhelming public opinion, in the face of what is really the dire disaster of the common people, the pools have grown and flourished.

"Organized capital is one great army, intrenched and contending for the right to possess and own the world and all the people therein. Organized labor is another great army, with nothing but its hands, its muscle, and its life, fighting for some share in the wealth which its hands create."

PROTECTING YOUNG WOMEN.

Efforts of the Purity Alliance to Have Women Inspectors as Advisors on Ocean Liners.

The American Purity Alliance held its annual public meeting last night in the library of the Friends' Seminary, at 226 East Sixteenth Street. The object of the alliance is the rooting out of the social evil, every form of State regulation being opposed. Reports of the work for the past year were read and addresses delivered by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer and Henry W. Wilbur, the editor of The Philanthropist, the organ of the Alliance.

Mr. Wilbur read a report of the interview of the society's representative with President Roosevelt as to the allegations of traffic in "girl slaves" on board the Atlantic liners. It was said that the women from the steerage were protected properly by the Government officers at Ellis Island. It was declared that the girls who came second class have been met at the piers by persons intent on luring them to a life of shame. It was suggested to President Roosevelt that women Inspectors could do much, and the President asked if such Inspectors were not already appointed. When he was answered, in the negative he replied, promptly, "Well, they shall be," and immediately he dictated an order to that effect.

The women Inspectors will go out with the health officials to the incoming steamships and advise and protect the young women. The President, Mr. Wilbur said, had thanked the representative of the alliance for giving him a "chance to do something practical."

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed in opposition to the expressions of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews as to the "regulation and segregation" of the evils the alliance believes can be destroyed, and should on no account be legalized, even as a measure of restraint.

SUICIDE AT FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Lodger Cut His Throat and Then Jumped from a Four-Story Window.

John Duggan committed suicide at 6:30 o'clock last evening at Fraunces's Tavern, 101 Broad Street, where he had lived since Dec. 19 last. He cut his throat with a razor and then jumped from a fourth-story window, landing on an extension from the kitchen, at the second story. The extension has a peaked roof, and when found, he was poised on the apex and was unconscious. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died half an hour afterward. He was forty years of age.

The belief is that he came from Ireland about a month ago. Acquaintances got the impression that he had been a member of the Irish constabulary.

BALLET GIRL'S DRESS ABLAZE.

Caught Fire as She Danced at Terrace Garden—She Was Badly but Not Dangerously Burned.

While performing in a ballet on the Terrace Garden stage, in Fifty-eighth Street, last night, the occasion being a masquerade ball of a German society, Miss Mary Bauman, twenty-one years old, of 1,315 Madison Avenue got too near an electric switch. As she pirouetted her gauze ballet dress caught and turned the switch. There was a flash and in an instant her dress was ablaze.

Few in the audience saw the occurrence. As quick as a flash she darted off the stage and was picking the bits of burning dress from her, while her arms and face became black from burns. She fainted and men who had rushed to her aid extinguished the blaze, and she was taken to Flower Hospital. It was announced that her injuries were not dangerous.

A FUSION FACTION IN TROUBLE.

Benno Loewy Attacks the Action of the German-American League in Deposing Him.

There is trouble in the German-American League, one of the organizations which took part in the Fusion campaign. The President of the Association for two years past has been Benne Loewy. At a meeting of the League held Thursday night Mr. Loewy was deposed and Frederick Snyder elected President.

It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Loewy that the meeting Thursday was a "snap" affair and that proxies were used which were forgeries. One of the men who voted against Mr. Loewy is said to have presented a proxy from Joseph Levison, the Republican leader of the Fourth Assembly District. Mr. Levison said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that if any such proxy was presented it certainly was a forgery.

It is said that the opponents of Mr. Loewy asserted that Gov. Odell and Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, were opposed to Mr. Loewy, and by these representations worked up sentiment against him. It is further asserted by Mr. Loewy's friends that the action taken Thursday night does not reflect the sentiment of the League, and that a meeting will be called at which the action of Thursday night's meeting will be rescinded.

LAWYER SCORES MRS. TINGLEY.

Declares That Her Settlement at Point Loma Is Repugnant to the Spirit of Americanism.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 10.—With the courtroom packed to the limit of its capacity, with people perched on windowsills and an immense throng struggling to retain positions in the remote parts of the corridors, Samuel M. Shortridge of San Francisco began the closing argument in behalf of the defendant in the Tingley-Times libel suit to-day.

"The plaintiff comes upon the stage," said Mr. Shortridge, "and asks that the white light of publicity be turned upon her, claiming that what was said of the Universal Brotherhood was said of her, claiming to be the blood and bone of this institution.

"Is there any evidence that her following has fallen off; that any of the earnest but misguided women, who cluster round her, have been driven from her side; that any of the loyal subjects who do her bidding have deserted? Has her crown been taken from her? Has her sceptre been shaken; has rebellion broken out in her kingdom; has there been disloyalty among her ladies in waiting, who lift her royal robes, although they were much too sacred for human touch?

"We see full-grown men proud to surrender their individuality; willing to become her subjects—willing to appear as servitors in her royal retinue. Whether we call the men feeble-minded and the women earnest and sincere, the fact remains that the power this woman exercises is extraordinary and repugnant to the spirit of Americanism. Instead, it goes back to the dark ages and to foreign countries.

"It is extraordinary. She is vested with life tenure and with power to appoint her own successor and with power to cast into outer darkness such members of her organization as come under her displeasure. It is a power autocratic, un-American, and unChristian. Yet, revolting as it is, there are those who seem proud to be her subjects.

"No despot of Constantinople ever claimed to exercise such power over men and women as Mrs. Katharine Tingley does, and, strangest of all, she does it with their consent."

ART NOTES.

A new prize is to be awarded this year by the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia for the best landscape in the annual exhibition. It consists of a gold medal designed by Lyman Sayen and cast at the United States Mint. One side shows a nude seated Mercury with winged helmet looking at an unrolled scroll; the other, two conventional fruit and flower designs, with the following legend between them: "The Jennie Sesnan Prize in Memory of Sarah Roberts." The donor is a Miss Elizabeth W. Roberts, who seeks to honor in this way the memory of her mother.

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Montana has a "cowboy artist" in the person of Charles M. Russell, who has been winning laurels as a delineator of broncos, cattle, and scenes on the ranges. According to his autobiography in The Butte Inter-Mountain, he was known in the eighties as "that ornery kid, Russell," but in time he became more valuable. "I held their bunch, and at that time they had ....) saddle horses. That same Fall old True hired me to night-herd his beef, and for seven years I sung to their horses and cattle." After he became famous in cattle circles for his drawings he received a tempting offer from "Pretty Charley," a bartender, to paint for him daily from dawn to twilight for $75 per month, "and grub." In 1893 he returned to Great Falls, "took up the paint brush, and have never 'sung to them' since."

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The art collections of the late Henry G. Marquand will be shown at the American Art Gallery, 6 East Twenty-third Street, from Wednesday Jan. 14, until Friday, the 23d, inclusive, preparatory to their public sale of the paintings on Friday night at Mendelssohn Hall. The other objects will be sold at the American Art Galleries on the afternoons and evenings of Jan. 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

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Miss Elizabeth Ney of Texas is in Berlin, where she is exhibiting portrait statues intended for the adornment of the State Capitol in Austin. She has a bust of Gov. Sayers and is finishing one of Senator Dibrell. Statues of Houston and Austin are finished. Miss Ney is preparing a statue of Lady Macbeth for exhibition at St. Louis in 1904.

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Mr. Edward Kemeys has taken a studio in Washington in order to study wild animals in the Zoological Gardens. He has modeled many groups of wild beasts in combat, or seizing their prey, or in some characteristic attitude. A panther which has been transfixed by the antlers of a stag and has killed the stag in its death struggles forms one rather grewsome group. A coyote in the peculiar attitude when howling is a recent single figure. Lately a series of eight new groups have been added to a dozen or more in the Art Institute at Chicago, where the sculptor will have an exhibition of his work during the coming Spring. Some Chicago men have given him a commission to record the wild fauna of the country in sculpture before the creatures are destroyed by the increase of population and the progress of arms of precision.

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Mr. Alvin Langdon Coburn of Boston, "Fellow of the Photo-Secession," will hold an exhibition of threescore fine prints of the California Missions, portraits and views in America, France, England, and Scotland, at the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, from Jan. 12 to the end of the month. "In the Land of Somewhere Else" is the title of one of his productions.

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Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, are fixed for the reception of pictures and sculpture at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, preparatory to the twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists. Varnishing Day is Thursday, March 26. On Friday is the reception, and the exhibition opens to the public on Saturday, March 28, closing on Sunday afternoon, May 3. The Hanging Committee consists of Messrs. William A. Coffin, William Thorne, and Bolton Jones. The Committee on Selection consists of Messrs. Adams, Fowler, and Maynard; Alexander, French and Millet; Isaacs, B. Harrison, and Ochtman; Chase, Cohan, and Palmer. Other members are Messrs. Wiles, Volk, Tryon, Smedley, and Billaritz; Low, Loeb, Kost, F. C. Jones, and Kendall; B. Foster, Curran; K. Cox, Dearth, and W. Clark. The prizes are the Webb of $300, for landscape or marine; the Carnegie of $500, for oil painting, not a portrait, and the Julia A. Shaw of $300 for a work of art by a woman. One work of art (or more) will be purchased with the $1,500 of the Shaw Fund and become the property of Mr. Samuel T. Shaw.

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The first issue of Camera Work, the quarterly of the photo-secession published by Mr. Alfred Stieglitz with the assistance of Messrs. Joseph T. Keiley, Dallett Fuguet, and John Francis Strauss, is as fine as might be expected. Five excellent impressions on Japanese paper are from photographs by Mrs. Gertrude Kasebier. "The Hand of Man," by Alfred Stieglitz, is a twilight effect on the railway. "A Study in Natural History," by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, is a picture of four fledgling birds on a branch. There are short articles by Charles H. Coffin, Edward Steichen, A. R. Dugmore, Sidney Allan, and an "Apology" which does not apologize for anything, signed by the editors. Lovers of beautiful photographic work will be sure to enjoy this delightful periodical, which is issued at 162 Leonard Street, Manhattan.

MEXICAN PLAGUE NOT SO BAD.

A Protest Against False Reports—Strict Quarantine in Force at Guaymas.

TUCSON, Arizona, Jan. 10.—A joint meeting of the Town Boards of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Mexico, has been held to protest against reports sent out by correspondents about the existence of a plague in Guaymas and other Sonora towns. Advices from Guaymas say that the business of the State has been damaged by the false reports. Gov. Isabel announces that stringent precautions have been taken, and that no one is allowed to enter the city without being quarantined for fourteen days outside.

At Nogales hte customs officials have a thorough system of fumigation for all goods coming through from Mexico. Gov. Isabel states that he is in daily communication with the Governor of Sinaloa, who says that the plague situation of Mazatlan has been grossly exaggerated. It is stated that on Thursday there were 35 cases of plague in Mazatlan. Six were convalescent and 14 entirely out of danger.

FOOTBRIDGE PILLAR WRECKED.

Grand Central Station Yard Engine Jumped Its Track.

The footbridge over the tracks of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads at Forty-seventh Street and Park Avenue came very near being destroyed by a yard engine at 8 o'clock last night. The engine was shifting a number of cars to another part of the yard, and had reached a point directly in front of the bridge when it jumped the track. After leaving the track the engine plowed its way in the direction of one of the bridge pillars, which it struck with a terrific impact.

The bridge pillar was wrecked, as a result of which the bridge sagged badly. The yard superintendent hurried to the scene, and an investigation showed that it would be dangerous for anybody to attempt to cross the bridge in its weakened condition. Two watchmen, one on either side, were then stationed at the bridge to prevent people from trying to cross it. The engine that ran into the bridge was not very badly damaged. Both the engineer and the fireman escaped without injury.

TO TELL OF GOEBEL MURDER.

Henry Youtsey Taken from Kentucky Prison to Give Testimony.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—Henry E. Youtsey, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary on a conviction for complicity in the Goebel murder, was before the Grand Jury in the Franklin Circuit Court to-day.

Youtsey recently made a statement that he would testify in the Goebel cases if called, and would tell what he knew about the alleged conspiracy.

This is the first time Youtsey has been before the Grand Jury or testified in the cases, and it is believed he will be used as a State witness in the trials, and, it is believed, will carry out his pledge.

DYNAMITE BLAST FATAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—One man was killed, half a dozen injured, and the women's wing of the House of Correction partially wrecked to-day by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite in No. 3 shaft of the new filtration plant at Holmesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia. The dead man, a laborer, was blown to pieces. The women's wing of the House of Correction adjoins the shaft on the south. The women, who were at breakfast, started a wild rush to escape when the building began to shake. A panic resulted, and the women were extricated with difficulty.

Eight hundred panes of glass in the north wing of the building were broken, and the force of the explosion was felt many miles away.

G. J. Skinner Succeeds W. J. Youngs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has appointed George J. Skinner of Bainbridge, Chenango County, First Deputy State Superintendent of Banks to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William J. Youngs, who has been named as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. Mr. Skinner's salary will be $4,000 a year. He has been Second Deputy in the Banking Department, and the vacancy in that position the Superintendent is not ready to fill.

Loses Three Children by Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 10.—Scarlet fever has caused the death of three children of Adelbert Baier of 355 Hunterdon Street within the past two weeks, and a fourth is dangerously ill with that disease. Two of the children died on Christmas Day, while the third died last Thursday. Mr. Baier is a prominent business man.

Ex-Justices to be Dined.

The Medico-Legal Society on Jan. 21 will tender a complimentary dinner to ex-Justices Alfred Steckler, Ernest Hall and William A. Keener of the Supreme Court. A reception to the guests of honor will precede the dinner, after which the officers of the society for the ensuing year will be installed.

Steamship Stranded on Rebecca Shoal.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 10.—A telegram from Tortugas reports a large steamship ashore on Rebecca Shoal. Wreckers have gone to her assistance.

"77"

breaks up Grip and

COLDS

B. Altman & Co.

PLAIN and DECORATIVE TABLE and HOUSEHOLD LINENS

will be offered Monday and Tuesday, January 12th and 13th and during the balance of week,

comprising Lace Trimmed Reception and Dinner Cloths, Doylies and Centrepieces; Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Toweling, Embroidered and Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, Hemstitched Luncheon Sets, Bed Spreads, etc.

Linen Table Cloths,	$1.60, 2.00, 2.50, 3.25
Linen Napkins, per doz.,	$1.85, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases,
$1.00, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 1.90 per pair

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, per pair,	$3.25, 4.35, 5.50

also

California Blankets, per pair,	$3.90, 4.75, 5.75

COLORED DRESS FABRICS.

First shipments will be displayed of new suitings, comprising Scotch, English and French Cheviots, Homespuns and Knickerbocker effects, for Street and Fancy Tailor Gowns.

Imported Canvas Veiling, in Street and Evening shades,	68c. yd.
Imported Silk and Wool Crêpe de Paris, in Street and Evening shades,	73c. yd.

(Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

B. Altman & Co. will hold a sale of unusual interest and importance in their RUG DEPARTMENT, of HIGH-GRADE India, Turkish and Persian Rugs, in large and medium sizes, commencing WEDNESDAY, January 14th.

For TUESDAY, January 13th:

BLACK BROADCLOTH SUITS.

Tailor-made, with Blouse Coat, seasonable weight, $26 50

Also a specially prepared stock of Dresses, of Ponge, Foulard and sheer fabrics for Winter resort wear.

(Second Floor.)

For MONDAY, January 12th:

FURS.

Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye),

GIRL MAY AVOID INSANITY

Physicians Apply Hypnotic Method to Madeline Church.

Psychopathic Hospital Staff Makes Progress with a Patient Forgetful of Her Recent Past.

To cure insanity in its early stages is the effort of physicians attached to the Psychopathic Hospital, connected with the New York Infirmary, East Fifteenth Street and Livingston Place. The doctors feel certain that this may be done by hypnotism, where the superposing of many ideas until the central idea has been reached and confirmed is employed. The patient having appreciated the central idea is supposed to be on a rapid road to recovery. Other ideas and impressions are then speedily recalled. Persons suffering with amnesia, very similar to aphasia, according to the doctors, wake up from their infirmity to realize who they are and where they last were.

The greatest difficulty, according to the physicians, is in assuring themselves that the patients are not suffering from some peculiar form of feminine hysteria, or that for motives of their own they are not simulating symptoms of mental disorder. The Psychopathic Hospital physicians have on hand a test case puzzling to them and one they hope to solve. Madeline Church, as she gives her name, is the patient. She is easily put under the hypnotic spell, but even then is rambling in her answers.

She is a picture of health, but is at an utter loss to explain her actions, or to remember persons she has seen before. She never varies in her story of her life until she was eighteen years old, and then becomes incoherent in regard to what has happened in the last two years, until the time she was arrested in this city.

She was found walking about in a helpless condition by a policemen two weeks ago and sent to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her sanity. She was held there in the Pavilion for the Insane and discharged as rational, to be returned a little later, as she was found dazed on the street.

Madeline Church was sent from the hospital to the New York Infirmary yesterday and placed in charge of Dr. Deady, the head of the Psychopathic Hospital. After a day's treatment he expresses himself as hopeful of his patient's recovery.

Her heart action and breathing are normal, though she has occasional spells where she becomes excited like one in dread of some great danger. Even then she is natural in her emotions and able to answer most of the questions put to her, other than those which relate to the period of her life in which her mind has been a blank. Dr. Deady says that if she is feigning, she is doing a remarkable bit of acting, but the prescription seems to be after careful examination that the young woman is suffering from amnesia. This according to the Medical Dictionary is:

"Forgetfulness, also a defect of speech, from cerebral disease, in which the patient substitutes wrong words or names in the place of those he wishes to employ."

Such a condition was not rare where the patient had suffered from some severe shock or from a violent case of typhoid fever.

The girl spent the greater part of yesterday in a large sunny room, where she seemed contented. She has undoubtedly been subjected to many hardships and enjoyed to the fullest the ease, comfort and warmth of the hospital ward. Now and then she would be roused, in a startled way clutching her hands, and then would fall back into her stupor of contentedness.

Madeline Church was put under hypnotic influence several times through the day, and by various systems, tirad ually she told more of her story than she has been able to tell before. On each occasion she was led into a dark room, where even the walls were pain ed black. She was placed on a lounge o comfortably padded black leather.

Dr. Deady worked his thumbs over her brows, and with the index finger of the right hand pressed on her brow, insisting that she was asleep and that she must tell where she was born. The girl sighed, and finally said that she was born twenty years ago in Pittsburg. No series of suggestions could draw out the names of her parents, and she finally said wearily that they died two weeks after she was born.

Two weeks seemed to be indelibly fixed in her mind as a time period which must answer every question. Two weeks ago she had gone out Christmas shoping when she lost herself. It was two weeks since it snowed and two weeks since almost anything she could recall had happened.

Dr. Boris Sidis next took her in hand, after she had enjoyed a rest in the sunshine. He rapidly put her to sleep in the dark room, leaning over her and chanting in low monotone: "You-will-you-know-you-will-you-must-you-can't - do-anything-else-tell-me-where-you - went - from - Pittsburg. The-truth-the-whole-truth-and-nothing-but-the-truth" or words very much like them, when the girl started to say something about two weeks ago. As the physician continued his drone she sighed and said:

"I went from Pittsburg to Scranton, where I lived with my Aunt Alice, and two weeks ago, or two years ago, or two something or other, she died of typhoid fever, and then two weeks ago I had the fever, and two weeks ago a policeman had the fever, or he would not have arrested me."

When she had rested again she was taken later to the dark room, where she submitted quietly to the pneumnograph test. A belt was put about her body, pressing against the lungs. The respirations were recorded by an electrical device which traced their movements. The tracings were exceedingly regular, except now and then, when the girl would clinch her hands and moan as if frightened. Then there would be irregular markings and showing wide fluctuations.

According to the doctors, the record of the machine is one of nervous activity. Excitement is shown by long tracings and calmness by short tracings, and these, according to their degrees of regularity, are supposed to record emotions. The girl was put under the influence of drugs, and repeated in substance what she had said while hypnotized. The influence of the medicine having disappeared, suggestions supposed to lead to her main idea were put to her, and she added to her story the information that her aunt had lived near a railroad station in Scranton, Penn. As near as she could recall, it was last Spring. After her recovery from typhoid fever she had gone to live with a family on Franklin Avenue, Scranton, which she thought must be the street in which she lived with her aunt. She could not be sure, but was certain that it was not two weeks ago, though it was two weeks ago when she started to buy Christmas presents with $5 given to her by her aunt.

Dr. Deady and the other physicians are extremely hopeful that, under their treatment, the girl will regain the missing link in her memory, and that she will be herself again before long. Dr. Von Gleiser in speaking of the treatment said yesterday that he believed it would prove a means of saving many from the madhouses. Ten years ago, he said, the woman, after being discharged from the various hospitals, would have finally reached a public insane institution, where she would have died without a chance of regaining her reason. He and the other physicians believed that with the first return of intelligence in regard to the missing period in her life everything else would come back to Madeline Church.

DELIRIOUS, LEAPED TO DEATH.

Thomas A. O'Donohue, Ill from Typhoid, Overpowered Nurse and Jumped from a Seventh-Floor Window.

While delirious from typhoid fever, Thomas A. O'Donohue, Treasurer of the O'Donohue Coffee Company at 109 Wall Street, committed suicide before daylight yesterday by leaping from a seventh-story window in the Ormond Apartment House, Broadway and Seventieth Street. His neck and legs were broken and death was almost instantaneous.

Mr. O'Donohue was taken ill about three weeks ago, and was under the care of Drs. Janeway and Kelly. Two trained nurses, the Misses Murphy and McKenzie, attended him. The crisis in the disease was reached on Friday, when the patient's temperature reached 104 degrees, and he was delirious for the first time. A third nurse, a Miss Gray, was engaged, and the orders of the physicians were that one of these must be constantly at the bedside of the sick man. Misses Gray and Murphy were on duty after midnight. About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Murphy had occasion to go to an adjoining apartment. In her absence Mr. O'Donohue attempted to leave his bed. Miss Gray, becoming alarmed as her efforts to restrain him failed, ran to the door of the room and called Miss Murphy. In a moment Mr. O'Donohue had raised the sash of the window and made the fatal leap.

Mr. O'Donohue lived at the Ormond with his sister and brother, J. Elmer O'Donohue. He was thirty years of age and unmarried. He was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Seton Hall College, and was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

SEEKING TIMPANO'S RELEASE.

Habeas Corpus Writ in the Roos Case Issued—Sommerville Makes a Statement.

Upon the petition of Louis J. Sommerville, Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court issued yesterday a writ of habeas corpus directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Michael J. Timpano before him in the Supreme Court to-morrow. The writ is in effect an effort to secure Timpano's freedom from custody for his alleged connection with the death of Leonard F. Roos, the art collector. In his petition Sommerville sets forth that Timpano is a friend and client of his, that he is illegally restrained of his liberty by the Coroner, and that the warrant issued by the Coroner is of no legal effect.

Timpano was arrested together with Ellen Long and Mr. Sommerville, upon the finding by the Coroner that Roos's death had been due to a complication of diseases, and that death had been accelerated by persons present with him at the time of his death—Sommerville, Ellen Long, and Timpano.

Roos died on Nov. 27. Timpano had been placed in charge of Roos's residence by Sommerville. The Long woman and Sommerville secured their release from custody on bail, but Timpano was not so fortunate. The Coroner's inquiry was the result of a demand by Roos's wife, who charged foul play.

Sommerville, who drew Roos's will, gave out an explanation of his connection with the affair at his office at 122 Nassau Street yesterday, in which he said:

"I met Mr. Roos some time in April of last year. I do not care to state how I met him. He was in trouble with his wife, and asked me what I could do. He had been knocked down near his house by some one, and, thinking that his life was in danger, concluded to make his will. Early in November I had succeeded in getting Michael Timpano, who is a Deputy Sheriff of Brooklyn, into the house to keep Mrs. Roos out. That was in accord with Mr. Roos's desire. Miss Long was a friend of both husband and wife. She boarded there.

"Coroner Jackson denied to me to-day that he had made the statement attributed to him that this case resembled the Ricc-Patrick case. Miss Long had nothing coming to her in the will, and I cannot see how she is connected with the case. The District Attorney's office told me that they had no official cognizance of the case and I am at a loss to know on what charge I am held."

WARNER SHERWOOD RESIGNS.

Assistant Appraiser Was in Charge of the Sick Division of the Appraisers' Stores.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood, in charge of the Third Division, commonly known as the Silk Division, of the Appraisers' Stores, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect at once. The affair is the culmination of the alleged silk frauds which resulted in the removal of Wilbur F. Wakeman, who was Chief Appraiser. Mr. Sherwood said yesterday:

"Although there are no charges against me on the records of the department reflecting on my official conduct, except such as were made some years since and were shown to the satisfaction of the department to be baseless, and as to which I was completely exonerated, I recognized that the office of Assistant Appraiser was terminable at the pleasure of the President, with or without cause, and as requested by him I tendered my resignation.

DATES FOR CABLE CHESS.

Brooklyn Club Proposes Three Sets of Days to London Players.

At the annual general meeting of the Manhattan Chess Club last week it was announced that the club would move into its new quarters at Carnegie Hall on May 1. The election of officers and Directors resulted as follows: President—Aristides Martinez; Vice President—Sidney Rosenfeld; Treasurer, A. Levino; Corresponding Secretary—J. W. Brainsby; Recording Secretary—C. H. Hatheway; Directors—William C. Van Antwerp, O. M. Bostwick, A. C. Cass, William M. de Visser, S. Frohlich, and P. J. Saulson. According to the reports of the Secretary the club has now 193 active members.

In reply to the dates offered by the City of London Chess Club to the Brooklyn Chess Club for the annual cable chess match between Great Britain and America, the latter club now proposes the dates of March 20 and 21; March 27 and 28, and April 3 and 4, it being left to the London club to finally select dates for the contest.

Twelve members of the Newark Chess Club participated in the annual championship tournament. Hoerster and Schleckser, with a score of 10½ points each are tied, and they will now play a tie match of three games up. The other commettors had the following scores: Rockwell, 8; Koenig and Driscoll, 7 each; Benner and Kyte, 6½ each; Belt, 4; Stein, 2½; Bachman, 2; Valentine, 1, and Lozier, ½.

THE GERMANIC SINKS A SCOW.

Two Men on Board Saved Themselves by Means of a Towline.

On account of high seas and head winds it took the elderly White Star liner Germanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, 8 days 11 hours and 4 minutes to make the trip, which was her three hundred and fourth voyage across the Atlantic. Her bridge and upper works were coated with ice when she reached her dock yesterday morning.

While off Pier 46 North River the liner ran into a scow which sank almost immediately. The two men aboard, James Mullen and Daniel McCarthy, jumped over, and by some expert hand-over-hand work on the tow line managed to reach a near-by scow which was being towed down the river by the same tug.

The freighter Georgic, also of the White Star Line, arrived yesterday morning, three days late.

MRS. SALOMON GETS DIVORCE.

Daughter of William Campbell Obtains the Custody of Her Children.

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, has handed down an interlocutory decree of absolute divorce in favor of Mrs. Estelle L. Salomon against Sidney H. Salomon, which was signed upon the recommendation of Arthur D. Truax, referee in the suit. Under the order of the court the papers in the case were sealed. Carl Theile appeared as counsel for the wife, while Van Schaick & Norton appeared for the husband.

Mrs. Salomon is the daughter of the late William Campbell, wall paper manufacturer, who left a big estate, bequeathing $75,000 to his daughter and the rest to Mrs. Lillian Ash. Mrs. Salomon contested the probate of the will. A compromise was reached before the contest came to trial, and it was said that Mrs. Salomon received about $100,000.

Salomon is an Englishman. When his mother died she left a will under which he was to be disinherited if he married any one but a woman of the Jewish faith. Before she was married to Salomon, Miss Campbell embraced his faith. There are two children, Algernon, aged six, and Geraldine, aged five, and by the terms of the decree Mrs. Salomon gets the custody of both.

Headless Body of a Woman Found.

The body of Mrs. John T. Young was found early yesterday morning beside the Long Island Railroad tracks not far from the station at Corona, Queens Borough. The head was found about seventy-five feet from the spot where the body was found. Mrs. Young had been at home at 9 o'clock on Friday evening. The belief is that she starte dto visit a neighbor.

Banker Stepped on a Cat and Fell.

James G. Hasking, cashier of the Second National Bank, Jersey City, who lives at 318 Montgomery Street, went down to the cellar of his home yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the heating apparatus, which was out of order. As he reached the last step he trod on a stray cat that was sleeping on the stair. The result was that he fell, breaking his collar bone. He will be confined to the house for several weeks.

CHARLES T. YERKES TALKS

His Opinions on the Effects of the Methods of the Trusts.

His Experiences in Trying to Get Materials at Low Prices for the London Tube Road.

Charles T. Yerkes, who is in this country for a short time before going again to the scene of his operations in London, talked at length yesterday on the industrial conditions in the United States as they are affected by the trusts. He was unsparing in his criticism of some of the trust methods, particularly as regards the watering of stock and incidental raising of prices of product, and he said that this policy, instead of promoting the prosperity of the United States and giving to this country supremacy of the markets of the world, would take away the degree of foreign supremacy already attained by enabling European producers to undersell Americans in the European markets, and would result in the end in the undoing of prosperity at home.

In support of his contention that European markets would surely be taken away from American products, Mr. Yerkes cited his experience in the purchase of materials for railroad construction in London. Three years ago, he said, it was possible to purchase American-made car bodies for $1,850, and such cars were more desirable, on account of their construction, than foreign-built cars. Now the price on American-made cars of the same kind is $3,600. He said that, even if there were the disposition to buy them, it would not be profitable so to do, because cars can be purchased more cheaply abroad.

Mr. Yerkes took occasion to deny the reports that he had been negotiating with H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan road in behalf of his London system. "Mr. Vreeland, I believe," he said, "finds the position which he holds at the present time much more attractive than any he could get on the other side. He has wonderful capabilities, and he would be a most valuable man to any English road, but I fancy that it would be impossible to induce him to change. You may say that no overtures have been made to him by me."

On the subject of trusts, Mr. Yerkes said: "I am opposed to the trusts in this country because in my business, or any like it, where an immense amount of material has to be bought, it is found that the prices on American product are tremendously advanced, in some cases almost doubled and in others increased from 20 to 50 per cent. The reason for this is that dividends have to be paid on the immense amounts of stock produced by the trusts before they go into the business of producing manufactured product. The trusts, in order to pay these dividends, have to put up the price of materials—their products—which are used in the markets of the world, and they make it correspondingly hard for themselves to compete with the foreign manufacturer on his own grounds, of which they boast of despoiling him.

"I believe in combinations when the combinations can be worked in the interests of the country and of the people, and I recognize the economies which result from large-scale manufacture under proper conditions. But I do not believe in such combinations when they will be worked for the benefit of a few persons who organize and promote them, and for their interest alone. I do not purchase materials here for the roads which I am constructing in London, in part, for this reason. It is true that I do not want to buy them in American markets, but I could not buy them here, even if I wished, because the prices are so far beyond those maintaining in Europe. I can buy rails, copper, cars, and small machinery in Europe cheaper than I can in the United States, and there is no duty on them, either.

"You ask what the result will be? It will be exactly this—that the commercial prosperity of the United States will be cut off abroad and its prosperity seriously menaced at home, because, as far as the foreign market is concerned, the great economies of large scale production here and the results of American inventive genius and labor will be neutralized by the abnormally high prices.

"I want it understood clearly that I am not opposed to combinations. I indorse heartily combinations of a certain kind. As for an example, a few years ago it cost 15 cents to ride ten miles on the street railroads of this city; now you can ride the same distance for 5 cents. This sort of combination is good, but when you join mills and issue stock for more than the property is worth; then compel the consumer to pay such a price, in advance of the actual value of the product, as will pay dividends to the promoters out of the profits—then I am opposed to combinations."

Mr. Yerkes was asked what he thought of tariff reform as a remedy for the evils he had outlined. He said:

"The tariff does not enter into the matter as I look at it. The tariff represents what the Government gets on articles which are brought into this country. We have been afraid for years of foreign importations, for they mean less work for the workingmen. Whenever we have had a low tariff there has followed as a necessary sequence of it a poor condition of the workingman and general financial difficulties."

He was asked if the removal of the tariff wall against foreign-made articles, bringing these articles at their present low prices into this country to compete with the very American-made articles on which he considered prices to be inflated, would not force reduction of prices and do away with the trust evils.

Mr. Yerkes said that such a solution would be attended by suffering on the part of the workingmen through the curtailing of American production, and that, therefore, he did not believe in it.

"The whole thing will work itself out," he said, "through the law of supply and demand. For an instance: Some time ago a company, which had more rails on hand than it could dispose of at the prices it had asked, came to me to take those rails, and offered them at my own price. I took them cheap and paid for them as I wanted them by my paper. And the company was glad of the bargain.

"I don't look for a financial crash, and I do not want to be quoted as a calamity shouter. I think that prices will eventually decline until we come to a normal basis. Of course I can't say when this will be. We have had a period of great prosperity; our crops have been wonderful, and there has been a great demand for material. The trusts have taken advantage of this demand and have put up the price of materials. When this demand ceases, as cease it must, the mills will be compelled to hustle for orders and prices will go down. Then the trusts will have trouble to pay dividends on their stock."

Mr. Yerkes added that this era of combination, unwisely conducted, was a great thing for Socialism, because it made more simple the proposition of bringing all the railroads and other industries of the country under a single head, and the abuses tended to make people look to another means of control from the present one. "But," he added with emphasis, "I am opposed to Socialism because I believe that, under the system of individual ownership, every man has a chance to earn his living and to rise as far as his abilities will allow him."

In speaking of the London underground railroad construction, Mr. Yerkes called attention to the differences between the conditions there and here, as explaining a statement which had been attributed to him, reflecting upon the system of blasting employed in this city. In London, he said, the ground to be traversed is a clay soil, making it possible to use a tubular shield which is forced forward from the bottom of any particular shaft used as a base of operations, thus boring out a tunnel which is walled in with sections of the tube. These sections are composed of four parts, and when in place are twelve feet in diameter by two and a half in length. They are joined by rings which stand out two and one-half inches from the surface of the tube, thus making the inside diameter of the London tunnel eleven feet nine inches and a half.

In New York, Mr. Yerkes said, the subway constructor encounters a rocky soil which compels frequent blasting. The subway tunnels in London, he said, were bored side by side with a space of from four to ten feet between them. The stations are located about 1,400 feet apart and are constructed so that both tunnels run through them. Of his expectations in regard to the London tube system he said:

"The Bakerloo Road we expect to complete about next Christmas. This road will be about four miles long and is one of four which we will build, covering, all told, a distance of fifty miles. My estimate is that they will be finished at the rate of one each year hereafter. The London roads will rest in the neighborhood of $80,000,000, which, for the reason I have noted, is considerably cheaper than the Manhattan subway."

FIRED AT BURGLAR TEN TIMES.

Mr. Gale's Fusilade Aroused the Neighbors and a Vain Hunt for the Fugitive Ensued.

Ten shots from a revolver woke up the residents of West Sixty-eighth Street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Running low and close to the stoops was a man in a black leather coat with an automobile cap pulled over his eyes. George H. Gale of 44 West Sixty-sixth Street was shooting at him from a third-story window of his house. Windows on both sides of the street were thrown open, and the people excitedly called to one another asking what the trouble might be, and guessed that it must be another visit of burglars. There were cries of "Police!" The station house is about a quarter of a mile away, and not even the shooting was heard there. The first intimation of trouble came when Police Headquarters had been notified by telephone.

As policemen on cold nights are more rare than street signs, none appeared for something over a quarter of an hour. In the meantime men in the neighborhood had hastily dressed and hurried out into the street burglar hunting, with the danger that they might shoot one another in trying to bring down the intruder.

When the policemen sent from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station did arrive they looked through the house carefully to see if there might not be a hidden thief and then made an examination of the roofs of the houses on the block. The only thing they did find was that the scuttle of Mr. Gale's house was open. The fact that it had not been broken open led to the official decision that it was a case of "imagination," that they had been put to undue trouble, and that shooting out of windows in the dead of night was a disorderly thing to do. They expressed the opinion that the residents on the block ought not to have the right to possess firearms.

As there have been several attempts at robbery in the neighborhood within the last week, and the street above between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West was almost looted last Winter, the general idea is that more firearms are needed, and more than one man went home last night with a new and high-power weapon ready for service.

In opposition to the "imagination" theory of the police, the neighbors of Mr. Gale are certain that there was a burglar in his house last night. The man who was seen running down the street in automobile costume, they say, must have slipped into the house and hidden there waiting his chance to rob. He was first heard by Mrs. Woodrough, who alarmed the others in the house.

Their theory is that when the intruder discovered that he had aroused the house-hold he ran to the scuttle, unfastened the bolts, and fled over the roof and down through the house, 52 West Sixty-sixth Street, to the street. He was first seen as he rushed out of the basement of the fifth house west of Mr. Gale's home, and in this way made his escape.

THE RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION.

Charity Conducted on the Principle of Helping the Poor to Help Themselves.

The year opens with bright prospects for the Riverside Association, at 239 West Sixty-ninth Street, a charity conducted on the principle of "helping the poor to help themselves."

This association, which was chartered in 1892, maintains the only settlement house in the Nineteenth Assembly District, according to the report of the Federation of Churches, and there is in the district a tenement-house population of 19,171 persons, comprising 27 nationalities; 4,890 families, 2,382 children of kindergarten age, and 3,176 children of school age.

Among the features of the association's work may be mentioned first the baths. These are conducted on the principle that the prevention of disease is of more help to people than its cure, and are accordingly divided into three classes—the shower baths, for which a nominal charge of five cents is made; the Turkish baths, and the hydratic baths—these latter aimed at giving to the poor the same opportunities for treatment through medicinal baths as have their more fortunate neighbors. The reports of the bath department show that from 1895 to 1902 there had been given, 247,489 rain baths, 35,548 Turkish baths, and 71,710 hydratic baths. In 1902, 6,000 cases were treated from physicians and hospitals.

During the year past the sale of the association library building, the need for which was ended by the location of a Carnegie library in the vicinity, and a contribution of $7,500 by Trustees and persons interested in the work, have reduced the mortgage debt on the property materially, and in addition have provided a fund sufficient to enlarge the baths and make them self-supporting. The other departments of the association's work—kindergarten girls' and boys' clubs, and the penny provident fund, are reported to be in better condition than ever before.

The association makes at this time through its officers, Frank H. Dodd, President, and Harvey E. Fisk, Treasurer, an appeal for subscriptions to promote its increased work during 1903.

CAR PASSENGERS' RIGHTS.

Judge's Charge to the Jury in a Suit for Damages.

A sealed verdict in the suit of Edward Viemeister, a lawyer of Winfield, Queens Borough, against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was handed in by a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday. The verdict will be opened to-mofrow.

Velmeister is suing for $5,000 damages. He alleges that in September, 1900, his knee cap was injured by his being jammed by a guard into a crowded car at the Vanderbilt Avenue Station in Brooklyn.

In his charge to the jury Justice Wilmot M. Smith said that if the jurors were satisfied that Viemeister had been forced into the car they must find a verdict in his favor, but if they believed he had been injured by trying to force his way in or had been carried along by the crowd of passengers they must find for the company. The jurors were also instructed that if the plaintiff was injured by the jolting of the train he was not entitled to damages as the Court of Appeals had decided that passengers must assume such a risk in railroad travel.

The Old Guard Ball.

All arrangements are complete for the Old Guard Ball, which is to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Jan. 22. Major T. Ellis Briggs, the commandant of the organization, will receive the distinguished military and other guests on the stage of the opera house. At midnight there will be a grand military march, in which all the uniformed military men will take part. It is expected that Gov. Odell and Mayor Low will be present, as well as many members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Bloomingdale Employes' Ball.

Tickets are ready for the Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society's ball, which will be held Saturday night, Jan. 24, in the Grand Central Palace. A vaudeville bill will precede the dancing.

Woman Waited in a Chair for Death.

PRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Ellen E. Yarrow, a wealthy widow, was found unconscious in her home here yesterday. She had not been seen for several days, and some of her friends forced the door. She was sitting in a chair and was without food or fire. When she recovered consciousness she turned upon her friends and sought to drive them from the house, and declared that she had been ordained to freeze to death.

Train Kills Its Engineer's Son.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 10.—While riding on a gravel train of which his father, Elliott Beach of New Haven, was engineer, Clarence Beach, aged twelve years, was instantly killed on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day. He fell from the caboose as the train was being backed up. Six cars passed over his body. The father, unnerved by the accident, has been relieved from further duty for a few days.

Got Smallpox from Traveling Companion.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—Alexander Bordeau, a hostler for E. P. Curtis, has smallpox. He came here from Providence two weeks ago and believes he caught the disease on a railroad train from a man whose face was covered with a rash.

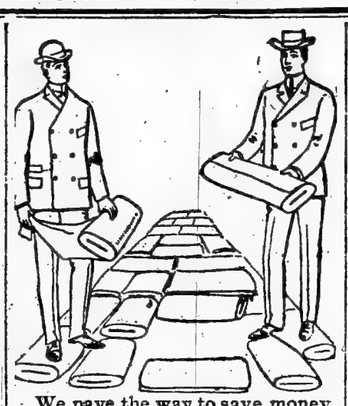

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PRINCESS LOUISE'S FUTURE.

Belief That Saxon Runaway Will Make Her Home with Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—There is a belief here, and it is supported by reports from Geneva, that the Crown Princess of Saxony will make her future home here.

It is asserted in Court circles that the Emperor Francis Joseph has made an offer to receive the Crown Princess provided she is willing to leave M. Giron and spend her time at the Imperial castle.

GLANDERS IN NEWARK.

Epidemic of the Disease Reported by the Health Authorities.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The health authorities announced to-day that glanders is prevalent in this city to the extent of being epidemic. It is said that action may be taken by the State board, under the law of 1884, to recover penalties for neglect of duty against seven local veterinarians who, it is alleged, had inspected horses under treatment and neglected to report the existence of the contagion to the authorities.

Dr. Werner Runge, veterinarian of the Board of Health, said to-day that more than 100 cases of the disease are in the city.

Inter-State Fair Change.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs was elected President of the Inter-State Fair Association this afternoon, to succeed Quartermaster Gen. Richard A. Donnelly, who has held the office for five years. Gen. Donnelly declined a renomination, giving his reasons as pressure of other business and ill health. The annual report submitted to the stockholders shows that the fair of last September made $20,000 clear, despite a rainy week and a cyclone that destroyed a valuable building.

To Seek a Way to Prevent Ice Gorges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The importance of efforts to prevent gorges and freshets in the Hudson is illustrated by the fact that two immense ice gorges, a mile and a half apart, now block the river less than eight miles below here. It is regarded as doubtful that they can be blown up or otherwise moved. They add immediate interest to the announcement that the United States Board of Army Engineers will hold a public hearing in Albany on Jan. 28 to formulate some plan which may put an end to the annual annoyance and loss.

Prairie Fire Kills Many Sheep.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—A special from Mandan, N. D., says news comes from the southeastern part of the county of the loss of 5,000 sheep and 300 cattle, belonging to different ranchers, by prairie fire. The fire broke out during the late high wind and spread with great rapidity. Seventeen ranchmen suffered severely, some of their houses being swept away by the flames.

Companies Dissolve Interests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10.—The Empire and the New England Transportation Companies of this city, which have been doing business for fifteen years under a merger plan, have dissolved interests. The dissolution is consequent upon action by stockholders of the New England Company. The fleet of tugs and barges belonging to the combined companies has been divided.

Ballston Bag Mills' Cashier Out.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A. B. Russ, who for twenty-five years was manager and cashier at George West's paper and bag mills, and for the last three years had been employed in the same capacity by the Union Bag and Paper Company of Ballston, resigned to-day. On Monday he will turn over his books to Fred S. Rogers of Kaukauna, Wis. Payments hereafter will be made to the company's local employes from the New York office. Russ was Mr. West's confidential business man during the latter's Congressional career.

Paroled, She Couldn't Stop Drinking.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Odell has asked the Governor of Pennsylvania to send Mrs. Mary Ryan, now under arrest in Philadelphia, back to this State. She was sent from New York City to the Reformatory for Women at Bedford on the ground of habitual drunkenness. Having been paroled two months ago on condition that she would return to her family and keep sober, she kept her promise for one week, but then she resumed drinking, and ran away to Philadelphia. The State Parole Board will recommit her to the reformatory.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO
125th Street West.

Ladies' Suits and Coats
at about ½ of former prices.

The most notable Cloak and Suit movement in many years—change of buyer the cause—the new man wants a selection of his own—hence present stock must go. An opportunity that no frugal woman can afford to miss.

WOMEN'S TAILOR MADE SUITS—several hundreds to choose from—Broadcloths, Cheviots, Venetians, Canvas Cloths, Etamines, Mohairs, Basket Cloths, Taffetas and Moires.

Were $12.50 and $15.00, 9.75 — Were $25.00 and $30.00, 16.50 — Were $35.00 to $50.00, 25.00

WOMEN'S TAILORED COATS AND FANCY JACKETS—Kersey, Montagnac, Cheviot, Broadcloth, Covert, Taffeta and Peau de Soie:—

Were $10.00 and $14.00, 7.50 — Were $15.00 and $18.00, 9.75 — Were $22.00 to $30.00, 16.50

WOMEN'S TAILORED OR FANCY SEPARATE SKIRTS, of various high class materials; were $10.00, $25.00 and $35.00, now

4.95 — 9.75 — 16.50

Furs—At Less Than Cost.

Change of buyer compels a great clean-up—all this season's newest and most fashionable Furs at a great sacrifice—a rare chance for those economically inclined:—

	Former Prices.	Now,
SCARFS AND MUFFS, of Mink, Chinchilla, Fox, Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, Near Seal, Baum Marten, Stone Marten and Alaska Seal,	$10.00 and $15.00	$7.50
	$16.50 and $20.00	$11.75
	$22.50 to $35.00	$19.75
	$45.00 and $60.00	$125.00 to $175.00	$40.00
NEAR SEAL COATS, Mink and Chinchilla trimmed,	$35.00	PERSIAN LAMB COATS, $87.50, $110	NEAR SEAL COATS, $25.00

Dress Goods—A Clearing Sale

Deep price cutting in order to effect immediate and radical stock diminution. We carry no goods from one season to the other, hence every yard must be sold at once to make room for soon-to-arrive Spring Goods.

49c INSTEAD OF 69c. BLACK CHEVIOT, all wool, 50 ins. wide.
59c INSTEAD OF 75c. BLACK MISTRAL ETAMINE, the latest weaves, 46 ins. wide.
98c INSTEAD OF $1.25. BLACK FRENCH ZIBELINES, all wool, 50 ins. wide.
45c INSTEAD OF 75c. SCOTCH HOMESPUN PLAIDS, all wool, 50 ins. wide.
98c INSTEAD OF $1.25. ENGLISH VENETIAN CLOTHS, all wool, a variety of colors, 50 ins. wide.
1.19 INSTEAD OF $1.75. RAINY DAY SUITINGS, Oxford mixtures, extra heavy, 58 ins. wide.

A Sale of Fine Embroideries At One-Half of regular prices.

The purchase of the entire sample line of a prominent St. Gall manufacturer gives us this unparalleled opportunity. The assortment consists of fine Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric Insertions and Edgings.

WILL ONLY BE SOLD BY THE STRIP OF 4½ YARDS.

12½c. yd. for qualities up to 25c. — 18c. yd. for qualities up to 35c. — 25c. yd. for qualities up to 45c.
30c. yd. for qualities up to 55c. — 40c. yd. for qualities up to 75c.

Opening of Cotton Dress Goods.

A showing of everything that is new and beautiful for Spring, 1903. January is the month to select your cotton fabrics—an immense variety—dainty colorings. These novelties—Tula Stripes, Seville Stripes, Clyde Zephyrs, Swiss Plumetis, Duchesse Dimity, Barnaby Ginghams, Novella Batistes, Kanicker Madras, Delmar Lawns. Specials for Monday and Tuesday:—

CORDED MADRAS, 36 inches wide, regularly 12½c. per yard..... 9c
COLORED DIMITIES, a large variety of colorings, regularly 17c. per yd..... 11c

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Dancing School and Party Outfits For Young People.

Misses' Dresses, elaborate or simple. The choicest creations of our own work rooms, and selections from the best makers, affords a variety large enough to suit all tastes.

Boys' and Youths' Tuxedos, Etons and Dress Suits, as well as all the necessary furnishings in unequalled assortment.

Shoes for evening wear, the newest and best shapes, the largest and best chosen lines, and all at the lowest prices for quality.

We originate children's fashions. Children's outfitting is our sole business.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Highway Robber Squires Recaptured.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Henry Squires, who has twice broken jail here, was captured early to-day after a battle with city and county officers. Squires was at the home of his brother and had barricaded the place. It was necessary to fire two shots before the officials landed him, but no one was wounded. He was arrested and indicted some time since for highway robbery.

Singing Caused Dislocation of Her Jaw.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 10.—While Bernice Mershon, eighteen years old, was singing at a concert last night, her lower jaw became misplaced. She succeeded in getting it straightened, but a short time later, when she attempted to yawn, it was dislocated anew. A doctor attempted to fix it, with his hands, but was unable to do so. He procured clamps, and finally succeeded in getting the jaw back into its sockets, where it was put in splints and bandages. The doctor said Miss Mershon had weakened the jaw by constant singing.

Sudden Death of a New Jersey Merchant

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., Jan. 10.—Jacob A. Lewis, seventy years of age, a prominent business manghere, died suddenly in his home this morning. He complained of feeling ill at breakfast and he died a few minutes later.

New England Railway Men Want More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10.—A movement is being planned by the employes of all the electric railway companies in New England for an increase in wages. Several companies have increased wages already and the demand for higher pay on the remaining roads will be made in the near future. The average increase to be asked will be about 10 per cent.

LONG ACRE LEAGUE FORMED.

Association to Work for the Needs of a West Side Section.

Residents of the section of the city between Thirty-fourth Street and Fifty-ninth Street, West of Seventh Avenue, met Friday night in Public School No. 51 and organized themselves into the Long Acre League. The purpose of the association, as stated in a resolution, was to better understand the needs of the neighborhood and to further its interests, and the following subjects will be taken up for discussion and action:

1. Our schools; their welfare and needs.
2. Provision for wholesome and instructive recreation for our young people.
3. All subjects vital to the interests of the neighborhood that may be regularly brought before the league.

At a preliminary meeting held Tuesday Mrs. Henry Parsons was elected President and George Eastburne Secretary. On Friday night the inadequate school accommodations of the Eleventh School District were discussed in the presence

AGREEMENT IN BASEBALL

Contract Claims Considered and Players Assigned.

Keeler, Griffith, Tannehill, and Chesbro Will Play with New York American League Team.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The baseball war which has been waging for the last two years between the American and National Leagues virtually ended to-night when the Peace Committee of both Leagues adjourned after coming to an agreement.

According to this agreement an American League team is to be established in New York, and among the players who will represent it on the field are William Keeler, the Captain of the Brooklyn National League team of last year; Clark Griffith, the Chicago pitcher, and the Pittsburg pitchers, Chesbro and J. Tannehill. A number of other strong players complete the make up of the team.

The contract claims of each of the clubs were carefully considered by the Peace Committee, and a list was drawn up of the players awarded to each club. All the players who have received advance money from any other club than that to which they are assigned, are directed to return this money, and will not be permitted to play until this is done.

Delehanty, the player whom the New York National League Club claims, is awarded to Washington.

A National agreement is to be drawn up embodying the features brought forward by the meeting of the Joint Committee and the Presidents of the National and American Leagues, Harry C. Pulliam and Ban B. Johnson, were appointed by the Joint Peace Committee a committee for the purpose of preparing and formulating this National agreement. P. T. Powers of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs will be invited to confer with this committee.

The agreement of the committee, as given out, was as follows:

"CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 10.—At a prior date the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, having appointed a committee, and the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs having appointed a committee, the object and purpose being for said committees to meet, discuss and agree upon a policy to end all differences now existing between the said two leagues, and the said committee of the National League, consisting of Harry C. Pulliam, August Herrmann, James A. Hart, and Frank De Haas Robison, and the said committee of the said American League, consisting of Ban B. Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey, Charles W. Somers, and H. J. Killilea, and said committees having met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cincinnati, on Jan. 9, 1903, and having continued in session until this 10th day of January, 1903, and after having fairly and fully discussed all complaints and matters of grievances and abuses growing out of the present baseball conditions, and having in mind the future welfare and preservation of the National game, have unanimously agreed as follows:

"First—Each and every contract hereafter entered into by the clubs of either League with players, managers, or umpires shall be considered valid and binding.

"Second—A reserve rule shall be recognized, by which each and every club may reserve players under contract, and that a uniform contract for the use of each League shall be adopted.

"Third—After a full consideration of all contract claims by each and every club, it is agreed that the list hereto attached, marked exhibits 'A' and 'B,' is the correct list of the players legally awarded to each club, Exhibit 'A,' being the list of American League players and Exhibit 'B' being the list of National League players.

"Fourth—It is agreed that any and all sums of money received by any player from any other than the club to which he is awarded by the exhibits hereto attached, shall be returned forthwith to the club so advancing said sums, and until all said sums of money so advanced are returned said player shall not be permitted to play with any club in either league.

"Fifth—The circuits of each league shall consist of the following cities:

"American League—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

"National League—Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

"Neither circuit shall be changed without the consent of the majority of the clubs of each league.

"It is further provided that there shall be no consolidation in any city where two clubs exist, nor shall any club transfer or release its players for the purpose of injuring or weakening the league of which it is a member.

"Sixth—On or before the 1st day of February of each year the President of each league shall appoint a schedule committee of three, who shall be authorized to prepare a schedule of the games to be played during the championship season by each club in each league. This schedule shall be submitted by the committee within three weeks after its appointment to each league for adoption and ratification. This committe shall be authorized, if it deems the same advisable, to provide for a series of championship games between all of the clubs in both leagues.

"Seventh—On or before the first day of February of each year the President of each League shall appoint a Committee on Rules of three each, who shall be authorized to prepare uniform playing rules. These rules shall be submitted by the committee within three weeks after their appointment to each League for their ratification and adoption.

"Eighth—It is further agreed that the said two leagues hereinbefore mentioned shall enter into a National agreement embodying the agreements and conditions hereinbefore set forth; and it is further agreed that Presidents Ban B. Johnson and Harry C. Pulliam be, and they are hereby appointed, each a committee of one from each league for the purpose of making, preparing, and formulating such National agreement; and it is further agreed that they invite President P. T. Powers of the National Association of Professional Baseball League to confer and advise with them in the formulating of said National agreements.

"Ninth—It is hereby agreed that each member hereby binds himself and his respective league by signing this agreement, this 10th day of January, 1903.

"HARRY PULLIAM,
"AUG. HERRMANN,
"JAMES A. HART,
"FRANK DEHASS ROBISON,
"B. B. JOHNSON,
"CHARLES A. COMISKEY,
"CHARLES W. SOMERS,
"H. J. KILLILEA."

EXHIBIT "A." AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis—Powell, E. Donahue, Sudhoff, Ready, Siewers, P. Kahoe, Sudgen, Anderson, Padden, Wallace McCormick, Hemphill, Heidrick, Burkett, W. Friel.

Detroit—Buelow, Donovan, Mercer, Mullen, Yeager, Turner, Gleason, Eberfeld, Crawford, Frazer, McAllister, Kleinhger, Kitson.

Washington—Clark, Drill, Orth, Townsend, Patten, Lee, Carrick, Carey, Demontreville, Robinson, Moran, Coughlin, Delehanty, Selbach, Evan, Holmes.

Philadelphia—Plank, Waddell, Henley, Quinn, Rogers, Render, Wilson, Powers, Schreckongost, Davis, M. Cross, L. Cross, Hartsel, Seybold, Pickering, Murphy, Heffman.

Boston—Collins, Young, Dineen, Winters, Hughes, Gibson, Altreck, Crieger, Lachance, Ferris, Parent, Gleason, Dougherty, Stahl, Freeman, Jones, Stone, O'Brien, Wood.

Cleveland—McCarthy, Bay, Flick, Weed, Bradley, Gochnauer, Lajoie, Hickman, Abbott, Bernis, Joss, Moore, Wright, Bernhart Dorner, Hess, Hickey, Stoval, Pounds, Thoney, Hill, Walker.

Chicago—Dundon Sullivan, McFarland, Callahan, Patterson, White, Flaherty, Dunkel, Owens, Isbell, Daley, Davis, L. Tannehill, Odwell, F. Jones, Green, Doran, Hallman, C. Jones.

New York—O'Connor, Bevilley Griffith, Chesbro, J. Tannehill, Wiltse, Adkins, Wolf, Howell, Ganzel, Williams, Long, Conroy, L. Davis, Fultz, Keeler, H. McFarland, Courtney.

EXHIBIT "B." NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati—Kelley, Seymour, Donlin, Magoon, Beckley, Steinfeldt, Hahn, Poole, Morrissey, Vickers, Bergen, Glickman, Peitz, Maloney, Ewing, Corcoran, Phillips, Harper, Allemand, Smith, Wiggs, and Hooker.

Pittsburg—Kane, Phillipe, Leever, Doheny, Vail, Wilhelm, Falkenberg, McLaughlin, Merritt, Smith, Zimmer, Phelps, Bransfield, Ritchey, Wagner, Leach, Burke, Sebring, Beaumont, and Clarke.

St. Louis—P. J. Donovan, J. J. O'Neil, Weaver, Ryan, M. J. O'Neil, Murphy, Yerkes, Curtis, Hacket, C. McFarland, Milton, Sanders, Brown, Wicker, Rhoades, Nichols, Farrell, Krueger, Hartman, Brashear, Barclay, Smoot, Williams, Evenham.

Chicago—Kling, Raub, Taylor, Lundgren, Williams, Welmer, Corridon, Hardy, Menefee, Chance, Lowe, Tinker, Casey, Evers, Dobbs, Slagle, Harley, Jones, Esler, Frisk.

Boston—Willis, Pittinger, Malarkey, Platt, Tenney, Abbatachio, Greminger, Bonner, Stanley Dexter, Cooley, Carney, Moran, Kittredge, Lush, Audrey.

Philadelphia—Wolverton, Thomas, Dodin, Hulsenitt, Duggleshy, Fraser, Barry, Keister, Roth, Green, Iberg, Douglas.

New York—Matthewson, Van Haltren, Browne, Smith, McGann, Miller, Cronin, McGraw, Warner. (If New York has a contract with him prior to this date.) Bowerman, Mertes, Bresnahan, Taylor, McGinnitz, Dunn, Lauder, Babb, Gilbert.

Brooklyn—This list to be attached by committee representing National League, but to contain no name appearing on any list of American League clubs.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—John T. Brush of the New York Club, when shown the dispatch detailing the story of the Cincinnati Peace Conference, denied in positive terms that he had been in communication with the committee of the National League, and stated that he did not agree to the peace pact as stated. When shown the story Mr. Brush said:

"The report seems incomplete. There surely must be more of it than I have read. There should be some account of the National League committee loosing their pocketbooks to the committee from the American League, and I don't care to discuss the report until I have it all before me."

POOL TOURNAMENT ENTRIES.

Ten Prominent Players Ready for the Brooklyn Competition Beginning To-morrow Night.

When the contestants in the sweepstakes pool tournament in the Montauk Academy, 385 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, meet in the first game to-morrow evening the greatest contest of professionals held in this city for years will be inaugurated. Nine players will compete, and all have National reputations. Unlike the world's championship games in the same hall last Spring, the coming contest is purely one for money. Each player was required to pay an entrance fee of $25, and Clarence E. Green has added $200. There will be only four prizes. Two games of 125 points each will be played each night, the first starting promptly at 8 o'clock and the second with only fifteen minutes intermission.

Of the players, Charles Weston, the cow boy champion, will be one of the favorites. He surprised the experts last spring when he tied with Clearwater in the world's championship contest, barely losing the trophy in the play-off. Joseph Kirkland is a new player in this section and young in the world of pool. He is the protege of Frank Sherman, the Washington expert, and only nineteen years of age. Two years ago Kirkland won the championship of Maryland. Nat Ward, champion of Brooklyn, is well known and popular among local critics and players. He has met and defeated some of the best men in the country.

George Smith of Hartford, Conn., is the acknowledged champion of New England. He has probably traveled as much as any player in giving exhibitions and for match games, both in the United States and Canada. He defeated Powers when the latter held the world's championship, and also defeated Clearwater and Levesque, champion of Canada, in the last-mentioned contest, making a run of 59 balls. In a game with Herman Stewart, former champion, Smith made a run of 85 balls on a 4½ by 9 table.

W. H. Sneden of Newark is a player who has come to the front rapidly of late years. H. P. Stofft of Cleveland is the Western champion. He was a contestant in the world's championship contest last Spring, and is a cool and clever player.

William Wenrick, the Broadway champion, was one of the favorites in the world's championship contest. He divides honors with Rogers as one of the oldest players in America. Peter Rogers, champion of Jersey, is known as the "Father of American Pool." He won the championship of New Jersey last Spring.

George Hamber of Manhattan will take the place of J. J. Duffy of Newburg, N. Y., who decided after making an entry to retire. Ed Dawson of St. Louis, the tenth player, is well known in the West, where he is regarded as a strong player.

CONFERENCE ON SWEATSHOPS.

Church Association's Committee Would Prohibit Manufacturing in Tenements.

The conference of labor and social reform organizations called by the Sweatshop Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor had its first meeting for the year yesterday afternoon at the Church Missions House. The Rev. F. J. C. Moran presided. A resolution was passed favoring the amendment of the factory inspection law so as to make a violation of its provisions punishable by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both. At present, it was said, the only penalty for such violation is a small fine.

It was decided to ask Senator Elsberg to incorporate the new provision in the bill known last year at Senate Bill 1095, which the conference has already endorsed. This bill provides for the appointment of unpaid inspectors in addition to the regular paid inspectors. The conference has also declared in favor of Assemblyman Prince's bill to require all goods made in tenement houses to bear a legible label, "tenement made."

Another resolution was passed yesterday, however, which, while favoring these bills as palliative measures, declared that the sweatshop evil can never be eliminated except by the total prohibition of manufacturing in tenement houses.

GOV. ODELL'S CANAL POLICY.

W. F. King Says the Governor Asserted That the Canal Association Had Approved His Message.

Among Gov. Odell's callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was William F. King of the Merchants' Association, the object of whose visit was to ascertain the Governor's views upon several subjects in which the Merchants' Association has an interest.

"In the course of our conversation," said Mr. King, "the Governor said that while he felt certain that the Railroad Commission has ample power to deal with the situation that, in the event of additional legislation being needed, we could count upon his hearty co-operation to secure the enactment of such laws as were required to correct the existing abuses."

In this connection Mr. King made public correspondence which has passed between him and Col. Ashley W. Cole of the State Railroad Commission relative to congestion upon surface and elevated lines. The point of the correspondence was the assurance which Mr. Cole gave that the commission would make reasonable recommendations and would then insist upon the carrying out of its findings, taking the matter into the courts if necessary.

Mr. King also took up with the Governor the matter of improvement of the canals.

"I called the Governor's attention," said Mr. King, "to the criticisms which had been made of his recommendations in his annual message on this subject. He said he did not know why they had been made, in view of the fact that he had submitted that part of his message to the General Committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York, and that it had been approved by that committee. The Governor feels that if there is any criticism it should rest upon the committee."

Under the title "An Object Lesson" there has been posted in the Produce Exchange a set of figures which constitute a comment upon the Governor's calculation as to the cost of the improvement of the Erie Canal. These figures are as follows:

State Engineer Bond's estimate of cost of 1,000-ton barge canal	$80,000,000.00
Interest at 3 per cent. for 18 years	43,200,000.00
Total cost	$123,200,000.00
Gov. Odell's estimate, 50-year interest plan	193,980,967.50
The cost of 18-year plan	123,200,000.00
Difference in favor of 18-year plan	$70,780,976.50

Gov. Odell was sown these figures last night before his departure for Albany and asked what reply he had to make to them. "I do not care to make any reply on the subject," he said. "I stand by the figures which I used in my message."

MORSE'S DIARY PUBLISHED.

The Inventor's Prophecy of Transatlantic Communication Made Less Than Sixty Years Ago.

The Electrical Review in its yesterday's issue published the diary kept by Samuel F. B. Morse during his earliest work on the Baltimore and Washington telegraph line in the year 1843. The book was discovered in the library of Thomas A. Edison, at Orange, N. J., and contains what are evidently the first records of the practical application of electricity to the service of man, written by the inventor himself.

The first entry in this diary was dated March 14, 1843, and consists of a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, John C. Spencer, giving instructions as to the handling of the appropriation made by Congress for this experiment. The reply of Morse and other correspondence in the diary give a striking idea of the troubles which beset this pioneer work, as well as the resourcefulness and energy with which the inventor developed his great idea. He never seemed to lose heart over the failure of others which he had to constantly overcome. Under date of Aug. 10, 1843, Mr. Morse describes certain tests he had made, and makes the following interesting prophecy:

"The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on my plan may, with certainty, be established across the Atlantic. Startling as this may seem now, the time will come when this project will be realized."

Commenting on this prophecy and old-time record, which is virtually the story of the commencement of the vast electrical industry of to-day, The Electrical Review says:

"How well this prophecy has been fulfilled! To-day there is no ocean unspanned by a telegraph cable. This old record of the first work in telegraphy takes added interest from our latest accomplishments. We have completed the first Pacific cable and have made a good start on the second, and Marconi has established communication across the Atlantic without wires. It is difficult to realize that this diary was written less than sixty years ago. Who will venture to predict the electrical developments of the next sixty years?"

BUSY HUNT FOR BURGLARS.

Precinct Detectives and Central Office Men After Fifth Avenue Thieves.

Detectives were busy all day yesterday trying to get a clue as to the identity of the thieves who have during the past three weeks been operating in Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Central Office took a hand in the case, and Inspector Brooks assigned two of his best men to help Capt. Lantry's precinct detectives clear up the mystery.

Capt. Lantry declared last night that he was doing his very best to apprehend the criminals, but added that it was an almost hopeless job. Capt. Schmittberger, when asked what he was doing, laughed heartily and asked what could he do. The burglar that entered the house of Dr. Leo, at 103 West Fifty-fifth Street, which is the case that falls under the jurisdiction of Capt. Schmittberger, was committed in the day time by a man who feigned to be a patient of Dr. Leo's, and who in the absence of the doctor was ushered into the parlor to await the physician's return. He waited long enough to get a fine clock, a $150 thermometer, and other valuables. He then left the house.

"Now, what are we going to do in a case like that?" said Capt. Schmittberger, "the man was let into the house by Dr. Leo's servants, who thought he was a patient, and if one of my men had been there, or was there, he had just as much right to think him a patient as did the people in the house who ushered him so kindly into the parlor. Why, if we arrested all the people that come out of doctors' offices we would soon put the whole bunch out of business. I wish we could catch the fellow, and maybe we will, and then, again, maybe we won't. That fellow is what I call a 'surgeon thief,' and that brand is the hardest kind on earth to catch. So there you are, and what can you do?"

BRONX BURGLARS AT WORK.

One Bedford Park House Robbed and Two Others Entered.

As a result of two attempts at burglary and one successful burglary committed within the last few days in the vicinity of Bedford Park, The Bronx, the residents of that section of the city are alarmed, and the police are working on the case, but thus far have been unable to locate the offenders.

On last Wednesday night the home of August Miller was entered, and about $100 worth of silverware was taken, though a large quantity of silver and money was overlooked. On Thursday night the home of E. G. Soltmann, at Two Hundred and First Street and Briggs Avenue, was entered, but the intruder was frightened away. On Friday night George Schmidt of Two Hundred and First Street and Hull Avenue was awakened by a noise in the small hours of the morning. He got up at once, and saw the thieves disappearing up the street.

WOULD WELCOME CANFIELD.

Mr. Jerome, However, Does Not Think the Gambler Will Return While He Is District Attorney.

District Attorney Jerome said nothing yesterday of a nature to throw any light on the identity of the informant who told him of the crooked games at Canfield's.

Whether the information obtained in the John Doe proceedings would be placed before the January Grand Jury or not, Mr. Jerome declined to say. When his attention was called to the printed interview with Mr. Canfield, cabled from London, in which the gambler declared his readiness to return any time he was wanted, Mr. Jerome said he did not believe Canfield would dare to set foot here while he was District Attorney.

"I will say, though," he added, "that whenever he returns we will welcome him with open arms, and we will supply a jury to try him quickly enough."

"Is it true that your informant was a gambler named George Clark," Mr. Jerome was asked.

"I am unwilling to make any statement on that subject," he replied.

Mr. Jerome yesterday received a certified copy of the court record of Canfield's conviction as a common gambler in Providence, R. I. This, it was explained, would be part of any case to be laid before the Grand Jury, should the District Attorney desire to have Mr. Canfield indicted for a second offense.

There was another short session before Justice Wyatt in the secret proceedings. The proceedings were held in the library and were conducted by Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sandford. Three young men were ushered into the library and remained there briefly. One of the number was said to be a member of a wealthy family. District Attorney Jerome declined to discuss the proceedings in any way.

GEN. MOLINEUX HURT.

Thrown to the Ground While Trying to Board a Car.

Gen. E. L. Molineux is confined to his bed at his home, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, as a result of an accident which befell him in Manhattan on Friday night. The General, with his wife and his son Cecil, had been visiting friends, and had walked to the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street to board a car. Mrs. Molineux and Cecil got on the car and the General was about to follow, when the car suddenly started ahead. Gen. Molineux was thrown heavily to the pavement.

The car had run more than a block before Mrs. Molineux and her son could get off and return to the General. He was taken into a drug store where he remained until he had recovered sufficiently from the shock to go home, where he was placed under the care of the family physician, Dr. Clark Burnham. Dr. Burnham said last night that the General had received a contused wound of the knee, contusions of the chest, and other bruises. He thought his patient would be able to be about again in a few days.

FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM.

Landlady Says She Had Not Seen Mrs. Gaffney Since Jan. 1.

Mrs. Margaret Gaffney, fifty years old, was found dead in Mrs. Nellie Rothgeiser's boarding house, 221 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, yesterday, under peculiar circumstances. Dr. Donovan of the Harlem Hospital Ambulance Corps expressed the opinion that she had been dead about ten hours.

Mrs. Rothgeiser says Mrs. Gaffney hired a room about four months ago, saying at the time she had money, but could not agree with her relatives, whose names and addresses she did not give. Mrs. Gaffney left the house on Jan. 1 ostensibly to visit friends, Mrs. Rothgeiser says, and she did not again see her alive.

The landlady tried the door of her room yesterday, and finding it locked on the inside, forced it and found the body. A bank book, showing a deposit of $2,000, a life insurance policy for $1,000, and $40 in money were discovered.

More Honors for James H. Hyde.

James H. Hdye, President of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

A NEW READING CONNECTION.

Proposed Link to Join with the Baltimore and Ohio in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Railroad men here express the opinion that the surveying and buying of rights-of-way through Southern Pennsylvania, via York, are really in the interest of the proposed Tidewater and Susquehanna River Railroad, which is said to be a project to connect the Baltimore and Ohio with the Reading by a new route.

The new line is to be constructed along the western bank of the Susquehanna River in connection with the proposed gigantic electric power development to afford an outlet to the trunk-line railroads for the manufacturing interests that will use the power generated by the river. M. H. Houseman of Baltimore is President of the Tidewater.

The report from York that the Goulds were buying the rights-of-way for an extension of their system to Philadelphia and New York is denied by officials of the Western Maryland, the Gould's tidewater line. Again it is declared that the Eastern terminals of the Gould's system will be only in Baltimore.

The proposed new line through Southern Pennsylvania is evidently for a short connection between Baltimore and Ohio and Reading for through traffic from the West to New York and Philadelphia, and for coal transportation.

NEW ATCHISON BOND PLAN.

Rearrangement of the Road's Indebtedness and Formation of a Syndicate Said to be Pending.

The advance in the stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad on the Stock Exchange yesterday brought forth a report that the road and the Rock Island system would be combined. Directors of both companies denied that such was the case, and it was learned from independent sources that the rise in Atchison is due to a plan for a rearrangement of its bonded indebtedness, which the Directors of that road are now considering.

The Atchison last year issued $3,000,000 debenture bonds to be redeemed at the rate of $2,500,000 a year from the earnings. This issue was at that time much criticised, and the bonds did not sell very well, according to Wall Street's opinion. The issue coming as it did ahead of the stock, and having to be redeemed out of earnings, also depressed Atchison common and preferred stocks.

It is now proposed to refund these bonds with a morigage on the Atchison's new lines of about the same amount long-time low-rate bonds at 4 per cent. This would mean an additional fixed charge of about $1,200,000, or $1,300,000 less than the annual refunding charge of the debenture issue.

It was learned that J. P. Morgan & Co., who financed the debenture bonds, have already submitted to several large banking houses offers to participate in a syndicate to float the new bonds.

BALTIMORE RAILWAY DEAL.

Company Now Controlling City Lines Will Absorb Still Another Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—The United Railways Company, now controlling all the city street railroads, and with one or two exceptions, the suburban lines, will close a deal on Jan 26 to get possession of the Baltimore, Sparrows Point and Chesapeake Railway.

This is a corporation that will be formed by the consolidation of the Baltimore, Middle River, and Sparrows Point Railroad and the Dundalk and North Point Railway Company. The stockholders of the United Railways will be asked to guarantee the principal and interest of a bond issue by the consolidated company, as well as the payment of an annual rental equivalent to the annual interest and all other charges of the Consolidated Company.

This payment is to be made to the Maryland Trust Company, trustee of the mortgage to be created for an issue of $2,000,000 bonds. The bonds will cover the cost of construction of the new road and provide for hotels and summer resort improvements on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE SUED.

Courts Asked to Set Aside Sale of the Shelby Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—Suit was filed here to-day by minority stockholders of the Shelby Railroad Company against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, asking that the sale of the Shelby Railroad to the Louisville and Nashville be set aside and that a receiver be appointed.

The sale was made March 3, 1902, and the consideration was $150,206. The plaintiffs allege that the road is in reality worth $600,000. The road was held by the Chesapeake and Ohio under a lease. Plaintiffs say that no dividends were ever paid, and they ask an accounting.

PRESIDENT TO USE WIRELESS.

First Formal Message Will Go to King Edward — The Marconi Company Plans to Do a Big Business.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 10.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada has given notice of an application to Parliament for an act of incorporation to transact business all over British North America, the British Isles, and Europe, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and on the islands of the oceans. The application includes a request for power to lease or purchase existing telegraph, telephone, and cable companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt has consented to have transmitted over his signature the first formal message by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean. The message will be directed to King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and it is expected that the King will respond in a suitable manner by the same method of communication.

John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General, presented to the President Major Flood Page, American representative of Marconi. The Major asked Mr. Roosevelt to open the public work of the Cape Cod station. It is expected that the station will be in working order in about ten days, perhaps a little earlier. The President will deliver to Major Page the message and Marconi, who is expected in the country shortly, will send the greeting as soon as he arrives.

To Free Imprisoned Marine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Chief Justice Bingham of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-day signed an order requiring the Secretary of the Navy to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue to compel the production in court of Edward Johnson, an enlisted man of the United States Marine Corps, now imprisoned in jail near Agana on the Island of Guam. The proceeding is designed to secure the discharge of Johnson from custody. It is alleged that the court-martial which tried Johnson on the charge of theft had no jurisdiction in the case.

Ex-Convict's Fatal Attempt at Burglary.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—A burglar, who was shot and killed by a policeman here early yesterday morning, was identified to-day as Harry Belmont, an escaped convict from the penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C. He robbed the Post Office at Ocilla, Ga., in 1898, and was arrested at Savannah and sentenced to three years in the United States Penitentiary at Raleigh. After serving one year, he escaped and was not heard of again until he was killed while attempting to rob a store here.

Stationers' Annual Dinner.

The banquet committee of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York has completed arrangements for the annual dinner of the organization at Delmonico's on Wednesday night. "It is the intention of the committee in charge not to confine the speech making to members of the trade alone, but to introduce those who use paper in large quantity. Among those sure to attend is Col. George Harvey of Harper Brothers.

GROUT ON THE FRANCHISE LAW.

The Controller Says Its Repeal Would Reduce the City's Borrowing Capacity by $22,000,000.

Controller Grout issued yesterday the following statement in reference to the Ford franchise tax law, which Gov. Odell proposes to repeal for a substitute tax law:

"Under the Constitution the city's borrowing capacity is fixed at 10 per cent. of the assessed value of its real estate. The Ford franchise law is a very simple provision that the right of the corporations to use the streets of the city and to have wires, pipes, and rails therein is real estate and is to be assessed and fixed just as other real estate is. These franchises or real estate of the streets have been assessed at over $220,000,000, and the City of New York has a borrowing capacity, because of the existence of this law, $22,000,000 greater than it would have if the law were repealed.

"Hence, the repeal of the Ford law, apart from its effect upon the city's income and upon the taxes of ordinary real estate owners, will reduce the borrowing capacity of the city by $22,000,000 as soon as the law takes effect. Of course, the repeal of the Ford law can have no effect on the 1902 assessment on which the city's present borrowing capacity is based, and can have no effect until the 1903 assessment takes its place; but it will show how serious is the effect of such a reduction in the borrowing capacity, when we note that the city is now within $7,000,000 of its debt limit. If the Ford franchise law had been repealed a year ago the city would have been cut off this year absolutely from all improvements of any sort or description.

"In other words, there is nothing which will prevent the proposed repeal of the Ford law from being a calamity of the most serious kind, except the fact that the 1903 assessment of real estate is to be at actual value and so give us a larger borrowing capacity. That will make the calamity easier to bear in the year 1903, but with the demands upon the city for improvements it will only be a year or two before the city will be seriously cramped by the reduction in its borrowing capacity, which this proposed repeal will effect. What the Governor suggests in substitution of the Ford law may or may not supply something in the way of equivalent income, but it can have no possible effect upon the city's borrowing capacity."

SERVANT SAVES CHILDREN.

Overturned Oil Stove Started a Fire in the Rectory of St. Michael's Church —Presence of Mind Displayed.

Fire started yesterday forenoon in the rectory of St. Michael's Church at 227 West Ninety-ninth Street, and Helena Fischer, a domestic in the family of the Rev. John P. Peters, received painful burns in saving the children under her care. By presence of mind she saved her life and possibly prevented the destruction of the building.

The rectory is a three-story frame structure, and an apartment in the top story had been used as a playroom and study for the three children of Dr. Peters, the eldest of whom is nine years of age. An oil stove was used yesterday to make the room comfortable. In their romping one of the children, the eldest, it is believed, overturned the stove that set fire to the carpet and some of the furniture.

Calling for help, the woman tried to induce the children to run from the room, but in their excitement they screamed and persisted in huddling in a corner. She took them out to the hall, one after the other, but in the meantime her clothing caught fire. She tried to beat out the flames, but as these gained she ran into the bathroom and jumped into the tub, which was two-thirds filled with water. There she was found by Mrs. Peters, who could not restrain a smile, despite the woman's condition.

The flames in her clothing extinguished, the woman, who was burned severely about the limbs, ran with Mrs. Peters to the burning room and, with other assistance, put the fire out before the firemen arrived. Afterward the woman received the attentions of a physician. The damage was about $200.

MOVING A GROVE OF FIRS.

Costly Operation for Surrounding C. L. Blair's Mansion with Full-Grown Trees—Two Cars to a Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 10.—When C. L. Blair's new mansion at Blairsden, near Far Hills, is completed it will be surrounded by a grove of full-grown pine trees. Mr. Blair does not want to wait for the trees to grow, and, knowing that with modern methods full-grown firs can be transplanted, he has purchased a grove of about 300 pine trees and ordered that they be torn up and replanted at his new home. The trees are large, and most of them will have to be moved by rail.

The distance from Chester, where the grove is located, to Blairsden is about six miles over land, but they will have to make a long trip on the cars in order to reach their destination. They will go via the Central New Jersey to White House, and from there to a point half way between Gladstone and Pea Pack by the Rockaway Valley Railroad. From that point a switch will have to be built to the estate so that the trees can be taken the whole distance without being transferred.

Two cars are to be required to carry each tree and it is expected that it will take from now to April to accomplish the task. It is estimated that the cost of moving each tree will be about $200, making the total cost, including the switch, nearly $100,000.

Blairsden is to be completed by the Summer. The cost of the mansion is to be nearly $2,500,000. The whole estate, park, drives, &c., will have cost about $5,000,000 when finished. The house stands on a high elevation and a view of the surrounding country for many miles can be had.

A NUN'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Mother Cornelia Lang Has Four Brothers Who Are Priests and Three Sisters Who Are Nuns.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 10.—Mother Mistress Cornelia Lang will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of her entrance into the Order of St. Benedict at the St. Dominica Convent, North Amityville, next Tuesday. High mass will be said by her four brothers.

They are Father M. Lang of St. Boniface Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Albert Lang of the Order of St. Benedict, Newark, and the Rev. John Lang and the Rev. Fred Lang of the Society of Jesus, in New York.

Mother Lang has three sisters who also are nuns. They are Mother Casilda Lang, Mother Illuminata Lang, and Mother Immaculata Lang. The family consisted of sixteen children, eight of whom entered the religious life.

AGAINST MISS RICHARDSON.

Prosecutor James Argues for Trial of Woman Charged with Poisoning.

CHELSEA, Mass., Jan. 10.—Harry W. James, prosecutor in the Richardson poisoning case, appeared before Judge Bosson today to ask that Miss Richardson be held for trial. The court, he argued, must determine only the question of probable cause, and not whether a crime had been committed. There was sufficient evidence, he said, inasmuch as a package containing the most deadly and subtle poison known to chemistry had been found concealed on a woman's person. No attempt had been made by the defense to explain how it came there or for what purpose it was to be used. It was intended for some purpose, and the fact that it was compounded with a harmless drug showed an intent other than lawful.

Judge Bosson announced that he would reserve decision until Monday.

OPPOSITION TO A HOSPITAL.

Construction in Ridgefield Stopped Temporarily by Injunction.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—A temporary injunction, restraining the completion of an isolation hospital on Bergen Fields Road, Ridgefield Township, was granted by Vice Chancellor Emery to-day on the application of Peter W. Stagg, as counsel for Alexander Livingston, who has a residence 600 feet from the site of the hospital. The rule is returnable on Jan. 19.

The proceedings have been started to test the Constitutionality of the act of the Legislature last year giving authority to build hospitals for the treatment of contagious diseases.

Women's Dept.

Our great January Clearance Sale began last Monday—it broke all records. Our selling force was inadequate, and we exceedingly regret that we could not give our customers the usual attention, but we have provided sufficient and competent salesladies for to-morrow, which will be a Banner Day. Come early.

22-inch Jackets of Kersey and unfinished Worsted—lined with Skinner's Satin—black, tan and castor,

Value 9.00, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 } at 5.75

22-inch Jackets of Kersey and Montagnac—lined with best Skinner's Satin, Peau de Soie faced, all sizes,

Value 12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.50 } at 7.50

27-inch Coats of Montagnac and Panne Cheviot, also 27 and 36 inch Coats in tan and castor Kerseys, all of them lined with best Skinner's Satin,

Value 15.00, 18.00, 20.00, 22.50, 25.00 } at 10.00

Three-quarter and full length Coats, in variety of materials and styles, including Velour—Fur-trimmed Garments and Evening Wraps,

Original prices 25.00, 28.00, 32.50, 37.50, 45.00, 49.50, 55.00, 60.00, 67.50, 75.00 } at 12.50, 15.00, 19.50, 25.00, 29.50

Street and House Dresses of Cheviot, Etamine and Velvet, black, blue and brown,

20.00 value, at 9.75

200 Walking Suits of Cheviot, Melton and English Mixtures—Blouse, Norfolk and pleated Jackets, with Strapped and Kilted flare Skirts,

Value 18.00, 20.00, 25.00, 28.00, 30.00, 32.50 } at 12.50 and 15.00

No alterations. No C. O. D. No exchange on Sale Goods.

About 150 more Walking Skirts at 2.95
(Were 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00.)

Persian Lamb Coats, Near Seal Jackets, Russian and German Fox Scarfs, Chinchilla, Lynx and Bear Sets—in fact, all small Furs at great reductions.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway and 13th St.

The Apollo Plays

82 notes of the piano—17 notes *more* than any other player—and 82 notes *better* than any other player.

REGULAR APOLLO, $250. APOLLO GRAND, $350.

30,000 rolls of music in Library. $20 per annum entitles you to 24 rolls each month, delivered into your home once a month without extra charge.

Send for Brochure No. 1: it is free. Contains beautiful portraits of Calve, De Reszke, Patti, Wm. Mason, Nordica, Emil Paur, Sambrich and Josef Hofmann, all of whom have PURCHASED an Apollo and given us a beautiful testimonial.

You can purchase from the Apollo Company the following Pianos in combination with an Apollo:

ANDERSON & CO. PIANO and APOLLO.....$375
MELVILLE CLARK PIANO and APOLLO.....$425
HAZELTON BROS.' PIANO and APOLLO.....$590

Here is a chance to get a Piano and the best Piano Player made for the price that you would pay for a first-class Piano; guaranteed saving from $100 to $300.

THE APOLLO COMPANY,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Av., N.Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings in Brooklyn.

COTTON FROM EAST AFRICA.

First Shipment from This Source Ever Made Arrives in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The first shipment of cotton from East Africa, as well as the first successful

ARMORY ATHLETIC GAMES

Glass of Yale Advised to Keep Away from Contests.

Eighth Regiment Competitions Marred by Poor Management—Smith Wins the Long Run Handily.

Over 400 athletes competed in the joint indoor games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club and the Hospital Corps of the Eighth Regiment, which were held last night in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue. A few weeks ago mismanagement spoiled what ought to have been a most enjoyable set of games in this armory, and last night the same state of affairs existed. There was a large crowd present, and many of the spectators were allowed to roam at will over the floor space which should have been reserved for the officials and competitors. Those spectators who invaded the floor and frequently crossed the track not only interfered with the officials, but very frequently impeded the progress of the runners.

What might have been a very serious accident was caused by the onlookers crowding in on the track during the first heat of the bicycle race and in trying to turn quickly to avoid a collision George C. Cameron, a member of the Eighth Regiment, fell off his wheel and his head struck against one of the wooden uprights which held the check ropes in place. Cameron lay insensible for several seconds, and after he had been carried on a stretcher to the dressing room he recovered, and it was found that he was suffering from shock, but had received no serious injury.

There was a great deal of disappointment caused by the failure of E. T. Glass of Yale to take part in the shot-putting contest. Many of those present went to the armory for the purpose of seeing Yale's famous football guard, but the big fellow sent word that he was unable to attend. One of his clubmates, D. W. Franchot of the Yale Athletic Association, explained Glass's absence by saying that the latter received this following telegram at Yale yesterday from New York:

"James E. Sullivan strongly advises your not competing at the games Saturday. There is some trick behind it.
(Signed) JULIAN CURTISS."

No one could be found at the armory last night who could throw any light on what this significant message meant, and the Amateur Athletic officials who were present claimed to be in entire ignorance of a motive for sending such a telegram to the Yale athlete.

Harry P. Smith, who as a runner did great work for the Yale Athletic Association in the 1899 dual games with Harvard and in the championship relay races at Philadelphia, wore the emblem of the New York Athletic Club to victory in the one-and-one-half-mile run last night. He started from the eighty-yard mark, just thirty yards behind Franchot. Edward P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association was the scratch man, and Smith not only won the race, but actually gained fully sixty yards on Carr, whom he dogged during the last two laps of the race. Franchot and Carr finished away back, and the winner was followed home by Cohen and T. Kennedy, both members of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City, who had 80 and 100 yards respectively. John Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club fell from exhaustion during the final lap of this race, and several of the contestants were bumped into by the spectators, who ran riot about the floor during this as well as several other contests.

The school boys had their inning in the one-mile interscholastic team relay race, in which seven teams, each of four boys, took part. The swift representatives of Pratt Institute won, with Erasmus High School second and Brooklyn High School third.

Some promising young runners made their appearance in the sixty-yard dash for novices, but Alfred Steckler, Jr., of Howard Mann School proved to the fleetest of the lot, and the easy manner in which he romped home a winner in this event stamps him as a runner of great promise. The summary:

One-Yard Run, Novice; Trial Heats.—First heat won by Charles Evans; Pastime A. C. Time—0:07 1-5. Second heat won by M. E. Connor, Eureka Club. Time 0:07 1-5. Third heat won by Alfred Steckler, Jr., Horace Mann School. Time—0:06 4-5. Fourth heat won by D. Darlington, unattached. Time—0:07 1-5. Fifth heat won by N. Schechter, unattached. Time—0:07 2-5. Sixth heat won by E. J. Saddington, unattached. Time—0:07 2-5. Seventh heat won by F. Smith, unattached. Time—0:07 2-5. Eighth heat won by S. Campbell, New Polo A. C. Time—0:07 1-5. Ninth heat won by James Tully, Star A. C. Time—0:07 1-5. Tenth heat won by H. V. Beechnor, unattached. Time 0:07 1-5. Eleventh heat won by J. C. Clarke, Twenty-second Regiment. Time—0:07 2-5. Twelfth heat won by J. S. King, unattached. Time—0:07 2-5. Semi-final Heats—First heat won by Alfred Steckler, Jr., Horace Mann School; S. Campbell, New Polo A. C., second; James Tully, Star A. C., third. Time—0:07.

60-Yard Run, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by W. Stanley, Twenty-third Regiment, (15 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Max Block, New West Side A. C., (13 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (11 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by F. Englehart, Mohawk A. C., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by F. S. Callahan, New West Side A. C., (12 feet.) Time—0:06 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by J. F. Greenan, Twenty-second Regiment, (10 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Seventh Heat—Won by E. W. Luddington, unattached, (13 feet.) Time—0:06 4-5. Eighth Heat—Won by J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (12 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Ninth Heat—Won by E. Bohan, New West Side A. C., (16 feet.) Time—0:06 3-5. Semi-finals.—First Heat—Won by F. Englehart, Mohawk A. C., (16 feet.) Max Block, New West Side A. C., (13 feet.) second. Time—0:06 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (11 feet.) J. F. Brennan, Xavier A. A., (12 feet.) second. Time—0:06 4-5. Final Heat—Won by F. Englehart, Mohawk A. C., (16 feet.) Max Block, New West Side A. C., (13 feet.) second; Chester Peabody, New West Side A. C., (11 feet.) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap—Trial heats.—First heat won by H. Sharkey, Xavier A. A., (20 yards;) Max Block, New West Side A. C., (17 yards.) second. Time—0:23. Second heat won by Matthias Horner, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 yards;) A. S. Blackledge, unattached, (16 yards.) second. Time—0:23 4-5. Third heat won by John Berger, St. George A. C., (20 yards;) H. C. Daniels, Pastime A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—0:21 2-5. Fourth heat won by E. Ward, Jr., Seminole A. C., (20 yards;) F. A. Breslin, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—0:23 2-5. Fifth heat won by W. F. Daly, Jr., Xavier A. A., (— yards;) J. F. Morris, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 yards,) second. Time—0:23 1-5. Final heat won by W. Horner, St. Bartholomew A. C., (20 yards;) W. F. Daly, Jr., Xavier A. A., (18 yards,) second; L. Waters, Star A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap—Trial Heats.—First heat won by W. Grynwald, St. Bartholomew A. C., (44 yards;) E. V. Bonhag, Pastime A. C., (28 yards,) second; W. Gould, Xavier A. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:06 4-5. Second heat won by P. H. Pilgrim, N. Y. A. C., (28 yards;) H. Valentine, Twenty-third Regiment, (18 yards,) second; G. F. Arnold, West Side Y. M. C. A., (30 yards,) third. Time—2:04 3-5.

Final heat won by H. Valentine, Twenty-third Regiment, (18 yards;) C. V. Bonhage, Pastime A. C., (28 yards,) second; P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time—2:02 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by Harold Fleming, Union A. C.; C. J. Clarke, Twenty-second Regiment, second; G. G. Dorland, Eureka Club, third. Time—1:30 1-5. Second Heat—Won by R. D. Donahson, Horace Mann School; G. F. Smith, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, second; D. H. Sackett, Seminole A. C., third. Time—1:25 3-5. Third Heat—Won by L. A. Carr, Central Young Men's Christian Association; W. W. Stephens, unattached, second. Time—1:32 4-5. Final Heat—Won by G. G. Dorland, Eureka A. C.; C. H. Kreeb, St. Bartholomew, second; William Hornidge, College of the City of New York, third. Time—1:21 1-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Team Relay Race, Handicap—Won by Pratt Institute team, J. Messenger, Jr., J. B. Nichols, O. G. Hunsdon, and W. E. Harkness, (60 yards;) Erasmus High School team, W. Conley, E. J. O'Connor, F. Jessup, and C. Palmer, (90 yards,) second; Brooklyn High School team, Kertz, Bristol, Herr, and Jessup, (scratch,) third. Time—3:43 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race—Trial Heats—First heat won by G. Perdin, Battery E, (150 yards;) Fred Sulzer, Twelfth Regiment, (60 yards,) second; A. Fretz, unattached, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:24 1-5. Second heat won by Joseph Folger, National A. C., (40 yards;) W. G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) second; J. Kerkella, Battery E, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:19 2-5. Final heat won by G. Perdin, Battery E, (100 yards;) A. Fretz, unattached, (100 yards,) second; W. G. Frank, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch,) third. Time—5:04.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by John Ryan, St. Bartholomew A. C., (8 feet,) actual distance 44 feet 5¾ inches; L. E. J. Fauerbach, New York A. C., (scratch,) distance 51 feet 8 inches, second; J. L. Johnson, Columbia University, (6 feet,) actual distance 45 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Otto Sauer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (4 inches,) actual height 5 feet 9 inches; J. W. Price, St. George A. C., (4 inches,) actual height 5 feet 8 inches, second; William Schafer, St. Bartholomew A. C., (5 inches,) actual height 5 feet 7 inches, third.

One-and-a-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. P. Smith, New York A. C., (80 yards;) H. W. Cohn, Star A. C., (80 yards,) second; T. Kennedy, Star A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—7:38.

Wall-Scaling Contest, Scratch.—Won by Company B, Eighth Regiment; Company G, Twelfth Regiment, second; Company L, Fourteenth Regiment, third, and Company G, Eighth Regiment, fourth. Time—0:35.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC MUDDLE.

Little Satisfaction Expressed at Conference Held Yesterday—Yale Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Athletic quarrels and unpleasant quibblings over technicalities which have marred college athletic sports for several years past were fully discussed at the fifth annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, which was held in the Harvard Union, in Cambridge, to-day. The meeting was a long one and harmonious. Yale was not represented—a significant fact, in view of her prominent position in recent discussions and the fact that she was especially invited to send a delegate.

The conference, which lasted nearly three hours and a half, was taken up almost entirely with a sharp discussion of the present athletic rules regarding professionalism. At the end a sub-committee of three was appointed to draw up a rule dealing with professionals at college. The committee consists of Prof. Fine of Princeton, Prof. Dennis of Cornell, and Prof. Hollis of Harvard.

In spite of all predictions the Glass affair was ignored. Indeed, a profound secrecy concerning the details of the meeting was preserved, and it was only through the statements of Prof. Hollis of Harvard, who acted as press censor and as such may have exercised his full privileges, that the business of the morning was given out.

The object of the meeting, as Prof. Hollis expressed it, was to do away with some of the absurdities which have of late so often arisen under the present rules and to give more freedom to the different colleges in regard to the selection and duties of their athletic committees. "The athletic committee," he said, "should be made more powerful. Where there is responsibility the committee should have full power to act. This, I think, should be one of the main features of the new rule, together with a shortening of the rule making it easier of interpretation."

When asked concerning the much-discussed matter of excluding graduate students from participating Prof. Hollis said: "It is impossible to say anything about this because of the different conditions existing in different colleges. Some of the colleges (such, to a certain extent, as Yale) have practically no graduate departments while others, such as Harvard, are filled with graduate students, so that it is almost impossible to make a universal rule."

The meeting, as a whole, comes somewhat in the nature of a disappointment to those interested in athletics, inasmuch as it leaves the matter virtually as it was before. Another conference will be held, probably at Cornell on Memorial Day, but the exact date has not yet been decided upon. It is hoped that this conference will do more than the one in Cambridge to-day toward settling a question which for several years has been the cause of bitter quarrels and acrimonious disputes.

The delegates at the conference to-day were as follows: Mr. Geyelin of Pennsylvania, Dean Meiklejohn and Prof. Langdon of Brown, Profs. Kemp and Krichwy of Columbia, Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell, Prof. Fine of Pennsylvania, Prof. Hollis, Roger Ernst, and E. B. Krumbharr of Harvard.

Orange School Basket Ball Games.

The South Orange High School basket ball team has completed its schedules of games as follows:

Jan. 9, Bloomfield High at South Orange; Jan. 16, Passaic High at Passaic; Jan. 24, Nassau of Princeton at South Orange; Jan. 29, Paterson High at Paterson.

Feb. 13, Orange High at Orange; Feb. 18, Newark High at South Orange; Feb. 20, Passaic High at South Orange; Feb. 27, De Witt Clinton at South Orange.

March 6, Orange High at South Orange; March 11, Bloomfield High at Bloomfield.

W. E. Murchie is manager of the team.

Duffey Equals a World's Record.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Arthur Duffey, the champion 100-yard sprinter of the world, made an attempt at the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory to-night to lower the record for seventy-five yards. Paced by J. R. Whytock, Duffey succeeded in covering the distance in 0:07 3-5, just equalling the present world's record, held by Bernard J. Wefers.

More Suburban Handicap Entries.

The entries for the Suburban Handicap were brought up to a total of 84 yesterday by the nominations of Cunard, Sombrero, Lord Badge, and Bon Mot.

Brown Basket Ball Team Wins.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—Brown defeated Lafayette by 14 to 12 in a basket-ball contest here to-night. The game was close and exciting and the outcome was in doubt up to the last moment of play.

LEGAL NOTES.

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE AND ASSESSMENT.—The Appellate Division has decided that credit will not be given to Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in every instance where their records merely state that an "executive session" was held. The court also decided that it will not sanction an award of fees unless it is able to see from the proof that the sums claimed are properly due. The case in question was that of the Commissioners in the matter of acquiring title to East Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The minutes of the Commissioners, the court held, by Justice O'Brien, were entirely too meagre to show either that the work alleged to have been performed was necessarily called for, or that the Commissioners were actually engaged at such times in the work for which they were appointed. "It should not be difficult," said Justice O'Brien, "where proper business of the commission is duly performed, to show that fact; and the bare statement that a meeting was held and Commissioners were present is insufficient to show that the meeting was one for which compensation is due. In such case, therefore, no allowance should be made." It is proper, however, for the Commissioners to fix dates for meetings, and where they attend, and through no fault of their own they are prevented from performing their duties, they will be entitled to compensation. For instance, when adjournments are granted for good cause, either on the motion of the Corporation Counsel or the property owners. The holding of executive sessions, Justice O'Brien said, was a course resorted to in a number of proceedings for no other purpose except to unduly increase the costs. That executive sessions may be necessary," continued the Justice, "and that the Commissioners have a right to attend them and charge therefor, we grant; but where the number is out of all proportion to the questions or area of land involved, they cannot be sanctioned, nor can charges therefor be sustained. And we think that the mere statement that an executive session was held is an insufficient showing of its nature and necessity."

ASKING IMPROPER QUESTIONS FOR SENSATIONAL EFFECT.—Counsel for plaintiffs in accident cases frequently ask a witness if he knows whether the defendant carries insurance for accident to their employes. This practice has been severely condemned by the Court of Appeals in the case of Cosgeman vs. Hunter. There, however, the question was ruled out by the trial Justice. The Court of last resort said per curiam: "While the learned trial Judge made a proper disposition of the matter, nevertheless the propounding of the question was calculated to convey an improper impression to the jury. The inquiry into the matter of insurance is not material, and the practice of asking a question that counsel must be assumed to know cannot be answered is highly reprehensible, and, where the trial court or Appellate Division is satisfied that the verdict of the jury has been influenced thereby, it should, for that reason, set aside the verdict. The New York Law Journal, in commenting on this case, says that the significance of the court's utterance is emphasized by the fact that the matter discussed was not referred to in the opinion of the Appellate Division when the action was before that court. "The Court of Appeals, therefore, to an extent," said the Law Journal, "went out of its way to express disapproval of, and warning against, an unprofessional practice. With regard to direct addresses to the jury, the better opinion is that an Appellate Court should exercise a discretion, and reverse a judgment if, and only if, it is reasonably probable that irrelevant and sensational remarks actually influenced the verdict."

RIGHT TO SUSPEND CITY EMPLOYES FOR PURPOSES OF ECONOMY.—The right of the various boards in the Municipal Government of this city to suspend employes classified in the civil service for purposes of economy, when the Board of Estimate directs that expenses must be reduced, has been upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The question came before the appellate tribunal on an appeal by the Board of Taxes and Assessments from an order granting a mandamus requiring the reinstatement of Nathan B. Levenson as a clerk in the department. The relator was removed, but his name was sent to the Civil Service Commissioners to be placed on the suspended list. Justice Laughlin, for the court, said that the practice adopted of removing Levenson was wrong; he should have been suspended without pay in accordance with the provisions of Section 1,543 of the charter. "The statute," continued the Justice, "does not seem to require any express notice to the employe in such case, but he should be at least informed of the action taken, and it would be well to adopt the practice of giving him a formal notice to the same effect as that required to be given to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, to the end that he might know that he was suspended, and not removed."

To Open Rosebuds.

Those who are buying French roses at this time will find often many of the buds somewhat hard, and in this state they are not in the best condition for the making of bouquets and buttonhole blooms. The usual plan is to pull them apart with the fingers and blow hard into the centre of the buds. All this trouble may be obviated quite easily by cutting the stems a very little piece shorter and putting the stems into very hot water for a short time. The water should not be hot enough to scald, and the flowers will then open in the natural manner.—London Fruit Grower.

Answer to Correspondent.

Tenant—What do you care if the furnace won't heat up? It isn't your furnace. Let the landlord suffer!—Chicago Record-Herald.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.

121—Lovell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.
60—Bicker vs. Von den Diersch.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

141—Burns vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
143—Herman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
147—Bradley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
110—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
150—Field vs. Allen.
152—Laparelli vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
157—Bovier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
158—Byrne vs. Am. Ice Co.
159—Dederer vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
160—Same vs. Phoenix Ins. Co.
161—Same vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
162—Same vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.
163—Same vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
164—Lucas vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
165—Keys vs. American Ice Co.
168—Kuenzler vs. Am. Ice Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

131—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. vs. Rogers.
125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
107—Barnes vs. Miner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

5204—Harris vs. Luka.
5258—Morris Rosenwasser.
5154—Isaac Jacobs.
5327—Louis Leffler.
5368—Antonio Dambrosio.
4837—Jacob H. Adler.
5213—Meyer Brothers.
4937—Bernheim & Goldsmith.
5168—Muller vs. Abel.
5206—Crisfield & Hart.
5267—M. & J. Tepper. Under objection.
4955—Abraham R. Sabin
5252—Theodore Ridder. Adjourned cases.
5383—Morris Kitt.
5191—Samuel G. Flato.
5061—Herman A. Brodek
5917—Byron Alger.
4918—R. & F. Altschuler Motions.

In re S. & A. Tobias.
In re Herbert W. Harris.
In re Colonial Brewery.
In re Carrie E. Heather.
In re Selda Fluckiger.
In re Grant & Van Sickle, (3.)
In re A. J. Kahn & Co.
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
In re J. & A. Zimmermann.
In re Am. Bread Co.
In re Julius Horwitz, (6.)
In re Patrick J. Regan.
In re Myers & Co.
In re Davis & Warsawski.
In re Gluckman & Gross
In re John T. Lee.
In re A. W. Sixsmith.
In re L. & S. Klein.
In re Isaac Rosenthal.
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
In re Gluckman & Gross
In re Julius Horwitz, (2.)
In re William H. Zeltner.
In re Floyd Grant.
In re Lustig & Lustig.
In re Israel Mayor.
In re Joseph Blumenfeld
In re Conay & Co.
In re Stein & Hirsch.
In re Goldberg & Block.
In re F. A. Dahl.
In re Julius Horwitz.
In re Jacob Malino.
In re Israel Kriss.
In re Gordon & Buchanan.
In re Frederick A. Wahl
Involuntary cases.
4132—Ewing & Co.
2982—Nichtamer & Vorzimmer.
5378—Elam. Union Elec. Co.
5468—Koster, Bial & Co.
Admiralty at 10:30 A. M.
45—Glasgow Ship Owners Co. vs. Am. Smelting & Ref. Co.
755—Excelsior Quilting Co. vs. Cretor.
501—Allan vs. Hinde.
702—Hart vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
1016—Carrucci vs. Andree.
1032—Ulner vs. Donnelly.
1045—Hall vs. Hollins.
1048—Bissell vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
1051—Shaw vs. Edwards
1089—Quincey vs. Lawson.
2343—Sheehan vs. Erbe.
1612—Brantinghuse vs. Stanton.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
1809—Travers vs. Travers.
658—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
2228—People ex rel. Brewster vs. Briggs.
1626—Fiske vs. Fiske.
820—Wernicke vs. Clifford.
11344½—Morton Trust Co. vs. Hatch.
1064—McDonald vs. the Mayor, &c.
1189—Mulligan vs. City of New York.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8827—Price vs. Adams.
8768—Lamb vs. City of New York.
8621—First Nat. Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Con. Co.
8622—Same vs. same.
8742—Same vs. same.
7634—Finn vs. Ketchum.
7996—Hornler vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8764—Hirshback vs. Ketcham.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
9176—Totten vs. City of New York.
8107—Mott vs. Weidenfeld.
8108—Same vs. same.
9012—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Scott.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1563—Kehoe vs. Fiske.
1113—Clinch vs. Donohue.
940—Wanamaker vs. Hefflewaite.
1754—Loftus vs. Brady.
8611—City of New York vs. Cohen.
8625—Same vs. Fabie.
8631—Same vs. Hollister.
8632—Same vs. Crosby.
8637—Same vs. Bohemia Co.
8646—Same vs. Bonevet.
8647—Same vs. Dubois.
8671—Same vs. Feldman.
8684—Same vs. Drake.
8701—Same vs. Bass Paint Co.
8710—Same vs. Owens.
8754—Same vs. Sonnenschein.
8822—Same vs. Broistedt
1068—Mason vs. Eve. Star Newspaper Co.
3385—Phillips vs. same.
1687—Fox vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
1743—Palmer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1798½—Carr vs. same.
1795—Kearney vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
8786—Frusicus vs. Villalba Ben. Socy.
784—Webb vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
840—Sheehan vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
1181—Herbert vs. Hoadly.
854—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
726—Whaley vs. same.
1172—McAllister vs. same.
1634—Havens vs. Corbin.
5512—Sicherman vs. Moskowitz.
877—Buckley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest, 811 — Eckhard vs. Jones.
1623—Archer vs. Com. Cable Building Co.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1681—Barry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1730½—Clark vs. Union Ry. Co.
1030—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1769½—Dwyer vs. Egan.
8640—Gorrey vs. Meyer.
4215—Stackpole vs. Wray.
965—McEwan vs. Dimond.
1234—Harrison vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co.
1213—Stine vs. Greene.
673—McGowan vs. Mayor, &c.
1690—Oppenheimer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Palmeter vs. Beadleston.
809—Benliss vs. De Sola.
655—Sire vs. City of New York.
820—Leopold vs. Stein.
1300—Saenger vs. Adler.
1284½—Kneckel vs. Trapp.
5653—Zeitlin vs. Irwin.
8303—City of New York vs. Rodgers.
8350—People, &c., vs. Russell.
1908—Wurner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1911—Casey vs. same.
7055—Smith vs. Schneider.
2077—F. Priester & Eyck Actien, &c., vs. Hayman.
3329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
882—Daus vs. Fred. Wolf Co.
884—Mulch, vs. Schweppy.
1714—Byrne vs. Byrne.
1698—Webb vs. Juck.
1077—City of New York vs. Higgins.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
1421—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1401—Pell vs. St. John.
1533—Megrue vs. Taylor.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elec. Co.
1515—Seaman vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1705—Marks vs. Mayor, &c.
1792—Moleg vs. City of New York.
175—Bohmer vs. same.
272—Motley vs. same.
13681½—Hunt vs. Birge.
877½—Edwards vs. Calloway.
1175—Cunard vs. Franklyn.
1347—Leahy vs. City of New York.
1283—O'Neill vs. Hanfield.
1420—Bedell vs. Moore.
1424—Cable vs. Coogan.
1428—Mayer vs. Hoeber.
1433—Anderson vs. Rice.
1438—Briggs vs. Barfield.
1456—Tams vs. Whitmark.
1713½—Parelka vs. Hias Lidas.
8284—Same vs. Sogno.
8249—Same vs. Seraphine.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1372—Fennel vs. Batenschon.
1400—Bramson vs. Simons.
1401—Pell vs. St. John.
1533—Megrue vs. Taylor.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elec. Co.
1515—Seaman vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1705—Marks vs. Mayor, &c.
1792—Moleg vs. City of New York.
175—Bohmer vs. same.
272—Motley vs. same.
13681½—Hunt vs. Birge.
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1175—Cunard vs. Franklyn.
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1283—O'Neill vs. Hanfield.
1420—Bedell vs. Moore.
1424—Cable vs. Coogan.
1428—Mayer vs. Hoeber.
1433—Anderson vs. Rice.
1438—Briggs vs. Barfield.
1456—Tams vs. Whitmark.
1713½—Parelka vs. Hias Lidas.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1869.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1855—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1870—Zopf vs. same.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1739—Lowenstein vs. same.
1856—Sing vs. Met. St. Ry.
1872—Widger vs. same.
1873—Laber vs. same.
1880—Wynne vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
1908—Wurner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1911—Casey vs. same.
1920—Lynch vs. Deublinn.
1923—Gardner vs. Mochi.
1703—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1707—Billy vs. same.
1857—Scher vs. Met. St. Ry.
1940—Denton vs. Nason Mfg. Co.
1856—Haebler vs. Union Pacific Tea Co.
1858—Ludwig vs. Union Railway.
1861—Stiner vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2160—McLoughlin vs. Whiton.
1265—Goldberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1068—Margolitz vs. Freeman.
2214—Battaglia vs. Alexander.
1416—Langer vs. Meagher.
1674—McNeill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2267—Pompliey vs. Mun. Del. Co.
2189—Branigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
888—Haemstadt vs. same.
1805—Wm. M. Montgomery Ice Co. vs. same.
1676—Duskin vs. same.
1982—Miller vs. same.
865—Naboshi vs. same.
1583—Levin vs. Thalmessinger.
1590—Osserman vs. Richland.
4854½—Castellano vs. Fay.
663—Frohman vs. Dinkus.
1595—Citrone vs. Union Ry.
5237½—Lippman vs. Rosenthal.
1607—Beecher vs. Fitzpatrick.
2273—Berger vs. Met. St. Ry.
2275—Same vs. same.
2276—Lentz vs. same.
2277a—Shentin vs. same.
2277b—Davane & Townsend Co. vs. Amenia Mining Co.
2280—Fox vs. Johnson.
2281—Clenighan vs. Traitel.
2282—Tighie vs. Ringler
2283—Devine vs. Vaughn
2284—Schwartz vs. Franco-Am. Chem. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2284.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Louis E. Julien, Daniel O'Connor, Robert Meice.
2—William Shayne.
3—William Berkovich.
4—George Abraham.
5—Guiseppe Stellano.
6—Charles Horner.
7—Meyer Janofsky.
8—Max Bernstein.
9—John Halpin.
10—Ralph Shermer.
11—George Brown, George Brown.
12—Harry D. Barth.
13—Michael Henry.
14—Antonio Cegino.
15—Albert Hearst.
16—Henry A. Cassidy.
17—Thomas Finnegan.
18—Abraham Feldman, Pleadings.
1—Thomas Ferns.
2—Michael Dimaria.
3—David Cohen.
4—Michael Bowen.
5—Joseph Suchomel.
6—Harry Davis.
7—Joe Wise, Judah P. Freed.
8—Louis Hill.
9—Edward H. Kiley.
10—James Kelly.
11—James Ashley, William Dudley.
12—Max Lefkowitz.
13—Lionel Hemley, Hermant Green.
14—James E. O. Flinney, alias James Flynn, alias James Berry.
15—Samuel E. Smith, Cacil Garcia, Arthur Spitznagle, Leslie Garcia.
16—Pompey Morgan.
17—Charles J. Musgrave
18—Joseph Love.
19—Henry Hilliard, May Phibin.
20—Antonio Catainazzo.
21—John Hogan.
22—Vincenzo Fomulare.
23—Frank Fucli.
24—Israel Farber.
25—James Fennelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—James J. Murphy.
2—Joe Crawford.
3—William Curley.
4—Edward J. McLaughlin, William Gearey.
5—Robert Burns, Joseph Dillon, Frank Collins.
6—Martin Doolin, Henry Murphy, James McCarren, William Harrington, John Doolan, Jh Dollard.
7—Philip Cassidy.
8—William Frankenberger.
9—Annie Meakins.
10—William Corney.
11—Antonio Cospiglio.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

4—George Slater.
2—William H. Burrell.
3—Hert Sternberg.
4—William Collins.
5—Luke Blackburn.
6—Benjamin Goeren.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—William C. Little.
2—Joseph A. Higgins.
3—William P. Mealin.
4—Rowan Barnes, American Washington.
5—James Merritt.
6—William Lang.
7—Clara Feldman.
8—Morris Korn.
9—Joseph Miller.
10—William H. Rynders.
11—John F. Cornell, Andrew M. Copeland, Angelo Justo.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: Causes will not be set down for days on the calli:

5642—Browley vs. Pratt.
5644—Caumont vs. Loop Roller Coaster Co.
5648—Petry vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
5657—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R.
5658—Mallon vs. same.
5662—Rickers vs. Clark.
5665—Voorhees vs. B. H. R.
5667—Mentrup vs. same.
5669—Serra vs. same.
3023—Bartman vs. Taylor.
5673—Gibney vs. B. H. R. R.
5674 to 5679—Grimm and 5 others vs. City of New York.
5686—Frogge vs. B. H. R. R.
5681—Fox vs. same.
5682—Basch vs. same.
5683—Smith vs. same.
5684—Cave vs. N. Y. Herald.
5685—Ellefsen vs. B. H. R. R.
5688—Larsen vs. same.
5689, 5690, 5691—Herman and two others vs. City of N. Y.
5692—Carter vs. Hearst.
5693—Paciloniovitch vs. B. H. R. R.
5694—Schrieber vs. same.
5695—Daly vs. same.
5696—Brooks vs. same.
5697—R

NEW YORK CENTRAL IMPROVEMENT PLANS

City's Requests Agreed To Except in Minor Details.

Statement Sent by President Newman to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

President Newman, in a letter to the Board of Estimate, made public yesterday, has accepted nearly all of the provisions of the plans formulated at conferences between the city and railroad officials for the improvement of the Grand Central Station and the Park Avenue tunnel. The agreement of the railroad company meets every request made by Controller Grout and Mayor Low except in minor details. The plans as accepted call for the improvement of Park Avenue and the establishment of bridges at cross streets and the elimination of grade crossings, and also the depression of the tracks in the tunnel. The following is the statement signed by President Newman for the company:

"To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

"A copy of the report and recommendations, dated Dec. 22, 1902, of the committee appointed by your board to consider the propositions of this company contained in its letter of Dec. 8, 1902, and approved by your board Dec. 26, 1902, was duly received.

"1. The elimination of grade crossings at Morris Heights, Fordham Heights, and High Bridge.

"We understand that the company's proposition for the elimination of these crossings is approved both in respect to the plans and terms, except that the company is to save the city harmless against any legal liability to any property owner which may arise by reason of or be created by contract between the railroad company and any property owner, and it is understood that this is the legal liability and the only legal liability referred to in Paragraph 5 of your recommendations.

"To this the company accedes.

"2. The elimination of grade crossings in the vicinity of King's Bridge Road, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlears Street, Tibbet Avenue, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

"We understand that the company's proposition for the elimination of these crossings is approved, both in respect to plans and terms, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 156 of the Laws of 1901.

"3. The enlargement of the terminal yards:

"We understand that the company's plans for the enlargement of this yard are approved, with the exception that a portion of Forty-fifth Street be widened to seventy feet, and that Park Avenue be continued by a sixty-six foot viaduct from Forty-ninth to Forty-fifth Street. The additional expense of construction to be borne by the city, and the company to contribute the required interest in the land.

"To these modifications of plans the company will accede, provided that the question as to whether the portion of Park Avenue to be continued over the tracks should be by a sixty-six-foot viaduct or by a fifty-six-foot viaduct, should remain open for consideration.

"While the detail plans which this viaduct will affect had not been perfected, it is the opinion of our engineer that the additional ten feet in width may very seriously embarrass the method of handling baggage and perhaps destroy the use of one or two tracks.

"Your Board recommends that the question of the connection with the subway and subway station at Forty-second Street be referred to the Rapid Transit Commission. The company is willing that all questions as to the manner and methods of making these connections be kept open for consideration, but suggests that the matter be kept in mind with reference to any legislation relating to these terminals, which may be obtained.

"It is understood that any restrictive legislation in regard to motive power is to apply only to the use of steam in the tunnel and the terminals at and near the Grand Central Station.

"In respect to the terms the report and recommendations of your committee contain two important modifications:

"(a) The company is required to pay to the city the sum of $25,000 per annum in perpetuity for the sub-surface of streets, in addition to defraying the increased expense of depressing the tracks.

"The company will accede to this, provided that it be understood that the area of space of sub-surface of streets and land required and to be covered by this payment shall be regarded as that shown on the revised map dated Dec. 31, 1902, a blue print of which is herewith submitted. This is a revision of the exterior lines required. It also includes part of the space now occupied by the home and orphan asylum, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets. The entire space included by these exterior lines is something less in area than that shown on the plan heretofore considered, which included the vault spaces about the station and in Lexington Avenue. Any grant of the city's interest in the space occupied by the asylum will, of course, be subject to an agreement being reached between the asylum authorities and the company.

"(b) The city instead of bearing the entire expense of constructing the bridges and viaducts from Forty-fifth Street to Fifty-sixth Street, inclusive, is to bear $600,000 of such expense; the company to bear the balance of the expense and to contribute the necessary interest in land.

"To this the company will accede upon the understanding, however, that all other matters of detail contained in the recommendations of your committee and not above particularly mentioned shall remain open for consideration in order that the most practicable and mutually satisfactory conclusions may be reached.

"(4) The elimination of the grade crossings on the Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Road in the Borough of the Bronx:

"This is a matter not included in the proposition of the company. While, from a railroad point of view, the elimination of these grade crossings is by no means so urgent as the elimination of many other grade crossings on the lines of the company, it is understood that the city authorities and the property owners of the locality are very anxious that the grade crossings be abolished. For this reason the company is willing to proceed with this work and to bear its just proportion of the expense.

"Since the receipt of your recommendations the chief engineer has been preparing plans for the elimination of these crossings. Just what plan will be found to serve all interests best can only be determined after these plans are completed and submitted to your board. Whether any additional legislation will be necessary to carry out such plans as may be found to be most desirable cannot now be determined.

"Representatives of the company will, at your convenience, meet with your board, or with any committee which it may appoint, to consider all details relating to any of the foregoing matters.

"Very respectfully yours,
"W. H. NEWMAN,
"President."

TABLET TO DR. BABCOCK.

Bronze Memorial Placed in the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Friends of the late Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock, including a large number of the members of the Brick Presbyterian Church, have placed a tablet in the church to his memory. The tablet is of Sienna and Belgian marble, is lettered in bronze, and is bordered with a carving of a vine in old Italian style.

The inscription on the tablet was written by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who preceded and succeeded Dr. Babcock as pastor of the church. The inscription is as follows:

In Loving Memory of
MALTBIE DAVENPORT BABCOCK, D. D.,
Born Syracuse, New York, 1858. Installed Pastor of this Church, January, 1900.
Died in Naples, Italy, May 18, 1901.
Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing constant in prayer, he preached the Word with gladness, comforted the sorrowful with tender mercy and brought a blessing in the name of Christ to the hearts of his people, who remember him ever with grateful love.

Loving Cup for Louis Sherry.

The employes of Louis Sherry, who have been in his employ for the past two years, and who for a year have been participating in the profits of his business, presented to him yesterday a gold-lined silver loving cup. The cup stands about twenty inches in height and is of simple design. Mr. Flauraud, who has been for years the manager of Mr. Sherry's business, made the presentation speech.

2nd Week Of Our

Annual Sale of Linens.

A large and new selection of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, and Fancy Linens, at large reductions of former prices.

Heavy Weight Bleached All Linen Damask Cloths,
handsome designs, special for this sale,
Size 2x2 yards, at $2.00 each.
" 2x2½, " " $2.50 "
" 2x3 " " $3.00 "
Napkins to match, dinner size, $3.00 a dozen.

Extra Heavy Weight Bleached Table Damask,
all linen, large variety of patterns,
68 inches wide, at 90c. yd. 72 inches wide, at $1 yd.

Heavy Weight Napkins,
full bleached, all linen, dinner size, all good patterns,
special at $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 doz.

Double Damask Table Napkins,
size 7/8x7/8, special at $5.00 doz.

Hemstitched All Linen Huck Towels,
handsome damask borders, special at $3.00 doz.

Bleached Turkish Towels,
heavy weight, large size, at $2.50 & $5.50 doz.

Heavy Weight Linen Sheets,
special at $5.00 & $6.00 a pair.

Heavy Weight All Linen Pillow Cases,
special at $1.00 a pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and 20th Street.

COLUMBIA DAILY'S TROUBLES.

The Spectator Excluded from the Mails as Second-Class Matter.

Much comment is being caused among the students of Columbia University by the refusal of E. C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General, to admit The Spectator, the college daily, to the mails as second class matter. For over twenty years The Spectator as a weekly and semi-weekly paper was admitted at second class rates, but last October, when the changing of the paper to a daily necessitated a new application, this application was refused. Inasmuch as the college dailies at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania are carried at second class rates, the editors of The Spectator think that Mr. Madden is discriminating unfairly against their publication.

G. H. Butler, the business manager of The Spectator, said yesterday:

"The objection which Mr. Madden advanced to the renewal of the privilege was that The Spectator did not print news of a public nature, but as this objection might be raised with equal justice against every other college daily in the country, it does not explain why Mr. Madden has made an exception of The Spectator and The Daily Maroon while admitting the others."

NATIONAL GUARD ENLISTMENT.

Movement on Foot to Reduce the Term from Five Years to Three Years.

A movement is on foot in the New York National Guard to reduce the term of enlistment from five years to three, similar to the term of enlistment in the army. The officers of the Seventy-first Regiment have just passed a resolution favoring the change as one which the future welfare of the Guard demands. Other officers are also to give the subject of the proposed change attention.

Should the term of enlistment be reduced to three years it would entail a very large additional expense for uniforms, and under the present appropriation, which permits only of commands going into camp every other year, a man would get just about one term of camp duty during his enlistment. Those who do not favor the three-year term also point to the fact that it takes about two and a half years to make a soldier, and that just about the time he has been thoroughly trained he can leave the service.

Those who favor the reduced term of enlistment argue that it would be much better for recruiting, as many of the most desirable men would bind themselves for three years who will not do so for five years. A majority of men, it is contended, would re-enlist by the year, as now, after their terms had expired.

NEW YORK LEHIGH CLUB.

Educational Methods to be Discussed at Its Annual Banquet.

"Do Modern Educational Methods Meet the Demands of the Times?" is the subject chosen for discussion by the New York Lehigh Club at its annual banquet at the University Club next Friday evening. The speakers and the special topics selected will be:

Alexander C. Humphreys, President Stevens Institute, "Mental and Manual Training Furnished by the Technical Schools"; Dr. Thomas M. Drown, President Lehigh University, "Individuality in Technical Education"; Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger, Supervisor of Lectures, Bureau of Education of New York City, "The Education of the Masses"; the Rev. Langdon C. Stewardson, Chaplain Lehigh University, "The Development of Character in the Educational System"; William C. Redfield, Commissioner of Public Works, Brooklyn, "The Opportunities of the Employer"; Samuel E. Donnelly, member Board of Education, New York City, ex-President International Typographical Union, "The Educational Needs of the Employe"; John B. Clark, Professor of Political Economy at Columbia, "Industrial Problems and Public Education"; the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., "The Relation of Employer and Employe." Dr. Rainsford takes the place of Bishop Potter, who will be unable to be present, and Prof. Clark will be heard instead of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia.

The committee in charge of the banquet consists of Rembrandt Peale, H. F. J. Porter, I. A. Heikes, H. D. Appleby, and James H. Westcott. A number of the members of the Faculty and of the Board of Trustees of the university is expected to be present.

Brownson Catholic Club to Build.

The Brownson Catholic Club of East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, in the Bronx, will soon break ground for the erection of a new three-story clubhouse on East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street west of Third Avenue. The building will be of brick and stone construction, 25 by 95 feet, and will include bowling alleys and gymnasium. The club was organized in 1894 on the lines similar to the Catholic Club. The Moderator is the Rev. Charles H. Parks, ex-Chaplain in the navy. The club's minstrel troupe will give a performance at Ebling's Casino next Friday evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

"For age and want, save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day."
—Benj. Franklin.

OUR 7TH FLOOR.

RUGS—Fine Antique Orientals and inexpensive Domestics. Carpets of every weave in carefully selected colorings.

DRAPERIES—Magnificent Portieres, Real Lace Curtains, to odds and ends from our Upholstery Shop, and inexpensive Summer Draperies.

HALL FURNITURE—Real old-time elegance in Mahogany, and the latest "Arts and Crafts" designs in Flemish Oak.

On our 6th and 5th Floors are all sorts of odd pieces and Suites for the Bedroom in all the popular woods; and so on down, each floor gives up its treasures for Dining-room, Library, Drawing Room, etc., at the reduced factory price, if you promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DR. JOHN A. IRWIN HONORED.

Loving Cup Presented to ex-President of the British Schools and Universities Club.

Dr. John A. Irwin, ex-President of the British Schools and Universities Club of this city, was the recipient of a loving cup last Monday night, at the dinner of the members of the club, held at Delmonico's. The cup is of Tiffany make, fourteen inches high. The three faces, between the handles, are engraved, the first with the inscription:

Presented to
Dr. John A. Irwin,
By the members of the British Schools and Universities Club of New York, in token of their sincere regard for him and their appreciation of his valuable services to the club.

On the second is engraved Dr. Irwin's coat-of-arms, consisting of a shield bearing three holly leaves, surmounted by an armored hand holding a thistle. The third side is ornamented by the doctor's monogram.

Dr. Irwin was the third President of the club, and it was during his term of office that many of the important events in recent British history occurred. At the time of the Boer war Dr. Irwin did a great deal to bring the views of prominent British statesmen before the American public, and in that way helped to maintain the friendly feeling between the two nations. At the time of the death of Queen Victoria, and later of President McKinley, Dr. Irwin expressed to the families of both the sorrow of the British people in America. He was the representative of the British Schools and Universities Club at the coronation of King Edward.

At the dinner last Monday R. M. Stuart Wortley presided. Speeches were made by David A. Munro, the Rev. F. Pereira Mendes, and E. H. Moeran. The presentation was made by Berkeley Mostyn.

THE OHIO SOCIETY'S DINNER.

Secretary Hay and the Foreign Ambassadors the Guests of Honor.

Members of the Ohio Society of New York are planning that their seventeenth annual banquet on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria shall be a "diplomatic dinner." Five hundred persons have already purchased tickets, and members have been allotted 300 ladies' tickets for seats in the balconies and boxes. The dinner will be given in honor of Secretary of State Hay and the Ambassadors of Russia, Mexico, Italy, Great Britain, and Austria to the United States.

John Hay will respond to the toast, "The President of the United States." Count Cassini will speak on "The Sovereigns and Chiefs of State Represented by Our Guests." The other speakers and their topics will be James H. Hoyt of Ohio, "The Secretary of State"; Senator Hanna, "The State of Ohio," and Senator Depew, "The State of New York."

Consumers' League to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Consumers' League will be held Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M., at 136 Fifth Avenue. Miss Julia Marlowe will recite for the league at that meeting.

The discomforts of Influenza, the danger from Grip, and kindred disorders, can be modified and cured—perhaps altogether prevented—by a prompt resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday,
Annual January Sale
Women's Underwear
Of
Muslin, Cambric, Nainsook and Flanelette,
at
Exceptionally Attractive Prices

In their
Costume Department
the remainder of their
Street, Reception and Theatre Gowns,
Also Walking Suits
Imported and of Their Own Make,
At 50% Below Former Prices

Final Reductions in
Fur and Fur-lined Garments
Also
French Model Coats,
Neck Scarfs, Pelerines, and Muffs,

And in addition,
PERSIAN LAMB COATS, extra quality, $82.50
PERSIAN LAMB COATS, with Baum Marten Collar and Reveres, $95.00, 115.00
ALASKA SEALSKIN COATS, London dye, $175.00
With the balance of their own make
NECK SCARFS, MUFFS AND CHILDREN'S SETS
at
EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

Special Sale To-morrow
of
Cotton Dress Fabrics

4,500 Yds. Imported and Domestic Suitings and Vestings in Plain Colors, Homespuns and Tweeds, 21c, 28c
3,000 Yds. Wash Silk Chambrays in Lace Stripes, Dots and Jacquard Designs, 33c

Flannel Department
An Important Purchase of
10,000 Yds. FRENCH PRINTED FLANNELS, Best quality, most desirable designs and colorings, 29c
Regular price 65c yd.

Continuation Sale of
Housekeeping Linens

TABLE CLOTHS 2 x 2 yds., $1.75, 2.38, 3.15; 2 x 2½ yds., $2.20, 3.00, 3.95; 2 x 3 yds., $2.60, 3.75, 4.90
NAPKINS, to match Breakfast size, Doz. $1.75, 2.50, 4.25; Dinner " " $2.50, 3.75, 5.38
TABLE DAMASKS, Yd. 75c, 90, $1.25
HEMSTITCHED DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS, 23c, 38, 48
LINEN SHEETS, Double Bed Size, Pr. $4.25, 4.75, 6.25
LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½ x 36 in., " 73c, $1.00, 1.35
HUCK TOWELS Hemmed, Doz. $1.50, 1.95, 2.50; Hemstitched, " $2.95, 3.75, 4.20
MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, large size, $1.95, 2.95, 3.90

Fine Silk Umbrellas
At Extremely Low Prices
MEN'S & WOMEN'S 26 and 28 inch Twilled Silk, Handles of Gun Metal, Sterling Silver, Ivory, Pearl and Buckhorn, handsomely trimmed with sterling silver, Value $4.50 to 5.75 $2.95 $3.75

End of Season Clearing Sale
Misses' Suits & Coats Girls'

MISSES' DRESS & WALKING SUITS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $12.90 to 18.00, $9.75
MISSES' PALETOTS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $18.00 to 23.50, $11.95, 13.95
MISSES' JACKETS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $12.90 to 18.50, $7.45, 8.95
GIRLS' REEFERS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $8.90 to 12.90, $4.25, 5.85
GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER & LONG CLOAKS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $9.50 to 14.00, $4.95, 6.95
GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS, in rep and blue, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $5.95, $3.75
MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, neat mixtures, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $6.50, $3.75
VELVET, SILK & IMPORTED CLOTH COATS
At about ½ Former Prices

Special Values in
Muslin & Lace Curtains
RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, Pr. 95c, $1.25, 1.65
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, Pr. $1.25, 1.45, 1.95
Renaissance Bed Sets, Ruffled, for single and double beds, $4.95, 6.75, 10.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

OPENING UP NEW EMBROIDERIES.
Our first importation now on sale, comprising a fine collection of Matched Patterns on Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook All Overs, Medallions, Bandings and Galloons, specially priced.
Also, on centre tables, 8,000 yards Edgings and Insertions; extra value; worth 15c. to 19c., at 12½c. yard

WHITE GOODS.
100 pieces 32 inch Persian Lawn 15c., 20c. and 25c. yard
150 pieces 32 inch India Linon 8c., 12½c. and 15c. yard
100 pieces English Nainsook, 36 inches wide, at $1.65 piece of 12 yards; value $1.98

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.
The increased popularity of Wash Fabrics for Spring and Summer wear has stimulated us to make greater efforts than heretofore in the securing of the latest novelties.
20,000 yards striped and lace effects, choicest colorings, at 15c. yard
10,000 yards white ground Madras, with neat designs in colored printing, the favorite for shirt waists, at 20c. yard
5,000 yards French Cheviots, combination of colorings and weaves; pronounced by the leading modistes to be the choicest ever shown; specially adapted for Ladies' Waists, at 55c. yard

WOOLLEN GOODS.
Remnants in lengths suitable for waists, skirts and children's dresses, to be sold at half price.

Continuation of the Muslin Underwear Sale.
Duplicates of our best styles added daily from our reserve stock of regular goods.

WHITE WAISTS FOR SPRING.
We are now exhibiting our complete line of new models in the following dainty materials:—
Plain and fancy pique, at $1.75 to $4.00 each
Madras, at $2.00 and up
Alexander Cloth, at $2.75, $3.50 and up
Mercerized Cheviot, at $3.25, $3.75 and up
Fancy Vestings, at $4.00 to $7.50 each

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
The remainder of our winter stocks offered at greatly reduced prices.
Coats, 2 to 10 year sizes, from $3.50 and $7.00, to $2.98 and $3.50
Dresses, 4 to 10 years, from $2.75 and $7.50, to $1.98 and $3.50

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS
reduced very much in price this month, prior to stock taking.

INTERESTING MILLINERY ITEMS:—
Entire stock marked down to about half cost.
Latest ideas in Trimmed Hats; were $8.00 to $28.00; now $4.00 to $15.00
Ready to wear Shopping Hats; 75c. to $3.50; were $1.50 to $6.00
Untrimmed Hats, marked down from 75c. and $1.50 to 25c., 50c. and 75c. each

Immense Reduction in Flowers and Feathers.

CORSET SALE.
Special reduction. Best quality straight front and newest Parisian models, in black Italian cloth and white French coutil, at $3.75
Also a number of slightly soiled Corsets, some of genuine whalebone; value from $1.98 up to $3.75, assorted in two lots, at 48c. and 98c.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND INQUIRIES BY MAIL.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.
Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co

MONDAY, JANUARY, 12TH.

Tailor Made Suits,
Mixed Suitings, Zibelines and Cheviots,
$28.00, value $40.00.
Black and Navy Broadcloths,
$38.00, value $55.00.
Black Cloth Coats,
$22.50, value $45.00.
Paletots and Short Coats,
Broadcloth and Silk,
$42.00, value $75.00.

FURS.
Balance of
Persian Lamb Coats,
Squirrel Coats,
Fur Lined Coats,
At Decided Reductions.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Clearing Sale
33⅓% off
on all of our
FURS,
Gowns and Hats.
SIEDE'S,
42 West 34th Street,
Between Broadway and Fifth Av., New York.

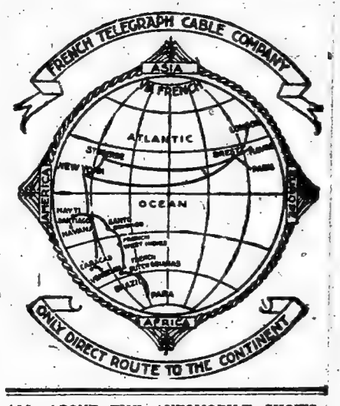

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Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
January 11, 1903.

FORCE ANTI-TRUST BILL

House Rules Committee Decides Upon Decisive Action.

Will Be Made a Party Measure—Prospects for Passage by the Senate Considered Slight, However.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the House Committee on Rules have taken decisive action in regard to trusts, which makes it a foregone conclusion that a trust-control law will be passed by the House this session. The determination was reached to-day to bring in a rule to pass the bill that is to be reported by the Judiciary Committee. This means that right of way will be given to the committee's bill, and it will be made a party measure with all the prerogatives that are implied. The Republican leaders will so phrase their rules that the bill will be open to amendments, but it is the purpose to abide in the main by the deliberations of the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee began work to-day on the Hoar Anti-Trust bill. There was a full attendance of the committee and a programme was made out for the consideration of the measure. The committee will work in harmony with Attorney General Knox and along lines similar to those pursued by the Littlefield sub-committee in the House.

Mr. Hoar is not sanguine as to the action of the Senate this session, because of the limited period within which there can be discussion and also on account of the complications growing out of the fight over the Statehood bill and the Cuban treaty. Members of the committee agree with Mr. Hoar, and will give their support to the consideration of the bill.

It is intended to ask Attorney General Knox to appear before the committee and give his views on the way to remedy the evils complained of in the practices of trade combinations. Mr. Knox was expected to be present to-day, but the committee preferred to have one session before any open meetings were held in order to go over the ground and map out a plan of action. Work on the bill will be expedited by a sub-committee, and it is expected the bill may be reported to the Senate within a fortnight.

Senator Hoar has introduced in the Senate the same bill, drawn by Mr. Knox, which Mr. Littlefield introduced in the House, providing for the expedition of suits before the Federal courts brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The Littlefield sub-committee held a long session to-day and took up the two bills introduced by Chairman Jenkins two days ago. The sub-committee had completed the first draft of a bill when these two measures were sent down from the Department of Justice and the work of comparing and assimilating the three measures will now occupy some time.

Mr. Littlefield and his colleagues recognize the strength of the bills which Mr. Knox has prepared, but the committee has ideas which it regards as essential to the complete effectiveness of a trust bill, and they will be incorporated.

The sub-committee has been striving to complete its work and report to the full committee Monday, but it is clear that this cannot be done, and the aim is now to make the report next Friday. The interval is required for further consultation between the President and members of the committee.

Mr. Littlefield intimated to-night that the bill to be finally reported would not be antagonistic to the Knox bills introduced by Mr. Jenkins, but would embrace the main features of those bills. The leading idea of the bill that the trust sub-committee has been working on is that of publicity, and drastic remedies proposed by the Knox bills were used in an alternative manner as available after there had occurred any defiance of the publicity clauses of the law. The sub-committee had covered practically the same ground traversed by the Attorney General, and there has been really little difficulty in reconciling the two drafts.

FIGHT TRUST WITH TRUST.

Advice of Judge Grosscup of the United States Court.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—"Our Industries in Process of Development Neither Destroy Nor Arrest Them, but Peopleize Them" was the topic of Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court at a banquet given by the Hamilton Club to-night. Judge Grosscup said, in part:

"The Attorney General has outlined his views, and perhaps the views of the present Administration. I regret that the suggestions thus made do not, as I conceive it, go to the core of the disorder. Their main purpose appears to be to nurture against the so-called trusts competition by individuals. They lay, so far as the letters indicate, no condition or restriction upon consolidation, present or future. They would let the consolidations alone, but foil their efforts for monopoly by the individual competitors raised up.

"I believe the Attorney General overestimates the efficacy of court proceedings in his purpose to compel men to compete. In actual results, whatever may be their fidelity to the law, courts are almost as helpless in commanding men to compete, who do not wish to compete, as our parents in seeking to compel young people to live apart who wish to live together; or the law in commanding husband and wife to live together who are determined to live apart.

"But considering the raising up of competitors as the main purpose of trust legislation, the proposals of the Attorney General rules, in my judgment, the only natural and effective remedy at hand. The real competitor of the future must be, itself, a great corporation. Individuals can do little against their antagonists. But to raise up such competitors requires that convertible capital should be within call. The opportunity, however enticing, is empty unless there be the means.

"Now, the wealth belonging to the people at large, though sufficient if mobilized to replace one-half of our manufacturers, is not, on present conditions of organization and management of industrial corporations, within summons. True, it is, in some measure, already in the industries, but it is there as loaned capital; and the men who have borrowed it, and the only men who can in the future borrow it, are men largely interested in the present consolidations. Indeed, the real monopoly behind the present consolidation is the monopoly of convertible capital.

"Give security to the people in the matter of investments, made by themselves directly as individuals, and this monopoly will disappear, and competition be restored to its natural field from which to recruit and organize its financial forces.

"But, though beyond all measure a desirable purpose, competition should not be made the main purpose of trust legislation. Nor must the true friends of industrial liberty allow it to jostle us out of the solid ground on which we should plant ourselves.

"The renationalization of our industries is the chief concern of the hour, and industrial liberty, grounded on popular proprietorship, is true industrial nationalization. It should be made the cause of every friend of industrial liberty and of every believer in the institution of property. It should command the support of every man with a hopeful future. It should command the support of every American who loves his country, not sordidly or out of selfish gratitude, but for the ideals and opportunities that have always been associated with her name. It should be made the cause of the true American nationalist."

President to Visit the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon to-day presented to the President Major William Hancock Clark of Portland, the oldest living descendant of Col. Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and Col. Scott, also of Portland. They extended to the President an invitation to be present next May at the breaking of ground for the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to be held in Portland in 1905. The President indicated his intention of being present.

HOPES SMOOT WILL RETIRE

President Follows McKinley's Lead in Opposing the Apostle.

Mr. Roosevelt Does Not Object to the Senatorial Aspirant's Mormonism, but an Apostle's Peculiar Position Is a Bar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Roosevelt, following the precedent set first by Grover Cleveland, and adhered to by Mr. McKinley, has declared his disapproval of the election of an apostle of the Mormon Church to the United States Senate. This action has been taken to warn the Legislature of Utah against carrying out its manifest intention to choose Apostle Reed Smoot as the successor of Senator Rawlins, whose term expires on March 3 next.

Early in December Postmaster General Payne, R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, and Senator Hanna, members of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee, held a conference over the proposed candidacy of Smoot, and submitted to Senator Kearns of Utah their views in opposition to the apostle. Some days later the President told Senator Kearns of his objection, and when Mr. Kearns returned to Utah he carried with him a message to Smoot from Mr. Roosevelt. The message set forth the reasons why Smoot should not come to the Senate.

It is not to Mr. Smoot personally nor to his religious faith that President Roosevelt objects, but to the fact that as an Apostle of the Mormon Church he has taken an oath in which he adheres to the peculiar doctrine of divine inspiration and thereby forswears the State and the general Government and all other rule except his absolute, physical, and moral responsibility to the church. Another consideration is that Smoot and his associate Apostles and the three Presidents of the church share the custodianship of the keys that keep secret from the world the records and archives of the Mormons. Whenever a Mormon marriage takes place, whether in North Carolina, Sweden, New York, or Mexico, the religious record of the union or "sealing" is sent to Salt Lake City, there to remain in the keeping of the twelve Apostles and the three Presidents.

There is no question of Mr. Smoot's Republicanism or of his popularity, and the so-called Gentile element openly concedes that a Mormon is entitled to the Senatorship. The new Representative-elect, Joseph Howell, who was selected by the Utah Republicans because he was a Mormon in order to oppose King, the Democratic candidate, who is a Mormon, with a man of his own faith and rank in the Church, was elected by a majority of 6,000. The Legislature is largely Mormon and overwhelmingly Republican.

It is not known here whether Smoot will withdraw, as he did two years ago, when President McKinley was said to have told him he must not come to the Senate. Smoot had come to Washington to learn the views of the Republican leaders after the Brigham H. Roberts affair. The State had gone Republican by a small majority and had sent the present Representative, Mr. Sutherland, here by a majority vote of 640. Mr. McKinley told Mr. Smoot, so it was said, that personally he would be a welcome visitor at the White House. He was invited to call on the same footing as a Senator and to give him advice on public matters in Utah, and he was assured of the President's friendship and confidence; but quite as distinctly as language could convey the meaning Mr. McKinley told him not to allow himself to be sent to the Senate.

"The interests of your Church, of your State, and of the Republican Party forbid," said Mr. McKinley.

It is stated that the late President had fully advised himself as to the peculiar responsibility that Smoot bore to the Church and took the ground that, with his Mormon oath as an Apostle—which is one of singular solemnity, occupying several minutes in the ceremonial and abjuring all other possible allegiance that a man can assume—he could not legally take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States as a member of the Senate. The fact also that he was one of the few men who had the custody of the marriage records, and so stood between thousands of polygamists and the proof of their criminality was distinctly declared by Mr. McKinley as a reason why he should not enter the Senate.

The views of President McKinley were accepted by Smoot at that time, and he went back home and gave out a letter withdrawing from the Senatorial canvass. It is expected he will do the same thing this time. In that event the field will be left to the Mormon element, and it is likely that George Smith, now the receiver of the Government Land Office at Salt Lake, a son of John Henry Smith, one of the prominent leaders of the Mormon Church and a noted polygamist, will be chosen. He is a popular man, and unobjectionable on religious grounds, although he is a Mormon.

When Utah chose her first Senators during President Cleveland's second term, it was proposed to elect an Apostle of the Church named Thatcher. Mr. Cleveland, when he was advised of the fact, took the first opportunity to send a message to Thatcher, urging him not to permit himself to be chosen. Thatcher discreetly withdrew his name, and Judge Brown was elected.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 10.—Attempts by the Republican members of the Legislature to arrange for a joint caucus on the United States Senatorship have failed so far, and it is possible that no caucus will be held. The question of the Senatorship may not be taken up until actual balloting begins in the Senate and House. Friends of Apostle Reed Smoot claim that his strength among the Gentile members has increased considerably in the last twenty-four hours.

MINISTER CARBO'S RECALL.

Ecuador's Representative in Washington Says Farewell to the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, Minister of Ecuador to the United States, presented to the President to-day his letters of recall. He expects to leave Washington early next week.

Señor Carbo's successor will be Alfredo Baquerizo, who will be presented to the President in a few days. President Roosevelt expressed regret at the departure of Señor Carbo, who has represented Ecuador at this capital since Jan. 15, 1896.

New Survey of the Brooklyn Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Assistant Secretary Darling of the navy, to-day ordered a new survey of the cruiser Brooklyn, now out of commission at the New York Navy Yard. There is a difference of opinion as to the extent of the repairs which should be made on the vessel.

Sago Flour on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Department of Justice to take an appeal from the recent decisions of the court in the matter of the duties on sago flour. This action leaves sago flour on the free list. It is used largely in the manufacture of calico and other cotton goods.

New Jersey Bankers Organize.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The New Jersey Bankers' Association was organized at the offices of the Fidelity Trust Company here this afternoon, eighty banks in different parts of the State being represented. The object of the organization is to promote the welfare of the banking interests of New Jersey. The officers elected were: President—E. C. Stokes, Trenton. Vice President—Uzal H. McCarter, Newark; Treasurer—Oscar L. Gubleman, Jersey City; Executive Committee—E. S. Campbell, Newark; J. E. Hulsizer, Jersey City; H. H. Pond, Vineland; Samuel Freeman, Morristown; W. F. Arnold, Plainfield; Carleton Godfrey, Atlantic City; H. G. Parker, New Brunswick; W. T. Rose, Camden, and E. S. Bell, Paterson.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SPRING, 1903.

FRENCH COTTON FABRICS

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STRIPED ORGANDIES
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BATISTE BRILLIANTÉE
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The designs are the latest, in most attractive assortment, and the qualities are the most reliable in the World.

10,000 YARDS
Printed Lawns, Batistes and Dotted Swisses

12½c., 14c. and 17c.

An unusually fine range of pretty patterns.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

PRAISE FOR THE CANTEEN

Mr. Root Sends to Congress the Reports from Army Posts.

Gen. Sanger Sends Word That the Soldiers of the Philippines Are in Great Danger from Native Drinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In response to a resolution of inquiry, Secretary Root has transmitted to Congress the reports made by army officers upon the operation of the anti-canteen law. It was upon these reports that the Adjutant General based his recommendation that the canteen be restored, saying "it was desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views," and adding: "Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health, and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

According to these reports, between 250 and 300 saloons have been started at posts within the United States since the canteens were closed up. There are almost 1,400 barrooms within one mile of military posts, and the majority of these places sell a very bad quality of liquor. The reports show that drunkenness, desertions, absence without leave and courts-martial for drunkenness have increased, and that the effect of closing the canteens upon the morality, discipline, and health of the troops has been bad. Not one single post commander in this country has reported that the closing of the canteen has resulted in improved conditions.

As to the Philippines, the results seem to be even worse. Brig. Gen. J. P. Sanger, who has inspected within a year every one of the 639 occupied posts in the islands, reports that from the monotony of his existence the enlisted man has become the absolute victim of his environment. Rendered more or less indifferent by the climate, deprived of pleasant and exciting recreations, amusements, and sports, and lacking prompt and regular communication with the outside world, his life is absolutely colorless, and as a result he associates more or less with the native population, and soon adopts some of their habits, with disagreeable consequences.

He adopts the native drinks, among other things. These drinks contain not only ethylic alcohol, which is the alcohol in good liquors, but also the methylic and amylic alcohol, or fusel oil, and furfural. They are beverages which produce maniacal excitement, often with homicidal and suicidal tendencies, terminating in a depression which becomes chronic melancholia and often insanity. They usually induce inflammation of the stomach and cirrhotic changes in the liver and kidneys.

The post canteen was found to be the most effective way of fighting this evil. The beer serves as a substitute for the poisonous native drinks, and the canteen, according to Gen. Sanger, exercised a wholesome influence. He thinks it should be again established. He does not share the fear that the sale of beer in canteens will induce habits of intemperance. A census of the 342 companies in the Philippines shows that in sixty companies every enlisted man used vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors at date of enlistment; in 130 companies, between 90 and 100 per cent.; in fifty-eight companies, between 80 and 90 per cent.; in twenty-six companies, between 70 and 80 per cent., and in twenty companies, between 60 and 70 per cent.

Unfortunately many of the men habitually drink to excess, the report says, and as this number probably will increase if they are obliged, as now, to resort to native liquors in order to satisfy what to them is a perfectly natural craving, the result will be deplorable.

Gen. Sanger replies to the assertion that beer is sold in the Philippines. He says that a bottle of beer costs 50 cents and is much adulterated, while in the canteen it used to be sold at the same price as in the United States. His report concludes: "It is hardly probable, in view of this information, that Congress will continue the prohibition against the canteen, when it is evident the sale of beer would be a precaution against the pernicious habits above stated and their fatal and disastrous results."

COURT REBUKES MAJOR AYRES.

Gen. Bates Approves Finding That His Accusations Against Capt. Barnum Were Unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The record of the Court of Inquiry, appointed at the request of Capt. Malvern Hill Barnum, Eighth Cavalry, to investigate certain allegations made against his official conduct by Major Charles G. Ayres, Eighth Cavalry, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri. The court was held at Fort Riley, Kansas. Its findings were favorable to Capt. Barnum, the allegations of Major Ayres not being sustained by the evidence.

The court found that there was no disobedience of orders on the part of Capt. Barnum, and that, on the contrary, the evidence showed his intention to carry out the orders of the squadron commander exactly and loyally. The court furthermore expressed its opinion "that Major Ayres, in making these assertions, was hasty and intemperate, and while not imputing to him any intention of making a false statement, the assertions made and reiterated by him were misleading, inaccurate, and unwarranted."

In approving the findings of the court, Gen. Bates said he felt it incumbent upon him "to call to the attention of Major Ayres that a contentious and capricious manner toward other officers, and the making of unfounded and improper assertions in regard to their actions, is highly unmilitary and harmful to the service. For an officer to have so acted that a court of inquiry could properly use the language it did in speaking of his conduct, evinces a disposition absolutely opposed to military efficiency and discipline, and subversive of the best interests of the service, seriously impairing his own record."

Gen. Bates deems further action unnecessary.

Horner's Furniture.

THE ADVANTAGES now being presented at our stock-reducing sale previous to inventory apply to all lines of Furniture——Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as to single pieces of every description. Those who find in these "mark downs" just what they want, will effect a material saving from regular prices.

In its high quality and character, its general completeness and variety of choice, our stock stands UNEQUALLED as always, with everything priced as low as goods of standard merit can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

PLEA FOR INDIANOLA.

Senator McLaurin Asks That the Post Office Be Opened, with or Without Mrs. Cox in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator McLaurin of Mississippi to-day conferred with Postmaster General Payne regarding the Indianola (Miss.) Post Office, and again urged the reopening of the office either with or without Mrs. Minnie Cox, the present Postmaster, in charge. Senator McLaurin showed Mr. Payne a telegram he received to-day from P. C. Chapman, an attorney of Indianola, saying that the Postmaster resigned voluntarily; that she left town voluntarily and that she will be protected if she returns. Senator McLaurin said he was able to give assurance that the Postmaster would be entirely safe in returning, and asserted that the present situation imposed great hardship on the residents of Indianola.

The present attitude of the administration is that the Post Office will be reopened and Mrs. Cox reinstated as Postmaster, if the Mayor and Sheriff will give assurance of her safety. Senator McLaurin was told that while assurances from private citizens were gratifying, official assurance is a prerequisite.

Senator McLaurin also conferred with the President regarding the case.

NEGROES INDORSE PRITCHARD.

Ex-Slaves' Convention Expresses Approval of the "Lily White" Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A rather curious phase of negro opinion was shown in this city when Senator Pritchard, the "Lily White" chieftain in the South, was indorsed by the leaders of those negroes who are old enough to have been slaves. That was done at a meeting of the National Industrial Council of the ex-Slave Convention yesterday. At the meeting the council indorsed the new "Civil Liberty Party," and the following resolution with regard to the Lily White leader was passed:

"We indorse the manly stand of Senator Pritchard of North Carolina in regard to the Philippines in his speech before the Senate. We also approve his position in seeking to adopt a policy throughout the South that would have divided the dominant race in its politics. Believing the two old parties as a whole are far from their foundation, it is the consensus of this body that a new party on a proportionate basis will do much to force the two parties back into line with their original principles."

TO REPORT BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Senate Judiciary Committee Accepts House Measure with a Few Minor Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day authorized a favorable report on the bill passed by the House last session for the amendment of the bankruptcy law. Several amendments were adopted, but these relate in the main to details of administration. There were some changes in the provision relating to preferences. As the bill was reported, it will require restitution to be made only where creditors have received preferences fraudulently, and not in cases where they have been received in the ordinary course of business.

The provision relating to taxes on homesteads was changed so as to protect the owner. There also were changes in the provisions relating to fees. In general the House increased the fees under existing laws to the extent of about 100 per cent., but the Senate committee reduces the increase about one-half.

AGAINST SWORDS IN WARFARE.

Col. Wagner Reports That They Are a Positive Detriment to the Success of Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Opinion seems about equally divided among army officers in regard to the utility of the sword and the question of abolishing it as a weapon to be worn in active service.

In the recent military manoeuvres at Fort Riley, Kan., Col. Wagner of the Adjutant General's department, who acted as umpire, says the sword was a positive detriment to the success of plans and operations, as it was the means of revealing the presence of troops whose position it was desired to conceal.

"In many cases," said Col. Wagner, "the first indication of the opposing force was given by the flashing of a bright scabbard in the sunlight. The sword is a picturesque adjunct for mysterious officials of secret societies, a convenient and comparatively harmless weapon for the duellists of the German universities, and a darling accessory for a dramatic star, but in the hands of military men under the existing conditions of warfare it is simply an antiquated nuisance, retained solely because of sentiment and conservatism that might as well retain the cuirass, the morion, or the spontoon."

CRAMPS TO BUILD CRUISERS.

Navy Board of Construction Recommends the Philadelphia Firm's Bids.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Board of Construction of the Navy Department has submitted to Secretary Moody its recommendation that the bid of the Cramps of Philadelphia for the construction of the cruisers Tennessee and Washington be accepted. Their bid, which was the lowest submitted, was $4,000,000 for each cruiser, to be completed in thirty-six and thirty-nine months, respectively.

The board also recommends that the firm's bid of $35,000 each for installing electrical plants in the new ships be accepted. In conclusion the board says: "The board finds no reason to suppose that the bidding on these vessels has been in any way influenced by any combination intended or calculated to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition."

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS
¼ Less Than Elsewhere.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF PLATES

We take pleasure in announcing our Great Annual Plate Sale, which will begin on Monday, January 12th, and continue for ONE WEEK ONLY.

The preparations made for this Event—and it is nothing less—have this year been extraordinary and customers who have been waiting for it will not be disappointed. Every China factory of any note in Europe is adequately represented. Simply as an exhibition of Ceramics, the stock in variety, beauty, delicacy and artistic worth is without an equal on the continent. To this is added the important fact that from the usual "¼ less than elsewhere" prices we have clipped another *even* 25 per cent., bringing these exquisite wares down to about half what they usually bring elsewhere at retail. To facilitate a choice, several thousand dozens have been arranged on tables according to price and sell at 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., $1, and $1.50 each.

Special attention is called to the remarkable reduction made on 200 dozen rich English entree, soup, fruit, dessert and salad plates. We append a few specimen prices:

ENGLISH COPELAND PLATES. Border in dark blue or green, with raised turquoise dots and festoons of delicate roses in pink and green, with lavender leaves extending toward the centre of the plate; edges illuminated with gold.
Regular price, $43.00.
Reduced for this sale to $32.25.

CAULDON CHINA PLATE. Entire surface of plate decorated with pansies in natural colors. Solid gold edge.
Regular price, $36.00 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $27.00 a dozen.

DOULTON PLATE. Ivory body, with flower decoration in yellow, red and pink, with green leaves. Flowers and leaves traced in raised gold; border of ivory, with very delicate fern leaf and flower decoration of gold.
Regular price, $36.00 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $27.00 a dozen.

JONES' CRESCENT ENGLISH CHINA. Decoration of large pink and yellow rosebuds, with sage green background.
Regular price, $58.50 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $43.88 a dozen.

MINTON PLATES. Soup plate, with border in raised green turquoise dots and raised gold on edge.
Regular price, $19.20 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $14.40 a dozen.

CAULDON ENGLISH CHINA PLATE. Small green border, with festoon of rosebuds in pink and green; plain gold edge.
Regular price, $21.60 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $16.20 a dozen.

WEDGWOOD ENGLISH CHINA SERVICE PLATE. Service plate, with pink rosebuds on border and in centre; delicate gold work throughout; plain gold edge.
Regular price, $61.20 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $45.90 a dozen.

CAULDON CHINA ENTREE PLATE. Cream background, with gold festoons centre and edge.
Regular price, $40.00 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $30.00 a dozen.

CAULDON CHINA SERVICE PLATE. Conventional border pattern in maroon, traced in gold, fancy gold rosette centre and gold line on shoulder.
Regular price, $41.50 a dozen.
Reduced for this sale to $31.12 a dozen.

It need hardly be added that no matter whether in immediate need of plates or not, now is the time to buy. No similar opportunity will occur again for at least a twelvemonth, and never anywhere else but here.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great White Sale

Last week's sales made a new January record.

What we said we'd do—WE DID.

THIS WEEK
Partly speaks for itself in
THE FOLLOWING OFFERINGS:—

To prevent dealers buying we reserve right to limit purchases to moderate quantities.

Fruit of Loom and Lonsdale Muslins.....5⅞
Everybody Knows their value.

Dwight Anchor and Utica

SHEETS.		PILLOW CASES.	
54x90	.37	42x36	11¼
63x90	.41	45x36	12½
72x90	.45	50x36	13½
81x90	.49	54x36	14½
90x90	.55		

Twenty-five per cent less than wholesale case prices. Odd sizes also reduced.

SOME COMPETITORS have expressed doubt that we sell the genuine brands at prices that we promise.....Our customers know better, and so do competitors.....No underhand methods here.....Every Muslin has a brand—look for it before purchasing, and see that it is attached to the piece from which you buy.

Yard Wide Cambrics
Close woven, durable, soft finish for underwear and babies' clothes; value 10 cents..... 6¾
Just one of the White Sale Values in White Goods Department.

Six Dollar Blankets
for the White Sale.....3.49
500 pair will be sold at this concession—all wool and California wool (slight cotton mixture)—full size—
Sanitary Wool Blankets—full size—fancy borders—value $3.98.....1.98
Buy these and save coal.

It pays to come Here AS OFTEN AS YOU CAN. You never know Just what we'll do.
ALWAYS SOMETHING TO SURPRISE.

Another Great Week in Table Linens and Towels

100 PIECES LINEN DAMASKS—Cream, bleached and fine Double and Satin Damasks—in choicest patterns—
60 to 66 inch—value .69 and .79..... .49
68-inch—value .98..... .69
68 to 72 inch—value $1.29..... .98

500 DOZEN FINE NAPKINS
subject to mfrs.' slight imperfections—medium, large and extra large—all qualities, including finest Grass Bleached Satin Damasks, with medallion centres and open or conventional borders—regular values are 1.59 to 7.50 dozen—
Our prices for half dozens .64 to 2.98
Also
German Linen Napkins—heavy silver bleach—19-inch—usually 1.29 doz..... .95
All Linen full bleached Napkins—
20-inch—usually 1.75 doz.....1.49
Fine Satin Double Damask Napkins—rich patterns—25-inch—reg. 2.98 doz..1.98

ANOTHER SALE OF TOWELS
Huck, Honeycomb and Damask—
6¼.....9.....10..... .11
All less than usual!
All Linen Damask—18x37—knotted fringe—fancy border—value .17.....12½
Linen Huck—20x38—hemstitch hem—fancy border—regularly .25..... .15

IN TOWELLINGS
Again, you can buy:
All Linen—14 to 17 inches wide—our regular 7 and 8 cent grades..... 4¾
Extra heavy Linen—usually .12½..... 7¼
Check Glass—20 inch—value .11..... 8¾
Extra Heavy Damask and Plain—18 and 20 inch—usually .15..... .12½

COTTON DIAPER
10 yd. pieces—slightly imperfect—therefore:—24 inch—usually .68 piece. .44

TURKEY RED TABLE COVERS
New designs—fast colors—special:—
8-4—usually 59 cents..... .39
8-10—usually 79 cents..... .49
8-12—usually 98 cents..... .59
This is our "White Sale." Values are numerous and unusual.

No Mail Orders Filled on any of the Foregoing.

Ladies' Underwear for White Sale

Why is our Sale of Muslin Underwear and Babies' Garments THE success of the season?....Because customers know how to separate grain from chaff....No catchpenny offerings here....No inferior qualities....Goods are of tasteful styles that customers can buy and show their friends with pride at values obtained.

The Most Attractive Offerings in New York!

Mail orders suspended this week.
Goods can only be bought in the store.

DRAWERS
Fine Strong Muslin—deep hem—three tucks—usually .25..... .11
Cambric and Muslin—tucks and ruffles of emb'y—elsewhere .49..... .29
Cambric and Muslin—wide emb'd ruffle or insertings of Point de Paris and fancy laces—value .65..... .49
Special lot of dainty trim'd Drawers—value .98 and 1.19..... .79
Finer Drawers to $3.98.

Descriptions may seem attractive, But The goods themselves are even more so.

CORSET COVERS
Fine Cambric—V shape—wide emb'y—value .29..... 12½
Cambric in above is same grade as in Corset Covers at 15 cents each.
Cambric—square neck, inserting and lace ruffle—ribbon run—trim'd armholes—also V shape, fine emb'y—shirred waist—value .39..... .25
Special values in Fancy Lace trim'd Corset Covers—round and square neck..39. .49. .79. .98. 1.25
Still finer and more elaborate to $5.98.

Babies' Wear
Customers expect good value here. They are never disappointed.
During White Sale Values are extra good
Short Cambric and Lawn Dresses and Skirts—value .39..... .24
Nainsook Lawn and Cambric Dresses—Yoke and Waist effects—value .69..... .44
Little Children's French Dresses—latest tuck and pleat effects—lace or ruffle finish—98 cent values..... .64
Extra fine French Dresses—for girls and boys—low and high neck—with lace, medallions or tucks—sizes to 3 years—value 1.39 to 1.69..... .95
Babies' long Lawn Dresses—fancy yokes—skirts with tucks and lace trimmed ruffles—worth $2.98.....1.69
Babies' Lawn Christening Robe with Skirt to match—both elaborately trim'd with wide insertings and ruffles of Point de Paris lace—value $5.98—2 pieces for.....3.98
Long Bedford Coats—Circular Capes—ribbon and lace trim—value $3.49.....1.98
Fine White All Wool Bedford Cord—full cape, with satin ribbon, silk gimp and Point Venise lace—interlined and lined with silk—value $7.98.....4.98

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES
"Goodwear" Muslin—V neck—wide inserting—ruffle of emb'y—value .79.. .48
Cambric and Muslin—tucks with four Emb'y insertings—value .98..... .65
Fine Cambric—revers and Yoke of Emb'y, Val. Lace ruffle—ribbon run—value .98..... .65
Cambric and Nainsook—round and square neck—20 dainty styles—value 1.50 and 1.69..... .98
Nainsook—Yoke of fine tucks—revers with fish-eye lace and ribbon run insertings—value $1.69.....1.25
Ten other styles, equally pretty, same price.
Fine, soft Nainsook—yoke with insertings and tucks—wide ruffle of fine sheer emb'y—value $2.25.....1.49
Novelties in finer Night Dresses to $12.98, a quarter and third less than others charge for equal qualities.

EACH GARMENT SOLD SELLS DOZENS MORE
Pleased customers show their purchases to friends and neighbors who also come to share in values of this sale.

CHEMISES
Fine Muslin—Cambric ruffle or lace edge—value .29..... .19
Nainsook—three Val. lace insertings—Hemstitch finish—lace ruffle round neck and sleeves—value .98.... .59
Extra long Nainsook Skirt Chemises—ribbon run lace yoke—fitted back—trim'd skirt—also 10 other elaborate styles..... .98
Finer Chemises to $4.69.

WHITE SKIRTS
Full size Cambric—deep flounce of emb'y and tucks or three lace insertings, finished with tucked and lace trim'd ruffle—worth 1.29.... .79
Deep flounce Skirts—2 and 3 fancy lace insertings; also strong emb'y ruffle, hemstitch tucks—great value.. .98
Fine Cambric Skirts—fancy lace or deep emb'y and hemstitch tucks.....1.25
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In this sale we offer NO INFERIOR qualities.
All offerings are of fine grade—best finish.

Special Sale of Ladies' Fine Tailored Suits, worth $16.00 and $18.00.....11.98

Latest dressy styles in Zibelines, Broadcloths, Cheviots and Mixed Tweeds—Black and colors—with and without drop skirts—Blouse, Norfolk, Fly Front and Postilion Jackets—silk or satin lined.

Values the more remarkable as they are not suits left from early season, or odds and ends, but costumes bought within past week, made with extra care, of newest materials, latest cut and trimmings, and offered at this low price in connection with our January Sale of Ladies' Cloaks....An opportunity to buy new, stylish Costumes at less than others ask for left overs.

Oriental Stripe Tapestries—
Handsome styles in illuminated figured stripes, with Persian and Turkish figures alternating effects—equal goods that sell at 1.00. Our price for these .29
For Couches, Dens, Cozy Corners and Drapery—Just right—Don't wait—THEY'LL not wait.
Tapestries—Oriental Stripes and Figures; Watteau; Art Nouveau; and French Linens in cretonne patterns—odd pieces of .79 and .98 cent grades .48

Pure Silk Damasks—
Nile, Myrtle, Terra Cotta, Old Red, Blue, Creams, etc., solid colors, two tones and high art combinations, 50 inches wide—value $1.50..... 1.98
value $6.00 and $7.00.. 2.98
Richest designs, including manufacturers' advance styles for Spring 1903.
Satin Faced Brocades—were 2.50.....1.49
Satin Face Damasks and rich Gobelin Tapestries—were 1.50..... .98

Special Sale of Black Silk Moire Velours
Bright, clear Moire—good deep Black—will wear splendidly—
39 cents.
Same quality and width earlier sold at .65.
Mail orders filled up to Wednesday. Cannot promise after that.

Embroideries
They Are the Losers who fail to take advantage of White Sale Prices.
Edgings, Flouncings, Skirtings and Insertings—Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook—all widths—newest designs—as follows:—
3½ cts., worth .8 | .15 cts....worth .24
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12½ cts...worth .17 | .26 cts....worth .49
Finer to 1.49, correspondingly low.

WHAT SHALL THE FUTURE BE IN MUSIC?

Some Protest Against the Present Tendencies of the Art—Mr. Gericke, Mr. Dolmetsch, and a Conservative Correspondent.

In a recent article published over his name Mr. Wilhelm Gericke expressed his feelings regarding the modern tendencies of musical art, which he characterizes as toward "noise and orchestral turmoil." He likes to turn back to the classics, to find in them "peace, contentment, and real beauty of form and expression." He complains that the present generation, fed upon modern music, have no taste for the serenely beautiful of the older writers: "Their palates must be tempted with more and more highly seasoned dishes with every musical offering," and he asks:

Where is all this to end? To what is all this ever-increasing crescendo to lead? Will there be others following in the wake of the present-day symbolists who will go even further than the Richard Strauss of the present?

His answer is this:

Some day, I think, we shall tire of the hot spices and rich sauces with which we garnish our musical dishes, and long for something deeper and truer, something calmer; and then we shall remember that in bygone days there was music worth listening to. And we shall get down the dusty folios and find inscribed upon them the names of Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, and the rest of the gods, and in their beauties we shall forget the banalities of the present.

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At almost the same time that Mr. Gericke was penning these words a correspondent was writing to THE TIMES lamenting the tendencies of present-day music in terms a little more definite. His remarks are directed chiefly toward operatic music. He complains of the "disregard for everything that does not work upon nervous sensitiveness through an attempt at extreme dramatic declamation." He goes on:

The aim is not to satisfy through soothing and pleasing qualities but to disturb by causing a pitch of nervous excitement. Contrasts are sought through technical devices of loud effects from screaming strings and blatant masses of brass instruments, leaving the nerves still quivering. * * * It is largely due to Berlioz, Meyerbeer, and Wagner that the technical side of modern instrumentation for the purposes of harmony has been developed. Unfortunately it has drifted into being exploited by a host of imitators for cheap, unmeaning effects. * * * It is no wonder that the modern tendency finds so many partisans when every pupil of a conservatory feels now that the means have been given his barren mind of becoming a composer when the grotesque is encouraged as the fashion of the day in place of the beautiful. Is this to be the musical art of the future?

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It is not given to any man to say what the musical art of the future shall be. But if there is anything in the teachings of the history of music, it is to the effect that this art, no more than any other, cannot stand still; and that the implications of both Mr. Gericke's and the Conservative Correspondent's remarks are wrong. We shall preserve our folios of Mozart, Beethoven, and Haydn—and most of us will hope that they will not be allowed to become dusty, in Mr. Gericke's regretful phrase. The "host of imitators" will be inevitably found out and will be put down by the relentless hand of time, and their "cheap, unmeaning effects" will drop into a more or less speedy forgetfulness. Names that loom large now may leave only a record in the biographical dictionaries—or they may be recognized as the guiding and molding forces that have directed the future of the art. What there is vital and vivifying in the tendencies of musical expression to-day will prevail. But the art must go forward on lines that agree with the spirit of the age. The nineteenth century delivered over to the twentieth a kind of music vastly heightened in its power of emotional expressiveness, and with largely developed resources to exploit it. If it is to be alive it must be the expression of the feelings, emotions, and aspirations of the master minds of the world. There may come interregnums when master minds fail, periods of uncertainty, times when it may seem that a wrong lead has been followed. This may prove to be such a time, the road on which we are traveling may turn out to be a cul de sac upon which further progress may appear impossible. But that there shall be a permanent arrest of progress, and that men shall be satisfied to stop and content themselves with what has already been done, or with imitating it, is impossible to imagine.

"Whenever, in the history of music," as a recent writer of discernment has said, "the desire to express one's self has acted upon a man of original mind, it has caused a change in the forms." The a capella contrapuntists of the sixteenth century brought their conception of music to a perfection beyond which nothing further was possible—and a new way was tried, upon which, after much sweat and toil, musical art was brought to new and richly fruitful developments. It has been such men of original minds who have in the last century added gradually to the means and the modes of expression, till we have to-day the enormous orchestra that Richard Strauss and his fellows employ, and their vast elaboration and complication of the orchestral fabric, the multiplicity of the voices and of the crashing sonorities that they result in. We have had the extension of harmony as one of the most potent and far-reaching emotional resources of the art. The ear and the brain of men have been educated, painfully and laboriously, to understand and to be moved by these things: the frightful cacophonies of one age have become the striking and deeply moving harmonic cadences of another. Tonal successions that have been unmeaning, harsh, and grotesque in contour have later been felt to be the true eloquence of melody. So slow are the new utterances of genius to impress themselves.

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The process has gone steadily forward. Not that there were not false steps and reactionary experiments that produced results crude, ugly, and barbarous, and that required a retracing of the path; but the way has been along lines now definitely traceable as leading directly up to the path we are at present treading. It has been a laborious progress, often tentative and experimental. With it all, with the fructifying labors as well as the false steps, has gone the opposition of the conservatives, those who wanted the old way to continue. The state of things to-day has always seemed parlous, that of the day before yesterday the supreme climax of beauty. The warning voice has rarely failed. To go no further back than three-quarters of a century Prof. Thibaut, the Heidelberg jurist, prote a famous little book on "Purity in Music" ("Ueber Reinheit der Tonkunst") in which he uttered complaint and warning. Here was the state of things in his day, Beethoven's day, and the eve of the romantic movement, as he saw it:

Under the highly praised name of "effect," the most destructive poison is offered, namely, this convulsive, distorted, exaggerated, deafening, blustering noise, which inflames all the evil in humanity, and threatens to end in the complete extinction of the true musical sense. * * * If this keeps up the result will inevitably be that at our musical banquets we shall be unable to eat a melon without Spanish snuff or the hottest kind of pepper on it, and, after the manner of the common Russians, shall have to pass from brandy to nitric acid.

What words would have been left for the expression of the Heidelberg professor's anguish could he have tasted the musical nitric acid of the Russians half a century or so later! He proposes, for his own time, drastic remedies:

The result of this is that the dulled senses of the musical gluttons and tipplers must be set to fasting, that their relaxed musical nerves may be brought back to their normal tension and that what is now at the point of extinction may again be summoned back to life—the pure feeling for music as music, the ennobled feeling which shall be chastened and elevated through music, not led toward that which is vulgar and unnatural.

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These warnings, even the very figures of speech employed, sound strangely like the warnings that are heard to-day—and yet they were uttered on the eve of one of the most splendid epochs of musical history. It does not follow that the situation is the same to-day. It certainly is difficult to imagine how much further development along the lines that have hitherto been pursued is possible.

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Some of the occurrences of the past week have had a certain suggestive bearing upon the question. Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch and Mr. Franko, between them have impressed upon us again how great the distance is that has been traversed in the last two hundred years and fifty years. Mr. Dolmetsch comes with the confident declaration that there has been in that time no progress in music, only change; that quantity, not quality, is the characteristic feature of the art of to-day; that noise has usurped the place of music, and that for the finest and truest enjoyment we must go back to the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the tone qualities and colors and the still, small voices of his obsolete instruments. He sees signs of a reaction from the present day movement toward ideals more nearly in consonance with those he has allied himself with. Mr. Gericke foresees a similar reaction—but he limits it to Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The Conservative Correspondent suggests no reaction, but only shudders at the prospect for the future. The future will not be satisfied with the work of the past, nor should it be. It must live for itself and express itself. We may hope hat it may never cease to find beauty in the utterance now counted "classical," nor even in the simpler and more tranquil music of the pre-classical period in small doses, at not too frequent intervals. But whatever the music of the future may be, a permanent arrest is the one thing that is impossible.

AT THE OPERA.

The Beginning of the "Nibelungen" Cycle This Week.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," which has not been heard yet at the Opera House this season, will on Monday night be revived with Mme. Emma Eames as Juliette, Miss Carrie Bridewell as Stephano, Mr. Alvarez as Romeo, Mr. Edouard de Reszke as Frère Laurent, Mr. Journet as Capulet, and Mr. Jacques Bars as Tybalt. The conductor will be Mr. Mancinelli.

The other event which in the eyes and ears of serious operagoers will probably seem of vastly more significance will be the beginning of the promised "Nibelungen Ring" cycle, on Wednesday evening next, at 8:30, when "Das Rheingold" will be interpreted with a cast including Mr. Anthes as Loge, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, Mr. Elmblad as Fafner, Mr. Blass as Fasolt, Mme. Reuss-Belce as Fricka, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Erda, and Miss Maryllt as Freia. The parts of the three Rhine daughters will be sung by Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Mme. Schumann-Heink. There will be no intermission during the performance.

On Friday evening next at 7:45 "Die Walküre" will be presented. The Siegmund in this revival will be Mr. Anthes, Mr. Van Rooy will sing Wotan, and Mr. Elmblad Hunding. The Sieglinde will be Mme. Gadski, the Fricka will be Mme. Schumann-Heink, who will also interpret the character of Waltraute. Mme. Nordica will resume the rôle of Brünnhilde.

The stage direction of the Ring performances has been intrusted to Mr. Elmblad, who has long been identified in Europe with the Wagnerian music-drama. Mr. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment" will be repeated, with Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," at a special performance on Thursday evening at popular prices. Mr. Dani will, for the first time in this country, essay the part of Canio.

Following are the casts:

Monday Evening.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE,"

(In French.)

Juliette	Mme. Emma Eames
Stephano	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Gertrude	Miss Baumeister
Romeo	Mr. Alvarez
Frere Laurent	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Capulet	Mr. Journet
Tybalt	Mr. Jacques Bars
Mercutio	Mr. Declery
Le Duc de Verone	Mr. Gilibert
Gregorio	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Wednesday Evening, at 8:30 o'clock.

"DAS RHEINGOLD,"

(In German.)

Fricka	Mme. Reuss-Belce
Freia	Miss Maryll
Erda	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Woglinde	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Wellgunde (Rheintöchter)	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Flosshilde (Rheintöchter)	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Loge	Mr. Anthos
Wotan	Mr. Van Rooy
Donner	Mr. Meuhlmann
Froh	Mr. Bars
Alberich	Mr. David Bispham
Mime	Mr. Reiss
Fasolt	Mr. Blass
Fafner	Mr. Elmblad

There will be no intermission.
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Thursday Evening,

"LA FILLE DU REGIMENT."

(In French.)

Marie	Mme. Sembrich
La Marquise de Berkenfield	Mme. Van Cauteren
Tonio	Mr. Saugnac
Sulpice	Mr. Gilibert
Hortensius	Mr. Dufriche
Un Caporal	Mr. Begue

"PAGLIACCI."

(In Italian.)

Nedda	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Canio	Mr. Dani
Tonio	Mr. Campanari
Peppe	Mr. Reiss
Silvio	Mr. Declery

Conductor, Mr. Fion.

Friday Evening, at 7:45 o'clock,

"DIE WALKURE."

(In German.)

Sieglinde	Mme. Gadski
Fricka	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Gerhilde	Mme. Van Cauteren
Ortlinde	Miss Bauermeister
Waltraute	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Schwertleite	Mme. Louise Homer
Helmwige	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Siegrune	Miss Maryll
Grimgerde	Mme. Seygaard
Rossweise	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica
Siegmund	Mr. Anthes
Hunding	Mr. Elmblad
Wotan	Mr. Van Rooy

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

"FAUST,"

(In French.)

Marguerite	Mme. Emma Eames
Marta	Miss Bauermeister
Siebel	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Faust	Mr. Alvarez
Valentine	Mr. Scotti
Mephistopheles	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Wagner	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY EVENING,

"TANNHAUSER,"

(In German.)

Elizabeth	Mme. Gadski
Ein Hirt	Mme. Seygard
Venus	Miss Maryll
Tannhauser	Mr. Gerhauser
Wolfram	Mr. Bispham
Herman I	Mr. Blass
Walther	Mr. Jacques Bars
Heinrich	Mr. Reiss
Biterolf	Mr. Muhlmann
Reinmar	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight, preceded by a miscellaneous concert. The solo singers will be Mmes. Gadski, Schumann Heink, and Fritzi Scheff, Messrs. Salignac and Journet. Mr. Mancinelli will conduct. Following is the programme:

Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
(a) Prelude, "Le Deluge" ..... Saint-Saens
(b) Scherzo, "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Songs—(a) "Ouvre tes yeux bleus" ..... Massenet
(b) "If No One Ever Marries Me" ..... Liza Lehmann
Mme. Fritzi Scheff.
Overture, "Dinorah" ..... Meyerbeer
Orchestra and Chorus.
ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."
Introduction, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa."
Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Journet, and Chorus.
Aria, "Cujus Animam."
Mr. Salignac.
Duet, "Quis est Homo."
Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink.
Aria, "Pro Peccatis."
Mr. Journet.
Aria and Chorus, "Eia Mater."
Mr. Journet and Chorus.
Quartet, "Sancta Mater istud agas."
Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Journet.
Cavatina, "Fac tuum Poetem."
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Aria and Chorus, "Inflammatus."
Mme. Gadski and Chorus.
Chorus, "In Sempiterna Saecula."
Chorus.

MR. KALTENBORN'S CONCERT.

At the second of Mr. Kaltenborn's Sunday night concerts to-night the following soloists will appear: Victoria Boshco, piano; Paul Dufault, tenor; Franz Kaltenborn, violin; Warren R. Hedden, organ; John Cheshire, harp; Louis Heine, violoncello.

The programme will be as follows:

Hymn—"There Is a Green Hill Far Away."
Overture—"Oberon" ..... Weber
"Snowflakes" ..... Bendel
Piano solo—"Wanderer," Fantasie ..... Schubert
Miss Victoria Boshco.
Serenade for harp, violin, and violoncello ..... Oelschlegel
Messrs. Cheshire, Kaltenborn, and Heine.
Waltz—"Bei uns z'Haus" ..... Strauss
"Violets" ..... Ellen Wright
"Fackeltanz" ..... Meyerbeer
Symphonic poem—"Les Préludes" ..... Liszt
Song—"Champs Paternels" ..... Mehul
Mr. Paul Dufault.
Violin solo—Suite, Opus 34 ..... Ries
Mr. Kaltenborn.
March—Slave ..... Tschaikowsky

MARK HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

Mr. Mark Hambourg will give a pianoforte recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, with the following programme:

Theme and variations, (in F minor) ..... Haydn
Sonata in C major, No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Sonata, B flat minor, Op. 35 ..... Chopin
Nocturne, E major; two etudes; scherzo, C sharp-minor ..... Chopin
Melodie minor ..... Gluck-Sgambati
Staccato etude ..... L. Sinigaglia
Volkslied ..... M. Hambourg
Barcarolle ..... Rubinstein
Paraphrase on themes from "Eugene Onegine" ..... Tschaikowsky-Pabst

DAVID BAXTER'S RECITAL.

Mr. David Baxter, the Scotch basso, who is making his first concert tour in America this season, will give his first New York recital rex: Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at Mendelssohn Hall, commencing at 8:30. Mr. Baxter will be assisted by Mr. Howard Brockway, who, besides accompanying the songs, will play a group of his own compositions. The programme will be as follows:

Si tra i ceppi ..... Handel
Possenti Numi ..... Mozart
Greisengesang ..... Schubert
Litanei ..... Schubert
Widmung ..... Franz
Would Thy Faith Were Mine ..... Brockway
Die Ablosung ..... Hollander
Mr. Baxter.
Piano soli, Ballade, Op. 10 ..... Brockway
Dance of the Sylphs, Op. 19 ..... Brockway
Capriccio, Op. 25, No. 2 ..... Brockway
Mr. Brockway.
Basso aria from "Eugen Onegen," "Ein Jeder Kennt die Lieb'auf Erden" ..... Tschaikowsky
Diel's Awa' Wi' the Exciseman. (old Scotch.)
Mackintosh's Lament. (old Scotch.)
Jenny Nettles, (old Scotch.)
Turn Ye to Me, (old Scotch.)
Fine Flowers in the Valley. (old scotch ballad.)
Cooper o' Fife, (old Lowland ballad.)
Sound and Pibroch. (Jacobite war song.)
Leather Bottle, (old English ballad.)
Mr. Baxter.

MISS TITUS'S RECITAL.

Miss Winifred Titus, a young coloratura soprano who has recently returned from study abroad, will give her first recital here at Mendelssohn Hall Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 14, commencing at 3 o'clock. Miss Titus will be assisted by Mlle. Flavie Van Den Hende, cellist, and Mr. Victor Harris will be at the piano. The programme follows:

"Pur dicesti" ..... Lotti
Caro mio ben ..... Giordani
Chanson du Papillon ..... Campra
Aria—"Deh, vieni non tardar" ("Nozze di Figaro") ..... Mozart
Aria—"Il dolce suono" ("Lucia") ..... Donizetti
Miss Titus.
'Cello Solo—Concerto in A minor ..... Servais
Mlle. Van Der Hende.
Air from "Joshua" ..... Handel
"Fruhlingsnacht" ..... Schumann
"Ich Wand're Nicht" ..... Schumann
"Die boss Farbe" ..... Schubert
Miss Titus.
'Cello Solo—a. Andante, (Concerto D minor,) Gotterman
b. "Harlequin" (Scene de Carneval) ..... Popper
Mlle. Van Den Hende.
Pastorale ..... Bizet
Chanson from "Le Caid" ..... A. Thomas
The Danza ..... Chadwick
"One Spring Morning" ..... E. Nevin
Miss Titus.
'Cello Obligato, Mlle. Van den Hende.

MISS STINSON'S RECITAL.

A song recital will be given by Miss May Stimson at the Waldorf Astoria on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The following programme will be given:

Batti, Batti, "Don Giovanni" ..... Mozart
Gia La Notte ..... Haydn
Der Sandmann ..... Schumann
Kinderwacht ..... Schumann
Gruss ..... Mendelssohn
Suleika ..... Mendelssohn
Dream Fancies ..... Lidgey
Lullaby ..... Lidgey
Songs by Scandinavian Composers.
With a Water Lily ..... Grieg
Im Mai ..... Peterson-Berger
Bernstein ..... Sinding
Pastourelle ..... Enna
(After Pierre Moniot, Thirteenth Century.)
Evening ..... Backer-Grondahl
Blue Flowers ..... Backer-Grondahl

MME. MARIUS'S RECITAL.

Mme. Alexander Marius will give a recital of French songs at Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The programme will be as follows:

Le Poeme de L'Amour et de la Mer ..... Ernest Chausson
Nell; L'Hermite; Chanson a Danser ..... A. Périlhon
Le Charme; Les Papillons ..... Ernest Chausson
Nuages, La Pousslère, La Pluie, La Parole—Chansons de Miarka ..... Alexandre Georges
Les Mains; Mousmé ..... Massenet
En Sourdine, (Chanson Grise) ..... Gabriel Fauré
Mandoline ..... C. Chaminade

MR. DOLMETSCH'S CONCERT.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dolmetsch and Miss Johnston will again appear at the Manhattan Theatre on Tuesday afternoon in a concert of ancient music on archaic and obsolete instruments. Following is the programme:

English composers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
Three songs of Shakespeare, accompanied by the viola da gamba and harpsichord.
Four dance tunes for treble and bass viols, accompanied by the harpsichord. William Lawes
Song, accompanied by the lute.
Divisions on a ground, for the viola da gamba, accompanied by the harpsichord. Christopher Simpson
Sonata for the violin, accompanied by the harpsichord ..... Henry Purcell
Toccata for the harpsichord ..... Henry Purcell
French, Italian, and German composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
Prelude from "Les Concerto Royaux," for viola d'amore, viola da gamba, and the harpsichord ..... François Couperin
Song, accompanied by the lute. "Que vous me coutez cher, mon coeur" ..... Anon, c. 1675
Sonata for two viole da gamba, accompanied by the harpsichord ..... Benedetto Marcello
"The Harmonious Blacksmith," with divisions for the harpsichord ..... G. F. Handel
Song from "Der streit zwischen Phoebus und Pan," accompanied by the viola da gamba and harpsichord.
"Patron, das Macht der Wind" ..... J. S. Bach
Prelude in C major for the clavichord ..... J. S. Bach
Fantasie in C minor for the harpsichord ..... J. S. Bach

MISS INMAN AND MR. SCHNITZLER.

A recital of piano and violin music will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday at 3 P. M. by Miss Ethel Inman, pianist, and Mr. Isidore Schnitzler, violinist, assisted by Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, basso cantante. Following is the programme:

Piano—Kreisleriana Nos. 1 and 2 ..... Schumann
Violin—Airs Russes ..... Wieniawski
Songs—(a) Gewitternacht ..... Robert Franz
(b) Einst verlor um eine Braune ..... Christian Sinding
Piano—(a) Ballade, D minor ..... Louis V. Saar
(b) Chanson d'Amour ..... Josefty
(c) Erl Konig ..... Schubert-Liszt
Piano and violin—Sonate, D minor ..... Schumann
Songs—(a) Had a Horse, Hungarian Melody arranged by ..... F. Korbay
(b) Absent ..... P. A. Tirindelli
(c) The Pipes of Pan ..... Edward Elgar
Violin—(a) Barcarolle ..... Schnitzler
(b) Valse Mazourka ..... Schnitzler
Piano—Rhapsodie No. 11 ..... Liszt

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Programme for the Second One on Tuesday—The Incorporation of the Society and Its Aims.

The second of the People's Symphony Concerts will be given on Tuesday evening in Cooper Union Hall under the direction of Mr. Arthur Mees. Miss Feilding Roselle, contralto will be the soloist. Following is the programme:

Overture, "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Recitative and aria from "Alceste" ..... Gluck
Miss Roselle.
Symphony in C, ("Jupiter,") No. 49, K. ..... Mozart
Songs.
Miss Roselle.
Waltz Movement from "Serenade" ..... Volkmann
March from "Lenore" ..... Raff
Introduction to Act III., "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

The People's Symphony Concerts Society, under the auspices of which these concerts have been given during the last two seasons, has been incorporated at Albany, and is therefore in a position to receive bequests and donations as a corporate body. It is now well known that the object of the society is both philanthropic and educational, in providing musical instruction and enlightenment to musical students, wage earners, and the people generally at nominal rates of admission. At present the society is confining itself to a series of orchestral concerts given once a month at Cooper Union Hall by a carefully selected orchestra of fifty-four performers.

The price of admission ranges from 5 to 20 cents, and Cooper Union Hall is invariably crowded at each concert, in some cases hundreds having been turned away after the full capacity of the standing room has been sold out. A valuable and much appreciated feature of these concerts are the brief explanatory talks preceding each orchestral number. The prominent vocal and instrumental soloists who assist give their services invariably without remuneration.

As the movement contemplated by these concerts grows the number of the concerts is to be increased. Thus at least ten concerts are in view for next season. The greatest obstacle to the entire success of the concerts for the present lies in the hall itself, which has been pronounced to be "about as unsuited to orchestral concerts as it well can be." Its acoustics are bad and it is much too small to accommodate all those who wish to attend these admirable entertainments. It is the hope of the management, therefore, that a suitable hall may be erected for the purpose in the near future. This and a permanent fund, the interest of which will be applied to defraying the current expenses of the movement, are intended to place the entire enterprise on a substantial and self-sustaining basis.

The charter of the society provides for the following kinds of membership: Founders, patrons, and life members, with dues amounting to $2,500, $1,000, and $500 respectively, and annual members, with annual dues ranging from $100 down to $1. The latter amount was decided upon in order to give the poorest subscriber to these concerts an opportunity to become a member of the organization.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Two New Poems for Orchestra by C. M. Loeffler—Mr. Schroeder and Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Soloists.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give its two concerts in New York this week at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon. The programmes will be as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Overture to "Genoveva," Opus 81 ..... Schumann
Concerto for violoncello, in A minor, Opus 33 ..... Saint-Saens
Two poems for orchestra, "Avant que tu ne t'en ailles," Verlaine; "Villanelle du Diable," Rollinat ..... Loeffler
Symphony No. 5, in E minor, "From the New World," Opus 95 ..... Dvorak
Soloist: Mr. Alwin Schroeder.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Opus 68 ..... Brahms
"Stances de Sanho," from "Saphe" ..... Gounod
Chorus of Spirits and Spirits' Dance, from "Merlin" ..... Goldmark
"Sea Pictures" ..... Elgar
Introduction and Love Death from "Tristan und Isolde" ..... Wagner
Soloist, Mme. Kirkby-Lunn.

The two poems for orchestra by Mr. Loeffler—who is, as all the admirers of the Boston Orchestra know, one of the first violins of this organization—will be heard here for the first time. His fastidious, delicate and highly original art is well known from several of his works that have been played here. These pieces, as described by the annotator of the programme, follow closely the poems in their exposition of their fancy. He says, "As this exquisite poem by Verlaine is a theme with interruptions so Mr. Loeffler's paraphrase may be described as variants of a theme with corresponding interruptions." The mood is idyllic, with suggestions of passionate longing for a beloved one. Rollinat's poem is a fantastic rhapsody introducing two refrains, alternated and at last united. The various couplets are illustrated not literally, but suggestively. Thus the first recalls to him that terrible song "A la Villette," which Yvette Guilbert sang here in 1896. Another recalls the thought of the pedagogue in music, so there is contrapuntal employment of the famous Revolutionary airs, "Ah, ca ira," and "La Carmagnole." There is mention of a priest and a sceptic, and the organ enters, with ecclesiastical intonation from the violas. The tarantula appears and this naturally suggests the tarantelle.

Edward Elgar's "Sea Pictures," a cycle of five songs for contralto and orchestra, were written for Miss Clara Butt, and sung by her at the Norwich festival of 1899.

DAMROSCH'S LECTURE RECITALS.

The series of lecture recitals at the piano, to be given by Mr. Walter Damrosch on the Wagner music dramas, at Daly's Theatre, Monday and Thursday afternoons during January, will begin next Monday, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M. Mr. Frohman, under whose management the recitals are given, announces that the first recital will be on "Tristan and Isolde," and the "Liebestod" will be sung by Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano.

The second recital is to be Thursday afternoon, Jan. 15, on "Parsifal," and the assisting artist will be Mr. David Mannes, who will play the Good Friday Spell, arranged for violin and piano.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Mme. Blauvelt, who closed her English engagements a little earlier than she had intended because of a slight bronchial trouble, has been resting at her home in New York since her return, and, having fully recovered, begins her last American concert tour next Monday, Jan. 12, when she appears for Mr. Bagby at his Waldorf-Astoria morning recital, to be followed by a short trip South. On April 15 she will return to London for the season of grand opera at Covent Garden, and will not be heard in America again for several years.

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Immediately after her American début Mme. Roger-Miclos, the French pianist, will play in Washington before the President.

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Miss Ada Crossley, the Australian contralto, has sailed from Liverpool, and is due to reach New York Jan. 17, for her first concert tour in this country. Miss Crossley will sing the part of Angel in the production of Dr. Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," which the New York Oratorio Society will give in March, and she will be heard here in recital in February.

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The Misses Ottyle and Juliette Sondheim, who give recitals of compositions for two pianos, will make their first American appearance in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst.

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Mr. Burgstaller, the third of Mr. Grau's new German tenors, will not, as had been arranged, be heard as Siegmund in this week's performance of "Die Walküre." The part will be interpreted here by Mr. Anthes, and Mr. Burgstaller's début in this country as Siegmund will take place in Philadelphia.

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Mr. David Mannes announces a series of six Sunday afternoon chamber concerts at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Pomeroy, 101 Park Avenue. The first one will be on Jan. 25 at 4 o'clock.

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Pupils of Mr. Alexander Lambert will give a concert in Carnegie Hall on Jan. 22, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra.

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The January number of The Musical Times will contain an illustrated interview with Herr Richard Strauss, in the course of which he remarks: "Young composers bring me voluminous manuscripts for my opinion on their productions. In looking at them I find that they generally want to begin where Wagner left off. To all such I say, 'My good young man, go home and study the works of Bach, the symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and when you have mastered these art works come to me again. My father kept me very strictly to the old masters, in whose compositions I had a thorough grounding.'"

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Puccini has introduced some Japanese music into his new opera, "Madame Butterfly," and has explained to a correspondent how he obtained it. The wife of the Japanese Minister to the Quirinal informed him that there was no written music in Japan, the composers teaching from memory, but she corresponded with a native musician, and thus succeeded in obtaining some of the most characteristic themes of her country. "No matter if one likes it or not," added M. Puccini, "the genuine article will be in the opera."

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Richard Burmeister, now of this city, but formerly of Baltimore, has accepted an offer from the Royal Conservatory of Music in Dresden, Germany, to become head instructor of the piano department. Mr. Burmeister has become widely known in this country as a pianist of brilliant attainments and a fine musical sense. He has been especially prominent as an interpreter of Liszt's works, and he is also known as a composer of considerable gifts.

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The Philadelphia Orchestra will close its season this year by giving a Beethoven Cycle consisting of five concerts. The first four concerts will be devoted to Beethoven's first eight symphonies, and the fifth concert to the ninth symphony, when the orchestra will be supported in the last movement by an adequate chorus. The management has determined upon giving this cycle as a part of its educational work, which has been a feature of its season. The Beethoven Cycle will be most complete, as it will be preceded by a lecture delivered by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel of New York, an authority on Beethoven. Preparations are being made to send general invitations to many prominent critics and music lovers throughout the country, as the orchestra is desirous of making this cycle memorable, not only in its own history, but as a musical event. The dates for the concerts are March 20, 21, 24, 25, and 26. Mr. Krehaiel's lecture will be at the Garrick Theatre on the afternoon of March 20, and the first and second symphonies will be played that same night at the Academy of Music.

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Deszo Nemes, a Hungarian violinist, who has lately arrived in this country and last month made a début in Boston, will make his first appearance in this city in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, when he will have the assistance of an orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. H. H. Wetzler.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—Popular Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.; Mr. Kaltenborn's concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Mrs. Marius's recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Mr. Walter Damrosch, lecture recital, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Roméo et Juliette," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Mark Hambourg, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Arnold Dolmetsch, concert of ancient music, Manhattan Theatre, 3 P. M. People's Symphony Concert, Cooper Union, 8:15 P. M. Kaltenborn Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Miss Titus's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Das Rheingold," 8:30.

THURSDAY—Miss Ethel Inman, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Miss Stimson's song recital, Waldorf-Astoria, 3:30 P. M. Mr. Walter Damrosch, lecture recital, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M. David Baxter, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Fille du Régiment" and "Pagliacci," 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—Metropolitan Opera House, "Die Walküre," 7:45 P. M.

SATURDAY—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 2 P. M.; "Tannhauser," 8 P. M.

CALIFORNIA GIRL SUCCEEDS.

Isadora Duncan Pleases Berlin in Her Classical Dances.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A California girl, Isadora Duncan, who is dancing at Kroll's Theatre under the Royal Opera management, has been the theatrical novelty of the week. She undertakes to interpret classic legends and Renaissance paintings in dances, to the accompaniment of choir boys and choruses and fourteenth century Italian music. The critics take the most diverse views of the artistic merits of her performances, but most of them express unmeasured admiration.

Miss Duncan gave a private performance to seventy-five sculptors, painters, musicians, and critics, among them being bearers of the foremost names in Berlin art. Herr Godowsky, the pianist, formerly of Chicago, has been invited by the Sultan of Turkey and the King of Roumania to play before their Majesties in February.

National Arts Club's Tea.

The second tea at the National Arts Club, 37 and 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. The members of the Committee of Reception were Mrs. Edward Hagaman Hall, Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mrs. Durant Cheever, Mrs. Charles R. Lamb, Mrs. Charles H. Niehaus, Mrs. William Bracken, Mrs. James G. Newcomb, and Miss M. E. Herrick. Some impromptu singing was heard from Mme. Rosa Linde, contralto, and Miss Nellie Linde Wright, soprano. Miss Eleanor M. Foster was the pianiste.

NEW THEATRE TO OPEN

Modern Ideas in Playhouse Construction at the Majestic.

An Attractive Interior, with No Seats Behind Pillars—Conveniences for the Performers.

The New York playgoer of to-day asks a good deal more in the way of safety and convenience in the theatre than did the amusement seekers of even a very few years ago, for the reason that the large number of new homes of the drama that have been erected recently in this city have each in turn educated the public taste in that direction by some new feature along these lines. It would be comparatively difficult to-day for an audience to do itself any injury in a fire panic in any of the newer playhouses, even were it possible for a fire to get any headway. Every one of the newer metropolitan theatres is said to be practically fire-proof, so that in the construction of one nowadays the architects striving for something distinct are forced to turn their attention to ornamentation and to providing new contrivances for the comfort and convenience of the patrons.

The latest result of this striving for the ideal in the playhouse is the Majestic Theatre, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, which is having the last touches put upon it, and will be thrown open to the public on Thursday evening next with the musical comedy, "The Wizard of Oz," under the management of Messrs. Stair and Wilbur.

This spick and span little place of amusement constitutes the greater part of a rather remarkable four-story building which ornaments the southwest facing of the Park Circle. The building is of white brick, with ornate trimmings. It is owned by Albert Flake, and that portion of the structure not devoted to the theatre is given over to a great cafe-restaurant and lodge rooms for New York Lodge, No. 1, of Elks. The entire structure is leased by the Pabst Brewing Company for ten years, and is sublet.

The theatre dominates the entire structure. The architect, therefore, has developed an elaborate exterior decorative scheme, with the drama as the central theme. Over the main entrance to the theatre on the Circle is a large dome, surmounted by a great gilt ball, and a maze of electric lights. The facade is bordered by ornamental masques cut into the stone, while directly over the entrance is a large female head. Around on the Fifty-eighth Street side, over the carriage entrance, the cornices are decorated with illustrative figures in stone. The entrances on either side of the building are through rotundas in white stone, and through wide swinging doors of copper.

The box office is within the Circle entrance, and the patrons will pass directly into the dress circle. There one is immediately made aware of the general color scheme of the entire interior decorations, which is green, relieved with white and gold. On the main flo

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

The Theory of Compensation as Illustrated in the Playhouse.

Is Play-Producing a Gamble?—The Featuring of Actors—Some Green-Room Definitions.

The theory of compensation—or is it not something more than a theory—finds illustration in the theatre. Modern dramatic representation in all of its external aspects presents a front of marked impressiveness when compared with what is past. Such productions of Shakespeare, for example, as are now on view in New York, with their lavish array of pictures and rich adjuncts of costumes and properties, are so far in advance of what has gone before that the average auditor is very likely to gasp and wonder if it pays. In nine cases out of ten the quality of the acting in the big productions is in the reverse ratio to the quantity of the scenery. Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Sothern, in a general way, live up to their environment, but that does not disprove the fact that as a usual thing the so-called big production is lacking in any real incentives to enthusiasm on the part of those who go to see the acting. So what is gained on one side is lost on the other.

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In its advances in the line of mechanical perfection, too, the theatre of to-day has lost in a degree the picturesqueness which at one time existed. Take, for example, the one detail of lighting. Not to go back to the far days of tallow candle footlights set in their little cups of tin, what old theatregoer does not remember when the "foots" were provided by a row of gas burners? And what old theatregoer will fail to recall what a figure the boy was, who, with flaming alcohol torch, suddenly made his appearance, crossed the stage, and set the lights ablaze, to the accompaniment of the gallery's noisy demonstration and the general satisfaction of the less exuberant playgoers? For his appearance was a signal that the play was about to begin, and audiences of the olden days were not so prone to come late as now. Instead, they were in their seats long before the curtain rose, and not infrequently manifested their impatience by catcalls, whistling, and much shuffling of feet. Then suddenly the theatre would be filled with the smell of gas, and the boy with the torch was the hero of the moment.

Apart from the possibilities as to a certain kind of picturesqueness in the old-time method of lighting theatres, there is nothing to complain of in the advanced methods. In the old times even the most liberally managed theatres were never illuminated as brilliantly as the most ordinary house of to-day. And spectacular productions such as old timers raved over would probably seem very ordinary to audiences of the present time.

The substitution of electricity has made simple in the theatre things seemingly impossible in former days. Few persons have an idea of the actual amount of electric current required for an average New York theatre. From 1,500 to 2,200 incandescent lamps is a conservative estimate of the average number used for the ordinary illumination of a house, of which, possibly, one-half is required behind the curtain. To secure an equal amount of illumination, fully three times as many gas jets would be required, and with less satisfactory results and a vast increase in danger. As a matter of fact, the risk of fire has been reduced to a minimum by the change in the methods of lighting. In an average theatre according to a conservative estimate, the energy consumed in one hour is equivalent to fully 130 horse power, and it may readily be surmised that the cost of lighting is a very considerable item in the expense of maintaining the house.

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Some one has gone to infinite pains to evolve a new definition of the term "green room," and though the conclusion is somewhat ingenious it is a long way from convincing. According to this authority when traveling troupes were licensed as the servants of great noblemen, on coming to any country town their habit was to crave permission to play within its borders from the responsible town authorities. Leave to use the Town Hall was often given, and as the Council Chamber usually adjoined one end of such hall, it naturally suggested itself as the actors' robing room. The Council Chamber was generally known as the "agreeing" or "greein'" room; hence the actors' adoption of "green room."

Perhaps a better explanation with modern touch would be that the room was one in which the "ghost" walked—or, more explicitly, where the managers paid salaries; hence "long-green room," which by the lapse of time has been contracted to the present term.

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The question of what will and what will not "go" with an audience is revived by a story of Charles Hawtrey which Charles H. E. Brookfield, long a highly esteemed actor on the London stage, tells in his "Random Reminiscences."

"I remember a piece," says Mr. Brookfield, "which we produced at the Comedy Theatre, written by a popular author, and very strongly cast, which amused us all so much that we could hardly rehearse it. Hawtrey used every now and then to warn us: 'Now don't speak too soon on that; there's certain to be a big laugh, and we don't want them to miss the next line.' We rehearsed for six weeks. On the first night nothing went wrong—but the piece. There was not one laugh nor one round of applause from start to finish. We took off the comedy in ten days, during which we rehearsed as a stop gap a conventional three-act farce with no literary pretensions. I think it ran for a year."

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The experience cited is one that most actors could duplicate, and there is no question that the quality of humor is very subtle and very uncertain. But managers more frequently than not find balm for their failures in the notion that their business is a "gamble," when they might more justly blame themselves for absolute lack of judgment. There are times, no doubt, when the fate of a play cannot be reasonably determined until its production. But quite as often as not, if some one not blinded by self-interest could witness rehearsals, useless expenditure, wasted energy, and hopeless effort might be saved. Theatrical production is in many respects a good deal like any other kind of business, and the most successful men are those who realize that, given certain conditions, they are sure to hit the mark. The merchant who displays novelties of real worth different from his competitor, the shopman who does not follow blindly in his neighbor's wake, but who branches out, brings something new, shows something better than the next-door man, possibly for the same or a lower price, is pretty likely to be figuring profits out of his balance sheets now, while the other man finds his income curtailed by too much stock on hand. There are "sure things" in the theatre as well as out of it. Klaw & Erlanger had a "sure thing" when they produced "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," for it was so much bigger and better than anything of its class that had ever before been seen here that failure was impossible. David Belasco had a sure thing in "Du Barry," and there never could have been a time when the success of "The Darling of the Gods" was in question, for its novelty and elaborateness were certain to create "talk," and talk, though "cheap," is a most valuable adjunct to success in the theatre.

On the other hand plays that have failed this season have been so obviously unfit for production that one simply wonders at the shortsightedness of the men who were responsible for them. More often than not, if the truth were known, the producer realizes that the thing is unfit, but he has schooled himself to believe that "it is all gamble," so he is willing to take the chances. And more often than not he is "up against it."

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"You can see the letters on a billboard in New York all the way to San Francisco if the bill stays up long enough," remarked a manager a few nights ago. He was one of those who believes that a long run in this city is absolutely essential to success on the road. That, by the way, used to be a pet theory. But a class of dissenters is growing up, who do not accept the statement without exceptions.

It would be difficult in all probability to find a theatrical man who would disclaim the importance, for example, of such a run as that of "The Old Homestead" years ago. But the new view has it that only such phenomenal runs are of importance on the road, and the ordinary stay of six weeks or two months in New York does not count for anything as an advertisement with out-of-town playgoers. The people of the provinces come pretty near to knowing what they want, and what they don't want, and general information about what is going on elsewhere is too broadly disseminated now to leave outsiders in much doubt as to the actual success or failure of a play in this city. The road manager is at more pains to get good notices in the papers of the town preceding the one he is next to play in. If the Dubuque notices are good, it's pretty apt to mean increased sales in Davenport the next night, and if the Cincinnati critics find merit in a play it helps the company in Louisville the following week. But it's a long way from the Rialto to San Francisco.

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Is this an age of worship of the player rather than of interest in the play. The question is suggested by a study of the theatrical advertising columns, where of seventeen announcements of attractions playing at prominent theatres fourteen contain the names of the leading actors in most cases printed in bigger type than the names of the plays.

That "the play's the thing," is a statement so often iterated that it has come to be accepted as little less than axiomatic. But if these advertisements may be taken as an indication, the player counts for as much. No one would contend nowadays that even a popular star could hope to draw large audiences without a proper vehicle, but it seems to be relatively as true that the success of a play is dependent on the big name at the head of the cast. That this was not always quite so true is illustrated by a comparison with some of the theatrical advertisements in past years, for a date corresponding to that on which the present estimate is based.

On the corresponding date in 1900 out of sixteen attractions advertised the name of the principal player was set forth in but seven cases, and it is an odd coincidence that on this date, selected at random, four of the actors who are featured in the advertisements at present were also featured in New York. They are Mansfield, Mrs. Langtry, Nat C. Goodwin, and Jerome Sykes. Not to go back too far it is found that on the corresponding date in 1895 only five announcements out of fifteen contained the name of the principal player. It seems not too much, then, to say that the habit of featuring actors is at its greatest height at the present time.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Yesterday was a day full of music for all sorts and conditions of men, with concerts and operas afternoon and evening; concerts for young people and old, and operas for those of longer and shorter purse. In the afternoon "Lohengrin" was repeated, with Mme. Nordica for the first time this season as Elsa—one of the parts in which she has most endeared her art to this public, and one of those most familiar to it. In this, as well as in her Isolde, Mme. Nordica shows that she does not stand still. Her conception of it was always full of grace and tenderness; it has gained in depth of emotional power and in dignity without losing in any of the peculiarly winsome sweetness that is the dominant note of her impersonation. Mme. Nordica's singing of the music goes hand in hand with her acting of the character; and, in quality of voice and the ethereal color that she puts into it, follows the same lines of dramatic expression. It is a beautiful example of perfectly centred and controlled art. She is in presence and carriage a beautiful representative of the luckless heroine, and her impersonation exerts an all-compelling charm alike upon the ear and the eye and upon the emotional sympathies of her listeners.

The other members of the cast have been heard in it several times this season and, with the exception of Mr. Anthes, many times in previous seasons. Mr. Anthes has still far to go and many changes in his ideals to make to meet the views of this public as to the nature and character of Lohengrin and the spirit in which he comes to fulfill his mission. Mr. Bispham is still the picturesque and vigorous Telramund; Mr. Blass was the King, a part that has been usually intrusted to Mr. De Reszke, but Mr. Blass is a thoroughly competent representative of the part. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Ortrud is a superbly dramatic elaboration of the machinations of that woman without love, in which she makes her characterization full of baleful and sinister expression of evil purpose. Mr. Hertz conducted a performance that was full of vigor and energy, if not marked by much subtlety.

There was a large audience at this performance, and another, full of enthusiasm, at the popular performance in the evening, when "Rigoletto" was repeated, with the potent attraction of Mme. Sembrich as Gilda. Mr. Campanari reappeared as Rigoletto for the first time this season, although it is a part in which, in previous years, he has done some of his most pointedly dramatic singing. For all the outworn method in which "Rigoletto" is conceived and carried out, and all the conventionality that pervades the opera has a certain interest in that it is the first in which Verdi emerged from the welter of the ancient operatic tradition to a few brief glimpses of genuinely dramatic treatment of voice and orchestra. It need not be supposed that this fact constitutes its attraction to a Saturday night audience; this is to be found in the airs that fixed themselves in the popular mind—the "Caro Nomes" and the "La Donna è Mobiles," and the great quartet in the last act, which remains a masterpiece of dramatic characterization through purely musical means. These were rapturously applauded and redemanded, as they always are. For the sake of the record it should be set down that Mr. Dani was the Duke, Mr. Journet the Sparafucile, and Mme. Homer the Maddalena of this production.

The afternoon's concert was the third of Mr. Damrosch's symphony concerts for young people—a name that is not a description of most of them, such as yesterday's, when there was no trace of a symphony and the nearest approach to one than the four movements of Grieg's entr'acte music to "Peer Gynt" that he has assembled in the form of a suite; Volkmann's serenade in D minor for string orchestra, and the "Swedish Wedding March" by Södermann. This was assuredly light fare even for the young people for whom these concerts are primarily intended, and could not have been found exacting by any. Miss Susan Metcalfe sang two groups of songs in a charming manner, though her voice needs to be heard in a smaller space than that of Carnegie Hall. It is of singular purity and poise, and her reproduction of three songs by Grieg was full of delicate and gracious sentiment.

Mr. Leo Shulz played the 'cello obligato in the waltz movement of Volkmann's Suite, and later two solos of tenuity of substance that quite fitted the scheme of the concert. It would not do to discuss too deeply the manner of the orchestra's playing, for it would not stand very close examination. But the music made an immediate appeal to the audience, which, including people big and little, filled the hall to well-nigh its whole capacity. Mr. Damrosch gave in his explanations some interesting suggestions of the story of Ibsen's play of "Peer Gynt," four episodes of which Grieg has illustrated in his music.

In the evening the Philharmonic Society repeated the interesting programme that, as performed on Friday afternoon, was commented upon at length in this journal yesterday.

DOINGS OF THEATRE FOLK.

Since the coming of Elizabeth Tyree to the Madison Square in "Gretna Green" there have been hints as to the existence of an "angel" for the Virginia girl. In fact there is one, who is no less a person than Miss Tyree's sister, Mrs. T. L. O'Connor of Providence, R. I. Mrs. O'Connor is a widow and is said to be wealthy and a practical business woman interested in a number of enterprises. Last Spring while her ambitious sister, Elizabeth, was playing in the "Romanesques" at the Madison Square, Mrs. O'Connor came to New York to visit her. One afternoon, while Miss Tyree was out, an urgent telegraphic offer to star her sister was received and refused by Mrs. O'Connor. When Miss Tyree returned home and learned what had happened she was vexed, and asked Mrs. O'Connor what right she had to refuse the offer. Then Mrs. O'Connor announced that she was going to star her herself and "Gretna Green" was the result.

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Some interest was excited in theatrical circles yesterday by the announcement that Herman Oppenheimer, who for about eight years had been the representative of Joseph V. Jordan in the Lederer Amusement Company, had resigned his position in that organization. He was a brother-in-law of George Lederer, the manager of the firm. About three months ago James Lederer, a brother of George Lederer, also resigned from the firm. At the time of the latter's resignation there was some talk of friction with Mr. Jordan, and this report was repeated yesterday and again denied.

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It was learned yesterday that the actors who are to support Mary Shaw in "Ghosts" at the Princess beginning Jan. 26, are to be taken from the Fawcett stock company of Baltimore. Miss Shaw will play the part of Mrs. Alving, Frederick Lewis that of Oswald Alving, Maurice Wilkinson that of Pastor Manders, Charles A. Gay that of Engstrand, and Virginia Kline that of Regina Engstrand. It is stated that this cast is subject to change, and an effort will probably be made to get John Blaer to play with Miss Shaw, as he did at the Carnegie Hall performance three seasons ago.

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Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, denied the motion made by Ida May Fuller, through counsel, for a preliminary injunction against the theatrical firm of Rich & Harris and J. Wesley Rosenquest, the manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Miss Fuller contended that her patent for creating a realistic theatrical fire had been appropriated by the defendants in the burning of the steamboat in the play of "Jim Bludso." Judge Lacombe, however, fails to see infringement of Miss Fuller's patent in the means used to produce flames in the burning of the Prairie Belle. Miss Fuller recently commenced a similar action against Manager Frank McKee and Gilmore & Tompkins, who are producing "The Ninety and Nine" at the Academy of Music. Judge Lacombe granted Miss Fuller a temporary injunction pending the trial of the suit

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
In addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's
STABAT MATER
will, by general request, be repeated. Soloists: Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Saltzmann, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-morrow Evg., Jan. 12, at 8—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 14, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Maryll, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—Performance at Special Prices. Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Saltzmann, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 16, at 7:45—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryll; Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8, at Pop. Prices—TANNHAEUSER. Gadski, Seygard, Maryll; Gerhaeuser, Bisphan, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Farewell Performances of ELEONORA DUSE
MAGDA Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 14th, at 2.
Friday Afternoon, Jan. 16th, at 2.
Seats on sale: $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat's only.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY,
in the Great Civil War Opera,
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.
by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards,
Authors of "Dolly Varden."
—550—COMPANY—550—
The Music is original, tuneful and patriotic.
IT IS WRITTEN
FOR THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES.
COME AND BRING THE CHILDREN.
—Enlarged Orchestra.—
Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 75c. and 50c.
TO-NIGHT R. G. Knowles, Maude Raymond, Truly Shattuck, Nellie Ted Marks' Hawthorne, Wm. Gould, Edlie Big Concert Leslie, and eight other big Big Concert Leslie, and eight other big acts.

KNICKERBOCKER JANUARY 21
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD,"
Successor to "Sleeping Beauty and Beast"
More than 3 shows in one.
Seat sale begins next Thursday at 9 A. M.

PROCTOR'S
125TH NEAR ST. LEX. AV. THE PERMANENT STOCK CO., WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, JAS. E. WILSON and all the Favorites
12:25c.-Aft.; Evs. 25c.; Res. 35c., 50c., 75c.; Bx. sts. $1
In the Madison Square Comedy Success
AUNT JACK
Every Aft. and Evg.—Full Orchestra.
25c.—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

5TH AV. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY Wm. Bramwell
25, 50c.; Res., 75c.; Bx. st. $1. The Big Stock Co.
CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA.
The Largest, Highest-Salaried and Most Artistic Stock Company in America in
A Brilliant & Picturesque Production of
UNDER TWO FLAGS
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT

58TH ST. NEAR THIRD AV. Favorite Stock Edna A. Crawford Ned Howard Fowler
15c., 25c. Aft.; Evgs. 25c.; Res. 35, 50, 75c. Bx. st. $1.
Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra.
25c.—Reserved Matinee Daily—25c.
Around the World in 80 Days
VAUDEVILLE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

23D ST. WEST OF 6TH AVE. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. ALL STAR ACTS.
25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Bx. st. $1.
F. F. PROCTOR'S $10,000 SERIES OF
LIVING ART STUDIES
KLEIN, OTT, BROS. & NICKERSON, COOK & SONORA, A. O. DUNCAN, BETTINA GERARD.

MAJESTIC
GRAND CIRCLE, Broadway & 59th St.
ALL ELEVATED AND SURFACE CARS TRANSFER TO THE CIRCLE.
E. D. STAIR & A. L. WILBUR.....Lessees
NEW YORK'S FINEST.
THE WORLD'S SAFEST THEATRE.
INAUGURATION next THURS. EVE.
Curtain Rises at 8 o'clock sharp.
WITH FRED R. HAMLIN'S MASSIVE PRODUCTION OF
THE WIZARD OF OZ
An Extravaganza by FRANK BAUM.
MUSIC BY PAUL TIETJENS and A. BALDWIN SLOANE.
MONTGOMERY and STONE; HOBBY GAYLOR, ANNA LAUGHLIN, PAULA EDWARDES,
COMPANY OF 100 PEOPLE—MOSTLY GIRLS
Entire Production Arranged and Staged Under the Personal Direction of Mr. Julian Mitchell
PRICES $1.50, $1, 75, 50, and 25c.
WEDNESDAY MAT. POPULAR PRICES.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
THE BILLIONAIRE.
Overwhelming Success. A Merry Riot, with
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.
KNICKERBOCKER JAN. 21ST.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD"
Successor to "Sleeping Beauty and Beast."
MORE THAN 3 SHOWS IN ONE.
Seat sale begins next Thursday, 9 A.M.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday Eve., Jan'y 22d,
Concert by Advanced Pupils of
ALEXANDER LAMBERT,
assisted by
WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA.
Seats: 75c., $1.00, and $1.50, at the New York College of Music, 128-130 East 58th St.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE
Broadway and 35th St. Evenings at 8.
SAM. S. SHUBERT.....Manager
LAST 7 PERFORMANCES.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
in Shakespeare's Tragedy
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston Engagement his season here will terminate Saturday, Jan. 17.
—SPECIAL—
Beginning Monday, Jan. 19,
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
DE WOLF HOPPER
and the GREATEST COMPANY of SINGING COMEDIANS IN AMERICA IN A MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL PRODUCTION, entitled
"MR. PICKWICK"
Based on Dickens' Masterpiece.
Music by Manual Klein. Book by Charles Klein. Lyrics by Grant Stewart.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
DE WOLF HOPPER.....Mr. Pickwick,
DIGBY BELL.....Sam Weller
HENRY NORMAN.....Tony Weller
GRANT STEWART.....Alfred Jingle
LOUISE GUNNING.....Arabella
LAURA JOYCE BELL.....Mrs. Bardell
MARGUERITE CLARK.....Polly
LOUIS PAYNE.....Winkle
GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.....Snodgrass
AUGUSTUS COLLETTE.....Tupman
GUY H. BARTLETT.....Fat Boy
GEORGE ROLLAND.....Col. Bulder
PHILIP CONNOR.....Dr. Slammer
A CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES.
AND OTHERS.
Sale of Seats Opens (To-morrow) Monday, Jan 12th.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tel. 2482 Mad. Matinées Thurs. & Sat.
Messrs. SHUBERT & C. E. EVANS.....Lessees
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.
Mr. Aubrey Boucicault in "When All the World Was Young,"
OR "HEIDELBERG."
Beginning Monday, Jan. 19.
LOUIS MANN in "THE CONSUL."
Seats on sale next Thursday.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Tel. 6020—38. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT.....Props.
37TH BIG WEEK.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON"
The Beautiful Production of Messrs. Sam. S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman.
MERRIEST AND PRETTIEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
LAST WEEK Last Matinee SATURDAY.
Last Time Jan. 17.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP
by Madeleine Lucette Ryley.
Six More Nights.
WEDNESDAY EVE., JAN. 21st
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD,"
Successor to "The Sleeping Beauty and The Beast."
MORE THAN 3 SHOWS IN ONE.
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

BIJOU B'way and 30th Street.
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVE. at 8:20
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S LATEST PLAY
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE
CAST WILL INCLUDE
Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Charles Mackey, Arnold Daly, and others.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN B'WAY & 4TH AVE.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
HOWELL HANSELL & CO.
FIVE JUGGLING JOHNSONS.
WILLIS P. SWEATNAM.
WORLD TRIO.
BILLY S. CLIFFORD.
BELLE HATHAWAY'S MONKEYS.
Mark Murphy & Wife; Grovini & Murray
Golden Gate Quintette; Wesson & Walters Co.
Burto-Lowande Circus; Crawford & Duff
Ward & Raymond; Newell & Niblo
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVES
TO-NIGHT.
Another Great Bill.
Popular Prices 25c, 50c
J. K. EMMETT & CO., LEW HAWKINS, THE GREAT KONORAH, LA MAR & GABRIEL, CHAS. B. WARD & CO., MARIE ROGERS, GAVIN & PLATT, THE LARKYS, "LONDON AFTER DARK," Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. and All Week.
MERRY MAIDENS BURLESQUERS.
2 Great Burlesques and Vaudeville.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
MAT. DAILY, 25c. (Except Mon.) Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
The Scales of Justice.
Nxt wk—Secret Service
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG Concert Best in Town. 25c. 50c.
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, Nellie Hawthorne, Geo. W. Day, Post & Clinton, Hayes & Suits, Maxwell & Dudley, & 6 other Acts.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. & 7TH AVE. MATINEE TO-DAY
To-morrow Mat. and ALL WEEK.
Valerie Bergere & Co., The Great Four Lukens, Ward & Curran, McMahon & Chapelle, Ed Latell, Ramza & Arno, Auric Dagwell, O'Rourke & Burnette, Harry Thompson.
Sacred Concerts this Aft. & Eve.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. and 107th St. Evgs. 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. TO-MORROW MATINEE 25c.
ZIG ZAG ALLEY.
TONIG'T CONCERT Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c. George Fuller Golden, Yorke & Adams, Carter De Haven Trio, The Baileys; others.

3rd Av. Thea., Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. To-night CONCERT. THE LAND OF THE LIVING Yorke & Adams Madge Fox Geo. C. Davis

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSICAL ABSURDITY. MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque, THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & Broadway.
Evgs. at 8, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
SPECIAL PRICES WEDNESDAY MATS. 50c to $1.50
100th Performance SUPERB SILVER SLIPPER SOUVENIRS
MONDAY, JAN'Y. 19TH,
JOHN C. FISHER'S
Magnificent $50,000 Success,
Lincoln's Birthday
THE SILVER SLIPPER
Special Matinée Thursday Feb. 12th.
By the Authors of "FLORODORA."
Have you Seen the Champagne Dance?
SAM BERNARD CYRIL SCOTT Eva Davenport Eleanor Kent
Wednesday Matinée Prices 50c. to $1.50
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, SUSAN DRAKE, AND
EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.
GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL
Tuesday next at one o'clock.
A few boxes at $50.00 & $25.00 at box office.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One week, beginning To-morrow Evg., ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In a comedy by Arthur Law, Entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by a study in one act, entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS
The original cast of both plays and the Complete Savoy Theatre Productions.
TO-NIGHT Sacred Concert. 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats 50 & 75c
DOLAN & LENHAN, COLE & JOHNSON, Sydney Grant, Fortun Bros., Smith & Clark, Elsie Barnard, Chas. B. Lawlor & daughters, Gorman & West, Vitagraph.
WEEK OF JAN. 19TH Matinée Saturday Only
Direct from the Knickerbocker Theatre.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
PRESENTING
"THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.
Week Mon. Jan. 26 The ROGERS BROS. IN HARVARD. SEAT SALE Thurs. Jan. 22

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av.
VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEKS!!! VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY
With Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, Frederic De Belleville, E. M. Holland, William E. Bonney, Henry Harmon.
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
THIRD TREMENDOUS WEEK.
"Moral—Go Early and Avoid the Rush."—Herald.
H. W. SAVAGE PRESENTS
GEORGE ADE'S WITTY MUSICAL SUCCESS
SULTAN OF SULU
MUSIC BY ALFRED G. WATHALL.
Frank Moulan, Fred Frear, Paul Nicholson, Templer Saxe, Maude Lillian Berri, Gertrude Quinlan, Blanche Chapman, George Shields.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.
—THIRD MONTH—
MRS. FISKE
in Paul Heyse's drama
MARY OF MAGDALA
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.
TUESDAY, JAN 13, 3 P. M.
MR. & MRS. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH
Concert of Old Music.
Seats at Ditson's and box office.

14TH ST. THEATRE Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"THE SENSATIONAL HIT." of the Season.
"THE AUDIENCE WAS AS READY WITH APPROVAL AS NEWSBOYS AT A CHRISTMAS DINNER."—Times.
RICH & HARRIS present
JIM BLUDSO
with
Robert Hilliard
and a superior company.
SPLENDID MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av.
Brandon Tynan in ROBERT EMMET.
TO-NIGHT & CONCERT, 50c. 25 Lee & Kingston, Major Sisters, Swan and Bombard & others.
MONDAY, JAN'Y 19, AMELIA BINGHAM presents CLYDE FITCH'S $100,000 Royalty Success, THE CLIMBERS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Proprs. & Mgrs
LAST 2 WEEKS
Frank McKee's Stupendous Melodrama,
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices, 25-50 75-1.00
Prices, 25-50 75-1.00
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8.10.

GRAND The Daily's Theatre BERTHA GALLAND Production NOTRE DAME
TO-NIGHT 25c.-50c. Billy Gould, Avery & Hart, Mansfield & Wilbur, Lew Hawkins, Libby & Trayer, others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
STAR ENGAGEMENT.
Every Evening at 8:20, and Saturday Matinee.
LAST 6 Performances of BONN
DAS GROSSE LOOS.
ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20; Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Theatre closed Monday night for rehearsal.
TUESDAY EVE. AT 8:20,
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Charles Frohman presents
ROBERT MARSHALL'S NEW PLAY
in four acts, called
THE UNFORESEEN
Cast will include
CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN, William Courtleigh, Fritz Williams, Oswald Yorke, W. H. Crompton, E. Y. Backus, George Osbourne, Jr., Beatrice Irwin, Ethel Horneck, Lillian Thurgate, and others.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Week Beginning To-morrow Evg.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Her Two Great Successes.
A COUNTRY MOUSE Preceded by CARROTS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St.
EVGS., 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15.
"Another Marlowe Triumph."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
The cast includes:—
Frank Worthing, Edgar L. Davenport, Clarence Handysides, William Lewers, Thomas C. Coleman, Olive Oliver, Kate Lester, Nella Webb, Morgan Coman, Charles H. Bradshaw
—SPECIAL—
BEGINNING NEXT WEDNESDAY AFT.
Special Matinees DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAYS
—During Miss Marlowe's Engagement—
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S NEW PLAY FOR CHILDREN AND GROWN UP CHILDREN, from the
Shaftesbury Theatre, London.
N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" every evening and at the Saturday matinée.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

KNICKERBOCKER—JANUARY 21ST
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD"
(Successor to "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.")
Greatest Musical Spectacular Entertainment in the World.
From the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.
In equipment, splendor, and gorgeous Novelty it outstrips them all.
MORE THAN THREE SHOWS IN ONE.
SEAT SALE BEGINS NEXT THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

German Charity Ball
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
BACHELOR CIRCLE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
JUNG ARION &
BEETHOVEN BACHELORS
AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Wednesday January 21, 1903.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
MONDAY, JANUARY 12TH.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL
OF THE
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie
Boxes and tickets at Clubhouse, 21 West 26th Street, and principal hotels.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening
THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK.
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING 25—50 MATINEE 25—50

MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT
In her Powerful Impersonation of
CAMILLE.
JAN. 19TH, The Recent Broadway Success.
"HEARTS AFLAME."

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Only Matinées Saturdays.
CURTAIN RISES 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
The Darling of the Gods
A Drama of Old Japan in 5 Acts
by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

CARNEGIE HALL AT 8:15 TO-NIGHT
POPULAR CONCERT.
KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA,
Assisted by the Finest of Artists.
Popular Prices, 25c.—50c.—$1.00.

WEST END THEATRE.
M. R. BIMBERG.....Manager.
To-night—Rice's 4th Big Sunday "Pop"
Prices, 25, 50, 75c. A host of novelties.
To-m'w, Mats. Wed.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST.

The Big Feature of the Week Will be Motor Show in the Madison Square Garden Which Opens on Saturday—Kerosene Coming to the Front as An Economical Subtitute for Gasoline.

On Saturday evening the third annual automobile show will be opened at Madison Square Garden, to continue throughout the coming week. There will be about 135 exhibitors, of which 56 are manufacturers of complete vehicles, twice as many as were represented at the preceding show.

While the intending exhibitors have been as a rule very secretive regarding the nature of their exhibits, preferring not to have them discounted in popular interest by advance publication, it seems probable that the chief feature of the exhibition will be the evidences of the remarkable progress made in the motor vehicle industry as a whole, and that few if any striking novelties will be exhibited. On the contrary, the marked tendency toward uniformity of model as far as outward appearance is concerned, which was so noticeable at the last show, will be even more marked this year, as two of the largest and best-known makers of steam vehicles, whose characteristic models heretofore have been of the high runabout type, will exhibit for the first time long, low touring cars of the popular French type. In one of these new departures steam has been replaced by gasoline as a motive power, and this is even a more radical change, as the makers of this vehicle have always before claimed that steam is the better power.

As several makers of steam vehicles have gone out of business during the past year, the predominance of gasoline vehicles will be more marked than ever before, and will constitute one of the features of the exhibition.

On the other hand, the increasing costliness of gasoline is causing strenuous efforts to devise a more economical substitute. Kerosene is the fuel generally considered in this connection, either exploded in an internal combustion motor or used as fuel for a steam engine. It is expected that examples of both forms of substitution will be exhibited.

The exhibit of commercial automobiles will be the largest ever seen in this country, and will include many new types, especially in the heavier vehicles. There will be a number of racing machines, including several freak vehicles which are mere road locomotives, and useless for practical purposes.

During the week of the exhibition the annual election of a number of automobile organizations will be held, the most important of which will be the meeting of the American Automobile Association, the governing body of automobile racing in this country. Officers will be elected also by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the American Motor League, which is an organization formed on the lines of the League of American Wheelmen. While the American Automobile Association consists of clubs, the American Motor League is made up of individual motorists who pay dues of $2 a year. The Manufacturers' Association will also have a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. The exhibition will be open from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. each day, excepting Sunday, and tradesmen will be admitted free every day up to 1 P. M. upon presentation of their business cards at the Bureau of Information.

***

Automobilists who put their cars away for the winter should make a point of removing the tires from the wheels, cleaning away from the rims any rust that may have formed, and varnishing the rims with a good, hard, drying varnish, free from oil. It also will be found good policy to have the tires overhauled and put into order at that time, so that any repairs which may be found necessary will have plenty of time to season while the car is at rest. The covers should be thoroughly scrubbed free of all dirt, and after being dried should be examined for traces of wear or cutting. If the repairs necessary are beyond the skill of the amateur repairer, it is a good plan to send tires to their makers, with an intimation that they are not required in any hurry; the makers will then give more deliberate attention and more careful treatment to the requisite repairs than if they supposed that the most pressing wants desired in returning them to the owner.

Tires that are not in any need of repair should be thoroughly scrubbed with water, and after being dried inside and out, the covers should be coated inside with black lead or French chalk and hung up in a dark place. A cool storage is better than a hot, dry place, for india rubber. Air tubes, having been examined for possible flaws, and, if necessary, repaired, are best preserved by being inflated just sufficiently to make them assume perfect rotundity; they should then be hung up in that inflated condition. Spare tubes should be unpacked and similarly treated.

***

In addition to circulation troubles difficulty with carburetters also is likely to be experienced in very cold weather, especially in the spray type, where at a very low temperature snow will form in the carburetter and choke the passages to the cylinder. Rapid traveling against a head wind gives the conditions under which snow most readily forms, as it is caused by the rush of cold moist air being met by the even colder gasoline spray.

There are a number of ways of preventing this occurrence, the best of which would be to surround the carburetter with a jacket and to connect it with the cylinder circulating system, which would not only heat the carburetter, but would aid in lowering the temperature of the circulating water. Another way would be to connect the jacket with the exhaust pipe, but in this case the efficiency of the device would be dependent upon the amount of back pressure, for if there was little resistance to the passage of the exhausted gases they would go straight out of the vent without passing into the jacket spaces.

***

In the case of motor bicycles, which suffer even more from carburetter troubles in a very low temperature, the remedy is comparatively easy. In such machines as are fitted with the tank form of surface carbure ter a simple method of overcoming the difficulty is to pass a small branch pipe from the exhaust pipe or muffler through the base of the carburetter. In cases where the carburetter forms the lower part of the gasoline tank, as is often the case, two small tubes may be used.

The two tubes should be of thin gauge brass or copper seamless tubing, bent to a shape to suit, the chief thing to avoid being sharp bends. Holes equal to the outside diameter of the tubing must be drilled in the muffler and in the tank itself. The ends of the tube should be a nice fit into the muffler, and at the points where they enter and leave the tank washers should be run over them and carefully soldered to the tank. These washers are of great assistance in securing a tight joint and preventing it from breaking away. If desired, a tap or plug may be fitted to close the exhaust end of the tubes to shut off the exhaust. By closing the exhaust end a certain amount of useful heat is retained in the tubes, while the tap or plug is in the best position for operating, being prevented from jamming by the heat.

To fit a heating pipe to a simple tank carburetter is a little more difficult, and it is perhaps advisable to use a single tube of larger diameter in preference to the two smaller ones. A ⅝-inch diameter tube of similar gauge to the smaller ones is sufficient for the purpose. The method of fitting the pipe needs no description, as it is only necessary to pass it completely through the carburetter, securing it as in the case where two tubes are used.

These methods serve to keep up vaporization when the engine has been started, but any roadside stoppage in very cold weather, and of sufficient duration to allow the tubes to cool, results in severe measures having to be taken to get the vaporization started again. Cloths immersed in hot water and applied to the sides of the tank form an excellent method of starting, but this, of course, can only be practiced when hot water is procurable. Air expedient sometimes adopted—to warm up by burning gasoline beneath the tank—is anything but safe. Burning newspapers or brush is not so dangerous, but is very nearly so, and if undertaken should be done with great care.

***

The owner of a new vehicle should be most careful to examine closely the nuts and bolts all around the car, either before going out or after returning from a run. No matter how firmly the nuts and bolts may be tightened, the vibration met with upon the road will be almost certain to loosen some of them, and if these are not attended to an accident may easily occur. A curious fact in connection with this is that in cases where two or more pieces of metal have been bolted together by one or more bolts, the nuts of which have been pinned, it sometimes has been found that, after some few miles have been covered, these bolts have been loosened sufficiently to be capable of being given an eighth of an inch turn before they are tight again.

The necessity for sufficient lubrication and frequent washing out of a new engine is so impressed upon beginners by the maker or agent who sells them their first car that some are inclined to overdo the thing. For the first 500 miles or so it is desirable to introduce a fresh charge of oil into the crank chamber every forty or fifty miles or so, or according to circumstances, having previously drained off the old oil. It is also desirable to wash out the crank chamber with gasoline or kerosene after running about 150 miles. If kerosene is injected into the cylinder for cleaning purposes it is as well to use a little gasoline afterward to clear away the kerosene, otherwise some difficulty may be experienced in starting and a carbon deposit will be formed by the remaining kerosene. For these reasons, it is as well, perhaps, to use gasoline alone for cylinder cleaning purposes, confining the heavier oil to uses within the crank chamber.

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Loss of compression is occasionally a source of considerable worry to the amateur automobilist. In a solid-headed cylinder he will, of course, at once look first to his sparking plugs, porcelains, and copper washers to see if the leak is there, and next to his valves. The latter may either be stuck up or require grinding in, although gradual and not sudden loss of compression will indicate the necessity for the last-named operation. The turning of piston rings so that cuts are in line may account for loss of compression, and if this be the case, cylinder or cylinder head must come off in order that the rings may be turned so as to break joint with each other. Many piston rings, however, are prevented from turning in their grooves by having a hole drilled through them at the slit into this a stud screwed into the piston engages. This arrangement does not in any way affect the action of the ring. If the trouble still continues after all these points have been looked to a flaw or break in the cylinder or the piston may be suspected and an examination made. An owner recently troubled by this difficulty finally scraped the carbon coating off the head of the piston and found that the crown was cracked.

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Steering gears are not now so prone to give way as they were a few years ago, but should any automobilist be so unfortunate as to have a distance rod of the steering gear come adrift the following tip may be of use: Failing any temporary repairs, the car should be turned around by manual aid, and the front wheel, which is not connected to the steering wheel, should be lashed up to prevent its turning athwart the car. The vehicle may now be driven slowly backward, steering by the one wheel, which now becomes a trailer. This method is, of course, bad for the tire of the hind wheel, and should only be resorted to when a repair can be effected within a couple of miles or so.

In setting up a new sparking plug the first thing to be seen to is that the ends of the platinum sparking points are flat and parallel. In cutting off the wire for these points a pair of cutting pliers are used, with the result that the ends are left in the shape of a broad V. Now, as the sharp edges of the V are likely to be at any angle to one another, it generally happens that the actual sparking areas are but little more than equal to the diameter of a very small pin. The natural result is that a weak spark is produced, and the novice may look for a very long time before finding the real cause of it. What is required for the highest point of efficiency is two flat surfaces parallel to and opposite one another, simple conditions, but difficult to fulfill.

To attain the best conditions for the sparking plug points it is first necessary to reduce the V point to a flat surface, and this is best done with a jeweler's or any thin flat file. Having got the points up flat and parallel, they must be next set up to their correct distance. This distance is variously given as one millimeter, one-thirty-second of an inch, and the thickness of a visiting card—whatever that may be—but the distance really depends upon the power of the coil and the resistance offered by the compression of the cylinder charge. Naturally a powerful coil with a good voltage behind it will give a "fat" and hot spark, but this may easily be offset, to a certain extent, by high compression. The best practice is, then, to find by experiment the most efficient position of the points and to have a permanent guide in the form of a gauge to set them up to. This gauge may be a piece of sheet metal, and one obtained should be preserved.

To set up the sparking points correctly, a pair of flat-nosed, toggle-jointed pliers are best, as the jaws of this tool are always parallel, and by its use the points may always be set correctly in line without trouble, while for other purposes they are equally useful. The keeping of the points parallel vertically is a matter of judgment by the eye, while a feeling looks after the distance. It is advisable to always set up and test spare plugs before putting them into the "spares" compartment in the car or toolbag, as this will frequently save time and trouble on the road.

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In connection with plugs, it is useful to note that in the event of misfires occurring through a reduction of voltage at an inopportune moment, sparking can always be improved by setting in the points a little closer. Especially is this the case when dry batteries are used, and their use may be considerably prolonged if the trouble of setting in the points, when the spark gets weak, is put up with. To this end a rough gauge may be devised on a pocket knife, scratching a mark on the base of the blade for the distance of the points when the batteries are new. As the battery power decreases the sparking gap is correspondingly reduced until the cutting edge of the knife blade is reached. This point is absolutely the last gasp of the battery.

SHOOTING INANIMATE TARGETS.

Sweepstake and Handicap Events Decided at Inter-State Park.

Although the weather was extremely cold and the biting wind made trap shooting anything but pleasant, several first class gunners took part in the series of sweepstakes and handicap events which were decided at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I., yesterday. "Tom" Morfey, who won the Grand American Handicap at live birds in 1894, was one of the most successful competitors, inanimate targets being used in each event. Morfey won the majority of the sweepstake shoots and Gaughan broke 44 out of 50 in the handicap from the 16-yard mark. Following are the leading scores in the several events decided:

50 Targets, Handicap; Entrance, $3—Gaughan, (16 yards,) 44; Smith, (16 yards,) 41; Morfey, (21 yards,) 36; Coll, (16 yards,) 36; Hensler, (19 yards,) 34; Van Allen, (21 yards,) 33; Hughes, (16 yards,) 26.

25 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $1.50—Morfey, 24; Glover, 22; Coll, 21; Gaughan, 21; Van Allen, 17.

25 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $1.50—Gaughan, 20; Smith, 17; Hensler, 17.

25 Targets; 16 yards; Entrance, $1.50—Halsey, 21; Smith, 19; Hughes, 18.

25 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $1.50—Roberts, 19; Smith, 19; Wilson, 18; Hensler, 16.

10 Targets; 16 Yards; entrance, $1—Morfey, 10; Van Allen, 9; Halsey, 8; Roberts, 6; Coll, 6.

15 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $1.50—Corr, 14; Morfey, 11; Van Allen, 11; Halsey, 10; Roberts, 8.

25 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $2.50—Morfey, 21; Coll, 21; Van Allen, 17; Halsey, 14; Roberts, 13.

25 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $2.50—Morfey, 22; Coll, 20; Halsey, 18; Van Allen, 17.

25 Targets; 30 Yards; Entrance, $2.50—Morfey, 14; Van Allen, 9; Coll, 9; Glover, 5.

25 Targets; 16 Yards; Entrance, $1.50—Van Allen, 23; Morfey, 23; Halsey, 23; Coll, 21.

COUNTRY CLUB RACE MEET.

Announcement of Steeplechases and Flat Races to be Held at Brookline.

A preliminary announcement has been made of the twenty-second annual Spring race meeting of The Country Club at Brookline, Mass., the precise date of which has not yet been made public. Entries, however, will close on Feb. 14, with a supplemental closing on May 16. The list of events, all of which are under National Steeplechase and Hunt Association rules, is as follows:

The "Country Club" grand annual steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; purse $5,250, including a cup valued at $250 presented by a member, divided as follows: to the winner, $3,500 and the cup, to the second, $1,000; to the third, $500. Distance about two and one-half miles.

The Duke's Cup steeplechase for the cup valued at $1,000, named for the steeplechaser Duke of Abercorn, which must be won three times before becoming the property of the winner, and a purse of $2,000, of which $350 is to second and $150 to third. For four-year-olds and upward; gallop; about one-half miles.

The St. Botoph handicap steeplechase for a purse of $1,500, of which $350 is to second, and $150 to third, for four-year-olds and upward; distance about two and one-half miles.

The National Hunt Cup for a purse of $1,000, of which $250 is to place, added to a sweepstakes of $10 each, play or pay, for entries of Feb. 14, or of $25 each, play or pay, for entries of May 16, when the event shall close, of which $100 is to second and $50 to third. A steeplechase for hunters, registered under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, or the Canadian Hunt Association, four years old and upward, owned by members of or subscribers to recognized hunt clubs. About two and one-half miles.

The challenge cup presented by the Country Club, value $250, which must be won three times before becoming winners' property, and a purse of $750, of which $200 is to second and $100 to third. About two and one-half miles.

The Myopia Steeplechase, for hunters registered under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association; purse $750, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; about two and one-half miles.

Hurdle Race.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one and one-half miles, over six hurdles.

Hurdle Race.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; three-quarters of a mile.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one and one-half miles, over six hurdles.

Hurdle Race.—Purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one and one-half miles, over six hurdles.

Races on the Flat.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; three-quarters of a mile. Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; one mile. For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; three-quarters of a mile. Hack race; purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; one mile. Hack race; purse $250, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; three-quarters of a mile.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Sloppy weather and a slushy track interfered with sport and attendance to-day. The Gentilly Handicap, worth $1,680 to the winner, lacked the spirit which the character of the entries promised. Philo, backed from threes to 11 to 5, was a decided favorite, and was admirably ridden by Fuller, who sent him to the front when ready and won cleverly by two lengths. Leenja and Maghoni were the other successful favorites. Maghoni was sold before the fifth race to E. J. Arnold for $1,000, and after winning was run up to $1,305 and bought in. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Stratten II., 108 pounds, (Winkfield,) 6 to 1, won; Rough Rider, 109, (Redfern,) 12 to 5, second; Boundice, 106, (Donnegan,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:31 1-5. Grantor, Maple, Dutch Carter, Playlike, and Doughty also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Amigari, 97 pounds, (A. Hall,) 13 to 10, won; Honolulu, 107, (Helgerson,) 7 to 10, second; The Pride of Surrey, 99, (Scully,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16 1-5. Weldeman, Jim Clark, and Frank Jones also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. St. Tammany, 98 pounds, (Davison,) 13 to 5, won; Brig, 85, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, second; Sheriff Bell, 98, (Redfern,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1.52. The Conqueror II. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Gentilly Handicap, six-and-a-half furlongs. Philo, 95 pounds, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, won; The Lady, 124, (Redfern,) 9 to 2, second; Mrs. Frank Foster, 94, (Scully,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:23 2-5. Henry McDaniel, Old Hutch, Wealth, Scorpio, and Emshee ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Maghoni, 93 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 10, won; Blanco, 102, (Bingham,) 6 to 1, second; Spec, 100, (Lindsey,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Daddy Bender, Judge Cantrill, The Wizard, Ravenspur, and Mezzo ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Leenja, 97 pounds, (Scully,) 13 to 5, won; Ginsang, 104, (R. Murphy,) 7 to 1, second; The Way, 104, (Maddox,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Benson, Hibbett, Swordsman, King Barleycorn, and Rastus ran.

Famous Race Horse Bend Or Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Bend Or, the famous race horse, who won the Derby in 1880, dropped dead while exercising this morning.

Bend Or was foaled in 1877, and Doncaster, a Derby winner in 1873, was his sire. The great jockey, Fred Archer, was on Bend Or's back when he finished first in the Derby race of 1880.

A number of famous race horses trace their ancestry back to Bend Or. He was the sire of Ormonde, also a Derby winner, who was sold for 17,000 guineas, and afterward brought to this country. Orme was Ormonde's most successful son, while the celebrated Flying Fox, who brought 37,500 guineas at a sale in which William C. Whitney was one of the bidders, was sired by Orme.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING.

G. A. Pool Makes Highest Score in Second Weekly Shoot for January Cup.

At the weekly shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club, at the club traps, Bay Ridge, yesterday, G. A. Pool made the highest score in the weekly match for the January cup, making a score of 49 out of a possible 50. He had a handicap allowance of 3 in each string of 25 targets and made 23 and 21 respectively. Edward Banks, shooting from scratch, was second with a score of 47. Several trophy matches and sweepstakes also were decided. The scores follow:

JANUARY CUP.

50 targets, handicap; best three scores of month to win.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	Grd. T.
G. A. Pool	3	23-25		3	21-24	—9
E. Banks	0	23-23		0	24-24	—47
E. B. Stephenson	1	24-25		1	19-20	—45
E. E. Wigham	3	19-23		5	16-21	—44
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	20-23		3	18-21	—44
E. C. Hopkins	5	16-21		5	17-22	—43
G. G. Stevenson, Jr.	3	20-22		2	18-20	—42
T. W. Stake	5	15-20		5	16-21	—41
F. C. Bennett	5	14-19		5	17-22	—41
A. Shepherd	7	15-22		7	12-19	—41
H. L. O'Brien	5	14-19		5	10-15	—24

TROPHY MATCH.

25 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
D. C. Bennett	5	20	25	T. W. Stake	5	16	21
E. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	22	25	A. Shepherd	7	15	20
E. B. Stephenson	1	21	22	H. L. O'Brien	5	14	19
G. A. Pool	3	21	24	E. Banks	0	18	18
E. E. Wigham	5	16	21	W. W. Marshall	6	9	15

Shoot-off, same conditions.

Bennett	5	22	27	E. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	19	22

TROPHY MATCH.

25 targets, handicap.

E. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	22	25	E. C. Hopkins	5	15	20
G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	2	22	24	J. C. Sykes	4	13	17
W. W. Marshall	6	17	23	E. Wigham	5	12	17
T. W. Stake	5	15	20	E. Banks	0	17	17
H. L. O'Brien	5	17	22				

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

E. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12	13	G. G. Stephenson, Jr.	0	10	10
W. W. Marshall	3	10	13				
A. Shepherd	4	8	12	H. L. O'Brien	2	7	9
E. B. Stephenson	0	10	10	D. C. Bennett	3	6	9
E. Banks	0	10	10				

Ten-pairs—W. W. Marshall, 8; H. L. O'Brien, 8; E. E. Wigham, 7; J. C. Sykes, 7.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets—E. Banks, 13; D. C. Bennett, 11; W. W. Marshall, 11; E. B. Stephenson, 10.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets—E. Banks, 14; F. B. Stephenson, 13; D. C. Bennett, 10; W. W. Marshall, 10.

Sweepstakes, 15 targets—E. Banks, 14; F. B. Stephenson, 12; W. W. Marshall, 9; D. C. Bennett, 8; G. G. Stephenson, Jr., 8.

Argonaut Crew for Henley.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 10.—It has been decided by the Argonaut Rowing Club to send a crew to Henley this year to again attempt the capture of the Grand Challenge Cup. Six of last year's crew will be available.

Schoolboys in Hockey Match.

At Morristown, N. J., yesterday afternoon the hockey team of the Columbia Grammar School of this city defeated the Morristown School seven by a score of 6 to 0.

PHYSICAL CULTURE WORK

Increasing Demand for Capable, Well-Trained Teachers.

Young Men's Christian Association the Pioneer in the Broader Gymnasium Work of the Present Day.

Twenty recognized schools in the United States are devoted exclusively to training men and women for physical directors, and they are not able to turn out enough to supply the demand. There is such a demand simply because of the growing interest in physical exercise or physical culture. Most people know comparatively little of the new profession of physical directorship just coming into existence. It has only recently been recognized as a profession, and is not yet so regarded everywhere. Fully 90,000 men regularly exercise in the 500 gymnasia of the Young Men's Christian Association. Nearly 40,000 men and women exercise in the 235 German Turner societies. There are 300 college and preparatory school gymnasia, all busy developing healthy young men and women. One university, Harvard, has 2,000 in the gymnasium. The public schools are rapidly adding physical exercise in some form to their regular work. The number of municipal gymnasia is growing from year to year in all the leading cities of the country, combined with open-air playground and athletic fields.

It is all within twenty-five or thirty years that modern physical exercise has developed in this country. For while there were gymnasia eighty years ago, there were not more than two, and they were not open to the public. Not until the Young Men's Christian Association took up physical work did there come a popular realization of what there was in it. This was in 1869. It is probably a moderate statement to make that the Y. M. C. A. is to-day the strongest, most practical, single agency for the development of health-giving physical work. Statistics have shown that 31 per cent. of the college and preparatory school physical directors of this country came from the Y. M. C. A., with association training as a foundation for their future work. And there is a steady, growing demand for more men for colleges and schools from the same source—the source of such men as A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; W. G. Anderson, Yale; Paul C. Phillips, Amherst.

Prof. Robert J. Roberts, physical director of the Boston Y. M. C. A. since 1874, one of the first physical directors in America, developed the entire system of hygienic work now universally used in gymnasia. He practically presented the result of his work to the association. The American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, although only seventeen years old, is also a powerful factor in the profession, and especially in original research. Its members are physical exercise teachers, who are united for convenience into several local societies, associated with others who are interested in the subject. The German Turners have done a great deal of original and important work, having the initial advantage of the great beginning made in Germany, with much newly applied knowledge to the conditions of things here.

Many of the instructors for the various gymnasia, public and private, came from the two leading schools, Amherst College or less efficiency, for the purpose of giving advanced theoretical and practical instruction to those desiring to become instructors and directors. Educated, broad-minded, up-to-date young men are wanted. Such men have their future practically in their own hands, with all the privileges and pleasures of original investigation and personal advancement, combined with an unsurpassed opportunity for humanity helping. The men who are now holding positions gained at a time when almost any one could do what was expected, whose principal capital is muscular development, must either step aside or educate themselves along modern lines. And this is just what many of the old timers are doing.

Twenty years ago a gymnasium was popularly considered to be a place where men, by some process of lifting heavy weights, were able to develop enormous muscles. While it may be true that there are some institutions conducted now so as to give support to the old idea, they are, almost invariably, private establishments. While they undoubtedly have their place and their own work to do in the general advance of physical exercise, they really have little in common with the gymnasia conducted on scientific, modern lines for the benefit of larger numbers.

A 1903 physical director should be an all-round man, well educated. It is even more necessary that a 1903 director be so equipped; educated not only as to his muscles, but his brain as well. He must know that big muscles and an ability to turn a double handspring from a trapeze are by no means necessary to the good health of the men in this country. He must know what is best, what is right, systematic, intelligently guided work will yield better results, and why.

The International Young Men's Christian Association Training School at Springfield, Mass., was established in 1887 as a Summer school. Three years later it was incorporated and now has a three years' course of study and practice for young men, with a proviso by which general college graduates may complete the course in two years. Its purpose is to train men for association and college work under the direction of a corps of specialists who have been developed, of necessity, as there was no similar institution whose Faculty could be drawn from when this school started. One of the guiding ideas of the school is thoroughly to ground its students in the principles of their coming work in order that they may be originators later. The threefold nature of man, body, mind, and spirit, which the Young Men's Christian Association stands for, is kept to the front.

At Chicago is the Secretarial Institute and Training School of the Young Men's Christian Association. This grew from a summer school at Lake Geneva, Wis., and a secretarial institute at Chicago to a combination of the two and both are continued. Its course of study may be covered in two years. These two schools have one hundred and fifty students studying for physical directorship. Included in their number is a man from Paris to study American methods. He will introduce them into his gymnasium in France this year, for he is a physical director there. He was given a year's leave of absence for the purpose of studying at the Springfield school. Most of the men come from the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada, mainly from the leaders' corps of the gymnasium classes. The leaders' corps are groups of men trained as volunteer leaders of other men. Some of them see the possibilities in the profession of physical directorship and for that reason and because they like the work, they make, in most cases, considerable sacrifices of time and money to secure the needed training. They are Christian young men with a purpose in life; not the Sunday prayer meeting kind of Christians, but the practical, seven-days-a-week, common sense fellows of the type for which the Y. M. C. A. stands and aims to develop.

The German Turners secure their instructors from their own training school at Milwaukee, where they have their own methods and advantages. The growing number of young women who are finding a healthy vocation waiting for them, are mainly graduates of the several normal schools, some of the larger of which are in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Most of them are well equipped and conducted and give thorough practical and theoretical instruction in courses of one to two years. Some of them have fifty students, but in every case the women outnumber the men ten to one, in spite of the fact that both sexes are admitted. On the other hand, the demand for trained men is greater than for trained women, although there seem to be places for all. For those who are unable to devote time or money to the full course of at least a year, there are summer schools which may be utilized as substitutes. One for men has been mentioned. The Harvard University School is another, of which Dr. D. A. Sargent, a pioneer in college physical work, is the director. The Chautauqua School of Physical Education and the Columbia University summer session are two more. Others are in Cottage City, Mass., Montezigle, Tenn., University of Michigan and in Boston.

Gardiner Wins at Billiards.

Edward Gardiner and Arthur Townsend played an exhibition 300-point billiard match at 14-inch balk line, 2 shots in, yesterday, at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The finish was close, but Gardiner won by 300 to 289 for Townsend. The highest run was 48, made by the winner. Townsend made one of 37. The scores are:

Gardiner—0, 6, 0, 2, 25, 6, 19, 11, 12, 3, 10, 3, 1, 18, 1, 2, 48, 0, 0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 36, 1, 8, 0, 11, 21, 25, 16, 11, 6. Total, 300. Average, 9 3-33. High run, 48.

Townsend—7, 5, 0, 2, 2, 13, 7, 4, 13, 12, 2, 16, 5, 10, 5, 1, 29, 23, 0, 0, 0, 0, 32 9, 4, 11, 2, 0, 1, 17, 0 1, 20, 37. Total, 289. Average, 8 5-33. High run, 37.

DEAF-MUTES AS ATHLETES.

Silent Five Basket Ball Team Disqualified for Life—Severe Penalty Inflicted by the A. A. U.

Basket ball has been one of the chief athletic sports for the last six years among the students of the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the Grand Boulevard. The institute's representative team, famous as the Silent Five, has met nearly all of the prominent local teams, and many strong ones in other sections of the country, and the majority of victories has generally fallen to its share. What the future of the team will be now has given basket ball enthusiasts considerable matter for discussion. The action of the Amateur Athletic Union in recently disqualifying the team for life is a most drastic measure, and the action was evidently taken as a warning to other teams that may attempt to ignore the Amateur Athletic Union's authority in basket ball.

The Amateur Athletic Union has met with a great deal of opposition in the past in its efforts to control the basket ball field, and its success has been more or less marked. This season it was determined to make a supreme effort to force amateur basket ball teams to recognize the union. The Silent Five failed to do this, and although disqualified the team made a holiday Western trip, but discovered that the Amateur Athletic Union had succeeded in having its authority sufficiently recognized in and around Chicago so that the teams with which games had been arranged dared not keep their appointments. A match, however, was played with the Kenton team of Ohio, and the latter was also disqualified for life. Basket ball men are wondering how long such a disqualification will hold and what the next move of the deaf-mute players will be.

Trevanion G. Cook, the physical director in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, has devoted particular attention ever since to the training of the basket ball team, and he has generally managed to get one of the strongest sets of players together in the local world. He was chosen as the physical director upon the opening of the gymnasium in 1894, and he has remained with the institute ever since, being the athletic instructor of the largest classes of deaf-mutes in the country. His whole life has practically been devoted to athletic work, not so much for the purpose of competition as to improve the physical development of those in his charge.

Previous to assuming his position in the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Mr. Cook was the physical director of the Washington Heights Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he developed some strong football, baseball, and basket ball teams. He is a veteran basket ball player himself, and very often plays on the Silent Five team. As a basket ball instructor he has few equals, if any, in this city, and his success in developing athletic interest among the deaf-mutes, not alone in basket ball, but in all popular outdoor as well as indoor sports has called the attention of deaf-mute instructors in other cities to the work done in the institute. Only the higher and thoroughly organized classes are admitted on the representative teams, for Director Cook follows a progressive policy in athletic instruction as is done in other branches of learning.

"Do not try to make an athletic specialist of a deaf-mute because he excels in any one branch," he says. "Teach him all-around work, both theoretical and practical, and the results will not be disappointing if the man works faithfully. By this system courage and will power will be developed, self-reliance will be increased, and those parts of the brain and accessory nerves controlling muscular movements will be thoroughly trained. So, in the broad advance of physical culture, deaf-mutes as well as others are rapidly advancing toward the goal of health and strength."

The students in the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb have probably the best-equipped gymnasium among deaf-mute schools in the United States. There are about 400 students, and work in the gymnasium is compulsory. The girls take as great interest in the work as the boys, and they also have their basket ball teams. The gymnasium is admirably equipped for all the necessary exercises, and one or more exhibitions of the work are given during the year.

"The gymnasium, and with it facilities for better athletic training, are primarily due to Gen. Francis V. Greene, the new Police Commissioner. Gen. Greene was elected a Trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Institute shortly before 1894, and one of his first acts was to agitate the necessity for compulsory athletic training by all the students. There was no opposition, for the students who had previously indulged in outdoor sports realized the possibilities for better work and a continuance of athletic exercises throughout the entire year.

The Principal of the institute, Enoch H. Currier, who ranks high among deaf-mute instructors throughout the country, advocated the idea strongly. He was something of an athlete himself in his early years, and was a prominent oarsman in the old Resolute Boat Club of Washington Heights. He became Principal of the school in 1893, and at once began to devote considerable attention to physical instruction. In the Summer a great deal of attention is given to football and baseball, and the students also have opportunities for rowing on the Hudson River.

FINE SPORT FOR SKATERS.

Van Cortlandt Lake Crowded All Day—Prospect Park Lakes Opened for the First Time This Season.

Several thousand skaters took advantage of the excellent ice at Van Cortlandt Lake yesterday, and the army of young people gliding over the frozen surface was the largest that has been seen on the lake this season. The bright, moonlight evening brought out a fresh lot of skaters about 8 o'clock, and the lake was literally alive with merrymaking until 10 o'clock, a which time the lake is closed. Scrapers were at once put to work to sweep off the top surface of soft ice and snow, as the steel runners of thousands of skaters took nearly one-half an inch from the original ice. The ice was smooth and the lake was opened for nearly its entire length, only a small portion at the outlet, near the abandoned mill, being unsafe for skating. Hundreds of skaters from Yonkers came down to Van Cortlandt, and girls were almost as numerous as boys. The trains returning to the city were crowded up to a late hour with homeward bound skaters.

In Central Park, the ice is not yet thick enough on the big lakes, but with a continuance of freezing weather, the ice will probably be pronounced safe for use this week.

There was skating in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for the first time this season yesterday. The chain of smaller lakes was thrown open to the skaters and the welcome news that the "big pond was up" soon brought a big throng of lovers of the sport to the park. The ice on the smaller lakes was in fine condition but that on the large lake was not thick enough to admit of safe skating.

The Ardsley club members near Dobbs Ferry spent an enjoyable day on their big lake, and many parties of guests from New York enjoyed the sport. The Ardsley lake has afforded admirable skating for several days, and an unusually large number of members has taken advantage of the long skating season.

Columbia Swimmers Compete.

Columbia's regular bi-weekly swimming races for the trophy to be awarded to the man scoring the greatest number of points in the full series were contested in the university swimming pool yesterday. Surprises were furnished in several contests, as some of the supposed novices managed to defeat their more experienced opponents. The summaries:

Plunge for Distance.—Won by F. C. Brown, (5 feet,) with an actual plunge of 40 feet; L. G. Henes, (15 feet,) with an actual plunge of 37 feet; F. A. Stiefel, (10 feet,) with an actual plunge of 29 feet 6 inches.

200-Foot Race, Handicap.—Won by Z. P. Halpin, (4 seconds;) A. R. Camp, (15 seconds,) second; F. L. Von Sael, (7 seconds,) third. Time—0:45.

400-Foot Race, Handicap.—Won by C. D. Trubenbach, (6 seconds;) A. R. Camp, (4 seconds,) second. Time—1:50.

The standing of the competitors in the tri-weekly races now is:

C. D. Trubenbach, 18; F. C. Brown, 16; Z. P. Halpin, 14; A. R. Camp, 13; F. L. Von Sael, 7; L. G. Henes, 6; F. J. Echeverria, 5; A. L. Willis, 4; W. H. Fenton, 3; J. W. Spencer, 2; F. R. Stiefel, 1.

Why Roosevelt Didn't Arbitrate.

The President of the United States is remarkable. On the authority of the Marquis Ito—who was told it by the President himself—Mr. Roosevelt wanted to interfere in the South African war, but Mrs. Roosevelt would not let him.—"Asahi Shimbun," Tokio.

CHANGE IN GOLF OFFICERS

National Body Will Have a New President This Year.

May Be S. Y. Heebner of Philadelphia—New Handicap System Meets with General Favor.

Golfers are awaiting the report of the Nominating Committee of the United States Golf

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Candidates for Many Teams Hard at Work for Future Games—Crew Prospects Bright at Yale—Many Oarsmen at Cornell—Strong Track Team for Harvard—Georgetown's Big Indoor Carnival.

With the reopening of Yale last Wednesday all of the various athletic departments began the Winter season's work. Capt. Waterman started the long drill for the race in June with Harvard, and will keep the candidates at gymnasium work and rowing in the tanks until the ice leaves the harbor. Announcement of the head coach for the 1903 crews will be made shortly, it being understood that Philip Kunzig, 1902, Law School, of Philadelphia, who was Captain of last year's winning crew, will return to take charge of the eight, with Cameron, 1901, to assist him. The outlook is again good for a championship crew, as six of last year's boat have returned to college. Only the new men have rowed thus far this year, but in the next two weeks all of the candidates for the crew will be in harness. A special effort is being made to utilize more than the usual number of available rowing men in the university, and to this end the tanks are to be filled daily with class crew men of experience. Reeve Schley, 1903, of New York City, is coaching the freshman crew and states that the material is excellent.

The announcement of the week in Yale athletic circles was that Dr. William H. Murphy, '93, Captain of the 1892 Yale nine, and for two years shortstop on the New Yorks, will act as head coach for Capt. Burnside Winslow's Yale nine this season. This is the first time that Yale has ever had a regular coach for the season, and as Dr. Murphy combines college and professional experience, and has coached the Pennsylvania and Leland Stanford nines, he will be a great addition to the Yale baseball aggregation. Walter Carter, the famous 1895 pitcher, expects to help with the twirling staff as much as possible. During the Easter trip a professional pitcher will probably be engaged. Although Harvard and Princeton both have strong baseball teams this year, the Yale nine is expected to prove also unusually strong, as all but three of last year's team will again play. The only pitcher of marked promise is Bowman, the Freshman full back on the 'Varsity football team last Fall. He comes from Hill School with a good reputation as a pitcher, and with strong indorsement from several National League twirlers. Another addition to Yale's baseball force is O'Brien, the clever shortstop. As far as the batting order at Yale goes, the season opens with bright prospects. The freshmen team will begin the baseball season on Jan. 15, and the 'Varsity candidates will be called out on Feb. 10, two weeks earlier than usual. Yale this year has a long and hard schedule of games to play. The experience of the last few years shows that a strong team is bettered by a severe series of games leading up to the championship.

Football still lingers in the air at Yale and interest in next year's eleven has been revived by the reappearance of Ralph Bloomer, 1905. Bloomer has been out two years on account of scholarship deficiencies, but is now in good standing and will play next Fall. As Kinney and Hogan played All-American tackles last Fall and Bloomer did the same in 1901, the captain of the 1903 Yale team will have no dearth of tackle material. Bloomer will probably be placed at centre or full back. The question of next year's football Captain is still undecided, and it will not be settled until the eligibility of Glass is established by the long-drawn-out Harvard-Yale athletic conference. There is little doubt, however, that he will be selected.

The Yale hockey team had a disastrous Christmas trip to Pittsburg, losing all four games. The team, however, enters the intercollegiate series confident of again winning the championship. Of last year's seven four returned to college and the new material is good.

The Yale basket ball team began work in the gymnasium on Wednesday and will be ready for the intercollegiate games when they start, in about ten days. Capt. Hyatt has a fast team, made up almost entirely of old players. The lack of a coach has thus far hindered the development of the team.

A new system of electing university athletic officers is likely to be adopted at Yale this year. Heretofore the man receiving a plurality on the first informal ballot has been declared elected, but this has operated to the disadvantage of capable men who were not well known. It is proposed to shift the assistant manager elections over to sophomore year and to have two ballots for the head positions. This will be a considerable change in Yale election policy, but is one that is receiving wide support among the undergraduates.

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Harvard's athletic season began last week. The track men were called out, the basketball and fencing candidates are hard at work, and the gymnasium is filled with athletes who are getting themselves in trim for the other sports. Track candidates are working on weights and machines, hockey players are practicing on the ice back of the Hemenway gymnasium, lacrosse players are having indoor practice, and aspirants for the intercollegiate strength test championship are lifting heavy dumb-bells in the gymnasium.

The prospects for a good track team this year are very bright. Capt. Willis, the star hurdler of last Spring, is the only track man lost to the Crimson team, and to replace him there are several new athletes who promise to make names for themselves in Harvard's athletic history.

One of the most prominent of these is Colwell, a second-year student in the Harvard graduate department, who last year was ineligible to try for the team on account of the one-year eligibility rule. Colwell comes from the West, and is one of the most wonderful long-distance runners that has come to Harvard in years. Last Fall, when he made his first appearance on the track, he looked anything but a possible athlete. He ran flat-footed and had almost no form whatever. Trainer Graham, however, took him in hand, and before the end of the year had him running on the cinder track on Soldiers' Field like a deer. On the finish Colwell sprints like a panther, and last year, without once exerting himself to the utmost, he found no difficulty in showing his heels to Eddie Mills and all the other star long-distance runners which Harvard had.

Another star athlete is Clerk, the wonderful quarter-miler, who was traveling in Europe last year. Clerk is back again in better condition than ever, and promises to do some great work next Spring. He will be eligible, not only this year, but next year, too, so that Harvard considers herself very fortunate.

Few departments of track and field work promise to trouble Harvard this year. The high jump, which has proved such a hoodoo for the past few years, promises to be well looked after by Ives, who cleared five feet nine inches on his first trial last week, and by big "Bob" Kernan, Captain of last Fall's football team, who is being urged on every hand to give up baseball for the track.

Kernan undoubtedly is the best high jumper in the collegiate world. Last Spring he caught regularly on the baseball team, and when the dual games with Yale came off had done absolutely no work in his field event. On the solicitation of Trainer Graham, however, he came out for a few hours on the morning of the meet, and in the afternoon went in and won the high jump over Spraker of Yale at an even six feet. The fact that the Yale-Harvard track games this Spring come on the same day as the Harvard-Princeton baseball game furnishes a possible reason why Kernan may yield, for Harvard considers the track meet of far more consequence. An effort is now being made to find a suitable catcher for the Crimson team, and if the authorities succeed in doing this there is little doubt that Kernan will leave baseball.

Of the rest of the team little can be said. The men are mostly seasoned and of extra quality. Capt. Willis will be missed, but will have an able successor in Capt. Lightner, if any change in the running of the team, who has great influence with the men, is to be made it will be that of confining Schick, Harvard's star sprinter, to the 220-yard dash, leaving Lightner and Harvard's other short distance stars to look after the 100-yard event.

Prospects for the fencing team look bright. Capt. Holmes has shown push and enterprise by cutting his candidates down to a final squad of eleven men, from which will be chosen the team of three fencers which will represent Harvard in the intercollegiate fencing tournament to take place in New York March 27 and 28. The squad consists of H. W. Holmes, T. D. Roberts, H. St. Gaudens, J. Bryant, H. J. Elam, H. W. Barnum, A. K. Miller, W. M. Wright, R. Merrill, and R. E. Daniels. The men have had three months of constant training. Before the intercollegiate matches the strongest candidates will be tried in a dual meet with Columbia at Cambridge Feb. 14 and in a meet with Cornell at Ithaca Feb. 20.

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Athletic activity has been noticeable at Princeton during the past week. The near approach of the regular February examinations prevents any general movement toward practice, and athletes are spending their time in hard work on studies, for the Faculty Committee has been constantly increasing the requirements of study grades for those participating in sports. The hockey team has been practicing hard, but the absence of any body of ice is a serious handicap to the seven. Still the showing which the team made against the professional teams in Pittsburg during the Christmas holidays has aroused much hope that the team will make a good showing of the team lies in its erratic offense, probably due to the lack of ice practice. The defense is good, as was shown in Pittsburg, where admirable work by McClave, Rafferty, and King kept down the scores. The training table was resumed on Thursday, with Purnell, King, McClave, Leake, Speer, Larned, O'Brien, Patton, and Rafferty.

Capt. Wrightson of the basket ball team is fast getting his men into shape, and the five will be in splendid trim for the opening trip next week, when Harvard, Yale, and Columbia will be played. The absence of a profesional coach this season has thrown the entire responsibility on the Captain, but the team is a veteran one, all but the centre playing in the majority of games last season. At present Wrightson is lining his men against a team of semi-professionals who represent the town, and several interesting games have been played.

The prospects in baseball are not very bright. The graduation of the class last June has lost the services of the leading batsmen and base runners of the team, including Steinwender, Meier, and Brown, who have held All-America positions for several years. This leaves vacant the positions of second base, shortstop, left field, and catcher, all of which were filled by stars. But Capt. Pearson has a strong nucleus remaining. Veteran substitutes in numbers are still in college, and the freshman class has shown several men of ability. Among the entering men were found two good catchers in Doyle and Whitney, a fast third baseman—Jones, from Lawrenceville—and a capable second baseman in Larned, from the same place. Stevens and Underhill will still be in the box, and with the help of the younger "Doc" Hillebrand will aid the team materially. It is probable that Capt. Pearson will play left field if Bard, a freshman, who made a splendid showing in the Fall games, holds out in his good work. It is rumored that Wells will go to second, as this was his original position. The schedule will be out this week, and from reports it will contain several surprises. The management has been trying to arrange a game with the University of Pennsylvania, and even though the Princeton graduates have raised slight objections there are still prospects of a game. The candidates will be called out early in February.

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Manager Wright of the Princeton track team has issued invitations to the preparatory schools to take part in the seventh annual interscholastic meet, which will be held at Princeton on May 2. The usual events will compose the meet; in addition will be a one-mile relay race for teams of four men each. The rules of the Princeton University Track Association will be used this Spring, instead of those of the National Interscholastic Association. A handsome cup worth $250 will be competed for, the cup becoming the permanent property of the team winning it three years, not necessarily in succession.

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Pennsylvania's athletes made a good start in practice during the past week. For the track nearly 125 men reported to Capt. Bowen. This is the largest number that has ever offered, and as many of the men will not come out until after the mid-year examinations, there should be close to 200 men when the whole material begins training. Judging from present appearances the team will be stronger than last year, but to insure victory over Columbia and Cornell in the dual games some weight throwers will have to be developed. Penn is especially strong in the middle distance and distance runs. She retains all four of her last year's two-mile quartet, which made a world's record at Penn's annual relay races. All four of these men should run faster than they did last season. A good four-mile team should also be developed, as Bowen, Baillie, Russell, Standen, Longstreth, and Major have all done close to 4:40. Westney and Dear will be the mainstays in the sprints, with Brunker and Langfeld as possibilities, both of them having done 0:10 2-5 last year as freshmen. Baird and Gray have cleared over 11 feet in the pole vault.

The basket ball team has started work. The men who have practically made the team are Evans and Lawrence, forwards; McCrudden, centre; Bennett and Darragh, guards, with Watson and Hayes as substitutes. Lawrence is the only new man on the team. The men have a hard schedule, for besides several games with the smaller colleges, they will meet Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton. The latter game is attracting especial attention, as except in hockey, this will be the only sport in which Pennsylvania and Princeton have met since the break in 1894.

The gymnastic team, the swimmers, the fencers, and the hockey men have all been hard at work. Prof. Kistler, Pennsylvania's swimming instructor, has been ill, but he expects to be out next week, and he states that he has two young swimmers who will be heard of in open competition before the season is over. Kistler brought out Harold Schaeffer, the greatest swimmer that America has ever produced.

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The first week of registration for the Cornell crews has brought out a flood of men who are anxious to win a seat in the Cornell shell. Because of Cornell's success in recent years on the water there is no more highly prized honor than this. The end of the first week of practice will see about 125 men registered. Over 75 have already reported. Men big and little, broad-shouldered and narrow-chested; men with reason for their aspiration for the crew, and men without any incentive to lead them on except their determination, thronged to the machines at the first call of the coach. Some of these men are the seasoned material of two or three years' rowing, and some again are hopelessly crude. It is no uncommon sight in the crew room to see candidates weighing not more than 130 pounds ambitiously tugging at the oars or waiting their turn by the hour to show their quality, although no man ever sat in a Cornell 'Varsity shell who weighed less than 150 pounds. But all the aspirants are patiently worked over and given their turn until the grueling work of hard daily practice compels them to desist. Only a man sound in every fibre can hope to pass muster with Courtney after the first stages of selection are passed.

Of the 125 registered, about one-half are trying for the freshman crew. The aim of the coach for the first three weeks of practice will be to develop the freshmen candidates in order to get an idea of the quality of the material in the first-year class. All except Capt. Petty of last year's victorious 'Varsity eight are back and will report for practice, although there have been some rumors to the contrary. Of the sixty-five trying for the 'Varsity, if twenty-five are left for the coaches to work upon, Courtney will be satisfied.

The 'Varsity men will not do serious work before the festivities of junior week have passed, Feb. 10. In the meantime they will assist Coaches Courtney and Colson with the freshmen. After junior week all the men who report will be put through hard practice, so that when the ice goes out of the lake in April they will have gone a long way toward acquiring rowing form.

Coach Jennings of the baseball team is having his hands full with seventy-five candidates, who are doing work in squads in the armory every day. He said that he would be exceedingly hopeful of Cornell's success on the diamond this year, if it were not that midwinter examinations have been known to put promising men out.

About twenty are out for the hockey team. Six of last year's team are playing. Cornell does not belong to the Intercollegiate League, although an effort was made to this end. The schedule of the team is not yet arranged, but it is likely that games will be played with Yale and Harvard on Jan. 21 and 22, and later with Princeton at Pittsburg.

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The Georgetown University Athletic Association has decided to hold its fifth annual indoor athletic carnival on Saturday, March 7. Graduate Manager M. J. Thompson returned to the university last Thursday from an extended trip through the East, and already has assurances of entries from a large number of colleges, athletic associations, and schools. Promises were secured that nearly all the leading athletes of New York clubs will be entered. It is expected that the various Eastern colleges will send relay teams for match contests. Dual match races between relay teams from Cornell and Columbia and Lehigh and Lafayette are counted upon. Columbia University will hold a meet on Feb. 28, one week preceding Georgetown's meet, and most of her athletes are expected to compete in Georgetown's games. Besides the University of Notre Dame, which entered five men in Georgetown's meet last year, entries are looked for from the Universities of Chicago, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

There will be fourteen separate classes of events on the programme, including a 50-yard dash, handicap; 220-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard dash, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 50-yard hurdle, handicap; running high jump, handicap; putting 16-pound shot, handicap; relay races, all open athletic events. The collegiate events will be 50-yard dash, 880-yard run, and relay races. For schoolboys there will be a 50-yard dash, 880-yard run, and relay races.

Georgetown's prospects for a first-class baseball team are very bright notwithstanding the fact that several of her best men have left college. Shortstop Moran, Pitchers McKay, Blewett, Cox, and Fielder Golden will all be missed this year. Blewett, Moran, and Golden have turned professionals, Moran having signed with the Washington American League team and Golden having signed with the Toronto Eastern League team. Capt. Apperious is confident that he can get together a first-class team, with such experienced men as Morgan, Norman, Dowling, and Fay as a nucleus. Hart, Seltz, Titus, and Burns, all promising candidates, have given assurances that they will try for the team. Georgetown's baseball schedule for the coming season will include games with all the leading college teams as heretofore except Pennsylvania. Georgtown could not come to any agreement on a date for a game with Pennsylvania. Three leading teams that Georgetown did not play last year are scheduled for games this year—Harvard, Brown, and Syracuse.

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Winter indoor track athletics for this season will begin in the Columbia gymnasium to-morrow, when the candidates will report to O. M. Bishop, the Captain, and E. W. Hjertberg, the trainer. The candidates will be addressed by prominent graduates interested in track athletics and by those in charge of affairs for the year.

For those who will engage especially in indoor work arrangements have been made to enter them in the various regimental meets which will be held during the Winter. Such games in which Columbia will engage are in those of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and Pastice A. C. on Jan. 21; Eighth Regiment and Mohawk A. C. on Feb. 7, Boston Athletic Club at Boston on Feb. 14, and National Athletic Club and Forty-seventh Regiment on Feb. 21. Columbia will hold special games in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 28 for amateur athletes and for collegians also. Columbia will have a relay team that will compete against Yale and Pennsylvania, and probably Harvard and Princeton, and there will also be a mile and two mile relay team for various intercollegiate relay races throughout the season. Closed indoor track games will be held in the gymnasium on Jan. 21, Feb. 12, Feb. 18, and Feb. 25. The events will consist of sprints and field events. The indoor season will end with the Columbia games on Feb. 28.

With the installation of the repaired and lengthened rowing machines in the new rowing quarters in Fayerweather Hall the Columbia crew candidates have now got down to hard and regular practice. The placing of the machines in the attic quarters of Fayerweather has proved a decided improvement over their former place in the stuffy rowing room in the gymnasium.

Edward Hanlan, Columbia's rowing coach, is authority for the statement that this year's rowing squad will be the largest Columbia has ever had. Hanlan also expects to have an unusually good crew this year. He is assisted in the work of coaching by S. P. Nash, R. P. Jackson, and A. B. N. Bradley, all veteran Columbia oarsmen, and by M. G. Bogue, 'Varsity coxswain for four years.

The men have been divided into squads to report at certain times. The divisions and time of practice are:

'Varsity, 3:30 P. M.—E. L. Haneman, L. Riggs, L. Ellsworth, M. P. Ferris, E. S. White, T. J. W. Malmberg, J. Kilroe, E. C. Ewing, H. R. Beekman, and W. P. Lawson.

4:30 P. M.—F. X. Snyder, H. Moore, Jr., M. J. Earley, Jr., M. Wiren, and W. S. Bates.

5:00 P. M.—R. S. Fiverpoint, B. N. Wheeler, A. Mackenzie, A. L. Willis, A. G. Stephenson, M. L. Cornell, W. J. Mitchell, and A. C. Scott.

5:30 P. M.—T. J. Thorpe, H. C. Brinckerhoff, J. S. Macder, T. H. Allen, J. B. Doyle, M. Sullivan, L. McKee, L. J. Roach, and J. H. Marsching.

6 P. M.—W. H. Landers, W. P. Shelling, C. Morton, and J. G. Prall.

Freshmen, 3:00 P. M.—S. T. Hollister, G. L. Wallau, C. I. Williams, R. H. Fowler, E. B. Pardee, H. R. Post, F. P. Macdonald, P. S. Reinse, and E. O. Cline, Jr.

3:30 P. M.—F. J. Echeverria, B. Corn, G. E. Greef, W. R. Devoe, and A. E. Rejall.

4:30 P. M.—P. D. Bogue, C. F. Gordon, W. R. Porter, C. W. Rich, and C. G. Von Pustau.

5:00 P. M.—H. D. Stephens, H. B. Taylor, J. Miller, A. G. Suydam, H. McC. Bangs, S. B. Patterson, J. D. Wiggin, H. Baxter, G. B. Curtis, R. Protheroe, and H. G. Cannon.

5:30 P. M.—J. G. Clarkson, R. W. Toll, H. C. Enos, J. Finch, H. J. Salinger, R. de C. Greene, E. C. Hall, F. J. Nadine, M Van Sicklen, J. Merritt, W. H. Fritner, E. Ward, Jr., and F. C. Ford.

6:00 P. M.—J. H. Evans, G. C. Eldredge, and P. D. Willard.

This represents a total of 82 candidates for the two crews, but new men are constantly reporting, and by the time the season is well under way fully 125 men are expected to be at work. The more experienced oarsmen will not report until after the midyear examinations, which begin next week.

The Finance Committee of the Columbia University Rowing Club has been appointed to assist Barent Lefferts, the 'Varsity crew manager, in raising the $12,780 necessary for the maintenance of the crew this year. The committee consists of Willard V. King, '80, Chairman; William T. Lawson, '82; Arthur A. Fowler, 90; H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., '97, and Justus A. B. Cowles, '83.

An extensive series of games with Western colleges is being arranged for the Columbia swimming and water polo teams. It is planned to have the team go to Chicago this Spring, where it will play at the Chicago Sportsmen's Show. Contests on the proposed schedule are with Yale and Pennsylvania, who are also expected to attend the show, and in addition with the University of Chicago, the Armour Institute of Chicago, the University of Illinois, and the University of Wisconsin, which has an aquatic team this year for the first time. This is believed to be the most extensive Western tour ever arranged by an Eastern college aquatic team. Columbia went to Chicago last year, but did not play so many games as are under consideration this year.

All of last year's team are back, with one exception, and last season's team won the intercollegiate water polo championship. H. S. Riederer is the solitary absentee. Clinton G. Abbott, manager of the 1902 'Varsity football eleven has practically decided on the make-up of the water polo team, whose strength is increased by the presence of many good new men. Its probable composition is: Right forwards, C. G. Abbott and A. A. Zucker; centres, J. W. Spencer and T. H. Burch, Jr.; right forwards, T. Thorpe of the football team and A. R. Camp; half backs, J. R. Shoenfeld, F. C. Echeverria, F. M. Von Saal, and C. D. Trubenbach; goal keepers, L. C. Hastings, L. B. Alexander, C. B. Whitwell, and R. H. Willis. The best of the substitutes are T. E. Fisher, J. R. Higbie, R. Rogers, and A. S. Hollman.

Scotch Curlers Again Beaten.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 10.—The Scottish curlers who arrived here to-day were defeated by the Montreal Curling Club this afternoon. Three rinks were played, the Scotchmen being defeated by 22 down. The keen wind proved a great handicap to the visitors.

The Scotch curlers will remain here until Thursday, when they will visit Toronto, Ottawa, and Winnipeg. From Winnipeg they go to St. Paul and Minneapolis. They may stop at other places in the United States en route from the West to New York.

BIG CONTEST OF CURLERS

South Scotland Teams Win Dalrymple Medal at Van Cortlandt.

Forty Players Take Part in an Interesting Match—Champion Club Tournament This Week.

Conditions for the old Scotch game of curling were at their best yesterday, and the members of the Grand National Curling Club in this vicinity turned out in force at Van Cortlandt Lake, where the annual competition between the North and South of Scotland took place. The South Scotland curlers, who held the Dalrymple medal, captured the prize and the honor again, the score being largely in their favor—107 to 61. It was the twenty-sixth competition that has been played in this country for the trophy, and the South has won fifteen victories to eleven for the North.

Forty curlers took part in the event, many of them being veritable veterans of the sport, whose reminiscences of the game can go back for half a century and more, when they learned how to shoot the "staves" in Scotland. David Foulis, the National Club's Secretary for many years and a nimble curler despite his gray hair, skipped for one rink, but was forced to see his rival, Pratt, win the honors for his team and the South of Scotland. Foulis and his men scored but 10, while Pratt's forces rolled up 28.

There were five rinks in all, the match bringing out one of the largest delegations of curlers that has been seen at Van Cortlandt for some time. Two North rinks won their matches, but by narrow margins, while the winning teams for the South secured such big advantages as to make the final score appear more one-sided than is warranted by the actual play. The famous Edwards family of curlers formed one team for the North of Scotland, and had the honor of playing the closest match of the day. The game was practically in doubt up to the last stone when the Edwards family won by 14 to 12. The battle of the rival ships, T. T. Edwards and Thomas Wigley was an interesting contest and the idle curlers on the side lines applauded the good plays in genuine Scotch fashion.

The other Northern rink to win was skipped by Thomas Watts and he beat his Southern skip, Robert Boyd, by 20 to 15. One of the last sets to finish were the players in Rink No. 1. G. Frazer, the South team's skip, won by 23 to 10, J. F. Conly being the defeated side's skip. Robert Elin's team in Rink No. 5 earned a big victory over its Northern opponents, winning by 29 to 10. Rinks No. 1 and No. 2 were the last ones to finish, and before their scores were turned in, the figures stood 56 for the South and 44 for the North. The latter players were hopeful of a close finish, but they were outplayed at nearly every point and could add but 17 more to their credit, while the South Scotland curlers rolled up 51 points.

The curlers had an admirable section at the northern end of the lake roped off for their benefit. The ice was admirable and the watchfulness of the police in preventing any of the crowd who went up simply to skate from approaching within 100 yards of the curlers, was something that pleased the players, while surprising the army of skaters. The tournament was managed by P. F. Gilmartin, Thomas Wigley, James Kellock, John Pepper, and James Thaw.

The players and scores are:

RINK 1.

North.		South.
A. Low,		J. P. Morosini, Jr.,
James Thaw,		H. Clayton,
J. G. Morrison,		James Frazer,
T. F. Conly, Skip.—7.		G. Frazer, Skip—23.

RINK 2.

J. Watson,		R. Anderson,
L. D. Creighton,		J. Muir,
A. Dickson,		A. P. Roth,
David Foulis, Skip.—10.		A. Pratt, Skip.—28.

RINK 3.

G. Anderson,		F. McCrenie,
T. McKay,		J. A. Rennie,
A. McKay,		F. Dykes,
T. Watts, Skip.—20.		R. Boyd, Skip.—15.

RINK 4.

D. T. Edwards,		R. Goode,
E. S. Edwards,		C. Mitchell,
C. S. Edwards,		H. L. Garrison,
J. T. Edwards, Skip. —14.		T. Wigley, Skip.—12.

RINK 5.

A. Gillis,		P. Heaney,
W. H. Smith,		S. Peene,
John Leslie,		E. F. Gilmartin,
J. McMillies, Skip.—10.		R. Ellin, Skip.—29.
Total—61.		Total—107.

James Tham was referee for the North, and James Kelloch for the South.

Arrangements have been made for holding all of the district medal curling matches of the Grand National Curling Club of America. The matches will be games of seventeen heads each, and all members of affiliated clubs are eligible for competition. The drawings that have been recently made will bring the club teams together in the following order:

Brookline, Mass., vs. Boston, Mass., own umpire; Manhattan vs. Van Cortlandt, Yonkers umpire; Jersey City vs. Ivanhoe of Paterson, Newark umpire; Empire City vs. Tuxedo, Ivanhoe of Paterson, umpire; Yonkers vs. Utica, own umpire; St. Andrew's vs. United Pittston, own umpire; Thistle vs. Newark, Jersey City umpire, and Empire City vs. Caledonians, Van Cortlandt umpire.

These bonspeils are among the most popular of the season, and result in fine sport. Under the direction of President William D. Edwards, Jersey City, and Secretary W. H. Smith, the competitions will be held at the convenience of the respective clubs.

The next bonspeil of the annual National championship series will be the champion club match, for the Mitchell medal. It will take place next Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the Hoboken Rink, the first round beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. At that hour all skips must be on hand to draw for their rinks or forfeit, as this is to be a club match of two rinks. Francis Dykes will act as official referee.

POULTRY SHOW A SUCCESS.

Fanciers Pleased with Results of Annual Exhibition—Cat Show Also Prosperous.

The annual poultry show under the auspices of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association, which closed at the Madison Square Garden last night, was a very successful exhibition, and the dealers and fanciers were much gratified at the success the show has attained. The sales during the week were unusually large, and high prices were received even for non-prize-winning birds. A large number of fowls were sold to go abroad, particularly of the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock varieties. Prices as high as $100 for a single fowl were obtained in some instances.

The last day of the show was taken up with meetings of various clubs of fanciers in pigeon classes. The Jacobin Club, which has about fifty members, elected Frank W. Gorse of Highlandsville, N. Y., President, and C. Hugh Duffy of Washington, D. C., Secretary and Treasurer. The silver cups and special ribbons given in the class at this show will be continued at the next meet.

The American Carrier and Barb Club, which has twenty-four members, elected the following officers: President—D. E. Newell, New York; First Vice President—C. Carroll Kempton; Second Vice President—Oscar W. Opsonn, New York; Treasurer—Pennock Powell, Philadelphia; Secretary—Rudolph Sweisfurth, Philadelphia.

The Eastern Fantail Club of America elected Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., President, John Glasgow Vice President, and H. M. Fockman Secretary.

The cat show, which occupied the concert room, was said to have been even more successful in proportion than the poultry exhibit, and next year the Atlantic Cat Club probably will hold a separate show. Record-breaking prices were obtained for kittens of some of the choicest breeds, one selling on Friday for $250 and two yesterday bringing $100 each. Few sales were made at less than $25 or $30, and the average price for kittens was not less than $50.

The valuations placed on the full-grown cats are proportionately higher, especially in the case of some of the notable prize winners. Miss Pollard's great white Persian, bearing the appropriate name of Purity, was one of the highest-priced cats in the show, being valued at $1,000. Purity won first prize in her class and five special prizes, including $7.50 in gold, two silver cups, and two medals. Other notable prize winners were Mrs. Mix's "King of the Silvers," said to be the finest silver gray Persian cat in the country, and Mrs. Bain's blue Persian, Simon D.

VERONA LAKE SKATING RACES.

Morris Woods Defeated Sinnirud in Two Events—Mile Contest Had to be Skated Over Again.

Morris Woods, the young New Jersey skater, carried off the honors in the amateur skating races on Verona Lake yesterday scoring wins in the half mile scratch and one mile handicap events. In each of these contests Peter Sinnirud, the Swedish champion, finished second. The two mile race, a handicap, was won by Sinnirud, but Woods did not compete.

The track laid out was four laps to the mile, and the ice was in fair condition for racing purposes. The failure of an official to ring the bell at the beginning of the last lap of the mile handicap caused some little unpleasantness, but otherwise everything moved off harmoniously. In this race the skaters competing were going at a leisurely gait, and they paid but little attention to the crowd's behest to "hit it up." Gustav Sorman was the first to catch sight of the tape stretched across the finishing line, and he succeeded in slipping away from Sinnirud and Woods. Although they closed rapidly they were beaten. Both entered an energetic protest, claiming that they did not know it was the last lap, and the referee ordered the race skated over again.

In the skate off W. R. Lee, with an allowance of 200 yards, managed to hold the lead for half a mile. The scratch men, Woods and Sinnirud, moved up on even terms at the beginning of the third lap. In a stirring finish Woods succeeded in beating Sinnirud out by five yards. A. Y. Sarony was the third man to cross the line.

The half-mile scratch event furnished the best race of the day. Woods assumed the lead at the start, and he held his advantage for a lap and a half, Sinnirud, skating easily, drew up alongside of Woods, and the two skated together right up to the finish line. When just about to breast the tape Sinnirud fell, and Woods crossed the line the winner, Cinar Waaler of Norway finished third.

Nine skaters competed in the novice race at a mile and only three finished. Sigard Sinnirud, a brother of Peter Sinnirud, was the first to complete the distance. He was disqualified, however, for cutting a corner shortly after the start of the race, and the contest was awarded to R. B. Yerby. P. A. Peebles came in a short distance back of Yerby.

The two-mile handicap race narrowed down to a contest between Peter Sinnirud and Gustav Sorman, who had an advantage of 125 yards at the start. A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club was skating strongly in this race, but he fell at the end of the fifth lap. The limit men, with an allowance of 300 yards, managed to hold their advantage for two laps. Sorman and Sarony then caught up and the two skated together until Sarony fell. Sinnirud caught his competitors in the fifth lap and then contented himself by skating alongside of them. In the sprint for the finish Sorman had a good deal in reserve and he forced Sinnirud to skate his best to win by six feet. The summary:

Half-Mile Scratch.—Won by Morris Woods, Verona Lake Skating Club; Peter Sinnirud, Verona Lake Skating Club, second; Cinar Waaler, Norway, third. Time—1:24 3-5.

One-Mile Novice.—Won by R. B. Yerby, Brooklyn; P. A. Peebles, New York, second. Time—3:25 2-5. Sigard Sinnirud finished first, but was disqualified for cutting a corner.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Morris Woods, Verona Lake Skating Club, (scratch;) P. Sinnirud, (scratch,) Verona Lake Skating Club, second; A. Y. Sarony, (50 yards,) New York Athletic Club, third. Time—2:53 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by P. Sinnirud, (scratch,) Verona Lake Skating Club; Gustav Sorman, (125 yards,) second; Gus Stolz, (175 yards,) New York City, third. Time—6:21 1-5.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PRINCETON'S HOCKEY GAME

Brown Beaten by the One-Sided Score of Seven to One.

The New Englanders Showed Poorly in Team Work—Jersey Collegians Were the Heavier.

In a hockey match that was remarkable for the strenuous effort of both teams, the men from Princeton University defeated those representing Brown University last night by 7 goals to 1. The contest was the first of the intercollegiate championship series, and was played in the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, before several thousand enthusiastic spectators who crowded the building and displayed a partisan feeling toward the Princetonians. Brown had one vociferous rooter, who made noise enough to lead the cheering in their favor when they accomplished a piece of good work.

The one-sided result of the final score was somewhat of a surprise, for the men representing Brown were fresh from a season of training at Bridgeton, Me., where it was reported they had been devoting themselves to some hard practice under a Canadian coach. Be that as it may, they were clearly outplayed and beaten by the tiger-striped collegians. The latter were much heavier and faster at every department of the game. Especially at shooting the rubber disk for the net were the Princeton men superior to their opponents. Leake proved himself a wonder in this respect, and had he received better and more timely support from the other men on his team the Princeton score would have been greater.

There were several notables on the Princeton side that had earned laurels on other fields. The football team was represented by McClave and Rafferty, who played at cover point and point, respectively, and by young Edwin P. Larned, the collegiate tennis champion, brother of William A. Larned, the National champion at the sport. On Brown's side Scudder, a former quarter back, was the only man to represent the football contingent.

On the face off at the start of the match Purnell of Princeton got the puck from MacKinney of Brown, but in a moment Ostby got the disk and pushed it up near the Princeton goal. There was a lively scrimmage about the netting, the disk traveling from side to side of the icy sheet. Then Otis got his stick to the rubber and sent it shooting in, scoring the first goal for Brown within three minutes of the start.

This effort was followed by ragged work by both teams. There was much off-side play which the referee failed to see and call to account. Some of it was flagrant, but it was all allowed to pass. The rubber disk was kept moving at a swift pace from one end of the ice to the other, and Princeton played so poorly that Brown's men had many opportunities offered to shoot for the goal. All of the forwarders had their try, but aimed so poorly that the puck went wide of the mark.

On the Princeton side Purnell and Leake were making desperate efforts to score. They made a number of good shots that were cleverly blocked by Scudder at the Brown goal. After nearly fifteen minutes of play Purnell got the rubber and carrying it half the length of the field made the goal without being assisted. At this point Otis was taken out of Brown's line of forwards and replaced by Marble. It was said that Otis had hurt his knee in a scrimmage and was forced to retire. Marble did not strengthen the team to any extent, however, and the first half ended with each side having a goal to its credit.

From the beginning of the second half it was evident that Jim Robinson, the Princeton trainer, who was on hand, had given his boys a talking to below stairs. They exhibited more ginger and blocked and covered their opponents better than had been the case in the opening part of the match. Leake and Purnell worked together in fine shape, frequently getting the disk near Brown's goal by clever passing. Finally Leake shot the goal, and the Princeton rooters came out in strong and resounding chorus. A few minutes later O'Brien tallied again for Princeton on a long shot that was an especially fine bit of work. The next face-off developed a pretty piece of team work by Purnell and Leake. They carried the disk back of the goal, Purnell passing it out to Leake, who pushed it inside by a quick shot.

The defensive play of Brown's team melted away after this, and each man apparently forgot all he had been taught while in Maine. Each man went out for himself and team work was completely abandoned. Play was fast and furious, which resulted in some spectacular acrobatic tumbles and many broken sticks. The Princeton players held together more solidly and outplayed their opponents at every point. Leake scored again from a scrimmage. Larned made a goal by a high lift from the extreme side of the field, and O'Brien scored on a long shot. That brought the contest to a close. It was a stirring game, especially in the second half, and demonstrated that Princeton has a team containing excellent material which Yale will have difficulty in defeating.

The line-up follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Brown.
King	Goal	Scudder
Rafferty	Point	Carpenter
McClave	Cover point	Judah
Purnell	Forward	MacKinney
Leake	Forward	Ostby
Larned	Forward	Otis, Marble
O'Brien	Forward	Hunt

Referee—William Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Raymond D. Little, for Princeton; Gus Hornfeck, for Brown.

Score—Princeton University, 7 goals; Brown University, 1 goal.

Goals scored by: For Princeton—Purnell, Leake, (3,) Larned, and O'Brien, (2.) For Brown—Otis.

Chicago Jockey Club Stakes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Chicago Jockey Club has announced the conditions of twelve stakes for the Spring and Summer meetings at Hawthorne, entries to which will close Feb. 7. The list is headed by the Hawthorne Handicap, one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds and upward, with a guaranteed cash value of $10,000, to be run May 23, the opening day of the Spring meeting. Next in importance is the Northern Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, with $5,000 added, to be run at the Summer meeting. The remaining stakes, of which three are for three-year-olds, have added money ranging from $1,500 to $2,500, and will have a gross value of from $3,000 to $4,000 each. Additional stakes for the Summer and Fall meetings will be duly announced.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

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INTEREST IN SMALL BOATS

Conditions for Manhasset Yacht Club's Challenge Cup.

Successful Trial of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian's Fifteen-Footer — King Edward's Trophies for Yachting.

The officers of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club have formulated a declaration of trust governing the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup for thirty-foot sloops, and have sent copies of it to all the yacht clubs in this country and to many yachting organizations abroad. The offer of a challenge cup for the thirty-foot sloop class has aroused a good deal of interest among yachtsmen, and the initial contest for the cup, some time during the Summer, promises to be one of the principal events of the yachting season. The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club is determined that, no matter where the cup may go, if it leaves the custody of the club, the contests over it shall not degenerate into the racing of freak boats, and the declaration of trust has been drawn with great care, with this object in view.

Article 1 provides that any organized yacht club in good standing, of any country, shall always have the right to challenge for the cup and to sail a match therefor, provided such challenge shall be made and such race sailed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the declaration of trust. Matches for the cup shall be limited to yachts propelled by sails only, whose racing measurement shall qualify them to enter the thirty-foot sailing length sloop class of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound:

The construction of said yachts shall be in accordance with the definition and table of scantlings and any other requirements of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound for such class as are in force on the date of the instrument, or such definitions as the association may in future adopt; provided, however, that any yacht in existence Dec. 1, 1898, that is of substantial construction, conforming practically to said table of scantlings, shall be eligible.

The matches shall be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The crew is limited to five persons, including the helmsman, four of whom must be amateurs and members of a recognized yacht club. The helmsman must be an amateur, and a member in good standing of the club whose yacht he sails. It is made obligatory for the club holding the cup to defend it between June 15 and Sept. 15, against all challengers, and to insure a contest, one challenge must be delivered by April 1. Subsequently other clubs may challenge.

The match shall consist of not less than three and not more than five races; that the course shall be not less than 15 miles, and not more than 23 miles in length; the first to windward or leeward and return, the second triangular and alternating thereafter.

***

The Board of Trustees of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club has appointed these committees to serve for the season of 1903:

Regatta Committee—E. M. MacLellan, Robert Jacob, and Charles D. Mower.

House Committee—James W. Alker, G. Searing Wilson, and Roy M. Lincoln.

Library Committee—James R. Thomson, Bartholomew Jacob, and Thomas Fleming Day.

Law Committee—David Provost, S. E. Hamburger, and James W. Pryor.

Art Committee—Robert W. Jackson, Julian Rix, and Charles A. Harriman.

Entertainment Committee—Hazen L. Hoyt, Thomas Wilson, Jr., and Charles H. Hoyt.

The Finance Committee consists of the Commodore, the Secretary, and the Treasurer.

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A circular of considerable interest to members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and particularly to those members who have ordered boats in the new one design fifteen-foot class, has just been issued by the committee in charge of the construction of the boats. Johnston W. De Forest, Chairman of the club's Racing Committee, is chairman of this committee, and his associates are Charles W. Wetmore and Henry C. Rouse. Clinton H. Crane, the designer of the boats, gave the first one, which was finished a few days ago, a trial trip in the Hudson River near Nyack, where the fifteen-footers are being built. The most interesting features of his report are:

The temperature was about 8 degrees above zero, and a fresh breeze was blowing from the west-northwest. This made the wind under the shore very light and puffy, but further out in the river a fresh and very nice little breeze was blowing. The boat went out with three men on board, and handled very satisfactorily even in the strongest puffs, carrying sail so well that no one of the men on board paid any attention to his position in the boat, that is whether it was to windward or leeward. The boat steered on all points of sailing with the tiller practically amidships, and handled with marvelous quickness.

It would have been more satisfactory to have tried the boat again in a reefing breeze, but as the river was fast freezing up it seemed impractical to keep the boat in the water longer, and she was therefore hauled out and dismantled. Certain details of rigging and cleats were changed, and the fleet as a whole will have the benefit of this trial. It seemed that the seats in the cockpit were unnecessary, but as they have been nearly all made it was decided to leave them as originally shown on the plans, with the idea that the individual owners could leave them in the boat or take them out as they saw fit.

Work on the other boats is going along rapidly. Six are now practically completed. Twenty have been ordered by the club members up to date, and they will all be ready before May 1. The net cost of each boat is $546.25, to which must be added about $50 for sails. Several other members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, since learning of the success of the first boat in the fifteen-foot class, are considering the question of ordering one of the boats, and the number ready for the coming racing season is expected to be from twenty-five to thirty.

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Besides ruling over 400,000,000 subjects King Edward VII. has managed to wield a strong influence in the sporting world. Whether it was the thoroughbred race horse or a trim yacht that claimed his attention there were always many ready to follow his lead. The coming year gives promise of more than usual interest by King Edward in yachting. To some extent this is due to the international races that will be sailed for the America's Cup. The indomitable Irish peer, Sir Thomas Lipton, has been warmly seconded by the King in his efforts to return the coveted piece of plate to Great Britain. So interested is King Edward in the improvement of English yacht racing that he will offer several valuable trophies that will be competed for during the season.

He presented four cups for competition last year, but only three were sailed for, the trophy given to the Royal Munster Yacht Club failing to secure an entry of more than one boat. The cup presented to the Royal Northern Yacht Club was won by Kariad, owned by Kenneth M. Clark, while another Clyde yachtsman, Peter Donaldson, was successful at Plymouth with Bona, a swift and finely modeled yawl in securing one of the coveted prizes. Sir James Pender's yawl, Brynhild, captured the cup presented through the Royal Yacht Squadron.

It is reported that the King will offer a prize to be sailed for by the Shamrock III. in her trials, before she leaves for this country. He desires to bring out the full strength of the English yachts against the challenger, and has evinced lively interest in all of the plans. Both schooners and the small raters, which have been so typical of the success of the past year in American waters, have come in for more than a passing share of his interest. This was largely the result of the sailing of the German Emperor's American built schooner Meteor III. and the performances of the rater Uncle Sam that was designed by Crowninshield. The Uncle Sam had a most remarkable season and in the Kiel and Baltic regattas won the German Emperor's cup, defeating a number of swift-sailing English, French, and Swedish competitors.

The Royal London Yacht Club appears most likely to hold one of the new trophies to be offered by King Edward. This club came in for a big share of the sport among the single-stickers last year, and their handicap series furnished the best sport of the season. The fleet that sailed included Irex, Namara, which was in charge of Sycamore, who sailed Shamrock II. in the America's Cup matches; Creole, Columbine, and Gwenyth. All of these yachts and several new ones now building on the Clyde are likely to make a try for the cups that His Majesty will put up.

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A handsome new auxiliary centreboard yawl is now in process of completion at the Morris Heights works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., and will be ready for delivery early in the Spring. This boat is being constructed for J. H. Smedley of Detroit, and is fifty-seven feet long. The yawl will be equipped with auxiliary engines of standard type. She is almost ready for launching and is fully planked. The boat will be used for Lake Michigan service and general cruising. The sixty-five-foot steam launch now building for Walter E. Duryea of Brooklyn for service on the St. Lawrence River is well under way. She will be named Minga.

ICE YACHTS GOING WEST.

Red Bank Boats to Compete in the Kalamazoo Championship Contests.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10.—The ice yachts Scud and Dreadnaught, owned respectively by James B. Weaver and James C. Doughty, were put on the cars here today and shipped to Gull Lake, Michigan. The boats are the representative first-class yachts of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club, and will take part in the series of races arranged for week after next by the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club.

The events in which the Red Bank boats will start are: Handicap race, sweepstake, $150 purse; four prizes, $90, $40, $30, and $20. Free-for-all, no handicap, for the F. A. Stewart International Championship Trophy, open to all yachts in the United States and Canada, the trophy never to become the property of the club winning it, but to be always open for challenge. If not defended when challenged for, it reverts back to the club last holding it, and they shall defend it against all comers. No club can challenge the holder of this trophy more than once each year. No ice yacht can compete for this flag and carry to exceed 850 square feet of canvas. If neither boat wins either of the above races, they will probably enter a handicap consolation race for a fifty-dollar purse, divided into three prizes, $25, $15, and $10.

The owners and captains of the Red Bank boats, accompanied by a number of local ice yacht enthusiasts, will leave for Kalamazoo next week. The races will take place on Jan. 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24. The present cold snap has again covered the river here with good three inch ice and it is likely that there will be ice boating next week. This afternoon the river was alive with skaters. A few of the smaller ice yachts were given spins on safe ice near the shore.

New Jersey Pool Tournament.

The New Jersey State championship pool tournament, which was scheduled to take place at Newark last night, has been postponed until Saturday. Stopft and Donnelly and Sneeden and Pohl will be the contestants. Stopft won fourth place in the world's tourney at St. Louis in 1895, making 176 balls in succession.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL.

Committees Fail to Agree Upon Certain Conditions but Wish to Continue the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10.—The annual meeting of the athletic representatives of West Point and Annapolis was held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington today. The meeting was for the purpose of arranging details for the annual football game. After the conference the Naval Academy committee returned to Annapolis.

Commander Halsey, Secretary of the Naval Association, said that both committees were in favor of continuing the games, but there were certain conditions that neither of them would agree to. These conditions, he said, would be kept strictly secret until further plans were adopted. It is known, however, that West Point is not in favor of eligibility rules, while the sentiment at Annapolis is that unless West Point agrees to the adoption of rules of this kind to govern future contests it is better to discontinue the game.

They point to the fact that students are admitted by law to West Point who are two years older than those at Annapolis. Commander Halsey, who has looked into the matter, finds that of the students who made up the Yale and Harvard football elevens last year, only one was ineligible to enter West Point, while only one was young enough to enter Annapolis. Naval officers also say that if trained athletes can enter the association and play on their teams it is likely that inducements will be offered, and influence brought to bear to secure their appointments, which would be unfair to the average youth.

The committees were as follows: West Point, Col. Ferbeiger, Capt. Nolan, and Capt. Pierce; Annapolis, Commander W. F. Halsey, Commander C. E. Colahan, and Lieut. F. M. Poyer.

TO PROHIBIT FOOTBALL.

Nebraska Legislator Wants to Keep It Out of the Schools of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 10.—Representative A. V. Cunningham of Hamilton County is credited with the authorship of a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature the coming week to prohibit playing football at the public educational institutions of the State.

"I am unalterably opposed to football as part of the athletic amusement of students," said Mr. Cunningham. "I consider it more brutal than prizefighting for the reason that in prizefighting only two men are engaged; in the game of football twenty-two are called upon to risk their lives. The presence of a physician is not always required at a prizefight, but did you ever hear of or see a game of football at which one or two physicians were not in attendance?"

Other members are in sympathy with the bill, but the game does not lack defenders among the legislators.

All-American Team Bowling Records.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of the American Bowling Congress to-night gave out the record of the All-American Bowling Trio's trip through the country, which has just ended at Sandusky, Ohio. During this trip the All-Americans played the local bowling experts in each city to visited, and their grand total of pins in the 405 games played was 224,085 to their opponents' total of 198,033, which breaks all road records. The record of the trip from Oct. 5 to Jan. 7, inclusive, is: John J. Voorheis, first prize, gold watch and chain; P. Wolf, second prize, $50 in gold; E. Peterson, third prize, diamond studded locket; A. Selbach, fourth prize, gold watch charm. The individual records are:

Players.	Games.	Total Pins.	High Score.
John J. Voorheis	324	62,337	279
P. Wolf	340	65,255	279
E. Peterson	284	52,465	243
A. Selbach	244	44,038	245

Curlers Play in Newark.

The first and second teams of the Newark Curling Club lined up for practice in Newark yesterday in preparation for the coming game with the Thistles of this city, in the practice game the first team won by a score of 18 to 12. The teams were:

First Team.	Second Team.
Hutchinson,	McNee,
McDowed,	Holmes,
Lunn,	McLaren,
Murphy,	Mossey,
Ketcham, Skip.—18.	Thornton, Skip.—12.

SKATING RACES IN BROOKLYN.

Kearney and Minton Won Handicap Contests—Columbia's Hockey Game.

Two skating races and a hockey game furnished amusement for a large crowd at the Clermont Avenue Rink last night. The hockey contest was between teams representing Columbia University and St. Francis Xavier College. It was won by the university players, who scored 2 goals, and prevented their opponents from scoring.

"Phil" Kearney made his first appearance in the Clermont races this season, and with an allowance of 20 yards, he succeeded in defeating the scratch man, W. W. Swan. O. Dorlan, with an advantage of 90 yards, finished third.

In the Class B race, O. Minton of Poly Preparatory crossed the line first. He was hard pressed by Harold See, while C. Hayward finished but a short distance behind. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap, Class A—Won by "Phil" Kearney, (20 yards); W. W. Swan, (scratch,) second; O. Dorlan, (90 yards,) third. Time—3:02 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B—Won by O. Minton, (30 yards;) Harold See, (50 yards,) second; C. Hayward, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:15 2-5.

Englewood Field Club Prosperous.

The Englewood Field Club has just completed the best year in its history, carrying over a large cash balance and no debts. All branches of amusement have been extended, especially tennis, baseball, football, and skating, while the golf course is liberally patronized. The report of the Treasurer, H. C. Watson, shows a total membership of 576 new members joining during 1902, being more than double those who resigned or were dropped from the list. Last year's officers were James H. Coe, President; James C. Chapin, Vice President; Oliver C. Weatherby, Secretary; H. C. Watson, Treasurer, and other members of the Executive Committee were A. C. Sherwood, W. M. Coe, and J. C. Kerr. The new officers just elected are C. P. Mackie, President; D. Fellows Platt, Vice President; James C. Chapin, Secretary; H. C. Watson, Treasurer, and A. C. Sherwood, W. M. Coe, Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Talcott Banks.

New Jersey Kennel Show.

The judges for the second annual bench show of the New Jersey Kennel Association to be held in the Orange Armory, Feb. 18 to 21 have been selected as follows: Major J. W. Taylor of Kentucky, setters, St. Bernards, and Great Danes; E. L. Jones, Madison, N. J., beagles; Edward A. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga., fox terriers; F. L. Lenour, Greenwood, Mass., pointers; Dr. H. M. Foote, New Rochelle, N. Y., Scotch terriers; S. Van Schaick, New York, Irish terriers; W. N. Le Cato, Orange, Treasurer of the Bulldog Club of America, bulldogs; F. J. Bristol New York, French bulldogs; E. J. Cochrane, Hastings, N. Y., Airdale terriers; C. G. Hopten, Newark, toy spaniels, bull terriers, Pomeranians, and local classes.

At least 1,000 dogs will be shown and the exhibit promises to exceed that of last year.

Chicago Football Player for Yale.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Roswell Tripp, the two-hundred-pound tackle of the University of Chicago football team last Fall, has decided to enter Yale University next season. Tripp came from Hill School in Pottstown, Penn., and was one of the best freshman linesmen that Coach Stagg had at the end of last season.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

A Russian Wedding Feast.
The celebrated painting by Konstantin Makoffsky is publicly exhibited in the Art Galleries. You are cordially invited to see it.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

January Closing Sale
Suits, Jackets and Waists.
$13.50 Jackets for $6.95.

Heavy Cheviot and Kersey Jackets, military and other styles, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, velvet collars, black only, all sizes, $13.50 Jacket for $6.95.

$15 to $20.00 Jackets for $8.95.
Fine Kersey and Covert Jackets, in different lengths, lined with heavy satin, in tan and black; these Coats were $15.00 and $20.00, for $8.95.

$15.00 Suits for $7.85.
Ladies' Suits of Cheviot and other materials, in colors and black, blouse and other styles; Jackets lined with heavy taffeta, the Skirt alone worth more than price of Suit, $15.00 Suits for $7.85.

$25.00 and $30.00 Suits for $17.85.
Suits of Broadcloth and Mixed Materials, newest models, in navy, brown and black, reduced to $17.85.

Cloaks and Jackets, 1-3 Less Regular Prices.
Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Jackets, sizes from 8 to 16 years, all fresh, clean goods, at one-third less regular prices.

$8.00 Reefers for $4.95.
Misses' and Children's Reefers, made from Navy Chinchilla, lined with red flannel, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth $8.00, for $4.95.

$5.00 Waists for $2.85.
French Flannel Waists, plain and fancy, some handsomely braided, were $5.00, for $2.85.

Waists at One-third Off.
Fancy Silk and Crepe Waists, all fresh goods, at one-third less regular prices.

Imported Suitings,
$3, $2.25, $2 and $1.75 Goods at $1.25.
200 yards 48 inch Angora Zibeline, imported to sell at $2.25.
250 yards 48 inch Canvas Zibeline, with long glossy hair, $2.00 goods,
150 yards 46 inch Invisible Stripe Camel's Hair, imported to sell at $1.75.
100 yards 48 inch Pin Feather Zibeline, sold at $3.00,
All at $1.25 to Close Them Out.

Silk and Wool Plaids, 85 Ct. Goods at 59 Cts.
500 yards Fine Imported Tartan and Fancy Plaids, illuminated silk bar, reduced to 59 cts.

Black French Broadcloth, $2.25 Quality, $1.49.
Guaranteed French Broadcloths, 52 inches wide, jet black, with a beautiful lustrous finish, regular price $2.25, for $1.49.

Advance Showing of Genuine French Challies, All This Season's Designs.

January Sale Household Linens and White Goods.
TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, odd lots and discontinued patterns, REDUCED 1/4, 1/3 and 1/2 REGULAR PRICES.

Sample Damask Table Cloths, bleached and unbleached, 2, 2½, 3 yds. long, 98 cts., to $3.75.
Factory Samples, Irish Damask, Napkins, large size, reduced ¼ and 1-3, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23, 25 cts.
Colored Hemstitched Table Cloths, 2½ and 3 yards long, reduced from $2.50 and $3.00 to $1.00.
Huckaback Hemstitched Towels, 23x42, 25, 30, 35 cts., at 21 cts.
Hemmed Huck Towels, 10 cts.
Twilled Crash Toweling, 4 cts.
Long Cloth, chamois finish, 12 yard pieces, $1.35, reduced to 98 cts.
Berkeley Nainsook, in boxes, extra quality, $2.50, reduced to $1.75 piece.
Dwight Anchor bleached Muslin, 1 to 10 yards, 6 cts.
Remnants White Lawn, 8 cts.
Advance styles in our imported White Damask Gradels, Mercerized Oxfords, Cheviots and Exclusive Novelties for Waists and Dresses, 25 cts. to $1.35 yd.

Men's and Women's Hosiery.
REDUCED 1/3 AND 1/2 REGULAR PRICES.
MEN'S fast black Cotton Socks, double soles, spliced heels, 15 Ct. Goods, 10 Cts.
MEN'S imported fast black Cotton Socks, embroidered fronts, also fancy stripes, 25 Cts. to 15 Cts.
LADIES' imported fast black Cotton Stockings, plain, Rembrandt ribbed, polka dots and embroidered fronts, 25 and 30 cts., 15 Cts.
LADIES' imported fast black lace lisle thread, also extra size drop stitch Cotton Stockings, regular price 39 cts., reduced to 25 cts.
Main floor, Annex.

January Sale Muslin Underwear.
Lowest Prices. Best Materials.
Guaranteed Workmanship.
Manufacturers' and Stock Samples of fine Gowns, Drawers, Covers and Skirts, at one-third off regular prices.

Collars and Cuffs
At Extremely Low Prices.
SIX COLLARS FOR 45 Cts.: REGULAR VALUE 75 Cts.
SIX PAIR CUFFS FOR 65 Cts.; REGULAR VALUE $1.50.
A special lot of Men's and Boys' Collars, first class goods, all this season's styles, including the popular band Collar, and new wing, four-ply, with buttonholes barred at both ends, perfect in every respect, at the following low prices:
Collars, sizes 12 to 18 (small sizes suitable for ladies), 6 for 45 cts., value 15 cts. each; not less than six to one person, but as many sizes as desired.
Cuffs, round cornered, square or reversible link, 6 pairs for 65 cts., regular price 25 cts. pair.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANOS.
Unusual Bargains
After Inventory Taking.
Rare Opportunities for the Careful Buyer.

Our annual inventory shows some few designs that will not appear in the new catalogue. The sure way to move them quickly from our floors has been adopted.—Price!
Such Piano values have seldom been offered in Greater New York. The prices as given tell an interesting story, but the instruments must be seen and tested to appreciate the real value.
Our usual easy payment plan will be given on these Pianos. No notes, no interest, no collector—just a simple agreement to pay so much each month. Stool, scarf and delivery of Piano on first payment.

1 Sterling, mahogany, medium size, full octave, slightly used as factory sample, was $325, now $225
1 Sterling, mahogany, medium size, full octave, handsomely carved panels, good as new, was $325, now $225
1 Sterling, ebonized case, full size, etched panels, second hand, but fully guaranteed, decidedly a bargain, was $350, now $210
2 Huntingtons (our own make), beautifully carved, full length panels, concert scale, one curly walnut and one golden oak, were $325, now $250
1 Sterling, absolutely new, but discontinued style, studio size, full octave, mahogany, rich singing tone, very special, was $325, now $285
1 Shoninger, walnut case, full size, looks like new, our price $210
1 New York, high grade make, large ebonized case, refinished inside and out, our price $215
1 Huntington, mahogany, concert size, slight imperfection in finish, but not noticeable (new), the buyer of this is a prize winner, was $325, now $225
2 Sterlings, Colonial design, curly walnut and figured mahogany, have had a place in our stock as "Art Products," new design, slightly changed, no piano more beautifully made, were $425, now $350
1 Bradford, large size, taken in exchange for Sterling, ebonized case, thoroughly refinished, looks like new, good tone, was $350, now $190
1 Huntington, ebonized case, handsomely designed for exhibition purpose, case slightly but not noticeably damaged, fully guaranteed, was $325, now $225

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
The Sterling Piano Co.
Fulton Street and Hanover Place.

The Supremacy of This Lace Store.
Fresh, crisp, exquisite in daintiness, magnificent in variety. This stock of Laces would be notable even if presented at the ordinarily low prices which distinguish this Store. Real Laces, which are hard to find even at the regular prices—the real Laces which are in greatest demand—make up a large part of the offering. Machine made Laces of the prettiest sorts make up another part. And to-morrow these beautiful Laces will be ready for your selection at
Half and Less Than Half of Our Usual Low Prices.
It is an occasion which must compel attention wherever economy is appreciated. It is an occasion that demonstrates once more the supremacy of this Store in Laces.

5c. to 35c. Washable Laces and Insertions, 2c. to 12c. a Yard.
Fancy washable Laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths; Point de Paris, Normandy, Platt Val., Torchon, Medici and Cluny effects, light, medium and heavy weights, 2c., 3c., 7c., 10c. and 12c. yd.
25c. to $2 25 Insertions and Galloons, 10c to 98c. a Yard.
Plauen and St. Gall Insertions and Galloons, straight, fancy and motif effects, in white, butter and Paris shades.
10c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 35c., 49c., 75c. and 98c. a yard.
$1.00 to $8 50 Plauen and St. Gall Allovers, 49c. to $4.98 a Yd.
In white, butter and Paris shades; Venetian Point and Irish crochet effects 49c. to $4.98 a yard
$15.00 to $100.00 Lace Robes, $6.98 to $49.00 Each.
In black, white, butter and Paris shades; extraordinary values.
$300.00 Real Applique Lace Robes, $200 00.
$550.00 Real Duchess and Point Lace Robes, $350.00.
$1.75 to $35.00 Real Applique Laces, 49c. to $17.50
Various widths, some of the most exquisite patterns we ever showed.
$1.50 to $39.00 Real Duchesse Laces, 98c. to $22.98.
Edgings, Flouncings, and Galloons in wide variety.
75c. to $3.50 Thread Laces, 29c. to $1.49.
New effects in these exquisite real Laces; insertions, and Edgings to match.
$1.50 to $6.50 Real Arabe Laces, 49c. to $2.98.
The very wide effects that are so much worn on the new wraps.
$1.25 to $4.50 Real Renaissance, 49c. to $1.49.
Insertions and Galloons of the prettiest styles.

Real Cluny Laces and Insertions in sets and odd widths; Parisians are using quantities; exceptional values, 25c to $1.98 a yard; also, real Cluny, with wool cord, very effective. 98c. to $2.50 a yard
25c to $2.00 Real Antique Insertions at 10c. to 98c. a yard in various widths, very popular for waist, coat or dress trimming.
Real Yak Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths, new and pretty, plain and corded effects 25c to $1.98 a yard

Embroidery Samples : : Half.
2c. to 25c. a Yard instead of 5c. to 75c.
Neat and showy patterns worked on excellent nainsook, Swiss and cambric, all with wide margins and all with the edges cut out ready to use. Edgings, Beadings, Insertions, Galloons, and Demi-Flouncings. They are in 4 to 5 yard strips and we cannot cut the strips.
75c to $5.00 Allovers at 35c, to $2.49. Baby patterns and showy effects on nainsook, Swiss and cambric; detached and attached figures, scrolls, vines and stripe designs suitable for yokes, waists, gumpes, etc.
Novelty Galloons, 19c to $1.75 a Yard.
In a large variety of pretty designs, in various widths, fancy, straight and motif effects.
Novelty Insertions, 3 to 6 inches wide, in blind, openwork and Paraguay effects, exclusive designs 50c. to $4.00 a yard
Edgings up to flouncing widths to match 45c. to $4.50 a yard
Allovers, single and double widths, not shown elsewhere in Brooklyn $2.98 to $7.50 a yard
Main floor, center, Central Building.

$1.25 All Wool Zibeline Mixtures at 59c.
SIXTY-FOUR HUNDRED YARDS—Less than half the price they cost everywhere.
This season's most favored materials have been Zibeline Mixtures. The richest gowns have been made of them. But one manufacturer made too many of one line, and his surplus, 6,400 yards, comes here now for quick selling. They are 54 inches wide—a yard and a half—which is full suiting width, and they are absolutely all wool. Nine attractive mixtures of Oxford, dark gray, medium gray, light gray, cadet, brown, castor and medium and light tan. They have been retailed in the best stores everywhere at $1.25 a yard. A new price record to-morrow at 59c. a yard.
Main floor, West Building.

Hosiery and Underwear.
Great Bargains for Every One.
The Hosiery are mostly samples—about half price.
The Underwear, clearance lots of fine goods—half and less.
We never before had such bargains in Underwear and Hosiery as this January has brought. And this is perhaps the best news of all—think of getting a $1.25 all silk Corset Cover for 19c.!
Women's Hosiery:
25c. Stockings, 12½c. Fast black cotton Stockings, plain and drop stitched, some fancy striped and some open work lace, in black and plain colors.
50c. Stockings, 24c. Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed, plain lisle thread, in fast black; also open work lace lisle thread; also fancy striped black boots and colored tops, and some fine black cotton in split soles and white feet.
75c. to $1.25 Stockings 49c. Open work lace lisle Stockings, open work ankles, with neat embroidered figures; also all the high class novelties in lace effects.
Children's Hosiery:
19c. Stockings, 9c. Fast black heavy ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes.
Babies' 25c. Cashmere Stockings, 12½c. Babies' ribbed cashmere Stockings, with silk tipped heels and toes, in sky blue, pink, tan, black, red and white, a few slight imperfections are the cause of the low price.
Men's Hosiery:
25c. Sox, 12½c. Fancy striped Cotton Sox, some lace effects, embroidered, some plain black with split feet, and some lace effects in plain colors.
50c. Sox, 24c. Fancy lisle thread Sox, with silk vertical stripes, some lace effects, embroidered, some plain black lisle.
Women's Underwear:
50c. to $1.25 Undervests, 19c. Corset Covers or Misses' Vests, ribbed, trimmed with silk ribbon; all low neck and no sleeves, some all silk, some part silk; some all wool and some silk and wool; colors are pink, sky blue, white and natural. None sent C. O. D.
25c. to 35c. Underwear, 19c. Fleece lined, ribbed shaped Undervests; well made and finished; French band ankle length Drawers to match; also about 600 extra large size Vests in the lot.
50c. Underwear, 24c. Ribbed shaped medium weight cotton Undervests, trimmed with pearl buttons, silk tapes and edging; French band ankle and knee length Drawers to match; also knee and ankle length Tights.
Men's Underwear:
60c. Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 29c. Winter weight ribbed Shirts and Drawers, in ecru and steel gray colors. Many men cannot with comfort wear wool next the skin, and these garments will appeal to them especially. Shirts have French style neck band, ribbed bottoms and overlock seams; Drawers sateen faced, extra fine rib below band, making them glove fitting; deep reinforced gussets; sizes to fit any man. The very slightest imperfection accounts for the low prices.
$1.00 Shirts and Drawers, 59c. Natural wool Shirts and Drawers, thoroughly well made and finished, 90 per cent. wool and 10 per cent. cotton; just enough cotton to prevent shrinking without taking away any of the warmth. The mill from which we bought them is overstocked, and by buying a large lot we have been enabled to make this price cut; sizes are finely assorted.
Main floor, front, Central and East Buildings.

Men's Winter Overcoats.
A Triad of Great Values.
That January is economy month at Abraham and Straus' was never better demonstrated than by to-day's news for men. Overcoats that rival the work of the exclusive tailor for *a third or more under their former prices.* Thus:
$16.50 Overcoats, $10.50.
Of rich, soft finished vicuna coating, in black; a few Oxfords in the lot; cut in the smart Chesterfield style, 44 inches long, with long smart lapel; lined with Venetian, the new fabric that looks like satin, yet wears like the best Italian cloth or serge. They're better Coats, than sell ordinarily for $16.50, and the best Coats anybody ever bought for $10.50
$25.00 Silk Lined Overcoats, $16.50.
The man who makes our very best clothing has just finished his inventory and found in excess of orders less than one hundred silk lined Coats, made to sell at retail for $25.00. By selling a few here and there he could readily dispose of the entire quantity during the Winter months to come at full prices, but he preferred to sell the entire lot at once, and naturally the opportunity came to one of his best customers. Material is a handsome dark Oxford coating in rich rough effect, in two distinct shapes, 44 or 48 inches long, fully lined with rich heavy silk that will wear two seasons; the hand tailoring gives the Coats their graceful lines and smart appearance and will retain their shapeliness while in use. Regular, stout or long sizes.
Fine Dress Coats, $25.00 and $35.00.
Coats that have no superiors in ready for service garments, o the finest fabrics used for men's outerwear; all lined throughout with rich silk; individually hand tailored; broken sizes, but some to fit every one in the assortment; $5.00 to $15.00 under their real value.
Second floor, rear, East Building.

Black Silk Grenadines, 69c.
Crisp and dainty and woven for the Spring of 1903. Here to-morrow at the lowest price we ever knew of at a season's beginning. They are 44 inch all silk black Grenadines in extremely pretty stripe patterns.
Stirring news for to-morrow at 69c. yard.
45 Inch Black Mohair at 29c.
Every woman needs now or will need Mohair, the best dust shedding, water shedding materials, for bathing suits, skirts and dresses. And a 45 inch black Mohair at so little a price is one of the events that emphasize the pre-eminence of this Black Dress Goods Store.
Three thousand yards ready to-morrow at 29c. a yard.
Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews
Angell
Archer
Areson
Auten

BAKER
Bannigan
Barker
Barnum
Barr
Barry
Baudot
Baum
Bennett
Betts
Biglow
Blanchard
Bowe
Boylan
Boyle
Bracket
Bradbury
Brainard
Brann
Braun
Breen
Briggs
Brittin
Brown
Browne
Bunting
Burgoyne
Burrowes
Burtis
Butler

CALDER
Callaghan
Cammann
Cannon
Cape
Carey
Carnrick
Casey
Chapman
Christoffel
Cleary
Clews
Cloignet
Cochran
Cocks
Cohen
Cole
Coleman
Collins
Colyer
Copeland
Corcoran
Cornwell
Courtney
Coyle
Craytey
Creeden
Crittenden

DALE,
Dambacher
Davie
Davis
Day
Dens,
De Frece
De Rosset
De Vall
Dilgen
Dinnien
Dobie
Dole
Donjellon
Donnelly
Donoghue
Donovan
Doscher
Douglas
Drake
Draper
Dresser
Drew
Driscoll
Dryden
Duffy
Duval
Dwyer

EAGAN
Eckel-Rinck
Eichler
Erlanger
Evans

FARLEY
Farrell
Fay
Felix
Fereday
Ferguson
Field
Finlay
Fisher
Fitzpatrick
Flaherty
Fleishman
Flynn
Frickenhaus
Frost

GALLAGHER
Gannon
Gardiner
Gillett
Gilmore
Girvan
Gorham
Grant
Gray
Grebenstein
Green
Gregg
Gregory
Griffin
Gurney

HANLON
Harris
Hartigan
Harvey
Haskins
Haulton
Hawkins
Hays
Hendrickson
Henneberger
Hering
Heyger
Higgins
Hine
Hoffman
Hogan
Homan
Hopke
Horne
Hoyt

IBACH
Ingersoll
Isaacs

JACKSON
Johnson
Jones

KANE
Karmel
Katzenberg
Keating
Keeler
Kelleher
Keller
Kennedy
Kessisoglou
Kieley
Kilmer
Klingsbury
Kirby
Kniess
Kraus
Kreeb
Kruger

LALLY
Lane
Lauer
Lawrence
Leavitt
Lefurgy
Leheny
Leinen
Lenz
Levenstein
Lewis
Lieber
Linkfield
Lockwood
Loeffler
Long
Lord
Lorenz
Lownes
Lynch

McALEER
McArdle
McBride
McCaffrey
McCarthy
McCloskey
McClure
McCusker
McDermott
MacDonnough
McGarry
McGill
McGonigle
McGuire
McKenna
MacLean
McPhail
McVeigh
Magee
Magill
Mahr
Margraf
Martens
Martin
Marx
Mason
Mead
Merserecau
Miller
Mohen
Moffit
Moleres
Moloney
Monahan
Mooney
Moore
Morgan
Moran
Murphy
Murray

NAEF
Nash
Nathan
Naylor
Netherclift
Neve
Nevins
Nicholas
Nieland

OBOM
O'Brien
O'Donohue
O'Neil
O'Reilly
Ottenheimer

PAGE
Parker
Payne
Peck
Pendergast
Perkin
Perry
Perryman
Petshaw
Pichard
Picot
Pinkerton
Plume
Powers
Pratt
Prior

QUINN

RANSBURY
Raphael
Rapp
Readyhough
Reed
Rees
Reese
Reid
Reynolds
Robinson
Rollins
Rosenberg
Royemann
Rutan

SACHS
Sandell
Sanderson
Sayles
Scanlon
Schmidt
Schomeyer
Schulz
Schuster
Scofield
Seaman
Selonek
Sergs
Shepherd
Sheridan
Shields
Short
Simmons
Simpson
Slosson
Smith
Smithley
Solomon
Sommers
Spaulding
Spitz
Stearns
Stein
Steiner
Stern
Steuck
Steuerman
Stewart
Stimpson
Stoddart
Sullivan
Sumner
Sundberg

TACKNEY
Taylor
Tennenheiser
Thayer
Thorne
Thornton
Tilton
Timm
Tims
Tobin
Townsend

UNCKRICH

VAN DEUREN
Van Haaren
Van Ness
Van Sicien
Van Wie
Vehslage
Vreeland

WADSWORTH
Walsh
Walshe
Ward
Washburn
Watkins
Watson
Wells
Weston
White
Whitney
Wightman
Williamson
Wilson
Winser
Wood
Woodwiss
Wright

YERGASON

ZAISER

A

ALEXANDER.—Jan. 3, at 225 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Dora, wife of the late Morris Alexander, aged 73 years.

ANDREWS.—Jan. 6, in Baltimore, Md., Gen. R. Snowden Andrews, in his 73d year.

ARESON.—Jan. 5, at Chicago, Ill., Susanna M., wife of Richard Areson, in the 73d year of her age.

ADAMS.—Jan. 5, at 477 Central Park West, Mary Elizabeth, widow of John L. Adams.

ANDERSON.—Jan. 5, at 88 Keap Street, Brooklyn, Almira L., widow of Ackerman Anderson, in the 69th year of her age.

AUTEN.—At Woodmere, L. I., Jan. 4, Herman E., son of the late John G. Auten, formerly of Brooklyn.

ANGELL.—Jan. 9, at 267 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Sarah, wife of George O. Angell.

ARCHER.—Jan. 9, at Boxwood, Tarrytown, N. Y., Daniel Odell Archer, in his 81st year.

B

BARRY.—Jan. 8, at 452 St. Nicholas Avenue, James C., son of the late Patrick Barry.

BAUDOT.—Jan. 8, at 306 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Mary Baudot, in her seventieth year.

BROWN.—Jan. 7, Ann, widow of Thomas Brown, in her eighty-seventh year.

BROWNE.—Jan. 6, at Ringoes, N. J., William, son of John R. Browne.

BUNTING.—Jan. 7, George R. Bunting, Jr., of 67 Linden Street, Brooklyn, aged forty-six years.

BURTIS.—Jan. 7, in Buffalo, N. Y., Peter Phillips Burtis, third son of the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Burtis of Buffalo, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

BUTLER.—Jan. 7, at 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, Etta Butler.

BIGLOW.—Jan. 4, at 223 East Fortieth Street, née Kiernan, wife of Thomas Biglow.

BRADBURY.—Jan. 4, at 1,805 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C., Marla Wakeman, widow of Henry R. Bradbury, late of 36 East Seventieth Street, New York City.

BRAINARD.—Jan. 4, at Minturn Hospital, Walter Haynes Brainard, in his 44th year.

BRAUN.—Jan. 3, at 30 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Ferdinand Braun.

BROWN.—At 68 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Jan. 4, Elizabeth Reeves, aged 71 years, widow of George W. Brown.

BARR.—Jan. 3, at 9 Barrow Street, Henry Barr, aged 37 years.

BRANN.—Jan. 3, at 30 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Ferdinand Brann.

BARKER.—Jan. 5, in Hoboken, Elizabeth Barker, in the 78th year of her age.

BENNETT.—Jan. 4, at 136 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Frances E., widow of Joseph T. Bennett, in the 74th year of her age.

BETTS.—Jan. 6, at 366 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, Annie S. M., aged 16 years, daughter of L. F. Betts.

BLANCHARD.—Jan. 4, at 136 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, Sarah Blanchard, in her 71st year.

BRACKETT.—At Morristown, N. J., Frances J., widow of Charles L. Brackett, in the 62d year of her age.

BRIGGS.—Jan. 3, at 58 Orange Street, Brooklyn, Mary Milligan, wife of William J. Briggs.

BRIGGS.—Jan. 5, Florence J., wife of Edmund Briggs.

BRITTIN.—Jan. 5, at the Nevada, Walter J. Brittin, in his 60th year.

BURGOYNE.—Jan. 5, at 715 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, William Wailing Burgoyne, aged 94 years.

BURROWES.—Jan. 5, at 125 Dresden Street, Brooklyn, E. J. Burrowes, Sr.

BAKER.—Jan. 6, at 165 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, James H. J. Baker.

BAUM.—Jan. 4, at Garretsons, S. I., Esther, wife of Samuel Baum and only daughter of George W. Saur, in her 32d year.

BOWE.—Jan. 5, at 164 West Sixty-sixth Street, Agnes, wife of James Bowe, aged 48 years.

BOYLE.—Jan. 5, at Sioux City, Iowa, James Boyle of 996 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

BREEN.—Jan. 6, at 156 Ninth Street, Long Island City, Mary Ellen, infant daughter of Henry Breen.

BANNIGAN.—At Paterson, N. J., Jan. 8, Israel Bannigan.

BARNUM.—Jan. 9, at 1,415 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Harriett A., wife of William A. Barnum.

BOYLAN.—Jan. 8, at Cypress Avenue, Evergreen, L. I., William Francis, eldest son of Owen F. Boylan, in the 27th year of his age.

C

CAMMANN.—Jan. 7, at Atlantic City, Anna M., daughter of the late Dr. George P. Cammann.

CAPE.—Jan. 6, at 242 East Fifty-ninth Street, at the age of 68 years, Martin A. Cape.

CARNRICK.—Jan. 7, at 306 West Ninety-ninth Street, John Carnrick.

CASEY.—Jan. 6, at 287 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, Rose Casey, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

CASEY.—Jan. 6, at 508 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, John L. Casey.

CHAPMAN.—Jan. 7, at 338 Willoughby Avenue, Capt. John H. Chapman, aged 74 years.

CLEWS.—Jan. 7, at 812 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Joseph Clews, in his sixty-third year.

COCKS.—Jan. 8, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Charles E. Cocks, in his eighty-second year.

COLYER.—Whitestone, L. I., Jan. 7, Mary, widow of George Colyer, in sixty-seventh years of her age.

COVEL.—Jan. 7, at 534 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, William E., son of the late Rev. Samuel Covel.

CRAYTEY.—Jan. 7, at 30 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, Ida, youngest daughter of Mary and the late Alphonse Craytey.

CALLAGHAN.—Jan. 4, at 420 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Michael Gallaghan.

CALDER.—Jan. 3, at 152 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., Margaret G. Calder.

CANNON.—Jan. 3, at 10 Watts Street, Jennie, wife of James Cannon, aged 41 years.

CAREY.—At Middletown, John W. Carey, formerly of New York City.

CREEDEN.—Jan. 3, the Rev. John B. Creeden, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Ossining.

COCHRAN.—Jan. 6, at 86 Dwight Street, Jersey City, N. J., Robert M. Cochran, aged 74 years.

COHEN.—Jan. 5, at 530 East Eighty-eighth Street, David Cohen.

CORCORAN.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 6, Mary Corcoran, in her 93d year.

COURTNEY.—Jan. 6, at 1,487 Vyse Avenue, Officer Patrick Courtney.

CRITTENDEN.—Jan. 7, at 48 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, Jane Welling, wife of George M. Crittenden.

CLEARY.—At Flushing, L. I., Jan. 5, Mary, wife of Michael Cleary, in her 81st year.

CLOIGNET.—Jan. 5, at 348 West Forty-ninth Street, Louis Cloignet, in his 83d year.

COLEMAN.—Jan. 4, at 36 Carroll Street, James Coleman, a native of Newry, Ireland.

CORNWELL.—Jan. 3, at 747 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Kate, wife of William F. Cornwell.

COPELAND.—Jan. 8, Jane, widow of George Copeland.

CHRISTOFFEL.—Jan. 9, at 1,198 Hancock Street, Anna, widow of John B. Christoffel, Sr., in the 65th year of her age.

COLE.—Jan. 10, at 1,220 Dean Street, Clarissa Irene, widow of Darius Cole of Rochester, N. Y., in the 95th year of her age.

COLLINS.—Jan. 10, Sarah Collins, in the 56th year of her age.

D

DALE.—Jan. 8, at Tremont, Minnie F., daughter of the late Charles G. Dale.

DENS.—Jan. 6, at 480A Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, William A. Dens.

DE VALL.—Jan. 8, at 1,990 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, Lavenia A. De Vall.

DONOGHUE.—Jan. 8, at 329 East Thirty-eighth Street, Lizzie, widow of Fred Donoghue.

DONOVAN.—Jan. 8, at 175 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Jere F. Donovan.

DREW.—Jan. 8, at 670 Tenth Street, John Drew, aged 47 years.

ERLANGER.—Jan. 7, Max Erlanger.

DILGEN.—Jan. 4, at 97 Madison Street, Joseph Dilgen, Sr.

DINNIEN.—Jan. 4, at 559 West Thirty-second Street, Anna, wife of William Dinnien, native of Cloghney, County Tyrone, Ireland.

DOSCHER.—Jan. 4, at 166 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, Claus Doscher, in the 80th year of his age.

DOUGLAS.—At East Orange, on Jan. 3, Henry C. Douglas, in his 47th year.

DALE.—At the Hotel Wellington, on Jan. 2, Mary A., widow of John A. Dale.

DAVIE.—On Jan. 2, at 1,525 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, James S. Davie, in his fifty-ninth year.

DE ROSSET.—Jan. 3, at 233 West Seventy-fourth Street, Ivie, youngest child of the late Dr. M. J. De Rosset.

DONOVAN.—Jan. 2, at 223 East Twenty-second Street, Maggie, wife of John J. Donovan.

DWYER.—Jan. 2, at 123 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, John, only son of the late Thomas Dwyer.

DAMBACHER.—Jan. 5, at 525 Eleventh Street, Theresa W., daughter of Magdalen Dambacher, aged 18 years.

DOLE.—At the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Jan. 5, William Hartley Dole.

DRAKE.—Jan. 4, at 412 West Seventeenth Street, John Drake, native of Tipperary, Ireland.

DRESSER.—Jan. 5, at 374 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, William C. Dresser, aged 58 years.

DRYDEN.—Jan. 5, at Bogota, N. J., Meredith, Jr., infant son of Meredith Dryden.

DUVAL.—Jan. 4, at Ridgewood, N. J., Kathrine Duval.

DONNELLON.—Jan. 5, at 116 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Eleanor Ruxton, widow of Cornelius Donnellon.

DUFFY.—Jan. 4, at 154 East One Hundred and Third Street, Michael Duffy, ex-Alderman Twelfth Ward.

DAVIS.—Jan. 9, in Philadelphia, Penn., Ellwood Davis.

DAY.—Jan. 8, at 83 Post Street, Yonkers, Mary, wife of Michael Day, in her 75th year.

DE FRECE.—Jan. 9, at Rosedale, Pelham Manor, N. Y., Abram B. De Frece.

DONNELLY.—Jan. 8, at 1,378 Third Avenue, Mary, wife of Patrick Donnelly.

DOBIE.—Jan. 8, at 355 West Fifty-sixth Street, Fannie Henderson, wife of Duncan A. Dobie.

DRAPER.—Jan. 9, at 47 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., Elizabeth Ann, widow of William B. Draper and daughter of the late John Haggerty, aged 86 years.

DRISCOLL.—Jan. 9, at 418 West Fifty-third Street, John Driscoll, native of Castletown Bere, County Cork, Ireland

E

EVANS.—Jan. 8, at Rahway, N. J., Ann, widow of John Evans, in 80th year of her age.

ECKEL-RINCK.—Jan. 3, at 373 Park Place, Brooklyn, Caroline S. Rinck, niece of John F. Eckel, in her eighteenth year.

EICHLER.—Jan. 3, at 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Dr. Charles A. Eichler.

EAGAN.—Jan. 5, at 26 Renwick Street, Annie, daughter of the late James Eagan.

F

FINLAY.—At Corcoran Manor, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 7, Helen Katherine, only child of John M. Finlay, aged 3 years.

FERGUSON.—Jan. 4, at 48 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, Adelia Klunier Ferguson.

FARLEY.—Jan. 2, at 198 First Avenue, Sarah, wife of the late John R. Farley.

FROST.—Jan. 2, at Waldwick, N. J., Henry E. Frost, Sr.

FEREDAY.—Jan. 3, at 23 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Mary Ann, widow of John Fereday and sister of the late William Venvill, aged 87 years.

FIELD.—Jan. 6, at 135 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Hannah Field, in the 99th year of her age.

FARRELL.—Jan. 4, at 848 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, John A. Farrell.

FELIX.—Jan. 4, at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, Margaret Felix, nee Mooney, aged 65 years.

FISHER.—Jan. 5, at 9 West Fifty-eighth Street, Rachel, widow of Selig S. Fisher and daughter of the late Lewis Einstein.

FITZPATRICK.—Jan. 3, Charles B. Fitzpatrick, at 195 Ryerson Street.

FLAHERTY.—Jan. 4, at 102 Park Avenue, Julia, wife of the late Frank Flaherty.

FLEISHMAN.—Jan. 5, at 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Ellen B., wife of Louis W. Fleishman.

FAY.—Jan. 9, Owen Fay, aged 28 years.

FLYNN.—Jan. 9, at 409 West Fortieth Street, Annie Flynn, native of Killargue, County Leitrim, Ireland.

G

GREGORY.—Jan. 8, at 305 West Fifty-first Street, Caroline Ormsbee, wife of Ferdinand L. Gregory.

GRIFFIN.—Jan. 7, at Newark, N. J., Anna Mandeville Scudder, wife of Charles F. Griffin.

GRIFFIN.—Jan. 7, at 863 First Avenue, Sarah, (née Park,) widow of George Griffin.

GRANT.—Jan. 4, at 816 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Henrietta Grant.

GRAY.—Jan. 4, Allen Gray, in the 87th year of his age.

GALLAGHER.—Jan. 3, at 480 Pearl Street, Denis Gallagher.

GORHAM.—Jan. 3, at 33 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, Genevra, wife of Henry Gorham, and daughter of the late Gen. James C. Lane.

GALLAGHER.—Jan. 5, Dr. William Charles Gallagher of 302 West Twelfth Street, New York City, aged 40 years.

GARDINER.—Jan. 5, at 1,246 Madison Street, Marguerite J., wife of Capt. John F. Gardiner and daughter of the late James M. Clark.

GILLETT.—Jan. 4, at 368 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, Israel Gillett, in his 90th year.

GREGG.—At Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 3, Frederick R. Gregg, aged 51 years.

GANNON.—Jan. 6, at 321 First Avenue, Michael Gannon, native of Ballymahon, County Longford, Ireland.

GREEN.—Jan. 6, at 105 Hart Street, Seth Low Green, aged 19 years.

GREGORY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 5, Josephine A., widow of Dr. Joseph S. Gregory, in her 74th year.

GILMORE.—Jan. 8, John Gilmore, aged 46 years.

GIRVAN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Jan. 9, George T. Girvan, in the 28th year of his age.

GREBENSTEIN.—Jan. 7, at Weehawken, N. J., Martha, wife of Charles H. Grebenstein.

GURNEY.—Jan. 8, at 332 McDougal Street, Mira W., wife of Charles R. Gurney.

H

HARVEY.—Jan. 7, at Jersey City, Stephen L. Harvey, aged 62 years.

HAULTON.—Jan. 8, at 1 Cannon Street, James Haulton.

HAYS.—At Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Jan. 7, Helen E., wife of Gilbert F. Hays.

HOGAN.—Jan. 6, at 87 Greenwich Avenue, Averina, widow of John Hogan.

HOGAN.—Jan. 7, at 175 East Sixty-seventh Street, Margaret Hogan, aged 83 years.

HOYT.—At Katonoh, N. Y., Jan. 7, Matilda M. Hoyt, aged 68 years.

HAWKINS.—Jan. 4, at 21 West Twentieth Street, Anna Mary Brown, wife of Brevet Brig. Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, and daughter of the late Hon. Nicholas Brown of Providence, R. I.

HOFFMAN.—Jan. 4, at 96 Henry Street, Brooklyn, Mary C. O., aged 54 years, daughter of the late Luther Hoffman.

HARRIS.—Jan. 1, at 472 Columbus Avenue, Mary O'Brien, wife of Frederick Harris, and daughter of Hugh O'Brien, native of County Cavan, Ireland.

HARVEY.—Jan. 6, at 400 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, George Harvey, in the 86th year of his age.

HIGGINS.—Jan. 6, at 1,489 Amsterdam Avenue, Peter H. Higgins.

HARTIGAN.—Jan. 5, at 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Denis J. Hartigan.

HENNEBERGER.—Jan. 5, at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, Mrs. Elizabeth Henneberger, in the 80th year of her age.

HERING.—At Montvale, N. J., Jan. 3, Frederick J. Hering, in his 92d year.

HINE.—Jan. 6, at 39 Clarkson Street, Flatbush, Caroline P., widow of Charles Hine.

HOMAN.—Jan. 4, at 1 West Ninety-seventh Street, Andrew Homan, aged 73 years.

HORNE.—Jan. 4, Oswald Horne, aged 55 years.

HANLON.—Jan. 7, at 14 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Ellen, wife of the late John Hanlon.

HASKINS.—Jan. 9, at 317 West Fourteenth Street, Charles Waldo Haskins, at the age of 51.

HENDRICKSON.—Jan. 10, Mary A., wife of the late Moses T. Hendrickson, in the 80th year of her age.

HEYZER.—Jan. 8, at 407 Sixth Avenue, Sarah M., widow of Peter H. Heyzer.

HOPKE.—At 75 Clinton Place, Jan. 10, Clara A., daughter of the late Matthias Hopke.

I

IBACH.—At Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 7, Katharine Ibach, (née Holzderber,) aged 81 years.

INGERSOLL.—At Northport, L. I., Jan. 7, William Halsey Ingersoll, in his 59th year.

ISAACS.—Jan. 9, at 340 West Forty-seventh Street, Annie Isaacs.

J

JACKSON.—Jan. 8, at 924 Fifth Avenue, Robert F. Jackson.

JOHNSON.—Jan. 1, at East Fifty-sixth Street, Rose, wife of Joseph Johnson.

JONES.—At Augusta, Ga., Jan. 5, Dr. John Davies Jones of Washington, D. C.

K

KARMEL.—At Somerville, Mass., Jan. 7, Sophia, widow of J. H. Karmel.

KENNEDY.—Jan. 8, at 2,037 Second Avenue, Patrick H. Kennedy.

KESSISOGLOU.—Jan. 8, in London, England, John Kessisoglou, Esq.

KIELEY.—Jan. 7, at 23 Debevoise Place, Margaret A. M. Kieley.

KRAUS.—Jan. 4, at 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Maurice, son of Frederick Kraus, in his 3d year.

KREEB.—Jan. 4, at 880 Lexington Avenue, Clara Lillian, (née Scheer,) wife of John Kreeb, Jr., aged 26 years.

KATZENBERG.—Jan. 3, at 263 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Mina, relict of Henry W. Katzenberg, in the 85th year of her age.

KIRBY.—At Sharon, Conn., Jan. 3, Solomon S. Kirby, in the 71st year of his age.

KANE.—At Providence, R. I., Jan. 4, John Grenville, only son of Henry Brevoort Kane, in the 14th year of his age.

KEATING.—Jan. 5, at 351 Lafayette Avenue, James F., son of Patrick Keating.

KELLER.—Jan. 3, at 113 Clermont Avenue, John J. Keller.

KILLMER.—Jan. 5, at Fordham, Capt. John L. Killmer, in the 53d year of his age.

KNIESS.—Jan. 5, at 137 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, George A. Kniess, in his 84th year.

KINGSBURY.—Jan. 6, Ida Natalie, wife of Chester G. Kingsbury and daughter of the late Thomas Donald.

KRUGER.—Jan. 5, at 303 East Thirty-third Street, William Kruger, aged sixty-seven years.

KEELER.—Jan. 9, at Danbury, Conn., Jeremiah W. Keeler, aged 78 years.

KELLAHER.—Jan. 8, at 338 Seventh Street, Bridget Kellaher.

L

LAWRENCE.—Jan. 7, at 340 West Nineteenth Street, Maria Varick, daughter of the late Samuel A. Lawrence.

LEAVITT.—In Menton, France, Jan. 8, Mary Latou, widow of Thomas R. Leavitt.

LEWIS.—At Lee, Mass., Jan. 8, Margaret F., daughter of the late Arthur Lewis.

LIEBER.—Jan. 8, at 2,147 Seventh Avenue, Benjamin Lieber, in his 90th year.

LORENZ.—Jan. 7, at Goslar, Germany, Ottilie Graiefs Lorenz, formerly of Brooklyn.

LOWNES.—At Matawan, N. J., Jan. 7, Samuel Pleasant Lownes, in his 86th year.

LAUER.—Jan. 4, at 22 East Eightieth Street, William E. Lauer.

LINKFIELD.—Jan. 3, Anna N. Linkfield.

LEVENSTEIN.—Jan. 2, at 720 East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Mrs. Clara Levenstein.

LORD.—Jan. 2, at Les Lotus, Cannes, France, John T. Lord, of 38 Park Lane, London, aged 69 years; formerly of New York.

LYNCH.—Jan. 3, at 525 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Mary A., sister of the late Mrs. Bartholomew Donohue.

LANE.—Jan. 5, at 474 Pearl Street, Julia, aged 32 years, daughter of the late John Lane.

LOCKWOOD.—At Mianus, Conn., Jan. 6, Mary Jane, wife of Lewis Lockwood, in her 75th year.

LALLY.—Jan. 5, at 1,329 Amsterdam Avenue, George Lally.

LEFURGY.—Jan. 5, at Hastings on Hudson, Mary L., widow of Martin Lefurgy, in her 76th year.

LEINEN.—Jan. 5, at 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Ida Leinen, aged 48 years.

LENTZ.—Jan. 5, at 27 East Thirtieth Street, Bertha Lentz.

LEWIS.—Jan. 4, Le Roy F., son of the late Samuel Rogers Lewis, aged 36 years.

LONG.—Jan. 5, at Plainfield, N. J., Gen. Eli Long.

LEHENY.—Jan. 9, at 225 East Twenty-ninth Street, Bridget Leheny, native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

M

MILLER.—Jan. 4, at 18 Howard Street Fredericka Miller.

McCUSKER.—Jan. 8, the Rev. James J. McCusker, pastor of the Church of the Assumption, York and Jay Streets, Brooklyn.

McGUIRE.—Jan. 8, at 220 East One Hundred and Third Street, Margaret, widow of the late Thomas McGuire, native of Clonmell, Ireland.

MacLEAN, Jan. 7, in Paris, Edward Payson MacLean of New Hartford, N. Y.

McPHAIL, Jan. 8, at 121 East Eighty-second Street, James McPhail, aged fifty-nine years.

McVEIGH.—Jan. 7, at 74 West One Hundredth Street, Patrick McVeigh, in his sixtieth year, native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

MARTENS.—Jan. 8, at 894 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Anna Maria Martens, (née Fick,) in the 85th year of her age.

MEAD.—Jan. 7, at 151 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, Cornelia D., widow of George N. Mead.

MOHEN.—Jan. 6, at 237 West Thirty-ninth Street, Abbie Veronica, daughter of James Mohen, in her 19th year.

MOFFIT.—Jan. 3, Edward Moffit, son of the late Patrick Moffit of Drumfad, Parish of Ahamblish, County Sligo, Ireland, aged 36 years.

MOLONY.—Jan. 7, at 153 East Eighty-fifth Street, Henry A., son of the late Patrick Moloney.

MONAHAN.—Jan. 8, at 66 Macdougal Street, Eugene Francis Monahan.

MOONEY.—Jan. 7, at 431 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Rosa A., wife of the late Thomas F. Mooney.

MORGAN.—Jan. 7, at 219 East Ninety-fifth Street, Martin Morgan of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland.

MURRAY.—Jan. 6, at Long Branch, N. J., James F., son of Christopher Murray.

McALEER.—At Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 4, Archibald T., son of Thomas McAleer, in the 18th year of his age.

McARDLE.—Jan. 5, at 22 Varick Street, Ann Mohan, wife of the late Henry McArdle.

McKENNA.—Jan. 5, at 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Michael V. McKenna.

MAGEE.—Jan. 5, at 434 Third Street, Brooklyn, Hubert F. Magee.

MARTIN.—Jan. 5, at 110 West Fifty-fifth Street, Ferrier J. Martin.

MOORE.—Jan. 4, at 307 Alexander Avenue, Bronx, Mary A. (née McNally,) wife of William H. Moore.

MORAN.—Jan. 5, at 193 Jefferson Avenue, Laurence D. Moran.

MURPHY.—Jan. 5, at 334 Front Street, Cornelius F. Murphy, of Cork, Ireland.

MACDONOUGH.—Jan. 5, at Hotel Majestic, James Macdonough, in the 75th year of his age.

McGILL.—Jan. 6, at 350 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, David F., son of the late David McGill.

MARX.—Jan. 5, at 125 East Eighty-third Street, Lazarus Marx.

MASON.—At Hotel Majestic, Jan. 6, Kate Evelyn, wife of James Kent Mason and only child of George Wood and Cornelia H. Pier.

MERSEREAU.—At Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 4, Kathrine Duval, infant daughter of Ross Mersereau.

McCARTHY.—Jan. 2, at 644 Amsterdam Avenue, Ellen T. McCarthy.

McCLOSKEY.—Jan. 2, at 332 South Second Street, Brooklyn, Addie, daughter of Henry McCloskey, aged 26 years.

McCLURE.—Jan. 2, at 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Martha E. McClure.

McDERMOTT.—Jan. 3, at 236 East Eighty-eight Street, Bernard McDermott, parish of Kittleven, County Roscommon, Ireland.

MAHR.—Jan. 2, at Stamford, Conn., John C. Mahr, Jr., in his 43d year.

MOLERES.—Jan. 1, Rev. Father Medardo Moleres, of Augustinian Order, a native of Spain.

McBRIDE.—Jan. 8, at 363 Jay Street, Bernard J. McBride, in his seventy-ninth year.

McBRIDE.—Jan. 9, at 116 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, James E. McBride, aged 32.

McCAFFREY.—Jan. 8, at 429 West Fifty-fourth Street, Katheran Sessman, wife of Thomas McCaffrey.

McGARRY.—Jan. 8, at 347 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, Mary A., wife of James McGarry.

McGONIGLE.—Jan. 9, at 141 Keap Street, Brooklyn, Daniel McGonigle.

MAGILL.—Jan. 8, at 169 West Eighteenth Street, Sarah, daughter of Robert Magill, late of Magheragh, Antrim, Ireland.

MARGRAF.—Jan. 9, at 1,254 Lexington Avenue, Emil R. Margraf, in his sixty-fifth year.

MASON.—At Astoria, L. I., Jan. 9, Eliza J., widow of Benjamin Mason, aged seventy-seven years.

N

NASH.—Jan. 8, at 1,600 Third Avenue, Mary Day Nash.

NEVE.—Jan. 6, at 16 Jane Street, Daniel F. Neve.

NAEF.—Jan. 5, at 440 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Henry Naef, in his 74th year.

NICHOLS.—Jan. 7, at 524 Willoughby Avenue, George Nichols, in the 86th year of his age.

NIELAND.—Jan. 6, at 150 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Margaret A. Nieland.

NEVIUS.—Jan. 5, at the Windsor, 1,700 Broadway, Sarah Bleecker, daughter of the late Andrew Bache and widow of Jacob R. Nevius, in the 88th year of her age.

NATHAN.—Jan. 3, in Jersey City, Julia, daughter of Wolff Nathan, aged 44 years.

NAYLOR-BISHOP.—Jan. 3, at 29 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Mary E., widow of William E. Naylor and daughter of the late Robert Bishop.

NETHERCLIFT.—Jan. 9, at 471 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Wesley Francis, son of Edgar A. Nethercliff.

O

O'BRIEN.—Jan. 3, at 372 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Denis O'Brien, of Pueblo, Col.

OBOM.—Jan. 4, at 685 Fourth Avenue, Rudolf Obom, in the 46th year of his age.

OTTENHEIMER.—Jan. 5, at Frankfort, Germany, Laura, widow of Julius Ottenheimer.

O'NEILL.—Jan. 3, at 1,590 Madison Avenue, Katherine G., wife of Patrick H. O'Neill.

O'DONOHUE.—Jan. 10, Thomas Albert, son of the late Peter J. O'Donohue.

O'REILLY.—Jan. 9, at 31 West Ninety-sixth Street, Edward O'Reilly.

P

PERRY.—Jan. 7, at 215 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Mrs. Gulielma Perry, formerly of Wilton, N. Y., in the 72d year of her age.

PICOT.—Jan. 6, Amelia Picot, late of Richmond, Va.

PARKER.—Jan. 4, at 31 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, Florence Irene, youngest daughter of the late William Parker.

PERRYMAN.—Jan. 5, at 1,163 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Mary Ann, widow of William Perryman.

PRATT.—Jan. 3, in Springfield, Mass., Elizabeth K. Pratt.

PARKER.—Jan. 5, at 361 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Nellie C., wife of Walter J. Parker, youngest daughter of the late Frederick G. Peoble.

PENDERGAST.—Jan. 5, at 241 Court Street, Brooklyn, Michael Pendergast, native of Cork, Ireland.

PETSHAW.—Jan. 4, Emily Petshaw, 57 years.

POWERS.—Jan. 5, at Pleasantville, N. Y., Jennie, daughter of the late John Powers.

PAGE.—Jan. 3, at 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Anna Margerin, wife of Joseph W. Page.

PAYNE.—Jan. 3, at the Baptist Home, Mrs. Susan Payne, aged 82 years.

PECK.—At Asuncion, Paraguay, South America, Jan. 1, Edgar Farmer, son of William H. Peck, formerly of Newark, N. J., in the 28th year of his age.

PICHARD.—Jan. 3, Jane, widow of Louis Pichard, in her 63d year, at 337 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

PLUME.—Jan. 3, at 84 Orange Street, Newark, N. J., Nellie Ellis, wife of John I. Plume.

PRIOR.—Jan. 3, at Yonkers, N. Y., in the 84th year of her age, Caroline M., widow of Warren Prior.

PERKIN.—Jan. 9, at 289 Columbia Street, Christina, widow of Emil M. Perkin.

PINKERTON.—Jan. 10, at 475 Sterling Place, James Pinkerton.

POWERS.—Jan 8, at 233 East Twenty-eighth Street, James, son of the late John Powers, in the 39th year of his age.

Q

QUINN.—Jan. 3, at 35 Mount Morris Park West, John J. Quinn.

R

ROBINSON.—Jan. 2, at Barnegat, N. J., Capt. Judiah Robinson, in his 54th year.

SANDELL.—Jan. 2, at East Orange, N. J., Joseph P. Sandell.

SCANLON.—Jan. 3, at 156 Smith Street, Brooklyn, Mary Scanlon.

SCHMIDT.—Jan. 2, at 425 East Eighty-third Street, Susanna Schmidt, aged 64 years.

SLOSSON.—At Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 2, in the 68th year of his age, J. Lawrence Slosson.

SPAULDING.—Jan. 2, Anna Spaulding, (née Pechette,) at the home of her parents, 66 Third Street, Long Island City.

RAPP.—Jan. 3, at Jersey City, Annie, wife of Alfred Rapp, in the 35th year of her age.

READYHOUGH.—Jan. 3, at 365 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Readyhough.

REED.—Jan. 5, at King's Bridge, Tecca Niswanger, widow of John H. Reed.

ROLLINS.—Jan. 3, at 714 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary F., widow of Henry F. Rollins.

RANSBURY.—Jan. 6, at 150 Louis

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:53	Moon sets...5:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:14	Gov. Isl'd...5:35	H. Gate...7:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:44	Gov. Isl'd...6:01	H. Gate...7:57

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

Jamestown, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa ..... 2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Nora, St. Croix and St. Thomas ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P.M.
Segurança, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Antilla, Bahamas ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp ....
Colorado, Hull ....
El Monte, New Orleans ..... 3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool ..... 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad ..... 10:00 A. M. .....
San Marcos, Galveston ..... 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Capri, Barbados and Rio Janeiro ..... 5:00 A. M. .....
Havana, Havana ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and Sundays at 11:00 P. M. Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 10; Hongkong, Dec. 12; Shanghai, Dec. 16; Yokohama, Dec. 24, and Honolulu, Jan. 3, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched East Jan. 9, and are due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 11.

Coamo, San Juan, Jan. 6.
Bellanden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Jan. 8.
Havana, Havana, Jan. 8.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Jan. 4.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 29.
Merchant Prince, Barbados, Jan. 1.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Yucatan, Nassau, Jan. 1.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 6.
Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 3.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 3.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
City of Washington, Colon, Jan. 6.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 5.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 10.
Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Montevideo, Cadiz, Dec. 30.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Dec. 26, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Monviso, (Ital., new, 2,726 tons,) Cremonini, Spezzio Nov. 19. Girgenti 29th, Palermo Dec. 16, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville Jan. 7, via Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Fendt, Newport News Jan. 8, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Nora, (Nor.,) Cant, Stabell, Philadelphia, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co.

SS Essex, (Br., new, 4,180 tons,) McGibbon, Glasgow Dec. 26, in ballast to Norton & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Kronborg, (Dan.,) Eriksen, Comen, New Caledonia, Oct. 4 and Philda Jan. 8, with nickel ore to J. W. Elwell & Co. Vessel to John R. Livermore. Arrived at the Bar at midnight. BR.

SS Munnheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Shields Dec. 23, in ballast to F. Ruprecht. Passed Fire Island at 6:35 P. M.

SS Winifred, Armstrong, Sabine Pass Jan. 2, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Eretria, (Br.,) Mulcahey, Maceo Dec. 2, Pernambuco 13th, and St. Lucia 27th, with sugar to Allerton D. Hitch & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Hector, Keene, Boston, for Perth Amboy.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 10, 9:30 P. M., west, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) for London.
SS Camperdown, (Br.,) for Havana, via Philadelphia.
SS Waccamaw, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Evandale, (Br.,) for Tuticorin, &c.
SS Moltke, (Ger.,) for St. Thomas, &c.
SS Pretoria, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Caracas, for Curacao, &c., via San Juan.
SS Tiller, (Nor.,) for St. Kitts, &c.
SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Canadian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Herlia, (Dan.,) for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
SS Milano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.
SS Altai, (Ger.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Navigator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Proteus, for New Orleans.
United States revenue cutter Onondaga.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.
SS Olinda, (Cuban,) for Havana, &c.
SS Dauntless, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Saratoman, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Athos, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Zeeland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, for New York, sld. from Antwerp at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Soldier Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Jan. 8.

SS Jumna, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Algoa yesterday.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Rigby, from New York, via Colombo, &c., arr. at Shanghai to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McDougall, for New York, sld. from Santos Jan. 8.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Domingo de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from Manila, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbieri, from New York, via Naples, arr. at Genoa Jan. 7.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam Jan. 8.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, for New York, sld. from Naples Jan. 6.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at 5 P. M. today.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbiere, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Capt. Beynon, from New York for Hongkong and Yokohama, passed Perim today.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York, via Christiansand and Copenhagen, arr. at Oxelosund Jan. 5.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thiedemann, from New York, via Christiania, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, via Glasgow, arr. atGreenock to-day.

SS Lennox, (Br.,) Capt. Wawa, from New York, via St. Michael's, for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Capt. Aarents, from New York, via Curacao, &c., for Amsterdam, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam at 10 A. M. today.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.90
Tallow, prime	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅝
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08⅝
Lard, prime	10.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.29

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.40@$3.50; straights, $3.10@$3.30; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.20; bakers', $2.25@$2.75; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 69@74c; No. 2 red, 72¼@72¾c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 46¾c; No. 2 oats, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 38¼c; No. 3 white, 33@36c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 40@44c; fair to choice malting, 46@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.23½; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.65; lard, per 100 lb, $9.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.62½@$8.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed, $8.87½@$9.00; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.20.

COFFEE.—The market opened firm at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points. The opening weakness was the result of unsatisfactory cables. Promptly after the first call, however, the market rallied and continued to advance until a net gain of 5@9 points was apparent. The improvement was started in indications of large exports and small receipts. The market was finally very steady at a net rise of 4@7 points. Total sales estimated at 175,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.55	8.64	8.55	8.63@8.64
February	8.59	8.69	8.58	8.68@8.69
March	8.65	8.70	8.64	8.69@8.70
April	...	...	...	8.68@8.70
May	8.65	8.71	8.65	8.70@8.71
June	...	...	...	8.70@8.71
July	8.64	8.71	8.64	8.70@8.71
August	8.47	8.53	8.47	8.52@8.54
September	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.17@8.20

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 4 points lower; American middling fair, 5.30; good middling, 4.86; middling, 4.68; low middling, 4.56; good ordinary, 4.44; ordinary, 4.32. The sales of the day were 7,00 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,600 bales of American. Receipts, 6,000 bales, including 5,900 bales of American. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.62@4.63; January and February, 4.62@4.63; February and March, 4.62; March and April, 4.63; April and May, 4.64; May and June, 4.65; June and July, 4.65; July and August, 4.66; August and September, 4.58@4.59; September and October, 4.45; October and November, 4.35.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a firm undertone to the late wheat market, which closed ¼c net higher and at practically the best point of the day. The interior movement amounted to 608,000 bushels, compared with 351,000 bushels a year ago, and seaboard flour clearances aggregated 57,000 barrels, while wheat reached 249,300 bushels. The export business included 2 loads No. 1 hard, Manitoba, and 1¼ loads Spring wheat here, with 15 loads at outports. No. 2 red closed at 80¾c, elevator, and 80c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87¾c, both free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.00@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; Red Dog, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.60. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.30, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.25; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $20@$20.25; Spring bran, middling, $19@$23.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20; Rinseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27.50.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; May, 75½c; July, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 66¾@69¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40¾c; May, 40¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34c; May, 34¼c; No. 2 white, 35¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼@76¼c; May, 76¼@76¾c, sellers. Rye—No. 1, 51@51½c. Barley—No. 2, 66c; sample, 46@60c. Corn—May, 43¾@43¾c, sellers.

DULUTH, Jan. 10.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c; May, 76¼c. Oats—May, 34c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—Wheat—May, 75¾@75¾c; July, 75¾@75¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	80⅝	80⅝	80⅛	80⅝
July	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
Corn—				
January	...	...	...	57¼
March	53½	53½	53⅛	53½
May	48 13-16	48⅞	48 13-16	48⅞
July	48	48	47⅞	47⅞
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	40¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	76⅛	76 7-16	76⅛	76⅜
July	73⅜	73 13-16	73 9-16	73⅝
Corn—				
January	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝
May	43⅞	43 15-16	43⅞	43⅞
July	42 13-16	42⅞	42⅝	42¾
Oats—				
January	...	...	...	32⅝
May	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34¼
July	31⅞	31⅞	31 11-16	31⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.80	$9.80	$9.75	$9.75
May	9.45	9.47½	9.42½	9.42½
Ribs—				
January	...	...	...	8.65
May	8.77½	8.80	8.77½	8.77½
Pork—				
January	17.37½	17.40	17.37½	17.40
May	16.12½	16.20	16.10	16.12½

COFFEE.—The market, opening quiet at unchanged prices, ruled very dull under the usual half-holiday apathy, but developed a reactionary tone after the advance of the day previous as a result of lower cables and larger interior receipts; with the close quiet at prices not unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were but 4,500 bags. The spot market was quiet but steady at 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	4.25@4.30
February	...	...	...	4.30@4.35
March	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.40@4.45
April	...	...	...	4.50@4.55
May	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.60@4.65
June	...	...	...	4.65@4.70

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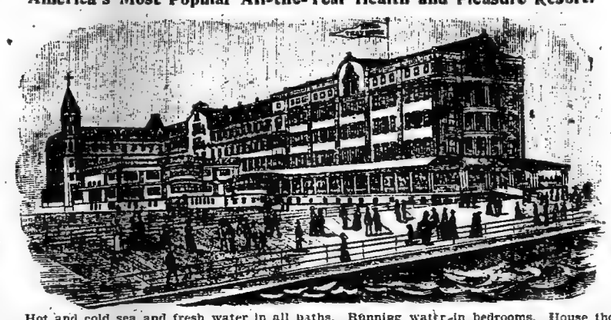

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market's Waiting Tendency Results in a Dull Week.

Dealings by Brokers—Small Partition Sales the Only Features at Auction —Schedule of Offerings.

The market has experienced a decided lull during the last week. Nobody seems disposed to regard this circumstance as anything more than might be expected at the opening of the new year, when many large interests are engaged with other affairs demanding immediate attention, whereas it is the experience of brokers that almost any excuse is sufficient for postponing real estate negotiations. The money market situation has not yet reached a state of complete adjustment, and with to-morrow bringing the opening of new tax assessment rolls it is perhaps not surprising that the week has shown something of a waiting tendency in realty circles.

So far as the new assessment plan is concerned, it should be said that it apparently had little effect upon the volume of business during the Fall season and does not promise any very serious results when its full workings are revealed. No event in recent years, however, has been awaited with greater general interest among property owners than has the announcement of these supposedly full value assessments. The feeling is not altogether one of apprehension, except among those who have enjoyed manifestly low assessments. On the other hand, there is a realization of the fact that the size of tax bills, primarily, is proportionate to the size of the city's budget and is not dependent upon some arbitrary ratio between assessments and tax rate; but to quote the remark of a large operator, "Monday has a whole lot of surprises in store for real estate men."

Gov. Odell's recommendations providing for an annual mortgage tax of four-tenths of 1 per cent. and a recording tax of ten cents per $100 on conveyances have been received apathetically. Particularly in regard to the proposed mortgage tax is this noticeable, in view of the immediate and violent protests which the prospect of similar legislation has aroused in former years. On its face, this year's recommendation for an annual tax of four mills would not seem to be so lenient as that of a year ago, when the Governor suggested a recording tax of five mills, which should exempt a mortgage from all further taxation. But whether the real estate market has come to regard a mortgage tax bill as something to be regularly put up at Albany every Winter and as regularly knocked down, or whether there has arisen a disposition to accept the seemingly inevitable, the subject certainly is not occasioning this year anywhere near its usual amount of discussion.

By buying the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and offering it to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in exchange for the southeast corner, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company hit upon a happy solution of a problem of several years' standing. The transaction is one surrounded by so many special conditions that the reported prices for the two parcels are wholly without significance; but the deal has is important feature in that it means the utilization of two prominent corners in a way which will contribute largely to the general attractiveness of that neighborhood. Indeed, the next year or two will witness the completion of four noteworthy improvements in the blocks facing Madison Square, what with the accomplishment of the Metropolitan Life's gigantic enterprise, the erection of a new church for Dr. Parkhurst's congregation on the opposite corner, the new Hotel Brunswick on the northerly side of the square, and the new apartment hotel which the Stokes estate will build on Madison Avenue, just south of Twenty-sixth Street.

Most of the week's other business has been of ordinary character with the possible exception of Justice Dugro's sale of the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, part of the Remsen estate's block front, which he bought at auction less than a year ago. In the Long Acre Square section two apartment hotels are to be added to the group already completed or under way on Forty-seventh Street, through the sale to builders of two adjoining forty-foot frontages at Nos. 149 to 155.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Post & Reese have sold for Frederick Rohitscher to a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 169 East Sixty-fourth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Solomon Kaye has sold to J. W. Doolittle the four-story dwelling 104 West Forty-fifth Street, 21.5 by 75.6. Mr. Kaye bought this house at auction last week for $30,500.

The McVicker Realty Trust Company has sold for Henry B. Sire the three-story dwelling 161 West Forty-seventa Street, 20 by 100.5.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for William M. Benjamin the new five-story American-basement dwelling 54 East Fifty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

The S. B. Shaw Company has sold for Thomas W. Conkling 725 Seventh Avenue, east side, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, and old building on lot 50 by 50.

George Brown is the buyer of 153 and 155 West Forty-seventh Street, a plot 40 by 100.5, sold recently by the Longacre Realty Company.

It is reported that the three-story dwelling 31 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 92, has been sold by a Mrs. Ogden to Charles W. Sherwood.

Marcus Kohner, as broker, has sold the two five-story flats on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, extending from Amsterdam Avenue to Hamilton Place, 108.7 by 24.11.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for John W. Love to Cornelius W. Clark the three-story dwelling 1,066 Lexington Avenue, 16.6 by 85; also, for the Germania Life Insurance Company to William Sherwood, 231 East Twenty-first Street, a four-story single flat on lot 20 by 100.11.

The Tech Realty Company has bought the five-story flat 943 St. Nicholas Avenue, 25 by 100.

Andrew J. Conniek has sold, through J. Romaine Brown & Co., the vacant block front on the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Two Hundred and Sixth and Two Hundred and Seventh Streets, 199.10 by 100.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have also sold for a client the plot, 100 by 165 and irregular, at the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and Belmont Street.

Morris K. Gold has sold to Gordon & Ruben the five-story tenement 325 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Charles R. Farnolo & Co. have sold for the Leverich estate the five four-story tenements at the corner of Canton and Tillary Streets, Brooklyn, for $20,000.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold the three-story three-family frame flat 1,063 Jackson Avenue, 19.8 by 75, for John P. Petty to John Frees, the buyer giving in exchange the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 300 feet east of Morris Avenue.

Joseph P. Day will engage in the real estate auction business, having purchased the stand and membership of John T. Boyd in the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association.

The Auction Room.

Two or three partition sales may infuse a little life into this week's dealings at auction, although the schedule as a whole shows little improvement over those of recent weeks. Of these partition sales the most important is that involving the entire block front on the north side of Rivington Street, between Pitt and Ridge Streets, and, judging by the recent active demand for properties in the lower east side section, there should be no dearth of bidders at auctioneer Kennelly's stand on Thursday. D. Phoenix Ingraham will sell on the same day, by order of the heirs, 349 and 351 Grand Street, near Essex Street.

For Friday, Auctioneer Meyer announces a partition sale of 24 John Street, south side, 75.6 feet west of Nassau Street.

There were recorded last week 388 mortgages, for $8,559,158; of which 150, for $1,976,268, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $2,038,465, were at more, and 119, for $4,-290,425, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 318 mortgages, for $5,398,995; of which 105, for $1,161,500, were at 5 per cent.; 104, for $797,-145, were at more, and 109, for $3,347,300, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.—By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Allan Lee Smidt, referee, 419 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 285 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,254.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 425 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,467.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, 702 West End Avenue, east side, 136.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100 by 21.3 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,725.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Lock, referee, Fulton Avenue, west side, 208.8 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 168 by 100.6 by 158.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,427.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Hedges, referee, 106 East One Hundred and Sixty-second street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Park Avenue, 37.9 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,498.1.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 441 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and a two-story frame dwelling at the rear.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee, 64 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 151.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,624.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 402 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 74 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 50.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,682.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 404 to 410 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street, 98.9 by 100, one-story brick stores. Due on judgment, $35,907.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 502 to 508 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street; each 24.8 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $16,025.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, First Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, Westchester, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,908.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 890 and 892 Jackson Avenue, east side, 179.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 47 by 83, two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $5,399.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Roberts Walker, referee, 4,413 to 4,417 Third Avenue, west side, 56.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 75 by 102.11, three three-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,578; subject to other mortgages for $22,907.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 198 to 204 Rivington Street, and 108 Ridge Street, being the northeast corner, 100.5 by 90.4, three-story brick tenements; 206 and 208 Rivington Street, north side, 100.5 feet east of Ridge Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100.10, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 212 and 214 Rivington Street, and 97 and 97 Pitt Street, being the northwest corner, 50 by 100.9, two two-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 349 and 351 Grand Street, south side, 45.6 feet west of Essex Street, 42 by 50, three-story brick building, with stores on 349, two-story brick building, with stores on 351.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Moses Herrmar, referee, 209 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 100 by 100.11, five four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $27,359.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gherardi Davis, referee, 307 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $19,126.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. Keenan, referee, 519 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $18,474.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee, 680 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 95.8 feet north of Ninety-third Street, 18.11 by 74, two-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,844.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 762 and 764 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 118.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 30 by 92, two one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $1,172; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 24 John Street, south side, 75.6 feet west of Nassau Street, 25.1 by 64.3 by 25 by 64.4, five-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, T. B. Browning, referee, 923 Third Avenue, east side, 85.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 110, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $4,568; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 313 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 167 feet west of West End Avenue, 16 by 102.2, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $3,245.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herbert C. Smyth, referee, 43 Attorney Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, 50 by 19.3 by 50 by 19.5, seven-story brick loft building. Due on judgment, $11,211; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 89 to 95 Avenue C, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 40 and 41 by 83; I. Kleinfield of 200 Bowery, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 429 and 431 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with stores, 45.6 by 90; S. Epstein of 381 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 425 West Street, for a one-story brick lavatory, 21.6 by 5; P. McElduff of 321 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; T. M. Fanning of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, northwest corner, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 40; Martin Klett of 715 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,367 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

No. 250 East Forty-eighth Street and 247 East Forty-seventh Street, to two four and five story brick dwellings, with stables; C. S. Drummond, Everett House, owner; M. McGarty of 250 East Forty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,301 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; A. M. Bendheim of 134 Grand Street, owner; H. Horenburger of 682 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, architect; mortgage, $4,000.

Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, to a one-story brick waiting room; Long Island Railroad Company of 128 Broadway, owner; J. H. Cummin, Long Island City, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 353 East Tenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; S. Imprato of 351 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; F. Murty of 912 Second Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 237 and 239 West Forty-third Street, to two seven-story brick bachelor apartments; F. L. Dolish of 18 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; F. A. Rooke of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Nos. 429 and 431 West Forty-second Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; T. Farrell of 328 West Forty-first Street, owner; J. G. Glover, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 10.

ARTHUR AV, s e s, Lot XI map of 70 lots, Cedar Hill plot, Powell farm, 25x 11.8; Emma M. Bradley to Lewis H. Gentles $1

BROOK AV, 462, e s, 24.11x100; John Satter to Henry Hillebrand, (mtg $12,000) 1

COLUMBIA ST, 61 and 63, w s, 50x106; Adolphus Ottenberg to Frank Hillman and another 1

CHRYSTIE ST, 91 and 93, e s, 50.2x 100x50.6x100; Henry Meyer to Isaac Grossman, (mtg $40,500) 100

DALY AV, 1,974 to 1,982, e s, 122.10x 47.4x122x41.1; Ida L. Beckford to Sarah C. Eager, (mtg $11,400) 30,000

GOEBRICK ST, e s, 85 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Eliphalet S. Newing to Charles M. Newins, (mtg $5,000) 1

GRANT AV, n w s, 375 ft s w of Samuel St, 22x107 to Crotona Parkway 22x110; Anton Rinschler to Peter Kiefer 1

HENRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 23.9x100; Marx Solomon to Tillie Salvin, (mtg $57,500) (R S $5) 1

HENRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 23.9x100; Tillie Salvin to Abraham Solomon, all liens 1

HENRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 23.9x100; Abraham Solomon to Tillie Salvin, all liens 1

LOT 19, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Ellen T. Hennessy to Catherine McGhan 500

MADISON AV, s w corner of 115th St, 50.8x75; Lydie Cayard and others to Harry W. Perelman and another, (mtg $45,000) 54,750

2D AV, 92 and 94, e s, 48.6x100; Max Weinstein to Saul Wallenstein, ½ part, (mtg $74,000) 100

6TH ST, 341 East, 25x113.5; Leopold Barth to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $18,000) 1

7TH ST, 116 East, 25x80.10; Francis Bauer to Frances Bernhard and another, (mtg $17,500) 100

105TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Minnie Lusher and others to Rachel Haft, E. & S. and all liens 1

105TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Isaac Haft and others to Rachel Haft, E. & S., all liens 1

111TH ST, s s, 180.6 w of Park Av, 16.2x 100.11; Hannah Meyer and another to Oscar Purdy, (mtg $10,000) 1

114TH ST, 302 West, 20x100.11; Walter R. Benjamin to Bernhard Freund 1

114TH ST, 302 West, 20x100.11; Antoinette L. Stark and another to Bernhard Freund 1

130TH ST, 41 West, 20x99.11; Isabella Knudtsen to Frederick Ehrenberg, (mtg $12,000) 100

132D ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; Samuel Sieyer to Max Rosenstock, (mtg $20,000) 1

132D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to John G. McCullough 21,500

136TH ST, n s, 112.6 ft w of College Av, 12.6x100; Julia A. Bunting to Jane Weite 2,800

183D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 18.9x104.11; E. Osborne Smith to Elizabeth W. Becker, (mtg $10,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

AV B, 153; Margaret Quenzer to Maurice M. Berger, 2 years $696 720

BROADWAY, 72 and 74 and 9 and 13 New St; Century Building Company to William P. Andrews, 99 years 5,500

CORTLANDT ST, 61; Annie S. Miller to Nathan Seb-yer and another, 5 years 900

47TH ST, 47 East; W. H. Taylor to Jacob Schoenfield, 1.5-12 years 570

45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Richard H. Handley to James McLaughlin, 21 1-3 years 350

106TH ST, 303 and 305 East; George Tomes to Vittorio Sarno, 5 years 4,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to American Bonding Company of Baltimore; Nathalie Av, e s, Lots 52 to 64, map of 16 villa lots and 80 lots of Anthony estate; also, King's Bridge Road, e s, Lot 60, map of 16 villa lots and 80 lots of Anthony estate, demand, 6 per cent $2,500

CONNAY, Catharine A., to Valentine Kolb; Summit St, s s, 438 ft e of Marion Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 2,200

CONNOLLY, Mary, to Alice E. Nickels Morris Av, w s, 59.2 ft n of 150th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

DANIEL, Anna E., Johnston, Col to George W. Thym; 82d St, 128 West; prior mtg $39,000, due Sept. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 3,500

DOYLE, Peter, to Catherine O'Brien; 62d St, 138 West, prior mtg $18,000, 5 years 6 per cent 2,000

DUDLEY, Augustus P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, w s, 75.5 ft n of 61st St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 15,000

FONTHAUR, Charles F., to Silas A. Allen; 90th St, s s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Leopold Barth; 6th St, 341, installments, 6 per cent 10,500

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to David Gordon Madison St, 212, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

HAENSSLER, Albert, to Joseph Schneider; 16th St, n s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 250

HILLMAN, Frank, and another, to Adolphus Ottenberg; Columbus St, 61 and 63, due July 1, 1904 2,000

HILLEBRAND, Henry, to John Satterbronk Av, 462, prior mtg $12,000, 1 month, 6 per cent 2,000

LIPSCOMB, Maria, widow, to William Carroll; 82d St, 320 West, prior mtg $16,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,700

LIPSCOMB, Maria, widow, to Lucy W. Shepard and others, trustees; 82d St, 320 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 16,500

McKEON, Francis P., to Miriam H. C. Cannon; 20th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

McKEON, Francis P., to Charles E. Appleby and another, trustees; 20th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 22,000

McGIBBON, Duncan, to Susanna McGibbon; 5th Av, s w corner of Walnut St, due Dec. 22, 1905 4,000

ROSENSTOCK, Max, to Samuel Speyer; 122d St, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $20,000, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000

STRICKER, George J., to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; Walton Av, n w corner of 183d St, to Jerome Av, due Feb. 1, 1904 3,000

TUPPS, Edward G., to Bowery Savings Bank; 104th St, 480 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,500

WERTHEIM, Leopold, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; 11th St, 13 and 15 East, demand, 6 per cent 185,000

WYLIE, Julia A. Bunting, to Jane Weite; 136th St, n s, 112.6 ft w of College Av, 3 years 1,450

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURWELL, Minerva, to Alice H. Sturges $50,000

CONKEY, Harvey J., to Martin Norz and another 2,420

DE WITT, George G., and others, executors, to Simson Wolf 50,000

DOLAN, Henry, executor, to Henry Dolan, legatee 50,000

GUNTHER, Franklin L., to New Jersey Registration and Trust Company 40,000

HARRISON, Georgiana, executrix, to Fanny Schuyler, individually and as executrix.. 1

LEIPSIG, Isidor, to Edward S. Avery, trustee 2,750

McADAM, Janet, to William Richards 4,036

SANDFORD, William P., to Mae E. Dunning 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to New York Historical Society .. 50,000

TOWNSEND, S. De Lancey, to William Carroll 1

WALSH, Robert E., administrator, to Robert E. Walsh, guardian, 1-6 part 7,667

WALSH, Robert E., administrator, to Robert E. Walsh, guardian 7,666

WEINSTEIN, Max, to Michael H. Elsman 1

Mechanics' Liens.

EIGHTIETH ST, 526 and 528, East; Morris Morrison against Barnett, Baff & Moses Selig, owner and contractor.... 230

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 310; Chicago Clothes Dryer Works against E. Thiele, owner; Brickelmeier, Stephans & Co., contractor; William Bryan, sub-contractor.. $310

WEBSTER AV, 2 S, 50 ft s of 182d St, 25x84; Joseph Peffiatt, agt.; Joseph A. Fisher, owner and contractor 502

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

TWENTY-SIXTH ST, 29 West; Benjamin Rosenpearlen and another, agts.; Margaret Todd and another, Dec. 13, 1902.. $55

Lis Pendens.

CEDAR AV, w s, 325 ft n of boundary line of lands of Lewis G. Morris, runs n 41.4x w 122.7x s 35.2x e 117.6 to beginning, Bronx; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Joseph Hamilton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, J. J. Gleason.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 50 ft s of College St, 23.4x 100; two actions; William F. Clare, trustee, &c., against Thomas F. Costello and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages); attorney, P. D. Judge.

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 83.4 ft s of College St, 16.8x100, and College St, s s, 50 ft e of Hoffman St, 50x50; Max M. Hahn against Thomas F. Costello and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, William F. Clare.

106TH ST, n s, 393.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x 100.11; Rosa Palm against Margaret F. Thornton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, H. F. Lippold.

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; American Mortgage Company against Lena Bergin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

CAKE WALK'S APOTHEOSIS.

London Gets Its New Dances from the United States This Season.

With dancing men at a higher premium than ever before, it is little wonder that the despairing hostess is seeking terpsichorean novelties in order to attract any men that still remain who have not yet deserted the ballroom for bridge.

Some of the new dances for the Christmas season were described to the writer by a lady who is one of the few hostesses who can still gather round her a complement of men for her dances.

America, the home of new ideas in entertaining, will provide her this season with a new and fascinating form of waltz known as the "Military Dip."

Other attractive dances which this lady will summon to her assistance are a graceful version of the "cake walk" and the "Coronation Waltz," and it will probably be due to the introduction of these new features that the season's dances will have a chance of proving a success.

For details the writer applied to Mr. Edward Humphrey, one of the best authorities on the subject, and from him the following facts were obtained:

This gentleman describes the "Military Dip" as the old waltz with a bend or bow on the third step instead of on the first as heretofore. This presents, therefore, an entirely new movement in dancing; and instead of each couple in the ballroom moving with rhythmic precision round the floor, one couple may be bowing while another is dancing.

The Coronation Waltz is somewhat of a mixture of the Barn Dance and the ordinary waltz. As in the Barn Dance the first four bars are danced with the partners standing side by side, the lady's left hand resting lightly in the gentleman's right, but instead of dancing with the polkalike movement of the Barn Dance, a slow, gliding motion should be attained, undue hilarity being unpardonable.

But perhaps the dance to which society will be most attracted and which will find the greatest vogue in all the most up-to-date London ballrooms this season is the cake walk. According to Mr. Humphrey, the cake walk is not a new dance by any means. It is simply a revival of an old dance which the Jubilee Singers of many years back introduced into "Uncle Tom's Cabin" when that play was running in London. The darky singers—for they were "coons" straight from "Virginy"—found that after the performance of the play time hung rather heavily on their hands, and consequently determined to invite their English friends to a coon "at home." They did so, and in Prince's Rooms Mr. Humphrey witnessed the first regulation coon dance ever performed in England. Coon songs and American two-step music have now again brought the lilting, catchy strains before dancing people.

The advantage of the cake walk is that it may be performed by any number of couples, according to the size of the room. In this it resembles the ordinary round dances.

As a rule, the best couple of dancers lead off, holding hands as in the Barn Dance and Coronation Waltz. While the introduction is being played the couples march round the cake, which should be placed in the centre of the room. The march round must be accomplished with perfect rhythm and charm of easy movement, else half the beauty is lost. The scene can be made charming, indeed. A high-stepping, trotting movement best describes the next few bars; afterward the various walks may be left to the discretion of the couples dancing. It is impossible to describe the peculiar and fascinating motions of the cake walk, for it must be viewed to be appreciated, the charm of the dance being the special finesse given to the different movements. Liberty of action is allowed to each couple, and while one pair may be advancing with dreamy movement and easy grace another pair may be tripping it with that wild carelessness and exquisite abandon which the two-step music is capable of imparting to the dancers. The walk being over, then comes the ceremony of the evening. "Who shall take the cake?" is the all-absorbing question, and to the master of ceremonies all eyes are eagerly turned, waiting for the momentous decision.

A solemn procession is formed round the cake, each couple bow to it as they pass, the lady with a sweeping curtsey, the gentleman with equal politeness, and the master of ceremonies gives his judgment.

Two lines are then formed from end to end of the ballroom, the ladies in one line, the gentlemen making the other, and amid happy laughter the winning pair parades down the living aisle, the cake being borne before them by a little son of the house.

The lore of the cake is somewhat romantic. It is supposed in "coon" land that she who wins the cake will be the first bride of all the assembled dancers, and in order to still further add to this touch of pretty romance a little gold ring is presented, which the winner must wear on one of the fingers of her left hand during the remainder of the evening.—London Mail.

School to Teach Housework.

Housewives of Wilkesbarré, Penn., tired of the increasing difficulty of obtaining competent domestic help, have organized for the purpose of establishing a school for training girls in household duties. It will be under the direction of Miss R. M. West, Matron of the City Hospital. Every detail of housework will be taught. Pupils must be able to read and write and be under twenty years of age. The course will last fifteen months, at the end of which time the graduate will be given a certificate stating the branches in which she is competent.—Philadelphia Press.

Real Estate at Auction.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

Absolute Sale Without Reserve.

To close estate.

By order of the Executor, United States Trust Co. of New York.

Handsome West Side Residence,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, at 12 o'clock M., At Real Estate Salesroom, 111 B'way,

128 West 79th St.,

between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., very fine four story high stoop brownstone residence, with dining room extension, box stoop, bay window, &c.; lot 24x102.2; immediate possession; can be seen at any time without permit. Terms liberal.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Wall St.

Maps, &c., from the Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

Will sell at public auction, SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALES, At N. Y. R. E. Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 12 o'clock noon,

BY R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903,

FULTON AV.,

W. s., bet. Wendover and E., 172d, 10.9x168, irreg.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903,

725 EAST 137TH ST.,

Dwelling on lot 16.8x100.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903,

345 EAST 62D ST.,

3-story and basement Dwelling on lot 17x100.5.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903,

431-3 WEST 16TH ST.,

2 5-story brick flats on lot 25.2½x92 each.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903,

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD

Block front, E., 144th St., South Boulevard to Timpson Place, 100x160.

For particulars apply to auctioneers, 158 B'way.

D. Phoenix Ingraham, Auct'r,

(Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale),

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Wednesday, January 14, at 12 o'clock,

404, 406, 408 & 410 11th Av.,

southeast corner 35th St., 98.9x100;

502, 504, 506 & 508 11th Av.,

five-story brick Tenements, each 24.8x about 85x100.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at 4½ per cent.

Messrs. Stanton & Hopkins, attorneys for plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau St. Tel., 5398 Cort.

For maps and particulars apply to the attorneys, or the auctioneer, 111 B'way. Tel., 2481 Cort.

City Real Estate for Sale.

PAINT-KUM-OFF,

The Wonderful Paint and Varnish Remover. Contracts taken to Remove Paint. Estimates and orders receive immediate attention. Manufactured solely by P.-K.-O. Mfg. Co., 10 East 14th Street, New York.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdorf & Wolling, 1,284 Madison Av.

$90,000, worth $140,000; subject, woman's life interest, 68; years of age. Caffrey & Co., 300 C. P. W.

Attention! $250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Four-story English basement house, 10th St., near 3d Av.; asking $13,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Make offer for 5-story flat, all full; rents $3,050; will exchange. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Four-story dwelling, central, near 23d; $3,000 cash; fine investment. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Make offer for 14-room tenement; rents $2,514; perfect condition, Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

63d St.; 5-story 3-family lot; rents $3,012; price $30,000; make offer. Richtmeyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av.; 30.6x100.5; asking $215,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$30,000 equity, 4½ mortgage, elevator apartment prominent avenue. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 10 families, five rooms, bath; $22,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 149th.

Madison Av., Near 83d St.—4-sty. dwelling; $36,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Estates managed, rents collected, our specialty. Caffrey & Co., 300 Central Park West.

Andrews Bell & Co., now at 20 East 42d, will remove Jan. 15 to 300 5th Ave., cor. 42d.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat; $29,500; rent, $3,400. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

115th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat, $33,000; rent, $3,600. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

GOOD BARGAINS, ALL RENTED, FINE PAYING FLAT AND TENEMENT PROPERTY. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Vicinity Broadway and 70th St. Ten-family alteration, (27x100.) Price $32,000—Rents $3,400—Mtge. $20,000 at 4½. Wm. Richberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Foreclosure Sacrifice! Only $1,000 cash, new four-story and basement double tenement, 16 families, always rented; price, $16,000; rental, $1,250; cheap. Reker, 156 Broadway.

Greatest bargain ever offered! $1,000 cash; elegant new five-story double tenement, 20 families, below 59th, only $17,500; rental over $2,000. Reker, 156 Broadway.

SNAP.—5-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT, WITH TWO STORES, ALL RENTED. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 BROADWAY.

Choice selections of plots and lots in desirable locations at tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Elevator apartment, $30,000 equity, 4 per cent. mortgage; great thoroughfare. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

3-story brownstone dwelling, arranged for 2 families, near 86th St., and office; price, $8,000.00; easy terms. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Choice El garf flat on lot 20x14; 2 families to a floor; price, $2,440; mortgage, $1,000, rents 10 per cent. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Investors get real value by sending particulars of what they want to Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$12,000. Rent about $1,500; cold-water flat and stores; Harlem. Murray's Agency, 3d Ave. & 112th St.

Several good factory plots below 14th St.; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 422 East 23d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

H. C. SENIOR & CO.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE—WEST SIDE.

INVESTMENTS.

Amsterdam Ave.—Three-family house, with one large store, 25x88x100; price, $41,000; rents, $3,980; mortgage to suit; every flat rented and always so.

Near 59th St. "L" Station.—Three-family flat house, always well rented; to close estate; will sell cheap.

Columbus Ave. Corner.—Three families on a floor; every apartment leased; 7 stores; 4 per cent. mortgage; price, $115,000; rents, $11,500; extra fine corner; can be bought right.

63d St., near Empire Square.—Five-story, two-family flat, 25x100; rented for $3,000 per annum; can be bought right.

65th St., near Empire Square.—Five-story flat houses, 50x100; less than $70,000 will buy; terms to suit.

64th St., near Empire Square.—Four four-story houses, well rented, in fine order; plot being 72x100; paying investment now; no better speculation in the district.

DWELLINGS.

70th St.—Four-story and extension, 18x55x100; price, $32,000; 4 per cent. mortgage.

75th St.—Four-

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY. | 6 sty. bldg., 51-126; leased to 1 tenant, $8,600; near Waverley Pl.; $125,000; easy terms.

10-sty. bldg., 50x200; rent $50,000; responsible tenants; 23d St. and 6th Av.; easy terms.

5-sty. bldg., 50x100; rent, $24,000, 1 tenant, 5th Av., near 42d St., $900,000; and many others.
H. J. SACHS 119 West 23d St.

SEVENTH AVENUE FRONT.

NEAR 125TH STREET | Suitable for eight or ten story A; artment. | 153 x73 FEET

PORTER & COMPANY
159 WEST 125TH ST.
BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.

115th St., near 5th Av.—Six-story brick and stone tenement; halls heated; four families on a floor; actual rent, $3,700; all rented; mortgage, $22,000, at 4½%; asking $34,500; full particulars of
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St., and
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.

Fine dwelling, 18.9x100, on 120th St., near Seventh Av.; 3-story brownstone; must sell; mtge. $8,000 at 4½%; asking $13,150; make offer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St., and
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.

W. | Private Dwellings, with 4% mtgs. 95 h | for speculation or occupat on.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

2 5-story triple flats, with stores, on 8th Av.; price, $70,000; mortgage $44,000; guaranteed rents, $7,500; easy terms. Johanning, 2,096 8th Av., (113th St.)

3-story basement private house; fine condition; West 122d St., 18.9x100, $15,000; savings bank mortgage, $7,000 at 4 per cent. Johanning, 2,096 8th Av.

WEST 47TH ST. FLAT, $46,000; CHEAP AT $50,000; RENTS, $5,000.
E. EDMUND MARKS,
229 BROADWAY.

46TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—20-foot 3-story brownstone dwelling; leasehold 32 years; rented, $1,300; price, $7,000.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th St.

Investors, speculators.—Extraordinary chance to buy high-class 6-story semi-fireproof apartment house, facing Central Park, Klawonn & Friedheim, 1,135 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story, double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Near Central Park West, five-story double flat, 25x80; all rented; $22,000; bargain.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

West 102d St.—Cold water flat, 10 apartments; rental $2,604; equity $5,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 84th St.—No steam heat but hot water; double flat; rental $2,904; equity $7,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th.

5th Av., 129th St.—Four-story residence, 18x75; price, $15,000; mortgage, $10,000. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th St., asking $16,500; rents, $1,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ADJOINING Dwellings in West 90th St., each 16.8; four stories; price low. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Near Central Park West.—Two west side triple flats, 25x100, $25,500; positive bargain. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

West 68th St.—Handsome four-story modern dwelling; 20 feet; $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 69th St.—Two-story, 19 ft.; price, $12,000; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

10th Av., store property, above 42d St.; bargain; $22,000; easy terms. Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d St.

West 94th St.—Three-story dwelling; Park block; price, $21,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 82d St., Near Park.—Four-story modern dwelling; price, $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Amsterdam Av., in the Eighties, 2 5-story flats, with stores; rents over $7,000; bargain to quick buyer. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Lot, with old dwelling, near Sherman Square, $15,000; unincumbered; trade for income. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

41st St., near 8th Av., plot, (60x100;) only $55,000; easy terms; possession.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

15th St. | Elegant double flat; 6 rooms and bath each; price $24,000; rent $2,364.
7th Ave. | E. M. Michaelis, 293 Broadway.

25th St. | Attention! Plot suitable for improvement, 55x100; price, $46,000.
6 & 7 Ave. | E. M. Michaelis, 293 Broadway.

Bargain, choice apartment house, near 86th St. and Columbus Av.—24 feet wide; only $46,000; rents, $4,200. Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 W. 42d.

Thirty-seventh St., near 7th Av., 25-foot tenement; well rented. Isaac K. Cohn & Co., 216 W. 42d.

ELEGANT BUILT, 37½-foot HOUSE—8th Av., near 116th St. Station; rent $3,000; $55,000. Siebold & Schenkein, 242 W. 112th.

Elegant double flat, west side; $25,500 buys it immediately. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

Store property on 5th Av.; big sacrifice; near office. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

West 86th St.—3-story dwelling, near West End Av.; $22,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

76th, Near Riverside.—Four-story, 22 ft.; all improvements; bargain. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

37th St., West of 10th Av.—Plot 75x100; good location stable or factory; asking $28,000. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

$3,500 cash invested leased dwelling near Central Park West will net 14%. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

46th St., Near 10th Av.—50x100; vacant; must sell; make offer. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

4 lots, west side, near Columbus Av.; ready for improvement; $45,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Two splendid apartment houses, near Herald Square; excellent investment. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

BUILDERS' Ready for improvement. Plots in 50's & 60's, near 5th Av. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 Broadway.

Lenox St.—Six-story and stores tenement; price, $37,000; rent, $3,500. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

Madison St.—Six-story tenement, 25x111; price, $41,000; rent, $4,700. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

8th Av. corner; leased for 21 years at $14,000 per annum. L. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Four 44x80, near Hudson St.; price, $20,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

West 145th St.—25x100, front and rear buildings; price, $12,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau St.

East, near Columbus Av.—3-story tenement; rent 2,600 price, $25,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau.

5th Av., Above 110th St.—Five-story double flat, 2 stores; $32,000. Freidus & Co., 116 Nassau.

Joist 8th West; private house, 21 ft. for sale at bargain. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Fine piece of 8th Av. property, near 23d St., for sale might exchange. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Valuable corner, 6,400 sq. feet; 7th Av. above Park, near business centre. E., 116 Times.

West 75th, 4-story, 20 feet, $5,000 cash; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 330 C. P. W.

Extra Cheap.—4-story tenement, $7,000; greatest bargain, west side. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Four roaring little flats, east side; equity $2,000; or exchange. Caffrey & Co., 330 C. P. W.

Best rental corner on Columbus Av.; five-story, 100x100. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Triple Flat.—Near Central Park; $2,000 cash; easy terms. Caffrey & Co., 330 C. P. W.

8th Av. Double flat, near 141st St.; two stores; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

8th Av., store property, near our office, sacrifice. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

$25,500 buys elegant double flat, west side. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

21st St., Near 6th Av.—Int. 40x120; for improvement. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

NEAR 57TH AV. and 14th, 40x100; $60,000, with building loan. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

8th Av. store property; $33,000; rent, $3,600; all rented; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 1,307 5th Av.

114th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story single flat; $26,000; rent, $2,900. Bargebuhr, 1,307 5th Av.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—3-story double flat; $25,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 1,307 5th Av.

Choice factory site, near 42d St., 10th Av., 125x100; $40,000. Isaac K. Cohn, 216 W. 42d.

Above 125th St.

11th Av., Near 181st St,
SINGLE CORNERS.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 BROADWAY.

Block Front Vacant. For sale, includes two corners, within two blocks of rapid transit station, south of 155th St.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Bronx.

Three single flats, Union Av., near 167th St.—All rented; mortgage $6,000 each; can be bought cheap; might exchange for private house in Harlem. PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St., and
2,727 Broadway at 104th St.

HANDSOME GRANITE MAUSOLEUM FOR SALE IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY; A BARGAIN. E. EDMUND MARKS,
229 BROADWAY.

5-story triple flat, with store; foot of "L" station; rent, $2,800; price, $29,000; pay 15 per cent. on money invested; must be sold quick. Losere, 3,361 3d Av.

Sacrifice.—5-story brick double flat, rented, near L and trolleys; quick. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx; 3d Av. store property, with small stores, near elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Residential Section.—Three-family up-to-date single flat; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx.—Excellent corner store property; all rented; good investment; offer wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Plot facing Bronx Park, splendid location; will sell cheap. F. Birdsall Smith, 2,603 Broadway, near 98th St.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Cheap stable for 10 horses, with sheds; full lot; 160th St.; $3,000. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

To Builders—Several elegant plots in the Bronx suitable for immediate improvement for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Lot, 187th St., near 11th Av.; no rock; no assessments. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Lot 25x125, 187th St. entrance to Bronx Zoo; cheap. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Lots 25x100, on East 152d St.; small house on; offers wanted. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—$4,000; 2-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

REALIZE

The importance of owning your own home and commence at once to prepare for the future. Lots or houses here on terms that will suit.

BOROUGH PARK

Write to-day for our 1903 terms

Property: 49th St. & New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn.
FARE, 5c.
Time, 27 Minutes.
Borough Park Co.
Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres.
277 Broadway, New York

$2750—2 St'y Bas't Brick.
$3900—3 St'y D'ble Flat, Rent $528.
$35 Each, for 16 City Lots.
$375 Each, Hillside Ave. Lots.
$3800—3 St'y Bas't ft. Lafayette Ave.
M. W. C. BRYANT,
175 Sumner Ave. Telephone, 1480 Bedford.

Beautiful stone houses, on Eastern Parkway, near Bedford Av.; only two left; one-family, new, up-to-date houses; hardwood trim; sanitary plumbing; don't fail to see these houses before buying; finest location in Brooklyn. H. S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

Great Sacrifice.—Price only $3,750; good 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; mtge. $2,900, 5%; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock, Brooklyn.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$100,000 TO LOAN ON first mortgage at 5 per cent. in sums of $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, and $10,000.
HORATIO S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

Bargain.—Two frame flats, with stores, Gates Av., near Broadway; very improving neighborhood; terms to suit; price $9,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Two four-story brick tenement houses, excellent location; will entertain free and clear vacant property and cash. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMpanies, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second and third mortgages.**

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION. FLUSHING!

27 MINUTES MANHATTAN; ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

20 Houses Building

30 sold past year; plots 50x100; beautiful old trees arch broad macadamized avenues.

$3,800 to $5,500!

Minute station, eight to eleven rooms, baths, furnace heat, hardwood trim, all the latest improvements.

$500 cash, $12.50 monthly

Account of principal, ($33 average per month covers all expenses, including interest, taxes, water, insurance, and installment of principal.)

COME AND SEE THEM!
FALKINBURG REALTY CO.,
BUILDERS,
BROAD STATION, FLUSHING.
Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars. Hamilton, Corona. Borough Queens.

For Sale.—Farm, 45 acres at Queens, L. I. Address Alfred A. Jones, Queens, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Seasonable Hint.

At this season of the year we begin to look forward to changing our residence in the spring.

For various reasons, life in an apartment has become intolerable. We have resolved to buy a home in the suburbs.

MORSEMERE
Is an Ideal Place

A number of new houses ready for early spring sales. Early choice always secures the best selections.

Send postal for full information.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
No. 1,135 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate.

4% $400,000 to loan at 4%, $350,000 at 4½%, or any part. JAMES L. LIBBY, Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine St. 4½%

Money for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—Scarsdale, handsome country place, 7½ acres, new house, 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; electric light; stable; windmill; fruit, shade; elevated; best surroundings; near station. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision; will dispose of one-half if desired. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

LARCHMONT, 60 acres, large house, $4,500; no mortgage; exchange for income. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

AN ISLAND in the Sound near Greenwich for sale at bargain. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Three minutes' walk Caryl Station, house, 7 rooms, bath; high ground, fine view; lot 50x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

35 ACRES, near Rye Beach; ripe for subdivision; water and gas. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale—A real bargain, 8-room house; all improvements; high ground; 3 minutes to depot. Lot 83x100; price, $2,750. John H. Cordes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ELEGANT HOUSE, fine carriage house, corner, 140x242; surprising bargain. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CHESTER HILL, DWELLING.—Steam heat, electric light, $9,500; possession if wanted. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$3,850—9-room house; tiled bathroom; finely decorated; easy terms. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$7,500 buys cheapest house in best part of Chester Hill; possession May 1st. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WANT $6,000 at 5 per cent. on Mount Vernon business property worth double. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

House and lot, 50x100; within two minutes of proposed Portchester Railroad; fine location; price, $2,250. John H. Cordes, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BIG BARGAIN.—50 feet on macadamized avenue near Harlem Station, $1,150. WM. S. ANDERSON, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

WANT A MODERN DWELLING of nine rooms? Foreclosure sale next Wednesday, eleven; circulars. RICH, Mount Vernon.

"THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM." Coming to Mount Vernon? Write Real Estate RICH, Mount Vernon.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS; 14 years hustling; Mount Vernon real estate. JAMES W. RICH, Mount Vernon.

AUCTION SALE, December 14th, modern dwelling, nine rooms. Write particulars. JAMES W. RICH, Mount Vernon.

$5,750 house for $4,750 if sold before Tuesday; nine rooms; improvements. JAMES W. RICH, Mount Vernon.

ESTABLISHED 1889.—JAMES W. RICH, FULL INFORMATION ABOUT MOUNT VERNON FOR THE ASKING.

$9,500 CHESTER HILL BARGAIN. Write for particulars. JAMES W. RICH, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—Brick house; sale or rent; might exchange Bronx property. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

FORECLOSURE SALE fine 9-room dwelling at Mount Vernon, Jan. 14th, eleven. RICH, Mount Vernon.

WRITE ME YOUR WANTS; I will do the rest; Mount Vernon real estate. JAMES W. RICH.

SHORE FRONTS along the Sound. JAMES W. RICH, corner 1st St. and 3d Av., Mount Vernon.

White Plains.

For Sale, White Plains.—Beautiful site, 18 acres; high elevation; extended views; large trees; never-failing spring; bargain. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—New house, 11 rooms; all improvements; electric light; high ground; fine view; steam heat. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale or Rent.—White Plains, new house, seven rooms; improvements; lot 42x100. C. B. Fish 1 Madison Av.

Yonkers.

A FINE 16-ROOM residence, with wide street frontages, stable, &c., at low price; $25,000; terms, $5,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

GENTLEMAN'S SPACIOUS 12-room house, hardwood trim, hot water heating; land about 100x200, trees, &c.; $16,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

AT YONKERS.—Non-resident will sell low price 10-room house, near station; deep lot, trees, &c.; $8,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

YONKERS.—100 acres for sale; also building plots; fine modern furnished house, $125 month; large house, grounds, stable, $1,500 year. BELLOWS & WARREN.

AT YONKERS.—A modern, attractive 10-room house, near station, schools; sale, $7,500. BELLOWS & WARREN, GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—New brick building, stores and apartments; yearly rental, $2,400; sale, $25,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—A new 10-room house, near station, hardwood trim; $8,200; terms, $1,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

AT YONKERS.—Desirable houses, $800 to $900 year; also 11-room house, stable, grounds; $840. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

AN UNUSUALLY desirable 11-room modern house, with four city lots; $12,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

A GENTLEMAN'S 12-room house, ample grounds, stable, trees, shrubs, &c.; fine situation; sale, $22,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale.—10 acres on Long Island, close to New York City; fine, high, dry land; close to the Sound; could make splendid poultry farm; price to quick purchaser, $300; terms, $10 monthly; write for particulars to Risley's Real Estate Co., 411 Grant St., Pittsburg, Penn.

Our bargain counter $25 lots are worth double; we will give every one making first payment of $5 on $25 lots this week Webster's New Unabridged Dictionary; publisher's price, $9.50. The Security Land & Indemnity Co., Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

Lots $25 to $300, at Highland Park, Port Jefferson, Long Island, New York; rumor says the Pennsylvania Railroad will build a new Atlantic City at Port Jefferson. The Security Land & Indemnity Co., Rooms 905-6-7, 150 Nassau St.

Beautiful farm containing 74 acres, Greenlawn, Long Island; there is also a very fine residence; must be seen to be appreciated; might consider an exchange; price, $15,000, free and clear. CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

Shore Fronts, acreage, farms; hundred properties. Buy real estate now; thousand per cent. larger than bank interest. Write or call, Codling, Northport, L. I.

Highland Park lots, $15 down, then $1 per week, special $1 down will reserve a lot this week. The Security Land & Indemnity Co., Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

ACREAGE, WATER FRONTS, FARMS, NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
CHARLES D. SMITH, 116 Nassau St., New York.

AT GLEN COVE.
FURNISHED HOUSES, SEASON 1903.
CHARLES D. SMITH, 116 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale.—Cheap, farms and cottages, fine locations, close to Great South Bay; easy terms.
W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale.

514,860 AGATE LINES OF.. REAL ESTATE, HOUSE, FLAT AND APARTMENT

Announcements
appeared in
THE NEW YORK TIMES
During the Year 1902

A GAIN OF 75,173 AGATE LINES

It Pays to advertise Real Estate, Houses, Flats, and Apartments in The New York Times.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

RUMSON ROAD N. J.

For Sale—In the very choicest part of the RESIDENCE DISTRICT, on the RUMSON ROAD, a large, fine Dwelling, with about 10 Acres of Land, handsomely improved, having Extensive Lawns, abundance of Large Shade Trees, a Picturesque Lake, Large Stable, &c. The property having since its construction been occupied as a private residence only, and its close proximity to the Grounds of the Seabright Golf Club, renders it particularly well adapted for a SMALL HOTEL, a BOARDING HOUSE, or a ROAD HOUSE. It is offered for sale at a great bargain. Apply to

D. B. KEELER, JR.,
Tel. 253 Cortlandt. 9 Pine St., N. Y.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE and FURNISHED COTTAGES for rent at
SEABRIGHT, LOW MOOR, Monmouth Beach, and Rumson Road. SUMMER OF 1903.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes via Erie R. R., modern, artistic house, near station; high, healthy location; contains reception hall, parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's pantry; 4 bedrooms and tiled bathroom; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; artistically decorated; good veranda; plot 65x103; will sell for $4,100, small cash payment, balance same as rent; free to April 1st. Nutley Realty Co., owners, 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

House and grounds on High Street, (near Clinton Avenue,) Newark, N. J. Fifty-foot frontage, 300 feet deep; rear of lot on Quitman Street; large brick house, good condition; fourteen rooms, two bathrooms; practical to erect apartment house and stable in rear of property without detriment to same; splendid opportunity for one desiring high-class residence in exclusive neighborhood; owner wishes to sell on account of breaking up family. Price $27,500, part cash. Address OWNER, Box 97 Times.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

BARGAINS AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Modern house, 12 rooms, lot 70x200	$6,250
Modern house, 9 rooms, lot 32x175	4,250
Modern house, 11 rooms, lot 50x200	5,800
Modern house, 12 rooms, lot 75x225	11,500

Full list of desirable residence properties, sale and rent. CLARENCE B. TUBBS, opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $800 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 188 Watchung Av., Montclair.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall St.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

Short Hills.—Handsome country residence; large grounds; price, $25,000; mortgage, $10,000; 5%; any property considered in exchange. R. Willmarth Appleton, 18 Wall Street.

CHOICE OFFERINGS; SALE OR RENT; ALL THE ORANGES. LEONARD, ROOM 31, ORANGE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ORANGE, N. J.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis Co., 503 5th Av.

$3,000 buys an elegant home, the Oranges; easy terms. The Security Land & Indemnity Co., Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

$1,900 buys new complete little home, 35 minutes from City Hall; easiest terms. The Security Land & Indemnity Co., Room 906, 150 Nassau St.

Swell New Jersey residence, original cost $22,000. Rare opportunity for somebody to buy at low price. Klawonn & Friedheim, 1,135 Broadway.

Morristown, New Jersey.—Large modern residence, Normandie Heights; asking $80,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Finest game preserve, State New Jersey; 10,000 acres; must be sold. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Clearfield Co. Coal Lands for sale; speculator's price 10,000 acres. Particulars WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale—Small hotel; also hotel to lease. Box 42, Farmingdale, L. I.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm, Bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 580 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
Lexington Avenue, 1,621, corner 102d Street; large store, plate glass show window; rent only $20. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

WELL-VENTILATED, LIGHT LOFTS IN CORNER BUILDING NOT FAR FROM BRIDGE. ENTIRE BUILDING, BOX 190 TIMES OFFICE.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

6-story factory building, 25x81; heavily timbered; boilers and machinery in perfect order; 12th St., near 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

Park Place, near Broadway.—Whole building, 5-story and basement, from Aug. 1 next. Plass, 234 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lofts to let; light on all sides; with or without power; divided to suit; convenient shipping. Leon Noel, 124th St. and Columbus Av.

To Let—Business Property.—Large rear lot, covered with one-story brick, near 7th Av. & 20th St.
DUROSS, 242 WEST 14TH.

Loft, 45x200; light all sides; elevator, power; rent, $2,000 yearly. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; $10 up; store, $75.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AN DOFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

First loft to let, 72 Beekman St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Andrews Bell & Co., now at 20 East 42d St., will remove Jan. 15 to 500 5th Ave.

Floor for business, oposite Macy's; $50 month. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Store, 34th St., near Broadway, opposite Macy's; only $4,000. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Desk room to rent in well-equipped real estate office. G. Tuote & Co., 206 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO RENT
DESIRABLE LOFT
OVER
BUTTERICK'S NEW STORE,
18 WEST 23d STREET.
APPLY TO
W. A. PUBLOW, 17 WEST 13TH ST.

Store, Large, light, 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot. | **Store 25x100** suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.
or your own broker.

Fine Store with Two Basements.

133 Mercer St., midway Broadway, near Prince; fireproof; reasonable. M. & L. Hess, 643 Broadway.

Suitable for Restaurant, close to Stock Exchange, large building on best thoroughfare; will lease for term of years.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 115 Broadway.

Floor space, new building, 165x50; heat, light, and power; windows all around; two minutes from Lackawanna Depot, High and Boyden Place, Newark. Address Tonks Bros., Newark, N. J.

15,000 feet, top loft, west side, all improvements; 2 immense elevators; 48 windows, 12 skylights; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

Brooklyn.

154 Gold St.—Elegant store, and the cheapest thing for the money; $15 per month.

Real Estate for Exchange.

What have you to offer in exchange for modern 20-family apartment house near Madison Av., Harlem? Lot, 33x100 feet; equity $15,000; mortgage, $29,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., 119th St.

Second Avenue tenements, with stores; will exchange equity of $8,000.00 for small, private house, Manhattan or Bronx. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

West 88th St.—Four stories; excellent order; $50,000; mortgage, $26,000, 4½; want flat or country residence.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Amsterdam Av. Corner—Five-story apartment, 45x100; price, $110,000; rents, $11,000; always rented; might exchange.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Free and clear business corner, with stable, in Astoria; equity of $7,000 to exchange for Yo kville property; can add cash. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Large American basement residence, Riverside Drive; every possible improvement; exchange, add cash.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Hotel, bowling alleys, lodge rooms, 50x95, at Canarsie, next to Police Station House; price $12,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Elegant residence, Cairo, Catskill Mountains; fine barn, 4 acres; all kinds of fruit trees; price $7,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn improved, equity $15,000, 3 houses, for free and clear improved country, Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Brooklyn improved, equity $40,000, for Manhattan income; will divide. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

8th Ave., near 113th St.—Fireproof building; rental $6,500; equity $18,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Want private house for elegant paying double flat, rented near Central Park West. Siebold & Schenkein, 242 W. 112th.

Five-story tenement, 20 families, $22,500; mortgage $15,000; rents, $2,200; want suburban.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Equity in flat house, Manhattan, for near by free and clear country. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Orange, N. J.—Magnificent 17-room house, equity $8,000, for Brooklyn improved. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$5,000 Lot, East Harlem, no mortgage; want equity; triple flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Ave. 112th St.

Lots—Far Rockaway, $4,000 or $10,000; no mortgage; want flats. Murray's Agency, 3d Ave. 112th St.

Fine farm near Lakewood, 144 acres; 100 tillable; excellent buildings; trade for city. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

An elegant residence, 35 minutes from city; 5 acres; cost $300,000; want city. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

House in Brooklyn; price $2,500; mtge. $1,000, 5%; exchange for Jersey property. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Elevator apartment equity $60,000, 4% mortgage; will exchange. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

If you wish to make quick sales or exchanges call, write, or telephone Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3,111 Main.

Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.—Three story dwelling and cash for west side dwelling.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

$60,000 equity elevator apartment, 4% mortgage; may exchange. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

Near 5th Av., West 56th.—Four-story, 25x100; want Bronx lots.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Large list city and country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Free and clear farm near Atlantic City for 2, 3 family house, Bronx. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2-family house, Brooklyn, free and clear; will exchange for Bronx flat. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

West 102d St.—Modern double flat; rental $1,700; equity $10,000; good investment. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$7,500 free and clear leasehold; rental, $1,800; can borrow $4,000; want flat, tenement. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Below 59th St.—Seven-story apartment, 50x100; equity, $45,000; want west side dwelling.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Jersey farm, 80 acres, for Brooklyn improved; $15,000; free and clear. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Corona, L. I.—Ten acres and house, free and clear, $14,000, for Manhattan flat. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Long Branch.—Fine residence, $17,000; unincumbered; want west side dwelling.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Modern apartment, all full, to exchange for city or country; free and clear. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

12 Bronx lots to exchange for income property. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Bronx lot, 54x200, near L station, $8,500; want flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Want small east Harlem dwelling for single flat near Mt. Morris. Murray's, 3d Ave. 112th St.

West 103d.—Flat, equity, $4,000; will exchange for lots. Caffrey & Co., 330 Central Park West.

Andrews Bell & Co., now at 20 East 42d, will remove Jan. 15 to 500 5th Ave., cor. 42d.

Real Estate for Exchange.

SEVERAL WEST SIDE DWELLINGS, all rented on leases to desirable tenants, and netting a good percentage on investment; mortgages at 4 per cent. to exchange for west side Store and Apartment Property.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

Gentleman's seat, southern New Jersey; improvements; value $25,000, free and clear. If you have an honest equity of above, will trade for same. Klawonn & Friedheim, 1,135 Broadway.

A five-story two

SHIP COMBINATION CALL.

$5,000,000 for Payment of Extra Tonnage on New Vessels.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has issued a call for another 10 per cent., or $5,000,000 of the $50,000,000 for which the underwriting syndicate holds itself liable. This money will be applied for the payment of extra tonnage on new ships, four of which are now being built at Camden, N. J., and two at Sparrow Point, Md. In addition, about as many ships are now under construction at British shipyards.

The vessels now under way will range from 10,000 to 15,000 tons, and while designed chiefly for freight-carrying purposes, will also have ample accommodations for saloon passengers as well as steerage passengers. Most, if not all, of the new ships will carry the flag of the Atlantic Transport Line, which is one of the constituent companies of the ship combine.

IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Parquet stocks opened irregular on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs rallied on the improvement in the health of Alfred Beit. Then general inactivity ensued. Later Rio Tintos advanced owing to American advices, and coal mine shares were in demand on the rise in the price of coal.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. Government securities were hardly maintained. Industrials declined on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
100	Brewing pf.	47	47	47
42	Crucible Steel pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼
40	Fire Proofing	29	28¾	28¾
50	Fire Proofing pf.	40	40	40
610	Pittsburg Coal	28¼	28	28⅛
40	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	90	90
11	Pitts. Plate Glass com.	138	135	138
25	Pitts'g Steel Car com.	64	64	64
2,112	River Coal	12	11½	11⅞
70	River Coal pf.	39¼	39	39¼
305	United States Steel	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
30	United States Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼
50	U. S. Switch com.	89½	89¼	89½
8	West. Air Brake	174½	174½	174½
245	W. Elec. seconds	106¾	106¾	106¾
61	W. Glass com.	56⅝	56	56
205	American Trust	169	168	169
2	C. R. E. & T.	239	239	239
20	N. B. of W. P.	195	195	195
5	Safe D. & T.	123	123	123
$8,000	Brewing 6s	111	111	111

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Complete transactions in the stock market for the day amounting to 459 shares of stock and $101,500 worth of bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Seaboard Ry. com.	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
50	Seaboard Ry. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼
50	Un. Ry. & El. com.	14	14	14
45	Fidelity & Dep.	168	168	168
5	Continental	208	208	208
25	Mercantile	167	167	167
50	Alab. C. & I. pf.	86¼	85½	85¾
9	G. S. T. 1st pf.	100	100	100

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾
3,000	West Va. Cent. 6s.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
11,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc.	68	67¾	68
2,000	Un. Rys. & E. 4s.	95¼	95	95¼
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	79	79	79
7,000	Sav., Fla. & W. 5s.	130½	130½	130½
12,000	Ga. Pac. 1st 6s.	123	123	123
5,000	Char. & W. Car. 5s.	115	115	115
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st.	50¼	50¼	50¼
37,500	Atl. Coast L. 4s. (S. C.)	80	80	80
2,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s.	115⅜	115¼	115¼
1,000	Balto. Trac. 5s.	116½	116½	116½
12,000	Con. Gas 6s.	110	110	110
5,000	Phila. & Erie 5s.	119	119	119
5,000	Phila. & Erie 4s.	107¼	107¼	107¼
4,000	Peters. 5s, Class A.	116	116	116
3,000	Peters. 6s, Class B.	129½	129¾	129¾

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The end of the week finds the money market much easier. Rates are not materially lower, though some reduction has been made. The usual money table follows:

Call loans, 5@6 per cent. Time loans collateral, 5@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, par and 5c premium. Boston clearings, $26,723,409. Boston balances, $1,762,981.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

One of the remarkable features of the day, especially for a Saturday, was the activity of London operators in this market. Their transactions are understood to have totaled nearly 50,000 shares, all of them sales.

The heaviest selling was in Atchison, Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Union Pacific. Fully 10,000 shares of Atchison were sold.

Private cable advices were that this selling merely represented profit taking.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$216,816,085
Gold	112,502,557
Silver	10,335,650
United States notes	4,805,665
Treasury notes of 1890	112,843
National banknotes	17,975,005
Total receipts this day	1,451,412
Total receipts this month	14,124,339
Total receipts this year	302,757,788
Total expenditures this day	1,425,000
Total expenditures this month	12,045,000
Total expenditures this year	275,944,971
Deposits in National banks	153,714,934

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$388,633,069
Silver dollars	467,997,000
Silver dollars of 1890	226,333
Silver bullion of 1890	23,937,667
Total	$880,394,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$388,633,069
Silver certificates outstanding	467,997,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,704,000
Total	$880,394,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,697,627
Gold certificates	31,868,930
Silver coin and bullion	3,700,355
Silver certificates	6,655,304
United States notes	4,805,665
Other assets	25,729,576
Total in Treasury	$153,313,458
Deposits in National banks	153,714,934
Total	$307,028,452
Current liabilities	90,412,397
Available cash balance	$216,816,055

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Secretary of State received to-day for filing twice as many certificates of incorporation as he was able to examine and pass upon. Those left over in most instances were larger corporations than the ones whose certificates were filed. These will be given the proper authority on Monday. Following were among those filed to-day:

The Italian Independent Coal Company, Harlem, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—F. S. Marina, Nathan Batronica, and Tony Mangino of New York.

Rochester Electric Signal Company, Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. F. Atkinson, J. G. Kaelber, and E. F. Higgins, Rochester.

Portable Security Vault Company, New York; to do a storage warehouse business; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. B. Ayres, C. E. Day, and A. B. Ayres, New York.

The Lafayette Bindery, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Samuel Fruchthandler and Siegfried Isenberg, New York, and F. D. W. Searing, Newark, N. J.

Russell Contracting Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—J. B. Russell and Emelie N. Plack, New York, and G. D. Russell, Richmond Hill, L. I.

Eureka Snow Melter Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. J. Platt, W. H. Beers, and Grace D. Kane, New York.

E. R. Seabury Company, New York, to manufacture cotton goods; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. R. Seabury, G. H. Ackerman, and F. W. Shepard, Brooklyn.

W. H. W. Teele Company, New York, to manufacture hardware; capital, $40,000. Directors—W. H. W. Teele, Cambridge, Mass.; D. M. Larkision, Malden, Mass., and C. W. Lansing, New York.

Force of Life Company, New York, to manufacture remedies; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. V. Neal and C. M. Wilson, New York, and J. A. Tedford, Pelham.

Frank Manufacturing Company, New York, to manufacture ladies' wearing apparel; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jessie Frank, James Sagor, and Hermon Brenner, New York.

Fassett-Seggermann Company, New York, to conduct a sugar brokerage business; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. R. Bassett, F. K. Seggermann, and William M. Bennett, New York.

The Gleason Works of Gates, Monroe County, to manufacture gears, gear planers, iron and steel castings; capital, $325,000. Directors—William Gleason, Kate Gleason, James E. Gleason, Andrew C. Gleason, Richard Marriott, Amos Walder, and Ferdinand Schwab, Rochester.

The Mercantile Trading Company, Syracuse, to deal in trading stamps; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. M. Wilhelm, Syracuse; C. N. Harp and William Swaysee, Oneida.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

Sinkerine Manufacturing Company, to deal in a compound known as Sinkerine for cleansing drain pipes; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Albert A. Aezman, De Witt C. Gray, and Thomas B. Lindsay.

Golden Gate Concentrator Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Coombes, Philip H. Potter, and Edward Angier.

Spencer Woolen Manufacturing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Allen L. Taft, Fred N. Hall, and A. A. Kelly.

Hedden Iron Construction Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Eugene B. Hedden, William A. Kinsey, and Ernest A. Baker.

Dwelling Company of New Jersey; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Wendell J. Wright, W. R. Clements, and James H. Griffiths, Jr.

American Arms Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Matthew J. Ready, John E. Helm, and John Francis Cahill.

Landwehr Realty Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Matthew J. Ready, John E. Helm, Ball, and Joseph Sharkey.

Keystone Cloth Manufacturing Company; capital, $25,000.

Chicago Machine Graining Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—John R. McGurren, Frank D. Wulf, and Henry Wulf.

Electric Car Lighting Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Roswell S. Nichols, Lucius E. Varney, Anthony M. Jeshera, John M. Scoble, and John M. Enright.

Continental Press, to do a general printing and publishing business; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles A. MacHenry, E. J. McCarthy, and Nathan F. Griffin.

Daniel Taylor & Co., to manufacture glassware; capital, $100,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK HUNTER AND HENRY WETHERELL.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment against Frederick Hunter and Henry Wetherell, who keep a liquor saloon and hotel at 185 Tenth Avenue, for $1,188 in favor of the George Ringler Company, for rent for ten weeks and notes. The attachment was granted on the ground that they were about to dispose of their property, and the Sheriff put a keeper in the place. They have been in business since January, 1901.

Out of Town.

MYRON C. DELLING.—Myron C. Delling, wholesale dealer in hats, caps, and trunks, of West Washington Street, Syracuse, has filed a petition in involuntary bankruptcy. He has debts of $22,000 and nominal assets of $14,000. About fifteen New York firms are heavy creditors. Fox, Lederer & Co. of New York secured judgment against Delling on Thursday and forced him into bankruptcy.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOYLE, John F.—J. McGilluddy, costs.	$110
CARRALL, William—Revere Rubber Company	265
DISKIN, May—A. T. Mackenzie, costs	123
DALTON, Benjamin F.—W. W. Astor	124
FEIST, Simon—W. Van Valkenburgh	253
FELLER, Jacob—V. S. Minnerty	834
GRANGER, John J.—D. Kerge	65
GARDNER, John N.—Brown-Green Company	708
HENN, Thomas—L. C. Henn, administrator	78
HIGGINS, Eugene—M. Struzzieri	106
ISAACS, Emanuel C.—J. Cohn and another	83
KIRBY, Joseph M.—J. V. A. Caltus, Curator, &c.	283
KNATZ, August—J. Goetz	878
LUDIMAN, Henry, and John C. Steinmann—J. Doyle	274
LATSON, William R. C.—R. G. Vassar	429
LAMPE, Henry C.—German Exchange Bank	179
LANGER, Isaac—H. Phillips	35
LILLI, Rose and Marie—Farcy & Oppenheim Company	83
LEE, James, Thomas L. Brown, Max Grinsburg, Paul Sheldon, and St. Charles B. Gwynn—I. Schwartzman and another, costs	139
McGILLIVRAY, Duncan—E. R. Maitinsky	60
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Refaci	327
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—R. Conklan	2,214
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Nash, by guardian	75
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Schultz, by guardian	75
MODEMAN, George H.—W. W. Astor	687
O'HARE, John J.—M. Weintein	200
MORCH, Jennie E. and Thomas—T. B. Pryce	359
MASS, Henry—A. Weiss	161
SCHATZ, Adam E.—H. B. Bohlen	1,209
SPIEGEL, William—A. Blum and another	314
SIMON, Leopold, and Abraham, and Solomon Bauman—German Exchange Bank	399
SEARLES, Mary F.—S. Katz	39
TOPLITZ, Samson L.—C. A. Pedrazoli	1,895
VAN LOAN, Irving S.—D. W. Murphy	357
WEBSTER, Howell A.—Neal & Brinker Company	988
WHITON, Louis C.—C. A. Wilson	142
WAGNER, Peter R. Darrow	348
AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—R. Raymond	142
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. W. Gollet and another, trustees	6,435
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. W. Gollet and another, trustees, costs	223
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. W. Gollet and another, trustees	22,893
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany—H. W. Gollet and another, trustees	873
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Smith	48
NATIONAL FURNACE COMPANY—W. W. Astor	74
ELIZABETH BRASS FOUNDRY—W. H. Smith	2,721
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. T. B. Becker, executrix, costs	117
PORT JEFFERSON REALTY COMPANY —T. H. Frees	86

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LEBANON, N. H., Jan. 10.—Two wooden business blocks in the heart of this town were destroyed by fire this morning, the losses aggregating $35,000. The firms burned out were W. E. Mudgett & Co., grocers; F. D. F. Baker & Son, butchers, and C. M. Hildreth & Son, hardware dealers. The insurance is about $24,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Fire that started in a four-story brick building occupied by the Chattanooga Buggy Company early to-day caused a loss of $20,000. The flames originated from a stove in a bowling alley on the ground floor, and spread rapidly to the top story, where it was very difficult for the firemen to reach them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Fire entirely destroyed Warehouse No. 4 of the General Cartage and Storage Company, a five-story building in Prospect Street, this morning. The loss is placed at $50,000, with no statement of the insurance. The ground floor of the building was occupied by J. T. Higgins's saloon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, will make two visits during each of the months of January and February to Wilmington, Del., on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder in process of manufacture.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks on official business in connection with the construction work at that post.

First Lieut. David R. Mulliken, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will proceed to Lee, Mass., on business in connection with the inspection of headstones.

First Lieut. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make five visits each month during January, February, and March to West Everett, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material in process of construction.

Capt. George K. Spencer is at his own request relieved from duty at the University of Arkansas, to take effect Jan. 31.

First Lieut. Laning Parsons, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Arkansas, to take effect Jan 31.

First Lieut. James F. McKinley, Fourteenth Cavalry, will join his troop.

Capt. George H. McManus, Artillery Corps, Quartermaster, will proceed to and take station at Fort Washington and assume charge of the construction work at that port and at Fort Hunt.

Capt. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, is appointed an Acting Quartermaster, and, in addition to his other duties, will assume charge of the construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at Washington Barracks.

Navy.

Lieut. M. Johnston is appointed as Naval Attaché to the Legation of the United States at Caracas. Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas is ordered home via the Prairie. Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ledbetter is ordered to the Newark, and Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page to the Montgomery.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Arrivals—Marcellus at Trinidad, Scorpion at San Juan, Machias, Hist, Leyden at San Juan.

Sailings—Thornton, Nina, Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, and Wilkes, from San Juan for Key West via Nipe, en route for Norfolk; Dolphin, from San Juan for La Guayra; Potomac and Osceola, from San Juan for Culebra; Peoria, from Yorktown for Newport News; Isla de Luzon, from St. Vincent for Trinidad; Stewart, from New York for Annapolis.

Itinerary of the United States training steamer Topeka: Leave Culebra Jan. 10, arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 10; leave Jan. 18, arrive Guadeloupe Jan. 20; leave Jan. 25, arrive Trinidad Jan. 27; leave Feb. 2, arrive Curacoa Feb. 5; leave Feb. 10, arrive Jamaica Feb. 13; leave Feb. 22, arrive Pensacola March 1.

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During the year 1902 THE NEW YORK TIMES led every other morning New York City newspaper in Educational Advertising, printing **9,604** agate lines more than the next highest.

1st	The New York Times printed	76,238	lines	Educational	Advertising
2d	Newspaper	"	66,634	"	"	"
3d	"	"	39,369	"	"	"
4th	"	"	39,185	"	"	"
5th	"	"	38,060	"	"	"
6th	"	"	28,700	"	"	"
7th	"	"	11,198	"	"	"

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Have vacancy for two pupils. Send for particulars and illustrated catalogue. W. H. Morrison, Head Master, Wilmington, Delaware.

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DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY, Taught, Easy Payments.

Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. McDowell School, 310-318 6th Av., cor. 20th St.

Acting, elocution, oratory, monologues, sketches, entertaining conversation, recitations; terms moderate, daily, evenings. Kingsley's, 8 East 15th St.

Musical.

Bargain.—Handsome upright Piano, warranted; furniture private residence. 774 Bushwick Av., De Kalb, one block Broadway, Brooklyn.

MISS C. WEISS, 1,010 2d Av.; piano instruction, including course of harmony, sight reading; 50c. hour lesson.

Wanted—Bass singer for Episcopal choir; good reader; $30 a month. Box 329, 1,267 B'way.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1,380 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

DOG SCHOOL.

Housebreaking, boarding, training; pug dog, house broken, for sale. Wallace, 227 West 109th St.

CANINE DEPARTMENT

New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. & 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Job: The Type of the Spiritual Tragedy of all Ages." Seats free. All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Biblical and Scientific Accounts of Creation." All welcome.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 205 East 125th St.

For Sale.

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Any child that can pull a string can spin it. Fascinating to all. Young and old will try who can spin it the longest and cause it to whistle the loudest. Toy stores, 12c.; by mail, 15c.

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"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.

All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

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WALTZ. WALTZ.

We will positively guarantee to teach you the perfect glide waltz—"Half Time," and Two-Step—in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, on any day, at any hour—morning, afternoon, or evening—without an appointment; we teach each pupil personally in separate rooms and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

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Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JULIUS NATTENHEIMER has this day retired from the firm of A. & L. SCHWARZBART & CO., and that the business of said firm will be continued as heretofore under the name of A. & L. SCHWARZBART by the undersigned, who have purchased the interest of said JULIUS NATTENHEIMER and have assumed the liabilities of said firm.

New York, January 7th, 1903.
A. SCHWARZBART,
L. SCHWARZBART.

Lost and Found.

$50 reward for return to 12 West 49th St. of black and white PRINCE CHARLES SPANIEL answering to name of Chied, lost between 5th and 6th Avs., on or near 49th St., Saturday evening, 7 o'clock.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 59th St. & 3d Ave.

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$1 a Week

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Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and **$1** a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

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To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

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Upright, good maker		$115
Upright, taken in trade		90
608 BROAD ST., NEWARK.		
Upright, brilliant tone		$80
Upright, used by artists		225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.		
Upright, renowned maker		$135
Upright, was $550, now		325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.		
Upright, concert, used		$245
Upright, little used		175

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
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We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proport

TRUST COMPANY REPORTS

Their Resources and Liabilities at the End of 1902.

Volume of Transactions for the Past Year Also Exhibited in a Certain Degree in the Condensed Statements.

The condition of the various trust companies at—with one exception, that of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which presents two reports because of its consolidation with the Manufacturers' Trust Company—the close of the year 1902 is shown in the following condensed reports which in a certain degree exhibit the volume of transactions of the past year:

Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Stocks and bonds	$3,261,767.80
Loans on collaterals	11,852,050.01
Mortgages on real estate	3,481,904.40
Accrued interest receivable	138,150.81
Cash on hand and in banks	3,309,694.18
	$22,045,567.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	5,500,000.00
Undivided profits	2,228,970.32
Deposits	12,196,243.22
Accrued interest payable	8,020.33
Rent and taxes accrued	52,333.33
	$22,045,567.20

A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 1, 1903, charged to undivided profits and not included in this statement.

One million dollars additional capital and $5,000,000 additional surplus paid in on Sept. 9, 1902.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

(Prior to consolidation with the Manufacturers' Trust Company and of date Dec. 31, 1902.)

ASSETS.

$200,000 N. Y. City 3 per cent. bonds	$200,000
$800,000 N. Y. City 3½ per cent. bonds	800,000
Other stock investments	115,000
Bonds and mortgages	8,291,942
Real estate	320,000
Plant, (copy of real estate and tax records)	250,000
Premiums, examination, and search fees due	115,555
Other outstanding accounts	14,978
Accrued interest	105,741
Cash on hand	749,570
Total	$10,952,786

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus	2,500,000
Undivided profits	202,718
Moneys received from clients to pay taxes, to complete contracts, &c...	1,199,575
Amount due depositors	2,868,249
Accrued interest on deposits	29,244
Accrued expenses, estimated	43,000
Total	$10,952,786

(Subsequent to consolidation and of date Jan. 2, 1903.)

ASSETS.

City of New York bonds	$1,475,562.50
Other stocks and bonds	758,445.53
Bonds and mortgages	8,720,472.00
Bills purchased	765,750.14
Loans on collateral	5,414,395.40
Real estate	320,000.00
Plant	250,000.00
Accounts receivable	130,533.00
Accrued interest	154,255.07
Cash in hand	1,724,729.85
Total	$19,952,101.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,375,000.00
Surplus	3,625,000.00
Undivided profits	248,614.08
Amounts due depositors	11,250,011.42
Accrued interest	25,182.05
Accrued expenses	48,923.00
Certified checks	37,087.96
Dividend outstanding	32,287.00
Total	$19,952,101.49

Horton Trust Co.

ASSETS.

United States bonds	$212,000.00
New York City bonds	2,302,455.58
Other stocks and bonds	5,817,638.38
Loans secured by collaterals	34,092,237.35
Bills purchased	3,320,500.00
Cash	12,968,737.45
Accrued interest	146,911.18
Total	$58,950,479.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	3,815,082.30
Due depositors	51,035,050.84
Accrued interest	99,437.80
Total	$58,950,479.94

Continental Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$2,051,428.85
Loans on collaterals	10,709,293.72
Bills purchased	537,719.73
Stocks and bonds, market value	3,070,627.01
Bonds and mortgages	531,000.00
Real estate	103,500.00
Interest receivable	151,778.00
Total	$17,353,747.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	3,344,670.70
Deposits	13,195,301.43
Interest payable	13,015.18
Total	$17,353,747.31

Bowling Green Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Cash in office and banks	$3,254,520.26
Stocks and bonds	5,702,229.47
Loans on collateral	7,907,395.62
Bills purchased	45,514.63
Interest receivable	78,178.48
Total	$16,887,838.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,500,000.00
Surplus	2,500,000.00
Profit and loss account	453,320.27
Deposits	11,412,222.28
Reserve for taxes	16,800.00
Interest payable	2,486.98
Total	$16,887,838.53

Standard Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City bonds	$1,007,035.28
Other bonds and stocks	1,538,828.69
Loans on collateral	7,350,213.33
Bills purchased	1,536,633.33
Other assets	14,523.59
Cash on hand and in bank	2,225,026.75
Interest accrued	63,484.84
Total	$13,448,740.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	816,703.41
Deposits	10,631,977.31
Total	$13,448,740.72

Guaranty Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds, market value	$501,390.00
New York State securities, market value	370,062.50
Other bonds and stocks, market value	10,259,815.80
Loans secured by collaterals	17,237,142.20
Cash	4,791,348.77
Due from banks and bankers	2,662,532.01
Bills purchased	1,084,834.98
Real estate	154,128.83
Bonds and mortgages	28,000.00
Accounts receivable	31,310.26
Interest accrued	126,059.53
Total	$37,547,445.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	369,398.20
Due depositors	20,342,421.90
Certified checks outstanding	786,625.79
Taxes accrued	37,000.00
Total	$37,547,445.88

Colonial Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

United States Government bonds, market value	$67,093.75
New York City bonds, market value	1,027,187.89
Stocks and bonds, market value	1,215,840.91
Bonds and mortgages	19,700.00
Real estate	133,017.04
Loans on collaterals	12,027,232.17
Bills purchased	2,162,256.79
Accrued interest receivable	103,672.39
Cash on hand and in banks	3,792,907.09
Total	$21,168,908.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,379,738.43
Accrued interest payable	120,771.09
Deposits	18,668,398.51
Total	$21,168,908.03

Manhattan Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds at market value		$1,134,926.11
Corporate bonds and stocks at market value	$2,980,333.00	
Bonds and mortgages	9,560.00	
Other assets	132,816.89	
		3,122,649.89
Call loans on collateral	$6,731,474.20	
Time loans on collateral	1,327,000.00	
		8,058,474.20
Cash on hand and in bank		4,700,293.82
Total		$17,076,244.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,092,542.93
Deposits	$12,646,220.57
Outstanding checks	1,312,080.52
	13,959,201.09
Other liabilities	24,500.00
Total	$17,076,244.02

Guardian Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Loans, demand and time	$1,590,710.76
Bond and mortgage	318,000.00
Stocks and bonds	202,438.00
Bills purchased	84,150.20
Cash on hand and in banks	1,245,506.07
Accrued interest receivable	16,531.70
Total	$3,457,333.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, net	19,653.39
Deposits	1,437,680.39
Total	$3,457,333.78

North American Trust Co.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in banks	$2,490,704.83
Banking house	700,000.00
Loans, demand on collateral	4,752,349.91
Loans, time on collateral	3,984,790.27
Bonds	1,221,741.79
Stocks and other securities	2,305,477.47
Total	$15,827,264.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	3,006,670.77
Deposits	10,820,593.50
Total	$15,827,264.27

New York Security and Trust Co.

ASSETS.

New York City stocks, at market value	$1,085,140.70
Stock and bond investments, at market value	12,894,907.54
Bonds and mortgages	986,826.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	26,321,875.38
Bills purchased	204,702.50
Interest accrued	470,063.93
Cash on deposit in banks	9,017,220.90
Cash on hand not deposited	35,159.25
Total	$51,015,860.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	4,000,000.00
Undivided profits	44,570.41
Deposits	45,911,029.38
Interest and taxes accrued	60,260.41
Total	$51,015,860.20

United States Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Cash	$8,602,584.83
Real estate	1,000,000.00
Bonds and mortgages	4,231,000.00
Loans on collaterals	42,588,000.00
Bills purchased	8,186,873.68
New York City and other bonds and stocks at book value, being less than the market value thereof	9,222,435.41
Accrued interest	671,212.56
Total	$74,372,106.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	10,000,000.00
*Undivided profits	1,981,522.91
Deposits in trust	59,535,457.35
Interest accrued on deposits	978,081.57
Rebate interest on bills purchased	74,074.85
Expenses accrued	3,000.00
Total	$74,372,106.48

*Dividend of Jan. 2, 1903, charged to profit and loss, and not included in above statement. Excess of market value over book value of investment not included.

Metropolitan Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Stocks of City of New York, market value	$372,358.57
Other bonds, market value	174,270.00
Loaned on collaterals	14,565,919.28
Accrued interest	139,875.50
Real estate, estimated value	605,000.00
Due from trusts	145.41
Rents accrued	2,066.66
Cash	1,885,062.42
Total	$17,744,637.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,389,577.81
Deposits	14,242,253.31
Interest accrued on deposits	124,224.47
Real estate income	8,582.25
Total	$17,744,637.84

City Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,080,000.00
Other bonds and securities	1,209,990.00
Bonds and mortgages	754,882.61
Bills purchased	141,415.53
Loans on collaterals	11,025,262.18
Cash in vault and banks	2,155,017.73
Interest, &c., receivable	87,189.79
Total	$16,454,657.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	866,718.35
Deposits	13,325,020.61
Checks outstanding	100,000.00
Interest, &c., payable	162,918.89
Total	$16,454,657.84

Equitable Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

Loans upon collateral	$12,858,410.87
New York City and railroad bonds and other investments	1,004,880.82
On bond and mortgage	403,250.00
Cash on hand and in banks	1,006,252.16
Other assets	149,612.26
Total	$15,422,406.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	119,485.79
On deposit subject to check	13,615,017.72
Other liabilities	187,903.01
Total	$15,422,406.11

Washington Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds, due 1920	$440,000.00
New York City bonds, due 1915	50,000.00
Sundry stocks and bonds	488,400.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	44,800.00
Loans on collateral security	8,566,350.00
Bills purchased	210,000.00
Cash in banks and office	648,483.05
Accrued interest	91,756.65
Total	$10,519,792.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	403,212.83
Deposits	9,052,850.69
Interest accrued	59,729.13
Taxes accrued	6,000.00
Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1903	15,000.00
Total	$10,519,792.65

Mercantile Trust Co.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City bonds		$213,825.46
Railroad and other securities		1,180,970.39
Cash on hand and in banks		11,183,560.40
Loans on collateral		42,148,577.81
Bills receivable		67,128.00
Real estate		30,965.50
Bonds and mortgages		291,705.93
Accrued interest		469,510.00
Total		$62,516,254.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	5,000,000.00
Deposits	54,658,619.87
Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1903	200,000.00
Undivided profits	657,634.62
Total	$62,516,254.49

Central Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

	Par Value.	Est'd Market Value.
New York City stocks	$3,438,000.00	$3,228,000.00
Railroad bonds	18,000,240.54	18,382,406.57
		$21,610,406.57
Real estate		980,717.07
Bonds and mortgages		225,037.87
Amount loaned on collaterals, viz.:		
United States stocks, railroad stocks and bonds, miscellaneous stocks and bonds		28,816,926.69
Amount loaned on personal security, including bills purchased		342,004.40
Cash on hand and in banks		3,459,440.43
Accrued interest	$179,279.19	
Accrued rents—tenants	11,475.00	190,754.19
Total		$55,425,288.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock subscribed and paid in cash	$1,000,000.00	
*Profits—net amount	13,176,987.65	
Deposits in trust and on demand	40,862,191.07	
Other liabilities, not included under either of the above heads, viz.:		
Int'est accrued on deposits	$279,352.50	
Rent accrued 2 mos. C.T.Co.	5,166.67	
Taxes accrued	63,329.37	
Rebate on bills purch'd	38,340.77	386,189.40
		$55,425,288.12

*Dividend due Jan. 1, 1903, charged to profit and loss account and not included in this statement.

Lincoln Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Demand loans	$957,500.00
Time loans	909,000.00
N. Y. State and City bonds	504,344.15
Other securities	577,381.24
Bills purchased	105,408.47
Accrued interest	1,418.51
Furniture and fixtures	20,801.65
Cash on hand	264,159.28
Cash in banks	387,980.69
Sundry items	2,541.67
Total	$3,730,625.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits, net	23,509.50
Deposits	2,707,116.46
Total	$3,730,625.96

Van Norden Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

United States and New York City bonds	$1,007,718.14
Other investments	238,050.54
Time loans	1,718,152.99
Demand loans	2,107,986.63
Cash in banks	1,245,035.67
Gold in vault	442,145.90
Legal tenders in vault	105,000.00
	$6,864,096.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	60,928.82
Deposits	4,803,168.08
	$6,864,096.90

McVickar Realty Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Demand loans on collateral	$355,390.00
Time loans on collateral	302,500.00
City of New York and Philadelphia bonds	215,153.08
Railroad bonds	500,008.20
Bond and mortgage	127,140.00
Bills purchased	15,786.34
Furniture and fixtures	15,674.85
Cash on hand and in banks	419,863.06
Accrued interest	15,723.50
Stocks	108,536.25
	$2,282,775.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits (less taxes paid)	41,809.66
Due depositors	1,226,510.87
Certified checks	204.11
Treasurer's checks outstanding	14,451.33
	$2,282,775.97

The Mutual Alliance Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$342,916.66
Other bonds and stocks	416,045.00
Loans on collateral	1,014,068.52
Bills purchased	292,037.70
Furniture and fixtures	15,806.50
Interest accrued	11,516.82
Cash on hand and in banks	219,191.38
Total	$2,512,182.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	13,026.42
Unearned interest	5,545.00
Interest accrued due depositors	6,192.67
Taxes accrued	5,000.00
Due depositors	1,482,418.79
Total	$2,512,182.88

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

ASSETS.

Stocks and bonds	$6,597,149.87
Mortgages	10,250,617.10
Loans, demand and time	8,895,109.09
Bills purchased	171,450.00
Foreign department	500,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	378,409.68
Cash on hand and in bank	5,419,023.13
	$32,111,759.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	548,517.97
Deposits	16,214,975.28
Certified checks	223,649.21
Mortgage trust bonds	10,000,000.00
Accrued interest payable	124,616.07
	$32,111,759.53

Trust Company of America.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds at cost	$2,220,987.21
Railroad bonds and stocks at cost	3,489,695.11
United States bonds	2,313.75
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	895,758.97
Amount loaned on collaterals	12,129,900.15
Bills purchased	153,100.00
Interest, commissions, &c., receivable	164,325.96
Cash on hand and in banks	2,705,016.57
Total	$23,761,201.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00
Surplus	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits	650,028.32
Reserved for Dividend No. 6, payable Jan. 2, 1903	87,500.00
General deposits and deposits in trust	17,971,442.68
Interest due on deposits	52,230.57
Total	$23,761,201.72

Windsor Trust Company.

ASSETS.

New York City bonds	$1,082,127.50
Other stocks and bonds	329,925.00
Demand loans	300,000.00
Accrued interest receivable	3,545.77
Cash on hand and in bank	1,071,880.21
Total	$2,787,488.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	12,872.46
Deposits	1,274,616.02
Total	$2,787,488.48

COMPETITION FOR AN EMBLEM.

Exhibition at the Arts Club of Designs for Poster and Emblem of the World's Fair.

The competition for a prize of $2,000 for a poster and emblem to be used by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition next year, which was announced last Spring, has brought out hundreds of colored designs and sculptures in relief. From the great mass of work sent in a certain number have been sifted by a committee. These are now on exhibition in the galleries of the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth Street, where they can be seen by card of member or by application to the Secretary of the club.

On Wednesday night Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, Assistant Director of the Fine Arts for the Exposition, will deliver a lecture at the club on the coming World's Fair at St. Louis, with particulars as to the artistic features contemplated by the management.

Designs were forwarded from Europe as well as America; some of those that show the best technical work in the drawing of figures betray at once by internal evidence their origin in Paris. These same designs, however, are not always happy in their symbolism; many are disagreeable in color and some are distinctly ridiculous in one part or the other. Internal evidence is at present the only guide, for the names of losers as of the winner of the prize are at present withheld.

The general low average of excellence in the great mass of designs originally submitted may be guessed from the fact that among this assembly of the elect, which fills comfortably the walls of the two galleries, there should still be so many that do not rise above the standard of those imbecile posters we see everywhere, which are made to catch the eyes and amuse the witlessness of the average idiot. They are like advertisements of the Senator Sellers Cigar, or the Only Real Perfique, the latest thing in crackers, or the placard that tells you how to prepare a dinner for 5 cents without fire or a kitchen. If the need of a society for the prevention of cruelty to citizens through advertisements has been decided before, some of these designs for a grand World's Fair make one sure that delay is dangerous. All of which is no fault of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition or of its Committee of Selection, but an example of the difficulty there is in getting good results even when the prize announced is so generous.

Some artists are too busy to try for such a lottery; others are profoundly skeptical concerning all forms of competition, thinking that good faith is seldom observed—and of reasons for that skepticism there certainly are conspicuous instances—while still others have no patience with competitions at all, unless in the shape of limited struggles between specified competitors, each of whom shall be remunerated for the time spent on the design. It will be enough if out of all the compositions submitted there is one which reasonably hits the mark.

That design which is said to be the winner hangs central on the west wall. It is very pleasant in tone and has in its somewhat crowded area a great many good points. The border is interesting, the partially draped flanking figures are especially good. Whether it offers one of those simple, direct, clear-cut ideas which tell best in a poster may be matter for question. Certainly as the sign for a World's Fair, about the size of the original, or half size, it will serve its purpose well when used as an advertisement indoors. On the other hand, on a large scale in the open it might prove too complicated. However that may be, it is clear enough that its merits are beyond those of any other design exhibited here, and that it deserves its apparent selection as the prize winner.

Although there are many weak and ineffective compositions here, it is not to be thought that the collection lacks interest. Some, which are very good, for one reason or another do not meet the demands of a poster or emblem for a World's Fair. Here would be a really delightful composition if the problem had been the title page or cover of a book; yonder a highly artistic advertisement for a historical novel treating of the early years of the nineteenth century. About one dozen might be winnowed as grain from the chaff and applied to various purposes with good results. There will be a number of different ways of advertising the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as by small postage stamps, envelope decoration, badge and seal. Perhaps two or three of these designs beside the prize winner might be used in different ways for this purpose, after slight changes are made in the composition or lettering.

ELECTRIC POWER AT NIAGARA

Capacity of the Plant at the Falls Has Been Doubled.

A Second Company Secures Rights and a Third Has Asked for Concessions —Industrial Growth of Niagara Frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Harlan W. Brush, United States Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., has some interesting things to say in a recent report to the State Department on "Development of Niagara Power." He says:

"The most important development of the year in this consular district is the enlarged production of electric power at Niagara Falls. This has been in use at Niagara Falls, N. Y., for several years past, and the demand for this cheap and constant power has been so urgent that it has been impossible for the power company to keep pace with it. The original development of 50,000 horse-power at Niagara Falls, N. Y., was utilized some time ago, and the company has been working night and day to double the capacity of the plant, the tunnel providing for a discharge of water that would develop 100,000 horsepower. The second shaft has been completed, the machinery has been installed, and within a few months the full capacity of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant will be at the service of the Niagara frontier.

"Realizing that the plant on the New York side of the cataract would only suffice for a short period, the power company commenced operations on the Canadian side of the river in August of last year. The work has been pushed rapidly, and it is expected that by next August 50,000 horsepower will be available. Already, the demand is so great that last week the power company let a contract for extending the wheel pit at once, so as to develop 110,000 horsepower instead of the 50,000 first contemplated. The two companies are practically identical as to stockholders, the Canadian company being officially designated as the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

"A radical departure from the installation on the New York side of the river is the utilization of dynamos of 10,000 horse power each instead of the 5,000 units that were installed in the original power house. The 5,000 horse power dynamos were such mammoth experiments that it was feared they would prove impracticable, but now they are to be succeeded by dynamos of twice their capacity. Quite a marked saving is effected in the construction of a 10,000 horse power dynamo over two of 5,000 each.

"The fact that cheap Niagara power is going to do all that was claimed for it in the way of attracting industrial concerns to the Niagara frontier is being so thoroughly demonstrated that a second company—the Ontario Power Company—has secured rights from the Canadian Government. The development of its plant commenced last April, and 50,000 horse power will be the initial product, but this will be increased to 150,000 horse power. Instead of being carried in an underground tunnel, the water is directed into flumes, carried to the brink of the Niagara gorge, and then dropped into the river through penstocks, which develop the power.

"These two companies are backed almost exclusively by United States capital. A third company, which claims to be wholly Canadian, has applied to the Government for the privilege of developing 100,000 horse power near the two plants now under construction. A full hearing of all the parties interested was given by the Government on Friday, Dec. 19, at Toronto, and a decision will be announced shortly. As special stress is laid on the fact that a Canadian company should have preferential rights, it is believed that the petition will be granted. The Canadian Government exacts in all cases that 50 per cent. of the power developed must be provided to Canadian consumers if called for; the balance will be exported to the United States.

"While millions of dollars are being expended in developing these various power plants, the revenue will be enormous. Comparatively little labor is required once the energy of Niagara is under control. When the 350,000 horsepower now in process of development is placed on the market, the gross income of the power companies will be in the neighborhood of $7,000,000 per year. This is figuring the price at $20 per horsepower a year, which is somewhat lower than the present average rate. As this provides constant power every day of the year, twenty-four hours every day, with thorough cleanliness, little fire or accident insurance, no expensive equipment for generating steam with its heavy annual wear and tear, no engineers or firemen—simply the turning of a lever—it is seen that for many lines of industry, Niagara electric power presents remarkable inducements.

"The industrial growth of the Niagara frontier in the past few years has been marvelous. It is prophesied that within ten years 1,000,000 horsepower will be in course of development. Up to the present time, the effect on the volume of water passing over the falls is not noticeable, even with the most careful measurements. A short time since, for the purpose of inspection, all the water was shut off from power development for a number of hours. Competent men were stationed at different points on the river and at the brink of the falls to measure the difference in the river level when the water producing 100,000 horsepower was cut off. The men were unanimous in their reports that they could not detect the slightest variation. A heavy wind blowing up or down Lake Erie will raise or lower the Niagara River several feet, but only those who are well acquainted with it will notice any special difference in the discharge at the cataract. The main change is in the middle channel of the river and is principally shown in the rate of discharge, rather than the raising or lowering of the river.

RETIRED OFFICERS SLIGHTED.

Compelled to Follow Active Army Officers of Lower Rank at White House New Year Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At the White House New Year reception it was noticeable that very few retired officers appeared in the column of officers of the army who called to greet the Commander in Chief. The absence of the retired officers, of whom there is a large number residing in this city, is attributed to the rule that has obtained for many years which assigns such officers to the rear of the officers of the active list.

It has long been customary for the Adjutant General to issue an order regulating this function. This order directs all officers on duty in Washington, and such as may be visiting here, to report at the War Department at noon of Jan. 1, to proceed to the White House for the purpose of paying their respects to the President. The same order directs that the formation of the column will be by corps as they are arranged in the Army Register and according to rank, and that retired officers shall form in the rear of the column of active officers.

For the most part retired officers are men of advanced years and of high rank, and they do not feel inclined to take position in rear of Second Lieutenants. Aside from the question of rank, there would seem to be excellent reason for making a new departure in this order of precedence. It frequently happens that the weather is bad, and the temperature at this season is always such as to make it uncomfortable and dangerous for men of advanced age to stand for thirty or more minutes in line before gaining admission to the White House. The absurdity of the present arrangement will be appreciated when it is remembered that such distinguished officers as Lieut. Gen. Schofield, Major Gens. Merritt, Otis, Shafter, and a long list of Brigadier Generals are among those who are required to take position in rear of the last Second Lieutenant commissioned. In another year Lieut. Gen. Miles will be added to the list of retired officers, and soon thereafter Major Gens. Corbin, Young, and Chaffee will be in the same position.

In the navy it is different, the retired officers of that branch of the service taking position with their brethren of the active list according to rank. This year the column of navy officers that marched from the department to the White House was headed by two Rear Admirals on the retired list, Walker and Benham. That has always been the rule in the navy.

TAX BOOKS TO BE OPENED

Real Estate Said to be Assessed at Full Value This Year.

Controller Grout Asserts That 1903 Tax Bills Will Be Less Than Last Year's —Tax Department's Statement.

The books of the Tax Office will be open for inspection to-morrow, and then for the first time the property owners will obtain information as to assessments on real estate and personal property for 1903. Under the system proposed by Controller Grout this year and approved by Mayor Low, it is claimed by the officials of the Tax Department that real estate has been assessed at its full value instead of as formerly at from 50 to 70 per cent. of the value. This has led the city officials to think that there will be much interest shown in the tax books and that throngs of people will be anxious to see what assessments have been placed on their property under the new plan.

Statements were issued yesterday by Controller Grout and Tax Commissioner Wells in reference to the assessments and the tax rate for 1902.

Controller Grout gave out the following statement estimating the tax rate for 1903 as follows:

Appropriations for 1902	$98,619,600
Appropriations for 1903	97,119,031
Decrease	$1,500,569

TAX RATES.

	1902. (Estimated.)	1903.
Manhattan	$2.27	$1.60
Bronx	2.27	1.59
Brooklyn	2.35	1.68
Queens	2.31	1.67
Richmond	2.33	1.68

If the sinking fund relief plan is passed by the State Legislature, the tax rates will be further reduced to:

Manhattan	$1.45
Bronx	1.43
Brooklyn	1.53
Queens	1.52
Richmond	1.53

Tax Commissioner Wells's table showed the rate of taxes paid on property from $500 to $10,000 in 1901, 1902, and the estimated tax to be paid in 1903. An explanation of the table in reference to assessments levied in real estate in former years and this year is necessary. If a property owner has been paying on an assessment equivalent to 80 per cent. of the value of his property and his assessment is increased only 20 per cent., then on the figures given out by the city officials his tax bills will amount to less this year than last year. If a property owner was paying last year on what the officials of the Tax Department think was only 40 per cent. of the value of the property and the assessment is this year increased 60 per cent., then this taxpayer's bill is certain to be more for 1903 than 1902. Controller Grout's assertion that the tax bills for 1903 will be less than for 1902 is made on the basis that the real estate of small holders in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond has been assessed at a greater percentage of the value than the property of large holders of real estate. The Controller also claims that in 1903 there will be a decrease in appropriations of $1,500,569.

The following is the table issued by the Tax Department:

TAX RATES, MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Value.	1901. Rate. 2.317 Tax.	1902. Rate. 2.273 (Estimated) Tax.	1903. Rate. 1.60 Tax.
$500	11.58	11.36	8.00
750	17.37	17.05	12.00
1,000	23.17	22.73	16.00
1,500	34.75	34.10	24.00
2,000	46.34	45.46	32.00
2,500	57.93	56.82	40.00
3,000	69.51	68.20	48.00
3,500	81.10	79.57	56.00
4,000	92.69	90.93	64.00
4,500	104.27	102.30	72.00
5,000	115.86	113.67	80.00
5,500	127.45	125.03	88.00
6,000	139.03	136.40	96.00
6,500	150.62	147.77	104.00
7,000	162.21	159.14	112.00
7,500	173.79	170.50	120.00
8,000	185.38	181.87	128.00
8,500	196.97	193.24	136.00
9,000	208.55	204.60	144.00
9,500	220.14	215.97	152.00
10,000	231.72	227.34	160.00

The receipts of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of the Department of Finance for the year 1902 exceeded by $1,219,037.55 the collections of 1901. Mr. William E. McFadden, the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, has prepared the following table showing the distribution of these receipts in the five boroughs:

Borough.	Receipts. 1902.	Receipts. 1901.	Increase.
Manhattan	$8,196,621.69	$8,102,006.85	$94,614.84
Bronx	3,048,044.80	3,024,368.38	23,676.42
Brooklyn	3,355,182.55	2,427,444.10	927,738.45
Queens	672,247.36	537,246.19	135,001.17
Richmond	185,076.22	147,069.55	38,006.67
Total	$14,257,172.62	$13,138,135.07	$1,219,037.55

POWERFUL NEW FIREBOAT.

Will Cost $81,000 and Have a Pumping Capacity of 7,200 Gallons Per Minute.

The Fire Department has ordered a new fireboat to replace the Havemeyer, which has been sold. The new boat, which was designed by H. De B. Parsons, will embody all the latest improvements, and will cost about $81,000. The contract has been awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden. With the latest addition, for which a name has not yet been chosen, the fireboat fleet will include six boats, the others being the New Yorker, William A. Strong, and the Zophar Mills on the Manhattan side, and the David A. Boody and the Seth Low on the Brooklyn water front.

The new boat will be 117 feet long over all, 110 feet on the water line, 24 feet 3 inches beam, and 9 feet 6 inches draught. The hull and deckhouse will be constructed of steel. The vessel will have a single screw propeller, driven by a compound engine having a high pressure cylinder 17 inches in diameter, a low pressure cylinder 34 inches in diameter, each having a 24-inch stroke. The indicated horse power will be 700, and steam at 140 poun

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Japan's Ambition Curbed by the Customs of Ages

Nation Wishes to Advance as a Commercial Power, but Its People Cannot Accustom Themselves to Working When They Have Not the Inclination.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Dec. 16.—When one visits a decorator of satsuma in Japan, an invitation to inspect the factory almost invariably attends the first exchange of civilities. This establishment is usually an upper room, where a dozen men or less are engaged in the various processes through which the ware must pass. The china thus is exhibited in its progressive stages, and doubt or ignorance can no longer question that both great care and time must be spent on the microscopic details of this labor. Figures and designs requiring a touch so light that their fidelity can be appreciated only with the aid of powerful glasses tell their own story as one watches the workman with his brushes and the intentness and delicacy of his application. These impressions are as fresh as possible as the visitor is led down stairs again, where doors of tiny closets are pushed aside, and from dark interiors are taken boxes containing on top and around the sides layers of cotton wadding, protecting wrappings of soft yellow cloth, and at last the art piece which has earned its rest after four months of constant manipulation.

Cloisonne receives as detailed treatment, going through the process of rubbing down, when it seems finished to the unpracticed eye, often as many as eight or ten times before it acquires a satisfying jeweled lustre. At the damascene worker's the steel foundation on which gold and silver designs are laid receives forty coats of lacquer before the maker will permit any of the work to leave his hands. In the other lines in which Japan excels, such as embroidery, velvet painting, lacquer work, and elaborate carving in metal and wood, capacity for infinite pains must ever keep distinctive the art of the land.

WORK WHEN THEY PLEASE.

Present methods of labor permit much individual ease and liberty. Men sit at benches and let their minds wander. They rest at pleasure for chat over tea or for other gossip. On days when the spirit moves them not to work they take such time as they wish for diversion. Shops and houses have simultaneously an appearance of unflagging industry and of indolence. The average disposition does not look to any other kind of life and it will be hard to change.

These inborn tendencies are encountering opposition in a rapid advance in the cost of living, while wages move but slowly. Social and domestic customs which have kept Japan free of poorhouses may not prove equal to squeezing sustenance from husks. Already effects in this direction are observable in the counterfeits which the general gift of imitation has made possible. One may buy in Japan almost anything that looks like something else. Demonstration of this nature comes frequently to the notice of foreigners in the beverages which the market offers. At some of the ports the trade in old bottles has risen to the rank of an industry, with a difference of several hundred per cent. between prices for those with labels and those without them.

Hence a buyer may be offered what appear to be choice brands of the best wines in the world at prices well below rock bottom at places of manufacture, and native merchants ready to make concessions at that. Tales of favorite whisky at 2½ yen (5 shillings) per dozen bottles are not uncommon; choicest bouquets of France run equally to bankrupt prices. Native skill is not limited to beverages palpably counterfeit. It turns out things to wear and to eat, household utensils and ornaments, and infinite sundries with equal facility. If the Chinese traders gave the first lessons in this course of demoralization, the pupils were apt and now get on with no outside tuition.

This practice of fraudulent imitation comes largely, and hardly unnaturally, from the decreased purchasing power of wages. It does not look at the moment as if it were capable of material expansion; certainly not in beverages, for instance. But it is the kind of evil that remedies nothing. While it may help out for a season, it leaves an offensive trail, and for purposes of long account it must excite a distrust of national character ruinously at variance with the ambitions that actuate the empire.

EXAMPLES OF CHEAP LABOR.

Productive power of common labor is quite as small as that of artisans. Impressions are gathered all over the East of the cheapness of men, and are not materially modified in Japan. Men are cheaper than dumb animals or machinery in town and country, in the shops, along the water front, and in the streets. In the coaling of ships, a specialty at the ports, the sight of the coal passers as they keep black streams moving from barge or junk up rope ladders to the bunkers, attracts because of the deftness with which men, women, and children do that work. It may be more expeditious than the coaling along the China coast, at Singapore, or at Colombo, but hoists would be quicker and cheaper. In the tea-firing establishments hundreds of men and women toss leaves by the hour into hot kettles to prepare them for packing, a work quite as well done by machinery in Ceylon, where hand labor would cost far less than the prices paid here for it. If a pile is to be driven, at least half a dozen men must lift a pulley weight for every blow on the pile. Men lift and haul about telegraph poles and heavy timber. Wood sawing follows the Chinese fashion, two men laboring for hours over a log which a steam saw would cut into planking in a few minutes.

On the farms modern implements are unknown, and entire families do in the fields the work of a man. There are elaborate schemes for carrying water to the rice fields in bamboo pipes, but once there the water is distributed by means of wheels worked by foot power, when piping at a level a trifle higher might save that labor. Silk is woven on hand looms, the merit of slowness and of possible extra care in that process being offset by lack of uniformity and variations in corded silk that are always likely to provoke customs disputes in countries to which such silk is exported. Even in the factories it is the exception when modern machinery is employed, most of the work which machinery does easily and rapidly elsewhere being performed by antiquated means, or by sheer human force. The industrial record is one of muscular exhaustion or waste.

AVERAGE WAGES.

An ordinary family earns rarely more than 10 yen per month, equal to about a sovereign. That rate of pay rules because of the abundance of labor to be had and because of its quality. It does not signify a grinding policy by employers, who doubtless feel, with much reason, that the slavegoing ways of those they hire deprive the service of great value. On the other hand, there is not only no incentive to greater activity among the workers, but none to thrift. Income often proves a drag when it does not much exceed necessary outlays for the immediate family of the earner, for custom so well rooted as to be practically immovable requires of a man that he shall support all the relatives his means will allow. A father lays aside work and care when a son gets employment, and retires, usually in his prime, and often when in receipt of the best income of his life, to pass the remainder of his days idly at the expense of his son. The elder brother is expected to become the chief provider for the other children of a family and any collateral relations they may have incurred. He does so cheerfully, as a matter of course, while the others take their ease, his only reward being titular. As head of the household, he is entitled to work for every member of it.

This custom accounts for the absence of poorhouses and for the complacent disposition of a people to whom fear of want in old age is unknown. No family is without a son, the childless providing one for themselves by adoption. The custom also acts as a dampener upon ambition and negatives in most practical and effectual manner the boast that no station in Japan is closed to the humblest.

REMEDIES DISCUSSED IN PRINT.

There is no subject more seriously engaging the thought of those interested in public affairs than this. As if its discussion in regular newspapers might be inadequate, a new bi-lingual publication has been started by Japanese, ten pages printed in English, twenty-four in Japanese, which declares its columns open to all comers for the discussion of all subjects bearing on the welfare of the country. "When necessary," the editor adds in his invitation, "use plain words, which we hope will always be spoken gentlemanly," an admonition to be heeded in English more easily in the heat of debate, it is said, than in ideographic Japanese. The financial check which came near unhorsing general business last year had filled with opinions many men who greeted this forum with contributions upon general and particular subjects of public concern. Both in that quarter and in the newspapers an industrial crusade was started which is yet active, and which has developed strong and practically unanimous convictions that industrial reform is demanded.

Some of the writers, dwelling on the common impulse to look to the Government for help of all kinds, have proposed the nationalization of the railways, the Government to buy every private line in the Empire, in order that a supply of money may be released sufficient to float many of the industrial projects which the financial stringency of last year shelved. This suggestion has led to other expressions regarding the unbounded coalbeds, and the waterfalls. Voluminous reports of experts are cited to show that the wealth already produced by coal has merely pointed to immense possibilities in that direction, while the uses that might be made of the waterfalls everywhere to be found seems incalculable. Occasionally in the hills waterfalls may be seen, running mills which grind rice, but in other parts where the head and volume of water are quite as strong, men sit in shops in sight of falls perspiring over handlathes, and farmers winnow their grain in fields along the banks of mill-racing rivers.

Other writers have amplified the argument that the hope of Japan depends upon its ability to make labor more profitable than before, and comparisons have been drawn to show that while per capita debt and taxation in the United States are much heavier than in Japan, that country flourishes because labor is highly productive, while Japan must drag if labor continues cheap. Liberal laws, framed to invite foreign investment, while to be commended on general grounds, cannot succeed wholly in that purpose, it is urged, until means may be devised to dignify labor; foreign investment must meanwhile be slow and advance among the great trading nations halting. Some of the letters in the bi-lingual and other current prints bear marks of official inspiration, and are so commonly construed.

Japan seems moving toward commercialism as an economic and political necessity. No dissent opposes anywhere the counsels which urge continually and with increasing force the importance of turning to large account the diligence of the people. Of the many propositions advanced to this end, all have had to combat conditions of temperament and custom, agencies that have resisted industrial regeneration more stubbornly than any other. Rapid growth of population and increasing insufficiency of agriculture for domestic necessities make it essential that Japan shall outgrow the little things that have formerly satisfied, quit carving lucky gods in grains of rice, to be sold for a few sen, and divert the labor and artisan classes to energies really worth cultivating. F. W. EDDY.

BULK OF BULLION IN U. S. TREASURY

Loaded Into Carts Silver Alone Would Stretch from Washington to Baltimore.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—How many of the persons who read the announcement made in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 1 that the United States Treasury held an aggregate of $617,000,000 in gold coin and bullion appreciate the full significance of that fact, or have any intelligent idea of the bulk of that vast sum of the yellow metal? The exact sum of gold coin and gold bullion held by the Treasury on Jan. 1, 1903, was $617,196,083. This includes the gold held to redeem outstanding gold certificates, the gold held in reserve to redeem United States notes, and the gold in the available cash balance. One million dollars in gold weigh 3,685 pounds 8 ounces.

In the calculation that follows the sum of $617,000,000 in round numbers is taken, and the eight ounces are discarded. Thus we have $1,000,000 in gold coin of standard weight and fineness, representing 3,685 pounds, which gives a total of 2,273,645 pounds as the weight of the Treasury's gold holding. This reduced to tons of 2,240 pounds, gives 1,015 tons, with 45 pounds to spare. Divided into short tons of 2,000 pounds, it would give 1,136¾ tons, with 145 pounds to spare. If the gold were loaded into the ordinary carts used for the delivery of anthracite coal, 2,240 pounds of gold to each cart, and assuming that fifteen feet would be required for the movement of each horse and cart, the procession would cover two and nine-tenths miles, and if the measurement were by short tons the procession would cover three and a quarter miles.

The value of the silver dollars and silver bullion held Jan. 1, 1903, was not so great as the value of the gold, but the weight of the former was relatively sixteen times greater. In round numbers the Treasury held on the first of the year $495,000,000 in standard silver dollars and silver bullion. One million dollars of standard weight and fineness weigh 58,929 pounds 9 ounces. For ease in calculation the weight of 1,000,000 silver dollars is made 58,930 pounds, and the fraction of a million is dropped in the amount of silver held, which is placed roundly at $495,000,000. This gives the total weight of the silver dollars and silver bullion in the Treasury 29,170,350 pounds, which is equal to 13,022 long tons of 2,240 pounds, or 14,585 short tons of 2,000 pounds. Loaded into carts as was done with the gold, the procession would cover thirty-seven miles in the first case and forty-one and a half miles in the second, or from the United States Treasury Building in Washington to the Custom House in Baltimore.

SICKNESS AMONG "WHITE WINGS"

Average of Forty Street Cleaners a Day Incapacitated.

FORTY street cleaners on the average are laid off every day on account of sickness. Their maladies, according to one of the physicians connected with the department, are attributable to their duties, and a large percentage of the diseases they contract consist of affections of the respiratory organs. Tuberculosis has developed not infrequently.

The sick street cleaner gets no sick pay from the city. Generally he is sent to a hospital and cared for at the public's expense until he gets well, but in that respect he has no advantage over any other poor man. While he lies in bed, stricken by reason of his service to the city, his family must support itself in the best way it can.

The prevalence of respiratory diseases in the department accounts in a measure for the pipes the "White Wings" smoke as they do their work. The officials of the department will tell you that the tobacco may be thanked for keeping the daily average of sick cleaners down to forty. If they did not smoke many more of them might be in the hospitals. But the men themselves are not duly appreciative of the reason they may smoke. If one of them is asked about it, his first thought is to boast that he is more privileged than his fellow-public servant, the policeman. The latter, under the rules of his department, must remain smokeless on his beat. When you see a patrolman smoking he is in some secluded corner where there is little danger of his being detected by his superiors.

Some of the street-cleaning officials are endeavoring to arrange for setting aside fines of cleaners for the purpose of creating a fund for the benefit of those who are incapacitated by sickness. One attaché of the department said the other day:

"It is a shame that we cannot have some such arrangement as obtains in the Police Department, where the fines are laid aside to help the men."

When a street cleaner is fined for negligence or laziness by his immediate superior he has the right of appeal to the Deputy Commissioner of his borough, and any one who goes to the main office of the department, in the Park Row Building, will see as many as a score of the sweepers assembled in the corridor almost any morning in the week. They are waiting for their turn to go before Capt. Gibson and argue their cases.

Of the forty men who are laid off daily the majority contract their sickness in the down-town districts, especially on the east side. In the up-town sections the cases of illness in the force are few and far between.

"Next to the liability of sickness," said a department physician, "the greatest bane of the sweeper is the danger he runs because of vehicles and street cars. Did you ever notice that cabmen and even some motormen, seem to take a delight in running down a 'White Wing'? Well, it's true. Not a week passes but several of our men have to be carried to hospitals after injuries received in this way. I should say, calculating roughly, that at least one sweeper a day is hurt by cabmen, truck drivers, or cars."

The doctor said that the force was gradually coming to be an Italian one. The men of this race, he explained, had shown themselves less fearful of disease and other bad features of the work than other workmen, and they had rarely failed to return to their jobs after a siege in the hospital, whereas representatives of other nationalities were wont to seek a different sort of employment after one encounter with sickness or accident

No Smoking at White House.

THE average Congressman who goes bustling around from department to department is inclined to smoke where he listeth and knock the ashes from his cigar where he pleases, says the Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Press. The practice is all right for the anterooms of Cabinet officers, but President Roosevelt thought it should not be carried into the White House reception room. So he gave orders to Arthur Simmons, the colored doorkeeper from North Carolina, to request gentlemen not to smoke. Arthur Simmons had a number of strenuous interviews in carrying out his instructions. Southern and Western Congressmen were frequently moved to consign Arthur to a superheated climate for his pains. Arthur is one of the pillars of the church in colored circles, and he finally complained to Secretary Cortelyou that it pained him to hear gentlemen using such violent language. At his request the "No Smoking Allowed" sign has been posted in the reception room, and when gentlemen come in with lighted cigars Arthur merely looks meaningly toward the sign.

Gin "For Personal Use."

SOON after Senator Tillman's dispensary law went into effect in South Carolina the United States Court declared that liquors brought into the State for personal use could not be seized by the Constables. Naturally, every shipment was marked "for personal use," and respecting the Federal authority, the officers would not seize it. A few days after the announcement of the Court's ruling, a machinery establishment in Charleston loaded a cotton gin for the interior, and it went out on a big truck. Five miles from the city the truck broke down, and the cotton machine was left on the road until another team could be provided. Before it was moved a man drove by. Taking a pasteboard box from his buggy he tore off a wide strip and wrote this inscription, leaving it on the machine: "This gin is for personal use." It was not seized.

WEDDING SERVICES IN SYRIAN CHURCH

Ceremonies Which May Be Witnessed Occasionally in Brooklyn House of Worship of These People.

IT IS worth while to visit the Syrian Orthodox Church in Pacific Street, Brooklyn, while a wedding is in progress. The ceremonies are the same as those that have been practiced in the Syrian provinces since the sixth century, and are extremely pretty.

As instrumental music is not permitted in this orthodox church, the strains of a wedding march are never heard, but upon the entrance of the bride and her attendants, a group of chanters intone sacred songs, which are continued at intervals throughout the service. When the bridal procession moves up the aisle, the officiating priest emerges from behind the screen which separates the sanctum sanctorum and holy table from the nave. He wears sumptuous robes of bright-hued brocade covered with embroidery and bespangled with gems. On his head is a helmet of gold, studded with precious stones, and around his neck are hung the heavy gold chain and jeweled cross pertaining to his sacred office. Beside him walk acolytes in trailing gowns, and an old man in a robe of yellow brocade, who acts as master of ceremonies.

The bride and bridegroom bow before the priest and kiss his hand. He leads them to a platform in the middle of the nave, on which stands a table containing a picture of the Madonna and Child, a missal, two silver crowns, and a cup of wine. He hands the young couple a lighted candle each, and reads prayers over them in the Syriac tongue. The bridesmaid and best man tender him two gold rings, with which he touches three times the forehead, breast, and left shoulder of the bride and bridegroom. He then asks them the usual questions as to whether they desire to be united in the bonds of matrimony, and slips a ring on the finger of each. The gospel is read, and one of the chanters intones the epistle, after which the priest takes the crowns, which have been twined with white rosebuds and floating ends of satin ribbon, and, placing them on the heads of the newly wedded pair, prays fervently for a few moments.

This ceremony indicates that the husband is now king of his household and supreme ruler over his wife, and that she is to be queen of his heart, home, and prospective family. As a covenant they are then given three sips each from the wine cup. The bridesmaid and best man are given only one sip. The bridal party march three times around the platform, preceded by the priest. Their progress is slow, and much difficulty is experienced by the attendants in holding the crowns in place on the heads of the bride and bridegroom, who walk along hand in hand. When they take their stand again on the platform the priest waves a golden censer before them, and clouds of incense obscure them from view. The best man recites the Lord's Prayer, and the chanters intone it after him.

As a finale the priest gives the couple advice as to the duties of the married state, and prays that they may be happy. Then he raises his cross above their heads and pronounces the blessing. They kiss the cross and his hands, and the ceremony is completed. It lasts about three-quarters of an hour, and neither the principals nor the audience are allowed to sit down until it is over. The rich dress of the priest, the hundreds of wax lights and lamps, the odor of incense, the vocal music with its weird, wailing notes, and the appearance of the dark-eyed, olive-skinned people make it difficult to believe that one is not within walking distance of Lebanon, the early home of many of the Syrians who now reside in Brooklyn.

The bridegroom does not kiss the bride in public, as this is not the custom of their country, and her veil is not lifted before, during, or after the church ceremony, except when the wine cup is held to her lips.

As the wedding party leave the platform the spectators shout with one accord in Arabic, their vernacular tongue, "Mubarak"—"May it be pleasant"—and the invited guests adjourn to the home of the bride's family, where they enjoy Syrian sweetmeats and wine, and dance to the sound of the lute and violin.

THE PASSING OF THEODOSIA

Good Little Heroine of the Old Time Sunday School Library Fades from Sight—Her Successors in the Shelves of City Churches of the Present Day.

THE Sunday School librarian keeps his books under lock and key, but he opened the doors to the benighted visitor right gladly.

"Now, what kind of a book would you like?" he asked.

The visitor tried to brush up Sunday School lore of twenty-five years ago, and asked for "Theodosia."

The librarian shook his head doubtfully.

"I never heard of her," he said. "She must be a back number."

"Perhaps she is," assented the visitor. "She wasn't very attractive even when I knew her. But there is that story about Little Ellie and her loving playmates," she added, after a moment's thought. "Surely, you've got Little Ellie."

"No," said he, "she's done for, too. And so are Little Willie, and all the rest of the juvenile saints. The modern Sunday School library got to be too wicked a place for them so they cleared out."

Then he threw the doors wide open and bade the visitor rummage at will. "No sickly goody-good books here," he said. "If the little boy who used to take a tanning, and the little girl who used to forego a visit to her grandmother's, rather than wade through a volume of the Sunday School literature ladled out to them by discriminating superintendents, could only be boy and girl again they would read the book, if they were boy and girl of wholesome tastes, because the Sunday School book of to-day is by no means the awful dose that it was in their time. In fact, the Sunday School book of 1903 is going to be a pretty decent sort of book.

"It was that in 1902, and still more improvements have been promised for the coming year. Even the most puritanical of library committeemen are bound to acknowledge that the Sunday-school library, as it flourished twenty-five years ago, was enough to drive any right-minded boy headlong to destruction, while as for the girls—well, it is hard to say where it wouldn't drive them, with their sensitive temperaments. Hence the departure of Theodosia and Ellie. In their stead we have—well, you can see for yourself what we have."

The visitor looked and picked out at random familiar works by Dickens and Scott, the "Jungle Books," "Ben Hur," "The Water Babies," "Stickit Minister," "The Trail of the Sand Hill Stag," "Sentimental Tommy," "The Oregon Trail," "The Court of Boyville," and that book of blessed memory, "Bob, Son of Battle." The poets were there, too—Longfellow, Whittier, and Tennyson, and the historians. On another shelf nearby Henty's name graced the backs of a dozen volumes, and flanking them on either side were the "Just So Stories," "Pony Baker," and "Sir Toady Lion." Mrs. Whitney, Miss Alcott, Lucy C. Lillie, and Rose Terry Cook are friends that girls seem never to grow tired of, and no library for children, be it church or secular, can afford to do without them. Pansy, too, seems to hold her own, and the Elsie books are still in the market. When added to the foregoing list one sees the names of John Ruskin, Nathaniel Hawthorne, T. B. Aldrich, J. T. Trowbridge, Octave Thanet, Ian Maclaren and President Roosevelt. It is plain that the boy and girl of to-day, no matter how unorthodox their tendencies, have no cause for fighting shy of the Sunday-school library.

"Of course," said the librarian, in reply to some such observation from the visitor, "this library is a little more secular than those owned by some other churches, but all have taken on a touch of fire and brimstone in the past few years. The Methodist and Baptist libraries are more straightlaced than any others, but I doubt if even they still cherish Theodosia and Little Ellie. In this church we have had only one person on our Library Committee who held out against the introduction of worldly books, and we got rid of her as soon as we conveniently could. She came from Boston, anyway. Why, she even objected to Scott and Dickens, and when Henty and Kipling were proposed she nearly had a fit. But the minister stepped in and took a hand; he said give the youngsters something that would interest them, so Henty and Kipling and all the rest of the sinners went through."

"Are Sunday school libraries well patronized?" asked the visitor.

"Pretty well," was the reply. "The children who attend the school in the church proper take fewer books away than those that belong to the mission classes, probably because they are better supplied with reading matter in their own homes. Of course the library is not now what I should like it to be, by any means. I should like to get more new books, as they come out, on the system of the public libraries, but the funds set aside for library purposes are necessarily small; and an occasional history like Tarbell's 'Lincoln,' for example, and a good story like 'Pony Baker' is the best I can do in the way of new publications."

LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

Demands and Recommendations of Its Annual Political Conference.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 6.—As the labor representatives hold the balance of power in the Federal Parliament, and can therefore make and unmake Ministries, considerable importance is attached to the decisions of the Political Labor Conference which has just closed its session in Sydney. The fighting platform for the Labor Party in the Federal Parliament has been adopted, and contains ten planks in the following order: (1) Maintenance of a white Australia; (2) compulsory arbitration; (3) old-age pensions; (4) nationalization of monopolies; (5) citizen defense force; (6) restriction of public borrowing to loans for conversion of State loans into Federal loans; (7) navigation laws to provide for the protection of Australian shipping against unfair competition, the registration of all vessels engaged in coastal trade, the efficient manning of vessels, the proper supply of lifesaving and other equipment, the regulation of the hours and conditions of work, proper accommodation for passengers and seamen, proper loading gear and inspection; (8) a Commonwealth bank of deposit and issue, and life and insurance department, the management of each to be free from political influence; (9) Federal patents law, providing for simplifying and cheapening the registration of patents; (10) uniform industrial legislation, and an amendment of the Constitution to provide for the same.

The conference also passed the following resolution: "That the conference opposes the proposal for an increased subsidy to the Imperial Government for the maintenance of an imperial squadron, and considers that any money available for naval defense should be used in the formation of a navy owned and controlled by the Commonwealth."

Business for the Peddlers.

I CAN'T see how the street peddlers make a living," declared one of a group of suburbanites on a North River ferryboat the other evening.

"I will supply the cigars if each of us has not bought something from a street peddler to-day," said the man addressed. "I bought a two-foot rule from one of them."

"And I bought shoestrings," confessed the first speaker.

"So did I," said a third.

"And I bought some bulbs," said another.

"Matches here," remarked a fifth.

"A pocket comb for me," said the man with a big mustache.

"A card of buttons," spoke up a family man.

"Clack, clack," came the sound of a noisy contrivance as another commuter exhibited his purchase.

"Seven handkerchiefs for a quarter," remarked still another, tapping a package that bulged out his overcoat pocket.

"I guess the cigars are on me," said the first speaker, "the peddlers seem to have plenty of customers."

Lawyers' Gift to Woman.

ON Thursday, Jan. 1, Miss Rena B. Helkes, the first of her sex ever appointed a Deputy Prothonotary in Pennsylvania, completed her three years' term, says The Philadelphia Press. The Cumberland County bar presented her with a testimonial in the shape of a gold watch, chain, and chatelaine. Judge Biddle made the presentation address. The incoming Prothonotary, Daniel Weary, will retain Miss Helkes as his deputy for the next three years.

WONDERFUL WORK OF THE PROFESSIONAL TREE MOVER

Changes Entire Appearance of Country Estates to Suit Ideas of Owners—Particular Trees Carefully Sought in Order to Produce Effects in Detail—Care in Handling.

ON THE Long Island shore of Long Island Sound, a few miles to the west of Theodore Roosevelt's residence and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse of Oyster Bay, there lay several years ago a rolling strip of country unimproved, just as it had been for generations, with a few old-fashioned homesteads scattered here and there, and a mosquito ridden, pestiferous marsh at one side. A wealthy New Yorker came along, and at small sums per acre picked up these farms, the owners selling gladly and with a slight feeling of contempt for the buyer.

To-day he who drives, rides, or walks over this corner of Long Island finds a tall iron fence, a mile back from the Sound coast line, shutting these acres off. As he looks between its bars the strip of countryside is no longer recognizable. Three short years have changed it beyond all precedent. Where woods and forests stood there are now cleared ground, smooth, beautiful squares, and panels of lawn. More remarkable still, where there was bare hillside and uninteresting level there are landscape pictures and vistas of mighty trees arranged so as to give the most satisfactory effect.

This is the country seat of William D. Guthrie of New York, at Lattingtown, and the transformation in the character of its hills, dales, and woodland has been brought about through the modern, little understood science of tree moving.

Given carte blanche as to expenses, made to feel that their bills will be honored without question, professional tree movers can accomplish wonders. In the "nurseries" of a Long Island gardener, on the great central plain close to the Wheatley Hills, there are, being trained, with their branches in circular iron "cages," (to produce boxlike effects, solid, thick balls of green,) two great bay trees, each twenty-two feet high and of fifteen feet spread.

Some time ago, by special order, these trees were picked up somewhere along the countryside and transplanted with much care and precision, so that not a tendril of the smallest root should be injured, in these "nurseries." Two years or so from now perfect, full grown trees, trained in this effective fashion, they will be dug up again, carted on special trucks "cross country" some twenty miles, and set out on the magnificent terrace of Castlegould, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould's place at Port Washington.

This terrace is being built on a narrow bluff, and is almost entirely artificial, on pile construction. The long mansion will cover nearly all of this terrace, and the transplanted bay trees will stand one at either end. The entire pictorial effect has been so marked out by the landscape architect and gardener that these trees, flanking the mansion and raised very high, will be seen from up or down the Sound for miles.

COST OF THE WORK.

Just what sum these two doubly transplanted trees will cost before they finally get into their appointed, designed place cannot be estimated, for it has not yet been figured. But an instance of the scale of some of these feats of tree moving of the present may be found in four great trees that have been selected for Clarence Mackay, and are to be set out on his country seat at Roslyn, Harbor Hill. The acquisition of these four trees will cost Mr. Mackay $2,000, or $500 apiece.

But to return to the Guthrie country place at Lattingtown, which is regarded by experts as one of the most notable examples of tree moving in America.

It is no simple thing to move a tree safely, so that it will live and flourish. It takes special tackle, specially trained men, and much time. The actual moving of the trees is but one part of the science and art, in a measure the least part. The main problem is to decide just what trees are needed for a given piece of ground, then to search over the countryside, perhaps many miles, until precisely the trees are found.

In the case of Mr. Guthrie's place the entire face of nature was changed. Actually when these adjoining farms were purchased there was nothing but a view. But in the eye of the landscape architect this bit of rolling country had great possibilities. The swamp at one side could be "subdued"—and this has since been done. It only remained to pay no attention whatever to nature and make a new countryside of it all.

The house, a long mansion, was built over and in a little valley, its ends resting on two small hills. Toward the water all the woodland was cleared in a curving line, and from the mansion's back, overlooking the Sound, the ground, instead of sloping, was terraced in an Italian garden. It was in the front of the house, however, that the great and daring feat of tree moving on a great scale was performed.

A GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT.

A small forest originally stood here on uneven ground. Getting in their minds to a nicety, making up a definite picture precisely what was wanted, Mr. Guthrie and his landscape architect demolished the little forest with one blow as it were. Not a tree was left upon its acres. Then, tree by tree, choosing each with care, the landscape gardener, leveling, turfing, built up a splendid lawn. Practically he painted a new landscape in front of the house, making use of not a vestige of the old material, only using real trees instead of paint and canvas.

It takes time to build up a fine, velvety turf on bare ground, so that the great Guthrie lawn is not as yet nearing completion, or will it be for several years. But the new landscape picture is there, the trees set in place. By nature it would take a hundred years and generations of gardeners to make such a lawn.

Some of the trees that have been moved here to gain this effect are a Colorado blue spruce, another spruce thirty feet tall, a blue Douglas fir, a Colorado pine, elms, sugar and scarlet maples. None of these have been selected haphazard. Each was chosen to fit into a certain place in the picture. And in addition to the trees boxwood at least a century old was moved.

Thus the tree mover to-day has to be a man of parts, of artistic eye, far sightedness, and expedients. He must be a mechanical expert as well, and a practical architect and gardener. It is simple enough to move trees as trees, but these are special trees that if they do not survive transplanting, or for that matter do not continue at their best, cannot be replaced and ruin the landscape carefully planned.

These are great trees, too; no small editions, but old timers of enormous, widespreading roots. Frequently trees fifty and sixty feet high and of great spread have to be moved. It is no uncommon thing on a great country place made beautiful and "old" almost in a day by modern science to transplant and move a single tree at a cost to the owner of the estate of as much as $200. Bought from the farmer or the old country place owner originally this probably did not cost more than $20, or at the most $40. The difference occurs in the long process of scientific moving.

WHAT A "MOVER" MUST KNOW.

A landscape architect and gardener who also is entitled to the name of "tree mover"—and these are very few in number—has first of all to know individually every tree not only for miles around, but for a distance. He must carry in his mind's eye all of them, to be able to fit any one, or a half dozen of them, into the landscape picture he is composing. Then he must be able to make the picture which his patron wants out of bare ground, to create it from nothing. Or as in the case of the Guthrie place, he may have to tear away and level before he can commence.

All this is almost a new art and science, and it is commencing to bear fruit. There is a large and increasing demand for country places whose building up shall not be the work of years. The "tree mover" has found he can move any huge old tree in any length of box with absolute precision and surety. He may need fifty men to get down, move across country, and reraise some old giant that has been standing at a homestead's doors, but no tree is impossible.

On paper or cardboard he sketches out his design, or perhaps he carries it in his mind alone. Then he picks up the trees he wants here and there, fitting his new landscape together as a child does a dissected map. This is interesting, artistic work, the work of the architect and gardener. Not less interesting is that of the scientist, the actual moving of the tree.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

This is perfection in its simplicity, theoretically. Practically it is a never ending series of problems of mechanics, niceties of handling, and care. The "tree mover" has half a dozen different varieties of trucks and derricks. It is the first and the most important of all questions which of these shall be used for the particular tree to be moved.

The first thing the men do is to get to work laying bare the roots by sloping excavations on either side of the tree. This has to be done with the greatest precision. With big, old trees the roots generally spread out in a huge circle. The shovel must reach under the roots, but not too far under, and must never strike them. As the roots are uncovered the earth is loosened from between them, picked out carefully and tenderly by men with picks, working from both above and below. All this takes many hours, and when the roots are by themselves, the earth all picked away, the work of doing them up in bundles commences.

Then comes the question of judgment as to whether these scores of bundles of roots, laid bare at the tearing up of each big tree, shall be protected, whether they can safely be left as they are in transit, (care being taken, of course, that they are not rubbed against,) or whether they should be covered. This is a question that only the tree moving expert can answer, but it is one of high importance. If it is decided wrongly the tree may die after being transplanted, or at least never thrive properly. The decision depends upon the weather and upon the variety of tree that is being moved. Some trees have far more sensitive roots than others.

While this excavating is going on the cart and tackle are drawn up alongside, and the trunk is firmly fastened to the cart's long pole, then raised upright, but swinging on a screw. When the roots are all laid bare and the dirt packed away, done up in bundles, these bundles covered, if that has seemed advisable, with clay and burlaps, then the tree is loose from the ground, and its only support is the derrick.

CARE IN TRANSPORTATION.

Carefully it is then swung into a horizontal position, the roots at the front of the truck, the length of the tree stretching out behind. The branches are slowly manipulated until they can be tied down and together as much as possible, and these can be safely bent to a greater degree than one would expect. The roots (in front) are tied to a root holder and, wherever possible, bent under the axle and the steering bar. If the journey is long the roots are sprinkled on the way.

When the tree's new site is reached these operations are reversed. It is known just how far the roots will spread, of course. Men are sent ahead to turn up the ground, to cut it away in a huge circle, that the tree may have a new bed. Its old conditions are reproduced as closely as possible.

The precise inches of ground its trunk shall stand on have been plotted out. The truck brings it up to that point, and by means of the screw the tree is raised vertically and set down gently. The pole still holds it and carries its weight, however, and does this until the last inch of root and tendril is unrolled.

Now the workmen commence to unwrap the bundles of roots and to stretch them out. As each is laid down in its place it is covered over with earth lightly. Later on additional coatings of earth are shoveled atop. If there are near by trees guy ropes are run to them from the new tree to insure steadiness. Gradually the grip of the truck's derrick relaxes, and at last it can be dispensed with altogether. Meantime streams of water have been played on the dirt over the roots, and these begin to take hold. Other men through all these proceedings have been unbinding the branches.

Without disturbing or harming a single twig, branch, or root a huge tree weighing tons, a century old, perhaps, a veritable monarch of the forest, has been transported to a new site. It is being done scores of times every year.

"No New Year's Presents."

IN MANY bakeries and confectionery establishments signs reading "No New Year's Presents" were hung recently. One Broadway proprietor explained that for years it has been a custom with the trade to make New Year's presents to permanent customers, and particularly to small retailers. But because of the great cost of coal and flour and the gradual increase in the price of other manufacturing necessities, while there was no corresponding increase in the selling prices of their goods, it was decided this year to omit the usual New Year's gifts, and it was added that the custom once abandoned, there was very little likelihood of its ever being renewed.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO MANY WORTHY OBJECTS DURING 1902

Hospitals and Kindred Institutions Were the Largest Beneficiaries, with Colleges and Other Educational Institutions in Second Place—Churches and Foreign Mission Boards Benefited Largely, While Bulk of Additions to College and Library Funds Came As Gifts.

THE following list of gifts and bequests which were made or became operative in the United States during the year 1902 has been compiled by the publishers of Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia.

In endeavoring to tabulate these donations and arrive at the sums given for certain specific purposes, such as educational work and the maintenance of hospitals, the task is rendered difficult by the fact that the terms of certain bequests are indefinite as to amounts, as, for instance, provision that "the residue of the estate" shall be devoted to a certain purpose. In preparing a table which gives at least an approximate estimate of the total for each of half a dozen of the principal forms of benevolence, the following rules have been observed: Bequests made which will not be available until the death of a widow, child, or other immediate beneficiary have not been included; where the value of buildings, pictures, books, &c., is stated, this amount has been credited as cash, but when such value is not stated no such credit has been made; conditional gifts have been credited only when it is expressly stated that the conditions have been fulfilled; in a few cases in which the amount of a fund is not stated no estimate has been made, the item being ignored.

Thus, while the publishers of the cyclopaedia estimate that a sum exceeding $85,000,000 was given or left by will during the year, the amount which can be distributed with certainty between the various agencies for good is a little less than $70,000,000, divided as follows:

Colleges and educational institutions, including schools for manual training	$20,127,525
Church work, Sunday schools, and Young Men's Christian Association	7,588,220
Foreign missionary work	293,500
Benevolent societies	4,364,724
Hospitals, nurseries, and asylums	26,380,958
Museums and art institutes	6,372,422
Libraries	2,197,000
Cooper Union	942,440
New York Historical Society	50,000
Total	$68,346,789

Further analysis shows that of the immense amount given for educational purposes five-sixths were contributed by persons still living, while six-sevenths of the total for foreign missionary work came to the boards through bequests of deceased friends. In this connection it may be stated that contributions from various sources for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are not included in the list published in the cyclopaedia. Almost two-thirds of the amount received for home church work was in the form of bequests, while only a little more than one-fifteenth of the amount given for libraries was so acquired. Less than one-eleventh of the donations for museums and art institutes was left by will, whereas various benevolent societies other than those closely allied with hospital work were indebted to the memory of deceased benefactors for about four-fifths of the total received during the year. Hospitals and kindred institutions received about half of their increase from persons still living and half as beneficiaries under wills. The large sum added to the capital for maintenance and extension of the work of Cooper Union was given entirely by living supporters. If this sum, which is here tabulated separately, be added to the educational column, the proportion of gifts over bequests for educational purposes becomes still more distinctly marked.

Among the bequests which have not been considered in making up these tables, the most interesting is one of the entire estate of William Marsh Rice, valued at $8,000,000, to the Rice Institute of Houston, Texas. Mr. Rice was the aged millionaire for complicity in whose murder Lawyer Albert T. Patrick is now under sentence of death. Laboratories, dormitories, and playing fields, the value of which is not given, are among the items which would still further swell the educational column.

Among the bequests of the year to museums was that of twenty-five paintings left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by R. G. Dun. While the value of some of these works is known, it is impossible to estimate the value of the bequest as a whole, hence it is not included in the figures contained in the table. Paul Leicester Ford's library, which is now the property of his brother, Worthington C. Ford, will become a part of the New York Public Library on the death of the present owner.

Several gifts of Town Halls and other municipal improvements other than libraries have not been included in making up the table.

The compilers of the cyclopaedia have themselves excluded from their list a number of gifts which may be made, but as yet are merely propositions. Of these the following are worthy of notice:

John D. Rockefeller proposed to endow a corporation, known as the General Education Board and created by an act of Congress in 1902, with a sum understood to be $10,000,000. The object of the corporation, as set forth in the act, is "the promotion of education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sex, or creed," and the corporation is authorized "to establish, maintain, or endow, or aid others to establish, maintain, or endow, elementary or primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, or schools of any grade, or higher institutions of learning; to employ or aid others to employ teachers and lecturers; to aid, co-operate with, or endow associations or corporations engaged in educational work within the United States of America." The corporators' names in the bill are William H. Baldwin, Jr., Jabez L. M. Curry, Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, and Albert Shaw.

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, on Nov. 19, confirmed a report that $8,000,000 had been secured for the consolidation of Rush Medical College with the university, but declined to make public the name of the donor.

Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg was credited with the intention of founding a university in that city which would be a larger institution than the Polytechnic School for which Andrew Carnegie had set aside $5,000,000. Mr. Frick's plan comprised the furnishing of ground, buildings, and an endowment of $2,500,000.

J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, on whose young daughter Prof. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna had performed an operation, was preparing plans at the close of the year for the establishment in Chicago of a Lolita Armour Institute of Bloodless Surgery, providing ground, buildings, and an endowment of $3,000,000, the institution to be under the charge of Dr. Frederick Mueller, Prof. Lorenz's assistant.

Toward the close of the year Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford of San Francisco ordered the preparation of plans for a new library building for Leland Stanford Junior University, to be "the handsomest and most costly structure of its kind on this continent."

The alphabetical list which is given in Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia follows:

A.

ABRAHAM, Abraham, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to Cornell University, the great Egyptological and Assyriological library of the late Prof. August Eisenlohr of Heidelberg University.

ADAMS, Charles Kendall, Madison, Wis., bequest to Wisconsin University, available on the death of his widow, fifteen fellowships of $10,000 each.

ADAMS, Prof. Herbert Baxter, Johns Hopkins University, (died in 1902,) bequest to the university, his residuary estate; paid in 1902, amounting to $43,000.

ADELPHI COLLEGE, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift from friends to secure gift of $125,000 from John D. Rockefeller, $125,000.

ALBINGER, Joseph, Mount Vernon, N. Y., bequest to the Church of Our Lady of Victory there, $25,000.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, gift from friend, for endowment fund, $300,000.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, New York, gift from a friend, for missionary work, $10,000.

AMES, Mrs. Anna C., North Eastern Mass., gift to the public high school there, a fully equipped gymnasium, cost $10,000.

AMHERST COLLEGE, gifts from friends for a new observatory to contain the largest object-glass in New England, $50,000.

ANDERSON, Mrs. A. A., New York City, gift to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for public baths, $100,000.

ANDREWS, Wallace C., New York City, (died April 7, 1899,) bequest for the establishment of a Girls' Industrial School at Willoughby, Ohio, a part of his estate, which in 1902 amounted to about $1,000,000, and was made available by an act of the Ohio Legislature incorporating a trust to manage the bequest.

ANONYMOUS resident of New York City, gift for the establishment in Philadelphia of a free clinic for the treatment of poor consumptives, to be under the charge of Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, $600,000, and a pledge of a further sum for a maintenance.

ARCHBOLD, John D., New York City, gift to Syracuse University toward endowment, $400,000; the New York Kindergarten Association, for endowment of new kindergarten, $40,000, and with his wife, gift to St. Christopher's Home, for a new school building $15,000.

ARTER, F. A., Cleveland, Ohio, gift to Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., $60,000.

ATWILL, Mrs. Cornelia A., New York, bequests to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Poughkeepsie, $10,000; and the Gallaudet Home for Deaf Mutes at New Hamburg, $5,000.

AUCHARD, David, Helena, Mont., bequest for the building and maintenance of a Masonic Home, his estate of more than 30,000 acres, stocked with choice cattle and thoroughbred horses.

AYER, Frederick Fanning, New York, gift to Old Ladies' Home, Lowell, Mass, $50,000; Lowell Textile School, $30,000; and Lowell Day Nursery and Lowell Humane Society, each $10,000.

B.

BABCOCK, Samuel D., New York, bequests to Christ Church, Riverside, Calvary Church, and St. Luke's Hospital, each $20,000; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, the Children's Aid Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association, each $15,000; and the Charity Organization Society, New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, the Samaritan Home for the Aged, the Sheltering Arms, and St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, each $2,000.

BAKER, Cyrus O., Newark, N. J., bequests to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women, $30,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $20,000, and Newark Female Charitable Society, Home for the Friendless, Protestant Foster Home, Newark Orphan Asylum, and First Congregational Church, each $10,000.

BALL, Mrs. Sarah C. B., Galveston, Texas, gift to Austin Theological Seminary, $75,000.

BANJOTTI, Paul, Turin, Italy, gift to Brown University, for a clock tower, $30,000.

BARNARD COLLEGE, New York City, gifts from friends for endowment, $250,000, securing a like amount from John D. Rockefeller.

BAYLISS, Edmund L., New York, gift to Phillips Exeter Academy, $30,000.

BEACH, Sophia E., New York, bequests to the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the poor of Calvary parish and Samaritan Home for the Aged, each $5,000; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, and Home for Incurables, each $3,000, and Society of St. Johnland, New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, and Home for Men and Aged Couples, each $1,000.

BECK, Charles B., New York City, bequest for a new church edifice for the West Farms Presbyterian congregation, $100,000.

BELDEN, James J., Syracuse, N. Y., gift to the First Presbyterian Church there for a site for a new edifice, his residence property, valued at $75,000.

BENNETT, Mrs. Thomas G., New Haven, Conn., gift to the Medical School of Yale University for new clinical building, $90,000.

BENSON, Harriet S., Philadelphia, Penn., bequests to Women's Union Federation Missionary Society and China Inland Mission, each $50,000; American Sunday School Union, Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, each $25,000; McAll Mission in Paris, $10,000; Seaside Home for Invalid Woman at Atlantic City, Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Blind, Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Pennsylvania Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Home Missionary Society, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, Children's Seashore Home at Atlantic City, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, American Colonization Society, Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, Pennsylvania Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Indian School in Carlisle, Penn., and Bernardo Homes in London, England, each $5,000; the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, $2,000, and to several other institutions amounts making an aggregate of $500,000.

BETH-ISRAEL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, New York City, gifts for the erection and equipment of a hospital building; cost, $225,000; opened May 25, 1902.

BILLINGS, Robert C., Boston, (died in 1896,) bequests to his executors, to be distributed by them among such charitable institutions as they might select, the residue of his estate. On Dec. 12, 1902, the executors presented to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts a statement setting forth that they had a fund of $1,000,000 for distribution, and presenting a list of 126 selected educational and charitable institutions for the approval of the court. Included in the list are nearly all the well-known Boston charities, libraries, and museums, several churches and hospitals, hospitals in a score of other New England cities, and the following-named institutions: St. Andrew's Congregation, (New Orleans,) Bates College, Berea College, Wellesley College, Tuskegee Institute, Lincoln University, (Cumberland, Tenn.,) Fisk University, Atlanta University, Fairmount College, (Wichita, Kan.,) Mayesville (S. C.) Institute, Meadville Theological Seminary, Phillips Exeter Academy, Hackley School, (Tarrytown, N. Y.,) Abbot Academy, Andover. The direct bequests in his will included the following: $100,000 to Harvard University, $100,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and $50,000 to the Institute of Technology to found a "Billings Student Fund." Any student receiving benefit is expected to abstain from the use of alcohol and tobacco. The direct bequests and residuary distribution aggregated $1,845,000.

BISHOP, Heber R., New York, gifts to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a collection of jade ornaments valued at $750,000, and to fit up a room for its exhibition, $55,000.

BISSELL, William C., Lincoln, Neb., (died in 1898,) bequest to the National Christian Association of Chicago, to aid its crusade against secret societies, nearly all his estate of $25,000. The will was contested, and was upheld by the court in 1902.

BLISS, Aaron T., Governor of Michigan, gift to Albion (Mich.) College, $21,000.

BLOCKER, John, Buffalo, N. Y., gift to Trustees, the Mineral Springs farm of 118 acres, near that city, as a site for a group of charities to be known as the Blocker Homes, together with a pledge of $100,000 in cash and $100,000 more by his will.

BLUMENTHAL, Isaac, New York, bequests to Mount Sinai Hospital to establish a perpetual bed, $2,500; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $1,500; Montefiore Home, $1,000, and Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $500.

BOSTON (Mass.) UNIVERSITY, gift to endowment, from the Board of Trustees, $50,000; from outside friends, $150,000.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, gift from friends for centennial fund, $50,000.

BRAGE, William, Mauch Chunk, Penn., bequests to Yale University for a Chair of Romance Languages and Literature, $75,000, and to aid deserving scholars, $5,000; St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Penn., $5,000, and Lafayette College, $2,500.

BRAIDICH, Adolph F., New York, bequests to Charity Organization Society of New York, $25,000, and American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $10,000.

BRICK, Mrs. Julia Elma Brewster, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, $9,000; Mariners' Family Asylum, (Staten Island,) American Bible Society, Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, (Brooklyn,) and Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, each $5,000; Brooklyn City Hospital, all her property in Ocean County, N. J., and to Joseph K. Brick Agricultural, Industrial, and Normal School, Edgecombe County, N. Co., her residuary estate.

BRIGHAM, Peter Bent, Boston, Mass. (died in 1877), bequest to Trustees, his entire estate, to be held for twenty-five years and then applied to hospital purposes in Boston. The trust expired May 25, 1902, and the amount then available was $4,000,000.

BROSS, William, bequest to Lake Forest University, Chicago, funds for an annual lecture "on the connection, relation, and mutual bearing of any practical science or the history of our race, or the facts in any department of knowledge, with and upon the Christian religion," and also for an annual prize of $6,000 to the author of the best book on that subject.

BROWN, Mrs. Natalie Bayard, Newport, R. I., gift of a new building for Emanuel Church, cost $80,000.

BROWN, Mrs. Susan Dod, Princeton, N. J., bequest to Princeton University, her estate valued to $150,000.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, gift from friends to secure gift of $75,000 from John D. Rockefeller, $25,000.

BRUCE, Robert M., Greenwich, Conn., gift to that city for an isolation hospital, 15 acres of ground, with buildings.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, gift from friends to secure gift of $250,000 from John D. Rockefeller, $256,000.

BUNZI, Mrs. Regine, New York, bequests to Society for Ethical Culture and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, each $2,000; and Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and German Hospital, each $1,000.

BURKE, John Masterson, New York, gift to found a home for convalescents, $4,000,000.

BUTLER, Mrs. Olive M., Portland, Me., gift to Bowdoin College, for 4 scholarships, $10,000.

C.

CAMPBELL, Felix, New York City, bequest for a building fund for a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Brooklyn, $20,000.

CARNEGIE, Andrew, New York, gifts to Cooper Union, New York, $300,000; Wooster (Ohio) University, toward rebuilding the university, $100,000; Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., for endowment of the Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering, $100,000; Clark University, toward securing a bequest, $100,000; American Library Association, to be used for the preparation and publishing of reading lists, indexes, and other bibliographical and literary work, $100,000; Union College, to be devoted to the completion of Nott Memorial Hall, $40,000; Cincinnati Library Board, for the erection of six new branch libraries, $180,000, and for public libraries: Albany, N. Y., $175,000; Athol, Mass., $15,000; Atlantic, Iowa, $12,500; Baraboo, Wis., $12,000; Beatrice, Neb., $20,000; Benton Harbor, Mich., $15,000; Binghamton, N. Y., $75,000; Blue Island, Ill., $15,000; Bozeman, Mont., $15,000; Brazil, Ind., $20,000; Cedar Falls, Iowa, $15,000; Charlotte, Mich, $10,000; Chicago Heights, Ill., $10,000; Danville, Ind., $10,000; Dennison, Iowa, $10,000; Denver, Col., $200,000; Dover, N. H., $30,000; Fulton, N. Y., $15,000; Hampton, Iowa, $10,000; Iowa City, Iowa, $25,000; Las Vegas, New Mexico, $10,000; Lawrence, Kan., $25,000; Lexington, Ky., $50,000; Little Falls, Minn., $10,000; Littleton, N. H., $15,000; London, Ohio, $10,000; Maquoketa, Iowa, $10,000; Marlborough, Mass., $30,000; Melrose, Mass., $25,000; Mitchell, S. Dak., $10,000; Mount Clemens, Mich., $25,000; New Albany, Ind., $35,000; New Brunswick, N. J., $50,000; Newton, Kan., $10,000; Oskaloosa, Iowa, $20,000; Paris, Ill., $15,000; Redfield, S. D., $10,000; Reno, Nev., $15,000; San Bernardino, Cal., $15,000; Santa Rosa, Cal., $20,000; Saratoga, N. Y., $20,000; Taunton, Mass., $60,000; Tipton, Ind., $10,000; Waukesha, Wis., $15,000; West Hoboken, N. J., $25,000; Worcester, Mass., $15,000; Yankton, S. D., $10,000. The library gifts were conditional on the various cities and towns providing the sites and agreeing to make annual appropriations for maintenance equal to 10 per cent. of his respective gifts.

CARNEY HOSPITAL, Boston, Mass., gifts from friends for a new building for the out-patient department, $10,000; securing a State appropriation of a similar amount.

CARPENTIER, Horace W., gifts to Columbia University, two scholarships, $10,000, and to Saratoga County, N. Y., for a hospital, $10,000.

CARROLL, Mrs. Mary Austin, Boston, Mass., gift to the University of Virginia, a pledge of $10,000 annually.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION, Washington, D. C., gift from a priest for the establishing of the Apostolic Mission House there, $10,000.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C., gift from a priest of Pennsylvania, for a fellowship, $11,000; gifts from friends for a training school for missionaries to non-Catholics, $50,000.

CHANDLER, Mary Elien, New York, bequests to the American Unitarian Association for the Hackley School at Tarrytown, $5,000, and to the Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women, $500.

CHAPMAN, William H., New London, Conn., gift to that city for a manual training school, $100,000.

CHEEVER, William J., North Andover, Mass., bequests to Orphans' Home and Woman's Christian Relief Association, both of Denver, Col., each $25,000; Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., $20,000; City of Salem for provisions for the needy, $10,000, and for its public library, $5,000; Salem Marine Society, Seamen's Charitable Society, East India Marine Society, Seamen's Widows' and Orphans' Society, Samaritan Society, and Woman's Friend Society, all of Salem, each $2,000, and Bertram Home for Aged Men, Salem Hospital, Association for Relief of Aged and Destitute Women of Salem, Woman's Christian Relief Society of Denver, Col., and other institutions the residue of his property, estimated at $300,000.

CHICAGO, University of, gift from an American woman in Paris for a French school, $200,000.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, New York City, gift from friend, name withheld, $40,000.

CLARK, Edward W. and Clarence H., Philadelphia, Penn., joint gift to the University of Peninsylvania, toward a Chair of Assyriology, $100,000.

CLARK, William, Newark, N. J., bequests to Newark Female Charitable Society, Newark Orphan Asylum, Home for the Friendless, Protestant Foster Home, and Rutgers College, each $10,000; and Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, $6,000.

COCHRAN, William F., Yonkers, N. Y., bequests to St. John's Riverside Hospital, as an endowment, $150,000; Hollywood Inn, as an endowment, $100,000, and for library, $10,000; Women's Institute of Yonkers, Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes in New York, Trustees' Fund for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Clergymen and Aged, Infirm and Disabled Church of New York, and Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, each $10,000, and Young Men's Christian Association of Yonkers, $5,000.

COLE, Henry, Denver, Col., gift to the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, for evangelistic work, new buildings, and charities, $350,000.

COLMAN, Mrs. Anne Lawrence, Greenwich, Conn., bequests to the Post Graduate Hospital of New York, for the babies' ward, $5,000; Children's Aid Society and Diet Kitchen, New York, each $1,000, and the Newport Hospital and the Charity Organization of Newport, R. I., each $1,000.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, gifts from friends to endow the Professorship of Social and Political Ethics, $7,500, and for books for the library, $10,000; and a joint gift from several friends for the Dean Lung Department of Chinese, $10,925; joint gift by James Stillman, H. McK. Twombly, Edwin Gould, George F. Peabody, James Speyer, Stuyvesant Fish, Archer M. Huntington, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel Thorne, D. William James, William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Henry Villard, the two blocks of land in front of the university, known as South Field, cost $1,900,000; cash payment, $400,000.

CONVERSE, John H., Philadelphia, Penn., President of Baldwin Locomotive Works, gift to the Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Evangelical Work, $25,000.

COOK, Joseph D. D., Glens Falls, N. Y., bequest to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, available on the death of his widow, his entire estate, valued at $50,000.

COOPER, Edward, and others, New York City, joint gift to Cooper Union, for endowment, $600,000.

COOPER UNION, New York, gift from friend, to endowment fund, $25,000.

CRANDON, Justis Brazil, Seaville, N. J., bequests to Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, and Women's Hospital, Philadelphia, each $5,000; Old Ladies' Home in Oneida, N. Y., Home for Destitute Children, Peterboro, N. Y.; Methodist Episcopal Church, Sea Isle City, N. J.; Methodist Episcopal Church, Seaville, N. J., and Calvary Baptist Church, Seaville, N. J., each $1,000.

CRANE, Zenas, Dalton, Mass., gift to the city of Pittsfield, Mass., for a museum of natural history and art, $80,000.

CRESSON, Mrs. Priscilla H., Philadelphia, bequest to trustees, $500,000, the interest to be paid to the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts to enable students of unusual proficiency to continue their studies in Europe. The bequest includes a legacy left for the same purpose by Emlen Cresson (died in 1899), which became operative by the death of his widow.

CURRIER, Mrs. Lura, New York, bequests to Yale University for a fund as a help to deserving students, $100,000; Columbia University, for a similar fund, $50,000; and Presbyterian Hospital, New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, Madison Square Church Mission, Home for the Friendless, Messiah Home for Children, New York Post-Graduate Hospital, for the "babies' ward," New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, each $5,000.

CURTIS, William J., New York, gift to Bowdoin College, $5,000.

D.

DANA, Ruth Charlotte, bequest to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., for a scholarship, $5,000.

DEACONESS HOME, Milwaukee, Wis., gift from friend for endowment, $5,000.

DE PEYSTER, Mrs. Cornelius B., New York, bequest to the New York Historical Society, available on the death of her daughters, the fund from the sale of her real estate, valued at $142,000.

DEVLIN, Mrs. Sarah Ferris, Boston, Mass., bequests to the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., $50,000, and to four Catholic charities in Boston, each $5,000.

DODGE, William Earl, New York, gifts to Columbia University, Earl Hall, for a students' building, cost $125,000, and New York Chamber of Commerce, a marble statue of John Jay, cost about $12,000.

DOUGHERTY, Andrew, New York, bequest to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., for general expenses, $5,000.

DUGAN, Francis, New York, bequest to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, $7,000; the Church of St. Paul the Apostle for charities, $2,000, and to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, $1,000.

DUKE, James B., New York City, gift to Trinity College, Durham, N. C., a new library building, $10,000 for the purchase of books, and funds for the establishment of chairs in German, Romance Languages, Political Economy, and Applied Mathematics.

DUKE, William W., New York City, gift to Trinity College, Durham, N. C., a dormitory.

DUN, Robert Graham, New York, bequest to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, twenty-five paintings, eight of which are valued at $126,000.

E.

EAKER, Mrs. Mary B., Dayton, Ohio, bequest to Young Men's Christian Association of that city, for a new building, her homestead, worth $100,000. The association becomes a residuary legatee; total bequest, $150,000.

EDGECOMBE, Sarah, Bath, Me., bequests to Bates College, $20,000; Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, $10,000; Bangor Theological School, Good-Will Farm for Boys at Fairfield, Me., Maine Central Hospital, and Woman's Christian Association at Lewiston, each $5,000; city of Bath for fuel for the poor, $500, and to Tuskegee Institute the residue of the estate.

EDWARDS, Jacob, Boston, Mass., gift for library building, with site, at Southbridge, Mass., $50,000.

F.

FAIRBANKS, Jacob H., Fitchburg, Mass., bequests to Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., a legacy estimated at $200,000 to $400,000, and the town of Ashburnham for a Town Hall, $40,000.

FARR, George W., Jr., Philadelphia, Penn., bequests to the Ministerial Relief Association of the Presbyterian Church, $10,000; Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, each $5,000; French Benevolent Society, $1,000, and Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States the residue of the estate.

FLANNAGAN, Patrick, Perth Amboy, N. J., bequest to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J., $7,000.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION, New York City, gift from a friend for the establishment of a similar home in a Western city, $15,000.

FLOYD-JONES, De Lancey, Massapequa, L. I., bequests to Grace Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., $2,000; Massapequa, for a school library, $1,500; St. Mary's School, Garden City, for a botany prize, $1,000, and the Association of Graduates of West Point and the Aztec Club, each $500.

FORD, Paul Leicester, New York, bequest to the New York Public Library on the death of his brother, Worthington C. Ford, his entire library.

FRIENDLY AID SETTLEMENT HOUSE, New York City, gifts from friends to pay debt, $47,000; name changed to Warren Goddard House.

FRISBIE, Louise, New York, bequest to Vassar College, $12,000.

FULLER-GOULD SYNDICATE, Baltimore, Md., gift to Johns Hopkins University toward endowment fund, $15,000.

G.

GATES, John W., Chicago, gift to Rural Home and School for Boys for a site for the school, $10,000.

GAYLEY, James, First Vice President United States Steel Coproration, gift to Lafayette College, a laboratory for chemistry and metallurgy.

GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC, New York, gift from a woman in Georgia, name withheld, for the Freeville Settlement, $18,000.

GLADDING, Thomas S., New York, gift to the Army Department of the Young Men's Christian Association at Fort Hancock, N. J., for a new building, $15,000.

GLOVER, Joseph B., Boston, Mass., bequests to fifty charitable organizations or institutions, all local except Hampton Normal and Agricultural School and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School, $237,000, and for benevolent purposes the revision of $100,000 more.

GOOD-WILL FARM SCHOOL, Fairfield, Mass., gift from a New York friend toward a fund for a manual training school, $15,000.

GOULD, Helen Miller, New York, gifts to Mount Holyoke College for a Chair of Biblical Literature, $40,000; the War Department Young Men's Christian Association, for a building for soldiers at Fort Monroe, $15,000; Irvington (N. Y.) Public Library, for furnishings, $10,000; Mount Holyoke College for Northfield Girls, two scholarships, and Irvington and Tarrytown, N. Y., a clubhouse for the benefit of the poor, $9,500.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Elizabeth, N. J., joint gift from a New York woman and her two sons, a clubhouse, cost from $50,000 to $60,000.

GRIER, James H., Warrington, Penn., bequests to Hahnemann Medical Hospital and Presbyterian Hospital, each $10,000, and Presbyterian Orphanage and Old Man's Home, each $5,000.

GUGGENHEIM, Daniel and Simon, New York, joint gift to Jewish Theological Seminary, $50,000.

GUGGENHEIM, Meyer, New York, gifts to Jewish Hospital, Logan, Penn., for additional building, $80,000, and to Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, for an electrical ambulance service, $20,000.

GUGGENHEIM, William, New York, gift to United Hebrew Charities toward endowment fund, $50,000. He also pledged $10,000 for each $50,000 given on or before Jan. 1, 1903.

GUITEAU, F. W., New York, gift to the Irvington (N. Y.) Public Library for books, $10,000.

H.

HAGGIN, Mrs. J. B., New York and Kentucky, gift to Ashland Seminary, Versailles, Ky., to restore dormitory, at least $20,000.

HAGGIN, Mrs. James Ben Ali, New York City, gift to the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington, Ky., conditional on Ashland Seminary being always at Versailles, funds for the Margaret Hall.

HALL, Francis, Elmira, N. Y., bequests to Ellington, Conn., for a public library, $30,000; Elmira College, $8,000; Orphans' Home in Elmira, Elmira Young Men's Christian Association, the Anchorage, and the Arnot Ogden Hospital, for free beds, each $5,000; Elmira Industrial Association and Home for the Aged, each $2,000; and Steele Memorial Library, for books, $1,500.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y., gift from Alumni, for a new Hall of Commons, $50,000.

HARKNESS, Albert, Professor of Greek, Brown University, gift to the university for a scholarship at the American School in Athens, $5,500.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, gift from a friend for the astronomical department, half to be used in extending the Astronomical Library Building and contents and half in making researches for the benefit of science, $20,000.

HATCH, Mrs. Walter, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to Yale University, to found a lectureship in theology, $5,000.

HAVEMEYER, Henry O., New York, gifts to Bryn Mawr College, $20,000; to South Beach School District for a new school, seven acres of land, and the First Presbyterian Church, Greenwich, Conn., $10,000, supplementing a gift of nearly the entire cost of parsonage ($20,000) and church edifice.

HAY, John, and wife, Washington, D. C., joint gift to Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn., a memorial chapel, cost, $10,000.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Baltimore, gifts from friends, to aid needy Jews of that city, $20,000.

HENNESSY, John, Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, (died in 1900,) bequest paid in 1902 to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., for three scholarships, $17,000.

HERTER, Christian A., and wife, New York City, gift to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for a lectureship in the medical department, $25,000.

HOAGLAND, Mrs. Caroline C., New York, gift to St. Bartholomew's Parish, a new clinic building.

HOBART, Mrs. Jennie T., widow of Vice President Hobart, Paterson, N. J., to the Children's Day Nursery of that city, ground and a building, cost, $25,000.

HOE, Mrs. Richard M., Irvington, N. Y., gift to Westchester Temporary Home at White Plains, a new school building.

HOEY, Michael J., New York, bequests to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Home for the Aged, and Home for Children, Staten Island, each $500; Female Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent de Paul Society, pastors of the Churches of the Annunciation and of SS. Peter and Paul, for the poor of their parishes, and St. Catherine's Hospital, each $200; Catholic University at Washington, $100, and to the foregoing beneficiaries, his residuary estate.

HOFFMAN, Eugene Augustus, Dean of General Theological Seminary, New York, bequests to that institution, $100,000; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to form a permanent fund, and New York Historical Society, each $50,000; Fund for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Protestant Episcopal Public School, each $25,000; American Museum of Natural History, the Strecker collection of butterflies, valued at $20,000, and Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $10,000.

HOGE, William L., bequest to J. Hood Wright Hospital, $5,000.

HOGG, J. Renwick, gift to Lafayette College, Brainerd Hall, (Young Men's Christian Association building,) cost $35,000.

HOLDEN, Mrs. E. B., New York, gift to Thousand Island Park Association, a public library, cost from $10,000 to $15,000.

HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., gift from a friend for its endowment fund, $30,000.

HOPKINS, Robert E., Tarrytown, N. Y., bequests to Home for Old Ladies, and Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, each $9,629.

HUBBARD, Gen. Thomas H., New York, gifts to Albany Law School for a chair of Legal Ethics, $10,000; and to Bowdoin College, a grandstand for the Whittier Athletic Field.

HUMPHREY, Alexander C., New York, gift to All Angels' Episcopal Church, an equipped summer home near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HUNTER, Mrs. Frances A., New York, bequests to American Bible Society, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, each $5,000.

HUNTINGTON, Mrs. Collis P., New York, gifts to Harvard University for a laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology, $250,000; General Memorial Hospital for Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, $100,000; Hampton (Va.) Institute, a new library building; Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, an academy building; and the Children's Industrial Home, New Brunswick, N. J., $5,000.

HUYLER, John S., New York, gift to Syracuse University to promote the work of its Christian Associations, $15,000.

HYDE, Mrs. Henry B., New York, gift to Saratoga Hospital, a full equipment of sun parlors.

I.

ICKELHEIMER, Henry R., New York, gift to Mount Sinai Hospital, an electrical ambulance.

INNESS, George, New York, gift to the Artists' Fund Society for aiding old, destitute, and sick painters, $5,000.

J.

JAFFRAY, Robert, New York, bequests to Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church, Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, and Presbytery of New York, each $2,000; and New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Working Women's Protective Union each $1,000.

JARVIE, James N., Bloomfield, N. J., gift to the city, a library, cost $100,000; and for its endowment, $50,000.

JENNINGS, Frederick B., New York, gift to Williams College, 150 shares of United States Steel Corporation stock.

JESUP, Morris K., President of New York Chamber of Commerce, gift to that body, a marble statue of De Witt Clinton, cost about $12,000; gift to Princeton University for the library fund, $10,000.

JEWETT, Miss Sarah Orne, Boston, Mass., gift to Bowdoin College, a memorial window.

JEWISH residents in the United States, gifts of 25 cents each on Shekel Day to promote the Zionist movement in Palestine, aggregating $28,000.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, gift from friends for endowment of new university buildings, $1,000,000.

JOHNSON IRON WORKS, Elyria and Lorain, Ohio, gift to the Young Men's Christian Associations, for the use of their employes, a fully equipped building.

K.

KEENE, James R., New York, gifts for relief of the poor of the city, $2,500; to Charity Organization Society and United Hebrew Charities Society, each $10,000.

KELLY, Howard A., M. D., Professor of Gynecology in Johns Hopkins University, gift to Johns Hopkins Hospital for extension of the gynecological ward, $10,000.

KENNEDY, John S., New York, gift to New York Chamber of Commerce, a marble statue of Alexander Hamilton, cost about $12,000.

KING, Miss Mary Rhinelander, Great Neck L. I., gift to All Saints' Church, a pulpit, choir and clergy stalls, reredos, rood screen and other furnishings of the chancel.

KING'S DAUGHTERS, St. Christopher Chapter, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., gift to St. Christopher's Home, $

same donor gave a similar sum to the previous fund.

OGDEN, Joseph W., New York, gift of a new Presbyterian Church building in Chatham, N. J.

OLIVER, Henry W., Pittsburg, Penn., gift to Lafayette College, the Oliver library.

O'NEILL, Matthew, Buffalo, N. Y., bequest to Hobart College, $30,000.

O'ROURKE, John F., New York City, gift to Cooper Union for two scholarships, $5,000.

P.

PALMER, Francis A., New York City, bequests to Palmer Christian College, Iowa, $30,000; Elon College, North Carolina, $30,000; Union Christian College, Indiana, $30,000; Hamilton College, $5,000; Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, $5,000; Westchester County Temporary Home for Destitute Children, $5,000; Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, $5,000; the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, $5,000; the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, N. Y., $1,000, and the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund, the residue of his estate, $500,000.

PALMER, Mrs. L. M., bequests to the hospital of the University of Michigan for a ward for children, $20,000, and for its endowment, $15,000.

PARK AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, New York City, gifts from friends to extinguish debt, $27,000.

PARKER, Cortlandt, Newark, N. J., gift to the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., the old Parker homestead there, built in 1719, for a site for a Carnegie library.

PARSONS, John E., New York, gift to St. Helen Episcopal Church, a new parish building, cost $5,000.

PATTON, Thomas R., Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania, gift to that body for the relief of widows of Master Masons, $42,624, making with his previous gifts a fund of $100,000.

PEARSONS, Daniel Kimball, Chicago, Ill., gift to Whitman College at Walla Walla, Washington, $50,000, making his total gifts to the college $250,000.

PENNSYLVANIA, University of, gift from a friend for the building of the medical laboratories, $10,000.

PERKINS, George W., New York, gift to Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association for a new home, $25,000.

PHIPPS, Henry, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to the city, a clinic for the treatment of poor consumptives.

PHIPPS, Laurence C., Denver, Col., gift to the State of Colorado, a thoroughly equipped hospital for tuberculous patients, cost over $250,000.

PITTS, William, Taunton, Mass., bequest for Protestant Episcopal mission work in the South, $32,000.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., citizens of, gift for a Muhlenburg Hospital there, $125,000; cornerstone laid Dec. 6, 1902.

POPE, A. A., Cleveland, Ohio, gift to Western Reserve University, $100,000.

POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL, New York, gifts from a friend, conditional on the payment of its debt, $100,000; and from two other friends for payment on debt, $35,000.

POTTER, Mrs. Henry Codman, New York City, gifts to the Pro-Cathedral District of New York City a clubhouse, cost $55,000; and to Grace Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., a clubhouse, cost $65,000.

POWER, John J., Worcester, Mass., bequests to the Association of Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, land, the convent, and orphanage, and to Holy Cross College his library.

PRATT Mrs. Mary Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Mary Shaw Thompson, Allegheny, Penn., joint gift to Vassar College, a chapel.

PRINCETON (N. J.) THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, gifts from friends for a William Henry Green Chair of Semitic Languages, $100,000.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, gifts from students and alumni for a new gymnasium, $250,000; from friends for endowment of the Old Testament Professorship, $100,000, and from the classes of 1901 and 1902 for special purposes, $60,000.

PROCTOR, Ellen O., Brookline, Mass., bequests to Harvard Medical School to promote the study of chronic diseases, $50,000, and American Board of Foreign Missions for medical work, $10,000.

PROCTOR, Harley T., Williamstown, Mass., gift to the town, conditional on the raising of $50,000 more for improvement of the roads, $10,000.

R.

RANKINE, William B., Niagara Falls, N. Y., gift for a parish house for St. Peter's Church, Geneva, N. Y., $22,000.

PROCTOR, Redfield, United States Senator from Vermont, gift to the Young Men's Christian Association for the use of his employes at Proctor, Vt., a thoroughly equipped building of marble.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, members of, names withheld, gifts to start a fund for the erection of a cathedral in Manila, (to cost $1,000,000,) $200,000.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE, Alumnae of, gifts for a college building to be a memorial of Mrs. Louis Agassiz, $100,000.

RATHBONE, Caroline S., New York, bequests for founding and maintaining home for aged and infirm persons at Evansville, Ind., ground and money aggregating $70,000; to the General Clergy Fund, $8,430; Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $7,375; St. Ann's Deaf-Mute Church, $1,100, and Church Mission Society for Deaf-Mutes, $520.

REID, Daniel R., New York City, gift to the United Presbyterian Congregation of Richmond, Ind., a new church edifice, cost with ground, $100,000.

REYBURN, Mrs. Rebecca, Baltimore, Md., bequest to the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., for general expenses, $20,000.

RHINELANDER, Miss Serena, New York City, gift to Church of the Ascension, $50,000.

RICE, William Marsh, New York, bequest to Rice Institute of Houston, Texas, the bulk of his estate of $8,000,000.

RILEY, Mrs. Crossman, New York, bequest to Brooklyn Home for Aged Men the bulk of her property, valued at $4,000,000.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson, President of the Santa Fé Railroad Company, gift to the Young Men's Christian Association of Topeka, Kan., for a new building, conditioned on the association securing the site and $10,000, $20,000.

ROBERTS, Mrs. Charles, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to Haverford College, a new assembly hall, cost $50,000, and the same institution her husband's large collection of autographs.

ROBERTSON, Thomas D., Rockford, Ill., bequests to Rockford College, Beloit College, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, each $5,000; Rockford Hospital Association, Chicago Theological Seminary, Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York, and American Missionary Association, each $3,000, and American Sunday School Union, American Bible Society, and Congregational Church Building Society, each $1,000.

ROBINSON, James F., Rock Island, Ill., bequests to Northwestern University about $200,000, and the American University at Washington a considerable but undetermined part of his property.

ROCKEFELLER, John D., New York, gifts to the University of Chicago for real estate, $1,000,000; General Education Board to promote education in the South, $1,000,000; Harvard University for a new medical school, $1,000,000; Teachers' College, New York as a thank offering, $500,000; Bryn Mawr College and Cornell University, each $250,000; Rochester Theological Seminary, $200,000, and a duplication of gifts made to the seminary by Jan. 1, 1902, which amounted to $100,000; Newton Theological Seminary, $150,000; Wellesley College for a heating and ventilating plant, $150,000; Adelphia College, $125,000; Barnard College, $250,000; Brown University, $75,000; Olivet Baptist Church, $15,000. The educational gifts were conditional on specified amounts being otherwise raised during 1902, which was done.

ROGERS, Henry H., New York, gifts for a home for orphan children adopted by the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, the old Morris Mansion, Morris Heights, valued at over $150,000, and to the Unitarian Church in Fairhaven a set of chimes.

ROGERS, Jacob S., Paterson, N. J., bequest to Metropolitan Museum of Art his residuary estate, estimated at $5,547,922.60.

ROOT, Anna H., Orange, N. J., bequests to the Society of the New Jerusalem of Orange, $5,000; Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange Training School for Nurses, Orphan Home Society of East Orange, Bureau of Associated Charities, House of the Good Shepherd, and the Woman's Club of Orange, each $500, and the Society of the New Jerusalem the income of her residuary estate.

RUSSELL, Charles Hazen, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to Wells College, memorial windows.

RUSSIAN RESIDENTS, New York City, gifts for the erection of the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, (dedicated Nov. 23, 1902,) aggregating about $100,000.

RYAN, Thomas F., New York, gift to the Roman Catholic diocese of Richmond, Va., for the erection of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, $250,000.

RYERSON, Martin A., Chicago, Ill., gift to the City of Grand Rapids, Mich., for a library, $20,000.

RYLE, Mrs. Mary E., Paterson, N. J., gift to the city to replace the Paterson Library, originally built by her and destroyed in the great fire of Feb. 15, 1902, $100,000.

S.

SAGE, William H., Albany, N. Y., gift to Cornell University of a stone pulpit for Sage Chapel.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, New York, gifts from friends toward paying the church debt, $25,000.

SAYLES, Frederick C., Pawtucket, R. I., gift to the city, the Deborah Cook Sayles Memorial Free Library.

SCHIFF, Jacob H., New York, gifts to the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, a site and building for the new seminary; New York Public Library, for the Semitic department, $20,000; Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $10,000, and Cooper Union, for scholarships, $5,000.

SCHWAB, Charles M., New York and Pittsburg, President of the United States Steel Corporation, gifts for the erection of a church for St. Thomas's Roman Catholic congregation at Braddock, Penn., $70,000; to Pennsylvania State College, $65,000, and to Mount Aloysius Academy, Cresson, Penn., an alumni and assembly hall, cost $25,000.

SCOTT, Charles, Sr. and Jr., Philadelphia, Penn., joint gift to Wesleyan University for a physical laboratory, $75,000.

SCRIBNER, Mrs. John Blair, New York, gift to the Second Presbyterian Church of Saratoga, a parsonage, cost $10,000.

SELIGMAN, Jefferson, New York, gift to Mount Sinai Hospital, an electrical ambulance.

SEVERANCE, L. H., Cleveland, Ohio, gift to the University of Wooster, Ohio, for a chemical laboratory, $65,000.

SHANLEY, John F., Newark, N. J., gift to the building fund of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart there, $5,000.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, gift from a friend, a new laboratory of mineralogy, named Kirtland Hall, cost $150,000.

SHELDON, Henry King, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to Silver Lake Presbyterian Church, $15,000; Brooklyn Philharmonic Society and Brooklyn Institute, for concerts, each $10,000, and Brooklyn Institute, unconditionally, $2,500.

SHERMAN, Mrs. Hannah N. L., Lawrence, L. I., gift to New York Post-Graduate Hospital and College for a ward for nervous diseases, $25,000.

SIEGEL, Henry, New York, gift to Stony Wold Sanatorium for a dormitory, $20,000.

SILLIMAN, H. B., Cohoes, N. Y., gift to Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass., for improving Silliman Science Hall, $10,000.

SIMON, Mrs. Clara, New York, gift to Lebanon Hospital, $60,000.

SIMONS, James D., Jersey City, N. J., gift to Grace Church of that city, $5,000.

SMALL, Mrs. William, Leavenworth, Kan., gift for an Old Ladies' Rest in that city, $50,000.

SMITH, George, St. Louis, Mo., bequest to Harvard University for three new dormitories, $450,000.

SMITH, James Henry, New York, gift to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Ruben's Holy Family, valued at $50,000.

SMITH, James, Newark, N. J., gift to the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart now building there $25,000.

SOUTH ORANGE (N. J.) METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, gifts from friends, a total of $12,000.

SOWER, Charles G., Philadelphia, Penn., bequest to charitable institutions, $30,000.

SPENCE, W. W., Baltimore, Md., gift to Johns Hopkins University toward endowment fund, $50,000.

STETSON, Francis Lynde, New York, gift to Williams College, $50,000.

STILLMAN, James, New York, gift to Harvard University to found a Chair of Anatomy, $100,000.

STRATTON, Winfield Scott, Colorado Springs, Col., bequest for a Home for the Poor, the bulk of his estate, valued at $14,000,000.

STUART, William A., Brooklyn, N. Y., bequest for a Masonic building in that borough, $125,000.

STUDEBAKER, Clem, family of the late, South Bend, Ind., gift to the Epworth Hospital there to pay for a new building, $75,000.

SWIFT, Gustavus F., Chicago, gift to debt-raising fund of local Methodist Episcopal Churches, $10,000.

SWOPE, Thomas H., Kansas City, Mo., gift to Central University, Danville, Ky., $25,000.

T.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, New York, gift from a friend for a new gymnasium, $250,000.

TEMPLE EMANUEL, Congregation of, New York, gift to Columbia University for endowment of a fellowship in honor of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, $15,000.

THOMAS, George C., Philadelphia, gift for building for parish work in connection with the projected Protestant Cathedral in Manila, $25,000.

THOMPSON, Mrs. Mary, New York, gifts to Williams College, a chapel, and to Vassar College, a library building.

TOMPKINS, Mrs. Cornelia C., New York, bequests to Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal School, $20,000; Children's Aid Society, $10,000, and Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and American Seaman's Friend Society, each $5,000.

TOUSLEY, Orsen V., Washington, bequest to Williams College, available on the death of his widow, his estate, estimated at $70,000

TOWER, Charlemagne, gift to the Philadelphia Library, 2,500 Russian books.

TUCK, Edward, an American citizen resident in Paris, France, gift for the benefit of the American colony in Paris and American visitors to that city, the Franklin Hospital, erected on the most approved American models and managed by American physicians and nurses.

TULLY, Miss Cecilia, Boston, Mass., bequests to Woodstock College, $30,000; St. John's Seminary, $10,000; Apostolic College, County Limerick, Ireland, $5,000; Boston College, for scholarships, $4,000; Working Boys' Home, $2,000; Religious Society of the Sisters of Mount Carmel, and the Oblate Fathers Novitiate at Dublin, each $1,000, and Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for Destitute Catholic Children, House of the Good Shepherd, and Carney Hospital, each $500.

TUSKEGEE (Ala.) INSTITUTE, gift from a friend for a girls' dormitory, $25,000.

U.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, gift from friends, $30,000.

V.

VANDERBILT, Mrs. Cornelius, New York, gift to St. Bartholomew's Church, an entire new front, cost $200,000.

VANDERBILT, Frederick W., New York, gift to Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University for a new dormitory, land, and money, value about $500,000.

VAN RENSSELAER, Mrs. Mary Thorn, New York City, bequest to her husband and sister the interest to be used in aiding the poor and sick, $25,000.

VASSAR COLLEGE, gifts from Alumnae Endowment Committee, $9,000; classes holding reunion, $7,000, and for a fellowship for Miss Hersey's School, Boston, $5,000.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., gifts from friends, a library building and a chapel; for the Abbot and Beach Scholarships, each $8,000, and for a scholarship founded by the Association of Students of Miss Hersey's School, Boston, Mass., $5,000.

VICKERY, Percy O., Augusta, Me., bequest to the Winthrop Street Universalist Church, $10,000.

VON PAPE, Ernest, New York, bequest to the German Hospital, $5,000.

VOORHEES, Ralph, Clinton, N. J., gifts to Rutgers College, $50,000; Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $25,000, and Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., $20,000.

W.

WADE, J. H., Cleveland, Ohio, gifts to Cleveland Fresh Air Camp and Lakeside Hospital, each $100,000; Cleveland Day Nursery and Kindergarten Association, $50,000, and Salvation Army, $1,000.

WALES, Mrs. Maria W., Boston, Mass., bequests to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, $20,000; Harvard College and the Kindergarten of the Blind, each $10,000; Home for Aged Colored Women and the Children's Hospital, each $1,000, and the Tuckerman Circle, $100.

WALKER, Mrs. Mary G., Brooklyn, N. Y., bequests to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and St. Luke's Hospital, each $100,000; New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for the Fresh Air Fund, and Society of St. Johnland, each $50,000; Home for Incurables, Fordham, and Children's Aid Society, Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Colored Home and Hospital, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Institute for the Blind, and St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, all of New York City, each $25,000; New York Society for Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, $15,000, and Samaritan Home for the Aged, $10,000.

WALSH, Mrs. Ann Eliza, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to Henry McCaddin, Jr., fund for education of candidates for the Catholic priesthood, $450,000.

WANAMAKER, John, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to Bethany College, Philadelphia, Penn., a new building, cost $300,000.

WARBURG, Felix M., New York City, gift to new building fund of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, $5,000.

WATERS, Mrs. Sarah Ann, New York City, bequests to the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, improved real estate valued at $15,000, and to the Women's Auxiliary of the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor $1,000.

WEBB, Mrs. Henrietta A., widow of William H. Webb, founder of Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, New York, bequests to the academy, about $1,000,000; Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled and Daisy Fields Home for Crippled Children, at Edgewater, N. J., each $1,000, and Night Refuge, Children's Aid Society, and Little Mothers of New York, each $500.

WEBB, William Seward, M. D., New York City, gift to the University of Vermont, for purchase of the herbarium of Cyrus G. Pringle, $6,000.

WEEKS, Mrs. Augusta J. S., Patchogue, L. I., bequest to that village, ground for a public park.

WEEKS, George W., Clinton, Mass., bequests to Clinton Hospital, $30,000; the First Unitarian Church of Clinton, $22,000; the City of Clinton for the site of a Carnegie Library, $15,000; for shade trees, $3,000, and to provide a course of lectures, $10,000; the Carnegie Library fund for the purchase of scientific books, $10,000, (the interest only to be used,) and for books and pictures for the Children's Room, $3,000, and Woodland Cemetery, $10,000.

WEIL, Theodore G., New York, bequests to Mount Sinai Hospital, $2,000; Five Points House of Industry, St. Francis Hospital, Children's Aid Society, and Aguilar Free Library, each $1,000; St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Montefiore Home for Incurables, Home of the Good Shepherd, Emanuel Sisterhood Day Nursery, Home for Indigent Commercial Travelers, and Skin and Cancer Hospital, each $500; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, each $250, and Actors' Fund, $200.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, gift from Classical Society of, a society house in the style of a Roman villa.

WELLS COLLEGE, Aurora, N. Y., gifts from eight of the Alumnae for a recreation hall in honor of Dean Helen Fairchild Smith, $15,000; from the class of 1902, a memorial window, and other gifts, aggregating $2,000.

WELLS, Daniel, Chicago, Ill., bequests to six local charities, each $1,000.

WERTHEIM, Henry P., New York, gift to the University Settlement, a new building.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, gift from the brother of Prof. Van Vleck, an observatory, cost $50,000, and from a friend, name withheld, for a new science building, $75,000.

WHARTON, Joseph, Philadelphia, Penn., gift to Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania, an increase of his endowment, $300,000, making it $500,000.

WHEELOCK, Jerome, Worcester, Mass., bequests to the town of Grafton, Mass., for a Town Hall, $100,000; the City of Worcester for a bronze statue of himself, $100,000; Harvard University and Clark University, each $100,000, and to local charities, $50,000.

WHIPPLE, Mrs. Evangeline M., Faribault, Minn., gift to the Episcopal Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, as a memorial to Bishop Henry B. Whipple, a set of chimes, cost $40,000.

WHITE, Francis T., New York, gift to Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., conditional on the raising of $20,000 more to free the college from debt, $25,000.

WHITE, Henry, gift to Johns Hopkins University toward endowment fund, $5,000.

WIDENER, Peter A. B., Philadelphia, Penn., gift for building, equipment, and endowment of Widener Memorial Training School for Crippled Children, $200,000.

WILBUR, Warren A., Fountain Hill, Penn., gift to Lehigh University toward equipment of its mechanical laboratory, $5,000.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, Bronx Borough, New York, gifts from friends to extinguish debt, $43,000.

WINTHROP, Mrs. Mary J., New York City, bequest to Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, her entire residuary estate, estimated at $1,500,000.

WOOD, H. Holton, and wife, Derby, Conn., gift to the city, a public library, cost $50,000.

WOODWARD, Col. Robert B., Brooklyn, N. Y., gift to Brooklyn Institute for two funds, each $25,000.

WOOSTER (Ohio) UNIVERSITY OF, gift from a friend toward rebuilding the university, conditional on $140,000 more being raised, $100,000.

WRIGHT, J. Hood, Memorial Hospital, New York City, gift from friends, $18,929.25.

WYMAN, William, Baltimore, Md., and others, joint gift to Johns Hopkins University for a new site for the university, 175 acres in the northern suburbs of Baltimore, valued at $1,000,000.

Y.

YALE UNIVERSITY, gift from the class of 1876 to establish an Arthur Twining Hadley scholarship, $5,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Brooklyn, N. Y., gift from friends for a new building, $150,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Douglas Island, Alaska, gift from three mining companies there, a furnished building, cost $6,000; opened on Christmas.

Z.

ZABRISKIE, N. Lansing, gift to Wells College for equipment of building given by Henry A. Morgan, $25,000.

ZIEGLER, William, New York, gift to Barnard College, $10,000.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come. By "A. K."

We want to assimilate, if we can,
Our brother who is brown;
We love our dusky fellow-man,
And hate to hunt him down.
So when we perforate his frame
We want him to be good;
We shoot at him to make him tame,
If he but understood.

These lines, taken from the soldier's "Hike," song in "The Sultan of Sulu," are a typical sample of the lyrics which George Ade has provided. He has succeeded rather better than is usual in wording a dialogue which has some touch of humor, apart from the business and accompanying action of the theatre. When the Sultan consents to benevolent assimilation he is taken aside by the Colonel and introduced to the American cocktail. Being told that "the Constitution and the cocktail follow the flag," he embraces the new order of things with alacrity.

Col. Budd informs him he is to be no longer a Sultan, but Governor.

"Is that a promotion?" inquires Ki-Ram.

"Most certainly," replies Budd; "a Governor is the noblest work of the Campaign Committee." And when the Sultan accepts his new office, together with its distinguishing emblem, a "plug hat," Ki-Ram is elated, and sings:

No crown for me of ordinary gold,
A Governor I'm to be, and I've been told
That this which the Colonel calls a nat
Is the proper gear for a Democrat.

***

The West Point Lieutenant and the American girl are waltzing, and the Sultan requests Pamela to give him a lesson in the art. After a few grotesque twirls about the stage Ki-Ram pauses, and asks:

"Pamela, that is certainly exhilarating; what do you call it?"

"A waltz, your Majesty," she replies.

"Is it proper?"

"Quite proper, I assure you."

"My, my! I never supposed anything as pleasant as that could be proper."

***

His Sulu Highness is so delighted with his dancing companion that he cuddles up to her, with the remark:

"Pamela, did you ever think you would like to live in a palace and have Sultana printed on your visiting cards?"

"Why, your Majesty, I may have had my little ambitions."

"Well, I think I can fix it for you."

At that instant the voiceless Galula, with contorted features and a grotesque smile, that would cause a Filipino army officer to pause, a woman described by the author as the "charter member" of the Sultan's household, appears with a big fan and wields it lovingly above Ki-Ram's head. His Majesty turns and rebukes her as follows:

"Galula, according to The Ladies' Home Journal, it is not considered good for a wife to hang around when her husband is proposing marriage to another woman."

"Is that your wife?" asks Pamela in astonishment.

"You don't suppose I'd be so impolite to a lady who was not my wife, do you?" rejoins the Sultan carelessly.

Pamela at once decides on a quick revenge for the insult of a proposal to add her to the harem, and divorces Ki-Ram's wives. She notifies the ladies of his court that they are no longer wives, but free "American grass widows," and that each is to be given alimony.

"What's that?" inquires one.

"Alimony is pin money, my dear, and plenty of it. Probably it is a novelty to you; it generally is to married women."

***

After Ki-Ram is thrown into prison for failure to pay his alimony he organizes a matrimonial bureau to marry off "that Ladies' Glee Club" to the soldiers. He presents his business card to the American officer, who reads on it:

KI-RAM & HADJI,
Matrimonial Agents.
Husbands and wives furnished while you wait.
Satisfaction guaranteed or goods will be exchanged.

***

When the West Point Lieutenant first sees the American girl in Sulu he exclaims: "Henrietta, I love you as only a West Pointer can love the one girl in sight."

The Lieutenant sings:

Sweetheart, doubt my love no more,
Believe me, I'm sincere;
I love no other on this tropic shore,
You're the only one that's here.

To which Henrietta responds:

Lieutenant, I cannot withstand
A man that pleads like you,
So here's the promise of my heart and hand
At least for a month or two.

The Sultan shortly makes love to Henrietta, who interrupts him as follows:

"As you are a titled foreigner I must tell you I am an American, but not an heiress."

"Ah, Henrietta, you wrong me; I am Sulu, not English."

"But I am engaged, more or less, already."

"Which, more or less?"

"What I mean is I am engaged in a sort of way."

"What you want to say is you're engaged, but you are not sure it is going to take."

***

Even the Supreme Court of the United States has not escaped the pen of Mr. Ade. After he has implicated the droll Sultan in what seems an inextricable situation, everything is straightened out when a suppositious decision from Washington is received that reads: "The Constitution follows the flag on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only."

The Sultan cannot forego one last sharp thrust at his visitors just before the curtain falls, and when the Lieutenant announces he is at last a hero, having been made a Brigadier General of Volunteers for the capture of the blood-thirsty Datto Mandi, Ki-Ram exclaims:

"A hero? Now you'll have to be investigated."

NEW ARMORY FOR THE 71ST REGIMENT

It Will Be Larger Than the Building Destroyed by Fire—Exterior and Interior Plans.

THE project for the erection of the new armory for the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, to replace the structure destroyed by fire last Winter, and which involved such a serious loss of life at the Park Avenue Hotel, has so far advanced that the plans and specifications for the new building are in the hands of the Armory Board awaiting final approval. The building will occupy the site of the burned structure at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, but the new building will be larger than its predecessor. The plans for the armory, which were prepared by the architects, Clinton & Russel, and which have been most carefully studied out with the advice of Col. William G. Bates, commanding the regiment, have been informally approved by the members of the Armory Board, and are now in the hands of a sub-committee of that body for more minute scrutiny and final approval. The estimate of the cost of construction of the building is $750,000.

The new armory, when completed, will be beyond doubt the finest and most commodious one in the city. To secure expert knowledge on the subject of armory construction and with the view of planning the details of the building to give comfortable quarters for both the officers and men of the regiment, the architects selected Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is a civil engineer and a member of the firm, as the one to be intrusted with the task of drawing up the plans.

The building will afford ample accommodations for the Seventy-first Regiment, the Signal Corps attached to the First Brigade, and the headquarters for the First Brigade staff. Owing to the peculiar formation of the ground on which the building will stand, the company rooms and the quarters for the men will be below the drillroom floor, in that portion of the structure which in the old building was occupied by the Second Battery, now located in the Borough of the Bronx, on Bathgate Avenue. The drillroom floor, which is a few steps above the level of the Thirty-fourth Street sidewalk, will be 190 by 196 feet. On a level with the drillroom floor will be the rooms for the brigade headquarters and staff, with a separate entrance from Thirty-fourth Street, and on this floor will also be the offices of the Colonel commanding and the Adjutants.

Immediately above will be the quarters for the field and staff and the rooms set apart for memorial and meeting rooms for the veterans of the regiment. These rooms will open out on the first gallery surrounding the large drill hall. On the next floor will be provided quarters for the Signal Corps, which open out on a second gallery. In the quarters of the Signal Corps will be a large lecture room, a drill hall, and locker rooms. From these rooms there will be four exits, one on each corner of the gallery.

Underneath the drillroom floor are to be located the company meeting rooms and the quarters of the men of the regiment. This floor is practically on a level with the street on the southern, or Thirty-third Street, side of the building, and the company rooms will be but a few feet above the sidewalk. Adjoining the rooms will be placed the shower baths and lavatories, the line officers' lockers, the quartermaster's storage rooms, library, squad drillrooms, the gymnasium, and an assembly hall or amphitheatre, which can be used for lectures and entertainments not of a general nature. At the extreme east end of the building the rifle range will be located, and this will be constructed on what is known as the double-deck system, there being provision for six targets on each deck.

Immediately over the rifle range will be a revolver range, and a meeting room for the regimental rifle club. It is proposed to make the building fireproof throughout or at least as nearly fireproof as a building devoted to the purpose of a regimental armory can be made. Its general style will be baronial. The walls will be of red brick, with granite trimmings. The main tower will surmount the principal entrance on Thirty-fourth Street, and will be 236 feet in height. An electric elevator will run up through the tower from the drill room floor.

This tower is to be flanked by two circular towers. At the summit of the main tower will be placed a nine-foot copper figure of an infantryman in the State service uniform. From this tower the men of the Signal Corps will be enabled to send signals either by "wigwag" with flags or by heliograph to all parts of the city and suburbs.

Speaking of the plans for the new armory, Col. Bates said: "The new building will be a great improvement over the old one, as everything has been considered that will conduce to the comfort and entertainment of the officers and men. It will be seen that the plans have been so devised that the men will not have to wander about from one part of the structure to another, as the accessories to their comfort and entertainment are all on the same floor. The administration part of the building will be on the second and third floors, the drillroom will be considerably larger than it was in the old armory, and the space for visitors and spectators is largely increased. We intend to make this a model armory in every respect."

The regiment has been burned out twice since its organization. It was burned out of its quarters at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street in the Summer of 1889. The second time was last Winter, when the armory which it had occupied since 1894 was utterly destroyed.

Unfamiliarity with History.

PRESIDENT JAMES of the Northwestern University says that schoolboys study too much American history and too little of that of the Old World, says The Philadelphia Inquirer. Considering the great ignorance of the average American concerning his own country, this statement is no less than amazing.

HOLIDAY SEASON IN HAVANA

How Society in the Cuban Capital Spent the Last Days of the Old Year and the First of the New —American Soldiers Play Football.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The holidays have come and gone, and in the gay world they have been very gay, indeed. The cold weather arrived just in time to make it seem more like Christmas time. I have experienced Yuletides in the North which which were warmer than the one just passed in Havana. Only once in a long time does the temperature fall as low as it has been during the past ten days; 58 degrees is frigid here, and we have been down into cedar chests to bring out heavy flannels and other warm clothing. Even then we had trouble in keeping warm. On the streets men wore heavy overcoats and women handsome tailor gowns imported from abroad. Or if they had not these they wore the warmest they had. Poor people, who have no heavy clothing, wrapped themselves in their bed clothes, comforts, blankets, &c. They looked very odd in this attire, and were seen by the hundreds. Gunny sacks, too, were called into service. When it rains poor men who drive carts usually put these over their heads and shoulders.

Cuban houses are not built with a view to cold weather, and consequently have no arrangements for warmth, so when the temperature falls people sit about their houses and shiver with cold. Some foreigners have small oil stoves which they press into service; others light all of the lamps they have. Unless artificial light is used the house is in darkness when shutters are closed to keep out cold air. Glass windows are few and far between; confined for the most part to shop windows.

Theatres are heated no more than houses; all thought concerning their temperature has been as to the manner in which they can be kept cool. This cold snap forced the women attending the opera to keep their wraps about them, and hide the exquisite gowns made for the opera season. The opera was well attended, there being few empty boxes at any time, and the theatre is composd almost entirely of boxes, most of which are taken for the season. The President's is the largest private one, and seats ten or twelve persons, whereas the others are only large enough for six chairs. The Union Club has a large box, occupying the space of eight or ten ordinary ones; every night of the opera or of any other function in the theatre it is filled with men in evening dress.

The opera company came here from Mexico, and after landing on the island enlivened the immigrant station until their period of quarantine was over. Their coming is an event to which Havana looks forward for months, so every one went to hear them sing; even "Hamlet" and "Othello" did not seem too doleful to the operagoers. The season came to an untimely close on account of some disagreement among the members of the company.

Some of us went to midnight mass on Christmas Eve. Most Americans received very courteous invitations, engraved in English inviting them to hear mass sung by the students' choir in St. Augustine's Chapel, so it was there that many of them went. The choir sang, to be sure, but there was also a sermon of an hour or more in length, delivered in English. Some had the forethought to fortify themselves for this by an afternoon or early evening nap. Crowds went through the streets turning night into day with shouts and laughter. Here and there might be seen a Cuban with a step a trifle unsteady, a sight so rare that it never fails to attract comment. Cubans went home from mass to their Christmas feast; Americans went home to bed, glad to avoid all delays en route. In some Cuban houses where electricity gives the illumination the feast was celebrated before mass; electric lights are turned off at midnight unless special arrangements are made to the contrary. Few churches are so modernized as to use this kind of light; the cathedral and others are lighted only by candles.

CHRISTMAS VISITS.

Christmas Day people went to see their friends, and the poor people went to walk in the country. The night saw festivities in all parts of the city, among which was a dinner given by Miss Lily Hidalgo to some of her friends to announce her engagement. She has spent a great deal of time out of the island, and is one of the most independent and self-reliant of Cuban girls.

The ball at the German Club was given Christmas night, although it was in celebration of "Noche Buena," (Christmas Eve.) It is an annual affair. There was an immense Christmas tree at one end of the hall, laden with the usual tinsels and ornaments, among which were hundreds of candles and tiny electric lights. One of the prettiest features of the evening was the grand march, during which favors of tissue paper were distributed. There were hats and tiny Japanese umbrellas with long streamers of bright paper. After the distribution the march was merged into a waltz, and the scene was unusually attractive.

There was a dark-eyed, dark-haired Cuban beauty, the "White Rose," she is called, with a poke bonnet of bright colors set coquettishly on her head; there was a flaxen-haired German maiden, with a shepherdess hat; there was a bright American girl, a member of army circles, with the hat of an Indian Princess—at least it looked like one an Indian Princess might have worn—at all events, it was green, the royal color of the Montezumas, I think. The men had nats whose shape is familiar to those who know the prints of John Alden and other Pilgrim fathers. As the merrymakers whirled about the room, with the Japanese parasols and bright streamers and swagger sticks waving overhead, the sight was akin to that at a fancy dress ball.

FOOTBALL IN CUBA.

Christmas afternoon the American soldiers had a game of football in the baseball park at Vedado. Unfortunately one team had had expert training, while the other had struggled along in the dark, endeavoring to master the intricacies of the game by rules from a book. All sport-loving Havana, especially the American portion, appeared in force to shout for one side or the other, or to watch the contest from an unbiased standpoint. There was to have been nother game New Year's afternoon, but the victorious eleven learned that the other side was receiving some instruction, and, believing discretion the better part of valor decided to rest on their laurels.

Army dances have not been very frequent since the departure of the main part of the troops last Spring. The largest one given within these few months was held on Monday night at Cabaña Barracks, in honor of a young girl whose father has just been ordered elsewhere. There is no hop room at the post, but an old barracks building was converted into one for the time being, and made very presentable with palms and flags which covered the rough boards and rafters.

The old year was ushered out with many gayeties. There were balls, receptions, dinners and concerts. The United States Minister gave a very handsome reception, at which the guests were of the official and diplomatic circles. There was dancing as there always is at his receptions. The house is palatial and its large rooms and broad corridors are well adapted to dancing.

New Year's eve was celebrated by the Ateneo with a concert, invitations to which were eagerly hoped for and sparingly given. The "Ateneo" is the centre of culture in the city and represents all that is best in the capital's life. Its entertainments are usually literary or musical, although now and again there is dancing. This closing concert of the year was a real treat, for the artists were the leading ones of the opera company. The audience was a fashionable one, consisting of Cuba's statesmen, her army officers in full dress uniform, one or two American officers also in full dress uniform, and many beautiful women. At 11 o'clock the concert began; midnight struck in the midst of a number but the artist ceased to sing at once. Every one arose and wished his neighbors "Felix ane nuevo"—a Happy New Year. Then the audience was again seated and the artist continued. It was a quiet welcoming in of the new year. Below a number of people were passing on the street, but they made little demonstration. There was no shrieking of whistles. As the guests entered the Ateneo, each lady was presented with a ticket bearing a certain number, one of which was to draw a prize. The announcement of the winning number was made at the end of the evening.

During the lulls in the programme of the Ateneo there floated down from the floor above through the open court the strains of a German air, now a Strauss waltz, now "Die Wacht am Rhein." The German Club was having a stag dinner in its rooms on the floor above. When the concert was over and the guests left there followed them down the stairs, "Die Wacht am Rhein," sung by many voices.

ONCE A CHAPEL, NOW A THEATRE.

Over in Cabaña Fortress the Cuban soldiers celebrated New Year's afternoon by a matinée in

MEN OF ALL RANKS CROWD CATTLE SHIPPERS' OFFICES

Anxious to Care for Stock in Return for Free Passage to European Ports—A Miner Who Helped a Count—tudents Who Offer Their Services.

FEW persons in search of the Atlantic Shipping Company would think of going to the heart of the tenement house district in First Street, on the east side, to find it. But there it is, its sign emblazoned in red letters and gilt, and iron railings with cubby holes in them to keep men who swarm about the place during business hours from getting out of bounds. It is a motley crowd, such as one meets in a railway station. There are Hungarians and Poles, miners from Pennsylvania, all of them with a roll of banknotes in their pockets. The roll is wrapped in paper when they produce it to pay the agent's fee. But none of this money is going into the hands of the steamship companies. The wives and children have been sent on ahead in the steerage. The men know that they can get more comfortable accommodations by working their passage on a cattle steamer and saving their money for use on the other side.

About a week ago a dozen miners were grouped around the stove in the office, waiting for the appearance of a cattle shipper, when a young man walked in who looked as though the stones of Manhattan had been hard to his weary feet.

"I have not one cent," he said to the man behind the window, "and I have no friend to help me. I have been in this city one year and spent all the money my father gave me to come here in search of phantom fortune. I squandered my money before I looked for work. For two weeks I have walked the streets vainly trying to get something to do. I pawned my watch and rings—see, here are the tickets. Will you take them as security for your fee? I sold my clothes and bought these old ones in order to get shelter and food. I was arrested, and the Magistrate threatened to send me to the workhouse if I was taken up again. I tried to see our Consul, but could not. I wrote to him, but have received no reply. I am in despair. I am Count —— of one of the oldest families in Hungary. If you will give me a passage on a cattle steamer to Germany I can get home. I know about cattle. Then I will send you the fee. Will you trust me?"

MINER HELPED COUNT.

A never-ending stream of hard-luck tales have made the heart of the agent callous. "Can't do business that way," he said.

One of the miners by the stove, who had listened to the conversation, came forward and took off his cap to the Count. They talked for five minutes in their native tongue, both of them with tears in their eyes. The miner produced his roll of bills, paid the agent's fee for the Count, and took him to a restaurant close by to give him a meal.

It was explained to the agent afterward that the miner knew the Count; had worked as gardener on his uncle's estate; had often seen him riding on his pony across the fields between the house of his father and uncle. The miner, before coming to America, had heard that the Count had become involved in some difficulty with the daughter of a peasant, and had been sent to this country until the affair blew over. The miner did not believe the Count's story that he had come here to make his fortune, for his father and uncle were wealthy men. He had probably run through his allowance and was ashamed to write home for more.

At all events the Count sailed for Hamburg next morning in the same cattle-steamer with his friend the miner, who had promised to lend him money enough on the other side to take him home. The Count went merely as a "passage man." He got no wages, simply a berth, blankets, and crew's food for the trip. He could not have demanded a return passage even if he had wanted it, which he didn't.

But some of the Pennsylvania miners had made the trip in this way every year for many years. They were naturalized American citizens, and the shipper knew that if they asked for a return passage he would be obliged, under the law, to bring them back within a reasonable time. The shippers do not object to this feature of the law. They have an agreement with the steamship companies to bring the men back on any cattle ship, and good cattle men are hard to get.

OCEAN VOYAGE FOR NOTHING.

There are from fifteen to eighteen cattle steamers a week leaving New York, and each one requires from fifty to seventy-five men to attend to the cattle. The shipping law has some very strict regulations governing this business, which applies to the shippers as well as to the steamship companies. It is required that four men shall be sent with every 150 head of cattle—mules, steers, horses, or whatever they may be—and that only one-third of the total number sent on any ship shall be inexperienced men. Two-thirds at least must be cattlemen trained to the business.

These latter work hard and make good wages, much better than the common seaman. They get paid on the voyage home, when they have nothing whatever to do. A foreman and an assistant foreman go on every ship, and the "passage men" report to them. There is nothing for the green hands to do but get up at 6 in the morning to feed the cattle, repeat the performance at noon, and again at 6 in the evening. Absolutely no other duties are required of him, and he has the intervening hours to himself. But woe be to him if he shirks in the slightest degree these few duties. Cattle foremen have violent tempers sometimes and the Captain of the ship seldom interferes, even if complaints reach him. Almost every American Consul at a foreign port has had to listen to stories of brutality make by passage cattlemen.

If the ship carries no passengers the cattlemen have the run of the deck. If a man shows himself a willing worker, disposed to help the experienced men, it is optional with the foremen to give him a little money in the currency of the land he goes to, enough to buy a railroad ticket to his home. This discretion must be placed with the foreman, and not with the shipper, because some men deceive the agent. They declare that they have been to sea, and know all about feeding cattle, but before the steamer is well outside Sandy Hook they are as helpless as babies from seasickness, and unable to work until the voyage is almost over.

RUSH TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The regular cattle steamers go to England, Germany, Belgium, France, and South Africa. Occasional steamers run to other ports principally in the Mediterranean, but they cut a very small figure in the general business. The South African cattle trade, particularly in mules and horses, continues to increase, even since the war. Steerage passage to South Africa costs $90. Since peace was declared a large number of men who did not find life easy in New York and smaller places nearby have worked their passage to South Africa on the cattle ships, hoping to find more prosperous conditions. They preferred to work their passage as cattlemen and save what money they had, either to carry them further up country from Cape Town or to live upon until they found something to do. They were allowed to take two trunks full of clothing and necessities for the voyage.

These men were of all sorts and conditions—medical students, mechanics, teachers, and even preachers. While in the office of the shipping company last week a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES talked with a barber, a practical chemist, a civil engineer, a butcher, and a book agent who had paid their fees and were waiting a chance to go as cattlemen on the next steamer for South Africa, which sailed yesterday.

All but one of them were men under thirty, born in New York, but had found only the thorny places in life. They had heard by letter from friends who had emigrated to South Africa, and were anxious to join them. One of the men had a Cape Town paper urging Americans in the skilled trades or the professions to come there, as there was plenty of work to do, and that things would boom after the details of local government became more settled.

STUDENTS AS CATTLEMEN.

In Summer the cattle ships run more frequently than they do in Winter, but there is no lack in the supply of "passage men." The agent's office is besieged then, he says, with college students who want to get across the ocean for nothing, and spend their money in seeing the sights when they get there. They do not believe in giving up half the cash they have to the steamship company, at least on the way over, although many of them pay their passage back on a regular liner. A party of students go together on a cattle ship, and do a walking tour through England, France, or Germany, as they may choose, and on very little more money, if any, than would have been paid for a ticket on one of the big liners during the Summer rush season.

Workingmen who want to go home to see their parents and cannot save money to do so on the wages they earn, or men even more fortunate who came here under the delusion that jobs were to be had for the asking, and are going back to their native land discouraged—these men all take advantage of the cattle ships. In many instances their fees are furnished by the charitable.

This peculiar feature in the life of a great city is indigenous to New York. The cattle ships all run one way. Europe sends none here to amount to anything, except some fancy bred stock. The offices of the Consul General for the United States at London and those of the American Consuls in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow are constantly besieged by stranded Americans, who have heard of this cattle ship free passage and think that it works both ways. Sometimes the Consuls are able to find the men homeward passage as stokers, but they have as little chance of getting back to New York on a cattle ship as they have of flying here.

HORSES THAT "STAY."

Breeder Will Try to Develop Such in Rarified Mountain Air.

AN INTERESTING experiment in horse breeding has been begun by T. C. Jefferson, a successful breeder and developer of harness race horses at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Jefferson, who has been breeding horses according to the accepted plan in the blue grass region for several years, is said to have conceived the idea of his experiment through watching the exploits of the mountain men who at intervals drift into Lexington and Frankfort. After considering the matter carefully, he has arranged for the lease of a grass farm in the Colorado mountains, at the greatest altitude that horses are known to thrive, and has made all the necessary plans to send there several of the choicest mares of his establishment with the purpose of having their foals for the coming season born in a high altitude.

His idea is that the colts born to the rarefied mountain air may be taken still higher in the first year, and, growing to maturity in the thin air, naturally will develop greater lung expansion than the ordinary horse is capable of, simply from the necessity of life. He plans to go much further, however, for it is his intention to train his colts for at least two years in the mountain atmosphere before he takes them to the lower country. Mr. Jefferson believes that with the advantage of the greater capacity of lung and the increased heart power that this will entail, his horses will excel those that may have had equal advantages in other particulars, such as blood, size, and nourishment. He confidently expects that his mountain-bred horses will have more staying quality than the average plains-bred horse, and he expects to demonstrate their superiority before he sends them to the sales ring.

ATTRACTIONS OF OSAKA EXPOSITION

Features of the Third Annual Fair at the Japanese City.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made in Japan, and particularly by the residents of Osaka, for the fifth National Industrial Exhibition, which will be held in the latter city next year, opening in the Spring. Osaka is one of the three imperial cities of Japan, and is one of the most progressive commercial and manufacturing centres. The exhibition will open on March 1, and will continue until July 31. Many new features have been added for the coming exhibit, and in picturesque and commercial attractions it will surpass all of its predecessors. Each individual exhibit of prominence will be shown in a separate building, among those already provided for being agriculture, forestry, fishery, manufactures, machinery, education, fine arts, zoology, foreign samples, and transportation, while there will also be special buildings for the aquarium, tea houses, greenhouse and botanical exhibits, and numerous bazaars.

The City of Osaka, with its canals and its thousands of bridges, is in itself an interesting exhibition. Among the leading attractions are the famous castle, the old Shinto Temple of Tenjin, dedicated to the sacred memory of Sugawara-no-Michizane, the great scholar and statesman; the old Buddhist Temple of Tennoji, built by the Imperial Prince Shotoku Taishi over a thousand years ago; the Imperial Mint, organized in 1871 by the Imperial Government, and the two temples of East and West Hongauji.

There are also many interesting places within a short distance of the city. Nara, the ancient capital, with its old temples and its art treasures, is reached by rail in an hour and a half, and the famous Yoshino, where a thousand cherry trees will be in bloom near the end of April, is within a few hours' journey. Kioto, the western capital of the empire, with its many attractions, is within one hour railway journey from Osaka.

The religious festival of Tennoji, which will be celebrated during the exhibition, will bring more than 10,000 priests to Osaka from all parts of Japan, and they will march through the streets of Osaka in their ceremonial robes of rich brocades and bright colors. Another great festival of the Shinto Temple of Sumiyoshi is to come off during the exhibition, when many hundred young girls, dressed in their gala robes, with bright parasols, will march in procession after the sacred shrine of the Sea Gods from Sumiyoshi to Matsushima, in the City of Osaka.

The exhibition is to be under the direct management of the Imperial Commission, which is presided over by Prince Kan-in, assisted by Baron Hirata, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as Vice President; Baron Otori, as President of the Board of Judges for Awards; B. Yasuhiro, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as Commissioner General, and a large staff of Commissioners.

BIG TRADE IN FALSE ANTIQUES

How Dealers are Able to Meet Customers' Needs.

THE latest thing in antiques" is the way a witty dealer describes to his friends some of the tricks of his business. If you don't come to him to buy, simply to talk sociably, he will confess that there is an enormous trade in imitation antiquities. Silver, furniture, pottery, and other things that folks buy because of their age are exported to America in great quantities by experts who make clever imitations, and each species of "antique" is credited as being the product of some particular country or city. Holland, for instance, is the headquarters for "old silver," while Paris sends out most of the imitation ancient pottery.

After securing sample pieces of real old silver as models, the Dutch imitators make molds and then turn out the copies by thousands. Having manufactured the imitations, they subject them to chemical preparations to make them look time-worn. The science of "antiquitizing" has become so exact that new pieces are made to have the appearance of having been dug up from the earth after hiding from the light for centuries. Holland, although the leader in the art, is not the only place where it is practiced, and a dealer of this city is authority for the statement that the United States, France, and Germany contain numerous establishments where the trade flourishes.

Those who imitate pottery and marble are even more successful than the silver molders, and the basic theory of the business is to manufacture the pieces and then bury them in the ground, allowing them to remain there two or three years. When the resurrection takes place the appearance of the "antique" is such that the uninitiated purchaser-to-be readily believes the salesman who points to it and says: "Here, Madam, is an old piece of marble that came from the ruins of Pompeii; its price has been reduced to $800." The king of the imitation pottery trade in Paris is a man named Sampson, of whom it has been said that he produces wares more ancient than the Biblical man with a similarly sounding name. His goods go to all countries and are dealt out for very high prices.

Of all the imitation industries the most flourishing is the "antique furniture" trade. The dealers say there is a greater demand for old furniture than for anything else they sell. In the United States there is one city which has a factory that does nothing but turn out "antique" chairs and tables, and other such things. "They just make a chair," to use the local dealer's words, "and soak it in some sort of fluid to make it look rusty, and then they shoot a few loads of small shot into it to give it a worm-eaten appearance." This having been done, the sixteenth century chair is complete and ready for use or ornament. Sometimes, it is explained, the maker uses an awl instead of shot for peppering the piece of furniture with "worm holes," and this method has the advantage of leaving less proofs of deception than the small shot.

"It doesn't take long for a shop to fill up with 'real genuine antiques' in New York," explains the dealer. "Why, I know a man who quit the butchering business to become one of us. He hasn't been at it long, but already his place is filled with everything from a roll of papyrus that was used by Rameses the Second to a suit of armor pierced by the sword of Richard Plantagenet."

This same dealer will point out in his own shop (to anybody who will not tell) a clever imitation of Wedgwood that any one but an expert readily would believe to have been fashioned by Josiah Wedgwood himself. When asked whether buyers often discover that they have been deceived and return to demand reimbursement, the dealer replies:

"The more they get 'soaked,' the more they come back to buy. But they rarely wake up, most often continuing to think until their dying day that they are looking into a mirror which once reflected the face of Queen Elizabeth or sitting in a chair wherein sat Mme. de Maintenon to receive King Louis XIV."

A walk through the "antique" district will show many real articles, of course, but every real one is likely to have its imitation counterpart somewhere about. As interesting as any deception one sees is an elaborate suit of armor, the owner of which, in describing its attractions, points to certain indentures and declares that they are ancient sword prints.

Hay and Cullom Old Friends.

MANY years ago the Secretary of State was a "cub" lawyer in the office of the present Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, says The Philadelphia Press. Out in Sangamon County, Illinois, John Hay got his first ideas of the law under Senator Shelby M. Cullom. To-day these two statesmen are charged with safeguarding the foreign policy of the United States together with another Illinois citizen, the Hon. Robert R. Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Secretary Hay and Senator Cullom have maintained through all these years the warm friendship the foundation of which was laid in the unpretentious little office in Springfield, Ill., where Mr. Cullom had hung out his sign. Senator Cullom addresses Secretary Hay in his drawling way as "Jawn," and Secretary Hay speaks of Senator Cullom as "Uncle Shelby."

Men's Names.

ONE of our exchanges thinks there is something suspicious about J. Campbell Morgan because he signs his middle name in full and indicates the first merely by the initial, says The Boston Watchman. There might be something in this if persons chose their own names. In that case a man's name would indicate something of his character. But as people have to bear the names which were imposed on them in months of early and helpless and irresponsible infancy, they are not to be blamed for making the best they can of them. If a man has been saddled with the name of Ahasuerus Theodore Smith it is hardly a sure indication of heterodoxy if he signs himself A. Theodore Smith.

SOME IMAGINARY BEASTS OF SUBWAY

Italian Laborers Sometimes Become Nervous and Fancy They See Big Dogs—The "Dynamite Drunk."

REAL live animals and imaginary wild beasts galore live in the deep Washington Heights tunnel that forms a section of the subway. The eight mules, as sightless as the blind fishes of the Mammoth Cave, are genuine flesh and blood. The hairy dogs, resembling somewhat the description of Conan Doyle's "Hound of the Baskervilles," and the pink-eyed rats and roaring tigers, are products of the Italian miners brains.

If the eight mules have ever seen their wild fellow-sufferers of the dark caverns, they have betrayed no sign of wishing to leave the mine. Unlike the miners, these burden bearers are not allowed to ascend the shaft and see daylight after an eight-hour shift, but they eat, sleep, work, and rest amid the dynamite fumes all the time. They have forgotten, perhaps, what daylight is. One of them, an aged, pure-white creature, was taken down into the earth when the work was first started, and he has not been to the surface since then. His two years of darkness have made no apparent raid upon his health and happiness. He eats whole bales of hay and goes to sleep as soon as he touches his bed, which is a pile of fodder on a boulder of cold rock.

One of the strangest things about this old mule is that he has no name—that is, he has so many that he might as well have none at all. The Italians call him one thing, the Germans another, and Americans another. "Jim will do as well as anything," you are told when you ask for a title. For the last year, say those who labor with him, Jim has never opened his eyes, not even when a blast of dynamite was exploded in his vicinity, and although he must be as blind as a bat to all intents his drivers say he never makes a misstep in traveling through the mine workings. The seven other mules open their eyes occasionally, for they have not been underground long enough to forget the use of sight, but it is noticed that their lids are beginning to remain closed most of the time.

Besides the mules there are a few other real animals in the tunnel. There are rats, and some of the men are very much afraid of them—which fact, perhaps, accounts for the wild beasts that appear every day or two to the eyes of the Italians. The rats are not very plentiful. It is explained that the reason they do not abound in the New York tunnel in great numbers, as they do in many of the Pennsylvania coal mines, is because the city miners do not keep food supplies on the scene of their work, whereas the men who work in the coal mines throw away enough eatables to keep the rats from starving. The rats of the Pennsylvania mine perform a useful function, and no mine owner wants to get rid of them. When the gas escapes so as to endanger the miners' lives the little animals detect the approach of harm before the men become aware of it, and often calamities have been averted by the sight of an army of rats rushing for safety to the nearest shaft.

THOUGHT HE SAW A DOG.

One of the latest instances of the appearance of a wild beast under Washington Heights occurred the other day. An Italian ran shrieking toward the shaft at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. After he had run about 200 yards, stumbling over everything in his way, he came to a stop. With trembling knees, in the midst of the group of miners and bosses, he said he had seen a large dog come right out of the solid rock and walk toward him. The men laughed at him, and told him to go back to work, but he shook his head and answered:

"I saw him; I saw him!".

They could not shake his determination not to go back where he had been working, and so they had to let him go to another part of the passage. Later, still not to be persuaded he had seen a vision, he told how the dog had had fiery eyes and spat fire out of its mouth. It was as big as a lion, he said, and bellowed like a bull when it came at him. He was reminded, he said, of another miner who used to work in the tunnel, but who gave up the job because a tiger had roared at him from a cleft of the rock in the heading up toward Fort George.

Strange things happen among the miners and beasts of the Washington Heights tunnel, and none of the underground phenomena is stranger than what is called a "dynamite drunk." One of the men who has spent a long time at work in the headings says that the other day he descended the shaft too soon after an explosion and that the fumes of the dynamite filled his nose and mouth so that he could not breathe. He felt just like a drunken man. His legs trembled so that he could hardly pull himself back to within call of his comrades, and for a long time they had to let him lie off work.

"I felt as though I had been on a 'jag' for a week," he said, "and as if the week had been preceded by a series of 'jags' just as bad as the last one."

INTOXICATED BY FUMES.

The miners say the effect of the fumes is exactly like that of alcohol. The head whirls, and the tongue wags as foolishly in one case as in the other. Such accidents are very common, for it is hard to prevent the men from descending sometimes a little before the fumes are dissipated sufficiently. When a "dynamite drunk" results fatally, the victim is spoken of as having been suffocated to death, but the miners hold that every suffocated victim must undergo a preliminary stage of drunkenness.

When one walks along upper Broadway over the heights, it is hard to realize that dozens of men are moving about 100 or more feet beneath him. And they seem as happy, when one descends to them, as though their daily work were on top of the earth. The great majority of the miners are Italians, and none of them is a great complainer about his mode of life. All appear to be well satisfied. They hum songs at their work, and some of them are good story tellers, laughing with one another as they wield their picks or manipulate their drills.

In this cold weather they are much more comfortable than they would be above ground, for while the surface subway workers are walking around in cold water or falling through thin ice into mud puddles, the miners up town do not know whether the temperature is up or down until they ascend the shafts after their eight-hour shifts of work. The contractors of the tunnel section congratulate themselves on the fact that their work is never interrupted by the weather.

"If we had that additional trouble," said one of the foremen the other day, "there's no telling whether we ever would get through."

TIME TABLE OF 1828.

Interesting Document Discovered Recently By Lackawanna Railroad Officials.

THIS month the Lackawanna Railroad is entering the seventy-fifth year of its existence, for in January, 1828, the Ithaca and Owego Railroad, now a part of the Lackawanna system, received its charter. The Lackawanna officials recently came across an old time table which is a queer-looking bit of printed paper with a picture of an old-fashioned locomotive with two freight cars. It was published in July, 1838, and announced a new arrangement "while finishing the road," which proves that it took over ten years to complete the first twenty-nine miles, the length of the completed Ithaca and Owego Road.

The train was called a "Transportation Train," and left Ithaca daily at 4 P. M. except Sundays. It stopped at "Howe's Turnout, Whitcomb's and Wilsey's Mills to take and discharge loading and receive cars" that might be "in readiness to join the train." The train from Ithaca went only as far as Gridley's, where it arrived at 8 P. M., taking four hours for the trip. From there another train left at 4 A. M. for Owego, arriving in that town at 7 A. M. Freight cars were called "burden cars," and only those registered in the Secretary's office were permitted to run on the road. Such cars had to have a certificate of fitness from the engineer. Cars not belonging to the company were hauled on condition that they carry a "way bill of loading" and "pay toll at the gates at the rate of 3 cents per ton per mile."

It was no uncommon thing to see a horse trader sitting in the last car holding the halter of his horse, the animal trotting along the track behind. To-day the Lackawanna locomotives are among the most powerful in the East. The rails of the early days consisted of flat bars of iron, two and one-half inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and were laid on timbers running lengthwise. Across the car floor was an iron sheathing, to prevent loosened rails from flying up and injuring passengers.

As engines had no whistles, the only warning the engineer could give was to raise the safety valve balance and let the steam blow off. Trains would stop for passengers at any place along the line; all the traveler had to do was to stand by the rails and wave his hand, and often trains slowed down to allow the fireman to jump off and chase chickens from the track.

To-day the Lackawanna has a double-track system from the Great Lakes to the sea, and modern methods have done away with the time tables for trains of "burden" cars combined with passenger cars.

COLLEGE HOCKEY ENTHUSIASTS

HOCKEY has had a wonderful growth in popularity throughout the leading colleges of the country during the past few years. The Intercollegiate Hockey Association has attained a prominence that places it well on a par with the majority of other college sports, and besides meeting the various members of the student body all of the college teams have arranged games with other hockey teams, as the St. Nicholas, Crescent Athletic, New York Athletic, and the Hockey Club of New York.

Yale holds the intercollegiate championship at present, and as this year's team contains most of the best players who appeared last year the New Haven boys feel very hopeful of another championship victory. Princeton, Harvard, and Columbia are all making strong efforts to carry off the coveted honor, and the series of competitions between these rivals, which will begin this month, promises to be fought with unusual keenness. January and February will be the banner months for this enjoyable ice sport, and all of the big college teams will be seen at the St. Nicholas rink.

One of the delightful things about hockey is that it offers an opportunity during the months when outdoor sports are practically closed for athletes who have acquired fame in other branches of sport to keep in practice for their more favorite games later in the season. It would be unjust, however, to claim that hockey is simply regarded as a substitute to tide over the period between the football and baseball seasons.

Hockey has reached, within the past two or three years, a position of individual importance, and the fact that it also claims as its devotees many players who do little in other sports, proves that the game is honored for itself alone. Of course athletes who excel in other sports cannot but gain benefit from hockey, as speed, quickness of the eye as well as of the body, and good judgment are its main attributes for success. The popularity of indoor skating and the good facilities offered by the two local rinks, St. Nicholas in this city and Clermont in Brooklyn, have also contributed to the growth of hockey, for teams are not dependent upon the vagaries of the weather and can now depend, to a large extent, upon regular and uninterrupted practice.

The better ice facilities in Canada have made the hockey teams across the border the leaders in the game, but the best American teams are giving the Canadians a harder fight every year for honors, and the annual visit of the Canadian team to the St. Nicholas Rink is one of the features of the season.

Football players, golfers, cross-country runners, and track athletes are all found in the ranks of hockey during the Winter. The Yale team's Captain this year, as he was last, is Charles Hitchcock, Jr., formerly the golf champion of Yale, and last year the intercollegiate golf champion. H. B. Hollins, Jr., of Harvard, who is well known in the local golf world, is also a strong hockey player. The Columbia team has several of its 'Varsity football men chasing the rubber over the ice. Among them are W. Duden, Akin, and Von Bermuth. McClave, one of Princeton's best football men, is one of the strongest members of the hockey team this season. The Princeton team has been the only member of the Intercollegiate Association to make a general hockey playing trip during the holidays, and the practice acquired by the players in Pittsburg and other places has been of material benefit in showing the weak points of the team.

Hockey is also acquiring a stronger hold upon the preparatory schools, and there is an Interscholastic Hockey Association in this city. This interest among the younger players is a great help to future college teams, as well-trained material is secured, as is the case in football.

Pomegranates from Arkansas.

AMONG the many not-to-be-expected products of Arkansas are pomegranates, says The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette. The Agricultural Bureau at the capital, has received a specimen of this fruit that weighs 1 pound 2 ounces and was larger than a grape fruit of average size. It was grown at Hope by Col. G. W. Wiggins, who has several pomegranate trees in his yard, all of which bear fruit. Arkansas produces many novelties along with her agricultural staples.

Possibly the people of the frozen North would think that strawberries on Christmas Day are no more of a novelty than football on New Year's. Yet Arkansas can boast of both.

FANCY FRUIT FARMS IN CITY

Hothouse Grapes, Strawberries and Other Delicacies for the Winter Picked Fresh From the Vines for the Table—An Artist's Studio Converted Into a Conservatory.

THE extremely high prices realized for choice hothouse fruits and vegetables in Winter have induced shrewd growers to attempt their culture right in the heart of the metropolis, where they can be transferred direct from the vines to the table. Four and five dollars a pound for fancy hothouse grapes, $1 and $2 a quart for strawberries, and 25 cents apiece for cherries are not uncommon prices in the fancy fruit stores of Fifth Avenue and Broadway in Winter, and during the holiday season and when fashionable weddings and receptions are given, the demand for these out of season delicacies is always greater than the supply. Hothouses in the suburbs have been supplying the choice fruits and vegetables for the past few years; but now many of them are raised in the city, within a few blocks of the expensive markets.

The idea of attempting fancy fruit farming in the city in Winter was first put into effect a few seasons ago, and this Winter there are some novelties in this respect which are suggestive of great possibilities in this direction. There are two things which count in hothouse farming, and they are so expensive that profits are materially influenced by them. One is the glass roof and sides of the hothouse, and the other the cost of fuel to heat the interior. There is no cheap way of getting around either of these; but to some extent heating is cheaper in the city than in the country. A modern city house is warmer, and it is so protected from the cold winds that far less steam is required to heat it than the average country house.

A TRANSFORMED STUDIO.

One of the first hothouses in the city devoted to the culture of fancy fruits and vegetables was formerly the interior of an artist's studio, perched on the seventh floor of an office building, where the glass roof and windows admitted all the sunlight needed. The owner was unable to rent it for the Winter, and, as he had to furnish steam heat for the rest of the occupants, he tried the experiment of raising fruits and vegetables. He was something of a practical horticulturist himself, and he attended to the whole work of planting and cultivating the fruits. He raised nearly 100 strawberry plants in pots and planted 50 vines of the English cucumber. The odd spaces he filled up with lettuce, radishes, and other simple vegetables. He guaranteed to his patrons that his fruits and vegetables would be picked within an hour of the time required for their delivery, and this assurance of freshness enabled him to secure all the orders he needed.

The profits from the big studio were several hundred dollars in excess of the renting value, and this year the tenant will not attempt to sub-let during the cold weather. He has made provision to extend his Winter city farm, and all the fruits and vegetables he can raise are contracted for in advance at 10 per cent. more than the rates ruling in the market at the time of delivery.

A little investigation reveals the fact that Winter hothouse farming is more prevalent here than many imagine. In the opinion of a practical horticulturist, there is no reason why choice fruits and vegetables should not be raised quite extensively in all parts of the city. There are three places where they are raised to-day. One is in the conservatories of the houses built with such extensions; another in the back yards of private houses where the sun shines several hours each day, and the third on the roofs of private dwellings, and even on high office buildings.

There are hundreds of private conservatories in the city where choice fruits as well as potted plants are raised, but these are all for private use, and not for market purposes. It is just as easy to raise fruits and vegetables in these conservatories as it is to coax flowering plants to bloom. If the owner of the conservatory enjoys flower raising she can equally well learn the simple art of raising fruits and vegetables. If the conservatory is under the charge of an outside gardener or florist, the success of the fruits is assured beforehand. It may not be possible to save much money in this way, for the charges of the florist or gardener are generally liberal, but the satisfaction of being able to stroll in the conservatory in the morning and pluck strawberries or grapes off the vines is something that the very rich prize, higher than any mere money charge. It is simply another way to show one's extravagant tastes and to satisfy a whim; but on the whole it is rather a pleasant hobby.

BACK YARD POSSIBILITIES.

There are more possibilities in backyard and roof hothouses than in private extension conservatories, for while comparatively few houses have the latter, every one has a yard and a roof. But the back yard which does not have a southerly exposure is of little use for this purpose. The hothouse must have sun, or the plants will not thrive. With the right exposure for the purpose the yard can easily be covered over with glass, and the sides made double and packed with sawdust, litter, or manure to make the interior warm. That is about all needed for a beginning, except the heating part.

The house which has its steam plan offers a ready solution to this question. A radiator and pipes are run in the back-yard hothouse, and the extra cost for heating is very little.

But small heating stoves placed in the glass-covered yard or a pipe from the furnace in the cellar will answer the same purpose nearly as well. There are several such back yard conservatories in existence in the city, and while some are devoted to the cultivation of flowers and plants, many of them raise fruits also. In a space the size of an ordinary city back yard several hundred dollars' worth of fruits can easily be raised. Where the sun has free admission it is possible to raise $500 or $600 worth of choice fruits in the Winter by arranging the pots and boxes in tiers built around a central stand in the back of the yard.

The only space not occupied by pots and stands is that reserved for getting around so as to reach the fruits. The English cucumber vines raised in pots are trained to follow the sides of the house, and if their leaves are not allowed to get too thick they will not interfere with the sunniness of the interior.

EXPERIMENTS ON ROOFS.

But even more suitable for hothouse purposes than the back yard is the roof of an ordinary house. The roofs of city houses are practically waste places. They are not used Summer or Winter, and yet they offer ideal spots for Winter or Summer hothouses or gardens. It is predicted by architects that within a few years our roofs will be used as much in Winter as they are now in Summer, and that in time half the city will be roofed over with glass where people can have their gardens and sun parlors. This prediction seems to be in the way of fulfillment if one can judge of the number of glass-covered roofs that have been put up in the last two years. The sun has unobstructed admission to such parlors and gardens. The roof of iron framework and glass sash is not expensive, and it can be put up in a short time so that it will prove a permanent fixture to the house.

On several roofs of private houses hothouse plants are raised now, either for private or market purposes, and the top of an ordinary house should furnish space enough to raise $1,000 worth of fancy fruits and vegetables. "Fresh from the vines to the table," is the trade mark which makes such products specially desirable. If one doubts the honesty of the growers, they simply invite the would-be purchasers to come around and see the fruits picked. Every one knows that there are certain delicious flavors and odors to fruits and vegetables when first plucked which are lost within half a day thereafter. It is to secure this "bouquet" of flavors and odors that the very wealthy pay their fancy prices.

A THRIFTY JANITOR.

A janitor of one of the large office buildings secured the right from the landlord to build a greenhouse on top of the building, and by working at odd moments he succeeded in making a hothouse of wood, iron, and glass which to-day yields him a big profit. Up there, almost among the clouds, he lives in the luxury of a Southern fruit garden, and while snow is falling his greenhouse is warm and full of sweet odors. The demand for his choice fruits is sufficient to enable him to sell the full crop every season. He pays the owner now for the use of the roof and for the steam which he uses to heat his conservatory; but added to the profits of the business is the pleasure which he gets in working among the fruits and vegetables.

The question of covering the roof of a private house with a framework of iron and double sash of glass is not difficult to settle. A contractor puts the estimated cost of the ironwork at $100 and the glass inclosure at another $100. Wooden frame-work can be built at less expense, but, owing to the high winds, it is safer to have the building constructed of iron. There should be double sashes for the sides and roof, and this will save a good deal in the cost of heating. The benches, frames, and plant boxes can be put in by a carpenter at a nominal cost of $25 to $50. A florist will supply the necessary amount of rich soil and manure to fill the boxes and pots for $25. A collection of 200 large earthen pots will bring the next item up to probably $25 more. The stoves for heating, or radiators and connecting pipes with the steam plant, will cost from $50 to $100.

The plants purchased by the hundred direct from florists early in the season should cost from $5 to $25, according to the kind and nature of the plants. At the outside the estimated cost of building and equipping the roof hothouse is below $500, and if one is willing and able to do a good deal of the work this can be materially cut down. This initial expenditure of $500 will not have to be repeated every season. The cost thereafter each year should be only for plants, additional soil, and manure, and the cost of heating.

THE COST OF HEATING.

One can figure the cost of heating from his own experiences with a house. This may run from $40 to $100 according to the plant, the price of coal, and the way it is used. If $100 is allowed for heating the first year, the beginner can cover all expenses and have a little over as interest on the money, or to pay him for his labor, if he sells $200 or $700 worth of fruit and vegetables. This is not a high return for such an amount of space, especially if the crop proves successful and good prices are ruling.

With strawberries at a dollar a quart one should realize something like a dollar a pot from this fruit, and with 200 pots there would be $200 from this fruit alone. But strawberries frequently sell at double this amount, and from a single pot considerable more than a quart will sometimes be raised. The so-called quart box of Winter strawberries is a misnomer, and a snare and delusion so far as the buyer is concerned. It hardly holds a fair pint, and hence the grower is not required to raise very many big strawberries to fill the small boxes.

Grapes and cucumbers trained along the sides of the hothouse occupy so little space that they represent scarcely any cost whatever. The vines of the former are of the Hamburg variety, and they grow larger and stronger each year. A single five-year-old vine will often yield fifty pounds of grapes in a single Winter. With the grapes selling at $4 and $5 a pound, the owner is then in luck.

Lettuce and radishes are raised as by-crops, and they are sandwiched in whenever and wherever time and space will permit. It is possible to raise two or three successive crops of these vegetables in the course of the Winter. When the strawberries have exhausted their supply the pots are immediately filled with lettuce heads which have been started beforehand from seed in small boxes. As fast as space is obtained by exhausting one crop these are transplanted and rushed to maturity.

One other feature of this Winter hothouse plant culture is being tried which may prove of immense profit and improvement in time. It is well known that the electric arc or incandescent light stimulates the growth of certain fruits and plants. In many of the buildings electric light is supplied at such a small cost that it may pay to use it for forcing the growth of radishes and lettuce. Radishes have been raised by this method which were ten times as large as those not thus stimulated, and lettuce shows remarkable response to the electric light. It may be in time that most hothouse fruits and vegetables will be raised under electric light, and that even the cellars may then be utilized for hothouse purposes, while the sun will be dispensed with entirely as an agent for forcing plant growth.

"Insite—Out of Site."

UNTIL a day or two ago pride in the anticipation of citizenship and his business prosperity have been about equal in Antonio, an upper west side bootblack, with a street stand and a basement annex. A new pride has been growing in him, however, through observation of the effects on his patrons of a sign card devised by himself as the result of his study of English under the tutorship of the boys who play about his corner. The sign was posted with the advent of cold weather, and reads:

"Shine insite—Outof site."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Crowded with important developments, the past week has presented many features of vital interest that have given a new aspect to the financial situation. Summed up briefly they are: First—Relief to the money market by the return of currency from the interior. Yesterday's bank statement was notable for a large increase in surplus revenue, a decrease in loans, a gain in cash, not so great as the Street had hoped, but plainly indicating that the return of money from the interior has started at a much earlier date than the Treasury officials at Washington had predicted. The fact that the aggregate of deposits now exceeds that of loans stands out prominently. Second—The rapid expansion of stock market activity, with such increase in the volume of transactions and such advance in prices as to lead many conservatives to shake their heads in doubt and apprehension, but to inspire others with high hopes of a protracted bull movement. Manipulation, of course, has led the way, but it has succeeded, to some extent, in bringing in the outside public, and to a still larger degree in exciting what may be termed the "semi-professional" class. Third—The announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad of its intention to ask the stockholders to double the capital stock is an event the full significance of which is not yet appreciated. The greatness of the scheme has had the effect of bewildering the Street. It knows the well-earned reputation of the Pennsylvania Railroad for conservative management, and that it is noted for its long look into the future and generally enlightened preparation for the needs of the years to come, but such a big authorization of increased capital unsettles the confidence of many. We are not even yet accustomed to the augmented capital which great corporations and banks require for the conduct of the vast business of this billion-dollar age. Fourth—The United States Steel statement, revealing the enormous business of this extraordinary company and the vast earnings of its tariff-protected production of iron and steel, is a most suggestive incident of the week. Fifth—The announcement of the control of the Reading by the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests is a further and most notable expansion of the "community of interests" idea.

In addition to these developments, there has been urgent discussion of anti-trust legislation at Washington and of franchise taxation at Albany. Reference should be made also to the large reductions in loans by the Banks of England and France. Exchange is still below the gold-shipping point, and there has been an increase in the volume of grain exports. The decline in cotton is a gain to the general financial situation. Further reference will be made to some of these features of the week.

Wall Street has passed through an experience that has tried it sorely, but has come out with augmented credit and power. Now that the danger has been passed one can speak with safety of how serious it was. Reference is made, of course, to the recent stringency in money. One of the members of the $50,000,000 pool, referring to this subject last week, said that no one but those who had been brought into direct contact with the real conditions can know how difficult was the problem that confronted the bankers of New York. They had to carry what he called the "white man's burden" of finance for the whole country. Their skill and patience carried the money market through one of the most serious crises of its history. There has been at least one beneficent result of the bitter experience. Wall Street stands higher than it ever did before in the esteem of London. English observers of this crisis were extremely pessimistic as to the outcome. They doubted whether we could weather the storm. Some of them looked for a crash. The way we stood the test has raised us in foreign estimation. This, in large part, explains the change in financial sentiment in London regarding the situation in this country. This change is reflected in the favorable comments of the English financial papers as well as, to some extent, in the attitude of the English market for American securities.

The first of January marked not only the beginning of a new year, but also the beginning of a new chapter in Wall Street history. It is really remarkable the change that has taken place. Left behind with the old year are the disastrous coal strike, the Venezuelan scare, and the prolonged struggle with stringency in money due to overexpansion of credits. Liquidation has ceased, the money market has relaxed, the $50,000,000 pool has disolved, as no longer having any occasion for existence, and the stock market, reflecting these favorable conditions, has expanded in strength and activity.

The new year has taken over from the old its legacy of prosperity, but it has also taken over some of its problems. The coal strike is ended, but the final settlement through President Roosevelt's commission involves certain momentous questions. Then while the money situation has cleared, there yet remains the uncertainties of Congressional and State legislation. This very week Senator Hoar has delivered a philippic against the trusts, and the Attorney General has made public his programme for anti-trust legislation. The latter is not by any means as radical as pre-election speeches had led the public to expect. But there seems to be considerable doubt whether even this measure of trust regulation will be passed at this session, although the President is reported as being resolved upon it, and as threatening an extra session in March if it is not acted upon now. A new anti-trust law therefore appears more likely than a measure of currency reform, though that is something which the business of the country needs far more than "publicity" in the affairs of the industrial corporations, however desirable that may be. Sentiment in favor of a more elastic currency is certainly growing, but it is very doubtful how soon Congress can be persuaded to legislate along those lines. What is wanted, it may be said, is not inflation, but relief from the locking up of money in the Treasury. Some measure that will permit the banks or the Clearing Houses to issue currency when it is imperatively required in some crisis of the money market, and to retire it quickly when the occasion which has called it forth has passed—that sums up the average hopes of business men who understand how essential it is that provision be made now against the return of the same conditions as those through which the country has just passed. Those conditions will surely return, not immediately, of course, although there is always danger that over-speculation will subject the money market to too severe a strain. Ultimately it will return when Wall Street is again called upon to supply the funds to move the crops. Without some measure of currency reform it is the belief of the leading financiers that the country will then have to pass through another period of liquidation. Some hold that the liquidation is necessary any way, and declare that unless it is permitted to go on gradually it will come some day all at once with the force of a crash. It is a curious fact that the whole world is at this time calling out for more money. England has not yet financed the Transvaal debt. France and Germany have troubles of their own, and everybody knows what the conditions are at home.

These are the questions that are discussed in every banking parlor and broker's office. But in the meantime the Street is enjoying a period of relief from disturbance. These questions are for the future, rather than for the present. Just now there is sunshine. The skies are clearing. Money is returning to New York. The prosperous conditions of business therefore become the most potent factor in the stock market. The leaders are at work, and by skilful manipulation have imparted activity and strength to speculation. The volume of trading has exceeded a million shares a day. Already a sharp uplift in prices has taken place with exceptional activity in St. Paul, Rock Island, Erie, and other stocks.

A notable event of the week has been the issuance of the annual statement of the United States Steel. The figures are so large as to resemble the budget of one of the great powers. One gets a realizing sense of the stupendous prosperity of this country in examining this statement. Here is a single corporation that puts out over $550,000,000 in dividends and still has nearly $34,000,000 left in undivided profits applicable to depreciation and reserve. The statement is amazing. The United States Steel is to be commended for so full a statement of its financial condition. But having done so much it seems a pity that it didn't do more and give the public a little more publicity. The statement is obscure in some respects. Notwithstanding its remarkable history and its record of astounding success the public still regards with more or less suspicion the billion dollar corporation. This suspicion accounts no doubt for the low prices of the steel stocks as compared with the rate of dividends they pay. Notwithstanding the unquestionable achievements of this company, the most wonderful ever formed, and notwithstanding its admirable contribution to the solution of the labor problem in the hope of its scheme of profit sharing with its employes, there still exists in the public mind a sense of amazement and doubt that so colossal a combination can stand the test of time. The best way of removing those doubts would be to issue an annual statement complete in every detail like those issued by the leading railroad companies.

The Pennsylvania's proposition, made within the past week, to increase its capital stock to double the present volume and to add to its bonded debt not to exceed the outstanding share total is one of the signs of the times. The management feels the need of a free rein. It is committed to gigantic enterprises, and gigantic enterprises are not to be conducted on a pigmy basis if success is to be attained. What the record of the Pennsylvania has been in the past, what the standing and ability of its executive, offer sufficient grounds for conclusions as to what may be expected in the future. There are no fools in the Pennsylvania outfit rushing in where angels fear to tread. A broad and expansive programme has been mapped out, covering greater projects than most people can grasp, and it has been mapped out with the full knowledge that capital must come to aid initiative in construction. That it will respond to the call there is no manner of doubt.

It is only within the past few years that capital increase has been a feature of the Pennsylvania Railroad's record. Events have moved with rapidity, and the company named has kept in step. It was forced to, or to be completely overwhelmed by the traffic conditions which have sprung up. It has suffered enough, despite a spreading-out policy which has dazed many observers. Evidently it is not considered that the end of history making on growing lines has arrived, and the future is to be provided for. Remarkable has been the Pennsylvania's progress coincident with what augmentation has come to capitalization. First, it may be pointed out that the gross earnings of the property have shown an increasing ratio to capital, expanding in larger proportion; then, that the increase up to 1901 was almost entirely in stock and only slightly in bonded obligations.

In the late year there were issues of convertible bonds and equipment trust, so that for 1902 the complexion of things will be somewhat changed as to capitalization: but of course other necessary features must be taken up in connection with any consideration thereof, and these will not be reported on for some time yet. From 1893 to 1899 there was little change to speak of. What took place in subsequent years is seen in the following totals:

	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt, &c.
1893	$129,271,050	$82,496,640
1899	129,305,500	88,214,911
1900	151,502,250	88,633,536
1901	203,272,100	88,893,374

The items may be combined, and against them may be placed the record showing disposition of new capital resources. Of course liabilities include other features besides stock and funded debt, although in the above the etcetera covers equipment bonds, mortgages on real estate and ground rents. Necessarily, too, assets include something beyond investments and cost of road and equipment. But here are the two features—the company's investments in securities and in permanent property, with the changes introduced, comparing 1901 with 1893:

	Stock, Funded Debt, &c.	Investments in Bonds and Stocks.	Permanent Property.
1893	$211,767,690	$107,139,534	$116,033,986
1899	217,520,411	120,362,426	124,119,564
1900	240,135,786	164,965,438	125,789,915
1901	292,165,424	292,994,161	125,789,919
*Increase.	$80,397,734	$95,854,627	$9,755,933

*Compared with 1893.

In capital stock the increase was $74,000,000, as already seen, all within the two years following 1899; in both stock and debt the increase was $81,397,734. But while only $9,755,933 appears as addition to cost of road, rolling stock, &c.—a phenomenal exhibit for such a system—stocks and bonds held increased $95,854,627. Much more than the sum indicated was expended on the road. These are the appropriations from current earnings, the table beginning with 1887, when the company began regularly to charge every year ahead of dividends large sums as extraordinary expenditures, at times, as in some recent years, taking additional amounts for succeeding years:

	Extraordinary Expenditures.	Appropriations for Succeeding Year.
1887	$1,241,115	.....
1888	1,101,547	.....
1889	1,539,912	.....
1890	1,462,025	.....
1891	1,510,758	.....
1892	1,263,137	.....
1893	2,163,210	.....
1894	1,385,272	.....
1895	1,327,251	.....
1896	1,516,886	.....
1897	1,067,904	$1,800,000
1898	973,857	1,800,000
1899	989,228	1,500,000
1900	6,540,785	1,449,544
1901	10,824,595	.....
	$34,827,805	$6,549,544
		34,827,805
		$41,377,439

To what uses the company's surplus earnings have been put is evident from the above. How large they have been is equally in evidence. That recent gains have been of great size is also obvious, for, as previous figures have indicated, there has been a larger share capital upon which to pay dividends and, moreover, the rate of dividend has been increased within the past couple of years from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. The $10,824,595 put into property from 1901 resources is not all that was so distributed that year. From other than the usual income, that is to say, from profit realized on sales of securities and so forth, a further sum of $8,536,757 must be added. All of which goes to show the strength of the Pennsylvania's position, further demonstrated by larger earnings than ever before for the year just closed, although the fringe of the subject can only be touched in the present allusion to a striking event in the company's history. This, the practical doubling of its capital after several increases of considerable proportions, and for purposes legitimate, in order that the largest railroad corporation in the country may keep abreast of current developments, is one of the most remarkable developments of the times. This great corporation at least is building largely for the future.

THE PROBLEM OF RAILROAD FREIGHT CONGESTION.

The difficulty which railroad traffic managers are experiencing in their efforts to take proper care of the heavy volume of freight continually coming forward is not only attracting increased attention, but is a matter which is compelling serious consideration on the part of those to whom the shipping public look for prompt and efficient service. Within the past week or two a number of representative railroad officials, largely Presidents of important companies, have placed themselves on record with regard to the outlook. They expect more, not less business. They hardly recognize existing trouble, appear to believe in the efficiency of the roads, and do not seem to doubt their ability to meet all emergencies. At all events, fear and doubt find no place in their stated opinions. Others regard prospects as highly favorable, but cannot avoid expressing opinion as to the possibility of transportation departments being unable properly to cope with the additional pressure to be forced upon permanent way and equipment. In many cases it is a matter of insufficient available track and yard accommodation as well as of cars and locomotives. The Pennsylvania, it will be recalled, needed the wits of the executive department, from President Cassatt down, to get relief from a blockade which threatened far-reaching consequences not long since, and even now the company is able to meet the demands upon what is a practically perfect system only with much difficulty.

The situation is certainly a phenomenal one, and from what can be seen a complete solution of the problem which has arisen and become increasingly perplexing has not been offered. It surely has not been found. Gratifying as it may be that the industry is so active, that its machinery is so taxed to keep things moving, it would nevertheless be a source of relief to all concerned, shippers as well as railroad officials, and doubtless open up better prospects for profitable operation, were the tonnage in sight of smaller proportions.

President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has recently referred to the matter, stating that on his own road the situation is one of congestion, if not bordering on blockade, noting the fact that such conditions prevailed despite enormous outlays on the property incurred for the purpose of adding to transportation facilities. The demand for transportation having been clearly demonstrated as in excess of the supply, the logical conclusion would seem to be, as Mr. Fish intimates, that prices, otherwise rates, should furnish the controlling influence. It may reasonably be argued that, as this is the invariable law with all other markets, either for commodities or services, why not with the railroads, which sell transportation? By many students of railroad matters it was considered, and by many railroad people it was claimed, that after the depression of the period following the 1893 panic rates should at least get back to the level of, say, the fiscal year 1893 or 1894. The roads had been hard pressed, many bankrupted, many just escaped insolvency. There had been a scarcity of business, a lack of demand, and an oversupply of facilities, with the natural result of sharp rate declines. But, while traffic increased heavily and made new records in 1898 and 1899, compensation, instead of averaging higher, continued to average lower. For 1900 the average was maintained, and in fact slightly improved, and some further appreciation took place in 1901; but still 1901 was left with a figure of 0.75 cent per ton mile to show against 0.86 for 1894, thus indicating a decrease of 0.11 cent or 12.79 per cent. Progress for the whole period alluded to was as follows:

	Cents.		Cents.
1894	0.860	1898	0.753
1895	0.859	1899	0.724
1896	0.806	1900	0.729
1897	0.798	1901	0.750

Gross earnings reported in preliminary form for 1902 by the Inter-State Commerce Commission show a considerable gain over 1901, and it is possible that the rate average has enjoyed further improvement, but this is by no means certain, as it is known that there was a striking addition to the tonnage movement; this to a large extent being easily ascertainable from the published reports of individual companies. And even if it turns out to be the case that better prices were secured for transportation, it may not be accepted altogether as proof positive that rates have been raised commensurately with the changed traffic situation; for one thing to keep in mind, as bearing upon the subject, is that the grade as well as the volume of the commodity movement is an important factor in the case. It is not in dispute, however, that rates are lower than they were a few years ago, even after what appreciation may have taken place recently, gauged by the most correct and conclusive standards, and it certainly will not be disputed that an advance, such as would be indicated by similarly prevailing conditions in any other industry, would change the complexion of the railroad situation, to the relief of the congestion which exists and promises to continue. It is true that recently the rate level has been advanced, largely to take effect from the first of the year, and it remains to be seen what will result therefrom. It may, however, at the same time, be taken also as true that the advance will be characterized by moderation, there always being the danger of stirring up the animosities of the ever-existing anti-railroad element, whose stock argument is the desire of managements to make profits on watered capital, and that sort of thing.

That traffics have expanded far beyond the reach of new cars and locomotives to accommodate the enlarged bulk may be demonstrated with little difficulty, in fact only by quoting the reports which come in daily from about every section of the country. Recorded statistics bearing on the subject also point in the same direction, but not with that preciseness and certainty that could be wished. A glance may be taken at the following, showing freight engines, freight cars and tons carried one mile for a series of years ending with 1901, the latest for which the figures are available.

	Freight Engines.	Freight Cars.	Ton Miles.
1894	29,000	1,295,869	80,395,104,702
1895	29,012	1,196,119	85,227,515,891
1896	29,351	1,221,887	95,328,360,278
1897	29,398	1,271,730	95,139,022,229
1898	29,627	1,248,823	114,077,576,305
1899	29,728	1,295,710	127,867,257,155
1900	21,596	1,365,531	141,569,157,270
1901	22,829	1,403,328	147,077,136,040

Something like 3,000 engines appear as the increase in numbers since 1894, and 259,000 cars as the increase in the car equipment, with almost sixty billion ton miles added to the work performed. A better idea of what these changes mean will be gained by allotting the ton miles to each locomotive and car as follows:

	Ton Miles Per Locomotive.	Ton Miles Per Freight Car.
1894	4,016,753	66,658
1895	4,258,824	71,253
1896	4,684,210	78,018
1897	4,664,135	77,872
1898	5,580,498	91,348
1899	5,906,193	95,458
1900	6,556,751	103,695
1901	6,439,736	100,440

In 1894 each locomotive seems to have had 4,016,753 ton miles as the task to be accomplished, a figure whose place is taken by 6,439,736 ton miles for 1901—a stupendous expansion, kept down somewhat from the average for 1900 only by reason of the comparatively heavy increase in engines for the later year, when the total was increased 1,243, or nearly 50 per cent. of the increase for the seven years following 1894. Examination of the allotment of ton miles per car reveals a similar condition, 100,440 ton miles for 1901 showing up against 66,658 ton miles for 1894. Bringing these increases together and reducing them to percentages, the startling nature of the changes is immediately and more clearly seen.

1901 COMPARED WITH 1894.

	Increase. Amount.	Increase. P. C.
Number of freight locomotives	2,839	14.19
Number of freight cars	259,159	21.50
Ton miles	66,742,031,338	83.79
Ton miles, per locomotive	2,422,981	60.32
Ton miles, per freight car	33,782	50.68

The actual traffic gives a growth of 83.79 per cent., but motive power was furnished by an increase of only 14.19 per cent. in locomotives and car capacity apparently, by an increase of no more than 21.50 per cent. Hence ton miles per locomotive are up 60.32 per cent., and ton miles per car 50.68 per cent., in each case showing, on the face of the statement, that rolling stock numbers were required to perform more than one-half as much more work in 1901 than in 1894. The qualifying reference both to cars and engines is called for, the reason being that while the records indicate totals, and while from these it is an easy matter to obtain averages, they are silent on a vital point, which, of course, is none other than capacity. The small cars which have been scrapped or destroyed—at all events put out of commission—most assuredly have not been replaced by others of like limited tonnage. Of locomotives the same is true. Hence it follows that, although aggregates make the above poor exhibit, capacity, were it ascertainable, would tell a very different tale. The latter has not kept pace with demand, of course, or there would not have been, and would not be, the difficulties now encountered. It has, however, been a considerable factor on which some light may be thrown from the few records which appear now and then emanating from one or another of the railroads of the country. To take one instance, criticism some time ago was drawn down upon officials of the Big Four for reporting quite a decrease in the total of its freight cars, compared with what the company had in operation at an earlier period, say, around 1892 or 1893. It was explained that the management inherited from the old company a lot of obsolete rolling stock; that it was worthless for current needs, and would not pay to keep in repair. Satisfaction on the point, however, only came when it was shown that, despite a decrease in numbers, there had been a substantial increase in tonnage capacity. That this has been the average experience need not be called in question. A commendable feature in railroad reports would be the setting forth car capacity and traction power of engines. The Northern Pacific makes an interesting display of changes as far as cars are concerned, and has done so for several years. It may not be taken as indicative of the average trend, for in that case the result would carry transportation conditions to a higher level of efficiency than they are known to have attained. The showing, however, may be regarded as confirming the claim made as to the general tendency, which in this particular case is strikingly revealed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S FREIGHT EQUIPMENT.

	Increase in Total Cars. Number.	Per Cent.	Increase in Capacity. Tons.	Per Cent.
1899	2,100	11.4	84,412	21.1
1900	831	4.0	42,454	8.8
1901	5,200	24.7	167,107	31.8
1902	4,257	15.9	155,732	22.5

Roughly speaking, it appears that the car capacity of the road in question had increased about half as much again as the increase in numbers—more in some years, less in others. Thus, in 1899 capacity gain was 21.1 per cent., or nearly double the gain in cars; in 1900, 8.8 per cent., or more than double; but in 1901, 31.8 per cent., or 7.1 per cent. more than for cars, and in 1902, 22.5 per cent., or 6.7 per cent. more.

It is an obvious fact that if this physical change had not been in progress to a considerable extent trace accommodations would be still less adequate than they are for the existing volume of business, and equally obvious that unless trackla ying is to proceed on a scale of great magnitude further progress must be made along similar lines. Useless inquiry might be made as to why the railroads have not shown more activity in getting their needs supplied. According to all accounts, car builders and locomotive constructors are working at high pressure, and are unable to fill orders except by being allowed a latitude of months—not days or weeks. Furthermore, road improvement must go with, and, in fact, must precede, the adoption of heavier equipment, or the making up of heavier trainloads to be hauled by engines of larger traction power. And in the end, why not come back to the point raised by President Fish, and adjust matters by adequately advancing rates?

The fact is that the railroad business has grown beyond all expectation, beyond all the facilities that could be brought together to keep it from becoming troublesome, and that, as is always the case with any difficulty not within human purview, a solution must be worked out where none is an immediate possibility.

MILTON J. PLATT.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Developments in the outside market during the past week were in some respects distinctly favorable. The transactions in many parts of the list were reasonably large, and nearly all the active stocks sold at prices more or less substantially above the figures at which they had been quoted during the previous week. Naturally the most important influence was the marked improvement which was shown by the Stock Exchange market, where larger influences were at work, but in a few outside stocks there were in addition special reasons for the advances which occurred. A number of indications appeared at one time or another during the week that the hesitancy and uncertainty on the part of buyers that characterized the market during the last part of 1902 has been succeeded by a feeling of much greater confidence, though conservatism still prevents any undue enthusiasm.

Havana Tobacco.

One of the changes in market conditions was indicated by the movement which occurred in Havana Tobacco. This stock and several others of a similar class, which for a very long period had been extremely dull and generally heavy, developed during the past week new strength and showed considerable activity. In the case of Havana Tobacco itself the improvement was probably due in large part to the attention which was drawn to the stock by the action of the Directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company in declaring a cash dividend of 20 per cent., the first dividend to be declared by the company. While this was in no way directly connected with the affairs of the Havana Tobacco Company, it drew attention to the large profits of the Tobacco Trust, and naturally favorably affected sentiment in regard to the Havana Tobacco Company, one of the constituent companies of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. Apparently the position of the Havana Company is not generally understood. Of the total capital of the company, $35,000,000, of which $30,000,000 is common, the Consolidated Tobacco Company owns $20,000,000 of the common, which gives it absolute control of the Havana Company. Since its acquisition by the Consolidated Company many radical changes have been made and are being made in the management of the Havana Company, which those most familiar with its affairs state will result in very large increases in earnings and at the same time place the Havana Tobacco Company in a very strong position.

Standard Oil.

The steady upward movement in Standard Oil, which had been in progress for about ten days, was supplemented on Monday last by a further jump of 15 points, which brought the stock up to 750. At this point came what appeared to be a natural reaction of about 20 points, but the quotation at the close of the week was still about 50 points higher than it was three weeks ago. Rumors of greatly increased dividends accompanied the advance, as, in fact, they nearly always do, it being stated on this occasion that the present high price of oil will assure tremendous profits to the Standard Oil Company.

NATIONAL BANK PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 28, 1902, there appeared an article entitled "National Bank Prosperity," containing comparative figures of the earnings of a number of the leading banks in four large cities. While we are gratified at the fact that this bank was included in the list, we regret that a blunder on the part of your reviewer should have caused the bank to appear at so great a disadvantage. We know THE TIMES is generally reliable, and that it is the wish of the management of the paper to have it absolutely so in financial matters and all others of public interest, but the very fact of the paper's reputation for trustworthiness might in this case greatly magnify the effect of the mistake. We therefore beg to call your attention to the error, and to request that such correction be made as you may deem sufficient to do us justice.

Apparently the mistake arose from the fact that the dividend rate of the Commercial National Bank, which is 12 per cent. per annum, was confused with that of a neighbor bank, which last year was 6 per cent. only, (subsequently increased to 8 per cent. for the coming year.) The error, of course, affects all figures in the four columns at the right of your published table, and makes the earnings of this bank appear to be less by $120,000 than they actually were, while the earnings of the other bank in question are shown to be greater by 6 per cent. of its capital stock (making $180,000) than they should be. Below we beg to hand you a memorandum showing the figures for the Commercial National Bank as they should be for the period covered by your review. We may say, however, that even these figures are considerably less than the net earnings of the bank as shown for the entire year of 1902. This bank has never shared in any syndicate undertakings.

JOS. T. TALBERT, Cashier.
Commercial National Bank.
Chicago, Jan. 2, 1903.

MEMORANDUM.
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

Nov. 25, 1902, undivided profits	$509,517
Dec. 10, 1901, undivided profits	441,048
	$68,469
12 per cent. dividend on $2,000,000	240,000
	308,469
Percentage of net profit	15.42

THE LOOKER-ON IN WALL STREET

It has been only seventy-five years since even the London newspapers began to publish daily reports of the stock market. It has been only within the present generation that stock market reporting has been put upon anything like a scientific basis. But even now there is a wide difference of opinion as to the duties and responsibilities of the financial writer. There is no established code of procedure to guide him, such, for instance, as controls the lawyer and the physician. In view of the growing power and importance of the financial page in this "the business age" of the world, when the operations of the stock and money markets are of vital interest in almost every home, there ought to be some common understanding as to the obligations of the financial writer. "Tell the truth," is the advice usually given to him. But would the bankers who give this advice wish him always to tell the whole truth? Do the bankers themselves always tell the whole truth in the statements they make regarding the financial situation? It is a common experience of newspaper men enjoying the confidence of financiers that the views they are willing to express over their own signatures are often quite different from those they will give utterance to under the seal of secrecy. Should a newspaper man be any less conservative in writing of financial affairs than the banker? Every Wall Street editor and reporter of standing hears many rumors that he does not publish, and knows many things he feels that it would be unwise to make public. Early in 1893, when the United States Treasury was trembling on the verge of the silver basis, New York bankers arranged a pool and poured into the Sub-Treasury several millions of gold. One of the Wall Street writers learned of the fact, but, although it was a "beat" of colossal proportions, he suppressed it on the request of Assistant Treasurer Roberts, (now United States Treasurer.) Mr. Roberts appealed to the patriotism of the reporter, representing to him that the publication of the fact that the Treasury was so hard pressed that it had to beg assistance of the banks would have a most demoralizing effect on the markets of the world.

There is one thing, however, which the Looker-on believes should be accepted as fixing, in one direction, at least, the boundaries of the financial writer's duty. He is not bound to be a "tipster" on stocks. He is not even obliged to forecast the stock market. If he could do that with any degree of accuracy he would not be a financial writer, but would soon be numbered among the world's multi-millionaires, with a palace in upper Fifth Avenue. It is one of the most difficult of things even to analyze a market that is past, and to be able to write at 3 o'clock a fairly correct account of what has taken place in the preceding five hours. To tell what will happen the next day is an act of omniscience, and yet that is exactly what many readers seem to expect of the financial reporter. To be a student of economic principles, to keep in close touch with those events which influence the course of the markets, to know how to analyze statistical statements and corporation reports, and to report with entire integrity, and as close accuracy and as full an understanding as is possible, the daily movements of money and speculation, this comprehends the full duty of the financial writer, and if he performs that duty faithfully and ably he performs no small service to his time.

There is always more or less manipulation in the stock market—generally more than less. Manipulation is often dangerous, but it frequently performs a most beneficent service. There must be leaders in finance and speculation as in every other department of human endeavor. These leaders prepare the way for advance and retrograde movements. Others must necessarily follow. It is not always a condemnation of a market movement—such, for instance, as that of this week—to say that it is manipulative. It is a fact that there never has been a bull market in the history of the Street that has, as it were, started of its own volition; that has not, in other words, required the energies and tactics of important manipulative forces to start it on its upward way. It is a trite saying that stocks do not "go" up; they are "put up"—put up by buying, (manipulative,) investment, and otherwise. And it is also a truism that nothing is so alluring to the public as advancing prices. If stocks are down or are weak, the public is fearful and timid lest something or other may be wrong. If stocks are strong and look as if they were going higher, the public becomes courageous and is easily tempted to buy. This psychological fact is fully recognized by the powers in Wall Street. It was recognized at the commencement of the Flower boom; it was recognized at the beginning of the McKinley boom; it has, in fact, been recognized in every important rise known.

This is not to say that the present movement is the forerunner of another big boom. It may or it may not be. But it is to point out that any criticism of "manipulation" in the market must always be taken with reservation. The personnel of the manipulating forces has much to do in the premises.

The admission of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to the privileges of clearing through the Bank Clearing House on its stipulation to maintain a cash reserve of 5 per cent. is recognized as a step in the right direction. There is a question as to exactly what reserve is necessary to insure safety. The National banking law requires 25 per cent. The State law requires 15 per cent. Some of the trust companies which have gone into a general banking business have, it is stated, maintained reserves less even than 5 per cent. While a reserve of 50 per cent. would not be sufficient protection against unsound and reckless banking, a reserve of 25 per cent. might be considered too large in the case of an institution wisely directed and whose loans are made on the best marketable securities. It is hard to draw a line between the point of safety and the point of danger. Still the tendency is toward higher reserves. It has been a constant complaint of the bankers that the trust companies engaging in a general banking business have maintained too low reserves of cash, and one of the most important bankers in the Street this week pointed to this fact as being, in his opinion, one of the weak spots in the situation requiring attention and remedy. Naturally, the trust companies take a different view of the situation, but they are beginning to realize that the State may enact a law compelling them to keep reserves perhaps on a par with the State banks. One of the newly organized trust companies—the Eastern Trust Company—has set a good example by voluntarily setting aside cash in its vaults equal to 15 per cent. of its demand deposits. It thus establishes for itself the same rule which the State, by law, prescribes for its banks.

The Park Bank has joined the procession of financial institutions which are increasing their capitalization. While in the past ten years there has been a notable increase in the number of trust companies, the Clearing House actually contains fewer banks now than it did ten years ago. But while this is true, there has been in the same time a great expansion in bank capitalization. The increase is due to the increase in the capital of several of the old banks, notably the City, the First National, the Bank of Commerce, and more recently the Western National, and now the Park. Some years ago a large capital was held to be a positive disadvantage to a bank, and several institutions, in fact, took occasion to make a reduction. But with the immense expansion of business enterprises there has been a demand for bigger banks, and this demand is being met. Ten years ago no bank had a capital of over $3,000,000.

For the visitor to the financial district, the curb market is its most picturesque and mysterious feature. Even the Wall Street man knows comparatively little about this market in the Street, unless, indeed, he is part of it. Yet a number of the leading houses are represented in it, and it is a curious fact that one of the members of the Stock Exchange, holding a seat worth about $80,000, gives his entire attention to the outside market, rarely entering the Exchange, but standing in the street all day, executing orders for securities not listed by the Exchange. Two other board members devote much of their time and energies to the curb market. There has been from time to time considerable agitation among the curb brokers regarding the desirability of hiring a room so as to provide shelter. They are now an unorganized body of traders without rules, without a habitation and without a name. There are advantages in this freedom, and thus far these advantages have outweighed other considerations, and projects for a room in or near the new Stock Exchange have failed. When the new Exchange is completed, it is the intention of the curb brokers to resume their old stand in Broad Street, between the Mills Building and the Commercial Cable Building. THE LOOKER ON.

CLEARANCE OF COUPONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article, "Coupon Clearing House," published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 11th ult., has stimulated discussion under this head and is doing good in the right direction. There is every reason why the handling of coupons should evolve into better methods and keep pace with other banking improvements. The present system is indeed primitive, crude, and cumbersome.

The valuable energy now distributed over a wide field could be diverted into other channels. Time now consumed in collecting, waiting on lines, &c., could be utilized in preparing coupons in proper condition for clearing. Time now lost in making many checks could be made profitable in the immediate examination of coupons that have cleared, and returns of non-payments could be promptly made.

There is an important fact that should be taken thoroughly into consideration. The collection of coupons in large amounts is made by a few big banks, while the payments are widely distributed, and by a clearance could be paid in large bulk. Thus, where many checks are now issued, the same would be reduced to a charge ticket.

Railroads and other corporations could have no reasonable objections to having their coupons passed through their own bank, the bank then draw on, and receive their coupons in bulk and have the same charged up each day, and thus obviate the necessity of drawing the large number of checks they are now compelled to do.

A coupon clearing house with direct clearing seems to the writer impractical and an expensive system. Direct clearing would benefit the very large corporations only, and that at certain periods. It would not pay out-of-town and smaller institutions to support such a scheme while their fiscal agent could accomplish the matter through the agency of a bank and the magnificent machinery of the New York Clearing House.

The New York Clearing House could enact rules governing the transaction and guaranteeing to the coupon the same strong protection and broad avenue of retreat as it now does for the check that clears by its system.

There are ten heavy coupon months. June and December run light, January and July will run heavy until about the 20th. The others (with the exception of June and December) till about the 10th, and then resumes an even condition.

The writer has had twelve years of practical experience with coupons, from the raw state as received from the customer, through all the stages of preparation, until converted into money and credited up, and unhesitatingly believes the New York Clearing House and not a coupon clearing house can revolutionize the collection system.

Specially devised envelopes with proper seals intact could be used. In case of returns a method of identification and protection for the bank, the tellers could have stamps; marked bands, or slight marginal cuts. Individual clearing schedules could be made up from the teller's envelopes, arranged by the coupon clerk of the bank clearing, a copy to be retained by him of each day's transactions. Then there should be a recapitulated schedule of all the banks cleared by the bank drawn upon, for the coupons in bulk; to be handed over and charged up to the corporation keeping a coupon account with this bank. Every package must have its seal intact and be absolutely inviolate. Details between the bank and its customer could be readily worked out. G. L. CARLL.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

NEW JERSEY CORPORATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nine out of ten business men believe that a holder of even one share of corporation stock has a right to know how the business in which his money is invested is conducted, and believes that he has a right to demand information about its condition, or even to seek such information for himself in the books of the company. Facts given below will show how little he knows about it:

If one owns 49 per cent. of the stock of a New Jersey corporation, those holding 51 per cent. have a right to elect Directors and managers, and can refuse to give the minority stockholders any information regarding the business, and can even eject such a minority stockholder from their premises by "the strong arm of the law."

A New Jersey corporation may elect five Directors; three of these five Directors can then constitute themselves a "managing board." These officers can then refuse to give any information to the other Directors, and if a minority Director seeks information in the company's office the United States Court will uphold his ignominious ejection therefrom.

The President of one of our National banks has been heard to say that he would not permit a Director to look at the books of his bank—it would not be "business."

Are the much-maligned trusts worse than other corporations? Is it not merely a question of degree?

An honest corporation should be glad to give information to its stockholders, and no corporation whatever should be allowed to send out a statement "cooked" to deceive and mislead the minority.

How long will capitalists continue to invest funds in corporations controlled by a few for the sole benefit of this few? Congress should pass a law making a true annual report compulsory. And if a false report be issued, dishonest or consenting Directors should be fined and imprisoned. Were this done we should see the beginning of the end of this era of legalized dishonesty. A. A. GRIFFING.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Can the United States continue to consume as large a proportion of the production of its manufactures in the years that are immediately to come as it has in the past? If it cannot, what will be the effect upon international trade in general, and the trade of this country in particular, of America's exports when it is under the necessity of finding foreign markets for that portion of its production not needed for home consumption? Many people on this side look for a decline in the American home trade in the early future, and the somewhat widespread belief that American trade is likely in the early future to show marked contraction has found expression in some of our principal daily contemporaries. Our own opinion differs from the prevailing sentiment on this side, although we do not anticipate much further growth in the volume of trade in the States in the present cycle of prosperity; on the other hand we expect the reaction will not come speedily, and will not be so severe as is generally feared.—London Statist.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and irregular.

Money easy.

While the gain in cash reported by the bank statement yesterday, $4,740,100, was much less than Wall Street had been led to expect by the high estimates of the day before, and is considerably less than the actual movement of money, nevertheless the statement was better than the stock market traders in their disappointment over the moderate gain in cash seemed to think. The statement was especially notable for the reduction in loans of $3,710,000, and for the fact that deposits are again restored to a figure in excess of the outstanding loans. The surplus reserve is larger than it was a year ago, but is still less than in several preceding years. The statement reflects the return of money to New York at an earlier date, and in larger amounts, than some of the financial experts have believed to be possible.

The publication of the bank statement was followed by a general movement in the stock market to realize profits. The entire two hours of trading was marked with activity, the total of sales being heavy for a Saturday, but the movement of prices was very irregular and confused, a fitting close to a week of turbulent speculation. A further decline of nearly 4 points in Reading, making a drop of 7 per cent. in two days, is the natural consequence of the consummation of a deal which fixes the control of the system, stops the demand for the stock for purposes of control, and leaves the floating supply in the position of minority stock, which is rarely popular for speculative purposes. One-sixth of the day's transactions was in Atchison, which was conspicuous for its strength. Its advance was accompanied by the repetition of the rumors of a deal of an important character which have so long attended any marked rise in this stock. Absolutely no news developed of a confirmatory character. The name of Rock Island was linked with Atchison in the day's rumors, but that stock closed lower.

The week that has closed has developed a remarkable expansion of speculative activity, based upon a reasonable assurance of easier conditions of the money market. It leaves open the questions of legislation which are still in doubt, and which will have more or less influence upon the market. There has been an improvement abroad as well as at home. It is a notable fact that decreases in loans have been reported the past week by the Banks of England and France, as well as by the New York Clearing House. But the foreign exchange situation is still in a delicate and uncertain position, depending in large measure upon the further developments of our money market and the attitude of London toward the American market.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	1½	Evans. & T. H.	1½
Am. Ag. Chem.	1	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	New York Central	½
Anaconda Copper	3	North American	1
Ann Arbor	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car.	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Brunswick	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	½	St. L. & San Fran.	1¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	St. L. & W.	½
Consolidated Gas	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Corn Products pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	1¾	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar	½	National Biscuit	½
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	National Lead	½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	½	Reading	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Rock Island	¾
Corn Products	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	1	St. L. & S. W.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Detroit South. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Erie	½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Texas Pacific	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Power	1	Vulcan Det.	½
Kanawha & Mich.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. South. 4s	1
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	1
Peoria & East 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 10	655,376
To date this year	2,115,887
Corresponding date last year	6,622,268

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 10	$2,089,000
To date this year	$24,344,500
Corresponding date last year	$31,922,000

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was regarded in the Street as in every sense favorable, though the gain in cash fell somewhat below expectations and much below what the known movements of money had led to expect.

Reserves on all deposits increased $4,616,450, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits increased $4,620,450, loans decreased $3,100,000, specie increased $1,550,300, legal tenders increased $3,189,800, and deposits increased $494,600.

It will be noticed that the gain in cash is little more than $1,500,000, though the known movements of money indicated a gain for the week of over $8,000,000. This, bankers say, may be accounted for because of the average system under which the statement is made.

The gratifying feature of the exhibit was the decrease in loans in the face of the Reading syndicate operation during the week, and some smaller syndicate payments.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$871,692,100	$864,256,800	$808,022,400
Deposits	875,960,600	820,982,900	885,336,200
Circulation	45,630,100	32,013,700	30,970,900
Specie	156,549,000	168,222,700	173,157,500
Legal tender	76,663,700	76,481,400	70,574,600
Total res.	$233,212,700	$244,704,100	$243,731,100
Res. required	218,402,400	221,745,650	221,334,050
Surplus	$14,810,300	$12,958,450	$22,398,050
Ratio reserve deposit, p.c.	26.7	26.4	27.5

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5@5¾ per cent. for all dates from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,894,482; balances, $13,780,823; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $357,659.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3¼@3 9-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 13-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium; $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Relatively few stocks in the outside market showed activity yesterday, but notwithstanding the falling off in transactions prices were fairly well maintained. In a few issues, especially in Kitchener Mining, a stock recently added to the speculative group, the trading was unusually heavy, but elsewhere in the list the day's business fell short of the average for the earlier part of the week. Barring the further gains that were recorded in perhaps half a dozen stocks the day's operations presented little that was of interest. The disposition to profit by the improved conditions to excite public interest in new stocks was emphasized by yesterday's manipulation of one or two of the mining stocks. How much of a public following has been secured by the rapid upbidding of prices in some of these issues is a matter of conjecture. No doubt there is now greater confidence in the market than was felt a few weeks ago, but it does not follow from this that the public is now ready as it has been at times in the recent past to buy stocks regardless of their value merely because they are being actively manipulated.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was firmer than on recent days: It closed with a net gain of a quarter of a point after trading in about 4,000 shares. Rumor continues to predict some increase in the next quarterly dividend.

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KITCHENER MINING, which has been very actively manipulated for the past few days, was bid from 3⅝ up to 5, and was dealt in to the extent of nearly 24,000 shares.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Jan. 10, 1903:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
2,734	American Can	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
5,240	Am. Can pf.	51¾	49⅝	50	— ¾
29	Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ 2⅝
257	Am. Wr. Paper	5	4⅜	4⅜	—
508	Am. Wr. P. pf.	23½	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
184	Bamberg. de La.	10	10	10	—
26,525	Bay St. Gas	1¾	1⅛	1¼	—
20	Borden's C.M. pf.	110¾	110	110⅜	+ ⅜
1,214	Brit. Col. Cop.	$5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
50	B'yn C.R.R.	$10.	240½	240½	+ 1½
600	Cam. Land	$3.	¼	¼	-1-16
20	Central Foundry	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
400	Cen. Foundry pf.	15½	15	15	....
4,500	Con. Refrig.	6⅜	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
1,300	El. Lead Reduc.	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
1,940	El. Lead R. pf.	4⅞	4	4⅝	— ¼
1,840	Electric Vehicle	9¼	8	9	+ ⅝
2,050	Elec. Veh. pf.	12	9½	12	+ 3
600	Elec.-Pneu.	($10)	½	½	....
10	Empire Steel pf.	46	46	46	....
715	Gold H. C.	($10)	½	½	-1-16
8,210	Greene C. C.	(10)	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
5,200	Hacken. Méad.		20½	19¾	+ ⅜
4,992	Havana Tobacco		49¾	*49⅝	+ ⅜
5,573	Hav. Tob. pf.		67	66	+ 2
200	Houston Oil		9½	9	....
30	Int. R. T., full pd.		*115¾	115	*115¾ + 7
50	Int. R. T., full pd.		*115¾	115	*115¾ + 7
400	Internat. Salt		10	10	10 — ⅜
7,855	Int. Mer. Mar.		17	16⅞	16½ — ⅜
2,797	Int. Mer M. pf.		49¾	48	48⅜ — ⅜
64,900	Kitchener Min.		5	2⅝	5 + 2⅝
200	Maine Steamship		21½	20	21½ ....
9,000	Manhat. Transit		5¼	4½	5 — ⅛
47,600	Mon. & B. C.	($5)	2⅝	2⅜	2½ — ⅛
2,225	Nat. Enameling		54	53	53⅝ + ⅝
50	Nat. Enam. pf.		89	88	89 + 2
2,298	New Orleans Ry.		15½	14⅝	15½ + ⅝
250	New Orleans Ry. pf.		50	49⅝	50 + ⅝
3,610	N.Y. Trans.	($20)	12½	10⅝	11¾ + 1½
700	N. A. L. & P.		9¾	8½	9¾ + 1¼
39,250	North. Sec.		112¾	111⅜	112½ + ⅛
500	Otis Elevator		44½	43¾	44½ ....
1,500	Otis Elevator pf.		99	98	99 + ⅜
20	Pac. P. & Nav.		3¾	3¾	3¾ ....
20	Pac. P. & N. pf.		22½	22½	22½ ....
657	Royal Bak. P. pf.		*104½	*104½	*104½ + 1½
45	Safety Car Heat.		167½	167½	167½ ....
500	Seaboard Air L.		28⅛	27½	27½ — ⅝
1,100	Shelby Steel		44½	43¾	43¾ — ¾
100	Sem. Min.	($5)	1¾	1¾	1¾ ....
400	Stand. Milling		7½	7	7½ ....
100	Stand. Mill. pf.		27	27	27 ....
536	Standard Oil		750	735	753 + 3
200	Storage Power		⅜	⅜	⅜ ....
34	Syracuse Light.		36	35	35 ....
6,300	Tenn. Copper		16⅜	15¾	15⅞ — ⅜
350	Trent. Pot. pf.		91½	*90½	91½ + 2½
1,220	Union Cop.	($10)	2¾	2½	2½ — ¼
25	Union Ferry		42	42	42 ....
10	Un. Typewriter		127½	127½	127½ ....
475	United Copper		31½	29	29 — 2⅝
150	Un. Box B. pf.		55¼	*55½	55½ ....
150	United Rys. of St. L. pf.		80⅜	80⅜	80⅜ ....
20	U. S. Shipbldg.		20	20	20 ....
200	U. S. Shipb. pf.		50	50	50 — ¾
1,025	Va. I., C. & C.		35	33½	35 + 1
245	Wash. Ry. & El.		17	15	17 ....
1,800	W. Ry. & El. pf.		50¾	*49½	50 ....
3,042	White Knob Cop.		12⅜	10	12⅜ + 2⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
$36,000	†Am. Malt. 4s	100¼	100	100	+ 2½
15,000	†Brooklyn R. T. new 4s, w. i.	82½	82½	82⅝	+ 1¼
2,000	†Buffalo, Gas 5s	78	78	78	+ 1
15,000	†Central Fy. 6s	65	65	65	....
13,000	†C., L. & Louis. gtd. 4s	92	92	92	— 1¼
1,400	†Den. U. W. 5s	98	98	98	....
120,000	Dis. Secu. 5s	78	75	76	+ 1
1,933	Dis. S. 5s scrip	76½	73	76½	....
4,000	Int. Salt 5s	47½	46	46	....
11,000	†Int. Sil. deb. 6s	100	100	100	....
6,000	†Iron Steam. 4s	50	45	50	....
2,000	†Hecker-J.-J. 6s	99	99	99	....
27,000	†Maine S. S. 5s	80	78½	80	....
55,000	†N. Y. & H. c. 5s	100½	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
27,000	†N. O. Ry. 4-5s	82½	82	82⅜	+ ⅜
27,000	†San F. subs.	48	45¾	47½	+ 1½
62,600	†Ry. s of St. L. 4s	84⅞	84¼	84⅜	— ⅛
10,000	†U. S. Steel new 5s, (w. i.)	95¼	95¼	95¼	....
56,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 5s	71½	70	71½	+ 2

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell. flat.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	50	50	50
20	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
100	Bamberger De Lamar	10	10	10
3,100	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1¼	1¼
300	British Columbia Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	*3⅞	*3¾	*3⅞
100	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Electric Vehicle	6¼	6	6¼
750	Electric Vehicle pf.	12	10½	12
10	Empire Steel pf.	46	46	46
400	Greene Con. Copper	24	23¾	23¾
200	Hackensack Meadows	19¾	19½	19¾
200	Havana Tobacco	49¾	49½	49¾
700	Havana Tobacco pf.	66	65¾	66
100	International Salt	10	10	10
23,700	Kitchener Mining	5	3⅝	5
100	Maine Steamship	21½	21½	21½
150	Manhattan Transit	5	5	5
4,900	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
125	Monotype	*39¾	39⅜	39⅜
25	Nat. Enameling pf.	89	89	89
100	N. Y. Transportation	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	9½	9½	9½
3,800	Northern Securities	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
100	New Orleans Rys.	15½	15½	15½
150	New Orleans Rys. pf.	50	50	50
20	Otis Elevator pf.	98⅝	98¾	98¾
58	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	104½	104½	104½
100	Standard Milling pf.	27	27	27
24	Standard Oil	735	735	735
150	Trenton Potteries pf.	91½	91½	91½
100	Union Copper	2½	2½	2½
50	United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
50	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	35	35	35
100	Washington Ry. & El. pf.	50	50	50
2,200	White Knob Copper	12½	11½	12½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†American Malting 6s	100	100	100
4,000	†Internat. Sil. deb. 6s	100	100	100
2,000	†Iron Steamboat 4s	50	50	50
10,000	†Maine Steamship 5s	80	80	80
1,000	Trenton Potteries 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	San Francisco subs.	47½	47½	47½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell. flat.

ATCHISON'S STRENGTH.

Notwithstanding the fact that as yet no official confirmation of the matter can be had, certain well-informed interests in Wall Street believed that an important deal is pending involving Atchison and one other railroad system. Some suggestions are that the other is Rock Island, while others say Pennsylvania. Hence it was that yesterday's strength and activity in Atchison were regarded with more than passing interest. Pennsylvania and Rock Island also were very strong in the early trading, but declined in the late reaction. The Atchisons, on the other hand, were among the few issues to close the day each with a net advance.

The noteworthy steadiness of the preferred Atchison issue may be explained by a hint let fall to a NEW YORK TIMES representative by a leading banker yesterday. This was to the effect, not only that a deal was on, but that it would have been completed some time ago had it not been for a dispute involving the basis on which the transfer of Atchison preferred stock should be made. One contention was that, inasmuch as it was limited to 5 per cent., it should not be regarded as worth more than 125 in any rearrangement or transfer of securities. The controlling interests in Atchison, however, according to this authority, demanded a price some ten or fifteen points higher before they would part with their control holdings. The maiter, it is declared, finally ended in a compromise satisfactory to all parties.

This at least is the gossip. It may or it may not be true. In any event, the Atchison stocks were the leaders yesterday, the common at one time selling up nearly 2 points, and the preferred (usually inactive) almost a point.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22¼d per ounce, and in New York at 48¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 38½@38¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .30, 200 Belcher at .58, 200 Best & Belcher at 3.15, 4,000 Comstock at .08½, 800 Consol Cal. & Va. at 2.15@2.25, 1,000 Consol Imperial at .08@.08½, 300 Confidence at 1.50, 5,000 Comstock bond at .08½, 100 Caledonia at 2.75, 200 Gould & Curry at .89, 500 Isabella at .29, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06½@.07, 200 Moon Anchor at .09, 100 Ophir at 2.50, 100 Portland at 1.85, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .53.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3..	Am. Bicycle 5s	40	40	40	40
312..	A., T. & S. F. gen'l 4s	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
½..	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½
40..	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92	92	92	92
29..	B. & O., Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97	97½	97	97½
5..	B. & O. S. W. 3½s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1..	B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½
1..	Cen. of Ga. con. 5s	107	107	107	107
25..	Cen. of Ga. 1st inc. 5s	35½	38⅞	35½	38⅞
1..	Cen. Pacific 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½
25..	Cen. Pacific 3½s	86½	86½	86½	86½
8..	C. & O. con. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110⅝
2..	Ches. & Ohio 4½s	104½	105⅛	104½	105⅛
5..	Chi. & Alton 3s	83	85	85	87
27..	C., B. & Q. 1t. 4s	94¼	94⅜	94¼	94⅜
1..	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg	94½	94¼	94½	94½
5..	C., B. & Q. con. 7s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
23..	Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s, reg	107½	107½	107⅝	107½
130..	C., R. I., & P. col. 4s	88½	88⅝	88	88
3..	C., St. L. & P. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½
22..	C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	136	136	136	136
16..	C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½
1..	Col. Fuel & I. gen'l 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20..	Col. F. & I. c. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96⅜
12..	Col. Southern 4s	93½	94	93½	94
135..	Con. Tob. 4s	66½	67½	66½	66⅞
6..	Den. & R. G. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1..	Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
....E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s		119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
28..	Erie gen'l 4s	85½	85⅜	85½	85½
10..	Green B. deb. B	25½	25½	25½	25½
21..	Kan. City So. 3s	69	69	69	69
1..	Kent. Cen. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1..	L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	114	114	114	114
16..	Manhattan 4s	104½	104½	104	104
15..	Met. St. gen'l 5s	119	119	118⅝	118⅞
2..	Mex. Cen. con. 4s	77	77	77	77
30..	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	26½	27	26½	27
15..	M., St. L. con. 5s	120	120	120	120
6..	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
187		188	188	188	188
2,530..	Balt. & Ohio	103⅜	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3,200..	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70¼	70¾	69¾	69⅝
310..	Canadian Pac.	137	137¼	137	137¼
340..	Ches. & Ohio	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
20..	Chic. & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
380..	Chic. Gt. West.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
7,140..	C., M. & St. P.	181½	182⅜	181⅜	181⅞
20..	Col. Southern	31	31	31	31
9,570..	Erie	41⅝	42	41	41
40..	Erie 1st pf.	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
110..	Ill. Central	149½	151	149½	151
150..	Louis. & Nash.	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝
2,170..	Manhattan	153½	153⅞	152½	152⅝
160..	Met. Street	142½	142⅞	141¾	141½
160..	Mexican Cent.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
60..	Mo., K. & T.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
40..	Mo., K. & T. pf.	62½	62⅝	62¾	62¾
7,940..	Mo. Pacific	112⅝	113⅝	111⅝	112
50..	Nat. R. R. Mex.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
330..	N. Y. Central	154½	155⅛	154½	154⅝
280..	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝
260..	Norf. & West.	75	75	74¾	74⅝
2,310..	Pennsylvania	156½	157¼	156⅜	156⅞
170..	People's Gas	105¼	105⅝	104⅝	104⅞
17,770..	Reading	65⅜	65⅝	61¾	61¾
10..	Rep. Steel	21	21	21	21
4,960..	Rock Island	52⅞	53¼	51⅝	52
20..	Rock Island pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4,190..	South. Pacific	67¾	68	67	67
540..	Southern Ry.	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
190..	Tenn. C. & I.	63	63¼	62½	62⅝
640..	Texas Pacific	42½	42¾	41⅞	42
8,520..	Union Pacific	104⅜	104⅝	103⅝	103⅞
140..	U. S. Leather	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
3,290..	U. S. Steel	38¾	38⅝	38⅜	38¼
90..	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89	89
190..	Wabash	31½	32	31⅝	32
590..	Wabash pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
200..	Western Union	91⅞	92	91⅝	91⅞

115,550	

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..	Consol. Tob. 4s	66	66	66	66

$2,089,000	

State Bonds.

$5..	Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	12	12	12	12

$2,094,000	

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,090..	Amal. Copper	64½	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
190..	Am. Car & F.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
50..	Am. Cotton Oil	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
..	Am. Locomotive	30	30	30	30
4,540..	Am. Sugar	132⅜	133	131½	132⅜
26,880..	A., T. & S. F.	88½	89⅞	88⅝	88⅝
590..	A., T. & S. F. pf.	103	103⅝	103	103⅝
2,530..	Balt. & Ohio	103⅜	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3,200..	Brook. Rap. Tr.	70¼	70¾	69¾	69⅝
310..	Canadian Pac.	137	137¼	137	137¼
340..	Ches. & Ohio	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
20..	Chic. & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
380..	Chic. Gt. West.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
7,140..	C., M. & St. P.	181½	182⅜	181⅜	181⅞
20..	Col. Southern	31	31	31	31
9,570..	Erie	41⅝	42	41	41
40..	Erie 1st pf.	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70⅞
110..	Ill. Central	149½	151	149½	151
150..	Louis. & Nash.	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝
2,170..	Manhattan	153½	153⅞	152½	152⅝
160..	Met. Street	142½	142⅞	141¾	141½
160..	Mexican Cent.	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
60..	Mo., K. & T.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
40..	Mo., K. & T. pf.	62½	62⅝	62¾	62¾
7,940..	Mo. Pacific	112⅝	113⅝	111⅝	112
50..	Nat. R. R. Mex.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
330..	N. Y. Central	154½	155⅛	154½	154⅝
280..	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝
260..	Norf. & West.	75	75	74¾	74⅝
2,310..	Pennsylvania	156½	157¼	156⅜	156⅞
170..	People's Gas	105¼	105⅝	104⅝	104⅞
17,770..	Reading	65⅜	65⅝	61¾	61¾
10..	Rep. Steel	21	21	21	21
4,960..	Rock Island	52⅞	53¼	51⅝	52
20..	Rock Island pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4,190..	South. Pacific	67¾	68	67	67
540..	Southern Ry.	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞
190..	Tenn. C. & I.	63	63¼	62½	62⅝
640..	Texas Pacific	42½	42¾	41⅞	42
8,520..	Union Pacific	104⅜	104⅝	103⅝	103⅞
140..	U. S. Leather	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
3,290..	U. S. Steel	38¾	38⅝	38⅜	38¼
90..	U. S. Steel pf.	89¼	89¼	89	89
190..	Wabash	31½	32	31⅝	32
590..	Wabash pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
200..	Western Union	91⅞	92	91⅝	91⅞

115,550	

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000..	Consol. Tob. 4s	66	66	66	66

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The decided strength of Illinois Central throughout the market session was on buying said to be in anticipation of an increase in the dividend rate and, as well, in the belief that the system involved in some pending deal. Houses close to the management were the largest buyers.

Profit-taking sales were reported to be responsible for the declines in Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and the Erie.

There was some selling of Chesapeake and Ohio because of the fear that a strike will be ordered in the West Virginia coal fields unless an increase in wages is given.

There was noticeably good support given the Wabush shares. This was attributed to the assurance that the company is now certain of an entrance into Pittsburg.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 10	$1,826,127,571	$83,718,848
*Jan. 3	1,465,899,203	74,429,906
*Dec. 27	1,384,945,625	53,032,625
Dec. 20	1,495,318,389	61,927,589
Dec. 13	1,371,026,225	56,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,616,451	65,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,367,380,095	53,585,597
Nov. 22	1,745,327,901	62,966,353
Nov. 15	1,738,727,857	60,277,221
*Nov. 8

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 18	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buff., Roch & Pitts. pf. (semi-an.)	3	Feb. 18	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	Jan. 20
Denver & Rio Grande pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 2
Georgia R.R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Green Bay & Western	4	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
Hocking Valley com	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 26
Hocking Valley pf	2	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Lake Erie & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Lake Shore & Michigan South'n Ry. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Little Schuylkill Navy., R.R. & Coal	2½	Jan. 13	Dec. 31	Jan. 13
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 9
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Minn. & St. Louis com	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minn & St. Louis pf	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minehill & Schuylkill Haven	2½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	$2	Feb. 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 20
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com	1½	Feb. 16	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Rock Island Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Rutland (semi-annual)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 6	Jan. 16
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Suburban Elec. pf. (quar.)	$1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Brooklyn City R.R. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 8
Cin., Newport & Covington L. & Tr. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Columbus Railway pf	1¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Consol. Traction, N. J.	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Dayton, Springfield & Urb. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
El Paso (Texas) Elec. Co. pf.	2	Jan. 12	Dec. 29	Jan. 13
Georgia Ry. & Elect. (Atlanta) pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 1
Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction	1	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Lexington (Ky.) Ry.	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light & Power	3	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Metropolitan, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 24	Jan. 16
North Chicago St. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Phil. Co. of Pittsburg com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 16
United Power & Trans. (Phila.)	$1	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 19
United Traction, Pitts., pf.	2½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 10

FIRE INSURANCE.

Commonwealth	2	On demand	
Commonwealth (extra)	1	On demand	

BANK STOCK.

Yorkville	6	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 15

TRUST COMPANY.

N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	8	Feb. 2	Holders of Record	Jan. 20

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty Co. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Amer. Car & Foundry (quarter)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Amer. Cement Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Cotton Oil Co. com	2	June 1	May 15	June 2
Amer. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 4	Jan. 21
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. Co. (extra)	¾	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Amer. Tobacco Co. com	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
American Type Founders Co. com. (quarter)	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Type Founders Co. pf.	1¾	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	1¼	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Associated Merchants' 2d pf.	1½	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	Jan. 16
Bell Tel. Co. of Phila. (quarter)	2	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Cent. Coal & Cable Co. com. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Cent. Coal & Cable Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 3	Jan. 16
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. com	3	Jan. 26	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Consolidated Gas, Pittsburg, pf.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Consolidated Tobacco	20	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Daily-West Mining Co.	6c	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 16
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 15	Jan. 27
Edison El. Ill. Co. of Boston (quar.)	2½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co.	½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 8
Exploration Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
General Electric Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 20
Greene Consol. Copper	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
H. B. Claflin Co. com. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Inter. Button Hole Sew. Mach. Co.	1	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 6
John B. Stetson Co. com	12	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
John B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Jan. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Merrimack Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Mfg. & Chi. Breweries pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 26	.....	.....
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Jan. 30	Holders of record	Jan. 15
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 27	Jan. 16
National Fireproofing Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 24	Holders of record	Jan. 16
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co. (extra)	½	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Otis Elevator pf.	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 26	Jan. 16
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Reece Button Hole Mach. Co. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 5
R. I. Perking Horse Shoe pf. (quar.)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Street's West Stable Co.	50c	Jan. 15	Jan. 13	Jan. 27
Susquehanna Iron & Steel	3	Jan. 26	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Tidewater Steel Co. pf.	3	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Holders of record	Dec. 31
United Shoe Mach. Co. com. (quar.)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
United Shoe Mach. Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
United States Printing (quarterly)	1	Jan. 15	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Vulcan Detinning Co. com	1	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Vulcan Detinning Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Wells-Fargo & Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Wells-Fargo & Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
West. Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 2

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation
$2,000,000	$2,393,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,071,000	$2,710,000	$1,441,000	$15,725,000	$1,185,000
2,050,000	2,310,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,931,000	3,595,000	2,325,000	22,488,000	.....
1,500,000	1,282,800	Mech. & Traders' National	12,397,300	1,322,400	1,135,200	14,245,000	.....
2,000,000	2,675,600	Mechanics' National	13,376,000	1,322,000	1,759,000	13,399,000	.....
1,500,000	3,447,200	Bank of America	19,448,200	3,034,900	2,055,800	22,734,500	.....
1,000,000	317,900	Phenix National	5,024,000	1,177,000	327,000	5,196,000	48,100
25,000,000	15,394,500	National City	12,542,500	18,200,100	7,137,000	108,187,800	5,486,600
300,000	7,366,200	Chemical National	24,425,500	5,092,700	2,414,400	24,749,100	.....
1,000,000	1,000,000	Merch. Exch. National	5,903,100	957,600	547,000	5,716,100	243,500
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National	7,047,500	923,200	717,200	5,457,500	988,400
500,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,629,400	476,900	40,000	2,063,200	47,500
700,000	367,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,896,000	475,000	399,000	4,101,000	.....
200,000	241,000	Greenwich	1,267,300	141,500	175,000	1,171,300	.....
500,000	561,200	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,960,300	1,171,000	525,500	5,121,000	470,100
2,000,000	168,500	Seventh National	6,313,000	1,236,600	527,000	5,672,200	535,300
5,000,000	3,546,300	Am. Exchange National	29,035,000	3,110,000	2,760,000	21,672,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,959,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	68,634,600	7,411,800	6,229,700	54,518,500	9,914,400
1,000,000	1,928,800	National Broadway	6,711,100	1,355,600	165,300	5,834,800	497,600
1,000,000	1,517,700	Mercantile National	14,057,200	2,389,100	1,132,400	13,906,400	988,000
422,700	554,700	Pacific National	3,336,500	816,100	381,000	4,051,200	.....
450,000	1,041,400	Chatham National	5,778,400	821,000	814,500	5,844,700	40,000
200,000	373,500	People's	2,085,700	281,400	527,100	2,786,700	.....
2,000,000	2,026,100	National Bank of N. A.	15,889,900	1,691,400	1,470,300	12,602,100	1,555,200
3,000,000	6,061,700	Hanover National	44,867,000	7,776,200	6,245,000	51,984,500	2,610,000
1,000,000	1,033,200	Irving National	5,639,000	1,175,400	582,400	4,845,000	242,600
1,570,000	632,800	National Citizens'	5,896,300	1,251,900	449,100	6,743,200	638,100
500,000	307,300	Nassau	2,581,500	437,500	315,700	3,278,600	.....
900,000	1,095,200	Market & Ful. National	5,970,700	1,192,800	634,000	6,435,200	50,000
1,000,000	597,400	National Shoe & Leather	4,894,200	1,251,800	267,900	5,810,300	49,300
2,000,000	3,225,500	American Exchange	24,149,000	3,350,000	3,263,000	28,322,000	.....
300,000	419,200	Oriental	2,017,000	397,400	300,200	1,940,000	.....
1,500,000	6,443,200	Imp. & Traders' National	22,173,000	3,688,000	1,279,000	19,531,000	43,600
2,000,000	6,624,800	National Park	49,302,000	11,148,000	5,060,000	59,561,000	1,997,700
250,000	149,000	East River National	1,191,000	187,600	203,000	1,392,800	50,000
3,000,000	2,786,800	Fourth National	19,502,600	3,950,400	2,443,200	22,174,600	225,000
1,000,000	622,800	Central National	9,954,000	1,165,000	879,000	11,208,000	975,000
2,000,000	1,222,200	Second National	9,529,000	1,312,000	1,263,000	10,337,000	202,000
10,000,000	12,831,700	First National	76,631,000	18,345,200	2,346,400	68,537,700	7,582,400
500,000	557,500	N. Y. National Exchange	5,557,900	835,400	505,700	5,630,900	491,600
250,000	771,200	Bowery	2,682,000	401,000	277,000	3,045,000	.....
200,000	617,700	New York Co. National	1,834,700	307,400	185,200	1,832,400	50,000
750,000	460,100	German-American	3,877,500	700,900	254,600	3,869,000	.....
1,000,000	3,383,900	Chase National	37,523,900	9,122,300	1,881,700	43,144,000	1,000,000
100,000	1,501,200	Fifth Avenue	9,295,200	2,478,200	212,200	10,134,800	.....
200,000	634,700	German Exchange	2,393,400	169,000	1,014,000	3,550,100	.....
200,000	837,600	Germania	3,090,000	422,300	748,300	5,053,200	.....
300,000	1,218,800	Lincoln National	9,754,100	232,700	2,306,200	10,576,500	246,800
1,000,000	1,309,900	Garfield National	6,987,000	1,541,800	359,300	7,149,200	49,700
200,000	411,200	Fifth National	2,251,700	503,400	152,400	2,487,800	185,800
1,000,000	1,286,900	Bank of the Metropolis	7,025,700	1,452,400	899,800	8,820,700	.....
200,000	480,500	West Side	3,183,000	414,000	293,000	3,385,000	.....
500,000	1,214,300	Seaboard National	11,148,000	2,358,000	1,567,000	13,353,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,336,000	Western National	37,515,400	10,067,500	2,961,100	44,021,800	550,000
300,000	550,600	First National, Brooklyn	4,286,000	488,000	867,000	4,067,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,805,400	Liberty National	8,354,900	1,282,800	325,000	6,702,700	497,700
1,000,000	453,700	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,447,700	638,500	797,800	5,350,600	.....
500,000	577,400	New Amsterdam National	6,622,600	1,125,600	630,400	7,254,500	100,000
350,000	485,900	Astor National	4,375,000	681,000	337,000	4,707,000	350,000
500,000	488,800	National Bank of U. S.	4,177,400	894,800	77,100	3,698,700	400,000
$90,679,200	104,221,100	Total, National banks.					
31,572,700	17,742,700	Total, State banks.					
102,251,900	121,963,800	Totals	871,642,100	156,549,000	76,693,700	873,436,900	45,639,100

Res. on total deposits, increase $4,616,450. Res. on deposits other than U. S., increase $4,620,450.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 17 State banks, Dec. 4, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,176,200.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$13,585,284
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	9,096,671

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1903	$9,912,749
Week ended Jan. 7, 1902	8,874,911

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$264,046
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	900

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$22,914
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	627,050

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$241,732

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	$626,150

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$14,583
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	18,522

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$884,794
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	627,050

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$870,211
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	608,528

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$279,229
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	19,422

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$907,708
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	1,238,109

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 9, 1903	$628,479
Week ended Jan. 10, 1902	1,218,687

Trust Company of America.

The Trust Company of America, of which Ashbel P. Fitch is President, by its statement at the close of business Dec. 31, as reported to the Banking Department of the State of New York, shows an increase in undivided profits from $534,050.46 to $650,028.52, being an addition of $115,978.06 in the six months from June 30 to Dec. 31, and general deposits and deposits in trust amounting to $17,971,442.03, as against $17,463,037.91 one year ago.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Tide of Dear Money Probable in the English Capital.

Demand for Loans Raises Rates—Public Not Active in Stock Market—American Railway Shares Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Heavy repayments to the Bank of England quickly absorbed all surplus credit, and on Thursday the market was compelled to renew a small part of the amounts due. On Friday there was fresh borrowing and a consequent recovery in rates both for loans and discounts.

The Bank of England's return showed that the repayments by the market amounted to £18,000,000, but private deposits were only reduced £14,000,000, they being maintained at this level by the payment of consol dividends. The Treasury had financed this payment by deficiency advances from the Bank of England.

Government securities being £3,000,000 higher, the contraction in coin and note circulation increased the reserve £15,000,000. Its proportion to liabilities being 10 points higher, the return indicates the Bank's strength, but makes dear money probable.

The Stock Exchange is disappointed at the inactivity of the public, and the tendency is dull in home markets, owing to slackness and to the Dardanelles incident.

Canadian and American railway shares are strong on American buying. Foreigns are dull.

There was a heavy fall in Brazilians on French sales owing to a decline in the price of coffee. Turks were flat because of the reported abandonment of the unification scheme, but they recovered later.

South Africans were depressed owing to the illness of Alfred Beit, and the protest from Central Africa against the recruiting of natives there to work in the Transvaal mines. Rhodesians, however, were strong on the reported discovery of a rich reef.

West Australians improved, with a recovery in Great Fingalls on the promise by the absconded Secretary's partners to recoup the company's loss, caused by his defalcations.

Copper shares were weak on a relapse in the price of the metal. The silver market was quiet and dull. Bar gold is still in demand for French account. A few sovereigns were received by the Bank of England from South Africa and some were withdrawn for South America.

Railway traffic is excellent and trade returns are fair for December, completing a satisfactory year.

On 'Change long bills on Germany and Holland are offered at rates more favorable to London, owing to a rise in discount here.

Spanish dollars are improved in value on the rumored activity of a gold syndicate.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Rates for money and discounts were firm to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular, owing to it being the eve of the settlement. Consols had an uncertain tone. Americans opened at about parity, on the expectation of a good bank statement, and closed easier. Grand Trunk hardened on traffic returns. Kafirs rallied, owing to the receipt of better news regarding the health of Alfred Beit, though the seriousness of his illness still caused nervousness.

CLOSING PRICES.

Cons. for money	93 3-16	N. Y. Central	159
Cons. for acct.	93 5-16	Norfolk & Western	70⅝
Anaconda	5	Norf. & West. pf.	94
Atchison	89⅞	Ontario & Western	34¼
Atchison pf.	105⅜	Pennsylvania	80
Balt. & Ohio	105⅝	Rand Mines	11⅝
Canadian Pacific	144⅝	Reading	35⅞
Ches. & Ohio	66	Reading 1st pf.	44½
Chi. Gt. Western	28⅝	Reading 2d pf.	38½
Chi., M. & St. P.	186⅛	Southern Ry.	32⅝
De Beers	22⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	97¼
Denv. & Rio G.	43¼	Southern Pacific	68⅜
Denv. & R. G. pf.	92¼	Union Pacific	106⅝
Erie	42⅝	Union Pacific pf.	96⅜
Erie 1st pf.	72⅜	U. S. Steel	30⅛
Erie 2d pf.	59⅜	U. S. Steel pf.	91⅛
Illinois Central	154	Wabash	32
Louisv. & Nashv.	132½	Wabash pf.	47¼
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	30⅝		

Bar silver steady, 22½d. per ounce.
Money, 2½@3 per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3 9-16 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Quite a business was done in the coppers. Copper range was strong and even. Arcadian awakened from its long slumber and went up a point. The latter was active. Centennial and Amalgamated moved upward and then reacted. Most of the coppers closed lower than they were Friday. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,898	Atchison	89⅝	88	89
205	Atchison pf.	103⅜	102¾	103
106	Boston Elevated	153	152½	152½
257	Boston & Maine	194¾	194	194¾
2	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
50	Chi. J. R. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
25	Massachusetts	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
40	Massachusetts pf.	95	95	95
15	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	187	187	187
6	Pere Marquette	82¾	82¼	82½
361	Union Pacific	104⅜	103⅜	103⅞
55	Union Pacific pf.	94	93⅝	93⅝
28	West End	94½	94½	94½
15	West End pf.	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜

TELEPHONES.

1,069	American	*135½	164	165¾
27	American Sub.	114	114	114
50	Mexican	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
9	New England	137	137	137
100	Western	27¾	27¼	27¼
467	Western pf.	101¾	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

955	Am. Agri. Chemical	24½	23½	24½
51	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	84	84	84
1,572	Amalgamated Sugar	133⅜	131½	132⅝
4	American Sugar pf.	121	121	121
250	American Woolen	13	*13	13
46	American Woolen pf.	*78	78	78
610	Dominion Iron & Steel	30	30	30
90	Edison	270	270	270
100	Georgia Ry. & Electric	39½	39½	39½
20	General Electric	*187½	187½	187½
205	Massachusetts Gas	41⅝	39½	39½
1,021	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84½	84½
500	Planters' Compress	19¾	19	19¼
110	Pullman	236	236	236
10	Seattle Electric	84¾	84¾	84¾
50	Swift Pack. & Prov.	125	125	125
215	United Fruit	*110	110	110
10	United Shoe Machine	*52½	52½	52½
245	United Shoe Machine pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
217	U. S. Steel	39	38¼	38½
109	U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88¾	88⅝

MINING.

50	Allouez	3½	3½	3½
3,329	Amalgamated	65½	64	65¼
9,035	Arcadian	4¾	4¼	4¾
80	Bingham	20	20¼	20¼
13	Calumet & Hecla	515	510	510
2,720	Centennial	24	23½	23½
600	Cons. Mercur	*13½	13	13¼
7,355	Copper Range	65¼	63¾	64¼
100	Dom. Coal	131½	130	130
150	Elm River	38¾	38	38¼
50	Franklin	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Isle Royale	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
60	Mass	15	15	15
175	Mohawk	46	45	45
450	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2½	2⅝
350	Old Colony	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250	Old Dominion	19½	19	19½
25	Osceola	62	62	62
225	Parrot	28	27¾	27¾
200	Shannon	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15	Tamarack	154	154	154
195	Trimountain	94½	94½	94½
185	Trinity	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,360	United States	22⅝	22¼	22¼
700	Utah	*24	24	24
520	Winona	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Wolverine	66¼	66¼	66½

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6¼ asked.
*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.11	.12
Alpha Con.	.10	.09
Andes	.17	.18
Belcher	.46	.43
Best & Belcher	3.40	3.25
Bullion	.10	.09
Caledonia	2.50	2.65
Challenge Con.	.33	.31
Chollar	.24	2.37
Confidence	1.25	1.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.10
Con. Imperial	.07	.05
Crown Point	.34	.30
Gould & Curry	.72	.74
Hale & Norcross	.80	.83
Julia	.11	.04
Justice	.19	.20
Kentucky Con.	.11	.10
Lady Washington Con.	.10	1.75
Mexican	1.70	.30
Occidental Con.	.30	2.50
Ophir	2.60	.74
Overman	.77	.46
Potosi	.40	.38
Savage	.38	.22
Sag Belcher	.22	1.05
Sierra Nevada	1.20	.07
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	1.05
Union Con.	1.70	.54
Utah Con.	.54	.38
Yellow Jacket	.39	.47¾
Silver bars	.48⅝	Nom.
Mexican dollars	.36@39	.07½
Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.07½
Telegraph	.07½	

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Friday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

SOME QUERIES BY AN OLD MAID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An impertinent old maid would like to ask a few pertinent questions:

Why do men and women persist in carrying their umbrellas under their arms or swinging them so the point just escapes the face of the person in the rear? I saved a child's eye not long since from probably being put out.

Why do the coachmen the moment their mistresses leave their carriages crack their whips around their horses' ears and eyes, and appear so meek on the sudden appearance of said mistress?

Why is it when the streets are filled with snow and the ice is keeping even sharp shod horses from getting along well, that the largest loads of sugar, coal, and other heavy materials are sent out—oftentimes with a driver who has no more knowledge of driving than a child?

Why is it Brooklyn has such tall Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals officers, so tall that many things escape their notice right beneath them, still are not tall enough to rescue a cat which was in the top of a tree a day and night?

Why is it the man who steals a pail of coal goes to jail and the one who steals a million by raising the price of commodities of the poor goes free? THE OLD MAID.

Brooklyn, Jan. 9, 1903.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed frequent articles both in your news columns and editorially which are devoted to the water supply question. You will surely agree with me when I say that the subject has been under discussion long enough to have produced some result other than the primitive state it occupies at the present time.

If my memory is not in error, the whole subject was gone over and settled forever by Mr. Freeman for the Merchants' Association, and the Citizens' Union seems to have devoted time and money in the hope of solving the problem. And at present we are spending $3,000 per month in salaries of a commission to settle the matter for all time again. I notice, too, that Mr. Freeman, who as I have said, settled the question for the Merchants' Association, is one of the present Commissioners.

The conclusion reached for the Merchants' Association was that something like 70 per cent. of the supply was wasted in defective plumbing and leaking mains. Since that report we have had a grand opportunity to examine the mains from City Hall to King's Bridge, in the rapid transit excavations. The result of that inspection brought to light one defective joint in the mains. The constructors of the Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Second Avenue, and Third Avenue railways failed to find any material leak. So, as the old lady would say, the proof of the pudding is in its eating. It would seem, then, to an ordinary observer like myself that the conclusions reached for the Merchants' Association were based on conditions which do not exist, and that I have a right to assume that the leakage is not far from the fixed proportion to the supply. The trouble seems to be then in the figures.

I deem it very unfair to divide the supply by the population of Manhattan and the Bronx and claim you have reached the per capita consumption. To the population must be added very near if not more than 3,000,000 people who are in New York from 8 in the morning until 5 at night, whom we might call business people, the thousands who come here as shoppers, and the hundreds of thousands who throng our hotels whom we must class as strangers, and lastly the thousands who make New York their Winter home and are not counted in the census. Then we must consider that we are the largest manufacturing, shipping, and railway centre.

It is also very unfair to compare the per capita consumption here with towns not similarly situated and whose population is steady. If the computation is made along those lines I am sure the per capita consumption will compare favorably with other large cities. It would seem then that the only thing left to Father Knick would be to take his pocketbook and spade and dig for the solution of the problem. It does not require an engineer to inform him that the Ten Mile watershed in Dutchess County will solve all his troubles for the moment; that is conceded by engineers and shoemakers alike, and then, then Brooklyn could be afforded relief. But when he begins digging other problems will have to be faced. For one thing, his thirty-five-million-dollar aqueduct has almost reached its carrying capacity, and a new one must be built. However, he need not worry as to that yet. Perhaps by the time he has his dams built in the Ten Mile she he may need other dams and other aqueducts.

Next September, when you print the news of the threatened water famine and you see water sold in the streets by the washboiler full, remember that I said. Stop figuring and guessing and go to digging.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903. CINDY.

FOR A SEASIDE PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your correspondent, who asks THE NEW YORK TIMES in its issue of the 5th inst. to suggest some suitable place for a seaside park, permit me to call your attention to the following location:

Stretching westerly for over three miles along the Atlantic Ocean from Rockaway Park to Rockaway Point, and bounded on the north by the waters of Jamaica Bay, is the finest beach on the entire coast from Cape May to Montauk Point, entirely unimproved except by a life-saving station, a few fishermen's huts, a solitary wagon track winding in and out among the high sand dunes, and the telegraph poles, which are the only signs of civilization.

It is surprising that this ideal spot has not been improved before this, and the only reason is that besides being held by a few people who would not sell in small parcels, it is also at present quite inaccessible; the railroad only reaches to its most easterly end, but as it is only about two miles southeast of Manhattan Beach and Sheepshead Bay, this could be easily remedied.

If the city needs a seaside park, and I think it does, then it is extremely fortunate that such a magnificent site as this can be obtained unincumbered with costly buildings which would have to be paid for and not be of any use. PHILIP A. SMYTH.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

PENSION FOR JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The resignation of Justice Gilbert Collins from the Supreme Court of New Jersey directs attention to the inadequacy of the salaries of the Judges in this State. Many of the most brilliant and learned members of the bar cannot afford to give up their lucrative practice for the honor of occupying the proud position of Justice of the Supreme Court. This ought not to be. In New York City the salaries are greater than those paid throughout the State, but the expenses are proportionately greater, and no Judge can support a family and save enough to be properly provided for when the age limit is reached.

Our Judges are superannuated at seventy, and are then turned out to shift for themselves as best they may. Republics are proverbially ungrateful. We say to our Judges, who have given their best years to the administration of justice that we care not what becomes of them when they can no longer serve us. Even from selfish motives this is folly. Without an honest judiciary how can the people hope for justice? Our great corporations stand ever ready to tempt those whom they wish to control, and, with pauperism staring him in the face as he nears the age limit, who can wonder if a man yields to temptation? We pension our firemen, our policemen, our teachers, our college Presidents, but our Judges, who are our last bulwark against public corruption and private greed, we leave to honorably starve in their old age.

When the Constitution of the State of New York was revised in 1894 the question of the propriety of pensioning the Judges of the State was carefully discussed, but it was decided by the politicians that the people would not approve of it, and the provisions of the Constitution regarding the judiciary were so drawn that it will require a Constitutional amendment to permit a pension to be granted to our Judges. The members of that convention were very pious on the subject of the honor of the Judges and the necessity of guarding the judiciary in every way.

Had their motives been quite pure in other directions one might believe they were only misled by their own uprightness. But a convention that gerrymandered the State, as that convention did, that bound New York City hand and foot to be delivered over to the country Philistines, that played into the hands of the great corporations of the State—that, in short, was controlled by the Republican Party leaders—is to be regarded with distrust when it is piously inclined. "I fear the Greeks even when bearing gifts." I fail to see the virtue in leaving our Judges unprovided for in their old age.

Let us hope that a Constitutional amendment, providing for the pensioning of our Judges, will at once be drafted and presented to the State Legislature, so that it may before long come before the people of the State for confirmation. K. D. B.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

THE POLES AS IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Allan Robinson, Secretary of Mr. William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, is quoted in some journals as saying that "from Greece, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey, from Southern Italy and from countries of that kind, we get immigrants that are a menace to the United States," and that "the Croatians, Dalmatians, Poles, and Montenegrins are an undesirable lot," while the immigrants from Northern Italy, the French, English, Irish, Germans, Scandinavians, and Finns are "almost without exception" "a fine people, who should be welcomed."

Why are the Poles undesirable immigrants? Are they of a baser race? Are they of a race of criminals? Do they come to America to plunder it of its wealth? Do they come here to loaf and to live in luxury on the charity of others—to get something for nothing? Why are the Germans and Irish (without speaking of others) desirable immigrants? Are they of a race superior to the Poles? Are they perfect men? Are they angels? Do none of the Germans and Irish, when they become American citizens, murder, rob, defraud?

Let the calumniators of the Polish immigrants run over in their minds the list of the great murderers, robbers, embezzlers, and other great criminals who have come before the notice of the American public—how many Poles will they recall?

To all who rant about Polish immigrants I would recommend a perusal of a booklet issued in 1898 in Chicago by the Polish-American organizations. Persistent and studied efforts had been made at that time by reckless and sensational writers and agitators to vilify and malign the character of American citizens of Polish descent. While that agitation was confined to the articles of those sensational writers and the wild yelpings of irresponsible demagogues, it was treated by the Poles with dignified silence, as being too silly to merit a reply. When, however, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts dignified these gross aspersions with his scholarly and literary attainments, by including them in his report to the Senate recommending the passage of the Lodge Immigration bill, a committee of the representatives of all the large Polish-American organizations in the United States issued a memorial in reference to that bill.

"Were the statements therein [in Senator Lodge's report] contained, allowed to pass unchallenged," says the preface to the memorial, "some future historian in his researches might discover this remarkable document, and accepting the figures and pretended facts therein cited as true, use it as a basis of his views on the effects of immigration in the United States."

The memorial treats briefly in three short chapters of "Poland During the Days of Her Independence," "Poland Under the Reign of Her Despoilers," and "The Poles in America," and it contains letters to Mr. F. H. Jablonski, (President at that time of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America,) written by officials who by reason of their position, come most closely in contact with the people and are best qualified to judge their character, that is, the Mayors and police officials of the large cities—officials who surely are better qualified to judge the character of the people resident here than are the officials who simply meet these people at the gates of the United States.

None of these Mayors and police officials found the Poles to be bad American citizens; all spoke most favorably of them, commending them for their good citizenship, peaceableness, industry, thrift, and integrity. (This memorial, which is in English, can be had, I believe, on application to Mr. T. M. Helimski, General Secretary of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, 102-104 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Can five years have wrought so radical a change in the character of that race as to constitute Polish immigrants a menace to the United States?

WACLAW PERKOWSKI.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

HOUSE COMMITTEE CURRENCY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In commending recently Director Roberts's support of the House Committee currency measure, you refer particularly to his illustration of the farmers who, while having abundant food for cattle, were unable to buy cattle for feeding owing to their inability to borrow from their local banks, and you acquiesce in his assumption that the Currency bill in question would afford a remedy for such an unfortunate state of affairs.

Will you permit me to express my opinion that it could not possibly do what is here claimed?

The proposed law requires cash reserve against issues of notes, just as the present banking law requires reserve against deposits. If the banks had any cash in excess of the amount required as reserve on deposits, they could have accommodated the farmers under conditions now existing, by giving them book credits, (deposits.) If, on the other hand, their reserves were only sufficient (or perhaps already deficient) to maintain their deposits, they could not, of course, extend further credit; neither could they issue notes. That notes, under some circumstances, may be more effective agents than deposits, is beside the question. The fact is that notes could not be issued under the conditions described by Mr. Roberts. G. W. SMITH.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The miner who invested $7,500 in United States money orders in Alaska, payable in Elgin, Milwaukee and Minneapolis, and was unable to cash them for lack of identification, might have saved his trouble by a device frequently employed by commercial travelers. He should have taken an extra slip of paper and written his name upon it, having same appended by the issuing Postmaster to the letter of advice. By duplicating that signature at the other end, his identity would have been completely established.

When a commercial traveler has a money order remittance sent from his house, he attaches a slip to his letter asking for the remittance something like this:

"To aid identification, issuing Postmaster please attach this signature to letter of advice."

The slip is handed to the money order clerk when the order is paid for, and the way is smoothed to the cashing of it. Without some such means as this the personally unacquainted traveler may have more trouble than he imagines in cashing perfectly good paper—especially in the Territories. In Oklahoma City two years ago I presented a money order sent from New York, and the clerk would not even look up the letter of advice, saying that some personal identification was necessary. But when I told him the letter of advice itself carried my identification he was led to look it up, and cashed it without further question. ROBERT BRUCE.

Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1903.

GLOUCESTER'S WINTER FISHING INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An inclosed list of lives lost in 1902 from vessels sailing out of Gloucester reveals the fact that these vessels were not only manned but commanded by foreigners, chiefly Nova Scotians, and that over 80 per cent. of this loss of life occurred from vessels prosecuting this fishing business during winter months, stimulated as this inhuman business is by an almost prohibitory duty.

One of the stock arguments of Gloucester fish merchants is that this fishing industry is the nursery of the United States navy. It might be well for Congress to appoint a commission to investigate the fish business before taking any stock in the misrepresentations of the few interested in the highly protected inhuman winter fishing traffic. Instead of building up the United States navy and merchant marine service the trend of this highly protected industry is to provide seamen for the British service and to build the legitimate and comparatively humane fishing industries of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland districts that can, with little or no risk of life, supply in great part the fish required by the United States as they now do for South America to the extent of half a million quintals (112 lbs.) annually, to say nothing of the annual export of at least 2,000,000 quintals annually to the European markets.

If the United States is to participate in this enormous fish trade with foreign markets, as it should do (Brazil alone consuming more fish annually than the entire production of the United States fishing industry, so-called, as now prosecuted by foreigners out of Gloucester) take down these tariff walls excluding Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fish from your markets, abolish the present restrictions which prevent your United States merchants from artificially drying and properly packing fish for tropical markets. The development of an export fish trade from New York as well as New England ports will be very large, and the United States will get a liberal supply of both fresh and dry salted fish at prices far below those now current. Gloucester, too, could do a much larger, more profitable and humane fish business than it ever has done or ever can do under the present protective tariff.

THOMAS S. WHITMAN.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., Jan. 5, 1902.

A HOTEL KEEPER'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I went into stores in New York and ordered goods set aside for me and never called for them, I believe I would be voted a nuisance. In case I should be measured for a suit of clothes I would probably be forced to pay for it unless I had some better excuse than merely that I had changed my mind. While this is true in trade, the rule does not seem to apply in the hotel business:

A great many persons engage rooms at the Summer and Winter resorts, selecting the best suites, which usually include private baths, and not only fail to keep their engagement, but do not even send word releasing the hotel proprietor from his part of the agreement. I estimate the loss to the Winter resorts of Lakewood and Atlantic City from this Winter alone at several thousand dollars.

It seems to me that the hotel men of the Jersey coast owe it to themselves to have a law passed which will reach such people. By making an example in a few exasperating cases these yearly offenders would soon be more considerate, and the annoying practice would be less common. BONIFACE.

Lakewood, N. J. Jan. 10, 1903.

PLATT AND POSTAL INTERESTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing can be more clear, we think, than the rapid combination of the great transportation interests of this country in a few hands and the determination of those in control of this imperial power to make themselves not only the absolute rulers but the absolute owners of the American people and of their property. And this enslavement of the American people and this confiscation of their property is to be secured by placing the representatives of this imperial railroad power—Presidents of express companies and other railroad attorneys—in the United States Senate.

Once in control of the Senate, they can block every movement not only for the advancement of the Post Office, but every other movement that would tend to rescue the public from their control.

For years past the Merchants' Association of New York has been up in arms against what they style the "extortionate, arbitrary, excessive" charges of the express companies. "The exactions of these express companies," says the Merchants' Association of New York, "have become an almost intolerable burden upon commerce."

And again the State of New York is about to expend millions of dollars in the enlargement of the Erie Canal. What for? What, except to compete with the railroads and thus, if possible, to keep down railroad exactions? And will it avail?

Is it not certain that both persons and produce can be carried overland by rail from the lakes to the sea both cheaper and quicker than by any possible canal that can be built, and this, too, for 365 days in the year, while the canal can be relied upon for not over nine months in the year?

And even granting that the thousand-ton-barge canal, once built, could furnish a cheaper method of transport than by rail, does it not still remain true that the great bulk of all produce, at least that from the interior of the country, must go by rail to the lakes and the canal, and must pay whatever toll the railroad levies from the point of production to the canal, and will not that toll always be big enough to offset any possible saving by the canal?

Now, may it not be that in the extension of the Post Office over the whole realm of public transportation and the application of the postal principle to the determination of public transport tolls, making the very lowest existing rate for the shortest distance the uniform rate for all distances? May it not be that we have here a practical, and perhaps the only practical, solution of this whole transport problem, and with it, too, the solution both of our fuel and our food problem?

May not this scheme guaranteeing to railway and express investors an annual return by the Government on their investments equal to the average annual return of the past ten years? May not this scheme with its system of tolls, low, uniform, stable, just tolls determined by Congress in open session demand the most careful consideration of our public servants at Washington?

And does not New York demand the quick improvement of her postal facilities? Ought not the opportunity afforded by the building of her tunnel system be used for providing the city with a complete pneumatic tube system built and owned by the city and run by the Post Office?

And do not the commercial interests of New York State, both city and country, demand the establishment of the best parcels post service, domestic and foreign, that this world knows?

The English Post Office carries parcels up to three pounds in weight from any Post Office in Great Britain to any Post Office in New Zealand for 25 cents; larger parcels, up to seven pounds, for 50 cents, and still larger parcels, up to eleven pounds, for 75 cents. The American Express Company, under its recent arrangement with the different countries of Europe, taxes the export of American produce full three times as much. These English foreign parcel rates between Great Britain and the English colonies were established in 1890. In the year 1899-1900 the exports of England through her foreign parcels post were almost double those of the previous year, $20,495,670, against $10,712,764 in 1898-9.

And what would not a cheap and efficient domestic parcels post do for the farmers and for their customers, the merchants from whom they buy and the consumers to whom they sell their produce? What would not the extension of the cent-a-pound publishers' post to everybody and to all classes of produce do for the people?

And Senator Platt will oppose all this. To every movement for postal advancement he will oppose his unalterable veto. May it not be the best possible politics for the Republican Party at this juncture that some other man than Senator Platt should go to the United States Senate this coming 4th of March? And whoever that man may be, ought he not to be pledged to the widest possible extension of the Post Office, and to its most efficient and economic administration? JAMES L. COWLES.

Secretary Postal Progress League.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1903.

STEAM LINES TO HAWAII.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable interest your editorial "The Hawaiian Cable" in THE TIMES of Saturday, Jan. 3, and agree with you fully that the completion of the cable to Honolulu is an achievement of importance and benefit to both the business and political interests of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. I was somewhat surprised, however, at the statements made regarding the means of communication by steam and sail between this country and the islands. The statements were that "there has not been until the last few years regular communication by steam, and there can scarcely be said to be such communication now," and again, "communication with it (Hawaii) was maintained until the other day by sailing vessels only."

The fact is that communication by steamships between the United States and Hawaii has been maintained on regular and frequent schedules during the past twenty years or more. The Oceanic Steamship Company (Spreckels's line) of San Francisco has operated its steamers, (American built and under the American flag,) carrying freight, passengers, and the mails between San Francisco and Honolulu since about 1880. Up to December, 1900, the service was once a month, but since that date three sailings a month in each direction with fine new steamers have been maintained. Previous to the acquisition of the islands by the United States the steamers of the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental) Steamship Companies carried freight, passengers, and mail on regular schedules between San Francisco and Honolulu, and since the acquisition of the islands by this country the Pacific Mail has continued the service with new and larger steamers.

The Occidental and Oriental and Toyo, Kisen Kaisha steamers, being foreign bottoms, cannot now under our intercoastal navigation laws carry business between the two American ports. They continue, however, to ply between San Francisco and Japan and China via Honolulu. The American-Hawaiian Line of steamers (freight carriers) operates between San Francisco and Honolulu, and the Matson Line (freight and passenger) plies regularly between San Francisco and Hilo. There is also, I believe, a freight line of steamers from Seattle via San Francisco. The Canadian-Australian Steamship Company has for ten years or more performed monthly service between Vancouver and Honolulu.

In addition to the above there are many tramp steamers and a large number of sailing vessels plying between United States ports and Hawaii. It appears therefore that for twenty years or more there has been regular communication between this country and the Hawaiian Islands by means of several well-established and equipped steamship lines, and I trust that THE TIMES, with its well-known spirit of fairness, will give its many readers the benefit of the above information, thus correcting any wrong impression they may have received from the article referred to.

E. F. BURNETT.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GRAVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to prevent Mr. Hillis and his admirers from desecrating the grave of Henry Ward Beecher, the site of which he himself selected as desirable, and which has been sanctified by the many visits made it by his noble wife during her life, and where, also, rest the remains of his little children? There his dust reposes in as stately sepulture as he desired beside his faithful wife, and there every sentiment of love and respect should force all to feel it should remain. Mr. Beecher was a true democrat, and had none of the snobbery of Mr. Hillis, who is a good representative of the Anglomania so rampant in our country to-day. Had Mr. Hillis sincere veneration for Mr. Beecher's memory he would never have thought his grave in beautiful Greenwood remote or inaccessible, for it is in one of the most conspicuous spots in the cemetery.

To show how utterly repugnant this whole scheme would have been to Mr. Beecher, I quote his words in reference to Horace Greeley:

"If we had Westminster Abbey our friend would have been laid therein. And yet he would not have desired that stately isolation. For he believed that more and more, as the years go, the sentiment of religion would refuse to be entombed in cathedrals, and to consecrate here and there a building. To him all places were sacred wherein a great humanity had followed after the highest. And he would have the equal sky for his canopy, and the generous earth for his bed, because the same shelter and rest are free to all the race."

Oh! that the lion heart was heard now to rebuke all those who would disturb that quiet grave—for Greenwood was to him an exceedingly beautiful spot—as Talmage termed it, "The American Westminster Abbey."

Not long ago some fool wanted to have the remains of Robert Louis Stevenson taken from the grave he had chosen in Samoa and carted back to Scotland, and had not Shakespeare written his own epitaph Stratford would long ago have been despoiled for the benefit of London's Westminster Abbey and the gratification of conceited Englishmen devoid of true sentiment. Why can't clergymen let the dead rest, or at least respect their wishes?

New York, Jan. 5, 1903. M.

LABOR AND THE BEECHER MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On behalf of many admirers of the late Henry Ward Beecher I protest against the infelicitous thought of having two representatives of labor on the Beecher memorial fund as proposed, one representing organized and the other supposed to represent unorganized labor.

There exists no such division of labor except in the minds of those who desire to train up a generation of fighting scabs, conscious and proud of its anarchy. If Mr. Hillis and his friends wish to see such an unfortunate division of the workers crystallize around the tomb of Beecher, they know not how to honor him; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Arthur has better judgment than to play second hand in such a trick.

When it is rational to send a representative of unorganized labor anywhere, that labor is no longer unorganized.

Let the Beecher memorial have a clean chance, free from the infirmities of mistaken friends and it will be a success worthy of the man and of his city.

PETER E. BURROWES.

Bayside, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1903.

NEGRO OFFICIALS IN SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the very able and fair editorial headed "Indianola and Charleston", published in your paper of Jan. 6. As a native and former resident of Charleston, S. C., I have taken great interest in the question of the appointment of William D. Crum, a colored man, to be Collector of the Port of Charleston. I think, naturally, that the President has made a great mistake, both politically and socially. There was at one time a great admiration for President Roosevelt in South Carolina, and particularly in the City of Charleston; that admiration has now been turned into a feeling of disgust.

With good judgment the President could have, in my opinion, built up quite a strong white Republican Party in South Carolina. He has now destroyed his chances of so doing. As to the appointment of negroes to public office, my experience with negroes has convinced me that to clothe a negro with a little brief authority is to ruin the negro; it helps neither the individual nor the race. The President's knowledge of the negro is well illustrated by the following story, which I heard a few days ago in Charleston while on a visit there:

Shortly after the Booker Washington incident and also the visit of President Roosevelt to Charleston a Mr. Pinckney B., a resident of Charleston, made a visit to a country place near that city; while there a very respectable old negro man said to him: "Mars Pink, did you shake hands wid de President wen he bin in Chaston?" "No," laughingly said Mr. B. "I don't care, John, to shake hands with any man who will have a negro dine at his private dinner table with him." "Oh, Mars Pink," said the old man, "you mustn't be so hard on de President; he don't know niggers as well as you an' me."

W. GIBBES WHALEY.

New York, Jan. 7, 1903.

WHITE MEN AND BLACK MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While recognizing your evident desire for justice, I am yet at times astounded at the mental strabismus that seems to characterize your view of the larger questions involving the moral progress of the human race.

Seldom have you given a better—or worse—exhibition of defective mental and moral vision than in this morning's editorial on "Indianola and Charlestown."

President Roosevelt's action in closing the Indianola Post Office is magnified into an offense of tremendous proportions, while that which caused his impulsive and foolish—even wrong-headed—action is palliated, extenuated, and excused. His appointment of a negro as a United States officer is condemned as an affront to white prejudices, without inquiry as to whether these white prejudices have any moral right to exist. You say the extension of the franchise to the negro was a mistake, apparently unconscious of the righteous principle that whosoever is governed by law has a right to a voice in the making of law.

Let me say right here that I am one of those who refuse to regard the negro question from the Northern, the Southern, or the white man's standpoint, or from any standpoint save that high one of humanity and justice.

To-day, Jan. 6, is the birthday of Charles Sumner. Ninety-two years ago he was born in Boston. It is not fitting that the birthday of one of the noblest of God's noblemen should be desecrated by sentiments comforting to race prejudice. It is a sad commentary on the moral progress of the Nation when such sentiments as you this morning uttered should appear in the twentieth century in a paper like yours. Allow me to quote from one of his speeches on this subject. More than half a century ago, in an appeal for the admission of colored children to the public schools of Boston, he said:

> Who can say that this [their exclusion] does not injure the blacks? Theirs is in its best estate an unhappy lot. Shut out by a still lingering prejudice from many social advantages, despised class—they feel this proscription from the public schools as a peculiar brand. Beyond this, it deprives them of those healthful, animating influences which would come from a participation in the studies of their white brethren. It adds to their discouragements. It widens their separation from the rest of the community and postpones that great day of reconciliation which is sure to come. * * * The equality of men before the law is the constant, ever-present, tutelary genius of this Commonwealth, frowning upon every privilege of birth, upon every distinction of race, upon every institution of caste. You cannot slight it or avoid it. You cannot restrain it. God grant that you may welcome it as this and your swords will be sheathed and crumpled steamship lines, and I trust that THE TIMES, with its well-known spirit of fairness, will give its many readers the benefit of the above information, thus correcting any wrong impression they may have received from the article referred to.

Our race are fond of boasting of our superiority as a race. Can the degradation of another race demonstrate our own superiority? Can we degrade the negro without thereby degrading ourselves?

We adjure the negro to be sober, virtuous, and industrious, and thereby earn the respect of the whites. With what grace can we so exhort them if we deny to them the natural rewards of virtue and industry—a position of honor and respect in the community?

We talk of the "natural antipathy of the races." No such natural antipathy exists. Children do not possess it until they are taught it by their elders. It is a hypocritical pretense based on false pride, and we seek to excuse it by calling it natural. If more proof of this is needed, look at the hundreds of thousands of persons of mixed blood throughout the regions where the blacks exist!

We gladly accept their services as private servants. What sensible reason can be assigned why we should not accept their services as public servants as well?

The plain truth is that the white man is not indebted to his sobriety, his virtue, or to any purely moral quality for his supremacy on the earth to-day. Ours is a supremacy of brute force—of warships and guns. Should Asia, under Japan's leadership, ever seriously undertake to rival us in this respect, as may some time happen under our present policy, we may find that our sceptre has departed. To the present, however, the annals of the human race may be searched in vain for a race which, as a race, has surpassed ours for brutality, treachery, and all-around scoundrelism. Though we call ourselves white, we have never "acted white" toward any of the other races. It is time we ceased to speak of the "negro problem," for it is quite as much a problem of making the white man what he ought to be.

We are but creatures of a day. A few years and we shall all have gone to our final rest. The earth will continue to roll. Men will come and go in fleeting generations. Some day a civilization worth calling such will prevail among men. In that civilization the prayer taught by Jesus will be fulfilled—"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—and men will stand up straight and free like men, with "none to vex them or make them afraid." Whosoever upholds the high standard of justice and humanity is aiding in bringing that day closer; he who opposes, ridicules, or casts odium on this high standard is postponing that day, disturbing the most beneficent forces of evolution, and opposing the will of the Most High. STEPHEN BELL.

Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1903.

CONDITIONS IN INDIANOLA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue relative to the Indianola Post Office case seems to ignore one important point. Both the Mayor of the town and the Sheriff of the county have informed the Postal Inspectors that they could not answer for the Postmistress's safety if she continued in office. These two officials represent the community, especially in respect to the maintenance of law and order, and their open statement signifies either a helplessness or an intention that involves the town as a whole in threatened violence.

If the people of Indianola are so law-abiding as you and certain other advocates claim, why do they not make some official demonstration of the fact?

I believe you will find it hard to convince many of your readers that the President has acted a wrong or mistaken part in the affair. IRVING A. JOHNS.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1903.

A CAR CONDUCTOR'S JOKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning, being one of the coldest, thus far, of the season, it was reasonable to expect that the cars on the Third Avenue surface road would be heated. Whatever may have been the condition of the other cars, that in which your correspondent rode was certainly many degrees below the freezing point, and when the attention of the conductor was called to the fact he remarked that the car was very large, and it hadn't begun to warm up yet. Of course, this was so good a joke that he could not refrain from enjoying it himself, and when told it was "no laughing matter" he remarked that it was none of his business, or words to that effect.

Is it not possible to protect the public against this criminal indifference to their comfort, if not to their health, on the part of this corporation? Is there no city ordinance to punish such outrages—some means that can afford immediate relief to the traveling public?

Would it not be an effective remedy to have some city official appointed to each of the car stations, whose duty it would be to see that every car was sufficiently heated before it is sent from the station?

A FROZEN VICTIM.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

AMERICAN PRESS AND BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I supplement the remarks made in your issue of Sunday last by "Londoner" with a few of my own, founded on impressions formed during a five years' residence in this State?

Your newspapers, of every class and party, make it more or less of a specialty to refer to everything British in terms of disapproval and contempt, and I have no doubt that in this as well as in other matters they reflect the opinions of the people who read them. Week after week Sunday papers appear with columns of woe from their London correspondents telling of the "great gloom in the British metropolis," and of the miseries of the poor in that city; or, while some war is going on, of the disquietude it occasions to stay-at-home Britishers.

Residents in London are not treated each week to particulars of the poverty and vice which exist on the east side of New York, nor are their feelings harrowed by consideration of the uneasiness New Yorkers feel at the continuance of trouble in the Island of Mindanao. Then, troubles of various kinds which occur in the United States, such as disgraceful lynching scenes in the South, are not exaggerated and expatiated upon in the British press, as are welcome pieces of news like "Famine in India," "Drought in Australia," "Business Failures in Jamaica," &c., in the journals of the United States. The fact is that John Bull has a friendly feeling toward this country, and does not want to make much of her shortcomings and misfortunes.

Your press and public are very properly "touchy" on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine, and are careful to note with indignation any expression of opinion abroad which may be construed as evincing a desire on the part of some European nation to acquire territory in this hemisphere; but, this being so, why are your editors and public men so very outspoken as to the covetous feelings with which they view the islands and countries in this hemisphere which form part of the British Empire? If it is a crime for England or Germany to appear inclined to occupy South American territory at some future time, is it perfectly correct for the people of the United States to talk openly and confidently of the time when they are to own Canada, Newfoundland, and the British West Indies? England does not talk of owning the Philippines in years to come—but perhaps they are not a desirable acquisition. KINARLA.

Rome, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1903.

JEROME AND CANFIELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through the medium of THE NEW YORK TIMES I would like to voice the unanimous sentiment of the respectable element of my fellow-citizens regarding the strenuous, persistent efforts of District Attorney Jerome in suppressing gambling wherever found, whether on the Bowery or in Fifth Avenue.

More than this individually (representing as I do a particular class of the community) I desire publicly to express my personal admiration and gratitude for his daring and I hope successful attempt to punish Canfield. My son, in common with other collegians, frequently has occasion to pass this gilded house of infamy on his way to the Yale Building, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of this place. He and they are proof against all of the lower forms of vice which everywhere in great cities boldly and openly seek to entrap the unwary. Their self-respect and knowledge of the world in such cases are their protection.

But in the instance of this bold outlaw and others of which he is a type it is different. In the best and richest part of the city, where the thoughtless and inexperienced have good reasons to believe that every house of entertainment is safe to enter, Canfield's palace his been open day and night to lure them to ruin.

It is past my understanding to conceive how he dares to appeal to the courts as against the police. He is outside the pale of the law. Morality as well as public policy imperatively demand that establishments like his, whether fostered by wealth or political influence, should be regarded as pesthouses and treated as such. S. S. R.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

CA" FIELD'S.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES this morning the following:

"Q.—What is 5 East Forty-fourth Street, to your knowledge? A.—To my knowledge it is a gambling house pure and simple, though it is known as a clubroom and art gallery to the public."

I would like to know what is the meaning of "pure and simple"; if it is a gambling house pure and simple, what is the use of bothering about it any more? Why not "let it drop"?

But I think those who have been there and "taken in" within its portals did not leave there with the impression that it was pure or very simple—I have often heard an expression about "lambs gamboling on the green." Do you know what kind of animals go to Canfield's? Why, goats—slats with tomato, what do they go for?—to work the "Can," to "buck against the game." I was told that Canfield, before he went over to Europe, went down to "Little Italy." I asked what for. "To make Je—rome howl." PHARAOH.

New York, Jan. 8, 1903.

THE JUMEL MANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see your editorial on the Roger Morris house (Jumel mansion) in Thursday's issue of THE TIMES, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the city will buy this historic building and keep it for a repository of Revolutionary relics.

Last Fall Josiah C. Pumpelly gave an interesting lecture before the Biographical and Genealogical Society, giving the history of the house and closing with an earnest plea for its preservation. Resolutions were then adopted by the society that the city buy it.

The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, (Mrs Kramer, Regent,) is very much interested in the purchase of the house and its transference to the patriotic societies of New York, that each may have a room in which to place its Revolutionary relics. The members of the above-mentioned D. A. R. Chapter have numerous articles waiting for a place to put them, and its historian, Mrs. Caryl, would loan a number of pieces of furniture which belonged to the early owners of the house.

NATALIE RICHMOND FERNALD.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

THE GROWTH OF SEATTLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the article in THE TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 4, giving a review of the growth of Washington State no mention was made of the remarkable progress of its leading city, Seattle, but only several facts concerning Tacoma, at one time considered by some its rival for commercial supremacy in that State.

About seven years ago Tacoma was nearly the size of Seattle. Now Seattle has more than twice the population of Tacoma, and has become with no fear of rivalry practically the leading seaport of the Pacific Northwest. It now has about 140,000 population. It was 42,000 in 1890, and 81,000 in 1900. Just take one industry as a key, the Moran Brothers' Company's. It is building the United States battleship Nebraska, and more than 1,000 men are employed in its yards. This company confines its activities entirely to ship building. The city is practically the terminus now of the Northern Pacific Railway, which at one time made Seattle by a branch line from Tacoma. The Great Northern makes its Pacific centre at Seattle, owning large tracts of terminal property there. The Canadian Pacific makes Seattle by traffic arrangements with other roads. It is now preparing to build directly into Seattle from near Vancouver, "haymaking" the northern portion of the Pacific Slope like the other Pacific Northwestern roads.

From Seattle's harbor, which is peculiarly favorable to a large sea-going commerce, radiate steamship lines which lead to all quarters of the globe. The Orient is from 900 to 1,300 miles nearer Seattle than via San Francisco. The Commonwealth of Washington only twenty-five years ago, one might well say, was terra incognita to the rest of the world. It was admitted to the union of States in 1889, and is already a lusty infant State. The Puget Sound commerce of the western side, its fisheries, the boundless tracts of primal forest, the fruit and grain of the eastern side of the State, where irrigation soon will open up thousands of acres of rich, arable land, all alike will constantly contribute in increasing abundance to making that sovereign State named for "the Father of His Country" well worthy his name.

J. PARK HENDERSON.

New York City, Jan. 5, 1903.

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE CANTEEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to enter my protest against the abuse of the W. C. T. U. in the editorials of your paper in regard to the army canteen. No matter if they do hold different views from those advocated by your paper, to call a body of Christian women, some of them the very best women in this country, public malefactors, savors of willful ignorance of the character of the women who belong to the W. C. T. U., and of the work they are aiming to do. The articles in your paper in regard to the canteen have been simply a justification of drinking among soldiers.

Time and again the assertions that desertions and drunkenness have increased since the abolition of the sale of wine and beer in the canteen have been disproved by men as high in authority as those from whom

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

WEALTHY MEN AND JURY DUTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dispatch from Pittsburg, printed in the Times of Jan. 10, says that an Allegheny County Judge has placed in the wheel for jury duty the names of many of Pittsburg's millionaires. The reason given for thus rudely invading the immunity from public service of the nobility of our country is that the judge desires a better class of jurors.

I am not acquainted with Pittsburg juries, but we all know several of her millionaires by reputation and therefore await the outcome with more interest than hope.

However, the move is a good one, if not from the standpoint of the administration of justice, from that of the cause of education. Jury work is educational in the best sense. When a man has by his vote sent his fellow men and women to prison for theft, assault, arson, and other crimes, he is impressed with the fact that law exists, and that crimes are sometimes punished in this world. He sees for himself the power of the Judge and becomes keenly alive to the danger of a corrupt or incompetent judiciary. Above all, in my opinion, he is brought face to face with the misery that is in the world, the sorrow and sadness that are, like the poor, always with us. I have known one experience on a criminal court jury change a self-satisfied cynical business man's whole attitude towards the poor and destitute.

By all means, let some of our judges refuse to accept the excuses of wealthy business men when called for jury duty. Give the millionaires a chance to see life as it is lived in the atmosphere of the jails, and station houses, and never again will they hug to themselves the soft delusion that our civic institutions are all right, our judges are all able, and that there is, after all, very little injustice or oppression under our city and state governments. It will educate them and they need education along these lines. Give them a chance. W. W. B.

New York, Jan. 10, 1903.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since governments have existed the people have been inclined to hold their rulers responsible for the social and economic conditions that may prevail. Hard times, and the other events that cause popular discontent and agitation, are believed by a majority of mankind to be the result of bad government, and he who so asserts is always regarded as a patriot and a statesman. As "the gentle and judicious Hooker" wrote some hundreds of years ago, "he who goeth about telling the people they are not as well governed as they should be will never lack hearers and believers."

The experience of the Railroad Commission of the State is now illustrating very forcibly the truth of this saying. It is held responsible by nearly every one for the conditions which make travel in Greater New York on its street railways uncomfortable and slow—by many who should know and do know better. The commission is a semi-judicial body whose power and functions are carefully regulated by statute law. It is authorized to supervise all railroads in the State and investigate the manner in which they are operated for the security and accommodation of passengers. For that purpose they are directed to receive complaints, summon witnesses, give hearings, and make determinations which are reviewable on appeal by the Supreme Court. This has been the law since the organization of the commission some twenty years ago, and such has been its established methods and procedure. This is known to every one who has read the law creating the commission.

I attended from curiosity a meeting held by the board recently in this city. About seventy persons were present, more than half of whom were lawyers, who eagerly caused themselves to be recorded as counsel for various persons and associations, having grievances against our city railroads. The board announced that it had come from Albany in pursuance of complaints filed with it and was prepared to receive evidence and take action.

Thereupon a gentleman arose and violently denounced the board, asserting that it was its duty of itself to know and remedy the complaints; that the conditions were patent and notorious; and amid the applause of the spectators declared that if it did not at once compel the roads to do all the things demanded the Legislature would be appealed to to abolish it. There was not one of the lawyers present who was not aware of the absurd character of the demand. Yet the board took up the complaints, and without any evidence whatever called on the railroad officials present to answer and meet them. Next day the papers harshly criticised the board in many ways, some of them violently denouncing by name the members as robbers, the tools and creatures of the railroads, etc.

The flagrant wrong and injustice of all this is manifest. I am not called upon to act as the apologist of the board, but out of common fairness I feel it my duty to say a word for a grossly and unjustly abused part of the State Government.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

Jan. 8, 1903.

THE SIDE-DOOR REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the letters on the subject of overcrowding on the elevated roads published in your issue of Sunday, Jan. 4, none seemed to more nearly cover the points of complaint, with suggestions for remedy, than that of "G. A. A." His advocacy of side doors is particularly good.

In traveling on the Boston subway, where at rush hours the jam at least approaches, for a short time, that here on the elevated, the clear intelligence and good judgment of being required to enter cars at the ends and leave by the middle is quickly forced upon one. The instructions suspended from the central point of each car cannot fail to catch every passenger's eye. The acme of quick transit can only be reached where passengers can freely enter and leave a conveyance at the same moment. To attain this when two opposite streams of humanity must pass through the one narrow space is manifestly impossible, but to make it the object of those leaving a train to draw as far away from the point of entrance as may be is to automatically make operative the literally crying need that we "move up into the centre of the car."

Mr. Skitt of the Manhattan dismissed further consideration of side doors, in his reply to Mayor Low's letter, with little courtesy and unconvincing brevity. The factor of expense in maintaining six extra men on each platform, whose duty it should be to open the side doors and regulate the jam of people, is doubtless quite potent in impressing upon him the wisdom of holding discussion on the matter within the limits of "nil" as nearly as he may.

As a regular reader of your editorial columns, I would suggest that an article on this subject in those columns, setting forth known advantages and disadvantages, would be distinctly timely and of assistance in crystallizing sentiment, pro or con.

HAROLD WALDO.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

TRUCKS AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter by your correspondent, Mr. Ellison, in your issue of yesterday, comes closer to hitting the nail on the head as regards the real obstacle to increasing the transportation facilities on the surface roads in this city than anything you have yet published. What is wanted is not more cars, but the opportunity to move those now employed more rapidly. Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Fourth Avenue might be filled from end to end with cars, but unless these cars are in motion the public would be far better served by taking them off altogether. The real test of the service rendered is the number of cars moved past a given point in a given time.

This being the case, it is obvious that the rapidity of travel over the whole line cannot exceed that with which the cars are passed through the most congested point. Again, eliminating points of peculiar congestion of traffic, the general or average rapidity with which cars can be moved will be in some inverse ratio to the number of vehicles of all kinds, cars and trucks alike, on the car tracks. The disastrous effect of even a trifling blockade at any point and the futility of attempting to relieve the situation thereby caused by adding more cars were clearly brought out in the testimony before the State Railway Commission two days ago. We cannot suppose that emergencies of this nature call in general for legal pressure on the traction company, which is as much concerned as the public in keeping its cars in motion. The other point will ultimately have to be met, as your correspondent suggests, by excluding all heavy and slow-moving vehicles from the principal lengthwise streets during the rush hours. This has already been suggested by you with reference to Fifth Avenue, and it seems inevitable that before long all heavy trucking will have to be done in the early morning or at night.

As any one whose business takes him down town can testify, it will not be sufficient to exclude trucks from Broadway and from Fourth and Sixth Avenues. The congestion is greatest at the crossings, where lines of horse vehicles, sometimes blocks in length, struggle with the trolley cars for the right of passage. One has only to compare the condition of any of these streets on week days with what it is on Sundays to realize the enormous increase in carrying capacity which would result from the elimination of one-half or two-thirds of the teaming from them during the busy hours.

Is it not time for the public to bestir itself a little in its own behalf, instead of giving up the rush hour problem as "inevitable," or anathematizing the traction company, which, in the rush hours, at all events, (I do not speak of the balance of the day,) is doing the best it can?

HERBERT L. TOWLE.

New York, Jan. 7, 1903.

TRANSPORTATION IN OTHER CITIES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently returned from a trip in the West, and since that time have scarcely picked up a paper that did not contain some words of censure against the street transportation companies of this city. While there is room for improvement, no doubt, in every system, I think the service in this city at the present time, especially in the Borough of Manhattan, is the best in the world.

I have been in every city of the United States containing over 100,000 inhabitants, with the exception of Denver and San Francisco, so I believe I am qualified, to some extent, to give an opinion.

The people who are constantly complaining no doubt are, as a rule, those that have never been out of New York to any great extent, and if they were compelled to put up with the antiquated systems of some of the cities of this country they would appreciate New York more than they do.

In Philadelphia, for instance, after 12 o'clock at night you have to wait one hour to get a car on any line.

The same is true of the surface car service of Chicago after 1 A. M. On the elevated road in that city you can get a train every fifteen minutes after this hour, I believe. Owing to the width across the town, however, the elevated roads are of value to a small number of inhabitants at the present time.

In cities like Rochester, N. Y., of almost 200,000 inhabitants, at 12 o'clock midnight the cars line up in the centre of the business section; then the starter blows his whistle, and you have five minutes behind time you can walk home.

In Louisville, Ky., a city of almost 300,000 inhabitants, a few years ago you could get into a car drawn by mules, drop a nickel into a little gutter or trough, and it would roll down to the driver.

In several other towns in the West the motorman is also the conductor, while in one town in Ohio, for economy's sake, they have lady conductors.

While I do not wish to give the impression that the trolley service in the West is inferior to that in the East, for in many places it is much better, especially from city to city, my special point is that the systems of New York are far superior to those of any other city; for instance, getting in late at night, as I am often compelled to do, I have had occasion to use the street cars and elevated roads at all hours, and never do I remember having had to wait for a car more than five or ten minutes.

My advice to the kickers is to take a run over to Philadelphia and stay a few weeks, and when they arrive home they will be glad that they are alive and living in the only city in America.

J. E. SEARLES.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

POWERS OF THE ALDERMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed ordinance I drafted and handed to Alderman Goldwater to be introduced in the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, compelling all street surface railroads to issue transfers for a continuous ride on all of their connecting lines for one fare, and to vestibule the car platforms front and rear on all of their cars, also to have two conductors on each car during "rush hours," cover the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor. The ordinance, if it becomes a law, will affect all street surface railroads in the five boroughs, under the city charter of 1901, Section 44, "Enumerations of Powers Not Restrictive; General Power":

> No enumeration of powers in this act shall be held to limit the legislative powers of the Board of Aldermen, which, in addition to all enumerative powers, may exercise all of the powers vested in the City of New York by this act, or otherwise, by proper ordinances, rules, regulations, and by-laws not inconsistent with this act or with the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State; and subject to such limitations, may from time to time ordain and pass all such ordinances, rules, regulations, and by-laws, applicable throughout the whole of said city or applicable only to specified portions thereof, as to the said Board of Aldermen may seem meet for the good rule and government of the city, and to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act, or of other laws relating to the said city, and may provide for the enforcement of the same by such fines, penalties, forfeitures, and imprisonment as may by ordinance or by law be prescribed.

So you can see that the Board of Aldermen has the absolute power to legislate for the relief of the public: Section 98 of the general laws of the State of New York says "that the local authorities may make such reasonable regulations and ordinances as to the rate of speed, mode of use of tracks, &c., as the interests or convenience of the public may require." Section 75 of the city charter says, regarding franchises:

> The Board of Aldermen may from time to time pass appropriate ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State, to carry the provisions of this title into effect, but shall not part with the right and duty at all times to exercise in the interest of the public the full municipal superintendance, regulation, and control in respect of all matters connected with such grant not inconsistent with the terms thereof.

It seems to me that the only way to secure the immediate and direct relief from the street railway companies is in the Board of Aldermen, and I venture to prophesy they will do their duty or be left at home by their constituents. I think it is entirely a local matter, and the local authorities should deal with the same, as they know the wants of the citizens of the City of New York.

LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

WANTS MORE ELEVATED LINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the inadequate transportation facilities vouchsafed by the Manhattan elevated systems, perhaps a hint as to the unseen forces—the powers behind the throne—may be of interest.

First—Has it ever seemed possible that the local merchants of Harlem and the Bronx may find it to their benefit to secure and retain local trade by making it—say unpleasant—for customers to go elsewhere?

Secondly—Don't these tradesmen and their employes vote as may seem best to them?

Thirdly—To what extent are these merchants—voters, every one of them—clamoring for transit reform?

Fourthly—Is it not plausible that these interests are deeply concerned in hindering any improvement in transit facilities?

Your editorial in to-day's issue, analyzing the State Commission's remarkable mandate, meets with my cordial approval. Briefly, to expect the corporation to run more trains than the traffic demands is humbug; to demand the purchase of 100 new cars per month, as if they were to be had ready made, is tommy-rot, and to expect an overworked and not overstrong structure to support an additional burden, that is worse than a bad dream—call it a nightmare.

Perhaps a residence of over twenty years in Harlem may give my views some force. Residing in One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and being employed in Broad Street, it is compulsory for me to use the elevated. Much have I seen and more have I to see, but the present conditions on the cars are really not fit to be seen. If cattle were transported in like manner, would not the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals interfere?

My experience has for some years been gained on the west side lines; their capacity is limited by the Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue junction and by the congestion of trains at the Rector Street terminus.

Remedy: Build a parallel road on West Street, running up Tenth and Amsterdam Avenues. Desperate and drastic? Such a road can be built in three years and will be overcrowded in ten. Cost money? It will coin money! Rival the subway? Bosh! Consolidate 'em; both will pay good interest on actual investment.

Oh! the subway—what kind of an atmosphere will that tunnel provide? Your to-day's editorial columns contain an article mentioning the subject, but treating it very gingerly. Better to be crowded in midair than to be suffocated in a sewer.

As to the east side: Like diseases warrant like remedies. Another elevated line in First Avenue, splitting into Avenues A and B and connecting with the present systems in East Broadway and in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. What a far-fetched dream! Still, it would be cheaper and could be more quickly constructed than a tunnel.

Perhaps such roads under municipal control might urge the present ones to attempt some improvement; their possibility alone might do something. See what has happened on the elevated since the subway was actually started—and just scare them further. SAFETY.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

VENTILATION OF STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed your article in THE TIMES of Jan. 2 regarding ventilation in cars. I would suggest that you advocate having cars built with the top or ceiling so arranged that it will always ventilate, and that the ventilation cannot be cut off.

I recall that the old Boulevard horse cars had a printed notice in the cars something as follows: "This car is self-ventilated, having a ventilated ceiling." By this means some of the foul air will get out—which is more than can be said in eight out of ten cars to-day, and no passenger will complain of draughts, etc.

CHARLES W. LANGFORD.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remedy for existing evils in the transportation service is easy, and, though practically infallible, it lies in a nutshell. It is, simply, to make it illegal for the transportation companies to carry more than their seating capacity under heavy penalties, to be rigidly enforced. That is all. The childlike simplicity of the thing has doubtless led to its being overlooked in the hot search for remedies. When the is done, the companies themselves may be absolutely relied upon to do the rest, in order to get the nickels. A. A. M.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

FOUR-BLOCK-STOP SYSTEM FOR CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of the protracted discussion of local transit I have not observed that any one has suggested for Greater New York the timemaking four-block-stop method employed in some of our American cities, especially in New England. The car-stop on signal either of the oncoming or outgoing passenger is abolished; the stop takes place only at certain designated points, marked at the curb by white posts or green lights, their distance apart being about equal to four of New York's north and south blocks.

In this city by this means many time-consuming stops and the almost continuous crowding to and from the rear door—often to make way for only one passenger—would be avoided. On approaching their known official stopping place the line of persons departing would find the standing passengers prepared to make way, as to some extent is the case on the elevated roads. Then, among the standing passengers, some would speedily fill the seats vacated and others, unless intending soon to leave the car themselves, might seek their comfort by moving forward. The conductor might without abuse of his own rationality next ask the men on the rear platform to go inside. Lastly, the entering passengers would find conditions as good as possible under the present car shortage. The discharge of one group and taking on of another might require little more time than is often now done in the case of one stout lady pushing herself off backward.

The anxious person in the street intending to take a car might be obliged to walk two blocks, at the furthest, but he would have his chance with the rest at the white lamp-post station, instead of seeing numerous crowded cars running past him, only to stop perhaps a block beyond, to tantalize him to a run after it in vain while the stout lady is emerging. In the group as gathered at a station, too, women might gain an advantage, as strong male Americans do still occasionally stand aside to make way for the weak-framed, like their mothers.

On the avenues having elevated roads the surface stations might be placed midway between the elevated stations, to help the hesitating choice between bad air and manners and transit after climbing the miry stairway or before.

With streets cleared of trucks in rush hours and only about five stops to a mile, what time could be made? Mr. Greatsinger might give the reply, since precisely under this method and conditions are the Brooklyn Fifth Avenue trains run on the surface between the incline at Thirty-sixth Street and Coney Island, a distance of nearly six miles, the trains on leaving the Union Station at Thirty-sixth Street being uniformly uncomfortably crowded in the rush hours. HARWAY COVE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1903.

CHEAP CABS IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was my privilege, over a decade ago, to lead in the introduction of the only successful cheap cab movement ever introduced in New York, and I was therefore deeply interested in the practical suggestions made upon this subject by a correspondent in your columns a few days since. It may interest him and the public generally to learn that his idea of having a "taxometer," or time measurer, in each cab was tested here in a small way by myself long before the introduction of the idea in the European capitals he mentions. This was substantially an individual effort in a few cabs placed upon the streets under my direction and run upon a "time" schedule, simply as a test of this system. The success of the experiment in a small way proved incontestably what it would be were it adopted into general use or made mandatory by public ordinance.

The recent agitation upon the part of prominent women connected with a well-known "reform" association upon this subject and the spirited discussion of the congested condition of the surface railway traffic that is rife forecast a revival of interest in the cheap cab idea at the present time. It must be remembered that "Rome was not built in a day." The cab movement referred to, that in its time really did present the Continental system of Europe creditably and successfully, accomplished at least the complete demolition of one of the worst "trusts" or "rings" that ever existed in New York—the "street cabmen's ring," and that of the midnight marauders called the "night hawks." Up to the advent of the reform service of cabs no street cab in New York would turn a wheel for less than $1! The "night hawks" would hover about the Grand Central Station, the theatres, and saloons, and terrorize the unwary traveler or lagging reveler into the payment of any fare he chose to ask, evading all detection and defying punishment by boldly numbering his cab lamp in fanciful numbers in "lamp-black"—numbers that did not exist upon the books in the Marshal's Office at City Hall!

The reform movement secured a repeal of the time-worn city ordinance permitting such a state of things, and instituted the idea of numbering cabs with stencilled plates, immovably soldered upon the lamps. The prices for short distance riding were cut in half, while hansoms were introduced, and, like the other reforms, came to stay!

The ideal cab service is yet a thing of the future, but it is bound to come if the people interested will show the same tenacity of purpose that the "Gilbert Elevated Railroad" projectors exhibited in their long fight with the moribund horse cars and lumbering country stages of a quarter of a century ago.

WILLIAM FEARING GILL.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

SYMPTOMS OF DIPHTHERIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In cases of diphtheria, evidently very prevalent at present, it might be of interest to physicians and others to know that in two cases which lately came under the personal notice of the writer the true character of the sickness was not promptly recognized.

In each case high fever set in, followed by vomiting, the throat remaining perfectly clear of any symptoms, and both cases were diagnosed as indisposition due to spoiled stomach or overfeeding. Yet they both proved to be nasal diphtheria, the throat only becoming affected on the third and fourth day respectively, causing delay of proper treatment with antitoxin for that critical time. NO DOCTOR.

New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF OIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems by late press reports that the Standard Oil Company, more truly an integral part of the Standard Oil Trust, is composed of twenty or more corporations, of which there are five Standard Oil Companies of five different States, the New Jersey Standard Oil Company being one of the five. The Trustees of this trust have deemed it wise at this particular juncture to exploit a little latent rebate philanthropy to their employes, in order to obscure the public vision, to divert attention from the enormous extra monopoly benefits that are now accruing to this gigantic, mammoth trust on account of the coal strike.

Its monopolistic power is well illustrated by taking advantage of the present necessities of the people, to arbitrarily advance within the past three months, since Oct. 7, the price of illuminating oils for lighting and heating purposes 46 per cent., as sold from tank wagon to retail dealers, or 3½ cents a gallon, $1.47 a barrel, or $10.29 a ton, based on forty-two gallons of crude, of which seven barrels weigh a ton.

The advance in crude petroleum at the well from Oct. 7 last to Jan. 7, 1903, is 27 cents per barrel, which, taken from the advance in the price of illuminating oils, leaves a difference of $4.20 per barrel, increased, extortionate price ground from the face of the poor. The best possible evidence of what this hydra-headed monopoly is now doing is better illustrated in the following facts and figures:

The average daily production of petroleum for 1901 was 190,107 barrels. Of this amount there is positive proof that the Standard Oil Trust absolutely owns and controls 95 per cent., or 180,602 barrels per day. The additional monopoly revenue thus filched from the people by this illegal trust in consequence of the coal strike amounts to $216,722 per day, $6,501,672 per month, $79,165,530 per annum.

In view of the necessity for this great increase in the price of illuminating oils within the past three months, it might be well to state that the dividend of the Standard Oil Trust for 1902 was $45 per share on par of $100, amounting to a total of more than $90,000,000, based upon its present par value capitalization of $202,253,700, while the market value of its shares on Jan. 6, 1903, was $750 per share, or a marketable capitalization amounting to the enormous sum of $1,516,752,000, or more than double the aggregate market value of the United States Steel Trust.

The market value of Standard Oil shares on Oct. 7, 1902, the day previous to the rise in the price of illuminating oils, was $655 per share, which, taken from $750 per share, shows an advance of $95 per share on $100 par value, aggregating a total advance within the past three months in the shares of the Standard Oil Trust amounting to the sum of $192,000,000, of which Standard officials are the main recipients. These enormous profits are the effects of the coal strike, whereby, in their dire distress for the want of coal, great suffering is inflicted upon the people through the existence of this oppressive monopoly. Suckling babes, crying children, mothers wail in icy homes! Most monstrous does it seem! Is it not quite evident that such atrocious acts as these breed anarchy?

"Every penny that is taken from the people for which no return is given is a stolen penny, and these stolen pennies, pouched by monopoly," is obtained by criminal conspiracies in the non-observance and non-enforcement of the laws. The question of the hour is, how much longer will the people endure these extortionate and oppressive monopolies that are allowed to rule and ruin with unbridled hand because of the inaction of public officials to properly execute the laws, that is, by criminal action? What does a fine of $5,000 amount to against stolen millions?

GEORGE RICE.

Marietta, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1903.

THE STEEL TRUST'S PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The philanthropic propositions lately promulgated by the United States Steel Corporation appear to me to have a very large colored gentleman concealed within its verbiage. In other words, it seems to be preparatory to a "cut" in the dividend on the common stock or passing it entirely.

The proposed plan for allowing the employes to become sharers in the profits by the setting aside certain amounts, should the business warrant it, is but a pretext and a warning to the stockholders that they must sacrifice something in the interest of the poor laboring man. I may be entirely wrong in my surmise, and as a stockholder I sincerely trust that I am, but there is an ancient and fishlike smell to the whole scheme. I may wrong the worthy gentlemen who have suddenly become interested in the welfare of the knights of labor and who propose to return good for evil. That most people are skeptical in regard to the generosity and good faith of the plan is shown in the market value of the stock, selling at 37 and yielding a return while it lasts of nearly 11 per cent. My stock cost me about 56, and I am anxiously awaiting for a return to that figure; but I fear that it will never come. You would greatly oblige a reader and one who values the opinion of THE TIMES by giving your disinterested views upon the subject.

W. H. MORRISON.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

SOME EFFECTS OF A TAX ON MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Gov. Odell's message, or rather to that part of it in regard to the taxing of mortgages, do you think it within the limits of the Constitution of the State to levy a tax on one party and exempt another for one and the same thing? That is, he proposes to tax individual owners or holders of mortgages and exempt savings banks, life insurance companies, and some other corporations. It looks as if our Governor is mixed up on taxation when he proposes so unjust and, it seems to me, unconstitutional legislation. Besides, he is endeavoring to levy a tax on men who own their own houses and by so doing have to have a mortgage on it.

Does he stop to thing that he is proposing a tax on people of moderate means and exempting the very rich—for instance, the Astors, the Rhinelanders, and hundreds of others of that class who invest largely in real estate and have no mortgages on their property? I know he says that mortgages are subject to a large municipal tax; but are they? No, not one-thousandth part of them, for it is next to impossible to do so, and if they could or should be the borrower would pay the tax in a larger rate of interest.

Some States exempt mortgages on real estate, for two reasons—one that the property mortgaged pays the same tax whether mortgaged or not, the other than the borrower can get the loan at a lower rate of interest; so in any event the owner has to pay the tax, for parties having the money to loan can seek their own investment, but the mortgagee has to borrow.

If this tax on mortgages becomes a law I thing he will hear from the poor farmers who did so much toward his election. If the farmer is paying the full legal rate of 6 per cent. his interest cannot be increased, but the mortgagor can demand his money when the mortgage is due, and probably a very large proportion of them is due. Nearly all mortgages made here in the last year have a clause that if any tax is put on them the mortgage becomes due, and then what a rush there will be to borrow.

D. H. FOWLER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1903.

THE GOVERNOR AND TAXATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where is our Governor drifting? In his first message he favored a repeal of all laws taxing mortgages. Then he immediately turned around and prevented such repeal, and demanded the enactment of an odious measure intended to rob the people of New York for the benefit of the upcountry. Now, after admitting that a mortgage "*must be paid by the borrower*," and that mortgage taxation is "*double taxation*," he demands that the Republican Party become the robber party; that it grab every poor man's pocketbook—if he be so fortunate or unfortunate as to own a little home, or if he desire to improve his home and keep up with his neighbor—but he would exempt all corporations from the provisions of such an enactment.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

New York, Jan. 8, 1903.

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every honest American will heartily commend and indorse your editorial of yesterday entitled "A Fraud and Its Defenders." Your fine denunciation of the trick of the Senate Committee in fixing a duty of 67 cents a ton upon anthracite coal is well deserved. The levying of duties upon any of the necessaries of life, the transfer of money from the pockets of consumers to the pockets of others is robbery under the sanction of law.

Chief Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, in a decision he gave in a case in Missouri involving custom duties, said:

> "The Government has a right to thus collect money for the purpose of defraying its expenses, but the levying of duties for the purpose of enriching one at the expense of another is public robbery."

This coal matter is a very good object lesson, and its terrible lesson is opening the eyes of the people to the hideous abortion known as the Dingley tariff. England dates her prosperity from 1842, when she established free trade. From 1846 to 1860, when this country had its lowest tariff, the country was more prosperous, with more increase of manufactures than ever before. The hard times which would have come under the Harrison Administration were stayed by an unprecedented wheat crop in this country, and by an unusually short crop in Europe, and a wheat famine in Russia, which brought a large amount of gold into the country and kept back the hard times until after Mr. Cleveland became President. Those hard times were universal in Europe, where they had no Wilson tariff, and they have prosperous times there now, although they have no Dingley tariff.

Yet those hard times were a godsend to the Republican Party; they were enabled to hoodwink and deceive the people and make them believe that the hard times were caused by the Wilson tariff, and they still would like to have the people labor under the delusion that the sun shines by virtue of the Dingley tariff.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Jan. 8, 1903.

CORPORATIONS AND PUBLICITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the published account of the paper read by Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, before the Association for the Advancement of Science at Washington on Dec. 30. Mr. Knapp gives cogent reasons for guarding the secrecy of corporate business, and his paper is sure to do much to counteract the careless teaching common of late in regard to publicity as a cure for the evils sometimes incident to business by corporations. At the same time Mr. Knapp fails to distinguish clearly between competitive business and business transacted by corporations which have monopoly privileges conferred upon them by law.

I desire to call the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to a paper, on the same subject and upon somewhat similar lines, read at the same meeting by Mr. Allen Ripley Foote, editor of Public Policy. Mr. Foote's paper is fully as strong as Mr. Knapp's in proving the necessity for non-interference with legitimate business, and is superior in that it does distinguish between competitive and monopoly businesses. Mr. Foote's paper has just been published in Public Policy, published in Chicago, issue of Jan. 3.

LAWSON PURDY.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

SNOW REMOVAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

The bitterest partisans seem unwilling to place any obstacles in the way of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury. That diligent and determined person has won universal admiration for the way he has employed the means at his disposal. He will do better with better facilities, and it looks as if the authorities were disposed to grant him all he needs or has at present asked for. I would suggest his asking for still more for the specific purpose of removing snow from sidewalks. I have no doubt it will be granted.

There has always been friction about the present system, which is supposed to compel occupants of premises to clear the sidewalks and gutters of snow. It is a troublesome matter at best, and sidewalks in front of vacant lots are rarely cleaned. It is also expensive. Twenty-five cents or 50 cents is certainly not a ruinous price and may help some deserving persons to a precarious sort of living, but many falls of snow may mean to each householder who pays several hundred per cent. more than could be added to the tax rate for the accommodation, while under city control the vacant lots would pay their share and more men would be employed at regular wages at each emergency. There would be fewer bones broken.

It certainly seems to be plain horse sense for the city to clean from the house line instead of from the outside of the gutter, as at present. BOROUGH PARK.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

COURTS AND COAL TARIFF

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this morning's issue I notice that Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, is quoted as saying that it was his understanding that there was no duty on anthracite coal. With reference to this statement, it might not be amiss to note that not only is anthracite coal dutiable by the clear language of the Dingley Act, as has so often and admirably been explained in your paper, but that this language has received a judicial interpretation, and therefore, the question is in no sense an unsettled one.

In Coles vs. Collector, 100 Fed. 442, decided on February 5, 1900, and expressly approved in Evans vs. Collector, 107 Fed. 110, decided on February 4, 1901, paragraphs 415 and 523 are thoroughly and exhaustively considered by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit. The court, in this case, after an excellent review of the statutes relative to duty on coal concludes "From whatever legal standpoint that can possibly be taken under any authorized rules of construction of the provisions of the Dingley Act, the conclusion is irresistible that Congress intended that the respective paragraphs should be read just as they are written; and so read they are not susceptible of any other construction than that first given in this opinion." (Which was an affirmation of the dutiability of such coal.)

FRANK E. JENNINGS.

New York, Jan. 7, 1903.

MYSTERY OF COAL PRICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Telegram of last Friday has the following paragraph:

> Anthracite coal is selling for $16 a ton in Gloucester, Mass., and is scarce at that figure. Several parties in Boston have had small shipments of hard coal made from Yarmouth during the past few weeks, as the price, $7.75, enabled them to procure it cheaper than it could be supplied in that city. Yarmouth has been exceedingly fortunate in this respect this season.
>
> American anthracite is as generally used for household purposes in Yarmouth as it is in the United States, and is brought from any of the shipping ports between New York and Norfolk. The Dominion tariff exacts no duty on coal. The freight from New York or Norfolk is about $1.50 per ton, the freight on the reshipment to Boston from 50 to 75 cents, duty in Boston 67 cents, making, with the commissions, not far from $3 per ton, in addition to the cost of the coal at the American shipping port. And yet the coal can be sent this roundabout and expensive way and be sold in Boston at a profit at less than half the price anthracite can be purchased in Gloucester or other New England towns, or in New York, where we are only a dozen miles from the great shipping centres of anthracite.

It may be said that the coal was obtained before the strike and held for a rise. That is not so. I was in Yarmouth nearly all Summer, and there was as much anxiety over the supply there as there was in the United States, and when I left on Sept. 1 there was not a pound of anthracite for sale, and householders were burning the soft Sydney coal, which is not more desirable for domestic purposes than our soft Pennsylvania. W. J. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Jan. 7, 1903.

REMOVE THE DUTY ON ANTHRACITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How long will the people of this country submit to the gross imposition, which is the present high price of one of the necessaries of life, brought about, as many believe, by the coal operators? There are four railroad corporations that own about all of the anthracite coal beds in Pennsylvania, and the present situation, if not of their making, is one that inures almost entirely to their benefit.

These corporations that pay no Federal tax, whatever seem to be in league with the powers that be for the purpose of transferring the money from the pockets of the consumer to their own. Had there been no tariff duty on coal these operators would not have engineered a strike.

Coal is high and the present high prices are to be continued for one year at least. The situation is most damnable, but Congress can give the remedy. It can take off the duty on coal in one day if so disposed.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

THE COAL OPERATORS AND THE MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The non-union miners have told their story and proof is furnished that some unionists tried to advance their cause by means of criminal acts. One cannot deny that, notwithstanding all his sympathies are on the side of the strikers. But is it to be wondered at that there were a few hundred men out of over 100,000 strikers—141,000 if I remember correctly—who have manifested criminal tendencies? Neither is one to be surprised because a thousand or two out of the same number have showed that they condoned these acts against the peace and comfort of the non-union men.

Has the evidence yet shown that the operators' skirts are clear of acts of injustice? Indeed, it would seem, in spite of the testimony of the non-union men, that a greater proportion of the union miners were law-abiding and morally and ethically just than of the operators.

Again, the testimony shows that the miners have been suffering rank injustice from the hands of their employers, and why should justice be denied them because a few hundred or a thousand indulged in mob violence? ED. A. JANEWAY.

New York, Jan. 10, 1903.

SUFFERERS FROM COAL PRICES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With a limited (and small) income I find myself with $5 as usual this time of year to buy coal.

The dealer tells me that that amount will only pay for half a ton, which it will not pay him to cart. For $10, which I am unable to pay out, I can get a whole ton brought to the door, or I can for 50 cents per bushel (which is $35 per ton) get coal of the peddlers. The well-to-do can afford to pay any price and keep warm, and the very poor get an appropriation from the Board of Aldermen, but the self-respecting persons of small means can, I suppose, freeze. It seems to me that the Board of Aldermen would do more to earn their salary by framing a law to make it a misdemeanor for grocerymen and peddlers to make a profit of over $30 per cent.

New York, Jan. 8, 1903. B. H. M.

THE NEED OF COAL LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that stringent legislation is sadly needed to protect the consumers of coal in this great city from the extortion practiced by so many of the retail dealers. In my judgment every dealer should be licensed by the State, and the price of this necessity regulated on a percentage of profit scale. The price at the mines and the price to the consumer as at present is suggestive of fraud somewhere. It is the duty of the Legislature to discover where, and punish the offenders.

Coal should be delivered to the consumer in bags, each bag weighing 112 pounds, twenty sacks to the ton. As it is in London so it should be here, each delivery wagon should carry scales with weights, and be obliged to weigh each bag if requested by the consumer to do so. This would protect the public from the short-weight dealers and land them in prison in cases of attempted fraud.

Let it be seen that the Legislature exists for the good of the body politic, and not for the protection of public plunderers.

THOMAS ELGAR.

New York, Jan. 8, 1903.

THE INDEPENDENT COAL OPERATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So the independent coal operators, who have been posing all along as protectors of human suffering, are beginning to "show their hand" in the way they propose to rob the general public by putting coal at prohibitive prices to the majority of mankind! This is certainly humane on their part. Haven't our troubles been great enough already to get coal at the increased prices over $5.50 per ton without having to pay 300 per cent. above normal? With Congress and our State Legislatures in session and what they can accomplish, together with the execration of this thing by the entire press and the people of this country, it seems to me it can be stopped.

H. E. F.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

REFLECTIONS ON THE COAL SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My individual conviction is that the crux of the critical coal situation in our city and elsewhere is explainable on the theory of the existence of an intolerable spirit of monopoly and wolfish greed. I have no sympathy with the grab game that enables the more prosperous to deprive the less fortunate of their equities. Is the Golden Rule a myth? Is it but a mirage in this human existence?

I may be characterized as a pessimist. It is necessary sometimes to exercise considerable pessimism in order to look at facts squarely in the face. In the first place, if two giant trusts, instead of clutching each other by the throat, had met and settled their troubles, dominated by the spirit of "live and let live," we would to-day have no coal famine prices and their attendant miseries among an innocent and suffering poor. JUSTICE.

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

LA FOLLETTE-SPOONER CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

National interest is again centred on Wisconsin, and seems to be divided between the Capitol at Madison and the School of Lost Mysteries at Point Loma, San Diego, Cal.

The course of the Republican State organization in Wisconsin and Iowa amounts to a secession, or attempted secession, from the National Party, and threatens the latter with serious consequences. And should other State organizations follow the example of Wisconsin and I

TOPICS of The DRAMA

The Sultan of Sulu—Plot as an Element of Satire—Mr. Ade and Mr. Gilbert—The Twentieth Century Hamlet—The German Hamlet and Kyd's Hamlet.

Mr. George Ade's "The Sultan of Sulu" is so good, so very good, as to make one wish with all his heart, churlish as this may seem, that it had been just a little better. As a rule musical comedies are so bad, so very bad, that, unlike the Kentuckian's whisky, it is only a question of which is worse than others. When they pitch their tents on Broadway you can't see the Intelligent Playgoer (a somewhat fabulous person, to be sure,) for the dust he kicks up in getting away from them—or is it only the enduring mist that surrounds his mythical being? But here at last is a piece that is not only laughable throughout, but reasonably, intelligently, philosophically laughable. In a word, it is satire—satire that is as timely as it is pointed. Many tears have been shed over the desuetude of the Gilbertian repertory of English satire. Mr. Ade is not yet a Gilbert, but "The Sultan of Sulu" satirizes a vital phase of American life with a profundity and a grasp that Gilbert seemed incapable of sustaining throughout an entire piece.

The Constitution and The Cocktail.

"The Constitution and the cocktail follow the flag"—such is the truth expounded in this musical problem play. In point of fact, the Cocktail considerably precedes the Constitution in making itself felt in the midst of the polygamous Mohammedan Sultan; but we suspect that Mr. Ade has the warrant of observed fact for thus deviating from the letter of his motto, so we say no more, and especially as the dramatic struggle involved hangs upon the precedence of the Cocktail. And, brothers, do you realize what it means that a musical comedy not only has a plot, a logical, coherent an almost consecutive plot, but that this plot arises from the dramatic struggle between the two opposing forces involved, just as the precise canon of the most meticulous dramaturgy requires? Constitution and Cocktail, Cocktail and Constitution—these are the elements whose fateful influences wrestle for the mastery in the life of the Sultan of Sulu.

No sooner is the Sultan snatched from the jaws of death, as he thinks, by the news that he is to be benevolently assimilated under the Constitution, than he begins the assimilation of benevolent Cocktails. Ah! the primordial poetry, the epic grandeur of that assimilation! As represented by Mr. Frank Moulan, it is the nightly cause of an exodus between the acts of twice the usual volume. With native intuition the Sultan discovers that fundamental verity that one good Cocktail deserves two more, and then, his whole horizon suffused with the glamor of three cherries, he sees Frances Pamela Jackson to love her. Frances Pamela is a new woman, a modern Portia, who has come out to Sulu as Judge Advocate. Her heart succumbs to the ardor of the three cherries, until the Sultan naïvely informs her that he has already a commodity of eight wives or so; and then, with the fury of a woman scorned, Pamela calls down upon him the vengeance of the law, for she is the dramatic embodiment of the Constitution, even as he has become the embodiment of the Cocktail.

In the second act the Sultan discovers that, even as the Cocktail follows the Flag, the katzenjammer and the water wagon follow the Cocktail. But the Constitution is still in sight. The law as expounded by the affronted Pamela requires not only that he shall divorce all his wives, but that each wife divorced receives one-half of the husband's income—and this on the gray day after seventeen cocktails! The mathematical problem of the Sultan's alimonies is too much for him, and, failing to solve it, Pamela throws him into a Constitutional jail. But even as the triumph of the Constitution seems most complete, a dispatch boat arrives with the well-remembered decree that the religious and social institutions of Sulu shall be respected. The Constitution follows the flag only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; but the Cocktail follows the flag seven days and nights in the week. The play ends in triumph for the Sultan—triumph as to the plurality of wives, triumph as to the plurality of Cocktails—triumph, in short, for Benevolent Assimilation.

Satire and Plot in Musical Comedy.

Is it not something more than the mist of a fading memory that makes the general scheme of this satire seem both more profound and more amusing than the scheme of the Gilbertian pieces? To clapper-claw a classic with the horny hand of common sense is an ill thing, yet sometimes useful. And to speak common sense, does the notion of the Gilbertian satires ever hinge on anything more than the most fanciful of paradoxes? Patience cannot love Grosvenor because love to be pure must be absolutely unselfish, and there can be nothing unselfish in loving such a perfect being as he. So she dallies with Bunthorne, whom she does not like until Grosvenor resolves to be always a commonplace young man. This is a clever enough hit at the cant of modern casuistry, but is it quite enough to hang a whole piece upon? Yet the plot of "Patience" is perhaps the most consistently reasoned of all Mr. Gilbert's plots. Frederic, the apprentice of "The Pirates of Penzance," is a slave to duty, and every turn in the action depends upon a new and more preposterous construction of what his duty consists in—every turn, that is until the last, which where two quite new motives in satire are introduced—the love and loyalty which even a pirate must feel for Queen Victoria, and the indulgence which an Englishman must feel for peers, for it suddenly appears that the pirates are not pirates, but peers. In "Pinafore" the denouement comes from a mere accident—the exchange of two children by their nurse, from which it has resulted that Ralph is the captain, and the captain Ralph. A strong sidelight has of late been thrown upon Gilbert's lack of method in his confession that "Patience" as first written was a satire against the English curate and his feminine admirers. He metamorphosed Bunthorne into an aesthete at the last moment because he feared that the British public would not stand for a take off on an institution of the established church. In point of fact his satire is least brilliant in his plots. Where he really scores is in his quips and his songs, and these he dealt most telling blows at the admiralty, at the army, at aestheticism and what not—as all the world remembers.

Does it appear that to take a comic opera thus seriously is to break a butterfly? Perhaps it is, but even in the matter of butterflies one may prefer those that flutter and soar according to the best butterfly traditions. M. Augustin Filon, in his sympathetic and clear-sighted history of the modern English drama, confesses that he has never yawned with so good a heart as at "Patience," and the rest, the lifeless paradoxes in the action of which offended his reasonable Gallic taste. One may be very far from agreeing with him, and yet acclaim heartily a satire that strikes at the heart of a very live and engrossing question. To find any satirical nonsense quite as profoundly reasoned as "The Sultan of Sulu," one would have to go to the boulevards of Paris, and perhaps to Aristophanes.

Mr. Dooley and Mr. Dooley-oo

It will not have escaped the observant that the philosophy of "The Sultan of Sulu" is the philosophy of Mr. Dooley. There is no derogation in the statement, for whose philosophy has escaped infection from that admirable person? And perhaps there is a Chicago School of Philosophy, of which Mr. Ade and Mr. Dunne are fellow exponents. It is not so easily to be forgiven, however, that the lyrics and the music of "The Sultan of Sulu" are, as one may say, the lyrics and the music of Mr. Dooley-oo. To say nothing of Gilbert Mr Ade's verse lacks the lilt, the sparkle and the dash of the rhymes of Mr. Harry B. Smith. And as for Mr. Wathall's music, shades of Sullivan! it can only be said—but really, can it be said? The success of the piece, and it is nightly crowding the huge auditorium of Wallack's, is due to the satirical vigor of the story, to the drollery of the situations it develops, and to the popular delight in Mr. Ade's slanguage. The fun begins with Mr. Frank Moulan's entrance, and keeps up steadily to the final curtain. Long life to the Sultan, and may its success teach our playwrights that brains are not amiss, even in musical comedy, and that the wings of the butterfly are fairest, not when they soar among the clouds of unsubstantial fancy, but when they play softly about the herbs and flowers of our native earth.

The Twentieth Century Hamlet.

To the general public which is flocking to the Garden Theatre to see Mr. Sothern's Hamlet, and to those in particular who, remembering Booth's tender and elevated rendering of the part, are disposed to censure this new reading as over strenuous and melodramatic, no better advice can be given than to read "The Works of Thomas Kyd," as edited by F. S. Boas, (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1901. New York: Henry Frowde. 1 vol. Pp. 470.) It is only by taking into account the sources from which the play was derived, and the general temper of the audiences for which it was presented, that it is possible to arrive at any definite and valuable conclusions with regard to this most discussed of all of Shakespeare's plays. The undertaking is particularly worth while, for it makes it possible to get a glimpse, as it were, into Shakespeare's workshop, and in some measure to follow the movements of his mind. Throughout the nineteenth century it was the custom to regard "Hamlet" as a supreme, harmonious work of art which could be weighed and measured by modern standards with as much certainty as we weigh the deeds and words of a recently departed friend. It is in this spirit that Goethe and the German critics, Coleridge and the English critics, approached it. In the main, of course, they were right, for the appeal of any great work of art is universal and eternal; what the nineteenth century critics have had to say is of high interest and importance. Yet they signally failed to pluck out the heart of Hamlet's mystery; they arrived, in fact, at the most diametrically opposite conclusions. The efforts of recent scientists have changed all this. By becoming familiar with the Elizabethan drama of blood and revenge, as exemplified in the works of Kyd, it is possible to determine approximately the moral and aesthetic values of what Hamlet says, and particularly of what he does. The whole story of Hamlet as it appears in Shakespeare, and almost all of the scenes, were originally devised by Kyd. This fact alone is sufficient to disqualify the theory as to Hamlet's character which Goethe propounds in "Wilhelm Meister," and which has exerted a profound influence on most commentators and actors, namely, that Hamlet's soul is unequal to the duty of revenge which has been laid upon it; that he is beautiful, pure, noble, but weak; and thus, the fact that he achieves his revenge by accident only, and at the cost of his own life, is the result of agonized vacillation. An actor has only to take the scenes of the play frankly for the action and color there is in them, as Mr. Sothern does, in order to show how decided and vigorous Hamlet really is.

On the other hand a study of Kyd and the old tragedy of blood will show how infinitely far beyond it Shakespeare progressed, most of all in this very play of "Hamlet"; and this is the best of all reasons for clearing up our ideas as to his debt to Thomas Kyd. Nowhere in his works is the poetry of the lines so even and stately, so brimming with images of fervid beauty, nowhere does the wit flash more keenly, nowhere are the characters drawn with so firm a hand and with such rich and varied humor, nowhere is the ideal of the princely gentleman so forcibly and delicately portrayed, nowhere does the mind reach out into such vistas of soul-compelling thought. This is what hitherto has wrought confusion in the mind of the critical, this mingling of the action of a crude melodrama of revenge with the highest flights of the human imagination. In bringing out the dramatic elements of the play, in so far as they do not detract from what is peculiarly Shakespearean, Mr. Sothern is splendidly right. He will be still more right when he combines with this a fuller measure of the tenderness, the reverence, the wit that is peculiarly Shakespearean. The researches of the past decade have done the world this service that they have brushed away most, perhaps all, of the old cobwebs of mystery and uncertainty spun in the minds of the subjective critics of the nineteenth century. The Hamlet of the twentieth century need be indefinable only as any work of the imagination is undefinable. There will be scant room for the "new readings" that have plagued us all so in the past. Now that we are aware of the facts in the evolution of this drama, Hamlet has become as distinct and intelligible a character as Macbeth, Othello, or Lear.

The German Hamlet.

In one particular it is possible that Mr. Boas, in his notes on Shakespeare's debt to Kyd, is in error. There is extant a version of "Hamlet" in German, which, though incredibly vulgarized, contains the entire story, and all but one of the scenes we find in Shakespeare. The great majority of scholars have agreed in regarding this as founded upon Kyd's lost play of "Hamlet." Bernhardy, Cohn, Dyce, Clark, and Wright, Latham, Furness and Gollancz, all explicitly or tacitly concur in this opinion. The German critic Tanger regards it as founded upon Shakespeare's first version of "Hamlet." When he read his paper on the subject before the English Shakespearean Society, Dr. F. J. Furnivall remarked: "The way in which Dr. Tanger jumps the fences in the way of his theory excites only wonder. * * * It is steeplechasing rather than steady going in the path of criticism." Dr. B. Nicholson likened it to Punch. Yet Mr. Boas accepts Tanger's conclusions. The point is of importance, for unless we connect the German Hamlet with Kyd's Hamlet, it is not possible to assert, with anything like confidence—as Mr. Boas himself contends—that the great scenes in Hamlet were devised by Kyd. On the appearance of Mr. Boas's book, for example, Mr. William Archer, meeting him on his own ground, adduced weighty (though far from decisive) reasons for attributing the scene of the play within the play to Shakespeare's own invention. This question of the relationship of the German "Hamlet" to Kyd's play is too complicated for presentation here. I have treated it at length in Volume V. of the "Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature," published by Harvard University. A single point must suffice to indicate the kind of assumption Tanger's theory involves. The German Hamlet, when told that he is to be sent to England, retorts: "Ay, ay, King; just send me out to Portugal, so that I may never come back. That's the best." Now, in 1589, Drake led an expedition to Portugal, in which he lost over half his soldiers and more than two-thirds of his men. The loss was for a time concealed, as were so many losses lately in South Africa, but in the end it came out and became a byword. This allusion is very positive evidence that the original of the German play was an English play which preceded Shakespeare by a dozen years. When Shakespeare rewrote "Hamlet," about 1602, this allusion had long ceased to be topical. It does not appear. Its retention in the German "Hamlet" is sufficiently accounted for on the supposition that the author regarded it as one of the instances in which Hamlet was simulating the incoherence of madness. To explain away this bit of very positive evidence, Boas, following Tanger, urges that the "Hamlet" of Kyd was written two years before Drake's expedition. In point of fact, nothing was commoner, then as now, than for the actors to insert topical allusions. Thus, in the recent revival of "The Bells of Hazlemere," an English play of a dozen years back, as was pointed out in the columns of THE TIMES, Scotch highballs were included in a list of characteristic American drinks. Would Mr. Boas and Herr Tanger argue that "The Bells of Hazlemere" was written in the year of grace in which the Scotch highball came to America? To explain the reference to Portugal, both Boas and Tanger suggest that it was invented as a bit of simulated madness by the German adaptor. It is by no means in the vein of his other additions to the play, and in any case it is more likely that he let it stand than that he invented it. This is only one of a number of bits of evidence which point to Kyd's "Hamlet" as the origin of the German play, all of which Tanger and Boas either ignore or explain as coincidences.

JOHN CORBIN.

TRANSATLANTIC TOPICS

Mme. Bernhardt announces in a Parisian journal that she has been engaged in writing her memoirs for the past four years. There are to be three volumes of them, and they are to be translated into all modern tongues. She acknowledges that in preparing them she has had valuable help from the newspapers, but she ingeniously intimates that there are many points upon which she will set the newspapers right. And, doubtless, there are some few respects in which the press agent has failed of regard for Mme. Bernhardt the Every-thing else.

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There are some eighteen pantomimes running in and about London, and they will continue to run for some weeks to come. After seeing two of these Mr. William Archer writes as follows of the pantomime as an art form:

> Not for the first time, but perhaps for the fiftieth, I declare my conviction that Christmas pantomime is a most valuable art-form, with a great future before it. In its indefinitely elastic framework there is room for poetry, satire, buffoonery, fantasy, burlesque, Rabelaisian laughter, and "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." It has its being in a region exempt from the trammels of time and space, and from those humdrum habits of the molecules which we pompously call the laws of nature. There the mythic past may foot it, as in a country dance, with the problematic future; there the philosopher may couch his deepest wisdom in symbols that shall charm the little child. What pantomimes Shakespeare would have written, had the form evolved itself in his day! Goethe, in "Faust," was feeling toward it; but the fundamental merit and grace of the form—that it should be ostensibly an entertainment for children—as yet escaped him. Let me not seem to imply, however, that the renovator of pantomime must be a Shakespeare or a Goethe. No demigod is needed for the task. A quite ordinary mortal may achieve it; or more probably, perhaps, a combination of ordinary mortals, one with a gift of dramatic fantasy, another with a graceful and inventive lyric talent, a third with the caricaturist's faculty for seizing and symbolizing the foibles of the age, and a fourth, of course, with the indispensable faculty for steeping the whole creation in a sparkling atmosphere of music.
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> One wonders if these opinions would have been materially changed by seeing the whole eighteen.

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In view of the attacks on the motives which led M. Henry Bataille to put Tolstoi's "Resurrection" on the stage, Mr. James Platt White sends us the following excerpts from an article of M. Bataille's which appears in L'Art du Théâtre for December: "You ask of me some reflections, some general ideas apropos of 'Resurrection.' What can I say? . . . It is greatly to the advantage of that art to whose service I have devoted myself, the modern drama, the coming of which, when still a young man, I prophesied in the preface of 'The Blood' and 'The Leper,' I recollect this phrase in regard to future poets: 'A contemporary lyricism will spring from their words.' Yes, surely modern life, manifold, sinister, and beautiful at once, fertile in new and unexpressed sorrows, must appear in its entirety on the stage, and renew, in its turn, the sources of inspiration and the conventionality of styles. We must transport it with all its setting, with all its terror. It is pathetic everywhere forever; our complex lives are wondrously tragic in all social classes; our dramas and our joys are worthy of revealment in their most secret significance. The theatre has sustained itself too largely on artificial shallowness. We must bring it back to the truth and to the regular course of life. We must, in the drama, bring the setting into the action—that is to say, make Nature participate in our deeds, as in life the setting is so connected with the plot and accompanies us so closely; we must, in the drama, express once more our gestures, our looks, our intonations, our subconsciousness which never speaks, as well as our consciousness which speaks.'

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With regard to the popular success of "Resurrection," Mr. White cites the following observations from Le Théâtre for December: The 'Chroniqueur' speaks of it as "a very interesting drama which draws the public to the Odéon, bringing in receipts that are unusually large for the left bank of the Seine." M. Romain Coolus in his essay declares that in producing "Resurrection" the Director of the Odéon has "been rewarded by success, one of those enthusiastic successes which consecrate and honor a theatre, at the same time that they enrich it," and states later that "Resurrection" is nothing less than one of the most powerful, the most moving, and the noblest works of art which have been presented in years on the French stage, and that for a long run it will renew with the most diverse audiences the triumph which greeted it at its appearance."

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In preparing Bernhardt's new play, "Théroigne de Méricourt," M. Paul Hervieu has broken away from thesis plays like "La Course du Flambeau" and puzzle tragedies like "L'Enigme," and has entered the field of Sardou. The life of "the firebrand of the Revolution," with its turbulent pursuit of pleasure and its mad craving for popularity, easily lends itself to the fabrication of a series of scenes such as the firebrand of the modern theatre admires. M. Hervieu has not, however, as it appears, made much use of the material of popular tradition in his earlier acts, which are more accurately historical than dramatic, but the last two acts are stirring enough. At the close of the fifth act Théroigne, fallen from her popularity and power, is publicly flogged. The sixth act, which takes place twenty years later, represents her in the courtyard of a madhouse, in which, rendered insane by captivity, privation, and ill-use, she is haunted by visions of the mighty dead of the Revolution. Among these Sièyes, still alive, enters by accident, and confronts her. At first she thinks him a part of the vision; but he takes her hand, and she realizes that he is in the flesh. Bernhardt's performance in this scene, and in the play as a whole, has been generally extolled as equal to the best she has done in the past—"one of the most powerful and terrific achievements ever seen upon the stage."

DRAMA IN MINIATURE.

Rural Play and Sentimental Comedy in Proctor Bills.

Rural drama in a sort of saturated solution or tabloid form was provided the patrons of Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. An old oaken bucket, chickens that eat real chicken feed, a tin horn for the dinner call, flowering vines, and the old homestead—this time without a mortgage—provide the external which always enter into this kind of play, while the farmer's son, accused of a forgery he did not commit, the sweet and trusting maiden, and the heart-broken but stoical father, serve for the plot of tender romance.

In the palmy days actors used to enjoy playing such pieces as "The Corsican Brothers," which provided an opportunity for a certain show of versatility by reason of the fact that the leading man could appear as both of the brothers. But Charles Edwards, who heads the cast in the present offering, goes the old timers one better. He plays the farmer and the farmer's son, and enjoys the unique experience of staying at home and grieving in the person of the father for himself in the person of the son, who has gone away to seek fortune in the "wide, wide world." It is hardly necessary, then, to mention that in this play father and son never meet in sight of the audience, although there is one situation played "off scene" where the returning prodigal is welcomed by his joyful father, and one hears first the youthful exclamation of joy at home-coming and the tear-broken accents of the aged head of the house. Needless to say the father never sees his son as others see him, for he would have to be abnormally nearsighted to do that.

The scene is the farmyard of Cloverdale, and Joseph A. Physioc has painted a really pretty set especially for this production. The story of Ralph Dean's misfortune is rehearsed in a conversation between Farmer Dean and his ward, Sylvia, whom the audience soon recognizes as the true and pursuing sweetheart of the wanderer. But about the time that everybody is begining to feel the seriousness of the situation, along comes "Jonas, who does the chores." Jonas, too, is the familiar comic relief of rural drama. He misunderstands everybody and everybody misunderstands him, and he is always up to his red wig in mischief. But he has a mouth built for expansive smiles; when he laughs the house laughs with him. And when he needs a rest from his acrobatic antics the other essential element of rural drama—a singing quartet—makes its appearance in the rôles of farmhands.

As has already been intimated, the boy returns to his own, appearing just in time to enter with spirit into the husking dance, in which milkmaids, berry pickers, and farmhands join just as the sun—incidentally the curtain—goes down.

"Cloverdale" is neither better nor worse than many more pretentious rural plays, but it has one positive merit that a good many of its predecessors lack—brevity. It occupies some twenty minutes in playing—and for persons who like that sort of thing there is just enough of it to leave a relish for more.

***

It is hardly likely that John Milton, even with his far-seeing sightless eyes, realized that he was writing what seems to be the motto of present-day vaudeville—"Hence, loathed melancholy."

But it is the one theory upon which managers and performers seem to build all their acts, and though there may be a soupçon of the serious in the whole, the primal object seems to be to "get the laughs." For this no effort seems to be too great, no contortion too grotesque. Take, for example, the team Cherry and Bates, who are doing a bicycle act at the Proctor continuous house. The chief requirement in such a turn it would seem must be grace, agility, and courage. All three qualities of course enter into the act, for in these days when acrobatic wheeling has reached a point of high perfection the vaudeville audiences used to the best, would not stand for mediocrity. But the very fact that so much good cycling has been seen makes it necessary for the performers to add some touch of novelty to their act, and the comedy element must be emphasized.

One of the cyclers is a fair-haired boy, with the face of a cherub, who poses gracefully in the centre of the stage at every opportunity, while his partner is doing the best he can to make himself ridiculous in the rôle of a "weary Wraggles" of most pronounced type. Although both men are evidently familiar with every turn and trick of their wheels, the boy's efforts are made the more effective by reason of the fact that the tramp first attempted to do the more difficult stunts and falls.

***

The vitality of a really clever little play is being illustrated in "The Open Gate," which Una Abell Brinker and the Proctor players are presenting in Newark this week. It was produced originally at the Comedy Theatre, London, on March 25, 1887, with Grace Armitage, Elsie Irving, E. Girardot, and J. Buckstone in the cast. Since that time it has been used again and again in this country and abroad; it has been hammered at by amateurs and used as a curtain raiser by professionals, and it is still a favorite with both classes of actors. Although a little affair, it contains two stories and a plot within a plot. Garth and Jessie are sweethearts, with the usual propensity for lovers' tiffs. Just before they indulge in a quarrel which causes the youth to go off in a huff and the girl to vow that she will remain single all her life, the explanation of the play's title is forthcoming in a conversation between them relative to Jessie's Aunt Hettie.

> Jessie—Why is auntie single and gray?
>
> Garth—Well, some women are single because they are sad, and some are sad because they are single.
>
> Jessie—You are hopelessly stupid. I give you up.
>
> Garth—No. Stay. I begin to see.
>
> Jessie—You surprise me.
>
> Garth—The open gate.
>
> Jessie—Well?
>
> Garth—She loved some fellow years ago. They parted—a quarrel, I suppose; she hoped he might return, and from that day kept the gate open as a mute sign of welcome.

And so the gate remains open, and Garth, like his uncle before him years ago, passes out after he and Jessie have had their little misunderstanding. But not before he has brought Uncle John to the place, full of tender melancholy at memory of better and happier days. And Uncle John, after he and Aunt Hettie have recognized in themselves the lovers of old—altered, older, and sadder perhaps, but still youthful in affection—closes the gate, shutting out all the unhappiness and keeping in the brightness of the present with its promise of joys in the future. And the young lovers, of course, are reconciled, too, so all is merry as a marriage feast. The play is so old that playgoers generally have probably forgotten it. This bit of verse quoted in the text seems worth repeating, as it indicates in a manner the general theme:

> We severed in Autumn early,
> Ere the earth was torn by the plow;
> The wheat and the oats and the barley
> Are ripe for the harvest now.
>
> We wandered one misty morning,
> Ere the hills were dimmed by the rain,
> Through the flowers those hills adorning.
> Thou comest not back again.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The first of the Kaltenborn Quartet's series of chamber concerts will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. Mr. Raoul Pugno will be the assisting solo artist. The quartet is made up of Franz Kaltenborn, first violin; William Rowell, second violin; Gustav Bach, viola, and Louis Heine, 'cellist. The programme for Tuesday evening will be as follows:

Sonate in G major, Op. 13.....Rubinstein
For Piano and Violin.
Mr. Raoul Pugno and Mr. Franz Kaltenborn.
Quartet in D major, No. 2.....Borodine
Quintet in E flat major, Op. 44.....Schumann
Mr. Raoul Pugno and the Kaltenborn Quartet.

FIVE NEW PLAYS BID FOR POPULAR FAVOR THIS WEEK

Clyde Fitch Furnishes One, So that Two of His Productions Will Be On at Broadway Houses—Capt. Marshall's Latest Society Drama.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MONDAY.—Bijou—"The End in the Cage." American—"Scales of Justice."
TUESDAY.—Empire—Robert Marshall's "Unforeseen." Metropolitan Opera House—Duse as Francesca, and later as Magda, Wednesday and Friday matinées.
WEDNESDAY.—Criterion—Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Little Princess."
THURSDAY.—New Majestic—"The Wizard of Oz."
FRIDAY.—Empire—Special student matinée, "The Right of Love," by Max Nordau.

This week will be the fullest of the season as regards the introduction of new plays, no less than five being scheduled for presentation. Of course one of the number is the work of Clyde Fitch. This playwright has not only had different plays running successively and successfully on Broadway houses for some months, but also will now have his creations in two prominent theatres at the same time, and it is just possible that a third will be added to the lot in February.

Mr. Fitch's new play, "The Bird in the Cage," which will open Monday night at the Bijou, is promised to contain his usual surprise, though just where the interesting situation lies is not announced. The bird of the story is Rosalie, employed in the home of Philip Loring, the head of a paper manufactory. Being in love with Rosalie, he wishes to hold her in the matrimonial cage. His money and his friends aid him, while her love for a factory foreman and a rakish brother restrain her. In the end she marries the factory foreman.

The cast includes Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, Guy Bates Post, Charles Mackay, Arnold Daly, and Edward Harrigan. Mr. Harrigan will be seen for the first time in many years on Broadway in a legitimate production. The part he plays in "The Bird in the Cage" has been developed along lines similar to the characters which made him famous. The play will be handsomely placed upon the stage, so Charles Frohman promises.

"THE UNFORESEEN." AT THE EMPIRE.

Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre Company will return to New York this week and will open the regular Winter season at the Empire Theatre on Tuesday evening. The house will be closed on Monday evening, when the final dress rehearsal of the first play will be given. The company is now in the fourteenth year of its existence, and the season, which opens on Tuesday evening, is the eleventh which it will have filled at the Empire Theatre. The first play in which the organization will be seen is Robert Marshall's "The Unforeseen." It is in four acts and is now running at the Haymarket Theatre, London, where it was originally produced.

"The Unforeseen" tells the story of some well-connected folk whose love affairs become entangled through innocent mistakes. A young couple run away to Paris to marry each other, but the man loses his fortune and will not wed the girl. He commits suicide, but before that event two men visit him and the young woman in his hotel. She is introduced as his wife.

One of these visitors is a half blind vicar, who, after becoming entirely so, marries the woman. Later the blind man is made to see. He then recognizes his wife as the young person of the Paris hotel. He is shocked, but a letter left by the suicide tells that all was as it should be, and the curtain falls on happiness.

Charles Richman and Margaret Anglin, who have before played the parts of sweethearts at the head of the Empire stock company, do so again. Other members of the company who will be in the cast of "The Unforeseen" are William Courtleigh, Fritz Williams, Oswald Yorke, W. H. Crompton, E. Y. Backus, George Osbourne, Jr., William Barnes, Beatrice Irwin, Ethel Hornick, and Lillian Thurgate.

"THE LITTLE PRINCESS" AT THE CRITERION.

The Criterion Theatre, beginning next Wednesday afternoon, will be one of the busiest playhouses in the city. In addition to Julia Marlowe's regular performances of "The Cavalier" every night and on Saturday afternoon, there will be special matinées of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play, "The Little Princess." These special matinées will be given daily except on Saturday. Mrs. Burnett's play is now running at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London, and Wednesday's performance will be the first in this country. It is produced by Charles B. Dillingham. Mrs. Burnett designed the play for "children and grown-up children," as she puts it, and thinks everybody can enjoy it as long as the heart is young. The English papers say the play is pretty and delicate with its pathos lightened by touches of artless roguery and humor.

Sara Crewe, the Little Princess, is a pupil and a parlor boarder at Miss Minchin's establishment for the daughters of the nobility and gentry. Her father, an immensely wealthy man, is in India, and she is both good and popular. She gives a birthday party to her school-fellows, which provides an opportunity for a vast deal of pretty pleasantry, but when the fun is at its height, a lawyer arrives with the news of her father's financial ruin and sudden death. Minchin thereupon appears in the true colors of a feminine Wackford Squeers, and degrades poor little Sara, the fantastic and charming child, who makes worlds of her own and rules them as the Princess of her own imaginings, to the position of a common drudge.

It is in an attic that she is next seen "pretending" to stifle her hunger, and making friends with a monkey from the next house, and, through him, with the Indian servant of the Sahib who belongs there. Ermyngarde, her faithful school friend, goes up from her dormitory and provides a feast for Sara and for Becky, the comic scullery maid, who sleeps in the adjacent attic, being communicated with by taps on the wall, as "the prisoner in the next cell." The feast is interrupted by Miss Minchin. After her departure the little Princess goes to sleep. Then come the Indian servants of the man next door, who, by their master's orders, swiftly transforms the attic, while Sara sleeps, into a pretty, luxurious bedroom with rugs, hangings, and—better still—a supper and a fire.

Sara wakes, and after a while realizes that her dream has become reality. The man next door turns out to be her father's friend, who, having apparently compassed his ruin by investing his and Sara's money in a rotten mine, fled somewhat ingloriously to England, broken in health and spirit, rather than face his friend. The mine has bettered its expectations, and he has searched high and low for Sara, once more an heiress. They are brought together, after which, with the discomfiture of Minchin and the promise of a happy life for the Princess, who has come to her own again, and for poor Becky, the scullery maid, the curtain falls.

Mr. Dillingham has engaged for the production of "The Little Princess" a company which includes Millie James, Helen Tracy, Mabel Taliafero, May Davenport Seymour, Pauline Chase, Mildred Morris, Beryl Morse, Louise Galloway, Eugenie Woodward, Leonie Darmon, Francis Kingdon, Frederic Murphy, Thomas L. Coleman, Clarence Handyside, Frank Reicher, and Adelaide Alexander.

"THE WIZARD OF OZ" AT THE MAJESTIC.

What promises to be a gay, graceful, and gorgeous extravaganza will serve as the first attraction at the New Majestic Theatre on Thursday night, when New Yorkers will get a view of "The Wizard of Oz." Julian Mitchell is the moving spirit upon which the success of the new production rests. Mr. Mitchell's past achievements as stage director for the late Charles Hoyt throughout his entire series of farcical comedies and in recent seasons with Weber & Fields's augur that "The Wizard of Oz" will be an entertainment worth seeing.

"The Wizard of Oz" has its origin in a fairy tale of the same name by a Western author, Frank Baum. On the basis of Mr. Baum's story an extravaganza has been constructed which is said to embrace all the elements of the smart musical comedies with some of the old-fashioned fun of comic pantomime. The musical numbers are the work of Paul Tietjens.

Divided into three acts and nine scenes, "The Wizard of Oz" is said to afford brilliant opportunities for the scenic artists of which John Young and Walter Burridge believe they have availed themselves. The first act shows a Kansas farm and its demolition by a terrific cyclone that sweeps away in full view of the audience a farmhouse with the heroine, little Dorothy, and her pet cow, Imogene, inside of it. When the storm subsides the house descends in a mythical domain known as the land of the Munchkins, where the little Kansas girl encounters all sorts of strange adventures amid all kinds of whimsical and fantastic creatures, beautiful and benevolent fairies, and malignant witches. One of the scenes shows a poppy field in midsummer, which has been pronounced a novel creation of scenic art. At the invocation of Dorothy's protectress, the good witch of the North, the same poppy field is blighted by a sudden snowstorm, and in an instant the poppies are withered and the field is black and desolate under a mantle of ice and snow. The second act discloses the courtyard of the wizard's palace, while the setting of the third and last act shows the forest of gnarled oaks, with a unique effect of a wistaria prison.

More than a hundred persons will be employed in "The Wizard of Oz," the chief merrymakers being indicated in the cast:

Dorothy Gale.....Anna Laughlin
Her Pet Cow, Imogene.....Edwin J. Stone
Cynthia Cynch.....Helen Byron
Sir Dashemoff Daily.....Bessie Wynn
Tryxie Tryfle.....Paula Edwards
Bardo.....Grace Kimball
The May Queen of the Munchkins....Ida Doerge
The Poppy Queen.....Georgia Baron
The Snow Queen.....Gertrude Gibson
Pastoria the Second.....Gilbert Clayton
The Army of Pastoria.....Joseph Schrode
Brig. Gen. Riskitt.....Harold Morey
The Guardian of the Gate.....Robert Fairchild
Sir Valley Ridle.....Steve Maley
The Scarecrow.....Fred Stone
The Tin Woodman.....Dave Montgomery
The Cowardly Lion.....Arthur Hill
Oz, the Wonderful Wizard.....Bobby Gaylor

EMPIRE SCHOOL'S NORDAU MATINEE.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at the Empire Theatre, "The Right to Love," by Max Nordau, author of "Degeneration," will have its first production in this country. This performance is the second of the series of remarkable problem plays to be presented this season by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. "Lonely Lives," by Gerard Hauptmann, having been produced in December.

MME. DUSE AS MAGDA.

The second and last week of Eleonora Duse at the Metropolitan Opera House will be devoted to a final performance of "Francesca da Rimini" on Tuesday evening and two performances of "Magda" on Wednesday and Friday afternoons. The reappearance of Mme. Duse as the heroine of the Sudermann play will be the first time this season that the Italian actress has consented to abandon her plan of confining her representations solely to the plays written for her by Gabriele d'Annunzio. Mme. Duse's performance in "Magda" is well remembered here, and it was a notable achievement during her first tour of this country. Even in Germany her portrayal of the successful actress, who returns to her former narrow life in a little German town, was considered a marvelous piece of acting. During the recent engagement of Mme. Duse in Vienna she was prevailed upon to give one performance of "Magda" at the end of her season in the d'Annunzio repertoire, and her success in the rôle was a revelation to the Viennese public, who could not understand that a Latin artist could enter so thoroughly into a character so essentially German. The cast for "Magda" is as follows:

Schwartz.....Ettore Mazzanti
Magda.....Eleonora Duse
Maria.....Angelina Pazani
Emma.....Decamia Rossarina
Francesca.....Guglielmina M. Galliani
Max de Wendlowski.....Livio Pavanelli
Hetterding.....Carlo Rosaspina
Baron Keller.....Ciro Galvani
Prof. Heckmann.....Luigi Chiesi
Von Kleben.....Lucio Corradini
Frau Kleben.....Helene Gonzales
Frau Elik.....Maria Pavanelli
Frau Tumann.....Ida Campagnano
Teresa.....Modesta Bergonzio

"THE SCALES OF JUSTICE" AT THE AMERICAN.

A play new to New York, "The Scales of Justice," will be produced at the American Theatre this week and the full strength of the stock company will be seen in the cast. The story deals with the trials of a young District Attorney, forced to prosecute for murder the woman he loves. The author, John Reinhart, is said to have constructed a plot with some intensely dramatic situations, blended with a delightful vein of comedy. It is the intention of the Greenwall Theatrical Company to send the play on a tour of the principal cities after the run at the American. The scenic production has been made by St. John Lewis and his staff. In the cast will be Maurice Freeman, Robert Cummings, Bert Lytell, Paul Scott, Thomas Reynolds, Frank Jamison, John Ravold, Lillian Bayer, Julia Blanc, Laura Almosnino, Helen Campbell, and Frances Innes.

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

Mrs. Fiske to-morrow will begin the third month of her appearance in "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan.

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"The Darling of the Gods" remains at the Belasco Theatre.

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Broadway and "A Chinese Honeymoon" promise to stay close together the rest of the season. The performance is varied just now by a new song, "Perhaps," which is sung by Amelia Stone and Van Rensselaer Wheeler.

***

Aubrey Boucicault and "When All the World Was Young" remain at the Princess. The play treats in a romantic manner of the loves of a German Prince and a girl of the people.

***

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" enters upon its second month at the New York. Lovers of musical drama of a popular type are vastly entertained by certain features of the production. Julian Edwards, its composer, will conduct the orchestra at several performances this week.

***

"The Sultan of Sulu" has made a decided hit, and large audiences attend each performance at Wallack's. George Ade is constantly trying to improve its lines, and will introduce this week a new song, "The Queer Little Ostrich."

***

Julia Marlowe is drawing good houses with George W. Cable's war drama, "The Cavalier," at the Criterion. Because of the play's Southern atmosphere, a series of "Southern nights" will begin Feb. 2, when Gov. Terrell of Georgia has promised to attend.

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JAN

1903

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1903.

THE MISSING LINK.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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VERY often one idea serves for a good many jokes," says Marshall P. Wilder, who should be considered an authority on the subject, as he has passed the merry quip with more people than any man in the country to-day. "Gen. Sherman once wrote me a seven-page letter about jokes and other solemn things," he says. "It was by way of acknowledging a copy of my book, 'People I Have Smiled With.' In that letter he told the story of the Irishman who was too much given to strong drink.

"'You must sign the pledge and stop drinking,' said his priest, 'or you will be so saturated with the fumes of liquor that some time when you try to blow out a candle your breath will take fire and you will burn up.'

"'Then give me the pledge,' said Pat, and he wrote: 'I hereby solemnly promise never to blow out a candle again.'

"That is Gen. Sherman's story. Now, here is the way I fixed it up:

"'You must stop drinking, Pat, or you will go blind.'

"'Well,' said Pat, 'I guess I've seen about everything.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHEN Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia was at the Astor House recently he told a story illustrating how the negro race was divided in its allegiance during the civil war.

A negro boy was sent to school in a little hamlet on the James River, and the teacher asked him his mme.

"I dunno 'xactly," said the boy. "It mought be Jef'son Davis Huggins, an' it mought be Ab'm Lincoln Huggins."

"Don't you know which it is?" asked the teacher.

"Mammy 'lows it's Jef'son Davis," replied the boy; "but my ole man won't hab it nohow, an' says it's Ab'm Lincoln. They'se been scrappin' 'bout it s'long as I kin rec'lect, an' sometimes mammy gets th' best o' it, an' sometimes th' ole man."

"Well, what do your neighbors call you?" asked the school teacher, taking in the situation.

"Oh, they'se don't bother with no fam'ly scraps. They jes' calls me Mose."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MARCUS M. MARKS at the dinner of the Clothiers' Association told a story of a young boy on the east side who was asked:

"How old are you?"

"Where?" responded the youngster.

"What do you mean?" asked the older person.

"Well, when I'm at home I'm five; when I am at school I'm six, and when I'm on the cars I'm four."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT A RECENT charitable function in Washington Senator Patterson donated $10 to the cause. The delighted ladies were profuse in protestations of gratitude and never-failing remembrance. Later some one asked the price of a rose.

"Five dollars," said Miss Alice Roosevelt, quickly.

"Isn't that rather high?" gasped the astonished buyer.

"No," replied Miss Roosevelt, "Senator Patterson gave twice that for a simple forget-me-not."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT the time of the recent Yale-Harvard football game in New Haven, the nearly thirty thousand people present so filled the streets of the Elm City that there were crowds everywhere.

The little daughter of the Rev. Mr. Mudie had come to town with her mother. When she saw these great throngs of people all around her, she showed her early religious training by exclaiming:

"What is it, Mamma. Resurrection Day?"

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CARL N. GREIG, while associated in business with C. Arthur Pearson, the London publisher, became more or less of an expert on conundrums. Speaking of them the other day, he said: "I think the following is the worst one I ever heard, and I believe it to be the worst ever perpetrated:

"'Why is a young dog in a refrigerator like a vertical line?'

"'Because it is pup-in-de-cooler.'

"Now, don't you think the extreme limit was reached when that was perpetrated?" he asked.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MRS. LANGTRY is telling her friends of a recent experience she had while entertaining a party at an after-theatre supper. One of the gentlemen introduced Lord Kitchener's name into the conversation, and remarked: "He's a very bellicose man."

An innocent American maid, who had been one of the liveliest and most entertaining members of the party, looked at the speaker with wide-open eyes and murmured:

"How surprising! Why, in his photographs he seems to be quite slim."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN ALLEN tells this one about a widow in his district who desired a position in the Agricultural Department:

"There was no vacancy at that time," said he, "and I was consequently compelled to advise my constituent that I could do nothing for her until later. But she persisted in her efforts to obtain a position, and for two weeks thereafter met me at every turn. One morning I had just finished breakfast when I was told by the servant that she was awaiting me in the reception hall. So I assumed as pleasant a demeanor as possible, and, entering the room, said in a sympathetic voice:

"'Well, my good woman, what news?'

"'Good news,' she said; 'good news, Mr. Allen.'

"'Well,' I said, 'I'm glad to hear that. And what is the good news?'

"'Oh,' she said. 'Good news, Mr. Allen, good news; a woman in the Agricultural Department died yesterday!'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A VERY young reporter was sent to Riverdale to interview Mark Twain on the coal situation. He began with:

"Mr. Clemens, I have been instructed to interview you on the humors of the coal situation."

The humorist sat back in his chair and gasped for a few minutes, and then replied:

"Young man, you go back to your editor and tell him that if he emptied all the short and long dashes in his composing rooms into the forms he would then only be able to set up a prelude to my opinion on the coal situation."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JUDGE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN was recently chatting with a Harvard student, a son of a prominent business man of this city and a close friend of the Judge, about his career at college. The youth complained that, owing to his "paltry allowance of but $3,000 a year," he was getting heavily in debt. The Judge condoled with him and then remarked:

"I suppose after you are graduated you intend to enter into business?"

"Well, no, Judge," replied the youngster; "not as long as father has his health."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

GRADS on their former instructors always tend to lessen the tedium at the clubs which college men frequent. Prof. Ladd of Yale, whose erudition makes him well-nigh incomprehensible

to even the post-graduate college man, is a frequent target for such stories.

"Just after Prof. Ladd had published a particularly profound work a few years ago," said the man of 1896, "one of the seniors met him on the campus, and with all the flippancy of a self-satisfied senior said:

"I say, Professor, that's a corking book of yours, exquisitely written, too. But it's too deep for me, and I'm sure no one understands what it is all about."

To this the senior claimed that Prof. Ladd replied:

"Yes, it's more than possible that it is over your head. But Prof. Ladd understands it; so does God, and possibly President Hadley does also."

"Prof. Ladd prepared a revised edition of his work recently," continued the narrator, "and one of the Faculty to whom I told the yarn says it's so profound that no one but Prof. Ladd understands it. His two previous associates are cut out."

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SIR HENRY IRVING is telling in London with much gusto of an incident that he says occurred during his last visit here. It is one of his yarns to show the quick wit of the New York street arab.

"I was strolling down Broadway one afternoon with my long locks floating over the collar of my top coat, when a newsboy rushed up to me and, gesticulating violently, shouted at me in tragic voice:

"'Back! back, Sir Henry! Fly for your life!'

"I confess I was a bit flustered, and as I looked nervously around, I asked: 'What's the matter, my lad?'

"'Orrible danger, Sir! There's a barber in that hotel opposite!'"

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COL. JOHN S. FLAHERTY, manager of the new Majestic Theatre, in commenting on the present city administration, remarked:

"Of course there have been many changes in New York since Low became Mayor, but some of them are not as startling as they might have been, which reminds me of a conversation I heard a day or two ago between a couple of men on a street car. They were evidently from the country, and were in town seeing the sights. One of them remarked to the other:

"'The Bowery don't seem to be so durn bad. I guess it ain't what it used to be.'

"The other gave a grunt of assent, and then added: 'No, an' by thunder, it never wuz.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

POP" WARNER, famous as a Cornell guard, tells of an incident in the football game with Pennsylvania last Thanksgiving Day that is characteristically American. It occurred during the second half, when the Pennsylvania team was tearing the heartstrings of every wearer of the carnation and white by ripping to pieces the line that had been invincible in the first half. Of all the grief-stricken Cornellians, however, none was so sorrowful as "Pop" Warner, in whose Captaincy so much faith was placed.

With tears streaming down his face from anger, the big Captain threw himself madly into every play, trying to break up the Pennsylvania formations. It was no use. The quarterback always directed the battering rams at other points in the line and he could see his men go down before them without having an opportunity to exert the strength that had made him such a terror in the field. Finally he could stand it no longer. As the teams bent down for a line-up he looked over at the Pennsylvania quarterback.

"For Heaven's sake," he shouted, "why don't you give me a chance? Why don't you send one of those plays this way?"

"Of course, 'Pop.' Anything to oblige you, 'Pop,'" said Fortiner, the Pennsylvania quarterback.

There was no mystery in the play that followed. "Tandem against guard!" yelled Fortiner. Every man on the Cornell team knew just where that play was going, and they braced for it. And when the tangle of players had been unraveled the ball was eight yards further on Cornell territory and "Pop" Warner was lying prone underneath three Pennsylvania men.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OSBORNE enjoys the acquaintance of a host of newspaper men and thoroughly enjoys a joke at the expense of one of the craft. Here is a story he tells, but he declines to give the name of the man who made the blunder.

"During the excitement about the Molineux case a report was sent to the Coroners' office regarding a man who had died suddenly from what the report said, was supposed to be uric acid poisoning.

"The report reached a certain newspaper office, and the man at the desk at once called up the paper's police reporter and said:

"'Say, a man up on the west side is reported dead by the Coroner. Poisoned with uric acid is the cause stated. Go up to Umpty-ump West Blankety Street and see about it. Maybe he got the poison by mail. It looks like another Molineux case.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN anybody mentions the Venezuelan squabble to James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he occasionally tells about two men, Jones and Robinson, who got into a discussion of the Monroe doctrine.

"I heard you didn't believe in the Monroe doctrine," said Jones.

"It's a malicious lie," responded Robinson. "I've always believed in it. The only thing I ever said about it was that I didn't know just what it meant."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUSTICE O'GORMAN heard argument in the Supreme Court the other day on a motion in a suit brought by a carriage dealer against a manufacturer. The dealer urged that the springs of a large number of carriages he had contracted for were defective, and moved that he be able to counterclaim the defendant's bill for the vehicles.

"Why, your Honor," exclaimed the plaintiff's counsel, "the springs impart a motion to those carriages worse than the jar of an ice wagon."

"But," said Justice O'Gorman, "if I grant your motion you may want me to go further and overrule the motion of these carriage springs. I am afraid that the court will have to adjourn this argument in order to deliberate on the complex issues presented."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

A FAVORITE story of John W. Henry, at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and whose death was announced last week, related to his former law partner, J. B. Hovey of Independence, Mo.

During Mr. Henry's absence from home, Mr. Hovey called and to the servant, a rather dense old negro, who had been in the family for years, Mr. Hovey said:

"Please say to your master that Mr. J. B. Hovey, attorney at law, called to see him."

The servant received the message, and apparently made clear mental note of it. When his master returned, the darky informed him that a visitor had called during his absence.

"Who was it?" he was asked.

The old darky shook his head. "Fore God, Massa Henry," he said solemnly, "the gemmen say he wuz Great Big Jehovah, Eternal God!"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

AN incident illustrating ex-Senator David B. Hill's quaint humor used to be told by the late Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle. The General and his family a few years ago, when Mr. Hill was in the Senate, were guests at his spacious home in Washington, D. C. One night at dinner there was a pitcher of cream of a very rich brown tint on the table. Young Earle, always of an inquiring mind, noticed the unusual color.

"Senator," he said, at length, when he could no longer curb his curiosity, "I wish you would tell me what makes this cream so funny looking—it's sort of red, isn't it?"

Mr. Hill's serious face broke into a smile. "Well, I'll tell you," he replied, his eyes twinkling merrily; "that is, if you'll not tell a soul what I tell you."

"Oh, I won't," assured the lad.

The Senator lowered his voice to a whisper, and the youngster bent forward to catch his words.

"We keep a red cow," he said.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

DURING the recent sessions of the Anthracite Coal Commission in Scranton, Penn., the Chairman, Judge George Gray, had a novel point in law submitted to him. One of G. B. Markle's miners was testifying.

"Were you ever hurt in the mines?" asked Attorney Darrow of Chicago, counsel for the Mine Workers.

"Indeed, then, I was. I was half-kilt once."

"Now, tell the court if you were injured at any other time."

"Yes, I was half-kilt in another accident, too."

"Your Honor," said one of the corporation attorneys, "I object to this man's testimony."

"Upon what ground?" asked Judge Gray.

"On the ground that having been half killed twice, he is a dead man and therefore incompetent as a witness."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

THE late "Tom" Reed was once the victim of a printer's error the unusual aptness of which, after the first flush of indignation had subsided, appealed so strongly to his sense of the comic that he never failed to refer to the matter with the keenest gusto whenever he met the man whom he—with the utmost mock solemnity—always held responsible for it.

The late Col. John A. Cockerill's handwriting in the heat of composition was sometimes liable to lose itself in an almost interminable tangle, decipherable only with the greatest difficulty. On one occasion he undertook to say that "Any one can see 'Tom' Reed has the face of an honest man," but was horrified when he opened his paper the following morning and found that the types made him say that "Any one can see 'Tom' Reed has a face like a harvest moon."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JUDGE WILLIAM A. RUMSEY, who recently retired from the Appellate Court, was at one time contemplating a trip across the water, Paris being among the points of interest to be visited. The familiar "Parlez vous?" was frequently put to him by friends in speaking to him of his plans, and in reply to one he answered:

"No, I don't speak much French, but I know a little. Veuve Clicquot and Chateau Yquem, for instance. Don't you think that might be enough to get around on?"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

SAID Mayor Low to Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of the Building Department:

"They say some blind people can actually distinguish colors by the sense of touch."

"That's nothing," remarked Mr. Stewart. "There have been times when I felt blue myself, and I got touched once because I was green."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent of the Ontario and Western Railroad, has his share of experiences with applicants for free transportation.

Recently a well-dressed man managed to pass the gantlet of clerks and get at Mr. Anderson with a hard-luck tale and a request for a pass to his home, offering to leave his watch as security for payment for the desired transportation.

"But I haven't a pawnbroker's license," replied Mr. Anderson, smiling.

"Oh, well," said the applicant, "if you feel any delicacy about holding the pledge I won't insist upon it."

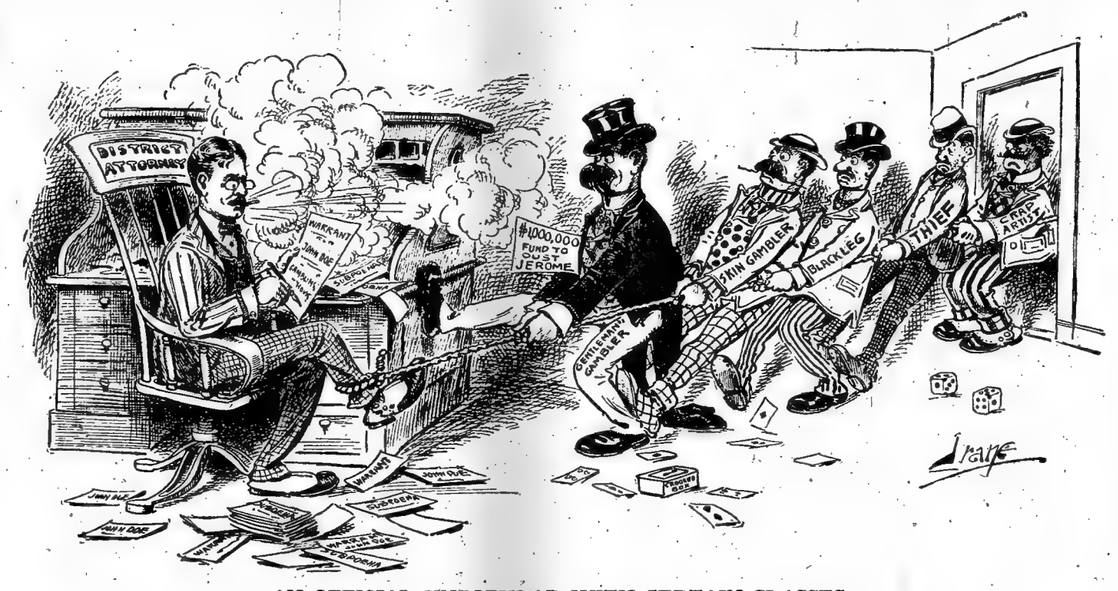

AN OFFICIAL UNPOPULAR WITH CERTAIN CLASSES.

SOME CURRENT FICTION OF PRESS AGENTS.

THROUGHOUT the habitable portion of North America, confined neither to the large cities nor the large hamlets, though ever present in the former and frequently to be found in the latter, there flourishes a race of men who differ in no small degree from the natives whom they encounter in their wanderings. It is a nomadic tribe, restless and swiftly moving, with no strong centralizing bond, for unlike most other tribes its members do not congregate in numbers, but go about usually each sufficient unto himself, and with a feeling of hostility more or less marked for others of the same tribe who may chance across the path. Works on ethnology will not be found to contain any record of this tribe, but the habits of its members, their personal characteristics, and the methods they pursue in their daily labors are clearly defined and understood by those with whom they come in contact.

The tribe of press agents—for that is their real scientific name, though some of them prefer the more resounding title, Agents of Publicity—is a large and constantly growing one. Its numbers run well into the hundreds, though of that great number fame is unknown to most. The explanation of this fact, perhaps, in the face of strenuous effort in which many of them engage, is the fact that most of them, instead of blowing their own horns, are busily engaged in tooting the trumpets of others. Some of them never succeed in emitting anything more thrilling than the squeak of a tin whistle; a few others, on rare occasions, make a noise that resounds throughout the land. Some of the leading members of the tribe would be indignant to find themselves classed under its head. Others are famous by reason of the possession of the natural faculties possessed by only the best of the tribe, though they themselves have in a measure been advanced from its ranks. Of the former class that gifted child of fortune who has been reported as dilating with so much satisfaction on the fact that he "looks like Shakespeare" is a conspicuous example. He would probably rise in indignation at the mere suggestion that he belongs to the tribe press agent, but in his own person he represents the characteristics of the tribe developed to the Nth power.

The clever press agent is something of a magician, and from the most unpromising elements he can produce at will flowers of rhetoric; he can make blank pages bloom with verbal gardens and cull from what would strike most men as the most hopeless sort of a review lines that convey an impression that his star and the play are the greatest things that ever happened "down the pike." Who, for example, would think from these lines culled from a current advertisement that the play in connection with which they are used was almost universally slated by the men who sit in judgment for the papers on the opening nights:

"Audience was wildly enthusiastic"
"A reception that any actress may well feel proud of"
"Real enthusiasm"
"A decided success."

But the press agent is an optimistic sort of person. It is his business to see even unfavorable criticisms through rosy glasses, and he does it. And he has developed the happy faculty of seeing just so much and no more—so if a line starts pleasantly, just to make more emphatic the sting with which it ends, he never sees the sting at all, but lets his scissors clip just short of the unpleasant comment.

The press agent with real genius for his work is a rare bird. In this country the number of such could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Those are the men to whom a load of tanbark is an inspiration, who have long ceased to believe that a stolen jewel casket is a trump card in the game they play, and who are always "up and doing" and ever on the lookout for something new to say.

The press agent is often a repository for good stories. More often than not his tales have done service before, and an anecdote that was created in the time of David Garrick is just as like to bob up to-morrow so twisted that it will be applicable to the comic opera star playing in a local house. But many a good old story has been rescued from oblivion through the agency of the publicity promoter, and once in a while he develops a new yarn that is worth adding to the classical répertoire.

Here are a few tales that the agents are telling, and they are given for what they are worth—the reader may believe them or not, just as he likes:

***

When Will T. Hodge, who is to play a prominent part in George Ade's "Peggy from Paris," was practicing to become an actor he was a member of a barnstorming company of eight members playing through the small towns of New England. On one occasion in Vermont the players staid for several days at a village hotel, of which the proprietor was a typical Yankee. When they were ready to be driven to the station Hodge, as treasurer, wanted to pay the bill, but the frouzled young man at the counter informed him that the farmer was busy swapping hogs with Squire Naplin. The boy was sent to inform the gentleman that the company was leaving and wished to settle. He returned to say that the farmer would come "in a minute."

Time wore on. Again the boy was sent for the boniface, and again he returned with the information that Hodge would have to "wait a minute." And that angered the young trouper.

"Go out again," he said, "and tell the landlord we're in a hurry, and if he don't come in right away and take our money we'll go off without paying him."

Presently the boy came back and flopped into a chair.

"Well, what did he say?" demanded Hodge.

The boy yawned. "He said that if that's the kind of fellers you are he don't want to have nuthin' to do with you and the sooner you git the better."

Whereupon the whole company piled into a lumber wagon and drove away, leaving the landlord still busily engaged swapping hogs.

***

De Wolf Hopper, who is starring in "Mr. Pickwick," is credited with the telling of this:

"When I was in St. Louis recently I thought I could have my little joke. In 'Mr. Pickwick' we use a dummy horse that is supposed to do a runaway stunt. The horse is a cross between a swan and a green dragon, and its head is concealed by the scenery. I told some of my St. Louis friends to ask the horse show officials if I might enter a thoroughbred roadster in the society affair and offered to show them the animal. The stage hands brought on the horse and I had to run for my life. But those St. Louis fellows are fleet footed and they caught me. Then I did a sort of Mazeppa act, for they forced me to mount and ride some twenty times around the stage at breakneck speed. It was a Pickwickian joke, but I paid for the wine."

***

A certain actor in a Southern stock company recently received a note unsigned containing this plaintive message:

"I haven't missed a single matinée watching across the street for you to come out. It's too cold to stand out of doors now, and it's dark, too, when the matinée is over. Won't you please put in a paper at what restaurant you dine?"

***

Some of the best stories that the press agents have dug up lately hark back to the days of Augustin Daly. This is a favorite which Mr. Daly used to relate with great gusto, and had to do with a resident of Jersey who came to New York to see the sights. He determined to attend the performance of "The Forty Thieves."

Sidling up to the box office he demanded one of the best seats and laid down a five dollar bill. A coupon and three dollars were handed to him. When he asked what the ticket cost and was told that it was $2, it was evident that he had expected to pay half a dollar at most.

"Two dollars to see the forty thieves, eh?" he repeated.

"Yes, Sir," said the treasurer.

"Well, keep your durned seat," exclaimed the man from Jersey, "I don't think I care to see the other thirty-nine."

***

While Charles B. Hanford was a member of the Booth and Barrett combination he had a very good opportunity of studying both tragedians. Mr. Barrett he found of an austere personality, serious in all that he did, but with an Irishman's appreciation of wit, nevertheless.

There was in the same company a young man who was thoroughly convinced that he should shine as a comedian, and particularly in the classics. In this Mr. Barrett disagreed and did not hesitate to tell the young man that he was wasting time, which so angered the latter that he resigned from the company, and, subsequently, did make something of a hit in one of the Hoyt comedies.

One day he met Mr. Barrett who was walking with dignified tread along Broadway, and rushing up to him seized his hand and greeted him effusively.

"Of course you remember me," he said. "I was with your company, you know."

"Ah, Ah. And what are you doing now?"

The comedian replied that he had made a hit as a Hoyt comedian.

"And what is the play?" asked Mr. Barrett, with kindly interest.

"A Brass Monkey."

"A—Brass—Monkey?" echoed the tragedian. H'm. I have no doubt brass monkeys are very scarce nowadays.'

***

Richard Golden, who used to be known as Old Jed Prouty, but who is this season starring in "Foxy Quiller" through the Northwest, was out walking in the suburbs of Seattle the other day when he met a little fellow strutting along with all the dignity of young manhood and wearing a pair of trousers which were so long they wrinkled perceptibly at his ankles.

"How old are you?" asked Golden, with a cheerful inclination to draw the boy into conversation.

The little chap appeared confused, hesitated, and finally replied: "Well, I ain't but 12, but my pants are marked 16."

***

A letter published recently in the Dramatic Mirror illustrates the exquisite modesty which reposes in the breast of a Chicago youth who has the stage fever, and evidently "has it bad." Part of the letter follows: "And now as the days go by I feel within me that inspiration that causes me the greatest of agony. I know and feel that I am for the stage, and need only to have an opportunity to display my talent—to show the public that I am going to be a second Booth. You no doubt will laugh, but mark my words well when in the near future my name will rank with his. Then you can look back to the time when I cast my own horoscope. I know that all this may seem as the ravings of some would-be actor, but time will tell. When Edison first introduced his inventions the world laughed. When Sir Henry Irving was a 'super' and prophesied that he would some day be the leading actor of the world every one laughed. When Fulton spoke of his steamboat people declared him crazy. Yet all these succeeded as they foretold. I feel within me whenever I read 'Macbeth,' 'Hamlet,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' and other plays that I am the very character in each case. And I act it to myself. Oh, I cannot explain the feeling I have when I read those parts! I can get up and recite them as only Shakespeare would have them read. I only long for some manager to give me an opportunity. An actor cannot be made—he must be born. I am an actor. Born one. I will some day be known as Booth never was known. Remember this well."

***

This season there are a number of women advance agents who precede their attractions a week or so and endeavor to convince the reading public that to miss seeing their star means a shortening of life. One of the successful women ahead is known as "Mac," and she hails from Toledo. Aside from writing gossip concerning the players, she tells stories of her own experience. One of these is appended:

"It was down in East Liverpool, Ohio, that I encountered one of the ludicrous annoyances that befall almost daily the woman traveler. It was during the heated period in September, and after a long, dusty ride I was very thirsty. As I registered, I said to the man behind the counter of the little country hotel, 'Will you please give me a drink of water?'

"He calmly walked over to a water cooler, where an untidy porter had just put down the glass from his lips, filled it and brought it to me.

"It is needless to say that I did not want to drink as badly as I did the moment before. I took the glass in my hand, and holding it to the light, said: 'The water does not look very clear. Will you kindly bring me a bottle of Apollinaris?' The great, gaunt, unshaven fellow drew himself up, and looking down at me in virtuous indignation, said:

"'We don't sell anything intoxicating here, lady, and we don't keep no woman what asks for it.'

"I went to another hotel."

***

David Warfield, whose delineations of Yiddish character make him an especial adept at repeating stories of Ghetto life, tells this, and it is repeated as nearly as possible as he relates it:

"Isaacstein was sent to a New York hospital, where he was found to be suffering with appendicitis. After the doctors had made their diagnosis they operated as usual in such cases. A friend of Isaacstein's met another acquaintance of his in Hester Street and asked:

"'Haf you heard aboudt Isaacstein?'

"'No. Vat iss it?'

"'He vas sick. They take him by der hospital, und vat you tink they do to him?'

"'Vell. Vell. Vat iss it?'

"'They put him in a room all by himself und take his appendix away from him.'

"'Na! Na! Na! Vat a pity, aint it, he didn't have it in his wife's name."

***

Charles T. K. Miller of the Shuberts' staff got a big laugh the other night from a party of friends in the Casino lobby when he told about two tramps who met by the wayside at dawn.

"Ah, I observe you have been an actor," remarked Weary William No. 1.

"How so?" queried No. 2.

"I observed that when the sun rose you remarked, 'Very cleavah. Very clevah.'"

And anybody who is familiar with the critical comment of "the profesh" will appreciate the point.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

His Fall.

He entered the car with an air distingue
From his shimmering boots to his glittering tile
In make-up and manner so truly au fait—
He was openly scanned as a study in style.

With a calmness found only in men of the world
He stood, while he tendered his fare with fine grace,
Then the car gave a lurch and, alas! he was hurled
Over seventeen persons and fell on his face.

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

LITTLE STORIES from EVERYWHERE

A Progressive Diamond.

"LOOK at this stone," said a young journeyman jeweler in a street car the other day, removing a tissue paper wrapping from a piece of white wax, in the centre of which blazed a beautiful diamond. "That is worth at least $180."

"How is it that you can afford to buy such a valuable stone as that?" he was asked.

"I will put you on," said the jeweler. "That stone has been growing for a year, and I think it has got its growth."

"What do you mean by a diamond growing?"

"I will tell you. You remember the little spark I had in my scarfpin last year? Well, this is what it has grown to in that time. That little stone cost me a dollar and the pin cost me $2.80. I sold the pin for $8 and bought an eighth-carat stone, a little off shape, for a trifle over $5. I put the stone in a stud setting on a spiral and sold it the same week for $18. Then I went to the office and bought the best stone I could get for $15 and mounted that in the same manner. I wore it a month and then sold it for $30 to a bartender, and I put $25 in another stone. It was a little beauty. I traded it for another of the same size and got $5 to boot. That put the stone down to $20, and I put it in a setting which stood me $3. This combination I sold in a few days for $35. I got another stone for $30, and this time two months passed before I could make another trade. However, when I did I cleared $12, which I put in a fine stone, which brought me up to $60. This I sold in a handsome stud setting.

"Then I got a chance to sell a ring for $75. I made it to order, putting in a stone which cost me $42.50. I put the $75 into another stone, which after carrying around with me for a while, I had about made up my mind to keep. A butcher offered me $100 for it, and you may be sure he got it. It was in a crown setting which cost me $6.75. For the $100 I got a dandy stone, and I was sure that I could keep that one, but I have had four better since and have jacked my figure up to $180. I'm afraid I can't go much higher than that, for there are few men of my acquaintance who can afford to tempt me with a profitable offer for it. I wouldn't sell it to-night for $200, because I know that I have a bargain. I'm a pretty fair judge of diamonds, and when I put that stone into a ring I will make it look $250 worth of jewelry, and I don't think any one could persuade me to sell it for less. In all the changes I don't believe that I have put in more than $16 or $18 of my pocket money. The rest has all been profit on the stone and settings."

Something He Was Thankful For.

THERE is a doctor, and not a doctor of divinity, who is very active and earnest in church work.

He is as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove in the remarks that he makes in prayer meeting and at other church functions.

And what is better than being wise and harmless, he is always brief; actually always brief.

Thanksgiving Day there was a service in his church, and those who would were invited to state some of the things they thought they ought to be thankful for.

The doctor rose, and, without preliminary hem or haw, stated:

"I am thankful that I have learned to burn soft coal in a hard-coal furnace; and that I have a lot of the stuff in my cellar now."

A Disgusted Canine.

THE amateur hunter had very little to say about his experiences. Finally some one turned on him for a story of his hunting trips.

"Nothing to tell," he mumured, but an experienced sportsman who had many valuable hunting dogs volunteered to tell the other man's story.

"You see, he borrowed one of my dogs," he said, "and he was eager for the game he was going to get. He said he had never shot very much, but his father was a good shot before him. I loaned him the dog. After an hour's time the animal came back home, and a little later our friend here followed, and he was very wrathy.

"'What's the matter with your dog?' he demanded. 'Nice sort of a creature with which to go hunting. What did he come back home for?'

"'Did you shoot several times and miss a good game which the dog had stirred up for you?' I asked.

"He was frank enough to say that such was the case.

"'Well,' I said, 'that was the trouble. My dog won't stand for that sort of thing.'"

And the amateur hunter humbly bowed his head while the laugh went around.

A Lost Art.

"GRACEFUL bowing," remarked the statuesque young lady at the head of the tea table, "is fast becoming one of the lost arts. Few are proficient in it, and, indeed, the difficulties are many. I am referring, of course, to men—women are still mistresses of the art, but not all of them, either.

"But I have seen men who were fat, not to say tubby, and they find that a mere inclination of the head is a burden, for it induces disagreeable rushes of blood to the head, and that is bad for men who wear twenty-inch collars. And there are men who are tall, lean, and scraggy, and when they bow, being sensitive plants, they think, and make the spectator think, of stringed marionettes, and they dread the smile of the man in the street.

"And I have seen men whom the critical moment found unprepared, with hands in pockets. And I have seen them when they were wearing caps and clutched vainly and instinctively at hat brims, and I blushed at their grotesque poses and involuntary caricatures of the line of beauty."

Trick Candies.

"THE trick cigar has its counterpart in confectionery," said a candy manufacturer the other day. "The callow youth who delights in giving explosive cigars to his men friends demands something similar for the candy-consuming sex, and we have to meet the demand.

"The possibilities of a cream chocolate or a piece of nougat are limited, but we have a few contrivances. We make of a very hard candy an imitation of a tooth with a gold crown, and hide it in a cream chocolate. You can imagine the rest—a party of women munching candy, one of them discovering something hard, and finding a gold-crowned tooth loose in her mouth!

"Similarly we imitate a bone collar button in a hard white candy, hide a candy shoe button in a piece of nougat, put a bit of cork in a caramel, or fill a candied cherry with red pepper. So long as the sanity experts don't weed out these alleged jokers the candy man has to put up these trick candies for them."

Her Reason for Gambling.

AFTER dinner the conversation turned on "surprisements," as the old colored aunty says, and one of the men said:

"Well, I never was as completely knocked out as last Summer. I was in Chicago Derby day, and the whole city was crazy over the races. Men, women, and children played the races, and I made a few extra bones myself. I roomed with a very saintly looking old Frenchwoman, who was scrimping along on a few cents a day and had only a small corner of her very-much-let-out flat to herself.

"To my surprise one morning she tapped at my door and began to ask some very pertinent questions about the different horses, and which was my favorite. 'This sounds suspicious,' thought I. But no, with that halo of white hair and the Frenchwoman horror of anything which would stamp her as masculine, lulled my suspicions.

"Finally, however, she told me in whispers that she knew a place in a corner barber's shop where she could put her money on the races, and she had $2 to invest. My task was to get tips from the men and come and advise her. I did so, and she put up her $2 and won $5. I was surprised, but as I don't think life long enough to go around training other people, I said nothing to her.

"The morning I left she followed me into my room and said:

"'M'sieu is, I know, surprised zat I make to myself money by betting on ze horse race, n'est pas? But to heem will I explain zat. A year ago, M'sieu, I lose my only daughter Marie, who die with ze fevaire typhoid. Oh, la, la. I was verra much deprive of ze money when she die, and ze funerale take dat all. There is none lef for a leetle stone to mark her grave, no.

"'For a year I have live, oh, so close, and save to buy zat stone, but non, I cannot get enough. And, M'sieu, it is such a leetle stone, too. Just a bit of marble wiz ze one word, "Marie." When I hear zat I can by giving ze man at ze barber's shop two dollar, win maybe ten, I say ze bon Dieu will sure forgive if I take zat money and try to win enough to buy ze leetle stone for my Marie's grave.

"'So, M'sieu, I bet on ze races only to buy ze gravestone for my poor petite Marie.'"

A Case of Doubt.

IT WAS 2 o'clock in the morning and the city had sunk into a state of repose. Very few people were moving about, and they seemed to be in a hurry to reach a stopping place. The hero of this tale was coming down Broadway below Twenty-sixth Street. He was getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances and was not occupying more than his share of the sidewalk. He was not disturbing anybody and didn't want to be disturbed. As he swung around in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel he noticed the thin edge of the towering Fuller Building and stopped. He gazed at it a moment, rubbed his eyes, shook himself, took another look, and went ahead to Twenty-third Street, where a policeman stood. Him he approached.

"Shay," he said, nodding toward the tall structure. "Whash that doing there?"

"That's where it belongs," replied the policeman considerately enough, though he smiled at the inquirer's condition.

"Ain't it in the middle of the street?"

"Of course not."

"Whash those mean?" he asked, pointing leerily down Broadway, then down Fifth Avenue. "Ain't that street over there, and ain't that street over here?"

"Course it is. But one's Broadway and the other Fift' Avenoo. See?"

The man rubbed his eyes.

"Thanksh," he said, "thanksh. I wasn't sure. You see, I ain't used to this N'York style and I thought mebbe I'd overdone myself. How far is it to Nineteenth Street?"

"Four blocks, straight ahead."

"Thanksh. 'F 'adn't been for you, don't know what I'd thought of myself. Goo-night, goo-night," and he went on across the street with his eye still regarding the tall building suspiciously.

Knew His Man.

THE man boarded the Broadway car at Wall Street. He took a seat beside a young reporter of the Wall Street fraternity of reporters. The conductor came along, and the new arrival dived down into his pocket for change. He took out a roll of bills, but he found no change. He offered a twenty-dollar bill to the conductor, with the apology that he had nothing smaller. The conductor was furious.

"I ain't goin' t'change that! You'd better get off an' get some small money," he said.

The reporter came to the rescue. "Here's your nickel!" he said.

The stranger protested, but ended by thanking the reporter. At Dey Street he got off the car, nodding to the reporter, repeating his thanks in that simple way.

An old man leaned over the seat and said:

"That was George Gould. Don't often ride on the Metropolitan."

"Think I didn't know that?" asked the reporter, smiling. "An' they say he has a good memory for faces!"

Frosty for the Gallant Man.

ON a certain trip of a certain North River ferryboat a middle-aged commuter may be seen nearly every evening hurrying into the forward part of the women's cabin and taking a seat, only to relinquish it with a bow and a smile to some pretty girl when the other seats are filled.

So intent was he on a recent stormy evening watching for an attractive woman to whom he might offer the seat that he did not notice a leak in the roof of the cabin that was sprinkling his hat.

Presently a stunning girl came with the crowd and the gallant commuter arose and graciously bowed her into the seat. Pit, pat, came the rain drops on the woman's toque, and, frowning at the smiling gallant, she got up and pressed through the crowd.

The commuter seemed puzzled, but he resumed his seat, again oblivious of the leak, and in a moment offered his place to another woman, whose smile of thanks vanished quickly as she settled far back in the seat and a raindrop tumbled on her up-tilted nose. She, too, rose and moved away, and the crestfallen man again sank into the seat, while the other passengers began to titter.

Once more he tried his little act of gallantry, offering his place this time to a middle-aged woman whose elaborate hat thus came under the increasing stream from the leaky roof, and she jumped up quickly, looking daggers at the man and moved away.

Still failing to observe the offending leak the commuter dropped into the seat and plunged into his evening paper, when the explanation came in the wet blotches which the rain soon made on the newspaper, and the commuter joined in the laughter of his fellow-passengers as he once more vacated the seat—this time not offering the place to one of the fair sex.

Success in Squirrel Hunting.

THE secret of success in squirrel hunting is not to hunt them," said William A. Worth, who rarely returns from the Long Island woods without a half dozen of the gray-haired pets in his hunting pouch. In explanation of this seming paradox he said:

"Squirrels have very sensitive ears and nimble legs; a trifling sound of an unusual nature will cause them to run for shelter, and their idea of safety consists in clinging to the limb or trunk of a tree opposite to the direction of the menacing sounds. It is very difficult to locate them when they are warned of danger. Many, I might say most, hunters imagine they can walk about stealthily enough to catch the frisky little fellows napping. Such are simply matching awkwardness against cunning, and except when aided by fool luck, the latter wins out.

"My method is to locate the squirrels' feeding ground, find as comfortable a seat as possible, and wait. The length of the vigil often depends upon the number of 'walking hunters' in the locality. Hunger and imagined immunity from danger finally brings the squirrels from their hiding places to search for food. It is then that my sport begins. Waiting has been tedious work, but the sight of game quickly effaces all memory of the tedium. It is then that the skill of the hunter is to be pitted against the cunning of the hunted. The contest is interesting and exciting. That the man behind the gun has no unfair advantage is evident from the great number of disappointed hunters one may see in a day's outing."

Peanuts.

Teacher—Now, Johnny, can you tell me how peanuts grow?

Johnny—Why, they don't grow at all. I've watched the man at the corner make them with a little tin box lots of times.

FORTUNE-TELLING BY CARDS.

JOLLY SPORT FOR A WINTER EVENING

FORTUNE telling with playing cards is a source of great fun during the long Winter evenings. Those occasional periods of dullness that will occur in an evening can be readily overcome if there is some one among the guests who can tell fortunes.

A sharp-witted girl with a keen sense of humor makes the best fortune teller. There is, of course, a great deal of pretense about the thing, and any one having the ability to argue quirkly from cause to effect, and to make use of trivial remarks dropped from time to time by the person whose fortune is being told has a decided advantage over one whose faculties are not so quick, and must naturally tell a more plausible fortune.

Each card in the pack has a distinct meaning, which by itself might mean but little. It is necessary, therefore, for the fortune teller to "put two and two together" and make the story they tell as connected as possible. Some trouble may be experienced by the novice in doing this at first, but a little practice will soon overcome the difficulty.

At the present time fortune telling is quite a fad among the smarter sets, and any one with the knowledge and ability to make known the future of other persons is invariably a centre of attraction. It is in this sort of thing that the clever girl appears at her best and "makes hay" at the week-end parties at the country houses which are now so popular.

Among professional fortune tellers special packs of elaborately embellished "fortune-telling cards" are most used, these having fanciful backs, marked with elaborate astrological designs, Indian heads, or outlandish and meaningless figures. But any cards will do.

As to systems, there is a very wide difference of opinion among those who make a business of telling fortunes. For the amusement and entertainment of our readers three systems are given, all of which are widely used. The system first explained is that most used by the professional fortune tellers, and is claimed by them to be the best method known. Throughout the three systems here expounded, the entire pack of fifty-two cards and the joker are used. Each card has the same meaning in all of the systems. The meaning of the cards is as follows:

The Joker—Remarkable good luck, very great pleasure; great success.

HEARTS.	CLUBS.
1. To the house.	1. A present; a business transaction.
2. A ride or short journey.	2. A short time; quickly.
3. Love and a proposal.	3. Opposition; difficulty.
4. An embrace; affection.	4. Strange bed; a visit.
5. A promise; a contract.	5. Parcel or bundle.
6. A friend; a relative.	6. Drinking card.
7. Good luck.	7. Ring at bell; a visitor.
8. Good heart; kindness.	8. A conversation.
9. Wish	9. For sure.
10. Pleasure; enjoyment.	10. A journey; travel.

DIAMONDS.	SPADES.
1. A dispatch; a message.	1. Death. (See note.)
2. A letter; advice.	2. A lie; deceit.
3. News.	3. Tears; sorrow; discouragement.
4. Strange table.	4. Sickness.
5. Presently; nearly.	5. A change.
6. Little money.	6. Jealousy; possible anger.
7. To your room.	7. Removal; parting.
8. Want of money.	8. Sharp words; dissension.
9. Delay; anxiety.	9. Disappointments.
10. Lots of money.	10. Trouble; affliction; loss.

Note: The ace of spades right side up means "over the water," and not death.

Kings, queens, jacks represent people. Red-face cards are light complexioned people. Black-face cards are dark people.

Kings are regarded as men older than those represented by jacks.

COMBINATIONS.

3 aces, change of places.	3 sevens, a move.
3 deuces, news.	3 eights, true love.
3 treys, anger.	3 nines, an accident.
3 fours, a fire.	3 tens, surprise.
3 fives, for sure.	3 jacks, deceit.
3 sixes, success.	3 queens, a quarrel.

Three kings, a business transaction.

Four jacks, kings, or queens a crowd.

The system referred to as the first of the lot is known as

THE MAGIC CIRCLE.

Hand the entire pack, including the joker, (considered a very lucky card,) to the supplicant to Fortunas. It must then be shuffled from one hand to the other, not the kind of mixing known as ruffling. The mind is to be kept steadily on "the dearest wish of the heart." After the cards have been well shuffled, the entire pack is to be laid face downward on the table, and, using the right if unmarried, and the left if married, the one whose fortune is to be told cuts from herself (taking it to be a woman) twice, thus forming three separate piles. The meaning of the three cards revealed by a glance at the bottom of each pile is then read, and the cards are carefully replaced as they were before the cut.

Now the seeress takes the cards into her hands, and taking off the three top cards, looks at them. If these are three of one suit, they are all laid down, face upward. If there are but two of one suit, the higher card is chosen, the ace always being counted as high. If there are three different suits, unless they all be of one denomination, they are all discarded. The cards chosen according to this rule form one end of the "Magic Circle." This rule is followed all through the pack, three cards being examined at a time. If in finishing there is found to be but one card left, that too is added to the circle.

The remainder of the pack is then handed to the inquirer of fate, and is shuffled again. The same wish must be kept in mind, and the cut made in the same manner as before. The examining is gone through as before, three cards at a time, and the circle thus added to. This is finally repeated for the third time, and the "Magic Circle" is then complete.

As the cards are being dealt out read the meaning in a general sort of way. For example: You have three cards dealt out, the ace of diamonds, (a letter;) the ten of clubs, (a journey,) and the ace of clubs, (a business transaction.) This would mean that a letter from one on a journey, telling of or offering a business transaction would shortly be received.

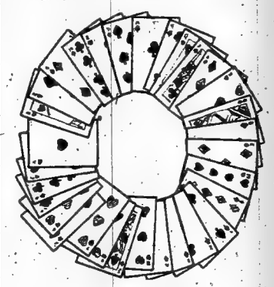

When the circle is completed, count off seven to the right. Keep the meaning of the card thus designated in mind. Now, counting that card as No. 1, count seven again, still to the right. Keep right on counting until you have been round the ring, remembering each seventh card. Then explain the meaning of that combination of all the cards designated. Should the last card of the circle be, say, No. 5, finish the count of seven by again counting two cards at the beginning of the circle before making known the meaning of the combination. The circle should be gone over three times in this manner, beginning each time with the seventh card, and calling it No. 1.

While the table that precedes this explanation gives the general meaning of each card, it should be remembered that each card is influenced more or less by the card on either side of it. For example: The nine of hearts (the wish card) has on one side of it the ten of diamonds, (the money card,) and on the other side the nine of spades, (disappointment.) This would be interpreted "Your wish concerned money, but you are doomed to disappointment."

To read these combinations readily will take a little study, but as most people like having their fortunes read, you will not lack for practice.

Now take the first card of the original ring, and place it up above the circle. Then place the last card next to it, and repeat right through the circle, first one and then the other, until an entirely new ring has been formed. The cards are then read in the same manner as before, after which another and final circle is arranged and read.

If the "wish card" cuts up twice out of the three times, with fortunate cards on each side of it, it is certain to "come true."

The joker is always considered a harbinger of good luck, and, should the "wish card" fail to come out in the deal, the joker can be used as a substitute.

Another system which appeals to many is known as

DRAWING THE FUTURE.

The face card representing the person whose fortune is being told is taken from the pack and placed face upward in the centre of the table.

The cards are to be shuffled, as in the previous system, and the seeker of a knowledge of the future is to make a wish. The cards are then drawn out across the table, face downward. Twenty-seven cards are taken from the pile at random by the person whose fortune is being told. The first card is placed

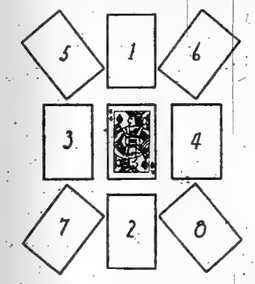

over the head of the individual card. This is "what crowns you." The next is placed beneath the individual card, and is "what you are standing on." The third card is placed on the left of the face card and is "what you are facing." The next is placed on the right, and is "what you are turning your back upon." Now place the four following cards slantingly between the card "crowning" and the card "facing you," following with groups of four between the card "crowning you" and the card you have "turned your back upon"; between the card you "face" and the card you "are standing on," and then one between the card you have "turned your back upon" and the card you "are standing on." The manner of laying out the cards is shown in the diagram. Repeat this three times, using twenty-four cards. Finally place the three "sure to come true" cards on the individual card in the centre.

Wait until all the cards are placed before starting to read the fortune. Start with the three cards above the individual card and read the combination carefully. For instance: The ace of diamonds, king of hearts, and ten of spades are in the pile; the reading would be thus: "Over your head hangs trouble and loss, (ten of spades.) This will come upon you in the form of a message or dispatch, (ace of diamonds,) which you will receive from an elderly man of light complexion, (king of hearts.)

Proceed through the eight separate piles in this manner, taking each up in the same order in which the cards were laid down.

This method of telling fortunes is very complete and is possibly more easily learned than is the first system.

The third and last of the simple systems is sometimes called the star system, or

THE CARDS OF FATE.

This may be used as an entirely separate system or as a supplement to either of the first two systems. In the latter case use only the cards "drawn." In the former case use the entire deck.

The cards are to be shuffled and cut as before given. Count off five cards from the top of the deck. Lay them face down one at a time on the table, so as to form the five points of a star. As you do so say slowly and impressively "To yourself," "To the house," "What you do not expect," "What is sure to come true," "Concerning your wish."

Now take one card off the top of the pack, and the next off the bottom of the pack, then off the top, then off the bottom, and so on all through the deck, laying each card on one of the piles in the same order as that in which the first five cards were laid out.

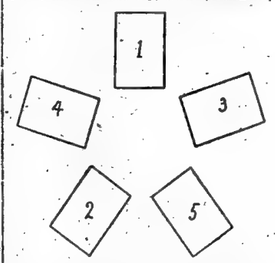

Then take up each pile and read the combination that you see there, applying to each pile the name you gave it when placing the first five cards.

It is a good idea to be very serious in going about this business of fortune telling, and no matter how much your friends may laugh, always maintain a solemn demeanor, and the fun will be all the greater, particularly if the telling is well done and stress is laid on the known characteristics of the person.

Her Source of Wealth.

THE teacher who had charge of the playroom at recess consulted her watch and found that there were still five minutes in which to cultivate the acquaintance of the odd little group of girls who stood apart from the devotees of "ring-a-rosy" and "jackstones" and gossipped among themselves with as keen sense of enjoyment as might have been experienced by their mothers had they been similarly employed.

Her interest deepened to amusement when she found that the topic under discussion was the comparative riches of their respective parents.

Olga, whose clear pink and white complexion bespoke her German origin, was presenting a strong claim for first place as class plutocrat. With swelling voice she told how she had $34.83 in the bank in her own name. Furthermore, her mother had never withdrawn one cent since she had first begun to deposit. With level accents she asked:

"How could my mother do that, yet, if we were not rich, once?"

Neither of her opponents was prepared to offer any opposition to her claim, but Rita proceeded to boom the stock of her own family.

"I don't know," she said, (with more energy than grammar,) "if we are as rich as youse, but my father owns three lots in Jersey and my brother's got a good job down in the Court House."

As this piece of information was impartially distributed the face of Annie was illumined by a light from within. She was the sole member of the group who had as yet furnished no verbal assurance of prosperity; and looking at her ill-clad form and thin little face the teacher found herself wondering on what possible score Annie could claim kinship with her purseproud friends. Apparently Annie's clue had been furnished by Rita when she boasted of her brother's "good job in the Court House," for she spoke exultantly:

"Oh, you ain't the only one. My papa's got an awful good job in the Court House, too."

"Why, Annie," said the teacher, noting afresh the child's evident poverty. "What does your papa do in the Court House?"

Annie met the teacher's gaze with eyes singularly truthful and confiding.

"I don't know just what he does, teacher," she returned, "but he stole $8 off a lady, an' she got him a job in the Court House for six months."

With a sudden tightening of the muscles of the throat the teacher realized that in this instance the County Court House and the County Jail were under one roof.

Greater Than the Labor of Hercules.

Sars Porsenna had just sworn that the house of Tarquin should suffer wrong no more.

"It's easy," he replied to inquiries; "I'll just get the janitor discharged!"

Forthwith he plunged into battle, but found the task harder than he had supposed.

Suspicious.

Knicker—Why didn't you buy that farm?

Bocker—I was afraid it wasn't genuine; there wasn't any mortgage on it.

THE DECISION OF THE DEAN

A FLAG hung listlessly from the tall staff; the huge white library stood gleaming in the Summer sun: the red brick walks wound in and out in ugly contrast to the soft, cooling velvet of the lawns; groups of students flocked across the campus, coatless, hatless, with perspiring, hot faces, smudged with dirt and grass stains, fresh from an inter-class fight over the taking of the freshman class picture.

Here and there among the scattered groups some unfortunate underclassman bore a badge of yellow, marking the spot where an accurate egg had found a resting place from a sophomore's hand. Splashes of chrome were splotched on the back of the library; it had been a warm row.

One soph came speeding past the library steps and stopped suddenly as he saw a fellow-classmate sprawled in the infrequent shadow at the base of the façade.

"Why, Rolly," he said, surprised, "I thought you were in the scrap; what's the matter?"

"No, I wasn't there," answered Rolly, mournfully. "The dean's shut down on me. It's the first fight I've missed."

"The deuce," said the other sympathetically. "Tell me about it." Then Rolly related the story of how it happened that for the first time in college he had kept out of an under-class fight.

* * * * * * *

Mr Robert L. Lorraine:

Dear Sir: From reports made to me it appears that you are deficient in three of your seven courses. This is notwithstanding the distinct statement I made to you recently that you must improve in your work. You will please call at my office at 1 P. M. Tuesday and explain what steps, if any, you propose to take to remedy this condition. Respectfully, DEAN ——.

Robert L. Lorraine, whom few knew except as Rolly, read the note half humorously.

"It's come at last," he said, whimsically.

Then he slowly looked himself over. Every garment typically loud and collegian, a laughing, merry face, brown as polished burnt ivory, curly yellow hair, this 6 feet and 185 pounds surmounted by a little cap bearing the coveted C.

"No," he said to himself, "you don't look like a greasy grind."

The summons that had come at last was scarcely a surprise. He had been shirking in order to row, but, after all, though most of the lectures for his benefit might as well have never been given, he had nevertheless got a good deal of other kinds of knowledge. He knew much of the machinations of politics from the elections of managers; he understood his fellow-men far better than when he first came to take his prelims; rubbing shoulders with students who had to help themselves had given him a keen realization of the value of his own easy-coming money. Self-reliance had been knocked into him from various sources. The conceit of prep. school graduation had vanished in the turmoil of freshman year and a valuable self-confidence had come in its place.

These ideas, vague and haphazard, flitted through his mind as he fingered the dean's terse summons, but he thought more perhaps of other less valuable but more tangible and distinctly collegian accomplishments that he had added to his equipment in two years. First of all, he could row with the best of them, and no one, he knew, could pull an oar stronger or in better form than he. There was a certain supreme satisfaction in being one of the eight men to send that quivering, delicate shell skimming over the water, with pride in his own ability and in the honor of having "made" the crew. You see, he was really rather conceited, and perhaps after all he had some reason. He was so charming about it, however, that you quite forgave him if you were a girl, and if you were a man he was proud of things which you yourself understood and liked. Still, he admitted he deserved the dean's note. He hadn't studied enough and he had indulged in many pranks not sanctioned by Faculty rule.

There was, for example, the time when the distinguished Frenchman was to lecture on "The History of French Romanticism." Rolly had been there early, and the lecturer, failing to arrive on time, he mounted the platform and announced that, "owing to serious indisposition, Monsieur Bernhardt would not be able to address the assemblage today." A murmur of disappointment and the audience filed out.

Five minutes later, when M. Bernhardt appeared, to his utter dismay and rage, he confronted an empty auditorium.

Then again he had, late one night, given the bust of Washington in the library an elaborate mustache, a luxuriant crop of whiskers, and a sparse fringe of black hair. And these were but two of many adventures from which he had escaped only with reprimands.

* * * * * * *

With a half sigh he went in to see the dean.

"Mr. Lorraine," said the dean, frowning, "you are shirking your work, you are engaging in under-class fights, and generally doing as you should not. Have you any excuse?"

"No, Sir," answered Rolly promptly, "except that I've been trying to help the crew and been rowing a good deal."

"You are not at college for rowing," returned the dean severely. "You are presumably here for study, and as you seem to have failed in the purpose for which you were sent I think I am justified in dismissing you from college at once." Rolly's face went white, but the dean ignored his attempted interruption and continued:

"Your examinations come off in two weeks, and there seems to be no special cause to think that you can pass them. Is there?"

"No," said Rolly quietly.

"There's one reason why I shan't dismiss you, and that's for the sake of the crew. You have stroked the eight for four months and to take you away now would be to hurt the crew seriously. Simply because you've neglected your own welfare seems to me to be no reason why Columbia should suffer. For the sake of Columbia I intend that you shall stroke the eight. You must, however, leave college at the end of the year. In the meantime no class fights, else you leave at once."

Rolly bowed and went out silently. It was worse than he feared. To leave Columbia, his associates, his friendships, his very life! 'Mid the clouds of despair the only star of hope was that he might row with the present crew. Columbia must win in this, the last time he should represent her.

He walked along the campus. An under-class row was brewing. He was eager to join in, but the threat of leaving the crew was too recent and he threw himself down on the library ledges, while around the corner eggs flew and excitement gathered.

* * * * * * *

Then came the long days of practice at Poughkeepsie. Mornings and afternoons the men rowed steadily till the coach had developed the crew to the highest ability of any Columbia eight that ever rowed. Through it all Rolly kept to his work at stroke in splendid style, rowing with the one aim of victory. He knew that it was his last chance.

It was the afternoon of the race. To the north a mass of flying clouds, in a symphony of light blue, edged with deeper tints of dusky black, shone forth where the ominous clouds of a Summer storm had swirled away. The river was a ribbon of silver between the banks which glowed dark green under the threatening sky. Up the Hudson long, quivering, narrow shells came sweeping, each impelled by the swift-moving mechanism of eight sturdy men in unison. Smooth as glass flowed the river, except for faint ripples caused by the flashing oars. Long rays of light came sloping across the water as the five eights lined up at the start.

There was a moment's manœuvring, and then the crews were off on the terrific race whose goal was four miles away, beyond that arching bridge where the sinking sun sent fleeting shadows of crimson. Rolly, down in the stern, set a lively pace, of thirty-six strokes to the minute that kept Columbia a trifle to the front, with Cornell and Wisconsin close behind. The others seemed out of it already.

Along the western shore crept the observation train, snakelike, winding itself in and out past the green-covered hills with their flashing patches of dark and light. Up and down, down and up, there ran a flutter of cheers, with the note of Columbia ringing dominant above the shrieks of Cornell and the loud "Hoorah" of Wisconsin. Slowly the eights of Columbia and Cornell drew away from Wisconsin, and still Columbia kept a little ahead. On sped the two eights, rowing perhaps in as fine form as any two crews have ever shown. The mile post was reached and passed. Each man's eyes were fixed on the brown back in front of him and each man swung back and forth with the man ahead as model. The dull gleam of red from fast-pumping arteries began to show through the men's covering of tan. Almost with every stroke now the two crews changed their positions and see-sawed down the river. Close, evenly matched, they went, desperately fighting out the most magnificent race in college history.

Cornell suddenly let out a link and forged to the front. A throng on the river bank gave out great shouts of "Cornell! Cornell!" only to be met with the deep-toned, answering roar of "Columbia!" Two miles, and Columbia started to the fore. Rolly put the pace to thirty-eight, and like a thing of life the shell darted ahead. Faces drawn and muscles already tiring, the two crews struggled on under a heart-breaking strain for victory. Columbia's boat crawled to the pulsating Cornell shell till her nose was even with Cornell's prow.

"Columbia!" cried the Columbia students on the train in delirious ecstasy at the prospect of victory. "Columbia! Columbia!" rang out the cliffs in answering echo. Rolly, in answer to this call, once more spurted.

The crew answered and Columbia was ahead. "Columbia!" chorused the throngs, but Columbia seemed to have made her last effort, for Cornell gradually forged ahead, eating up foot by foot her rival's hard-earned lead. Three miles; Rolly glanced aside. Cornell a little ahead. He could catch up to her. She couldn't keep that pace; he must rest the men a little; a thirty-six stroke would do.

Cornell began to gain. Columbia looked like a beaten crew. In that deadly fight, already down to her last pound, she apparently had no resources to fall back on in the last terrible mile. Columbia men on the train were almost weeping with disappointment.

Half a mile to the finish; Cornell a length ahead. Columbia shall win, Rolly said to himself. He had a sharp pang at the thought it was the last time he should ever stroke her crew. She must! must! must! With set face and distressed mind he whipped the stroke to forty. Behind him the men followed as a man, each wondering how it could last, and each determined to stick it out to the finish if the others could.

Though seemingly beaten, the Columbia shell, under the higher stroke, suddenly, like a recreated boat, jumped forward and, yard by yard, stole up to Cornell. Rolly scarce knew anything now, only instinct, and those long months of training that kept the crew in form. On they raced, forty strokes to the minute, each man sending his very lifeblood into the sweeps that plunged the shell ahead. Rolly could not see at all; he was dazed and there was a great, tired pain in his head. 'Perhaps he had better stop. Then "must! must! must!" rang in his head again, and on he swept his oar. Behind him physical strength was almost exhausted. Each oarsman as he rowed wondered if he could take the next stroke.

Columbia and Cornell were even. Across on the train people were jumping up and down, wildly yelling "Columbia!" while masses of blue and white fluttered in the air. Still even, down the lane of yachts, with their puffing cannon and gay-colored pennants, the two eights pulled on to the finish, while siren whistles and raucous cheers mingled in a paean of sound. There were yet two hundred yards.

"A dozen, now!" shouted the Columbia coxswain.

"A dozen!" thought Rolly. Could he ever do so many more? He must! And then he made the great effort of his life. His stroke went to forty-two, and he and every man behind him pulled on "raw nerve." Once more the clean-cut shell answered. Columbia was a few feet ahead on this final spurt, but Cornell too made a frantic effort and again they were even.

"Ten!"

"Eleven!"

"Twelve!"

Columbia on the last three strokes shot across the line ten feet the victor. Rolly drooped forward. Well, he had won!

It was a splendid crew, outweighed six pounds to the man, that could make such a spurt. Still, what did it matter to him? He wouldn't be at college any more. Perhaps, otherwise, he might have been Captain next year. But Columbia had won, that at least was joy enough.

Slowly he picked up his sweep and the eight paddled back to the boathouse. Amid all the jubilation Rolly alone was silent. He could not forget that this was the close of his college career; that henceforth he was to have no part in its life.

The crew Captain stepped out. "Now, fellows, we want to elect next year's Captain. I nominate Rolly Lorraine, on account of his bully work to-day in stroking the crew that beat the record by fifty seconds."

"Second that nomination," cried No. 7.

"Ay!" chorused the rest.

Rolly rose. "Fellows, I'm not coming," he began.

He never finished. The Dean suddenly came out of the shadow.

"Mr. Lorraine," he said, simply, "I must congratulate you from my heart on your splendid work in helping Columbia win to-day."

"Thank you," said Rolly slowly.

The Dean paused a moment.

"I shall expect the new crew Captain at examinations on Sept. 25," he said sharply, and went out.

ROI COOPER MEGRUE.

Story of Ye Penniless Youth.

THE tale I'tell but goes to show
Love beats opponents badly.
He didn't have a cent on earth,
But loved a rich girl madly.

Her father would not give consent,
'Twas really most distressing;
"Were you a partner of Van Rocks,"
Quoth he, "I'd give my blessing."

The youth, audacious, then repaired
To ask the man of millions
If he would take him in the firm,
As son-in-law of Billyuns.

And thus it was, consent obtained,
As we have herewith stated,
He won a wife, a fortune, too,
And Papa's plans frustrated.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

"Faix! it's lucky I wuz the best jig dancer in moy part av the Ould Dart, but even so I'll be burned to deat' av hilp dont come soon."

1903

Heard in the Smoking Room

TWELFTH NIGHT was celebrated at several of the clubs with the wassail bowl and the usual ceremonies. The Fine Arts had one of the celebrations and the Century another. The general custom of celebrating the day has fallen into disuse. In fact, observances of particular days were never popular in New York clubs, except those of a political cast, where dinners are given on certain anniversaries.

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Park—Well, Jaggers has got 'em at last. That comes of rolling home in the small hours after nights of hard drinking.

Tilford—What's the matter? Does he see snakes?

Park—No, flying machines.

***

At last the Union Club men are in their new home. In fact, they have been there since the new year, when a few of them enjoyed a little informal luncheon. The new club is extremely handsome and quite a contrast to the very conservative and dingy quarters of so many years. The vestibule with its dome effect and its frescoes is a splendid room, and the other apartments are very gorgeous. The arrangement is much the same as in the old place. The only criticism to make of the new building is concerning the doorway, which is narrow; but the bronze door is very massive and makes an excellent effect. When the club is all in order there will be allowed a visit of inspection, by invitation.

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Racquet—What did the doctor call your trouble?

Tennis—Epitigio contagiosum asparagensis, I believe.

Racquet—Gee whiz! That must have been one of his twenty-five-dollar diagnoses.

***

John Dodge, who went abroad last year, is soon due in New York for another season. Mr. Dodge is a bachelor and a well-known figure at Nice and Cannes. He always travels with a diminutive dog, which he sometimes carries in his pocket, and so takes to the different restaurants and clubs. The dog that was with him for so many years died last Winter, and now he has a new one which is worth rather more than its weight in gold. Mr. Dodge is very tall and thin and he wears great coats with pockets designed as a shelter for his pet. A bark, or the sudden emerging of a dog's head from his coat pocket during some of his travels, is sometimes rather startling.

***

Hewett—What's in a name?

Jewett—Nearly all the letters of the alphabet if it happens to be Russian.

***

On Friday the Lehigh Club will hold its annual dinner at the University Club. Among those expected to make speeches are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Alexander C. Humphreys, and Bishop Potter. The programme is long and all the speakers are well known orators.

***

The death of John T. Lord is severely felt at the Union League Club. Mr. Lord lived abroad. He had a splendid house in London and a famous villa at Cannes, besides hunting and shooting boxes and his yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Lord entertained a great deal at Cannes and their gardens and conservatories were celebrated. Each year Mr. Lord came to New York to look after his interests, and on these occasions was a daily visitor to the Union League, of which he has been a member for many years, and where he had a large circle of friends. He was also a member of the New York Yacht Club. He was one of the former members of the firm of Lord & Taylor, but had retired years ago. He had several hunting and fishing boxes in the Southern States, and each year after his New York visit he would go to these places and return with many trophies of gun and rod, which he sent to friends. Although in his seventieth year he enjoyed all kinds of outdoor sports with much zest, and bore an extraordinary amount of fatigue while hunting or fishing.

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SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

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Knicker—Did Jones make any New Year resolutions?

Bocker—Yes, he's going to turn his wild oats into breakfast food.

***

The Racquet and Tennis Club has mortgaged its property in Forty-third Street for $450,000. The Calumet Club, which offered some years ago to consolidate with the Racquet, is entirely out of debt. It is true it leases its houses. There are two dwellings turned into one which make the present domicile of the club. The situation is now excellent, as it is the only large Fifth Avenue down-town club, and it neither intends to build nor move uptown yet awhile.

***

The Lambs Club will break ground for its new building in May next. There was an informal celebration on New Year's, and again on Twelfth Night. There was also a celebration at the Players on Twelfth Night, at which were present a number of artists, architects, and some writers, but very few of the dramatic profession. The Green-room Club is taking the place as a jolly crowd once occupied by the old Lambs, and the present Lambs Club is now the meeting place of the better known class of actors and dramatic writers and musicians, while the Players has become the home of the artist and littérateur.

***

William C. Schermerhorn, who died last week, was not much of a clubman. He belonged to the Metropolitan, but he seldom went there. It was at too great a distance from his home. He also belonged to the Knickerbocker, and was one of its founders. His cousin, William B. Schermerhorn, is a member of the Union, and Frederick Augustus Schermerhorn belongs to many clubs, including the Knickerbocker and Union. His sons-in-law, John Innes Kane and Samuel W. Bridgham, are both members of the Knickerbocker Club. Mr. Kane is the most active of the clubmen in the family.

***

Jones—Wiggs has just gone to Florida for the balance of the Winter.

Bones—Why?

Jones—Because he was so badly run down by every one that knows him.

***

The new building of the City Club will be completed in the Spring. It will be a splendid affair, seven and a half stories high, with a dining room capable of seating 300 people, and a roof garden.

***

"May Yohe will be an authority for athletes," remarked Mr. Cornell at the university.

"How so?" asked Mr. Yale.

"She has solved a problem that has been bothering them."

"What is that?"

"How to keep Strong."

***

The departure of Foxhall Keene for Europe last week revived the rumor that he is a candidate for the position of Master of the Meadow Brook Hunt, recently vacated by Ralph N. Ellis. Mr. Keene at the present moment is not on very good terms with his countrymen. He has resented very much the treatment he has experienced on Long Island in relation to his motor driving and has once or twice threatened to sell his residence there—one which he has recently built. He has gone to Cannes for the Winter, and he will play polo there and later at Bagatelle.

***

Smith—Too bad about poor Jones becoming insane.

Gray—Acute mania, isn't it?

Smith—Oh, certainly! Why, he imagined the meter in his house was slow and he insisted on the company examining it, as he was afraid he was using more gas than he was paying for!

***

Bourke Cockran, who went abroad last week, has loaned his house at Sands Point to Mr. and Mrs. Guiness. Mr. Guiness was here last Winter. He has recently married Miss Bridget Bulkeley, a London beauty. The Guinesses will be welcome additions to the Long Island colony and will entertain and be entertained a great deal this Spring.

***

Chester Monroe, a very popular member of the Calumet, has recently been appointed secretary to Charles Boyd at Albany. Mr. Monroe succeeded the late Alexander Harvey, who held the position at the time of his death in the late Autumn. Mr. Monroe is a man with a host of friends. He is one of the best read clubmen in New York, and his recitations from Kipling are famous.

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The Calumet Club will have its annual meeting on Jan. 15th. There will be an election for several new members of the Governing Committee and a proposed amendment of the constitution to be voted on.

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The increase of small social clubs which meet at residences or which give dances during the Winter is one of the signs of the season. The staid Thursday Evening Club, which met this past week at the residence of Mrs. John Hone, was the pioneer of the movement. At one time its entertainments were quite elaborate and the suppers served after the meetings were like those given at balls. Some years ago the late Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained the club at a musicale which was one of the entertainments of the Winter, and the experience was repeated last year when Whitelaw Reid gave a similar entertainment. But these great functions are now rare, and the club meets in a quiet way and listens to lecturers, singers, or some notability of the season.

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The other clubs which have come into existence recently include the Neighborhood Club, which has been giving dances for a certain set living within the radius of a few blocks; the Amusement Club, which meets at the houses of different members of those living in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue, below Twenty-third Street, and the Omnibus Club, composed of the artistic set which is entertained at the Constable Studio. This club is rich in amateur actors and delights in masquerades. The initial meeting was held on Twelfth Night. The Gallery Club is one of the numerous organizations organized for the theatre. As its name implies, the members take the cheap seats and enjoy themselves hugely.

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Cynicus—Few women are as pretty as they look, anyway.

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The Larchmont Yacht Club will have its annual meeting in February. There will be a much important yachting matter to be discussed. The club is to entertain Sir Thomas Lipton when he comes over in the Autumn.

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On Tuesday will take place the annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. It will be preceded by a dinner at the rooms of the club.

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They were telling stories of college days at the Columbia Club when the callow alumnus told this of the days when Mayor Low was President of the university:

"In order to encourage the members of our class President Low told us of the many men who had gained prominence and wealth after receiving their education at Columbia, winding up the long list with the name of John Jay, to whom he paid especial tribute. Then, with an impressive gesture of his arm, embracing the graduation class, President Low exclaimed in well-meant earnestness:

"'And now, as I look down upon your upturned faces, I see before me a room full of young Jays!'

"It took some moments for the President to understand the shout of laughter that followed."

***

Henriques—By heavens! I do wish Dusnap would stop telling about what he saw abroad!

Ottinger—Oh, that doesn't make me half so devilish as Kehoe's forever telling how he laid in all his Winter's supply of coal last Summer!

***

There will be a picture exhibition at the Union League this month, at which the pictures of American artists will be exhibited. There will also be an exhibition of similar character at the Lotos. The Metropolitan will give its annual reception on Feb. 22.

"Yes, Mr. Lion, my husband is giving a stag party up in his den."

Not to the Swift

LILLIAN GRAHAM is tall, brown-eyed, and good to look upon. She lives in a suburb of New York. William, better known as "Bat," Peterson is short, thick-set, with a scar over his left eye. "Bat" entertains no sentiments of gratitude toward Miss Graham. She would be shocked at the idea of knowing him. Nevertheless he indirectly owes his escape from State prison to Lillian, or more accurately to her acceptance of John Lansing. And Morris Stetson, a highly respectable traveling man, owes an unpleasant experience at the hands of the English police to the same cause.

John Lansing is big and good-natured. He occupies a responsible position with a company which may be called the Eastern Steel Company. Alfred Cunningham occupies a less responsible position with the same company. Few persons except Alfred Cunningham would think the two men comparable. Lillian Graham certainly didn't, and had no hesitation in refusing Cunningham. What she said to John Lansing doesn't matter. But it made him very happy and caused the big, modest fellow to wonder how he was worthy of her love. He finally decided he wasn't, but that he was glad he had won it.

The great rival of the Eastern Steel Company is the Western Steel Company, and Morris Stetson is one of the most enterprising and successful of its salesmen. A good many persons do not like Morris Stetson, but no one can deny that he attends to business and is on the lookout to beat his rivals. The Eastern Steel Company was anxious to place an English contract. The contract was a big one, and the company had received word from England that one of its best men should be sent over as quickly as possible to secure it before competitors entered the field. John Lansing was picked out as the man.

"This means a great deal to us," said the President of the company to John. "If you can get the contract we will show our appreciation in a substantial manner. And if you can't—But you must. The Emperor and the Germany sail to-morrow. Both are fast boats, so you had better take the one which starts first."

When the head of the company talks this way to a man who is soon to be married it makes that man anxious to succeed in the task assigned. John didn't lose any time, but hurried to the steamship offices. He found the Emperor was to start an hour before the Germany. No, the boats weren't going to race, declared the agent, shaking his head gently. Racing is against the law. But each Captain would, of course, try to do his best. John was doubtful in which of the big racers to take passage. The words of the President decided him, and he engaged a stateroom in the Emperor.

The next morning Alfred Cunningham heard of the big contract, and that John Lansing was to be sent to London to secure it. Cunningham sat at his desk a few minutes, thinking very hard. Then he slipped out quietly, made his way to the offices of the Western Steel Company, and asked for Morris Stetson. Stetson listened to Cunningham with the greatest interest, although the look with which he regarded his informant was not exactly one of admiration. As soon as Cunningham finished his story Stetson arose hurriedly.

"There isn't any time to be lost," he said a few minutes later to the head of his company. "If I can get to England ahead of Lansing I may land the contract. The Germany is said to be the faster boat of the two, and it's worth taking the chance."

And an hour later, with directions to spend any sum he wished, but to get the contract, Stetson had hurried to the steamship offices. To his disgust he learned every stateroom was taken.

"You might go to the pier," suggested the agent, "and see if any one who engaged passage is not sailing. Or you might buy some one out and get his room."

"Bat" Peterson was standing idly on the pier beside the big steamer. "Bat's" passage was engaged and he was anxious to get to Europe, or at least out of this country, as soon as possible. Until it was time for sailing, however, there was no hurry about getting on the boat. Some meddlesome detective might have received a tip, and "Bat" didn't want to be caught in a trap. He was standing in apparent listlessness, but keeping a keen pair of eyes on every one that approached the boat, when Morris Stetson sprang from a cab and began to question the officers as to whether any of the passengers had failed to arrive.

"Bat" listened languidly to Stetson's inquiries. Then he noticed a scar over the left eye of the enterprising agent of the Western Steel Company. "Bat's" interest was aroused. His eyes traveled over Stetson's short figure.

"Blamed if that fellow ain't the dead image of me," thought "Bat."

Suddenly an idea came to Mr. Peterson. It would take the steamer over five days to cross the Atlantic, while a cable message took about five seconds. Supposing, while he was on the steamer, the police should find out he had taken passage? That would mean an English jail and extradition papers. After all, it probably would be safer to remain on this side, especially when Providence had thrown such a chance in his way as this stranger who was clearly his double. The transaction was arranged in a moment. "Bat" Peterson was pleased because he had obtained a double price for his stateroom and had at the same time taken a step which, the more he considered, the wiser it seemed. Morris Stetson was happy because he had seized the last chance of getting the coveted contract. Just before the steamer sailed "Bat" stepped hastily into his stateroom and removed a small bag from his trunk.

"Here are the diamonds," he soliloquized. "I guess I'll leave the trunk. The stuff ain't worth much, and it's marked 'John Adwen.' If there should be an arrest on the other side it will help mix things." Morris Stetson noticed the trunk after "Bat" left, but did not disturb himself about it. If people didn't know enough to take away their own property it wasn't his business to instruct them.

Slowly the huge steamship drew out into the channel, turned her ponderous bulk and began her race for the east. Far down among the furnaces of the Germany men were shoveling in coal, raking the fires, and working up to the limit of human endurance in their efforts to bring out all the power in the big engines. Faster and faster the majestic but graceful racer began to glide through the water. Almost before the Narrows were passed she was going at full speed, her sharp bow throwing up a long curling white wave. The two most powerful machines ever built by man had started on their long race across the Atlantic.

Morris Stetson was among the last to leave the deck when night came. The other passengers were excited over the race; he had more at stake. The dawn had scarcely begun to light up the east when he was again on deck. The fresh ocean breezes blew over the bow of the big steamer, all around were dancing waves and blue sky; but he had thought for none of these things. His eyes were fixed on the horizon, eagerly scanning it for some indication of the rival steamship.

Suddenly his heart gave a little bound of delight. Far off to the east he could see a ribbon of smoke. The lookout had already seen it, so had the Captain. In the engine rooms every one was working at higher pressure, although it seemed as if neither steel, nor steam, nor human skill could drive the Germany faster through the water. The smoke was pouring in thick, black streams from the four great stacks, the ship was throbbing and panting as the mighty engines below the waterline were taxed to the utmost. As the morning grew on the outlines of the rival Emperor became plainer. Now it was possible to distinguish the passengers on her deck, every one of them watching the approaching Germany, all imploring their own officers to put on more steam. But the Emperor had met her match. Her engines already were working at their utmost, and foot by foot her younger rival was beating her.

At noon the two vessels were almost opposite. The call came for dinner, but Stetson remained on deck. He was straining his eyes for Lansing, and wished that somehow he could tell his competitor that he, Morris Stetson, the best salesman in the Western Steel Company, was on the swiftly speeding Germany. Soon the stern of the Germany was opposite the bow of the Emperor. Then an ever-widening space of clear water showed between them. By night the hull of the Emperor was a decreasing speck far to the west.

II.

In the meantime New York detectives had been following the trail of Mr. "Bat" Peterson. About the time the Germany began to leave her rival one of them made a report to his chief which seemed to please that official greatly.

"Peterson sailed on the Germany," said the detective. "One of his pals who has a grudge against him told me that he took passage under the name of John Adwen."

"'Bat's' a pretty smooth article," replied the chief, "and the Germany is a swift boat, but the cable is faster. I'll just wire a description of 'Bat' to England, and when the steamer stops at Southampton Mr. Peterson will find a Scotland Yard man all ready to give him the glad hand."

As the Germany approached Southampton Stetson packed the handbag, which was all the luggage he had found time to prepare. His eye fell on the trunk left in the stateroom by "John Adwen."

"I'll leave that where it is," thought Stetson, "and Mr. Adwen may get it when the steamer returns to New York. I can catch the fast mail, reach London, and have that contract closed before the Emperor gets to Southampton."

As the passengers were disembarking an official stepped forward and touched Stetson on the shoulder.

"I think you are just the man we want," said the Inspector.

"How did you know I was coming?" inquired Stetson in surprised tones; "but I suppose New York cabled you."

"You guessed right," replied the official. "Will you come with us without making any trouble?"

"Come with you?" echoed Stetson. "Why, I haven't any time to lose. I must take the mail to London."

"You are a cool one. I think you have some friends here who would like to accompany you."

"Friends who would like to accompany me!" exclaimed Stetson, whose temper, never of the best, was deserting him rapidly. "Who the deuce are you, and whom do you take me for, and what do you mean by your nonsense?"

The Inspector wasn't used to being addressed in that manner by men who were "wanted."

"I'm a Scotland Yard detective," he answered angrily, "and you're 'Bat' Peterson, as you know blamed well. You are wanted in New York for that diamond robbery, and unless you come right along I'll put the darbies on you. Dick," he added, turning to a quiet-looking man who had come up during the argument, "hustle over to the steamer. Tell them who you are and search this fellow's stateroom."

"My name is Morris Stetson," protested Stetson wrathily. "I've papers in my bag to show who I am. You've made a mistake."

"Dark eyes, black mustache, hook nose, short, thick set, scar over left eye, shipped under the name of John Adwen," replied the Inspector. "You answer the description too well for any mistake."

"Confound it, man!" sputtered Stetson. "While I stand here talking to you I may lose a million-dollar contract. Step into this room and look over my papers and letters. They'll show you who I am." And cursing the stupidity of officials in general, and the English ones in particular, Stetson, followed closely by the Inspector, walked into a side room.

An examination of Stetson's papers showed that his account of himself apparently was correct. But he had shipped under the name of John Adwen and his appearance agreed with the description sent out by the New York police. His protests grew more vehement, and the Inspector was plainly doubtful, when the Deputy Inspector arrived with the trunk which had been left in the stateroom by "Bat" Peterson. There, plainly marked on the end of the trunk, was the name "John Adwen." An examination of its contents revealed a diamond drill and a jimmy tucked away in a corner under a pile of shirts. The Inspector looked at Stetson almost with admiration.

"Oh, you certainly are a smooth one," he murmured. "Not content with that diamond robbery, you lift a bag belonging to some respectable party in the iron trade and think you can pass yourself off for Mr. Morris Stetson. I'll be bound the real Morris Stetson is moving heaven and earth to find this bag. Yes, you'll go up to London on the mail, but Dick and I will go with you, Mr. Morris Stetson, John Adwen, "Bat" Peterson. You're too valuable a gentleman to be wandering about the country without some one to look after you."

Stetson, nervous at the possible loss of the big contract, and worried by the thought of the Emperor rushing toward England with John Lansing on board, made a dash for the door. The detectives had been expecting a move of this sort. The quiet-looking man stuck out his foot, tripped the enraged New Yorker, and sent him rolling into a corner. There was a short scuffle, and when it ended, Stetson, bruised and battered and covered with dirt, was jerked to his feet with his hands securely handcuffed. And paying no attention to the stream of profanity he poured out, the detectives, now absolutely certain they had the right man, grabbed him by the shoulders and escorted him to the train, where he was told to "stow his gab" and roughly hustled into a compartment.

III.

John Lansing, his thoughts alternating from Lillian Graham to the big contract, was pacing the deck of the Emperor impatiently. As he saw his steamer passed by the Germany he regretted he had not taken passage in the new racer. But, after all, it was only a question of a few hours, and there was little chance any one in New York would hear of the contract in time to catch the Germany. When the steamer reached Southampton John boarded a train for London. The next few hours were occupied in seeing the Directors and President of the English company, and within a short time he had closed the big contract. Then John drew a sigh of relief. He now had the contract secure, was certain of a largely increased salary, and, what was most important of all, he soon would be able to marry Lillian Graham and provide the sort of home for her he had wished. He felt that he could breathe freely for the first time since he had hurried from the home office to the steamship dock.

"I'll cable right over to my company that we have the contract?" he said, half interrogatively to the President. He also meant to send a second cablegram addressed to a house in the suburbs of New York, but there was no occasion for telling the President of the English company about that message.

"Cable when you wish," replied the President. "I consider the contract formally closed and will have the papers drawn up immediately."

Just after John left the office a clerk entered.

"There is a rather wild-looking man out here," he announced to the President. "He says he must see you right away."

A short, thick-set man, out of breath, and with clothes bearing the marks of a recent scrimmage, pushed past the clerk.

"My name is Stetson," he announced hurriedly. "I'm from the Western Steel Company, New York. I want to see you about that contract."

The formal President of the English company was far from favorably impressed, either with Stetson or the brusque manner in which he stated his business.

"The contract is closed, Mr. Stetson," said the President. "I have just completed arrangements with Mr. Lansing."

"Without hearing our offer?" replied Stetson, almost indignantly. His temper had not quite recovered from his encounter with the detectives. "Why, that's no way to do business."

"The steel contract is awarded," rejoined the English capitalist coldly. "And at present we do not care for any instruction in business methods. You have no other business with me? Well, good day, Mr. Stetson."

When his temper has been ruffled by ordinary mishaps Stetson has a vocabulary profane and picturesque. As he

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reached the sidewalk he opened his lips. Then, as he thought of the long race across the Atlantic, the arrest that had foiled his plans, and his reception in the office of the President of the English company, he realized the inadequacy of mere words to express his emotions.

"Well, well, well," ejaculated Stetson, in the resigned tone of a man whom fate has finally buffeted into submission.

Stetson certainly didn't tell the story. Neither did the Inspector. Perhaps the Deputy Inspector did. Somehow the correspondent of a press association heard the tale.

"That's a good story for New York," he thought.

* * * * * * *

"Bat" Peterson, after thinking the matter over carefully, had come to the conclusion that "little old New York is the best place to hide in." He was reading a paper at his ease in an east side resort. Suddenly he found an item that interested him. He read it with increasing zest and at the end threw the paper on the table and let out a roar of pure delight.

"Haw! Haw! Haw!" exclaimed "Bat" with almost inarticulate glee. "That's the best that ever happened. Here's a long piece in the paper about some swell that was nabbed, and handcuffed, and thrown into an English cooler on the charge of being the 'Bat' Peterson the cops were after. Maybe I wasn't a wise one in selling my stateroom."

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Too Much for the Barber.

AS IT sometimes happens, the barber was disposed to talkativeness, the patient to silence. After several fruitless attempts to extract more than a grunt or two from the one in his care, the tonsorial artist made a final effort to arouse the man's conversational powers. Patting the top of the head gently he ventured the remark:

"Der hair on der top, Sir, it is a bit thinning out—yes?"

"Yes."

"Of der tonic, den, a leetle, eh?"

"No."

After another long pause:

"Have it been bald long?"

The man smiled wearily. Then, after taking a long breath of preparation for his effort, he replied:

"I came into the world that way. Then I had an interval of comparative hirsute luxuriance, but it was not enduring. I have long since emerged from the grief of deprivation. It no longer afflicts me. Do not permit it to weigh upon you."

The German pondered over this for a while without, however, appearing to apprehend the meaning of the man's words.

"Der hair id look petter, Sir, if berhaps you keeb id long in der back like?" he suggested after another period of silence.

The man removed his gaze from the floor, fastened it upon the ceiling, cleared his throat again, and spoke once more:

"Let me assure you, my tonsorial friend," said he, "that the appearance of my hair, as I have been accustomed to dress it, is very satisfactory to myself, and, perhaps I might also say, to my friends. What little hair still adorns my head I have possessed for a long time. I know it well. I have been on familiar terms with it for many years. I have inadvertently mingled spruce gum and chewing tar with it in my years of extreme youth. I have often sun-dried it in order to present a proper non-guilty appearance at home after surreptitious swimming expeditions. I have had it pulled the wrong way by boys whom I learned to lick afterward. At the same period of my life I even endured the ignominy of having it cut—in ascending tiers—by experimental maiden aunts. The consequence of all this is that that bit of remaining hair and I are old and, I trust, inseparable friends. I indulge the hair, and the hair indulges me. The hair indulges me by permitting me to wear it after my own conception of the way it ought to be worn, and I indulge the hair by firmly declining to have it trifled with by gentlemen of the scissors who possess artistic ideas more bizarre than my own. I fear I'll have to ask you to indulge us both—the hair and me. Cut the way I directed you to cut it."

The barber collapsed.

Cause and Effect.

Little Eddie was looking at the drop of water through the microscope.

"Now I know," he said, after seeing the microbes darting around in the water; "I know what sings when the kettle is boiling; it is these little bugs."

IN THE ALL NIGHT DRUG STORE

IF the clerk in an all-night drug store had nothing to do but fill the occasional prescriptions that come in he would have a pretty lonesome time of it. But there are other diversions. The telephone is one important factor contributing to the gayety of post-midnight hours.

"I don't mean to say that I get much enjoyment out of other people's conversation over the 'phone," said a clerk who has night duty in a Columbus Avenue drug store, "but I am asked to do such queer things with it myself. One of the most interesting experiences I ever had in that line took place a little over a year ago. One night, shortly after 12 o'clock, a man came in and asked if I was the regular clerk here, and when I told him I was he said he had rather a peculiar request to make of me.

"'Every night,' said he, 'at about 12:30 o'clock I want you to call up No. 244, this exchange, and ask if Mrs. Davis is in. Mrs. Davis herself will probably answer your call, but if she doesn't ask for her, and when she comes to the 'phone you must say, "Hello, mother. This is Dick. I've got home all O.K." Will you do that? Will it be too much trouble?'

"'No,' said I, 'it won't be too much trouble, but it seems like a funny thing to do. Why should I say that I am Dick and that I've got home all right?'

"The man hung back a little before answering, but he saw that since he was asking quite a favor of me he ought, in simple justice, to explain his reasons, and he finally gave me the outline of a very touching chapter of family history. Mrs. Davis was his wife, Dick was her son. The young fellow had not been living at home for some time. He was employed in an electrical plant over on Long Island and lived in a near-by boarding house. His work was full of danger, and as his mother had always felt uneasy about him it had been his custom to telephone her as soon as he got home and let her know that he was safe and sound. He belonged to the late afternoon and night crew, and it was about 12:30 when he got home, but under no circumstances would his mother go to bed until she heard from him. To facilitate matters she had had a telephone put in her own room, and there she sat, night after night, waiting for the message.

"One night it did not come. It was almost morning when they heard from him and then the word was brought by one of his fellow-workmen. Dick had been killed shortly after midnight. They brought him over to her house and buried him from there, but somehow after it was all over the old lady seemed to forget that the boy was dead. She had been growing feeble for several months, anyway, and her mind wavered under the shock. In the daytime she went about sanely enough, but when night came she fancied that he was still alive and she sat up waiting, as usual, for the telephone call.

"Her pathetic patience wrung her husband's heart. For awhile he tried to satisfy her by absenting himself from the room and telephoning from the nearest station so as to ease her mind and get her to go to bed, but she soon began to wonder at these nightly absences for which he could invent no plausible excuse, and he was obliged to find an accomplice. When I understood the case I was only too glad to assist in the plot, and every night for six months I called up No. 244, as directed, and reported that Dick had got home. One morning, just before I went off duty, the old gentleman came in and told me that I need not call up that number any more.

"'She died at 4 o'clock,' he said.

"That night, and for a good many nights thereafter, I went to the telephone as usual, and when I remembered that my business with No. 244 was all over and done with, a lonesome feeling came over me and I put down the receiver as if saying good-bye to a friend.

"However, other incidents gradually drove that out of my mind. The case of that man up on Sixty-seventh Street was one of them. To this day I don't know that fellow's name; I always call him the nightmare freak because it is on account of the nightmare that I have to call him up. He wants to be called at 2 o'clock.

"'It is a little after 2 that the spell comes on,' he said, when he first told me of his infirmity. 'It comes as regular as clockwork and if I don't wake up a few minutes beforehand I suffer the worst kind of torment. But how to awaken—that's the rub. I can't do it of my own accord, and I've had the hardest kind of a time to find anybody to do it for me. I've tried alarm clocks, bellboys, chambermaids, policemen, and telephone girls, but every last one of them has gone back on me at one time or another. The alarm clock has not yet been invented that will ring long enough to arouse me, and the boys and girls always forget me. I can't stand any more of that nonsense. I was allowed to sleep clear on up to the fatal moment last night, and the night before last, and the night before that. As a result, I am now a wreck—nothing but a wreck. A few more tussles such as I had with myself last night will do for me entirely. What I am looking for is somebody who won't forget. Do you think you're that kind?'

"I said I had a fairly good memory, but that I didn't see how that was going to be useful in fighting off nightmare when he was up on Sixty-seventh Street and I was down here.

"'Telephone me, my dear boy,' said he. 'Telephone me. I've got a machine right at my head, and if it's kept going long enough it is bound to get me up. Tell Central you want No. 1,267—that you must have No. 1,267—and make her keep on ringing till I answer. You'll be sure, then, that I'm all right. If I can only put in the time between 2:30 and 3:30 in a nice, profitable way, I can go back to bed and sleep like a top till 7 o'clock.'

"I thought, at first, the man was fooling, but when I saw he was in earnest I promised to do my best to pull him through. I have had him on my list for six months, and not once have the demons been allowed to attack him. But Central and I have come near wearing out our section of the telephone system to gain him that immunity. I feel sorry for the girl. Many a time she is ready to give it up, but I keep pegging away at her, and she in turn keeps pegging away at him, and between us we snatch him out of the jaws of nightmare.

"The only case I ever came across that was on a par with his was that of the fellow who offered me $50 cash if I would give him something that would keep him from talking in his sleep.

"'It will be worth ten times that amount to me if you can,' he said.

"I knew from the start that that was a hopeless proposition.

"'I can give you something to make you sleep,' I said, 'if that will do you any good.'

"'No, thanks,' he said. 'It won't. I sleep sound enough now. I sleep too sound, in fact, for the sounder I sleep the louder I talk.'

"I felt sorry for the man and looked at every bottle on my medicine shelves, but I didn't see anything likely to help him.

"'It's too bad,' I said, 'but I'm afraid you'll have to stand it.'

"'You're right, it is too bad,' he said. 'I wouldn't mind it so much if I babbled small talk and society drivel, or even recited poetry and jokes; but I never stop at harmless chaff of that kind. I blurt out the most sacred secrets of my soul. All the bad luck I ever had came from talking in my sleep. I lost the girl I wanted to marry that way. I had a roommate then—a young fellow who had an eye on the same girl. I knew her better than he did, and really had the upper hand of him, but one night I unconsciously rehearsed, for his benefit, my next move in the campaign, and the very next day she went down to her house and said what I had planned to say and did what I had planned to do, and before I could get ready to carry out my intentions the couple were married.

"'It was the same way,' said the man, 'with that political plum I was about to knock off. I had the wires all strung and was just waiting for a favorable opportunity to pull them when my tongue turned traitor again and gave the whole snap away to the fellow who occupied the room alongside mine. The information I gave him was all he needed to set him up in business. He had been lying in wait for some such job, and when he learned, through me, the trick that was necessary to get it, why he just bolted down town and took it and left me stranded high and dry. I have another scheme on hand now that will go through if it doesn't become town talk before I get a chance to close the deal. I haven't a doubt, however, but that I'll gabble again and let somebody in on the ground floor ahead of me. My only safety lies in staying awake, but it is pretty hard work to do without sleep for a week at a stretch.'

"A month later the man was back again.

"'It has turned out just as I told you it would,' he said. 'I did everything human ingenuity could devise to protect myself. I even moved into double-walled rooms and stuffed paper in the keyhole, but those precautions were useless. I might have come out all right if I hadn't fallen asleep in the elevated train. I slept from Seventy-second Street to Franklin. The minute I came to I felt that I was done for. "Did I talk business?" I asked the guard.

"'"I guess so," said he. "You said a good deal, about shares and stocks. I suppose that is your business. It must have been important, too, because the man across the aisle took it down in shorthand."

"'"Where is the fellow?" said I.

"'"Oh," said the guard, "you can't find him. He's gone. He got off at Grand Street."

"'"I suppose," said I, "that he had found everything he wanted to know by that time."

"'And he evidently had, for he, or somebody else, knocked my plans skyhigh and now I'm floored again.'

"The last account I had of the fellow," said the drug clerk, "he was studying Russian in the hope that if he must talk he may possibly learn to do it in a foreign tongue, so all the neighbors won't find out what he's up to."

"When it comes to actual sales of medicine, what do you sell most of?" was asked.

"Bromo seltzer, sleeping potions, and ipecac," was the reply. "The seltzer and composing draughts are for restless grown-ups who are on bad terms with sleep and the ipecac is for children with croup. A good many people who find a little 'dope' necessary for comfort are afraid to tamper with the stuff themselves and come in here and take it, so they will be sure to get the right kind of a dose.

"Then, along about 3 or 4 o'clock, I have a few pugilistic callers. I don't know where their games of fisticuffs are carried on, but sometimes I get hold of a chap that has been badly battered up. There is one fellow that comes in regularly every Monday night. Some of his encounters must be pretty fierce, for by the time he reaches this place he is a mass of bruises.

"And then there are stamps," added the clerk. "Don't forget them. I wouldn't like to swear to it, but it is my belief that I sell enough stamps between 11 and 12 o'clock to mail enough manuscript to publish half the newspapers and magazines in the United States. My, what loads of it I see sent out. Occasionally I scrape up an acquaintance with the writers. I remember, in particular, one little elderly woman who was trying to market a play. She had sent it to every manager in the country, and was trying it on the magazines. For my part, I think it was a rattling good play. It was all about the Mormons. She used to read certain of the most stirring scenes aloud to me, and after I got to know them by heart we'd go over them together—I'd be Brigham Young and all the rest of the men in the cast and she'd be the Gentile heroine and all the rest of the women. I tell you, it was great. I haven't seen the woman for several months. I don't know what has become of her. Maybe she's dead. I hope she isn't, and I hope that she has sold her play. I haven't seen any account of it in the dramatic news, but if it ever does come to town I'm going to take a night off and go and see it."

EMMA M. WISE.

Two Ways of Putting It.

TWO bookkeepers met at luncheon in a down-town restaurant on New Year's Day.

"What are you doing down here today?" asked one.

"I am making an examination of our books," replied the bookkeeper, with an air of importance, "searching for sins of omission, commission, and remission, scenting out errors, rectifying mistakes, proving our balance sheet, and satisfying myself as to the correctness of our accounts. Why are you down here on a holiday?"

"Oh, I'm only checking up our books," replied the other, devoting himself to his sandwich and coffee.

GOSSIP OF THE SEWING CIRCLE

TWO women entered a Columbus Avenue car the other night away up town. They stood in the aisle, the only people standing. At their right were three young men engaged in a most engrossing conversation, so engrossing in fact that it was palpably but a blind. On the left was a row of men and women, all of the class that live "up town." No one moved. No one, that is, in immediate proximity to the ladies. Up at the front of the car a man rose, bowed slightly, and stood holding by a strap. The ladies moved up, and one of them sank into the proffered seat.

She turned her head to thank the man who had served her. She had not looked at him before. The genial thanks she had intended froze into the merest phrase of politeness.

"Thank yo', Seh!"

For she was from New Orleans and the man was a negro!

***

Crawford—You said if I got you the new suit you wouldn't ask me for anything else, and here you're wanting me to take you somewhere every evening.

Mrs. Crawford—Why, my dear, what's the good of the suit unless I can go where people will see it?

***

Such grocers' and butchers' clerks as cling to muslin half sleeves as a protection from dirt are away behind the times. The wise men behind the counter have discarded those makeshifts and have adopted the sleeve of finely woven matting. This is soft and pliable and fits closely over the arm, and not only attains the end of cleanliness sought for, but is, so the wearers aver, the most comfortable thing on the market.

***

Helen—What makes you think Mr. Swellington means business?

Hazel—He asked me why I didn't attend cooking school.

***

Now is the time when folks are beginning to think about exchanging their Christmas presents and regretting that the things they did get were not some of the things they did not get. One fond parent is looking ruefully at his depleted purse while the heir of the house is disporting himself gleefully with a ten-cent toy. It so happened that the gentleman in question, who had the true American idea that nothing in the world was too good for his son, passed a toy shop a few evenings before Christmas and, seeing a hobby horse as big as a large-sized pony on display, suddenly determined to give his son such a treat as he never had before. It didn't matter to him that the horse cost $15. In his mind's eye he already saw his son galloping about the nursery on his fiery steed, and stepping into the shop he ordered the beast sent home to be stalled in the basement until Christmas Day.

There is another little boy in the house whose presents were as multitudinous but not so elaborate as was Our Little Boy's. Not one in his collection could compare with the grandeur of that equine wonder. But one of this Other Little Boy's gifts was a steam train that cost 10 cents, and ran wonderfully when a string was tied to it and an excited small boy was galloping about the nursery leading it and puffing "choo—choo—choo." Our Little Boy didn't have anything half so wonderful. All his toys could be wound up, and one had to sit in a chair and see them work. There's no fun in that. Our Little Boy's face grew very miserable looking as he saw his various trains of cars go spinning around the floor unaided—he couldn't turn the hard key, and had to wait until some grown-up found time to turn it for him. The fond parent seeing the disappointment creep over the baby face sought to soothe him.

"See, son," he said proudly, exhibiting the wonderful horse with its flowing mane and silken tail; "father will lift you up on the pony, and it will rock—so."

But son's face suddenly puckered with fear, and he sidled quickly away. "No," he said generously, "Willy can wide; me pay wid Willy's choo—choo."

And now that adoring father has the pleasure every day of seeing little Willy mounted upon the wonderful pony hanging on to the mane and riding furiously, while the child of his heart is prancing gleefully about the nursery leading Willy's ten-cent train of cars.

"It's a lesson I have learned that is worth $15," he said. "Next year Our Little Boy gets ten-cent toys."

***

Madge—Is she dieting for the sake of her health?

Marjorie—No; so that she can get into one of those straight-front corsets.

***

No fewer than a dozen people had stepped out on the front platform in ignorance that the gate was closed, and had begged the motorman to open it so they wouldn't have to stagger back the whole length of the car, but he only shook his helmeted head and turned on the power in dislocating jerks.

But when she in the Persian lamb jacket tried it things were different. She didn't approach him in fawning, servile fashion, either. She just marched right up to him and said—well, the passengers who watched didn't hear what she said; they were too much amazed at the boldness of her to exercise the sense of hearing.

In truth, she may not have said anything, but whatever she did had a mighty effect on the god of the car. He turned off the current and began to fumble with the latch of the gate instantly. The gate had been fastened for keeps, however, and it took him at least two minutes to work out the combination and make room for her Highness to pass through. Reversing the process it took another two minutes to lock up again.

All that time the woman stood in the self-same spot where she had first planted her feet when alighting from the car and looked wonderingly about her, while the conductor on the back platform was becoming impatient at the delay and was ringing out the tune of two bells with a strong hand.

After a while the platform cage was closed and progress was resumed. The car had traveled about twice its own length when the signal to stop was given. Again joints were shaken and the woman of commanding airs raised her voice at the conductor.

"Isn't this Eighteenth Street?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," said he. "It is Twenty-eighth Street."

She climbed the steps wearily.

"Why didn't you tell me so," she scolded. 'I'm ten blocks from where I wanted to go. I can't walk. Can I ride in this car without paying another fare?"

"Yes, ma'am, I guess so," he said, and passed through to the front platform.

The motorman looked around before taking off the brake and saw his divinity stumble over an extended umbrella. The sight nearly unnerved him.

"Great Scott," he said. 'Is that the same one?"

"Yes," said the conductor. "She made a mistake."

The motorman looked at the gate over whose latch he had labored so obligingly for four minutes, all told, then back at the woman. Most of the passengers heard what he said, but they were too nice to repeat it.

***

"Has Mrs. Pamply been happy since she was divorced?"

"Oh, yes. You know the court allowed her the custody of her pet dog."

***

Harold was a little boy with a temper which filled his mother's life with constant anxiety. She had tried in a number of ways to cure him of it, but in vain. As New Year's approached, however, her hopes revived; and on that day she had a long, serious talk with Harold about his predominant fault.

"Now, Hallie," she said, "mother wants you to make a good resolution for the coming year. She wants you to promise her that every time you get angry you will sit quite still, not strike any one, or throw anything at anybody until you have counted to 100 slowly."

Harold, duly impressed, gave the desired promise.

Not many days later, while Harold and his little cousin Bob were at play in the nursery, his mother heard his voice raised in wrath. Hastening to the open door of that room she saw her son sitting on a chair, his face red with fury, and shaking clenched fists at his cousin while she shrieked forth the following:

"Five, six, seven, eight—oh, I'm going to count all right! Nine, ten, eleven, twelve—but just you wait till I finish, that's all! Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen—you dare to kick my new engine, do you? Eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one—when I get through this blamed counting business—twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four—I'll show you something about kicking—twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven—"

And so on.

***

Abigail—There is nothing for a woman like being advanced.

Madge—I don't agree with you. The new women may secure the jobs, but the old-fashioned girls capture the husbands.

***

One of the lady teachers of the Erasmus High School in Flatbush was receiving callers on Christmas evening. There were a number of young men present, and late in the evening the young woman remarked to two of the young men as they were about to leave:

"Have either of you young men ever studied botany?"

The reply was in the negative.

Thereupon she added: "I thought not, for I have been wearing some mistletoe in my hair all the evening. I did think Brooklyn young me had some knowledge of botany."

***

Mistress—This is a very good reference you have from your last place.

Servant—It was the best they could do, Ma'am. That was all I got when I asked for my wages.

***

"There is no doubt that out-of-town customers, particularly if they happen to hail from the West, pay higher prices for the gowns bought of New York's fashionable dressmakers than metropolitan customers," said a woman who is considered an authority on matters sartorial. "This advance in price to 'foreign' trade is not due so much to the fatness of Western pocketbooks as to the visitors' willingness to spend. New York women are by no means miserly in their expenditure for clothes, but they are better judges of the worth of a gown than many women from the West and South, and will balk at the extra hundred dollars or two that can be charged with impunity to the stranger.

"The strangers themselves have probably never found out that they are so discriminated against, and if they have found it out they consider it a mark of distinction rather than an imposition. Probably they don't like to give up their money any better than other people, but they do like to go back to Columbus and Frankfort and Peoria and tell that they paid $400 for a gown and back up their assertion with receipted bills."

SHE—I wish you could leave your Wall Street disposition downtown.
HE—Why? What do you mean?
SHE—So you would be a bear on the Stock Exchange instead of at home.

WINTER HATS AND GOWNS

Cape boa of white caracule, with insertions of black fur and muff to match.

THE all-white furs, in both ermine, fox, and caracole are especially popular with young girls. Miss Cathleen Neilson's has already been described. Miss Jean Reid has a short coat of ermine, and the turned-over collar is edged with appliques of Irish point lace, which is also used on the cuffs. Miss Helen Barney has one of the short white fur coats that differ from Miss Reid's in having sleeves fully three feet in circumference and a turned-back collar that is merely an extension of the revers—some five inches wide—that begin at the bottom of the coat, extend up the front, and then curve around the neck. Close to the edge of the collar and revers and also at the bottom of the sleeves two rows of black ermine tails, say an inch apart, form a border. That charming young matron, Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, has an ermine wrap in cape form with a few ermine tails scattered here and there. The ermine part forms a deep round cape that comes quite a bit below the waist and falling from under its edge to the knees is a deep flounce of applique lace over chiffon.

***

Something altogether new are the caps, wide and round like huge medallions, that form the finish to certain sleeves. They come nearly to the elbows and have embroidered edges. Used with them are yokes that are very wide, straight, and left loose at the lower edge, these hanging rather loosely, like a short bolero. These, in white lace over white cloth, are very effective. A white taffeta and yellow lace worn recently shows this same style, the caps and yoke being of taffeta bordered with cup lace. The girdle worn with this was formed of a scarf of white taffeta, with two immensely long ends without loops. These ends were some four inches wide at the top and nine at the bottom. These sash ends were rounded and cup lace three inches wide bordered the sash from top to bottom.

***

A pretty waist decoration for a bodice having the long pouching front is a wide band of lace crossing the back and shoulders, yoke fashion, and then carried down each side of the blousing portion to the waistline. A similar band of lace outlines the hip yoke, beginning high at the back under the knotted ends of a short girdle and dropping over the hips well down the front. A white crepe de chine with yellowish lace thus used had a shaped girdle of the material rising high in the back and having large eyelets worked in each side, through which a hemmed scarf of the crepe de chine was pulled and laced across. The ends were less than a foot long and each was knotted just above the pointed end.

***

Miss Maberly has one of the new gauged gowns. It is an exquisite French silk gauze with double Empire wreaths of pale pink flowers with green leaves and pure white respectively. There is no stock, a collar of fine pearls being worn, and the deep yoke is of heavy lace, a single large flower with leaves forming the entire front and another the back of the yoke. From this to the wide-shaped girdle the gauze is gathered at both top and bottom. The girdle is a little wider in the centre back than elsewhere, and has appliques of white lace. The skirt has nine or ten rows of gauging on large cords, the cords perhaps two inches apart, and these run across the back, forming a deep hip yoke. These cords terminate each side of the front and there is a space of perhaps two inches on each side before those across the front begin. The cords used in front are smaller and the gauging is nearer together. From these gaugings the skirt sweeps out full and plain and has a moderately round train. The sleeves have each four cords gauging the sleeves below the shoulders—lace caps extending out in modified epaulet fashion above. At the elbows the sleeves are gathered in close and have a tiny gauze rosette at the outside of each elbow. There are no frills, the long gloves coming up above the elbows. The large hat often worn with this gown is broad and of white lace and chiffon. It has a low crown and is trimmed with a large white ostrich plume. Large solitaire pearls form earrings that match the pearl collar.

***

A charming lace costume, with panne velvet strappings, was worn at a dinner in a fashionable restaurant last Sunday. The lace was a rich golden brown in hue, over lighter brown chiffon, and underneath these was a foundation of brown taffeta. The lower part of the skirt flared and trailed into the approved flaring applied flounce effect, and six strappings of the panne two inches apart in the front, and rising to four or five apart in the back, outlined and gave body to the flounce. The velvet bands were two inches wide. There was also a hip yoke formed of four panne strappings, which stopped at each side of the front, leaving a space of, say, ten inches, which space was crossed vertically by five pointed panne straps a foot long, the two at the sides covering the termination of the horizontal strappings. The bodice had on the lace forming the back five pointed vertical bands of the velvet an inch wide and arranged like the sticks of a fan—higher in the centre and tapering in at the waist line, where a shaped girdle of brown panne finished it. The bodice front and the stock also showed the stitched bands of velvet, which also banded the lower part of the tight sleeve caps, and also the lower portion of the huge sagging puffs that formed the lower sleeves as well as the deep cuffs.

***

At a recent Sunday night dinner Miss Van Alen wore a white gauze gown.

Miss Maberly's brocaded gauze gown.

Minute leaves in various shades of green were embroidered in vertical lines, simulating panels from the waist to the top of the several full flounces that formed the lower portion. Narrow green satin ribbon striped lengthwise in different shades edged the middle flounce. The bodice was embroidered to match the skirt, and had on the front two curved pieces of a delicate shade of green velvet embroidered in white; in the back a yoke effect was produced by the use of black and white.

***

Ribbon stitched to lace, net, or silk foundations is much used for dinner and other evening gowns. Gray satin ribbon three inches wide stitched on a foundation of white silk gauze forms one such frock. The ribbon is cut in sections from twelve to twenty inches long, and the ends are turned in to form picket points. These are arranged in graduated sections, the shorter at the top, and now and then at regular intervals a section is raised or lowered. The sleeves and bodice are similarly treated, and there is a girdle of gray ribbon flowered in pink.

***

Mrs. Charles Childs has a gray cloth frock trimmed with chinchilla. The bodice has a white lace yoke ending in deep points with a narrow band of the gray fur outlining them. The sleeves are also fur trimmed. The plain skirt is finished by two rows of deep tucks with rows of fagoting between, and it is fitted over the hips by rows of fagoting running vertically and close together. Her small toque matched the gown.

***

The full flowing upper sleeves of Mrs. Frederic Edey's new black velvet gown have a novel finish. At the back the velvet is carried down into a battlement point, wider at the bottom than at the top, and having the lower edge shaped into three points, each point having a small black silk tassel hanging from it. This point is perhaps four inches long by two wide. A slightly smaller one appears some two inches from it on the outside of the sleeve. The effect of the swinging black velvet blocks and tassels over the puffed white chiffon under sleeves is effective. Otherwise the gown is plain, save a little white stock and yoke, and is princesse in effect.

***

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge is wearing a light gray silk crepe frock that has heavy festoons of large light gun metal sequins forming the lower third. These sequins are used profusely on the bodice and sleeves in set patterns. Otherwise the gown is plain and has no marked feature.

***

Mrs. F. M. Davis occasionally wears a charming light pink cloth costume. The skirt is plain and clings to the figure closely, with no fullness, and trails a bit. The bodice also fits closely the slight, graceful figure of its wearer, and the sleeves are quite small. The effect of the gown is princesse, and the special feature is in the use of pink silk cord and passementerie down the back in vertical lines an inch apart from the stock to below the waist line. The cord, a half inch through, had small pendent balls or ornaments swinging from it every two or three inches.

***

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman's street costume of brown cloth relieved by touches of white and green, and topped by a small brown toque and accompanied by a sable scarf and muff, is extremely attractive. The skirt, which is quite long all around, is formed of narrow panels, narrowing gradually from the floor to the waistline, the Eton coat, having its lower edge concealed by a brown girdle. Narrow tucks about a half inch apart and extending from the neck to the belt form the centre back of the jacket. It blouses somewhat in front and finishing the collar on both edges and running in two rows down each side of the closing are narrow bands of white embroidered in a set design in pale green. In addition to these, tiny straps of satin-finished cloth are applied vertically to the body of the jacket. The sleeves are the conventional bishop, with lengthwise tucks, and are crossed by the white and green trimming, which also half covers the narrow cuffs.

***

Square hat of white lace edged with sable, and having a lace square bordered with chiffon draped in black.

***

Miss May Van Alen was seen one afternoon wearing a wide, flat, dark green felt hat faced with pale green and having its top trimmed by flat loops of lighter green. This topped a long full coat of heliotrope velvet, which had bagging sleeves and plain velvet cuffs. The trailing skirt was made of black broadcloth.

***

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse has a charming dull pink gown—odd as the color may seem when mentioned in connection with a short skirt and coat for street and rainy weather wear. The skirt clears the ground by several inches, laid in deep side plaits, which are released a few inches above the hem, and left entirely loose from the belt directly in the back to the bottom. The semi-fitted Norfolk jacket—a very long one—has a belt slipped through the plaits at the waistline in the back and slanting down to the front. The bishop sleeves are gathered into pink velvet cuffs and huge button molds covered with pink velvet close it at the left. The turned-down collar is of the same velvet. A sailor hat with a rolled-up brim faced with white and edged with black and having bright red roses around the crown tops it.

MARIE WELDON.

ADAM SKORCHER.

AUTOMOBILIST.

The Deliberate Discomfiting of a Doctor of Divinity. A Thrilling Tale of Trial and Tribulation.

By WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

"I have seen tempests when the fierce winds
Have rived the knotty oaks; and I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell and burst and foam,
And roll its tumbling burden on the shore;
I have heard the heavens open
In a blaze and aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling peal on peal,
Convulsing earth and sky and air,
But never, never till these times
Of jingling, jangling, juggling juggernauts,
Have I seen or heard the Real Thing."
—From Shakespeare Thomson's Julius Seasons, &c.

B-U-R-R, whizz, s-k-t-t-t, b-r-r-r-r. Low the coming roar; then the quick flash past, and the reverberating rumble losing itself in the distance.

"Sassafras and soap," exclaimed a startled clergyman, rushing from the roadway to a tall policeman standing on the curb, and trying to climb up him to a place of safety, "what was that?"

"Adam Skorcher, the well-known automobilist," responded the policeman, ever ready to oblige.

"What's the matter? Is he going for a doctor?"

The policeman smiled indulgently as he gently disengaged the agitated gentleman from himself and leaned him against a telegraph post.

"Oh, no," he replied. "That was merely an exhibition of how he can go when he wants to."

"Does he always go at that velocity?"

"No," said the policeman, gravely, "he goes much faster."

"Why, I-I couldn't see him," gasped the D. D.

"Neither could I," admitted the policeman.

"Then it may have been some one else?"

"Oh, no; I know Adam Skorcher every time."

"But how do you know him?" persisted the doctor, who was a student of curious and occult things and a delver into the difficult, whereby he earned a munificent honorarium as a member of a college faculty in connection with his clerical duties. "You say you could not see him."

"That is how," explained the policeman.

"How is how?" urged the puzzled plunger into the peculiar.

"If I could see him, it wouldn't be Adam Skorcher. I know him by his b-r-r-r-r, whiz, s-k-t-t, b-r-r-r-r-r."

"Ah," smiled the doctor, gleaming in the light of comprehension, "it isn't sight reading then, but sound reading?"

"You've guessed it."

"Don't you ever arrest him for violation of the speed ordinance?"

"How can I?" replied the policeman, shrugging his shoulders and throwing up his large and willing hands, helplessly. "When he is going fast enough to violate the ordinance, I can't catch him, and when he is going slow enough for me to catch him he is not violating the ordinance. What can I do?"

The D. D. gazed at the guardian of the peace in perplexity. He knew a whole lot about the metaphysics of monotheism, the phenomena of polytheism, the plurality of pantheism, and the fundamental concepts of modern theologic thought, but this simple policeman's proposition was a poser.

"I do not know; I do not know," he sighed, quite as helpless at a solution as the policeman was, and, bidding the bluecoat good day, he passed on.

CHAPTER II.

B-r-r-r-r, whizz, s-k-t-t-t, b-r-r-r-r-r.

The D. D. dodged, but did not lose his equilibrium. Brought suddenly to a realizing sense of his surroundings, he discovered that he had walked perhaps three-quarters of a mile in oblivious study of the problem which had been so unexpectedly and overwhelmingly thrust upon him a few moments previously. He looked up and saw a pudgy policeman immediately adjacent.

"I know who that was," he said in a tone of pleased triumph to the pudgy one.

"Who what was?" inquired the policeman, eying him suspiciously.

"The person in the automobile."

"Oh, you mean in that streak of noise with the bad smell after it?" grinned the policeman.

"Yes, Sir."

"Who was it?" asked the guardian, as if he were questioning a child.

"Adam Skorcher."

The policeman seemed to be surprised and pained at this reply, for he had observed the cloth.

"Ain't you a preacher?" he asked, in a tone of reproof almost.

"I am a minister of the gospel," the Doctor replied with dignity.

"I thought so, and that's what gives me a pain," explained the man in blue.

"But why pain?" inquired the Doctor. "Is it against my reputation to know a prominent automobilist?"

"How do you know him?" inquired the officer, hedging diplomatically.

"Your brother officer, some distance back, told me. His conversation was most interesting. He said he knew him by the sound."

The pudgy policeman became red in the face, and showed signs of internal disturbance, indicating explosion, with strong symptoms of a powerful effort at suppression.

"That's all right," he said. "It's up to me to apologize. I'll go and see if I can arrest Mr. Skorcher."

"Your brother officer said——" began the Doctor, but the policeman could not wait, and hurried away to apprehend the offender.

CHAPTER III.

B-r-r-r; whizz; s-k-t-t-t; biff-bang.

The good doctor, now half a mile further on his way, looked up quickly and with alert ears. The sound was familiar in part, but it lacked the concluding b-r-r-r-r. This time it had stopped on a bang. Evidently something out of the ordinary had occurred. He saw a number of persons in advance running toward a point beyond a turn in the road, and he hastened in that direction. At the turn he saw an automobile lying on its back in the ditch and a disreputable-looking man picking himself up on the other side of the fence and limping back toward the machine. A huckster had stopped his lumbering vehicle near by and was curiously watching the wreck from his side of the road.

"What has happened?" inquired the doctor, with kindly anxiety.

"Aw," replied the huckster, with most apparent satisfaction. "It's a d—— scorcher gittin' what he ought to git."

The doctor gasped.

"Do you mean Mr. Adam Skorcher, the well-known automobilist?" he exclaimed.

"Mebbe you call him that," said the huckster, in a tone of infinite contempt of euphemistic speech, "but I call things by their right names, and he ought to had his dern neck broke besides."

The doctor's lips moved as if he were speaking, but no sound came from them. He was evidently repeating something over and over again as if to get its full meaning. It came slowly, and he turned from the huckster and the wreck and walked sorrowfully in the opposite direction.

"To think," he sighed profoundly, "to think that two consecutive policemen could have no more respect for my calling than to put a job up on me like that. No wonder there is a universal cry for police reform. Adam Skorcher, indeed."

"Warrior Bold"

SHE whirled over toward one corner and seated herself with a flutter of furs and frou-frou of silk petticoats at the table we had just selected for our quiet midday luncheon.

Millicent elevated her eyebrows and Madame put up her gold-mounted lorgnette; nothing daunted, however, the beautiful cyclone settled her hatpins, took off her gloves, and began volubly, in a beautifully clear musical soprano:

"Hope you don't mind my sitting here. The place is so crowded everywhere, and I must have my noonday bite, and I always choose this table; only a little late to-day. Had a nervous attack just before I got off. And, so you see, it is you who have pre-empted my claim, don't you know?"

And her laugh was so melodious, her manner so innocently bold, and she was altogether so pretty and attractive that we both smiled and bowed our acquiescence to her self-imposed companionship.

"You see, I've been rehearsing ever since 10 o'clock sharp and I'm hungry and dead tired," she went on, with a sort of gasp. "You've no idea what a hard stage manager Teddy is—all perfectly right, you know; half of us need his severity, but oh, dear, how tiresome it is. And I'm actually starved. Let's see the menu."

And while she consulted the bill of fare with absorbing interest we exchanged glances and wirelessly telegraphed to one another:

"Here's a novel adventure! Let's make the best of it."

"Lamb chops, please," she ordered to the waitress who welcomed her with a smile, "and hotter than hot, remember; a cup of hot coffee and some hot rolls. I can't swallow your lukewarm, cold luncheons," she went on. "How those poor, pretty little English girls exist on their glass of milk and a bun every day is more than I can comprehend. I've got to have my 'three squares' or I'd die. But they dance, all the samee. You must see them. They dance beautifully—on their empty stomachs, poor things!" And she laughed at her witticism, evidently not knowing it was "a classic."

"Are you professional?" she asked Madame, who nearly fainted away at the query.

"No? Well, then, you can't understand anything about how tired and hungry we professionals get. Dear knows I wish I had some other, easier way of earning an honest living, but you see it's like this: I've got the dearest little boy in the whole world to support and educate. My husband is dead—he was an actor—a legitimate. He never dreamed of my going on the stage, but laws alive! stage people was all I knew when I was left alone and with no income and a little boy. I ran away from school to marry my Romeo. My people were all dead, and so, when Ariel's father died I just took the first offer the stage people gave me. They were very good to me. Professionals have gold hearts under their tinsel trappings. Well, that's the way I come to be where I am—in the front row in tights! Just think of it! I nearly died with shame at first, but it was all I could do. I haven't much voice, but my figure is all right, and so you see 'I'm a Warrior Bold'!" And she sang, softly, in the sweetest little voice a snatch of the chorus in a new operetta just about to be presented.

"I've got the dearest little home in a flat up town—two rooms and a bath—just Ariel and me. He goes to school every day and he's awful smart—the teacher says so, too. He had a little part in a play with one of our best actors last season and it came near breaking me all up. I was so fearful lest he should get stage fright and cry, don't you know, but laws alive! there he sat in the wings whittling away at a stick, waiting to go on, as cool as a cucumber, and says I, 'Dearie, are you sure you're not a bit scared?'

"'Naw, what for?' he says, looking up at me as bold as a lion. 'Don't I know my lines O. K., mamma?' And he did, and—well, Mr. T., the actor, just took him up in his arms after the curtain rang down and looked at him, sort of solemn like, and said he: 'Oh, what it is to be a little innocent, fearless child!' Have you any children?" she asked, pausing for a moment.

Her healthy appetite had been appeased at intervals during her monologue, and three chops, hot, half a dozen rolls, and two cups of coffee were consumed with a zest that was enviable.

Madame turned pale at this sudden query. Her "little boy" was a memory, and Millicent, being still a bride, blushed and answered "No" for them both.

"Well, then, you don't understand. It's something wonderful to be the mother of a child. I could be 'on the road' and make lots more money. Have had good parts, too, offered me if I would travel; but I refuse them all on acount of Ariel. I want a home for him, and it's just heavenly to come home to my little boy every night after the show. A child keeps you out of all temptation and wrongdoing, don't you know?" And a strong, defiant sort of expression flitted over her pretty face as she said this.

"You are almost a child yourself," began Madame.

"Oh, dear, no. Why, I'm twenty-one years old!"

She looked eighteen. "But I'm not too old to hope to do something better than I'm doing now. I told Teddy so this morning at rehearsal when he spoke up roughly and cried out:

"'Come, now, can't you sing that better!'

"'No, I can't,' said I. 'If I could I wouldn't be back here, but down there,' and I pointed to the front of the stage, 'where I mean to be some day.' Have you nerves?"

Madame put up her vinaigrette quickly.

"Oh, yes, I see; you think you have. Well, you don't know anything about what nerves really are. I am pretty tough myself and don't cry often, but laws, there are others. One of the girls in the chorus was so sat upon and terrified this morning that I really thought she'd collapse with her nerves. Teddy was a howling Bengal tiger—and she thought he'd eat her. I was all of a tremble myself, and when it was over I pitied her so I just went up to her and cried with her—and that's what made me so nervous and upset and hungry when I came in. I feel better now, and sakes alive! how my tongue has run on. I think talking at meals helps digestion, don't you? And so I generally try to find some one to talk to. If either of you should come to the theatre next week to see the new opera sit up near the front and wave your hand to me, like this; I'll look for you, and be awfully glad to see you both. Pleased to have met you. Good morning."

And she rose from her seat and began to rattle her chains, fluff her furs, and frou-frou her skirts, and with a bright smile away she marched, clad in her armor of youth, grace, beauty—a twentieth century Warrior Bold.

Taking Her Literally.

DURING her vacation one of the teachers in a west side grammar school was thinking over her English work, and decided that there had been too much reproduction required. She felt that she must plan to develop originality in her urchins. So on Monday last her schedule required "Original Composition—Topics suggested by the holiday season."

At the beginning of the period she explained matters carefully. "Now, boys," she said, "I know you have all had a merry time, and I am sure there will be many things for you to tell me about in the form of a letter or a story. Just be yourselves. Don't write about anything you have heard or read. I want each one of you to write of something that is within himself—remember, within himself."

The results were satisfactory in the main. Indeed, several very natural and boyish accounts of an afternoon's gayety in the Park, a visit to a chum's Christmas tree, or a tussle in the snow on the Riverside, were the outcome of the plan. She found one effort, in the form of a letter, just a trifle too literal. It read:

"Dear Teacher: There is not much within me to-day, but ther was more on New Years. I had within me after diner some soup turky with oister dresing, cranbery sors, potatos and gravy sparowgrass on tost nuts raisens plumpuding candy and Ma let me have a sip of her coffy just cause it was New Years. No more now from FRED."

Where It Comes From.

"Where does the electricity come from that lights our houses," asked a teacher in an up-town school the other day.

"Out of the wall," replied a tiny girl who lived in an apartment house; "the janitor goes and unbuttons it."

The Favorite.

Though Gibson girls and Wenzel girls
Attract by charms and airs,
Most fellows seem to want a girl
Whose name will change to theirs.

JAN

1903

THE MAN WITH THE EAR TRUMPET

PEDESTRIANS along the line of the elevated road stood in groups gazing up at the structure and congested traffic. As far as eye could reach appeared immovable trains.

"What is the occasion of this standstill?" inquired a man, at my elbow, of a trackman.

"Some trouble with the third rail; I understand that they can't get enough electricity," was his answer.

"Where do they get the electricity from?"

This query gave the street gamin his opportunity.

"Where do they get it from? Why, they get it from the Battery. Where do you suppose?"

***

Walking up the avenue I overtook an acquaintance, to whom I repeated the information imparted by the small boy as to the source from which the motors derived their electricity. He plodded silently along for about half a block and then said in a sort of absent-minded way:

"I can't see what the Barge Office has to do with electricity."

***

Doubtless the Salvation Army does a great deal of good, and its methods reach the hearts of the masses; still the appeals one sometimes hears have a peculiar suggestion.

One evening a crowd was gathered at one of the avenue corners. Songs were sung, tambourines were thumped and jingled, and even a banjo was called into requisition, after which a collection was taken up, and when the money had been turned over to one of the band he mounted a box and said:

"Brothers and sisters, if I did not know what there is in this, I would be a backslider to-day, but the more I hang on, the more I feel I get."

At this juncture I overheard one doubting Thomas say to another: "Does he allude to the boodle?"

***

A countryman and his wife boarded a Fourth Avenue car at the Grand Central Station. She took a seat, while he wandered up and down the car inspecting the highly colored illustrated advertisements. After a careful consideration of each one he paused in the centre of the aisle, gazed about upon the passengers with a half doubtful, half inquiring smile and remarked:

"Don't suppose there's anything much finer than this in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Maria, do you?"

***

I sat behind two young men at a vaudeville last week. One of them said:

"I shall have to buy Clara some sort of a present. She beat me in the match. How do you think a pair of golf buttons would do?"

"I don't know that I have ever seen any. What are they?"

"Just simple golf balls—pearls—connected by green links."

***

Beside me was a very pretty young lady wearing a stunning picture hat. The usher came down the aisle and requested her to remove it, which she very graciously did, saying to her escort:

"The other night I dined with Tom, and after dinner he insisted that we should go to some show. As I had on this same hat, and I had not arranged my hair in anticipation of taking it off, I told him that I would defer the pleasure until another night. But he was insistent, and said that we could go up into the balcony and sit way back. So we went and took the very last seat, although there were several rows vacant in front of us. We had hardly become comfortably seated before one of these fresh ushers stepped up from behind and said:

"'Lady, you will have to remove your hat.'

"'Have to remove her hat?' said Tom, what do you mean? Don't you see that we are in the last seat? No one wants to turn around and look at us, not a soul in the orchestra seats can possibly look up here, even if they wished to, and the only persons in the whole theatre who can possibly see us are the people on the stage. Now, if you think that this hat deprives the anxious soubrette from getting a view of you, perhaps we'll remove it.'

"Did you take it off?"

"No; the performance was very poor, so after seeing a couple of knockabout Irishmen and having the page come out and hang up an announcement of 'The Wurst Sisters,' we left."

***

In Scribner's two gentlemen were conversing upon the subject of books. One said: "Didn't I see something the other day in the papers about William Dean Howells having escaped what might have proved a very bad accident? I can't remember exactly what it was, but it seems to me that he was stepping into a car and fell."

"Well, I sincerely hope that it wasn't true, else he will be perpetrating a story entitled, "How I Came to Let My Foot Slip."

***

"The drummer" who occupies the third back hall came into my parlor to consult me in reference to a laundress.

"I have had a varied experience," he said. "You know, as a rule, no matter to what laundry you send your linen it is given out to one large concern which does the work for all. Each laundry puts its initial upon the pieces to distinguish them. At first I patronized the 'Iroquois,' and found shirts, collars, and cuffs all coming home with an indelible ink 'I.' upon each one. When I went to Keokuk I favored the 'Bon Ton,' and was favored in return with a 'B.' Then in Indianapolis the 'Essex' took a hand in and engrossed their 'E,' and to cap the climax out in Peru, Ind., the Excelsior bunch got in its fine work with an 'X,' so that all my lingerie now bears the inscription of IBEX across it. I don't exactly know what an Ibex is, but it makes me feel like an old goat."

THE THIRD RAIL

***

Apropos of Aldermanic favors, a friend of mine said that some years ago, desirous of putting a slightly projecting bay window on the second story of his house, he sought the services of a builder, who explained that matters could be quickly aranged by a letter to an Alderman.

Armed with the letter he sought the Aldermanic chamber and met the Alderman, who he found knew him. He explained his wish and was promptly promised the desired permit.

Thanking the Alderman, he thought it but courtesy to hand him the letter, which he had until then forgotten. The Alderman jumped up with great excitement, frantically pushed him from the chamber, and whispered in his ear as they went:

"For the love of heaven don't hand me that here—send it to me after you receive the permit!"

***

I was crossing Madison Square Christmas morning, and was greatly charmed with the beautiful effects the snow had wrought. The black and leafless trees had been transformed into an arcadia of fleecy loveliness. I could hear upon all sides expressions of delight at the fairy-like appearance of the park. Two strangers preceding me paused to inspect the Seward statue, which was completely enveloped in a mantle of snow.

"What is this?" inquired one.

"This," responded the other, "is a statue of the late Honorable William H. Seward."

"How strange that I never have noticed it before. When was it taken?"

"I can't exactly say," said his friend, "but I should think by its present appearance that it was taken just after he had acquired Alaska."

***

"What have you there?"

"Oh, this is nothing but a circular extolling the virtues of the gold cure. The city has been flooded with them. I am rather inclined to believe that there is some merit in the scheme—it seems to be indorsed by prominent men, among whom are Governors of several States."

"Do you happen to see the names of the Governors of North and South Carolina among them?"

***

"Oh, of course, these operations are always successful—you never knew one that wasn't, if you believe the doctors—but half the time the man dies. That historic operation on Robespierre was very successful, but I notice that his head never came out of that basket. I do know one case, however, where an operation would have been successful. After having purchased a book with a tempting title I settled myself down for its perusal, only to find fully two-thirds of its pages devoted to an appendix. Had the publisher cut it out I think he would have added materially to the list of successful operations, and in this particular case I know I could have stood it."

GOOD BLUFFING

A LITTLE Southern woman lately settled in New York tells the following story of a recent experience in "bluffing."

"'I hadn't been up here more than three months, and wasn't quite used to the comfortable independence of Northern women, which I tried very hard to emulate, when I ventured to attend the theatre with a young friend who had tickets for Duse. We had a fine time, and I forgot all about my timidity until we were finally bound for home via the Harlem elevated, at about 12 o'clock, when I at once became painfully nervous. My friend noticed my anxiety and offered to accompany me home, but as she had still further to go than I, I firmly declined to accept her kindness, and while we were discussing the matter I noticed that the man next to me was listening rather boldly. He had a very unpleasant face, with staring black eyes that seemed to burn my face with their impudent intensity. The more he looked at me the more frightened I grew. Finally I turned to my friend and said, in what I believed to be a very off-hand way, 'You are altogether mistaken about my nervousness. Even if I were afraid in the ordinary sense, I should feel perfectly safe, as I have with me the best protection in the world. I always carry a loaded revolver—all Southern women do, you know.'

"My friend looked alarmed. 'You don't mean to say that you actually go about the city armed!' she exclaimed in blank amazement.

"'Always,' I assured her. 'That's why I feel absolutely safe in spite of the lateness and strangeness.' I had reached the Ninety-third Street station by that time, and rose leisurely with a calm 'Good night,' inwardly quaking with fear, for I had four long blocks to cover before reaching home, and by that time it was almost half-past 12 o'clock. To my inexpressible horror my annoying seat-mate rose and followed me out on the platform, but just as I made a dash for the steps a detaining hand was laid on my arm and a firm, but reassuring voice said, 'Pardon me. I am an officer of the law. I heard what you said about carrying concealed weapons, and I am in duty bound to look into the matter. I do not want to arrest you for this first offense, but I feel obliged to accompany you home in order to obtain your address in case I should need to consult you at any time hereafter.'

"Strange as it may seem, I felt immeasurably relieved at that turn of affairs, for the mere mention of 'law' stood for protection. He told me on the way home that I would be obliged to pay a small fine for violation of an ordinance, and to forswear concealed weapons thereafter, all of which did not frighten me in the least. I was never so glad to get back to the humble shelter of my boarding place as I was when we finally reached home. The officer opened the hall door and bade me good night with the utmost courtesy. Then, as if he had suddenly recalled some important omission, he turned with his hand upon the latch, and looked at me with the faint suspicion of a smile. Then I confessed—that I had no weapon about me, and could not have used one if I had—that it was all a story invented to frighten my impudent neighbor in the train.

"The listener laughed good naturedly. 'By the way, that officer story of mine was a pure invention, too,' said he, humorously. 'I saw how nervous you were and simply wanted to shield you from possible annoyance, and there seemed to be no other way open to me. My wife is a Southern woman, who feels pretty much as you do about going about unattended. She would faint if a stranger should speak to her at night, and so would you, probably, had I spoken to you in the ordinary way, even with the very best intentions. All the same, I would advise you not to carry concealed weapons—not even imaginary ones. Good night.'"

Men of Ability.

THE member of a State Legislature had been introduced to a member of Congress at the capital.

"I suppose the life in Washington is much more interesting than that of our State capitals?" he ventured for a starter.

"Oh, yes," the Congressman readily admitted.

"But it costs a good deal more?"

"Rather more, yes."

"The salary is much larger, though?"

"Oh, yes, considerably."

"You meet very different people, too?"

"Decidedly."

"Men of National reputation are numerous?"

"Everywhere about the place."

"Much bigger men than we have with us?"

"Oh, yes, or they wouldn't get here."

"Men of wider scope on all questions?"

"Yes, they have to be."

The State Solon was silent for a moment.

"After all," he said, with some show of pride, "do you think they are much abler men than those who have not yet reached beyond the limit of their State?"

The Congressman wasn't silent a second.

"Well, I should say they were," he said emphatically. "By Jove, I was a member of my State Legislature for five terms, and there wasn't a man there I couldn't beat at poker. But here—well, I've got to send my salary home to my wife or I couldn't keep a blamed cent of it."

W. J. LAMPTON.

Heard in the Sterilizer.

First Microbe—I'm glad they are sterilizing this milk.

Second Microbe—So am I. Now we won't die of any awful disease.

A SEASONABLE EXCHANGE.

"Say Mister! My mamma bought this boat here last Summer, and now our pond is frozen up—won't you please change it for a ice boat?"

When Ezra Spriggins's Grouch Failed Him

AFTER the stock had been seen to for the night, the hen house door locked, and the woodbox filled with chunks, Ezra and Cindy sat down to supper. The biscuits were never lighter, the tea never more savory, as for the sausages they had never reached such a perfect seal brown before. Ezra had a saw to file, a knot to split, a bone to pick, and some fault to find about something or other. He couldn't help it: he had spent so much time in Perkins's cheap-cash-and-barter store hearing the family grievances of the entire neighborhood that he was soaked with the spirit of unrest and wanted to grouch. He was too proud to air his family troubles at the store, so he must give vent to his pent-up emotions at home.

And Cindy was always ready for him.

"Cindy," said he, as he balanced his spoon on the edge of the saucer, "don't you think our boy Joe is goin' it a leetle, jist a leetle swift o' late?"

Cindy sniffed and said: "P'r'aps."

"He goes 'way a leetle bit airlier in the evenin', jist a leetle bit airlier, an' he comes hum a leetle later, jist a leetle later. 'Tain't right, no, 'tain't right thet a young man brought up as Joe has be'n should fall into sich outrageous purceedin's—"

"I don't see thet they air so orful outrageous, Ezra. You was a putty airly comer; an' if you remember it you was a putty late goer. Pa used to say you wus the best hanger-on he'd ever seen."

Ezra's spoon fell with a clink to the floor, and he brushed away the cat as he picked it up.

The supper proceeded nicely after that, and the old man did justice to the flaky white biscuits, the seal brown sausages, and he also drank three cups of tea—and two was his regular stint; not alone that—but he put four lumps of sugar in the last cup. Cindy noted it and smiled behind her hand as she brushed away an imaginary fly. Ezra didn't say anything further about Joe until after the table had been cleared, the dishes washed, and the stove loaded for the night. He put on his carpet slippers, hitched his chair closer to the fire, twiddled his thumbs, and looked into the blaze. Cindy drew her rocker up, opened the draught wheel in the stove, and began to stroke the cat's back.

"Putty comfebal, Cindy. Some folks has got wuss."

"Sum folks has got it better and don't know it. Sum folks air grumblin' an' findin' fault when the good Lord's spreadin' sunshine right fore their doors; sum folks can't help bein' in truble 'cause, well, 'cause they like to be."

That was a pretty long remark for Cindy, and it opened Ezra's eyes. He leaned forward, stared at her, and finally said:

"Hain't 'astin' no 'flections on me, air ye, Cindy?"

"I don't never do sich things. What I say I say, and let it go at that. Ezra, I be'n wantin' to tell you a secret—"

"Goodness! An' how long have ye kept it?"

"Two months," uttered Cindy, as she plucked at the fringe of her little shoulder shawl.

The old man's eyes opened wider than ever; he hemmed and hawed, pushed back his chair, then back again to the stove. After playing a tattoo upon the oil cloth with the toes of his slippers he finally said:

"I don't like to pry into the secrets o' no human bein'—an' yer's speshally. You'n I've be'n together forty years—"

"Yes; jist forty years ago to-night, Ezra."

He started and looked at the fond face closer. The deep lines of toil went away, the eyes grew brighter, and the silvery hair turned to brown. A mist came before his eyes, and he heard the sound of music—wedding music, as his eyes rested upon her face. She turned her eyes to his face, and she, too, started. The face grew young again, the thick clustering chestnut hair came down over the bald places above the ears. The lines about the mouth passed away and the old and tender look came into the eyes. The clock ticked on and on; the cat sidled from one chair to the other as the two old people sat there in the glow of the firelight. After a spell Ezra found his voice again and softly said as he leaned his hand upon her's—it felt warm and plump, it was no longer the wrinkled hand of toil, and the fingers clasped his:

"Cindy, I forgot, it was forty years ago to-night; I forgot."

"Men do—they're so busy."

"An' women never furget thet day?"

"Not 'less they want ter, Ezra. But I wus speakin' 'bout secrets. It's Joe's secret. The poor boy has kept it fur two months from you—"

"An why frum me?"

"'Cause he thought you'd think he wus foolish and soft."

"Pshaw!"

"He's putty near forty, Joe is—"

"Can't be."

"Yes, putty nigh forty, and a bachelder. Joe's in love. It's his fust time. He's be'n a leetle back'ard in comin' to the p'int; but he's got it bad at last, poor boy!"

"Sum simple gal thet cares more fur fuss and folderals, I'll bet. Now if Joe'd only take a fancy to the widder Snow I wouldn't say a word. Her farm ajines ours, an' the two together 'd make a right nice chunk o' land. She's be'n through the mill afore an' it 'd be the makin' o' Joe. But that 'd be too much good luck an'—"

The door opened and Joe entered with a lady on his arm, both blushing like a couple of school children.

"By gum, the widder Snow!"

"Pop, the widder no longer. My wife—an' your darter."

"By hokey! I couldn't have dun better if I'd have made the ch'ice myself," said Ezra as he saluted the bride.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

FATE, A DOG, AND A FUTURE LAWYER.

"IT IS my opinion, based on long and close observation," said a well-known lawyer, "that a large percentage of the unhappiness in the world is caused by joyless labor—that is, by people following the wrong occupation or profession.

"To be very personal and speak of my own case, however," he continued, "I don't know of any one who gets more joy out of his professional life than I do. I have with me always the consciousness of being in my proper element. Yet, had I started wrong, and had it not been for a dog, I would to-day, in all probability, be following commercial lines—a life for which I am not fitted and in which I would be wretched.

"Of course, I don't know exactly how it all came about, but when I was seventeen years old I had had trouble at all the public schools that the rules of residence permitted me to attend; in addition to this achievement I had been expelled from about half the private schools in my native city.

"The old folks were in despair until some one suggested that I must be a genius or a coming man of some sort, and hinted that the special course through which I was to take my meteoric flight should be selected and my training commenced.

"This view of the situation pleased every one, but when the question of choosing my future career came up absolutely nothing appealed to my royal fancy. In fact, my entire attention at that time was taken up by a flock of pigeons which I persisted in keeping in the back yard despite the appeals, pathetic and otherwise, of the neighbors; to this collection I wished to make addition by procuring a choice pair of fantails which was owned by a rival fancier of about my own age, and I spent most of my spare time in wondering how I could get hold of the cash necessary to make the purchase.

"Well, the whole thing ended in father suddenly coming to the conclusion that what had suited him must, perforce, suit me; so he cut off all supplies and sent me to a local business college; the latter precaution, he scathingly informed me, being taken solely with a view to preventing any disgraceful display of ignorance on my part when I took the position, which he intended should be mine, in his office.

"Being somewhat alarmed at his attitude—especially the financial phase of it—I attended that business college with such fidelity that he cut short my term of probation and gave me a 'job' with him much sooner than he had intended. Though I submitted to the inevitable with fairly good grace, all things considered, I was wretched and didn't know why.

"Fate must have decided to take a hand in the game for, one day, as I was returning from my uncongenial labors I met a dilapidated negro with the most dejected looking dog I had ever seen.

"Being in a particularly sour mood that day I was glad to find something to vent it upon and called out, facetiously, of course, that I would give him 50 cents for the dog.

"She am yours, boss," he replied, promptly, offering me the end of the rope. Aided by what I thought was a look of appeal in the animal's pathetic brown eyes, he actually succeeded in selling me that dog, but he reduced the price to 25 cents.

"After Nell, as we called her, had had a bath, several square meals, and a little petting thrown in, I concluded that my unintended investment was going to be a bargain.

"About a month later, as I was returning from a walk with Nell, in all the dignity of a new collar, prancing by my side, I noticed a man who was standing on a corner, eying the dog closely. I decided that he was admiring either her or me, and didn't alter my decision even when I discovered—in turning to call Nell after entering the door—that the stranger was behind us.

"In less than an hour my mother was thrown into hysterics by the appearance of a custodian of the peace, who stated laconically that he had orders for my arrest on the charge of having in my possession the famous Gordon setter Mistletoe, valued at $300, the property of a well-known sporting man, from whose kennels she had been stolen about two months previously.

"In view of the fact that it was the third disappearance of the setter, the owner had concluded that it was a deliberate theft, and, instead of following the procedure in the other two cases and offering a reward, put detectives upon the case. Hence my arrest, upon suspicion of being a party to the theft if not the thief himself.

"Of course father went my bail, and by the time the case came up—which was in a few days—I had been treated by my long-suffering parents to so many discourses upon the error of my ways that I had decided, in spite of protests, to save them further trouble and expense by defending myself.

"That was my first case and I won it, completely clearing myself. From the moment I arose to make my defense to the present day I've never had any doubt as to my calling in life.

"Did I sue for damages for false arrest? No. Foolish, wasn't I? You see, I was so grieved over the loss of my comrade Nell that I didn't even think of it."

MAYNE RAVENSCROFT.

Why He Wept.

Charles Martel was sulking after the battle of Tours.

"Think what a glorious victory we won!" urged his Generals.

"I know," replied the conqueror, "but what's the use of being called 'The Hammer' when George Washington will overshadow me with a hatchet?"

Turning his face to the wall, the brave Frank wept bitterly.

"Why is Miss Chick so proud?"
"Because she was a debutante at the Poultry Show."
"Ah, yes. She did come out, but it was only out of her shell!"

Thirteen Again.

CAR NO. 1,313 is on the Broadway run. One night a passenger who traveled on that car noticed a strange matter. It struck him as the car passed Thirteenth Street. He was standing on the rear platform, talking occasionally to the conductor. He noticed that the number of the conductor was 3,913. He noticed that there were thirteen people in the car, and he recalled that it was the thirteenth day of the month.

He pointed out these disturbing facts to the conductor.

"I should think it would make you nervous!" he said.

"Only onc't that I remember," said the conductor.

"When and how?"

"Ther' was thirteen babies in this here car yellin' in thirteen different keys all at the same time," replied the conductor.

A STAIN ON HIS NAME.

What She Was Seeking.

A LAWYER who has charge of the collection of rents of a large tenement on the east side was recently visited by an old Irish woman, who, after much persuasion had been induced to come down town and pay her rent. The lawyer's office was on one of the upper floors of a large office building. After the rent had been paid and the receipt given, the old woman was shown out into the hallway by the office boy. The lawyer found her in the hallway a few minutes later, when he had occasion to go out. She was wandering about opening doors and otherwise acting in a strange manner.

"What are you looking for?" asked the lawyer.

"Shure, I'm lookin' for the little closet I came up in."

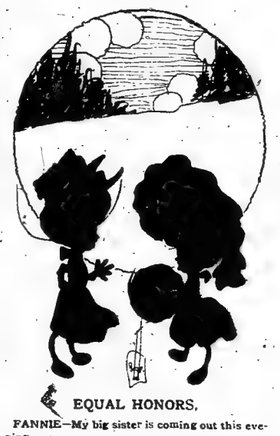

EQUAL HONORS.

FANNIE—My big sister is coming out this evening.

KATIE—Dat's not ing. Me big brudder is comin' out to-night, too. He was up fer six months.

In Evidence.

Knicker—Did she display presence of mind when the mouse appeared?

Bocker—No; absence of silk stockings.

One of the Signs.

THE member of Congress was a new one in Washington. After he had finished his dinner at the restaurant the waiter brought him pie for dessert, and there was a knife with it. The new member looked at the pie and at the knife.

"Major," he said to his companion, "do you think that waiter suspects I am a Western Congressman?"

"Hardly. How should he know anything about it? You were never in here before, were you?"

"No."

"Then how in thunder does he know who you are?"

"I don't know. But if he doesn't what did he bring that knife with the pie for?"

W. J. L.

SETTLING THE CLAIM.

THE bleak stretches of browning grass gave a tinge of sadness to the landscape, and the hum of innumerable insects which had prolonged the Summer months well into the Fall were growing fainter and less rhythmic with the advancing season. The crops had been garnered and the approach of frost brought no terror to the farmers, but in some indescribable way it affected the nerves of the lonely woman standing before her rude shack gazing toward the setting sun. Somehow the Autumn had always brought a shade of sadness into her life. Even back in the old New England days—before this horrible nightmare had transformed her life—she had experienced the same feeling of depression.

"I guess it's because I hate to see things dying," she explained to herself to stifle back a rising rebellion of sorrow. "The Summer was short enough back home, but out here its all too short."

There was a dreary, homesick expression in the eyes, and through the straggling hair the bronzed forehead showed little marks of premature wrinkling. Dorothy Wellington in her girlhood days had been termed "comely," a word which just fell short of calling her good-looking or handsome. But with time and experience her features had grown harsher, and yet without blotting out a certain sweet expression of resignation. Eternal longing for the impossible, however, eats out the heart and ambition of the strongest, and Dorothy was daily finding her burden more unendurable.

"It isn't natural," she confessed to herself many times. "I'd rather give up all and go back without a cent. I could work and make a living. Not in Dunbary, but somewhere else—anywhere except here."

It was a strained and unnatural position for a young girl to find herself in, and nothing but a strong, stern sense of duty could hold her to the bargain another day. It was not home on the bleak Oklahoma plain. The very quarter section on which they lived was in dispute. The shack which they had built for temporary quarters might not be their own. Across the "dead line" there was another shack—a second blot on the landscape. To one or the other the quarter section belonged, but to which none could say. The slow-moving courts would in time decide, but for the present there was only an armed truce, and neither side dared venture on the property of the other.

Jared Wellington had left Dunbary in the East to cast his lot in with the early settlers of Oklahoma, and when the rush began he had been among the first to settle on a desirable quarter section. But while he had been busy staking out the section another had filed a claim to the same piece of land. There was a dispute which threatened to end in murder, but Dorothy had been the means of quieting the two combatants. They agreed to let the courts settle the claim, and meanwhile the two owners built on the opposite sides of the "dead line," which they drew exactly through the centre of the quarter section.

That was three months ago, and in the meantime Jared Wellington and Henry Egerton had nursed their wrath in silence while they planted and gathered their first season's crops. Each bitterly envied the other the crops which by right should belong to him. With alert eyes and gun loaded for active service each watched the other, determined to exact the full pound of flesh demanded in the agreement. Had accident or sickness forced either over the "dead line," the other would unquestionably have shot his enemy in his tracks the moment he set foot on his property.

Such were the bitter conditions under which Dorothy had lived for three months, hoping and praying that the court's decision would shortly settle the controversy, but never did the law seem to lag more exasperatingly. Autumn was changing the whole face of the landscape and Winter was approaching with its long period of gloomy weather, but the "dead line," and the Egerton shack in the distance, continued to make life for Dorothy and her father bitter and disagreeable.

Jared Wellington was as hard and set in his ways as the New England granite hills among which he had been reared, and Dorothy knew his nature too well to attempt to induce him to compromise with his lonely neighbor. Lonely Henry Egerton seemed to be in his shack, for neither wife, mother, nor child appeared around his home. Daily he had toiled in the fields all Summer, returning to his rude home at night time to prepare his own supper, and smoke quietly and solitarily near the door of his shack until the moon was darkened by the blood-red horizon. Dorothy had watched these orderly proceedings from her quiet retreat, often wondering at the man's lonely life, and in her tender heart half pitying him.

He was young and not hard-looking, as she remembered him on that eventful day when she had interposed to save both from a possible tragedy. But after all it had been a fleeting glimpse of the flushed face and eyes burning with anger and determination. Those were exciting days when man forgot his thin veneer of civilization and displayed his savage origin. The wild rush across the promised line, the fights and struggles to gain possession of the best quarter sections, the fear and lamentations of those who had failed, and the awful intensity of the calm which prevailed days and weeks before the final word was given to throw open the land to the eager public—all these pictures were burned on Dorothy's brain so that they seemed like some horrible nightmare. How different it all had been from the quiet New England village where she had been reared!

"Why could she not have lived there forever? What right had her father to tear her from her home, root and branch, and plunge her into this wild, lawless caldron of unrest and bitter strivings?"

Dorothy brushed back a rebellious tear and turned away from the front of the shack. She had never given expression to such parental rebellion before, and she half shuddered at it. By way of apology, she added in an undertone: "Poor father! He suffers, too. He has old. Why did that man want to come been disappointed and it is making him here?"

She looked bitterly across the "dead line." Henry Egerton had just emerged from his shack, and stood, with hands shading his eyes, watching her. Nearby she could see his gun leaning against the side of the shack.

"He must be bad, or he would offer to compromise," Dorothy continued. "He is young and able and father is old and feeble. He might move on, and—"

She suddenly dropped her voice to an indistinct murmur, for an apparition appeared in the doorway of the shack which made her excited. She shaded her eyes and looked more keenly. It was a small, toddling child, scarcely two Summers old, holding uncertainly to the side of the doorway, and cooing at the big ball of fire slowly disappearing below the horizon. The man raised his hands and the child ran to him and jumped into his arms.

"He is married then, and has a family," Dorothy breathed. "Maybe I have misjudged him. Has the child a mother, or—"

Again her sentence died out in an indistinct murmur, but the sun had set and twilight was rapidly spreading over the landscape. Dorothy saw another form, bent of figure and white of hair, walking across the field, and after waving a hand of welcome to him she turned to her work inside.

There was seldom any mention of their neighbor's affairs between father and daughter, and to-night Dorothy merely told of the presence of the baby on the opposite side of the "dead line" and then subsided. Jared Wellington raised his shaggy eyebrows and grunted:

"Then he's married? He'll bring his wife next, I suppose. Maybe he has heard that the courts—"

A horrible suspicion entered the minds of both. Had the courts decided respecting their claims, and had Henry Egerton heard that he was the sole and legal possessor of the quarter section? Otherwise why had he brought his family out to his lonely home when he had lived without them for three months?

Jared Wellington felt the heavy oppression of disappointment, and his white head drooped lower and lower as the evening advanced. Dorothy tried to cheer him, but in vain. Finally she decided to present the matter clearly to her aged parent and show him that all would not be lost even if the courts decided against them.

"What of it, father?" she said, cheerfully. "We can go back East and live. I can work and support you. I will enjoy life more than out here. I can't stand this much longer. I must have companions and neighbors."

"No, no, Dorothy, it can never be," he murmured. "I shall never live to see the East again. If it is true that—that—he owns it—" pointing dramatically toward his enemy's shack—"it will kill me. I cannot survive it."

The tears blinded the blue eyes of the woman, and she turned away to hide them. "It may not be, father," she murmured in a thick voice.

But whether true or not, Jared Wellington took to his bed, and on the morrow he was unable to raise his head from the pillow. Dorothy nursed him with all the skill she possessed, but he needed more than she could give. Slumbering fitfully, the patient would awaken occasionally, and murmur indistinct sentences. The fever of age and anxiety had unsettled his mind, and he raved like a child of ten.

Dorothy turned away in despair. Impending death in the dreary shack made even her stout heart quail. It was ten miles to the nearest physician, but it was necessary to go. Would the feeble patient awaken, and, finding himself deserted, commit some wild act?

She held the door half open, debating whether to go or stay, when suddenly a slight pressure from without made her turn hastily. There, almost at her feet, was a bundle of red clothing, surmounted by a shock of light brown hair. The pair of innocent eyes looking up at her suddenly gleamed with a new-born happiness.

"Muzzer! Muzzer! I'se found you at last. Where's you been so long? Baby's been cryin' an' cryin' fur you. Hug baby, an' tell him you'll nebber, nebber leave him again."

A pair of arms were raised beseechingly upward. Dorothy picked the little child up in her arms and hugged and kissed it. The longing in her heart for some one to love and speak to was almost too much, and she broke into a violent sobbing. The child cuddled close to her and said softly:

"Don't cry, muzzer, fur I won't leave you ag'in. I'se goin' to stay forebber an' ebber with you."

The hands, chubby and warm, stroked the hair of the weeping woman. Dorothy raised her eyes to look at the little face pressed to hers, and then she started. A dozen feet away stood Henry Egerton, an expression of confusion and uncertainty on his face.

He raised his hat and said:

"Pardon me, I've come for Virginia. She ran away, and I could not catch her until she crossed—crossed over here."

Dorothy still held the child in her arms, and Virginia suddenly exclaimed: "I'se found muzzer! I'se found muzzer, Uncl' Hen'y. Here she is."

The face of the man worked strangely. A softening of the firm outlines made him look tender and sympathetic.

"Poor Virginia lost her mother a week ago," he murmured, "and she has come to live with me. I could not bear to tell her the truth. But I suppose I was wrong. Come, Virginia, come with Uncle Henry."

"Not unless muzzer comes too," pleaded the child.

The embarrassment of the man increased. Dorothy, understanding the position of the two, suddenly raised her eyes from the shock of brown hair and said quickly:

"Leave the child with me a short time. She is happy, and I—I—need some one."

There was a break in her voice, but she continued with more self-control: "But I must go away for a doctor. Father is very sick, and he needs help and medicine."

Henry Egerton had been thinking of the picture the two made framed in the doorway, and he started at the mention of her father. Then, apparently without thinking, he said: "I'll go for the doctor if you'll keep Virginia until I return. I'll be back soon."

He strode away rapidly without glancing again at the picture, which somehow had strangely affected him, and within ten minutes he was riding fiercely toward Oklahoma City. During the ten miles he hardly saw an object on the landscape, and when he returned in company with the physician he was quiet and taciturn.

Virginia and Dorothy were not in the doorway to greet him on his return, but unmindful of the feud between the two families he strode into the small shack behind the physician. Then, while that individual examined his patient he waited patiently at the foot of the rude bed, furtively watching two faces which seemed inseparably associated together.

Jared Wellington was a long time in bed and the fever wasted him to a skeleton. Nature had robbed him of the power and strength to protect his shack from the approach of the enemy. But before his complete recovery the "dead line" had been obliterated. The little footsteps of Virginia had worn a smooth path across it from shack to shack, and often Henry Egerton followed after his tiny niece "to go an' see muzzer." Somehow there was as much attraction for him as for the innocent child, who had found in its bereavement another who quickly healed the wound.

Then one day Henry Egerton walked to the old shack with lines drawn tighter around his mouth, and with eyes hardened to bear a new burden. The decision of the courts in their respective claims had been handed down. The ownership of the valuable quarter section was decided forever. Beyond the hearing of the convalescent man, who sat in the sun of the doorway, Egerton told the news to Dorothy. Under the blunt announcement she paled and flushed by turns. Then pity for the drawn face before her made her exclaim:

"Oh, I'm sorry for you, Mr. Egerton. I think you should own half."

"No, it was all or none. Now the courts have decided it all belongs to your father. I'm an interloper, and must leave at once. You have the right to order me off before night."

"But I won't do it, Mr. Egerton," Dorothy replied, with a bright smile. "You can stay as long as you like."

"No man could do that unless—" he hesitated—"unless you will let me work the place f you. I could stay as your hired man until your father was well again; but I won't. I would stay at your bidding—if—if—you would always be Virginia's mother."

Dorothy held forth a trembling hand. He seized it and covered it with kisses, hastily interpreting the action as a plea to stay, and Dorothy did not have the courage to break his illusion. Then from the shadow of the shack a small figure toddled forth and a baby's voice exclaimed: "Muzzer, make Uncl' Hen'y stay an' play bear with me. I wants him."

Dorothy, with a happy smile and gleaming eyes, picked the child up in her arms and replied between her caresses: "He will stay, Virginia, and he shall play bear with you all the morning."

GEORGE E. WALSH.

Physical Culture.

Brunehaut was being dragged to her death by the wild horse.

"How lovely," she murmured at first; "just like the beauty exercises you read of in the magazines."

Finding, however, that the life was too strenuous, she was fain to acknowledge that it was a horse on her.

"Come on, Boys; here's where you get a square deal."—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Lusty Sea Serpent.

EVERY town has its Munchausen and every forecastle has its liar, but the father of them all was Jeff Weller, cook of the good ship Trident, Capt. Helling, plying between South Street, New York, and the West Indies. Said the Captain:

"Weller was capable of some of the most artistic lies in or out of Shakespeare, and if he'd had half a chance his pet sea serpent story alone would have made him famous in literature.

"'When I made my first ocean v'yage, somewhere atween Madagascar an' the Golden Gate,' he'd say, 'we all woke up one mornin' with the ship a-rollin' as if she'd roll her sticks out at every lurch. Goin' on deck we saw a sea serpent a-crawlin' over it, an' 'pon me soul, Sir, 'twar so big it took six hours to git across the deck.'

"'But, Jeff, why didn't you kill it?' I asked.

"'Why? Why, Sir, it was goin' so tarnation fast we couldn't.'"

An Accommodating Neighbor.

THE following conversation of two young ladies was overheard a few nights ago in a Sixth Avenue electric car:

"Do you know, I think she is absolutely the meanest woman I ever knew?"

"Why, what is the matter with her?"

"Matter? Why, everything. She does nothing but borrow from morning to night. You know, she has the apartment just across the hall from us, and the day she moved in she started by borrowing an egg from mother. The next day she borrowed a cup of sugar, and since that time she has borrowed everything from a piece of butter to the baby carriage, and has never made any attempt to return a single thing. I have often told mother that I was going to borrow some of the things back, but she has always forbidden me. Last night, however, I had to write some letters, and I had no ink. It was raining very hard, and mother was out, so I resolved that rather than go out in the rain I would disobey orders and ask our neighbor to let me have her ink. I asked her, and what do you think she said? 'I haven't any ink, but I'll let you take my shoe polish. It is just as good. It dries quickly, but you can write just as well with it.' Oh, I never met a meaner woman in my life!"

Sleighing.

Hark! the sleigh bells' merry jingle
O'er the crackling ice and snow—
Seems to set your blood a-tingle,
On the go!

With your dearest girl beside you,
Snuggled up in furs and fluff,
And the starry night to hide you—
That's the stuff!

Funny how the old horse scampers
Though you drive with just one arm;
Something else the other hampers—
What's the harm?

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

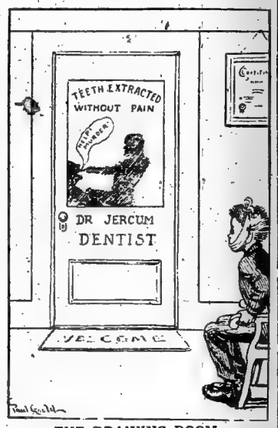

THE DRAWING ROOM.

GOT LEFT.

"Cholly bowed to me on the street the other day, and I cut him dead."

"That's what I call a left bower."

Originality That Paid.

ORIGINALITY with cabmen gives them about the same measure of success as is acquired in any other business. A traveler who alighted at New Haven a few days ago was surprised as he walked out on the platform to see a fine rig dash up toward him and to hear a well-dressed and polite cabby say, as he touched his hat: "How do you do, Sir? I have been waiting for you."

"Why, how is that?" exclaimed the visitor. "I came out here to look for a five-cent carriage."

"Oh, if that's the case, you'll find them over there," added the cabby, pointing to the trolley cars, "but I'll carry you more comfortably, and it'll only cost a quarter."

"Well, if that's the case, and you've been waiting for me, I would be sorry to disappoint you, and I guess I'll have to let you take me up in the town," and the visitor climbed into the hack, while the bright cabby cracked his whip gleefully as he rattled up the street.

Surely Not Far Off.

A MOUNTAIN preacher who is just a bit illiterate took for his text one Sunday, "Come thou into the ark."

He said it could be found between the lids of the Bible, but didn't tell where, nor even hint at page, chapter, or book.

It soon became apparent that he had got his mind a good deal confused as to the identity of the two notable Bible characters Abraham and Noah. He thought Abraham built the ark. After he had asserted that astonishing proposition in various forms and half a dozen times or more a brother arose and modestly corrected him:

"Brother Wilson, Abraham didn't build the ark. He wasn't thar."

The preacher deigned no reply, but went right along with his discourse. It was not long before he again gave Abraham credit for Noah's hard work.

"Brother Wilson," exclaimed the now excited member who had already tried to set him right, "I tell you Abraham did not build the ark. He was not thar."

This time the parson did condescend to make reply, and it, too, was a trifle excited and emphatic in terms and tone:

"Well, I say, Brother Hopkins, that Abraham was thar, or leastwise somewhar tharabout."

MANNERS.

MONK—I noticed you let that native pass you last night.

LEO—Oh, well, I didn't want to act like a cannibal in front of my lady friend.

New York's a Stage.

VAN WORTER wore his customary bored air when he sauntered into the club the other evening.

"I say, Van," called out Blandly, "let's go see 'The Eternal City' to-night."

"Don't you get enough of the Eternal City in business hours?" replied Van Worter. "Eternally torn up by subway builders and track repairers, eternally building, eternally reforming, eternally topsy-turvy, yet eternally interesting."

"You're talking about New York, not Hall Caine's 'Eternal City.'"

"Well, Rome is a shadow of a memory, but New York is the tangible reality of the eternal present."

"Then let's see 'The Darling of the Gods,'" suggested Blandly.

"Have to go to Washington to see him," replied Van Worter. "Our own Teddy is the darling of the gods. Shelved by the Easy Boss in the Vice Presidency, a tragedy lands him in the White House, and his good fairy waves her wand and puts Roosevelt's stanch backer at the head of the New York Police Department. His Administration sees the worst strike in the history of the country, and he reaps only glory out of it by starting up the mines and bringing the quarrel before the court of arbitration. Germany and England try to entangle him in the Venezuela dispute, and he unloads the unpleasantness on The Hague tribunal and is hailed as the savior of that august panacea for the ills of nations."

"Oh, you are getting too serious, Van," broke in Blandly. "Come with us to see 'Imprudence.'"

"Is that Sturgis trying to make the Fire Department auxiliary to the Republican machine?" inquired Van Worter.

"Or 'Ninety and Nine,'" suggested Blandly, ignoring the comment.

"That must be Purroy's two nines," remarked Van Worter.

"Well, then, 'The Stickiness of Gelatine.'"

"Is that New York mud, which thrives mightily in spite of Woodbury's squeegees?"

Cornered.—*Ram's Horn.*

"Surely there's no local application in 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home,'" ventured Blandly.

"Oh, yes; that's John F. Carroll's dream of what will happen at Tammany Hall when Devery gets through with Croker's Old Guard. You ought to hear him whistling the tune when he don't think any one is listening."

"Come, then, we'll take in 'The Billionaire,'" suggested Blandly.

"Saw him in Wall Street to-day," said Van Worter. "Can't open a newspaper you don't see him in the headlines or in cartoons. Can't even go to St. George's that he don't figure passing the plate."

"Or 'The Silver Slipper'?" persisted Blandly.

"What! Bryan?" replied Van Worter. "The man who slipped up on silver twice when he was headed for the White House?"

"Come, let's listen to 'The Mocking Bird,' then."

"Listen to the Mocking Bird, listen to the Mocking Bird,
The Mocking Bird still singing o'er his grave;
Listen to the Mocking Bird, listen to the Mocking Bird,
Still singing where the Moat House willows wave."

And with this outburst Van Worter and Blandly sallied forth.

Provided For.

Her Father—You should think twice before you take my daughter from my roof.

Her Suitor—Oh, she won't miss it; we are going to live on the top floor.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Walter Baker's
BREAKFAST
COCOA

The FINEST COCOA in the World
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Forty Highest Awards in Europe and America.
Walter Baker & Co. Limited
Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

New York to Chicago—In 24 Hours of Luxurious Railway Travel—By New York Central.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Range for Year 1902. Low.	Range for Year 1903. High. Date.	Range for Year 1903. Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 10. Bid.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 10. Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 10, 6,383,167.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	*Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 10. First.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 10. High.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 10. Low.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 10. Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 10. '02.
21	18	19½ Jan. 5.	18¾ Jan. 8.	19	20	+ 1½	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000									
82½	80¾	86 Jan. 9.	86 Jan. 8.	85	....	+ 4	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	A	86	86	86	86		250
70	53	66½ Jan. 5.	65⅝ Jan. 8.	64	64⅝	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	2	Q	65	66½	65⅝	64⅛	70⅜	134,740
22½	21	25⅜ Jan. 10.	22 Jan. 6.	23	24⅜	— 1¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,900				22	23⅜	22	23		600
8¾	....	⅜ Jan. 3.	⅛ Jan. 7.	⅛	¼	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500				....	....	....	....		1,500
2½	⅛	1 Jan. 8.	⅛ Jan. 7.	⅛	1	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,284,300				1	1	1	1	10	275
37⅞	28½	41 Jan. 8.	39⅝ Jan. 7.	39⅝	39⅞	+ 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	41	41	39⅝	39⅝	46,150	1,200
93½	85½	93 Jan. 6.	91 Jan. 7.	91	92	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	92	93	91	91	89,250	1,000
57⅜	30⅝	46⅝ Jan. 7.	44½ Jan. 8.	45½	45	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '02.	4	A	45	46	44½	44½	39,500	3,000
42¾	39½	41½ Jan. 2.	39½ Jan. 10.	39	41	— 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1	SA	40	40	40	40		200
62½	25	29⅝ Jan. 7.	29½ Jan. 10.	29½	29¾	— ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,082,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	91,000	1,000
13⅜	8¾	11⅝ Jan. 2.	10 Jan. 10.	10	10½	— 1	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				10½	10⅝	10	10		4,670
43½	34	37⅜ Jan. 6.	36 Jan. 9.	35½	37	— 1	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300				36⅜	37⅜	36	36		1,100
31⅞	9½	11⅝ Jan. 2.	10⅜ Jan. 9.	10⅜	11	— ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	23,021,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	Q	11	11⅞	10⅜	11	6,500	6,800
67	42	49⅝ Jan. 2.	48½ Jan. 9.	48½	49⅜	— ⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	12,927,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	Q	48⅝	49⅜	48½	48½	64	4,575
28¼	14	19⅝ Jan. 6.	16 Jan. 9.	17½	18	+ ⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				17	19⅝	17	18⅝		3,650
58	39⅜	48⅜ Jan. 6.	43 Jan. 9.	43	48	+ 9	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1½		43	48⅜	43	48⅜	45	200
36⅞	25⅜	30⅝ Jan. 6.	29 Jan. 9.	30½	30¾	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				29	30⅝	29	30⅜		21,500
100½	80	95 Jan. 7.	94½ Jan. 9.	94½	95	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1½	Q	94½	95	94½	94½	105	1,000
7¾	5	5 Jan. 5.	4⅝ Jan. 7.	4⅝	5	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	11½	1,250
29	21	24½ Jan. 7.	24 Jan. 8.	24	24½	— ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½		24	24½	24	24½	34½	1,250
49⅝	36⅞	47½ Jan. 6.	42⅝ Jan. 9.	40⅝	40¾	— 3⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000				40	42⅝	40	40⅝	48,200	6,000
100⅞	87½	95½ Jan. 9.	93 Jan. 5.	94	94⅜	....	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 6, '03.	1½	QC	93	95½	93	94⅜	43,500	3,650
101	85	97 Jan. 7.	96⅝ Jan. 9.	96⅝	....	— 1	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½		97	97	96⅝	96⅝		100
15	12	17 Jan. 7.	16 Jan. 9.	17	20	+ 1	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000				16	17	16	17		1,400
70	50	68 Jan. 2.	67 Jan. 10.	67	68	+ 1	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000				67	68	67	67½		600
135¾	113	134⅜ Jan. 8.	127½ Jan. 2.	132½	132⅝	+ 4⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	QCC	128	134½	128	132⅝	137½	15,055
122	115	123½ Jan. 8.	120 Jan. 2.	120	122	+ 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	QCC	120	123½	120	123½	136	595
95	84	92 Jan. 7.	86 Jan. 2.	85	92	....	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	Q	85	92	85	90		46
151½	140	*140 Jan. 8.	*140 Jan. 9.	145	148	....	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	140	140	140	140		50
17⅜	12	13 Jan. 6.	12⅝ Jan. 9.	12⅝	14	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,300				13	13	12⅝	13	17	400
80¾	54	78¼ Jan. 6.	73 Jan. 7.	77½	78½	— ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	78	78	77½	77½	79	300
146	89	101¼ Jan. 6.	98 Jan. 8.	97	99	....	Amalgamated Copper Mining Co.	100	50,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c		99	99	98	98	98	1,400
48⅜	32	41 Jan. 10.	41 Jan. 10.	40	41½	— 1	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000				41	41	41	41	44½	100
77½	62½	69 Jan. 10.	69 Jan. 10.	68	69½	— 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				62	69	62	69	64	100
39⅝	24¾	34⅝ Jan. 10.	33⅝ Jan. 9.	33⅝	34	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	2½	SA	33⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34	74⅜	378,900
106⅝	95½	106½ Jan. 10.	106⅜ Jan. 9.	106⅜	106¾	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,186,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	105⅜	106¾	105⅞	106¾	107⅝	36,200
118½	92⅝	104 Jan. 9.	100 Jan. 2.	102⅜	103	— 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,258,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	101⅜	104	100½	102⅝	107⅝	174,450
99	92	94½ Jan. 8.	94 Jan. 8.	94	94½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,362,700	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94	94½	94	94½	98¾	235
72⅝	54⅝	70⅝ Jan. 9.	69½ Jan. 2.	69½	69¾	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				69¾	70⅝	69¾	69¾	62⅜	146,262
14⅞	7⅞	12⅝ Jan. 10.	10 Jan. 2.	12	12⅝	....	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				10	12½	10	12½	10½	4,600
128	110	127½ Jan. 10.	124 Jan. 8.	125	125½	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	124	125½	124	125	118	1,600
145	139	145 Jan. 10.	145 Jan. 10.	145	....	....	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	145	145	145	145	....	100
53	41	55 Jan. 6.	52½ Jan. 9.	52	54	+ 1⅝	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	52	52½	52	52½	....	1,700
97	71	78⅝ Jan. 5.	77½ Jan. 9.	77	78	+ ½	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1	SA	77½	78	77½	78	86	11,150
145¾	112¼	137⅝ Jan. 9.	131⅝ Jan. 2.	136⅜	137	+ 4	Canadian Pacific.	100	78,726,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	133½	137½	133½	137	114½	48,675
....	....	128⅝ Jan. 7.	126¾ Jan. 2.	....	....	— 3⅝	Capital Traction.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	126½	126½	126½	126½	126	200
198	165	183¾ Jan. 9.	180 Jan. 2.	180	184	+ 1½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,315,800	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	180	183¾	180	182½	193	700
57½	42⅝	56⅝ Jan. 7.	48½ Jan. 2.	48⅝	50	+ 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	40,542,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1		48⅝	50	48⅝	50	40⅝	17,600
45⅝	29	37½ Jan. 7.	34½ Jan. 2.	34⅝	36¾	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				34⅝	36¾	34⅝	36¾	57½	2,725
79	68	78¾ Jan. 7.	77½ Jan. 2.	78½	79½	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 1, '03.	1½	SA	78½	79½	77½	79½	73½	1,740
35	28	33⅝ Jan. 8.	31⅝ Jan. 2.	32½	33	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	20,303,400				32½	33⅝	32½	33	149	2,300
90¼	84½	87½ Jan. 9.	84 Jan. 2.	84	86	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	84	87½	84	85⅝	97	1,600
51⅜	33	45 Jan. 6.	41⅝ Jan. 9.	40	42	+ 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100				41	45	40⅜	42	45½	1,200
95¼	80	90 Jan. 2.	89 Jan. 2.	89½	90	....	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	25,577,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90	89½	90	93	500
188¾	160	183¼ Jan. 7.	177½ Jan. 2.	181⅝	183⅝	— ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,300	Oct. 25, '02.	2½	SA	181⅝	183⅝	177½	183½	195	135,355
200¾	186	199¾ Jan. 9.	194½ Jan. 2.	196	196¾	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	37,571,400	Oct. 25, '02.	2½	SA	196	196¾	194½	196¾	198	7,440
271	204½	269½ Jan. 9.	259½ Jan. 2.	264	264½	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	30,116,300	Jan. 2, '03.	2	QC	259½	269½	259½	264½	224	2,240
251½	230	250 Jan. 7.	250 Jan. 7.	....	....	— 10	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,385,300	Jan. 2, '03.	3½	QC	250	250	250	250	250	200
206	152	204½ Jan. 9.	200 Jan. 2.	200	....	— 2⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	34,719,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	200	200	200	200	186	1,000
210	194	204 Jan. 9.	194 Jan. 2.	....	....	....	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '02.	3½	SA	194	194	194	194	194	100
24⅞	15	19⅝ Jan. 9.	18½ Jan. 2.	19½	19⅝	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	15,000,000				18½	19⅝	18½	19½	17⅜	7,500
44	29	36 Jan. 8.	33 Jan. 2.	33½	35½	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				34	36	33½	35½	29½	2,400
23⅛	10⅜	15⅜ Jan. 10.	14½ Jan. 2.	15⅜	16	— ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				15	15⅜	14½	15⅜	10⅜	2,420
108⅜	93	108⅝ Jan. 6.	103⅜ Jan. 2.	97	107½	— 1⅜	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2, '02.	2	SA	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	107	96	2,400
124½	118	118 Jan. 8.	118 Jan. 8.	110	120	— 4	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	12,582,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1½	Q	118	118	118	118	126½	200
90	35	100 Jan. 5.	88½ Jan. 2.	90	96	— ½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000				90	95	90	95	....	200
99	77½	97 Jan. 5.	85 Jan. 2.	90	96	— 2½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '01.	1½		95	97	95	97	....	300
110½	73⅝	82½ Jan. 6.	80½ Jan. 10.	80	80½	— 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,682,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2		80	82½	80	80½	83⅝	4,500
25⅜	14⅞	21⅜ Jan. 7.	20⅝ Jan. 2.	20⅝	21	— ⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	20,965,000				21	21	20⅝	21	24⅝	1,000
73½	59¾	72 Jan. 9.	69¾ Jan. 2.	71¼	72	+ 2⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	71¼	72	70½	72	80½	1,450
53⅞	28	48 Jan. 8.	44⅜ Jan. 2.	47½	48	+ 2⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				45½	48	45½	48	59	2,400
24⅝	14⅞	20⅝ Jan. 10.	19½ Jan. 2.	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,922,000				19½	20⅝	19½	20⅝	25	3,500
230⅝	205	222 Jan. 7.	217 Jan. 2.	219½	220	+ 2½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,017,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2½	Q	218	222	218	220	217½	17,500
126½	114	119 Jan. 2.	117½ Jan. 2.	118	118½	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	118½	118½	118	118½	115	4,925
38⅜	27	33 Jan. 9.	30¾ Jan. 2.	31¾	32	+ 1	Corn Products Co.	100	44,849,255				32	33	32	33		2,600
99	79⅜	83½ Jan. 10.	82 Jan. 2.	83	84	+ 1½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,962,700	Jan. 10, '03.	1½	Q	82½	84	82½	84		1,150
184½	153½	175 Jan. 8.	172⅝ Jan. 7.	173	173½	+ ½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1½	Q	173½	175	172⅝	173½	174	6,400
297	231	276½ Jan. 8.	262½ Jan. 2.	273	276	— 12	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100	30,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	2½	Q	276½	276½	273	273	278	5,000
51⅜	35¾	42⅝ Jan. 6.	41⅝ Jan. 2.	42⅜	....	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				41	42⅝	41	42⅜	43	5,000
96⅝	80⅜	90⅝ Jan. 6.	88⅝ Jan. 9.	89½	90	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,345,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90⅝	89½	89⅝	97½	5,200
50	40	*42 Jan. 6.	*42 Jan. 6.	....	....	....	Denver & Southwestern.	100	3,000,000	Feb. 20, '02.	1		42	42	42	42	50	200
53⅝	35	47½ Jan. 8.	44 Jan. 2.	45	46¾	+ 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,285,300				44	47½	44	46	....	6,000
25⅞	13	20⅜ Jan. 2.	18½ Jan. 10.	18½	18¾	— ⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000				18½	20⅜	18½	18½	18½	2,800
48¼	26	39½ Jan. 2.	36½ Jan. 10.	36	36⅜	— 1⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000				36	39½	36	36⅜	35	2,000
97	77	90 Jan. 6.	88½ Jan. 2.	89½	90	— 1½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '03.	1	QC	89	90	88½	90	101	1,150
139⅞	130¼	137⅜ Jan. 7.	133⅝ Jan. 2.	137½	139	— ⅛	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '02.	2½	Q	137½	139	137½	137½	137	1,200
37	27	34⅝ Jan. 6.	32⅜ Jan. 2.	33½	34½	— 1⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	25,000,000				34	34½	33½	34	41	8,250
24	10	19½ Jan. 7.	17⅜ Jan. 2.	18½	19	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				18	19½	18	18½	10⅝	2,000
35⅜	18⅝	28½ Jan. 6.	26 Jan. 2.	27½	28½	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				28	28½	28	28½	18⅜	1,000
44⅝	28⅜	42⅝ Jan. 9.	38½ Jan. 2.	41	41½	+ 2⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,578,900				39	42⅝	38½	41½	41½	315,775
73⅜	60⅛	71⅜ Jan. 9.	67½ Jan. 2.	70⅝	70¾	+ 2¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	69⅝	71⅜	69⅝	70¾	73½	490,550
63⅜	41½	59½ Jan. 9.	51⅜ Jan. 2.	54	54½	+ 2¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				51⅜	59½	51⅜	54½	58½	95,560
74⅜	50	72½ Jan. 8.	69⅝ Jan. 2.	69⅝	70½	+ 1⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½		69⅝	72½	69⅝	70½	57	2,300
104⅜	82	91 Jan. 8.	91 Jan. 8.	88	93	— 1⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	SA	91	91	91	91	94	100
67½	20	63½ Jan. 5.	62 Jan. 7.	61	64⅝	+ 2	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2		62½	63½	62	63	72½	600
67½	60⅜	62 Jan. 9.	60⅝ Jan. 8.	62	63	+ 1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,200	Dec. 1, '02.	1		60⅜	62	60⅜	62	....	600
103	98½	101 Jan. 6.	100 Jan. 8.	100	101	....	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,410,200	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	QCG	101	101	100	100	100	200
194	170	189½ Jan. 7.	183 Jan. 2.	187	188	— 3¾	General Electric Co.	100	41,953,800	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	Q	186	189½	183	187¼	224	4,400
203	181½	202¾ Jan. 5.	200½ Jan. 8.	202	203	— 1	Great Northern pf.	100	123,965,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	QCC	202½	202¾	200½	202	202	2,000
106	60	102⅜ Jan. 7.	96¼ Jan. 2.	101½	101⅝	+ 3½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	97½	102⅜	97½	102	68½	16,750
98⅜	81⅝	98 Jan. 9.	93⅝ Jan. 6.	97½	97⅝	+ 1⅜	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	97½	98	97⅝	97⅝	96	2,400
173½	137	151 Jan. 10.	146 Jan. 3.	150⅝	150⅝	+ 3½	**Illinois Central.**	100	80,075,000	Aug. 30, '02.	2	SA	147½	151	145½	150⅝	129	33,200
23¾	16½	19⅝ Jan. 5.	17⅝ Jan. 2.	18½	19	+ ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,422,300	July 1, '00.			19	19⅝	18⅝	19	29⅝	3,300
77½	70	73½ Jan. 9.	71⅝ Jan. 2.	72½	73½	+ ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,500,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	73½	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	76	2,750
190	49	64¾ Jan. 7.	63 Jan. 10.	....	....	— 1¼	International Power Co.	100	6,000,000	May 20, '02.	5		64½	64½	63½	63½	67	600
24½	6½	*10 Jan. 7.	*10 Jan. 7.	10	24	....	International Silver Co.	100	9,044,700				10	10	10	10	37	100
57¼	40	46 Jan. 8.	46 Jan. 8.	45	47	— ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	46	47	46	46	47	100
51⅜	33½	47 Jan. 8.	40⅝ Jan. 2.	45½	46	— 1½	Iowa Central.	100	8,500,000				41½	47	41½	45⅝	39	10,750
90⅜	65	76½ Jan. 9.	71⅛ Jan. 2.	74½	75½	+ 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,077,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		72⅜	74½	72⅜	73½	74	4,900
50¼	35⅝	47½ Jan. 6.	45 Jan. 8.	46	46¾	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000				....	....	....	....	....	....
88	75	81½ Jan. 2.	79⅝ Jan. 8.	80	80½	— ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	46½	47½	45	46	105	1,000
39	19	35½ Jan. 9.	34 Jan. 2.	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,982,500				34½	35⅜	34½	35¼	11	1,700
62¾	44	59 Jan. 9.	57½ Jan. 2.	58¾	59	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				57½	59	57½	58¾	16	1,700
41	13	35 Jan. 6.	34¾ Jan. 9.	34	35	....	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000				34½	35	34½	35	16	1,500
92	88½	84 Jan. 7.	84 Jan. 7.	80	90	— 6	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 15, '02.	2	SA	84	84	84	84		100
71½	40	53 Jan. 8.	51½ Jan. 2.	51½	53	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000				51½	53	51½	53	70	400
346	325	334½ Jan. 5.	334½ Jan. 5.	....	....	— 2	Lake Shore.	100	29,166,500	July 29, '02.	3½	SA	334½	334½	334½	334½	....	100
91¾	72½	83 Jan. 7.	80 Jan. 2.	81½	82½	+ 2½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '03.	1		80	83	80	83	81	2,200
159½	102½	130½ Jan. 8.	127 Jan. 2.	128¾	129¾	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	69,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	129½	130½	127½	129	165¼	45,240
19	9	11 Jan. 7.	11 Jan. 7.	11	14	....	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000				11	11	11	11	....	100
158	128	153⅜ Jan. 10.	148½ Jan. 2.	152⅝	153¼	+ 4	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	149½	153⅜	149½	153	139½	167,075
110	72	100 Jan. 7.	100 Jan. 7.	90	110	— 5½	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,000	Dec. 31, '02.	4		100	100	100	100	....	200
134½	109¼	128⅝ Jan. 6.	127 Jan. 8.	127	128½	— ¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	....	....	128½	128⅝	128½	128⅝	....	12,062
174	135	142⅞ Jan. 6.	140½ Jan. 2.	141½	141¾	+ ½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	Q	141½	142⅞	140½	141½	183½	29,250
43	35	38 Jan. 8.	38 Jan. 8.	35	40	....	Met. West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700				38	38	38	38	48	300
31½	20⅜	26⅝ Jan. 10.	24⅝ Jan. 2.	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,553,100				25⅞	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	37⅝	29,600
115	105	110 Jan. 9.	107⅝ Jan. 2.	109	110	+ 1⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	108	110	108	109	107½	1,700
84	86½	77 Jan. 5.	75 Jan. 7.	75	75½	....	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				....	....	....	....	93	2,150
130	90	120 Jan. 9.	123 Jan. 2.	126	128	+ 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				125	129	125	128½	125	2,400
35¾	27½	30¾ Jan. 5.	29⅝ Jan. 2.	29⅝	29¾	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	36,100,200				29⅝	30¾	29⅝	29¾	42	2,000

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 10, '03.
410	405	414	Jan. 8.	414	Jan. 8.	...	...	+ 4	New York & Harlem	50	8,088,650	...	...	...	414	414	414	414	...	200
275	260½	225¼	Jan. 9.	224½	Jan. 3.	223	226	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	53,707,100	Dec. 31, '02.	2	Q	225	225¼	225	225¼	211½	243
37⅝	25¾	34⅜	Jan. 9.	32	Jan. 2.	33⅝	33⅞	+ 1	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	...	...	...	32⅜	34⅜	32¼	33⅝	34½	88,465
80½	55	76	Jan. 6.	73½	Jan. 2.	74⅝	74⅞	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western	100	160,000,000	Dec. 19, '02.	1½	SA	73½	76	73¾	74⅝	57⅝	67,065
96	80	92	Jan. 7.	92	Jan. 7.	91	92	...	Norfolk & Western pf	100	123,000,000	Aug. 22, '02.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	92⅜	910
124	88	124½	Jan. 7.	117	Jan. 9.	115	118	− ⅞	North American	100	11,936,700	...	...	...	118	124½	117	119	90⅜	3,400
81¼	65	72	Jan. 10.	68⅞	Jan. 3.	70	71	+ 1½	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,869,600	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	70	72	70	71	73½	1,100
100	98	98	Jan. 8.	98	Jan. 3.	98	103	..	Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	1,515,800	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	QQ	98	98	98	98	100½	100
84⅜	72½	74	Jan. 8.	73	Jan. 3.	73	77	...	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	74	74	73⅞	74	...	400
49⅝	37	42⅜	Jan. 8.	39½	Jan. 2.	40½	41¼	+ 2⅛	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	...	40½	42⅜	40	42	47	2,050
170	147	157⅜	Jan. 10.	154⅜	Jan. 3.	154⅝	156⅞	+ 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	204,572,550	Nov. 20, '02.	3	SA	155½	157⅜	155	156⅞	148⅜	190,901
109¼	100½	105⅜	Jan. 9.	103	Jan. 3.	104⅞	105	+ 2	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,908,700	Nov. 25, '02.	1½	Q	103½	105⅜	103⅜	105	102½	29,100
41¾	30	39	Jan. 7.	39	Jan. 7.	36	40	+ 1	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	39	39	39	39	39	200
84½	71	82	Jan. 7.	80½	Jan. 5.	80	82	+ 1	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	...	...	...	81½	82	81½	82	...	700
105⅞	80¼	94	Jan. 7.	90	Jan. 6.	92¾	95	− 1½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	SA	90	94	90	92½	86¾	900
128	113	110	Jan. 8.	110	Jan. 8.	110	120	− 8	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	22,640,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	110	110	110	110	...	500
68⅛	39	65	Jan. 8.	62	Jan. 3.	64⅜	64½	+ 1⅞	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, '02.	1	Q	63	65	63	64⅝	41	16,100
96½	82⅝	94⅞	Jan. 8.	93	Jan. 2.	93⅜	94½	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, '02.	1¾	Q	93⅝	94⅞	93½	94	84¼	3,691
250	215	235	Jan. 8.	230	Jan. 2.	236	240	+ 5	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	231	235	231	235	215	279
11⅞	9½	8	Jan. 6.	8	Jan. 6.	7⅞	11	− 2	**Quicksilver** pf	100	4,291,300	May 9, '02.	½	..	8	8	8	8	...	100
38½	24	35	Jan. 9.	34	Jan. 6.	34	35	+ ½	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	...	...	...	34½	35	34	35	...	2,300
90⅝	80	87	Jan. 9.	86	Jan. 3.	86	87	− ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	400	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86	...	525
78½	52½	69¼	Jan. 9.	61⅝	Jan. 10.	61⅝	61¾	− 7	Reading	50	69,000,000	...	...	...	68⅜	69¼	61⅝	61¾	55⅝	352,560
100	70¼	88½	Jan. 7.	8	Jan. 8.	87	88	...	Reading 1st pf	50	29,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	88	88½	87¾	88	81½	3,320
81⅞	60	81	Jan. 6.	77	Jan. 10.	76¾	77	− 2	Reading 2d pf	50	12,000,000	...	...	...	79½	81	77	77	63½	2,460
24⅜	17⅝	21½	Jan. 9.	20¾	Jan. 2.	21	21¼	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	...	...	...	20¾	21½	20⅝	21	16⅝	12,150
82⅜	68	79½	Jan. 9.	77½	Jan. 2.	78¾	79½	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	29,396,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	77	79½	77¾	79	69½	5,100
50⅜	34⅝	43⅝	Jan. 9.	40¾	Jan. 3.	42	42¾	+ 2¼	Rock Island	100	68,728,600	...	...	...	40¾	43⅝	40¾	42	...	516,585
85½	71	86	Jan. 9.	82	Jan. 3.	84	84¾	...	Rock Island pf	100	48,109,900	...	...	...	83½	86	83½	84	...	29,160
25⅜	17½	23½	Jan. 7.	21⅜	Jan. 3.	22½	23	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	...	21½	23½	21⅜	23	18½	6,535
74	63	70½	Jan. 6.	72⅜	Jan. 2.	74	77	+ 3	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	77	77	70½	73	67	3,035
125	64½	66	Jan. 2.	65	Jan. 9.	...	...	− 1	Rutland pf	100	11,057,000	July 15, '02.	1	SA	65	65	65	65	114⅞	100
24½	10	15¾	Jan. 9.	14	Jan. 10.	14	16	− 1¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,000,000	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	14⅜	125
81⅛	40⅜	58	Jan. 6.	54	Jan. ...	57	59	+ 4	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	3,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	...	57½	58	53	58	65	1,040
42	24½	24⅝	Jan. 6.	24	Jan. 6.	23⅝	25	− 4	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	3,500,000	...	...	...	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅝	27	800
85½	55⅜	74⅜	Jan. 9.	72	Jan. 6.	73	73½	− ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,307,800	...	...	...	73	74	72	73⅜	62½	9,400
90	77	81	Jan. 9.	79	Jan. 2.	80	81	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	79	80	79	80	88	500
80⅜	65½	72	Jan. 9.	70⅞	Jan. 3.	71	71¾	− ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	70⅝	71⅜	70⅝	71¼	76	3,400
39	24½	30	Jan. 7.	28	Jan. 2.	29	29½	+ ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	...	...	...	28¾	30	28¾	29	26⅜	11,200
80	55¾	66	Jan. 7.	62⅜	Jan. 3.	64⅜	65	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	63½	66	63½	64¼	57½	13,000
83	59½	62¾	Jan. 6.	59½	Jan. 3.	61	62	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	...	...	...	60	62½	60	61½	50⅜	1,400
85¾	80½	91½	Jan. 8.	90½	Jan. 3.	91½	93	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,500,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	91	91½	91	91½	82½	410
81⅛	58	68¾	Jan. 9.	64⅝	Jan. 3.	67¼	67½	+ 2	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	...	...	...	65⅞	68¾	65⅝	67¼	60½	196,875
39⅜	28	30⅝	Jan. 9.	34	Jan. 3.	35⅝	36	+ 1¼	Southern Railway extended	100	119,300,000	...	...	...	34¾	36⅜	34⅜	36	33¾	193,970
97	85½	95¼	Jan. 9.	92⅜	Jan. 2.	94⅝	95¼	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	94	95¼	94	95	83¾	8,110
45	30	44	Jan. 7.	41	Jan. 7.	42	44½	+ 2½	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,352,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	44	44	44	44	...	150
8⅝	4	6	Jan. 8.	5½	Jan. 9.	5⅝	6	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	5¼	6	5¼	5⅝	4½	1,400
74⅞	40½	65	Jan. 6.	59⅜	Jan. 2.	62⅝	63	+ 1	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	...	62	65	62	63	43⅞	34,440
54⅜	37	43	Jan. 9.	40⅝	Jan. 2.	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅞	Texas Pacific	100	39,360,000	...	...	...	41½	43	41¼	42⅜	28⅜	32,450
44½	35	40⅜	Jan. 7.	40	Jan. ...	39	40	...	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,645,300	...	...	...	40	40⅜	40	40	37	800
134	122	128⅝	Jan. 7.	127½	Jan. 6.	127	129⅝	+ ¾	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 20, '99.	1½	...	127½	128½	127½	128½	122	425
98	72½	96⅝	Jan. 10.	94½	Jan. 3.	96½	96⅝	+ 2¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	94½	96⅝	94½	96⅝	...	1,900
33½	18½	31⅞	Jan. 9.	28	Jan. ...	31	31½	+ 2¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	...	...	...	29½	31⅞	29½	31½	19	23,030
49⅝	35	48	Jan. 8.	46½	Jan. 2.	47½	47⅝	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	46½	48	46½	47⅝	36	10,295
129	107	120⅜	Jan. 7.	118½	Jan. ...	119⅜	119⅝	+ ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	119	120⅜	119	119⅝	110¼	3,568
18¾	11½	14	Jan. 9.	13¾	Jan. 3.	13⅝	14	+ ⅞	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	...	...	...	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	14	1,500
85	72	79⅜	Jan. 8.	77	Jan. ...	78	80	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	77½	79⅜	77	79	72	1,450
112⅝	100⅛	109⅜	Jan. 9.	108⅜	Jan. ...	108⅝	109	+ 2⅜	Union Pacific	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	104½	109⅜	104½	104	102⅝	384,250
95	86¾	94⅛	Jan. 10.	93½	Jan. ...	93½	94⅛	+ ⅜	Union Pacific pf	100	80,526,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	93½	94⅛	93½	94⅛	86¾	3,895
24⅞	20	22	Jan. 9.	21½	Jan. ...	22	22½	+ 1	United Rys Investment Co	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	21½	22	21½	22	...	1,300
66	60	64½	Jan. 6.	63½	Jan. ...	63⅝	64	...	United Rys Investment Co. pf	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '03.	1½	...	63¾	64½	63½	64	...	2,800
17	10½	14	Jan. 9.	13½	Jan. ...	...	...	+ ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,200	...	...	...	13½	14	13½	13⅝	...	1,425
50	42	53	Jan. 5.	52½	Jan. ...	...	...	+ 3	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf	100	12,106,200	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	52½	53	52½	52½	...	200
160	97	149	Jan. 8.	143	Jan. ...	142	148	+ 4	United States Express Co	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	145	145	145	145	104	111
15¼	10½	13⅝	Jan. 8.	12½	Jan. 8.	12⅝	13	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co	100	62,989,800	...	...	...	13	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	19,145
91¼	79½	90	Jan. 9.	87	Jan. 3.	88⅜	89½	+ ¼	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,989,800	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	89	90	88½	89½	81¼	4,520
32	20	29½	Jan. 9.	25	Jan. 7.	29⅜	29⅝	+ 1	U. S. Realty & Construction Co	100	31,198,000	...	...	...	27½	29⅝	25½	28⅝	...	25,305
75½	64½	73	Jan. 7.	70⅛	Jan. 7.	71¾	72⅜	...	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf	100	27,011,100	Jan. 3, '03.	1½	Q	72⅜	73	70½	71⅝	...	15,400
44⅞	25	34	Jan. 9.	32½	Jan. 9.	32½	33	+ ⅛	United States Reduction & Ref. Co	100	5,318,800	Jan. 1, '03.	1	...	32½	34	32½	33	...	900
19⅝	14	17¼	Jan. 9.	17	Jan. 9.	17⅜	18	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co	100	25,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	...	17½	18	17½	18	14	1,400
64	43½	57½	Jan. 5.	57	Jan. 7.	57	57½	+ ½	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	25,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	...	57	57½	57	57½	50⅜	415
46⅞	29⅝	39	Jan. 7.	36⅝	Jan. 7.	38⅞	39	+ ¼	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,835,200	Dec. 30, '02.	61	Q	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	43⅝	196,525
97⅜	72	93¾	Jan. 7.	86½	Jan. 7.	88⅝	89	+ ¾	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89	89⅜	88⅝	88⅝	94½	19,884
70⅝	54	64½	Jan. 5.	63	Jan. 2.	64	64½	+ ¾	**Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.**	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02.	1½	Q	64	64½	64	64	62½	4,310
134⅝	120	123	Jan. 9.	121⅝	Jan. 3.	121	128	+ 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	125	125	124½	125	121½	500
104½	89½	93¾	Jan. 9.	92½	Jan. 3.	92½	93	+ 1½	Vulcan Detinning Co	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	C	125½	125½	125	125	...	1,100
39⅝	31⅜	32¾	Jan. 9.	29½	Jan. 7.	31½	31⅝	+ ¾	**Wabash**	100	58,000,000	...	...	...	30½	32¾	30½	31½	23⅝	34,625
54½	37	47⅝	Jan. 9.	44	Jan. 8.	46⅝	46¾	+ 1½	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000	...	...	...	46	47⅝	44	46¾	42½	31,200
1550	1145	230	Jan. 7.	230	Jan. 7.	225	245	− 15	Wells-Fargo Express Co	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	1½	SA	230	230	230	230	196	100
97½	84¾	92	Jan. 7.	88½	Jan. 6.	91¾	91⅞	+ ⅜	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	90⅝	92	89½	92	91½	19,750
221	169½	221	Jan. 7.	209	Jan. 6.	216	217	+ 6	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,231,466	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	214	221	213	218	177	2,840
224	189	224	Jan. 7.	213	Jan. 3.	215	225	+ 9	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf	50	3,498,700	Jan. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	220	224	220	224	180	550
20	17	25	Jan. 9.	25	Jan. 9.	25	30	...	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	25	25	25	25	18⅝	4,650
66	49½	59	Jan. 8.	56	Jan. 3.	58	59	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,386,900	...	...	...	58	59	57	58	50	1,900
42⅝	28	36⅞	Jan. 9.	36	Jan. 9.	35⅝	36	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,165,500	...	...	...	36	36⅞	35½	36¼	29	1,600
31	19½	27⅝	Jan. 9.	27	Jan. 3.	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,108,800	...	...	...	27½	27⅝	27	27½	20⅝	6,100
57⅝	39½	54	Jan. 6.	53	Jan. 7.	53½	53⅝	+ ½	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,267,200	...	...	...	53½	54	53	54	40⅝	5,415

JAN

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers 1½
Allis-Chalmers pf..... 4
Am. Cage Foundry..... 4½
Am. Car & Foundry pf..... 1½
Am. Linseed..... 9
Am. Locomotive..... 1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref..... 2½
Am. Steel Foundries..... 1
Am. Sugar Ref..... 4½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf..... 1½
Ann Arbor..... 4
Ann Arbor pf..... 1½
At. Top. & S. F..... 4
At. Top. & S. F. pf..... 2½
Baltimore & Ohio..... 1½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr..... 2½
Brunswick City..... 2
Buff., Rock. & Pitt..... 7
Buff., R. & P. pf..... 3
Butterick Co..... 2½
Can. Pacific..... 4½
Cap. Traction..... 3½
Cent. of N. J..... 18
Chesapeake & Ohio..... 1½
Chi. & Alton..... 4
Chi. Gt. W. pf..... 4
Chi., Mil. & St. P..... 3½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..... 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac..... 2½
Chi. Term. Trans..... 1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf..... 2½
C., C., C. & St. L..... 1½
Chic., Ind. & W. pf..... 3
Col. Southern..... 1½
Col. South. 1st pf..... 2
Col. South. 2d pf..... 2½
Consolidated Gas..... 2
Corn Products..... 1
Corn Products pf..... 1½
Del., Lack. & West..... 1½
Denver & Rio Gr..... 1½
Denver & Rio Gr. pf..... 1
Des M. & Ft. D..... 1½
Det. United Ry..... 1½
Dist. Securities..... 1½
Dul. S. S. & At. pf..... 1
Erie..... 2½
Erie 1st pf..... 2½
Erie 2d pf..... 2½
Evans. & T. H..... 3
Ft. W. & Den. City..... 2
General Chemical..... 1
General Electric..... 2½
Hocking Valley..... 3½
Hocking Valley pf..... 1½
Illinois Central..... 2½
Iowa Central..... 4½
Iowa Central pf..... 3
Lake Erie & West..... 1½
Lake Shore..... 2½
Louisville & Nashv..... 1½
Manhattan..... 1
Minn. & St. L..... 1½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf..... 3½
Mo., Kan. & T..... 1½
Mo. Kan. & T. pf..... 1½
Mo. Pacific..... 1
Nash., C. & St. L..... 1
Nat. R. R. of Mex..... 1½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf..... 3½
New York Central..... 3½
New York & Hudson..... 4
N. Y., N. H. & H..... 1
N. Y., Ont. & West..... 1½
Pacific Coast..... 1½
Pacific Mail..... 2½
Pennsylvania..... 1½
People's Gas, Chi..... 2
Peoria & Eastern..... 1
Pere Marquette..... 1
Pressed Steel Car..... 1½
Pullman Co..... 2
Rep. Iron & S. pf..... 1½
Rock Island..... 2
Rock Island pf..... 1
Rubber Goods..... 1
Rubber Goods pf..... 3
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..... 4
St. L. S. W. pf..... 1
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I..... 1½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf..... 3
Southern Pacific..... 2
Southern Ry..... 2
Southern Ry. pf..... 1½
South. Ry. Mob. & Ohio..... 2½
Tenn. Coal & Iron..... 1
Union Pacific..... 2½
U. S. Rub. Invest..... 1
U. S. Rub. & 1st..... 1
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf..... 1
Sulzer Detinning..... 1½
Wabash pf..... 1½
Western Union..... 1½
West. El. & Mfg..... 6
West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf..... 2
Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf..... 1½
Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf..... 1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Agr. Chem. pf..... 1½
Am. Hide & L. pf..... 1
Am. Grass Twine..... 3½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B..... 1
Chi. & N'w'n pf..... 10
C., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 4
Col. Fuel & Iron..... 1½
Del. South. pf..... 1½
Evans. & T. H. pf..... 1½
Great Northern pf..... 1
Int. Power..... 1½
Kanawha & Mich..... 1
Laclede Gas..... 3
Lake Shore..... 2
Md. Coal pf..... 1½
Nat. Biscuit pf..... 1
National Lead..... 1½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L..... 1½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf..... 8
Quicksilver pf..... 2
Reading..... 7
Reading 2d pf..... 2
Rutland pf..... 1
St. J. & G. I..... 1½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..... 4
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..... 1
St. L. S. Express..... 4
U. S. Realty & Const..... 1
Wells-Fargo Exp..... 15

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s..... 2
Balt. & O. pr. 3½s..... 1½
B'klyn R. T. 5s..... 1½
Cent. of Ga. 5s inc..... 1⅜
Cent. Pac. 3½s..... 2½
Ches. & O. con. 5s..... 1½
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s..... 1⅛
Chi. R. I. & P. gen. 4s..... 1⅜
Chi. R. I. & P. col. 4s, reg..... 1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s..... 1½
Col. South. 4s..... 1
Int. & G. N. 2d..... 1½
Int. Paper 6s..... 1
Kan. & Mich. 4s..... 1
K. C. Ft. S. & M. 4s..... 1½
Louis. & N. gen. 5s..... 1
L. & N. coll. tr. 5s..... 2
Mex. Cent. con. 4s..... 1
Mo. K. & T. 2d..... 1
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s..... 1½
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s..... 1½
Mo. Pac. col. 5s..... 1½
M. & O. Mont. Div. 5s..... 1½
N. Y. Cent. & W. 4s..... 1½
Mut. R. R. Mex. con. 4s..... 2½
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s..... 1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s..... 1½
N. Y., S. & W. term. 5s..... 1
Penn. 4½s, reg..... 3½
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 6s..... 1
Reading gen. 4s..... 2
St. L. S. W. 1st..... 1½
Sea Air Line 5s..... 1
So. Pac. col. tr. 4s..... 1
So. Ry. 5s..... 1½
Stand. R. & T. inc..... 1
Texas Pac. 5s..... 2
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s..... 2½
Ulster & Del. con. 5s..... 1
Union Pac. conv. 4s..... 1½
Wabash 5s..... 2
Wabash, Chi. D. 5s..... 2

Bonds Declined.

Det. South. 4s..... 2
E. & H. T. con. 6s..... 1½
Green Bay deb. B..... 1
Iowa Central 5s..... 1
Lake E. & W. 2d..... 1½
Long Isl. gen. 4s..... 1½
Mahoning Coal 5s..... 1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc..... 1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s..... 1½
Rio Gr. J. 5s..... 1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st..... 1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s..... 2
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s..... 1½
West Shore 4s..... 1
Wilkes. & E. 1st..... 1

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,200,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

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34 New St. and 38 Broad St., N. Y.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
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10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4820 CORTLANDT.

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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904 Cortlandt.

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FRANK R. ALLEN, 25 Broad St. Tel. 4150 Broad. Investment and miscellaneous securities. New Orleans and other street railways.

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3136 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

BUNNELL, BUCHANAN & CO., Buy and Sell Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds. Tel. 2274-2275 Broad. 44 Broad Street.

CURRIE & GWYNNE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

H. A. HARRISON and CO., Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 20 BROAD ST. Tel. 7445 & 7441 Cortland. Curb Phone 5080 Broad.

KENNETH GWYNNE, Office of Whittemore & Co., 45 Broadway, New York. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5480—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 418 Broad. 86 New Street.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS. 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4488 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities. Tel. 1,089 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.

1903

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 12.

A. F. Montayne—Annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Brewers' Grain and Feed Company—Annual meeting.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Annual meeting.
Century Bank—Annual meeting.
Clinton Hall Association—Annual meeting.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on common.
International Street Cleaning Machine Company—Annual meeting.
J. L. & D. S. Riker—Annual meeting.
Leffer.s & Moore—Annual meeting.
Merz Universal Extractor Company—Annual meeting.
Milford, Matamoras and New York Railroad—Annual meeting.
M. L. Hiller & Sons—Annual meeting.
Morningside Publishing Company—Annual meeting.
New York Carbide and Acetylene Company—Annual meeting.
Pilley's Island Pyrites Company—Annual meeting.
Robeson Chemical Company—Annual meeting.
Van Buren Land Company—Annual meeting.
William A. Miles—Annual meeting.
Yellow Pine Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

American Power and Construction Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of America—Annual meeting.
Bankers' Life Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.—Annual meeting.
Bank of Washington Heights—Annual meeting.
Cary Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Central National Bank—Annual meeting.
Chemical National Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbia Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbus Edison Company—Annual meeting.
Commercial Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Annual meeting.
Eagle Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
East River National Bank—Annual meeting.
Equitable Bank—Annual meeting.
Fidelity Bank—Annual meeting.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company—Annual meeting.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Annual meeting.
Frank L. Fisher Company—Annual meeting.
Gansevoort Bank—Annual meeting.
Garfield National Bank—Annual meeting.
German-American Bank—Annual meeting.
Germania Bank—Annual meeting.
Hamilton Bank—Annual meeting.
Hanover National Bank—Annual meeting.
Havana Electric Railroad—Annual meeting.
Hitchings & Co.—Annual meeting.
Importers and Traders' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Irving National Bank—Annual meeting.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Liberty National Bank—Annual meeting.
Lincoln National Bank—Annual meeting.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Long Island Investment and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Manhattan Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Market and Fulton National Bank—Annual meeting.
Masuntee Explosive Company—Annual meeting.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Merchants' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mount Morris Bank—Annual meeting.
Mutual Bank—Annual meeting.
National Broadway Bank—Annual meeting.
National Citizens' Bank—Annual meeting.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Annual meeting.
New Amsterdam National Bank—Annual meeting.
New York County National Bank—Annual meeting.
New York National Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railway—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Annual meeting.
People's Bank—Annual meeting.
People's Co-operative Ice Company—Annual meeting.
Plaza Bank—Annual meeting.
Second National Bank—Annual meeting.
Seventh National Bank—Annual meeting.
Standard Trust Company—Annual meeting.
State Bank—Annual meeting.
Title Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
United Globe Mines—Annual meeting.
Varick Bank—Annual meeting.
Washington Bank—Annual meeting.
Western National Bank—Annual and special meetings.
West Side Bank—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

American Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
American Surety Company—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Trust Company—Special meeting.
Boston and Colorado Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Broadway Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Clinton Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company—Annual meeting.
Fruit Auction Company—Annual meeting.
Harris Brick Company—Annual meeting.
Jefferson Bank—Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
New York Building Loan Banking Company—Annual meeting.
Trust Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Windsor Trust Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Alliance Realty Company—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone & Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Type Founders Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Anglo-American Publishing Company—Annual meeting.
Associated Merchants—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Boston Suburban Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company.—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway.—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway.—Dividend payable on preferred Feb. 2 to holders of record this date.
Daly-West Mining Company.—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Distilling Company of America.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Distillers' Securities Company.—Books close.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.—Dividend payable Feb. 2 to holders of record this date.
Empire State Idaho Mining and Developing Company.—Dividend payable.
Exploration Company.—Dividend payable.
Forty-Second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railway and Electric Company, Atlanta—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Henry Roemke Company—Annual meeting.
International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company—Dividend payable.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lexington (Ky.) Railway—Dividend payable.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, (New York)—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reece Button Hole Machine Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Securities Company—Dividend payable.
Simpson-Crawford Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company.—Dividend payable Jan. 26 to holders of record this date.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tidewater Steel Company.—Dividend payable Jan. 31 to holders of record this date.
Toledo Railways and Light Company.—Annual meeting.
United Fruit Company.—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company.—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machine Company.—Dividend payable.
United States Printing Company.—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Worden-Clarke Company—Annual meeting.
Yorkville Bank—Dividend payable.

Friday, Jan. 16.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company—Special meeting.
Manhattan Railway—Special meeting.
National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable on preferred Jan. 24 to holders of record this date.
Rock Island Company of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia—Books close.
Green Bay and Western Railroad—Books close.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common, first and second preferred.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Jan. 10.	Asked. Jan. 10.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1903 Highest.		Range in 1903 Lowest.		Last Sale	
230	235	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	230	Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	30	Dec. 22, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1901
230	240	Am. Coal ($50)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902	5	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 9, 1902
95	98	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,000	Dec. 2, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 24, 1902
230	250	Am. Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	4	..	.....	..	.....	230	Dec. 31, 1902
..	127	Am. Snuff	11,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	127½	Dec. 22, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,985,300			..	.....	..	.....	295	Dec. 18, 1901
..	..	Am. Tel. & Tel.	82,861,400	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	162½	Dec. 22, 1902
80	85	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	85	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,065,000	Jan., 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
255	265	Brooklyn Union Gas.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	250	Dec. 31, 1902
..	..	**Cent. Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	205	Oct. 13, 1898
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Jan. 2, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	184¾	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	30	Apr. 28, 1900
190	214	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	206	Nov. 11, 1902
120	133	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,740	Jan. 2, 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	130½	Sep. 13, 1902
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville.	10,240,000	May 29, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	73	Nov. 11, 1902
..	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 30, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 3, 1902
160	162	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 30, 1902	5	160	Jan. 2	160	Jan. 2	160	Jan. 2, 1903
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards.	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*120	June 4, 1898
46	50	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	46½	Dec. 20, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts ($50)	11,245,700	Dec. 1, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*180	Dec. 29, 1902
120	130	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	2	122	Jan. 3	122	Jan. 3	122	Jan. 3, 1903
170	180	Commercial Cable.	13,333,300	Jan. 2, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	175	Nov. 17, 1902
85	100	Consolidation Coal.	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	80	Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	32½	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	87¾	May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern** pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	61	Aug. 5, 1902
120	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	765,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	..	.....	..	.....	132	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50).	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	87½	Aug. 23, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,000			..	.....	..	.....	20	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	20	Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*160½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	85⅞	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Sep. 12, 1900
65	75	Homestake Mining.	21,840,000	Dec. 26, 1902	25c	..	.....	..	.....	65	Nov. 14, 1902
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line.	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*105	Sep. 2, 1902
41	45	International Silver pf.		Jan. 2, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	41½	Dec. 31, 1902
85	90	Int. Steam Pump pf.	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	88⅞	Jan. 2	88⅞	Jan. 2	88⅞	Jan. 2, 1903
56	65	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf.	15,240,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	62	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*92	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50).	2,294,000			..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem., 1st pf ($50).	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 15, 1901
10	20	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	12	Oct. 31, 1902
40	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	55	Apr. 7, 1902
100	110	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Nov. 20, 1902
113	122	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	120	Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype Co.**	7,408,700	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	183½	Nov. 12, 1901
87½	90½	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	89	Aug. 29, 1902
130	150	Michigan Central.	18,758,000	July 29, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	174¾	Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 19, 1901
116	121	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Dec. 20, 1902
191½	195	Morris & Essex ($50).	15,000,000	Jan., 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil.**	1,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	2¾	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt.	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	66	Feb. 13, 1902
45	50	New Central Coal ($20).	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	..	.....	..	.....	43¾	Dec. 3, 1902
115	120	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	118	Nov. 20, 1902
50	100	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	55	Nov. 25, 1902
138	141	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	3,500,000	July 10, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*265	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*178	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	85⅞	Nov. 14, 1899
210	..	Northern Central ($50).	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	246	Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Sat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
65	69	Ontario Mining.	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	..	.....	..	.....	67½	Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	10,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,110,100	Jan. 1, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	75⅝	Oct. 7, 1899
84	86	**Pere Marquette** pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	83½	Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50).	28,353,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
190	191	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 6, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	192⅞	Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50).	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
2½	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			..	.....	..	.....	2¼	Dec. 16, 1902
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	4	..	.....	..	.....	215	Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1½	139	Jan. 3	139	Jan. 3	138	Jan. 3, 1903
..	..	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.				..	.....	..	.....	52⅝	Aug. 30, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25).	359,325	Jan., 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1888
..	..	**Texas Central.**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*20	Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,200			..	.....	..	.....	20	June 9, 1902
..	158	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	158	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.**	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*280	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	8,345,800	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	57½	Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
81	81¼	**Vulcan Detinning** pf.	1,500,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	81¼	Dec. 31, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad** ($50).	1,800,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,139,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	98	Mar. 15, 1898

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parenthesis after the name of the company.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$1,510,283,089	$1,419,823,682	+ 6.4
Boston	122,360,162	121,088,118	+ 1.0
Philadelphia	108,238,448	93,563,340	+15.5
Baltimore	21,049,912	20,057,462	+ 4.9
Chicago	151,317,188	147,788,017	+ 2.4
St. Louis	45,704,383	48,208,397	— 5.5
New Orleans	14,087,418	12,071,848	+16.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,970,871,580	$1,862,800,804	+ 5.8
Other cities, 5 days	305,299,711	280,417,408	+ 8.8
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,276,081,291	$2,143,218,213	+ 6.2
All cities, 1 day	470,198,627	443,283,283	+ 6.1
Total all cities, for week	$2,746,279,918	$2,586,501,496	+ 6.2

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased, 37,300,000 marks; Treasury notes increased, 660,000 marks; other securities decreased, 131,520,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased, 119,300,000 marks.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Range for Year 1903. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	95 Jan 2	95 Jan 2	95 Jan 7	94¼	96
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	102⅜ Jan 8	102 Jan 2	102½ Jan 10	102¼	102½
Do registered	AO*			102¾ De 30, 02		
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92¼ Jan 9	91½ Jan 3	92 Jan 9	91¾	92
Do do registered	Nov.			94½ Ap 15, 02		
Do stamped		92 Jan 8	91½ Jan 5	92 Jan 10		92
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	*FA			97 Au 5, 02		
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA			92¾ No 10, 02		98
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*			114½ Oc 8, 02		
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	94¾ Jan 7	93¾ Jan 2	94¾ Jan 9	94¼	94⅜
Do do registered		94 Jan 6	94 Jan 6	94 Jan. 6		
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102¾ Jan 3	101⅞ Jan 3	102 Jan 9	101¼	101⅜
Do do registered				97 Ap 26, 02		
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	106 Jan 5	106 Jan 5	106 Jan 5	104¾	..
Do P.J.&M.Div. 1st g.4s,1925	MN*			89¾ Nov 20, 02		..
Do P. L. E.& W.Va.rec.g.4s,1941	MN*	97½ Jan 10	96¾ Jan 5	97¾ Jan 10		97½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	88⅞ Jan 6	88 Jan	88⅝ Jan 10	88½	..
Do do registered				100¾ Ay 16, 02		..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA			114¾ Je 27, 02		..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS			108 Se 9, 02		..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*			101 De 30, 02		..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ			103 Ap 14, 97		..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*A			130 My 20, 02	126	130
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*			126 De 30, 02	..	125
Buffalo & Susq. 1st g. 5s, 1913	ACO			103 Ja 18, 99		..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ			103 Je 10, 02		..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102⅝ Jan 6	102⅜ Jan 9	102⅝ Jan 10	102¼	103
Do con 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½ Jan 10	121½ Jan 10	121½ Jan 10		..
Do do registered	*AO			124⅝ Fe 28, 02		..
C.R. I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*			118 Ja 27, 02	111	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD			140 Fe 14, 97		..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104 Jan 2	103⅜ Jan 2	104 Jan 9	102⅞	104
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	108½ Jan 2	108½ Jan 2	108⅝ Jan 5	107¾	..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	106⅜ De 29, 02	..	..
Cen. Br. Ry. Fac. Inc. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD			94⅝ Se 6, 02		..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	*MN			107½ De 29, 02	107½	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 6		122¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	107 Jan	106¾ Jan 2	107 Jan 10	107	..
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*			105⅝ Se 18, 01		..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct. 1		76½ Jan 6	76½ Jan 6	76½ Jan 6		76¾
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct. 1		38 Jan 2	37¾ Jan 2	38⅞ Jan 10		39¼
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945, Oct. 1		25⅜ Jan 6	25⅜ Jan 6	25¾ Jan 6	27¼	28
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	JD			92 Au 21, 02		..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ			108¾ Se 3, 02		..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ			102 Je 27, 99		..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ			112¾ Ap 30, 02		..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	134 Jan 8	134 Jan 8	134 Jan 8	133½	..
Do do registered	QJ	132½ Jan 8	132½ Jan 7	133¾ Jan 8	132½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ			114⅝ De 4, 02	112	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM			106 Mr 25, 02		..
Do con. 5s, extd at 4½ to Je.1,1910	QM	100½ Jan 8	100½ Jan 8	100½ Jan 8	100	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO			109⅝ No 29, 02	109½	113¼
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	114 Jan 5	113⅝ Jan 2	113⅝ Jan 7	111⅝	114
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119⅝ Jan 10	118¾ Jan 6	119⅝ Jan 10	119	120
Do do registered	*MN			120½ De 31, 01		..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	105¼ Jan 10	105⅛ Jan 2	105¼ Jan 10	104½	105
Do do registered	*MS			103 Ap 18, 01		..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*			112 No 5, 02		..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	101⅛ Jan 7	101½ Jan 2	101⅜ Jan 7	101⅜	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	95 Jan 9	95 Jan 9	95 Jan 7	95	100
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941	*MS			106¾ Oc 29, 02		..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 8s, 1903	*MN			101 De 29, 02		..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	85 Jan 2	85¾ Jan 6	85⅜ Jan 10	85⅛	85½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	79½ Jan 2	79½ Jan 6	79 Jan 9	78½	79⅝
Do registered				83¾ Ap 16, 02		..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	JJ*	101¼ Jan 10	101 Jan 6	101⅜ Jan 10	101	101½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA			104⅜ Ap 11, 00		..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101⅜ Jan 5	101⅜ Jan 5	101⅜ Jan 5	101⅛	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97 Jan 10	96¾ Jan 6	97 Jan 10	96	96¾
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*			114⅞ Au 6, 02	112⅝	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*			103 Oc 28, 02	103⅝	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	107 Jan 7	107 Jan 7	107 Jan 7	107⅝	..
Do do registered	*MN			102¾ Au 9, 01		..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*			100 Mr 20, 02	98½	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107 Jan 9	106¾ Jan 9	106⅝ Jan 9	106	107⅜
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MJ	117 Jan 5	117 Jan 5	117 Jan 5	117	118
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*			109¾ De 18, 02	109⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*			136 De 22, 02		..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MSO*	120½ Jan 8	120½ Jan 8	120⅝ Jan 8	120¼	121
Do do registered	MN*			120 De 4, 02		..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	120 Jan 7	120 Jan 7	120 Jan		..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*			132 No 17, 02	127½	130
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*			117½ No 20, 02	110	115
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*			115 My 9, 02	110½	112¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ			104½ Oc 21, 02		..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*			111⅝ De 4, 02	110½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	111⅜ Jan 6	111⅜ Jan 6	111⅜ Jan 6		..
Do do registered	QJ			111 De 8, 02		..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ			104⅜ Ja 29, 02		..
Do C. & P. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*			120½ Mr 21, 02	115½	..
Do C. & M. Div. 7s, 1926	JJ*			127½ Oc 31, 02	127¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jan 7	112¾ Jan 7	112⅝ Jan 7	112¾	115
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ			120 De 30, 02	117	117½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ			112¾ Oc 21, 02	113¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ			137¾ Jy 18, 99	130½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ			122 Oc 1, 02	118⅞	121
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ			112¾ Au 28, 02	109¼	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ			112¾ De 31, 02	112¾	..

1903

Name. Rate. Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903, Highest.		Range for Year 1903, Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Lake shore 3½s 1997	J J*	104	Jan 5	104	Jan 5	104 Jan 5	104	..
Mich Cen registered	J J*	104½	Jan 5	104½	Jan 5	104½ Jan 5	104½	105
Beech Creek 1st 1914-1941	M S*	107½	Jan 10	107	Jan 10	107 Jan 10	102½	..
Beech Creek 2d 1934-1941	M S*					101½ Oc 6, 02	103	..
Beech Creek 1st gu. 1936-1965	J D*					109½ Oc 4, 02	109½	..
Do do registered	J D*					98 De 12, 02	98	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, ext. g. 5s, 1955	M N	106½	Jan 6	106½	Jan 6	106½ Jan 6	100½	..
Do do registered	M N					103½ No 8, 02	..	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, con. g. 4½s, 1957	F A	94½	Jan 8	94	Jan 2	94½ Jan 9	94½	95
Do do registered	F A					93 De 31, 02	..	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	..	..
Do do registered	F A					92½ Se 22, 02	..	..
Lehigh Creek 1st g. 4s, 1956	J J*					111½ Oc 10, 01	106	..
Do registered	J J*					106 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear Fld. 1st s. f. gtd. 4-S.A. 1940	J J					95 Jan 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	J J					104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*					107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do Income 3s, Sep., 1962	Sep					104 De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A*					105 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*					105½ No 15, 01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	111	Jan 3	110	Jan 10	110 Jan 10	110	110½
Do registered	J J	107	Jan 3	106½	Jan 8	110 Jan 9	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	102¾	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 3	102¾ Jan 5	102¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	102¾	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 3	102¾ Jan 3	102¾	..
Do do 7s, 1907	J D	103½	Jan 6	103½	Jan 6	103½ Jan 8	103	..
Do do registered	J D	103	Jan 6	103	Jan 6	103 Jan 6	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*					114 De 6, 02	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124	Jan 3	124	Jan 3	124 Jan 3	120	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*					146½ Ap 12, 01	138	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*					113½ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S					128 Je 21, 02	124	125
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M					127 Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J					110 De 31, 02	..	..
Do registered	J J					106½ No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	M N					115½ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	M N*					119½ De 2, 02	..	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	121¼	Jan 6	121¼	Jan 6	121¼ Jan 6	121½	..
Do Terr. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	M N					109 Jan, 97	..	..
Og. & Rome 2d gtd. 1st 5s, 1915	F A					113½ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½	Jan 8	107½	Jan 8	107½ Jan 8	..	..
N. Y., O. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104¾	Jan 8	104¾	Jan 8	104½ Jan 9	..	..
Do registered	A O*					106 De 8, 02	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D					100 De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	220	Jan 6	220	Jan 6	220 Jan 6	220	..
Do registered	A O*					187 No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100						220 No 25, 02	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*					135½ Ja 14, 02	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N*					125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*					114 Ja 5, 00	102¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J					106¾ Mr 18, 02	101½	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	103½	Jan 9	103	Jan 9	103 Jan 9	103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S					101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N*					116½ Mr 25, 02	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M S*					133 Au 11, 02	131½	132½
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	A O*					132 De 31, 02	130	132
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	132	Jan 9	132	Jan 9	132 Jan 9	130	132
Nor. & W. Y. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	100½	Jan 2	100	Jan 2	100½ Jan 10	100¼	100½
Do registered	A O*					100½ Ja 13, 02	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. Joint 4s, 1941	J D*	92	Jan 6	91	Jan 5	91½ Jan 10	91½	92
Ohio, C. & T. 1st gtd. 5s, 1922	J J					107½ Jy 1, 01	106	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*					100½ De 28, 02	..	..
N. P. Ry. pr. ln. ry. & l. g. 4s Jan., 1997	Q J	104	Jan 6	104¾	Jan 2	103¾ Jan 10	103¾	103¾
Do registered	Q J	103½	Jan 2	103½	Jan 7	103½ Jan 7	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F*	73	Jan 3	72¾	Jan 3	73 Jan 10	72¾	73
Do do registered	Q F					103¾ De 22, 02	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*					102½ My 20, 02	96	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	94¾	Jan 6	94	Jan 3	94¾ Jan 10	94¾	94½
Do do registered	J J*	94½	Jan 3	94½	Jan 3	94½ Jan 10	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A*	127	Jan 3	125	Jan 8	127 Jan 8	127	..
Do registered certificates	Q F					132 Jy 28, 99	125½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	J D*					118 No 6, 02	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*					110 Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	98 Jan 9	..	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M					94½ De 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*					118 De 7, 02	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	..	....	..	....	114 De 30, 02	..	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Jy 9, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108	Jan 2	108	Jan 2	108 Jan 2	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	A O*					101 Oc 17, 02	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*					102 Ap 14, 02	99	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	106¾	Jan 3	106¾	Jan 3	106¾ Jan 3	106¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106¾	Jan 3	106¾	Jan 8	108¾ Jan 9	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*					102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, coll. cts. S. E. 1941	F A					98 Oc 16, 02	96	98
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*					96 De 11, 02	96½	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	122½	Jan 2	122½	Jan 10	122½ Jan 10	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J					121 Oc 22, 00	117	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*					102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*					115¾ Je 17, 02	112¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O					113 De 9, 02	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*					116½ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*					100¾ No 19, 02	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*					97½ Je 13, 02	93½	95½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*					127¾ Oc 21, 02	127	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*					127¾ Oc 17, 02	125	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O					130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. reg. est. g. 4s, 1923	M N					106 De 8, 02	104	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107	Jan 6	107¾	Jan 3	106½ Jan 10	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M S					102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	M N					112½ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J D*					111 De 8, 02	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	M S*					117 My 7, 00	112	..
Peo. & Pt. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F					130½ Fe 10, 02	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N					101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*					121 De 1, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N*	111	Jan 5	111	Jan 5	111 Jan 8	111	112
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	A O	113	Jan 8	113	Jan 8	113 Jan 8	113	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*					137 Nov 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*					107½ Oc 26, 98	120	..
Pitts. June. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*					120 Oc 11, 01	119	..
P. & L. E. 1st 7s, 2d g. s. Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O					112½ De 13, 02	112½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*					119 No 25, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*					98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*					101½ No 25, 02	104½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs						101 No 26, 02	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*					120½ De 8, 02	115½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	97½	Jan 10	95¾	Jan 3	97½ Jan 10	96¾	97¼
Do registered	J J*					92 Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do 1st C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g. 1951	A O	123¾	Jan 10	123	Jan 5	123¾ Jan 10	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	98½	Jan 9	97	Jan 2	97½ Jan 10	97½	98
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	A O					101¾ No 11, 02	..	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O					97 Ja 3, 02	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	112½	Jan 5	112½	Jan 5	112½ Jan 5	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*					80½ Jy 3, 02	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*					80½ No 15, 02	..	82
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*					101½ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J	94	Jan 5	94	Jan 5	94 Jan 8	..	94
St. L. & S. F. g. gs. Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105¾	Jan 3	105¾	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	105¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*					108½ Au 14, 02	105¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	128	Jan 3	127½	Jan 6	128 Jan 7	128½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	113	Jan 7	113	Jan 7	113 Jan 7	113½	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	93½	Jan 9	93½	Jan 9	93½ Jan 9	94½	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*					109 Ja 3, 02	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	91½	Jan 5	91½	Jan 9	91½ Jan 9	..	92½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	M N*					125¾ Je 16, 02	121	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	88½	Jan 5	87½	Jan 8	87½ Jan 9	86½	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	96	Jan 5	94¾	Jan 3	96 Jan 10	95½	96½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	85¼	Jan 6	84½	Jan 7	85¼ Jan 10	84	85¼
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J D	86	Jan 9	84½	Jan 9	86 Jan 10	..	85¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	113½	Jan 9	113½	Jan 9	113¾ Jan 9	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	134½	Jan 8	134½	Jan 9	134½ Jan 9	135½	136
Do do registered	J J*					140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110¾	Jan 5	110¾	Jan 5	110¾ Jan 5	110	..
Do do do registered	J J*					116½ Ap 15, 01	..	111
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*					113¾ No 11, 02	113½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	103½	Jan 5	103½	Jan 5	103¾ Jan 5	102	..
Do do registered	J D					106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O*					107½ Ap 28, 02	104¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*					128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134	Jan 3	134	Jan 3	134 Jan 3	133¾	136
Do registered	J J*					115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*					124½ Je 12, 02	117½	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D					125½ Fe 17, 02	121½	..
Do registered	J D					115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*					111 Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J					113¾ De 11, 01	108	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*					128 Oc 28, 02	128½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	A O					112 Mr 17, 99	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*					95½ No 30, 01	94	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*					112½ No 19, 02	112½	..
Brins. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J					87 Au 22, 01	95½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*					97 De 22, 02	93	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	84	Jan 6	83½	Jan 8	84 Jan 9	83½	84
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911	M N	102½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 3	102½ Jan 8	102½	102⅝
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*					104½ Fe 15, 97	110	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J					97 Oc 10, 02	95	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J					100 De 4, 01	102	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	99	Jan 7	98	Jan 3	98 Jan 9	98	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	92	Jan 6	90½	Jan 2	92 Jan 10	91¾	92½
Do 60 registered	J D					97 Ap 10, 02	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*					111 Ja 26, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101½	Jan 3	101¼	Jan 2	101¾ Jan 10	101½	102
Do registered						97¾ Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	86½	Jan 10	84	Jan 3	86½ Jan 10	86½	87
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*					110 De 29, 02	110¾	110⅞
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D					108 Mr 28, 02	..	104¾
Do M. & T. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	M N*					110¾ Ap 28, 02	106½	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*					112 Oc 29, 02	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M N*					103 Au 18, 02	102¾	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	M N					102½ De 1, 02	102¼	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	110¼	Jan 3	110	Jan 7	110¾ Jan 9	110	111¼
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	112	Jan 5	112	Jan 5	112 Jan 5	111	112

Name. Rate. Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903, Highest.		Range for Year 1903, Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	A O*					92½ De 31, 02	91½	93
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	M N*					127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*					120 No 19, 02	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A O					122 Se 15, 02	117	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J					108 Au 6, 97	100	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*					113 Ja 4, 01	117	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*					105½ No 7, 01	99	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J J*	85½	Jan 7	85	Jan 2	85½ Jan 10	85	85½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J					113 Mr 21, 02	107½	..
Do do March, 1910	J J					112½ Au 7, 02	108½	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O*					105¼ Ap 23, 02	105	..
Do do Series H, 1905						108 De 23, 01	105¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906						110½ Ja 14, 02	107¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O					119½ Ja 13, 02	110½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*					107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N					108½ De 16, 02	108¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J					112 De 31, 02	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*					108 My 29, 02	103½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*					111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*					108½ Jy 23, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118	Jan 10	116¾	Jan 3	118 Jan 10	117¾	..
Do registered	J J					122 Ja 2, 02	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94½	Jan 6	93½	Jan 3	94½ Jan 7	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J					115 Mr 18, 02	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J					100½ De 31, 02	99	100
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*					120 De 25, 01	113	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*					95 De 4, 02	94	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*					120 Se 10, 02	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J J*					117½ De 23, 02	115	115¾
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	119½	Jan 10	119½	Jan 10	119¾ Jan 10	119¾	..
Do do registered						115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	M S	115¾	Jan 2	115¾	Jan 2	115¾ Jan 2	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	123¾	Jan 6	122¾	Jan 6	122¾ Jan 6	122¾	124
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*					126 No 26, 02	121	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J	117¾	Jan 7	117¾	Jan 7	117¾ Jan 10	117½	120½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*					101¼ Jy 29, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O					111 De 23, 02	110½	..
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*					92 Se 9, 02	87	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N*	107½	Jan 7	107	Jan 6	107½ Jan 7	107	108
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	M N*					114 De 11, 02	115	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	M N*					116½ De 30, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	112½	Jan 6	112½	Jan 6	112¾ Jan 6	113	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S					122 Fe 8, 02	120½	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S					113½ No 10, 02	111½	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115 Jan 6	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S					114 De 18, 02	..	116
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	F A*					98 Ap 22, 02	93½	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*					119 De 20, 02	114½	117
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J					117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	J D					104½ Se 2, 02	99	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*					111 Oc 24, 02	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*					119 De 18, 02	117	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O					115½ My 15, 02	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M S					101¾ Se 25, 02	101	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D	117	Jan 6	116½	Jan 9	116¾ Jan 10	116½	117
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	100	Jan 9	98	Jan 8	100 Jan 9	98	100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 3	111	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	111½	Jan 10	111½	Jan 10	111½ Jan 10	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*					113½ No 17, 02	..	114
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	J D	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107 Jan 9	103	107
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	J J*	95	Jan 3	95	Jan 3	95 Jan 3	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	90	Jan 2	90	Jan 2	90 Jan 2	90	92
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	85	Jan 9	83¾	Jan 6	85 Jan 10	84½	85½
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	A O*	78¾	Jan 9	76	Jan 2	78½ Jan 10	78	78½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D					98½ Au 14, 02	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	J D	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 2	110 Jan 7	110½	112
Un. Pac. 1st & 4d. grt. g. 4-5s, 1947	J J*	103¾	Jan 7	102⅝	Jan 7	103 Jan 9	102⅝	103¾
Do registered	J J*	103	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 3	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	M N	107¼	Jan 9	106¾	Jan 9	107 Jan 10	106¾	107
Do do registered						105½ De 6, 02	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	J D	101¼	Jan 3	100⅜	Jan 3	101¼ Jan 6	100½	..
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	F A	129	Jan 3	125	Jan 3	126 Jan 9	129	129½
Ore. S. L. & U. N. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	114	Jan 2	113½	Jan 3	114 Jan 9	..	..
Do 4 p.c. and partic. gold, 1927	F A*	96¾	Jan 10	95¾	Jan 3	96¾ Jan 10	96½	96¾
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*					115 No 24, 02	..	..
Do 6s, 1926	J J*					114½ Ap 18, 02	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	M N	117	Jan 5	116½	Jan 2	117 Jan 10	116½	117
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	F A	110	Jan 9	108	Jan 2	110 Jan 9	109	109½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	104¼	Jan 5	103	Jan 5	103¾ Jan 5	..	..
Do do Series B, 1939	J J*	78¾	Jan 9	76¾	Jan 7	77½ Jan 10	77¾	78
Do 20-yr. 1st lien g. l. g. s. f. 5s, 1921	M S					104½ De 11, 02	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1st. & C. ext., 1941	J J*	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 2	109 Jan 2	108½	110¼
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	J J					97 My 2, 02	..	95
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	A O*	85	Jan 5	84	Jan 5	85 Jan 6	..	..
Do Tol. & Chi. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S					98 Mr 17, 02	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N. R. 1st 6s, 1895	A O					100 De 17, 02	108	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J	117½	Jan 9	117½	Jan 9	117½ Jan 10	116	..
Do gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	A O					99 De 23, 02	99	99½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov					40 Mr 21, 01	29	..
West. Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*					114 Ja 29, 02	106	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*					113 No 13, 02	..	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*					113 Se 9, 02	103	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A*					113½ Oc 21, 02	..	114
Wheel. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	92	Jan 3	91½	Jan 3	91¾ Jan 10	91½	92
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	91¾	Jan 6	90¼	Jan 2	91 Jan 10	90¾	91¼

STREET RAILWAYS.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951..FA*	67⅝	Jan 7	68½	Jan 2	68⅝	Jan 10	67	67⅝
Do registered	..	....	..	....	66⅝	Oc 8, 02	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s 1911.....*11	..	....	..	....	98	De 16, 02	95½	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 02	100	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913.....*AO	..	....	..	....	100	My 2, 02	100	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918..*FA	109	Jan 9	108	Jan 2	109	Jan 9	..	..
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928.....AO	..	....	..	....	93	Au 25, 00	..	95
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1925.....*MN	..	....	..	....	96	Oc 28, 02	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925.....JJ*	80	Jan 3	80	Jan 3	80	Jan 3	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.....FA*	68	Jan 2	68⅝	Jan 5	67	Jan 6	67	68
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	13½	Jan 7	11½	Jan 3	12½	Jan 10	12	13
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913..*MN	112½	Jan 5	112	Jan 3	112½	Jan 8	113	..
U. S. Reg. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931..JJ*	..	....	..	....	85	De 6, 02	..	..
COAL AND IRON.								
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902...*FA	..	....	..	....	101	Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909..JJ*	..	....	..	....	755	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943.....*FA	103⅜	Jan 10	103	Jan 10	103⅜	Jan 10	103	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911...FA*	96⅜	Jan 7	95⅜	Jan 2	96⅜	Jan 10	96	96⅜
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.....*MN	..	....	..	....	110½	Au 22, 02	..	..
Grand River C. & I. 1st 6s, 1919.....AO	..	....	..	....	115	Je 23, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 02	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....JD	..	....	..	....	80	My 4, 01	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s.f.g.5s, 1951..JJ*	..	....	..	....	106¼	Fe 27, 02	100	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928...JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R. R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917..AO	..	....	..	....	107½	No 10, 02	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917...*JJ	105½	Jan 3	105⅝	Jan 3	105⅝	Jan 3	106⅜	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922...JD*	..	....	..	....	105	Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910...*FA	..	....	..	....	102½	No 30, 02	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.								
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.....JJ*	..	....	..	....	97½	Au 8, 02	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397..QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Apr 8, 02	..	..
Do registered.....QJ*	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925..JJ*	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 1, 02	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918..*MN	..	....	..	....	114	No 7, 02	114½	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938..*JJ	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 2	109	Jan 8	109	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.....*MN	104	Jan 2	103	Jan 3	104	Jan 10	103½	104
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.....MN	..	....	..	....	111	Je 17, 02	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904.....JJ	..	....	..	....	104	My 9, 02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 10, $20,244,000

	Week Ended Jan. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	10½
American Bicycle 6s	40⅝	42½	40	40	61
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	23
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	95	95	95	6
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	88	88	88	88	5
Ann Arbor 4s	85	85	85	85	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	241
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91½	92¼	91½	92	784
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91½	92	91½	92	64
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94⅜	80
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s reg	94	94	94	94	6
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102	102	102	102	95
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88⅝	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	71
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97¼	97½	96⅞	97½	120
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	76	76	74½	74½	3
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	102	102½	102	102	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	102½	103½	102	103½	77
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	116¾	117	15
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Burl., Cedar Rapids & North. coll. tr. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104	104	103¾	104	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	47
Central of Georgia 1st pf inc	74½	76½	76½	76½	1
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	58	58⅝	57½	58⅝	62
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	1
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	134	134	134	134	10
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	132½	133¾	132¾	133¾	44
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	85	86½	85	86½	47
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	785
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	4
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 2d con. 4s	95	95	95	95	
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	16
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85½	83	83	10
Chicago & Alton 5½s	79¼	79¼	78½	79	2
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	558
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94	94½	94	94½	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol 7s	101	101¼	101	101¼	24
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96½	97	96¼	97	45
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107	107	107	107	14
Chicago & East. Illinois gen. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul., Chi. & Pac. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	12
Chi. & Northwest. sinking fund 5s reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	21
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	87⅞	88¼	87½	88	1,422
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s, reg.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	108½	108	108¾	108	47
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	8
Chi., St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	135½	136	135½	136	27
Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota 1st 6s	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84	84½	84	84½	13
C., C., C. & Ind. gen. 6s	131½	131½	131½	131½	16
C., C., C. & St. L., C. W. & M. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	9
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	96	96⅝	95½	96⅛	572
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79	79	79	79	34
Colorado & Southern 4s	93	94	93	94	84
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛	2,123
Columbus & Hocking Valley 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	115	115	115	115	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	98½	98⅝	38
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge ext. 4s	88	89	87½	87½	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	94⅜	96⅜	94⅜	94⅜	50
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	10
Detroit Southern 4s	85	85	84	84	21
Detroit South., Ohio Southern Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	119½	119⅝	119½	119⅝	2
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	102	102	102	102	1
Erie 1st general 4s	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85½	507
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98⅜	97½	98⅜	26
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92¼	93	92¼	93	279
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Flint & P. M., Fort Huron Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	111	111½	110½	111⅜	26
Georgia Pacific 6s	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	2
Green Bay debenture, A	85	85	85	85	1
Green Bay debenture, B	27½	27½	25¼	25½	191
Hannibal & St. Jo consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	20
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98	99½	98	99½	17
International Paper 6s	108½	109	108½	109	8
Iowa Central 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Kanawha & Michigan 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	88	89½	87½	87½	53
Kansas City Southern 3s	69	69¾	69	69	446
Kentucky Central 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	89	89½	89	89½	20
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108½	22
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	162½	162½	162½	162½	18
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Lake Shore gen. 3½s reg	105	105	105	105	3
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
Lehigh & W. B. ext 4½s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	7
Long Dock 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Long Island gen. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Long Island unified 4s	99½	100¼	99½	100¼	44
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¾	100½	99¾	100½	12
Louisville & Nashville 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	112¾	113⅜	112	112	5
Louis. & Nash., Nash., F. & S. 7s	114	114	114	114	1
Mahoning Coal 5s	124	124	124	124	2
Manhattan 4s	104½	104½	104	104	132
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119	119	118¾	118¾	25
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Mexican Central 4½s	97	97	97	97	10
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76	77⅜	76	77	21
Mexican Central 1st income	26⅝	27½	26	27	391
Mexican Central 2d income	18½	18⅝	17	17	47
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas ext. 4s	103½	103⅞	102¾	102⅝	11
Mo., Kan. & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	109½	109½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	105	105	103½	103½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88	89½	87⅝	88	61
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	84	84½	84	84½	34
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	104½	106¾	104½	106¾	327
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	104½	106	104½	106	33
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	125¾	125½	125¾	125½	1
	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	114¾	114¾	11
Nassau Electric 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	2
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	77½	77½	77½	77½	49
N. Y. Central, Mich. Central col. 3½s	92	92	92	92	5
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	84	84⅝	84	84½	25
New York Central general 3½s	104	104	104	104	4
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
New York Central debenture 6s, 1884	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
New York Central ext. 4s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	13
New York Dock Company 4s	94	95	94	94⅝	27
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95½	96⅜	95	96⅛	46
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & F. coll. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	4
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford deb. ctfs 4s	220	220	220	220	1
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103½	103	103½	26
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
N. Y., Susquehanna & West. 2d 4½s	103	103	103	103	1
N. Y., Sus. & West. term. 5s	117	117	117	117	2
New York & Queens Elec. L. & P. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅝	100½	100	100½	35
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	91⅜	92	91	91⅞	201
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Northern Pacific general 3s	72¾	73	72¾	73	2401
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	104	103	103⅝	154
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	21
Ore. Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101½	100⅝	100⅝	24
Oregon Short Line 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96	96⅝	732
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	6
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	16
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	106	107	106	106½	1,771
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	107⅝	108⅝	107⅝	108⅝	1
Pennsylvania gen. 4½s reg	109	109⅜	109	109⅜	75
People's Gas, Chic., ref. 5s	105	105	105	105	9
Peoria & Eastern incomes	79½	80½	78	80½	169
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	5
Reading general 4s	95½	97½	95¾	97½	955
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	87½	88⅜	87½	88⅜	171
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	14
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	12
St. J. & Grand Island 1st 4s	94	94	93	93	1
St. L. & Iron Mt. gen 5s	115⅝	114	113½	114	44
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90	90¼	90	90¼	94
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	4
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 6s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	13
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 6s	127	127½	127	127½	10
St. Louis & San Fran. consol. 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	20
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	85	86	84½	84⅝	57
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	95½	96	95	95	39
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	84⅝	85½	84½	85½	15
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	10
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. con. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	15
St. Paul., Minn. & Man 2d 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	10
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	127	127	127	127	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Ma., Montana Central 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85½	85⅞	85½	85½	129
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84	83½	84	56
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	101⅝	102½	101⅝	102½	58
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Southern Pacific 4s	91¼	92	91¼	92	739
Southern Pacific 4½s	98⅝	99	98	98	50
Southern Railway 5s	117	118	117	118	44
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	93½	94½	93½	94½	12
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	66⅝	67	66⅝	67	2
Standard Rope & Twine income	12	13½	12	12½	125
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116⅞	117	116½	116⅞	58
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	99	100	99	100	5
Third Avenue con. 4s	98	98	97½	97½	132
Third Avenue 5s	122	122	122	122	3
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	15
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	84	85	83½	85	41
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	76⅞	78⅝	76⅞	78½	359
Ulster & Delaware consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102¾	103⅛	102¾	103	244
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	101	102	102	102	18
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	107½	106¾	107	3,033
United States Leather 6s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	8
Utica & Black River 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Virginia Midland Serial B 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Virginia Midland Serial F 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	116¾	117	112
Wabash 2d 5s	109	110	108¾	110	22
Wabash debenture A	101½	101½	101½	101½	7
Wabash debenture Series B	78⅝	78⅝	76¼	77½	1,162
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85	85	84	84	5
West Shore 4s	110⅝	111	110	110	26
West Shore 4s, registered	108½	108½	108½	110	52
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	103⅝	104	103¼	104	74
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	7
Western North Carolina 6s	92	92	91¾	91¾	21
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	110	110	110	110	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 5s	91	91¾	91	91	97
Wisconsin Central general 4s					
Total sales					$20,199,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, coupon	108	108⅜	107¾	108⅜	12
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	4
Total sales					$17,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 10, 1903.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee Settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	17
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs	12	12	12	12	10
Total sales					$27,000
Grand total					$20,244,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual. F—Five-months.

1903

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	Jan. 2, 02	545	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	268	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	800	--
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	330	--
Broadway, (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	300	--
Bronx Borough	50,000	--	--	.....	--	--
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	155	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	178	185
Century	100,000	--	--	.....	140	175
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	750	--
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	350	365
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 03	4300	4750
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	195	205
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	310	315
Colonial	100,000	5	--	Dec., 1897	385	--
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	--
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	315	320
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	--	--	.....	200	205
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	165	--
Equitable Nat.	200,000	--	--	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	--	--	.....	215	--
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Jan. 2, 03	3900	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	780	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	7	Q	Nov. 1, 02	210	--
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1902	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	--	Feb., 1896	140	--
Garfield National	1,000,000	17	Q	Dec 31, 02	515	--
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	340	360
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	400	--
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	370	400
Hamilton	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	645	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	650	660
Internat. Banking	2,000,000	--	--	.....	190	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	225	245
Jefferson	400,000	--	--	.....	160	170
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	285	285
••Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	--
Lincoln National	300,000	9	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	--
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug., 1902	320	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	300,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	280	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	750,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	225	--
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	300,000	--	S	Jan. 2, 03	190	--
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	425	465
Mount Morris	250,000	--	S	July, 1894	210	220
Mutual	200,000	--	--	.....	300	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 03	350	360
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	1111	1118
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 03	1500	--
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	175	--
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	--	--	Jan., 1897	150	--
Northern Nat.	300,000	--	--	.....	--	170
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 03	242	250
Oriental ($25)	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	2337	2342
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	Q	Nov. 1, 02	215	--
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 03	650	660
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	250	--
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	--	July, 1900	150	155
Plaza	100,000	--	--	.....	600	--
Riverside	100,000	--	Q	Jan. 2, 03	700	--
Royal	300,000	3½	S	Dec 31, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	--
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	680	--
Seventh National	2,500,000	--	--	.....	115	122½
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	190	--
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	--
34th Street Nat.	184,200	--	--	.....	205	--
Twelfth Ward	200,000	--	S	Jan. 2, 03	120	--
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	125	--
United National	1,000,000	--	--	.....	125	135
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	--	--	.....	350	--
Varick	100,000	--	--	.....	200	215
Washington	100,000	--	--	.....	205	--
Wash. Heights	100,000	--	--	.....	200	--
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	--	Jan., 1894	705	715
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	--
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jan 15, 03	270	--

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 29, 02	350	365
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 02	170	185
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15, 02	385	--
Bowling Green	2,500,000	--	--	.....	240	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	--	--	.....	160	170
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	480	500
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 02	1900	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	10	S	Jan.	625	675
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug., 1902	390	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	395	405
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	685	--
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	--	--	.....	188	192
Empire State	1,000,000	--	--	.....	195	205
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	3	--	Dec 31, 02	550	--
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	615	635
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	200
Franklin	1,800,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	345	360
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	735	750
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	--	--	.....	195	--
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	510	550
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	405	--
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	800	--
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	245	255
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	375	385
Lincoln	500,000	--	--	.....	300	325
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	--
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	--
Manufacturers'	500,000	9	Q	Dec 31, 02	420	--
McVickar Realty	500,000	--	--	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	Jan. 2, 03	150	--
Merchants'	500,000	--	--	.....	330	340
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	725	800
Morton	2,000,000	7	Q	Dec 31, 02	1000	1165
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	--	--	.....	270	290
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	260
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	145	155
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 10, 02	1190	1215
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 5, 03	128	132
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1570	1600
North American	1,000,000	3½	S	Dec 31, 02	308	315
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec 1, 02	253	--
Real Estate	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	425	--
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	520	530
Title Insurance	1,000,000	--	--	.....	153	165
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	295	302
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	--	--	.....	153	165
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 03	1420	--
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 02	490	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 03	1720	1750
Van Norden	1,000,000	--	--	.....	355	390
Washington Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	420	--
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	390	--
Windsor	1,000,000	--	--	.....	250	260

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	--	--	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1948	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	108	110
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	80	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	9⅝	--
††Docon.5s,1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	108½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	105
Union	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	41½	42½
††Do 1st 5s, 1922	1,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 10, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	--	--	.....	42	45
Do preferred	8,372,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	93	96
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	--	--	.....	1½	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	--	--	.....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	--	--	.....	8	10
††Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	78	81
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	1080½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	107	109
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	87½	89
Do 1st 6s, 1903	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	105	106
Denver Gas & Elec.	2,650,000	1½	--	Sep., 1900	17	20
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	63	67
††Ft. **Wayne** 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	49	50
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102½	104
Ind'apolis (Ind.)	2,000,000	2	--	June, 1900	60	65
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	105	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1988	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	40	48
Jacksonian ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 02	81	--
Do 1st 5s, 1947	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
††**Lafayette** 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	50	55
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	45	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	--
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	1094
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 03	320	340
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	1080½	1091
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	113	114½
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	107½	116
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	41	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	94	95
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	91½	93½
††South. Lt. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	85	88
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	151	--
Do preferred	4,285,700	3	S	Dec 31, 02	152½	--
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115	115
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Syracuse Lighting	2,000,000	--	--	.....	35	55
Do preferred	1,650,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	86	90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	300,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	105	--
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	320	--
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in by dation	300,000	7½	--	Oct., 1900	40	--
Empire City	300,000	--	S	July, 1902	95	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	650
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	315	--
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	140	--
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	138	--
Home	3,000,000	1	S	July, 1902	330	--
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	1	A	Dec., 1902	187	195
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	180	--
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1902	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	255	--
North River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	156	--
Pacific ($25)	300,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	--
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	150	--
Phœnix Fkn ($100)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	255	--
Stuyvesant ($25)	300,000	3	--	Jan., 1902	45	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	110	--
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1902	220	--
Wmsb'g City ($20)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	300	--

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	105	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 02	54	56
American Can	41,233,300	--	--	.....	10⅝	11¼
Do preferred	41,233,300	--	--	.....	40¾	50
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan 10, 03	1180	122
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	180	190
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	--	--	.....	--	1
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,382,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	100	1001
Am. Tobac. ($50)	56,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	--
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 03	42	45
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	98	102
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	57	57½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	90	--
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	--	--	.....	4½	--
Do preferred	12,500,000	--	--	.....	22½	23½
††Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	75	78
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,500,000	--	--	.....	9½	10½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	--	--	.....	25	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	135	150
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 03	110	--
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 02	119	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	109	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	--	--	.....	5½	5⅝
††Brit. Exchequ. 3s	£10,000,000	--	Q	Jan. 2, 03	89	90⅛
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	--	--	.....	1	2
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	--	--	.....	1	3
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 02	118½	--
Central Foundry	7,000,000	--	--	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	7,000,000	--	--	.....	15	16
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	62½	65
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 03	100	102
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	25
Do preferred	1,207,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	66
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	17½	M	Dec 15, 02	440	--
Compressed Air	6,355,100	--	--	.....	1½	2
Consol. Fireworks	910,400	--	--	.....	30	40
Do preferred	549,000	3	S	.....	60	65
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	--	--	.....	5½	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	--	--	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	--	Dec., 1900	--	10
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	8	14
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1951	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1902	104	108
Cramps' Ship & Eneme Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	50	58½
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	--	--	.....	23	30
Distil. Securities 5s	116,000,000	--	--	.....	76	78
Dominion Secur.	1,981,800	2½	--	Jan 15, 02	30	30
Electric Boat	4,907,300	--	--	.....	29	35
Do preferred	1,630,300	--	--	.....	30	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	--	--	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	9,000,000	--	--	.....	4½	5½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	--	1899	6½	6¾
Do prefer'ed	8,125,000	2	--	Apr., 1900	11½	12½
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	--	--	.....	2	2½
Empire Steel	2,980,000	--	--	.....	10½	12½
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 03	42	46
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	--	--	.....	2	2½
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	--	Jan. 2, 03	23⅜	24
H'nek'Meadows	3,000,000	--	--	.....	19½	20½
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	113	125
Havana Tobacco	20,000,000	--	--	.....	49¾	50
Do preferred	15,000,000	--	--	.....	65⅞	66½
H'ing-Hall-Marvin	1,950,000	--	--	.....	1	3
Do 1st pref'd	891,000	--	--	.....	22½	25
Do 2d pref'd	1,950,000	--	--	.....	3½	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	--	--	.....	7	8
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	--	60
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	115	122
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	105	110
Interbor. R. T. 50% paid	16,000,000	--	--	.....	116	117
Do full paid	9,000,000	--	--	.....	115	116
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	--	--	.....	16½	16⅝
Do preferred	60,000,000	--	--	.....	47⅝	48⅛
International Salt	1,750,000	--	--	.....	10	10½
Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 02	47	49
Lan. W'rtpe ($20)	3,387,200	--	--	.....	10	10½
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	120	140
Man. Trans. ($20)	$10,000,000	--	--	.....	4½	5
Mergenthaler	40,000,000	17½	Q	Dec 31, 02	181	--
Mexican 5s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	98⅝	98¾
Mex. Nat. Constr.						
pf., $17 paid off	37,000,000	--	--	.....	6½	7½
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	--	--	.....	3½	5½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	--	--	.....	2⅝	2⅞
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,058,100	1	Q	Jan. 2, 03	53½	54
Do preferred	7,858,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	85	90
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	101	101½
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	--	--	.....	1	1½
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	1,375,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	101	106
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	--	--	.....	40	45
Do preferred	1,250,000	--	--	.....	75	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	114	116
N. Y. Tran. ($20)	4,700,000	--	--	.....	11½	12
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	--	--	.....	9½	11
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 8, 02	112½	112⅝
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	--	--	.....	45	48
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	99
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	--	--	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	7,100,000	--	--	.....	25½	28½
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,000,000	--	--	.....	2	7½
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	2	Q	Nov 15, 02	2375	245
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	2021	205
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	1031	1044
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	165	170
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	--	--	.....	27	27½
Do preferred	16,685,100	--	--	.....	431	43⅝
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	18	Q	Dec., 1902	200	--
Standard Coupler	1,500,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	35	38
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 02	128	135
Standard Milling	4,000,000	--	--	.....	7	8
Do preferred	6,000,000	--	--	.....	26	30
Do 1st 5s	2,380,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	73	75
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	730	735
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	--	--	.....	3⅝	4
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 5, 03	125	126
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	101	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	--	--	.....	16½	17
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	3	--	1899	21½	25
Do pf., new	1,250,000	3	Q	Dec 10, 02	91	92
Do deb. 4s	500,000	2	S	Jan 10, 03	71½	73
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	--	--	.....	2½	2⅝
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 02	120	129
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 02	124	126
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 02	125	127
Unit. B. H. & P.	$15,000,000	--	--	.....	8	9
Do preferred	$15,000,000	--	--	.....	54½	55½
United Copper	30,000,000	--	--	.....	28	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	--	--	.....	8½	10
U. S. Envelope	750,000	--	--	.....	10	18
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	68½	74
U. S. Shipbuilding	$10,000,000	--	--	.....	18	22½
Do preferred	$10,000,000	--	--	.....	47	53
Do 5s	$1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	--	90
U.S. Steel 25 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	--	--	.....	35½	37
Universal Tobac.	$7,000,000	--	--	.....	1	2
Do preferred	$6,000,000	--	--	.....	1	1½
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s 1949, assent.	$1,500,000	5	--	Dec. 1, 02	71	72
Do unassent.	$1,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	--
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	--	--	.....	15	25
Do 1st 5s	2,500,000	--	--	.....	90	100
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,650,000	6	Q	Jan 10, 03	170	175
White Knob Cop.	$3,000,000	--	--	.....	12½	12⅝
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	120	125

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1998	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	111	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	980,000	-

JAN 1903

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STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,686,000 00
Other bonds and securities	1,269,996 00
Bonds and mortgages	774,882 61
Bills purchased	141,415 53
Loans on collaterals	11,025,262 18
Cash in vault and banks	2,155,817 73
Interest, etc., receivable	87,189 79
	$18,454,657 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	666,718 25
Deposits	15,555,020 61
Checks, outstanding	100,000 00
Interest, etc., payable	132,918 98
	$18,454,657 84

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1899.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and much colder; wind northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,542. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

ACTION OF PRESIDENT SEVERELY CRITICISED

Democratic Senators Discuss the Smoot Affair.

Dubois and Carmack Say Republicans Made a Deal with Mormon Church and Ought to Accept Result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator Dubois of Idaho, in which State, as well as in Montana, the Mormon element is a large and perhaps a controlling factor in politics, expresses great surprise that there should be interference by the President with the election of a Senator in Utah, in view of the deal he alleges was made by Republican campaign managers with Mormon leaders.

"For more than two years," said Mr. Dubois, who, by the way, is a Democrat, "it has been persistently rumored that an understanding existed between Senator Hanna, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, by the terms of which the Mormons were to support the Republican ticket and the Republican leaders were to guarantee that the Mormons should not be interfered with. These rumors were so prevalent that they have been accepted as facts. After the manifesto was issued and up to the campaign of 1900 the Mormon people had voted their convictions without interference or suggestion from the leaders of the Church.

"I do not know whether such an agreement was made between the leaders of the Mormon Church and the Republican National Committee. I do know this, however, which is equally well known to every person living among the Mormon people, that in the 1900 campaign and in the 1902 campaign the high officials, Republican apostles of the Mormon Church, used their ecclesiastical positions in support of the Republican ticket, and that Democratic apostles and Democratic Mormons in high Church positions were silent. The Mormon people were brought back into politics, and the Church leaders used their influence in politics for the Republican Party and at the earnest instigation of the Republican National leaders.

"The rank and file of the Mormons are not satisfied with this high Church influence. They wanted to live up to the letter and spirit of the manifesto which promised that the Mormon Church would not use its influence to control the political judgment and convictions of the Mormon people. The situation was entirely satisfactory to Mormons and non-Mormons alike until the campaign of 1900. The Republican Party has been the great and the only beneficiary of this activity of the Mormons in high ecclesiastical positions. They overturned a large Democratic majority in Utah and a large Democratic majority in the Mormon counties of Idaho, securing two Republican Senators from Utah and one from Idaho. It is a source of keen regret to all the Gentiles and to the rank and file of the Mormons that the Republican leaders have induced the Mormon leaders to interfere in politics, and the least the Republican leaders could do, after having raised the question solely for their own political gain and regardless of the effect which it has upon the Mormon people, would be to keep their hands off the local fight in Utah.

"There is no reason, under the circumstances, why Reid Smoot should not be elected to the Senate. The Republican leaders invoked and entreated and traded for the power of the First Presidency and the Republican apostles to change these Mormon communities into Republican strongholds, when, if let alone, and before their interference, they were strongly Democratic. There is no reason why Reid Smoot should be denied a seat in the Senate if elected. In my judgment he will be seated without a dissenting vote. You can as logically claim that a Methodist Bishop or an Episcopalian would not be allowed to take his seat as a Senator if elected by a Legislature of any State as to say that a Mormon apostle would not be accorded the same right.

"It has never been intimated and is not charged now that Reid Smoot has violated or is violating any law of the land so far as appears anywhere. He has all the qualifications of a United States Senator, and this being so, the Legislature of Utah is the sole judge as to whether he should represent it or not. The Senate of the United States cannot find a pretext for setting aside the wishes of the State of Utah. I myself, with all other Gentiles, regret exceedingly that the Republican leaders have induced the high ecclesiastics of the Mormon Church to take an active part in politics. It is hurtful and regrettable. But the Republicans having done this, it comes with exceeding bad grace from them to object to the high ecclesiastics of the Mormon Church asking for their share of these high positions."

Senator Carmack of Tennessee, with characteristic boldness of speech, declares that the action of the President "is a proof of strenuous impertinence." "The President's action," said he, "illustrates Mr. Roosevelt's character as a constitutional busybody. For the President of the United States to undertake to dictate the internal affairs of Utah or any other State is simply a piece of strenuous impertinence. The people of Utah are supposed to know what they want, and it is arrogant presumption for the Executive of the Nation to undertake to meddle with their affairs. It is not his business to control the character of the membership of the United States Senate, and it comes with particularly bad grace in this instance, in view of the open and notorious alliance between the Republican Party and the Mormon Church. There would be no chance to elect a Republican Senator but for this alliance between Republicanism and Mormonism. Even if Mr. Roosevelt's protest were in order, he has made it too late. It is not to be supposed that the Mormon Church made a one-sided bargain with the leaders of the Republican Party. I do not think Mr. Roosevelt could have been persuaded to announce my understanding of hostility to Mormonism before the November elections."

Speaking privately and not for publication, a good many Republican members of Congress express the opinion that a mistake was made by the President in declaring that Mr. Smoot should not be a candidate because of his relation to the Mormon Church, for the reason that opposition on that account brings the question of religion into the contest. It is alleged that Mr. Smoot, whatever may be his religious belief, does not practice polygamy, and that the act of Congress directed against polygamy is without application to the Mormon Church aside from that particular tenet. Moreover, it is urged that it is gratuitous for the President to assume that if elected to the Senate, Mr. Smoot would be unable freely to take the oath of office in consequence of his relations to the Church, that being a matter solely for determination by the Senate. It is held that the election of a United States Senator is a matter for the State Legislature to determine free from dictation from any source whatever, and the question of the qualifications of the man so selected is one for the Senate alone to pass upon.

EXPECT SMOOT'S NOMINATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 11.—Everything is in readiness for the opening session of the Fifth General Assembly, which will convene in this city to-morrow.

Nothing definite has been given out by Republican leaders as to the time for holding the Senatorial caucus, which will choose a successor to Senator Rawlins. It generally is conceded that Apostle Reed Smoot will have no difficulty in securing the nomination.

WOULD CALL OUT TROOPS.

Arkansas Major Offers Services of Cavalry to Indianola Partisans.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—The following letter was received at the Executive Office to-day:

Panola, Ark., Jan. 10.

Gov. Jefferson Davis:

Dear Sir: Subject to your order, I tender my services with 150 cavalry to the good people of Indianola for their protection against negro domination. I am, yours, to command,

M. C. HOUSE,
Major, Commanding First Squadron Cavalry.

Major House is fifty-five years old, and when but sixteen years of age volunteered in the Confederate Army. He was an active member of the Eagle Rangers during the term of office of Gov. James P. Eagle, it being a troop of cavalry.

BETTER ELEVATED SERVICE.

The Company Replies to the State Railway Commissioners.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The Manhattan Railway Company has announced to the State Board of Railway Commissioners its intention to comply "with diligence" with the directions of the commission in the matter of increasing its service. The following letter from Vice-President Skitt has been received by the Railroad Commission:

New York, Jan. 9, 1903.

Hon. Ashley W. Cole, Chairman Board of Railroad Commissioners, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have your note of Jan. 2, inclosing the directions of the board in the matter of complaints against the Manhattan Railway Company.

The company is proceeding with diligence in endeavoring to comply, as far as possible, with the directions of the commission. In a few days the company will have the ability to increase the Fifty-eighth Street trains to five cars, and to furnish a service that will substantially give a seat to every passenger during the non-rush hours, and these additional facilities will then be furnished.

It is impossible, before Jan. 12, to prepare the schedule for which the board has called, and an extension of time for two weeks is respectfully requested. I remain, yours very truly,

ALFRED SKITT, Vice President.

This letter will be laid before the commission at its meeting in Albany to-morrow afternoon.

THIRTY YEARS WITHOUT PAY.

Pastor Resigns After Long Service Where He Refused Monetary Rewards.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The Rev. Dr. H. S. Hoffman, who for thirty years has not accepted a penny of salary in the various churches where he has labored, today announced his resignation as pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Our Redeemer, Sixteenth and Oxford Streets. The announcement caused deep regret to the members of the congrgation with whom he has been for eleven years. His action was not unanticipated.

His resignation, it is said, does not indicate any lack of harmony with his congregation, but is due simply to a desire on his part to be relieved from the active work of the pastorate.

Since 1872 he has declined to receive any salary whatever from the parishes which he served, but requested that certain sums be set apart for extinguishing the indebtedness of the churches. Dr. Hoffman lately gave the ground for Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Lehigh Avenue and F Street, valued at $7,500. He also contributed quite liberally to the building of the chapel.

When he took charge of the Church of Our Redeemer, eleven years ago, it was a very weak parish. To-day, through his efforts, it is practically out of debt. Dr. Hoffman has spent near y forty years in the active duties of the ministry, and during that time has been instrumental in founding at least seven churches in this city. He now craves the opportunity to retire from parochial service and seek rest. He will continue active in all his other various relations to the Reformed Episcopal Church, and will devote himself more particularly to eleemosynary work.

CASE HEIRS HAVE FALSE HOPE.

Estate of Cleveland Millionaire Beyond the Reach of Claimants.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Walton, N. Y., to the effect that relatives of the late Leonard Case, Jr., were about to lay claim to his $30,000,000 in this city, published this morning, caused considerable comment here. While the Case estate is not a myth, and it is true that Leonard Case died a bachelor and without a will, no heirs can claim a penny of it. This decision was made recently by Judge Francis J. Wing in the United States Circuit Court here. Leonard Case, Jr., owned large blocks of real estate in this city, and since his death it has probably enhanced in value, so that what was worth twenty years ago $10,000,000 is now worth three times that figure. Some time prior to his death Mr. Case conceived a plan of establishing a school for the education of young men in the trades in combination with a scientific course for advanced students. To this purpose his vast fortune was devoted, and the Case School of Applied Science, on Euclid Avenue, adjoining Albert College, is the result. Nearly all the estate was put in trust for this school, and papers were drawn in such a way that not a dollar of the property can be touched. Long leases can be made, and a large part of the property is already so disposed of, as it is in the best residence portion of the city. The Case Library, covering an entire block, belonged to the estate, and it is this property that has caused all the trouble. It adjoins the Post Office, and when the Government decided upon a new Federal Building condemnation proceedings were brought to secure possession of it. Of course, all the relatives, near and distant, of Leonard Case had to be notified, and many suposed they had discovered an estate that was to be divided. Lawyers from all parts of the country have appeared in Cleveland to look up the estate, and several suits have been brought, only to fail. The estate was tied up too securely to be broken up now, and the rentals all go to the Case School of Applied Science.

Hours Quickest for Pinehurst.
Leave New York via Pennsylvania R. R., Congressional Limited, daily, West 23d St. Ferry, 3:25 P. M., connects with new train at Washington 8:50 P. M. via Seaboard Air Line Railway, arriving Pinehurst 8:15 A. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. SAMUEL THOMAS DEAD

Passes Away at His Home in This City at Midnight.

His Career in the Army, in the Coal Trade Region After the War, and as a Railroad Financier.

Gen. Samuel Thomas died suddenly last midnight of heart disease at his home, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street. While he had been ailing for more than a year, he was up and about until yesterday afternoon. He is survived by two sons and a daughter, E. R. Thomas, R. E. Thomas, and Mrs. Livingstone Beekman.

Gen. Thomas was born at South Point, Lawrence County, Ohio, April 27, 1840. His parents were of Virginia stock and were among the earlier settlers of the region between the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. Early in life he was employed by the Keystone Iron Company of Jackson, Ohio, where he found time to familiarize himself with the engineering subjects of mining and other scientific studies.

At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This was in July, 1861. For the next three years he was in active service, his regiment being a part of the famous "Ohio Brigade."

The "Ohio Brigade" was the organization that became famous in after years owing to the great number of its enlisted men who were promoted from the ranks to important commands. Gen. Thomas was one of the men who were rapidly promoted for gallant and meritorious service. He was successively promoted to Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. Later he was brevetted a Brigadier General. Most of his service was in the South and West, where he participated in all of the prominent battles in which Grant and Sherman commanded. Among the battles in which he was engaged was Pittsburg Landing, Chattanooga, and Vicksburg. In Sherman's march to the sea he was among the forces that were employed in the rear as reserve forces.

When the war closed Gen. Thomas was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the United States and was for about a year in charge of the Freedmen's and Abandoned Land and Property Departments in the State of Mississippi. He was then assigned to a position as Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard, a position he retained until January, 1867, when he was mustered out of the service.

When he was retired from the army, Gen. Thomas turned his attention to industrial pursuits. He started his business career in Zanesville, Ohio, as a manufacturer of pig iron and railroad supplies. In 1869 when the coal fields in the Hocking Valley were opened, Gen. Thomas embarked in the coal mining business. As a result of his connection with that industry, and with the railroads that were built to further the success of the trade, he contributed a large part of the success that attended the development of the coal and iron trade in that region. The financial panic in 1873 was safely weathered by Gen. Thomas, owing to the judgment and prudence with which he administered all of his business affairs that might have been affected by the general crash that followed the panic.

In 1878 Gen. Thomas became convinced that the West and South were fields for investment that would eventually prove splendid paying properties. In consequence he became largely interested in railroad construction in the States of those regions. He became a member of a large contracting firm and was engaged in the construction of railroads in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. When the systems were finally opened to the trade he decided to devote his future business career to the management of them.

It was as the manager of railroads that he achieved his greatest success. From December, 1878, until March, 1882, he was at various times Vice President and President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor Railroad, and a Director and General Manager of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, known as the Nickel Plate Line. After 1882 he was a President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and Director in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Richmond and Danville, both of which systems are now controlled by the Southern Railway; the Lake Erie and Western, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, and the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon systems.

Gen. Thomas, at the time of his death, was a Director in the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, First Vice President and Director of the Bowling Green Trust Company, Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, President and Director of the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, Director of the Ciba Company, President and Director of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, Director of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company, Vice President and Director of the Indiana Southern Railroad Company, President and Director of the Metropolitan Dredging Company, Trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Company, President and Director of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, Director of the Pacific Steel Company, Plastic Material Metal Covering Company, Rapid Transit Ferry Company, President and Director of the Richmond Borough Company, Director of the Richmond County Power Company, President and Director of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company, Director of the Seventh National Bank, Shelby Iron Company, President and Director of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company, Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, and President and Director of the United States Cast Iron and Foundry Company.

Among the clubs of which Gen. Thomas was a member were the New York Yacht, Riding, Southern, Union League, Country, Ohio, Lotos, Lawyers', and Jekyl Island. He was also a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

COAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

Crowd Raids Train on Boston and Albany Tracks and Is Dispersed by Police.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A coal train on the Boston and Albany tracks was raided by men, women, and children to-day, and a quantity of coal, variously estimated at from five to ten tons, was stolen from the cars. The force of train hands was unable to cope with the raiders, and the looting of the train was stopped only by the appearance of the police. One man was arrested and he will be charged with larceny of two bags of coal.

CAPT. LUCAS FINDS MORE OIL.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 11.—It was announced here to-day that Capt. A. F. Lucas, who was the discoverer of oil in the Beaumont field, and for whom the great Lucas gusher was named, has just discovered oil in enormous quantities on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico.

The syndicate of Americans he is representing, of which Col. J. M. Guffey of Pittsburg, Penn., is said to be the head, has obtained control of a large tract of land where the oil is found.

Capt Lucas made the discovery of the oil by following up geological conclusions which he had reached as to the source and trend of the oil strata, which he believes extends around the world in a north and south direction.

An Intelligent Critic
can find no fault with the rapidity of schedule or the appointments of the Pennsylvania Special.—the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

Piso's Cure will cure your cough, relieve soreness of the lungs, and help difficult breathing.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch—Purest Imported.
The glass of Fashion—always good form.—Adv.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S CONDITION VERY LOW.

The ex-Mayor's Family Summoned to His Bedside—Physicians Constantly Present.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who has been suffering from obstractive jaundice for some weeks, and has been confined to his bed at his home, 9 Lexington Avenue, since last Thursday, was very low early this morning.

At 10 o'clock last evening the following bulletin was issued concerning Mr. Hewitt's condition, and signed by Dr. E. L. Keyes and Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr.:

"Mr. Hewitt has continued to grow progressively weaker. He sleeps most of the time, and suffers little pain."

All day yesterday Mr. Hewitt was conscious in his waking hours, but he dozed frequently from extreme weakness. Early in the evening oxygen treatment was resorted to, and a fresh tank was carried into the house about every hour.

"He is gradually growing weaker," was the almost invariable answer to questions concerning Mr. Hewitt's condition late in the evening.

The immediate members of the family have been notified of the patient's low condition and were at the family residence last night. There were present Mrs. Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, and Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Cooper.

Among those who called at the residence during the afternoon and evening, inquiring as to the patient's condition, leaving messages or cards, were John E. Parsons, Andrew Carnegie, Major John McGaw Woodbury, Henry F. Gurnee, Mayor Low, Edward M. Shepard, Dr. John E. Billings, John L. Cadwalader, Norman S. Dike, Philip Schuyler, George L. Rives, and Prof. J. E. Prince.

Gen. Brice was seen as he was leaving the Hewitt residence. He said:

"We do not think Mr. Hewitt will live any great length of time, but we do not think he is in danger of immediate death."

The following bulletin was issued at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"There has been no change since noon. The general condition throughout the day has been weaker than yesterday."

Dr. Keyes, Jr., left the house about that time. He was questioned about Mr. Hewitt's condition, and said:

"There has been no radical change."

At noon yesterday the following bulletin was issued:

"Mr. Hewitt's condition is worse. His strength is failing.

"E. L. KEYES, M. D.
"E. L. KEYES, Jr., M. D."

Later Dr. Keyes, Jr., said:

"There has practically been no change in Mr. Hewitt's condition since the noon bulletin was issued. While perfectly conscious, he is lying in a moribund condition awaiting calmly for the coming of the grim messenger, which he knows must soon release him.

"He realizes that death is near, and is prepared for it. As to the length of time that Mr. Hewitt may live, it is hard to predict. His wonderful vitality may pull him through the night, but it would not surprise me if death came at any moment. Mr. Hewitt has been confined to his bed since last Thursday, and is suffering from what is known as obstructive jaundice.

"There never was a thought of operating upon Mr. Hewitt. An operation would have been useless and nothing could be further done even to prolong life.

Mr. Hewitt was last at his office in Burling Slip about six weeks ago, and although he had then been under the surveillance of physicians for nearly a month he appeared quite vigorous for one of his years—more than fourscore—and talked of business and other matters with his usual vim.

He walked to the station of the elevated railroad at Hanover Square, mounted the stairway with comparative ease, and reached his home apparently none the worse for his journey.

He was suffering from obstructive jaundice at the time, and on the following day the disease assumed an aggravated form but Mr. Hewitt did not take to his bed until last Thursday.

From the moment that it was learned that Mr. Hewitt was a very sick man Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., was almost constantly at his bedside, and he was aided by his father, Dr. E. L. Keyes, and Dr. Charles H. Heywood, and several trained nurses. Dr. Francis Delafield was called in later.

According to his own statements and those of his doctors, Mr. Hewitt's health for the past few years was greatly due to his use of an elixer which he found in France and one of whose properties was common table salt. Mr. Hewitt went to Europe in 1897 and physicians in Paris induced him to use the elixer. He did so and received almost instant benefit. He returned to America with the formula of the elixer and had not only used it himself, but had insisted on its qualities to aged friends.

WALDORF'S DEMENTED GUEST.

"Mrs. T. A. Maignen of Philadelphia" Flourished Two Revolvers—Said to Have Purchased Many Diamonds in a Few Days.

A woman who registered at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday as Mrs. T. A. Maignen of Philadelphia was discovered in her room last night flourishing two loaded revolvers, and after a struggle, was put into a cab by two hotel detectives and driven to Bellevue, where she was put in the Insane Pavilion. According to the detectives her husband's business address is 1310 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

She wore four diamond rings, was expensively and stylishly dressed, and her appearance attracted all in the hotel. Attention was first directed to her on account of the large number of packages which came to her from jewelry houses, including Tiffany's, Benedict's, and Mrs. Lynch's, and it was estimated that she purchased many valuable diamonds since Thursday. She acted in a peculiar manner in the dining room, where it was her habit to order a fresh napkin with every new dish served and frequently to change glasses.

When she arrived at the hotel on Thursday she was assigned to a suite of three rooms on the ninth floor on the Fifth Avenue side, and it was remarked at the time that she did not ask the price of the rooms. Last night about 8:30 the maid on that floor heard peculiar sounds coming from Mrs. Maignen's room, and started to investigate. There was no response to her repeated knocks, and she notified the manager down stairs.

Detectives Smith and Kennedy were sent up, and with the maid they entered the room, the door being opened by a pass key. Mrs. Maignen was clad in a loose wrapper and was standing in the middle of the room and flourishing two revolvers around her head.

"You are not wanted," she cried. "Get out!"

She continued to point the revolvers at the men, until they finally persuaded her to put them down. With the maid's help she put on a street gown, and was taken down to the Thirty-third Street entrance, where a closed carriage had been sent by the management, who also had notified the authorities at Bellevue.

She was not violent during her ride to Bellevue, and seemed to be much reassured when Dr. Mabon spoke to her in French. When she was ordered to the insane pavilion, however, she raved incoherently, and began to struggle. She is tall and of fine physique, and it required the combined efforts of four hospital attendants and two detectives to carry her across the hospital yard to the insane pavilion. She had $900 in her possession.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The addresses on Arch Street given by the patient taken from the Waldorf-Astoria to Bellevue is that of Maigneu, Fleiter Company. The head of the firm does not live in this city.

Change in Atlanta Sleeper.
Commencing January 12th, Pullman sleeping cars will leave New York via Pennsylvania R. R. West 23d St. Ferry, 2:10 P. M., week days, 12:55 P. M. Sundays, for Atlanta via Seaboard Air Line Railway. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. GREENE SUSPENDS CAPT. MICHAEL GORMAN

Finds a Saloon Wide Open in His Precinct.

Causes Two Arrests There, Then Goes to the Station House and Deals Summarily with the Captain.

Gen. Greene, Inspector Brooks and Mr. Coursey, Gen. Greene's secretary, despite the heavy downpour of rain that kept nearly everybody else indoors, found time yesterday afternoon to visit six of the East Side police stations. When the tour, which was made in an automobile, had ended Capt. Gorman of the Union Market Station had been suspended from duty for neglect of duty in not enforcing the excise laws, and that part of his district in which the offense had occurred had been temporarily placed in charge of Capt. Holahan of the Delancey Street Station.

The place that was run in open violation of the law and the discovery of which violation by Gen. Greene led to Capt. Gorman's suspension is located at 164-6 Rivington Street. Sall Agia is said to be the proprietor.

"The place," said Gen. Greene last night, "was running in such open violation of the law that I stopped and went inside. It required but a moment to find out that the proprietor had no hotel license, and as there were about twenty-five people inside drinking I did not wait for further developments, but got in the automobile and gave directions to be driven to the Fourteenth Precinct Station, where Capt. Gorman is in command. As soon as I entered the station I called for the Captain and suspended him from duty for neglect of duty. I told him about the place, and after suspending him I placed Sergt. Ryan in command of the precinct.

"Leaving the Fourteenth Precinct we were driven to the Thirteenth, the adjoining precinct, where I had two plain clothes men detailed to proceed to Rivington and Clinton Streets to watch the place. I then instructed Capt. Holahan of the Delancey Street Station to watch the house, which is on the outer edge of the Fourteenth Precinct. Charges will be preferred against Capt. Gorman in the morning by Inspector Brooks. I do not know when he will be brought to trial, as the calendar is getting a little crowded of late.

"We visited in all six stations, in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Precincts. We made a pretty thorough inspection, and, although conditions are not yet by any means what I expect them to be, the general situation showed an improvement over that of last Sunday. The station houses are in fairly good condition, but are in need of repairs and painting. We took in First, Second, and Third Avenues and Avenue A, and in all covered about twenty-five miles, I should say.

"I do not know how many saloons there are to a mile, but, all in all, I should estimate that we passed between 500 and 600 this afternoon, and I did not see a single one that I could not look into clear through to the rear. We also visited a number of hotels, and I will say that some of them are living absolutely up to the law, while the others are just close enough to the danger line to make it doubtful whether a Magistrate would hold them or not. The one exception was the gross violation I referred to in the case of Capt. Gorman.

"We also found time to pay our respects to and have a pleasant chat with District Attorney Jerome at his Rutgers Street home. Oh, no, there was no significance from a newspaper point of view to that visit. It was purely a friendly call."

The Agia place visited by Gen. Greene is a saloon and lunchroom combined, there being two bars, one in the front and the other in the rear of the room. When Gen. Greene entered the room he found it warm and comfortable and in charge of it a woman who said she was Sally Hirshstein of 176 Rivington Street.

She was ordered arrested by the Commissioner and was locked up in the Delancey Street Station House. Capt. Holahan being entered as the complainant. The charge was violating the excise law. Later Agia was arrested by Detectives Moran and Minnerly. The prisoners were released in bail of $500 each, furnished by Abraham Goldstein, a jeweler of 162 Rivington Street.

It was 5:50 o'clock when the Commissioner's party reached the Union Market Station. Commissioner Greene asked for Capt. Gorman.

"He is up stairs in his office," said the Sergeant on duty.

"Ask him down," was the order.

Capt. Gorman came down a moment later. He was dressed in a business suit.

"Where is your uniform?" demanded the Commissioner.

"It is up stairs," was the reply.

"Don't you know that you should wear it when on duty? Go upstairs and put it on at once," was the stern command.

Captain Gorman did so. In the meantime the Commissioner went through the house. In the back room were assembled the men of the six o'clock platoon waiting to be mustered out for night duty. These men were ordered out on time, the inspecting party standing by and looking on.

After they had gone Commissioner Greene suspended Capt. Gorman.

Capt. Gorman had nothing to say. He went up to his office, closed the office safe, and left the house.

Capt. Michael Gorman was one of the nineteen Captains made in February, 1901, and the validity of whose appointments was in question until recently, when a court decision held that the appointments of the five veterans should hold. Capt. Gorman is one of the veterans. He has been on the force for a long time. His record has been good, so far as known. He lives at Topham Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Gen. Greene's other visits were to the Fifth Street Station, where they were met by Capt. Dean, and escorted over the building; to the Eldridge Street Station, Capt. Alberson; the Mulberry Street Station, where Acting Capt. Mannion was complimented on the condition of the premises, and the Mercer Street Station, where Sergt. Thompson took the party through the building.

SUNDAY PERFORMANCE HISSED.

Audience Resented Mr. Rice's Efforts to Comply with the Law at the West End Theatre.

Capt. Martens of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station ordered E. E. Rice, manager of the West End Theatre, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, early last night to comply strictly with the law, and he promised to do so. A general vaudeville show is usually given here which lasts until half-past 11 o'clock. There are sketches, burlesques, all sorts of variety acts, including singing and monologues.

The place was crowded last night. Singer after singer came out until the audience got tired and wondered what the matter was. Then some of the people began hissing and catcalls followed, women joining in until the theatre was in an uproar.

"Rank!" "Stale!" "Say, this is New York!" and other cries of derision greeted the singers. The man with the rattan in the gallery rapped and rapped for order, but his deadly enemy, the gallery god, went on with his derisive catcalls and howls. Mr. Rice decided to go out and try to explain. When he appeared the audience subsided, and he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I hope you will bear with me. The Commissioner of Police has seen fit to send police here tonight to see that the law is complied with. I have not been able in consequence to put on the programme you see advertised, but I have telephoned for aid to many theatres. However, I have been able to secure two artists from the Bronx and we will do the best we can for you if the police will let us. Please blame the police and not me."

"Hooray," yelled the audience.

The two artists, two young women, appeared and there was more singing. This disgusted the crowd.

"Back to the woods wid youse," cried a number of the gods, and they began to walk out. Then more got up and women joined the men, and in a very short time the theatre was empty.

The regular vaudeville bill was put on at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, about two blocks away. It was going on after 11 o'clock, and the management said there had been no police interference and no warning, and that the bill had not been changed in the least. The Olympia, Proctor's, and other houses went on as usual with vaudeville bills, and all said that there had been no interference on the part of the police.

EIGHTY-FIVE EXCISE ARRESTS.

The excise situation throughout the five boroughs yesterday differed in no respect from that of recent Sundays, save that a little more vigilance was exercised by the police. Up to midnight eighty-eight arrests had been made, as against fifty-four the previous Sunday. Of these three arrests were made in the Tenderloin precinct.

DEATH AT THE THROTTLE.

Passenger Train Runs Several Miles with Engineer Dead in His Cab.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—Passengers on an incoming Knoxville and Ohio Railroad train rode several miles this afternoon with the hand of death at the throttle. The train left Buckeye, Tenn., on time, and ran through Careyville, the next scheduled station. When the train ran through the latter town Fireman Mattlock discovered something was wrong and stepped to the engineer's side of the engine. He found Engineer A. G. Young dead, and immediately stopped the train. There was a wound on the left side of the engineer's head, and the supposition is that a piece of rock fell from the side of a high cut through the mountains and killed him instantly. The train ran perhaps eight miles after Young was killed.

FROM COAL RAID TO CHURCH.

Arcola Folk, Who Mobbed Train Saturday, Sing Praises Sunday Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

ARCOLA, Ill., Jan. 11.—Every one in Arcola wears a self-satisfied look to-day.

Last night the thermometer went to 2 below zero and snow fell six inches deep, but there is no suffering on account of the cold as the train load of coal that was confiscated by the mob of citizens yesterday is to-day going up in smoke from hundreds of chimneys. It is warming the homes of the rich, the poor, and the middle classes. The people seem to care but little what action the railroad will take in the matter. The general opinion, however, prevails that there will be no attempt to bring indictments.

S. R. Lentz, the local Illinois Central agent, shares this opinion. Last evening he said: "I have heard nothing from headquarters to-day, but I think the company will be reasonable when it learns of the distress that existed here. In my railroad experience of forty years this is the first time I was ever held up."

Ex-Mayor Thomas E. Monahan said: "The city will take no action in regard to the railroad. If we started, we would have to arrest every one in the town. I think the people were justified in the seizure."

W. J. Bradbury, who weighed the coal, added: "I kept a strict account of all that passed over our scales. I have written the company for an invoice of the cars and stand ready to make settlement for any except that which the more desperate in their eagerness failed to have weighed."

The confiscation of the train of coal is the one subject of conversation in town today. The people who composed a desperate mob yesterday went to church this morning and sang hymns of praise. The old proverb, "God helps those who help themselves," has many advocates.

Late yesterday a Central engine stopped in the switch yards, and it was thought the trainmen had orders to pull out several cars of coal that stood on the track. From the Fire Department building 100 feet away hose was quickly secured and fastened to a water hydrant. The trainmen were notified that they would be drowned if they attempted to move the coal. The threats had the desired effect, and the crew and the train pulled out of town.

BULL BESTS MAN IN ARENA.

Bandarello Francesco Mattillera of Madrid Is Probably Killed by a Mexican Animal.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 11.—Several thousand persons witnessed a thrilling tragedy at Juarez this afternoon. A monster wild bull caught the noted bandarillo Francisco Mattillera of Madrid on his horns, inflicting injuries that undoubtedly will prove fatal. The fame of Señor Francisco Mattillera, the skillful and daring bandarillo, attracted thousands of people to the fight. The first two bulls turned into the amphitheatre proved indifferent fighters, and Mattillera played with them to the disguest of the spectators.

The third bull was a monster, wild and full of fight. In his first charge around the arena he unseated both of the picadores and dashing at one of their horses, caught the animal under his stomach and tossed him 25 feet. The angry bull then faced Mattillera, who was coming toward him tauntingly waving a bandarillo at the angry bull.

The infuriated animal accepted the challenge and, bellowing, charged with lowered head. Mattillera, stood his ground until the beast was on him, then steeped to one side and planted the bandarillo in the animal's neck as he swept by. The spectators were on their feet cheering when the bull turned and made another rush at his antagonist, caught him against the fence, and, driving a horn through the man's thigh, tossed him high into the air.

The unfortunate bandarillo coming down fell in the bull's horns, and was fearfully gored. On striking the ground he rolled under a plank, and the bull turned to scatter the other fighters who were swarming around him. Mattillera was taken from the ring unconscious.

RAILROAD WAS STOLEN.

Man Under Arrest in Newark Accused of Taking the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Charged with stealing a railroad, George Kincead of Norristown, Penn., was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeants Tyler and Murphy, and he is in a cell in Police Headquarters in this city. He had forfeited bonds in Norristown.

The railroad that he is accused of stealing is a branch, running from the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marion, Penn., to a lime kiln there. It was the property of William E. Morris, Phoebe Morris, a widow, and her two children, and had not been in use for some time owing to the abandonment of the kilns. It was, therefore, an easy matter for any one to dismantle the road and tear up the tracks.

The New York Evening News,
the new dollar-a-year Democratic evening daily, Walter Scott, editor and proprietor, wants a number of A No. 1 advertising solicitors and circulation canvassers. Call at the temporary offices, 5 and 7 Dey St., as soon as possible.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

New Train for Florida.
Leave New York 3:25 P. M., daily, via Pennsylvania R. R., Congressional Limited (all Pullmans,) connecting in Washington with Seaboard Air Line Railway 8:50 P. M. through Sleeping Cars for Jacksonville and Tampa; Day Coach passengers for this connection, leave New York 2:10 F. M. week days and 12:55 P. M. Sundays. Office, 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

MRS. P. S. HENRY KILLED IN BURNING HOUSE

Woman Servant Falls to Death from Fourth-Story Cornice.

ONE SAVED IN NICK OF TIME

Body of the Late Leonard Lewisohn's Daughter Found Near a Window—Husband Prevented from Rushing to Her Rescue.

In trying to save the lives of her husband, children, and servants, Mrs. Florine Henry, wife of Philip S. Henry, the coffee merchant and daughter of the late Leonard Lewisohn, the millionaire banker, lost her own life by suffocation in an early morning fire at 54 East Fifty-fourth Street, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry had a temporary residence. Elberta Erickson, a Swedish domestic, who only recently came to this country, was killed by falling from a cornice outside a fourth-story window to the street.

Two children of the Henrys, Violet, two and a half years old, and Leonore Gladys, seven months, were saved by the bravery of Minnie Ruidge, a nurse employed by the family. Philip S. Henry, the husband and father, was dragged from the house by a policeman after he had made two ineffectual attempts to reach his wife on the second floor, and had brought out one of the children, taking her from the nurse's arms. Another servant, Ida Shaeffer, the cook, was rescued by firemen while hanging by her hands to a rail outside of a window of the room where Mrs. Henry lost her life, and two others, Margaret Mayer and Mary Quinn, escaped without incident.

Mr. Henry, the two children, and the surviving servants were taken to the house of Albert Lewisohn, an uncle of Mrs. Henry, at 22 West Fifty-fifth Street.

arrived, and a hasty examination was made of the Erickson girl. It was found that she had suffered a fracture of the skull, a broken arm, broken jaw, and fracture of several ribs and internal injuries. She died shortly after having been taken to the hospital without recovering consciousness.

On the first alarm of fire there responded three engines and four trucks, under Chief Farrell of the Sixteenth Battalion. A few minutes later Acting Battalion Chief McKernan of the Eighth came to the scene, and with him Acting Battalion Chief Skelly of the Ninth. A line of hose was taken in the front door, and with a few sweeps cleared the first floor from flames. Then the men mounted the stairs and fought their way under cover of a second line to the landing. It was nearly 6:30 o'clock when a party could be made up to go through the house, still burning, but with the fire under control. Headed by Chief Farrell and Captain Beggin of Truck No. 2, the men made their way to the second floor. They looked in the bedroom in the rear and could distinguish nothing through the smoke. Then they entered the library in front, from the bay window of which Ida Shaeffer had been rescued. There on the floor with arms outstretched and not more than three feet from the window, access to which would have meant life, was the body of Mrs. Henry, clad in a night robe. The position was such as to indicate that she had been creeping along the floor on her hands and knees trying to reach the window. On the fingers of the left hand were her wedding ring and a diamond engagement ring which she always wore, and about her neck was a single string of pearls. The body was not burned, except for a small place on the neck and places on the hands, and the indications were that death had been by suffocation. The firemen wrapped the body in a blanket, placing it in a large rocking chair, bore it to the street, to be taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and later to the home of the late Leonard Lewisohn, at 14 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Meanwhile a second alarm had been rung in, summoning more apparatus and Deputy Chief Duane and Acting Chief Purroy to the scene. There remained but little to do, however, for the fire was under control within fifteen minutes after the first engine had a line of hose at play. An hour more the firemen worked, until the last vestige of flame had died out, and then made an examination of the house. This showed that the first floor had been practically burned out by so fierce a blaze that metal ornaments were melted. On the second floor the hall was burned, and both the library in front and a bedroom in the rear of the library were badly scorched. The third and fourth floors were hardly reached by the flames, although smoke had ruined everything perishable throughout the house. A damage estimate of $20,000 was made on the house and furnishings, which were the property of T. C. Richardson. Sho is spending the Winter at Lakewood and had rented the house to the Henrys pending the completion of their new house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

MR. HENRY'S VERSION.

Later in the day S. S. Rosenstann, a friend of the family, who received callers at the house of Alfred Lewisohn, said that Mr. Henry had told members of the family that he had been awakened by his wife.

"She said that she thought she heard the crackling of tissue paper," Mr. Henry said, "and then, looking up, saw light reflected in the mirror. My wife opened a rear window and saw the extension, in which the butler's pantry was located, all in flames. We arose without waiting to dress, and I ran to the third floor to rouse the servants."

Mr. Henry then told of his meeting Minnie Ruidge with the two children, and of taking Violet, the elder, to the street. Then, he said, he tried to get back a second time and was unable to do so.

Minnie Ruidge, the nurse, in a statement to members of the Lewisohn family, said that she was awakened by smoke and roused the children, who were coughing in their sleep.

"The room which we occupied," she said, "was in the rear of the second floor, and it was filled with smoke. I hardly know what came next, for it was all over in a minute, as it seemed. I picked up the children, hearing Mrs. Henry call to us from the lower floor, and with them made my way down stairs to meet Mr. Henry. Then I ran down to the street."

Mrs. Florine Henry, the dead woman, was the sixth daughter of Leonard Lewisohn, who died in London in March last. There were in the family nine children, of whom Jesse Lewisohn, the banker, is the oldest. Leonard Lewisohn's fortune was estimated at between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, the bulk of which went to the children under the will. The youngest daughter, Florine, was married to Philip S. Henry six years ago. Her funeral will be held from 14 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday, and will be private.

The body of Elberta Erickson remained last night at the Flower Hospital awaiting advices from a sister, who is thought to be employed in Patchogue, L. I.

FIRE PANIC IN TENEMENTS.

Many Women and Children Carried Down Ladders to Safety by Firemen and a Policeman.

Loud shouts of "Fire! Fire!" in the neighborhood of Catharine and Madison Streets at 11 o'clock last night awoke the neighborhood, which is filled with tenement houses. Smoke was pouring in a thick volume from the basement of the trunk store of M. Sidman, 22½ Catharine Street, and filled the street.

When the cry was first given by a passer-by the neighborhood was quiet; a moment later the fire escapes of the houses adjoining No. 32½ were crowded with scantily clad figures, and across the way men, women, and children ran from their homes into the street.

Policeman Frank Farrell of the Oak Street Station heard the cries, saw the smoke, and dashing into the hall of the burning house, aroused John Usselman and his wife and five children, who lived on the second floor, and got them out onto the fire escape.

In the meantime the halls were filling with smoke, and exit by that means was impossible. Farrell ran through the house ordering the tenants on to the fire escapes, and while Policeman Milton Woodbridge of the Madison Street Station turned in an alarm from Catharine and Madison Streets, the passer-by who had given the first alarm sent in a call from Catharine Street and East Broadway.

Above the store of Sidman, where the fire started, live twenty families. Policeman Farrell had marshaled them in their night clothes on the fire escapes by the time Truck No. 6 arrived and ran up ladders to the escape on the second floor. Firemen John Coakley, Frank Tilley, and John Ferris mounted the first ladder that went up and joined with Policeman Farrell in carrying the women and children to the street.

Most of the children were almost naked, and the firemen divested themselves of their coats and put them around the little forms. All the tenants got to the street in safety.

In the meantime Battalion Chief Martin had arrived, and he directed a line into the basement, and soon had the fire under control. He said the damage was slight.

FELL ON ELEVATED STATION.

Woman Tripped, Leaving Electric Train —Her Skull Fractured.

In stepping off a Sixth Avenue electric elevated train at the Twenty-eighth Street uptown station yesterday afternoon Mrs. Mary Valkmann, fifty-four years old, of 641 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, tripped and fell head first over the platform step to the floor, fracturing her skull. She was taken to the New York Hospital in a dying condition.

Mrs. Valkmann was leaving the train with her husband. Her foot caught in the narrow space between the car platform and the station platform, and she tripped and fell, striking her head just over the forehead.

AUTOPSY ON A SEAL.

Pneumonia Caused the Animal's Death —Its Brain Fully Developed.

Dr. Charles Wuest, assisted by Dr. George Everson, last night performed an autopsy on a two-year-old seal, which had died Friday in an aquarium at Lune Park, Coney Island. The autopsy was made at the home of Dr. Wuest, at Bushwick Avenue and Linden Street, Williamsburg, and in the presence of a number of doctors and the manager of the aquarium.

It was found that the seal had died of pneumonia, both lungs having been affected, while the brain was found to be in fine condition and fully developed.

Contest of Republicans in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 11.—A Republican successor to George Turner, Democrat, in the United States Senate will be elected by the Legislature which will convene to-morrow. The leading candidates in the contest are Levi Ankeny, a millionaire banker of Walla Walla; Harold Preston, a well-known lawyer of Seattle, and ex-United States Senator John L. Wilson.

ON MR. JEROME'S LIST

Some of the Gambling Houses in the Heart of the Borough.

Dealers There Are Well Known to Him, the District Attorney Says, and None Is Straight.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon talked at length concerning the gamblers that operate above Twenty-fourth Street in Manhattan, said all of them were crooked, and then proceeded to give his reasons for saying so. He denied that he would bring the Canfield case before the Grand Jury to-day, and said that he would not disclose the date when the case would be brought before that body. Richard Canfield, Mr. Jerome plainly intimated, knew all the secrets of dealing, and then, reading from a report of one of his subordinates, he quoted a statement to the effect that what Canfield did not know about the game from a crooked standpoint was not worth knowing.

"Oh, yes," said the District Attorney, "I have a pretty good list of those places and it is a very correct one. You can bank on that. You ask me if I believe there are any honest gamblers. I don't know, but if there is one I never heard of him.

"Now suppose we begin at Twenty-fourth Street and go north a little distance and try and find a few so-called honest gambling houses. On West Twenty-fourth Street Mr. 'E. G.' of Cleveland, Ohio, hangs out. They have a straight wheel in there, but you had better be careful about faro, for the deal is crooked when it comes to that.

"Then, just a little further uptown, on West Twenty-eighth Street, we meet 'H' and 'J. B.' of Philadelphia, and they are both very clever when it comes to dealing crooked faro.

"On West Twenty-ninth Street 'Billy F.' is a powerful influence, although he does not deal all the time, but when he does, I would advise you to look out, for you can't beat the game when he is in charge. There is another suspicious place on West Thirty-first Street, and just a block above, on West Thirty-second, is the place where you will meet 'Frank McD,' an expert from out West, while on West Thirty-third you run across a number of gentlemen who have made reputations out West, and who are not in need of any instruction regarding their special line of business.

"Then we come up to West Thirty-eighth Street, and we are introduced to a gentleman from Boston who, when it comes to dealing, is as clever as they make them. On Fortieth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, there are a good many people who can be seen coming and going, and the game is generally considered a straight one, but it is very unfortunate that the dealer has quite a reputation out West as a bunco and gold brick man. Next, on West Forty-first, we meet a few more expert dealers, among them being 'L.' from Baltimore, and 'G. S.,' and if I were you I would keep out of the game, unless I happened to be backing the house. There is not a better 'sure thing' dealer than the man on West Forty-third Street, who happens to come from Chicago.

"Then over in West Forty-fifth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, is the house backed by Canfield. A little investigation in the neighborhood will prove whether the game there is straight. If it is what on earth is 'F. A.' from Chicago doing there unless he is dealing brace faro? I may mention that 'F. A.' knew ex-Chief of Police McCullagh on account of a little experience he had when McCullagh was at the head of the force. So it is all the way to Fifty-ninth Street. I could tell you about a lot more of them, but this is enough to give you an idea of how straight these places are. They are just about as straight as a man told me Canfield was. He said Canfield was as straight as a billiard ball.

"There are many others, of course, many of which Pat Sheedy knows nothing about, for he is an 'honest gambler,' but if you can get into the places I have told you of you can rest assured that you are pretty close to the principal gambling houses in the City of New York. Yes, they may be shut down now, but they are only waiting for the clouds to roll by before opening up again."

"Do you expect to proceed against all these places?"

"Yes, in course of time, but you must remember that it costs money and requires a lot of time, but we will get around to all of them eventually, especially since we have prospects of a decent police force. I shall be very glad indeed when the Police Department has reached a state of efficiency that will make it possible for me to turn over this work to them, leaving only the prosecution to me. There is plenty of work in the office to occupy my time and keep me busy. The addition of this quasi-police work has made the burden on me as well as my assistants a very heavy one."

Mr. Jerome remarked that nothing he had said was to be considered a reflection on what had been accomplished by ex-Police Commissioner Partridge. Col. Partridge, he said, had laid the foundation for the good work that was now being done in the Police Department.

COURT'S LECTURE ON GAMBLING

Tells Men Found in "The East Side Canfield's" There Is Not a Fair Gambling House.

Twice in one week the police of the Union Market Station raided Jacob Spielberger's café, at 304 East Houston Street, which is known as "the East Side Canfield's," for being an alleged gambling resort. On Wednesday last the place was raided, and five men who were made prisoners were held for the Grand Jury in default of bail on a charge of being common gamblers. On Saturday the place was raided again, and seven men whom the police found playing stuss were made prisoners, as were also a dozen men who were watching the game.

The Essex Market court room was crowded with the prisoners and their friends yesterday morning. The seven men found gambling were held for the Grand Jury. They gave their names as Alexander Kaufman of 25 Avenue B, Joseph Zucker of 427 East Houston Street, Samuel Deitsch of 84 Cannon Street, Abraham Brodsky of 122 Second Street, Max Margolis of 116 Rutgers Street, Morris Weiss of 243 Stanton Street, and Joseph Riche of 156 Roosevelt Street.

Magistrate Cornell arose from his seat as he spoke to the other prisoners taken in the place.

"My men," he said, "I hope you don't gamble. I don't. It's a very bad habit. Don't you know that there is not a fair gambling house in the city? The gamblers resort to all sorts of tricks to win your money, and you have no more chance in the game than if you took your money and threw it into the sea.

"The gamblers also have marked cards and work the brace game on their patrons, so that they win everything. Now, I hope you will not be fools or suckers for their game. You have to work hard for your money and you should consider twice before you spend it. I hope you will take a lesson from this and never darken a gambling resort again. Think more of your families, and you will some day thank the Almighty that you left cards alone. You can go now."

Raid Prisoners Discharged.

Charles Donovan and the eleven prisoners caught by Capt. Gallagher of the Elizabeth Street Station in a raid upon the alleged poolroom at 12 Elm Street on Saturday were discharged in the Tombs Court yesterday, there being no evidence sufficient upon which to hold the prisoners. In the same court John Kennedy and George Harkness, who were arrested Saturday afternoon, charged with keeping a poolroom at 176 Broadway, were also discharged.

INSANE, HE FROZE TO DEATH.

Omaha Lawyer Wandered Away and Perished from Exposure.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 11.—William D. Beckett, a prominent lawyer of this city, was found on the roadside five miles west of the city early to-day, frozen to death. Beckett had been ill for several days, and he is believed to have wandered into the country and to have fallen exhausted where he was found to-day by a dairyman. The body was frozen stiff and he is supposed to have been dead for some time when found.

SHERLOCK HOLMES OUTDONE.

Brooklyn Sleuths Alert Since the "Shake-Up"—What Happened to a Landlord.

Since Police Commissioner Greene "shook up" the detective force in Brooklyn recently some of the sleuths there have been doing work that would make Sherlock Holmes feel like a mere novice. Yesterday a white man, while in a house on Hudson Avenue, occupied by negroes, was robbed of $100. The thief escaped with the money and the victim reported the robbery to the police. In a little while two detectives came around to the house and looked the ground over with great care and thoroughness. Finally they went out to the stoop and put their heads together. While they were thus engaged in figuring it all out the owner of the house came along to make his weekly inspection of his property.

"Hello," he said, "what's the trouble?"

One sleuth gave the other a knowing look and whispered:

"He knows that there has been trouble. How does he know it? He's betrayed himself. Understand?"

The second sleuth answered with a wise shake of the head.

"Well, my man," said the first sleuth, turning to the landlord, "you've come back just in time. We're detectives and you're under arrest."

"Under arrest? What for?" protested the astonished landlord.

"Oh, come now, you can't give us any song and dance like that. How much money have you got in your clothes?"

The wondering landlord searched his pockets and fished out five dollars and eighty-five cents.

The two sleuths exchanged smiles of satisfaction.

"Part of the money; he's put the rest away somewhere," they agreed.

Then the pair, swelling out with pride over the cleverness of their deductions, dragged their amazed and protesting prisoner off to the station house.

HAFFEN TALKS OF HIS VICTORY.

The Borough President Says No Less Than $20,000,000 Is Involved in Changing Street Plans.

Borough President Haffen talked yesterday at some length of the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment last Friday in approving his altered map of new streets in the Bronx lying east of the Bronx River, and autnorizing "such changes as will result in greater economy in the amount of land to be acquired for streets and public places." The Borough President was enjoined from making these alterations individually by Justice Leventritt on the application of James A. Dunn, law partner of John Whalen, on behalf of the Adee estate syndicate. Mr. Haffen said, among other things, yesterday:

"There is no less than $20,000,000 involved in this matter, and the resolution adopted Friday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment means a great saving. Fourteen sections of the map of that territory lying east of the Bronx River have already been filed, and there are twenty-one more to be made.

"There is no good reason for destroying the Old Post Road, along which property owners have offered to give the city the property if it desires to widen it to a hundred-foot road. A storm of indignation has been aroused among property owners in the Bronxwood section, which would be almost wiped off the map, so far as its streets and avenues are concerned, if the filed map was carried out.

"Property owners in that section bought their property and built on it according to the old lines established years ago, and the diagonal system would cut these lines into gores and triangles of little or no value. By following the old lines in these sections the difficulty can be overcome to the satisfaction of everybody, and that is what I propose to do, and thus settle this long-discussed question once and for all."

"WRAP ME IN THE FLAG."

Last Request of Veteran Dying Through Accidental Exposure.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—"Wrap me in the flag" were the last words of George Grimshaw. He was found last night nearly frozen from exposure, having fallen in the canal accidentally. He managed to reach the bank and lay undiscovered for two hours. Grimshaw was an old soldier, a member of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen McClelland. He was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, New York State Volunteers. Just before he died he said to his daughter: "Wrap me in an American flag!"

Wesley Celebration at Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 11.—Wesleyan University is making preparations for the celebration of the Wesley bi-centennial in June, and the occasion will be memorable in the history of the institution. President Raymond will deliver the baccalaureate sermon Sunday, June 28. In the evening the Rev. Dr. William F. McDowell, Secretary of the Methodist Board of Education, will deliver an address. The Rev. Dr. George Jackson of Edinburgh, Scotland, will speak on Monday evening, and Tuesday evening Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University, will discuss the theme of "Wesley's Place in History."

DUG FOR CHIPMUNK, FOUND GOLD

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Bucyrus, Ohio, says that Kincor Beaston, while trying to dig out a chipmunk from under a dairy which his grandfather used forty years ago, found a can of gold coin. There was over $850 in the can. The house had not been used for years, and it is supposed the grandfather secreted the money during the war.

Mrs. Campbell to Play for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her company will give a special performance in the Illinois Theatre on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at 1:45 in the afternoon for the benefit of the Maurice Porter Hospital for Children. Mrs. Campbell and the members of her company furnish the performance, Mr. Davis furnishes the theatre, light, and attendance and the women of the hospital will give a tea.

Strikes of Two Unions Declared Off.

Representatives of the Board of Building Trades said yesterday that all strikes that arose out of a fight between the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union and the Elevator Constructors' Union were off. The Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, whose members are engaged on structural iron work, held that the elevator constructors should belong to it, and struck against the elevator constructors from time to time to force them into the union. Both unions are now in the Board of Building Trades, the Elevator Constructors' Union having been admitted on Friday last.

Skater Drowned in Mill Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

West Hampton, L. I., Jan. 11.—The first drowning of skaters here this Winter occurred in the brick mill pond this morning, when the twelve-year-old son of C. J. Davis, who lives near the pond, fell through the ice. George Tuthill and Ellsworth Raynor were driving past at the time and immediately hurried to his rescue in a boat, but when they reached the spot and succeeded in drawing him out he was beyond resuscitation, several hours of work failing to revive him.

Aged Mrs. Ann Nolan Lost.

A respectably dressed woman, with snow-white hair, was found near the Fifth Street Station late Saturday night, apparently lost. Patrolman Geissler took her to the station house, where she said that she was Ann Nolan, seventy-five years old, and lived with her married niece somewhere near or on Sixth Street and Palisade Avenue, Jersey City. She could not remember her niece's name and was not clear as to how she got to where she was found. She was sent to the city lodging house. Up to a late hour last night no one had called for her.

CHILD BURNED ON A STOVE

Mother Held on a Charge of Cruelty.

William Goggin Badly Burned About the Face and Hands—His Screams Awakened a Janitress.

Kate Goggin, forty-one years old, of 219 East Thirty-eighth Street, was held in $1,500 bail for examination next Wednesday by Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Court yesterday, on a charge of having held her seven-year-old son William over a stove, burning him severely. Mrs. Goggin was arrested shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Patrolman Ditsch of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was called into the woman's apartments by Mrs. Margaret Jaconica, the janitress of the house.

Ditsch found Mrs. Goggin on a lounge in her apartment, and apparently under the influence of liquor. The little boy, who had been temporarily cared for by Mrs. Jaconica, was so badly burned about the face and hands that Ditsch had him taken to Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Jaconica was aroused by the boy's screams, and, running to Mrs. Goggin's rooms, found the little fellow writhing in agony.

The Children's Society was informed, and Agent Barkly found that Mrs. Goggin had lived in the Thirty-eighth Street house for about four months, and that she was separated from her husband, William, the latter living somewhere in Brooklyn. The couple have two children, Ellen, five years old, who is in the Catholic Protectory, and the injured boy. The little boy had also been an inmate of the Protectory, but, according to Mrs. Jaconica, had been stolen from that institution by his mother about two months ago.

When arraigned in court Mrs. Goggin declared that her son's injuries were the result of an accident, and declared vehemently that she had not held him over the stove. She said that she had lain down on the lounge upon her return to her rooms, and must have dozed off, because she knew nothing until aroused by the child's screams. She declared that the child had a habit of playing with matches and paper about the stove, when he could get them, and that he had burned himself that way before.

PREPARING TO RUSH COAL.

Independent Operators Making Special Effort Before the Demand Begins to Lessen.

Preparations were made yesterday at the docks and receiving points of the various railway companies for large shipments of anthracite this week. A good deal of coal arrived yesterday and was handled by a force of special men in spite of the snow and rain.

It was learned that the independent operators as their prices will shortly have to be cut, owing to a lessening demand for coal, will make special efforts to rush anthracite to tidewater this week. The shipments of the New York, Ontario and Western Company which had been carrying the product of only two firms of independent operators, will be little affected this week by the break with the independents. It expects by making extra efforts to bring as much coal to tidewater as before the break.

Some of the dealers predicted yesterday that by Thursday the independent operators will not be able to sell their coal at present prices.

The depots where coal is sold by the pail were well stocked yesterday. Thousands of people bought coal by the pail, the snow causing east siders to fear a coming blizzard.

A SUNDAY OF SNOW AND RAIN.

Skaters and Other Pleasure Seekers Hurried Through Breakfast in Vain.

All the Sunday pleasure seekers were disappointed yesterday, and most of them got a wetting. It was fine and clear at 8 o'clock in the morning, but at 10 o'clock it began to snow heavily and at noon the rain began to fall. The result was a fine slushy pavement, and that, combined with the heavy rain, made indoor amusements in order.

Saddest of all were the skaters, whose anticipations had risen high on account of the cold Saturday night. Early yesterday morning thousands hurried their breakfasts to get an early start for Van Cortlandt Park, Crotona Park, Prospect Park, Staten Island, or wherever the red ball was to be seen. Their hopes for a good day, however, began to fall when the snow and kept on falling as rapidly as the temperature rose. At midnight Saturday the thermometer registered only 19 degrees, and at 8 o'clock last night it had risen to 42 degrees. The temperature began to fall again after that, however.

MAYBURY AGAIN IN DETROIT.

Chairman of "Get Coal" Committee Says Convention Will Be Held Within Ten Days.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11.—Mayor W. C. Maybury arrived home to-day from Chicago, where he attended the meeting of the permanent committee of the Detroit "get-coal" convention of several months ago. Mayor Maybury, who is Chairman of the committee, will to-morrow issue the call for the convention at Washington decided on in Chicago yesterday. While he would not say to-night the exact date for which the convention will be called, he said it would be within the next ten days.

Yucatan Brings Bark's Survivors.

The Ward liner Yucatan, which arrived yesterday from Nassau and Cuban ports, brought thirteen members of the crew of the Uruguayan bark Primus, which went ashore early New Year's morning ten miles north of Hole-in-the-Wall, Abaco, one of the Bahamas. The bark, which was thirty-five years old, and owned in Montevideo, was bound for Matanzas with a cargo of scrap iron. The crew attribute their ill luck to the fact that there were thirteen men aboard, and that they sailed from Matanzas on Dec. 13.

Manley Expects Delaware Dead-Lock.

National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley of Maine, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, said he expected an early settlement of the Post Office trouble at Indianola, and based his opinion on information he received from Postmaster General Payne. He believes that there will be another dead-lock in Delaware, and that that State would again be unrepresented in the United States Senate. He concedes the defeat of E. O. Wolcott for Senator in Colorado, and fears Senator Teller will be re-elected.

Gould Intruder Insane.

Burtis Elson Smeltz, the nineteen-year old stranger who attempted to force an entrance into the residence of Miss Helen M. Gould on Saturday night on the strength of a hallucination that she would help him suppress the trusts, was said to be a raving maniac at Bellevue Hospital last night. He spent most of his time denouncing the keepers in vehement tones.

City Club to Discuss Transportation.

"The Transportation Problem" will be discussed along with a dinner to be given at the City Club to-night at 7 o'clock at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. H. H. Vreeland and Charles H. Chadwick will make addresses and probably William Barclay Parsons.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
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HARVARD'S FIRST SHELL.

University Gets Boat in Which President Eliot, E. R. Agassiz, and the Crowninshields Won Races.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 11.—By the gift of T. S. Watson, '99, Harvard University has just come into possession of one of the most famous rowing relics in the country. This trophy is the first six-oared shell made in America, and is the famous boat in which President Eliot, E. R. Agassiz, and the Crowninshields sat together, winning race after race for Harvard. The successes caused a revolution in the building of racing boats and established the spoon oar in rowing.

It will occupy a place of honor in Harvard Union, where it will be hung upon the wall. The shell was made in the Fall of 1857, when the four above students of the college assumed the responsibility of ordering the boat built to replace the heavy one hitherto in use. The shell is forty feet long, twenty-six inches wide, and weighs 150 pounds.

CONTRACTOR CHARGES FRAUD.

He Seeks a Verdict of Nearly $190,000 Against the Essex County (N. J.) Park Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—William D. Stratton, a Middletown, N. Y., contractor, is complainant in a suit in the Chancery Court against the Essex County Park Commission, involving a balance of $189,936.96 due on a contract for work on Branch Brook Park, this city. Stratton charges the engineer representing the Park Commission with fraud in making estimates of the work done.

He further says that he was delayed much by the engineer's changes, thereby having been put to an additional expense of $130,000, which amount he asks for damages in connection with the sum of $154,433.49, which he claims is the amount due him for work and materials. Stratton claims that he has thus far only received $85,496.53 on the contract, which was received under protest. He is represented by McBurney & McBurney, counsel.

Cyrus Peck, President of the Park Commission, says the board had prepared an agreement with Stratton the nature of which was thoroughly understood.

MUCH COAL SENT TO MARKET.

Pennsylvania and Reading Officials Say Record Is Broken—Famine Continues.

READING, Penn., Jan. 11.—The Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad officials claim that for the week ending to-night more anthracite coal was taken down the main line than for any previous week in years. The total is 10,200 of all classes of cars, or an average of 1,700 cars for each working day of the week, equal to nearly 225,000 tons. This was distributed in the companies' territory as far as New York and along branch lines in this State and elsewhere.

The coal famine throughout this section has reached such an acute stage that many industries in the smaller towns will soon have to close, and in the country districts the distress is so widespread that teams have started for the Schuylkill County coal fields, thirty and forty miles distant, to supply pressing necessities.

In answer to the criticism that if so much coal is mined and shipped why it does not relieve the famine it is stated that there are many industrial establishments that do not use coke or bituminous, and that many scores of these must be supplied with anthracite to keep them in operation.

ENOUGH COAL IN LOUISVILLE.

50,000,000 Bushels in Storage and More in Dealers' Yards—Little Anthracite Used.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Louisville seems to be the only city in the country that is not suffering from a coal famine.

About 50,000,000 bushels of river coal are stored at the "pumpkin patch," the coal harbor for Pittsburg and Kanawha River coal. Probably twice as much coal is in the yards of the dealers in river and Kentucky coal, and while the price of coal has been going up all over the country the price has remained the same here. The Kentucky lump sells at from $2.75 a ton, and $3.50 is paid for the Jellico product.

The same price is paid here for first pool Pittsburg, while $2.25 is asked for fourth pool coal. The trouble in the anthracite region does not materially affect Louisville people, as little hard coal is used here. The dealers say not a thousand tons are sold in a year. What little is sold is at $12 a ton, and there are about 200 tons in the yards. The supply of natural and mixed gas is adequate to keep down any apprehension of cold hands.

COAL FOR TRENTON POOR.

Presbyterian Charity Union Arranges with Local Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—With coal selling above $20 a ton in 100-pound lots, the poor of Trenton are suffering very much. To relieve this condition the Presbyterian churches have formed a charity union, one deacon from each church being on a central working committee. This committee yesterday visited the retail coal dealers and secured from them a special concession for the poor, whereby coal will be furnished to them at the prevailing price here of $8.75 a ton and served on an order from the committee in 100-pound lots.

The central committee chose one dealer in each portion of the poor district and made private arrangements with the dealers to reimburse them for the loss in serving the poor in small quantities at the ton rate price the rich pay. To meet this expense the deacons called upon their respective churches and the financial aid was given at once.

HOW WEST ORANGE GOT COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—The West Orange public schools alone of all the schools in the Oranges have a sufficient supply of coal to carry them through the Winter. In both East Orange and Orange there is a constant scramble on the part of the Boards of Education to get enough coal to keep the schools open. Secretary Orville E. Freeman got the coal for West Orange by a clever stroke of diplomacy.

Mr. Freeman runs a big truck farm; he also has a friend in the coal business somewhere in Pennsylvania, and induced his friend to ship him a big carload of "steamer" coal, which comes in pieces about the size of a coal hod. The coal was quietly delivered at an obscure siding, and one night Mr. Freeman got his farm hands together, and, using his own delivery wagons, carted the coal to the different schools.

So quietly was this done that the local dealers were induced to supply sufficient additional coal from their bins to leave no doubt that the schools could be kept open.

Sickness Due to Lack of Coal.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—A number of physicians report considerable sickness in this city on account of the cold weather because their patients did not have sufficient fuel to keep warm. In many instances physicians furnished certificates for supplies of coal, but many of these could not be filled.

Butcher's Suicide by Leap from Window

For some unknown reason Frederick Lautenschlager, a butcher, twenty-seven years old, jumped from the window of his room on the third floor of the house at 32 First Street at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He was dead when he was found on the pavement in front of the house by Policeman Unger of the Fifth Street Station. The landlady of the house said she knew nothing about her lodger, except that for some time he had been despondent.

GAS WORKS EXPLOSION

Apparatus in West Forty-fifth Street Yard Shattered.

Hugh McFarland Struck by a Piece of Flying Iron—Neighborhood Startled by the Loud Noise.

There was a terrific explosion in the yards of the Consolidated Gas Company's works at Forty-fifth Street and the North River about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Although there were several men at work in the vicinity, only one man was hurt. He was Hugh McFarland of 465 West Forty-sixth Street, a workman, who was struck in the head by a piece of flying iron. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said his injuries were not serious.

The explosion occurred in what is known as a "cooler and scrubber," an apparatus made of iron pipe and cylinders through which the gas is passed for purification before it is sent to the tanks. The machine that exploded was situated at the western end of the yard, between the retort house and the naphtha house. Just before the explosion there was a slight rumbling sound that the men could not account for, then a sharp report like the discharge of a rifle, followed a moment later by the explosion of the machine.

The sound was heard for blocks and people in the neighboring houses rushed to the streets. Policeman Hillman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station turned in a fire alarm. The firemen had nothing to do, however, as the gas had not ignited as a result of the explosion.

Parts of the machine that exploded were blown for great distances, some of them being driven through windows in other buildings in the vicinity.

The superintendent of the gas works estimated the damage at $2,000. The work of the company was not impeded, as the gas that was being passed through the wrecked cooler was immediately turned off and passed into the tanks through other machines.

ZIONISM RECONSIDERED.

Lecture of the Rev. Dr. Harris Before the People's Institute—His Present Attitude Explained.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of Temple Israel lectured last evening on the subject, "A Reconsideration of Zionism," under the auspices of the People's Institute in Cooper Union. He explained his attitude toward Zionism by confessing that he had been at first opposed to the propaganda, but that upon a reconsideration of the subject he was in favor of it.

"The idea of establishing a country again for Judea," he said, "is really a part of the orthodox Jew's belief. For years he has included it in his prayers three times a day. This belief, that the Jew will get back to Judea again, is somehow mixed up with the Messiah; the belief being that the Messiah will lead him back to his own country again, and be his King.

"The reformed Jew has expunged this idea from his prayer book. He regards the loss of Judea as a blessing, enabling him to carry his message of religion to all the world. His idea is that the Jews of to-day are not a nationality, but a religious community.

"The Jew has not always been successful in impressing his religious views upon the community in which he has lived; he has been in places outdone and overwhelmed. It seems to me that sometimes numerically his strength is growing weaker every day. Zionism does not mean that all of the Jews need to settle in Judea. The idea is that the Jews settle in one land and also be dispersed in all the lands.

"One of the most potent objections which has been raised against Zionism is that it is unpractical—well-nigh impossible. If that is true, you who think that way need not oppose it. Let it alone and it will kill itself. You may perhaps say that the Jews are now collected in Russia—the larger half of them are there. What would be the difference between their being in Russia or in Palestine? I reply, all the difference that works for manhood.

"Consider for a moment how different their religious life would be. They would not be driven into a corner with the command, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.' What new dignity would not this give to a people! I do not say that in their new land the State and religion should be united. I believe that what God hath put asunder man should not unite.

"There is another phase of this subject. The collection of the Jews in Palestine would lessen the terrible congestion in some of our large cities here; not that I think that any sane man, not prompted by deep religious fervor, would ever leave the United States for any other land. It would tend, however, to lessen congestion in the future. The possession of a nationality would give the Jew a sense of dignity; a new sense of responsibility, which the modern Jew sorely needs.

"I say it in all kindliness. I don't quite relish the Jew being the companion of the Moslem Turk. He stands rather in the background of civilization. If the land selected were America or England with what delight would I not hail this new idea! But on the other hand there is a sentiment connected with the spot selected by the Jew. The barren hills of Judea mean more for him than any land on earth. Think of it! no longer a vassal; in his own land; flying his own flag; feeling himself again one of a great historic race!"

Lodger Found Asphyxiated by Gas.

August Tennis, forty-five years old, a bicycle dealer in business on Sixteenth Street, near Union Square, was asphyxiated early yesterday morning in his room, which he hired from Mrs. Mary Sterratt, at 214 East Sixteenth Street. According to Mrs. Sterratt, Tennis went to his room about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was found by Mrs. Sterratt lying across his bed half undressed. Gas was pouring into the room from an open gas jet overhead.

Two Men Killed by Railroad Trains.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Jan. 11.—E. J. Maulbeck, thirty-two years of age, a baker of this place, was killed by a train on the Central Railroad some time last night. He leaves a wife and four children. Nelson Foster, forty years of age, one of the proprietors of the Lincoln Hotel, on the outskirts of Bound Brook, was killed on the railroad last night by being hit by the Black Diamond Express. He had been in this village and was walking home at the time.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 11.—The Colonial Hotel here and several other buildings were destroyed by fire to-night, the total losses aggregating about $50,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 11.—Fire nearly destroyed the oldest portion of the W. Dewees wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at McKeesport to-day. As a result of the fire nine of the sixteen sheet mills will be thrown off for a week, and the finishing department has only enough stock on hand to keep it going for two more days. Manager Cooper could not estimate the loss to-night.

FOOD FOR A YEAR.

Meats	300 lbs.
Milk	240 qts.
Butter	100 lbs.
Eggs	27 doz.
Vegetables	500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration for one man for one year.

But some people eat and eat and yet grow thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. To the notice of such persons we present Scott's Emulsion, famous for its tissue building. Your physician can tell you how it does it.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1863.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SARGENT ON IMMIGRATION.

In Philadelphia Address, He Recounts Measures for the Betterment of His Department.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration, to-night delivered an address to the Jewish Chautauqua Society on the subject, "Immigration and the Future of Our Country." Sim

CHARGES AGAINST AQUEDUCT COMMISSION

Committee of Merchants' Association Alleges Misfeasance.

Expresses Desire for Removal of Members in Communication to Mayor Low—Croton Dam and Jerome Park Reservoir Work.

The Committee on Revision of City Records and Accounts and Water Supply of the Merchants' Association made public yesterday a communication sent to the Mayor on the 8th inst., in which it criticised the Aqueduct Commission and called upon the Mayor to cite the commission to show cause why the members should not be removed. The members of the committee are George L. Duval, Chairman; Henry R. Towne, H. A. Metz, D. Le Roy Dresser, W. C. Le Gendre, William F. King, Isaac N. Seligman, Adolph Openhym, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Dick S. Ramsay.

In concluding the communication the committee charged the Aqueduct Commission, as constituted on July 15 last, with neglect and misfeasance, both in respect of the new Croton Dam and the Jerome Park Reservoir. Concerning the former it made specification of "failure to fix a time limit for the radical changes in the plans which they ordered; the advocacy of, if not connivance at, improper letting of highway construction to the contractor for the dam; their failure to present the city's side of the case to the Corporation Counsel; the manifest impropriety of allowing the work of roadmaking, even within the contract, to be charged for at prices fixed for earth and rock excavation of a distinct and very much more difficult character, and their neglect to have contemporaneous work performed that is necessary to be done before the dam can be effective." Concerning Jerome Park Reservoir the committee made "each and every representation in our communication of July 15 and in this communication a distinct and separate specification."

On July 15 last the committee sent to the Mayor a statement that, through the neglect of the Aqueduct Commission, the community was threatened with the possibility of a water famine. The statement was sent to the commission, and the reply was received by the committee on Oct. 25.

Referring to the reply the committee in the latest communication said:

In their communication before us the Commissioners recognize "the great necessity of adequate provision for sufficient water supply," and that they "cannot avoid the responsibility resting upon them to complete this important work as rapidly as practicable in the most efficient and substantial manner." They deny that "there has been any wasteful or useless expenditure of money," and imply that all the information necessary to meet our representations to you could have been obtained from them upon application. The irritable and immoderate tone of the Commissioners' communication is not usually employed with a consciousness of duty fulfilled, and the recklessness of their statements is amazing.

Concerning the new Croton Dam, the committee declared that radical changes had been ordered and were so far progressed that to go backward would be more dilatory than to go forward, and urged that a time limit be fixed upon the work as altered.

The committee said that its figures show the additional cost of the changes ordered at the new Croton Dam will be approximately $600,000, rather than the $400,000 estimated originally by the Commissioners and amended later to $490,467. The committee has objected to the allotment of roadmaking to the contractor for the dam structure, under the terms of his contract for such structure.

Referring to the Jerome Park Reservoir work, the committee said that the cost to the city of more than $500,000 for the insertion of the eight-hour clause in the contract would have been averted if due diligence had been shown by the Aqueduct Commission in maintaining an efficient time limit, for in that case the city would have had no concern in the demands of labor.

The committee went into technical details regarding the alterations in the original plans of the work on the reservoir, and said:

We reiterate more particularly our charges that the work at Jerome Park has not been prosecuted with even ordinary vigor. At the time of the succession of the present engineer a considerable section of embankment, according to the original plans, was in condition to permit of grading and concrete lining. Within three months after his appointment, however, authority was asked by, and accorded to, him to make extensive changes in the plans theretofore adopted. By reason of this authority work has been suspended over a large section of the reservoir, notwithstanding the urgent need of expedition. We assert that the authority of the commission under which such suspension of work has resulted was given without sufficient warrant, and upon an indefinite statement made by the Chief Engineer which has proved to be wholly inexact.

Appended to the communication were letters from Alfred Craven and Frederic P. Stearns, civil engineers, that were referred to as supporting the committee's complaints.

CHILD LABOR EVIL.

Committee Urges Legislation to Do Away with Many Abuses—Parents Who Commit Perjury.

Agitation against the employment of children of tender age in factories and stores, with which the Child Labor Committee has had much to do, has crystallized in the form of bills aiming to do away with many of the evils attending the practice and which embody most of the recommendations of State Factory Inspector John Williams on the subject.

The inspector concedes that the child labor laws as they stand are pitifully inadequate, and attributes this to the lack of harmony between them and the Compulsory Education law. Close study shows that a child need attend school only eighty days in the school year under the Compulsory Education law. Its parents are tempted to secure a false employment certificate by swearing the age of the child to be fourteen years, when it may be only thirteen or twelve. It is recommended by the Factory Inspector that "such evasions of the law, which have always been numerous," be done away with by requirement for a certificate of employment of official evidence of the age of the child derived from public records of births. Many instances of perjury on the part of the parents have been disclosed when the public school teachers of the lower grades called upon to strengthen the employment certificate have discovered a discrepancy between the age of the school record and that given by the parents.

The Child Labor Committee also endeavors to bring within the pale of the law the thousands of juveniles who do not work in "factories" or "mercantile establishments," the newsboys, bootblacks, office boys, messengers, peddlers, and general delivery boys, and lads who deliver milk from 4 o'clock in the morning until the time for school to open. Boys and girls who work before and after school, cleaning the hallways and basements of the poorer flats and hotels and washing dishes in the kitchens of the restaurants, are also held by the committee to be virtually outlaws. Its members investigated and found that a large proportion of children were at work without any family necessity for their earnings.

Prominent persons in Ithaca, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Troy, Albany, and other cities of the State are greatly interested in the work as well as the following, among others, of this city: Jacob A. Riis, Dr. William H. Maxwell, William H. Baldwin, Robert Hunter, Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Robert C. Ogden, Bishop H. C. Potter, Jacob H. Schiff, and Dr. Abraham Jacobi.

MINIATURE OF BEECHER.

Gift of Abraham & Straus to be Exhibited and Then Sold.

The department store firm of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn has presented to Plymouth Church a miniature portrait of Henry Ward Beecher. The gift has been made with the understanding that the portrait is to be auctioned off at the fair to be held by the women of the church in aid of the Beecher Memorial Fund. It is believed that the portrait will bring at least $500.

Beginning to-day, the miniature will be exhibited for several weeks in the art galleries of Abraham & Straus. Besides this portrait a number of etchings of Mr. Beecher, executed in Paris, and which have been given to Plymouth Church by Stephen V. White, to be sold for the benefit of the Memorial Fund, will be exhibited at the store. Mr. White has also loaned his large painting of Beecher by Conant.

Near the exhibit a box will be placed for contributions to the Memorial Fund. Elijah R. Kennedy, treasurer of the fund, said yesterday, that it was not unlikely that before it was completed it would amount to $200,000.

WILLIAM H. RIKER ARRAIGNED.

Testimony That He Annoyed the Woman from Whom He Was Divorced —Said to be Insane.

William H. Riker, the son of William B. Riker, druggist, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court yesterday morning, Mrs. Lillie Ryan, the wife of H. J. Ryan of 211 West One Hundredth Street, who was formerly the wife of Riker, having declared that he is insane and that he had annoyed her. He is about fifty-four years of age, and he lives at 310 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He was divorced from his wife about ten years ago, and the custody of their two sons and a daughter was awarded to her.

Mrs. Ryan said that Riker had sent her numerous letters, telegrams, and messages, and had annoyed her by calling at her house. She feared at times that he might do her personal injury.

At the instance of some of his former associates, Mr. Riker was committed in August last to Bellevue Hospital for examination into his mental condition, and from there he was sent to Dr. Givens's sanitarium in Stamford, Conn. He was discharged in November.

A letter sent to Mrs. Ryan referred to a meeting between Mr. Riker and ex-Congressman John J. Adams of the law firm of Cantor, McIntyre & Adams, and to the shooting of two men in the Adams law office by Turner. Some of the notes sent to Mrs. Ryan were on telegraph blanks and were signed "The Terror."

Dr. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital told the Magistrate of the examination of Riker for insanity in August and said that the patient showed signs of paresis.

Mrs. Ryan was unable to satisfy Magistrate Mayo that there had been any threats made against her by Riker, but her counsel asked for an opportunity to bring other witnesses, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Sailor Found Frozen to Death.

Frederick Bushman, 50 years old, a sailor, whose home was at 301 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, was found frozen to death yesterday morning in a stable at 330 Gates Avenue, that borough. Bushman occasionally did some work for Charles Kruse, the owner of the stable, and had several times slept there. It is supposed that he went into the stable on Saturday night to sleep and died from exposure.

Annual French Masquerade Ball.

The French Masquerade Ball will take place at Madison Square Garden to-night. It will be the thirty-eighth annual affair which the Cercle Française de l'Harmonie has given. There will be a floral fête and carnival with a parade of flower-bedecked floats, spectacular ballets, and a military band. No less than 300 girls, all vouched for as being pretty, will take part in the spectacular ballet. The proceeds, as heretofore, will be devoted to sustaining a number of local charities.

Nineteenth District Republicans.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual dinner of the Republican Organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District which is to take place on Thursday night at the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, at 7 o'clock. More than eight hundred tickets have been sold. The addresses will be delivered by Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Representative Watson of Indiana and Simeon Ford, who will make on this occasion his first political speech.

SPIES & LONG
MEN'S FURNISHERS
have received Their
FANCY SHIRTINGS
FOR
SPRING
AND
SUMMER WEAR
TWO STORES
115 & 164
BROADWAY.

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Are prepared to execute orders for Fine Costumes, at short notice and at moderate cost.

Specially prepared Model Dresses are shown, of seasonable fabrics suitable for all occasions. . . . . .

Tailoring and Dressmaking Rooms, Third Floor.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

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REORGANIZATION SYNDICATE
OF
The Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad.

Temporary Offices,
(Holm & Smith, Counsel.) Room 90, World Building, New York City.

JOHN GERKEN, President Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Co.
CLARENCE P. KING, President Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon R. R., and President Pottsville Union Traction Co.
HENRY W. GENNERICH, President United National Bank of N. Y.
CHRISTOPH F. BODE, Director Consumers' Brewing Company, N. Y.
HENRY VON MINDEN, President United Wine and Trading Co.
W. F. HENCKEN, Treasurer of the American Exchange Cigar Co.
GUSTAV SCHOCK, Millwright.
VAL SCHMITT, President Federal Brewing Co., Brooklyn.
CHAS. F. HOLM, of Holm & Smith, Attorney.
WILLIAM VOLK, Director of United National Bank of New York City.
DIEDRICH W. RÖHDE, Treasurer of Fairlawn Cemetery Company.
CARSTEN HEILSHORN, Merchant.
D. WERFELMANN, Merchant.
FRED W. SALTZSIEDER, Treasurer Consumers' Brewing Co., Brooklyn.
WM. VON TWISTERN, Secr'y Hudson County Consumers' Brew'g Co.
GEORGE HERBENER, of Sauer, Gross & Herbener, Builders.
BENJ. FOX, Broker.

The above Railroad will be sold by the Court at a Receiver's Sale on JANUARY 20, 1903, AT 3 P. M., at Brockville, in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure of a first mortgage of $1,125,000. The Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, is the plaintiff in the suit, being Trustee under the mortgage, and this suit has been pending five years.

The BROCKVILLE, WESTPORT and SAULT STE. MARIE RAILROAD is 45 miles in length, built in 1892, and operating since then from Brockville to Westport, Canada. Brockville, the county seat of Leeds county, Ontario, is on the St. Lawrence River at the end of the Thousand Islands, and is a fine town, having electric lights, gas, sewers and all modern improvements, and is only ten hours from New York (365 miles), and all the villages along the route of this Railroad are prosperous, the county being one of the most productive in Ontario.

The Railroad is standard gauge, in good running order and condition, and although in the hands of a receiver for five years has been increasing its receipts each year. The road connects with the Canadian Pacific at Brockville, and with the Grand Trunk at Lynn at grade, cars being interchangeable; also by ferryboat with the New York Central at Morristown, New York.

The Railroad was bonded for $1,125,000 and capitalized for $1,125,000 ($2,250,000 in all), but under the foreclosure the road will be delivered to the highest bidder FREE and CLEAR, and all Bonds, Stock, Judgments and Claims will be wiped out completely.

In the last two years the receiver has built a new brick engine house, bought one extra locomotive, two passenger coaches, rebuilt the long trestle at a cost of some $8,000, fitted up the stations, built a locomotive shed at Westport, laid new ties and has 10,500 new ties on hand to be laid, and after meeting all these expenses and paying all bills promptly, has a good balance left on hand.

A SYNDICATE consisting of the above has been formed for the purpose of buying this Railroad at PUBLIC AUCTION on January 20, 1903, and if they obtain the road they will reorganize the company on the following basis for the purpose of running the road and extending same:

The new organization will OWN the entire Railroad, all its real estate, rolling stock, franchises, rights, &c., and will bond the road for $1,000,000 at 4 per cent., with a capital of $1,000,000, of which one-half will be 6 per cent. preferred stock and the other half common stock.

Of the bonds ONLY $500,000 will be sold, the rest will remain in the treasury. The bonds actually issued, therefore, will be LESS THAN HALF of the former issue, though the road has been running for ten years and has had the advantage of increased population and larger rolling stock and many improvements. The bond issue, therefore, is about $10,000 per mile, whereas bond issues of railroads are usually from $30,000 to $70,000 per mile.

The syndicate NOW controls almost all of the $1,125,000 of old bonds, under which the foreclosure is taking place, and at the date of the sale, on January 20, 1903, will be in a better position than any other person can be to buy the road. The notices of sale, which appear in the New York "Evening Post" on Wednesdays and Saturdays and in four other papers in Canada, state that the receiver will accept payment of bonds in lieu of cash.

The syndicate invites subscriptions to its certificates, because the money required is more than the syndicate feels able to handle. These certificates are all held at $1,000 each and are numbered from 1 to 500. NO MORE WILL BE ISSUED. The total received will be $500,000, and the money will be sufficient to not only acquire the Railroad complete, and FREE and CLEAR, but will leave cash enough in the treasury to arrange for surveys and extensions and buy new rolling stock sufficient for all present needs.

The entire issue of 500 certificates has been underwritten by the syndicate, and part of these are offered for sale at $1,000 for each certificate. The certificates can be transferred by indorsing the same as stock certificates. On reorganization, the holder of each one of these certificates will receive for the $1,000 paid:—One $1,000 First Mortgage four per cent. gold bond (ten years), 5 shares ($500) of six per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and 5 ($500) shares of common stock, besides privileges hereafter as the road is extended.

The syndicate is acquainted with all the facts regarding the Railroad, having fully investigated the same, and the Bonds are in every way a first class investment. In case the syndicate is outbid at the sale every certificate holder will make an immediate cash profit by having money paid in returned with added profit.

Address for further particulars, or interview, or subscribe for certificates, with any of the above. Twenty-five per cent. is payable on subscriptions, and the balance as called for.

HOLM & SMITH, ACTING FOR SYNDICATE, ROOM 90, WORLD BUILDING, N. Y.

Semi-Annual Sale
One-Third Off.

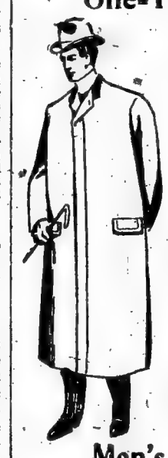

It means a certain saving of 33⅓ per cent. on any garment you wish to buy. Choose a suit or overcoat that was $10.00, buy it now for $6.67. Choose a $30.00 garment and take it for $20.00. It isn't possible to pay the regular price for a suit or overcoat for man or boy in any of the four big busy Brill stores.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$10.00 Oxford and Black Frieze	$6.67
12.50 Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
15.00 Meltons and Frieze	10.00
18.00 Meltons and Frieze	12.00
20.00 High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
21.00 Black Vicunas	14.00
22.00 Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
25.00 Imported Overcoatings	16.67
28.00 Imported Black and Gray Overcoatings	18.67
30.00 Custom Cloth Overcoatings	20.00

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF
The Lans Curiosity Co.
IN ORDER TO MEET OBLIGATIONS PREVIOUSLY CONTRACTED FOR
An Interesting Collection of
Colonial Mahogany Furniture
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Sheffield Plated Ware, a number of Specimens in brass and copper; Staffordshire Figures, Empire Clock Sets, Bohemian Glass,
TO WHICH WE HAVE ADDED
FROM PRIVATE FAMILIES
Old Mahogany, Marqueterie, Empire and Modern
FURNITURE
Rugs, Bronzes, Gold Cabinet Tables, Screens, Mirrors.
AN ÆOLIAN In golden oak case, in perfect condition.
Rosewood Case Upright Piano
Several Davenports, etc. To be sold Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Afternoons, Jan. 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, & 17th AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY.

Imported Clocks.
Previous to our annual stock taking we have made important reductions in the cost of our French travelling crystal and onyx clocks, and are now showing many of the latest Parisian designs at bargain prices.
French Travelling Clocks, from $5.00 to $35
Gilt Mantel Clocks . . . from $12.50 to $85
Brazilian Onyx Clocks. . from $15.00 to $50
Cuckoo Clocks,
From $3.50 to $65.00.
A. Frankfield & Co.
Importers and Jewelers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

When Your Wife's Digestion Seems Beyond Repair
Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Distress After Eating, Excess of Mucus, Catarrh, General Debility,
get MAN-A-CEA,
The Wonderful Manganese Water,
and her troubles will soon be ended. Druggists, Grocers. Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Call or Send for Booklet.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. (MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN) 18TH & 19TH STS.

White Sale Attractions.

Exposition and Sale of French Lingerie.
DAINTINESS idealized. The softest, most exquisite specimens of aristocratic French Lingerie

At the Most Tempting of Price Allurements.
A wonderfully interesting special event. A splendid way in which to begin the third week of this brilliant and highly successful 1903 White Sale. These garments are made of the choicest Nainsooks, and are trimmed with the daintiest laces and ribbons imaginable. All are handmade. Divided into four lots as follows:

LOT 1. At 2.95. Intended to be sold at $6.50. GOWNS, CHEMISE and DRAWERS. Made of French nainsook; daintily trimmed with fine laces.
LOT 2. At 4.75. Intended to be sold at $7.50 to $8.50 GOWNS, CHEMISE and DRAWERS. Made of French nainsook; trimmed with Val. laces.
LOT 3. At 5.75. Intended to be sold at $8.75 to $10.75. GOWNS, CHEMISE and DRAWERS. Elaborately trimmed with Val. and torchon laces.
LOT 4. At 7.50. Intended to be sold at $11.75 to $13.50. GOWNS, CHEMISE and DRAWERS; made of French nainsook; elaborately trimmed with fine laces; hand-embroidered.

In the Domestic Muslin Underwear Department we specialize these four very important leaders for to-day from among thousands of others:

Women's Nightgowns At 49c.
Extra quality muslin and cambric; 3 styles—high and V necks, lace and embroidery trimmed, also hemstitched.

Women's White Petticoats At 50c.
Good quality muslin; tucked umbrella flounce; wide ruffle of embroidery; extra dust ruffle; not more than 3 to a customer.

Women's Drawers At 15c.
Good quality muslin; embroidered ruffle and tucks; not more than 3 to a customer.

Women's Corset Covers At 8c.
Good cambric; round and square necks; felled seams and pearl buttons; not more than 3 to a customer.

Babies' Garments.
Sale of Soiled and Mussed Garments.

GIRLS' GUIMPES.
250 GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES; embroidery insertions, hemstitched and embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; former prices 49c. and 69c.; to-day 29
GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES; fine tucks and embroidery insertions, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 4 to 14 years; to-day, 49

CAMBRIC SLIPS.
INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT CAMBRIC SLIPS, embroidery yoke, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes up to 3 years, 25
NAINSOOK DRESSES, INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES, yoke and Bishop style; sizes up to 3 years, 49
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Eiderdown Garments.
For Women, Misses and Girls.

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES, all-wool eiderdown, crocheted edge finish, round collar and ribbon bow, 50
WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES, all-wool ripple eiderdown, large round collar, prettily appliqued ribbon bow and silk frogs, 95
WOMEN'S BATH ROBES, all-wool eiderdown; pointed collar and kimono sleeves, trimmings of satin; silk frogs and heavy worsted girdle, 3.50
MISSES' DRESSING SACQUES, of all-wool ripple eiderdown, large round collar, prettily appliqued, kimono sleeves, 2 pockets and silk frogs; sizes 6 to 14 years, 85
(Second Floor, East, 19th Street.)

One Week Cigar Sale

100 TOM BROWN CIGARS, Oxford size, strictly high grade, full long Havana filler, hand-made; our regular price, $7.00; this week at 6.00
100 FLOR DE JULIANA CIGARS, Selectos size, long Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, hand-made; our regular price, $5.50; this week at 4.50
100 SUPREMACY CIGARS, Puritanos size, Sumatra wrapper, combination Havana filler; our regular price, $3.00; this week at 2.50
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Fancy Pocket Knives
Imported Novelties Underpriced.

POCKET KNIVES: 2, 3 and 4 blades; finest quality of steel; made by Wm. Elliot & Co., Germany; handles of stag, horn or bone; regularly sold at 75c.; special, 35
(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Fancy Lamps.
Very Specially Priced.

TABLE LAMPS; large size; with 10-inch globe; handsomely decorated; tinted background; regularly at $3.25; 2.25
TABLE LAMPS; squat shape; hand-painted decorations, 11-inch globe, 3.75
TABLE LAMPS; magnificent designs, 12-inch globe, hand painted decorations; very newest effects; regularly $7.50; 5.50
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Fancy Linens.

FANCY LINENS.
Some at almost 1-4 Off Regular Prices.

DOILIES.
15,000 Hand-Made RENAISSANCE DOILIES in all-over lace or linen centres; 8 different styles to choose from. Many in this lot sell regularly up to 19c. each; at 5

LACE EDGE CENTREPIECES, SCARFS AND TRAYS.
14-inch CENTREPIECES; regularly 35c. each, at 10
18-inch CENTREPIECES; regularly 50c. each, at 19
24-inch CENTREPIECES; regularly 95c. each, at 33
36-inch STAND COVERS; regularly $1.50 each, at 49
18-27 TRAY CLOTHS; regularly 75c. each, at 25
18-36 STAND SCARFS; regularly 95c. each, at 33

GUIPURE SCARFS.
18x54 ins.; many pretty patterns in applique and Irish point effect; regularly up to $1.00 each, at 34

CUSHION TOPS.
STAMPED CUSHION TOPS; the odds and ends left from the Holiday selling; the backs are missing; many would sell regularly at 47c., at 5
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th Street.)

Dinner and Tea Sets.

DINNER WARE.
DINNER SETS; 112 pieces, finest thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors; every piece gold-lined; regularly at $4.25, 3.75
DINNER SETS; French china; 100 pieces, handsomely decorated, large size platters, 19.00
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces, French Limoges china, handsomely decorated; all pieces gold-stippled; regularly at $27.00, 23.50
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, rich border decorations; sprays of pink rosebuds; regularly at $38.00, 30.00
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, very elaborately decorated, richly gold-traced; border decorations; regularly at $78.00, 65.00

TEA SETS; 56 pieces, finest thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in natural colors, every piece gold-lined; regularly at $4.25, 3.75

ODD CHINA.
PLATES, tea and bread and butter size; FRUIT SAUCERS, &c., finest French and German china, very handsomely decorated, gold-traced; regularly at 25c., 15
CREAM JUGS, extra large size, fine Austrian china, richly tinted and decorated, 10
CUSPIDORS, large assortment, fancy shapes, handsomely decorated, imported china; regularly at $1.00 and $1.25, 75
(Basement.)

Sale of Watches.
For Men and Women.

MEN'S 16 SIZE OPEN FACE SILVER WATCHES; thin model; cases hand engraved, gold inlaid; fitted with 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set; regularly sold at $12.00; special, 7.75
WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES; a variety of popular colors—green, ruby, blue and turquoise; with pin to match; fitted with a fine jewelled Swiss movement; stem wind and pendant set, 4.50
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Cabinet Photographs
For This Week Only.
The high-art quality of our work, which has been so widely appreciated, will be doubly enhanced by our inviting reductions in price:
ONE DOZEN OF OUR BEST $3.00 CABINETS, this week at 2.00
No extra charge for resittings.
Maid in attendance.
(Photographic Studio, Seventh Floor.)

Umbrellas.
An Attractive Special.
All well made; fitted with cases and tassels; 26 and 28-inch sizes; strong frames and neatly finished.
Handles for Women include full length pearl, with sterling silver mountings; Dresden, shell, horn, ivory and natural woods. Handles for Men include buckhorn, Cape horn, and plain and fancy woods. These Umbrellas regularly sell at $1.75 to $2.50; your choice to-day at 1.29
(Main Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

The January Rug Sale

ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS.
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS; very heavy quality; made expressly for SIEGEL COOPER CO.; as good as the grade for which others ask $17.50. We exploit this Rug as our leader; can be bought at this price only during this sale; no manufacturer can even make a rug of same quality for the price we ask you; guaranteed. Size, 9x12 ft., 11.50

SMYRNA RUGS.
SMYRNA RUGS, heaviest and best quality; made by the foremost manufacturers; designs and colorings for Spring of 1903.
9x12 SMYRNA RUGS; $28.50 quality. 19.50
7 6x10.6 SMYRNA RUGS; $22.50 quality. 16.50
6x9 SMYRNA RUGS; $14.50 quality 10.00
36x72 in. SMYRNA RUGS; $4.00 quality. 3.25
30x60 in. SMYRNA RUGS; $3.00 quality, 2.25
26x54 in. SMYRNA RUGS; $2.25 quality, 1.65
21x48 in. SMYRNA RUGS; $1.75 quality, 1.25
18x36 in. SMYRNA RUGS; $1.25 quality, 90

AXMINSTER RUGS.
AXMINSTER RUGS, the very heaviest quality; all the newest 1903 designs and colorings; no better rug made for wear.
9x12 size, $28.50 grade, 22.50
6x9 size, $18.50 grade, 14.50
200 Bigelow AXMINSTER RUGS; floral and Turkish designs; light and dark colorings; size 27x63 in.; regular $2.25 grade, 1.55

ODD SIZE RUGS.
We make a specialty also of ODD SIZE RUGS, both Wilton and Smyrna; such as 4.6x9, 5x8, 6x6, 9x9, 9x10.6, 9x13.6, 9x14.6, 9x14, 9x15, 12x12, 12x13.6, 12x14.6, 10.6x12, 10.6x14.6.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS.
50 9x12 size ROYAL WILTON RUGS, best quality; handsome designs and colorings; regular $35.00 quality; below maker's cost. 25.00

COCOA BRUSH MATS.
These outdoor Brush Mats will pay for themselves in a day. Great carpet protectors. A specialty with ourselves. All sizes and good qualities.
16 x 27; heavy quality, 85
18 x 30; heavy quality, 1.00
20 x 30; heavy quality, 1.25
22 x 36; heavy quality, 1.50
24 x 39; heavy quality, 1.90
26 x 42; heavy quality, 2.25
28 x 45; heavy quality, 2.75
36 x 72; heavy quality, 7.25
(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

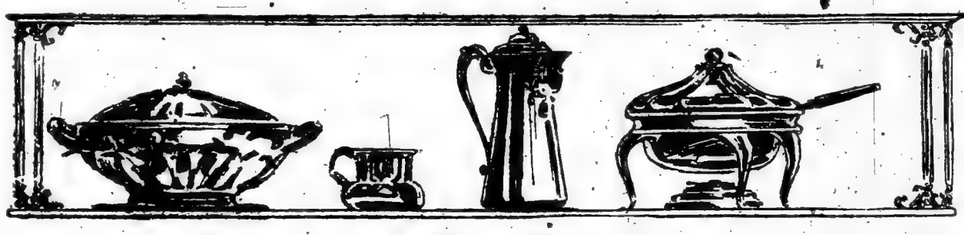

SILVER

WEEK

The Most Extensive Display of Silverware Ever Presented to the New York Public

ONE of the greatest achievements in WANAMAKER merchandising finds its culmination today in the long counterfuls of Silverware shown on the aisles of the Main Floor and Basement, as well as the regular counters of the Silver Store.

Plans for this occasion were made a year ago. Immediately upon the close of the tremendously successful Sale of Silverware last January, we made arrangements with the leading makers of sterling silver and silver-plated wares, to receive their surplus stocks and discontinued patterns this year.

All of these surplus stocks from high-class makers come to WANAMAKER'S.

Perhaps it was the certainty of sale that led some makers to accumulate larger lots than usual; perhaps it was the knowledge that the quick distribution through the Wanamaker stores did not at all disturb their regular trade; but certain it is that

The Largest and Finest Collection of Silverware Ever Offered Under-Price Is Here Today

The newness and excellence of these offerings is assured by the fact that we cleaned up the market a year ago. Not a piece is here that was not carried in the regular lines at full prices during the past year. And the same patterns which we offer in this sale at such stirring reductions are selling today in high-class silver stores all over the country, at regular prices.

The Sterling Silverware is shown in the Butler, French Gray, and polished finishes, and presents many elegant pieces. The Sterling Silver Flatware presents three artistic patterns to choose from. The Rogers Plated Flatware offers choice of four excellent patterns, and in many pieces six patterns. The collection of Quadruple-plated Hollowware is most beautiful, and comes from the best manufacturers in the trade.

In addition to the Silverware is a very large collection of TABLE CUTLERY—superb goods, at remarkably little prices—all new and perfect, with the sole exception of the pearl-handled knives, which are technically seconds, though the defects are scarcely discernible except by experts, even on examination. The stag handles and celluloid handles are perfect in every way, as are all the blades throughout. It is a superb collection.

We never before presented—certainly no other store ever presented—such a remarkable collection of Tablewares Under-Price as is offered here today. The details follow:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware
A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $7.25, $7.50, $9.50, $10, $11.25, $12.50, $15.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50, $5.
3-piece Dessert Sets, $3, $3.25, $3.75, $4.75.
4-piece Coffee Sets, $9.50; 3-piece, $4.25, $4.50, $5.75.
3-light Candelabra, $3.25, $3.50; 4-light, $3.75, $4.25; 5-light, $4.75.
Soup Tureens, $3.25, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50.
Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.50, $3.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50.
Butter Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3.
Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2, $4.50, $4.75.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $3.50.
Bread Trays, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $6.50.
Fern Dishes, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3.75.
Berry Bowls, $1.75, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $2.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $6.25, $7.50.
Ice Tubs, $2.25, $2.75, $3.75. Salad Bowls, $3.25.
Pickle Jars, $1. Salts and Peppers, 50c pair.
Tea and Coffee Pots, $2, $2.50.
Plateaux, $1.25. Wine Coolers, $4.50, $5.
Nut Bowls, $2.25. Flower Pot Holders, $1.
Jewel Boxes, $2.25. Vegetable Dishes, $2.50.
Tobacco Jars, $2. Tea Set Trays, $6.25, $10.
Cigar Boxes, $6.25. Children's Cups, 50c, 75c, $1.
Waiters, 65c to $4.25. Shaving Cup and Brush, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.

Quadruple-Plated Tableware
A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

Card Trays, 40c, 50c, 75c.
Meat Dishes, $2.50. Sauce Boats, $1.50.
Spoon Holders, $1.25. 3-piece Water Sets, $7.50.
Olive Jars, $1.75. Cream Pitchers, $1.25.
Casters, $2, $3. Fruit Dishes, $2.50.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz. Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz. Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 and $1.75 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz. Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Individual Fish Forks, $3.50 doz.
Individual Salad Forks, $3 doz.
Butter Knives, 20c, 25c. Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Gravy Ladles, 45c. Cream Ladles, 35c.
Oyster Ladles, $1. Fish Knives, 85c, $1.
Soup Ladles, $1.10, $1.25. Fish Forks, 85c.
Sugar Tongs, 30c, 40c. Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c.
Cold Meat Forks, 35c, 40c. Ice-cream Slicers, $1.10.
Cheese Scoops, 60c. Vegetable Forks, $1.10.
Vegetable Spoons, $1. Pea Servers, $1.10, $1.50.
Cracker Spoons, $1.10, $1.50. Bonbon Spoons, 50c.
Asparagus Forks, $1.50. Butter Picks, 25c.
Triple Plate Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Triple Plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Triple Plate Fruit Knives, $2.10 dozen.
Ninth street aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Tableware
A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Berry Bowls, $15, $16.50, $20.50, $20.75, $21.25, $21.50, $22, $32.50, $35.
Bonbon Dishes, $3, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5.25, $5.50, $6.25, $7, $9.50.
Meat Dishes, $16.25, $20.50, $37.50, $52.
Butter Dishes, $5.75, $7.50, $8, $10.50, $11.25.
Bread Trays, $10, $10.75, $18.50.
Compotiers, $15, $20.75. Pepper Pots, $1.25.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $12.50, $18.75.
Vases, $2. Whiskey Bottles, $5.
Silver Deposit Vases, $3.25.
Candlesticks, $8.75. Almond Dishes, $2.
Asparagus Dishes, $32.50, $33.75.
Celery Trays, $13.50. Gravy Boat and Tray, $16.
Children's Bowls, $7 Children's Plates, $7.
Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, sterling silver tops, 50c each.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Fine Table Cutlery—Guaranteed Steel
A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case, sterling silver ferrules, $3.50.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $4.50.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $3.75.
Stag-handle Game Carver and Fork in case, sterling silver ferrules, $2.25.
Stag-handle Game Carver and Fork in case, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $2.75.
Half dozen Pearl-handle Dinner Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated; in satin-lined case; $4 and $5; Dessert Knives, $3.25.
Pearl-handle Fruit Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $4.75 dozen; Dinner Knives, $7.50 and $10 dozen; Dinner Knives and Forks, $7.50 set.
Celluloid-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, silver-plated, $3.75 dozen.
Pointed stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, 50c pair.
Celluloid-handle Game Carver and Fork, silver-plated ferrules, $1.25 pair.
Pearl-handle Steak Carver and Fork in case, sterling silver ferrules, $2.25 pair.
Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces
A QUARTER UNDER-PRICE

Bonbon Tongs, 65c Sardine Forks, 65c, $1
Pickle Forks, 75c Cold Meat Forks, $1.50, $2.25
Cream Ladles, 65c, 90c, $1.25

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces
A QUARTER UNDER-PRICE

Berry Spoons, $2, $2.50 Butter Knives, $1.25
Sugar Spoons, 65c, 75c, 90c Butter Picks, 65c, 85c
Egg Spoons, 40c Orange Spoons, 75c, 90c
Fish Sets, $6 Chocolate Spoons, 40c
Cucumber Servers, $1.10 Pickle Spears, 75c
Bonbon Spoons, 65c to 90c Olive Sets, $1.75, $2.25
Pea Servers, $2.75 Tomato Servers, $2
Preserve Spoons, $2 Salad Sets, $3
Sugar Tongs, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75
Coffee Spoons, $3.25, $3.75 Ice Tongs, $3.25
Salt Spoons, 40c Cheese Scoops, $1.10, $1.75
Jelly Spoons, $1.50, $1.75 Sardine Forks, 90c
Sugar Sifters, 90c Gravy Ladles, $2.25
Berry Forks, $4 Children's Forks, 85c, $1
Children's Spoons, 50c Food Pushers, 65c

Sterling Silver Forks and Spoons

Teaspoons, $2.25, $3, and $3.75 set of half dozen; were $3, $4 and $5.
Dessert Spoons, $5.25, $6, $6.75, $7.50 and $8.25 set of half dozen; were $7, $8, $9, $10 and $11.
Table Spoons, $6.75, $7.50, $8.25 and $9.75 set of half dozen; were $9, $10, $11 and $13.
Medium Forks, $7.50 and $8.25 set of half dozen; were $10 and $11.
Dessert Forks, $5.25, $6.25, $6.75 and $7.50 set of half dozen; were $7, $8.50, $9 and $10.
Soup Spoons, $5.25 and $6.75 set of half dozen; were $7 and $9.
Jewelry and Silver Store, Tenth street.

The Wall-Paper Sale

THE Yearly Riddance Sale of Wall-Papers is a WANAMAKER fixture that has come to be a classic—eagerly awaited by thousands of housekeepers. It is ready today.

Our year's business has been broader than ever before; our stocks of wall-paper have been richer and more varied; hence the assortment of short ends, single room patterns, and broken combinations affords better choosing than those gathered in previous sales.

And, owing to the excellent judgment with which all patterns are selected, in respect to the workmanship, coloring, design and quality, the character of the papers offered is extremely high. Included are goods of English, French and American make, all marked at

Half Former Prices, or Less

There are suitable patterns for city houses or country homes, for parlors, libraries, dining-rooms, bedrooms and halls—and priced thus:

428 Patterns, formerly 12½c to 25c, now 5c to 10c a roll.
263 Patterns, formerly 25c to 50c, now 12½c to 20c a roll.
266 Patterns, formerly 50c to $1.25, now 20c to 75c a roll.
Antique Tapestries, formerly 25c to 75c, now 15c to 35c a roll.
London and Paris designs, formerly 25c to $1.50, now 15c to 75c a roll.

156 Styles of Borders and Friezes, suitable for plain or tinted walls, at great reductions.

It is advisable to bring room measurements—size of floor, height above baseboard, number and dimensions of doors and windows—to facilitate selection.

We furnish estimates and specifications for all sorts of decorative work, painting, tinting and parquet flooring.

Third floor.

Fancy Linen Ginghams

At 25c; worth 40c and 50c

WE have secured fifty thousand yards of these lustrous Linen Ginghams to sell at half price, or near it. Made last year, it is true; but all are in beautiful stripes, so popular in the new goods; and the colorings are just what we might have selected if they were to be made to our order.

These Ginghams are linen one way, and they launder beautifully. No other Ginghams have such a beautiful finish. If you've ever worn Linen Ginghams, there is no need to dilate on their merits; and we need only inform you that

Today you can buy LINEN Ginghams at the usual price of cottons!

There are over one hundred different patterns in the offering, including the brightest designs that were ever shown. The patterns are all in stripes in plain and cluster cords, principally in white on colored grounds; some having the white stripes edged with a fine pin-stripe of black, others with pin-stripes of black and contrasting colors through the center of the white stripes, the stripes being arranged singly, in clusters, and variously spaced. There are also some handsome Roman stripes in the offering. The colorings are light blue, medium blue, dark blue, pink, green, tans, grays and cardinal grounds with white or fancy stripes.

This is the best Gingham value we have given in years—

25c a Yard

for qualities you have paid 40c and 50c a yard for before.

Rotunda

New Silks
At Special Prices

HERE are brand-new Silks, for waists, dresses and linings, at most enticingly low prices. The Corded Silks came to us directly from Japan; the others possess the double virtue of being new and under-price:

New Corded Silks, 45c

A hundred and fifty styles and colorings, fifty in all white, of best quality Corded Habutai, in select patterns; very largely used for waists, being safely washable, and more are being used for dresses than in any previous year.

65c Lyons Printed Habutai, 50c

Twenty-three-inch Silks—all in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white; in small neat designs and a multitude of dots. The quality is fine. We had to take 800 pieces to get them to sell at this price.

75c Colored Taffetas, 58c

Thirty-eight of the newest and best colors, including white and ivory. This is a specially-constructed quality that is very strong and durable, and guaranteed not to cut; excellent for waists and linings.

Rotunda.

Girls' Coats Reduced

A NEW group of Girls' Winter Coats says good-bye today. They are Jackets, Reefers and Three-quarter length Coats of chinchilla and kersey, in attractive shades. All sizes from 6 to 14 years are included, but there are not all styles in each size.

$5, formerly $8 to $10

Second floor, Ninth street.

Piques at Half Price

SOME attractive White Goods for Spring shirt-waists are offered today at half their rightful value.

They are embroidered and openwork Piques, imported, of course, of a splendid quality usually retailing at 50c a yard. This lot at 25c a yard.

Broadway.

A Sale of Rich Oriental Art-Wares

THIS is an important event that will interest every lover of the beautiful Art objects that come from the Far East.

We have instituted, among our collection of Japanese Bronzes and Porcelains, Carved Ivories, Chinese Teakwood Furniture, Cloisonne and similar Oriental Bric-a-brac, slashing reductions of

One Third to One Half

on our former moderate prices.

There are so many beautiful pieces that are unique, that merely examples, not a list, may be given:

Large Bronze Vase, $95, from $150.
Bronze Jardiniere and Pedestal, $25, from $50.
Bronze Vases, $3, $4.50, $7.50 and $11.25, from $5, $9, $15 and $22.50.
Two-fold Lacquer Screen, with inlaid pearl, ivory bone; $75, from $150.
Blue and white Imari Vase, 5 ft. high; $37.50, from $75.
Large Nankin Jardiniere, $20, from $40.
Covered Kutani Vase, $25, from $50.
Carillon Gongs, set of 3, $15, from $25; set of 6, $37.50, from $50.
Teakwood Stools, $6.75, $8.50, $9.25, $10, $12 and $15, from $12.50, $13.50, $15, $16.50, $18.50 and $22.50.
Ivory Carvings, $3.75, $6.50, $12, $15, $25 and $45, from $6.50, $12.50, $25.50, $50, $85 and $90.
Cloisonne Vases, $2.25, $3.25, $10, $13.75, $15 and $42.50, from $3.50, $6.50, $22.50, $27.50, $30 and $85.
Placques, reduced one-fourth to one-half, ranging from Imari ware, at $3.50, from $5, to fine Kaga placques at $8.75, from $17.50.
Japanese Store, in Annex, 770 Broadway.

Elaborate Negligees From Paris—Reduced

WE have made most radical price-reductions on a choice group of elegant Tea and Lounging Gowns, or Negligees, that we imported especially from Paris. For beauty, charm, refinement, they cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Their new prices, in most cases half former values, will render them doubly attractive to women with a liking for luxurious articles for dress:

At $47, from $95—Tea Gown of China silk, accordion plaited; round neck with pointed collar of Irish lace.
At $75, from $150—Tea Gown of white veiling, accordion plaited; Chantilly lace insertion.
At $75, from $150—Tea Gown of blue veiling over pink taffeta; in Empire style.
At $75, from $150—Two rich Japanese Lounging Gowns of China silk; hand embroidered, in beautiful designs.
At $150, from $250—Negligee of pale lavender crepe de Chine over lavender taffeta; deep flounce of accordion plaited chiffon, lace-trimmed; square neck; flowing chiffon sleeves with over-sleeves of crepe de Chine.
At $7.50 to $40, formerly $15 to $85—Lounging Gowns of albatross and cashmere—a most attractive group.

A few of our French Silk Waists are also marked at *half price.*

There are many offerings of interest among the dainty

Paris Lingerie

many of which garments are sharply reduced in price:
Nightgowns, from $3.75 upwards
Chemises, from 95c upwards
Drawers, from $1.50 upwards
Petticoats, from $4.50 upwards
Corset Covers, from $1.75 upwards

French Room, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Price-Saving on Women's Waists

SAVING a quarter of a fair price on Velveteen or Silk Waists in precisely the styles most in demand at present, is not lightly to be spurned. Most women will agree as to that. Here's the chance to put this sensible point of view in effect:

$6.50 Velveteen Waists, $3.75

Rich quality of velveteen; full front, with box plaits, four large pearl buttons; slot seams from shoulder; French back. Handsome, serviceable waists.

$6.50 Silk Waists, $5

In five handsome styles; of taffeta or Louisine, in plain colors or fancy stripes; full fronts, plaited; trimmed with lace medallions, or piped with silk in contrasting colors. Splendid waists at a low price.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wanamaker White Sale Leadership

IN figuring out questions of superiority, too much stress shouldn't be laid on the mere number of years one has been at a thing. Precedent is powerful, but success doesn't go by the clock or calendar—it's achievement that counts, not almanacs.

So, although the lead in White Sales belongs to WANAMAKER'S by right of priority, yet we are proudest of the other reasons that lift this Sale head and shoulders above other White Sales.

We measured up some pretty-looking garments, the other day, from curiosity, then measured ours at the same price. The petticoats, for instance, showed a foot more fullness—a yard more embroidery to trim one petticoat; eight inches more to trim one pair of drawers. Little things—but the proverbial straws.

Our care crops out in the dainty laces, the fine materials, the distinctive cut and splendid workmanship of the garments. It's not a question of how low garments can be sold, but how much garment can be sold at a given price!

These garments are of that most-for-the-price kind:

Drawers

10c—Of muslin; plain hem and plaits above. Only three to a buyer.
15c—Of cambric or muslin; plain hem and plaits above. Only three to a buyer.
25c—Of muslin or cambric, four styles; trimmed with embroidery, torchon lace or hemstitched ruffle.
35c—Of cambric or muslin; deep ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or umbrella ruffle and lace edge; or embroidered ruffle or hemstitched lawn ruffle.
50c—Of cambric or muslin; with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace and hemstitched or deep embroidered ruffle; plaits above.
65c—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidery and plaits in clusters above.
75c—Of nainsook, two styles; lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or blind embroidery and plaits.
85c—Of nainsook or cambric, four styles; trimmed with blind embroidery, torchon lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace and insertion.
$1—Of cambric or nainsook, three styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, or Valenciennes lace.
Other styles up to $6.50.

Petticoats

50c—Of muslin; with cambric ruffle and plain hem; plaits above.
75c—Of muslin, two styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn, hemstitched hem or lawn ruffle, with embroidery.
85c—Of muslin or cambric, three styles; trimmed with torchon lace or lawn ruffle; hemstitched plaits.
90c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion.
$1—Of cambric or muslin, four styles; trimmed with embroidery or point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion, or hemstitched.
$1.25—Of cambric, three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or blind embroidery, or lawn ruffle; hemstitched.
$1.50—Of cambric, four styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and plaits, or open or blind embroidery, or umbrella ruffle and hemstitched plaits.
$1.75—Of cambric, five styles; trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace and three rows of insertion.
Other styles up to $30.

Corset Covers

8c—Of cambric, two styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery. Only three to a buyer.
25c—Of cambric, two styles round or V neck, trimmed with embroidery; tight fitting or full.
35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon; gathered at waist.
50c—Of cambric, three styles; round or square neck, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
65c—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ribbon; gathered at waist.
$1—Of lawn; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.
Other styles up to $4.75.

Chemises

25c—Of cambric; round neck, with lawn hemstitched ruffle.
50c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery, and plaits in front.
65c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
75c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.
85c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; ruffle on skirt, ribbon-trimmed.
$1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and 2 rows of insertion; ruffle on skirt.
$1.25—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon.
Other styles up to $3.75.

Nightgowns

38c—Of muslin, two styles; high neck, plaited yoke; or square neck, trimmed with embroidery. Only three to a buyer.
50c—Of muslin; plaited yoke, neck, and sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched ruffle.
75c—Of cambric or muslin; V, square or high neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or hemstitched lawn ruffle and plaits.
85c—Of cambric, two styles; round neck and short sleeves, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and plaits; or square neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, and plaits above.
$1—Of cambric, or nainsook, five styles; round or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or point de Paris lace, or torchon or Valenciennes lace; some ribbon-trimmed.
$1.25—Of nainsook; square neck, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.
$1.50—Of cambric, three styles; high, square or round neck, trimmed with torchon lace or hemstitched band and embroidery.
Other styles up to $11.50.

The 10c and 15c Drawers, 8c Corset Covers, and 38c Nightgowns are in the Basement.

All other goods on Second floor.

Children's Underwear

45c to 95c—Girls' Nightgowns of Masonville muslin, Lonsdale cambric or nainsook; yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits, others with embroidery or lace insertions; or bishop effect, with ribbon at neck and sleeves. Sizes 2 to 14 years.
25c—Girls' Petticoats of Masonville muslin, with cambric hemstitched ruffle. Sizes 2 to 10 years.
50c to $1.15—Girls' Petticoats with embroidery or lace ruffle, or lace or embroidery insertions. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

Children's Dresses

45c to $1.50—Babies' Dresses, of fine nainsook; yoke effect, in different designs of embroidery, lace or plaits. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.
50c to $3.25—Children's Dresses, of lawn or nainsook; French waists, trimmed with embroidery insertion and ruffle, or lace insertion; insertion in yoke, with ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LINENS That Last

YOU may be sure of the lasting goodness of WANAMAKER Linens. It is our pride to have them absolutely reliable—and yet regularly below regular prices elsewhere.

Now, for the White Sale, our best, in the matter of prices, is bettered—as these remarkable offerings of Linens illustrate—a trump card from each group:

TABLE CLOTHS

Bleached Irish Double Damask, 2x2 yds., $4.25, from $4.85; 2x2½ yds., $5.25, from $6. In fern, lily, palm and scroll patterns.
Dinner Napkins to match, $8, from $9.25.
Bleached Irish Damask Cloths, 2x3 yds., $1.95, from $2.50.

TABLE-LINEN

Cream Irish Table-linen; washes white quickly and wears well; 62 in. wide; worth 60c, now 50c yd.
Bleached Table-linen, in many new designs, 72 in. wide; $1 quality at 85c yd.

NAPKINS

Bleached Scotch Napkins, 21x21 in., regularly $2, at $1.75 doz.; 23x23 in., specially priced at $2.50 doz.

TOWELS

Bleached Huckaback, hemmed ends, 18x33 in.; regularly 15c, at 12½c.
Bleached Huckaback, with damask figures and border, 20x40 in.; hemmed ends; regularly $3, now $2.50 doz.; $1.25 a half-dozen.

BED LINEN

German, grass-bleached, fancy stitched, three-quarter size Sheets, $1.75 each, from $2.50.
Hemstitched and scalloped Pillow-cases, 22x36 in., 62½c each, from 87½c.

FANCY LINENS

Hemstitched bleached German Damask Tea-cloths, 36x36 in.; regularly $1.10, at 85c.
Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 17x26 in., 15c, from 25c.

TOWELING

Checked Glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; low-priced at 10c, now 8c a yd.
Bleached Huckaback Toweling, 22 in. wide; regularly 20c, at 15c yd.

Fourth avenue.

GERMAN CHANGE OF VIEW

Ambassador Recalled, Importance of His Post Being Appreciated.

UNITED STATES RECOGNIZED

Representative at Washington Deals with a World Power—English Comment on von Holleben Incident.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The correspondent of The Times states that the well-informed press of Germany no longer lays stress on the illness of Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, in connection with his recall, or leave of absence. The National Zeltung says there can be no doubt that the real reason must manifestly be found "in the complete alteration in the importance in which the Washington post was held before and after the United States had entered upon a career as a world power. Before this the representative of Germany at Washington had a modest task."

The correspondent of The Times adds that it is curious to learn that when Dr. von Holleben was appointed as the German representative at Washington his mission was not regarded in Berlin as an important diplomatic post. This was not the English view, nor did it coincide with Bismarck's opinion, who consistently recognized the immense importance among the nations of the United States.

The correspondent of The Times says: "My own recollections of the relations between Germany and the United States, on the contrary, are that there have very frequently been questions of importance between the two countries, particularly in the commercial sphere, and that the diplomats often had their hands full. Whatever may prove to be the final explanation of the occasion for the recall of Dr. von Holleben, the incident seems to intensify that sense of disappointment over the disillusion regarding foreign and home affairs with which the German people entered upon the new year."

THINK KAISER OUTWITTED.

French See in Recall of von Holleben Triumph of American Shrewdness.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Le Temps, in an editorial on the returning of Dr. von Holleben to Germany, refers to the publication of a German allegation in regard to the attitude of foreign representatives before the Spanish-American war, and says that the effect of the failure of the publication to produce the desired results greatly surprised and irritated the Kaiser.

Le Temps says that the Americans are shrewd enough not to like people who fall on their necks and overwhelm them with embraces. They are embarrassed when presented with a statue of Frederick the Great, for which they have no use.

Le Temps continues, saying that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay have upset the Kaiser's plans and combinations by a coup de main, leaving him in a rather awkward position in the eyes of the world and of his own people.

Les Debats hopes that the Government at Berlin will show itself a little more conciliatory than it has in the past.

BOERS AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Thought He Would Be Different Man in South Africa Than in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Times in an editorial referring to the attempt of the Boers at Pretoria to go behind the terms settled at the Vereeniging Conference, says that it was perhaps thought and hoped by the Boers that Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa, when confronted by about one hundred Boer delegates, would be more easily squeezed than Mr. Chamberlain in London with his own colleagues around him.

If that was the calculation of the Boers, says The Times, they now know more about the sort of man they have to deal with than they did in the past. The whole thing was evidently very carefully planned. Though the form of address was conciliatory, the matter consisted of an uncompromising restatement of the demands as to the amount to be given back to the Boers, while through the cajolery in the address pierced something not unlike a veiled menace that loyal cooperation could not be expected on any other terms.

CONSERVATIVE NAVY SCHEME.

British Admiralty to Let Experience Show Qualities of Engineer and Marine Officers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times publishes a letter from First Lord of the Admiralty Framer regarding the new scheme for the navy, in which he says that experience alone can show whether the engineer or marine officer will prove able to rise to the command of a ship or a squadron.

The object of the scheme is to leave future Admiralties unfettered in this matter for the greatest advantage of the service. It is pointed out that any definite announcement now would bind the future Admiralties.

MOROCCAN SITUATION BAD.

Sultan Calls for Help in His Fight Against the Rebels—Reported That All the Europeans Have Left Fez.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The correspondent of The Times at Tangier says that the Sultan has appealed to the Governors of all the districts under his command, including Tangier, asking for men and arms to proceed against the Benimsara tribe near Wazan. They have driven away the Governor, who has therefore taken refuge at Wazan. The information of the correspondent is that the situation is certainly not improved.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the Daily Express from Tangier, Morocco, says all the Europeans of Fez have now left that place and that the foreign consuls there will follow immediately.

A dispatch to The Morning Leader from Tangier, dated yesterday, says the Sultan has left Fez with his army, and it awaiting the rebels at the Zelu River. The Sultan's uncle, Mulai-Arafia, has arrived at Tangier, and is seeking to raise money for the Sultan. The imperial troops are badly armed and unreliable, continues the correspondent, while the rebel soldiers are well organized and better armed.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 11.—The departure of the five women missionaries, four of whom are English and one American, from Fez on Jan. 8 for Tangier, had long been meditated and was not an outcome of new developments.

Many sensational reports are current here of affairs in Fez, but there is little reliable news to be had. It is considered a satisfactory feature, however, that the tribes to the south of Fez are remaining quiet.

Seven Jews have been murdered in the Haina region.

Heavy rains now threaten to interrupt communication with the interior of the country at an interesting moment.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to El Liberal from Tangier, Morocco, says: "Official reports from Fez declare the Sultan has rearrested his brother, Mulai-Mohammed."

FEITO NOT AN ANARCHIST.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Feito, the man who fired a pistol yesterday at the carriage in the royal procession in which the Duke of Sotomayor, the Grand Chamberlain, was supposed to be riding, was examined again to-day. His bearing confirmed previous reports that he is suffering from monomania. A careful official inquiry has shown that Feito is not connected with Anarchists. It was first reported that he had attempted to assassinate King Alfonso, and his Majesty has received a host of congratulations upon his escape.

A dynamite bomb, which was sent here by rail in a box from Barcelona, has been found at the railroad station, and all attempts to find the consignee of the box have been fruitless. The bomb reached here the day before the funeral of Señor Sagasta, and is supposed to have been for use during the passage of the funeral cortège.

When Feito fired at the carriage of the Duke of Sotomayor yesterday the Queen Mother and the infanta were very much alarmed. The King was very cool, however, and inquired if any one had been hurt. After being informed to the contrary he chatted with the civil Governor, who walked alongside the royal carriage, giving his Majesty the details of the outrage.

Upon arriving at the palace the King immediately repaired to a balcony to watch the excited populace. The Queen, in the meanwhile, was so upset that physicians had to be called to attend her.

The pistol used by Feito was an old double-barreled weapon. Feito was confined for nearly one year in a lunatic asylum in Buenos Ayres. He returned to Spain last June. Since then he has lived chiefly in Madrid, vainly seeking employment, often changing his abode and always attracting notice by his reticence and gloomy aspect.

He pestered people in high positions for protection and wrote to this end even to King Alfonso and other sovereigns. He was several times employed as a servant in aristocratic homes, but was always dismissed as crazy. Feito alleges that the Argentine Government robbed him of hundreds of thousands of pounds and imprisoned him when he instituted suit to recover the money.

POPE CARESSES A CHILD.

Pleased When a Little American, Pointing to His Ring, Asks "What Is That Big Thing on His Finger?"

ROME, Jan. 11.—The Pope received Mr. and Mrs. Howard Benoit and members of their family and Mrs. A. J. Lindsay of St. Louis in private audience to-day.

A pretty incident took place during the reception. The three-year-old daughter of the Benoits caught sight of the apostolic ring on the Pontiff's hand and suddenly demanded:

"What is that big thing on his finger?"

Mr. and Mrs. Benoit tried to hush the little girl, but the Pope had noticed her question and expressed his pleasure at her interest.

He caressed her and allowed her to examine the ring.

HENRY VIGNAUD'S REPLY.

Prints Letters Written in Regard to Criticisms of "Toscanelli and Columbus."

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Henry Vignaud, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here and Vice President of the Americanists Society of Paris, has just published his letters written to Sir Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and Charles Raymond Peazley in reply to their criticisms of his book, "Toscanelli and Columbus."

These latest contributions to the interesting controversy were raised by Mr. Vignaud's assertion that the famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, were fabricated. They clearly set forth arguments against the authenticity of Toscanelli's alleged letter and favor the story of the pilot who is said to have given Columbus the hint which led to the discovery of the Western Hemisphere.

QUIRINAL AND VATICAN.

Scheme in Connection with Kaiser's Visit to Rome to Harmonize Austria and Italy.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The suggestion is being mooted here to utilize the visit of Emperor William to the Italian Court next April to overcome the difficulty which long has caused dissatisfaction between Austria and Italy, resulting from the failure of Emperor Francis Joseph to return the visit of the late King Humbert to Vienna in 1882 because of the Pope's threat to excommunicate any Catholic sovereign who became a guest of the Quirinal before going to the Vatican.

It is proposed that the Austrian Emperor come to Rome simultaneously with the Emperor of Germany. As there would then be no accommodation at the Quirinal for both royal visitors, Emperor Francis Joseph could stop at the residence of the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, visit the Pope, go to Naples, and on his return to Rome become the guest of King Victor Emmanuel.

Cold Again in Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The recent period of unusually mild weather has given way to a return of severe cold, and gales and snowstorms are prevalent over Great Britain. In the North of England and in Scotland the falls of snow have been very heavy, trains have been imbedded in snowdrifts, and locomotives have been derailed. Hungry passengers have been kept for hours on the snow-bound trains. Much damage has been done by floods in Ireland.

May Be No Duel After All.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The seconds of Foreign Minister Prinetti and Count Bellegarde, the ex-cavalry officer who has challenged Signor Prinetti to fight a duel and whose challenge has been accepted, have decided that the Foreign Minister is not obliged to fight Count Bellegarde, a subordinate. The Count declares he will find a way to compel Signor Prinetti to fight him.

Many Emigrate to America.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The emigration for the year 1902 through Hamburg and Bremen amounted to 266,884 persons, an increase of 65,586 over 1901. The number of emigrants sailing from these ports has trebled since 1898, the majority of them going to the United States.

Gloucester Sentiment and the State.

The Boston fish trade and the Boston Chamber of Commerce have expressed their feelings so strongly in favor of the Newfoundland treaty that they ought to have some influence in Washington. Why should all Massachusetts be subordinated to Gloucester? That is the question.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Following the Precedent.

"What did you say that made the bill collector so mad?"

"I asked him if it wouldn't be a good idea to refer his little bill to the arbitrating judgment of The Hague tribunal."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The storm central in Eastern Texas Saturday evening overlies the St. Lawrence Valley to-night, covering the 1,400 miles in twenty-four hours, or at the rate of nearly sixty miles per hour. It has caused high winds along the Atlantic Coast and brisk westerly winds with snow and cold weather in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions. An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude is following closely in the wake of the low. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and South New England and snow in the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and thence eastward to Northern New England. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. It is much colder in the Mississippi Valley and Texas, and temperatures have risen in the lower lake region and along the Atlantic Coast.

The weather will clear in all districts Monday except the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Northern New England, where snow will continue.

It will be much colder over the eastern third of the country. Temperatures will rise slowly in the Northwest and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be brisk to high northwest, diminishing somewhat Monday night. On the East Gulf Coast fresh north winds will become northeast. On Lake Michigan brisk northwest winds will continue. Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have brisk west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the East Gulf Coast and the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport. Frost warnings have been issued for Southern California and the sugar regions of Texas and Louisiana. Cold-wave warnings have been issued for practically all of the territory east of the Mississippi; also, for Eastern Arkansas and Southern Louisiana. Warnings of flood stages in the rivers of South Carolina have also been issued.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, fair and colder Monday except snow in mountain districts and in Eastern Maine; Tuesday fair; brisk to high west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Monday except snow in northeast portion; much colder; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

New Jersey, Delaware, and District of Columbia, fair and much colder Monday; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Maryland and Virginia, fair Monday except snow in mountain districts; much colder; Tuesday fair and cold; brisk northwest winds.

West Virginia, snow and much colder Monday; Tuesday fair except snow in east portion.

Eastern New York, fair on the coast; snow in the interior Monday; much colder; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, snow and much colder Monday; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest to west winds.

Minnesota, fair Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer.

North Dakota, fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair.

South Dakota, fair Monday, warmer in west portion; Tuesday fair, warmer in east portion.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair, much colder Monday; Tuesday fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1902.	1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	33	19	24
6 A. M.	31	19	26
9 A. M.	36	25	28
12 M.	34	33	37
3 P. M.	33	40	40
6 P. M.	31	41	44
9 P. M.	28	39	41
12 P. M.	25	36	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1902	32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and much colder; wind northwest.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. was 24 degrees and the humidity 60 per cent., at 8 P. M. 42 degrees and 92 per cent. The maximum temperature was 42 at 8 P. M. and the minimum 19 at midnight.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	20	24	NE	Cloudy
Atlantic City	46	50	W	Cloudy
Boston	36	36	SE	Rain
Buffalo	24	32	W	Snow
Cape May	44	48	W	Cloudy
Eastport	30	32	SE	Snow
Nantucket	46	46	S	Rain
Norfolk	36	60	W	Clear
Oswego	36	36	S	Cloudy
Philadelphia	40	40	SW	Clear
Pittsburg	28	42	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	32	32	E	Snow
Scranton	36	38	SW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	32	34	S	Pt. cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	20	24	W	Clear
Chicago	2	16	W	Clear
Cincinnati	24	32	W	Cloudy
Cleveland	20	30	SW	Snow
Detroit	18	20	W	Snow
Duluth	*4	*4	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	18	20	W	Snow
Green Bay	6	12	W	Snow
Huron	*2	Zero	NW	Clear
Marquette	4	12	W	Pt. cloudy
Milwaukee	Zero	14	W	Pt. cloudy
Toledo	16	22	W	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	36	54	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	46	48	W	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	50	54	N	Clear
Galveston	48	52	N	Clear
Hatteras	58	64	SW	Cloudy
Jacksonville	64	70	SW	Cloudy
Key West	76	78	S	Cloudy
Mobile	46	64	NW	Cloudy
Montgomery	40	60	NW	Cloudy
New Orleans	48	62	N	Cloudy
Savannah	60	64	W	Cloudy
Tampa	60	72	SE	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	60	66	W	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	*8	*2	NW	Clear
Davenport	*2	6	W	Clear
Dodge City	20	26	NW	Clear
Kansas City	10	14	NW	Clear
North Platte	6	12	NW	Clear
Omaha	2	4	NW	Clear
St. Louis	10	18	W	Clear
St. Paul	*2	*2	NW	Snow
Winnipeg	*10	*8	NW	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	20	30	W	Clear
Denver	22	28	S	Pt. cloudy
Helena	20	22	NE	Clear
Salt Lake City	32	38	W	Clear

3 A. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:54	Moon sets 6:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:10	Gov. Isl'd	6:32	H. Gate 8:23
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:41	Gov. Isl'd	7:01	H. Gate 8:57

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.

Jamestown, Norfolk	6:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples and Genoa	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Nora, St. Croix and St. Thomas	12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	3:00 P.M.
Segurance, Colon	9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	
Colorado, Hull	
El Monte, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Capri, Barbados and Rio Janeiro	5:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 8:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §8 and up to Jan. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 10; Hongkong, Dec. 13; Shanghai, Dec. 16; Yokohama, Dec. 24, and Honolulu, Jan. 3, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched East Jan. 9, and are due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 12.

Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 6.
Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
Ivernia, Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Jan. 4.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 29.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 10.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan 3.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
City of Washington, Colon, Jan. 6.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 5.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 10.
Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Montevideo, Cadiz, Dec. 20.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Grenada, Port Spain, Jan. 7.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Poncelot, Havre Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. South of Fire Island at 11:35 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Coamo, Sargent, Mayaguez Jan. 2, Arecibo 3d, and San Juan 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Yucatan, Smith, Cienfuegos Dec. 30, Manzanillo Jan. 1, Santiago 4th, and Nassau 7th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Ockelmann, Hamburg Dec. 21 and Shields 23d, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:35 P. M.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) Coull, Buenos Ayres Nov. 29, Santos Dec. 13, Rio de Janeiro 18th, Bahia 23d, and Barbados Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Rapallo, (Ger.,) Livoni, Calcutta Nov. 18, Colombo 25th, Port Said Dec. 12, and Algiers 21st, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Havana, Robertson, Vera Cruz Jan. 3, Progreso 5th, and Havana 8th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Cox, Hull Dec. 20 and Boston Jan. 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Hector, Keene, Boston. Will load coal at Hoboken.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., west-southwest; fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS El Siglo, for Galveston.
SS Etona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Pottsville, towing one barge, (from Portland,) for Philadelphia.
SS Fruteria, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Jamaica.
SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) for Malta, Alexandria, &c.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch tank,) for Amsterdam.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—SS Philadelphia, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, (Br.,) Capt. Doxrud, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 8:32 P. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Cambroman, (Br.,) Capt. Ingham, sld. from Genoa for Boston to-day, (not previously.)

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdaine, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Saxonia, (Br.,) Capt. Warr, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1 A. M. Jan. 12, and proceeded.

Sixth Avenue. 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

As to Mail Orders.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. Mail Order System was inaugurated to meet the requirements of the most exacting patronage in all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries. A corps of competent Mail Order shoppers is entrusted with the selection of goods desired. Promptness and reliability are features that govern the service of this Department.

A Stupendous Sale of Black Silks

(Rotunda.)

100,000 yards---A Manufacturer's and an Importer's Stock, At Prices That Have Never Been Equalled.

A sale of Black Silks begins here this morning which we believe, beyond doubt, the greatest ever held in this city. It represents a Manufacturer's and an Importer's Stocks, in addition to several numbers of our own regular goods, and comprises in all over one hundred thousand yards of the most desirable Black Silks.

The Difference Between Actual Values and Selling Prices

is so pronounced as to merit the immediate attention in every woman of any degree interested in Silks.

Black Italian Taffeta; one of the very best makes of Silk; well known to every dressmaker; yard..... 55

Imported Black Taffeta; bright and lustrous, full 19 inches wide, yard..... 45

Imported Black Taffeta, very superior quality, 20 inches wide, yard..... 50

Our own regular Taffetas, made specially for us, our name woven in the edge, guaranteed for wear,
19 inches wide, yard..... .55
26 inches wide, yard..... .75
36 inches wide, yard $1.10

Black Peau de Soie, excellent quality, 19 inches wide, yard..... 65

Black Peau de Soie; superior quality, 22 inches wide, yard..... 85

Black Peau de Soie, very fine dress quality, 27 inches wide, yard..... 1.10

Black Satin Duchess; excellent quality, 26 inches wide, yard..... 55

Black Peau de Cygne; good quality, all silk, 19 inches wide, yard..... 60

Black Peau de Cygne; very superior quality, 21 inches wide, yard..... .75

Sample Spring Laces.

All Styles at Special Prices.

First Floor.

Venise and Applique Galloons, great variety in the newest effects, all samples, no duplicates, piece value $1.00 yard, this sale..... 50

Rich Venise, Irish Point, Point Gaze, Medallion, Applique and Irregular effects, the season's choicest Lace novelties; value up to $2.50 yard. 95

Beautiful Venise All-overs, in white and ecru; importer's samples; all choice designs; values $2.50 yard, at..... 95 and $1.45

Several hundred pieces of work Laces; matched sets; Insertions, Edgings, fine Normandy Vals., Point de Paris, Mechlin, broken widths and odd lines; values up to 50c. yard, 10, 15 and 19

Black Silk Applique Galloons, Bands, odd pieces from 4½ to 9 yard lengths; all high-class separable medallion effects; up to $2.00 values, yard..... 50 and 95

Fine French Liberty Silks, Chiffons and Mousselines; all the correct shades, very fine quality, full 45-inch widths; special at..... 48

Silk and Wash Waists for 1903.

Second Floor.

Women's Waists of Black or Blue Taffeta; light ground, shoulder plaits and fine tucking, inverted front piped with black silk turn-over on collar and cuff; also Peau de Soie Waists, elaborately tucked, fagoting between tucking, in black, blue and white; choice at..... $4.95

Women's Taffeta Waists, black or blue striped, shoulder tucking, new sleeve, fancy stock; others in black, with front, collar and cuffs of tucking and fagoting.... $3.95

Women's Pique Waists, large wale, white ground, with white, blue, red and black stripes; taffeta silk stock and tie; $2.95 value, at..... $1.95

First Showing New Dress Cottons.

First Floor.

Cotton and Silk-and-Cotton Weaves; many new fabrics in the daintiest and most delightful colors await you here this week. Styles and shades are represented that the riper season cannot surpass and probably will not equal. Better buy now and meet the advancing season well prepared. Besides, you've the added advantage of selecting from exclusive patterns, which will not be duplicated. Our prices, as usual, assist you very materially to easy selections:—

At 18c Yard Silk Mousselines in all shades, besides black and white, 28 inches wide. This will be one of the most popular fabrics for the coming season. It is ideally suitable for both street and evening wear.

At 16c Yard Cotton Cheviots in all the leading plain colors; also fancy stripes and dots. A fabric which promises to become very popular. It is a practical weave, as it launders splendidly.

At 22c a Yard.
Best quality Irish Dimities; a very large range of solid colors and pretty designs; suitable for children's wear.

At 25c a Yard.
Printed Mulls, in very pretty new designs; specially adapted for Shirt Waist Suits; in light and dark effects.

At 50c and 75c a Yard.
Very pretty embroidered Swisses and Batistes, in the new tans, blacks, white and solid colors.

Our First Great Shoe Sale

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

To-morrow we launch our first Great Shoe Sale, comprising about 2,800 pairs. It will at once rank as a mercantile event of prime importance and must appeal to all women interested in securing high class Footwear at a marked price concession. During this sale you may purchase our well known

Ess-See-Ess Shoes for Women

At $1.90 and $2.40 a Pair.

These Shoes have never retailed for less than $3.50. They have become so well established that their virtues are thoroughly recognized. They embody all the style, comfort and fitting-qualities of the average $5.00 Shoes.

This sale will unquestionably further popularize our Ess-See-Ess Shoes. Choose from fifteen styles in medium weight, and Fall and Winter Boots, Patent Leather, Patent Kid, Enamel Leather.

Vici Kid, with dull kid tops, and all Glace Kid, with patent tips.
Chrome Calf and Box Calfskin are among the leathers represented.

It is not necessary to dwell further upon this movement, for it must be obvious to all women that it is truly a sale extraordinary in the full meaning of the word.

A Stirring Furniture Sale.

Fifth Floor.

One-Third to One-Half Off Regular Prices.

Parlor Suites.

5-piece Parlor Suites, Mahogany finish; values $44.00, $55.00 and $68.00 respectively, at
$30.00, $42.00 and $52.00

5-piece Parlor Suites, Over-stuffed; values $110.00, $120.00 and $160.00 respectively, at
$85.00, $92.00 and $125.00

3-piece Parlor Suites, Mahogany finish; values $25.00, $35.00 and $50.00 respectively, at
$18.50, $24.00 and $38.50

3-piece Parlor Suites, Mahogany finish; values $65.00, $84.00 and $98.00 respectively, at
$47.00, $68.00 and $75.00

Extension Tables.

6-ft. Golden Oak square-top Extension Tables; values $6.00, $7.50 and $10.00 respectively, at
$4.50, $5.50 and $7.75

8-ft. square-top Extension Tables, Golden Oak; values $16.50, $21.00 and $31.25, for
$12.50, $17.50 and $26.50

8-ft. round-top Extension Tables, of Golden Oak, Antwerp and Mahogany; sell regularly for $18.00, $19.00 and $29.00 respectively, now
$14.50, $15.50 and $23.00

Sideboards.

Golden Oak Sideboards; sell regularly for $13.50, $24.50 and $29.00, special now at
$10.00, $18.50 and $22.50

Golden Oak Sideboards; sell regularly for $46.00, $79.50 and $99.00, now
$38.50, $67.50 and $84.00

Mahogany Sideboards; regular prices $57.00 and $95.00 for
$45.00 and $76.00

Bedroom Suites.

3-piece Weathered Oak Bedroom Suites; values $37.50, $65.00 and $79.00 respectively, for
$28.50, $50.00 and $61.00

3-piece Mahogany Bedroom Suites; values $78.00 and $89.50, now
$65.00 and $76.00

3-piece Bird's-eye Maple Bedroom Suites; value $89.50, now..... **$76.00**

January Embro

WANT GOV. TAFT TO REMAIN

Popular Demand That He Continue His Work in the Philippines.

Eight Thousand People Wait Upon Him at His Residence—Federalists, Liberals, and Nationalists Make Addresses.

MANILA, Jan. 11.—The general regret of the Filipino people at the possible departure of Gov. Taft resulted to-day in a popular demonstration for the purpose of urging the Governor to remain in the islands.

The streets of Manila were placarded with signs in English, Tagalog, and Spanish, saying "We want Governor Taft." A crowd of 8,000 men marched to Malacanan Palace, the Governor's residence. At the palace speches were made by representatives of the Federal, Liberal, and Nationalist parties in which the Governor was urged to remain.

The speakers said Mr. Taft's presence was necessary to preserve order, to prevent political disruption, and to insure the maintenance of the present policy. The speakers paid personal tributes to the Governor, the crowd cheering its approval.

In replying to the addresses Gov. Taft said it would not be decided whether he should leave the islands or remain until next August. He assured the people that if he did leave, the present policy of the American Government would suffer no change, it being not a question of individual, but of national policy.

After the speeches the thousands of natives who filled the grounds of the palace broke into cheers for the Governor.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Statehood and Militia Bills in the Senate — Appropriations and Philippine Coinage in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The programme for the Senate for the week includes the continuance of the discussion of the Statehood bill each day after 2 o'clock and the intermittent discussion of the Militia bill during the morning hour of each day when it is not cut ont by some other matter. There also is probability of a return at any time to the question of the scarcity of coal in connection with Senator Vest's resolution to abolish the tariff on anthracite. Senator Nelson has not completed his speech on the Statehood question. He said to-day that he was not able to say when he would conclude, but when he does get through Senator Burnham will be ready to proceed. The opponents of the bill now make little effort to conceal their intention to continue the debate on the bill indefinitely with the hope that it will be sidetracked by the appropriation bills which must be pressed before long. The friends of the Statehood bill say that they see no necessity for getting out of the way of the appropriation bills for the present. It is probable that the first general appropriation bill, that providing funds for the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government, will be reported this week, but it is doubtful whether it will receive consideration before the following week.

The House this week will start in earnest on the appropriation bills. The Indian and Army supply bills are on the calendar and three others will be reported in the course of the week, namely, the Diplomatic and Consular, the District of Columbia, and Agricultural bills. It is probable that the time given to general debate on these bills will be consumed largely in discussion of general political questions.

The House will adjourn early to-morrow owing to the sudden death to-day of Representative Tongue of Oregon.

It is the intention of Chairman Cooper of the Insular Committee to call up the Philippine Coinage bill on Tuesday. It provides for the establishment of the gold standard on the islands with a fixed ratio for the silver peso at two to one. The Democrats will oppose this measure on the ground that as the islands are part of the United States our currency should be extended to them.

In case the Judiciary Committee agrees on the Anti-trust bill it will be considered as soon as it is brought into the House. The leaders have agreed to sidetrack everything and give it the right of way whenever an acceptable measure is formulated. While the Democrats will urge the adoption of a more drastic bill than will be agreed on by the Republicans, the latter expect both sides of the House in the final passage to vote solidly for whatever measure is offered.

LARGE PRINTING BILLS.

Cost of Publications of Department of Agriculture Is Over $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The caution which President Roosevelt expressed last October to Secretary Wilson against the inordinate passion for printing which seemed to be upon the Department of Agriculture, and the prevalent desire that seemed to be running riot there for unnumbered fine half-tone engravings, appears to be fully justified, to judge from the statements made by George William Hill, the editor of the department.

Mr. Hill says that in spite of all sorts of rules to keep down the number and size of editions and to restrain the mania for illustrations, there were 737 different publications issued by the department last year aggregating a total number of copies of 10,586,000. He adds that there is a growing tendency in the department to extravagance in the number of expensive illustrations when simple and inexpensive line cuts would do as well. The cost of all this printing is hardly realized even here in Washington, where by familiarity it has taken on the quality of cheapness.

The allowance last year for printing for the department was to begin with $130,000, to which should be added a deficiency appropriation of $30,000. This did not include cost from various funds for binding and printing delivered to the department, which amounted to $225,000. To this must be added the salaries of the editors, writers of bulletins, the artists, and the clerks who address and mail the publications. This came to $383,000. There are special funds for particular kinds of publications, such as the Year Book, the Soil Surveys, the Animal Industry Books, and similar matters, which cost $400,000.

These items do not include the cost of what was printed for the Weather Bureau. Leaving out this printing, the grand total amounts to over $1,000,000. Of this large sum but $107,500 was spent for farmers' bulletins, the publications going direct to everybody on a farm, who wants them and knows how to write and get them. The bulk of the rest of the stuff was printed for Senators and Members of Congress to send out to voters to curry their favor. If the items for "buncombe" printing, for the franking privilege, and similar perquisites of the representatives of the people in Congress should be assembled it would present an appalling spectacle of waste at the expense of the taxpayer.

Fulton and Geer Lead in Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 11.—Most of the members of the Legislature, which will convene to-morrow, arrived at the capital to-day. At this time C. W. Fulton of Clatsop County and Gov. Geer are the leaders in the race for the United States Senatorship, though Jonathan Bourne and Binger Hermann may be able to control a number of votes.

The Kansas Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 11.—Odds are offered to-night that Gov. Stanley, who retires to-morrow, will be elected United States Senator to succeed Harris, Democrat. The other candidates are Congressmen Long and Curtis. Stanley's friends will organize the Legislature Tuesday.

BORAX FOR THE BABIES IN FOOD EXPERIMENTS.

Department of Agriculture Will Later Investigate with Youth and Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The experiments that have been under headway for the past month at the Department of Agriculture to determine the effects on healthy persons of the average American prepared foods is to take a new turn. It is understood that thus far the experiments have shown that there is no deleterious substance in our canned meats and other foods.

Secretary Wilson not content with this now wants to know if there is a class of stomachs that can be harmed by borax or any other preservative employed in canned stuffs. He asked Dr. Wiley, who has charge of the experiments, to secure a dozen infants and try the effect of such foods on their stomachs.

Healthy children are to be selected and the consent of parents and family physicians is to be sought as a prerequsite to the trial.

The results of the experiments with the twelve young men who have been feeding at Government expense of late will not be made public for several months, but enough is known and will be disclosed to the parents and physicians of the children who will be invited into the test to assure them than no permanent injury will be possible to occur to them.

It is also proposed later when this test has been concluded to seek out a number of old persons for a similar class test and then to take twelve boys and girls from ten to fifteen years old for another experiment. One of the requirements in the orders given is to discover what if any effect the borax preservatives may have on teething infants.

SHOT BY A FARMHAND.

Aged Man, Mistaken for a Chicken Thief, Received a Charge of Buckshot—Grandson a Watcher.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVILLE, N. J. Jan. 11.—Archie Sheldon, sixty-five years of age, one of the wealthy residents of this place, was shot early this morning through the mistake of his grandson, William, and James Jarvis, a seventeen-year-old farmhand. He is in a critical condition.

Sheldon's hen roost had been plundered several times lately, and young Sheldon and Jarvis and members of the Hempler family agreed to keep watch at night. Young Sheldon and his companion secreted themselves close to the hen house last night and waited.

A man came along at half past twelve o'clock and attempted to enter the hen house. Jarvis, who had a shotgun, with a charge of buckshot, raised the weapon and fired. His aim was poor and the thief escaped.

Old Mr. Sheldon, hearing the report of the gun, hurried from the house to the back yard. The boys mistook him for the thief, and Jarvis raised the gun again and fired. They hurried to where the supposed thief was writhing on the ground and groaning and were horrified to find that Mr. Sheldon was the victim of their mistake. They carried him into the house and sent Dr. C. Savage of Mount Tabor, two miles from here. The physician ascertained that the buckshot had entered the man's groin and stomach.

Mr. Sheldon regained consciousness for a few minutes early this morning and the first words he said were:

"Clear the boys. It was not their fault. I alone was to blame."

BARBERS WOULD BE DOCTORS.

Tonsorial Artists as Facial Specialists Want Law Granting Them Titles as Physicians.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Chicago barber is to graduate from the level of the mere "tonsorial artist" to that of the Doctor of Medicine, if the plans of the Chicago Barbers' Protective Association are carried out. He is to broaden the scope of his profession until he becomes an expert handling facial nerve troubles. Great things were prophesied for him to-day at the meeting of the barbers of the city in Ulich's Hall. Boss barbers and journeymen were there to boom the new law they hope to have passed by the new Legislature. They appointed committees to push the measure and raised a fund.

"Chicago is the best barber town in the world," said Business Agent Ward Fitzgerald of the Journeyman Barbers, "but it has the most degraded shops in the country, as some of them are not fit to live in. If the trade is to be lifted to the level where it belongs we must have laws that make it a profession and bring back to it some of the branches it had before the doctors became all-important."

LONG BRANCH STRIKE ORDERED.

Carpenters, Bricklayers, and Plumbers Would Force Union Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 11.—The carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, and others working upon various buildings along the shore, from Atlantic Highlands to Point Pleasant, where there are fully 100 cottages under construction, decided at meetings held last night to strike to-morrow.

The fight will not be for wages or hours, but to insist that the men employed upon buildings must either be all union men or all non-union men. All but a few of the bosses and contractors belong to the union. The union men declare that they will not work beside a non-union man, but if a non-union contractor can get sufficient men to run the job the union men will not interfere with them.

The indications point to a settlement in favor of the union men.

FOUND A BAR IN A CELLAR.

Detective Developed a Sudden Thirst, Then Made an Arrest.

Richard Schwartz, twenty-nine years old, of 60 Eighth Avenue, the alleged proprietor of a saloon at 34 and 36 Ninth Avenue, was locked up in the Charles Street Police Station last night, charged with violating the liquor tax law.

Detective Conroy, who arrested the man, alleged that he saw men coming and going from the Ninth Avenue saloon. The bar room was properly exposed, he said, but he followed some of the men into the saloon and down into the cellar. There, he alleged, he found a thoroughly equipped bar, and a dozen men drinking. He developed a sudden thirst himself, and bought three glasses of beer, and then placed Schwartz, who, he said, was serving the drinks, under arrest.

SHOT AT A POLICEMAN.

Janitor Missed His Man Three Times and Then Went to Bed.

"By George! You had a narrow escape," exclaimed Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to Patrolman Denis Shea of the Madison Street Police Station, who arraigned John Carney, fifty-three years old, of 137 Cherry Street, who fired three shots at him from a revolver.

"It happened this way," said the officer. "The defendant is the janitor of the premises, where a man named Hanson keeps a saloon. After midnight, as I went on my post, I peered several times through the window to see that the excise law was not being violated. The defendant came out and said to me: 'Are you looking for me?' Before I could answer he fired three shots at me, one of them going through my coat."

"You are lucky," said the court, "that you were not killed. I will hold the defendant in default of $1,500 bail for trial on a charge of felonious assault."

Shea said that after Carney shot at him he fled to his room and went to bed. He found him there fifteen minutes later and made him a prisoner.

MURPHY FLAYS SENATORS

Arizona's ex-Governor Talks on Statehood Bill.

A Few Senators, He Says, Think Themselves Divinely Chosen to Dictate Legislation and Pervert Facts Accordingly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Ex-Gov. Murphy of Arizona, the immediate predecessor of the present Governor, has issued a statement about the opposition to the Statehood bill, in which he claims to give the secret motives inspiring the Senators who oppose the measure. Although a Republican himself, he flays Senator Beveridge and his colleagues on the Committee on Territories. After alluding to the fact that for ten years the platforms of both parties have declared for Statehood, and that bills for the admission of Arizona have three times passed the House, he says, referring to Senators Beveridge, Dillingham, and Burnham:

"And now comes the junior Senator from Indiana with two associates from New England, who made a hurried rush through the Territories a few weeks ago in a Pullman car, hunting for adverse testimony and predetermined to report against the passage of the Omnibus bill, in the supremacy of their ignorance and conceit assaulting in a most vicious and untruthful manner the people and resources of two very prosperous and progressive Territories.

"It seems in their anxiety to defeat the pending measure, they find it necessary to proclaim injurious slanders against the good name and credit of the communities they so hurriedly visited and insulted by their absurd assumption of superior knowledge. The manner of conducting the so-called investigation has been, and will be, thoroughly ventilated in detail, and I will not, therefore, devote space to that feature of the method of the conspiracy."

Next, Mr. Murphy pays his respects to Senator Nelson of Minnesota, also a member of the committee as follows: "When admission bills have been reported favorably in the past ten years the committee membership in both houses of Congress has been held by Senators and Congressmen of conspicuous ability. It will be sufficient to mention the Senate Committee on Territories during the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The Chairman of the committee was a man of brilliant attainments and had an international reputation as a statesman, the lamented Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, with whom to compare the present Chairman would insult the intelligence of the American people, and it would be exceedingly unkind to the memory of the illustrious dead to mention in this connection the present foreign-born member of the committee from Minnesota, who presumes to air his ignorance in a speech against the admission of Territories about which he knows absolutely nothing. While there is no argument in alluding to any one personally, it is in exceedingly bad taste for the gentleman from Norway to deny freedom to any Territory, especially those he knows nothing about.

Senator Bard of California next comes in for a touch of the ex-Governor's lash: "The committee of which Senator Davis was Chairman unanimously authorized a favorable report, which was submitted by the late Stephen M. White of California, whose great ability was recognized throughout the country, in striking contrast with the present Senator on the committee from that State, who so glaringly misrepresents his constituents. This Senator is quoted as having said that 'Arizona has reached its limit of developments, its mines will play out, its population decrease, and it can reclaim no more arable land,' &c. I hesitate to believe it possible that a Senator of the United States could be either so ignorant or so virulent as to make such a statement. If he made it, however, and I have seen no denial from him, he is guilty of little less than a crime against Arizona, as well as against his own State, and merits the unforgiving resentment of our people.

"The territorial committees of both houses of Congress, in the past have never exhibited such prejudice and unfairness, but now it seems that, in order to insure the success of their conspiracy, the enemies of statehood must needs assault our credit and good name, caring nothing for the injury they cause, so long as their false allegations can be used as material with which to deceive the people and accomplish the defeat of the Omnibus bill."

Mr. Murphy says that he intends to expose "the real reason why a certain coterie of long-service Senators are opposing admission," and continues: "All the talk about too few people, too little money, absence of permanent resources, too much illiteracy, politics, &c., is simply being made to divert attention from the real motives of the opposition. The Senators who have come to think themselves the elect of God Almighty, and, in an autocratic way, presume to dominate legislation in the Senate as though by divine edict, do not want the sacred precincts where they think their rule supreme rudely disturbed by the introduction of any more Senators, no matter what their political complexion may be; they do not want what they are pleased to call the 'equilibrium' of the Senate which they control, upset.

"Oh, my, that might give the control of the Senate to the West," said a Senator the other day as though some awful calamity were threatened. Bosh! No section should control the Senate nor want to. We are all Americans, and true to our country's best interests.

"The people of the Territories feel deeply on this subject, and their resentment against Senators who are unreasonable in their opposition will be fully justified. In nominating conventions and in elections the people will long remember both their friends and their enemies."

HOOPER C. BALL MISSING.

Books of Joseph Cowan & Co.'s Newark Manager Show Discrepancies, It Is Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 11.—Hooper C. Ball, manager of the Newark branch of the stock brokerage firm of Joseph Cowan & Co. of New York is missing. Ball, who resides with his family at 69 Broad Street, has not been seen since Thursday. He is said to have had in his possession $1,000 in money, and some negotiable paper, and an examination of his books yesterday disclosed, it is alleged, discrepancies which will amount to several thousand dollars. It is said that customers will be protected by Joseph Cowan & Co., who have already engaged legal counsel.

Ball has lived in luxurious style recently, and it is said has speculated heavily in Wall Street on his own account. He is thirty-three years of age, and has a wife and two children. His mother, who is an invalid, resides with the family.

SHOT AFTER SALOON BRAWL.

Bartender Fired at Party of Men After Window Had Been Smashed.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—Patrick Farley, thirty-two years old, of 101½ Pennington Street was shot in the left breast to-night by Clarence Renner, eighteen years old, of Frelinghuysen Avenue and Vanderpool Street. Farley is in St. Barnabas Hospital in a serious condition and Renner is locked up in the First Precinct Police Station charged with the shooting. John Farley and Joseph Tucker are held at the station house as witnesses. James Renner was arrested charged with violating the liquor law, but was paroled.

The two Farleys and a number of friends went into the saloon kept by James Renner and became involved in an argument, which ended in a fight, and the interior of the place was pretty badly wrecked before they could be ejected. After they had been put out some one picked up a cobblestone and threw it through one of the show windows. At this Clarence Renner, who had been tending bar for his brother, ran through the side entrance to Vanderpool Street and fired three shots, one of which took effect.

BANK OF FRANCE'S FIELD.

Consul General Gowdy's Report on Napoleon's Creation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Consul General John K. Gowdy in his latest report from Paris writes of the Bank of France, founded by Napoleon in February, 1800, and granted the sole privilege of issuing notes, a privilege ever since retained. He says in part:

"The capital was originally 30,000,000 francs ($5,790,000) in 30,000 shares of 1,000 francs ($193) each. Three years later, the capital was increased to 45,000,000 francs ($8,685,000) and afterward to 90,000,000 francs ($17,370,000.) The capital now is 182,500,000 francs ($35,222,000) in 182,500 shares of 1,000 francs ($193) each.

"Napoleon decreed that the Director and his two assistants should be appointed by the Government, and that three of the fifteen on the council should be treasury officials; and this law is still in force. The President of the Republic also nominates the managers of the country branches, but, as a matter of fact, these appointments are given to persons recommended by the Director of the bank.

"The principal business of the bank is discounting bills. Checks are still very little used in France, and nearly all trade accounts between wholesale and retail dealers are settled by bills at two or three months. The bank discounts at one-half of 1 per cent. above the bank rate almost any paper that bears three names and has not more than ninety-five days to run.

"The remarkable way in which France has always recovered after a great disaster is due to the readiness with which the people, and more especially the thrifty peasant farmers of the north, subscribe to a new loan. Pending the arrangement of such a loan, the bank assists the Government by lending ready money, and in 1870-71 advanced 1,530,000,000 francs ($295,000,000,) which was all repaid within the next seven or eight years. But it does not appear that bank and State co-operate in getting money into circulation.

"In a commercial crisis the bank regulates the discount rate according to what it considers the situation demands, and greatly increases its discount business.

"Many writers think that it is not to the public advantage that the bank should possess a monopoly, and each time that the privilege has had to be renewed numbers of pamphlets arguing both sides of the question have appeared. The privilege has always been renewed, however, the Government feeling, perhaps, that any interference with the monopoly now would be fraught with greater dangers or inconveniences than those it was intended to remedy.

"The staff of the Bank of France consists of 1,083 employes at the central office and 1,341 at the various branches. A candidate for a clerkship must be between the ages of nineteen and thirty years, and pass an examination. There are several schools in which candidates are 'coached.'

"The salary at first is 2,000 francs ($386) in Paris and 1,800 francs ($347) at the provincial branches. Napoleon, when he founded the bank, decreed that the first manager might call himself governor if he liked, since titles cost nothing, and his salary might be as large as the shareholders pleased—as the bank would pay: 'It might even go as high as 60,000 francs ($11,850.) The business of the bank has increased tenfold since that time, but the manager's salary has not exceeded the limit laid down by Napoleon, and is still, I believe 60,000 francs ($11,850.)

"After thirty years' service in the office or twenty-five years as an outdoor collector, a clerk is entitled to a pension equal to half his average salary during the last three years. This pension is increased by one-thirtieth for each year he serves beyond the regular period, but must not exceed two-thirds of his yearly salary. Half the pension is continued to the widow, provided she was married at least three years before her husband's death. When a widow is left with children under fifteen years of age, the pension may be increased by one-twentieth of the sum her husband received for each of said children."

"CONSTRUCTIVE HOMICIDE."

This Is the Charge Chicago Officials Make Against Coal Operators.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Two hundred thousand persons in Chicago are suffering from ailments directly due to cold and exposure resulting from the coal famine, according to the weekly bulletin of the Health Department issued to-day. Serious results are already seen in a heavy increase in the death rate and the Health Department brands the men responsible for the situation as "guilty of constructive homicide."

The death rate last week for children under five years of age was 19.2 per cent. greater than in the corresponding week of last year, and among persons over sixty years of age it was 36.7 per cent. greater.

BLAME NEW YORK MIDSHIPMAN.

Annapolis Authorities Charge Him with Breaking R. H. Pearson's Jaw in Fight.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—As a result of a fight between Midshipman Robert A. Pearson, a member of the fourth class, from Concord, N. H., and Francis G. Blasdel of New York, the former is in the hospital with a broken jaw and Blasdel is locked up. The affair occurred last Sunday night, and was the result of Pearson's refusal to be hazed by upper classmen. The upper classmen had been "running him," and some time ago he is said to have fainted under the ordeal.

He was accused of cowardice and was required to fight a third class man. Blasdel was pitted against him and in the first round broke Pearson's jaw. The latter, however, continued to fight until the fifth round, when a first class man present stopped the contest.

It is reported that a first class man was referee and that seconds were chosen by the men from their respective classes. Blasdel has been placed under arrest and others connected with the affair will probably be arrested also by the Academy authorities, who are determined to punish the guilty parties.

Young Pearson's father, Edward W. Pearson, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, arrived here to-night and visited his son. Mr. Pearson will not mix in the affair, but will leave it entirely in the hands of the naval authorities.

Woman Found Dying in a Snow Bank.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Sarah Merritt, a young woman who has been missing for a week, was found in a snowbank at West Charleston Saturday afternoon. She had been lying in the snow since Tuesday, and was so badly frozen that she died an hour and a half after being found. She was found within a few feet of a farmhouse, and had been twice seen by two men, who did not tell of their discovery. Mrs. Merritt was twenty years old, and had separated from her husband, who is fifty-six. Her unhappy marriage preyed on her mind until it is believed she became demented. There is no evidence of foul play.

Walks Twenty-four Miles Daily.

John Whittier, a Lowell weaver, is without doubt the most consistent advocate of physical culture in New England. He walks twenty-four miles each day between the factory and his home, in Littleton, and bad weather never drives him to take train ty-four miles every working day for more ty-four miles every workingday for more than a year. Between the daily journeys on foot Whittier spends ten hours before a loom in a Lowell suspender factory. Whittier lived in Shirley, nine miles from Lowell, before moving to Littleton, and there he walked the eighteen miles every day for two years. He is a small man, about forty years old, and is all muscle and grit. He walks because of an illness he had several years ago. His physician then told him he should take plenty of exercise.—Boston Journal.

Quite Absurd.

She—What an absurd habit smoking is when you come to think of it. If it had been intended that men should smoke every male child would have been born with a pipe in his mouth.

He—And if it had been intended that people should eat they would have been born with a full set of teeth.—Boston Transcript.

CANALS IN A BAD WAY

Report of Superintendent of Public Works Boyd.

Mechanical Structures Decaying, Old Boats Not Being Replaced, and Ditches Need Cleaning — Tonnage Decline Traced to Coal Strike.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Works, made public to-night, covers the disbursements for ordinary repairs and operating expenses; trade and tonnage of the canals of the State during the season of navigation of 1902; the condition and the work of improvement connected therewith, under special appropriations, in progress or completed during the year ended Dec. 31, 1902, and the expenditures on account thereof.

"The canals as a whole are only now emerging," says Mr. Boyd, "from the chaotic condition in which they necessarily were left as a result of the hastily started and suddenly interrupted deepening improvement authorized by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895. That navigation has been maintained with so little interruption during the past four or five seasons, I believe, will be recognized by those familiar with the actual conditions, as they have existed, as due largely to good fortune."

The antiquity of mechanical structures leads to an accelerating rate of decay, and the best the department can do, Mr. Boyd says, is to "postpone disintegration," and "the absence of a definitely understood canal policy has made more difficult the problem of maintenance."

ABSENCE OF A CANAL POLICY.

"There has been a desire," says Mr. Boyd, "which still obtains, to expend no money in repairs of an elaborate character which would not avail in case of an enlarged or reconstructed canal. The hopeful feeling which is very general that the State is very soon to define its policy with respect to future treatment of the canals, and having defined it, to enter upon the prosecution of the plans determined upon, encourages me in the belief that the problem involved in what I have here set forth will not have to be met face to face, but that it may thus be evaded.

"This problem is that if the canals are to be maintained on their present lines all mechanical structures of whatever kind or nature which have existed for forty years or more, almost without exception, must undergo repairs amounting to reconstruction within the next eight or ten years. A failure to enlarge must carry with it a declaration to renew the class of structures referred to, if the canals are not to be totally abandoned for traffic, and this policy, being declared, should be entered upon at an early day in order that navigation may not be interrupted by such reconstruction work. Otherwise the cost to the State of the renewal of such structures, must in the end be very much greater, and there will be the added danger of a forced suspension of traffic as disastrous to the State's commercial interests as would be a temporary abandonment of the canals.

"The opening of the canals last year was earlier than in twenty years previous and navigation was maintained until Dec. 4, largely for coal shipments.

"In spite of the lengthened season the total tons carried were 3,274,446, as against 3,420,613 tons in 1901, a falling off of 146,167 tons. This loss is more than accounted for in through freight, for whereas there was an increase in way freight east of 84,976 tons, the total decrease in through freight was 210,219 tons, the loss being about equally divided between Eastern and Western shipments. The tonnage was made up as follows:

"Way freight east, 1,502,533 tons; way freight west, 665,086 tons, making a total way freight of 2,172,539 tons, as against 2,108,087 tons way freight carried during the season of 1901, being an increase of 64,452 tons. Of the through freight there were carried east 752,196 tons, as against 858,622 tons in 1901, being a decrease of 106,428 tons. Through freight west amounted to 349,713 tons, as against 453,904 tons in 1901, a decrease of 104,191 tons, or a total decrease in through freight of 210,619 tons, while there was an actual increase in way freight east and west of 64,452 tons.

"The beginning of the shrinkage is coincident with the shutting down of the mines, for whereas the month of May showed an increase in tonnage, the month of June saw a shrinkage of 522,980 tons in 1901, to 392,980 tons for 1902. There continued to be a falling off in coal shipments throughout the remainder of the season up to November. The decrease in anthracite coal shipments by the month in comparison with corresponding months of last year is as follows:

Month.	Decrease in Tons.	Month.	Decrease in Tons.
May	57,245	August	54,205
June	97,530	September	30,865
July	107,667	October	58,567

"There was a total decrease for six months of 406,100 tons. The settlement of the strike and the resumption of mining was directly reflected in shipments, the increase in coal shipments for November over the normal shipments of 1901 being 24,085 tons. Thus the total decrease in coal shipments for the year was 358,818 tons, the falling off in this commodity alone being more than twice the amount of the decrease in the total tonnage for the season.

"It is, therefore, but right to assume, that but for the labor difficulties in the coal regions, the season's showing from a tonnage point of view would have been better than for some years. As a matter of fact the prices received by boatmen were much better than they had been accustomed to receive in recent years, and owing to the non-interruption of navigation they were able to make regular trips."

OLD BOATS NOT REPLACED.

Mr. Boyd finds discouragement in the fact of the abandonment of, and failure to replace old boats.

He says: "I believe it cannot be expected that any large number of boats intended for canal traffic will be constructed until the State's policy with respect to future treatment of her waterways has been defined. It is a fair estimate to say that for every new boat constructed during the last six years, ten boats have been abandoned. With this condition existing and bound to continue, even the most enthusiastic canal men, it would seem to me, have little ground for hoping to see any great revival in canal interests as reflected in tonnage shipments."

Mr. Boyd recommends the creation of a special fund for the cleaning up of the State ditches, left in bad condition at the sudden interruption of the so-called "nine-million-dollar" improvement. He reports an estimated necessary expense of $72,358 for the cleaning up of the ditches. He says:

"If the conditions should be allowed to continue, along with many just claims will be many unjust claims which the State will be called upon to defend, with the possibility that in the end the cost of this litigation alone, and exclusive of awards, would exceed very largely the cost to the State of doing this necessary work."

Mr. Boyd cites figures of tonnage and cost of maintenance to support his judgment that the shrinkage in the tonnage business on Section No. 2 of the Black River Canal is due entirely to natural causes, and therefore is permanent. He leaves it to the Legislature to say whether the time has not now arrived when that portion of the Black River Canal should be abandoned for navigation purposes.

The expenditures for the maintenance and ordinary repair of the canals and the collection and compiling of statistics for the year ended Sept. 30, 1902, were $981,051.59.

A statement of the expenditures from the appropriations for extraordinary repairs shows:

December 31, 1901, unexpended balance, $172,478.66.

December 26, 1902, expended for repairs, $170,701.08, leaving a balance of $1,777.58.

Appropriation, 1902, $250,000; expended for repairs and set aside for engineering, $91,983.53, leaving a balance of $158,016.47 on December 31, 1902.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WORKS.

The report continues: "A large number of special appropriations are made annually, and the work thereunder is in most cases required to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. Under these special acts there were sixteen unfinished pieces of work on Jan. 1, 1902, all of which have since been completed. The appropriations therefor amounted to $323,496.05, and the work was completed for the sum of $282,272.48, inclusive of the cost of engineering.

"Of the twenty-four pieces of public work provided for by special appropriations, twenty were inaugurated during the year; of these, thirteen were placed under contract and seven were progressed by State forces. The appropriations for the thirteen pieces under contract and now in progress amount to $247,583.06, and the contracts were awarded for $197,916.85. Of the work undertaken by State forces, two pieces have been completed at a cost of $8,571.97, as against appropriations amounting to $9,000. Owing to the various contingencies which have arisen the remaining four pieces of work authorized to be done have not yet been progressed.

"The amount appropriated for extraordinary repairs last year was $250,000, being $25,000 less than the amount asked for by the superintendent and $100,000 more than the amount annually appropriated for many years. In view of the increased cost of all kinds of work resulting from the operation of the eight-hour labor law and from the higher prices charged for all classes of structural material, the fund for extraordinary repairs ought in all justice be increased rather than diminished. Nevertheless, by eliminating many improvements which ought to be made and confining the work to the absolutely necessary class, it is hoped that the amount asked for last year, namely $275,000, may be apportioned to meet all exigencies. I earnestly recommend that the amount to be provided for extraordinary repairs and improvements be not less than $275,000."

Under the head "Contingent Fund," Mr. Boyd says he believes it would be for the public interest and in the end a saving to the State if a contingent fund were to be provided applicable to repairs to roads and bridges and other structures outside of canal work.

LAWYERS TO HEAR OF JAPAN.

Feature of Annual Meeting at Albany of Bar Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Dr. Roknichiro Masujima of Tokio, Japan, will be the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association. Secretary Fred E. Wadhams of this city to-day announced the programme. It is expected that the Japanese Ambassador will also be present.

The meeting will be held at Albany beginning Tuesday, Jan. 20. Dr. Masujima will speak on "Japanese Law in Relation to the Status of Foreigners," and on "The Present Position of Japanese Law and Jurisprudence."

Other speakers will be President John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Judge Lyman D. Brewster of Danbury, Conn.; Simon Fleischmann of Buffalo, Heman W. Morris of Rochester, Selden E. Bacon of New York, Edward B. Whitney of New York, Walter S. Logan of New York, John F. Dillon of New York, H. Cleveland Coxe of Paris, and M. W. Littleton of Brooklyn.

APPEAL TO PARTY LOYALTY.

Senator Hanna and H. C. Payne Plead with Colorado Republicans to be at Peace.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—The interest which the leaders of the National Republican organization are taking in the Colorado Senatorial situation is shown by the following telegram, received yesterday by William Stapleton, editor and manager of The Denver Republican:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.

Mr. William Stapleton, Denver, Col.:

We, in common with all the friends of the Republican Party here, deplore the conditions now existing in the Legislature in your State. Anything that will destroy the prospects of electing a Republican Senator is deprecated to the utmost degree. If a remedy can be found we most earnestly appeal to those Republicans controlling the situation to make the effort, considering above all else interest of party.

M. A. HANA.
H. C. PAYNE.

The confusion existing in Colorado over the selection of a successor to Senator Henry M. Teller is puzzling even to the most acute political minds. Mr. Wolcott and his friends insist that action looking to the unseating of certain Democratic members of the House, because of alleged fraud in the ballot and returns, be taken before balloting is begun on the Senatorship. He charges his Republican opponents with deliberate delay in this matter because of a deal with the Democrats, which involved this question.

The anti-Wolcott Republicans have maintained all along that no deal between the Democrats and the anti-Wolcott forces has been made and that they will never vote for a Democrat for United States Senator. Among the several candidates of the anti-Wolcott people, Frank C. Goudy of Denver probably has the largest following.

Some say that the split in the Republican Party will result in Mr. Teller's return to the Senate, and should the contested seats in the House be given to the Democrats, there is little doubt that Teller will be chosen, as he was indorsed by the Democratic State Convention and by nearly all the County Conventions.

Ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Pueblo, however, looms up as a possibility.

FEARFUL OF FIREBUGS.

Apartment House Superintendent Tells of Suspicious Characters Loitering —Two Policemen Detailed.

About midnight a nervous and excited man entered the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and asked Sergt. Liebers to detail a few detectives to watch 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a flat house, of which he said he was the superintendent.

"What for?" inquired the Sergeant.

"Well, I am afraid that some one wants to burn it down," said the caller nervously. He said he was Christian Bolz, and lived on the third floor of the house which he declared was a ten-family apartment house at present occupied by four families.

"The house was rebuilt after a suspicious fire that occurred last September," he said, "and has been ready for tenants only a month. There is some one who wants to destroy the property. Last Thursday night somebody tried the door of my apartment.

"When I opened the door they had disappeared. Last Friday one of the tenants told me that there had been four men in one of the apartments on the first floor, and when I went down to investigate the men had gone, and I found the place smelled of coal oil. A quantity of matches that had been lit were strewn on the floor.

"To-night about 8:30 I saw two very suspicious appearing men watching the house from across the street. I started toward them and they ran.

"They were back again in the same place about 10 o'clock, and I chased them. I got hold of one, but he broke away."

"Well, I'll send a couple of men down to yatch the house," said the Sergeant.

A City Hall a Pesthouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 11.—Contrary to the wishes of the citizens of St. Joseph the St. Joseph City Hall has been converted into a pesthouse. A large smallpox sign has been displayed near the main entrance of the hall. City Clerk L. D. Townsend, upon learning that Miss Margaret Lazon, a trained nurse of the Children's Home, had been quarantined in the City Engineer's office with an infant suffering with smallpox, deserted his office and is now occupying a place on State Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:15 A. M.—217 West Sixty-first Street; M. Hifner; damage, $1,500.

2:20 A. M.—28 West Thirteenth Street; Herman Weisker; damage, $1,000.

6:20 A. M.—112 East Tenth Street; Melodia Social Club; damage, $1,000.

6:30 A. M.—34 East Fifty-sixth Street; Philip Henry; damage, $20,000.

9:15 A. M.—259 Elizabeth Street; Henry Kasinsky; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—159 West Sixty-third Street; Walter Greene; damage, $50.

11:10 A. M.—111 East Third Street; Emile Ritch; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—312 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Eugene Westbrook; damage trifling.

3:00 P. M.—153 Monroe Street; James Giassen; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—2,700 Third Avenue; Adam Sieve; damage, $100.

4:55 P. M.—84 Market Street; Max Kaufman; damage, $100.

4:55 P. M.—175 Second Avenue; Albert Rutherford; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—100 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—916 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; George Schrunk; damage, $300.

8:55 P. M.—763 Tenth Avenue; Goodrich Frank; damage, $150.

10:20 P. M.—709 Fifth Street; Julius Miller; damage slight.

10:25 P. M.—22½ Catharine Street; Michael Fideman; damage slight.

NEW YORK'S STATE PRISONS

Annual Report of Superintendent Cornelius V. Collins.

Favors the Parole System—Urges Life Sentences for Persistent Criminals—Prison Statistics.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The annual report of Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, was made public to-night. In a general summary of the year, and with reference to the three State prisons, at Sing Sing, Auburn, and Dannemora, Mr. Collins says:

"The health of the convicts was excellent, mortality was low; indeed, in one of the oldest pris

This is the house the young couple saved and paid for in five years.

A Young Couple Were Married 5 Years Ago

He had a small salary. In 5 years they saved for this house. How they and 99 others did it on an

Average Salary of $15 a Week: None Higher Than $30

Is told in the wonderful series, "*How We Saved For a Home*," by 100 people, which begins in

The January Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON EVERY NEWS-STAND

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Adjusted During the Year 1902

5587

Losses as Follows:

Number of Losses.	Causes.
1427	STONES OR OTHER MISSILES.
434	Wind.
92	Pistol Shots.
159	Burglars.
56	Settling of Building.
57	Runaway Horses.
57	EXPLOSIONS.
112	Drunken Persons.
647	Articles Falling Against Glass.
18	Imperfect Setting.
50	Transoms Falling.
2221	"UNKNOWN."
37	Cleaning Windows.
191	Doors Slamming.
25	Warping of Frames.
4	Blasting.
5587	

The Oldest New York Company in Its Line.

Chartered April 22, 1874.

JANUARY 1, 1903.

Assets	$600,016.88
Capital and Net Surplus	$408,089.84

Prompt Adjustment of Losses Has Given It a Wide Reputation.

First-Class Insurance at Fair Rates.

The Best Is Cheapest in the End.

A DESIRABLE COMPANY FOR BROKERS.

Place Your Business Where It Will Be Safe.

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47 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

EUGENE H. WINSLOW, President.

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All the world is a stage. We are in the world of America, represented in every city. All our high-class goods are recalled at this time of the year. We make and trim them in the smartest manner at a uniform price.

Suit to order $17.00, Coat and Vest $12.50, Trousers $4.50, Overcoats $20.00. All fancy Vests to order, $6.00, with the privilege of your money back if you don't think you got excellent value.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

210,793 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the 12 months ending December 31, 1901. THE NEW YORK TIMES has become a preferred medium for the publication of Want Advertisements.

Without Fault

Aside from its maturity, purity, quality,

Hunter Whiskey

has that rare, old, aromatic flavor that gratifies and satisfies.

A taste the most refined
Which lingers on the palate
And leaves no fault to find

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

RIPANS TABULES doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

Auction Sales.

Oriental Rugs

The finest specimens and masterworks ever placed on sale — a collection well worthy the art lover's inspection, within the

"PETIT SALON"

250 Fifth Ave., n. w. cor. 28th St.

GEORGE H. WEIGERT, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION

—TO-DAY—

Monday, January 12th,

and following days, at 2.30 P. M.

By order of

MESSRS. YUZUK & CO.

Catalogues on application

Enameled Steel

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous compositions, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

The PIANOLA

A universal means of playing the piano

Universal, because there is no one in all the world, having the use of hands and feet, who could not learn to use it with but little effort.

Universal, because it has been generally accepted by the tyro, novice, layman and skilled musician.

Universal, because it is used in the homes of people prominent in every walk of life—social, professional, commercial, and political. Abroad the Pianola is found in practically every court of Europe and Asia.

The fact that the Pianola has been so generally accepted throughout the world shows a consensus of appreciation which cannot be ignored.

If you are the owner of a piano which is seldom or never used, but little benefit is derived from it by either you or your family. By the purchase of a Pianola every member of your family can play the piano at will, whether or not he or she knows one note from another.

The Cost of the Pianola is $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

Selling Agents: FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark

VVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE

Light,

Sec Brut

Delicate, Exquisite.

The Highest Grade of Champagne Produced.

A GREAT GROWTH IN

Real Estate, House, and Apartment Advertisements

THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRINTED

4,221

Separate and distinct Real Estate Advertisements during December, 1902,

A GAIN OF

1,450

Separate and distinct Real Estate Advertisements over December, 1901.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE Real Estate, Houses, Flats and Apartments in THE NEW YORK TIMES

Auction Sales. | Auction Sales.

AT THE **New York Art Galleries,**

2 West 28th St.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, AUCT'R.

A highly interesting sale of Works of Art, Paintings and Antique Furnishings.

Mr. Adolph von Spanje van de Kolk

has placed in our hands his entire collection of Antiques, Silver, Bronzes, Miniatures, &c., (considered one of the finest collections ever sold in this country,) and brought by him from his former home,

VILLA MIGNON, PROVINCE GUELDERLAND, HOLLAND,

together with his Household Effects, removed from Cranford, N. J., his Summer home in this country.

EXHIBITION TO-DAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 12 AND 13.

Sale Wednesday and Following Days, 2 P. M. Sharp.

Together with the antique and modern Furnishings, removed from

THE DEUER MANSION, HAUXHURST PARK, N. J.

Several handsome Cabinets, hand painted Miniatures, Works of Art, Elliot tubular chime Clock, Dutch inlaid Furniture, Draperies, Screens, several Sevres Vases, Turkish Rugs and Carpets, several silk and Kirmanshah Rugs, Marble Statuary, &c. The Paintings from the Barbizon and Flemish schools are excellent examples, the following names attesting to their value: SPAKENBURG, J. DE GROOT, PIOTROWSKI, B. HOGGE, DE LA CROIX, TH. ROSSEAU, COROT, A. NEUHUYS, A. PEZANT, GEORGE MICHEL, B. LAGUNA, MME. BILDERS VAN BOOSE, LOUIS APAL, DE HAVEN.

ILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

Beg to announce that during their annual Stock-taking, commencing Monday, 12th inst., they will make reductions of from 10 to 33⅓ per cent. on a great number of

Dinner Sets, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c.

and also on

Glass in Sets, odd Dozens and single Pieces.

Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,

Furriers and Importers.

Russian Sables.

In order to decrease our large stock we offer for the coming week at greatly reduced prices a magnificent assortment of Stoles, Muffs, Neck Pieces, Pelerines and Carriage Wraps. Skins matched in sets of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

37 Union Square West.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Women's Undermuslins Examined Critically

In certain lines of merchandise women are as good judges of grades and qualities as we are.

Take lingerie! A woman can tell in short order the exact worth of the garment under inspection. To this, principally, we accredit the unbounded success which has met the wonderful sale of white this year.

We have always aimed first at quality—and from the standpoint of quality the prices we quote in this January Sale are totally unmatched.

Chemises.

39c—Of muslin and cambric, three styles; round and square necks; with bosom of four embroidered insertions and tucks, and bosom of lace.

49c—Of cambric, extra long, round neck. Val. lace insertion and a round neck, ruffle on bottom.

Corsets, 69c.

The well known C. B. a la Spirite corsets are offered to-day at this special price.

They are short, straight front, low bust style; prettily finished at top and bottom with lace and ribbon; colors, white, drab, pink, blue and black; sizes 18 to 26 inches. Regular price $1.

Corset Covers.

19c—Fine cambric; French styles trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace insertions across the front; with lace edge on neck. Two styles for choice.

29c—Fine cambric; French style; in several styles; prettily trimmed with lace and insertion.

Gowns.

39c—Of outing flannel with Hubbard yoke, in neat striped effects; also muslin with low and high necks, trimmed with hemstitched ruffles and embroidery.

49c—Of muslin, V neck, yoke of four bow knot lace insertions; finished with lace ruffle.

75c Satin Liberties & Foulards 33c Yd.

Six o'clock will find every yard of these silks sold. The value-giving is really sensational! Better be on time if you're looking for a genuine silk bargain.

The silks are 24 inches wide; in all choice colorings and patterns—all pure silk—printed satin liberties and printed foulards

Dressmakers' Needs--Small Wares!

This, as all other quarterly trade sales here, is an occasion when the same standard goods that are sold in our notions and dressmakers' supplies departments throughout the year are offered considerably below usual prices. Just a few specimen values follow:—

Atlas Silk Prussian Binding, superior quality, doz., $1.65; piece,	15c
Defiance Silk Prussian Binding, standard quality, doz., $1.25; piece,	15c
Tubular Cotton Bone Casing, silk stitched, 9 yd. pieces, doz., 65c.; piece,	6c
Atlas Safety Hooks and Eyes, superior, warranted not to rust, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, gross,	12c
White P. K. Trimming Braid, 6 yd. pieces,	10c
Taffeta Silk Dress Ruffling, 3,000 yds, 4 and 4½ ins. deep, cord edge, in desirable colors; actual value 35c. yd., at	10c
Covered Sleeve Boards for ironing shirt waists,	25c
Black Velveteen Skirt Binding, 5 yd. pieces,	10c
Silk Cable Garter Elastic, 25c quality, ¾ yd. for	10c
Ladies' Fancy Round Garters, pretty boxes, usually 25c., for	10c
Ladies' Silk Elastic Side Garters, worth 35c., at	10c
Atlas Skirt or Trouser Hangers.	5c
Ladies' Shoe Dressing, per bottle,	5c
Wooden Cabinets, containing assorted hairpins, 2 for	5c
India Tape, 6 pieces in a bundle, 3 bundles for	5c
Alpaca Skirt Binding, best quality, 5 yd. pieces, doz., 75c.; piece.	7c
Dressmakers' Braid, fine quality worsted, 12 yd. pieces,	17c

Bric-a-Brac, Fancy China, Glassware 20% Discount From Marked Prices!

We've just finished "stock-taking" and resorting in the china and glassware sections, and so to-day start our annual January Discount Sale.

Some of the handsomest things in these sections come under the price knife this year—every piece is of the choicest and newest pattern. A fine chance for you to add a handsome piece to your china closet or secure a suitable present or a wedding gift.

10 Off American Cut Glass.

Grocery Specials.

Dorchester Early June Peas, fine quality, per can,	7c
Argosy Extra Small Sifted Peas, per can,	16c
Apples, fancy, gallon cans,	22c
Golden Wedding String Beans, 2-lb. cans	7c
Montauk Stringless Beans, fine 2-lb. cans.	13c
Lima Beans, small 2-lb cans,	8c
Cambridge Tomatoes, good quality, big cans,	9c
Tomatoes, fancy Jerseys, gallon cans,	29c
White Rose Beets, very small, young and sweet. 3-lb cans,	18c
Kernelled Corn, without skins, per can,	14c
Cherries in Maraschino, imported quarts,	55c
California Bartlett Pears, very fine, big cans,	16c

Wines & Liquors.

St. Julien (claret), Dutrenit & Co., Bordeaux, good value at $9.00; 1 doz. quarts, $4.99; 2 doz. pints	$5.49
Pauilliac (claret), Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux, 2 doz. pints,	$7.75
Pommard (Burgundy), Chanson Pere & Fils, Beaune, quarts,	45c
Chateau Yquem, Versein & Minvielle, Bordeaux, delicious; quarts, 95c.; pints,	49c
Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles,	39c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, excellent, per ½ gal., 95c.; per gal.,	$1.75
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow, this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price, full quarts,	55c
Rye Whiskey, very choice, per ½ gal., $1.45; per gal.,	$2.75

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE LOWEST VIEW.

"I am for Senator PLATT'S re-election to the Senate unequivocally and unreservedly, for I believe that the Republican Party owes to him this renewed honor because of his service to it." This perfectly frank and quite shameless statement puts an end to a lot of silly gossip about the Governor's position, and tends to lull the suspicion that Gov. ODELL might prove to be better than PLATT or better than his party. He cheerfully takes his stand on the lowest level.

Gov. ODELL says that PLATT must be re-elected because of his service to the Republican Party. That is the basest and meanest view of the Senatorship and of politics that any man could entertain. Mr. PLATT is wholly useless in the Senate, he has no aptitude or qualification for the Senatorial office, he performs no service to his State or to the country, and might quite as well be at all times attending to his express business as be in his seat in the Senate Chamber. There are able and distinguished Republicans in New York. They must all be passed by for PLATT. New York ought to be represented in the Senate by a statesman. Its need and its desire must give way to the paramount obligation to reward the "services" of PLATT to his party. These services have been of such a nature as to bring him into public disrepute and contempt. They have tended, not to lift the party higher, but to drag it lower. He has not even led it to victory. It has carried elections in spite of him, chiefly through the mistakes of its opponents. But he has kept the organization in a condition of efficiency, and for that we must put up with him in the Senate.

Gov. ODELL'S view of that high office would have excluded every great Senator who has won distinction and conferred lustre upon American statesmanship. It would reduce the Senate to silence, filling the seats with a lot of whispering, scheming bosses, incompetent to draw a bill and unable to support one in a speech.

Gov. ODELL is the Chief Executive of the chief State in the Union. He goes about among men holding up his head, and would, no doubt, be deeply pained if he should be shunned and pointed out as a person deserving of the public contempt. Yet his view of the Senatorship justly exposes him to such treatment. It is a shameful view. It disgraces him, his party, and the office he holds.

FRANCHISE TAX AND DEBT LIMIT.

Quite contrary to his intent, Controller GROUT succeeds in proving that the Ford franchise tax law is an ill-judged and dangerous piece of legislation. Gov. ODELL'S recommendation that the law be repealed alarms the Controller because of the effect upon the borrowing capacity of the city of striking off so large an amount of property assessed as real estate. He points out that these franchises now assessed as real estate are valued at over $220,000,000, which, under the 10 per cent. provision of the Constitution, gives the city an added borrowing capacity of $22,000,000. As soon as the repeal took effect the debt limit would be reduced by that considerable sum. "It will show how serious is the effect of such a reduction in the borrowing capacity," says Controller GROUT, "when we note that the city is now within $7,000,000 of its debt limit." If the act had been repealed a year ago, the city would have been able to spend no money on improvements.

This reasoning might dissuade the Governor from urging the repeal, but it would not have the slightest effect upon the Appellate Division in the Third Department. The report that the court will hold the act to be unconstitutional is, of course, unauthorized, but it may be true. We think Controller GROUT ought to prepare himself for what he calls the calamity of the disappearance of this act from the statute book, and the consequent reduction of $220,000,000 in the city's assessed valuation of real estate.

It must be evident to the Controller that to describe as real estate a form of property which is not, and never can be, real estate, is a dangerous method of increasing the amount of bonds which the city may lawfully issue. An incorporeal hereditament which has always been known as a franchise, an altogether intangible thing, was by the Ford law declared to be real estate, the most tangible and indestructible form of property known to the law. It was a fiction so to describe it, and fictions in the solemn business of law-making are perilous. The franchise given by the State to a city railway or to a gas company to make use of the public highways ought to be taxed, and may be taxed by any one of several methods, without incurring the risk we run under the Ford law. Controller GROUT knows, and everybody knows, that we are always seeking to extend the debt limit. If we extend it $22,000,000 by pretending that a franchise is real estate we might extend it many more millions by declaring other forms of intangible property to be realty. This is a very easy way to evade the spirit and letter of the Constitution. When the provision of the Constitution was adopted that declares that cities shall not issue bonds in excess of 10 per cent. of their assessed real valuation, neither the makers of the Constitution nor anybody else had the least idea that franchises would come to be called real estate. Having resorted to that fiction, there is no discernible limit to the use we might make of it to evade the constitutional restriction. The consequence would be that our debt limit would be continually jumping up and down according to the whim of the State Assessors, who, the courts have declared, have the right to fix valuations by any guesswork method that suits them, and which they need not disclose. When we add to this the risk of repeal, and the risk that the act may be declared unconstitutional, it is apparent that the city may find itself at any moment with a bond issue far in excess of the constitutional limit. It is an unsafe and unsound way to get the power to borrow money.

POLICE LEGISLATION.

The chief object of the police legislation which it is reported will be sought at Albany this Winter is in substance to give the Commissioner greater facilities for the wholesome investigation and organization of the force and a larger force for the work of the department.

The extra appropriation to be asked for for salaries is not large, and it will be applied to an increase in the pay of a few important places and the employment of a new Deputy. The latter is essential if the proper and prompt disposition of trials is to be provided. The actual work in this direction, with no increase of scope and with the greatest possible efficiency and dispatch, is too great for the officers at present authorized to do it, and would take too much time that could be used to better advantage. It is to be expected, however, that the process of clearing up the force will be much more searching and energetic than it has yet been, and that the Commissioner and his Deputies now in office will have other duties to perform that should be as little interfered with as practicable. There ought to be no difficulty in securing the moderate changes needed for carrying out their plans in this respect.

Undoubtedly there should be an increase in the force. All who are officially or unofficially familiar with the present condition of the force and the imperative demands made upon it agree in this. What the number authorized should be is a matter that may with safety be left pretty well, we should say, to the Commissioner. From the best information at our disposal, we should say that an addition of 1,000 now and a provision for 400 or 500 next year and an annual increase of at least 200 each year for several years, until the rate of increased requirement could clearly be determined, would not be more than the city needs if the work of the police is to be made what the growing city should have. It is plain that it would especially be prudent to make a considerable increase now, for the very simple reason that under Commissioner GREENE, with the thorough enforcement of the provisions of the civil service law, there is practical certainty that the new material will be of a good sort and that there will be no bribery in connection with the appointments or with the promotions that will naturally follow. There was a marked improvement in the quality of the men brought in under the Roosevelt commission, and a greater one is now feasible.

We do not attach any importance to the rumors that this administration will ask that the term of the Commissioner be lengthened. That would be a most unsound policy, or rather a wholly unworthy device. It would reintroduce the risky and fallacious habit of specific interference from Albany, and it would be wholly contrary to the principle of concentrated responsibility which has so profoundly appealed to the good sense of the community and is our only hope of efficient government.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW YORK.

A petition with numerous signers, many of them persons of experience and authority in such matters, has been submitted to the Legislature for amendments to the laws regulating child labor and providing for compulsory education.

The chief complaint brought forward by the petitioners is that the two laws do not agree, and the discrepancies interfere with the enforcement of each. The compulsory education law, for instance, requires as to children of twelve years of age merely that they shall attend school eighty days. The child labor law requires that children shall not work until they are fourteen years of age. If the former law required compulsory schooling until fourteen, the enforcement of the latter, it is believed, would be much more practicable. On the other hand, an amendment to the school law requiring school attendance at an age earlier than eight, as at present, would also help. Amendments are also proposed prohibiting vacation work for children of twelve, making the ten-hour limit strict without reference to shorter hours on Saturday, including street work in the occupations forbidden under fourteen, requiring a child's name when employed to appear on the pay roll, and requiring a certificate of ability to read and write as a condition of lawful employment.

These, as we understand them, are the points made in the petition, but that document is loosely drawn and not easily interpreted. Probably amendments are needed to the laws. These should be carefully studied and collated by a competent lawyer, and such recommendations as are suitable should be made perfectly clear to the Legislature.

NATIONAL AID TO GOOD ROADS.

The principle that the National Government may properly use its revenues for the construction, or to aid in the construction, of roads between the States was long ago settled. There was a hot fight over it, and HENRY CLAY won much of his reputation as a Congressional leader in the contest. When it was finished he was the victor, and the principle has never since been seriously questioned, while the welding of the Union on either side of the Alleghanies must be regarded as largely the fruit of the victory.

Now there comes from the South a plea for an extension of that principle, which would have given pause to HENRY CLAY, but for which there is much to be said. Representative BROWNLOW of Tennessee has introduced in the House a bill "to provide for a system of National, State, and local co-operation in the permanent improvement of public highways." In substance it authorizes the Treasury to meet one-half the cost of such improvement in highways, not in a city or incorporated village, as a duly appointed Director shall determine to be proper "for the purposes of common traffic and travel and for the rural free delivery of mail by the United States Government." The officer to whom this important duty is to be assigned is to be the Director of a Bureau of Public Roads, to be established in the Department of Agriculture and under the management of the Secretary, with a salary of $4,500, a suitable staff, and an appropriation of $75,000 a year for the bureau, and of $20,000,000 for the actual building of roads. We may at the start say that we do not think that the question of constitutional construction will seriously be raised against this bill. The power to "establish post roads" has always had a broad interpretation, and the roads within the States can readily be regarded as continuations of those that cross the State lines. In any case such expenditure is quite as clearly within the power of taxation "for the general welfare of the United States" as are the expenditures of the Agricultural Department or the Geological Survey. The real question at issue will be whether this use of the Federal revenues will be sufficiently beneficial.

We should answer this question in the affirmative. It may be that the specific organization of the work is not the best. We should say that it might in practice be found not strong or extended enough and that possibly closer restrictions would have to be imposed in order to secure the best results, but these are matters of detail that can be adjusted. The general plan of the bill is commendable. It provides in the first place that the policy of the Bureau of Public Roads shall be "to bring about a uniform system of taxation for road purposes and a uniform method of road construction, repair, and maintenance throughout the United States," besides co-operating in the actual construction of roads. In pursuit of this policy the bureau is to conduct investigations and experiments in road building, materials, &c., and is to co-operate in the building of object-lesson roads. This work of inquiry and practical instruction has already been done to some extent and very efficiently by the office in the Department of Agriculture of which Mr. MARTIN DODGE is Director. During the past two years two notable expeditions were organized, with the aid of the railways, the Good Roads Association, and a certain number of manufacturers of road-building machinery. One of these was made by a "good roads train" on the Illinois Central Railroad traversing the country from Chicago to New Orleans and stopping to construct specimens of modern roads at fifteen different places. Still another expedition of like sort passed over the Southern Railway from Virginia to Alabama, constructing some twenty miles of road in eighteen different places. A most interesting and valuable account of the latter work and of the good roads conventions held in connection with it is furnished in Bulletin No. 23 of the Department of Agriculture.

It is too late in the day to enlarge on the vast benefits of good roads. All intelligent persons understand them. What is needed is the instruction of those who are as yet ignorant, and proper co-operation in providing them. Mr. BROWNLOW'S bill has this purpose and is well suited to promote it.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

Mr. T. S. WHITMAN, writing from Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, calls attention to the fact that the Gloucester fleet of fishing vessels, which has long demanded high protection on the plea that it is a school for seamen for the United States Navy, is not only manned but commanded by foreigners, chiefly Nova Scotians, and that of the considerable mortality among fishing crews during 1902, aggregating eighty lives lost, only four were Americans. This proportion would probably be found to obtain in the total of sailors and officers manning the fleet. The three schooners lost with their entire crews were presumably typical. The five men who were lost from dories in fogs were as happened, and the same is probably true of those who lost their lives in other ways.

No doubt the Banks fisheries are a school for hardy seamen, who must be brave and should be skilful; but it is not a school for American seamen, and if any navy is largely recruited therefrom it is the British Navy. Congress might with advantage investigate this subject, and while so doing it might incidentally pick up some useful and instructive information as to the number of schooner loads of fish purchased in colonial ports entered on the pretense of buying bait and brought into this country as the catch of our own fleet. Knowledge on this subject is not likely to be gained from Custom House statistics, but it is available. The fish duty is a specious humbug, in consequence of which the whole country is put at a disadvantage for the benefit of certain fish dealers of one or two New England towns, who would prosper much better under free trade, but would not have the monopoly which comes from knowing how to get an advantage much greater than the law contemplates without rendering the return service of training New England boys for our navy and merchant marine.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In this city, when the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals find, as they do now and then, "burrs," of one sort or another so fastened to bridles as to give pain to the horses wearing them, it is invariably assumed that the object is to create a semblance of high spirit, and the attainment of this end in this particular way is held to be highly reprehensible—by the courts, if necessary. Out in San Francisco, however, the use of these devices, or at least of some of them, has been defended ingeniously enough to convince a Police Judge that they are all right. The coachman of Mr. GEORGE A. POPE was arrested for putting "bristle burrs" on the bits of his horses, but after listening to the plea of the coachman's lawyer, Judge CABANISS dismissed the case. He said, very virtuously, that if he had an idea that the "burr" was used for any other purpose than to make a horse more amenable to discipline—if he thought the "burr" was a cruel appliance intended to give a stylish carriage to the animal's head—nothing would give him more pleasure than to find not only the coachman, but also his employer, the man who was really responsible for its use, guilty of the charge of cruelty. But in view of the testimony given and of the examination which he himself had made of the horse with and without the burr, the Judge was compelled to find the defendant not guilty. The coachman of another eminent resident of San Francisco, Mr. ADOLPH SPRECKELS, was taken before another Judge for using a "tack burr," and, owing either to the difference of burrs or to the difference of Judges, his lawyer found the argument of necessary discipline less successful. The society agent was gravely asked if he knew that the coachman could manage his horses without the device in question, and he could only say he thought so. But when he was asked if he did not realize that removal of the "burrs" would endanger the lives of people in the streets as well as those in carriages, he replied that he knew nothing of the kind. The second answer balanced the first, apparently, for the Judge postponed his decision, and how the case came out we are not yet informed. Perhaps before the Judge made up his mind it occurred to him that drivers who do not yearn for "style" get along fairly well without "burrs" of any sort, and that fact may have cast needed light on the delicate problem.

—Somebody with a lot of leisure ought to undertake the task of recording the number of newspapers that will comment sorrowfully on the report that one of the transatlantic steamers is to get wireless dispatches daily as it crosses the ocean and promptly print the news of the world for the enlightenment of its passengers. It will be so easy to say that this destroys the last refuge from business and excitement, and the pretense of regret will so inexpensively convey an impression of weary superiority that we confidently expect an enormous number of our dear contemporaries to run on at great length against this latest application of electrical science. And it will all be mere empty nonsense. Few, indeed, are the people who, if they told the truth, would not confess that such an ocean newspaper as is promised would be a precious boon, not less enjoyable than useful. And the few whom it might really trouble have the easy remedy of not reading the paper. To be able to know the principal events of the day, is not a misfortune, afloat or ashore, and, as for us and our house, we will avoid humbugging laments over any extension or perfection of the means of human communication.

—So much has Missouri profited by the mule that there, of all places in the world, he ought to have the assurance of being among friends, who, despite his little faults, will love him still, or even when he kicks. This reasonable expectation, however, has just been cruelly disappointed by the Western Missouri Court of Appeals, which formally pronounces the mule "a domestic animal whose treacherous and vicious nature is so generally known that even courts take notice of it." The case that elicited this severe description of the mule's nature was a peculiar one. An employé of a construction company was driving a pair of mules attached to a wagon on which was a heavy piece of machinery. Something went wrong, and another employé was ordered under the wagon by the company's Superintendent to remedy the trouble. His efforts failing, the driver was then ordered to assist him. While the two were at work the mules started up and one of the men was injured. He sued the company for damages, and, in awarding them, the court, after making the statement already quoted, said: "The company cannot be heard to claim that it did not know of the treacherous and unreliable qualities of this animal. It seems to us that the defendant was guilty of grossest negligence in ordering the teamster to assist BORDEN. Any man of ordinary prudence, under such circumstances, would have not only placed himself in front of the mules, but he would with his hands have firmly grappled and held the bridle bits of each of them." This seems to settle the mule's status in Missouri, and the settlement is far from kind.

—Senator WAGNER of Brooklyn can hardly have any serious expectation that his bill limiting to five the number of standing passengers in our street cars will become a law, and it is still more difficult to believe that he thinks such a law, if enforced, would decrease our transportation troubles. What, then, can have been his motive in introducing the bill? What New York wants is not the moving under ideal conditions of a small fraction of the metropolitan population between places of residence and places of business and pleasure, but the moving of as much of that population as chooses to go about the city with as much speed and comfort as can be obtained by reasonable expenditures and the utilization of all available means. A seat for every passenger is, for the present at least, out of the question during the hours of greatest travel, and to admit only five passengers to a car after all the seats are occupied would inevitably leave vast numbers without means of conveyance. Every suggestion of excessive severity toward the railway companies warrants a suspicion of insincerity, and altogether too many such suggestions have been made of late.

—Not much, of course, is really proved either for or against "Christian Science" by the fact that one of its enthusiastic votaries has just been arrested in this city for shoplifting, with the evidence so conclusively against her that she incontinently took refuge in the plea that she couldn't help doing what she did—or, as her friends more learnedly state it, that she was a victim of kleptomania. The plea, for all we know or would even hint, may be both correct and valid. It would ill become us to contradict the alienists as to the existence of such a disease as kleptomania, however much we, with other laymen, may be troubled by the circumstance that well authenticated cases of it have never been recorded by any court except among the rich. But if there is such a thing as kleptomania, as distinguished from ordinary inclinations to steal, it is a disease like other diseases, and no believer in "Christian Science" has any right to interpose it as a defense or as an explanation. This particular kleptomaniac, we understand, became a follower of Mrs. EDDY in order that she might get rid of a "claim" that she was deaf. Whatever may have been her success in that direction, it is evident that she was not relieved of her other "claim" to be able to do her shopping without going through the formality of paying for the goods she wanted. Perhaps she didn't tell the "healers" of more than one "mortal thought," and gave them only one fee. The situation is highly involved and confusing, and the only thing one can be certain about is that the episode will worry the "Christian Scientists" and make inconvenient holes in several of their most profitable pretenses. That is unfortunate, and, as will be readily believed, causes us much sorrow. There seems to be a sort of general conspiracy against the precious cult, and hardly a day passes that a new excuse for gibes and jeers is not given to its ignorant and malicious enemies.

—Isn't it slightly injudicious for the friends and associates of the eminent and conveniently remote Mr. CANFIELD to testify so vehemently that the gambling in his various "places" has, to their personal knowledge, always been perfectly honest? They mean by this that the players who staked their money against Mr. CANFIELD'S, here or in Saratoga, have had as much chance to win as the known and calculable chances in his favor seemed to give them. The establishment of that theory would be most advantageous for Mr. CANFIELD as a seeker for comparatively small but absolutely certain profits as a "square" gambler in the future, but how about his bearing on the accusation that he has been a violator of the gambling laws in the past? Those laws say nothing in regard to honest gambling or dishonest gambling. They proscribe and penalize the keeping of gambling houses, as such, and the more witnesses that arise to prove that Mr. CANFIELD did not resort to outright robbery of his patrons, the easier will it be for Mr. JEROME to convict him of violating the law. It is true that the District Attorney has talked much of late about "brace games" and about boxes ingeniously devised for the substitution of skill for chance, but doubtless that talk had little direct relation to his immediate object—the suppression of gambling and the punishment of gamblers.

THE N. Y. C. TERMINAL PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The needs of Greater New York should be considered and provided for in remodeling the terminal for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

It would appear from the information furnished by the press that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which controls the entrance of these roads, proposes a system of improvements which may cost $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 or more, and of a kind that greatly facilitates the comfort of the people who come to and go from the city over the above-mentioned roads.

It seems to me the plans proposed are subject to very severe criticism, for the following reasons:

First—It is proposed to largely increase the amount of land used for this terminal, which is to be widened out to absorb for its uses most of the land between Madison and Lexington Avenues, from Forty-second Street up for several blocks, thus absorbing for station uses several blocks of land from the very limited quantity which forms New York proper, land which is very valuable now, and which would be very much more so if the entrance facilities are made what they should be. No matter who owns these lands, the city cannot properly permit their absorption for the uses of the road to a greater extent than necessary, as the island it covers is far too small for its present needs, to say nothing of its future prospects.

Second—While this entrance as now used was greatly improved by the building of the Park Avenue tunnel between the station and Harlem River, which was done at the expense of the road and the city, the property all along this road from Forty-second Street to Harlem River, for a distance of at least two blocks each way, is directly very greatly damaged by the immediate presence of the road with its noise and smoke, but indirectly helped by having in common with the rest of the city a good northern entrance by rail. I understand it is now proposed to depress the road for a few blocks above the station to allow driveways over some parts of it, where the grade does not now permit. This is certainly desirable, and the proposed discarding of steam locomotives and the using of electricity instead, will greatly convenience all parties concerned, not only the roads themselves and their patrons, but all property holders along this entrance from the depot up to the Harlem River.

Third—The improvements proposed will, if carried out, be a very great improvement over present facilities. But they hardly begin to do what is needed and ought to be done to meet the ever-growing and ever-rapidly growing surging mass which must inevitably soon be thronging this avenue of ingress and egress from the city which bids fair soon to rival all others in the world. What would happen if the four-track bridge over the Harlem should be disabled for even a few hours? It is hardly necessary to mention any of the many things which may at any time cause this trouble.

What the city of New York needs and very greatly needs for its proper future growth and welfare, is a great avenue from Forty-second Street to the North and to New England. One that will not only accommodate the occasional traveler, but one that will easily and quickly take a vast mass of people from its centre to and from its northern border, and every man that owns, or in any way uses, a square foot of property in this city is greatly interested that such an avenue shall be quickly and permanently provided; one that will not only do the work five or ten years hence, but one that will do well fifty or one hundred years hence.

To do this, four things are necessary: First, use as little land as may be necessary, both for the depot and its road to and across the Harlem River; second, do this in a way to improve greatly all the land along and near Park Avenue; third, do it in a way to make the passage from the river to Forty-second Street easy not only for the occasional traveler but also for all the great mass who would like daily to come and go on this line; fourth, do not do it, or try to do it, in such a way that an accident to a single bridge or even a single car may greatly derange this travel.

How can this be done?

First—Economize land. Do not widen the depot; but build it up and build it down. Let there be three sets of tracks on different levels, both in the depot and for some blocks above it, one on the present level, one above this and one below this, from Forty-second Street to say Fiftieth Street or higher.

Second—Instead of four, let there be twelve tracks, leading from these to and across the river, six on one level and six below them, all in, or rather under, Park Avenue, which may be widened if necessary, to permit the use of the twelve tracks, six on each level and all below the street level, so the tunnel or tunnels for these twelve tracks may be built at the proper level to permit the full use of Park Avenue and most of the cross streets from, say, Fiftieth Street to the river, where four tracks may cross on the bridge as now, and the other eight should lead to and be placed in four tunnels which should run under the Harlem River.

Where there are twelve tracks, the six upper may take all the travel south from the bridge to the station, while the six lower tracks should take all cars, empty or loaded, going the other way. The six upper tracks, leading only to the upper tier of the tracks in the station, will bring cars to the middle and lower end of the station, where they may be unloaded, but usually they should have been so loaded and arranged that those which carry passengers for the lower parts of the city can run on to lifts, which will drop them to the lower level of tracks, where they may unload and their passengers be transferred to the subway cars, but better pass the loaded cars on over properly arranged tracks to and over the subway tracks down town, and back again to the lower level of tracks in the station, where they may pass on to lifts and be raised to the present level or middle tier of the three-tracked station, and from there pass on north and east if loaded or to a storage yard above the Harlem if unloaded. If a three-decked station were thus used, the lower tier and much of the middle and upper tiers of tracks could be used to hold cars waiting to be run to loading position where needed. With a proper system of accumulators, most of the work of raising one set of cars would be done by lowering others.

Altering the station to a three-decker and the present four-track road to a tall tunnel road of twelve tracks, all above and six below, all, most of the way, below the street level, and centring eight of these tracks under the Harlem River in four or more tunnels, will cost and require much skill to speedily plan and arrange all the necessary details, and much money to carry them out, but not more, I think, than the Central Railroad can afford to use for this purpose.

In Arthur Corthell this company has an engineer well qualified by personal experience and present knowledge to quickly and well plan most if not all the many and complex details of this work, but he cannot do it with orders simply to make plans which will most cheaply take care of the present travel. Let the company tell him to prepare plans to best handle all the travel at its maximum expected for a hundred years to come, regardless of expense, and I have no doubt he will comparatively quickly give them plans to do this work.

But this company will not give this order if they are to be treated as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been recently. This company offered to spend forty or fifty millions to get into this city quickly and easily, with no obstruction to the ever-growing travel of the North River, and to use but little land, and that at their own expense, and this forty or fifty millions of money so expended will be worth more to the future welfare of the city, enabling so many of its citizens and patrons to get quickly into and from it in their line of travel than would a present of $50,000,000 o cash if given to it to spend as it chose, and yet this road had to work hard for months to be allowed to make this great improvement, and must then be taxed a half million or more yearly, though several years must pass before its revenues from this expenditure will be enough to pay interest on it.

The city greatly needed a like sum for subways, and it took years of effort of many of its best men to devise some way to raise money for this purpose.

The improvements I have suggested for the Central's terminal would, if made, pay them vastly better than the Pennsylvania Company will be paid for its improvements, but as I have said before, the road will not make them unless compelled by public opinion, backed by liberal assessments on the property along this line, and an assessment on the whole city to help bring about so expensive and desirable an improvement, which will help so much in convenience and saving of time to all the users of this line of travel. With twelve tracks to and above the Harlem, great speed may safely be had all the way, where with four tracks slowness and danger must always cling with such pressure of travel as now exists, and this delay and danger will increase until additional tracks are provided.

A. H. EMERY,
Civil Engineer.

Stamford, Conn., Dec. 27, 1902.

PERMANENT ORCHESTRA PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph in to-day's paper relating to the proposed permanent orchestra fund interested, no doubt, those of your readers who, like myself, think the metropolis of the country should have a first class permanent orchestra directed by a first class conductor. But, in my humble opinion, the efforts now making towards that end are sure to prove futile. Similar attempts in the past have failed, and the project now on foot taking the Philharmonic as a foundation cannot engage the support of the real musical element in this community.

When a builder tears down an old house does he erect the new edifice on the foundations of the old one? As at present constituted it is impossible to make a first-class orchestra out of the Philharmonic, because to put it plainly there is too much dead wood in that body, and unfortunately the dead wood won't get out. As a writer in your columns once wittily put it: "The members of the Philharmonic die but never resign." Why, therefore, waste good money in propping up the organization which should disappear and make way for something better?

Among the names of the gentlemen who are to have charge of the guaranty fund I notice that of Mr. Richard Arnold, at present first violin of the Philharmonic, whose efficiency for that important position has been assailed time and again by the ablest musical critics of our city. Of course, though his playing has not been up to the standard for years past, Mr. Arnold would want to fill a similar position in the new orchestra. And there are other members of the Philharmonic who, though they should have been retired long ago, will cling to their positions as long as they live. New York should have at the head of its best orchestra a Nikisch, a Strauss, or a Weingartner. With any critical music lover put Mr. Walter Damrosch, capable routinier though he may be, on a par with such conductors?

It is to be hoped that the reasons here advanced will prevent the consummation of a scheme which if successful would stand in the way of our ever getting a fine concert orchestra.

H. O. H.

New York, Jan. 10, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Credit to Both.

"Does she favor her father or her mother?"

"Well, I should say she sort o' compliments both of them."—Detroit Free Press.

Counsel.

Mr. Meekly—Our neighbor's son is always thrashing my boy. What shall I do about it?

Lawyer—Teach your boy how to fight. Ten dollars, please.—Chicago News.

The Profitable End.

"They say you're making plenty of money in the stock market."

"Yes, I never fail."

"Really? You get straight tips, eh?"

"Not much. I sell them."—Philadelphia Press.

It Is Costly.

Friend—See here, George! what does this bill of $20 mean?

Amateur Photographer—You told me that if I'd take half a dozen pictures of your house you'd gladly stand the expense. That's the expense.—New York Weekly.

Finds Them Too Bulky.

Judge—As modern magazines keep on getting larger and larger their literature is getting so voluminous that one hasn't time to read it all.

Fudge—I should say not. I hardly finish reading the advertisements in a magazine before the next issue of it is out.—Baltimore Herald.

ON THE MOJAVE DESERT.

Marguerite D. Allen in Boston Transcript.

The Eastern sun that climbs above the plain
With Orient splendors haloed round his head
Casts on the sands the image once again
Of Ophir's gold and India's flaming red.

Unwelcome rays that unrelenting drink
Each precious drop from out the oasis,
And beat upon the cattle at its brink
With parching tongues outstretched for drops of bliss.

Their patient watch the prickly cacti keep,
With outstretched arms o'er tiny gopher's mound,
Breasting the scorching winds that sandstung sweep
Unchallenged o'er their lonely battle-ground.

But when the cool of dark o'ercomes the day
Hoot loud the owls from earthly caves that hide;
Midst bleaching cattle-bones, upon their way
O'er sage-brush trails the red Mojaves ride.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Nudes, Figure Pieces, Indian Groups, Snowscapes, and Marines at the Fine Arts Building.

Among the figure pieces at the annual show of the National Academy the scenes in which Indians appear rarely fail us. The difference between the modern pictures of Indians and the old is a matter of realism. At one time artists could not reach the Indians of the plains, while the farmer Indians of New York and Virginia and Maine were too unromantic in their white man's garb to excite the imagination of artist or layman. Now we have a dozen painters and sculptors who study the Indians on their reservations and induce them to sit in such airy attire as they are still accustomed to wear on special occasions.

Mr. Irving Couse has a well-composed group of two resting Indians, one of whom is sitting tailor fashion before a rude easel of five sticks, with a hide stretched between four and the fifth acting as prop. A glimpse of his profile is caught as he paints with water colors on the crude skin the incidents of a fight of the Cheyennes with troopers under Gen. Mackenzie. By his side squats a critic. The artist has an eagle feather in his hair; hence we may infer that he has smelled powder, and indeed is trying to record his personal recollection of the battle, while a large carrion pushes through the heavy fall of his hair. Besides the eagle feather, his raiment consists of an armlet and a breechclout. The scene is in a wood, and the two figures with the partly finished sketch before them are lighted by a fire which plays on their backs.

"The Captive Chief," by E. L. Blumenschein, is a scene from the homeward march of a victorious raiding party and has strong color contrasts, and not a little vigor of characterization in the figure of the captive. "On the Way to Mass, New Mexico," has a good representation of sunlight, with Mexican types and architecture. The composition of these pictures is not so successful as their realism of the scene is telling; yet the touch of tragedy in the Indian captive chief and the strong color in the village scene are enough to make one accept the fact that these pictures would have been better had they been more carefully composed, and also to make one wish to see more. Mr. Blumenschein is on the right trail. "In His Tepee, Apache Scout under Kit Carson," by Bert Phillips, should not be omitted.

As usual, the Academy offers very few examples of the nude. The most important is "The Toilet," by Mr. Walter Shirlaw, a nymph admiring herself in a handglass, presumably one of the Etruscan sort in polished bronze, and arranging her hair. The forms are Rubensy and the painting is in the brown tones Mr. Shirlaw enjoys, while the brushwork is peculiarly enameled and smooth. Mr. Shirlaw has just returned from a long sojourn in France and Italy. A memory of Siena is here, the square and fountain near the cathedral, with figures of women more like the old Holland townswomen than those of Italy.

Mrs. Edith Prellwitz has a nude child by the bayside sailing a boat, very delightful in the effects of tender flesh in sunlight, and Mr. Bryson Borroughs one of his decorative, broadly painted men in a boat, called "The Sculler," not so much a finished picture as a powerful sketch. There is also the "Leda," by Mr. William Fair Kline, and "Undine," by F. S. Church, a nude nymph with hand above her eyes, partially draped in the rise and fall of water from a fountain.

Figure pictures are shown by Mr. J. G. Brown, an old farmer reading in a corner of a barn, with harness and buffalo robes hanging on the wall; by Mr. Carroll Beckwith, a young woman in half length called "The Reader"; by Mr. Francis C. Jones, young women gossiping and young women eavesdropping in "Interested Listeners"; by E. A. Bell, graceful girls in artificial light called "Fire Dreamers"; by Walter McEwen, a decorative lady called "Woman of the Empire"; by Miss Helen Watson Phelps a well-painted scene called "Mending Stockings"; by Harry Roseland, a rather tiresomely painted group of swarthy prophetess and young white girl called "The Veil of Futurity," and by Henry Mosler, a Breton interior, with figure, called "Spinning."

In the department of marines quite the best is "The Sunken Reef," by Mr. George Wharton Edwards, owing to its liveliness and truth to nature. Among the few that have a religious theme the best is "Our Lady of the Azaleas," by Mrs. Clara Weaver Parrish. Among the portraits by new names that of Prince Serge Wolkonsky, by Mr. Ernest T. Rosen, is worth considering, and in the line of forest interiors the "Entrance to Fine Woods," by Mr. Joseph Lyman, is remarkable for its quiet strength.

Pictures of foreign scenes are not noticeably common. The views of Bruges, by Charles Warren Eaton; of Holland, by Addison T. Millar, Aime Meyvis, A. C. Howland, and Charles P. Gruppé; of the district on the Loing, in France, by Robert van Boskerok and Alexander Harrison; of Lake Como, by George H. Smillie; of Norway, by Robert Kluth; of England, by Charles Lasar; of Algiers, by F. A. Bridgman; of Venice, by Gedney Bunce, and of Rome, by William Graham, are not always as well painted as the American landscapes and marines by some of the same artists.

A fine big composition which just falls short of success is "Approaching Storm," by George H. Bogert. A "Winter," by Gustav Worlf, is one of the best among the half-dozen snowy scenes, and another very delightful snowscape is a "Street Scene," by Robert Henri. Mr. Carleton Wiggins has a noble beast in his "Holstein Cow," while Mr. W. H. Drake is not so happy as last year in "Young Lion and Prey," the drawing of the dead beast being particularly crude.

The seventy-eighth annual is not a "star" exhibition for the old Academy, but there are good pictures enough to make it worth while to visit Fifty-seventh Street. It closes with the month.

PRIESTS OBJECT TO PENNIES.

Two Jersey City Pastors Rebuke Their Congregations.

At the last mass at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday the Rev. M. J. Duffy rebuked a portion of the congregation for putting pennies in the plate.

"I have spoken of this matter before," said he, "and I hope I shall not have occasion to refer to it again. Most persons who make use of pennies throw them at organ grinders or put them into slot machines. To bring them here and put them in the plate is an insult to the church. I wish it understood that I do not refer to persons who give a penny honestly because they cannot afford to give any more. They are robbing themselves, and should give nothing. The Church does not need their money, and does not want it. There are many hardworking girls who give 25 cents at every monthly collection. It is all they can afford. The class I refer to are men who put a penny or a nickel in the plate and after mass go to the nearest saloon and spend from 50 cents to a $1, showing that they care more for the saloonkeeper than they do for the Church."

Father Duffy prefaced his remarks by reading the annual report for 1902. It showed that the collections for the year amounted to $42,845, of which $20,000 had been applied to the payment of the church debt.

The Rev. P. F. Smythe of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church also referred to the penny question. He said that at the various masses on Sunday, Jan. 4, the collections included 1,500 pennies. He believed that each of the 1,500 persons who gave these pennies could have given a nickel and thereby have better shown their appreciation of the Church while at the same time their contributions would have been of much greater benefit.

Signal Corps Veterans' Officers.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Signal Corps' Veteran Association of the Spanish-American war was held at the Hofbrau Haus on Saturday evening. George V. L. Spratt of Poughkeepsie was toastmaster. Col. Dunwoodie, Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the East, was the guest of honor. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Harry H. Wells, Brewster, N. Y., Commander; Day F. Wait, Plattsburg, N. Y., Senior Vice Commander; Charles E. Barto, Brooklyn, Junior Vice Commander; George A. Marshall, Jamaica, Adjutant; Eugene V. Kean, New York, Quartermaster; Isidore Weil, New York, Historian; Francis N. Lawton, Hackensack, N. J., Chaplain, and T. Z. Franklin, Brooklyn, Sentinel.

NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES

Coming Production of Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the Princess.

LAMBS TO ENTERTAIN HOPPER

Dundreary Sothern's Failure as Laertes, the Ghost, and Second Actor in "Hamlet"—"Silver Slipper" to Tour the World.

The forthcoming presentation of Ibsen's "Ghosts" at the Princess, by Mary Shaw and others is attracting considerable attention among certain classes of playgoers. These special matinées represent an effort to revive in New York City the independent theatre idea, and should they succeed financially it will mean the permanent appearance of talented actors in plays not generally produced. It is stated that certain wealthy people are willing to lease or build a theatre for this purpose, can they be satisfied by a financial test that there is really a demand for such plays.

Miss Shaw herself has a following in New York which is anxious to see her succeed in this effort. She left New York and "Ben Hur" three seasons ago, abandoning a promising career as a star, and went with George Fawcett's company of Baltimore in order that she might appear in plays of her own choosing.

It was by the merest accident that she became interested in the modern realistic play. The Theatre of Arts and Letters, planned after M. Antoine's Théâtre Libre of Paris, had failed for numerous reasons; a similar one originated by The Criterion in 1897 had met with difficulties. In the Spring of 1899 Emanuel Reichers, the German actor, who is regarded as the best exponent of Ibsen, happened to be passing through New York and at the suggestion of Charles Henry Meltzer offered his services for a special performance of "Ghosts." The only available actress was Miss Shaw, and she reluctantly consented to appear. This single performance at Carnegie Lyceum was an overwhelming success financially.

From this performance dates Miss Shaw's interest and led her associates, John Blair and others, to give a "course of modern plays" here and in neighboring cities with some success, the director being George Peabody Eustis.

In discussing the past effort, which is related to the new one, Mr. Meltzer said yesterday:

"As you will observe from the casts printed at the end of the pamphlet, several well-known actors took part in the performances. We paid as much as $250 to one actor for four or five performances of one character. I attended and assisted in most of the rehearsals and, with or without Mr. Paul Kester, selected the plays. Of course, there was no thought of their 'popularity' in our minds. We were not after money—we were merely trying to set before intelligent audiences representative plays of an intellectual and literary kind which in our opinion were also properly dramatic. With the exception of 'Ties,' all were famous abroad, or, as in the case of 'The Heather Field,' had aroused heated controversy. In acting we aimed at 'natural' methods, as opposed to conventional and 'theatric' methods. Sometimes we succeeded."

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The latest illustration of the extremely strenuous life which Clyde Fitch is leading just now will occur next week, when the Amelia Bingham company will be brought from Philadelphia, where they will then be playing "A Modern Magdalen," to Mr. Fitch's home, in East Fortieth Street, to rehearse his new play, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnston," which is to be produced at the Princess Feb. 9. They will come, not once, but every morning during that week and later as often as possible. The reason for this is that he is so busy with other plays. While he regrets the loss of sleep and other inconveniences that these trips to New York must cause Miss Bingham and the twenty-odd members of her company, he says he cannot do otherwise. He must arrange for the production of "The Flirt," his new play for Jameson Lee Finney and Jessie Busley, as well as others yet unannounced. Lloyd Bingham said yesterday, when he was asked how Miss Bingham felt about this inconvenience, that she appreciated Mr. Fitch's situation and so acquiesced.

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Though Miss Bingham's present company will be used in "The Frisky Mrs. Johnston," two English actors have been specially engaged. They are W. L. Oddington, now on the way here, and Frank Lawford, who arrived on the Germanic Saturday. Mr. Oddington, who plays heavy parts, is said to be socially one of the most popular actors of the English stage.

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The latest play which Martin Harvey, the actor-manager, has bought is one from Lloyd Osbourne and Austin Strong. It is treated in a romantic manner, consists of four acts, and will be produced in London next season. Mr. Harvey recently commissioned M. Maeterlinck to write him a play.

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William H. Bray, who does the character bit of old Tom in F. C. Whitney's production of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," wears an old claw-hammer coat in the first act of the musical drama which is of no little historic interest. The coat was given to Mr. Bray about twenty-five years ago by the leader of the orchestra of Ford's old theatre, in Washington, and was worn by him on the night of April 15, 1865, during the performance when President Lincoln was assassinated. Although the coat was given to Mr. Bray to be used in his negro character make-ups, he has rarely ever worn it, preferring to keep it for its historical reminiscences. He thinks, however, that the old wartime flavor of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" is an appropriate atmosphere for him to wear it and he does so at every performance. Mr. Bray was the original Minister to Dahomey in Hoyt's "A Texas Steer," a part which he played 2,000 times.

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In view of the success that has been made by E. H. Sothern in "Hamlet," the early experiences of his father "Dundreary" Sothern, when he appeared in the play at the age of twenty-one years are of interest. In a biography of the elder Sothern the following anecdote, which he himself relates, is found:

"On my arrival at the theatre in Guernsey, where I had been engaged, I found the play of 'Hamlet' announced for the first night and that I was cast for Laertes, the Ghost, and the Second Actor. Jupiter! how I staggered at that! I had a memorandum stuck on the wings to tell me when to make my changes. Some practical joker took the memorandum down, and, the consequence was that, relying on my memory, I was continually bounding on the stage in the wrong character. Oh! the agony of that night! Fancy the Ghost going on to act as Laertes! I was immediately dismissed for incapacity."

In view of these experiences one can only conjecture how proud and surprised the elder Sothern would have been had he known that all these years afterward a son of his was to meet with such recognition and give so elaborate a production of the great work in which he "bounded on and off the stage" and was dismissed for want of proper conception of character.

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Sybil Klein of the company supporting Miss Tyree in "Gretna Green" is being complimented for her work as Ethelinda Fletcher. In a modest way she seems to have made a hit. Miss Klein is the daughter of Herman Klein, the London musical critic, and a niece of Charles Klein and Manuel Klein, the author and the composer of "Mr. Pickwick."

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The next appearance in New York of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch and Miss Mabel Johnston, who have created such a stir with their old instruments in their appearance at Daly's and at the Manhattan Theatre, will be Jan. 18 at the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. They will give a programme there and will play on the old instruments.

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The annual entertainment of the Mitgebracht Social Club, composed of stage hands and other theatre employes who work in the back of the house, will take place Wednesday at the Murray Hill Lyceum.

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Mme. Duse gave a dinner yesterday at the Savoy Hotel in honor of Ciro Pavanelli and Maria Bripochi, the members of her company who were recently married.

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Miss Elisabeth Marbury is apparently considered an expert on French bulldogs as well as on plays, for she has been selected as the judge of this breed at the forthcoming exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club in this city. Miss Marbury has seen all of the finest dogs in England and France, as well as in America, and is considered qualified to decide as to the respective merits of the dogs exhibited. She is the only woman on the present list of judges.

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Miss Susan Drake, who is now playing the part of Brenda Shallamar in "The Silver Slipper" at the Broadway Theatre, will retire from the cast at the end of this week, and next Tuesday will start on a trip around the world. Miss Drake will first go to San Francisco and will sail from there on the 28th for Honolulu. Her itinerary will include visits to Japan, China, India, Egypt, Constantinople, and Persia, after which she will make a complete tour of the Continent. She expects to be gone upward of a year. Miss Drake is a Western girl and is one of the original "Pretty Maidens" of "Florodora." John C. Fisher is now negotiating with Miss Bijou Fernandez to play the part of Brenda, and it is expected that she will appear in that part next Monday night, when the hundredth performance will be given.

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It had been the intention of the managers of the Princess Theatre to place the play "Heidelberg" on the road next week, but instead Managers Shubert have decided to keep the production in town, giving matinées at the Herald Square Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

DUSE'S LEADING MAN ILL.

Carlo Rosaspina May Not Be Able to Act Again.

Carlo Rosaspina, Mme. Duse's leading man, lies seriously ill at the Roversé Hotel, 31 West Twenty-seventh Street, and his condition is such that Mme. Duse fears he will not be able to act in her company again. He is said to be affected with a form of Bright's disease.

Mr. Rosaspina played at the Victoria Theatre in this city with Duse in the early part of November, and attracted attention by his work as Lucio Settla in "Giaconda" and as Alessandro in "La Citta Morta." He was then taken slightly ill, but went with the company as far as Philadelphia, where he was forced to stop playing.

Eventually he returned to New York, and then became so ill that now he cannot be removed to a hospital. When Mme. Duse returned recently she sent her own physician to him and did everything she could to assist him. His daughter, Oreanla, also of Mme. Duse's company, is with him as much as possible.

"Stabat Mater" at the Metropolitan.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" formed the latter and more important half of the programme rendered at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The soloists were Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Journet, and Salignac. Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" was given by the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra and chorus under the leadership of Prof. Mancinelli. Mme. Fritzi Scheff sang Massenet's "Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleus" and "If No One Ever Marries Me," by Liza Lehmann.

Kaltenborn's Sunday Concert.

The rain was responsible last night for the small audience at the Kaltenborn Orchestra concert at Carnegie Hall, but it did not damp the enthusiasm. The feature of the concert was the performance of little Miss Victoria Boscho, who gave for her piano solo, Schubert's "Wanderer's Fantasie." The other soloists were Paul Dufault, tenor; and Mr. Kaltenborn, both of whom were obliged to respond to encores.

MRS. HOWE ON GAMBLING.

Noted Boston Woman Replies to Philadelphia Pastor—Discusses Gaming Question as Affecting Usages of Society.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—The stirring arraignment of fashionable society by a Philadelphia clergyman has called forth the following from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe:

"In reply to certain questions propounded, I am sorry to say that the evil custom of playing for money has made considerable progress in our fashionable society. Heads of families in our cities are sometimes made aware of the interchange between their own and other young people of checks intended to cover recent losses at cards.

"Young ladies are heard to boast of gains of a season at Newport, these gains in some cases exceeding $1,000. We hear of invitations to fashionable houses which are declined by youths of small or moderate means, who cannot afford losses at the card table.

"This feature of our time appears to me a reversion to the habits of a low stage of civilization in which poverty of mental object induces the passion for games at hazard which is common among barbarous people.

"It seems also to be a part of that aping of foreign customs which shows itself a good deal among our people of wealth and leisure. Royalties and persons of high rank in the Old World have been known to indulge in gambling to a ruinous extent, and the custom of playing for sums large or small still prevails in European Courts.

"This fact may lead certain young people to consider it a trait of aristocratic breeding to risk money in games of chance. The best culture obtainable in better society should do much to eliminate this false impression. Our Western world is rich in opportunities of social intercourse. Our young men and maidens meet freely in college, in the professions, and in the diversions appropriate to the season of youth.

"Pity were it if this innocent freedom, profitable for mutual help and good understanding, should be made subservient to unworthy tastes and dangerous passions. In this land of ours the State has prohibited the lottery system. The Church has set itself resolutely against raffles at fairs. Public opinion in either avenue ought to set itself against this cruel love of gain which nearly implies loss to others. It is a truism among us to-day that the exercise and enjoyment of liberty must found itself upon good sense and good morals.

"If we seek to avail ourselves of American freedom we must adhere to American ideas of good conditions.

"The Standard of the Puritans may be enlarged and advanced by a culture more liberal than theirs. It should not be degraded by a course of action based upon a life poor, mean, and empty.

"JULIA WARD HOWE."

To Succeed Senator Trainor.

The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for State Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Patrick F. Trainor, will be held to-night. It is expected Peter J. Dooling of the Thirteenth Assembly District will be named. Frank G. Rinn is also a candidate, and W. S. Devery, it is expected, may urge a man from the Ninth District.

Parental School Advocated.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Superintendent of Public Schools of Essex County has submitted a report to the Schoolmasters' Association advocating the formation of a parental school to which morally deficient pupils may be committed to receive proper training without having the stigma attached to them of having served time in a reform school.

Louis Muller Dies in Panama.

PANAMA, Jan. 11.—Louis Muller, one of the oldest American residents of Panama, died here this afternoon. In the early '60s Mr. Muller headed an exploring expedition to the Gulf of Darien in search of rubber for an American syndicate.

WOMEN AS CHURCH STEWARDS.

Methodist Minister in New Brunswick Appoints Two and Then Announces His Desire to Move.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Rev. D. N. Stafford, pastor of the Pitman Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, has decided to give the women an opportunity in the church's government, and he has carried out his views by appointing two to the Board of Stewards. One of the new members is Mrs. M. F. Vickery. Mr. Vickery was removed by the pastor to make room for his wife. The other new member is Miss Millie Opie. They will now be entitled to voice and vote in all church matters. That is permitted by the Methodist Episcopal Church, but it has never been put in practice here.

In justifying his action the Rev. Mr. Stafford said: "Men excuse themselves from some duties because it would hurt their business or injure them politically. Women care nothing for these things."

The pastor will not stay to observe the result of his innovation. After making the appointments he announced that he will ask the New Jersey Conference, which meets at Asbury Park on March 19, to give him a new field of labor.

JERRY McAULEY MISSION.

Twenty-first Anniversary of the Place in the Tenderloin.

The twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission, at 104 West Thirty-second Street, was held in the rooms last night. This is the converted dive established after Jerry had made a success of the Water Street mission a year after his return from Sing Sing.

J. Noble Sterns, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Charles M. Jesup of the board were unable to be present on account of sickness. In Mr. Sterns's place the superintendent, Charles Ballou, presided. William Phillips Hall, "the business man evangelist," read the Scripture lessons. E. P. Roberts, one of the engineers and contractors for the great Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, made the prayer of invocation. He was followed by Charles Hitchings, the Secretary, who announced that the mission had run more than $2,000 behind in the past year and asked that the work be helped as much as possible in the present year. The expenditures last year had been more than $7,000.

Testimony of those who had been converted in the mission followed. It was announced that during the existence of the mission more than 10,000 men and women had publicly announced their conversion there.

St. Malachy's New Rector.

Archbishop Farley has appointed the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the National Guard and a curate at St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the pastorate of the new parish of St. Malachy, in West Forty-ninth Street. Father Daly succeeds the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, who was recently appointed to the rectorship of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle.

Tombs Chapel Dedicated.

The Protestant Chapel in the Tombs prison was dedicated yesterday morning. The Rev. J. J. Monroe, Chaplain of the Tombs, under the Gospel Mission to the Tombs, presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, and the Rev. Dr. George E. Steery. A choir of fifteen voices furnished the music. Some time this week the City Mission Society will hold an entertainment for the prisoners in the chapel.

Italian Mission Edifice Dedication.

San Salvatore, the new church in Broome Street, near Elizabeth Street, for Italians of the Protestant Episcopal faith, will be formally blessed by Bishop Potter at 4 P. M. next Sunday. This edifice is the outgrowth of the Italian mission established in Grace Chapel eighteen years ago under the pastorate of the Rev. Constantine Stauder. The Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, the newly-elected Archdeacon of New York, who was Vicar of the chapel after the death of the Rev. Alberto Pace, will assist Bishop Potter at the dedication services.

Conference on Foreign Missions.

Arrangements have been concluded for the tenth annual conference of the Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada, which will convene in the rooms of the American Bible Society on Wednesday and Thursday. About thirty different societies and boards will take part in the deliberations. Among the delegates to the conference will be Lady Emily Kinnear, daughter of Lord Kinnear of England.

Land for Bronx Chapel Bought.

Land for a new Chapel of St. Simeon has been purchased by the Archdeaconry of New York, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Morris Avenue, at a cost of $7,560. It is two blocks north of the present location of the building, formerly a barn, occupied by the congregation. The new plot is 80 by 100 feet, and was bought with the money furnished by Trinity parish, which took a mortgage. The purchase is the third made by the Archdeaconry in the Bronx with money furnished by Trinity parish.

Service for College Students.

The seventh annual special service for students and college men of Greater New York will be held in Calvary Church next Sunday evening, when the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, and Bishop Henry C. Potter. The subject will be "Doing Business in Great Waters." Tickets may be obtained upon application at Calvary Church parish house, 106 East Twenty-second Street; Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue, and 328 West Fifty-sixth Street, and also from the officers of the Christian Associations in the colleges.

CONGRESSMAN TONGUE DEAD.

Senior Member from Oregon Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Thomas H. Tongue of Oregon died suddenly at his residence, 1,416 K Street, this afternoon of paralysis of the heart. He was thought to be in excellent health up to fifteen minutes before the fatal stroke and was at the Capitol regularly during the week attending to his duties. Mr. Tongue was approaching the end of his third term in the House and had been elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, being, in fact, the first member of the next House to be elected, the State of Oregon having held her Congressional elections in June last. Mr. Tongue was born in Lincolnshire, England, and was fifty-eight years old. When he was fifteen, with his parents, he emigrated to Oregon, where he had since lived, getting his education at the Pacific University, graduating in 1868, and being admitted to the bar two years later.

For over thirty years he had practiced law and also engaged in farming and stock-raising on a large scale. Always active in politics, he had served as a State Senator for four years, had been permanent Chairman of the State conventions of 1888 and 1892, and delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1900. He was prominent in the movement to establish the irrigation system and was a member of the Irrigation Committee, as well as of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. His work on the latter committee promised a great development of the Pacific Northwest in the next few years.

STEAM POWER IN PRUSSIA.

Consul Langer at Solingen Reports That Its Use Has Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Concerning the steam power of Prussia Consul Joseph J. Langer, in his latest report from Solingen, states:

"The use of steam power in Prussia has increased during the year 1902, in spite of the general business depression. The largest increase is shown in the steam boilers and engines on ocean steamers. In power produced ocean steamers do not show the largest increase."

ART NOTES.

A recent writer on the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs in the seventh century has much to say that will interest those to whom the obelisk in Central Park is an object of curiosity. Dr. A. J. Butler says that the two obelisks of red Aswan granite before the Caesarion—first a temple to Julius Caesar begun by Cleopatra and finished by Augustus Caesar, then the Church of St. Michael as altered by Constantine, then the Cathedral of Alexandria—were great marvels of the Arabians when they took the city, A. D. 642; their historians subsequently embellished them with famous attributes. They made a lighthouse out of them and averred that it was built on a foundation of glass in the form of a crab and had figures of brass on its summit. When Commander Gorringe removed the obelisk, in Central Park, it was found that the shaft did rest on four crabs, but of bronze. One is in the Metropolitan Museum and bears an inscription. Confusing it with the famous Pharos at the mouth of the branch of the Nile on which Alexandria stands, the Arabian chronicler says of the figures of brass: "One figure pointed with its right hand to the sun, wherever it might be in the heavens, and lowered its hand as the sun sank. Another pointed to the sea in the direction from which an enemy was approaching, and, as the enemy approached, it cried out in a terrible voice, which could be heard two or three miles away." Dr. Butler suggests that the obelisk now in London may have rested on crabs carved out of obsidian, a natural glass, and that the figures mentioned did stand on the metal caps of the obelisks, while the "voice" might have been some form of syren on or near the great Pharos, the most famous lighthouse of the ancient world. There is nothing impossible in the existence of a hydraulic syren at that epoch, nor in clockwork which may have raised and lowered the arms of a metal statue on the top of an obelisk so as to follow the course of the sun from dawn to setting. But Dr. Butler sees in the story of the figure "pointing to the sun" a Hermes or Victory of the Greek type standing on one foot. The new work is published by the Oxford Press under the title "The Arab Conquest of Egypt and the Last Thirty Years of the Roman Dominion."

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Some lunatic has been tampering with old paintings in the celebrated collection at Hampton Court Palace, near London. One is the great portrait of Henry the Eighth by Holbein, which has been scratched with a comb, and the other is Sir Godfrey Kneller's historical painting of the landing of William III. at Margate in 1697. As both pictures hang high, it is not clear how the vandal reached them.

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Prof. Knackfuss of Cassel has completed his colossal view of the entry of the German Emperor and Empress into Jerusalem in 1898. There are forty portraits among several hundred figures in the scene. A similar picture hangs in the Berlin Museum, in which Prof. Gentz showed the entry of Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince, into Jerusalem in the year 1869.

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The marbles in Westminster Palace, London, are treated to a bath once a year. They are first sponged off with water and then "pickled." The pickle consists of a solution of soft soap and sulphur, which removes the incrustations due to the smoke-laden atmosphere, and is said to do the marble no harm. There are twenty-nine marble statues in the palace.

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The Académie des Beaux Arts of Paris has elected the British painter and sculptor George F. Watts, R. A., who is still hard at work in his eighty-sixth year, a Corresponding Member. It is one of Watts's pictures that has been removed by order of President Roosevelt from the custody of the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, where it has been on public exhibition, to the walls of the enlarged White House. Watts is a painter of ideal and symbolical pictures on a high plane of feeling.

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Among noteworthy honors accorded British artists is the baronetcy granted to Sir Edward Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, and the monument by Brock to Lord Leighton, unveiled in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral. Kighthood was conferred on Mr. Waterlow, President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors; on Mr. Emerson, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as well as on Mr. Purdon Clarke, Art Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, (the South Kensington.)

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Mr. James Guthrie, one of the younger Scottish painters, has been elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy, in place of Sir George Reid, who has resigned.

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The Daily Chronicle of London says that Mr. Timothy Cole's wood-engraving after a painting by Il Greco in the January Century Magazine is the best which has appeared in his series of Spanish masterpieces. Yet it is not so good, the critic thinks, as the portrait of Poe in the same number, which Mr. Cole engraved in 1880. "Here he sacrificed everything to the original, with the result that as a reproduction the engraving is much more perfect." As to the portrait of himself by Il Greco: "Mr. Cole has engraved it with unmistakable pleasure and sympathy, and he has suggested most marvelously the richness and color of the original, and the brilliancy of the fine head and great ruff emerging from the shadowy background. But here * * * there is a tendency to insist upon his own lines. He does not efface himself, as it is his business to do, and in the head especially these lines become almost annoying."

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A small collection of portraits by Mr. Charles F. von Saltza of Cleveland, Ohio, is to be seen in the Fifth Avenue galleries of Louis Katz, near Thirty-eighth Street. Among them are likenesses of Judge and Mrs. Stevenson Burke, and other notable persons in Cleveland.

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The World To-day, a monthly published at 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, offers a prize of $200 for a design for a permanent cover. The prize will be awarded March 1, by Mr. W. M. R. French, Director of the Art Institute; Mr. Lorado Taft, the sculptor, and Mr. Edmund Buckley, the editor of the magazine. Designs should be made for reproduction by zinc or half-tone process in one or two colors, and should be reducible to a page 9⅞ inches high and 6⅞ inches broad.

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The new exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries this week will be a collection of recent portraits by M. Theobald Chartran of Paris and New York.

Scarlet Fever Changes Wedding Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—The arrangements for the wedding of Miss Nellie May Jacobus to Roscoe Perry Conkling have been somewhat upset, and instead of being married at the home of her father, William W. Jacobus, Miss Jacobus will have to be wedded in her new home, which is nearby, because Henry Thomas, a friend, was taken ill with scarlet fever while calling a day or two ago and had to be quarantined in the Jacobus house. The wedding is to be on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Essex County Trolley Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—The Essex Cross Railway Company, having secured a franchise in Irvington and being confident of landing one in Bloomfield, will go before the East Orange City Council to-morrow evening with its application. East Orange is trying to force compulsory transfers with a rival company.

Accepts a Call to New York.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The Rev. W. T. Manning, rector of Christ's Church, this city, to-day announced his acceptance of a call to St. Agnes's Church, New York City.

DEATH OF TWO FRIENDS

Lifelong Companions in Brooklyn Stricken by Heart Disease.

John B. Woller Expired Within Three Days of the Death of William A. Dens.

John B. Woller, who was buried yesterday afternoon from his late home, at 525 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Friday within three days after the death, under strangely similar circumstances and on exactly the same spot, of his lifelong friend, William A. Dens of 480A Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Woller and Mr. Dens had been friends since they were boys.

Mr. Dens, while visiting at Mr. Woller's home on Tuesday evening died of heart disease in the bathroom. While Mr. Woller was in the bathroom on Friday morning he was stricken with heart disease and he was found dead on the spot where his friend had died three days before.

Mr. Woller was sixty-six years of age and a Superintendent of one of the departments of the Ansonia Clock Company's works, at Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. He and Dens entered the employ of the company when they were boys, and always worked side by side, Dens keeping just one step behind Woller in the scale of promotion. Several weeks ago Woller was advanced to the position of Superintendent of the finishing department, and Dens succeeded him as Assistant Superintendent. In the shop and outside of it Dens and Woller were companions. Dens's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Woller's son, Arthur.

It is believed that the shock he experienced as a result of the sudden death of his old friend Dens had much to do with the taking off of Woller.

"Well," Mr. Woller remarked when his friend died, "that just goes to show the uncertainty of life. Who knows but I may be the next to go."

The funeral of Mr. Dens was on Friday evening, and Mr Woller had been active in completing the arrangements for it. When he returned from Dens's home on Friday morning he complained of illness. He went to the bathroom, and about ten minutes later his wife found him there dead.

ALBERT J. AKIN VERY ILL.

Financier Now in His 100th Year Had Relapse After Pneumonia.

Albert J. Akin, who is in his one hundredth year, is critically ill at his home, 4 West Fifty-sixth Street. He contracted pneumonia in December, and had apparently recovered, when complications set in. At 1 o'clock this morning it was said that his condition was very serious.

Mr. Akin was born at Quaker Hill, Pawling, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1803. He was active in promoting the construction of the Harlem Railroad, and it was through financial assistance tendered by him that Allen Campbell, the engineer in charge of the construction work, was able to conclude it by the last day of December, 1848, when the charter was to expire. The first train was run over the road on that day to Dover Plains, Dutchess County.

Mr. Akin was for many years President of the Pawling National Bank. He served as a Republican Presidential Elector in 1880. He is the owner of Mizzen Top, at Pawling, and has provided several substantial public buildings for the people there, including Akin Hall and the People's Library. The two edifices represent an expenditure of $300,000.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is little that is not to be found in letter paper nowadays. Bruxelles lace is one of the late designs. A sheet of the paper, as it is seen in the box, appears to be a beautiful point lace bordered handkerchief, folded in half. Open, there is the full square handkerchief. Inside the sheet the paper is plain. For those who like fads it is pretty in a way.

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Rather convenient is something else in a variety of the writing pad. There is apparent from the outside just an ordinary box of letter paper, but on raising the cover the envelopes are found to be secured to the top of it, and below is the pad secured to the bottom of the box. The sheets can be torn off as they are needed. It is 25 cents a box.

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A jeweler in one of the well-known establishments in this city bought for Christmas presents for friends cigar cases that were genuine treasures. They are made by the Attu Indians and are of a fine fibre, woven under water, an art which is on the verge of being lost. There are only twenty-nine members of the tribe alive, and only six of the squaws understand the marvelously fine weaving or basket work. When they are finished the cigar cases are very simple and not unusual in appearance. They are of the natural fibre or straw color, with some simple design in color. There are two parts, one slipping on over the other. A single case will represent the output of the tribe for the year. Considering that, the price ($75) seems little enough, but to the ordinary observer it is a great deal of money to spend for so small and simple an article. There are never more than two or three of the cases on hand at a time.

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Now that people are interested so much in chests, there are a few in basketwork that are interesting to observers. They are square-cornered, a little longer than they are wide, a genuine chest shape, with covers and in different sizes. They are made by the Fraser River Indians. Many of them are very beautiful, with colors in Oriental effect introduced into them. They will cost $15, $25, and $30, according to size and quality.

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In decorative pottery there is little that is more effective than the Pueblo. It is black, with what may be called a dull polish, and many of the pieces are beautiful in shape, and when seen in the proper light are effective. They follow to a certain extent the old Greek lines. It is not expensive, the prices being $2 or $3 or so for handsome pieces.

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Wheel work makes some of the pretty pieces for table doylies. It is done by the Mexican women. They have small metal wheels, about three inches or something less in diameter, and upon them they make the wheels, which are in beautiful lace-like designs. When finished the wheels are put together, an elaborate one for the centre, with simpler styles as a rule grouped around it, making a round mat that is very beautiful on a polished table. It is quite different from anything else. The mats made of from six to eight of these large-sized wheels cost only $2.75 each.

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Nothing is more durable in pretty handkerchiefs than those made with drawn work, and nothing so good can be had for the same amount of money. For 75 cents a strong linen handkerchief, with a pretty band of drawn work around the edge, may be bought, and they range upward in price from that, according to the amount of work. Beautiful little handkerchiefs can be found for $1 each.

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Turnover collars are to be found, with edges of a pretty pattern of wheels, for $1.25 each. The collars come in short pieces, with the wheel design on either edge. Each piece is cut in two, and a binding is added, the two pieces forming the two sides of the collar.

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Waterbury's famous Indian heads, burned on sheepskin, each head being a portrait signed by the artist, cost only $2.50 each. The heads are large, each being in the centre of an entire sheepskin, and they are used for various decorative purposes.

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Other decorative things are Chinese silks which are used for mantel draperies. The pieces are narrow and a couple of yards or more in length, with the decorations across. One particularly good piece is of green silk, and it has something of a landscape scene with figures. Another, which is conventional, is embroidered in flowers. They cost $7 each.

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Other things Oriental which are good are skins, nearly as large as oxskins, cured soft and pliable and decorated by the Japanese. Some of these have all-over conventional designs and other Japanese characters.

FUNERAL OF C. W. HASKINS.

The funeral of Charles Waldo Haskins, who died on Friday morning in the fifty-first year of his age, ocurred yesterday afternoon at St. George's Church. Dr. Rainsford, the rector, officiated, and in spite of the weather a very large number of friends of the deceased were present.

These included members of the faculty and students of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University of which Mr. Haskins was dean, representatives of the accounting firm of Haskins & Sells, representatives of several societies of public accountants, State and National, in which Mr. Haskins was a conspicuous figure, besides representative general officers of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and members of prominent New York social clubs. Representatives of the various accounting societies acted as pall-bearers.

The interment was at the family plot at Roslyn, Long Island.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Isaac McConihe.

Isaac McConihe, formerly Major of Troy, N. Y., and son of the late Judge Isaac McConihe of that place, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday night, at his residence, 38 East Sixty-third Street. He was born in Troy on March 31, 1830, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1849. In Troy he was Alderman in 1853, then Police Commissioner for several years, and in 1880 he was elected Mayor. Before his term expired he was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but shared the defeat of his party in the Lincoln campaign of that year. When the civil war broke out, he raised volunteers for Gov. Morgan, and was appointed mustering officer for Rensselaer and Washington Counties. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee for six years, beginning in 1866. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore that named Horace Greeley for President. For many years he was an opponent of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., for control of Democratic politics in Troy. His only daughter was married to a son of Senator Murphy. He is survived by his widow and three children, ex-Judge Warren McConihe of the City Court of Troy, now practicing law in this city; Malcolm S. McConihe, and Mrs. Richard F. Murphy.

The Rev. William J. Gold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Rev. William J. Gold, warden of the Western Theological Seminary since 1897, died here to-day after an illness of two months. He was one of the best known and most prominent instructors of theology in Episcopal seminaries in the United States.

Dr. Gold was born in Washington, D. C., June 17, 1845. He prepared for college in Columbia University, (then college,) and graduated from Harvard in 1865. He attended the General Theological Seminary from 1865 to 1867; Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minn., from 1867 to 1868. He was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Racine College in 1885, and was ordained in 1868.

He was Professor of Exegesis in Seabury Hall, Divinity School, from 1873 to 1876. Instructor in Classical Languages in Racine College, Wisconsin, from 1877 to 1880; Professor of Greek in the same institution from 1880 to 1885. Instructor of Exegesis and Liturgies in the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago from 1885, afterward holding other positions in the Faculty.

Dr. Gold was the author of many theological works, and a contributor to several religious periodicals. The funeral service will be held on Tuesday morning in the chapel of the seminary.

Lucius Bolles Otis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Lucius Bolles Otis, for nearly half a century a business man of Chicago, died to-day. He was born in Connecticut March 12, 1820. While he was a child his parents moved to Erie County, Ohio, where in 1831, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. The late President Rutherford B. Hayes and Morrison R. Waite, afterward Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, were members of the bar practicing before Judge Otis.

When Mr. Otis first visited Chicago in 1833, he made great purchases of land, which afterward became very valuable. When Charles Edward Cheney, now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was tried on doctrinal charges in the Protestant Episcopal denomination, Mr. Otis was Bishop Whitehouse's prosecuting attorney. Mr. Otis leaves a wife and four daughters.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT NOBLE died yesterday in his home at 57 Jefferson Avenue, Jersey City. He was ninety-two years of age. Twenty-five years ago he moved from Hoboken to Jersey City. Up to fifteen years ago he was in the lumber business in this city.

CHARLES M. STILLWELL, an analytical chemist, died yesterday in his home, at 187 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1844, and was educated in Brown University. He came to New York thirty-four years ago, and entered into partnership with Dr. Isidore Walz. Twenty-four years ago Dr. Walz died, and Mr. Stillwell took Thomas F. Gladding into partnership.

MARRIED.

BOEHME—SCHIMMEL.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, by the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, Johanna Conradina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schimmel, to Ralph G. A. Boehme, at the residence of the bride's parents, East Orange, N. J.

DIED.

BOENAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1903, George F. Boenau, in his 40th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 514 West 160th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock.

BUTLER.—At her home, 119 East 30th St., on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903, Susanna Edwards Schuyler, wife of Nicholas Murray Butler, and daughter of the late J. Rutsen Schuyler of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Monday, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for the Trustees, officers, alumni and students of Columbia University. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

CROSBY.—Entered into rest, after a brief illness, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on January 9, 1903, Kate, widow of the late Wilard H. Crosby.

Prayers at her late residence, 24 South Hamilton St., on Tuesday, January 13, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral service from the Baptist Church, Mill St., at 3 o'clock.

ECKERT.—An anniversary mass will be celebrated in memory of Mrs. Joanna C. Eckert at St. Patrick's Church, (Old Cathedral,) Mott Street, Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, 1903, at 10 o'clock.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HENRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 11, Florine, beloved wife of Philip S. Henry, and daughter of the late Leonard and Rosalie Lewisohn.

KAIN.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903, at St. Luke's Home, Mrs.

UNIONS IN HOT DISPUTE

Brooklyn's Central Body Talks Against Manhattan's Central.

Visiting Committee Appointed to Protest—Germans and Irish Involved—No Sunday Pay for Street Cleaners.

The status of a brewery has caused friction between the Central Federated Union of Manhattan and the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, which were supposed to be working together in harmony, and the latter has been accused of saying unkind things about the Manhattan central body. At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday a committee of three was appointed to attend the meeting of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union on Sunday next and explain how the Manhattan organization feels regarding recent actions attributed to the Brooklyn organization.

The Central Federated Union had repudiated a local union of the National Union of Brewery Workers that, as alleged, had been expelled from the National body. The expelled union, it was reported, sent a committee of 100 to saloon keepers and told them that, if they sold the product of a certain beer brewery, they were selling non-union beer. The Central Federated Union, from a trades union standpoint, has declared that the brewery is all right.

The matter came up yesterday on the report of a delegate who said that the Brooklyn body had been fighting against the brewery.

"The Brooklyn Central Labor Union," said Ernest Bohm of the United Brewery Workers, "has been making all sorts of statements in order to discredit our side of the fight. The last thing it said was that it was a fight of the Dutch against the Irish."

Bohm, who is a German, said that the Irish members of his organization were among the most loyal union men he knew. Other German delegates hastened to pay tributes to the staying qualities of the Irish in trades unionism.

Then James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said he had another charge against the Brooklyn body. "It was reported to me," he said, "that a delegate said that this body was made up of politicians and fakirs."

Several delegates repudiated the charge before the appointment of the visiting committee.

Miss Annie C. Patterson and Mrs. Moffat, representing the Federation of Women, received the privilege of the floor to talk on the question of the union label. They said that the union label was the best means of fighting the sweatshops system.

The delegate of the Enterprise Association of Street Cleaners complained that the street cleaners were not paid for Sunday work or overtime. He submitted a preamble and a resolution that are to be sent to the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Legislature to amend the law governing the employes of the Street Cleaning Department "in such a manner as to leave to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as is done with another class of employes in the same department, the power to pay, if, in their discretion, it should seem just for such extra services and work done upon Sundays" by the drivers and sweepers.

The delegate of the Ship and Machinery Riggers' Union reported that the riggers who were on a strike had agreed to arbitrate the demands with a committee of the Master Riggers' Association, and that the striking riggers had returned to work in the meantime at an advance of wages.

James Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Workers and James Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union were elected President and Vice President, respectively of the Central Union to serve for six months.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. Teale, silks and velvets, Hotel Imperial; M. Stupp, notions; Park Avenue Hotel. Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway, St. Denis Hotel.

Forsdick & Wagner, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Forsdick, millinery, St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. Goodman, boys' clothing, 402 Broadway, Grand Hotel.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks, Grand Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. E. Dunn, notions and art goods, 2 Walker Street, Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, candy, 2 Walker Street, Hotel Cadillac.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; T. C. Cochrane, dry goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Butzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. O'Neil, muslin underwear; Miss L. J. Conn, millinery; Miss Heller, ladies' wear; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenbaum, notions, jewelry, and house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Wallenstein & Cohn, Wichita, Kan.; H. Wallenstein, furnishing goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; J. S. Crosby, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Bothfeld, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Foltz, blankets, furniture, carpets, and rugs; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Handley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. F. Rule, linens, white goods, and notions; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. E. Lyman, furnishing goods; 347 Broadway, Hotel Manhattan.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57, White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Col.; A. Newman, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. Koch, domestics, corsets, and skirts; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, silks; 310 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Rosenthal, millinery; W. G. Sloan, general buyer; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Whitehall, L. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. White, cloth, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; H. Thorp, silks and velvets, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 377 Broadway; He rald Square Hotel; N. Reiss, notions; Hotel Albert.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Delgarno linens and white goods; 454 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces, waists, and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; G. Nusbaum, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Wilson, carpets; 390 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; L. A. Michaelson, clothing; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Wardin, furnishing and white goods; 70 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, waists, furnishing goods, laces, and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Bachman & Meertiff, Montgomery, Ala.; E. Meertiff, millinery and ribbons; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. M. Radford, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Quentin & Knight, St. Joseph, Mo.; O. H. Quentin, millinery; Hoffman House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, knit goods, and umbrellas; 35 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michael, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear and clothing; 407 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. M. Hubert, boys' clothing; T. H. Sutherland, shoes; Hotel Navarre; F. Menke, furnishing goods; Holland House.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Bogen, ladies', misses', and children's wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Woodward, boys' clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Haas & Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas; M. Haas, notions, trimmings, cloaks, millinery, ribbons and laces; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and white goods; Criterion Hotel.

Lesser, A., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. M. Clanchey, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

MEETING OF POOL PLAYERS.

Contestants in Sweepstakes Tournament—Complete Details for the Competition.

All or nothing was the enthusiastic declaration of several contestants who are to take part in the Montauk Academy sweepstakes pool tournament, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, when the matter of division of prize money was brought up for discussion at a meeting of the players held yesterday afternoon. Later, when it was explained that several of the players had come from long distances and would have to pay added expenses for the three weeks of the tourney, it was agreed that a more equitable division of the money would be fair.

Never in the history of pool contests has such a lot of ambitious competitors been entered as the nine who have paid an entrance fee for the contest beginning tonight at 585-7 Fulton Street. All have bound themselves to an ironclad contract with Promoter Green as to forfeits and honesty in competition. In fact, this is probably the only contest between the so-called "pool sharks" in which such agreements have been made in writing.

The prize money of $225 in entrance fees and $200 added by Green will be divided $175 to the winner and $100, $75, $50, and $25 in four consolation prizes. Harry Schroeder, who was referee in the world's championship tourney held by Green last Spring, was selected from a long list of names presented to act in the coming event. All the rules, with changes made for the championship contest, were adopted. The time for the first game was fixed at 8 P. M. sharp, with fifteen minutes intermission between the first and second games. A reasonable excuse must be given in case of failure of any player to report promptly, and there is a forfeit clause enforcing this. A forfeiture in one game means the forfeiture of all played, and any suspicion of dishonesty in a game permits the referee and promoter to bar any player from prize money and further competition.

H. P. Stoffi, champion of the West, and Joseph Kirkland, champion of Maryland and the protege of Frank Sherman of Washington, will play the opening game tonight. Second game, William Wenrick, champion of Manhattan, and W. H. Sneden, champion of Newark. Tuesday night Nat Ward, champion of Brooklyn, vs. George Humbert of New York and Charles Weston, the cowboy champion, vs. Peter Rogers, champion of New Jersey. George Smith, champion of New England, plays Wednesday night.

Memphis Jockey Club Stakes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 11.—The list of entries to the stakes of the new Memphis Jockey Club's Spring meeting at Montgomery Park, as announced by Secretary McFarlan, shows so far the largest list that has ever been received here. A comparison of this and last year's entries shows an aggregate number of 611 nominations for the stakes to be decided at the coming meeting against 480 for last year's fixtures. In the Tennessee Derby there is a slight increase, but a decrease is shown in the Oaks. oNminations for several stakes follow:

Gaston Hotel Stakes, for two-year-olds, 66; Addelle Stakes, for two-year-olds, 57; Memphis Stakes, for two-year-olds, 83; Hotel Gayoso Stakes, for three-year-olds, 57; Montgomery Handicap, 103; Peabody Handicap, 85; Tennessee Brewing Company Stakes, 107; Cotton Steeplechase Stakes, 52; Tennessee Derby, 105, and Tennessee Oaks, 87.

The entries for all-age horses have greatly increased, while the juvenile events have fallen off.

The Montgomery Handicap will be run on the opening day of the meeting.

Pastime Athletes Prepare for Games.

Local athletes and members of clubs belonging to the Amateur Athletic Union are now pointing their training work toward the joint athletic sports of Company K, Eighth Regiment, and the Pastime Athletic Club, to be held in the former's armory on Jan. 31.

The prizes will be a gold hunting case monogram watch to first, gold die medal and fob to second, and silver die medal and fob to third in each event.

Nine events are scheduled, including handicaps at 60 yards, 300 yards, 880 yards, 1 mile, 1 mile bicycle, 12-pound shot, and 1 mile interscholastic relay.

Entries close on Jan. 26 with G. K. Bolster, Sixty-sixth Street and East River; Capt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Regiment, and C. Dilges, 25 John Street, New York.

Kunzig to be Yale's Crew Coach.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—Capt. A. B. Waterman of the Yale crew announced to-night that Philip H. Kunzig of Philadelphia, Captain of the 1902 crew, will be the head coach of the 'Varsity crew this season. Mr. Kunzig will spend the greater part of the Spring in this city, but the preliminary work will be under the supervision of Associate Coach John Kennedy.

Candidates for the freshman crew will be called out to-morrow and they will train under Reeve Schley, '03. The 'Varsity candidates will be called out early in February.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Ben Stanley Revett, Denver; M. Monsarrat, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Norman Heyward, Washington.

IMPERIAL—J. B. Clayburg, Helena, Mont.; J. G. Kent, Toronto.

GRAND—Daniel Holmes, Chicago; Lieut. Commander J. C. Freemoht, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—James Campbell, London; James Sutherland, Brantford, Ontario.

CAMBRIDGE—Paul Heckman, Paris; J. F. Remmer, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—C. C. Puffer, London; R. J. Sefton, Cleveland; Nelson Fortin, Chicago; D. A. Puffman, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NETHERLAND—D. M. Roth, Cincinnati; William A. Deming, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—T. Arrangoiz, Mexico; J. M. del Gaso, Mexico; J. H. Manley, Maine; Capt. Tragner, Edinburgh, Scotland.

HOFFMAN—H. W. Warren, Mexico; F. J. Duke, Richmond.

ALBEMARLE—James Ross Todd, Louisville; Henry McAlpin, Savannah.

NAVARRE—Capt. C. F. Echols, United States Army.

Goldsmith's House To-day.

When Americans make pilgrimage in the precincts of Fleet Street they generally have a look at "Goldsmith's House," as it is sometimes called, in Wine Office Court. At present they would find it propped up with strong beams, in case it should be disturbed by the taking down of the building next door. Goldsmith could he return to these old haunts, would probably not recognize it in its splints. Our knowledge of the smaller things in his strange career is often pleasantly uncertain, but it seems to have been in the year 1760 that he moved to these "superior lodgings" at 6 Wine Office Court. He had been writing for John Newbery, and here he lodged with one of Newbery's relatives, who, perhaps, kept an eye on his errant industry. As we may read in the "Dictionary of National Biography," Johnson supped at Goldsmith's lodgings on May 31, 1761. He had heard that Goldsmith had quoted him as a "precedent for slovenly habits" and so he came to the supper "dressed with scrupulous neatness." If the walls of Number 6 could only speak, we should ask them for a full account of that night's talk.—London Chronicle.

Hints for Next Christmas.

Tradespeople have not yet realized the possibilities of the useful Christmas card. Why do not tobacconists put up little 3d. or 6d. cases of cigarettes or one cigar, fitted with an address label and greeting to be sent to male friends? In smoking these "cards" their thought of you would be longer than a mere glance at a stereotyped greeting. Similarly bon-bon and perfume dealers fail to prepare little boxes of chocolate or scent at prices ranging from 3d. to 1s.—the range of a Christmas card. Such offerings need not be a whit more expensive nor less sentimental than the pasteboards now in vogue. An enterprising Post Office would issue money orders artistically printed in colors, and combining a Christmas greeting with the remittance of a small sum—say 3d., 6d., 9d., or 1s.—London Chronicle.

"Venethwayla."

Although Venezuela is pronounced "Venethwayla" in good Castilian Spanish, it is not always pronounced quite like that in the debased Spanish of South America and the West Indies. The "th" sound tends to disappear both in the case of "z" and "c." Thus, the Admiral of the Spanish fleet in the American-Spanish war, Admiral "Thervera," had his name as often as not in Cuba pronounced Cervera, exactly as he spelled it.—London Globe.

ACTIVITY IN BASKET BALL

Schools and Athletic Clubs Have Taken Up the Sport.

Possibility of a National Championship Tournament Being Arranged—Changes in the Rules.

The probable reason for the boom in basket ball this Winter is because all of the colleges, schools, and athletic clubs have taken up the game and are represented by strong teams. The colleges and schools have formed leagues while the athletic clubs, as a general rule, have arranged their games with sanctioned A. A. U. teams.

At the Sportsmen's Show in Chicago in 1900 the National basket ball championship for that year was decided, and since then no tournament of this kind has been held. It is now proposed to hold another championship tournament and President Liginger of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the Secretary of the organization's basket ball committee, George T. Hepbron, are lending their efforts toward bringing this about. The Metropolitan and Central divisions of the A. A. U. have championship tournaments each year and committees have been appointed by the New England and South Atlantic Associations for the purpose of starting basket ball championship tournaments in these sections. When these various tournaments are decided it is proposed to hold the National tournament, and the place selected will probably be Cincinnati.

The game is primarily one of science and brute force does not enter into it at all. Teams much lighter in weight have been known to defeat their heavier opponents handily because of skillful passing and well executed team play. When the ball is kept in the air almost all roughness is eliminated from the sport, and this has led to its adoption as a healthful means of exercise in many of the colleges frequented by girls. Indeed the sport is now almost universally recognized as the National indoor game.

A number of changes have been made in the rules since the last playing season, the most important of which are as follows: The minimum sized space for championship games is now 2,400 square feet; no one will be permitted nearer than six feet to the goal in any direction; timekeepers shall be appointed by the captain of the home team except in serial championship games, when the championship committee will attend to the matter. Two points now constitute a goal. If it becomes necessary to change the men for any cause other than sickness or injury it can only be done between the halves and only after the referee and scorer have been notified. Any goals made by the team violating this rule shall not be counted, but this shall not affect the scoring of the other team. The championship committee is responsible for the behavior of the spectators instead of the home team, as heretofore.

The Seventeenth Separate Company won the Metropolitan Championship of the Amateur Athletic Union last year, and it is this year represented by a strong five. Columbia University is a member of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, and last year tied with Harvard and Princeton for second place. The first association game in this city will be played this week with Princeton as Columbia's opponent. With all of last year's five still at college and a number of strong new players Columbia ought to make a good record at basket ball this Winter. The team has participated in six games so far. Four of these resulted in victories. In the remaining two the absence of the star players proved too large a handicap for Columbia to overcome.

The Interscholastic League of this borough is made up of teams representing De La Salle, Berkeley, Cutler, Dwight, and Barnard Schools. The first game in this league will be played on February 17 with De La Salle and Berkeley contesting. A defeat eliminates a school from any further consideration, and the two winning teams will contest for the championship. In the meantime the schools are practicing steadily for the championship series. Occasionally the monotony of practice is varied by the playing of a game with an outside organization.

A similar league is in existance in Brooklyn, and it is known as the Long Island Interscholastic League. The teams contesting for the championship represent St. Paul's School at Garden City, Adelphi College, Poly. Prep., and the Brooklyn and Erasmus Hall high schools. In this league three games have already been played.

In Queen's Borough the school boys have also formed an Interscholastic League made up of the high school teams at Long Island City, Newton, Woodside, Richmond Hill, and Jamaica. Games will be played on Tuesdays and Fridays and the first will be contested next Tuesday.

In November a league was formed in Hoboken composed of the Atlantic and Valencia Boat clubs, the St. George Field Club, the Riverside Basket Ball Club, the Hoboken Turnverein, the Amateur Athletic Association of Hoboken, the Eight Thirty Association, Co. K, Fourth Regiment and the Tiger Club. The playing schedule calls for seventy-two games.

The game is also becoming popular in the regiments, where ample floor space makes it particularly agreeable. Company teams have been formed, and it is possible that a National Guard championship may be arranged.

Strong teams that participate in the sport outside of these mentioned are the Rubber Five, representing the Young Men's Christian Association of Greenpoint; the Mohawk Athletic Club of Flushing, the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, the Atlantic Athletic Association of Rockaway, the Institute Athletic Club of Newark, the Little Five team of Stapleton, S. I., Pratt Institute, the Prospect Park, the East Side, the West Side and the Second Avenue Branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Grace Athletic Club, and the Pastime Athletic Club.

NEW ROCHELLE'S DOG SHOW.

First Annual Event Will Be for Hospital Benefit.

The first annual show of the New Rochelle Kennel Club will take place on Thursday, and will be for the benefit of the New Rochelle Hospital.

Classes will be provided for all the recognized breeds, and they will be divided by sex when there are four or more entries. A number of classes for nondescripts will be made, such as long-coated dogs over twenty-five pounds, same under twenty-five pounds; short-coated dogs over twenty-five pounds, and same under twenty-five pounds. These classes will be divided by sex.

A large number of special prizes have been kindly donated by local merchants, and these will be offered for competition in a way that will give every exhibitor a chance to take home a memento of value.

Many noted professional and amateur judges have promised to decide upon the merits of the dogs, and to award the prizes.

Classes are provided for over thirty breeds of dogs and four classes for nondescripts. G. M. Carnochan, of Riverside on the Hudson, will exhibit ten of his most noted fox terriers, including the champion, "Go-bang," for which he paid $2,500 in England. Frank Croker will show one or more of his famous bull terriers, and in the same breed entries are expected from Mr. Gartner, whose dogs have been successful at the leading shows throughout the country; Mrs. James T. Pulsifer's French bull dogs will be an attraction.

The Rochelle Kennels will supply liberal entries of Scottish and black and tan terriers. In the latter breed, this kennel has excelled all others for the past fifteen years. J. Edward Cowles will enter a number of collies from prize winning ancestry and some litters of puppies that will please the children. Sidney Hollaway will show greyhounds; Parker, of Mamaroneck, great danes; Richard Donnelly, Mamaroneck, Irish terriers; Mayor Fiske, of Mount Vernon, a team of his prize cocker spaniels, etc. The judges will be James Mortimer of Hempstead, L. I., G. Muss Arnold of Tuckahoe, G. M. Carnochan, Riverside, James Watson of Philadelphia, and others.

Entry fee for each dog or each litter of puppies will be fifty cents and each entry will entitle the exhibitor to a ticket of admission to the show.

Entries close to-day at the office of Frederick Jenkins, 5 Railroad Place, New Rochelle.

The show will be under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary Board of the New Rochelle Hospital.

PRACTICAL AUTOMOBILES.

This Type to Form Large Portion of Coming Exhibition.

Not the least interesting machines to be exhibited at the Madison Square Garden Automobile Show, which opens on Saturday evening, will be those built for practical purposes instead of for pleasure only. Even in this comparatively early stage the automobile has been subjected to the severest kind of tests in the commercial world with noteworthy success. There is hardly a task that horse-drawn vehicles can do which canont be done as well, and possibly better, with automobiles. In Europe the enthusiasts have gone so far as to start experiments with automobile trains, to consist of cars driven by gasoline motors over railroad tracks. Experiments in this line will be started in a short time by a Chicago concern, and advocates of the gasoline explosive engine declare that sooner or later gasoline cars will supersede the electric cars of to-day, solely because of their increased reliability over the present types and the decided decrease in the expense of operation.

During the Christmas holidays Uncle Sam utilized automobiles in various parts of the country for the delivery of mail instead of the worn-out carrier visiting house after house, loaded down with a bag of Christmas presents, he used an automobile that enabled him to do twice the work in half the time. Automobiles are used by the big department stores for the quick delivery of goods, and in New York at least two big stores have dispensed entirely with horse-drawn vehicles in favor of modern machines.

A local safe company uses a five-ton truck to haul its safes. Not alone does the machine carry a safe weighing four tons, but an electric windlass on the front of the wagon insures its safe and rapid ascent to the floor where it is to be delivered. Hartford has its automobile ambulance and its automobile police patrol, Chicago has its automobile brewery trucks, and half a dozen cities of the country boast of automobile bus routes in successful operation. The St. Louis company that maintains a service across the bridge to East St. Louis paid dividends after its first year of operation.

That the business men of this country appreciate the advantages of transporting their merchandise with power-driven machines is proved by the amount of orders that are literally showered upon the manufacturing plants which make a specialty of such machines. A concern in Brooklyn has orders for more than half a million dollars worth of trucks and delivery wagons and cannot guarantee deliveries within six months. They only make electrics. A company in Long Island City, that manufactures gasoline cars under German patents, is also flooded with orders for delivery wagons.

PROGRESS ON CUP YACHT.

Launching of New Defender Will Not Take Place Before April.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Jan. 11.—Though the cup craft in the Herreshoff shops in Bristol is not in such an advanced form, apparently, as is the new challenger across the water, the launching, it is said, will be carried out at the time arranged months ago, some time in April. The process of construction is of such a character that a good part of the work is being done on the shop floor. From the advanced form of the frames, not yet set up, a great deal of riveting has been done in the past ten days, and, therefore, little time has been lost in waiting for metals. There is enough metal at the shops now to keep a large force of mechanics and laborers hustling every day in the week for a good while to come.

As the new boat is being built on the same plans as the Constitution a lot of work has to be carried out in fitting the frames before they are in readiness for raising to their places on the top of the lead keel. The belt frame system being altogether different from the plan worked out in the construction of the Columbia, which boat had the vertical system, numerous connections have to be made before the steel ribs can be raised to their places.

The rivets received at the Herreshoff shops some weeks ago are being utilized at present in riveting the sections of the belt and I frames together, and this work is being speeded along with much of a rush. When a section of this work is completed the body of the boat will at once take permanent shape. In carrying out the plan the ring of the riveting hammers is heard very plainly in the vicinity of the boat shops. No sooner are the midsection frames in place and bolted to the keel than the garboard strake plates will be applied to the framing and temporarily bolted to preserve the shape of the hull until the actual work of riveting begins.

As the belt frames in a measure take the place of body frames, deck beams, and floor plates, and the job of connecting the parts by means of rivets is carried on at a point some distance from the keel, it can be readily perceived with what dispatch the construction will proceed once the ribs are in position. With such a system of construction the stability furnished by bulwarked frames, as in the old system followed in building the Columbia, is unnecessary, and in consequence bulb frames in the building of the new boat figure to a very small extent.

Foster to Coach N. Y. U. Baseball Team.

The New York University baseball team in charge of Capt. Simmons, 1904, has been greatly strengthened by the addition of MacDowell, the former high school catcher, who is very handy with the bat and a good all-around man. "Pop" Foster, who played with the New Yorks, has been engaged as coach, and the men practice daily in the gymnasium. Manager W. C. Belcher has announced the following partial schedule for the coming season:

April 1—Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 4—Columbia, at Ohio Field; 8—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Ohio Field; 15—Lafayette, at Easton; 20—Trinity, at Ohio Field; 22—Union, at Schenectady; 29—Rutgers, at Ohio Field.

May 8—Lafayette, at Ohio Field; 16—Trinity, at Hartford; 20—Rutgers, at New Brunswick.

Cornell's Hockey Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Manager Armstrong has announced the following hockey dates for Cornell: Jan. 20, Harvard, at New York City; Jan. 21, Yale, at the same place; Feb. 15, Syracuse, at Syracuse. During the week of Feb. 9 to 14 Cornell will take part in the hockey carnival at Pittsburg, meeting, among others, the Duquesne Athletic Club and the Bankers' Athletic Club. Capt. Ellis regards Cornell's chances for a successful season as bright. With the exception of Wood, the centre, all of last year's team will be back.

South Orange Field Club Officers.

The following officers to serve during the ensuing year have been elected by the South Orange Field Club: President—William F. Allen; Vice President—Theodore C. Woodbury; Secretary—Charles H. Burke; Treasurer—William W. Palen; Board of Directors—Charles C. Cameron, William E. Clark, George W. Lethbridge, George E. Low, William F. Patterson, and Theodore C. Woodbury.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for maiden colts three years old; one mile. Kiwasa, In Bond, Criticism, Prince Herman, and Shotgun, 102 pounds each; The Wizard, Charlie Scoggan, Embarrassment, and Springstead, 105 each; Mauser, 107, and War Cry and Memphian, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Money Back, 97 pounds; Villada, 101; Jim Nap and Lord Neville, 102 each; Zack Ford, 104; Dandy Belle, 105; Malster, 106; Horse Shoe Tobacco and Alpaca, 107 each; Automaton and Ed. L., 109 each, and Ilyar, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Witful, 95 pounds; Lady Alberta, 95; John A., Clark, 98; Honolulu, 100; The Lady, 103, and Potente, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Percy R., 90 pounds; Tom Maybin, 92; Carat and Prince Richard, 95 each; Jack Demund and Jessie Jarboe, 107 each; Telamon, 110; Philo, 95, and W. J. Deboe 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Lexington Bess and Marseile 98 pounds each; Safeguard, 100; Ahumada, Uranium, and Glendon, 103 each; Philo, 104; Star and Garter, 106; Tancred and Glennevis, 109 each, and Mrs. Frank Foster and Athlana, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Pilaster, 96 pounds; Joe Doughty, 99; False Lead, Wunderlich, and Whitmore, 101 each; Pyrrho, 102; The Way, 103; Swordsman and Fake, 104 each; Joe Lesser, 105; Criterion, 106, and Silver Coin, 110.

BASEBALL WAR AT AN END

Efforts of Joint Conference for Peace Successful.

New National Agreement to be Formulated—American League's Advantages Gained at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Following the adjournment last night of the joint conference committees of the National and American Baseball Leagues, there was an informal conference of the National representatives here during the night and to-day. While the time was spent largely in festivities over the declaration of peace, there was much talk about the meeting of the National League here on Jan. 19, one week hence. President Robison of the St. Louis club, who still remains with President Herrmann of the Cincinnati club, said the meeting next week was called simply to say "amen" to the proclamation already made.

It was stated by others that with five of the eight National League clubs already fully committed to the indorsement, no trouble was expected from Boston or the two clubs of New York. The only National absentee to-day was James A. Hart, who returned to Chicago last night with Ban Johnson, Comiskey, and Killilea of the American League. Pulliam and Dreyfus left to-day, the latter feeling good over the agreement shutting the American League out of Pittsburg. President P. T. Powers of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues, also remained to talk over the plans for the future, and returned East to-day.

Powers says Baltimore will not be taken into the Eastern League unless there shall be some guarantee of remaining there. He will go to California to assist the Pacific Northwest League in blacklisting jumpers as soon as the coming conference of the three Presidents, Pulliam, Johnson, and Powers, is held to formulate an agreement and uniform rules for the ratification of the three bodies. Among the questions informally discussed to-day was the expected interchange of championship games between all teams of the National and American Leagues, so that fifteen instead of seven visiting clubs would be seen at each place. This matter may be brought up at the National meeting here next week, as well as at the American League meeting in New York next month.

One week ago to-day, when the baseball peace conference between the committees appointed by the National and American Leagues was indefinitely postponed, it looked as if the town league war between the major baseball organizations would be continued until either one or both leagues would drop out of existence through lack of money to continue the fight. The prospects for peace were anything but promising up to Thursday, and then when wiser counsel advised very strongly that concessions should be made and the members of the National League committee be empowered to act for all the clubs which they represented, the committees buckled down to business and an agreement was arrived at in an incredibly short time, considering the magnitude of the interests involved.

When the first news of a peace agreement having been consummated was flashed from Cincinnati last Saturday, no one imagined that it was such a sweeping victory for the American League as it proved to be when the details arrived later on. There were many who believed that an amalgamation with a twelve club league was in all probability the basis of the settlement of the difficulties. Those who had followed the actions of the American league officials closely felt sure that they would never consent to such a move, and to these close observers, the final adjustment of the trouble and the means by which it was reached caused no surprise.

Two leagues, two clubs in New York, and a lesson to contract jumpers was the slogan of the American League men, and it won all along the line. The amalgamation proposition was quickly disposed of early in the conference. There never was a chance of its being entertained by the American representatives. The question of territorial rights admitted of a compromise, but the American League insisted on its placing a club in this city and abandoned the idea of invading Pittsburg. This evidently was accepted as a concession, in a sense, but here again the American League had its way.

The question of non-conflicting playing schedules for each league was neatly arranged, but the greatest of all difficulties—the distribution of players, and the action to be taken in regard to those who had jumped contracts, presented to outsiders almost insurmountable difficulties, but everything was arranged to the satisfaction of both sides in very brief time. A glance at the lists of players awarded to each club shows at once that the American League conceded very little and had all the better of the distribution.

Delehanty was to be compelled to play with Washington. The American League officials had made up their minds on this point and they won. His case was to be made the basis of the argument anent contract-breakers, and the result is that if Delehanty wants to play ball next season, and Delehanty always wants to be in the game, he will have to refund the money advanced to him by the New York National League Club and fulfill his contract with the Washington American League Club.

And so with other players who signed two contracts. About one-half of them will have to live up to their original contracts, and here, as in every other detail of the peace arrangements, the American League had decidedly the better of the deal. In future all contracts between clubs and players must be lived up to, and a reserve rule by which each and every club may reserve its players under contract will be adopted.

A new National agreement will be formulated by Presidents Johnson and Pulliam, in conjunction with President Powers of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, and with the organizations which these three represent affiliated the welfare of the National game will be assured.

Cyclists Against Street Sprinkling.

At its last meeting the Metropole Cycling Club took strong action regarding the Marks street-sprinkling ordinance, which is now pending before the Board of Aldermen. The Marks measure was reported favorably, in face of the law advocated by the Associated Road Users, in which drivers, cyclists, and automobilists are banded, and which would place the sprinkling in the hands of the City Government instead of the contractors. The Metropole Club's action took the form of the following resolution:

Whereas, the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen having reported favorably the street-sprinkling ordinance introduced by Alderman Marks, and

Whereas, this ordinance as drawn makes for the continuation of the abuses which in the past have been a menace to the public comfort, health, and safety, and would perpetuate the power of the present street sprinkling monopoly; be it

Resolved, That the Metropole Cycling Club condemns this action of the Law Committee, and if said ordinance be passed, earnestly urges his Honor the Mayor to exercise his power of veto.

At the same meeting the club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Charles E. Miller; Vice President—George C. Wheeler; Secretary—L. C. Boardman; Treasurer—S. W. Merrihew; Captain—Will R. Pitman; Executive Committee—R. G. Betts, E. J. Willis, and A. N. Jervis.

Mohawk A. C. Elects New Officers.

At the last meeting of the Mohawk Athletic Club the following officers were elected for 1903: President, E. J. Rohner; Vice President, George Horr; Recording Secretary, W. H. Martens; Financial Secretary, C. F. Herrmann; Corresponding Secretary, R. A. Scanlan; Treasurer, W. J. Schmidt; Captain, A. MacKechnie; Board of Governors, C. Kupper, F. Hanlon, F. Engelhart, J. Reinig, and H. Nollman.

The entry list for the joint games of the club and Company H of the Eighth Regiment, to be held at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Saturday evening, Feb. 7, is filling very rapidly, and there is every prospect of some lively contests of speed, skill, and strength. This is the first venture of the Mohawk Athletic Club, which is the pioneer athletic club of the Bronx, and neither time nor money is being spared by the members to make it a success. Gold watches are to be offered for first prizes, and gold and silver die medals for second and third prizes. The prospects are that the special one-and-a-half-mile scratch race will prove the event of the night. With such stars as Carr, Grant, Newton, Joyce, MacKechnie, and Soutar likely to enter, a close and interesting struggle is anticipated, and it remains to be seen whether Carr, who won the three-mile scratch race at Madison Square Garden on Dec. 27, can duplicate his performance at this distance.

The Short Road to Health

is, of course, the best road. There is a short way to get rid of colds or coughs. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures them—puts you quickly on the straight road to health. Ask any druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Entries for Orange Dog Show.

Many entries have already been received for the annual dog show of the New Jersey Kennel Association, which is to be held in Orange Feb. 18, 19, 20, and 21. Richard Croker, Jr., will enter his famous $5,000 prize bulldog Rodney Stone. C. G. Hopton has also entered several fine specimens, as has Joseph Byrne, President of the New Jersey Kennel Association.

The Collie Club of America has offered for competition the club's two famous challenge cups, valued at $500 each.

An original feature will be four distinct classes for toy bull terriers, under twelve pounds in weight, which is the largest classification ever before made in this class.

A feature in the local classes will be by dogs owned by ladies, who must personally exhibit them in the ring. Valuable cups will be awarded the winners in these classes. There will also be classes for children.

The New Jersey Kennel Association is in a flourishing condition, with nearly 200 members. Eighty applications for memb

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some idea of the great upward movement in the stock market last week is conveyed by the fact that out of a total of 226 stocks traded in, 158 made net advances, of which 57 scored gains of 2 per cent. and more. The volume of trading averaged more than a million shares a day. It has been a long time since Wall Street has enjoyed such a market as this. It was due of course to the relief afforded by the increased resources of the banks as the result of the unexpectedly early and large return of money to New York. The bank statement, made up on a system of averages, as it is, did not show how large this return flow really was. The banks are undoubtedly in better condition than the statement, favorable as it was, indicated. The Street is, therefore, barring unexpected developments, assured of a continuance of comparatively easy money market conditions.

One of the three leaders of last week's market in point of activity was Erie, and in view of its prominence and strength—its net gain for the week was 2⅛, and it touched 42⅝ at the highest point—some account of the progress of the system will be of interest at this time. The Erie of the present succeeded the New York, Lake Erie and Western of the past rather better than seven years ago; the latter was sold under foreclosure on Nov. 6, 1895. The company's first full year was that reported on for 1897, and thus a period of five complete years has elapsed since then. That five-year period has revealed these developments:

A nominal increase took place in mileage-furnishing results as to operation—2,154 miles for 1902, an increase of 29 miles since 1897. Gross earnings have increased $9,397,403, or 30 per cent., to a total of $40,894,424. Net earnings have increased $4,553,306, or 55.7 per cent. to a total of $12,717,834. Net income from coal companies and other miscellaneous sources increased $1,631,695, or 500 per cent., to a total of $1,945,208. Gross charges—interest, rentals, proportion due leased lines worked on a percentage basis of earnings, interest on mortgages, &c.—increased $2,152,082, or 26 per cent., to a total of $10,278,365. Net charges—the above, deducting net income from coal companies and other than traffic results—increased $520,387, or 6.4 per cent., to a total of $8,333,157.

The surplus after charges increased $4,032,659, to a total of $4,384,677, and for 1902 were more than twelve times as large as for 1897. There was added to profit and loss $8,297,906 in the five years, total surpluses having been $10,510,996, and the dividends paid therefrom only $2,213,090. General freight carried increased from 10,566,780 tons to 15,286,081 tons. Coal carried increased from 9,555,306 tons to 12,411,078 tons. The train load was raised from 276 tons for 1897 to 377 tons for 1902, for which years, respectively, the train mile earnings averaged 31.65 and $2.39.

The recent coal strike led to losses of $492,813 in gross earnings and $529,670 in net for the four months ending with Oct. 31 last. November results canceled the gross loss and brought about a gain of $2,102, and reduced the loss in net to $188,029. No other coal road of importance has made anything like such a showing.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

A. F. Montayne Company—Annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Brewers' Grains and Feed Company—Annual meeting.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Annual meeting.
Clinton Hall Association—Annual meeting.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on common.
International Street Cleaning Machine Company—Annual meeting.
J. L. & D. S. Riker Company—Annual meeting.
Lefferts & Moore Company—Annual meeting.
Merz Universal Extractor Company—Annual meeting.
Milford, Matamoras and New York Railroad—Annual meeting.
M. L. Hiller & Sons' Company—Annual meeting.
Morningside Publishing Company—Annual meeting.
New York Carbide and Acetylene Company—Annual meeting.
Pilleys Island Pyrites Company—Annual meeting.
Robeson Chemical Company—Annual meeting
Van Buren Land Company—Annual meeting
William A. Mlles Company—Annual meeting.
Yellow Pine Company—Annual meeting.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Boerse has had another strong week, although the volume of transactions was below that of the previous week. The efforts of the professional elements to entice outsiders to participate in the present bull movement have not yet been realized.

The tendency of the week was promoted by the strength of foreign Boerses and the cheapening of money here, the latter condition caused good demand for domestic and foreign Government funds. Foreign investors appeared this week upon the German Boerses as buyers of German Government securities. German investors also are buying foreign rentes in marked quantities, especially Spaniards, Portuguese and Turks.

Almost all industrial shares continued to advance. Iron's were unusually strong upon rumors of forthcoming price advances and a more hopeful mood among manufacturers. Coal shares were in less demand, but they shared the upward movement. General industrials had an unusually bullish week. Shares of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines constituted the exception to the general tendency. Both these securities fell rather sharply until yesterday, when they recovered partially.

Among the foreign railroad securities Canadian Pacific enjoyed great favor. Much German money has been put into Canadian Pacific recently. The week's advance in this security was 5 points.

Domestic banks have not maintained their advance of previous weeks.

The price of money has fallen rapidly, the private rate of discount dropping from 2⅝ to 2¼, and dropping from 4 to 2. The Reichsbank shows a rapid recovery of its former status. The offering of money in large sums is causing a rise in foreign exchange.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The activity anticipated on the Stock Exchange last week failed to materialize. The week opened with fair promise, but it was quickly seen that the public was not the eager buyer predicted. Money at first was easy; it hardened gradually, however, until at the close of the week it was found to be scarce and the rates for short loans were higher. Trading was slow in view of the approach of the mid-month settlement.

Americans were the one bright spot in the disappointing retrospect; these shares were active and higher, especially coalers, on news of the Reading development and the general belief that the plans of the railroad combinations were nearing completion. Canadian Pacific also was in good repute and Northern Pacifics and Grand Trunks played important parts in last week's trading on the Exchange.

During the first part of the week the Kaffirs were stimulated as a result of the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa, but they received a setback on the canard of his assassination and through the reports of the illness of Alfred Beit, which followed the Chamberlain rumor. The effect of Mr. Beit's illness is thought to be only temporary, for his recovery set in before Saturday's closing.

There is little prospect of any overplus of floating money for some time to come. The amount which will be paid to the bank during the current quarter for taxation is unprecedented, the accumulation probably amounting to £13,000,000.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 11.—The violent fluctuation in the price of cotton during last week made it extremely difficult to transact business on the cloth market. Increased strength was manifested, however, the inquiry was encouraging and there was fair business in some directions, although many, finding it impossible to pay the enhanced figures producers were compelled to ask, deferred purchasing until the market should settle down.

The demand last week from India and China was fairly satisfactory and some orders were booked for prompt delivery. There was some heavy buying from Japan. Egypt and the Levant furnished fair business.

Yarns were hampered by cotton and the feeling of insecurity prevented many users from operating largely. The turnover was of miscellaneous character and below the average.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Following is a statement of the United State Treasury on the 10th day of January, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$388,633,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$388,633,069
Silver dollars	467,997,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,997,000
Silver dollars of 1890	726,333	Treasury notes outstanding	23,764,000
Silver bullion of 1890	23,037,667		
Total	$880,394,069	Total	$880,394,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,697,627.54
Gold certificates	31,864,930.00
Standard silver dollars	2,787,961.00
Silver certificates	6,655,304.00
Silver bullion	912,394.73
United States notes	4,865,685.00
Treasury notes of 1890	112,843.00
National banknotes	17,975,005.82
Subsidiary silver coin	6,942,433.34
Fractional currency	190.18
Minor coin	699,094.89
	$153,513,458.50
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$143,590,518.55
To credit of disbursing officers	7,790,184.00
Total	151,380,702.55
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	2,334,291.47
	153,714,994.02
Total	$307,228,452.52
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,071,856.19
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,813,902.03
Disbursing officers' balances	55,826,953.46
Post Office Department account	9,348,551.93
Miscellaneous items	3,351,103.68
	90,412,367.29
Available cash balance	$216,816,085.23

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$635,050.17	$7,668,310.90	$157,808,144.51
Internal revenue	735,558.92	5,720,092.29	124,937,100.06
Miscellaneous	80,794.32	735,936.49	19,992,537.93
Total receipts	$1,451,412.41	$14,124,339.68	$302,737,788.53
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	490,000.00	8,645,061.00	65,494,288.15
War	85,000.00	1,220,000.00	67,440,772.24
Navy	240,000.00	1,320,000.00	41,229,292.84
Indians	10,000.00	160,000.00	7,556,460.32
Pensions	300,000.00	3,800,000.00	75,403,920.54
Interest	300,000.00	1,900,000.00	18,754,237.76
Total expenditures	$1,425,000.00	$12,045,000.00	$275,944,971.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	26,412.41	2,079,339.68	26,812,816.68
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	817,165.19	7,430,433.22	133,298,956.93
Internal revenue	795,922.23	6,839,072.50	149,403,051.61
Receipts from all sources last year	1,671,181.03	14,946,741.97	290,706,324.98
Expenditures last year	1,575,000.00	13,100,000.00	255,237,686.47
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	900.00	212,500.00	10,667,550.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	52,350.00	673,565.00	11,030,932.00
Notes received for current redemption	1,038,371.00	6,904,843.00	91,498,547.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,468,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$61,610,778.00	$5,596,947.00	$67,207,725.00
This fiscal year	2,705,140.00	517,607.00	3,222,747.00
This month	604,635.00	31,340.00	636,035.00
This day	216,000.00	3,900.00	219,900.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	61,610,778.00	5,596,947.00	67,207,725.00
This fiscal year	2,705,140.00	517,607.00	3,222,747.00
This month	604,635.00	31,340.00	636,035.00
This day	216,000.00	3,900.00	219,900.00

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.
TRUSTEES:

William L. Bull	Richard Mortimer
Albert C. Case	Dudley Olcott
Haley Fiske	John E. Parsons
Robert Hoe	Henry C. Perkins
Brayton Ives	Morton F. Plant
Morris K. Jesup	Norman B. Ream
Edward H. Judson	J. Edward Simmons
Bradley Martin	John T. Terry
D. O. Mills	Samuel Thomas
Geo. Henry Warren	

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,050,028.52
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Secretary.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.

No. 1. For furnishing all the labor and material for an extension to outlet sewer at the foot of West Seventy-second Street.

No. 2. For furnishing all the labor and material for sewers in Broadway east and west sides, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. For full particulars see City Record.

JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.

No. 1. For regulating, grading, and paving with asphalt blocks on concrete foundation the roadway of St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. For full particulars see City Record. JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES FOR BUILDing a pier foot of Albany Street, N. R.; for dredging between West 18th and 20th Streets, North River; for yellow pine timber, and for paving with asphalt between East 18th and 21st Streets, and with granite between Piers old 20 and new 16, East River, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, January 16, 1903. For particulars see City Record.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 CHAMBERS ST., (Stewart Building.)
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes, at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, N. Y.;
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner of Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.,

before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, as provided in Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Section 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECial meeting of stockholders of The Nyvall Press will be held, as provided by Sections 24, 23, and 26 of the General Corporation Law, on Jan. 26, 1903, at five o'clock P. M., at the office of the corporation, No. 201 East 16th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before such meeting.

ALBERT NYVALL, FOWLER MERRITT, ORANGE JUDD BROWN, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

TRUSTEES
Horace E. Andrews, H. S. Black, Wm. H. Chesebrough, Jonathan B. Currey, Heman Dowd, R. L. Edwards, H. B. Hollins, John Hone, James Jourdan, James S. Kuhn, Charlton T. Lewis, Allan McCulloh, Joy Morton, Jos. J. O'Donohue, Jr., E. C. Potter, John J. Riker, Henry F. Shoemaker, Edwin Thorne, Oakleigh Thorne, John C. Tomlinson, Warner Van Norden, Richard N. Young

EXECUTES TRUSTS of Every Description

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The remaining six instalments of 10 per cent each on the part-paid stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are hereby called, payable at our office on the following dates, viz.:

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1903

Certificates must be presented for endorsement at the time of the respective payments.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers for the Company.
23 Nassau Street.
New York, December 12, 1902.

$200,000.00 Wanted

For betterments, additional machinery, and to increase the output of a first-class, going, SUGAR PLANTATION IN CUBA, whose net Book value, as per inventory, taken August 31, 1902, is:

Gold $431,598.71

BONDS, bearing interest at 6 per cent. will be issued to cover the loan, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property. Applications for part or the whole loan may be made to

ISAAC KUHN & COMPANY,
Nos. 96-98 Maiden Lane, New York.

Savings Banks.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1902, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 19, 1903.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1903, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1903.

Dividends.

CHAMPION OIL CO. LTD.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 6th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the Champion Oil Company, Limited, to-day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent., payable Feb. 15th, 1903, to stockholders of record Feb. 1st, 1903.

The transfer books of the Company will close Feb. 1st and reopen Feb. 16th, 1903.

JOHN McGLASHAN, Treasurer.

The Rock Island Company.

A quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of $1.00 per share was declared payable February 2d, 1903, to the holders of the shares of the preferred capital stock, or their legal representatives, of record on the closing of the transfer books January 16th, 1903.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1903, and open at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903.

GEO. T. ROGGS, Asst. Treasurer.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 8th, 1903.

Pittsburgh Coal Company.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock from the earnings of the Company, payable January 24th, 1903. The transfer books will be closed from January 15th, 1903, to January 24th, 1903, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed by the Treasurer on January 24th to all stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th, 1903.

F. J. LE MOYNE, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 & 39 Liberty Street.
New York, January 7th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed Thursday, January the 14th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 3d of February.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

Distillers' Securities Corporation.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the stock of this Company, payable January 26, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books at 3 P. M. January 15, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed from January 15, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., until January 27, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. W. JONES, Ass't Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable February 16th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the company.

GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., January 9th, 1903.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES:
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42d St. and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,300,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily balances.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtiss,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson,
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.		

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY
Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits, net, three months' business with furniture and fixtures and every expense charged off $19,653.39
Deposits 1,407,680.39
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the sixteenth day of January, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

Certificates 5% Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1867, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
GEORGE T. SULLIVAN,
(FORMERLY E. F. ROWLAND & CO.)
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, GRAINS, PROVISIONS, COTTON, PUTS, CALLS.
YEARLY CHART BOOK.
showing daily fluctuations of all active Railway and Industrial Stocks, also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, and Lard. A comprehensive, concise record for ready reference. FREE upon request.
Also a SPECIAL LETTER on C. & O., N. & W., Erie Common, So. Ry., and Man.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1903, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five 39-100 Dollars. ($5,875.39.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
January 10, 1903.

A gentleman of experience and good acquaintance living in large near-by city is willing to try and place a new low-priced stock of merit based on real estate or electric or steam railroad. Address THOMAS., Box 139 The N. Y. Times Office.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE P. BOYCE and HIRAM W. BAKER under the firm name of Boyce & Baker, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that HIRAM W. BAKER will pay all debts due by and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm at 76 Franklin Street, New York City.

GEORGE P. BOYCE,
HIRAM W. BAKER.

Meetings and Elections.

New York & Boston Dyewood Company

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 156 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1903, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until 11:30 A. M.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Jr., Secretary.
Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

Havana Electric Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on the 13th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock (noon) for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The transfer books will be closed from December 22d, 1902, to January 14th, 1903, both inclusive.

A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Woodbridge Company will be held on Monday, Jan. 26th, 1903, at the office of the Company, No. 100 William Street, at 2:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing six Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Haynes Company will be held on Monday, January 20th, 1903, at the office of the Company, No. 100 William Street, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Wyllys Company will be held on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at the office of the Company, No. 100 William Street, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Club Corporation will be held on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at the office of the Corporation, No. 73-77 William Street, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HARRY HALL, Secretary.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 31, 1902.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York.
37 Wall Street.
New York, December 27, 1902.

The respective Boards of Trustees or Directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York and of the Atlantic Trust Company, having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of said companies, for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

Also to determine whether the stockholders of the Metropolitan Trust Company will authorize an increase of the capital stock of said Company to Two Million Dollars by the issue of Ten Thousand additional shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, whereof Seven Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be issued in exchange for stock of the Atlantic Trust Company, and Two Thousand Five Hundred shares are to be disposed of by the Board of Trustees, all as provided in said agreement of merger.

The transfer books of this company will be closed at the closing of business on the 27th day of December, 1902, and remain closed until the opening of business on the 23d day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Trust Company.
49-51 Wall St.
New York, December 27th, 1902.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors or Trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, having made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said companies for the merger of the said Atlantic Trust Company into the said Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect, notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, Nos. 49-51 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1903, to consider and act upon such agreement of merger, which will then be submitted to said Stockholders for their approval.

The transfer books of this Company, which are now closed for the regular dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. of December, 1902, will remain closed until the opening of business on the 21st day of January, 1903.

By order of the Board.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

New York City, December 12th, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York for the election of a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking Rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 13th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

New York, December 12, 1902.

To the Stockholders of The Western National Bank of the City of New York:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Western National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking rooms, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following propositions, namely:

To place the bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the United States Revised Statutes, such liquidation to take effect on January 31, 1903; to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of the Bank to The National Bank of the United States in New York at the book value thereof as shown by The Western National Bank's statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this Bank as shown by such statement; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES L. ROBINSON, Cashier.

The Trust Company of America.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Trust Company of America will be held at the Company's office, 148 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 21, 1903, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will close on Wednesday, January 14, 1903, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, January 22, 1903.

RAYMOND J. CHATRE, Secretary.

International Street Cleaning Machine Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Street Cleaning Machine Company will be held at its office in the Park Row Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, January 12th, 1903, at 12 M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

CH

BIG DAY FOR HANDBALL

Courts Well Patronized on Account of the Bad Weather.

No Date Yet Settled On for the Big Match—Harlem Navy Has a Meeting—Scores.

Owing to the sleet and rain storm, there was a much larger gathering of handball players and followers of the game at the different courts in Jersey City and Brooklyn yesterday, and several matches were decided. There was a good deal of talk regarding the coming match between the Brooklyn and Jersey City players, and the seemingly unnecessary delay in fixing a date for the event caused a good deal of comment among those who are anxious to see the relative merits of the pairs decided. There is every reason to believe that the first games of the home-and-home series will be played in Egan's Court, Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 25, and the remaining games are to be contested at Drew's Degnaw Street Court, Brooklyn, the following Sunday.

Egan and Flaherty, who will represent Jersey City in the match, are practicing every day in their local court, and the Brooklyn pair, Oliver Drew and Dr. Shea, are not allowing a single day to pass without their taking part in at least half a dozen games. Both sides seem to be very confident, and judging by their practice work, the match ought to be a hard fought one all the way through.

"Mike" Egan, the world's champion, played Edward Ficke and James Hanlon, on the Jersey City Court, yesterday, but honors were equal when they stopped play, Egan having won two games and the partners also had won two. The match will be completed next Sunday, in a series of three games. H. Ross and P. Burns played a very clever game against James Flaherty and Thomas Keegan, whom they defeated in three out of four games. Another match which caused a good deal of excitement among the onlookers was a best two in three between Edward Ficke and Patrick Hanley. Ficke won the first game handily, but Hanley played very fine ball during the second game. Ficke was the better in the long rallies, however, and won the second by 2 aces, which gave him the match. An inter-city match will be played on Egan's Court next Sunday, the opposing pairs being P. Gibbons and J. Tiernan of the Knickerbocker Handball Club, Brooklyn, and Joe Hanley and Edward Ficke of the Jersey City Club. This match is for a stake of $50, and the conditions are the best five out of nine home-and-home games. Following are the best scores made in yesterday's matches:

"Mike" Egan	21	12	21	20
E. Ficke and J. Hanlon	15	21	18	21
H. Ross and P. Burns	21	21	16	21
J. Flaherty and T. Keegan	15	19	21	18
E. Ficke	21	21	16	
H. Hanley	10	19	21	
M. Reilly and J. Walsh	18	21	21	
D. Gill and G. Ormsby	21	12	7	
R. Davis and F. Whelen	21	21	21	
F. Carey and E. Stuart	20	11	10	
J. Hanlon	15	21	21	
F. Eckhoff and J. Mulligan	21	12	10	
J. Walsh and F. Whelan	21	21	10	12
F. Kelly and F. Hogan	14	9	21	21

At Drew's Brooklyn Court there was a very large "club day" crowd, and the visitors were entertained by the little Irish player, who gave several exhibitions of his skill in practice games. Dr. Shea, who will be Drew's partner in the match against Egan and Flaherty two weeks hence, also took part in many of the matches decided during the afternoon. The last match of the day was one of five games in which James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea defeated Thomas Dunne and Oliver Drew. This was the last match of the day and it was pretty even up to the final game, when the light was rather poor. James Dunne's service was very puzzling, and through it alone, 15 of the aces were made while Dr. Shea made the other 6. Drew and his partner could not get well set in any hand before they were put out and they lost the first game and the match by 6—21. Following are the best scores:

J. Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	20	21	16	21	21
Thomas Dunne and O. Drew	21	18	21	16	6
D. Molloy and T. McElroy	21	21	21		
M. O'Donnell and J. Murphy	11	16	20		
O. Drew	10	21	21		
J. Murphy	21	17	13		
W. L. Jones	21	21	21		
C. J. Raleigh	13	15	17		

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave 37th to 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.
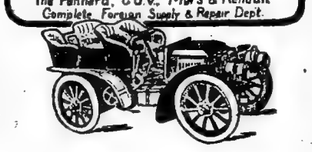

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Navy Handball Tournament, held at the house of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, in the new Scullers' Row on the east bank of the Harlem River, in front of Macomb's Dam Park, delegates were present from the Wyanoke, Metropolitan, Union, Lone Star, and Crescent Clubs. There was no official representative from the Atalanta Boat Club, but a member of that organization who was present stated that the Atalantas would take part in the tournament and it was decided to defer the making of the schedule until next Sunday to provide for an Atalanta team if entered. The following committee on schedule and prizes was appointed:

C. S. Rock, Wyanoke Boat Club; C. Iberts, Metropolitan Rowing Club; J. Francis, Union Boat Club; E. Keller, Lone Star Boat Club; J. Peters, Crescent Rowing Club.

The tournament will begin on Jan. 25, all the games being played at the houses of the clubs except those with the Lone Star Boat Club team, which will be decided at the rooms of that club on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The club handball tournament of the Wyanoke Boat Club, which has been in progress at the boat house for some weeks, was practically decided yesterday afternoon when Knierim and Hart beat Steinman and Farrell in two matches, 21—19 and 21—17. The former team has now won twenty games and lost none and is certain of winning, as Steinman and Farrell, the next best team, have won fourteen games and lost four. The summary of yesterday's games follow:

A. Knierim and H. Hart	21	21
C. S. Steinman and W. A. Farrel	19	17
G. Whitfield and P. Köyte	21	21
J. Brady and O. Brown	17	17
J. Breen and M. Waldeck	12	17
J. Weston and J. Hitchman	21	21
J. Breen and M. Waldeck	20	21
G. Whitfield and P. Keyte	21	19
F. Curtis and J. Buckley	21	14
J. Morris and P. Riley	13	21
H. Farrell and E. Kimmelberg	15	18
J. Gerrie and G. Bagg	21	21

Cross-Country Running.

On account of the bad weather and the fact that several of their athletes had taken part in the Eighth Regiment Armory games on Saturday night, most of the Greater New York athletic clubs refrained from holding their usual Sunday cross-country runs yesterday.

The heavy sleet and rain storm as well as a biting wind did not prevent the National and Brooklyn Athletic Clubs from sending out two packs, but the going was so bad and sloppy that only a few finished the full courses. The Brooklyn Athletic Club men started from Skillman Avenue and ran through Cooper's Lane along the regular Maspeth route. Seventeen men started, but only six of these finished, the surviving competitors crossing the line as follows: G. McCowan, T. Wallace, Brooklyn A. C.; A. J. Daus, St Bartholomew A. C.; Fred Sedelmeyer, Brooklyn A. C.; George Cairns, East New York A. C., and John Bowen, Brooklyn A. C. The winner's time for the four-and-a-half-mile course was 33:14.

Eleven runners took part in the National Athletic Club's cross-country event over the five-mile course in the vicinity of Corona, L. I. There were no outsiders among the contestants, half a dozen of whom took short cuts home to the clubhouse in Williamsburg. Miller, West, and McKeever were always the leaders, but on the run to the finish Miller won out by a couple of yards. The order at the finish was: George Miller, John West, A. J. McKeever, John Tammany, and G. Squires. Time—34:00.

The Leader

DURING THE YEAR 1902 THE NEW YORK TIMES SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK CARRIED MORE ADVERTISING THAN ANY OTHER NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPER.

	AGATE LINES
The New York Times,	4,472,740
2d Morning Newspaper,	4,154,442
3d Morning Newspaper,	4,133,640
4th Morning Newspaper,	2,548,626
5th Morning Newspaper,	2,285,713
6th Morning Newspaper,	2,028,434
7th Morning Newspaper,	1,916,779

This result has been achieved notwithstanding the exclusion of all classes of objectionable advertising.

CIRCULATION

The gains of The New York Times in circulation during the year 1902 were noteworthy and in keeping with its remarkable gains in advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES GOES INTO MORE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND REACHES MORE OF THE THOUSANDS WHO DEMAND THE BEST WARES THAN ANY OTHER NEW YORK NEWSPAPER, MORNING OR EVENING.

The New York Times

"All The News That's Fit to Print."

Daily One Cent
Sunday Five Cents

Surrogate Notices.

BROTHERSON, ALLETTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WILLIAM P. MOLENAIR, John P. Wemple, and Charles Whann, Jr., three of the heirs and next of kin of ALLETTA BROTHERSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice L. Atocha of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of December, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alletta Brotherson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 141 Broadway, New York City.
d15-law7wM

$10,793 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the

Surrogate Notices.

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr.,
GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN,
Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
dS-law6mM

Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GOLDGRABER, (J. Goldgraber & Brother,) Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Goldgraber of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Jacob Goldgraber was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 10th, 1903.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,529.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LE ROY HOPKINS and JOHN B. ROBERTS, as copartners of the firm of Hopkins & Roberts, the firm of Hopkins & Roberts, and John B. Roberts, individually, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Le Roy Hopkins and John B. Roberts, as copartners of the firm of Hopkins & Roberts, the firm of Hopkins & Roberts, and John B. Roberts, individually, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Le Roy Hopkins and John B. Roberts, as copartners, the firm of Hopkins & Roberts, and John B. Roberts, individually, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 9th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN OLANSKY and DAVIS PARKIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as OLANSKY & PARKIN, and the said firm of OLANSKY & PARKIN, Bankrupts.—No. 4,742.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of Edward S. Thomas, the Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, at No. 28 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

"Outstanding accounts of the above-named bankrupts' estate amounting to $6,932."

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of appraised value.

Dated January 3d, 1903.
346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5444.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—GEORGE F. NEVEN, individually and as copartner of the firm known as Winter & Neven, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George F. Neven, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 30, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 31, 1902.

NO. 5428.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN M. THOMPSON, individually and as co-partner in the firm known as Thompson & Pryor, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Le Roy Hopkins and John B. Roberts, as copartners, the firm of Hopkins & Roberts, and John B. Roberts, individually, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 29, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUCY E. HAYDEN, Bankrupt.—No. 5334.

To the creditors of Lucy E. Hayden, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Lucy E. Hayden was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. TRAGIDIS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,184.

To the creditors of George J. Tragidis of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said George J. Tragidis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

NO. 5119.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS FALK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Falk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 5, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and county of New York, on Monday, January 19, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 6, 1902.

NO. 5447.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JACOB MARKUN, individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Markum & Renzer, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Markun, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 30, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 31, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—BARNET BRODEZKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barnet Brodezky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 7th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

NO. 5,538.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT R. COULTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herbert R. Coulter of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Herbert R. Coulter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 10th, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH MOLTZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Moltz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 7th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MAX SALOFF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Saloff, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 3d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LISETTE LOOS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Loos, deceased, plaintiff, against JOSEPH TESORO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on January 9th, 1903, and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the number one (1) on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Central Morrisania, being part of the Bathgate Farm, in the manor of Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Feb. 1st, 1851," and on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, formerly Vanderbilt Avenue, one hundred and sixty-six feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the old line of Twelfth Street, now known as One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet and one-eighth of an inch to a point distant one hundred and eighty-two feet five and one-half inches northerly from the said old line of 12th Street; thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Park Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half inches; and thence westerly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 4,050 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER,
Referee.

H. G. KUDLICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 4,050 Park Avenue:

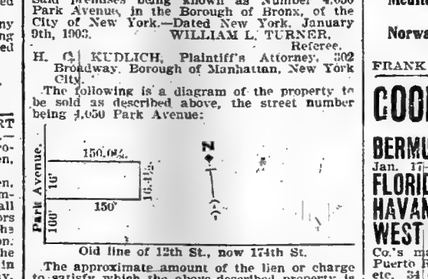

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,275.61, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1903, together with costs and disbursements, amounting to $344.94, with interest from January 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $121.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER,
Referee.

2aw-3wM&Th&f2

144TH STREET AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as receiver, etc., plaintiff, against MARY LAVERY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of January, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by L. J. Phillips and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the town of Morrisania, and known and designated on a map of East Morrisania, lying westerly of the branch railroad, being part of the farm of Oquverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, October, 1851, which said map was with a map of Port Morris (the same sheet) on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 9th, 1852, as part of Lots Numbers sixty-two (62) and sixty-three, (63,) and the whole of Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one, (21,) and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, (late Grove Street,) running thence northerly along the Southern Boulevard one hundred (100) feet more or less to the division line between Lots Numbers sixty-one (61) and sixty-two (62) and twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) on said map; thence easterly and along said division line one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less, to the westerly side of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Prospect Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street one hundred and sixty (160) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

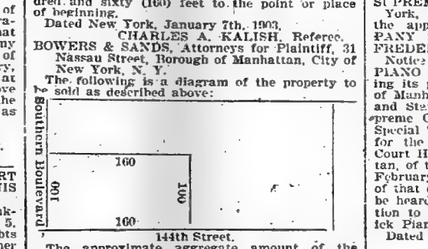

144th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,930.98, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,900.45.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $7,000, and accrued interest at 6% per annum, from the first day of November, 1901, the interest being payable quarterly.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
ja8-2aw3wTh&M&ja29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grise, Mary Parker, No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Matthew A. Taylor, as Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 13th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above entitled action as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereto situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 28th day of November, 1833, on file in the Hall of Records in tin case No. 181, by the number "60," bounded in front by Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by lot 77, easterly by lot 59, and westerly by lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly along the line of lot 59 parallel to Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, thence westerly on a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to lot 61, thence southerly along the line of lot 61 and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

JAMES E. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.
d22-1aw-6w-M&f2

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,536.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARTMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Hartmann of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Hartmann was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 9th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM ROSS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Ross, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 17th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $300 up.

There being now but a very small amount of accommodation vacant (various prices) on this steamer for the Grand Seventy-day **Oriental Cruise** from New York, February 4th, we have arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a Special Party to accompany the **ORIENTAL CRUISE**, of the **"AUGUSTE VICTORIA,"** to accommodate our patrons unable to join the "Moltke" Cruise. This magnificent steamer leaves New York Feb. 3d for a Seventy-seven-day Cruise, the fares including all Shore Excursions, Carriage drives, Hotel accommodations, etc.

For membership, information, etc., apply AT ONCE to

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(J. D. A. Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to **HONOLULU** every 10 days. To **SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND** and **AUSTRALIA**, SPLENDID NEW STEAMERS, Jan. 29th, Feb. 19th, and every 21 days. **TAHITI** once a month. Round the world, $632.70.

E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Jan. 14, Noon|Teutonic..Feb. 4, Noon
Cymric....Jan. 21, Noon|Germanic..Feb. 11, 5 AM
Celtic....Jan. 28, 5 AM|Germanic..Feb. 18, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee's Office,
346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. GRAHAM, individually and as copartner of the firm known as KURTZ & GRAHAM.—No. 5,408.

To the creditors of William W. Graham, individually and as copartner of the firm known as Kurtz & Graham, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said William W. Graham, individually and as copartner of the firm known as Kurtz & Graham, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 5, 1903.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of WILLARD PIANO COMPANY for authority to change its name to FREDERICK PIANO COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the WILLARD PIANO COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part 1, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House thereof, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Frederick Piano Company."

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1902.

WILLARD PIANO COMPANY,
By Otto Doll,
President.

EDWARD MIEHLING, Atty. for Willard Piano Co., Office and P. O. Address 49 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH JACOBS, Bankrupt.—5,459.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Jacobs, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 9th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX KINZELBERG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Kinzelberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 9th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SCHECKEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells to-day, Monday, January 12th, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 886-888 Third Ave., N. Y., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, hats, valises, &c., &c., in one or more lots. Order of LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver. MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AMELIA HEYMAN, doing business as THE GREAT EAST

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Allan Lee Smidt, referee, 419 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 268 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $10,254.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 139 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 425 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,467.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, 702 West End Avenue, east side, 138.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100 by 21.3 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,725.

City Real Estate for Sale.

PAINT-KUM-OFF,

The Wonderful Paint and Varnish Remover. Contracts taken to Remove Paint. Estimates and orders receive immediate attention. Manufactured solely by P.-K.-O. Mfg. Co., 10 East 14th Street, New York.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN—FOUR NEW FIVE-story flats, 539 to 545 East 136th St., about 375 feet east of Third Av., containing all improvements; 3 apartments on each floor; annual rents, $2,196 each; for sale at $21,000 each; satisfactory arrangements as to mortgage may be made. F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St.

Madison Av., near 112th St.—5-story double flat and store; 27-ft. front; asking $26,000; terms to suit. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St., near 2,727 Broadway at 104th St.

71st St., near Lexington Ave.—3-story and basement; private; fine condition; 20x60x100; price $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

To Investors—Well-built 5-story tenement and store property on Grand St. for sale cheap to close estate; always rented. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

8th Av., Corner Near 116th St.—5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store leased; rent $5,608; price below market. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 5th; asking $8,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residence, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th St., near Ave. B—5-story improved tenement; 4 families on floor; stores; price $12,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker; $8,500; terms easy. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East 86th Near Park.—Five-story residence, suitable for boarding house, 16x123. HILLENBRAND Estate, 309 Broadway.

438-438-440-442 East 86th St.—4-story flats, with stores; plot 121x100; rents, $7,500; easy terms. Apply Owner, 299 Avenue A.

Extra Bargain.—4-story flat; all modern improvements; East 139th St.; easy terms; $15,000. Apply John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bargain.—Four-story English basement house, 10th St., near 3d Av.; asking $13,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Several good factory plots below 14th St.; price reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122, East 23d St.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, 30x100, East 22d St.; $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

ADJOINING Dwellings in West 90th St., each 16.8; four stories; price low. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

15th St., near 7th Ave.—Elegant double flat; 6 rooms and bath each; price $24,000; rent $2,584. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

25th St., bet. 6 & 7 Ave.—Attention! Plot suitable for improvement, 55x100; price, $46,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Bronx.

A BARGAIN

in a charming, new, up-to-date cottage, city conveniences. House 24x40. Plot 50x100. Healthy and fascinating community. Convenient to shopping centre and City Hall, via West Side Elevated, Grand Central, or trolley lines.

NO FERRIES OR BRIDGE CRUSH.

Terms—Cash or Easy Payments. Time allowed for leases expiring May 1, 1903. CALL OR WRITE for particulars and FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK. H. P. WHEELER, 20 East 42d St., N. Y.

Three single flats, Union Av., near 167th St.—All rented; mortgage $6,000 each; can be bought cheap; might exchange for private house in Harlem. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St. and 2,727 Broadway at 104th St.

5-story triple flat, with store; foot of "L" station; rent, $2,800; price, $29,000; pay 15 per cent. on money invested; must be sold quick. Losere, 3,151 3d Av.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

To Builders—Several elegant plots in the Bronx suitable for immediate improvement for sale cheap. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Great Sacrifice.—Price only $3,750; good 2-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 25th Ward; 8 rooms; bath; good order; good location; interest $2,900, 5½; $900 required. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMPANIES, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 135 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION, Flushing!

27 minutes Manhattan, one of the best residential sections in Greater New York.

20 HOUSES BUILDING,

30 sold past year, plots 50x100, beautiful old trees arch broad macadamized avenues.

$3,800 to $5,500!

Minute station, eight to eleven rooms, baths, furnace heat, hard wood trim, all the latest improvements.

$500 CASH, $12.50 MONTHLY.

Account of principal, $25 average per month covers all expenses, including interest, taxes, water, insurance, and installment of principal.

COME AND SEE THEM!

FALKINBURG REALTY CO., BUILDERS.

BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays 1, 2, 3, 4 P. M.; week days, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 159 Watchung Av., Montclair.

$18 buys 2½ acres; $35 buys 5 acres; almost given away to close estate; adjacent Summer resort; big prices for all produce; boating, bathing, fishing. Installments, 50 cents weekly. Asbury, 10 Wall St.

CHOICE OFFERINGS; SALE OR RENT; ALL THE ORANGES. LEONARD, ROOM 31, ORANGE NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ORANGE, N. J.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue

Owners send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

City and Country Combined.—Four-story and basement whitestone corner dwelling, 17 rooms; porcelain baths; garden; lot 32.6x100. Owner, 130 St. Nicholas Av., will sell, with mortgage if suit, or exchange for free and clear city or country property.

A five-story two-family brownstone house in West 98th St.; price, $14,000; mortgage, $8,500; exchange equity for Brooklyn or country property. R. Wilmarth Appleton, 18 Wall St. Telephone, 6,541 Cortlandt.

If you wish to make quick sales or exchanges call, write, or telephone Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3,111 Main.

Real Estate.

TO-DAY

The Increased Assessments Are Open for Inspection.

Your Property Will Be Assessed at Full Value.

For $2.00 per year we will send particulars of your assessments and obtain your tax and water rates bills when ready.

Assessments not corrected by March 31 remain in force.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $8,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

$850,000.

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE FUND.

4%

Will divide in amounts to suit.

FRANK W. McLAUGHLIN, 141 Broadway.

Money for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Shore Fronts, acreage, farms; hundred properties. Buy real estate now; thousand per cent. larger than bank interest. Write or call, Codling, Northport, L. I.

For Sale.—Cheap, farms and cottages, fine locations, close to Great South Bay; easy terms. W. S. HAWKINS, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Seasonable Hint.

At this season of the year we begin to look forward to changing our residence in the spring.

For various reasons, life in an apartment has become intolerable. We have resolved to buy a home in the suburbs.

MORSEMERE Is an Ideal Place

A number of new houses ready for early spring sales. Early choice always secures the best selections.

Send postal for full information.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., No. 1,135 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want applications for loans Lexington and Park Avs.; lend liberally; Corners preferred. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

Have $20,000 to invest in Manhattan real estate, flats, or business property; send full particulars. F. M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., Room 15.

Lots below 23d St.—Wanted, houses on lease; quick results guaranteed; leaseholds; flats everywhere; heavily mortgaged property wanted. Wm. Lemberg & Co., 150 Nassau St.

Sherman Park, New Jersey, or Long Island lots wanted. I have lots in the Bronx which I would give in exchange. Reasonable, 2,960 3d Av.

Wanted—5-story factory, 50x100; steam power and improvements. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted—Private house below 59th St. and west of Lexington Av.; must be reasonable and in good order. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Owners who will erect large hall for responsible tenant, south side Harlem Bridge. Reeves, 1,641 Broadway.

If you want to sell your property, write for our manner of doing business. We sell. H. B. HOLMES & CO., 7 East 42d St.

Farms wanted for my new catalogue; no charges unless sale is effected. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Have buyers for lots in Manhattan and Bronx; must be low; cash. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Farm, Bargain, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 acres to 500 acres; from $400 to $8,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO., FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS, TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $15. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; $10 up; store, $25. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

AT 19 BEEKMAN, ST.—LOFT, WITH SKYlight to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AN DOFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, January 7th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Apartment Hotels.

HOTEL BELLECLAIRE,

Broadway and 77th St.

Most Beautiful of all Hotels.

NOW OPEN.

Suites of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms, and Bath, with all Modern Improvements.

1 room and bath, $12 per week and upward. 2 rooms and bath, $20 per week and upward, 3 rooms and bath, 30 per week and upward. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. Excellent service at moderate prices. Inspection is cordially invited. MILTON ROBLEE, Proprietor.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

43-53 EAST 58TH ST., 480 PARK AV. AND 59TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road. One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"THE ROXANE,"

67 WEST 127TH ST.

High-class apartments, five and six rooms and baths; all night elevator service; all modern improvements.

Rent free to February 1st; the cheapest and most modern steam-heated seven-room apartments in the city; convenient to all cars; all light rooms; rent from $33 to $36. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.; telephone 571 Melrose.

171 WEST 78TH ST.

Apartment, nine large rooms and bath; all improvements; decorations to suit; rental, $50. Apply Janitor, or Bert G. Faulhaber, Agent, 7 East 42d St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St.—2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $50. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Terrace, W. 127th St.—6 all-light rooms, all improvements; rent moderate.

539 to 545 East 136th St.—Four rooms and bath, $12; one-half month free.

Brooklyn.

Grand Av., 631-635, near Prospect Place.—Handy to cars; 6 and 7 room flats; all improvements; open plumbing; rents, $17 to $19; agent on premises; steam-heated; 123 Putnam Av., rent $23. Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Attractive furnished apartments in desirable locations; rents, $75 per month and up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished apartment of 7 rooms and bath, below 59th St.; rent, $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

552 East 85th St.—2-story and basement brownstone private dwelling; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large garden; rent, $38. Uterhart & Graham, 302 Broadway, New York City.

To Let—Three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 134 West 126th St.; convenient, good private residence neighborhood. Apply Horton Ice Cream Company, 142 West 125th St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

90th St., 102 West.—Large 7-room apartments; all improvements; rents reasonable. Duross, 242 West 14th.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

South Battery, furnished house—10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 model pantry, kitchen, laundry; southern piazzas, bathed in sunshine. Apply Box 21, The Buckingham, Washington, D. C.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (Inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue, distant three hundred and eight and eighty one-hundredths (308.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.

Dated New York, December 26th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,977 Walton Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $308.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor, AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SEEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw6mM

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, ANNA M. KLEMANN, MARIA A. KOCH, Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK
88 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. } NEW YORK.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY. We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

For Sale.

$1 A Week EDISON PHONOGRAPH $1 A Week

Largest Stock of Records in the World.

S. B. DAVEGA, Only Store, 32 E. 14TH ST.

Open Monday, Wed. and Sat. Evgs.

TYPEWRITERS, MANHATTANS, REMINGTONS, SMITH PREMIERS, RENTED, $3 & $4 per month. All other makes sold 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 BROADWAY. Tel. 3240 Franklin.

MUSIC BOXES—Musical Clocks, Music Albums, Talking Machines. Send for catalogue. E. L. Cuendet, 7 Barclay, City. Old Music Boxes Repaired by Experts.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 WarrenSt., NY; 330 FultonSt., B'klyn

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

CASINO AUCTION ROOMS, BROADWAY AND 39TH ST. BY J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.

UNRESTRICTED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 13TH AND 14TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

Antique and Modern Furniture, Household Effects, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Bric-a-Brac, Draperies, etc.,

Consisting in part:

Colonial Dining-room Chairs, Sideboard, Bureaus, Dressing Tables, and Serving Tables; very old and handsomely carved.

LOUIS XVI. AND COURT HAND-PAINTED PORCELAIN AND ORMOLU TABLE, BUHL TABLE, FLEMISH OAK CARVED DINING-ROOM SUITE, FINE ANTIQUE AND MODERN BRONZES, CAPI DI MONTE AND LOWES STAFF, AND OTHER RARE POTTERIES, brass Beds and Bedding, FORTY OIL PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND GERMAN ARTISTS, rich Hangings and Draperies, ORIENTAL RUGS, SUPERB PARLOR SUITE IN GOLD AND CUT VELVET, handsome Odd and Easy Chairs, massive carved oak Buffet and Centre Table, Sheffield Plate Dinner Service, TIFFANY SILVER, solid plate; HANDSOMELY CARVED MAHOGANY DIRECTORS' TABLE, 15 FEET LONG; massive carved Circassian walnut Hall Settle, mahogany Davenport and Hall Settle, brass Andirons and Fenders; gold, copper, and brass Cabinet Curios, etc.; magnificent examples of Moose, Elk, and Deer Heads.

Exhibition of the above to-day, (Monday,) from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Catalogues at office and will be mailed on application.

'Phone, 2790—38th St.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK CITY.—IN the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the HAULENBEEK ROASTING & MILLING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, as temporary receiver of the property of the Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, will under and by virtue of an order of this Court, duly made and entered herein in the office of the Clerk of New York County, bearing date December twenty-ninth, 1902, sell at public auction at the place of business of the said corporation at Number 170 Duane Street, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, 1903, at 10 A. M. o'clock, by Floyd Grant, auctioneer, all the personal property of the said Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, generally described as follows:

6 Coffee Roasting Cylinders, 1 35-H. P. Boiler, 1 Engine, and all other machinery and equipments used in the roasting of coffee.

1 Howe Platform Scale, 1 Truck Scale, 1 Hall Iron Safe, Desks, and all other office furniture and fixtures.

All the above machinery, furniture, and fixtures now being in my hands, as temporary receiver of the said corporation; all said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated New York City, January Second, 1903.

ALBERT H. VILES, Temporary Receiver.

HENRY M. HEYMANN, Attorney for Receiver, 114 and 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, will sell to-day, at 9 o'clock, at Number 2,275 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon.

LOUIS LEVY, Auctioneer.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese Goods, Bric-a-brac.

Book auction, 427 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 o'clock. H. Werthelmer, Auctioneer.

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SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE, 28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St. Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons. Tel. 1386 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

CANINE DEPARTMENT New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902. CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-1aw6mM

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 59th St. & 3d Ave.

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$1 a Week

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The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

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To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

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Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
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Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $550, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert, used	$245
Upright, little used	175

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

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23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or instalments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$30 upright piano; Chickering, bargain; mahogany upright, almost new, $90; Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, $125; $4 monthly; Kranich & Bach, bargain; rents, $2 upward. Heinrich, 590 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Uprights used, $45, $80, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

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Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 205 East 125th St.

Winter Resorts.

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Tickets, Pullman reservations, literature, &c.; OFFICE 1183 BROADWAY.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, only line running through Pullman sleepers to City of Mexico without change. Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, N. Y.

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HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

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Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information, 3 Park Place,

A Success from the Start.

The large increase in circulation and advertising of THE MAIL AND EXPRESS since the reduction of price to One Cent proves the great success of the change. A clean newspaper with all the news and a great deal more.

"One Cent Buys the Best."

We've developed a splendid hat business.

The sales have jumped to almost double what they were three years ago, largely because we jumped the quality of the hats—jumped it to a point fully as high as any in town.

To maintain that high quality in Derbies, our factory must reject hundreds of hats for tiny flaws that not one man in a thousand could detect.

Still the flaws are there, the hats are not perfect and can't come into our regular stock.

As a between-season flyer, we offer these flawed Derbies at a price that gives more Derby value than ever offered in this city of big opportunities.

The Derbies, if perfect, would be priced $3 and $4; the shapes are all of the latest. Our salesmen will point out the flaws if they can find them.

$1.65.

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Dress Lengths ½ Price.

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35 Cents per Yard

Hundreds of patterns. Never before offered at less than 60c. to $1.00 per yd.

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THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Sts.

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GREAT CLEARING-UP SALE PRIOR TO OUR ANNUAL INVENTORY FEB. 1.

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Extra heavy fine specimens, sizes 6 ft. x 9 ft., at $24.50 each; worth double value.

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A line of fine antiques, in various lengths, at the uniform price of $24.50 each.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
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STORES EVERYWHERE. 109 RETAIL BRANCHES.

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WHAT others make an "annual" event, we make a daily happening. Our Canned Goods are the equal of any packed in this country, and our regular prices are always below those of any competitor. Special sales are of daily occurrence. The prudent housewife will find many items to tempt her in this list. In canned goods, for instance, we offer

Tomatoes, 3-lb. Can, 8c.

Packed specially for us at the best cannery in Maryland. These Tomatoes are selected, solid and fully ripened. At this price, not more than three cans to a customer.

ROLLED OATS.
Triumph Brand, finest selected White Oats, 2-lb. package, ... 7c
Not more than 3 packages to a customer.

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10 cakes XXX Soap, OR 15 cakes Coney Island Soap, . . 25c

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FANCY QUEEN OLIVES.	EXTRA CHOICE
4-oz. bottle,	5c
8-oz. bottle,	10c
STUFFED OLIVES.	
4-oz. bottle,	10c
8-oz. bottle,	19c

ASPARAGUS.

Long Island, fine, long, tender stalks, can,	27c
Golden State, fancy California, can,	25c
Asparagus Tips, Delmonte Brand,	20c
French Peas, our own importation, can,	10c
Essie Brand Corn, finest corn packed, can,	10c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder, assorted flavors, package,	9c
Liberty Brand Pickles, Gherkins, Chow-Chow or Onions, large bottle,	12c
Pure Horseradish, large bottle,	8c
Mustard, Butler's French, large bottle,	8c
Hominy, best, 5-lb. package,	15c

WASHDAY NEEDS.

Clenewel Washing Powder—	
6-oz. package,	2c
1-lb. package,	5c
4-lb. package,	15c
Butler's French Blue, 3 squares,	5c
Washing Soda, 3½ lbs.,	3c
Potash, Triumph Brand, lb. can,	8c

CRACKERS.
STRICTLY FRESH GOODS.

Fruit Crackers, lb.,	12c
Graham Wafers, lb.,	12c
Vienna Crimp, full and crisp, lb.,	9c
Golden Crisp, lb.,	9c
Johnnie Cake, lb.,	9c

CEREALS.
CERO FRUTO.
SHREDDED WHEAT.
BLUE RIBBON BREAKFAST FOOD.
GRAPE NUTS.
COOK'S FLAKED RICE.
Choice of any of above, package, 10c

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Doctors Say
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Bass' Ale
which enriches the blood
Will Build You Up!

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REDUCED BEDROOM FURNITURE.

As Somnus reigns in the Bedroom, all its surroundings should be pleasant and congenial, for on his peaceful reign depends the health and vigor of the household. Beauty of color and grace of form in the furnishings are necessary.

Mahogany is, without doubt, the most popular wood and we, this season, took special pride in our designs which we must now reduce, to make room for new Spring stock. Two and 3 Piece Suites, Bureaux, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, etc., greatly reduced. The soft, lustrous tones of this wood harmonize with all hangings and decorations.

To have your choice of reduced novelties, you must promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORIES: 154 AND 158 WEST 15TH STREET

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

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Offer for Monday and Tuesday, January 12th and 13th,

Women's Cloth, Silk and Velvet Coats, Furs and Fur Garments

At Probably the Biggest Price Concessions of the Season.

Women's Coats.

Women's Short Jackets of fine Kersey cloths, satin lined throughout, heretofore $12.00; now	$6.98
Women's double-breasted Monte Carlo Coats in Cheviot and Kersey cloths, satin lined, heretofore $13.50, at	$7.98
Women's very fine Kersey, Short Jackets, fly front, satin lined, faced with Peau de Soie, velvet collar, heretofore $16.75; now	$9.95
Women's medium length Jackets in various styles, made of fine Kerseys and Montagnac cloths, satin lined, heretofore $16.75 to $45.00, at $9.98 to	$29.98
Special lot of Women's three-quarter length Coats in various styles of cloths, satin lined, heretofore $15.00 to $50.00; now $9.98 to	$29.75
Women's Velvet Blouse Jackets, also some thirty inch lengths, handsomely trimmed with black and white silk braids, lined with Peau de Soie and Satins, heretofore $37.50; now	$24.75

Fur Boas and Muffs.

Sable Fox Boas (fine Siberian long full brushes), heretofore $19.75; now	$11.98
Sable Fox Double Long Boas, extra full qualities, heretofore $22.50; now	$14.75
Sable Fox Finest Siberian Triple Long Boas, in flat effects, heretofore $47.50; now	$28.50
Alaska Sable Long Boas, heretofore $22.75; now	$14.50
Alaska Sable Flat Boas, Cluster Tails, heretofore $11.75; now	$6.95
Sable Fox Boas, medium lengths, heretofore $10.50; now	$9.75
Mink Imperials, finished with several tails, heretofore $24.50; now	$14.75
Mink flat Boas, with cluster of tails, heretofore $11.75; now	$6.95
Sable Fox long double Boas, made of excellent skins, heretofore $19.50; now	$11.75
Alaska Sable Imperials (long, flat Boas with tails), heretofore $24.50; now	$14.75

Women's Fur Coats.

Elegant Persian Lamb Coats (various curls) of genuine Leipzig glossy dyes, correct shapes, 20 and 24 inches long, heretofore $135.00; now	$79.50
Extra fine Persian Lamb Coats, 20 and 24 inches long, trimmed with double strips of Eastern fine mink, heretofore $175.00; now	$97.50

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D TO 23D ST., NEW YORK.

FOLLOWING closely upon the heels of our Great Fur Sale of last week, which brought women here from every point of the compass, we were offered and accepted another immense Stock at a heavy discount from regular prices, which gives us for to-day another

MONSTER SALE OF FURS AT HALF PRICE. . .

This splendid stroke—piling success upon success—will make full amends to those who came too late for many of the plums in last week's sale. This stock, equaling in magnitude any purchase in our history, is that of

WEINBERG & WERNER,

the well known furriers of New York City, whose standing in the trade is second to none. This grand purchase goes on sale to-day, to continue while the goods last. Price hints:

19.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $32.50 fine Electric Seal COATS, large collar and revers, lined in guaranteed satin; all sizes.

24.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $36.50 fine Near Seal COATS, skins well matched; full box front; large revers and storm collar; lined in Skinner's satin.

50.00 for Weinberg & Werner's $72.50 and $80.00 Persian Lamb COATS, in XX quality; 22 inches long, full box front; large collar and revers of chinchilla.

69.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $85.00 and $125.00 fine Leipsic dye Persian lamb COATS—skins well selected and matched, high gloss, large collar and revers, lined in heavy black satin.

85.00 for Weinberg & Werner's $165.00 Seal COATS—London dye, large box front, with deep facing of seal, lined in heavy brown duchess satin.

3.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $6.95 cluster SCARFS—in skunk opossum, finished with tails.

1.25 for Weinberg & Werner's $2.50 French Coney MUFFS, lined with Skinner's satin, finished with cord.

6.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $9.75 fine Alaska sable MUFFS—large block, down bed.

4.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $7.95 American Sable SCARFS, finished with 6 full tails and chain fastener.

7.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $10.50 French Marten BOAS, in Sable and Isabella colors, shaped at neck, full length, with large brushes.

9.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $15.00 Sable Fox BOAS, in light and dark colors, nicely blended and matched.

14.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $22.50 fine black lynx BOAS, very full and finished with two large brushes and claws—also very fine Isabella Fox—full 2½ yards long.

12.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $18.50 fine Alaska sable Cluster SCARFS, finished with six large and fine Sable tails.

34.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $62.50 fine English squirrel BOAS—10 inches wide and 3 yards long, the new shawl and muff effect—extremely stylish and chic.

49.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $62.50 fine Bear Sets (cub), BOA 3 yards long and 28-inch block MUFF, down bed.

3.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $6.95 fine sable opossum MUFFS, 24 block, lined in good quality satin.

LED ALL!

In the year 1902 THE NEW YORK TIMES led every other New York morning newspaper in the volume of

Dry Goods
Financial
Book
Instruction
Resort Advertising

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

$40.00, $45.00 and $50.00

Suits to Measure at $28.00.

To secure the services of
MR. H. A. GRIFFIN
(formerly of 17 West 30th Street)
as manager of our
TO-MEASURE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

we have purchased his entire stock of high-grade foreign suitings. We now offer these $40.00, $45.00 and $50.00 suits to measure, tailored and lined to perfection, at Twenty-eight Dollars—but for this week only.

Tailoring Department, Fifth Floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold; west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,543. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

FORD ATTACKS GOV. ODELL

The ex-Senator's Comments on Franchise Tax Repeal Proposition.

At City Club Dinner He Says the Governor Asks for What His Friends, the Corporations, Want.

At a dinner at the City Club last evening ex-Senator John Ford, who is a Republican, made a violent attack upon Gov. ex-State Senator John Ford, who is a Republican, made a violent attack upon Governor's recommendation in his latest annual message of the repeal of the Ford franchise tax law. The ex-Senator said that the public seemed to be complacent about the proposition.

He related how the necessity for taxing the franchises of corporations grew out of the refusal of the courts to permit corporations to be taxed upon their franchises under any laws existing previously. He said there had never been any conscious effort to exempt corporations holding franchises from taxation, but that it just came about.

"After studying the question," he continued, "I framed a bill which, because of the agitation of the newspapers and the public sentiment that was aroused, was passed. In the special session of the Legislature, however, called to amend the measure, it was mangled and the foundation for all the later trouble was laid. But I have never observed that the people objected to this law. The railroad companies seem to be the only opposing forces. Yet the Governor says the law is 'vexatious.'

"I recall the time in 1899 when this bill was before the Senate. Our present Governor was then about the lobby at Albany, and he seemed bent on making it as notorious as possible that if anybody wanted any legislation they had to come to him. It was no secret—it was noised all about the Capitol—that Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was the dispenser of legislation, and that if you wanted any bill passed or any measure stopped, you first had to see him.

"I remember that I met the new Governor in the lobby one day, and he called me aside and said:

"'You can't pretend to belong to the Republican organization of this State and expect to have a bill passed without first submitting it to Senator Platt and getting his approval for it. And, besides, I want you to know that I'm interested in franchises myself.'

"In the few weeks following, in which I was busily pushing my bill, I frequently met Mr. Odell in the lobby and on the streets, but he failed to recognize me, and, in fact, we didn't speak as we passed by. But the force of public opinion triumphed and the bill became a law.

"I cannot say that I am entirely surprised that our Governor finds this measure 'vexatious,' and that he strongly recommends its repeal. He has now gone back to his first love. He is asking now, not for what the people want, but for what his particular friends of the corporations want.

"I believe that if the question of this bill were placed before the people, nine votes in ten would be in its favor. Yet here are our alleged representatives at Albany recommending the repeal of what Gov. Roosevelt said in one of his messages was the most popular bill that had been passed in this State in twenty-five years.

"What power have we, the citizens, if this sort of thing is to go on? There is no doubt that if the old machine works, as I have seen it work at Albany, and the old resistless forces are brought to bear, this bill will not remain on the statute books long. Yet when I was in Albany, where I studied the operation of forces, I found that there was one power that made even bosses tremble, and that was the force of an aroused public opinion."

The dinner at which Mr. Ford spoke was for the purpose of considering the local transportation problem. Wheeler H. Peckham, President of the City Club, presided, and Charles H. Chadwick, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty in Brooklyn; H. H. Vreeland, and Benjamin N. Lawrence were, besides Mr. Ford, the speakers.

Mr. Vreeland's speech referred more particularly to his work for the Metropolitan Street Railway system. He said that the very fact that conditions were expected to become as they are to-day was the reason for building the subway.

"People tell me," he said, "that they know more about this thing than I do. They tell me to study the systems of European cities. They do not know that I am at the present time consulting manager for street railroads in three different cities in Europe, and that I am thoroughly familiar with their systems. I refer to Paris, London, and Liverpool.

"I have just advised a certain street railroad in England to discontinue the use of the double-deck car. I have just completed a report to the City of Chicago recommending the disuse of the double car system."

ACRES OF LUMBER ABLAZE IN BIG YONKERS YARDS.

Firemen Working to Prevent the Flames from Reaching the Otis Elevator Plant.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Fire started this morning shortly after midnight in the lumber district, and within an hour one of the most spectacular fires in the history of the city was burning fiercely.

The fire is burning the big yards of E. N. Yerkes & Co. and of E. L. Thomas & Co. on Bashford Street. The yards cover many acres and are piled high with stacks of seasoned lumber. These are blazing brightly, sending great tongues of flame high into the air and lighting up the entire city. There are few dwellings anywhere near, and these are little more than shanties and mostly tenantless, as the occupants were required to move from them some time ago.

The firemen are doing what they can to stop the flames and reduce the one danger of a spread, that the fire may take hold of the Otis Elevator Works, which lie to leeward of the fire, but a considerable distance beyond. The Otis Works are being carefully guarded by the firemen and by the company's own force of men with hose.

Big Fire in Mechanicsburg, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

MECHANICSBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—The Journal Building, owned by Col. Robert H. Thomas, and ten other buildings burned to the ground to-night. In The Journal building three newspapers, including The Farmer's Friend, had their offices.

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Mardi Gras —1903— New Orleans, Pensacola Mobile

Southern Railway will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates. Write for particulars. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. New California Route.

via Union Pacific Railway. Less than three days Chicago to San Francisco and other California points. Address 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

FIRE IN GOULD RESIDENCE.

Horses Attached to Carriages Awaiting Guests of the Astor Ball Frightened by Fire Engines.

Fire in George J. Gould's residence, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, caused much excitement shortly after 1 o'clock, but $500 damage will cover the actual loss. The Astor ball was in progress at Sixty-fifth Street, and the avenue and side streets were filled with equipages, and there were many incipient runaways as the engines clanged by. The Astor guests were somewhat startled, too, for various rumors of a disastrous blaze were abroad.

As a matter of fact, there was no danger to the Gould mansion nor to its magnificent furnishings, and the family themselves are all at Lakewood. The house, however is being renovated for their early return, and it is supposed that some workman started the fire, for they were working on the two lower floors until 9 o'clock last night.

Watchman John O'Brien discovered the flames near the furnace in the basement, and it is thought that the men kindled the fire in the unused furnace and forgot to extinguish it when they went away. It ate up to the flooring of the parlor, but did not penetrate to the upper room.

The lower part of the house is empty, all fittings having been removed, while that part of the building is in the hands of the workmen. On the upper floors, however, are many valuable paintings, rich furniture and various costly objects of art, but they escaped damage even from smoke. The firemen were at the house for about twenty minutes.

INLAND SHIPBUILDING TRUST.

Construction Concerns of Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to be Consolidated.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—It is announced here to-day that the ship and boat building industries located along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers will be consolidated. Every concern will be drawn into the merger, which is to be called the American River Shipbuilding Company, with headquarters in Cincinnati. The moving spirit in the new enterprise is Capt. Edward J. Howard of Jeffersonville, Ind., senior member of the construction company that owns the Howard Ship Yards at Jeffersonville. Capt. Howard has been elected President of the new organization, and his son Clyde Howard is its Secretary and Treasurer.

The capitalization of the company is $5,000,000. W. W. Hazzard of Cleveland, as well as rich men of Cincinnati, New York, and Pittsburg, will be behind the deal. Aside from this sweeping control of the plants along the Ohio and Upper Mississippi River an effort is being made to draw in the Lower Mississippi establishments, creating a complete merger of all of the inland shipping and boat construction companies in the Central and Middle West.

RISKED LIFE FOR COMRADE.

Boating Accident in St. Lawrence River Followed by Act of Heroism.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A boating accident between Rockport and Pine Island, in the St. Lawrence River, reveals a daring rescue. Two men named Dano and Kelly were returning from Alexandria Bay to Rockport in a skiff, when near the island they became surrounded with ice.

Dano got out to shove the boat over a patch, when the ice gave way, capsizing the boat and throwing both men into the river. Kelly, who could not swim, clung to the boat, while Dano swam through the broken ice and chilly water to the island.

He cried for help, but before assistance could arrive from the main shore he heard Kelly, chilled and exhausted by exposure on the upturned boat, despairingly cry out that he could not hold on any longer.

Dano, benumbed and half paralyzed, could not resist the cries for help, and plunged into the river again and reached Kelly and brought him to the island in safety. The men were found lying unconscious on the island shortly after.

CROOKS "WORK" GREENWICH.

Two of Them, Hailing from Yonkers, Are Put in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 12.—Two prisoners who the Yonkers police say are all-around confidence men, crooks, pool swindlers, and poker sharps were convicted by Judge Burnes, in the Borough Court, on the charge of "flimflamming" $5 from John Masline, an East Port Chester merchant, on Sunday. They will be taken to Bridgeport to serve sixty days. Their names they gave as Charles Smith and Joseph Green.

Smith's real name is said to be Louis Witley or Witcomb, and he comes from Yonkers. Green lives at 106 School Street, Yonkers, and is a carriage painter. He admitted to-day that he gambled in New York to make money. Witcomb said that Benny Bassett, bartender for Matty Clune, in the Vanderbilt Hotel, was his friend and had supported him for six months and then had given him $15 to look up a situation. He was identified as having played sharp practices here on several occasions within two years.

Both men "worked" several saloons Sunday and mixed the barkeepers up in making change. They entered Masline's store and bought cigars. While they admired Masline's baby and complimented the father, they got hold of $5 of his money. Then they ran for a trolley car, but by telephoning ahead Masline effected their capture. Green says he has a wife and three children.

CHICAGO BANKS PROSPEROUS.

Interest Rate Reduced by Various Western Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Chicago bankers have had the most prosperous year of their existence. All have made money. The new banks that have entered the lists during the year have not started paying dividends as yet, but they are piling up handsome surpluses and undivided profits.

In addition to regular dividends there is an extra declaration of 3 per cent. by the Chicago National, of 1 per cent. by the Royal Trust, and 2 per cent. by the Continental National.

The dividends of the year are: National Banks—Bankers', $120,000; Chicago, $180,000; Commercial, $240,000; Continental, $195,000; Corn Exchange, $360,000; Drovers', $20,000; First, $600,000; Fort Dearborn, $30,000; Bank of the Republic, $120,000; Live Stock, $120,000; total, $1,985,000. State Banks—American Trust, $120,000; Hibernian, $30,000; Illinois Trust, $480,000; Merchants' Loan, $240,000; Northern Trust, $80,000; Prairie State, $15,000; Royal Trust, $30,000; State Bank, $60,000; Western State Bank, $15,000; total, $1,070,000. Grand total, $3,055,000.

Several of the local banks notified their customers to-day that the interest rate for call loans would be reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent. This is the first official notification of lower rates.

There have been occasional concessions, but the banks are now voluntarily reducing the rates on old loans. The reduction will take place on Jan. 15.

Luxurious Train to California

the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

THE BALL CHECK lightens your lighting troubles and your gas bills. Our "Light" Story free by mail. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., No. 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

POLICE SWEEP CLEAN IN THE TENDERLOIN

Five Noted Resorts Raided by Walsh and O'Reilly.

Haymarket, Cairo, Bohemia, Alhambra, and Koster & Bial's Invaded Simultaneously—Corey Hid in Vain.

Acting Inspector Walsh last night gave the Tenderloin such a shaking up as it had not had in years when at 11 o'clock, with Capt. O'Reilly and precinct detectives, he raided all the principal resorts of doubtful character. In order that there should be no "tipping off" the descents were made simultaneously, the police holding everybody as prisoners until the Inspector arrived and picked out those he wanted.

The places raided were the Haymarket dance hall, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; the Cairo, at 34 West Twenty-ninth Street; the Bohemia, 43 West Twenty-ninth Street; the Alhambra, otherwise known as the Astor Café, 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, and Koster & Bial's 389 Sixth Avenue, at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street.

The raids were made on warrants issued by Justice Mayer, in the Court of Special Sessions, on the application of Robert H. Hibbard, of inspector Walsh's staff. At about 4 o'clock they were placed in the hands of James J. Ward, also of Walsh's staff.

The evidence was collected by these men while they were on Inspector Brooks's staff, in that district, before his promotion.

Five squads of men in plain clothes descended upon the various resorts. Sergt. Mott, at the head of six men, went to the Haymarket. The warrants there were for Edward H. Corey, the alleged proprietor, on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house; "Bill" Graham, the manager, on a similar charge, and also with violating the excise law on Dec. 28, and Stephen Klapper, a bartender, also accused of violating the excise law.

The second squad, under Sergeant Cohen of Brooks's staff, went to the Cairo, where the alleged manager, Matthew Shea, his assistant, Jack Smith, and another, were arrested, charged with maintaing a disorderly house. Another squad, which attacked the Bohemia, was under the command of Sergeant Boyle and captured Stephen J. Joanides, while Sergeant Sweeney led the men who invaded the Alhambra, where they took out Demetrius Racopulas, the reputed manager, on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house.

Sergeant Gillespie conducted the raid at Koster & Bial's and arrested George J. Campbell of 230 West Thirty-fourth Street and Henry Bittner of 329 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, charged with conducting a disorderly house.

When the policemen went into the Haymarket, Corey was said to have gone away. They didn't believe it, and finally, finding him hiding under the stairs, dragged him out ignominiously. There was great excitement in all the resorts, the men seeming to take their plight more to heart than the women. In many instances the women tried to comfort their companions, but with little success. One expensively dressed elderly man became panic stricken when told he could not pass out to the street.

"What would happen if my wife knew I was here?" he wailed aloud.

In some of the places the detectives mounted tables and addressed the company, telling them that no one was to be arrested except those for whom they held warrants, and that as soon as these were captured all present could go or stay, as they pleased.

POOLROOM RAID IS "TIPPED" TOO LATE.

Acting Inspector Walsh Was in Possession and Received the Telephone Message—Search for Leak.

Acting Inspector Walsh yesterday went over the head of Capt. O'Reilly of the Tenderloin by raiding an alleged poolroom at 108 West Twenty-eighth Street, where he hemmed in a hundred men, arresting three for whom he had warrants. Walsh was just in time to hear the telephone bell ring, and, going to the telephone himself, listened and heard this warning:

"Get out. The cops'll be there in five minutes. Get out for your life."

The Acting Inspector was thoroughly angered, and said after the raid:

"This is going to be investigated right down to rock-bottom, and the District Attorney will see whose tip that was."

Walsh had left Special Sessions, where he got his warrants, only half an hour before. He had gone before Justice Mayer with Detectives Jones and Teare of his staff, and obtained four warrants on the evidence of the detectives. He and his men left the court at 4:08 o'clock, going immediately up town to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Walsh asked Capt. O'Reilly to escort him with some of his men around the corner. O'Reilly took Detectives Brundage, Barnes, Troy, Bollas, Kerr, Quinn, Groebier, and Gilligan. Without saying anything of his purpose Walsh led the way around to the Twenty-eighth Street establishment, where all means of egress were guarded and the doors were smashed in with an axe.

The men arrested on the warrants said they were John Byrnes of 210 West Forty-first Street, John Williams of Hudson and Tenth Streets, and William Werner of 320 East Thirty-sixth Street. No considerable sum of money was found in their possession. There was a blackboard with the names of horses on it, a telegraph instrument, and the telephone.

As soon as the raid was finished, Teare and Jones went to 55 West Thirty-first Street, the stand of "Tony," a bootblack. Martin Herman of 526 Eighth Avenue was arrested there on the fourth warrant obtained in Special Sessions, charged with accepting bets.

Walsh's raid over the head of Capt. O'Reilly is believed to be an expression of his opinion of that commander's method of putting men in front of alleged poolrooms and "preventing" men from "entering." Walsh is generally known to be opposed to that plan.

THIEVES GOT THERE FIRST.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—While the Ladies of the Maccabees of West Winfield were in session sneak thieves entered the hall beneath the lodge rooms and stole all the edibles prepared for a banquet to be given after the regular meeting.

Great quantities of salads, sandwiches, cakes, bread, meat, and several gallons of ice cream and fancy ices were taken.

The banquet was necessarily postponed. Some of the empty dishes have been returned to the lodge rooms, but as yet there is no clue to the thieves.

Col. W. R. Morrison Dangerously Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Col. William R. Morrison, ex-Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, is lying ill at his home, in Waterloo, Ill. A consultation has been held, Dr. Bryson of St. Louis being called in. It was decided that an operation was necessary, but the extreme age of the Colonel, he being in his seventieth year, renders this precarious.

Stock Reports on the Rail.

Closing quotations are placed on the Pennsylvania Special every day. This is the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls.

Go to Niagara via the New York Central and see the ice bridge and beautiful frost effects. Nothing like it anywhere.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch.

The smart Set Nectar—Purest imported.—Adv.

FIERCE BLIZZARD OUT WEST.

Intense Cold, Deep Snow Drifts, Impassable Roads, and Blocked Railways in Indiana and Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 12.—Between 2 o'clock and 6 this afternoon the thermometer dropped 25 degrees, registering below zero at the latter hour. The Vandalia has not been able to get a train out of South Bend since 7:30 o'clock last night, when a freight managed to leave. A passenger train for Terre Haute left the city at 10:30 this morning and is snowbound at Lakeville, ten miles south of here. The train is stuck in snowdrifts from six to eight feet high.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 12.—Drifts from four to ten feet deep cover every north and south road in this section. The rural carriers were compelled to turn back, and a country funeral service was indefinitely postponed because the undertaker could not go out from here. To the north drifts a mile long and five feet deep cover the road, and to the south six horses abreast are unable to make a road which can be used. All trains are running from one to three hours late, and some of them with two engines at that. The mercury stood at 14 degrees below zero early this morning.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Jan. 12.—The heavy snowfall which began Sunday morning has developed into one of the fiercest blizzards that has swept Southwestern Michigan in many years. The Milwaukee, Benton Harbor and Columbus and Big Four Railroads were completely tied up this morning by drifted snow.

On the Three I system not a train has been moved during the past twenty-four hours. Snow is fifteen feet deep in the cut. Passenger trains from South Bend have been imprisoned in great walls of snow at the opposite end of the cut since morning and cannot move until relieved by snow plows.

TRAIN ICE-BOUND IN RIVER.

Ferry Steamboat Is Held for Fifteen Hours Between Detroit and the Canadian Shore.

DETROIT, Jan. 12.—The passengers on the Wabash Railway's east-bound "Continental Limited" were ice-bound for fifteen hours in the Detroit River last night and to-day on board the transfer steamboat Great Western.

The train was put on the ferryboat here about midnight last night, four hours late. Most of the passengers were asleep at the time. When they awoke this morning they were out in the river in the midst of a great field of ice. It was 3 o'clock this afternoon when the Great Western finally forced a passage into a landing slip on the Canadian side of the river, and the "Continental Limited" was pulled off the boat. The boat was near enough to the dock about 1 o'clock for some of the men to crawl across a ladder to the dock. There was no dining car or buffet on the train, and the passengers were very hungry. Luncheon was sent aboard for the women and children, and the men passengers who crawled ashore scurried for something to eat.

CUBA BECOMING PROSPEROUS.

Congressman Babcock, Just Returned from the Island, Makes Roseate Report to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Babcock, who visited Cuba in 1898, has made a second visit to the island and declared to-day on his return that it does not seem like the same place.

"The change was greater than anything I even dreamed of," he said. "Cuba is prosperous. She has a big sugar crop and will get 100 per cent. more for it than last year. Her people show this change in their faces, the cities show it in improved sanitary conditions, the country shows it in well-kept places. It is not 'starving Cuba' any longer. The financial condition of the Government is good and there is money enough to do business. There is a surplus in the Cuban Treasury, and the price of sugar has advanced so much in the last year as to give a good profit to the sugar growers. All of this is the strongest argument for the ratification of the Cuban treaty.

CHIEF JUSTICE M'IVER DEAD.

South Carolina Jurist's Career Ended in His Seventy-seventh Year.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—Chief Justice Henry McIver died at his home in Cheraw, S. C., to-day. He was seventy-six years of age. Two sons and one daughter—Thomas P. McIver of Charleston, Senator Edward McIver, and Mrs. R. C. Watts of Cheraw, survive him.

The Chief Justice was born near Society Hill, S. C., on Sept. 25, 1826. He was educated at the South Carolina College, receiving his degree in 1846. In 1849 he married Miss Caroline Powe. Having begun to practice law in Cheraw in 1848, he became Prosecuting Attorney for the district from 1853. During the civil war he was an officer in the Confederate Army, and was twice severely wounded. He was elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1877, and made Chief Justice in 1891.

DOCTOR POISONED IN PRACTICE.

Dr. Claude of Annapolis Under Treatment at a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12.—Dr. W. C. Claude, a surgeon of this city, is under treatment at the Emergency Hospital for blood poisoning, which has affected his right hand and forearm. The poison took effect through a small cut in the hand while Dr. Claude was treating a patient Saturday night.

He is the chief of staff of the Annapolis Emergency Hospital, and is chief surgeon of the First Regiment, Maryland National Guard. He held that rank while the regiment was in service during the Spanish-American war.

AFFAIRS OF COLORADO FUEL.

President and Chairman of Directors En Route to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—J. C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and J. A. Kebler, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, left last evening for New York to attend the first meeting of the Board of Directors elected at the Denver meeting on Dec. 10.

The expenditures planned in order to complete the plant at Pueblo and contracts that are ready to be let may cause the passing of dividends at the coming meeting. About $3,000,000 will be spent for this plant.

One question that may come before the board meeting is that of building a plant to manufacture railroad equipment of all kinds.

Southern's Palm Limited the popular train to St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami

Via Penna. R. R., Southern Railway and Florida East Coast Line. Leave New York daily except Sunday 12:40 noon. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Black and White Is All Right.

It's the smoothest ever drank.—Adv.

A Notable Increase

in the speed of railway trains is shown in the schedule of the Pennsylvania Special—the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv

HUSBAND QUITS PRINCESS

Count Lonyay Suddenly Deserts the Daughter of King Leopold.

Marriage of the Couple Resulted in the Withdrawal of Favor Shown by the Austrian Emperor.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—News has been received in this city that serious marital difficulties have resulted in the desertion of the former Crown Princess Stephanie by her husband, Count Lonyay. The Count is said to have left his wife at Mentone on Jan. 7, and has since given no intimation as to his whereabouts.

The story was first printed in Die Zeit, but it is repeated in other Vienna papers. It is difficult to ascertain the exact truth of the statement that the Count de Lonyay has actually left the Countess. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the Count is seeking either a separation or a divorce. The latter would be difficult to obtain, owing to the fact that both the Count and Countess are Catholics.

Friends of the Count assert that in addition to difficulties in his financial affairs the Count has found his position in society as the husband of the former Crown Princess to be exceedingly uncomfortable and unpleasant because of the difference in their social station. Upon several occasions when the Countess was paying Imperial visits her husband was compelled to wait in a carriage outside.

Frequent and serious disputes broke out between the couple as early as the first year after their marriage. The Countess seemed unable to conform herself to the life of a simple Countess after the years she had spent in expensive traveling. The Count wanted to settle down quietly at Budapest, but his wife insisted upon residing in London and living in expensive style. Further trouble arose when the Count refused to sell his Hungarian estates to satisfy his wife's wants.

As a widow the former Crown Princess enjoyed an income of $125,000 and had free residence at the Imperial Palace and the use of carriages and servants. It is reported that the couple married in the belief that Emperor Francis Joseph and King Leopold together would contribute handsomely to their maintenance; in this, however, they were disappointed. The Emperor gave the Countess de Lonyay $25,000 a year only, while King Leopold stopped her former allowance of $10,000 a year.

The Countess consequently tried to meet all the expenses of her household with less than one-fifth of her former income, and found the task impossible. She used the influence of her daughter, Archduchess Elizabeth-Marie, who is a favorite with the Austrian Emperor, to secure additional money and to obtain permission to reside in one of the Imperial palaces, where she would be out of reach of her creditors. She was granted the use of the palace at Ritzendorff, near Vienna, but this privilege expired upon the marriage of her daughter to the Prince von Windischgraetz, on Jan. 3, 1902.

The Countess de Lonyay is supposed recently to have borrowed money from the Princess von Windischgraetz, but the visit of the Countess to her daughter at Prague Dec. 6, which lasted only one hour, has led to the belief that the Princess refused her mother further suplies.

It is thought that since the marriage of Archduchess Elizabeth-Marie, Prince von Windischgraetz has interfered to prevent his wife from continuing to act as intermediary between her mother and her grandfather, the Emperor, who has been remarkably generous to the Countess. The present situation is believed to have resulted from the interference of Prince von Windischgraetz.

The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria-Hungary, widow of the Archduke Rudolph and a daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, was married March 22, 1900, to Count de Lonyay, a diplomat of high standing, who is now about thirty-nine years old.

In November of the following year it was announced that serious differences had arisen between Princess Stephanie and Count de Lonyay, due, it was said, to the fact that the Princess felt that the sacrifices she made in order to marry the Count were altogether out of proportion to the measure of happiness which she found in the union. It was also said that she was imperious, arrogant, and insanely jealous.

On the other hand, it was asserted that the Count could not conceal his disappointment at finding that his marriage, instead of improving his position, had resulted in his being practically ostracized by all the reigning houses of the Old World.

When King Leopold arrived at Spa, Sept. 21, last year, shortly after the death of his wife, Queen Marie Henriette, his Majesty refused to speak to the Princess Stephanie and compelled her to leave the royal palace. Their quarrel attracted much attention at the time. The marriage of the Princess to Count de Lonyay was bitterly opposed by King Leopold.

RECEIVERSHIP ORDER CHANGED

Judge Kirkpatrick Criticises Methods Charged in the Prather Case.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 12.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day modified his order of last week, making W. C. Prather of New York and J. Kearney Rice of New Brunswick temporary instead of permanent receivers of the W. C. Praether Company of New York, the coffee and spice roasting concern that was burned out some months ago, and whose assets consist of insurance policies and book accounts. A rule to show cause why receivers should not be made permanent was issued, returnable next Monday.

Ex-United States District Attorney Rice read a letter in court from the Fidelity and Guaranty Company to J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, brother of the Judge, in which the surety company desired to be released from being bondsmen for the receivers appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick.

The letter stated that the Vice President of the W. C. Prather Company, who is also its counsel, leave the surety company some information which decided them in asking release from being bondsmen. Then Mr. Rice accused the counsel of the company of going to other surety companies to keep them from going on the bonds of receivers on the ground that the receivership was fraudulently gotten.

Judge Kirkpatrick declared that when "men sought by this means to hold up appointments of the court it was going too far." The bonds of Prather and Rice are on file with the court, but to simplify things Judge Kirkpatrick modified his order.

PRATHER HELD BY MAGISTRATE.

Coffee Man Accused of Grand Larceny by His Successor.

William C. Prather, ex-President of the Prather Coffee Company at 79 Front Street, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Zeller in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. George C. Lester of Pelham, the complainant, alleges that on June 30 last year Prather drew a check for $150 to his own order on the Phoenix National Bank. The allegation in the warrant is that Prather did not turn in the funds to the company.

Lester says that he has since been made President of the company and that Prather has been out of it since June 30. Prather declined to discuss the charge.

GUESTS OF OHIO SOCIETY.

Entire Ambassadorial Corps Coming from Washington to Annual Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The entire Ambassadorial Corps here is going to New York next Saturday to attend the banquet of the Ohio Society that night.

Colgate Hoyt has placed his private car at the service of the Ambassadors, and Assistant Secretary Peirce and Edwin V. Morgan of the State Department will accompany the party.

The special car will be attached to the 10 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Connoisseur:

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.—Adv.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT VERY WEAK.

His Condition Almost Unchanged Since Yesterday Morning—Many Callers at His Home.

The condition of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who lies near death's door at his residence, 9 Lexington Avenue, remained practically unchanged at 2 o'clock this morning.

The last official bulletin, which was issued at 10:30 o'clock, read as follows:

"Mr. Hewitt's condition remains practically unchanged, great weakness being the dominant factor. E. L. KEYES."

Dr. Keyes, Sr., left the house apparently for the night at about 11 o'clock. He was asked then if he could say anything more about his patient, the question being, "Doctor, do you expect any great change to-night?"

"No," he replied. "Mr. Hewitt is about the same as he was in the morning, and I think that to-morrow morning will find him still alive. I expect no great change to-night."

All through the day yesterday the remarkable vitality of the ill man surprised those about him. Two more oxygen tanks were taken to the house early last evening.

At 9 o'clock Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., on leaving the house, gave out the following bulletin:

"Mr. Hewitt's condition remains practically unchanged. His intellect is still unclouded."

Those at the bedside were Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, and the Misses Hewitt. There were many callers during the day, including Dr. Rainsford, Commissioner McGaw Woodbury, William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, Henry W. Poor, Charles Stewart Smith, Frank Work, Corporation Counsel Rives, Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard Watson Gilder, John Bigelow, Alexander E. Orr, Gen. Watts de Peyster, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, M. C. D. Borden, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, James W. Alexander, Herman Ridder, and Gen. Lloyd S. Brice.

SECRETARY MOODY HURT.

Painfully, but Not Dangerously, Injured in Runaway at Annapolis—Senator Hale, His Companion, Safe.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12.—Secretary of the Navy William H. Moody was seriously, but not dangerously, injured on the Naval Academy grounds to-day in a runaway accident. Accompanied by Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, the Secretary arrived here at 2 o'clock to inspect the new buildings.

The battalion of cadets were drawn up in line just inside the grounds, and as the carriage bearing the Secretary, Senator Hale, and their escort, Lieut. Poyer, came from the railroad station a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Santee wharf. The restive horses attached to the carriage swerved suddenly and got beyond the control of the driver. They dashed down Upshur Row and past the line of cadets, the driver making vain efforts to quiet them. The breaking of the pole of the carriage as the animals dashed down the roadway served to render them more excited. As they ran down the hill toward College Creek the driver suddenly turned their heads into a vacant lot between two houses.

Secretary Moody, who had opened the door of the carriage as the horses dashed over the frozen ground, leaped to the pavement as the carriage made the turn into the inclosure. He landed on his face on the pavement and was rendered unconscious by the shock. The battalion of midshipmen had broken ranks without orders as the carriage dashed by, and very soon the Secretary was lifted by tender hands and carried to the near-by residence of Superintendent Brownson, where he soon recovered consciousness. Slight cuts and bruises on his forehead, nose, and face were found to be the extent of his injuries. Neither Senator Hale nor Lieut. Poyer was injured, for the horses were brought up against a wall shortly after making the turn into the open lot.

Secretary Moody and Senator Hale will spend the night here as the guests of Superintendent Brownson. The runaway horses are the property of the Superintendent.

SOAP TO AID DEMOCRATS.

Mayor Hinkle of Columbus Has a Scheme—Every Gross Sold Will Bring $1.20 to Campaign Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Mayor John Hinkle of Columbus proposes to raise a National fund for the Democratic Party through the medium of soap. To-day he announced that he would place that commodity on the market, and that for every gross sold he would contribute $1.20 to the National fund of 1904. In a statement he said:

"I send this greeting to the honest people of all parties who are interested in National politics. The 'Democratic campaign soap' is placed on the market for the purpose of raising a campaign fund for legitimate expenses necessary in carrying on a campaign to elect a President in 1904 who is opposed to trusts and monopolies; a President who will practice after elected what he preached before elected; a President who is in favor of public ownership of public utilities; a President who is in favor of equal taxation for all and special privileges to none; a President who is opposed to monarchies and empires; a President who is opposed to wars of extermination of liberty-loving peoples, whether in South Africa or elsewhere."

Mayor Hinkle is an admirer of Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland.

THEODORE GILMAN MAY RESIGN.

Rumor That First Deputy Controller Will Retire from Office.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—When Controller Nathan L. Miller was asked this afternoon about a clipping from a Rochester paper, which announced that ex-Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Geneseo, had been appointed First Deputy Controller to succeed Theodore Gilman of New York, he said:

"Mr. Gilman has not resigned or been removed, and therefore Mr. Kelsey has not been appointed in his place."

Further than this Mr. Miller refused to comment upon the matter, and Mr. Gilman is out of town to-day.

An extraordinarily persistent rumor, is, however, in circulation here today, to the effect that Mr. Gilman will resign, his resignation taking effect Feb. 1, to take advantage of an exceedingly satisfactory private business opportunity. There is no room for doubt that if he should do so Mr. Kelsey will succeed him.

MASCAGNI EVOKES APPLAUSE.

Enthusiastic Audience at Italian Composer's Concert in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Two thousand people braved the bitter cold last night and gathered in the Auditorium to hear a company of seventy musicians, conducted by Signor Mascagni play a number of selections from the composer's well-known works.

The audience succeeded in working itself up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Kocian, the fair-haired violinist, was a leader in the applause and he was ably seconded by Count Rosewadowski, the Italian Consul.

The combined efforts led to many encores and much bowing on the part of Pietro.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.

Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

New York for luncheon, Chicago for breakfast, after a delightful ride, 980 miles in 20 hours, on the train of the century—New York Central's "20th Century Limited."—Adv.

MEASURE TO ADMIT COAL FREE OF DUTY

Bill to be Reported To-day Allowing a Rebate in Full.

Congress Moved to Adopt a Measure of Relief for Six Months—Senate and House Ready to Act Promptly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is probable a joint resolution will be passed before the close of the present week providing for the free admission of coal of every description for a period of six months.

Since the beginning of the debate on the Vest resolution the Republicans have been uneasy in regard to the imposition of 67 cents per ton on anthracite under the Dingley act, and the efforts of Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, and Platt of Connecticut to explain the manner and reason for imposing the duty and their claim that there is really no duty on that commodity, have had the effect of aggravating rather than appeasing popular feeling over the matter.

The scarcity of coal, the apparent indifference of those in charge of the mines and the transportation lines to be the prevailing distress, and the combinations of middlemen and dealers to profit from the situation, have had the effect to incense the people throughout the country. This has induced Republican leaders to take a step calculated to bring partial relief.

During last week there were several con

or less identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and their inability to secure coal in unexpected.

CITIZENS CONFISCATE COAL.

Ten Carloads Taken in Illinois Town Under Pledge of Protection from the Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Jan. 12.—The situation became so serious here to-day on account of the lack of coal that an appeal was made to the city officials. The Board of Health passed a resolution to the effect that the health of the city was endangered by the inability of the people to obtain fuel, and appealed to Mayor Roberts for relief.

Citizens were promised protection, and a rush was made for the Illinois Central yards, where there were twenty cars of coal. A large number of teams have been busy supplying the sufferers. About ten carloads were confiscated, and if the coal famine continues it is declared that the people will confiscate more.

Bankers, lawyers, and business men joined in the raid. All coal taken was paid for, and the money will be given to the railroad company. The situation throughout Central Illinois is becoming desperate, and passing coal trains are liable to be held up en route to Chicago at any station.

BURNING CORN IN NEBRASKA.

Thousands of Bushels Going Into Stoves Instead of Coal—Situation Becoming Desperate.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 12.—Western Nebraska has turned from the coal dealers to the farmers for fuel, and thousands of bushels of corn are going into stoves instead of into grain elevators.

The western part of the State is entirely without coal; and there is practically no wood in the State. Fully half of last year's corn crop was unfit for market or for stock, and this is the grain which is being burned. Twenty years ago Nebraska farmers discovered that corn was good fuel, but all the time there was coal and no money. At present there is money and no coal, but still plenty of corn.

In Omaha, as in most Nebraska cities, the coal situation has reached an acute stage, there being only a few days' supply on hand and zero weather. The public schools will probably be closed after to-morrow, as the supply has given out and none can be purchased. Several business blocks had no coal this morning, but managed to secure enough for the day. The past three days have seen a sudden advance in the amount of sickness among the poor, and the coal famine is said to be responsible for the change. Pneumonia is very prevalent, having been brought on by exposure.

Salvation Army headquarters as well as other charity organizations are besieged by the poor, seeking relief. But the supply of the institutions was exhausted several days ago. At Sidney, Nebraska, the Union Pacific had large quantities of coal stored. The local supply gave out and the citizens demanded coal from the railroad. Fearing the coal would be seized the road quietly hauled all fuel away from the point last night.

Council Bluffs is in a worse plight than Omaha, and the large manufacturing plants, street cars, electric lights, and gas companies are on the verge of closing. Coal dealers can offer no relief, but say the situation will probably be worse late in the week.

FAMINE FEARED IN PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—Pittsburg is threatened with one of the worst coal famines in its history, and if the cold wave continues any length of time, with the freight congestion on the railroads and interruption of navigation threatened on the Monongahela, dealers say the situation is serious. Efforts will be made to keep the Monongahela River open.

It is feared that if the cold weather stops navigation on the Monongahela or retards it seriously the result will not only be much suffering among those who depend upon coal solely for fuel purposes, but some of the large mills will feel the effects of the shortage.

Braddock to-day is one of the coldest places in Western Pennsylvania. The supply of natural gas has failed and there is a greater fuel famine there than in some of the larger cities. The gas main of the Philadelphia Company broke on the south side of the Monongahela River shutting off almost the entire supply for both Rankin and Braddock.

THEFTS FROM COAL CARS.

Special to The New York Times.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 12.—Within twenty-four hours Kankakee will be out of coal. Dealers are desperate. Neither bituminous nor anthracite fuel can be obtained, though cars consigned to Kankakee are en route. The water works and electric light companies have fuel enough for but one more day. Most of the factories will be closed on Wednesday unless a supply of coal can be obtained, and St. Viateurs College is in similar straits.

Meanwhile in the yards of the Big Four and Illinois Central Railroads there are 300 carloads of soft coal, enough to last Kankakee the rest of the Winter. Poor people are helping themselves to coal from the Big Four cars, openly filling baskets and sacks, and no effort has been made to stop them by the railroad men. One car consigned to a local dealer was six tons short.

DESTITUTION IN CLEVELAND.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The sufferings of the poor have been intensified by the low temperature to-day, and there is much distress. The police found a woman and three children living in a house on Bolivar Street, in which there were no doors or windows, sheets having been hung before the openings to keep out the cold. The only fire was a few lumps of coal in a pan.

Two leading coal dealers to-day offered to sell coal to the poor who could afford to pay for it at $2.50 a ton, or $2.75 below the regular retail price.

MINERS' FREQUENT HOLIDAYS.

Commission Told That Delaware and Hudson Collieries Lost 368 Days in One Year—Production Limited.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The proceedings before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to-day consisted principally of the calling of witnesses by the Delaware and Hudson Company to tell of the conditions existing in and about its collieries and to refute certain testimony presented against the company when the miners' side was being heard.

In the absence of Chairman Gray, Brig. Gen. Wilson again assumed the duties of Chairman. The first witness to-day was Abel L. Culver of New York, Controller of the Delaware and Hudson Company. On cross-examination he said that the Delaware and Hudson Company was selling coal to middlemen at tidewater at $5 a ton for prepared sizes. He did not know what prices the middlemen were receiving from the public beyond what he read in the daily newspapers.

C. C. Rose of Scranton, Superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware and Hudson Company, stated that several of the company's collieries were flooded as a result of the strike of the steam men on June 2. On cross-examination he said he would rather let the mines fill with water than submit to unreasonable demands made by a union. He considered that the strikers were dictating to the company, and rather than surrender a principle he would let the property become damaged.

George Anderson of Scranton, a clerk in the coal department of the company, presented statistics showing that 2,388 of the company's 13,258 employes have been working in or about the mines from ten to sixty years. He produced data showing the workings of the company's relief fund, with which more than 5,000 of the company's employes are connected. The workers pay to the fund one day's pay each year, the company contributing an equal amount.

Mr. Anderson also presented a statement showing that the twenty-eight collieries of the company lost 368 ten-hour days in 1901, for which the employes were responsible. Of these, 115 were lost on account of picnics and other holidays, (not including legal holidays;) 59 on account of "Mitchell Day" and other union days, and 194 days on account of strikes and suspensions.

Mr. Barrow on cross-examination disputed the method of the witness in arriving at the conclusion contained in the statement.

Thomas R. Thomas, outside foreman at the Jermyn colliery of the company, told of the difficulty he had in inducing the men to mine more coal. He produced a paper alleged to have been drawn up by Local Union No. 1,025, which stated that any man loading more cars in the headings than are loaded in the chambers would be expelled from the union. Two men, he said, violated this alleged rule of the union, and their tools were destroyed and one of their houses was dynamited as a result of not restricting their daily output.

William H. Dettrey of Neuremburg, the newly elected President of District No. 7 of the Miners' Union, against whom it was testified last week that he said non-union men should have their throats cut, or should receive a "good thumping," was summoned to the witness stand by the miners. He denied the charges absolutely, and several witnesses were called who corroborated his statements.

President Dettrey took occasion to say while on the stand that his family was annoyed and his house stoned by enemies of the union while he was away from home on business connected with the union.

MITCHELL APPEALS TO MINERS.

Asks Them to Use Every Possible Means to Increase the Output of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America to-night issued a circular letter to all local unions in the anthracite district. It reads:

You are no doubt aware that a serious coal famine exists in all the Eastern and seaboard cities, due to the shortage of the anthracite coal supply. The situation has reached an acute stage and has resulted in great suffering and hardship to the poor of the cities, whose earnings are insufficient to enable them to pay the excessive prices now being charged for fuel, and it is subjecting the general public to great inconvenience.

To relieve the situation and alleviate as far as possible the suffering now being endured is the duty of every one connected with the production of coal. With this end in view we are prompted to address this communication to all members of our union and request that they cooperate with the management of the mines in an effort to increase the production of coal.

The gravity of the situation is such as to require that every mine worker shall exert himself and use every means at his command to this end.

Upon reading this communication in the columns of the daily papers, local unions should hold meetings and devise means whereby the daily output of the mines may be increased. These efforts should be continued until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed.

The letter is signed also by T. D. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy, and John Fahy, District Presidents.

GREENE AT THE FRENCH BALL.

Commissioner for a Time Views Comparatively Subdued Proceedings—Pistol Shot Fools O'Reilly.

The French Ball, the annual event of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, held in the Madison Square Garden last night, was hardly of so lively a character as some that have preceded it, at least in the early hours, though in certain parts of the great amphitheatre the fun even then was fast and furious. There were many interesting and unusual costumes.

Police Commissioner Greene and Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Tenderloin police occupied Box 50 in the beginning. A pistol shot sounded near them, and Capt. O'Reilly rushed at top speed to find out what the trouble was. He returned looking rather sheepish, having learned that it was the usual signal for the grand march to start.

Then some young women in striking costumes filed into the next box. Gen. Greene eyed them askance for a minute or two. Then he made a quick departure for home. Inspector Brooks was present with a large force of Central Office detectives, and Capt. Langan, his assistant, at the head of the Detective Bureau, took command after the Inspector's departure, at a reasonably early hour. Long after 1 o'clock there had not yet been a single arrest, but thirteen men who had been somewhat boisterous had been persuaded to go away peacefully.

FIRE CAUSES HOSPITAL PANIC.

Families Driven from Tenements and 400 Children in Danger—Watchman Burned—Firemen Hampered by the Cold.

A fire which destroyed the six-story brick building at 319 and 321 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, last night, drove many families in the neighborhood into the ice-covered streets, and caused panics in the Williamsburg Hospital and the Industrial School Association. In the latter there were housed nearly 400 children. The patients in the hospital, which is located directly opposite the burned building, became alarmed, and those who could get out of their beds ran to the windows.

The children's shouts and cries as they became frightened could be heard in the street, and Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station sent in a call for more reserves. They entered the school and stood ready, if the fire spread, to take out the children at once. The school was in the rear of the burning building, which was in part used as a storage warehouse.

The night was so cold that the firemen could not work for over five minutes at a time and relays had to be established. Men, women, and children, clinging to their belongings, were seen rushing about the streets half clothed and trying to keep warm with the aid of what little apparel they had managed to grab from the adjoining tenements and flathouses, the police had ordered them to leave in a hurry.

The firemen were moving figures of ice. The proprietors of the stores and restaurants opened their doors and served hot coffee. On account of the cold, the water supply was insufficient, but the firemen, after fighting for two hours, succeeded in getting the fire under control.

John Gurph, the watchman of the building, was badly burned and was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

ICY BLASTS CAUSE SUFFERING.

Poor Unable to Get Coal, While Thermometer Is at Eleven Degrees—Pelham Bay Frozen Over.

In striking contrast to Sunday, yesterday was a day of clear blue skies and icy winds. At 6 o'clock in the morning the thermometer in the Weather Bureau registered 24 degrees. From that hour on it steadily fell, and at noon the thermometer indicated 20 degrees, where it remained until 4 o'clock, when it slipped down to nineteen. Eighteen degrees was the mark an hour later, and at 11 the temperature was 11 degrees above zero. These records were all from the Weather Bureau thermometer. On the streets the thermometers registered considerably higher. THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer recorded a temperature of 32 degrees at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at noon it registered 29 degrees, while at 6 o'clock in the evening it recorded 21 degrees. The record at midnight was 14 degrees.

The bitter wind caused much suffering, especially among those who were unable to procure a sufficient supply of coal, either from scarcity of the supply available or for lack of the necessary means. The city lodging house was filled early in the evening, and long before midnight the cheap lodging places on the Bowery and Park Row had disposed of all their available beds and space.

The suffering of the motormen on street cars was intense. Especially were those in the wind-swept streets of the Bronx affected. A good deal of ice formed in the Harlem River, and Pelham Bay was frozen over almost its entire surface at midnight. This is very unusual, and the residents of that part of the city are looking forward to ice-boating if the cold continues. The high winds drove the water out of Pelham Bay to such an extent that the low tide water mark was some 200 feet further out than customary, making City Island practically a peninsula.

Owing to the storm throughout the Middle East, many of the New York Central trains were late last night in getting into the Grand Central Station. Officials here could tell little about the cause of the delay except that they were "storm bound." The Southwestern limited, at 10 o'clock last night, was eight hours and twenty minutes behind her schedule; the Chicago Limited, at the same hour, was reported to be six and a half hours late, and the Boston Express, due here at 11 o'clock, was forty-five minutes behind schedule time. The Albany local came in fifteen minutes late, the Empire States Express managed to get in on time, while the Eastern Express, due at the Grand Central Station at 6:55 o'clock, pulled in an hour and fifty-five minutes behind time.

PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED

Fifty Cents a Ton Added by the Independent Miners.

Why the Receipts of Independent Coal Exceed Those of Company Coal—Oil and Wood Higher.

The minimum price of independent coal at tidewater was advanced yesterday from $10 to $10.50 a ton, and from $11 to $12 a ton wholesale was charged in many cases. The cold snap caused such a demand for hard coal that the supplies in many of the yards were exhausted in two hours. Large shipments of coal came to tidewater, but, as dealers said, the greater part was independent coal. The retail prices asked by dealers ranged from $7.50 a ton to $10.

A representative of one of the coal-carrying companies was asked why the companies did not bring more of their own and less independent coal to market.

"The difficulty is," he replied, "that we are common carriers and bound to carry anything that comes. It must not be forgotten that the great part of the independent coal which now comes to tidewater is similar to what used to be sold by the companies at $5 a ton. It has been released."

"But could you not bring more of the coal you control now and less of the independent coal?"

"That is a question which would be hard to answer. If we discriminated in favor of the coal we control the courts might be appealed to. Independent of that the intermediate points are bound to have some coal. Some of the independent coal which used to go to these intermediate points has been released, and the independent operators will only take it to where it has the best market, that is here. So we must supply the intermediate points, but we are doing the best we can for this city."

Regarding the call of the Mayor for a meeting of the coal Presidents to-day to consider methods of relieving the situation in New York, he said that the companies are doing their best to supply this city. He said that statements attributed to some of the dealers that the companies were deliberately withholding their coal from the market were untrue.

President Underwood of the Erie Railroad said that he knew of no reason for a meeting of the Presidents of the coal-carrying companies to increase the price. Five dollars a ton, the tidewater price of company coal, will continue, he said.

According to a statement issued yesterday by Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, regarding the fuel situation, not only is coal scarce and expensive, but oil and wood have had marked advances in prices. Several weeks ago the society published a statement regarding possible substitution for hard coal, and the Secretary's second statement is designed to bring the information up to date, as follows:

On which was selling two weeks ago for 11 cents a gallon is now retailing at prices ranging from 12 to 15 cents. The small grocers complain that they are selling less of the oil owing to the fact that the poor are less able to buy at the increased price.

Kindling wood now retails at from 2 to 2½ cents a bundle, whereas up to a month ago the universal price was three bundles for 5 cents. It is difficult to obtain any even at this advanced price.

Coal is mostly retailed by the Italian peddlers who sell a pail holding from sixteen to eighteen pounds at from 12 to 15 cents a pail. There are also a few large concerns selling coal directly to the small consumer. Among these dealers are Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, who now sell at 18 cents a pail, weighing thirty to thirty-three pounds. The Salvation Army at its emergency fuel station in Chatham Square sells a twenty-five-pound pail for 10 cents.

We are informed by officials of the Consolidated Gas Company that there is now no danger of a gas famine. They are in a position to supply all gas needed, and no advance in price is possible under the city ordinance.

We are informed by the Standard Oil Company that the gain in users of oil and oil stoves has been enormous.

At the places of distribution for the poor, from 8,000 to 13,000 pails a day are being sold. Superintendent Frankel of the United Hebrew Charities said that a conference is to be held to-day to consider the need for more depots for selling coal by the pail.

ELEVEN DISBROW JURORS.

Rapid Progress in Trial of Man Accused of Murdering Clarence Foster and "Dimples" Lawrence.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 12.—Louis Disbrow, indicted for murder in the first degree in connection with the death of Clarence Foster at Good Ground on June 14 last, when the body of Sarah or "Dimples" Lawrence was also found floating in Tiana Bay, was put on trial before Supreme Court Justice Maddox at this place to-day. Afternoon and evening sessions were held, and Justice Maddox kept the proceedings moving with such success that when adjournment was taken for the day at 8:55 o'clock there was only one seat to be filled in the jury box. The jury so far selected is as follows:

William T. Prime of Huntington, foreman.
Theodore E. Woodhull of Mill Neck.
Alonzo C. Bussett of Huntington.
Nathan C. Corwin of Sag Harbor.
Robert Jefferson of Peconic.
Byron S. Conklin of Mattituck.
Joseph R. Corwin of Sag Harbor.
J. Ernest Howell of Mattituck.
William Davis of Mount Sinai.
George M. King of Brideghampton.
Charles Pratt of Southampton.

When the Justice ascended the bench at 1 o'clock in the afternoon there was hardly a vacant seat. A short civil calendar was quickly disposed of, and then Disbrow was brought in by Sheriff Preston and one of his deputies. He was seated between Mr. Miles, his counsel, and his aged father. Disbrow seemed in good spirits and frequently smiled at remarks that were made to him. Mr. Prime was the first juror chosen after fifteen had been examined and a fresh panel called. By that time District Attorney Smith had used six of his thirty peremptory challenges.

From the progress made to-day it is not expected that the trial will last for more than three or four days. Disbrow's sisters and brothers will be in court when it opens at 1 o'clock this afternoon and will sit with him until the end of the trial. Disbrow was married, but his wife, Jessie Everett, obtained a divorce from him after his arrest, and it is asserted that she will appear as a witness for the prosecution.

ELEVATED ROAD GETS DELAY.

Railroad Commissioners Grant It on the Assumption of Eventual Compliance with the Order.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has granted the application of Vice President Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York for an extension of two weeks in which to prepare the new schedule for the operation of trains and to increase transit facilities. The board first ordered the changes prepared by Jan. 12.

The matter was considered at to-night's meeting of the board. Commissioners Ashley W. Cole, George W. Dunn, and Frank M. Baker, the entire membership of the board, were in attendance. The following letter was sent to Mr. Skitt:

"Your letter to this board of the 9th inst. as to compliance by the Manhattan Railway with the written directions of this board, dated Jan. 2, 1903, in the matter of complaints against said railway, was laid before this board at its meeting to-day. This board assumes from your letter, which asks for an extension of time of two weeks in which to file here the schedule of trains referred to in direction No. 1, that the company intends to comply with said directions. Therefore the additional time asked for is hereby granted, said directions to take effect Jan. 26, 1903."

Illinois Central Appointment.

W. J. McLean has been appointed General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Illinois Cental Railroad. His appointment took effect Jan. 11.

BUY A BALL CHECK.—Fits any old mantle burner and gives more light with less gas. Price 25c., postage prepaid, or from any dealer. N. Y. Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place.—Adv.

CAPT. CHAPMAN IS RETIRED

"On Impulse," He Says, but Mr. Jerome Was After Him.

Story of a Warning of Complaints Against His Precinct—Farewell to the Faithful McGuire.

Police Captain George S. Chapman, who won fame as the raider of the Seeley dinner, the Czar of the Tenderloin, the wielder of the axe, and the enemy to "The" Allen, was retired from the department yesterday. His application was acted on favorably by Commissioner Greene, and the Captain will receive the half-pay pension.

While there were no formal charges against Capt. Chapman, many complaints have been received of late at the District Attorney's office regarding conditions in the precinct, and those in a position to know do not hesitate to say that had he not been retired a storm would have broken over his head before many days. For the last few weeks agents from the District Attorney's office have made the rounds of the Mercer Street Precinct, and the conditions they found there are said to have been anything but satisfactory. As recently as New Year's Eve a party of District Attorney Jerome's detectives were shot at in a saloon at Thompson and Bleecker Street.

An incident of recent occurrence was narrated last night as having furnished the reason for Capt. Chapman's retirement at this time. Last Wednesday, so the story goes, on an elevated train, he met Roundsman Michael Gannon, who formerly was attached to his precinct, but now is assigned to duty in the District Attorney's office. After exchanging greetings, Capt. Chapman said:

"Mine is the cleanest precinct in the city, and I am justly proud of it."

Gannon, who has been on bad terms with Capt. Chapman, according to the report, told him he must be mistaken, and that there were enough complaints against him in the District Attorney's office to have him "broken."

Capt. Chapman is said to have shown great concern at this, and asked Gannon to see him and talk matters over. The next evening, pursuant to an appointment with Gannon, he visited him in the latter's home up town. County Detective Maher on that occasion was secreted behind a screen. Capt. Chapman is said to have blamed the conditions in his precinct on one of his detectives. He is reported to have said he was a poor man, and that $9,000 was all the money he had in the world. After a further conversation Capt. Chapman departed.

When Chapman was told of the report concerning charges against him having been in prospect, he said:

"Now, I've never been known to say anything worse than 'jiminy cricks,' but I feel as if I ought to say something else this time. I've been on the force now twenty-six years, and I think my record ought to show for itself.

"It all came about this way," continued the Captain, stroking his whiskers, which have achieved the distinction of being dramatized. "I got up this morning at 9 o'clock. By cricks, I didn't feel well. My head ached, my back ached, and I was all out of sorts. Now some one sent me a calendar on New Year's day, showing an imitation skull and a candle burned at both ends. Underneath was inscribed 'What's the Use?' I looked at that a long time this morning when I got up, and by jiminy cricks I began to think. What was the use? I've been living here in station houses since my wife died, and now my sister is ill on Staten Island, so I have to be over there as much as I can, and I just acted upon the impulse of the moment and sat right down and wrote out my resignation. It was in the hands of the Inspector before 9 o'clock, though it was at Headquarters before 6 o'clock."

"What do you intend doing?" the Captain was asked.

"Well, I'm fifty-six years old, but people say I don't look over forty. I haven't got a gray hair in my head, have I? I'm going to rest for a couple of months and then I'm going into the mercantile business right here in this precinct. But I want to add that it will not be located in Greene Street."

And at this the Captain chuckled.

An acquaintance of Capt. Chapman said last night that the former police official had made arrangements to go into partnership with a friend in the retail clothing business, and that he would furnish $100,000 as his share of the capital.

McGuire and C. Wesley Hall, the Captain's ex-detectives, were greatly depressed when they heard the news of the Captain's retirement. McGuire, who had a few hours off from duty at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, rushed down to the Mercer Street Station. There was an affectionate greeting between the Captain and his ex-detective.

"This is a terrible surprise," said McGuire, chokingly.

"Mac," replied the Captain, equally affected, "come into my room." There he brought out an oak chest and unlocked it.

"You've heard," said Capt. Chapman, "of the General of the Revolution who was dying and asked that the chevrons which Washington gave him be brought and placed on his shoulders. Well, these are my clubs, presented to me during my stay in the Police Department."

The Captain showed nearly a dozen sticks, some handsomely engraved and some mounted with ivory.

"Here's one for you, Mac, and here's one for Wesley. They are the best I have, but you have both served me well and faithfully."

Just then a large floral piece in the shape of an axe was carried in to him, and on it was inscribed:

"Regrets. 'The' Allen."

"Well, I'll be Joshed," said the Captain, laughing; "that's some of my friends in the precinct playing a joke on me."

Capt. Chapman was born in 1847, and served in the civil war as a drummer boy in the regiment with Col. Murphy, afterward Police Commissioner. He joined the Police Department in May, 1877, and was made a Roundsman in 1882. The Roosevelt board made him a Captain and placed him in charge of the Mercer Street Station, and he has been there off and on ever since Commissioner Murphy sent him to the Tenderloin for the second time, but he remained there only three weeks. He raided "The" Allen's alleged poolroom in Sixth Avenue numberless times, but never succeeded in getting a conviction.

It was said yesterday that McGuire, rather than do patrol duty, would also leave the department.

STEEL TRUST PLAN DISCUSSED.

People's Institute Lecturer Does Not Think It Would Prevent Strikes.

At the meeting of the League for Political Education held last night John Martin of the Harlem Branch of the People's Institute spoke on "The Steel Trust and Profit Sharing." His address was based on the recent offer of the United States Steel Corporation to sell their employes 25,000 shares of stock bought for this purpose. Mr. Martin said, in part:

"It appears to me that there is no particular generosity on the part of the company in trying to induce the employes to take this stock. They are told that this stock will yield 8 per cent., with 5 per cent. added, if held five years. This may look inviting to the workingmen, but when you make an analysis of the scheme it doesn't seem to have quite so roseate an aspect.

"To put it in blunt terms, the scheme is an inducement for the workmen not to go on a strike. It seems to me that if the workmen are ready now to make any sacrifice for the purpose of striking, it is apparent they will not hesitate to strike for the small bonus in this scheme. The labor unions realize this, and for that reason have not voiced their opinion in the matter whatever. I do not wish to convey the impression that I am not in favor of the announcement. It may be good, but it has its limitations, and my desire is that the people should not rush away with too much exultation over this scheme.

"Profit sharing on the part of large corporations in this country will not be successful till the employer encourages labor unions. The employer will first have to realize that the American workingman will not sell his freedom for a mess of pottage. The right to combine is supreme, and the employer will be forced to grant this right and recognize it."

Rock Island Up-Town Office.

The Rock Island's up-town ticket office, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, was opened for business yesterday. The office is fitted with mahogany furniture, and the floors covered with Oriental rugs. The Fifth Avenue window bears an immense map of the United States, showing very prominently that portion of it in which the Rock Island is specially interested. E. D. Spencer will be in charge of the office.

There is no name more widely or favorably known in connection with *good* whiskey than the

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**

It is the best known whiskey throughout the civilized land.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DEVERY MEN VOTED DOWN

Ex-Chief Threatens to Force His Man Through.

Leader Dooling Named by Democrats to Succeed the Late Senator Trainor Amid Excitement.

The Sixteenth Senatorial District Convention met last night at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue to nominate a candidate to succeed the late Patrick F. Trainor and William S. Devery, whose district, the Ninth, constitutes a part of the Sixteenth Senatorial, was very much in evidence. The outcome of the convention was the nomination of Peter J. Dooling, the leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District, by a vote of 82 to 57. The 57 votes of the Devery delegation from the Ninth were cast for Frank Sullivan.

Alderman Doull was elected chairman of the convention, and the trouble started early. Delegate McAuley from the Thirteenth District moved that the unit rule be adopted. Devery was on his feet in an instant with wrath in his eye.

"Mr. Chairman," he shouted, "I want to make an amendment." He continued to shout, but what he said was lost in the uproar. Some one moved the adoption of the resolution and Chairman Doull declared the motion carried. Devery moved to reconsider.

"The uproad was so great in the hall when you put the motion, Mr. Chairman," he said, "that it was impossible for any one to decide what the vote was."

"Not for the Chair," said Mr. Doull blandly.

"Well, we're against any unit rule," shouted Devery. "What we want is home rule. You may be purty good at holding up the Pennsylvania Road's bills," he was heard to exclaim, as he shook his fist at the Chairman, "but you can't hold us up in no such way as this. We'll bull this through or carry the convention out of the window. We will shove a man down your throat that your leader promised to nominate."

Devery's remark referred to an alleged promise which Leader Dalton of the Sixteenth is said to have made to nominate William H. Gledhill.

"You won't shove any man down my throat," said Dalton, advancing toward Devery in a threatening manner.

"Yes, we will," shouted back Devery.

W. C. Towne, one of the Dalton delegates, suggested that it might be just as well to let the Deveryites have a vote on the adoption of the unit rule, inasmuch as they were in a hopeless minority. "Everybody recognizes," said Mr. Towne, "that the leader of the Ninth is resorting to his usual bulldozing tactics. We are merely giving him a dose of the medicine which he dealt out at the judicial convention."

It was finally agreed to have a roll call, and the unit rule was adopted by a vote of 82 to 57. William H. Gledhill, who was to have been the Devery candidate, voted for the resolution.

Nominations were then called for, and Peter Smuck nominated Peter F. Dooling. Incidentally he paid a tribute to Senator Trainor. When the Ninth District was called, Mr. Devery substituted the name of Frank Sullivan for that of William H. Gledhill, his original candidate, on account of Gledhill's vote for the unit rule. He made a long speech, in which he said among other things that there were only four men in Tammany Hall who had not "jumped over the fence" at some period of their political careers.

"And as for the leader of Tammany Hall," he said, "his head will soon be bowed in the dust."

Dooling received 82 votes to 57 for Sullivan, and was declared the nominee. He was brought into the hall and made a speech. When he had concluded, Devery arose and said:

"The candidate that we had intended to nominate pledged that if elected he would give his salary to the widow of Senator Trainor. Now, what we would like to know from Mr. Dooling is whether he will do the same?"

Mr. Dooling said that no one would go further to assist Senator Trainor's widow than he would. Senator Trainor's brother said that on behalf of his brother's widow he desired to say that the nomination of Mr. Dooling was entirely satisfactory to the family.

The Republican Convention of the Sixteenth Senatorial District met last night and nominated Thomas M. Belknap as the Republican candidate for Senator. The convention proceedings were without noteworthy incident. Mr. Belknap made the race against Senator Trainor.

MORE CANFIELD SUBPOENAS.

District Attorney Says It Would Be Cruel to Summon Reginald Vanderbilt at His Wedding.

There were rumors about the Criminal Courts Building last night that another batch of subpoenas had been sent out for witnesses wanted by District Attorney Jerome in his secret proceedings against Richard A. Canfield and the other gamblers.

Mr. Jerome declined to either deny or confirm these rumors. When informed that Reginald Vanderbilt was said to be on his way to this city Mr. Jerome said he did not believe the young millionaire would return here while the secret proceedings were still in progress. When it was suggested that he certainly would come to this city in time for his wedding, which has been fixed for Jan. 27, and the question was put to the District Attorney as to whether he would have somebody wait upon him with a subpoena at the time, he replied with a smile that he could not think of doing such a cruel thing.

The examination of W. D. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, which was to have been continued before Justice Wyatt yesterday, was postponed until Jan. 22, at the request of ex-Justice Fursman, Bucklin's counsel. Joseph Jacobs, the Citizens Union sleuth, created somewhat of a sensation by his wild Western appearance as he drifted into the District Attorney's library, where the hearing was held, with a sombrero pulled down over his eyes. He did not remove it, and Mr. Jerome said sharply: "Take off your hat." Jacobs complied, and sank into his seat.

Mr. Jerome, referring to the report that Capt. O'Reilly had stationed policemen on the doorsteps of all the gambling houses in his precinct, said he was absolutely opposed to that method of suppressing gambling.

"It seems utterly ridiculous to me," said Mr. Jerome, "to place a man who gets $1,400 a year from the city in front of a gambling house, like a wooden Indian before a cigar store. It advertises the places for one thing, and in the second place it exposes the officer to too great temptation."

Papers were served on the District Attorney yesterday in the appeal of Jesse Lewisohn, who does not want to testify in the Canfield case.

A Sale of Trunks
At a 25 Per Cent. Discount.

We have altogether too many of them; we're satisfied to make a twenty-five per cent. reduction from present marked prices. They include examples of the best American and English makers in every conceivable design, embracing Theatrical, Steamer, Dress, Basket, Hat, Wardrobe and Bureau Trunks, leather, canvas and enamelled duck covered; some are designed especially for men, others for women and for general service. There is no restriction; this offer applies to every trunk we have.

Former prices from 4.00 to 75.00.
Now at 3.00 to 56.25.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

PROTECT YOUR HOME!

HARRIS Fire ESCAPES
(PATENTED)
Steel Cable Ladder
—Tested 2,500 Lbs.
IN HANDSOME METALLIC CASE
Beneath Window—Inside Building
200,000 In Use Throughout the World
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET
Harris Safety Co.
St. James Building
New York
TELEPHONE, 513 MADISON

No train in America is more brilliantly lighted than the
Golden State Limited.

Electric lights are everywhere—in the roofs, on the sides of the cars, in the berths. This last feature is worthy of special note, for it not only enables one to undress in comfort, but also, in case one wishes, to read in bed. The berth lights are conveniently placed and can be turned on and off at pleasure.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Compartment and standard sleepers; dining, library, and observation cars. Lowest altitudes of any line across the continent. Tickets and full information at any railroad ticket office, or by addressing

Rock Island System — Southern Pacific — Sunset Route

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B & K TRADE MARK

At $12.

About 400 Suits
In Fancy Mixtures, Oxfords and black Sack and Cutaway Suits.
The bulk of them formerly sold for
$18, $20, $22 and $25.
All are now marked
$12.
Sizes 34 to 50 chest.
At our 2 stores.

Browning, King & Co
COOPER SQUARE WEST (OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AT DE KALB AVENUE.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 P. M.

C. C. SHAYNE'S
JANUARY FUR SALE
at the following discounts:

Squirrel, Fox, Bear, Thibet	20% discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Skunk, Marten	15% "
Royal Ermine, Mink, Sealskin, Persian Lamb	10% "
Imperial Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable	15% "
Men's fur-lined Overcoats; some as low as $85, $100, $150, $200, $300, $400, $500 up	15% "
Fur-lined Circulars, $40, $50, $65, $85 up	20% "
Sleigh Robes, Esquimau Dog, Japan Goat, Bear, Squirrel, Natural Otter, Sealskin, Mink, Hudson Bay Sable; extra large and medium sizes, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125 up	15% "

A splendid opportunity to purchase reliable up-to-date furs with the firm name on carrying the guarantee of reliability at exceedingly low prices. Sales are strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

41st and 42d Sts., Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

MRS. ASTOR GIVES HER ANNUAL BALL

Brilliant Display at the Society Leader's Entertainment.

The Cotillion Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Harry S. Lehr, Dancing with Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

Mrs. Astor gave her annual ball last evening at her residence, 842 Fifth Avenue. This ball is always the most prominent social event of the season. It is the one large entertainment to which all that is representative in society in New York is invited. In the list of private entertainments it stands first. In some years there have been more elaborate affairs and there have been those which have been more spectacular and to which more people have been asked, but there has never been a doubt that an invitation to Mrs. Astor's ball carries with it an absolute cachet as to social position. Mrs. Astor is conservative and her list varies little, but it always includes those who may have recently come to New York, but who are worthy of social recognition. The most distinguished foreigners visiting here are always bidden, and the most celebrated and renowned of writers, singers, and artists have received invitations. The old families which held sway in New York in other days are not forgotten.

This Winter many very prominent families are in mourning, and the desperate illness of several well-known men prevented quite a number of those bound by ties of relationship from attending. But the ball was, nevertheless, very brilliant, and was also the first large private entertainment of the Winter.

On all occasions of large entertainments at either Mrs. Astor's or at the residence of her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, the two great houses are thrown into one. As it was bitterly cold, many of the guests took our motors instead of their horses. Coachmen and chauffeurs were well provided for by wagons with coffee and sandwiches, making the long wait outside less tedious.

The great entrance and the vestibule were a blaze of light. The floral decorations were not elaborate, but were handsome in the extreme and in harmony with the interior of the mansion. The crescent at the entrance formed by the two houses and within the main vestibule was hedged with box and holly in imitation of an Italian garden. Here and there in the main hall were vases with American Beauty roses, and at several viewpoints there were again green foliage and vines, through which peeped the fiery stars of the red poinsetta.

The drawing room had vases here and there of American Beauties. In the reception room there were pink roses, with Farleyensea ferns. At the entrance to the ballroom Hodgson, who had charge of the decorations, had placed two enormous bushes of roses and azaleas forming a great archway, under which the guests passed as they went to the dance.

Mrs. Astor received alone. She stood near the door of the first drawing room and greeted each guest. From these rooms they proceeded to the ballroom and picture gallery. Here Lander's Orchestra played and general dancing was the rule until the announcement of supper, which was served by Sherry in the residence of Col. John Jacob Astor at small tables. The menu was as follows:

Consommé Marie Stuart on tasse.
Cotelettes de Volaille.
Filet de Boeuf aux Champignons farcies.
Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin.
Canard Canvasback.
Hominy.
Paté de Foie Gras en Croute.
Salade Oriental.
Delicieuse.

Fraises Fondantes. Mandarines Glacé.
Petits Fours. Bonbons.
Marrons Glac's. Cérises Fondantes.
Café.

Vins.

Moet & Chandon Imperial Brut. Apollinaris.

After supper the cotillion was commenced in the great ballroom. The leaders were Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Harry S. Lehr, dancing with Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Orme Wilson. It was long after 1 o'clock before the cotillion was begun.

There were five favor figures, the favors for which were effective and consisted of large flowers tied to sticks, boutonnières to match, flower-trimmed parasols, leather-covered ink wells, French fans and orders, silver seals, and satin opera bags of various colors. Mrs. Collins also furnished some attractive sporting pictures.

SOME OF THE COSTUMES WORN.

Some of the costumes worn at the ball were extremely rich, and others while not so rich were even more beautiful.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones was in white mousseline de soie embroidered in pearls and tiny silvr paillettes and wore pearls.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman wore a rose-pink brocade trimmed with exquisite old point d'Alencon lace and pearls, with a very long train.

Mrs. William A. Street was in a black and white striped brocade. The bodice was paillette'd, and the elbow sleeves were of spangled net. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Seth Barton French wore white tulle and lace picked out with brilliants and with pink poppies trimming the bodice and caught on the train.

Mrs. Goodhue Livingston wore a charming white satin gown curiously wrought and embroidered with fine black jet.

Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher was in a frock of pale green satin trimmed with a spangled lace.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells was in a blue velvet robe with appliques and trimmings of silver lace.

Miss Marie de Neufville was in mauve chiffon trimmed with orchids on the bodice.

Miss Eleanor Jay wore white lace with flowers.

Miss Rosamond Street was in a black net paillette'd with jet, and wore black gloves and a large black jet butterfly in her golden hair and carried a red fan.

Miss Jesie Sloane wore a robe of pale yellow satin with delicate pink roses.

Mis Natalie Wells was in white lace over chiffon and silk with pale pink roses.

Miss Gerry, white satin with drapery of blue tulle around the bodice; wreath of white flowers.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, white satin brocade and purple velvet.

Miss Josephine Johnson, white satin with bows of mauve velvet holding sleeves; wreath of pink roses.

Mrs. George L. Rives, white satin and silver; pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Whiteiaw Reid, pink satin and tulle, and diamond ornaments.

Miss Beatrice Mills, white silk and tulle; wreath of white flowers in hair and flowers on corsage.

Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, in grayish blue with silver and gray spangles.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore white lace tulle paillette'd in pearls and jet.

Miss Josephine Atterbury, in white satin, trimmed with lace and tulle, with pink flowers.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, in white satin and lace, spangled in silver.

Miss Evelyn Burden, in black lace, spangled in gold; she wore a filet of golden leaves and wheat in her hair.

Mrs. Whitney Warren, in blue-striped velvet, spangled in blue and green.

Mrs. Richard McCreery, in Watteau pink satin and lace.

Miss Caroline Wilmerding, in palest blue chiffon, wore white roses in her hair.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb, in blue velvet and chiffon, with touches of black.

Miss Frederica Webb, in a simple white gown, with white flowers in her hair.

Countess Fabricotti, in black velvet and lace, wore diamonds.

Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander, in white lace and spangled lace, with pink in her hair.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, in white satin, lace, and pearls.

Miss Jean Reid, rose-pink silk with garland of roses around the corsage. Long trailing wreath of pink flowers in hair.

The Countess of Castellane, pink satin trimmed with sable. Pompon with diamonds and emeralds in her hair.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, robin's egg blue velvet trimmed in silver, diamonds.

Miss Violet Cruger, rose pink chiffon over satin.

Miss Therese, Iselin, pale satin. Pink roses in hair.

Miss May Goelet, lavender chiffon, white lace with violets.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, blue satin, necklace of diamonds and emeralds.

Miss Eva Barbey, white satin, wreath of gold leaves.

Miss Rita Bailey, pink silk with pink flowers.

Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, black lace and satin.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, white brocade with marguerites, diamond ornaments in hair, and diamond collar.

Mrs. Walker Fearn in pale gray satin and tulle.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt in white satin trimmed with point lace and ermine.

Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet wore rose pink velvet and chiffon with pale pink trimmings and touches of black.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Among the guests invited were:

Mrs. N. E. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Satterlee,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren, Richard Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, J. T. Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold,
Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting,
J. S. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,
Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. De Forest,
Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald T. Thacher,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Fearing,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg,
Mr. and Mrs. Herber. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman,
Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter,
Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rollins Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson,
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Laurens L. Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mc-Vickar, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Rogers,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ledyard,
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Soley, Miss Cathleen Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Maud Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Marion Haver,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith, The Misses Mary and Belle Gurnee,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss Marie Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Helen Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Alice Olin,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Payne Whitney, Miss Evelyn Van Wart,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Miss Natica Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffmann, Miss Helen Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Miss Josephine Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Angelica Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. N. De R. Whitehouse, Miss Mabel Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edy, Miss Alice Roosevelt,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Miss May Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Miss Rosamond Street,
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford, F. McRa Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tucker, A. F. Kountze,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss C. Lee,
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, C. B. Ruggles,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, W. Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Casimer De Rham, W. Hoyt,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., F. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Shevlin Steffins,
Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, P. V. A. Harteville,
The Rev. Dr. Stires and Mrs. Stires, M. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, B. G. Johnson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Connor, Messrs. D. and M. Howland,
Mr. and Mrs. Weisman, A. M. Hadden,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Sr., Lothrop Randolph,
Mrs. C. H. Marshall, W. S. Guernee, Jr.,
Mrs. Walker Fearn, Clement March,
Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Victor Loew, Jr.,
Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Archibald Harrison,
Frederic Pearson, Peter G. L. Robertson,
Mrs. Richard McCleery, Osmon Latrobe,
Mrs. F. Neilson, Charles Sands,
Mrs. George Kingsland, R. R. Sands,
Miss Violet Cruger, W. Hudl Neilson,
Miss H. W. Livingston, William Post,
Miss Elsie Whelen, M. A. Wilkes,
Miss Gertrude Greene, Harper Pennington,
Miss Natalie Wells, R. W. Winthrop,
Miss Madeliene Goddard, L. L. Gillespie,
Miss Welles, Robert Goelet,
Miss Gertrude Pell, Sumner and Julien Gerard,
Miss Cynthia Roche, P. Rogers, Jr.,
Miss Caroline Duer, Charles de L. Oelrichs,
Miss May Goelet, J. Henry Smith,
Miss Edith Hall, Walton Oakly,
Miss Taylor, Cambridge Livingston,
Miss Marie de Neufville, Samuel W. Hopkin,
Miss Mary E. Ogden, Edmund Fairfax,
Miss Caroline Wilmerding, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr.,
Miss Isabel May, F. A. Baldwin,
Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Phoenix Ingraham,
Miss Annie Morgan, Philip Livermore,
Miss Pauline Robinson, Mr. Franklin,
Miss Julia Hoyt, Mr. Plummer,
Miss Katharine Newbold, Gerald Morgan,
Miss Matilde Rogers, S. F. Mills,
Miss Emily Rogers, C. S. Clark,
Miss Jean Reid, Philip Clark,
Miss Annie Leary, Stuyvesant LeRoy,
Miss Daisy Pierson, W. Harold Brown,
Miss Eleanor Jay, W. F. Hilt,
Miss Cross, Herbert King,
Miss Romola Dahlgren, Thomas Meyer,
Misses Kane, R. M. Goelet,
Miss Gladys Mills, Richard Parsons,
Miss Beatrice Mills, A. de Navarre,
Miss Ruth Morgan, Lewis Iselin,
Miss Edith Colford, Edgerton L. Winthrop,
Miss Frederica Webb, Charles Conrad,
Miss Elsie Waterbury, Muller Urmy,
Miss Louise Baldwin, J. S. Rogers,
Miss Adelaide Barclay, Richard Morris,
Misses Rita and Eva Barbey, H. W. Bull,
Miss Marie Montant, Francis Riggs,
Miss Florence Twombly, Reginald Bonalds,
The Misses Wood, George Fearing,
Miss Therese Iselin, Charles Munn,
Miss Jessie Sloane, Lloyd Warren,
Miss Gladys Brooks, Philip Carroll,
Miss Cornelia Davies, L. K. Wilmerding, Jr.,
Miss Sybil Douglas, Moncure Robinson,
Miss Maria Fish, Elliot Johnston,
Miss Una Soley, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.,
Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Frank Polk,
Miss Caroline Drayton, Robert Hargous,
Miss Sachville West, R. Van Cortlandt,
Miss Brown, Bronson Winthrop,
Miss Nathalie Ingraham, G. C. Munzig,
Miss Eleanor Crosby, J. A. Dix,
The Misses Josephine and Mary Atterbury, Eugene Hale, Jr.,
Miss Janet Fish, Francis Hamilton,
Miss Helen R. Roosevelt, W. P. Lehr,
Miss Helen Brice, Alexander V. Z. Post,
Miss Katharine Brice, J. T. Woodward,
The Misses Nora and Fannie Iselin, Joseph Choate,
Miss Jessie Sherman, Henry Thaw,
L. F. H. Betts,
Alexander Rutherford,
Frank Otis,
Schuyler Schieffelin,
H. T. Sloane,
W. K. Vanderbilt,
R. Bayard Cutting,
J. R. Delafield,
L. Cass Ledyard, Jr.,
H. R. Taylor,
J. de W. Cutting,
F. K. Stevens,
J. R. Roosevelt,
Roderick Terry, Jr.,
Gould Hoyt,
Stephen H. Olin,
Marquis San Vito,
Prince del Drago,
Baron de Neuflize,
Philip Burne-Jones,
Earl Yarmouth,
Count Cassini,
Countess Cassini,
Count Ghaedesca,
Count Primoli,
Duke of Newcastle,
Marquise de Talleyrand Perigold,
Countess Boni de Castellane,
Countess Fabbricotti,

Miss O'Gorman's Dance.

Justice and Mrs. James A. O'Gorman gave a dance in their residence on Saturday evening last for their daughter, who is not yet "out." After the supper Frank Scannell led the cotillion with Miss Mary O'Gorman. Twenty-five couples of the young set took part. The favors were masks, canes, Japanese parasols, fans, and silk flags of different nations.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. R. Merriam, Washington; J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; W. B. Thomas, Boston; Frank Trumbull, Denver; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul.

HOLLAND—Gen. Wesley Merritt, Rochester.

CAMPRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Judge F. M. Aufsesser, Albany; Major S. E. Blunt, U. S. A.; ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira; George W. Elkins, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Dr. H. M. Ring, New Haven; C. A. Ellis, Boston; W. B. Cooke, Vancouver; D. A. Ansell, United States Consul General at Montreal; Gen. Alexander S. Webb.

SAVOY—Baron Aswaldt, Berlin; Julian Story, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre, Senator H. G. Davis, West Virginia.

ALBEMARLE—P. Lorillard, Tuxedo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, and waists; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. Reins, notions, laces, and infants' wear; 514 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Y. E. Passmore, trimmings, notions, and toys; 106 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Corll, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Corll, millinery; 657 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, furnishing goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Kahn, handkerchiefs and sweaters; L. Kahn, hosiery; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Sonneborn, clothing; Hoffman House.

Specker & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Rhoads, furnishing goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockber, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; A. Katz, dry goods; 43 Leonard St.; Hoffman House.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods, toys, and pictures; 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; I. H. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, C. H., Scranton, Penn.; S. A. Mester, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods, linens and white goods, notions, hosiery, and underwear; R. J. Crowner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Levi, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; furnishing goods; 88 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, domestics and linens; 648 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; J. B. Wegman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Sharon, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bacharach, Kahn & Co., Faribault, Minn.; J. L. Bacharach, clothing; L. Sachs, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, cloaks, suits, and waists; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Frankel, Frank, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; D. Lyons, notions and millinery; D. Frankel, furnishing goods; 657 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Pettus Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods, corsets, and muslin underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. E. Hutchison, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. G. Splete, silks; S. Burgert, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Levi, J., Erie, Penn.; notions; L. Levi, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Shannon & Sokup, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Sokup, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; T. E. Covington, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, cloaks and suits, 27 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; N. Stein, clothing, 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Plummer, W. E., Portland, Me.; notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Less & Frank, Jonesborough, Ark.; E. Less, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong; clothing and upholstery goods; W. M. Calkins, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, laces, notions, parasols, and jewelry; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; H. A. Sisson, jewelry; 104 Worth Street.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; I. Nusbaum, millinery; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Miss Phelan, millinery; N. S. Melhearn, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Harpadine, McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. F. Lellich, woolens; 66 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Effroymson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Bosch, cloaks and waists; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Savoy; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, furnishing goods manufacturing department; 70 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.

Strouse, Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, clothing; 733 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. J. Schloss, clothing; 764 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Berno, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; S. M. Rose, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Netherland.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; C. S. Hills, domestics, dress goods, white goods, cloaks, and silks; Hotel Manhattan.

Flist, L. N., Piqua, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; L. P. Theriot, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Mann, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Howard, woolens; 115 Worth Street.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Whittaker, infants' wear; Hotel Manhattan.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Strouss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. C. Powell, piece goods; 192 West Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Collsher, J., El Paso, Texas; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mont.; W. C. Lewis, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elsinger, W. S., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. W. Dittenhoefer, dress goods and silks; Holland House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. Hyde, laces; 70 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. E. Bernheimer, general buyer; E. Guggenheim, notions and jewelry; 15 White Street; Hoffman House.

Myer Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Myer, notions; 258 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers & Johnson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Rosenberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; G. London, ribbons; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:30 A. M.—212 West Forty-sixth Street; Robert Watson, owner; damage, $25.

4:10 A. M.—209 and 211 Allen and 159 to 163 East Houston Street; Fayerweather & Ladew, owners; damage, $500.00.

6:45 A. M.—4 Avenue A; owner not given; no damage.

7:20 A. M.—280 and 282 St. Ann's Avenue; Edward Straus and others, occupants; damage, $1,700.

9:08 A. M.—301 Seventh Avenue; Morris Bucheen; damage, $15.

9:20 P. M.—263 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Abraham Cantor; damage, $560.

10:55 A. M.—149 Clinton Street; Aaron Feldman; damage trifling.

10:55 A. M.—242 East Twelfth Street; John Doyle; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—13 Delancey Street; Henrietta Schwab; damage, $75.

4:05 P. M.—497 Hudson Street; Samuel Small; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—315 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; owner not given; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—514 East Fourteenth Street; owner not given; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Fire in the photographic studio of Elmer Chickering on West Street caused a loss estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000 to-day. One hundred thousand negatives were entirely destroyed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Fire destroyed a four-story building at Dearborn and Illinois Streets to-day, causing a loss of $60,000. Several business concerns occupied the building.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., Jan. 12.—The Merriman Block, one of the principal trade buildings here, was burned to-day, and loss of $50,000 resulted. In the block were six stores, two offices and the Masonic hall. It was a three-story brick structure, built in 1898 and was owned by John Merriman, now of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The fire originated in a heater on the ground floor. The principal losses are John Merriman $15,000, insurance $8,500; Israelson and Bram, dry goods and millinery, loss $18,000, insurance $7,000; E. I. Bock, publisher of the Weekly Advertiser, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D TO 23D ST., NEW YORK.

THE Great Stroke which culminated in giving us the Great Fur Stock of

WEINBERG & WERNER (New York)

puts those important features of Women's Dress within the reach of the many.

FURS NOW 1/2 PRICE

Yesterday's crowds were the greatest of the year. To-day we expect quite as great—for the values are here as they never were before.

HINTS:

19.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $32.50 fine Electric Seal COATS, large collar and revers, lined in guaranteed satin; all sizes.

24.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $36.50 fine Near Seal COATS, skins well matched; full box front; large revers and storm collar; lined in Skinner's satin

50.00 for Weinberg & Werner's $72.50 and $80.00 Persian Lamb COATS, in XX quality; 22 inches long, full box front; large collar and revers of chinchilla.

69.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $85.00 and $125.00 fine Leipsic dye Persian Lamb COATS—skins well selected and matched, high gloss, large collar and revers, lined in heavy black satin.

3.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $6.95 cluster SCARFS—in skunk, opossum, finished with tails.

4.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $7.95 American Sable SCARFS, finished with 6 full tails and chain fastener.

7.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $10.50 French Marten BOAS, in Sable and Isabella colors, shaped at neck, full length, with large brushes.

9.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $15.00 Sable Fox BOAS, in light and dark colors, nicely blended and matched.

14.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $22.50 fine black Lynx BOAS, very full and finished with two large brushes and claws—also very fine Isabella Fox—full 2½ yards long.

12.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $18.50 fine Alaska Sable Cluster SCARFS, finished with 6 large and fine Sable tails.

"One Cent Buys the Best."

Ask any one of the thousands of new readers in New York and the vicinity who have been attracted to New York's leading evening paper

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS

SINCE ITS PRICE WAS

REDUCED TO ONE CENT

They will all tell you that there isn't a brighter, better or more interesting evening paper printed in the metropolis. Its comprehensive news of the world, complete market reports, up-to-date fashion notes and illustrations, and special features make it appeal to every member of the family.

Perhaps you are not acquainted with it—buy it to-day and see for yourself that

"One Cent Buys the Best."

Now Twelve-Dollars

O-v-e-r-c-o-a-t-s

Some of which were $18 and $20.00—some $16.

A lightning change in prices that the public has waited for.

All are the fashions of to-day—long, loose. Oxfords and Blacks.

The present winter's crop—no other,

Only $12.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366-368 5th Av., near 34th St.,
JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

Important Oil Paintings,

by order of I. E. Knapp, of this city, and the Brooklyn Trust Co., executors of Halsey W. Knapp, (deceased), of Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

SALE DAYS
Thursday and Friday Evenings, Jan. 15 and 16, at 8:15 o'Clock.

The Leader.

During the year 1902 THE NEW YORK TIMES six days in the week carried more advertising than any other New York morning newspaper. THE NEW YORK TIMES, 4,472,740 agate lines; second morning newspaper, 4,154,442; third morning newspaper, 4,133,640; fourth morning newspaper, 2,548,620; fifth morning newspaper, 2,285,713; sixth morning newspaper, 2,028,434; seventh morning newspaper, 1,916,779. This result has been achieved notwithstanding the exclusion of all classes of objectionable advertising. Circulation: The gains of THE NEW YORK TIMES in circulation during the year 1902 were noteworthy and in keeping with its remarkable gains in advertising. THE NEW YORK TIMES goes into more first-class houses and reaches more of the thousands who demand the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening. THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Daily 1 cent, Sunday 5 cents.—Adv.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Nearly All the Items Advertised in Sunday's Papers Are Still on Sale.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently The Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because If We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, As Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Furs At Half Prices.

Second Floor.

So long as any of these Furs remain the continuance of the sale is a matter of course. The facts of how we purchased an immense variety of the richest qualities from a leading importer and manufacturer are pretty generally known.

No provident woman will postpone buying. However, we urge all to compare our Furs and our prices with those that others have advertised so persistently for weeks. The result will help you—and us.

Quadruple-plate and Sterling Silverware.

Basement.

It is plainly evident that our regular prices are less than the alleged special prices that are quoted for special sales elsewhere. It is extravagance for you to buy before seeing our values.

Continuation of the following Important Sales:

Muslin Underwear, Manufacturer's Samples of Women's Hose and Men's Half Hose, Ribbons, Notions, Rugs, and Teas.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac, Representing Nearly All the Famous Factories of the World, Will be Closed Out At from One-Quarter to One-Half Less Than Our Regular Low Prices. New Goods Daily Added to the Exhibit.

NEW OVERLAND SERVICE.

Chicago to SAN FRANCISCO,

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

and

UNION PACIFIC LINE.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

THREE DAILY TRAINS

Nebraska, Colorado, Utah,

CALIFORNIA.

For detailed information call upon any railroad ticket agent or pas senger representative of this company, or address

J. H. HILAND, Traffic Manager, Chicago.
F. A. MILLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Chicago.
W. S. HOWELL, General Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, New York.

Auction Sales. | Auction Sales.

AT THE New York Art Galleries,

2 West 28th St.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, AUCT'R.

A highly interesting sale of Works of Art, Paintings and Antique Furnishings.

Mr. Adolph von Spanje van de Kolk

has placed in our hands his entire collection of Antiques, Silver, Bronzes, Miniatures, &c., (considered one of the finest collections ever sold in this country,) and brought by him from his former home.

VILLA MIGNON, PROVINCE GUELDERLAND, HOLLAND,

together with his Household Effects, removed from Cranford, N. J., his Summer home in this country.

EXHIBITION TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 13.

Sale Wednesday and Following Days, 2 P. M. Sharp.

Together with the antique and modern Furnishings, removed from

THE DEUER MANSION, HAUXHURST PARK, N. J.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Informal Piano Recital

MR. FERDINAND M. HIMMELRICH, pianist, has been engaged to play at intervals during the day, all this week.

Mr. Himmelrich is not unknown to New Yorkers, although he is quite young—age 22 years. He was for several years a pupil of Joseffy, and is a very brilliant performer. He has the remarkable sense of absolute pitch; and has a superlative technique, playing from memory a wide range of compositions, such as:

Mendelssohn's Caprice Brilliante.
Chopin Waltzes. Chopin Nocturnes.
Liszt—Rigoletto, Paraphrase de Concert.
Strauss Waltzes, with improvisations.
Schubert-Tausig Marche Militaire.
Brahms's Hungarian Dances, full arrangement.
Valse Brilliante, Himmelrich; also Waltz Mazurka, Himmelrich.

Those who visit the store today are invited to the Piano Store, Fifth floor, to hear Mr. Himmelrich play.

The Sale of SILVERWARE And Cutlery

THE presentation is practically as comprehensive and complete today as yesterday. Large as was the space allotted to the selling, vast quantities could not be brought out for exhibition. This morning the Sale starts new again; and broader variety, or more beautiful wares will be hard to find in any Silverware Store even at the full, regular prices.

You'll be surprised to see the good, old, reliable names stamped on many of these wares; for all are made by the foremost silverware manufacturers and cutlery makers of the country.

You'll agree with us the moment you clap your eyes on the display, that it would be sheer waste to buy silver at regular prices, while this lot is here to select from. But *remember*—we've been preparing a whole year for this; and you must be prompt now, to share these splendid offerings:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware
A Quarter to a Half Under-price

5-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $9.50, $10, $11.25, $12.50.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50, $5.
4-piece Coffee Sets, $9.50; 3-piece, $4.25, $4.50, $5.75.
3-light Candelabra, $3.25, $3.50; 4-light, $3.75, $4.25; 5-light, $4.75.
Soup Tureens, $3.25, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50.
Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.50, $3.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.50.
Butter Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3.
Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2, $4.50.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3, $3.25, $3.50.
Bread Trays $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50.
Fern Dishes, $1.75, $2, $2.50.
Berry Bowls, $1.75, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $2.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $6.25.
Ice Tubs, $2.25, $2.75, $3.75. Tobacco Jars, $2.
Pickle Jars, $1. Salad Bowls, $3.25. Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Jewel Boxes, $2.25. Flower Pot Holders, $1. Cigar Boxes, $6.25.
Vegetable Dishes, $2.50. Waiters, 65c to $4.25. Children's Cups, 50c to $1.
Shaving Cup and Brush, $2. Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Orange Spoons, $1.50 and $1.75 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Individual Fish Forks, $3.50 doz.
Butter Knives, 20c, 25c
Gravy Ladles, 45c
Oyster Ladles, $1
Soup Ladles, $1.10, $1.25
Sugar Tongs, 30c, 40c
Cold Meat Forks, 35c, 40c
Cheese Scoops, 60c
Vegetable Spoons, $1
Cracker Spoons, $1.10, $1.50
Asparagus Forks, $1.50
Triple Plate Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen
Triple Plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen
Triple Plate Fruit Knives, $2.10 dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Butter Spreaders, $2.25 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Individual Salad Forks, $3 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Fish Knives, 85c, $1
Fish Forks, 85c
Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c
Ice Cream Slicers, $1.10
Vegetable Forks, $1.10
Pie Servers, $1.10, $1.50
Butter Picks, 25c
Bonbon Spoons, 50c
Ninth street aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Tableware
A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Berry Bowls, $15, $20.50, $20.75, $21.25, $21.50, $32.50, $35.
Bonbon Dishes, $4, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5.25, $5.50, $6.25, $7, $9.50.
Meat Dishes, $16.25, $20.50, $37.50, $52.
Butter Dishes, $5.75, $7.50, $8, $10.50, $11.25.
Bread Trays, $10, $10.75
Pepper Pots, $1.25.
Sugar and Cream Sets, $12.50, $18.75. Compotiers, $15, $20.75.
Vases, $3. Candlesticks, $8.75. Whiskey Bottles, $5.
Silver Deposit Vases, $5.25. Gravy Boat and Tray, $16.
Children's Bowls, $7. Children's Plates, $7.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces
A QUARTER UNDER-PRICE

Tea Spoons, $2.25, $3 and $3.75 set of half dozen: were $3, $4, $5.
Bonbon Tongs, 65c. Sardine Forks, 90c. Pickle Forks, 75c.
Cold Meat Forks, $2.25. Butter Knives, $1.25. Berry Spoons, $2.50.
Cream Ladles, 65c, 90c, $1.25. Fish Sets, $6.
Sugar Spoons, 65c, 75c, 90c Butter Picks, 65c, 85c.
Cucumber Servers, $1.10. Orange Spoons, 75c, 90c.
Bonbon Spoons, 65c to 90c. Chocolate Spoons, 40c.
Pickle Spears, 75c. Pea Servers, $2.75. Tomato Servers, $2.
Preserve Spoons, $2. Sugar Tongs, $1.10, $1.25, $1.75.
Coffee Spoons, $7.75. Salt Spoons, 40c. Sardine Forks, 90c.
Cheese Scoops, $1.10, $1.75. Jelly Spoons, $1.50, $1.75.
Sugar Sifters, 90c. Gravy Ladles, $2.25. Children's Forks, 85c, $1.
Berry Forks, $4. Food Pushers, 65c. Children's Spoons, 50c.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Fine Table Cutlery—Guaranteed Steel
A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case, sterling silver ferrules, $3.50.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $4.50.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case, sterling silver ferrules and ends, $3.75.
Pearl-handle Fruit Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $4.75 dozen; Dinner Knives, $7.50 dozen; Dinner Knives and Forks, $7.50 set.
Celluloid-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, silver-plated, $3.75 dozen.
Pointed stag-handle Steak Carver and Fork, 50c pair.
Celluloid-handle Game Carver and Fork, silver-plated ferrules, $1.25 pair.
Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Fine Furs, Freely Reduced

DESPITE the fact that Furs are this Winter fashionable above the average, as well as practical, we have materially shortened prices on some of our handsomest Fur garments.

And that, too, at the very height of fur-wearing time.

Thanks to the honest WANAMAKER system of marking, these furs were fairly priced at top figures. Consider, then, what excellent investments they now become:

At $15, from $30—Natural Lynx Collarettes, with high storm collar.
At $25, from $50—Marmot Capes, 25 inches long.
At $25, from $40—Natural Blue Fox Animal Scarfs.
At $23, from $40—Natural Blue Fox Muffs to match.
At $40, from $50 and $55—Plain Electric Seal Coats, 22 in. long.
At $55, from $75—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, with heavy plain black satin lining.
At $130, from $300—Natural Raccoon Automobile Coat, trimmed with fox; lined with squirrel.
At $150, from $300—Civet Cat Driving Coat; squirrel-lined.
At $150, from $250—Natural Seal Coat, trimmed with fox; lined with squirrel.
At $200—Extra full Newmarket, of fine Siberian squirrel, without collar; to be worn with separate neck-piece.
Cloth Coats; squirrel-lined; suitable for walking or driving; at one-third regular prices—$30, from $45; $40, from $60; $83, from $125.
Balance of Girls' and Children's Sets, at exactly half prices.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Reductions on Girls' Coats

YOU can save as much as half on these attractive Winter Coats for girls of 6 to 14 years.

The coats are Jackets, Reefers and Three-quarter length styles, and are made of chinchilla or kersey.

Full prices were $8 to $10; now there's excellent choosing at **Five Dollars Each**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Early Showing of Spring Fashions

THE first authoritative exhibition of Spring styles in dress is made at WANAMAKER'S today. New York—the whole continent, in fact—looks to WANAMAKER'S for the first fashion word. As soon as American ideas are fixed, we present the concrete expression in actual garments before even the fashion journals can show you authoritative pictures.

American styles are becoming a world power. Paris itself is feeling and acknowledging their influence.

When dresses of such distinctive character, such originality and high artistic beauty as these shown today, are produced by American designers, we may well be proud of American progress in matters of dress production.

About ten garments are exhibited today; each one representative of an entirely different conception.

The illustration shows in a crude way the new lines produced.

The great departure is from the tight, clinging skirts of a year ago, to sunburst plaits, and loose puffs that fall like a blouse from the yoke of the skirts. The close fit and graceful lines at the waist and hips are maintained; but the plaits make ample fullness below.

The "*Attillia*," shown by the foremost figure in the illustration, is a three-piece costume. The distinctive feature that gives it the name, is the little loose jacket made over the lines of the Hungarian uniform as seen in Budapest. The jacket is made of cream broadcloth showered with drop ornaments; the sleeves of the jacket are slashed to the shoulder on the under side, exposing the entire beauty of the exquisite sleeve of the bodice. The waist is of white Liberty silk, and shirred with insertions of lace. The skirt, of broadcloth, is made entirely of sun-burst plaiting that falls from a plain yoke; a panel of white vegetable lace forms the front; this is outlined with trimming of the drop ornaments.

Another costume shown at extreme left of sketch is made of gray chiffon voile. The waist shows a fichu effect, composed of black mousseline and white Swiss embroidery; transparent vest and low collar of the embroidery in flower design. The unique sleeves are held tight at elbow by clusters of drop ornaments. A sash of black shirred mousseline is held at waist by large steel ornaments. The skirt is shirred at hips, presenting another distinct style-feature in the double sunburst flounces that start above the knees. These are edged with white Swiss embroidery and black velvet ribbon; tassels of black velvet ribbon fall all around flounces at even spaces.

Another distinctive and picturesque style-feature is shown in the "*echarpe*," the novel little, shoulder wrap shown in cut. This can be adjusted to throat or shoulders, as fancy or taste may dictate. It is composed of black mousseline, shirred velvet and satin ribbon, and repousse lace. This is shown over a tan broadcloth costume.

The other figure in cut shows a separate *Attillia* jacket; of black basket weave silk, with trimming of vegetable silk braid, silk drop ornaments, taffeta ribbon and steel buttons. The skirt over which this is shown has the double sun-burst flounces.

A half dozen other garments continue the charming fashion picture, which is the first Spring exhibition of fashions made in America.

Second floor, Broadway.

Prince Albert and Full Dress Suits

A MAN'S dress clothes are quite liable to begin to betray his confidence just when the season is at its height. If you had to either spend seventy-five dollars or make a suit do, perhaps it would be worth while to make it do.

But you don't.

We challenge anything less than close expert examination to detect the difference between WANAMAKER ready-made and your fine tailor's custom-made Prince Albert or Dress Suits. And you can depend on fine, thorough expert workmanship, as well as best materials always.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of black Thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced, at $20. Silk-lined, at $25.
Of imported black Vicuna, soft and luxurious; lined with extra heavy silk Mervellieux, at $35.
All Vests double-breasted.
Men's Fancy Vests, double-and single-breasted, at $3.50 to $7.
Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, to be worn with Prince Albert coats, at $5 to $8.
Special Full Dress Suits, of very fine unfinished black worsted; silk-lined, with silk backs in vests, $30.
Also Silk-lined Tuxedos, at $30.
Evening Dress Vests, at $3 to $7. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits at Low Prices

THE proud, aristocratic air of these handsome Suits for Boys is so well-defined that they don't for a moment suggest the low prices at which they're marked.

But they're not marshalled in serried ranks, as hitherto. There are gaps in the line of sizes, caused by vigorous buying at full prices. Hence those reporting "present" today suffer in price by the absence of their comrades. Thus:

$5 to $7 SUITS at $3

Norfolk Jacket Suits; in various handsome styles of fancy mixed cheviots Sizes 7 to 16 years.

$5 to $7 SUITS at $3.75

Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—in all-wool fancy cheviots; sizes 9 to 14 years. Second floor, Ninth street.

Certain Wanamaker Shoe Achievements

IF some shoe-store you know should announce a "Sale of Men's $5 Shoes at $3.90," or "Offering of Women's $4 Shoes at $3," wouldn't you be interested enough to go around and see, in case you needed the shoes?

Well, that's what happens six days a week in our Main Shoe Store. The fact that it is the rule, not the exception, doesn't detract a little bit from its intrinsic importance. On the contrary, it emphasizes the magnitude of the achievement, by which we can sell shoes regularly for a dollar less than other people can.

The Men's $3.90 Shoes

Are made in a factory equipped for making that grade, and nothing else. We buy $200,000 worth of them a year, to sell at our figure—a very close one. Other dealers, buying perhaps a tenth as much, sell them for $5.

All sorts of leathers, from fine patent leather or enamel, to oiled calfskin, with waterproofed double soles.

The Women's $3 Shoes

You know them under their trade-mark name, the "Reliable." Sold equally close, and with the cost of production pounded down to the last cent consistent with keeping up the quality where we demand it—*better than any woman's $3.50 shoe sold today.*

Thirty splendid Winter styles, for dress or every-day wear, in all kinds of leathers. Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Fancy Albatross Waist Fabrics, 37½c

THESE are goods that have been popular all season at 50c and 65c a yard. But all manufacturers are liable to make too much of a good thing; so we are asked to distribute the surplus now at 37½c a yard, and they should go in a jiffy.

They are in dainty all-wool crepe grounds, with raised Mercerized cords of white, white-and-black, and figured narrow stripes that look like silk and will wear better, on dainty grounds of cream, light blue, pink, Nile green, light gray, reseda and cardinal. Just the kinds that will make pretty shirt-waists to be worn from now until next June—

37½c a Yard

instead of 50c and 65c. Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Sale of Remnants of Linoleums, Oil Cloths And Mattings

THIS stirring semi-annual event, which creates a furore for a few hours, and is then over for another six months, is announced for this morning.

Perhaps that is all we need say to those who know what this occasion means. But for those who have not come before, we would say that all the Remnants of these bulky goods that accumulate during the season are brought out for a quick riddance, at almost ridiculously little prices. Each remnant is plainly marked with its quantity and price; and it's almost as good as finding money if you get the thing you want.

Linoleums and Oil Cloths at one-third to one-half off regular prices, according to the length of the piece—15c to 70c; worth 30c to $1.
Mattings at one-quarter, one-third and one-half of regular prices—or 5c to 38c yard. Third floor.

Urgent Price-Reductions On LACE CURTAINS

INVENTORY looms large in the middle distance, while a good many lace curtains, some in small, others in large lots, obstruct the immediate foreground. These we want to get rid of—hence these prices, which otherwise might seem to be mere midwinter madness.

Housekeepers will notice that they average perilously near half the originals:

IVORY IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
Full size, handsome patterns; at reductions of a quarter to one-half:
One-pair lots—Were $4, $5, $6.75 and $9 pair.
Now $2, $2.50, $3.40 and $4.50 pair.
Two-pair lots—Were $5.75, $7, $8.25 and $18 pair.
Now $3.75, $4.75, $5.50 and $12 pair.
Three-pair lots and over—Were $5.50, $7.50, $15, $19.50 pair.
Now $4, $5.75, $12, $13 pair.

BRUSSELS SASH CURTAINS
Fresh, handsome goods from Winter stocks, at *half price*; from 1 to 36 pairs of a pattern:
At $1.25, $2.25, $2.65, $3.50, $4, $4.50 and $5 pair.
From $2.50, $4.50, $5.25, $7, $8, $9 and $10 pair.

WHITE IRISH POINT SASH CURTAINS
Attractive, new goods, at a 40 per cent. reduction:
At $1.50, $2, $3, $3.50 and $5 pair.
From $2.50, $3.50, $5.25, $6 and $9 pair.

TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS
Full size; a quarter below regular prices:
At $2.75, $3.75, $6, $8, and $12.50 pair.
From $3.75, $5, $8, $10.50 and $16.75 pair. Third floor.

Rare News of Dinner Cloths

ONE of the evidences of this January commotion among Table Linens is an unusual lot of most luxurious, pure linen Dinner Cloths at important savings.

Women who pride themselves on the perfection of their table appointments will eagerly seize upon this chance to buy superior table-cloths at much below even our own low prices:

Bleached Scotch Cloths—2x3 yards; $2.75 and $3.25; from $3.50 and $4.25.
Grass-bleached German Cloths—70x90 in., $2, from $2.50; 70x108 in., $2.50, from $3; 70x144 in., $3.50, from $4.
Bleached Belgian Cloths—2x3 yds., $3.75, from $4.50; 2½x3 yds., $5.50, from $7; 2½x3½ yds., $6.50, from $8.50; 2½x4 yds., $7.50, from $9.50.
Moravian and German Dinner Cloths—Choice new designs; but somewhat broken in sizes; all sizes from 2x2½ yards to 2½x4½ yds.; but not at each price. Some have napkins to match. Now all *reduced about one-quarter*:
At $7.50, from $9.50. At $11.50, from $15.50.
At $8.25, from $11. At $13.50, from $17.25 to $20.
At $10, from $13.25.
Scotch Linen Dinner Cloths—Thirty-seven in all; of rich double damask; for round or square tables. In various handsome patterns; all one size—9 ft. square. Corners are woven so they can be cut away, if desired. A few slight imperfections in weaving, that will become less and less perceptible with each laundering, make the price $6.50, INSTEAD OF $13.50 Fourth avenue.

Dinner Sets and Cut Glass

IF any evidence were needed of our mastery of the China and Cut Glass situation, it is supplied by our splendid stocks of each, and the prices at which they are sold. Taken right through the list, they can't be equaled for consistent fairness.

Witness:

Dinner Sets

From what is probably the largest assortment of Dinner Sets in this country, we select a few very special values for mention:
At $15—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $16—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, in three fine underglaze decorations; all pieces gilt.
At $22.50—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; several decorations, and all handles gold-stippled.
At $25—Fine French china Dinner Sets of 100 and 101 pieces, in two makes and a number of decorations; all handles gilt.
At $27.50—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

Cut Glass

Most of the items named below are from the factory of which we take the whole output. They show very distinct savings over cut glass of equal quality bought in the usual way:
Bowls, 8 in., at $3.50, $6.50 and $8; worth $5, $10 and $12.
Nappies, 7 in., at $3.50, worth $5; 8 in., at $5 and $6, worth $8 and $9.50.
Water Caraffes at $6, $6.50 and $7; worth $9, $10 and $12.
Flower Vases at $4, $6 and $9; from $6, $8.50 and $12.
Celery Trays at $3.50, $7 and $8; worth $5, $12 and $13.50.
Bonbon Dishes at $2.50, $3 and $3.25; worth $3.50, $4.50 and $5.
Water Tumblers at $3 and $3.50 doz.; worth $4.50 and $5.
Basement.

Household Utensils
UNDER-PRICE

ON many items of the short but interesting list of household needfuls given here, prices have been newly reduced. Other articles already bore prices that can't be matched elsewhere. And quality is in all cases excellent:

Iron Match Safes, 12c.
Wooden Butter Pats, 5c.
Iron Coffee Mills, steel grinders, 50c!
Trouser Hangers, 9c.
Chamois Skins, 5c to 55c.
Roasting Pans, 30c.
Japanned Tin Cuspidors, 10c.
Sugar Canisters, 10-lb. size, 18c.
Oval Wash Boilers, 70c.
Oil cans, glass with wire frame, 1-gallon size, 25c.
Adjustable Window Ventilators, 20c.
Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4-lb package; regularly 20c, at 14c. package.
Steel Mincing Knives, 10c.
Chopping Bowls, 5c.
Hair Dust-brushes, 25c.
Nickel-plated Trays, 20c.
Whisk Brooms, 10c.
Tin Egg Poachers, 5 rings, 10c.
Steel Frying Baskets, 50c., 60c.
Japanned Dust-pans, 6c.
Galvanized Iron Garbage Cans, 65c.
Basement.

This Week Ends the Low Price On The Language Phone Method
For Teaching French, German and Spanish

EARLY in December we were compelled to close the demonstration of the Language Phone, on account of holiday demands for space. Many who desired to purchase the outfit did not see the notice of the closing and of the expected advance in price.

We have, however, arranged with The International College of Languages to continue the former price for two weeks, up to and including January 17th, when the price will be advanced 12½ per cent.

The Language Phone Method is in combination with the famous Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal's text books—his "Commonsense Method of Practical Linguistry." It also includes the new "Speaking and Pronouncing Manual," just completed.

If you are interested in language study, now is the time to purchase, as the price will positively be advanced after January 17th.
Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CASTRO MAKES A DEMAND

Venezuelan Blockade Must Be Lifted Before Negotiations Begin.

Italy Will Support the Republic in This Contention—No Replies Received from the Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Advices received here indicate that while Minister Bowen comes as Venezuela's Commissioner in negotiations looking to a settlement of the claims of the allies, President Castro has made it a condition that the blockade shall be raised before Mr. Bowen shall proceed with the preparation of the protocol for the peaceful adjustment of the claims. Moreover, it now develops that in this request Venezuela is likely to have the support of Italy.

The United States, though not a party to the negotiations, of course will throw the weight of its moral influence on the same side.

The Italian Government is influenced in its course by purely economic considerations. It does not desire to crush Venezuela, but simply to procure the repayment of claims. The continuance of the blockade, by sapping the very life of the country, threatens to make it impossible for Venezuela to pay the claims within any reasonable period of time, so that any judgment rendered against the republic by private arrangement or by The Hague Tribunal would be almost without results.

Furthermore, it is held by Italy that there is really no sufficient reason for a continuance of the blockade, which is working great harm to trade, as it already has had its full moral influence upon Castro and longer punishment would serve no useful purpose. The Italian Government, it is stated, remains thoroughly loyal to the alliance into which it has entered with Germany and Great Britain, but that fact it is held will not necessarily operate to prevent Italy from using moral influence to have the alliance do what it regards as right.

Inquiries at the State Department as to whether answers had been received from the European capitals to Castro's last communication as to arbitration developed the fact that the department has now nothing to do directly or indirectly with the exchanges that may pass between the powers and Venezuela. The functions of the department are said to have ceased when it brought the parties together, and they must hereafter communicate directly.

Presumably Mr. Bowen will be addressed as the representative of Venezuela, and, as he cannot be reached on shipboard, there probably will be a halt in the exchanges.

It is said here that there is no warrant for apprehension by the foreign residents of Caracas over the departure of Minister Bowen. He was placed in charge of the interest of the various foreigners as United States Minister, and W. W. Russell, the Charge of the legation, has taken up these obligations.

BRITISH REPLY TO CASTRO.

Long Document Sent to Embassy Believed to Relate to Settlement of Venezuelan Controversy.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A long communication, supposed to be in the nature of a reply to President Castro's last note, was handed to the United States Embassy by the Foreign Office to-day. The negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The Foreign Office here is somewhat puzzled by President Castro's last note. He avoids specific acceptance of the powers' stipulations and seemingly leaves the basis for a settlement as indefinite as in his preceding dispatch agreeing generally to arbitration. The President's reply has really not advanced the matter at all, but it is confidently supposed he has given Minister Bowen full power of attorney.

The State Department at Washington has advised the Foreign Office that Mr. Bowen has sailed from La Guayra. Nothing more will be done from this side until Mr. Bowen reaches Washington. It is hoped that a full agreement will be attained without arbitration.

The Lokalanzeiger to-day publishes a dispatch from La Guayra saying that President Castro was unable to supply Minister Bowen with cash for his special mission to Washington and that Mr. Bowen before sailing obtained $5,000 from foreign business houses upon President Castro's bills.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Negotiations between the co-operating powers relative to raising the blockade of the Venezuelan coast are proceeding, the main point being the question of guarantees for the payment of claims should the warships be withdrawn.

The Italian Foreign Office recognizes the correctness of the contention in Secretary Hay's last note, that a continuance of the blockade will only further impoverish Venezuela and make the settlement of the claims more difficult, and is desirous of meeting the suggestion of the United States. At the same time, it cannot act without an agreement with Germany and Great Britain.

As the quickest solution, the suggestion is again mooted whether the United States might not again be asked to guarantee the payment of the sums awarded, now that the situation has so completely changed.

LEGAL NOTES.

TESTATOR'S ESTATE NOT LIABLE FOR EXECUTOR'S TORTS.—Clara Dabritz was sued in the City Court, individually and as executrix of Edward Dabritz, the plaintiff, Benjamin Blum, asserting that the defendant, claiming to act in her representative capacity, wrongfully dispossessed him from premises which he held under a lease with her testator. A judgment sustaining Mrs. Dabritz's demurrer as executrix has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Presiding Justice Freedman, for the court, after reviewing the allegations of the complaint and calling attention to the fact that it did not show that the summary proceedings were instituted by the defendant as executrix, because of a violation by the plaintiff of some of the terms or conditions of the lease, continued: "The complaint is for a naked tort, viz., for a wrongful and illegal eviction under color of proceedings wholly void and without notice to plaintiff. It is therefore for a tort for which the estate of Edward Dabritz is not liable. The rule is well settled that for a tort committed by an executor he is liable individually, and not in his representative capacity. And this is so where a tort is committed by an executor in the continuation of the conduct of the business of the testator under the provisions of the will. Even the contracts of a business carried on by an executor under authority of the will are his individual contracts. The case, therefore, does not fall within the special provisions of Section 1,815 of the Code of Civil Procedure, because the facts alleged do not show a liability in a representative capacity, nor make it uncertain whether it so exists, or is against the executrix individually; on the contrary, it clearly appears that whatever liability does exist is against the defendant individually. The words 'individually and as executrix' cannot be treated as surplusage, for the reason that the body of the complaint and the brief of plaintiff's counsel upon this appeal both show that the pleader intended to hold the defendant liable in both capacities."

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RAILROAD PASSENGERS.—One who enters and rides upon a train which he knows, or by the exercise of reasonable diligence could know, is prohibited from carrying passengers, is held, in the case of Purple vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company (57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 700) to be a trespasser and not a passenger, and the only duty of the railroad company toward him is to abstain from wanton or reckless injury to him. A passenger who leaves his car of his own volition for some purpose of his own not incident to the journey he is pursuing and at a place not designated for the discharge of passengers is held, in the case of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company vs. Satter (57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 800) not to be entitled to the protection of a statute making a carrier liable for all personal damage inflicted on a passenger being transported over its road.

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TRUSTEE'S ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT CREDITORS.—The case of the National Valley Bank vs. Hancock (57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 728) holds that a man who receives property in trust for the support of his wife and children has no right, after mingling the income with his own funds for a period of years, without keeping or stating an account, and making improvements on the trust property, to go back, charge himself with the income received, and credit the account with the costs of the improvements, leaving himself debtor to the beneficiaries, on the theory that it was his personal duty to support his family for the purpose of preventing his creditors from reaching the improvements. A parent's duty to support a child as affected by the child's interest in trust estate or other property is the subject of a note to this case.

PUZZLE OF MADELINE CHURCH.

Physicians Try Hypnotism on the Mysterious Patient, but Believe She Is Shamming.

Madeline Church continues to puzzle physicians, and, although they are almost certain that the young woman is shamming, she is being kept under observation. The doctors at the Psycopathic Hospital connected with the New York Infirmary, Livingston Place, near Fifteenth Street, who now have her in charge, continue the experiments with hypnotism in an effort to solve the riddle of the patient's identity and antecedents.

During her stay at Bellevue, where she was taken after being found wandering aimlessly in Harlem, the young woman told various stories as to who she was and mentioned Scranton as her home. She was sent from Bellevue as suffering from nothing more than lack of truthfulness.

Acting on the presumption that she was a victim of amnesia, the physicians at the Psycopathic Hospital resorted to hypnosis in an effort to restore her memory. She seemed to succumb to suggestion with suspicious ease, but when a doctor said that the police of Scranton were splendid men she angrily declared that they were as wicked as the force in New York was said to be.

Notwithstanding their belief that the girl is shamming, the doctors will keep her until they receive word from Scranton in regard to her. They have told her that they do not mean to keep her indefinitely, and she seemed troubled at the information.

Brooks Succeeds Devery.

The New York Police Endowment and Benevolent Society, better known as the "Captains' Association," met yesterday afternoon at headquarters, when Inspector Nicholas Brooks was elected President to succeed William S. Devery, who is barred out of the organization because of the decision of the Court of Appeals that he has no claim on the office of Chief of Police. Inspector Cortright was asked to accept an office in the society, but refused.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NEWMAN, LIVINGSTON & NEWMAN.—A committee of creditors of Newman, Livingston & Newman, manufacturers of paper boxes at 211 Sullivan Street, has charge of their affairs with a view of getting an extension. At a meeting of creditors on Saturday those present agreed to grant an extension, but there was a difference of opinion as to the time. The firm wants an extension of one, two, and three years, which the creditors think is too long, and the committee was continued to get shorter time, and it will notify the creditors of the result. Lesser Brothers, representing one of the creditors, recommended bankruptcy proceedings as the best way to settle matters. The liabilities are about $15,000, and Lesser Brothers estimated the assets at $2,500, consisting of machinery, which is mortgaged, a small stock, and some accounts. They have been in business since June, 1901.

Out of Town.

ARMSTRONG & Co.—The wholesale and retail grocery stores of Armstrong & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, were closed yesterday, a partnership disagreement causing the firm to go into the hands of a receiver. James Edgar Leete of Detroit has brought an action in court against his two partners, Henry Stephens of Detroit and Clarence E. Armstrong of Toledo. He charges Armstrong with mismanagement so that the firm cannot meet its indebtedness of $30,000 due on Thursday. There is nothing on hand with which to liquidate unless the entire stock be sold, he claims. The stores are the largest groceries in Toledo.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PURITAN BAKING COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets of the Puritan Baking Company of 534 West Fifty-eighth Street, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Friday, on the application of G. W. Martin & Brother, creditors. The assets are estimated at $1,000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to eleven bankrupts, among whom were Muller & Abel, manufacturers of organs at 362 Second Avenue, whose liabilities were $24,116; Byron Alger, laundry, formerly at 513 West Twenty-first Street, liabilities, $15,650; Israel Nayor of 137 Norfolk Street, formerly of Boston, liabilities, $13,235; Isaac Rosenthal, who did business as the Aetna Shirt Waist Company at 207 Greene Street, liabilities, $7,175, and Jacob H. Adler, formerly a shoe dealer at 2,246 Third Avenue, liabilities, $5,666.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKER, Isaac, and Isaac Miller—J. Flanders	$162
AVERY, Robert—G. M. Furman	184
BLOCH, Delphine—N. A. Alexander	274
BELLES, Otto—T. Bennett and another	25
BOCCO, Luizi—D. V. Maffei	159
BOOTH, Caroline, Anderson Wagdell, and Arthur B. Harrison—A. W. Sanborn	578
BLEEKMAN, George—M. Vogel	79
BLUMSTEIN, Ida, and Louis—A. Borowsky	40
CROFF, George R., Henry E. Kingsley—H. Simms	368
CANON, Elmert—W. W. Astor, costs	46
CRENNAN, John T.—P. E. Bush	37
COSTIN, Patrick J.—C. H. Peckworth	2,124
CLARK, Francis A.—S. Offenheimer and another	31
CLARK, Francis A.—S. Offenheimer and another	88
CONRIED, Alexander—F. Auerspergs	118
CLAUS, Arthur E.—Robbins Chemical Company	32
DAVIS, Thomas—A. Hughes	17
DIEHL, Charles—Wood & Selick	42
DURANT, William W.—H. D. Rose	760,365
DELCHER, James B.—Eaves Costume Company	200
DUGE, William—R. J. Donovan	61
EDGETT, Judson—W. H. Jaycox, receiver	577
EGNER, Frederick G.—S. G. Baker	244
EVERETT, Emma—National Street Railway Company	77
FRASER, Joshua M.—T. J. Kieley, costs	126
FOSTER, Lyman S.—T. J. Moore	146
FABRIKANT, Louis—Bennett & Gompper Company	34
GINSBERG, Samuel, Albert J. Schwarzler, David Pollack, and Henry Kuntz—H. Greenberg	375
GASS, John—P. Connolly	189
GASS, John—P. Connolly	187
GREEN, John E.—New York Edison Company	248
HARTMAN, Clarence—H. Fonseca and another	278
HEIN, Fannie J.—J. G. Goldsmith	271
HAZEL, Edward J.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	104
HOFFMAN, Joseph A.—Syracuse Casket Company	273
HANLON, William H.—D. W. Wilkes	268
HICKS, Edward E.—G. I. Malcolm and another	4,035
ISAACS, Morris—American Radiator Company	702
INDELLI, Peter—P. Stranberg and another	29
KRAUS, George—Candee & Krekeler Company	272
KUEHL, Elizabth—H. Marx	221
LEIGHTON, Emile, and Emile Seelig—Union Trust Company of Rochester	2,267
LITTLE, Patrick—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	107
LINDSAY, Frederick O.—W. H. Emory	188
LANE, James F.—R. Van Hope	118
MORGENROTH, Jacob M.—G. F. Wagner and another	100
MATHEWS, Robert W., and George W. Steele—R. E. Thibaut	189
MUCCIO, Nicolo—A. Afeltri	36
MADDEN, John—M. Gleason	755
MAHONEY, Patrick—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	74
M'LQUEEN, Peter—M. Rosenfield and another	166
MILLER, Abraham—J. Cohen	189
MANN, Samuel—M. Strauss	547
McINTYRE, Thomas P.—J. W. Hoey	140
McCLENNON, Charles E.—F. M. Collins	406
McGRATH, John—W. O'Brien	227
McGINTY, Joseph—D. Robinson	203
NEVELSON, Harry—Max Schatz Company	35
NOLAN, John J.—M. Rosenfield and another	201
OTTLEY, James—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	98
PORRECA, Rachele—L. Afeltra	97
POLLARA, Vincenzo and Mary—A. Gernano and another	32
PERNICE, Giuseppe—E. Fahrenhorst	95
PALADINO, Louis—E. Fahrenhorst	46
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK—H. B. Claflin Company	565
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—F. K. Bowers	526
BERNIER PUBLISHING COMPANY—S. B. Hopkins and another	133
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY—S. Banta	4,905
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—F. White, by guardian	150
BALLSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—Second National Bank of Hoboken	2,662
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, &c.—M. J. Mahoney and another, costs	132
ROSEN, Keve—M. Kittenplan	172
ROBERTSON, William H.—J. F. Godillot and another	31
RUSSO, Dominico—E. Fahrenhorst	15
SIRIGUANO, Mariani—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
SERRO, Domenico—S. Kulia	215
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—Century Milk Company	121
SCOTT, Lloyd M.—New York Edison Company	102
SONNENSCHEIN, Otillie—Bennett & Gompper Company	62
SIMONSON, Cyrus T.—R. Vom Hope	30
SYKES, Thomas F.—J. W. Surbrug	51
TRAGIDIS, George—Munson & Co	322
TREMBERGER, Helene—J. H. Mueller	1,317
THOMAS, Edward R.—A. D. Ireland	375
THALER, Julius—S. Witkind	125
VAN DYCK, James R.—City of New York, costs	115
VAN BLERKORN, David—J. H. Taylor, assignee	66
WASSERBERGER, Nathan—J. Greenberg and another, costs	114

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The cold weather continues over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and thence eastward to the Atlantic. The temperature fell 10 to 30 degrees during to-day in the Atlantic Coast district, and continues 10 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average in all districts except the Northwest, the Pacific Coast, the plateau region, and Western Texas. In the Northwest temperatures have risen somewhat under the influence of a slight disturbance which is central in the Dakotas. Pressure is rising over Montana and continues high over the Rocky Mountain region and the South.

There has been no precipitation of consequence except in Western New York and Northern Michigan, where snow has continued.

The southwest high will move slowly northeast, and the weather under its influence will continue fair east of the Rocky Mountains except in Northern Michigan and along the lakes, where snow is indicated to-morrow and Wednesday. The temperature will rise slowly in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward across the lake region to-morrow, and somewhat higher temperature will prevail in the Southwest to-morrow and Wednesday.

The weather will continue cold in the eastern districts to-morrow and Wednesday.

Brisk northwest winds will prevail on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts, and fresh northwest on the South Atlantic; on the East Gulf light north to northwest, and on the West Gulf fresh southeast to south.

The wind on Lake Michigan will shift to fresh west to southwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair, colder to-day; to-morrow fair, fresh west winds.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, light northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair, continued cold to-day; to-morrow fair, slowly rising temperature; fresh to brisk west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; not so cold to-morrow; fresh northwest to west winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; not so cold to-morrow.

Western New York, generally fair to-day and to-morrow, except snow along the lakes; not so cold to-morrow; brisk west winds.

Minnesota, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not so cold to-day; fresh southwest winds, becoming west.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; to-morrow probably snow and not so cold; fresh west winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; colder to-day in west portion.

South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; colder to-day in west portion, warmer in east portion.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; cold; west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	—TIMES. 1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	32	22	37	
6 A. M.	24	24	32	
9 A. M.	20	25	28	
12 M.	20	28	29	
4 P. M.	19	28	24	
6 P. M.	17	28	21	
9 P. M.	12	22	17	
12 P. M.	11	20	14	

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25¼
Weather Bureau	24½
Corresponding date 1902	19⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The thermometer registered 22 degrees at 8 A. M. and 13 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 36 degrees at midnight and the minimum 11 degrees at 10:20 P. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	16	24	W	Pt. cloudy
Atlantic City	16	24	NW	Clear
Boston	20	30	W	Clear
Buffalo	12	18	W	Snow
Cape May	18	26	NW	Clear
Eastport	20	32	W	Clear
Nantucket	24	34	W	Clear
New York City	22	32	W	Clear
Norfolk	28	34	NW	Clear
Oswego	14	20	W	Snow
Philadelphia	14	20	NW	Clear
Pittsburg	6	6	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	20	28	SW	Clear
Scranton	18	30	NW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	16	22	NW	Pt. cloudy
CENTRAL—				
Cairo	20	22	W	Clear
Chicago	2	4	W	Clear
Cincinnati	12	16	W	Clear
Cleveland	2	4	SW	Cloudy
Detroit	6	8	W	Cloudy
Duluth	*6	4	SW	Clear
Grand Haven	12	12	W	Snow
Green Bay	*2	2	SW	Clear
Huron	Zero	4	SE	Pt. cloudy
Marquette	6	10	W	Cloudy
Milwaukee	Zero	2	W	Clear
Toledo	Zero	4	SW	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	26	28	NW	Clear
Charlotte	28	34	NW	Clear
Corpus Christi	48	48	NE	Cloudy
Galveston	46	46	N	Pt. cloudy
Hatteras	34	44	NW	Clear
Jacksonville	40	48	NW	Cloudy
Key West	62	76	N	Cloudy
Mobile	36	40	N	Clear
Montgomery	32	34	NW	Clear
New Orleans	42	44	N	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	32	42	NW	Clear
Tampa	42	58	N	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	34	42	NW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	18	24	W	Clear
Davenport	6	8	SW	Clear
Dodge City	36	44	SE	Clear
Kansas City	16	18	S	Clear
North Platte	30	40	SW	Clear
Omaha	14	16	S	Clear
St. Louis	14	14	W	Clear
St. Paul	*2	*2	SW	Pt. cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	36	42	NW	Pt. cloudy
Denver	24	38	SW	Pt. cloudy
Helena	34	34	W	Clear
Salt Lake City	30	34	W	Clear

*Below zero.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:55
		Moon rises	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:03	Gov. Isl'd	7:27
		H. Gate	9:23
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:35	Gov. Isl'd	7:57
		H. Gate	9:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Nora, St. Croix and St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.		
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 15.		
Capri, Barbados and Rio Janeiro	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 16.		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 17.		
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bolivia, Port au Prince, Jacmel, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coamo, San Juan, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finland, Belgium via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iverria, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Manitou, London via Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 19.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and especially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 18 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 6:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 10; Hongkong, Dec. 13; Shanghai, Dec. 16; Yokohama, Dec. 24, and Honolulu, Jan. 3, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched East Jan. 9, and are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 13.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
City of Washington, Colon, Jan. 6.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 12.
Hubert, Barbados, Jan. 4.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 29.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Jan. 5.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 10.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 10.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Jan. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.

Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 11.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Jan. 13.
Lampasas, Key West, Jan. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 10.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 14.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Montevideo, Cadiz, Dec. 30.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 10.
El Valle, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Grenada, Port Spain, Jan. 7.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 15.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Jan. 16.
La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 16.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Wettin, Bremen Jan. 3, Southampton 4th, and Cherbourg 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. passed Fire Island at 5:20 P. M.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Georgetown, Thorsen, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 9, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Galveston Jan. 2 via Brunswick, Ga., 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallery & Co.

SS El Cid, Baker, Galveston Jan. 6, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Manna Hatz, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Maverick, Fenton, Sabine Pass, Jan. 4, with oil to the Standard Oil Co.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Stephenson, Liverpool Jan. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Fire Island at 7:35 P. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Dec. 19 and Swansea 24th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Passed Fire Island at 5:47 P. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Poncelet, Havre June 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:35 A. M.

SS Buckman, Mader, Orocubessa and Port Maria June 5, Annato Bay and Port Antonio 6th, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) for Amsterdam.
SS Mae, for Perth Amboy.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Pottsville, for —.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 3 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 10:53 A. M. to-day.

SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton at 7:10 A. M. to-day.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Oortgiese, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, from Halifax via New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Baron Innerdale, (Br.,) Capt. Crocker, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Adana, (Br.,) Capt. Fowler, from New York for Bombay, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York and New Bedford via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon Jan. 10.

SS St. Kilda, (Br.,) Capt. Catfarats, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town Jan. 10.

SS Zulia, Capt. Bennett, from New York, arr. at Curacao yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, sld. from Curacao for New York via Ponce and San Juan yesterday.

SS Thespis, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Jan. 9.

SS Queen Cristina, (Br.,) Capt. Ritson, from New York for Adelaide, Melbourne, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., Jan. 2.

SS

CITY TAX BOOKS OPENED

Realty Valuations Increased Nearly $1,500,000,000.

In Many Instances, However, 100 Per Cent. Assessments Have Not Been Made—Personal Assessments Also Higher.

New York's assessment rolls for 1903 were opened for inspection yesterday, and many property owners thronged the Tax Office to see whether the valuation of their holdings had been increased over the assessments of 1902. A general increase was found in all the books, and this year real estate in the five boroughs has been assessed $1,425,452,387 over last year's figures. In many instances real estate will have to bear assessments at least 50 per cent. over last year's figures, and in many cases 100 per cent. has been added.

In spite of the assertions made by the tax officials of the Tax Department that this year's assessments would show a full valuation upon properties, examination of the rolls shows that this result has not been attained, at least in a large number of cases.

The increase in the Borough of Manhattan of assessments this year is $1,131,740,214 of the total amount, so that the outlying boroughs have to bear little burden in the shape of increased assessments, while at the same time the tax bills of the property in a large majority of cases in these boroughs will be decreased because of the lower tax rate which Controller Grout is certain will be passed in 1903.

COMPARISONS OF VALUES.

Real estate men who looked over lists of the new assessments soon discovered that, while there had been very general advances in nearly all classes of property, there had apparently been little effort upon the part of Assessors to arrive at full values, and that the new valuations will in all probability be the subject of just as much protest on account of their inequalities as were the old ones. Recent transactions, which might have afforded some basis for the calculation of full values, seem to have been in large measure disregarded.

The Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, for instance, is assessed at $1,000,000, although it was sold recently to the United States Realty and Construction Company for $2,250,000. The property 50 Wall Street, purchased last Spring by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company for $1,000,000, appears in the list at $800,000. The Corn Exchange Bank, although during the last year it has added to its site a plot costing $375,000 and erected thereon a building costing, say, $500,000, has had its assessment increased less than $200,000—from $575,000 to $760,000. The Eagle Fire Insurance Building, at Wall and Pearl Streets, sold several months ago for $400,000, is put down at $300,000.

Scarcely less striking instances are afforded by some of the larger structures in the down-town district, using the known cost of the ground and making most conservative allowances for the cost of the buildings. The site of the Broad Exchange Building was acquired from the various owners for a total of about $3,000,000. The estimated cost of the building, as shown by the Building Department records, was $4,000,000—a total of $7,000,000, which, even with liberal allowances, shows a considerable margin over the new assessment of $4,900,000. The Boreel Building block, which will be taxed on a basis of $2,700,000, has been transferred for $3,000,000. The land covered by the Bowling Green Building was bought six years ago for $1,000,000, and the new tax valuation of it allows only $800,000 over that figure for the increase in its value in the meantime and for the cost of the building. The aggregate amount of the Singer Manufacturing Company's purchases at Broadway and Liberty Street, that is, the land alone, is in excess of the amount of this year's assessment—$1,425,000.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel is put down at $4,350,000, approximately the figure for which it was sold at auction three years ago, and in spite of the fact that bona fide offers of over $5,000,000 for it have been refused within the last two months.

Further north on Broadway the same discrepancy between current prices and the assessments may be observed. The valuation of the Metropolitan Opera House is fixed at $2,650,000, yet recent sales in that neighborhood, such as that of the Rossmore Hotel property, have been made at the rate of about $75 per square foot, at which figure the Opera House block would be worth at least $3,700,000. The old Olympia, the block front on the east side of Longacre Square, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, would undoubtedly be snapped up as a fine bargain by real estate buyers at the amount of this year's assessment—$1,400,000—if being held as at least $2,000,000, a figure which is amply justified by the dealings of the last year in that section. The Victoria Theatre, at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, shows a correspondingly low assessment—$340,000.

The Plaza Hotel, sold last May for $3,000,000, appears on this year's rolls at $2,300,000, while the new St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, is down at $1,700,000, which is less than the estimated cost of the building alone. The Hotel Majestic, at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, has been raised from $750,000 to $1,000,000—although the latter figure would probably not represent more than the value of the site without the building.

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.

"A tax expert said yesterday:

"I do not think the Assessors have reached the 100 per cent. limit of assessments. An examination of the tax books shows that on the east side tenement-house property will not have to pay as much taxes into the city as last year. It must be borne in mind by these property owners that while their assessments have been increased only 25 per cent., the tax rate will this year be reduced from $2.27 on each $100 to about $1.60, and if the Sinking Fund Relief bill passes the Legislature the rate will be $1.45. A fact I have noticed in looking over the books is the big jump in the assessments of unimproved real estate on Upper Fifth Avenue; the new colony of millionaires will also have to bear a fair share of tax burdens this year."

The increase in assessed valuations by boroughs is as follows:

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Manhat.	$2,358,939,618	$3,490,679,852	$1,131,740,214
Bronx	153,500,568	248,796,597	95,296,029
Brooklyn	670,533,508	851,950,287	181,416,699
Queens	108,859,704	123,404,198	14,544,494
Richmond	38,814,181	43,269,132	4,454,951
Total	$3,330,647,579	$4,756,090,966	$1,425,452,387

In the assessment rolls for personal assessment an increase of $957,851,143 is shown, the only borough showing a decrease being Richmond, where the assessment has fallen off $2,109,900. The borough totals follow:

	1902.	1903.	Increase.
Manhat.	$2,064,869,916	$3,732,302,785	$747,492,869
The Bronx	43,593,045	50,227,790	6,634,745
Brooklyn	366,328,341	512,501,060	146,262,719
Queens	32,107,300	72,287,810	39,569,810
Richmond	34,886,000	32,877,500	*2,109,100
Total	$2,482,475,802	$4,420,326,945	$939,960,243
Net increase			$957,851,143.

*Decrease.

Controller Grout, when asked about the assessments for 1903, said:

"The move made by the city this year of assessing real estate at its full value will be appreciated by taxpayers as soon as they understand it. It will result in the fixing of a uniform tax rate, or in the case of an increase it will place the responsibility directly upon the municipal officers. Heretofore, with property assessed at all sorts of percentages, it has been easy for the city authorities to raise the rate whenever they found they were facing a deficit. In the future such tricks will be impossible. One will be able to tell whether an administration has been extravagant or economical. I am confident that the tax bills will in the future be substantially less. This is due to the fact that the general fund will be increased by $600,000, and the actual amount to be raised by taxation will be at least $1,500,000 less than last year. The normal increase of taxes on new property will be about $2,500,000."

A SURPRISE SPRUNG.

The Tax Department sprang a surprise on the wealthy holder of personal property yesterday. For the first time the city, in sending notice of personal assessments, sends out a blank on the back of which is an affidavit which each person must subscribe to as to his personal wealth. This form is as follows:

COMMISSIONERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Residence.....Business.....
Inventoried value of merchandise, stock in trade, &c. ..... $.....
Cash on hand and on deposit.....
Amount of notes or bills receivable .....
" open accounts .....
" mortgages .....
Value of other chattels .....
Amount owed on bond and mortgage ..... $.....
" notes .....
" open accounts .....
Cost price of imported goods on hand in unbroken original packages .....

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

I swear that I am..... the person to whom the within notice is addressed; that the above is a true statement of .....personal estate on the second Monday of January, 1903; that ..... then had no personal property not disclosed by said statement, except bank stock or stock of corporations; that there is not included in the amount stated as "owed" any debt contracted for or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property owned by or held for ..... benefit, nor for or on account of any liability as surety or indorser, nor for the purpose of evading taxation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this .....day of.....1903.

COMMISSIONER OF TAXES, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

To allay the fears of property owners that their bills are going to be very high for taxes this year Controller Grout had posted in the tax offices large placards headed, "Notice to Taxpayers." On the placards were printed the tax rates for 1902 with the estimated rate for 1903, as follows:

	1902.	1903 Estimated
Manhattan	2.27	1.69
Bronx	2.27	1.69
Brooklyn	2.35	1.68
Queens	2.31	1.67
Richmond	2.33	1.68

If the Sinking Fund relief plan is passed by the State Legislature the tax rates will be further reduced to—

Manhattan	1.45
Bronx	1.45
Brooklyn	1.53
Queens	1.52
Richmond	1.53

The number of dollars of your tax is shown by multiplying your assessed value by the tax rate. Do this so as to compare your actual tax this year with last year's tax.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS.

Financial Institutions, Office Buildings, Hotels, Theatres, Apartment Houses, and Residences.

The following is a list of the assessments on the realty of prominent financial institutions, office buildings, hotels, theatres, apartment houses, private residences, &c., together with their assessments last year:

BUILDING.	1902.	1903.
Produce Exchange	$3,000,000	$4,500,000
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3,800,000
Washington	1,500,000	2,000,000
Penn. R.R., Piers 1, 4, and 5	787,000	1,900,000
Lehigh R. R., Pier 2	142,000	400,000
Alexander & Co., Pier 3	138,000	350,000
N. Y. & Balt. Transfer Co., Piers 6 and 7	231,000	715,000
New Jersey Central R. R.	180,000	425,000
Pinkerton Brothers	330,000	430,000
Adams Express	760,000	1,650,000
Empire	2,400,000	3,750,000
Standard Oil	2,250,000	3,110,000
Hudson	900,000	1,265,000
Exchange Court	2,250,000	3,000,000
Consolidated Exchange	1,300,000	1,800,000
Union Trust Co.	1,600,000	2,100,000
Wilkes	1,150,000	1,800,000
Stock Exchange	2,100,000	*4,600,000
Commercial Cable	1,200,000	1,850,000
Johnston	1,750,000	2,600,000
Edison	760,000	760,000
Morris	525,000	650,000
Lords Court	1,150,000	2,400,000
Corn Exchange Bank	575,000	760,000
Mills Building	2,100,000	4,000,000
Sampson	500,000	615,000
Farmers Loan and Trust	600,000	550,000
Cotton Exchange	700,000	940,000
Seamen's Savings Bank	400,000	500,000
Central Trust	530,000	730,000
Manhattan Co. Bank	1,800,000	2,550,000
Gallatin National Bank	800,000	1,000,000
Gould	350,000	1,125,000
Fourth National Bank	600,000	1,000,000
United Bank	1,450,000	1,900,000
American Surety	2,000,000	2,400,000
Schermerhorn	650,000	900,000
Hanover National Bank	1,200,000	*2,750,000
Astor	1,475,000	2,100,000
A. L. Stevens	1,150,000	1,600,000
American Exch. Nat. Bank	1,000,000	1,290,000
National Bank of Commerce	1,950,000	2,775,000
Clearing House	750,000	1,170,000
Trinity, 111 Broadway	1,000,000	1,000,000
Boreel	1,600,000	2,700,000
Singer	850,000	1,425,000
W. H. Vanderbilt	700,000	*1,500,000
Mrs. Seward Webb	280,000	425,000
Pulitzer	1,500,000	2,000,000
Postal Telegraph	1,300,000	1,575,000
Mutual Reserve	1,050,000	1,285,000
Steward	2,000,000	2,970,000
American News Co.	420,000	930,000
Dun	950,000	1,200,000
Central National Bank	1,200,000	1,400,000
Lawyers' Title Co.	475,000	590,000
Home Life	650,000	920,000
New York Life	3,000,000	3,750,000
Williamsburg City	500,000	645,000
Astor House	2,000,000	2,300,000
Herald Square Hotel	500,000	750,000
Normandie	425,000	660,000
Waldorf-Astoria	6,000,000	10,000,000
Hotel Savoy	1,000,000	2,200,000
" Lorraine	800,000	1,350,000
Manhattan Hotel	1,500,000	2,500,000
St. Regis	600,000	1,700,000
New Netherland Hotel	1,000,000	2,200,000
Plaza Hotel	1,800,000	2,300,000
Macy's Store	1,627,000	6,500,000
Saks Store	744,000	2,100,000
Herald Building	1,000,000	1,800,000
Metropolitan Tel. and Tel.	480,000	565,000
Havemeyer Building	1,000,000	1,470,000
Guerney Building	675,000	910,000
D. H. Halsht estate	610,000	915,000
Bryant Building	550,000	780,000
New Chamber of Commerce	550,000	1,075,000
Gill Building	600,000	710,000
Montauk Building	250,000	500,000
Woodbridge Building	750,000	1,070,000
Fulton Building	450,000	695,000
Corbin Building	550,000	725,000
Evening Post	800,000	1095,000
Western Union Building	1,400,000	1,800,000
Mail and Express	500,000	735,000
National Park Bank	1,100,000	*1,425,000
St. Paul Building	1,240,000	1,475,000
Bennett Building	755,000	1,010,000
Park Row Building	2,400,000	3,240,000
Temple Court	800,000	850,000
Fulton National Bank	400,000	425,000
Potter Building	1,500,000	1,525,000
Times Building	1,225,000	1,310,000
Am. Tract Society Building	500,000	1,210,000
Morse Building	525,000	700,000
Tribune Building	700,000	1,000,000
New York Sun	225,000	250,000
Harper Brothers Building	224,000	241,500
American News Co.	950,000	1,200,000
J. R. Wheeler	550,000	600,000
Manhattan Life Building	500,000	*2,800,000
Malden Lane Building, S. E. corner Broadway	1,150,000	2,090,000
Wells Building	950,000	1,490,000
Fuller Building (Flatiron)	885,000	*2,300,000
R. H. Winters	600,000	600,000
Manhattan Life	1,500,000	*2,800,000
Royal Insurance Co.	550,000	890,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	395,000	790,000
Hanover Fire	285,000	470,000
Germania Life	350,000	700,000
Queen	475,000	740,000
Mutual Life	4,700,000	6,370,000
Equitable Life	6,350,000	10,500,000
Washington Life	1,700,000	2,400,000
Fifth Avenue Hotel	3,000,000	4,350,000
Holland	800,000	1,285,000
Imperial	1,250,000	1,750,000
Sherry's	1,100,000	1,800,000
Delmonico's	430,000	800,000
Buckingham	700,000	1,200,000
Everett	325,000	475,000
Gilsey	450,000	775,000
Broadway Opera House	575,000	685,000
Herald Square Theatre	780,000	1,000,000
Metropolitan Opera House	1,500,000	2,650,000
Chickering Hall, (new building in P.)	325,000	800,000
Fifth Avenue Theatre	650,000	1,000,000
Union League Club	650,000	900,000
Metropolitan	950,000	1,500,000
Democratic	180,000	275,000
New York Athletic	450,000	750,000
Lotos	160,000	250,000
Miss Helen Gould	215,000	280,000
Mrs. Roswell P. Flower	90,000	170,000
D. O. Mills	200,000	310,000
W. D. Sloane	300,000	425,000
H. McKay Twombly	350,000	550,000
W. C. Whitney	425,000	650,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt estate	1,550,000	2,500,000
J. J. Astor	650,000	1,400,000
G. J. Gould	250,000	500,000
Joseph Pulitzer	*200,000	*350,000
Andrew Carnegie	2,000,000	4700,000
William A. Clark	*600,000	1,600,000
John F. Carroll	*75,000	*180,000
Charles M. Schwab, (new building in progress)	Exempt	650,000
Mrs. Corning Clark Potter	275,000	400,000
Seth Low	70,000	135,000
Mrs. Parish P. Huntington	700,000	1,450,000
Fifth Avenue, 597	215,000	260,000
Fifth Avenue, 597	110,000	170,000
Fifth Avenue, 634	200,000	310,000
Fifth Avenue, 642	250,000	350,000
Fifth Avenue, 680	280,000	425,000
Fifth Avenue, 684	360,000	550,000
Fifth Avenue, 720	425,000	650,000
Fifth Avenue, 840	630,000	1,400,000
Fifth Avenue, 857	250,000	500,000
Fifth Avenue, 990	170,000	350,000
Fifth Avenue, 991	120,000	285,000
Fifth Avenue, 992	100,000	224,000
Fifth Avenue, east side, 90th to 91st St.	*300,000	2,000,000
Levi P. Morton	190,000	340,000
Jacob Schiff	100,000	200,000
Richard Croker	50,000	100,000
Princess Theatre	400,000	750,000
Sturtevant House	350,000	1,250,000
Grand Hotel	730,000	1,050,000
Wallack's	575,000	775,000
Union Dime Savings	450,000	600,000
Imperial Hotel	1,877,500	2,610,000
Alpine	1,300,000	2,350,000
Knickerbocker Trust	400,000	700,000
Lincoln	465,000	700,000
Tiffany & Co.	585,000	860,000
Bank of Metropolis, (new building)	500,000	700,000
Butler Building	400,000	700,000
Am. Lithograph Co.	775,000	1,200,000
Arnold, Constable & Co.	2,885,000	4,095,000
W. D. Sloane	825,000	1,200,000
Gallatin Building	300,000	1,175,000
Bartholdi Hotel	400,000	900,000
Y. M. C. A., 23d St.	Exempt	800,000
Tammany Hall	125,000	250,000
Academy of Music	220,000	
Shanley's, 42d St.	185,000	310,000
Broadway Theatre	325,000	1,050,000
Vendome	450,000	900,000
Olympia	840,000	1,400,000
Carnegie Hall	800,000	1,200,000
Lisbon Apartment House	400,000	535,000
Madrid	450,000	600,000
Barcelona	275,000	370,000
Salsbaraca	275,000	370,000
Tolosa	225,000	280,000
Milan	162,000	220,000
Hawthorne	225,000	300,000
Victoria Theatre	250,000	440,000
Brewster Building	400,000	750,000
Grand Opera House	250,000	650,000
Ariston	275,000	470,000
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	2,950,000	5,148,000
Randolph Guggenheimer	2,025,000	2,250,000
John Wanamaker	1,350,000	1,800,000
Majestic	725,000	1,600,000
Ansonia, 73d and Broadway	900,000	3,000,000
Marlborough Hotel	900,000	1,450,000
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	750,000	1,100,000
The Audubon	400,000	500,000
Empire Theatre	285,000	440,000
Springler estate	365,000	675,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	325,000	425,000
Seigel, Cooper & Co.	2,015,000	4,390,000
Henry Morgenthau	340,000	650,000
W. E. Rhinelander	600,000	1,100,000
H. O. Havemeyer	500,000	730,000
Presbyterian Building	840,000	1,500,000
Union Cluff	425,000	900,000
James McCreery	750,000	2,350,000
Western Union Telegraph Co., 6th Av. and 23d St.	850,000	570,000
Albemarle	800,000	1,100,000
Hoffman House	1,620,000	2,497,000
Townsend Building	1,200,000	1,400,000
St. James Building	1,575,000	2,300,000
Café Martin	700,000	1,050,000

ASSESSMENTS ON PERSONALTY.

List of Those Whose Personal Property Is Assessed at $50,000 or More for 1903.

The following is believed to be a correct list of all the personal property assessments for 1903 where the amount is $50,000 or more. Possibly in the short time allowed the reporters to examine the books there may be some few omissions. Many names appear that were not on the lists last year. All the assessments are tentative in character, and undoubtedly many of them will be reduced in amount if not sworn off entirely:

A. H. Abendroth	$30,000
C. P. Abercrombie	50,000
S. M. Abernethy	100,000
J. R. Abney	50,000
Alfred Abrams	50,000
Fritz Ascheles	50,000
E. A. Ackerly	60,000
A. Ackerman	50,000
H. L. Ackerman	50,000
Jacob Ackerman	50,000
Albert J. Adams	50,000
F. T. Adams	50,000
Henry B. Adams	50,000
Henry B. Adams	80,000
L. P. Adams	80,000
Samuel Adams	50,000
T. M. Adams	50,000
T. E. Adams	50,000
Fay Adrian	50,000
Wm. Agar	50,000
A. G. Agnew	100,000
C. T. Aiken	50,000
J. W. Aitken	200,000
H. H. Alden	250,000
J. E. Alexandre	50,000
A. H. Alker	50,000
F. A. Alker	100,000
G. R. Allison	50,000
R. Altman	100,000
C. Altman	50,000
H. Altman	50,000
V. Altman	50,000
G. Andalaft	50,000
C. D. Anderson	250,000
E. Anderson	50,000
H. B. Anderson	50,000
Thos. Anderson	50,000
W. B. Anderton	50,000
W. L. Andrews	50,000
L. A. Andrus	50,000
C. Andrus, Jr.	50,000
Carl Angel	50,000
J. L. Anthony	50,000
A. Aparicio	80,000
N. W. Anthony	50,000
M. Aparicio & Co.	150,000
C. A. Appleton	50,000
D. Appleton	75,000
D. L. Appleton	50,000
F. R. Appleton	50,000
W. W. Appleton	50,000
J. L. Arendell	300,000
J. L. Arden	50,000
Geo. Arents	80,000
G. Arents, Jr.	50,000
W. J. Arkell	50,000
A. Armour	300,000
C. W. Armour	50,000
J. P. L. Armour	100,000
W. Armour	100,000
C. H. Arnold	50,000
H. M. Arnold	200,000
H. Aronson	225,000
E. Arnstein	60,000
E. Arnstein	50,000
O. D. Ashley	60,000
F. A. Aspinwall	50,000
H. G. Aster	50,000
A. Astor	2,000,000
L. B. Atterbury	140,000
J. Auchincloss	50,000
S. P. Avery	150,000
E. F. Ayer	100,000
J. C. Ayer	50,000
Elizabeth Aymar	100,000
Lillian Aymar	100,000
A. C. Ayres	100,000
E. Babcock	50,000
K. S. Babcock	50,000
H. D. Babcock	100,000
Maria Babcock	50,000
J. S. Bache	100,000
F. Marion Bacon	50,000
R. Bacon	250,000
W. R. Bacon	50,000
C. W. Bailey	50,000
J. J. Bailey	114,000
W. H. Bailey	50,000
C. O. Baird	50,000
J. M. Baird	2,500,000
E. Baker	100,000
G. F. Baker	2,000,000
Horace Baker	50,000
J. B. Baker	50,000
Susan Baker	50,000
A. W. Balch	100,000
F. H. Baldwin	50,000
H. B. Baldwin	50,000
J. G. Baldwin, Jr.	50,000
L. W. Baldwin	50,000
G. Ballantine	100,000
S. Bangs	50,000
T. H. Banks	50,000
G. Banyer	200,000
F. C. Barber	50,000
T. H. Barber	50,000
H. I. Barbey	100,000
Mary L. Barbey	100,000
W. D. Barbour	50,000
J. L. Barclay	50,000
J. S. Barclay	50,000
M. S. Barger	50,000
S. S. Barger	50,000
Cecil Baring	1,000,000
Emily F. Barker	50,000
Lucy G. Barnard	50,000
Anna Barnes	75,000
Cora F. Barnes	75,000
Travis Barnes	2,800,000
H. E. Barnes	50,000
H. H. Barnes	50,000
Jas. Barnes	50,000
J. S. Barnes	2,300,000
R. S. Barnes	50,000
T. W. Barnes	50,000
W. R. Barnes	50,000
C. T. Barney	50,000
L. Barnum	50,000
C. G. Barrett	100,000
J. D. Barrett	50,000
W. S. G. Barrett	80,000
W. S. Barrett	100,000
C. H. Barrows	80,000
Anna L. Bartells	75,000
G. W. Bartholomew	50,000
Geo. Crocker	50,000
Geo. A. Crocker	50,000
Leah Thomas Crocker	100,000
Rich'd S. Croker	100,000
Fred. Cromwell	100,000
Jas. W. Cromwell	100,000
Seymour L. Cromwell	50,000
Wm. N. Cromwell	60,000
John S. Crosley	50,000
Jos. B. Crosley	100,000
Oliver M. Crosley	60,000
Emma M. Cross	50,000
Eugene Cruger	50,000
James M. Curran	60,000
Edw. W. Currier	150,000
Laura Current	100,000
Benj. F. Curtis	50,000
Jeremiah W. Curtis	500,000
Thos. F. Cushing	50,000
Chas. H. Cutler	50,000
John F. Cutler	60,000
Robt. B. Cutting	50,000
R. Fulton Cutting	250,000
W. Bayard Cutting	200,000
Wm. B. Cutting, Jr.	50,000
E. B. Dahlgren	50,000
Lucy Dahlgren	100,000
Margaret Daly	100,000
Charles Dana	60,000
John Daniell	75,000
David J. Dannat	60,000
C. D. Darling	50,000
E. F. Darrell	50,000
Ira Davenport	50,000
Laura J. Davids	50,000
F. H. Davies	50,000
F. M. Davies	50,000
John R. Davies	50,000
Julien Townsend Davies	50,000
B. P. Davies	80,000
Cath. E. Davies	50,000
Daniel C. Davis	50,000
George B. Davis	50,000
George K. Davis	60,000
Gherardi Davis	60,000
Henry C. Davis	50,000
John H. Davis	100,000
J. W. A. Davis	200,000
Joseph P. Davis	80,000
Mary L. Davis	100,000
M. V. B. Davis	50,000
Robert H. Davis	60,000
Arthur M. Day	50,000
Clarence S. Day	80,000
Henry Day	70,000
Sarah V. Day	200,000
Thomas Day	100,000
William S. Day	150,000
Curtis J. Dayton	50,000
Irez M. E. De Angarica	100,000
E. De Bocando	50,000
Joseph S. Decker	50,000
F. J. De Coppet	80,000
Henry De Coppet	80,000
A. De Cordova	50,000
Caroline De Forest	100,000
H. W. De Forest	50,000
J. G. De Forest	50,000
A. J. De Fossez	60,000
J. F. De Gener	100,000
M. Louisa Dehon	80,000
Benj. D. De Klyn	60,000
Matthew Delfell	50,000
Richard Delafield	50,000
Susan M. Delano	60,000
F. O. De Luze	80,000
L. C. Deming	50,000
C. A. Demurias	80,000
Isaac Denby	60,000
Edward R. Dench	50,000
Malvina Dennett	50,000
John B. Dennis	100,000
Thomas Denny	200,000
C. M. Depew	50,000
Elizabeth V. R. De Peyster	51,700
J. L. De Peyster	50,000
M. E. Deterris	200,000
Chas. De Rham	200,000
Edward De Rose	50,000
W. B. Devereux	100,000
Wm. S. Devereux	50,000
T. L. De Vinne	80,000
F. W. Devoe	100,000
F. W. Devoe	50,000
E. W. Dewey	50,000
J. W. Decker	100,000
William De Wolf	60,000
W. B. Dickerman	50,000
E. N. Dickerson	50,000
Chas. D. Dickey	60,000
Horace P. Dickie	50,000
C. H. Dickinson	60,000
John Dickinson	50,000
E. J. Dieter	50,000
C. F. Dieterich	50,000
H. W. Dimock	80,000
H. L. Dinsmore	50,000
Sam. Disbrell	60,000
Morgan Dix	150,000
E. W. Dixon	50,000
Evalene F. Dixon	50,000
Wm. P. Dixon	50,000
Chas. C. Dodge	50,000
Chas. S. Dodge	50,000
Clev. H. Dodge	50,000
George E. Dodge	50,000
D. W. Dodge	100,000
Mav C. Dodge	50,000
Melissa P. Dodge	150,000
Philip T. Dodge	50,000
Cleveland Dodge	500,000
Chas. P. Doelger	100,000
Peter Doelger	100,000
P. Doelger, Jr.	300,000
G. F. Dominick	50,000
F. S. Dominick	50,000
L. F. Donnerich	100,000
Peter Donald	150,000
And. Donaldson	80,000
J. A. Donaldson	80,000
R. C. Dossett	80,000
John I. Downey	50,000
Silas Downing	50,000
Tracy Dows	50,000
Lyuis F. Doyle	50,000
Mary A. Draper	100,000
Wm. P. Draper	60,000
Mary E. Dreier	300,000
Stadt	250,000
E. Dillings	100,000
Julia Dillings	100,000
Sarah Birkhead	50,000
F. V. Bishop	50,000
Mary C. Bisnop	50,000
A. P. Bissell	80,000
Louis Black	50,000
D. Blagden	100,000
Geo. Blagden	100,000
S. P. Blagden	50,000
C. L. Blair	100,000
John T. Blair	100,000
J. A. Blair	100,000
Jas. A. Blair	50,000
Henry Blake	80,000
Augusta H. Bliss	150,000
Charles A. Bliss	150,000
C. N. Bliss	100,000
E. W. Bliss	50,000
E. C. Bliss	80,000
Evelyn C. Bliss	100,000
Annette D. Bliss	100,000
Katherine Bliss	50,000
W. P. Bliss	300,000
Henry Block	100,000
Clara E. Blodgett	125,000
T. Blodgett	50,000
J. B. Bloomingdale	75,000
L. G. Bloomingdale	50,000
J. O. Bloss	50,000
B. Blossom	50,000
A. Blumenthal	50,000
B. Blumenthal	250,000
H. Blumenthal	50,000
H. Blumenthal	50,000
A. B. Boardman	100,000
E. L. Boaz	50,000
G. N. Bohlken	55,000
C. Boldt	50,000
F. Bond	50,000
L. V. B. Bond	50,000
G. T. Bonner	50,000
S. W. Bonsall	200,000
Nellie Bookman	50,000
Mrs. Borden	100,000
Simon Borg	250,000
J. E. Borne	50,000
A. C. Bostwick	100,000
H. Bottinger	80,000
G. T. Bourne	80,000
J. K. Bourne	50,000
J. B. Bourne	50,000
G. S. Bowdoin	75,000
T. Bowdoin	60,000
T. W. Bowen	50,000
Marie L. Bowen	50,000
J. M. Bowers	50,000
C. W. Bowring	50,000
John Boyle	50,000
A. Bradley	80,000
J. B. Brady	50,000
W. H. Brainerd	60,000
A. Braman	100,000
Brandenburg	150,000
Louis Braus	50,000
J. B. Breese	50,000
Elfriede C. Brewster	60,000
C. C. Brewster	75,000
Elmina D. Brewster	150,000
G. S. Brewster	150,000
R. S. Brewster	150,000
W. Brewster	450,000
H. D. Brice	50,000
J. F. Brice	90,000
Mary't K. Brice	90,000
S. M. Brice	100,000
W. K. Brice	100,000
H. Brinman	60,000
E. O. Brincker-hoff	200,000
W. B. Bristow	50,000
E. Brodhead	60,000
E. V. Brokaw	50,000
C. V. Brokaw	50,000
W. G. Brokaw	50,000
W. V. Brokaw	150,000
M. W. Bronson	50,000
A. A. Bronson	50,000
W. Brookfield	100,000
F. Brooks	80,000
F. P. Brooks	60,000
J. Brooks	50,000
H. A. Brower	60,000
T. A. Brouwer	60,000
J. Brower	60,000
A. Brown	50,000
A. O. Brown	50,000
C. C. Brown	50,000
C. E. Brown	50,000

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Semi-Annual Sale

One-Third Off.

Our plans for Spring demand an absolute clearance of all Winter Goods, Suits and Overcoats—Men's and Boys. We leave the choice altogether to you. Choose the best or the cheapest, and the saving is proportionately the same. Thirty-three and one-third per cent. off the choicest Clothing Stock we ever owned.

At these prices it will pay you to buy for next year's needs.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	$6.67
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
28.00	Imported Black and Gray Overcoatings	18.67
30.00	Custom Cloth Overcoatings	20.00

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Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St.
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Medical Lake Soap

MAKES A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN MORE BEAUTIFUL.

Nothing is better for the skin than an absolutely pure soap, and the purest, sweetest toilet soap ever made is Medical Lake Soap. It contains 10% Medical Lake Salts, which are said by the world's greatest physicians to be the most wonderful skin food and preserver ever known.

Its use morning and evening every day for one week will assure a most marked improvement in the complexion. It softens, cleanses and makes smooth and fine the coarsest, roughest skin.

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Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Take no substitute.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
130 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

Positively Straight Whiskeys

OLD CROW RYE,
(Hand-made, Sour Mash,)
SOUVENIR,
(Old.)
BONNIE BRIER BUSH,
(Very Old.) True Glenlivets.

We Make No Misstatements.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made: send for price list.

41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

EDUCATION BOARDS IN PHILADELPHIA

Funds at Command Ten Times Exaggerated, Says Mr. Ogden.

President Alderman of Tulane University Talks of Union Between North and South.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Members of the Southern and General Education Boards were guests of honor at to-night's meeting and reception of the American Alderman of Tulane University, Robert C. in The New Century Drawing Room. Addresses were made by President E. A. Alderman of Tulane University, Robert C. Ogden of New York, Provost Charles C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. L. S. Rowe of the Academy.

The Southern Education Board aims to develop public sentiment in favor of education in the South, while the General Education Board furnishes financial aid to those communities that are unable to bear the entire burden involved in maintaining a public school system.

The speeches of Provost Harrison and Dr. Rowe were brief addresses of welcome. The Provost said:

"The present educational system in the South is only a generation old, and when we consider the conditions of poverty in which the close of the civil war found the Southern States, we may marvel to find how much has already been done. It is an interesting fact that in some of the Southern States the rate of taxation for education is as great as in Massachusetts. It is not the rate, but the amount of property upon which the rate is paid, that marks the difference. North Carolina has a population two-thirds as great as that of Massachusetts,—with an area, I believe, seven times as great,—but her taxable property is only one-tenth of that of the State of Massachusetts."

After commenting on the success of the two boards in their work, Dr. Rowe said:

"The great movement which is being directed by the men who are with us this evening is not intended to emphasize the obligation of the North toward the South or of the South toward the North, but rather to point out that the educational problem in every section of the country is a matter vital to the interests and welfare of the Nation as a whole."

Robert C. Ogden said:

"The Southern Education Board is engaged in a propaganda for education. It numbers among its members, distinguished school men and educators from several different States. Associated in its work are other men of wide reputation and eminent ability, who professionally and sympathetically have, for many years, been in accord with the most progressive ideas for popular education. This board, through its members and representatives, pleads before Legislatures, counsels with State and County Superintendents of Education, holds popular meetings for the creation of such public opinion as shall inspire local taxation and larger private beneficence for the improvement of public school systems.

"The purpose of the General Education Board is to receive and disburse money for educational purposes wherever and however, in its judgment, may seem wise. It has already commanded the confidence and respect of able and liberal wealthy men, although current newspaper report has exaggerated ten times the amount of money at its command.

"Through a conservative administration it endeavors to encourage self-help by States, counties, and school districts, encouraging the increase of taxation and the collection of funds from private citizens wherever possible. This influence is developed by means of contributions that are made contingent upon local liberality to a far larger amount than the sum that may be contributed by the board.

"The purposes to be attained are common for both boards. The Southern Education Board is an organization for a propaganda, the General Education Board is a board for the administration of money. Each is complementary to the other, and each is a half of a perfect sphere. Each board is largely represented in the other, and thus perfect co-operation is secured. These boards are working in harmony with the Trustees of the Peabody and Slater funds, and so a community of interest is developed through the four organizations that prevents duplication and competition.

"We are to have the privilege this evening of hearing from Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, President of Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Before presenting him to this audience I have to state that, in my judgment, the best South and the best North have not in the past known and understood each other. There seems to be now the development of a better understanding, and, as time goes on, each will appreciate more thoroughly the other's point of view, and the conscience of both will be united in the solution of the serious educational and race problems that rest with so deep responsibility upon the Southern States of our Union. Provincialism is the great obstacle to patriotism. When each section of the country understands the other, geographical terms will disappear from ordinary talk and our thought will be of National responsibilities and duties rather than of local issues and conditions."

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN TALKS.

Dr. Alderman, who was scheduled for the principal address of the evening, said:

"The Education Boards, whom you honor to-night, think of themselves as the agents of democracy, asking themselves this great question: How can a Nation, begun, advanced, and beset as ours, be so guided that its citizens shall become freemen entering continually into the possession of intellectual, material, and moral benefits? They do not stand for philanthropy, but for democratic idealism. In them may be seen the corporate genius of the Nation transferring its energies from material to spirit and seeking to enter humbly into the task of enriching the life of the people.

"If the South needs greater average intelligence among the masses, a greater exactitude of thinking among the leaders, a greater industrial efficiency everywhere, a more scientific attitude toward racial and social phenomena—does not the whole Nation stand in need of better manners, of a soberer discipline, of a quieter tone, of more spiritual sturdiness, of less exaltation of hardness and success? The work goes forward for the present in the Southern States because those States are the burden bearers of this generation and because, in noble self-reliance, they have traveled in two decades from picturesque and gracious medievalism to forceful, industrial democracy.

"If the Nation could not endure half slave and half free, how can it grow part white and part black? How shall a backward race of a divergent ethnic type, and in a different plane of development, become a part of the National life for the National good? That is the negro question. Slavery put him under the bottom and held him there. Reconstruction put him on top and held him there. God knows neither plan worked!

"The cry, 'Let us alone,' used sometimes to come up from the South. It was the cry of a sensitive people, exasperated by the fierce criticism of three generations and conscious of isolation, and yet of dignity and high purpose. The cry is changed. It is a happier cry. We are one Nation, members of one body. We do not want to be let alone. Come down to see us every now and then, and bring your knitting, and see if you could have done any better than we have done. We love our self-respect better than gold. Our lips are shut like iron about some things, and we shall not babble overmuch of our past, idealized forever to our souls by woe and fortitude and deep loyalties, but if your eyes are clear enough to see straight the paths we have trodden, and if your souls are great enough to want to serve, our souls, my brothers, are great enough to want your sympathy and help, for the glory of the Nation and the good of men. The energy of the South demands to be free and shall be free, and you shall help us to be free."

The members of the Southern and General Education Boards are as follows:

SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman,	Dr. Charles D. McIver,
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Dr. Edgar G. Murphy,
Dr. Wallace Buttrick,	Robert C. Ogden,
Dr. J. L. M. Curry,	Walter H. Page,
Dr. C. W. Dabney,	George F. Peabody,
Dr. H. B. Frissell,	Dr. Albert Shaw.
H. H. Hanpa,	

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Morris K. Jesup,
Dr. Wallace Buttrick,	Robert C. Ogden,
Dr. J. L. M. Curry,	Walter H. Page,
Frederick T. Gates,	George F. Peabody,
Dr. Daniel C. Gilman,	Dr. Albert Shaw.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Receptions and card parties are among the events for to-day. There are also several dinners for this evening. The dancing classes come around again, and the most notable of those meeting this evening is the Fortnightly in the Waldorf-Astoria. The concert at Sherry's in aid of the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital will attract many. Miss Leary has another afternoon with music. Receptions are to be given by Mrs. Henry S. Redmond at 11 East Fifty-fifth Street, Mrs. James Wilson Clark at 46 East Fifty-third Street, and Mrs. George Gelston Moore at 883 Madison Avenue. Miss Elsa Van K. Foos of 35 West Fifty-fourth Street will entertain the Skating Club, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse will give a bridge matinée, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hoyt will give a dinner.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William Osgood Field have returned from their honeymoon trip. They are to be the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have returned from Washington.

⁂

John Sloane and his son, John Sloane, Jr., who have been ill, are improving. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane will go to California for the Winter, as soon as Mr. Sloane is entirely convalescent. He has had pneumonia.

⁂

Monson Morris will lead the cotillion at the dance Henry Sloane will give at Sherry's on Tuesday next for his daughter, Miss Jessie Sloane.

⁂

The concert this afternoon at Sherry's for the benefit of the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital is to be begun at 3 o'clock. Mme. Fritzi Scheff will sing, and the Damrosch Orchestra will play. The tickets are $5 each. Many prominent women are interested in the affair, and the sale of tickets and boxes has been large.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have returned from Lenox. Mr. Stokes will sail soon for the Bahamas, to be absent until the Spring.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. Schuyler Crosby of this city, to John B. Henderson, Jr., is to be in the Crosby country home in Charlestown, West Va., on Feb. 12. Miss Alice Roberts will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Ethel Thompson, Miss Elizabeth Oakley, and Miss Mary Jay of this city; Miss Christine Chew and Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Charlestown, West Va.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee gave a large dance for their débutante daughter, Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee, at Sherry's last evening. The third story was engaged, the dancing being in the large ballroom, and the supper being served at small tables in the adjoining suite of rooms. Mrs. Weatherbee, in white satin and lace, and wearing diamonds and pearls, and Miss Weatherbee, in pale green silk gauze, trimmed with ruchings of green silk and green spangles, received the guests at the entrance to the ballroom. The guests came quite early, and there was general dancing until the supper, which was served at about 12:30. There was no cotillion. The decorations were garlands of smilax and evergreens over the balconies and walls, with now and then a dash of red and cut flowers and ferns were used on the tables. The effect was extremely pretty, and there was an absence of formality that the young people enjoyed. Among the guests invited were:

Miss Margurite Loew,	Dr. George Huston Bell,
Miss Edna Loew,	Frank Brimley Porter,
Miss Marie L. Russell,	Alfred Wagstaff,
Miss Olive Schley,	Sinclair Richardson,
Miss Kate Richardson,	Franklin T. Richardson,
Miss Elsie Ladd,	Geo. R. D. Schieffelin,
Miss Edith Slayback,	Clark Porter Read,
Miss Marie Constable,	Louis D. Woodruff,
Miss Elise Postley,	Mason A. Stone, Jr.,
Miss Lena Fanshawe,	Graham Brush,
Miss Florence Carpenter,	Ethelbert Ide Low,
Miss Edith Beadleston,	Elliott Douglas Curtis,
Miss Margaret Lloyd,	James E. Weekes, Jr.,
Miss Lucille Bacon,	Laurence Atterbury,
Miss Arietta Prentice,	Charles Duncan Miller,
Miss Gertrude Herrick,	Randolph Beadleston,
Miss Edith Lounsberry,	Henry Williams,
Miss Beatrice Hollins,	Thomas Sturgis, Jr.,
Miss Genevieve O'Brien,	Harwood Huntington,
Miss Honor E. Barr,	B. B. Chittenden, Jr.,
Miss Louise Scribner,	Edward Pearsall Field,
Miss Virginia Osborn,	William S. Mitchell,
Miss Beth Clark,	Lamont Dominick,
Miss Louise Thatcher,	Roland Holt,
Miss Anne Matheson,	Lawrence Swift,
Miss Anne Herrick,	Edward A. Downey,
Miss Lillian Holmes,	Garrett B. Kip,
Miss Adelaide Baylis,	Theron R. Strong,
Miss Jeannette Myers,	Morgan Grace,
Miss Edith Talcott,	Artemas Holmes,
Miss Margaret Appleton,	J. Montgomery Strong,
Miss Edith Downey,	Evander B. Schley,
Miss Betty Collomore,	Benj. Talbot B. Hyde,
Miss Ada de Acosta,	T. Haven Peabody,
Miss Benedict,	Daniel Bacon, Jr.,
Miss Louise Vanderhoef,	Reginald Jaffray,
Miss Lucy Hatch,	Alexander S. Woodruff,
Miss Madeleine Johnson,	Chalmers Wood, Jr.
Miss Grace Fargo,	Le Baron Willard,
Miss Mabel Hyde,	Mr. Whitman,
Miss Elsie M. Schefer,	Frank C. Hutton.

⁂

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Olive Mead, and Gregory Hast were the artists at yesterday's Musical Morning. Among those present were:

Countess de Castellane,	Mrs. Charles G. Whittier,
Mrs. James P. Kernochan,	Mrs. J. G. Woodbury,
Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop,	Mrs. Frederick Bell,
Miss Van Wart,	Mme. Suzanne Adams,
Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field,	Mme. Fritzi Scheff,
Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,	Mme. Kirkby-Lunn,
Mrs. John H. Hammond,	Mrs. Frederick Edey,
Mrs. Ellis Hoffman,	Mrs. Charles C. Weir,
Miss Emma Stone,	Mrs. John G. Carlisle,
Mrs. William Pollock,	Mrs. William Grosvenor,
	Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon,
	Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt.

⁂

Seven conferences by the Count Robert de Montesquiou, litterateur and poet, are to be held in this city. The first is to be at Sherry's on Feb. 5. The others are to be on Feb. 12, 19, 26, and March 5, 12, and 19. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. H. I. Barbey, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Helen O. Brice, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Cathleen Neilson left this morning for New York to attend Mrs. Astor's ball to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes are guests of John N. A. Griswold at his residence, on Bellevue Avenue.

Miss Romola Dahlgren went to New York to-day.

Gerald Hoyt is here to visit Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt.

A Baltimore Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—At the fourth ball of the Bachelors' Cotillion Club this evening the engagement of Miss Molly Digges Lee to William Randall of New York was made public. Miss Lee is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee of this city and a first cousin of Adrian Iselin of New York. Mr. Randall belongs to a well-known San Francisco family, and now lives in New York.

President Voorhees's Son Engaged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—The engagement of Miss Ethel Roland, daughter of Horace Roland of Reading, Penn., to H. Berlin Voorhees of Baltimore, son of Vice President Voorhees of the Reading Railroad, has been announced. Miss Roland is said to be the original of the heroine of Gilbert Parker's novel "The Right of Way." She met the author when she was traveling abroad. Mr. Voorhees is a civil engineer and a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute.

Marine Society Election and Banquet.

At the annual meeting of the New York Marine Society, held in the Produce Exchange Building yesterday, officers for the year were elected, as follows: President—Capt. A. J. Newbury; Vice President—David A. Scribner; Second Vice President—B. F. Marsh; Treasurer—J. H. Chamberlain; Secretary—George W. Tucker; Counsel—Adrian H. Joline. Immediately after the election a banquet was tendered to the newly elected officers and guests. Among those present were Mayor Seth Low, Congressman Montague Lessler, A. A. Raven, President of the Standard Oil Company; Alfred Snow, Capt. George L. Norton, editor of The Marine Journal, and D. B. Dearborn.

MONTEREY ROAD JUDGMENT.

F. E. Pettengell obtained from Justice Truax yesterday a judgment for $879,900 against Alfred Walker Jones, President of the Monterey and Fresno Railroad Company in California. The judgment practically placed the property in the hands of Mr. Pettengell. He said last night:

"It is my intention to secure another road with a right to enter San Francisco. That will give my road two deep water points, San Francisco and Monterey. I am now having surveys made with a view to connecting my line with the road now being built by Senator Clark from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, making a transcontinental line 350 miles shorter to Pacific deep water than any other road reaching the coast."

The length of Mr. Pettengell's road is about 330 miles. London financiers, it is said, are interested in the company.

Mr. Pettengell sued to recover a commission of 10 per cent. on $7,000,000 of bonds of the railroad company, of which Col. Jones had been the promoter. A verdict was ordered for the full amount sued for, together with interest, which raised the amount of $700,000 sued for to $879,000.

FIREMEN MAY AMALGAMATE.

The Fire Department Benevolent Association has taken action looking to the harmonizing of that organization, which consists of men of all grades of rank and has been known as the "Chief's Association" and the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, consisting only of firemen below the rank of Lieutenant, and whose President and chief representative is ex-Capt. Clifford.

Commissioner Sturgis said yesterday: "The action of the Fire Department Benevolent Association as voiced by its President, Capt. Patrick J. Graham of Hook and Ladder Company No. 25, has my unqualified approval. It is a step in the right direction, and leads toward what I consider the most important matter in the Fire Department to-day, viz., the bringing together of the two associations to the end that officers and men may mingle together on a common footing in the discussion of those measures beneficial alike to all members of the department."

President Graham, in appointing a conference committee, said in part: "This committee shall also have authority to confer with a view to amalgamation into one harmonious body, and any agreement made by this committee shall be binding on this association.

"I wish to announce that the Fire Commissioner has authorized me to state that he has now in contemplation a change in the rules governing time off, whereby the present time off allowed will be virtually doubled."

TO ESTABLISH NEW DEGREE.

The Council of the University of New York, at its bimonthly meeting yesterday in the Chancellor's office, Washington Square, decided to establish a degree of Doctor Juris, with the abbreviation J. D. A resolution of regret at the death of Dean Charles Waldo Haskins of the School of Commerce, was adopted, and Joseph French was named to be acting Dean until the end of the year.

The Medical Committee reported that the free dispensary at First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street is being swamped by an attendance of about 500 patients a day. The committee reported that the increased attendance was due to the shutting down by Bellevue of its free dispensary work.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in favor of electing an officer to be known as the University Syndic, to relieve the Chancellor of part of his labors. The committee recommended for the place Dr. Henry MacCracken, the eldest son of the Chancellor, who for the last four years has been President of Westminster College, Mo. If Dr. MacCracken accepts his term of office is to begin on Sept. 1, 1903.

IN THE SHOPS.

Plaid silk umbrella cases are sold at 39 cents each. They must, it is said, be used over all-silk umbrellas, others probably being too large. There are different styles of plaids, and they are very pretty.

⁂

In handsome, embossed Japanese leather comes a box for a jewel cleaning outfit, containing chamois, soap, brush, sawdust, &c. It is rather expensive.

⁂

Pottery champagne corks come in a little more than ordinary cork size as salt and pepper shakers. They cost 10 cents each.

⁂

Embroidered Chinese silk shawls of white, the solid double embroidery that is so beautiful, cost comparatively little in the right places—$11, $16, and $19, according to the elaborateness of the work.

⁂

There are attractive things in paper cups for bonbons, salted almonds, &c. They are in the form of the purple orchids which are reproduced with extreme naturalness, and calla blossoms are also effective. Other pretty little things are in the forms of swans and fan tail pigeons. The bodies of the birds in these form small cups and the raised tails are used for menu cards.

⁂

Small flat cards represent crabs, oysters, and clams in natural colors. They open to show a plain surface on the inside for the name.

⁂

Tally and place cards are always kept on hand in the shops in the form of hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades for use at card parties.

⁂

Little, not so very little, Chinese embroidered opera glass bags close with purse clasps inside the ruffled tops, which are gathered up with drawing strings. The clasp is a valuable addition.

⁂

Gold ribbon belts, with antique buckles of some dull metal set with Persian coral, that delightful dark red coral, can be bought for $3.50 each.

⁂

One of the children's coats to be seen at this mid-season is of dark green velveteen, trimmed with the petit gris, gray squirrel. There are a narrow band of the trimming around the throat, broad straight bands around the cuffs, and deep lapels.

⁂

The clock with the "longest ringing alarm, rings for twenty minutes," costs $2.50.

⁂

There is a coquettish air given to some of the Oriental embroidered kimonos by the manner of draping. The upper part is pulled up to give a blouse effect above the sash back and front, and the skirt is pulled away from the front, leaving it open to show the petticoat with which it is worn. It makes twice as attractive a garment as the ordinary kimono.

⁂

Crêpe de chine scarfs, 2½ inches in width, with tucked, hemstitched ends, in white, blue, or pink, cost 48 cents each.

⁂

A comfortable, not over-beautiful, all-wool blanket bath robe for a woman, one which buttons the full length, will cost $35. The blanket is made of the finest kind of wool.

⁂

Turn-over collars are to be found on most of the embroidered white shirt waists being shown now. Some of these, and very pretty ones, too, are made of the all-over machine embroidery, the fine Hamburgs, with the stock made of the material, as is the turn-over, that is, long in front and reaching a little below the lower line of the stock. The prettiest finished in a rounded point and edged with lace.

⁂

One hand-embroidered lawn waist has a tucked stock and two square-cornered stole ends, hemstitched and embroidered, rather long, being about three inches in length, plaited in a little where they are sewed in at the lower edge of the stock. They are about an inch and a half in width.

⁂

Pretty tucked white lawn yokes are on the French hand-embroidered colored waists. There is nothing new about these, but they are charming. One in blue is embroidered in a design of oak leaves, not solid embroidery, but the pattern is outlined with heavy embroidered lines, and half of each leaf is filled in with fine French knots, giving it a shaded effect. On the white yoke is the embroidery in natural sprays in blue applique, outlined with the embroidery in white. A heliatrope waist has the embroidery in a design of large field lilies. In the larger pattern halves of some of the flowers are upon the body of the waist and the other halves, still in the heliatropes, on the white yoke.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Special Sale of

Blankets, Comforters, Feather Pillows, Pillow Cases and Sheets

At Sharp Price Reductions.

WE OFFER at special prices for To-day large quantities of superior Blankets, Comforters, Feather Pillows, Pillow Cases and Sheets at prices that have been purposely lowered for this occasion.

Best Bargains of the Kind in New York.

Any thrifty householder can tell that at a glance. At the prices quoted it is good economy to buy for next winter if the present season does not exact such a need in your home.

Blankets.

COTTON BLANKETS—Good size white Blankets with fancy striped borders; regularly up to 79c. pair, at 49

295 PAIR OF WHITE, PART WOOL BLANKETS for ¾ and twin beds, with fancy colored borders; regularly up to $3.25 pair, at 1.95

350 PAIR OF FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS for full and extra size beds.

Regularly $6.50 and $7.00 pair, at	4.75
Regularly $8.50 to $10.00 pair, at	6.95
Regularly up to $12.50 pair, at	7.95
Regularly up to $15.00 pair, at	9.50
Regularly up to $27.50 pair, at	15.00

Comforters.

RUFFLED CRIB COMFORTERS: figured silkoline tops; plain colored backs, filled with pure cotton; regularly 69c each, at 39

MEDIUM, HEAVY AND LIGHT WEIGHT COMFORTERS, some figured on both sides, some plain back, all for full size beds; regularly up to $1.39 each, at 98

MEDIUM AND LIGHT WEIGHT COMFORTERS in many pretty patterns; regularly up to $1.95, at 1.39

Odd lot of fine COMFORTERS; regularly up to $3.00 each, at 1.95

Feather Pillows.

Made of Fancy Striped Tickings, filled with odorless curled feathers.

Regularly 39c. each, at	24
Regularly 49c. each, at	39
Regularly 69c. each, at	49
Regularly 79c. each, at	59

Pillow Cases & Sheets

3000 BLEACHED CASES, made of the best qualities of Muslins in regular and odd sizes; regularly up to 17c. each, at 10

1500 SHEETS for single and double beds, made of heavy qualities of Bleached Muslins; regularly up to 55c. each, at 39

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Bedroom Slippers.

All-Felt BATH OR BEDROOM SLIPPERS in all sizes for men and women, pair, 19

(Second Floor, East.)

Axminster Carpets.

Bigelow, Lowell and Smith's AXMINSTER CARPETS; regular price, $1.35; special, 75

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Lamps.

TABLE LAMPS; large size, with 10-inch globe; handsomely decorated; tinted background; regularly at $3.25 2.25

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Axminster Rugs.

200 Bigelow AXMINSTER RUGS; floral and Turkish designs; light and dark colorings; sizes 27x63; regular $2.25 grade, special, 1.50

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Girls' Guimpes.

250 GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES, embroidery insertions, hemstitched and embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; former prices 49c. and 69c., at 29

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Dinner Ware.

DINNER SETS: 112 pieces, finest thin porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors; every piece gold-lined, 7.50

(Basement.)

Women's Nightgowns.

Extra quality muslin and cambric, 3 styles, high and V necks, lace and embroidery trimmed, hemstitched, at 49

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Belts.

WOMEN'S BELTS, of black silk elastic, 1½ and 2 inches wide; choice of a number of designs with cut steel front buckle, giving the "dip" effect, and back pieces, 98

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Corsets.

H. & S. ELITE ROYAL WORCESTER and AMERICAN LADY CORSETS, short and long models, regularly at $2.25 and $1.75; very special, to-day, 95

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Stationery.

FINE LINEN PAPER, 1 lb., 108 sheets, regularly at 25c., 11

FINE LINEN ENVELOPES, to match, pkg. of 25, 10

BEST GRADE WRITING PAPER, Hurd's, Whiting's, Crane's, etc.; regularly 18c. to 35c. per quire, a bargain, at 9

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Women's White Petticoats.

Good quality Muslin; tucked umbrella flounce; wide ruffle of embroidery; extra dust ruffle; not more than 3 to a customer, at 50

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Coffee.

POPULAR BLEND

FANCY MOCHA and JAVA, rich aroma, fine fragrance:

10 lbs.	5 lbs.	lb.
2.35	1.20	28

(Fourth Floor.)

Women's Pajamas.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS, fancy stripes; military cut; perfect fitting; regularly at $1.50; to-day, 1.00

WOMEN'S MADRAS PAJAMAS, pretty striped effects; military cut; pearl buttons, regularly at $1.50; to-day, 1.00

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Mussed Handkerchiefs.

SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY AT AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE.

On special tables on the Third Floor opposite the Picture Gallery. About 6,000 Handkerchiefs for Men, Women and Children. See them and you will readily say to yourself: "What wonderful bargains."

And so they are. These Handkerchiefs were used during the Holidays for decorative purposes. They got a bit mussed and a trifle soiled; to clear them all out in a hurry we offer them for 1-3 to 1-5 the prices formerly asked.

Your choice of any Handkerchief in the lot for 5c

Dress Goods.

BRILLIANTINE.

Jet black; high finish, 59c. quality; per yard, 39

WAISTINGS.

Fancy colors; novel designs; 50c. quality; per yard, 29

TEAZLED PLAIDS.

Numerous color combinations; 55c. quality; per yard, 25

(Main Floor, Front.)

Silks.

21-inch woven dot COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE and COLORED MOIRE VELOURS; $1.00 grades; reduced, per yard, to 49

21-inch PERSIAN AND LACE STRIPED TAFFETAS and 24-inch PRINTED SATIN LIBERTIES, reduced from $1.00 per yard, to 55

(Main Floor, Front.)

Ingrain Art Squares.

ALL-WOOL INGRAIN ART SQUARES; heaviest quality, guaranteed all wool; size 12 ft. x 13.6, made to sell regularly at $13.50; special, 9.00

ALL-WOOL INGRAIN ART SQUARES; heaviest quality, guaranteed all wool; size 12x15; made to sell at $15.00; special, 10.00

(Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Ice Skates.

ICE SKATES, men's and boys' all-clamp Club Skates,	50 to 3.50
Women's and Girls' all and half STRAP SKATES,	75 to 3.50
HOCKEY SKATES,	75 to 2.95
HOCKEY SKATES, men's and women's, all clamp,	3.50
DONAHUE RACING SKATES,	3.25
SWEDOH RACERS, special at	5.00

(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

2.00 Shoes at 1.00

Two specials for to-day from the big "Double-Value Shoe Sale."

MEN'S SHOES—All sizes; of good quality; Satin Calf; lace style; well made on stylish lasts, AT 1.00

WOMEN'S SHOES—Vici Kid; double soles; in lace and button; Patent leather Tips; all sizes in C, D and E widths,

(Men's Shoes, Main Floor, East.)
(Women's Shoes, Second Floor, East.)

3.50 Shoes at 1.95.

MEN'S SHOES, with Worth's Electric Cushion Soles, Kid and Calf, all sizes of each, lace and congress; also Men's shoes of Kid, Calf and Patent Leather, with regular soles; per pair, 1.95

WOMEN'S SHOES, Kid, Calf and Patent Leather, button, lace and bluchers; also the new All Dull Kid; lace; $3.00 and $3.50 shoes, all sizes and widths of each style; per pair.

(Main and Second Floors, East.)

500 Women's Golf Vests At a Wonderfully Low Price.

Any woman who has ever worn a Golf Vest knows how warm and comfortable it is on a cold day, particularly if her coat is not of heavy material or is loosely constructed.

We offer To-day, at an unusually low price, 500 Golf Vests; all wool (knitted), plain colors and pretty stripe effects, double-breasted, with gilt buttons, very chic, 98c

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

FULL VALUATION ASSESSMENTS.

The full valuation plan of assessing real estate devised by the Mayor and the Controller breaks down on the very first trial of it. If the Mayor and the Controller took careful thought about their plan they must have expected it to break down. It was too suddenly sprung upon the public and too soon applied to permit of that diligent, systematic working out which was demanded by so important a piece of municipal business. The consequence is that the published list of assessments is fantastic and funny rather than full, and will be laughed at by those from whom it does not evoke groans.

The general result is an increase in the assessed valuation of the realty of the entire city from $3,330,647,579 in 1902 to $4,756,099,966 in 1903. This is an increase of $1,425,452,387, or about 50 per cent. That full valuation, that is to say, the price which property would bring in the open market, has not been reached by the Assessors will be evident to anybody who examines the published list of assessments. There are many instances in which prices recently paid or offered put before the Assessors a just measure of full value. They have rejected this evidence, substituting their own guesses. The result is that in the case of the most valuable pieces of real estate in town their assessments run from 75 to 90 per cent. of what would generally be considered market value.

Controller GROUT has repeatedly asserted that the full valuation plan would give great relief to the small taxpayer. Great buildings and pieces of real estate worth millions have been much underassessed, he has declared, thus placing upon the shoulders of the owners of homes and small properties an unjust share of the burden of taxation. The poor were assessed high, the rich low. But it is clear that this injustice is not remedied by assessing great buildings at 75 or 85 per cent. of their salable value. The small taxpayer still has a ground of complaint, and in his disappointment he may say harsh things of Controller GROUT. Taxpayers have been exhorted also not to condemn the full valuation plan until they had tested its merits. Their valuations would be higher, the Controller told them, but their tax bills would very likely be lower on account of the reduction in the rate. That this will be true in many instances may be admitted. But a valuation increased 50 per cent., or even 100 per cent., when multiplied by a tax rate decreased only 25 per cent., will certainly not yield a sum less than the tax levied under the old plan. There will be countless instances of that nature among both small and large taxpayers.

But the surprise or suffering of the individual is a small matter compared with the general confusion and unsettlement in the real estate field produced by this ill-judged experiment. The valuation of property for purposes of assessment is a serious matter to the community. It is a work which should be undertaken with soberness of mind, and any change in method should be most carefully examined from every point of view. If the old plan was held to be defective the new plan ought to have been made reasonably perfect by study and discussion before venturing to put it in practice. Certainly the new plan cannot have been elaborated with care, since its results betray those methods of groping and guesswork that were called the fatal defects of the old system. The Assessors have not made a full valuation, and, therefore, the benefits claimed by the inventors of the plan cannot result from its application; but the change they have made is momentous enough to create serious disturbances in the real estate and building markets. An established custom has been discarded and a new one introduced, of which no man can foresee what use will be made in future years. Mr. GROUT says that "heretofore, with property assessed at all sorts of percentages, it has been easy for the municipal authorities to raise the rate whenever they found they were facing a deficit. In the future such tricks will be impossible." Why impossible? Demonstrably, full valuation has not been reached, and stopping short of that imaginary line it will be perfectly possible for future Assessors to juggle with valuations according to their enlightenment or the policy of the administration in power. They may lower valuations and raise rates, or vice versa. Very likely they will do both these things by turns, and in consequence owners of New York realty will never know from year to year what to expect of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. The uniformity of practice proclaimed by Mr. GROUT is precisely the quality most likely to be found wanting under the system now adopted.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

There is evidently a "combine" in the Senate to defeat the treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. It is not a creditable association of honorable Senators for public purposes, but a more or less secret one of interested persons resorting to underhand methods for an unworthy end. The object of the conspiracy is to defer action on the treaty until after the 31st of January, the date fixed for its ratification. If this can be accomplished it is expected that the whole matter can be thrown over for the session and not be heard of again until next December.

Unfortunately, the situation in the Senate is such as to make it probable that these tactics can succeed. That gracious body has got itself into a tangle over the bill for the admisson of new States, of which the pure and zealous champion of protection, MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, is sponsor. By the ingenious use of Parliamentary manipulation, Mr. QUAY can keep the attention of the Senate absorbed in this bill until it is acted upon, and as a great deal of time is being wasted by both its opponents and its supporters there is no telling now long the struggle may last. As soon as any of the big appropriation bills appear it will have the right of way, and unless very vigorous action can be taken by the friends of the treaty it will fail.

It is unnecessary to say that this opposition to the treaty is made solely by the extreme protectionists. The beet-sugar men have professedly withdrawn from the fight, but some of them are aiding the open enemies of the treaty. In the main, however, the hostility comes from the Bourbon protectionists who are ready to fight anything that seems likely to stimulate foreign trade. Whether this spirit can be met and overcome depends on the good sense and energy of those who would profit by reciprocity with Cuba, for it is no longer the Cubans but Americans whose interests are most concerned in permitting trade. The situation has changed materially since last year. The agreement of the Brussels conference for the abolition of bounties in the principal European countries has improved the market for sugar from Cuba, and the production as well as the exports promise to be larger than in any previous year. On this point the opinion of Mr. BABCOCK of Wisconsin, who has just returned from a trip of observation to Cuba, is interesting and important. He found the Cubans anxious for an arrangement with the United States, but quite confident of their ability to secure a prosperous trade without it. It will be remembered that the proposed treaty makes the valuable concessions offered by Cuba preferential as to all other countries, and it is only through the treaty that we can hope to obtain terms better than others or even as good.

THE MORMON SENATOR.

The President seems to have been making the same kind of mistake in objecting to the selection of the strongest and most popular candidate for the vacant Senatorship from Utah that he has made in trying to force on two Southern communities local officials who were unacceptable to them. It is true that in deprecating the election of a Mormon apostle to the Senate it seems that the President is following the example of his predecessor. But while Mr. MCKINLEY might suavely and tactfully have endeavored to dissuade the apostle from seeking the Senatorship, he would certainly not have put himself in the position of seeming, either in his official capacity or in his unofficial capacity of party leader, to dictate to the people of Utah, or of any other State, whom they should choose to represent them in the Senate.

The case is different from that of ROBERTS, whom the House rejected, in that ROBERTS was himself a polygamist, that is to say, a malefactor against the laws of the United States, whereas it is not charged that SMOOT has broken the law against polygamy or any other law. Moreover, the House was acting in the exercise of its own prerogative, as the Senate would be doing if it rejected SMOOT. "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Each House is entitled to resent anything that looks like an attempt on the part of the President to usurp or to share its prerogative. The Evening Post has aptly reminded the President that he has so often failed to make public the objections which, in common with his respectable fellow-citizens, he must entertain to the moral character and Senatorial qualifications of Senators much nearer home than Utah, that it is especially gratuitous in him to raise his voice against the choice of this Mormon by a Mormon community. At any rate, the question of SMOOT'S election or admission is one solely for the consideration of the people of Utah and of the Senate of the United States.

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD is contributing to The London Times a series of instructive articles on "Economic South Africa." It is commonly known that the labor question is the most urgent problem in the situation, but Mr. KIDD has collated and presented the facts more fully than any previous writer. Of the territory now all politically British he says that its possibilities "are probably second only to those of the United States, and its economic possibilities may in some respects even surpass those of that country."

Under the Boers, with their simple and patriarchal mode of life, no development of South Africa, in the modern sense, was attempted or desired. Now that Great Britain has acquired it, and that modern notions actuate its rulers, it is found that the development of the country is arrested, and is likely to remain arrested, excepting with a new and imported labor supply or else with a more thorough exploitation of the supply already present, but not really available. There are five million blacks in the country to one million or less of whites. Of these blacks the Kafirs were ill-treated by the Boers, in the sense of being compelled to work against their wills, under a system which seems to have had nearly everything of slavery but the name. But, according to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, they were as ill off with British masters in the mines as with their Boer masters on the veldt. When he is left alone the Kafir raises enough "mealies" (Indian corn) for his support and that of his family, from a small patch of ground by the labor of his wives, who are virtually his slaves, and who alone work at agriculture or even at hut building. The male Kafir apparently will not work continuously if he can possibly help it, although "there are conditions in which a native laborer secures almost a life competency as the result of six months' labor in the mines." Yet the mines are so much undermanned that there is now only a third of the labor employed in them which would be necessary to work them to their full capacity, and although the work done by the natives is done in other gold-mining regions by whites. The white labor of the Witwatersrand is of a higher order, being that of direction and superintendence, and the men who perform it are said to receive higher pay than corresponding workers in America or in Australia.

But then Mr. KIDD insists that South Africa is a "white man's country." There is every reason why whites should live and thrive there, if only they could be induced to emigrate. The settlement of the labor question, then, which means the development of the country, must be arrived either by making emigration more attractive to white Europeans, by stimulating or assisting it, than it has thus far been, or by the importation of coolie labor from Asia, or, finally, by inducing the natives to work longer and harder and more steadily. As Mr. KIDD puts it, in the last case "the native shall be obliged, if not by State compulsion, at least by the State regulation of economic conditions, to contribute his labor to the development of the resources of the country." This is rather a gingerly statement of the case, but it seems to indicate a system of forced labor which is not readily distinguishable from slavery.

It will be seen that the British problem in South Africa has several aspects of affinity with our problem in the Philippines. But the Philippines are evidently not "a white man's country"—in the sense that a white man can do continuous bodily labor in it any more than is Cuba or Porto Rico. But Gov. TAFT seems to favor the faithful trial of the application of native labor under fair conditions before resorting to the drastic measure of importation. Meanwhile, the British national investment in South Africa has been so enormous that Englishmen may be expected to await, with some impatience, the prospect of a profitable return.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE BANK POOL.

It is extremely difficult for the average English journalist to understand American methods in business and finance well enough to discuss them intelligently and dispassionately. An interesting illustration of their proneness to misunderstand what happens on this side of the ocean is furnished in the comments of the London papers on the dissolution of the $50,000,000 pool formed to steady the New York money market some weeks ago, "without having loaned a dollar." The fact that it did not exercise the functions for which it was created seems to warrant Lombard Street in concluding that the whole transaction was a gigantic "bluff"; also in surmising that perhaps it did not represent a dollar of available cash, and that had the pool been called upon to lay down its hand it would have been found practically empty.

In this country the matter is viewed very differently. When the members of the syndicate announced that they would lend up to fifty millions if necessary to break an artifically high rate in the money market from which so much of embarrassment, and possibly disaster, was apprehended, everybody in interest knew that they meant just what they said, and were fully able to make good their promise. It established confidence on a fifty-million-dollar cash basis, and having averted the condition which it was intended to correct it accomplished its purpose. "Tight money" forthwith became impossible, and business went on as before. There is nothing surprising in this. The bank known to have plenty of money available is not the one which suffers a run; the merchant known to be able to pay his bills is not worried by attachments: the knowledge that all the money needed is available on good collateral at the legal rate of interest leaves the professional money lenders no chance to squeeze the unfortunate borrower with usurious demands.

That things are not done in just this way in London is probably true, but the principle that confidence rests upon responsible promises is as true on one side of the Atlantic as on the other. Even a bluff is effective when it is known that the man who "puts it up" can "make good."

THE CASE OF CAPT. GORMAN.

The suspension of Capt. GORMAN until his trial on charges of neglect of duty, by Commissioner GREENE, after the Commissioner had personally witnessed violations of law in the Captain's precinct, is an object lesson that cannot fail to have a good effect.

Gen. GREENE, from the first moment of his accession to his difficult office, gave formal notice to those in responsible places under him that he assumed that no serious and open infraction of the law could occur within their respective fields of duty without their knowledge, and that he should hold them accountable accordingly. Here was a case of such infraction which came to his knowledge in the course of a tour of inspection such as any police officer in authority is supposed to make frequently enough to keep himself informed as to matters in his precinct. The Commissioner acted promptly, logically, fairly on the principle which he had duly explained. Clearly that principle will "go" in the Police Department from this time on, and no one will misunderstand how it works.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the Merchants' Association, Chairman COLE of the State Board of Railway Commissioners expresses the belief that the commission has ample powers under the law to compel compliance on the part of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad with such of its recommendations as the courts, if appealed to, find to be just and reasonable. This is a very safe and indisputable generalization. That it does not add materially to what the public already knew is doubtless the fault of the facts of the case.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the speeches made at the recent meeting in this city of the Civic Federation was one by Mr. JOHN R. COMMONS, who is associated with the United States Bureau of Labor and has had charge of the investigation in this country and Europe of the subject of the restriction of production. From a full report of the address, now at hand, we find that Mr. COMMONS quoted the head of the International Machinists' Union as making the following remarkable statement of benefits received in two years by the members of that organization from the efforts of its officers:

> Thirty-seven lodges reported to have prevented the introduction of the piecework system in shops employing 4,500 men. This system, when in practical operation, reduces the force on a fair estimate one-fourth. Thus the positions of 1,125 men have been saved, which amounts to $2,475 per day, or $744,675 per year. We also prevented the introduction of the two-machine system in 137 shops, employing 9,500 men. It is safe to say that if this system had been introduced, the force of men would have been reduced one-eighth; hence in this we saved the positions of 1,188 men, whose daily wages would amount to $2,613.60 per day, or $818,056.80 per year.

That achievements of that sort are regarded with approval by the unions of England is well known, but it has been supposed that the fallacy of such reasoning was well understood in American labor circles. It has often and conclusively been proved that labor-saving machinery, so-called, never permanently decreases either the number of men employed or the amount of wages paid in any trade, but always, after a short period of readjustment, increases both. As Mr. COMMONS asked, after making his quotation, "Can restriction of output be rationally advocated on the ground that it 'makes more work?'" Not rationally, of course, but evidently it can be advocated.

—A London paper makes—whether accurately or not we do not know—the following translation of a passage from an editorial article printed in the Ostdeutsche Rundschau of Vienna:

> Germany will have to consider in good earnest the possibility of a conflict. Should Germany, Austria, Italy, France, and Russia jointly decide upon radically solving the American question, England will also be one of the party. And there will be rich spoils; the forty-five States and the six Territories would afford abundant compensation for the costly armaments. The powers will not be at a loss to partition the United States and treat it as a territory of exploitation.
>
> We should say not! Once get through the trifling preliminaries, the partition would be as easy as lying for an old-fashioned diplomatist, and lots more fun. And the loot! In comparison with forty-five States and five Territories—particularly five Territories—what was Peking and its Forbidden City, even with the Summer palace and Pa-o-ting thrown in for good measure? And think of the "punitive expeditions" after the fighting was all over! It's no wonder the Ostdeutsche Rundschau dreams dreams and licks its chops. But there—perhaps the London paper used its imagination as well as its dictionary in making the translation, and, anyway, we have a reformed police force now, so perhaps the partitioning won't begin much before next Fall.

NUGGETS.

Evidences of Affluence.

"Why do you think he is a millionaire?"
"Because he spends so little money and his son spends so much."—Chicago Post.

Time to Interfere.

"What are they arresting the man for?"
"They caught him selling coal in short measure strawberry boxes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That's Different.

"I see a Chicago girl has risked her life to save her pet cat."
"I wonder if she ever broke or tried to break a man's heart just for the fun of the thing"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Doubting Dennis.

Judy—Will ye give me yer promise, Dennis, that ye'll love me foriver?
Dennis—Sure, an' ol'd like to do that same, Judy, but ol'm hardly of the opinion that ol'll lasht as long as that.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE ANGEL OF THE TWILIGHT.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

The angel of the twilight
Is garbed in hodden gray—
She comes upon the shadows
That hold the closing day.
Her wings beat slowly, slowly,
Her voice is of the blest,
As comes her soothing crooning:
"O, tired ones, I bring rest."

The angel of the twilight—
If we could see her face—
Is one of wondrous beauty,
Of gentleness and grace.
She pillows all the weary
Upon her garment's folds,
And they who sigh of sorrow
Within her arms she holds.

The angel of the twilight
Sings rarest lullabies—
She croons of coming blessings,
Contentment and heart's ease.
The babe, the man, the woman,
Hear her low voice the while,
And sink to softest slumber,
Led by her song and smile.

The angel of the twilight,
Clad all in hodden gray—
She brings the gentle darkness
That hides the cares of day;
She brings us balm and balsam
From out the starry west,
When crooning, softly, slowly,
She murmurs "I bring rest."

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION

Senators Confident That Some Measure Will Be Passed.

Nothing Radical, but the Embodiment of Some Features of the Knox Bill —Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Following the conference at the White House last night attended by Senator Aldrich and Speaker Henderson, there has been a great deal of discussion to-day among the Republicans of the Senate as to the prospects of anti-trust legislation during this session of Congress. The conclusion reached is that some measure will be passed.

"There will be no radical legislation," said one prominent Republican Senator, "but a measure embodying some features of the Knox bill may be passed. The Republicans are not going to accept any or everything that is offered, nor will they abdicate to the minority to dictate what shall be done.

"It will be some time, however, before trust bills are taken up and Senators will have time to inform themselves on all phases of the subject before a bill is brought before the Senate."

Another prominent Senator said he thought there would be legislation this session, not on the line of the bill introduced by Senator Hoar, but more in the nature of the suggestions made by Attorney General Knox. One feature of the Knox bill that was favorably considered was that which provided for the punishment of the person or corporation which received rebates as well as the carrier or corporation that gave them.

In the Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day the question of trust legislation was taken up briefly and Senators Hoar, Fairbanks, and Nelson, Republicans, and Pettus and Turner, Democrats, were appointed a sub-committee to consider the subject in detail. Senator Hoar said if the House of Representatives should act at an early day his sub-committee would wait on it, but that if it became apparent that there was to be delay in the House he would call the committee together to act independently of the House. There was no general discussion of the subject in the committee, but so far as opinions were expressed by members they were favorable to action.

An anti-trust bill will be reported to the House Judiciary Committee at its meeting Friday by the sub-committee of which Representative Littlefield is Chairman. This statement was made to-day. The sub-committee will meet to-morrow when the bills drawn by Attorney General Knox and introduced by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, but which the sub-committee has been advised were intended to be in the nature of supplemental suggestions, will be compared with the bill already drafted by the sub-committee.

An effort will be made to have the bill reported to the Judiciary Committee Friday and reported out of that committee at the earliest possible date in order that it may be taken up for action by the House without delay, thus giving the Senate time to act.

Members of Mr. Littlefield's sub-committee, it is stated, expect their bill as it will go to the full committee to be acceptable to the Administration and to have the support of the leaders of the House. There is reason to believe that Attorney General Knox will be conferred with before the sub-committee finally adopts a bill for report to the full committee.

BOSTON NEGRO GETS OFFICE.

William H. Lewis Appointed Assistant United States District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Henry P. Moulton, United States District Attorney for the Boston District, has appointed William H. Lewis, a colored man, to be an assistant.

Since the President indicated his intention of appointing negroes to office in the South without regard to protests made by the white citizens solely on the ground of color, many of his Southern critics have asked why he did not appoint negroes in Northern States. This was the case particularly after he appointed Dr. Crum Collector of the Port of Charleston, and he was asked why he did not give an equally important post in the North to some negro.

The President has accepted the challenge, and directed the United States Attorney at Boston to appoint Lewis as his assistant. The President has not technically the appointing power, but his direction to District Attorney Henry P. Moulton was of course obeyed.

Lewis is said to be so light in color that only his intimate friends know him to be a negro. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of Harvard Law School, and a celebrated centre rush of the Harvard football team.

The President recently said in conversation that not many negro appointments would be made in Massachusetts, because the negro population of the State is comparatively small. In South Carolina, he said, more than half the population is composed of negroes, and he had appointed one negro there to an important Federal office.

WOMAN POSTMASTER RESIGNS.

Mrs. Current at Centreville, Ky., Would Have Been Removed for Marrying While in Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The case of Mrs. Mattie E. Boyd Current, Postmaster of Centreville, Ky., who lost both legs by a railroad accident in her youth, and whose affliction, coupled with the efforts of several influential Kentucky politicians to remove her from office, attracted much attention two years ago, has been finally settled by the acceptance of her resignation and the commissioning of John C. Montgomery as her successor.

Montgomery was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley on March 6, 1901, but sympathy for the afflicted incumbent was largely responsible for his failure to receive his commission. The outgoing Postmaster has held office twenty years.

About a year ago the Post Office Department learned that the then Miss Boyd had married James M. Current, a mail carrier of Centreville, who was about thirty years her junior. The marriage was not reported, although Postmasters are required on marriage to take a new oath of office.

Early this month an Inspector's report was received recommending Mrs. Current's removal, but her resignation antedated this report by several days.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following nominations for Postmasters were made to-day by the President:

New York—Howard G. Britting, Williamsville; Charles F. Shelland, Oneonta; Henry J. Pinnee, Prattsburg; Herbert J. Curtis, Red Hook; Mary L. McRoberts, Tompkinsville.
Connecticut—Aaron S. Chapman, Simsbury.

MR. JENKINS'S DUPLICATE LAW.

Senator Hoar Not the Only Man to Have a Statute Placed on the Books Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The joke on Senator Hoar when he succeeded in passing in the Senate a bill to divide the judicial districts of Alaska, the same measure having already passed both houses and received the President's signature last June, has just ceased to be laughed at, as it is learned that Mr. Jenkins, Chairman of the Law Committee of the House, has done the same thing. Members of the House were inclined to enjoy the Alaska incident as "one on the Senate," but now the Senate is chuckling over the discomfiture of Chairman Jenkins.

The Senators say that Mr. Jenkins, a much younger man than the Massachusetts Senator and one not so burdened with questions of state, should be better able to keep his wits about him and not put Congress and the President to the trouble of placing the same law twice on the statute books. It has been discovered that last week Mr. Jenkins had the House pass a bill changing the boundaries between the Southern Georgia districts. Districts of Indiana. This bill is identical, word for word, with a bill passed on March 24 last. The fact was disclosed by a letter from Attorney General Knox calling attention to the duplication.

FOR JUDGE PARKER IN 1904.

Senator Carmack Favors Him for Presidential Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Alton B. Parker boom for President is growing with great rapidity. Most of the Democratic statesmen who have been interviewed recently about the party's candidate in 1904 have come out for Parker. The sentiment is by no means confined to those Democrats who have stood by the party merely for the sake of regularity, and care nothing for the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. It is found even among active Bryan men. The latest of these to come out for Judge Parker is Senator Carmack of Tennessee, who declared himself on the subject to-day.

"Judge Parker," said Mr. Carmack, "would make a most excellent candidate. He would be an exemplary leader for the party, and one under whom, in my opinion, we could march to victory. I have heard a great deal of Judge Parker, and I have heard nothing against him. New York Democrats are frequent and liberal in their encomiums of him as a leader. He has a clean record and is a distinguished man.

"Certainly no objection to his nomination could be made by Mr. Bryan or any of the latter's followers. It has been argued in this connection that perhaps Judge Parker's record upon the financial question might militate against his desirability as a candidate. I cannot see it in that light. The money question, in my judgment, is not to cut much of a figure during the next campaign. It is now in the background, although not there to stay. It will soon come to the front.

"There has been a great deal of talk about nominating ex-Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, or ex-Secretary of State Olney of Massachusetts. Each of these gentlemen would, no doubt, make an excellent President, but I do not think that any one of them is available as a candidate. Certainly not Mr. Olney. He has a fine record, but he lives in New England. The party can expect nothing from New England. We can get no strength there. Therefore it would be folly to nominate the Massachusetts statesman.

"In order to win we must select a man from the State of New York. It is from the Empire State that we must look for strength to help our cause. Therefore I am favorably inclined to the candidacy of Judge Parker. The probability is that he could carry New York State. If so, he is important to the organization.

"It is difficult to predict what the issues of the next great campaign will be. It is a little too early for that. I think it is pretty safe to say, however, that at least three topics will be discussed upon the stump. They are the trusts, tariff, and Philippine questions. I think all are enduring issues and will cut a considerable figure in the fight of 1904."

MOODY CONTROVERSY SETTLED

Moody," Announces Adjustment of Difficulties with Family.

The long-standing differences between the family of the late Dwight L. Moody and Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, that grew out of the publication of a "Life of Moody" by Dr. Chapman in advance of a similar work that was being prepared by William R. Moody, a son of the evangelist, has been settled.

Dr. Chapman announced the settlement at a meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association yesterday, and created a great deal of enthusiasm among the ministers, as the controversy had caused a great deal of trouble in evangelical circles. Dr. Chapman added that the reconciliation between himself and William R. Moody had been effected a year ago.

When the biography by Dr. Chapman appeared, the work by the son was almost ready for the publishers, and the family of Mr. Moody regarded the biography of the son as being in a sense the "authorized" life. They felt that Dr. Chapman had no right to intrude.

Dr. Chapman's statement contained no particulars of the conditions under which the controversy had been adjusted. He said:

"God will not use us until we are in right relations with Him. The Rev. F. B. Meyer has said that a man is no more nearly right with God than with his fellow-men, and, illustrating this truth, a chapter of my own experience comes before me. As circumstances developed, I made a mistake of judgment in writing the book on Mr. Moody's life three years ago; I am sorry that I ever did it. I wish I never had.

"More than a year ago there was an adjustment of the difficulty between myself and Mr. Moody's family. No public statement was made concerning this settlement, but for the sake of the cause of Christ, and also that those who have any knowledge of the past difficulty may realize that absolutely no differences now exist between us, both Mr. W. R. Moody and myself, after meeting in the office of a mutual friend, Mr. John Willis Baer, desire to state that all misunderstandings have been put aside. For this I heartily thank God."

POPE AIDS AMERICANISM.

Puts Catholic University Under the Congregation of Studies—Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, a Liberal Prelate, Appointed to Succeed Bishop Conaty.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The Pope signed a brief to-day by which hereafter the Catholic University at Washington will be under the jurisdiction of the Congregation of Studies, presided over by Cardinal Satolli.

At the same time the Pope signed a brief appointing Mgr. Dennis O'Connell Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The announcement from Rome that the Catholic University in this city is to be transferred from the Congregation of the Propaganda to the Congregation of Studies and that Mgr. Dennis O'Connell is to be the Rector is regarded as indicating a continuance of the liberal or American policy of administration for the institution.

The Congregation of the Propaganda has jurisdiction of the universities and other similar institutions in mission countries. The Congregation of Studies has jurisdiction of universities of Europe and the world.

This change, therefore, takes the American university out of the category of institutions under mission jurisdiction, the United States being classified as a missionary country.

The Congregation of Studies consists of four Cardinals, with Cardinal Satolli, the former Papal Ablegate to Washington, at the head. This fact also is taken to mean that the university is to be conducted along the liberal lines laid down by Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Keane.

It is estimated here that the change is one of honor and dignity, and that it in effect elevates the character of the university and places it on the more substantial and impressive foundation of the older universities of the world.

The retirement of Bishop Conaty has been anticipated for months, as it is voluntary on his part. He is a man of broad scholarship, and the financial responsibilities involved in the administraton of a new institution like the university are not congenial to him. It is understood that he is to be made Bishop of Buffalo, to succeed Bishop Quigley, who will be stationed elsewhere.

Monsignor O'Connell is a native of Virginia and has been the head of the American College in Rome. He is now rector of the Church of Santa Maria Trans Tiberium, which is the allotted church of Cardinal Keane. He is an ardent supporter of the so-called American policy with regard to Catholic institutions in the United States, and is described as a man of great scholarship and popularity. He has been at all times most hospitable to Americans visiting Rome, and having spent several years in Washington, has hosts of friends here.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday received a communication from Gov. Sayres of Texas tendering to the United States statues of Gen. Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin, to be placed in Statuary Hall at the Capitol to represent the State of Texas.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution providing for a session Sunday, Feb. 8, for paying tribute to the memory of Representative Salmon of the Fourth New Jersey District.

The Senate has passed the House bill crediting John W. Mason, Collector of Internal Revenue at New York City, with $430,240, the value of revenue stamps destroyed by fire.

Representative Warner of Illinois has introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for a statue of Major Gen. Franz Sigel, to be erected in Washington.

Senator Nelson yesterday continued his remarks in opposition to the Omnibus Statehood Bill, and had not concluded when at 4 o'clock the bill was laid aside and the Senate passed by unanimous consent a large number of unobjected pension bills.

SMOOT'S DEFIANT ANSWER

Mormon Apostle Resents President's Senatorial Dictation.

Declares He Once Before Made Himself a Sacrifice to Party Discipline, but Will Not Repeat His Folly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The position taken by the President in advising Apostle Reed Smoot not to become a candidate for election to the Senate from Utah because of his peculiar relation to the Mormon Church seems likely not to be effective. Since Senator Kearns gave out here the substance of the President's communication to him on the subject Mr. Smoot has been heard from, and in no unmistakable terms, on the matter. The gist of his reply is that he does not intend to submit to the interdiction proposed, and will not swerve a hair's breadth from his original determination to allow his name to be presented to the legislative caucus and to be voted for as a candidate for the Senate should the caucus decide to make him the Republican candidate.

Mr. Smoot declares that he has once before made himself a voluntary sacrifice to party discipline and he will not repeat his folly. He points out that not only is it true that a majority of the members of the Utah Legislature on joint ballot are Republicans, but a majority in the Republican caucus is Mormon in faith, and but for the distinct understanding that in consideration of the support of the Republican ticket in the recent campaign the Mormon element was to have one of the two Senatorships, and if this was not the case the Republicans would not be in the majority in the Legislature.

The Republican caucus will be held Wednesday night, and it is expected according to telegrams received here to-day by prominent Utah Republicans, that Smoot will be nominated on the first ballot and without opposition.

The friends of Smoot say they are willing to submit the eligibility of their candidate to the Senate next December, and have no fear of the result. They assert that he has taken no religious oath that in any sense violates his allegiance to the United States, and that his office in the church is in no respect in conflict with his duty as a citizen or a member of the Senate. They declare their confidence that when the Senate through its Committee on Elections begins to inquire into the facts it will be found that Apostle Smoot is as fit to take his seat in the Senate as any other member of that body so far as his religious obligations and responsibilities are concerned.

Even Republicans here from Utah who do not approve of Smoot's election say he will be elected and that they do not expect the Senate will throw him out.

CHURCH WILL UPHOLD SMOOT.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 12.—Several members of the Legislature and others have requested Apostle Reed Smoot to resign his official position in the Mormon Church, with the idea of removing a serious objection to his candidacy for the United States Senate. In reply Apostle Smoot to-night gave out the following statement:

"I shall not resign my Apostleship on account of my Senatorial candidacy; I am in this race and intend to stay.

"My friends have signified their intention of standing by me, and as long as they are with me I shall not desert them. As I have said before, I do not believe that President Roosevelt intends to take a hand in a local fight."

Apostle Smoot spent a great part of the day Saturday with President Joseph F. Smith, of the "Mormon Church." While both decline to state that the Senatorship was discussed, close friends of the Apostle say that he was given renewed assurance that he need not fear as far as the church authorities were concerned to carry on his fight to the bitter end.

He will have the church solidly at his back, and it is the intention to elect him, and let him go before the Senate to make a test of the issue whether an apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints may sit in that body.

The attitude of the President against Smoot has aroused a feeling among the Mormons which is increasing every day.

HAWAII NEEDS REFORMS.

Senate Committee Tells of Conditions in the Islands—National Leper Colony at Molokai Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.,) submitted the report of the sub-committee of the Senate on its investigation of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands.

This sub-committee consisted of Senators Mitchell of Oregon, Burton of Kansas, Foster of Washington, Cockrell of Missouri, and Blackburn of Kentucky. The last two named did not visit the islands, but Senator Blackburn joined in the recommendations of the committee.

The report deals extensively with conditions in the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai and recommends that the management of the colony be transferred to the Marine Hospital service with headquarters in Washington, and that a general retreat for all the lepers of the United States be established on that Island. Moral conditions now prevailing are cited as an additional reason for Federal control.

The committee takes up the effort on the part of the business men of the islands to secure the removal of some of the restrictions on Chinese immigration. Senators Mitchell and Foster, representing a majority of the sub-committee, take positive ground in opposition. They say that the conditions are not different in the islands from those on the mainland. They contend also that the Chinese do much to introduce and maintain bubonic plague and other contagious diseases.

Senator Burton takes the opposite view. He says that neither the natives nor white men will work in the sugar fields and he calls attention to the freedom with which Oriental labor was brought in in the days of the monarchy.

"It is," he says, "a well-known fact that the country over there was very prosperous when it was a kingdom, and continued very prosperous under the provisional government and under the republic. Its period of decline began with annexation, and matters have gone on under annexation from bad to worse until to-day the spectre of hard times is found everywhere throughout the islands."

Much space is devoted to discussion of the administration of the public lands of the Territory, and the committee condemns the policy now pursued, which "seems to be to utilize the public domain solely for the purpose of revenue. Consequently but very little of the public lands are being sold, but large tracts placed under long leases, a policy which, in the judgment of your committee, should not be continued under any circumstances or for any length of time."

The committee suggests that the control of the lands immediately be taken from the Territorial Government and be vested in the Interior Department.

The centralized character of the present government is sharply criticised. It is declared there is very slight difference in this respect from the monarchical form of government.

The present system which requires no bonds from persons engaged in fiduciary positions is condemned. It is cited that the assessor and tax collector is under bonds of only $2,000, while he sometimes has as much as $650,000 taxes on hand.

The committee finds that Queen Liliuokalani had no personal interest in the crown lands which have been claimed for her, but only an official interest during her reign.

Woman's Law Class Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the Alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of New York University, held yesterday at the University Building, Washington Square, all the officers of 1902 were re-elected, except Miss Potter, the fourth Vice President, in whose place Mrs. D. H. Morris of the class of 1903 was chosen. Mrs. Morris is a daughter of the late Col. Elliot F. Shepard. Addresses were made by Miss Potter, Dean Ashley, and Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell.

RIVALRY IN CZAR'S COURT

M. Plehve Appears as an Opponent of M. de Witte's Supremacy.

Minister of Finance, Whose Power Has Been Almost Supreme, Loses Some of His Authority.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—An interesting view of the developments of political strife among the Czar's Ministers is given in a dispatch from the correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg.

The transfer of the authority to inspect factories from the control of the Ministry of Finance to that of the Ministry of the Interior, he says, may be taken as an indication that M. Plehve does not acquiesce in the predominant position of M. de Witte in Russian politics.

It is remarked that M. de Witte is undoubtedly one of the strongest men in Russia, and during his tenure of office the power of the Ministry of Finance has steadily increased, until it had seemed to overshadow all the other departments of the Russian Government. M. de Witte maintains his own representatives abroad, sends his own agents on missions to Persia and elsewhere, controls many educational establishments, and has acquired an authority in home and foreign affairs which a Finance Minister of any other nation might well envy.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that M. de Witte has become in reality, if not in name, the Chancellor of the Ministry.

The other Ministers of the Czar have seemed to accept this condition, but M. Plehve is himself a strong and ambitious man, and it is generally believed that he wishes to place the Ministry of the Interior in a position of at least equality with that of the Ministry of Finance. In this connection, concludes the correspondent, the formation of an independent department of commercial marine, with a Grand Duke at its head, and the new arrangement with regard to factory inspection go to show that M. de Witte's power is more likely in the future to be diminished than to be increased.

TROUBLES OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Bohemian Language Dispute Likely to Result in Obstruction of the Financial Compact.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—In spite of the signature of the financial compact between Austria and Hungary, the Bohemian language difficulty still opposes obstacles to its adoption by the National Parliament, says The Times correspondent at Vienna.

Proceedings at Prague show that the Czech demands are incompatible with those of the Germans. The resolution adopted stating that the negotiations over the language dispute must not be permitted to influence the Parliamentary tactics of the Czech Deputies simply means that these Deputies are not to relinquish their policy of obstruction.

As the Bohemian Germans are understood to have informed Herr Korber that they will not negotiate except upon the basis of the original memorandum, which the Czechs have already refused to entertain, the outlook for a settlement seems hopeless.

SULTAN AGAIN IN DANGER.

New Strength for Pretender in Morocco and Country Uneasy.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Melilla, Morocco, to-day announces that all the Kabyle tribes of the Taza region have joined the Pretender. The Sultan's troops, it is added, are absolutely undisciplined, and are selling their arms and ammunition to the Pretender, who pays high prices for them.

The Spanish Minister at Tangier reports uneasiness with regard to the situation in the interior of Morocco, and says that communication between Tangier, Enez, and Mequinez has been interrupted.

TANGIER, Jan. 12.—The weather has improved here and the rains have ceased. News received from Fez under date of Jan. 8 is that the Sultan's expedition against the rebels was on the point of starting from Fez that evening.

It will probably consist of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, including the reinforcements from the South. It is feared here that the Imperial troops have not recovered their morale since their last defeat and that it would be a mistake for them to attack the rebels.

The Pretender to the Throne has been heard of from three or four places within a radius of forty miles of the capital. He is generally accompanied by a small escort and is supposed to be trying to entice the Sultan to attack him.

The British Consul is still at Fez and the other foreign consuls are thought still to be there. It is not considered advisable for Europeans to venture to Fez under the present conditions.

REBUKE FOR PRUSSIAN POLICE.

Ministry of the Interior Says Excesses Were Committed by Minor Officials and Must Cease.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The correspondent of The Times at Berlin tells of a sharp rebuke administered to the Prussian police because of the mistreatment of various persons.

Several cases of the improper use of their powers by the police caused much indignation in Germany last year. The press took up the cases and made warm comments, especially when a journalist, who had been convicted of a political offense, was conducted through the city streets like a common misdemeanant.

The Prussian Ministry of the Interior has now sent a circular to the chief police authorities throughout the kingdom in which it is admitted that the allegations made against the police have been proved substantially to be true. The circular traces the excesses to the minor police officials and says that they have lacked proper supervision from their superiors. The police chiefs are enjoined to prevent a recurrence of such scandals.

Duke of Manchester Is Coming.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, which is to sail from Liverpool Jan. 14 for New York, will have among her passengers the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, George Westinghouse, and R. McCreery.

FRANCE DECORATES AMERICANS

President Eliot of Harvard and Gen. Varnum Among Those Added to the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Government's list of Americans who received New Year's honors was transmitted this evening to the United States Embassy. Among those receiving the higher rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor are President Eliot of Harvard University, Dr. Roaldes of New Orleans, and James H. Hyde, who founded the courses in French at Harvard.

The rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Gen. Varnum of New York, who was Chairman of the dinner given last year by the Society of the Cincinnati to the French mission which went from the United States in connection with the Rochambeau fêtes.

Among the French recipients of the Cross of the Legion of Honor are Frederick Passy, the prominent advocate of arbitration; Henri Bataille, who dramatized Count Tolstoi's "Resurrection," and J. H. Dreyfuss, the Grand Rabbi of Paris.

FAST CUNARD LINERS ORDERED.

Two Great Steamships to Cost $6,250,000 Each Are to be Ready in June, 1905.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Glasgow says: "After several false alarms, two new Cunarders have been definitely ordered. Each of them will have three screws and will cost $6,250,000. It is stipulated that they shall be ready for their maiden voyage in June, 1905.

"The speed conditions have been modified somewhat, but the vessels must be twenty-six knots for six hours and twenty-five knots for two days' continuous steaming."

SIGNIFICANT FRENCH ELECTION.

Supporter of the Government Overcomes a United Opposition.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A significant by-election in Bethune is reported by the Paris correspondent of The Times.

The Baron d'Ard, who stood for election ostensibly as a Christian Democrat, in reality represented the entire Nationalist opposition in the constituency. He was beaten, however, by M. Delelis, who is a declared supporter of the present Government.

FRENCH INVENTOR INSANE.

Goubet, Designer of Submarine Boats, Taken to Asylum.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Goubet, the inventor of submarine torpedo boats, has developed insanity and has been placed in an asylum.

GIRON ASKED TO LEAVE GENEVA.

Crown Princess of Saxony, However, Will Not Separate from Him.

GENEVA, Jan. 12.—Dr. Zehme, counsel at the Saxon Court for the Crown Princess of Saxony, who recently eloped with M. Giron, has issued a statement to the effect that M. Giron has been requested to leave Geneva during the preliminaries to the divorce proceedings, but that the Crown Princess has no intention of leaving M. Giron.

She is taking steps to obtain a divorce and nothing more. It is believed that the legal negotiations may be brought to a conclusion at any moment.

Britain Puzzled Over Russian Boats.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—In connection with the recent protest of Great Britain against the passage through the Dardanelles of four unarmed Russian torpedo boat destroyers under the commercial flag of Russia, the British authorities have been quite at sea regarding the whereabouts of the vessels in question. It was said to-day that the Foreign Office here received information last week that two of the destroyers had already traversed the Straits into the Black Sea, but it is now believed that not one of them has yet passed.

SAY MINES WERE "SALTED."

Suit for $6,000,000 Begun Against Executors of Stratton Estate.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 12.—The Stratton Independence Company (Limited) to-day filed in the United States Court a suit for $6,000,000 against the executors and trustees of the Stratton estate and also against I. Harry Stratton, heir-at-law.

The complaint alleges that at the time the mine was sampled, preparatory to concluding the sale which had been negotiated through the Venture Corporation of London, the samples were "salted," so that the amount of ore according to those samples was valued at $7,000,000, when in reality the ore in sight was worth only $2,000,000 or less. It is alleged that the sacks of samples were opened and thoroughly sprinkled with ground-up silvanite.

The Venture Corporation will also bring a similar suit, declaring that its expert C. A. Rickard, was deceived by the salted ore, and the individual stockholders will bring actions for the return of their money, alleging that they were induced to purchase stock for more than it was worth.

UP-TO-DATE THANK OFFERING.

After Fine Christmas Trade Connecticut Toy Dealer Loans Churches His Shop.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 12.—As a thank offering for the best Christmas trade he has ever had, Charles S. Deforest, a novelty dealer of Shelton, will turn over his entire store to the local churches for two weeks. There are six of these churches, the First Methodist, Congregational, Baptist Church of Christ, Church of the Good Shepherd, First Unitarian, and St. Mary's Roman Catholic, and they will take entire charge of the store and divide the profits. A specially large stock of goods has been laid in for the purpose.

Attractive young women from the churches will act as salesladies, and the pastors will be in charge of the cashier's desk, while little Misses from the Sunday schools will open the doors for patrons and conduct them to the various departments. The churches expect to make more during the fortnight than they would in six months with the ordinary fairs and sociables.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Herbert N. Roydon, Twenty-sixth Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired.

Second Lieut. John B. Shuman, Twenty-eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Snelling for observation and treatment by the post surgeon.

First Lieut. William G. Doane, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to New York City for temporary duty as assistant to the Judge Advocate.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton is ordered to Washington for duty with the marine battalion leaving for the Philippines Jan. 24.

Professor of Mathematics H. M. Paul is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Acting Assistant Surgeons R. L. Taylor, W. P. Keene, D. P. McCord, and W. H. Janney are appointed Jan. 7.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Arrivals—Leyden at San Juan, Rainbow at Cavite, Stewart at Annapolis, Osceola and Eagle at San Juan, Bancroft at San Juan, Newark and Montgomery at Port of Spain, Amphitrite at Newport, Peoria at Yorktown, Mohican at San Diego.

Sailings—Hist, from San Juan for Key West; Scorpion, from San Juan for Culebra; Detroit, from San Juan for Trinidad; Cincinnati and Chicago, from St. Thomas for Teneriffe; Dolphin, from La Guayra for Kingston; Potomac, from San Juan for Culebra; Hartford, from Marseilles for Gibraltar.

Dr. Cadman's Salary Increased.

At the annual meeting of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, last evening the salary of the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman was increased from $9,000 to $10,000 a year, making it the largest salary paid now to any pastor in the Borough of Brooklyn.

MACEDONIANS WILL RISE

Revolutionist Chiefs Decide on Rebellion on April 1.

Gen. Michaikowsky Is Told That Diplomacy Will Probably Aid the Rebels.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The chiefs of the Macedonian revolutionary movement in Bulgaria have decided, according to a special dispatches from Sofia to the Vossiche Zeitung, to begin an insurrection April 1.

Gen. Michaikowsky, President of the Macedonian Central Committee, recently assembled thirty representatives of the Macedonian provincial organizations and various other influential revolutionists and submitted to them a report of the results of his visits to Vienna, Paris and London.

At each place he was told that revolution and diplomacy must run parallel. Let the Macedonians first strike for their own independence and diplomacy might help later. He advised a rising April 1 and the meeting clamorously supported the proposition.

Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader and former President of the Committee, is also recruiting for an invasion of Macedonia.

POWERS ARE LIKELY TO ACT.

Joint Action to Compel the Porte to Improve Conditions in Macedonia Is Probable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Indication that decisive action will be taken for the amelioration of conditions in Macedonia is given in a dispatch from the correspondent of The Times at Paris.

It is probable, he says, that the recent journey of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the exchange of views on the near Eastern question by some of the powers concerned will lead to the submission for collective approval of some definite project for improving the condition of Macedonia. This would be followed eventually by the exertion of further pressure on Constantinople.

The idea is gaining ground that the enforcement of the present Turkish laws by honest officials, of whom there are plenty in Turkey, would produce a rapid and considerable change for the better. This idea will probably form the basis of any future project for improving the administration of Macedonia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 12.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a list of reforms it is proposed to institute in Macedonia, which are, apparently, a result of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's mission to Austria.

The newspaper says that Russia and Austria have practically agreed to make certain proposals to Turkey, which include Turkish financial control of the collection of taxes in Macedonia and of the payment of troops and officials in the European vilayets. Control of the gendarmerie is to be had by the selection of officers from among the subjects of the neutral European States of Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland.

Control of the general administration of Macedonia is said to be desirable and should be intrusted to a high personage unhampered by Turkish positions and, as far as possible, independent of the Yildiz Kiosk.

The Novoe Vremya, commenting on these proposed reforms, admits they will deeply hurt Turkish pride, but says they are in the nature of a surgical operation from which great benefit will be derived, and that it is therefore to be hoped that Turkey may be induced to consent to the operation without the employment of pressure.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Roosevelt received this afternoon from 4 to 6. Her visitors were a few personal friends and several detachments of schoolgirl pupils in the fashionable boarding schools of the District. Tea was served in the state dining room, and the entire first floor was open to the company.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, who are giving a series of Monday evening entertainments, had as their guests at dinner to-night Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, the Minister from the Netherlands, the Persian Minister, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Miss Patten, and Baron von Ritter of the German Embassy. Fifty guests were invited for 10 o'clock to an informal dance, to be followed by a buffet supper at midnight.

Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given to-day by Mrs. Joseph C. Sibley, wife of Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania. The floral decoration was elaborate, and the Marine Band made the music. Each guest's place was marked by a huge bouquet of violets. Among the women invited to meet Mrs. Knox were Mrs. White, wife of Justice White of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Quay of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Fairbanks of Indiana, Mrs. Dolliver of Iowa Mrs. Cortelyou, Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, Mrs. M. E. Olmsted, and Mrs. Charles N. Fowler.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker entertained this evening at a dinner for young people. Among the guests were Misses McKenna, Louise Jones, Nelka De Smirnoff, Satterlee, Fairbanks, and Huff. Mr. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, Reginald Huidekoper, and Sam Dalzell.

Miss Anne Depew Paulding, who has been a guest of her uncle, Senator Depew, returned to New York to-day.

Senator and Mrs. Alger, who have leased for the remainder of the season the Sixteenth Street house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., were joined to-day by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Pike,

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard Porter Street.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Richard Porter Street, well-known in banking circles of Chicago and Canada, is dead of appendicitis at the residence of his son, R. J. Street. Mr. Street was 85 years old and had been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. He was born in Buckinghamshire, England, and in 1836 he went to Hamilton, Canada, where he was connected with the Core Bank. After coming to Chicago he was with the First National Bank for twelve years. He is survived by five children. Mrs. Casgrain, wife of Senator Casgrain of Windsor, Ont.; Mrs. Boulton, wife of George S. Boulton, Second Vice President of the First National Bank; Henry C., Jane, and Richard J. Street, Cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Street was a cousin of George Street, the architect who built the London Law Courts and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. DAVIS, Superintendent and General Manager of the Urbana Wine Company, is dead at his home in Hammondsport, N. Y. He was eighty-two years old.

JOSEPH S. BACHELOR, ex-Attorney General of North Carolina and one of the most prominent lawyers in the State, died in Raleigh yesterday. He was seventy-seven years old.

J. D. COX, President of the Jonesborough (N. Y.) Banking and Trust Company and of the Unaka National Bank of Johnson City, fell dead in the Jonesborough station yesterday. He was sixty-three years old and very wealthy.

JOHN SODEN, for more than sixty years a resident of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 95 Sherman Avenue, that city, yesterday morning, aged seventy-seven years. He was for many years engaged in the shoe manufacturing business. He leaves several grown children.

ROBERT BROTHERTON died yesterday at his home, in Peekskill, aged thirty-three years. He was the son of William Brotherton, his father being a present Water Commissioner and ex-Trustee of the village. The young man was Assistant Cashier of the Westchester County National Bank. He was not married.

MANUELA AGRAMONTE, wife of Emilio Agramonte, died at her home, 313 West Fourteenth Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning from heart disease. She was fifty-seven years old, and a cousin of her husband, her maiden name being the same as his. She was the daughter of a Cuban Judge. Emilio Agramonte was once celebrated as an opera singer, and of late years has been teaching vocal music in this city.

PETER M. SILLCOCK died suddenly yesterday at his home, 138 West Seventy-first Street, aged forty-five years. When a young man he entered the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., and afterward traveled in Europe and South America for William Jex & Co., a dry goods firm of this city. In 1879 he established a business of his own. Mr. Sillcock was a widower. He leaves no children. He was a member of the Maritime Exchange, the New York Athletic, the Lambs, the Arkwright, and the Lotos Clubs. The funeral services will be held to-morrow evening.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE."

Its First Performance This Season, with Mmme. Eames and Mr. Alvarez.

Again Gounod's name appeared on the bill of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when the first performance this season of "Roméo et Juliette" was given. Time was when "Roméo et Juliette" was as potent an attraction as could be offered by the management of the Opera House; last night it was not, and the audience was not among the most numerous ones of the season. The reason is, of course, not far to seek, and is to be learned from an inspection of the cast, for the potent attraction is Gounod's sugary measures. Mr. de Reszke's chivalrous Roméo. Mr. Alvarez is far from taking his place in the esteem of those whose taste runs to Gounod's mellifluous opera.

The performance, though brilliant in some of its outward aspects—especially in the stage setting, as in the balcony scene of the second act, which is one of the most beautiful achievements of the stage management—was not brilliant as to the singing. Mme. Eames seemed hardly to have recovered her voice from her recent indisposition that required her retirement from the "Faust" performance of Friday evening. She was afflicted with a slight hoarseness, and sang with evidences of considerable effort. A more beautiful vision is rarely presented in the part than she presents, and her appearance in the beginning is one of charming girlish ingenuousness; but in the scenes of mounting passion she never breaks the bonds of icy reserve.

Mr. Alvarez has passion enough, but it is not expressed in finely aristocratic vein that the part demands; and it is hopeless to expect from him singing that shall fit Gounod's sugary measures. Mr. de Feszke's Frère Laurent is the most familiar impersonation of the cast, majestic and ponderous in demeanor as in voice; Mr. Journet as Capulet, Mr. Bars as Tybalt, Miss Bridewell as Stephano, and Miss Bauermeister as the nurse have all appeared repeatedly, and there is nothing new to say of them. Mr. Mancinelli conducted.

MR. DAMROSCH'S LECTURE RECITAL.

Mr. Walter Damrosch gave the first of his lecture recitals on the Wagner music dramas yesterday afternoon at Daly's Theatre. This was devoted to "Tristan und Isolde," and there was a large gathering of ladies who listened to his exposition of the drama with as much attention as if it were strange to the operatic life of this capital. Mr. Damrosch's method is well known from the many times he has given these lectures. It consists more in a repetition of the music and the words as declaimed by the singers than in any detailed description of the work, its sounds and history, and the general method of the composer. Mr. Damrosch carries out his purpose with signal success. His playing of the orchestral score upon the pianoforte is masterly in its way, of great freedom and vigor, and variety of effect; and his speaking of the words and his brief comments, upon them are clear and serve their purpose admirably.

Mr. Damrosch had the assistance yesterday of Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano, who sang Isolde's "Liebestod," from the last act.

MME. MARIUS'S RECITAL.

Mme. Alexander Marius came from Boston to give a recital of French songs in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday. Her programme contained a large number of songs by the younger composers, Ernest Chausson, A. Périlhou, Alexandre Georges, and by Massenet, Fauré, and Chaminade. The songs of the first three named are little known here, but they displayed many interesting qualities. Chausson has been regarded by some as one of the younger men who held the key of the future—a pupil of César Franck, whose influence it is not difficult to perceive in his work; but unfortunately cut off in his early prime some three or four years ago. His setting of "Le Poème de l'Amour et de la Mer," by Maurice Bouchor, would be called, probably, a "song cycle" if it were by an English composer; but it is a song cycle with a difference, and a very considerable one.

The several pieces of which it is composed are declaimed rather than sung, and are provided with an elaborate pianoforte accompaniment, to which it seems to have been the composer's purpose to give a significance similar to that of the orchestra in Wagner's later music dramas. Nor does the resemblance cease here, for "Tristan" harmonies are heard with no little frequency. The music is often fantastic, sometimes positively ugly, but withal of a certain searching poignancy, and a gloomy strange color that is a fitting interpretation of verses equally gloomy and strange. More attractive at its first hearing are the two shorter songs to verses by Armand Sylvestre and Théophile Gautier, "Le Charme" and "Les Papillons."

Another "song cycle," with a difference of singular and eccentric quality was the setting by Alexandre Georges of Jean Richepin's "Songs of Miarka." They are verses of exuberant originality and a picturesque out-of-doors freedom, and the music, notwithstanding much that it is difficult to accept as really beautiful, partakes of a similar spirit.

Mme. Marius undertook an extremely difficult task in attempting to set this music forth in New York. It would be unkindness to keep silence as to the manner in which she carried it out. Of voice she has but a few traces left, while her enunciation is all but incomprehensible, even with the printed words before the eye. Mr. Alfred de Voto played the pianoforte part, in many cases more than an accompaniment, and of great difficulty, extremely well.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Alfred Hertz, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, remarked yesterday morning that he was going to resign. He could not be found later in the day to explain his statement, but Assistant Manager Latham laughed when asked about the resignation. "Don't know a thing about it except that nearly everybody in the company resigns every day or so. The oboe was flat at the rehearsals and I suppose Mr. Hertz's nerves became unstrung. Don't believe a word of it."

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Much to the annoyance of Liebler & Co. and those persons who had hoped to see "Francesca da Rimini" again, Mme. Duse announced to her managers yesterday that she would not play to-night. Though she had previously consented to do so, she gave as her reason that she needed the time for her rehearsals of "Magda," which she promises to give Wednesday and Friday afternoons. She has also cancelled the special New Haven performance for Saturday night.

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The Georgia Cayvan testimonial will begin promptly at 10 o'clock to-day at the Broadway Theatre. This is done so that actors appearing in it may be in good time for their evening performances, both here and elsewhere.

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E. H. Sothern's stay at the Garden Theatre has been lengthened, and Charles Frohman, who had wished to produce Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses" there in February, has postponed it until next October.

French Historical Play for America.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Henri Bataille, the dramatist, has been commissioned by a theatrical firm of New York to write a play of an elaborate character, dealing with phases of French history. The production in New York of Count Tolstoi's "Resurrection," dramatized by M. Bataille, has also been arranged for.

Aimee Angeles Fined $50.

Aimée Angeles, a mimic, who had been enjoined from appearing for any person except Sam S. Shubert, was fined $50 for contempt of court by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday, having been accused of violating the injunction by playing at the Marie Dressler benefit. The Justice said that her act was not the less contumacious or willful because it was in a worthy cause.

"THE BIRD IN THE CAGE"

A Sound and Amusing Play Adapted from the German, by Clyde Fitch.

Edward Harrigan, Back from Retirement, Shines in a Caste of Unusual Strength as a Whole.

"The Bird in the Cage," which opened last night at the Bijou Theatre, has the virtues of two very good kinds of plays. The original piece by Von Wildenbruch is a study of family life, of the sound and wholesome, if somewhat heavy, order that so thoroughly delights the audiences of the Irving Place Theatre. Using this as a basis, Mr. Clyde Fitch has made a play of American family life full of the sparkle and finesse, the clever theatric turns and the delicacy of feeling that he always abounts in, and that make his plays attractive even when the main situations and motives are somewhat attenuated. The result of this happy combination is the happiest sort of theatric entertainment, ranging from several moments of the truest and most potent feeling to a thousand touches of delicious humor in character drawing. Never for a moment was the success of the play in doubt.

To say that the new piece is thoroughly American would perhaps be to overshoot the mark. Most of Mr. Fitch's plays are so admirably observed and felt that they would be impossible at any street and number, so to speak, other than those designated. "The Bird in the Cage" might, by changing a few minor details, be placed in England, or, for that matter, in Italy. Yet the feeling of the whole is never for a moment un-American; there are none of the violent incongruities that are inevitable except when adaptations are made with the utmost feeling for the truth of the life about us. The situations and the passions involved are so essentially modern and so essentially human as to be without restriction as to nationality.

The bird is a pretty, gay, and lovable young Irish girl, born and brought up among the mill hands. The owner of the mill, a sombre, austere young man, falls in love with her and prevails upon her to come to live with his sister to learn the ways of the world. She is in love with and is loved by an honest foreman in the mill, though she scarcely realizes this; and so the rich and fashionable family life becomes to her a cage. A sad dog of a younger brother falls evilly in love with her and, working upon her simplicity and her unhappiness, makes her promise to go to Boston with him under the false pretense of uniting her thereby with her lover, but really with the most sinister motive. There is a final scene of some power in which the bad brother's evil designs are thwarted. Then the lovers are united, and the good but sombre elder brother is left to cope with his grief.

There is nothing in such a plot according to the current standards of our playwrights, that promises well for an evening's entertainment; but Mr. Fitch knows what the Germans have known so long, that a true human situation, however slight, if studied with care and put on the stage with a proper combination of humor and sentiment, is enough to delight any one with a heart between his dinner and his shirt front. The interest in the story of the play never lags for a moment, and there is never a moment throughout the evening that is not enlivened with a flash of wit, a bit of humorous observation, a tender and delicate stroke of character, or a moment of intense human emotion. It has seldom been the fortune of playgoers to see a play so sweet and wholesome and so well rounded as a whole.

Quite as remarkable as the play were the stage fittings and the acting. There were four scenes, each realized with neat intelligence and a scrupulous care for detail. A scene in the garden of a colonial house and two interiors were especially harmonious and satisfying. It has often been necessary to animadvert upon the willful carelessness in these respects of even our foremost managers. In all of the three plays produced this season, Mr. Fitch has given us scenes which in solidity and richness, as well as in dramatic propriety, rival the best work done in England and on the continent.

But it was the acting that gave the real distinction to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Edward Harrigan reappeared for the first time in many seasons, looking as many years younger, as he is in fact older than when last seen on Broadway. His power is unabated, and while he was on the stage the ripple of laughter was unabated. Yet the cast as a whole was so strong and so well drilled in the nicest touch as well as in the moments of frankly uttered passion that there was never a moment of inequality in the effect as a whole. A more skillfully balanced ensemble it would be hard to imagine.

Mr. Harrigan's part had been written in for him in the familiar vein by Mr. Fitch, and was the most locally colored bit of Americanism in the piece. It was that of an unofficial walking delegate, lazy, greedy, mouthing, yet so full of shrewd cynicism and pat aphorisms as to be always laughable. Having been given the freedom of the mill owner's pretty garden, he took the opportunity to declaim against the tyranny of capital, expectorating copiously. On this latter score his sister reproved him, and he answered testily: "The poor laboring man can't have his little comforts even in the open air, but Cleerpocket Morgan can expeculate on his marble floor!" His attitude was now brisk, now lowering, his gait angular for the most part, yet with little capers of agile bogtrotting grace. He sang a song with some voice and more spirit. In a word he was the same old admirable eccentric character comedian—only younger. He was greeted with hearty and prolonged applause, and his slightest movement caused a rustle of merriment.

As his sister-in-law, Jennie Satterly had fewer opportunities, and played in a manner more naturalistic and restrained. Yet her art was quite as perfect and was almost as delightful. From the outset she struck the note of honest affection and made it viable. It was a rare delight to watch the transitions and minglings of expression beneath her red brown wig.

Arnold Daly was the younger brother, of sapient cynicism and sporting proclivities, who tried in vain to teach the Bird in the Cage the delights of unchaperoned flutterings in Boston. He had been fired from Yale for the wicked things he did there. One gravely suspects that he was a pal of the bigamous brother of the Girl with the Green Eyes. People who see many of Mr. Fitch's plays will no longer be in doubt as to the true character of Yale men. After that his austere brother had sent him about the world, apparently for the same reason the Quaker of anecdote advised his brother to swear away—"Thee'll never get to heaven with all those bad words inside thee." But when he came back at the opening of the first act he had still plenty of inward wild oats, and though he had been batting every night for a week in Boston he was feeling them, and straightway made romping love to the Bird.

His character was, indeed, drawn with as much subtlety of truth as saliency in color. In the vehemence with which his elder brother rebuked his rompings he discovered the fact that that senate person was in love with the Bird even before he was aware of it himself. That was clever, and also true. It was quite as clever to make the Bird, in the extremity of her innocence, like the liberties and be amused by them even while she was bored by the elder brother. In short, he was the most complex, subtle, and convincing of the bad young men Mr. Fitch has drawn. The manner in which Mr. Daly interpreted the part was perhaps lacking in exterior charm; his lightness of heart was somewhat too sensual and sinister. Yet the note of evil in the man's mind was struck with sure and varied emphasis—a very striking and moving performance.

As the Bird, Miss Sandol Filliken showed a distinct advance all along the line over anything she has yet done, and here as elsewhere in the acting Mr. Fitch's skillful coaching was plainly in evidence. She never for a moment ceased to be the Irish factory girl, simple, lovesome, and true, with a purity of mind that was no less pure because compounded with groping ignorance of life. Yet in every new situation in which she found herself, as the affianced bride (a very big word for a sweet little person) of a man she honored but did not love, as a member of a family whose manners were new and strange to her, as the child whose innocence was being played upon with sinister motives—everywhere she caught the varying shades of real life with fresh dramatic effect. In the thrilling last scene, when assailed by the bad brother and discovered in compromising surroundings by the good one, she reaches an emotional intensity that was electrical in its effect, and at the same time kept within the scope of her character in a manner admirably legitimate.

All of the other parts were capably taken. Guy Bates Post was the elder brother. Grace Henderson the sister and lady of the household, Charles Mackay was the factory foreman, who finally captured the Bird.

MELODRAMA AT THE AMERICAN.

"The Scales of Justice," with Its Character of a District Attorney, Wins Applause.

"The Scales of Justice" at the American Theatre contains all the elements of the thing called melodrama, and a house full of people last night hissed the villain and cheered the old-fashioned virtuous sentiments in a manner to show that the public still admires good and hates evil.

There is a District Attorney in the show—not at all William Travers Jerome, but still a man with a high sense of public duty. And he has to prosecute a lady whom he loves, for the murder of an old man, when circumstances are very much against the lady. When the servant of the law is loyal to duty in spite of the lady, the audience applauds wildly. The part of the District Attorney is played by Maurice Freeman. The accused lady, who is innocent, of course, and is called Edith Mosley in the play, is Jessaline Rodgers. She wears hair of the same shade as Mrs. Fiske in "Mary of Magdala."

The opening act is that of the murder, with everybody in evening dress and the villain wearing a straw hat. In the second act is a bucolic courtship. A real live—and obviously ancient—donkey is brought upon the stage and decorated with blue ribbons by a merry young lady from the city—the part of the city young person being very pleasingly performed by Lillian Bayer. This scene seemed to delight the audience especially. The third act represents a county jail, and a row of grimly barred cells faces the audience. In one cell is a horse thief—in another the lovely lady under suspicion.

A bluff but kindly Sheriff with chin whiskers presides with the usual bunch of keys, and the city young lady and the much-tried District Attorney, as well as the villain and real murderer, now in a hat—all come to see the fair prisoner with the rosy head of hair. In the end the poor horse-thief and a little child called Alice, daughter to the heroine, are the instruments who save the innocent lady from a shameful death.

The last act shows the courtroom with the Judge and jury—the Prosecuting Attorney bowed with grief—the prisoner in black, wearing a picture hat—and in the background the young lady from the city with her rustic admirer. The audience hears the impassioned appeal of the attorney for defense, the District Attorney breaks down utterly, and when all seems lost and thunder and lightning in the wings adds to the horror of the scene, the little child runs in with the news that makes all the mystery plain. As the unmasked villain falls prone upon the stage the curtain follows suit.

The play is by John Reinhart, and the jail and court scenes—especially the latter—are mounted with a pleasing faithfulness to life.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Ninety and Nine."

AMERICAN—"The Scales of Justice."

BELASCO THEATRE—"Darling of the Gods."

BIJOU—"The Bird in the Cage."

BROADWAY—"The Silver Slipper."

CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

CRITERION—"The Cavalier."

DALY'S—"The Billionaire."

DEWEY—Merry Maiden Burlesquers.

EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.

FOURTEENTH STREET—"Jim Bludso."

GARDEN—"Hamlet."

GARRICK—"The Cross-Ways."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Notre Dame."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"A Country Mouse."

HERALD SQUARE—"Julius Caesar."

HURTIG & SEAMON—Vaudeville.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—Vaudeville.

IRVING PLACE—Bonn.

KEITH'S—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Altar of Friendship."

MANHATTAN THEATRE—"Mary of Magdala."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Gretna Green."

METROPOLIS—"Robert Emmet."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.

MURRAY HILL—"Camille."

NEW YORK—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

PRINCESS—"Heidelberg."

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Vaudeville.

FIFTH AVENUE—"Under Two Flags."

FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Around the World in Eighty Days."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—"Aunt Jack."

SAVOY—"The Girl with the Green Eyes."

STAR—"Zig-Zag Alley."

THIRD AVENUE—"The Land of the Living."

VICTORIA—"The Eternal City."

WALLACK'S—"Sultan of Sulu."

WEBER & FIELD'S—"Twirly-Whirly."

WEST END THEATRE—"Eight Bells."

Business Notices.

ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W. E. & W.

MARRIED.

TIFFANY—SCOTT.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1903, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry Townsend Scudder, Elizabeth Parkinson, daughter of the late Col. Julian Scott and Mary B. Scott, to Dexter Oliver Tiffany of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

AGRAMONTE.—Entered into rest after a brief illness, Manuela, beloved wife of Emilio Agramonte, at No. 313 West 14th St., Jan. 12, 1903.

Funeral service from All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

BOENAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1903, George F. Boenau, in his 40th year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 514 West 160th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ECKERT.—An anniversary mass will be celebrated in memory of Mrs. Joanna C. Eckert at St. Patrick's Church, (Old Cathedral,) Mott Street, Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, 1903, at 10 o'clock.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GALLAUDET.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, at sanitarium of Dr. A. J. Givens, Stamford, Conn., Peter Wallace Gallaudet, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Cedar Hill Chapel, Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet friends at station on arrival of 9 A. M. train from New York.

HENRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 11, Florine, beloved wife of Philip S. Henry and daughter of the late Leonard and Rosalie Lewishon.

Funeral private.

HOOVEN.—At Tenafly, N. J., on the 12th inst., George Clinton, son of Wilbur T. and Ellen M. Hooven.

Interment private at Brookside, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

KARGI.—On Monday, Jan. 12, 1903, at 2:30 A. M., Mr

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-morrow Evg. at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DAS RHEINGOLD. Reuss-Belce, Maryili, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes; Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 15, at 8—Performance at Special Prices. Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Salignac, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 16, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. DIE WALKÜRE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryili, Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8, at Pop. Prices—TANNHAEUSER. Gadski, Seygard, Mar ill; Gerhaeuser, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:30 Grand Popular Concert. Soloists—Sembrich (first appearance this season at these concerts.) Bridewell, Dani, Scotti, ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF ELEONORA.
DUSE To-morrow afternoon at 2, and Friday Aft., Jan. 16th, at 2. **MAGDA**
Seats on sale, $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.
WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH.—(Management of Daniel Frohman.) Daly's Theatre, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. Thursday—"Parsifal" (with David Manus, violinist.) Jan. 19—"Rheingold"; Jan. 22, "Walkure." Seats 25c. to $1.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Saty, 2. | LAST 6 PERFORMANCES MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19TH.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN "MR. PICKWICK." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Saturday.
LAST 7 PERFORMANCES.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'When All the World Is Young,' in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19.
Mr. Louis Mann in "The Consul."
SEATS ON SALE THURS., JAN. 15.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Saturday & Wed. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. & Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 30c. to $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "Florodora." || **Souvenirs** 100th TIME **Jan. 19**
* *GEORGIA CAYVAN TESTIMONIAL
TO-DAY, BEGINS ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.
DOORS OPEN 12:30.....ADMISSION, $1.

DALY'S THE BILLIONAIRE
B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times
Overwhelming Success. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES' GREAT PRODUCTION.

CARNEGIE HALL.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Jan. 15. **ALWIN SCHROEDER**
SAT. Aft., Jan. 17. **KIRKBY LUNN**
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

New York's Finest **MAJESTIC** The World's Safest Theatre.
Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.
Opens THURS. EVE. Curtain 8 sharp.
WITH **WIZARD OF OZ**
THE
Staged by Mr. JULIAN MITCHELL.
Company of 100, including MONTGOMERY & STONE. Seats on sale, $1.50, $1. 75c, 50c, and 25c.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Telephone 2224 Mad. Sq.
NOVELTY WINS AGAIN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANOTHER CLYDE FITCH TRIUMPH. **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.**
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wed. Aft. Jan. 14, at 3, **Song Recital** **Winifred Titus**
SOPRANO, assisted by FLAVIE VAN DEN HENDE 'Cellist.
Victor Harris at the Piano.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-Night at 8:15.
KALTENBORN QUARTET
assisted by
RAOUL PUGNO
(Farewell Appearance.)
Reserved seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.
Mr. & Mrs. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH.
CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC.
Seats at Ditson's and box office.

VICTORIA Theatre. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
LAST WEEKS. **VIOLA ALLEN**
as ROMA in Hall Caine's **THE ETERNAL CITY**

Mendelssohn Hall. This Aft. at 3.
MARK HAMBOURG
Only Piano Recital This Season.
Ticket sale at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
Knabe Piano.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

WALDORF-ASTORIA. SONG RECITAL.
Thurs. Aft., Jan. 15. **MAY STIMSON.** Soprano.
3:30. CAIA AARUP GREENE at the piano.
Tickets $1.00. AT THE WALDORF.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST —2— WEEKS **THE NINETY AND NINE**
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:10.

THE **DEWEY** 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. **Merry Maidens Burlesquers.** 2 Great Burlesques. Vaudeville.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Eve. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**
BLANCHE BATES in

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. | WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.
14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Times.
JIM BLUDSO With ROBERT HILLIARD.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation of King Edward. Art & Eve. MUSEE DE KOLTA, the Wizard, tonight at 9

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in CAMILLE.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

¶ Black Cheviot—exclusive weave—moulded on aristocratic lines—stayed, lined and finished to associate with $40 custom work.

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A DELICIOUS SOUP FOR 5¢
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Robert Marshall's New Play, **THE UNFORESEEN**

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN Manager
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE THE CAVALIER.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW AFT.
SPECIAL MATINEES DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
During Miss Marlowe's Engagement
The Little Princess,
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play for CHILDREN AND GROWN UP CHILDREN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th st., near B'way. Last 5 Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN **THE CROSS-WAYS,**
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY THURSDAY, 9 A. M.
Charles Frohman Will Present
ANNIE RUSSELL in her new play MICE AND MEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evgs. at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. Saturday at 1:45.
Last Two Weeks as **SOTHERN HAMLET**
EXTRA HAMLET MAT. JAN. 20TH.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
2d Big Week Popular with the Public.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last 5 Nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. **GOODWIN** N.C. MISS MAXINE **ELLIOTT**
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."
Wed. Eve., Jan. 21st. First Time.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD."
Sent Sale Next Thursday, 9 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Championship Hockey Match To-night. ST. NICHOLAS S. C. VS. BROOKLYN S. C. ADM., 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c.
ZIG ZAG ALLEY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor. **BONN**
Last 5 performances. "Das grosse Licht."

GRAND BERTHA GALLAND | "NOTRE DAME."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | Scales of Justice.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. A Country Mouse. Ethel Barrymore Preceded by Carrots.

WEST END—BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS
3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. **THE LAND OF THE LIVING**

PROFESSIONALS AT POOL

First Games Played in Brooklyn Sweepstakes Tournament.

H. P. Stofft Beat J. Kirkland in the First Contest—Ten Players Striving for Honors.

Ten professional pool players from different parts of the country are entered in the sweepstakes pool tournament which began last night at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Each contestant paid an entrance fee of $25 and a purse of $200 has been added to the entrance moneys, and five cash prizes ranging from $175 to $50 will be awarded to the leading players at the close of the tournament, which will occupy three weeks before the winner will be decided upon.

Two games are to be played each night, and the opening contest brought together Henry P. Stofft of Cleveland and Joseph Kirkland of Washington, D. C. Stofft finished fourth in last year's tournament, which was won by Clearwater, and he had no difficulty in beating the Washington player last night. The games are each of 125 points, and Stofft ran out this number in twelve frames. Three times the winner cleared the table, but once he scratched, which spoiled his first frame of fifteen. He played in fine form and made a continuous run of twenty-nine.

Kirkland, who is only nineteen years old, is undoubtedly a good player, but he was in poor luck last night, and only showed his real form in three of the twelve frames played. He is well known in Washington, and good reports of his playing abilities preceded him here. Last night he seemed to be completely off in his playing for position, and whenever he tried to play safety he invariably failed. Kirkland did not exhibit any signs of nervousness, although he had to face one of the leading experts, and no doubt he will show to very much better advantage in the other games, which he is scheduled for during the tournament.

Kirkland won the bank and made Stofft break the pyramid. The Cleveland man scratched on his opening shot, but he left the pyramid almost intact. Kirkland was unable to score, and then by a series of good shots and excellent position play Stofft cleared the table. Kirkland only got two out of the next frame, but he played in hard luck, and his opponent was almost perfect in his every attempt. In the third frame honors were evenly divided. The younger player got his stroke and was playing a very neat game when in making a long draw for position his cue ball rolled half the length of the table and dropped into the top corner pocket at the same moment as the object ball fell into the opposite pocket at the other end of the table.

Stofft easily maintained his lead in the following frame, but in the next Kirkland by good all around work gathered in 11. This was his best effort during the contest. Stofft took all but one of the fifteen ivories in the following frame, and in the ninth and tenth pocketed 30, making the highest continuous run of 29. The ivories did not act very kindly for the Washington lad, as he got two scratches off two successive breaks, and Stofft ran out a winner by 125 to 45.

The scores by frames:

H. P. Stofft—14 13 7 7 4 14 7 8 15 15 13 8. Total 125. High run—15.
J. Kirkland—0 1 8 8 11 1 8 7 0 0 1 0. Total—45. High run—11.

William Wenrick of this city defeated William H. Sneden of Newark in the second game. Sneden started off at a rapid pace, but after the first two frames had been played Wenrick settled down to steady all-around play, which was interspersed with some beautiful combination shots. Sneden made seven scratches during the game and Wenrick had two. The scores by frames follow:

W. Wenrick—4 5 13 14 6 9 15 10 11 4 10 14 7 3. Total, 125. High run, 15.
W. H. Sneeden—11 10 2 1 6 6 0 5 4 10 5 0 7 2. Total, 68. High run, 11.

The games to-night will be between Nat Ward of Brooklyn and George Humber of New York, and Charles Weston, the cowboy champion, and Peter Roger, champion of New Jersey.

CAPT. BARR AT BRISTOL.

Skipper for New Cup Yacht Arranging for the Craft's Work After Launching.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 12.—Capt. Charles Barr, who will be skipper of the 1903 cup yacht, visited the boat shops here to-day. He is looking after his part of the arrangements for getting the craft into facing form as soon as she is in the water and rigged.

All efforts in the shops are now being bent toward an early launching. The fitted frames were set in their stations today. A dredger is at work beside the marine railway from which the sloop will be launched.

WHY GLASS DID NOT COMPETE.

Julian W. Curtiss Apologizes for Sending Warning Telegram to the Yale Athlete.

Overzealousness on the part of Julian W. Curtiss, a member of the Yale Advisory Committee, prevented Edgar T. Glass from competing in the games which were decided in the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last Saturday night. For years Mr. Curtiss has been identified with the football, baseball, and rowing interests of Yale University, and in a private telegram he advised Glass not to compete in the shot-putting event at the joint games of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club and the Eighth Regiment Hospital Corps. After Glass had failed to make his appearance at the armory on Saturday night, W. Franchot of the Yale Athletic Association stated that Glass had received the following telegram the day before:

James E. Sullivan strongly advises your not competing at the games Saturday. There is some trick behind it. JULIAN CURTISS.

When this message was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday it caused no end of comment among athletes generally, but it was not until yesterday that either Mr. Sullivan or Mr. Curtiss could be seen and an explanation obtained. Secretary Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union denied that he had ever given any such advice, and said further that he had not been consulted in the matter by any person.

Mr. Curtiss said that he was very sorry that he had interfered at all, but it was very evident that he was under the impression that by taking part in the games Glass might probably impair his amateur standing. He immediately sent an apology to Mr. Sullivan for having used his name in the premises and issued the following explanatory statement:

I notice with much surprise in some of the papers a copy of a personal telegram sent by me to Mr. Thomas. The matter was strictly personal, and why the telegram should have been given out is beyond me. I care nothing whatever personally for the matter, but in so far as it may seem to reflect on Mr. James E. Sullivan I do most seriously object.

Mr. Sullivan's name was used by me simply to give force to the telegram, and it was unknown entirely to him, and I have this day called at his office and apologized to him for the dragging in of his name in a case with which he had nothing whatever to do.

The sole reason for my sending this telegram was, first of all, the sincere admiration I have for Edgar T. Glass, and, secondly, because I most seriously object to college men, while at college, entering or taking part in any outside sports or games. The games that they naturally compete in take up certainly all the time they should spend in this way.

JULIAN W. CURTISS.

STANDING WINS AT RACQUET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—George Standing of New York, the professional champion racquet player of America, to-day defeated Harry Boakes, instructor at the Chicago Athletic Association, by a score of three games to one. The match was for a purse of $100, best three games out of five, Boakes receiving an allowance of five aces.

Boakes took the first game, 15 to 10, playing a brilliant game. Standing took the second, 15 to 10, and the third, 15 to 11.

Although the play was fast the local veteran opened the fourth game in snappy fashion, and brought his score to 9, while Standing had counted 4.

The champion then let out a link and added six points while Boakes counted one.

Standing won, 15 to 11. Scores:

First Game—Boakes, 15; Standing, 10.
Second Game—Boakes, 10; Standing, 15.
Third Game—Boakes, 11; Standing, 15.
Fourth Game—Boakes, 11; Standing, 15.

FRENCH AUTOMOBILISTS HERE.

Fournier Anxious to Race A. Winton on Track or Road.

Henri Fournier, the champion automobilist of Europe, who arrived on La Bretagne yesterday, to attend the Automobile Show which opens in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, stated that he was willing to race Alexander Winton on track or road for the championship of the world. Fournier expressed a preference for the Empire City Track as the place for the contest. It was on this oval at Yonkers that Fournier first established world's records for a circular course. He negotiated a mile in 1.06 4-5, but after he returned to Europe these figures were shattered by Alexander Winton of Cleveland, who now holds the present honor of the record of 1.02¼.

As Winton has yet to beat Fournier's record of 0:51 4-5 for a straightway mile, the Frenchman thought Winton would prefer a track contest, for he is undoubtedly a skilled operator on a circular course.

Fournier brings with him a number of brand-new cars to be exhibited at the Madison Square Garden show. They include new types of Mors, Renault, and Mercedes. He also brings with him a brand-new type of machine which is a combination electric and gasoline. The motors are in the front wheels and the car is run by electricity. It has fourteen different speeds, and the motor starts itself. It was one of the great successes of the Paris show, and Fournier believes it will be a sensation in this country.

For racing purposes, Fournier is having built a 125-horse power Mors car, shaped like a boat. The only seat on the machine is a bicycle saddle attached to the rear axle.

It is practically certain that the Paris-Madrid race will come off about May 15, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be a contestant. Concurrent with this contest will probably be held the International cup race, in which Fournier will be one of the three representatives of France. The Frenchman is accompanied by his partner, Edouard Rabourdin, who is interested with him in a garage in Paris that has a capacity of holding six hundred cars.

Automobile Club Activities.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America will be held at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon, at which the names of several applicants for admission to the organization will be passed upon and other club business transacted. At the regular "club night" this evening the subject of "Automobile Troubles and Their Remedies" will be discussed.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Brooklyn Citizen Team Wins in Opening Game of Ben Franklin League.

In the opening games of the Ben Franklin Bowling League, composed of teams from the afternoon newspaper and large printing offices, The Brooklyn Citizen bowlers won two games, defeating the A. H. Kellogg and The Evening Journal No. 2 teams. The scores follow:

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—A. H. Kellogg—Power, 151; Fratz, 126; Williams, 97; Stillwell, 109; Roeder, 162. Total, 645.
Brooklyn Citizen—Hutton, 126; Haley, 139; Schuckman, 147; McClintock, 127; Kearney, 121. Total, 660.

SECOND GAME.—A. H. Kellogg—Power, 107; Fratz, 144; Williams, 120; Stillwell, 126; Roeder, 150. Total, 643. Eleventh frame, 93.
Evening Journal Team No. 2—Geschinsky, 102; St. Denis, 135; Hermann, 166; Campbell, 109; Terry, 130. Total, 642. Eleventh frame, 42.

THIRD GAME.—Evening Journal Team No. 2—Geschinsky, 137; St. Denis, 89; Hermann, 134; Campbell, 117; Terry, 102. Total, 579.
Brooklyn Citizen—Hutton, 139; Haley, 148; Schuckman, 130; McClintock, 145; Kearney, 136. Total, 698.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 138; Spellman, 120; McClenahan, 77; Coleman, 159; McGroarty, 150. Total, 653.
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (New York)—Mahnken, 135; Follette, 115; Gibbs, 121; Eldert, 156; Kavanagh, 140. Total, 667.

SECOND GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 148; Spellman, 141; McClenahan, 112; Coleman, 129; McGroarty, 140. Total, 670.
John A. Murray—Carter, 109; Jeschske, 121; Mott, 102; Tilton, 149; Robinson, 129. Total, 610.

THIRD GAME.—John A. Murray—Carter, 159; Jeschske, 111; Mott, 104; Tilton, 132; Robinson, 133. Total, 639.
Ronalds & Johnson Co., (New York)—Mahnken, 101; Follette, 134; Gibbs, 153; Eldert, 156; Kavanagh, 129. Total, 673.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Woolen Company—Frankle, 172; Corbett, 178; Lansing, 158; Cantrell, 171; Warmuth, 149. Total, 828.
William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 165; Pohlmann, 117; Lechtrecker, 145; Clark, 149; Metzendorf, 149. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.—William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 140; Pohlmann, 130; Lechtrecker, 161; Clark, 166; Metzendorf, 168. Total, 665.
Stern Brothers & Co.—Gilchen, 146; Falk, 102; Mack, 133; Koenig, 108; Ullman, 188. Total, 677.

THIRD GAME.—Stern Brothers & Co.—Gilchen, 136; Falk, 146; Mack, 185; Koenig, 98; Ullman, 163. Total, 728.
American Woolen Company—Frankle, 169; Corbett, 155; Lansing, 184; Cantrell, 175; Warmuth, 169. Total, 853.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 94; Green, 180; Hansen, 167; Kleemeyer, 196; Fernell, 139. Total, 756.
Stewart, Barr & Co.—Leydenberger, 97; H. Corbett, 121; Cathcart, 143; O'Keefe, 120; F. Corbett, 161. Total, 642.
Post & Flagg—Brundage, 176; Lloyd, 138; Watson, 180; Appell, 204; Robinson, 139. Total, 837.

THIRD GAME.—Post & Flagg—Brundage, 179; Norton, 116; Watson, 142; Appell, 133; Robinson, 159. Total, 730.
Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 161; Green, 145; Hansen, 154; Kleemeyer, 170; Fernell, 164. Total, 794.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fidelis Bowling Club—Schultz, 220; Koster, 162; Rothermel, 191; Timm, 203; Amann, 122. Total, 938.
Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 191; Green, 175; Fecher, 182; Hammerstein, 174; Klepper, 166. Total, 888.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 171; Green, 175; Fecher, 156; Hammersteh, 150; Klepper, 176. Total, 828.
Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 178; Hunt, 151; F. Haviland, 205; Tally, 190; Church, 256. Total, 980.

THIRD GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—C. Haviland, 168; Hunt, 171; F. Haviland, 153; Tally, 205; Church, 177. Total, 874.
Fidelis Bowling Club—Schultz, 198; Koster, 163; Rothermel, 166; Timm, 168; Amann, 192. Total, 887.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 187; Duncan, 164; Cross, 138; Morley, 164; Cordieu, 243. Total—896.
Fort Greene Council—Wallace, 162; Wilcox, 146; Fergemann, 142; Lilly, 186; Spencer, 166. Total—803.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 149; Duncan, 130; Cross, 138; Morley, 121; Cordieu, 126. Total—992.
De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 118; Willson, 222; Allaire, 165; Conley, 159; Lockwood, 160. Total—824.

THIRD GAME.—Bo Patria Council—Rodenberger, 167; E. Powles, 167; Goerke, 166; C. Powles, 165; Kemple, 175. Total—840.
Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 152; Duncan, 142; Cross, 190; Morley, 112; Cordieu, 165. Total—761.

More Entries for the Suburban.

The total number of entries received up to date for the Suburban Handicap is eighty-eight. The following were received yesterday: Aggregor, Articulate, Marque, and Americano.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mlle. Helen Hay, Lady Superba, Varna, Fonso, and Gold Bride, 97 pounds each; Burke Cochran and Sleepy Head, 99 each; Memphian, Anzieger, and Blanco, 102 each; Shrine, 103; Aurie B., 107; Brookston, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. Tickful and Grantor, 118 pounds each; Socapa, Lacoche, El Rey, and Teddy, 118 each; Russelton, 120; Shandonfield, 122; Peat and Hop Scotch, 125 each; Cluster, 128; Alfred C., 130.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Farmer Jim and Tancred, 88 each; Philo, 91; Marie Bell and Our Jessie, 97; The Pride of Surrey, 99; Kiss Quick, 100; Kaloma and Carl Kahler, 102 each; Buccleuch, 107; L'Etrenne, 108; Scorpio, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; handicap. King Barleycorn, 93 pounds; Nettie Regent, 96; Erne, 97; Hayward Hunter, 100; Major Tenny, 103; Jessie Jarbee, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Lady Alberta and The Stewardess, 98 pounds each; Flintlock and Thane, 100 each; Commissioner Forster, 103; Port Royal, 105; Jim Clark, 107; Little Scout, Jack Demund, Hargis, and Emshee, 108 each; Ecome, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; two miles. Compass, 90 pounds; Potheen, 105; Ginspray and Latson, 109 each.

COL. LUSCOMB DEFEATED

Col. Dyer Elected President of Military Athletic League.

Success of the Coming Tournament Now Said to be Assured Because of Last Night's Election.

After occupying the position as President of the Military Athletic League for six years, Lieut. Col. C. H. Luscomb, unattached, was defeated for re-election last night at the annual meeting of the League at the Ninth Regiment Armory. Although some of those in attendance said the meeting was practically harmonious it took from 8 o'clock until 11:30 to get things in order for the coming year.

Some time ago Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment and Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment announced that they would not allow their commands to take part in the military tournament under the then existing conditions. Since the change of officers and the election of Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment as President it is thought that all trouble is settled.

A well-known officer connected both with the militia and the regular army, who was in the building, said that the representation of the United States troops was now practically assured, as Col. Dyer is an intimate friend of Adjutant Gen. Henry C. Corbin, being Gen. Corbin's best man at the latter's wedding.

There were about thirty-five delegates to the League present at the meeting. Col. Luscomb, as President, presided. When the election was called, Col. Luscomb was defeated by Col. Dyer for President by a vote of 77½ votes to 43½ votes. The other elections were practically unanimous, but only one old officer was re-elected, being Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, who was re-elected to his position as Treasurer. The officers elected were:

President—Col. George R. Dyer, Twelfth Regiment; First Vice President—Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Regiment; Second Vice President—Lieut. Commander A. B. Frey, Naval Militia; Third Vice President—Capt. C. I. De Bevoise, Troop C; Recording Secretary—Major Robert Edwards, Eighth Regiment; Corresponding Secretary—Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, Seventy-first Regiment; Treasurer—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Staff.

Board of Governors—Capt. W. H. Smith, Eighth Regiment; Major J. B. Byrne, Ninth Regiment; Major T. C. Buek, Twelfth Regiment; First Lieut. C. G. Moses, Twenty-second Regiment; Major De Witt Hamilton, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. John J. Dickson, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. F. C. McLeod, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. W. H. Canfield, First Regiment, New Jersey National Guard; Capt. Oscar Erlandson, First Signal Corps; First Lieut. Elken, First Battery, and Lieut. Col. Thomas T. J. O'Donahue, First Brigade Staff.

In speaking of the overthrow of the Luscomb element in the League, an officer, who refused to allow the use of his name, said:

"If Col. Dyer had not been elected it would practically exclude the representation of the First Brigade at the tournament. Gen. Smith favored his election, and was opposed to the re-election of Col. Luscomb. He sided with both Col. Austen and Col. Dyer in opposing any further Luscomb element in control. He also believed with Col. Austen that some sort of accounting and statement of expenditures and receipts besides lump sums should be made. As it is now the army of the regulars will be better represented than ever before by Col. Dyer's friendship with the Adjutant General. If he had not been elected the army element would have only been lukewarm. The whole trouble with Col. Luscomb was that he assumed and presumed."

The meeting, including the election of officers, took so long that but little was done regarding the coming tournament. It was practically assured, however, that the Forty-eighth Highlanders of Canada, the "Kilties," as they are known, will again be here, and in all probability a battalion of Canadian dragoons. Besides these there will be three squadrons of United States cavalry, three batteries of United States artillery, and regulars from near-by posts. The various regiments and corps in the National Guard will also be represented, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment, which has never taken part.

Following the meeting a reception was held in Col. Morris's reception room, in the Armory. Besides the delegates present were Gen. McCoskry Butt, Col. Morris, Col. Leonard, and several staff officers.

RACE TRACK TRANSFERRED.

Washington Jockey Club Conveys Its Property to August Belmont.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Washington Jockey Club to-day recorded a deed conveying the Bennings race track property to August Belmont of Hempstead, N. Y., for a nominal consideration. This action is in accordance with the recent reorganization plans of the club designed to settle the large indebtedness to Mr. Belmont and third parties.

Mr. Belmont has agreed to discharge all the outstanding indebtedness of the Washington Jockey Club to the third parties, including a mortgage on its real estate, and also to cancel his own claims and surrender his own stock therein to the association and to have incorporated a corporation to be called the Washington Jockey Club of the District of Columbia, with a capital stock of $200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $200 each. Mr. Belmont, on receiving the proper conveyance from the association, is to convey to the new corporation the lands, race track holdings, and other assets of the association in full payment of a subscription by him to the entire capital stock of the new corporation, giving to each other shareholder a full paid share in the new corporation stock for each share of the present association.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

In the amateur handicap billiard tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, G. Barker, playing 200, defeated J. Dalton, playing 120, in thirty-five innings, making an average of 5 25-35. To-night Dalton will play Aaron Vanderwerker, (130.) The scores of last night's game follow:

G. Barker, (200,) 0 15 0 8 15 2 10 0 0 22 0 1 0 0 0 0 7 6 17 4 12 12 10 9 3 2 2 2 12 0 4 35.—Total, 200; average, 5 25-35.
J. Dalton, (120,) 4 0 1 1 1 1 4 4 0 0 0 2 16 5 3 1 0 2 1 1 4 3 10 0 3 0 0 5 6 2 1 0 1 7.—Total, 89; average, 2 21-34.

Parr's Wrestling Bout on a Foul.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Rough tactics characterized the wrestling bout between Jim Parr, the English champion, and Tom McInerney, the Irish champion, at the Olympic A. C. to-night. Parr won the first fall in 20 minutes and 30 seconds and McInerney the second in the same time. The men had been on the mat 12 minutes in the third bout using particularly rough methods when the referee gave final warning that he would disqualify the man who next offended. McInerney struck Parr and he was at once disqualified, the referee declaring Parr the winner.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.85
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28½

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3, 72@74c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 2 corn, 45⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 45⅞c; No. 2 oats, 32⅜c; No. 3 white, 33¼@35c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 41@45c; fair to choice malting, 47@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.75; lard, per 100 lbs, $9.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.75@8.87½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.37½@8.62½; short clear sides

THE TRIPLE BANK MERGER.

Stockholders of the Seventh, Mercantile, and Broadway to Act on the Plan.

Preliminary meetings will be held to-day of the stockholders of the Seventh National Bank, the Mercantile National Bank, and the National Broadway Bank, to authorize the carrying out of the plans, announced some six months ago, but delayed from time to time, for a consolidation of these three banks. William Nelson Cromwell of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, one of the four men who control the three banks and at the same time counsel for these consolidated interests, said yesterday that the meetings would all be held at the same hour and that the outlines of the plan would be submitted to the stockholders.

While the details could not be learned yesterday, it is known that the consolidated banks will continue to do business under the name of the Mercantile National Bank, as this institution has been selected as the one to take over the other two. The capital of the consolidated banks will not be as large as that of the Western National Bank of the United States, which combination was bought out by Sullivan & Cromwell. The consolidated banks will do a commercial business as distinguished from a Wall Street business. It is not expected that the capitalization will exceed $2,500,000.

That the plans of the controlling interests will be carried out to-day at the stockholders' meeting is assured, as enough stock is absolutely held by men in control and their friends to fulfill the statutory requirements. The men who control these banks are Charles W. Morse, Edwin R. Gould, E. R. Thomas, and William Nelson Cromwell. Representatives of these men will to-day be elected into the Board of Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, which will be enlarged to provide equal representation.

BROKERS' NEW SPECULATION.

If the report that is going the rounds in Wall Street about extended speculation in front-wall telephones in the new Stock Exchange is true, the Board of Governors of the big Exchange will probably have an investigation on its hands very shortly. It was said yesterday that certain Stock Exchange members had secured telephone spaces along the front wall of the Exchange that they had no use for, and that they were disposing of them to less fortunate brokers who need handy telephone spaces at a premium of about $700.

The allotting of the telephone booths on the new Stock Exchange was a perplexing and almost unending job for the sub-committee which has charge of building arrangements. To assign some 2,000 telephones so that everybody will be satisfied was almost impossible.

A Stock Exchange firm that was not well placed has had a man out for the last week hunting for a chance to buy one of these front-wall telephones. That house had learned very definitely that places along the coveted front wall had been traded for a consideration. One thousand dollars was the considération. This firm had to have a better location, and was willing to pay the $1,000. A representative of this firm said that he knew that somebody was negotiating these trades, and he was negotiating with him.

It was said yesterday that the Governing Board of the Stock Exchange would not permit anything of this kind to be done, and would discipline any member who could be proved to have speculated in telephone locations at the expense of other members.

Bicycle Trust Factions.

Alfred Jaretzki of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the dissenting bondholders of the American Bicycle Company, announced yesterday that in the course of the present week he would make public his opposition plan for the reorganization of the company, under which there would be issued a call for the deposit of bonds. The committee, whose plan is opposed by Mr. Jaretzki and his associates, stated yesterday that it had received a majority of the bonds outstanding, and that it would carry out its plan.

Babbitt Company Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the B. T. Babbitt Company, which manufactures soap, were filed yesterday in the office of the Clerk of Hudson County, N. J. The amount of capital stock is given as $3,000,000, of which one-half is 7 per cent. preferred. The articles provide that in the event of liquidation the preferred stock shall be paid in full before the common stock is paid. The following are named as incorporators, who have subscribed for $1,000 each of the stock: Clarence M. Hyde, Fred E. Hyde, and Edward R. Barton.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Supreme Court of the United States:

54—E. N. Caldwell, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of North Carolina et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the said Supreme Court to take further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

512—Charles L. Rawson et al., petitioners, vs. Western Sand Blast Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit granted. Announced by Justice Brewer. The Chief Justice took no part in the decision of this petition.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

156—Ex parte, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

162—The Annie Wright Seminary, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Tacoma.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

388—Jeremiah F. McCarthy et al., plaintiffs in error and appellants, vs. James F. O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:45 A. M. Case on. Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the cause on its merits.

536—William White, Jr., petitioner, vs. The Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

544—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company et al, petitioners, vs. The Wabash Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

531—John Lawrence O'Brien, appellant, vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Consideration of motion to admit appellant to bail pending the appeal postponed until notice of same is given to the Attorney General.

546—Standard Sewing Machine Company, petitioner, vs. Arthur M. Lelle.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted.

466—Northern Pacific Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Louise H. Adams, et al.—Motion that transcript of record filed with petition for writ of certiorari to be taken as the return to the said writ submitted.

548—Horace M. Dupee, petitioner, vs. Chicago Horseshoe Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted.

12, Original.—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. The State of Mississippi.—Leave granted to file demurrer to bill on motion for defendant. Motion and stipulation to fix day for hearing on demurrer submitted for defendant.

507—Davis & Farnum Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The City of Los Angeles.—Submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule.

516—Harry J. Jaquith, trustee, appellant, vs. G. Edwin Alden.—Submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule.

8—Annie R. Kean et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Calumet Canal and Improvement Company.—Reargument continued and concluded.

56—Gertrude H. Hardin et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles B. Shedd.—Reargument commenced by the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Call for Tuesday: 56, 117, 92, 75, 109, 40, 137, 149, 140, (and 265,) 141.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
141—Burns vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
116—Schleininger vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
152—Lapelle Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
150—Field vs. Allen.
157—Bovie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
158—Byrne vs. Am. Ice Co.
164—Lucas vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
165—Keys vs. American Ice Co.
171—Saroczka vs. Cons. Ice Co.
173—Brauer vs. Livermore.
173½—Gray vs. Schneider.
174—Friedenberg vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
175—Hilkofsky vs. Hillyer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
125—Shiley vs. N. Y. 107—Barnes vs. Miner. Steam Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
24—Ronan vs. Indem. Mut. Ins. Co.
26—L'hommedieu vs. Tug A. H. Ellis.
42—Dayton vs. SS. Allan Joy.
86—Ross vs. Lighter Commerce.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: 35, 15, 34, 86, 36, 38, 39, 41.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

11—M. Groh Sons vs. Groh.
40—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
41—Schultze vs. Goodstein.
42—Bowan vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
43—In re Albert.
44—Brandt vs. Morning Journal Assn.
46—Trauber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
47—McKenzie vs. same.
48—Charlton vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
9—Mack vs. City of New York.
14—Phelan vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
7—Krulish vs. Fornes.
49—Eckerson vs. City of New York.
50—Garrison vs. Holme.
52—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Oothout vs. Hogencamp.
2—In re Larner.
3—Rosebault vs. Hall.
4—In re Staten Island Frame & Sash Co.
5—McClellan vs. Rouss.
5½—Same vs. same.
6—Henderson vs. Henderson.
7—Keys vs. Keys.
8—Mayer vs. Mayer.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Carr vs. Sweeney.
11—Albro vs. Oldsmobile Co.
12—Miller vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
13—Hahn vs. same.
14—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15—Goodman vs. same.
16—Wissman vs. same.
17—Brady vs. same.
18—Kanter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
19—Wilson vs. Grovenor.
20—In re Claverdon.
21—Sanderson vs. Naughton.
22—Buckley vs. same.
23—Phillips vs. same.
24—Natkins vs. Wetteneer.
25—Plummery vs. International Power Co.
26—Garvey vs. Dem. General Committee.
27—Curley vs. Curley.
28—Sturges vs. Morss.
29—Sutton vs. Sutton.
30—Field vs. Masche.
31—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Steinert.
32—Am. Exch. Nat. Bank vs. Whitney.
33—Mitchell vs. Williams.
34—Met. Trust Co. vs. Brklyn Trust Co.
35—Mudd vs. Brill.
36—Walsel vs. Hauser.
37—Jepson vs. McGlehan
38—Wood vs. Hamilton.
39—Consol. Stock, &c., Exchange vs. Wells.
40—In re Public Place at E. 143d St.
41—In re Russell.
42—Corning vs. Cushman.
43—Cullinan vs. Lehr.
44—Schilling vs. Tullis.
45—Dickerman vs. Jenkins.
46—Feinberg vs. Feinberg.
47—Rafferty vs. N. Y. Telephone Co.
48—Wagner vs. Hall.
49—Jordan vs. Underhill.
50—Levine vs. Amer. Woolen Co.
51—People, &c., vs. Tracy.
52—In re Ruchgohn.
53—Distillers' Commission Co. vs. Cassidy.
54—Stafford vs. Brown.
55—Vittle vs. Trella.
56—In re Pier Old No. 12, E. R.
57—In re Little West 12th St. & 13th St.
58—In re West 18th and West 23d Sts.
59—In re Millinery Bldg. & Loan Assn.
60—Mandel vs. Miller.
61—Young vs. Toijen.
62—Patt vs. Kretsch.
63—Beck vs. Bauer.
64—Miller vs. Harding.
65—Barstow vs. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:45 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.
2040—Consumers' Park Brew. Co. vs. Wells.
2090—Webber vs. Hamblen.
2272—Herold vs. Frisch.
1358—Hokinson vs. Trank.
2129—Farming vs. Wells General calendar.
1701—Robinson vs. Robinson.
1222—Sanderson vs. Zinke.
929—Ruth vs. Ernhout.
1572—Murray vs. Gallagher.
1780—Ford vs. Peene.
1040—Polster vs. Workmen's Sick, &c., Fund.
1396—Int. Nav. Co. vs. Reilly.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1537—Hauptman vs. Hauptman.
1790—Duff vs. Blair.
698—Denison vs. Denison.
1340—Herne vs. Liebler.
1550—Camden Iron Wks. vs. City of N. Y.
1571—Juillerat vs. Juillerat.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned to Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest, 9054—Stern vs. Brown.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Hatfen.
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8822—Price vs. Adams.
8748—Lamb vs. City of New York.
8621—First Nat. Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Spa.
8622—Same vs. same.
8742—Same vs. same.
7634—Finn vs. Ketchum.
7996—Hornler vs. Mut. Ins. Co. Life Ins.
1768—Man. S. & W. Co. vs. Wallace.
1754—Loftus vs. Brady.
8611—City of New York vs. Cochen.
8625—Same vs. Fabie.
8631—Same vs. Hollister.
8632—Same vs. Crosby.
8637—Same vs. Bohemia Co.
8646—Same vs. Bonevet.
8647—Same vs. Dubois.
8684—Same vs. Drake.
8754—Same vs. Sonnenscheln.
8822—Same vs. Broistedt
1068—Mason vs. Eve. Star Newspaper Co.
6385—Phillips vs. same.
1637—Fox vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
1796½—Carr vs. same.
1798—Kearney vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
8786—Frusicus vs. Villalba Ben. Socy.
784—Webb vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
840—Sheehan vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
1181—Herbert vs. Hoadly.
854—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
728—Whaley vs. same.
1634—Havens vs. Corbin
877—Buckley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
882—Daus vs. Fred. Welf Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1808½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1681—Barry vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1030—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1769½—Dwyer vs. Egan.
4215—Stackpole vs. Wray.
905—McEwan vs. Dimond.
1213—Stine vs. Greene.
673—McGowan vs. Mayor, &c.
49—Palmeter vs. Beadleston.
8303—City of New York vs. Rodgers.
8359—People, &c., vs. Russell.
8284—Same vs. Sogno.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1400—Bramson vs. Simons.
1353—Megrue vs. Taylor.
1797—Moles vs. City of New York.
175—Bohmer vs. same.
272—Motley vs. same.
877½—Edwards vs. Calloway.
1175—Cunard vs. Franklyn.
1285—O'Neill vs. Handfield.
1068—Webb vs. Juck.
1421—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
692—Tanenbaum vs. Richter.
6403—Cullinan vs. Forphus.
6405—Same vs. Waldron.
7493—Same vs. Reiner.
7500—Same vs. Quinn.
7622—Same vs. Ward.
7496—Same vs. Irving.
8183—Same vs. Reutzler.
687½—Fink vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
804½—Cooley vs. same.
223½—Muir vs. Paine.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
8248—Crosby vs. Coons.
7990—Haughey vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
936—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1204—Weiss vs. same.
7132—City of New York vs. Sire.
7113—Same vs. Sire.
7124—Same vs. Rothfeld.
7199—Same vs. Smith.
7200—Same vs. L. Tannenbaum Co.
7201—Same vs. Smith.
7476—Same vs. Rothfeld.
7898—Same vs. Freund.
8046—Same vs. Rutchik.
8071—Same vs. Ideal Rubber Co.
8041—Cullinan vs. Lipshitz.
8078—City of New York vs. Beaumann.
1420—Bedell vs. Moore.
8780—Johnson vs. Roach.
1479—Crosby vs. Cheney
1480—Nugle vs. Allen.
1493—Graham vs. Wund.
1510—Lucas vs. Brady.
1513—Vooth vs. McEachen.
1519—Sauer vs. Socialistic Pub. Co.
1546—Clark vs. Pierce.
1560—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. R. G. Packard Mfg. Co.
1564—Le Provest vs. Ritter.
1567—Moss vs. Gulick.
1575—Coffin vs. Platt.
1625—Sekosky vs. Cohn.
1646—Jaccard vs. Jacob.
1665—Lunney vs. Townsend.
1678—Rainey vs. Bass.
1696—Dolan vs. Meres.
1699—Wenckle vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1717—Lissauer vs. Schwartz.
1719—Stiesi vs. Breidinger.
1260½—Walter vs. Russell.
1152—Ottinger vs. Cody.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Henry Spear.
2—Michael Kennedy.
3—Mary A. Vrindten.
4—Theodore Hagaman.
5—William M. Rice.
6—Silas C. Croft.
7—Franziska Hausler.
8—Eva Plaisted.
9—Hiram Frost.
10—Morris Praeger.
11—Joseph Miller.
12—Frank Lawrence.
13—Edward Herbert.
14—Alice E. Myers.
15—William Severall.
16—Frances Murray.
17—Theodore Sniffen.
18—Mary C. Kane.
19—Abraham B. Isseks.
20—Mary Stringham.
21—Sarah Ann O'Leary.
22—Bridget Kelly.
23—William Helmsoth.
24—Richard M. Hoe.
25—Ellen Mel. Haddock.
26—John F. Mahon.
27—Samuel Cardwell, Sr.
28—Mary E. Hannan.
29—Sarah Heyman.
30—Bridget Steiner.
31—Eugene Kelly.
32—Same.
33—Mary F. Secor.
34—Henry A. Shaefer.
35—Nathaniel P. Bailey.
36—John Daniell.
37—Edward T. Hunt.
38—Harry S. Kingsley.
39—Sophia Dannebaum.
40—Elizabeth U. Coles.
41—Henry Meyer.
42—Same.
43—Same.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
August Bassard.
Reinold Schultz.
Julia A. Anderson.
Joseph R. Palmenberg.
At 11 A. M.
Livingston Satterlee.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.
1821—Margaret Wray.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2160—McLoughlin vs. Whiton.
1674—McNeill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2267—Pompliey vs. Man. Del. Co.
2180—Branigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
888—Haemstadt vs. same.
1676—Duskin vs. same.
1682—Miller vs. same.
885—Nahohill vs. same.
485½—Castellano vs. Fay.
1500—Osserman vs. Richland.
2164—Oken vs. Shapiro.
2260—Sibbaid vs. Brickheimer.
4813—Gillen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1643—Hauser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
518—Schuman vs. Eggers.
436—Kessler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1739—Lowenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1856—Sing vs. same.
1872—Widger vs. same.
1873—Laber vs. same.
1880—Wynne vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Trans. Co.
1908—Wurner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1911—Casey vs. same.
1920—Lynch vs. Deublinn.
1923—Gardner vs. Mochi

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
2009—Raphael vs. Margolies.
2078—McCullough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2302—Lurie vs. same.
2031—Egan vs. same.
1500—Stanton vs. Snea.
1972—Faulkner vs. same
1991—H. E. Taylor Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
334—Horowitz vs. same.
1068—Carey vs. same.
1820—Weiss vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2091—McAuliffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1804—Marchese vs. same
1805—Zetta vs. same.
1888—Yankers vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on. Short causes.
384—Heimerdinger vs L. I. R. R.
4008—Miller vs. Mestanz.
4181—Duncan vs. O'Brien.
4182—Same vs. same.
4926—Holbran vs. Broad Exchange Bank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
4867½—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2119—Westlake vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1040—Fitzpatrick vs. Buckley
2118—Machol vs. Union Ry. Co.
2138—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2129—Tishman vs. Hillard.
2130—Palladino vs. Cappolloso.
2143—Schoenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2144—Worden vs. Union Ry. Co.
2145—Katzmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2146—Grundey vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2295.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the people.
1—John Whalen.
2—Charles McCarthy.
3—John Bous.
4—Francis Di Bonno.
5—George Carland.
6—Jacob Cassel.
7—Charles Horner.
8—Louis Bercovich.
9—Albert Hearst.
10—Michael Henry.
11—Harry D. Barth.
12—John Halpin.

Pleadings.
1—John J. O'Reilly, Frank Kroegel.
2—Michael Rolando.
3—Oliver Hamilton.
4—Michael V. Healy.
5—Harry Rudnick.
6—Louis Cooper.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.
1—Antonio Canpiglio.
2—Kate Donohue.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—George Slater.
2—William H. Burell.
3—Mamie Brennan.
4—Frank Bailey.
5—Mary Delaney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.
1—Herman Branze, alias Herman Brindse, alias Herman Hassel, alias Herman James.
2—Julius M. Hauser.
3—Joseph A. Higgins.
4—Clara Feldman.
5—James Merritt.
6—Joseph Vorburger.
7—Louis Barnes.
8—John Stamborsky.
9—Charles Deaney
10—James Brown.
11—George Ross.
Alex. Stone.
12—Andrew M. Copeland, George Justin.
13—William H. Rynders.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Margaret C. MacAllister et al. (three cases)—Frederic A. Tanner.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Oscar Dorting vs. Ruth S. Ross—George W. Clune.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Mayer vs. Burr—Daniel P. Hays. Jacobs vs. Weinstein—Sampson H. Weinhandler.

SUPREME COURT, Freedman, J.—Kearney vs. Kearney—Wilbur Larremore.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Bartlett, P. J.; Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
57—Thall vs. Dreyfus.
28—Archibald vs. Press Pub. Co.
38—Collins vs. Butler.
55—Harriman vs. City of Yonkers.
58—Parr vs. Loder.
61—Freedman vs. Oppenheim.
4—Matter of Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maroen, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
5576—Lappin vs. B. H. R. R.
4908—Monarch Rubber Co. vs. Blooming dale.
5602—Goodman vs. B. H. R. R.
5607—Brown vs. Kats.
5608—McKnight vs. Hastings.
5626—Scheuerman vs. McLaughlin.
5630—Weitzen vs. B. H. R. R.
5636—Rader vs. Francis
5524—Balin vs. B. H. R. R.
1624—Gerber vs. Newman.
3720—Vono vs. Coleman.
5412—Shanske vs. Met. St. R. R.
1677—Rulon vs. Schwab.
1703—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1707—Billy vs. same.
1857—Scher vs. same.
1049—Denton vs. Nason Mfg. Co.
1850—Haebler vs. Union Pacific Tea Co.
1858—Ludwig vs. Union Railway.
1861—Stirel vs. Met. St. Ry.
1713½—Pareska vs. Hias Lidas.
1922—Kasindorf vs. Frank.
1145—Sachs vs. Union Ry. Co.
1437—Goldberg vs. Lacov.
1134—Pearlman vs. Silverstein.
1981—Pollack vs. Cohen.
2013—Underwood vs. Sweeney.
2014—Battelsky vs. Ginsberg.
1823—Kirby vs. Carey.
1834—Same vs. same.
3052—Lieberman vs. Rahders.
2082—Lebowitch vs. Edelman.
2149—Colgan vs. McQuillan.
2150—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1208—Kamp vs. McGrath.
1559—Levy vs. Kline.
2148—Ginsky vs. Schechter.
872—Michaels vs. Walters.
2103—Bernstein vs. Pfeiffer.
2187—Maryland Cement Co. vs. Weeks.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
2157—Auten vs. Benfett
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
2138—Brier vs. same.
3523—Langer vs. Conney (Island & B'klyn R. R.
5673—Gibney vs. B. H. R. R.
5680—Frogge vs. same.
5681—Fox vs. same.
5652—Basch vs. same.
5684—Corr vs. N. Y. Herald.
5689—Parrell vs. Am. Ice Co.
5623—Burrill vs. B. H. R. R.
2780—Noonan vs. Apt.
5702—Smith vs. Clyde SS. Co.
5708—Kearnes vs. B. H. R. R.
5709—Kelly vs. same.
5710—Patterson vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5713—Brand vs. B. H. R. R.
5715—Empire Biscuit Co. vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call 5770.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
973—Levy vs. Levy.
1808—De Marrais vs. De Marrais.
1927—Brenier vs. Kaubitsch.
1940—McDermott vs. Saladino.
1941—Thurber vs. Thurber.
5732—Brisk vs. same.
5735 to 5738—Mayer vs. Met. St. R. R.
5739—McClellan vs. B. H. R. R.
5740—Fargher vs. same.
5741—De Long vs. Heiman.
5742—Shelly vs. B. H. R. R.
5743—Anderson vs. Sloan.
5745—Brady vs. Met. St. R. R.
5747—Brennan vs. Vollmert.
5748—Foote vs. B. H. R. R.
5749—Harrington vs. same.
5751—Post vs. Moffett.
5752—Heinen vs. B. H. R. R.
5755—Blaney vs. same.
5756—Eyppert vs. same.
5763—Stanichit vs. City of New York.
5758—Eiseman vs. Met. St. R. R.
5760—Levy vs. same.
5761—Richheimer vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Vincenzi.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. Inquest.
488—Rausch vs. Ferber.
470—Schoendorf vs. H. R. R. Co.
455—Kane vs. same.
492—Voelker vs. same.
477—Murphy vs. same.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Lusher vs. Fischer—Eugene V. Brewster, to compute. Maloney vs. Mayhew—Henry Marshall, to sell. Irving Savings Institution vs. Tracy—Jesse Fuller, to sell. Brantigam vs. Weishaupt—Eugene V. Brewster, to sell. Fifth Avenue Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. King—M. Furst, to compute. La Douceur vs. Goodsell—Kennedy vs. Horlikoshi—Frank X. McCaffrey, to hear and determine. Cullinan vs. Hausmann—Frederick S. Lyke, to take proof.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Tuesday, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
1409—Sankievicz vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
1175—Ney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1047—Martin vs. Nealis.
1484—Seymour vs. Warren.
1062—O'Donohue vs. Caffrey et al.
63—Morrell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1198—Lounsbury vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1200—Same vs. same.
1107—Rufien vs. same.
1109—Same vs. same.
1109—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1507—Roode vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1340—Smith vs. Schwab.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day Calendar, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
68—Hagner vs. Frankel.
36—Yacono vs. Yacono.
4—Lindsey vs. Lindsey
5—Koenig vs. Georges.
10—Druwheeler vs. City of Mount Vernon.
15½—C. G. Schwartz vs. Kroll.
16—Earle vs. Earle.
19—McMullen vs. Taylor
1924—Farmer vs. Sweet.
1542—Noll vs. Reich.
405—Riehh vs. Thill.
1936—Hunt vs. Ostick.
1943—Butcher vs. Hirsch.
1811—Yerby vs. Parkes.
1249—Elliott vs. Elliott.
20—Stevenson vs. Cartsino.
22—Early, as Trustee, vs. Bard.
25—Wright vs. City of Mount Vernon.
28—C. G. Schwartz Co. vs. Kroll.
29—Parsons vs. Richards

Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS
Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager. — Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager. — Now Open.
ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager. — Opens Wednesday, January 14th.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Opens Monday, January 12th.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

Virginia.

The Jefferson
Richmond, Va.
European plan only. Splendid accommodations. Long distance 'phone. Baggage checked to Hotel

The Mecklenburg
Chase City, Va.
On the Southern Railway
A new modern Hotel and Sanatorium. Shooting preserves. Golf. Chloride Calcium and Lithia mineral waters used with wonderful results.
BOTH UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

Georgia.

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AUGUSTA, GA.
An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, ball bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also good quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity; excellent hard country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

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BERMUDA
The Queen of Winter Resorts.
THE HAMILTON,
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Miscellaneous.

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"Sunset Limited" and "Pacific Coast Express"
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via Washington and New Orleans.
Also Elegant Passenger steamers New York to New Orleans. Full information
349 Broadway, 1 Battery Pl., New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Tickets, Pullman reservations

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Money steady, 4@5 per cent. on call.

There was a decided falling off in the volume of speculation yesterday, and this was attended with a pretty general decline in prices. There were evidences of extensive sales for realization of profits, and as the outside public failed to supply the needed new crop of buyers, the absorption of the stock thus thrown on the market was insufficient to maintain values. In other words, as soon as manipulative pressure was withdrawn and an attempt made to realize profits, there was an immediate fall in prices. On the other hand, it was noticeable that with a decline in prices there was a decrease in the volume of trading. The chief sustaining force in the market was the London buying. Erie, Reading, and Atchison were the most active features, their combined sales comprising more than one-third of the total business of the day. All three suffered more or less from the day's liquidation, Atchison, however, closing without any net loss. There was much discussion of the prevailing rumors affecting each property, but no official confirmation was forthcoming in regard to any of them.

The talk was of important deals; the strong suspicion that prevailed was that familiar manipulative influences were at work.

The day was, in fact, without any large significance any way, except it may be in the failure of the market to maintain the rapid pace set last week. There was no real change in the monetary situation, save the advance in sterling exchange, which brings the rate closer to the gold exporting point. How soon that point will be reached is a question about which there is some difference of opinion. There is no doubt that a considerable amount of our foreign indebtedness has already been paid, but a large balance still remains, and the exchange situation depends upon the course of the money markets. At present, while money is easier here, it seems to be hardening in London. On the other hand there is an increased movement of grain, and a decline in wheat, which was checked by a brisk export demand, was a favorable development. Money continued without marked change. The banks have gained largely through Sub-Treasury operations since Friday, and there is no sign that the return flow of money from the interior, which has set in so much earlier than was expected, will now be checked. The influences which might affect the money market adversely would be possible gold exports and a continuance of such speculation as that which characterized last week. Banking interests therefore welcomed the reaction in stocks.

Those who take a long look ahead still discuss the possibilities of Congressional legislation in regard to the currency. The common observation is that, without such legislation, New York will have to pass through, in the second half of the year, the same experience of tight money and liquidation as that from which Wall Street has recently emerged. It may be stated on the authority of a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Currency and Banking, who was recently in Washington, that there is absolutely no hope of any legislation on this subject at this session of Congress, and probably not until after the next Presidential election. It is admitted that there is a great difference of opinion, even among bankers, as to what form currency reform should take. With this difference of opinion among financial experts, it is not strange that Congress should hesitate to act. But, after all, this is a matter for future concern. For the present the situation is rendered easy by the return of money from the interior, usual in the first part of the year.

***

Net changes of stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	2½	Kan. City So. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Steel Fds.	3	Pullman Co.	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. Un. Trac.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	2½
Chi. U. Tr. pf.	3½	Rutland pf.	1
Chi. & C. & St. L.	1	Tol. L. & W. 1st pf.	1
Gt. North. pf.	½	Tol. Rys. & P.	½
Int. Pump pf.	½	Twin City pf.	2½
Iowa Central	1¼	U. S. Realty	1½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Linseed	½	M.	1
Am. Locomotive	½	Mo., K. & T.	¾
Am. Smelting	½	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Woolen pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Nor. & West.	1
Col. Southern	½	North American	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	1½
Com. Cable	½	People's Gas	½
Consol. Gas	½	Reading	2½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Den. & R. G.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Rock Island	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Erie	½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	Tol., P. & P. pf.	1
Int. Paper	½	Union Pacific	½
Long Island	1	Wabash	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan	½	West. Union	½
Met. Securities	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Mexican Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1½	Sav., F. & W. 4s	1
Int. & G. N. 1st	2¼	So. Ry., M. & O. col. 4s	1½
Morris & Essex con. 7s	1	Tenn. C. & I. Birm. 6s	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 6s	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & West. Term. 5s	4

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 12	783,023
To date this year	8,458,710
Corresponding date last year	7,220,028

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 12	$2,658,500
To date this year	$27,603,000
Corresponding date last year	$34,051,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

American Power and Construction Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of America—Annual meeting.
Bankers' Life Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Bank of New York, N. B. A.—Annual meeting.
Bank of Washington Heights—Annual meeting.
Cary Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Central National Bank—Annual meeting.
Chemical National Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbia Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbus Edison Company—Annual meeting.
Commercial Mining Company—Annual meeting.
Dailey Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad—Annual meeting.
Eagle Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
East River National Bank—Annual meeting.
Equitable Bank—Annual meeting.
Fidelity Bank—Annual meeting.
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company—Annual meeting.
Fourteenth Street Bank—Annual meeting.
Frank L. Fisher Company—Annual meeting.
Gansevoort Bank—Annual meeting.
Garfield National Bank—Annual meeting.
German-American Bank—Annual meeting.
Germania Bank—Annual meeting.
Hamilton Bank—Annual meeting.
Hanover National Bank—Annual meeting.
Havana Electric Railroad—Annual meeting.
Hitchings & Co.—Annual meeting.
Importers and Traders' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Irving National Bank—Annual meeting.
Leather Manufacterers' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Liberty National Bank—Annual meeting.
Lincoln National Bank—Annual meeting.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Long Island Investment and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Manhattan Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Market and Fulton National Bank—Annual meeting.
Masuntee Explosive Company—Annual meeting.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Merchants' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mount Morris Bank—Annual meeting.
Mutual Bank—Annual meeting.
Nassau Bank—Annual meeting.
National Broadway Bank—Annual meeting.
National Citizens' Bank—Annual meeting.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Annual meeting.
New Amsterdam National Bank—Annual meeting.
New York County National Bank—Annual meeting.
New York National Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railway—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Annual meeting.
People's Bank—Annual meeting.
People's Co-operative Ice Company—Annual meeting.
Plaza Bank—Annual meeting.
Second National Bank—Annual meeting.
Seventh National Bank—Annual meeting.
Standard Trust Company—Annual meeting.
State Bank—Annual meeting.
Title Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
United Globe Mines—Annual meeting.
Varick Bank—Annual meeting.
Washington Bank—Annual meeting.
Western National Bank—Annual and special meetings.
West Side Bank—Annual meeting.

ATCHISON, ERIE, ROCK ISLAND.

Wall Street gave most of its attention yesterday, stock marketwise, to the movements of Atchison, Erie, and Rock Island. With the exception of Erie and Reading the most active security on the list was Atchison, which was dealt in to the extent of over 75,000 shares and was early a very strong feature, though suffering in the late reaction.

In respect to the stock and the reasons for its recent strength Wall Street is much perplexed. Many people in the financial district believe that a deal of some magnitude is on, involving the property, and that when it shall be announced ample reason will be disclosed for the purchase of both the common and the preferred shares. Many other people, to the contrary, regard the movement as largely a manipulated one, under the leadership of a coterie of one-time Western operators who now live in New York.

The various stories heard in respect to the property are interesting, to say the least. One of these told of a bond refunding scheme. This is absolutely denied. Another told of a traffic alliance between Atchison and Rock Island, much in the nature of the St. Paul-Union Pacific alliance—this in substitution for the agreement now on between Atchison and Southern Pacific. This is regarded as not improbable, though it is hard to see why it should warrant any speculative activity in the stock.

A third tells of a deal involving Erie, Atchison, and Rock Island, with Erie the Eastern terminus and Atchison the Western or Pacific end. Thus far this seems to be nothing but Street talk. That, however, Erie and Rock Island might be involved in some project is by many people declared to be quite possible. It is pointed out that Judge Moore, one of the controlling interests in Rock Island, is a Director of the First National Bank, and that Vice President Hine of that institution is a Director of Rock Island. The President of the bank, George F. Baker, is in the Street regarded as closer than any man in the financial district to J. P. Morgan, while the interests generally connected with the bank are known to be heavily interested in Erie, James J. Hill especially so. It would not surprise some people, therefore, if Erie and Rock Island in some way or other came together.

This, however, does not take into account Atchison, but the fact that this property is now regarded largely as a Morgan one may throw some light on the situation, several Morgan representatives having recently been added to the board—one of them in the person of Charles Steele, while the firm of Morgan & Co. it will be recalled, undertook the underwriting of the $30,000,000 of serial 4s put up some time ago.

Of course the whole affair at present is cloudened by mystery and doubt, but by putting all the known facts together certain people on the Street believe they see reasons and basis for some far-reaching plan.

In this connection the report from Philadelphia of the intended application for the franchise of the Eastern Securities Company, one of the reported applicants, E. J. Berwind, being a leading interest in Atchison and also to Pennsylvania Railroad interests, was regarded as perhaps not without significance.

Yet while the Atchison shares were strong yesterday both Erie and Rock Island were weak, the former selling down over a point on dealings involving nearly 130,000 shares, while the latter lost a point on the transfer of 35,000 shares.

The selling of Erie seemed to be predicted on the announcement of a fact not at all new—namely, that J. P. Morgan & Co. were in absolute control of the property. In Rock Island it was said the pool was "shaking out" a weak following.

GOING BY PRECEDENT.

Those individuals in the Street who pay more or less heed to precedent were pointing out before the close of business yesterday that the present week started off much as did the preceding week—that is to say, with an irregular Monday price movement, following a heavy closing on Saturday. A week ago yesterday, they recalled, the market opened weak following a Saturday decline, and in spite of many stimulating orders put in from time to time during the day it was not until shortly before the close of that day that actual strength developed. These believers in precedent were accordingly hoping and praying yesterday for a stronger market before the close, declaring that if it came there would certainly develop a better market for the balance of the week.

When the rally failed to put in an appearance the failure was by these same individuals declared to be of no significance, because due largely (so they declared) to the disturbing effect exercised by the declines in Reading and Erie.

declared to be principally for the short account.

CHICAGO UNION TRACTION.

So far as could be learned, the upward movement in Chicago Union Traction—contrary to the market—was brought about wholly by purchases by local banking houses identified with the property.

Rather vague talk of some "deal" was heard, but it was altogether lacking of confirmation.

GREAT WESTERN'S ACTIVITY.

The activity and the comparative steadiness of Chicago Great Western were largely due to purchases for London and by local interests identified with the property.

The fact that the Omaha extension of the system will be opened in the Spring, and that thereupon the traffic agreement with the big packers will go into effect, is said to have influenced much of the late buying.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The heaviest selling of Reading yesterday was by Philadelphia interests, who bought considerably above the present level. On the decline there was what was declared to be "good" buying by people who maintain that a dividend on the stock is not necessarily so far removed as is popularly believed. During the day there was much talk of heavy losses by the Reading pool, but there is reason to believe that most of the pool's holdings were liquidated well above the present price.

As not infrequently happens, Sugar Trust stock for the greater part of the day moved contrary to the general market, holding decidedly strong until shortly before the close. This, in the face of the rather more unfavorable advices from Washington in respect to the probable fate of the Cuban reciprocity bill, led to the report on the Street that an extra or increased dividend on the stock is forthcoming.

The official statement that under the profit sharing plan of the United States Steel Corporation the allotted preferred stock had been oversubscribed for, had stimulating effect on the preferred issue, and caused some buying of it, this probably explaining its net gain for the day.

Standard Oil interests and banking houses identified with the property were credited with the purchases of the United States Realty shares. To the excellent earnings of the company is the buying ascribed.

H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

The annual report of the H. B. Claflin Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 was made public yesterday. This showed net earnings of $629,562, a decrease of $20,992 and a total surplus of $1,232,056, an increase of $38,984.

The balance sheet shows as follows:

Assets—Cash, $1,570,361; cash dividends, $171,332; bills receivable, $2,194,404; open accounts, $2,271,307; merchandise, $6,424,170; store property, $2,739,181; stable, $27,197; horses, trucks, etc., $22,022; total, $15,420,075.

Liabilities—Capital, $9,000,000; open accounts, $4,707,932; foreign exchange and loans, $184,790; surplus reserve, $1,215,160; Fall profits, $312,185; total, $15,420,075.

President Claflin says: "During the season we have made extensive changes in our business which we are confident will prove of material advantage in times of depression. While thus preparing for less favorable conditions in general trade, we see no indication of a setback in the near future."

LONDON A BUYER.

Notwithstanding the fact that traders were bearish almost to a man and were working aggressively for a reaction, London was again yesterday a heavy buyer in this market, taking in all some 60,000 shares during the day, principally of the Atchisons, Erie, and Chicago Great Western.

Houses with foreign connections say that, surprising though it may seem, London continues more bullish in respect to American issues than do many American operators. In fact, private cable advices indicate London to be more hopeful over this market than at any time in the last twelvemonth.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Dallas (Texas) dispatches, practically all the cottonseed oil mills of that State have consolidated, with a capital said to be $10,000,000.

Statement from Birmingham, Ala., that authorities look forward to the largest production of iron in the South for 1903 in the history of the industry.

Advices from Pittsburg that the Citizens' National Bank and the McKeesport Title and Trust Company, combined capital $350,000, have voted to consolidated and increase their capital to $500,000.

Reports from Baltimore that there will be a new management of the Maryland National Bank, and the capital may be increased from $200,000 to $300,000.

New Jersey Bankers' Association formed at Newark by the representatives of eighty banks.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, it is said, will double its plant capacity during the year.

Incorporation of the Wichita, Oklahoma and Northwestern Railroad, capital $2,000,000, to build a road from Wichita Falls, Texas, to Miami, Texas, a distance of 200 miles.

Pittsburg capitalists said to be the chief factors in the Mexican Tobacco Corporation, recently organized under the laws of New Jersey, to consolidate important cigarette factories in Mexico.

Cincinnati dispatches stating that the Interurban Railway Terminal Company has filed a deed of trust to secure a bond issue of $2,500,000, to be used to retire maturing bond issues and for the purpose of improving the roads.

Applications made to the Stock Exchange to list $100,000 additional Southern Railway Company's Memphis Division first mortgage 4½@5 per cent. bonds of 1996 and $5,062,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1952, of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad.

Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company authorized to issue $250,000 additional stock, making the total capital stock $1,250,000.

Reserve of outside banks $2,181,625 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $997,150 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for all dates from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $158,282,469; balances, $9,616,757; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,908,743.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83½.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 4¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅝@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par; $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Money is still decidedly scarce in this market, and as a result the general rate of weekly fixtures is 3¾ per cent. The discount market was barely steady yesterday, the Continental demand for bills being somewhat keener. The French demand for gold continues.

Business on the Stock Exchange was not active and the general tone was rather dull, except in the case of South Africans, which recovered part of the recent decline. Consols were rather weak, the foreigners especially. Spanish bonds were easier, owing to the lower quotations in Paris.

American railways fell in the afternoon because of extensive arbitrage sales and the consequent continuance of realizations in Wall Street. The lowest prices for the day were reached on home railways. The market was dull and prices were lower on other issues. The market showed weakness at the close.

Bar silver fell 1-16d., to 22 3-16d. an ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The demand for money was strong in the market to-day, owing to the fact that there will be heavy calls during the week on new issues of capital, dividend payments, and Stock Exchange requirements. Discounts hardened.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet, attention being mainly centred in mining contangoes. Consols hardened and home rails fluctuated.

Americans opened fairly steady and grew firmer. A fair amount of business was transacted. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was the feature. Prices weakened later on New York selling, and business closed dull. Grand Trunk improved. Rio Tintos and Kafirs hardened.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93 1-16; consols, for the account, 93¼; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91½; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 140½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¼; Chicago Great Western, 20¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 188; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92¾; Erie, 41½; Erie first preferred, 72¼; Erie second preferred, 55½; Illinois Central, 154½; Louisville and Nashville, 132½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Pennsylvania, 80¼; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38⅝; Southern Railway, 36⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 106⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 38⅜; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 48.

Bar silver dull at 22 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34.02; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Prices opened with a satisfactory tone on the Bourse to-day, especially rentes. Kafirs were firm, but soon weakened on a rumor of the death of Alfred Beit and the reported tightness of contangoes in London. Consequently business became generally undecided and inactive. Near the close industrials were offered. At the close prices were heavy. Foreigners receded and Kafirs were dull.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day and reacted on realizations. The issue of a large German loan is expected shortly.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—The money market is comparatively easy, but the banks are not overanxious to put out funds.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $19,040,510; balances, $1,858,875.

The foreign exchange market is quite firm. Short sterling rates have been advanced ¼ cent. The feature of the stock market to-day was an advance of Copper Range to 66. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
710	Atchison	89¾	88½	88⅝
50	Atchison pf.	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
65	Boston Elevated	152½	152½	152½
10	Boston Elevated sub.	72	72	72
45	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
25	Boston & Lowell	240½	240¼	240½
125	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
100	B. R. T.	69¼	69¼	69¼
54	C. J. R. & S. I.	157	156	157
77	C. J. R. & S. I. pf.	123	123	123
18	Fitchburg pf.	141½	141	141½
115	Mass. Electric	36⅝	36½	36⅝
27	Mass. Electric pf.	94	94½	94½
50	Mexican Central	26½	26½	26½
47	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	224½	224¾
3	Pere Marquette	83	83	83
13	*Rutland pf.	66½	66½	66½
194	St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	80½	80¼	80¼
465	Union Pacific	104¼	103⅝	103⅞
5	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94
2	West End	95	94½	95

TELEPHONES.

475	*American	165½	164⅜	164⅜
248	American sub.	115	114¾	114¾
2	Cumberland	5	5	5
40	N. E.	138	138	138
59	Western	28	27½	27½
417	Western pf.	101½	100½	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

280	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
119	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	83½	83	83½
95	Am. Tobac. Service pf.	22	22	22
5,490	American Sugar	133½	132	132½
34	American Sugar pf.	121½	121	121½
100	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77½	77½
1,785	Dom. Iron & Steel	59½	57½	57¾
101	Edison	280	270	274
40	*General Electric	188½	186	188
5	Inter. Paper	17¾	17¾	17¾
9	Inter. Paper pf.	71½	71¼	71½
710	Mass. Gas	41¾	41	41
520	Mass. Gas pf.	85	84⅝	84⅞
50	Mergenthaler	181	181	181
30	Merrimac rts.	70c.	70c.	70c.
100	Planters' Compress	15	15	15
310	Planters' Compress pf.	70	61	61
70	Pullman	236½	236	236
2	Savannah Electric	25	25	25
85	Swift Pack. & Prov.	125	125	125
50	Union Land & Copper	1¾	1¾	1¾
85	*United Fruit	110½	110	110
30	United Shoe Machine	52½	52	52½
100	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	30½	30½	30½
10	U. S. Rubber	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	U. S. Rubber pf.	56½	55½	56½
876	U. S. Steel	38½	37½	37⅝
222	*U. S. Steel pf.	89½	88½	89

MINING.

150	Adventure	17	16¾	16¾
10	Allouez	3¼	3½	3½
3,894	Amalgamated	64⅝	63½	63⅝
50	American Zinc	7	7	7
1	Anaconda	23½	23¼	23½
3,200	Arcadian	5¼	4¾	4¾
205	Atlantic	9¼	8¾	9
255	Bingham	30½	30	30
20	Calumet & Hecla	520	520	520
571	Centennial	23¾	23	23½
50	Central Oil	7	7	7
2,000	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
7,015	Copper Range	66	64¾	64¾
20	Daly-West	43	43	43
25	Dominion Coal	131½	131½	131¾
30	Elm River	2½	2¼	2½
1,613	Guanajuato	3	2¾	3
45	Isle Royale	11½	11¼	11½
1,115	Mass	15	15	15
110	Michigan	10	9¾	10
523	Mohawk	45	44¼	45
1,552	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2 7-16	2 7-16
6	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
455	Old Dominion	19½	18½	18¾
20	Osceola	61½	61	61
55	Parrot	28¾	28	28
170	Phoenix	5¼	5	5
10	Quincy	120	120	120
105	Shannon	11½	11⅜	11⅜
50	Tamarack	154	154	154
800	Trimountain	92	89¾	92
195	Trinity	11½	11½	11½
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
1,525	United States	22½	22	22
105	*Utah	24½	24	24
65	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,052	Winona	6¾	6½	6½
20	Wolverine	68	66	68

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 6½ asked.
*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Brewing com	31½	31½	31½
200	Cons. Ice	12	12	12
190	Crucible Steel	19¾	19¾	19¾
435	Crucible Steel pf.	85¼	84¾	84¾
190	Fire Proof pf.	40	39½	39½
40	Philadelphia Coal Co.	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89¾	90
1,005	River Coal	12½	12	12
170	River Coal pf.	39½	39¼	39½
100	South Pacific	66¾	66¾	66¾
420	U. S. S.	38½	37¾	37⅞
100	U. S. S. pf.	89	88½	88½
27	Air Brake	174½	174½	174½
100	W. Elec. 2ds.	107½	107½	107⅝
395	Window Glass	56¼	55	55
10	Window Glass pf.	90	90	90
170	Am. Trust	170	169	170
10	Fed. Nat. Bank	147	147	147
40	Marine National Bank	118	118	118
25	Mer. S. & T. Co.	90	90	90
88	Safe D. & T.	125	125	125
35	W. S. & D. P.	117½	117½	117½
$15,000	Brewing 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	M., Ck. & C. 5s.	97	97	97
10,000	River Coal 6s.	113	113	113

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday price movements were confined to much narrower limits than during last week, when there were many wide fluctuations. Considerable irregularity was shown by the market, but on the whole the reactionary tendency proved stronger than the forces working for higher prices, and so a majority of the day's changes were on the side of declines. Here and there in the list considerable activity was displayed, but the total of the day fell considerably short of those which were recorded on the earlier days of the year.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was followed with more interest yesterday than most other stocks, and its course was somewhat confusing to the traders. Early in the day, when the Stock Exchange market was reactionary, the price of Northern Securities began to advance, and it remained strong for some little time. The rise in the upward movement was sufficiently substantial to be in decided contrast with the general course of the market. Later in the day there was a reaction in the stock, and it closed at 112⅝, the lowest price of the day.

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NEW ORLEANS RAILWAYS remained firm at the closing prices of last week, which were the best that have been recorded in the stock in a long time. One explanation of the strength recently displayed by these securities is that an effort is being made to extend the life of the syndicate that financed the company for a further period of two years, which would have the practical result of pooling a large quantity of the securities for this additional period.

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COMPRESSED AIR.—Stockholders of the Compressed Air Company are requested in a circular issued by the management to subscribe to bonds of the company to the extent of $200,000, being the portion remaining in the company's treasury of an issue of $500,000. The bonds are to be issued for the purpose of liquidating a floating indebtedness of about $48,000, and for the purpose of furnishing additional equipment and working capital to the Rome Locomotive and Machine Works. The bonds are offered at 88.4 per cent. of their face value.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	10½	10½	10½
230	American Can pf.	49¼	49	49
5	American Writing Paper	5	5	5
4,100	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼
1,400	British Columbia Cop.	5⅝	5	5
500	Camden Land	¼	¼	¼
100	Central Foundry	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	33¼	33¼	33¼
700	Electric Vehicle	7	6½	7
1,200	Electric Vehicle pf.	13	11¾	13
200	Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
600	Greene Con. Copper	23¾	23½	23⅝
400	Hackensack Meadows	20	19¼	19¾
95	Havana Tobacco	49¾	48¾	49⅝
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	66	66	66
1,100	Internat. Merch. Marine	16¾	16¼	16¼
700	Int. Merch. Marine pf.	48	47¾	48
4,500	Kitchener Mining	5¼	4¼	5⅛
450	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4½	4½
9,300	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2½	2¼	2¼
200	New England Trans.	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	North American L. & P.	9½	9½	9½
7,825	Northern Securities	113¾	112¾	112¾
200	New Orleans Ry. pf.	50	50	50
250	Otis Elevator	43¼	43	43¼
50	Otis Elevator pf.	99	99	99
100	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Safety Car Heating	168	167	168
300	Seaboard Air Line	27	27	27
51	Standard Oil	740	735	740
25	Swift & Co.	125½	125½	125½
48	Trenton Potteries pf.	93	92½	93
50	Union Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Union Typewriter 2d pf.	126	126	126
415	Virginia I., C. & C.	35¼	34¾	35¼
400	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	50	50	50
100	White Knob Copper	11½	11½	11½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Am. Malt. 6s.	90½	90½	90½
1,000	†Chi., Ind. & L. gold 4s.	92	92	92
11,000	Distillers' Securities 5s.	76	76	76
420	†Distill. Secur. 5s, scrip	76½	76½	76½
4,000	†Internat. Silver Deb. 6s	100	100	100
15,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s.	83	83	83
17,000	†San Francisco subs.	47½	47	47
3,000	St. L. Transit 5% notes.	95	95	95
2,000	†Union Ferry 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
3,000	†Virginia I., C. & C. 5s

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 12, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18⅝	19	200	Allis-Chalmers	19	19	19	19	+ ½
86	86½	180	Allis-Chalmers pf	86	86	86	86	
63⅝	63¾	12,100	*Amal. Copper Co	64½	64⅝	63½	63¾	— ⅝
23½	25	100	Am. Agri. Chem. Co	24	24	24	24	+ ¾
82½	90	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf	83	85½	83	85½	+3½
9⅞	10¼	200	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	10	
⅝	1	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
38⅝	39¼	7,100	Am. Car & F. Co	40	40	39	39½	— ⅛
90½	91	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	91	91	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	26½	328	*Am. Grass Twine	26¾	26½	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
45	45⅝	200	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¾
10⅝	11	200	*Am. Ice Co	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
38⅝	38⅞	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	17¼	650	*Am. Linseed Co	17½	17¾	17	17	— ⅜
29½	29⅝	1,700	*Am. Locomo. Co	30¼	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
91	94½	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94⅝	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
45½	46	3,500	*Am. S. & R. Co	46⅛	46⅞	46	46	— ⅞
94	94⅜	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94½	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	
95	96½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	
19⅝	20	300	*Am. Steel Found	19	20	19	20	+3
132⅝	132½	16,125	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	132½	133⅜	132⅛	132¼	— ⅜
77½	78½	135	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	77	77	77	77	— 1¼
96½	100	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅜	— 1½
88⅝	88¾	74,110	Atch., Top. & S. F	89½	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	3,135	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	— ⅛
102⅞	102¼	33,000	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅞	103⅛	101⅝	102½	— ⅝
93¾	94½	130	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94¼	94½	
68⅝	68⅞	8,970	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	69¼	69⅝	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	*12½	200	Brunswick City	12½	12⅝	12½	12¾	+ ¼
53⅝	53⅞	300	*Butterick Co	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ¼
136⅝	138⅞	12,000	Canadian Pacific	137¼	137⅝	136¼	136¾	— 1¼
181	182	100	Central R. R. of N. J	182	182	182	182	—1
49¾	49¾	4,650	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅝	50⅞	49¾	49¾	— ⅞
36	36¼	400	Chicago & Alton	36½	36¾	36⅛	36¼	
28	28¼	23,800	Chi. Gt. West	28⅝	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
41¾	41⅞	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	41⅞	42⅜	41½	41½	+ ⅜
90⅝	91	800	Chi. Gt. West., deb	90	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅜
180¾	180½	19,320	Chi., Mil. & St. P	181½	181½	180½	180½	—1¼
183⅜	184⅛	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	184½	184½	184⅛	184⅛	— ⅞
222	224	115	Chicago & Northw	224	224	224	224	+ ¾
35½	35¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅝	
16⅝	17	5,800	Chicago Union Trac	16	17½	16	17	+1½
51	52	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf	48	50	48	50	+3½
97½	99	600	C., C., C. & St. L	96½	98	96½	98	+1
79⅞	80	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	79⅞	80	79⅞	80	— ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	900	Colorado & Southern	31¾	31⅝	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
70⅝	71½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf	71	71	71	71	—1
46¾	47¼	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	47½	47½	47	47	— ⅛
20	20½	300	Col. & H. C. & I	20½	20½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
179	180	100	Commercial Cable	171½	171½	171⅛	171½	— ⅜
218	219	300	Consolidated Gas	218½	218⅞	218	218	—1½
118	118½	800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118¼	118⅝	118	118	— ⅛
32⅛	32¼	2,625	Corn Products	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
82½	84	70	Corn Products pf	82¼	83½	82¼	83½	
172	173	400	Del. & Hudson	173	173	172	172	—1½
273	275	300	Del., Lack. & West	276½	276½	275	275	
41	41⅜	1,000	Denver & R. G	42	42	41¼	41½	—1
89	89½	600	Denver & R. G. pf	89⅝	89⅞	89½	89½	
44	46	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	—1½
89	90	300	Detroit United Ry	90	90	89½	89½	— ½
33½	33¾	10	*Distillers' Securities	34	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
18½	19	200	*Dul., S. S. & At	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	
27¼	27½	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	28	28	27½	27½	— ½
39⅞	40	128,100	Erie	41½	41½	39⅝	40	—1½
69⅞	70	10,500	Erie 1st pf	70⅝	70⅞	69⅝	70	— ⅞
53	53½	2,600	Erie 2d pf	54	54	52⅝	53⅛	— ⅝
69	70	800	Evans. & T. H	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅝
186	187	200	General Electric	187	187	187	187	— ½
202¼	*203	1,100	Great Northern pf	203	203¼	202½	202½	+ ½
101¾	102	700	Hocking Valley	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
97¾	97⅞	200	Hocking Valley pf	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	— ⅝
149⅜	150	2,800	Illinois Central	151	151	149¼	149⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	19	500	International Paper	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
86	90	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅜
46¼	47	4,700	Iowa Central	46	48	46	47	+1¼
76	76¼	1,600	Iowa Central pf	75½	77⅜	75½	76	+ ½
79½	80	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	
43⅝	44½	100	Kanawha & Michigan	46	46	46	46	
34⅝	35¼	3,800	Kansas City South	35½	36¼	35	35⅝	+ ½
59⅜	59½	3,000	Kansas City South. pf	58½	60	58½	59½	+1
80	82	100	Long Island	81½	81¼	81¼	81¼	—1
127½	128	5,200	Louisville & Nashville	129	129	127½	127⅝	—1½
152½	152⅜	17,225	Manhattan Elevated	152⅜	153⅜	152	152⅛	— ⅛
128	128½	2,000	*Met. Securities	128	128½	127⅜	127⅝	— ½
141⅜	141½	1,050	*Met. Street Railway	141½	141½	141⅛	141⅜	— ⅛
26	26¼	2,400	Mexican Central	26⅜	26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
108⅜	108⅝	500	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	108½	108¼	108⅜	— ⅛
74½	75	300	Minn., St. P. & S. M	75	75	75	75	—1
28⅜	28⅝	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29¼	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
61⅜	62	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	61⅝	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
110⅜	110⅝	22,900	Missouri Pacific	111⅝	112	110⅝	110⅝	—1⅜
27¼	27½	300	*Nat. Lead Co	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
90	93	180	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	92	92	92	92	— ½
10⅜	10½	750	Nat. R. R. of Mex	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
174	175½	400	*New York Air Brake	175	175	174⅜	174⅜	— ¼
153⅛	154	7,915	New York Central	153¼	153⅞	153⅛	153⅜	—1½
44¼	44½	300	N. Y. Chi. & St. L	44⅜	44	44	44	— ⅝
19¾	23	175	New York Dock	20	20	20	20	
222	226	50	N. Y., N. H. & H	224	224	224	224	
33	33¼	9,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	33	— ⅜
74	74¼	6,870	Norfolk & Western	74⅞	75	73⅝	74⅛	— ½
91	93	200	Norfolk & Western pf	92	92	92	92	
116	118	200	North American	118	118	118	118	—1
41⅜	41¼	700	Pacific Mail	41	41⅞	41	41	—1
155⅜	155⅞	19,850	Pennsylvania R. R	156⅜	156⅜	155⅛	155⅜	—1⅜
104⅜	104½	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago	106¼	106¾	104¼	104⅜	— ⅝
64⅜	64¼	500	Pressed St. Car	64½	64½	64¼	64¼	— ⅜
93	94	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	94	94	
235	236	100	Pullman Compan	235½	235½	235¼	235½	+ ½
61	61⅜	92,300	Reading	62⅛	62⅛	60⅜	61⅛	— ⅝
85½	86	100	Reading 1st pf	86	86	86	86	—2
76⅝	76	400	Reading 2d pf	76½	76½	76	76	
20⅝	20⅞	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	— ¼
78½	78¾	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78⅜	78⅝	78½	78½	— ⅛
51	51⅛	35,700	Rock Island	52⅜	52¼	51	51⅛	— ⅛
83	83½	3,250	Rock Island pf	84	84	83	83	—1
24	24½	3,650	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	23	24⅜	23	24	+1
77	78½	680	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	77⅝	79½	77⅝	78½	+2½
66	67	600	Rutland pf	65½	66	65½	66	+1
73½	74	900	St. L. & S. F	74	74	73½	73½	— ⅝
79	81	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	80	81½	80	81	+1
70¼	71	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71½	71¾	71	71	— ¼
28¾	28⅞	1,100	St. Louis Southw	29¼	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
63¾	64	1,600	St. Louis Southw. pf	64	64½	63½	63½	—1
60	61	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	61½	61½	61½	61½	
66⅜	66⅞	21,100	Southern Pacific	67½	67⅝	66¼	66⅝	— ⅛
35¾	35⅞	6,310	Southern Railway, Ext	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
94⅜	95	300	South. Ry. pf., Ext	94½	95	94⅜	94⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	6	100	Stand. Rope & Twine	5⅛	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
62	62⅜	1,200	Tennessee Coal & Iron	62⅝	62⅝	62	62⅜	— ⅜
41⅛	41⅜	4,000	Texas & Pacific	42¾	42¾	41½	41½	— ⅜
37	37½	400	Toledo Rys. & Light	36½	37⅜	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
30⅜	31	1,300	Tol., St. L. & West	31½	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
46¾	46⅞	900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	47	47	46½	46½	—1¼
118½	120	20	Twin City R. T	119⅝	119⅝	119¾	119¾	
157	160	200	Twin City R. T. pf	158	159	158	159	+2¾
78	80	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	78	78	78	78	—1
103⅝	103¾	31,300	Union Pacific	104½	104⅝	103⅜	103½	— ½
93⅝	94⅛	100	Union Pacific pf	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
22	22½	300	United Rys. Invest	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	200	United Rys. Invest. pf	64	64	64	64	
12⅝	12¾	1,000	*U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	12⅜	12⅜	
89	89½	200	*U. S. Leather pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	
18	18½	2,385	U. S. Rubber	17½	18¼	17½	18¼	+1
56¼	57¼	200	U. S. Rubber pf	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	37¾	18,500	U. S. Steel	38⅛	38⅜	37½	37⅝	— ⅜
88⅝	88¾	7,400	U. S. Steel pf	89	89	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	12,420	U. S. Realty & Con	27⅝	28¼	27¼	27⅝	+1⅛
72	72¾	2,400	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	72½	72½	71⅝	72	— ¼
63¼	64	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	64	64	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅛
30	30¼	15,300	Wabash	31⅝	31⅝	30	30	—1½
45	45¾	3,000	Wabash pf	46¾	46⅝	45¼	45¼	—1½
91¼	91⅜	1,520	Western Union Tel	91¼	91½	91	91½	— ½
27	27¼	825	Wisconsin Central	27½	27½	27	27½	— ½
53	53½	300	Wisconsin Central pf	53½	53⅝	53	53	—1

Sales.....783,023 *Unlisted. †From last sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Jan. 12, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,340	Amal. Copper	64½	64⅝	63½	64
400	Am. Car & F.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	Am. Locomotive	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅝
7,810	Am. Sugar	132⅜	133⅜	132¼	132½
2,510	A., T. & S. F.	89⅜	89⅝	88⅝	88½
180	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3,660	Balt. & Ohio	102⅜	103½	101⅞	102¼
200	Bay State Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,980	Brook. Rap. Tr.	69⅛	69⅝	68⅜	68⅝
1,290	Canadian Pac.	137¾	137⅞	136½	136½
200	Ches. & Ohio	50	50¼	49⅝	50
1,060	Chic. Gt. West.	28¾	28⅞	27⅝	28
10	Chic. & Alton	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
10,740	C., M. & St. P.	181⅛	181⅝	180⅜	180⅜
140	Chic. Union Tr.	17¾	17¾	17	17
50	Col. Fuel & Iron	80	80	79¾	79¾
90	Col. Southern	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
17,830	Erie	41	41¾	39⅝	39⅝
60	Erie 1st pf	69¾	70	69¾	69¾
140	Ill. Central	149¾	150	149¾	149¾
590	Louis. & Nash.	128⅝	128⅞	127⅜	127⅝
8,140	Manhattan	152⅛	153⅜	152⅜	152⅝
20	Met. Street	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
380	Mexican Cent.	26⅜	26⅞	26	26¼
170	Mo., K. & T.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
120	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
11,190	Mo. Pacific	111⅞	112⅛	110⅜	110⅝
30	Nat. R. R. Mex.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10½
450	N. Y. Central	153⅜	153⅝	153⅛	153⅜
810	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅜	33⅝	33	33
350	Nor. & West	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	74¼
1,220	Pennsylvania	156⅛	156⅞	155⅝	156⅜
370	People's Gas	104⅜	105¼	104¼	104⅝
10	Pressed Steel Car	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
23,150	Reading	61⅞	62	60	61
100	Rep. Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼
19,370	Rock Island	52¾	52¾	50⅝	51⅛
8,040	Southern Pac.	67⅛	67½	66⅝	66⅝
1,000	Southern Ry.	36⅛	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝
370	Tenn. C. & I.	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
12,280	Union Pacific	104⅛	104¾	103⅝	103⅞
40	Union Pacific pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
50	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅞	12¾	12¾
70	U. S. Rubber	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18¼
10,550	U. S. Steel	38⅝	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞
295	U. S. Steel pf.	89	89	88⅝	88⅝
650	Wabash	31⅛	31⅜	30	30½
620	Wabash pf.	46⅜	46⅝	45⅜	45¼
110	Western Union	91¼	91¾	91¼	91⅜
10	Wis. Central	27	27	27	27

166,085

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	66½	66½	66½	66½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Danta & Spahr have resigned as Ohio State agents of the Illinois Life Insurance Company.

The North Dakota business of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company has been reinsured in the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The Estrella Assurance Company of Cartagena, Spain, which was organized in June, 1901, with a capitalization of 10,000,000 pesetas, has begun to write surplus lines on fire insurance risks in this country.

Bids for City Bonds Invited.

Controller Grout has advertised for bids for $7,000,000 of New York City 3½ per cent. gold exempt bonds, payable November, 1952. The bonds are to be sold Jan. 22, and bids are to be accompanied by 2 per cent. of their par value in cash or certified check.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Sales of mining shares to-day were the heaviest for years, and there was advance in all principal stocks, with an upward move of the whole Comstock list. This advance is due mainly to reports of good ore in Best and Belcher and Union, and in the prospect of speedy drainage of lower levels of Consolidated Virginia, Ophir, and other mines where prospecting is expected to reveal rich ore. Official closing quotations for to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	To-day.	Saturday.
Alta	.10	.11
Alpha Consolidated	.11	.10
Andes	.23	.17
Belcher	1.20	.46
Best & Belcher	3.00	3.40
Bullion	.14	.10
Caledonia	2.95	2.60
Challenge Consolidated	.75	.43
Chollar	.54	.34
Confidence	1.90	1.25
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.95	2.30
Consolidated Imperial	.10	.07
Crown Point	.68	.34
Gould & Curry	.95	.72
Hale & Norcross	.78	.80
Julia	.08	.05
Justice	.25	.10
Kentucky Consolidated	.15	.11
Lady Washington Consolidated	.10	.10
Mexican	2.90	1.70
Occidental Consolidated	.35	.39
Ophir	3.00	2.60
Overman	.95	.77
Potosi	.88	.40
Savage	.94	.38
Sag Belcher	.34	.22
Sierra Nevada	1.75	1.20
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.06
Union Consolidated	2.15	1.70
Utah Consolidated	.90	.89
Yellow Jacket	.70	.44
Silver bars	.48	48¼
Mexican dollars	Nom.	38@39
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02⅛
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	8¾	8	8¼
Alamo	3½	4	3	3⅝
American Con.	2	2½	1⅞	2
Anaconda	17	19	17	19
Blue Bell	6¾	7½	7	8
C., K. & N.	15¼	16	14½	15½
C. O. D. Con.	5⅝	5¾	5½	6
Cortolanus	2¼	3½	3	3½
C., C. & M.	2¾	2½	2	2½
Dante	2¾	3	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Elkton	31½	34½	34⅝	35½
El Paso	65¼	66	65½	66½
Fanny Rawlings	4	4¼	4	5
Findlay	10¼	11	11	11¾
Gold Dollar Con.	5	5⅝	5¼	5½
Golden Cycle	66	72	69½	70
Golden Fleece	5	15	5	15
Gold Bond	3¾	4	3¼	4
Gold Sovereign	3	3¼	2¾	3⅛
Gould	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Gold Exploration	2	2⅜	2¼	3
Isabella	28¼	30	29½	30
Jackpot	9	11	9¼	11
Keystone	2¾	3⅜	3	3⅝
Last Dollar	30	50	30	50
Lexington	4⅜	5¼	4⅛	5
Little Puck	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Little Bessie	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5¼	5⅝
Mary Cashen	4	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	8	12	8	10
New Haven	2½	2⅝	2¼	3
Pharmacist	5	5¼	5½	5½
Pinnacle	4	4¼	4	4½
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	165	167½	165	175
Rose Maud	2	2⅜	2¼	2¾
Rose Nicol	2½	3	2½	2¾
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2¼
Vindicator	106½	107	106	107
Work	7	7¼	7½	7⅝

Financial Continued on Page 14.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO

CITY BONDS CALLED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS of City of Cape Girardeau Funding bonds numbered 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, each for $500.00, issued March 1st, 1890, by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Nos. 19 and 20, subject to call at the option of said city 5 years from said date, and the remaining numbers subject to call at the option of said city ten (10) years from said date, and with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, that said bonds have been called for redemption by the City Council of said city by a resolution adopted on December 1st, 1902, and will be redeemed on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, and that the interest on said bonds shall cease and terminate on the 15th day of February, 1903.

By order of the City Council of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

GEO. E. CHAPPELL, City Clerk.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., December 27th, 1902.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
58 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres.
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1895.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1895, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the sixteenth day of January, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By G. Sherman, Vice President.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1903, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five 89-100 Dollars, ($5,875.89.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
January 10, 1903.

A gentleman of experience and good acquaintance living in large near-by city is willing to try and place a new low-priced stock of merit based on real estate or electric or steam railroad. Address THOMAS,, Box 139 The N. Y. Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 14TH.
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week Jan.	$109,536	$108,051	$104,714
From July 1	3,820,952	3,468,701	3,040,253
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
1st week Jan.	794,000	747,000	455,000
From July 1	23,282,737	20,494,549	16,700,131
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Jan.	125,217	125,836	108,537
From July 1	4,053,007	4,146,838	3,654,400
DENVER & RIO GRANDE, (including Rio Grande Western)—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	1,675
1st week Jan.	283,300	299,900	.....
From July 1	9,385,900	9,309,700	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Jan.	6,220	6,138	4,985
From July 1	217,640	181,627	183,744
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week Jan.	27,205	23,455	25,703
From July 1	906,118	788,340	769,183
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Jan.	107,082	105,654	84,497
From July 1	3,067,935	2,805,846	2,616,862
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
1st week Jan.	25,262	18,513	15,566
From July 1	532,366	560,475	466,516
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,432	3,283	3,161
1st week Jan.	633,210	581,610	514,825
From July 1	18,075,495	15,755,037	14,371,040
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,186
1st week Jan.	397,899	355,721	294,351
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,562	2,480	2,222
1st week Jan.	281,874	281,495	255,816
From July 1	9,551,350	9,232,477	8,245,971
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	5,181
1st week Jan.	606,000	543,000	528,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Jan.	16,000	13,000	20,000
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
4th week Dec.	4,825	2,699	.....
From July 1	117,531	81,206	.....
NASH., CHATT., & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week Jan.	170,132	148,454	.....
From July 1	4,744,680	4,069,892	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD CO. OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
1st week Jan.	144,639	133,136	122,368
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
1st week Jan.	353,106	293,665	264,870
From July 1	10,280,800	8,883,653	8,401,392
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,779
1st week Jan.	168,290	150,447	130,768
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Jan.	8,537	8,463	8,352
From July 1	314,221	308,930	300,534
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,615
1st week Jan.	192,798	226,694	198,152
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	430
1st week Jan.	59,521	47,630	44,676
From July 1	1,661,274	1,534,279	1,352,015
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
1st week Jan.	360,308	349,080	311,658
From July 1	11,205,891	10,286,696	9,415,475

BUFFALO & WILLIAMSPORT ELECTRIC RY. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	4,053	3,472	581
Operating ex.	2,833	2,294	539
Net earnings	1,220	1,178	42
Other income	342	287	55
Total income	1,562	1,465	97
Fixed charges	20	88	*68
Surplus	1,543	1,378	165

Cash on hand, $69; profit and loss surplus, $21,387.
*Decrease.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for November—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	488,121	499,405	635,053
Exp. & taxes	346,022	393,570	473,461
Net earnings	142,099	105,835	161,592
Gross, 5 months	2,416,518	2,426,772	2,520,289
Exp. & taxes	1,515,389	1,475,543	1,769,725
Net, 5 months	900,929	951,197	1,250,564

ITHACA STREET RAILWAY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	17,546	17,166	380
Op. expenses	14,286	23,281	*8,995
Net earnings	3,260	6,115	9,375
Other income	8,117	9,073	*956
Total income	11,377	2,958	8,419
Fixed charges	5,655	5,737	*82
Surplus	5,722	†2,779	8,501

*Decrease. †Deficit. Cash on hand, $9,075; profit and loss surplus, $9,683.

H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Net earnings	$312,185	$347,457	$302,045
Int. on 1st pf.	65,007	65,007	65,007
Balance	247,178	282,450	237,038
Int. on 2d pf.	77,118	77,118	77,118
Balance for com.	170,060	205,332	159,920
Dividends	153,164	153,164	153,164
Surp. Fall business	16,805	52,168	6,756
Net earn. full year	629,562	650,554	914,353

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of January showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$485
Canadian Pacific	197,000
Evansville & Indianapolis	98
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,750
Hocking Valley	1,428
Kanawah & Michigan	6,740
Louisville & Nashville	51,600
Mexican Central	42,178
Mo., Kansas & Texas	379
Missouri Pacific	63,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	3,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	21,678
Nat. R. R. of Mexico	11,503
Norfolk & Western	59,441
Père Marquette	17,348
Rio Grande Southern	74
Toledo & Ohio Central	11,891
Wabash	11,228
Total increase 18 roads	$503,306
Increase previously reported	8,948
Total increase 19 roads	$512,254

***

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Gt. Western	$10,619
Denver & Rio Grande	16,600
Texas & Pacific	73,896
Total decrease 3 roads	$61,115
Decrease previously reported	457
Total decrease 4 roads	$61,572
Net increase 23 roads	$450,682

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Central National Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $600,000. Directors—J. V. Signell, Charles O. Signell, and G. S. McCreedy, New York.

Central Automobile Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—Frank Betterton, Brooklyn; H. T. Randall, East Orange, N. J.; C. J. Gleason, New York.

American Structural Steel Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. M. Pinkney, W. S. Thorp, and S. Y. S. Williams, New York.

General Electric Maintenance Company, New York, to inspect and repair electrical equipment; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. T. Ward, H. D. Davy, and H. K. Davis, New York.

Collector of Bad Debts, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Hemberger, Marie Hemberger, and W. H. Dowling, Brooklyn.

Southern Aquarama Company, New York, to operate amusement plants; capital, $2,000. Directors—M. J. Wightman and E. G. Wightman, New York; H. P. Morrison, West Brighton, S. I.

Thayer Piano Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Harry Harris, M. F. Kuh, and Louis Goldman, New York.

American Steel Wool Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—David Wolf, Amelia Hellman, and Hermann Wolf, New York.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, wholesale dry goods and notions; capital, $600,000. Directors—John L. Clawson, Clarence O. Howard, and Seymour H. Knox, Buffalo.

Empire Securities Corporation, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. C. McCloughey, Samuel Joros, and R. S. Baldwin, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

American Smokeless Oil Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—James J. Morgan, H. B. King, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Southern States Construction Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Frederick K. Seward, and Carl H. Fowler.

Buzzel-Foss Portland Cement Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Paul Larner, B. Q. P. Foss, and John F. Buzel.

Joyce Safety Elevator Door Manufacturing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, H. O. Coughlan, and Louis B. Dalley.

H. C. Reese Company; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—H. C. Reese, A. W. Reese, and G. W. Reese.

The Railway Engineering Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—James B. Mershon, Frederick W. Mershon, and David L. Thorpe.

National Hoisting Engine Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Russell M. Everett, Colin Campbell, and Richard Bowles.

The Delany Foreign Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Hugh R. Conyngton, Netrie S. McKam, and H. Lee Sellers.

The Cuban Concrete Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Thomas R. Russum, William Lidstrom, R. Henry Calder, and Charles A. Buck.

The Vim Metal Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Rodney B. Lane, William F. Wuud, and Walter Gilfillan.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harmonie Club Has Option on Sixtieth Street Site.

One Hundred and Eleventh Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

It was learned yesterday that the Harmonie Club, which for some time has been looking for a new clubhouse site, has obtained an option on the plot of three lots on the south side of Sixtieth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue. This plot, which is part of the Lee estate's former holdings, is now owned by the Van Norden Trust Company and was to have been included in the site of a new apartment hotel to be erected on the Fifth Avenue corner. The option does not expire until next Monday and it is understood that the Harmonie Club will hold a meeting in the meantime to decide whether it will take the lots. The price named in the option is $250,000.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Abraham kuth, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, two hundred feet west of Eighth Avenue, 75 by 100. This property was purchased by the Hudson Realty Company at auction last Spring, and was part of the holdings of the late Simon Sterne.

Braisted & Goodman have sold to a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 537 Manhattan Avenue.

Ernest C. Hinck has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company to Charles E. Ellis the seven-story apartment house 2,731 Broadway, 31.6 by 101.7 and irregular; also, for the Bradley & Currier Company to H. C. Hallenbeck, the five-story flat 205 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Michael J. Kelly has sold the four-story flat, with store, 916 Sixth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Fifty-second Street, on lot 22.5 by 80.7.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mary F. Betts to Charles L. and Grosvenor Atterbury the four-story dwelling 100 East Seventy-first Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue.

Horace W. Perry & Co. and Alvan W. Perry have sold for Jane E. Osthout the four-story tenement 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Francis X. O'Connor has bought from the estate of James Agate, through Flanagan Brothers, the three-story stone-front dwelling 247 West Fifty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

Justice E. L. Patterson is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 124 East Thirty-ninth Street, sold recently by the Moss estate. Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the deal.

Klawonn & Friedheim report that they have sold the five-story flat 218 East Fourteenth Street, 24 by 103.

R. M. Holzman has sold the dwelling 332 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100.6, for George R. Cannon.

The Grosvenor Realty Company has sold to Otto Kampfe the two five-story flats 440 and 442 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11. Mr. Kampfe has also bought from Carrie A. Worth the five-story flat 511 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.4 by 99.11.

William S. McCotter has sold the five-story tenement 693 First Avenue, 25 by 100. Marcus Weil has sold the four-story tenement 321 East Houston Street, 25 by 38.

H. Wilbur has sold ● J. Bocker 128 Lewis Street, southeast corner of Houston Street, front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 70.

Emanuel Klein has sold for a client the three-story brick building 610 East Twelfth Street, 20 by 90.9.

Mrs. G. Morgan Browne is the buyer of the dwelling 64 East Fifty-fourth Street, sold a few days ago through S. Osgood Pell & Co.

H. T. Gurney has rented for H. Winthrop Gray to I. Townsend Burden the dwelling formerly occupied by Bishop Potter at 10 Washington Square North, adjoining the corner of Fifth Avenue.

Post & Reese have sold 164 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story and basement, brownstone dwelling with extension on lot 20 by 100.5 for Mrs. Amanda Siesel to a client on private terms.

Klawonn & Friedheim have sold the Stoffregn residence at Mount Kisco, Westchester County. The present owner will rebuild the residence and make extensive improvements on the grounds.

Floyd S. Corbin has sold for Sol. L. Kaye 104 West Forty-fifth Street, three-story and basement residence, 21.6 by 75.5, recently bought at auction.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

419 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 268 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Max Blau.....$10,700

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

139 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. H. Earle..... 16,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Levi, referee, Fulton Avenue, west side, 208.8 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 168.3, 100.6 by 158.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,427.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Park Avenue, 37.9 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $52,498.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 35 East Nineteenth Street, for six-story brick lofts, 25.6 by 82; B. Warnstadt, of 208 Seventy-ninth Street, owner; J. C. Cocker of 408 East Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $29,000.

Nos. 201 to 205 Spring Street, for six-story brick flat, with store, 45 by 50; M. Fine of 10 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 107 and 109 Hester Street, for six-story brick flat, with store, 42.8 by 45.5; Kleinfeld & Hamburger of 290 Broadway, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 50 feet east of Willow Avenue, for one-story brick factory, 47 by 147; International Manufacturing Company, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willow Avenue, owners; Chappell & Bosworth of 258 Broadway, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

No. 225 West Thirtieth Street, to four-story brick mission house; New York Colored Mission, premises, owners; J. E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 846 and 848 Eleventh Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; F. R. Hikanan of 43 West Fifty-first Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 315 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,048 Second Avenue, to four-story brick tenement, with store; F. Huber, premises, owner; O. Reissman of 32 First Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 65 Mott Street, to five-story brick tenement; G. W. Weeks of 283 Elizabeth Street, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 12.

CANNON ST, 119, w s, 20.8x100: Cannon St, 121, w s, 20.10x100; Abraham Nevins and another to Samuel Klein, (mtg $23,000) 100

CONCORD AV, w s, 250 ft n of St. Joseph St, 25x110; Mary Gauch to John Hoffen 1

EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 208.11 ft n of centre of 162d St, 81.7x124.6x34.7x126.4; Pheba C. Rapelye to R. Clarence Dorsett, (mtg $10,000, R S $1) 1

ESSEX ST, 179 and 181, w s, 50x25; Abraham Neuman to Lena Neuman, (mtg $13,000) 1

FRANKLIN ST, 10 and 12, n s, 46.1x 97.6x44.6x100.2; Louis Oshinsky to Bonifacio Colombo and another, (mtg $52,000) 1

GREENWICH ST, 452, s w corner of Desbrosses St, 25x80; William G. Howenstine to William F. Greil 1

GROVE ST, 24, s s, 22.4x100; Charles A. Runk to Charles Winters, (mtg $8,000). 11,500

GOERCK ST, 33, w s, 24.11x100; Levy Minsky to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $20,000) 1

HENRY ST, 154, s s, 22x100; Moses L. Blumberg to Barnett Steinberg, (mtg $18,000) 1

JEROME AV, e s, 236.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100; William Gully to John O'Callaghan, (mtg $7,000) 100

JEROME AV, e s, 33.9 ft n of Tremont Av, 50x100; Leopold Hatter to Louis Schrag, (mtg $3,500) 100

LOTS 34 and 35, map of partition of Mary A. Wells and another vs. Ann M. Storer and others; Lonzin P. Fries to Thomas C. Arnow, all title 700

LOTS 48 to 48, map of Mount Eden; William J. O'Brien, referee, to Randall Salisbury, all title 585

LOT 200, amended map of Cammann estate; Katharina Lechte to Annie Poetsch, mtg $500) 1

LOT 200, amended map of Cammann estate; Annie Poetsch to Joachim Spiro, (mtg $500) 825

MAIN ST, n s, adjoining lands of Sands Valentine, 40x200; Thomas Gore to Thomas C. Arnow, all title, B. & S. 1

MAIN ST, n s, adjoining lands of Sands Valentine; Thomas C. Arnow to Martha A. Olmstead, ¼ part, B. & S, (mtg $2,000) 100

MAIN ST, n e s, 150 ft w of Westchester Creek, 40x210x39x20; George W. Frost to Martha A. Olmstead, all title 500

MADISON ST, 49, n s, 26.3x104.5x irregular; Fanny F. de Tuite, individually and executrix and trustee, to James E. Curry, 1-3 part 7,743

MADISON ST, 49, n s, 26.3x104.5x irregular; Henrietta Hutton, widow, to James B. Curry, 1-3 part, B. & S 7,743

MADISON ST, 49, n s, 26.3x104.5x irregular; Rosalie M. (Dowager) Lady Steele, widow, to James E. Curry, 1-3 part 7,743

MADISON AV, e s, 22 ft s of 84th St, 20x 78.7; Frank X. Sadlier to Annie M. Sadlier and another, quitclaim 1

NAGLE AV, s s, 400 ft e of Elwood St, 100x104.9; Robert Hollfield to 101x209.11; Edward J. Farrell to William H. Bullwinkel 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 60th St, 19.10x 100.5; William A. Wadsworth to Murray Lenox Land Company 100

RIVERSIDE DR, 102, s w s, 125 ft s of Mangin St, 24.1x75; Ira L. Bamberger to Edward T. Engel, (mtg $15,000) 18,194

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 100x200 to w s of Edgecombe Av; George J. Ebbets, as Corporation Liquidating Company, (mtg $65,000) 72,000

TINTON AV, w s, 168.3 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110; Minnie Hersch to Max Gross, (mtg $7,500) 1

TINTON AV, w s, 142.5 ft n of 165th St, 17.9x73.1; Michael Byrnes to Patrick Byrnes, half part, (mtg $2,500) 1

WASHINGTON ST, s e s, at n e s of Beach St, 60x60; William H. Zinsser and others, executors, to William Zinsser Realty Company 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 2, map 93 lots south of Mount Vernon; Erinaldo Z. Sloat to Sanford Hallock, Jr., (mtg $630) 1

7TH AV, 722, s e s, 30x50; Thomas H. Conkling to Clara Weissner, (mtg $20,000) 1

5TH ST, 712 East, 25.6x98; Abraham Neuman to Lena Neuman, ½ part, (mtg $35,250) 1

7TH ST, 32 East, 24.5x90.10; Gustave Wacht to Joseph Swernofsky, (mtg $35,000) 100

9TH ST, 709 East, 18x92.3; Magdalena Volkel, widow, and others, to James B. Curry, B. & S 1

9TH ST, 711 East, 21x92.3; Samuel Bergmann to Esther A. Wheaton 1

11TH ST, 71 West, 22.6x103.3; 11th St, e s, 114 ft s e of 6th Av, 0.3¾x—x0.3x 103.3; William Rau to John H. Dye 1

21ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 42x92; Jacob Weinstein to Louis Nieberg and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

21ST ST, 244 and 246 East, 42x92; Louis Nieberg and another to Jacob Silberman, (mtg $29,500) 100

26TH ST, 328 East, 24.8x98.9; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $12,000) 1

25TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; William Oppenheim to Julius Link, (mtg $46,000) 62,000

40TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 75x98.9; the minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the Abyssinian Baptist Church of the City of New York. 65,000

44TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Mary A. Johnston to Cornelius O'Connor and wife, (mtg $4,125) 7,125

45TH ST, n s, 299.4 ft w of 6th Av, 19.2x82; Mary E. Piggott to Edward B. Corey, (mtg $15,000) 1

50TH ST, 427 West, 25x100.5; Elsworth L. Striker to Marie Senger, quitclaim. 1

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 95x92.8 x95.10x105.3; Cornelius W. Luyster to Daniel B. Guggenheim, (mtg $115,000) .. 1

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 95x92.8 x95.10x105.3; Daniel B. Guggenheim to Herman Wronkow, (mtg $145,000) 1

48TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 100.8; Peter Korn to Eugene Blanc, (mtg $15,500) 1

56TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x76.7 x25.2x81.3; Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution. 8,000

60TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Minnie Hersch and others to Max Gross, B & S 1

64TH ST, 153 West, 17.6x100.5; Max Metz to Carman H. Barnett, (mtg $17,000) 1

69TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Isabella Brinkerhoff to Mary A. Roost, (mtg $14,750) ..... Exch.

71ST ST, 226 East, 20x100.5; Julia T. Rea to Owen T. Plunket, (mtg $9,000) .. 1

84TH ST, 228 East, 17x102.2; Angel J. Simpson to Anna H. Wilde 5,000

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; William J. Woods, referee, to John Casey 20,000

98TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; William J. Woods, referee, to John Casey 21,000

98TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Herman W. Vanderpoel, referee, to John Casey 22,500

98TH ST, 320 and 322 East, Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Herman W. Vanderpoel, referee, to John Casey 22,500

106TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; Bertha Barth to Marie Wittmark, (mtg $30,000) 1

113TH ST, s s, 317 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; Leah F. Moore to Jane C. Long, (mtg $10,000) 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Bertha Barth to Marie Wittmark, (mtg $75,000) 1

115TH ST, n e, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 74.5x 100.11; Morris S. Herrman to Abraham Ruth 1

117TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Gustav Zeller to William T. Hookey (mtg $17,000) 1

118TH ST, 132 West, 19x100.11; William T. Hookey to Gustav Q. Zeller, (mtg $17,500) 100

118TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Rosenbaum to Caroline Levy, (mtg $21,500) 100

119TH ST, 108 West, 18x100.11; Earl G. Pier to Rivers estate, (mtg $15,000) 100

120TH ST, s s, 99.10 ft w of 7th Av, 25.2 x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Harry C. Hallenbeck, (mtg $17,000) 1

124TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; the American Baptist Home Mission Society to Julius Braun 20,000

134TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Hannah L. Mehrtens and another, executors, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society 150

134TH ST, 232 West, 25x99.11; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $17,000) 1

140TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of Willis Av, 50x 100; William O'Gorman to Second German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's congregation 12,000

140TH ST, n s, 317 ft e of Willis Av, 18x 100; William O'Gorman to Second German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's congregation 1

144TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25.1 x106x25x103.8; Anna Humbeutel to Hermina Butt, (mtg $11,000) 1

144TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 25.1x 106x25x103.8; Hermina Buth to Robert Humbeutel and wife, all liens 1

163D ST, n s, 436 to 442 West, 100x 112.6; Miriam Rheinstein to Bronx Investment Company, (mtg $89,000) 100

176TH ST, 377 East, 25x125; Jerome J. Danzig and another to Charles Netter, B. and S 1

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 79.11; Caroline E. Tucker to Charles Tucker, (mtg $1,700) 1

207TH ST, n s, 75.11 ft w of Hull Av, 25.4 127.1x25x123.8; Elizabeth Griffiths to William C. Bergen 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 361, and 4th St, 48 East; Mary A. Polhemus to Ernest C. H. Bauer, 3 years 3,120

BOWERY, 361; Mary A. Polhemus to Ernest C. H. Bauer, 3 years 3,120

BROADWAY, n w corner of 106th St, 24 x37; John L. Miller to Hans Renschach, 3 years $3,250, 3,750

FORSYTH ST, 44; Lazarus Levy to Isaac Schitkewitz, 5 years 2,062

HENRY ST, 326; Adolph Press to Louis Kadofsky, 3 years 3,250

HENRY ST, 326; Adolph Press to Louis Kadofsky, 3 years 3,250

LEWIS ST, 165; Eva F. Ruppel to John H. Muller, 3 years $720 780

LEWIS ST, 165; Eva F. Ruppel to John H. Muller, 3 years $720, 780

RIVINGTON ST, 109 and 102, n e corner of Ludlow St; Samuel Barkin to Benjamin B. Lawrence, 4 1-3 years 540

67TH AV, 304; Henry D. Bristol to Wilbert S. Woodward and another, 3 1-3 years $1,560 1,680

8TH AV, 2,805; Julius Wolff to Morris Lehrman, 2 years 600

9TH AV, 184; Elizabeth Hendry to Julius R. Wechsler, 3 years 2,000

9TH AV, 767; Jacob Faulhaber to Simon Hutter, 3 years $1,200, 1,500

2D ST, 120 East; Benjamin Harris and another to Isaac Schachter, 3 years 4,300

3D ST, 291; Samuel Herman to Lesaynsker Chevra Anoche Sfard, 5 1-3 years 504

3D ST, 26 West; Louis Meyer and another to Morgan Marshall Company, 7¼ years $4,000 4,500

3D ST, 26 West; Meyer Brothers & Co. to Morgan, Marshall & Co., 7¼ years $4,000, 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, N. Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. $40,000

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, N. Y., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Waverley Place, s s, 83.9 ft e of Grove St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

ANGERMANN, David, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 224 St, 536 to 540 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 4,500

BULLWINKEL, William H., to Edward J. Farrell; Nagle Av, s s, 400 ft e of Elwood St, 3 years 9,000

BRAUN, Julius, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society; 134th St, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent. 17,000

CARLEW, James, to Joseph F. Cullman and another, trustees; 77th St, s w s, Lot 46, map of Wagstaff, due Jan. 1, 1904 .. 50,000

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; James St, 25 and 27; also New Bowery, 41; also James St, 29, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,000

CURRY, James B., to Fanny F. De Tuite, executrix and trustee; Madison Av, 49, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

COLOMBO, Bonifacio, and another to David Kidansky and another; Franklin St, 10 and 12, instalments, 6 per cent. 11,000

CHISHOLM, Stewart H., and another to James F. O'Shaugnessy; 33d St, 30 to 38 West, prior mtg $829,500, 6 mos, note 40,000

CLARKEN, Peter J., to Frank B. Colton; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $22,000, demand, 6 per cent. 8,000

COREY, Edward B., to Mary E. Piggott; 45th St, 128 West, due July 10, 1904 .. 10,000

DOLAN, Ellen, to Harlem Savings Bank; 200th St, s w s, 56.10 ft n w of Briggs Av, 1 year 7,500

DERX, Martin, to German Savings Bank; 85th St, 330 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 10,000

ENGEL, Edward T., to Ira L. Bamberger; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangan St, prior mtg, $3,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

FREEMAN, James, to Emma Marx; Delancey St, n s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 3 years 8,000

GOEBEL, Minnie, to Sumner R. Stone and another, trustees; Forest Av, w s, 36.1 ft s of 163d St, due Jan. 1, 1906 4,500

GRELL, William F., to Minetta C. Howenstine; Greenwich St, 452, 5 years, 6 per cent. 14,000

GUGGENHEIM, Daniel B., to Mary W. Luyster and another; 48th St, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $115,000; Dec. 1, 1903 30,000

HAHN, Sophie, (Guggols,) to Charles F. W. A. Mueller and others; Bathgate Av, n w s, 50 ft s w from boundary line, Lots 18 and 19, being part of Lot 18, map of Adamsville, due Jan. 1, 1906 1,500

KAYSSER, William F., to Charles Uebelhor; Eagle Av, w s, 12.6 ft s of Westchester Av, prior mtg $4,500, 6 per cent. 1,300

KAYSSER, William F., to Henry Karstens, trustee; Eagle Av, w s, 126.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years 4,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Abraham Levins and another; Cannon St, 119 and 121, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

KERN, Adolph, to Thomas S. Ollive, as Commissioner; 65th St, 140 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

KOLB, Roland S., (Commr.,) to Laura V. Pettit; 31st St, 23 East, due Sept. 17, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

KETCHUM, Angelica S. and another to Franklin Seymour; John St, 12 to 16, 1-7 part, 6 per cent 5,000

LAHM, Martin, to Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in City of New York; 94th St, 334 East, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 11,000

LAHN, Martin, to Katherine Bissell; 94th St, 332 East, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 11,000

LEVENSTEIN, Abraham, to Nicholas C. Benziger and another, executors and trustees; Madison St, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 32,000

LEVENSTEIN, Abraham, and another, to Hermann Levy; Madison St, n s, 26.8 ft w of Gouverneur St, prior mtg $32,000, installments, 6 per cent. 5,000

MURRAY-LENOX LAND COMPANY to William A. Wadsworth; Park Av, n w corner of 6th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent .. 45,000

MULVIHILL, Mary E., to Matthew F. Mulvihill; Lexington Av, 1,795, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

McCANN, Mary E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 127th St, 113 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 7,000

MURTAGH, Eliza A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 493, 1 year, 4 per cent. 7,000

MEYER, John, to Institution for the Savings of Mercnants and Clerks; 102d St, n s, 102 ft e of 4

Referees' Notices.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —FRAZIER GILMAN and another, Plaintiffs, against ANNA K. GILMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3rd day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, more particularly described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 4, Block 1,012, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street with the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Seventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 2, Block 558, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue partly through a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly again parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

THIRD PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 783, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FOURTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 1,308, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-five (45) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FIFTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known and designated as Lot Number Twenty on a map of the lands of the late Francis Chile, by Edwin Smith City Surveyor, dated October 28, 1850, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New York, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly eighty-six (86) feet and one-half (½) an inch to a point on the northerly boundary line of the whole tract of land designated in said map; thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet eight and three-fourths (8¾) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly ninety-one (91) feet nine (9) inches, and thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning in said Forty-seventh Street, be said dimensions more or less.

SIXTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 6, Block 804, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel to the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence northerly and again parallel to said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 780, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly again parallel to said easterly line of Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and part of the way through a party wall and to the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

NINTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly side of Front Street, formerly known by the number 129 Front Street, and bounded westerly in front on Front Street aforesaid, northerly by a lot of ground now or formerly owned by James Mathews, easterly in the rear by property lately belonging to the heirs of Robert Bruce, deceased, and southerly by property lately belonging to Thomas Marston, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-three (23) feet and in length on each side sixty (60) feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

First parcel: Being street Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street.

Forty-first Street.

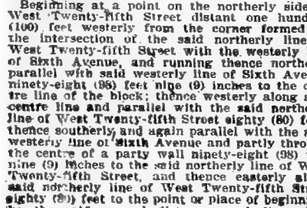

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $843.16 with interest.

Second parcel: Being street Nos. 126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street.

Thirteenth Street.

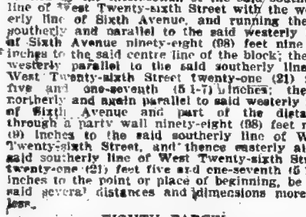

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $2,276.61, with interest.

Third parcel: Being street Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third Street.

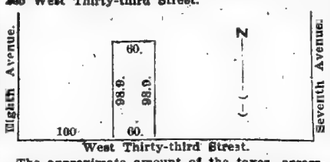

West Thirty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $6,004.83, with interest.

Fourth parcel: Being plot on East Fifty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

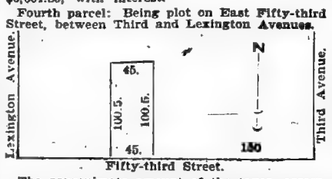

Fifty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $550.96, with interest.

Fifth parcel: Being street No. 253 West Forty-seventh Street.

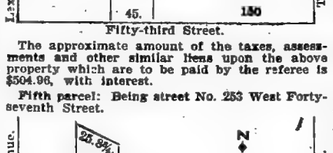

West Forty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,389.89, with interest.

Sixth parcel: Being street Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Twenty-fifth Street.

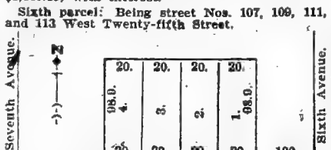

West Twenty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $9,588.07, with interest.

Seventh parcel: Being street No. 112 West Twenty-sixth Street.

West Twenty-sixth Street.

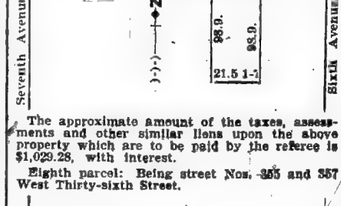

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,029.28, with interest.

Eighth parcel: Being street Nos. 355 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street.

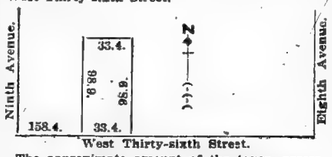

West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $813.32, with interest.

Ninth parcel: Being street No. 129 Front Street.

Pine Street.

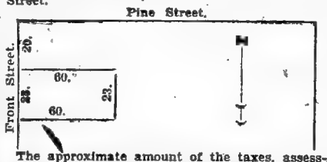

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,102.88, with interest.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys; 27 William Street, New York City.

NO. 38 AND 40 MORTON STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, plaintiff, against THOMAS EAGLETON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Morton Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet two and one-half inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Morton and Bedford Streets, running thence westerly along said southerly side of Morton Street forty-nine feet eleven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches; thence easterly again, parallel with Morton Street forty-nine feet ten inches, and thence northerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches to the southerly side of Morton Street at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known by the street number thirty-eight and forty Morton Street.

The same being in the Borough of Manhattan.

Dated New York City, December 20th, 1902.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Morton Street.

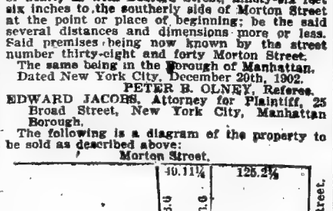

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand three hundred and fifty-four 57-100 ($2,354.57) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, and with the costs and allowances amounting to $287.31 (two hundred and sixty-seven 31-100 dollars,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessment, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the purchaser is two thousand and forty 85-100 ($2,040.85) dollars. The property will be sold subject to the following mortgages: A mortgage for $25,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest thereon at 5% from July 15th, 1902. A mortgage for $28,000, covering No. 38 Morton Street, and interest at 5% from June 9th, 1902. A mortgage for $3,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest at 6% from September 29th, 1902. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

d30-2aw-3w&j21

Legal Notices.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between MARTIN FREEMAN and JOSEPH FREEMAN, under the firm name of FREEMAN BROS., has been dissolved by the death of MARTIN FREEMAN, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, one of whom, to wit, JOSEPH FREEMAN, was a partner in said firm; and

Whereas, the said firm was a copartnership within this State and has conducted business under the firm name of FREEMAN BROS. therein for a period of over five years;

Now, therefore, we, JOSEPH FREEMAN, residing at No. 70 East Eightieth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City; CHARLES H. FREEMAN, residing at No. 117 East Seventy-eighth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City; SAMUEL WALLACH, residing at No. 124 West 118th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, and CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, residing at No. 70 East Eightieth Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, pursuant to statute entitled "An act allowing the continued use of partnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of FREEMAN BROS.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH FREEMAN, [L. S.]
CHARLES H. FREEMAN, [L. S.]
SAMUEL WALLACH, [L. S.]
CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, [L. S.]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 26th day of December, 1902, before me personally came JOSEPH FREEMAN, CHARLES H. FREEMAN, SAMUEL WALLACH, and CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and to me duly and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

DAVID STRAUSS, Notary Public, New York County.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against JOANNA McSORLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in the City of New York, known as Lot No. 1 upon a map entitled, "Map of Land, conveyed by Levi P. Morton and George Bliss to Pauline Simon, by deed dated April 29th, 1891, surveyed by George C. Hollerith, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, May 20th, 1891," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 25th, 1891, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eightieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

180th Street.

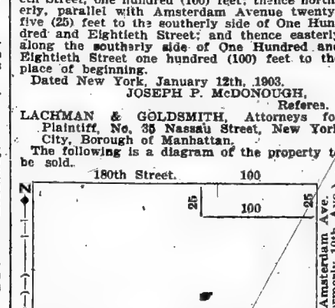

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,070.56, with interest from the 2d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $459.37, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.67 and interest.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja13-2awTu&F&f3

NO. 43 ATTORNEY STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—PAUL MAYER, plaintiff, against DAVID BECK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Broome Street with the westerly side of Attorney Street; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Attorney Street fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street nineteen feet five inches; thence northerly and parallel with Attorney Street fifty feet to the southerly side of Broome Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Broome Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17, 1902.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Broome St.

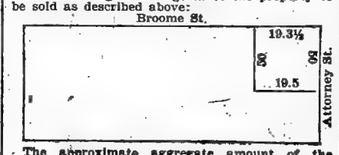

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interests, costs, and disbursements, is $11,211.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $416.35. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $16,000 and accrued interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from the first day of November, 1901.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 16, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

HERBERT C. SMYTH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY R. CALLENDER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHWARZLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 23, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue (formerly Avenue A) distant 50 feet and 8 inches southerly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue with the southerly line of 119th Street; running thence easterly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 76 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches; thence westerly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through another party wall 76 feet to the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 350 Pleasant Avenue.

119th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,901.63, with interest thereon from December 17, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $334.44, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,886.00 and interest.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja8-2aw3wTu&F&ja27

BROOK AV., NO. 460.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—HELENE FULD, plaintiff, against LENA GEBHARDT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated January 8, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Brook Avenue and the southerly side of 146th Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Brook Avenue 25 feet, to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence westerly and parallel with Brook Avenue part of the way through the centre of the said party wall 70 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Brook Avenue 25 feet, to the northerly side of 146th Street, and thence easterly along the same 70 feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 460 Brook Avenue, New York City. Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in deed from Lewis B. Brown and wife to Dwight Andrew Ripley, dated May 21st, 1864, recorded May 24, 1864, in Liber 529 of Conveyances, page 558, in the Register's Office of Westchester County.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for plff., 25 Broad Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

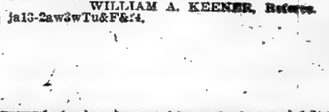

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,301.52, with interest thereon from the 8th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.88, with interest from January 8th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $725.90 and interest.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

ja13-2aw&wTu&F&f24.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 400 (four hundred) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:

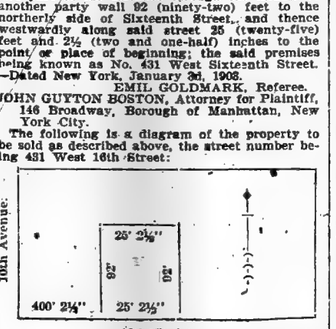

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs an allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTu&W&ja27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1830 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

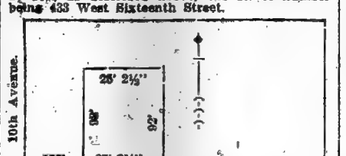

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $345.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTu&Wdja27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE HERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MAE MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 4, Block 1,246, on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of West End Avenue with the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, which point is opposite a party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the easterly side thereof; running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line, sixteen feet to a point opposite another party wall standing partly on the lot now being described and partly on the lot adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof; thence southerly and again parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through said last mentioned party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street; thence easterly and along the northerly side of Eighty-fourth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants against nuisances, character of dwellings, and as to set-back contained in agreement recorded in Liber 08, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 49, as modified by agreement recorded simultaneously with the mortgage under foreclosure in this action in Liber 76, Section 4, of Conveyances, at Page 206. Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

CHOATE, HANFORD & LAROCQUE, Attorneys for Plaintiff 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 313 W. 84th Street:

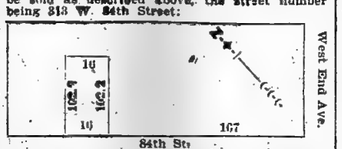

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 16th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred and forty-eight and 7-100 dollars, with interest from December 19, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

LOUIS ADLER, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTu&F&ja16

Surrogate Notices.

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Bate and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for its circulation is both the greatest and most select of any.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

6d Ave. & 59th St.

January Piano Sale.

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and **$1** a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only $10 down and

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, good maker	$115
Upright, taken in trade	90
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
Upright, brilliant tone	$80
Upright, used by artists	225
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
Upright, renowned maker	$135
Upright, was $550, now	325
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
Upright, concert, used	$245
Upright, little used	175

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Open Saturday,

$1.65

Derbies made by our own maker for our regular stock at $3 and $4.

But not quite perfect, and so put aside.

But so good that yesterday's sale leaves only a few hundred.

$1.65.

Still plenty of all sizes in the overcoats marked down to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BLAZING FACTORY WALL FALLS ON ELEVATED

Current in Third Rail Imperiled Score of Firemen.

Police Clear Nearby Tenements—Chief Purroy Says Manhattan Officials Ignored His Request—Loss Upward of $500,000.

Fire completely wrecked the eight-story building of the leather manufacturing firm of Fayerweather & Ladew, on the southwest corner of Allen and Houston Streets, yesterday, damaging the property to the extent of upward of $500,000. As a result of the fall of a wall on the elevated railroad structure, the Second Avenue line, below Twentieth Street, was put out of commission, and it may be several days before trains can be run again.

Four alarms were sent in for the blaze, Acting Chief Purroy arriving on the first alarm. The first alarm was from an automatic box at about 4 o'clock in the morning. From then until late yesterday afternoon, the firemen struggled with the blaze and the smoking ruins. Only with the greatest difficulty was the conflagration prevented from extending to the numerous tenements adjoining the leather establishment.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad officials did not shut off the current in the "third rail" when requested to do so. As soon as Chief Purroy reached the scene he notified the station agent at First Street and First Avenue that it would be necessary for his men to work on the elevated structure on Allen Street, which runs by the burning building.

"I also telephoned to the company's power house," said Chief Purroy, "and notified them that the power should be shut off at once. But no attention was paid to my request. It was not until the wall fell and crushed part of the elevated structure that the power was turned off. This illustrates the indifference of the Elevated Railroad management to the safety of the men of the Fire Department.

Chief Purroy said that he would report the whole matter to the Fire Commissioner and ask that action against the Elevated Railroad management be instituted. Battalion Chief Guerin, who had command of a squad of men on the elevated structure, was equally indignant at the danger to which his men had been subjected without cause.

At the offices of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, no information was forthcoming. Assistant Superintendent Grape manifested some resentment that the Fire Department should retain control of the elevated structure for so many hours as it had already done, and in answer to questions as to when the structure would be repaired, Mr. Grape replied:

"Just as soon as the Fire Department permits us to get to work."

The fire was in many respects spectacular. At a little before 7 o'clock in the morning Battalion Chief Guerin and a score of men were at work on the elevated structure near the Allen Street side of the building. Chief Guerin had been watching the wall on that side very closely, and when at this hour he saw the wall swaying slightly, he yelled to the men:

"Drop the hose and run for your lives!"

Just as the men got out of danger's way the wall tottered over and crushed to the street that portion of the elevated structure on which the men had been standing. Guerin had a narrow escape from death at the fire which did so much damage on the new East River bridge. The following day he was severely injured at a fire at Avenue A and Eighth Street, and he had only just come out of the hospital.

At about the time when Guerin ordered his men from the elevated structure, Chief Purroy ordered all the firemen out of harm's way. Water Tower No. 2, which was operating on Houston Street, pouring a powerful stream of water into the building, was abandoned. The heat was so intense that the tool box on the truck of the tower caught fire. Two firemen carefully approached the tower and pushed the tool box from the truck.

A moment later a portion of the burning wall fell, partly buried the water tower, and completely disabled it. Within a short time the whole tower was incased in a thick coating of ice, and icicles hung from every available place. The cold weather also froze a large amount of water on the elevated structure, and icicles by the thousand hung from it. The buildings of the neighborhood also got a coating of ice, and in many places the scene was exceptionally picturesque.

There was for a little while great excitement among the tenement house people of the neighborhood. Capt. Albertson of the Eldridge Street Station had sent for all the available reserves from twenty-five precincts, and he sent a large number of them to rout the people out of the buildings which he believed to be in peril. Many of the tenants insisted upon carrying some of their belongings with them.

The firm of Fayerweather & Ladew established a temporary headquarters at Lyon's restaurant, on the Bowery, from which point they directed such of their employes as applied. Five hundred persons were employed in their establishment. Later in the day they resumed control of their annex on Eldridge Street, which formed the lower part of an "L" with the burned structure.

One incident of the fire was the placing of some seventy-five or a hundred telephone wires out of commission for the time being. The telephone company began work repairing them, however, while the blaze was still burning.

The insurance on the wrecked property of Fayerweather & Ladew amounted to $521,500, including $406,000 on stock, $80,000 on buildings, and $35,500 on machinery, and was distributed as follows:

ON BUILDING.

Home, N. Y.	$15,000	Law, Union & C.	$5,000
Niagara	10,000	Springfield	5,000
Western, Canada	10,000	Firemen's, Balt.	5,000
Magdeburg	5,000	Manchester	5,000
Union of London	5,000	Royal	5,000
Hanover	5,000	Phoenix, London	5,000

ON MACHINERY.

National, Hart'd.	$10,000	Royal	$5,000
Niagara	10,000	London	3,000
St. Paul	7,500		

ON STOCK.

Aetna	$50,000	Germania	$5,000
Home, N. Y.	40,000	Ins. Co. of N. A.	5,000
L. & L. & G.	27,500	Norwich Union	5,000
Hartford	20,000	Niagara	5,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	20,000	National, Hartf'd.	5,000
Boston	15,000	Caledonian	5,000
Greenwich	10,000	Agricultural	5,000
Connecticut	10,000	Security	5,000
New Hampshire	10,000	Thuringia	5,000
Sun	10,000	Brit. Am., Can.	5,000
Fire Association	10,000	Delaware	5,000
Continental	10,000	Hamburg, Bremen	5,000
Rochester German	10,000	County	5,000
Milwaukee Mech.	10,000	Western, Pitts.	5,000
Commercial Union	10,000	Firemen's, Balt.	2,500
German, Illinois	7,500	Aachen & Munich	2,500
Williamsburg City	7,500	New York	2,500
Buffalo German	7,500	Brit.-Am., N. Y.	2,500
Commonwealth	6,000	Netherlands	2,500
Queen	5,000	Home, Cal.	2,500
Com'l Un., N. Y.	5,000	Indemnity	2,500
Phila. Und.	5,000	Franklin	2,500
Orient	5,000		

Annual January Sale Shoe Dept.

Commencing Tuesday, January 13th.

Ladies' Vici Kid, French Calf and Patent Leather Boots, made from the finest selected stocks and strictly bench made; light and heavy soles, Cuban and Louis XV. heels, for dress or street wear,

$5.00 per pair, formerly $7 & $8.

Kid, Enamel, French Calf, Dull Dongola and Patent Leather Boots,

$3.95 per pair, formerly $5 & $6.

Kid Button and Lace Boots, also Patent Leather Button Boots,

$3.25 per pair, values to $5.

Kid, Box Calf & Enamel Button & Lace Boots, broken lots, $2.65, values to $5.

Patent Leather and Kid Slippers, beaded and plain, broken lots, several styles to select from, $2.50, values to $6.

Felt Slippers, plain and fur trimmed, $1.00, formerly $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

Annual Clearing Sale of *Lace Curtains.*

On Tuesday, Jan. 13 we will sell all odd pairs, two pair and three pair lots of *Lace and Colored Window Curtains,* at ⅓ to ½ off regular prices.

Lace Bed Sets.

In connection with above, we will offer our Sample Bed Sets, both plain and ruffled, comprising some 70 different designs, at ⅓ off regular prices.

Window Muslins.

About 2,000 yards muslin, assorted styles, Ruffled, Embroidered and with Lace Insertions, at *12½c., 15c., 17½c., 25c.* yard, formerly 20c., 25c., 35c., 40c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Semi-Annual Sale of *Carpets.*

To close the season prior to stock-inventory, we will sell

250 Pieces *Best Quality Body Brussels,* at *97½c.* per yard, worth $1.35.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 12th

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods, Bedsteads.

4th Floor.

Beginning on Tuesday, January 13th.

About 1,200 pairs,—fine Renaissance and Irish Point lace curtains, at one-third to one-half below usual prices.

Renaissance, 3.00, 4.75, 5.75 and 8.50 per pair.

Irish Point, 2.75, 3.75, 5.50 and 6.50 per pair.

About 400 pairs of Portieres—reversible or with applied borders. Repp, Armure, Brocade, Venetian Velours and Tapestry.

3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.50 per pair.

Gobelin and Verdure Tapestry, and satin faced Fabrics, suitable for draperies or wall and furniture coverings.

1.00, 1.50, 1.85 and 2.50 per yard.

Fine English lacquered Brass Bedsteads, richly mounted.

27.50, 35.00 and 45.00

Usual price 40.00 to 65.00

Latest models of United Crafts Furniture.

Twenty-third Street.

"A Tale of Two Cities"

And we're telling it in all our stores.

Continued Sale of

Men's Suits.....$15

Handsome mixed and plain Cutaways and Sacks, formerly selling $18 to $25. Fine goods; best styles.

Men's Overcoats..$15 & $20

Reduced from $5 to $10 on each coat—Fine Long Stylish garments, including some paddocks. Some satin lined.

Furnishings, Hats and Shoes.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn { Broadway at Bedford Ave. / Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

James McCreery & Co.,

Household Linens.

Sale of table cloths, damasks, napkins, towels and bed linens.

Bleached Damask Cloths.

2x2 yards	2.00 and 2.50 each.
2x2 1-2 yards	2.50 " 3.25 "
2x3 "	3.00 " 4.00 "
2x3 1-2 "	3.50 " 4.75 "
2 1-2x2 1-2 yards	3.50 " 4.25 "
2 1-2x3 "	4.25 " 5.25 "

Napkins to match.

Breakfast size	1.85 and 2.40 per dozen.
Dinner "	2.75 " 3.75 " "

All Linen, hemstitched Pillow Cases.

22x36	85c. per pair.
25x36 (extra heavy)	1.20 " "

Linen Sheets. Hemstitched.

72x99	3.85 per pair.
90x96	4.75 " "

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.

22x40	3.00 and 3.75 per doz.
23x43, fine quality	6.00 " "

Cream, Irish Damask, 72 inches wide.

65c. per yard.

Very fine quality Damask.

1.00, 1.25 and 1.50 per yard.

Twenty-third Street.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK

The Best Shoe for Women.

3.50 per pair.

Nothing can be better than the best.

When supplying patrons the foot is always measured,—as ordinary sizes do not indicate the model required.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

The Elasticity of $11.75 at *The* CLEARANCE SALE

It's only a question of how quick you are about getting here—if you get here early enough first choice is yours of any suit or overcoat included in this sale—no matter what suit or overcoat you pick—whether it be one that sold for $25, $20, $18 or $15—it's yours for

$11.75.

Naturally those that were the highest priced will go first. If you want to get a plum better get in early.

WM. VOGEL & SON

BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

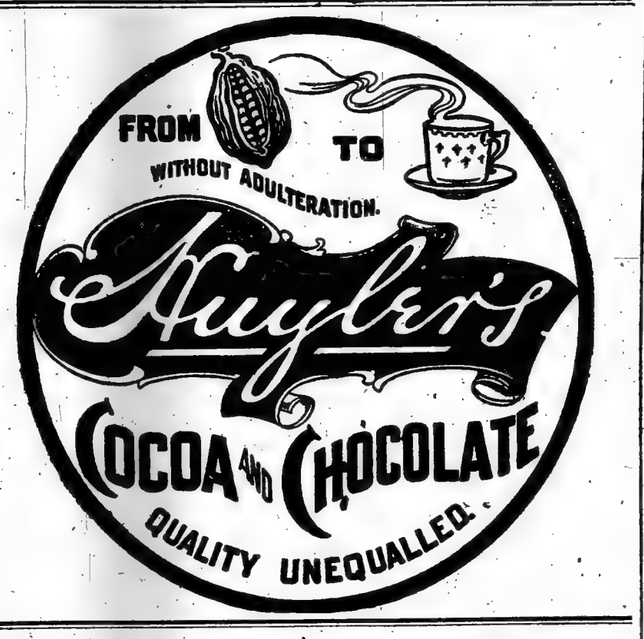

STYLISH

FURNITURE.

Balance of our Holiday Stock, consisting of Parlor Suits, Odd Chairs and pieces, (our own upholstering,) also Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Piano Stools, Music Cabinets, Teakwood Tabourettes, Pedestals, Morris Chairs and Ladies' Desks, all will be closed out at prices to insure immediate sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

210,793 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the 12 months ending December 31, 1901. THE NEW YORK TIMES has become a preferred medium for the publication of Want Advertisements.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE IDEAL DRESSING TABLE.

One that is pretty, yet not too elaborate in design; simple enough to show the richness of the wood, yet large enough to have a place for everything, all the boxes, bottles, brushes, combs, and trays, with roomy drawers and a good mirror.

Our artistic designs in Satin-wood, White Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Mahogany, Oak, Birch, etc., will enable you to easily fill your particular want.

Come in and see what ideal pieces can now be had, some even below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Great White Sale

The Sale of Ladies' Underwear

Is the most successful we have yet held....Past seasons' experience of high grades at low prices are remembered by our customers—that is why these sales gain new fame each year.

QUALITY the Keynote.....No INFERIOR grades.

Drawers	.17 to 3.69	Night Dresses	.39 to 10.69
Corset Covers	.12½ to 3.49	Skirts	.79 to 10.98
Chemises	.19 to 4.69	Underskirts	.29 to $2.49

OUR VALUES ARE ALWAYS BETTER THAN OTHER FOLKS' BEST.

White Sale Attractions Increase Each Day.

To-day—A Notion Sale

These Sales are noted for liberal quantities, best qualities, and RADICAL CUTS IN PRICES.

Quotations hold good for Tuesday and Wednesday.

NO CITY MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Out of town orders mailed up to 6 P. M. on Wednesday will be attended to.

	Regular.	Special
Dress Shields—rubber, stockinet and lightweight—Nos. 2 and 3	8 to	5
Nos. 4 and 5	.13	8
Lightweight—single and double covered—rubber—extra quality—Nos. 3, 4 and 5	.11 to .16	9
Silk Cov'd Shields—single face or with reverse of Nainsook—sizes 2, 3 and 4	.19 to .25	.15
Non-twisting Tape—six widths in package—7 yds	3	2
Roll Tape—24 yards	6	4
Ass't'd Bunch Tapes—17 to 20 yards	.10	6
Mohair Corset Laces—5 yards long—each	5	3
Corset Clasps—double steel	3½	2
Corset Clasps—sateen cov'd	7	5
Corset Laces—flat and round—dozen	.10	6
Feather Stitched Braids—6 yds	5	3½
Muslin Yokes—all sizes	.10	6
Fine Sateen Yokes—all sizes	.16	.10
Hose Supporters—3 sizes	7	5
Corset Front Supporters	.24	.19
Fancy Frilled Elastic	.10	7
All Silk Frilled Elastic—yd	.24	.19
Heavy Ribbed Silk Elastic	.24	.19
Elastic Silk Belting	.49	.29
Double Tape Measures	3	2
Bath Robe Girdles	.15	.12
Aluminum Thimbles—doz	8	5
German Silver Thimbles—ea	4	3
Needle Books	.10	8
Collar Buttons—doz	3	2
Silk Stars and Anchors	8	6
Tubular Shoe Laces—1 to 1½ yards—dozen	8	5
Fine Pearl Buttons—2-hole and 4—16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 ligne—card of 2 dozen	.10	7
Pearl Buttons—half Ball—4 sizes—card 2 dozen	.16	.10
Fancy Enamelled Buttons—6 colors—dozen	.49	.19
Russian Braid—doz. yds	.25 to .19	.15
Renaissance do.—all widths—piece of 36 yds	.25	.15
Mending Wool—best shades	3	2
Washable Silks—doz. skeins	.30	.25
Bone Hairpins—dozen	.12	8

	Regular.	Special
Sewing Silk—50 yds.—Black and colors—doz	.29	.23
Buttonhole Twist—box of 25 spools—black and colors	.19	.15
Heminway & Bartlett's black sewing silks—100 yd. spools	8	5
½-oz. spools	.26	.17
Heminway & Bartlett's black sewing silks—1 oz	.49	.37
Basting Cotton—best—500 yd. spools—3 cts.—doz	.45	.32
100 yd. spools—doz	.12	9
Linen Finish Thread—100 yd. spools—doz	.24	.19
Crochet Silks—100 yds	.10	8
Kerr's Lustre Thread—400 yd. spools	.13	.10
Double Bone Casing silk stitched	9	6
Silk Taffeta Binding—black and colors—8 yds	9	6
Prussian Binding—black and white—9 yd. piece	.13	9
Strong Dress Belting—black and white—9 yds	.12	9
Fancy Dress Belting—also Single Serge—9 yds	.50	.34
Ivory tipped Dress Steels	6	4
Shell Whalebone—36 inch	.15	.11
Extra heavy Shell	.20	.15
Spring and Safety H. & E.—gross	7	4
Swell Hooks and Eyes—gr	.12	9
De Long Hook Tape—yd	.21	.19
Velveteen Binding—black and colors—5 yds	.12	8
Velveteen Binding—extra quality—5 yds	.19	.14
Worsted Skirt Braid—5 yds	6	4
Worsted Skirt Braid—12 yds	.17	.12
Alpaca Skirt Braid—5 yds	9	6
Extra heavy Horn Bone—sizes 9 and 10—doz	6	3
Nickel Safety Pins—3 sizes—dozen	3	1
Clinton Safety Pins—3 sizes—doz	5	3½
Pins—package of 4 papers	5	3
Best American—paper	5	2
Mourning Pins—Kirby's	9	6
Hairpin Cabinets	5	4
Hairpins—dozen papers	5	3
Cube Pins—ass't'd	8	4
Larger—200 count	.12	5

Fine Upholstery at Half Price

To be in keeping with values of the "White Sale" we have made extraordinary reductions throughout the stock, which, together with recent purchases at manufacturers' and importers' stock clearing reductions, enable us to offer

VALUES THAT ARE TRULY SENSATIONAL.

PURE SILK DAMASKS—Nile, Myrtle, Terra Cotta, Old Red, Blue, Cream, etc., solid colors, two tones and high art combinations, 50 inches wide—value $4.50....1.98; value $6.00 and $7.00....2.98. Richest designs, including manufacturers' advance styles for Spring 1903.

ORIENTAL STRIPE TAPESTRIES—Handsome styles in illuminated figured stripes, with Persian and Turkish figures alternating—effects equal goods that sell at $1.00—Our price for these....29

Heavy Tapestries in Silk Warp effects—all colors—worth .85....59

Tapestries—Oriental Stripes and Figures; Watteau; Art Nouveau; and French Linens in cretonne patterns—odd pieces of 79 and 98 cent grades....48

Chintz Cretonnes—large and small designs—all colors—worth .10....7¾

SHADES AND POLES—White Linen Holland—3x6 ft.—linen knot fringe—were .54....39

White Enamel Cottage Rods—gold tipped fixtures—were .19....12½

SPECIAL VALUES IN COUCH COVERS—Full range of India, Persian, Turkish, Bagdad, Mikado and Egyptian—Also Navajo and French Figured—.98 to 7.98

Unmatchable ass't—Unmatchable values.

GREAT OFFERING OF RICH LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point and Point de Paris.

A manufacturer's end of the season accumulation—choice, rich patterns on best bobbinet—3 to 4 yards long.

SIX LOTS.

2.98 worth....4.50	7.98 worth....10.98
4.98 worth....7.98	9.98 worth....14.98
6.98 worth....9.98	11.98 worth....19.98

All High Class, exclusive designs, made for best trade. If you miss these values you will certainly regret it.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS—Reversible—all colors—1¼ yds.—usually 1.29—this lot....79

RUFFLED NETS FOR CURTAINS—French Bobbinet—wide lace and insertion—32 inch—worth 29 to 40 cents....19..24..29

SUPERB VERONA VELOURS—Richest fabrics of the period for Furniture, Draperies and Wall Coverings—equal to the French at $3.50 and $4.00....1.69

French Brocade Plush Draperies—odd pieces—first-class colorings—worth $3.50....98

Odd pieces of rich French Novelty Tapestries and Silk Gobelins—value $3.00 yard....1.49

First choice can now be made of

Early Season Novelties in FINE WASH DRESS FABRICS

from France, Germany and Great Britain, and exquisite productions of AMERICA'S BEST MANUFACTURERS, rivalling the Foreign in beauty, although much lower in price

Our reputation for fine qualities in large assortments at lowest prices that any one will name is GUARANTEE OF SPLENDID VALUES.

SILK AND CHIFFON MULLS—Novelties in Opal tintings, dainty stripes and Iridescent effects .33....45

NOVELTY MOUSSELINES—Satin Striped and "Frostine"—crispy, transparent—exquisite colored designs on white, also White and Black—make beautiful gowns....39

LIKE SILKS—One of the marvels of cotton weaving and finishing—rightly named, for silk is not more soft or lustrous—large variety of designs and colorings....29

IRISH DIMITIES—Genuine "Emerald Isle" fabrics—crisp, clear, charming in texture and printings—Vines, Stripes, Allovers, Scallops—every variety—nothing finer made....24

ROMANY MUSLINS—Spatter work effects—sure to become favorites—cleverly overprinted fancy stripes of Rose, Blue, Green, Violet, Maize or Navy on Black and White spotted backgrounds....21

Compare favorably with imported fabrics at four times the price.

MERCERIZED CHAMBRAYS—High Silk Sheen—soft finish—plain, dotted, figured, striped....19

Placed side by side with the imported it would take an expert to say "which is which," and yet price is less than half for which French goods can be sold.

IMPERIAL GERMAN LINENS—Plain and fancy—soft, silky, strong—best quality—elsewhere .48..29

FRENCH GINGHAMS—Heavy fancy rope stripes in those soft yet brilliant color weavings for which the French goods are so famed—finest grade....24

FANCY BATISTES—Firm cloth that insures good service—stylish effects in pin and polka dots; stripes of all kinds; allovers, cluster, medallion and floral figures—in full range of proper colorings....12½

Many of the designs are exclusive—confined to us alone, and many of the most beautiful cannot be found later.

SILK MADRAS—Soft, stanch, lustrous, light—ideal for Suits and Waists—spots, stripes and fanciful designs—with and without cords and hemstitchings—exquisite colors....39

SCOTCH MADRAS—"Fetching" styles in Fancy Cords and Cheviot Stripes—more than ever popular for outing and shirt waist costumes....39

IMPORTED GRENADINES—White with ribbon stripes of Coral, Turquoise, Maize, Reseda, Helio, &c.; also solid Blacks and Blacks with white stripes in loop, cluster or tatting effects....35..39..49..55

Make up most effectively and can scarcely be told from expensive Silk Grenadines of which they are counterparts.

IMPORTED PINEAPPLE TISSUES—Silk and linen—sheer and light as a cobweb yet very strong in texture—natural linen shades with inserting—stripes of white Val. lace—very "Frenchy" .45..49

LIBERTY SATEENS—One of 1903's choicest novelties—The highest perfection to which "Sateens" have yet been brought—highly lustrous—light weight—(yet not sheer) printings wonderfully fine, are in richest color tintings rivalling the most expensive silks....39

Many will find them preferable to silk for evening and summer wear, as they are cool, will wash and do not wrinkle.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, followed by snow; wind southwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,544. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR ATTACKS HIGH DUTIES

Mr. Dolliver Rebukes Opponents of Reciprocity Treaties.

Declares His Knowledge That Rates Were Made To Be "Traded Down" — High Protection Leaders Are Startled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Republican advocates of high protective duties, and particularly the maintenance of existing rates, were given a warm time to-day in the Senate. A general tariff debate arose over the question of making imported coal free.

In the Senate Mr. Dolliver surprised his party associates by confirming the declaration made by Democratic Senators in the course of debate last week that the Dingley act carried rates intended to promote reciprocity and were deliberately fixed for the purpose of making concessions.

Mr. Dolliver was a member of the Ways and Means Committee when the Dingley bill was formulated and assisted in that work. His testimony came, therefore, with a directness that was startling to Senator Aldrich and others who have given unqualified denial to the statement that rates were fixed in the bill in the expectation that they would be reduced through reciprocal concessions.

Mr. Dolliver's advocacy of the ratification of pending reciprocity treaties was no less startling than his declaration in favor of action that will result in lowering existing duties.

Mr. Aldrich, as usual, came to the defense of the existing high rates and insisted that the statement about raising duties to secure reciprocity treaties was not true. In his brief response to Mr. Dolliver Mr. Aldrich could not conceal his opposition to reciprocity, declaring that it would be to the honor of the Senate if all such treaties shall be passed over in silence.

The day's contest was begun immediately after the completion of the regular morning business, when Mr. Culberson (Dem., Texas,) introduced a joint resolution to make anthracite coal free and asked for immediate consideration. Of course, objection was made. Mr. Culberson gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the resolution.

Mr. Dolliver then took the floor and arrested the attention of both sides at the outset by boldly declaring that the reciprocity treaties were a part of the protective system.

He began by defending the orders of Secretary Shaw, which were issued last Fall, instructing Collectors of Customs to resolve all reasonable doubts in favor of the importer. He then discussed the efforts made to secure reciprocity treaties, and said that Congress had not given the negotiations the ordinary courtesy of a casual consideration.

He then took up Mr. Dingley's policy, and said sarcastically that Mr. Dingley had been charged with "the hideous crime" of having so arranged the tariff schedule in the law of 1897 as to furnish the basis for reciprocity agreements.

"It is true," he declared, "that in the bill which he reported from the Committee on Ways and Means he did put the duties up for the express purpose of having them traded down."

When such a scheme as that is condemned as an infamy, he said, against which the memory of Mr. Dingley ought to be defended, he could feel the constraint of conscience to stand in the Senate and say there was nothing infamous about it. "It is the scheme," he continued, "that is in practice practically in every Government in Europe."

If it be necessary for men to rise in the Senate to defend the memory of Mr. Dingley against the charge that has been made "where," he asked, "is the advocate that shall defend the memory of Congress of 1897?" The reciprocity provision in the Dingley act he held to be as distinctly a part of the tariff policy of the United States as the coal schedule.

More violence had been done to the protective system, he asserted, by the stolid, quiet, uncommunicative failure of the Senate to take action upon the reciprocity treaties than by all the noise that had been made by the Democrats about coal.

"I do not intend to sit quietly in this chamber," he continued, "while it is said to be infamous that anybody should have chanced to entertain the notion that a tariff schedule once framed could not be honorably modified by sensible negotiation."

It remains a reproach to Congress, he said in conclusion, that not one line of the wisdom of James G. Blaine remained on the statute books, and not a step has been taken to fulfill the purpose and spirit of the last Buffalo address of President McKinley.

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.) insisted that Secretary Shaw's order was a virtual suspension of the law without authority. Mr. Dolliver's disappointment regarding reciprocity treaties, he said, will grow deeper. The laying of a hand on the Dingley law will be held to be an act of sacrilege.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) said he would not attempt to reply "to the eloquent exemplification of the Iowa idea" to which the Senate had just listened." If any friend of Gov. Dingley, Mr. Aldrich declared, can remain silent to the charge made by Mr. Dolliver and others without repelling it, he did not understand that person's idea of honor.

"It is not true," he continued, "that protective duties were put high for the purpose of reducing them by reciprocity treaties." The Senator from Iowa had sounded the praises of the reciprocity treaties. "It would redound to the credit of the Senate if the reciprocity treaties are passed over in silence, and the Senate should never act on them. It was never for one moment supposed by any member of the Committee on Finance or by Mr. Dingley and his associates that there was to be a surrender of the principle of protection."

The intention of the reciprocity section of the Dingley act, he declared, was to make agreements upon non-competitive products. He never expected that a Republican Administration would negotiate treaties which would strike at the heart of protection.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) gave notice that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the resolution. "As there seem to be live wires running around this chamber, I have one I want to string that may or may not burn." He intended to lay the blame for the present condition of affairs regarding coal where it belonged, "at the door of the President of the United States and the Attorney General."

The resolution then was laid aside, and Mr. Nelson concluded his speech on the Statehood bill.

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Avoid Blizzards. Travel to California via Washington Line-California excursions, operated on "Sunset Limited." Saves $21. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

COAL FORMALLY "SEIZED."

Mayor and Cold Citizens of Bellevue, Ohio, Coolly Unload Ten Cars of Fuel.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A report from Bellevue, Ohio, to-night says:

"The fuel situation in that place to-day reached an acute stage and a conference of the Mayor, Councilmen, and coal dealers was held. It was learned that there were eight cars of anthracite coal in the local yards of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and it was decided to confiscate the coal. The fire bell was rung, and the Mayor and Councilmen, followed by a small army of citizens with shovels, marched to the railway yards and unloaded the cars in record-breaking time. The Mayor issued orders with the village seal, and the coal was distributed to citizens through the local dealers at the rate of $8 a ton.

A further search was made, and several cars of soft coal were found and unloaded in a like manner. About every wagon in town was pressed into service, and the work of delivering the coal was kept up until midnight.

During the raid there were many pitiable scenes of poor men and women pleading for some of the coal, and the work of carrying it away in various kinds of receptacles followed.

HIS FUTURE LOOKS DARK.

St. Louis Mail Robber Sentenced to Prison for Life and Twenty Years Longer.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Judge Adams, in the United States Court to-day sentenced John Fickler, Post Office Annex robber, to ten years imprisonment for robbing a mail pouch, a life sentence for assaulting the carrier, and ten years on a third count for stealing unclassified mail.

DISCARD HOLLEBEN'S METHODS

Baron von Sternberg Must Emphasize Community of American, German, and British Interests.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times' Berlin correspondent, referring to the Cologne Gazette's assertion that next to the late Ambassador Pauncefote no diplomatist enjoyed in Washington such popularity as Dr. von Holleben, says that there is an impression, however, that Baron Speck von Sternberg is to be instructed to work on different lines, and to try to emphasize the community of American, German and British interests as far as he can.

His antecedents and sympathies, it is believed, qualify him for the rôle.

BIG HOLDING CONCERN PLANNED

Eastern Securities Company May Be Formed for Anthracite Combination or Pennsylvania Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 13.—Application was made to-day at the State Department for a charter for the Eastern Securities Company, which is said to be the vehicle for the consolidation of the anthracite coal interests of Pennsylvania. The application for a charter is made under a law passed by the Legislature of 1901.

The nominal capital of the corporation is $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Richard C. Dale, as solicitor, has published a notice to the effect that Edward B. Chase, Robert L. Morgan, Harry B. Collins, Henry Penn Burke, and Archer McLearn, will make application to the Governor of Pennsylvania for a charter for a corporation to be known as the Eastern Securities Company, the object of the new corporation being to "buy, sell, or hold for investment the shares, bonds, or other obligations of corporations organized under the laws of this or any other State.

Edward B. Chase, one of the proposed incorporators, said to-day that there was no special significance in the organization of the company beyond that of an ordinary business proposition for the purpose defined in the notice. Mr. Chase, who is Secretary of one of the Berwind-White Coal Companies, admitted that he and his associates, some of whom are also associated with the Berwind-White concern, were simply acting as figureheads. He declined, however, to state who the persons behind the project were.

The appearance among the names of the proposed incorporators of several persons connected with the Berwind-White Coal Company signified that the Berwinds, who are closely allied with the Pennsylvania Railroad, are behind the project. It is believed in some quarters that this is the first step on the part of the friends of that company in organizing a holding company, on the order of the Northern Securities Company, for the purpose of taking over the recent purchases of Reading stock and other securities. Mr. Chase, however, denied that anything of that kind was contemplated.

DECAPITATED BY EXPLOSION.

Fatal Effort to Rush Work in a Newark Japanning Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—One man was killed and another was so badly injured that he is likely to die by an explosion of benzine in the japanning factory of Thomas Knight, 8 Willow Street, at 4 o'clock to-day.

Sidney Knight, son of the proprietor of the establishment, was decapitated. The injured man is John Mundrick. Both were employed in the factory, and were engaged in japanning a "rush" order of shoe horns, which were in the oven on the second floor of the building. It is customary to allow the gas to escape for half an hour before beginning the drying process, but as there was a call for haste Knight suggested that they light up and take a chance. He then struck a match, and the explosion followed. The building caught fire, necessitating the calling out of the Fire Department.

EXCITEMENT IN A CHURCH.

Minister Indignantly Refuses to Serve on a Dance Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The name of the Rev. W. H. Mosher, pastor of the Methodist Church at Stamford, was placed on a committee to serve at a dance to be given by the village Fire Department. The minister was furious, and on Sunday told his congregation he was not in the dancing business and would not serve on the committee.

His remarks provoked the wrath of D. C. Hoagland, a member of the church and also a volunteer fireman. Hoagland sprang from his pew and attempted to justify the firemen's position by a speech. Excitement ran high and the congregation was in an uproar until Hoagland finished his speech and the minister concluded his sermon.

Secretary Moody Not Hurt Much.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 13.—Secretary of the Navy Moody, who was injured in a runaway accident here yesterday afternoon, was able to-day to attend to the matters which were the object of his visit to the Naval Academy, namely, the inspection of new buildings and inquiry as to the necessity of further appropriations. The Secretary shows scars about the face, but is not otherwise inconvenienced by the accident.

The Connecting Line
between the East and West is the New York Central. Eight trains a day to Chicago, five to St. Louis and Cincinnati, eight to Cleveland, seven to Detroit, fourteen to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, nine to Toronto, and four to Montreal.—Adv.

PROSECUTION'S SET-BACK AT THE DISBROW TRIAL

Reference to Dimple Lawrence or Bad Checks Prohibited.

Witnesses in Murder Case Say That the Wound on Foster Seemed Trifling.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 13.—There was a savor of Jersey swiftness in the Disbrow trial here to-day before Justice Maddox, and, though there was no morning session, when court was adjourned at a few minutes before 9 o'clock to-night, one-quarter of the witnesses for the people had been examined. The twelfth juror was obtained early in the day. He is Charles A. Vail of Orienta. To-morrow there will be three sessions—morning, afternoon, and evening.

The day was not wholly satisfactory for the prosecution. There was a predominant idea in the minds of the witnesses as to the condition of the body, that the wound on the forehead was superficial.

It was after he had met that reversal, at which he was not greatly surprised, that Mr. Smith met two quick rebuffs. First he sought to bring in the matter of the supposed worthless checks, of which Mr. Miles, counsel for the defense, long ago possessed himself. The District Attorney sought to refer to them or one of them and was ruled against. Then he sought to bring in the death of Dimple Lawrence. It was not mentioned in the indictment at present on trial and was shut out.

So far Mr. Smith has sprung no surprise. Everybody knows just about what all the witnesses will testify to except Jessie Everett, the divorced wife of Disbrow. If she testifies, her story of her meeting with her then husband on the day after the tragedy will be new.

District Attorney Smith produced a map of the neighborhood of the scene of the alleged murder, and went over the ground, pointing out to the jurymen and the court each place of interest in the case. Then he began his opening address. He said that he would show by witnesses that Disbrow had murdered Foster and Miss Lawrence. He said he would prove that Foster had died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow on the head, struck by the defendant. He would also prove that on the night of June 10 three persons left the shore of Tiana Bay in a rowboat, and that only one person returned in it, and that person was Louis A. Disbrow. There had been two boats used on that night, he said, but the first one they used they found to be unsafe, and then abandoned it, and got a better one. It was while they were in this boat that Disbrow and Foster had a fight, and Disbrow struck Foster the blow on the head which killed him.

There was a strong motive for the crime, he said. Foster and Disbrow had been rivals for the affections of Miss Lawrence, and Disbrow was jealous of Foster. He then described at some length the fight which took place in the Ternell House between Foster and Disbrow. The District Attorney said the fight was continued when the three entered the rowboat.

He said that on June 10 Disbrow returned to Good Ground and prepared himself for his flight. He told how on that day Disbrow had told several contradictory stories as to where he had left Foster and the girl.

L. W. Wells, a Good Ground liveryman, testified that Foster had hired the buggy from him, in which Foster, Disbrow, and Dimple Lawrence went driving on the night of the carouse prior to the death of Foster and the girl. It was while Wells was testifying that evidence as to the check and the death of Miss Lawrence was ruled out.

Warren Corwin, in whose house Mrs. Lawrence and her daughter Dimple lived, swore that Disbrow told him that he had left Miss Lawrence at Ternell's. That is important, because it is expected to show later that Disbrow the same morning told others different stories about both Foster and Miss Lawrence.

Joseph Tilton saw Foster's body and characterized the wound on the forehead as a scratch. Clarence Foster, father of the dead man, saw the wound on the head, but saw no blood. He considered the injury rather severe, but had taken no great observations of it. George Aldrich and Walter King told the same story. Byron R. Newton testified that there was blood in the wound on the forehead. He also saw blood flow from the ears.

Charles E. Rogers, proprietor of the Hampton Plines Club House, testified to the supper Disbrow, Foster, and Miss Lawrence had at his place on the night of June 9. They were all three sober when they reached the clubhouse, but drank whisky which they had brought with them. When the party was leaving, about 11 o'clock, it was blowing hard and Disbrow lost his hat. Mr. Rogers loaned him a white one, afterward found in the buggy.

Mr. Rogers also told of meeting Disbrow at Good Ground the next day, and asking him where the others were. Disbrow told him they had all gone down to Ternell's, where Disbrow boarded, that he went upstairs to change his clothing, and when he returned downstairs Foster and Miss Lawrence had disappeared.

John E. Ternell, whose house figured so prominently in the case, once more told of his all-night vigil, watching for chicken thieves on the night of the Tiana Bay tragedy. Disbrow came to his house on June 1, and departed suddenly on June 10. Mr. Miles objected to the "sudden," but it stood.

Mr. Smith then showed by the witness that Disbrow had left his clothing and valise at his house when he went away. Ternell said that about 3 o'clock he heard a horse in his shed, and went there and found a one-seated vehicle. The sweater in court was in it. So was a woman's hat. He had reason to believe that a woman had been in the house, but that Disbrow denied.

John A. Carter of Quogue, who discovered that his employer's boat was missing, testified to the boat having been adrift on the morning of June 10. He swore that leading to where the boat had been tied he saw traces of the high heels of a woman's shoe, but no other foot marks. This was relative to the old and leaky boat.

DOG CAUSED $5,400 DAMAGE.

Judgment Finally Rendered Against Estate of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Garibaldi, a bulldog owned by the late Rutherford B. Hayes, will cost the Hayes heirs $5,400, a judgment for that amount being rendered against them to-day.

Garibaldi many years ago frightened a horse driven by Mrs. Addie M. Smith, and a runaway resulted in which Mrs. Smith was thrown from the buggy and severely injured. She sued for $25,000 damages, and the lower courts gave her $5,400. The matter has been before the Supreme Court three times, but to-day the judgment was finally affirmed, and the damage must be paid.

CANADA MARCONI COMPANY.

Chartered with $5,000,000 Capital, All of Which Is Subscribed.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 13.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company of Canada was organized here to-day with a capital of $5,000,000 in a million shares of $5 each. The Directors are Marconi, Andrew A. Allon, Rudolphe Forget, and F. C. Henshaw, local capitalists; W. R. Green of New York, and John D. Oppo of England, who is to be the General Manager of the Canadian company.

It is stated that the capital has all been subscribed. The Canadian company acquires all the property of the Marconi Company in Canada, including the station at Glace Bay, C. B.

Perfection of Detail
is exemplified in the Pennsylvania Special. Rapid schedule, comfort in equipment, and a journey over a rock-ballasted roadbed.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch.
The smart Set Nectar—Purest imported.—Adv.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT LINGERING.

No Change in the Last Twenty-four Hours—His Physicians Have No Hope.

Abram S. Hewitt, although still very low, was still being kept alive by the administration of oxygen and other stimulants at an early hour this morning. The physicians attending him say that they have given up all hope of his recovery, and that Mr. Hewitt himself seems to realize his approaching end. The night bulletin, posted at 9:45 read:

"Mr. Hewitt lost nothing during the last twenty-four hours and continues comfortable.
DR. E. L. KEYES,
DR. E. L. KEYES, Jr."

As on Monday night, Dr. Keyes, Jr., remained at the bedside of Mr. Hewitt all night. When he was leaving the Hewitt residence on Tuesday morning he posted this bulletin:

"Mr. Hewitt has passed a quiet night and remained comfortable. He is still conscious."

There was still another bulletin during the afternoon, which stated that there had been no alteration in Mr. Hewitt's condition. In leaving the house during the day the elder Dr. Keyes remarked when pressed for some information concerning Mr. Hewitt, that there was no marked change in his condition, and that he might linger on for several days yet.

Visitors who called yesterday, and who had not called before, were Lord Charles Beresford and Commander Wentworth Chetwynd, both of whom arrived on the Maria Theresia yesterday; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, and Wheeler H. Peckham.

OBJECTS TO NAVAL AWARDS.

New York Shipbuilding Company Claims to Have Underbid the Cramps for Building New Cruisers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Henry G. Morse of the New York Shipbuilding Company will present to the Secretary of the Navy to-morrow a formal protest against the award to the Cramps of the contract for building the two armored cruisers, the Tennessee and Washington. The ground on which the protest is based, as stated by Mr. Morse, is that the Cramps' bid was originally made on specifications made by the Cramps themselves. After the bids were opened this bid was applied to the Government specifications.

It is claimed that the substitution of a bid for one set of specifications for one for another set of specifications is unfair to the other bidders. The bid of the New York Shipbuilding Company was $8,300,000 for the two vessels. This was the lowest bid which was made on the Government specifications. This bid was also $265,000 lower than the combined bids of the Cramps and the Union Iron Works, who each bid on one vessel according to the Government specifications.

Secretary Moody has not acted on the report of the Board of Construction, and it is believed he will give careful hearings to the New York company's protest before finally approving the action of the board.

PLANS OF CHICAGO RAILWAYS.

Liberal Offer to be Made for an Extension of the Union Company's Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Union Traction Company will tender an ordinance for franchise extension to the Common Council within two or three weeks. The terms offered will be so liberal that the officials of the company believe they will receive the much desired extension.

Among other concessions to the city will be consolidation with the Chicago City Railway and universal transfers on the company's lines, eventual consolidation of the elevated roads and one fare everywhere, expenditures of $25,000,000 in the improvement and betterment of the surface service, and compensation to the city on a liberal basis.

J. P. Morgan is believed to have paved the way for the various measures proposed, taking the initial steps when he stopped in the city several months ago for the horse show. According to reports he was closeted with Marshall Field during the visit, and important developments then occurred.

Asked as to the possibility of Union Traction securing control of the City Railway, a person who should be an authority said to-day: "The company already owns a large interest in the property, having acquired it at private sale from heavy stockholders. More than this, the company has a few good friends who own large amounts of City Railway stock."

NEW YORK CENTRAL ON TRIAL.

Railroad Corporation Charged with Manslaughter for Herkimer Roundhouse Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The New York Central Railroad Company is on trial in the Herkimer County Court, charged with murder in the second degree. The railroad round house in Herkimer was the scene of a terrific explosion in August, 1901. Five men were killed. It transpired that the railroad company had stored high explosives in the building contrary to State law and village ordinances.

The company was indicted for violating the Penal Code and for murder, second degree. The railroad's attorneys to-day moved to dismiss the indictment, but the court denied the motion, and evidence as to the contents of the building and the explosion followed. The trial will last several days.

SOUTHERN IRON FREIGHT RATE.

Furnace Operators Protest Against Paying Increased Charges on Delayed Deliveries.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 13.—At a meeting here to-day of the Southern Iron Committee, composed of the traffic officials of the Southern iron-carrying railroads, a protest was heard from Southern furnace operators against paying the increased freight rate on iron sold and undelivered prior to Sept. last, when a raise of 50 cents per ton went into effect. The old rate applied on this class of iron until January, but the furnacemen claim that because of the shortage of cars all of it has not been delivered.

Another meeting of the committee was called to convene in Atlanta on Feb. 10, to consider making another advance of 50 cents per ton in iron freight rates. Wrought iron was placed in the class of manufactured iron, which reduces the freight on it 20 per cent. A ton of iron was fixed at 2,240 pounds, instead of 2,268 pounds. The meeting was attended by furnace operators from Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

MILE CHASE TO STOP RUNAWAY.

Man Who Saved Two Girls Dragged from His Saddle and Hurt.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 13.—The two young daughters of Charles F. Meyers, President of the Underwriters' Association, were saved in a runaway to-day by Thomas Jones, the trainer for Walter Albert Pease. While they were being driven home from St. Mary's Cathedral School at Garden City, the horse shied at a trolley car and the coachman lost control.

Jones was riding horseback, and caught the runaway after a mile chase. He grabbed the bridle, and the horse reared and threw Jones from the saddle and dragged him two blocks, severely bruising him. The girls were unhurt.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Less than a Day.
The Pennsylvania Special makes the journey from New York to Chicago in 20 hours. Every appointment perfect.—Adv.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO A FUGITIVE FROM FEZ

Imperial Troops Defeated by Pretender's Army.

War Minister Menebbi Killed — All Consuls Except British Have Left Capital—Tangier Asks for Warships.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Tangier correspondent of The Morning Leader reports serious fighting outside of Fez. He says the Sultan has been defeated and that he escaped to the westward. War Minister Menebbi, one of the Sultan's strongest pillars, was killed. All the Consuls, excepting the British representative, have left Fez.

Fighting among the tribes is also proceeding near enough to Tangier for the sound of shooting to be heard in the city. The population of Tangier is alarmed, and is asking for the protection of warships.

A local Pasha took out a force to restore order, but he found it impossible to proceed and has returned to Tangier.

In a dispatch from Tangier, dated Jan. 13, the correspondent of The Times says:

"A serious fight occurred to-day close to my residence two miles outside of Tangier. Several hundred tribesmen attacked a village defended by only sixty men. The attackers were repulsed and four of them were killed.

"The fighting may be resumed at any moment. It does not involve any danger to Europeans, but it shows that the Moorish Government is paralyzed by the rebellion and incapable of maintaining order."

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Fighting is proceeding between the troops of the Sultan of Morocco and the forces of the Pretender to the throne, according to a dispatch received by the Globo from Fez. The followers of the Pretender are said to be overcoming the imperial troops.

The correspondent of the Globo adds that the inhabitants of Fez have risen against the Sultan, and that anxiety reigns at Rabat, where the Europeans are in fear of an immediate attack by the Pretender's forces.

The Sultan's representative at Tangier has been ordered to seize cattle, and to dispatch reinforcements to the Sultan.

RUSSIA'S GRIP ON MANCHURIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times publishes a further letter from its Peking correspondent on the situation in Manchuria. In reference to Mukden, the chief city of Manchuria, and the ancestral home of the present dynasty, the correspondent says the evidences of Russian military occupation are everywhere, but that there is a healthy change in the appearance of the streets, which are kept clean swept and watered, while at night every house displays a lighted lantern.

A humorous Chinese paper, in a cartoon, depicts this scene. A Mandarin with bent back is represented as sweeping the street, while a Russian soldier stands over him, whip in hand, and rifle on back, and the inscription below says: "Faithful by day, sweeping the street; faithful by night, lighting the lamp."

Formerly, once in every ten years a solemn procession of Princes came to Mukden from Peking to deposit the genealogical records of the dynasty. Many heirlooms still remain in the palace, including portraits of Emperors, manuscripts, valuable arms, and works of art. A considerable portion of the library there is believed to have been destroyed, but some portion was saved and sent to St. Petersburg.

TO MAINTAIN THE BLOCKADE.

Little Likelihood of the Powers Complying with Venezuela's Request.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—President Castro's request that the powers raise the blockade of the coast of Venezuela is still under discussion. The Foreign Office inclines to the belief that a suspension of the blockade would reduce matters to the same status that existed at the beginning of the dispute, and it appears probable that unless an expedient is devised Great Britain will advocate a continuance of the blockade in some form.

In a dispatch from Rome, the correspondent there of The Daily Mail says:

"President Castro, through the United States, has informed the three powers that he is disposed to pay the expenses of maintaining the blockading squadron in Venezuelan waters on condition that the blockade be raised immediately. He does not object to their warships remaining in Venezuelan ports.

"Italy is disposed to agree to this proposition, but she will be guided in her reply by the decisions of the other powers."

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Foreign Office Officials here, commenting on the statement that Italy is supporting President Castro in his reported demand that the Powers raise the blockade before commencing negotiations at Washington, say this is quite incredible. They also assert that the United States has not asked that the blockade be raised.

BOY KILLS HIS MOTHER.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Frank Tucker was killed last night by her nine-year-old son while the boy was in a fit of rage. The son then committed suicide. The mother had tried to reason with her son, who was playing with a gun, but he paid no attention to her.

She then started to take the weapon away from him. As she approached the boy he drew the gun to his shoulder, and killed his mother instantly. He then deliberately shot himself.

Statistics of Boston Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Thirty-six out of thirty-eight Boston National banks elected officers and presented reports in Boston to-day. These thirty-eight banks show a capitalization of $35,100,000, or $1,000,000 less than last year. Their total surplus is $14,892,700, an increase of $1,103,300. Undivided profits are $7,594,933, an increase of over $564,000. Loans show an increase of over $7,500,000, and deposits a decrease of over $5,500,000. Circulation shows an increase of over $2,000,000.

Florida's Famous Trains.
"N. Y. and Fla. Special," 2:10 P. M.
"Fla. & West Indian Limited," 8.55 A. M.
Quickest also to Cuba-Thomasville-Augusta.
Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

Those who cough at night may secure rest by taking Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Adv.

FAMILIES RESCUED FROM FIRE.

Flames from Italian Theatre Shoots Up a Tenement Air Shaft.

Many families in a two-story tenement house at 200 Mott Street and one woman in the four-story brick building at 24 Spring Street were rescued early this morning from probable death by the quick action of the police and firemen. The fire started under the stage in the Theatre Royal Marianette on the first floor of the Spring Street building, and which adjoins the Mott Street tenement. Four families live in the buildings above the theatre and twenty-six in the tenement.

The fire was discovered at 1:10 o'clock by a passing citizen who turned in an alarm at the corner of Spring and Mott Streets. The fire by that time was shooting across the airshaft between the two buildings, and as the stairway in the tenement is near the airshaft the greatest danger was imminent.

Roundsman Amon and Policemen Courtis and Corbett of the Mulberry Street Station, who were near the scene of the fire, rushed through the tenement, and after hard work succeeded in getting all of the people out. After the tenants on the first three floors had been gotten out the flames reached the stairway, and escape that way was cut off. The policemen then guided the remaining tenants down the fire escapes.

The most thrilling rescue was that of Mrs. Angelena Vostu, from the top floor of 24 Spring Street. Mrs. Vostu, who lived there with her husband Ernest and four children, the youngest of whom was only two days old, was confined to her bed and was in a precarious condition.

Capt. O'Connor and Firemen Sliea and Farley went up the ladder and, going to the bed where Mrs. Vostu lay prostrate, carried her to the window, and then gently down the ladder to the street. When they reached the sidewalk a great shout went up from the crowd that had collected.

About $1,500 damage was caused by the fire.

A RUSSO-TURKISH TREATY.

Belief That There Is a Secret Convention Guaranteeing Safety of Present Sultan.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In a dispatch from Constantinople, in which he discusses the Dardanelles question, the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph declares that the real object of the treaties was to safeguard Turkey from sudden attacks by sea, but that the effect of them has been to place her entirely at the mercy of Russia. "So long as the straits are closed," says the correspondent, "nobody can get at Turkey either to assist or threaten her, while the way is always open for Russia, with her powerful Black Sea fleet, to seize and hold the Dardanelles against all comers, thus securing at one blow the whole of Turkey above the Dardanelles.

"Russia's whole policy is therefore to preserve the status quo and to prevent any disturbance likely to afford the powers a pretext for raising the Dardanelles question. "Russia has always forced Turkey to settle her disputes when she saw that any power was going to act. The question naturally arises: What does the Sultan receive in return for his ready acquiescence?

"The only answer is the existence of a secret treaty under the terms of which Russia guarantees the safety and position of the Sultan during his lifetime.

"Under the circumstances, it may be assumed that the British protest will not be disregarded."

WILL CRUISE IN THE GULF.

North Atlantic Squadron to Get Acquainted with Isthmian Canal District.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Instead of ordering the North Atlantic Squadron directly north on the completion of its evolutions in the Caribbean, it has been decided that its itinerary shall include an extensive cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, including stops at Galveston and possibly several other Southern ports.

The squadron, which will include the Kearsarge, Alabama, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Texas, with the converted gunboat Scorpion and possibly the coast guard squadron, consisting of the Texas, flagship, and the monitors Puritan, Miantonomoh, and Amphitrite, and the torpedoboat destroyers Decatur and Chauncey, and eight torpedo boats, will be the most formidable force ever assembled in the Gulf.

It is felt that the North Atlantic Squadron should be familiar with the Gulf of Mexico in view of the increase of American interests on the isthmus that will follow the building of the canal.

WARSHIPS STOP RUSSIAN BARK.

Vessel Had Coal for Venezuelan Railway—Two Shots Required to Halt Her at La Guayra.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Jan. 13.—The Russian bark Feodor, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal for the La Guayra-Caracas Railroad, arrived off this port during the morning and was notified to heave to. The bark continued heading for the port until the British cruiser Tribune arrived, fired two blank shots, and signaled to the British dispatch boat Columbine to approach.

The Feodor then anchored outside the port and her Captain was allowed to land and communicate with the consignees of the vessel's cargo. The Feodor can only remain here five days, after which she must leave.

The British flagship Ariadne, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from this port the same day.

The Columbine left La Guayra during the day.

The United States gunboat Marietta arrived here to-day from Curacao with the mails of the Red D Line steamer Zulia, which reached Willemstad Jan. 11, from New York.

VICOMTESSE VAINAZ ROBBED.

Diamond-Incrusted Watch and Diamond Crescent Taken from Her Hotel Rooms, She Says.

The Vicomtesse Vainaz and the Baroness Elverstein, who are staying at the Plaza Hotel, drove to Police Headquarters this morning soon after midnight and hurried into the Detective Bureau.

The Vicomtesse said that while she and the Baroness were shopping yesterday afternoon a maid had been left in charge of her rooms at the hotel. On her return late in the evening her diamond-incrusted watch and a crescent of diamonds were missing.

On questioning the maid, the Vicomtesse said, the girl told her that she had left the rooms for a few moments in the absence of her mistress. The Vicomtesse and the Baroness said they had been staying at the Plaza Hotel since their arrival in this country in November.

BILL AGAINST ANARCHY.

Measure to Protect State Officials Introduced in Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—Senator Parks to-day introduced a bill against anarchy, with the protection of the Governor's life the special object of the bill. It provides the death penalty for any one convicted of unlawfully and purposely taking the life of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, or any officer entitled to succession to the office of Governor. For attempting the life of any such person, the penalty is imprisonment from ten to twenty-one years.

The bill provides that whoever inflicts "grievous bodily harm" on the Governor or any officer entitled to succeed him, which causes death, shall suffer life imprisonment. Should the injury not cause death, the punishment is two to ten years' imprisonment.

The Original Scotch.
Usher's created the demand for Scotch Whisky. It is still maintaining it.—Adv.

For All Skin Irritations
Lundborg's Veicrema is superior to any powder—excellent after shaving. 25c. at drug stores.—Adv.

MAYOR'S CONFERENCE WITH COAL OPERATORS

Mr. Baer Criticises Sellers for Charging Exorbitant Prices.

Companies Will Co-operate to Furnish Coal for 10 Cent Distribution—Appeal to Retailers and Owners of Carts.

Mayor Low and representatives of the coal-carrying roads held a conference yesterday about the shortage of the coal supply of New York, with a view to bettering the conditions. The conference was called by Mayor Low on authorization of the Board of Aldermen. President George F. Baer of the Reading arrived at the City Hall accompanied by John B. Markle of the independent coal operators. F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western, and President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley system were also present.

The conference was started by Mayor Low reading several letters explaining the coal situation. Mr. Low made a short speech, in which he appealed to the representatives of the coal roads to send more five-dollar-a-ton coal into the city and divide it among the dealers, so that the poor people of the city could purchase it more freely.

Commissioner De Forest of the Tenement House Commission indorsed the stand taken by the Mayor.

President Baer was the first to make a statement about the position of the coal roads.

"I keenly appreciate," he said, "the anxiety of the public to obtain an adequate supply of anthracite coal. I can say with a clear conscience that the companies I represent have done and are doing all that it is possible for them to do in relief of the situation. The unfounded assumption that there is a coal combination, of which I am the reputed head, is daily made by certain newspapers. There is no such combination. I am responsible for the acts of the companies of which I am President, but I am powerless to control the action of the other companies and of the individual operators.

"Fault has been found with the coal companies because they have failed to compel the individual operators to sell coal at reasonable prices, but so far no one has ventured to tell us how we can do it. The output has been restricted by the failure of the miners to work during the holidays. The price has been unduly advanced by the smaller companies and individual operators.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

"The difficulty in keeping down the price of anthracite coal is that the coal of many of the operators is sold at the highest price that can be obtained in the market. In the present time of scarcity they have sold their coal at prices ranging from $2 to $5 per ton higher than that at which the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company sell their coal.

"The price at which coal is sold by the operators to the larger companies is based on the free-on-board market price, New York Harbor. Some of the operators who have made these contracts have complained that they did not get as high prices for their coal as the operators who have no contracts and who sell their coal themselves. They pointed to the fact that many of the operators have sold their coal at $8

matter, however, we will see that what coal is sent here is sold at this price."

At the suggestion of Mayor Low, a committee was chosen by the operators to confer with the dealers who are willing to handle the ten-cent coal, in order to make the plan as general and as effective as possible. The committee is composed of President Baer, President Fowler, Vice President Loomis, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Sayre: Mr. Williams represents the Erie and Mr. Sayre the Lehigh Valley.

Mr. Baer suggested that Mr. De Forest act on the committee, but he declined.

"I think that in this matter I can act only as Tenement House Commissioner," he said.

At this point some one leaned over Mr. Baer's shoulder and whispered to him. Mr. Baer turned and spoke up indignantly.

"I wish to take occasion now to deny an imputation that has been made in sensational papers, of this city especially. I wish to say that in not a single instance has a complaint been made to me that a dealer to whom we sell our coal has sold it for more than $5, plus the necessary expenses; in other words, that he has sold it but for anything but a reasonable price. I regard it as an outrage that when we are striving in every way we can to get coal to the public at reasonable prices, we should be accused of conniving at this extortion."

"It is a matter that warrants indignation," added President Thomas.

"I have reached the point," said President Fowler, "where I prefer to be maligned by a certain class of papers rather than to have them praise me."

STATEMENT BY THE MAYOR.

The results of the conference were stated in a public statement given out by Mayor Low, in which he said:

"All of the gentlemen representing the coal companies agreed to furnish their proportion of coal at $5 per ton free on board at tidewater for distribution at retail at the price of 10 cents per pail of 25 pounds—a price as low as coal has been purchasable by the pail in ordinary times.

"Several of the retail dealers in Manhattan have been doing this for a month or two past, under arrangements made by and with the coal companies represented at the conference. It is now proposed that the Mayor should communicate with retail dealers in all parts of the City of New York in order to learn how many will undertake to relieve the situation by helping to carry out the same plan. The Mayor has sent the following letter to about 100 retail dealers in Manhattan and the Bronx:

"Dear Sir: It has come to my knowledge that a few retail dealers in anthracite coal have been and are now selling coal by the pail or bag, in small quantities, to those who call for it at their yards, the price per pail being about 10 cents for 25 lbs. Among these retail dealers are Messrs. Curtis & Blaisdell, Burns Brothers, Alfred Barber's Sons, the Communipaw Coal Company, and others. The representatives of the company, whom I have seen to-day, large coal companies, whom I have seen to-day, tell me that they are selling domestic sizes of anthracite at a price not exceeding $5 a ton free on board to many other retail dealers. It appears to me desirable that this system of distribution should be more widely extended in Manhattan, and should also be adopted in the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, so that there may be more points at which coal can be had upon these terms.

"Will you kindly advise me by return mail whether you can undertake this? For the convenience of those who are accustomed or obliged to buy coal in this way, I wish to give to the press the names of all retail dealers who have been, or are willing, to sell coal at prices not exceeding 10 cents for a pail of 25 pounds, to be taken away from the yard or store by the purchaser. In this way, the consumer who has need of coal, and is willing to take the trouble to go for it, can, it is hoped, at all times obtain enough for any pressing needs, at a fair price alike to both seller and buyer. If you wish to be known among those dealers who are willing to relieve the general situation in this way, please inform me immediately. Very truly yours,

"SETH LOW, Mayor.

"A similar letter will be sent to retail dealers in Queens and Richmond, as soon as lists can be prepared. I am under the impression that the Borough President of Brooklyn has already dealt adequately with the situation there.

"It transpired at the conference that one of the difficulties of the present situation arises from the impossibility of securing adequate carting facilities from the wharves to the retail yards; the demand for such cartage is so great that the prices now charged are very high. I shall be glad to have the names of any persons controlling carts who are prepared to make this plan a success by carting coal for the purpose at the prices prevailing in ordinary times.

"The fundamental fact of the situation is that all the reserves of coal in the city have been exhausted, and that the city has to live upon the coal that arrives from day to day. Under these circumstances everybody can help to ameliorate existing conditions by buying only what they need from time to time, instead of attempting to lay in a Winter's supply all at once."

WANTS SITUATION INVESTIGATED

Merchants' Association Asks the Mayor to Call a Conference of Retail Dealers.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday resolutions were passed which after setting forth that "it is credibly stated and commonly believed that the wholesale price of coal in each important market is fixed by the direct representatives of the producers or operators," requests the Mayor to call a meeting of the retail coal dealers of this city, in the Aldermanic Chamber, at the earliest practicable date, in order to learn from retail dealers the exact conditions which control the supply and affect the distribution of this necessary of life to the people of this city.

"The Mayor is further requested to officially ask from the officials of the principal coal-carrying roads upon which the coal supply of this city depends a statement in detail of the quantities of coal being delivered in this city and the operators or corporations by whom or which the coal supply so delivered is controlled; also that he request from such of the principal corporations or operators controlling the supply a statement of the terms upon which they make deliveries to retail dealers, in order that the responsibility for the prevailing exorbitant prices shall be located and a proper remedy therefor be found.

W. F. King was appointed a committee to draft a letter to the Mayor, which he did, offering on behalf of the association to render him all the aid possible in giving effect to the purpose recited by the resolutions, and placing at his disposal the clerical staff of the association to gather any desired data.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN'S APPEAL.

Legislature Urged to Pass Bill Authorizing the City to Spend $250,000 for Coal for the Poor.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. Seth Low, Mayor of the City of New York, after a conference with the representatives of the various coal-carrying roads, has been unable to secure from them any satisfactory response to his request to mitigate the great suffering of the people of this city by the lack of fuel; and inasmuch as the Corporation Counsel has decided that the City of New York has no power to appropriate money for the purchase of coal without the authority of the State Legislature, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York be and it is hereby urgently requested to immediately pass a bill authorizing the city authorities to expend the sum of $250,000 for coal to be distributed to the suffering poor of Greater New York.

INDEPENDENT OPERATORS HOLDING COAL BACK.

Railroads Refuse to Ship More Till Reserve at Elizabethport Is Removed —What Dealers Say.

The large coal dealers in this city were excited yesterday over a check given at Elizabethport, N. J., to the independent operators in their efforts to hold up coal for higher prices on account of the cold wave. This is a large distributing centre for Greater New York and so much independent coal had accumulated that there was a dead-lock. While people in New York were shivering for lack of coal many thousands of tons of anthracite were to be seen on cars at Elizabethport, making further progress of incoming coal controlled by the companies impossible.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company and the Jersey Central Company, which carried the coal, stopped the plans of the independents by putting an embargo on this coal, the dealers say.

"This forces the coal into the market," said a well-known dealer. "Until the coal is taken off the cars and the dead-lock relieved, the company will ship no more coal for the owners of the anthracite which has caused the congestion. If the companies force the independents to handle the coal when it comes to tidewater there will be more and the market and prices will come down."

According to Henry Berghorn, a coal dealer of 2,230 First Avenue, there is a mile of cars in Jersey City loaded with independent coal, which is being held up and on which demurrage is being paid. The demurrage, Mr. Berghorn said, was $1 a day per car, and they could afford to pay it. In reference to the coal situation he said:

"We can get no coal. We have been trying hard for three days, but get nothing but promises. The condition of affairs is terrible. We have a few tons which we are keeping for emergencies, and we are hoarding it up until we get more. We have no price because we have no coal to sell."

Henry Brennich, President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, 317 Stanton Street, said that he had no coal at present, but was promised some. He added:

"Matters are in a disorganised way, apparently. Some dealers appear to be able to get coal when others cannot."

Ehreinreich Brothers, Avenue A and Sixty-third Street, had also little coal to sell. The general retail price in that neighborhood was $10 a ton, but was expected to be higher.

Downtown the prices varied according, apparently, to the ability of the dealers to get $5 or $10 coal. Burns Brothers and several other firms raised the price from $9 to $10.50 a ton.

The Communipau Coal Company continued to quote $7.50 a ton to all their consumers. A representative of the firm said:

"We are taking care of our customers both in Manhattan and Brooklyn at this figure, but are not looking for outside trade, as we have not enough coal to go hunting for orders."

At the depot run by the Communipau Coal Company, 602-608 West Fifty-first Street, coal was still sold by the pail at 10 cents a pail. Seventy-five tons were also sold by the pail at the Salvation Army's depot in Chatham Square, but when the supply was exhausted about 2,000 people were still in line and had to go away without coal.

At H. Epstein's depot, 35 Jefferson Street, coal was sold by the pail at 15 cents. A representative of the firm was asked if President Baer's wish that coal would be sold at 10 cents a pail would be observed.

"How can we observe it when we are paying $10.50 a ton for the coal?" he said.

Alfred Barber, who represented the pail delivery at the depot of Alfred Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, where coal is sold at 13 cents a pail or two pails for a quarter, said:

"The companies are not giving us enough coal to enable us to charge less. Practically all the coal we are getting is independent coal."

From a reliable source the following figures were obtained yesterday, showing the company coal shipped as compared with the figures before the independent operators cornered the market:

	December, 1902. $5 Co.	$10 Indpt.	January, 1903. $5 Co.	Indpt.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Greater New York	37,500	5,000	25,000	25,000
Philadelphia	21,000	1,000	21,000	.....
Boston	9,000	1,500	5,000	5,000
New Jersey	5,000	1,000	5,000	.....
New England	13,750	1,000	8,750	5,000
Buffalo	5,000	.....	2,500	2,500
Western States	28,000	300	18,000	10,000
Southern States	10,000	.....	10,000	.....
Canada	9,000	.....	6,500	2,500
Central New York and Pennsylvania, including large proportion of coal sold at mines	78,500	1,500	80,000	.....
Total	211,750	11,300	176,650	50,000

Of the independent coal shipped to New York between 16,000 and 17,000 tons remain here. Of the $5 company coal all but about 4,500 tons is shipped to other ports.

ERIE TO ATTACK UNION.

Effort Will Be Made to Show That Anthracite Miners Stand in Their Own Light.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Having occupied nearly three days in calling witnesses to testify in opposition to the demands made by the anthracite miners, the Delaware and Hudson Company closed its case before the Coal Strike Commission this afternoon. The commission's attention was then called to the conditions existing in and about the collieries operated by the Erie Company.

One of the principal witnesses called before the commission to-day was Thomas F. Torrey, general coal sales agent of the Delaware and Hudson Company at New York, who testified that the company he represents is deriving no benefit from the present abnormal price which the public is paying for its fuel. He said the coal was turned over to the Erie Railroad at regular rates.

Among other witnesses called by the Delaware and Hudson were two physicians who gave testimony tending to show that the occupation of a mine worker is not so unhealthful as physicians for the miners have stated; a real estate agent, who testified to the amount of property owned by miners of the company, and an employe of the Delaware and Hudson, who made an investigation of wages paid to bituminous miners and endeavored to show their pay was under that received by the anthracite miners.

Major Everett Warren, in his opening address for the Erie interests, said:

"There is no objection to labor organizing, no objection to our employes acting together, no denial of their right to be heard by committees, and no discrimination against the persons composing them.

"Two factors have heretofore entered into the whole matter of wages—the ability and disposition of the worker is the greatest factor; the place and surroundings the other. The United Mine Workers tend to destroy the first. It is 'labor's war on labor.'

"We shall give you an inkling of how they act—the locals I mean—of how they destroy individual effort, curb ambition, restrict earning capacity, encourage idleness and discontent, breed lack of respect of authority, and destroy discipline.

"The American standard of living, to which our friends on the other side refer, covers something besides wages. It embraces the right to sell one's labor without let or hindrance or intimidation or abuse. It also involves respect for property rights. Under the American flag there is no place for the boycott."

RAILROAD OPPOSES HIGH PRICE.

Pennsylvania's Coal Agents in Baltimore Refuse to Handle Product of Anthracite Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has refused to be a party to exorbitant prices charged for coal by individual operators. J. Hilles & Co., agents in Baltimore for the anthracite mined along the lines of the Pennsylvania, to-day notified the individual operators who have joined in the combination that their firm will no longer handle the high-priced coal.

"We have simply decided that we will not be a party to the mulcting of the public at any such prices as the individual operators are now changing," said a member of the firm to-day. "The combination which was organized five days ago among the individual operators has decided to put the price of its coal at 8.50 at the mines. The freight to Baltimore is $2 a ton, making the price to dealers here $10.50 a ton on board the cars. This means twelve-dollar coal to the consumer.

"The Pennsylvania Company is charging $4 a ton at the mines and $6 on board the cars in Baltimore. Every pound of our coal in Baltimore is sold at that price. We received a large order yesterday from the navy yard in Washington, where they are willing to pay $10.50 a ton for coal delivered in cars on their tracks, but we refused to book the order.

"We will not handle this high-priced coal, but will do the best we can to distribute the orders we have equitably. Our supply is far, far behind the demand. We scale the orders down 75 per cent. before we turn them in, and then we cannot get the coal."

COAL SHORTAGE IN OHIO.

Gov. Nash Stirs Up Pennsylvania Railroad Officials by Threats of Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—General Superintendent Ralph Peters of the Pennsylvania Railway Company had a long interview with Gov. Nash this afternoon on the Ohio coal situation. Mr. Peters came over from Pittsburg for this purpose, word having been received at the headquarters of the road there that Gov. Nash was about to institute an inquiry into the present deplorable condition.

The Governor told him that he had no authority to act officially in the matter, but that unless something was done immediately to better conditions he would be compelled to try to ascertain who was at fault in creating the shortage of coal.

HURRYING FREE COAL BILL

Vote Will Be Taken on Rebate in the House To-day.

Senate Will Act on It Without Delay—President Has the Time Extended to a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—All haste is now being made by the Republican leaders in Congress to do something to relieve the coal situation. The Committee on Ways and Means of the House to-day reported a bill which in effect will put coal on the free list for a year. The power of the Committee on Rules was then involved, and a rule was reported under which the bill will be put upon passage to-morrow after an hour's debate.

The measure will doubtless reach the Senate to-morrow, and will go to the Finance Committee, from which it can be reported the day following. It is understood Mr. Aldrich will ask the Senate to proceed immediately with its consideration, and that he will appeal to the Democrats to assist the majority in the speedy passage of the bill that the expected measure of relief may be derived at the earliest possible time.

Efforts to amend will be resisted by the Republicans, and this being the case it is very likely the Democrats will refrain from doing anything that will needlessly protract the consideration of the measure.

After the adjournment of the Senate to-day the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance held a conference and practically agreed to accept the House bill without alteration if the Democratic committeemen could be induced to allow it to be so reported without delay. The opinion was quite unanimous that the situation calls for prompt action, and the Senate committee will be called together perhaps to-morrow afternoon immediately after the House passes the bill.

The bill as reported to the House provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and required to make a full rebate of duties imposed by law on all coal of every form and description imported into the United States from foreign countries for the period of one year from and after the passage of this act."

"This is a more liberal measure than was expected. The talk among Republican leaders the last few days was for a measure allowing rebate for a period of six months, before the expiration of which time it was assumed the emergency that demands the proposed relief will have passed.

Messrs. Payne and Dalzell, representing the radical protection wing of the party, had a conference with the President this morning, at which it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt urged that the measure of relief be extended to one year if it was not deemed advisable at this time to provide for indefinite freedom for imported coal.

Before the full committee assembled this morning there was a conference of all the Republican members, at which an unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. McCall to provide that the rebate shall continue on coal from those countries which do not impose duty on coal from the United States. The bill was then agreed to.

When the full committee met the Democrats made an effort to place coal unqualifiedly on the free list, and this having failed they endeavored to have the time extended for the drawback. This was also unsuccessful. On the final vote there was no opposition from the Democrats.

The rule reported from the Committee on Rules this afternoon provides for the consideration of the Coal bill to-morrow, and limits the debate to one hour, after which a vote will be taken. As no amendment can be offered under the rule, it is probable the bill will be passed without serious opposition and without division.

NOT TO PUNISH COAL THEFTS.

Justice Announces He Will Discharge Persons Having Less Than a Ton.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 13.—After raiding several cellars in the vicinity of the railroad tracks to-day Detective Atwood of the Boston and Maine Railroad and Deputy Sheriff Myers made three arrests of persons charged with stealing coal from freight cars during the last few nights.

When P. Reakan and A. Herbert were examined before Justice Cahill, Reakan said the coal belonged in his cellar and questioned the right of the officers to seize it. Herbert testified that he had bought his supply, and declared that he would not permit it to be confiscated without trouble. Each had several tons in his possession. Both were discharged.

John W. Davis had two and a half tons of hard and soft coal in his cellar. His case was postponed for a week.

Justice Cahill announced that he would not send any one to jail who has less than one ton on hand. A conflict of authority between the local police and the deputies is expected.

COAL THIEF DISCHARGED.

Judge Blames Railroads for Failure to Provide Enough Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13.—Railroad companies that have employed detectives to prevent people stealing coal in this city received a severe blow from Judge Cochran in the City Court this morning when he dismissed the case of John Cole, a negro, who was caught by Special Officer Cannon of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company taking coal from a car which stood on a siding. Cole did not deny that he took the coal.

"If the Pennsylvania Railroad should make more effort to get coal to this city, the stealing of coal would cease," said the Judge, and he dismissed the case. The railroad people were considerably surprised, as they have had a good deal of trouble in dealing with coal stealing.

Will Not Prosecute Coal Thieves.

TOLEDO, Jan. 13.—The Workhouse Board has issued an order setting at liberty all prisoners held for stealing coal from the railroad yards and tracks. The order includes directions to the Superintendent to receive no more prisoners from any court sending them in for petty coal thefts. It is explained that no prosecutions for coal thefts will be recognized by the board during the coal famine.

Connecticut Against Coal Duty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—An anti-coal-duty resolution was passed by both the House and Senate at the session of the General Assembly to-day, placing that body on a platform condemning all coal duties. The resolution instructs the Connecticut Senators and Representatives at Washington to favor the passage of an act abolishing "immediately and absolutely any and all duties on coal."

SENATOR MASON WITHDRAWS.

He Acknowledges That He Could Not Be Re-elected by Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—United States Senator Mason formally announced to-day his withdrawal from the contest to be his own successor, admitting the impossibility of his re-election.

Representative Church of Chicago, father of the movement to elect a Chicago man to succeed Senator Mason, also lost all hope this evening of succeeding in the undertaking, and in a public statement abandoned further efforts. Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora probably will be chosen without opposition.

Local School Boards Wrangle.

The meeting last night in the Board of Education Hall to form an association of the School Boards of Great New York of the local boards of the various boroughs broke up in a wrangle. Delegate Piper of the Thirty-fifth District, Brooklyn, charged that Chairman Westermayer, who represented the Twenty-third District of the Bronx, had sanctioned a wrong count by Secretary Sondheim. Piper hotly declared that he and his associates would not submit to "gag law." Chairman Westermayer said if there was any more talk about "gag law" he would step down and out. The approval of the minutes of a previous meeting alone did not provoke dissension.

THE Total Importations of Champagne into the United States for 1902 were 360,708 cases, of which

125,719 CASES were

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s

Extra Dry,

Being more than ONE-THIRD of all the Champagne imported.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE OF MUMM'S EXTRA DRY, NOW ARRIVING, IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

AMERICAN TEACHERS WANTED.

Argentine Representative in Search of Principals for Buenos Ayres Normal Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Argentine Government has sent a representative to the United States on a search for teachers and professors for its normal schools. James H. Fitzsimons, the representative, is at present in Boston. He says: "We want two competent men as Professors of Pedagogy and Experimental Psychology in the higher normal schools of Buenos Ayres. Their salaries will be $400 in gold monthly.

"We want three men for Principals of normal schools. They must be university graduates and also graduates of American normal schools. The salary will be $250 in gold monthly. All must have competent knowledge of Spanish.

"I shall visit the various educational centres in quest of these men. The Argentine Republic takes a profound interest in the United States educational system, and maintains thirty young men as students here."

COLORED ORPHANS ALARMED BY FIRE IN HOWARD ASYLUM.

Two Hundred Children Rushed to the Ground Floor in Their Night Clothes —Flames Quickly Put Out.

Fire caused a bad scare at the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean Street and Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, a four-story brick structure, sheltering about 200 children. At about 12:30 o'clock this morning the Acting Superintendent of the Asylum, Charles Lee, was passing through the grounds, when he discovered the flames issuing from the window of his room on the third floor. He ran in immediately and roused the attendants from their beds.

The noise made by these attaches in getting up awakened the orphans, and they all rushed down to the lowest floor in their night clothes, some of them crying out with fear. There, however, they were quieted by the attendants, and a panic, which at the beginning seemed imminent, was averted.

The fire was caused by an oil heater which Mr. Lee had left burning in his room. The heat had set fire to the woodwork around the window, where he first saw the fire, but the firemen who came promptly in response to his alarm extinguished the blaze with a damage of about $50.

MANHATTAN LEASE APPROVED.

Vice President Alfred Skitt Tells Railroad Commissioners His Company Will Comply with Board's Order.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, appeared before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners this afternoon and secured the approval of the board to the lease by the Manhattan Company to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The terms of the lease have been published. Mr. Skitt was accompanied by Julien T. Davies and J. F. Charlton of New York City.

While before the board Mr. Skitt was asked by the Commissioners whether his company would ask for a further extension of time, at the end of the two weeks' extension granted last night, in which to carry out the recommendations of the board for an improved train service in New York City.

He replied that a further extension would not be asked, as his company would have within two weeks' time an improved service that would comply in all respects with the requirements of the board's order for the accommodation of passengers during other than the rush hours each day.

PLAYS WITH BABY HE DISOWNS.

Dr. Martin Declares His Wife Is Not Its Mother.

Testimony was given yesterday before Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, President of the Health Department, on the application of Dr. John McLeod Martin of 238 Warren Street, Boston, for a revision of the record of the birth of Alexina Elizabeth Starr Martin, a baby whom he disowns as his child or as that of his wife.

The certificate filed shows that the infant was born on June 21 last at 133 East Forty-fifth Street, but Dr. Martin claims that his wife is trying to pass off a strange baby. He played with the little one several times during the hearing.

"What do you mean when you say this child is spurious?" asked Louis H. Reynolds, counsel for Mrs. Martin.

"I mean that it is neither Mrs. Martin's nor mine," replied the doctor.

"That no child was born to Mrs. Martin, as stated in this certificate of birth?"

"Yes."

Dr. James N. West of 71 West Forty-ninth Street testified that he had examined Mrs. Martin within two weeks prior to the alleged birth, and that it was impossible that the infant could have been hers.

The hearing was finally adjourned for a week.

KRISTELLAR IS CONVICTED.

Ex-Clerk in Internal Revenue Office Found Guilty of Perjury.

Frederick W. Kristellar, formerly an internal revenue clerk, who had been on trial for several days in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Thomas, on an indictment for perjury, late yesterday afternoon was found guilty.

Kristellar was tried before on a charge of having stolen $1,800 in stamps while in the Internal Revenue Office. He got off through a defect in the indictment, but a second indictment was found charging him with having committed perjury at the trial. Kristellar fled, but was captured in the mountains of Tennessee.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp Better.

The condition of Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, who was removed on Thursday from her home, 100 Fifth Avenue, to Roosevelt Hospital, was said yesterday to be "very satisfactory." She is being nursed by her mother in a private room.

Mrs. Kemp is a sister of Miss Kathleen Neilson, the fiancée of Reginald Vanderbilt. Not long ago Mrs. Kemp announced to her relatives that she was thinking of accepting an offer by Leibler & Co. to go on the stage, but she was induced to give over footlight ambitions.

Horses Scorched in a Brooklyn Fire.

Fire last night destroyed the large storehouse of the E. Faber Pencil Works, at Kent and West Streets, Greenpoint, involving a loss of fully $10,000. How the fire started is not known. It was discovered in the storehouse shortly before 7 o'clock by a night watchman. He turned in an alarm, and in answer to his shouts a dozen men aided him in getting forty horses out of the smoke-filled stable. This was no easy task, and half a dozen of the animals were badly scorched.

GEN. WOOD GOING TO MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has applied for service in the Philippines, and his request has been granted. He will go to Manila in April, and it is expected that he will be assigned to command in Mindanao. Gen. Wood will become a Major General in August, and it is quite likely that he will soon thereafter be assigned to command the Division of the Philippines.

It is expected that Gen. Wood will sail for the Philippines in April, although he may be delayed until May. He will complete his report on his administration of Cuban affairs before he sails.

WINNIE MERCER A SUICIDE.

Noted Baseball Pitcher Takes His Life in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Winnie D. Mercer, a noted professional baseball pitcher, who was to have been manager of the Detroit American League team next season, registered at the Occidental Hotel last evening. He was found asphyxiated in his room to-day.

Mercer registered under the name of George Murray and gave his residence as Philadelphia. The watchman of the hotel in making his rounds detected the odor of gas coming from Mercer's room and broke down the door. Mercer was on the bed with his coat and waistcoat covering his head, and a tube ran from the gas jet into his mouth.

Among the papers found in the room was one which read: "Tell Mr. Van Horn of the Langham Hotel that Winnie Mercer has taken his life."

Mercer was a sufferer from pulmonary troubles, and as the disease refused to yield to treatment he became despondent. He left a statement of his financial accounts, showing that he owed no money.

He was twenty-eight years old, and a native of Wheeling, West Va. He began playing professional ball when he was nineteen years old. He was for several seasons a star pitcher in Washington, and afterward he was a favorite in New York as a member of the local team.

BANK OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Mount Vernon Bank Must Show Why a Referee Should Not Be Named.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, on the application of James L. Reynolds, has granted an order for the Bank of Mount Vernon to show cause at a special term of court to be held at White Plains on Saturday next why a petition should not be granted for an examination of the bank's affairs by a referee. The papers were served on Jesse Lantz, the Cashier of the bank, to-day. These include an affidavit of George C. Appell, attorney for Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Reynolds, in his application, says that, according to belief and information, the officers and Directors of the bank are not conducting its affairs in a proper manner. He alleges that the bank has discounted worthless paper, which is now held by the bank, and has made purchases of alleged securities amounting to three times the capital of the bank, which is contrary to law. He further alleges that in a recent issue of shares fifteen shares were issued in excess of the proper amount, 265 instead of 250 shares having been issued.

Mr. Reynolds also says that stockholders were induced to sell shares at $675 per share. He says that the shares, which are of the par value of $100, are worth $1,000 per share, and that he refused to part with his shares at a lower figure. He says he owns forty-seven shares of the stock.

BOHEMIA COMPANY BANKRUPT.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Bohemia Company, which has a restaurant and café at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street, which was raided on Monday night, by the following creditors: George A. Stappers for $200 for money loaned on April 9, 1902, and George De Ville $580, for money loaned on April 16, 1902.

It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has suffered George M. Leventritt and Isaac B. Brennan as assignees of Demetrios Rakopolis to obtain preference by legal proceedings through a judgment for $1,226 obtained on June 13, 1901, under which the Sheriff levied on the property of the corporation on Jan. 8, 1903, and the corporation admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt.

A restraining order was served on the Sheriff to prevent a sale of the property.

Ex-Detective Rynders Discharged.

Ex-Detective Sergeant William H. Rynders, who was indicted for the alleged larceny of $100, which it was charged he had takenu from a prisoner and failed to account for, was discharged from custody yesterday afternoon by Judge Cowing in the Court of Special Sessions, after the jury in his case had failed to agree on a verdict. It was said that they stood 9 to 6 for acquittal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:00 A. M.—340 East Sixty-third Street; damage, $25.

3:25 A. M.—230 Eldridge Street; Samuel Goldfarb; no damage.

3:55 A. M.—238 East Seventy-fifth Street; Vincent Buida; damage, $500.

4:20 A. M.—329 East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, $100.

5:30 A. M.—307 East Seventy-first Street; damage, $3,200.

7:30 A. M.—41 West Forty-seventh Street; Orlando F. Hopper; damage, $50.

8:00 A. M.—39 and 41 Cortlandt Street; the J. Monroe Taylor estate; damage, $25,000.

8:28 A. M.—609 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; Richard Scott; damage, $1,000.

9:50 A. M.—210 West One Hundred and Third Street; Alfred C. Carpens; damage, $500.

9:55 A. M.—55 Cannon Street; Samuel Frankel; damage trifling.

11:05 A. M.—195 St. Nicholas Avenue; George Cappri; damage, $200.

1:30 P. M.—95 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—558 First Avenue; Leopold Kaufman; damage, $20.

2:45 P. M.—382 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Annie Ridelina; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—17 Chrystie Street; Max Titler; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—173 Forsyth Street; Mrs. Tarry; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—34 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; F. C. Willett; damage, $2,500.

4:30 P. M.—837 Third Avenue; Max Mullenbaum; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—194 Fulton Street; F. Bredt & Co.; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—171 and 173 Suffolk Street; Charles Beckerer; damage, $300.

8:15 P. M.—23 Henry Street; Ella Stolloss; damage trifling.

8:55 P. M.—637 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—90 Avenue B; Annie Toti; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—257 Stanton Street; Adolph Fuchs; damage, $10.

10 P. M.—7 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Baldwin Krauss; damage, $175.

10:20 P. M.—470 Ninth Avenue; Herman Nelruchi; damage trifling.

Leave Chicago this evening on the

Golden State Limited

via the El Paso-Rock Island route and in less than three days you will arrive at Los Angeles.

An hour later you can be on the shores of the Pacific, listening to the roar of the surf, drinking in the wine-like air; the bluest of blue skies above you and the most charming landscapes in America all about you. This, mind you, at a time of year when the thermometer at home is away below zero and the newspapers are filled with details of the "greatest snow-storm in years."

Rock Island System

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free. Tickets, berths and full information at this office.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

F. MARION CRAWFORD

CONTRIVES TO MAKE THOROUGHLY INTERESTING A SITUATION IN WHICH A MAN AND GIRL LEAD A DREAM LIFE TOGETHER YET ARE EACH UNCONSCIOUS IN REAL LIFE THAT THEIR AFFECTION IS RETURNED. . . . THE SOLUTION IS WORTHY OF HIS REPUTATION.—*The London Times.*

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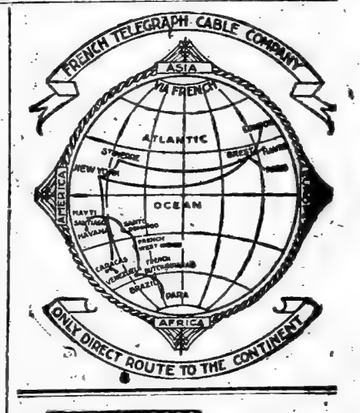

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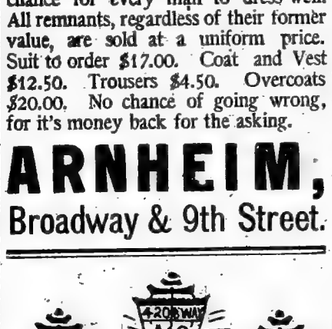

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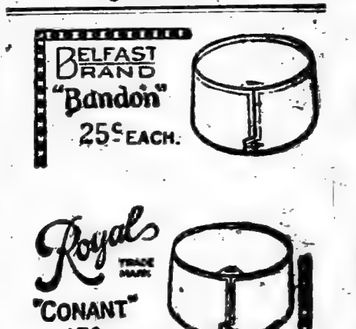

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August Koelsch Hurt in Collision.

During a collision with a northbound Eighth Avenue car at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street last evening, August Koelsch, a retired produce merchant, seventy-six years old, of 387 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, was thrown from his coupe and severely injured. He received a three-inch scalp wound and a cut over the right eye. The carriage was demolished and the coachman, Miles Maggueson, was thrown from the box and received a slight scalp wound. Mr. Koelsch was driven home in another carriage and attended by a physician.

AS SEEN IN VAUDEVILLE

Head-Liners That Have Been on the Bills for Many Years.

Comical Performances That Please Children and Their Elders—Realism of a Stage on a Stage.

It must have been babies' day at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, and the way the little ones enjoyed themselves was enough to make the blasé theatregoer ashamed of his lack of appreciation. And there is no better way to get the effect of vaudeville acts than to be plumped down amid a row of little ones out with their mammas for an afternoon's shopping and an incidental peep into that fairyland where dogs do human things and human beings do—well, things that do not seem at all like what the little ones have seen other human beings do. In the babies' row everything is taken on faith—there is no carping criticism, no objection to repetition. What does it matter if the jokes are old, the songs not new? Suppose an acrobat does fall to turn his flip-flap with quite the perfect grace for which he has practiced? Do the babies care? Not a bit of it. They laugh and shout, and clap their hands together, and when they get home try to do all the clever tricks themselves, just to show father how much they remember of what they saw.

The act of all others for the babies at Proctor's this week is, of course, Reed's dogs. When the curtain goes up there are disclosed six Boston terriers seated in a row. A seventh dog prances to the front of the stage and the babies yell with delight, for it is dressed just like a big Christmas dollie, with a red skirt and hat, from which a tall red feather waves.

"Oh, see the wow-wow"

"Little doggie all dwessed up"

"Nice wow-wow."

One hears these expressions on all sides, and the babies crane their little necks and climb up higher on the seats so that they shall not miss any of it. One baby is making a strenuous effort to climb upon the shoulders of a man seated just in front of him, and the child's mother blushes rosy red as she tries to apologize for the active youngster's effort. The man is good-natured, however, and he reaches over and soon has the baby on his lap, where the little fellow gets a good view.

"Ladies and gentlemen," says the trainer, "I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Miss Katie Krouse, the original dog cake-walker."

Katie Krouse swishes her red skirt and makes a pretty little bow. The babies howl with delight. Then the dog prances to and fro after the approved manner of the cake-walk expert.

The orchestra sounds a chord in G. Then follows a quick lively measure, and Katie Krouse begins to waltz. Faster and faster the dog spins until the little red skirt flies up over its head and the bonnet falls back over its neck. Then the trainer gathers the doggie up in his arms. There is a storm of applause from the babies, and the grown-ups join in, for the act is clever.

Another terrier is brought forward and the trainer announces that he is the only dog that does a somersault from his hind feet. The trick is accomplished successfully. Then follows some good jumping by several of the dogs, and Katie Krouse comes forward once more to the delight of the youthful members of the audience. Katie climbs a tall ladder to a position almost up in the flies, and at a signal from the trainer makes "a daring leap-for-life" from that position.

A punching bag is let down from the flies and half a dozen terriers take turns at punching it with their noses.

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Actors in the so-called legitimate not infrequently complain of the hardship of being obliged to play the same part for a whole or several seasons. But many of the vaudeville people have been doing the same turn in and out, Winter and Summer, for so long that history doth not record when they began. Willis P. Sweatnam, by the way, who is at Keith's Theatre this week, is generally credited with being the first of the black-face monologists. He has a good deal to answer for. McIntyre and Heath have been doing black-face acts in partnership for thirty-one years. Most of their acts are new versions of the old-time minstrel afterpiece.

John Kernell has been in the varieties more than twenty-five years. The Russell brothers have been doing an act called "The Irish Chambermaids" for twenty-two years. Some parts of the act are changed frequently, as is the title, but the basis remains the same, and audiences would be disappointed if they failed to hear such familiar lines as

"Mary, take in the grass; it's goin' to rain."

Maggie Cline has been singing "Throw Him Down, McClusky," for at least fifteen years. Hughey Dougherty has been in the minstrel and vaudeville business so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. "Senator" Frank Bell has done the same stump speech for at least thirty years, but there are politicians, no doubt, who can beat that record. "Billy" Gould was the originator of the "conversational dance" about fifteen years ago.

And it is a singular fact that most of these people are headliners yet in modern vaudeville shows.

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Goggin and Davis are acrobatic singing and dancing comedians, who are being received with favor at Proctor's vaudeville house this week. Goggin wears a blue uniform and provides the dignified part of the "turn," and Davis appears and dresses like a monkey. The latter's actions, it may be added, suggest that animal also, although to accomplish what the comedian does, would require a high degree of training in any simian.

The funniest part comes when Davis describes a battle in which he participated and illustrates his methods of overcoming the enemy. It is the sort of fooling that cannot be described, but when seen it is extremely ludicrous.

Bettina Gerard is also in the Proctor bill, with songs and quick changes. She appears first radiant in a pink gown and picture hat, and appears like her old self again. Then she changes costume to that of a man-o'-warsman, and sings a patriotic song with good effect. For her final number she appears in a black jet costume and sings a medley of old songs, beginning with "Sally in Our Alley" and ending with "Dixie."

The living art studies this week include nine subjects, among the more striking being "Rock of Ages," "Psyche Before the Throne of Venus," and the "Spirit of '76." The pictures are presented with every evidence of care and study, and the results are effective.

An old favorite in the Proctor bill is A. O. Duncan, the ventriloquist, who was particularly welcome to the little ones.

***

A stage upon a stage is an idea not entirely new, but it is so well accomplished in "The Billionaire" at Daly's as to be practically a novelty. When the curtain rises on the second act the front of the theatre is disclosed, with the box office man attending to business. The speculators on the sidewalk, the would-be purchasers of tickets, and the usual concomitants of the sidewalk crowd are managed effectively.

The real achievement is that of the interior of the theatre. When the front drop is raised a section of the orchestra circle of a typical New York theatre is displayed, and there is also a view of the balcony boxes. The scene was built so solidly and painted so accurately that it leaves nothing to be desired in the way of realism. The decorations suggest those of the Empire, and the color scheme is pleasing.

In most of the theatre scenes heretofore presented the audience has appeared painted on the back drop and the players perform before an assemblage of "flat heads" altogether calculated to dishearten them. Perhaps, too, the reason why the vaudeville bills shown in such scenes are usually such dreadful affairs is the absence of inspiration to the performers. In this case, however, after some preliminary antics on the part of the ushers, the auditors—real people—straggle in.

All of the old familiar friends are there, from the cowboy who will not permit the heroine to be injured to the fat German who pushes his way in and out between rows of exasperated men and women to get a drink for his little Leopold.

The projectors of this entertainment have been wise enough, apparently, to realize that good carpentering and scene painting is not enough to carry an act, and they have secured features for the vaudeville bill in the "Doe Theatre," each and every one of which is a sort of head liner. As a consequence, taken in connection with what is going on in the audience all the time, these acts help to make up an unusually attractive show.

***

Cross-fire talk is the feature of several of the acts at Keith's this week, and a few samples that follow will illustrate the kind of lines the audiences at that house find amusing. Willis P. Sweatnam is a leader in that sort of thing, and what he says is largely funny because he doesn't say it. That sounds like a bull, but it isn't. Sweatnam "talks in bunches," and it would be impossible for even the most expert stenographer to take down his monologue.

"I had a friend," he says, "whose name was George B. B. Brunson. I don't know what the B. B. stands for. In fact, I believe the only reason he got that name was because the minister who christened him stuttered badly.

"Another friend of mine was a violin maker. He was the most absent-minded man I ever knew. Oh, he was awful absent-minded. One time he made a bass violin, and, after he had finished, found that he had left the glue pot and brush inside of it."

***

Vernon, the ventriloquist, also indulges in small talk, a lay figure making the responses to his questions. Here are some examples:

Let's sing "Casey's Cart."
How does that go?
On wheels.
He used foul language,
What did he say?
Cock-a-doodle-doo.
Did you ever have things thrown at you when you tried to sing?
Yes—eggs.
How were they?
Oh, they were birds.

***

More of the same sort is provided by the World Trio, father, mother, and daughter, who work together with the facility of long association. Their act is much appreciated.

"What is he doing?" inquires the woman.

"Taking singing lessons in Sing Sing," is the answer.

"Is he doing well?"

"No, he's doing time."

This is merely a variation of a familiar old jest, but the way it is received only goes to prove once more that vaudeville patrons are true to their old friends. Here is another of this team's quips:

"Is she tall?"

"Why, yes, she is so tall that she got her feet wet last Winter and only caught cold yesterday."

***

"Billy" Clifford is a monologist who comes on in the garb of a "chappie" with monocle and a lisp. He is especially successful when he tells about his girl.

"Why, she asked me what I was vaccinated for," he says, "and I told her for common sense. She said, 'It didn't take.' Then I asked her where she was vaccinated, and she said, 'Why, right here in New York.'"

***

Mark Murphy and his wife appear at Keith's in a comedy sketch, entitled "Why Doogan Swore Off," written by Melville Baker, author of "Foxy Grandpa." Murphy, hopelessly intoxicated, is rolled on in a wheelbarrow. His wife resolves to make him swear off. She has just read in a paper of the murder of a Chinaman by some unknown party, and resolves to make Murphy believe that he committed the murder. In order to convince him of this she conceals a brick in one pocket of his overcoat and some hair, twisted like a Chinaman's queue, in the other. She convinces him that he did commit the murder, and promises to help him conceal the evidences of his crime if he will take the pledge. After she has succeeded in her purpose she admits that it was all a hoax. Whereupon Murphy whistles for the man who brought him in, lies down in the wheelbarrow, and gives instructions to be taken back to the place where the man first found him. In the dialogue are such bits as these:

"An Irishman born in a balloon must be a skye terrier."

"A fraudulent bankrupt calls a meeting of his creditors and tells them that, while he has no money, he wishes to convince them of his honesty, so is willing for them to cut his body up in pieces and divide it. A small man rises and says that, as he is the largest creditor, he thinks he is entitled to receive the gall."

The Murphys receive cards from Mrs. Maguire for her daughter's coming-out party, and Murphy promptly asks what she had been in for.

***

"What time of the year does a sausage come out of the ground to look for its shadow?"

"A sausage? You mean a groundhog."

"Well, isn't a sausage ground hog?"

The above is taken from the sketch of the Golden Gate Quintet, five negroes, who successively impersonate Chinamen and various other character types.

One of the negroes asks: "How can you tell a rooster in the dark?"

"Dey natural born instinct," is the answer.

"THE UNFORESEEN."

The Empire Company Opens Its Season with a Situation Play by Robert Marshall.

When Capt. Robert Marshall lately adapted the "Bataille de Dames," into "There's Many a Slip," he seems to have said good-bye to his earlier and happier day of brisk Gilbertian wit and satirical phantasy for a later day of plays in the manner of Scribe. At any rate, "The Unforeseen," with which the Empire company opened last evening, is a play in which a few rather puppet-like characters revolve at the will of the playwright about a fresh and somewhat startling theatric situation.

Properly speaking, the new play is a tragi-comedy of accident in three acts and a prologue. The prologue is a tragedy and a thing quite by itself. Traquair is a very weak and dissipated young man, but he is at last in love with Margaret, and has contrived a runaway match. On the day of his mad marriage he learns that his entire fortune is lost. "Weak" hardly expresses him. He is like a poached egg on toast, and when his fortune is lost it is as if the toast were gone. He refuses to stand by the girl, and when she is gone, disillusioned of her love, he commits suicide.

It so happened that the bad news was brought by two young friends. In order to avoid embarrassment, Traquair introduced one of them to Margaret as his wife. The other young man, a curate, suffers from failing eyesight. From this point there is nothing about the play except its title, which can properly be called Unforeseen. The curate loses his sight. Margaret meets him and falls in love with him, ignorant of the fact that he has seen her in Paris. The second young man comes back, and she recognizes that he is aware of how she was compromised in Paris. A clever and in the main convincing situation brings the third act to a close.

In the fourth act the curate recovers his eyesight, and when he sees his wife for the first time he recognizes in her the alleged bride of Traquair. Here is a situation only less impressive, but matters are speedily put right by the opportune production of Traquair's dying letter, and a happy curtain rings down upon a vivid if false and on the whole unenlivening play.

The hand that penned "His Excellency the Governor" and "The Royal Family" is only occasionally evident. The dismal prologue has not one trenchant line, and only one touch of real pathos—in a certain matter of black sealing wax. In the second and third acts Captain Marshall's wit, that was used to set the whole house in laughter, is now and then in evidence, but only in the ariest and most fantastic passages. It is as if Puck and Titania were put to flight by the touch of reality, or what seems intended to pass for reality.

The staging of the play is far richer and more faithful to natural phenomena than was vouchsafed in the productions of last year. Only the fourth set is hideous, and the second and third are both luxurious and harmonious. As for the acting, the effect of the ensemble is greatly enhanced by the addition of Fritz Williams. His part is the conventional rompling and impertinent boy of the English stage; but in the writing of the part Capt. Marshall's vein is at its happiest, and Mr. Williams's airy absurdity and light-told humor give a welcome touch of relief.

The part of the blind curate, or vicar, is written to be gentle, sad, and sincerely spiritual. It is not a thankful part, though capable of many delicate and ennobling touches. Mr. Richman is more nearly adequate in it than he has sometimes been; but its finer possibilities escape him. Miss Anglin's part as the heroine of the Parisian elopement is also thankless, for the exigencies of the situation require her not only to conceal the innocent truth from her husband, as only a stage wife can, but to lie glibly when the friend confronts her. Yet by virtue of her skillful technique and her sincere emotional power Miss Anglin carries the situation with considerable vigor, and wins several spontaneous outbursts of applause.

W. H. Crompton and Ethel Hornick eke out the comic relief as a widower remarrying for money and an enamored old maid. The situation is very English in its humors, but is carried capably and evokes some response. The part of the old maid is apparently that for which Mrs. Whiffen was destined. Beatrice Irwin is pretty and graceful as the ingénue.

The play was kindly received by a large and fashionable audience. The originality of the story and the strength of the situation in the third act are likely to carry it into moderate popularity.

Sozodont

"Good for Bad Teeth, Not Bad for Good Teeth."

TOOTH POWDER

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MISS CAYVAN'S TESTIMONIAL.

The Broadway Theatre Packed to Greet a Notable Array of Artists.

It was a brilliant audience that gathered yesterday afternoon, and it enjoyed to the full a long and excellent series of entertainments; but beneath all the superficial glitter there was a deep undercurrent of feeling for the stricken woman, once living in the heart and soul of the gay life of the metropolis, and now lingering out the existence of the hopelessly insane on the verge of actual want. This is what the programme says of her present condition, and it may be taken as reconciling contradictory reports and settling unquiet doubts:

"She became quite feeble last January, and her going seemed only a question of days; but soon after that she began to recuperate, and, though she is unable to sit up, she is very bright and contented, glad of attentions, and yet missing them very little if she doesn't receive them. She remembers the few friends who are permitted to see her and surprises them by asking of her old associates, and humorous incidents which are recalled of her career are remembered by her and enjoyed. She naturally lives much in her fancies, but her condition is a constant, quiet, and peaceful, though hopeless, one. It is such that she may live for many years.

Perhaps the most interesting dramatic feature of the programme was Mr. Sothern's revival of Sir Charles L. Young's matrimonial duologue, "Drifting Apart," in which Miss Ethel Barrymore played the wife. Mr. Sothern had slicked down the sable curls of Hamlet to a semblance of what modern evening dress requires, and was quite his old drawing-room self. When the two had drifted together again over the baby's knitted socks Miss Barrymore signified her joy by lifting daintily in her fingers several half-yard strands of Hamlitian hair at various angles to Mr. Sothern's head, a performance which pleased the audience, but plunged Mr. Sothern into a Danish gloom. Recent reports to the contrary notwithstanding, Miss Barrymore looked prettier and healthier and more delicately humorous than ever. Even the mannered intonations of her voice are unimpaired.

Miss Fay Davis and Mr. Bruce MacRae, two actors of rare intelligence and sterling power, who will be very much better known before very many more seasons, appeared in a pastoral entitled "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard," an arrangement of Anthony Hope's story by E. Harcourt Williams, which as the programme deposed, Charles Frohman presented for the first time in this country.

The longest feature of the programme was James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering in the third act of Victor Mapes's adaptation of "Don César de Bazan." Mr. Hackett was as manly of form and commanding as ever, Miss Mannering as womanly in her sweetness. Mr. David Bispham lent his voice and his dramatic manner to the singing of Kipling's "Danny Deever." The music was by Mr. Walter Damrosch, who accompanied Mr. Bispham at the piano. Miss Julia Marlowe gave a charming and sympathetic reading of Mrs. Browning's "My Kate," and in response to much applause followed with Wither's quaint old poem, "The Manly Heart."

Miss Julie Opp, appearing for the first time since her return to America and her marriage, recited two Roumanian folk songs collected from her people by Carmen Silva. Miss Opp is as stately and as handsome as ever, and the folk songs, with their mingling of simplicity, unconventionality, and deep feeling, were perhaps the most interesting feature of the programme.

MR. DOLMETSCH'S CONCERT.

Music of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries on Obsolete Instruments.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, with the assistance of Mrs. Dolmetsch and Miss Johnston, gave a further exposition of seventeenth and eighteenth century music as played on the obsolete instruments of those times, in the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon. The growing interest in this refined and charming music was shown by the large audience which nearly filled the theatre and listened with the closest attention. The music should, by rights, be heard in a still smaller auditorium, although the acoustics of this one appear to be all that could be expected of a room so shaped and so arranged. Mr. Dolmetsch gave his hearers a taste of a large variety of styles yesterday. Compositions of Robert Johnson, William and Henry Lawes, Christopher Simpson, and Henry Purcell represented the English school of the time when England was the most musical nation of Europe; and the French, Italian, and German schools were represented by Couperin, Marcello, Handel, and J. S. Bach. Mrs. Dolmetsch sang a number of songs, including that delicious, humorous air "Patron, das macht der Wind," from Bach's comic cantata "The Contest Between Phoebus and Pan," that Mme. Sembrich sang a few weeks ago, accompanied by viola da gamba and harpsichord.

As at his previous appearance, Mr. Dolmetsch was clad in a velvet suit, knee breeches, and black stockings, and contributed entertaining descriptions and comments upon the music, which he was constantly voicing his firm conviction that the ancient style and means of expression vastly surpass the modern in purely artistic qualities. He contended for the performance of ancient music, and all other music, upon the instruments and with the scale of sonority for which its composers intended it, in which connection he described the anguish he felt at the last Philharmonic concert, when he heard the Beethoven Symphony performed by an orchestra many times larger than Beethoven had in mind in composing it.

The only instrument that Mr. Dolmetsch produced that he had not produced at his previous concert was a clavichord. He told of its construction, which has nothing in common with the harpsichord and pianoforte, except the keys and the strings, being sounded by a brass "tangent," by which a swelling of the tone and a vibrato could be produced. It was an instrument for intimate communing in a small room and scarcely audible at all in a large one, wherefore the audience was requested to keep as still "as if having its photograph taken." It was Bach's favorite instrument, the one for which he wrote the preludes and figures of "The Well-Tempered Clavichord." Of these Mr. Dolmetsch played the first prelude, and the closest attention was indeed needed to distinguish its sweet, singing tone. The set of variations by Handel, commonly though unwarrantably entitled "The Harmonious Blacksmith," was another familiar piece which Mrs. Dolmetsch played upon the harpsichord with many varieties of tonal effect.

MR. HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

Mr. Mark Hambourg gave his first and, as it was announced, his only pianoforte recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Since his return to America after a year's absence he had appeared twice before in New York—once with the Philadelphia Orchestra in November, when he played Tschaikowsky's first concerto, and last week with Mr. Kneisel in a trio with strings. Mr. Hambourg yesterday disclosed how severe a curb he must have put upon his impetuosity in his performance in the chamber music, when he seemed to have chastened and refined his playing. Yesterday he showed that he has done nothing of the sort. The storm and stress are as great as ever in what he does, and they have the same effect, at times stimulating, at times destructive of musical beauty. Mr. Hambourg has a muscular technique that is well under his control, untiring strength of finger and of arm, fluency and delicacy, and he can do what he wishes in producing dynamic gradations. He can thunder or he can roar you as gently as any sucking dove. He has a considerable variety of tonal coloring; but at its best his tone is not of the most beautiful, and he produces his effects mostly by means of the more strenuous sort.

There is at least no doubt that Mr. Hambourg's playing is masculine, and there was much in what he did yesterday that challenged admiration. The theme and variations by Haydn were charmingly played. But Beethoven's early sonata in C was surely never meant to sound with the exaggeration of accent that he put into the first movement, or with such an unyielding and forcible exposition as he gave of the tender second theme. The adagio was finely felt—but why the invariable dying cadence on each phrase of the melody? In the Chopin sonata Mr. Hambourg played with leonine ferocity in the first movement, and tore the passion frequently to tatters. The finale was somewhat prosaic, and without the feeling of shuddering mystery that it can be made to express. The shorter Chopin pieces were among the most satisfactory of his performances—the E major nocturne sincerely and warmly conceived and without exaggeration, and the two études, those in G flat and B, respectively, brilliant and delicate.

Mr. Hambourg is without doubt a young man of uncommon talent and of powers already remarkable. His deficiencies, it may be hoped, are those of youth and unripeness. In such case, impetuosity, strength, fiery excess, may be welcomed, if they shall be tempered in due course by the modifying influences of reflection, and a truer and deeper feeling for the beautiful and the serene in art. We need such temperaments as his; but his art at present is not capable of raising him to the highest levels of musicianship. Mr. Hambourg is too good a musician already, however, to lend himself to the affectation in personal appearance that he is so zealously cultivating. Of course there are unfortunate precedents for it in abundance; but we fancy they are becoming fewer, and he would be, not less popular, but more, with an appearance of greater sanity.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

The string quartet of which Mr. Franz Kaltenborn is the leader gave the first of its series of concerts projected for this season last evening at Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Kaltenborn serves various musical interests of this city with zeal, if not always with discretion, and his work as a string quartet player has contributed to a form of musical art in which New York is less well supplied than in most others.

His quartet consists of Messrs. William Rowell, Gustave Bach, and Louis Heine, besides himself, and showed last evening a sincerity of purpose and a high ambition that deserve praise. It is no reflection on either their sincerity or their ambition to say that their performance at this concert was not such as to put them in the first or even in the second rank of quartet players. The standard of quartet playing has been greatly raised in New York within the last few years, and measurably to approach the highest needs a union of the most perfect musicianship, the finest skill, and a long-continued practice.

These were not manifested in the playing of Mr. Kaltenborn and his associates last evening in any very considerable degree. Yet, their performance was creditable and, in its degree, gave enjoyment.

They played Borodin's second string quartet in D, and Schumann's pianoforte quintet, in which they had the assistance of Mr. Raoul Pugno—it being, as was announced, his last appearance before his departure. Borodine's quartet is now familiar through several public performances of it, and, like so many of the works of the modern Russian school, it does not show enduring qualities. Its charm lies on the surface—and with few exceptions the "young Russians" show themselves to be at bottom incorrigible salon musicians, especially when they dispense with their equipment of strange folk-tune idioms and instrumental glitter.

Mr. Pugno also played with Mr. Kaltenborn Rubinstein's sonata in G. He is not a chamber musician, as he clearly made evident in this performance, for he crashed through the whole work with a total disregard for the balance and mutual interdependence of the intstruments that are an essential of chamber music. Neither was Mr. Kaltenborn's playing of the violin part such as to please an ear that demanded purity of intonation and a taste that exacted breadth, repose, and finish of style.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

There was a very significant showing last evening in Cooper Union Hall of the value set upon the People's Symphony Concerts by the constituency for which they are intended. It was the second of the season's concerts, and the hall was completely filled, with many people left standing. The attention given and the interest and enjoyment shown were, as they have repeatedly been before, of the highest. In accordance with the society's policy this year of having a different director for each concert, Mr. Arthur Mees conducted last evening and delivered the brief explanatory remarks and suggestions for the audience.

The best music is none too good for these audiences; and while it has not been the intention to put upon the programmes any that makes the severest exactions upon the intellect and the attention, that performed last evening would not be called "popular" in the ordinary acceptation of that term. They were Weber's Euryanthe overture, Mozart's C major Symphony, the march from Raff's "Lenore" Symphony, the waltz from Volkmann's serenade in D and the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin." Miss Ferlding Roselle sang the air from Gluck's "Alceste," "Divinités du Styx," and a group of songs.

Mr. Mees did not attempt to enter into formal analysis of the music, but gave certain suggestive details relating to it; as, for instance, the operatic reforms that Gluck introduced in his later operas, and some of the outward facts in Mozart's life, when he was composing his three last and greatest symphonies.

TWO OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE.

Two additions to the Grau Opera Company, Mme. Reuss-Belce, the soprano, who was heard here last year, and Eloys Burgstoller, the new tenor, arrived yesterday on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia. Mme. Reuss-Belce appears to-night for the first time in "Das Rheingold" as Fricka, which she sang at Baireuth.

Mr. Burgstoller will make his début as the Siegmund of "Die Walküre" in Philadelphia next week. He is a giant being six feet two. Born twenty-eight years ago a peasant in the mountains of Bavaria, he was a watchmaker until Henry Levy of the Munich Opera House discovered him and took him to Mme. Wagner, who had him taught the Baireuth repertory. Here he will not sing in "Lohengrin" or "Tannhäuser," which are reserved for Mr. Anthes.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen Resigns.

When "The Unforeseen" was put on at the Empire last night old first-nighters missed Mrs. Thomas Whiffen from the stock company. She resigned last Thursday from the company after having been associated with Charles Frohman for about sixteen years. During that time, and when she was with Daniel Frohman at the Lyceum, she took a multitude of parts with unvarying success. It is not her intention to retire from the stage. She left Mr. Frohman because of some misunderstanding about her work.

Perkins of California Re-elected.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 13.—United States Senator George C. Perkins was elected to-day to succeed himself by the Legislature. The vote in the Assembly was: Perkins, (Rep.,) 58; Franklin K. Lane, (Dem.,) 12; Eugene E. Schmitz, (Union labor,) 6. In the Senate the vote stood: Perkins, 33; Lane, 5; Schmitz, 1.

Idaho Elects Her Senator.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 13.—Judge Welda B. Heyburn of Wallace was elected United States Senator by the Idaho Legislature to-day.

Skates & Skating Apparel.

That "danger" sign on the ice is a warning for but half of it. Look to your skates; that's where the real danger lies. You may indulge in pirouttes and figure eights to your heart's content if you get your skates of us; every pair is thoroughly tested, no matter how low the price may be.

Peck & Snyder's Club Skates, all clamp	At 50c
Nickeled	At 85c
Hockey Skates, cast steel runners	At 50c
Peck & Snyder's Skates, cast steel, hardened runners, highly finished	At $1.25
Peck & Snyder's Hockey Skates, welded runners, blued tops	At $1.85
Hockey Skates, for men or women, welded tempered steel runners, highly polished	At $2.85
Peck & Snyder's "Championship" Hockey Skates	At $3.75
Fisher Skates, tubular, hockey or racing	At $4.25
Hockey Skates, Canadian-Halifax. Value $5.00	At $3.00
Men's all-wool Sweaters, navy or black	At $1.00
Men's all-wool Sweaters, extra grade, gray, maroon, black or fancy effects	At $1.75
Skating Sweaters, heavy weight	At $3.00
Skating Coats, sheep lined	At $3.50
Chamois Vests, lined, for men or women	At $1.45

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE SOCIAL UNREST

STUDIES IN LABOR AND SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

By JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

A STUDY OF THE "LIVE QUESTIONS," SUCH AS STRIKES, TRADE UNIONS, CHILD LABOR, TIME WORK, ARBITRATION, THE INFLUENCE OF MACHINERY, ETC., AND THE MANY SUBJECTS CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THESE ON WHICH THERE IS EITHER NO LITERATURE ACCESSIBLE, OR WHAT THERE IS APPLIES ONLY PARTIALLY TO AMERICAN CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT MOMENT. THIS BOOK IS BASED ON PERSONAL OBSERVATION EXTENDING OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS, INCLUDING THE DIRECT INVESTIGATION OF EVERY IMPORTANT STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS DURING THAT TIME, AND OF THE RELATED PROBLEMS.

Cloth, 12mo. 394 pp. $1.50 *net*. (Postage 13 cts.)

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Publishers, 66 Fifth Ave., New York.

BOTTLE BABIES

Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new, firm flesh and strong life. You'll be pleased with the result. It takes only a little in milk to make baby fat.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Canned Vegetables & Fruits

This offering of Canned Vegetables and Fruits is unlike the miscellaneous movements that abound.

In the first place, the goods were not collected for the purpose of organizing a "low price" sale. Nevertheless, the prices are low—lower than others charge for uncertain, doubtful qualities.

That's all the argument: Our well-known, regular, most wholesome and finest goods at prices that others do not match for clap-trap sales stuff. Enough for everybody. Heads of small homes, heads of big hotels—all are invited to supply their needs. The more you buy, the larger will be your savings. That's why we suggest purchasing by the case.

Canned Vegetables.

Mushrooms, 19c, 24c and 27c.

French Peas, can, 13c, 18c and 23c.

Brakely's American Peas, pound cans:

Early June, case two dozen, $1.81; can, 8c.

Extra Sifted Early June, case two dozen, $2.04; can, 9c.

Cupid, extra small, case two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Lily White Brand, two-pound cans:

Early June, case two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

Extra Sifted Early June, case two dozen, $3.62; can, 16c.

Homestead, case two dozen, $3.62; can, 16c.

Cupid, case two dozen, $3.62; can, 16c.

Petit Pois, case two dozen, $4.34; can, 19c.

Jessamine Brand, two-pound cans:

Marrowfat, case two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Early June, case two dozen, $2.42; can, 11c.

Extra Sifted Early June, case two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Sugar, case two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Jersey Tomatoes, red ripe, solid cold packed, fine flavor.

American Beauty, our own exclusive brand, extra large cans; case of two dozen, $2.94; can, 13c.

Jessamine Brand, case two dozen, $2.42; can, 11c.

Corn, American Beauty Brand, extra fancy quality, small kernels, sweet, tender and milky: case of two dozen, $2.94; can, 13c.

Corn, Lily White Brand, fancy quality, sweet and tender; case two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Fancy Maine Corn, Jessamine Brand, case of two dozen, $1.79; can, 8c.

Succotash, American Beauty Brand; case of two dozen, $2.94; can, 13c.

Succotash, Lily White Brand; case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Lima Beans, Turkey Brand, delicious flavor; case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Lima Beans, Jessamine Brand, small and tender; case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Lima Beans, Lily White Brand, very small, green and fine flavor; case of two dozen, $3.62; can, 16c.

Baby Limas; case of two dozen one-pound cans, $1.79; can, 8c.

Asparagus in Glass:

Lily White Colossal; dozen jars, $7.89; jar, 69c.

Jessamine Brand, dozen jars, $3 02 jar, 27c.

Asparagus Tips, Lily White Brand; dozen jars, $2.74; jar, 24c.

Tomatoes in Glass

Lily White Brand, dozen jars, $2.74; jar, 24c.

Whole Tomatoes, dozen jars, $2.74; jar, 24c.

Fresh Beets in jars, Hazard's Brand; dozen jars, $3.14; jar, 28c.

Spinach, Lily White Brand:

Three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.49; can, 11c.

Pound cans, case of two dozen, $1.79; can, 8c.

Okra, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.; two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.49; can, 11c.

Okra and Tomatoes, three-pound cans, $3.14; can, 14c.; two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2 49; can, 11c.

Golden Pumpkin, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Hubbard Squash, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Sweet Potatoes, extra fancy, case of two dozen cans, $2.28; can, 10c.

Apple Marmalade (Sauce) three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Lily White Jams, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Raspberry-and-Red Currant, Black Raspberry, Peach, Quince, Green Gage, Apricot, Pineapple, Pear, Damson, Red Cherry, White Cherry, Cranberry, Red Currant, Blackberry, pound glass jars, dozen, $1.69; 15c. each.

Fruit Butters, finest quality made, three-pound jars, 29c.; pound jars, 10c.

Superfine Fruit Jams, including Strawberry, Raspberry, Black Currant, Green Gage, Raspberry-and-Currant and Damson, dozen, pound cans, $1.02; can, 9c.

California Lemon Cling Sliced Peaches, pound cans, dozen, $1.14; cans, 10c.

Sliced Maryland Peaches, pound cans, dozen, $1.02; can. 9c.

Orange Marmalade, Lily White Brand, pound glass jars, dozen, $1.57; jar, 14c.

Soups. "Tru Blu" Brand, extra quality, including Chicken, Bouillon, Chicken-Gumbo, Mulligatawny, Consomme, Pea, Julienne and Bean, sold elsewhere at 25c. a can; our price, 11c.

Soup, "Red Ball" Brand, pound cans, 6c.

Whole Ox Tongue, cooked ready for use, delicious and tender, 1 3-4 pound cans, 59c.

Sliced Smoked Beef or Bacon, Helmet Brand, pound cans, 24c.; half-pound cans, 14c.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK.

HENRY B. STOKES, - President.

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization and Amount Now Held For Their Benefit.

$67,792,735.22

RECEIPTS IN 1902.	
For Premiums	$2,254,266.35
For Interest and Rents	872,253.03
	$3,126,519.38
DISBURSEMENTS IN 1902.	
For claims by death, and matured endowments	$1,445,250.23
Return to Policyholders (dividends, annuities and surrendered policies)	297,446.82
Total Payments to Policyholders	$1,742,697.05
Taxes, Commissions and all other expenses	945,700.09
	$2,688,397.14
ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1903.	
United States and other Bonds owned by Company	$3,543,648.75
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien	6,146,210.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds	834,024.04
Real Estate owned by Company	4,955,283.15
Loans and Liens on Policies in force	1,232,201.73
Cash in Bank and on hand	146,605.23
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in Course of Collection	256,661.08
Interest due and accrued, and all other assets	286,556.74
	$17,401,190.72
LIABILITIES.	
Policy Reserve (as Computed by New York Insurance Department)	$15,271,779.00
All other liabilities	145,077.04
FUND TO PROVIDE FOR POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION IN ASSETS	100,000 00
	$15,516,856.04

Surplus $1,884,334.68

We, the undersigned, a Committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company to examine the accounts of the Company, hereby certify that we have carefully examined in detail the assets of the Company, and that they are correctly shown in the foregoing statement. The liabilities shown include the reserve on policies in force as calculated and certified to by the New York Insurance Department.

N. F. PALMER, EDWARD S. RAPALLO, WALTER C. STOKES, SIMEON FORD, } Committee.

Total Insurance in force $67,519,305.00

GAIN IN SURPLUS, GAIN IN ASSETS, GAIN IN INSURANCE WRITTEN, GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE, GAIN IN INCOME.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Spring Fashion Display Continues

THE beautiful dresses presented yesterday are augmented today by a group of tailor-made suits exploiting the new style ideas of Spring. One superb suit is made of plain black etamine; the skirt having a neatly fitting yoke at top, with shirred fluting half way down, where it is closely gathered, and then falls again into fluting to the bottom of the skirt. The effect is as original as it is charming.

The favored jacket is the *Attillia*—the picturesque Hungarian military short coat.

There are quite a number of separate skirts that show the shirring and sunburst plaiting. Prices on these range from $18.75 to $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

Model Costumes Reduced

OF the elaborate, exquisitely designed gowns that have served as models in the Dress-making Salons, about fifteen remain.

They embrace costumes for various occasions, and include most distinctive confections from Paquin, Doucet, Beer, Callot Sœurs, and other noted Paris couturiers.

These superb gowns are now offered at considerably below their cost to us.

Fifth floor, Tenth st.

Third Day of the Greatest SILVER WEEK We Ever Knew

THE finest display, the broadest variety, the highest quality and lowest prices ever presented to the New York public.

That means that this is an event of large importance to housekeepers. The large selling of the last two days indicates that our public realizes the significance of the occasion.

To those who have not yet seen the offerings, this warning—The third day of the Sale is now passing; and another event of equal importance will not likely occur again this year.

High-class Sterling Silver and Plated Ware at a Quarter to a Half Under-Price.

Quadruple-Plated Tableware.

A Quarter to a Half Under-price

5-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $9.50, $10, $11.25.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50, $5.
4-piece Coffee Sets, $9.50; 3-piece, $4.25, $4.50.
4-light Candelabra, $3.75, $4.25; 5-light, $4.75.
Soup Tureens, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50. Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.50.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25. Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $1.75.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3. Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50. Fern Dishes, $2.
Bread Trays, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4.50.
Berry Bowls, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50. Candlesticks, $1.25.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $6.25.
Ice Tubs, $2.25, $2.75. Tobacco Jars, $2.
Pickle Jars, $1. Salad Bowls, $3.25. Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Shaving Cup and Brush, $2. Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz. Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz. Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz. Sugar Spoons, 20c
Butter Knives, 20c, 25c Cream Ladles, 35c
Gravy Ladles, 45c Fish Knives, 85c, $1
Oyster Ladles, $1, Fish Forks, 85c
Soup Ladles, $1.10, $1.25 Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c
Cold Meat Forks, 35c, 40c Ice-cream Slicers, $1.10
Cheese Scoops, 60c Vegetable Forks, $1.10
Cracker Spoons, $1.10, $1.50 Pea Servers, $1.10, $1.50
Asparagus Forks, $1.50 Bonbon Spoons, 50c
Triple Plate Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen
Triple Plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen

Ninth street aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Tableware

A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Berry Bowls, $15, $20.50, $21.25, $21.50, $32.50, $35.
Meat Dishes, $16.25, $20.50, $37.50, $52.
Butter Dishes, $5.75, $11.25.
Vases, $2. Whiskey Bottles, $5. Compotiers, $15, $20.75.
Silver Deposit Vases, $3.25. Children's Plates, $7.
Children's Bowls, $7.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces

A QUARTER UNDER-PRICE

Tea Spoons, $2.25, and $3 set of half dozen; were $3, $4.
Cold Meat Forks, $2.25 Sardine Forks, 90c Pickle Forks, 75c
Orange Spoons, 90c Butter Picks, 65c, 85c
Bonbon Spoons, 85c Pickle Spears, 75c Preserve Spoons, $2
Coffee Spoons, $3.75 Salt Spoons, 40c Cheese Scoops, $1.10
Sugar Sifters, 90c Gravy Ladles, $2.25 Children's Forks, 85c, $1
Berry Forks, $4 Children's Spoons, 50c

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Fancy Linen Ginghams at 25c

THESE are the lustrous, silk-like half-linen Ginghams that sell regularly at 40c and 50c a yard.

But this particular manufacturer made too many; hence you can buy the most beautiful *Linen* Ginghams at the price of cotton goods.

The variety includes over one hundred different patterns, in just the kinds of stripes that will be in most demand this Spring; white stripes on colored grounds; some of the stripes edged with a pin-stripe of black while others have black and contrasting colored pin-stripes running through the centre of the white stripes. The ground colorings in all are light blues, medium and dark blues, greens, pinks, tans, grays and cardinals.

25c a Yard, Instead of 40c and 50c

Rotunda.

Sheet Music, 8c a Copy

SOME of the pieces are "publishers' samples," to which we have added other recent compositions, vocal and instrumental, that hit the popular fancy. The music is all in regular editions, published to sell at 50c and 60c. Today's price is **8c a copy.**

There is also a group of excellent music, chiefly songs by such eminent composers as Nevin, De Koven, Hawley and others. 50c to 60c music at **15c a copy.**

Basement.

Sale of High-Grade FURS

At Stirring Reductions in Price

THE WANAMAKER policy draws very strict lines in certain kinds of merchandise, where deception is easy and common.

Furs are in this category. The market is full of disreputable furs. Many stores that are particular in other lines, exploit furs that couldn't come to WANAMAKER'S at any price.

Our experts thoroughly inspect every piece of fur that comes into our stock, as to the quality and dye of the fur, as well as the workmanship throughout.

And so when we announce a "Sale of Furs," you know that no matter how little the prices, you are absolutely safe in all matters of quality and workmanship.

Here are Furs that it is entirely safe to save on:

At $3, from $5—Fine Electric Seal Muffs.
At $5.50, from $8.50—Alaska Sable Muffs.
At $20, from $35—Chinchilla Muffs.
At $25, from $40 and $45—Chinchilla Muffs.
At $7.50, from $10.50—Straight Sable Fox Scarfs.
At $8.50, from $12.50—Mink Cluster Scarfs.
At $8.50, from $12.50—Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs.
At $10.50, from $16.50—Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs.
At $20, from $35—Blended Stone Marten Clusters.
At $25, from $40—Blended Stone Marten Muffs.
At $75, from $125—Siberian Squirrel Capes, with tab ends.
At $100, from $150—Squirrel and Ermine Stole, with long ends.
At $75, from $130—Blended Mink and Ermine Cape, stole ends.
At $235, from $350—Handsome Persian Blouse; postilion back, fancy belt, large ermine shawl, collar and cuffs.
At $150, from $225—Persian Lamb Eton Jacket, military collar, lapels with velvet and lace.
At $200, from $300—Persian Lamb Box Coat; large chinchilla collar.
At $250, from $375—Persian Lamb Automobile Coat with ermine collar.
At $375, from $750—Combination Coat of chinchilla and lace.
At $325, from $650—Loose Coat of chinchilla and lace.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Blizzard-Proof Ulsters and Reefers

THE average New-Yorker doesn't own an overcoat that will keep him comfortable in the coldest weather. His Winter overcoat is good for average temperatures, but isn't built to withstand zero weather or blizzardy snow-storms.

It's a wonder that more men don't keep an ulster in reserve. The satisfaction of having one when needed is ample recompense for the days on which it can't be worn. And, as these prices show, you don't have to invest much money to get a good, reliable, all-wool coat:

At $15—Ulsters of all-wool Oxford frieze; large collar, side pockets, wool-lined.
At $18—Ulsters of all-wool blue chinchilla; plaid body-lining, satin sleeve-linings; comfortable and good-looking.
Other Ulsters up to $35.
At $12—Men's Reefers of all-wool blue chinchilla; wool body-lining, satin sleeve-linings.
A group of Automobile Coats and Vests, lined throughout with sheepskin. Coats, $15, instead of $22.50. Vests, $2.50, instead of $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Wanamaker Special" BOYS' SUITS

THE biggest money's worth that you ever found in boys' suits made to sell at a given price, is snugly tucked away in these "Wanamaker Special" Suits at $5.

It's taken years of time and quantities of effort on our part to get the makers of these suits to meet our ideas on the subject.

All-wool materials go into them; seams are all silk-sewed and taped; knees and seats of the trousers are double—no weak spots, to give way first.

A new lot of Double-breasted Suits are here today; of plain blue or fancy cheviots; in sizes for 8 to 16 years—

FIVE DOLLARS A SUIT

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Suits, $7.50

THEY have been $10 to $15 in our own stock, until now. But the size-assortment has become broken, so prices are reduced variously from a quarter to one-half.

The Suits are in walking and dress styles, of plain or mixed cheviots, with fly-front and blouse jackets, and trimmed in different attractive styles. Sizes for 14 and 16 years, now

$7.50 a Suit Second floor, Ninth street.

New Silk Waists

THERE'S much that will attract women in the new styles displayed by the Silk Waists for Spring.

Among the late arrivals are two especially interesting groups at $5 and $6.50, of which descriptions follow:

At $5—Of figured Liberty silk, or taffeta in changeable effects or neat stripes, or peau de soie in solid colors. Five styles, including front plaited in clusters, trimmed with buttons, piped with contrasting colors, or with fancy stitching.
At $6.50—Of Louisine, in white and colors; full fronts, plaited, with fancy stitching, or lace motifs of grapes; or plaited front, piped with contrasting colors or trimmed with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Office Tables

OUR Office Furniture Store has been driven from pillar to post and post to pillar by the demands of "Subway" work; but while changing its location frequently, it has maintained its high excellence of the Office Furniture which it presents.

High character, thorough cabinet making, practicability of styles, and fair prices have brought us tremendously increased business during the past year. Here are some prices and descriptions of Office Tables:

At $8—Golden oak Table; 39 in. long, 26 in. wide; straight square legs; well built and finished.
At $12—Golden oak Table; quarter sawed oak top; 5 ft. long, 32 in. wide; turned legs; one drawer; polish finish.
At $16—Golden oak Table; quarter sawed oak top; 4 ft. long, 30 in. wide; straight square legs; polish finish.
At $23—Quarter sawed golden oak Table; 5 ft. 10 in. long, 36 in. wide; heavy turned legs with shelf stretcher, two large drawers; well built and finished.
At $45—Mahogany Table; 5 ft. long, 36 in. wide; heavy turned legs with stretcher; one drawer in each end; polish finish.
At $60—Quartered golden oak Table; 8 ft. long; 42 in. wide; 6-inch turned legs with shelf stretcher; two drawers on each side of table; fine selected stock; polish finish.
At $75—Mahogany Table; 7 ft. long, 42 in. wide; turned legs; hand-carved; two drawers; carved mouldings; stretcher between legs; highly polished.

We make a specialty of Office Desks, showing them in many sizes, styles and qualities. Sizes begin at 36-inch for roll-top, and the largest size is 72 in. In various sizes, golden oak roll-top Desks are priced at $16, $17, $20, $26, $29, $31, $32, $33, $35, $40, $42, $48, $50, $55, $60, $75, up to $165.

Golden oak flat-top Desks at $15, $17, $18, $20, $21, $22, $25, up to $110.
Mahogany roll-top Desks at $55, $58, $60, $64, $65, $66, $70, $75, up to $190.

We sell the Globe-Wernicke line of Letter Filing Devices and Card Index System, in solid cabinets and the unit system; also supplies of every description for these cabinets. We sell the Globe-Wernicke "elastic" bookcases in quartered golden oak and mahogany.

Other office furniture includes revolving chairs, arm chairs, typewriter desks and chairs, office wardrobes, hat trees, etc.

The Office Furniture Store is in our Annex Building with entrance on 8th street, opposite the Astor Place Bank; another entrance is at 766 Broadway, or from the Main Building through Basement Subway.

Good Household Linens

EACH of the following offerings of Table, Bed and Fancy Linens makes a strong, positive bid on the score of excellence and low price, for the confidence of the woman who keeps house. It is Wanamaker linen-selling *plus* the special effort made for the White Sale, that makes such values possible:

Bed Linens

Hemstitched Pillow-cases of Irish linen, 22x36 in., 40c each, from 45c. German, grass-bleached, 22x36 in., 50c each, from 60c. Irish, extra fine, 22x36 in., 55c each, from 62½c. Irish linen, scalloped, 22x36 in., 62½c each, from 87½c.
Linen Sheets, German, grass-bleached, fancy stitched, three-quarter size, $1.75 each, from $2.50.
Linen Sheets, Irish, full-bleached, hemstitched, double bed size, at $1.88 each.
Linen Sheets, bleached, double bed size, hemstitched; of fine, closely-woven linen, at $2.50 each.
Bed Spreads of hand-embroidered linen, at $30 to $45; formerly $40 to $65.

Fancy Linens

Children's Bibs, white, canvas border, hemstitched ends, at 12½c, from 15c.
Bleached Linen Tray Cloths, hemstitched, 17x26 in., 15c, from 25c.
Extra Fine Tray Cloths, with drawn-work, hemstitched, 18x27 in., at 35c each.
Bleached Damask Tea Cloths, hemstitched, 36 in. square, at 85c, were $1.10.

Tea Cloths

Fringed, bleached, Turkey red borders, 59x67 in., at $1 each.
Fringed, colored borders, grass-bleached, 2x3 yds., $1.95, from $2.50.
Hemstitched, bleached, German, 69 in. square, $1.45, from $1.75; 2x3 yds., $2.75, from $3.75.
Hemstitched, bleached German Tea Napkins, 18 in. square, $2.25 doz., from $3.

Towels and Toweling

Crash Mattress Covers, made up of 4¼ yards of crash, 30 in. wide; having some slight imperfections; toweling alone worth 75c; now 34c each.
Checked Glass Toweling, 16 in. wide; red or blue checks, at 8c yd., from 10c.
Extra fine Huckaback Towels, 24x45 in.; all-white border, fringed ends, at 25c each, from 35c.
Hemstitched, bleached German Huckaback Towels, 24x45 in., at 38c each, from 50c.

Linen for Shirt-waists

1500 yards of Printed Irish Linen, one yard wide, in a score of pretty designs and assorted colorings; cool and very serviceable summer shirt-waist materials; worth 50c yard, at 25c yard.

Fourth Avenue.

Blankets and Comfortables

YOU'RE fortunately fixed, if you can get along with anything less than your warmest bed-clothing these nights. And perhaps the warmest isn't even warm enough?

Here's a ready solution—and the best blanket and comfortable values in New York. We know—for we've investigated the question.

Dimensions, weight and composition of the following blankets are accurately stated:

Blankets

At $3 pair—White wool filling and cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5½ lbs.
At $4.25 pair—Four parts white wool and one part cotton; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
At $5 pair—Fine gray wool warp and filling; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.
At $6 pair—Made of selected scarlet wool in warp and filling; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $7 pair—Very fine gray wool warp and filling; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

Comfortables

At 80c each—Silkoline Comfortables; good cotton filling; full bed size.
At $1.25 each—Silkoline Comfortables; one side figured, other plain; full bed size.
At $3.75 each—Sateen covered Down Quilts; pure white down; will not shed; odorless.
At $5 each—Down Quilts with best American sateen covering; pure white down.
Silk and satin covered down and wool filled Comfortables, at a quick-step reduction:

At $9, from $12 At $22.50, from $27
At $15, from $20 At $25, from $30 and $33
At $20, from $25

Third floor.

Price-Cutting On Women's Coats

ABOUT two hundred handsome Winter Jackets and Coats for Women comprise these notable offerings. On some of the wraps first reductions are made, on others the prices drop another notch, regardless of values, to reach the level at which they will hurry out. In still other cases the makers bear the brunt of the price-shrinkage.

You benefit, in every case; if you need a coat for the remaining weeks of Winter:

At $7.50, worth $12 to $16—Women's Short Black Jackets of kerseys and cheviots; only one or two of a style.
At $12, worth $18 to $22.50—Women's Short Jackets and Three-quarter Length Coats; mostly in black.
At $20, worth $30 to $50—Women's Three-quarter Length Coats, in Scotch mixtures and black cloth.
At $30, worth $40 to $55—Women's Black Silk Coats; lined with white. And Evening Wraps with quilted linings.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Fancies in Favors

THE days of the luncheon, dinner, card party, and cotillion are upon us. And the hostess bestirs herself to evolve favors that shall have the merit and spice of newness.

We have anticipated her desires—here are just the favors she wants, most of them just landed. And the WANAMAKER Favor collection has always been synonymous with originality, variety and moderation in price:

Swans, 20c and 25c. Pigeons, 25c. Roses, 25c.
Baskets, 15c, 20c and 25c. Hearts, 20c, 25c, Carnations, 10c
Gilt Baskets, 15c, 20c and 25c. Bonbon Dishes, 20c and 25c
Hand-painted Boxes, 25c. Chafing Dishes, 25c.
Champagne Bottles and Corks, 25c and 35c. Bells, 25c.
Dinner Cards, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c. Jack Horner Pies, 25c string.
Snapping Mottoes, 8c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 to $3.50.

Basement.

The Beautiful VOSE PIANOS

THERE is a sense of delight in viewing, and satisfaction in possessing, a thing which is finished, ornate, perfect, superb, through and through.

This feeling cannot fail to impress one who sees and examines a *Vose Piano.*

The first glance gives the eye a sense of artistic excellence. The styles of the cases have a character at once refined, correct in their architecture, original in design, and superbly finished. In the mahogany pianos every bit of wood that the eye can see is real mahogany veneer. The cabinet making is the finest known. Run your hand on the inside, and you will find even the hidden parts are veneered and polished in the thorough manner peculiar to Vose methods.

But the case is only an effort to worthily set forth the piano to its deserving.

The moment the fingers touch the keys you realize that here is tone of superior artistic quality—pure, clear, bell-like, brilliant in action, even with the delicate touches; strong and powerful for heroic expression.

The Vose *satisfies* the artistic ear. Judged by any test, physical or artistic, it is above criticism.

We are proud to present instruments so altogether worthy to our public. We have a wide variety of models—an aristocratic family—displayed by themselves in our large *Vose Room.*

We invite you to come and see and hear them.

You can buy the *Vose* on easy monthly payments, if you wish.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Custom Shirts That Fit

YOU have seen men whose collar and collar-band weren't on good terms—perhaps you have had the experience yourself. Then you have seen shirt-bosoms that buckled or broke in unwelcome places. It's all the fault of poor shirt-making.

You can avoid all such troubles, if you'll let us make your shirts to measure. We do it, now, for hundreds of the best-dressed men of New York—men who are particular about their comfort and personal appearance. Expert cutters and shirt-makers turn out work that is unexceptionable—shirts that fit first, last and always.

There are some new materials for colored stiff-bosom shirts, that you'll be immensely taken with. They are printed percales—all from Paris; and in a wonderful variety of designs. Some of the fabrics are light and fine as they can be—the "Lie"—others have dainty little white Mercerized figures in addition to the neat figures and stripes in colors—the *broche* percales. Still others have white Mercerized stripes—singly or in clusters—the *raye* percales. All made to order at $3.50. The plain percales at $3 each

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

A Drop in CAP Prices

THIS Arctic weather is apt to make you discontented with the heating qualities of a derby hat, particularly if you're exposed to the icy blasts, on anything from an "L" car platform to an automobile.

Hence there's virtue and timeliness in this suggestion of price-reductions—almost down to zero—on Men's and Boys' Warm Fur and Cloth Caps:

Coney Caps, $1.75, from $2.50.
Real Pieced Seal Caps, $3, from $5.
Real Seal Caps, $5, from $8.
Selected Seal Caps, $12.50, from $18.
Heavy Cloth Caps, for men and boys, 75c, from $1 and $1.50.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Nightgowns and Petticoats In the White Sale

WHITE SALE economies show nowhere to better advantage than in the superb variety and ample price-range of the two important groups of Nightgowns and Petticoats.

The spread of prices meets the requirements of every pocket-book; the diversity of styles assures the satisfaction of every taste.

And throughout the list, there is the positive excellence and high character that makes WANAMAKER WHITE SALES famous and unapproachable:

PETTICOATS

At 85c—Of cambric or muslin: three styles; trimmed with embroidery ruffle, or torchon lace and insertion, or lace and plaits above.
At $1—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits, or lawn ruffle, hemstitched hem, or cluster of hemstitched plaits.
At $1.25—Of cambric; deep ruffle; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and three rows of insertion.
At $1.50—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and plaits, or embroidery and plaits.
At $1.75—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle; trimmed with blind embroidery or lawn ruffle; or point de Paris lace, insertion and cluster of plaits.
At $2.50—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with lace, insertion and cluster of plaits.
At $2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn; trimmed with point de Paris lace, three rows of insertion and hemstitching plaits.

NIGHTGOWNS

At $1—Of nainsook; low, round neck; long or short sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon, or point de Paris lace.
At $1.50—Of cambric; three styles; high, square or low neck; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon; or low neck, hemstitched and embroidered.
At $1.75—Of cambric or nainsook; high back; trimmed with embroidery, insertion and ribbon, or Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
At $2—Of cambric or nainsook; two styles; high neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon, or torchon lace.
At $2.50—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with blind embroidery, Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
At $2.75—Of nainsook; high neck, yoke; trimmed with embroidery ruffle, insertion and ribbon; open on side.
At $3.75—Of nainsook; yoke of Valenciennes lace, insertion and embroidery; trimmed with ruffle of lawn and lace; ribbon at neck.
At $4.50—Of nainsook; low, round neck of embroidery insertion and plaits; yoke trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Good Corsets

THEY all possess familiar-sounding names that women associate with corset goodness. Prices are most reasonable, models are of the best and newest, and assortment is most varied:

At $1—L. & R. Corsets of jean; medium or short; long and short hips, low bust; lace-trimmed: in white and drab.
At $2—L. R. Corsets, of white or drab coutil; bias sides, low bust, medium short hips; lace-trimmed. Also in black sateen.
At $3.75—L. R. Corsets of coutil; low bust, extra long over hips and abdomen. Also in black sateen.
At $2.50—Nemo Corsets of coutil; low cut, long hips and high bust; extra dip over hips; self-reducing straps over abdomen. Same, in whalebone, $5.
Also other popular domestic makes of Corsets—C. B., W. B., R. & G. and Thomson's, in newest models, at $1 to $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Registered Trade Mark.

Annual Sale Table Linens.

LOT No. 1 consists of goods from two of the foremost Irish manufacturers. It is unusually attractive, in that there are forty good designs; a large assortment of desirable sizes, and a full range of qualities.

We offer these goods at a full

25% Reduction

Napkins (per doz.).

⅝x⅝ size	$3.75	4.00	5.50	7.50	
Reg. price	5.00	5.50	7.50	10.00	
¾x¾ size, at $5.00	5.50	6.00	9.00	10.00	12.00
Reg. price	7.00	7.50	8.00	12.00	13.50	16.50
⅞x⅞ size, at	$18.50	20.00	24.50		
Reg. price	25.00	30.00	33.00		

Table Cloths.

2x2 yards, at	$3.00	3.50	5.00		
Reg. price	4.00	4.75	7.00		
2x2½ yards, at	$3.75	4.50	5.50	6.50	11.00
Reg. price	5.25	6.00	7.50	8.75	15.00
2x3 yards, at	$4.50	5.00	6.75	7.50	
Reg. price	6.25	7.00	9.00	10.50	
2½x2½ yds.	$3.75	4.50	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00
Regular price	5.00	6.00	7.00	9.50	11.00	14.00
2½x3 yds.	$5.25	6.00	8.50	9.50	11.50	17.50
Reg. price	7.00	8.00	11.50	13.00	16.00	24.00
2½x3½ yds.	$6.15	7.00	11.50	14.50	20.50	
Reg. price	8.50	10.00	15.50	20.00	28.00	

32-Page Booklet telling all about these and other goods offered at this January Sale free on request.

"The Linen Store,"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street.

Semi-Annual Sale

One-Third Off.

It isn't a sale of odd lots or broken sizes. It's a good clear reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. on any Suit or Overcoat in any of our four stores. The loss is as certain for us as the gain is certain for you—but we get clear counters for spring goods.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	$6.67
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
28.00	Imported Black and Gray Overcoatings	18.67
30.00	Custom Cloth Overcoatings	20.00

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 241 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

YOU NEED NOT BE AFRAID TO USE

IRON-OX TABLETS

Every day of your life, as an aid to digestion, as a gentle laxative, or as a tonic for the nerves.

They are Absolutely Safe. They are Invariably Effective.

50 TABLETS FOR 25 CTS.

New Bifocal Eyeglasses

Having short and distance vision lenses INVISIBLY joined. Cleanly, elegant, optically perfect.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality.

30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY PHONE, 3303 SPRING.

GOV. MURPHY ON TRUSTS

New Jersey Executive's Views in Message to Legislature.

Denies That State Laws Are Lax—Recommends Restrictions on Automobiles—Nominates Three Judges.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The falling gavels of President Hutchinson and Speaker Horner in the Senate and Assembly, respectively, at 3 o'clock this afternoon marked the beginning of the one hundred and twenty-seventh session of the New Jersey Legislature. Organization in both houses was effected by electing the officers nominated by the Republican caucuses several days ago. The message of Gov. Murphy was read in its entirety, which had not been done in many years. It contained a lengthy discussion of trusts; recommendations that the fee system be abolished in all county offices throughout the State; that the salary attaching to the Commissionership of Banking and Insurance be increased, and that the Constitutional amendments providing for changes in the judicial system whereby congestion of the calendars may be done away with, be finally adopted. It urged that laws be passed regulating the use of automobiles and providing for the control of primaries. Voting machines were held to be desirable. The employment of children under legal age, Passaic River sewage, the hospital for consumptive poor, labor troubles in Paterson, tenement house regulations, and extension of the State House grounds were treated of.

The Governor in reagrd to trusts, said that practically all the legislation of the State during the last thirty years, as affecting corporations, had been eminently wise and tended to win the confidence of the public. He said the corporation laws of the State are not especially liberal, as many think, and that corporations organized under the State's laws do not have unusual or "perhaps" unwise powers. "The New Jersey law," he continued, "recognizes the right of property to protection. It recognizes, as well, the right of the people to protection. It allows of no oppression of the people by the corporation. It allows no unjust assault upon the corporation by the people to be effective. It carefully and justly guards the interests of both. Corporations that want to do a dishonest business have a hard time of it under the New Jersey law. The result of the great confidence in the equality of the corporation laws of the State has been the organization of so great a number of corporations that the fees and taxes from this source are sufficient to pay the annual expenses of the State, to pay a large proportion of the cost of our public education, and to leave a handsome surplus besides. Our revenues from this source have continued to increase. As a matter of fact there are few, if any, real trusts, and the name is given promiscuously to large corporations of all kinds, especially if composed of a combination of a number of small concerns. It is a wrong use of the term and it carries an unjust inference, but it has come into common use."

Regarding Passaic River sewage, the Governor agrees that the only practical solution of the trouble is by a trunk sewer from Paterson to Newark Bay.

It is urged that a law be passed requiring all drivers of automobiles to pass an examination as to their fitness and knowledge of machinery, and also that no machine be allowed in the State which is geared to run faster than fifteen miles an hour.

Following the reading of the message, the Senate was apprised of the nominations by the Governor of Justice Jonathan Dixon to succeed himself as a member of the Supreme Court, of Circuit Judge Francis J. Swayze to succeed Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins, resigned, and of Judge Frederick Adams of the Court of Errors to succeed Judge Swayze as Circuit Judge.

Senator Strong of Middlesex introduced a bill placing the offices of County Clerk, Surrogate, and Sheriff in all the counties of the State on a salary basis, and also a bill providing for a Board of Control to have general supervision and management of the State penal and charitable institutions, not unlike the law now in operation in New York State.

The Legislature adjourned to meet next Monday night.

ODELL TO REPLY TO FORD.

Will Make a Speech on the Franchise Tax at the Arkwright Club Friday Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Gov. Odell refused to-day to make any reply to the criticisms passed upon him by ex-Senator John Ford because of his recommendation to the Legislature that the franchise tax law, of which Mr. Ford was the author, should be repealed. The Governor, it is understood, considers that it would be undignified in him to reply to Mr. Ford in the form of an interview.

At the same time he does not intend to remain silent on the subject. He has accepted an invitation to a dinner to be given in New York next Friday evening at the Arkwright Club, and in the address which he will make on that occasion he will explain more fully than he did in his message his reasons for believing the franchise tax law an oppressive piece of legislation.

He also very probably will have something to say with regard to the personal attacks which have been made on him in connection with this matter.

There was a comment in the Republican organ here this evening on Senator Ford's speech which has been the subject of some little conjecture. It was: "Ex-State Senator John Ford vented his opinions regarding Gov. Odell last evening. It is said the Governor had a chill this morning."

It was thought by some that this comment indicated a difference between Gov. Odell and William Barnes, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, who is also the editor of the organ, but later it was given out by Mr. Barnes's friends that the paragraph in question was merely a piece of sarcasm leveled at Mr. Ford.

INCOME OF THE STATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The report of Nathan L. Miller, State Controller for last year, was made public to-day. It shows an actual surplus in the State Treasury of $8,001,346. This sum is more than $2,000,000 more than the estimate made last year, despite the fact that the direct taxes were $3,879,847 less than the year before. Total receipts were $23,660,775 and expenditures $23,220,272.

There was collected during the year from 7,524 corporations in corporation taxes, exclusive of organization tax, $6,226,183.18, whereas in 1899, 5,302 corporations were taxed, producing $2,266,650.

The Controller also suggests that the tax upon the surplus and individual profits of savings banks should be upon the market instead of the par value. From the reports made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, as of July 1 last, it appears that the par value of the surplus of savings banks amounted to about $69,000,000, while the market value was over $115,000,000.

He states that the percentage of par value to market value in nine institutions in one county ranged from 20 per cent. to 60 per cent. This makes the present method of taxation grossly inequitable. It is suggested that the difficulties could be obviated and the same results realized by changing the basis of computation as above set forth and changing the rate from 1 per cent. to 7 mills.

Here are some of the larger items in the State's receipts:

Direct taxes	$6,973,663
Tax on corporations	6,226,183
Tax on organization of corporations	330,567
Tax on transfers	3,303,554
Liquor tax	4,221,671
Trust funds	473,312

BOLTERS NOT YET IN LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Frank H. Platt was at the Capitol to-day. He talked for a few minutes with Gov. Odell and also with Chairman George W. Dunn. He was reticent as to the purpose of his visit.

Senator Brackett came to the city to-day, but said he had nothing further to give out with regard to the intentions of himself and his fellow-Senatorial bolters. The "concert" is still intact and will be heard from on all matters of legislation which does not meet with the approval of the triumvirate.

Gov. Odell may not send any appointments to the Senate to-morrow night for confirmation. He has twenty days in which to send in appointments made during the recess of the Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The barometric changes during the last twenty-four hours have been very slight, and in marked contrast with those of a few days ago. An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude covers the Southern States and extends northeastward into the Middle Atlantic States. A second high pressure covers the plateau and Rocky Mountain region, and pressure is relatively low in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the extreme Southwest. Except light snow flurries in the lake regions and Southern Texas, there has been no precipitation in any part of the country. Temperatures continue below the seasonal average in the East and South. In the Middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in the Ohio Valley higher temperatures prevail.

The weather Wednesday will be fair, except in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, where snow is probable, and the Southwest, where rain is indicated. Rain is indicated for the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the southern portion of the South Atlantic States Thursday.

Warmer weather will prevail in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday and in the South Atlantic States Thursday.

It will be somewhat colder in the Mississippi Valley and over the eastern slope region and the Upper Mississippi Valley Wednesday. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light and variable except from New Jersey northward, where fresh west to northwest winds will become south. On the Gulf coast mostly southeast to south winds will prevail, and on Lake Michigan fresh northwest. Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday, increasing cloudiness, fresh west winds, becoming south.

Eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, increasing cloudiness, followed by snow, with rising temperature late Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh southwest winds.

Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, cloudy and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; light, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and western New York, snow Wednesday, with rising temperature; Thursday, snow and much colder; fresh southwest to west winds.

Minnesota, fair Wednesday, warmer in west portion; Thursday fair, fresh northwest winds.

North and South Dakota, fair Wednesday and Thursday.

North and South Carolina, fair Wednesday, warmer on the coast; Thursday increasing cloudiness with rain, light variable winds.

West Virginia, snow and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair, except snow in east portion.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy, followed by snow, wind southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	9	18	16
6 A. M.	10	18	15
9 A. M.	13	18	19
12 M.	18	20	23
4 P. M.	20	23	24
6 P. M.	19	22	22
9 P. M.	15	21	20
12 P. M.	15	21	18

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	19½
Weather Bureau	20½
Corresponding date 1902	15⅛
Corresponding date for last 25 years	32

The thermometer registered 11 degrees at 8 A. M. and 16 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 20 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 8 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 48 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n. Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	16	20	W	Clear
Atlantic City	16	22	NW	Clear
Boston	20	26	W	Clear
Buffalo	14	14	SW	Snow
Cape May	20	24	NW	Pt. cloudy
Eastport	2	6	NW	Clear
Nantucket	22	26	W	Cloudy
Norfolk	32	34	W	Pt. cloudy
Oswego	18	18	SW	Snow
Philadelphia	18	20	NW	Cloudy
Pittsburg	14	14	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	12	16	W	Clear
Scranton	14	16	SW	Pt. cloudy
Washington, D. C.	22	24	N	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	32	34	S	Clear
Chicago	20	20	S	Cloudy
Cincinnati	22	22	SE	Clear
Cleveland	12	12	S	Clear
Detroit	12	12	SW	Cloudy
Duluth	8	10	N	Clear
Grand Haven	16	22	SE	Cloudy
Green Bay	6	8	N	Cloudy
Huron	28	32	NW	Cloudy
Marquette	8	16	W	Pt. cloudy
Milwaukee	18	18	SW	Snow
Toledo	14	14	S	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	30	34	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	32	34	NW	Clear
Corpus Christi	50	52	NE	Pt. cloudy
Galveston	44	48	E	Rain
Hatteras	30	40	W	Clear
Jacksonville	40	44	NW	Clear
Key West	64	64	NE	Cloudy
Mobile	40	40	N	Clear
Montgomery	38	40	N	Clear
New Orleans	40	42	SE	Cloudy
Savannah	36	42	SE	Cloudy
Tampa	46	52	NE	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	34	38	N	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	22	30	E	Snow
Davenport	22	24	SW	Cloudy
Dodge City	38	44	NW	Clear
Kansas City	36	36	SW	Clear
North Platte	34	42	NW	Clear
Omaha	34	38	SE	Clear
St. Louis	34	38	S	Clear
St. Paul	14	18	N	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	40	42	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	40	40	E	Clear
Helena	24	26	NE	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	28	30	NW	Clear

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:25	Sun sets	4:56	Moon rises 6:46

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:55	Gov. Isl'd	8:19	H. Gate 10:15
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:28	Gov. Isl'd	8:51	H. Gate 10:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Capri, Barbados and Rio Janeiro	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bolivia, Port au Prince, Jacmel, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coamo, San Juan, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finland, Belgium via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ivernia, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 3 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 10; Hongkong, Dec. 13; Shanghai, Dec. 16; Yokohama, Dec. 24, and Honolulu, Jan. 3, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched East Jan. 9, and are due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 14.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 2.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Main, Bremen, Dec. 29.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
Prins Willem I., Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Montevideo, Cadiz, Dec. 30.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 10.
El Valle, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Grenada, Port Spain, Jan. 7.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Jan. 2.
Beldura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 10.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 10.
Sicilian Prince, Genoa, Jan. 2.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 18.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

SS Maracaibo, Fuerst, Curacao Jan. 5 and Ponce 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Anchored in Quarantine at 11:36 P. M.

SS Iversia, (Br.,) Stephens, Liverpool Jan. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:10 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Byrne, Colon Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) Wattin, Bremen Jan. 4 and Southampton and Cherbourg 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M. 12th.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Dec. 19 and Swansea 24th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) Haase, Kingston, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 A. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown Jan. 8 via Wilmington, N. C., 9th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Jan. 7 and Key West 10th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seriphos, (Ger.,) Schultz, Philadelphia Jan. 12, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Iroquois, Staples, Jacksonville Jan. 10 and Charleston 11th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Oliphant, Manaos, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Broomhead, Antwerp Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Fairmead, (Br.,) Lewers, St. Croix Jan. 4, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 13, 9:30 P. M., west, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Savannah, for Savannah.
SS Albuera, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS Volund, (Nor.,) for Mobile.
SS Northwestern, for Port Arthur.
SS Basil, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Naples, &c.
SS Balmoral, (Br.,) for Melbourne, Sydney, &c.
SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br., cable,) for Halifax.
SS Canova, (Belg.,) for Manchester.
SS Seguranca, for Colon.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS El Rio, for Galveston.
SS Palatia, (Ger.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—SS Kroonland, Capt. Doxrud, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Cuppers, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Lord Lansdowne, (Br.,) Capt. English, from New York via Newport News and Baltimore, arr. at Dublin yesterday.

SS Saxonia, (Br.,) Capt. Warr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New York, arr. at Naples to-day.

SS Hanover, (Ger.,) Capt. Jacobs, sld. from Bremen for New York and Baltimore Jan. 10.

SS New York, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Bernilla, (Br.,) Capt. O'Connor, from Huelva for New York, arr. at St. Michael's Jan. 9.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York for Malta and Venice, arr. at Oran Jan. 11.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Antwerp, arr. here to-day.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Capt. Messardo, sld. from Palermo for New York Jan. 7 and passed Gibraltar Jan. 11.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, sld. from Palermo for New York Jan. 10.

SS Indrawadi, (Br.,) Capt. Condy, from Yokohama, Hiogo, Shanghai, and Manila for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Algiers, Naples, and Genoa, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Shepard, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler, and Silversmith, MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets. Established 1862. 15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus. 25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Our Restaurant. Eighth Floor. The excellence of the cuisine, the dispatch of the service, the reasonableness of the prices, the invitingness that pervades its every section, its homelike accessories—all these are what have won for it already great patronage and will continue to hold and increase it. The menu includes everything dainty and appetizing. Women on a shopping tour will enjoy an hour spent here. Business men in a hurry will appreciate its quick service.

The New Cotton Fabrics.

First Floor.

They're so dainty, pretty and fascinating that they command the attention of even the most disinterested. But where's the woman who can't be influenced by refinement and beauty and newness?

What can we say anent the Simpson Crawford Co. display of New Cotton Fabrics?

That the collection is very choice, magnificent and comprehensive? Of course! You expect that.

That it's away beyond our best offerings in the past? Progressiveness demands that.

That it's representative of the highest products of the best foreign and domestic makers? Our duty would not be fulfilled were it not.

But why indulge in generalities and tire you with verbosity? Come and see the display in its fullest bloom. As the beauty and freshness of the Morning Glory are heightened by the sparkle of dew, so is the charm of this collection of Cotton Weaves enhanced by virtue of its pristine glow of neoteric novelty.

The Shirting Section Offers

Finest Anderson Ginghams and Zephyrs, from 25c. to 58c. yard.

Silk Ginghams, in pretty stripes, American make, at 39c. yard.

German Linen Ginghams, in stripes, 32 inches wide, at 25c. yd.

Zephyrs with lace stripes, the newest waisting material, at 25c. yard.

The Section of Imported Materials Offers

Silk and Cotton Novelties, with beautiful drawn work, at $1.25 and $1.65 a yard.

Silk and Cotton Grenadines, with embroidered dots, navy, with white and black and white, $1.25 a yard.

Silk and Cotton Novelties, in medallion effects; helio, white, black and white, $1.50 a yard.

St. Gall Swisses, in dotted and medallion effects, all colors; 40 inches wide, at $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

The Section of Silk Mousselines Offers

Silk Mousselines, all the desirable shades, 28 inches wide, at 18c. a yard.

A very good quality of Pineapple finish Mousselines, all shades, at 25c. and 39c. a yard.

100,000 yards of Printed Batiste, of the very newest printings, in every imaginable color or shade, at 10c. a yard.

Printed Dotted Swiss Mulls, American make.

Printed Pineapple Batiste, newest designs.

Printed Percales, of a very fine quality.

Ginghams, 27 and 31 inches wide.

Cotton Crepon, in all the leading shades.

Lawns in all colors, 40 inches wide.

All at 12½c. a Yard.

We Offer in Our

Women's Suit Dept.

Third Floor.

The Balance of Our Stock of Fine Theatre, Reception and Promenade Gowns, of Crepe, Lace and Cloth, Ranging in Price from $135 to $225;

Choice at $75.

We advise an early call, as this offer comprises only about thirty costumes in all.

The Great Sale of

Ess-See-Ess Shoes for Women

At $1.90 and $2.40 Pair,

Second Floor,

has proven the most phenomenal success of the New Year. There was every reason why it should be so. Ess-See-Ess Shoes have never sold for less than $3.50 a pair. We are now offering them for $1.90 and $2.40. Do you wonder that women have crowded the aisles from morning till night?

Ess-See-Ess Shoes gained great popularity on their first appearance and have yearly increased their reputation for style, comfort and wearing qualities. This sale will naturally very materially popularize them. They equal the average $5.00 Shoe in every respect.

There are Fifteen Styles to Choose from,

In medium weight and Fall and Winter Shoes.

Patent Leather, Patent Kid, Enamel Leather, Vici Kid, with dull tops, and all Glace Kid with patent tips, Chrome Calf and Box Calfskin are among the leathers represented.

If you would purchase superior Shoes at prices generally charged for inferior qualities; this sale should be of paramount interest to you.

The Sale of Black Silks.

Rotunda.

Although Silk buying has been going on with a rush in the Rotunda all this week, there are still extraordinary values remaining, owing to the immensity of the original stocks. Read the facts once more:—

Black Italian Taffeta; one of the very best makes of silks; well known to every dressmaker; yard.....55

Imported Black Taffeta, bright and lustrous, full 19 inches wide, yard.....45

Imported Black Taffeta, very superior quality, 21 inches wide, yard.....50

Our own regular Taffet

ANNUAL BANK ELECTIONS

National and State Institutions Elect Their Directors.

Shareholders of Some of the Trust Companies Also Choose Their Board—Some Banks Also Elect Officers.

Directors were elected by many National and State banks and some trust companies in this city yesterday. In several of the banks the Directory was increased. In a few instances the officers were chosen by the Directors, but in the large majority of cases the selection of officers will be made later. The Directors chosen follow:

National Banks.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE—Dumont Clarke, W. Bayard Cutting, John T. Terry, J. Rogers Maxwell, John Claflin, William P. Dixon, L. C. Weir, Samuel Rea, W. L. Bull, C. H. Mackay, Edwin Hawley.

ASTOR—George F. Baker, John Jacob Astor, Alexander H. Stevens, Charles A. Peabody, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Harrison E. Gawtry, Robert H. McCurdy, Douglas Robinson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., William T. Rainey.

BANK OF NEW YORK—Charles D. Leverich, Gustav Amsinck, Anson W. Hard, Darius O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, John Crosby Brown, Henry C. Swords, John G. McCullough, William A. Read, Daniel A. Davis, Herbert L. Griggs, George L. Rives, William J. Matheson, Gordon Macdonald.

BROADWAY—Miles M. O'Brien, Charles W. Morse, T. Albeus Adams, William B. Putney, Eugene Britton, Richard B. Kelly, Anderson Fowler, William Ballin, Abraham Stern, Adolph Rusch, John F. Kehoe.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS'—James Stillman, Joseph Fox, D. H. Rowland, Marcus M. Marks, Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, William H. Chase, Henry Hofheimer, Adolph D. Bendheim, Henry A. Caesar. Elect officers to-morrow.

CENTRAL—William A. Wheelock, Edwin Langdon, Woodbury Langdon, John A. McCall, Henry Tuck, Henry Sampson, Louis F. Dommerich, Jacob S. Bernheimer, R. L. Cutter, William M. Woods, John P. Munn.

CHASE—Oliver H. Payne, Grant B. Schley, James J. Hill, A. B. Hepburn, John I. Waterbury, H. W. Cannon, George F. Baker.

CHATHAM—George M. Hard, Dan B. Smith, John H. Washburn, Henry P. Doremus, Sanford H. Steele, Frank R. Lawrence, Daniel J. Carroll, John D. Vermeule, G. P. Morosini, Adolph Rusch, and Henry F. Shoemaker.

CHEMICAL—George G. Williams, Frederic W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. De Witt, Robert Walton Goelet, and William H. Porter.

CITIZENS'—Francis M. Bacon, Jr., William S. Bogert, Daniel A. Davis, L. F. Dommerich, Ewald Fleitmann, William Halls, Jr., Pearson Halstead, Robert B. Hirsch, Jacques Huber, Arthur L. Lasher, Augustus F. Libby, Elkan Naumburg, Edwin S. Schenck, Emil Seidl, Jr., Walter A. Smith, Frederick Southack, James Stillman, Henry B. Stokes, and Edward A. Walton. Elect officers to-day.

CONSOLIDATED—O. D. Ashley, Perry Belmont, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, George P. Butler, Henry C. Brewster, Edward G. Burgess, Robert A. Chesebrough, George Crocker, Jonathan B. Currey, John W. Griggs, J. Temple Gwathmey, George S. Hart, E. Burton Hart, Jr., John Tremain Hill, James G. Newcomb, Willis S. Paine, Oscar L. Richard, J. Howard Sweetser, Mortimer H. Wagar, and Clarence Whitman.

EAST RIVER—David Banks, Charles Banks, Raymond Jenkins, David Banks, Jr., and Vincent Loeser. Elect officers to-day.

EQUITABLE—James M. Bell, Carl R. Schultz, John Carraway, E. G. Gilmore, Charles L. Taylor, C. E. Lambert, William G. McAdoo, and Phelps Smith. The Directors yesterday elected James M. Bell, President; Carl R. Schultz, First Vice President; John Carraway, Second Vice President, and J. S. O'Neale, Cashier.

FIRST—George F. Baker, Harris C. Fahnestock, Francis L. Hine, J. Pierpont Morgan, D. Willis James, James J. Hill, James A. Blair, John P. Mitchell, John A. McCall, William H. Moore, Fisher A. Baker, and Henry P. Davison.

FOURTH—J. Edward Simmons, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, William S. Opdyke, James G. Cannon.

GALLATIN—Adrian Iselin, Jr., Thomas Denny, Frederick W. Stevens, Alexander H. Stevens, Henry L. Barbey, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Charles A. Peabody.

GARFIELD—James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, Charles T. Wills, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Morgan J. O'Brien, Ruel W. Poor, Samuel Adams, Alfred J. Cammeyer.

HANOVER—James T. Woodward, Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, Sigourney W. Fay, Martin S. Fechheimer, Hudson Hoagland, Edward King, William Halls, Jr., Cord Meyer, Benjamin Perkins, William Rockefeller, James Stillman, Elijah P. Smith, James Henry Smith, Isidor Straus, James M. Donald, Charles H. Marshall, John S. Phipps.

IRVING—Charles F. Mattlage, Charles H. Fancher, W. B. B. Totten, Samuel B. Downes, Charles Reed, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, Daniel P. Morse, William H. Barnard, William C. Demorest, William Ziegler, Hampden E. Tener, Jr., Samuel Crooks, Samuel S. Conover, Theodore F. Whitmarsh. The Directors elected Charles H. Fancher President; Charles F. Mattlage, and Samuel S. Conover, Vice President; B. F. Werner, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS'—William M. Kingsland, William Rockefeller, John T. Willets, Nicholas F. Palmer, William C. Sturges, George W. Quintard, Gates W. McGarrah, Anton A. Raven, Henry Steers, Henry B. Stokes, V. Everit Macy. Gates W. McGarrah was elected President and Nicholas F. Palmer Vice President.

LIBERTY—George F. Baker, Henry C. Tinker, Henry Graves, Jr., F. C. Young, Arthur F. Lake, Charles H. Stout, E. C. Converse, Charles A. Moore, T. A. Gillespie, Francis L. Hine, Charles H. Warren, Henry P. Davison, D. G. Reid, J. R. Maxwell, Douglas Alexander.

LINCOLN—Thomas L. James, Matthew C. D. Borden, E. V. W. Rossiter, William Rockefeller, Eben E. Olcott, William R. Grace, Charles C. Clarke, J. D. Layng, James Stillman, J. H. Lewis.

MECHANICS'—Alexander E. Orr, Lowell Lincoln, Horace E. Garth, Henry Hentz, Charles M. Pratt, Henry Talmadge, John Sinclair, William T. Boulton, Edgar L. Marston, Granville W. Garth.

MERCANTILE—Charles T. Barney, Robert C. Clowry, William Nelson Cromwell, Edwin Gould, William F. Havemeyer, Edward T. Jeffery, Emanuel Lehman, Seth M. Milliken, Charles W. Morse, Miles M. O'Brien, Augustus G. Paine, George H. Sargent, Frederick B. Schenck, William Skinner, William H. Taylor, Edward B. Thomas, Robert M. Thompson, Warner Van Norden, Isaac Wallach.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE—Allen S. Apgar, Jacob Tharsen, Alfred M. Hoyt, Phineas C. Lounsbery, James G. Powers, Lucius H. Biglow, John H. Inman, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lyman Brown, Gilbert H. Johnson, Edward W. Scott, Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., Charles H. Dale.

NEW AMSTERDAM—C. T. Barney, J. Romaine Brown, Frank Curtiss, W. M. Healey, Joseph J. Kittel, R. V. Lewis, James McMahon, R. B. Moore, C. W. Morse, H. P. Morse, Daniel O'Day, Frank W. Sanger, Louis Stern, George J. Smith, F. K. Sturgis.

NEW YORK COUNTY—Joseph Park, Charles B. Webster, Isidor Straus, William H. Jennison, S. F. Jayne, Francis L. Leland, Hobart J. Park, William Carpender. Will elect officers on Monday.

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE—James Rowland, Warren Cruikshank, George C. De Lacy, James M. Donald, William Halls, Jr., Hudson Hoagland, Lee Kohns, William J. Merrill, James E. Nichols, William J. Rogers, John H. Seed, Daniel W. Whitmore, William Wilks, F. W. Woolworth, Lewis E. Pierson. Will elect officers on Friday.

NORTHERN—William O. Allison, Sidney Bernheimer, Henry M. Brigham, Maurice Brill, Frank C. Mayhew, Joseph L. Reilling, Charles H. Simmons, Jacob C. Simon, W. H. Craig, Le A. Price, F. Hall, William E. Palsifer. Elect officers Jan. 20.

PHENIX—Jonathan Thorne, John H. Pool, Alfred M. Bull, W. H. H. Moore, Duncan D. Parmly, Henry K. Pomroy, Anton A. Raven, George M. Coffin, Le Roy W. Baldwin, Henry S. Dyshon, Daniel Bacon, George L. Nichols, Henry P. Talmadge, Archer Brown.

SEABOARD—Edwin C. Bodman, Samuel G. Payne, T. Wistar Brown, Lucius A. Cole, F. V. Greene, S. G. Nelson, Daniel O'Day, Franklin Quimby, William A. Ross, Joseph Seep, John F. Thomson.

SECOND—James Stillman, John W. Aitken, Daniel A. Davis, H. Blanchard Dominick, John L. Riker, William Rockefeller, George Sherman, John Sloane, Isaac Stern, Isidor Straus, John R. Sinclair, Henry A. C. Taylor.

SEVENTH—Edwin Gould, Edward R. Thomas, William Nelson Cromwell, Alexander McDonald, W. J. Curtis, William H. Taylor, R. W. Jones, Jr., William F. Carlton, Hugh Kelly, Charles E. Levy, Crawford Fairbanks, Erskine Hewitt, Robert C. Clowry, Edward T. Jeffery, Robert Hewitt.

SHOE AND LEATHER—John M. Crane, Joseph S. Stout, John R. Hegeman, John A. Hiltner, Haley Fiske, Cornelius D. Mitchell, Robert H. Swayze, David P. Rutter, Newton E. Stout, Henry Ollesheimer, William L. Moyer, Thomas H. Hubbard, Francis H. Leggett, George H. Macy, Bayard Dominick.

UNITED—Henry W. Gennerich, Charles F. Holm, Henry von Minden, Henry C. Strahmann, John Gerken, William von Twistern, William L. Henckel, William Volk, Charlotph P. Bode, Christian F. Gennerich, John Reisenweber, Clifford Thomson, William F. Rinckhoff, D. W. Saltzsieder, Frank B. McDonald.

State Banks.

BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—J. Edward Simmons, John Whalin, John B. McDonald, Andrew J. Connick, Thomas Alexander, John M. Flagler, R. Bleecker Rathbone, John Halloran, Daniel F. Mahony, J. Romaine Brown, James G. Cannon, Samuel McMillan, David Stewart, Theodore F. Tone, Herman F. Epple, Robert J. Hoguet, John C. Rogers, Newel Martin, Sol Moses, John D. Beals, and Jacob P. Barter. Officers—Robert J. Hoguet, President; R. Bleecker Rathbone, First Vice President; Thomas Alexander, Second Vice President; William Clarke, Cashier.

BOWERY—John A. Foster, M. S. Fuller, C. F. Nathing, C. H. Wilcox, W. F. Norton, F. N. Dodd, E. C. Savidge, Charles Essig, and J. Stanley Foster. Will elect officers Jan. 21.

BRONX BOROUGH BANK—C. A. Becker, William Henderson, George W. Whitehead, Edward A. Maher, John P. Dunn, Samuel McMillan, H. L. Stoddard. Officers elected—C. Adelbert Becker, President; Samuel McMillan, Vice President; M. M. Corwin, Cashier.

CENTURY—George Chapman, James A. Deering, Philip T. Dodge, John Hubbard, A. H. Dayton, E. L. Manning, Charles A. Frank, A. M. Napier, William T. Rainey, and Roy A. Rainey. Officers—George Chapman, President; William T. Rainey, First Vice President; Arthur H. Dayton, Second Vice President; Edward J. Croker, Cashier.

COLONIAL—Alexander Walker, James M. Donald, William C. Duncan, Hudson Hoagland, John J. Hopper, Augustus W. Kelley, Judson Lawson, Edwin W. Orvis, George Reuter, Jr., Charles Herbert Smith, Henry E. Stevens, and Arthur W. Watson. Officers—Alexander Walker, President; Edwin W. Orvis, Vice President; William C. Duncan, Cashier.

FIDELITY—Ewald Fleitmann, Thomas P. Fowler, Hugh J. Grant, Charles R. Henderson, Seth M. Milliken, Robert Olyphant, Edward H. Peaslee, Benjamin Aymar Sands, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, and Eric P. Swenson. Officers—Edward H. Peaslee, President; James Stillman, Vice Prsident; Eugene W. Dutton, Cashier.

FIFTH AVENUE—Charles S. Smith, Gardner Wetherbee, Russell Sage, A. S. Frissell, John B. Dutcher, James R. Plum, John D. Crimmins, James C. Cannon, Edward A. Price, Frank Dean, and Thomas S. Van Volkenburgh.

FOURTEENTH STREET—R. Ross Appleton, Richard I. Brewster, John F. Carroll, Frank N. Doubleday, Irving C. Gaylord, Edward B. Jordan, Charles W. Morse, Frederick B. Schenck, Frank Seaman, Morris E. Sterne, Albert Turner, George F. Vail. The Directors elected R. Ross Appleton President, George F. Vail First Vice President, John F. Carroll Second Vice President, and Irving C. Gaylord Cashier.

GANSEVOORT—C. W. Morse, George Hotchkiss, Frank Frommel, Edward Swann, C. H. Kimball, P. H. Keahon, J. H. Killough, John Crane, T. Albeus Adams.

GERMAN-AMERICAN—C. Dommerich, Oscar Dressler, J. F. [illegible]richs, Antonio Gonzalez, Harmon W. [illegible]ricks, Henry R. Kunhardt, Robert Ruetter, Henry Rocholl, Alfred Roelker, Samuel M. Schafer, Albert Tag, Casimir Tag, Edward N. Tailer, Frederick Von Bernuth, Charles A. Zoebisch.

GERMANIA.—Edward C. Schaefer, Daniel Brubacher, John Rheinfrank, Henry W. Schmidt, Bernhard Beinecke, Henry E. G. Luyties, Charles A. King, Gustav L. Jaeger, Otto M. Eidlitz, Louis P. Bach, George E. Mott, Oscar F. Zollikofer, Gustav Lindenmeyr, Ashbel P. Fitch, Edward Benneche. Will elect officers on Friday.

GREENWICH—James P. Woodward, John Harsen Rhoades, James M. Donald, John Pitcairn, Charles E. Ordis, Frank Tilford, Alexander Walker, Henry H. Wilson, R. Fleming Haney, John S. McLean, William Logan, Edwin W. Orvis, Henry R. Carse, Frank L. Froment, William C. Duncan. Elect officers to-morrow.

HAMILTON—Cyrus Clark, Martin D. Fink, William S. Gray, John J. Lapham, Bernard Loth, William A. Martin, Edwin S. Schenck, John J. Sperry, Julius W. Tiemann, Lucien C. Warner, Frederick D. Ives, Adolph Riesenberg, Frederick B. Schenck, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., James R. Senior.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS'—Leo Schlesinger, Isaac Stiebel, Eugene Galland, Max Danziger, Myer Foster, G. B. M. Harvey, Aaron Hecht, John F. O'Brien, Thomas E. Crimmins, Charles Strauss, I. D. Einstein, Benson H. Goodman, Jacob Emsheimer, John Furlong, Abijah M. Dederer. Elect officers on Friday.

METROPOLIS—Samuel Sloan, Joseph Park, William B. Isham, Hicks Arnold, Hobart J. Park, James Stillman, B. Altman, C. H. Hackett, J. S. Huyler, C. F. Chichester, E. D. Faulkner, C. T. Cook, C. H. Tenney, Charles Scribner, George McNeir, L. C. Tiffany, Theodore Rogers.

MUTUAL—John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, John E. Borne, Aaron Buchsbaum, Richard Delafield, Thomas Dimond, Andrew J. Connick, A. P. W. Kinnan, C. W. Luyster, E. A. McAlpin, James McClenahan, Samuel McClellan, Stephan McPartland, Charles A. Sackett, Loyal L. Smith, James Thomson, John C. Van Cleaf, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Albert H. Wiggin, L. W. Wiggin.

NASSAU—Frank H. Richardson, James G. Bell, William H. Rogers, Charles H. Kerner, Samuel R. Weed, Henry C. Miller, John Munro.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE—Forrest H. Parker, Alexander E. Orr, James McMahon, Charles W. Morse, Alexander Munn, E. S. Whitman, Albert S. Roe, Adelbert H. Alden, John A. Mapes, John E. Weeks.

PACIFIC—H. B. Brundrett, O. G. Walbridge, Thomas B. Kerr, George A. Hearn, Alexander D. Napier, John F. Degener, Charles H. Steinway, H. W. Hgops, William Skinner, Jr., John S. Browning, George Legg, Carl Vietor, J. W. Cromwell. Will elect officers Friday.

PEOPLE'S—Scott Foster, Adolph Wimpfheimer, Theodore W. Morris, Alfred B. Mackay, Stevenson Taylor, Thomas Williams, William Milne. At a meeting of the Directors Scott Foster was unanimously re-elected President and Adolph Wimpfheimer Vice President.

PLAZA—John Jacob Astor, B. Beinecke, August Belmont, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Stuyvesant Fish, H. B. Hollins, W. McMaster Mills, A. Newbald Morris, Joseph Park, John L. Riker, Charles Scribner, William H. Tillinghast, H. A. C. Taylor, George Frederick Vietor, Harry Payne Whitney.

RIVERSIDE—A. F. Holly, George W. Plunkett, Daniel Seymour, Charles M. Taintor, John V. Clarkson, H. H. Bizallion, John J. Clancy, H. C. Copeland, Alex. Brown, Jr., and Norman Seymour. Officers elected—H. C. Copeland, President; John J. Clancy, Vice President; H. H. Bizallion, Cashier.

TWELFTH WARD BANK—Thomas Crawford, R. R. Moore, Joseph B. Kaiser, Thomas Simpson, Charles W. Moore, George B. Brown, Charles W. Dayton, William T. Purdy, Richard Webber, Thomas F. Gilroy, David Rutsky, Theodore Dieterlen, Frank B. French, and John F. Carroll. Officers elected—Thomas F. Gilroy, President; Richard Webber and Thomas Simpson, Vice Presidents; Frank B. French, Cashier.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—John Haffen, George McMackeller, Anton Rinschler, Afred E. Fountain, Bryan G. Hughes, James L. Wells, William S. Beckley, George E. Edwards, Charles W. Bogart, David B. Sickles. Officers: Charles W. Bogart, President; John Haffen, Vice President; George E. Edwards, Cashier.

YORKVILLE—Richard H. Adams, W. J. Amend, August Belmont, Louis von Bernuth, Thomas E. Crimmins, Charles C. Clausen, Richard Delafield, Henry Diedel, Randolph Guggenheimer, Julius A. May, H. F. Toggenburg, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jacob Schlosser, Leopold Schmid, H. P. Schurmann, Gilbert G. Thorne, Emil Unger, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George F. Vietor, Rheinhold von der Emde. The Directors elected Mr. von der Emde President, and Richard H. Adams and Emil Unger Vice Presidents.

YARICK—Charles T. Barney, Valentine P. Snyder, John C. Jahring, Joseph S. Auerbach, James H. Hyde, Charles W. Morse, Frederick L. Eldridge, Henry E. Howland, Theodore M. Ives, John T. Sproull.

WASHINGTON—Charles T. Barney, John Bambey, Joseph S. Auerbach, Edward A. Spoboer, A. Foster Higgins, Jacob Hayes, Frederick L. Eldridge, Joseph T. Brown.

WEST SIDE—Christian F. Tietjen, Joseph Stern, Mayer Eisemann, Frederick Beck, F. K. Keller, Samuel D. Styles, Charles Rohe, August Finck, W. Edgar Pruden, Thomas Stokes, George Karsch, Joseph Eastman, A. W. Miller, Francis L. Leland, William H. Jenaison, Theodore M. Bertine, John P. Windolph.

Trust Companies.

EQUITABLE TRUST—James H. Hyde, H. C. Deming, E. H. Harriman, H. C. Frick, C. B. Alexander, William H. McIntyre, T. H. Hubbard, Gage E. Tarbell, John F. Dryden, T. De Witt Cuyler, D. H. Moffat, L. L. Gillespie, Clarence H. Mackay, William H. Baldwin, Jr., William C. Van Horne, Chauncey Depew, J. W. Alexander, V. P. Snyder, Otto H. Kahn, James Henry Smith, George H. Squire, Bradish Johnson, William Alexander, William T. Cornell, M. Hartley Dodge, H. M. Alexander, S. M. Inman, H. R. Winthrop, H. H. Porter, Jr., of Chicago, W. H. Crocker, C. F. Adams, 2d, John M. Hall. William T. Cornell was elected President, and James H. Hyde and L. L. Gillespie Vice Presidents.

NORTH AMERICAN—Samuel Thorne, August Belmont, Clement A. Griscom, P. A. B. Widener, C. T. Barney, W. A. Read, William Logan, W. R. Nicholson, John Mack, David H. King, Jr., and R. V. Van Cortlandt. These officers were chosen: President—Oakleigh Thorne; Vice Presidents—Herman Dowd, W. H. Cheesebrough, and R. J. Scoles; Treasurer—V. S. D. Scudder; Secretary—G. M. Wyncoop.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—Norman B. Ream of Chicago, Trustee, in place of Thomas B. Reed, deceased.

THE TRIPLE BANK MERGER.

Mercantile Shareholders Vote Increase of Capital to Take Over the Broadway and Mercantile.

The consolidation of the Seventh National, the National Broadway, and the Mercantile National Banks was moved another step nearer yesterday, when at a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Bank resolutions were adopted recommending the increase of the capital stock of the bank to $3,000,000 for corporate purposes. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Board of Directors of the bank. The "corporate purposes" are the purchase of the capital stock of the National Broadway Bank and the Seventh National Bank.

It is understood that the new stock will be issued at about 400, the present quotation for Mercantile National Bank stock being about 350 bid. The new issue will probably not be more than $1,500,000 par value or $6,000,000 market value. The stock of the Seventh National will be turned in at about 190, and that of the National Broadway at about 300, but these figures have not yet been definitely decided upon.

JERSEY CITY BANK ELECTIONS.

The National banks of Jersey City elected new Directors yesterday, with this result:

HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK—Hampton A. Courson, Cornelius Zabriskie, Myles Tierney, John D. McGill, John A. Blair, John W. Hardenbergh, Frank H. Earle, David Nelson, J. H. Estes, and Thomas J. Eastwood.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—A. M. Fuller, S. P. G. Fuller, Hamilton Wells, Charles Suden-

Joseph D. Bedle, George T. Smith, William H. Corbin, and J. E. Hulshizer.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—William N. Hogencamp, Charles W. Allen, Nelson Stephens, James G. Hasking, and George R. Hillier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK—John D. Carscallen, Henry Lembeck, Oliver H. Perry, Peter G. Van Zandt, Walter E. Ammon, Cornelius B. Van Dyke, Robert S. Ross, Daniel E. Cleary, Horace B. Farrier, George W. Young, and James G. Morgan.

TWO BANKS MERGED.

Western and United States Shareholders Vote Approval.

The shareholders of the Western National Bank of the City of New York, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted resolutions to carry into effect the proposed consolidation of the National Bank of the United States with the Western National Bank of the City of New York. Nearly all the shareholders of the bank were represented at the meeting and the action was unanimous.

The shareholders of the National Bank of the United States, at a meeting held yesterday, also ratified the arrangement.

The new bank will be known as the Western National Bank of the United States in New York. Its offices will be at the present location of the Western National Bank. The names of the new officers and Directors will be announced later, as soon as the consolidation is consummated in its details.

The report of these two banks to the Clearing House, as published last Saturday, shows their condition to have been as follows:

	Western Nat. Bank.	Nat. Bank of U. S.
Capital	$2,100,000	$500,000
Net profits	3,336,000	488,809
Loans	37,515,400	4,177,400
Specie	10,067,500	894,800
Legal tenders	2,061,100	77,100
Deposits	44,621,800	3,698,700
Circulation	550,000	460,000

Orange National Bank Change.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—Three new men who will represent the United States Mortgage and Trust Company interests were elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Orange National Bank this morning. The new Directors are Edward T. Perine, Oscar L. Gubelman, and John D. Everett. Mr. Everett negotiated the sale of the bank to the New York interests. The superseded Directors are Abijah F. Tillou, ninety-two years old, who is said to be the oldest man in the banking business in the State; Charles Williams, and George P. Olcott.

Cleveland Bank Absorbs Another.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Directors of the American Exchange National Bank to-day it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The Park National Bank will assume the business of the American Exchange, whose capital was $500,000, and will increase its capital, $650,000, to $1,150,000.

CHICAGO BANK DIRECTORS.

James H. Hyde and Others Chosen by the First National.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; George F. Baker, and H. H. Porter, Jr., all of New York, and Charles Deering of Chicago were to-day added to the Directorate of the First National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Porter practically succeeds his father, H. H. Porter, who, although he retired from the Directorate several years ago, has continued his interest in the bank.

J. P. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, denied that there was any foundation for the rumor that he would enter the Directorate of the First National Bank of New York. He said:

"We have elected Mr. Baker of the First National Bank of New York to the Directorate of this bank, but there is no ground for the assumption that I am to fill a similar position there."

Morgan Interests in the Liberty.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced yesterday that they had acquired a large block of the new stock of the Liberty National Bank of this city some two months ago. The amount of this stock is understood to be large enough to give them a voice in the management of the bank, and to enable them to control it in conjunction with the First National Bank interests. Their combined interests are represented among the officials of the bank by Charles H. Stout, its Vice President.

H. R. Winthrop in Philadelphia Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Henry Rogers Winthrop, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was to-day elected a Director of the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia.

Stock Exchange Firm's Change.

The copartnership heretofore conducted under the firm name of Clarence S. Day & Co. is to be dissolved by mutual consent to permit of the retirement as general partners of Clarence S. Day, Sr., and of Clarence S. Day, Jr., and a new limited copartnership formed by the four remaining partners—George Parmly Day, Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., Thomas Ludlow Clarke, and Julien Day—under the firm name of Day, Adams & Co., into which Clarence S. Day, Sr., with Thatcher M. Adams, Sr., of the law firm of Adams & Comstock will enter as special partners.

Home Insurance Company's Report.

The ninety-ninth semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York shows assets of $17,108,635.12, reserve premium fund of $5,986,873, unpaid losses of $757,114.48, unpaid reinsurance and other claims of $853,608.95, reserve for taxes of $75,000, net surplus of $6,436,038.69, and a surplus as regards policy holders of $9,436,038.69. The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D AND 23D STS., NEW YORK.

THE SUCCESS of our Great Sale of Women's Furs is most gratifying. It demonstrates the confidence New York women have in our Unmatchable Money-Saving Offers.

TO-DAY WE CONTINUE THE GREAT SALE OF

WEINBERG & WERNER'S FURS

Affording every one a chance at the Greatest Values we have been able to offer for a year.

19.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $32.50 fine Electric Seal COATS, large collar and revers, lined in guaranteed satin; all sizes.

24.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $36.50 fine Near Seal COATS, skins well matched; full box front; large revers and storm collar; lined in Skinner's satin.

50.00 for Weinberg & Werner's $72.50 and $80.00 Persian Lamb COATS, in XX quality; 22 inches long, full box front; large collar and revers of chinchilla.

69.50 for Weinberg & Werner's $85.00 and $125.00 fine Leipsic dye Persian Lamb COATS—skins well selected and matched, high gloss, large collar and revers, lined in heavy black satin.

3.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $6.95 cluster SCARF—in skunk, opossum, finished with tails.

4.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $7.95 American Sable SCARF, finished with 6 full tails and chain fastener.

7.95 for Weinberg & Werner's $10.50 French Marten BOA, in Sable and Isabella colors, shaped at neck, full length, with large brushes.

14.75 for Weinberg & Werner's $22.50 fine black Lynx BOA, very full and finished with two large brushes and claws—also very fine Isabella Fox—full 2½ yards long.

Anheuser-Busch

The World's Leading Brewery

1,109,315 Barrels of Beer

83,790,300 Bottles of Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

Sold in 1902

This vastly exceeds any other American brewery and is a greater output than that of the combined breweries of Pilsen, Bohemia, or the three largest breweries in Germany.

The phenomenal success of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, by far the youngest of the large brewing plants of this country, is attributable to the use of the very best materials, the most modern methods of production and the courteous treatment of customers and the general public.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

On View Day & Evening.

9 A. M. until 6 P. M. — 7.30 until 8 P. M.

Sunday Afternoon, 2 to 6 P. M.

THE

Art Treasures

Collected by the Late

H. G. Marquand

Prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of the Executors, which will take place at

Mendelssohn Hall

FRIDAY Evening, January 23d, and continuing at the

American Art Galleries

On the Afternoons of January 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and Evenings of January 28th, 29th, & 30th.

NOTE. — Admission to the above exhibition will be fifty cents.

The De Luxe Catalogue, profusely illustrated, a few copies of which remain unsold, will be forwarded on receipt of the price $40.

Catalogue (regular edition) mailed on receipt of $1.25.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

American Art Association, Managers

6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Men's Hats—January Sale.

3.00 Derbys, 1.39

4.00 " 2.25

We want to close out the balance of our fall stock.

These are all perfect hats.

Early Spring styles in new colors: in Flattish brim derbys and wide brim alpines.

Men's Furnishings.

Underwear at ½

bought from the Fire Underwriters. We quote just three items:

Natural Wool, - - 39c., worth 75c.
Camel's Hair, - - 59c., " 1.25
Australian Wool - 79c., " 1.50

Dress Shirts (laundered), 44c. A big lot bought at half and sold at half.

Men's Shoes.

4.00 Shoes at 2.29 pair.

A big lot of Fine Samples, Calf and patent leather. All sizes.

Our Custom Lasts 4.98, worth 10.00.

They are flat lasts, high heels, narrow shank and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

First Place Fixed.

In all the genial offices of hospitality, and not less for cheer and comfort, strength and health

Hunter Baltimore Rye

holds the first place fixed.

Its perfect maturity, purity and flavor secure the lead.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

43 BLEND OF COFFEE

NONE BETTER GROWN.
No Breakfast Table Complete without it.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

RUSH TO SWEAR OFF TAXES

The Tax Office Besieged by Anxious Crowds.

Commissioner Wells Says Many Valuations Were Guessed by Deputies—Man Pays $5,000 to the Conscience Fund.

There was a big jam of people at the offices of the Tax Board during business hours yesterday. They all wanted to swear off their personal taxes. As people have until March 31 to do this, it was regarded that the great rush of yesterday indicated an exceptionally active season for the swearers-off. As a consequence of it all, it is expected that the huge tax assessments for the year will be greatly reduced.

As soon as the doors of the tax office opened the crush began. Each of those present was waving in his hand a notice of assessment which he considered excessive. As the men appeared, they swore to their statements and went on their way. Commissioner James L. Wells said that the number appearing for the day broke all records.

A very large number of persons wanted to know also how the assessments on real property were arrived at, and there was talk of some very strenuous action toward having the assessments reduced. Mr. Wells said that the assessments had been made by his agents, and that it must be confessed that in many cases the levies were the unaided guesses of these deputies.

But, said the Commissioner, at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 a year, it was impossible to employ experts of the highest order. He maintained, however, that the deputies were very competent men, and that they had performed their duties with conservatism.

"It is essential that we should act conservatively," commented Mr. Wells, "for in this way we give sure protection to the property owner. Take the Trinity Building, for example, at 111 Broadway. It is assessed at $1,000,000. Now some people may call that a guess, but it is an honest one and is perfectly fair to the owners of the property. The newspapers said the property was sold recently for $2,250,000. Of course we do not know that it sold for that figure, but we have good reason to suppose that the valuation we affixed was not excessive.

"The Fifth Avenue Hotel property is another instance. Its owners fix its value at $5,000,000. They might not be able to get that price for it as it stands, but with a large office building on the lot, it would undoubtedly have that value. We have assessed its value at $4,350,000, and that seems to be perfectly fair."

Mr. Wells said that the department had steadfastly adhered to the principle of the 100 per cent. valuation. No uniform rules had been followed in making the assessments. The Deputies had sought information from the property owners—who were not compelled to give it unless they chose—from official records in the Register's office, and from other available sources. But above all of these, the Deputies had placed their own judgment.

Differing from the crush of men seeking to have their personal taxes assessed at a lower figure was the story of a man who yesterday added $5,000 to the city's conscience fund. It was the largest contribution ten times over ever made to this fund.

A middle-aged man called at the office of City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould late Monday afternoon and said that he wanted to make a payment to the city for taxes. Dr. Gould told the man to go to the Tax Board.

"But my instructions are to hand this money over to you alone," responded the stranger.

"Well," said Dr. Gould, "you come here to-morrow at 1 o'clock and you can then turn the money over to me."

Yesterday the man was on hand promptly. He asked the Chamberlain to write out a receipt for $5,000, and the receipt was worded in this way:

"Received five thousand dollars in payment for arrears of personal taxes."

The man then handed to Dr. Gould five crisp $1,000 gold certificates. He refused to give his name or to say whether he represented himself or a client.

Dr. Gould said that the largest previous contribution to the conscience fund was $500, which was handed in about six years ago. There had been one or two contributions of $150 each, but the total list would not amount to as much as $5,000. This sum represents the annual tax on $240,000 of personalty. If a man was assessed that much it would generally mean that he was many times a millionaire.

THE NEW ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Full Valuations in the Ordinary Run of Properties Have Been Pretty Closely Estimated.

Further examination of the new assessment rolls yesterday, with a view to finding out how nearly the Assessors had approached to full valuation, showed that this end had been attained much more closely in the case of the ordinary run of properties, and particularly with parcels of low value, than in the valuations on downtown skyscrapers and prominent buildings in other parts of the city.

As a means of making a test, about twenty-five properties were picked at random from the auction dealings of the first six months of 1902, the selections being confined to voluntary, executors', and partition sales in which the purchasers were disinterested parties. The price which a property will bring under these conditions, it is safe to say, is regarded by expert appraisers as an indication of full value that is not open to serious question.

Of the more valuable properties which were included in this list may be mentioned the old Appraisers' Stores block, bounded by Washington and West, Laight and Hubert Streets, sold at auction for $555,000, and assessed this year for $500,000. The buildings 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway, adjoining the Gilsey House, will be taxed on a valuation of $310,000, which is only $23,000 less than the auction figure. In at least one instance the auction price has been exceeded, namely, with the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, sold for $216,000 and assessed for $250,000. The case of the Criterion Hotel, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, may also be cited, for, although the sale in which it figured was a foreclosure, it was bought by wholly disinterested parties. The price was $487,000 and the present assessment is $475,000.

The following table, in which are represented several different classes of property and many widely separated sections, shows a further comparison of auction prices with the new valuations:

	Auction Price.	Assessment.
67 Forsyth Street	$27,500	$22,000
69 Forsyth Street	26,525	22,000
13 and 15 Essex Street	99,500	80,000
154 and 156 W. Fourteenth St.	60,500	54,000
116 East Fifty-ninth Street	38,000	35,000
2,185 Third Avenue	47,000	44,000
585 Fifth Avenue	163,000	140,000
881 Sixth Avenue	42,500	34,000
803 Sixth Avenue	42,950	44,000
246 Seventh Avenue	25,100	18,000
303 and 305 E. 74th Street	22,500	19,000
313 Madison Avenue	101,000	85,000
104 West 38th St.	29,900	27,000
20 and 22 Waverley Place	215,000	170,000
1,056 Second Avenue	9,450	9,000
43 West Sixteenth Street	40,000	35,000
111th St., near 8th Av., (3 lots.)	27,300	24,000
111th St., near 8th Av., (4 lots).	27,750	32,000
112th St., near 8th Av., (4 lots.)	26,550	32,000

Talks with many of the larger real estate owners and operators yesterday elicited the repetition of many of the arguments which have been advanced against the full value assessment plan since the change was first announced, but it is the owner of small properties who has taken out his pencil and his old tax bills and engaged in an effort to figure out just "where he is at," and it is the owner of small properties, too, who is finding out that a $30,000 tenement is an easier "mark" for the Assessor under this new plan than is a $5,000,000 office building.

William Prager of the firm of Lowenfeld & Prager, who are among the city's largest tenement-house operators, said that so far as their properties were concerned the new assessments as a general rule represented full value. A printed list of the firm's holdings with the asking prices for the various parcels, issued long before the assessments were made public, bears out his statement in a majority of instances.

"In some cases," Mr. Prager added, "we are willing to sell properties for less than the new valuations. At the conditional rate of $1.60 I find that our tax bills will be increased upon most of our holdings. These increases vary with different parcels, being inconsiderable in some cases and quite large in others, but if this condition is found to prevail generally throughout the tenement sections, it may mean some advance in rents, for the tenement house under the present charges is operated on a pretty close margin, especially if the owner does not occupy part of it himself and attend to its management."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The affair at Mrs. Fish's, the dinners given by Mrs. William Post, James Henry Smith, and others; the concert for the Babies' Ward of the Post Graduate Hospital, and Miss Leary's musical and receptions were the events of yesterday. To-day there will be several weddings, receptions and dinners and the opera, but nothing else of importance.

***

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes has cards out for a dance on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27. It will be given at the Stokes residence, 220 Madison Avenue, and will be for Miss Mildred Stokes.

***

Mrs. James Wilson Clark yesterday afternoon gave the second of two receptions for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Clark. The Misses Lilian Stokes Holmes, Grace Quackenbush, Louise Trowbridge, Anabelle Van Nostrand, and Miss Manson, assisted in receiving.

***

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Brady Harris and Leland H. Langley will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 14 East Fortieth Street. It will be a small affair, as only relatives and intimate friends will be asked too it. Miss Katharine P. Newbold will be the maid of honor and Miss Ella De Peyster and Miss Katharine McClure are to be the bridesmaids. Cecil Landale and Astor Chanler are to be ushers, and Raymond Langley will be the best man.

***

The wedding of Miss Mabel Bonner, daughter of George T. Bonner of Gramercy Park, and the Rev. Alexis Stein will take place to-day at 4 o'clock in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. Henry Mottet, will officiate. Miss Bonner's only attendant will be her sister, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr. A small reception at the residence of the bride's parents will follow the church ceremony.

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A series of Matinées Françaises, under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. John Henry Hammond, and others, will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum. They are intended for young folk, and Arthur Wisner will be the lecturer. There will be stereopticon views and photographs exhibited. The dates are arranged for Feb. 6, 15, 20, and 27, March 6 and 13. Tickets are to be procured at the Musical Art Society.

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The Tuesday Evening Euchre Club met last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a large dinner of sixty covers last night. The guests were seated at five tables, and after the dinner many other guests arrived for the informal dancing. James Henry Smith gave a dinner to twenty or thirty, and then took his guests to the Fish residence. Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Wilson, Mrs. George Law, J. De Wolf Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Lehr, Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Jay, and others.

STEAMSHIP IVERNIA IN PORT.

Capt. Shawe-Taylor, the Secretary of the Irish Land Conference, which met recently in Dublin, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Ivernia. He comes to interest Americans in the settlement of the differences between Irish landlords and their tenants, and he brings with him letters of introduction to President Roosevelt and Cardinal Gibbons.

"When these differences are settled," he said, "everything is settled, for all Ireland's troubles may be traced to that one thing, the doing away of which will mean the beginning of a new Ireland. At the meeting of the Irish Land Conference in Dublin, a plan was devised whereby the tenants would be allowed to purchase, by annual payments, the amount of which would be less than the annual rental, the land on which they live, and that provision be made by the Government to aid the tenants to make their payments. The plan has been incorporated in the new Land Purchase bill, which will be presented to Parliament early in March by the Right Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

"Britain spent £2,000,000 to get peaceful Africa. Why not spend a little to get peaceful Ireland?"

Another passenger on the Ivernia was Joseph Rippon, the General Manager of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company. He has come over to inspect the terminal stations. "Some timid sharcholders have sold their stock in the cable companies," he said when asked his opinion of the effect of the Marconi improvements, "but, for my part, I wish that I had more stock."

Other passengers were C. G. M. Pearson, British Vice Consul at Havana, Sir Charles Ross, who will visit relatives in Canada; Capt. A. C. Hyde of the First West Indian Regiment, who is on his way to Jamaica, and the Very Rev. John Proctor of the Dominican order, who has come to inspect the Dominican houses in California.

The Ivernia fought head winds all the week, but arrived almost on schedule time. On the second day out a stowaway, who gave his name as Max Friedman, was discovered in the potato bin. Capt. Stephens, therefore, put him to work peeling potatoes, but the passengers heard of his hard luck and collected £11 6s. for him. The stowaway was sent to Ellis Island, but as he claims that he has relatives in Hoboken, he probably will be released to-day.

FLAMES DESTROY OLD MASTER.

Instead of causing a damage of only $500, the fire in the residence of George J. Gould, at 857 Fifth Avenue, corner of Sixty-seventh Street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed a Van Dyke painting, a family portrait, and tapestries to the total value of at least $88,000. The damage to the house, which amounted to about $2,000, brings the total loss up to $90,000. There was no insurance on the works of art.

The loss was computed yesterday for THE NEW YORK TIMES by Henry J. Duveen, the art dealer of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, who was summoned to the Gould residence by Mrs. Gould to make an inventory of the loss. Mr. Duveen has had charge of the redecorating of the mansion, which practically is finished, and the Goulds intended to move into the house tomorrow. The damage to the staircase and the rear walls of the hall will necessitate the presence of workmen in the house for several days to come, but there will be no interference with Mrs. Gould's reception, which will be held on Jan. 22.

Mr. Duveen said that the origin of the fire was unknown, and added that if it was due to any negligence on the part of workmen in his employ, it made it still more mysterious, since the blaze was not discovered until three hours after the last of them had left the house.

The paintings destroyed comprised one by Van Dyke of a Cavalier worth at least $60,000, and the portrait of the Gould boys by Lynch, which was valued at $8,000. Two valuable tapestries were also destroyed, and they were worth at least $20,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould and the children are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

DETECTIVES ARE SHAKEN UP.

The first change in the Detective Bureau since Inspector Brooks was put in charge came late yesterday afternoon, when Commissioner Greene took action on many recommendations made by the Inspector.

The following Detective Sergeants were reduced to the rank of patrolmen: Edward J. Armstrong, John Barry, Peter J. Finley, and Thomas J. Mundy.

The following Central Office detectives were assigned to patrol duty in uniform: Owen H. Beegan, Thomas A. Brady, John J. Burke, Thomas A. Butler, James J. Cronin, William H. Dunn, John Hennesy, Charles F. Manning, John M. Millmore, William Mulcare, Israel Rosenberg, and Ladislaus Stransky.

Roundsman Alfred Thor of Inspector Brooks's office was made a Detective Sergeant and assigned to the Central Office.

The following men were summoned from precincts to do duty at the Detective Bureau: Edward O'Connor, George G. Musick, James McKay, Michael O'Laughlin, John M. O'Rourke, Louis N. Rochester, William J. Maher, Alfred Mendelsohn, Daniel J. Callahan, Terence Shields, Cornelius Sheehan, Peter F. Lynch, Stephen J. Riordan, John E. Butler, and John W. England.

Inspector Brooks was asked if this was the beginning of a shake-up, and he replied with a laugh:

"Surely it is the beginning."

ADMIRAL BERESFORD HERE

Criticises the Anglo-German Alliance and Kipling's Poem.

Says the Venezuelan Affair Was an Attack on the Monroe Doctrine—Tribute to Abram S. Hewitt.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, C. B., M. P., who paid a visit to friends in this city last September, is here again, having arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia. This time, he said, he comes to promote his pet idea, the commercial unity of the two nations. Coming up the bay yesterday morning, he characterized Great Britain's attitude in the Venezuelan matter as a great mistake, but he would not criticise Germany's motives, and he deprecated the publication of Rudyard Kipling's latest poem, "The Rowers," which denounces the Anglo-German alliance.

"I regretted it very much," he said. "It was bad taste. If one must fight, fight, but do not gag like a fishwoman.

"Here are two great nations. Each knows its own affairs best, and each should have gone it alone. For my part, I was afraid not so much that they would annoy each other as that together they might annoy the United States. It was more by good luck than good management that we got out of that mix-up as we did. My idea has always been that when a European power has any business with the American continent she should come to the United States with it. No sensible person believed that Germany and England started out to settle a debt. It was an attack on the Monroe Doctrine. England and Germany had an idea that they had a grievance against Venezuela. No doubt they had, but the situation was absurd. I do not wish to criticise Germany, but I think that England made a big mistake in consenting to the alliance.

"Personally, I am strongly opposed to Britain adding more to the empire, as to-day her colonial responsibilities exceed her resources for defense. As an Englishman, I would object to any addition to the empire, and if I were an American I would fight for the Monroe Doctrine."

Lord Beresford's first question was an inquiry as to the health of Abram Hewitt, of whose illness he was told at Quarantine.

"I will go to his house and make inquiries myself as soon as I get ashore," he said. "I have always looked forward to my talks with Mr. Hewitt. He knew more of National questions than any man in America. He was always sound in his opinions, and he was neither a party man nor a politician. He was above party lines, and, indeed, one might say of him that he has a National mind."

Lord Beresford took occasion to repeat his denial of the cabled rumor that he was coming here to assume a responsible position with the International Mercantile Marine Company.

"I have come over," he said, "to investigate for myself some of your business methods, for here your best men go into business, while ours go into politics. Besides, I have a little private business of my own to attend to. The rumor that I was to enter the shipping combine is absurd. No such proposition ever was made to me, and I could not accept it if it were. It would hamper me in my parliamentary career. I shall return for the opening of Parliament in February."

Lord Charles admitted the probability of his appointment to the command of the Channel Squadron early in the Spring.

Accompanying Lord Charles was Commander Wentworth Chetwynd, R. N. Last Spring, in London, Commander Chetwynd met Miss Augusta Robinson, a sister of Moucure Robinson of this city, and they are to be married next Saturday at St. Thomas's.

"Commander Chetwynd was my navigating officer for two years when I was in command of the Mediterranean Squadron," said Lord Charles, "and as he kept me off the rocks during that time, I certainly shall go to see him married."

IN THE SHOPS.

The mid-season always shows a greater demand for long garments, the short jackets being called for more in the early part of the season. But long garments have been more generally fashionable this year, and the mid-season makes are all long or three-quarter length. They are much trimmed, and many passamenteries are used, as well, as the contrasting furs—chinchilla, ermine, mink, and squirrel being used upon Persian lamb and sealskin.

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Natural color furs have had great popularity this year. All the white furs have been in demand, and ermine is much worn, but not to the extent that was expected early in the season. All the foxskins are good, smart and expensive, and white fox has been the most used of the white furs. Black lynx has been in unprecedented demand.

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The French started the fashion for the petit gris, the gray squirrel, which was a good reason for its popularity; but another reason is that it is a becoming fur to many persons. The soft gray sets off to advantage the complexion of the woman who has a bright color. Many Frenchwomen had full suits made of the squirrel, and several New York women have also had gowns made all of that fur.

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The great demand for squirrel has made a wonderful rise in the price, which has increased 70 per cent. this year. It has ceased to be exclusive now, so great has been its popularity, and it is said that it will be very common another year, though but little if any less expensive, for the skins have become scarce from the great demand for them.

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Midwinter stoles show little change in style, and are long and broad.

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Black bear is still being used by the women who like an effective and durable fur, but it has not been used as much as a little time ago.

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Fur lined or trimmed coats for men's general street wear are 52 inches long as a rule. Coats with mink linings will cost, in a handsome coat with a Russian sable collar, $1,750, and one trimmed with sea otter, a very beautiful, durable and scarce fur, will cost $1,500, or with only a sea otter collar, from $525 to $965. Trimmed, or with collars of natural unplucked otter, they will cost from $265 to $525. Trimmed, or with collars of Hudson Bay sable, they will cost from $650 to $850; with seal collars, $500, and with Persian lamb, $300 to $400.

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Many other furs than mink are used for coat linings. A coat lined and trimmed with Persian lamb will cost from $100 to $400, or lined with Astrackhan, with Persian lamb collar, $165. A coat lined and trimmed with genet will cost only $45 or $50 in a short style, and $90 for a longer coat. A coat lined and trimmed with Russian sable, the most valuable of all furs, will cost $2,600. Lined with Hudson Bay sable and with a collar of sea otter, next to the Russian sable the most expensive fur, will cost $1,450. Every piece of the valuable fur of the animals whose pelts are used for commercial purposes is made serviceable, and there are coats lined with sable tails. One of these, with a mink collar, will cost $250, or with a Hudson Bay sable collar, $450. A coat lined with Persian lamb and trimmed with seal will cost $225, or with a Persian lamb collar, $425. Lined and trimmed with seal a coat will cost $525. A coat lined and trimmed with stone marten will cost $250, or lined and trimmed with the natural plucked beaver, $200 to $450.

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Some of the combinations of linings and trimmings are genet or fitch linings and black bear trimming. Blended muskrat lining, with collars of mink, plucked beaver or unplucked otter, or a coat lined with natural black muskrat, may have a Persian lamb or a seal collar. Furriers say that the natural way of wearing fur coats is with the fur outside, as the animal wears its, and if this style should become popular, they will create garments which will be worth considering.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Piano and Song Recital

In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store To-Day at 3 P. M.

ARTISTS:

MELOPOIA QUARTETE.
MISS CECILIA NILES.....SOPRANO
MISS CHARLOTTE RIX.....CONTRALTO
DR. FRANKLIN LAWSON.....TENOR

MR. HARRY LUCKSTONE.....BARITONE
AND
MR. M. L. LAMBERT.....CELLIST
MISS DORIS WARD.....AT THE PIANO.

1. Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
2. "O Hush Thee, My Baby".....Sullivan
Quartette.
3. Toreador Song (from "Carmen").....Bizet
Mr. Luckstone.
4. (a) Berceuse (Jocelyn).....Godard
(b) Gavotte, op. 13.....Sebastian Lee
Mr. Lambert.
5. "I Love You".....Forester
Miss Niles.
6. An Irish Folk Song.....Foote
Quartette.
7. Ballade.....Mrs. H. A. Beach
With the aid of the "Playano."
8. A Norwegian Song.....Loge
Miss Rix.
9. Melody in F.....Rubinstein
Mr. Lambert.
10. Lohengrin's Narrative (from "Lohengrin").....Wagner
Dr. Lawson.
11. Bridal Chorus (from "The Rose Maiden").....Cowen
Quartette.
12. Waltz of the Wood Nymphs, op. 8, No. 2.....Williams
With the aid of the "Playano."

(Fifth Floor.)

Sale of Framed Pictures.

Prices Greatly Reduced for This Special Event.

IT isn't precisely a clearing sale, but more specifically a transaction to hasten the sale of various odd lots that accumulated during the holiday activity. Some of the pictures are a bit scratched, but the defects become invisible when the picture hangs in place.

You Might Hunt Over New York All Day and You Could Not Find Better Picture Bargains.

200 FRAMED AMLICOS; 1-in. gilt frame; matted and matched metal corners; size 12x22. 45

300 COLORED PICTURES; all popular subjects; size 19x23. 75

FRAMED ETCHINGS; 1½ in. gilt frame; matted and matched corners; all remarque proof; only a limited quantity. 75

COLORED AND PLAIN PICTURES; 2 in. gilt frame; matted and matched metal corners; size 24x28. 1.00

50 FRAMED ARTOTYPES, 24x30, 3-in. gilt frame; matted and matched corners. 2.00

Odds and Ends

Pictures that were slightly rubbed during the holiday rush, at greatly reduced prices.

FRAMED PICTURES that were 75c. and $1.00, now 50

Picture Framing Our Specialty.

FRAMED PICTURES that were $1.50 and $2.00, now 1.00

FRAMED PICTURES that were $2 50 and $3.00, now 1.50

FRAMED PICTURES that were $5.00, now 3.00

Special lot of pretty FRAMED PICTURES, reduced to 5.00

(Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Special from the

Double-Value Shoe Sale

$1.95 now buys $3.50 Shoes for Men and Women.

Men's Shoes—With Worth's ELECTRIC CUSHION SOLES: Kid and Calf; all sizes of each; lace and congress; also Men's Shoes of Kid, Calf and Patent Leather, with regular soles.

Women's Shoes—Kid, Calf and Patent Leather; button, lace and Bluchers. Also the new All Dull Kid: lace; $3.00 and $3.50 shoes; all sizes and widths of each style.

1.95

WOMEN'S FIRST QUALITY 50c. RUBBERS, sizes 2 to 4 and 6 to 8; now, per pair. 19c

(Main and Second Floors, East.)

Special Cigar Offer.

To further introduce three of our popular brands we offer the following inducements for the balance of the week:

100 TOM BROWN CIGARS, Oxford size, strictly high grade, full long Havana filler, hand-made; our regular price, $7.00; for one week, at 6.00

100 FLOR DE JULIANA CIGARS, Selectos size, long Havana filler, Sumatra wrapper, hand-made; our regular price, $5.50; for one week, at 4.50

100 SUPREMACY CIGARS, Puritanos size, Sumatra wrapper, combination Havana filler; our regular price, $3.00; for one week, at 2.50

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Popular Sheet Music, Per Copy 6c

Regularly priced at 18c. to 27c. each. The list includes forty vocal and instrumental selections. Some of the numbers are limited in quantity. Early choosing is therefore expedient.

VOCAL.

We'll Stand by Our President.
That Fifer of the Old Drum Corps.
What'd Yo' Do Wid De Letter, Mr. Johnson.
Trust Me With Your Heart Again.
I Would Give the World to See My Dear Old Home.
The Daisy and the Butterfly.
The Good Old Days Gone by.
If Dreams Came True.
The Army of Peace.
The Brotherhood of Man.
The Choir Celestial.
I'll Be Your Sweetheart.
Songs from The New Yorkers
The Watermelon Party.
Story of the Two Bad Boys.
Only a Summer Girl.
'Twas but a Dream.
Sweet Saturday Night.
My Dinah.
My Indiana Hannah.
Loraine.
Mighty Lak a Rose.
My Sunday Girl.
My Water Lou.
That Grand Ameh.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Eclipse March and Two-Step.
A Darktown Two-Step.
Mount Morris Two-Step.
The Prize Cake Walk of the Blackville Swells.
A Trip to Washington.
The Gridiron March and Two Step.
Her Majesty Waltzes.
The Aide de Camp.
The Colored Major.
The Sailor Prince.
The Two Gossips.
Teplitzers' Medley.
The Mobile Prance.

(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

A Great Rush for Books.

Annual Clearance Sale of "Marred" Books.

THE Book Store on the Second Floor crowded. The Special Tables on the Third Floor hemmed in by throngs. Everybody buying eagerly. Thousands of Books; thousands of purchasers. To be sure, many books are "marred," but the defect is so slight you hardly notice it. Some are a bit soiled (they are easily cleaned), some a trifle scratched. Cover the blemish and the flaw flies. All right for you—but we want clear decks. **And so prices are reduced ⅓ to ½.**

The bargains are not only wonderful, but irresistible. Think of getting 13 volumes of Bulwer-Lytton's works for $1.95. It hardly seems possible.

On special tables on the Third Floor there are displayed at 10c., 15c., 25c. and 35c. a large number of very desirable books. Too many titles to enumerate.

Here is a partial list of the other offerings:

GOLDSMITH'S WORKS—4 volumes, bound in cloth, gilt top; our regular price $1.95; clearance price, 65

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON—Bound in cloth, gilt top; our regular price, $1.50; clearance price, 45

GREEN'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE—3 volumes, bound in cloth, gilt top; our regular price, $2.35; clearance price, 1.15

GEMS OF MODERN ART—A collection of photographic reproductions of great modern paintings; regular price 75c.; clearance price, 50

BULWER-LYTTON—Complete works; bound in cloth; 13 volumes in box; regular price, $3.25; clearance price, 1.95

LEATHER STOCKING TALES—Cooper; 5 volumes in a box; regular price, 75c.; clearance price, 45

OUR FAMILIAR SONGS AND THEIR AUTHORS—H. K. Johnson; our regular price, $1.45; clearance price, 1.00

THE AMERICAN FAMILY COOK BOOK—508 pages, illustrated; regularly sold at 75c.; our price, 35

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS—By Washington Irving; 2 volumes; bound in cloth; excellent paper and type; regularly sold at 90c.; our special price, 45

FARM LEGENDS—Will Carleton; our regular price, 90c.; clearance price, 50

BRONTE'S WORKS—Bound in cloth, 6 volumes in a box; our regular price, $1.50; clearance price, 90

ROSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON—4 volumes; bound in cloth, gilt top; our regular price, $1.95; clearance price, 65

Cut Glassware, Odd China, Bric-a-Brac and Dinner Sets.

CUT GLASS.

Our assortment of Cut Glass is very large and stocked with the richest deep brilliant cut designs that are manufactured. We are selling them at great reductions. We instance a few special pieces:

CUT GLASS FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, deep cut chrysanthemum designs. 4.25

OIL or VINEGAR BOTTLES, very rich deep designs; large size. 2.25

CELERY TRAYS, large size; extra heavy blank, deep-cut chrysanthemum patterns. 4.50

DECANTERS, with handle, very richly cut chrysanthemum designs. 6.00

ODD CHINA.

PLATES, all sizes, finest porcelain; also BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, finest thin Austrian china, handsomely decorated; regularly at 15c. to 20c. 9

SALAD BOWLS, fancy designs, with or without handles; finest thin Austrian china; richly decorated; gold-traced; regularly $1.00 and $1.25. 75

A large variety of FISH AND GAME SETS; hand-painted designs, at great reductions, ranging in price from 6.00 to 75.00

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, handsomely decorated in natural colors, every piece gold-lined. 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, handles all gold-stippled. 19.00

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, every piece handsomely gold-stippled; regularly at $26.00; special. 23.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, very richly decorated, with enamel colored border decorations, handsomely gold-traced; regularly $75.00. 60.00

We are making some very special reductions on Fancy Bric-a-Brac, such as Sevres, Dresden, Italian, Teplitz, Royal Bonn and Austrian Fancy China Vases, which we have taken from our regular stock and placed on separate tables:

TABLE NO. 1—A lot of very handsome VASES, ranging in prices from $4.00 to $5.00. 3.00

TABLE NO. 2—Very handsome collection of fancy VASES, large size, rich decorations, ranging from $7.00 to $8.00. 5.00

TABLE NO. 3—Fancy ENGLISH VASES; regularly at $2.50. 2.00

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS.

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS, complete, finest English ware, rich tinted colors, 23 inches high; regularly at $3.50. 2.75

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TOILET SETS.

6-PIECE TOILET SETS, handsomely decorated. 1.85

9-PIECE TOILET SETS, richly decorated. 2.25

5-PIECE TOILET SETS, including slop jar, very handsomely decorated in natural colors and heavily gold-stippled. 5.00

CUSPIDORS, fine china, very handsomely decorated and gold-traced; regularly at $1.00 and $1.25. 75

(Basement.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S CONDITION.

Without question the President of Venezuela is within his rights when he insists that the blockade of Venezuelan ports shall be raised by the allies before the submission or discussion of the protocol of the treaty of arbitration. The continuance of the blockade is resented by Venezuela both as an injury and as an indignity. It is insisted on by the allies purely as an indignity. If they had taken possession of the customs, that would have been a means of collecting a debt. To stop the traffic of Venezuela is simply a measure of punishment. A nation undergoing punishment can no more enter into negotiations with the punishing power than can an individual in the like case. The sovereignty and equality of Venezuela are denied and scouted by a continuance of coercion after her agreement to arbitration. Moreover, the stoppage of her commerce diminishes the ability of Venezuela to pay her debts.

This is the view taken by our own State Department. It is also, as we are assured from Washington, and more directly from Rome, the view of the Italian Government. We can have no doubt that it will be the view of the British Government, of which the main purpose now must be to get out, as soon and as cheaply as possible, of an arrangement into which it rushed without consulting the British people, and to which it now finds that the British people are unanimously and very strongly opposed. With two of the "allies" seeing and acknowledging the obvious propriety of stopping coercive or punitive measures before going into an arbitration, it will be difficult for the third to go on. Even if Germany should insist upon blockading and negotiating at the same time, a German blockade will be a much simpler matter to deal with, internationally and otherwise, than a blockade by a triple alliance.

ASSESSMENTS AND TAXES.

The full valuation plan of assessing real estate is under criticism on its demerits. The Mayor, the Controller, and the Department of Taxes and Assessments are open to criticism on the ground that the real reason for the change of method was not the avowed reason, and that they have not lived up to their own system by actually assessing or attempting to assess real estate at full valuation.

The real reason for adopting the full valuation plan was the wish to increase the city debt limit. That has been inferred all along, and now clearly appears. We venture to say that if, with the power to issue under the constitutional restriction not more than $7,000,000 of bonds in addition to those now outstanding, the city had not been confronted by the necessity of spending more than thirty millions for carrying to completion public works already under way, the full valuation policy would not have been adopted and would never have been heard of. But in the antecedent discussion we were asked to believe that the plan commended itself to the judgment of the administration because it was a better system, because the burden of taxation would be more equitably distributed, and in a great number of instances taxes would be lower. The argument ran chiefly on these lines. The debt limit motive was by no means omitted from the statement of reasons for the change, but it was made subordinate.

All the arguments and all the promises pointed to a system of assessments at actual full valuation. The public had no right to expect or to hope for any mitigation of the rigor of the system. But while the lists now published do exhibit remarkable instances of increase, yet, in a number of cases so large that it gives color to the whole list, the new assessment is plainly below full value. The advocates of the new plan have not had the courage of their theory. The reason of their timidity is obvious, and it is an inherent defect. We have no doubt that the Assessors began by attempting in good faith to push assessments up to full value. They must speedily have given up the attempt on discovering, as they naturally must have discovered, that in trying to fix full value they were constantly in danger of overassessment. That risk they could not safely take. They took refuge, therefore, in the time-honored device of leaving a safe margin between their assessment and their estimate of open market value in ordinary circumstances. The vaunted full assessment system is merely the old system of under assessment, differing not at all in kind, but only in degree; that is, in percentage. The system has been carried for enough to develop all the evils incident to revolutionary procedures, but falls short of that point at which the theoretical beauties and benefits promised by its defenders might come into view. Chief among these promised benefits was uniformity of assessment. Nobody will have the hardihood to assert that the new list exhibits that virtue.

Unless the assessment should be set aside by the courts, which we deem extremely improbable, it will form the basis of the tax levy. Taxes are determined by two factors, the amount to be expended and the amount of property upon which they are levied. These two factors determine a third—the tax rate. We already know the amount to be expended under the appropriations. The amount of assessed valuations as now announced by the Tax Department is subject to vast deductions through the process of swearing off. The personalty assessment, reaching a total of nearly four and a half billions, will be reduced to perhaps one-fifth or one-sixth of that sum. All changes and deductions being made, the Assessors about July 1 will confirm the assessments, and the tax rate being then determined, every man will know the amount of his own tax bill. If we are to live under this system of so-called full valuation assessments, it must be improved and made more nearly uniform. Publicity is the best means for attaining that end. A plan has been considered for publishing lists of the assessments in all the tax districts which would be furnished at a small charge to interested property owners. By consulting such a list the owner of real estate would be able to learn by comparison with other assessments in the neighborhood whether his own property was rated at too high a value. The result of such comparisons all over the city, and all the protests and demonstrations of aggrieved property owners, would be a nearer approach to uniformity of valuation. Full valuation is a myth. We think the department would do well to abandon the use of the term as denoting an impracticable method, and unattainable ideal. The fullest valuation which may in all cases be adopted with safety by the Assessor is the amount which could be borrowed upon a mortgage of the property. Having achieved the main object of giving the city the power to borrow more money, the department should now apply itself with diligence to the effort to secure uniformity.

Tax bills will be larger. We might as well face that fact at once. It is manifest that they will be larger, because this change has been made in order that the city might spend more money. The principal and interest of the bonds it will issue must come out of the taxpayers. This year's bills may show no great increase, and, as the real wealth of the city is augmented there will be a tendency to keep down the bills of future years, unless the ratio of expenditure exceeds the ratio of property increase. But the mere trick of increasing assessed values cannot diminish the cost of public improvements.

SENATOR CARMACK ON JUDGE PARKER.

The open and zealous advocacy of the nomination of Judge PARKER for the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party by Senator CARMACK of Tennessee is extremely significant.

Senator CARMACK is a very earnest and energetic Southern leader. He has been very close to Mr. BRYAN, and was his strongest supporter in his own section. That he should now be ready and anxious to take a candidate from New York, and that he should at the same time avow that "the money question is not, in my judgment, to cut much of a figure in the next campaign," shows that the important element for which he is especially entitled to speak really wishes the triumph of the party without reference to BRYAN and Bryanism, and is willing to do what is necessary to secure that triumph. The first condition obviously is to carry the State of New York. This Judge PARKER did in the election of 1897 by a plurality of over 60,000 the next year after Mr. MCKINLEY had had a plurality of 268,000. There is little room for doubt that, had he been nominated last Fall, Judge PARKER would have been elected Governor. This surely is a fair basis of calculation for next year. It is an excellent sign that men of the ability, influence, and sincerity of Senator CARMACK should take the view he does. He puts aside the idea of naming Mr. OLNEY because Mr. OLNEY comes from a region in which the party has little to expect, but the discussion of Mr. OLNEY'S name also is in the line of recognition of the fact that the party must face the present and the future, and turn from the past.

ARIZONA.

The opinion already expressed in these columns that Arizona is not fit for Statehood, seems to be shared by everybody who has given disinterested study to the subject. One of the most entertaining and instructive of Mr. OWEN WISTER'S tales of the Far West is largely devoted to the material, social, and moral conditions of the Territory in question. The story is some ten years old, but there is no reason to suppose that the conditions it describes have since been ameliorated. Senators BEVERIDGE, DILLINGHAM, and BURNHAM have lately inspected the Territory and returned from it with the conviction that it had not the qualifications of Statehood.

Some of those whom their report has failed to convince are likely, we should say, if of open mind, to be convinced by the assault delivered upon them and upon everybody, in or out of Congess, who shares their views, by "ex-Governor MURPHY" of Arizona. His discussion of the question is quite worthy of Mr. WISTER'S supposititious orator, the territorial delegate of his story. Mr. MURPHY'S attack upon the opponents of the admission of Arizona must disgust every decent reader. It is quite empty of argument and full of coarse and scurrilous abuse. It should, and doubtless will, be injurious instead of helpful to its author's cause. Apparently, the interesting and gentlemanlike Mr. MURPHY has ambitions, possibly of a Senatorial nature, in connection with the admission of Arizona. A reading of his diatribe must convince every Senator not only that MURPHY is unfit for a Senatorship, but that any community which would authorize such a man to represent it, or to speak for it, is unfit for Statehood.

THE MAYOR'S COAL CONFERENCE.

Whether anything will come of the Mayor's conference with the executive officers of the coal roads yesterday we shall probably know when we find out. An appeal to dealers is not likely to be effective in changing the conditions. So long as they are able to maintain the present scale of charges they will probably do so. President BAER'S statement was frank, manly, and incontrovertible. It is practically impossible to regulate the coal market when the demand is greater than the total supply. There is no controverting the following statement of the situation, for example:

The real cause of the present scarcity of coal and our inability to meet the public demand lies in the fact that no coal was mined during the Summer months, and none was, therefore, stored for use during the Winter. We are compelled in the Winter months of this year not only to provide the normal output of the Winter months, but to overcome the deficit caused by the non-storage of coal in the Summer months.

For the moment the control of the situation lies between the independent operators and the dealers. That the latter can largely correct the present conditions in co-operation with the agents of the coal roads is certainly true; that they will want to control it, since it permits them to assume that five-dollar coal costs them $12, we are not disposed to assume until the fact is established. We have pleasure in saying that the associated companies do not appear to be in any way to blame for the existing conditions and that they have done and are doing all in their power to correct them except disregarding their obligations as common carriers by discriminating against independent coal. When Mr. FOWLER, President of the Ontario and Western Road, said "I have reached the point where I prefer to be maligned by a certain class of papers rather than to have them praise me," he spoke with possibly unnecessary warmth, but most disinterested people will agree that he had reason for feeling hurt over misrepresentation. The Mayor meant well in it all; but whether he has really accomplished anything does not appear.

OUR "PALATIAL RESIDENCES."

The frightful death by fire of Mrs. HENRY, and the no less frightful death of a servant in her family by falling from the fourth story to the ground, give new point to a familiar and disgraceful condition of our "palatial residences." The dwelling in which these tragedies occured was in one of the most fashionable and costly of our residential regions, in a region built up without regard to expense. And yet it appears, not for the first time nor for the tenth, that such a dwelling no more secures the inmates from a horrible death, in case a fire breaks out in any part of it, than does the cheapest tenement house allowed by law to be constructed and maintained. Nay, the tenement house is the safer of the two. If Mrs. HENRY and her servant had been the inmates of one, there would have been provided an outside fire escape, accessible to them from the inside, and to the firemen from without, and their lives might very probably have been saved. Architects and builders know perfectly well how to provide against the danger to which these two unfortunate women succumbed and to which, in like circumstances, many men and women and children have succumbed before them. It is impracticable, very likely, to build a dwelling fire-poof in the sense that a fire breaking out in any room of it will not consume all the combustible contents of that room, and moreover fill with smoke, almost as dangerous as flame, the adjoining rooms. But it is perfectly practicable to build, as an appurtenance to every costly mansion, a fire-poof staircase so detached and so arranged as to afford the inmates of the house a secure escape in case of fire. The cost of such a structure would be a mere trifle compared with its value in emergencies, or compared with the total cost of the "palatial mansions" to which it should invariably be added, but scarcely ever is. It seems that no legislative action should be necessary in so clear a case, but that every owner who can afford it would insist upon a precaution, the lack of which continually endangers his own life and the lives of his family.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Criticism of the elevated road's third rail is resented with somewhat amusing vehemence by The American Electrician, and, in its effort to defend the engineers who installed the new system, it attacks the managers of the company's traffic department with a severity that will seem excessive even to those who have written the fiercest letters to the papers about the inadequacies of the train service. As a matter of fact, that service has not, as this authority says, been "utterly demoralized" ever since the big sleet storm; it was, to be sure, something like abominably bad for a part of the time, but since the holidays several slight evidences of regard for public opinion and incidentally for public comfort have been observable by those who looked hard for them, and at present, on the Third Avenue line, at least, enough cars and trains are run in the non-rush hours to give practically all the passengers a seat. Indeed, the amazing spectacle of a few empty seats can be seen on the down-town trains on this line any morning at 10 o'clock—something absolutely unknown in the past. And The American Electrician is not particularly convincing in its attempt to prove that the installation was all right and the use thereof all wrong. "In view," it says, "of the successful operation elsewhere of third-rail systems in trying weather and with rails mounted similarly to these, there is not much chance to shift blame to the shoulders of the engineers. The guard timbers on each side of the conductor rail are so close to the rail as to form an excellent pocket for snow and debris, but this is about the only serious error in engineering judgment that has thus far developed. It is feasible, of course, to shelter the conductor rails from the weather, but this would involve very clumsy construction in both the collector shoe and the roadway, and it is not actually necessary." This illustrates very beautifully the likeness between excusing and accusing. If the storm blocked the road simply because the guard planks were placed so close to the third rail as to form "an excellent pocket for snow and debris," responsibility for the trouble that resulted certainly doesn't all rest on the traffic men, and this "only serious error" is of a sort and size to justify a lot of criticism of the engineers.

—Of most impressive length is the list of New Yorkers who have been credited by the tax collectors with the possession of personal property worth $50,000 or more, but one cannot help wondering if there are not in the list the names of just a few people whose joy at finding themselves in such noble company is quite unalloyed by the anticipated pains of paying up—people, that is, who are more than content to be widely advertised as wealthy at the small price of going to the tax office, some day when it is convenient to do so, and swearing off the whole assessment. The advertising is forced upon the attention of all, and its benefits, in the way of credit and respect, are immediate and lasting, while the swearing off is done in secret, and, except by rare and improbable mischance, does not get into the newspapers. We do not know that anybody with less than $50,000 in personal property takes ingenious measures to get himself assessed for that amount or more, just for the sake of reading his name—and having others read it—among the heavyweights of finance, commerce, and society, but few opportunities as obvious as this for getting something for nothing are wholy neglected, and we would not be much afraid to assert, on general principles, that this one isn't. If the newspapers did not shrink from the thought of giving pain except under the compulsion of high duty they would print, a few weeks from now, a list of the New Yorkers who have sworn off their personal taxes. It would make—for sociologists without any human feeling—a most interesting exhibit to compare with the present list, but we wouldn't do it ourselves for the world, and we would suffer almost unendurable grief if one of our wicked neighbors should amuse itself in a way so abominably cruel. Still, the records are public, and—but there, of course the thing is out of the question in this beautifully amiable age, when consideration for the feelings of others is almost universal.

—While Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD was discussing Africa's labor problem, he might profitably have recalled that in America only those colonists gained a permanent foothold and attained high success as nation builders who refrained from attempting to utilize the natives they found here, while those that did make such efforts invariably sacrificed future prosperity to present convenience. The Spaniards made slaves of the Indians, the French made associates of them, and the Dutch traded with them—and all three races had to give way before the English, who were content to shoot the Indians when the latter were troublesome, and at other times, for the most part, ignored their very existence. Whether one or the other plan were adopted, the effect upon the natives was much the same—a more or less close approximation to extermination. Whether there is a lesson in all this for the white men in Africa depends upon what they are trying to do there and upon the amount and quality of their regard for the negroes.

Opposed to Platt's Return.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue on "The Lowest View" is sound, sensible, and to the point. Platt should not be returned to the Senate. The time has come when he must be sidetracked. As you say, "There are able and distinguished Republicans in New York," and "New York ought to be represented in the Senate by a statesman." Further, Platt is "incompetent to draw a bill and unable to support one in speech."

His record as a Senator from this State does not warrant his return. Another six years is too long to tolerate being represented in the upper House by a political boss, unqualified to fill such an important and honorable office. I am a Republican, and I think I voice the opinion of the major part of Republican voters. We have had enough of Platt. We need a change. I hope we shall get it.

H. H. LAYBURN.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

The Times's Financial Supplement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Supplement of Jan. 4 is indeed a paragon of journalism. I compliment the administration of a daily paper which supplies such an array of bedrock information about the standing of the world.

JEAN D. BENDER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Boston Coolness.

Gotham—You don't mean to say Charley is going to marry a Boston girl! Why, don't you know, they are a terribly cold-blooded race?

Manhattan—Yes, so I've heard. This one is possessed of a cool half-million.—Boston Transcript.

A Vision of Bliss.

Rastus—Ah dreamed ob heaben las' night.

Zeke—Am dat so? An' whut did it look like?

"A monst'us big chicken roost in de middle ob a watermillion patch!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

What Is Fame?

Chairman (plucking him by the coattails and whispering to him)—You oughtn't to speak about Debs if you don't know his first name. It isn't George. It's Eugene.

Orator—A moment ago, fellow-citizens, I referred to that sterling patriot and man of the people, George Debs. I meant, of course, U. G. Debs.—Chicago Tribune.

Resented.

Mrs. Nuritch—Mrs. Betterdaze told me she was going to send her boy to you for a job.

Mr. Nuritch—Yes, she sent him, and I turned him down proper. You'd oughter seen the high-handed letter she sent with him—said she sent him to me because he "must have work of some kind, even if he had to work for a mere pittance." The nerve of her callin' me names like that!—Philadelphia Press.

THE TRAVELER.

S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The train goes roaring through the night,
And I, a traveler, lie and dream;
Behind the heavy curtains Care
Frets not my sleep; I know that there
Is one who watches track and steam.

The great ship plunges through the waves,
And I, a traveler, lie at ease;
I know the watchman on the deck
Will guard me well from rock and wreck
And all the storms that sweep the seas.

Some night—some dark and fearful night—
I'll start upon a journey when
No man may guard me while I sleep—
O may my faith be strong to keep
The dreams I dream untroubled then!

PRUSSIA'S FINANCIAL WOE

Gloomy Speech from Throne Read Before the Diet.

Accounts for 1901 Closed with Deficit of $9,375,000; Those for 1902 No More Satisfactory—A Big Loan Imperative.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Prussian Diet was reopened to-day. The Chancellor, Count von Bülow, read the speech from the throne. No mention was made of foreign matters, nor of the Canal bill. The speech took a gloomy view of the finances of Prussia. It said that the accounts for 1901 closed with a deficit of $9,375,000, and added that it was not anticipated that the accounts for 1902 would be appreciably more satisfactory. As for 1903, a demand would have to be made on public credit for a considerable loan in order to establish equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, as in consequence of the depression in agriculture, trade, and industry a further depreciation in the receipts of several of the administrative departments would result.

Bills were announced for furthering the Germanization of the Polish provinces of Prussia, for their economic development, and for increasing the salarids of officials and teachers there.

Measures to improve the administration of the railroads and for the extension of the State railroad system were also proposed.

The Reichstag resumed its sessions to-day, the Government presenting the budget and the Auditor's statement of the Treasury accounts. Various resolutions respecting the customs administration were offered. Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim reported upon the conclusions arrived at by the committee appointed to inquire into the steps to be taken to encourage tobacco culture in Germany, in view of the fact that the new Tariff bill does not provide for increased duties on tobacco. The committee advocates a revision of internal legislation in the interest of the peasant growers.

The session will be almost exclusively occupied with the discussion of the budget.

The Government will introduce two new measures, one for the protection of child labor and another for organizing mercantile courts for arbitration between employers and employes.

As this is the final session of the present Reichstag, much discussion intended for purely political effect will take place preparatory to the general elections.

THE KAISER AND THE BIBLE.

Exponents of the So-Called Higher Criticism in High Favor at the Imperial Palace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that Emperor William appears to be taking a keen interest in what is called the higher Biblical criticism. He recently expressed publicly views which formerly he was understood to regard unfavorably, and spoke of the necessity of further development in religion.

The Kaiser is on terms of personal friendship with Prof. Harnack, the leading exponent of the higher criticism but appears to be influenced even more by Prof. Delitzsch, whose lecture, "Babel und Bibel," he recently caused to be redelivered to a select audience at Potsdam.

On Monday night the Emperor and Empress and other exalted personages listened to a lecture wherein Prof. Delitzsch expounded views denying the divine origin, of the Bible and finding a Babylonic source for much of the Old Testament doctrine of theology.

After the lecture the Emperor conversed with Prof. Delitzsch and introduced him to the Empress.

FOR A TRANSANDEAN RAILWAY.

Plan for Financing Construction Reported in Chilean Congress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times's Valparaiso correspondent says that the Chilean Congress is apparently giving serious consideration to the trans-Andean railway.

The Railway Committee of that body recommends a guarantee of 5 per cent. on a £1,500,000 contract to be let by public tender for the construction of the railway, the right of purchase of the complete line being reserved by the Chilean Government.

BRITISH FLAG HAULED DOWN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times's correspondent at Cork says that at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the lunatic asylum County Councilor Oneill moved that the Union Jack be hauled down from the asylum flagstaff as being unsightly.

Councilor Cronin said they could do business without the emblem of British rule and that they should not fly it while some of their best people were imprisoned. The resolution was passed and the flag was hauled down.

FRENCH LAWMAKERS RESUME.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that seldom has the French Legislature reassembled amid such a complete calm and general indifference as was observed yesterday. The correspondent observes that it is always hazardous in dealing with French domestic politics to prophesy what is likely to occur within the next fortnight, but so far as it is possible to form an opinion it looks as if at last the internal situation had assumed a more or less normal character.

There are no great or thorny questions before the legislative body except that of the religious orders, and even a change of Ministry would scarcely cause much popular agitation.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senator Morgan has introduced a bill to extend the scope of the Sherman anti-trust law. It provides that the provisions of that law shall be so extended as to include "all persons and corporations hereafter engaged in producing, manufacturing, transporting, buying or selling any article for profit that is authorized to be acquired by purchase for the use of any branch of the Government."

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably a bill granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Gen. Franz Sigel.

The Naval Appropriation bill which has been prepared by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs carries a little less than the amount appropriated last session and authorizes the construction of three large battleships and one cruiser, two steel training ships and one wooden brig for training purposes.

The House has made the bill providing for a delegate in Congress from Alaska a continuing order beginning Jan. 21.

A bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Burleson of Texas provides for the collection of statistical information relative to cotton and wheat and provides for a tax of 1 mill on each bale of cotton and one-fortieth of 1 mill on each bushel of wheat to defray the expenses of such collection.

The complete statistics of the United States relating to marriage and divorce will be collected if Congress adopts an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill suggested by Senator Hoar. The amendment places the work in the hands of the Director of the Census, and according to its terms the inquiry is to extend back fifteen years.

MGR. O'CONNELL'S NEW WORK.

As Rector of Washington University He Will Be in Position for Church Diplomacy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—There was an exchange of cablegrams between Washington and Rome to-day which decided a number of details connected with the important action which the Pope has taken as to the Catholic University. It is settled that Mgr. O'Connell will come to Washington at once and take charge in his new responsibility before the end of the university year, probably arriving just before Easter.

Bishop Conaty will remain here and turn the university over to his successor in due form. The latter will then be made Bishop of Los Angeles instead of Buffalo as stated in earlier accounts. Bishop George Montgomery of that diocese will go to San Francisco to become coadjutator to Archbishop Riordan.

Usually a coadjutator Bishop or Archbishop is appointed where on account of old age or illness the Bishop or Archbishop is unable to sustain the burdens of his office. In the present case the reason is otherwise, the diocese being a large one, embracing over 300,000 communicants and a large number of important Spanish missions.

The importance of the action of the Pope in transferring the Catholic University from the propaganda to the Congregation of the Studies, appears when it is remembered that but three large Catholic universities are now under the jurisdiction of the Congregation of the Studies, namely, the Jesuit College at Rome, the University of Innsbruck in the Austrian Tyrol, and the Louvain in Belgium. The university here makes the fourth.

The Congregation of the Studies will allow the utmost liberality in the administration of the university. Cardinal Satolli, as the Prefect of the Congregation, will only interfere with administrative matters when the orthodoxy of the church is involved.

Under the propaganda every detail of administration was conducted at Rome, even to the selection of professors and the employment of endowments and other funds.

Of the new rector of the university something is to be said as a politician within the church. That is his reputation, and there is everywhere a high opinion of his ability and scholarship. He is an ardent admirer of Archbishop Ireland, and is a prelate of the Ireland type.

It is stated on good authority that when Gov. Taft recently took up at Rome the question of removing the friars from the Philippines he encountered for some time a mysterious subterranean opposition which he could not understand until he was warned that it emanated from O'Connell. It will unavoidably be surmised that the presence of Mgr. O'Connell in Washington has something to do with the future negotiation of a settlement of the friar question, although so far as the face of events may be observed there is no apparent confirmation of this view of the matter.

However, it is quite true that if there should be need in the course of the consideration of the friar question in any way in Washington, the Pope would have at hand in Mgr. O'Connell a most able and adroit master of diplomacy to represent him.

ROME, Jan. 13.—The appointment of Mgr. O'Connell to be rector of the Catholic University at Washington is regarded in Vatican circles as confirmation of the Pope's determination to pursue a progressive line in developing the modern scientific educational movements.

It is said to be the Pope's intention to make the University at Washington a centre for the diffusing of such a movement, and that his Holiness trusts Mgr. O'Connell with the carrying out of this design. It is believed that the pursuance of this plan will have an immediate effect upon the clergy of the United States in accordance with the policy of rallying all Catholics to the cordial support of the university. It is expected that Mgr. O'Connell will choose a German to fill the post of vice rector of the university.

RUSSIA HAS READY MONEY.

Budget Estimate for the First Time in Years Shows Signs of Economic Prosperity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 13.—The budget estimate for 1903 places the ordinary revenue at $948,516,339, the ordinary expenditure at $940,202,614.50, the surplus at $8,313,724.50, and the extraordinary expenditure at $95,681,121.50. The latter item will be met by the foregoing surplus, the extraordinary revenue of $1,250,000, and the Treasury reserve of $86,067,397.

Among the extraordinary expenditures is $10,460,511.50 for the building of the Siberian Railway, and $72,597,290 for the building of other railways.

In an official statement accompanying the budget, Finance Minister Witte says it is his pleasure to give this year for the first time in a long period assurance that the general conditions of Russian economy show evident signs of changes for the better. Among these may be mentioned the harvest for 1902, when the highest yield of grain in ten years was obtained, the yield exceeding the average for the last ten years by 27 per cent.

M. Witte comments also upon the improved condition of the money market, but says the perfect equilibrium between the supply and demand of capital has not yet fully been restored.

The value of Russian exports in 1902 exceeded the value of the imports by $150,000,000, and was greater than in any year during the past decade. The preponderance of exports has favorably affected the gold reserve in the Imperial Bank and the Treasury.

Minister Witte said that several measures to provide relief from taxation and for the repeal of certain taxes were contemplated.

The budget shows that the vokda monopoly furnishes revenue amounting to $18,450,000.

Among the other points brought out in Minister Witte's speech was that the country's stock of gold has increased $70,000,000, fully recouping the former losses. The Minister said he was compelled, however, to note the continued depression in certain branches of industry; the abrupt decline in prices, notably in metals, and the continued decline in the output of pig iron. Minister Witte said also he felt in duty bound to discuss the demands which repeatedly reached the Czar for a reduction in or the abolition of certain taxes, and his regretable inability to satisfy the pressing demands for increased appropriations for educational and similar purposes.

"From an economic and humanitarian viewpoint," said Minister Witte, "it is to be regretted that mankind is not yet imbued with the high ideals of universal peace. It must be acknowledged that we are in the grip of an iron law, which decrees that the requirements of culture may be satisfied only from what remains after the expenditures for the defense of the country."

Minister Witte's attitude in the matter of the Russo-American dispute regarding sugar bounties has not been changed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court of Jan. 5 that the money paid by the Russian Government on sugar exported is a bounty.

GOV. TAFT REFUSES TO BE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Declination Due to Great Demand in Manila for Continued Service of the Present Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The recent demonstration in Manila by the Filipino population to express their desire that Gov. Taft should remain as the head of the island Government has had its effect with regard to his accepting a seat on the Supreme bench. It was announced to-day at the Cabinet meeting that Gov. Taft had declined the appointment to the place that would be made vacant by the expected retirement of Justice Shiras.

COUNTESS LONYAY'S DENIAL.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—Countess Lonyay, the former Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria-Hungary, who, it has been asserted in the newspapers here, had been deserted by her husband, Count Elemer Lonyay, has telegraphed to the Neues Weiner Jorunal, from Cape Martin, near Mentone, France, as follows:

"Stories untrue. Count here. Deny impertinent rumors."

New Shipping Trust Stories Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—J. S. Morgan & Co. of this city to-day denied the report, circulated by the Brussels correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, "that a new Morgan trust is projected to include all the British, German, French, and Italian shipping companies trading between Europe and South America."

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Lively Party Debate Causes Hilarity in the House.

Champ Clark, Candidate for the Minority Leadership Assails Gerrymanders by the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The next Presidential campaign was the topic of the day in the House of Representatives. Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio made a long speech in which he proved to the satisfaction of the Republicans that the Democratic Party was being slowly but surely wiped off the map. An allusion to Missouri provoked Champ Clark of that State, who is a candidate for minority leader to succeed Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, into a witty speech that crowded the House and produced a constant stream of applause and laughter.

The debate arose during the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Gen. Grosvenor took advantage of some of the time of the majority to make a good-natured attack on the Democrats.

He took the election figures in State after State, proving from each that the Democrats were vanishing. The Missouri election he accounted for by a gerrymander. When he reached New York and showed by election figures that the Democratic Party was disappearing there, Mr. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who has lately developed a fondness for interrupting Grosvenor's speeches, broke in and asked whether the fact that Gov. Odell's plurality had been reduced from over 100,000 in 1900 to 8,000 in 1902, did not indicate that the Democrats had a good chance to carry the State.

"I might answer that if I knew whether the gentleman belonged to the Hill wing of the Democratic Party, which proposes to seize the coal mines, or some other wing," said the General.

"I am under the same difficulty," acknowledged Mr. Fitzgerald. "I don't know whether the gentleman is a 'stand-pat' Republican or some other kind of a Republican."

Champ Clark then made his reply, in which he said he was willing to drop Rhode Island from his calculation, because the Democratic victory there might have been an accident; but in New York it would need a change of only 4,402 votes to carry the State, in New Jersey 8,567, in Delaware 2,077, in Maryland 4,254, in Nebraska 2,678, in California 7,076, and in Utah 2,392, and that would elect a Democratic President.

"A change of 25,142 votes," he said, "will give us the President and two electoral votes to spare."

"I suppose," said Mr. Wachter of Maryland, "the gentleman thinks we Republicans are to sit with our hands tied all that time?"

"No," replied Mr. Clark, "you are going to sit with your hands in the Treasury up to the shoulders."

He then took up the question of gerrymandering, and showed how the Republicans had gerrymandered State after State. In Maine there were enough Democrats to elect a Congressman and almost enough to elect two, yet the delegation was solidly Republican. In Kansas the Republicans passed a law prohibiting fusion, and thus sent in a solid Republican delegation.

Here Gen. Grosvenor interrupted that that Kansas law was copied from an Ohio statute. "That does not make it a bit better," retorted Clark. "I think there's more political deviltry hatched in Ohio than in all the rest of the Union together."

As he went on showing how State after State had been gerrymandered, Republicans from each of the States attacked sprang up and interrupted him with objections. When he reached Iowa Mr. Smith of that State exclaimed that one district had been purposely made Democratic, but that the Democrats had been unable to hold it since 1892.

"But we carried it this time, didn't we?" asked Mr. Clark. "Doesn't that look as if we are coming into our own again?"

Connecticut, he said, had enough Democrats to elect two Congressmen and nearly enough to elect three, yet the delegation was solidly Republican. To interruptions from Connecticut Congressmen he retorted:

"You haven't changed your basis of representation since you drove out the Indians, and the biggest cities in the State haven't any more representation than the rotten boroughs. That is the reason you are going to re-elect Senator Orville H. Platt—and," he added as an after thought, amid laughter, "it is the only reason."

When he reached the Minnesota gerrymander he paused and asked, "Is there any brother from Minnesota that wants to arise and testify in this meeting?"

For the first time no Republican came to the rescue of his State.

Mr. Clark, in enumerating the gerrymandered States, made no reference to Illinois, and Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri demanded to know why he had not acknowledged the fairness of the Illinois apportionment. Derisive laughter from the Democrats followed, and Mr. Clark said: "The Illinois Republicans gerrymandered out of the next Congress two Democrats that are sitting on this floor now. You didn't intend to let J. R. Williams come back either, and put him in a district with 2,500 majority against him, but he came back nevertheless."

At the conclusion of his speech, which had been constantly interrupted with applause and laughter, Mr. Clark asked Gen. Grosvenor if he had enough, and said he had not meant to speak on the subject, but had been forced to do so by Grosvenor's attacks.

"I commend to Gen. Grosvenor," he concluded, "the epitaph that was raised out West over an adventurous hunter who went looking for grizzlies around and met one. The epitaph was: 'He whistled for the grizzly and the grizzly came.'"

Mr. Clark was congratulated by a number of his colleagues after his speech. The general opinion was that his boom for minority leader had gone up several points.

Mr. Swanson of Virginia, a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, also spoke on politics, declaring that the Presidential campaign of 1904 would be fought out solely on the tariff issue.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) who argued against the abandonment of the army transport service; Mr. Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) who assailed Edward Atkinson and the Anti-Imperialists; Mr. Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) who denounced the refusal of the House leaders to allow the consideration of the Indian Territory bill, and who announced a policy of obstruction which he intended to pursue unless consideration was given to it, and Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) who urged the immediate advisability of placing coal on the free list.

Mr. Hull insisted that a transport service was a necessary adjunct of the army, and that in the end its cost would be cheaper than transportation over private lines.

"Is there anything in the pending bill touching this question?" asked Mr. Shafroth, (Fusion, Colorado.)

"No, but there is a proposition before the War Department, and this is the place and time to discuss this subject," replied Mr. Hull.

If there was no other way to prevent the abolition of the service, he said, he would favor an amendment which would prohibit the sale of the transports without action by Congress.

WOOD PULP BILL KILLED.

Ways and Means Committee Declines to Hear Publishers' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided against the application of the National Publishers' Association for a hearing on the bill to put wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper on the free list. This bill, whose passage is urgently desired by the publishers of the country, has never had a chance for favorable consideration at this session, but until recently the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee were willing to grant the concession of hearing what the publishers had to say, although they said at the same time that it was "of no use."

As a matter of fact, the committeemen not only knew it would not pass, but they had no idea of every reporting it. The decision this morning was reached on the ground that there was no use in giving a hearing on a bill that was predestined to die.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Navy: Holcomb McG. Robertson, Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

Army: Second Lieutenants of Cavalry to be First Lieutenants of Cavalry, R. F. Smyser, Fourteenth, and J. C. Righter, Jr., Eighth.

Howard Gould Party in Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 13.—The American steam yacht Niagara, with Howard Gould and a party on board, has arrived here.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD URGES BIBLE STUDY

He Addresses the Rockefeller Class on Ideals.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Tells a Story About a College Classmate He Helped—George F. Peabody Speaks.

Despite the cold last night the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was comfortably filled by members of the Bible Class conducted by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. George F. Peabody and Edward M. Shepard spoke.

Mr. Peabody told a story of a child who had said to his father that he thought a religious man of their acquaintance was "nice, even if he is so good."

The introduction of Edward M. Shepard was so flattering that he had to deny he was such a marvelous person, and to add that he believed he was enough of a man to realize somewhat the spirit of the meeting. Continuing he said in part:

"It comes down to this: I want to pay sincere tribute to this Bible class of men. There are those who fear that respect for the Bible and enthusiastic study of the Bible, from which our fathers gathered their inspiration, is lost. Many have feared that the Bible, except as an adjunct to the pulpit, is to perish. But this is not so. It sums up our civilization, out of which came our ideals, and out of the marvelous English translation came our best form of speech. You see everywhere the fruitage of the study of the Bible.

"We fear now and then that life has become commonplace, dull, and oppressed, a condition of routine. We read of the Knights of the Round Table and forget that there are heroes of to-day. We think of the Biblical characters and say that the age of heroism is past. That is a delusion. There are more heroes to-day than there ever were and a deeper, larger conception of the Bible. I don't mean that this is so because there are more people, but that per hundred men and women there is a greater study of the Book of Books.

"The world of to-day is not commonplace. I speak of the average man and woman, those who get their names in the papers only when they marry and when they die. There are more to-day to patiently suffer and to avoid unmanly and unwomanly tears through their devotion to a cause than ever. The world grows better year by year. The betterment is not a mere growth, but an inspiration, the study of the Bible. I accredit to this class an enormous influence.

"Take this great city of nearly 4,000,000 people, and every year it shows more and more a betterment in the civic life. The life of New York depends on its organized work. The Church must be something more than a simple place of worship. It must be organized for good work. The aggregate influence of the politicians, except as they are organized for the betterment of the city, is futile. There is a great future for New York and work like that which you are doing is to be the inspiration for good. It is the private life, earnest and sincere, which makes up the civic life.

"We dislike to speak of classes and should be proud that as Americans we dislike the idea. As Americans we instinctively recognize the fact that the politician or demagogue teaching class distinctions is to be distrusted, and we resent his ideas. That is Americanism. Our great achievements come from the hearts of the millions. No one can do a greater work than to preach, to organize and struggle to make dominant precisely what is in the Bible.

"I am speaking not on religious lines, but of life as I know it. The man who studies the Bible, its truths, history, literature, and poetry need never fear, for the measure of his success in the genuine life and his value as a citizen, working for the benefit and the glory of our dear city.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., followed, telling stories with a moral. Among them was one of a boy working in a shoe factory in New England. He wearied of his work where he could not develop, and saw that the only way was through education. He joined a theatrical company, traveling through the country as an expert carpenter. His skill brought him good pay, and he returned to his native town to study in the college there. He did not gain a diploma, for he was hopelessly deficient in mathematics, but led his class in history.

"He was my classmate," said Mr. Rockefeller, and when he left I loaned him a couple of hundred dollars that he might pursue a post graduate course in his favorite study. He went West and is to-day recognized all over the world as an authority on American history. During his long labors he paid me regularly the interest on my loan and a part of the principal. He was married not a great time ago and sent me an invitation.

"As a wedding present I sent to him the canceled notes of his indebtedness, which he returned with a check to cover the amount. It is men like this who count, and the young man who says that to-day he has no future is in error."

THE MARQUAND COLLECTION.

Paintings and Water Colors by Foreign and American Artists to be Sold at Auction.

A surprise is in store for every one who has been at the home of the late Henry G. Marquand when they examine his collections in the American Art Galleries on Madison Square. The number of objects is greater than appeared to be the case, and especially the Persian rugs and Japanese articles are more numerous than one could have looked for. In the matter of paintings the old British portraitists form the most important section, while the tapestries are uncommonly fine, offering examples suited for much larger interiors than the house on Madison Avenue, where the late President of the Metropolitan Museum lived.

Two portraits of women represent Sir Joshua Reynolds. The profile likeness at half length of the Countess of Nottingham has the master's fine coloring and some of his weak points. The somewhat cold but high-bred face suits exactly the bearer of a coronet. The right hand coming forward and drooping in classic outlines, rather than in a realistic way, seems insufficiently attached to the lady, because Sir Joshua's drawing of the right shoulder away from the spectator is not good. One understands that the right elbow is resting on something, but a certain awkwardness remains as a result of the pose he has given his sitter. Less interesting in her personality is the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope, but the charm of womanliness and the attraction of the coloring are found here also.

George Romney is seen in a sketchy but very delightful head, "The Shy Child," which would not have been lumped had he worked it out to a finish. It is far more attractive than the portrait of that arrant Philistine, the actress Mrs. Wells, who sits beneath a tree with her hands in a big muff. Whatever she may have been on the stage, here in Romney's portrait she is an ugly and platitudinous person enough, nor can her expansive hat and voluminous garments rescue her from commonplace.

Of Raeburn there is a fine, serious young man with that mouth one finds so often in Sir Thomas Lawrence's faces, said to be the likeness of Charles Lamb; and of Hoppner a youthful likeness called the portrait of young Shelley, together with bust likenesses of Lady Almeria Carpenter and Mrs. Gwyn. A dark, small picture of "Shepherd Boys," represents Gainsborough; it is very smooth in brushwork. "The Toilet," by William Etty, R. A., is a little specimen of the Italian figure once very popular, a buxom woman in a colored bodice arranging a red flower in her hair. The flesh is hot and unreal, the face without expression.

"Dedham Vale," by John Constable, is one of the gems of this collection, a scene from the region where the great landscapist was born and resided; it was shown in 1811 at the Royal Academy. It is a very simple and straightforward work, not in the dark and stormy vein he so often preferred, but golden with mist on a Summer's day—one of those pictures in which he approached the old Dutch landscapists whom he admired. It ought to find its way to the Metropolitan Museum. Three landscapes by Old Crome are even more akin to the Hollanders, especially "The Old Mill on the Yare," with its rich browns, its windmill and houses now much deeper in shadow than once they were. "Landscape with Cottage" and "Porlington Oak" are sturdy canvases. Turner's watercolor views of Peterhof and of two castles on the Rhine have the interest that attaches to everything he did, if it were merely a sketch for reproduction in a series for the press.

Coming down to modern times in England, there is a large triple mural work by Lord Leighton, classified figures on gold backgrounds, illustrating music, with the names of the Muses inscribed in Greek letters near the figures. Something of Pompeii, something of Etruscan vases are seen in these finely outlined, handsome forms, while the faces suggest Burne-Jones and the draperies the late Albert Moore, but on a larger and more distinguished scale. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema displays in "Amo Te, Ama Me" his mastery of technique in the painting of old marble and his weakness in true force of characterization when it comes to faces and figures. The Greek girl with the bouquet and her lover lounging on the stone bench are as nearly expressionless as possible.

There is more dramatic go in the famous "Reading from Homer," though here also the technique of inanimate objects takes the lead of the human interest. The four examples of George H. Boughton, member of the National Academy here and of the Royal in London, consist of a big landscape, "A Golden Afternoon, Isle of Wight"; a scene in literary history, "Marvell's Last Visit to Milton"; a Dutch interior with old gossips called "The Cronies," and a single graceful figure, "Black-eyed Susan." The landscape is the best and the Dutch interior follows.

Some pretty little water color bits by Mortimer Menpes and three neat, bright water color landscapes by Alfred Parsons are further examples of British living artists. As to American, there is a Thomas Cole, painted in Italy; a carefully wrought mediaeval interior with a charming figure of "Mariana in Measure for Measure," by E. A. Abbey, (water color); a richly colored, tall picture by Carroll Beckwith, called "A Summer Evening"; an atelier interior with sculptor and reclining girl, by E. D. Blashfield; "A Sculptor's Model"; a characteristic F. S. Church called "The Enchantress"; a bright frieze of housetops, Capri girls and solid blue sky, by C. C. Coleman, called "Scene in Capri"; a "Grand Cañon of the Colorado," by Samuel Colman; a figure by Kenyon Cox, "On the Edge of the Brook," and a water color, "Bella Mar, Matanzas," by F. Hopkinson Smith.

Two figure pieces by Frank D. Millet, N. A.; a delightful little boy, "The Dull Scholar," by Eastman Johnson, N. A.; two fine Newport views by R. Swain Gifford, and one of the best specimens of the late John Frederick Kensett, N. A., "Windsor Castle," make up the tale of the native work. It is meagre. But as a collector Mr. Marquand's tastes went out to European masters, particularly the British, and in some cases they could scarcely be termed masters at all.

Not that the French are entirely unrepresented, either. A nice little Corot caleld for some reasbn a "Classic Landscape"; a really magnificent colorpiece of a landscape by Decamps; a still-life by Blaise Desgoffe; a cardinal by Georges Cain; a figure piece by Edouard Frère, a "Diana," by Luc Olivier Merson; a scene out of Daphnis and Chloé, by Aimé Morot; a really charming little landscape by Rousseau, with a lovely sky; and a sketchy "Fisher Boy" full of rich color, together with an uninteresting "Landscape and Cattle," both signed Troyon; a landscape by Troullebert, that echo of Corot; these are the French pictures. Then there is a capital "Spanish Fencer," watercolor by Villegas, with two oils, much inferior, "The Page" and "At the Door of the Harem"; also a Spanish lady seated, by Raimundo de Madrazo, which belongs to his very best period.

The portrait of Henry of Valois, who became King Henry III. of France, assigned to Jacopo Robusti, called the Tintoretto, is remarkable for the shrewd yet effeminate expression of his youthful face and the elaborate titles given him on a letter he holds in his hand—Henricus Valesius, Andagaviensium Dux, Princeps Franciae, et Dei Gratia Electus Rex Poloniae et Dux Lithuaniae, Russiae et Prussiae et Samogitiae—but it is a picture more curious than beautiful. Interesting as these pictures are, the glass, pottery, furniture, bronzes, rugs, and tapestries form the most valuable part of the collection.

MRS. DREXEL'S BALL.

Brilliant Entertainment in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia—Many New Yorkers Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The ball given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel in Horticultural Hall to-night was one of the important events of the Winter season. In several respects it was the most brilliant and successful that Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have given.

It was a representative Philadelphia gathering, marked by the presence of many titled visitors and leading belles and débutantes of Baltimore, Washington, and New York. The guests, to the number of 1,000, arrived late, many having come directly from the opera.

They entered a ballroom abloom with high bushes of roses and clusters of pink and white azaleas. A canopy of smilax, made brilliant with electric lights, was suspended from the ceiling, and a bouquet of carnations adorned the chandelier.

Mr. and Mrs. Drexel received their guests at the entrance of the ballroom. There was the usual dancing, but no cotillion. At 1 o'clock supper was served in the foyer, which was lavishly decorated with greens and floral pieces.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Kean of New Jersey entertained at a small dance this evening at his home, in I Street, in honor of his niece, Miss Christine Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York, and at present a guest of the White House.

The entire first floor of the Kean residence was decorated in poinsetta blossoms and palms, with the drawing rooms and large dining room reserved for dancing and the library across the hall used as a supper room. The host was assisted in receiving by his sister, Miss Kean, and the guest of honor. The latter wore a beautiful gown of white tulle.

The company of 150 invited to meet this New York débutante was limited almost entirely to the younger members of fashionable society, and of course included Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, and another young cousin in the person of Miss Alfrida Roosevelt of Boston, who is also a guest at the White House.

The only married people present were the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, and Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson.

Ex-Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Draper entertained this evening at a beautifully appointed dinner party. Their guests included the Russian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the First Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, the Portguese Minister, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Clover, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynn, Miss Josephine Patten, Miss Ward, Representative Gillett, and Representative Robert Adams, Jr.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, who are entertaining a small house party of Iowa friends, gave a dinner party of twenty covers last evening. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Voss, the latter a niece of the hostess, there were present Judge Fuller of Iowa and Miss Fuller, Judge Smith of the same State, and a number of Iowa Representatives in Congress and their wives.

GEN. BADEN-POWELL RELIEVED.

Will Return to England as Inspector General of Cavalry.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—With reference to the rumors of dissatisfaction with Gen. Baden-Powell's South African constabulary and his possible removal as a result of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to South Africa, a telegram from Johannesburg announces that Gen. Baden-Powell has been appointed an Inspector General of Cavalry, and that he will come to England in June to take up his appointment.

It is understood that the constabulary will be reorganized into a civil force.

Atalanta Boat Club Election.

In the fifty-fifth annual election of the Atalanta Boat Club, held last night in Pabst's Harlem Casino, the young element in the club opposed the older members, and after a contest lasting from 9 P. M. to 1 o'clock this morning, won their fight. The winning ticket follows: President—F. P. Kunkel; First Vice President—David Brown; Commodore—David Banks; Treasurer—H. B. Cunningham; Secretary—F. X. McCormick; Captain—J. J. F. Mulcahy; First Lieutenant—William Moncure; Second Lieutenant—William M. Varley; Directors—C. E. Nisson, G. B. Heath, W. F. Russell, and L. B. Mercadante.

DEATH OF PETER MARIE

Long a Social Leader in New York and an Old School Gallant.

His Notable Collections of Rare Books and Miniatures of the Beauties of His Generation.

Peter Marié died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, from a complication of diseases. He had been in failing health for a long time, and his last illness prostrated him about ten days ago.

The funeral services will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Peter Marié may be called the last gentleman of the old school in New York society. There are other men who have courtly manners and who have been noted for generous and kindly hospitality, but they are in a way mere boys, and none of them has in his veins the Gallic blood which does so much toward making the gallant. Mr. Marié was not, however, the modern Gaul, but a survival practically from the eighteenth century.

He came from an old French family which held office at Cap Français, in the French West Indies, in the days before the Revolution. His grandfather was Maitre de Port in that place. In 1792 he lost his life in an accident by drowning. The men who were sent to San Domingo in those days from France were of excellent families. They carried with them to that island all the manner and the graces of the Courts of the Louis.

Mr. Marié's maternal grandfather was a planter on the same island. He owned a large estate there, and was assassinated at a banquet which was being held to celebrate the cessation of hostilities between the whites and the blacks. His name was Arnaud, and his widow, like many other ladies of San Domingo, made her escape to the United States, boarding a merchant vessel. She was an American. Her youngest daughter was Leontine Arnaud, who, in 1811, at the age of sixteen, married John B. Marié, the father of Peter. Mr. Marié was the fourth son in a family of nine. His father became a prosperous ship merchant, trading with Mexico. He died in 1835.

Peter Marié, the fourth child, was born early in the last century, when all the traditions of the old Court life in France and the similar existence in the Colonies in the homes of the wealthy planters and Government officials were still fresh. There was a small circle of French people in New York, many of whom had succeeded in escaping the terrors of the famous revolt of negroes in San Domingo. They formed a part of the old society of this city. The Brugières, the Maturins, and others are descended from them, as were also the Grymes, through Mrs. Claiborne of New Orleans, the Alliens, and many others.

Peter Marié was brought up in the mercantile establishment of his father, and for years continued in business. He amassed a comfortable fortune in the early sixties, and this, added to his inheritance, enabled him to retire early in 1865. Ten years before he had become a member of the Union Club, then the only great social organization of New York. He was always very fond of society, and from his youth he was considered what was called in those days a great beau. French fashions and French customs were more to the taste of the gilded youth of those days, and they took little from England. Mr. Marié was always a welcome dinner guest, he danced at all the balls and assemblies, and there were few young men who were better known or more popular.

His life as a bachelor suited him. It was the custom for men to marry young in the ante-bellum days, and Mr. Marié was one of the very few bachelors in town, who, although most gallant and most devoted to the fair sex, was content with his own lot, and who lived in a house of his own and entertained as a bachelor host. His residence was at 48 West Nineteenth Street, one of the best sites in the city, near to the then new building of the Union Club, and quite far up town. There he began his famous dinners and his little evenings.

In the house in Nineteenth Street he began the foundation for an extraordinary collection of objects of art. He always with gentle insistence claimed the miniature or the portrait of every new beauty he met. This was done with such rare courtesy that the fair donor could not refuse. His house became a museum for the pictures of all the beauties in New York society and in other cities as well. The walls were adorned with their likenesses, and to be in the collection was always deemed an honor.

But Mr. Marié did not stop there. He was a man of culture and of reading. His library is one of the finest in New York, if not in America. He had a passion for rare old books and artistic bindings, and collectors were always at work for him to add to his library. He was a rare judge of paintings and of antiques, and his house soon became too small to hold the collection. But everything he had was good, and there was no sign of crowding anywhere.

And to all this, Mr. Marié added another accomplishment. He was a delightful writer of verse—not serious, exactly, but of that pretty kind which was the fashion at the end of the eighteenth century, when patches and powder were in vogue and the minuet was danced.

Among his surviving relatives in New York are the widow of his brother, Joseph Marié, and her two daughters, Misses Leontine and Josephine Marié. The younger of these has written several books which have had a great success. The daughter of his sister, the late Mrs. Emil Sauer, is Mrs. Suse. Her daughter was one of the débutantes of the Winter. Another sister was the Vicomtesse de Bermingham, and another married Ferdinand Thierot of Leipsic, whose father had been Chamberlain to the King of Saxony. A niece was the first wife of Frank Pendleton. His eldest brother was Camille Marié.

Mr. Marié belonged to the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Grolier, the City, and the Tuxedo clubs, the American Geographical Society, the New York Academy of Sciences, and other societies, and was a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the American Museum of Natural History. He was Vice President of the New York Institute for the Blind.

HEAVY JUDGMENT FOR CUNARD.

Sir Bache Cunard, President of the Cunard Line of steamships, recovered a judgment yesterday in the Supreme Court, after an inquest before Justice Herrick and a jury, for $1,637,709.81 against his first cousin, Charles G. Francklyn, who for some years had the management of his property in this State.

Mr. Francklyn fifteen years ago was in charge of Sir Bache Cunard's property here, he having inherited a large fortune from his father, Sir Edward Cunard. At that time Sir Bache Cunard complained that Francklyn had mismanaged the property and had converted large sums to his own use. He therefore sued Francklyn to recover $3,000,000. The suit was defended by Francklyn, and the litigation kept dragging along for some years, until, on the eve of its trial, Francklyn agreed to compromise the case for $1,250,000.

Francklyn was to turn over all his property to ex-Judge Henry E. Howland as trustee for a period of ten years, during which time Sir Bache Cunard was to receive the profits and recoup himself for the amount of $1,250,000 under the settlement. Should he not have been repaid at the end of that time, he was to be empowered to sell the property.

He received little or nothing, and insisted on the sale of the property, when it only fetched $4,000. He then, through Whitlock & Simonds of 59 William Street, instituted action for the $1,250,000, less the $4,000 received by him.

Francklyn interposed an answer in which he alleged that the reason the property had become valueless was on account of Judge Howland's management, but did not defend the suit when it was called for trial yesterday.

Evidence having been given proving Sir Bache Cunard's claim, judgment was given for the full amount claimed, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, the total amounting to the sum for which Justice Herrick gave judgment. Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse were the defendant's attorneys.

Led All!

In the year 1902 THE NEW YORK TIMES led every other New York morning newspaper in the volume of dry goods, financial, book, instruction, resort advertising. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Prin."—Adv.

A Personal Note to the Public

I firmly believe that if every man and woman of moderate means, young and old, married or not, would read the series "How We Saved for a Home" in The Ladies' Home Journal, that thousands would date the beginning of their true living from that day.

Here are 100 young couples, and men with families, working girls and unmarried young men, who tell, step by step and dollar by dollar, how each now own their own home,—some on salaries of $4. per week: none higher than $30. The average is $15.

For 10 cents you can buy the January number with the first 11 of these stories.

Edward Bok

Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal

MEN DEFEND THEIR CLUBS.

Nineteenth Century Organization Hears That They Are Good—Women's Clubs Are Eulogized, Too.

Men stood up in vindication of the club, while women listened with skeptical smiles, at the January meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, held last night in the rooms of the Aldine Association. The topic of the evening was "The Influence of the Club on Modern City Life," and the men who spoke said it was all good. The women refused to be convinced until one of their own sex took the rostrum in defense of "Women's Clubs." William H. McElroy, a member of the Authors' Club, said:

"In London and Paris the club is generally composed of men whose only occupation is to belong to a club, and Satan always finds some mischief for idle hands to do, whether in or out of the club. Here it is different. Every clubman here is a workingman. He may be a theologian or a dealer in hardware, but in any case the club is merely an incident in his life."

Mr. McElroy said that while the club did not exercise any influence on the life of the metropolis as a whole, whatever influence it did have within its own limited sphere made for good.

"While I know that for altruistic aims the club is not in it with a Sunday school," said Gen. Barnes, President of the Aldine Association, "its ultimate object is that of cultivatiag friendship, which, next to domestic happiness, is the greatest thing in life. The burning question here is this: Have we men the right to deprive our loved ones, especially the partners of our joys and sorrows, of the companionship we are under contract to supply?"

Mrs. Dora Lyons, President of the Eclectic Club, told the meeting that the woman's club was "the best thing that ever happened" and that every wise husband should advise his wife to join one. She said there was a growing sentiment even among men in favor of the woman's club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Katherine Russell Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Katherine Russell Beach, widow of the Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., died at her home here to-day. She was seventy-five years of age and was a daughter of the late Samuel Nelson, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and a sister of Rensselaer R. Nelson of St. Paul, a District Judge of the United States Supreme Court for Minnesota. Mrs. Beach lived in New York many years while her husband was rector of St. Peter's Church. He was also rector of Christ Church, this village.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JAMES MCCULLOUGH, aged forty-eight, a well-known physician of Watertown, N. Y., died there of apoplexy yesterday. He was a prominent Mason and a former resident of Oneida County, where he was a School Commissioner for nine years.

CHARLES A. FINCH, forty-five years old, died Monday night at his home in Ithaca of Bright's disease. He was a brother of William Finch, Professor of Law in Cornell University, and a nephew of Francis Miles Finch, Dean of Cornell Law School and former Judge of the Court of Appeals.

GEORGE L. BROWNELL died in New Bedford, Mass., yesterday, in his eightieth year. He was the first man in the United States to manufacture the old-fashioned two-wheeled velocipede, the forerunner of the safety bicycle. He had been in the carriage business for fifty-nine years.

MICHAEL ANGERMAN, for thirty-five years a Deputy Marshal attached to the Yorkville Court, died on Monday night at his home, 304 East Eighty-second Street, from pneumonia. He was fifty-seven years old and had long been a cripple from rheumatism. He leaves four sons, one of whom also is a Deputy Marshal, and one daughter.

It often baffles even the wisest physician to detect the cause of failing health and strength. In the great majority of cases, it is due to the presence of worms; and where these exist, DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will always be a cure.—Adv.

Business Notices.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W. E. & W.

MARRIED.

STRONG—BEINECKE.—On January 10, 1903, Miss Theodora Beinecke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Beinecke of this city, to Mr. Edwin Allen Strong of Hartford, Conn.

DIED.

AKIN.—On Monday, January 12th, 1903, Albert J. Akin, in the one hundredth year of his age. Funeral at his residence, 4 West 56th Street, on Thursday, January 15th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pawling, N. Y., on Friday morning. Carriages will meet special car on train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:08 A. M.

BEACH.—On January 13th, 1903, at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, Anna J., youngest daughter of the late Henry W. and Martha C. Beach.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Stuart Lindsley, 68 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., Friday, January 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Orange station on arrival of 10:10 A. M. train from Christopher and Barclay Street ferries, New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

BEACH.—At Cooperstown, Jan. 13, 1903, Katharine Russell, widow of the Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., rector emeritus of St. Peter's church of this city and daughter of the late Justice Samuel Nelson of the United States Supreme Court.

COSSART.—On Monday, January 12, John Edward Cossart, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of Transfiguration, 29th Street, near 5th Avenue, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

GALLAUDET.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, at sanitarium of Dr. A. J. Givens, Stamford, Conn., Peter Wallace Gallaudet, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Cedar Hill Chapel, Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet friends at station on arrival of 9 A. M. train from New York.

GUION.—Jan. 13, after a lingering illness, Emma Snyder, widow of William H. Guion, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 11, Florine, beloved wife of Philip S. Henry and daughter of the late Leonard and Rosalie Lewisohn.

Funeral private.

MARIE.—On Tuesday, January 13th, at his residence, 6 East 37th Street, Peter Marie, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning, January 16th, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

McM'RRAY.—On January 13th, 1903, at Salem, N. Y., G. S. McMurray, aged 81, wife of the late Robert McMurray.

Funeral from her late residence, Thursday, at 2 P. M.

SNOOK.—Sunday, Jan. 11, Elward Sayer, aged 12 years and 11 days, youngest son of Samuel B. and Ella Pendleton Snook.

Services at the residence of his parents, 182 Hart Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SODERHOLM.—Ida C., wife of Charles G. Soderholm of 766 Hancock St., on Monday, Jan. 12.

The funeral services will be held at the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Decatur St. and Lewis Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Thursday afternoon.

THOMAS.—At his residence, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Jan. 11, Gen. Samuel R. Thomas, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from late residence, Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment private.

TILLINGHAST.—At Colorado Springs, on Monday, Jan. 12, Janet Henderson, daughter of Dr. Joseph R. and Mary K. Tillinghast.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for Descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call.

Office 20 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

Appeal for Dependent Families.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor asks for funds with which to carry on its work. In November last it called on the public for $60,000; of that amount it has received $26,250, and for the remainder it makes an urgent appeal. The high cost of food and fuel has increased largely its expenditures. At the present time there are 1,226 dependent families in charge of its Department of Relief. Checks should be made to the order of Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 13.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Jan.
ARMITAGE, Mary, 446 W. 27th St.	42	12
AKIN, Albert J., 4 W. 56th St.	90	12
ALEXANDER, John, 655 Hudson	67	12
AGALLOCO, Sebastiano, 6 Baxter St.	1	12
ANGLY, Josephine M., 309 3d Av.	45	10
BOYLAN, Raymond, 120 E. 114th St.	9	12
BORNAN, George F., 514 W. 180th	39	11
BAER, Benjamin, 105 E. 114th St.	15	12
BAUER, Frederick, 2,162 8th Av.	31	12
BALDWIN, Lucretia B., 903 6th Av.	82	13
BUSBY, William J., 333 E. 37th St.	48	10
BERGREN, Oscar, S. S. Benefactor	49	8
BEGLEY, Michael, 49 E. 126th St.	68	12
BERNHARDT, Jacob, 407 W. 39th	75	12
CONNELL, Mathew, 104 7th Av.	49	12
CHRISTIANSEN, Catherine, 354 Bleecker St.	28	12
CADUGAN, William A., 140 E. 97th	40	10
CASTRIA, Rocco S., 270 Mott St.	2	10
CONNOLLY, James, 701 2d Av.	6	10
CARDINALE, Raffaelo, 131 Mulberry	3	12
CARROLL, Mary, 317 E. 92d St.	24	11
CONACHY, Theresa, Presbyterian Hos.	27	11
CALLAHAN, Annie F., 19 2d St.	32	12
CARLEY, Fannie, 310 W. 36th St.	32	11
COSTAGNO, Albert, 314 E. 104th St.	49	12
DELEYA, Francesca, 70 Mott St.	3	13
DELEUG, William, 301 E. 112th St.	15	10
DI FRANCESCO, V., 130 Cherry St.	3	12
DENEIGH, Selina, 427 W. 25th St.	53	11
DE FOREST, John, 221 E. 35th St.	64	11
ERDMAN, Isaac S., 110 E. 65th St.	72	12
EBEL, Edward, 211 E. 104th St.	1	11
FUTERSAK, Dora, 124 Ridge St.	48	12
FIGUEREDO, Celia, 477 W. 117th	1	12
FAY, Owen, 221 W. 22d St.	28	9
GAFFNEY, Mary, 229 E. 119th St.	50	10
GALLAGHER, F. J., 555 W. 170th St.	48	11
GULLA, A., 149th St. and Morris Av.	28	6
GAVACAN, Michael, 21 Chatham Sq.	28	12
GOLDEN, Margaret, 57 Market St.	47	12
GENTILLE, Michele, 17 Leight St.	42	13
HIGGINS, Martin, 18 Eldridge St.	36	12
HERMAN, Herbert, 642 E. 14th St.	42	10
HENRY, Florine H., 54 E. 55th St.	25	11
HEWITT, Susan, 522 W. 59th St.	65	10
HUFFER, Jennie, 7 Eldridge St.	1	13
HILL, Margaret, 9 Catharine Slip	45	11
HAWTHORNE, Robert, 15 Bowery	41	10
HEIMLER, William, 56 1st Av.	78	10
JOHNSTON, John, 101 W. 123d St.	69	11
KELLY, Patrick, 476 W. 54th St.	56	11
KORN, Emilia, 1,578 1st Av.	1	12
KNECHT, Jacob, 325 E. 89th St.	1	13
KNUTSON, Henry, 181 Greenwich St.	1	13
LOROTZER, Meyer, 147 E. Houston	21	13
KNIGHT, Thomas J., 221 W. 49th St.	44	11
KELLY, Mary, 252 1st Av.	2	13
KOEHNE, Emil, 1,064 Park Av.	4	13
LAMBERT, George, 507 E. 88th St.	58	12
LANTELLO, Rosina, 238 W. 35th St.	24	11
LA SALA, Santa, 216 E. 115th St.	1	13
LENON, Augusta, 68 E. 88th St.	45	11
MARQUARDT, Anna C., 974 1st Av.	15	11
MESSER, Chaim J., 47 Delancey St.	54	12
MIALE, Rosa, 22 Cherry St.	58	12
MOUROUX, Anna M., 401 W. 29th St.	5	13
MURRAY, Walter, 340 W. 31st St.	61	12
MARTIN, Catherine, 329 W. 15th St.	74	12
McINTYRE, James, 50 Amsterdam Av.	1	11
McCABE, Mary, 132 W. 117th St.	68	13
NEUMAN, John P., 257 E. 26th St.	2	12
NEUMAN, Charles, 706 3d Av.	5	12
O'NEILL, Matthew, 618 E. 10th St.	31	10
O'NEILL, Matthew J., 387½ Bleecker	35	11
O'DONNELL, George, 424 E. 72d St.	1	11
O'BRIEN, Kate, 341 Spring St.	40	11
O'NEILL, Bridget, 209 3d St.	54	12
PELIKAN, Katerina, 1,363 Av. B.	60	11
PRESCOTT, Lenora, Hotel Richelieu	76	11
QUARRELL, Bertha, 606 E. 14th St.	40	12
REARDON, Sarah, 446 W. 51st St.	31	11
REYNOLDS, Patrick, 410 E. 17th St.	50	11
REHRER, Henry, 16 W. 112th St.	42	11
RITTER, Katherine, 207 E. 93th St.	51	11
RUSH, Mary, 208 E. 90th St.	31	11
REED, Sarah E., 107 E. 70th St.	64	11
RUFFNER, John A., 150 W. 108th	60	12
RUDA, Pasquale, 2,197 1st Av.	24	12
ROBINSON, Joseph W., Tumberton, N. J.	50	12
STRADA, Frederick, 416 W. 25th St.	34	11
SELEMAN, Henry, 123 Charles St.	72	11
SCHMITT, Mary, 2,105 Amsterdam Av.	52	10
SHANNON, Anna, 518 E. 18th St.	31	10
SCHULZ, Caroline, 145 W. 10th St.	72	12
SMITH, Annie, 309 E. 42d St.	52	12
SMALLS, Benjamin, 1,137 Madison Av.	31	12
STEINLE, Elise, 238 E. 86th St.	27	11
SMITH, Charles, 3 James St.	42	10
SHEILS, Patrick, 352 8th Av.	51	8
STEWART, Susan, 60 E. 101st St.	1	11
SMITH, Kate, 430 W. 37th St.	61	11
SILVERBERG, Lilly, 225 E. 103th St.	29	12
SMITH, Mary, 175 E. 68th St.	1	11
SKLOMER, Zacharias, 22 E. 106th St.	69	12
TENNIS, Frank, 214 E. 16th St.	55	10
THOMAS, Samuel, 17 W. 57th St.	62	11
TANZ, Mollie, 267 Stanton St.	2	13
URBAN, Antonie, 207 E. 74th St.	69	11
URWICK, Edward, 29 Madison St.	66	10
VETTER, Albertina W., 450 E. 85th	77	10
VOORHES, Rensl, 310 Cumberland St., Brooklyn

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night, at 8:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, **DAS RHEINGOLD.** Reuss-Belce, Maryill, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
To-morrow Evg., at 8.—Performance at Special Prices. Double Bill. "LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Saligna, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 16, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryill, Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 17, at 8, at Pop. Prices—TANNHAEUSER. Gadski, Seygard, Maryill; Gerhauser, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists—Sembrich (first appearance this season at these concerts.) Bridewell, Dani, Scotti. ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7:30—Der Ring Des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Maryill; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF ELEONORA.
DUSE This afternoon at 2, and Friday Aft., Jan. 16th, at 2, **MAGDA**
Seats on sale. $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.
WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH.—Dr's Theatre, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. Thursday—"Parsifal" (with David Mannes, violinist.) Jan. 15—"Rheingold," with David Bispham; Jan. 22, "Walkure." Seats 25c. to $1.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. EVENINGS, 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat.
Robert Marshall's New Play, **THE UNFORESEEN**

NEW SAVOY Theatre, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES WITH CLARA **BLOODGOOD**
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—Sun.

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE CAVALIER,
BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.
SPECIAL MATINEES *DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.*
During Miss Marlowe's Engagement
The Little Princess,
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play for CHILDREN AND GROWN UP CHILDREN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th st., near B'way. Last 4 Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN **THE CROSS-WAYS,**
NEXT MONDAY, *SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.*
Charles Frohman Will Present
ANNIE RUSSELL in her new play **MICE AND MEN.**

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mnd. Ave
Evgs. at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. Saturday at 1:45.
EXTRA HAMLET MAT., JAN. 20TH.
SOTHERN Last Two Weeks as **HAMLET**
JANUARY 26.—"IF I WERE KING."

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
2d Big Week Popular with the Public.
ELIZABETH TYREE in **GRETNA GREEN.**

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last 4 Nights—8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. N.C. GOODWIN MISS **MAXINE ELLIOTT**
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."
Wed. Eve., Jan. 21st. First Time.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL
"MR. BLUE BEARD."
Seat Sale To-Morrow, 9 A. M.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years." —Times. **SULTAN OF SULU**
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Jan. 15. **ALWIN SCHROEDER**
SAT. Aft., Jan. 17. **KIRKBY LUNN**
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Song Recital. **David Baxter** BASSO
Thurs. Ev., Jan. 15, at 8:30. Howard Brockway at the Piano
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
This (Wed.) aft. at 3, **Song Recital.** **Winifred Titus** SOPRANO, assisted by **FLAVIE VAN DEN HENDE** 'Cellist.
Victor Harris at the Piano.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

VICTORIA 42d St., B'y & 7th Av. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEKS!! **VIOLA ALLEN** The ETERNAL CITY

HALL of the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
7 East 15th St.
Talk before the Art School by Mr. FRANK ALVAH PARSONS of the Teachers' College Thursday, Jan. 15th, at 8 P. M.
SUBJECT—"ART IN DRESS."

Beatrice Herford, Original Monologues.
Marguerite Hall, Songs.
Waldorf-Astoria, Friday, January 16, 8:30 P. M. For Benefit of St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children. Tickets $2. At Tyson's or at the door.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Intercollegiate Hockey Match To-night.
YALE VS. COLUMBIA.
Adm., 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. SONG RECITAL. Thurs. Aft., Jan. 15. **MAY STIMSON,** Soprano. 3:30. CAIA AARUP GREENE at the piano. Tickets $1.00. AT THE WALDORF.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Times.
JIM BLUDSO With **ROBERT HILLIARD.**

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation of King Edward. Aft. & Eve. DE KOLTA, the Wizard, tonight at 9

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. **Merry Maidens Burlesquers,** 2 Great Burlesques. Vaudeville.

GRAND Mat. To-day. 25c., 50c. BERTHA GALLAND Notre Dame

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. Ethel Barrymore Country Mouse. Preceded by Carrots.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in CAMILLE.

KEITH'S B'way & 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GET AT 2—SEATS—8:30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Scales of Justice.

DEAD-LOCK IN BASEBALL

Eastern National League Clubs May Repudiate Peace Terms.

In Case of a Split a Ten-Club Circuit Is Talked of Comprising Teams of the American League.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—When the conferrees of the National and American Baseball Leagues adjourned here last Saturday nothing was heard but declarations of peace. The National conferrees were as confident as the American, although the former did not have plenipotentiary power President Robison of St. Louis said that the call for a meeting of the National League here next Monday was simply to say "amen," and then all rejoice over the proclamation of peace. The spell was unbroken until midnight, when John T. Brush of Indianapolis was heard from regarding the dissatisfaction of the New York Club. On Sunday there were rumors from the Brooklyn Club, on Monday from the Boston Club, and to-day from the Philadelphia Club, the two latter not being regarded as serious. If the four Eastern clubs should hold out next Monday against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Clubs, the result would be a tie, which it is said is the same as a negative vote. When it was announced on Saturday night that the agreement, then reached, was practically final, it was thought that Barney Dreyfus was here representing Philadelphia as well as Pittsburg, but Col. Rogers and other Philadelphia interests are reported now as saying Dreyfus had no power to bind them. It was thought that with Herrmann signing for Cincinnati, Hart for Chicago, Robison for St. Louis, and Dreyfus pledging both Pittsburg and Philadelphia the vote on ratification next Monday would not be less than 5 to 3, and probably 6 to 2, as no opposition was expected from Soden of Boston. The conferrees were so confident of a majority that they insisted the ratification would be unanimous after they talked the matter all over with the Eastern owners. What is taken now to be a most significant declaration is that made by Hanlon, who says: "The peace agreement cannot be ratified by a majority vote of National League club owners. The National League has a constitution which will not allow a majority to do something distasteful to a minority."

If New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Boston should refuse to enter into agreement there may be a split in the National League which will result in the owners desiring peace with the American League on the basis agreed upon joining hands with the American League and completely severing all connection with the branch of the National League represented by the objecting faction. The plan suggested by President Johnson of a ten-club American League circuit might be carried out by having the Western circuit made up of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and Cleveland and the Eastern division of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Pittsburg.

N. Y. U. Tennis Officers Elected.

The New York University Tennis Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Association Hall. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President—S. M. Smith, '04; Vice President—J. L. Allaben, '05; Secretary—Vincent Roberts, '05; Treasurer—E. S. Peck, '04; Delegate to Executive Commitee N. Y. U. A. A.—M. S. Weil, '05. Challenges have been received for tournaments with Columbia and Stevens, and have been referred to the Tournament Committee with power to act. Both will probably be accepted.

Amusements.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sat'y. 2.
LAST 5 PERFORMANCES MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19TH.
DE WOLF HOPPER SEATS NOW ON SALE.
IN "MR. PICKWICK."

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thurs. & Saturday.
LAST 6 PERFORMANCES.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'When All the World Is Young,' in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19.
Mr. Louis Mann in "The Consul."
SEATS ON SALE TO-MORROW.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. To-day & Sat'y at 2:15. Eves., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON,
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St., Ev. 8:20. Mats., 2:15. TELEPHONE 2224 Mad. Sq.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
"Full of pathos and intensity."—Herald.
"Another success."—Sun.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ANOTHER CLYDE FITCH TRIUMPH. **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE**
"Never for a moment was the success of the play in doubt."—Times.
"Will be greatly enjoyed."—World.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

DALY'S THEATRE B'way & 30th.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "24 act showed a N. Y. theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times
THE BILLIONAIRE

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. **WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.**

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**
BLANCHE BATES in

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's. W. 125th St. Great 4 Lukens, Ward & Curran. Mat To-day.
Valerie Bergere & Co., The

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor. **BONN**
Last 5 performances. "Das grosse Licht."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. **ZIG ZAG ALLEY.**
West End Mat. To-day. 25c. **—BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS**

RACES FOR SMALL BOATS.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Will Hold Events Every Week for Three Classes—Commodore James Re-elected.

A well-attended annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held last evening at the city clubrooms, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. Commodore Arthur Curtis James, owner of the auxiliary Aloha, was re-elected Commodore for another year, and the other officers chosen were: Vice Commodore—William J. Matheson, steamer Lavrock; Rear Commodore—Frank S. Hastings, yawl Peggy; Secretary—Francis G. Stewart; Treasurer—Frederic P. Moore; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—J. Bowditch Potter; Fleet Chaplain—The Rev. George R. Vandewater, D. D.; Trustees—Colgate Hoyt, Franklin A. Plummer, Henry R. Landon; Race Committee—Johnston De Forest, Charles W. Wetmore, Clinton H. Crane, Daniel Bacon, and John R. Maxwell, Jr.; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, St. John Smith; Law Committee—Henry De Forest, William A. W. Stewart, William G. Low, Jr.

A preliminary programme of the coming season's races was announced by the Race Committee. Club races will be held every Saturday during the yaching year for raceabouts, the Seawanhaka knockabouts, and the new fifteen-footers. Some additional orders for the latter boats have just been received, bringing the total number now building up to twenty-two. Cleveland H. Dodge and James A. Garland are among those who have just placed their orders. A committee was appointed to consider possible revision in racing rules.

The Centre Island Cup, which had not been awarded pending a protest, was awarded, as it would have been originally, to the knockabout Marcia, owned by Johnston De Forest. Its point record for the cup during the season was .857, while the Gowan, owned by Francis G. Stewart, was second, with .750. The Marcia also won the point competition for the knockabout series of races. There were 22 events in all, and the Marcia scored .750 points to 738 for Mr. Stewart's Gowan.

The number of races sailed last year was 35 as against 20 the preceding year. 323 yachts started as against 216 in 1901, and 138 prizes were awarded, an increase of 54 over the preceding year.

Seawanhaka Boat Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Boat Club of Brooklyn, held at the Hotel Carleton, Broadway and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, last night officers were elected for the coming year, as follows:

President—R. H. Pelton; Vice President—A. W. Lee; Secretary—George Doench; Treasurer—W. C. Hallett; Captain—Adolf Engel; Lieutenant—Joseph Ryan; Board of Governors for one year—Dr. W. J. Delaney, Ross Leighton, and Fred Treves; for two years: A. B. Butman, M. A. Ryan, and Herman Veeck; Delegate to Long Island Navy Bowling League—Herman Veeck and E. Schleuter.

The reports of the outgoing officers showed the club to be in a good financial condition, with no outstanding debts, and a good balance in the treasury. The prospect for the coming year is one of considerable activity on the water. The newly elected Board of Governors will meet next Wednesday evening and organize for the year.

ST. NICHOLAS WON AT HOCKEY.

Brooklyn Skating Club Team Lost by Narrow Margin of One Goal.

By a score of 4 goals to 3 the St. Nicholas Skating Club hockey team defeated the representatives of the Brooklyn Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. It was one of the series of championship games of the Amateur Hockey League, and while these two teams are the weakest of the five entered, the game toward the close became very interesting. With the exception of Jennison the Brooklyn team was made up of young players, several of whom are Heffley School pupils, while the St. Nicholas men are somewhat seasoned players.

In the first half the home team had matters pretty much their own way. Gordon and S. Campbell scored the first two goals out of scrimmages in less than three minutes, and within another three minutes Gordon got the puck out of a scrimmage and shot the third goal. The Brooklyn lads by good team work brought the rubber down to their opponent's goal, and Hayward in shooting it for safety sent it flying into the western gallery. From the "face-off" which followed Wills shot the first goal for Brooklyn. Rough play followed for several minutes, and S. Campbell managed to break through the Brooklyn points for the home team's fourth goal just a few seconds before the first half ended, with the score 4 to 1 against Brooklyn.

There was a lack of team work on the St. Nicholas side during the second half, but the visitors played well together and the Brooklyn forwards were well helped by Jennison, who played up with them nearly all of the time. The result was that the puck was kept in St. Nicholas territory for the greater part of this half. Harman and Wills secured goals for their side in the second half. The line-up:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Brooklyn.
Hayward	Goal	Allcock
G. W. Campbell	Point	Smith
Grier Campbell	Cover point	Jennison
Belden	Forward	Twining
Dean	Forward	Huntington
K. Gordon	Forward	Wills
S. Campbell	Forward	Harman

Goals made—Gordon, 2; S. Campbell, 2; Wills, 2; Harman, 1. Referee—H. Hornfeck. Goal umpires—Messrs. Castles and Lindey. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Shrine and L'Etrenne were the only winning favorites to-day. In the handicap Erne crossed the line in front of Major Tenny, shutting him off, and was disqualified, third place being given Major Tenny. Weather clear; track slow and lumpy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Shrine, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, won; Burke Cochran, 99; (O'Neill,) 7 to 1, second; Blanco, 102, (Battiste,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Helen Hay, Aurie B., Brookston, Gold Bride, Anzeiger, Sleepy Head, Lady Superba, and Varna Fonso also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. Alfred C., 109 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1, won; El Rey, 118, (Robertson,) 8 to 1, second; Russelton, 120, (Fuller,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Hop Scotch, Tickful, Peat, Toddy, Socapa, and Shandonfield also ran. Cluster pulled up lame.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Imp. L'Etrenne, 108 pounds, (Winkfield,) 11 to 10, won; Carl Kahler, 102, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, second; Philo, 91, (McIntyre,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Farmer Jim, Kaloma, Buccleuch, Scorpio, and Tancred also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and an eighth. Nettie Regent, 96 pounds, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, won; King Barleycorn, 93, (Scully,) 20 to 1, second; Erne, 90½, (Munroe,) 13 to 1, finished third but was disqualified; Major Tenny, 104, (Buchanan,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Hayward Hunter and Jessie Jarboe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Flintlock, 100 pounds, (Dandieu,) 9 to 1, won; Hargis, 108, (Winstett,) 9 to 2, second; Emshee, 108, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Jim Clark, Jack Demund, Ecome, Little Scout, and Lady Alberta also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; two miles. Ginspray, 109 pounds, (R. Murphy,) 8 to 5, won; Compass, 94, (Fuller,) 7 to 5, second; Latson, 100, (Rice,) 3 to 1, third. Time—3:39. Three starters.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Daddy Bender, The Caxton, and Little Jack Horner, 100 pounds each; Doeskin and Aline S., 101 each; Mollie L., 102; Lord Neville and The Black Scot, 103 each; Boundlee, 107; Registrar, 108; Stratton II., 111; Automaton, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; mile and 70 yards. Corrigendum, 89 pounds; Florrie S., Wissendine, Spray of Pearls, and Insolence, 99 each; Tom Wallace, 101; John A. Clarke, 104; Delsarte, Ceylon, Masterful, and Lofter, 105 each; Bohul, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile. Major Tenny, 94 pounds; Old Hutch, 102; Arafoma, 104; Federal, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Illumisate, 90 pounds; Pageant and Uranium, 92 each; Mrs. Frank Foster, 94; Henry McDaniel, 99; Andes, 100; Amigari, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. Deloraine, 95 pounds; Pay the Fiddler, Vesuvia, and John Storm, 97 each; The Way, 98; Lou Woods, 101; Bushnell, False Lead, and Rastus, 102 each; King Barleycorn, 103; Satin Coat, 104; Ecome, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; mile and seventy yards. Mamselle and Fading Light, 90 pounds each; Shotgun, 92; Uranium and Showman, 95 each; Lady Alberta, 99; Siphon, 101; Barbara Frietchie, 103; Terra Incognito, 105; Belvino, 108; Jena, 100; Shut Up, 111.

Interscholastic Athletic Meeting.

At the January meeting of the New York Interscholastic Association, which was held yesterday afternoon in Columbia Grammar School, a change was made in the interscholastic hockey schedule. F. L. Ellingwood of Dwight School protested the schedule previously made up. A new committee was appointed, and the games to be played are as follows:

Friday, Feb. 13, Columbia Grammar vs. Cutler; Tuesday, Feb. 17, Berkeley vs. Dwight; Wednesday, March 4, winners.

The Basket Ball Committee reported its failure to secure a place in which to play the regular games, and the matter went over until the next meeting. By a unanimous vote the association assumed jurisdiction over bowling, but a proposal to have ping-pong adopted as an interscholastic feature was voted down. The report of the last year's baseball championship series was submitted and accepted. It showed a loss of $17 on the season. After The Interscholastic Herald had been adopted for another year as the official organ the meeting adjourned.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

A. S. Leland & Co. Bowlers Win Two Games in New York Stock Exchange League.

In the tournament of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League last night the A. S. Leland & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the Probst, Wechsler & Co. and the J. H. Jacquelin & Co. teams. The scores follow:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Blackman, 138; Cahill, 138; Kinsington, 126; Nolan, 134; Brady, 204. Total, 730.
A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 142; Wright, 153; Davenport, 167; Herr, 131; Roberts, 164. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.—Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Blackman, 126; Cahill, 109; Kensington, 94; Nolan, 150; Brady, 164. Total, 643.
J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 138; Thomas, 94; Ahern, 122; Somers, 170; Cross, 145. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.—J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 135; Thomas, 105; Ahern, 95; Somers, 153; Cross, 122. Total, 610.
A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 190; Wright, 159; Davenport, 128; Herr, 142; Roberts, 170. Total, 787.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Merchants' National Bank—McKay, 116; Toffey, 128; Gregory, 144; Van Hennick, 205; Painter, 203. Total, 796.
Trust Company of America—Kuper, 150; Cronhardt, 148; Snyder, 153; Will, 150; Douglass, 165. Total, 766.

SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 154; Cronhardt, 175; Snyder, 111; Will, 131; Douglass, 154. Total, 723.
Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 172; Wendell, 173; Hill, 180; G. McKeever, 114; Gross, 211. Total, 850.

THIRD GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 121; Wendell, 122; Hill, 135; G. McKeever, 151; Gross, 155. Total, 642.
Merchants' National Bank—McKay, 110; Toppy, 134; Dolan, 121; Van Hennik, 120; Painter, 176. Total, 661.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 107; Knapp, 107; Bord, 149; Morgan, 113; De Long, 110. Total, 586.
H. P. Read Lead Works—Savage, 113; Welch, 92; Driggs, 152; Hirsch, 149; Katte, 74. Total, 580.

SECOND GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Savage, 98; Welch, 107; Driggs, 99; Hirsch, 120; Katte, 146. Total, 570.
Edward S. Keating—Ogg, 106; Farrell, 134; Phillips, 107; Butler, 105; Adams, 104. Total, 556.

THIRD GAME.—Edward S. Keating—Ogg, 127; Farrell, 99; Phillips, 126; Butler, 104; Adams, 120. Total, 576.
Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 125; Knapp, 87; Bond, 146; Morgan, 134; De Long, 105. Total, 597.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 193; Deady, 137; Hahnenfeldt, 190; Bellmer, 165; Kessler, 161. Total—846.
New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 173; Duncan, 187; Bond, 224; Congdon, 146; Coffman, 156. Total—914.

SECOND GAME.—Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchholz, 176; Deady, 185; Hahnenfeldt, 173; Bellmer, 180; Kessler, 168. Total—882.
Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 207; Leonhart, 195; Geisler, 197; Malzacher, 176; Meyer, 201. Total—976.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 168; Leonhart, 152; Geisler, 180; Malzacher, 217; Meyer, 191. Total—906.
New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 169; Duncan, 193; Bond, 116; Congdon, 170; Coffman, 161. Total—809.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Circle Bowling Club—Mosher, 157; McCaffrey, 148; McAdam, 151; Clancy, 206; Le Barbeau, 173. Total, 835.
Yonkers Bowling Club—Raisch, 159; Barnes, 175; Anderson, 174; Brady, 188; Mitchell, 181. Total, 877.

SECOND GAME.—Circle Bowling Club—Mosher, 152; McCaffrey, 180; McAdam, 172; Clancy, 168; Le Barbeau, 180. Total, 852.
Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 178; Kennedy, 190; Hutchins, 146; Lowden, 151; Tindale, 153. Total, 818.

THIRD GAME.—Linwood Bowling Club—Sullivan, 171; Kennedy, 202; Hutchins, 156; Lowden, 181; Tindall, 212. Total, 922.
Yonkers Bowling Club—Raisch, 169; Barnes, 118; Anderson, 192; Brady, 208; Mitchell, 212. Total, 899.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Welch, 175; McNamara, 134; O'Connell, 72; Hennessey, 121; Huberth, 141. Total, 643.
Riverside Council—Holker, 172; Ahrens, 138; Gleason, 148; O'Brien, 156; Heuer, 218. Total, 832.

SECOND GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Welch, 136; McNamara, 132; Byrne, 64; Hennessey, 175; Huberth, 170. Total, 677.
Salve Regina Council—Minogue, 192; Koster, 123; Fitzgerald, 133; Igoe, 139; Cronin, 153. Total, 740.

THIRD GAME.—Salve Regina Council—Minogue, 173; O'Brien, 138; Fitzgerald, 144; Igoe, 139; Cronin, 120. Total, 674.
Riverside Council—Holker, 183; Ahrens, 190; Gleason, 176; O'Brien, 139; Heuer, 140. Total, 828.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Knubel, 194; Smale, 156; Gilfillan, 174; Brown, 206; Duff, 209. Total, 941.
Premier Bowling Club—Fisher, 175; Lichtenberg, 172; Davison, 188; Goldberg, 204; Ulmann, 165. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.—Premier Bowling Club—Fisher, 191; Lichtenberg, 165; Davison, 150; Goldberg, 178; Ulmann, 163. Total, 847.
Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Hinrick, 219; Fiske, 169; Doncourt, 178; Duncan, 137; Detlef, 193. Total, 895.

THIRD GAME.—Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Hinrich, 187; Fiske, 135; Doncourt, 157; Duncan, 180; Detlef, 179. Total, 818.
Central Park Bowling Club—Knubel, 160; Smale, 170; Gilfillan, 181; Brown, 170; Duff, 156. Total, 837.

A meeting to organize the Long Island Navy Bowling League will be held at the Seawanhaka Boat Club rooms in the Carleton Hotel, Broadway and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, to which the following clubs have been invited to send delegates: The Seawanhaka Boat Club, the Wahnetah Boat Club and the Flushing Boat Club of Flushing, the Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Varuna Boat Club, the Brooklyn Rowing Club, the Nautilus Boat Club, the Ariel Boat Club, the Royal Arcanum Boating and Pleasure Club, the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the Canarsie Yacht Club, and the Williamsburg Yacht Club.

PROFESSIONAL POOL TOURNEY.

Second Night's Play in Sweepstakes in Brooklyn Academy.

Nat Ward defeated George Hamber in the opening game last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Ward, who is the champion of Brooklyn, won easily, the score being 125 to 62. The contestants in the final game were Charles Weston, the cowboy champion, and Pete Rogers, a Jersey City player. Weston won by 125 to 60.

Ward played a very steady game and took no chances. He pocketed thirteen balls in the opening frame, and succeeded in getting a majority in all the others with two exceptions, the seventh and thirteenth. His high run was 27.

Hamber, who took the place of John Duffy of Newburg in the tournament, was very erratic, and several times failed to avail himself of excellent chances. He improved, however, as the game progressed. In the eleventh and twelfth frames he failed to get a point, but in the thirteenth did his best work of the night by keeping Ward from scoring the one he needed to complete his total by pocketing all the balls. The scores:

Ward—15 16 8 7 11 9 0 13 9 11 15 15 0 1. Total—125. High run—27; scratches—5.
Hamber—1 2 7 7 3 6 14 1 2 0 0 15 0. Total—62. High run—9. Scratches—4.
Weston—12 8 11 3 10 7 7 15 9 4 15 13 11. Total—125. High run—26. Scratches—3.
Rogers—3 4 4 11 4 8 8 0 4 11 0 2 1. Total—60. High run—16.

Gaelic Football for Athletic Meet.

So much enthusiasm was displayed at the last games held by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at the Garden over the Gaelic football match that the committee has decided to put on another at its next set on March 14th. Instead of a board floor, however, there will be one of dirt, which will give the men a more solid footing and make the game even more exciting. This will be beneficial to the athletes who do not like the idea of running or jumping on a board floor. For the athletes the following events have been scheduled: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice and handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; pole vault, handicap; throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height, handicap. The entries close with James E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, on March 7.

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AGENTS FOR
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SHREWSBURY ICE YACHTING.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 13.—There is now from four to seven inches of ice in the south branch of the Shrewsbury River, and a number of ice yachts from the two local clubs—the South Shrewsbury Ice Boat Club and the Shrewsbury Ice Boat Club—were out skimming over the smooth surface of the frozen river during the greater part of the day. There were hardly enough boats in any class for a race, however, and there were a number of air holes in the lower part of the river where the races are sailed, but on Thursday, if the weather continues cold, the South Shrewsbury Ice Boat Club, which is the older of the South Shrewsbury organizations, will open its season with a regatta in two classes.

This club has seven boats in commission in Class III., ten to fifteen feet, runner plank length, and nine in Class IV. under ten feet runner plank length. Among the fastest boats of this fleet are W. R. Joline's Hazel L., a new boat this year; E. E. Tabor's Le Roy, champion of both rivers in Class III.; Charles Gibbon's Baby Ruth and Red Rover; J. W. Edwards's Elva, B. P. Morris's Mildred, a champion of last year; Bert Cubberley's Leota, T. C. Edwards's Katherine, D. G. Edwards's Isabel, W. W. Watson's Wild West, and the new boats of Edgar Morris and E. C. Fielder. In addition, Riddell, the Little Silver iceboat builder, has eleven new boats in his shop awaiting a sufficiently hard breeze to let them get down into the river.

The Shrewsbury Ice Boat Club, a newer organization, had out the following boats to-day: Commodore E. W. Reid's Florence A., Charles Wolley's Peg, Jesse Potter's Ghost, and Clarkson Price's Imp. If enough boats are in commission by to-morrow and the air holes in the course freeze over this club will attempt to hold a race for Class III. yachts.

Century Wheelmen Nominations.

The Century Wheelmen of New York will hold their ninth annual election of officers on Monday evening, at the clubhouse, 441 and 446 Amsterdam Avenue. Polls open from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. There will be no opposing candidates to the regular nominees for President, Vice President, the Secretaries, and the Treasurer. For the road officers there will be two or more opposing candidates, and for the Board of Directors fifteen candidates, eight to be elected.

Matthew Gibb, E. H. Robinson, and J. L. Wenzel are the candidates for Captain; F. B. Bradley and H. A. Gliesman for First Lieutenant; H. Kolm, W. J. McGee, and F. L. Munsell, for Second Lieutenant; C. M. Busch and W. F. Herkness for First Sergeant; George Gillies and George Keil for Second Sergeant, and for Third Sergeant, W. W. St. John and J. J. Waters are the nominees. For Directors, eight to be elected, the following have been nominated: J. P. Walsh, W. H. Mackey, W. H. Klinker, Lester W. Palmer, Joseph Byrnes, S. H. McConnell, J. A. Brett, W. Breutscher, Walter Eveleth, W. J. Bormay, S. Wallace, F. S. Warner, L. S. Wilson, W. S. Brigham, and M. B. Friedenrich.

New York Athletic Club Election.

There was no opposition to the regular ticket at the annual election of officers of the New York Athletic Club last night, and the present incumbents were re-elected, with the exception of two members of the Board of Governors—M. S. Paine and Frederic

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States:

58—Gertrude H. Hardin et al., plaintiffs in error vs. Charles B. Shedd.—Reargument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs in error.

117—George Bleistein et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Donaldson Hellographing Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and continued for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: 117, 92, 76, 109, 40, 137, 139, 140, (and 263.) 141, and 143.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar,

103—Thomas vs. Bache.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

110—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
150—Field vs. Allen.
157—Boyter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
177—Woolston vs. Spengler.
178—Fisk & Graham.
158—Byrne vs. Am. Ice Co.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
164—Lucas vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.107—Barnes vs. Miner.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Weber vs. Supreme Tent of the Knights of Maccabees, appellant; People ex rel. Meyer, vs. Adam et al., Grade Crossing Commissioners; Weighley vs. Kneeland, appellant; in re Ludlow Street, Yonkers.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

Favo, appellant, vs. Remington Arms Company; in re account of Davenport, administrator; Evans vs. Muller et al and Keene et al., appellants.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted, and appeals dismissed, with costs accrued in this court and $10 costs of motion.

Riggs and another, receivers, vs. Carter et al., appellants; Downes, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Motions to place causes on the calendar granted.

Crooks, trustee, vs. People's National Bank, appellant.—Motion to place cause on calendar denied without costs.

Cleveland, executor, appellant, vs. Pomeroy and another.—Motion to strike from calendar denied, and the undertaking served to stand as the undertaking in the case, with $10 costs to respondents.

Reise, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Motion for leave to intervene granted, moving party to serve copy of brief upon all the parties to the action, ten days being given them in which to reply.

American Press Association, respondent, vs. Bratingham, respondent, and another, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied without costs.

People vs. Burns, appellant.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People ex rel. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent and appellant, vs. Knight, Controller, appellant and respondent.—Order modified as indicated in the opinion, and proceeding remitted to the Controller to assess the tax accordingly, without costs to either party.

In re application of Baker and another to lay out highway at Fort Edward.—Order affirmed without costs.

Taylor vs. Taylor, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People, appellant, vs. Bremer.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Southgate, trustee, and another vs. Continental Trust Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal of defendants, Renee C. Southgate, Griselle M. A. De Wogen, Bernard A. R. Hutchinson, and Joseph A. Hutchinson granted, with costs against said defendants.—Motion to place on calendar, &c., denied without costs.

Vought, appellant, vs. Eastern Building and Loan Association, Syracuse.—Motion for reargument denied; $10 costs.

New York and Rosendale Cement Company, appellan , vs. Davis et al., trustees, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Citizens' Savings Bank, appellant, vs. Town of Greenburg.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Farmers' Feed Company vs. Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed and submission dismissed on the merits, with costs.

Schuyler vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion to withdraw appeal denied, with $10 costs, but without prejudice to a renewal upon additional papers.)

Calendar for Wednesday: 38, 39, 41, 385, (old calendar,) 42, 43, 44, 45.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Jan. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

7—Krutish vs. Fornes.
9—Mack vs. City of New York.
49—Eckerson vs. City of New York.
50—Garrison vs. Holme.
52—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
53—City of New York vs. Dean.
54—Barr vs. Kirby.
5—Sheridan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
57—Halpin vs. City of New York.
59—Skillin vs. Central Trust Co.
60—Brooker vs. Irwin.
61—Leutschner vs. Leutschner.
64—McGuire vs. McGuire.
65—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
66—Guttentag vs. Whitney.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Nolan vs. Culver Co.
2—Garvin Mach. Co. vs. Internat., &c., Mach. Co.
3—Boyreaux vs. Plimpton.
4—MacDonald vs. same.
5—Ferry vs. Faulkner.
6—Partridge vs. Butler.
8—German Hosp. & Disp. vs. Wiederman.
9—In re Sheldon.
9—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
9½—Same vs. same.
10—Berlinger vs. Wells.
11—Goldberg vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
12—Meiserofh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Robinson vs. same.
14—Kleeman vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
15—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Whelp vs. Pilkington.
17—In re Quarry Road.
18—Barnow vs. Farrell.
19—Harris vs. Abramson
20—In re Baff.
21—Young vs. Mason Stable Co.
22—In re Biographical Society of Am.
23—In re Barnscott.
24—Sabbath Committee vs. Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Co.
25—Rigas vs. Livingston
27—Aldrich vs. Olsen.
28—Delenne vs. Haight & Freese Co.
29—In re Ginsberg.
30—Hurlburt vs. Crawford.
31—Solomon vs. Reuben.
32—Iser vs. Cohen.
32½—Same vs. same.
33—Kaplan vs. Cohen.
34—Rife Vs. Seligkilli Plush & Silk Co.
35—Jones vs. Kelly.
36—Uvalde Asphalt Pav. Co. vs. Grout.
37—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Noble.
38—In re Orchard St.
39—Liff vs. Erste Schindehover, &c.
40—Nelson vs. Grossman
41—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
42—Burnstine vs. Baggott.
43—Freitag vs. Freitag.
44—In re B'klyn Life Ins. Co.
45—Wernstein vs. Clarke.
46—Barson vs. Mulligan.
47—Lowenfeld vs. Adams.
48—In re Gavin.
49—Globe Realty Co. vs. Whalen.
50—Schwoerer vs. Nicholsburg.
51—Egenberger vs. Messmann.
52—Neal vs. Abel.
53—Weaver vs. Weaver.
54—Farowich vs. Delling.
55—People, &c., vs. German-Am. R. E. T. Co.
56—Poschkofsky vs. Miklofsky.
57—Dun vs. Bailey.
58—Feltz vs. Devlin.
59—Leonard vs. Chambers.
60—Sanborn vs. Fritz.
61—Stofko vs. Stofko.
62—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfeld.
63—Herbert vs. Rauschning.
64—Perrotta vs. Society San Donato, &c.
65—Popper vs. Order of Chosen Friends.
66—Leopold vs. Stein.
67—Barson vs. Mulligan.
68—Falconer vs. Toplitz.
69—Wood vs. Hamilton.
70—Ironmonger vs. Moran.
71—Kanter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
72—Burnstine vs. Baggott.
73—Purdy vs. Barnes.
74—Fallows vs. Elewell.
75—Barstow vs. Farrell.
76—In re Kessler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

2197—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Ferris.
2229—Prineveain vs. Vermilye.
2230—Schreiber vs. Goldsmith.
2231—Atwood vs. Hitchings.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned to Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Inquest, 9054—Stern vs. Brown.
7748—Bon Marche Embroidery Co. vs. Sire.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8837—Price vs. Adams.
8788—Lamb vs. City of New York.
9621—First Nat. Bank of J. C. vs. Ballston Con. Co.
8822—Same vs. same.
8742—Same vs. same.
7634—Finn vs. Ketchum.
7896—Hornier vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
8187—Coe vs. Sturgis.
9176—Totten vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 1778—Man. S. & W. Co. vs. Wallace.
1754—Loftus vs. Brady.
8632—City of New York vs. Crosby.
1068—Mason vs. Eve.
Star Newspaper Co.
6385—Phillips vs. same.
1709—Kearney vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
854—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
726—Whaley vs. same.
1634—Havens vs. Corbin
5329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
882—Daus vs. Fred. Wolf Co.
1421—Healy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6405—Cullinan vs. Walstron.
7492—Same vs. Reiner.
7500—Same vs. Quinn.
7692—Same vs. Ward.
7495—Same vs. Irving.
8183—Same vs. Reutzler.
087½—Fink vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
804½—Cooley vs. same.
2251—Muir vs. Paine.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
8248—Crosby vs. Coons.
7990—Haughey vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
930—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1204—Weiss vs. same.
7112—City of New York vs. Sire.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock
1030—Killeen vs. 3d Av R. R. Co.
965—McEwan vs. Di mond.
1213—Stine vs. Greene.
673—McGowan vs. Mayor, &c.
49—Palmeter vs. Whitton.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1400—Bramson vs. Simons.
1707—Moles vs. City of New York.
8780—Johnson vs. Roach.
1403—Graham vs. Wund.
1513—Vooth vs. McEachen.
1560—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. R. G. Packard Mfg. Co.
1625—Sekosky vs. Cohn.
1665—Lunney vs. Townsend.
1699—Wesolek vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1260½—Walter vs. Russell.
8705—Roberge vs. Bonner.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
1622—McGrath vs. Ottaker.
6752—Bentz vs. Hartshorne.
1601—Cammann vs. Huntington.
1149—Smith vs. Sodon.
722½—Weisenberg vs. Naughton.
886—Allen vs. Home Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers, Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Pauline Joubard, Edward North, John A. Fraser, Nora L. Mahony, Charles Engelhard.
John J. Burke, Mary J. Winthrop, Charles H. Adams. At 11 A. M. Livingston Satterlee.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1821—Margaret Wray.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

806—Hachreuter vs. Goerte.
2160—McLoughlin vs. Whitton.
1676—Daskin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1682—Miller vs. same.
865—Nahohit vs. same.
1590—Osserman vs. Richland.
2164—Oken vs. Shapiro.
4813—Gillen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1643—Hauser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
436—Kessler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
648—Hesslein vs. Hecht
2200—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1856—Sing vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1873—Laber vs. same.
1908—Wurner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1911—Casey vs. same.
1928—Lynch vs. Deubner.
1923—Gardner vs. Moch.
1703—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry.
1707—Billy vs. same.
1857—Scher vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2078—McCullough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2562—Lurie vs. same.
2051—Egan vs. same.
1500—Sion vs. Shea.
1972—Faulkner vs. same
1941—H. E. Taylor Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
384—Horowitz vs. same.
1988—Carey vs. same.
1820—Weiss vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2091—McGuiffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1804—Marchese vs. same.
1895—Zetta vs. same.
1888—Yankers vs. B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
631—Chisenor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4008—Miller vs. Mestanlz.
5206—Little vs. Coyne.
4850—Wright vs. Thompson.
871—Loftus vs. Hashim
4393—Neal & Brinker Co. vs. Fortunato.
4047—Merrill vs. Undine Club.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

4867½—Kowarsky vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1040—Fitzpatrick vs. Buckley
2118—Machol vs. Union Ry.
2138—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2129—Tishman vs. Hillard.
2130—Palladino vs. Cappollono.
2143—Schoenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2144—Worden vs. Union Ry.
2145—Katzmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2146—Grundler vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2295.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smith for the People.

1—Abraham Kewensky.
2—Antonio Boasi.
3—Francesco Castellano
4—Louis Smith. George Cummings.
5—Abe Boxman.
6—William Schayne.
7—Edward Bolin.
8—George Brown, Edward Ryan.
9—Alexander Grosse.
10—John Mayrs, alias Madanic Jan.
11—Lionel Hamley, Herman Greer.
12—Francis Hedges.
13—Frank Smith.
14—William I. Everis.
15—John Hogan.
16—Frank Fuell.
17—Julius Lengel, Bela Molina.
12—Michael O'Callahan.
13—John Kearney.
14—Joseph Halpern.
15—August Schilling.
16—Emil Ohlsen.
17—Adolph Scholz.
18—Morris Wiederman.
19—Leon Gottlieb.
20—Joseph Spector.
21—Jane Schmidz.
22—Jacob Morgenthaler.
23—William Riesel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Antonio Campiglio. To fix a day for trial.
1—William Leonard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorn for the People.

1—George Slater. To fix a day for trial.
1—Luigi Lagreppo.
2—Abe Kutner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney General M. B. Blumenthal for the People.

1—George Garrick.
2—Charles Lewis.
3—Martin A. Gleeson.
4—Frank S. Weller, Thomas Putnam, alias Baker Tom.
5—Frank S. Weller, Edwin Clark, alias Charles Carbonell, Frederick Herbert, alias Lawrence Summerfield.
6—George H. Pell.
7—James Brown.
8—Joseph A. Higgins.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Frank Rusak vs. Mary E. Fleming et al., (two cases)—Nathaniel D. Reich, William Koch vs. Emma Krug et al.—John W. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Charles J. Warren vs. Henry L. Stratton et al.—Henry L. Stratton.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—George Holober vs. Samuel Holober—Edward D. Farrell, In re Genesee Salt Company—Henry G. Piffard.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Jackson vs. Parker—S. Morrill Benner. Friedman vs. Fernbach—Henry Steinert. Wysong vs. Wandelt—Edward L. Patterson. Mutual Mortgage Company vs. Schnugg—Abraham S. Jacobs. Hamilton Bank vs. Jennings—Emil Goldmark. Wolff vs. Kahn—Abraham R. Lawrence. De Quo Vadis Amusement Company—Edmond E. Wise.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Heyman vs. Heyman—Arthur D. Truax. In re Smyth—Adrian H. Larkin. Ladzer Chevra Agudas, &c., vs. Independent Lodzer Benevolent Association—S. H. Brothers.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Capehart vs. Kent—Stanley W. Dexter.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Genesee Salt Company—Charles H. Knox.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Bartlett, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

4—Matter of Smith.
70—Mots vs. Brogle.
71—Mots vs. Mots.
72—Flick vs. Penfield.
33—Lee vs. Washburn.
84—Page vs. Naughton.
44—Moran vs. Munson SS. Line.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Maddrey, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Dunwell, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5576—Lappin vs. B. H. R. R.
5626—Scheuerman vs. McLaughlin.
5630—Weitzen vs. B. H. R. R.
5836—Rader vs. Francis.
5524—Balin vs. B. H. R. R.
1424—Gerber vs. Newman.
3720—Vono vs. Coleman.
5412—Shanske vs. Met. St. R. R.
5475—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
4258—Johnson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
8181—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
3846—Webb vs. Dowd.
5640—Reinliking vs. Henrich.

Highest number reached on regular call 5710.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1836—Hunt vs. Ostick.
1943—Butcher vs. Hirsch.
1811—Yerby vs. Parkes.
1249—Elliott vs. Elliott.
1709—Tomaszewski vs. Tomaszewski.
1908—Dougherty vs. So. B'klyn R. R. Co.
1930—Yergens vs. Mollenhauer.
1923—Mandel vs. Krakower.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

The People vs. Vincenzo
Same vs. Brown.
Same vs. Dooen.
Same vs. Kennedy.

Same vs. Dunn.
Same vs. Miller.
Same vs. Burujin.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

Inquest.
488—Rauch vs. Ferber.
455—Kane vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
492—Voelker vs. same.
477—Murphy vs. same.
473—Ward vs. Johnson.
453—Herkstroter vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
500—Morton vs. same.
501—Hedges vs. The Wilson & Baillie Mfg. Co.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Dickerson vs. Roth; same vs. same—Lloyd Thompson, to compute. Matthew vs. Mott—Lloyd Thompson, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1047—Martin vs. Nealis.
1484—Seymour vs. Warren.
1002—O'Donohue vs. Caffrey et al.
63—Morrell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
69—Clark vs. same.
1198—Lounsbury vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1200—Same vs. same.
1197—Ruflen vs. same.
1119—Same vs. same.

1109—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1507—Roode vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1340—Smith vs. Schwab.
1376—Walpers vs. Q. Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
1377—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,602.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

Day calendar for Jan. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

68—Hagner vs. Frankel.
6—Koenig vs. Georges.
15½—Schwartz vs. Kroll
16—Earle vs. Earle.
19—McMullen vs. Taylor
23—Schwartz Co. vs. Kroll.
32—Mudge vs. Wanier.
33—Roberts vs. Richards.
34—Harmann vs. Alberton.
35—Loan Assoc'n vs. Mills.
37—Fanzilli vs. McCann
29—Parsons vs. Richards

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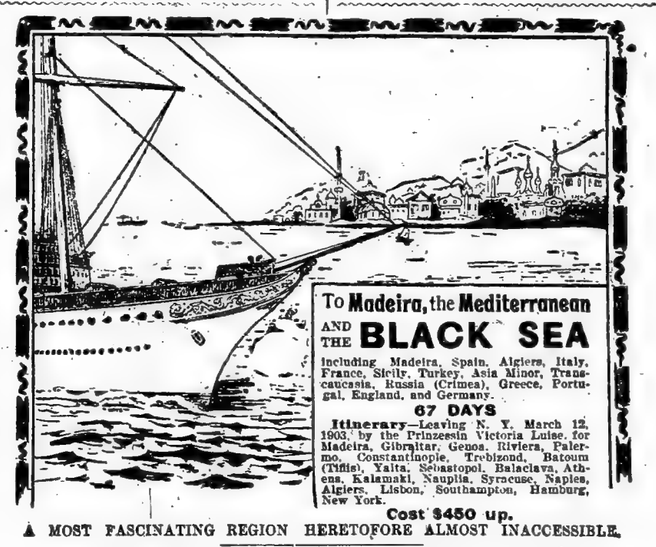

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The "KAISERIN" is unavoidably delayed and will not sail this morning, but will positively sail 11 A. M. THURSDAY, Jan. 15th, with CLARK'S WEST INDIES CRUISE. Passengers can go on board at any time to-day, and can sleep on board to-night. Meals will be served to-day.
**

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Money unchanged, 4@5 per cent. on call.

Reaction continued yesterday to be the feature of the stock market. Professional selling dominated the situation. Notwithstanding the higher and more active London market for American securities, the early trading displayed the same tendencies that characterized the speculation Monday. The reaction continued through most of the day, with, however, some recovery at the close.

One cause of depression was the increased firmness of sterling exchange, which raised again the question of gold exports. Rates are steadily pointing toward the shipping point, but it is simply a matter of conjecture when that point will be reached. There would have been gold exports three months ago if powerful bankers had not interposed to protect the then dangerous monetary situation from that drain upon its slender resources. That there should be shipments this month would be quite in line with the conditions of international credits, but it is uncertain when they will begin. In this connection the enormous movement of grain is of interest. Yesterday's purchases of wheat and corn for export here and at outports amounted to more than one million bushels, a total of over six millions since the beginning of the year. But as against this outgo of grain must be counted the heavy import movement of foreign merchandise, and, of course, the fact is all the time staring us in the face that our foreign indebtedness, while reduced in the past few months, is still so large that New York continues to be subject to the demands of the London money market, though The London Statist, in a recent article, predicted that the time was not long distant when the positions of the two markets in this respect would be reversed.

Gold exports are no longer as serious a menace to the situation as they were in the days of the endless chain of greenback redemptions, and it is a matter of doubt what measure of effect they would have upon the market now. It would depend in large measure, probably, on the size of the outward flow.

There were two strong features in yesterday's otherwise reactionary market. These were Erie and Manhattan. The buying of the latter was attributed both to manipulation and to inside buying on the developments to follow the consummation of the lease of the Manhattan to the Interborough Company. The reported better outlook for favorable franchise legislation at Albany also helped the advance. As regards Erie there was a cessation of the deal rumors, but the persistent strength of the stock gives some color to the report that the interests in control have been buying to strengthen their position. That Mr. Hill has any plan for allying Erie to the Northern Securities Company is denied in quarters friendly to him. Erie, as was said two days ago, has made remarkable progress since its reorganization, and it has become the largest anthracite coal carrier in the country, a fact not generally known or appreciated. On the other hand, it needs a vast amount of money to put it in position to keep abreast of the other trunk lines which are now planning for such immense expenditures.

Net changes of stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Tel.	4	Erie 2d pf.	1
Canadian Pacific	¾	Manhattan	1⅞
Chi. G.W. deb.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Consol. Gas	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Corn Products	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	½	Pressed S. Car	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Rutland pf.	1
Erie	1¼	Vulcan Det. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Kan. C. So.	¾
Am. Linseed	⅝	Keok. & D. M.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Am. Smelting	1½	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Smelt. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Nat. Lead	⅞
Am. Sugar	⅞	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Pacific Mail	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pullman	1½
Cent. of N. J.	1⅞	Ry. Steel Sp.	¾
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Rock Island	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	So. Pacific	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Chi., Un. Tract.	⅞	Third Avenue	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1⅛	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	1½	Vulcan Detinning	1
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1¼		
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bl. C. & West. L. 4s.	1
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.	1½
Rdg. J. C. col. 4s.	2¼
U. S. Leather 6s.	1½
W. & L. E. con. 4s.	1½
Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel conv. 5s.	1⅞
Green Bay deb. B.	1⅜
L. & N., P. & A. 6s.	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 13	897,320
To date this year	9,356,030
Corresponding date last year	7,943,552

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 13	$2,083,500
To date this year	$29,686,500
Corresponding date last year	$38,435,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

American Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
American Surety Company—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Trust Company—Special meeting.
Boston and Colorado Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Broadway Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Central Realty Bond and Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Clinton Realty Company—Annual meeting.
Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company—Annual meeting.
Fruit Auction Company—Annual meeting.
Harris Brick Company—Annual meeting.
Jefferson Bank—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Books close.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.
New York Building Loan Banking Company—Annual meeting.
Trust Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
Windsor Trust Company—Annual meeting.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Western houses were the largest buyers of the shares of the Corn Products Company. The Street hears that it is not unlikely that a dividend will be declared on the common stock at the next dividend meeting.

The continuing liquidation in Rock Island was ascribed to some weak followers who had "tailed on" after the Moore interests.

Bulls in Sugar took advantage of the announced advance of 10 points in the price of refined sugars to liquidate a fairly considerable line of their stock.

The Pacific stocks held steady in the early trading, helped by some London buying which appeared in them and in the steel stock, Great Western and Atchison; but later yielded with the rest of the list. Members of the Waldorf clique were credited with the heaviest selling.

LIQUIDATION IN WABASH.

Notwithstanding the fact that the various press reports seem to indicate that the way is now clear for Wabash to enter Pittsburg, there was steady liquidation in the Wabash stocks yesterday, though conducted in such manner that at no time was there pressure enough to cause any break in the price.

Several banking houses close to the Gould interests were said to be the sellers. In explanation for the sales one of these houses bulletined that its information was that despite the reported agreement over the Pittsburg entrance the Pennsylvania Railroad interests are still opposed to the Wabash project and will seek to defeat the ordinance, to allow of this entrance, when it is introduced in the Pittsburg City Council.

ERIE AND READING.

Wall Street had a new theory yesterday in regard to Erie and Reading. It was that Reading was being freely sold in a belief that a decline in that issue would prompt speculative selling of Erie, and thereby permit cheaper purchases of the latter issue.

How much there may be in this theory it is, of course, not possible to say, but the Street has been much amazed at the amount of Reading stock which lately has come out—practically the entire common stock being traded in in the last few days, with approximately 130,000 shares dealt in yesterday. Of course, much of this represents "washed" sales and stock traded in several times over; and, of course also, there has been selling of real stock now that it is realized that Reading is a minority stock.

But that in Erie there has been steady accumulation for some weeks—of that the Street is convinced, though the purpose for this accumulation is not yet known. Yesterday the stock was heavy under professional pressure in the early trading, but later it rallied sharply on what was said to be buying by Morgan brokers. There was in respect to the issue not a single new development.

In Reading the feature was the selling by one broker who has long been a bull on the stock of fully 70,000 shares, and the purchase by another operator of 30,000 shares. The Street was puzzled to know the principal for whom the stock was sold. One story had it rather surely that a leading Westerner was getting out of his holdings.

ATCHISON.

Very much less was heard yesterday of "deal" talk in connection with Atchison, and in many quarters the suggestion was that the whole Atchison movement had been a manipulative one and that there never had been any chance of a deal. Others declared that if the Street would but possess its soul in patience it will shortly appear why recently there has been such heavy buying of the Atchison shares.

On the decline in the shares yesterday the purchases were declared to be by the same interests which had started the upward movement some days ago. It was noted in this connection that there is a heavy borrowing demand for both classes of stocks, which would ordinarily indicate a short interest.

There was more than usual activity in the preferred stock yesterday, though at the expense of values. The stock was in demand by investment houses.

MANHATTAN.

The exceptional strength in Manhattan was on the floor declared to be due apparently to manipulation, rendered easy because of the limited supply of floating stock. The theory was that the advance was designed in order to strengthen and hold the rest of the market, in so far as that was possible, and thus facilitate profit taking elsewhere. On the advance some short covering was in evidence.

In some quarters, however, there was a disposition to pay more attention than recently has been paid to the possibility of the repeal of the Franchise tax.

The special meeting to ratify the Interborough lease and to pass upon the Manhattan stock increase will be held on Friday. At the Manhattan office it is said no other business than this will come before the meeting.

COLORADO FUEL.

Bears in Colorado Fuel professed to be disagreeably surprised at the announcement from Colorado that the dividend on the stock would be passed at the next dividend meeting, because the company needed all its money for improvements, betterments, &c. Hence they sold the stock down 4 points, though later it recovered half its loss.

As a matter of fact—and it is evidence of the ignorance about stocks that not infrequently discloses itself in brokerage houses—Colorado Fuel stock is no longer on a dividend basis, and has not been so for some time, the last dividend having been paid on April 15 of last year. Under such circumstances talk of "passing" the dividend is absurd.

Interests here connected with the property point out that the only dividend now being paid is on the preferred stock, of which there is but $2,000,000, and the dividends on which are cumulative.

Equitable Trust Elections.

At a meeting of the Equitable Trust Company of New York yesterday H. H. Porter, Jr., of Chicago, was elected a Trustee, and L. L. Gillespie was elected a Vice President.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Cincinnati dispatches the American River Shipbuilding Company, capital $5,000,000, has been organized to consolidate the principal ship and boat building industries on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Glasgow, Scotland, cables stating that it is reported that further large American orders have been placed with Lanarkshire iron founders.

Capital stock of the Gainesville, Ga., Cotton Mills increased from $500,000 to $850,000.

Reports from Reading, Penn., that a deal is under way for the consolidation of the Reading Hardware Company and the National Brass and Iron Works of that city.

Advices from St. Louis that the Ferguson-McKinley Dry Goods Company proposes to increase its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company to issue a $600,000 4 per cent. mortgage to retire the present $400,000 5 per cent. bonds, fund the floating debt and provide for improvements.

Dispatches from Joplin, Mo., stating that zinc and lead prices are both tending upward, and the outlook for the year in that district is favorable.

Statement from the first named city that a $450,000 cotton mill is to be built at Charlotte or at Rockhill, N. C.

Vote of the stockholders of the Landers, Frary & Clark Company, one of the largest metal manufacturers of New Britain, Conn., to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $750,000, for the purpose of enlarging the plant.

Blast furnace of the new iron and steel works at Monterey, Mexico, said to be nearly completed.

Greensburg, Penn., dispatches stating that the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Greensburg and the Pittsburg, McKeesport and McConnellsville Steel Railways have been merged with $30,000,000 capital.

Application made by the Colorado and Southern Railway to the New York Stock Exchange to list $300,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1929.

According to Cleveland, Ohio., dispatches official announcement has been made that the Pittsburg Coal Company has completed a deal by which it secures control of all the property and leases of the National Dock and Fuel Company of Cleveland.

Capital stock of the Empire City Subway Company increased from $500,000 to $2,750,000.

Increase of $3,430,953 in exports in general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $4,256,001 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days and 5@5½ per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $464,103,730; balances, $16,495,664; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,003,531.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83⅝.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says that money is still in steady demand, with the discount market perhaps a shade easier, chiefly owing to a continued demand for bills on German account, but the firmness of the market in short money made sixty days' paper less eagerly inquired after.

On the Stock Exchange prices generally advanced, chiefly owing to the firmness of South Africans on account of reports in relation to the amount of the Transvaal loan. There was a very cheerful feeling in all departments.

Home rails were firm. American rails opened at Wall Street's lower level, but soon became firm, mainly on account of Continental buying, and finally prices closed midway between the highest and lowest quotations. Canadian rails were strong. Foreigners were firm, but were not very heavily dealt in. Bar silver declined 3-16d., to 22d. an ounce, closing steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day and supplies were not plentiful. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and irregular. Consols were dull owing to the forthcoming issue of the Transvaal loan. Americans at the opening reflected the set-back in New York, but afterward were better inclined, though featureless. They closed weaker. Grand Trunk hardened on the dividend prospects. Kaffirs were firm and more active.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93¾; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91⅝; Atchison preferred, 106; Baltimore and Ohio, 105¼; Canadian Pacific, 141¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 20; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 185½; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92¼; Erie, 42¼; Erie first preferred, 72¾; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 154; Louisville and Nashville, 132; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅞; New York Central, 139; Norfolk and Western, 76⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 31½; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 37; Southern Railway preferred, 96½; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 106⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 39; United States Steel preferred, 91½; Wabash, 30⅝; Wabash preferred, 46¾.

Bar silver dull at 22d per ounce. Money, 3@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 34; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day. The reports from South Africa of the improvement in the health of Albert Beit, the financier, strengthened Kafirs, but the transactions in these stocks were few. Industrials were irregular, though at the close they were generally firm. Foreigners also were irregular. Rentes were rather weak. Brazilians were firm. Rio Tintos were firm and easy in sympathy with copper.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 20 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 13 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Business was rather dull on the Boerse to-day. Mines were somewhat harder, owing to a rumor that the pig iron syndicate had raised the price 50 cents per ton. The cold weather encouraged speculators in coal shares.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Money on call was easy at 3@5½ per cent. The market was dull, but about steady. Complete transactions of the day, amounting to 1,186 shares of stock and $87,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Close.
400	Seaboard Ry. com.	27	27	27	
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	43	43	43	
196	Atlantic C. Line com.	136	135	135	
200	Consolidated Gas	71½	71	71½	
20	Maryland Casualty	52½	52½	52½	
96	Fidelity & Deposit	168	167	167	
54	International	147	146½	146½	
20	Continental	206	206	206	
50	Mercantile	164½	164½	164½	
5	Bank Com.	27	27	27	
10	First National Bank	161	161	161	
36	German Fire	24½	24½	24½	

BONDS.

$11,000	Seab. Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	
7,000	Ga. & Ala. Consols 5s	110	110	110	
6,000	Carolina Central 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	
5,000	West Va. Central 6s	112½	112½	112½	
3,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 4s	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
25,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
5,000	City & Suburb. 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50½	50½	50½	
4,000	Atl. C. L. 4s (S. C.)	102½	102½	102½	
15,000	Iron Cliffs 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	
1,000	Raleigh & Aug. 6s	122	122	122	
1,000	U. S. 3s, coupons	108	108	108	

STATE BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	11	11	11	11

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	U. S. 4s, 1907, c.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞

$2,083,500

$2,077,500

*Seller 20 flat.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The money market is unchanged. The demand is large enough to prevent any pronounced accumulation. The banks are neither expecting nor encouraging low rates as sterling exchange is so near the export point that any further weakness would probably result in gold shipments. Call loans, 5@6 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½@5½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 5 per cent. New York funds, par. Clearings, $27,396,583; balances, $1,075,267.

Stocks tended downward. The manipulation of Copper Range seems to have stopped and the stock was weak. The statement of the railroad owned by the company was not very favorably received, and reflection has convinced people that the stock is selling high enough for one that pays no dividend and is unlikely to pay one for some time.

The other copperas weakened. Copper Metal was weaker to-day. Massachusetts Gas preferred was quite active. Dominion Iron and Steel was sold off and United Fruit went down to 109. The floor traders got after Arcadian and Centennial and caused them to weaken.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,335	Atchison	89	87⅝	88¼
235	*Atchison pf.	100½	99½	100
27	Boston Elevated	153	152½	153
15	Boston Elevated sub.	72	72	72
78	Boston & Albany	257½	257	257
75	Boston & Lowell	240¼	240¼	240¼
9	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
16	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155½	154	155½
134	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
10	Fitchburg pf.	141	140½	140½
150	Massachusetts Elec.	38½	36½	36½
121	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	95	95	95
121	N. Y. N. H. & H.	225	224½	224½
28	Old Colony	207	207	207
30	Pere Marquette pf.	84	84	84
110	*Rutland pf.	68¾	68½	68½
1,510	Union Pacific	103⅜	102¾	103⅜
20	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94
10	West End	94½	94½	94½
2	West End pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾

TELEPHONES.

672	*American	165	164½	164½
198	American sub.	114¾	114½	114½
681	American rights	¼	¼	¼
54	New England	138½	138	138½
95	Western pf.	101	100½	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

41	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	83½	83	83½
2,770	American Sugar	132¾	131	131½
100	American Sugar pf.	121½	121½	121½
300	American Woolen	13¾	13¼	13¼
381	American Woolen pf.	78¾	78	78½
2,870	Dom. Iron & Steel	57½	55½	57¼
13	Edison	275	274½	275
20	Houston Elec. pf.	95	95	95
131	Massachusetts Gas	41½	41	41
2,361	Massachusetts Gas pf.	86	84	84¾
10	Mergenthaler	183½	183½	183½
40	Otis Elevator	70	70	70
150	Planters' Compress	16	16	16
50	Planters' Compress pf.	61	61	61
50	Pullman	236	235½	236
15	Seattle Elec.	80	80	80
1	Seattle Elec. pf.	104	104	104
17	Swift, Pack. & Prov.	125	123½	123½
4,785	*United Fruit	110	109	109
3	U. S. Rubber pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼
845	U. S. Steel	37¾	37	37
338	U. S. Steel pf.	89	88¼	89

MINING.

260	Adventure	16¾	16	16
55	Allouez	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,445	Arcadian	4¾	4¼	4½
75	Atlantic	9¾	9½	9½
50	Bingham	30⅜	30	30⅛
80	Cal. & Hecla	520	520	520
1,805	Centennial	23⅜	21⅜	21⅜
200	Central Oil	7	7	7
1,610	Consolidated Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9,305	Copper Range	63½	63	64½
175	Daly-West	43½	42	43
100	Elm River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
125	Franklin	10½	10½	10¾
1,750	Guanajuato	2¾	2⅝	2¾
215	Mohawk	44¾	44½	44¾
100	Montana Coal & Coke	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,850	Montreal & Boston	2 5-16	2⅛	2¼
50	Old Colony	1¾	1¾	1¾
260	Old Dominion	18¾	17¾	17¾
217	Osceola	61½	60	60
35	Parrot	27	27	27
250	Santa Fé	2	1⅞	1⅞
185	Shannon	11¾	11	11¾
15	Tamarack	153	151	151
235	Trimountain	92½	91	92
10	Trinity	11¾	11¾	11¾
315	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
485	United States	22¼	21⅞	22
177	*Utah	24½	23	23½
150	Victoria	6½	6¼	6¼
575	Winona	6¾	6¼	6¼
80	Wolverine	69½	68	69

British Columbia, 4½ bid, 6 asked.
*Ex-dividend.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$212,404,375
Gold	110,359,535
Silver	11,684,905
United States notes	5,360,142
Treasury notes of 1890	138,520
National bank notes	18,045,430
Total receipts this month	17,346,814
Total receipts this day	17,225,372
Total receipts this year	305,886,822
Total expenditures this day	1,265,000
Total expenditures this month	14,900,000
Total expenditures this year	278,889,971
Deposits in National banks	151,554,733
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	943,598
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	387,511
Customs	904,063
Miscellaneous	55,239

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$389,258,069
Silver dollars	467,657,000
Silver dollars of 1890	881,333
Silver bullion of 1890	22,815,667
Total	$880,612,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$383,258,069
Silver certificates outstanding	467,657,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,697,000
Total	$880,612,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,840,365
Gold certificates	29,519,190
Silver coin and bullion	4,574,440
Silver certificates	7,320,360
United States notes	5,360,142
Other assets	26,068,829
Total in Treasury	$153,692,337
Deposits in National banks	151,554,733
Total	$305,247,070
Current liabilities	92,752,695
Available cash balance	$212,494,375

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 22d per ounce, and in New York at 47⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¾@38¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 5,000 shares of Comstock sold at .08½@.09, 3,500 Comstock bond at .08@.08½, 1,700 Consolidated Imperial at .13, 400 Elkton at .35, 200 Gould & Curry at 1.00, 200 Hale & Norcross at .95, 200 Horn Silver at 1.50, 1,500 Isabella at .30@.29, 300 Justice at .28, 100 Mexican at 2.45, 500 Potosi at .75, 250 Quicksilver at 2.50@2.85, 500 Syndicate at .08, 400 Savage at .70, and 200 Union at 2.25.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Adams Exp. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½
16	Ann Arbor 4s	95	95	95	95
20	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½
25	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	92⅛
5	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	91½	91½	91½	91½
9	B. & O. prior 3½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
25	B. & O. gold 4s	102½	102½	102½	102¾
20	B. & O. S. W. Div. 3½s	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½
2	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 5s	97	97	97	97
2	B. & O. conv. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½
1	Brklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	117	117
2	Can. So. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Cen. of Ga. con. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½
6	G. of Ga. 2d inc. 5s	39½	39½	39½	39¾
10	Cent. Pacific 4s	102	102	102	102
10	Central Pacific 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
3	Ches & Ohio 4½s	106	106	105⅝	105⅝
2	Chi. & Alton 3½s	78½	78½	78½	78½
6	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	107	107	107	107
191	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94⅜	94¾	94	94
1	C., B. & Q. J. 4s, reg.	94½	94¼	94¼	94½
35	C., B. & Q. con. 7s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
50	C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	121	121	121	121
1	C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	117	117	117	117
10	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	118	118	118	118
25	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	107½	108	107½	108
101	C., R. I. & P. 4s	88¼	88	88	88½
67	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	93	94
6	Colorado Mid. 4s	78½	79	78½	79
7	Colorado South. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
78	Consol. Tobacco 4s	66½	67	66⅝	66⅝
2	Det. City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97
2	D., M. & M. 6s	88	88	88	88
2	Equit. Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½
3	Erie con. 4s	98	98	98	98
51	Erie gen. 4s	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
38	Erie, Pa. col. 4s	93½	93½	92¾	93½
27	Green Bay deb. B.	25½	25½	24¾	24¾
3	Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Ill. C., West. L. 4s	111	111	111	111
2	Int. & G. N. 2d 5s	99	99	99	99
1	Int. & Gt. N. 1st 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
2	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	86½	86½	86½	86½
91	Kan. City So. 3s	69½	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
2	Lake Shore 2d 7s	103	103	103	103
10	Louis. & N. unif. 4s	100	100	100	100
4	L. & N., P. & A. 6s	113	113	113	113
29	Manhattan con. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
8	Met. St. gen. 5s	118¾	119	118¾	119
3	Met. St. ref. 4s	96	96	96	96
42	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	26⅜	26¾	25½	26
4	M. & St. L. con. 5s	120	120½	120	120½
3	M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½
5	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
15	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	84	84	84	84½
30	M., K. & T. of T. 5s	103¾	104⅜	103¾	104⅜
1	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s	106	106	106	106
20	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝
4	Mor. & Essex con. 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½
5	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20	N.Y. Cent., L.S. 3½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4	N.Y. Cent., M.C. 3½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
17	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅝	96⅞
7	N. Y. O. & W. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,040	Amal. Copper	64	64¾	62⅞	63
100	Am. Car & F.	39½	39½	39½	39½
30	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45½	45½
80	Am. Locomotive	29¾	29⅞	29½	29½
7,090	Am. Sugar	132⅝	132⅝	130⅝	131⅝
12,990	A. T. & S. F.	88⅜	89¼	87⅝	88⅜
50	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	99⅜	99⅝
3,690	Balt. & Ohio	102⅜	102⅝	101	101⅞
4,420	Brook. Rap. Tr.	69	69¾	68¼	68⅝
570	Canadian Pac.	137½	137½	136¾	137
100	Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	49½	49½
10	Chicago & Alton	36	36	36	36
1,500	Chic. Gt. West.	28½	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛
20,290	C., M. & St. P.	180⅝	181¾	179⅝	180⅛
50	Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
1,080	Col. Fuel & Iron	78	78½	75⅞	76⅜
40	Col. & Hoc. Coal	20	20⅜	20	20⅜
34,090	Erie	40⅛	41⅜	40	41⅛
40	Erie 1st pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝
190	Ill. Central	150	150	148⅝	149⅝
340	Louis. & Nash.	128¾	128¾	126⅜	126⅜
18,990	Manhattan	152⅜	154½	152⅜	154⅛
50	Met. Street	142⅛	142¾	141	141
110	Mexican Cent.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅛
70	Mo., K. & T.	24⅛	27⅜	24⅝	27⅜
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	61⅛	61⅜	61	61⅛
10,880	Mo. Pacific	110⅝	111⅜	110	111
10	Nat. R. R. Mex.	19½	19½	19½	19½
290	N. Y. Central	153¾	154¾	153	153⅝
1,310	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅝	34⅜	33⅝	34
540	Norf. & West.	74	74¾	73¾	74
2,180	Pennsylvania	156	156¾	154⅝	155
200	People's Gas	104¼	104½	103⅜	104⅛
10	Press Steel Car.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
33,680	Reading	61⅝	62¾	59⅝	60⅝
70	Rep. Steel	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛
10	Rep. Steel pf.	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
11,510	Rock Island	51	51½	49½	50⅜
9,810	Southern Pac.	96⅝	97	95⅝	96⅛
1,610	Southern Ry.	35⅝	36	34⅜	35⅞
510	Tenn. C. & I.	61⅝	62½	61⅛	61½
520	Texas Pacific	41⅜	41⅞	41	41⅝
13,380	Union Pacific	103⅛	104	102¼	102⅞
280	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
16,470	U. S. Steel	37⅝	38	36⅝	37⅝
1,120	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅜	88⅝	88	88⅛
260	Wabash	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛
530	Wabash pf.	45¼	45½	44⅜	45¼
190	Western Union.	92⅜	92⅜	91⅝	91⅝
80	Wisconsin Cent.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
197,390					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Con. Tob. 4s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
15,000	Wabash Deb. B.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
$22,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,870
1st week Jan.	$175,100	$157,450	$132,940
From July 1	4,828,027	4,214,450	3,787,350

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
1st week Jan.	316,535	263,316	241,730
From July 1	7,855,488	8,742,963	8,198,603

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,142
1st week Jan.	111,121	90,717	85,475
From July 1	3,246,254	2,916,929	2,551,797

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	558	510	510
1st week Jan.	46,512	48,472	47,020
From July 1	1,295,356	1,324,516	1,212,352

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	642	642	643
1st week Jan.	46,333	53,602	54,223
From July 1	1,936,803	1,906,500	1,898,601

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Mileage	7,114	6,921	6,818
1st week Jan.	701,037	667,089	618,816
From July 1	21,970,558	19,797,873	18,673,503

ALLEGHENY VALLEY for November and for the eleven months ended Nov. 30—

	Increase. Month Nov.	Increase. 11 Months
Gross earnings	$40,878	$534,378
Operating expenses	56,644	418,002
Net earnings	*15,766	*83,624

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for November—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$594,441	$614,481	$615,541
Operating ex.	405,776	338,185	306,275
Net earnings	188,665	276,296	309,268
Gross, 11 mos.	5,835,620	6,293,647	5,308,352
Operating ex.	3,856,149	3,692,275	3,365,048
Net, 11 mos.	1,979,471	2,601,372	1,943,304

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	114,807	94,397	96,709
Op. expenses	84,067	77,199	80,204
Net earnings	30,740	17,737	16,406
Int. and taxes	22,537	23,050	22,740
Surplus	8,263	*5,313	*6,334
Gross, 6 months	616,978	604,563	606,141
Op. expenses	460,531	444,093	448,090
Net, 6 months	156,147	160,470	158,051
Int. and taxes	135,225	138,992	136,504
Surplus, 6 months	20,922	22,168	21,547
Gross, 12 months	1,164,594	1,155,502	.....
Net, 12 months	269,693	280,804	.....
Surplus, 12 mos	947	1,882	.....

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CEMENT COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net sub cos.	$206,480	$216,534	$50,146
Int. & sink. fund.	80,537	77,812	2,725
Balance	215,943	168,522	47,421
Ex., dep., &c.	22,467	15,954	6,513
Balance	193,476	152,568	40,908
Dividends	160,000	160,000	.....
Surplus	33,467	*7,432	40,908

*Deficit.

The output was 1,178,566 barrels in 1902, against 1,051,831 in 1901, and total sales, including foreign and other cement handled by the company, were 1,500,000 barrels.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The highest prices of the year in many Comstock shares were reached this morning, Best and Belcher going to $4.15; Consolidated Virginia to $3.50; Mexican to $3.15, and Union to $2.55. In the afternoon, however, heavy selling orders beat down the prices of the whole list.

The official closing quotations to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	To-day.	Monday.
Alta	.18	.16
Alpha Consolidated	.18	.11
Andes	.26	.28
Belcher	1.00	1.20
Best & Belcher	3.80	3.90
Bullion	.17	.14
Caledonia	2.60	2.95
Challenge Consolidated	.60	.73
Chollar	.62	.54
Confidence	1.70	1.90
Consolidated Cal. & Virginia	2.75	2.95
Consolidated Imperial	.09	.10
Crown Point	.57	.68
Gould & Curry	.75	.95
Hale & Norcross	.90	.98
Julia	.10	.09
Justice	.34	.23
Kentucky Consolidated	.13	.15
Lady Washington Consolidated	.10	.10
Mexican	2.65	2.90
Occidental Consolidated	.90	.80
Ophir	3.75	3.90
Overman	.93	.99
Potosi	.80	.98
Savage	.35	.34
Sag Belcher	.28	.24
Sierra Nevada	1.55	1.75
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Consolidated	2.15	2.15
Utah Consolidated	.99	.99
Yellow Jacket	.68	.70
Silver bars	47⅝	48
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	8½	8½	8⅝
Alamo	3½	4	3½	4
American Consolidated	2	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	17	19	17	19
Blue Bell	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½
C. K. & N.	16	17	15½	16
C. C. Consolidated	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅝
Coriolanus	2½	3½	2½	3½
Cs. C. & M.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Dante	2½	3	2½	3
Doctor Jackpot	9⅞	10	10¼	10½
Elkton	33	34½	31½	34¼
El Paso	66¼	66¾	65½	66
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅝	4	4⅞
Findlay	10½	11⅜	10½	11
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4⅞	5	5	5⅝
Golden Cycle	69⅝	72	66	72
Golden Fleece	5	15	5	15
Gold Bond	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	4
Gold Sovereign	3	3½	3	3½
Gould	3⅝	4	3⅝	4⅛
Gold Exploration	2⅝	3	2	2⅜
Isabella	26	29½	28½	30
Jackpot	10½	10	9	11
Keystone	3	4	3⅜	3⅝
Last Dollar	40	65	30	50
Lexington	4½	5	4⅝	5⅛
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Little Bessie	4⅝	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	4	5	4	5
Moon Anchor			8	12
New Haven	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Pharmacist	5½	5⅝	5	5⅝
Pinnacle	4	4⅜	4	4⅛
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	165	175	165	167½
Rose Maud	2	2½	2	2⅜
Rose Nicol	2⅜	3½	2½	3
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2⅜	1½	2
Vindicator	105	107	106½	107
Work	7	7½	7	7½

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of January showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$17,710
Chesapeake & Ohio	53,219
Colorado Southern	11,456
Southern Railway	34,868
Total increase 4 roads	$117,253
Increase previously reported	512,254
Total increase 23 roads	$629,507

The following showed decreases:

Iowa Central	$1,960
Minneapolis & St. Louis	7,269
Total decrease 2 roads	$9,229
Decrease previously reported	61,572
Total decrease 6 roads	$70,801
Net increase 20 roads	$588,706

Financial Continued on Page 14.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks Dealt In.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Willard H. Jones & Co
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK.
13 CONGRESS ST. BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article 4 of certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the sixteenth day of January, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

Certificates 5% Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY

6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1903, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five 39-100 Dollars, ($5,875.39.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
January 10, 1903.

Bicycle Trust Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee of the American Bicycle Company, William A. Read, Chairman, gives notice that more than a majority of the outstanding debentures and a large amount of both classes of stock having been deposited under the plan and agreement of this committee the plan is declared to be operative. Notice is given that further deposits of debentures and stock will be received up to and including Jan. 26

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
American Bicycle Company.

More than a majority of the outstanding Debentures of the American Bicycle Company, and a large amount of both classes of stock, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this Committee, referred to in its advertisement of December 20th, 1902, and subsequent advertisements,

The Plan is Declared to Be Operative.

Notice is hereby given that further deposits of Debentures and Stock under this Plan and Agreement will be received up to and including the 26th day of January, but after that date no further deposits will be received, except upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

The Committee hereby calls for payment by depositors of Preferred and Common Stock of Three dollars ($3.00) per share, being the first instalment of the cash payment required by the Plan—payment to be made to the Central Trust Co. of New York on or before January 26th, 1903, by all depositors, including those hereafter depositing.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

NEW YORK, January 14th, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1889, between J. Edward Addicks and William L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,383 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.

5,093 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.

4,994 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)

No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.

Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

Dividends.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co
No. 195 Broadway, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents ($2.50) per share upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 20th day of January, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the second day of January, 1903.

The transfer books will be closed on January 2d, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 21, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

The Rock Island Company.

A quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of $1.00 per share was declared payable February 2d, 1903, to the holders of the shares of the preferred capital stock, or their legal representatives, of record on the closing of the transfer books January 16th, 1903.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1903, and open at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903.

GEO. T. BOGGS, Asst. Treasurer.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

Office of the
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

No. 36 Wall Street, New York, January 9, 1903. Dividends of Three Per Cent. on the preferred and of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the common stock of this company have been declared payable 16 February next to stockholders of record 6 February next. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Office of **Wells Fargo & Company,**
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1902.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable Jan'y 15, 1903, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close December 31, 1902, and reopen Jan'y 16, 1903.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
December 4, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record December 26, 1902.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1902, and will reopen on the morning of January 16, 1903.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 19, 1903, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1903, and will open February 1st at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1903.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT Co., N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 10, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1902. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.,
377-379 Broadway, N. Y.,
New York, January 6, 1903.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable February 2. The transfer books of the Company close January 20 and reopen February 3.

GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th January, 1903.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 27th December, 1902.

Montana Ore Purchasing Co.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share, being dividend No. 37, payable on the 30th day of January, 1903, to Stockholders of record January 15th, 1903. Transfer books close January 15th, reopen January 30th, 1903. ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, January 5th, 1903.

Prior to the payment of a dividend, the books of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, January 10th, and reopen on the morning of January 21st, 1903.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.

Quarterly dividend No. 7, of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable February 16, 1903, was declared January 6, to stockholders of record January 20. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 20, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 17.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Deposits, $33,388,983.37.
66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Avenue.
100 West 125th Street.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice-President.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
FRED'K GORE KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.
B. L. ALLEN, Manager Harlem Branch.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $5,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice-President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Asst. Secretary
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.
TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
Stuart G. Nelson,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Hudson Hoagland,	George W. Perkins,
James Stillman,	Abram M. Hyatt,
M. C. D. Borden,	Norman B. Ream,
John G. McCullough,	Charles M. Schwab,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John S. Phipps,
B. Aymar Sands,	Frank Tilford,
John W. Sterling,	Woodbury Langdon,
John A. McCall,	Osborn W. Bright,
	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,828,970.32
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	James H. Hyde,
James Stillman,	Wm. H. McIntyre,
Anthony N. Brady,	Michael Coleman,
James N. Jarvie,	Frederic Cromwell,
James H. Post,	G. G. Haven,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	E. W. Coggeshall,
Henry O. Havemeyer,	Hugh J. Grant,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Henry Morgenthau.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903, for

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel L. Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas G. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE,
1128 BROADWAY,
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry B. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

LAWYER, EXPERIENCED IN CORPORATION and commercial matters, will handle legal business of firms and corporations for small annual retainer. Address Attorney, Box 118 Times.

J. S. PRIMROSE,
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Tel. 418 Broad. 58 New Street.

FINANCIAL.

To Depositors of "West Virginia Deferred Certificates" Under Agreement of Deposit, Dated the 28th Day of July, 1898.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph d, Section 1 of the said agreement, that a plan of settlement of the public debt of West Virginia has been formulated and has been approved of by the Advisory Board appointed under said agreement, and all parties in interest are notified that the plan may be obtained, without cost, from the City of New York, at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, and in the City of London, England, at the office of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, Founders Court, Lothbury, E. C., and 123 Pall Mall, W.—Dated New York, January 13th, 1903.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
CLARENCE CARY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
BARTLETT S. JOHNSTON,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
R. P. CHEW,
Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
63 and 65 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES:
28 W. 33D STREET,
Opposite Waldorf Astoria.
HOTEL METROPOLE,
42d St. and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

C. M. STRONG & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING,
52 Broadway, New York.
MEMBERS
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
'Phone 4,327 Broad. Correspondence Invited.
SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL LETTERS ON
PRESSED STEEL CAR
AND
MEXICAN CENTRAL.
THESE LETTERS OUTLINE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THESE STOCKS.
WRITE OR SEND FOR THEM.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Prices of local securities sagged under moderate liquidation. Can common was traded in for fractional losses, and the preferred dropped 2 points, but regained part of the loss.

Union Traction preferred sold up to 51 on the continued gossip of traction consolidation. Chicago city railway shares, however, fell off to 215. Box Board preferred was weak. North Chicago slipped back 2 points, and South Side Elevated lost nearly a point. Swifts sold at 124¼. New York Exchange was quoted at 15 cents premium. Time and call loans, 6 per cent.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
945	American Can com	10¼	9⅞	10⅛
440	American Can pf	48	47	47⅝
50	American Radiator pf	122½	122½	122½
200	Chicago Union Trac	17	17	17
350	Chicago Union Trac. pf	51	50	51
101	Chicago City Ry	216	215	216
21	Chicago Title & Trust	110	110	110
70	Diamond Match	138½	138½	138½
243	National Biscuit	46⅞	46	46
21	National Biscuit pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	National Carbon pf	98½	98½	98½
45	N. Chic. St. R. R. Co	173	173	173
100	N. Western El. pf	77	77	77
105	Quaker Oats pf	91	90	91
135	Street's Stable Car	32	31½	32
10	Street's Stable Car pf	84	84	84
50	South Side El	108½	108½	108½
525	Swift & Co	125½	124¼	124½
70	United Box Board pf	52	52	52
10	West Chicago	92	92	92

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Brooks Brothers, New York, (manufacturing clothing;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—F. G. Lloyd, Walter Brooks, and Frederick Brooks, New York.

National Cloak and Suit Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Morris Rosenbaum, Solomon G. Rosenbaum, and H. S. Rosenbaum, New York.

David Marks & Sons, New York, (clothing;) capital, $650,000. Directors—M. M. Marks, F. W. Marks, and I. H. Levy, New York.

Fuller-Burr Company, New York, (paper boxes and specialties;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Eugene Gerbereux, New York; W. A. Burr, Queens Borough; Richard Holdenwang, Brooklyn.

D. S. Brown Company, Watertown, (to manufacture harnesses;) capital, $50,000. Directors—D. S. Brown, D. H. Clark, and G. A. Welsh, Watertown.

Central Valley and Highland Mills Electric Light and Power Company, Montgomery; capital, $140,000. Directors—W. H. Cowan and W. L. Dickerson, Montgomery; Charles Rivenburg, Walden.

J. W. Cushman & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Cushman, J. S. Cushman, and Howard Cushman, New York.

Caledonia Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. C. Stemmerman, Brooklyn; T. I. Sinclaire and J. C. Torrey, New York.

The Medved Edeq Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. Willard Roby, W. Irving Taylor, and Robert P. Bliss, New York.

Haviland & Abbott Company, New York, (chinaware;) capital, $40,000. Directors—Edgar W. Abbott, Lindsley Haviland, and Alfred E. Abbott, New York.

Edward Kimpton, New York, (stationery;) capital, $2,500. Directors—E. Chrystel, Ezra P. Prentice, and Albert L. Wright, New York.

George P. Boyce & Co., New York, to manufacture and import linens, cottons, &c.;) capital, $20,000. Directors—George P. Boyce, New York; William P. Boyce and George R. Young, Ridgewood, N. J.

J. S. Cully & Co., New York, (plumbing goods;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Barrett Marks, Joseph F. Cully, and Eugene Davis, New York.

International Legal Aid and Protective Association, New York, (to act as agent and general collecting business;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Peter Andreah, Frank Vassallo, and Nicholas Silvaggi, New York.

Massiller-Mangels Company, New York, (bakers' and confectioners' machinery;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. C. F. Mangels, Edward Bigg, and A. C. Derlain, New York.

Charles Graef & Co., New York, (wines and spirits;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Harry C. Graef, Francis Braz, and Frank A. Toggart, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Federal Automatic Refrigerating Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Otho S. Lee, Jr., Charles A. McCready, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Standard Oil Can Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

Riggs Machine Circuit Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Chauncey W. Riggs, E. W. French, and Walter F. Springsteen.

The New Wall Paper Company; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Philip Herman, Joseph Herman, and Philip Sondes.

The G. Nussbaum Company, to do general garment manufacturing; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Gustave Nussbaum, Robert Hoffman, and George T. Casebolt.

Hillery Varnish Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. Hillery, John J. Hillery, and James V. Beam.

The Mexican Railroad and Coal Company; increase of capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

The Porto Rico Telegraph Company; increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $400,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

S. E. Forsythe of Chicago has been appointed Western general agent of the Atlantic Underwriters, the Mercantile, Lloyds, and the United Fire Insurance Company of North Carolina.

The Connecticut Supreme Judicial Court has handed down a decision defining the manner in which fire insurance companies should be prorated when the insurance is covered partly by blanket and partly by specific policies and the loss is partial. The decision is made in the case of Adam Schmaelzle vs. Manchester and thirty-three other insurance companies. Schmaelzle is a technical plaintiff. His brewery was burned down. It was insured by these thirty-four companies for $60,000. Thirty-one companies had blanket policies, and three specific policies, the latter amounting to $5,000. The total loss was about $42,000. The specific policies covered the same property as the blanket policies, but the sums were distributed to separate items, such as stock, machinery, and buildings. The Supreme Court finds that the total amount of blanket insurance should be estimated on each item, less the amount subtracted to meet the loss on any other item, and that each blanket policy shall bear the amount of its pro rata determined on this basis. This gives an advantage to the specific insurers, who pay a much smaller sum than would be the case if the distribution was made pro rata on the basis of the bulk loss.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation of First Lieut. James McD. Comer, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been accepted to take effect Feb. 28.

Contract Surgeon Samuel A. Maxwell is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippines.

Major John C. Tillson, Fourth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College.

First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, Twenty-sixth Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, and will report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the United States.

Major William H. Baldwin, Commissary, will sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 to Manila for duty in the Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard, and upon the expiration of his leave of absence, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. J. Knapp is ordered to the Washington yard.

Lieut. L. H. Everhart is ordered to Nashville, Tenn., in charge of a recruiting party.

Lieut. J. F. Marshall is transferred from the Restless to the Alliance.

Ensign M. H. Brown is ordered to the Raleigh.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. P. McCord is ordered to Lansing, Mich., for duty with a recruiting party.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R. L. Taylor is ordered to Ogden, Utah, for duty with a recruiting party.

Assistant Paymasters E. C. Gudger, R. F. Holt, and J. A. B. Smith, Jr., are ordered to the Asiatic station.

Capt. F. H. Hanford was retired Jan. 3, with rank of Rear Admiral.

Pay Director W. J. Thompson was retired Jan. 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford's resignation is accepted, to take effect Jan. 12.

Appointments announced—Acting Assistant Surgeons R. B. Chapman, H. W. Judd, J. T. Miller, and R. A. Campbell; Second Lieutenants: C. McCauley, C. Turner, and H. C. Egan.

ovement of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Arrivals—The Prairie, at San Francisco; the Nashville, at Hampton Roads; the Yankton, at Port Antonio; the Adams, at Coronado Beach; the Albany, at Boston.

Sailings—The Hancock, from Valparaiso; the Fortune and the Machias, from San Juan, and the Modoc, from Philadelphia.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Confined to Dwellings and Small Properties—Pearl Street Building Sold—Auction Results.

Collins & Collins have sold for Mrs. Sadie S. Dearborn to Dr. Joseph B. Bissell the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Edward N. Crosby has sold for a Mrs. Goodkind the four-story brownstone dwelling 151 East Seventy-second Street; 18.9 by 102.2, to a client who will probably alter it into an American basement house.

Joseph P. Day, in conjunction with P. A. Geoghegan, has sold for John J. Quigley the four-story dwelling 121 West Forty-ninth Street.

E. C. Williams has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the five-story flat, with stores, 482 Lenox Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 85.

Braisted & Goodman have sold for Arthur and Carl Levis, for about $40,000, the two four-story dwellings 67 and 69 West Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 34 by 100.8.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Wolcott G. Lane the five-story building 116 Pearl Street, on lot 24.3 by 85.

Folsom Brothers have sold for a Mrs. Jones the three-story dwelling 138 East Fifteenth Street, 22 by 85.

E. J. Kehoe has sold for Fannie E. Gardner the three-story dwelling 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 18.2 by 99.11.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for the various owners to Irving J. Kempner the old buildings 170, 172, and 172½ Cherry Street, on plot 48.3 by 94 and irregular.

Marcus Kohner, as broker, has sold to a client the following vacant parcels in the Bronx: Northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 100 by 100; northeast corner of Belmont Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 107 by 135, and the southeast corner of the Southern Boulevard and Claremont Place, a plot of about seven lots.

The Consumers' Baking Company has bought the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 246.10 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, and will erect a new building on the property.

P. J. Schweig has leased for L. & S. Sachs the fourth loft at 8 Washington Place; also, for William E. Burke, lofts at 40 Wooster Street, and for Marie E. S. Van Dyke lofts at 54 and 56 West Third Street to a prominent cloak firm.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for a term of five years the six-story tenement 65 Christopher Street at an aggregate rental of $10,000 for Charles Pfizenmayer.

The gore lot at the southeast corner of West Broadway and Barclay Street, having a frontage of one inch on the latter thoroughfare, which was purchased recently by George W. Loft, was conveyed to him yesterday by the executors of the estate of the late William M. Ryan for a consideration of $31,500.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 208.8 feet north of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 168 by 100.6 by 158.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to William H. Fisher $4,800

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 62.3 feet east of Park Avenue, 37.9 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Savings Bank 45,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 441 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and a two-story frame dwelling in the rear.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee, 64 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 131.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $36,624.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 402 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 74 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 50.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,662.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Grenville L. Winthrop, referee, 404 to 410 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street, 98.9 by 100, one-story brick stores. Due on judgment, $35,807.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas J. Rush, referee, 502 to 508 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, each 24.8 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $16,025.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, First Street; southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, Westchester, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,908.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 890 and 892 Jackson Avenue, east side, 179.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 47 by 88, two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $5,399.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Roberts Walker, referee, 4,413 to 4,417 Third Avenue, west side, 36.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 75 by 102.11, three three-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $7,978; subject to other mortgages for $32,907.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lincoln Avenue, southeast corner, for a one-story brick shed, 18 by 98; J. B. Simpson of 97 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. G. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 118 Bleecker Street, for a one-story brick shed, 24 by 25; W. Poillon of 13 Central Park West, owner; L. W. Greenberg of 277½ Madison Street, architect; cost, $200.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 80 feet west of First Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 70; M. Larkins of 519 East Sixteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 65 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, for a one-story brick dancing pavilion, 35.9 by 130; George H. Huber, premises, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Alterations.

No. 337 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a three-story brick stable; Jackson estate, premises, owners; T. F. Russell of 438 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 330 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; C. Liberti of 318 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; T. Graham of 414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 119 Front Street, to three-story brick lofts, with office; Schermerhorn estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; P. F. Brozder of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 96 and 98 Grand Street, to six-story brick lofts, with store; Grand Street Realty Company, Passaic, N. J., owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 626 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick workshop; T. Farrell of 328 West Forty-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 62 Attorney Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Eckhard of 2,060 Third Avenue, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $450.

St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 152 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, to a five-story brick brewery, 51 by 43; Ebling Brewery Company, premises, owner; Julius Castner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 28; M. Trugo of 2,419 Arthur Avenue, owner; William Guggolz of 2,265 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Courtlandt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to two frame dwellings, 20 by 57 and 23 by 54; Herman Moritz of 443 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, —x10x19 x70; William S. Johnson, referee, to Marcus Nathan $18,075

AVENUE C, s e corner of 8th St, —x70x19 x70; Charlotte Leggett to Marcus Nathan, quitclaim 1

BARCLAY ST, s s corner of West Broadway, 0.1x102x22.1x104.2; Frederic J. Middlebrook, executor, to George W. Loft, (mtg $25,000) 31,500

BATHGATE AV, w s, 202 ft s of 182d St, 21x100; Wilfred H. Warner to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees 4,000

BEACH AV, e s, 174.3 ft s of 156th St, 66.3x147.6x65x160.5; Conrad H. Plate to Harry C. Tanner, all liens 1

BETHUNE ST, 19, s s, 22x76.8x22x77.5; Joseph Haight to George H. Foster, (R S 84.51 superceded) 1

BETHUNE ST, 19, s s, 22x76.8x22x77.5; George H. Foster to Margaret L. Foster 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 49.11x100, with encroachment; Catharine R. Aiken to Max Marx 1

BROOME ST, 169, n e corner of Attorney St, 25x60; August Schwarzwalder, individually, to Mildred Feinberg, (mtg $7,500) 25,000

CHERRY ST, 196, n w corner of Mechanic's Alley, 20x193.11x20x196.3; Sally Raunheim to City of New York 25,250

CHRYSTIE ST, 17, w s, 24.11x77.6x irregular; Daniel P. Hays, trustee, to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $15,000) 28,250

ELDRIDGE ST, 82, e s, 25x87.6; Morris Monsky to Jacob Lippmann, ½ part, (mtg $26,500) 250

JONES ST, 8 to 12, s s, Thirteenth James Stanton to Frederick C. Zobel, (mtg —, R S $1.75) 1

LENOX AV, 220, e s, 16.6x75; Herman Hersh, Jr., to Carrie J. Shotwell 15,100

MORTON ST, 51, n s, 30x20; Thomas Farley to Warren E. Dennis, (mtg $5,000) 1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 150th St, 25x95.4x28.9x94.3; Prospect Av. w s, 25 ft n of 150th St, 0.3x165.5; Margaret and John McKenzie to Josephine C. Christman, all liens 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 657, w s, 36.6x103.6x36.8x 100.1; Henry Hachemeister and another to Anna Hachemeister, B. & S., Ca. G, all liens.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of Westchester Av, 47.6x89.6x62.11x84.7; Henry Hachemeister and another to Anna Hachemeister, B. & S.; Ca. G., all liens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 328, e s, 17.7x95.1x irregular; Annie Campion to John Campion, (mtg $7,000) 1

QUARTER PART or interest in all real and personal property, Edwards estate, City of New York; Henry F. Williford to Charles C. Clausten 40

WEST BROADWAY, s e c, 50 ft n of White St; 25x20; White St, s and e, 40x50x40x 75; James Stanton to Frederick C. Zobel, (R S $4.25) .....

1ST AV, n e corner of 50th St, 80x19.8; Eleanor L. S. Cenci to Isaac Kahn and others 100

4TH ST, 350 East, 18.9x½ block; Franklin S. Hallock and others to Abraham Nevins and another, 1-7 part and all title...

4TH ST, 350 East, 18.9x½ block; Samuel H. Blasdell and others to Abraham Nevins and another, 1-7 part and all title...

4TH ST, 350 East, 18.9x½ block; Cornelia B. Blasdell, widow, and others to Abraham Nevins and another, 1-7 part and all title .....

4TH ST, 350 East, 18.9x½ block; Harvey Murdock to Abraham Nevins and another, 3-7 part and all title .....

4TH ST, 350 East, 18.9x½ block; George E. Blasdell to Abraham Nevins and another, 1-7 part and all title 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 52d St, 50.5x100; New York Realty Corporation to Morton F. Plant 1,000

6TH AV, w s, Lot 8, map of Samuel Jones, 25x100; 8th Av, n w s, part of Lot 6, same map, 25x63.5x28.1x76.5; 6th Av, part of Lot 7, same map, 25x76.5x 28.1x89.6, with any strips and gores; Hannah B. Pendleton to J. & R. Lamb, a corporation 44,000

9TH ST, 709 and 711 East, 39x92.3; Esther A. Wheaton to David B. Cohen, (mtg $18,000) 1

10TH AV, e s, 277 ft e of 4th St, 25x 104, Wakefield; Charlotte Towner, widow, and another to Maude M. Overington .....

35TH ST, 26 West, 25x103.3; Peter W. Fick to William Carr, (mtg $20,000) 25,000

17TH ST, 338 West, 25x92; James W. Perry, referee, to George Young 25,000

17TH ST, 338 West, 25x92; George Young to Julius B. Fox 100

17TH ST, 340 West, 25x92; James W. Perry, referee, to George Young 25,300

17TH ST, 340 West, 25x92; George Young to Julius B. Fox 100

17TH ST, 336 West, 25x92; Richard J. Lewis to George Young 25,000

17TH ST, 336 West, 25x92; George Young to Julius B. Fox 100

17TH ST, 334 West, 25x92; Richard J. Lewis, referee, to George Young 25,000

17TH ST, 334 West, 25x92; George Young to Julius B. Fox 100

17TH ST, 332 West, 25x92; Gherardi Davis to Julius B. Fox 25,050

17TH ST, 330 West, 25x92; Gherardi Davis to Julius B. Fox 23,550

33D ST, n s, 163 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Samuel H. Cohen to Esther E. Cohen... 1

33D ST, 36 West, 16.6x98.9; Michael J. O'Shaughnessy to American Realty Company, (mtg $27,000) 60,000

37TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Eliza Walroud and another to Walter C. Wyckoff 48,000

55TH ST, 53 West, 16.8x100.5; Adeline M. Dunham to Thomas C. Dunham, B. and S., Ca. G. 1

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Bertha Newman to Adolph Newman, (mtg $8,000) 7,900

60TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Max Gross to Minnie Hersch and others, B. & S. .....

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Harry Charles to Alice D. Townsend and another, (mtg $15,000) 1

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Thomas W. Howard to Alice D. Townsend, B. & S., (mtg $15,000) 1

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Alice D. Townsend to Camilla Sutherland, (mtg $15,000) 1

67TH ST, 220 West, 25x100.5; Michael F. Cregan to Ellen Gleason, ½ part, (mtg $14,500) 1

95TH ST, 222 East, 25x100.8; E. Marian Palmer to Jacob Manheimer, all liens. 100

116TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 201.10 to 115th St x irregular; Isaac A. Hopper to Carl Levis 49,600

116TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 201.10 to 115th St x irregular; Carl Levis to Paul Mayer, (mtg $50,000) 100

126TH ST, n s, 204.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16x 99.11; 128th St, n s, 220.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16.9x99.11; 109th St, n s, 92 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Linus A. Gould to William H. Fry 22,000

131ST ST, 13 West, 15x99.11; Isabella Brinckerhoff to Leopold Weiss ..... Omitted

142D ST, 550 West, 17x99.11; Alfred Hoefler to Cecelia Hoefler, (mtg $10,000) 1

148TH ST, 553 East, 25x106.6; Yetta Berkowitz to Nathan Mayer, all title, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 489 to 493; C. Francis Bates to L. & E. Stern, 5¾ years $10,000

MORRIS AV, 621 to 625, William Reiss to Florinda Zingaro, 7½ years 1,620

1ST ST, 114 and 116; David Amolsky to William Held and another, 3 years 3 months 6,600

2D AV, 200; Louis Minsky to Elise Preim, 4 years 6 months 1,800

7TH ST, 301; Abraham Nelson to Sigmund Akst, 5 years 3,200

8TH AV, s e corner of 153d St, 100x100; Mary Maloney to Walter J. Hicks, 5½ years 2,400

16TH ST, 304 West; Emma E. Winans to Peter C. Sheppard, 3 years 624

52D ST, 117 and 119 West; Albert J. Adams to the Marty Company, 5 years. 6,000

35TH ST, 507 and 509 West; L. Helen Livingston to Frank S. Grob, 5 years... 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

APPLE, Clara, and others to District No. 1 of the Independent Order of Benai Berith; 49th St, 253 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. .....

BOND, Isidore M., to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 55th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 3 year, 4½ per cent. $6,500

D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, to Alfred A. Keller; Lot 588, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 190,000

EPSTEIN, Simon, to Excelsior Savings Bank; 103d St, 209 to 215 East, (four mortgages,) 5 years, each 2,350

FEINBERG, Mildred, to August Schwarzwalder; Broome St, 169, 1 year 6,500

FOX, Julius B., to George Young; 17th St, 330 to 340 West, (six mortgages,) 1 year, 4½ per cent., each 9,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, to William H. Schmohl; Cherry St, 112, due Feb. 15, 1904, 6 per cent. 17,500

HAGAN, Annie, to Peter Donald; 127th St, 304, s s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 4,700

JAEGER, Anna E., to Felix Hirseman; Eagle Av, 637, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

JORDAN, John J. and wife to Angelino Sartirana; 30th St, s s, 700 ft w of 11th Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 1,500

J. & R. LAMB, (a corporation,) to William Adams, as trustee; 6th Av, 23 to 27, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

J. & R. LAMB, (a corporation,) to Eliza Lamb; 6th Av, 23 to 27, prior mortgage $32,000, 3 years 32,000

KAHN, Isaac, and others to Eleanor L. S. Cenci; 1st Av, n e corner of 50th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

KAISER, John F., to Dollar Savings Bank; 161st St, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 12,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Daniel P. Hays, as trustee; Chrystie St, 17, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years 4,500

LEVIS, Carl, to Isaac A. Hopper; 116th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 9,000

LEVIS, Carl, to Samuel Jackson; 116th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, due Feb. 12, 1903, 6 per cent., gold 40,000

LIPPMAN, Jacob, to Bertha C. Goldstein and another; Eldridge St, 82, prior mtg $2,000, 4 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

MAAS, Louis, to Max Disbrow and another, trustees; Bradhurst Av, e s, 50 ft s of 157th St, 3 years 5,500

McNICHOL, Robert L., to Thomas O'Rorke; Tinton Av, e s, 168.10 ft s of 158th St, 3 years 7,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, s e corner of 8th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500

NATHAN, Marcus, to American Mortgage Company; Avenue C, s e corner of 8th St; prior mortgage, $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 13,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 4th St, s w s, 137.6 ft n w of Avenue D, 2 years 2,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 4th St, s w s, 137.6 ft n w of Avenue D, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 9,000

O'NEILL, Lawrence F., to Henry R. Wood; Elliott Av, w s, 366.8 ft s of Julianna St, Olinville, 3 years 1,000

SCHMIDT, Hartman, and another to Blanche B. Newkirch; 117th St, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

SHOTWELL, Carrie L. to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lenox Av, e s, 17.4 ft n of 126th St, 3 months, 6 per cent. 8,000

WYCKOFF, Walter C., to Eliza Walroud and another, 137th St, n s, 206 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna L. Plummer 35,000

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna L. Plummer and another, trustees $4,048

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna L. Plummer and another, trustees 13,052

BENNET, Maria F., to Susan A. Tier 6,520

BRASS, Louis, to Emilie Cyriax 2,052

COHN, Abraham, to Eugene Vallens 6,000

COHN, Hugo, to Lena Lewis 14,000

DREYFUS, Isaac, to Annie F. Evans 2,000

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK to Emanuel Congregation 1

GELLES, Isaac, to Isaac Blumenthal, assigns 3 mtgs 17,000

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Henry De F. Weekes 1

GROSS, Julius H., and another, administrators, to East River Savings Institution 4,250

HARPER, George, to Henry G. Sillecks, Jr. 5,000

JORDON, John, to Angelino Sarterana 1

KELLY, Anna T., to John Kelly 10,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company 1

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Sender Jammulowsky 125,500

MACY, William H., Jr., executor, to W. H. Macy, Jr. 11,500

MACY, William H., Jr., executor, to Mary J. Kingsland 20,000

McGUM, Peter, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr. 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to David Willcox, trustee 21,000

NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK to Edward M. James, given for indorsing four notes of $1,250 each 1

SANDS, B. Aymar, administrator, to David Willcox, trustee 5,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to City Mortgage Company 20,000

SPRINGER, Charles, to Bertha Mendelson 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank, 2 assignments 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. 329,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Real Estate Trust Company 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William A. Nellet 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society 6,000

WISE, Charles G., to the Riverside Bank. 15,500

WOOD, Susy E., to Armenia H. Ives.... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Catella Cavallere against Bertha Mandel, owner; I. Kashare, contractor 780

COLUMBUS AV, w s, whole front between 81st and 82d Sts, 204x133; Nathan Boles against New Endicott Company, owner; William R. Steinmetz, contractor $214

RAILROAD on Webster Av, from 163th to 187th St; James Quinn against the Union Railway Company and another, owners; Patrick G. Hanar and another, subcontractors 935

3D ST, 15 and 17 East, and 66 and 68 East 4th St; Sigmund Seiler against Congress Brewing Company, Limited, owner; Seidler & Stolar, contractors 464

49TH ST, 55 West; James Fettretchs' Son & Co. against Percy R. Turnure, M. D., owner and contractor 4,789

157TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x 200; Leonard G. Kirk against City Homes Improvement Company, owner; Liutomer R. Mestaniz, contractor 2,202

157TH ST, 602 East; Herrman Horenburger against Gustav Bartels, owner; Pepplatt Brothers, contractors, (two liens) 157

161ST ST, 553 East; Hicks & Schmidt against John Brietenbach, owner and contractor 145

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, — UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

CANNON ST, 110 and 121; Abraham Nevins and Harry W. Perelman, with Samuel Klein 20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

PARK AV, 97 and 99; Neuman & Co. against Charles Parsons and another, Dec. 27, 1902 ..... $4,683

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON AV, 1,351 and 1,353; James Bergman against Lizzie Kronenberger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

5TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 24.10x85; Bertha Wagner against William Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. McClure.

67TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 75x90.10; Annie McCullough and another against Charles Breuer and another, (partition;) attorneys, Goodwin, Thompson & Vandervoop.

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2; Henry H. Jackson against Patrick E. O'Brien and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

142D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Joseph W. Hatch against Katherine Hatch and another, (partition;) attorney, F. B. Campbell.

163TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 25x120; Charlotte H. Gordel against Peter Schultheiss and another, (partition;) attorney, J. Larkin.

RAW SUGAR HOUSE ATTACHED.

London and Hanseatic Bank and Brown Brothers the Creditors.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received two attachments, aggregating $28,285, against Charles Nordhaus and Charles Nordhaus, Jr., who compose the firm of Charles Nordhaus & Co, East Indian commission merchants, at 89 Water Street. One of the attachments is for $9,812 in favor of the London Hanseatic Bank on letters of credit issued by the bank to firms in Padang, Sumatra, Singapore, and Penang, Straits of Malacca, which drew drafts on the bank. The other attachment is for $18,473 in favor of Brown Brothers on drafts drawn against a letter of credit issued to Gilfillan, Wood & Co of Singapore.

Both attachments were granted on the ground that they live in Hoboken, and were served on various firms with which they did business to attach accounts. The business was established in 1874 by Charles Nordhaus, and the son became a partner in 1896. They imported raw sugar, Java coffee, pepper, and spices, but their trade of late has been principally in pepper and spices. In September last they claimed to have a capital of $50,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRIETTA WURZBURG.—Henrietta Wurzburg, residing at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,567 and no assets. The liabilities are

Legal Notices.

FOX, LEDERER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, A partnership heretofore existing between DAVID FOX, BERNHARD LEDERER, and WILLIAM LEDERER, under the firm name or style of FOX, LEDERER & COMPANY, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; and

WHEREAS, The business conducted by said partnership has been transacted at Nos. 5 to 11 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York; and, during all the time that said partnership has transacted business, it has so transacted business in the City of New York, and has had business relations with foreign countries; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned, DAVID FOX and WILLIAM LEDERER, have this day entered into a partnership agreement, and will continue from this day to conduct the business of the said partnership hereafter, the undersigned having both been members of the said partnership up to the time of its dissolution; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned are desirous of continuing the use of the said partnership name of FOX, LEDERER & COMPANY in the prosecution of the said business.

NOW, THEREFORE, We, DAVID FOX and WILLIAM LEDERER, do hereby certify, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, as follows:

I. That we reside, respectively, DAVID FOX at No. 306 W. 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and WILLIAM LEDERER at No. 80 St. Nicholas Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

II. That we are the only persons constituting the partnership and dealing under the partnership name of FOX, LEDERER & COMPANY, and that our place of business is at Nos. 5 to 11 West 4th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York City, December 31, 1902.

DAVID FOX.
WILLIAM LEDERER.

State of New York, City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, ss.:

On the 31st day of December, 1902, before me personally came DAVID FOX and WILLIAM LEDERER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

DAVID STRAUSS,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.

JACOBY & DALBERG, Attorneys at Law, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 26th day of September, 1902.—Present Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the RICHARDSON & MORGAN COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the company.

On reading and filing the petition of Jeremiah J. Richardson, Jeremiah A. Richardson, and Lester J. Waterbury, dated September 24th, 1902, and duly verified, whereby it appears that the above-named Richardson & Morgan Company is a domestic corporation, with its principal office and place of business in the County of New York; that the said petitioners are all of the Directors of said company, and that it will be beneficial to the stockholders, from the facts disclosed in said petition, for the said corporation to be dissolved;

And on reading and filing the order to show cause why the order as hereinafter made should not be granted, dated September 25th, 1902, and the affidavits of Carlos C. Allen and Jeremiah J. Richardson, verified September 25th, 1902, attached thereto, with proof of the due service thereof upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and with proof of due service of the said petition herein and of a copy of this order proposed to be obtained herein upon the said Attorney General; and on motion of Alden & Carpenter, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before James L. Gordon, Esq., counsellor at law, who is appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why said company should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 15th day of January, 1903, in The New York Times and New York Law Journal, newspapers published at the City of New York, County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter: J. A. O'G., J. S. C.

ALDEN & CARPENTER, Attorneys for Petitioners, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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AT A TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, held in and for the Southern district of New York, at the Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1902.—Present: Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge.—In the matter of ANGELO L. MUSSO, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court by the affidavit of John F. Godillot, verified the 22d day of December, 1902, and the return of Mr. HINKEL, U. S. Marshal, dated Nov. 14, 1902, herein, that a petition has been filed in this Court on the 14th day of November, 1902, praying that said Angelo L. Musso may be declared a bankrupt in involuntary proceedings; that a subpoena was duly issued on the 14th day of November, 1902, directed to said Angelo L. Musso, returnable on the 21st day of November, 1902; that service thereof has not been made upon said defendant for the reason that said defendant, an alleged bankrupt, has left the City of New York on or about the 10th day of November, 1902; and that diligent search has been made to ascertain his whereabouts since said time, and that whereabouts of said Angelo L. Musso cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and the same are unknown and that service of said subpoena herein cannot with due diligence be made personally upon said Angelo L. Musso, nor any member of his family within this district, it is, on motion of Edwin Louis Garvin, attorney for petitioning creditors herein

Ordered, that said Angelo L. Musso appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, That this order be published in The New York Times once a week for six consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of December, 1902.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.
d24-law6wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE YATES COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will present its petition and apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part II., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the YATES COMPOSITE PAVEMENT COMPANY.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1902.

YATES COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY,
By
JOHN AUSTIN YATES, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE GRUSON IRON WORKS, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to EDDYSTONE FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY.

Dated New York City, N. Y., January 10, 1903.

GRUSON IRON WORKS,
By THOMAS PROSSER, President.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAYDE GOLDGRABER and GOLDIE GOLDGRABER, doing business as Goldgraber Sisters, alleged bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, the undersigned, temporary receiver in bankruptcy of the above estate, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of millinery goods, mainly hats, trimmed and untrimmed; flowers, feathers, etc., now located at 2,184 3d Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids for the same may be submitted to Theodore M. Taft, receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened, and each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof.

Said property may be inspected at said premises on Thursday, January 15th, and Friday, January 16th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids submitted, then said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at said place stated, on Thursday, January 22d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 4,734.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. PECK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Peck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 10th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 13, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE O. BORTON and SAMUEL B. BORTON, individually and as copartners comprising the firm of George O. Borton & Co., bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 14, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of above bankrupts, consisting of wines and liquors in bottles, kegs, and barrels; tobacco, cigars, empty boxes, bottles, demijohns, safe, fixtures, &c. Order of J. DORMAN, Trustee.

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNty of New York.—THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in the City of New York, plaintiff, vs. EDGAR COLES et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one feet four inches easterly from the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street thirty-one feet and four inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, thirty-one feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.

DONALD B. TOUCEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

104th Street.

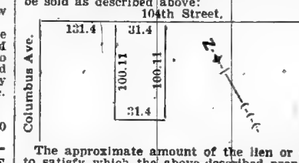

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,186.11, with interest thereon from the 5th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $438, with interest from December 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is taxes for 1902 and the Croton water rents for 1902, with interest.

Dated New York, December 23d, 1902.

BENJAMIN TUSKA, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK MONAHAN, plaintiff, against ALICE McDANIEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, distant fifty-six feet and six inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet); thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-first Street one hundred and two feet and ninety-seven-one-hundredths of a foot (102.97 feet) to said westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly along the same seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.

ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.

GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

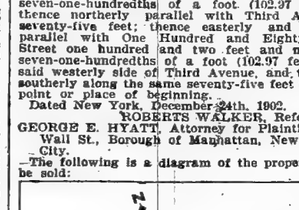

181st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,663.75, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1902, and with costs and allowance amounting to $314.61, together with the expenses of the sale.

This property will be sold subject to three first mortgages covering together the entire plot, amounting in the aggregate to $10,500, with interest at five per cent. from September 9th, 1902; to the first mortgage upon which there is due at this date the sum of $15,907.83 for principal and accrued interest; and to another mortgage for $6,500 with interest from April 8th, 1902. The land will be sold in one parcel pursuant to said judgment.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1902.

ROBERTS WALKER, Referee.
d24-2aw3wW&S&j14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. HILDEBRAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven feet and six inches south of the southerly line of East Fifteenth Street and running thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of Fifteenth Street, ninety-four feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A, twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence running easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street ninety-four feet to the said westerly line of Avenue A; thence running northerly along said westerly line of Avenue A twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Henry Keilus by Ernst F. Schilling by assignment of lease dated July 21, 1899, of said premises, No. 235 Avenue A.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

L. VICTOR FLECKLES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 235 Avenue A:

East Fifteenth Street.

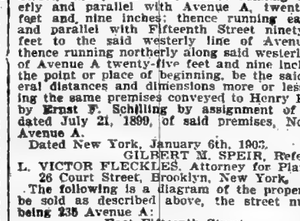

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,410.76, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $301.28, with interest from 23d day of December, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $177.50 and interest.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
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Surrogate Notices.

MADDOCK, ALICE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Benjamin F. Terwilliger, Alice H. Terwilliger, Sidney F. Patten, Martha Ingraham, Marion Terwilliger Patten, Frank B. Graves, Mary E. G. Graves, Laura Raynor Patten Doty, Alice Patten Pettit, Phoebe Patten, Jane Ann Patten Dowd, John Joseph Patten, Vina Maria Patten, Nathaniel Patten Woolsey, Vina Maria Woolsey, Frederick S. Woolsey, Eunice Breslin Woolsey, Louis Du Bois Woolsey, Edith Amelia Field Woolsey, Thomas Jefferson Woolsey, Frances Ann Woolsey Davie, Thomas Jefferson Coriell, Agnes Cunningham Coriell, Louis Du Bois Patten, Annie Mahady Patten, Emmet Patten, Cora Bresse Patten, Ruth Young Patten, Levi Smith Patten, Charles G. Patten, Eliza Perkins Patten, Lena R. Patten Smith, Della Patten, Eugene Foster Patten, the heirs and next of kin of ALICE MADDOCK, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Benjamin F. Terwilliger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date April 10th, 1899, with the codicil thereto annexed, bearing date November 21st, 1901, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alice Maddock, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Petitioner, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 400 (four hunudred) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.

—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:

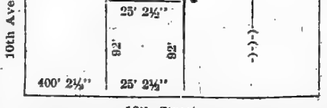

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs an allowance amounting to $545.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&W&ja27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1830 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

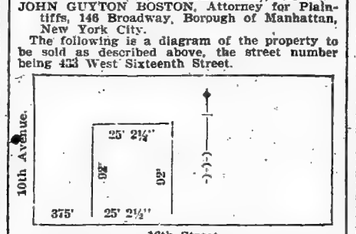

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $545.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&W&ja27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SHELTERING ARMS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. JACKSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and distant westerly one hundred and fifty-eight feet from the southwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue (formerly Sixth Avenue as widened) and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet; running thence northwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and running thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 112 West 136th Street.

136th Street.

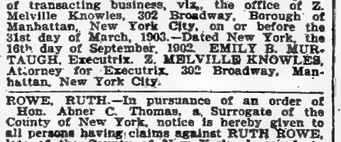

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,451.64, and interest thereon from December 26th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.31, with interest thereon from January 5th, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $181.87 and interest.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
ja7-2aw3wW&F&ja28

Surrogate Notices.

LOEB, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT LOEB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix M. Gernsheim, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1903. Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1902. ROSE G. LOEB, Executrix; DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS LOEB, FELIX M. GERNSHEIM, Executors. NOEL GALE, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
d10-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH ROWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of A. H. Bancker, No. 768 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM H. ROWE, Administrator. A. H. BANCKER, 768 9th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o15-1aw6mW

For Sale.

$1 EDISON PHONOGRAPH $1
A Week — A Week

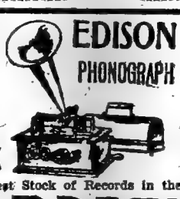

Largest Stock of Records in the World.

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH St.
Open Monday, Wed. and Sat. Evgs.

TYPEWRITERS. MANHATTANS, REMINGTONS, SMITH PREMIERS, RENTED, $3 & $4 per month. All other makes sold 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 BROADWAY. Tel. 3240 Franklin.

MUSIC BOXES Musical Clocks, Music Albums, Talking Machines. Send for catalogue. E. L. Guendet, 7 Barclay, City. Old Music Boxes Repaired by Experts.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5338 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 2185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNty.—EDWARD STETSON and ISAIAH K. STETSON, as Trustees for George H. Stetson and others under the will of George Stetson, deceased, plaintiffs, against HARRY LAHN and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn, Edgar Levy, Martha Levy, and Sarah Coleman, Moses K. Wallach and Frances Wallach, his wife; Francesco Salvato, Florencio Figuerio, Joseph Riley, Bryan O'Brien, Thomas Boylan, David Rothschild, Florency Goralla, Paul Dezano, Thomas Carpenter, Paul Tenaian & Company, Baze Shano, Antonio Zello, Louis Burg, Francesco Skellazo, Gaetano Dentane, John Powrencka, Stephen Lassola, Salvatore Samertana, Pedro Albert, John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Smith, the last three names being entirely fictitious, but intending to designate thereby, respectively, the tenant of the third floor, rear, east side, the fifth floor, west front, and the fifth floor, east, rear, of Number 215 East 102d Street, New York City.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 19th, 1902.

VAN DUZER & TAYDOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above defendants, Harry Lahn and Leah Lahn, his wife, (the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown;) Jenetta Kahn and Sarah Coleman:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon each of you, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 15th of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 15th of December, 1902. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d24-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES HUYLER ELLISON, plaintiff, against EGBERT B. ELLISON, Kate M. Ellison, George S. Huyler, Emma L. Huyler, Abraham L. Huyler, Mary Huyler, Grace C. Ellison, Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou and Jane Elizabeth Huyler Ballou, Abraham L. Huyler, and Charles McDermott, as executors under the last will and testament of JAMES S. HUYLER, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York September 12th, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To the defendant, Charles McDermott:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 24th day of December, 1902, the original complaint having been filed in said office in said county on the 10th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, December 24, 1902.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-law7wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—REX REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAX LEVENBERG, Mary E. McKeon, Martha Lisson, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Joseph Bernascomi, Joseph Sirchis, Catherine Murray, Edward McGloin, Antonio Fusco, George Boggis, Mary Nash, Joe Hanlon, Anne Doran, Thomas McGrath, James Dwyer, Mary Murphy, and John Loughran, defendants.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 23, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Mary E. McKeon and John Loughran: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, December 30th, 1902.

PASKUSZ & COHEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s24-1aw6mW

BROKHAHNE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BROKHAHNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1903.

GEORGE E. MOTT, Executor.

ROBERT D. ELDER, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja7-1aw6mW

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d

SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK

The Lakes Crowded with Merry Throngs Enjoying the Sport.

Ice "Boomers" Wait the Appearance of the Red Ball, and Rush to Test the Ice.

A line of blue-nosed ice "boomers" gathered around the margin of the Central Park lakes early yesterday morning, eager to begin their rush when the red ball, hoisted above the Arsenal, gave notice that New Yorkers were at liberty to indulge in figure eights, spread eagles, onter rolls, and grapevines, sitting down suddenly, and scrambling up sheepishly.

The expert Ice Inspectors performed their task early in the day, and duly certified that the surfaces, except that of the lake just above Fifty-ninth Street, were capable of sustaining a shock of 300 pounds dropped from a distance of three feet. The word was given, the red ball went up, and with shouts of joy the enthusiasts rushed on the glistening, sliding floors. Old men and tousled youngsters, girls and portly matrons, youths who tried to be impressive in their exposition of the poetry of motion, and learned that a haughty spirit goes before a fall, all were gliding, skimming, and slipping, singly, in couples, and in strings of six, while the ruddy-gilled policemen stood on the banks, smiling indulgently at the general merrymaking or laughing boisterously with the rest of the crowd at a mishap that jarred the teeth of the victim.

The ice on the lake at Seventy-second Street and on the Harlem Mere was from an inch to two and a half inches in thickness. That on the sheltered lower sheet of water, however, did not freeze deep enough to insure safety to skaters, and when that fact had been officially determined, announcement was made. Those who had been waiting to enjoy the sport there made tracks for the places reported in good condition.

The news that the red ball was up spread rapidly, though the railway lines did not follow the practice of announcing the fact on the cars. Of course, the boys and girls living in the vicinity of Central Park were the first generally to take advantage of the conditions. Those who had no skates played "snap the whip," to the terror of fat folk and novices on the steel runners, against whom the "snappers" were hurled with deadly precision and sickening velocity.

By evening the mirrorlike surfaces had been disfigured sadly by the sharp steel blades. But neither that nor the falling shadows in any way detracted from the pleasure of the crowd of skaters. Lanterns gleamed red at intervals on the shimmering white expanse, warning the merrymakers from treacherous spots where thin ice provided chilly traps for the incautious. It lacked an hour of midnight when the police cleared the lakes, and the day's sport was ended.

EAST RIVER NOT IN THE CITY.

Court of Appeals Upholds Engineer's Counsel Who Urged a Charter Omission.

The Court of Appeals has just decided in favor of Engineer Prillen the case of the people vs. Prillen, in which Prillen was charged with running a boiler on a scow operating in the East River without a certificate from the Police Commissioner of his ability to run the boiler. Robert D. Benedict of 68 Wall Street, counsel for Prillen, contended that the East River on which the offense was committed was not, according to the charter of consolidation, a part of the Borough of Manhattan. According to the charter the Borough of Manhattan consisted of Manhattan, Governors, Bedloe's, Oyster Islands, Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, in the East or Harlem Rivers. While the borough got the islands, the charter did not say that it got the river. Brooklyn Borough, the charter said, was the same old city as before out again the East River was left out.

"To begin with," said Mr. Benedict last night, "the omission of the East River was only curious, and of course was an oversight, but the police certificate part of the matter is a very serious question, and should, as the Court of Appeals recommended, be rectified by the Legislature. Prillen was running a boiler on a scow in the East River. The scow was owned by the R. G. Packard Company, which concern had a contract with the Government to excavate Man-of-War Rock, in the East River near Blackwell's Island. Prillen had no certificate and was arrested. I was employed as his counsel, and naturally the first thing I did was to see whether he had been running a boiler in the East River. Next I looked up the boundaries of the city, and discovered that the East River was not included in the territory described as constituting the Borough of Manhattan.

"Furthermore, we claimed that the provision requiring police certificates for boilermen did not refer to boilers on vessels, but to stationary boilers on land. This was evident because it was required that owners of boilers should each year file certificates telling where the boilers were located. Though the court did not say so, it was apparent that it thought so, too, hence its recommendation to the Legislature to look into the matter."

A DAY OF MANY FIRES.

Seven Occur Within Six Hours and in a Limited Area—Incendiary at Work.

Seven fires, all fraught with dire possibilities, started on the east side, between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-ninth Streets, between midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and Fire Marshal Freel strongly hinted that most of them were incendiary, though it is probable that makeshifts for fuel were responsible for some.

Similar scenes of tenants struggling down the fire escapes or overcome in smoke-filled halls were repeated through the district, while the firemen toiled and suffered amid the ice which formed in sheets and columns wherever they turned their streams. Narrow escapes of women and children were many.

"A peculiarly brutal murder will find its counterpart a short time after," said Marshal Freel. "That is the reason I do not care to discuss these fires. I am afraid I will only wake up another pyromaniac."

Fire which is believed to have started from a defective wire did about $20,000 damage in M. Lambert's clothing store in the twelve-story Taylor Building, 39-41 Cortlandt Street, at 7:45 o'clock in the morning. Early tenants and employes' families on the upper floors were taken down by elevator runners who stuck to their posts.

Fire was discovered simultaneously on all the floors of the three-story brownstone dwelling, 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. It was promptly extinguished. Then it was found that rubbish had been piled on every floor, sprinkled with kerosene, and fired. The building was vacant. Mrs. S. I. Tower, who had occupied it with her family for the last year, having been evicted late on Monday for non-payment of rent.

Dense smoke rose all day from the Fayerweather & Ladew ruins at Allen and Houston Streets, and it was said that it will probably take the rest of the week to restore the structure of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad where it was carried down for half a block by the falling walls. In the meantime the Third Avenue line and surface roads will be more heavily congested. Deputy Fire Chief Langford, who was in charge of the fire, said he believed that a large stock of leather was still burning in the midst of the debris, defying the five engines which he had at work.

New Window by John La Farge.

The latest creation by John La Farge in the way of stained glass windows is on exhibition at the National Arts Club, and will remain there until the 22d. This composition is called "Autumn," and is the second of two large windows prepared for William C. Whitney's house at Westbury, L. I. Autumn is represented as a nymph in flowing garments poised near a pool which reflects her foot; her arms are raised in a very daring attitude so far as their foreshortening and perspective are concerned, and from her hands fall Autumn flowers and leaves. The first window, personified Spring as a floating figure; this one moves forward surrounded by the deep rich tints of the Fall.

Furniture of the Comfort Type

where serviceability and perfect outline are harmoniously blended—takes positive definition, in our showing of furniture for the Library and Study. The long Sofas with carved frames, the deep seated high back Arm Chairs, and the Study Tables in this connection—suggest perfect furniture for these important rooms.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York had its annual meeting and election of officers last night at its rooms in West Forty-fourth Street. At the conclusion of the meeting the Secretary, Silas B. Brownell, said that the following ticket had been elected without opposition:

President—William G. Choate.
Vice Presidents—Austen G. Fox, William W. MacFarland, David B. Ogden, George L. Rives, Albert Stickney.
Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles W. Gould.
Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith.
Executive Committee—James Byrne, Edward C. Henderson, Payson Merrill, Charles Howland Russell, William G. Wilson.
Committee on Admissions—Stanley W. Dexter, Charles L. Jones, George F. Butterworth, George Folger Canfield, John Stevens Melcher, Samuel H. Ordway, Frank L. Polk, Samuel Riker, Jr., Perry Davis Trafford.

These candidates for membership were elected on the report of the Membership Committee:

Victor J. Dowling, Thomas Woods, Dean Sage, Frederick Hulse, Albert R. Lesinsky, Theodore Dwight McDonald, Learned Hand, Edward H. Warren, Henry G. Gray, Elnar Chrystie, Albert William Putnam, Herbert J. Lyall, Edward J. West, John Godfrey Saxe.

The Treasurer reported a cash balance on hand of $5,467.41 and 1,756 members in good standing.

On motion of Ferdinand Schaick, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special committee of five to consider and report whether any changes in the laws relating to the taxation of real and personal property and the collection of taxes are desirable, and to examine into the administration of the existing laws.

FAVORS SINKING FUND PLAN.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, in a letter to Corporation Counsel Rives, which was made public yesterday, approved the plan proposed by Deputy Controller Stevenson and indorsed by Controller Grout for relief from difficulties of the present Sinking Fund plan. The letter concludes as follows:

"In my opinion, not only will the proposed statute, if enacted, be free from objection on constitutional or other legal grounds, but its enactment is desirable and advisable so far as it concerns the city's creditors, as well as so far as it concerns the city. The chief and ultimate source of the city's ability to pay is the wealth and taxpaying ability of its inhabitants, and the creditor as well as the city is interested in seeing that no unnecessary burdens are imposed upon the city's taxpayers.

"The operation of the existing Sinking Fund is an unnecessary and oppressive burden on the city, and unless legislation of the character proposed is adopted will continue to be such for many years to come."

LEGAL NOTES.

DEMONSTRATION OF INJURIES BEFORE A JURY.—The Brooklyn Appellate Division has rendered a decision approving the action of a trial Justice of the Supreme Court in allowing the plaintiff in the accident suit of Patrick Clark against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the purpose of showing the extent of his injuries, to attempt to drink a glass of water, and also to attempt to write his name. The record indicated that in attempting to write the hand of the plaintiff was unsteady. As to his ability to drink, it was stated: "The witness is handed a glass of water, which he takes with both hands. He spills the water, and his hands tremble; then he uses a handkerchief in the same way." It was contended that it was an error to permit these physical demonstrations before the jury. "We are referred," said Justice Willard Bartlett, for the court, "to no direct authority on this question in any Appellate Court of this State, but I am inclined to think that such evidence was admissible within the fair discretion of the trial court. The injured person could certainly be allowed to testify that since the injury he had not been able to write without experiencing a tremor of the hand, or to drink a glass of water without similar inconvenience. I am unable to perceive any good reason why he may not be allowed to illustrate the extent of this incapacity, as well as to state it in words. Deception, of course, is possible in such an illustration, but it is equally possible in the oral statement. In either case the jury is to judge of the credibility of the witness."

***

THROUGH TRAINS.—Where a round trip railroad ticket is sold, good only for one day, it is held in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad vs. Harris, decided by the Mississippi Supreme Court, that it is good for a return trip on the only train returning that day, though such train is not scheduled to stop at the station of purchase. It was further held that a conversation at the time of the sale of a ticket calling for a return passage on a certain train, in which the agent notified the passenger that he might have difficulty in returning on the train, and the passenger replied that he would take his chance, did not deprive the passenger of his rights under the terms of the ticket. It was also decided that the right of the passenger, under his ticket, to travel to his destiation on a certain train, was not affected by a conversation with a flagman, in which, after informing the passenger that the train did not stop at his destination, the flagman permitted him to remain on the train on condition that he get off at some other station.

SUBPOENAED AT FRENCH BALL.

There was a continuance yesterday of the secret proceedings in the case of Richard Canfield and the other gamblers whose resorts were invaded a month ago by District Attorney Jerome and the Tenderloin police. Four witnesses were examined before Justice Wyatt in the District Attorney's library.

From an authoritative source it was learned yesterday that since the publication of the information regarding Canfield's, which was given to District Attorney Jerome by a gambler, there has been a marked change in the attitude of witnesses. None of those who have appeared since then has taken the course pursued by Mr. Lewisohn and pleaded their constitutional privileges.

It was intimated yesterday that in the future the Criminal Court's Building may not be the scene of these secret inquisitions, in that connection it was learned that the District Attorney has subpoenaed witnesses whose only objection to appear and testify is the publicity involved. They are so well known in the community that they could not fail to be recognized should they make their appearance in the Criminal Court's Building. Where the proceedings will be held, should the change of scene be determined upon, could not be learned.

County Detective Maher in evening dress and masked, invaded Madison Square Garden early yesterday morning just as the French ball had taken on the spirit of hilarity. He had a subpoena which he served on George A. Kessler, a wine merchant of 20 Beaver Street, citing him to appear as a witness in the Canfield proceedings. Mr. Kessler subsequently obtained an order from Justice Freedman, in which Justice Wyatt was required to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue restraining him from calling Mr. Kessler as a witness. The subpoena is returnable at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-nine years' record of cures.—Adv.

$15 is enough to pay for a serviceable overcoat while those we've marked down to $15 last.

All sizes still—the better part of the $22 to $32 coats left are big; 40 in. chest or more.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We all orders by mail.

Horner's Furniture

THE ADVANTAGES now being presented at our stock-reducing sale previous to inventory apply to all lines of Furniture——Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as to single pieces of every description. Those who find in these "mark-downs" just what they want will effect a material saving from regular prices.

In its high quality and character, its general completeness and variety of choice, our stock stands UNEQUALLED, as always, with everything priced as low as goods of standard merit can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

MESMERIZED BIRDS' IDEAS.

Zoological Society Hears of Curator's Experiments—Frogs and Snake Sandwich Diet for Cobra.

The New York Zoological Society, at its ninth annual meeting, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, elected as members of the Board of Directors of the class of 1906 Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, William White Niles, Samuel Thorne, Henry A. C. Taylor, Hugh J. Chisholm, and William D. Sloane.

Vice President Henry Fairchild Osborn read the report of the Executive Committee. During the last year, he said, there were 700,000 visitors at the Zoological Park. There are 593 animals, representing 141 species, in the park; 890 birds, representing 193 species, and 772 reptiles, representing 114 species.

Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium, said there are fully 5,000 there every day the year around, which is the largest attendance at any aquarium in the world. The changes contemplated at the Aquarium will require that the roof be taken almost entirely off to obtain more light, and in order to obtain room for more large tanks it is hoped that permission may be obtained from the city to build an engine house outside of the main building.

R. L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles, said that the bill of fare of the reptiles of the park for the last year included, besides quantities of fruit, 2,500 live fish, 1,775 rats and an equal number of mice, 272 rabbits, 1,456 English sparrows, and 208 pigeons. The king cobra was accustomed to consume two blacksnakes at a meal, but during the last seven months the number of snakes fed to it had been diminished by stuffing a black snake with frogs. The cobra, though not fond of frogs, is willing to accept them in a snake sandwich.

C. W. Beebe related his experience in mesmerizing birds. He had even been able to force an idea into a bird's consciousness, he said, while it was under the mesmeric influence. In the hypnotizing of birds he had been less successful, he said, than with true mesmerism.

MAN DIES IN TROLLEY CAR.

Without even giving an outward sign that he was in distress, Charles Manlok, sixty-five years old, a cigarmaker of 65 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, fell dead yesterday afternoon in a south-bound Lexington Avenue car at One Hundred and Fourth Street. The car was crowded with passengers at the time, and the excitement was high for a few minutes.

Manlok had boarded the car at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and a young boy who accompanied a stylishly dressed woman gave the aged man his seat. Mr. Manlok thanked the boy and joked with him about youth and old age. At One Hundred and Fourth Street the car came to a stop and Mr. Manlok suddenly pitched forward and fell to the floor of the car. When examined by Dr. M. Wachsman of 1,667 Lexington Avenue, who was on the car, the man was dead. Dr. Wachsman said that death was probably due to apoplexy.

Policeman McAuley was summoned from the station house, half a block away, and he summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. The man was again pronounced dead by Dr. Donovan. This proceeding caused a delay, and the line was blocked for a space of twenty minutes.

LINER ST. LOUIS OVERDUE.

Upon Her Arrival, the Steamship Will Be Overhauled.

The American liner St. Louis, which was due to arrive here Monday, having sailed from Southampton Sunday, Jan. 4, had not been sighted last night, nor had she been spoken by the Ivernia of the Cunard Line or the North German Lloyd liner Kaiserin Maria Theresia, both of which arrived yesterday. At the office of the American Line it was said that the boilers of the St. Louis were in poor condition, and that, together with the heavy westerly gales now prevailing, probably accounted for her delay. As soon as she discharges her cargo upon arrival, the St. Louis will be sent to the Cramps' Shipyards, in Philadelphia, where she will be thoroughly overhauled. She has on board 147 cabin passengers, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Langford and Louis Bernle.

Heavy weather has delayed all the transatlantic steamships. The Ivernia and the Kaiserin reported a succession of westerly gales, as did the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived from Antwerp last night. The overdue North German Lloyd steamship Main, which sailed from Bremen on Dec. 29, and about whose non-arrival there has been some anxiety, was spoken by the Kaiserin Maria Theresia in latitude 43.10 north and longitude 58.54 west. The Manitou and Lancastrian, both westward-bound, were also spoken by steamships arriving yesterday.

WEBB-MEYER SETTLEMENTS.

Two Failed Firms Have Resumed and the Other Intends to Do So.

The following semi-official announcement regarding the status of the affairs of the Webb-Meyer syndicate was authorized yesterday:

"The Webb-Meyer syndicate, which was composed of Dr. W. Seward Webb, A. L. Meyer, Henry L. Sprague, and others, has made settlements with most of its creditors at from 40 to 70 cents on the dollar, the last settlement being on the basis of 70 cents. There are now but one or two cases to be adjusted.

"Dr. Webb will no longer be identified with the syndicate.

"Of the three Stock Exchange houses that failed as a result of the Webb-Meyer collapse, Henry Brothers, Lockwood, Hurd & Co., and Offenbach & Moore, the first two have settled with their creditors and have resumed and the third is about to resume."

H. LE R. JONES BANKRUPT.

Society Man Has Over $87,000 of Liabilities and Nominal Assets.

Herman Le R. Jones of 6 East Twelfth Street, a well-known society man, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $87,965 and assets nominal, consisting of a contingent remainder under the will of Ambrose C. Kingsland, who was Mayor of New York, which was probated in 1878. Of the liabilities $74,000 are secured by assignments of his interest in the estate of Daniel C. Kingsland and Ambrose Kingsland, and life insurance policies.

The secured creditors are the Washington Life Insurance Company, $36,000; American Bonding Company of Baltimore, $15,000; liability on an indemnity bond, Elnar Chrystie, $10,000; New York Finance Company, $6,500, and William Brewster Wood of Philadelphia, $6,500.

The unsecured liabilities are $13,965, and among the unsecured creditors are Augustus L. Jones, $11,500, for money loaned; Tiffany & Co., $180; Lord & Taylor, $249; Haas Brothers, $793; Delmonico's, $101; Louis Sherry, $83; George C. Boldt, $125, and Charles L. Rector, $308. Mr. Jones is not engaged in any business.

H. T. E. Beardsley, his attorney, said that the secured liabilities are fully secured, and that a considerable amount of the unsecured liabilities are contingent, which will reduce the actual unsecured liabilities about $4,000.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)
For a limited period will accept orders for
Costumes, Tailor-made Gowns, Waists, Etc.
suitable for all occasions
At Large Concessions from Regular Prices
Urgent orders completed to meet every requirement.
West Twenty-third Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3rd AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Anent the White Sale.

The second week of this great event started in most auspiciously with as great and as enthusiastic a host of bargain-hunters as greeted its debut.

Have *YOU* taken advantage of the bargain-abundance yet? Here are some hints:

Gowns.

25c—Of muslin; yoke of six clusters of tucks; high and V necks; finished with cambric ruffle. Only 2 to a customer. No mail orders filled.

39c—Muslin; in five styles; high, V and square, as well as low neck styles; trimmed with lace and embroidery and hemstitched tucks.

Skirts.

59c—Muslin; with deep lawn flounce; trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and lace ruffle.

79c—Of muslin; deep flounce of lace insertion and lawn bands, finished with ruffle edged with lace.

Corset Covers.

19c—Of cambric, round neck, full front, with two rows of Val. insertion across front and lace edge all around.

39c—Of cambric, short full front, with six rows of lace insertion down front and lace edge all around.

Drawers.

29c—Of muslin, with embroidered ruffle and tucks; also with cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery.

39c—Of cambric, with deep umbrella ruffle with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge; also with hemstitched tucks and deep embroidered ruffle.

Clearance Prices Here!

On some things we've placed a uniform discount of twenty-five per cent., while on others the figures now quoted are actual cost, and indeed in many instances even below that.

If you're looking for rare bargains in any of the following merchandise, this clearance sale is of unusual import to you.

25% Off

Marked prices on Bronzes and Ivories.
All Art Goods. Dutch Silver Toys.
Religious Goods.
Gold and Diamond Jewelry from $10 up.
Imported Leather Goods.
Imported Dress Trimmings.
French Clocks, Clock Sets and Candelabra.
Sets of Books in Fine Bindings.
Sterling Silver from $1 up.
Opera Glasses, Morocco Covered.
Musical Instruments.
Fine Violins, Mandolins and Guitars.

50c. Sheet Music, 5c.

A little soiled from handling; regularly published at 50c.

Watches.

Women's Enamelled Watches, $3.95.
Men's Gold-filled Watches, $3.75.
Women's Solid Gold Watches, $6.95.
Men's Solid Gold Watches, with Waltham and Elgin movements, $16.50.

Books.

Copyrighted Books, 25c. and 50c., slightly soiled from handling at holidays, perfect in all other respects; published at $1 to $2.

Eyeglasses and Spectacles.

With Goldoine Frames, worth $2; at 68c.
With Gold Springs, worth $3.50; at 85c.
With Brazilian Pebbles, $4.50 style; at 98c.

Bargains in Book Sets.

The book news we print to-day is of particular importance to all lovers of good literature, for it tells of the rarest sort of values in handsomely bound books in sets, including the best-known writers. Some of the specials we name here:—

Les Miserables—Victor Hugo—5 vols., illustrated, $2.95
Goethe's Works—5 vols., full gilt back, $3.75
Newman's Lives of the English Saints—6 vols., $11.85
Charlotte Bronte's Works—6 vols., full gilt top and back, $2.95
Geo. Eliot's Works—6 vols., gilt top and back, $2.95
Count of Monte Cristo—beautiful edition, 4 vols., cloth binding, $3.50
Plutarch's Lives—5 vols., cloth binding, gilt top, $2.95
Plutarch's Lives—5 vols., half calf binding, gilt top, $5.95
Macaulay's England—5 vols., half calf binding, $5.75

Women's $1 Gloves 50c.

Fine lambskin; perfect in fit; every pair fully guaranteed; all the newest and most correct colors of the season, as well as black and white; all sizes. No mail orders filled on these.

Golf Gloves 25c.

A lot of women's and children's all-wool imported knitted golf gloves. The regular price of these is 50c. pair.

Grocery Specials.

A few of the many on sale to-day.

Imported Caviar, genuine, ¼-lb. cans, $1.25
Domestic Caviar, ¼-lb. cans, 17c
Baby Olives, per bottle, 5c
Queen Olives, large size, 1-gal. pails, $1.25; ½-gal. pails 69c
Lentil Soup, 2-lb. cans, 7c
Boneless Sardines, extra fine, large cans, 20c
French Sardines, very fine, full ¼-lb cans, 10c
Columbia River Salmon, very fancy 1-lb. oval cans, 27c.; 1-lb. flat cans, 17c.; 1-lb. tall cans, 15c.; ½-lb. flat cans, 10c

Wines and Liquors.

Oporto Port (imported), very special, worth $4.50; this sale, per gallon, $2.25
Brown Sherry (imported), worth $4.50, this sale, per gallon, $2.25
Pauillac (claret), Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux, 2 doz. pints, $7.75
St. Julien (claret), Dutrenit & Co., Bordeaux, good value at $9.00; 1 doz. quarts, $4.99; 2 doz. pints, $5.49

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Storm Ulsters, made of Oxford grey and black thibet cloth.
12.50

Half length Coats, made of black Kersey Cloth, double capes. Semi-fitting. Lined with Satin.
14.00

Velours Blouse Coats.
16.50

Twenty-third Street.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JANUARY, 1903.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$427,046 49
Special Deposits in Trust Companies	545,527 84
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	985,872 94
Real Estate	1,593,892 06
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	112,750 00
Interest due and accrued	9,315 79

BONDS

		Par Value.	Market Value
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000 00	$1,230,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	810,000 00
United States of Mexico	5 " "	18,000 00	18,000 00
New York State (Registered)	3 " "	136,000 00	136,000 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) (1930)	3½ " "	25,000 00	26,000 00
New York City (Registered)	3½ " "	1,900,000 00	2,033,000 00
New York City (Registered)	3 " "	600,000 00	600,000 00
City of Richmond, Va., (1932)	5 " "	50,000 00	56,000 00
Northern Pacific-Great Northern (C.B. & Q. Collateral)	4 " "	400,000 00	380,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible	3½ " "	200,000 00	210,000 00
N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis R.R.Co. First Mortgage(1937)	4 " "	112,000 00	116,480 00
Ohio & West Virginia Railway Co. 1st Mortgage (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	115,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	132,000 00
Louis., New Albany & Chi. R'y Co. 1st Mtge (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	114,000 00
West Shore Railway 1st Mortgage Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	109,000 00	110,000 00
Virginia Mid. R'y Co. Gen'l Mtge Gtd Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	57,500 00
Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	50,000 00	47,500 00
Jeff'aville, Mad'n & Ind'apolis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. (1906)	7 " "	42,000 00	46,200 00
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	25,750 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co., Convertible (1911)	4 " "	20,000 00	21,000 00
Standard Gas Light Co., 1st Mortgage (1930)	5 " "	50,000 00	57,500 00
Des Moines Water Works Co. 1st Con'd Mtge (1917)	4 " "	50,000 00	37,500 00

STOCKS

15,000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$ 50 each	750,000 00	1,132,500 00
5,000	"	Southern Railway Co. Preferred	100 "	500,000 00	450,000 00
5,000	"	Morris & Essex Railroad Co.	50 "	250,000 00	475,000 00
5,000	"	Reading Company 1st Preferred.	50 "	250,000 00	210,000 00
3,000	"	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	270,000 00
2,000	"	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. Common	100 "	200,000 00	200,000 00
2,650	"	United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.	100 "	265,000 00	734,050 00
2,500	"	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R'y Co.	100 "	250,000 00	475,000 00
2,000	"	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.	100 "	200,000 00	440,000 00
2,000	"	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R.	50 "	100,000 00	190,000 00
1,000	"	New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	150,000 00
1,000	"	Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co., Pref'd.	100 "	100,000 00	145,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co. Preferred.	100 "	100,000 00	185,000 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	200,000 00
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000 00	275,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. Pfd	100 "	100,000 00	230,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey	100 "	100,000 00	97,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000 00	128,000 00
1,000	"	Atch., Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R. Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	90,000 00
2,000	"	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	100 "	200,000 00	424,000 00
200	"	Am. Ex. National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	53,000 00
200	"	National Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	62,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	44,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	30,000 00
200	"	Merchants' Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	15,000 00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	18,000 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	50,000 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	16,250 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn	100 "	20,000 00	64,000 00
150	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Company	100 "	15,000 00	45,000 00
100	"	Van Norden Trust Company, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	24,000 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Company, N. Y.	100 "	5,000 00	35,000 00
					$17,108,635 12

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	6,986,873 00
Unpaid Losses	757,114 48
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	853,808 95
Reserve for Taxes	75,000 00
Net Surplus	6,436,038 69
	$17,108,635 12

Surplus as regards policy holders, ... $9,436,038 69

DIRECTORS:

LEVI P. MORTON, GEORGE H. HARTFORD, JAMES B. VAN WOERT,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, HENRY F. NOYES, JOHN CLAFLIN,
JOHN H. WASHBURN, LUCIEN C. WARNER, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
BENJAMIN PERKINS, WARNER VAN NORDEN, CORD MEYER,
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, DUMONT CLARKE, LEVI C. WEIR,

JOHN H. WASHBURN, President.
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Vice President.
FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, 2nd Vice President.
EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, 3rd Vice President.
AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary. WILLIAM H. CHENEY, Secretary.
HENRY J. FERRIS, Ass't Secretary.

New York, January 13, 1903.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. HAS BEEN DECLARED, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Those $15 Suits and Overcoats Still Leaders. Save from $5 to $10 on each.

Special Sale of Overcoats for $15 & $20, and $15 Suits continues.

All Stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St.

Brooklyn { Broadway at Bedford Ave. / Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

REDUCED,

DECORATIVE DINING-ROOM DESIGNS.

Are you looking for the richest and most decorative pieces? Ours in Flemish Oak have the characteristic quaintness of detail. The front panels of some of the sideboards are broken into numerous angles and curiously carved. Others are richly carved with heavy supports, purely Renaissance.

Also inexpensive effective designs—many reduced Sideboards, Extension Tables, Side Tables, China Closets, Chairs, etc.

Specially selected Oriental Rugs for Dining-rooms.

HAMEDIAS, BANDORS, SULTANABADS & FERAHANS, $37.50 TO $75,
(*former prices, $55 to $125.*)

Sizes average 8.9x6.10 to 13.8x9.2.

Every decorative idea worked out with infinite skill, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23rd ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain; wind southwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,545. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere; Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PENSIONS FOR SLAVES DEMANDED BY NEGROES

Mr. Roosevelt Threatened with Bolt of Colored Vote.

Movement Was Stopped Last Fall but Now the Leaders Ask New Concessions—Race Issue in Georgia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Demand that the Republican Party shall cause the enactment of a law to pension former slaves was made to the President to-day. The penalty of refusal will be the renewal of a movement to organize a bolt of the Republican Party by the Northern negroes.

The threat is made by three negro clergymen whom Surveyor Clarkson took to the White House during the Fall campaign. There was at that time a movement to organize the negroes, particularly in the doubtful Northern States, to vote against the Republican Party unless the "Lily White" movement in the South was disavowed by the Administration.

After their interview at the White House the three clergymen, who had announced their intention of issuing a manifesto in favor of such an organization, declared that they would discountenance the movement because the Administration was going to fight the "Lily Whites." The idea was thereupon dropped for the time, although local organizations have been kept up in some States.

S. P. Mitchell, President of the National Industrial Council of ex-Slaves, was at the White House to-day to get the President to look into the plan of pensioning the former slaves. He said that unless the Republicans take up the old scheme, which has been before Congress year after year, the independent negro organization will be started again and the matter carried to the polls.

The pension idea has taken a strong hold upon thousands of negroes. The Post Office Department investigated the matter some years ago, and found that many thousands were in correspondence with the promoters of the scheme.

Mitchell says that the pensioning of the ex-slaves would bring about a more equitable distribution of public moneys. The North, he said, is getting three-fourths of the money now being distributed, and the greater portion of pensions, river and harbor appropriations, &c., go North.

"The only recourse left for the adjustment of the matter," said Mitchell, "will be the polls. If the President and his Cabinet and Congress fail to hear us, we can by organization in the Northern States change the color of things greatly before the next election. We can get people in office who will aid us. The agitation of this question means the negro vote next Fall and in 1904."

The National Industrial Council met here last Friday and passed resolutions indorsing the scheme for an independent negro party, which should vote for candidates willing to aid its projects. The negroes know very well that they cannot do much in the South, but expect to frighten the Republicans in the doubtful States.

The President's recent utterances and actions upon the negro question have led to a bad state of things down in Georgia, according to statements made by Congressmen from that State. It seems that the negro politicians in Georgia, who are mainly ignorant men, have an idea that the President is their friend, and that about all they have to do to get a white Postmaster out of office is to trump up charges against him.

According to statements made by Representative Fleming, the negro Chairman of County Committees in Georgia have been blackmailing the Postmasters. They have been demanding money from these officials under threat that if the money was not forthcoming the Chairman would lodge charges against the Postmasters with President Roosevelt and have them removed.

It is said that a Post Office Inspector had investigated these allegations and found that they were true in some counties. Some of the County Chairmen, it is said, cannot read or write.

It is asserted that the overturning of the "Lily White" organizations in some of the Southern States has greatly emboldened the negroes, and that they are assuming an autocratic tone toward white officials. As the white officials are generally Republicans, the negro Chairmen are able, it is said, to pretend that they are "Lily Whites" and make charges against them of pernicious activity against the negroes.

Mr. Fleming has complained to the Post Office Department about this state of things. He and Senator Clay visited the President to-day, and it is said that the subject was brought up at their interview.

INSURANCE MEN'S TRIP.

Two Hundred Managers of the New York Life Company at Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 14.—Two special trains brought President John A. McCall, Vice Presidents George W. Perkins, D. P. Kingsley, and Thomas A. Buckner, and two hundred district managers of the New York Life Insurance Company to this resort this afternoon. They have come here to talk over last year's business and to plan a campaign for 1903. A meeting of this sort is held by the New York Life Insurance Company's managers every year.

"The whole universe is represented at this conference," Vice President Perkins said to-night. "We have brought district managers from all parts of the world here for the purpose of talking business, just business, that's all."

The officers and managers met in the assembly room of the Laurel-in-the-Pines this evening. When President McCall entered the room the managers greeted him with a song, one verse of which ran:

It's President John A. McCall,
And you all will agree,
Whatever you may call McCall,
It means prosperity.

There are to be afternoon and evening sessions to-morrow and Friday.

Coal Company President Bankrupt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14.—Benoni Hawkins, President of the Riverside Coal and Lumber Company, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day in which he gives his debts as $60,701 and his assets as $13,180. Creditors belong in many New England cities, New York and Michigan.

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Yesterday Fires.—Page 2.

"Black and White," the Real Thing. The best whisky—the most popular—it's all right. Adv.

APOSTLE SMOOT FOR SENATE.

Republican Caucus of the Utah Legislature Nominates the High Mormon Official.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 14.—Apostle Reed Smoot was nominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus to-night.

The caucus was attended by all except seven of the Republican members of the Legislature. The first and only ballot resulted: Reed Smoot, 35; Congressman George Sutherland, 6; George M. Cannon, 2; Gov. Heber M. Wells, 2. After the result was announced the other candidates withdrew and the nomination of Apostle Smoot was made unanimous.

Apostle Smoot was born in Salt Lake City in January, 1862. He has been since 1888 a member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church and is, therefore, in direct line for the Presidency. Previous to his candidacy for the United States Senate, he had never taken any important part in political affairs.

Mr. Smoot served his church for nearly a year, during 1900-01, as a missionary in England, also visiting the Continent.

DELAWARE SENATE FIGHT.

Democrats Ask Anti-Addicks Men to Coalesce Against Gas Man.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14.—The twenty-one Democratic members of the Delaware Legislature to-day held a conference after the General Assembly had adjourned and later issued a statement in the course of which they say:

With respect to the election of United States Senators, we hereby declare that if six Republicans will join with the twenty-one Democrats we will elect any Republican who has shown himself opposed to Addicksism; such six men may select a Senator for the longer term of four years, if they join us in electing a Democrat whom we shall select for the shorter term of two years, provided such six Republicans shall do this not later than on the first joint ballot for Senators, Jan. 21.

We are determined, if possible, to prevent the further corruption of elections in this State, and to that end demand that if any Republicans in the Legislature are desirous of co-operating with us they shall pledge themselves to join us unqualifiedly in every effort having for its object the repeal of that diabolical and monstrous instrument of corruption, the voters' assistant law. We desire no political association with any man or organization not in accord with this object.

The Addicks Republicans arranged a hurried conference, but several members were absent and nothing definite was decided upon.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN PLAN.

Lieut. Gov. Haggot Expects to Be Able to Thwart Democrats in Senatorial Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 14.—Lieut. Gov. Haggot, President of the Senate, announced this morning a method of procedure by which he expects to be able to prevent the Democratic majority unseating the eleven Republican members in order to elect a Democratic Senator, which action is proposed if the House unseats enough Democrats to destroy the Democratic majority on joint ballot.

Under so-called Goebel rules adopted by the Senate, that body may unseat arbitrarily the eleven Republicans and depose Haggot.

The Lieutenant Governor proposes in such an event to call the eleven Republicans into the House, convene them as the Senate, and there preside over the joint session to elect the Senator, the Constitution prescribing that the Lieutenant Governor is to preside at the joint session.

The Kansas Senatorial Struggle.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—Retiring Gov. Stanley leads in the Senatorial contest, with forty votes pledged to go down with him. Congressman Long had 30 in his caucus to-night, and Congressman Curtis had 35. Fourteen are for Calderhead, and 7 for Bowersock. Stanley's manager is Cyrus Leland, former National Committeeman and close personal friends of Senators Hanna and Platt and former President McKinley.

Senator Spooner to Return.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—United States Senator John C. Spooner was the unanimous choice for re-election in the joint Senatorial caucus to-night. This caucus determines the re-election of Senator Spooner.

The candidate will be voted for in each house on Jan. 27, as upon that day the Legislature will meet in joint session officially to ratify the caucus action.

Mr. Hopkins Wins in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora was nominated to-night by joint Republican caucus of the Illinois Legislature to succeed William E. Mason in the United States Senate. The only other name to come before the caucus was that of Luther Laflin Mills of Chicago.

Mr. Gallinger Is Renominated.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14.—Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord was to-night nominated by acclamation by the Republican members of the Legislature to succeed himself as United States Senator from New Hampshire.

Platt Renominated in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Jan. 14.—In a caucus lasting only three minutes Senator Orville H. Platt was unanimously renominated to-day by the Republican members of the General Assembly for another term in the United States Senate.

REBUKE TO ALABAMA.

Governor in His Message Vigorously Denounces Lynching—Pleads for Honest Elections.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14.—Gov. William D. Jelks, in his annual message, says that the people of Alabama have arrived at the epoch of honest elections and must "cleanse their garments." The Sayre election law should be repealed, he says, and provision made for representatives of the two or more political parties at the polls.

Lynchings are vigorously denounced. The State is congratulated, however, on the decrease in this form of lawlessness.

"Human life is about as cheap in Alabama as it is anywhere," he says. "One or two Southern States vie with us, and may overreach us in the low price we put upon it, but we are shamefully near the bad eminence. And the Sheriffs can prevent this lawlessness in most cases."

He thinks there should be a sufficient number of brave men in each community to aid the Sheriff, warn him of possible lynchings, and themselves keep the peace.

A uniform law for the government of such whisky dispensaries as are now controlled by the County or Municipal Government is recommended, but nothing is said on the subject of placing the entire State under a dispensary system.

Medal for Young Life-Saver.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 14.—In the rooms of Neptune Hose Company last evening, citizens presented to Roy Taber, a graduate of the high school, a gold medal for saving the life of young Frank Cassidy at Picasunk Bay two weeks ago, the latter having broken through the ice.

Powder Blows 12 Men to Fragments.

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 14.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Hamilton Powder Company's works, Departure Bay, this morning. George Simonette, James Fulforte and ten Chinamen were killed. Only one body, that of a Chinaman, was recovered. The others were blown into fragments.

A Daily Necessity.
The Pennsylvania. Special offers rapid service from New York to Chicago every day in the year. Stenographer, ladies' maid, and stock reports—extra appointments.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS NOT YET SIGHTED

Some Anxiety Felt for the Overdue American Liner.

Officials Believe That the Delay Is Due to the Bad Weather—The Passenger List.

The American liner St. Louis, which sailed from Southampton on Jan. 4, and is now nearly three days overdue, had not been sighted up to an early hour this morning. Those who have relatives and friends aboard are beginning to feel some anxiety, for after making ample allowance for the liner's reduced steaming power on account of her leaky boilers, the St. Louis should have made port on Monday.

A large number of persons made inquiries yesterday at the offices of the American Line, in the Empire Building, but the officials there could do nothing but assure inquirers that the delay was due to the heavy head gales which all recently arrived steamships have reported, and that Capt. Passow, knowing the leaky condition of the boilers, would not attempt to force her to make schedule time. The possibility that her machinery may have become deranged was admitted, but even in that event, it was said, there was no cause for alarm, as the St. Louis had before proved herself a stanch rough weather boat. Moreover, the liner has two sets of engines of the triple-expansion type, which may be detached, and unless both engines were disabled the liner could make port under her own steam.

The liner has been making unsatisfactory time for six months. Some anxiety was caused when she failed to arrive on time on her last eastward trip, but she finally steamed into Southampton a day late. On a previous westward trip, when the St. Louis had to battle with head winds all the way across, she averaged barely 15 knots an hour, and took over eight days to reach this port. The liner has no wireless apparatus on board.

Those most directly concerned are not reassured by the fact that the St. Louis has not been reported by any of the liners that travel on the same ocean path. The Main, of the North German Lloyd Line, and the White Star freighter Runic, both arrived yesterday three days overdue, but neither reported having seen the overdue American liner. The Red Star liner Vaderland arrived Tuesday night after an eleven-day passage from Antwerp, but did not sight the St. Louis. On the Vaderland, however, arrived lists of the overdue liner's passengers, of whom altogether there are 275, there being 130 in the steerage. The saloon passengers aboard are:

Able, Mrs. Robert, and maid.
Ahnelt, W. P.
Ahnelt, Mrs. W. P.
Allen, Victor S.
Bayer, Albert G.
Bergengen, Fritz.
Hernei, Louis E.
Bonynge, C. W.
Bouquart, L.
Bradford, Mrs. Katherine.
Browne, W. H. F.
Chandler, Miss Alice B.
Cohen, Neville D.
Colton, T. J.
Cramer, R. S.
Crane, the Rev. Arthur.
Cunningham, Wm. J.
Dawlen, Walton E.
Dawlen, Mrs. W. E.
Field, A. H.
Fithlan, R. Barrett.
Forbes, Mrs.,
Gebo, S. W.
Goldberg, A.
Hesse, John Adrian.
Hillman, Mr.,
Hilton, Mrs., and infant.
Jacobson, Mr.
Kahn, Mr.,
Kirby, Arthur F.
Kolb, George.
Kolb, Fred.
Langford, Herbert.
Langford, Mrs. Herbert.
Langford, Miss Dorothy.
Lansdell, H.
Leonard, Fred M.
Lloyd, A. P.
Mabilet, Mlle. Louise.
Magee, J.
Manning, J.
Meyer, S. G.
Messenger, Frank A.
Messenger, Mrs. Frank A.
Mila, José De A.
Montgomery, Mr.
Nichols, Ralph M.
Nichols, Mrs.
Obidos, Candea.
Oppenheim, Elie.
Orkin, Mrs. J. M.
Owen, Major C. C., R. F. A.
Owen, Mrs. C. C.
Palmer, Robert A.
Pifer, George N.
Ranlett, Miss Helen A.
Romaine, Charles H.
Sinauer, B.
Steinhartor, Emil.
Steinhartor, Mrs. E.
Steinhartor, Miss E.
Toynby, Mr.
Ufland, Miss.
Ulman, Blanche.
Ulman, Miss Lucile J.
Vineberg, M.
Vineberg, Mrs. M.
Wechmar, S. C.
Wolf, E. N.
Zell, Lucien M.

THREE SKATERS DROWNED.

More Than a Score of Merrymakers Break Through the Ice in the Potomac at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—While a large crowd was skating on the bathing basin near the Washington Monument this evening the ice suddenly gave way and precipitated twenty or more persons into the water. Three persons are known to have lost their lives, and it is possible other deaths may have been caused by the breaking of the ice. Miss Jessie C. Thomas, a young woman, twenty years of age, employed as a clerk in the Bureau of Ethnology, died at the Emergency Hospital. The names of the two other dead persons are Arthur Wesserbach, an employe of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Henry C. Hamill, a clerk in the War Department.

Eight other persons were treated at the Emergency Hospital and are recovering.

ROBBED BROOKLYN EMPLOYER.

Young Man Suffering from the Cold Surrenders to Baltimore Police.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—Broken in spirit, hungry, and nearly freezing, James Rooney, nineteen years of age, of 1,634 Atlantic Avenue, hailed a policeman on the street and said he wanted to give himself up, as he had robbed his employer, John A. Reilly a plumber, at 1,509 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

To-day he pleaded guilty in the police court. He told the Justice that he had been employed as assistant to Mr. Reilly, but on Dec. 23 had been unable to resist stealing $125 to which he had access. He went to Philadelphia and entered upon a round of pleasure until his money was gone, and with the last of it he bought a ticket to Baltimore. He is held for the Brooklyn authorities.

CASTRO ORDERS FORCED LOAN.

Venezuelan Capitalists Ordered to Subscribe $92,400 as One-Quarter of Total Fund Needed.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Jan. 14.—It has been learned here that the Venezuelan Government has ordered a forced loan of $92,400, being one-quarter of the total loan contemplated. The loan is obligatory on all Venezuelan merchants, traders, and bankers. Foreigners are exempt, but they are courteously asked to contribute.

The Government proposes to repay this loan, when the country is at peace, by permitting the subscribers to it to retain 10 per cent. of the import imposts levied at the La Guayra Custom House upon goods they import until they shall be reimbursed.

Owing to the scarcity of money in Venezuela it is not believed here that this loan can be subscribed.

BOY SHOOTS HIS AUNT.

She Was Insane and Was Choking the Boy's Mother.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—In defense of his mother, Thomas Whitman, aged thirteen years, shot twice with a pistol and instantly killed his aunt, Miss May Phipps, aged thirty-five years, today at their home here.

Miss Phipps, who had been insane several years, in a fit of anger began choking her sister and probably would have killed Mrs. Whitman had not the boy shot her.

The New York Central's 20-hour train takes passengers only for Chicago. To get best accommodations it is well to apply in advance.—Adv.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials, and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

LORD ROSEBERY MAY WED.

Louisville Hears That He Will Marry Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, Widow of Samuel Sloan Chauncey of Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—Another Louisville girl is to become a peeress, according to a letter received by Mrs. William Bennett from her sister, Mrs. Josephine Armstrong of Louisville, who is now sojourning in Vevay, Switzerland. Lord Rosebery, ex-Premier of England, it is said, is to claim as a bride the handsome Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, formerly Miss Alice Carr, whose sister is now Lady Newborough.

Not many years ago the Misses Carr were left fatherless and only a few thousand dollars in insurance was their heritage. Mrs. Carr resolved to invest the whole sum in launching her daughters in a social career. Purchasing wardrobes, they set out for a tour of the Eastern watering places.

The elder daughter married Samuel Sloan-Chauncey, a Broklyn millionaire. He died a few years ago, leaving his widow wealthy. Her mother and sister then went to live with her. The family went abroad and Mrs. Chauncey purchased a handsome villa at Cannes. Her guests included some of the most notable people of the Continent and England.

A trip on the Mediterranean resulted in the marriage of Miss Grace Carr to Lord Newborough. Through the influence of Lady Newborough Mrs. Chauncey was last winter presented at Court in England. The most exclusive houses in England were then open to her.

It is believed that Mrs. Armstrong's information comes at first hand.

Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, and ex-Premier of England, is now fifty-five years old. While he was young he said that his object in life was threefold, in that he expected to become Prime Minister, marry the richest heiress in all England, and win the Derby. He did all three.

Earl Rosebery was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and may be said to have made his début as a statesman in 1871, when he was chosen by Mr. Gladstone to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He was a protégé of Mr. Gladstone, and was a stanch supporter and admirer of that statesman.

When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in 1886, he appointed Earl Rosebery Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He again appointed him to the same office on his accession in 1892. When Mr. Gladstone retired in 1894, Queen Victoria asked Earl Rosebery to form the new Cabinet. In that year Earl Rosebery won the Derby with his horse Ladas. He was also made a Knight of the Garter that year.

He married Hannah, the only daughter and heiress of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, in 1878. She was the richest heiress in England, having an income in her own right of $500,000 a year. They had four children—two sons and two daughters. One of the sons came of age a few days ago, and the event was made the occasion of a great celebration by Earl Rosebery and the people generally around the ancestral home, at Dalmeny Castle, Scotland. Earl Rosebery's wife died in 1900.

"OLD ENGLAND'S ROAST BEEF."

Britons Not Dependent Upon Supply in United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Because of prohibition by the United States Department of Agriculture of exportation of cattle from the districts wherein the foot-and-mouth disease has broken out, together with the simultaneous action of the English authorities in forbidding imports of cattle from the infected localities, Frank W. Mahin, United States Consul at Nottingham, undertakes to correct the widespread impression that the "roast beef of old England" is supplied by the prairies of the western part of the United States and the shambles of Chicago.

It is shown that in 1901, 700 out of every 1,000 pounds of beef consumed in Great Britain was home produced. Of the remaining 300 pounds, 183 pounds came to the British Isles as refrigerated beef, and 117 pounds as live cattle. The Consul says:

"A especially significant consideration is that the live-stock supply from abroad—wherein alone danger to the home stock lurks—is quite small in comparison not only with the British home production, but also with the over-sea supply as a whole. Furthermore, the imports of live cattle can presumably be readily replaced by refrigerated stock, thus obviating all discomfort to the population of the British Isles, if prohibition of live cattle imports were absolute and permanent."

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

Plantation Dinner Served in the Residence of an East Orange Member.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 14.—About seventy-five society women in the Oranges, Montclair, Madison, Summit, and other towns in the vicinity, have founded the Southern Society of the Oranges. The officers are Mrs. George Louis of South Orange, President; Mrs. Arthur Selden Lloyd of East Orange, Vice-President; Mrs. C. T. White of East Orange, Secretary. The Rev. William W. Watts, curate of Christ Church, East Orange, is the chaplain. He is the only man to be admitted to membership in the organization.

The women undertook last evening to show their husbands, most of whom are Northerners, what kind of an entertainment Southern women could provide. A corps of Southern negroes was engaged, and a plantation dinner was served in the residence of Mrs. George Campbell, at 33 Munn Avenue, East Orange. The house was trimmed after the Southern style.

INCREASE IN SALARIES.

Employes of Southern Express Company to Get More Money.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Express Company here to-day, it was determined to increase the compensation of all salaried employees to an extent that will involve a large and liberal addition to the payrolls of the company. Touching the increase in salaries the officials gave out the following:

"The company is prompted by consideration of the fact that cost of living is higher than formerly, and furthermore, it desires to make in this way, a substantial recognition of services faithfully rendered, and it is believed that the interest in their welfare displayed by the company's policy, which contemplates the protection of its men in their employment at fair compensation will meet with hearty and responsive appreciation."

Fatal Fire at Tididute, Penn.

TIDIOUTE, Penn., Jan. 14.—Fire in the large building occupied by the Tidioute Furniture Manufacturing Company, caused by a defective gas pipe, practically destroyed the building. The employes were obliged to jump for their lives. John Dunn, a cripple, was burned to death. O. H. Holdridge, a member of the firm, jumped from the third floor and sustained injuries which will prove fatal. The loss on the building is about $17,000, which is covered by insurance.

Rev. Lewis Cameron a Chaplain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 14.—The Rev. Lewis Cameron, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at South Orange, has been appointed Chaplain of the First Regiment, N. G. N. J., to succeed the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, whose resignation was announced last month. The Rev. Mr. Cameron formerly was connected with Grace Church in New York City.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

ROCK ISLAND AFTER ERIE

Negotiations for Control of the Road Nearing Completion.

MORGAN INTERESTS AWAIT BID

Rumor Also Associates the Atchison System with the Deal—Where the Control of Erie Is Now Lodged.

Negotiations are pending, which will result, in all probability, in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Erie Railroad by the Rock Island interests. Confirmation of this statement was obtained yesterday from a reliable banking authority, from whom it was also learned that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. has no objections to the acquisition of the Erie by the Rock Island, provided the price paid is high enough to be an incentive for such a transaction. From this same authority comes the statement that the Rock Island people are anxious to secure an Eastern outlet, and that it is merely a question of terms, under which the deal is to be concluded.

Whether the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé is to be included in this combination is at least doubtful, according to information yesterday, despite the fact that such a combination would mean an ocean to ocean line under one control and that a combination with the Atchison has been thought of by Rock Island interests.

The Erie Railroad, having a through line from Chicago to the Atlantic, has been practically controlled since its reorganization some seven years ago by J. Pierpont Morgan. Some two years ago James J. Hill began to buy large blocks of the stock, which he increased from time to time, so that to-day the control of the roadlies in the hands of these two men and their friends.

A heavy buying movement in Erie, which at first was supposed to be pool manipulation, began early last month. Then there were reports that the Goulds were buying heavily into the road. Now, however, it turns out that this heavy buying was for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., and that the purchases were made with the intent of selling the stock so bought to the Rock Island. A member of that firm was asked yesterday whether it was true that the Morgan firm was willing to sell to the Rock Island provided the price were high enough, and the answer was:

"We are not saying anything about Erie, and we won't say anything about Erie."

From other reliable sources, however, it was learned that Mr. Morgan was making no secret to his friends of the fact that the control of the Erie was for sale.

L. G. Reid, Chairman of the board of the Rock Island, declined to be seen yesterday, and other representatives of the Rock Island interests made a general plea of ignorance. The belief that the deal would be consummated within a few days was freely expressed.

The Erie Railroad stock is at present held in a voting trust, composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, Louis Fitzgerald, and Sir Charles Tennant, which does not expire until 4 per cent. dividends shall have been paid on the first preferred stock. There is, however, a provision that this trust may be dissolved earlier at the discretion of the voting Trustees. The total amount of stock outstanding is $176,271,300, of which $112,308,900 is common stock, $16,000,000 is second preferred stock and $47,892,400 is first preferred stock.

In addition to this stock there rests a voting power, after dissolution of the voting trunst, in certain of the bonds of the road. Opinion differs as to exactly which of these bonds will be entitled to vote after the voting trust is dissolved. A Director of the company stated yesterday that only the first consolidated mortgage bonds, of which $16,891,000 are outstanding, could vote, but in other quarters the opinion prevails that the general lien gold bonds would also be entitled to vote. These bonds were heavily traded in yesterday, and this theory was advanced to explain these transactions. The voting power, if any, would be on the basis of 10 votes for every $1,000 bond.

On the Stock Exchange the Erie shares were easily the feature of the day, total transactions in them constituting approximately one-third of the entire market transactions. The dealings in the common stock were on an enormous scale, easily passing the 200,000 share mark, when one considers the unrecorded transactions because of the rush in that particular direction. Huge blocks of stock came out time and again, as single transactions, one of them being of 6,500 shares. As a result of the activity, the stock at one time sold up to 42⅜, the highest price scored by it on the present movement, though reacting later, and closing at 41⅞ for a net gain of ½.

Those interests in the Street who believe that a deal is on attached fully as much importance to the decided strength of the preferred shares and the noticeable strength and activity of the bonds of the company. Erie first preferred sold up over a point, and the second preferred 3½ points, the latter closing at the highest price. In the bond department more than half a million dollars worth of the first general 4s were traded in at advancing figures, one block of $200,000 coming out as one transaction.

The shares of Rock Island and Atchison were much less active, and at times under considerable professional pressure, Atchison preferred excepted. In this there was investment and other demand, which carried the price up nearly a point. Atchison common closed unchanged, while the Rock Island issues at the close of the day each showed fractional net declines.

HEN NOT SCARED BY FLAMES.

Mountain View Miller's Fowl Sits on Nest While Building Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, N. J., Jan. 14.—Amid flames and smoke, crashing ruins, and streams of water, a hen belonging to Joseph Harrison last night continued to perform her maternal duties, and stuck by her nest. She still is there, but it is not believed that her devotion will result in her hatching a family, for the heat of the fire that destroyed her owner's feed mill in all probability spoiled the eggs.

The hen had built her nest between the stone elevator building and an adjoining shed. When the flames were discovered in the big structure, and the firemen arrived, it was supposed that the hen would leave the nest, but she did nothing of the kind. Through all the turmoil and confusion she remained at her post, and, though scorched and wet, she continues hopefully to set. The loss on the mill is estimated at $6,000.

Republicans Buy Democratic Paper.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Nyack Evening Star, the only Democratic daily paper in Rockland County, has been sold by the stockholders to ex-Senator Lexow and a party of Republican friends, who will make it a Republican independent newspaper.

Unions Boycott National Guard Dance.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A dance given by Company K of the Second Regiment this evening was boycotted by members of the local labor unions. Company K was in active service during the recent strike on the Hudson Valley Railway. The dance was a success, however.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Best schedule, finest equipment, polite attention from New York, Penn. R. R., West 23d St., 12:55 P. M. daily. Tuesday's train arrived St. Augustine yesterday on time. Office 1,183 Broadway, corner 28th St.

BABY ON NARROW SILL OF BURNING TENEMENT.

Tiny Girl Stays Unguarded on Lofty Perch, and Enjoys the Excitement—Mother Believed Her Lost.

While firemen were fighting flames and rescuing tenants at 1,764 Madison Avenue last night, a young baby sat unguarded on the stone coping of a second-story window overlooking the street, and probably enjoyed the spectacle, for when the excitement had died down, she was found crowing and laughing. There was nothing to prevent the tiny girl from falling to the sidewalk, and how she managed to remain safely on her narrow lodgment is a mystery.

Another mystery, which the Fire Marshal will be called on to investigate, is the origin of the fire. Police Captain Smith said that it started in the waist-making establishment of I. Rich, and that last night Rich could not be found. Three weeks ago, the Captain asserts, gas jets were found turned on in the store.

The flames were discovered at 10 o'clock, and spread to the adjoining buildings, 1,766 and 1,762, and to the one in the rear, at 32 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. August Weller and Ernest Lindepheim of 17 East One Hundred and First Street, assisted the firemen in leading many tenants through the smoke-filled hallways.

On the second floor of 1764 lives the family of John Morris. The wife became panic stricken before the rescuers appeared, and carrying the baby to the window, placed it on the sill. When she was taken away, she forgot where she had put the little girl, and while the fire was in progress abandoned herself to grief, believing that the child had perished. When the smoke blew away, there just where the mother had left it was the little bundle of white. Immediately a scaling ladder was hoisted, a fireman ran up, and quickly descended with the infant, apparently in the best of humor, and highly pleased to be a fire hero.

The loss is estimated at $2,000.

ABRAM S. HEWITT LIVING.

The ex-Mayor Taking Nourishment—His Tenacity Surprises the Physicians.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt was still alive at an early hour this morning, his condition having continued without noticeable change during the day yesterday and through the evening hours.

The remarkable tenacity with which the sick man has maintained his hold on life has been an increasing source of wonder to his physicians and the persons in constant attendance at the family residence, 9 Lexington Avenue. For two days past not a ray of hope has been held out for his recovery, and both the Drs. Keyes have stated that he could not live.

The night bulletin, issued at 9:45 last evening, read as follows:

"Mr. Hewitt's condition has not changed materially during the past three days. He is critically ill and extremely weak, but he is taking nourishment and all his organs are acting properly."

On leaving the Hewitt house late last night, Dr. Keyes supplemented the bulletin by a statement.

"The patient is exceedingly tenacious," he said, "and he is holding his own with great placidity and evenness. It is remarkable. Every organ is performing its function. He is taking oxygen all the time, but I do not say that this is necessary. He is perfectly conscious and recognizes all around him."

BIG BEET SUGAR REFINERY.

Havemeyer Interests Select Site for Plant Near Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 14.—H. E. Niese, representing H. O. Havemeyer and the American Sugar Refining Company, and a party of Denver capitalists, spent to-day at Longmont, fifty miles north of Denver, selecting a site for the million-dollar beet sugar refinery that is to be built under the direction of the Havemeyer interests, though ostensibly owned by a local company.

The plant will be constructed by the Kilby Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, and is to be completed in time for the cutting of this year's beet crop. This is taken as confirmation of the announcement made last Summer that the sugar combine had decided not to fight the independent beet sugar companies of the West in a war of extermination, but to gain an interest in these factories and eventually control them.

It is believed in Colorado that the American Sugar Refining Company has acquired such a large interest in the beet sugar business, either directly or indirectly, that it controls it.

BIG FOUR RAILROAD CHANGES.

Evidence That the Line Will Soon Be Managed from New York Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four Railroad has just been elected President of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati. This has revived the rumors that it was Mr. Ingalls's intention of retiring from the Presidency of the Big Four Railroad.

There is scarcely a doubt in railway circles here that the jurisdiction of President W. H. Newman and Vice President W. C. Bowen of the New York Central and Lake Shore Roads will soon be extended over the Big Four.

Additional evidence that the Big Four soon will be managed from headquarters in New York is furnished by the receipt of orders a few days ago at the Big Four offices at Cincinnati from New York directing that all figures relative to the condition of the road be forwarded to the Eastern offices at once, in anticipation of the annual meeting of the officials interested in the Vanderbilt lines, which is to be held in a few days. It is believed that the changes in management will be determined at this meeting.

F. J. GOULD BUYS POWER PLANTS

Report That He Secures Controlling Interest in a Richmond Company.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—An afternoon paper says it is informed on trustworthy authority that Frank Jay Gould paid George E Fisher $1,500,000 for all of his interest in the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, which controls power plants and the extensive trolley lines of Richmond and vicinity.

Mr. Gould refused, it is said, to purchase unless he could obtain a controlling interest in all of the properties.

WILL OF EX-MAYOR SAYLES.

Disposition of $5,000,000 Estate of Pawtucket Manufacturer.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 14.—By the will of ex-Mayor Frederic Clark Sayles, cotton manufacturer, practically the entire estate, worth five millions, is left to his four children, Caroline M., wife of Frederick W. Holls of New York; Frederic Clark Sayles, Jr., of Providence; Robert and Deborah Sayles.

Prior to his death Mr. Sayles gave this city a library to cost $2,500,000. His art gallery goes with his Providence residence to Frederic C. Sayles, Jr.

An Intelligent Critic
can find no fault with the rapidity of schedule or the appointments of the Pennsylvania Special—the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

Usher's Scotch
first created the popularity of Scotch Whisky. It is the standard of excellence to-day.—Adv.

COAL ON FREE LIST; REPUBLICANS UNEASY

Congress Acts Hurriedly, But More Trouble Is Feared.

Anthracite Made Free Permanently—The House Authorizes a Coal Inquiry—Republican Proposes Government Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Coal provides the overshadowing issue in Congress. Republicans acted with Democrats to-day in enacting a bill which puts anthracite coal on the free list and provides rebate of duties on all coal for a year. It was passed by the House by a vote of 258 to 6, and was rushed through the Senate with only enough time to observe formalities. The House quickly adopted the Senate amendment, making anthracite free for all time, and the bill goes to the President to-morrow.

The Republicans, however, are still uneasy over the coal question, in which they see possibilities for future trouble. The House to-day passed a resolution calling for a full investigation of the coal situation. From a Republican source also a proposition was placed before the House for Government control of railways and coal mines.

The House Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Billmyer, a new Congressman from Pennsylvania, voted for the free coal bill, but they spent the time allotted to them for debate in declaring that it was a Republican makeshift.

They asked why action had not been taken sooner; why the Attorney General had not prosecuted the Coal Trust; why the President had, as one of them put it, "gallivanted" around the country, talking about the trusts, but not in instructing the Department of Justice to take action; why the Republicans had resisted the demand for a rebate on coal as long as possible, and claimed that there was no duty on it, and why the duty was removed from coal for only one year, if removal of the duty would make prices low.

Many of the Republican spee

Democratic "perfidy and dishonor" bill had contained a duty on coal.

The rule was adopted, 144 to 113, two Republicans, Messrs. Perkins (N. Y.) and Gaines (West Va.) voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) supported the measure, but did not believe its enactment would result in the importation of much coal or in much reduction in its price.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) denounced the whole proceeding as a piece of humbug. Mr. Cochran (Dem., Mo.,) declared that this was "late day repentance" on the other side. If the President and Department of Justice had done their duty months ago when they were "gallivanting" around denouncing trusts, "the situation would be different now." Mr. Goldfogle (Dem., N. Y.,) spoke along the same line.

Mr. Burleson of Texas declared that if the Republicans were sincere they would, instead of making the rebate for one year provide for the removal of the duty by the President in case evidence was offered showing that the prices were being kept up by a trust. He read an amendment which would have that effect, but could not offer it under the rule.

Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) said that the mines of his State were running half-time because they could not get cars to move their coal.

Mr. Gaines (Rep., West Va.,) opposed the bill, declaring that it would give no relief. He defended the prices charged by coal operators. "I know," said he, "of no class of business men who do not charge whatever the market permits them to charge."

Mr. McDermott (Dem., N. J.,) declared that the bill was an admitted pretense and was virtually an attempt to deceive the public into the belief that something was being done. The limitation of time on its operation would prevent foreign coal producers anywhere from permanently investing additional capital to increase their production for this market.

Mr. Grosvenor closed the debate. He said that by his vote he did not expect to invite foreign competition to destroy the American coal mining industry. We could produce our own coal when normal conditions re-established themselves. The bill then was passed, 258 to 6. The Republicans who voted against it were Messrs. Cushman and Jones, (Washington;) Gaines, (West Va.,) Mondell, (Wyo.,) and Patterson, (Penn.)

PROMPT ACTION IN THE SENATE.

It was just nine minutes by the clock from the time the House bill reached the Senate that it was declared passed. The Senate was ready to take up the Militia bill, Senator Foraker having postponed his speech on the Statehood bill till to-morrow.

Chief Clerk Browning of the House had hardly finished announcing the message from the House when Senator Aldrich was on his feet and asked that the measure be at once referred to the Committee on Finance, at the same time giving notice that the committee would report the bill in a few minutes, with the expectation of its immediate passage by the Senate.

The members of the committee did not go out of the chamber. Senator Aldrich with the bill in his hand went to Senator Allison and exchanged a word or two, and then strode across to the Democratic side and asked Senator Vest if he would vote for the favorable report of the bill, and if he could speak for his Democratic associates on the committee. The Missouri Senator was seen to nod his head.

In a moment Mr. Aldrich was back at his seat and had addressed the President of the Senate stating that the committee reported the bill with the recommendation that it be passed at once. He then offered an amendment that had been agreed on by the majority of the committee declaring that hereafter Section 415 of the Dingley law should not be construed to apply to importations of anthracite coal.

Senator Vest pulled himself up to his feet, and in a broken and feeble voice said that the bill and the amendment met with the approval of the Democratic Senators, and he hoped it would be passed without debate and with a unanimous vote.

Senator Lodge announced that he had intended to offer an amendment proposing that there should be reciprocity in coal, all importations from countries that admitted our coal to be admitted free of duty. In view of the action of the committee and the statement from the Democratic side of the chamber he said he would not offer that amendment.

The bill was passed by a unanimous vote and without a roll call. It was explained by Senator Aldrich that under the recent ruling in the tea cases all importations of coal to-day and the next few days until instructions should reach Collectors would be received under bond, and the duties rebated later.

The action of the Finance Committee in declaring anthracite free was concurred in by the House in a few minutes after the Senate acted. The bill will go to the President to-morrow for his signature.

The removal of the duty on coal will give to the Pacific coast lower prices, where there is really no coal famine. The importations of coal last year at Pacific ports amounted to 1,300,000 tons, of which 900,000 came from British Columbia and 350,000 tons from Australia.

While importations at Atlantic ports were light and in effect without consequence to the trade it is apparent that now there will be a large influx of foreign coal as the year's period offers a stable market for large quantities of nearby supplies.

The loss of revenue to the Government by the passage of the bill on the basis of the last year's importations will be about $1,250,000 for the year.

A speech on the coal situation was made by Senator Tillman during the morning hour in the Senate. It was a characteristic effort. Full of biting sarcasm and piercing diatribe. So far as the effect on the ultimate issue was concerned it might just as well have gone unspoken, for the Finance Committee at its meeting yesterday had decided on the course which was followed out to-day.

Among the majority leaders there has been some apprehension of trouble from Senators on both sides of the chamber who want to secure certain tariff changes and would seize the opportunity to make tariff speeches when the coal bill came up. This is why Senator Aldrich acted with such incisive promptness. Almost before any Senator who might have felt the temptation to urge the necessity of tariff changes on other lines was aware of it the Rhode Island Senator had removed the peg on which to hang a tariff speech.

TELLS OF BOYCOTT TERRORS.

Business Man of Scranton Declares That the Anthracite Troubles Have Been Due to Agitators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—D. B. Atherton, a leading business man of Scranton, Penn., is attending the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade now in session here. In a conversation on the coal strike to-day he remarked that if the commission now inquiring into the causes of the strike accomplishes nothing more than the placing of its seal of condemnation on the boycott practiced by the miners it will serve a noble purpose and justify its appointment.

"I have seen the boycott practiced right at my home," said Mr. Atherton, "in its most odious and unjustifiable form. Children would be made to desert the schoolroom of a teacher who was a relative of some poor chap that to keep from starving did a job of pumping for one of the coal companies.

"I myself was ordered, on pain of the severest displeasure of the union, to quit riding on the street railroad, and because I wouldn't obey, my butcher and my tailor were threatened with the boycott. Even the newsboys, seeing me get off a street car, refused to sell me the local newspapers. Finally, to cap the climax, my servant girl, who would not be coerced into quitting my employ, was set upon and badly beaten by a couple of ruffians, and if timely aid had not been rendered, she would doubtless have been murdered.

"I have had a great deal to do with the coal business; for many years I kept the books of one of the companies, and since 1895 I have lived in the anthracite section. My deliberate belief is that all the troubles that have come to our region—the boycott included—have been caused by agitators.

"The condition of the miner was not really bad. People have been misled by false reports. Whether his condition will be improved through the work of the commission is uncertain. He will probably get an advance in wages, but it will be at the expense of others. The public is the chief sufferer; for it is the public that will pay the cost of the strike."

OHIO ATTACKS COAL COMPANIES

Attorney General at the Governor's Behest Asks for Forfeiture of the Charters of Six Concerns.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The quiet investigation that Gov. Nash has been making of the coal situation for several days bore result this afternoon, when Attorney General Sheets, at the instigation of the Governor, filed in the Supreme Court quo warranto suits against six big coal companies to oust them from their charters. The suits are brought under the Valentine Anti-Trust Act.

The companies are the New Pittsburg Coal Company, the Sunday Creek Coal Company, the General Hocking Fuel Company, the Congo Coal Company, the Inter-State Coal Company, and the Hocking Coal and Iron Company.

No railroad is implicated in the cases. Mr. Sheets said that he had carefully inquired into the situation and was sure that no railroad was in the combination.

It is charged in the petitions that these companies have entered into a conspiracy to limit the output of coal and to increase and generally control the prices. It is further charged that they have discriminated in favor of Columbus and against other cities of the State, selling coal at about $1.25 a ton cheaper here than elsewhere.

COAL FOR NEW YORK'S POOR.

Assembly Bill Authorizing Appropriation of $250,000 by the City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Ellis of New York to-night introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York in its discretion, to appropriate the sum of $250,000 for the purpose of supplying coal to the poor residing within the Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and authorizing the Department of Public Charities in these boroughs to distribute it.

He asked to have it go to a third reading. It was refused, but he was notified that the motion will be entertained to-morrow.

UNION LESSENS EFFICIENCY.

Witnesses for Coal Operators Say Discipline and Earning Capacity of Men Were Interfered With.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Recognition of the union, which the anthracite coal operators maintain is not an issue before the Coal Strike Commission, was the principal demand attacked by the Erie Company to-day in its contest against the claims of the United Mine Workers of America. General Superintendent W. A. May of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which are controlled by the Erie, who was on the witness stand yesterday, continued his story of the conditions in and about the company's collieries. Mr. May said he was always willing to meet grievances of his own men or any one man, and where there was a real grievance it was always adjusted.

The Superintendent said the company has no blacklist, and he never heard of one being in existence in the coal regions.

There was no objection to the men in its employ organizing for the purpose of making complaints, but it did object to the union as now organized, because it brought between the men and the company, whose relations should be cordial, persons who were not interested in the company and only indirectly with the men.

The entrance of the union into the mines, he said, had the effect of making the workmen less efficient, caused a lack of discipline, interfered with authority, caused tyranny to prevail against other workmen, and limited the earning capacity of the employes.

Wayne MacVeagh questioned the witness regarding the weighing of coal and the docking system. Capt. May said the men were docked for the purpose of discipline, and that the company did not seek any advantage in having a docking boss.

The witness did not think that the 10 per cent. advance given the men two years ago was deserved, but he has since changed his mind. He did not think the advance asked for was reasonable, and gave a non-committal answer when asked if he might change his mind again two years hence.

In answer to further questions Superintendent May said he knew John Mitchell personally, but would object to meeting him as the agent of the men in the employ of the Erie Company, because it would bring in an outside element which had no direct interest in the business.

He repeated that the company was always ready to meet its employes. He was asked that in case one of his own employes gave up mining coal for the purpose of looking after the interests of the company's 9,000 men, if he would meet him for the purpose of settling differences, and he replied that he was not prepared to answer the question. Subsequently he said the company and the men could arrive at an understanding without the assistance of an agent.

Commissioner Clark asked the witness, in case the two parties failed to agree, if the men could call in an agent, and Mr. May replied that he thought they could.

Mr. Clark: "Don't you think that if this policy were followed it would result in much good?"

Mr. May: "I think possibly it would."

The witness then submitted to a long cross-examination on the amount of waste in the loaded mine car brought to the surface. He said it averaged about 21 per cent. Mr. May admitted that some of the foremen of mines were sometimes overbearing.

Alexander Bryden of Dunmore, a mining engineer, who was for many years a Mine Superintendent gave expert testimony on the many improvements made in the company's mines in the last twenty years. He said the Pennsylvania Coal Company gives all its miners an opportunity to earn $3 a day. He corroborated the testimony Superintendent May regarding the lack of discipline since the Miners' Union came into the field, and also said the earning capacity of the men is restricted by the organization.

Samuel J. Jennings of Forest City, a general foreman of the company, testified that the occupation of a miner is healthy, and that he never saw a miner suffering from asthma. In reply to the miners' attorney he admitted that he did not know what miner's asthma was, and that there might be men in his colliery who are suffering from it.

Patrick Mitchell of Pittston and George M. Axey of Forest City, both miners, testified that the union was directly responsible for restricting the earning capacity of the miners. Mitchell said he was fined $5 by the union because he worked on the night of the day the breaker did not run. He did not pay it and is now out of the union. The only explanation he could give was that the union wanted all the men to have an equal distribution of cars.

"THROWING FITS" IN COAL.

Young Fuel Gatherers Develop a New Scheme to Make Laden Wagons Pay Tribute.

The coal yards situated at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the North River being too well guarded to make prospecting profitable to young fuel seekers, they developed a new trick yesterday to get anthracite. A dozen or more urchins, clad in rags, gathered in the vicinity of Manhattan Street and Broadway, where the large wagons laden with several tons of coal each pass continuously. Very little coal fell from the carts as they rumbled along, and scraping the tops of the loads with sticks and rakes did not yield much of a supply.

Finally one boy, seeing an unusually large load of nut coal heaped high on a three-ton wagon, climbed over the tailboard and, throwing himself down in the coal, floundered about like one in a fit, scattering the fuel in all directions. The astonished driver turned about in amazement and did not realize the clever trick until he saw the crowd gathering the plunder. Then, making a wild leap from the seat, he started after the crowd, which disappeared around the corner before he had taken twenty strides.

The next wagon that came along was treated in the same manner, each boy taking his turn at "throwing a fit in the coal," as they called it, while his companions gathered up the spoils. Citizens stopped to watch the fun, and seemed to enjoy it immensely. The policemen on post either did not see what was going on or, if they did, paid no attention to it. During the afternoon at least a ton and a half of coal was scattered through the street. Every piece was gathered up and carefully hoarded.

Railroad Drops Coal Thief Case.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 14.—W. Fred. Himmelsberger, who was arrested last night for stealing coal from cars passing over the Pennsylvania Railroad "cut-off," north of the city, was discharged from custody this afternoon. Himmelsberger said he had money to pay for coal but could not get any and stole it to keep his wife and children from freezing. The railroad officer requested his discharge on the ground that they did not want to prosecute men in his plight. Every train of coal passing around the city is boarded and robbed to some extent.

Coal for Jersey City's Poor.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday appropriated $2,000 for the purchase of coal for the poor. The fuel will be purchased and distributed by the Board of Aldermen under the direction of Poormaster Edward Hewitt.

Steal Anthracite, Neglect Jewelry.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Burglars ransacked the residence of Mrs. Adelaide Anderson, yesterday afternoon and carried off 400 pounds of anthracite coal in sacks. They did not touch jewelry and plate.

COAL FAMINE STILL IN MIDST OF PLENTY

Record Shipments Here Congest Docks, but There Is No Relief.

Independent Operators Maintain High Prices and Dealers Hold Off, Fearing Break in Market.

Never since the coal roads first became anthracite carriers was there such a congestion of that fuel at the docks where it is usually distributed throughout Greater New York and its vicinity as yesterday. The favorable conditions of the last two days enabled the companies to bring large freights of coal to tidewater much faster than it could be handled. Large cargoes of miscellaneous freight arrived also, delaying the unloading of anthracite. On the Pennsylvania system the congestion existed at different points as far as Pittsburg, and a great deal of this coal was from independent collieries.

At Bayonne, Weehawken, Hoboken, Elizabethport, and other points where coal is distributed to this city, there was the utmost confusion. The separation of the independent coal, which was necessary on account of the release of the independent operators from their selling contract with the companies, made the confusion much greater. Formerly coal was controlled by the companies and was handled along with the product of the companies' own collieries as company coal.

Vice President Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, who has supervision of its coal department, spent a good part of yesterday at the docks in Hoboken and other points trying to bring order out of chaos. Officials of other companies also went personally to the docks and superintended operations.

"The switching of cars of what formerly used to be company and is now independent coal," Mr. Loomis said, "makes the handling of the anthracite very slow. Cars containing independent coal may be between cars of company coal, and this delays matters. The men have been working night and day and will do so until the deadlock is broken. For several days the coal at the mines was handled slowly, as in some cases it was frozen together and had to be broken up. As to the independent operators, no matter what they wanted, they could not get our coal quicker than it is being brought out at present."

General Manager Childs, of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, said that his company, which only carried two independent operators on its lists, had broken all records in bringing coal to tide water. Though the men at the docks were working overtime and all last Sunday, they could not handle the coal as quickly as it came.

Independent operators, who own most of the deadlocked coal, it is said, can get no more cars until the congestion is relieved along the different points.

A prominent coal dealer said that if the independent operators would reduce their prices, the congestion would be relieved to a great extent and there would then be enough anthracite for the city. Dealers are afraid now to buy more $10 or $11 coal than they needed, for fear of a spell of mild weather, which might cause a break in prices.

"If the independent operators reduced their prices," he continued, "so that a general retail price of $7.50 a ton could be established, ten tons would be bought from them, where one ton is bought now. Plenty of coal is now coming to New York, but only a little of the vast shipments of independent coal, which are coming are getting on the market."

While the retail price of coal was nominally $7.50 a ton at the yards of some of the big dealers yesterday, it would have been difficult to have bought it as less than $10, or $11 a ton. The price was usually $11 a ton, when there was any serious intention of delivering it. One large firm, which has several branch yards throughout the city, had different prices. It appeared that $7.50 a ton was the down town price, and it jumped at an alarming rate as the purchaser went up town, $11 a ton being the top price.

COAL YARD CLOSED TO POOR.

Disappointed Throng at Water Street Depot—Rush at Salvation Army Station.

There was no coal yesterday at the yards of A Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, where coal is sold by the pail, and about 5,000 poor persons who went there, shivering, with baskets and bags, were deeply disappointed. The place is right in the tenement district. Many little children were in line, with little wagons for the coal, and wept bitterly when they were turned away.

Several policemen tried to explain the situation to the people, but it was hard to convince them that there was no coal for distribution.

A man who was looking on announced that coal was being distributed by the Salvation Army at 10 cents a pail at its depot in Chatham Square. The crowd immediately stampeded through Oliver Street to the army depot. Only about 50 tons of coal had been obtained by the Salvationists and it lasted about an hour. There was a rush for every pail of coal as it was being brought out, but there was only coal for one out of every ten applicants.

At Samuel Epstein's yard, 35 Jefferson Street, there was plenty of coal, but it was sold at 15 cents a pail. A representative of the proprietors of the yard said, however, that 30 pounds instead of 20 were sold as a pail of coal.

At the depot at 100 Washington Street there was a good supply of coal which was sold at 13 cents a pail.

COAL HURTS SALT COMPANY.

The Genesee Salt Company, with an office at 6 Harrison Street and works at Piffard, Livingston County, N. Y., has gone into the hands of a receiver on account of the high price of coal. Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry G. Piffard receiver of the company in a suit brought by the Trustees of the corporation for its voluntary dissolution. Mr. Piffard, is the President of the company, and many of the creditors requested that he be appointed the receiver. Edward P. Fowler is Treasurer, and Henry G. Morris Secretary.

It was said that the company has been unable to carry on the business with any profit on account of the scarcity and high price of coal. In the past six months it has been impossible to obtain suitable coal, except at an exorbitant price, thereby causing the cost of the company's product to be so high as to injure and largely prohibit its sale on the market, and the Trustees desired to wind up the corporation.

The liabilities are $113,608 and nominal assets $159,132. The assets consist of real estate, buildings, plant, cost of wells, implements, and salt, $154,678, and book accounts, $4,452. Of the liabilities those to the amount of $35,000 are first mortgage bonds, $44,500 second mortgage bonds, $2,500 debenture bonds, $10,219 accounts payable, $12,500 bills payable, $3,500 loans, and $5,389 due employes for wages.

The company was incorporated on Feb. 6, 1884. It has a capital stock of $115,000, and has made a specialty of salt for use in the butter trade. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000. Charles H. Knox was appointed referee, and the order to show cause was made returnable on April 21.

Schools as Refuges from Cold.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Owing to the scarcity of coal in this city the Board of Education has authorized the opening of school buildings after school hours for the accommodation of the pupils and their parents who may wish to take advantage of the warmth. Many of the poor residents are known to have no coal.

Columbia Wins at Debate.

The annual debate between the Philotechnian Debating Society of Williams College and the Barnard Literary Association of Columbia University was held in Earl Hall of Columbia University last night. The subject was "Resolved, That the Federal Government should subsidize American Shipping." Columbia's representatives, who had the affirmative side of the question to uphold, received the decision. The Columbia team was R. C. Schroeder, D. M. Proctor, and Arthur G. Hays. H. V. Clark, T. W. Dennett, and J. H. Hollister represented Williams. The judges were Hammond Lamont and Professors Carroll L. Maxcy and George R. Carpenter.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS CONGRESS.

Representatives of the United States and Latin-American Republics to Meet at City Hall.

The International American Customs Congress will convene to-day at City Hall in an effort to harmonize the custom house regulations of the Governments represented. The United States will be represented by Collector Stranahan, General Appraiser Fischer, Appraiser of the Port of New York Whitehead, ex-Mayor Grace, Special Deputy Couch, Morris R. Jesup, Shipping Commissioner Chamberlain, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding.

These Latin-American Republics have notified the Bureau of American Republics at Washington of the selection of delegates as follows:

Ecuador—Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo.
Guatemala—Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga.
Honduras—Senor Don Nicanor Solet Peraza.
Mexico—Senor Don Pedro M. del Pazo, and Senor Don Javier Arrangois.
Venezuela—Senor Don Augusto Pulido.

By the terms of the resolution convening this congress, it is to abstain from all recommendations which would directly or indirectly counsel the Republics to alter either the Custom House duties of the various countries, or the basis established by tariff laws for their collection. The question of reciprocity is not scheduled to come up. According to the tentative programme, the conference will immediately upon assembling and electing officers, appoint four committees in whose charge will fall the main work of the meeting.

A Committee on Vessels will consider the requirements of the manifest of a vessel, and requirements incident to the entry and clearance of a vessel at foreign ports, &c. A Committee on Merchandise will consider the conditions under which merchandise from a foreign country may be brought within the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, &c. A Committee on Nomenclature will consider the basis of a common nomenclature to be adopted in the official documents, such as manifests, invoices, &c., required in trade among the American Republics. A Committee on Future Congresses will consider the organization of a permanent Customs Commission.

RECORDER GOFF'S INTUITION.

It Led to the Identification of a Court Lounger as the Confederate of a Highwayman on Trial.

Recorder Goff brought about the capture of an alleged highwayman in his courtroom yesterday and committed the man to the Tombs. Charles McCarthy of 222 West Thirty-seventh Street was on trial charged with highway robbery in a saloon on East Forty-second Street, the complainant being John Connolly, aged sixty-five, of 972 Home Road, the Bronx, who said that McCarthy had a confederate.

When the Recorder had heard the old man's story, he ordered the attendants to close the doors of the courtroom and not to allow anybody to leave.

"Now, Mr. Connolly," he said to the witness, "go among the spectators and see if you can find McCarthy's companion."

The old man seemed not to understand at first, but he made his way to the spectators' seats outside the railing. He went among the crowd for about ten minutes, peering into the face of each man there. Finally he stopped at one of the rows of seats in the rear and gazed hard at a young man seated in a corner.

"That's the man, your Honor," he exclaimed in a voice that was shrill and loud so that all the courtroom could hear him, pointing at the young man, who attempted to conceal his features.

A ripple of applause broke from those in the courtroom, but the demonstration was suppressed by the Recorder, who ordered the court officers to bring the young man before him. He gave his name as Edwin Cahoon, and he did not say anything to indicate that Connolly had made a mistake. He was led away to the Tombs and the trial was resumed, with the result that McCarthy was convicted of robbery in the first degree.

EX-GOV. VOORHEES DINED.

Testimonial to Bankers' Life Insurance Company's New Head.

Ex-Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered to him as the President of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company last evening at the Lawyers' Club. William C. Demorest of the Baltimore Trust Company presided. Ex-Attorney General Griggs related this real estate incident:

"What awful high buildings you have," said a Jerseyman the other day, passing up Broadway with a friend. "Yes," said the friend, "but you should see the assessment."

Judge John Franklin Fort of the New Jersey Court of Appeals and Vice President Wilson of the Equitable Life Assurance Society also spoke. Manager Sherer of the Clearing House presented the retiring President of the Bankers' Company, Charles H. Fancher, a loving cup on behalf of the officers. Among those present were Edward C. Stokes, J. Edward Simmons, Stephen Baker, H. H. Vreeland, Edward Lauterbach, George H. Southard, Joseph C. Hendrix, Charles W. Dayton, Gilbert C. Thorne, George W. Young, and Uzal H. McCarter.

LOVING CUP FOR S. M. GRISWOLD.

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an usher of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by giving to the Trustees and members of the church a dinner at the Montauk Club last evening, about 200 attending. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the Rev. Willard T. Harmon, the assistant pastor; S. V. White, Capt. James T. Ashley, Elijah R. Kennedy, Gen. Horatio C. King, Frederick W. Hinrichs, and Henry Sanger Snow. Mr. Kennedy presented to the host a silver loving cup about fourteen inches in height.

In his address Mr. Griswold recalled the days before and during the civil war when lines of people stretched for blocks in all directions, waiting to get into the church.

WILL ACT AGAINST DRUGGISTS.

President Lederle of the Board of Health announced yesterday that he intended to "call to account" 315 druggists of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn who his Inspectors had discovered are in the habit of selling phenacetine adulterated with other drugs for the pure phenacetine. President Lederle said that it had been discovered a short time ago that a phenacetine powder bought in a near-by drug store was adulterated, and from this arose the suspicion that other druggists might be doing the same thing. Therefore he sent out a force of Inspectors to visit drug stores in the two boroughs. Of 373 samples obtained 315 of the powders were found to be impure. In some cases the powders contained no phenacetine at all.

Reception for St. Vincent's Hospital.

The annual reception and dance of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital, in aid of the destitute sick, was held in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The entire ballroom floor was used for the dancing. Archbishop Farley attended the reception in the Colonial Room. The receiving party consisted of the officers of the Auxiliary—Mrs. Joseph O'Donohue, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Daniel O'Day, Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell, Mrs. Constantine J. MacGuire, Mrs. Joseph Slevin, Jr., and Miss Colton. More than one hundred young men served upon the committees, and Van Baer's orchestra of fifty-three pieces furnished the music. Supper was served at small tables in the large dining room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Distinctive flowers were used in the decoration of the tables.

Clerks Oppose the Salary Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Every County Clerk and Sheriff and Surrogate in the service of New Jersey is opposing Senate Bill No. 1, which seeks to put the offices on a salary basis and save to the State the fees coming from litigants. While this bill is in line with the Governor's recommendation, the county officers are opposed to it, as it means a great reduction in their income. In Mercer County the County Clerkship is worth about $20,000 a year. The proposed bill would put the salary at $5,000 per annum.

Mrs. Phoebe Ebling Dead.

Mrs. Phoebe Ebling, wife of William Ebling, who was formerly a brewer in Harlem, died in her residence, at 935 Prospect Avenue, yesterday. She was fifty-seven years of age. She died of heart disease after an illness of about four days.

DISBROW WITNESS GONE

Miss Pearsall, Who Told of Quarrel, in New Jersey.

Prosecution Rests Case Against Man Accused of Foster's Murder—Experts Give Testimony.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 14.—At the trial to-day of Louis A. Disbrow for the murder of Clarence Foster, whose body, with that of "Dimple" Lawrence, was taken from Tiana Bay, near Good Ground, last June, the greater part of the sessions was devoted to testimony by expert witnesses. It was the evident purpose of the District Attorney to prove that Foster had been killed before he was thrown into the water.

John S. Lawrence, father of "Dimple," appeared, dressed in mourning. He told of having forbidden Disbrow to hold any intercourse with members of his family, and how the young man had promised to respect his wishes. He testified that his daughter had been a skillful swimmer, and that he had never heard of her having had a narrow escape from drowning about a year before she met her death.

Later a letter which the prisoner had written to "Dimple's" mother, under date of May 30, 1902, in which he begged to be received at the house, was put in evidence and was sworn to be in his handwriting by William J. Kinsley.

William Walton told of meeting Disbrow at the railroad station the morning after the couple disappeared; how they had gone on to Eastport, where, after many drinks, they spent the night in one room at Tillie Tuttle's hotel at that place. Walton testified that Disbrow had wakened him during the night by crawling over him, and that the prisoner had then paced the floor for a long time, moaning that his heart was broken because "Dimple" and Foster had gone away together. He had previously said, Walton testified, that the couple were in an intoxicated condition in the woods at Squiretown.

Among the experts who testified were Dr. J. H. Benjamin of Riverhead, Dr. Otto H. Schultz, once a coroner's physician in New York, Prof. H. B. Loomis of New York, and Policeman Jefferson Morrell, who for a generation was stationed at the New York Morgue, gaining considerable practical knowledge of the appearance of the dead by drowning. The gist of their testimony was that there was very little water in Foster's lungs, and that his wound was hardly sufficient to have caused death.

The testimony of Miss Annie Pearsall at the preliminary hearing was that she had heard Disbrow, Foster and Dimple quarreling, and had heard Disbrow threaten Foster. Efforts to secure Miss Pearsall's attendance at the trial have failed. It was announced that she was at Atlantic City.

When the State rested, Rowland Miles, counsel for Disbrow, at once asked the discharge of the prisoner, but Justice Maddox said that the case must go on. It is believed that the case will go to the jury to-morrow. Mr. Miles having said that he could easily finish in one day.

MONROE DOCTRINE'S POTENCY.

Charles Emory Smith Talks of Venezuela to the Albany Society—Bishop Doane and Mayor Low Speak.

The Albany Society of the City of New York held its eighth annual reunion and dinner at Delmonico's last night, at which about three hundred persons were present. The speakers included Mayor Low, Bishop Doane of Albany, ex-Postmaster General Smith, and Mayor Gaus of Albany, who was cheered long and heartily when he addressed a few remarks to the assemblage.

Ex-Postmaster General Smith aroused the gathering to enthusiasm over a reference he made to the Venezuelan complication. He said in part:

"The only large portion of the earth yet unappropriated or unapportioned among the great powers is South America. It covers an extent of 7,000,000 square miles, twice the area of the United States, with a scanty population. If it were open to their grasp, how eagerly the powers of Europe would seize on it. Then we should stand face to face with the extension of the European powers on this continent.

"The Monroe Doctrine is the one barrier. Never was a National bulwark more fortunately erected. It saves America for Americans and saves it with peace. The historical policy of eighty years can be enforced without offense. But if Europe cannot secure herself by territorial acquisition, how can she trade with South America? Our answer is that she knows the conditions and must proceed at her own risk.

"Is the United States to shield improvident and recalcitrant debtors? No; but she defines the line and it must not be passed. Are there no obligations that go with the responsibility of saying 'Hands off?' Yes; and the moral influence of the continental protector must and will be felt."

Bishop Doane spoke on the subject of civic righteousness. He thought one of the great dangers which threatened citizenship was the inclination to shirk individual duty, leaving all responsibility to the executors of the law whether in the cities or in the State.

"You may select the most fruitful seed," he said, "and plant it, and if it has not the atmosphere it will not grow or produce fruit; so it is with the heads of our Governments. The reform movements of the present time seem to be in the eyes of public opinion full of errors, blunders, and short-lived. They seem to die in the night of the day they are born. Political denunciation of men in office for nothing but party triumph are indignities and outrageous, not only to the men against whom they are directed, but on the part of those who make them. Civic righteousness lies at the bottom of all honorable citizenship."

Mayor Low in responding to his toast said there was very little difference between the Mayor and the ordinary citizen, as he had to pay twice as much for coal this year as he did last. "But it shows," he added "that we should not be in politics for our own pockets all the time.

"I have observed," said the Mayor, "that the newest comers to our city are its stanchest supporters, and are apt to be the most public-spirited."

Among those present were Major Gen. Chaffee, John A. McCall, Abner McKinley, Louis Stern, John W. Albaugh, Edward Donohoe, M. J. Lewi, and Charles E. Van Hoesen. William H. McElroy acted as toastmaster.

Blocked by the Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—Definite steps have been taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad interests to block the efforts of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsmurg to build a railroad from Pittsburg to the lakes. The Pan Handle Company has had a force of men at work for some time surveying a route through the Northern portion of Washington County for a road to extend from the present line at Burgettstown to the Ohio River. The comapny is buying the rights of way and is securing a good route through the district where the steel company had intended to build the line.

The Kaiser's Christmas Gifts.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Men of a number of regiments of all arms in the German Army have received as Christmas presents, at Kaiser Wilhelm's expense, books and pictures. The books selected by his Majesty for this purpose were works written by officers of position on the Chinese and South African wars. His Majesty had accepted a present of 4,000 copies of a colored reproduction of Prof. Rückling's picture, "Germans to the Front." These he handed over to the imperial navy, and they were distributed among the seamen, all those who took part in Admiral Seymour's expedition being the first to receive a copy.

German Liner's Cruise.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiserin Maria Theresia will sail this morning for a Winter cruise to the West Indies. The cruise is under the direction of Frank C. Clark, and the Kaiserin, when she returns on Feb. 4, will have steamed 5,415 miles. She carries 300 passengers, and among those from this city are William Bradley, William H. Page, Jr., John W. Waber, and E. J. Whitehouse.

Steamship Maracaibo to be Withdrawn.

The steamship Maracaibo of the Red D Line, which arrived yesterday from Curaçao, is to be withdrawn from service until after the settlement of the Venezuela trouble. She brought a small cargo, mostly salt, for ballast, and oranges and tobacco from Ponce.

The American Art Galleries,
Madison Square South, New York.
On View Day and Evening
9 A. M. until 6 P. M., 7:30 to 10 P. M.
(Sunday Afternoon 2 until 6 o'clock.)
The Art Treasures
Collected by the Late
Henry G. Marquand
Prior to Unrestricted Public Sale by order of Executors
NOTE.—Admission to the exhibition FIFTY CENTS.
The De Luxe Catalogue, profusely illustrated, a few copies of which remain unsold, will be forwarded on receipt of the price, $40.
Catalogue (regular edition) mailed on receipt of $1 25.
This Sale Will be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

A Sale of Fancy Waistcoats at $2.50.
Former Prices $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 & $7.50.
No matter how many you may have, you can well afford to supplement them with one of these. They are in every conceivable design which good taste sanctions, of excellent English and French vest stuffs, which include worsted and silk mixtures, fine flannels, mercerized fabrics and silk velvets; single or double-breasted. Not all sizes in all styles, but you will find your size in at least one of them. On sale to-day at $2.50.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

What's the difference?

GENUINE
The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...
Insist on having the Genuine
The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION
VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

New Publications. | New Publications.

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ASTOR PLACE AND EIGHTH ST., near Broadway.
CONTAINS OVER 230,000 VOLUMES.
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300 Periodicals and Magazines on File in the Reading Room.

SAVED LIBRARY FROM FLAMES.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Fire this morning destroyed the handsome colonial frame residence of Prof. John H. Westcott, on Mercer Heights. The distance that the firemen had to travel and the weak force of the water gave the flames a good start. A large body of students who reached the scene a few moments after the alarm sounded managed to save the contents of the two lower floors, including the library and manuscripts.

The total damage will amount to $7,000, which is covered by insurance. It is thought that burning soot from the chimney ignited the roof. Prof. Westcott had extinguished a fire from this source earlier in the morning. He is Musgrave Professor of Latin in the University, and has just been given a ten months' leave of absence for study in Europe.

ILLNESS STOPS LAPHAM TRIAL.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—George H. Lapham, former President of the Penn Yan National Bank, which he is charged with wrecking in 1898 and misappropriating $40,000, will probably never be tried.

He is nearly seventy years old, has sustained two strokes of apoplexy, and is now confined to bed in a private hospital in this city. Three physicians who have examined him testified in the United States Court here to-day that if he were forced to attend court he might collapse.

The case was put over the term, but as Lapham is a hopeless invalid, United States District Attorney Brown says he thinks the man will never be brought to trial. He is also being sued by his wife for divorce.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The National Committee of the United Christian Party issued a call to-day for a National convention, to be held at Rock Island, Ill., May 1, for the purpose of economic discussion and

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill for Canal Improvement Introduced in Both Houses.

It Represents the Views of the Merchants Who Demand the 1,000-Ton Barge Canal.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Improvement of the canals was brought promptly to the attention of the Legislature to-night when a bill providing for the 1,000-ton barge plan was introduced in both houses. This measure was prepared under the direction of the Canal Association of New York City, which represents the great commercial associations of the metropolis.

It provides for the so-called "inside Oneida-Seneca-Mohawk route," and authorizes the issue of $81,600,000 of bonds at 3 per cent., to run eighteen years.

The route of the Erie Canal would be: From the Hudson River at Waterford to the Mohawk above Cohoes Falls, in the Mohawk River to Little Falls, by the existing canal and feeder to the upper dam, through the Mohawk to a point six miles from Rome, down Wood Creek Valley to Oneida Lake, through Oneda Lake to the Oneida River, to Three River Point, to the outlet of Onondaga Lake, through the State ditch at Jack's Reefs, so on up the Seneca River to Crusoe Creek, thence to a point two miles east of Clyde, along the present route to Fairport, cutting across Irondequot Creek Valley to Pittsford, through the country south of Rochester to the Genesee River near South Park, across the river through a dam pool, thence west to the outskirts of Rochester, and thence along the present route to Buffalo.

The route of the Oswego Canal as enlarged would be: From the junction of the Oswego, Seneca, and Oneida Rivers northward to Lake Ontario at Oswego, along the Oswego River canalized and the present Oswego Canal.

The route of the Champlain Canal as enlarged and rebuilt would be from the Hudson at Waterford, thence up the Hudson canalized to Fort Edward, thence by present route to Lake Champlain near Whitehall.

The bonds authorized are to be exempt from taxation, and are to be issued by the Controller subject to the supervision of the Canal Fund Commissioners. They are to bear 3 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New York, and are to run not more than eighteen years.

Within three months after the issuance of the bonds, the State Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor are directed to begin the improvement of the three canals.

Assemblyman Bostwick of New York City introduced the measure in the lower house.

"The drafters of the bill carefully considered the testimony taken before the canal investigating committee," said Mr. Bostwick to-night, "and it embodies the views of the experts who have profited by the facts thus disclosed. It is the result of much labor on the part of the prominent merchants of the State, who are deeply interested in the subject.

"It is drawn to meet the views of the State platform of both parties, is in accord with Gov. Odell's message and his public utterances prior to election. It meets the published views of a number of the members of the Senate and Assembly, and, above all, it is the formally expressed and approved view of many of the principal commercial bodies of the State.

"It provides for the submission of the entire question to the people of the State at the general election in 1903 by its referendum clause.

"Those most interested in the subject have given it much study, and various opinions exist as to how far we should go in making improvements, but all interests agree that the only proper course to pursue is the one which will result in a thousand-ton barge canal. The bill permits the people to decide whether they want it or not. This the Legislature should concede."

The feature of the session of the Assembly to-night was an attempt by the minority leader, Mr. Palmer, to introduce a resolution calling upon the Senators and Congressmen of New York State to vote for the speedy and permanent abolition of the tariff on both hard and soft coal.

He was ruled out of order by the Speaker on the ground that resolutions could not be introduced on Wednesdays except by unanimous consent. He arose to a question of personal privilege and made a demand to have his resolution read, but without avail.

In the Senate, Mr. Malby offered the usual resolution that the President pro tem., Senator Raines, and the minority leader, Senator Grady, be made ex-officio members of the Committees on Finance, Cities, and Judiciary. Senator Brackett objected, but the resolution was adopted by a viva-voce vote.

WOULD REPEAL DOCK LAW.

Senator Plunkitt Introduces a Measure Affecting North River Piers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Plunkitt to-night introduced a bill for the repeal of the law enacted last session providing that all of the water front between West Fifty-first Street and West Fifty-fourth Street, North River, in the City of Greater New York, be reserved from March 20 to Dec. 31 annually for the exclusive use of the canalboats and barges engaged in the transportation business on the Hudson River.

The law which Senator Plunkitt's bill would repeal was introduced as a bill at the last session by Senator Wiley and was the subject of much controversy. It was said that the influence behind the bill was a towing company in which a number of leading Republican politicians in the State were largely interested. The bill, it was said, would confer upon this company privileges of great value. On the other hand, it was intimated by those interested in the bill that the reason for its introduction was the extortion which had been practiced by Tammany politicians against this same company.

The bill was passed in the Senate by a strict party vote. In the debate upon it charges of blackmail were freely bandied. Senator Plunkitt made a strong plea for the defeat of the measure, claiming that it was not the interests of the Erie Canal boats that wanted the legislation, but the steamboat interests of Newburg and Rondout.

He said further that if the bill became a law improvements upon which the city had expended over $100,000 would have their usefulness to the people of the City of New York much impaired.

When the bill was up before the Assembly a report from Dock Commissioner Hawkes indorsing it was read, and the measure was supported by Assemblyman Fitzgerald, who was the virtual Tammany leader in the Assembly. For his action in supporting the bill Mr. Fitzgerald, who was admittedly the strongest man which Tammany had in the Assembly, was defeated for a renomination through the influence of Senator Plunkitt. Senator Plunkitt boasts of this fact. Senator Plunkitt said to-night that he would never rest until he had secured the repeal of the Wiley measure.

Brief Against Brooklyn Railways.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Ex-Judge Daly, attorney for the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, has filed with the State Railroad Commission his brief in the proceedings to require the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to afford increased facilities. The brief sets forth the recommendation which he made at the hearing given by the commission in Brooklyn. Sheehan & Collins, attorneys for the company, have not as yet filed their brief.

Resigns from State Charities Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn has filed with Gov. Odell his resignation as a member of the State Board of Charities. This makes three vacancies which Gov. Odell must fill in this board at the current session of the Legislature. There is already a vacancy caused by the death of the late Peter Walrath of Chittenango, and the term of Simon W. Rosendale will expire.

Gov. Odell's Birthday.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—To-day is Gov. Odell's forty-ninth birthday. After a pleasant family recognition of the day at the Executive Mansion he went to the Capitol, where, in honor of the occasion, the office force had decorated his desk, and where he was the subject of congratulations.

Send and get our "Light" Story free—tells how to get more light with less gas by using the BALL CHECK. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., No. 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

WRIT REFUSED TO KESSLER.

Canfield's Manager, Bucklin, Summoned to Wyatt Inquiry for Witnesses to Identify Him.

Four witnesses were examined yesterday in the secret proceedings held before Justice Wyatt for the purpose of getting evidence against Richard Canfield. Among them was George A. Kessler, the wine merchant, who was subpoenaed at the French Ball, and whose application to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition was refused earlier in the day by Justice Leventritt. Mr. Kessler, who was accompanied by his counsel, Benjamin Scharps, was kept waiting for a long while in the room of District Attorney Sandford before his turn came to testify.

"They asked me a lot of ridiculous questions," said Mr. Kessler, as he emerged from the library. "Mr. Jerome's assistant first asked me if I knew Canfield. I answered that I did. I was then asked if I had ever been in Mr. Canfield's Forty-fourth Street house. I never have, and I so testified.

"After I had said that I never had visited the Canfield establishment, I was asked whether I ever played faro or roulette there. I told Mr. Osborne that I considered this a ridiculous question, but after having been told to never mind that part of it, I replied truthfully in the negative. There were a dozen questions in all of the same purport."

W. D. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, was another of the persons subpoenaed at the proceeding, and it was rumored that Canfield's lawyer, John Delahunty, had also been requested to be in attendance. The other witness was the cashier of Mr. Canfield's bank.

Mr. Bucklin was accompanied by Forbes J. Hennessey, one of the lawyers hired to defend him. Mr. Bucklin was not questioned, but had been called for the purpose of having all the witnesses who appeared identify him. For a time Mr. Bucklin was made to sit in an anteroom of the library, and the witnesses were brought there for the purpose of identifying him. When he lost patience and went out in the corridor the witnesses were brought there. All of them identified him and Mr. Bucklin seemed thoroughly annoyed at the treatment to which he was submitted. At one stage in the proceedings District Attorney Jerome was sent for. Shortly afterward Bucklin was ordered to appear in the library, while Mr. Hennessey was left in the corridor.

Before the secret proceedings began, Mr. Kessler, with Benjamin Scharps as counsel, appeared before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court. District Attorney Jerome and one of his assistants were there to argue against Mr. Kessler's plea for a writ of prohibition against Justice Wyatt of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Kessler wanted to have the Supreme Court decide the Wyatt private hearings illegal.

Justice Leventritt cut off the arguments and did not take any of the papers, saying he would refuse to grant the writ of prohibition. He also declined to grant a stay. If Mr. Kessler, he said, were to refuse to answer questions at the secret inquiry, then another point could be raised, but there was no doubt of Justice Wyatt's right to hold the hearings.

THIS CAT IS FOR SALE.

Owner Writes to the Animal Tamer of the Park About Him.

A postal card was received by the authorities of the Park Department yesterday addressed:

"To the Animal taimer of the Park, number 79 street, Central Park, New York. i do not now the Animal taimer's name."

On the other side of the card was:

"The animal taimer in the Park.

"I have a cat lis you would like to bye ft. the cat is a mail cat. he is part moltea a. very pretty marked. he has very funy feet, six toes on three of his feet and seven toes on one of his fore feet. we learnt him to jump and other things. he eats taffey candy, rore potatoes, green beens, coocumbers, beets, bananers, and diferent things."

The officials of the Park Department asked that the name and address of the sender of the card be not printed out of consideration for the author.

Fire in a Cleveland Business House.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14.—Fire to-night in Brown Brothers' house furnishing goods store, on Ontario Street, did damage estimated at $100,000, much of the loss being by water. The adjoining store of Nathan & Skall, carrying the same line of goods, was damaged $50,000 by water and smoke. The insurance is 80 per cent. with both firms.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman Frank G. Niedringhause, St. Louis; Decatur Axtell, Richmond.

VICTORIA—Judge Laranger, Montreal.

GILSEY—E. T. Chamberlain, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. C. Cooper, Richmond.

MURRAY HILL—Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

GRAND—Capt. E. Fithian, United States Navy; Major E. E. Hardin, Seventh United States Infantry.

MANHATTAN—W. A. Rublee, United States Consul General to Havana; ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frank, S., & Son, Terre Haute, Ind.; T. Frank, overalls; Herald Square Hotel.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. S. Wheeler, notions and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, laces, and white goods; Miss Kerschner, laces; 477 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; L. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, notions; 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Kupenheimer, L. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kupenheimer, clothing; Holland House.
Sturtevant, H. H. & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. H. Newmeyer, notions and ribbons, 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, dry goods, 7 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Schaick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; T. A. Norway, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Mosby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, linens, laces, white good, and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. B. Baldwin, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.
Daniel & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; E. C. Houtz, dress and furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; William Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, clothing, and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods, Company, Quincy, Ill.; E. Kreitmeyer, piece goods, 6% Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; B. A. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. K. Jones, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunfeld, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, and trimmings; Hotel Normandie.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukoski, silks; Z. F. Zukoski, ladies' furnishing goods; L. V. Hetzel, ornaments; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenzweig Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rosenzweig, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. S. Kemper, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. I. Devin, shirts and jeans; W. R. Hibbard, underwear; 104 Worth Street.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. E. Buckner, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Harley, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Adams, trunks; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, fancy goods and jewelry; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, prints, ginghams, and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, men's wear; Hotel Imperial.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. A. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Hogan, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.
Patrick, F. E., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; R. P. Schlamon, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.
Herz, E., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, house furnishing goods; 620 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

SENATE REBELS FAVORED

Good Committees Given to Messrs. Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg.

They Have a Conference with the Governor, but Do Not Change Their Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—In the list of Senate Committees handed down by Lieut. Gov. Higgins to-night the olive branch is held out to Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, the three bolters, who had been threatened with disciplining by the organization.

Senator Brackett drew the Chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary, the place he had last year; Senator Brown, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Forest, Fish and Game, his last year's chief assignment, and Senator Elsberg, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Codes. Senator Elsberg last year had the Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The Codes Committee is much more important.

Senator Elsberg, therefore, has fared distinctly better than he did last year. This is said to be due to the fact that, unlike his fellow bolters, Senators Brackett and Brown, he has never declared himself against Senator Platt's re-election.

The failure of the organization to discipline the bolters is to be attributed to the interest which Gov. Odell has in getting through his tax legislation at this session.

Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg had a two hours' conference with Gov. Odell this afternoon in the executive chamber. When asked what had taken place between them and the Governor, they were all disinclined to talk. All they would say was that their position was unchanged. They made no requests for any committee places and the assignments which were given to them were made up on Lieut. Gov. Higgins's own initiative.

Senator Brackett said to-night: "Our position is the same. We are not in line and propose to continue as independents indefinitely. There is no rebellion; we are not rebels; we are simply defending a principle, resenting outside interference, and declining to receive dictation regarding our attitude on legislation. We are opposed to Senator Platt and will not vote for him. We will scrutinize carefully all proposed legislation and will act independently."

"You have been reappointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Will you accept the appointment as well as your other committee assignments?" he was asked.

"I have no power to reject the appointments and I suppose I must serve. There is no occasion for me to issue a proclamation. I simply receive the assignments with indifference. Senator Raines is not my leader and never will be."

Governor Odell said to-night when approached on the matter:

"I have nothing whatever to say except that so far as I can see the situation remains unchanged. Senator Platt will be re-elected and I am sure that none of the Republican Senators will jeopardize future Republican success by their attitude."

The Lieutenant Governor held back his list of committees from the press until after the conference between the Governor and the three rebellious Senators had been concluded, and from this it is inferred that if they had signified their willingness to give over their opposition for desirable committee places they might have had any assignments that they desired with the exception of the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, which for some time has been assured to Senator Malby and the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, which was definitely promised to Senator White several weeks ago by Senator Platt.

From their announcement that their relation to the situation in the Senate was unchanged, it is believed that whatever offers were made to the bolters were respectfully declined.

There is no quarrel between Gov. Odell and the three bolters. They all speak in the highest terms of the Governor. It is understood that they are disposed to consider any legislation which the Governor desires to promote with a friendly disposition.

The prevailing impression among the Senators is that there will be at least a show of a truce until after the re-election of Senator Platt. Once that has been accomplished, it is expected that the three bolters will take occasion to express themselves freely upon the motives which inspired them to take the course they have. The airing which they will give to the methods pursued by the organization in allotting places in the Senate and the Assembly and controlling legislation will be sensational, it is said.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

President Higgins's list of assignments provided few surprises. Here is the list:

FINANCE—Messrs. Malby, E. R. Brown, Armstrong, Stewart, Ailds, Sherwood, W. L. Brown, Stevens, Foley, McCabe, and McClelland.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Brackett, Davis, E. R. Brown, Elsberg, Armstrong, Hill, Ailds, Warwick, McCarren, Dowling, and Townsend.

CITIES—Messrs. White, Davis, Marshall, Elsberg, Green, Lewis, McEwan, L'Hommedieu, McCarren, Ramsperger, and Martin.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Wilcox, E. R. Brown, Goodsell, Prime, Sherwood, Lewis, Ambler, Fancher, Martin, Plunkitt, and Wagner.

CODES—Messrs. Elsberg, Hill, Brackett, Marshall, Warnick, L'Hommedieu, Dowling, Whitlock, and Russell.

TAXATION—Messrs. Green, Sherwood, Lewis, Ailds, Gates, L'Hommedieu, Foley, Cullen, and Bailey.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION — Messrs. Hill, Elsberg, Ambler, Barnes, Lefevre, Gates, McCarren, Fitzgerald, and Keenan.

CANALS—Messrs. Davis, White, Armstrong, Prime, L'Hommedieu, Gates, Ramsperger, Burton, and Hawkins.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Marshall, Malby, Ambler, McEwan, Stewart, Fancher, McClelland, Frawley, and Riordan.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS — Messrs. Goodsell, Wilcox, Malby, Stewart, McEwan, Cullen, and Fitzgerald.

BANKS—Messrs. Prime, Green, Barnes, Stevens, Lefevre, Wagner, and Foley.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Barnes, Wilcox, Davis, Prime, Lefevre, Whitlock, and Russell.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME—Messrs. E. R. Brown, Armstrong, Ailds, Lefevre, W. L. Brown, Townsend, and Keenan.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS — Messrs. Armstrong, Ambler, Warnick, W. L. Brown, Fancher, Keenan, and Bailey.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Lewis, White, Brackett, Marshall, Warnick, Fitzgerald, and Frawley.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Stewart, Wilcox, Green, W. L. Brown, Elsberg, McCabe, and Foley.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Gates, Goodsell, Davis, Marshall, Barnes, Burton, and Riordan.

REVISION—Messrs. Lefevre, Hill, Green, Sherwood, Stewart, Russell, and Whitlock.

ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. W. L. Brown, Fancher, Malby, Wagner, and Ramsperger.

VILLAGES—Messrs. McEwan, Goodsell, Stevens, McClelland, and Bailey.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Ambler, Gates, Stevens, Bailey, and Townsend.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS — Messrs. Warnick, Brackett, Hill, Dowling, and Townsend.

PRINTING—Messrs. Sherwood, McEwan, Lewis, Plunkitt, and McCabe.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Fancher, White, Prime, Plunkitt, and Cullen.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Messrs. Stevens, E. R. Brown, Ailds, McClelland, and Martin.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES — Messrs. L'Hommedieu, Goodsell, Brackett, Burton, and Hawkins.

RULES—Messrs. Raines, Malby, and Grady.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

Speaker Nixon of the Assembly handed down to-night these committee assignments:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Rogers of Broome, Costello of Oswego, Stevens of Franklin, Treat of Cayuga, Patton of Erie, Fowler of Chautauqua, Chambers of Rensselaer, Platt of Steuben, Landon of Dutchess, Palmer of Schoharie, Daly of Kings, Doll of New York, Hornidge of New York.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Morgan of Kings, Leggett of Niagara, Nye of Schuyler, Monroe of Tompkins, Wainwright of Westchester, Plank of St. Lawrence, Cook of Erie, Meade of Albany, Bostwick of New York, McInerney of Kings, Sulzberger of New York, Dale of Kings, and Littlebale of Erie.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Fowler of Chautauqua, Merritt of St. Lawrence, Cadin of Onondaga, Cox of Erie, Nichols of Greene, Robinson of Livingston, Cowan of Delaware, Hooker of Genesee, Hoadley of Madison, Dale of Kings, Abrams of New York, Cook of Albany, and Everett of New York.

REVISION—Messrs. Hammond of Onondaga, Morgan of Kings, Lewis of Oswego, W. W. Smith of Fulton-Hamilton, Bostwick of New York, Moreland of Chemung, Nichols of Greene, Grattan of Albany, Cox of Erie, McCullough of New York, Hinson of Erie, Rosenstein of New York, and Hackett of New York.

CODES—Messrs. Phillips of Allegany, Hammond of Onondaga, Davis of Monroe, C. W. Smith of Fulton-Hamilton, H. Conkling of New York, Moreland of Chemung, Dowling of Kings, Evans of Oneida, Wemple of Schenectady, Hinson of Erie, Cohn of New York, Pallace of Monroe, and Metcalf of Kings.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. Dickinson of Cortland, Coon of Albany, Allen of Broome, McNair of Wyoming, Pearsall of Chenango, Finch of New York, Hughes of Washington, Hooker of Genesee, Williams of Onondaga, Ulrich of Kings, Fitzpatrick of New York, Finegan of Rockland, McCormack of Richmond.

CANALS—Messrs. Patton of Erie, H. Conkling of New York, Landon of Dutchess, Clark of New York, Hughes of Washington, Plank of St. Lawrence, Graeff of Essex, Candee of Montgomery, L. L. Davis of Warren, Burke of Erie, Ullmann of New York, Wolf of Kings, and J. J. McCarthy of Rensselaer.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Burnett of Ontario, Hammond of Onondaga, Remsen of Kings, Finch of New York, Weber of Kings, G. H. Smith of Monroe, Agnew of New York, Cox of Erie, Grattan of Albany, McKeown of Kings, Bradley of Erie, Dooling of New York, and Neville of New York.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Bedell of Orange, Costello of Oswego, J. T. Smith of Dutchess, Brill of Oneida, Yale of Putnam, Patchin of Steuben, Cadin of Onondaga, Outterson of Jefferson, Graeff of Essex, Mullaney of New York, Richter of New York, Sloane of Westchester, and Bradley of Erie.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION — Messrs. Remsen of Kings, Chambers of Rensselaer, Orr of Orange, Doughty of Queens-Nassau, Hanford of Tioga, Clark of New York, Hubbs of Suffolk, Scovill of Columbia, Coutant of Ulster, Ferre of Kings, McManus of New York, Zettler of Kings, and Lynch of Erie.

INSURANCE—Messrs. Lewis of Oswego, Apgar of Westchester, Cook of Erie, Weber of Kings, Orr of Orange, Hewitt of Cayuga, Merritt of St. Lawrence, Sheldon of Cattaraugus, Whitney of Saratoga, McInerney of Kings, Prince of New York, Farrell of New York, Ellis of New York.

BANKS—Messrs. J. T. Smith, of Dutchess, Cowan of Delaware, J. B. Conkling of Otsego, Burnett of Ontario, Platt of Steuben, Hewitt of Cayuga, Wainwright of Westchester, Pearsall of Chenango, Heyden of Cattaraugus, Bourke of New York, Mathews of Kings, Mortimer of Oneida, Doyle of New York.

ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER SUPPLY—Messrs. Apgar of Westchester, Hanford of Tioga, Lewis of Oswego, Traub of Onondaga, Moran of Seneca, Ruehl of Erie, Thorn of Ulster, Dwyer of Monroe, Wood of New York, McKeown of Kings, Ullmann of New York, Burns of New York, and Oxford of New York.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—Messrs. Doughty of Queens-Nassau, Reeve of Suffolk, Hoadley of Madison, Brill of Oneida, Robinson of Livingston, Williams of Onondaga, Bridgeman of Orleans, A. P. Smith of Wayne, Dennison of Jefferson, Duer of Queens, McCullough of New York, Cooke of Albany, and Keegan of Kings.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Messrs. Costello of Oswego, J. T. Smith of Dutchess, Yale of Putnam, Phillips of Allegany, Allen of Broome, Robinson of Livingston, Sheldon of Cattaraugus, Grattan of Albany, Patchin of Steuben, Burke of Erie, Miller of Kings, Sherry of New York, and Hoffman of Niagara.

EXCISE—Messrs. Plank of St. Lawrence, Phillips of Allegany, Reuhl of Erie, Monroe of Tompkins, Treat of Cayuga, Allen of Broome, J. B. Conkling of Otsego, McNair of Wyoming, Knapp of Clinton, Litthauer of New York, Byrne of Kings, Dolan of New York, and Sullivan of Queens.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Stevens of Franklin, Patchin of Steuben, J. B. Conkling of Otsego, Moran of Seneca, Candee of Montgomery, Nichols of Greene, A. P. Smith of Wayne, L. L. Davis of Warren, Harvey of Yates, Sloane of Westchester, Sullivan of Queens, Finegan of Rockland, Palace of Monroe.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Allston of Herkimer, Reeve of Suffolk, Doughty of Queens-Nassau, Moran of Seneca, C. W. Smith of Fulton-Hamilton, McNair of Wyoming, Coutant of Ulster, Simpson of Sullivan, Knapp of Clinton, Wolf of Kings, Duer of Queens, Shanahan of Kings, Mortimer of Oneida.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Traub of Onondaga, Coon of Albany, Brill of Oneida, Nye of Schuyler, Yale of Putnam, Hewitt of Cayuga, Agnew of New York, McManus of New York, Kehoe of Kings, Butler of New York, Byrne of Kings.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Nye of Schuyler, Fowler of Chautauqua, Allston of Herkimer, Harvey of Yates, Thorn of Ulster, Dwyar of Monroe, Simpson of Sullivan, Dickinson of Cortland, Prince of New York, Shanahan of Kings, and E. J. McCarthy of New York.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Landon of Dutchess, Reynolds of Rensselaer, Apgar of Westchester, G. H. Smith of Monroe, Outterson of Jefferson, Candee of Montgomery, Scovill of Columbia, Stiles of Lewis, Wemple of Schenectady, Whitney of Saratoga, Hornidge of New York, Curry of New York, Kearney of Kings.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Hanford of Tioga, Cowan of Delaware, Remsen of Kings, G. H. Smith of Monroe, Stiles of Lewis, Dowling of Kings, Dennison of Jefferson, Coutant of Ulster, Neville of New York, Sulzberger of New York, and Mathews of Kings.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Hoadley of Madison, Coon of Albany, Allen of Broome, Cowan of Delaware, Nye of Schuyler, Meade of Albany, Wemple of Schenectady, Allston of Herkimer, Burns of New York, Doll of New York, and Bulwinkel of Kings.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Hughes of Washington, Ruehl of Erie, Finch of New York, Weber of Kings, Wainwright of Westchester, L. L. Davis of Warren, Wood of New York, Doyle of New York, Oxford of New York, Ulrich of Kings, and Zettler of Kings.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Platt of Steuben, Hanford of Tioga, Pearsall of Chenango, Agnew of New York, Simpson of Sullivan, Whitney of Saratoga, Harvey of Yates, Mullaney of New York, Fitzpatrick of New York, Ferre of Kings, Lynch of Erie.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Leggett of Niagara, M. Davis of Monroe, Bostwick of New York, Moreland of Chemung, Meade of Albany, Evans of Oneida, Doolittle of New York, Metcalfe of Kings, and Bulwinkel of Kings.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. M. Davis of Monroe, Burnett of Ontario, Bedell of Orange, Stevens of Franklin, Traub of Onondaga, Scovill of Columbia, Dolan of New York, Keegan of Kings, and Rosenstein of New York.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES —Messrs. Chambers of Rensselaer, Patton of Erie, Dickinson of Cortland, H. Conkling of New York, Dwyer of Monroe, Dooling of Kings, Butler of New York, Byrne of Kings, and Abrams of New York.

STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Treat of Cayuga, Reynolds of Rensselaer, Monroe of Tompkins, Knapp of Clinton, Hayden of Cattaraugus, A. Clark of New York, Bourke of New York, J. J. McCarthy of Rensselaer, and Kehoe of Kings.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS — Messrs. Cook of Erie, Leggett of Niagara, Platt of Steuben, Evans of Oneida, Moreland of Chemung, Nichols of Greene, Daly of Kings, Everett of New York, and Cohn of New York.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES—Messrs. Reynolds of Rensselaer, Outterson of Jefferson, Merritt of St. Lawrence, Wood of New York, A. P. Smith of Wayne, Hayden of Cattaraugus, Hackett of New York, Miller of Kings, and Rosenstein of New York.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Graeff of Essex, Stiles of Lewis, Thorn of Ulster, Hubbs of Suffolk, Bridgeman of Orleans, Dennison of Jefferson, Finegan of Rockland, McCormack of Richmond, Hoffman of Niagara.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Hooker of Genesee, Stevens of Franklin, Orr of Orange, Reeve of Suffolk, Williams of Onondaga, Sheldon of Cattaraugus, Sherry of New York, and Shanahan of Kings.

RULES—The Speaker and Messrs. Rogers of Broome, Bedell of Orange, Morgan of Kings, Palmer of Schoharie, and McKeown of Kings.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Coon of Albany, Cadin of Onondaga, Bridgeman of Orleans, Ellis of New York, and Kearney of Kings.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Orr of Orange, Phillips of Allegany, Hubbs of Suffolk, Farrell of New York, and E. J. McCarthy of New York.

The PIANOLA

A universal means of playing the piano

Universal, because there is no one in all the world, having the use of hands and feet, who could not learn to use it with but little effort.

Universal, because it has been generally accepted by the tyro, novice, layman and skilled musician.

Universal, because it is used in the homes of people prominent in every walk of life—social, professional, commercial, and political. Abroad the Pianola is found in practically every court of Europe and Asia.

The fact that the Pianola has been so generally accepted throughout the world shows a consensus of appreciation which cannot be ignored.

If you are the owner of a piano which is seldom or never used, but little benefit is derived from it by either you or your family. By the purchase of a Pianola every member of your family can play the piano at will, whether or not he or she knows one note from another.

The Cost of the Pianola is $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
Selling Agents: FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark

WESTERN UNION POLES MUST NOT BE REMOVED

Pennsylvania Road Permanently Enjoined by Judge Kirkpatrick.

Case Still Has to Reach Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court —What ex-Judge Dillon Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 14.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States Circuit Court, District of New Jersey, handed down a decision to-day permanently enjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from removing the poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company from its railroad lines located within the jurisdiction of the court. The court points out that the defendant corporation may appeal to the ensuing term of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and that pending such appeal the injunction will preserve the status quo without injury to the defendant corporation.

The decision as handed down recites the following United States statute, enacted July 24, 1866: "Any telegraph company now organized or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any State shall have the right to construct, maintain, and operate telegraph lines over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States which have been or may hereafter be declared such by law, but such lines of telegraph shall be so constructed and maintained as not to interfere with the ordinary travel on such military roads." All railroads are declared by law to be post roads.

The decision continues: "While the question here at issue has not had judicial interpretation by the court of last resort, the statute of July 24, 1866, as applicable to post roads, has several times been before the courts for their construction. It has been held that because of this law one company having exclusive privileges under the State law cannot prohibit the erection of the telegraph lines of another company on the post roads of the United States where such other companies have accepted the provisions of the act of July 24, 1866, when those in control of such roads have given their assent.

"It has also been decided, in the United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company That no railroad company owning a post road of the United States over which inter-State commerce is carried on can, consistently with the Act of July 24, 1866, bind itself by agreement to exclude from its roadway any telegram company incorporated under the laws of a State which accepts the provisions of the act and desires the use of that roadway for its lines in such manner as will not interfere with the ordinary travel thereon."

The deciding judge, in closing, said: "In view of the facts presented and for the reason stated, I have decided to make permanent this injunction. In this way the defendants will have an opportunity to appeal to the next term of the Circuit Court of Appeals; while, should the rule be discharged, the complainant would have no appeal and the injury to its property, which is threatened, would have been accomplished before the case had been properly considered."

The contention of the defendant company that it has entered into a new contract with another telegraph company, and that there is not sufficient room on its right of way for the lines of more than one telegraph company

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's Overcoat Lore of More Than Passing Interest

OF all overcoats worn this Winter the Surtout is the newest and most fashionable.

So great has been the demand, that we are already sold out of the larger sizes in our $20 and $22 grades.

Hence we offer today one hundred $20 and $22 Surtout Overcoats at

FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH

in 32 to 38-inch chest measure. They are double-breasted, full length, in Oxford mixture and black cheviot; and are full of style, character and good tailoring.

This exceptional offering is of particular value for young men.

Then new prices adorn a group of Overcoats in stout sizes—36 to 46-inch chest. Sixty-five of them, all silk-lined, of Oxford mixed cheviots—regular

$25 and $30 OVERCOATS at $20

This is cold-weather news of the best possible description.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Another Sale of MEN'S HATS At $1.75

FINE, new, Derby Hats, made up over the advance blocks for Spring. The felts are all perfect regular stock intended for $3 and $3.50 hats; and the trimmings—the silk bands and binding, and the leather bands inside are of the same quality as are used in the regular lines—

They are full $3 and $3.50 value in every way—only you can buy them today **at $1.75 each.**

Various shapes to choose from.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Snaps for Small Boys

NOT cold snaps, either—but the warmest, snuggest overcoats imaginable, to keep the little fellows splendidly comfortable on wintry days.

And decidedly under-priced:

$5 REEFERS at $3.75

Of heavy all-wool frieze; lined with red flannel; sizes 3 to 8 years.

$6 to $9 OVERCOATS at $5

A variety of Overcoats, in plain or fancy cheviots; that were priced at $6 to $9. Sizes 2½ to 8 years, at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Silver Question

IS easy of solution, from the housekeeper's point of view, thanks to the important economies made possible by this great

Silver Week

The offerings of sterling silver, and quadruple-plated ware, from the best makers of America, in patterns but recently displaced by the new season's styles, are rich and varied, and represent savings, on regular prices, of *one-quarter* to *one-half*.

Some of the items that are in ample supply today:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

A Quarter to a Half Under-price

5-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $9.50, $10.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50, $5.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.25, $4.50.
Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.50.
4-light Candelabra, $3.75, $4.25; 5-light, $4.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $1.75.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3.
Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50.
Bread Trays, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4.50.
Berry Bowls, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Candlesticks, $1.25.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $6.25.
Ice Tubs, $2.25, $2.75.
Tobacco Jars, $2.
Pickle Jars, $1.
Salad Bowls, $3.25.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Shaving Cup and Brush, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Butter Knives, 20c, 25c.
Cream Ladles, 35c.
Gravy Ladles, 45c.
Fish Knives, 85c, $1.
Oyster Ladles, $1.
Fish Forks, 85c.
Soup Ladles, $1.10, $1.25.
Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c.
Cold Meat Forks, 35c, 40c.
Ice-cream Slicers, $1.10.
Cheese Scoops, 60c.
Vegetable Forks, $1.10.
Cracker Spoons, $1.10, $1.50.
Pea Servers, $1.10, $1.50.
Asparagus Forks, $1.50.
Bonbon Spoons, 50c.
Triple Plate Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen.
Triple Plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Ninth street aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Tableware

A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Berry Bowls, $15, $20.50, $21.25, $21.50, $32.50, $35.
Meat Dishes, $16.25, $20.50, $52.
Compotiers, $15, $20.75.
Silver Deposit Vases, $3.25.
Children's Plates, $7.
Children's Bowls, $7.
Whiskey Bottles, $5.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces

A QUARTER UNDER-PRICE

Tea Spoons, $2.25, were $3.
Orange Spoons, 75c, 90c.
Butter Picks, 85c.
Bonbon Spoons, 85c.
Pickle Spears, 75c.
Cheese Scoops, $1.10.
Sugar Sifters, 90c.
Salt Spoons, 40c.
Children's Forks, 85c.
Berry Forks, $4.
Children's Spoons, 50c.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Dressing Sacques And House Dresses

THE Dressing Sacques are of ripple eiderdown, in four attractive styles; plain colors. Some have satin-bound collars, others trimmed with applique. They are trimmed with ribbon and fancy stitching, or crocheted edges. Backs are fitted, fronts are loose, and fastened with frogs.

A special purchase enables us to sell these $1.50 Dressing Sacques at

Eighty-five Cents Each

The House Dresses, particularly adapted for maids and waitresses, are in a variety of attractive new Spring styles. Here are some of them:

At $1—Of percale; neat stripes, light or dark colors; full front, yoke trimmed with two rows of braid; fitted back; waist and skirt one piece.
At $1.50—Of percale; full front, trimmed with fancy braid; plaited back; neat light stripes.
At $1.75—Of percale; light colors, fine stripes; full front with yoke and four box plaits, piped with white; plaited back.
Others up to $2.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Muslin Undergarments

Of Exceeding Attractiveness

THE UNDERWEAR in this WHITE SALE will meet any test you may put it to.

Price? You can't equal it for lowness, garment for garment, price for price, in New York.

Workmanship? Honest and conscientious, all the way through. Nothing, even the low-priced garments, is slighted or skipped.

Dimensions? As liberal and generous as any woman can desire, either on the score of looks or of comfort. The reason is that we didn't cut our garments according to some given price, but pruned the price to its lowest possible terms on garments that were satisfactory to us.

Beauty, refinement, elegance? If you knew how we had worked and planned to exclude the ordinary, the commonplace, how we had chosen the daintiest French garments for our models, you'd understand *why* these underclothes are beauty-things far above the usual run of White Sale stuff.

Quantities? Today ends the second week of the sale; yet assortments are rich, unbroken, splendid.

Certain details follow:

PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle, plain hem and plaits above.
At 75c—Of muslin; two styles; umbrella ruffles, hemstitched hem; or trimmed with embroidery.
At 85c—Of cambric or muslin; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle and hemstitched hem.
At $1—Of cambric; five styles; trimmed with embroidery or point de Paris lace and insertion, or torchon lace, or lawn umbrella ruffle and hemstitched plaits.
At $1.25—Of cambric; lawn ruffle; trimmed with blind embroidery and cluster of plaits; or cambric ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and two rows of insertion.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 38c—Of muslin; high neck; trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yoke in clusters. Three to a buyer.
At 65c—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle and ribbon.
At 75c—Of muslin; three styles; trimmed with embroidery; V, square or high neck.
At 85c—Of cambric; two styles; round or square neck; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon, or hemstitched yoke and lawn ruffle, hemstitched.
At $1—Of cambric or muslin; three styles; high neck or square front and high back; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Only three to a buyer.
At 25c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or plaits.
At 35c—Of muslin or cambric; trimmed with lawn ruffle and torchon lace or insertion, or hemstitched plaits.
At 50c—Of nainsook or muslin; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or embroidery and plaits.
At 75c—Of nainsook; trimmed with embroidery and cluster plaits.
At $1—Of cambric; trimmed with deep ruffle of handsome embroidery; or Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 10c to 18c—Drawers of Masonville muslin; hem with cluster of plaits; six button-holes, with continuous facing. Sizes 1½ to 3 years, 10c; 4 to 8 years, 15c; 10 to 14 years, 18c.
At 35c to 50c—Nightgowns of muslin or cambric; yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits; neatly finished at neck and sleeves. Broken sizes, up to 14 years.
At 35c and 45c—Petticoats of Lonsdale cambric; umbrella flounce with hemstitched ruffles. Sizes 2 to 8 years, 35c; 10 to 16 years, 45c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Notable Offering of Boys' Eiderdown Robes

WE have secured from one of the best makers of bath-robes seventy-five sample Eiderdown Robes for boys; to sell at far below their real value—

$2.50, Instead of $3.75 to $6.50

Scarcely two are alike; are all splendidly made from excellent materials, and they are accurately sized for boys of 6 to 16 years—a good point of comparatively recent origin.

In fact, they're made just like men's robes, and boys will appreciate that. But earliest choosing will be best.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth.

Hustling Out the HANDKERCHIEFS

THERE'S a sure, if heroic, cure for odds-and-ends, broken lots, and all the other relics of busy selling—reduced prices.

We've applied this remedy to certain groups of Handkerchiefs that have become demoralized. Thus:

Women's Shirred Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; including many of sheer linen, with ⅛, ¼ and ½-inch hems. Perfect, laundered, and ready for use. 25-cent quality, at 12½c each.
Women's Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered letter. 12½c quality, at 8c each.
Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, with handsome letter; 35c and 50c qualities, at 25c each.
Men's Silk Mufflers, large size; in white, black or colored silk, $1.25 and $1.50 qualities, at $1 each.

Broadway.

An Under-Price Round-Up of Children's Garments

HERE is a variety of opportunities for mothers of children to buy suitable, serviceable Winter garments at sharp savings on regular prices. It is house-cleaning time, with inventory not far off, and reductions are made on splendid garments in an unsparing manner:

Girls' Shirt-Waists at $1 to $3

Worth $2.50 to $4.50. In a number of pretty styles, of botany flannel, brilliantine and French flannel, in various colors. Some are a trifle soiled. Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.

Girls' Silk Petticoats, $2.50 and $3

Worth $4.50 to $6. Most attractive styles, with umbrella flounce and plain or plaited ruffles. Various colors; sizes 8 to 12 years.

Children's Night Drawers at 50c

Worth 95c. Of canton flannel, of extra heavy quality. Drop back, with feet. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

Children's Canton Flannel Drawers, 18c

Worth 22c. With knickerbocker band at knee; sizes 2 to 8 years.
Also at 30c, worth 50c. Of extra heavy quality, with hemstitched ruffle or embroidered edge. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Remarkably Priced Candies

WE have caught up again with the demand for our specially priced Chocolates—the best we ever heard of at their prices.

Today our supply is ample of these sorts, all fresh and delicious:

40c Candies at 30c a Pound

Chocolate Marshmallows. Chocolate Chips. Chocolate Nougat.

30c Candies at 20c a Pound

Chocolate Marshmallows. Chocolate Nougat. Mixed Chocolates.

Candies in Tin Boxes

Parisian Peppermints, 25c lb.
Peppermint Sticks, 20c lb.
Plaited Peppermints, 20c lb.

Basement.

Sale of Embroideries

JUST when we had received a splendid collection of manufacturer's samples and other exceptional offerings sent from our buyer abroad, we have also secured an additional group of fine bargains from importers here at home.

The combined offerings make one of the best collections tasteful and thrifty women have had the chance to pick from in many a moon.

And the Spring sewing time is just here.

The whole collection is assembled in our Basement Under-Price Store today, and will doubtless make busy times in that famous bargain section.

At 3c a Yard, worth 5c and 6c

Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, in strips of 4½ yards, and sold only by the strip.

At 5c a Yard, worth 8c and 10c

Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, Insertions and Galons, in strips of 4½ yds., and sold only by the strip.

At 12½c a Yard, worth 20c

Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Muslin Edgings and Insertions.

At 8c Yd., worth 12½c and more

At 10c Yd., worth 15c and more

Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Muslin Edgings, Insertions and Galons, in any length desired.

At 25c a Yard, worth 40c and 50c

Skirt width Embroideries, up to 12 inches wide, in edgings and insertions on cambric, nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Also a large and beautifully assorted collection of *Manufacturer's Seconds*, from one of the largest and best concerns in St. Gall. Edgings and Insertions, in strips of 4½ yards, with small imperfections that are in most cases scarcely noticeable at all—today offered **At Exactly Half Regular Prices**

Widths range from 2 inches to 15 inches. All are in strips of 4½ yards, and will be sold only by the strip. 20c to $1.50 a strip.

Basement.

Imported Silk-Striped CHALLIS At Half Price

AND these are the All-wool Challis with the durably woven silk stripes. Not the kind in which the silk wears away; but with stripes of firmly woven heavy silk that will wear as long as the fabric.

They are the best Silk-striped Challis made at any price. All are in solid colors, with self-colored silk stripes. The fabric is soft and dainty; and the colorings are clear and positive. The variety might well have been specially selected—twenty-seven shades in all—

Light Blue, Light Pink, Rose Pink,
Nile Green, Mais, Light Heliotrope,
Reseda, Mauve, Old Rose,
Light Cadet Blue, Dark Cadet Blue,
Four shades of Tan, Four shades of Light Gray,
Two shades of Brown, Two shades of Navy Blue.

Six thousand yards or more to sell at this little price—

At 37½c, instead of 75c Yard

But be prompt. They'll go in a jiffy, depend on it.

Rotunda.

The Wall Paper Sale

WE can chronicle the total disappearance of a good many of the thousand or more styles of Wall Papers, that made up our Annual Clearance Sale.

But, among the patterns remaining, there is an excellent opportunity to decorate afresh some room, or rooms, of your home, and save in so doing, *half or more* of the usual cost of the wall paper.

Be sure to bring with you the dimensions of the rooms for which you wish to select paper—floor-area, height of ceiling above base-board, number and size of doors and windows. Then you can choose a pattern with the certainty of having enough of it.

Prices were, 2½c and upwards.

New prices are 5c and upwards.

Third floor, Fourth avenue.

Portieres and Lace Curtains At Much Depressed Prices

HOUSECLEANING goes on right merrily on the Upholstery floor. Stocks are being curtailed in every direction; and women with homes to brighten with new curtains and draperies are eagerly seizing the chances offered by the wholesale price-reductions.

Take, for instance, these offerings of Portieres and Lace Curtains:

PORTIERES

Portieres of double-faced Titian Velours, in rose shade, at $14 pair, from $20.
Mercerized Armure Portieres, in several good colors; edges trimmed with cord; Winter styles; at $6, $9, $10, and $13.50 a pair; from $8, $9, $11.75, $12, $15 and $18.
Handsome Portieres, made up in our own workroom, from stock piece goods. Tapestries lined with repps, also armures; edges trimmed with cord made especially to match predominating colors. At $15.50, $17 and $19; from $21.50, $23, $28.50 pair.

BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS—Full Size

Reduced one-quarter. One to eighteen pairs of a style—
Were $9, $11, $12.75, $28, $31.50 and $45 pair.
Now $6.50, $8, $9.50, $21, $23.50 and $34 pair.

IVORY IRISH POINT SASH CURTAINS

Reduced 40 per cent. One to twenty-six pairs of a style—
Were $3.25, $5, $6.75, $7.25, $8.25 and $11.50 pair.
Now $1.75, $3, $3.75, $4, $4.75 and $6.50 pair.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS—Full Size

Reduced one-third—
Were $3.50, $4, $4.50, $6 and $7.50 pair.
Now $2.25, $2.75, $3, $4 and $5 pair.

Third floor.

The Best Bath Towels

THE splendid Bath Towels that we gather for the White Sale represent the Linen Store's sole excursion into the realms of cotton. And they are well worth making the exception for. We planned for them long ago, at the lowest prices we could get, when the manufacturers needed orders! Today cotton yarns have gone soaring, and these prices are unapproachable for lowness, just as the towels are unmatchable for quality—soft, absorbent, amply proportioned:

At 8c each—Bleached or cream color, 17x36 in., fringed ends.
At 10c each—Bleached, 19x42 in., fringed ends.
At 12½c each—Bleached, fringed ends, 21x45 in.; hemmed, 20x40 in.
At 15c each—Bleached, fringed ends, 21x48 in.; hemmed, 21x45 in.
At 20c each—Bleached, hemmed, 23x46 in.
At 25c each—Bleached, fringed ends, 26x58 in.; hemmed, 26x54 in.
At 35c each—Bleached, extra heavy, hemmed, 25x50 in.
At 50c each—Bleached, extra heavy, hemmed, 30x88 in.
Either all-white or colored borders at most of the above prices.
Brown Linen English Friction Towels, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.
Bleached Linen Friction Towels, at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.35 each.
Fancy colored Bath Mats, large size, heavy quality, at 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.

Fourth avenue.

More Hurt Books

MORE wreckage from a Winter's busy bookselling comes ashore on the HURT BOOK counters every day. Some of it suffers from lonesomeness—only a few copies left of the original quantity; other books bear the mark of a fall, in the shape of a bent corner. But we want fresh, clean, solid stocks for inventory, hence this exhaustive overhauling.

New arrivals today are certain sets of books—standard authors. The chief defect, bearing on the price, is that some of the boxes they come in are soiled. All cloth-bound; and all low-priced originally, now still lower:

Dickens' Works, 15 volumes, popular edition, $4.25; cheaper edition, $2.90.
Bulwer-Lytton's Works, 13 volumes, popular edition, $3.90; cheaper edition, $2.50.
Thackeray's Works, 10 volumes, popular edition, $2.75; cheaper edition, $1.90.
George Eliot's Works, 6 volumes, popular edition, $1.65; cheaper edition, $1.10.
Bronte's Works, 6 volumes, popular edition, $1.65.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 12 volumes, popular edition, $3.75; cheaper edition, $2.50.
Character Sketches of Twelve Americans, 12 volumes, $1.80.
Ridpath's History of the United States, 2 volumes, $2.
Scott's Waverley Novels, 24 volumes, $4.90.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Vantine's
Broadway & 18th St.

ORIENTAL RUGS
At SPECIAL SALE

200 Carabaghs and Hamadans at $4 $5 & $6
100 Shirvans and Carabaghs ..... at $9.00
100 Fine Guendjes and Mossouls, averaging 4 x 8 feet at $16.00

ALSO, ABOUT 100 LARGE SIZE RUGS REDUCED ABOUT ONE-THIRD. AMONG THE PIECES WE MENTION TEN:

Weave.	Size.	Former Price.	NOW.
India	6.4x 9.6 ft.	45.00	30.00
"	6 1x10.3 ft.	45.00	30.00
"	7.6x10 6 ft	50.00	38.00
"	10.2x13.9 ft.	100.00	70.00
"	10.2x15.7 ft.	100.00	75.00
T'kish	10.5x15.2 ft	100.00	80.00
"	9.4x12 ft.	70.00	55.00
Persian	8.6x10.6 ft.	65.00	45.00
"	8.8x10.3 ft.	65.00	45.00
"	14 3x22.5 ft.	225.00	155.00

Also superb collection of Silk Rugs at Reduced Prices.

Semi-Annual Sale
One-Third Off.

Thirty-three and one-third less than our own low prices. It eliminates all profit and cuts well into cost. But it means clear counters for now—bright, clean, fresh stocks for next season.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	$6.67
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13 33
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
28.00	Imported Black and Gray Overcoatings	18.67
30.00	Custom Cloth Overcoatings	20.00

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 218 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

California Excursions

In Pullman Tourist Sleepers on fast trains, tri-weekly, personally conducted. New cars, courteous employes, satisfying meals. Cheap but comfortable. Thousands of pleased passengers yearly.

Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Free illustrated books about the California tour.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Long Island Confectionery Company, Rockville Center; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. C. Crain, B. S. Adler, and O. H. Tuthill, Rockville Center.

Brainerd Manufacturing Company of Perinton, (to manufacture hardware, novelties, and supplies;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Caroline G. Brainerd, Despatch; O. H. Bowen and W. W. Bowen, Penfield.

J. D. Mathews Building Company, New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—James D. Mathews, J. W. Dunn, and C. F. Davies, New York City.

National Incorporating Company of New York City, (to organize and promote business corporations;) capital, $1,000. Directors T. G. Frost, E. E. Cox, and C. T. Willard, New York City.

Northern Shawmut Railroad Company, Angelica, (to operate a steam road two and a half miles long from Grove, Allegany County, to Michael's Mills, Livingston County;) capital, $30,000. Directors—C. Walter Artz and F. H. Moltenhauer, New York City; F. W. Grost, Brooklyn, and S. M. Ayers, Jersey City.

John Spence Company, New York City, (to deal in hardware;) capital, $1,500. Directors—W. L. Spence, J. H. Spence, and John Spence, New York City.

Marks & Benson Company, New York, (to deal in clothing and dry goods;) capital, $20,000. Directors—Joseph E. Marks and H. A. Marks, New York City, and J. M. Benson, Madison, Ind.

Gerstendorfer Brothers, New York City, (to manufacture enamels and bronze powders;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Albert Gerstendorfer, New York City; Edmund Eckart, New Rochelle, and C. H. Engel, Hoboken, N. J.

Eronel Realty Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Paul Kissinger, S. B. Rosenthal, and Louis Weinberger, New York City.

MANY PRISONERS MAY BE RELEASED

Procedure of Magistrates Criticised by Corporation Counsel.

Mr. Rives Replies to Commissioner Hynes's Questions in View of the Appellate Division's Fox Case Decision.

According to an opinion submitted yesterday to Corrections Commissioner Thomas W. Hynes by Corporation Counsel George W. Rives there are many women and men in the penal institutions of the City of New York who ought to be free and are unjustly detained.

Section 707 of the Revised Charter compels a City Magistrate to commit a person convicted of disorderly conduct, intoxication, &c., for six months, if he gives him "time" at all, and it is said that many of the Magistrates have been sentencing such prisoners for thirty, sixty, and ninety days, or some other term at variance with the duration of imprisonment mentioned in the section. Mr. Rives said about this:

"I answer that such commitments are void upon their face. Such a course of procedure on the part of a committing Magistrate is inconsistent with the whole plan of cumulative sentences. Such commitments can only be explained upon the theory that the Magistrates have not had their attention called to the opinion of the Appellate Division in the Fox case."

This opinion was handed down Dec. 12, 1902, and upheld the constitutionality of Sections 707 to 712, which previously had been held unconstitutional by Justice Truax in a trial term of the Supreme Court. The Magistrates were notified at the time of the decision, but are said to have disregarded it. In view of this Mr. Hynes asks Mr. Rives what he will do about it, and Mr. Rives answers:

"You are not justified in receiving or detaining prisoners under such void commitments."

Commissioner Hynes also complains of the Magistrates discharging prisoners at their pleasure who have been convicted of disorderly conduct, vagrancy, and intoxication. He asks:

"Is it my duty to comply with the written order of a City Magistrate, directing me to release from custody a prisoner regularly committed for an offense mentioned in Charter, Section 707, when such prisoner is not held in default of bail or has not instituted some one of the proceedings contemplated by Sections 710 and 711, looking to his discharge at an earlier date than that fixed in the departmental order?" A number of Magistrates are in the habit of exercising the prerogative of peremptory discharge of prisoners committed by them for offenses mentioned in Section 707 without any reference whatever to the proceedings referred to in Sections 710 and 711 pertaining to special discharges. In many instances prisoners committed for six months are discharged within two or three days of their commitment."

Mr. Rives's answer to this is:

"To this question I answer that the Magistrates have no power to release prisoners who have once been committed by them for the full term of six months except in compliance with the provisions of Sections 710 and 711. Any orders not made in compliance with these sections should be disregarded by you."

In accordance with the sections first offenders in cases of disorderly conduct and vagrancy must be released within five days after commitment, and for each subsequent commitment the detention period is doubled, running to 10, 40, 80 days, &c., the cumulative sentence law. By the law Magistrates have no right to order the discharge of a prisoner once committed except on getting from the Department of Corrections a certificate as to whether or not it is the prisoner's first offense.

Commissioner Hynes also complains that the Magistrates have been suspending sentences in cases of persons convicted of vagrancy and have released persons on probation.

The Corporation Counsel states Magistrates have the power to suspend sentence against any person convicted as provided in the Section 707, and to release persons on probation.

About 200 persons were released from Kings County and New York County jails after the Fox decision, and it is said as many more will be released at once on the new opinion by Mr. Rives.

Mr. Hynes also appeals from Kings Magistrates committing persons convicted of disorderly conduct, intoxication, and vagrancy, to the Kings County Jail instead of the Kings County Penitentiary, and Mr. Rives states that the Sheriff of Kings is not justified in receiving them. He asks for a separate communication from Mr. Hynes on the subject.

Commissioner Hynes also asks if he has authority to transfer prisoners in these cases from the county jails of Kings, Queens, and Richmond to the Kings County Penitentiary or the Blackwell's Island Workhouse. Mr. Rives states the Commissioner's power is limited to transfers from one prison to another within the Commissioner's jurisdiction. He adds:

"I may add that legislation is to be urged this Winter placing under the jurisdiction of your department all prisons in the city in which convicted criminals are confined, limiting the use of jails by the Sheriff to the detention of persons arrested under civil process or of those waiting trial."

TRUST COMPANY REPORTS.

Condition of Resources and Liabilities at the Close of 1902 Shown.

Reports of the condition of other trust companies at the close of the year 1902, which in a certain degree exhibit the volume of transactions in the past year, follow:

Union Trust Company of New York.

RESOURCES.

New York City and railroad bonds at market value	$10,754,775.00
Bonds and mortgages	622,860.00
Real estate	1,900,000.00
Loans on collateral	44,471,695.00
United States gold certificates	2,000,000.00
Cash in office	21,967.05
Cash in banks	2,087,457.88
Interest and commissions accrued	319,909.70
Advances to trusts	3,642.87
Suspense account	105.00
Total	$62,381,985.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	7,516,238.46
Deposits	52,837,517.28
Certified and coupon checks	67,502.57
Interest accrued on deposits	785,732.84
Taxes and expenses accrued	57,894.35
Dividend accrued	125,000.00
Total	$62,381,985.00

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

United States bonds at market value	$4,085,380.00
New York City stocks, at market value	64,000.00
Railroad and other bonds and stocks, at market value	10,795,262.93
Real estate	1,010,746.57
Bonds and mortgages	1,436,000.00
Amount loaned on collateral	32,151,321.03
Cash on hand and in bank	3,652,047.79
Miscellaneous securities, accrued interest, rents, &c.	448,559.14
Total	$53,830,818.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	7,007,480.35
Deposits in trust	45,593,905.53
Interest accrued on deposits, taxes, and unclaimed dividends	229,562.22
Total	$53,830,818.10

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Real estate	$913,000.00
Bonds and mortgages	3,014,666.34
Loans on collateral	8,862,830.00
Bills receivable	6,228,012.64
Cash in company's vaults	2,500,000.00
Cash in banks	1,344,702.58
Accrued interest, &c.	710,526.82
Bonds and stocks, market value	12,835,676.50
Total	$37,007,434.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits	4,152,432.25
Deposits in trust	28,716,208.40
Annuity fund	2,107,583.95
Life insurance fund	394,575.97
Interest due depositors, taxes, &c.	636,634.31
Total	$37,007,434.88

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST BOARD.

Several new elements have appeared in the Board of Directors of the North American Trust Company. The new Directors, who were elected Tuesday, and the interests they represent, are:

Samuel Thorne, a Director of the Central Trust Company; August Belmont, Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company; P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; William A. Read of Vermilye & Co.; William Logan, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank; William R. Nicholson, President of the Land, Title, and Trust Company of Philadelphia; John Mack of Philadelphia, ex-receiver of the Asphalt Company; David H. King, Jr., President of the New York Dock Company, and R. B. Van Cortlandt of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., bankers.

COLER GETS GUARDIAN TRUST.

Absolute Control Obtained Through Buying Out Charles W. Morse.

Bird S. Coler, President of the Guardian Trust Company, and his friends have purchased absolute control of the company, having acquired the holdings of Charles W. Morse.

The Guardian Trust Company is one of the newly organized companies of this sort, having been established last September. Soon after its foundation its capital and surplus were substantially increased and Mr. Morse became quite prominent in its affairs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The barometric conditions have not changed materially during the last twenty-four hours. Pressure continues high in the South and thence northwestward to the northern plateau region. A faint depression is moving eastward over the upper lake region and a second depression occupies the Southern California Coast.

There has been very little precipitation in any part of the country. Light rain has fallen in the Gulf States and Texas, and light snow at a few points in the lake region. It is warmer in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States.

The weather will clear in the Southwest and the Gulf States, and generally fair weather with moderate temperature will prevail in all districts except the lake region and Northern New England and Northern New York, where snow is probable Thursday and Friday. It will be warmer in the lake region, New England, and generally south of the Ohio, but thee hanges will not be marked.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras northward will continue fresh, increasing on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast Thursday. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts mostly light northeast winds will prevail. On Lake Michigan fresh southwest winds will become brisk Thursday, diminishing Friday.

Steamers departing for European ports Thursday will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from the Breakwater to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, Snow in north portion, rain or snow in south portion Thursday, rising temperature; Friday cloudy; brisk southwest winds, increasing Thursday morning.

District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maryland, partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy with snow in north portion Thursday; Friday fair; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Virginia and North Carolina, partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; fresh southwest winds.

South Carolina, cloudy Thursday and Friday; light variable winds.

West Virginia, fair Thursday and Friday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, generally fair Thursday and Friday, except snow along the lakes; fresh to brisk southeast winds.

South Dakota, fair Thursday and Friday.

Eastern New York, snow or rain Thursday; Friday fair; brisk southwest winds, increasing on the coast.

New Jersey, partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; brisk to high southwest winds.

Minnesota, fair Thursday and Friday, except snow in northeast portion; fresh west to northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair Thursday and Friday; probably colder Friday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow or rain; wind southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	17	13	18
6 A. M.	17	14	17
9 A. M.	18	16	21
12 M.	24	29	30
3 P. M.	28	25	32
6 P. M.	29	25	30
9 P. M.	31	26	29
12 P. M.	30	26	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	25¾
Weather Bureau	20½
Corresponding date 1902	24
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The thermometer registered 15 degrees at 8 A. M. and 26 degrees, the maximum temperature, at 3 P. M. yesterday; the minimum being 13 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	20	29	S	Cloudy
Atlantic City	32	32	SW	Pt. cloudy
Boston	24	26	SW	Cloudy
Buffalo	26	26	W	Snow
Cape May	32	32	SW	Pt. cloudy
Eastport	16	16	W	Clear
Nantucket	26	26	W	Cloudy
Norfolk	36	40	S	Clear
Oswego	20	20	S	Snow
Philadelphia	28	28	SW	Cloudy
Pittsburg	24	24	SW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	16	24	SW	Clear
Scranton	24	24	SW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	30	36	S	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	42	44	NW	Clear
Chicago	24	24	W	Cloudy
Cincinnati	34	36	SW	Clear
Cleveland	26	28	S	Clear
Detroit	24	26	W	Cloudy
Duluth	16	16	SW	Cloudy
Grand Haven	24	24	SW	Cloudy
Green Bay	12	14	SW	Clear
Huron	30	32	W	Clear
Marquette	20	20	NW	Cloudy
Milwaukee	18	20	W	Clear
Toledo	22	28	SW	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	38	40	W	Clear
Charlotte	36	38	NW	Clear
Corpus Christi	52	52	NE	Cloudy
Galveston	48	48	NE	Clear
Hatteras	40	40	W	Clear
Jacksonville	46	54	N	Clear
Key West	68	68	NE	Cloudy
Mobile	40	48	N	Clear
Montgomery	40	42	N	Clear
New Orleans	44	48	Calm	Cloudy
Savannah	44	44	N	Cloudy
Tampa	64	70	NE	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	40	42	W	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	26	44	W	Clear
Davenport	30	30	SW	Clear
Dodge City	34	48	W	Clear
Kansas City	38	46	S	Clear
North Platte	34	42	SW	Clear
Omaha	32	42	SW	Clear
St. Louis	36	36	SW	Clear
St. Paul	24	24	S	Clear

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Union Timber and Stave Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Alexander S. Bacon, Alexander Sampson, and Morton Stein.

Mexican Tobacco and Cigarette Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, W. Monds Greene, Le Grande Bouker.

Ardmaer Stock Farm; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frank H. Stratton, Edward A. S. Mann, and George F. Travers.

Justice Publishing and Printing Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Joseph H. Buckridge, George W. Garretson, John Roberts.

Joyce Safety Elevator Door Manufacturing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Kenneth K. McLaren, and Louis E. Bailey.

Delany Foreign Company; capital, $100,000; Incorporators—H Lee Sellers, Nettie S. McKain, and Hugh R. Coynton.

Mahlon, Bryan & Co.; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Julius S. Lawson, Charles H. Seymour, and H. F. Stockwell.

Lodi Realty Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Henry H. Schoenmaker, Samuel Gibson, Hugh C. Lendrin, Abraham Ver Dinn, Bernard J. Rogers, and Joseph R. Emmons.

Howlison Arithograph Company; capital, $450,000. Incorporators—William F. Eidell, Joseph H. Cotter, and George H. B. Martin.

General Improvement and Supply Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis Brill, Simon Bell, and Rosie Forbam.

Standard Drug Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Cleaveland V. Childs, Frederick Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets 4:57	Moon rises 7:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 8:46	Gov. Isl'd 9:10	H. Gate 11:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 9:19	Gov. Isl'd 9:43	H. Gate 11:39

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, West Indies		11:00 A. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Port au Prince, Jacmel, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, San Juan, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finland, Belgium via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ivernia, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 45:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and $1 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 15.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 31.
Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Jan. 3.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Dec. 31.
Manitou, London, Jan. 1.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 3.
Prins Willem I, Port-au-Prince, Jan. 7.
Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Jan. 8.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 10.
El Valle New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Grenada, Port Spain, Jan. 7.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 2.
La Savole, Havre, Jan. 10.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 10.
Sicilian Prince, Genoa, Jan. 2.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 18.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 13.
Minnetonka, London, Jan. 8.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Bolte, Bremen Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Maracaibo, Furst, Maracaibo Jan. 3, Curacao 5th, and Ponce 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Biles & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 13th.

SS Erne, (Ger.,) Bradhering, Port Maria Jan. 5, Montego Bay 7th, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 8th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Kirkstall, (Br.,) Seares, Baltimore Jan. 13, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston Jan. 8, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Matanzas, Miller, Tampico Jan. 6, and Havana 10th, with mdse. and one passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:32 P. M.

SS Montevideo, (Span.,) Grau, Genoa Dec. 21, Naples 23d, Barcelona 26th, and Cadiz 30th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Hendry, Cape Town Dec. 14, via St. Lucia Jan. 6, to Barber & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 14, 9:00 P. M., Southwest; moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Nora, (Nor.,) for St. Thomas, Barbados, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Grenada and Trinidad.
SS Berks, for ——
SS Harrisburg, and one barge, for ——
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Florida, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Vincenzo Bonanno, (Ital.,) for Pensacola.
SS Buckman, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Higuera, for Boston.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 14—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 4:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 11:30 P. M.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Montezuma, (Br.,) Capt. Troop, for New York, sld. from Barry to-day.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Beckenham, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New York, sld. from Colombo Jan. 6.

SS Segarenes, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from New York for Para, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Remnart, from Manila, &c., for New York, sld. from Algiers yesterday.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Pisa, (Br.,) Capt. Felkins, from New York, via St. Michael's, for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Malta Jan. 12.

SS Thordis, (Nor.,) Capt. Gramm, from New York, via Aden, for Manilla, arr. at Singapore previous to Jan. 13.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Gotsegiese, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Melbourne, (Br.,) Capt. Ross, from New York, via Norfolk, for Kurrachee and Bombay, arr. at Indian Port previous to to-day.

SS Spithead, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York, via Singapore, arr. at Hongkong previous to to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Shepherd, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from New York, via St. Michael's, for Singapore and Manila, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York, (on cruise to the principal islands in the West Indies and Nassau,) arr. at St. Thomas

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

A Remarkable Restaurant
On Our Eighth Floor.
But three months old and already famous for its Excellent Menu, Prompt and Efficient Service, Fine Linen, Cut Glass, Silver, &c.
The harmony and delicacy of its mural decorations are greatly admired, while the renditions of the orchestra, which entertains daily from 12 to 3, are greatly enjoyed.
Express Elevator Service During Busy Hours.

The Most Important Furniture Sale
Fifth Floor

held in Greater New York for many a year is now in progress at this store. It is not amiss to state that it is beyond doubt the paramount trade event of the young year in this city. From a value-giving standpoint it transcends even the biggest August or February Furniture sales of the past.

Furniture for every room in the house is embraced. Furniture than which there is no better in regard to quality, beauty, style and durability.

If you have a home to furnish completely, or merely wish to add new pieces here and there, you should by all means permit yourself to be influenced by the broad economy of this very aggressive and stupendous mercantile movement.

Library Suites.
Covered with best quality Leather.

2 piece Golden Oak Library Suites; regular price $114.00, now $95.00
3 piece Mahogany Library Suites; regular price $137.00, now $110.00
3 piece Mahogany Library Suites, usually $172.00, now $145.00
2 piece Overstuffed Library Suites, usually $186.00, now $165.00

Library Chairs and Rockers.

Rockers of Golden Oak and Leather; regular price $28.00, now $22.50
Arm Chairs of Mahogany and Leather; regular price $32.00, now $25.00
Arm Chairs of Weathered Oak and Leather; regular price $38.00, now $29.00
Arm Chairs Overstuffed and Leather; regular price $42.00, now $35.00
Arm Chairs of Mahogany and Leather; regular prices $49.75, $58.00 and $79.00, now ..... $37.50, $45.00 and $65.00

Morris Chairs and Rockers.

Golden Oak and Imitation Mahogany Morris Chairs and Rockers; former price $8.50, now $6.00
Mahogany finish Morris Chairs and Rockers; former price $9.50, now $7.00
Golden Oak and Mahogany finish Morris Chairs and Rockers; former prices $12.00 and $12.50, now ..... $9 and $10
Morris Chairs, with adjustable cushions; former prices $19.00, $24.00 and $32.00, now ..... $12, $19 and $25
Morris Chairs, with adjustable cushions; former prices $36.00, $38.00 and $48.00, now ..... $25, $29.75 and $35

Upholstered Rockers.

Mahogany finish Upholstered Rockers; have been marked $13.75, now $10.00
Golden Oak Upholstered Rockers; have been marked $19.00, now $15.00
Mahogany Upholstered Rockers; have been marked $23.00, $28.50 and $32.00, now ..... $18.50, $22.50 and $25.00
Mahogany Upholstered Rockers; have been $35.00, $38.00 and $45.00, now ..... $27.50, $31.00 and $37.50

Upholstered Chairs.

Mahogany Upholstered Chairs, former prices $11.50, $14.50 and $17.50, now ..... $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50
Mahogany Upholstered Chairs, former prices $18.50, $21.75 and $26.50, now ..... $15.00, $17.00 and $19.00
Mahogany Upholstered Chairs, former prices $36.00, $42.00 and $64.00, now ..... $27.50, $35.00 and $52.50

YALE WON HOCKEY MATCH

Columbia Seven Beaten in a Fast and Rough Game.

Local Team Lost by Margin of Two Goals—Wolff Sent Out of the Game for Fouling.

In a fast and at times very rough hockey game of the intercollegiate championship series, which was played last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Yale defeated Columbia by the score of 6 to 4. The speed which the opposing teams maintained during the greater part of both halves was by far the fastest displayed this season in the St. Nicholas Rink, but only two men, one on each side, succumbed to the strain upon their powers of endurance.

Oliver and Potter were the most conspicuous players among the winners. Both of these men displayed wonderful agility in passing and shooting for goals. Marcus was always in the thick of the fray, and he had the honor of shooting the first goal of the game. Hitchcock, Yale's cover point, frequently took part in the forward plays, and in so doing rendered good service on behalf of Yale.

Hecker, a freshman, who played on the Drisler School team, which finished second in the Interscholastic Hockey Championship tournament last year, was decidedly the best player on the Columbia team. He played a dashing, and at the same time, a scientific game at all times, and some of his runs were on the irresistible order. Van Bernuth, the Columbia goalkeeper, seemed out of place during the first half, but his work in the final half was very much better. H. Duden and Wolff of Columbia were very rough in their work and used unnecessary violence in checking an opponent. Wolff was particularly aggressive, and in defiance of the rules he frequently swung his stick over his head, much to the discomfort of the spectators who sat or stood close to the edge of the rink. Only once did the umpire punish Wolff for his unsportsmanlike conduct. This was near the close of the final half, when he was sent out of the game for two minutes after having fouled Oliver.

The game began with a rush, in which Yale showed good team work, and Marcus scored a goal within two minutes. Fifty seconds later on W. Duden tied the score with a well-directed shot off a pass by Hecker. The puck was kept pretty well in Columbia's territory during the remainder of the half, during which Oliver and Potter each scored two goals for Yale. Within five minutes of the end of time McKee, who was slightly injured, made way for Bode, and the latter distinguished himself by a brilliant goal on individual work in less than a minute after he entered the game. The score at the end of the first half was 5-2 in favor of Yale.

Early in the second half Hecker made a beautiful run and scored for Columbia. In a mix-up in which three men fell down, including Von Bernuth, in front of the Columbia goal net, Oliver sent the puck in for Yale's sixth and last goal. Both sides were playing at a furious rate at this stage, and the puck was sent from end to end of the rink, but the shots were wild, the players striving for distance rather than direction. Finally W. Duden passed to Wolff, who scored for Columbia, and the game ended without any further gain being made. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Columbia.
Stern	Goal	Von Bernuth
Ward	Point	Benedict
Hitchcock	Cover point	H. Duden
Smith. Dilworth	Forward	Wolff
Oliver	Forward	Hecker
Potter	Forward	McKee, Bode
Marcus	Forward	W. Duden

Goals made—Oliver, (2,) Potter, (2,) Marcus, W. Duden, Hecker, Bode, Wolff. Referee—H. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—W. Stern, Yale; W. Shoemaker, Columbia. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Yale's Graduate Athletic Committee.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—A committee to be known as the Graduate Advisory Committee on Track Athletics in Yale University has just been elected by the members of the Yale track team of 1902. The object of the institution of the committee is to insure a more definite and consistent policy in the management of track athletics. This committee consists of Charles H. Sherrill, Captain of the Yale 1899 team; Julian W. Curtiss, '79; Lewis P. Sheldon, Captain of the 1896 team, and Thomas R. Fisher, Captain of the 1889 team.

LINES OF NEW CUP YACHT.

The Craft Shows Now That There Will Be Little Departure from Constitution's Build.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 14.—The raising of the keel frames of the midship section of the new yacht ordered as a prospective cup defender was accomplished to-day at the Herreshoffs', and it is now possible to obtain some general idea of the form of the craft. While her lines in many respects conform to those of the Constitution, there will be less dead rise, less curve at the garboards, the bilges somewhat harder, and a considerably flatter floor. The departure from the Constitution's lines is, however, not at all extreme.

Owing to the stern post not being in position, the framing is being worked further forward than aft, and there are now several frames out ahead of the lead keel.

As in the other cup defenders, more reliance is placed in the belt and longitudinal frames, of which there are fifteen in the midship section. The belt frames are six feet eight inches apart, with intermediate frames between. As usual, the connections are made by T bars, and the plating will follow the belt frames end for end. On the whole, the work is progressing favorably, and there appears to be every prospect that the new boat will be overboard before the middle of April.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Stratton II. and Old Hutch were the only winning favorites, Ecome, who won the fifth race, was backed from 15 to 8 to 1, and the ring profited but little by the very poor showing made by Satin Coat, a strong favorite. While at the post for the third race Old Hutch was kicked in the stifle and pulled up quite lame. The stewards have refused all privileges to A. P. Mathieson, in whose name Hiram Johnson, the alleged ringer, ran and won recently. Weather clear; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Stratton II., 111 pounds, (Winkfield,) 8 to 5, won; The Caxton, 100, (Pollock,) 30 to 1, second; Automaton, 112, (Battiste,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Little Jack Horner, The Black Scot, Boundlee, Mollie T., Doeskin, Aline S., Daddy Bender, and Registrar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Lorrer, 105 pounds, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, won; John A. Clark, 104, (Otis,) 6 to 5, second; Ceylon, 105, (Battiste,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Computation, Tom Wallace, Masterful, Wissendine, Insolence, Florey S., Spray of Pearls, Delsarte, and Bohul also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Old Hutch, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 10, won; Federal, 109, (Hoar,) 4 to 1, second; Major Tenny, 94, (Redfern,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Aratoma also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Henry McDaniel, 99 pounds, (Lindsel,) 3 to 1, won; Andes, 109, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, second; Amigari, 101, (Hall,) 12 to 5, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Pageant, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Illuminate also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Ecome, 110 pounds, (A. Hall,) 8 to 1, won; The Way, 98, (J. Miller,) 9 to 2, second; Vesuvia, 97, (Kinsella,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:10¾. Lou Woods, Satin Coat, Pay The Fiddler, King Barleycorn, Bushnell, False Lead, John Storm, Rastus, and Deloraine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Barbara Frietchie, 103 pounds, (Lindsey,) 6 to 1, won; Jena, 109, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, second; Shogun, 92, (Redfern,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Siphon, Belvino, Lady Alberta, Uranium, and Showman also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; fillies three years old; six furlongs. Paramount, Fair Lass, and Brush By, 109 pounds each; Apple Sweet, Breaker, Athelrose, Noweta, Agnes Mack, and Epidemic, 105 each; Princess Tulane, Fading Light, and Sweet Nell, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. The Stewardess, 100 pounds; Master, 102; Censor, 103; Jerry Hunt, Hengist, and Frank H., 104; Grantor, 105; Charles Ramsey, 106; Paul Creyton, 107; Ed La., 109.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Medina, 83 pounds; Tancred and Duke Dashaway, 88; Glennevis and Rankin, 96 each; Safeguard, 97; Weidemann, Carl Kahler, King B., and Emshee, 102 each; L'Etrenne and Wealth, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile. Hay, 90 pounds; The Messenger, 103; Hargis, 100; Carl Kahler, 101; Port Royal, 105; Wealth, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three years old; mile and seventy yards. Immortelle, 98 pounds; Hedge and Ravenspur, 99 each; Floyd K. and Mauser, 101 each; John Coulter and The Wizard, 102; Welcome Light, 103; Brookston and Blanco, 104; War Cry, 106; Glendon, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Blue Ridge, 89 pounds; Leenja, 93; Saragamp, 94; Ceylon, 96; Annie Lauretta, 99; Heroics, 101; Flaneur, 102; Potheen and Georgia Gardner, 103; Sarilla, 107; Rough Rider, 110; Magnetic, 111.

BOSTON'S GOLF PRESIDENCY.

No Opposition to the Present Ticket of United States Golf Association.

The report of the Nominating Committee of the United States Golf Association will be sent out to-day. Its members are Deveraux Emmet, Garden City Golf Club; Herbert Jaques, Country Club, Brookline, and W. A. Alexander, Exmoor (Ill.) Golf Club. The ticket will be elected at the annual meeting on Feb. 17, at Delmonico's, as there is no question of an opposition ticket.

R. H. Robertson of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club will be succeeded in the Presidency by G. Herbert Windeler of the Country Club, Brookline, who last year was a Vice President. President Robertson has positively refused a third term, in this step following the precedent established by his predecessors, W. B. Thomas and Laurence Curtis, who, like Mr. Windeler, are also Bostonians.

A Western golfer, D. R. Forgan, retires as a Vice President to be succeeded by another Chicago man, E. P. Martin, who is Vice President of the Western Golf Association, and Adrian H. Larkin, a New Jersey golfer, takes the place left vacant by Mr. Windeler's promotion. The Treasurer and Secretary are renominated, but new men are named as committeemen, Thomas Taylor, Jr., of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, and Daniel Chauncey of the Garden City Golf Club. They succeed James A. Stillman of the Garden City Golf Club, and Allan L. Reid of the Chicago Golf Club. The ticket follows:

President—G. Herbert Windeler, Country Club, Brookline; Vice Presidents—Edward P. Martin, Midlothian Country Club, and Adrian H. Larkin, Yountakah Country Club; Treasurer—S. Y. Heebner, Philadelphia Country Club; Secretary—Maturin Ballou, Apawamis Club; Committeemen—Thomas Taylor, Jr., Onwentsia Club, and Daniel Chauncey, Garden City Golf Club.

ICE YACHT RACING BEGINS.

North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club Holds First Race of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The opening race of the winter of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon, when eight of the third-class boats competed in a race of fifteen miles for prizes offered by Commodore Samuel W. Morford. The race was exciting from start to finish, and was watched by hundreds of spectators. The ice was hard and smooth and a fresh wind blew from the northwest, conditions which are almost perfect for ice-yachting on the North Shrewsbury.

The names of the yachts, with their owners and sailers, were as follows: Northwest, owned by Ivy Hance and sailed by owner; Wizard, owned by George Gillig and sailed by Henry Chadwick; Tyro, owned by T. Henry Grant and sailed by Garrett Morford; Snail, owned by Charles Robbins and sailed by owner; Georgie, owned by Charles P. Irwin and sailed by owner; Daisy, owned by Edward Asay and sailed by James C. Doughty; Zero, owned by Daniel Asay and sailed by Ferd. White.

The start was a flying one, and the yachts kept pretty close together during all of the first round of the triangular course of two and one-half miles. The Wizard led on the first two laps and then the Daisy steadily crawled up and passed the Gillig boat, keeping her position and crossing the line a winner 41 minutes 14 seconds after the start. Toward the last of the race the wind freshened considerably, and the little fellows lifted their windward runners frequently. The Wizard was second, less than half a minute behind the Daisy, and the Witch was third. Two races open to yachts of the same class will take place to-morrow afternoon. One will be for prizes given by George Gillig and the other will be for the club pennant.

Syracuse Crews Barred by Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Just as Cornell and the University of Syracuse were drawing together and seemed on the eve of resuming in all branches their interrupted athletic relations, it is learned that the latter has taken action which will probably sever rowing relations altogether. Last Fall Cornell sent invitations to Pennsylvania, Harvard, Columbia, and Syracuse to enter crews in the second 'Varsity race to be rowed on Cayuga Lake on Memorial Day. Since that time Syracuse has sent invitations to Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Columbia to row on Onondaga Lake on Memorial Day. When Harvard in some surprise wrote to Prof. Durand asking for an explanation of Syracuse's action the whole matter came to light. As a result Syracuse has been dropped by Cornell in the final listing of crews.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING MEETING.

A Graduate Director Stated That Other Coaches Have Followed Hanlan's Ideas.

Six hundred Columbia students held a rousing mass meeting yesterday at which there was plenty of enthusiasm and several speeches in which some rather startling remarks were made.

Justus A. B. Cowles, a graduate director of the Rowing Club, made an address in which he said that since the coming of Edward Hanlan to Columbia both Ellis Ward of Pennsylvania and Charles Courtney of Cornell had changed their strokes and rigging to model them after Hanlan's advanced ideas. He said that hereafter Columbia would meet her own style of watermanship in rowing against other college crews. He said also that he urged that the candidates for the crews maintain a high standard in scholarship to demonstrate that rowing is not incompatible with academic standing.

Edward Hanlan described the progress of aquatics at Columbia, and said that the intercollegiate rowing races of the future would lie between Cornell and Columbia.

Barent Lefferts appealed to Columbia men to raise $12,789 for the maintenance of the crews this year. Of this amount he said the freshmen must raise $2,500, the other students $3,500, and $6,500 from the alumni. While Manager Lefferts was making his address he received a note from Isaac N. Seligman, with a check for $250 for the crews.

Stephen P. Nash of the 1901 crew said that in the past Columbia crews have had to fight not only the other college crews, but the Columbia Faculty as well. Speeches were also made by Roland P. Jackson, last year's 'Varsity Captain; Frederick B. Irvine, Captain of the 1901 'Varsity; A. W. Putnam of the '95 crew and by H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Captain of the '97 crew.

Newark Athletic Club Changes.

At a meeting of the Newark Athletic Club last night a resolution was passed changing the name of that organization to the Newark Club. The golf links of the club, the lease upon which expires in February, have been turned over to a new organization, to be known as the Clinton Hill Golf Club. The new golf club is composed of the golf enthusiasts of the athletic club. The newly elected officers of the Newark Club are: President—Uzal H. McCarter; First Vice President—Henry Rommel; Second Vice President—Theodore M. Woodland; Secretary—Harry V. Osborne; Treasurer—Wilbur S. Johnson; Counsel—Edwin G. Adams. The new Board of Governors are: Chester R. Hoag, C. Edwin Young, Herbert P. Gleason, Daniel H. Dunham, and William W. Rutter.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Election.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 14.—The first meeting of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club took place this evening. Commodore Frank Tilford was elected for the third time. George Lauder, Jr., was elected Vice Commodore, and H. P. Whittaker Rear Commodore. Richard Outwater was elected Treasurer and Charles P. Geddes Secretary. The new measurer is Morgan Barney, and the two Trustees elected are Edwin C. Converse and F. S. Doremus. The regatta committee is headed as usual by Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman, and his associates are Charles E. Sims, Thomas J. McCahill, Jr., E. Sterne Wheeler and Harry C. Nash.

College Teams to Contest at N. Y. A. C.

Under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club the first regular intercollegiate tournament for the championship of the Eastern universities will be held this year for the first time. A schedule has been prepared which will include games between Yale, Harvard, Clumbia, and Pennsylvania. The first game of the series will be played on Jan. 31 at the New York Athletic Club between Yale and the University of Pennsylvania. On Feb. 28 Harvard will meet the winner of the Yale-Pennsylvania contest, and on March 14 Columbia will line up in the final games with the winner of the semi-final event.

The champion at intercollegiate water polo in the West will be invited by the New York Athletic Club to come to New York to play the Eastern college champion for the intercollegiate championship of America.

New Automobile Club Members.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America, held at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, the following new members were elected: Robert Goelet, Charles S. Towle, and C. A. Duerr of this city, and L. H. Kittredge of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Contest Committee of the club will meet a number of makers of motor vehicles for business purposes at the clubhouse this afternoon, to discuss the conditions of the contest for business automobiles which the club proposes to hold in the Spring.

AQUARIUM PERFORMERS ARRIVE.

Sixty newts, a few sunfish, a large number of highly ornamental water bugs, and a family of tadpoles arrived at the Aquarium yesterday, and, after a few rehearsals in Superintendent's Spencer's laboratory, they are to be put on view. The collection is a gift to the Aquarium from George E. Searing of Tompwanda, Penn.

The prize of the collection is a tonsured tadpole. The monkish appearance is imparted by a yellow round spot. The newcomer is about three inches in length.

WARRANT FOR DR. WESTON.

Failure of Coroner's Physician to Appear Delays Murder Trial—Accused of Contempt of Court.

Judge McMahon, sitting in Part III., Court of General Sessions, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston, who had failed to obey a subpoena and appear as a witness in a murder case which was being tried in that court. The warrant charges him with contempt of court.

The case was that of George Slater, a butcher, of 22 Clarkson Street, who is accused of having murdered his wife last June. Dr. Weston performed the autopsy, and was wanted as the first witness.

Assistant District Attorney Ely called County Detective Secord, who swore that he had served Dr. Weston with the subpoena. Mr. Ely also told Judge McMahon that he had personally notified Dr. Weston to be on hand early.

Judge McMahon then issued the warrant, which was given to Detective Sergeant Walsh to execute. Then he adjourned court. The detective had scarcely left the building with his warrant when Dr. Weston arrived. He explained that he had been in Part III. of the Supreme Court in obedience to a subpoena citing him to appear there as a witness, and remarked that he could not be in two places at one time.

Only a couple of days ago Coroner's Physician Higgins was late in appearing at an Italian murder trial before Judge Cowing, and Assistant District Attorney Rand had to ask for an adjournment. When Dr. Higgins finally appeared he explained that he had been subpoenaed to appear before three other courts and the Grand Jury simultaneously.

Trinity School Alumni Society.

At the second annual meeting of the Trinity School Alumni Society, held Tuesday evening at the St. Denis Hotel, the following officers were elected: President—Bishop William D. Walker; Vice President—Warren S. Banks; Secretary—Arthur West; Treasurer—Henry G. Cahill; Executive Committee—Charles S. Holcombe, Frank S. Hackett, and Albert C. Bunn, Jr. The meeting was followed by the annual dinner of the society. Trinity School was founded in 1709, which makes it one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country.

Medal for Life Saver Duggan.

Thomas Duggan, a watchman on the Glen Island pier at East Thirty-second Street, who saved three lives these in 1901, received yesterday a silver medal from the United States Life Saving Service. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in a letter, commended the young man for his bravery. Duggan's ambition is to get on the fire patrol. He has another medal for rescuing persons from drowning.

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Men's Stiff Bosom Shirts.,

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1.25 Values
1.50 Values
All at 59c

See Window Display.

Here's a chance for the well dressed men. You all know the "Excelsior" SHIRT. You know the style it contains—how well it fits—how well it is made. You also know that the "Excelsior" Shirt invariably sells for $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

You will therefore appreciate a chance to buy choice of 20 patterns of the "Excelsior" Shirt at..... 59c

They are made of 84 square Percales and fine Madras, shown in newest effects of dots, figures and stripes, detached and attached cuffs. Every one of them represents the season's newest ideas in shirt making; plain or plaited bosoms, sizes from 14 to 18 neck. A guarantee from the maker goes with every shirt.

SALE BEGINS 8 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

A FEW OF THE 20 STYLES ARE HERE SHOWN.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

CEYLON TEA.

Butler's Golden Tips.

Same quality sold elsewhere at 70c. lb.

Packed in cartons, full net weight.

Pound, 50c
Half Pound, 25c

MIXED TEA.

A Delicious Blend

of the choicest pickings of new crop.

Packed in cartons, full net weight.

Pound, 50c
Half Pound, 25c

STORES EVERYWHERE. 109 RETAIL BRANCHES

OOLONG TEA.

Formosa Oolong.

Choicest grade of this fine Black Tea.

Packed in cartons, full net weight.

Pound, 50c
Half Pound, 25c

INDIAN TEA.

Our Direct Importation from India.

Pronounced superior to all others.

Packed in cartons, full net weight.

Pound, 50c
Half Pound, 25c

TEA AND COFFEE SALE.

An Extraordinary Event.

For months past we have been arranging to give our patrons and the public an opportunity to purchase the finest grades of Teas and Coffees at the lowest prices ever quoted for superior goods. A word as to qualities: We guarantee our Teas and Coffees to be the choicest imported into this country, of absolute purity and delicious flavor. Every pound of tea imported by us is carefully tested before finding a place in our warehouse. The illustrations help tell the story. In connection with the Tea and Coffee sale we offer some choice Grocery specials.

Teas and Coffees.
The Prices in Detail.

Golden Tip Ceylon, lb. carton	50c
Golden Tip Ceylon, ½lb. carton,	25c
Unxid Oolong, lb. carton	50c
Unxid Oolong, ½ lb. carton	25c
Unxid English Breakfast, lb carton	50c
Unxid English Breakfast, ½ lb carton	25c
Unxid Indian, lb. carton	50c
Unxid Indian, ½ lb. carton	25c
Unxid Mixed, lb. carton	50c
Unxid Mixed, ½ lb. carton	25c
Best No. 1 Formosa Oolong, lb.,	35c
Best No. 1 Formosa Oolong, 3 lbs.	1.00
Best No. 1 Eng. Breakfast, lb.	35c
Best No. 1 Eng. Breakfast, 3 lbs,	1.00
Best No. 1 Mixed, lb.	35c
Best No. 1 Mixed, 3 lbs.	1.00
Best No. 1 Ceylon, lb.	35c
Best No. 1 Ceylon, 3 lbs	1.00
Best No. 1 Japan, lb.	35c
Best No. 1 Japan, 3 lbs.	1.00

Teas and Coffees.
The Prices in Detail.

Best No. 1 Gunpowder, lb.	35c
Best No. 1 Gunpowder, 3 lb.	1.00
Best No. 1 Young Hyson, lb.	35c
Best No. 1 Young Hyson, 3 lb.	1.00
Choice No. 2 Mixed, lb.	25c
Choice No. 2 Mixed, 3 lbs.	70c
Choice No. 2 English Breakfast, lb	25c
Choice No. 2 English Breakfast, 3 lbs.	70c
Choice No. 2 Oolong, lb.	25c
Choice No. 2 Oolong, 3 lbs	70c

Coffees.

Best Mocha and Java, lb	25c
Best Mocha and Java, 3 lbs.	70c
Same grade as sold elsewhere at 35c. and 40c. lb.	
Fancy Fresh Roasted Santos, lb	13c
Fancy Fresh Roasted Santos, 2 lbs	25c

California Fruits.

Essie Brand Peaches, finest packed, heavy syrup, can	19c
Essie Brand Pears, finest packed, heavy syrup, can	19c
Essie Brand Cherries, finest standards, heavy syrup, can	23c
Essie Brand Plums, finest egg plums packed, can	15c
Essie Brand Apricots, finest grown, heavy syrup, can	17c
East View Peaches, choice California, natural flavor, can	16c
East View Pears, choice fruit, natural flavor, can	16c
East View Cherries, choice and of natural flavor, can	19c
East View Plums, choice egg plums, natural flavor, can	13c
East View Apricots, choice California, natural flavor, can	15c
Liberty Jams, assorted, lb. jar 9c, 3 jars	25c

Extra Specials.

Walter Baker & Co.'s Celebrated Cocoa, half pound can	17c
Triumph Brand Oats, best rolled white oats, 2-lb. package	7c
Essie Brand Corn, can	10c
Essie Brand Succotash, can	12c
Golden Pumpkin, can	10c
Jelly Powder, assorted flavors, package	9c
Gold Label Sardines, can	11c
Imported Sardines, with key, can	10c
Imported Sardines, with key, 3 cans	28c
Peerless Beef Extract, jar	19c
Jelly, Assorted, Mason jars, full quart	10c
Mustard, Butler's English, ¼ can	10c
Hominy, best, 2-lb. package	9c
Flour, Pride of St. Louis, 7 lbs., 15c.; 3½ lbs.	8c
1 can Peas, 1 can Tomatoes, 1 can String Beans — the three	25c

Extra Specials.

Tomatoes, choice Maryland pack. 3-lb. can	8c
Franco-American Soups, ½-pt. cans, Tomato, Oxtail and Vegetable; can, 9c.; 3 cans	25c
French Mushrooms, finest, can.	23c
French Mushrooms, choice, can.	19c
Marshall Kippered Herring, can.	15c
Evaporated Apricots, lb. carton.	12c
Golden Drip Syrup, qt. bottle, and Peerless Buckwheat, 3-lb. package	both 19c
Best Rice, Carolina Full Head, 3½ lbs.	25c
Prepared Flour, Triumph Brand, 3-lb. package	14c
Prepared Flour, Peerless Brand, 3-lb. package	10c
Marrow Beans, qt	10c
Lima Beans, qt	10c
Peas, Hillside Brand, can.	13c
Peas, Hillside Brand, 2 cans	25c
Oranges, Medium, 25c. doz. Large, 29c. doz. Extra large, 35c. doz.	
Lemons, Large Messinas, doz.	11c
Crackers, Uneeda Milk Crackers, Oysterettes, 2 packages	7c

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
240 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
514 Second Ave., cor. 29th St.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 53th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 59th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 106th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
2209 Third Ave., near 125th St.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St. Tel. Call 1544 Morningside.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 122d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St. Tel. Call 2497A Morningside.
2647 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St. Tel. Call 2618 Morningside.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
[illegible] Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
[illegible] Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
1161 Tenth Ave., cor. 26th St.
457 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
850 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
WEST SIDE.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
100 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St. Tel. Call 2075 Columbus.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St. Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 83th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
887 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1040 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 242 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
606 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

240 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2736 Third Ave., cor. 149th St.
3029 Third Ave., near 156th St.
3365 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., near 169th St. Tel. Call 911 Melrose.
750 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Borough of Brooklyn.

120 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3311 Main.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
396 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St.
147 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
317 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
815-817 Flatbush Ave., cor. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
402 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. Call 3634 Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 2890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2233 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
1620 Fulton St., cor. Troy Ave. Tel. Call 2228B Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
288 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., nr. Meserole Ave.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

175 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1994 Bergen.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3092 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 763 Bergen.

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167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 218I Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Call 970C Mt. Vernon.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. Call 721J Yonkers.

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Best No. 1 Mixed Tea.

Freshly packed for this sale and guaranteed absolutely pure.

Pound, 35c
3 Pounds, 1.00

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Best No. 1 Oolong Tea.

This is the celebrated Formosa Black Tea. Absolutely pure and fresh.

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Good, strong and full flavored. Warranted pure.

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Cold on, or Pain in Chest or Lungs,

APPLY A

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They give instant relief from pain.

Nothing like them ever before known.

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which is straight and old, have a finer and richer flavor than any other, besides being far more wholesome.

The same is true of our Scotch Whiskies, BONNIE BRIER BUSH and SOUVENIR.

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ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER

PROMPTLY CURES

ASTHMA

Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression Suffocation, Neuralgia

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AND ALL DRUGGISTS

FOR BEST QUALITY

Absolutely Pure, Imported and Domestic

Wines and Liquors

Try J. J. CALLANAN, 41 & 43 Vesey St., City

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HAVEMEYER CRITICISES ANTI-TRUST MOTIVES

President of the Sugar Trust on Proposed Legislation.

He Declares That It Is Impossible to Understand What Reasonable Motive There Can Be for Much of the Interference.

President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company at the annual meeting of the company in Jersey City yesterday, in presenting the annual report, made some statements regarding the lower price of sugar and in connection with this made some criticism on legislation against trusts. Mr. Havemeyer said in part:

"The average price at which refined has been sold is 4.55 cents a pound. This includes 1.81 cents a pound, which goes to the Government. It thus appears that the net price has been reduced to 2.64 cents a pound, as against a net price, which in 1877, at the time of the formation of the Sugar Refineries Company, was 3.50 cents.

"I refer to the matter particularly at this time because of the proposed legislation, the professed object of which is to regulate business done by corporations, as against that which is done by individuals. Any such legislation overlooks the fact that a corporation is an aggregation of individuals. We have 11,274 stockholders. Every stockholder is interested in the conduct of the business, and the business is done at an economy which would be impossible if stockholders were to attempt to carry it along individually on their own account.

"The low price leads to increased consumption, and enables the business to be done at the lowest possible margin. The natural increase of consumption, year by year, may be stated to be 4.75 per cent. During the last year the increase was 8.17 per cent. This must be attributed to the reduction in price brought about by the combination. It is only by keeping the price down that competition can be met, and if our legislators would inform themselves of the situation, they would learn that in our industry there is no such thing as preventing competition and the building of new refineries.

"The above makes it impossible to understand what reasonable motive there can be for much of the so-called anti-trust legislation. The consumer is certainly benefited by a low price. Interference with the operation of natural laws leads to an increase of price, and although this may not benefit the manufacturer, it certainly cannot help the consumer. Apparently it is solicitude for the stockholders to which is due the proposed legislation. Our stockholders have heretofore shown confidence in the management in a way which cannot but afford gratification. They continue to do so. There is no law which compels them, and the same is true of all corporations—to buy or retain stock. It would seem that it would be time enough to interfere in their interests when stockholders make the request.

"Our company has heretofore given such information to stockholders as they, as a body, have asked for. It has conformed to the action heretofore taken at annual meetings that special information shall not be given to individual stockholders. This recognizes that business, which is to be done by corporations in competition with individuals, cannot satisfactorily be done if the individual may withhold all information about his business and the corporation shall be compelled to make public information about its business. Unless instructed otherwise the company will adhere to the policy which it has heretofore pursued of doing business at a minimum of margin, relying for its profits upon enlarged consumption.

"It is a curious commentary upon much of the proposed legislation that, while its avowed object is to relieve, its effect is to put restraint upon trade, this being directly the reverse of the action of our great commercial rival, England, which in recent years has been forced, both in the interest of producer and consumer, to wipe from its statute books legislation which for centuries it has been the policy of England to encourage upon the idea that it prevented restraint of trade.

"It is not my purpose to criticise or to comment upon the various plans which are under consideration to hurt corporate business. What I say is intended for our own stockholders. It is due to them that the business of the company shall be carried on so far as it fairly and reasonably can be, in their interest, and this course the Directors propose to pursue, conforming always of course to whatever shall become the law of the land."

At the meeting a resolution was adopted that all surplus earnings beyond dividends be reserved as working capital. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

"Have you anything to add to that report?" asked a stockholder whose name was not announced of Mr. Havemeyer.

"I have nothing to add to my statement to the stockholders," said President Havemeyer, "unless it be to commend to their attention the observation of Gov. Murphy of this State on the subject of corporations, and contrast them and their relations to the community with the efforts of public officials high in authority in Washington, who pander to an erroneous public view on same. He (Gov. Murphy) advises us not to be disturbed by the clamor of the demagogue."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Carroll—Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The marriage of Miss Miriam Wally Perkins, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins of this city, to Albert Carroll of Baltimore, took place to-day at the residence of the bride's parents, 1701 Connecticut Avenue. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, officiated. The ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. Immediately after the ceremony the party drove to St. Matthew's Church, where a mass was said in the St. Anthony Chapel. Owing to Miss Perkins not being a Catholic, the marriage could not take place within the church walls.

Bradley—Parrish.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The marriage of Joseph H. Bradley of this city to Miss Eleanor Parrish, daughter of the late Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., took place at noon to-day at the Church of the Epiphany. The bride was escorted by her uncle, William L. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Anna Conyngham Parrish. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Johns of Wilkesbarre, assisted by Dr. McKim, the rector of the church.

Benson—McClellan.

Miss Ellen Humphreys McClellan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker McClellan of Bayonne, was married last evening in Trinity Church, Bergen Point, to Edwin Parke Benson, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Davis Benson of Brooklyn. The Rev. Frederick Kirkus performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Josephine Alice McClellan, as maid of honor. Miss Louise Mulford of Bayonne and Miss Josephine Latta, a cousin of the bride, of Greensburg, Penn., were the bridesmaids. Frederick Leighton Harris of Brooklyn was best man, and the ushers were Frederick O. Benson of Brattleborough, Vt.; R. Duane Humphreys of New York, R. A. Barker, Clarence Dunning, Curtis G. Metzler of Boston, and Eads Johnson of New Orleans. The bride wore a white satin Princess gown trimmed with antique lace. The maid of honor wore a gown of white accordion liberty silk, trimmed with white lace. The bridesmaids wore gowns of silver blue crêpe de chine, trimmed with cream lace.

Stein—Bonner.

The wedding of the Rev. Alexis W. Stein and Miss Mabel Bonner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner of Gramercy Park, took place in St. George's Church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. Henry Mottet. The bride was gowned in white satin and chiffon, and she wore a tulle veil and carried a Prayer Book. Her sister, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr., was the matron of honor and her only attendant. The Rev. Frank Nelson was Mr. Stein's best man, and the ushers were his brother, Faneuil D. Stein Bethune; J. Bethune Stein, Dr. Faneuil Suydam Weisse, the Rev. Churchill Satterlee, Francis H. Cabot, and Willis Reese.

Langley—Harris.

Leland H. Langley, formerly of England, and Miss Cornelia Brady Harris, daughter of Mrs. John R. Harris, were married yesterday in the residence of the bride's mother, at 14 East Fortieth Street. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was decorated with smilax and roses. Miss Katharine Newbold was the maid of honor, and the Misses Ella de Peyster and Katharine McClure were the bridesmaids. The bride wore the conventional white satin and point lace, with a tulle veil. The attendants were in chiffon and lace. A small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Langley have gone South on their bridal trip.

Koch—Fleischhauer.

Miss Elsie Violet Fleischhauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fleischhauer, was married to Monroe Koch last evening at Sherry's, by the Rev. Dr. Leon Nelson of Temple Israel, Brooklyn. Millard F. Koch, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Charles S. Besthoff, Benjamin F. Koch, Ralph Gerstle, and Sydney Rosenbaum. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Lillian Koch, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Dora Weil, Irene Fleischhauer, Sadye Gerstle, and Mabel Levy. Three hundred guests attended the banquet after the ceremony. The bride wore a robe of white point and duchesse lace and a veil of point lace.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This afternoon is to be devoted as usual to receptions and teas. Mrs. Richard Lounsbery will give the second of her days, and Mrs. Schuchardt will give a dinner and a theatre party for her débutante daughter.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor will give her annual cotillion on the evening of Monday, Jan. 20. It is to be a small dance, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Astor.

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The wedding of Francis Waddington and Miss Charlotte Ieveeze is reported in Paris. It took place on the 12th inst. Mr. Waddington is the only son of Mrs. Waddington, the widow of the late French Ambassador to great Britain. His mother was Miss Mary King, daughter of the late Charles King, who was for many years President of Columbia College. He is a nephew of the late Col. Cornelius King of this city and of Miss Henrietta King and Mrs. Eugene Schuyler who is now living in Washington.

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James H. Hyde will give a large house party in his Long Island residence at the end of this week. Among his guests will be Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will give the first of their series of dinners at Sherry's this evening.

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Mrs. Stephen H. Pell has cards out for a dinner dance in the annex of the Metropolitan Club on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27. It is to be given for Miss Gertrude Pell, a cousin of Mr. Pell, and the débutante daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell.

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The engagement is announced of Mrs. Florence Padelford of Baltimore and New York to Ernest H. Cunard, son of William Cunard of 95 Eaton Place, London, and Orleans House, Twickenham. Mrs. Padelford was Miss Florence McPheeters of Baltimore, a great beauty and belle, who married Edward M. Padelford, from whom she secured a divorce several years ago. Since then she has spent most of her time abroad and made her home in London. She was the first American woman presented at the Court of King Edward, and her daughter, Miss Padelford, has been presented also. The marriage of Mrs. Padelford and Mr. Cunard is to be near the end of February. Mr. Padelford married for his second wife Mrs. Woolsey, formerly Miss Fannie Smythe, a sister of Mrs. Charles Gordon and Mrs. Jaffray.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Raymond Lefferts, and Capt. Edward Sladen, United States Army. Miss Lefferts is a sister of F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., and Mrs. S. B. Strong.

***

The wedding of Miss Ethel Whitney, daughter of the late Mrs. Ely Goddard, and Dr. Henry Suydam Satterlee, son of Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, is to be in the residence of Miss Whitney's aunt, Mrs. Whitney, in Milton, Mass., at the end of January.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills has invitations out for a dinner on Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Le Roy Dresser are to give a dinner on Monday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park and their daughter, Miss Muriel Delano Robbins, will start to-morrow in their private car Lucania for a trip to Mexico and Southern California, and will be gone two months or longer.

***

The first of the musicale teas to be given by Mrs. Kate J. Collins is to be in the Gerrit Smith studio, at 142 East Thirty-third Street, this afternoon. This studio is one of the most attractive spots in town for informal affairs, and as the programme is attractive also the attendance is likely to be large, as many prominent women have subscribed to the series. M. Pugno and Mme. Remenyi are to be among the artists, and modern as well as old French music will be rendered.

***

At a meeting of the Ladies' Kennel Association in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, fifty members were present. The following officers were elected: Mrs. James L. Kernochan, President; Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Vice President; Mrs. Perry Belmont, Treasurer, and Mrs. William Evans, Secretary. It was decided to give an open-air dog show on Decoration Day at the residence of Mrs. Kernochan, at Hempstead, L. I.

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Mrs. Harnett's next lecture is to be in the ballroom of Mrs. Henry Siegel's home, at 26 East Eighty-second Street, to-morrow.

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A large dinner and a musicale are to be given by Mrs. Louis Stern in February.

GIVES $100,000 TO Y. M. C. A.

John D. Rockefeller's Contribution to the Fund of the Brooklyn Organization.

John D. Rockefeller has contributed $100,000 toward a fund of $800,000, to be raised by the Young Mens' Christian Association of Brooklyn. The trustees and directors of the association have engaged in an attempt to raise this amount before the end of the current year.

At the time Mr. Rockefeller's contribution was announced it was said that the fund had reached $355,000.

Choir Singer's $13,809 Verdict.

Emma A. Dambmann, choir singer of the Yonkers Baptist Church, obtained a verdict of $13,809 from a Supreme Court jury yesterday as a result of her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages caused by falling off a car at Forty-second Street and Venderbilt Avenue. She asserts that her voice was ruined by reason of the accident.

Mrs. James H. Christie Found Guilty.

Mrs. James H. Christie, against whom a divorce suit has been on trial in the Supreme Court for more than a week, was declared guilty by a jury yesterday on the charges made in connection with Wells H. Wrisley, but they said that the husband, who is a well-known lace dealer of Boston, had not sustained his charges concerning Harry T. Sisson.

Jeweler Gets $7,500 Verdict.

The jury which listened to the slander suit brought by Frederick Keim, manufacturer of diamond jewelry, against David C. Townsend, importer of diamonds, returned a verdict for $7,500 in favor of Mr. Keim yesterday morning. The trial was before Justice Giegerich, and Edward M. Shepard represented Keim, who charged that Townsend had wrongfully accused him of substituting stones for some obtained on approbation. The accusation, it was alleged, injured the plaintiff's reputation.

LANDING AT PLYMOUTH.

All North German Lloyd Liners on Trips Eastward Will Let Off Passengers There.

It was announced yesterday in the offices of the North German Lloyd Line that, after March 1, passengers on all of its eastward-bound liners will be landed at Plymouth instead of Southampton. The time to London is to be shortened by five hours.

"The move was determined on some time ago," said Hermann Winter, New York passenger agent, "and it is announced in our sailing schedules for 1903, which are now being sent out. Heretofore our fastest ships have made the stop at Plymouth before going to Southampton, while the slower boats stopped first at Southampton and then at Cherbourg. Now all of our ships will stop at Plymouth on their trips eastward, which will give an opportunity to get mails and such passengers as desire to save time into London anywhere from five to eight hours sooner than if they continued on to Southampton. Westward-bound ships will continue to stop only at Cherbourg and Southampton after leaving Bremen."

SCENE IN MORGAN OFFICES.

Man Insisted on Seeing the Financier to Talk Over the Coal Situation.

A man who was apparently intoxicated appeared at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday morning and demanded to see the head of that firm. The man was fairly well dressed and seemed quite excited, and he became indignant when a clerk informed him that Mr. Morgan was engaged.

"None of your monkey business with me," he exclaimed. "I must see Mr. Morgan and talk over this coal situation with him." He also asked for Mr. Perkins, but the latter refused to see him.

Another clerk called a policeman, and when the visitor saw him he tried to escape. The policeman, however, grabbed and took him to the Tombs Court, where he gave his name as William Gilbert, a window washer, of 270 Bowery. He said he had been drinking heavily, but refused to answer any further questions about his conduct. He was fined $10 for disorderly conduct, and, not being able to pay the fine, was locked up.

TO SHIFT WASHINGTON STATUE.

President Cantor Says It Is in the Way of Subway Work in Union Square.

President Cantor yesterday sent a letter to President Willcox of the Park Department requesting him to have the Washington equestrian statue removed from its site near Fourth Avenue, in Union Square. The reason assigned by Mr. Cantor is that the rapid transit subway is being constructed beneath the present site; that a subway station also will be erected there, as well as a large public comfort station and a big electroller. According to Mr. Cantor, if the statue is allowed to remain where it is it not only will be in the way of these improvements, but also will be obscured.

Mr. Cantor suggests that the statue be removed to the nearby site of the statue of Lafayette, facing Broadway, and that the memorial to the French General be moved to Central Park. The separation of the statues possibly will result in a protest from historical societies. The Municipal Art Commission may be called on to consider the proposition before action is taken.

IN THE SHOPS.

Never was there such a year for the furs in which the automobilist most delights. There is an increasing number of automobilists, and with them increasing demand for furs in all styles and for all garments of a cold-resisting nature. The suits this year do not vary much from those of last. The coats differ chiefly in being a trifle larger so that they may not draw in any way when worn. With those for the men are the long leggins, and feet with soft leather soles. A cap of the material of the coat and leggins makes a complete suit.

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Coats for the woman automobilist are duplicates of those of the men. They have the same long, full, straight backs. There are high boots of the fur, and a cap or bonnet. There is promised something a little more elaborate for the woman who operates her own machine another year, something in the nature of bloomers to match the long coat. The French cap-like hoods are the prettiest things the women can wear on their heads. The caps fit snugly around the face and give any woman who has the slightest claim to good looks a fresh and youthful appearance.

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Perhaps the smartest of the automobile coats are those of the blue-black wool seal that has a silvery sheen. The buttons on the coats purchased by some of the multi-millionaires of the city are of buffalo horn, carved into oblong form. There are two rows of them down the front of the coat, the loops on the edges of the coats which button over them being either of silk or leather.

***

Natural spotted hair seal coats are also smart, and the Russian reindeer coats are among the most useful, for they are of lighter weight than an ordinary heavy cloth coat, soft, warm and comfortable to wear on many occasions. They are the coats that one sees at Westbury, worn by the men who are watching the hunts. They are comfortable without being burdensome.

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A number of raccoon coats have gone to Aiken this year, and these are worn for general country service, like those of the reindeer.

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Many of the short coats of whipcord for horseback riding, are lined with gray squirrel skins. They come in tan, in olive green, and grays. Occasionally one is seen with a fur collar, but they are smarter without.

***

Leather suits are worn for automobiling as well as hunting, and for the latter the leather is colored for the purpose for which it is to be used. A pumpkin yellow for the rabbit shooting in pumpkin fields, a wild celery green, or oxblood red for the season of autumn leaves. The coats are lined frequently with squirrel skin, and there are boots that lace up the sides, with leather trousers. All are oil dressed and water proof, and they do not harden with wear. One can get a hunting suit made especially for any purpose, from hunting aligators to shooting quail.

***

There is any amount of variety in the furs which are made up, the fur side out, for automoblie wear, or for country use. The lighter weight furs are used for walking. In addition to the furs mentioned, there are made up into big coats of different lengths, German and Russian calfskins and ocelot, the fur of an animal of the cat family, with light, gray skin, that has dark oblong spots with gray centres. Except for these coats the fur is used chiefly for rugs. There are also natural black Russian dogskin coats, black, and blue genet skins, the genet being a small animal of the civet family; mouton, white goat, white bear, black Persian, and red sheep. The most picturesque garments worn are these fur coats.

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Blue-black wool seal comes made in something in the nature of a combination suit with feet. These cost $80.

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Raccoon suits can be found ranging in price from $45 up to $150 for a long coat. A black Persian automoblie coat will cost $350 and wolf coats $85 to $225. A white, bearskin coat will cost $150, and those in white goat may be found for $30. Red sheep coats, twenty-nine inches long, will cost $25. A long ocelot coat will cost $150, and natural Russian dogskin $75, and the calf coats, long $65. A fifty-four-inch blue-black wool seal coat will cost $100, a long reindeer coat $125, and a squirrel back coat $135.

***

Cloth and corduroy, as well as leather, fur lined, are used in making hunting suits.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Annual Double-Value

Shoe Sale

Grows More Interesting Daily.

Shoes for Men, Women and Children at from 25 to 33⅓% less than usual.

Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumery, Soaps, Medicines and Rubber Goods.

Mid-winter Sale--To-Day, Friday & Saturday.

INDISPUTABLY the foremost event of its kind this season.

Enormous quantities. No one is disappointed. Plenty of everything for everybody. We turn the Main Aisle over to this prodigious January showing of Toilet Articles, Drugs, Perfumery, Medicines and Rubber Goods.

Every Price Is Amazingly Reduced.

The stocks are thoroughly representative. The products of the foremost manufacturers are offered in utmost abundance. Purity is paramount. It is a sale of distinction; an event that thousands immediately attend. Details of absorbing interest follow. The economies are conspicuously emphasized.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND	65
LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE,	18
COKE DANDRUFF CURE, $1.00 pkg.,	47
BELDEN'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, bot.,	5
STEARN'S ELECTRIC PASTE,	5
LIEBIG TABLETS, 5 gr. bottle,	17
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT, 25c. bot.,	10
LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE, with cocoa, bot.,	34
BELLADONNA POROUS PLASTERS,	5
MANHATTAN EGG SHAMPOO,	15
ROACH PEPPER, kills roaches,	19
HUNYADI WATER, bot.,	15
ABSORBENT COTTON, 1-lb. pkg.,	18
BLAUD'S IRON PILLS, bot.,	8
ROCHELLE SALTS, ¼-lb. pkg., 8c.; 1-lb.,	31
EPSOM SALTS, 1-lb. pkg.,	8
PURE BORAX, 1-lb., pkg.,	10
POWDERED ALUM, 1-lb. pkg.,	10
MUSTARD PLASTERS, on cloth, box.	15
WEST INDIA SEA SALT, bag,	7
PHOSPHATE SODA, granular, 1-lb. pkg.,	17
PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY,	59
PAREGORIC, flask,	7
JAMAICA GINGER, flask,	7
COMPOUND SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, bottle,	59
EMULSION COD LIVER OIL, bot.,	32
PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, pt. bot.,	39
ANTISEPTINE MOUTH WASH; regularly 45c.,	29
WITCH HAZEL; pint, 15c.; quart,	28
WOOD ALCOHOL, pint, 19c.; quart,	37
AMMONIA, pint,	5
SEIDLITZ POWDERS; full weight, box,	10
PHENACETINE TABLETS, 5 gr., doz.,	15
ANTIKAMNIA TABLETS, 5 gr., doz.,	15
SANITARY TOILET PAPER; 10c. package,	6
BORINE; 25c. size,	10
GLYCERINE; chemically pure, 3 oz., 10c.; 8 oz.,	20
SPIRITS CAMPHOR; U. S. P.; 3 oz., 10c; 8 oz.,	20
MAGIC CORN CURE,	10
QUININE PILLS; 2 gr. bottle of 100,	16
BAKER'S CRYSTAL CASTOR OIL; 3 oz., 10c.; 8 oz.,	20
VITAL; regularly 50c.,	32
ESS. PEPSIN; 4 oz.,	25

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

ENGLISH CUCUMBER CREAM,	25
HONEY ALMOND CREAM bottle,	21
BENZOIN, GLYCERINE AND ROSE WATER; ½ pt., 15c.; pt.,	23
WEST INDIA BAY RUM; ½ pt., 21c.; pt., 39c.; qt.,	69
DENTAL FOAM; for the teeth,	12
JAVA CREAM; reg. 25c.,	19
DR. CHARLES' FLESH FOOD,	31
FARINA COLOGNE; 4 oz., 25c.; 8 oz., 45c.; pt.,	79
MANHATTAN TOOTH PASTE, in tubes,	7
ANTISEPTINE TOOTH POWDER,	21
TETLOW'S SWAN'S DOWN,	9
TETLOW'S GOSSAMER,	12
BRILLIANT NAIL POWDER; used in our manicure parlors, box,	10
VIOLET AMMONIA, bottle,	7
BRADLEY'S WILDWOOD VIOLET, 1 in box, reg. 25c.,	10
COLD CREAM, pot, 7c.; ½ lb., 25c.; 1 lb.,	49
ALMOND MEAL, violet or plain,	19
TALCUM, plain,	5
TALCUM, perfumed,	7
FLORIDA WATER, 8 oz. bot.,	29
1826 FARINA COLOGNE, 8 oz. bot.,	45
SACHET POWDER, any odor, 2 oz. bot.,	25
CUTELIX, regularly 25c.,	12
FLORODORA or SAN TOY EXT., regularly 50c.,	39
DE GRANDVILLE'S EXT., reg. 79c. bot.,	50

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

An assortment of all-bristle solid-back imported HAIR BRUSHES; regularly 75c.,	49
An odd lot of GENUINE EBONY MILITARY AND HAIR BRUSHES; some sterling mounted; made to sell up to $1.50, each,	49
All of our FANCY GLASS ATOMIZERS; gilt top mounting; left over from the holidays; exceptional value,	25
One lot SAMPLE TOOTH BRUSHES; would sell regularly at double.	10
WHISK BROOMS,	10

RUBBER GOODS.

COMBINATION SYRINGE AND WATER BOTTLE, 3 hard rubber pipes, quality guaranteed, 1 qt.,	49
1,000 RUBBER HOT-WATER BOTTLES, from 1 to 4 qt., some flannel covered, choice, at	39
51 RUBBER AIR CUSHIONS and INVALID RINGS, sell regularly up to $4.00, each,	95
WOMEN'S ROTARY SPRAY SYRINGE,	95

TOILET SOAP.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bar,	17
CRADDOCK'S BLUE SOAP, cake,	5
LIFE BUOY SOAP, cake,	5
TAR SOAP, cake,	5
MEDICURA SOAP, cake,	9
SWEET PEA SOAP, 3 cakes in box, box,	10

Women's Fine Mocha Gloves, 75c. Pair.

One and two clasp. These Gloves are usually sold at $1.00 and $1.25. They are exceedingly serviceable and are as stylish as any glove on the market. They are in the very shades that are most wanted, black, gray, mode and brown.

But just a word about Mocha. Don't confound it with Suede. The latter is much thinner, and its origin is difficult to trace. Mocha is made from the skin of a certain species of goat found in Arabia. It is exceedingly durable, and when dressed has a soft and velvety finish. Originally Mocha was used exclusively for men's gloves, but the craze for mannish gloves for women increased its popularity in a new and perfectly logical direction.

Now the demand for Mocha has increased so greatly that the supply is almost exhausted. This makes this sale all the more important.

WOMEN'S GLACE GLOVES, with the "FOSTER HOOK;" black, brown and dark red; sold in other leading stores for 98c.; all sizes; special to-day, per pair, 69c

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Four Hundred 3.85 Girls' Coats

Specially Low Priced For To-doy.

5.00 6.50

These Coats are made of the best Kerseys, Zibelines and Meltons in tan, castor, brown, blue, red and black. The styles of the garments and the materials employed make them very remarkable values at the above prices. (Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists.

TO-DAY AT REDUCED PRICES.

New Crepe de Chine Waists, in white, black, light blue, pink and pearl gray, with 8 rows of openwork fagoting and narrow box-plaits between, at 5.00

ALSO

Albatross Waists in black, white, light blue, pink, light gray and Nile. Side button effect, cluster of tucks from shoulder to waist line, piped with white silk, at 1.95

Heavy White Madras Waists, in a raised striped design, Duchesse front, with silk cord links, at 1.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Coats at Reduced Prices.

The following remarkable values are on sale to-day:

Montagnac Coats.

As in illustration; with broad stitched straps of Kersey; lined with stout satin, at 7.85

Velour Blouses.

As in illustration; lined with black or gray satin; collarless effect; trimmed with wide silk fancy braid, 13.25

Covert Long Coats.

Loose front and back, with detachable belt; new bishop sleeves with narrow cuffs, 7.85

(Second Floor, Front.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 15, 1903.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

With the bluntness of a British seaman Admiral Lord CHARLES BERESFORD gives the real meaning of the Anglo-German alliance in the interview to which he submitted on his latest arrival on these shores, and dusts off the false pretenses in which it has been officially enveloped:

No sensible person believed that Germany and England started out to settle a debt. It was an attack on the Monroe Doctrine. England and Germany had an idea that they had a grievance against Venezuela. No doubt they had, but the situation was absurd. I do not wish to criticise Germany, but I think that England made a big mistake in consenting to the alliance.

The opinions of this British Admiral on this question we believe to be the opinions of the British people. We know them to be the opinions of the American people. Considering the importance which British statesmen have of late attached to a good understanding between the United Kingdom and the United States, and the unmistakable actions by which they have testified British goodwill to us, the committal of Great Britain by Lord LANSDOWNE and Mr. BALFOUR to what Lord CHARLES BERESFORD accurately describes as a joint attack with Germany on the Monroe Doctrine fills Americans with a mixture of sentiments in which wonder is the chief ingredient. We fail to understand it, and we do not like it. All the more do we like such outspoken dissent from it as that which this British Admiral expresses.

THE IOWA IDEA.

The protectionist Republicans are not shameless. They are sensitive about their reputations. They have a manly way of standing by each other. Feeling that the injury of one is the concern of all, Senator HALE jumped to his feet the other day to defend the reputation of the late NELSON DINGLEY against a charge which he felt to be a calumny. In the course of the debate upon the bill to remove the duty on anthracite coal Senator VEST produced evidence that Mr. DINGLEY had confessed that in the act which bears his name the tariff duties were intentionally made high with a view to the trade and dicker of reciprocity negotiations. "We are purposely making them too high," said Mr. DINGLEY to a newspaper correspondent whose testimony is now adduced, "because we want them as a basis which will enable us to offer foreign countries material inducements to enter into reciprocity treaties with us."

We can understand Senator HALE's haste and heat, we can understand why Senator ALDRICH repudiates the testimony of the newspaper correspondent and affirms with vehemence and iteration that Mr. DINGLEY never made this dangerous and damaging confession.

It is dangerous, and it is damaging. The merchant who adds 50 per cent. to his usual asking price when he has to do with a customer addicted to the practice of "beating down" injures neither his customer nor himself, since both may be well content with the resulting bargain. But the transaction to which Mr. DINGLEY is said to have confessed is open to the objection that it robbed the American people in order to cheat the foreigner. We have been compelled to pay extortionate customs duties even upon the plain necessaries of our National life, such as raw materials and anthracite coal. The fraud practiced upon the foreigner consists in this: France or Germany or any other commercial nation wishing to enjoy the benefits of larger trade with us proposes a treaty of reciprocity. By the terms of such a convention each nation usually makes material reductions in its customs duties in favor of specified products of the other. Such treaties are negotiated for the sole purpose of encouraging trade, never from mere love and affection. We have negotiated such treaties, and naturally the nations with which we have negotiated them would hope to enjoy large commercial advantages should the treaties be ratified by us. The posthumous confession of Mr. DINGLEY shows that they would be disappointed. The duties we reduce in their favor are not our ordinary protective duties, but duties much higher; duties purposely made "too high," says Mr. DINGLEY, in order that we may offer foreign countries "material inducements to enter into reciprocity treaties with us." But plainly, these material inducements will prove delusive. The removal of a small percentage of a duty that has been purposely made "too high" still leaves a tariff wall over which the foreigner will with difficulty project his goods. Against that wall the Frenchman, the German would butt their eager heads on their first attempt to take advantage of the reciprocity treaties.

Now Mr. DOLLIVER joins Mr. VEST in asserting that the Dingley duties were made too high for this express purpose, and the anger of HALE and ALDRICH is changed to consternation, for this is a stab from a friend, from a man of their own party. Mr. ALDRICH sneers at DOLLIVER as an exponent of the "Iowa idea." The "Iowa idea," as exemplified by Gov. CUMMINS, and now by Senator DOLLIVER, is an honest tariff, not a tariff of trick and deceit; a tariff that would afford protection where protection was needed, but would not put the American people at the mercy of robber trusts. The very suggestion of such a tariff is infuriating to Senator ALDRICH. He is the thick and thin defender of the tariff as it stands. Senator VEST calls him and those who agree with him "stand patters." The Rhode Island Senator protests that he does not want to strangle Senator VEST's resolution to remove the duty on anthracite coal, but his behavior belies his words. Any slight beginning of tariff reform, the removal of even the trickiest and most contemptible of all the duties which the Dingley act imposes, involves the peril of further depredations upon the protectionist estate. The protectionists refused the other day to give a committee hearing to a bill to remove the duty on wood pulp. The "Iowa idea," in however mild a way it may present itself, is a challenge and a terror. They present a solid front against it. The Dolliver demonstration in the rear puts them between two foes.

MEXICAN CURRENCY.

The very interesting interview with Señor ENRIQUE CREEL which we published the other day indicates that the Government of Mexico is working in a careful and intelligent manner toward the adjustment of its currency to the gold standard to which all financial relations with the rest of the world have to conform. Necessarily the problem is difficult and delicate, but it is approached in Mexico with the conservatism and breadth which have characterized the administration of that country now for many years.

We have defined its task as that of the adjustment of its currency to the gold standard, which is not altogether the same as adopting a currency of gold or of silver at the intrinsic ratio to gold. For such a change as the latter, Mexico is ill-prepared, nor is it at all certain that the change, were it practicable, would be desirable. The country has a silver currency in common and universal use, to which the minds of the great body of the people are accustomed, which is convenient in denominations and has a weight and fineness that have not varied in a long time. If this currency can be continued in use without risk of undue inflation or contraction, and if it can be made of stable value in exchange, it is far better to keep it than to try to replace it. Such an arrangement is not at all impracticable. And the way to do it is indicated by the conditions in the United States.

In reality we have almost completely solved a problem in the use of silver very much the same essentially as that of Mexico, and we can at any time make the solution complete. We have in round numbers some $500,000,000 in circulation of silver dollars and silver certificates at a nominal value more than twice the bullion value. This enormous amount of overvalued silver is kept at par by three provisions of the law. First, these dollars are receivable for all public dues; second, it is made the duty of the Treasury to preserve their parity with gold, though there is no specific obligation to exchange them when presented for gold, as there should be; and, third, the amount in circulation is strictly limited. Of course, the effect of these provisions is greatly aided by the large and varied internal exchanges of the United States, which afford a definite and steady employment for the silver dollars and the certificates. But these influences would be at work in Mexico in the same way, if the volume of the silver currency were not excessive in the first place, and if it were properly adjusted to the actual needs.

That this can be done there is no reason to doubt. A policy substantially that recommended by Mr. FAIRCHILD when he was Secretary of the Treasury would be effective. The country was then under the operation of the Bland silver coinage law, which required a regular and continuous addition to the coinage each year. Mr. FAIRCHILD proposed that this coinage should be suspended whenever silver flowed into the Treasury to a certain amount, showing that there was no active demand for it in trade, and that coinage be renewed when the silver was again withdrawn. The process would have been automatic. It is intimated that the Government of Mexico would be willing to co-operate with the United States and with other countries having possessions in which silver is in general use, to arrange some international system on these lines. It is a matter worthy of the most serious consideration.

SOAP.

The proposition to create a Democratic campaign fund for the next Presidential election from the sale of soap is novel, perhaps, but incongruous only because the principal use of campaign funds is for the benefit of the class of citizens who do not themselves use soap enough in four years to pay the costs of one good-sized demonstration. Voters who have more than a theoretical acquaintance with detergent preparations for toilet and laundry are not, as the rule, those whose votes are influenced by even liberal expenditures of campaign funds. Those for whom the ways to the ballot box need to be lubricated by liberal applications of "soap," like the runners and guides of a badly fitting bureau drawer, are such as admit of classification with "the great unwashed."

There may be an unappreciated touch of humor in the suggestion of Mayor HINKLE of Columbus, who wants to elect on a platform of soap a President "who is opposed to trusts and monopolies; a President who will practice after election what he preaches before election; a President who is in favor of public ownership of public utilities; a President who is in favor of equal taxation for all and special privileges to none; a President who is opposed to monarchies and empires; a President who is opposed to wars and extermination of liberty-loving people, whether in South Africa or elsewhere."

Those who would vote for a candidate acceptable to the people to whom this declaration of principles is satisfactory in its entirety would naturally expect a great deal of what in the vernacular of the heeler is known as soap. It is not likely, however, to be made from the fat fried out of the interests best capable of exuding oleaginous drippings at the relatively high temperatures of a political canvass. Therein the humor of the suggestion becomes obscure, and to enjoy the fun of it we must fall back upon the assumption that Mayor HINKLE intends his suggestion to be taken quite seriously. From that point of view it is highly mirth provoking.

PRUSSIAN FINANCE.

The statement of Prussian finance which is made in the Prussian speech from the throne is far from cheering. A deficit of nine millions and a half at the end of 1901 threatens to be followed by a deficit of at least an equal amount for 1902, and, as no relief, either in the way of diminished expenditure or of increased income, is to be looked for this year, the only visible recourse is to a "considerable loan."

Of course, Prussia is not the German Empire, but it is the chief taxpaying State of that empire. The representatives of the Prussian people, it may be supposed, will look with anxiety, before authorizing the loan for which the Kaiser applies, to see whether there are no public expenditures which can be retrenched, whether Prussian or imperial.

A reduction in the army is scarcely to be thought of. It is not larger than the best judges believe to be necessary, and it is managed with the most exemplary and praiseworthy frugality. Distinctly the expenditure upon the army is not a "fancy" expenditure, nor can it be materially diminished.

The case of the navy is entirely different. Whereas the money spent upon the army is money spent for the national defense, the navy is not a means of national defense, but only of national offense. Its chief purpose appears to be, in the language of one of the highest naval officers in Germany, Prince HENRY of Prussia, "to preach the gospel of the consecrated person of the German Emperor to those who will and to those who will not hear." The fulfillment of this purpose is evidently not a national necessity. It is at most a national luxury, with which many Prussians will incline to think that Germany can dispense, and almost all Germans outside of Prussia. For it is only in Prussia and in a very limited circle even there that the notion finds favor of enlarging the German Navy to the rank of that of one of the Powers which need a fleet as urgently as Germany needs an army. To restrict the German Navy to its present size would effect a very considerable saving over carrying out the official programme for its enlargement, enough of a saving, very likely, to make the proposed loan unnecessary.

This is a matter of National consequence to ourselves also. It is evident to every American that we cannot afford to maintain a smaller navy than Germany's when we can so much more easily afford to pay for one as much larger as we choose to construct and maintain. As our relations with Germany in Samoa in 1889 led to the beginnings of our modern navy, so it is our relations with Germany since have been the chief occasion of our enlarging it. The President has justly said that we cannot pretend to maintain the Monroe Doctrine without an efficient navy to back up our pretensions. He did not say, he did not need to say, that there is only one quarter from which the Monroe Doctrine is or is likely to be threatened, nor to indicate that quarter.

MITCHELL AND THE COAL SHORTAGE

John MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers, has addressed the Eastern membership of that society through the newspapers—which means that he has addressed the public over their shoulders—appealing to them to mine all the anthracite coal they can to relieve the famine which exists in all the Eastern and seaboard cities, "and has resulted in great suffering and hardship to the poor of the cities, whose earnings are insufficient to enable them to pay the excessive prices now being charged for fuel, and it is subjecting the general public to great inconvenience." He urges them to co-operate with the mine managers in an effort to increase the output, and impresses the fact upon their attention that such efforts should not be relaxed until the weather moderates and the great necessity for fuel shall have passed.

This is good advice, and it is to be hoped that the unions will follow it with enthusiasm. Perhaps it derives additional dignity from bearing the approving signatures of T. D. NICHOLS, THOMAS DUFFY, and JOHN FAHY, District Presidents. The occasion for such an appeal is not exaggerated. The conditions described exist without doubt, and the only relief which appears possible is that which may come from an increased output of the mines. Mr. MITCHELL may be much applauded for taking this position. Perhaps if he had taken it sooner and discouraged the abandonment of work on Mitchell day and during Christmas week, the applause would have been even more cordial and spontaneous.

But he need not be surprised if the thoughtful citizen feels some doubt of the entire sincerity of his solicitude for the consumer, when he remembers with what zeal MITCHELL and his associates, whose names appear on the letter labored for some four months to withdraw fom the mines the men needed to keep them from flooding and preserve them in condition to resume operations when the strike was ended. That was in the Summer time, of course, when nobody suffered greatly from the shortage of fuel, which was chiefly in demand for steam purposes and manufacturing operations requiring heat. But MITCHELL is not so shortsighted in such matters that he did not realize that cold weather was not far off, and that under the most favorable conditions the damage of days might require months to correct. Fortunately for all in interest his plan of flooding the mines and crippling the machinery was not successful. Some seven thousand men remained at work in and about the mines, and saved them from destruction. Suppose, however, he had been successful in calling out the engineers, pumpmen, firemen, and custodians of the underground workings, and had so impaired the properties, as an "act of war," that most of them could not even now have resumed, and many pits must need be abandoned permanently because the cost of emptying them and making them safe would exceed the commercial value of the coal to be recovered from them. What would now be the condition of the communities dependent upon anthracite? How little reliance could be placed upon bituminous coal may be judged from the conditions existing in districts which have never known any other fuel as a regular supply, and where householders and leading citizens are stopping trains and emptying the coal cars in obedience to the law of self-preservation, which, for the moment, takes precedence of all other law.

A great many people who uphold the right of organized labor to strike, and who believed that the miners in the anthracite field had grievances warranting recourse to extreme measures for their correction, recognized in MITCHELL a public enemy when he undertook to bring about the destruction of properties in the mining districts and tolerated, if he did not advise, the extreme measures which were resorted to in furtherance of that object. His attempt has not been forgotten nor forgiven. That it did not succeed was the most fortunate thing that ever happened in his adventurous career. But it is all too recent to leave much room for sentiment over his appeal to the miners to work with greater industry that the suffering and hardship of the poor in our Eastern cities may be mitigated as much as possible.

Controller GROUT writes to THE TIMES a letter in which he quotes many defining clauses of the statutes, in which the term real property is declared to include lands, tenements, and hereditaments. The purpose of the Controller's letter is to show that our criticism of the franchise tax law, which made real estate out of an incorporeal thing, was based upon a fiction. The sufficiency of Mr. GROUT's citations in proof of statutory custom may be admitted without altering the fact that to call a franchise real estate is a fiction. However, in the statement made by the Controller upon which we printed some comment he defended the taxing of franchises as real estate on the ground that it increased by that much the city's debt limit. We pointed out that this was perilously near an evasion of the Constitution, and in view of the possibility that the Ford franchise tax law may be declared unconstitutional was a highly unsafe reliance for bond issues. To that argument the Controller makes no reply.

If I were an American I would fight for the Monroe Doctrine.—Lord CHARLES BERESFORD.

Of course. The Americans would, if the occasion arose.

NUGGETS.

The Frosted Hand.

"Yes, and after she refused me she waved her hand in farewell."

"Sort of cold wave, wasn't it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Finds a Lack.

"The great poets are born," remarked the sententious person. "Yes; and they are also dead," replied the editor, wearily.—Philadelphia Record.

Authorship.

"Could you write as good a book as this Sizzers who has leaped into fame?"

"I could write a better book," answered the self-trustful author, "but I couldn't write one that would sell as well."—Washington Star.

A Wild Guess.

Little Clarence (who reads and ponders)—Pa, who was Pepys?

Mr. Callipers—I don't know, my son—in fact, I do not know anybody who does know; but I fancy he was the man who first invented dyspepsia.—Judge.

THE COAL FAMINE.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Oh, the dollars we get have a musical chime,
And it's nice when one's banking account
By some turn of good luck in a very short time
Has climbed up to a goodly amount.
When the honest endeavor of hand or of brain
Is rewarded there's joy in the meed,
But I don't think I'd very much care for the gain
That is wrung from the poor in their need.

If a trifle of blood on the gold brings a curse,
It would seem that a few might apply
To the man who is steadily filling his purse
While the shivering children must cry.
That the sighs of the sick and the groans of the old
And the chill and the mist of their breath
Would spoil all the fun he could get from the gold
Won by freezing his fellows to death.

It may be Tom or Dick—perhaps Harry—is not,
As reported, the least bit to blame,
But it's certain that some of the whole greedy lot
Of the rascals must shoulder the shame.
And of all the mean wretches since time first began—
Without bowels or conscience or soul—
My pick of the meanest and worst is the man
Who is holding the price up on coal.

SUGAR GUARDED IN TREATY

Senate Committee Changes the Convention with Cuba.

Provides That No Reduction of Sugar Duties Except That Specified in the Treaty Shall Be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Concessions to the sugar interests were made by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today, when an amendment designed to meet their demands was inserted into the Cuban treaty. It is believed that this change will insure support of the treaty by all the Republican members.

The amendment is in the form of an addition to Article VIII and reads:

"Provided, that while this convention is in force, no sugar, being the product of the soil of the Republic of Cuba, shall be exported from said republic to the United States at a greater reduction of duty than 20 per cent. below the rates prescribed by the act of July 24, 1897; and provided further, that while this convention is in force no sugar shall be imported into the United States from any other foreign country at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by the act of July 24, 1897."

This provision was drawn by Senator Lodge, and it is understood that the committee's first object was to continue the protection now vouchsafed to American sugar.

The sugar interests have been apprehensive that the reduction of 20 per cent. on sugar from Cuba would seriously affect their industry, and that sugars from other countries would claim admission under the favored nation clause of existing treaties. Therefore they insisted on action that would guard against this apprehended danger.

The effect of the amendment would be to fix the existing rates on sugar for five years. That is the purpose aimed at by the sugar men.

It is an unusual declaration. In the first place, it declares that sugar shall be admitted from Cuba at a reduction of 20 per cent. of the rates specified in the Dingley act, and in the second place by declaring sugar shall not be admitted from other countries below those particular rates for a period of five years, or during the continuance of the treaty. The rates of the Dingley act are intended to be established irrevocably for that period.

The ratification of the treaty, however, with that proviso would not have binding force on future Congresses. Any action of a revision and reduction of rates prescribed in the present sugar schedule, however, there can be no doubt that provision would be made either in the act or through a new treaty for granting to Cuba a corresponding reduction.

It will be recalled that the McKinley act provided for the payment of bounty on sugar produced in the United States, and fixed the period for the payment of bounty at four years. The bounty was repealed by the Wilson act about one year prior to the limit fixed for paying bounty. It was contended in the courts that the bounty was in the nature of a contract with the sugar growers, but that was not sustained by the courts, mainly on the ground that one Congress could not bind a subsequent Congress.

Senator Taliaferro of Florida in the committee to-day urged that the treaty should be amended to prevent tobacco from being imported into Cuba and returned to the United States as tobacco of Cuban growth. Subsequently Senator Bacon, a member of the committee, moved to amend by striking out tobacco from the list of America articles to be given preferential rates. He also moved that the treaty should be placed on the same basis as other reciprocity treaties with reference to the House of Representatives. No action was taken on either of these propositions.

Senator Bailey took the position that to enter into treaties with the object of changing existing tariff rates was unconstitutional, as it was an infringement of the constitutional right of the House to originate all revenue measures.

The proceedings to-day indicate that the treaty will have to meet obstacles at every stage of its progress. The expectation is that it will be brought from the committee shortly, but upon reaching the Senate it will encounter factious opposition from the minority, who will use every Parliamentary device to prevent a final vote.

The short time remaining of the session, and the pressure that will soon be made for the consideration of appropriation and other necessary measures furnish hope for the opposition that action can be prevented. There is undoubtedly a decided majority for the treaty, but whether it is equal to two-thirds is uncertain. Chairman Cullom is quite confident that the necessary two-thirds can be obtained, and is hopeful of being able to get a vote in ample time to enable the House to take the necessary action to complete the business.

CANAL DELAY NEARLY ENDED.

Colombia Must Come to Terms Quickly or Nicaragua Will Be Chosen—Germany Denies Interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The German Government has sent a note to the United States relative to the report that Germany is seeking to acquire Colombia's interests in the Panama Canal Company, affirming that the report is utterly baseless; and, it is understood, expressing the opinion that Germany's commerce would be benefited by the construction of the canal by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It is learned at the State Department that Ambassador Tower has received from the German Foreign Office an unequivocal denial of the statement that found some currency a few days ago to the effect that the German Government was endeavoring to secure control of the Panama Canal franchise.

The Ambassador's advice did not credit the German Government with any feeling for or against the canal enterprise, but it is gathered that the state of the public mind in Berlin, certainly in commercial circles, is favorable to American construction because of the benefits expected to accrue to German shipping engaged in trade on the Pacific and on the west coast of South America.

It is said at the State Department that there is no change in the status of the negotiations with Colombia respecting the canal. Great impatience is exhibited at the delays and the failure of Colombia to accept the terms held out, and pressure is being brought to bear to hasten a conclusion so that the President, by adjournment of the present Congress, may have acquired control of either the Panama or the Nicaragua route and be in a position to begin the work of construction.

It is regarded as desirable to avoid a test of the legal status of the appropriations for canal purposes made in the Spooner act, and such a test might be necessary if the actual control of the property is not had before March 4.

For this reason the impression is allowed to grow that Colombia will not be given much time in addition to what she had, in which finally to accept or refuse our terms. As soon as he concluded that such a refusal is final the President is prepared to send to the Senate treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica conveying the necessary authority for the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal.

WOMEN TO PROTECT ALIENS.

They Will Be Appointed Immigrant Inspectors at New York to Defeat Attempts to Entrap Women.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Treasury Department has information which leads to the conclusion that to a limited extent at least alien girls and women are being decoyed to this country for improper purposes.

With a view to ascertaining the exact facts the department has decided to appoint several women Inspectors for employment at the Port of New York. They will board all incoming steamers and make investigation into suspicious cases in the first and second cabins and to give needful information and advice to those who may be ignorant of the real character of the houses in which they may have been promised honest employment.

As a preliminary step in this direction the department to-day made inquiry of the Civil Service Commission as to whether there was at present an eligible list from which these appointments could be made, and if not, whether the department could appoint such women Inspectors without a competitive examination. The compensation to be allowed will be $1,200 a year.

The duties performed will be of a difficult and frequently of an unpleasant character, as the Inspectors will be required to meet and board all the incoming steamers from revenue cutters at all hours of the day and in all kinds of weather. The department is taking this step realizing that its complete success is somewhat doubtful, but it felt that the situation seems to warrant the experiment.

DAY TO SUCCEED SHIRAS.

Formal Offer of Judgeship to the ex-Secretary of State Thought Probable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It can be stated by authority that Judge William R. Day, former Secretary of State, probably will be appointed as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Justice Shiras, who is about to retire; but it can be said also that the President has made no offer of the position yet to Judge Day. It is understood that, through Senator Hanna, of Ohio, one of Judge Day's close personal friends, the former Secretary has been asked whether he would consider an offer of a position on the Supreme bench.

No doubt is expressed that Judge Day will consider it favorably.

TO TEST VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION

Cases Brought By Negroes Are Before the Federal Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Two cases involving the franchise rights of colored men under the new Constitution of Virginia have been docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States by J. S. Wise. The cases were passed upon adversely last November, Chief Justice Fuller being on the circuit bench at that time.

One case was an application for a writ of injunction, the purpose in both instances being to prohibit the Virginia State Canvassing Board from canvassing the vote for Congressmen at the last general election on the ground that the restrictions placed on voters by the new State Constitution are in contravention of the Federal Constitution.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of Portland and Falmouth, Me.—George H. Allan.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—George A. Warner, Bristol.

New Jersey—Adam Kendle, Elmer.

New York—George R. Pettit, Brocton; James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry; Henry M. Haviland, Jamaica; Charles W. Hatch, Lockport.

Army Appropriation Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House made rapid progress to-day with the Army Appropriation bill. The most important amendments adopted were to increase the number of officers on the Signal Corps by twenty-three, namely, one Colonel, two Lieutenant Colonels, four Majors, eight Captains, and eight First Lieutenants; and another to prevent the discontinuance of the army transport service without action by Congress.

MILITIA BILL IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate today passed the Militia bill after amending it somewhat. Mr. Quarles (Rep., Wis.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out all of Section 24 of the bill regarding a reserve force of 100,000 trained men. Much objection has been made to it.

An amendment by Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.,) was agreed to exempting certain persons having religious scruples against war from serving in the militia.

Wants to Know About Guam and Mabini

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a concurrent resolution calling upon the President to inform the Senate what Government existed in the Island of Guam, and through what executive department the powers of such Government are now executed and administered, as well as the number of inhabitants in said island, and also by what authority Mabini, the Filipino chief, is being detained at Guam. At Mr. Hoar's request, the resolution went over until to-morrow.

Mr. Sulzer for a Tilden Statue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representative Sulzer of New York introduced a bill today appropriating $50,000 for a statue to Samuel J. Tilden to be erected in Washington.

FILIPINOS AND THE BIBLE.

Dr. Haven Talks to the Foreign Missions Board, Representing Many Churches.

The tenth annual conference of the Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada convened yesterday morning in the headquarters of the American Bible Society in the Bible House. About thirty societies and boards, representing various branches of the foreign mission services of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Reform Churches, were represented, and the Rev. John Fox, one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society, presided. Dr. William I. Haven, also a Secretary of the Bible Society, read the first paper, his subject being the translation of the Scriptures. Dr. Haven spoke of the work of translation in the Philippines.

"Spanish translations of the Scriptures," he said, "were available, but only about one in twenty knew Spanish, or 95 per cent. knew only their own dialects. The Scriptures were therefore translated into Tagalog in a tentative way, and the question confronted us whether publishing this tentative translation was better than waiting for more perfect versions. We decided that it was, and our justification in doing what we have done in publishing the tentative editions lies in the fact that in these regions the people sat in great darkness, and that it was better to give them the light even of a tallow candle than to keep them in darkness until a perfect electric plant could be established."

The Rev. Dr. Dennis spoke on humanitarian work in missions, treating his subject from the medical standpoint.

The Hon. Emily Kinnaird, sister of Lord Kinnaird, read a paper from the committee of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, in which she said of Great Britain and the United States: "They are combining in Atlantic liners; but why stop there? Might there not be a truer, greater, more lasting benefit to the world at large if they combined on Christian, spiritual, and missionary lines?"

Navy Buys Wireless Apparatus.

According to word received in this city yesterday by the officials of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, their plant, which has been operated during the last week under the supervision of a naval board between Washington and Annapolis, proved so successful at official tests made in the afternoon that a complete set of apparatus was purchased for use in the navy. The army, according to Mr. Firth, a Director of the company, has already supplanted its cables between Sandy Hook and Fort Wadsworth with De Forest apparatus, which has been in active operation for about three weeks.

Discussion of Social Service.

At the Get Together Club's session last evening at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, the topic for discussion was the American Institute of Social Service. Among those who spoke were Robert C. Ogden, whose topic was "Social Service in the Commercial World"; Miss Mary E. Wolley, Dr. Josiah Strong, Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, Signora Zampini, Countess Salazar, who told of the social work being done and contemplated in Italy, and William H. Tolman, the Director of the institute.

Stationers' Board of Trade Dinner.

The Stationers' Board of Trade gave its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Henry C. Bainbridge, the President, presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Buckley, Col. George Harvey, James Logan, the Rev. George Haddock, A. E. Pearsall, and James C. Aiken.

MARRIAGE UNDER A BAN

Women Teachers So Offending Must Stand Trial.

Board of Education Amends Its By-Laws—Woman Defeated for Associate City Superintendent.

With the gallery and every available inch of space in the rear of the board room crowded with expectant femininity, the Board of Education at a special meeting yesterday afternoon decreed that matrimony is an offense for which the offending woman teacher must stand trial, and that a woman was "unfitted for the arduous duties of an Associate Superintendent."

Miss Grace C. Strachan had been making a fight for election as Associate Superintendent, and the meeting had been called for the purpose of electing a successor to fill the vacancy made in the Board of Associate City Superintendents by the resignation of Hubbard R. Yetman. Letters indorsing Miss Strachan from the Local School Board District 34, in Brooklyn, and urging the appointment of a woman were read from the International Sunshine Society, the Chiropean Club, the Women Principals' Association, Borough of Brooklyn; the Clio Club of Harlem, and the New York Equal Suffrage League.

Commissioner J. C. Kelly nominated Miss Strachan, and the nomination was seconded by Commissioner Connery. Commissioner Harrison nominated District Superintendent Clarence E. Melleney, who was only defeated at the last election for the same position by Dr. Edson with a narrow margin after a most hotly contested election. This nomination was seconded by Commissioners Rogers and Fields. Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, who has charge of the evening schools, was placed in nomination by Commissioner Guy and seconded by Commissioner Mack. Melleney was elected in the second ballot, Miss Strachan receiving 5 votes out of 41.

By resolution of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation it was proposed to amend Sub-division 15 of Section 43 of the by-laws, which declares that the marriage of a female Principal or teacher constitutes her resignation from the system, to read: "No woman Principal, woman head of department, or woman member of the teaching or supervising staff shall marry, while in the service. It shall be the duty of a District Superintendent to bring to the notice of the Board of Superintendents the marriage of any such person in his district, and such fact shall be reported to the Board of Education, which may direct charges to be preferred against such teacher by reason of such marriage."

Chairman Harrison of the Committee said that the amendment was deemed necessary by the committee owing to a recent ruling of the Second Department of the Supreme Court, who sustained a married teacher's suit for back pay.

There was a flurry of excitement from the gallery and rear of the room when the amendment was read, and even some of the members of the board seemed rather taken aback. Commissioner Stern said that while he was a single man, and the only one on the By-Laws Committee, from what he heard from his friends he had come to the conclusion that marriage was not a crime.

Commissioner Fields said that the proposed amendment would bar widows, and upon the adoption of the same by the board he served notice that he would propose an amendment at the next meeting providing for widows and grass widows.

JUSTICES IN BUSINESS.

Bar Association Committee Instructed to Investigate the Subject of Occupancy of Commercial Positions.

The Bar Association of the County of New York adopted at its meeting on Tuesday night a resolution that instructed the Judiciary Committee to investigate the question of commercial positions being accepted or held by Justices of the Supreme Court. The action was taken as a result of the recent announcement that Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt of the Appellate Division had become President of the new Windsor Trust Company.

The intention was to have the resolution remain secret until the report of the committee. There had been talk of an investigation before Justice Van Brunt's action. The Judicial Committee, that was headed by Henry W. Taft of the law firm of Cadwallader & Strong, went out of existence at the meeting of Tuesday, when W. G. Choate was chosen as President of the organization. Mr. Choate will not appoint the succeeding committee for several days. He did not care to discuss the resolution last night.

A. S. Bard of Bard & Calkins of 25 Broad Street offered the resolution, and Henry Opdyke seconded it. It was explained by a member that the intention of the inquiry was not to take means to preclude Justices of the Supreme Court from all business connections, but to raise the question whether it was proper for them to interest themselves actively in companies whose affairs would be likely to come before the courts from time to time.

When Justice Van Brunt accepted the Presidency of the Windsor Trust Company he took pains to explain that he was not to have any active connection with the corporation until after the expiration of his Justiceship. He took the position on that condition, saying he would act in an advisory capacity in the interval, and that he considered the place would be one for which he would have need and proper qualifications after his public service came to an end.

Justice Van Brunt is not the only member of the judiciary who has been interested as a Director in business corporations. Justice Henry Bischoff was in the Directorate of the Union Square Bank before its consolidation, as was Justice F. Henry Dugro, who has just retired as a Director of the Fourteenth Street Bank. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division is a Director of the Garfield National Bank and the Stock Quotation Telegraph Company.

SINKING FUND PLAN UPHELD.

Corporation Counsel Rives Says It Will Be of the Utmost Advantage to the City.

Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday sent to Controller Grout a letter in reference to the bill to be introduced in the Legislature for changes in the law relating to the Sinking Fund of New York. Mr. Rives says in his letter:

"The bill in its present form is the result of most painstaking and minute examination on the part of both the Law and Finance Departments, and it has also been carefully considered and revised by the Hon. John F. Dillon, whose professional opinion and advice were sought by the city in relation to this matter.

"I may properly go further, although it is, perhaps, not strictly within my province, and say that I am persuaded that it will be of the utmost advantage to the city from every point of view, if this bill is enacted into law.

"The one change in the law is the granting of authority to the city to issue a carefully limited amount of 'General Fund Bonds,' the proceeds of which are to be paid into the general fund for the relief of taxation. These bonds are declared in the bill, as now drawn, to be 'obligations of the City of New York like other stocks and bonds of said city,' and the faith and credit of the city is pledged for the fulfillment of all obligations thereby created."

Catholic Church Property Transferred.

Deeds were recorded in the Register's office yesterday by which Bishop Henry Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn convey to Archbishop Farley "all lands, &c., whereof Michael A. Corrigan, late Archbishop, died seized."

Hospital Collections Larger.

The Annual Meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday in the United Charities Building. There was a large attendance of members. Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, gave assurances that the "Woman's Fund" would probably exceed that of last year, which was far in excess of any previous year. F. F. Cook, the General Agent, speaking for all sources of contribution, expressed the belief that the total would exceed any previous record, that of last year, heretofore the largest, being $80,000. Nearly all the church and synagogue collections were reported to be larger.

A BLOW AT AMERICAN OIL

Germany Considers Differential Duty on Refined Product.

Declared in Reichstag That the United States Is No Longer Entitled to Most-Favored-Nation Treatment.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Reichstag to-day adopted by 143 to 70 votes the Tariff Committee's resolution asking the Government to consider whether it is not in the interests of the nation to place a differential duty on refined petroleum, as against crude, in order to establish a national refining industry. The resolution is directed against the Standard Oil Company.

The Secretary of the Interior, Posadowsky-Wehner, in the course of the debate upon the petroleum resolution, outlined Germany's new policy regarding the most-favored-nation clause, with special regard to the United States.

"The most-favored-nation clause," said the Secretary, "is variously interpreted by different countries, especially by the United States. The scope of the application of the clause must depend upon the special character of the trade between the two countries concerned. We cannot lay down a universal rule to refuse the most favored treatment to non-European countries, for we must always have in mind the question whether the suspension of the most favored treatment with a given country will damage German exporters to the advantage of some third country."

The speaker also declared that the United States was no longer entitled to the most-favored-nation treatment. He said:

"We, indeed, thought so upon the basis of the old Prussian treaty, but the United States took the view that in general the most favored treatment no longer applies to-day, and that when the United States makes concessions to other countries under treaty disinterested States do not acquire these concessions without on their part making new concessions. Generally, the most favored treatment between Europe and America has, as a matter of fact, ceased. Accordingly, when we make new treaties the United States will not enjoy the advantages thereof without rendering an equivalent on its part. The question of most favored treatment must be applied more individually than hitherto."

Herr Wurm, Socialist, said the resolution was designed to increase the price of petroleum "for the benefit of the bankrupt fuel and alcohol industry." A national refining industry was established by State protection it would be dependent on foreign raw material.

Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim said: "The Standard Oil Company sells oil cheaply only long enough to ruin competition, and then sharply advances prices. It signifies nothing that a domestic industry is dependent on foreign raw material. Our textile manufacturers are in precisely the same plight."

Foreign Under-Secretary von Fischer said he hoped the House would not bother the Government with such a proposition. The levying of a duty on refined oil would be exceedingly difficult owing to the uncertain definition of "crude" and "refined" petroleum.

Herr Freze, Moderate Radical, of Bremen, defended the Standard Oil Company. He said petroleum had become cheaper since its organization than ever before. This was not owing to philanthropy, but was due to the desire to avoid competition and adverse legislation.

Dr. Paasche, National Liberal, said he thought it was time to get rid of the Standard Oil Company's monopoly, which had already cost Germany $12,500,000 because of its discrimination against Germany compared with other countries.

Herr Gothein, Radical Liberal, said that if the Government attempted to do what it was asked to do, it would be futile. France had tried to extinguish the Standard Oil Company's monopoly, but, of twenty-four French refineries, all were now controlled by the company. Baku and Galician oils were inferior to the American product, he added, and German refiners would be dependent on America for their raw material.

FRANCE'S COLONIAL POLICY.

Writer in Paris Figaro Says It Should Take Precedence Over a European Policy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the Figaro publishes an article by Baron Coubertin discussing what France ought to do if Germany attempts to extend her frontier to Trieste.

The author of the article comes to the conclusion that such spoliation of Austria would concern England and Italy more than it would France, who could do better by devoting herself to her colonial development than in the furthering of a Continental policy.

The Times's correspondent, commenting upon the article, says that the Germans upon reading it will gratefully recognize Bismarck's skill in encouraging France to embark upon a colonial policy, thereby diverting her attention from Germany and at the same time providing opportunities for the future embroilment of France with other countries.

WARY OF CHINESE LABOR.

People of South Africa Inclined to Guard Against Its Introduction.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg says that the people of the Rand hope that every care will be taken not to adjust the present difficulties at the expense of the future and so lay up for the country a debt more serious than a monetary contribution wherefor posterity may ever anathematize the present generation.

"I refer," says the correspondent, "to the introduction of Chinese labor which is being earnestly canvassed. Under existing circumstances the demand for Chinese labor may well seem irresistible, especially if the mining industry is to meet its obligations, but it is well to sound a note of warning regarding the Chinese laying up for our descendants a heritage of misfortune."

THE NEW VALI OF MONASTIR.

Hafiz Pasha One of the Most Energetic of Sultan's Governors.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times correspondent at Constantinople says that Hafiz Pasha, the new Vali of Monastir, was formerly at Cassovo, where he displayed so much energy and strength to the right purpose that he became obnoxious to the Albanians, and the Sultan, fearing their vengeance, transferred Hafiz to Tripoli, Barbary, appointing in his place Reshad Bey, a man without initiative, principle, or ability.

His dismissal and the recall of Hafiz are due to the urgent representations of the Russian Ambassador.

AWAITING NEWS FROM BOWEN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times's correspondent at Berlin says that the blockade enforced at the Venezuelan ports seems to be the object of some solicitude in Germany. The reports which reached Berlin to the effect that the United States had used its influence to expedite the raising of the blockade is denied on what appears to be good authority, and it is pointed out that the question can not be discussed until Minister Bowen reaches Washington and discloses the nature of the powers wherewith he is intrusted by President Castro.

SULTAN STILL HOLDS FEZ.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 14.—The latest news received here from Fez is that large reinforcements have joined the Sultan. They are from the tribes which were recently in rebellion, and their arrival has delayed the departure of the imperial expedition against the pretender. The Sultan and his court are confident of the success of the expedition.

The report that the Sultan's War Minister, Meinebbi, had been killed outside of Fez is unfounded. Menebbi was not injured.

A party of British subjects, including missionaries, arrived here from Fez to-day.

The villages near Tangier are quiet to-day, but it is expected that fighting will be resumed to-morrow.

ENGLAND'S MOROCCO POLICY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times Vienna correspondent says that the Neue Freie Presse of that city comes to the conclusion that if England fails to obtain from Morocco the advantages which her position at Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Egypt render desirable to the British public she "will learn in a new sphere that her leaning toward a dual alliance which recently damaged her in the Dardanelles is a political mistake and her splendid isolation must occasionally cost her dear."

The correspondent says that this view savors rather of Germany than of Austria. The German policy is very naturally inspired by self-interest, and there is reason to believe that Germany's attitude in the Morocco question will be an exhibition of impartial readiness to lean either toward a dual alliance or toward England as expediency suggests.

HEGIRA OF CONSULS FROM FEZ.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says that the foreign Consuls have either left Fez or are leaving immediately, as the situation is as grave as ever.

MINISTER BOWEN IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 14.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, with Minister Bowen on board, called here to-day for coal. Mr. Bowen paid a visit to the Governor's residence.

The Minister says he has full powers as the representative of Venezuela at the coming conference at Washington, and has strong hopes that the powers and Venezuela will reach a settlement without referring the questions in dispute to The Hague Court of Arbitration. Caracas was quiet when Mr. Bowen left there, although public feeling was still running high.

Mr. Bowen is anxious to reach Washington at the earliest moment and will sail this afternoon for the nearest southern port having direct communication by rail with the capital.

CONSUL'S WIFE ROBBED.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to a news agency from Algiers says the wife of Daniel S. Kidder, the American Consul there, was assaulted by footpads in the street last night.

She was knocked down and robbed of her purse and jewels. The police are searching for Mrs. Kidder's assailants.

PROF. LORENZ IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Prof. Lorenz operated on three children at the London Hospital this afternoon in the presence of about a hundred physicians, including such prominent men as Alfred Fripp, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King, and Sir Alfred Cooper, member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. The British surgeons showed the keenest interest in the operations and applauded the success of the Viennese Professor.

Some scores of clamorous cripples besieged the hospital during the day, offering themselves for treatment.

HARD TIMES IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Prussian budget estimates for 1903 show a deficit of $18,175,000, which will be covered by a new loan.

The revenue is estimated at $650,331,482, the ordinary expenditures at $629,092,408 and the extraordinary expenditures at $39,634,074.

Finance Minister von Rheinbaben, explaining the financial condition of Prussia to the Diet to-day, said it was due to very hard times. The railroad receipts for the current year had fallen off $17,000,000, agriculture was in a bad way, the manufacturing industries were nearly as bad, and the average consumption of pig iron during the last two years had fallen from 182½ pounds per capita to 80.

"America, in my opinion," he added, "is the dark spot in the heaven of our industry. Our internal market must be greatly strengthened, for our market is today dependent upon America and England. Agriculture must be our special concern."

Baron von Rheinbaben also said that the preliminary estimates for the 1903 budget showed a deficit of $58,250,000. "You may imagine," he continued, "the extreme difficulty of trimming down about $18,000,000, below which it is quite impossible to cut."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed to Fort Smith on official business.

Second Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. Charles M. Coolidge, President of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Allan Lefort, Artillery Corps, will report to Col. William E. Dougherty, President of the examining board at Fort Slocum, for examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. De Witt C. Lyles, Twelfth Infantry, will report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, President of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the United States General Hospital, Fort Bayard, for the examination of officers for promotion: Detail—Lieut. Col. Edward T. Comegys, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Henry J. May, Quartermaster: First Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, Twenty-sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Horace D. Bloombergh, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., Signal Corps, recruiter.

First Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Comegys, President of the board for physical examination only.

Transfers—Second Lieut. James G. Taylor, from the Thirtieth to the Thirtenth Infantry, Company F. Second Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, from the Thirteenth to the Thirtieth Infantry, Company H.

Navy.

Lieut. F. W. Hourigan is detached from the Alliance, and will await orders.

Lieut. F. E. Ridgely is ordered to the Naval Academy Jan. 20.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bucher is ordered to the naval hospital at Pensacola.

Lieut. F. L. Sandoz is ordered to the New Orleans.

Ensign C. S. Freeman is ordered to the Kentucky.

Major L. Karmany and First Lieut. R. S. Hooker are ordered to Olongapo Station.

Lieut. Col. O. C. Berryman is ordered to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell is ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Arrivals—Dolphin, at Kingston; Thornton, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Nina, and Wasp, at Key West; Marietta, at La Guayra; San Francisco, at navy yard, Norfolk; Dahlgren, at New Suffolk; Hannibal, at Culebra; Detroit, at Port of Spain.

Sailings—Osceola, from San Juan for Key West; Fortune, from San Juan for Trinidad; Buffalo, from Pensacola for Port Royal.

The submarine torpedo boat Adder was placed in commission at New Suffolk Monday.

"THE LITTLE PRINCESS"

An Idyl of Childlife by Mrs. Burnett at the Criterion.

Millie James, in a Juvenile Role, Scores a Success—Play and Players Received with Enthusiasm.

"Oh, but wasn't it the very loveliest play! and oh, wasn't that Sara Crewe just the sweetest Princess! and oh, wasn't that Miss Minchen just the meanest old thing, and oh—"

If the superlatives of the children may be relied upon—and there seems to be no great reason for dissenting from their opinion in this instance—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has written in "The Little Princess" a play that is not unlikely to duplicate the success of "Fauntleroy." Somebody must have opened the lid of the doll-box yesterday, for it seemed as if all the mannikins and all the ladykins in New York had escaped from schools and lessons just to be on hand for a big holiday celebration at the Criterion Theatre. And their delight at what they saw was little less than that of the grown-ups who accompanied them.

In an appreciation of Mrs. Burnett's play and a prophecy as to its future possibilities some reservation must be made. Its prolonged popularity will to an extent depend upon who is cast for the part of Sara Crewe. So much depends on the central figure of this idyl of child life that congratulations in this instance must be divided between the author and the actress, Miss Millie James, who played Sara yesterday, is not a child, but in every detail of voice, action, and even physical appearance she suggested the twelve-year-old. It was a remarkable study of juvenility. Dainty, winsome, and winning throughout, she succeded in conveying an impression both of the sunshine and shadow of childhood.

Surely only that very small part of the assemblage intimately acquainted with players and their doings knew yesterday that the golden-haired Princess was one who had passed the age of dolls and fairy tales. But though realism was sacrificed by having a sure-enough grown-up actress in the leading rôle, the performance unquestionably gained thereby. For no child could have conveyed the subtle phases of little Sara's character with such convincing and fascinating naturalness.

The "Little Princess" is a gem. It is the sort of entertainment that will make the old-timer sit up every now and then, rub his eyes, and wonder if any one else is quite so "big an'old fool." And he will find himself casting furtive glances to see if the tears are trickling down any one else's nose—and then he'll sink back contented. There surely will be others. For little Sara's troubles will go straight home to the heart of every man and woman in whom the springs of emotion are not absolutely and hopelessly dried up. Not that "The Little Princess" is a sad play. Mrs. Burnett knows her child life too well to heap on the misery, and about the time every body is wondering why such a nice little girl should have so much trouble, along comes the good fairy and transforms her miserable attic into a veritable palace.

Sara Crewe has been sent to Miss Minchen's fashionable boarding school by her rich father, Capt. Crewe. She soon wins the love of all of her companions, and when the play opens she is giving a lovely party. She shines the children all of her pretty playthings and, finally starts to tell them a fairy story. Just as they are becoming interested news is brought to Miss Minchen that Sara's father is dead, and that all his fortune, which he had intrusted to a friend, has been lost. Miss Michen thereupon starts in to make Sara's life as miserable as possible. She takes away all of the child's pretty clothes, makes her put on a black dress that is too short, and will not allow her to sleep anywhere except in the attic. It's a miserable sort of place for a little girl accustomed to luxury, but Sara makes friends even with the rats, and one big fellow frisks about and plays with her. Sara makes believe she is a prisoner in the Bastile, and she has arranged a code of signals by means of which she can communicate with Becky, the scullery maid, who also lives in the attic. And by and by, after the wicked old Miss Minchen has retired for the night, the scullery maid and Sara's friend Ermyngarde come in to see her. Ermyngarde has received a box of goodies from home and volunteers to fetch them. While she is absent Sara, whose imagination is well developed, arranges the table for a Queen's feast. She finds some handkerchiefs in an old trunk and these, by the magic of her optimism, become golden plates. Ermyngarde tears off her curl papers so that they can light them in the grate and imagine they have a roaring fire, and, as a final touch for the table decorations, the Little Princess rips some roses from her hat. But a vase is needed for the flowers. Pointing to the washstand, Sara says:

"Do you know what that is? Some people would think it a broken shaving mug. But it is not. It is a flagon of crystal."

Then the children sit at the table and the lace paper from the cake is converted into a crown for Sara. Just as they are about to begin the feast, Miss Minchen comes in, and for a few minutes the sunshine is obscured by a cloud.

It is difficult to convey any true idea of the exquisite beauty of this scene, so full of childish fancy, so radiant with sweetness and light. Nor can words describe adequately what follows in this act.

Sara seeks her hard couch and falls asleep. Then the Hindu servants of a neighbor, who has seen the miserable child, enter through the skylight, and while she is sleeping transform the Arctic into a place of beauty. And when little Sara awakes she cannot believe that it is not all a dream. But she is still a little philosopher.

"Suppose it is a dream," she says, "it's just as good if you make yourself believe that it's real."

But when she feels that the fire is hot, that the food is real, and that the dressing-sack and little slippers do actually give her warmth, she falls on her knees sobbing. "Oh, the dream has come true," and the certain falls.

How Sara is found by her friends, how it is learned that her father's fortune is not lost, and how the wicked Miss Minchen is discomfited, is told in the last act, and to take exceptions to the method of its accomplishment—the one structural defect in the play—would be as gratuitous as to pick flaws in any other fairy tale. For this is a fairy tale, though right full of wisdom just the same. Mrs. Burnett knows child life, and her pictures suggest an intimate knowledge of the juvenile temperament. The dialogue, too, is capital.

Of the little players Beryl Morse, Edna Hall Smith, and Donald Galleher were especially delightful, though the cast as a whole was entirely pleasing.

It is to be hoped that "The Little Princess" will find permanent lodging in New York among the plays to be seen "at night," for jaded playgoers will find here a pure spring where they may refresh themselves with clean and wholesome entertainment.

DUSE AS MAGDA.

A Matinee Revival at the Metropolitan Opera House.

In one respect the Magda of Duse's impersonation at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon was a very different creature from the Magda of previous performances. She was clad in a succession of splendid and showy costumes, the spangles, pearls, and ermine of which quite suited the character of Sudermann's heroine. It may have been for this reason that her conception of the inner nature of her heroine seemed more vivid and resplendent. Yet her costumes, which were mainly in the key of white, lacked something of the splendor of the robes et manteaux of Bernhardt's gorgeous modistery; and by the same token her Magda lacked something of the dynamic affections, the imperious love of freedom, with which the French actress impregnated the rôle. It is impossible to escape a conviction that the affinity of Sarah and the dramatic rhetoric of Sudermann is peculiarly happy.

A recognition of this does not, however, prevent one from acclaiming Duse's Magda as altogether fictitious. The essence of temperament is individuality, and an actor unquestionably loses force by projecting an impersonation beyond the radius of his prevailing moods. The Magda of Duse never once strikes the note of sheer gladness, of the strength that rejoices in the race of life. It retains everywhere a sweet, sad, almost world-wearied spirit, even in the passion of sisterly love, and in the rage of imprisonment in the narrow cell of the Heimat. Yet the sisterly love is no less warm for the deep mood of spirituality in which it moves, and the rage against the old German superstition of paternal authority is no less vehement because it takes tone and shadow from sad knowledge and experience of life. Magda is the woman who has worked out her own fate through suffering and into triumph. No doubt Sudermann conceived her in the first act as living in a self-sufficient mood of triumph. But if Duse had undertaken to make her only this—the less Duse she. Her Magda is the woman who even in her hour of triumph retains the marks of the suffering through which she has passed.

As a result of this conception of the part it lacked the contrasts in color, the extremes of light and shade of which it is capable. Materially it was less effective. Yet it had moods of pathos and of sweetness, of tenderness and divine anger of which Sudermann perhaps never dreamed. Is an actor justified in warping a part away from the author's intention in order to bring it within the radius of his temperament? Perhaps not; but no one who saw the performance of yesterday afternoon would have the heart to say so.

According to the programme the part of the pastor, Heffterding, was taken by Carlo Rosaspina, who will be remembered in such different parts as the sculptor Lucio Sattala, in "La Gioconda," the poet Alessandro in "La Citta Morta," and Giovanni in "Francesca," and as admirable in all of them; but Rosaspina is still in St. Mark's Hospital. He will not appear on Friday afternoon, when Magda will be repeated. There is to be a medley performance Tuesday afternoon of acts from various plays, and it is said that his physicians have consented to his acting in it.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" GIVEN.

The First of the Nibelung Cycle at the Opera—A Fine Performance, With Mr. Anthes as Loge for the First Time.

A cycle of Wagner's trilogy of "The Ring of the Nibelung" has become an indispensable part of the opera season in these days, and in a season that is so largely devoted to works of other schools as this is, there has been a noteworthy public desire for an opportunity to hear the later Wagnerian music-dramas. If any had doubted it, the size and the spirit of the audience last evening would have signified it beyond a doubt. It was a large audience, and there were very few deserters before the end. "Das Rheingold," of all the Nibelung dramas, can make the least potent appeal to a careless taste. Not only in its musical and dramatic elements is it less popular than any of the other three, but the circumstances under which it has to be produced, when it is given in accordance with Wagner's ideas, are embarrassing and exacting to the pleasure seeker at the opera. It was performed last evening without intermission, as the score prescribes, and the two hours and twenty minutes of uninterrupted music and of strain upon the attention are not meet for any but the determined seekers after the truth as it is contained in Wagner's proclamation of the musical gospel.

There have been elaborate preparations made for this production of the Nibelung music dances; and the rumors that have escaped from the Opera House have represented a strenuous attitude on the part of Mr. Hertz towards it in the matter of rehearsals that should argue a highly finished series of performances. Their promise was fully realized last evening in a representation of the work that surpassed any heard at the Opera House for a long time. It was full of dramatic vigor and pulsing life, of a broad and able spirit, of an atmosphere of ideal beauty. First among the factors cooperating to this end was Mr. Hertz, whose reading of the orchestra score was a superbly powerful one, instinct with poetry and dramatic accent, and full of romance and color. He once more showed his understanding of the meaning of Wagner's music and his ability to compel an adequate presentation of it from the orchestra.

The stage was a succession of beautiful pictures, not greatly different from those that have been presented in recent seasons, but set forth with more intelligence in most respects, and especially in the matter of the lighting. Two or three unfortunate hitches occurred in this matter that were the result of obvious carelessness; but the stage has never been on the whole more skilfully and adequately managed in a production of "Das Rheingold" than upon this occasion. A picture more perfect in all its details of the glimmering depths of the Rhine than that given in the first scene it would be hard to conjure up. It fully bodied forth the shadowy mystery of the poet-composer's intentions.

The most important characters were in the hands of singers who have previously enacted them, with one exception. That was the Loge of Mr. Anthes, who was seen in that part for the first time here. It was an excellent impersonation of the sardonic trickster in many ways, picturesque in appearance, versatile and restless in action. In both these respects it has been surpassed by some of the Loges of recent memory, notably by the altogether remarkable characterization of Mr. Van Dyck; but it envisages adequately one of the most subtly elusive of all Wagner's creations. Mr. Anthes's singing was not last evening on an equally high level of attainment. His voice has sounded better than it did then; it has had more color and beauty of quality; his declamation showed too much of the disjected phrasing that was noted on his first appearance here as one of his chief defects as a singer—too much, for instance, to give its full value to his striking monologue, "Immer ist Undank Loge's Lohn," and beautiful phrase at its end concerning "Weibes Wonne und Werth." But none the less, Mr. Anthes's Loge must be set down as a notable addition to the disclosures he is making of his power as an artist by which he is steadily rising in the esteem of his public in New York.

Mr. Van Rooy's noble and imposing representation of Wotan is well known; so is the Fricka of Mme. Reuss-Belce, which rises little above the commonplace in action and not at all in voice. Mr. Bispham's Alberich is one of his most effective achievements. All through the Nibelungen dramas, in its denotements of baleful malevolence and deadly and destructive purpose, it is intense in spirit and wrought out with a wealth of dramatic detail. And in the part of Mime, who has so little to do in the prelude to "Siegfried," Mr. Reiss presents a little masterpiece. There was an uncommon beauty in the singing of the Rhinemaidens in the first scene. In Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Fritzi Scheff, and Miss Bridewell there are three voices of quite the right gradation of compass and quality for this music, and it has rarely sounded of such loveliness as it did in this performance.

VAUDEVILLE IN HARLEM.

Several acts of distinct merit, together with a sprinkling of less important, though generally entertaining, features, serve to make the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's this week an especially popular one. After some capital clogging by O'Rourke and Burnette, and a singing act by Aurie Dagwell, the curtain rises on a courtroom scene, which serves to introduce Ward and Curran in a skit, "The Terrible Judge."

Ward is a tall, thin man, with a long nose and a deep-seated voice. He dresses grotesquely, and, immediately upon his entrance, there is a roar, which is repeated when the Judge, taking his stand, remarks:

"I must say New York will be a great city—when it is finished."

Then he picks up a cow bell and rings it.

"First case on the docket," he shouts, and a policeman brings in Curran, dressed as "Casey the Hackman."

Casey is charged with drunkenness.

"Who brought you here?" asks the Judge.

"Two policemen," answers Casey.

"Drunk, eh?" queries the Judge.

"Yes; both of 'em," is the quick reply.

When the audience begins to laugh the Judge glares fiercely at them and shouts: "Stop that. Do you think this is Judge Mott's court?"

Then he turns to the prisoner and continues:

"What's your business?"

"I'm a sailor."

"Ah, go on. I don't believe you ever saw a ship."

"Say," responded Casey, "do you think I came from Ireland in a hack?"

"Were you arrested while driving a hack?" asks the Judge.

"No, I was driving the horse."

"Do you drink hard?"

"No, indeed; I drink easy."

And this is the cue for Curran to pull a flask from his pocket and sing the "Cruiskeen Lawn," whereupon it develops that his singing is a feature of the act. This actor makes several quick changes, appearing in the dock in various disguises, and providing more opportunity for the exchange of rapid-fire conversation. Considerable amusement follows when the Judge rings his cowbell and whispers in the policeman's ear. That worthy returns in a moment with a bucket crowned with foam (?) The Judge starts to drink and the foam—white cotton—arouses his wrath.

"Next time," he says, "bring more gravy and less froth."

Then the Judge forgets his dignity and sings a laughing song, which brings down the house and the curtain at the same time.

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"Ed" Latell is a black-face comedian, who supplements what he has to say and do with occasional recourses to the banjo. He is not a brilliant performer on the instrument, but manages to get plenty of fun out of it nevertheless. One of the best features of his monologue is a description of certain stage terms. When he enters he is smoking a cigar.

"Some people," he says, "think that when actors have to drink champagne on the stage they get the real thing. There's nothing in it. Say, if that was so I'd have a bottle in my act. Now this cigar is known in the profession as a 'perishable small prop.' Some perishable small props are good—and some are not. It depends where the property man picks them up. I think he threw dice for this."

Crossing the stage and re-entering with a heavy timber such as is used in holding up scenery, he adds: "This is a stage brace. There are two kinds of stage braces. The other is the kind the actor gets on salary night at the stage door."

Latell, flourishing a dollar bill, walks down to the footlights and asks the orchestra leader to lend him a quarter so that he can go to a restaurant and get something to eat. "But you've got a dollar in your hand," says the leader. "I know," responds the comedian, "but I have to give that to the writer."

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The dramatic feature of the Hurtig & Seamon bill is provided by Valerie Bergere and her company in Grace Griswold's "Billie's First Love." The piece has been seen in New York several times before. It has considerably more merit than the average vaudeville skit, and on the whole is excellently played. Miss Bergere is an actress of experience, and she has some fine moments in the sketch. There are occasional passages, however, where more reserve might improve the performance, but the players evidently labor under the impression that vaudeville audiences demand the broadest possible effects. "Billie's First Love" is so much better than the average sketch that it would be worth the actors' while to try playing it in a pure, legitimate way. For example, where the pair are rehearsing their part for a new play, there is no reason why the actor should carry on like the old-time tragedian of burlesque, nor is there any reason why the actress should tear a passion to tatters. Similar exaggerations crop out again and again, and all no doubt as a "sop" to vaudeville audiences. But the appreciative hearing given to the more subtle parts of the little piece indicate that there is no necessity for overdoing any of it. As it stands, however, the sketch is one of the best in vaudeville. In fact, if it did not possess unusual merit, there would be no occasion for taking exception in the particulars mentioned.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Mme. Fritzi Scheff, who, with Mme. Schumann-Heink and Miss Carrie Bridewell, appeared as the three Rheintöchter in the first scene of "Das Rheingold" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, was painfully injured in the course of the performance. Just at the close of the scene, after the curtain had been dropped, she was lowered in her swinging cradle to the stage. As she started to get out, the man working the wires pulled up on the cradle. At the same moment a part of the platform on the stage was dropped and Mme. Fritzi Scheff's left foot was caught underneath it. She was thrown to the floor. As she fell she screamed and fainted. Stage hands lifted the platform from her foot and carried her to her dressing room, where she was revived. She hopes to be able to appear to-night in "Pagliacci" and Friday night in "Die Walküre."

***

Paula Edwards yesterday notified the managers of "The Wizard of Oz" that she was ill and could not appear to-night at the opening of the New Majestic. Julian Mitchell said last night that her illness would not delay the opening of the theatre.

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Alfred Hertz, the new conductor at the Metropolitan, before appearing there last night, took great pains to assure reporters that he had not resigned, or had had any intentions of doing so. He said that his declaration of Monday was made in a moment of excitement, his ire having been aroused by his ineffectual efforts to have a proper rehearsal of "Das Rheingold."

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Ada Palmer Walker, one of the members of the Lulu Glaser Opera Company, now playing "Dolly Varden," is in the New York Hospital suffering from a broken knee cap. Miss Walker had a fall while playing in Buffalo recently and hurt her knee.

***

The latest theatre on paper is to be built by Wall Street friends of George Wilson, the minstrel, who, according to George W. Arnold, are going to locate it in West Thirty-fifth Street near the Garrick.

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A special performance for the benefit of the building fund of the French Hospital will be given to-night in the Metropolitan Opera House at popular prices. Mme. Fritzi Scheff and Scotti or Campanari will sing "I Pagliacci," and Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Van Cauteren, and Salignac will appear in "La Fille du Régiment."

NEGRO MIMES FOR BROADWAY.

Williams and Walker Are Booked for a Long Run at the New York Theatre.

Some secrecy has been maintained as to the plans for the New York Theatre after the end of the run of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." According to information received yesterday, a contract has been entered into by Klaw & Erlanger and Hurtig & Seamon by which Williams and Walker will come into the house about the middle of February for a long run. This engagement is said to be the first ever entered into for the appearance of a troupe of negro performers to appear for a long period in a Broadway playhouse.

Ten years ago Walker, or "Nash" as he was then known, was a bootblack in Lawrence, Kan. He obtained his first theatrical engagement in San Francisco, where he met Williams and a partnership was formed. They played numerous vaudeville engagements before they reached New York. The two made a hit when they came here and, after a period in the variety and continuous houses, a company was organized for them to tour the country. All of its members are colored.

The company has been seen in this city at the Grand Opera House and other theatres, but has not yet played a Broadway engagement. Theatrical folk generally look upon the present plan as an interesting experiment.

NEW THEATRE FOR PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—A new theatre to be erected here next summer by Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia will stand on the north side of Sixth Avenue between Montour Way and Cherry Alley. The property was purchased from Henry W. Oliver and D. P. Black, the deal being made today between the Real Estate Trust Company and S. F. Nixon for the consideration of $500,000. The playhouse is to be opened on Nov. 1, 1903, under the management of Thomas F. Kirk, Jr. The cost of the building will approximate $500,000. It will be modeled on the exterior after the Grand Opera House in Paris, and theatres in Frankfort and Vienna. It will have a broad entrance on Sixth Avenue and a portcochere on either side.

The interior will resemble the plan of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Above the parquet will be a tier of mezzanine boxes, while a corridor twenty feet wide, serving as a promenade and means of exit, will extend around the auditorium. It will have a seating capacity of 2,500.

NATIONAL THEATRE ADVOCATED.

Heinrich Conried, director of the Irving Place Theatre, lectured in German yesterday at Columbia University on "The Erection of a National Theatre." He said, in part:

"The theatre began as a harlequin performance at the royal Courts of Europe. It has reached that stage again. The cap and bells have been displaced by the pistol and similar clap-trap. The harlequin still lives, and is the symbol of degeneration on the stage to-day. The only way to remedy this depraved condition is by establishing a National theatre. The greatest national theatre is at Vienna and is maintained by the Emperor. This custom has so spread that every city in France, Austria, or Germany maintains a city or state theatre. Abroad the theatre is a culture medium. A national theatre in this country would be a benefit to author and actor. It would be the linguistic supreme court. It would be the final appeal in questions of etiquette. It would tend toward the betterment of morals.

DEATH OF VETERAN ENGINEER.

Thomas Dormady Ran the First Empire State Express.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Thomas Dormady, one of the oldest railroad engineers in the United States, died this morning at his home in this city, as a result of a stroke of apoplexy, aged seventy-five years. He ran first in 1850 on the old engine "Rochester" formerly the "John Bull" and in 1852 he went to Canada, running the first passenger train over the Grand Trunk betwen Hamilton and Niagara Falls.

He ran the first Empire State Express over the Mohawk Division, and continued on this service until he retired, in 1895. He was an Alderman for many years and recently was appointed Recorder of this city. He was a lifelong Democrat and was a candidate for Mayor in 1877.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Susan R. Pray.

Dr. Susan R. Pray, one of the conspicuous women physicians of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in her home at 436 Washington Avenue. She had been ill since November last. She was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago, and was a graduate of the Post Graduate College. After graduation she practiced in Brooklyn for three years and then decided to go to China as a missionary for the Woman's Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was in China two years. Her health failed, and she had to return to Brooklyn.

Dr. Pray was a member of the Bedford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and was well known on account of her charitable work. She was a member of the Health Board for thirteen years. She is survived by two brothers, J. N. Pray, Jr., of California, and Emerson D. Pray of Brooklyn, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Van Riter.

Dr. George W. Harding.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions received a cable to-day from Ahmednagar, India, announcing the death from blood poisoning of George W. Harding, M. D. Dr. Harding was born in India, the son of the late Rev. Charles Harding, a missionary of the American Board at Sholapur. He was a graduate of Oberlin College and of the Rush Medical College. Dr. Harding and his wife joined the Marathi mission two years ago.

Obituary Notes.

CANUTE R. MATSON, ex-Sheriff of Cook County, Ill., and Superintendent of the Lincoln Park postal station, died at his home in Chicago yesterday after an illness of two weeks.

HEZEKIAH SCOVILL of the firm of D. & H. Scovill manufacturers of hoes, died at his home in Higganum, Conn., yesterday, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Scovill was one of the wealthiest and most prominent manufacturers in Connecticut.

BENJAMIN HAXTUN, dealer in real estate, died yesterday at his home, 21 Madison Avenue, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a Director of the Washington Life Insurance Company. The funeral will be held at his late residence Saturday morning.

Dr. ROBERT H. GOLDSMITH, aged seventy years, died suddenly of heart disease in Baltimore yesterday. He was a leader in his profession and noted for his philanthropy, being connected with numerous charitable institutions. A widow and three sons survive him.

WESLEY DIMBLEBY, Fire Marshal of Utica, N. Y., died yesterday morning. He had been connected with the Utica Fire Department forty-five years, and for thirty-three years was the Chief. When he retired from that post the position of Fire Marshal was created for him out of gratitude for his long service.

FERDINAND HARTWIG, who was for several years a member of the firm of H. A. Batjer & Co., wine importers, of 77 Water Street, succeeded by Batjer & Co. of 45 Broadway, died of pneumonia on Sunday last in his home, at 724 Hudson Street, Hoboken, in his forty-seventh year. He was born in Hamburg, Germany.

FLORENT VERDIN, one of the oldest citizens of Rockland County, died at New City, N. Y., on Monday night, aged eighty-seven years. He was born in Alsace and came to Rockland County in 1862. He furnished the money to build the Manuet and Camillo railroad, and owned brickyards New City Railroad, and owned brickyards and hundreds of acres of land. One son survives him.

Business Notices.

E. & W. ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BROWN—LITTLE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1903, at 940 Madison Av., by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Nellie Andrews Little, daughter of the late Simeon M. Andrews, to Francis Kissam Brown.

STEIN—BONNER.—At St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., and the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Miss Mabel Bonner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bonner, to the Rev. Alexis W. Stein.

DIED.

AKIN.—On Monday, January 12th, 1903, Albert J. Akin, in the one hundredth year of his age. Funeral at his residence, 4 West 56th Street, on Thursday, January 15th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pawling, N. Y., on Friday morning. Carriages will meet special car on train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:08 A. M.

BEACH.—On January 13, 1903, at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, Anna J., youngest daughter of the late Henry N. and Martha C. Beach. Funeral will take place from the residence of

Amusements.

? WHICH WILL IT BE TO-NIGHT ?

THE GIRL OR THE BIRD

AT THE NEW SAVOY THEATRE, Broadway and 34th St.

AT THE BIJOU THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.

2 GREAT CLYDE FITCH SUCCESSES 2

SURPRISE! IN The Girl WITH THE Green Eyes WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.

NOVELTY! IN The Bird IN The Cage WITH SANDOL MILLIKEN, GRACE HENDERSON, JENNIE SATTERLEE, EDWARD HARRIGAN, GUY BATES POST, ARNOLD DALY, CHARLES MACKAY, Etc.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season—1902—1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT at 8—Performance at Special Prices. Double Bill. LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Salignac, Gilibert. Followed at 10:15 by FAGLIACCI. Scheff; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.

Fri. Eve., Jan. 16, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKÜRE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryili, Bridewell, and Nordica; Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.

Sat. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Sat. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8, at Pop. Prices—TANNHAEUSER. Gadski, Seygard, Maryili; Gerhauser, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.

Sun. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists—Sembrich (first appearance this season at these concerts), Bridewell, Dani, Scotti. ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA, Conductor, Mancinelli.

Mon. Eve., Jan. 19, at 7:30—Der Ring Des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.

Wed. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Fri. Eve., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Meuse-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES of ELEONORA DUSE. To-morrow afternoon at 2. MAGDA. Seats on sale. $2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH.—Daly's Theatre, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. To-day—Parsifal (with David Mannes, violinist.) Jan. 19—"Rheingold," with David Bispham; Jan. 22. "Walkure." Seats 25c. to $1.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. To-Night, at 8.15. Programme: SCHUMANN, Overture to "Genoveva." Op. 81; SAINT-SAENS, Concerto for Violoncello, in A minor, Op. 33; LOEFFLER, Two Poems for Orchestra: "Avant que tu ne t'en ailles," Verlaine; "Villanelle du Diables," Rollinat; DVORAK, Symphony No. 5, in E minor, "From the New World," Op. 95. Soloist, Alwin Schroeder. Saturday Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30. Programme: BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68; GOUNOD, "Salutaris de Sapho," from "Sapho"; GOLDMARK, Chorus of Spirits and Spirits' Dance, from "Merlin"; ELGAR, "Sea Pictures"; WAGNER, Introduction and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde." Soloist, Kirby Lunn. Seats $1.50 to 75c.; at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Ave. Hotel.) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

GIESEMANN'S ORCHESTRA. Everything requisite for Entertainments at Reasonable Prices. Specialities Arena Quartet, Suitable for Dinners, Luncheons, Receptions, Teas, and Weddings; also Vocal and Instrumental Quartets, Banjo, Guitar, Mandolin, and Zither combinations. HENRY GIESEMANN, Pianist and Conductor, Tel. 2481—18th St. 68 University Place.

DALY'S THE BILLIONAIRE. B'way & 30th.....at 8:15. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. "2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times. Overwhelming Success. A Merry Musical Riot. JEROME SYKES. KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs 8. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2. MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 50c. to $1.50. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER. By the authors of "Florodora." Souvenirs 100th TIME. Jan. 19

New York's Finest MAJESTIC The World's Safest Theatre. Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle. Opens TO-NIGHT. Curtain 8 sharp. WITH THE WIZARD OF OZ. Entire production staged and arranged by MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. Championship Hockey Match Friday, Jan. 16th, 8:15 P. M. Crescent A. C. vs. Hockey Club of N. Y. Adm., 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Extra.

Beatrice Herford, Original Monologues. Marguerite Hall, Songs. Waldorf-Astoria, Friday, January 16, 8:30 P. M. For Benefit of St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children. Tickets $2. At Tyson's or at the door.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2. MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA. Jan. 19, 3 P.M., 2d DOLMETSCH CONCERT. Seats at box office and Ditson's.

First App'ance in America. OTTYLE and JULIETTE Sondheim in a recital of compositions for two Pianos. Mend'n Hall Wed., Jan. 21 at 3:30. $1 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST —2— WEEKS. THE NINETY AND NINE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

WALDORF-ASTORIA. SONG RECITAL. Thurs. Aft., Jan. 15. MAY STIMSON, Soprano. 3:30. CAIA AARUP GREENE at the piano. Tickets $1.00. AT THE WALDORF.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Phone 2224 Mad. Wed. & Sat. Mats. Evgs. 8.20. "Another Success."—Sun. CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. "A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Times. JIM BLUDSO With ROBERT HILLIARD.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation of King Edward, Aft. & Eve. DE KOLTA, the Wizard, tonight at 9

GRAND BERTHA GALLAND Notre Dame N'xt w'k Liberty Belles.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Saty. 2. LAST 4 PERFORMANCES MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD. BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19TH. DE WOLF HOPPER IN "MR. PICKWICK." SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. To-day & Saturday. "Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'When All the World Is Young,' in 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald. BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19, Mr. Louis Mann in "The Consul." SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,029-38. Mats. Wed. & Sat'y at 2:15. Eves. 8:15. A CHINESE HONEYMOON. NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. JULIA MARLOWE Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE CAVALIER. Daily Matinee at 2, Except Saturday. During Miss Marlowe's Engagement. THE LITTLE PRINCESS, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play for CHILDREN AND GROWN UP CHILDREN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th st., near B'way. Last 3 Evgs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. MRS. LANGTRY IN THE CROSS-WAYS, NEXT MONDAY, SEATS READY TO-DAY, 9 A.M. Charles Frohman Will Present ANNIE RUSSELL in her new play MICE AND MEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave. Evgs. at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. Saturday at 1:45. EXTRA HAMLET MAT. TUESDAY. SOTHERN HAMLET. Last Two Weeks as Jan. 26—E. H. Sothern in "IF I WERE KING."

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:30. 2ND CROWDED CAPACITY WEEK. ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last 6 Nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15. MR. GODWIN MISS ELLIOTT MAXINE in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP." Wed. Eve., Jan. 21st, First Time, KLAW & ERLANGER'S COLOSSAL SEAT SALE BEGINS 9 A. M. TO-DAY. "MR. BLUE BEARD."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. Greatest Triumph Ever Achieved By the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, which includes Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS Robert Marshall's Greatest Play, THE UNFORESEEN. "A Great Success."—Herald. "Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune. "Clever and interesting play."—Evening Sun. "Deserving and Interesting Success."—Mail & Ex. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c. THIRD ANNUAL Automobile Show. Opens Sat. Eve., Jan 17, at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. "THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT." GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success. "The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times. SULTAN o SULU. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-Night at 8:30 Song Recital. David Baxter. BASSO. Howard Brockway at the Piano. Tickets $1.00 and $1.50 at Ditson's.

VICTORIA 42d St., B'way, 7 Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. LAST WEEKS! VIOLA ALLEN IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

Mrs. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE (Ye Elizabethan Stage). WILL REOPEN Jan. 27th "ROMEO & JULIET."

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. Merry Maidens Burlesquers. E 14th s. Sun. night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y. DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Scales of Justice. TED MARK'S Big Concert Sunday Night.

Harlem Op. House. Ethel Barrymore. Evs. 8:15. Mt. Sat. "A Country Mouse" & "Carrots." Next Week. N. C. Goodwin-Maxine Elliott in "The Altar of Friendship." Seats on sale.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

West End—BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS. Nxt wk—Al. H. Wilson—A Prince "of Tatters."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor. BONN. Last 3 performances. "Das grosse Licht."

NEW STAR E. 14th St. Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Saturday. ZIG ZAG ALLEY. Nxt wk—Jack Munroe in Road to Ruin.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in CAMILLE.

3RD AVE Mat. to-day, The Land of the Living. Nxt wk, Go-Won-go Mon'k in The Flaming Arrow

PROFESSIONALS PLAY POOL.

Kirkland Beat Burns in Fifth Game of the Tournament.

Joseph Kirkland of Washington, D. C., the nineteen-year-old pool expert, defeated Thomas Burns of New York last night by a score of 125 to 75 in the fifth game of the professional sweepstakes pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Kirkland, although beaten in the opening game on Monday night by Stofft of Cleveland, gave promise of redeeming himself during his later games, and his effort last night was brilliant in every sense. His position play was remarkably correct, and he executed five combination shots, each one of which was wildly applauded by the spectators. He made a continuous run of 42, the highest so far in the tournament, and his exhibition far excelled anything yet done by the other players. Burns played in good form only three times during the match and took his defeat very goodnaturedly. The scores by frames:

Kirkland—8 9 15 13 13 13 4 3 12 3 9 13 3 7—125. High run—12. Scratches—3.
Burns—0 0 0 2 2 11 12 1 11 5 2 12 4—75. High run—16. Scratches—4.

The sixth game was won by W. H. Sneden of Newark, who beat George Smith of Hartford by 125 to 106. Sneden played very steadily, and after gaining a lead in the opening frame maintained it to the end. Smith, who is the New England champion, did not play up to his usual standard, and his showing was somewhat disappointing to those who expected him to win on his first attempt. Smith, however, made a run of 25, while the best effort of his opponent was a continuous gather of 10. The scores by frames:

Sneden—14, 14, 11, 2, 6, 0, 8, 11, 6, 8, 8, 10, 10, 7, 3, 8.—Total, 125. High run, 10. Scratches, 3.
Smith—1, 1, 4, 13, 8, 13, 7, 2, 9, 7, 5, 5, 8, 12, 4. Total, 106. High run, 25. Scratches, 2.

The games to-night will be between H. P. Stofft of Cleveland and Peter Rogers of Jersey City and William Wenrick and Thomas A. Burns, both of this city.

Amateur Handicap Billiards.

In the amateur handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, Frank Boyd, playing 200 points, beat H. Moran, playing 130 points. To-night B. Adams (140) will play J. Dalton (120.) The scores of last night's game follow:

Frank Boyd, (200)—8 0 1 0 0 0 10 3 3 12 1 1 8 9 3 0 2 12 2 9 10 1 0 3 0 0 0 6 1 18 1 0 1 2 9 22 15. Total, 200. Average, 5 25-35.
H. Moran, (180)—0 0 7 1 0 2 0 6 12 4 0 2 0 1 6 0 0 26 0 0 4 0 0 0 7 3 6 2 5 3 0 1 1 9. Total, 100. Average, 3 4-35.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fidelity and Casualty Bowlers Win Two of Three Games in Life Insurance League.

In the tournament of the Life Insurance Bowling League last night the Fidelity and Casualty Company team No. 1 won two of three games with the Equitable Life Assurance Society bowlers. The scores follow:

EQUITABLE.	1st.	2d.	3d.	FIDELITY & C., NO. 1.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Name.				Name.			
Burgess	179	156	145	Massey	171	193	172
Meffert	200	258	168	Ege, Smoch.	138	149	163
Priedberg	258	164	134	Perres	168	153	183
Hoffman	186	148	179	Bracken	134	149	158
Bernard	169	157	177	Varian	169	182	161
Total	992	783	803	Total	780	826	837

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Evening Journal, Team No. 1—Signor, 160; Jeffries, 167; Wood, 103; Robertson, 160; Perkins, 177. Total, 827.
Evening Telegram, Team No. 1—Evart, 159; Knecht, 122; Cunningham, 170; Connell, 144; Campbell, 181. Total, 811.

SECOND GAME.—Evening Telegram, Team No. 1—Evart, 172; Knecht, 118; Cunningham, 172; Connell, 174; Campbell, 156. Total, 792.
Cheyouny—Warren, 151; McKemie, 109; Kramer, 108; Brandles, 94; Robinson, 147. Total, 609.

THIRD GAME.—Cheyouny—Warren, 172; McKenzie, 114; Kramer, 127; Brandles, 111; Robinson, 209. Total, 733.
Evening Journal, Team No. 1—Signor, 188; Jeffries, 123; Wood, 188; Robertson, 154; Perkins, 163. Total, 816.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 172; F. Gerdes, 203; Conlon, 189; Meyer, 204; Lehrbach, 155. Total, 923.
Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 137; Blood, 185; Rechlein, 161; Smith, 226; Taylor, 177. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Drew, 169; Blood, 195; Rechlein, 198; Smith, 184; Taylor, 177. Total, 923.
Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 160; Koster, 190; Rothermel, 228; Timm, 243; Amann, 204. Total, 1,025.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 185; Koster, 164; Rothermel, 201; Timm, 242; Amann, 175. Total, 967.
Spartan Bowling Club—W. Gerdes, 175; F. Gerdes, 168; Conlon, 164; Meyer, 193; Lehrbach, 204. Total, 902.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLoughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York World—Siddall, 148; Cornwell, 177; McLoughlin, 181; Strawinski, 202; Farloe, 175. Total, 883.
New York Tribune—Flanagan, 211; Bentley, 163; Keohan, 192; Vanderveer, 203; Eastmead, 177. Total, 936.

SECOND GAME.—New York World—Siddall, 224; Cornwell, 190; McLoughlin, 181; Strawinski, 185; Farloe, 161. Total, 941.
Daily America—Hamblen, 147; Hobby, 105; Johnson, 124; Shepherd, 181; Hamilton, 140. Total, 897.

THIRD GAME.—Daily America—Hamblen, 114; Hobby, 108; Johnson, 125; Shepherd, 139; Hamilton, 164. Total, 645.
New York Tribune—Flanagan, 191; Bentley, 162; Keohan, 194; Vanderveer, 172; Eastmead, 156. Total, 875.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Schorr, 140; Tall, 187; Travis, 168; Pearson, 142; Conway, 172. Total, 811.
Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challieu, 162; Anderson, 122; Smart, 133; Ziegler, 138; Bangs, 179. Total, 734.

SECOND GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challieu, 148; Anderson, 122; Smart, 131; Ziegler, 99; Bangs, 174. Total, 674.
McIntyre & Marshall—Williamson, 156; Miller, 170; Gatenby, 143; Bond, 159; Parsons, 127. Total, 755.

THIRD GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Williamson, 158; Miller, 193; Gatenby, 138; Bond, 211; Parsons, 166. Total, 821.
Parkinson & Burr—Schorr, 161; Tall, 169; Travis, 140; Pearson, 120; Conway, 134. Total, 733.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartze & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—American Can Company—Badeau, 164; Starr, 180; Garrigues, 140; Pattenden, 157. Total, 846.
George Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 136; Hoop, 138; Henrick, 119; McKean, 161; Hoering, 167. Total, 741.

SECOND GAME.—George Borgefeldt & Co.—Pflum, 136; Hoop, 155; Henrich, 144; McKean, 138; Hoering, 127. Total, 705.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerisch, 132; Taylor, 175; Hayes, 134; Schaper, 192; Hackett, 100. Total, 793.

THIRD GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickerisch, 164; Taylor, 164; Hayes, 143; Schaper, 134; Hackett, 165. Total, 770.
American Can Company—West, 169; Badeau, 144; Starr, 127; Garrigues, 129; Pattenden, 124. Total, 693.

PLUMEING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. Adee & Co.—Low, 105; Brickman, 117; Shay, 106; Plate, 32; McKinney, 135. Total, 495.
Jenkins Brothers & Co.—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 161; Emory, 144; Bowles, 163; Morgan, 155; Cook, 209. Total, 832.
Jenkins Brothers & Co.—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—F. Adee & Co.—Low, 105; Brickman, 80; Shay, 132; Plate, 113; McKinney, 123. Total, 555.
Manufacturers — Walsh, 179; Emory, 182; Bowles, 154; Morgan, 135; Cook, 160. Total, 810.

Ice Yachting at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 14.—Two races were sailed this afternoon by the Shrewsbury Ice Boat Clubs. The first, for the club championship pennant, fifteen miles, six times around a triangular course of two and one-half miles, was won by J. E. Green's Eagle in 44:06; Walter Content's Clare L. was second in 44:14, and E. W. Reid's Florence A. was third in 45:05. The Peg broke through the ice and withdrew. The second race, for the fifth-class pennant, nine miles, was won by Walter Content's Clare L. in 21 minutes, with Edwin Fiedler's Mirage second in 24. The South Shewsbury Ice-Boat Club will sail its opening race for the Commodore's Cup to-morrow.

Trotting on the Speedway.

There was a good sized gathering of horsemen and their fast steppers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but no brushing was indulged in owing to the fact that the road is still icy in spots, which makes the footing extremely dangerous. George Spear jogged several of the favorites of E. E. Smathers's stable over the lower stretch, and A. B. Gwathmey stepped his bay trotter Senator Mills a couple of fast quarters. David Lamar held the reins over his favorite pacer, Nathan Straus, 2:09¼, and Frank Darrin drove the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¾. A large force of laborers was at work on the road, but it will take a couple of days yet to smooth it out and put it in condition for fast work. Among others on the road were George A. Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼; A. B. Christie, driving his new black trotter Brandon, 2:21¼; Luke A. Burke, driving the trotter West Wilkes, 2:13¾; Charles Newman, driving Bon Ton and mate to the pole; Louis Kahn, driving the pacer Bonnie Kirkland; E. J. Hillis, driving a team of bay pacers; George Huber, driving the pacer Rud George, and A. Crawford driving Angelus.

Skating Races in Brooklyn.

A one-mile handicap skating race and another at half a mile for novices were decided at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night. In the handicap, A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club, the scratch man, defeated a field of twelve starters, to all of whom he was conceding liberal handicaps. O. M. Dorlon finished second, five feet behind the winner, but none of the others completed the full distance. Among the beaten competitors were Swan, McDonald, Wray, Lee, and Harold See. M. Loy won the novice race by eight yards from S. Kirk, who beat G. Robinson by a few inches. Eleven skaters competed in this event.

Push Ball at Durland's.

The feature at last night's musical ride, held at the Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, was the game of push ball. Heretofore at the two previous rides this season, this game was played on horseback, but last night's game was played afoot.

Those who took part in the game were Marshall Clapp, Captain; Charles Previdi, George Rockwell, and William Montgomery on one side, while the other side was composed of George Mills, Captain; W. J. Tynan, J. C. Punderford, and Jack Snedeker. Clapp's team won easily.

Race Horse Injures Stable Boy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—What may prove a fatal accident occurred during the running of the two-year-old event at Oakland to-day. When the stretch was reached Rodman, one of the Morris colts, bolted and crashed through the fence, striking an exercise boy known as Joe Gainiffer. Gainiffer was picked up in an unconscious condition. He was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. His condition is critical.

Automobile Race in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is probable that the next race for the James Gordon Bennett International Automobile Racing Cup will be held in Ireland, as the difficulties originally encountered there are now disappearing. Secretary Johnston of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland and S. F. Edge, holder of the cup, returned from Ireland to-day. They say they found a good course which comes within the requirements of the rules. All that remains is to secure the sanction of Parliament for the race to take place in Ireland, which the Automobile Club believes is likely to be obtained.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 117—George Bleistein et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Donaldson Lithographing Company.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs.

No. 92—James H. Easton, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Iowa.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Call for Thursday—92, 76, 109, 40, 137, 139, 140, (and 205,) 141, 143, and 144.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Day jury calendar.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
164—Lucas vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.
150—Field vs. Allen.
177—Woolston vs. Spengler.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
125—Sherry vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
107—Barnes vs. Milner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
70—Joyce vs. Tugs Golden Rod and No. 9.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 15: 42, 43, 44, 45, 345, 349, 27, 46.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Jan. 15

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

54—Barr vs. Kirby.
59—Skillin vs. Central Trust Co.
60—Brooker vs. Irwin.
61—Leutschner vs. Leutschner.
64—McGuire vs. McGuire.
65—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
66—Guttentag vs. Whitney.
63—Madigan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
67—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Casey.
69—Seggerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
70—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
71—Beckham vs. Hague.
72—Diamond vs. Wheeler.
74—Briefer vs. Stoll.
75—O'Brien vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kaufman vs. Marshall.
2—Rosehault vs. Hall.
3—Brown vs. City of New York.
4—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
5—Devlin vs. City of New York.
6—People, &c., vs. German-Am. R. E. & C. Co.
7—Hollins vs. Holman & Co.
8—In re Rosendorff.
9—Vitti vs. Trella.
10—Kelly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
11—Bientz vs. same.
12—Sneeberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
13—McMahon vs. N. Y. Exchange, &c.
14—Lewis vs. Partridge.
15—Esposito vs. Eppelsheimer.
16—Davidson vs. Seale.
17—In re Simek.
18—Conkling vs. Conkling.
19—Nicholas vs. Porter.
20—Belasco vs. Watanna.
21—Stump vs. Butterfield.
22—Ketchum vs. Miller.
23—Brooks vs. Warner.
24—Kennedy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
25—Nicholls vs. Schwartz.
26—Herbert vs. Musical Courier Co.
27—Lawrence vs. Wright.
28—Rankin vs. Oppenheim.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Bernegger vs. Bon Marche Emb. Co.
31—Beyer vs. Cooper.
32—Dommerich vs. Kessler.
33—Hurlburt vs. Crawford.
34—In re Naef.
35—In re Craftsman's Club.
36—Jackson vs. Jackson
37—Geoghegan vs. Luchow.
38—Acken vs. Ely.
39—Clarke vs. Nat. Salt Co.
40—Mandell vs. Miller.
41—Roussel vs. Lux.
42—Purdy vs. Seiferd.
43—Same vs. same.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Mercantile Nat. B'k vs. Internat. Registry Co.
46—City of New York vs. Steffens.
47—Distillers' Commission Co. vs. Cassidy.
48—In re Dodd.
49—Wandell vs. Hirschfield.
50—Vail vs. Cohn.
51—In re Fidelity and Deposit Co.
52—Tim & Co. vs. Dart.
53—Heyes vs. Nolan.
54—Wahlig vs. Hutchinson.
55—People, &c., vs. Gilbreith.
57—Conlon vs. Kelly.
58—In re Levinson.
59—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Coyle.
60—In re Conway.
61—Weaver vs. Weaver.
62—Rapaport vs. Hearn.
63—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfield.
64—Stofko vs. Stofko.
65—McIlvaine vs. Steinson.
66—Trachtenberg vs. Sperling.
67—Jepson vs. McGlehan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Demurrer.
107—McGough vs. City of New York. Preferred causes.
2208—Adler vs. Calliano
2074—Trunkey vs. Vant.
2257—Green vs. Southerland.
2268—Schleip vs. Morgan.
2220—Hoyt vs. Rosenthal. General calendar.
1572—Murray vs. Gallagher.
1780—Ford vs. Peene.
1040—Polster vs. Workmen's Sick, &c., Fund.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1537—Hauptman vs. Hauptman.
1349—Herne vs. Liebler.
874—Kirk vs. Morton.
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
514—Temme vs. McDonald.
702—Hart vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
1016—Carrucci vs. Andree.
1032—Uiner vs. Donnelly.
1045—Hall vs. Hollins.
1089—Qunicey vs. Lawson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned to Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
7552—Worrall vs. Haffen.
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
7996—Hornler vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
9176—Totten vs. City of New York.
8107—Mott vs. Weidenfeld.
8108—Same vs. same.
9012—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Scott.
8628—Mastrantonio vs. Laurescella.
7080—Rider and Driver Pub. Co. vs. Rough Rider Horseshoe Co.
6901—Haas vs. Order of the Iroquois.
2978—Kinzig vs. Stolz.
7873—Orr Felt & Blanket Co. vs. Lyons.
8733—Nichols vs. Clark.
6935—Foleron vs. Foleron.
6951—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
8218—Mallahan vs. Hall.
6345—McCabe vs. City of New York.
6355—Mills vs. same.
6356—Brown vs. same.
6358—Thompson vs. same.
6362—Hennis vs. same.
6364—Kevill vs. same.
6365—Berke vs. same.
6366—Corcoran vs. same.
6367—Pontin vs. same.
6368—Manning vs. same.
6369—Wheeler vs. same.
6370—McBride vs. same.
6371—Manning vs. same.
6377—Fawcett vs. same.
6379—Higgins vs. same.
6412—McCumsey vs. same.
6413—Derwin vs. same.
6415—McLaughlin vs. same.
6416—Hyde vs. same.
6417—Moore vs. same.
6414—Brown vs. same.
6500—Butcher vs. same.
6582—Corcoran vs. same.
6581—Cronin vs. same.
6584—Fricke vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
7070—Mayor, &c., vs. Babcock.
1030—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
965—McEwan vs. Dimond.
675—McGowan vs. Mayor, &c.
49—Palmeter vs. Bendleston.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1400—Bramson vs. Simons.
1797—Moles vs. City of New York.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
1622—McGrath vs. Ottmann.
866—Allen vs. Home Bank.
867—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
9132—Curl vs. Union Ry. Co.
6939—Zimmerman vs. Stahl.
1594—Huppert vs. City of New York.
1760—Quinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5795—Lange vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elevto.
1792—Klein vs. Zeman.
1153—Riley vs. Paine.
1349—France vs. City of N. Y.
1246—Foerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
8792—Farnham vs. Crane.
10904—Collier vs. Mayor, &c.
7039—Mayor, &c., vs. Mason.
9005—Wood vs. City of N. Y.
7044—Same vs. Wassel.
7046—Same vs. Washburn.
7060—Same vs. Mitchell

RECEIVER FOR G. A. JAHN & CO.

Plan of Creditors to Raise a Special Fund by Contributions Could Not Be Carried Through.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Gustave A. Jahn & Co., wholesale dealers in rice, sugar, molasses, and coffee at 98 Wall Street, by Sumerwell, Shoup & Vermilya for the following named creditors: Illinois Sugar Refining Co. of Chicago, $856; Bush Company of this city, $213, and John Sinister of this city, $39. It was alleged that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy on Dec. 19 last by making an assignment to Gustave Schimmel.

The schedule shows firm liabilities to the amount of $134,804, nominal assets to the amount of $206,184, and actual assets to the amount of $148,765, of which those to the amount of $89,937 are pledged as collateral security. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Samuel Strasbourger temporary receiver of the assets with a bond of $30,000. Hays & Hershfield, representing the First National Bank of New Haven, a creditor for $5,000, joined in the application for the receiver, as they had been instructed by the bank not to accept a certain proposition made recently for a settlement.

A committee of creditors has reported that the proposal to raise a special fund by the ratable contributions of the creditors, whereby collateral pledged to the Corn Exchange Bank could be released, could not be carried through, as the bank had refused to release any part of the collateral until the entire debt of $40,000 is paid, which amount will fall due upon the default of a note maturing on Jan. 21 next. Mr. Jahn then proposed a settlement at forty cents on the dollar, which provides for the $40,000 due the Corn Exchange Bank and to raise $30,000 on the remaining assets. On the 6th inst. a company was incorporated by the Messrs. Jahn under the same style as that of the firm, Gustave A. Jahn & Co., with a capital stock of $50,000.

PARTING OF PARTNERS.

After the marriage of one of the partners in the firm of Holober Brothers, dealers in general merchandise and sailors' outfitters, with three stores at 350, 421, and 491 West Street, the partners quarreled so much that they decided to dissolve partnership, and application was made to the Supreme Court by George Holober in a suit against Samuel Holober for the dissolution of the partnership and the appointment of a receiver to wind up their affairs. Judge Fitzgerald has appointed Edward D. Farrell receiver of the assets. The firm is solvent, the assets being $10,000 and liabilities $1,000. They began business on Nov. 27, 1895, with a capital of $1,000.

George Holober was married about six weeks ago, and it was said that the quarrels culminated on Dec. 19 last when Samuel threatened to put George out of business and to make him work for a living. George was at the mercy of Samuel to a great extent, it was said, because Samuel had charge of the finances of the firm.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS SINNOTT.—A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Sinnott, a retailer of ladies' cloaks and suits at 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was held yesterday in the offices of Stern & Adler, at 691 Broadway. It was the desire of all the creditors present that the assignor should continue in business, and a settlement was then effected with Mr. Sinnott on the basis of 33 1-3 cents on the dollar in three installments of twenty, sixty, and eighty days. All the creditors present signed the agreement.

Out of Town.

BENONI HAWKINS.—Benoni Hawkins, President of the Riverside Coal and Lumber Company of Providence, R. I., the financial difficulties of which have been exploited recently in connection with the meetings of creditors, filed in the United States District Court at Providence yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in which he gives his debts as $60,701.09 and his assets as $15,180.43.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FEYE FRAKMAN.—Feye Frakman, known also as Fannie Frakman, residing at 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $9,225 and no assets. The liabilities are for indorsements on notes, and are to ten creditors, mostly wholesale jewelers.

BURRELL & CORR.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has dismissed the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 21 last against Burrell & Corr, manufacturers of umbrellas at 12 White Street, whose liabilities were reported to be about $12,000.

Receiver for a Cloak Company.

Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Abraham Schulman temporary receiver of the assets of the S. S. H. Cloak Company, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 19 Lispenard Street, in proceedings brought by the Directors, Abraham Schulman, Simon Shapiro, and Jacob Heitner, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, as they desire to continue the business as a firm and not as a corporation. The liabilities are $184 and assets $5,483, consisting of cash $1,311, stock $2,300, machinery $1,000, and accounts $882. The company was incorporated on Aug. 21 last, with a capital stock of $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Abraham—M. Monahan	$2,087
ARCHER, Harry H.—F. J. Pierce	47
BRIGGS, Susan A.—C. Wolfe	29
COLEMAN, Daniel, and Patrick J. McCourt—C. O'Reilly	2,900
CRAIG, Walter E.—P. Euell	120
CLAY, David J.—M. Kirschbaum and another	127
CARROLL, William A.—E. Hall, receiver	146
DOBBINS, Charles W.—C. S. Clark	79
DOBBINS, Charles W. J. Wanamaker	281
FRANZ, Adam J.—E. Mitchell and another	84
FORD, Luke R.—S. Oppenheimer and another	79
FREEMAN, Herman and Joseph—M. Margolin	294
FRIEDEL, Federico—E. Peregini	95
FRANCKLYN, Charles G.—E. Cunard, individually and as administrator	1,857,810
GALLIGAR, Patrick—M. Levenson	495
GEORGE RINGLE & CO.—M. Egan	407
GORHAM, Wilmot B.—Columbia Hosiery Company	1,288
GLASSHEIM, Isidor—O. Schlegel	92
HOWIE, David, Nahom, and Annie—R. Kasnowitz, costs	109
HEISSBERG, Herman—A. Prince	161
WHITING, William H.—L. M. Orchard and another	33
WALES, Harry G.—J. D. H. Carrington	143
WILKUS, Harry A.—G. C. Hutchinson and another	121
WEISS, Jacob—C. S. Rosenberg	206
WALTER, Leon F.—A. D. Russell, costs	110
ZEITLIN, Samuel—H. B. Irwin, costs	241

Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS

Opening Dates for Season 1902-3.

PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.	Now Open.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.	Now Open.
ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.	Now Open.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager.	Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.	Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	8.85
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08⅞
Lard, prime	10.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@75¼c; No. 3, 72@75½c; No. 2 red, 72¾@73½c; No. 2 corn, 47½c; No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 oats, 34⅝c; No. 3 white, 34@35½c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 42@45c; fair to choice malting, 47@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per barrel, $18.20; lard, per 100 lb, $9.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.67½@$8.92½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.37½@$8.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9@$9.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market opened steady at net unchanged prices to an advance of two points, and after ruling dull a while, suddenly developed pronounced activity. Prices advanced sharply on general buying, but largely by shorts who became alarmed in view of the continued failure of receipts to expand to the measure relied upon by parties standing short of the market. Port receipts for the day were exceeded by exports, the figures being 24,439 receipts and 208,527 clearances. The market was finally very steady at a net rise of 2@8 points. Total sale futures estimated at 100,000 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 8⅝c; sales, 7,229 bales. Mobile steady, 1-16c lower, at 8¾c; sales, 500 bales. Savannah quiet and steady, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; sales, 68 bales. Charleston steady, unchanged, at 8¾c. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c. Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 8⅝c; sales, 222 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c. Galveston firm; unchanged, at 8 11-16c; sales, 1,823 bales. Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8 11-16c; sales, 848 bales. St. Louis firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 380 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.58	8.60	8.58	8.62@8.63
February	8.57	8.57	8.57	8.61@8.62
March	8.62	8.67	8.61	8.66@8.67
April				8.67@8.68
May	8.65	8.70	8.64	8.69@8.70
June	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.68@8.69
July	8.65	8.71	8.65	8.71@8.72
August	8.48	8.53	8.48	8.52@8.53
September	8.11	8.17	8.11	8.16@8.18

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Spot in fair demand; prices unchanged; American middling, 4.70. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,500 bales American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 9,300 American. Futures opened steady and closed steady: American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.55@4.66; January and February, 4.65@4.66; February and March, 4.65@4.66; March and April, 4.66; April and May, 4.67; May and June, 4.68; June and July, 4.68; July and August, 4.68; August and September, 4.61@4.62; September and October, 4.47@4.48; October and November, 4.37.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Developments were on a small scale throughout the day. The net advance amounted to ⅜@½c, mostly attained during the afternoon, when export rumors had much to do with the demands from local shorts. Altogether, 42 loads were reported, only 1 load of which was credited to New York. Of the balance, 20 loads were worked late on the day previous. In the Northwest receipts were limited to 261 cars, compared with 384 cars last year, the total Western movement aggregating 525,000 bushels, compared with 499,000 bushels last year. From the seaboard points flour clearances were 75,200 bbls. and wheat, 208,200 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c, and No. 2 red, New York, 81c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—Wheat—No. 2 red; cash, 70½c; May, 75@75⅛c; July, 71¼@71⅜c. No. 2 hard, 66@69¾c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 42c; May, 41⅞c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 34c; May, 35⅞@35¼c; No. 2 white, 36½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76@77c; May, 76¾c, sellers. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley, No. 2, 67c; sample, 47@56c. Corn—May, 44¼c bid.

DULUTH, Jan. 14.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; May, 73⅛c; July, 77⅝c. Oats—May, 35c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Wheat—May, 75¼c; July, 76⅝c, on track; No. 1 hard, 76⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.85; red dog, $2.25@$2.40, and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.20@$2.25, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $20.25@$20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20@$20.15; Spring bran, middling, $19@$23.50, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $20.25; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March				80
May	80 13-16	81⅝	80 13-16	81
July	78 9-16	78¾	78 9-16	78¾
Corn—				
January	58½	58¼	58	58⅛
February				55¾
March				54
May	49½	49¾	49½	49¾
July	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
Oats—				
May				40¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	76⅝	77	76½	76⅞
July	73½	73 13-16	73½	73½
Corn—				
January	47⅝	48¼	47⅜	47⅞
May	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44¼
July	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜
Oats—				
January	34	34⅜	34	34⅛
May	35	35⅝	34⅞	35½
July	32	32⅛	32	32
Lard—				
January	$9.85	$9.87½	$9.82½	$9.85
May	9.42½	9.50	9.42½	9.47½
Ribs—				
January	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80
May	8.92½	9.00	8.92½	8.95
Pork—				
January	17.82½	17.95	17.80	17.95
May	16.15	16.35	16.15	16.35

COFFEE.—The opening was steady at an advance of 5 points, and the market ruled steady throughout under the influence of the close finally steady on the opening basis. Sales to-day were 19,500 bags. The spot market was quiet on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	4.25@4.30
February	...	...	...	4.25@4.30
March	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.35@4.40
April	...	...	...	4.45@4.50
May	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.55@4.60
June	...	...	...	4.60@4.65
July	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.70@4.75

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $15@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8⅝c; 180 lb, 8⅝c; 160 lb, 8⅝c; 140 lb, 9c; pigs, 9½@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 8¾@10c; 10 lb, 9c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¾@6c; country, 6½@6¾c. LARD—$10.25; city lard, $9.40@$9.60; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.40; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10¼c; city lard, stearine, 11¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 58¾@59¼c. Tar, prime, barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.25. Resin, common to good strained, $1.82½@$1.95; D, $2@$2.15; E, $2@$2.05; F, $2.10@$2.15; G, $2.15@$2.20; H, $2.35@$2.40; I, $2.90; K, $3.30; M, $3.70@$3.75; N, $3.95; W G, $4.25, and W W, $4.55@$4.60.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Turpentine, 58¼c; receipts, 363 casks; sales, 271 casks; exports, 285 casks. Resin, receipts, 4,620 bbls; sales none; exports, 1,490 bbls; A, B, C, $1.50; D, $1.55; E, $1.60; F, $1.65; G, $1.75; H, $2.05; I, $2.40; K, $2.90; M, $3.35; N, $3.55; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits of turpentine, 56¼c; receipts, 37 casks. Resin, $1.45@$1.50; receipts, 102 bbls. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 183 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slow to 10c lower; bulls and cows steady; native steers sold at $4.05@$5.50; export steers, $5.80@$6; oxen, $3@$4.25; bulls, $3@$4.20; cows, $1.50@$4.25; dressed beef easier, at 7½@9½c per lb, with extra carcasses selling at 10c. Veals firm; barnyard calves steady. Westerns lower; Nos. 1 to 3, $5.50@$8.75; tops, $10; little calves, $4.50@$5; barnyard stock, $3.50@$4; city dressed veals, 11½@14½c per lb. Sheep firm; lambs opened higher; closed weak; sheep, $3@$4.75; culls, $2; lambs, $5.75@$6.85; dressed mutton, 6@9c per lb; dressed lambs, 12½@13c. Hogs steady; State hogs, $6.85@$7, choice light; pigs, $7.10; mixed Western, $6.50; country dressed hogs firm at 7½@9¾c per lb.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAYDE GOLDGRABER and GOLDIE GOLDGRABER, doing business as Goldgraber Sisters, alleged bankrupts.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, the undersigned, temporary receiver in bankruptcy of the above estate, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of millinery goods, mainly hats, trimmed and untrimmed; flowers, feathers, etc., now located at 2,184 3d Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids for the same may be submitted to Theodore M. Taft, receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Lesser Brothers, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, January 19th, 1903, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened, and each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof.

Said property may be inspected at said premises on Thursday, January 15th, and Friday, January 16th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids submitted, then said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at said place stated, on Thursday, January 22d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M.

THEODORE M. TAFT, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CAROLINE FASS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Caroline Fass of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Caroline Fass was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
January 14th, 1903. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Leave Atlantic City 9:05 A. M. 2:20 P. M. week days; 5:30 P. M. Sundays.
Arrive New York, W. 23d St., 12:30 P. M., 5:45 P. M. week days; 8:45 P. M. Sundays.

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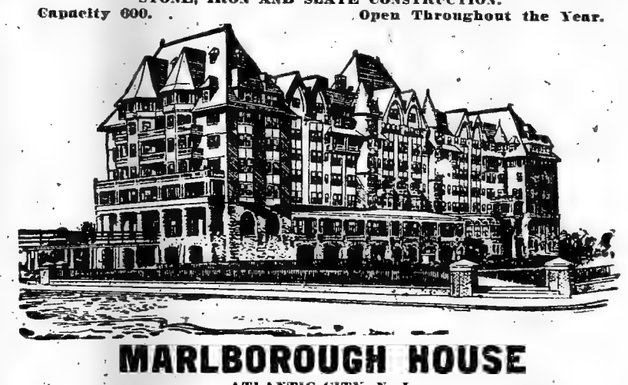

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RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland...Jan. 17, 10 AM	Kroonland, Jan. 31, 10 AM
Vaderland, Jan. 24, 10 AM	Ireland...Feb. 7, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU	Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA	Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Jan. 31, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
MESABA	Feb. 14, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PAS

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

Money easy; 3½@4½ per cent. on call.

The stock market yesterday may be almost summed up in one word—Erie. One-fourth of the total transactions of the day were in the common stock of that company. There were also heavy dealings in the bonds. The net result of dealings in nearly 200,000 shares of the common stock was, however, an advance of only one-half of 1 per cent., but at one time the gain was more than a point. Naturally the activity in the stock revived all the rumors that have been circulated in regard to the property in the past few days, with one or two additions to their number. There was no official statement obtainable, and the Street was therefore left to conjecture, usually a most unprofitable and misleading process. Mr. Gould is credited with a desire for an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard at New York for his system, but it may be stated on high banking authority that he is not buying Erie. The belief prevailed yesterday that the Morgan interests have strengthened their holdings, and that the Rock Island people would like the property. It is certain that no one could get control of Erie, except by permission of those now in possession, without buying a big fight with the powers that be in the trunk line territory. If, therefore, the Rock Island people want Erie it will be because the interests in control are content to sell.

Outside of the dealings in Erie the stock market was stale and uninteresting, with operations confined almost entirely to the professional class. The price movement was irregular, the market closing with net gains and losses pretty evenly divided. There was no conspicuous change in the financial situation. Money worked somewhat easier, both for time and call loans. The banks continue to gain, both from the interior and the Sub-Treasury. Moreover, the bankers do not appear to be at all disturbed by the possibility of gold exports. Several millions of the money now returning from the interior might be spared without any material disturbance, and the effect might be even beneficial, so far as the free outgo of gold would improve our position in the view of London. A decline in sterling yesterday was a gain to the situation, and the remarkable movement of grain for export continues. Another million bushels of wheat and corn were bought for export, mostly at the outports. The only drawback to this movement seems to be the difficulty of the railroads in handling the traffic.

The Street is disposed to view the action of the Lake Shore in paying 5¼ per cent. interest on its loan in taking over the Vanderbilt interest in Reading as one of the signs of the times. It is regarded as foreshadowing a period of more or less pressure in the money market for a year to come. The money rates have worked easier, however, since this loan was made, and possible disturbance in the money market is a development for the last half of the year more than for the near future. For the present, there is an assurance of comparatively easy conditions in money and of continued great activity and profit in business.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	5⅞	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1⅝	New Cent. Coal	2
Am. Locomotive	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	5
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	1
Cent. of N. J.	4½	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. Un. Tract. pf.	2	Pullman Co.	1⅜
Corn Products pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Erie	½	Rep. Steel	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. City	1	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2
Hocking Valley	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Canada Southern	1⅞	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Rock Island	⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Detroit South. pf.	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	1⅜	U. S. Realty	⅝
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	⅝
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Michigan Central	1⅜	Wabash pf.	½
Nat. Biscuit	⅝	Westinghouse	1
N. Y. Central	⅞	West. Un. 1st pf.	1
		W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

— Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2½	Mil., L. S. & W. ext. & imp. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Panama s. f. 4½s	1
Ches. & O. R. R. 4½s 2d con.	1	People's Gas, Chi., con. 6s	4
		St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1

Bond Declined.

Int. & G. Nor. 2d..... 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 14	787,568
To date this year	10,143,598
Corresponding date last year	8,558,559

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 14	$2,894,000
To date this year	$32,490,500
Corresponding date last year	$41,600,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Alliance Realty Company—Dividend payable.
American Light and Traction Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Type Founders Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Anglo-American Pluotishing Company—Annual meeting.
Associated Merchants—Dividend payable on 1901 and second preferred.
Beecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Boston and Montana Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Suburban Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Feb. 2 to holders of record this date.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Distilling Company of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Distillers' Securities Company—Books close.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable Feb. 2 to holders of record this date.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable.
Exploration Company—Dividend payable.
Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railway and Electric Company, Atlanta—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on common.
Henry Romeike Company—Annual meeting.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable.
International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company—Dividend payable.
J. S. Stetson Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Knoxville (Tenn.) Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lexington (Ky.) Railway—Dividend payable.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, (New York)—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mine La Matte Lead and Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on common.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Otis Elevator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reece Button Hole Machine Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rutland Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Securities Company—Dividend payable.
Simpson-Crawford Company—Annual meeting.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable Jan. 26 to holders of record this date.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tidewater Steel Company—Dividend payable Jan. 31 to holders of record this date.
Toledo Railways and Light Company—Annual meeting.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United Shoe Machine Company—Dividend payable.
United States Printing Company—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Worden-Clarke Company—Annual meeting.
Yorkville Bank—Dividend payable.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL'S BREAK.

It is not often that Wall Street sees a break of nearly 50 points in the price of a standard railroad stock, but that is what it saw yesterday. The issue was Michigan Central, which, not traded in since Aug. 5 last, when it sold at 174¾, was offered down to 126 yesterday before a bidder was found. This represented an extreme break of 48¾ points, but since the last sale a 2 per cent. dividend has been paid, so that the net loss is reduced to 46¾ points.

It is understood that the seller is a speculator in a house with Philadelphia connections, and bought his stock when Northwest was soaring and when there was generally bullish talk on all the Vanderbilt issues.

The same speculator is understood to have disposed of the 400 shares of Canada Southern yesterday, the sales being made at a 7½-point decline.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The early strength of Canadian Pacific was coincident with the appearance of a report that the system would in some way or other be concerned in the ultimate disposition of Erie, (whatever that might be,) and that at the March dividend meeting the dividend rate is to be increased.

From Toronto later in the day came positive denial of the dividend increase story, whereupon the stock sold off. Toronto advices are that there will be no increase, interests there pointing out that the recently issued new stock requires fully $1,000,000 additional in dividends, and that a million or more must be spent in the near future for improvements, betterments, &c.

HOCKING VALLEY.

The strength of Hocking Valley, in the face of the generally uncertain market, led to a report that early announcement of the reorganization plan is to be made. One report had it that this would provide for the retirement of the preferred stock and the taking over of the common at 110.

No information on the matter could be had at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., who have the matter in charge.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Yesterday's market was so largely given over to the Erie shares that there is little to be said of other issues. As a matter of fact, the general market merely "backed and filled" as a result of professional operations. Here and there exceptions appeared.

The continued strength of the shares of the Corn Products Company was on the statement that a lump dividend of 4 per cent. is likely to be declared on the common stock in March next, out of the past year's earnings.

The liquidation of 800 shares of Colorado Fuel forced that issue down nearly 2 points. The selling was said to be by holders who had hoped for an early resumption of dividends on the stock.

Investment buying was reported as responsible for the advances in Jersey Central, Pullman Palace Car, New York Air Brake, and Atchison preferred.

The buying and selling of Reading continued to be as great a mystery in the Street as ever, though the opinion is rapidly growing that lately there have been a great many matched orders and washed sales in the stock.

The early strength of Manhattan was on talk of some coming favorable developments. On the advance a good deal of long stock was encountered, and the price yielded nearly 2 points from the high. Gould brokers were buyers.

THE BREAK IN STERLING.

The most important development in the money market was the 15-point break in sterling, accompanied by an advance in the Paris rate, this removing the possibilities of any gold exports for the present at least. The break here was due to the offerings of bills against London's stock purchases here to freer offerings of grain bills and to a comparatively light demand for remittances.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Board of the New York Stock Exchange last night listed the following securities:

Southern Railway Company, $100,000 additional Memphis Division first mortgage 4½ to 5 per cent. bonds of 1996, making a total listed to date of $5,183,000.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $300,000 additional capital stock, making a total of $700,000.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, $500,000 additional 5 per cent. refunding mortgage coupon bonds of 1947, making a total listed to date of $4,142,000.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $401,000 additional unified fifty-year 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1940, making a total of $29,677,000.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, $1,400,000 additional first consolidated mortgage fours of 1936, making a total of $32,450,000.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $17,148,000 of $21,000,000 additional 3½ per cent. mortgage bonds of 1997 applied for, making a total listed to date of $62,148,000, and the Listing Committee is empowered to add, when issued, to a total of $66,000,000.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, $4,538,000 additional 3½ per cent. general mortgage coupon bonds of 1987, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,001 to 20,538, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making the total amount listed to date $20,538,000, Nos. 1 to 20,538, inclusive. The committee further recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time $1,000,000 additional 3½ per cent. bonds, on official notification that they have been issued in accordance with the terms of the mortgage. The amount of said bonds, including such additional issues, shall not exceed in the aggregate $21,000,000.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company, $21,837,000 additional capital stock to be added to the amount now on the list, upon official notification that the same has been issued and paid in full, making the total amount to be listed $104,740,400.

United States Shipbuilding Company, $20,000,000 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $25,000,000 common stock, $14,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year sinking fund bonds, Series A, of 1932, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 14,500, inclusive; $10,000,000 twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral and mortgage bonds of 1922, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10,000, inclusive.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics show that we entered the new year with the pig iron productive capacity above the record thus far. The plants running on that date were able to make 354,684 gross tons of pig iron per week, the highest previous record having been 352,064 gross tons on May 1.

We estimate the total production of pig iron in 1902 at 17,747,541 tons.

Generally speaking, the pig iron markets have been quiet, but there is evidence that some large consuming interests have been testing the market. The Southern makers have had a conference in this city, at which it was determined to adhere to $18.50 as the basis for No. 2 foundry iron for the second half of the year. The foreign markets are firmer, which is expressed in higher asking prices. However, no business of any consequence has been put through. Foreign iron now pretty completely controls the New England market and dominates other tidewater markets. A good deal of tonnage is coming up in the cast iron pipe trade.

Philadelphia reports sales of foreign steel billets and slabs aggregating 10,000 tons, and there was also resold, afloat, one lot of about 5,500 tons, which the buyer was not ready to take owing to the condition of his mill. Reports indicate that the domestic consumption in Germany has rather improved lately. Freights, too, have stiffened somewhat.

The market for domestic steel is quiet, the only interesting feature being that a contract for tin plate bars has been closed in Chicago, with negotiations pending for a block of 5,000 tons.

It appears that some of the independent wire rod mills are finding it to their advantage to purchase drawn wire from the leading interest instead of rolling rods themselves, which takes some buyers of steel billets out of the market.

Quite a good tonnage is in sight and is coming out in structural material, although the urgent demand for prompt delivery no longer exists and premiums are disappearing. The requirements of car manufacturers are a feature.

Chicago reports the placing of an order for 15,000 tons of plates and some good lots have been placed in the East. The makers at their meeting last week reaffirmed the prices which have ruled for so long a time.

In the bar trade conditions seem to favor greater strength in iron bars in the East. In the West very large consumers have been feeling the market. Their demand for a concession from existing values has not yet been definitely acted upon.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$10,000 Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1900, (guaranteed by Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton,) 107⅝.

$25,000 Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroad 4 per cent. joint bonds, (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy collateral,) due 1921, 94⅝.

$20,000 San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, (guaranteed by Southern Pacific Company,) due 1943, 85⅝.

$5,000 Detroit City Gas Company 5 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due 1923, 96⅝.

$10,000 Kings County Electric Light and Power Company 6 per cent. purchase money gold bonds, due 1997, 120½.

$5,000 Northern Ohio Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, (guaranteed by Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company,) due 1345, 113⅜.

$10,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad 5 per cent. general construction and land grant mortgage bonds, due 1951, 119⅝.

$10,000 Pacific Railroad of Missouri (Carondelet Branch) first mortgage 4½ per cent. extended bonds, due 1938, 101⅝.

$10,000 Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent. registered certificates, due 1937, $5,000 each, 120½.

$10,000 Rochester Gas and Electric Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1912, 104½.

$1,000,000 City of New York 3½ per cent. assessment bonds, due Nov. 1, 1908, (exempt from all taxation for State purposes, interest May and November, accrued interest from Nov. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 100 15-16.

500 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 92⅝@92¾.

500 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each, 93⅜.

500 shares National Biscuit Company, common, $100 each, 43⅞.

500 shares International Paper Company preferred, $100 each, 70¾.

200 shares International Paper Company common, $100 each, 17⅝.

12 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 219.

10 shares Continental Tobacco Company preferred, $100 each, 116½.

10 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $100 each, 60.

10 shares United States Steel Corporation preferred, $100 each, 88½.

10 shares People's Gas Light and Coke Company, $100 each, 104.

10 shares Amalgamated Copper Company, $100 each, 63⅜.

10 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, $100 each, 153⅝.

10 shares West Chicago Street Railway Company, $100 each, 91.

20 shares Des Moines Loan and Trust Company, $6 lot.

$2,000 Consolidated Tobacco Company 4 per cent. bonds, due 1951, 99½.

800 shares Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (guaranteed 9 per cent.,) 243¾@244.

$3,000 Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company (Wheeling Division) first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1928, 110⅝.

$5,000 Northern Pacific Railroad Company general lien, 3 per cent. gold bonds, due 2047, 73.

$2,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad Company consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1946, 113½.

$1,000 Scioto Valley and New England Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1989, 105.

$1,000 Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond, due 1990, 89.

45 shares Consolidated Gas Company, $100 each, 218¾.

30 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 93½.

30 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company preferred, guaranteed, $100 each, 80¾.

35 shares Norfolk and Western Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 91.

12 shares Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 99¾.

75 shares National Mining and Exploring Company, $15 lot.

120 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 366.

100 shares North River Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 175.

2 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,975.

$1,000 Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due July, 1903, coupons January and July, 100.

50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 320.

25 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, with rights, $100 each, 241.

5 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 2004.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 320½.

40 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 360.

5 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,975.

19 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 289½.

50 shares Trust Company of the Republic, $100 each, 1585.

12 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 179½.

20 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 10 shares at 400.

250 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 370.

10 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 725.

4 shares Continental Trust Company, $100 each, 700.

14 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 432.

25 shares Mutual Bank, $100 each, 302.

10 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 326½.

20 shares American Press Association, $100 each, $90 per share.

134 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 161½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 530.

10 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 364½.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the savings bank deposits there show an increase of $21,000,000 for the year, being now $89,929,000, compared with $68,771,000 a year ago.

Tidewater Steel Company said to have given a contract for the construction of forty coke ovens west of the blast furnace along the Delaware River, to provide all the coke needed in the plant.

Announcement from Akron, Ohio, that the National Fireproofing Company of Pittsburg has taken an option on thirty-two properties owned by the American Sewer Pipe Company.

London cables stating that the locomotive firms of Dubbs & Co., Neilson, Reid & Co., and Sharp, Stewart & Co., of Glasgow, have formed a combination with a capital of over £2,000,000.

American Exchange National Bank of Cleveland to go into voluntary liquidation and its business to be assumed by the Park National Bank of that city.

According to Manchester (N. H.) dispatches, the Manchester Mills Corporation has asked permission from the Legislature to issue $2,000,000 additional stock.

Reports from Springfield, Ill., that the Republic Iron and Steel Company will reopen in February its rolling mills in that city, which have been idle for several years.

Dispatches from Savannah, Ga., stating that the Wylla-Gabbett Lumber Company has applied for a charter to do a general lumber business, with a paid-in capital stock of $220,000.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) advices that a preliminary report as to the production of coal in Alabama shows that during the year 1902 the production was 9,700,000 tons.

Wolfe County Oil and Gas Company, with a capital of $100,000, organized at Jackson, Ky., to operate for oil in Wolfe and other counties in Kentucky.

Merger of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the People's Savings Bank, both of Pittsburg, with capital and surplus of $2,600,000.

Statement that the Sea Coast Packing Company has sold to a syndicate, headed by prominent wholesale grocers of this city, its most important plants, steamers, and some of its patent rights.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days and 5@5¼ per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $237,865,715; balances, $12,207,128; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,204,010.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83⅝.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par @5c. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 7½c premium. St. Louis—40@50c premium. Cincinnati—20c premium. Pittsburg—$1 per $1,000. Louisville—Par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says that money was in rather greater demand yesterday, many borrowers paying 3½ per cent. for fixtures. Discount rates hardened slightly for short dates, but long bills were taken rather more freely. The Stock Exchange opened firm and generally rather cheerful, but later was rather dull, although most prices were higher on balance.

Home rails were flat in tone except underground stocks, which were very firm. It is stated that the demand for them was due to the published figures of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, which gives an idea of what efficient management may do.

American rails were fairly active, dealings being largely confined to a few specialties. Erie shares were largely bought. Foreigners were quiet and steady. Copper sales were flat. South Africans showed a general advance. Silver bars went 1-16d. higher, to 22 1-16d. per ounce, closing steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The conditions of money and discounts were unchanged to-day.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened irregular, but the trend was favorable. A moderate amount of business was transacted and operators entered into the new account with confidence that the influences were propitious. Consols improved, but prices were not fully maintained. Home rails were irregular pending the dividend announcements. Underground rails were strong.

Americans opened generally lower and hardened, but dealers were cautious, and they closed irregular. Canadians were buoyant.

The feature of the market was the strength of Kafirs, due to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's statements regarding taxation and labor in the South African colonies. They became easier later.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90⅞; Atchison preferred, 105; Baltimore and Ohio, 104⅝; Canadian Pacific, 141½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51⅛; Chicago Great Western, 28⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 186; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅜; Erie, 42½; Erie first preferred, 73⅝; Erie second preferred, 56; Illinois Central, 133¾; Louisville and Nashville, 131½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 76⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35¾; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 37½; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 38⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90⅝; Wabash, 31¼; Wabash preferred, 46¾.

Bar silver steady at 22 1-16d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.75; Lisbon, 25.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Prices, with the exception of rentes and Rio Tintos, opened firm on the Bourse to-day, but later became easier. Business was dull. Internationals were heavy and industrials were weak. Rio Tintos were depressed by the decline of the price in copper. Kafirs started with a good tone, fluctuated later, and closed strong. De Beers were easier. The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for the account.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Colliery shares were in active demand in view of the movement in the United States in favor of a temporary suspension of the duty on coal. Banks and Canadian Pacific were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

LONDON AGAIN BUYS.

Notwithstanding the continued bearish attitude of certain local and Western operators—and these are at present the largest interests active in the market—London continues to be a buyer of American securities, while there has lately appeared some purchases by the Continent.

Apropos of this buying and the apparent indifference of leading local banking interests to the immediate course of the market, Wall Street had a new theory yesterday. This was that the local bankers were inclined to let prices remain at their present level, rather than have them advance for the moment, in order thereby to encourage this foreign buying, thus relieving this market of part of its floating supply of stocks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The traction consolidation bee was buzzing again on the local Exchange. Chicago City Railway advanced 5 points, to 220 again. The shares of the constituent companies of Union Traction were erratic. West Chicago sold up a point, to 93, then lost part of the gain, while North Chicago sold to 175 and then dropped to 171. Union Traction was sold, though not in great quantity, and sold down somewhat. There also was gossip of consolidation of the elevated systems, and Northwestern preferred gained a point. Other issues were quiet. Box Board preferred was weak and firm by turns. Match sold at 13⅜, while Cal. and Lake Street Elevated were slightly improved. New York exchange was 15c premium to-day. Time and call loans 6 per cent. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	American Can com.	10⅜	10	10
400	American Can pf.	48	48	48
200	American Radiator com.	51½	51½	51½
1,700	Chicago Union Trac.	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
300	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜
28	Chicago Telephone	160	160	160
20	Chicago City Ry.	220	220	220
24	Diamond Match	129½	129½	129½
100	Lake St. Elevated	9½	8⅝	8½
100	Met. Elevated com.	38¾	38½	38⅝
105	N. Chic. St. R. R. Co.	175	171	171
50	Northwestern El. pf.	78	78	78
270	National Biscuit	46¾	46	46
217	National Biscuit pf.	105	104⅜	105
5	National Carbon pf.	98½	98½	98½
5	South Side Elevated	108¾	108¾	108¾
25	Quaker Oats com.	70	70	70
71	Swift & Co.	125¾	124½	125½
40	Street's Stable Car pf.	84½	84½	84½
60	United Box Board	8¼	8¼	8¼
291	United Box Board pf.	52¾	51	51
315	West [illegible]	93	92	92½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although yesterday's market for outside securities did not show much activity there were in some parts of the list advances of sufficient importance to attract attention. The upward movement, however, was not general, so that the market as a whole presented a rather irregular appearance. Among the issues that were decidedly strong were several of the stocks of local financial institutions, including some of those directly concerned in the bank mergers which are now in progress. Standard Oil, which for a time had lost its position as leader of the market, displayed a renewal of strength and activity. For the most part the strength which appeared was in stocks which had not been subjected to much manipulation recently. The pool stocks, while fairly active, showed practically no change in price.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES showed some activity in the morning, but during the latter part of the day there was no trading at all in the stock. The Street is now awaiting the announcement of the dividend which falls due Feb. 1. There has been some speculation as to the amount of this dividend, it being said in some quarters that an increase over the usual payment of 1 per cent. is likely. The more general expectation, however, seems to be that there will be no change in the dividend rate at this time.

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HAVANA TOBACCO, after having been very dull for two or three days, was again active, and both issues were fairly strong. The common, after selling up to 50¼, declined to 49⅝, and then, without further sales, closed at 50 bid. The preferred advanced to 66¾.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRUST sold to the extent of 100 shares or more, at 325. The names just added to the company's Directorate are said to be responsible for the increased demand for the stock, which in two weeks has advanced about thirty points. National Broadway Bank stock was another issue which displayed considerable strength.

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TRENTON POTTERIES preferred sold as high as 97, a net gain of three points, and the common rose several points to 26. There has been steady buying of the preferred stock recently, and relatively little of it has come into the market notwithstanding the substantial rise which has occurred in the price. Yesterday's transactions in the common stock were the first that have been reported in some time.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	10¼	10	10¼
500	American Can pf.	48½	48	48⅝
200	Am. Light & Traction	43	42	43
15	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾
1,100	Bay State Gas	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
500	British Colum. Copper	5	5	5
200	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Central Foundry	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Central Foundry pf.	16	15¾	16
300	Electric Vehicle	6⅞	6¾	6¾
300	Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
490	Greene Con. Copper	23⅝	23¼	23¼
400	Hackensack Meadows	19¼	18¾	18¾
1,485	Havana Tobacco	50¼	49⅜	49⅝
800	Havana Tobacco pf.	66¾	65¾	66¾
200	Interbor. R. T. 30½ pd.	116	116	116
100	Interbor. R. T., full pd.	116	116	116
280	International Salt	10	10	10
100	Int. Merchant Marine	16	16	16
4,800	Kitchener Milling	5⅝	5½	5⅝
40	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4¾	4¾
7,985	Mont. & Boston Copper	2⅜	2¼	2¼
20	National Enameling	33¼	33	33
200	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2,525	Northern Securities	112⅜	112¼	112¼
180	Otis Elevator	44¾	43½	43¾
425	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	104	103	104
229	Standard Oil	747	740	746
500	Tennessee Copper	16	16	16
100	Trenton Potteries	26	25	26
20	Trenton Potteries pf.	97	95	97
200	Union Copper	2½	2½	2½
100	White Knob Copper	11¼	11¼	11¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Cont. Tob. deb. 7s	105	105	105
4,000	Distillers' Secur. 5s	77½	77½	77½
2,000	Internat. Salt 5s	47	47	47
5,000	Iron Steamboat 4s	59	59	59
20,000	N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	100⅜	100	100⅜
20,000	San Francisco subs.	48	48	48
10,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	84½	84½
12,000	U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, w. i.	97	97	97
16,000	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	74	73	74
10,000	Virginia & Southern	100	99½	99½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	118½	122	118½	122
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevator	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Malting 6s	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.21
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1903.

U S 4s reg 1907		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
1,000	110½	4,000	84¼
Tenn settlemt 3s		Mo P 1st col 5s	
7,000	97	9,000	106¾
Adams Exp 4s		Nash, C & St L 1st	
1,000	104⅝	con 5s	
Am Bicycle 5s		1,000	115
12,000	40	N Y Cen & H R	
Am Hide & L 6s		L S col 3½s	
5,000	95¼	1,000	94⅞
Ann Arb 1st 4s		1,000	94¾
2,000	95	3,000	94⅞
Atch, Top & S Fé		N Y C & St L 4s	
gen 4s		4,000	104
93,000	102⅜	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
5,000	102½	2,000	103
500	102¾	2,000	101½
500	103	Nor & West Pocah	
2,000	102½	C & C 6s	
adjustment 4s		8,000	92½
1,000	91⅞	1,000	92½
10,000	92⅜	3,000	92½
stamped		Nor Pac 4s	
1,000	92	11,000	103⅜
2,000	91⅝	5,000	103⅜
Balto & Ohio pr		Nor Pac gen 3s	
lien 3½s		1,000	73½
24,000	94½	1,000	73½
S Wn div 5½s		Or Sh L 1st 6s	
6,000	88½	10,000	126¾
1,000	88	10,000	126½
1,000	88¼	Or Sh Line 4½ &	
15,000	88½	participating	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		4,000	96⅝
2,000	103¼	1,000	96¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		20,000	97
5,000	117	20,000	96⅞
Canada So 1st		228,000	97
25,000	103¾	10,000	96⅝
Cen of Ga cons 5s		50,000	97
19,000	108	5,000	96⅝
2,000	108¼	66,000	97
1st inc 5s		Panam 1st 4½s	
10,000	80	28,000	102
1,000	79	Penn conv 3½s	
2d inc 5s		15,000	106
15,000	39¾	1,000	106⅞
3d inc 5s		50,000	106¾
11,000	27	500	106
7,000-5	27	1,000	106
C of N J gen 5s		Peop G & C Chic	
registered		1st con 6s	
1,000	133½	5,000	124
Cen Pac gtd 3½s		Peo & E 1st 4s	
5,000 20	80½	4,000	98⅜
C & O gen 4½s		Peo & E inc 4s	
10,000	105¼	10,000	80½
1,000	105⅜	Reading gen 4s	
15,000	105½	6,000	98⅝
C & O 1st & 3d div		1,000	98
2d con 4s		1,000	98¼
6,000	96	3,000	98¼
Chi, B & Q 4s joint		10,000	98⅜
bds		11,000	98⅜
51,000	94½	1,000	106⅜
12,000	94⅝	10,000	106⅛
84,000	94¼	1,000	106½
7,000	94⅜	1,000	106½
10,000	94¼	10,000	106⅜
34,000	94¼	10,000	106½
Chi, M & St Paul		Reading Jersey Cen	
C & P Wn 5s		coll 4s	
5,000	117½	10,000	96
C, R I & P gen 4s		Rio Gde Wn 1st	
2,000	108	10,000	97½
C, R I & P R R 4s		Rio Grande Wn col	
59,000	88½	trust 4s	
1,000	88	25,000	92
2,000	88⅛	St L & San F Ry	
16,000	88	gen 5s	
6,000	87⅞	1,000	114½
22,000	87⅝	4,000	114
1,000	88	St L, Ir Mt & So	
Clev, C, C & St L		unify & ref 4s	
gen 4s		12,000	91¼
1,000s10	102½	St L Southw'n 1st	
Col F & I conv 5s		4s	
55,000	94½	10,000	96
16,000	94½	5,000	96¾
25,000	94½	7,000	96¼
5,000	94	St Paul, Min & M	
15,000	93⅝	Mont ext 4s	
Consol Tob 4s		2,000	104
2,000	67	Seaboard A L Ry	
5,000	66½	refunds 5s	
3,000	67	8,000	102
E Tenn reorgn lien		12,000	102½
5s		gold 4s	
6,000	115	10,000	84
Erie 1st gen 4s		Southn Pac 4½s	
5,000	85⅝	3,000	98½
290,000	86	Southn Pac 4s	
10,000	86¼	1,000	91⅜
60,000	86	500	92½
14,000	86⅛	2,000	91⅞
1,000	86¼	5,000	91⅞
2,000	86⅜	500	92
Erie 1st con 4s		3,000	91⅜
2,000	97⅜	2,000	91⅛
Erie Pennsylv coll		10,000	91⅛
trust 4s		15,000	91⅞
20,000	93½	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
30,000	93⅜	4,000	118
20,000	93⅝	Stand R & T 6s	
8,000	93¾	2,000	68
Ft Wth & D C 1st		1,600	67½
5,000	111½	1,000	67
3,000	111⅝	Stand R & T inc	
17,000	112	5,000	12½
7,000	112½	15,000	12¾
Gen Bay & Wn		Tex & P 1st 5s	
deb ctfs B		1,000	116½
30,000	25	Third Av con 4s	
1,000	25½	4,000	97½
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		7,000	97¾
1,000	98	6,000	97¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s		37,000	98
4,000	87½	Tol & O C 1st 5s	
8,000	87½	10,000	112
Kan City Sc 3s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
56,000	89¼	1,000	78½
1,000	89⅝	Un Pac 1st 4s	
Laclede Gas L of St		1,000	103
L 1st 5s		5,000	103¼
7,000	108½	17,000	103¼
Louisville & Nashv		registered	
unified 4s		3,000	103⅛
5,000	100½	Un Pac conv 4s	
Manhattan con 4s		10,000	106¾
43,000	104¾	10,000	106¼
10,000	104⅝	5,000	106¼
Met St ger 5s		1,000	106¾
4,000	118¾	10,000	106⅛
2,000	118½	1,000	106½
Mex Cen 1st inc		10,000	106⅜
6,000	26⅛	10,000	106½
3,000	26⅛	Wabash 1st 5s	
11,000	26⅜	1,000	117½
2,000	26¼	Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000	26⅜	2,000	110
12,000	26⅛	Wabash deb B	
3,000	26¼	35,000	77
1,000	26⅜	41,000	76¾
4,000	26⅝	1,000	76¼
4,000	26½	West Shore 4s	
Mex Cen 2d inc		6,000	110
5,000	17¼	Wn N Y & Penn	
5,000	17	gen 4s	
Mh, L Shore & W		1,000	99
ext 5s		Wheeling & L E 1st	
2,000	125	con 4s	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		15,000	92½
3,000	98	Wis Cen gen 4s	
500	98	5,000	91½
7,000	98	2,000	91¾
M, K & T of Tx 5s		27,000	91¼
15,000	104¼	7,000	91½
6,000	104¾	14,000	91½
		1,000	91¼

Total sales.....$2,804,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
First week Jan...	$71,712	$70,381	$65,114
From July 1.....	2,609,585	2,431,479	2,171,143
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
First week Jan...	320,598	317,687	300,186
From July 1.....	10,582,541	10,321,202	9,572,737
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,042
First week Jan...	574,834	477,409	504,891
From July 1.....	17,269,776	15,755,691	15,041,174
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,906	887	820
First week Jan...	87,241	86,922	92,246
From July 1.....	2,906,004	2,869,605	2,715,800
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
First week Jan..	86,004	90,356	.....
From July 1.....	4,046,391	3,472,757	.....
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
First week Jan...	46,118	45,042	48,832
From July 1.....	1,463,427	1,368,469	1,254,527
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, (INCLUDING CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.)—			
First week Jan...	560,649	509,303	.....
From July 1.....	16,396,996	14,233,818	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
First week Jan..	70,766	63,331	53,089
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
First week Jan...	122,508	138,611	132,953
From July 1.....	3,985,995	3,987,442	4,002,937
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
First week Jan...	56,220	49,462	46,494
From July 1.....	1,639,006	1,431,254	.....
ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Sept, 30—			
	1902.	1901.	
Gross earnings..	62,754	64,543	Dec. 1,789
Oper. exp.....	26,640	31,512	Dec. 4,863
Net earnings....	36,105	33,031	Inc. 3,074
Total income....	36,387	33,141	Inc. 3,246
Fixed charges...	20,493	23,148	Dec. 2,655
Surplus	15,894	9,993	Inc. 5,901
TOLEDO RAILWAYS AND LIGHT COMPANY for December—			
	1902.	1901.	
Gross earnings..	139,608	126,378	Inc. 13,230
Exp. and taxes.	63,889	63,631	Inc. 258
Net earnings..	75,719	62,747	Inc. 12,972
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings..	1,459,091	1,311,084	Inc. 148,007
Exp. and taxes.	726,719	636,407	Inc. 90,372
Net earnings...	732,312	674,677	Inc. 57,635

Consolidated National Bank Officers.

At the annual meeting of Directors of the Consolidated National Bank yesterday the following officers were elected: President—Willis S. Paine; Vice President—Mortimer H. Wagar; Cashier—James Thorn; Assistant Cashier—Thomas N. Jones.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK,
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

S. B. CHAPIN & CO.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission for Cash or on Margin.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
4TH FLOOR---EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, CORTLANDT 4119-20.

Henry Clews. James B. Clews. John H. Clews
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. F. Holzderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
933 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas.
47 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nat'l Park Bank
(Stock and Rights)
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED 1832.
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, George W. Quintard,
William Rockefeller, Gates W. McGarrah,
John T. Willetts, Anton A. Raven,
Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Steers,
William C. Sturges, Henry B. Stokes,
V. Everit Macy.
OFFICERS:
Gates W. McGarrah, President.
Nicholas F. Palmer, Vice President.
Frank O. Roe, Cashier.
A. H. Voorhis, Asst. Cashier.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
TAX EXEMPT BONDS
NEW YORK. CHICAGO

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Ninety-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three 76-100 dollars ($93,963.76.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the sixteenth day of January, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,650,026.52
ASAHEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. of the fifteenth day of January, 1903, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five 39-100 Dollars. ($5,875.39.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, as Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
January 10, 1903.

FINANCIAL

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
American Bicycle Company.

More than a majority of the outstanding Debentures of the American Bicycle Company, and a large amount of both classes of stock, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this Committee, referred to in its advertisement of December 20th, 1902, and subsequent advertisements,

The Plan is Declared to Be Operative,

Notice is hereby given that further deposits of Debentures and Stock under this Plan and Agreement will be received up to and including the 26th day of January, but after that date no further deposits will be received, except upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

The Committee hereby calls for payment by depositors of Preferred and Common Stock of Three dollars ($3.00) per share, being the first instalment of the cash payment required by the Plan—payment to be made to the Central Trust Co. of New York on or before January 26th, 1903, by all depositors, including those hereafter depositing.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

NEW YORK, January 14th, 1903.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.
Debenture Holder's Protective Committee.

New York, December 30, 1902.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the Debentures of the American Bicycle Company who are dissatisfied with the terms offered by the Plan which has heretofore been promulgated for the Reorganization of the affairs of the Company, have organized a Protective Committee, and are preparing a Plan assuring a more equitable treatment of the Debenture Holders, as well as of all other parties in interest. Holders of Debentures of the American Bicycle Company are therefore requested to withhold their bonds for the present, and to communicate with the undersigned Committee, at their office, care of Bowling Green Trust Company, 26 Broadway, New York City, sending their names, addresses, and amount of Debentures held by them.

EDWIN GOULD, Chairman,
FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.
WM. M. LAWS, Secretary.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

Pays 3% Interest
On Daily Balances, Subject to Check, Payable in N. Y. Funds
Morristown Trust Co.,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
SAMUEL FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.
Capital, $600,000
Surplus and Profits, 1,541,197
Deposits, 4,766,466

THE DUCKTOWN SULPHUR, COPPER AND IRON CO., LIMITED.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage dated August 9th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,569.90 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. February 3d, 1903, and should be directed as follows:
"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper, and Iron Co., Ltd., The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City."
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 6th, 1903.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)
Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

Dividends.

American Car and Foundry Co., Dividend No. 15.
New York, Jan. 6th, 1903.
Preferred Capital Stock.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a Dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Monday, Feb'y 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan'y 10th, 1903. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1903, and reopen on Tuesday, Feb'y 3d, 1903.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
New York, Jan. 6th, 1903.
Common Capital Stock, Dividend No.11
At a meeting of the board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Monday, Feb'y 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1903. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1903, and reopen Tuesday, Feb'y 3d, 1903.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

The Rock Island Company.
A quarterly dividend on the preferred stock of $1.00 per share was declared payable February 2d, 1903, to the holders of the shares of the preferred capital stock, or their legal representatives, of record on the closing of the transfer books January 16th, 1903.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of January, 1903, and open at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903.
GEO. T. BOGGS, Asst. Treasurer.
New York, January 9th, 1903.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 & 39 Liberty Street.
New York, January 7th, 1903.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, January the 14th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 3d of February.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

National Surety Company,
346 Broadway, New York, Jan. 13th, 1903.
The Executive Committee has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable Jan. 28th, 1903. Transfer and Registration Books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Jan. 17th, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Jan. 28th, 1903.
BALLARD McCALL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 19, 1903, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1903, and will open February 1st at 10 A. M. WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1903.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,815,982
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes Charge of Real and Personal Property.
Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbiere, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary;
Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, JAMES N. JARVIE, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, New York | Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Horace E. Andrews, President Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.	Allan McCulloh, Counsellor at Law, N. Y.
C. T. Barney, Pres. Knickt'r Trust Co. N. Y.	John Mack, Philadelphia.
August Belmont, Banker, New York.	Joy Morton, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
H. S. Black, Pres. Geo. A. Fuller Co., N. Y.	William R. Nicholson, President Land, Title & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
William H. Chesebrough, President Century Realty Co., New York.	Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., President Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
Heman Dowd, Vice-President North American Trust Co., New York.	E. C. Potter, Real Estate, New York.
Clement A. Griscom, President International Mercantile Marine Co., N. Y.	William A. Read, Vermilye & Co., N. Y.
H. B. Hollins, H. B. Hollins & Co., N. Y.	John J. Riker, Merchant, New York.
John Hone, John Hone & Co., N. Y.	Henry F. Shoemaker, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
James Jourdan, President Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.	Samuel Thorne, New York.
David H. King, Jr., Pres. N. Y. Dock Co.	Edwin Thorne, New York.
James S. Kuhn, President Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.	Oakleigh Thorne, Pres. N.A. Trust Co.
Charlton T. Lewis, Director International Bell Telephone Co., New York.	John C. Tomlinson, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
Wm. Logan, Cashier Hanover National Bank, N. Y.	Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
	Warner Van Norden, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
	P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS.
Oakleigh Thorne, President.
Heman Dowd, Wm. H. Chesebrough, } Vice-Prests.
Richard J. Scoles,
S. D. Scudder, Treasurer.
G. M. Wynkoop, Secretary.

Receives Deposits, Subject to Check.
Pays Interest on Daily Balances.
Executes Trusts of Every Description.

NEW YORK CITY 3½% GOLD EXEMPT BONDS

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS
Payable November, 1952

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope.
Two per cent. of par value bid for must accompany bid. It must be in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City.
This deposit will, if requested, be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders.
For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York, or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York
280 Broadway, New York

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
30 BROAD STREET.
Capital - - - - - $1,000,000
Surplus, etc., - - - - 3,150,000

OFFICERS:
OTTO T. BANNARD, President. WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY E. DABOLL, Treasurer. HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

OTTO T. BANNARD,	ALFRED M. HOYT,	JOHN J. MITCHELL,
S. READING BERTRON,	WILLIAM JAY,	A. LANFEAR NORRIE,
JAMES A. BLAIR,	FREDERIC B. JENNINGS,	ROBERT OLYPHANT,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST,	WALTER JENNINGS,	CHARLES PARSONS,
JOHN B. DENNIS,	HENRY S. KERR,	NORMAN B. REAM,
MARSHALL FIELD,	JOHN A. McCALL,	MYLES TIERNEY,
CHARLES W. HARKNESS,	GORDON MACDONALD,	P. A. VALENTINE.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
MAIN OFFICE, 55 CEDAR ST. NEW YORK. WEST END OFFICE, 73RD ST. & BROADWAY.
Capital, $2,000,000 Surplus, $3,000,000
Credits Interest Monthly on Depositors' Balances.
George W. Young, President.
DIRECTORS:

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Charles D. Dickey,	Luther Kountze,	Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton,	William P. Dixon,	William B. Leeds,	Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Robert A. Granniss,	Charlton T. Lewis,	Eben B. Thomas,
Dumont Clarke,	G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Richard A. McCurdy,	James Timpson,
C. A. Coffin,	Charles R. Henderson,	Clarence H. Mackay,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
C. C. Cuyler,	Gustav E. Kissel,	Robert Olyphant,	George W. Young.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

C. M. STRONG & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
EXCHANGE COURT BUILDING,
52 Broadway, New York.
MEMBERS
CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE,
Execute commission orders for investment or on margin.
'Phone 4,327 Broad. Correspondence Invited.
SEND FOR OUR SPECIAL LETTERS ON
PRESSED STEEL CAR
AND
MEXICAN CENTRAL.
THESE LETTERS OUTLINE IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THESE STOCKS.
WRITE OR SEND FOR THEM.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade } Est. 1885
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. (Telp. 560 Broad.)
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK & BOND INVESTMENTS also carefully prepared daily market letter giving quotations and valuable information, on application.
Branch Offices { ASTOR COURT, 20 W. 34th St., adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA, 219 West 125th St. N. Y.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. { 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Stoppani & Hotchkin,
Members New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 66 B'WAY, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 6460 CORTLANDT.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON
BRANCH 1,218 BROADWAY.
OFFICES 57 EAST 125TH ST.

Copartnership Notices.

45 Wall St., New York, Jan. 15, 1903.
We beg to announce that the copartnership heretofore conducted under the firm name of CLARENCE S. DAY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Any one of the partners will sign for the firm in liquidation at its offices at the above address.
CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.

Referring to the foregoing announcement, the undersigned desire to give notice that they have this day formed a limited copartnership under the firm name of DAY, ADAMS & CO., with offices at 45 Wall Street, to continue the business of CLARENCE S. DAY & CO.
GEORGE PARMLY DAY.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Jr.
THOMAS LUDLOW CLARKE.
JULIAN DAY.
CLARENCE S. DAY, Special.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, Special.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of GOODSTEIN, MALAWISTA & CO., Manufacturers of Clothing, at No. 88 Canal St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. MORRIS MALAWISTA retires from such firm.—Dated N. Y., January 15th, 1903.
(Signed) HARRIS N. GOODSTEIN.
MORRIS MALAWISTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a co-partnership under the style name of ROSENZWEIG & MAYER to succeed the firm of N. ROSENZWEIG & CO. at 61 West 15th St.
NATHAN ROSENZWEIG,
HUGO MAYER.
New York, January 12th, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 12.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Fifty-six (56) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

3	246	389	628	719	891	1019
61	263	401	645	725	893	1085
110	311	410	672	743	905	1097
149	322	415	683	772	912	1118
182	328	459	686	783	947	1125
190	345	511	692	809	979	1136
196	346	543	697	835	981	1183
244	366	613	707	840	1007	1243

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, in accordance

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The money market is still relatively easy, but opinions differ as to the immediate outlook. Some bankers look for further ease at once, while others do not expect materially lower rates for a couple of months. Call loans, 5@5½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 4½@5½ per cent.; time loans, collateral paper, 5@5½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds par @5c. discount; clearings, $26,897,714; balances, $2,152,914. It was a quiet day in stocks. The only feature was the sudden activity in Boston Water Power shares, which on transactions of several hundred shares went to 4⅝. It has been a long time since this stock has been sold in Boston. The coppers were allowed to rest in peace. Hardly any one expects them to declare more than 1½ per cent. dividend. Complete transactions were:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
537	Atchison	89½	87½	87⅝
24	Atchison pf	100⅝	99⅝	100
50	Atchison scrip	100	100	100
27	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
55	Boston & Albany	257	257	257
2	Boston & Lowell	240½	240½	240½
4	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
28	Bonn. & Passumpsic pf	162¾	162¾	162¾
24	Fitchburg pf	240⅝	240⅝	240⅝
1	Massachusetts Electric	36	36	36
45	Massachusetts Elec. pf	94½	94½	94½
5	N. Y., N. H. & H	224½	224	224
25	Old Colony	207½	207½	207½
100	Pere Marquette pf	87	87	87
350	Union Pacific	103⅛	102½	103⅛
22	Union Pacific pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
93	West End	94½	94½	94½
103	Wor., Nash. & Roch	150	150	150

TELEPHONES.

298	American	164⅝	164	164½
8	Cumberland rights	5	5	5
110	Mexican	3⅜	3	3
21	New England	138	137	137
40	Western pf	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

7	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82½	82	82½
110	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5	5
15	Am. Pneu. Service pf	22	22	22
3,500	American Sugar	132¾	131	131½
92	American Sugar pf	121½	121	121½
50	American Woolen	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
81	American Woolen pf	78⅝	78	78
800	Dom. Iron & Steel	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
10	Edison	270	270	270
100	Massachusetts Gas	41⅛	41	41⅛
352	Massachusetts Gas pf	85	84½	84⅝
32	Pullman	234	234	234
1,000	Seattle Electric pf	103½	103½	103⅝
67	United Shoe Machine	51⅛	51	51⅛
32	United Shoe Mach. pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10	U. S. Leather pf	89½	89½	89½
10	U. S. Rubber pf	56	56	56
379	U. S. Steel	38	37	37
226	U. S. Steel pf	89	88½	88½

MINING.

60	Adventure	16	16	16
200	Allouez	3⅝	3½	3½
3,527	Amalgamated	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛
510	Arcadian	4½	4⅜	4½
50	Atlantic	9	9	9
122	Bingham	30	29½	29½
50	Bonanza	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
225	Calumet & Hecla	525	520	525
1,250	Centennial	24	23⅝	23⅝
950	Cons. Mercur	13⅛	13	13⅛
2,075	Copper Range	64⅝	63½	63⅝
150	Daly-West	42½	42½	42½
225	Franklin	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Isle Royale	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
13	Mass	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,250	Montreal & Boston	2 5-16	2⅜	2⅜
500	Old Colony	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
70	Old Dominion	18	18	18
14	Osceola	91	90	90
30	Parrot	27	27	27
150	Phoenix	5	5	5
15	Quincy	115	115	115
300	Rhode Island	2½	2½	2½
310	Santa Fé	2	2	2
150	Shannon	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
240	Trinity	11⅛	11	11
810	United States	22⅝	21⅞	22
125	Utah	23½	23	23
10	Victoria	7	7	7
235	Winona	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
95	Wolverine	68½	68	68

British Columbia, 4½ bid, 6 asked.
*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Trading quieted down to a natural basis to-day; but the coal stocks continued the active leaders, with Lehigh Valley the most conspicuous feature. A brisk demand sprang up for the stock later in the afternoon, and the price advanced 1¼, to 46⅜, closing with that figure bid for it on the curb after the regular market had closed. The buying was ascribed to the same interests that have absorbed the stock since the movement started from around 30.

Consolidated Lake Superior issues weakened on the rumor that a hitch had occurred in the financial negotiations; on denial, prices improved slightly.

A peculiar move occurred in the Pennsylvania Steel shares, the common advancing 3 points, while the preferred declined 2⅜. Norristown Railroad stock was off 5⅛. These were the only shares which net changes exceeded small fractions. Bonds were also less active. Welsbach 5s rose 1 per cent., as did Union Traction of Indiana 5s. Total sales, 37,672 shares, and $166,800 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Bergner & Engel pf	45	45	45
20	Cambria Iron	38	38	38
350	Cambria Steel	26	26	26
2,075	Con. Lake Superior	8 1-16	7⅞	8
835	Con. Ls Superior pf	35⅞	34½	34⅞
50	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
31	Diamond Steel pf	8	8	8
425	Electric Co. of Am	10	9⅞	10
5,550	Erie	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
200	Hunt & Broad Top	33	33	33
34	Ins. Co. of N. Am	24½	24⅝	24⅝
5,755	Lehigh Valley	46⅝	45⅞	46⅜
50	Lehigh Navigation	74	74	74
108	Minehall R. R	64	64	64
71	North Penn. R. R	160½	160½	160½
10	Norristown R. R	169	169	169
4	Pennsylvania R. R	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
101	Pennsylvania Steel	53	53	53
250	Pennsylvania Steel pf	91	90½	90½
185	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98⅝
1,355	Philadelphia Electric	8 11-16	8⅝	8 11-16
370	Philadelphia Co	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
100	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
1,350	Philadelphia Rapid T	17½	17¼	17½
11,786	Reading	31 1-16	30 5-16	30⅝
10	Southern Pacific	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
210	Southern R. R	35⅝	35½	35⅝
120	Susquehanna Steel	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
70	Tidewater Steel	5	5	5
1	United Cos. of N. J	280½	280½	280½
318	United Gas Imp	114	113½	113½
2,062	Union Traction	47¼	47	47
2,985	U. S. Steel	37	36⅞	37
100	U. S. Steel pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5	U. Trac. (Pitts.) pf	52	52	52
200	Warwick	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—The market passed through another siege of flatness to-day, which prevented it from developing a single interesting feature. The price changes were mixed. Money is growing easier, now being quoted at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 228 shares of stock and $42,000 worth of bonds, were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlan. C. Line 1st pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
50	Consolidated Gas	70½	70½	70½
16	Maryland Casualty	52½	52½	52½
100	Union	71	71	71
43	American	85	85	85
15	Merchants' Bank	190	190	190

BONDS.

$8,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	84	84
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	110	110	110
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	67¾	67¼	67¼
8,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95	94⅞	95
1,000	Anacos. & Poto. Ry. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78	78	78
5,000	United El., L. & P. 4½s	87	87	87
5,000	Charleston & W. C. 5s	115	115	115
2,000	North. Cent. 6s, 1904	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2,000	Peters. 6s, Class B	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—Total sales of stock in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	Allegheny Val. pf	30	30	30
100	Brewing	31¾	31¾	31¾
115	Brewing pf	47½	47⅜	47½
285	Crucible Steel	19½	19¼	19½
110	Crucible Steel pf	85	85	85
120	Fireproofing	25	24¾	24½
245	Fireproofing pf	39½	39¼	39½
50	Marsden	4	4	4
11	Monongahela Water	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Pittsburg Coal	28	28	28
125	Pittsburg Coal pf	90	89⅞	90
60	River Coal	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
25	Stove & Radiator	3	3	3
21	Stove & Radiator pf	17½	17½	17½
270	United States Steel	37⅛	37	37
84	Westhing'se Air Brake	175	175	176
510	Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	108	106½	108
1	American Trust	170	170	170
2	Colonial Trust	580	580	580
20	C. R. E. & St	245	245	245
10	Federal Nat. Bank	147	147	147
10	Ga. S. St. & T	165	165	165
115	Iron City Trust	130	130	130
25	People's Nat. Bank	410	410	410
20	Real Estate Trust	295	295	295
20	United States Bank	140	140	140

BONDS.

$3,000	Brewing 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
20,000	Junc. R. R. 1st Mtg. 6s	122½	122½	122½
6,000	River Coal 6s	113	113	113

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,300	Amal. Copper	63⅝	62½	62⅝
200	Am. Car & F	39½	40¼	39½	40⅛
10	Am. Locomotive	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
10	Am. Smelting	45	45	45
2,950	Am. Sugar	132½	132⅝	131⅜	131⅝
6,920	A., T. & S. F	88⅝	88¾	87⅝	88
200	A., T. & S. F. pf	99¾	100⅜	99⅝	100
1,300	Balt. & Ohio	102⅜	102½	101⅝	101⅝
2,070	Brook. Rap. Tr	69	69⅜	68½	68⅝
1,570	Canadian Pac	137⅜	138⅝	137½	137½
1,100	Ches. & Ohio	50	51⅛	49⅞	50⅛
40	Chic. & Alton	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜
540	Chic. Gt. West	28⅜	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞
12,440	C., M. & St. P	180⅜	179½	178⅝	179⅝
220	Col. Fuel & Iron	77½	77⅞	76⅝	76⅝
10	Col. Southern	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
60	Col. & Hock. C	19½	19½	19½	19⅝
34,930	Erie	41⅝	42½	41½	42⅛
70	Erie 1st pf	71½	71½	71	71
30	Ill. Central	149	149¾	149	149¾
50	Kan. C. So. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
520	Louis. & Nash	127⅝	128½	127½	127½
19,150	Manhattan	154⅝	155½	153½	154⅜
30	Met. Street	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
120	Mexican Cent	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
100	Mo., K. & T	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅛
20	Mo., K. & T. pf	61⅛	61½	61½	61⅝
6,450	Mo. Pacific	111⅝	112⅝	110⅝	110⅝
100	Nat. Lead	27⅜	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞
90	Nat. R. R. Mex. 1st	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝
30	N. Y. Central	153⅜	154⅛	153⅜	154⅛
5,100	N. Y., O. & W	34⅜	35⅛	34¼	34½
740	Norf. & West	73⅝	75⅛	73	73
260	Pennsylvania	153⅝	153⅝	153⅜	153½
140	People's Gas	104⅜	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝
40	Pressed S. Car	64⅜	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
21,240	Reading	61⅝	62⅛	60⅝	61½
210	Rep. Steel	21	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛
5,640	Rock Island	50⅞	51⅜	49⅝	50
170	Rock Island pf	83	83	82⅜	82⅜
8,180	Southern Pac	66¼	66⅜	65⅜	65⅜
340	Southern Ry	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
490	Tenn. C. & I	61½	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜
330	Texas Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
10,870	Union Pacific	103½	103½	102	102⅝
10	Union Pac. pf	94	94	94	94
120	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
12,070	U. S. Steel	37½	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛
240	U. S. Steel pf	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88½
250	Wabash	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛
150	Wabash pf	45⅛	45⅛	44	44
540	Western Union	92¼	93⅛	92	92
20	Wis. Central	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
165,400					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Con. Tob. 4s	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$212,417,643
Gold	108,665,635
Silver	12,215,428
United States notes	5,936,492
Treasury notes of 1890	144,373
National banknotes	18,581,893
Total receipts this day	1,621,711
Total receipts this month	18,875,684
Total receipts this year	307,508,353
Total expenditures this day	1,750,000
Total expenditures this month	16,540,000
Total expenditures this year	280,439,071
Deposits in National banks	151,477,446
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	837,855
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	324,032
Customs	893,756
Miscellaneous	393,922

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$390,128,069
Silver dollars	467,822,000
Silver dollars of 1890	839,323
Silver bullion of 1890	22,815,667
Total	$881,605,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$340,128,069
Silver certificates outstanding	467,822,000
Treasury notes	23,655,000
Total	$881,605,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,010,403
Gold certificates	28,655,200
Silver coin and bullion	4,625,333
Silver certificates	7,160,095
United States notes	5,366,492
Other assets	26,690,017
Total in Treasury	$152,907,632
Deposits in National banks	151,477,446
Total	$304,385,078
Current liabilities	91,967,435
Available cash balance	$212,417,643

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Tuesday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.47	.48
Alpha Consolidated	.14	.18
Andes	.20	.26
Belcher	1.35	1.00
Best & Belcher	4.00	3.80
Bullion	.17	.17
Caledonia	2.65	2.60
Challenge Consolidated	.77	.60
Chollar	.62	.62
Confidence	1.75	1.70
Consolidated Cal. & Virginia	2.90	2.75
Consolidated Imperial	.10	.09
Crown Point	.17	.17
Gould & Curry	1.20	.95
Hale & Norcross	1.15	.90
Julia	.12	.10
Justice	.02	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.15	.13
Lady Washington Consolidated	.10	.09
Mexican	1.05	2.85
Occidental Consolidated	.81	.90
Ophir	3.05	2.75
Overman	.93	.95
Potosi	.79	.90
Savage	.88	.85
Sag Belcher	.39	.38
Sierra Nevada	2.15	1.35
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.20	.08
Union Consolidated	2.40	2.15
Utah Consolidated	.78	.80
Yellow Jacket	.88	.68
Silver bars	.47¾	.47⅝
Mexican dollars	.38@39	Nom.
Drafts, sight	.05	.02½
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅛	7½	7½	8½
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3½	4
American Cons	2	2⅜	2	2½
Anaconda	17	20	17	19
Blue Bell	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½
C., K. & C	16	17	16	17
C. C. Consolidated	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5½
Coriolanus	2	2½	2	2½
C. C. & M	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2½
Dante	2	3¼	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Elkton	33	34	33	34½
El Paso	65½	68	66½	66⅝
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
Findlay	10½	10⅞	10½	11⅜
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Golden Cycle	69½	72	69⅝	72
Golden Fleece	5	25	5	15
Gold Bond	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Gold Sovereign	3	3¼	3	3¼
Gould	3¾	4½	3¾	4
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	27½	29½	25	29½
Jackpot	9¾	11	9¾	10
Keystone	3¾	4	3¾	4
Last Dollar	40	45	40	65
Lexington	4½	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Little Bessie	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	4	5	4	5
Moon Anchor	2½	2⅝		
New Haven	8½	9	9½	9⅝
Pharmacist	5	5½	5¼	5⅜
Pinnacle	4¼	4½	4	4⅜
Pointer	1¾	2	1⅝	2
Portland	165	170	165	175
Rose Maude	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Rose Nicol	2¼	3	2⅜	3⅛
Sunset Eclipse	1⅞	2⅛	1½	2⅜
Vindicator	100	107	105	107
Work	6⅞	7½	7	7½

Ossining Bank's Name Changed.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Sing Sing it was decided to change its name to the "First National Bank of Ossining," to conform to the new name of the village. The following Directors were re-elected: Henry C. Nelson, Franklin Brandreth, Stephen M. Sherwood, G. T. Young, George Hyatt, Randolph Acker, and Edward E. Young.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 14.—The factory building of A. Lunn & Co. wool scourers, of this city, was destroyed by fire to-day. Te loss, which is estimated at $30,000, is distributed among several firms who occupied portions of the building.

ROANOKE, Va., Jan. 13.—The worst fire the town of Christiansburg has ever had started to-day in the printing office of Charles Gardner, and before it had been checked property valued at $60,000 had been destroyed. The heaviest loser is the firm of Johnson & Janney, wholesale grocers, who lost $25,000, insurance $12,000.

PIQUA, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Five buildings were badly damaged by fire to-day, entailing a total loss of $150,000, with only a partial insurance in each case. The flames started in the book and wallpaper store of Bronson & Worley, and before they could be controlled spread to the bookstore of G. W. Nash, the New York Dry Goods Company, the furniture store of Campbell & Busanceny, and Wendell's jewelry store in which building the Republican Club had headquarters.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals on Fifty-second Street Near Fifth Avenue—Old Appraisers' Stores Leased—Auction Results.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Elizabeth C. Oakman to Frederic J. Middlebrook 11 East Fifty-second Street, a two-story stable on lot 25 by 100.8. Henry D. Winans & May have sold for James A. Roosevelt the similar property at 9 East Fifty-second Street. It is understood that the buyer of the latter is Harley T. Procter, whose new residence occupies a fifty-foot frontage at 13 East Fifty-second Street. Nothing definite is known as to the future of the two lots just sold, but it may be assumed that they will be used for private dwellings, making a further step in the reclaiming of the block on the north side of Fifty-second Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Three other stables, however, separate the two in question from the Langham Hotel property on the Fifth Avenue corner, and there appears to be little likelihood of their changing hands—two of them being owned by the Goelet estate and the third by H. P. Archer, subject to a "life interest."

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to a client of L. H. & J. W. Slawson the four-story dwelling 317 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Randolph Guggenheimer has sold, through John McCarthy to D. Greenberg for $9,350 the three-story dwelling 1 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Duff & Conger have sold for Louis Steckler to William Wolff the four-story dwelling 58 East Eightieth Street, 18 by 102.2.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Varick Realty Corporation, recently organized, the old Appraisers' Stores property, a ten-story warehouse, covering the block bounded by Washington and West, Laight and Hubert Streets. The lesees are Butler Brothers, wholesale importers and jobbers.

Otto Bluhm has leased for Charles Lane to Oscar M. Lipton part of the ground floor of the three-story building now in course of construction on the old United States Hotel site on lower Fulton Street. The section of the building covered by the lease is about 40 feet in size at the Fulton and Pearl Street corner of the property. The term of the lease is fifteen years and the aggregate rental about $90,000.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Lipton is also negotiating for a lease of the rear part of the ground floor and the entire basement of the small building owned by Henry Siegel at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

The Longacre Realty Company has sold the plot, 40 by 100.5, at 145 and 147 West Forty-seventh Street, to Solomon Wolf, who recently acquired the similar plot adjoining to the west, and who will erect nine-story apartment hotels upon both sites. A. L. Mordecai & Son were the brokers in the deal.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the Municipal Realty Corporation the four-story dwelling 21 East Sixtieth Street, 25 by 75.

Charles Galewski has sold for Joseph M. Smith to Mrs. Nellie Volt the two four-story brick tenements 419 and 421 East Sixteenth Street, 50 by 92.

M. Sturtz, Sr., has sold for Weil & Mayer 241 to 245 Eldridge Street, 75 by 100, to Falk & Fine for improvement; also, for Nathan Kirsh 18 and 20 First Avenue, 44 by 100, to Baum & Lapin for improvement; also, for Falk & Fine 60 East Third Street, a six-story tenement, to Weil & Mayer.

Nevins & Perelman have bought the northeast corner of Grand and Willett Streets, a plot 50 by 62.

M. & Schlesinger has sold, through Greenfield & Schwartz, 709 and 711 East Ninth Street, 39 by 92.3. The buyer will improve the property.

Rosansky & Rapaport have sold the two six-story tenements 118 and 120 Cannon Street, 50 by 100, for about $79,000; also, the similar property, 72 Stanton Street, 25 by 100, for about $40,000.

The property on Christopher Street, recently leased by Charles Pfizenmayer, was 85 and not 65.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has been appointed agent for the new twenty-story building now being erected at 42 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

64 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 131.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 31.4 by 100.11; three-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to George F. Bilel $37,625

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

402 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 74 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 80.8, five story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ashbel P. Fitch.. 6,200

404 to 410 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street, 98.9 by 100, one-story brick stores; foreclosure sale, to Herbert A. Post 49,500

502 to 508 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-ninth Street, each 24.8 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, Nos. 502, 504, and 506, to the plaintiff, George Young 45,000

No. 508, to Sebastian Dorfmuller 15,100

By James L. Wells.

First Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, Westchester, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. L. Nixon 3,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

800 and 802 Jackson Avenue, east side, 179.8 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 47 by 83, two-story frame dwelling and one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Peter Daly 5,000

4,413 to 4,417 Third Avenue, west side, 56.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 75 by 102.11, three three-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Patrick Monahan 40,374

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Richard M. Henry, referee. 198 to 204 Rivington Street, and 108 Ridge Street, being the northeast corner, 100.5 by 90.4; three-story brick tenements; 200 and 208 Rivington Street, north side, 100.5 feet east of Ridge Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100.10, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; 212 and 214 Rivington Street, and 83 and 87 Pitt Street, the northwest corner, 50 by 100.9, two two-story brick tenements, with stores.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 349 and 351 Grand Street, south side, 45.6 feet west of Essex Street, 42 by 50, three-story brick building, with stores on 349, two-story brick building, with stores on 351.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Moses Herrman, referee, 209 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 100 by 100.11, five four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $27,510.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Gherardt Davis, referee, 307 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $19,103.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James P. Keenan, referee, 519 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $18,454.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 689 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 95.8 feet north of Ninety-third Street, 18.11 by 74, two-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,844.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Brodsky, referee, 782 and 784 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 118.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 39 by 92, two one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $1,172; subject to another mortgage for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue, for a three-story brick workshop, 24.6 by 79; Jean Hammerstein of 148 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; Hamilton & Dunville of 120 West Fiftieth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Hancock Street, east side, 275 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 50; William Peters, Morris Park Avenue, owner; D. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Cedar Street, east side, between Elm and Oak Streets, for a one-story frame freight station, 99 by 40; New York, New Haven and Hudson River Railroad, owner; W. J. Black, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 531 West Forty-first Street, to a five-story brick storage; V. Loewer of 541 West Forty-first Street, owner; G. Butz of 528 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 415 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick workhouse, with store; A. A. Anderson, owner; J. Rusch of 298 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 528 to 532 East Eighteenth Street, to a seven-story brick factory; J. S. Hughes of 128 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Schickel & Dimars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 140 feet east of Third Avenue, to a one-story brick dynamo house; G. Ehret of 235 East Ninety-second Street, owner; J. Kastner of 1,132 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 72 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; Ferd C. Abbamman of 1,595 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

ALL LANDS, ETC., whereof Michael A. Corrigan, late Archbishop of New York, died seized;

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,

450 PARK AV. AND

58TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels. FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

116-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road. One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $53, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"THE ROXANE,"

67 WEST 127TH ST.

High-class apartments, five and six rooms and baths; all night elevator service; all modern improvements.

RAYMOND HOTEL APARTMENTS,

42-44 East 28th St.

Four very large rooms and bath to sublet at reduced rent; ground floor; high-grade hotel service in apartment without extra charge.

Rent free to February 1st; the cheapest and most modern steam-heated seven-room apartments in the city; convenient to all cars; all light rooms; rent from $23 to $38. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.; telephone 571 Melrose.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Terrace, W. 127th St.—6 all-light rooms, all improvements; rent moderate.

539 to 545 East 136th St.—Four rooms and bath, $12; one-half month free.

102 West 90th St.—7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

Grand Av., 631-635, near Prospect Place.—Handy to cars; 6 and 7 room flats; all improvements; open plumbing; rents, $17 to $19; agent on premises; 123 Putnam Av.; steam heated; rent $23. Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Party leaving city would like to rent apartment, furnished; seven rooms and bath; telectric lights, steam heat, elevator. The Mildred, 140 East 92d St., Jupp.

Attractive furnished apartments in desirable locations; rents, $75 per month and up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Furnished apartment of 7 rooms and bath, below 59th St.; rent, $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LISETTE LOOS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Loos, deceased, plaintiff, against JOSEPH TESORO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on January 9th, 1903, and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the number one (1) on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Central Morrisania, being part of the Bathgate Farm, in the manor of Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Feb. 1st, 1851," and on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, formerly Vanderbilt Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty-six feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the old line of Twelfth Street, now known as One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet and one-eighth of an inch one hundred and eighty-two feet five and one-half inches northerly from the said old line of 12th Street; thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Park Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half inches; and thence westerly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 4,050 Park Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

H. C. KUDLICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 4,050 Park Avenue:

Old line of 12th St., now 174th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,276.61, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304.94, with interest from January 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $121.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (Inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of a block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises is known as Section 4, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902. GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

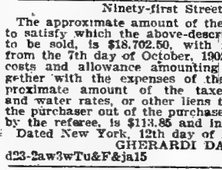

Ninety-first Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902. GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLE MADDEN KRAUS, plaintiff, against EDITH THURER, individually and as Executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Forster, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, do hereby give public notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 4, Block 1,012, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street with the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Seventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 2, Block 558, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue partly through a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly again parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

THIRD PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 783, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FOURTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 1,308, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-five (45) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FIFTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known and designated as Lot Number Twenty on a map of the lands of the late Jesse Child, by C. Smith, City Surveyor, dated October 28, 1850, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New York, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly eighty-six (86) feet and one-half (½) an inch to a point on the northerly boundary line of the whole tract of land designated in said map; thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet eight and three-fourths (5⅝) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly ninety-one (91) feet nine (9) inches, and thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning in said Forty-seventh Street, be said dimensions more or less.

SIXTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel to the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence northerly and again parallel to said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 760, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly again parallel to said easterly line of Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and part of the way through a party wall and on to the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

NINTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly side of Front Street, formerly known by the number 127 Front Street, now known by the number 129 Front Street, and bounded westerly in front on Front Street aforesaid, northerly by a lot of ground now or formerly owned by James Mathews, easterly in the rear by property lately belonging to the heirs of Robert Bruce, deceased, and southerly by property lately belonging to Thomas Marston, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-three (23) feet and in length on each side sixty (60) feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903. DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

First parcel: Being street Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street.

Forty-first Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $2,276.61, with interest.

Third parcel: Being street Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third Street.

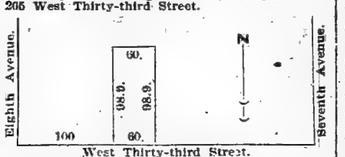

West Thirty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $6,004.83, with interest.

Fourth parcel: Being plot on East Fifty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

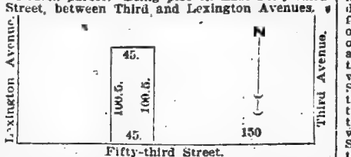

Fifty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $504.96, with interest.

Fifth parcel: Being street No. 253 West Forty-seventh Street.

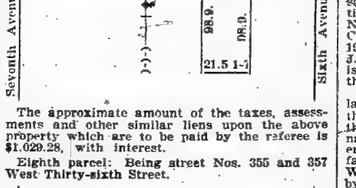

West Forty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,369.59, with interest.

Sixth parcel: Being street Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Twenty-fifth Street.

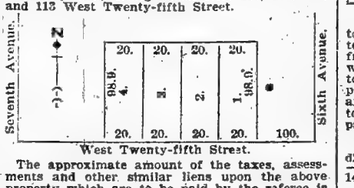

West Twenty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $9,588.07, with interest.

Seventh parcel: Being street No. 112 West Twenty-sixth Street.

West Twenty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,029.28, with interest.

Eighth parcel: Being street Nos. 355 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street.

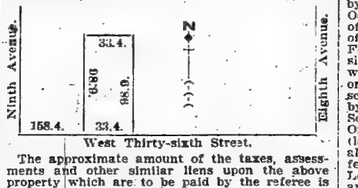

West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $813.03, with interest.

Ninth parcel: Being street No. 129 Front Street.

Pine Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,102.38, with interest.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903. DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 27 William Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. TUTHILL, plaintiff, against FRIEDA HART and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-first Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of a block, running thence easterly along said centre line of the block, and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-first Street; and running thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises is known as Section 4, Block 1,554, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1902. GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

JACOB NEWMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 307 East Ninety-first Street, New York City:

Ninety-first Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $18,702.50, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $401.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.85 and interest.

Dated New York, 12th day of December, 1902. GHERARDI DAVIS, Referee.

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CONTROLLER GROUT TALKS

He Says the Majority of Tax Bills Will Be Smaller.

NEED OF BORROWING CAPACITY

No Fear, He Thinks, That His Policy May Open the Door to Municipal Extravagance—Some Miscellaneous Assessments.

Controller Grout gave out a statement yesterday in defense of the new plan of real-estate assessments in which he states that during the past year excessive burdens of taxation have fallen on the small property owners and the home owners all over the city, and by the equalization plan this year this kind of property will be very much relieved.

The following is Controller Grout's statement:

"The estimated tax rates of 1.60 in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 1.68 in Brooklyn, and the further reduction to 1.45 in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 1.53 in Brooklyn, if the Sinking Fund measure passes, were carefully made and are probably higher than the rates which will finally be fixed. For instance, the higher rates were fixed on the assumption that less than one-seventh of the tentative assessments of personal property would be preserved, and in estimating the reduction to come from the Sinking Fund measure, the receipts from that fund were reckoned at only $8,000,000, when in fact they are more likely to be nearer $9,000,000 than $8,000,000. We did not want the promise to exceed the performance, and, therefore, the estimated rates of taxation this year are in all probability larger than the actual rate will be.

TAX BILLS TO BE SMALLER.

"It is all very easy for somebody to say that taxpayers' checks are going to be larger, but it is not possible to make a more untrue statement as to the result of this revision of the assessment rolls, so far as the great majority of the taxpayers are concerned. It is a perfectly easy thing to figure out if anybody will take the trouble to do so. The increase in real estate assessments in the whole city is about 42% per cent. Any individual taxpayer ought to be able to see at once that unless his particular assessment exceeds this general average of the increase his tax bill cannot be any bigger.

"But there is some difference in the tax rates in the different boroughs because of the amount of the county charges. Take the tax rates for Manhattan and the Bronx. A piece of property assessed at $100,000 last year, taxed at the rate of 2.27, paid a tax of $2,270. At the rate of 1.60, which is the highest probable tax rate in those boroughs this year, that piece of property would have to be assessed at $142,000 in order to yield the same tax, and at $157,000 at the probable lower tax rate of 1.45 in order to yield an equivalent amount.

"In other words, the taxpayer in Manhattan or in the Bronx, whose assessment is increased less than 42 per cent. will in any event have a smaller tax bill, and if his assessment is increased less than 57 per cent he will in all human probability have a still smaller tax bill. At the tax rates in Brooklyn of 2.35 last year, and the reductions to 1.68 and probably to 1.53 this year, the taxpayer whose increase is less than 40 per cent. will pay less and at any increase less than 54 per cent. he will also probably pay a smaller bill.

"To take a specific illustration, I notice that the President of a bank in Brooklyn complains in one of the Brooklyn papers last night that the assessment on his bank building has been increased from $350,000 to $440,000. At last year's tax rate on last year's assessment, 2.35 on $350,000, the tax was about $8,225. On this year's assessment at $440,000 at a rate which will almost certainly not exceed 1.68, the tax on the same property would be $7,392, while at the probable reduction to 1.53, or less the tax on that property, would be $6,732. In other words, that particular property is practically sure of a saving of $833 in its tax bill this year, and almost as sure of a saving which will amount to $1,493.

"The very fact that the average increase in the totals of the whole city is about 42 per cent. implies the further fact that the cases where the increase exceeds the average will be the minority and not the majority. In other words, regardless of any question of the Sinking Fund, or anything else, the mere effect of the revision itself is necessarily that in the case of the majority of the taxpayers the tax bills cannot be as large as they were under the old system.

"The increase in assessed values is an effort to conform with the law, which clearly requires assessment at actual value as near as it is possible to reach it.

"The increased borrowing capacity is absolutely necessary for the prosperity and continued improvement of the city. For five years the city has been struggling with its debt limit and talking of various constitutional amendments for its relief. None has been agreed upon and it would take at least three years after agreeing upon the particular constitutional amendment desired to get it into effect. Three years delay in the extension and completion of the Rapid Transit Subway and the bridges, in the enlargement of the water system, in the building of sufficient school houses to give every child a seat, and in the construction of sufficient and modern docks, to say nothing of a like delay in the construction of streets, sewers, in repaving, in the improvement of the hospitals and the parks, and other like and necessary improvements, which would set New York back almost a generation. The constitutional amendment would involve that delay and the revision of the assessment rolls avoids it.

"The consolidation of the various cities and localities into the Greater New York was upon the specific promise in the statutes of equality in assessment and taxation. For five years we have had equality of taxation, based upon gross inequalities of assessment, and have suffered the mortification of having the Supreme Court, in the franchise tax cases, find as a fact based upon proof that the variation in the total assessment of different boroughs exceeded 12 per cent. There will be no such variation found in the boroughs under this revision. Undoubtedly there will be individual inequalities and the tax books are open now for four months in order that these may be detected and corrected.

THE DOOR TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

"I see a good deal said about the revision of the assessments and the increased borrowing capacity opening the door to extravagance. So much of this fear is expressed by those who are either part of the last administration or supporters of it that it strikes me very strange. Do they fear what they will do if elected to office? The door to municipal extravagance is always open, if the voters will permit it and if they put extravagant officials in office. The chief argument in support of the greatest extravagance proposed for this city since the days of Tweed, the Ramapo water contract, was that the city did not have sufficient borrowing capacity to construct its own water system, and that, therefore, it ought to make a contract with a private water company.

"It must not be forgotten in all the discussion of this question that the revision of the assessment rolls and the proposed reforms in the sinking fund measure are part of a united plan. The sinking fund measure has been approved only yesterday by Judge Dillon, the leading authority on such questions. Judge Dillon approves it both as to legality and expediency. It is not only approved by municipal officials, but very generally by bankers, dealers in municipal bonds, lawyers, and former city officials of both parties, and I regard its passage by the Legislature as probable as the passage of any piece of legislation proposed. I think the taxpayers generally will demand it now that they see its direct relation to their tax bills.

"The estimated tax rates, therefore, which have been published, can be regarded almost as fixed. The result is that less money in the aggregate will be collected from the taxpayers than in any of the five previous years. The present administration makes the budget for next year. It also makes the assessments, and it is in a position to assure the property owners that the low taxation and the low tax rates of this year will be continued next year.

"With two years' experience of this kind I do not think it will be an attractive thing for any administration to proceed to increase the amount of money to be collected from the taxpayers, or to increase the rate, and it is only fair for those who express such fears to stop for a moment and recall the fact that Tammany Hall, under its Mayors preceding consolidation, was not at all guilty of what the fearful ones are now apprehending, but always sought to keep down the tax rate and the tax bills and to preserve a comfortable margin between the debt and the debt limit."

SOME ASSESSMENT INCREASES.

The equalization plan of assessment of real estate put in effect this year for the first time has resulted in substantial increases in assessments all over the city. From statements made by city officials, the Tax Department this year has taken the "boom centres" in New York's real estate and put up the figures substantially. In the smaller residential district the assessments have been increased less than 40 per cent., and in the tenement house district the same ratio has been observed. In the upper Fifth Avenue district the valuation on hundreds of vacant lots has been increased 200 per cent.

The following are assessments on miscellaneous kinds of property taken from the field books of the Tax Department yesterday:

	1902.	1903.
21 West 28th Street	$31,000	$54,000
339 West 36th Street	22,000	30,000
511 Seventh Avenue	38,000	51,000
318 West 26th Street	17,000	25,000
340 West 19th Street	8,500	13,500
558 West 36th Street	7,500	10,000
426 West 36th Street	9,000	15,000
529 West 22d Street	14,000	20,000
104 Fifth Avenue	75,000	150,000
146 Fifth Avenue	85,000	150,000
25 West 23d Street	60,000	145,000
48-52 West 23d Street	330,000	1,150,000
475 Seventh Avenue	9,000	22,000
58 East 79th Street	40,000	70,000
6 East 79th Street	75,000	150,000
4 East 79th Street	120,000	240,000
970 Fifth Avenue	200,000	500,000
963 Fifth Avenue	80,000	200,000
967 Fifth Avenue	250,000	400,000
12 East 77th Street	50,000	150,000
10 East 77th Street	55,000	110,000
315 East 56th Street	15,000	20,000
311 East 54th Street	16,000	22,000
313 East 54th Street	16,000	22,000
342 East 54th Street	9,500	12,000
977 First Avenue	11,000	14,000
999 Second Avenue	9,000	12,000
965 First Avenue	14,000	18,000
317 East 48th Street	12,000	16,000
329 East 48th Street	9,000	11,000
220 East 48th Street	12,000	15,000

Some of the largest increases in assessments have been made in upper Fifth Avenue real estate, especially vacant lots. In numerous instances an additional assessment of 300 per cent. has been added. One striking instance, as shown by the tax books is the vacant property on Fifth Avenue from 901 to 905. The following are the assessed values for 1902 and 1903:

	1902.	1903.
901 Fifth Avenue	75,000	225,000
912 Fifth Avenue	75,000	225,000
903 Fifth Avenue	75,000	225,000
904 Fifth Avenue	75,000	225,000
905 Fifth Avenue	60,000	185,000

The property in the name of Howard Gould, numbered 915, 916 and 917 Fifth Avenue, was assessed last year for $265,000, and this year the assessment is $655,000.

The following are some more assessments in the vicinity:

	1902.	1903.
912 Fifth Avenue	75,000	175,000
911 Fifth Avenue	150,000	375,000
922 Fifth Avenue	180,000	375,000
935 Fifth Avenue	175,000	420,000

The assessment on the property owned by George Gould at 857 Fifth Avenue was increased from $250,000 to $500,000.

The tax Commissioners claim that in the business districts, in which there have been no boom of late, the assessments have not been increased greatly. The property on the east side will not bear as heavy tax burdens this year, as the increase in the assesments has been small, which will be more than made up by the reduction in the tax rate, so that the actual tax bills on east side tenement property, it is claimed by the tax officials will be smaller for 1903 than for 1902.

The following are miscellaneous items taken from the books:

	1902.	1903.
782 Sixth Avenue	25,000	40,000
45 West 47th Street	40,000	60,000
43 West 47th Street	25,000	55,000
402-404 West 45th Street	350,000	650,000
318 East 15th Street	14,000	20,000
322 East 15th Street	9,000	14,000
329 East 15th Street	9,000	14,000
340 East 15th Street	45,000	65,000
350 East 15th Street	30,000	45,000
316 East 18th Street	10,000	14,000
318 East 18th Street	9,000	25,000
332 East 25th Street	10,000	15,000
338 East 25th Street	12,000	17,000
332 East 29th Street	13,000	18,000
324 East 29th Street	13,000	18,000
332 East 34th Street	10,000	15,000
328 East 34th Street	25,000	32,500
320 East 37th Street	75,000	105,000
326 East 40th Street	11,000	15,000
114 East 38th Street	9,000	24,000
118 East 38th Street	9,000	24,000
106 East 38th Street	25,000	50,000

A notable instance is that of the property on the tax books in the name of T. C. T. Crain, ex-City Chamberlain under a Tammany administration. This property, located at 8 East Thirty-ninth Street, was assessed last year at $27,000 and this year the Assessor made the vaule $85,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

GUARANTOR'S LIABILITY ON A BANKRUPTS' LEASE.—The liability of a guarantor on a lease after the lease has been adjucated a bankrupt, was involved in the case of Guy Witthaus against Jacob A. Zimmerman, lately before Justice Joseph, of the Municipal Court. It appears that the defendant guaranteed the payment of the rent of certain premises leased by the firm of Johnson & Anderson. The latter was adjucated bankrupts on Oct. 29, 1902, and the suit was to recover the rent due in advance for the month of November following. The defense was that as Johnson & Anderson became bankrupts before the month of November began, no rent accrued, and, therefore, the guarantor could not be held liable. Justice Joseph decided that a trustee in bankruptcy has the right to refuse to accept any part of the bankrupt's estate which he may deem disadvantageous to the interests of the creditors, and as the trustee of Johnson & Anderson did not take up the lease, it remained the property of the bankrupts, and the guarantor was still liable thereon. The precise question involved here, said Justice Joseph, was passed upon in White vs. Griffing (14 Conn. 437).

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS BY BANK PRESIDENT.—False representations by a defaulting bank President as to his liability to the bank and the value and condition of securities already furnished by him, are held, in the case of Tecumseh National Bank vs. Chamberlain Banking House (57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 811) not to be binding upon the bank so as to enable a person furnishing securities at his request, with knowledge of the purpose for which he intends to use them, to rely upon such representations as a defense in a subsequent action by the bank to foreclose its lien on such securities.

FORMER JEOPARDY.—One accused of a capital offense is held, in re Ascher (57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 806) not to have been in jeopardy so as to bar a subsequent trial, where, after the jury had been impaneled and the trial begun, the Judge discharged them after ascertaining, by independent investigation, that some of them were so prejudiced in favor of the accused as to be incompetent, and had endeavored to prejudice other jurors, belittled the State's evidence, procured the intoxication of the bailiff, and obtained communication with persons not jurors.

NORTHWEST MERGER INQUIRY.

George F. Baker and W. S. Thorne Testify Regarding Northern Securities.

The hearing of testimony in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company was resumed here yesterday. George F. Baker and W. S. Thorne, Directors of the Northern Securities Company, gave evidence. They said they had always co-operated with James J. Hill. Mr. Baker told of several talks he had with Mr. Hill in the Fall of 1901 regarding the formation of the Northern Securities Company. He understood that the purpose of the formation of the Northern Securities Company was to have a holding company, in which the permanent or perpetual control of both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies would be placed.

Mr. Baker testified also that he had taken no part in fixing the rate at which the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock should be exchanged for Northern Securities stock; that matter was left almost entirely to Mr. Hill.

Mr. Thorne testified that it was his desire to have the Northern Pacific stock placed with the holding company, where it would not become hostile to or put in opposition to the Great Northern Railway Company.

"BLACKMAIL," SAYS COMMISSIONER GREENE

Police Head Is Investigating Union Market Precinct.

Capt. Becker, Newly Promoted, Succeeds Gorman There—Capt. Piper Finds Delinquents.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday transferred Capt. Becker from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station to the Union Market Station, at Houston and Sheriff Streets, to take the place of Capt. Gorman, whom he suspended last Sunday for permitting excise violations. Then he asserted that he had reason to believe that there was blackmail being exacted in the precinct, but he would not mention any names.

"I was informed upon reliable authority that it was attempted last Sunday," continued the Commissioner, and he would say no more.

Becker is one of the latest of the newly made Captains, and has been in command of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station less than a week. He was told that Union Market was a special assignment, and he was instructed to investigate the attempts at blackmail in the precinct.

After Capt. Gorman had been suspended Acting Sergeant Ryan made charges against Sergt. Frank Tierney, Roundsman Sullivan, and Patrolman Hennessey. The Commissioner would not entertain the charges, on the ground that they were made after his suspension of Capt. Gorman.

The Commissioner then announced that he had changed Rule 44 of the department, which will require from now on Captains not only to make reports on disorderly houses in their precincts, but also to make monthly reports as to what steps they are taking for the suppression of those places.

Deputy Commissioner Piper on Tuesday night made another trip of inspection, with the result that a sergeant and two patrolmen will have charges preferred against them. He stood at Forty-second Street and Depew Place for fifteen minutes without seeing a patrolman. Finally Policeman John Fay of the Grand Central sub-station came along.

"Where have you been?" asked the Deputy Commissioner.

"Who are you?" inquired the policeman; "but if you must know, then, I was escorting a lady over the Forty-fifth Street bridge."

"Well, I'm Commissioner Piper, and if you 'must know' charges will be preferred against you for being off post. I've stood here a long time, where I could see the bridge, and I am sure no one has crossed it."

Capt. Piper then went to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where he found a policeman without hat or coat, warming himself by the stove. Turning to Sergeant Wall, the Deputy Commissioner asked: "Who is this man."

"He is a probationary officer," came the answer.

"No excuse," and both men's names went into the book. The doorman was not in uniform, and he, too, will have to stand trial.

MATCH ORDINANCES DISCUSSED

At a Public Hearing the Mayor Listened to Complaints—One Clause Described as Ridiculous.

The proposed ordinances concerning the storage, use, and sale of matches that have been recommended by the Municipal Explosives Commission were discussed before Mayor Low yesterday. The report empowers Fire Commissioner Sturgis to issue licenses, and the fee for wholesalers is fixed at $50 and for retailers $1. The small dealers, under the proposed ordinances, cannot carry a stock of more than fifty matchman's gross of matches, wholesalers 3,500 gross. Manufacturers are to be allowed to store 250,000 gross. A matchman's gross is described as a gross of boxed matches, each box containing less than 100 matches. The hearing was in the old Council Chamber in the City Hall.

J. J. Callanan described the clause imposing a fine of $50 for a dealer who might give away a box of matches as ridiculous, and said:

"If the ordinances are adopted there will not be a retail merchant that will not be at the mercy of some spy, and they will be harder to enforce than the Raines law. I have been in business forty years, and I don't think that in all that time there were ten fires in stores due to matches. There is no reason why we should have to pay $50 for licenses so as to pay city pensioners."

Gen. George O. Eaton, Chairman of the Municipal Explosives Committee, answering Mr. Callanan, said that in 1901 the records of the Fire Department show that 2,085 fires were found to be due directly to matches, and that the regulations were framed to protect lives and property. He said also that it was a notorious fact that New York City is known as "the dumping ground for poorly manufactured matches."

"Then, as I understand it, the retailers only oppose the license fee and the penalty clause," the Mayor remarked.

"Yes, and we want the restriction against selling to a child of ten years stricken out," said a grocer from Staten Island, who spoke with a foreign accent. "I think it would be safer to sell to an American child who knows somethings than to a big Italian just landed or to other peoples from foreign lands."

SAYS FARRELL WON $11,000.

Man Who Alleges He Lost That Sum in Thirty-third Street House Sues to Recover It.

Frank Farrell is defendant in a suit brought by Roger L. Barstow of Westchester County to recover $11,000 said to have been lost at games of chance in a West Thirty-third Street gambling house. Barstow appeared before Justice Leventritt yesterday to uphold his plea that Farrell be examined before the trial. Justice Leventritt reserved his decision, after remarking that the effort to have the prior examination seemed to be prying on the part of the plaintiff. Barstow continued that he should have the right of examining Farrell in order to prove the status of a partnership between several men charged with running the West Thirty-third Street establishment.

In his complaint Barstow names James Kennedy of 220 Broadway, Gottfried Walbaum of 257 West Ninety-second Street, and Frank Burbridge of 33 West Thirty-third Street as co-defendants with Farrell. He says that Farrell's address is 139 West Seventy-first Street. The gaming house is described as doing business under the name of The Commercial Clerks' Club.

Farrell denies all the charges in his answer. Barstow asserts that Farrell, when examined recently in a suit brought against him for failure to pay rent on a place used for poolroom purposes, testified before Justice Greenbaum that he had never been sued for money lost at play. That testimony, declares Barstow, was not correct, as the suit for the $11,000 had been brought against Farrell previously.

W. H. RIKER IS DISCHARGED.

Magistrate Finds That His Wife's Contention That He Is Insane Is Not Supported.

William H. Riker, who on Sunday was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the West Side Court at the instance of his former wife, who is now Mrs. Lillie Ryan, was discharged yesterday. Mrs. Ryan complained that her former husband annoyed her, and sought to have him committed as an insane person or to have his mental condition inquired into. The Magistrate refused to sign an order for his commitment, as the complaint on which he was arraigned was not sustained.

The case came up yesterday as an adjourned one, Mr. Harris of Kronfeld & Harris representing the complainant, and George W. Schoonmaker for Mr. Riker. Mr. Harris did not, as the court requested, produce any further evidence to sustain Mrs. Ryan's charges. Mr. Schoonmaker by letters written by Mrs. Ryan to his client proved that he had ample warrant to correspond with her. He also made a statement charging that an effort was being made to "railroad" Mr. Riker to duress as a person of unsound mind to annul a suit now in court brought by W. B. Riker, the defendant's father, to recover $5,000 which he was persuaded by Mrs. Ryan and two officers of the Mackim Stove Company to invest. His son, the defendant, is his father's chief adviser, and is prosecuting the case. Mr. Harris did not deny that he was attorney for the corporation named, but denied that its securities were worthless, and offered to give Mr. Riker $1,500 in cash for his $5,000 in stock.

Magistrate Mayo said he saw no reason for committing Mr. Riker unless he was willing to submit to it. On his refusal, he was discharged.

INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGED.

Assistant District Attorney Says the Body Buried as That of Raffaelo Trambarulo Was a Substitute.

Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel appeared before Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to ask that an order be granted to exhume the body of a man buried as Raffaelo Trambarulo. He asserted that Trambarulo was not buried at all, and that his daughter, Marie D'Alessio, gave false evidence of her father's alleged death in order to obtain insurance from the Washington Life Insurance Company of this city. The order was granted.

According to Mr. Krotel, the body was buried on Nov. 12 in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Cemetery, Astoria. The daughter, it was charged, conspired with others to prove that Trambarulo died at 2,339 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street. The woman, according to the Assistant District Attorney, said that her father had no insurance other than the Washington Life policy, but later it was proved that he was insured by the Provident Savings Life Insurance Company, the John Hancock Company of Boston, and several other concerns. A physician who examined Trambarulo for one of the companies, stated that the man could not have died from chronic disease of the arteries and apoplexy, the causes ascribed in the death certificate.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
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House Gowns.

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Remaining winter stock of silk negligee gowns at very moderate prices.

Cashmere house gowns trimmed with velvet, or lace and ribbon.

7.25 and 10.50

Eiderdown robes.

4.50 and 5.75

Formerly 5.50 and 7.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Lisle thread stockings, plain with spliced selvage, black or white lace weaves, with double heels, soles and toes.

Ingrain, cotton hose, with split "Maco" soles,—spliced heels and toes.

Plain cotton,—fine gauge or heavy weight,—plain drop stitch weave, or with colored silk embroidered insteps,—high spliced heels, soles and toes.

.25 per pair.

Black cashmere hose, with silk embroidered insteps,—various designs and colors.

Children's cashmere stockings, with spliced knees, heels, soles and toes,—hand seamed throughout. Sizes 6 to 9 1-2.

.50 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

Over 100 Years

leading doctors have prescribed

Bass' Ale

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The Best Tonic

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Greatest Clearance Sale of

Women's Cloaks, Suits and Furs

Ever Held in New York.

PLAIN PERSIAN JACKETS, full inside reveres and blouse effects; reduced from $100.00 . . . . . $55.00

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS; reduced from $115.00 . . . . . $69.50

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL SETS (Muff and Boa); reduced from $37.50 . . . $22.50

Special Offering of Coats.

LADIES' MONTE CARLO COATS of superior materials and linings,
$7.50 $9.75 $12.00 $15.00
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About 100 LADIES' TAILORED SUITS (taken from the regular stock, and reduced from $30.00 and $37.50) $18.00

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A showing of New Separate Dress Skirts, of Broadcloths, Cheviots and Mistral Materials, for Early Spring Wear.
$10.00, $15.00, $18.00

Vassar Corsets.

VASSAR CORSET NO. 1 (regular price $2.75) $1.90
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VASSAR CORSET NO. 45 (regular price $7.50) $5.00
CORSET FITTING BY EXPERT FITTERS.

Broadway and 21st Street.

Semi-Annual Sale of

Men's White Dress Shirts

for Evening Wear,

made with extra wide bosoms and attached cuffs, fine quality linen and muslin, excellent cut and workmanship,

$1.00,

value $1.50.

Also open front and back, or open back only, without cuffs,

$1.00 each.

Men's Night Shirts,

made of soft finished shirting muslin with woven colored trimmings; with or without collars,

50c. each,

value 75c.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

The End of the Suit & Overcoat Sale in Sight.

To-day, to-morrow and Saturday ends the sale—it has been a great week—we have gained our point—made a host of new friends for this store, and incidentally sold winter suits and overcoats that were hewed down in price from $25, $20, $18 & $15 to

$11.75

But the laggards are lucky this time—there are still left some suits & overcoats that were $25, a number that were $20, and quite an assortment that were $18 and $15.

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BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

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is practically a guarantee that for 2¾ days you will be supremely happy; that you will sleep soundly, fare on the best the land affords, meet pleasant people, see interesting scenery, and be transported from the center of the continent to its southwestern corner in the briefest possible space of time.

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It is easy enough to turn one's house into an earthly Paradise with our bargains. Library suites and odd pieces that are veritable Fountains of Youth for every one who dips into them.

2 & 5 PC. SUITES, $90 TO $125,
(former prices $120 to $163)
Mahogany frames, upholstered in Velour and Moire Tapestry.

SOFAS, $35 TO $120,
(former prices $48 to $156)
Mahogany and Fumed Oak frames, upholstered in Tapestry, Velour, Leather and Mohair Plush—also All-Upholstered.

CHAIRS, $15,
(reduced from $20)
Mahogany, upholstered in Velour.

ARM CHAIRS, $48 & $90,
(reduced from $62 and $115)
Oak and Mahogany frames, upholstered in Tapestry and Velour.

All the acme of beauty, durability, and economy, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; wind west.

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LIEUT.-GOV. TILLMAN SHOOTS POLITICAL FOE

Columbia Editor Is Seriously Wounded by High Official.

Mr. Gonzales, Who Had Bitterly Denounced the Nephew of Senator Tillman, Shot Down in the Street Without Warning.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 15.—N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State and widely known throughout the South, is at the Columbia Hospital in a critical condition as a result of a pistol wound inflicted by James H. Tillman, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. The shooting occurred on Main Street, just at the intersection of Gervais Street, in full view of the State Capitol, a few minutes before 2 o'clock.

There appears to be no conflict of testimony as to the essential features of the tragedy. Mr. Gonzales was going home alone from his office to his luncheon, walking as usual, his route leading him down Main Street to Gervais, and thence east on Gervais Street.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman had presided at the Senate's session and remained around the Senate chamber for a short time after adjournment. As he came out of the State House he was accompanied by Senator Talbird, of Beaufort and Senator Brown of Darlington. He was joined on his way up town by Congressman-elect Wyatt Aiken and Former Representative Dominick.

The Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Gonzales met at the corner of Main and Gervais Streets, just at the street car transfer station. There was no encounter or quarrel. Lieut. Gov. Tillman, the testimony now all seems to be, simply drew a pistol and fired a bullet into the body of Mr. Gonzales.

Most of those who saw the affair say there was nothing said until after the shot. One of Lieut. Gov. Tillman's escorts says he thinks Mr. Tillman said, "I received your message," and then fired. He is not certain as to this. The other escort of Mr. Tillman says he did not hear anything and did not see the shooting, but thinks he would have heard any words had they been uttered, as he was right at hand. Two or three others say they heard nothing until after the firing of the pistols.

DARED TO SHOOT AGAIN.

Mr. Gonzales, who gave a plain and explicit statement of the whole affair prior to being put under anaesthetics, was emphatic in saying that he had not sent any message to Lieut. Gov. Tillman at any time, and that Mr. Tillman said nothing until after he fired, and then after the shot said something about taking him at his word. Mr. Gonzales said he took this to mean that Mr. Tillman told him that he was settling old issues face to face with him.

It is rumored that the immediate cause of the attack was a message sent yesterday by Gonzales to Tillman. At the Columbia Hotel last night Lieut. Gov. Tillman said to a group of his friends: "Gonzales has sent me word that when we meet again we shall settle our differences with pistols."

Eyewitnesses say that after the Lieutenant Governor fired he wiped his pistol on his coat sleeve and took aim as if to fire a second time. Mr. Gonzales cried out: "Shoot again, you coward." Mr. Tillman changed his mind and let his pistol fall to his side. He was perfectly cool and collected to all appearances.

Mr. Gonzales fell against the near-by transfer station to steady himself. James Sims and Gainewell La Motte rushed up and gave him support, helping him to the business office of his newspaper.

There, with his head resting on a bundle of newspapers, he requested that his wife be sent for, and to friends, most of whom were in tears, he told the story of the tragedy. Then the doctors were in attendance doing all they could to save Mr. Gonzales's life. It was promptly decided that the only hope was to perform an operation and get the true course of the bullet and try to repair the serious damage that evidently had been done.

It was found that the bullet had entered the right side of the body between the eighth and ninth ribs and passed through the fore part of the body, coming out just above the free border of the ribs. At first it was thought the bullet had gone through the body from the front to the back, but it entered above the vest pocket on the right and came out below and behind the vest pocket on the left side.

Mr. Gonzales was taken to the Columbia Hospital. He stood the trip well. It was exactly two hours after the shooting that he was placed on the operating table. The operation lasted about two hours, and the patient bore it well.

The most serious wound was the cutting of the transverse colon for about an inch and a half, almost severing the intestine. This and the three other wounds of the intestines were carefully sewed.

All during the afternoon messages came from all parts of the State inquiring into the condition of Mr. Gonzales and what hope could be offered was dispatched. At midnight the surgeons issued this bulletin: "Pulse 121, respiration 31; resting easily."

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN CITY.

The shooting caused intense excitement here. Within a few minutes word was passed along the streets that "Jim Tillman had shot N. G. Gonzales." There was a rush toward the scene, and the office of The State was soon the gathering place for a throng of people. The indignation was strong.

Policeman Boland immediately after the shooting arrested Lieut. Gov. Tillman and took him to Police Headquarters, where he was relieved of pistols, the one with which he shot Mr. Gonzales and a second large revolver. From the Police Station he was taken to the county jail, where he is to-night in full protection of the officers.

It is declared here by close friends of the stricken editor that Mr. Tillman is perfectly secure from any mob attack, and that there is no thought on the part of Mr. Gonzales's friends of avenging his shooting by acts of violence.

Nobody here seems to understand why the tragedy should have occurred at this time, as there is no evidence of any recent differences between the men. Mr. Tillman, under advice of counsel, refuses to make any statement. Mr. Gonzales and Mr. Tillman have passed each other in full view since the opening of the present session of the General Assembly on Tuesday, but there has been no encounter, no word passed, and no recognition.

Ill-feeling between them dates back to last Spring, when President Roosevelt withdrew his invitation to Senator Benjamin R. Tillman to attend a White House dinner in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Lieut. Gov., who is a nephew of Senator Tillman, wired to Mr. Roosevelt asking that the latter withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to present a sword to Major Micha Jenkins, a Rough Rider, during the Charleston Exposition.

Over this incident there was much talk, and two Chicago clubs, the Hamilton and Marquette, expressed their disapproval by canceling their engagement to send formal delegations to the exposition. Meanwhile, Major Jenkins declined to accept the sword that was in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor. Prominent South Carolinians, wishing to atone to the President for the discourtesy of Mr. Tillman, subscribed for another sword, which was later presented by the President amid great enthusiasm.

It was reported at about the same time that the Senator and Lieutenant Governor had warned the President not to visit South Carolina at all. The Senator denied that he had had part in such a message, and said Mr. Roosevelt would be as safe in Charleston as in Washington.

GONZALES DENOUNCED TILLMAN.

Mr. Gonzales took up the matter in the columns of his newspaper, and bitterly denounced Mr. Tillman. He repeated the denunciations made previously on many different occasions, and even dared Mr. Tillman to deny the charges which he had made. His denunciations were spread all over the South, and made a deep sensation, many uncomplimentary remarks being made in the press of the country because Mr. Tillman did not resent the charges.

During the recent primary election Mr. Gonzales opposed Lieut. Gov. Tillman in his race for Governor and vigorously assailed him editorially. He called Mr. Tillman a "débauché" and a "blackguard," and referred to him as a "criminal candidate" and a "proved liar." The campaign occurred last August, and since the first primary, Aug. 26, 1902, Mr. Gonzales has had nothing to say about Mr. Tillman except to comment on the result of the primary.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman has made many enemies since his rise in politics. He became noted as a high-handed ruler of the State Senate, over which he was presiding officer by reason of his elective office.

On one occasion he summarily stopped a speaker who wanted to debate a motion to postpone a bill indefinitely. The Senators protested vigorously, but to no avail. Then the matter was referred to the Committee on Rules for an interpretation, and the committee after several days reported that the ruling of the Chairman was not correct, whereupon Mr. Tillman caused to be posted a bulletin in which he said the Committee on Rules might choose any rules it liked—either Jefferson's Manual or the Marquis of Queensberry regulations if it thought fit—but he intended to go his own way, as he had the opinion of the two highest authorities that his ruling had been proper.

After this he said to some newspaper representatives that his highest authorities were Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives and Senator Frye of Maine. When the State Senators heard of this statement they wrote to the Speaker and United States Senator, and the result was that both the Federal officials denied ever having expressed themselves as they had been quoted by Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Gonzales comes of a family noted in this section of the country for courage. He went to Cuba before the Spanish-American war and enlisted as a scout with Gen. Gomez, doing notable work for the insurgent army.

Gov. McSweeney said to-day: "It was a most deplorable affair, and that is all I can say about it just now, further than that the conduct of a State officer in carrying concealed weapons cannot be too severely condemned, for he is one whose sworn duty it is to uphold the law and defend the law in this respect as well as in others."

PUERTO CABELLO SHELLED.

PUERTO CABELLO, Jan. 15.—The German cruiser Vineta, at sunset last night, fired a shell at La Vigia, the fort crowning the hills behind this port. The shell, which was fired because men were believed to be in the fort, exploded without causing damage.

The people of Puerto Cabello were at a loss last night to understand the action of the German cruiser. Early this morning, however, Commodore Scheder sent the following communication to the Venezuelan authorities through William H. Volkmar, Acting American Consul here:

"Referring to my letter of the 9th inst., I have to inform you that I fired a shell yesterday at Port La Vigia because, against my explicit prohibition, the presence has been observed there of unauthorized persons. Judging from reports, these persons were soldiers."

From information gathered here to-day, the statement of the German Commodore that there were unauthorized persons in the fort is incorrect.

Mr. Bowen Will Land at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Navy Department is advised of the departure from Kingston of the Dolphin with Minister Bowen for Charleston, S. C. The Dolphin should reach there Sunday, and the Minister is expected in Washington the day following.

FLOWERS OUT OF SEASON.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times publishes an account from a correspondent of the "etherization" of plants, a new process whereby plants naturally flowering in the Spring are made to produce blossoms during the previous Autumn.

The process is simple. The plants are stored in a small galvanized tank. Then ether is poured into a small cup fixed to the top of the tank, whence, after the tank has been securely fastened, the ether is allowed to evaporate for a period of forty-eight hours. During this time the plants shed their leaves, and may be described as being in a state of intoxication.

After this period the plants are exposed to the air for another period of forty-eight hours. This in turn is followed by a second period of etherization, after which the plants are removed to an ordinary forcing house, and within two or three weeks begin to flower freely.

WOMAN DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Mrs. Virginia Ennis, twenty-six years of age of 2,661 Third Avenue, died of hydrophobia in her home yesterday, having been bitten by a dog on Aug. 1 last. When Coroner O'Gorman called the woman's husband refused to let him in, saying that he would not permit an autopsy, and the Coroner had to get the police to help him.

The woman had a poodle that, as she believed, was poisoned. It bit her left thumb, but she gave no attention to the bite at the time. The dog died four days afterward. On Sunday last the woman became ill, and on Tuesday she had convulsions, and Dr. Bailey of Willis Avenue noticed the symptoms of hydrophobia and treated her for that disease.

Woman Killed by Electric Car.

While crossing Greenwich Street in front of her home at No. 741, Mrs. Sarah Muldoon, forty-eight years of age, was knocked down and run over by a north-bound Ninth Avenue electric car last evening. She died in St. Vincent's Hospital. The police reported that the car was running at high speed and that Mrs. Muldoon had no warning before she was struck. The motorman jumped from the car after the accident and told the conductor that he was going to the police station, but he did not go there.

A Notable Increase
in the speed of railway trains is shown in the schedule of the Pennsylvania Special—the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv

Uneeda Sweet
is a pure, wholesome delight. It has a reputation to maintain, which that Biscuit is doing.—Adv.

Harris-Fire Escapes Save Life.
Harris Safety Co. Tel. 513 Madison Sq.—Adv.

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BISSERT CONFESSES ALL

Ex-Wardman Tells Mr. Jerome About Blackmail Collection.

Says He Has Been Abandoned by Confederates Who Had Promised Him Freedom and a Captaincy.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan is authority for the statement that George Bissert, ex-Police Captain Diamond's old wardman, and once a plain clothes man under Police Captain Herlihy, has told both his counsel and District Attorney Jerome all he knows about the collecting of blackmail in the department, and also has told "where the money went."

The once convicted wardman's confession, Mr. Morgan asserts, was not brought about through any promise of clemency on the part of the District Attorney, but because he felt he had been sacrificed by his confederates in the department, who had assured him that they would stand by him to the last, have him safely put through the trials he has to face in the Court of General Sessions, then reinstated in the Police Department, and soon afterward promoted to a Captaincy.

Bissert, Mr. Morgan says, will probably throw himself upon the mercy of the Court when his second trial comes on, and the service he has been to the State, it is said, will doubtless entitle him to some degree of clemency.

After his conviction on the charge of accepting a bribe from the keeper of a disorderly house, he was sentenced in 1901 by Recorder Goff to five years and six months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000 in addition. He served about a year in Sing Sing, during which time it is said his life was made miserable because of the persecutions of other of the prisoners. He was released by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which granted him a new trial. When the case was called a few months ago he failed to appear, and his bond of $5,000 was forfeited.

A week ago—having, it appears, returned from South America—he surrendered himself, and, at the suggestion of a representative of the District Attorney's office, his bail was continued in the same sum of $5,000. This was given by Michael Bissert, the prisoner's father, of 1,184 Jackson Avenue, and his brother-in-law, John Ruff. It was said last night that the forfeiture of the original bail bond will be vacated.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan would not make public last night what Bissert had told, nor would he state who of those "higher up" had been implicated in the so-called confession.

"Bissert," he said, "was influenced in giving this information to his counsel, Lawyer Friend, and the District Attorney through being sacrificed by his confederates. These confederates had told Bissert he should have ample and proper protection. The culminating point was reached when, after Bissert had spent all the money he and his relatives had in the world in defending himself against the charges brought against him, these same confederates who had been so lavish in their promises to stand by the former wardman proposed that he should borrow twenty-five hundred dollars—should get it as best he could—and use that sum as a fund through which the witnesses of the prosecution were to be spirited away.

"He had not received a single five-cent piece in the way of a contribution for his defense from the confederates who had formerly so emphatically assured him that their time and their pockets should be at his disposal. These confederates have not, and can not redeem any of those promises. When they could have been of service in his defence they did nothing, and Bissert feels that he has been sacrificed."

Lawyer Friend was present in Mr. Morgan's rooms at 8 Rutgers Street last night when this story was made public. He confirmed everything the Assistant District Attorney gave out in the matter.

CONSUL'S WIFE GETS MEDAL.

Mrs. Turner, Who Saved Ottawa Game Warden, Receives Humane Society's Award from Lady Minto.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Col. Turner, United States Consul here, was the astonished recipient of an honor at the Government House yesterday. She and her husband had been unexpectedly summoned to attend at Rideau Hall, but owing to illness Col. Turner was unable to accompany his wife. Arriving at the Government House Mrs. Turner was received by their Excellencies, and in the presence of Lord Dundonald, Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, Lady Davies, and Mayor Cook was informed by the Governor General that the Royal Humane Society medal for conspicuous bravery had been awarded to her.

Lady Minto then presented the medal, which is of bronze, and bears the following inscription: "Awarded to Mrs. Turner for conspicuous bravery in rescuing Narcisse Cormier from a vicious bear at Almer, Quebec, Nov. 14, 1902." Lady Minto expressed her appreciation of Mrs. Turner's conduct upon the occasion, and added: "It was splendid."

Mrs. Turner was overwhelmed with the congratulations of the guests and their Excellencies. Mr. Cormier, the game warden, whose life she saved, is able to be about, but still gives evidence of the severity of his injuries from the bear.

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

East Chester Bank at Mount Vernon Besieged as the Result of a Misconception by Depositors.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Long lines of anxious depositors, most of them ignorant Italians, besieged the East Chester Savings Bank all day to-day, drawing out their money because of a misconception. By nightfall more than $40,000 had been paid, as the bank did not take advantage of the sixty-day law and was prepared to pay all comers. The run had started yesterday, giving the officials an idea of what they might expect. The doors were closed at 4 o'clock, the usual hour, but the closing was only nominal, and depositors were admitted and paid as long as daylight lasted.

The trouble arose from the fact that Justice Gaynor had appointed a referee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of Mount Vernon, of which the East Chester Bank is a tenant, sharing the same building, though it is said there is no other connection between the two institutions.

LAND FOR SIMMONS COLLEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Negotiations are well under way for the purchase of a large tract of land in the Back Bay district by the new Simmons College for Women. On the tract, comprising about three and a half acres, a handsome group of buildings for the college soon will be erected.

Situated in the same district are Symphony Hall, Horticultural Hall, the New England Conservatory of Music, the new Harvard Medical School, the new Art Museum, and the Children's Hospital.

JAM ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A cable out of order on the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge was the cause of a twenty-minute blockade of exit stairs, outgoing platform, and promenade landing at the rush hour last evening. Roundsman Farrell was obliged to send several patrolmen to control the congested multitude and avert serious accident. Two persons were thrown down and might have been trampled had they not been rescued.

Miss Gracie Gallagher of 158 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, aged fifteen, had the fingers of her right hand badly jammed and bruised.

The Connecting Line
between the East and West is the New York Central. Eight trains a day to Chicago, five to St. Louis and Cincinnati, eight to Cleveland, seven to Detroit, fourteen to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, nine to Toronto, and four to Montreal.—Adv.

MORE HOPE FOR MR. HEWITT.

Dr. James, Liver Specialist, Called Into Consultation with the Drs. Keyes.

More hope seemed to be entertained for the recovery of Abram S. Hewitt at his home, 9 Lexington Avenue, late last evening, than at any other time since his illness assumed a serious phase. Dr. Walter B. James, a specialist in diseases of the liver, was called in by Dr. E. L. Keyes and Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., and was in conference with them until 10 o'clock, when the following bulletin, signed by all three, was issued:

"There has been no manifest improvement since morning nor any evidence of change for the worse. The strength is moderately retained."

An hour later Dr. Keyes, Sr., leaving the house in company with Dr. James, said in response to a question as to whether the conference indicated that there was more hope:

"The continuing strength has given us a little more hope. A slight improvement this morning so encouraged us that we determined to call Dr. Delafield and Dr. James to have another talk. Dr. Delafield was ill, and so could not attend. I cannot say that hope is indicated for Mr. Hewitt's recovery, and of the result of the conference I can only say that there has been no change for the worse. Of course, we hold a little more hope on each day of continued strength."

Dr. Keyes said that Mrs. Hewitt was at her husband's bedside most of the time, although the family were at great pains to see that she got a sufficient amount of rest to prevent her strength from breaking down. Dr. Keyes, Sr., did not make his noonday visit, and this, too, was taken as an encouraging sign.

Among the callers yesterday were Mayor Low, Whitelaw Reid, Magistrate Pool, and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning Gibson.

MOVING DAY FOR JESUITS.

Monastery at Frederick City, Md., Abandoned for New Structure Near Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICK CITY, Md., Jan. 15.—For the first time in 150 years this was moving day for the Jesuit Novitiate.

The 116 priest scholastics, novices and lay brothers of the community, in charge of Rev. John O'Rourke, the rector, at four o'clock this morning attended the last mass in the old monastry; and two hours later left on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for their new home, St. Andrews-on-the-Hudson, near Poughkeepsie. It required ten freight cars to carry the library and the furniture. The altars will be shipped later.

The novitiate here was the mother house of the Maryland-New York, Province of Jesuits. In 1758 three Jesuit fathers came to Maryland, and Father Williams became the first pastor of St. John's Catholic Church in Frederick in 1763.

Father Williams was succeeded by Father Hunter, from England. In 1827 Rev. John McElroy founded the Academy of the Visitation, which developed into one of the most flourishing schools of the South up to the civil war. In 1828 he erected St. John's College, which also became famous throughout the Southern States as a great seat of learning. The college flourished until 1861.

Governor Enoch Louis Lowe, Admiral Schley and many other distinguished citizens received their training at this college.

BURNE-JONES'S "VAMPIRE."

Artist Says a Brussels Model and Not Mrs. Patrick Campbell Posed for the Painting.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The secret of "The Vampire," the ghoulish picture of Sir Philip Burne-Jones, immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in his "rags and a bone and a hank of hair" poem, was revealed by the artist this morning.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, did not pose as the model for the creature who is taking the life blood from the lover. The model was a woman of Brussels, who was paid for posing.

"I want to lay the ghost of that story forever," said the painter, as he nervously paced the corridors of the Art Institute.

"The story never originated with me, and I do not know even how it did originate. I should like to stop it forever.

"The fact is that the picture was started by me while I was in Brussels. I made the study of the figure of the girl from a Brussels model. I hired her at so much a day, and, as it turns out, I made a lucky choice."

MANY BITTEN BY RABID DOG.

South Orange Residents to Take the Pasteur Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 15.—Health Physician W. W. Heberton this morning received a communication from the Pasteur Institute stating that an examination of the brain of the dog which caused trouble on Monday last by running through the village and biting numbers of people and animals had shown that the dog was suffering from hydrophobia. Over twenty persons were bitten by the animal, and though their wounds were cauterized, many of them are preparing to take treatment at the Pasteur Institute, in New York.

Orders have also been issued by the village authorities demanding that all dogs be muzzled for at least a few weeks. Meanwhile the dogs which were bitten are being shot.

TENNESSEE IRON LANDS SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 15.—Pittsburg capitalists have purchased from the Tennessee Valley, Iron and Railroad Company 71,000 acres of iron and timber lands in Wayne County, and will at once build a railroad and develop the property.

The capital stock of the Tennessee Valley Iron and Railroad Company is $1,000,000, and the price paid is one-fourth of that amount. The final details are being completed in Memphis to-day, but the names of the Pittsburg men have not yet been announced here. The ore beds lie twenty miles from the railroads, and the branch line to be constructed will extend from Mannie, on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, to the fields.

INDICTED FOR KILLING CRAIG.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15.—The Grand Jury in the case of Euclid Madden and James T. Kelly to-day reported an indictment against each, charging manslaughter. These men were in charge of the electric car which ran into the carriage of President Roosevelt last August, with the result that Secret Service Agent William Craig, who was guarding the President, was killed.

Both men, when called to answer to the indictment, pleaded not guilty. Wednesday next was determined on as the date for the opening of the trial.

Death Claims Heiress to Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Alice Boalt Tevis, the ten-year-old daughter of the late Hugh Tevis, died to-day of acute Bright's disease. The little girl's mother was Alice Boalt Tevis, who died shortly after the birth of her daughter. The father, Hugh Tevis, married Miss Baxter, a famous Denver beauty, a few years ago and died in Japan while on the honeymoon. He left half his immense fortune to the little girl who passed away to-day. The dead girl was heiress to several millions, having inherited vast wealth from relatives.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Dewars Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported. Recommended by Royalty—Royally recommended.—Adv.

NO NEWS OF THE LINER ST. LOUIS

Arriving Steamships Report That They Did Not Sight Her.

IS NOW FOUR DAYS OVERDUE

Manager Griscom Says the Company Is Not Apprehensive About Her—She Left Cherbourg 17 Hours Late.

The American liner St. Louis, now nearly four days overdue, had not been sighted at an early hour this morning. A widespread anxiety as to her whereabouts was made manifest yesterday at the American Line offices in the Empire Building, into which poured a constant stream of inquiries in regard to the missing liner.

To make the ship's whereabouts more doubtful, the Atlantic Transport liner Manitou, which sailed from London on Jan. 1, sighted off Nantucket Shoals at 9:15 o'clock in the morning, three days late, and in response to a wireless message, had replied that she had seen nothing of the St. Louis.

The Leyland Line steamship Lancastrian, which sailed from Liverpool on Dec. 31, and the Phoenix liner British Empire, which sailed on the same date from Antwerp, and whose westward route is approximately the same as that of the St. Louis, both arrived yesterday with heavy weather stories, but no news of the overdue liner. Neither of these ships is as good a sea boat as the St. Louis, but both, in spite of stress of weather, made almost schedule time.

The Allen State Line steamship Laurentian, commanded by Capt. Pickering, which arrived at Quarantine last night at 11.30 o'clock, also reported that she did not sight the missing liner. The Laurentian sailed from Glasgow Jan. 3. For the first three days of the voyage, terrific westerly winds and high seas were encountered. After that fair weather prevailed and the boat was able to make New York Bay almost on schedule time.

An officer of the Red Star liner Vaderland, which arrived in port Tuesday, said at that time:

"I am very much surprised at hearing that the St. Louis sailed from Southampton. Just before we sailed information came to us that the St. Louis had one boiler out of commission, and in consequence would remain in port for repairs."

American Line officials still attribute the non-arrival of the St. Louis to heavy weather and leaky boilers. Mr. Griscom, Jr., the General Manager of the line here, made this statement yesterday afternoon:

"In response to inquiries about the St. Louis, the office of the American Line state that they have no apprehension whatever about the ship, as several causes have contributed to delay arrival. She did not leave Cherbourg until Sunday afternoon, nearly seventeen hours late, and according to her average speed for the last few voyages, was not due at New York until Tuesday afternoon. Furthermore, all incoming ships have reported very heavy westerly weather, and are from twenty-four to thirty-six hours late, and the St. Louis, at the reduced speed at which she is running, would be retarded much more than usual by bad weather.

"It is known that the ship's boilers are not in good condition for fast steaming, as she is to be withdrawn at the end of the present voyage to be rebollered. It is not even believed that she has met one of the mishaps which frequently lengthen an ordinary sea passage by several days, such as a broken shaft or lost propeller. The company expects her to be reported at any time."

In explanation of the fact that the St. Louis had not been spoken since she passed Hurst Castle on Jan. 4, Mr. Griscom said that in the heavy weather reported by all incoming steamships it was difficult to see a vessel at any distance, and it was possible that the St. Louis had been passed by some of the westward-bound liners and had not been observed.

A number of those who have friends and relatives aboard the St. Louis did not hesitate to criticise the management yesterday for dispatching the St. Louis when they were fully aware, and had been for some months, of the leaky condition of the liner's boilers. Dr. Robert Abbé, Professor of Surgery at the Post Graduate Medical School, whose wife is one of the passengers on board the St. Louis, said yesterday that he did not know anything about the condition of the steamship's boilers until he read it in the newspapers.

"I thought there must be some mistake about this," said the doctor, "until I inquired, and the officers of the line admitted it. But that many things, said yesterday, is true for the St. Louis is entirely seaworthy and has seventeen water-tight compartments. Nevertheless, I would not have allowed my wife to sail from Southampton had I known about the boilers. I am not alarmed, however."

Others who made anxious inquiries yesterday were J. M. Orkin, a prominent Montreal merchant, whose wife is aboard, and a big dry goods firm of this city, who were seeking news of T. J. Colton, one of their representatives, who is a passenger on the St. Louis.

When James A. Wright, the company's Second Vice President, was told about the criticism of Dr. Abbé and similar criticisms by other persons, he replied that the leaky boilers, while they might reduce the steaming power of the St. Louis, would not affect her safety. Mr. Wright would not explain why intending passengers had not been made cognizant of the condition of the boilers.

The criticism made most frequently by shipping men is that the St. Louis has been overworked. On her half dozen previous westward passages she has arrived here on Monday and has sailed again for Southampton on the following Wednesday. The machinery, therefore, barely had time to cool, while the other big transatlantic liners usually allow their first-class passenger ships a week's rest. American Line officials to justify themselves for working their ships so hard, say that they have only three of the St. Louis class, and that they could not replace her until the New York, which is now being refitted, was put into commission. They had decided, also, to take off the St. Louis after this trip, for thorough repairs. The usual Wednesday sailing was omitted this week, and that fact is urged as an additional reason why Capt. Passow is not trying to force his ship.

Besides her 275 passengers, the St. Louis has on board a complement and crew of 392 persons. There are 167 in the engineering department, 53 deckhands and deck officers, 150 waiters, and 22 stewards. H. M. Fowers is chief officer, Thomas Kinsey purser, John Phillip chief engineer, H. Lloyd Parker surgeon, and George W. Campbell chief steward.

Many guesses are made as to the cause of the St. Louis's delay, but the one in which most concur is that the liner's machinery has become deranged, and that she has drifted out of her course and out of the track of transatlantic steamships. The idea that she may have met a more serious fate is scouted, as her water-tight compartments render her practically unsinkable, even in the event of a collision and the total derangement of her machinery.

THE ST. PAUL AT SOUTHAMPTON

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The American Line steamship St. Paul, which arrived at Southampton at an early hour this morning from New York, Jan. 7, reported having encountered heavy weather, and inquirers at the offices of the American Line here today were given this and leaky boilers as the probable cause of the delay in the arrival of her sister ship, the St. Louis, from Southampton Jan. 4.

The insurance world of London is specially interested in the St. Louis, as she happens to be one of the few risks not canceled on the first of the year by the International Mercantile Marine Company. The owners of the St. Louis, it is understood, desired to keep her covered against all risks until her arrival at the Cramps' shipyard at Philadelphia.

The reinsurance on the St. Louis at Lloyds to-day was 10 guineas per cent., but there were only a few small transactions.

There is no apprehension here regarding the liner's safety.

MONTEVIDEO'S ROUGH TRIP.

Steerage Passengers Prayed Almost Continuously for a Safe Arrival.

The Spanish steamer Montevideo, which left Cadiz on Dec. 20, arrived here yesterday, after what Capt. Grau said was the roughest trip he ever made. On the twelfth day out Francesco Merli, one of 190 steerage passengers, died from heart disease caused by terror.

The whole trip was a succession of gales, and on the fifth day out the forward deckhouse was stove in, the starboard rail crushed, and the starboard lifeboats knocked loose from their chocks and left awash on the deck.

The 42 cabin passengers, as well as those in the steerage, thought that their death was imminent, and from that day they spent all their time on their knees praying before statues which they had with them and shrines which they constructed themselves.

BROADWAY CAR IN FLAMES.

Women in a Panic and Several Fainted —The Line Blocked 35 Minutes.

Considerable excitement attended a surface car fire last night in front of the Hotel Marlborough, at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. The cars on the Broadway line were blocked as far south as Fourteenth Street for thirty-five minutes.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the fuse of a northbound Columbus Avenue car blew out as the car was crossing Thirty-seventh Street. In a minute flames shot out from under the car and extended upward on both sides. There were about seventy-five passengers aboard, and a small panic followed. Men and women struggled to get out of the car, and it is said that several of the women fainted and had to be carried out. A minute after the car was emptied of its passengers the whole car was enveloped in flames.

A large crowd of people gathered, but no one turned in an alarm of fire. Inspector Daniel Sweeney of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, who was at Forty-second Street, saw the flames and telephoned for the repair wagon. Then he went to the burning car. A number of cars had been blocked to the south. Sweeney gathered several of the motormen together and directed them in throwing sand on the burning car. In this way the blaze was extinguished.

Several windows in the car were broken by the heat of the flames. The repair wagon arrived just after the fire had been extinguished, and the repair men put the car in condition to be taken to the barns.

Many of the passengers in the cars that had been blocked on account of the fire left them to take elevated trains, causing an extra crush at the stations of the Sixth Avenue line between Fourteenth and Thirty-third Streets.

FIREMAN'S DARING DEED.

Carries a Man to Safety Through Flames Along a Two-foot Cornice.

Fireman McDermott of Engine Company No. 33 effected a thrilling rescue during a fire last evening at 25 Bond Street, a three-story brick building.

The second and part of the third story are occupied by Edward Mathias, manufacturer of hats and bonnets. The other portion of the third floor and the attic of the building are occupied by Robinson & Wucher, dealers in furs. Adolph Robinson, David Wucher, and an office boy were in the office or their firm when a sheet of flame burst through the partition connecting the office with the Mathias section of the floor.

Mr. Wucher and the office boy ran to the street by the stairway. Mr. Robinson stopped to get some valuable papers from the safe and found himself cut off by the flames. A small wooden stairway led from the office to the attic. Mr. Robinson climbed these stairs. The attic was filled with smoke, but he made his way to a front window and climbed out on a two-foot cornice. The flames had by that time reached the front of the building and were shooting up from a window a little to the right of where he stood.

In the meantime some one had turned in an alarm from a box at the corner of Elm and Bond Streets. As Engine 33, in answering the alarm, swung into Bond Street, McDermott saw Robinson in his perilous position on the cornice. Jumping from the engine, he rushed into the building at No. 23 and up to the attic floor, whence he climbed out of the window on to the cornice. A sheet of flame separated him from Robinson. McDermott went back through the window, but appeared a minute later with a blanket. Then, pulling his hat down over his eyes, he ran along the cornice through the flames to where Robinson stood, paralyzed with fear; threw the blanket over the man's head and, picking him up, carried him back over the cornice to the window in the attic of No. 23.

As the rescuer and rescued disappeared through the window a shout went up from the crowd below, and when they appeared on the street the fireman was again cheered.

The fire was confined to the third floor and attic of No. 25, and did damage to the extent of $1,500.

VISCOUNTESS'S WATCH FOUND.

Discovered Under a Mattress in Her Rooms at the Plaza Hotel by a Central Office Man.

The Viscountess Viarnay's diamond-encrusted gold watch, which she said had been stolen from her rooms in the Plaza Hotel, where she is stopping with the Baroness Elverstein, was found last night under the mattress of her bed.

After attending a theatre with the Baroness Elverstein Tuesday night the Viscountess on arriving at the hotel could not find the watch and concluded it had been stolen. She excitedly asked the night clerk to find the watch for her, but he said nothing could be done until morning. This did not satisfy the Viscountess and with the Baroness she was driven to Police Headquarters, where she reported the loss. Detective Clark was detailed on the case.

Clark could find no clue and arrived at the conclusion that the watch had not been stolen. He suggested a search of the rooms of the Viscountess and she consented. She and Clark and the proprietor made the search.

The first hunt was unsuccessful, but there were so many other more valuable gems and trinkets in the Viscountess's rooms that the detective was sure a thief would have taken many of them in preference to the watch and a more thorough search was made at his suggestion. He then discovered the watch between the mattress of the bed and the spring. Viscountess Viarnay could not understand how the watch could have got there.

DINNER TO BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Senator Hanna Invites the President and His Cabinet to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Invitations have been sent by Senator Hanna for a dinner to be given Feb. 12 in honor of Gen. Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America. The guest list includes President Roosevelt, all the members of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador and many of the friends of Mr. Hanna in the Senate.

Mr. Hanna has been greatly interested in the work of the Volunteers, almost from its foundation, and he has been one of the heavy contributors to its support. It is believed that all of those invited will meet Gen. Booth.

Burnett's Cocoaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

Singers and Public Speakers will find Piso's Cure for Consumption an effectual cure for hoarseness.—Adv.

J. P. MORGAN FEARED GATES IN LOUISVILLE

Inter-State Commerce Commission Hears His Story of the Deal.

Sale of the Road to the Atlantic Coast Line Due to Belief that the Gates Coterie Cared Only for Stock Market Profit.

J. Pierpont Morgan was the principal witness before a hearing by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the Federal Building in this city yesterday. He was called upon to explain the deal by which 306,000 shares of Louisville and Nashville Railroad stock was taken from Harris, Gates & Co. in the Spring of last year, and how this stock was sold to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, thereby giving to that corporation a control of the Louisville and Nashville property.

Mr. Morgan, among other things, stated that he considered that it would have been unfortunate for the business interests of the country for the control of that railroad to be in the hands of Mr. Gates and his associates, for the reason that the Gates coterie knew nothing about managing railroads, and were interested only in the stock market profit to be derived from the transaction.

The hearing was in the matter of the complaint brought by the Railroad Commission of Kentucky, alleging primarily that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had arranged a virtual consol

know what was going to be done with them before we sold them."

Q.—Will you tell us, Mr. Morgan, just what the history of that Louisville and Nashville deal was? A.—Mr. Gates was reported to be at the head of a Stock Exchange pool which was buying Louisville and Nashville stock. This pool was not looking after the transportation interests of the country at all. They were simply looking after the profit they could secure.

Q.—But what had the operations of this pool to do with the Southern Railroad? A.—Because the Southern Railroad did not know what this pool would do with the stock.

Q.—You considered the Gates element as a dangerous factor of the railroad world then? A.—That was it.

Q.—Well, what next? A.—We found, upon inquiry, that Mr. Gates and his friends had purchased a control of the Louisville and Nashville stock. The Directors had authorized the issue of 50,000 shares of additional stock, and the Directors had ordered the stock to be sold. It was sold. But the Directors had overlooked the fact that they could not deliver the stock until thirty days' notice had been given for the "listing" of the stock on the Exchange. This complication had a most serious effect upon the entire business community. The parties who were liable to become affected then, as they are apt to do under such circumstances, came to J. P. Morgan & Co. and asked them to settle the trouble. We then went to work to adjust the situation.

Mr. Morgan said that it was not necessary to state which of his partners conducted the negotiations, for it was all a firm matter. He said that his firm went to work to avoid such another "corner" as overtook the market at the time of the Northern Pacific calamity. It was the experience of the year before that induced the firm to take the matter up.

"It was arranged," continued Mr. Morgan, "that Mr. Gates should deposit with us for his own account 204,000 shares, and he was to deliver 102,000, which we were to purchase. The 102,000 shares we were to buy at $120 a share, and for the other part we were to give receipts. The understanding was that we were to attempt to dispose of the entire 306,000 shares, and that if we could not place the entire amount in safe hands by Oct. 15 we were to return the shares we had purchased. We did not own this stock, because if we could not sell it to satisfactory parties we were not to dispose of it, anyway."

Mr. Stetson produced the various agreements between Harris, Gates & Co., Edwin Hawley, and others, relative to these transactions. He also produced the syndicate agreement providing for the purchase by the syndicate of the securities offered by the Atlantic Coast Line for the Louisville shares, which agreement provided that J. P. Morgan & Co. should receive as compensation for their management 10,000 shares of the Atlantic Coast Line stock, of a par value of $1,000,000.

Q.—In the circular you sent to the stockholders, was it not to the Louisville and Nashville property alone that you referred? A.—Oh, no. There were still other extensions of the system we were desirous of effecting.

Q.—Did you have anything to do with selecting the Louisville Directors at the last meeting? A.—I did not.

Q.—Why did you fear the influence of the possible ownership of the Louisville and Nashville on the Southern? A.—I did not think Mr. Gates the proper person to manage the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. That was the principal thing.

Q.—Didn't you fear that that management might affect the Southern property? A.—In some of the Southern States, I did.

Q.—Wasn't that why you wanted the 306,000 shares to be placed in hands you considered safe? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you consider the Atlantic Coast Line as safe? A.—I had confidence in the management of Mr. Walters and his friends.

Q.—You felt that if those shares were placed in the hands of the Atlantic Coast Line they would not be a disturbing element in the railroads of the South? A.—That was it exactly.

Q.—And if you felt that the Atlantic Coast Line would have proved a disturbing factor, you would not have sold it to them? A.—No.

Q.—You never had any idea of returning the property to Mr. Gates, did you? A.—I came very near doing so at one time.

Q.—You would have let the whole concern go to pieces rather than buy it yourself? A.—I did not want it myself. I felt that if the people of the South could not find somebody to take that railroad, when they knew what I was about, that my moral responsibility in the matter was at an end.

A BANKER'S TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Stetson in cross-examination asked Mr. Morgan if the Louisville and Nashville sale had any relation whatever to the matter of suppressing competitions, affecting rates, &c., in the South, in reply to which Mr. Morgan stated that the entire transaction was a banker's sale, and that the Southern Railroad had nothing whatever to do with the Louisville and Nashville matter. Mr. Stetson, questioning, continued:

Q.—Why then did you have an interest personally in the safety of the hands into which you placed the Louisville and Nashville stock? A.—It was simply a personal interest of my own in the maintenance of the general business situation throughout the country.

Q.—Would you have been contented for the Louisville and Nashville to have remained in the hands of its previous owners? A.—Perfectly.

Q.—Did you not begin this negotiation solely because the stock of this road had become a matter of traffic in Wall Street? A.—Yes.

Q.—What effect on the affairs of the Southern Railroad might this Louisville and Nashville transaction have had? A.—The dissolution of the voting trust would have placed the stock of the Southern back in the hands of the stockholders, and I did not propose that the stock certificates should be returned until I was assured that Walters, Gates, and others were not going into the market and attempt to purchase control of the Southern Railroad.

Q.—You wanted to protect Southern Railway stock against seizure by anybody? A.—Exactly.

Col. Young, in re-direct examination, asked Mr. Morgan if the Louisville deal was purely a banker's transaction, why did he continue himself as a Southern trustee in order to effect the sale of the Louisville property. Mr. Morgan, in reply, stated that what he wanted was to protect the Southern from being bought, controlled, or absorbed by any other line, and that the Southern trustees had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

Q.—Why, then, was this circular to the Southern stockholders issued? A.—Because the Directors of the Southern were able to declare a 5 per cent. dividend. That would of itself have dissolved the voting trust beyond recall. We believed that the road was not sufficiently developed to return the stock to the stockholders. We also knew that it was uncertain whether the Louisville and Nashville property was to go to the Atlantic Coast Line or was to be returned to Gates, and that it would be a very bad thing at such a time as this to place such a block of the Southern stock it might be bought up in a night. We thought that the people we elected as Directors would be better to handle the road than Mr. Gates or any other class of men.

In reply to a question of one of the Commissioners Mr. Morgan said that his firm made no attempt to sell the Louisville property to any other road than the Atlantic Coast Line. He said that his firm owned a considerable amount of Southern Railway stock, though he did not believe that any one banking house or person owned more than 2 per cent. of the total stock of the road—it was so widely distributed.

Charles Steele, Mr. Morgan's partner, followed him on the stand. He said that he had first been approached by a member of the Governing Board of the New York Stock Exchange, and that Mr. Gates had then approached the banking firm. He said that the cause of the whole trouble was because of the sudden indisposition of the Gates combine to land the stock they had been loaning for delivery. The settlement was made immediately by the agreement of the Gates interests to continue lending this stock until the storm had blown over.

Mr. Steele said that he had himself first suggested to Mr. Walters the advisability of the Atlantic Coast Line acquiring the Louisville property, because he thought it would inspire confidence in the business community to have the control of such a property in wise and conservative hands.

THE MONON PURCHASE.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, was called first. Mr. Spencer said that the Monon Road was acquired by the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern acting jointly to "benefit the lines running out of Chicago." The witness said that the rates of the Southern had not been affected by agreements with other roads, and that there had been no steps taken with a view to pooling the interests of the Southern with any other company.

R. G. Erwin, President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, said that the reason his company acquired the Louisville and Nashville was "because it was for sale, and we did not wish other interests to acquire it."

Mr. Walters was next called. He said that he was largely instrumental in effecting the sale of the Louisville property. He said that at the recent meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company five Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Company had been taken into the Louisville board, namely, W. G. Elliott, Michael Jenkins, Warren Delano, Jr., R. G. Irwin, and Mr. Walters himself. The total directorate contains thirteen members.

Q.—How was the Atlantic Coast Line induced to purchase control of the Louisville and Nashville? A.—The Louisville and Nashville system had been an important competitor of the Plant system and was an important competitor of our own. We knew J. P. Morgan & Co. wanted to sell the road, and we approached the Morgan firm about it. Mr. Steele told me the firm had an option on the stock, and could deliver it, if their principals approved. We announced that we would be glad to purchase it. We discussed terms through several months. Our first offer was rejected, and we finally made a straight purchase the Louisville Road? A.—One of the conditions I made to undertaking this negotiation at all was that so long as negotiations were pending with us, they would not be opened with any one else. I was told in June that the Seaboard Air Line Railroad had approached the Morgan firm with a view to this purchase.

Mr. Walters said that the matter of future amicable arrangements between the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern Railway had been discussed between himself and members of the Morgan firm, but that there had been absolutely no agreement, expressed or implied, on the subject.

Q.—Who owns most of the stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Company? A.—Mr. Jenkins, W. Newcomer, and myself. We have about three-fourths of it.

Q.—Have any members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. any stock in your company? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—In your discussions with Mr. Steele, did you not assure him that the sale of the Louisville Road would promote harmony between the Southern and the Louisville? A.—I did not, but I hope it will.

Q.—Under ordinary conditions, would you undertake a rate war with the Southern Railway? A.—I would indeed. There is no contract or agreement of any kind that would prevent it.

Q.—Were you at any time made acquainted with the legal conditions which made it impossible for the Southern Railroad to acquire the Louisville and Nashville. A.—I was.

Ex-Judge Edward Baxter asked Mr. Walters if it was not part of the agreement between J. P. Morgan & Co. and Harris, Gates & Co. that before the Louisville stock should be disposed of, the name of the purchaser should first be submitted for their approval. This, said the witness, was true. Mr. Walters said that there was no agreement whatever to the end that the Southern and Louisville and Nashville railroads should be operated harmoniously or as a unit.

President W. G. Elliott of the Atlantic Coast Line Company was the last witness before Mr. Morgan. He said that it was his understanding that the Louisville and Nashville stock was to be purchased from the Morgan firm, "just as you would go into a confectionery shop and buy a pound of candy. They were to wrap it up, and we were to take it just as they gave it to us."

NORTHWEST MERGER SUIT.

George F. Baker and Samuel Thorne Before Examiner Ingersoll in Minnesota Suit.

Frederick G. Ingersoll, Special Examiner in the hearing concerning the merger of the Northern Securities Company, which has been going on for two days at the offices of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 49 Wall Street, gave out yesterday the testimony that has been taken at these two hearings. The suit that is now being heard is one of several suits, originally instituted by Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota. The Minnesota authorities claimed that by the Northwest merger the Minnesota law that no two railroads running parallel can merge into one combination had been violated.

The two witnesses examined in the last two days were George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, and Samuel Thorne, both large stockholders in the railroads, and members of the Board of Directors of the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Thorne, in fact, in his testimony made the following brief answer to counsel, explaining the formation of the holding company, which the Attorney General of Minnesota, Mr. Douglass, claims is just what he has been trying to secure to prove his contention that the combination is against the laws of his State.

"We have been talking for years about a holding company, and that was simply with the idea of keeping together the stock in which we had been interested from the commencement of the railway's life. It was talked of as we casually met one another. It was generally understood."

"What do you mean by 'generally understood?'" interrupted Col. Clough, general counsel of the Northern Securities Company.

"I can only answer for myself," was the reply. "I never had any talks with any other gentlemen as to whether they were going to put their stock in or were not going to put their stock in."

"How did you assume it would be done," he was asked by M. D. Munn, one of the State's attorneys.

"Because it was so evident on its face."

Mr. Baker testified that the Northern Securities Company was formed Nov. 13 and 14, 1901, "for the purpose of getting control of the Northern Pacific, through the majority of the common stock, as well as the Great Northern Railway by the stock holding."

He was asked if he had ever been afraid that the Great Northern and Northern Pacific would ever get into the hands of the Union Pacific, and he replied that this would be a "great set-back."

HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Feasters Enjoyed Singing the Chorus of a Bowery Song After Eating the Dutch Dinner.

Barring the Dutch bill of fare, the most noticeable feature of the Holland Society's dinner in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening was the repertoire of old airs played by the orchestra. Having rendered "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River" and several other tunes of similar antiquity, it burst forth with "The Bowery, the Bowery, I'll Never Go There Any More," and as the 350 feasters were through with their feasting and ready to listen to the speechmaking they joined in the chorus.

The bill of fare, for the proper treatment of which fully two and a quarter hours were requisite, was as follows, with free translations attached:

Oesters
(Oysters)
Soep, Jenny Lind Stijl
(Soup a la Jenny Lind)
Zuiltjes Bereide Ham, Villerol Stijl
(Ham)
Radijs, Olijven, Selderij, Gezouten Amandelen
(Radishes,) (Olives,) (Celery,) (Salted Almonds)
Forelstukjes van Zeebaars, Rigoise Stijl
(Fish patties a la Rigoise)
Komkommer Sla
(Cucumber Salad)
Kalfszwezerlk, Isabella Stijl
(Sweetbreads)
Lendenstuk, Mascagni Stijl
Aardappelen, Gesneden en in Boter Gebraden
Gebruinde Bloemkool
(Filet of beef a la Mascagni)
(Baked potatoes)
(Cauliflower)
Verbeeldings Sorbet
(Sherbet)
Gebraden Wilde Eendvogel
(Duck)
Gelijde Sla
(Salad)
Ys in Sorten Loekjes en Gebak
(Assorted Ices) (Cakes)
Vruchten Koffie Kaas
(Fruits) (Coffee) (Cheese)

Wine was on the side and at the option of the diners. After the eating and drinking there was an introductory speech by George G. De Witt, President and toastmaster. The toast to the President of the United States was followed by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," during which every one except John F. Carroll stood up. On the fancy programme these lines were inscribed under the announcement of the toast to the President:

'Tis much he dares:
And to that dauntless temper of his mind
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor
To act in safety.

Dean John H. Van Amringe of Columbia University talked about "The Dutch and Education." The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell had as his subject "Dutch Conservatism," and John R. Van Wormer's toast was "Dutch Affiliations." The last speaker was William H. McElroy, who spoke of "The Contemporary Dutchman" and said his name was Van McElroy for one night. He was a Dutchman, he said, because he came from Albany, a place that could give Holland points in Dutchness. Among those present were:

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck,
Ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen,
W. H. Beekman of the Society of Colonial Wars,
Col. William Jay of the Huguenot Society,
R. E. Roosevelt,
Thomas A. James of St. David's Society,
Consul General Planten of Holland,
Robert F. Munro of St. Andrew's Society,
Ex-Justice A. Van Wyck of the Southern Society,
E. C. Stedman of the New England Society,
John J. Lenahan of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick,
Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa,
Justice James A. O'Gorman,
Theodore M. Banta,
Rear Admiral Burtis,
T. H. Bergen,
W. L. Brower,
John F. Carroll,
Major Gen. J. W. Congdon,
Ex-Commissioner G. C. Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch,
Joseph H. Hoadley,
Orlando Harriman,
Gen. Warren M. Healey,
Ex-United States Senator Hiscock,
Charles H. Hall,
Henry C. Jahne,
Justice E. E. McCall,
F. F. Marquand,
Charles W. Morse,
Peter F. Meyer,
Gen. James McLeer,
John B. McDonald,
Assistant District Attorney J. W. Osborne,
A. J. Onderdonk,
W. H. Peckham,
Col. James W. Powell,
E. V. W. Rossiter,
John H. Starin,
Robert Sickels,
J. Maus Schermerhorn,
Samuel Sloan,
J. A. Sleicher,
H. L. Stoddard,
Dr. Chas. B. Story,
C. C. Ten Broeck,
The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ten Eyck,
Justice C. H. Truax,
Ernst Thalmann,
H. H. Vreeland,
Dr. J. A. Voorhees,

POLICE PATROL REFORM

Six-Section System Established by Commissioner Greene.

Will Give Each Man Daily Eight Hours Patrolling, Four Hours Reserve Duty and Twelve Hours Off.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Commissioner, under the authority conferred on him by Section 300 of the City Charter, yesterday issued an order, under which Rule No. 51 of the Police Department is so amended that dating from 7 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 25, the present two-platoon patrol system of four sections will be succeeded by a six-section system without any platoon designation.

The new system is of Gen. Greene's own devising, and may be called the Greene system, as in the two weeks he devoted to its preparation he only consulted Deputy Commissioners Ebstein and Piper and Chief Inspector Cortright and Inspector Brooks on details of police service. The new system calls for a daily tour of duty of twelve hours, comprising eight hours patrol duty and four hours reserve duty, and gives each patrolman twelve hours off duty daily. At all times two of the six section will be on patrol, one section on reserve duty, and three sections, or half the force of patrolmen, at home and off duty.

The new scheme of patrol duty, like the two and three platoon schemes, works itself out by switching the six section so that in time the sections may come to the point where they will start Jan. 25. The working out of the six-section system will take 42 days. The old two-platooon system worked out in 96 hours. The three-platoon's system pivotal point was never fully worked out, but it was planned to have it reach the point of beginning four times a year. The month of February was, however, an obstacle to the perfect operation of the scheme.

The Greene system at the start, 7 P. M., Jan. 25, puts the first, second, and third sections on duty for twelve hours, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth sections off duty for twelve hours. At the first tour of duty the first and second sections will be on patrol, and the third in reserve in the station house until 11 P. M. Then begin the rotations and switching of the sections to 7 A. M., Monday, Jan. 26, by rotating the first three sections on patrol and reserve duty, by which the fourth, fifth, and sixth sections come on duty for twelve hours and the first three sections go home for twelve hours. By a mathematical and equitable arrangement of rotation the six sections will in 42 days come to the point where they were at 7 P. M., Jan. 25, and the schedule will begin anew. During the 42 days the patrolmen of the city—the quota as given by Gen. Greene is 6,842, including details—will have been on patrol and reserve duty 504 hours, and off duty, at home or enjoying leisure, 504 hours.

THE THREE SYSTEMS COMPARED.

The six-section system wipes out with the dash of a pen the evils, hardships, and chicanery of the old two-platoon system, which "just did" for many years until August, 1901, when Commissioner Murphy, mainly for political reasons, placated the Patrolmen's Association by establishing the three-platoon or nine-section system, which was intended to give the patrolmen eight hours of duty and sixteen hours of leisure daily.

The two-platoon system was a complicated patrolman's "day" of ninety-six hours, taking in the "dog watch," 6 to 8 A. M., "days off," 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., "long days," "short days," "mornings home," reserve and patrol duty, involving much cumbersome switching and adjustment of schedules, and for "nights off" taking, on the average, 250 men from patrol duty. Such system in the four days it "worked out" gave the patrolman thirty-six hours of patrol, twenty-eight hours of reserve, and thirty-two hours off duty. It was full of abuses, however, which the three-platoon system corrected, as under the latter there were no "nights off," as will be the case with the six-section system.

The system to go into effect Jan. 25 will also do away with abuses such as time for meals when on duty. They will not be allowed to go home, but must eat near the station houses, and be quick about it, taking not more than thirty minutes, and there will be no more "'Scuse me, Sarg., for 'n hour."

Taking 6,482 available patrolmen as a basis of calculation—and not counting sick men or detailed men—the two-platoon system gave the city a night patrol of 3,241 men. The three-platoon system gave a night patrol of 2,160 men. The six-section system will give the same number, less those on the sick list, and this loss of patrol force will be lessened, it is expected, by fewer men being on the sick list after the benefits of twelve hours off duty are experienced. It should of course be remembered that if 2,160 men are on patrol at night—as in the day—there will be 1,080 men in the station houses on reserve at all times, technically or practically on full patrol duty. The deficit of 1,080 men at night under the six-section system will be made up by lengthening the patrol posts until the new scheme is fortified by an increase of the force to, say, 8,000 men, is recommended by Gen. Greene, or a new scheme of patrol duty is devised or a return is made to the two-platoon system.

The amending of Rule 51 by Gen. Greene comprehends the mapping out of a schedule of duty and leisure for Sergeants or acting Sergeants and Roundsmen or acting Roundsmen in consonance with the six-section system, and on the basis of four hours' patrol by the sections. This is, however, on the basis of a quota of four Sergeants and four Roundsmen for each station house. When there are but three Sergeants, each will do eight hours of desk duty and four of reserve and twelve hours off duty. The rotation of the duty of these officers and sub-officers will work out every twenty-eight days.

The order amending the patrol system rule instructs the commanders of precincts to divide their forces into six sections under the direction of the district Inspector, and to map out the patrol posts of their commands in accordance with the new scheme of patrol.

LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

Gen. Greene, after promulgating the order amending Rule 51, sent a communication to Mayor Low in regard to the new schedule of police patrol service, in which he said:

In devising a schedule of duty for the police it must be remembered that they are not a body of soldiers quartered in barracks and practically without families; on the contrary, they are a body of civilian watchmen invested with certain constabulary powers, but living in their own homes with their families. Their hours of duty should be so arranged that the city can obtain from them the greatest amount of service which they can perform, with due regard to their health and strength; but, on the other hand, they should not be expected to perform duty in excess of these requirements. Once the system is established a rigid compliance with it should be exacted, otherwise the discipline and efficiency of the force will be seriously impaired.

In my judgment the present schedule, commonly known as the two-platoon system, demands more of the patrolmen than can be reasonably expected of them, consequently it is not lived up to. On the other hand, the schedule which it succeeded, commonly known as the three-platoon system, gave less service to the city than it is entitled to. The schedule which now goes into effect, and which will be known as the six-section twelve-hour system, is intermediate between the two, and I believe it can be and will be strictly enforced.

The essential feature of the three-platoon system was a tour of eight hours on patrol and sixteen hours at home, or off duty, with the exception of every third day when eight hours on reserve at the station house was taken from the hours off duty. This gave less service to the city than can properly be required of men of the physical health and strength of those on the police force. It provided that, at all times, one-third of the force would be on patrol, one-ninth on reserve, and five-ninths off duty. The amount on reserve was insufficient.

After criticising the complications, hardships and demerits of the two-platoon system Gen. Greene gives the features of his patrol scheme, already referred to, adding:

The new schedule will provide that at all times one-third of the force will be on patrol, one-sixth on reserve, and one-half off duty, under the present, or two-platoon system.

On the question of the reduction of the night patrol force by the six-section system Gen. Greene said:

It has been claimed by those who advocate the present system that more patrolmen are required at night than during the day. This may be true, so far as the detection of crime is concerned, but there are duties of the police in connection with the regulation of street traffic and the enforcement of the ordinances of the Street Cleaning, Building, and Health Departments which are second in importance only to the detection of crime, and which affect the comfort and convenience of every resident of the city, and these ordinances cannot be properly enforced with only one-quarter of the force on patrol during the day under the system now in operation.

It seems to me, therefore, proper that the force on patrol and on reserve should be uniform throughout the twenty-four hours. The objection that eight hours is too long a tour of continuous patrol has been met as far as practicable by providing that, in one week out of three, the tour of patrol shall be divided into two tours of four hours each, with a tour of reserve intervening.

INCREASE OF THE FORCE.

Gen. Greene urges on the Mayor "in the strongest possible terms" the propriety of obtaining legislation which shall permit as rapidly as possible an increase of the force, so that in connection with the introduction of the telephone signal system, about to be introduced, there will be a stronger night patrol force. Col. Partridge and ex-District Attorney Philbin recommended an increase of 2,000 patrolmen during 1903. Gen. Greene recommends that in 1903 and 1904 the force be increased by 700 patrolmen each year and during each succeeding year by 200 patrolmen, and that 540 Roundsmen instead of 390 be the quota, as six are required for each precinct. Gen. Greene adds:

In connection with the increase of the force the rate of pay should be carefully considered. Under the existing law the patrolman receives $800 the first year, and, by rapid increase, receives $1,400 after five years. Nearly 90 per cent. of the patrolmen are at present receiving the $1,400 salary. It is generally conceded that, in addition to free medical service and the benefits of the Pension Fund, this is a very liberal compensation, and is probably more than the same men could obtain in other lines of employment.

I deem it, however, impracticable to attempt to reduce the rate of pay of the men now on the force, but, as to all appointments made after the passage of the legislation above referred to, I recommend that the compensation of patrolmen shall be $800 the first year, and increased by $50 each year, until after twelve years of service, when the maximum of $1,400 a year will be reached, and that the system of grading, provided for in Section 290 of the city charter, which has no other practical effect than to fix the rate of pay, shall be abolished as to all men appointed on the force subsequent to the passage of new legislation, provided that each successive increase of pay shall be made only after examination and approval by the Police Commissioner of the record, efficiency, and conduct of each patrolman, and a written certificate of such examination and approval filed by the Police Commissioner. The practical effect of this will be to require twelve years of service from future appointees in order to obtain the maximum pay, instead of five years as at present.

In making these recommendations it is proper to state that the reduction of the force on patrol at night had been adopted with reluctance, and only in the confident belief that an increase of the force will be authorized at an early day, and that the telephone signal service can be introduced at the same time. Should these expectations not be realized it may be necessary to return to the two-platoon system, notwithstanding its defects.

"I have," said Gen. Greene, commenting upon it, "been busy with this patrol scheme daily for two weeks. If it is anybody's it is mine, as no one else desired it, while I consulted with Deputy Commissioners Ebstein and Piper and Inspectors Cortright and Brooks as to various details. I think we shall get as much and as good service out of the six-section plan as out of the two-platoon system. We shall lengthen the patrol post, and shall exact faithful patrolling. The system that goes out Sunday week was not lived up to. The men didn't patrol their posts."

Many patrolmen were asked their opinions of the new system. None gave a direct answer. The general responses were: "Can't say; haven't studied it." "Would prefer the three-platoon system." "Don't know how it will work." "Twelve hours off ain't so bad." None of the superior officers of the department would consider any question in regard to it.

NEW USE FOR FORMALINE.

Dr. C. C. Barrows's Experiment with the Antiseptic in the Treatment of Blood Poisoning.

Formaline, a drug known to the medical profession as the strongest of antiseptics, is, according to the reports read at the meeting of the New York Obstetrical Society, a cure for sepsis, or blood poisoning.

At the latest meeting of the society Dr. Charles C. Barrows of 8 West Thirty-sixth Street submitted a report of an experiment which he had made in Bellevue Hospital on a patient, who, after giving birth to a child, had a temperature of 108 degrees and a pulse of 160. Experiments are being made on animals, and it is expected that more results by the use of the drug will be made known. The injection of formaline into the veins had not been heard of until Dr. Barrows read his paper.

The patient was in ward twenty-three of Bellevue Hospital, having been admitted there on December 25, while suffering from sepsis or blood-poisoning. A blood culture was taken and it was found to be full of septicæmia, known to the medical profession as streptococci. After the injection of formaline the patient recovered rapidly.

The belief at the start was that the patient was dying, and the most radical measures were used to save life. Five hundred cubic centimetres of formaline were injected into the vein of the left arm. The effect seemed, according to Dr. Barrows's report, to be almost instantaneous. A second injection was given her and her pulse and temperature fell to normal. The patient is recovering now.

Several prominent obstetricians who heard Dr. Barrow deliver his lecture said yesterday that in their opinion the discovery was of the most important kind, if it proved successful in more cases.

Dr. J. Clifton Edgar said:

"Formaline has been used an an antiseptic, but has never to my knowledge been injected before, and to Dr. Barrows belongs that discovery. It is, of course, the first case, and others may not, on account of their physical condition, respond so readily."

Dr. Henry Frauenthal gave Dr. Barrows full credit for the discovery, but said that, as it was the first case, he thought that both the medical profession and the lay people should await other experiments with the drug.

DE TERNAY STATUE AWARD.

Philipe Martin of This City Wins the Prize Before a Jury of Sculptors.

The jury selected to pass upon the statues submitted in a competition by sculptors for the Admiral De Ternay Monument to be erected at Newport, at a cost of $20,000, at the point of debarkation of the French troops awarded the prize to Philip Martin of this city. The competition was held in Kroedler's Art Galleries, and there was a large crowd present.

The jury consisted of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Henry French, M. Rathskul, William Cooper, and Herbert Adams. Among the sculptors who submitted statues were M. Hamar, who conceived and modeled the Rochambeau Monument; Tonnetti, Rappetti, Perret, Martino, and Moreau-Vauthier, and Berasse of Paris.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED LEASE.

The lease of the Manhattan Elevated Railway by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was tentatively approved yesterday at a meeting of the holders of the voting trust certificates of the Interborough Company. The three voting Trustees will meet to-day and will formally approve the lease.

The stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will hold two meetings to-day, one to approve the lease and the other to increase the capital stock.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Directors.

Valentine P. Snyder and Henry Rogers Winthrop were elected Directors of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad yesterday.

Six Days in the Week

THE NEW YORK TIMES led in advertising gains for 1902. The following statement of advertising gains and losses of New York City morning newspapers, six days in the week, for the year 1902, as compared with 1901, will be found interesting:

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES gained	454,690
Second morning newspaper in volume of advertising, lost	10,609
Third morning newspaper in volume of advertising, gained	270,827
Fourth morning newspaper in volume of advertising, lost	39,357
Fifth morning newspaper in volume of advertising, gained	380,761

POLICY GANG CAPTURED

Six Prisoners Landed, Five with Slips Upon Them.

One, After a Struggle, Succeeds in Swallowing Evidence—What Was Found in a House and a Butcher Cart.

By a clever piece of detective work Capt. Martens of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station, with the assistance of six of his precinct detectives, yesterday rounded up and placed under arrest a sextet of policy men who are believed to have been operating with great success in Harlem for several weeks past. Five of the men were held for examination in the Harlem Police Court and one was paroled, as there was no evidence against him, he having, according to the police, chewed up and swallowed the policy slips he is alleged to have had with him when arrested.

The men under arrest are William Parks, the alleged head of the gang; William Davis, a negro; Sanford and George Ennis, and Peter Ensor. The man paroled is George Schlosser.

About a week ago Capt. Martens received information that a gang of policy men were operating in his precinct. He at once detailed Detectives Lintner, Coyle, Meyer, Liebers, Smith, Davis, and Van Boskirk to obtain evidence and arrest the whole gang. It was no trouble to find traces of the goings and comings of the runners concerned in the swindling game, but it was very difficult to catch any of them with "the goods on them," so to speak.

Liebers first started the ball rolling when he happened to run across Davis, the negro. Liebers gave him to understand that he very much desired to make a play, and finally the negro, never for a moment suspecting the identity of the new customer, gratified his desire and received a marked twenty-five-cent piece. The marked piece turned up yesterday when the gang was captured. In three days Liebers won the confidence of the negro, and yesterday morning, when he met him, placed him under arrest and escorted him to the police station. There Capt. Martens closely questioned the prisoner in regard to the gang of which he was a member, and gained all the information the negro had, together with the fact that he was to meet Parks, the man the Captain was most anxious to apprehend, about 9 o'clock at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Parks was at the trysting place on time, and was met by Capt. Martens and Detectives Davis, Meyer, and Coyle. Capt. Martens placed the man under arrest, and demanded his home address. This information Parks absolutely refused to divulge, and the Captain decided to see if the telephone people knew anything about him. He found that Parks had a private telephone in his house, at 238 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The prisoner had enough incriminating evidence on his person when arrested to justify his retention by a Magistrate, but a visit to his house resulted in a great deal more valuable evidence being obtained, for here the detectives found policy stamping machines, policy slips—in fact, a complete outfit for carrying on the swindle. Parks's wife and daughter offered vigorous but futile opposition to the investigations of the intruders.

While the detectives were at the house a butcher wagon drove up to the door, and the driver, Ensor, was pleasantly greeted by Meyer and Smith. The officers after a little chat decided to inspect the wagon, with the result that at the bottom of an insignificant looking little basket they found hidden snugly away beneath a sirloin steak a lot of policy slips representing investments of between $40 and $50. Ensor was placed under arrest and taken into the house for temporary safe keeping.

In a little while George Ennis walked in. The newcomer saw that something was wrong, and, assuming a look of innocence, asked Capt. Martens if he could get a furnished room. The Captain said that he could be accommodated, and motioned to Coyle to arrest him. This was done, and a search of his clothing brought to light policy slips representing a total of about $40. The slips were in envelopes, and Ennis expressed much astonishment at the nature of the missives the envelopes contained. He said that they were for his brother Sanford, who ran a bicycle shop at 402 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Schlosser happened in about this time, and it did not take a second glance for him to realize that there was trouble in the air. The police grabbed him, but not quick enough. Before Coyle, who was the nearest man, could pinion him, he had a wad of crumpled papers in his mouth. The detectives tried to choke him, but Schlosser refused to spit the paper out, and Coyle in trying to get at it had his thumb badly bitten. Try as they would, the detectives could not prevent the man from swallowing the wad.

Capt. Martens and his men paid a visit to the bicycle establishment of Sanford Ennis, and a quantity of policy paraphernalia was discovered and Sanford No. 2 was taken into custody.

Parks, who is said to be at the head of the gang, is already under indictment for running a policy game, according to Capt. Martens, he having been arrested some months ago during the regime of Capt. Hogan in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct.

"TIPSTER" AN "OPERATOR."

Mr. Jerome Says He Knows Who Sent Information to a Place That Inspector Walsh Raided.

District Attorney Jerome, just before he left for Lakeville, Conn., where he will remain until after Sunday, announced yesterday that he had ascertained the name of the "tipster" who had informed the owners of the alleged poolroom at the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue that was raided on Monday afternoon by Inspector Walsh of the coming of the police. He said that some action would be taken immediately after his return from the country. He described the "tipster" as an "operator."

Twenty-seven minutes elapsed between the time that Inspector Walsh left the District Attorney's office and the time when he arrived at the place. He had been there a few minutes when the telephone bell rang. The Inspector went to the telephone and called: "Who is this?"

"It's Jim. Get out as soon as you can. The police will be there in five minutes."

"All right," the Inspector said. "We'll take care of them when they come."

Importer and Manufacturer. **HALL** Established 1856.

Special Mark Down Sale of Furs.

50% Reduction

TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Fur Coats.

$150 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Mink, Hudson Bay Sable or Chinchilla, regular value $300.
$100 for Persian Lamb Coats, plain or trimmed, fine glossy curl, regular value $200.
$75 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with handsome dark Mink, some plain, regular value $150.
$175 for handsome Sealskin Coats, London dyed, regular value $275.
$125 for handsome Sealskin Coats, new style, London dyed, regular value $225.

Muffs.

$25 for Mink Muffs that were $40.
$15 for " " " $30.
$8 for " " " $15.
$10 for Alaska Sable Muffs that were $20.
$10 for Brown Fox Muffs " " $20
$15 for Black Lynx Muffs " " $30
$15 for Chinchilla Muffs " " $30
$15 for Bear Muffs " " $30
$10 Persian Lamb Muffs " " $20

Neck Pieces.

$30 for Mink Stoles that were $65.
$35 for Baum Marten Stoles, were $75.
$20 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $40.
$10 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $20.
$19 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles that were $40.
$30 for Black Lynx Stoles that were $60.
$25 for Bear Boas (3 yds. long) that were $50.
$30 for Bear Stoles that were $60.
$9 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs that were $18.
$10 for Mink Scarfs that were $20.

Near Seal Coats.

$25 for Coats that were $35.
$30 for " " " $45.
$35 for " " " $50.
$45 for " " " $60.
$40 Mink trimmed that were $65.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av., BETWEEN 21ST & 22D STS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdale's** 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

True Economy Exemplified Here!

Every item quoted in the store news printed below bespeaks the truest economy—quality and bargain prices go hand in hand to make to-day a specially interesting one to shoppers alert for rare value-giving.

Undermuslins

Gowns

39c—Muslin; in five styles; high, V and square, as well as low neck styles; trimmed with lace and embroidery and hemstitched tucks.
79c—Cambric and muslin, in six dainty styles; high and V shaped necks; prettily trimmed with Swiss and cambric embroideries, and hemstitched tucks.

Drawers

29c—Of Muslin, with embroidered ruffle and tucks; also with cambric ruffle trimmed with embroidery.
39c—Of cambric, with deep umbrella ruffle with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge; also with hemstitched tucks and deep embroidered ruffle.

Corset Covers

19c to 39c—Of cambric and nainsook, effectively trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Table Cloths $2.25

Extra fine satin damask; all linen; superb quality; snow white; the grade usually sold for $4.50; size 2x2½ yards. Size 2x3 yards $2.75.

Table Linen 69c Yd.

Heavy all linen bleached Scotch damask; good, strong, substantial sort; fine satin finish; regularly sold for $1 a yard.

Negligee Shirts 39c.

Men's 59c. Negligee Shirts, made of corded percale and madras in beautiful designs of various colored figures; each shirt has a separate pair of link cuffs.

Women's Gloves 50c.

Only a limited quantity. They are of the best grade lambskin; made in the modish two-clasp style; perfect in fit; all sizes; all the

BOLTERS PUZZLE ALBANY

Republican Senators Believed to be Playing Important Politics.

Democrats Will Show More Than Usual Vigilance in the Senate During This Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan 15.—The Republican and Democratic Senatorial caucuses will be held next Monday night after the session. The expectation is that Senator Thomas C. Platt will receive the votes of all of the Republican Senators, except Senators Brackett and Brown.

There is no certainty that he will receive the vote of Senator Elsberg, the third member of the "concert," but, as Senator Elsberg has refused to declare himself on the subject, it is argued that he probably intends to vote for Senator Platt. If he intended to vote against him it is thought he would come out in the open with his fellow-bolters against the party organization.

None of the bolters, it is understood, will attend the Republican caucus. Whether or not Senators Brackett and Brown will vent their opinion of Senator Platt and his methods when the Legislature votes upon the election of a United States Senator, they refuse to say.

After the Senate had adjourned this morning, the bolters had a long conference. When Senator Brackett was asked what conclusions they had come to, he said:

"We are not issuing proclamations every fifteen minutes. We stand pat."

Senators Brown and Elsberg would say nothing. The air of mystery with which the bolters surround their intentions is provoking some ridicule and some serious comment. Some of those who see the humorous side of the situation have already dubbed them Brutus, Cassius, and Casca, and whenever the subject of the bolt is mentioned place their fingers to their lips, murmur "hush," and then in tragic whisper say: "Beware the ides of March."

Those who take the bolt seriously, however, are wondering why there should be any mystery. When the three Senators announced that they intended to vote against the programme laid down by the party leaders for the organization of the Senate, they said that their purpose in so doing was to register a protest against the parceling out of Senate places by outside bosses.

This was considered high ground, and their position was seriously indorsed by many of their fellow-members of the Legislature, who did not have the courage to join them in their crusade. But if standing for a principle is their only purpose, there are some who are unable to understand why they should seek to throw any mystery about their intended line of action.

The apprehensive politicians, therefore, are endeavoring to get some satisfactory explanation of the secrecy. The fact that they absolutely refused to consider the overtures which were made to them for desirable committee places is considered as proof that they are not seeking patronage. It is known positively that what they received in the way of Chairmanships came to them without even so much as a suggestion from them as to their preferences.

The generally accepted explanation of their attitude is that they are actuated by political motives. They realize that they cannot defeat Senator Platt, but they believe, it is said, that they can do much to cripple his power as a dictator, and it is toward this end, it is understood, that their energies will be directed. In this effort they count upon influential assistance. As their conduct is explained, it is because they probably do not wish to disclose their hand and thus forfeit any advantage which they might otherwise have in perfecting their purpose that they are keeping their own counsel.

There is much speculation as to how far the bolters will act with the Democrats upon matters of legislation. In this connection the fact that Senator Brackett had a conference this morning with Senator Grady, leader of the minority in the Senate, is of interest.

That the Democrats expect to realize upon the Republican bolt is clear. Already there are indications that the minority will this year watch every point in the legislative game.

When the question of adopting the rules was under consideration in the Senate, Senator Grady endeavored to have a change made which would prevent the substitution of Assembly bills for Senate bills on third reading. He failed to carry his point, Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg not voting with him.

When Senator Brackett asked last night that a bill which he introduced go to third reading without reference, Senator Grady objected. He said he was very desirous of showing every courtesy to the Saratoga Senator, but in view of the retention of the rule he had opposed he would object to the advancement of any Senate bill to third reading which had not been considered in Committee of the Whole. This indicates how close a watch the Democrats intend to keep on legislation during the session.

During the last two years it has been the custom for some of the Tammany Senators to go to New York on Thursday, ignoring the Friday session. They have orders this year from Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, that they must attend every session.

CANAL MEN ARE AT ODDS.

Differences of Opinion Over the Route and the Finances Are Already Evident in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Hill of Buffalo, to whom was given the bill prepared by the Greater New York Canal Association, introduced in the Assembly last night by Mr. Bostwick of New York, decided today not to introduce the bill until after he had had a conference with the canal men. This conference will be held in Albany next Monday.

The canal men, it seems, are not of a mind upon the bill prepared by the New York association. It is provided therein that Tonawanda shall be the western and Waterford the eastern terminus of the canal. The Buffalo interests want the western terminus situated in Buffalo and the Albany interests want the eastern terminus situated in Albany. It was agreed, it is said, that Buffalo should be substituted for Tonawanda, but there was some objection to the substitution of Albany for Waterford. Thereupon the Albanians interested in canal improvement threatened trouble.

The provisions in the New York bill for financing the canal project also call forth objections. Senator Hill and others think that it would be better to provide for extending payment over a period of fifty years, instead of eighteen, as provided in the bill introduced by Mr. Bostwick.

It is said, furthermore, that Senator Davis, the Chairman of the Senate Canal Committee, has taken offense at the action of the New York association in giving the bill to Senator Hill to introduce. Senator Hill is not even a member of the Senate Canal Committee. The Canal bill put in last year was introduced by Senator Davis and was given the prestige of being a committee measure when it was reported. Senator Davis thinks that the same course should have been followed this year.

PLEA FOR ASHLEY W. COLE.

Merchants' Association Asks That There Be no Interference with Campaign for Better Transportation Facilities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Representatives of the New York Merchants' Association and others interested in the improvement of general street railway facilities in New York City called on Gov. Odell this morning.

They requested that, if he had an idea of supplanting Col. Ashley W. Cole as Railroad Commissioner, he would wait until the Board had made a decision in the matters now before them of the increase of cars on the various lines in the metropolis. The Governor replied that if he made a change he would certainly see that it did not interfere with the present investigation.

TO PUNISH STREET CAR ROUGHS.

Bill Would Provide Penalty for Persons Who Offend Passengers.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—To prevent the unruly conduct of passengers on railroad trains and street cars, Assemblyman Cantor introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day. It is intended to amend Section 56 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions.

The bill adds to the misdemeanors within the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions in Greater New York, the offense of any person who shall "by offensive or disorderly conduct annoy or interfere with the passengers of a stage, railroad car, ferryboat, or other public conveyance, or who shall disturb or offend its occupants by disorderly act or display, although such act, conduct, or display may not amount to an assault or battery."

THEODORE P. GILMAN RESIGNS.

Deputy State Controller to Conduct an Electrical Business—Talk of Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Theodore P. Gilman, First Deputy State Controller, resigned his office this morning to accept the Presidency of the General Electric Inspection Company of New York.

Mr. Gilman in his letter of resignation said that he resigned with personal and political regret, but that his recent election as President of the company made it impossible for him to continue in office. In accepting it Controller Miller said the deputy's service had been earnest and efficient. The salary of the office is $4,000, with $1,200 for expenses.

Some weeks ago there were rumors to the effect that Mr. Gilman was to be forced out of his position in order to make a place for ex-Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston, who was unexpectedly defeated for the office of County Judge of Livingston County at the recent election. When these rumors were published Mr. Gilman came to Albany, and after having a talk with the Governor and the Controller, announced that there was nothing in them.

The current gossip about the matter at the time was that the plan to oust Mr. Gilman had been vetoed by Senator Platt and Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the State Committee. It was Col. Dunn who secured Mr. Miller his appointment as Controller to fill out the unexpired vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Knight as Mayor of Buffalo.

It is believed that Mr. Gilman could have continued in office had he so desired, and that the reasons which he set forth in his letter to the Controller and the further fact that his wife is seriously ill were the actual motives which prompted him to give up the place.

It is understood that Otto Kelsey will be named as his successor. The organization has been very anxious to do something for Mr. Kelsey.

JEROME BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

Sunday Opening Measure Introduced Despite the Governor's Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The bill prepared by District Attorney Jerome for the Sunday opening of saloons in New York City was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Howard Conkling. It has practically no chance of being passed, the Republican organization and Gov. Odell being opposed to any excise legislation at this session.

Gov. Odell tried to dissuade Mr. Conkling from introducing the measure. He asked Mr. Conkling whether he was representing Mr. Jerome or the Republican organization.

"The people of my district want this bill, and I am here to carry out their wishes," Mr. Conkling said. "I shall ask for a hearing on the bill and press it as much as I can."

Mr. Conkling's district, the Twenty-fifth, includes much of the Tenderloin.

CRANK ANNOYS POST OFFICE.

Sends Money Orders for Five Cents Each to Prominent Men.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A man who calls himself Sam Sanders and is reputed to reside in Lexington, Miss., has been flooding the local post office with money orders made payable to President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Senator Murphy, ex-Gov. Hill, Bird S. Coler, Richard Croker, the late President McKinley, and the late Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

The amount of each order was five cents, with the exception of one sent to David B. Hill for $1, intended as a retainer in a legal case, and received by Mr. Hill this morning. Mr. Hill and the other recipients ignored the orders.

The post office officials have been annoyed by this man for two or three years, and several months ago Postmaster Argersinger notified the postmaster at Lexington, Miss., to stop issuing money orders for such small amounts to Sanders. This had the desired effect until a few days ago, when a money order sent by Sanders and issued to Bird S. Coler was received in this city from Pickens, Miss., a short distance from Lexington.

It is believed that Sanders must have had some trouble with the authorities at the above-named post offices in Mississippi, for he journeyed to Ebenezer, Miss., about forty miles distant from the other places mentioned, to send the latest orders.

RAILROAD WOULD CHANGE LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Fancher today introduced a bill providing for the validation of railroad mergers under certain conditions.

It provides that the consolidation hereafter effected of a domestic corporation with a foreign railroad shall not be deemed invalid because such roads at the time of consolidation did not form a connected and continuous line if when the consolidation was effected or thereafter an intermediate line, by purchase or by lease of not less than ninety-nine years, became with the consolidated roads a continuous and connecting railroad.

When Senator Fancher was asked tonight what the purpose of the bill was, he said that it was to meet a situation at Olean, and was in the interest of the Shawmut Railroad, a coal carrying line.

Mr. Kilburn Appoints a Deputy.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—John W. Wheeler of Albany was appointed to-day Second Deputy State Superintendent of Banks by Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn. The annual salary is $4,000. The appointment fills the vacancy created by the promotion of Charles I. Skinner to First Deputyship, from which position William J. Youngs resigned to become Assistant United States District Attorney for Eastern New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; F. D. Hutchings, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Everett House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cox, suits; 104 Worth Street.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Smith, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. E. Dickinson, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and white goods, 400 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Neal, woolens; J. W. Neal, linens; W. R. Hall, notions; 70 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Landon, laces; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Comber, fancy goods, 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Chenery Manufacturing Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Chenery, linens, white goods, laces, and notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss L. Shile, fancy goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. P. Knight, fancy goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Myers, John G, Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers white goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, millinery and ribbons; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Kelly, silks and dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Lehman & Kingsbaker, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Kingsbaker, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Easterly, hats and caps; A. H. Morton, clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Shwartz, Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; A. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists, 43 Leonard Street.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; L. B. Singer, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mayor Low's Police Bills Introduced in the Assembly.

Measure to Appropriate $250,000 to Purchase Coal for the Poor of This City Is Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Assemblyman Finch to-day introduced several bills relating to the police force of Greater New York. The principal one provides for the virtual recreation of the office of Chief of Police, which was abolished when the reform administration came into power as a means of getting rid of Devery, the then Chief.

It creates a Chief of Inspectors and a Borough Inspector for Manhattan, Richmond, and the Bronx, combined, and another for Kings and Queens. An Inspector of Detectives is also created. These Inspectors are to be named from the present force and are to be subject to reassignment at the pleasure of the Police Commissioner.

The Chief Inspector is to receive $2,500 additional compensation over the pay of an Inspector, the Borough Inspectors $1,500 additional, and the Inspector of Detectives $1,000 additional. It is also provided that when a Borough Inspector shall be assigned as Chief of Detectives he shall have the salaries of both offices.

It is provided that the police force may be increased by the Police Commissioner to the extent of 500 men annually in 1903 and in 1904, provided the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have made an appropriation for such increase, and to the extent of 200 men annually thereafter.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Finch provides for the appointment of a third Deputy Commissioner of Police, at a salary of $4,000 per annum.

A third provides for an amendment to the Charter by which the House of Detention shall be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Police Commissioner to that of the District Attorney.

Mr. Finch says that he received all of the police bills from Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman, and that they were prepared by Corporation Counsel Rives, with the approval of Mayor Low. He has assurances which lead him to believe that they will be passed.

It is admitted that the effect of the bill providing for a Chief of Inspectors in all probability will be to make Inspector Cortright Chief of Police. It is said that those in charge of police affairs have come to a realization of the fact that it is essential to the discipline of the force that a man who has risen from the ranks should have command of the force.

Commissioner Greene, it is understood, will devote himself to the large problems of police administration in case the legislation asked for by the city is enacted into law.

As soon as the Assembly convened this morning Assemblyman Ellis of New York asked that his bill authorizing the appropriation of $250,000 for the purchase of coal for the needy of New York City be advanced to second reading. Mr. Rogers, the majority leader, said it would not do to establish the precedent of granting unanimous consent to the advancement of any bill, but as the case seemed urgent he would not oppose the request. The bill was placed on the order of third reading. Mr. Ellis expects it will pass both houses and reach the Governor within a week.

As soon as the titles of nearly sixty bills introduced were read and caucus announcements had been made the Assembly adjourned.

No business of importance was done in the Senate.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Measures of Interest to New York City Are Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—These bills were introduced in the two houses of the Legislature to-day:

By Senator ELSBERG—For the appointment of an Assistant Deputy Controller of New York, who shall have the power to sign warrants.

By Senator MARSHALL—For the appointment of a woman detective by the Sheriff of Kings.

By Senator HAWKINS—Amending the labor law so as to prohibit the employment of men in the manufacture and refining of oils for more than ten hours a day.

By Senator ELSBERG—Reducing the school taxes in New York City from four to three mills.

By Assemblyman FINCH—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure relative to the publication of juror lists by repealing that portion requiring the publication in six newspapers in June.

By Assemblyman MORGAN—Providing for the creation of a children's court in Brooklyn, and for the appointment of an additional Special Sessions Judge for such court in the Second Division.

By Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT—Authorizing the construction of a bridge by New York City over Westchester Avenue in the Bronx.

By Assemblyman FISCHER—Requiring that children employed in mercantile establishments shall have been taught the ordinary grammar school studies for at least a year after their thirteenth birthday.

By Assemblyman GRAEFF—Providing for the better quarantining of diseased animals by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

By Assemblyman FINCH—Providing for the appointment of an Assistant Deputy Controller in New York City.

By Assemblyman REMSEN—Providing for the construction of a railroad on Bedford Avenue between Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn.

By Assemblyman AGNEW—Requiring all assistant engineers in the New York City Department of Water Supply to be civil engineers.

By Assemblyman SHERRY—Establishing a recreation pier at Hudson River and Seventeenth Street, New York.

MINERS LIMIT COAL SUPPLY.

Erie Company Produces Testimony to Show How the Union Restricts the Production.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Most of the testimony presented to the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission to-day was of a corroborative nature, the Erie Company, which has not yet concluded its case, producing numerous witnesses to prove that the miners' union is responsible for the alleged restriction of the hard-coal production. Chairman Gray of the commission, who has been ill at his home in Wilmington, Del., for several days, was present at the sessions.

During the examination of Edward Button, a foreman employed by the Hilliside Coal and Iron Company, the fact was adduced, however, that the practice of restricting the number of cars loaded daily by one man had been in operation as far back as 1895, long before the United Mine Workers of America entered the anthracite region.

The majority of the witnesses were mine foremen, who testified that the union was detrimental to discipline at the collieries; that mining is a comparatively healthy occupation, and to acts of lawlessness committed during the recent strike.

One witness, William Zorn, of Dunmore, a contract miner, testified that he had been prevented by the union from performing a certain contract, the driver refusing to furnish him with a sufficient number of cars.

President Mitchell explained to the commission that the union regarded with disfavor the practice of miners securing certain work by proposal. In many cases one contract miner has employed from twelve to fifteen laborers to do the work, while he would act as a superintendent, performing no part of the actual mining.

This the union considers unjust to the other men, besides increasing the liability of accidents, as the contract miner could not pay proper attention to so many different jobs. He said also that he had been informed that saloon keepers sometimes obtain these contracts and never enter the mines, but leave the work to the laborers.

M. P. Blauvelt, auditor of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, offered numerous statistics to show the average earnings of the men in the company's employ, and produced figures to compare what the earnings would be if the collieries worked full time at the rate of ten hours a day for a year. Counsel for the miners objected to this as evidence, but Chairman Gray decided that as the statements were computed from office records were admissible.

E. M. Boyce, land agent of the companies, was called to testify concerning the prosperity of the employes. Of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, he said, 1,500 men were employed, and of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 1,200. The Hillside Coal and Iron Company employed 1,000 men.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Personally-Conducted Tours

CALIFORNIA
January 29 — Special Train — $300 — except on Pacific Coast — Thirty Days in California
February 19 — Special Train — $275 — to the Coast only — The Mardi Gras at New Orleans and a Month in California

WASHINGTON
January 29, February 12 and 26, March 5 and 19, April 6 and 23, May 14
THREE-DAY OUTINGS
Round-Trip Rate from New York
$12 and $14.50
According to hotel selected

WINTER AND SPRING Vacations 1903

For detailed information address Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or Geo. W. Boyd, Asst General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

FLORIDA
Feb. 3 and 17, March 3
TWO WEEKS TO THREE MONTHS IN THE TROPICS
Round-Trip Rate from New York $50

Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington
March 14 and 28, April 25, May 9
Round-Trip Rate from New York $36

Old Point Comfort
ONLY
Round-Trip Rate from New York $17

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

FREE COAL BILL A LAW

President Expresses Gratification in Signing the Act.

Became Operative at 1:15 O'clock and News Is Telegraphed to New England, Where Cargoes Are Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President signed the Free Coal bill at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon. It was carried to the White House by Representative Wachter of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. The President commended Congress in acting so promptly, and remarked that it gave him great pleasure to approve the measure.

The New England Senators and Representatives have exhibited great interest in the progress of the bill, as many of the manufacturing establishments of that section have made arrangements to obtain supplies from Canada, and several of them have cargoes on the way from Wales, which are looked for daily. Representative Allen of the Portland (Me.) district was especially interested, and accompanied Mr. Wachter to the White House, so that he might witness the act of signing and make a note of the exact time the President attached his signature.

The act is operative from and after its approval, and therefore the exact time of approval may be a highly important matter in determining whether coal arriving to-day at any port of the United States is liable to duty. It was long a question as to whether an act applied to the entire day upon which it was approved, or whether it was operative from the very minute of signing by the President. That question was finally taken to the courts, and the decision was made that an act became operative from and after its approval, and did not cover that part of the day which preceded its approval.

Any coal, therefore, which arrived in this country prior to 1:15 o'clock this afternoon is liable to the duty of 67 cents a ton, while coal arriving after that hour is entitled to free admission. Knowing this fact Mr. Allen was anxious to witness the signing of the bill, and especially as a cargo of coal was expected from Wales to-day at Portland. Mr. Allen lost no time upon leaving the White House in telegraphing his constituents at Portland that all coal arriving after 1:15 was entitled to free entry.

"A difference of a few minutes in signing," said Mr. Allen, "meant a difference of probably $2,000 to persons in Portland, who were compelled to order coal from abroad because of their inability to get it from the usual sources. A big cargo of coal is coming to Portland, and is due to-day. Duty on it meant extra cost to the people for their fuel. With the bill signed it meant a gaining to these citizens. Just as soon as the President attached his signature I sent a telegram to Portland advising them of their saving in case the cargo had not arrived. I think the message got there in time to make them richer than they would otherwise have been."

FREE COAL ON PACIFIC COAST.

Oregon Ship Owner Says Australia and British Columbia Will Be Able to Ship at a Profit.

"The effect of the passage of the Free Coal bill signed by President Roosevelt will be to turn the coal trade of the Pacific Coast over to Australia and British Columbia." That was the opinion expressed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by Robert A. Graham, a large ship owner, of Portland, Oregon.

"Coal," he said, "can be mined in British Columbia for at least 25 cents a ton less than at Roslyn, in Washington, and the Back Diamond and other mines near Seattle, in the same State. Then the freights to San Francisco, the main market, are also at least 25 cents a ton in favor of British Columbia, which produces better coal. By removing the duty of 67 cents a ton the British Columbia producers will be able to sell a superior coal at less cost than the Americans.

"That is not all, either. A British ship going to Australia from England with merchandise and seeking an American cargo of wheat, salmon, or lumber home, can go from Sydney or Newcastle to San Francisco with coal as ballast and sell it at a profit at a lower figure than the Americans.

The Pacific Coast Company will probably be the largest sufferer, as its coal mines were a great source of revenue. Its stock is held principally in New York."

ENGLISH COAL PRICES ADVANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—It was announced late to-day that the price of coal had advanced twelve cents per ton at the pit banks, partially due to the cold weather demands, and partly to increasing contract orders in view of the coal situation in America.

It was said in Liverpool to-day that since Christmas more than sixty steamships have been chartered to load coal at various ports of the United Kingdom for the United States.

According to cable dispatches received at Liverpool from America, no further orders for coal will be booked at present, the belief being that the orders already entered will cause a serious congestion and expensive delay in shipping to American ports.

The most important houses, however, do not expect continued large exports of coal to the United States in consequence of the action of Congress. They believe that Canadian coal will benefit chiefly by the rebate. It is added that nearly all the English coal heretofore sent to America was ordered by speculators, the leading American merchants not being buyers on account of the length of time required to arrange for large shipments from England.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Judge Leroy D. Thoman, Chicago; Gov. John W. Smith, Maryland.

HOLLAND.—Edward Gurney, Toronto; James H. Eckels, Chicago; Edward Kerr, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—Col. S. H. Nigh, Catlettsburg, Ky.

GRAND.—Major H. H. Benham, United States Army; Capt. E. Russell, United States Army; Capt. R. L. Hurst, United States Army; Gen. G. S. Carpenter, United States Army.

VICTORIA.—Judge Clifford Thoemans, Washington; M. S. Decker and Judson C. Clement, Washington; ex-Gov. J. M. Fifer, Georgia.

COAL FOR FLAT DWELLERS

R. F. Cutting Presides at Conference for Special Measures.

Distribution in Ton and Half-Ton Lots May Be Arranged Under the Auspices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The question of supplying coal to persons who are neither rich nor poor was considered yesterday at a conference of coal-dealers called under the auspices of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. R. Fulton Cutting presided. The reason for calling the meeting was the fact that, while the poor people who buy coal by the pail are looked after and the rich can get coal by paying high prices and making special arrangements, the real sufferers are the flat dwellers who have been buying in ton and half-ton lots. They have not much storage for coal, and dealers have been putting them off with promises.

People in moderate circumstances who live far up town have found themselves completely ignored by the dealers. Some of them have been for six weeks before they could get coal delivered after ordering it, and have been buying from hand to mouth from peddlers. Most of them in former years have been ordering coal through the real estate agents from whom they rent their apartments, and now they are ignored by the dealers, because they are not identified as regular customers.

There was a large attendance of dealers at the conference, who expressed their willingness to do what they could.

It was proposed that this coal should be delivered in half-ton lots at the rate of $8 a ton. When the coal Presidents meet next Tuesday afternoon, the matter of providing special coal for this purpose will be brought to their attention by Tenement House Commissioner De Forest. It was suggested that A. Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, should provide coal under this arrangement for the east side, and that other firms should be asked to supply the west side with half-ton lots.

Mr. Barber, when seen later, said:

"I am willing, if this special coal is provided, to cover the east side from the Battery to Harlem and deliver the coal in half-ton lots. There is not a doubt that the city's poor are well taken care of, and it is the people in moderate circumstances, who are the greatest sufferers from lack of coal."

The Charities Organization Society decided yesterday to oppose the bill in the Legislature providing for $250,000 to supply coal to the poor. A letter has been sent to Gov. Odell stating that the appropriation is unnecessary. The society says that the pail-delivery system covers the situation as far as the poor are concerned. A conference of coal dealers was held in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to consider the general situation.

Mrs. Joseph, mother of Civil Justice Herman Joseph, and ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Gustavus A. Rogers, representing the United Hebrew Community, an organization consisting of members of synagogues, called on Burns Brothers, coal dealers, yesterday. The object of the visit was to arrange for buying fifty tons of coal a week to give to the east side poor. The 4,000 members of the organization, it was represented, would act as a voluntary committee for its distribution.

Michael Burns, the head of the firm, could not promise to deliver the coal at once, but promised to see the committee later. The firm is now supplying forty tons a day to the Salvation Army.

All the depots for pail distribution were well supplied yesterday. During the day a number of east side dealers called at the offices of the coal-carrying companies and offered to take company coal and sell it at 10 cents a pail. The companies held that to increase the number of depots would be taking the livelihood from the coal peddlers. It was ascertained that the companies have dropped the special arrangements by which they supply these depots. Those who sell the coal buy it where they can. According to the companies, the pail deliveries, even with independent coal, pay the dealers well.

CONGESTION OF COAL CARS.

Congestion of anthracite cars at all the distributing points was the reason given yesterday by operators for non-delivery. All the coal tied up in the yards of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Hoboken was said to be independent coal, while at Secaucus, Elizabethport, Perth Amboy, Port Reading, South Amboy, and other points, nearly all the coal was classed as independent. The coal-carrying companies, according to their representatives, have left the New York market to the independents in order that the intermediate points may be supplied with coal by the companies. It was learned that there is a similar congestion at Mauch Chunk, Penn., and that nearly all the coal tied up there is independent coal.

The dealers here say that the congestion here is planned by the independents in order that coal may be held for higher prices. One large down-town dealer said: "I tried to get twenty-five tons of coal from independent dealers here but they would not sell me so large a quantity. Yet thousands upon thousands of tons of independent coal are within a short distance of this city. The independents are simply taking the chances of continued cold weather and higher prices."

A. H. Chappel of 1 Broadway, a wholesale dealer, could get coal, but it was only the $10 independent coal.

"I can't get any railroad coal at all," he said, "though I have been a customer of both the Erie and the Lehigh Valley Railroads for thirty years. My only resource is to go into the open market and pay $10 a ton or whatever else I can buy coal for."

A representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said that the idea of any collusion between the companies and the independent operators to keep up prices was preposterous. Neither was it true, he said, that the independent operators were holding up coal for higher prices.

"They are getting the highest prices now that they will ever get," he continued. "This is the golden opportunity, but so far from holding back coal they are wild to get it on the market before a break in prices comes. They know that there is a big demand here and a chance for big prices and they bring all their coal to this point and it is coming faster than it can be handled."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently the Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because if We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, as Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Men's Furnishing Department

Located on the main floor, at the 34th St. central entrance, will be found very handy for the large number of men who daily get off the Elevated Trains at the 33d Street station and walk up town.

Men's Neckwear---English Squares, 44c.

1st Floor, 34th St.

Twelve hundred handsome English Squares—large shapes that may be tied into puffs, once-over and four-in-hand styles—rich satin—dainty patterns on black, red and navy grounds—44c.

French De Joinvilles, exquisite qualities and the prettiest of designs and color combinations, sold by others at $3.00; our price..... $1.24

50c. Elastic Web Suspenders at 24c.

1st Floor, 34th St.

Fifteen hundred pairs Suspenders, made of strong elastic webbing, leather ends, glove button cast-offs—large variety of patterns and colorings.

These are the same suspenders that other stores sell at 50c.; our price 24c.

Fisk, Clark and Flagg's Men's Two Dollar English Walking Gloves for $1.39.

These gloves are made of extra soft skins, prix seams, popular tans and light, medium and dark reds, all sizes. Ideal for street wear. Regular $2.00 quality: our price $1.39.

Men's Shirts.

1st Floor, 34th St.

Now, as heretofore, our Shirt values are not matched anywhere. When you find them at lower prices, you may be sure that they are woefully slighted in material and workmanship—simply makeshifts for the sake of beating Macy's—and, as usual, resulting in boomerangs. Examine and compare. We've made it easy for you to do so.

Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, three-ply 1,800 count linen, inserted bosoms, hand-worked buttonholes in neckband, reinforced back and front, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, collar button protector and tie tape, open back and front, short and regular bosoms; sizes up to 18; as good as any that others sell at 65c; our price..... 41c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made in our own factory of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply solid linen bosoms, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, linen neck and wrist bands, open back, sizes up to 19 in. We have manufactured and sold this Shirt for over twenty-one years, constantly bettering and strengthening it wherever possible; as good as any that others sell at $1.00; our price, 68c

"Custom Stock" Dress Shirts

A new idea that should be investigated by men who have been paying from $4.00 to $5.00 to have their Shirts made to order.

We call them "Custom Stock," because while found in our regular stock they possess all the good features of costly custom products.

Sizes range from 14½ to 18—with varying chest measures for each neck size and different sleeve lengths for each neck size and chest measure.

The system that governs the many combinations of measurements makes it easy for us to take the measure of almost any man and select a faultless fit for him.

Fine linen bosoms, soft-finished English long cloth bodies, attached cuffs, wry bosoms, coat shape..... $2.24

11c. for Linen Collars

That are as good as any and better than some of the widely advertised brands that sell at 25c. Forty-two styles to select from.

Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts, 49c.

1st Floor, 34th St.

Domet Flannel Night Shirts—they are comfortable and warmthful—just the things to wear during these cold nights—the fleeciest of cotton and will not shrink. They are cut on liberal lines—wide and long—sizes 15 to 20 inches; price 49c.

Continuation of the Following Important Sales:—

FURS AT HALF-PRICES.

Muslin Underwear, Manufacturers' Samples of Women's Hose and Men's Half Hose, Ribbons, Notions, Rugs, Canned Vegetables, Fruit and Teas.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Art Goods and Bric-a-Brac, Representing Nearly All the Famous Factories of the World, Will Be Closed Out At from One-Quarter to One-Half Less Than Our Regular Low Prices. New Goods Daily Added to the Exhibit.

A Few Brief Notes About a Wonderful Sale of MEN'S SHIRTS

1,400 Dozen.
Mostly White.
Some Colored.
Some Short Bosom.
Some Long Bosom.
All Sleeve Lengths.
All Sizes.

Open Back.
Open Front.
Open Front and Back.
And Coat Shirts.
Cuffs Attached.
Cuffs Separate.
Values $1, $1.50, $2.

at 55 Cents the Shirt.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

factories would have to close down."

Vice-President Loomis of the same company said that the coal which came here during the last two days had come in very bad shape. It was frozen in the cars and had to be dug out with a pickaxe.

"Ordinarily," he said, "the sliding bottom of the cars is moved and the coal falls out. We cannot do that with the coal now in the yards as it won't run out. Under ordinary conditions we could load 1,000 tons in a day, but now it takes us two days to load 500 tons."

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has 40,000 tons of anthracite in cars. According to some of the dealers, this coal is held there to save paying storage in Jersey.

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The Erie road gave similar reasons for the coal jam. Mr. Thomas said there was a difficulty in obtaining boats and barges for transporting the coal added to the difficulty of moving coal.

On the Long Island Railroad tracks, it was learned yesterday, the Pennsylvania Railroad has 40,000 tons of anthracite in cars. According to some of the dealers, this coal is held there to save paying storage in Jersey.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The WHITE SALE Still Maintains Fullness of Variety and Largeness of Economy

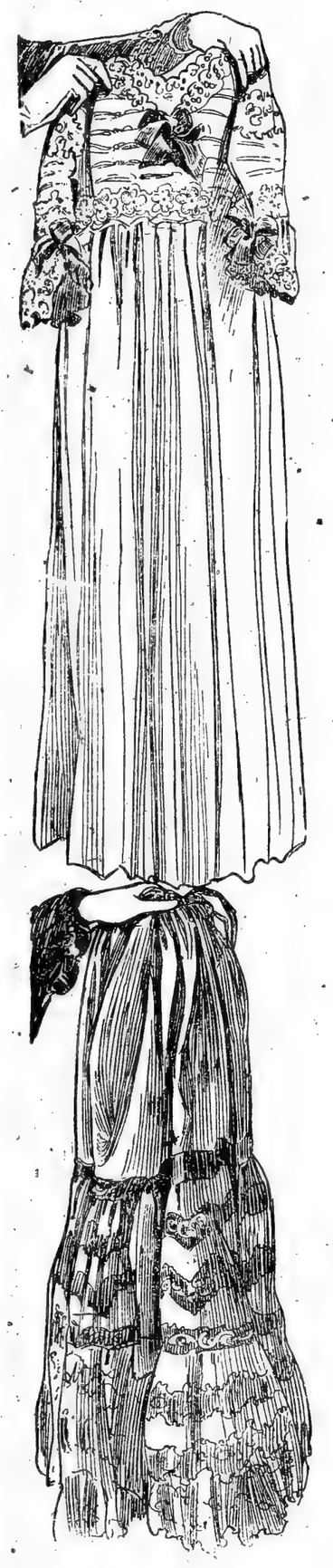

VAST preparations were made. Shipments were timed to reach us every few days during the Sale.

The offerings of yesterday, of last week, are perhaps gone, for sales have never been larger than now; but new supplies of crisp, fresh garments refill the counters every morning.

This prevents the possibility of choice styles becoming exhausted by early selection—today's counters are filled with garments—different, perhaps, but still as choice as were here on the opening day of the Sale.

Then, too, we have ample supplies of the very low-priced pieces, that are so soon exhausted in imitative sales. The Eight-cent Corset Covers, for instance, are marvels of merchandise value. The fabrics are good, the sizes are ample, shapes are stylish and up-to-date, the sewing is well and neatly done, the trimming is simple, but refined.

And so it is throughout—the neatness and goodness of home-done sewing is seen everywhere.

That is why the *Wanamaker Sale of White* continues its strength and success, week after week, with unflagging public interest.

Some of the best offerings yet made in the Sale are presented today:

Petticoats

At 50c—Of muslin: deep cambric ruffle, plain hem and plaits above.
At 75c—Of muslin; two styles: umbrella ruffle, hemstitched hem; or trimmed with embroidery.
At 85c—Of cambric or muslin; four styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or lawn ruffle and hemstitched hem.
At 90c—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion.
At $1—Of muslin; cambric ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits.
At $1.25—Of cambric; deep flounce; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and three rows of insertion.
At $1.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle; hemstitched plaits in clusters.
At $1.75—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn; trimmed with three rows of torchon lace and insertion.
At $2.50—Of cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with point de Paris lace and two rows of insertion and plaits.
Others up to $30.

Nightgowns

At 38c—Of muslin; high neck; trimmed with lawn hemstitched ruffle; plaited yoke in clusters. Three to a buyer.
At 65c—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle and ribbon.
At 75c—Of muslin; V neck; trimmed with lawn ruffle and embroidery insertion, and plaited yoke in clusters.
At 85c—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle and plaits.
At $1—Of nainsook; round neck and short sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

Nightgowns

At $1.25—Of muslin; square neck front, V back; trimmed with blind embroidery, and plaited yoke and ribbon.
At $1.50—Of cambric; low neck; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery and ribbon.
Others up to $11.50.

Drawers

At 15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Only three to a buyer.
At 25c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or plaits.
At 35c—Of cambric, with lawn ruffle; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits.
At 50c—Of nainsook; trimmed with lawn ruffle, Valenciennes lace and ribbon bow.
At 65c—Of nainsook; trimmed with neat embroidery and cluster of plaits.
At 75c—Of cambric; trimmed with blind embroidery and plaits.
At 85c—Of nainsook; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits.
At $1—Of cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.
Others up to $6.50.

Children's Underwear

At 10c to 18c—Drawers of Masonville muslin; hem with cluster of plaits; six button-holes, with continuous facing. Sizes 1½ to 3 years, 10c; 4 to 8 years, 15c; 10 to 14 years, 18c.
At 35c to 50c—Nightgowns of muslin or cambric; yoke of plain or hemstitched plaits; neatly finished at neck and sleeves. Broken sizes, up to 14 years.
At 35c and 45c—Petticoats of Lonsdale cambric; umbrella flounce with hemstitched ruffles. Sizes 2 to 8 years, 35c; 10 to 16 years, 45c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S GARMENTS Attractively Priced

VELVETEEN Waists, Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, Flanelette Wrappers—all garments of the utmost comfort and utility for wear just now, and exceptionally well-made, are priced after this most interesting manner:

$5.50 Velveteen Waists at $3.75

In dark colors and neat figures; full front with box plaits and pearl buttons; French back.

$2.25 to $3.75 Dressing Sacques at $1.50

Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors, eight styles; trimmed with ribbon and fancy stitching, or bound with satin.

$2.50 Flannelette Wrappers at $1.75

In neat stripes of light blue or pink; full front, French back, girdle at waist; rolling collar and sleeves trimmed with ruffles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Sack Suits At $12

WE'RE making the fur fly in this stock-righting process among the Men's Suits. Such undertakings are carried through with a vim, and the results are frequently surprising.

For instance—

Men's Sack Suits of black, blue, or fancy cheviots; single and double-breasted, that were $15, $18 and $20, now bear labels—because inventory's so near—of **$12 a Suit**

Stout men are amply provided for—as well as several hundred other men who need a new suit just at this time.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

NEW groups of Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats have come to us from the manufacturers, at the concessions that mark the end of their season's business. To these we have added sundry broken lines from our own stock—all at prices very much below true values.

The result is found in these most attractive lots:

At $5, from $7 and $7.50—Top-coats of a splendid quality of Oxford frieze; sizes 6 to 16 years.
At $3.75, from $5—Three-piece Suits of fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 9 to 16 years.
At 50c, from 75c—Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses, in sizes 3 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Men's Derby Hats At $1.75

THESE fine Derby Hats anticipate the Spring styles. They are made from stock intended to be used in $3 and $3.50 hats, are perfect in every particular—and it is simply by a trade twist that men can buy them today at **$1.75 Each**

—but it's an economical twist they'll appreciate.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Skating-Time

SKATING is glorious sport. What compares with the exhilaration of skimming over the ice by the mere swaying of the body? How else get such keen enjoyment to keep the body in a glow while breathing the crisp Winter air?

Yet New York has little enough of this sport. The more's the pity to miss it while it's here.

We'll supply the necessary skates quite reasonably.

Men's Skates

At 45c pair—All-clamp cast steel Skates, polished; nickel-plated, 85c pair; nickel-plated and hardened, $1.40 pair.
At $2 pair—All-clamp, welded and tempered, full nickel-plated Skates.
At $2.70 pair—All-steel Racing Skates.
At $3.40 pair—Best wood top Racing Skates.
At $3.75 pair—Championship Hockey Skates, best made.
At $3 pair—All-clamp full-nickeled Hockey Skates. Same, blue finish, $2.25 pair.
At $1.85 pair—Good quality welded and tempered steel Hockey Skates, blue finish.

Annex.

Women's Skates

At 85c pair—Cast steel Strap Skates.
At $1 pair—Cast steel half-clamp Skates.
At $3 pair—Welded and tempered half-clamp Skates, full nickel-plated.

The Sale of Silver

SILVER week at WANAMAKER'S has thus far brought daily crowds to the Main Floor and Basement tables on which the tempting Silver offerings are displayed.

And, with a continuance of the rich opportunity to save twenty-five to fifty per cent. on the usual cost of Sterling Silver and Quadruple Plate Tableware, for home use or for wedding presents, the throngs are sure to continue.

For the beautiful patterns are all the products of the past year, from the best makers in the business, and the extent of our purchases renders a good assortment certain until the end of the week. Today's news in detail:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $9.50, $10.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50, $5.
Cake Baskets, $1.75, $2.50.
4-light Candelabra, $3.75, $4.25; 5-light, $4.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50.
Bread Trays, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $4.50.
Berry Bowls, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Candlesticks, $1.25.
Nut Bowls, $2.25.
Tobacco Jars, $2.
Salad Bowls, $3.25.
Shaving Cup and Brush, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $6.25.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons. About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c. doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Butter Knives, 20c, 25c
Sugar Spoons, 20c
Gravy Ladles, 45c
Fish Knives, 85c, $1
Oyster Ladles, $1
Fish Forks, 85c
Soup Ladles, $1.10, $1.25
Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c
Cold Meat Forks, 35c
Ice-cream Slicers, $1.10
Cheese Scoops, 60c
Vegetable Forks, $1.10
Cracker Spoons, $1.10, $1.50
Pea Servers, $1.10
Asparagus Forks, $1.50
Bonbon Spoons, 50c
Triple Plate Medium Knives, $2.25 dozen
Triple Plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen

Ninth street aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement

Sterling Silver Tableware

A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Berry Bowls, $15, $20.50, $21.25, $32.50, $35.
Meat Dishes, $16.25, $20.50, $52
Compotiers, $15, $20.75
Whiskey Bottles, $5
Silver Deposit Vases, $8.25
Tomato Servers, $2
Tea Spoons, $2.25, were $3.
Orange Spoons, 90c
Butter Picks, 85c
Bonbon Spoons, 85c
Pickle Spears, 75c
Cheese Scoops, $1.10
Sugar Sifters, 90c
Salt Spoons, 40c
Children's Forks, 85c
Berry Forks, $4
Children's Spoons, 50c

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

An Extraordinary Mid-winter Offering Of Women's New Coats

THE woman who buys a Winter coat in January for less than its original price, expects, naturally enough, to choose from broken assortments and sizes. And, in a vast majority of cases, she does.

Here is a case that forms a glittering exception—three superb offerings of Women's Winter Coats in unbroken style and size-ranges, brought right up abreast of the latest fashion-developments, and yet sold at most glaring undervaluations. In excellence of material, tailoring, style and finish, these coats can absolutely not be equaled at these prices, for a very long time. The values in the group at $7.50 are particularly notable.

The manufacturer, eager to dispose of all his Winter stock, bore the loss—you gain correspondingly. Just how much, these details show:

At $7.50, Worth $12 to $16.50

Short Jackets, well shaped and finely tailored; in excellent quality of Oxford or black materials; lined with satin or tailor serge.

At $9, Worth $17

Coats of fine black cheviot; 30 inches long; fly-front; inverted plaited back; edged with stitching; turnover cuffs; lining of satin.

At $18, Worth $27.50

Coats of various fine kerseys and cheviots; 30 inches long; double-breasted; collarless; finished with broad band of broadcloth with a touch of velvet; gathered sleeves; inverted plaited back. Most of them made up, according to our own instructions.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Sale of CHALLIS Continues

THESE are imported silk-striped Challis—the very best made at any price. The silk stripes are woven after a new principle, and are as durable as the fabric itself. But inasmuch as the public knew only the old style silk-striped Challis, the sale of the new and better product did not reach its deserving, and the importer had a surplus to sell at a loss.

If you'll take our word for the durability of the new fabric, you will secure exquisite material for housegowns, waists and dressing sacques at just half its real worth—

37½c a Yard

regularly 75c. The variety includes twenty-seven shades in all—

Light Blue
Nile Green
Reseda
Light Cadet Blue
Light Pink
Mais
Mauve
Rose Pink
Light Heliotrope
Old Rose
Dark Cadet Blue
Four shades of Tan
Two shades of brown
Four shades of Light Gray
Two shades of Navy Blue.

Rotunda.

Girls' Separate Skirts

A SEPARATE dress skirt, or several of them, make a welcome, and always useful addition to a girl's wardrobe.

Here is a group of about fifty, that will afford an excellent chance to buy such skirts at a decided saving. They are taken from our own stock; are of black or navy blue cheviot or serge, and are trimmed in a number of stylish effects. Some are lined, others unlined; lengths are 36 to 40 inches.

All are marked for quick selling at **$3.50 Each**

formerly $5 to $8.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Radical Reductions on DINNER SETS

WE offer today, at prices that are bound to clear them out quickly, a number of Dinner Sets, from our regular stock, which we do not want to inventory. The reasons, stated below, are sufficient to influence prices materially, while they don't detract in the slighest degree from the value of the Dinner Sets from a housekeeper's point of view.

As a result of lively selling, a number of Dinner Sets have a piece or two missing, or chipped; and rather than carry them in stock, we cut prices clearly in half.

Austrian China Set, at $7.50, reduced from $15.
Austrian China Set, at $8, reduced from $16.
Austrian China Set, at $8.75, reduced from $17.50.
4 French China Sets, at $12.50, reduced from $25.
French China Set, at $12.50, reduced from $30.
French China Set, at $11.25, reduced from $22.50.
2 American Porcelain Sets, at $6.25, from $12.50.
French China Set, at $15, reduced from $30.

The following Sets are perfect, but we have only a few of each pattern. Hence these new prices:

French China Dinner Sets, in two makes and four decorations: 100, 101 and 113 pieces, at $20; were $22.50, $25 and $27.50.
Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Sets, in two decorations; 113 pieces, at $32.50, from $42.50.
Pouyat Dinner Sets; border decoration; 115 pieces, at $45, from $57.
French China Dinner Sets; border decoration; 102 pieces, at $50, from $70.
French China Dinner Sets, in pretty border decoration, with narrow band and heavily gilt; 117 pieces, at $70, from $110.
Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets: border decoration of flowers, and heavily gilt; 118 pieces, at $75, from $120.

Basement.

Dainty New Wrist Bags

FOR the purse, the handkerchief, the smelling salts—the dozen other knick-knacks that a woman would carry in her pocket, if she had one.

In leathers, in mountings, in shapes, the present collection of Wrist Bags offers many new, attractive styles that women will like. Hints of some:

At 25c and 50c—Wrist Bags, large and small, in a variety of colors and styles.
At $1—Genuine walrus Wrist Bags, in gray and two shades of tan; moire-lined; nickel and gun-metal finished frames and chains.
At $1—Lizard Wrist Bags; gilt and nickel frames and chains; serpent clasp; small size. Same, in larger sizes, $2.75.
At $3.50—Wrist Bags, in delicate shades of tan and gray, new shades of green and red; with French gray ornamented frames, riveted; lined with gray moire; inside frames.

Broadway.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

THERE was plenty of activity in the Under-Price Store yesterday. Women came in crowds, to profit by the splendid values offered by the

Sale of Embroideries

But, in spite of the rapid selling, the assortment is full and ample today. We have drawn on our reserve supplies, and the choice of patterns is unbroken at every price. Here are the details:

At 3c Yard, worth 5c and 6c

Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, in strips of 4½ yards; and sold only by the strip.

At 5c Yard, worth 8c and 10c

Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, Insertions and Galons, in strips of 4½ yards, and sold only by the strip.

At 12½c Yard, worth 20c

Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Muslin Edgings and Insertions.

At 8c Yd., worth 12½c and more

At 10c Yd., worth 15c and more

Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Muslin Edgings, Insertions and Galons, in any length desired.

At 25c Yd., worth 40c and 50c

Skirt-width Embroideries, up to 12 inches wide, in edgings and insertions on cambric, nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Also a large and beautifully assorted collection of *Manufacturer's Seconds*, from one of the best concerns in St. Gall. Edgings and Insertions, in strips of 4½ yards, with small imperfections that are in most cases scarcely noticeable at all—today offered *at exactly half regular prices*. Widths range from 2 inches to 15 inches. All are in strips of 4½ yards, and will be sold only by the strip. 20c to $1.50 a strip.

Remnants of Laces

If we let these short ends of Laces accumulate, our stock would get "cluttered up" in no time. So we weed them out, marked at prices that range from *a third, a half to less* than originally.

And, in the present state of the fashions, there is hardly a bit of lace too short to be used. The remnants included in this collection are all in practicable lengths, and in the broadest variety of kinds and colorings.

There are Chantilly, Chiffon Applique, Imitation Point Venise, Duchesse, Oriental and other Laces, in edges, galons and insertions, in black, white, cream and ecru.

Prices are 8c to $2.50 a yard, instead of 15c to $5—the former prices.

Corset Bargains

These offerings of Corsets present a wide range of styles from which to choose, all of which are priced much below their rightful values:

At $1, worth $3.50—I. C. Corsets of black batiste; medium low bust; short hips; trimmed with lace.
At $2, worth $8.50—P. D. Corsets of black Italian cloth; medium high hips; all whalebone.
At $2, worth $5 and $7—Lillian Corsets of coutil; medium high bust; long over hips and abdomen; also low bust, dip over hips and flat abdomen; all whalebone; not all sizes in the lot.
At 85c, worth $1.25—W. B. and Sonnette Corsets, of jean; low bust; dip hips; in white and drab.
At $1, worth $2.75—P. D. Corsets, in gray and black; low and medium bust; medium hips and flat over abdomen.

Dress Trimmings Reduced

These are all desirable Dress Trimmings, some black, others in ecru and white combinations. Patterns are in attractive Fall styles, that are simply crowded out by incoming Spring styles. Priced thus:

Black Trimmings, 5c to $2 yard.
Formerly 10c to $3.25 yard.
Ecru and White Trimmings, 35c to $1 yard.
Formerly $1 to $4 yard.

Women's Woolen Gloves

These are soft, warm, well-knitted Gloves, in white, gray, red and black, that have sold regularly up to now, for 25 cents a pair.

A plentiful supply of them today

AT 18 CENTS A PAIR

Candies Under-Price

Two luscious and succulent sorts of Candies are taken right out of our regular stock, and sold today at two-thirds of their ordinary price:

20c A POUND, FROM 30c

They are the favorite Buttercups and Gumdrops, in various flavors. And you know how good Wanamaker Candies are.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

The Best of Good Counsel—

Get well! If it's a cold that troubles you, take **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** It is a pleasant remedy, and it does its work well. Ask any druggist. 25c., 50c., $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Semi-Annual Sale
OVERCOATS & SUITS
One-Third Off.

We prepared for the greatest season in the history of the Brill business—and we were not disappointed—better styles—better values—bigger business than ever before. But now you get thirty-three and one-third off and we cheerfully take the loss—to get clear counters and make new friends.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	$6.67
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
28.00	Imported Black and Gray Overcoatings	18.67
30.00	Custom Cloth Overcoatings	20.00

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. | 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

The Best for The Guest

Hunter Baltimore Rye

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 38 William St., New York, N. Y.

Overcoats.

A Winning Price. $12.00.

It's for $18 & $20 Overcoats, by far the greater number being the $20 kind.

$12 carries an overload of value this time.

We're full of all the sizes yet.

New Oxfords and Blacks full of style.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. & 10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

CREEL PARTY SUCCEEDS.

Compania Industrial Mexicana to be Reorganized by Americans.

One of the results of the present visit to New York of prominent Mexicans, including Señor de la Garza and Enrique Creel, is the reorganization of the Compania Industrial Mexicana, so that the control will be in the hands of Americans. The concern is situated in Chihuahua. It has already been financed by New York banking houses. On the return of Mr. Creel from Washington it is said that details of the reorganization will be given out.

While Mr. Creel will retain his interest, it is understood that the enterprise will be managed exclusively by Americans.

DISBROW'S DEFENSE RESTS

The Prisoner Not Asked to Testify in His Own Behalf.

Witnesses for the State Called by the Young Man's Counsel—Testimony Concerning Foster's Bruises.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 15.—The taking of testimony in the trial of Louis A. Disbrow for murder in the first degree was concluded to-day. The accused young man did not take the stand in his own behalf. Rowland Miles, his counsel, followed the lead established by the District Attorney yesterday, and was brief with all witnesses, and there was little cross-examining. The belief is that the verdict may be rendered before nightfall to-morrow.

Mr. Miles, in opening, promised the jury that he would do what has been done in no other criminal trial—call the witnesses for the State to tell the exact facts of the case. He then placed in evidence several large oyster shells and a stake eight feet in length that were taken from the water of Tiana Bay, any of which, he said, would have been sufficient to cause whatever injuries might have been discovered on Foster's body had the corpse drifted against them.

Among the witnesses called by him were Coroner Nugent, who performed the autopsy; J. E. Ternell, proprietor of the hotel in which, as the absent witness, Miss Anna Pearsall, had sworn, Foster, Disbrow, and the girl quarreled; John Caffrey, a bayman; his wife, Emma Caffrey; Capt. Lansing B. Kenny of the Shinnecock life saving crew; George B. Kenny, his son, and Roger Squire, the burden of whose testimony was that they had seen Foster's body yet had not noticed any serious cut over the right eye. Most of them had not seen the extravasated blood, upon which the prosecution laid so much stress.

Fred Squires, owner of the rowboat in which, as the State claimed, Disbrow, Foster, and the girl started first, testified as to experiments, which proved that the boat was so leaky that it sank quickly when two persons boarded it.

Harold Squires of Good Ground testified that he had fought with Foster near the railroad tracks on June 9, the day before the young people disappeared, and that he had knocked Foster down, but he did not know whether his blows had left any marks.

Dr. Scoville of Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, testified to having set a broken left shoulder blade for Disbrow on April 17, being assisted by Dr. Valentine of the same place. He had fitted the prisoner with a harness, which was being worn on May 17. Dr. Donohue of this place testified that a man's arm would be many months in regaining its natural strength after such an injury and that Disbrow's must have been very weak at the time of the tragedy.

Despite the protests of the District Attorney, Lawyer Miles succeeded in introducing transcripts of court records showing with Disbrow on the day after the affair with Disbrow on the day after the disappearance of Foster and "Dimple" Lawrence, had been thrice convicted of crime instead of the single time he admitted.

Walton's testimony was to the effect that Disbrow had slept with him at Eastport on the night following their carouse and had awakened and paced the floor for a long time, talking half aloud.

Mr. Miles rested his case abruptly, and an adjournment until morning was announced.

SENTENCES IN BIGGAR CASE.

Two Years and a Half Each for Dr. Hendrick and Samuel Stanton—Comment on Juror's Action.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 15.—Dr. Charles C. Hendrick of Bayonne and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton of Hoboken, tried with Laura Biggar for conspiring to secure the woman in the possession of the entire estate of the late Henry C. Bennett of Farmingdale, were sntenced to two and a half years in State Prison by Judge Heisley to-day.

The Judge declined to look at an affidavit made by Charles H. Coombs, a juror, to the effect that he, Coombs, had been influenced by a remark of County Detective Strong while they were deliberating. Judge Heisley said, however, if a juror had made such an affidavit, it showed that he was not possessed of sufficient intelligence to be a juror.

In passing sentence the Judge said that he could not see how the jury could have arrived at any other conclusion in regard to the prisoners, although they had taken the responsibility of acquitting Miss Biggar. The men were taken back to the county jail, the Judge saying he would consider later the question of admitting them to bail pending an appeal.

DROWNED LAD'S MOTHER DIES.

News of His Death While Skating on Thin Ice Crushed Her.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 15.—One person was drowned and another rescued on Overpeck Creek, at Ridgefield Park, last night. The person drowned was George Miller, eleven years old, living on Garden Street, Ridgefield Park, and the person who had a narrow escape is an unknown stranger.

Many took advantage of the full moon last night and went down to the creek to skate until a late hour. At one part of the creek the ice was thin, and young Miller fell through. The young lad made a desperate effort to save his life, but when he found himself helpless he cried for help. His cries were heard too late. His body has not yet been recovered.

At almost the same time a stranger skated into an air hole, but he managed to hold onto the ice until assistance reached him and pulled him out.

The drowning of young Miller was a crushing blow to his mother, whose nervous system was unable to stand the strain suddenly placed upon it, and she died of a broken heart this morning.

Vacancy Due to Biggar Case Filled.

Dr. John T. Connell of Jersey City was appointed a Health Inspector yesterday by the Hudson County Health Board, to succeed Dr. C. C. Hendrick, who resigned when convicted of conspiracy at Freehold, N. J. The term is for two years, the salary being $1,500.

ASPHALT TRUST SUIT.

Kentucky Stockholder Files Notice of Appeal and Alleges Conspiracy of Holders of Certificates.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—Henry C. Spinks of Newport, Ky., a stockholder of the Asphalt Company of America, filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day a notice of appeal, addressed to Henry Tatnall and John M. Mack, receivers, from the determination to not defend the suit brought by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia to force a sale of the assets of the Asphalt Company to satisfy the principal and interest on $30,000,000 of collateral gold certificates held by the trust company as trustees. The hearing on the appeal is to be in this city on Monday next.

Spinks declared that as soon as he became aware of the filing of the bill to force the sale of assets, he requested Tatnall and Mack to defend it on the ground that the holders of the certificates, on whose behalf the bill was filed, had, in connection with the Land Title and Trust Company, as trustee, conspired, contrived and manipulated the capital stock, assets, and property of the Asphalt Company of America in such a way as to cause the corporation to appear insolvent, and to bring about the defaults in interest for which the bill is "pretended to be filed." Those alleged to be benefited by the so-called conspiracy include P. A. Widener, George D. Widener, William S. Elkins, George W. Elkins, Sydney F. Tyler, Ambl S. Barber, Avery D. Andrews, Ellis A. Ballard, E. Burgess Warren, William J. Latta, William H. Crocker, John M. Mack, Arthur W. Sewell, Joseph H. Mack, and Robert H. Forderer.

Judge Kirkpatrick to-day ordered that the Land Title and Trust Company be admitted as a party to the complaint in the suit of William F. Harrity and others versus the National Asphalt Company, they to be bound by the bill and all proceedings taken hitherto in the cause.

VANDERBILT TAX CASE.

Impost of $311,681 Levied Under the War Tax Act Sustained by Judge Wheeler.

An opinion was handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Judge Wheeler, sustaining the validity of the United States tax imposed upon the Vanderbilt estate under the War Tax act of June 13, 1898, amounting to $311,681.36, as assessed and collected by United States Collector of Internal Revenue Ferdinand Eidman.

The opinion was in the case commenced by W. K. Vanderbilt and others, as executors of the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased, against Collector Eidman.

Under the War Tax act, Collector Eidman assessed the interest of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the residuary legatee, at the sum mentioned. The money was paid under protest. In their complaint demanding the return of the money, the executors contended through their counsel, Anderson & Anderson, that the interest of Alfred Vanderbilt was a contingent one, and not a vested legacy, as specified in the War Tax act.

The will of Cornelius Vanderbilt provided for the payment of the income of the residuary estate to Alfred Vanderbilt until such time as he became twenty-five years of age. He was then, according to the terms of the will, to receive one-half of the residuary estate, and wher. thirty, the remainder. It was stipulated, however, that in the event of the death of Alfred Vanderbilt his share should go to his children, or, should he die childless, to his brother Reginald.

The Government, represented by United States District Attorney Charles D. Baker, demurred to the complaint of the executors on the ground it did not contain sufficient facts to make out a complaint. Judge Wheeler sustains this contention in sustaining the demurrer. He says that the interest could in no way be considered contingent, as once the principal was paid over by the executors it would pass absolutely from the executors in their capacity as such, to the executors as trustees for the beneficiaries, and no part of it could ever go back to the executors as such, or to the estate.

It is understood that the case will be appealed.

MRS. HOYT'S THIRD WILL FILED.

Widow of New York Millionaire Bequeaths Wealth to Ohio Judge.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 15.—What purports to be the last will of Mrs. Charlotte M. Hoyt, widow of the New York millionaire, was filed to-day. It is dated Sept. 9, 1902, and is of later origin than the other two wills.

To Judge J. F. Dunn of Tiffin, who was in charge of Mrs. Hoyt's interests, is bequeathed the bulk of the estate, valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Her father, Casper Guss of Tiffin, gets $100 a month during his life, and the New York Humane Society $50 a month for the care of her pets.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The barometer has fallen over practically the whole country, but the relative position of the highs and lows has not changed materially. An area of high pressure still covers the South, and several lows skirt the northern boundary. The weather has been fair in all districts except Florida and Western Texas and the extreme Southwest, where rain has fallen, and Western New York, where light snow continues.

It is somewhat warmer east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the Middle Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and New England. Rain is indicated Friday in the Southwest and the Gulf States, and rain or snow in the lake region. The southwestern rain area probably will extend into the Lower and Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the east Gulf States Saturday. Moderate temperatures will prevail east of the Rocky Mountains for the next few days. The winds along the Atlantic coast will be mostly fresh westerly; on the Gulf coast, light and variable, and on Lake Michigan fresh westerly to southwesterly. Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific coast at San Diego, California.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; slight changes in temperature; fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; moderate temperatures; fresh west winds.

West Virginia, cloudy Friday; Saturday, rain.

North Carolina, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair Friday; Saturday, increasing cloudiness; light to fresh west to southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday and increasing cloudiness Saturday; fresh west winds.

Minnesota, fair Friday and Saturday; probably colder Saturday; fresh west winds.

South Carolina, increasing cloudiness Friday; Saturday, rain; light variable winds.

North and South Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday; colder Saturday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy; wind west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the Sterrmometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	30	26	28
6 A. M.	28	25	29
9 A. M.	27	27	31
12 M.	31	33	40
4 P. M.	38	33	39
6 P. M.	39	34	36
9 P. M.	36	33	34
12 P. M.	33	32	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	34½
Weather Bureau	30¾
Corresponding date 1902	32¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 28 degrees at 8 A. M., and 34 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 34 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	34	36	NW	Snow
Atlantic City	34	42	W	Clear
Boston	34	34	W	Cloudy
Buffalo	30	32	W	Cloudy
Cape May	36	40	W	Clear
Eastport	26	28	SW	Clear
Nantucket	32	38	W	Cloudy
Norfolk	42	50	W	Clear
Oswego	34	34	W	Cloudy
Philadelphia	34	36	W	Cloudy
Pittsburg	38	36	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	28	32	SW	Pt. cloudy
Scranton	32	34	SW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	40	44	W	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	44	50	SW	Clear
Chicago	34	36	W	Clear
Cincinnati	40	42	SW	Clear
Cleveland	32	34	W	Cloudy
Detroit	32	32	W	Pt. cloudy
Duluth	30	36	SW	Clear
Grand Haven	34	34	W	Pt. cloudy
Green Bay	32	36	W	Clear
Huron	28	34	S	Clear
Marquette	34	34	W	Cloudy
Milwaukee	32	36	W	Clear
Toledo	34	34	W	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	44	48	NW	Clear
Charlotte	44	52	SW	Clear
Corpus Christi	52	52	NE	Rain
Galveston	50	50	NE	Cloudy
Hatteras	44	50	W	Clear
Jacksonville	48	48	NW	Cloudy
Key West	68	74	NE	Pt. cloudy
Mobile	50	56	N	Clear
Montgomery	48	54	SW	Clear
New Orleans	48	52	E	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	52	56	W	Clear
Tampa	62	66	NE	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	44	54	SW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Davenport	36	42	SW	Clear
Dodge City	38	54	S	Clear
Kansas City	46	54	SW	Clear
North Platte	42	52	S	Clear
Omaha	44	50	S	Clear
St. Louis	48	52	SW	Clear
St. Paul	32	32	SW	Clear
Winnipeg	26	30	SW	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	28	38	W	Clear
Denver	38	46	N	Pt. cloudy
Helena	26	30	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	28	30	W	Clear

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:56	Moon rises..9:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:35	Gov. Isl'd..10:00	H. Gate...11:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:10	Gov. Isl'd..10:35	H. Gate...12:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Bahamas, Guantanamo, Santiago	12:30 P. M.	.....

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Port au Prince, Jacmel, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coamo, San Juan, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finland, Belgium via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ivernia, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Koffir Prince, Brazil	10:00 A. M.	.....
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Coion	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil and Argentine	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19th, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 16.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Denver, Galveston, Jan. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 4.
Thornhill, St. Lucia, Jan. 6.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 10.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Genoa, Jan. 2.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 18.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 13.
Minnetonka, London, Jan. 8.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Monterey, Havana, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.

Arrived.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Phelan, Philadelphia, with mdse. in transit to the W. W. Bauer Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 11:20 P. M. Will finish loading for Hamburg.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Laurentian, (Br.,) Pickering, Glasgow Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS Denver, Risk, Galveston Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Company.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) Motus, Paramaribo, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) O'Hagn, Antwerp Dec. 31, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Susquehanna, (Br.,) Hendry, Cape Town Dec. 14 and St. Lucia Jan. 5, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 14th.

SS Saratoga, Oakes, Mobile Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Valle, Grant, New Orleans Jan. 10, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad Jan. 7 and Grenada 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Riddle, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. to F. Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 1:56 P. M.

SS Manitou, London Jan. 1. Passed Nantucket Lightship at 9:15 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 15, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Afton, (Br.,) for Port Arthur.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Octubre, (Span.,) for Newcastle.
SS Patria, (Port.,) for Azores, Lisbon, &c.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Kingston, &c.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk.
SS El Mar, for Galveston.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyerdiercks, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaeffer, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Connolly, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Jan. 12.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York, arr. at Naples Jan. 13.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for Demerara, arr. at St. Kitts to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New York via Marseilles and Genoa, arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Capt. Selby, from New York for Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Abana, (Br.,) Capt. Bowden, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Port Natal to-day.

SS Castilla, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Rosario, arr. at Buenos Ayres to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, (from Curacao,) sld. from San Juan for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS Duart, (Br.,) Capt. Dalzill, sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York via Gravesend, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Saturnina, (Span.,) Capt. Luzarraga, from New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac yesterday.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, (from Trieste, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Jan. 13.

SS St. George, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, sld. from Antwerp for New York yesterday.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Chiffon Hats Greatly Reduced
First Floor.
An extraordinary opportunity is presented here to obtain fine quality Chiffon Hats, beautifully made, six different shapes, in black, black-and-white, and white; values $2.25, choice at the remarkably low price of $2.48.

Have You Ever Visited

This Store on a Friday?

If not, you've missed a treat. For is it not a treat to share in abnormally great values? It's a merry hum of busyness that pervades every aisle of this Store on Friday. And it's right that it should be so, for every section is pulsing with offerings unmatched elsewhere.

And this busyness is infectious, for both buyers and sellers are eager and alert—eager and anxious to get and give worthful and seasonable merchandise at tempting prices.

In many instances the quantities offered are not large, and will hardly last throughout the day. Accordingly, morning shopping is advised if you'd share in the advantages of this Friday sale.

SPLENDID OFFERINGS FROM
The Furniture Store.
Fifth Floor.

Dressers, in highly polished Golden Oak, Curly Birch and Mahogany finish; made from thoroughly seasoned quarter sawed lumber; full serpentine front; 2 long and 2 half drawers, with insides smooth and shellacked; pattern shaped; French bevel plate mirror; regularly $28.50, now $22.50

Chiffoniers; highly polished Quarter Sawed Golden Oak and genuine Mahogany; large French bevel mirrors with frames of selected grained lumber cross-banded; carved upright supports; 4 large and 2 small top drawers; price of Mahogany reduced from $38.75 to $31.50

Price of Golden Oak reduced from $38.00 to $29.50

Morris Rockers; highly polished Quarter Sawed Golden Oak or Mahogany, with broad arms, carved, supported by 12 square spindles under each arm; very heavy square upright posts; back adjustable to 4 different positions; very comfortable for invalids and reading purposes; regular $12.00, now $9.00

Rockers; highly polished Golden Oak or Mahogany; handsome carved backs, saddles seat; very strongly built; regularly $3.75, for $2.75

Women's Tailor-Made Suits and Coats.
Third Floor.

Women's Tailor-made Pedestrienne Suits; spring model, in pin check, black-and-white and blue-and-white effects; blouse coat, smartly trimmed with piping of slate color broadcloth and silk crochet ornaments; self colored taffeta lining; wide flaring yoke skirt, panel front, inverted plait back, flare trimmed with three deep folds of self material $29.75

Women's Tailor-made Suits; new spring model; fancy mixed materials; Oxford and green effects; collarless blouse coat, Bishop sleeves; side plaited front and back; effectively trimmed with black silk braid, taffeta lined; nine gore side plaited skirt; inverted plait back, unlined $22.50

Women's Coats of Vicuna, Cheviot and Kersey; with or without velvet collar, half fitted back, welted, stitched or strapped seams; beautifully tailored and finished; lined with black satin; regularly $22.50 and $19.75, for .. $12.50

Women's Loose-fitting Mandarin Coats; of Kersey, Montagnac and Cheviot, trimmed with broad stitched straps of self material; satin lined; regularly $12.75, for $7.75

Furs—Low Priced.
Third Floor.

Women's $65.00 and $59.00 Electric Seal Coats; very choice skins, with high storm collar and wide revers, bell sleeves; lined with Skinner's warranted satin; regular prices $65.00 and $59.00, for $39.75

Women's Electric Seal Coats, high rolling storm collar, wide revers, bell sleeves, lined with Skinner's warranted satin; regular prices $29.75 and $25.00, for $16.50

Large fluffy Bear Muffs; regularly $39.75 and $35.00, for $25.00

Bear Muffs; former prices $19.75 and $16.75, for $12.50

Gray Fox Muffs; usually sold for $39.75 and $29.75, for $25.00

Persian Lamb Muffs; value $27.50 and $22.50, at $17.50

Chinchilla Muffs; worth $25.00, for $16.50

Brown and Isabella Dyed Fox Muffs; regularly $25.00 and $22.50, for $15.75

Special Values in Upholsteries
Fourth Floor.

Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains; trimmed with Renaissance insertion and edgings; values $2.50 pair, for $1.85

Irish Point Lace Curtains; good quality net, stylish and attractive patterns; pair $3.85

Dentelle Arabe Lace Curtains; heavily embroidered, rich in appearance, pair, $6.75

Bed Sets; Bobbinet trimmed with Renaissance, motifs and insertings, including bolster roll covering; set, $10.50

Gobelin Furniture Tapestry; choice line of colors, superb wearing qualities; yard $1.48

Tapestry Squares; 24 inch; suitable for pillow tops, chair seats, &c., 55 and 85

Special Lining Offers.
First Floor.

Fine quality Fast Black Percaline; yard wide; our regular 12½c. quality, yard, 10

Extra quality Fast Black Moire Percaline; 38 inches wide, yard 15

Very fine grade Black Mercerized Sateen; soft finish and high lustre; 36 inches wide; yard 19

Novelty Brocaded Percaline; all the latest shades; very suitable for linings or drop skirts; double fold; yard, 18

Domestic Rugs, Low Priced.
Third Floor.

Brussels Weave Art Squares in Oriental designs and colorings, extra heavy, lie flat without being fastened.

2x3 yards	$5.40
2½x3 yards	$6.75
3x3 yards	$8.10
3x3½ yards	$9.45
3x4 yards	$10.80
3x5 yards	$13.50
4x5 yards	$18.00

Our First Great Sale of

Men's Shoes
Second Floor.

Every man, whether he has present or merely prospective Shoe needs, should avail himself of the magnificent offerings chronicled below. Every worthy and fashionable style and leather is amply represented.

800 PAIRS MEN'S FINE SHOES, in Patent Leather, Patent Kid, Enamel Leather, Vici Kid, French Calfskin. Our regular price $5.00, at

$3.45

1,500 PAIRS MEN'S ESS-SEE-ESS SHOES

DOLLIVER SAYS TRUSTS NEED NOT BE FEARED

The Iowa Senator Pays Tribute to Gen. Wheeler.

SIMEON FORD TALKS POLITICS

Ex-Collector Bidwell and Congressman Watson of Indiana Say a Word for Quigg to Nineteenth District Republicans.

Over 800 persons who have been accustomed to vote the Republican ticket every time there was a chance with the regularity of their habit of getting up in the morning and going to bed at night, gathered last night in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Republican Organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

It was a dollar dinner, but it was good and included "coon songs," popular songs, and a band which played unceasingly. The singing began before the oysters were served and continued until the speechmaking. Lemuel Ely Quigg and Abraham Gruber sat a few seats apart, and ex-Collector Bidwell by interrupting the remarks of John C. Coleman, toastmaster of the evening, added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

William A. Crombie, the lately elected leader of the district, presided. He had introduced Mr. Coleman as the toastmaster, when there was a tooting of horns in the galleries and the band played on under somebody's instruction to do its best until the lights should go out.

When Mr. Bidwell had been recognized by the diners as having the floor he said that the west side was agitated by two questions, "What are we to do about Quigg, and what will we do without him?" Continuing, he said:

"An ex-Collector of the Port of New York said to me not long ago that he thought there was something the matter with my liver. I was not aware of it at the time, but now, when I think of Police Commissioner Greene, I fear that he, too, must have developed a case of 'liver.' One W. T. Jerome has it bad, but I must not talk about it lest he send for me. I, too, am a reformer, but an everyday reformer anxious about Quigg. What shall we do with him? Let him live on this earth? [Cheers, with cries of "Yes!"] Shall we let him live on this planet or send him to another? [Yells to the effect that he should stay here.]

"Is patronage a curse? (Emphatic "No, no, no!") Must we deal with a civil service requiring that a man must be a graduate of Harvard to make him capable of running a public elevator? [Murmurs and groans at the suggestion and the tooting of tin horns in the gallery.] There was a duel in the Nineteenth, where Bruder walked over cobblestones hurtful to his corns in the interest of men who are not unwilling to take jobs at $2,500 each. He hustled for jobs for men who had worked for the party, and some of them had been turned down simply because one of them, who was destined to be a messenger, was found to be suffering with locomotor ataxia, and another with a lack of memory."

In conclusion the speaker presented to Charles F. Bruder a gold watch.

Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana spoke of the history of the United States under Republican administration. He paid tribute to Lemuel Ely Quigg, whom he said he had known in Congress as a man who kept his word.

"They say we are a commercial party," he said, "putting the dollar above the man. We are putting the man in the way of getting the dollar."

Simeon Ford undertook to make a political speech. He said in part:

"There are plenty of men right in this room who can reach right up and pluck the stars out of the firmament and transfer them to the blue field of Old Glory, and who can refer to G. Washington and A. Lincoln and A Gruber and other dead ones and arouse tremendous enthusiasm, but I can't. And I wouldn't if I could. What's the use? I have gone home from dinners so full of patriotism that I couldn't get in the front door, and so have slept in the vestibule on a wire door mat, and I have got up in the morning with the word 'Welcome' printed on me, but I never could see that I was any better for it.

"The more I read about politics the more mixed up I get. First I read that the Governor is about to fire the grand old man, and bring down a sloopload of farmers to run the city. Next, I read that the Governor meets His Easiness in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, falls on his neck and weeps like the prodigal son. I'd rather keep hotel than hold office. Now, I can sell rum alike to the Republican and the Democrat—the just and the unjust—and I'm free to say that one Democrat is worth six Republicans when it comes to irrigation."

Senator Dolliver spoke along economic lines and gave the Republican Party credit for the prosperity of the Nation. He declared there was no need for any apprehension for the future or for any distrust of the trusts. The poor and the children of the poor, he said, have more chance to-day than ever they had before.

"Within twenty years," he added, "every trust magnate of to-day will be dead or in a sanitarium for nervous diseases, and the world will be looking out for trained men to do the world's work."

The speaker said men should cover their discomforts and annoyances with their patriotism.

"I got to love that old Confederate," he said, referring to Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who sat beside him, and with whom he was in Congress, "and when he was about to go to Cuba I warned him that he was too old a man and that he would never return.

"'My boy,' he said, 'I have prayed for ten years for an opportunity to die in the uniform of the United States.'"

It was intended that Senator Dolliver should be the last speaker, but the crowd wanted to hear ex-Gov. Black, and would not go away.

Gov. Black said he was present under a pledge not to open his mouth except to fill it. He added that he was surprised as well as delighted to see so many Republicans at a time and place where it is dangerous to acknowledge Republican principles.

"I am surprised," he said, "at the warmth of your reception when fuci is so scarce. I have nothing to say to you to-night, but the time may come when I shall ask you to listen to me."

FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

Street Railway Employes Put Forward Clarence S. Darrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—From the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employes to-day came the positive announcement that Clarence S. Darrow has agreed to submit his name as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

G. H. Shoaf, Organizer of the Union, and editor of the official paper which will announce positively the candidacy of Mr. Darrow next Saturday, made the declaration to-day. Mr. Shoaf further stated that the petitions now include nearly every street railway man in Chicago, 500 school teachers and some unions unanimously. There are about 1,800 signatures.

Darrow petitions are said by their promoters to have gained favor wherever submitted among the working people. The Piano Workers' Union is said to have indorsed Mr. Darrow unanimously at a meeting this week, at which 230 members were present. The independent labor party has been active in promoting the cause, and is said to be rolling up big petitions.

GEORGE F. PEABODY RESIGNS.

No Longer a Vice President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club last night George Foster Peabody, who was elected to be one of the Vice Presidents of the club at the annual meeting held a month ago, handed in his resignation from that office. In the letter of resignation he said that he had not been consulted before his name had been placed in nomination. The resignation was accepted, and Daniel Moynahan was elected in his place by unanimous vote.

Mr. Moynahan was a candidate for the office on the regular ticket at the election. He was absent and an independent ticket was voted on. In order to defeat the inde-

HANNA ALABAMA'S CHOICE

Second Convention to be Held to Instruct for the Senator.

Southern Policy of the President Will Lead to the Reversal of Recent Declaration for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 15.—Alabama Republicans, in a second convention which will be held soon, will indorse Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio for the Presidency.

At the last State Republican convention, which was held a few months ago in Birmingham, an indorsement for President Roosevelt was secured by a very narrow margin, officeholders working to that end. The policy of President Roosevelt towards the South, especially his action in ignoring the State executive committee, created by that convention, however, has aroused much feeling.

A petition has been circulated, and Chairman W. I. Wellman will be forced to call a meeting of the State Committee, ostensibly to undo what was done at the convention in the way of forming a "Lily White" Republican Party. If this is done a State mass meeting of Republicans will be called at the same time and place.

The State Committee will not only be recreated, but delegates to the next National Republican Convention will be elected and instructed for Senator Hanna all the time.

SPOONER BOOM IN WISCONSIN.

Preacher Startles the Senate by Asking the Presidency for the Senator and the Assembly Cheers.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 15.—With the words "Our representative in Washington, our beloved Senator Spooner, may he live to see the day when he shall reach the greatest gift the nation has to bestow," the Rev. H. A. Winter, of this city, in his invocation at the opening of the Senate this morning caused a furore in the chamber.

When the Senators realized that the clergyman was asking that the Wisconsin Senator become President of the United States there was such a rustle that the next words of the clergyman were not heard.

The prayer was the sequel to the nomination of Senator Spooner last night by State Senator McGillivray, when he said: "I proposed the name of Senator Spooner in this body six years ago to-night, and to-night I again request that Wisconsin re-elect Senator Spooner. More than that, gentlemen, I hope to live to nominate our State's favored son in 1908 for President of the United States."

There was no prayer then to check the enthusiasm, and the speech was followed by applause which lasted for five minutes.

The prayer was the talk of the lobbies later in the day. Cheers for the Senator were given by the assembly when the news of the preacher's request was told to the members of that body.

GOVERNOR FIGHTS RAILROADS.

Washington Executive Will Try to Prevent Vote on the Senatorship Till Bill Is Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 15.—Election of a United States Senator at Olympia will be delayed by the fight of Gov. McBride and his followers against James J. Hill and the railroads controlled by the Northern Securities Company. The Governor demands the passage of a law creating an appointive State Railway Commission before the Senator shall be elected.

After a vigorous campaign by the Governor aided by the wheat growers, a majority of the House of Representatives favorable to a Railroad Commission was elected. A majority of the State Senate, however, led by the railroad interests, opposes the commission.

Gov. McBride is holding the Railroad Commission adherents in line to prevent a Republican caucus for Senator unless enough votes in the Senate can be obtained to pass the Commission bill.

The leading candidates for the Senatorship are Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla and Harold Preston of Seattle. Mr. Ankeny opposes the Railroad Commission, although a majority of his supporters from Eastern Washington are pledged to vote for the Commission bill. Mr. Preston, on the other hand, favors the commission, but his main support, consisting of the Seattle delegation of seventeen members, are strongly in favor of the railroads and will vote against the commission.

This anomalous situation makes the Senatorial contest somewhat uncertain, although Ankeny's supporters assert that they will have enough votes to insure his election before the balloting progresses far. The balloting must begin next Tuesday.

ICE YACHTING AT RED BANK.

Charles Irwin's Georgie Wins Club Pennant for Third-class Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Six of the third class boats of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club sailed a race to-day for the club challenge pennant in that class, and the winner was Charles Irwin's Georgie. George J. Gillig's Wizard was second, four minutes later. Ivy Hance's Northwest was third; Charles Robin's Snail was fourth; Edward Asay's Daisy, fifth, and Daniel Asay's Zero, sixth.

The ice was in fine shape, and a good breeze prevailed from start to finish of the race. The distance was ten miles, sailed over the two-mile triangular course. The boats finished the first round in the following order: Georgie, Wizard, Snail, Northwest, Zero, Daisy. The Georgie drew rapidly away from the others, and on the second and the third laps the boats were still holding the same positions. At the finish of the third round the Snail and the Northwest collided in their haste to beat each other around the flag, but no harm was done.

On the fourth round the Georgie and the Wizard still were the leading boats. The Northwest had secured third place, the Daisy fourth, and the Snail fifth, with the Zero quite a ways in the rear. The Georgie crossed the line a winner far ahead of the other racers. Her time was 33:50. The Wizard was four minutes behind her, and the Northwest was one minute thirty-five seconds behind the Wizard. Another pennant race will be sailed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Gillig prize race will be decided in the afternoon.

Inter-City Handball Games.

Arrangements for the coming intercity handball match were completed last night. "Mike" Egan and James Flaherty of Jersey City will open the match with Oliver Drew and Dr. Shea of Brooklyn at Egan's Jersey City court, on Sunday, Feb. 1. The second half of the match will be decided at Drew's Degraw Street court, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8. On the same dates and at the same places Dr. Shea will play Dan Bruder a series of home-and-home games, and as the doctor is playing great handball at the present time, he expects to come out victorious in both the double and single matches. At the Degraw Street court yesterday Dr. Shea defeated Drew, and with Dr. O'Connell as a partner he beat Dr. York and Dr. Gaynor. Following are the leading games in yesterday's series of matches:

Oliver Drew	19	21	20
Dr. Shea	21	10	21
John Murphy	21	19	17 21
Dr. Shea	18	21	21 16
Simon Henry and W. H. Adams	21	17	19
Joseph Devlin and Harry Quinn	15	21	21
Dr. Shea and J. Dunne	21	19	18
Phil. Casey and O. Drew	17	21	21
Dr. York and Dr. Gaynor	21	17	15
Dr. O'Connell and Dr. Gillen	15	21	21

Stofft and Wenrick Won at Pool.

H. P. Stofft and William Wenrick won the games last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. In the first game of the evening Peter Rogers played against Stofft, and he was beaten by a score of 125 to 65. Thomas Burns lost the contest to

The American Art Galleries,

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(Sunday Afternoon, 2 until 6 o'clock.)

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Henry G. Marquand

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NOTE.—Admission to the exhibition FIFTY CENTS.

The De Luxe Catalogue; profusely illustrated, a few copies of which remain unsold, will be forwarded on receipt of the price, $40.

Catalogue (regular edition) mailed on receipt of $1.25.

This Sale Will be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,

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French COFFEE PERCOLATOR

MADE IN 51 ASSORTED STYLES AND SIZES—
1¼ to 4½ PINTS—AT FROM
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work was done in the thirteenth frame.

The feature of the second game was the excellent playing of Wenrick. His position work was exceptionally good, and enabled him to make a high run of 38. The scores:

H. P. Stofft—6, 11, 7, 9, 15, 14, 15, 5, 13, 13, 11, 4, 0, 2. Total, 125; high run, 21; scratches, 2.
P. Rogers—7, 4, 8, 5, 0, 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 3, 10, 15, 0. Total, 65; high run, 14; scratches, 5.
W. Wenrick—14, 15, 13, 12, 8, 6, 1, 15, 15, 9, 14, 3. Total, 125; high run, 38; scratches, 2.
T. Burns—1, 0, 2, 2, 4, 8, 13, 0, 0, 5, 1, 2. Total, 38; high run, 9; scratches, 5.

The opening game to-night will be between Ward and Smith. Weston and Hamber will contest in the final game.

Long Branch Ice Yachts Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 15.—J. E. Green's Eagle, won the championship pennant of the Shrewsbury Ice Boat and Yacht Club, covering the triangular course of 15 miles in 29:00, which is considered fast time. Jesse Potters, Commodore, was second, one minute behind. Two other starters, the Gypsy Girl, and the Clare L., broke down and withdrew.

In the race for the fifth class pennant the Clare L. owned by Walter Content, won, with Charles Woolley's Peg second. the Clare L.'s time was 31:30, and the Peg finished just two minutes later. The Commodore started, but did not finish. Three events will be sailed to-morrow afternoon, and it is expected that the race for the Commodore's pennant of the South Shrewsbury Club, which was not sailed this afternoon, will be decided.

Brighton Beach Likes New Dates.

Officials of the Brighton Beach Racing Association express themselves as greatly pleased with the allotment of dates for the racing season of 1903 by the Stewards of The Jockey Club because the Brighton people now are to have July and October meetings instead of a straightaway midsummer meeting in July, as heretofore. Meetings of long duration usually have a tendency to sag when they run fifteen or sixteen days, so that with twenty-eight racing days divided into two meetings instead of one unbroken meeting of twenty-five days, as they had last year, there is no reason why they should have any fault to find.

Another reason why the Brighton Association has reason to be pleased is the fact that the break in its heretofore continuous midsummer meeting and the carrying forward of the latter part of it to the Fall opens to it a broad avenue in one of its chosen fields—the development of long-distance racing. The Brighton Cup really is the inaugural number in the present programme of racing over a distance of ground, and the fact that this race has been run in midsummer always has been a serious drawback to it. The cup was run at a time of year when owners and trainers were preparing their charges for events equally valuable to be run at shorter distances, and which, therefore, would not be so trying. Now that the cup is to be run at the Fall meeting, and that it will have the Cup Preliminary as a forerunner it should prove to be a better race.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—L'Etrenne and Hargis, both of whom scored easily, were the only winning favorites to-day. Paul Creyton was run up to $1,205 after the second race and bought in. As the barrier went up in the last race, Rough Rider, the favorite, reared up and was left at the post. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sweet Nell, 112 pounds, (Boissen,) 7 to 1, won; Noweta, 105, (Munro,) 10 to 1, second; Apple Sweet, 105, (Robbins,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Fading Light, Paramount, Brush By, Princess Tulane, Epidemic, Athelrose, Breaker, Fair Lass, and Agnes Mack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Paul Creyton, 107 pounds, (O'Neill,) 8 to 1, won; Malster, 102, (Haack,) 10 to 1, second; Ed L., 109, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Frank M., The Rewardess, Grantor, Jerry Hunt, Charles Ramsey, and Hengist also ran. Censor was left at post.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. L'Etrenne, 112 pounds, (Winkfield,) 4 to 5, won; Wealth, 112, (Redfern,) 6 to 5, second; Rankin, 96, (Fuller,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Weldemann, Safeguard, Medina, and King B., also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Hargis, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 5, won; The Messenger, 93, (Scully,) 10 to 1, second; Port Royal, 103, (Buchanan,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41 3-5. Carl Kahler and Ray also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Mauser, 101 pounds, (Donnegan,) 3 to 1, won; John Coulter, 109, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, second; The Wizard, 102, (O'Neill,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Floyd K., Immortelle, Blanco, War Cry, Brookston, Ravenspur, and Welcome Light also ran. Hedge pulled up.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Leenja, 93 pounds, (Bridewell,) 5 to 1, won; Sarilla, 107, (Munro,) 9 to 2, second; Flandeur, 102, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Blue Ridge, Annie Lauretta, Magentic, Rough Rider, and Saragamp also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Little Jack Horner, Dr. Guernsey, 104; Macie Marie, Blueblaze, 105; Okla, Miss Hume, Dr. Scharff, 108, Alpaca, Light Hunt, 107; Velleda, 108; Prince of Melrose, 110; Corbett's Bay, 113.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Wissendine, Ernack, 94; Frank Jones, 98; Eliza Dillon, 100; Simoon, 102; Maple, Mary Moore, 103; Macon, Rastus, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Silver Frange, Amusement, 101; Little Stingy, Hemlock, 103; Frank Rice, Exapo, Uranium, Ahumada, 106; Glennevis, 112; Mezzo, Athalana, 113; Star and Garter, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—High weight handicap; six furlongs. Lady in Black, Apple Bloom, 98; Ran After, My Surprise, Kaloma, 100; Farmer Jim, 107; Fickle Saint, 108; Pageant, 109; Mrs. Frank Foster, 111; McWilliams, 117; Frank Rice, 100; Allyar, 120. Last two named coupled, entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Computation, 91; Tioga, 92; Dr. Marlan, 101; Judge Magee, Kilmandschare, Frank M., Great American, 104;

SLAUGHTER OF PIGEONS

Eastern Team Championship Decided at Guttenberg Race Track.

Jackson Gun Club Trio Won with Twenty-nine Killed—Only One Bird Got Away.

Hundreds of live pigeons were slaughtered at the old racetrack, Guttenberg, N. J., yesterday in order to decide the Eastern Team Championship at live birds. Pigeon shooting has been outlawed in New York State, but as there is no ban against it in New Jersey, matches are of almost daily occurrence there, and many residents of Greater New York and Long Island are to be found among the gunners who take part in the events.

The Eastern Team Champion shoot brought a large number of gunners to the old race course, where, in the middle of the infield, a shooting box was erected. Two sets of ordinary traps, manipulated by hand pulls, were soon got into working order, and from early forenoon until the poor light compelled them to desist an incessant fusillade was kept up by the gunners. The little feathered targets were a pretty lively lot. The best of them were reserved for the championship match, while the poorer fliers were trapped for the miss-and-out eweepstake events which were decided before and after the big match.

The management provided dogs for retrieving the wounded birds, and several men and boys were detailed to pick up any of the injured pigeons which fell near to or on the roof of the shooting box. Every precaution was taken in order to put an end to the misery of any of the birds that fell out of bounds, and the men and boys wrung the necks of the little things without any delay. No bird was allowed to lie on the ground while another was being shot at. The orders were that each bird hit should be gathered immediately, and this was done in every case.

Several of the pigeons proved to be too fast for the competing gunners, but very few of them escaped the small army of "potters" who were lined along the outside of the fence awaiting the chance to blaze away at the escaping birds. As many as a dozen shots were fired at some of the flying pigeons by the potters, and during the entire day only one bird was lucky enough to get away clean. It was a brown and white pigeon, which was sprung from the trap for "Tom" Morfey in the final round of the team shoot. Morfey, who is one of the leading trap experts, missed the pigeon with both barrels, and the bird, helped by the wind from the west, sailed out over the fence toward the Hudson River. The potbunters on that side of the course all took shots at the light-colored target, but none seemed to hit it, as the pigeon soared away in the direction of New York.

Fifteen teams of three men each took part in the Eastern Team Championship match, and the representatives of the Jackson Gun Club of New Jersey, Capt. Money, G. Hopper, and A. Bunn, took first place with the high score of 29 killed out of 30 birds trapped. Those who made straight scores of 10 each were, Capt. Money, A. Bunn, G. E. Grieff, S. Glover, and A. Kyte. Each member of the winning team was presented with a silver cup, in addition to the cash prizes. The Jeanette Club team divided second money, and the Brooklyn Gun Club's second team and the Fidelitric from the East Side Gun Club tied for third place, and divided the money between them. Following are the scores of the winning teams in detail, and the individual scores of the other teams:

Eastern Team Championship Match.—For teams of three men each, representing any recognized gun club. Entrance, $7.50 per team, birds extra; ten birds per man; 28 yards rise, 50 yards boundary.

Jackson Gun Club—											
Capt. Money	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	—10
G. Hopper	2	*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	
A. Bunn	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10—29
Jeanette Gun Club—											
C. Steffens	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	—9
G. E. Loebel	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	—9
G. E. Grieff	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	—10—28
Brooklyn Gun Club, No. 2—											
T. W. Morfey	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	—7
S. Glover	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—10
S. M. Van Allen	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	—9—26
East Side Gun Club—											
G. H. Piercey	1	0	1	2	2	*	2	2	2	2	—8
J. Wast	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—9
H. C. Koegel	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—9—26

*Dead out of bounds.

Hackensack River Gun Club—Hoffleich, 9; Fleischmann, 9; Collins, 7. Total, 25.

Brooklyn Gun Club, No. 1—Rider, 8; Martin, 7; Hopkins, 9. Total, 24.

Freeport Gun Club—Gildersleeve, 9; Carman, 9; Willis, 6. Total, 24.

Goose Creek Gun Club—Steffens, 7; Albert, 8; Lang, 9. Total, 24.

Brooklyn Gun Club, No. 3—Caunitz, 6; Wells, 9; Super, 7. Total, 22.

Newton Gun Club—Lyons, 5; Martin, Jr., 6; Kyte, 10. Total, 21.

Jeanette Gun Club, No. 2—Intemap, 6; Pape, 6; Kroeger, 8. Total, 20.

North River Gun Club—Merrison, 5; Richter, 8; Eickhoff, 7. Total, 20.

Fairview Gun Club, No. 2—Smith, 8; Brinckerhoff, 6; Sedore, Sr., 5. Total, 19.

Jackson Gun Club—Klotz, 7; Sanderson, 5; Lemore, 6. Total, 18.

Fairview Gun Club, No. 1—Townsend, 6; Dodds, 6; Sedore, Jr., 5. Total, 17.

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Clearing Prices on Women's Outer Garments.

THE Clearing of Women's Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, &c., is on in good earnest. To-day's special offerings include the following, which must prove irresistible to those who appreciate high-class garments:

59c for $1.00 Wrappers.

A splendid collection of Flannelette Wrappers, all elegant patterns, full flounce skirt, shoulder pieces, braid trimmed, $1.00 qualities, to-day..... 59c

10.00 for Women's $19.00 Suits.

Women's beautiful SUITS, in cheviots, broadcloths, velvets and fancies; five different styles; regular prices $16.75, $18.75 and $19.00, to-day for 10.00

1.90 for $3.00 Skirts.

Women's Rainy Day Skirts, made of choice melton cloth, nicely tailored, $3.00 values, one of our extra January bargains for to-day's selling, at..... 1.90

14.75 for Women's $22.50 Suits.

Women's $22.50 stylish tailor made SUITS, of fine panne cheviot and broadcloth; blouse style jacket, with postilion back; richly tailored, to-day.... 14.75

7.50 for Women's 10.95 Coats.

Women's fine $10.95 Kersey COATS, 20 inches long, full box front, velvet collar, lined in guaranteed satin, black and castor, to-day..... 7.50

14.75 for Women's 22.50 Jackets

$22.50 Monte Carlo JACKETS, in fine Kersey, kimono collar of stitched velvet; large, deep sleeve; and strapped in stitched cloth; lined in Skinner's guaranteed satin..... 14.75

9.50 for Women's 13.75 Coats.

Women's fine $13.75 Kersey COATS, 22 ins. long, slot seams back and front, elegantly tailored, straps of cloth, stitched, lined in good satin; black, tan and castor.. 9.50

22.75 for Women's 34.75 Coats

Women's $34.75 Monte Carlo COATS, fine Kersey, tan and black, handsomely trimmed, inlaid velvet collars, large flare sleeves finished with bands of material; lined throughout with heavy satin..... 22.75

son River, the following officers were elected: President—J. Flach; Vice President—J. Bartells; Financial Secretary—F. Raefle; Corresponding and Recording Secretary—H. B. Schneider; Captain—M. J. O'Keefe; First Lieutenant—H. L. Selz; Second Lieutenant—J. Bauer; Board of Trustees—J. Berge, H. L. Selz, C. Zink, A. J. Breuel, and H. J. Lang.

SHOW AUTOMOBILES ARRIVE.

Rapid Progress Being Made with Annual Exhibition Plans in Madison Square Garden.

Rapid progress is being made with the preparations for the third annual Automobile Show, which will begin to-morrow evening. Dozens of machines, costing at retail from $550 to $15,000 each, were being delivered at the Garden yesterday, while more will arrive to-day and to-morrow. It required eight freight cars to bring on the samples of the Cleveland manufacturers, for that city has more automobile makers than any other in the country.

There are 197 spaces in the big amphitheatre to be occupied by 142 exhibitors, of which 77 will show complete machines, and of this last number 52 are manufacturers. The power-driven machines will range from the diminutive runabout to the ponderous road locomotive of railroad speed. In addition to the pleasure vehicles there will be automobiles for commercial use, as well as an abundance of accessories. The show will remain open from 9 A. M. until 10:30 P. M. daily, Sunday excepted, until the following Saturday.

Since declining to accept the challenge of Henry Fournier for a race on the Empire City Track, Alexander Winton, the Cleveland Automobile racer, evidently has changed his mind. According to a telegram received yesterday by Secretary Alfred Reeves of the Empire City Track, Winton is willing to contest with Fournier for the track championship after the Gorden Bennett Cup race, which is to be held in Europe about May 15, and will name conditions after his arrival in this city to-morrow.

Pardello Fails to Throw Bothner.

George Bothner, the lightweight wrestler, won another handicap match last night in the gymnasium of the New Polo Athletic Association, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. His opponent, Leo Pardello, of this city, undertook to throw Bothner twice within an hour, but he did not succeed in getting a single fall in the stipulated time. There was a large gathering of spectators around the ring side, and they were treated to a wonderful exhibition of defensive wrestling tactics by Bothner. Pardello, who weighed 195 pounds, was the aggressor, and Bothner, who only scaled 141½ pounds, let him try every known lock and hold except the strangle hold, which was barred.

Pardello depended a good deal on the crotch hold, but Bothner spun out of this time after time. Back hammer locks and bar holds were broken or slipped from by Bothner as if his arms were made of rubber. Pardello tried every trick possible, but all to no purpose, and at the end of the hour's work Pardello said that he could not account for Bothner's ability to break or slip away from locks by which he had frequently thrown powerful men. Bothner certainly was in wonderful condition, and really showed to better advantage than in his previous matches with Jenkins and Fleming.

Jennings May Not Play Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Jan. 15.—Hugh Jennings, who played first base on last season's Philadelphia National League team, of which he was also Captain, and who is now coaching the Cornell baseball teams, stated to-day that he should probably not sign with any club during the coming season. He said: "The close relations between the American and National Leagues, though from the owners' viewpoint a most excellent move, from the players' point of view is not destined to be a profitable arrangement. Under the former system, when two independent and rival leagues ruled American baseball, it was possible for a player to take advantage of the element of competition and so gain materially. I have always played with the National League, and the relations between myself and the owners of the several clubs have been very cordial. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that under the new rules of procedure a man has no wide field of choice as to the team on which he will play, I have seriously thought of giving up baseball. If I do play again, about the only thing I can do will be to join the Philadelphia Club. According to the present rulings they have the option on me for next season."

Jennings is studying now in the Cornell College of Law, and will graduate next year. He has played professional ball for twelve years. Within a year at the most he expressed his intention of devoting himself wholly to the profession of law, and if by any chance he should play during the coming season he said that it would surely be his last.

New Publications. | New Publications.

CECILIA

A STORY OF MODERN ROME

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S latest novel

"IS FULLY WORTHY OF ITS AUTHOR'S REPUTATION."—*London Times.*

"'CECILIA' IS EXQUISITE IN SETTING AND UNFLAGGING IN INTEREST."—*St. John Globe.*

"AN EXCEEDINGLY POWERFUL STORY, AT THE SAME TIME DELIGHTFULLY DAINTY AND DELICATELY TOLD."—*Scotsman.*

ITS DOMINATING INTEREST

"IS IN THE REINCARNATION OF A GREAT LOVE. IN A SORT OF DREAM LIFE CECILIA AS ONE OF THE LAST OF THE VESTALS LOVES A ROMAN OF THAT DAY, WHOSE LIKENESS SHE IS STARTLED TO FIND IN LAMBERTI—YET NEITHER KNOWS IN REAL LIFE OF THE DREAM'S EXISTENCE FOR THE OTHER. CECILIA IS BETROTHED TO GUIDO, BUT SHE NEVER DREAMS OF HIM. WHO CAN SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE LIFE OR SAY WHICH IS HER ACTUAL CHOICE? MR. CRAWFORD PIQUES THE CURIOSITY OF HIS READERS TO THE HIGHEST PITCH."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

MR. CRAWFORD

"WILL DOUBTLESS ADD WITH IT ANOTHER TO HIS MANY SUCCESSES. THE BOOK THROUGHOUT IS OF ENGROSSING INTEREST."—*Scotsman.*

"HIS OBSERVATIONS ON MODERN SOCIETY ARE OFTEN TERSELY BRILLIANT."—*Boston Times.*

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Union at its athletic carnival on Saturday, March 14, at Madison Square Garden. In giving this event at its games the Greater New York Athletic Association is actuated solely by a desire to promote long-distance running and to encourage those athletes whose bent lies in that direction to keep up the good work. This event will undoubtedly attract many of the cross-country runners who aspire to this championship as well as the crack long-distance men from all over the country. Unlike the last set of games held at the Garden the track track will be of dirt instead of board, thus making it easier for the athletes who will find the going less difficult, especially for a long distance. The last time this event was decided, over twenty-five men faced the starter, and it is confidently expected that double that number will toe the scratch on this occasion.

Entries for this and other events on the programme will close with James E. Sullivan, Chairman, 16 Park Place, on March 7.

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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Morgan for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Luigi Lomia, Capt. William R. Smith, and Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. John J. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon George F. Adair; First Lieut. Allen D. Raymond, Artillery Corps, Recorder.

Second Lieut. Joseph Matson, Artillery Corps, will report to Major Lomia at Fort Morgan for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. Carl F. Busschie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is transferred at his own request to the Eighteenth Infantry.

Transfers in the Ninth Infantry: First Lieut. Ira C. Wellborn, from Company B to H; First Lieut. Robert S. Clark from Company H to B. Lieut. Clark will proceed not later than April 1 to join his company at Peking, China.

Contract Surgeon Henry M. Hall will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capts. William M. Cruikshank, from the Fifth Company to the One Hundred and First Company; John C. Gilmore, Jr., from the One Hundred and First to the Fifth Company.

The following named officers, now at San Francisco, will proceed to their respective homes, where they are authorized to await honorable discharge from the service of the United States Feb. 1, 1903: Majors Robert Burns, Frederic A. Washburn, Jr., and Robert H. Zauner, Surgeons of Volunteers; Capts. W. Turner Wooten, Herman J. Schlageter, Fred M. Barney, Thomas K. Mullins, John Gilbert, Clark L. Wertenbaker, Herbert Gunn, Gerry S. Driver, Edwin M. Trook, and James F. Presnell, Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers.

So much of special orders as relates to the discharge of Capt. Percival S. Rossiter, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, is amended so as to honorably discharge Capt. Rossiter from the

relieved from duty in the Department of California and will report for transportation to the Philippine Islands: William G. Gregory, Alwin M. Guittard, John F. Leeper, and James R. Mount.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, Deputy Surgeon General, now in temporary charge of the Medical Supply Depot in New York City, will assume permanent charge of that depot.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Twenty-third Infantry, is transferred to the Fifth Infantry.

Navy.

Commander J. E. Roller is

SPIES & LONG
MEN'S FURNISHERS
Have received Their
FANCY SHIRTINGS
FOR
SPRING
AND
SUMMER WEAR
TWO STORES
115 & 164
BROADWAY.

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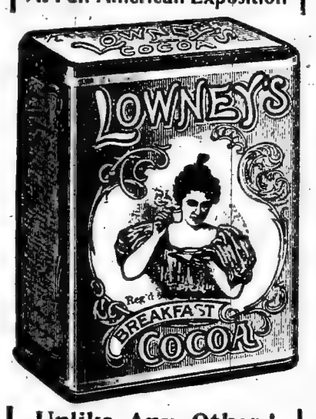

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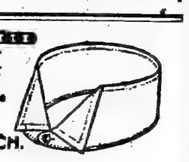

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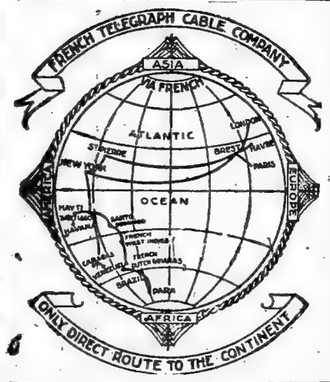

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REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS

Big Increases in Some Valuations Compared with Those of 1902.

Parcels Selected at Random in Almost Every Section of Manhattan—Rush of Swearers-Off Continues.

Appended will be found a list of more than 300 parcels of real estate taken at random from the tax books showing the corrected assessed valuation for 1902 and the tentative values for 1903. These include property in almost every section of the Borough of Manhattan, and in a majority of cases deal with dwelling houses and tenements.

A comparison of the figures will show very many large increases, some of them exceeding 100 per cent.

All day long yesterday the tax offices were thronged with property owners, many of them laboring under great excitement. The clerk who had charge of the distribution of blanks requesting a reduction in the valuation of real estate was the busiest official in the employ of the city, and he had to listen to a great deal of very forcible language.

Louis Levy, who owns the property 21 and 23 First Avenue, announced his readiness to sell at a figure largely below the assessed valuation for 1903, and said he would make money by it. But he would not say just what he would take. His valuation was increased from $40,000 in 1902 to $85,000 for 1903.

A woman from the east side entered a vigorous protest because her property on Houston Street had been raised to $17,000, a very small increase compared with the majority of property owners. "Why," said she, "this is an outrage. I only get $1,800 a year rent, and have to pay taxes, repairs, insurance, and interest on a mortgage. Sure, I only gave $22,000 for it."

"You gave $22,000, did you?" replied one of the tax clerks, interrogatively. "If that is the case the best thing for you to do is to say nothing."

The table of comparisons:

	1902	1903.
128 Avenue D	$26,000	$36,000
140 Avenue D	9,000	12,000
454 East 10th Street	12,000	18,000
748 East 5th Street	6,500	13,000
750 East 5th Street	4,000	9,000
51 Avenue D	7,500	12,000
41 and 43 Avenue D	15,000	70,000
152 Mott Street	4,000	6,000
154 Mott Street	18,000	24,000
166 Mott Street	6,000	8,000
129 Elizabeth Street	5,000	7,000
121 Elizabeth Street	9,500	13,000
113 Elizabeth Street	17,000	23,000
128 and 130 Elizabeth Street	6,000	8,000
Bowery Savings Bank	310,000	310,000
27 Sullivan Street	7,000	10,000
34 Sullivan Street	5,000	6,500
41 Sullivan Street	6,500	8,000
58 Thompson Street	8,000	10,000
72 Thompson Street	15,000	17,000
80 Thompson Street	18,000	21,000
110 Varick Street	15,000	20,000
120 Varick Street	5,500	7,500
124 Varick Street	6,000	8,000
126 Varick Street	4,500	5,500
3 Dominick Street	3,500	4,500
5 Dominick Street	6,500	8,000
7 Dominick Street	5,000	6,500
15 Dominick Street	6,500	8,000
27 Clark Street	10,000	13,500
25 Clark Street	6,000	8,000
213 Mulberry Street	27,000	32,000
219 Mulberry Street	6,500	8,500
229 Mulberry Street	26,000	28,000
253 Mulberry Street	7,000	9,500
53 Spring Street	17,000	22,000
57 Spring Street	19,500	27,000
59 Spring Street	14,000	17,000
33 Marion Street	6,500	8,000
43 Marion Street	10,500	13,000
45 Marion Street	10,000	12,500
4 Macdougal Street	6,000	8,000
8 Macdougal Street	5,000	11,000
14 Macdougal Street	14,000	19,000
32 Macdougal Street	7,500	10,000
203 Spring Street	10,000	15,000
205 Spring Street	8,500	11,000
207 Spring Street	7,500	9,500
7 Vandam Street	5,500	7,000
15 Vandam Street	8,000	10,000
21 Vandam Street	7,500	9,500
37 Vandam Street	5,000	6,500
45 Vandam Street	5,000	6,500
45 Vandam Street	12,000	15,000
15 Charlton Street	9,000	13,000
29 Charlton Street	6,500	9,500
41 Charlton Street	7,500	11,500
43 Charlton Street	7,500	11,500
47 Charlton Street	6,500	9,500
53 Charlton Street	5,500	8,500
32 King Street	6,500	10,000
34 King Street	7,000	12,000
32 King Street	10,000	15,000
561 Seventh Avenue	25,000	37,000
147 West 40th Street	14,500	30,000
128 West 47th Street	12,000	19,000
134 West 47th Street	15,000	25,000
332 West 50th Street	10,000	13,000
333 West 49th Street	11,500	15,000
302 West 35th Street	9,000	11,500
310 West 55th Street	8,500	10,500
326 West 55th Street	8,500	10,500
338 West 55th Street	9,000	11,500
344 West 55th Street	10,000	12,500
350 West 55th Street	9,000	11,500
360 West 55th Street	7,000	9,000
372 West 55th Street	8,000	10,000
302 West 51st Street	20,000	26,000
312 West 51st Street	20,000	26,000
330 West 51st Street	33,000	41,000
336 West 51st Street	20,000	26,000
338 West 51st Street	35,000	44,000
364 West 51st Street	23,000	29,000
313 West 53d Street	4,000	5,000
357 West 53d Street	5,000	5,500
359 West 53d Street	3,000	3,500
325 West 55d Street	7,000	4,500
333 West 53d Street	4,000	4,500
341 West 53d Street	3,000	3,500
349 West 53d Street	5,000	5,500
353 West 53d Street	6,500	7,500
357 West 53d Street	6,000	7,000
392 Eighth Avenue	25,000	31,000
398 Eighth Avenue	18,500	25,500
908 Eighth Avenue	24,000	31,000
218 West 48th Street	13,000	21,000
224 West 48th Street	10,000	16,500
230 West 48th Street	9,000	14,500
236 West 48th Street	10,000	15,500
240 West 48th Street	10,000	15,500
246 West 48th Street	10,000	15,500
206 West 41st Street	21,000	27,000
220 West 41st Street	6,000	8,500
234 West 41st Street	7,500	10,000
248 West 41st Street	13,000	16,500
260 West 41st Street	7,000	8,500
266 West 41st Street	5,500	7,000
560 Seventh Avenue	25,000	33,000
562 Seventh Avenue	19,000	27,000
568 Seventh Avenue	28,000	40,000
574 Seventh Avenue	48,000	68,000
1,641 Broadway	15,000	23,000
1,646-8 Broadway	115,000	135,000
1,632-44 Broadway	345,000	500,000
1,474 Broadway	100,000	110,000
1,490 Broadway	47,000	125,000
1,486 Broadway	34,000	68,000
1,494 Broadway	365,000	725,000
1,508 Broadway	130,000	310,000
1,512 Broadway	55,000	155,000
102 West 44th Street	35,000	54,000
104 West 44th Street	13,000	21,000
140 West 44th Street	10,500	17,000
1,883 Third Avenue	21,000	27,000
1,893 Third Avenue	12,000	18,000
1,897 Third Avenue	18,500	24,000
203 East 104th Street	14,500	20,000
211 East 104th Street	14,500	20,000
219 East 104th Street	4,500	6,000
229 East 104th Street	4,500	6,000
245 East 104th Street	5,000	6,000
2,625 Second Avenue	24,000	30,000
2,029 Second Avenue	13,500	20,000
2,019 Second Avenue	20,000	26,000
207 East 108th Street	2,500	4,000
211 East 108th Street	11,000	16,000
215 East 108th Street	8,000	9,500
237 East 108th Street	8,500	10,000
2,243 Second Avenue	16,000	20,000
2,245 Second Avenue	14,000	16,000
2,249 Second Avenue	7,000	10,000
2,257 Second Avenue	8,000	11,000
246 East 116th Street	5,000	10,000
242 East 116th Street	6,000	8,000
232 East 116th Street	6,500	8,500
226 East 116th Street	7,000	9,500
208 East 116th Street	7,500	10,500
204 East 116th Street	14,000	20,000
2,075 First Avenue	25,000	35,000
2,079 First Avenue	18,000	25,000
2,043 First Avenue	4,000	7,000
2,047 First Avenue	12,000	15,000
2,079 First Avenue	18,000	25,000
2,088 First Avenue	26,000	35,000
2,091 First Avenue	18,000	24,000
101 East 106th Street	7,500	8,500
405 East 105th Street	8,500	11,000
242 East 113th Street	18,000	24,000
234 East 113th Street	15,500	22,000
224 East 113th Street	15,500	22,000
212 East 113th Street	3,500	4,500
208 East 113th Street	2,500	5,000
204 East 113th Street	8,000	8,500
2,175 Second Avenue	11,500	15,000
2,159 Second Avenue	8,000	10,500
2,163 Second Avenue	5,500	7,500
2,198 Second Avenue	14,500	19,000
244 East 116th Street	5,000	10,000
242 East 116th Street	6,000	8,000
226 East 116th Street	6,500	8,500
226 East 116th Street	7,000	9,500
210 East 116th Street	6,500	9,000
204 East 116th Street	14,000	20,000
578 West 160th Street	6,500	9,000
542 West 160th Street	6,000	8,500
522 West 160th Street	3,000	5,000
518 West 160th Street	4,000	6,000
504 West 160th Street	4,000	6,000
511 West 159th Street	13,500	19,000
531 West 159th Street	3,500	5,000
541 West 159th Street	6,500	9,000
551 West 159th Street	5,000	7,500
563 West 159th Street	5,000	7,500
569 West 159th Street	5,000	7,500
893 Ninth Avenue	23,500	32,000
837 Ninth Avenue	10,000	12,500
408 West 35th Street	4,800	6,000
428 West 35th Street	3,800	4,800
444 West 35th Street	2,500	3,000
841 Ninth Avenue	13,000	16,500
856 Ninth Avenue	6,000	7,500
442 West 56th Street	14,500	19,000
448 West 56th Street	3,000	4,000
516 Eleventh Avenue	7,500	9,500
530 Eleventh Avenue	4,000	5,000
542 Eleventh Avenue	6,000	7,500
564 Tenth Avenue	8,000	10,000
540 Eleventh Avenue	4,000	6,500
548 Eleventh Avenue	7,000	9,500
641 West 40th Street	4,000	5,500
665 West 40th Street	3,500	5,000
569 Eleventh Avenue	6,500	7,500
604 West 45th Street	6,000	8,000
21 and 23 First Avenue	40,000	85,000
1,126 Second Avenue	7,000	9,000
305 East 59th Street	3,500	4,500
300 East 59th Street	3,500	4,500
300 East 62d Street	2,500	3,000
1,131 First Avenue	7,500	10,000
428 East 62d Street	3,000	4,000
402 East 62d Street	2,000	3,000
1,407 Avenue A	19,000	27,000
1,401 Avenue A	12,500	15,000
452 East 75th Street	5,500	7,500
412 East 75th Street	2,000	3,000
537 West 187th Street	6,500	9,000
531 West 187th Street	6,000	8,500
2-3 Wadsworth Avenue	3,500	5,500
566 West 170th Street	3,500	6,000
558 West 170th Street	4,000	7,000
92 Audubon Avenue	3,000	5,500
90 Audubon Avenue	2,000	4,500
88 Audubon Avenue	3,000	5,500
620 West 158th Street	10,500	15,000
622 West 158th Street	8,000	11,500
636 West 158th Street	6,000	9,000
425 West 162d Street	8,000	11,000
437 West 162d Street	9,000	12,500
441 West 162d Street	9,500	13,000
454 West 162d Street	4,500	6,500
457 West 162d Street	5,000	7,000
445 Amsterdam Avenue	19,000	28,000
2,153 Amsterdam Avenue	4,000	6,500
467 West 160th Street	12,500	18,000
461 West 160th Street	3,500	5,000
554 West 156th Street	7,000	11,000
525 West 156th Street	11,000	20,000
536 West 156th Street	5,000	7,500
570 West 156th Street	3,000	5,000
598 Audubon Avenue	5,000	6,500
592 Audubon Avenue	3,500	5,000
582 Audubon Avenue	5,700	8,500
580 Audubon Avenue	4,500	6,000
555 West 185th Street	5,000	8,000
565 West 185th Street	7,500	11,500
11 Avenue C	8,500	13,000
9 Avenue C	5,500	8,000
213 East 24 Street	9,000	14,000
619 East 5th Street	4,500	9,000
111 Avenue C	6,500	11,000
203 Allen Street	5,500	7,500
217 Eldridge Street	5,500	7,000
197 Eldridge Street	13,500	20,000
47 Stanton Street	5,500	8,000
59 Stanton Street	9,000	14,000
42 and 44 Rivington Street	32,000	65,000
18 Delancey Street	22,000	32,000
14 Delancey Street	6,000	8,000
85 East 4th Street	14,000	21,000
55 East 4th Street	10,000	15,000
373 Bowery	8,500	12,000
214 East 12th Street	11,000	18,000
67 Third Avenue	23,000	35,000
81 Third Avenue	8,000	12,000
181 Essex Street	6,000	8,000
179 Essex Street	5,000	6,000
169 Essex Street	21,000	30,000
167 Essex Street	15,000	24,000
161 Essex Street	10,500	15,000
217 Eldridge Street	3,500	7,000
197 Eldridge Street	13,500	20,000
Second Ferry Front, Grand St.	5,500	8,000
Ferry House	45,500	65,500
340 Delancey Street	4,000	6,000
367 Rivington Street	3,500	6,000
4 Goerck Street	7,000	11,000
12 Goerck Street	19,000	28,000
327 Rivington Street	3,500	7,000
337 Rivington Street	9,000	15,000
349 Rivington Street	3,000	5,000
351 Rivington Street	3,000	5,000
353 Rivington Street	3,000	5,000
307 Rivington Street	25,000	35,000
313 Rivington Street	12,000	20,000
306 Rivington Street	27,000	40,000
312 Rivington Street	5,000	8,000
318 Rivington Street	9,000	12,000
141 Broome Street	6,000	11,000
462 Grand Street	45,000	70,000
73 Ridge Street	11,000	16,000
75 Ridge Street	11,000	16,000
77 Ridge Street	11,000	16,000
151 Clinton Street	4,000	7,000
148 Clinton Street	20,000	30,000
41 Attorney Street	10,000	16,000
37 and 39 Attorney Street	26,500	35,000
56 Attorney Street	4,000	6,000
61 Attorney Street	4,000	6,000
146 Rivington Street	45,000	60,000
140 Rivington Street	10,000	18,000
4 Avenue D	14,500	24,000
8 Avenue D	10,000	15,000
12 Avenue D	6,000	9,000
24 Avenue D	7,000	10,000
26 Avenue D	5,000	8,000
349 East 3d Street	16,500	23,000
361 East 3d Street	3,500	5,000
363 East 3d Street	2,500	3,000

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The bal poudre at Mrs. Barney's was the notable event of last evening. The Columbia College Juniors will have their ball at Sherry's this evening. During the day there are to be receptions in the residences of Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick at 18 East Tenth Street and Mrs. Charles Warren Bowring at 54 West Eleventh Street. The concert in aid of the Home for the Destitute Blind is to be in the afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

Owing to a typographical error, the date for Mrs. John Jacob Astor's cotillion was printed "Monday, Jan. 20," in this column yesterday instead of Monday, Jan. 26.

***

Mme. Sembrich, M. Edouard de Reszke, and T. Adamowski will be the principal artists at the concert at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind. Mme. Sembrich will sing an aria from "Il Re Pastore," and M. Adamowski will play the violin obligato to it. The programme is uncommonly attractive. Mme. Sembrich, and Messrs. de Reszke and Adamowski are giving their services. The tickets are $5 each. The list of the patronesses and those who have taken boxes includes the names of Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. William A. Duer, and Mrs. James Speyer.

***

Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt gave yesterday the second of two receptions in her residence, at 1,062 Madison Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt. Receiving with Mrs. Schuchardt and her daughter were the Misses Elizabeth Masten, Virginia Ver Planck, Rosalie Jones, and Jessie Sherman. A dinner followed for those who received, and several young men were asked in for it. After the dinner Mrs. Schuchardt took her guests to see "The Billionaire." The young men there were Theodore T. Pell, Frederic Loney, Noel Carpenter, Edward Pearsall Field, Henry S. Leverich, and Arthur C. Scott.

***

The first of Mrs. K. J. Collins's musical teas, under fashionable patronage, took place in the Gerrit Smith studio yesterday afternoon. Luigi von Kunits, violinist, came on from Pittsburg to play, and M. Pugno was the pianist. Mme. Adrienne Remeyi sang. The programme was confined to old and modern French music. On Thursday afternoon next there is to be a programme of Polish and Russian music, and M. Oumiroff and S. F. Fabian will be among the artists. Among those at the musicale yesterday were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Francis B. Stevens, Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. L. L. Delafield, and Mme. Camille Seygard.

***

Mrs. Paulding and Miss Paulding gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, Miss Anna Paulding is the niece of Senator Depew. She and her mother have come to New York to live, and they are residing at West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street. During Senator Depew's widowerhood Miss Paulding kept house for him for some years, and was also the chatelaine of his residence in Washington.

***

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis of 58 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a dinner of sixteen covers for Miss Eleanor Roosevelt last evening. Among the guests present were the Misses Josephine and Mary Barton Atterbury, Miss Harriman, Miss Adelaide Barclay, Miss Byrd, Count Louis Primoli, and Alexander Hadden, Schuyler Schieffelin, James Duane Fell, Frederic Guilliard, F. Louis Slade, and Dr. Tilton.

***

The cotillion that Mrs. Charles T. Barney gave last evening in the Barney residence, at 67 Park Avenue, for her daughter, Miss Helen T. Barney, was the first large entertainment that Mr. and Mrs. Barney have given since the alterations and improvements in their town house. It was for young people, and, with the exception of several débutantes who are personal friends of Miss Barney, the young girls asked were those who came out a year and two years ago. The guests were received by Mrs. Barney and her daughter in the drawing room, and the cotillion was danced in the large Renaissance room and the adjoining green room, the two being thrown together. The Renaissance room has been called the ballroom. It is a large apartment, with rare and beautiful tapestries. The cotillion was led by Monson Morris, who danced with Miss Barney, and the favors were unusually pretty. There were gilt pencils and penknives, rose jardinieres and boutonnieres, butterfly nets and butterflies, silk banners and embroidered matchsafes, besides spangled French fans and fancy field glasses, supplied by Mrs. Collins. Vases of American Beauty roses were placed in some of the rooms and potted plants and ferns were used also. The supper was served at small tables in the suite of rooms across the hall. Among those invited to the cotillion were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Miss Augusta Robinson,
The Misses Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Mary Kernochan,
Miss Evelyn Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. N. de R. Whitehouse, Miss Mildred Stokes,
Miss Florence Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison, Miss Frederica Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Miss Rosamond Street,
Miss Seybil Douglas,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Miss Mary Harriman,
Miss Alice de Golcouria,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Miss Alice Olin,
Moncure Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Eugene Hale,
Joseph Choate,
Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, R. H. McCormick, Jr.,
R. L. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Peter G. Gerry,
Robert Goelet,
Mrs. Ladenberg, Blair Fairchild,
Miss Mabel Gerry, S. P. Blagden, Jr.,
Miss Angelica Gerry, William C. Whitney,
Miss Hanbury-Tracy, I. T. Burden, Jr.,
Miss Eleanor Jay, M. S. Barger,
Miss Marie de Neufville, F. V. G. d'Hauteville,
Miss Dorothy Whitney, E. N. Ellis,
Miss Eva Barbey, Redmond Cross,
Miss Adelaide Randolph, Blair Fairchild,
Lawrence Gillespie,
Miss Caroline Wilmerding, Gerard Hoppin,
Cyril Hatch,
Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Duncan Harris,
Miss Sybil Kane, Frederic Kernochan,
The Misses Gurnee, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.,
Miss Elsie Waterbury, Arthur Weeks,
Miss Helen Cutting, E. C. Wilmerding,
Miss Eleanor R. Morris, Walter Gurnee,
W. F. Whitehouse,
Miss Natalie Wells, Arthur Street,
Miss Nathalie Henderson, H. W. Bull,
F. L. Polk,
Miss Marion Fish, D. McKa Livingston,
Miss Janet Fish, Burnet Ruggles,
Miss Edith Poor, Commander L. W. P. Chetwynd,
Miss Edith Greenough, Herbert King,
Miss Marian Haven, Ernest Iselin,
The Misses Fannie and Nora Elselin, Lewis Iselin,
Miss Therese Iselin, Archibald Harrison,
The Misses Moran, E. de P. Livingston,
Miss Olin,

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The engagement is announced of Miss Carola De Peyster, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Johnston L. De Peyster, of this city and New York, to Garrett P. Kip of the latter city. Miss De Pesyter made her début at the Connecticut Avenue home of her parents two years ago, and has enjoyed great popularity. No time has been named for the wedding, which probably will take place at the country home of the De Peysters on the Hudson.

Miss Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, will leave here today for New York, from which port she sails to-morrow for Europe to spend the remainder of the Winter with her aunt, Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Many of the Senatorial hostesses received to-day for the first time this season, while the number of visitors was larger and more interesting than at any previous Thursday of the year. At the Arlington Hotel a large reception was given jointly by Mrs. O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, Mrs. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Hanna of Ohio. They received together in the first of the three parlors in the Vermont Avenue suite, which was beautifully decorated. In the second parlor Miss Phelps and Miss Aldrich did the honors of a table decorated with red carnations, while an orchestra of eight pieces played in the third room. Mrs. Metcalf of California and Mrs. Perry Heath, now of Salt Lake, but for four years one of the official hostesses, assisted in the entertainment of the visitors.

Mrs. Fairbanks held a pleasant reception, and as usual was greeted by scores of callers. Miss Archbald, Miss Day, and Miss Fairbanks, the latter the daughter of the hostess, assisted.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left Newport again to-day for New York to meet Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt on their arrival from Europe. Reginald C. Vanderbilt remains at Oakland Farm, and is busy overseeing the extensive improvements which are being made at his farm at Sandypoint.

Charles Astor Bristed is at the Muenchinger-King cottage, having come here to arrange for alterations to be made to the Blanding cottage, which he recently purchased.

Mrs. Henry A. Bentley will close her cottage here this week and with her son, Henry W. Bentley, will sail on Saturday from Boston, on the steamship New England, for Genoa. They will remain in the South of Europe for several months.

IN THE SHOPS.

No one need want for nut picks and nut crackers with present day prices. A set of cracker and five picks, pretty and neat in appearance, durable and nickel-plated, can be had for nineteen cents, or a dozen of the nut picks for fifteen cents. One can buy the small nut crackers separately. These are treasures for the bachelor girl who gives little spreads and likes to have nut crackers as well as nut picks enough to go around.

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A kitchen set on a card costs 18 cents. It includes big spoons of different sizes and a long two-tined fork, all nickel-plated.

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Pretty things in candlesticks are of glass with gold. There are sticks for single candles or there may be three branches. All are on similar lines. There is a rather large round base, and rising from it is a very long, slender, twisted stem of glass like a stick of twisted candy, the narrow lines of gold enhancing the candy effect. There is a similar base for the three-branch stick, one stick being carried up straight and the others branching very low, turning square corners and rising straight. There is a small saucer at the base of each candle holder.

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Some of the new canvas weave goods for Spring are charming. There is a plain ground with colored threads run in to make delicate plaids. There are three or four colored threads, reds, yellows, and blues, upon black, dark blue, green or tan grounds, the threads being heavy, but giving a delicate effect.

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Other canvases have threads of contrasting colors, giving a mixed effect that is very pretty.

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Flat hats are to be seen yet in the new light straws that are ready for the South or for early Spring wear. One hat of a flat white straw, with a satiny sheen, is trimmed with wistaria blossoms. The flowers form the only trimming upon the top, delicate lavender wistaria blossoms being at the back and other yellow sprays of the flowers in front, all massed together from the back of the hat.

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Another hat is of similar shape and straw except that it has pale pink braids. As in the other hat, the flowers are massed upon the top, pink moss rose buds in the back and, coming from under these and covering the front of the hat, crushed white roses.

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One of the reduced hats of the season is a variation of the sailor shape, with a low, large, round flat crown and not very wide curled rim. The hat is of white panne velvet, the rim being bound with a broad band of gray fur. There is a ruching of narrow orange velvet around the crown, with orange velvet under the rim at the back, and perched upon the front of the crown are two wild ducks' heads.

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Another smart hat is of shiny black beaver, like that of a man's tall hat. It is a low-crowned large hat, with a wide rim, and around it is fur, an entire sable skin, with head and tail.

***

An automobile hood, with a cape down the back, is of squirrel skin, gray, trimmed with red and black velvet rosettes on either side of the head, and a little piece at the front inside, like the ruching of an old-time child's bonnet. Strings of the red and black tie under the chin.

***

Many of the milliners, for the mid-Winter season, fill their windows with hats and bonnets of white, and the furriers also show a preponderance of white in the furs they exhibit. White is in many of the costumes one sees on the Avenue. Some of the hats are charming. One has for a foundation white tulle, and covering it are white velvet leaves, each about the size and shape of the currant leaf, with curled tendrils also of the white and clusters of small white berries.

***

A very large white muff has two big white tails over the front, and the broad stole of white fur which goes with it is finished also with large white tails on the ends.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Many Important Special Sales

now in active progress at the SIEGEL COOPER STORE emphasize in a broad variety of decidedly satisfactory ways how well it pays you to shop here. The greatness of the Store, its commanding resources, its phenomenal commercial prestige, and its tremendous daily outlet make it possible for us to present a stronger diversity of opportunities than less favored stores. On every Floor, in every Department, you can find all sorts of astonishing bargains. It is surprising how much one can buy for a little money when a tip-top clearance sale is going on. Some of the news for To-day is told below. What remains unsaid would fill two or three pages.

Silk Remnants.
Some Extraordinary Bargains.
The shrewd shopper can see at a glance what wonderfully good bargains these are.
At 25c Yd { Short lengths of Taffeta, Printed Satin Liberties and Striped Taffetas. Qualities range up to 75c.
At 49c Yd { Short lengths of Printed Satin Liberties, Silk Velvets, Black Taffetas and Moire Velours. Qualities range up to $1.00.
At 65c Yd { Short lengths of all the fine grades of Brocades, Satins, Taffetas, Crepe de Chines and Printed Silks. Qualities range up to $1.25.
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Dress Goods Remnants.
Attractive January Clearance.
Great bargains. An extraordinary opportunity, in fact. Crowds never fail to respond when we announce these Remnant Sales.
At 15c Yd { Remnants of Checks, short ends of Waistings, Skirtings, etc.
At 29c Yd { Remnants of Albatross, Henriettas, Zibelines, Homespuns, etc.
At 39c Yd { Remnants high-grade Dress Goods, suitable for street and evening wear. Qualities up to $1.25.
At 69c Yd { Remnants of Broadcloths, Knickerbocker Suitings, Plaid Backs, Sublimes, etc. Qualities up to $2.00.
(Main Floor, Front.)

Great Double-Value Shoe Sale Continues.

Choice Bric-a-Brac.
At Very Special Introduction Prices.
For the sake of convincing display and of expediting careful selection, we have placed our Fancy Bric-a-Brac in three lots on separate tables. All the handsomest designs in Sevres, Dresden, Italian, Teplitz, Royal Bonn and Austrian China Wares.
BRIC-A-BRAC.
TABLE NO. 1—A lot of very handsome VASES, ranging in prices from $4.00 to $5.00, 3.00
TABLE NO. 2—Very handsome collection of fancy VASES, large size, rich decorations, ranging from $7.00 to $8.00, 5.00
TABLE NO. 3—Fancy English VASES, regularly at $2.50, 2.00
JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS.
JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS, complete, finest English ware, rich tinted colors, 23 inches high, regularly at $3.50, 2.75
JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS, 33 inches high, large 12-inch jar to match, very handsome designs, regularly at $8.50, 5.50
(Basement.)

World's Greatest Grocery
Great Canned Foods Sale Continues.
Growing every day in interest and distinction, too. The second week emphasizes more vividly than before our resources and the completeness of our stocks. An added attraction will be found in To-day's list of appetizing delicacies.
Purity, Freshness and Low

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A FUTILE AMENDMENT.

If Mr. ONNARD and the beet-sugar men have agreed to abandon their opposition to the reciprocity treaty with Cuba in consideration of the amendment adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, they are easily satisfied. They ought to see, the Foreign Relations Committee doubtless does see, that the amendment introduces no additional safeguard for the Beet-sugar Trust, and is without binding force.

Article VIII. of the treaty, as negotiated, declared that the reduced rates of duty reciprocally granted should be preferential for each nation during the term of the convention, that is, for five years, and thereafter until, on twelve months' notice from either nation, the treaty shall be terminated. The amendment, which is in the form of an addition to this article, is here given:

Provided, that while this convention is in force, no sugar, being the product of the soil of the Republic of Cuba, shall be exported from said republic to the United States at a greater reduction of duty than 20 per cent. below the rates prescribed by the act of July 24, 1897; and provided further, that while this convention is in force no sugar shall be imported into the United States from any other foreign country at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by the act of July 24, 1897.

This seems to embody in specific form the general principle of the article to which it is appended. It would appear to be the intention of the amendment to make it of the essence of the contract that Cuban sugar should not come into the United States at a reduction greater than 20 per cent. from the Dingley duties, and that the Dingley duty should be maintained upon all other foreign sugar.

A treaty is the law of the land while it is in force. But Congress would not be restrained by this amendment from repealing altogether the Dingley duties on sugar. It would not be restrained from admitting all foreign sugars at the Cuban rate. This would abrogate that article of the treaty, and it would not be a nice thing to do unless our engagement with Cuba could be kept in some other way, by other concessions or agreements satisfactory to her. But the hands of Congress cannot be tied by a treaty.

Our right to deny to other countries seeking under the favored-nation clause a reduction of duties similar to that we have granted to Cuba rests upon the fact that Cuba is a new nation. The Republic of Cuba did not exist when we made our commercial treaties with other Powers. It is open to us, notwithstanding this amendment, to negotiate with other nations treaties making a 20 or 50 per cent. reduction in sugar duties, although we are honorably bound to make a new treaty with Cuba maintaining her preferential position.

The amendment is a futility. There is no Constitutional way in which Mr. OXNARD can sell to the Government his consent to have this treaty ratified, accepting in payment a binding guarantee that no further change shall be made in sugar duties for the next five years.

COLOMBIAN CANAL SENTIMENT.

The Panama Canal situation is now at a stage when neither negotiator can afford to make any false moves. Finesse is exhausted, and all concerned are face to face with facts. As between the United States and the canal company the offer to sell the company's concession lapses by its own limitation on March 4. The offer might be renewed; also it might not be; if any other better offers were made, and were not excluded from acceptance by a declaration of policy by the United States.

As between Colombia and the United States the law requires that the President shall acquire "perpetual control of a strip of land, the territory of the Republic of Colombia, not less than six miles in width. * * *" As regards the United States, this is a sine qua non. The law and the principles involved forbid the United States to take any step without this concession.

But there is Colombian public opinion, hitherto little known and not reckoned with. It must be taken into account. We find in The Panama Star of Dec. 30 the report of a commission which met at the San Carlos Palace by the summons of the Vice President. There were present several members of the Government, the Supreme Court Magistrates, the Attorney General, the State Counselors, and several private gentlemen, who, after discussing the main points of the negotiations, delegated to three of their number the duty of drafting a report upon Colombian opinion. This report puts the matter in a way rather novel to Americans.

The commission's first point is that construction by any nation necessitates parting with Colombian sovereignty. Condominium is impracticable. The United States will not submit to Colombian control over the property of the United States, and Colombia will not submit to part with a portion of its sovereignty for the domination of a nation. The balance of sovereignty might follow the alienated portion. The commission asserts that Colombia is superior to Egypt in every attribute of sovereignty. Yet Egypt did not part with its sovereignty to secure the Suez Canal. Still less should Colombia do so. Moreover, the law explicitly forbids the act whose impolicy is thus argued, and the argument, in the commission's opinion, applies equally to very long leases, or renewable leases. This law is so binding in its provisions, and in its support in Colombian sentiment, that the commission thinks it is irrefutable in the ordinary manner. Neither the act of Congress, nor of a convention, would or should suffice to alienate national territory. The commission cites instances in which a popular vote has preceded such national acts, and contends that such should be the course in this case, "feeling assured that of the five millions of inhabitants of Colombia there would not be a dozen that would accept the cession." The report is signed, "F. DE P. MATEUS, ANTONIO ROLDON, JOSE CAMACHO, ALEJANDRO M. OLIVARES."

We give the names precisely because their weight is unknown to us. We mention the matter only because it appears to have local weight, and because we feel sure that similar arguments would have weight with Americans. The Colombians scorn as we should the offer of gold for national soil, and, great as are their needs, prefer to rely upon the development of their resources for supplying them. They may be very wrong and foolish. The theory of our Government, and of the Monroe Doctrine, is that they have the right to maintain their institutions in the form satisfactory to themselves.

In some respects the commission's argument seems open to amendment. The proposed concession to the United States would differ from the concession to the French company in that the "international character of a universal enterprise would become the exclusive property of one Government, which could establish, regarding the transit, the restrictions which its interests would suggest so much so in the time of peace as in war."

This, of course, leaves out of view the Anglo-American treaty assimilating the Suez and Panama Canal's status regarding all commercial and political considerations. The United States cannot discriminate commercially between nations using the canal, and must be neutral to all alike in case of war. The commission also appears unduly apprehensive regarding the result of differences between Colombia and the United States. The French concession provides for arbitration, which the commission fears would be ignored in case of cession to an alien nation. This is not necessarily so, and whatever force the argument has, it is weakest as regards the United States, with its established record for arbitration. Still, with all its imperfections, the report is interesting for whatever light it throws upon a popular sentiment with which the United States must reckon.

GOV. TAFT.

By yielding to the vehemently expressed desires of the Filipinos and remaining in the islands despite the many honorable and important personal reasons he has for wanting to come home, Gov. TAFT only confirms the wisdom of his selection for and retention in the position he now holds, and the need for such confirmation long since passed away. The fact that he is so highly appreciated by the native population is one, however, that teaches a new and most encouraging lesson. Our anti-imperialistic friends, indeed, may interpret the demonstration which changed the Governor's mind as proving on the part of the Filipinos not contentment with the existing situation, but fear of unknown ills at the hands of another "satrap," but the rest of us will see in it a most remarkable vindication of American rule and an unexpected appreciation by the Filipinos of the Government against which, while they did not understand it, they fought so long and so fiercely.

If Gov. TAFT had been a bad Governor they would have hoped by a change to get a better one, not feared to get a worse. That is human nature, so it must be Filipino nature, and the anti-imperialistic interpretation we confidently expect to hear can as safely be dismissed when it comes, as was the case with all the other interpretations from the same source. We are not yet out of the Philippine woods, by any means, but light is certainly beginning to show between the trees.

THE FREE IMPORTATION OF COAL.

The action of both houses of Congress on Wednesday in regard to coal, which resulted in putting anthracite on the free list and according a rebate on bituminous coal for one year, suggests some thoughts which may be discussed in a kindly spirit with the intelligent membership of the United Mine Workers. As far as it went, the action of Congress was right and commendable. It should have gone to the extent of putting all fuel permanently on the free list, but probably that will follow in due course. If the rebate on bituminous coal for a year is found to be of advantage to the seaboard markets and affects an appreciable relief in the burdens now carried by the manufacturing interests of the East in the duties on raw materials, that advantage will never be surrendered for the benefit of mine owners. We may assume, therefore, that coal has been taken out of the classification of protested products, and that it will require a higher degree of temerity than the protectionist leaders are capable of showing to warrant them in attempting its restoration a year hence. It will then be Winter, as it is now.

The value of this action as a measure of relief for existing conditions is still indeterminate. During the eleven months ended with November last the United States took of British coal of one kind or another 719,283 tons, or nearly six times as much as under the normal conditions of 1900. A considerable tonnage is afloat or under orders for early shipment, and on this the remission of the duty will be of advantage to the importers, who doubtless figured costs and profits under the assumption that it was all dutiable. This might lead to an advance in the price of Welsh anthracite at the mines if it were not for the fact that the exports of British coal to Germany, Holland, Russia, and France fell off very heavily during the past year as compared with the year before, and that but for the American demand there would have been an overproduction and a considerable decline in prices. The most that can be expected from the reflex influence of opening the American markets to foreign coal is that the price of Welsh coal at the mines will remain as it is, in which event the consumer here may expect to get some of the advantage of the tariff reduction.

This, however, is not the phase of the matter which especially interests labor. The anthracite miners, by striking and maintaining a practical hold-up of the mines for five months, produced conditions which necessitated precipitate action by Congress in placing anthracite on the free list and opening our ports to bituminous for twelve months. The miners are protectionists, not from principle, but by reason of their acceptance of the doctrine that the object of protection is to enable American employers to raise their workmen above the level of degrading competition with "the pauper labor of Europe" and by paying them higher wages than are paid to workmen—miners or others—abroad, to "elevate the standard of living" and better their condition generally. If the coal duty was protective in this sense, the miners have brought about its repeal by their own act. This gives, then, opportunity to test practically the sincerity and intelligence of the representations which have been made to them for so many years, and in which it is to be presumed they have placed implicit faith. Have they lowered themselves to the level of the "pauper labor of Europe," and restored the conditions from which they sought to emancipate themselves when they left Europe and came to this country? Have they let down the standard of living for themselves? Do they expect that their wages will now be readjusted to correspond with those paid in the British and Continental mines? If these things have really happened or are about to happen, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they were effected by their own acts, and that perhaps they have interests which are more closely identified with those of their employers than their leaders have cared to have them believe.

Suppose, on the other hand, that none of these things befall them; that their wages do not decline, by reason of the fact that the product of their labor is as much needed as before; that their standards of living are not lowered; that three thousand miles of ocean effectually separate them from the condition of "pauperization" which is said to characterize all foreign labor, and that through the stimulation of industrial development in sections where it now languishes, by reason of cheaper fuel, they are benefited as producers in steadier employment and as consumers in cheaper commodities of personal or family use. In that case, they will have opportunity to consider whether the representations made to them that protection was for their sole and exclusive benefit were quite sincere. Whatever the result, it should be of great and immediate interest to them.

"MOST FAVORED NATIONS."

The vote by which the Reichstag in effect asked the German Government to tax American petroleum in order to "establish a national refining industry," shows the same protectionist spirit which has thus far dominated the tariff legislation of the Reichstag. One delegate made a very good point when he warned the Legislature that its action would be futile, since the same attempt had been made in France, and every one of the twenty-four French refineries called into being by the law was now in the control of the Standard Oil Company. It is doubtless true, however, that they employ French labor, as German refineries would employ German labor.

But the main interest of the debate was the speech of the Secretary of the Interior, in the course of which he undertook to explain and defend the action of the Government in nullifying, as he admitted the measure would do, the "most-favored-nation clause" in the treaty with the United States. This he justified upon the ground that the United States did it, and was the first to do it. "When the United States," he said, "makes concessions to other countries under treaty, disinterested States do not acquire these concessions without, on their part making new concessions. Accordingly, when we make new treaties, the United States will not enjoy the advantages thereof without rendering an equivalent on its part."

This is an unfair statement of our position and of the case. We have assumed for ourselves, and acknowledged in other nations the right to make treaties of reciprocity, under which one party might concede special rates in return for like concessions on the other side, without thereby binding itself to extend the same privileges to other countries, under the most-favored-nation clause, unless they also made concessions equivalent to those in the treaty. But that is not this case. If Germany made a treaty with Austria giving preferential rates on Galician oil, or with Russia, giving the same on Baku oil, for a consideration in each case, we should have nothing to say, unless we could offer Germany an equivalent consideration. But what the German Government appears to propose is that American petroleum shall be boycotted by being put at a disadvantage with petroleum from other countries. This is a clear violation of our commercial treaty with Germany, and of the whole principle of the most-favored-nation clause, and looks very like a challenge to a tariff war. If Germany thinks such a war to her advantage we know of no way of preventing her from engaging in it.

THE RESERVISTS.

It is a great pity that the Senate should have stricken out that part of the Militia bill which provides for the establishment of a reserve force, to the number of 100,000, consisting of men honorably discharged from the army, the volunteers or the National Guard, who shall report yearly their residences, and who shall hold themselves in readiness to be mustered into service immediately on the outbreak of war.

Something like this is a feature in the National defense of every European country. The advantages of having such a body of veterans, literally or even comparatively speaking, who can be called out and mobilized at once, are too obvious to need recounting. Moreover, they have all been fully set forth in official reports and in speeches in Congress.

Presumably, it was the cost of this measure which induced the Senate to reject it. If the reserve should be filled to the legal limit that cost would be a million a year, since the bill, as passed by the House, provides that each veteran shall receive $10 for each yearly reporting of himself as "present for duty." This provision, we believe, is copied from the English law, which has in this matter worked very satisfactorily. At any rate, it ought to be enacted. A million a year is a very small premium to pay for so large a measure of National insurance. In our judgment, the House would be fully justified in calling for a committee of conference in order to secure, if possible, the recession of the Senate from an untenable position, and the restoration to the measure of one of its most valuable features.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Though we have ourselves a strong inclination—to which we frequently yield—to tell dog stories of somewhat dizzy altitude, the number of dog stories told by others that seem to us wildly improbable is strangely large. We sincerely grieve over this apparent unfairness—this inability to be as credulous as we want other people to be—but—well, why do the other people insist on telling stories for which our own extensive knowledge of canine character and intelligence provides no corroboration? A man up in Rochester, for example, rehearses with perfect gravity and with all the semblance of complete faith a tale of a terrier who, when told to walk on his hind legs from one room to another and there bite a visitor on the ear, immediately proceeded to execute this complex command. The yarn is given as proof of the large number of words which dogs can learn to understand in the way a man understands them. We would not for a moment deny that a dog could be taught to do the thing described, but the assumption and point of this tale are that the order was one never given before, and that it was executed offhand from an accurate comprehension of a dozen or more words spoken in an ordinary tone. When we see a dog do such a thing—which we never did and never expect to—we will believe in the possibility of the feat. The same anecdotist tells of a dog who would not attempt to follow his master when the latter, by putting on a silk hat, indicated that he was going somewhere where dogs are not welcome. That, now, is doubtless true. Most, if not all, dogs know that "best clothes," masculine or feminine, and themselves are incompatible, but even in this case they judge from experience, and not from any reasoning as to what the "best clothes" mean as to destination. They know they cannot go, but it is absurd to suppose that they have the faintest of inklings as to why not. The fact is that dogs do not know words, as words, at all, and they understand us just as we understand them; and to about the same extent, by a reading of very simple signs. It makes no difference, except, perhaps, to trick dogs, whether they are addressed in one language or another, and that settles all theories as to "vocabularies" commanded by these most estimable animals.

—There is, it seems, an "Organizing Secretary of the Black Movement to Central Africa." His name is D. R. THOMAS, he lives in Cairo, Ill., and he has sent us a printed circular—with a slightly imperative "please copy"—which is interesting, not only because it reveals to us the existence of the Black Movement to Central Africa and its Organizing Secretary, but also by reason of the remarkable plan it outlines with truly touching ingenuousness. The "nerve" of the request that ex-slaves be pensioned is quite outdone in this circular, which calmly petitions Congress to purchase in Western Africa a tract extending 500 miles along the coast and 1,000 miles into the interior, where ex-slaves and what are called their "offsprings," may build up a new United States with a free and independent Government of their own. The expenditure suggested is $250,000,000 the first year, and $125,000,000 the third and the fifth, or $500,000,000 in all. This neat but not gaudy sum is to be expended, to quote from the circular, as follows:

1. To send all the blacks from the infected [sic] districts of the disfranchised States to the new African territory and replace them if necessary by foreigners.

2. To send all the blacks who want to go and those unemployed and homeless to the new African territory.

3. To send two-thirds of all the black convicts from each State and Territory, also from the District of Columbia, to the new African territory.

It is also announced that "our uniforms, flags, and badges have been described," but when or to whom is not stated. The fact that this precious document has been sent to us, and presumably to other newspaper offices, indicates that the originator or originators of the plan either believe in the possibility of carrying it out or else are much more ignorant than is hinted even by their reference to "infected districts." As to the objects really sought we are not informed, but it is easy to see those that could be obtained by a more or less adroit presentation among the illiterate negroes of the South of a scheme apparently leading to expenditure for their benefit of such enormous amounts of public money. Judging from the surface of the case, the indications that this "Organizing Secretary" is, whether intentionally or unintentionally, a somewhat dangerous person, are strong enough to warrant immediate investigation.

—There are several reasons of measurable weight for preferring the services of unmarried to married women as teachers in the public schools, or in any other school for that matter, but neither the existence of those reasons nor the fact that some of them are not frequent topics of general discussion justified the drafting by any member of the Board of Education of a resolution like that now awaiting the action of that body. For the resolution treats the marriage of teachers as an offense to be punished after trial on "charges," and, of course, it is no such thing. It seems to us that what is needed is not an iron rule against married teachers, but a settled policy to get and keep good teachers, and that the dismissal or the retention of the teacher who marries should be decided by the effect which her change of state has upon her efficiency as a teacher. Each case should be settled on its own merits, and only the interests of the school should be regarded by the board. The idea that the position of teacher should be given to unmarried women because they need the salary more than married women do is utterly indefensible, and it should be condemned whenever presented, no matter by whom or in what shape. Schools are maintained for the education of children, and the fact that they also provide adults with a means of earning a living is one that should be kept strictly incidental. As long as a teacher does satisfactory work, the Board of Education, so far as we can see, has no business to ask whether she is married or not. The prevention of marriage is against public policy, and to make it the basis of "charges" is wicked as well as absurd.

—Well fitted to stand beside the denunciation of lynching and lynchers, which forms a part of Gov. JELKS'S annual message to the Alabama Legislature, is a description of the results of lawlessness in Amite County, Miss., which has been sent to The New Orleans Picayune by its representative in Jackson. The negroes, he says, have been so terrorized by whitecap gangs that they are quitting the county in droves. As a result land values are rapidly decreasing, bankers and other money lenders are refusing to make the usual advances, and both business and agriculture are suffering severely. An instance is cited of a man who recently wanted to borrow $500 on land that not long ago would have sold at auction for $3,000, but he could not get the loan on any terms, for the reason that the security was regarded as inadequate in present conditions. "Word reaches Jackson," continues The Picayune's representative," that at last the substantial business people of Gloster and the surrounding country are becoming desperate, seeing that ruin is staring them in the face, and it is intimated that it will not be long before affidavits are made against lawless whitecappers before the United States Commissioner here. The initiative for law and order must come from the people, both in the State and Federal courts. Unless citizens are willing to become prosecutors of crime, the courts are powerless to put down lawlessness. Of all times in her history, Mississippi can ill-afford to be cursed with lawlessness, and it behooves the good citizenship everywhere to rally around the law officers they have elected, and stamp out crime of whatever character." All this The Picayune prints, but, for reasons best known to itself, puts it in extremely small type and with no attention-forcing headlines. Yet the state of affairs revealed is a most serious one, and the remedy suggested for it is excellent.

AGAINST PLATT'S RE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are thousands of Republicans in this State who entirely agree with H. H. Layburn, who expresses in his letter published in to-day's TIMES his strong opposition to the re-election of Mr. Platt as United States Senator, and I am proud to say that I am one of them.

Mr. Platt has had all the recognition from the party in this State that any one could ask for; he is too old to properly represent this great State, and has become too cordially disliked by a large element of the Republican Party to fill the position satisfactorily. His election means that this State will pass into the Democratic column at the next general election. There are so many younger and abler men—our present Governor, for instance—who would be an honor to this State for years to come, if the electors of this State saw fit to return them.

We beg the Republicans of the present Legislature to elect some one other than Mr. Platt, thus allowing us to get rid of him. P. L. GARRETT.

New York, Jan. 14, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Thought He Knew.

"A learned Boston professor has carefully explained what it is that causes an intoxicated man to see double."

"Well, well! I always supposed it was drink that did it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Barrier.

"What have you in the way of beefsteak to-day?" asked the cheerful customer, who hadn't paid his bill.

"Well," replied the frank butcher, "I reckon about the only thing in the way is its price."—Baltimore News.

Contagious Only.

"This fishin' fever seems to be contagious," said the stranger, noting the long row of anglers perched upon the creek bank.

"Yes, it's contagious, all right," said the man who had been fishing four hours without a nibble, "but not ketchin'."—Baltimore American.

The Widower.

"A widower," remarked the elderly female, "always reminds me of a baby."

"How's that?" queried the young girl.

"During the first six months he cries a good deal, the next six months he begins to take notice, and the odds are against his getting safely through his second Summer."—Chicago News.

SHE PULLS THE STRINGS.

Grif Alexander in Pittsburg Dispatch.

The boy leaves home to make his way
Through life—to buffet with the world.
His mother's thoughts go with him; they
Are projectiles at danger hurled.
His mother's apron strings? Well, yes!
The dearest, sweetest, tenderest things!
And when at last he's gained success
Be sure a woman pulled the strings!

He goes to court a girl, and he
Is confident he knows it all.
He takes initiative. She
But acquiesces to his thrall.
And yet, if one the truth would tell,
And one could see Dan Cupid's wings,
We'd see him hitched and driven. Well,
Be sure a woman pulls the strings!

He takes his place in life's hard fight;
A crisis faces him at last.
He hesitates 'twixt wrong and right.
Then acts, and, lo! the danger's past.
How smart he was! how brave! how wise!
Rounds of applause his action brings,
He read the riddle in her eyes!
Be sure a woman pulled the strings!

A child is born to happy pair—
A winsome little girl is she;
She straightway for him lays a snare
And catches him with childish glee.
He looks on her with smile that's fond.
"She's all my own!" his glad heart sings.
His heartstrings to her words respond—
The little woman pulls the strings!

Aye, man's a wonder without doubt,
He walks erect like unto God.
He always knows what he's about—
This wayward marl, this stupid clod!
But woman smiles—and gives him life!
The mannikin's possessed of wings!
And be she mother, daughter, wife,
Be sure a woman pulls the strings!

ART NOTES.

The Corcoran Gallery at Washington is showing the water colors of a local painter, Mr. Walter Paris, including a picture of Pennsylvania Avenue during the blizzard of 1899, Summer work from Colorado and Massachusetts, and aquarelles taken during trips to England and France. These pictures are in the hemicycle. In the studios of the Corcoran Building a disciple of Munich ateliers, Mr. Henry H. Ahl, is exhibiting landscapes and other paintings taken in New England.

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A correspondent of The Morning Post writes from Rhodesia to say that the massive ruins at Zimbabwe, discovered by Mauch and described by Bent, are being cleared of rubbish. The Curator of the Rhodesian Museum at Buluwayo has made a favorable report on these excavations, although there is no archaeologist in charge. The walls of what is called the great temple stand 35 feet high and are 15 feet thick at the base. The building is elliptical, 300 feet long, and along the southern wall it is decorated with two carefully executed rows of stone in zig-zag pattern. Three gaps in the northern wall form as many entrances. The most striking features of the interior are the great cone of cut stone, a solid structure, and the passage that leads up to it. The latter follows the curve of the outer wall, and is only two or three feet wide, opening near the cone at the southern end of the building. "It is quite a curious experience to walk along the passage with the walls of hewn stone rising nearly thirty feet on both sides, and with only a narrow slit of sky visible above. The cone, too, is a remarkable structure, standing as it does even now about thirty-five feet high, though some of the top courses have fallen. Like the walls, it is formed of small, dressed blocks of granite." Ruins near by on a hill are equally massive and labyrinthine. "From the artificially enlarged rock platform with its huge granite pillars projecting ten or twelve feet into the air one can survey the distant mountains, the native kraals perched on the kopjes, the imposing tempie whence ascends the sound of the laborers as they sing at their work, and the fine sweep of the wall below which appears to have at one time encircled all the now ruined structures." It was here that Bent found the religious emblems that caused him to connect the ruins with an early settlement of Phoenicians and the remains of gold smelters' pots which suggested King Solomon's mines and the fabled Ophir. A railway runs to within 150 miles of Zimbabwe, and it is strange that no one representing the British Museum should be on the spot to direct the work, photograph things in situ, and watch that the workmen do not destroy or secrete objects which may indicate the period when these ruins were new and the race which erected them.

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The December number of Les Arts gives the first careful statement of the masterpieces of painting and other works of art which the City of Paris has obtained through the brothers Dutuit of Rouen. The illustrations are all from the collection now installed in the Petit Palais des Arts on the Champs Elysées and the descriptive articles by the painter Georges Caln, the art critic Arsè Alexandre, by MM. Gaston Migeon and Jean Robiquet take up the collection from different points of view. Rembrandt's portrait of himself is given a whole page; it is a splendid early etching of the young artist standing, clad in a fancy dress, a big shaggy dog sitting before him. Another is a sketchy drawing of his wife, Saskia, lying in bed. "The Old Farm," by Isaac van Ostade; "The Mill," by Hobbema; "The Woman Before the Mirror," by Terburg; a tavern scene by Palamedes, are among the Dutch pieces reproduced. Other cuts show old enamels from Limôges, thirteenth century bronze figures in high relief adorned with enamels, pieces of the rare faience of Saint-Porchaire, old French and Italian majolica, Bishop's crosses in enameled metal and in ivory, sculptures by Clodion, antique bronze statuettes, Greek, Graeco-Roman and Egyptian, and pages from a fifteenth century manuscript, "History of Alexander," splendidly painted, with scenes of warfare and the Court. Some idea of the richness of the hoards made by the two penurious collectors from Rouen may be gained from this number, which in the American edition contains beside the French text an English translation and some local art notes.

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Etchings and lithographs by J. F. Millet, Théodore Rousseau, and Daubigny will form the next exhibition at the Lenox Library. More than 100 etchings by Daubigny and the rare and few by Rousseau and Millet will be shown, together with a host of lithographs and etchings by others—Chauvel, Lerat, Brunot Debaines, Pirodon, Mordant, Chaplin, Lafanne, Salmon, &c.—after works by the three masters; also drawings by the latter. Portraits and other material will add to the interest of this exhibition, which will be open to the public on Tuesday, Jan. 20.

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The Boston Evening Transcript falls foul of THE NEW YORK TIMES because of some review of the portraits by Miss Cole, daughter of Foxcroft Cole of Boston, which was printed in another paper. It is hard enough to bear the scoffs and slings of outrageous persons who differ from one's opinion on matters of art when an opinion is expressed, but to be whacked for what is printed elsewhere is a little too much. Sancho Panza complained that his master had all the fun of being a knight errant while he got tossed in a blanket, was pinched and cuffed, though he never did any one harm. The transcriber of The Transcript should be more careful when laying on the lash to be sure of the back it hits.

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In the suit of Mr. Henry R. Towne against the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts for selling pictures bequeathed by his father, John H. Towne, to the Academy, the answer is that no one of the Board of Directors who accepted the bequest was acting at the time the pictures were sold. The board pleads ignorance of the terms of the bequest and denies that the picture specified was worth "not less than $2,500." On the contrary, the board says that $90, the price for which it was sold, was its full market value at the time.

CONTRADICTS THE PRESIDENT.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi Denies in the Chamber the Charges Against Indianola Residents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Indianola incident came up in the Senate this afternoon as a question of privilege raised by Senator McLaurin of Mississippi, and for a time promised to be the occasion of sectional controversy. The Mississippi Senator, however, avoided giving any asperity to his remarks. He confined himself to arguing that the residents of Indianola had been misrepresented in the statement given out at the White House, to the effect that the resignation of Mrs. Cox, the Postmistress, had been caused by a lawless and brutal element in that town, and was compelled by threats of personal violence.

Mr. McLaurin said he had told the President this morning that he should call the attention of the Senate to the matter, and endeavor to make the denial of the statement given out at the White House as broad and complete as the original charge.

Senator Spooner asked the Mississippi Senator to bring the matter before the Senate in such a manner that there could be a reply to whatever was said in regard to the President's action. That Mr. McLaurin declined to do, saying he only wished to defend the people of the region from a charge which he believed was not true, and which he thought had not been supported by truthful statements to the President. Mr. McLaurin read several letters from prominent residents of the county, denying that Mrs. Cox had been intimidated or coerced, and describing how great was the inconvenience of having the post Office discontinued. One of the letters came from a bondsman of Mrs. Cox.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Col. Edward M. Hayes, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be Brigadier General.

Charles H. Marchant, Collector of Customs, District of Edgartown, Mass.

TILLMAN'S ATTACK ON KNOX.

Senator Says the Attorney General Is Criminal in Coal Proceedings and Deserves Hate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) continued his discussion of trusts and monopolies, basing his remarks on the Vest resolution regarding the removal of the duty on coal.

He declared that railroads are absolutely in the saddle on the coal question. They mine and market coal and fix the price, he charged, without regard to a solitary independent operator. He said it was infamy the way the press of the country was prostituted and lending itself to befuddle the minds of the people, and deceive them into the idea that the railroads are willing and anxious to relieve the distress occasioned by the coal famine, but that somebody, somewhere called an independent operator, is responsible for the present condition of affairs.

The President deserves no credit, said he, except for his attempt to effect a settlement of the question, "but the actual fact is," he added, "that J. Pierpont Morgan gave orders to his co-conspirators or servants to attempt the arrangement between the monopoly and strikers."

The Attorney General had been derelict and criminal, Mr. Tillman continued, and he is the man to whom the people can point and say, "You have murdered all those who have frozen to death. You are the man who deserves the approbrium and hate of the poor and oppressed of this land."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Tillman stated, after being closely questioned by Mr. Spooner, that W. R. Hearst had charged that the United States District Attorney of New York had received orders from the Attorney General not to submit his report of his investigation regarding trusts.

To his mind, he said, a case had been made, and the evidence and facts have been unanswered. The law, he said, was too plain for any one to dispute it.

Mr. Beveridge (Ind.) took exception to a statement by Mr. Tillman, which he thought impugned the motive of Judge Woods in issuing his injunction in the Debs case.

Replying Mr. Tillman said Judge Woods went far beyond anything ever contemplated by any American Judge.

"Why," he inquired, "are J. Pierpont Morgan or his co-conspirators any more immune from the proceedings of our courts of justice than Eugene Debs?"

Mr. Morgan, he said, had such a sanctity thrown around him on account of his vast wealth that to imprison him would cause the stars to get out of their course or the sun to stand still. He had, he said, brought up the President's name because he is the "boss" of Knox, and if Knox is responsible, he has either misled the President or somebody else has misled him; but, primarily, Mr. Knox is responsible for lack of action in regard to trusts.

After Mr. Tillman's remarks, Mr. Spooner said that several Senators desired to speak on the resolution, and asked that it go over, which was agreed to.

OPPOSE NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Democrats Against Department of Commerce Bill, Saying Labor's Interests Are Made Secondary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House to-day began consideration of the Department of Commerce bill, under a special rule making it a continuing order until disposed of. The opposition to the measure came entirely from the Democratic side. Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) made the opening argument in support of the measure.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Ala.) opposed the bill principally on the ground that the interests and welfare of the laboring classes would not be served by the transfer of the Bureau of Labor to the new department. The labor organizations, he said, had protested against the transfer. The minor position this bureau would occupy under the new department, he said, would create suspicion. Everything indicated, he said, that the interest and care of labor under the new department would be subordinate to the great interests of capital and commerce.

The bill was discussed further by Mr. Adamson, (Ga.,) Mr. Corliss, (Mich.,) and Mr. Scott, (Kan.,) who spoke for the bill, and by Messrs. Gaines, (Tenn.,) Davis, (Fla.,) Clayton, (Ala.,) Shackleford, (Mo.,) Cochran, (Mo.,) and Wooten, (Texas,) who antagonized it. In closing the general debate, Mr. Hepburn denied the assumption that the head of the new department would be hostile to labor. On the contrary, he contended, by giving the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor a seat in the Cabinet the Labor Bureau would be elevated and dignified.

FOR GENERAL STAFF BILL.

Senate Committee to Report House Measure and Amendments—Direct Supervision by Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on the General Staff bill, which passed the House a week ago.

The committee recommended the amendment of the bill in several particulars, however. One of the amendments constitutes the Chief of Artillery a member of the General Staff, and gives him the rank of brigadier-general. The effect of this amendment, if incorporated into the bill, will be in the interest of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, who is now the Artillery Chief. Another amendment gives the Secretary of War, after the President, direct supervision of the army, through the Chief of Staff, Section 8 being made to read:

"The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or the Secretary of War, shall have supervision of all troops of the line and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps, etc."

The last sentence of Section 3 was amended to read as follows:

"Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served two years with the branch of the army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency in time of war."

As it passed the House "general officers" were relieved from the operation of this provision.

SEEK DRAWBACK ON EXPORTS.

Manufacturers' Appeal for Return of Duties on Imports Afterward Sent Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day gave a hearing to representatives of corporations who want a drawback upon all articles imported which enter into the manufacture of domestic goods that are exported. There is a bill pending, introduced by Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, which provides that drawback in such cases shall be allowed to the amount of full duties paid.

There is no chance whatever for the passage of the Lovering bill, and it is considered singular that the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee should grant a hearing on this bill after refusing to appoint a time for hearing the representatives of the American Newspaper Association on the bill for free admission of wood pulp. The reason assigned for refusing to hear the publishers was that there being no reasonable prospect for the consideration of the bill in question, it would serve no good purpose to take the time in a hearing. In fact, Chairman Payne did not even submit the request of the publishers to the committee, but sent out a refusal after consulting his party associates. The hearing to-day on allowing a drawback to manufacturers was appointed without submitting the matter to the committee.

President Commutes a Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President to-day commuted the fifteen years' sentence of Henry Starr of Indian Territory, so that it will expire to-day. Starr was convicted in 1898 of manslaughter, and also on two charges of robbery. He served four years in jail pending his trial, and has since served five years, which, with the time allowed for good conduct, is more than equivalent to the fifteen years' sentence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Committee Reports the Cuban Treaty Favorably.

Democrats Prepare for Obstructive Tactics—Amendment Prohibits Sugar Concessions to Any Other Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day ordered a favorable report on the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and it was reported this afternoon in the executive session.

The most important feature of the treaty as it left the committee is an amendment, designed to conciliate the opposition to a lower rate on Cuban sugar, providing that the United States shall not, during the life of the treaty, grant to any other country any reduction from the Dingley tariff rates on sugar. The effect of this provision would be to kill off the other pending reciprocity treaties which contain concessions on cane sugar. Those now before the Senate are with Barbados, British Guiana and Jamaica. Treaties with Argentina, Ecuador and Nicarauga contain sugar clauses, but those proposed conventions died from inanition, because practically abandoned by both parties.

An amendment was made which makes the reduction on cattle imported from the United States into Cuba 40 instead of 20 per cent. Gen. Bliss, who was consulted with regard to that amendment, expressed the belief that the Cuban Government would accept the modification in favor of American cattle. The change was made at the request and in the interest of cattle raisers in the South, who asserted that the reduction on cattle should be as large as on the manufactures of the North. The effort to include an amendment in favor of American-grown tobacco was renewed, but without success.

Article 8 of the treaty, as amended by the committee, reads as follows:

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and in return for said preferential rate of duty granted to the Republic of the United States, it is agreed that the concessions herein granted on the part of the Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, Provided, that while this convention is in force no sugar being the product of the soil or the industry of the Republic of Cuba shall be exported from said republic to the United States at a greater reduction of duty than 20 per cent. below the rates prescribed by the act of July 24, 1897, and provided further, that while this convention is in force no sugar shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by the act of July 24, 1897.

All the Republicans and Senator Morgan voted for the report. Senators Bacon of Georgia and Bailey of Texas voted against it. Senator Rawlins of Utah did not vote, and Senator Money of Mississippi was absent.

Mr. Cullom will endeavor to get a vote on the treaty, but it is feared the opposition will use every parliamentary device to prevent action. An effort is being made to solidify the Democratic Senators against ratification, and while it is probable that this effort will fail, it is not unlikely that a sufficient number may be induced to join in a filibuster to prevent a vote. With all the Senators voting, fifty-nine votes would be required for ratification.

The opposition by the Democrats to the Cuban treaty will be directed by Senator Bailey, who expresses confidence in being able to prevent the majority from getting the necessary two-thirds vote. The majority leaders, on the other hand, have reason to believe they will gain the aid of several conservative Democratic Senators, and they mention among these Senators Vest, Bate, Cockrell, Morgan, and Pettus.

Senator Elkins had a long conference today with Senator Bailey to discuss the situation. It is said that Elkins will not vote against ratification. Senator Cullom intends to get the treaty before the Senate Monday.

The motive of the Democratic Senators in opposing the Cuban treaty is the subject of some curiosity. The position of the Senators from Louisiana, where the cane sugar industry is at stake, and of Senators who are drawn by sympathy to align themselves with them can easily be understood. But with the rank and file it is believed that the opposition is based on a party motive—the desire to put the Republican Senators "in a hole."

That this is the situation would appear to be corroborated in the fact that Republican Senators who have been the most strenuous opponents of reciprocity with Cuba now declare that as a party question they could not vote with the Democrats. Senator Foster to-day said that there were twenty-six votes pledged against the treaty, and only three Republican votes were needed to kill it. Overtures were made during the day to the ultra beet sugar Senators, but to the surprise of the Democrats they met with no encouragement.

One prominent beet-sugar Senator said to Senator Foster: "Much as I should like to defeat the treaty, I cannot walk out alone to certain political destruction."

It is asserted by the Republican leaders that they have made a poll of their side, and they have found that the whole Republican strength, with the exception, possibly, of Senator Mason of Illinois, who is not here, will be for ratification. Even Wellington of Maryland has agreed to vote for the treaty.

Notwithstanding that it should not be accepted that the treaty will be ratified as a matter of course in the next few days. Behind the Republican alignment on the proposition there is a strong masked opposition to the treaty. It is the old hostility of the Sugar Trust to Cuban reciprocity, with the purpose of coercing the Cubans to ask for annexation. With annexation the trust can buy raw sugar in Cuba and bring it in free. The Sugar Trust is not friendly to the idea of getting Cuban sugar with a 20 per cent. reduction if all other possible markets are to be cut off by the Same agreement. With the other sources of supply cut off, the Cuban planters can ask higher prices for the raw product than the trust would like to pay. With annexation and the possibility of reciprocity with other sugar-producing countries, the trust would have things largely its own way. It is not unreasonable to expect that the twenty-six Democratic votes in opposition can be manipulated by the two or three Republican Senators who will ostensibly line up with their party but secretly will be working against the treaty. It is of course easy to see that the opposition Senators can discuss the whole question until it dies with its sessions. That is something to be expected, no matter how radiant the prospect may be represented by the majority Senators.

The treaties with the Barbadoes, British Guiana and Jamaica kept pending before the Senate were provided for in Section 4 of the Dingley law, and have been the subject of negotiation and contention ever since the present tariff went into effect. In some cases it has been shown by testimony before the committee that tariff rates were raised by the negotiating countries for the express purpose of getting the best of the bargain with this country. It has been asserted in the Senate that Mr. Dingley made a large number of the rates in his tariff exceptionally high for the purpose of trading off in reciprocity agreements. Most of these island treaties were proposed as a scheme by Great Britain to obtain for her colonies advantages from the United States, while the bulk of the trade of the islands would still go, as heretofore, to the mother country.

While under the Blaine policy of reciprocity fifteen treaties were negotiated in three months, these Dingley trade treaties have hung fire for six years. They are now to be offered up as a sacrifice to get votes for Cuban reciprocity. For instance, the beet sugar Senators, notably from Michigan, Nebraska, and California, will be willing to support the Cuban treaty, it is said, if they are assured that the programme of reduction on sugar is to stop with the Cuban agreement. The California Senators are further induced to surrender their opposition from the fact that among the treaties to be killed in order to give life to the Cuban treaty is the arrangement with Jamaica which has been most strenuously fought by the citrus growers of the Pacific Coast.

NO TIME LIMIT ON TREATY.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Minister Quesada was authorized to-day to extend the time within which the reciprocity treaty with the United States must be signed, practically according to his own discretion.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is withholding its report on the reciprocity treaty until there appear to be no further amendments to the treaty in the United States Senate. The probability of deferring the ratification of this treaty is causing some apprehension here.

Preparatory work in the formation of a new tariff to take the place of the tariff received by the Cuban Republic from the American Military Government was begun to-day by the sending of a communication from President Palma to both houses of Congress, requesting the appointment of two members of each house who, with four Government officials, will constitute a commission to prepare a tariff bill. It is understood that Secretary of Finance Montes and Administrator of Customs Riverra will serve on the commission. The Government favors a moderate increase in the rates of duties, but there is no probability that anything approaching the rates levied by the United States will be reached.

WIDER RECIPROCITY URGED.

National Board of Trade Urges Congress to Follow the Lines Laid Down by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The National Board of Trade to-day adopted a series of resolutions in favor of reciprocity. The resolutions were presented by Nathan French of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, on behalf of the Committee on Reciprocity. The important resolution of the series is that following the preamble. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade urges legislation on the part of the National Congress regarding reciprocal trade relations along the lines laid down by the late President McKinley in his last address at Buffalo and by President Roosevelt in his recent message to Congress, including the ratification of the treaty with France and the other treaties negotiated under the Administration of President McKinley, now pending in the Senate, and further urges the negotiation of treaties on the same lines with Germany and other countries.

Other resolutions specifically declare in favor of the ratification of the Cuban treaty and the Newfoundland treaty, and urge the desirability of a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

A minority report was submitted, signed by John Hopwell, Henry W. Peabody, and J. T. McHugh, which read: "We concur in the foregoing except the closing lines of the first resolution."

Mr. French championed the adoption of the majority report in a convincing speech. Mr. Peabody and Mr. McHugh defended the action of the minority. Mr. La Lanne of Philadelphia seconded a motion to adopt the majority report, and the convention sustained the motion unanimously. Mr. La Lanne said experience had shown that adversity usually follows prosperity, and he said he looked forward to a "very great panic, the greatest ever known, because of the expansion we have had." He considered reciprocity of immeasurable benefit to the country at large.

ANTI-TRUST BILL DELAYED.

House Sub-Committee Confers with Attorney General and Finds It Needs More Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following statement was given out late this afternoon by the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, which is charged with the preparation of an anti-trust bill.

We have had a conference with the Attorney General, and we have been informally considering among other things his suggestions, as well as discussing the general form of the legislation. No definite action has been taken by the sub-committee, and we shall not be prepared to report to the full committee before the early part of next week.

The sub-committee had fully expected to complete a bill to-day and report it to the full committee to-morrow, but found after the conference with the Attorney General that more time will be required. One of the objects of the talk with the Attorney General was to get the bill in legal form that will stand the test of the courts. The positive assertion was made that there has been no hitch to occasion the delay. "It is simply a question now of perfecting the bill," said one member of the sub-committee.

CURRENCY BILL'S CHANCE SLIM.

Representative Fowler, However, Seeks to Have It Made a Special Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representative Fowler is working earnestly to secure a day for the consideration of the Currency bill, reported from the Banking and Currency Committee. The Committee on Rules has been asked to report a rule assigning a day for taking up the bill and fixing a time for a final vote. Unless such a rule be reported, the Currency bill will be found dead on the calendar when Congress ends on March 4.

Mr. Fowler is hopeful of favorable action by the Committee on Rules, and with the bill made a special order, he is confident it will command a majority vote. There is a general demand from financial and business men in every section of the country for the consideration of a Currency bill at the present session, but the chances that such a bill will get through the two branches before March 4 are slim.

No Canteen Bill This Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, by resolution, decided to take no action at this session on the canteen question.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

A favorable report to-day has been authorized by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the House bill allowing officers of the army to serve as chief and assistant chiefs of the Philippine constabulary. The bill provides for one such chief and for four assistants. The measure also authorizes the use of Philippine scouts in assisting the constabulary.

The House yesterday passed the Army Appropriation bill.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill has been prepared by the House Committee on Agriculture. It carries approximately $6,000,000, about $80,000 more than the current appropriation.

Representative Joy (Rep., Mo.) introduced a concurrent resolution directing the House Committee on Naval Affairs to prepare a bill providing for the construction of twenty-five additional battleships at a cost not to exceed $5,000,000 each.

THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS.

Dinner in Honor of the Diplomatic Corps Is Given at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner at the White House to-night in honor of the diplomatic corps. More than seventy guests were present. All the nations diplomatically represented at Washington had a representative at the dinner with the exception of Belgium, which is still in mourning for the late Queen.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, head of the corps in the absence of Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, escorted Mrs. Roosevelt to the table, the President leading the way with Mme. Azpiroz, the wife of the Mexican Ambassador.

FAMINE-STRICKEN SWEDEN.

About 70,000 Persons Reduced to Eating Pine Bark and Moss.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Telegrams from Stockholm, Sweden, confirm the distressing accounts of the famine in Northern Sweden, as given in these despatches. About 70,000 persons are affected by the famine, which extends from the sixty-first to the sixty-seventh degree north latitude and from the Gulf of Bothnia and the Russian border far into the interior. The starving people are eating pine bark, which is dried, ground to powder, mixed with stewed Iceland moss and made into a kind of famine bread.

Coincident with the failure of crops is the extreme scarcity of fish. The fishermen return from their expeditions empty handed. Even ptarmigan, usually found in great numbers in the stricken district, have almost completely disappeared.

It is estimated that the expenditure of about $6,300,000 will be necessary to save the population from decimation. Thus far about $200,000, has been subscribed, of which sum over $12,500 was sent by Swedes in the United States. This amount does not include the money necessary to save the breed of cattle which alone can live through an Artic Winter, or supply seed for the Spring sowings.

May Yohe Gets $5,000.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The claim of May Yohe, Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong of New York, against her former husband, Lord Francis Hope, for $45,000 has been settled for $5,000. It was announced Jan. 1 that the claim of May Yohe had been settled amicably, but the amount paid to her was not stated.

GERMANY'S FRIENDLY AIMS

Baron von Sternberg Voices the Kaiser's Regard for America.

Says Good Relations with the United States Is His Majesty's Dearest Wish—Praise for President Roosevelt.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, the newly appointed Chargé d'Affaires of Germany at Washington, spent the greater part of the day at the Foreign Office. He probably will be received by the Emperor in audience next Saturday.

The Baron said to-day: "His Majesty has been pleased to commit to my care one of the dearest objects of his external policy—that of extending our friendship with the United States. This is for me a delightful work. The circumstances of each country place it beyond the jealousy and fear of the other, and we have at present good-will, admiration, and respect to build upon.

"His Majesty so thoroughly appreciates the capabilities of Americans; their fair and brilliant women; their genius; their liveliness of disposition; the ease with which they do immense things, and their loyalty to high aims, that my work will be facilitated in every way by his Government."

"Standing on either side of the entrance to the private office of the American Ambassador here are busts of George Washington and Frederick the Great. These busts have been in the embassy and in the ministry before it since the early part of the past century. When I have called at the embassy they always seemed to me to symbolize the relations between the peoples of Germany and of the United States.

"Since the Union was founded, since Frederick the Great recognized the independence of the American Colonies, the good-will of the House of Hohenzollern toward them has continued without interruption up to the present moment.

"Neither Prussia nor Germany has ever had a 'diplomatic incident' with the United States. Once or twice a portion of the people of one country, not understanding the aims and motives of the other, has given play to unsympathetic feelings and suspicions. The Germans are sensitive and the Americans are sensitive, and the press of both countries is free; hence it came about that certain German newspapers offended the American people during the Spanish war, although the German Government preserved a perfectly correct and neutral demeanor at that time.

"It has happened also that a portion of the American press attributed to Germany unworthy and covert aims in the Venezuelan dispute. I am happy to say in behalf of my Government that we neither have, nor ever have had, any purpose in connection with Venezuela, other than to protect German residents there.

"One of my immediate duties, after presenting my credentials, will be to join in the negotiations in Washington for a final understanding with Venezuela. Although this question is not susceptible to instant settlement, Germany approaches it with most tolerant views since President Castro has shown a willingness to recognize that we have grounds for grievance.

"The position of the controversy is such that we may expect a conclusion measurably satisfactory to each Government interested. The Germans Government feels grateful to the United States for the part they have taken in advancing the adjustment that is now clearly in prospect.

"The Venezuelan affair will cause no further difficulty if all the persons concerned are of the Roosevelt type. The Monroe Doctrine is an unwritten law with Americans, and President Roosevelt interprets it, as he has on occasions emphasized to the world, as a measure seeking for peace. As regards the Venezuelan question, I trust confidently in the President's sense of justice and in the tact of his eminent advisers.

Talking of trade competition between Germany and the United States, Baron Speck von Sternberg said:

"Commercial rivalry will not prevent us from liking each other if we play the game fairly. When you are beaten on a point you are displeased with yourself rather than with the other fellow, if he has shown good feeling and fairness. Each of our countries has its strong points and is proud of them, but I conceive it possible to be all the more interested in each other during the interludes of the game because we are competitors.

"Perhaps I am more optimistic about the situation as a result of my personal knowledge of American character. I lived there a long time, and my American friends openly tell me that I am about as much of an American as they are. Well, I was born in England, my mother was English-Scotch, my wife comes from Kentucky, and my father was a German, so I suppose that with such relations I have a certain claim on America."

FEAR OF A TARIFF WAR.

German Legislators Hesitate Before Restricting the United States.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the debate on Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim's resolution asking the Government to denounce the most-favored-nation treaties directed against the United States and Argentina, and a substitute requesting the Government to denounce treaties with countries where experience had shown that the most-favored-nation clause was injurious to Germany's interests, Herr Bernstein, Socialist, said the resolutions meant a tariff war and that tariff wars should not be entered upon lightly with a country like the United States, nor with Argentina, whence Germany drew a large supply of wool.

Count von Kanitz, the Agrarian leader, expressed astonishment at the fact that the Government had not denounced the commercial treaties before Dec. 31, considering that agricultural produce in Germany does not pay for the cost of production. The note running through Herr Bernstein's speech was fear of the United States.

Count von Kanitz, continuing, said:

"This fear is wholly unjustified, for the United States has much greater interest in trading with Germany than vice versa."

Secretary Posadowsky-Wehner again discussed the treaty relations with the United States, reviewing at length the negotiations upon the subject of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia, and said:

"When the preceding speaker asserts that the best basis for trade relations with the United States is a tariff treaty, the allied Governments agree with him fully. We should be glad to conclude such a treaty with that great country at an early day.

"Supplementing my remarks of yesterday, let me add that the existing commercial relations with the United States rest upon the treaty made in 1828 between the United States and Prussia, the validity of which was upheld by the Reichstag in 1885. We were of the opinion that the most-favored-nation principle existed unconditionally between the United States and the German Empire, based upon Paragraphs 5 and 6 of that old Prussian treaty. In other words, that all the concessions made by one of the contracting States to a third country must ipso jure be extended to a most-favored State, whether such concessions were made before that treaty was negotiated or afterward. But the United States was of a different opinion.

"Then came the Dingley tariff, under which the United States Government concluded two treaties with France and a series of agreements with other countries. Acting upon our interpretation of the most favored nation treaty, we asked the United States to extend to Germany the concessions made to France. It was upon this occasion that the United State's divergent view came to our knowledge. Washington having pointed out that the most-favored-nation principle referred only to conditions antecedent to the treaty of 1828.

"We then began negotiations upon this view of the case, believing we could remove this point from controversy for the present by maintaining the status quo toward the United States, but upon the presupposition and condition that the United States grant us the same concessions as made to France under the Dingley tariff. The American Government did so, but we regarded it as unnecessary to lay the agreement before the Reichstag because, as a matter of fact, the United States conceded to us nothing new."

Referring to criticisms of the Government yesterday for abolishing hygienic measures against the importation of American dried fruit, Secretary Posadowsky-Wehner said: "We could abolish the restrictions with a good conscience, since our experts established the fact that the San José scale was incapable of propagating on dried fruit."

The discussion was adjourned until to-morrow without reaching a vote.

THE KAISER GIVES OFFENSE.

His Interest in "Higher" Biblical Criticism Causes Adverse Comment in German Church Circles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that the Kaiser's patronage of Prof. Delitzsch as the exponent of the "higher" Biblical criticism does not by any means give satisfaction in all quarters. The Clerical organ, the Koelnische Volkszeitung, assuming that Prof. Delitzsch and his school is beginning to enjoy the Kaiser's special protection, says:

"It is out of the question that the consequences of this imperial favor should take effect in the ecclesiastical realm of Catholicism, but their importance for the National Protestant Church whereof the monarch is the supreme Bishop may be far reaching. * * * The treatment which Dr. Stoecker, the leading representative of the orthodox party, received works by contrast like the flashlight of a signal lamp."

The correspondent adds that the reference to Dr. Stoecker is singularly out of place. He lost his position because he had become what the Kaiser called "a political parson," and not because of his orthodoxy.

BELGIAN RECRUITS SCARCE.

Volunteer Clause in New Army Reform Bill Yields Poor Results.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times correspondent at Brussels says that the application of the volunteering clauses of the new Army Reform bill has not yielded the results anticipated by the Government.

The number of volunteer applicants who would receive a franc daily, like the regulars, has been far below the estimate, and more than half of those applicants were disqualified on physical grounds.

The reason for the failure, the correspondent adds, is the inadequate pay, the cost of the army per head of population does not exceed 8 francs.

KWANGSI'S TRICKY GOVERNOR.

Believed to be Magnifying Brigandage in the Interests of France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times's correspondent at Shanghai says in reference to the reported serious rebellion in the Kwangsi Province that the native press states that the Provincial Governor, Wang-Chi-Chun, purposely permits an increase of brigandage, magnifying the operations of the local banditti into a serious rebellion with the deliberate purpose of afterward invoking the assistance of the French troops.

Stress is laid upon the Governor's former record in the Nganwhis Province and elsewhere, and his notorious capacity for venality. His recent decoration by the French Government does not escape comment.

MACEDONIANS SEEK TROUBLE.

Openly Boast That Prince Ferdinand Is Powerless to Check Their Movement.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that the boasts of the Macedonian Committee that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is powerless to check their movement when they take action during the coming Spring is not without foundation. There are 600 Macedonians among the officers of the Bulgarian Army and at least 100,000 emigrants in Bulgaria.

There are 115,000 Turkish troops waiting to cross the border and give a warm reception to the Macedonian bands, but if the latter are defeated and the leaders manage to rouse another Bulgarian atrocities agitation, it will be impossible to foresee the consequences.

The assurances that the Macedonians had brought their blood upon their own heads by their wanton political intrigue would not satisfy public opinion, and the result of the Greco-Turkish war shows that the victorious Turk might be deprived of the fruits of success.

Sheng to Retain His Office.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times's correspondent at Shanghai says that in response to the memorial presented to the throne by Viceroy Yuan-Shih-Kai, Sheng is permitted to retain control of the Government telegraph system to allow of his winding up of the financial year. Presumably Sheng has made disbursements that were required in Peking.

BIG WAR CONTRIBUTION.

South African Capitalists Subscribe $150,000,000.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Members of leading firms representing South African interests held an important meeting at the offices of Wernher, Beit & Co. this afternoon and definitely agreed on a war contribution of $150,000,000, payable in three annual instalments and covered by a loan not redeemable before ten years. The first $50,000,000 will be issued in 1904. The assembled magnates appointed Baron Rothschild, as an independent expert, to choose the date of the issue.

MISSION BOARDS STARTLED.

Isolated stations tend to decrease the efficiency of foreign missionaries, according to the opinions expressed in the early discussions at the tenth annual conference of the Foreign Mission Boards, continuing the sessions in the Bible House yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour of the Baptist Mission Union of Boston told of a recent trip to the Philippines, his conclusion being that not the least of the services to be rendered by missionaries in the islands will be the teaching of lessons in self-government.

A paper on "The Apportionment to Churches of the Missionary Budget" by the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society caused the principal discussion of the afternoon. The Rev. J. W. Young, a Methodist, in speaking on the subject, referred to the powers of his Bishops.

"Methodist Bishops are not Bishops, but Popes," he exclaimed. Seeing that his words had caused amazement, he continued: "Well, I was trying to get the best descriptive term I could think of. The chief difference that strikes me is that their power is limited to this planet."

The meeting next year is to be held in this city.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Its Third Evening Concert Given at Carnegie Hall.

Two New Symphonic Poems by Mr. Loeffler—Mr. Schroeder as Solo 'Cellist.

The concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, given last evening in Carnegie Hall—the first of their third trip to this city for the present season—was of uncommon interest for several reasons. First, it brought to the attention of their New York friends for the first time two new symphonic works by Mr. Charles Martin Loeffler, one of the leading violinists of the organization; it was the occasion for Mr. Alwin Schroeder, the distinguished first 'cellist of the orchestra, to appear as the soloist, and lastly the programme contained a symphony that has always had a special place in the affections of musical amateurs of New York, that which Dr. Dvorak composed during his residence in this country, and called by him from the influences was impeled him to it "From the New World." The programme also contained Schumann's beautiful overture to his opera of "Genovera"—the only portion of his one work in that form that has escaped the destructive tooth of time.

Mr. Loeffler's symphonic poems disclose in their subjects and their treatment the artistic and intellectual predilections that have conditioned the several previous works of his already known here. He is in the thrall of the mystic, symbolic trend of the younger French and Belgian poets, and illustrates in his music what they have put into verse. His new symphonic pieces are based upon poems respectively of Paul Verlaine and Maurice Rollinat. Products though they are of the same general movement and tendency of thought, they are antitheses in their contents and form of expression. Verlaine's verses are an exquisite apostrophe to the morning star paling before the approaching sunrise, full of a tremulous ecstacy, and with vivid touches of the joy of nature at the coming of the miraculous dawn.

Mr. Loeffler has expressed this in music of high originality, subtle feeling, vivid picturesque quality, and, above all, of fastidious distinction. There is morning freshness in it and the mood of exaltation. His musical inspiration has an individual note that is reminiscent only of himself. The prelude is a strain of high and delicate poesy, with its suggestions of the paling star, the quails calling in the thyme, the lark soaring skyward, the dew upon the hay: the feeling is idyllic, the instrumentation deliciously luminous and full of significance of the sounds and sights of out-of-doors. The climaxes are of swelling sonority; the mood becomes one of poignant longing, the music agitated, the instrumental color deeper and richer, and there is an outpouring of all the eloquence of the orchestra. The charm and the subtle spirit of beauty that are in the piece are not to be resisted.

Rollinat is described as a personality strange and "macabre," as the French say. So are his verses, the "Villanelle du Diable," with their two refrains, "Hell's a-burning, burning, burning"—"the Devil prowling, runs about." Mr. Loeffler has had in them a clear field for a vivid imagination and grotesque invention. He has not transcended the limits of what is really musical expression as they are understood to-day; and his illustrations of the couplets, as the annotator justly remarks, are suggestive rather than literal. He has resorted to many ingenious technical devices, and the result is at least fantastic and of curious interest, if not of inherent musical beauty. Mr. Loeffler, who played as a member of the orchestra during the performance of his works, was enthusiastically greeted at its close and made to bow his acknowledgments several times.

Mr. Schroeder's playing of Saint-Saëns's violoncello concerto was of supreme mastery. Violoncello concertos do not in general stand very high in the scale of musical things, but this one is a truly musical composition; it in some measure at least repays the expenditure of Mr. Schroeder's artistic labors upon it. Like all of its class, it makes the instrument do and say many things that are foreign to its nature; but as a great coloraturo singer can evolve dramatic significance out of trumpery vocal floriture upon occasion, so Mr. Schroeder made the equivalent passages in the concerto seem almost like music and the natural expression of the violoncello. Tranquil and unerring mastery of all the most difficult propositions in technique that confront the player was in his playing; and much besides, in the noble dignity and breadth of his phrasing, his repose of style, and the unctuous beauty and bigness of his tone. The audience was deeply stirred by his playing and summoned him several times to receive its expressions of delight.

It was highly significant in more ways than one that the Boston Symphony Orchestra should produce before its public, at a concert, one of its own ranks, a composer of such original power, and a player who represents the finest accomplishment in his art.

Mr. Gericke's reading of Dvorak's symphony can scarcely gain unqualified acceptance. It was an extremely finished performance, and a beautifully balanced one, as well as highly colored; it was one in which the brilliancy of the orchestration in every department of the instrumental forces was made to tell for its utmost. It had a potent and vigorous spirit. It was in the matter of tempi that it seemed seriously at fault. The largo suffered by being played too fast—its profoundly moving effect is realized only by taking it in the most sustained manner. And in the trio of the cherzo there was an equal loss from too great deliberation that let the characteristic spirit evaporate.

MISS INMAN AND MR. SCHNITZLER.

Miss Ethel Inman and Mr. Isidore Schnitzler gave a recital upon the pianoforte and violin yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall, in which they had the assistance of Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, basso. Miss Inman is believed to have made a previous appearance here some years ago, which left no deep mark upon the public memory. She comes now without preliminary announcement as to her powers and proficiency, and her appearance was made under circumstances and with a programme that did credit to her good taste. But with this statement very nearly all that can be said in her favor is exhausted. She played with Mr. Schnitzler Schumann's D minor sonata for piano and violin, a ballade in D minor by Mr. Louis V. Saar, Chopin's F sharp impromptu, Liszt's arrangement of Schubert's song, "Erlkönig," and his eleventh Hungarian rhapsody.

She is a pianiste of accomplishment altogether too slight to justify her public appearance in this city. Her technique is faulty and insufficient, her tone poor in quality, though often superabundant in quantity, and her conception of the music she played yesterday rudimentary. One of her most annoying faults is the misuse of the damper pedal, that obliberates the outlines of the music. It would have been interesting to hear what Mr. Saar's ballade was like, but it was really almost impossible to distinguish its contour as Miss Inman presented it, so confused and bewildering was her blurring of it by the pedal. In the Schumann sonata she played the piano part much too loudly, and with quite insufficient consideration for the violin in other ways.

Mr. Schmitzler's playing was without the distinction of fine tone or phrasing, and all in all the sonata suffered severely. Mr. Witherspoon gave the greatest pleasure that was to be derived from the concert by his excellent voice and his good singing.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Joseph Haworth on Wednesday left Richard Mansfield's company to star in "Resurrection." Yesterday Arthur Forrest, who has received so much praise as Marc Antony, decided to leave him to star next season in a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel, "Temporal Power." Mr. Forrest is to be managed by F. C. Whitney.

***

Daniel Frohman, Maurice Grau, and others have been credited with endeavoring to bring to America for a farewell tour Mme. Adelina Patti, and now Robert Grau comes forward and says he may bring her next November for a season of sixty concerts, to be given in the United States, Mexico, and Canada. Mr. Grau's agent will sail shortly to get her to sign the contract.

***

Joseph Humphreys, who has been Charles Frohman's stage manager for many years, left here yesterday for Tuscon, Arizona, where he hopes to regain his shattered health.

***

Percy Williams, owner of the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, has secured an eight-year lease of the Circle Theatre, and will open it shortly as a vaudeville house.

***

"The Wizard of Oz" opening was postponed last night until Tuesday. This was due, not to the illness of Paula Edwardes, but to a delay in the completion of the new costumes and scenery. Miss Edwardes it is stated, will be succeeded by Grace Kimball if she does not get well by Tuesday.

***

The special matinée to be given by Duse Tuesday will include the third act of "Citta Morta," the second act of "Magda," and the third act of "La Femme de Claude."

***

Elsie De Wolfe will appear at the Madison Square with her new play, "Cynthia," in February.

***

Blanche Walsh's support for Tolstoi's "The Resurrection" is fast being selected by her managers, Waganhals and Kemper. Those signed yesterday were Sydney Herbert, Hattie Russell, Hugo Toland, Mrs. Kate Byron, and Beverly Sitgreaves.

THREE NEW THEATRES PLANNED

Are to be Completed in Readiness for the Season Next Fall, It Is Announced.

According to announcements made yesterday, New York will be enriched by three more theatres, situated, one at Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, one in West Thirty-fifth Street near the Garrick, and one at Third Avenue and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street Plaza.

The first is the one which the Sire Brothers have been talking of building. Plans will be filed for it to-day, and the work will commence as soon as they are accepted. It will be known as the Comedy Theatre, and will be opened with a play by an American author. The theatre is to be about the size of the Empire, and modeled after one at Bordeaux, France. Charles B. Dillingham is to be the lessee.

The second, near the Garrick, will be completed by next Fall, when George Wilson, the minstrel, will enter it and try to establish a home for minstrelsy. It is stated that an order has already been placed for a great cathedral organ.

The third place of amusement is also to be opened next Fall, the work for its construction beginning in February. This Harlem theatre is to be owned by Thomas Miner, and its policy will be similar to that of his Eighth Avenue and Bowery theatres.

Damrosch Lecture Recital.

Mr. Walter Damrosch's second lecture recital on Wagner's works was given yesterday afternoon in Daly's Theatre before a large audience. It was devoted to "Parsifal," of which Mr. Damrosch expounded the text and the music, playing the latter upon the piano. He had the assistance of Mr. David Mannes, who gave an arrangement for the violin, with piano accompaniment, of the "Good Friday Spell."

New Chinese Railway Approval.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times's Shanghai correspondent says that Viceroy Chang-Chi-Tung has approved the terms of the Shanghai Nanking Railway contract, which now goes to London to await the acceptance of the Directors of the British and Chinese Corporation.

Obituary Notes.

PATRICK DOUGHERTY, sixty-five years old, is dead in Middletown, N. Y. For nearly half a century Mr. Dougherty was a prominent business man in Middletown and in this city, and was considered wealthy.

HENRY POGUE, Secretary and Treasurer of the H. & S. Pogue Dry Goods Company of Cincinnati, died yesterday. He was born in Ireland seventy-five years ago, and was in business in Cincinnati almost half a century. He was very wealthy.

ADAM LUSHEAR, father of John W. Lushear, President of the North Ward Bank of Newark, and of Postmaster William H. Lushear of Short Hills, died in his home, in Millburn, N. J., on Wednesday night at the age of seventy years. He was a native of Boonton, and he had lived in Millburn for more than fifty years.

THOMAS MILBURN GOPSILL died of diabetes yesterday in his home, at 125 Summit Avenue, Jersey City. He was born in Jersey City on Dec. 14, 1847, and was a son of John Gopsill, one of the few Republican Mayors ever elected in Jersey City. He entered the insurance business with his father and uncles, who established the Gopsill Insurance Agency. He was Treasurer of the State Charities Aid Association and the Home of the Homeless, and Secretary of the State Reformatory Commission. He was also a member of the Palma Club and Lincoln Association, and a prominent Mason. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GOULD—SEDGWICK.—In St. Paul's Church, Syracuse, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 14, by the Rev. Henry R. Lockwood, D. D., May Ellen, daughter of Charles A. Sedgwick, Esq., of Syracuse, and James Henry Gould of Seneca Falls.

DIED.

AKIN.—On Monday, January 12th, 1903, Albert J. Akin, in the one hundredth year of his age. Funeral at his residence, 4 West 56th Street, on Thursday, January 15th, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pawling, N. Y., on Friday morning. Carriages will meet special car on train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:08 A. M.

BEACH.—On January 13, 1903, at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, Anna J., youngest daughter of the late Henry N. and Martha C. Beach. Funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Stuart Lindsley, 68 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J., Friday, Jan. 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Orange station on arrival of 10:10 A. M. train from Christopher and Barclay Street ferries, New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

GUION.—Jan. 13, 1903, after a lingering illness, Emma Snyder, widow of William H. Guion, Jr. Funeral services from St. John's Church, St. John's Place, near Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

HAXTUN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, at his residence, No. 21 Madison Av., Benjamin Haxtun in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 21 Madison Av., Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MARIE.—On Tuesday, January 13th, at his residence, 6 East 37th Street, Peter Marie, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning, January 16th, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

MILLER.—On Thursday, at her residence, 120 West 57th St., Caroline Churchhill, wife of Warner Miller.

PRAY.—On Jan. 14, 1903, Susan R. Pray, M. D. Relatives and friends, also members of the Mayflower Rebecca Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 P. M. from 436 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

ROCKWELL.—At Ridgefield, Conn., Jan. 15, 1903, Grace Greaves, wife of George L. Rockwell. Funeral services at her late residence on Friday, Jan. 16, at 2:30 P. M. and at Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 17, at 12 M.

SHEPARD.—Wednesday, Jan. 14, Miss Mary Shepard. Funeral services Friday afternoon at 3, at her late residence, 215 Duffield St., Brooklyn. Interment at Hartford.

SHUMWAY.—Jan. 14, at

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
TO-NIGHT at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Maryill, Bridewell, and Nordica. Anthes, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2—FAUST. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8, at Pop. Prices—TANNHAEUSER. Gadski, Seygard, Maryill; Gerhaeuser, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists—Sembrich (first appearance this season at these concerts,) Bridewell, Dani. Scotti, ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 19, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Maryill; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF ELEONORA
DUSE TO-DAY AT 2. **MAGDA**
$2.50, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS
BY **WALTER DAMROSCH.**—Daly's Theatre, Mondays at 3 P. M. Mon., Jan. 19th, "Parsifal" (with David Bispham.) Thurs., Jan. 22d, "Die Walkure." (soloist, Mme. Sara Anderson, soprano.) Seats 25c. to $1.00.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN ..... Manager.
Greatest Triumph Ever Achieved
By the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"A Great Success."—Herald.
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
"Clever and interesting play."—Evening Sun.
"Deserving and Interesting Success."—Mail & Ex
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Saturday.
The Girl With the Green Eyes WITH **CLARA BLOODGOOD.**

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE / Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE CAVALIER.
Daily Matinee at 2. Except Saturday.
During Miss Marlowe's Engagement
THE LITTLE PRINCESS,
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play for CHILDREN AND GROWN UP CHILDREN.
"Of all the novelties of the season, 'The Little Princess' is the finest."—World.
ALL THE CRITICS LIKED IT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th st., near B'way.
Last 2 Evgs., 8:20. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MRS. LANGTRY IN **THE CROSS-WAYS,**
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Charles Frohman Will Present
ANNIE RUSSELL In her new play
MICE AND MEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave
Evgs. at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. Saturday at 1:45.
EXTRA HAMLET MAT. TUESDAY.
SOTHERN HAMLET Last Two Weeks as
Jan. 26—E. H. Sothern in "IF I WERE KING."

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
ELIZABETH TYREE in **GRETNA GREEN.**

KNICKERBOCKER Theat., B'way & 38th St.
Last 2 Nights, 8:15. Last Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. **GODWIN** MISS **ELLIOTT**
N. C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."
Wed. Eve., Jan. 21, Mr. Blue Beard. Seats on sale

Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c.
THIRD ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Opens To-morrow Night at 8 o'clock.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Saturday Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68; GOUNOD, "Scenes de Sapho," from "Sapho"; GOLDMARK, Chorus of Spirits and Spirits' Dance, from "Merlin"; ELGAR, "Sea Pictures"; WAGNER, Introduction and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde." Soloist, **Kirkby Lunn**
Seats $1.50 to 75c.; at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Ave. Hotel,) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

DALY'S THEATRE B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
THE BILLIONAIRE
Overwhelming Success. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success. THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "Florodora."
Souvenirs 100th Time. **Jan. 19**

New York's Finest **MAJESTIC** The World's Safest Theatre.
—Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.—
Opens Positively Tues. Eve., Jan. 20.
WITH **THE WIZARD OF OZ**
Entire production staged and arranged by MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Cor. 57th St. & 7th Av.
To-morrow at 8:15 P. M.
WOLSKY
the Russian boy violinist, assisted by Anton Schott, Tenor. Violin solos: Vieuxtemps's Fantasie Caprice, Wieniowski's Faust Fantasie, and Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saens.

Beatrice Herford, Original Monologues.
Marguerite Hall, Songs.
Waldorf-Astoria, Friday, January 16, 8:30 P. M.
For Benefit of St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children. Tickets $2. At Tyson's or at the door.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street.
Ev. 8. Matinee Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
Jan. 19, 3 P.M., 2d DOLMETSCH CONCERT.
Seats at box office and Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 WEEKS **THE NINETY AND NINE**
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

THE **DEWEY** MATINEE TO-DAY.
Merry Maidens Burlesquers.
E. 14th St. Sun. night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Saturday.
Next wk—Jack Munroe in Road to Ruin.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

GRAND BERTHA GALLAND | Notre Dame | Next wk Liberty Belles.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Marie Wainwright in CAMILLE.

ARMORY ATHLETIC GAMES

Twenty-second Regiment Athletes Win the Point Trophy.

A New Record Was Established by Twenty-third Regiment Runners—Wearers of Spiked Shoes Barred.

Two thousand persons attended the annual athletic games and cycle races of the Ninth Regiment, which were held in the Armory in West Fourteenth Street last night. The contests were sanctioned by the Military Athletic League and among the competitors were most of the best athletes belonging to the other local military organizations. The point banner was awarded to the athletes of the Twenty-second Regiment, the representatives of which scored forty-three points. The Thirteenth Regiment was second with eleven points, and third place went to the Seventy-first Regiment with six points.

Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, who officiated as referee, discovered that some of the men who took part in the trial heats of the sixty yards handicap run had worn spiked shoes and the heats had to be run over. The results were different in the second trials, as those who had worn the spikes in the first races ran unplaced on their second attempts.

A new record was established in the three-legged race at 60 yards, Philip Sayles and W. S. Edwards of the Twenty-third Regiment making a new mark of 0.07 2-5, the best previous time being 0.08. F. A. Onderdonk of the Twenty-second Regiment won the sack race very easily, leading from the start and winning by half a dozen yards.

Howard Valentine of the Twenty-second Regiment, who won on scratch in the one mile handicap ran a splendid and well-judged race. He worked his way gradually to a good position in the first half of the race, the track being twelve laps to the mile, and in the final lap he raced away as if he were only beginning and won handily by twelve yards in the good time of 4.35 3-5. There were two bicycle events run in heats, and there was not the slightest mishap in any of them. D. A. Kennelly should have won the half-mile run for members of the Ninth Regiment, but he mistook the bell at the beginning of the last lap as the announcement of the finish and stopped. When he discovered his error Kennelly ran off again and was only beaten out for first place by a few inches, Walter Thomas being the winner. The summary:

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by C. E. Peabody, Twenty-second Regiment, (9 feet;) M. Marks, Twenty-second Regiment, (9 feet;) second; F. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Owen Devine, Thirteenth Regiment, (60 yards;) George Perden, Thirteenth Regiment, (50 yards,) second; G. C. Cameron, Eighth Regiment, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:33 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Charles J. Clark, Twenty-second Regiment; John Tyler, Twenty-second Regiment, second; J. E. Coleman, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—2:16 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. L. Forbes, Twenty-second Regiment, (19 yards;) O. F. Luders, Twenty-second Regiment, (20 yards,) second; F. Dalzell, Twenty-second Regiment, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:53 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by George C. Cameron, Eighth Regiment, (80 yards;) G. Perden, Thirteenth Regiment, (100 yards,) second; Harold Dorsey, Twelfth Regiment, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:12 2-5.

Half-mile Run, Novice, Closed—Won by Walter Thomas, Company I; D. A. Kennelly, Company G, second; E. S. Smith, Company D, third. Time—2:24.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by Howard Valentine, Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, scratch; J. F. Clover, Twenty-second Regiment, (90 yards,) second; Alexander McKenzie, Twenty-second Regiment, (60 yards,) third. Time—4:35 3-5.

70-Yard Sack Race, Scratch—Won by F. A. Onderdonk, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment; C. W. Boynton, Seventy-first Regiment, second; Max Bloch, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Tug of War for Ninth Regiment Company teams —Won by Company A, a team composed of W. J. Seymour, G. Bullinger, P. G. Schell, and F. J. Simmons anchor, by 2½ inches from Company C and 30 inches from Company H.

60-Yards Three-Legged Race—Won by P. A. Sayles and W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment; C. W. Boynton and B. B. McCahill, Seventy-first Regiment, second; M. J. Wheeler and D. G. McCagne, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

Shuffleboards for Championship.

The first of a series of shuffleboard matches for the championship of the United States took place at the headquarters of the F. H. Roever Shuffleboard Association, Newark, Wednesday night, when Ayres, the Roever favorite, won the best three out of five fifty-point events. The first match between Ayres and Wurster, of the McDermott Association, was won by the latter by a score of 50 to 36. The second event, between Ayres and McCoy of the Vogt Association, was won by the latter, by a score of 50 to 40, while Ayres won the next three straight, the opponents being Creger of the Schwartz Association, Sullivan of the Schroeder Association, and Francis of the Conboy Association.

Amusements.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. Sats. 2.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES MR. RICHARD **MANSFIELD**
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19TH.
DE WOLF HOPPER SEATS NOW ON SALE.
IN "MR. PICKWICK."

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thursday & Saturday.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'When All the World Is Young,' or 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19.
Mr. Louis Mann in "The Consul."
SEATS ON SALE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Mats. Wed. & Sat's at 2:15. Eves. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. | LAST WEEKS. **VIOLA ALLEN** In The Eternal City.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and new burlesque. "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

Mrs. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
(Ye Elizabethan Stage)
WILL REOPEN **Jan. 27th "ROMEO & JULIET."**

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**
BLANCHE BATES in

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. | WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Phone 2274 Mad. Evgs. at 8:20. | Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
"Another Success."—Sun. CLYDE FITCH'S
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

Harlem Op. House | Ethel Barrymore. Evs., 8:15. Mt. Sat. "A Country Mouse" & "Carrots." Next Week | N. C. Goodwin-Maxine Elliott. | Seats Sale. "The Altar of Friendship." | on sale.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. | Seats of Justice.
TED MARK'S Big Concert Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Times.
JIM BLUDSO With **ROBERT HILLIARD.**

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation of King Edward. Aft. & Eve. DE KOLTA, the Wizard, tonight at 9

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's. W. 125th | Mat Valerie Bergere & Co. The | To-Great 4 Lukens, Ward & Curran | M'w

West End—BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS
Nxt wk—Al. H. Wilson—A Prince "of Tatters."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor. Last-3 performances. **BONN** "Das grosse Licht."

Shuffleboards for Championship.

The first of a series of shuffleboard matches for the championship of the United States took place at the headquarters of the F. H. Roever Shuffleboard Association, Newark, Wednesday night, when Ayres, the Roever favorite, won the best three out of five fifty-point events. The first match between Ayres and Wurster, of the McDermott Association, was won by the latter by a score of 50 to 36. The second event, between Ayres and McCoy of the Vogt Association, was won by the latter, by a score of 50 to 40, while Ayres won the next three straight, the opponents being Creger of the Schwartz Association,

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Harlem Wheelmen Win Three Games in New York Inter-Club League.

In the opening games of the New York Inter Club Bowling League, on the Harlem Wheelmen's alleys last night, the home team defeated the Century Wheelmen in three straight games. The scores follow:

NEW YORK INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Harlem Wheelmen.				Century Wheelmen.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Welling	168	157	166	Wragge	150	154	174
Vigin	168	157	160	Walsh	146	155	124
Fulle	156	147	165	Rosenberg	148	196	172
Brown	136	167	185	Dumble	128	160	156
Duff	122	178	202	Ritter	115	116	189
Total	750	826	875	Total	687	781	815

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arpa's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 168; Emanuel, 95; Stuart, 121; Dreyfuss, 114; Fishblatt, 147. Total, 645.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdts, 187; Britton, 172; Dornberg, 148; Schmidt, 154; Williams, 175. Total, 836.

SECOND GAME.—S. Oppenheimer & Levy—Eckstein, 119; Oppenheimer, 98; Stuart, 118; Dreyfuss, 104; Fishblatt, 167. Total, 606.
Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 171; Anger, 214; Sanders, 171; Brooks, 156; Coghlan, 167. Total, 899.

THIRD GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 161; Anger, 158; Sanders, 131; Brooks, 158; Coghlan, 142. Total, 750.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdts, 125; Britton, 145; Dornberg, 165; Schmidt, 136; Williams, 172. Total, 743.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—Ogg, 120; Elcock, 101; Heatherton, 149; C. Riggs, 147; Waters, 176. Total, 753.
Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Steves, 190; Kavanagh, 144; Hallett, 126; McCormick, 157; Gilmore, 178. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—Ogg, 105; Elcock, 152; Heatherton, 156; C. Riggs, 213; Waters, 158. Total, 786.
Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company—Stevenson, 210; Chaumont, 156; Thompson, 165; Verrinder, 107; Freeman, 172. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.—Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company—Stevenson, 139; Chaumont, 125; Thompson, 106; Verrinder, 148; Freeman, 174. Total, 692.
Ronalds & Johnson Company, Brooklyn—Steves, 157; Kavanagh, 180; Hallett, 153; McCormick, 165; Gilmore, 145. Total, 800.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club.—Haskins, 145; Burton, 153; Harding, 182; Sperling, 179; Stevens, 187. Total, 846.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 201; Breen, 173; Starr, 159; Fisher, 177; Arnold, 182. Total, 892.

SECOND GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Haskins, 191; Burton, 186; Harding, 153; Sperling, 222; Stevens, 201. Total, 953.
Newburg Wheelmen—Drew, 152; Moso, 150; Cole, 171; Sterling, 184; Westberg, 184. Total, 841.

THIRD GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Drew, 180; Moso, 142; Cole, 230; Sterling, 157; Westberg, 127. Total, 836.
Metropolitan Bowling Club—Beam, 149; Breen, 224; Starr, 203; Fisher, 192; Arnold, 182. Total, 950.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 201; Bulwinkle, 139; Clancy, 148; Quirk, 191; Gray, 220. Total, 949.
Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 224; Haigh, 190; Carstens, 167; Heiles, 136; Lockwood, 194. Total, 961.

SECOND GAME.—Empire City Bowling Club—Gross, 214; Bulwinkle, 147; Clancy, 156; Quirk, 167; Gray, 142. Total, 816.
Orchard Bowling Club—Kuhlwein, 136; Schroeder, 210; Steffens, 206; Schwacke, 174; Wilckens, 235. Total, 980.

THIRD GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Kuhlwein, 148; Schroeder, 158; Steffens, 196; Schwacke, 178; Wilckens, 199. Total, 879.
Belvidere Bowling Club—Buckbee, 169; Haigh, 209; Carstens, 212; Heiles, 161; Lockwood, 201. Total, 952.

HARLEM LEAGUE.
Thum & Kahlsdorp's Harlem Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Beau, 165; Moundt, 175; Ott, 157; Scholes, 200; C. Boettjer, 209. Total, 926.
Washington Heights Bowling Club—Pilley, 214; Martin, 225; Harrington, 145; Coles, 136; Smith, 166. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Pilley, 224; Martin, 122; Harrington, 156; Coles, 186; Smith, 169. Total, 857.
Atalanta Bowling Club—Seggie, 202; Mercadante, 181; J. Pelzar, 138; J. McCormick, 202; F. McCormick, 193. Total, 936.

THIRD GAME.—Atalanta Bowling Club—Seggie, 147; Mercadante, 162; W. Pelzer, 185; J. McCormick, 204; F. McCormick, 160. Total, 858.
Cyclone Bowling Club—Le Bau, 157; Mundt, 145; Ott, 177; Scholes, 142; C. Boettjer, 198. Total, 819.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York Council—Hyland, 107; Thomson, 103; Ward, 71; Connor, 120; Miller, 152. Total, 553.
Lacordaire Council—Murphy, 166; Toomey, 166; Finley, 129; Greene, 123; Garvey, 130. Total, 720.

SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Hyland, 114; Thomson, 114; Ward, 94; Connor, 142; Miller, 137. Total, 581.
Congress Own Council—Gallagher, 177; Houlihan, 184; D. Shugrue, 167; Coleman, 186; T. Shugrue, 155. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.—Congress Own Council—Gallagher, 151; Houlihan, 112; D. Shugrue, 117; Coleman, 131; T. Shugrue, 168. Total, 678.
Lacordaire Council—Murphy, 144; Toomey, 143; Finley, 132; Greene, 144; Garvey, 114. Total, 677.

Flood to Captain Brooklyn Nine.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—Timothy Flood, formerly captain and second baseman of the St. Joseph Western League team, has received notice from Edward Hanlon of the Brooklyn baseball team that he has been selected to captain the Brooklyns during the coming season. Mr. Flood will accept the Brooklyn offer. In his letter Mr. Hanlon instructs Mr. Flood to meet the team at Augusta, Ga.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FREDERICK D. MCCAULEY.—Judge Freedman of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment for $739 against Frederick D. McCauley, who had a dairy route in Yonkers, in favor of the Greenwich Dairy Company for balance due for goods sold to him. It was said that he had repeatedly promised to pay the bill, but did not do so, and that the plaintiff learned a few days ago that he had sold out the business and moved to Pennsylvania. The route was valued at $1,500.

Out of Town.

AARON SILBERBERG.—The bankruptcy Schedule of Aaron Silberberg, a shoe merchant of Columbus, O., was filed yesterday. It shows $36,375.24 liabilities and $6,501 in assets. Nearly all the assets are made up of the stock. The principal creditor is a sister, Fannie Cohn, of Fort Smith, Ark. According to the schedule she holds notes for $20,000.

Receiver for Handle Manufacturers.

Judge Leventritt of the Supreme Court has decided to appoint Justin S. Galland receiver of the partnership property of Alexander Winick and Claude D. Liebman, who did business as the Houston Handle Manufacturing Company, canes and umbrella handles, at 204 West Houston Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Winick against Mr. Liebman for an accounting. The partnership was formed on April 8 last. Mr. Winick declares that he contributed plant, stock, and accounts worth $4,000, and was to receive 60 per cent. of the profits. He says that the profits have been at least $8,000, and the assets are worth $12,000. Mr. Liebman declares that the partnership was dissolved on Aug. 22, when he filed a trade certificate that he would continue the business alone, as a receiver had been appointed for Mr. Winick in supplementary proceedings; also, that there were no net profits, but instead, there was a net loss of $6,500.

Holober Brothers' Affairs.

It was announced yesterday that the differences between the members of the firm of Holober Brothers, dealers in general merchandise and sailor outfits at 350, 421, and 491 West Street, had been settled, and that the firm would continue as before under a copartnership. The brothers had quarreled and sought a dissolution of partnership from Judge Fitzgerald, who appointed Edward D. Farrell receiver.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, William D.—W. A. Price	$1,617
ALLEY, Henry—Acker, Merrall & Condit	35
BALDWIN, Stephan C.—F. Barker	129
BRUCE-PINK, Oliver G.—J. W. Hughes	71
BENLISA, David, trustee—E. C. de Salo, individually, &c., cost	108
BUSKIRK, Mary A. and John V., trustees—A. M. Valentine	125
BUSKIRK, John V. and Mary A., and Amelia M. Valentine, administratrix—A. M. Valentine	302
BRUDI, Alexander L.—M. Nussbaum	32
BUSKIRK, Mary A. and John V.—A. M. Valentine	21
BEVINS, John D.—D. L. Mott	235
BANGS, William M., and Allan W. Woodruff—E. O. Wagner	123
CHRISTIE, James H.—J. Wanamaker	115
CROWLEY, Charles J.—G. C. Hutchinson and another	333
COHN, Harris—M. Brodsky	90
CIRIO, Giovanni—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	800
CAIRO CIGARETTE COMPANY—A. Howell	112
CENTRAL REALTY COMPANY—G. W. Barry	8,533
CORNELL, Ella M., executrix, and Peter G., executor—H. O. Seixas	4,185
D'ANDRE, Antonio—L. Baidinger	235
DIEHL, Louis F., and Alexander Gowdy —N. F. Kerr	492
EBY, Ida A.—S. Uhlfelder and another, costs	173
FOODY, Martin—H. H. Hawkes	130
GREENWOOD, Henry C.—New York Edison Company	36
GALM, Annie—E. Galm	90
GUTENSTEIN, Isaac—M. Arnheim	45
HAIRE, Robert J.—S. Lever	74
HEPPNER, Albert H.—M. Seitz	$2,243
HUEBNER, Otto, and Arthur Freitag—I. I. Cole and another	366
HOWIE, David, Nahan, and Annie—A. Birman	249
JACOBY, Max — American Lithographic Company	21
KUECKEL, Frank—N. H. Tropp and another, costs	108
KANEASHIMA, T.—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company	145
KUCH, Otto—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, costs	180
KAMMISKY, Herman M.—J. H. Laird	141
KEYS, William J. and Cora E., and Ella M. Cornell, individually and as executrix—Fourteenth Street Bank	3,422
LINDENBORN, David—C. A. McCready	5,962
LATHAM, Marquis—E. J. Richardson and another, costs	68
MARIN, Maye B.—C. E. Moorhouse, as administratrix	577
MORRISON, Cornelius—Fidelity Mutual Life Association, costs	99
MESTANIG, L. R.—I. H. Claffy	267
MILLER, Emanuel—W. Mosher	150
MULRY, Lawrence V.—S. Uhlfelder and another, possession or property of	1,015
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. A. Wallace	1,166
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Goodman	224
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Westlake	1,163
NUNEZ, Joseph A.—M. C. Monaghan	98
O'CONNOR, Nicholas R.—G. A. Rechlin Company	149
PRICE, Oliver H.—S. Weitzenblum	196
PHILLIPS, Charles W. and Charles Bary—First National Bank of Patton, Penn.	10,318
RYER, Daniel D., Ebenezer D. Smith, and Eli Smith—F. Levy	360
RAPP, Gustav—J. A. Willit and another	245
RUEHL, Adolph—H. Speck	226
ROTHMAN, Rose—Acker, Merrall & Condit	22
SIEDLER, Charles—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	520
SIEDLER, Charles—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	2,050
SIEDLER, Charles; White Brick Terra Cotta Company—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	977
SCHICKLER, Theresa—A. Pieczonka	99
SHAVINSKY, Barnett—M. Weinstein, costs	38
SCHWARZ, Gustave—Craftsman's Club	76
STEIN, Louis—E. Golden	1,115
STEIN, Julius, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,692
STOKES, Arthur—J. Busch	406
SMITH, Maria T.—C. Minners and another	111
SMIDT, Allan L.—E. F. Foley	22
SHERMAN, Frederick J., and William D. Clarke—M. Heyiman, costs	137
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —T. Barry	201
THE NEW YORK HERALD COMPANY—W. B. Holland	306
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING Company of New York—F. Hoffman	1,083
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY of New York and Antonio Ferrando —F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,782
TRAGIDIS, Theophistocles J.—New York Edison Company	82
THOMPSON, Corodon W.—F. L. Wright	613
TUBIN, Samuel—H. Siegel and another	256
UNION CIGARMAKING MACHINE Company—J. S. Seymour and another	684
VORHIS, Benjamin F.—G. W. Lumb and another	450
WHITE, Henry—J. Moses and another, costs	236
WEISS, Ray—C. H. Schefer and another	682
WARDEL, Frank—E. Steiner, costs	23

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	8.90
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08⅞
Lard, prime	10.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@77c; No. 3, 70@75½c; No. 2 red, 75@73¼c; No. 2 corn, 48¼c; No. 2 yellow, 48⅜c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 3 white, 34½@35½c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; good feeding barley, 44@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.95; lard, per 100 lb, $10.02½@10.05; short-rib sides, (loose,) $8.82½@9.07½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.37½@8.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@9.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.30.

COTTON.—The market opened firm at an advance of 5 to 8 points, and developed great activity and strength. Shorts were active buyers. Selling to secure profits supplied most of the demand. The market closed firm at about the best level of the session, the net advance being 7 to 12 points. The total transactions in futures reached about 400,000 bales, representing the most active market of recent times.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans—Firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 9-16c; sales, 7,000 bales. Mobile—Firm, unchanged, at 8⅜c; sales, 500 bales. Savannah—Steady, unchanged, at 8 7-16c; sales, 781 bales. Charleston—Steady, unchanged, at 8⅜c; sales nil. Wilmington—Firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales nil. Norfolk—Steady, unchanged, at 8⅜c; sales, 72 bales. Baltimore—Nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, none. Augusta—Firm, 1-16c higher, at 8⅜c; sales, 1,544 bales. St. Louis—Firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 475 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.63	8.69	8.63	8.69@8.71
February	8.65	8.65	8.64	8.69@8.71
March	8.69	8.77	8.68	8.77@
April				8.78@8.79
May	8.72	8.82	8.70	8.81@8.82
June	8.72	8.72	8.71	8.80@8.82
July	8.73	8.81	8.72	8.81@8.82
August	8.53	8.60	8.52	8.61@8.62
September	8.19	8.25	8.19	8.26@8.28
October	8.09	8.10	8.00	@ ..

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—Spot in increased demand; prices 4 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.36; good middling, 4.92; middling, 4.74; low middling, 4.62; good ordinary, 4.50; ordinary, 4.38. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 9,300 bales American. Receipts, 20,000 bales, including 9,400 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed quet; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.63; January and February, 4.63; February and March, 4.63; March and April, 4.69@4.70; April and May, 4.70; May and June, 4.71; June and July, 4.71; July and August, 4.70@4.71; August and September, 4.63@4.64; September and October, 4.61; October and November, 4.35.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—An advance of a cent per bushel in wheat gave further evidence of the strong undertone which has been prominently a feature all the week. Foreign houses took about 250,000 bushels of May wheat during the day. At all interior points the movement was again small, reaching but 454,000 bushels compared with 522,000 bushels last year. The total export demand given out at the close included 20 loads of Manitoba wheat in New York and 25 loans at outports, partly late on the previous day. In the last hour prices reached their highest point in all markets. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86½c; No.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Supreme Court of the United States:

515—John Lawrence O'Brien vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to admit appellant to bail within one week.

92—James H. Easton vs. the State of Iowa.—Argument continued.

139—The Detroit, Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Railway vs. Charles S. S. Osborn, Commissioner of Railroads.—Argued.

109—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York vs. Alphonsine McGrew.—Argument commenced.

Call for Friday—109, 40, 137, 76, 140 (and 265,) 141, 145, 144, 145, and 146.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

60—Bicker vs. Von Den Driesch.
80—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

116—Schlesinger vs. Egan.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

301—Barnes vs. Milner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs. Orange County Gas &c., Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
3—Monarch Shoe Co. vs. Kennedy.
4—Mackey vs. Heermance.
5—Rinehart vs. Thomas.
6—Colford vs. Brown.
7—Witmark vs. Perley.
8—Werckmeister vs. Am. Litho. Co.
9—Same vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
10—Carter vs. Harris. Cases noticed.
11—Tinnin vs. Phila. Pneumatic Tool Co.
12—Virgil vs. Virgil.
13—De Forest Wireless Tel. Co. vs. Marconi Wireless Tel. Co.
14—Universal Talking Mach. Co. vs. Am. Graph. Co.
15—Panoulias vs. Confectioners' Machine & Mfg. Co.
16—Painton Elec. SS. Co. vs. Electric Bt. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday—345, 349, (old calendar;) 27, 46, 32, 48, 50.

New York Calendars—Friday, Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT — Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Hand.
2—Same vs. Bowen.
3—Martin vs. Leventritt.
4—Grant vs. Mayor, &c.
5—McArdle vs. Woodbury.
6—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Brady.
7—Edwards vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
8—In re Fitzsimons.
9—Tew vs. Wolfsohn.
10—Reil vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re E. 174th St.
2—In re E. 172d St.
3—In re Austro-Hungarian Hospital.
4—Winehill vs. Consol. Gas Co.
5—Carr vs. Sweeney.
6—Schwetzke vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Porter vs. Nicholas.
8—Havens vs. City of New York.
9—Pettit vs. Mayor, &c.
10—Dobler vs. Wilcox.
11—Farewell vs. Witzel.
12—Bronstein vs. Bronstein.
13—Miller vs. Burr.
14—Albro vs. Oldsmobile Co.
15—Whitney vs. Wolfsohn.
16—Harrington vs. N. Y. Transp. Co.
17—Same vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
18—Reil vs. Lynch.
19—Hamilton Bank vs. same.
20—Buchanan vs. same.
21—Dreyfus vs. same.
22—Renwick vs. Douglas.
23—Baez vs. Wanamaker.
24—Samuel vs. same.
25—Ryle vs. Schuyler Kill Plush & Silk Co.
26—Herbert vs. Blumenberg.
26½—Same vs. Musical Courier Co.
27—Tew vs. Woolfsohn.
28—City of New York vs. Anderson.
29—Whitney vs. 55th St. Co.
30—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfield.
31—Trachtenberg vs. Sperling.
32—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
33—Winters vs. Winters
34—Clock vs. Briggs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrer.

34—McCutchen vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
Preferred causes.
2351—Finelite vs. Sonberg.
1032—Purrall & Fay Co. vs. Vogel.
833—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Feltner.
General calendar.
874—Kirk vs. Morton.
1701—Robinson vs. Robinson.
1780—Ford vs. Peene.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1537—Hauptman vs. Hauptman.
1349—Herne vs. Liebler.
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
314—Temme vs. Mo-Donald.
702—Hart vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
1016—Carrucci vs. Andree.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned to Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7552—Worrall vs. Hallin.
7553—Burnett vs. same.
7554—Brown vs. same.
7555—Owens vs. same.
8187—Orr vs. Sturgis.
2178—Totten vs. City of New York.
6001—Haas vs. Order of the Iroquois.
C935—Foleron vs. Foleron.
6295—Lotz vs. O'Shaughnessy.
5514—Harris vs. Ludwig
6706—Richards vs. Archer.
4527—Tyng vs. Feitner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 1615—Allen vs. Inquest, 1667—Gray vs. McLaughlin.
Inquest, 4198—Vall vs. Cahn.
1754—Loftus vs. Brady.
1083—Mason vs. Eve. Star Newspaper Co.
8385—Phillips vs. same.
5329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
6871/2—Pink vs. Pink.
2254/2—Muir vs. Paine.
8248—Crosby vs. Coons.
1747—Schell vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
570—Nugent vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1714—Byrne vs. Byrne.
1420—Barlow vs. same.
1470—Mason vs. same.
1084—Murias vs. same.
1052—Warnick vs. same.
1007—Williamson vs. Press Pub. Co.
667—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
1418—Rothmann vs. Ermold.
3766—Frew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3005—Cullinan vs. Reich
848—Raswick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
736—Moffet vs. same.
6924—Miller vs. same.
1598—Wallach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8698—Miner vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1800½.

1045—Hall vs. Hollins.
1080—Quincey vs. Lawson.
2343—Sheehan vs. Erbe.
1635—Kerwan vs. Smith.
1064—McDonald vs. the Mayor, &c.
1896—Swyster vs. Joseph
1185—Perlman vs. Bernstein.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
1163—Orlick vs. Orlick.
1203—Loader vs. Hulse.
1624—Equit. Life Assurance Socy. vs. Oliver.
595—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1349—Kelly vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.
698—Denison vs. Denison.
2288—Brewster vs. Briggs.
501—Allen vs. Hinde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

965—Egbert vs. Edmond.
49—Palmeter vs. Beadleston.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1400—Bramson vs. Simons.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
866—Allen vs. Home Bank.
867—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
1534—Huppert vs. City of New York.
1768—Quinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elevto.
1349—Fence vs. City of N. Y.
8702—Farnham vs. Crane.
9005—Wood vs. City of N. Y.
1509—Finck vs. Central Spar Verein.
3728—Hummel vs. McArthur.
9205—Com. Trust, &c., Co. vs. Wood.
9212—Kellegher vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1137—Park vs. Peabody.
1849—Dingman vs. City of New York.
3765—Hickok vs. Bunting.
670—Hurst vs. Sire.
1735—Kaplan vs. City of New York.
7393½—Gabay vs. Doane
892—Dease vs. Leigh.
5248—Ward vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1307—Rosendorf vs. Lee.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lena Harlam.
2—Mary A. Mills.
3—Taussig infants.
4—Mildred A. Bouton.
5—Eva M. Halsted.
6—Annie Reiss.
7—Louise Marjory.
8—Isabelle B. Rose.
9—Edward Dillon.
10—John F. Mahon.
11—Ernest C. Mott.
12—Guy. Stewart.
13—Anna R. Kling.
14—Thomas H. Cullen.
15—Samuel Cardwell, Jr.
16—Thos. J. Ravemeyer
17—John Dowling.
18—Maria Felipa del Carmen Montes y Barreto.
19—Agnes Grossi.
20—R. N. Dickinson.
21—Catharine Cunningham.
22—Columbus Sprotto.
23—Michael Shine.
24—Benjamin Richardson.
25—Johanna Lichtenstein.
26—Henry Meyer.
27—Same.
28—Same.
29—Elizabeth U. Coles.
30—Henry Amy.
31—Edwin M. Schwarz.
32—John Daniell.
33—Mariana Mickell.
34—Charles Rous.
35—John G. Lane.
36—Rebecca Gross.
37—Edla J. McPherson.
38—John J. Downey.
39—Edward E. Chase.
40—Sanders D. Bruce.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Bridget Dickerson, Mary E. Barker, Patrick F. Trainor, Thomas F. Stanton, Patrick Reilly, Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr., Blanche M. E. Poissonnet.

At 11 A. M.

Anna M. Greschen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

865—Nahohill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4813—Gilden vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1643—Hauser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
436—Kessler vs. same.
2306—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.
2233—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2182—Schrier vs. same.
2383—Brady vs. same.
2184—Pidito vs. same.
2191—Weissman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2192—Kirk vs. same.
2325—Deutsch vs. same.
2194—Madden vs. same.
2197—Moneypenny vs. same.
1607—Beecher vs. Pitstadtrick.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1707—Bliss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1557—Scher vs. same.
1049—Denton vs. Nason Mfg. Co.
1858—Goldwig vs. Union Railway.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2031—Egan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1500—Stanton vs. Shea.
1972—Faulkner vs. same.
1941—H. E. Taylor Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
384—Horowitz vs. same.
1968—Carey vs. same.
1820—Weiss vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2091—McAuliffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1804—Marchese vs. same.
1895—Zietz vs. same.
1858—Yankers vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
931—Chisenor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5106—Wolfe vs. Kroner.
4862—Unger vs. Broido.
5269—Rothstein vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
5053—Seggerman vs. Kulla.
5265—Cooper vs. Becker.
4795—Kearney vs. Kean.
5124—Holtman vs. Krautman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2135—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2129—Tishman vs. Hillard.
2130—Palladino vs. Cappollino.
2143—Schoenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2144—Worden vs. Union Ry.
2145—Katzmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2146—Grundler vs. same.
2147—Michaels vs. same.
2149—Colgan vs. McQuillan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2206.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Adolph Sternberg.
2—Abraham Kowensky.
3—George Abraham.
4—Francesco Castellano
5—James H. Brown.
6—William Schayne.
7—Edwin Bolin.
8—Harry B. Barth.
9—George Brown, Edward Ryan.
10—Ralph Schermer.
11—Julius Lengel, Bela Molina.
12—Lionel Hamley, Herman Green.
13—John F. Shera.
14—Meyer Janofsky. Pleadings.
1—Thomas Ferns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Mamie Brennan.
2—Maria Richter, Leo Erasmus.
3—James E. Pilmey, alias James Flynn, alias James Berry.
4—William Curley.
5—Joe Crawford.
6—Edward J. McLaughlin.
7—William Geary.
7—William Cooney.
8—Annie Meakins.
9—Michael Bowen.
10—Samuel Buchwald.
11—Pompey Morgan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—George Slater.
2—William Collins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney General M. B. Blumenthal for the People.

1—William P. Meakin.
2—Joseph Vorburger.
3—John Samborsky.
4—Rowan Barnes, Waverley Hill, Americus Washington.
5—E. Francis McCullough.
6—Joseph Miller.
7—Louis Barnes.
8—Charles Lewis.
9—Michael Di Marla.
10—Elmer Hicks.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Alexander Winick vs. Claude D. Liebman—Justin S. Galland.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum vs. Hammond—Samuel D. Levy. Oothout vs. Hogencamp—Charles T. Terry. Sanborn vs. Fritz—Louis Steckler.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Arndt vs. Brogan—William J. Clarke.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Uhlfelder vs. Muiry—John A. Walsh.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Cross vs. Cross—Adrian H. Larkin.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Arnold Brick Company," and running along the centre of said road north, six degrees fifteen minutes east, three chains eighty-seven links; thence north, four degrees fifteen minutes west, six chains thirty-six links; thence north sixteen degrees west, seven chains seventy-five links; thence along the fence and division line of formerly lands of Sarah F. Decker (called St. Elmo property) south, eighty-five degrees west, sixteen chains five links, to a post eleven feet westerly from the centre of a wild cherry tree; thence south, four degrees thirty minutes east, eight chains seventy-eight links, to the centre of a maple tree; thence north, eighty-five degrees thirty minutes east, fifty-eight links; thence south, twenty-five degrees forty-five minutes east, eleven chains eighty links, to the corner of a wall; thence south, eighty-one degrees fifteen minutes west, four chains forty-five links, to a stake standing in the corner of the wall and corner of lands now owned by Sybil J. Lyons; thence along the said wall and division line between this property and lands of said Sybil J. Lyons, south forty-one degrees fifteen minutes east, five chains; thence south, sixty-nine degrees thirty minutes east, two chains twenty links to the end of the wall; thence south, eighty-six degrees east, one chain seventy links to a hemlock tree marked; thence north, twenty-six degrees east, thirteen chains forty links to a stake in the said railroad survey, and passing through a large elm tree, two chains forty links from the marked hemlock; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, three chains fifty-one links, to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres and twenty-one one-hundredths, (30 21-100,) be the same more or less. For above boundaries and description reference is had and may be had to the map and survey of said lands made by H. B. Whitcomb, surveyor, December 21, 1894.

Subject, however, to the rights, privileges, and reservations referred to in the deed thereof to Catskill Shale, Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office.

Also a strip of land in the town of Cairo, County of Greene, and State of New York, being a strip of land one rod in width on each side of the located centre line of the railway known as the Catskill Shale Brick Company's Railway, and beginning on the division line between lands of John A. Mower and Abner Alden and Charles Alden and at station 10 plus 10 according to said survey, and running thence on said centre line to Station 27 plus 71, and to the division line between said Aldens and George Griffen, being a strip of land 1,761 feet in length and 33 feet in width, and containing 1 33-100 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Subject, however, to the agreement referred to in the deed of said last-mentioned premises to said Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office, in respect to maintaining fences, crossings, gates, cattle passes, and culverts. Also subject to the provisions of a deed of said last-described premises by Abner Alden and Charles Alden to the Catskill Shale Brick Company, recorded in said clerk's office in Book 137, Page 138, wherein it is covenanted that the title thereby acquired is the same that would have been acquired if said premises thereby conveyed for a right of way had been taken by said Catskill Shale Brick Company by commission, and when abandoned by it to revert to said grantors or assigns.

Also a certain strip or piece of land situated in said town of Cairo, and being a strip of piece of land one rod in width on each side of the located centre line of the railway known as the Catskill Shale Brick Company's railway, beginning on the division line between lands of the Cairo Railroad Company and lands of John A. Mower and at Station 6 plus 25 of said company's centre line, and running thence on said centre line to Station 10 plus 10, and to the division line between lands of said Mower and lands of Abner and Charles Alden, being a strip of land 985 feet in length and 33 feet in width; also two triangular pieces of land one upon the northerly and one upon the southerly side of the right of way above described, and adjoining lands of said Cairo Railroad Company, the triangular pieces of land shall contain about 300 feet along lands of said Railroad Company and about 300 feet along the line of way above described, and containing above-described land and the said two triangular pieces of land be the same more or less.

Subject, however, to the agreement referred to in the deed of the premises last mentioned to said Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office, in respect to maintaining fences, crossings, gates, cattle passes and culverts. Also subject to the provisions of a deed of said last-described premises by John A. Mower to the Catskill Shale Brick Company, recorded in said Clerk's office in Book 137, Page 140, wherein it is covenanted that the title thereby acquired is the same and so intended to be that would have been acquired if said premises thereby conveyed for a right of way had been taken by said Catskill Shale Brick Company by commission, and when abandoned by it revert to said grantor or his assigns.

Also that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cairo aforesaid, and being a strip or parcel of land one rod in width on each side of the located centre line of the railway known as the Catskill Shale Brick Company's railway, beginning on the division line between lands of George M. Griffen and lands of Abner Alden and Charles Alden and at Station 27 plus 71 of said company's centre line, and running thence on said centre line to Station 36 plus 74, and to the centre of the highway and to the division line between said Griffen and land of George Dedrick, being a strip of land 903 feet in length and 33 feet in width, and containing sixty-eight one-hundredths acres of land, be the same more or less.

Subject, however, to the agreement referred to in the deed of the premises last above-described to said Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office, in respect to maintaining fences, crossings, gates, cattle passes, and culverts. Also subject to the provisions of a deed of said last-described premises by Abner Alden and Charles Alden to the Catskill Shale Brick Company, recorded in said clerk's office in Book 137, Page 138, wherein it is covenanted that the title thereby acquired is the same that would have been acquired if said premises thereby conveyed for a right of way had been taken by said Catskill Shale Brick Company by commission, and when abandoned by it, the said premises to revert to said grantor or his assigns.

Also that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the town of Cairo, County of Greene, and State of New York, and commencing in the centre line of the road leading from Cairo to Lawrenceville, at a point on the said centre line of the railway known as that of the Catskill Shale Brick Company, and running thence south, thirty-one degrees west, three chains fifty-one links; thence south, twenty-six degrees west, eleven chains to a large elm tree; thence on the same course south, twenty-six degrees west, two chains forty links to a small hemlock tree marked; thence along a post fence south, sixty-eight degrees east, one chain forty-four links; thence along the said fence and a stone wall south, thirteen degrees fifteen minutes east, ten chains ninety-one links to the marked hemlock; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, three chains fifty-one links, to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres and twenty-one one-hundredths, (30 21-100,) be the same more or less. For above boundaries and description reference is had and may be had to the map and survey of said lands made by H. B. Whitcomb, surveyor, December 21, 1894.

Subject, however, to the rights, privileges, and reservations referred to in the deed thereof to Catskill Shale, Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office.

Also a strip of land in the town of Cairo, County of Greene, and State of New York, being a strip one rod in width on each side of the located centre line of the railway known as the Catskill Shale Brick Company's Railway, and beginning on the division line between lands of John A. Mower and Abner Alden and at station 10 plus 10 according to said survey, and running thence on said centre line to Station 27 plus 71, and to the division line between said Aldens and George Griffen, being a strip of land 1,761 feet in length and 33 feet in width, and containing 1 33-100 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Subject, however, to the agreement referred to in the deed of the premises last above-described to said Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office, in respect to maintaining fences, crossings, gates, cattle passes, and culverts. Also subject to the provisions of a deed of said last-described premises by John A. Mower to the Catskill Shale Brick Company, recorded in said Clerk's office in Book 137, Page 140, wherein it is covenanted that the title thereby acquired is the same and so intended to be that would have been acquired if said premises thereby conveyed for a right of way had been taken by said Catskill Shale Brick Company by commission, and when abandoned by it revert to said grantor or his assigns.

Also that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cairo aforesaid, and being a strip or parcel of land one rod in width on each side of the located centre line of the railway known as the Catskill Shale Brick Company's Railway, and beginning on the division line between lands of John A. Mower and Abner Alden and at station 10 plus 10 according to said survey, and running thence on said centre line to Station 27 plus 71, and to the division line between said Aldens and George Griffen, being a strip of land 1,761 feet in length and 33 feet in width, and containing 1 33-100 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Subject, however, to the agreement referred to in the deed of the premises last above-described to said Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office, in respect to maintaining fences, crossings, gates, cattle passes, and culverts. Also subject to the provisions of a deed of said last-described premises by John A. Mower to the Catskill Shale Brick Company, recorded in said Clerk's office in Book 137, Page 140, wherein it is covenanted that the title thereby acquired is the same and so intended to be that would have been acquired if said premises thereby conveyed for a right of way had been taken by said Catskill Shale Brick Company by commission, and when abandoned by it revert to said grantor or his assigns.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5770.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Leventritt, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1542—Neill vs. Reich.
1952—McGovern vs. Coggeshall.
1953—Durham vs. Durham.
1044—Franklin Trust Co. vs. Graves.
1098—McGarry vs. Sup. Council Amer. L. of H.
1107—Mintzer vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—No day calendar. Arraignments at 10 A. M. Naturalization of citizens at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. By the court without jury.

597—Kern vs. Marks.
481—Peacock vs. Perrine.
646—Mulligan vs. Hill.
647—McGoldrick vs. same.
648—Ashford vs. Andrews, Jr. Call calendar at 2 P. M.
483—Herkstroter vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
600—Morton vs. same.
458—Armstrong vs. same.
454—Horovitz vs. same.
466—Gottschalk vs. same.
489—Ditmars vs. same.
483—O'Leary vs. L. I. Real Est. & Inv. Co.
484—Humann vs. same.
464—King vs. same.
487—Ginder vs. same.
496—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
497—Esherman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
498—Schoeller vs. same.
499—Same vs. same.
502—Lynch vs. Lamond.
503—Spinetti vs. Carlucci.
504—Wright vs. Hayes.
505—Morton vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
506—Rechtweg vs. same.
508—Overton vs. same.
509—Wright vs. same.
510—Weeks vs. same.
511—Keenan vs. same.
512—Geldart vs. Moran.
513—Kenny vs. Brown.
513½—Gerraitz vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
515—Fromme vs. same.
516—Roessler vs. Appell.
522—Conran vs. Farley.
524—Layster vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
525—McCrodden vs. same.
526—Helfrich vs. Berbert.
334—Caro vs. Liebmann's Son's Brew. Co.
374—Gabriel vs. Fanser.
418—Gaffney, B'klyn, C. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
375—Brett vs. Madge.
380—Downey vs. Granaldo.
267—Prince vs. Radin.
62—Wallace vs. Lincoln Club.
172—Rubin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
173—Same vs. same.
419—McCorisken vs. Finnman.
420—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Benedict vs. Benedict—Frederick A. Ward to hear and determine. Leonard vs. Leonard—George Brush to make and state account. Foley vs. Quinn—W. H. Hale to compute. Berrie vs. McGarry et al.—Hon. George G. Reynolds to hear and determine. In re Abrams—Isaac W. Jacobson to inquire into merits.

Queens County Court Calendars.

Friday, Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1109—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
111—Norman vs. same.
1507—Roode vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1340—Smith vs. Schwab.
1376—Walpers vs. Q. Co. Elec. Light & Power Co.
1277—Same vs. same.
1277—Dippold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

Westchester County Court Calendars.

Day calendar for Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

5—Koenig vs. Georges.
36—McMullen vs. Taylor.
29—Parsons vs. Richards.
33—Roberts vs. Richards.
34—Hannann vs. Albertson.
42—Carpenter vs. Green.
47—Huntington vs. Kneeland.
52—Same vs. same.
53—Same vs. same.
41—Harey vs. Phipps.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. MAXHEIMER and GEORGE C. BERESFORD, composing firms of Maxheimer & Beresford and Beresford & Company, and George C. Beresford individually. Bankrupts.—No. 5558.

To the creditors of John H. Maxheimer and George C. Beresford, composing the firms of Maxheimer & Beresford and Beresford & Company and George C. Beresford individually, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said John H. Maxheimer and George C. Beresford, composing the firms of Maxheimer & Beresford and Beresford & Company and George C. Beresford individually were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26 day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 13, 1903.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Legal Sales.

IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—THE WOODLAND AVENUE SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, complainant, vs. THE EASTERN PAVING BRICK COMPANY, defendant.—In equity No. 8,102.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 19th day of May, 1902, in the above-entitled action, I, HOWARD P. EELLS, as Special Master Commissioner, in and by said decree appointed for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, at the office of The Eastern Paving Brick Company, at Catskill, New York, on the 16th day of February, 1903, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, the property, rights, and franchises described in the said decree as follows:

All lands and real estate of said The Eastern Paving Brick Company now owned by it, to wit:

All that certain piece and parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Town of Cairo, County of Greene, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing in the centre of the highway leading from the Four Corners, at a point in the line of the railroad veyed to "The Catskill Shale Brick Company," and running along the centre of said road north, six degrees fifteen minutes east, three chains eighty-seven links; thence north, four degrees fifteen minutes west, six chains thirty-six links; thence north sixteen degrees west, seven chains seventy-five links; thence along the fence and division line of formerly lands of Sarah F. Decker (called St. Elmo property) south, eighty-five degrees west, sixteen chains five links, to a post eleven feet westerly from the centre of a wild cherry tree; thence south, four degrees thirty minutes east, eight chains seventy-eight links, to the centre of a maple tree; thence north, eighty-five degrees thirty minutes east, fifty-eight links; thence south, twenty-five degrees forty-five minutes east, eleven chains eighty links, to the corner of a wall; thence south, eighty-one degrees fifteen minutes west, four chains forty-five links, to a stake standing in the corner of the wall and corner of lands now owned by Sybil J. Lyons; thence along the said wall and division line between this property and lands of said Sybil J. Lyons, south forty-one degrees fifteen minutes east, five chains; thence south, sixty-nine degrees thirty minutes east, two chains twenty links to the end of the wall; thence south, eighty-six degrees east, one chain seventy links to a hemlock tree marked; thence north, twenty-six degrees east, thirteen chains forty links to a stake in the said railroad survey, and passing through a large elm tree, two chains forty links from the marked hemlock; thence north, thirty-one degrees east, three chains fifty-one links, to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres and twenty-one one-hundredths, (30 21-100,) be the same more or less. For above boundaries and description reference is had and may be had to the map and survey of said lands made by H. B. Whitcomb, surveyor, December 21, 1894.

Subject, however, to the rights, privileges, and reservations referred to in the deed thereof to Catskill Shale, Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office.

Also a strip of land in the town of Cairo, County of Greene, and State of New York, being a strip one rod in width on each side of the located centre line of the railway known as the Catskill Shale Brick Company's Railway, and beginning on the division line between lands of John A. Mower and Abner Alden and at station 10 plus 10 according to said survey, and running thence on said centre line to Station 27 plus 71, and to the division line between said Aldens and George Griffen, being a strip of land 1,761 feet in length and 33 feet in width, and containing 1 33-100 acres of land, be the same more or less.

Subject, however, to the agreement referred to in the deed of the premises last above-described to said Catskill Shale Brick and Paving Company by the Catskill Shale Brick Company, dated April 9, 1895, and recorded in Greene County Clerk's office, in respect to maintaining fences, crossings, gates, cattle passes, and culverts. Also subject to the provisions of a deed of said last-described premises by John A. Mower to the Catskill Shale Brick Company, recorded in said Clerk's office in Book 137, Page 140, wherein it is covenanted that the title thereby acquired is the same and so intended to be that would have been acquired if said premises thereby conveyed for a right of way had been taken by said Catskill Shale Brick Company by commission, and when abandoned by it revert to said grantor or his assigns.

Also that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Cairo, County of Greene, and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

Money easy, 2½@4½ per cent. on call.

While money was easier yesterday and exchange lower, the stock market was dull and heavy. As the bull manipulation of last week failed to inspire any large measure of outside interest, so the reaction of this week has not led to public participation in the market. Declining prices have been accompanied by a reduced volume of speculation. The market seems to have become dead-locked. The situation in regard to Erie was largely responsible for this. Erie common was much less active yesterday, but there were increased transactions in the preferred stocks and continued large dealings in the bonds. While the common stock was weak the preferred stocks, and especially the first, were strong. The Street still awaited some authoritative statement from an official source regarding the company.

The two leading industrials, Sugar and Amalgamated Copper, were comparitively active. The latter advanced on the declaration of its regular dividend, but later lost all the gain. Sugar was notably weak, without, however, any special news to explain its decline, although some were inclined to attribute it to Mr. Havemeyer's speech in criticism of the protosed anti-trust legislation. What Mr. Havemeyer said on this question represents the Wall Street view of the problem that is now occupying so much of the attention of Congress. The remarks of the head of the great Sugar Trust might be interpreted as indicating a fear of radical legislation, but that has not been the prevailing impression. The market as a whole was subject to some depression on a report that there is ground for apprehension of foreign, that is to say, German, interference with our Isthmian Canal plans, but this was denied by Panama Canal representatives.

The banks are still gaining from the Treasury and the interior, and the outlook is for another favorable bank statement. Though money is easier, it is noticeable that the demand for bonds is much less active than is usually anticipated at this period of the year. The heavy buying of grain for export continued yesterday. There is much less talk about gold shipments.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Gr. Twine	½	Kan. & Mich.	1
Am. Snuff pf	½	Michigan Central	½
Det. So. pf	1	Mo. Pac.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	New Cent. Coal	3
Erie 1st pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive	½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Steel Fds.	⅛	Manhattan	½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	⅛	Met. Sec. Co.	½
Am. Sugar	2⅛	St. L. & S. F. M.	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Nat. Lead	1
At., T. & S. F.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	Penn. R. R.	½
Cent. of N. J.	¼	Pressed S. Car	¾
Chi. & Alton	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	St. L. & S. F.	1¼
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	St. L. S. W.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	Southern Pacific	¾
Col. Southern	½	Southern Railway	½
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	2	U. S. Express	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	U. S. Realty	½
Detroit South	⅛	Vulcan Detinning	1
Erie	¾	West. Union	¾
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Illinois Central	½	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st	2%	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	2	Texas Pacific 1st	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 15	523,016
To date this year	10,666,614
Corresponding date last year	8,950,863

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 15	$2,487,500
To date this year	$34,978,000
Corresponding date last year	$45,049,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

MEETINGS.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company—Special.
Manhattan Railway—Special.

DIVIDENDS.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
National Fireproofing Company—Payable on preferred Jan. 24 to holders of record this date.
Rock Island Company of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on Pfs.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

With the Erie shares contributing one-fourth of the entire market transactions, which, all told, exceeded little more than 500,000 shares, there is not much to be said of the movements in particular stocks—this because few issues were affected by developments or news special to them.

The continued strength of Hocking Valley gave color to the report (about which no official information is yet obtainable), that the reorganization plan is about perfected.

An interesting story in connection with the recent heavy buying of Ontario and Western is that it has been by Canadian Pacific interests, and that the Ontario and Western will be used to give the Canadian road entrance into New York.

The strength of the Gould stocks was on the revival of the report that the Greater Missouri Pacific system will shortly be an accomplished fact. Best information, however, is that nothing in that direction will be done until the legality of the Northern Securities Company is determined.

The declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on Great Northern preferred puts an end for the time being at least to the talk of a "melon cutting" for the benefit of shareholders of the company. Not a share of the stock was dealt in yesterday.

Manipulation on a small scale appeared in the Ice Trust Stocks and explains their rise.

The buying of the Atchison shares came largely from the same interests who have been steadily buying the stocks for some time. There was some talk of competitive buying between Rock Island and Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

ERIE THE FEATURE.

As on a recent previous day, so yesterday the Erie shares occupied the lion's share of attention, contributing one-fourth of the entire market transactions. Coincidently there was unusual activity on the general lien 4s. One house is credited with having bought $1,200,000 of these in the last three days. Inasmuch as the bonds have voting power the buying is regarded as especially significant.

As for the stocks, they were for the greater part of the day decidedly stronger, but later they sold off under what was apparently professional pressure—some of it induced by the uncertainty surrounding the disposition of the property.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK.

Sugar Trust stock was the distinctly weak feature of the list, selling down over two points on transactions involving more than 35,000 shares and closing at practically the lowest for the day. The action of the stock was a distinct disappointment to many bulls on it in the Street, some of whom had bought in the morning on the announcement from Washington that the Cuban reciprocity treaty had been favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Several reasons were offered for the decline. One of these was that President Havemeyer's annual statement to the stockholders gave little hope of an increased dividend; another was alleged disappointment because no Standard Oil interest had been elected to the board, and a third was that a weak public following had been obtained, and that it was desired to shake this following out.

REGULAR COPPER DIVIDEND.

The very indefinite talk that the dividend on Copper Trust stock might be increased was effectually silenced yesterday when the Amalgamated Directors met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of one-half of 1 per cent.

Beyond this there was no news on the stock. Published figures show that the United States Copper production for last month, as reported by John Stanton, aggregated 25,826 long tons, against 25,297 in the preceding month and 19,803 in the corresponding month last year. Exports were 10,032 tons, against 10,171 in December, 1901.

Wall Street during the day gave some little attention to the sharp advance of over 15 points in Calumet & Hecla on the Boston Exchange, making a rise of 120 points from the low price recently recorded for the stock. This is believed to reflect either the improved trade position or buying in connection with a deal or trade understanding with the Heinze and Amalgamated interests.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

Brokers said to be acting for James R. Keene were the heaviest sellers of St. Paul during the day. In some quarters it was reported that Mr. Keene was bearish on the general market, while in others it was declared that he had sold heavily on the advance last week and was yesterday covering his outstanding short contracts, using St. Paul to depress the list, and thereby facilitate purchases elsewhere.

Because of the long delay in issuing the new St. Paul stock recently authorized, there is an impression in some parts of the street that the stock, with its incidental rights, may never be issued. Hence the bearish feeling on the issue in many brokerage offices.

On the highest authority it can be stated that the shareholders will not be kept much longer waiting for the new stock, which may be issued now at any time.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL UP.

Michigan Central, which on Wednesday distinguished itself by breaking nearly 50 points to 126, on the transfer of 150 shares, yesterday advanced 9 points, to 135, on a single hundred-share transaction. The buyer was said to be a Vanderbilt interest and the seller the same speculator who was obliged to part with the stock on the previous day at so great a sacrifice. The necessity for his selling is understood not to have been so imperative yesterday as on Wednesday, and hence the stock was not pressed for sale as it was on that day.

The closing quotation shows 135 bid for the stock and 150 asked.

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING.

The shares of the United States Shipbuilding Company appeared on the board yesterday, but not a single trade was made in them. Their appearance was the occasion for a small-sized stock market sensation, in that the initial quotation for the common stock was 3 bid, 20 asked, as compared with the last curb quotation of 16 bid, 20 asked. Later the bid was raised to 15, while the asked price was 30, which constituted the closing quotation.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Houses with Canadian connections were active on the buying side of Canadian Pacific, though there was less activity than usual in the stock.

Cablegrams received in the city yesterday from officials of the Canadian Pacific in London were to the effect that there has been no determination at present as to the rate of the next semi-annual dividend on Canadian Pacific stock, notwithstanding statements emanating from Toronto to the contrary.

A BEAR PARTY AT WORK.

The action of the market yesterday tends to bear out the theory held by many banking houses for several days that an organized bear party is again at work in the market, and has some clever leaders at its head.

A great deal of yesterday's selling was said to come from these bears, and in consequence the short interest in the market has been considerably increased.

PIG IRON MARKET'S STRENGTH.

It was a noticeable fact that in yesterday's market the shares of the various iron and steel companies showed greatest resistance to any pressure, in some instances actual strength developing.

This is attributed to the phenomenal activity in all departments of the industry. Apropos of this, Rogers, Brown & Co. have this to say of the pig iron market:

Whatever uncertainty existed in December as to the real strength of the market has disappeared before January is half over. Instead of taking a downward turn, as the great majority of consumers confidently looked for with the advent of 1903, prices show a stiffening tendency. This in spite of the fact that buying has been practically suspended for over two months and is still on a scale not exceeding 25 per cent. of the actual melt that is going on. It is, of course, due to the fact that the furnaces in all districts are practically sold for the first half of the year and not disposed to make concessions on their small unsold remnant.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE STAFF.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Prudential Insurance Company resulted in the re-election of all the former principal officers, as follows: President—Senator John F. Dryden; First Vice President—Dr. Leslie D. Ward; Second Vice President and Counsel—Edgar B. Ward; Treasurer—Edward Kanouse.

In addition, the office of Third Vice President was created, and Forrest F. Dryden, ex-Secretary of the company, was elected to fill it. Assistant Secretary Edward Gray has been elected Secretary. Valentine Riker, Leslie D. Ward, and Willard I. Hamilton have been elected Assistant Secretaries. Frederick L. Hoffman has been elected Statistician. Henry Overgne and George W. Munsick have been appointed Supervisors.

ONE VIEW OF THE MARKET.

One view of the market is presented in this terse bulletin sent out to its customers by a leading wire house:

"There are few stocks for sale, and just as few wanted at the moment. The trouble is lack of buyers rather than urgent selling."

Bonds Stolen in Wall Street.

Bankers and brokers in the Wall Street district were notified yesterday to look out for offers of thirteen $1,000 bonds that have been stolen from the owners. The bonds are three 4 per cent. bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, par value $1,000, Nos. 20,522, 20,523, and 66,685, and ten 4 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, par value $1,000, Nos. 55,402, 45,097, 3,757, 45,098, 13,557, 24,103, 24,673, 24,104, 75,422, and 75,423.

To Call for Bond Deposit.

The Debenture Holders' Protective Committee, which is opposing the reorganization plan of the committee headed by William A. Read will issue its call for deposit of bonds to-morrow.

To Increase Stanley Electric Capital.

It was announced yesterday that a meeting had been called of the stockholders of the Stanley Electric Company to increase the capital stock of the company from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. This company is controlled by the Roeblings, Whitney, and similar interests, and there have been several reports its consolidation with the General Electric Company.

Knickerbocker Trust Changes.

At a meeting of the Knickerbocker Trust Company the following changes were made in the list of officers: Julian M. Gerard, ex-Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, was elected Third Vice President; J. McLean Walton was elected Assistant Secretary, and Harris A. Dunn, Assistant Treasurer.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of sixteen shares of Merchants' Exchange Bank stock at 167, and 75 National City Bank at 310.

Incorporation in Indiana of the Holland Palace Car Company of Indianapolis, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Laclede National Bank of St. Louis called for Jan. 27 to vote on a proposition to amend the articles of the institution, so as to provide for twenty-one Directors instead of nineteen now constituting the board.

Statement that the National Fireproofing Company has taken an option on a controlling interest in the American Sewer Pipe Company's stock, and has planned a $40,000,000 combination of fire and sewer pipe industries.

Commercial Steamship Company organized at Mobile, Ala., with a capital of $200,000.

American Writing Paper Company, it is said, will shortly make application to have its securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Purchase of the Simpson Dry Dock Company of East Boston by the Massachusetts Dry Dock Company said to mean the establishment at Boston of one of the largest dry docks in the United States.

Stock of the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company of Pittsburg placed on a regular 10 per cent. annual dividend basis by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., as against 2 per cent. regular and ½ extra for the preceding quarter.

Recently incorporated Pittsburg Gas Coal Company, capital $1,600,000, according to Pittsburg dispatches, is to be another coal mining corporation on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $3,000,000 additional 4½ per cent. funding and real estate mortgage fifty-year bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and $8,496,000 first mortgage twenty-five-year 5 per cent. convertible bonds of 1927 of the Distillers' Securities Corporation.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Rock Island Southeastern Railroad, to build a road from Peoria to Rock Island.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days and 5@5½ per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,751,508; balances, $13,735,365; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $949,923.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@4.83⅝.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—3@10c discount. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium. St. Louis—40c premium. Cincinnati—20c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c per $1,000. Louisville—Par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the conclusion of the Stock Exchange settlement brought the usual strong demand for money yesterday. The Bank did a very large business in loans at 4½ per cent. and short discounts at 4 per cent. The Stock Exchange was very quiet and dull in tone in most departments. Consols fell 3-16 owing to the assumption of an issue of a new 3 per cent. loan to be made in the Spring.

Home rails were steady, the principal activity being in underground stocks. American rails were weak all day in sympathy with Wall Street. Erie first preferred was the only prominent exception.

Foreigners were generally lifeless, but Brazilian bonds were firm. The general mining market was quietly firm. South Africans were inactive and irregular. Bar silver was unaltered. The market closed distinctly weak.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—There was a strong demand for money in the market to-day owing to its being Stock Exchange pay day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. Business was generally cheerful. Consols were neglected and home rails were firm. Americans started dull, advanced a fraction irregularly and closed steady. Kafirs were easier on realizations.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 6; Atchison, 85¾; Atchison preferred, 102½, ex div.; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 141¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51½; Chicago Great Western, 28⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 184½; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 42¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 42⅜; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 59¾; Illinois Central, 152¾; Louisville and Nashville, 131; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29½; New York Central, 157 ex int.; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 79⅝; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 84; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 26½; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 67½; Union Pacific, 104⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 89¼ ex div.; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 45½.

Bar silver, quiet, 22 1-16d. per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3⅝ per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.55; Lisbon, 25.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was to-day raised from 4 to 6 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was to-day raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Business opened hesitatingly on the Bourse to-day. There were a few realizations, especially in French rails. Later prices became firmer. Kafirs were in great request for London account. Subsequently the trading was generally quiet, and Kafirs were heavier. Foreigners were firm, influenced by better news from Morocco. Rentes were offered, but afterward became stronger. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos improved on New York advices. At the close prices were steady.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 32,650,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 12,050,000f, gold in hand decreased 8,725,000f, bills discounted increased 46,350,000f, silver in hand decreased 4,100,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, owing to the absence of stimulus. Internationals were steady. Banks were maintained, mines were irregular, and Canadian Pacific was firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased, £1,916,000; circulation decreased, £396,000; bullion increased, £1,520,175; other securities decreased, £1,830,000; other deposits decreased, £306,000; public deposits decreased, £2,128,000; notes reserve increased, £1,830,000; Government securities decreased, £2,403,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 44.14 per cent., as compared with 38.38 per cent. last week. Rate of discount unchanged.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Money was easy and little wanted in trading circles. Nothing was said about gold exports. This week's steamers are rather slow craft. The Bank of England left its discount rate at the old figure, 4 per cent. Local money rates: Clearing house loans, 5; Street call loans, 5@5½; collateral time loans, 5@6; mill paper 4½@5; year note, 4¼@4½; business paper 5@6; New York funds, 8@10 discount; clearings, 26,701,916; balances, 2,437,664.

There was a fair degree of activity in the stock market, with interest well distributed. Copper shares held steady with little marked change save the one share of Calumet and Hecla sold at 544, a rise of 21, and Centennial gained 1½, to 24, but later was 23⅜; Copper Range eased ¾, to 62¾, rallying to 63¾. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atchison	87¾	87¼	87¾
115	Atchison pf.	110	96⅞	106
19	Boston & Albany	258	257	258
290	Boston Elevated	154	153	153
150	Boston Elevated sub.	73	73	73
7	Boston & Lowell	241	240½	241
69	Boston & Maine	194	193	193
3	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
398	Fitchburg pf.	140¾	140¼	140¼
20	Massachusetts Electric	37	37	37
63	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	94½	94½	94½
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224½	224	224
20	Old Colony	207	207	207
2	Prov. & Worcester	299	299	299
15	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
20	*Rutland pf.	66	66	66
30	Southern pf.	66	66	66
497	Union Pacific	102⅝	102	102
9	Union Pacific pf.	94½	93	93¾
16	West End	94	94	94
50	West End pf.	112	112	112
3	Wis. Central	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
3	Wis. Central pf.	52	52	52

TELEPHONES.

229	*American	164½	164	164
200	Cumberland rights	5	4⅞	4⅞
250	Mexican	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	New England	137	137	137
108	Western pf.	101¾	101	101¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem.	23	23	23
102	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	84	83	84
5	American Ice	12¼	12¼	12¼
6,402	American Sugar	131⅞	129½	129½
110	American Sugar pf.	121	120⅝	121
100	American Woolen	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
54	*American Woolen pf.	78	78	78
210	Dom. Iron & Steel	57¼	56⅝	57¼
3	*Edison	267½	267½	267½
10	*Gas. Ry. & Elec. pf.	81½	81½	81½
1,270	Massachusetts Gas	41¼	40½	40½
1,227	Massachusetts Gas pf.	87	84¾	84¾
140	Mergenthaler	188	186	188
14	Pullman	234	234	234
30	Seattle Electric	80	80	80
6	Seattle Electric pf.	104	103½	104
5	Swift Pack. & Prov.	125	124	124
181	Torrington, Class A	26⅜	25½	26⅜
100	Union Land & Cop.	1¾	1¾	1¾
15	*United Fruit	110	109¼	110
20	United Shoe Mach.	51½	51½	51½
220	*United Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30¼	30½
30	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
324	U. S. Steel	37⅝	36¾	37
217	U. S. Steel pf.	89	88⅜	88⅝

MINING.

121	Adventure	17	15⅝	15⅝
3,410	Amalgamated	64	62½	63
205	Arcadian	4⅜	4¼	4½
256	Bingham	30⅜	30	30⅜
140	British Columbia	5½	4½	5¼
39	Calumet & Hecla	544	522	544
2,280	Centennial	24	22½	23⅜
1,352	Cons. Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,825	Copper Range	63⅝	62¾	63½
170	Daly-West	42¾	42½	42½
100	Franklin	10	10	10
30	Mass	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
155	Michigan	9	9	9
360	Mohawk	45	44½	45
1,155	Montreal & Boston	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Old Dominion	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Osceola	61	61	61
10	Parrott	27	27	27
50	Phoenix	5	5	5
25	Quincy	115	115	115
1,025	Santa Fé	2	2	2
100	Shannon	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
30	Tamarack	151	150	150
250	Trinity	11	11	11
205	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
360	United States	22½	21⅝	22
1,171	*Utah	24	23½	24
310	Victoria	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1,030	Winona	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
50	Wolverine	69	69	69

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Securities on the Chicago Exchange were only fairly active to-day. Gossip turned this way and that on the local traction situation. Holders of stocks besieged brokers and politicians to give them inside information on the question of franchise settlement. Traction stocks fluctuated contrarily. Chicago City Railway held firm at 220. Union Traction was a little lower for both common and preferred, while North Chicago, after gaining 1½ points, fell to near 170. West Chicago also weakened over a point.

Can was slightly firmer, in spite of talk to the effect that there would be no dividend payment for six months. Box Board issues were steady. Diamond Match was strong at 140. Metropolitan stock dropped a point to-day, and $27,000 of Lake Street income bonds were liquidated at 5 points loss. New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents premium. Time and call loans 5½@6 per cent. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
610	American Can	10¼	10	10¼
400	American Can pf.	48¾	48⅜	48½
120	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	76	76	76
1,075	Chicago Union Traction	16¾	16¼	16¼
50	Chicago U. Traction pf.	76	76	76
190	Chicago City Ry.	220	220	220
55	Diamond Match	140	139¾	140
76	Chicago Edison	178	178	178
20	Met. Elevated pf.	90	89	89
288	National Biscuit Co.	46	45⅝	46
15	National Biscuit pf.	105	105	105
64	North Chicago St. R. R.	173	170½	170½
12	National Carbon pf.	97	97	97
5	South Side Elevated	108½	108½	108½
100	United Box Board	8¼	8	8¼
232	United Box Board pf.	51¼	50⅝	50⅝
100	West Chicago	91½	91¼	91¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Stagnation was almost complete in the local market, the sales amounting to 26,695 shares and $85,200 bonds. There was practically no interest in the trading, and prices did not reflect much change, the only exceptions being a seven-point drop in Indianapolis Street Railway on the report that the stock will not be placed on a dividend basis at this time; a recovery of 2¼ points in Pennsylvania Steel preferred, and a loss of 1½ in the latter's common. The demand for Lehigh Valley was less aggressive, and the price shaded off slightly. There was renewed pressure on Consolidated Lake Superior, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit was forced down half on liquidation of a 3,000-share block. Bonds were neglected. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	American Cement	8½	8½	8½
50	Bell Telephone	75½	75½	75½
15	Cambria Iron	48½	48½	48½
265	Cambria Steel	26	25½	26
125	Con. Lake Superior	7	7	7⅝
470	Con. L. Superior pf.	34½	33½	34½
60	Con. Traction of N. J.	66½	66	66
39	Easton Con. Electric	20¼	20¼	20¼
250	Electric Co. of Am.	9 15-16	9⅝	9 15-16
2,700	Elec. Storage	45¼	40½	45¼
31	Hunt. & Broad Top	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
200	Indianapolis St. Ry.	84	84	84
200	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24⅜	24½
3,144	Lehigh Valley R. R.	40¾	40¼	40½
10	Lehigh Navigation	73½	73½	73½
145	Little Schuylkill R. R.	62¼	62¼	62¼
50	Metropolitan St. Ry.	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜
360	Marsden	3⅝	3½	3½
12	Minehill R. R.	64	64	64
200	National Asphalt	¼	¼	¼
200	North Pennsylvania R. R.	116¾	116½	116¾
336	Pennsylvania R. R.	77⅜	77½	77½
50	Pennsylvania Steel	51½	51½	51½
110	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	92¾	92½	92½
139	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98⅝	98⅝
1,100	Philadelphia Electric	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
2,724	Philadelphia Companies	46⅜	45⅝	46
3,400	Philadelphia Rapid Tr.	17	17	17
6,230	Reading	30 11-16	30⅜	30⅜
10	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Southern R. R.	35¼	35¼	35¼
80	Susquehanna Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5	United Gas Imp.	113¾	113¼	113½
1,188	Union Traction	47	47	47
1,510	U. S. Steel	37¼	36⅝	36⅞
5	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
200	Warwick Steel	5½	5½	5½

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	115½	120	118½	122
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Malting 6s	99	100¼	99	100¼
Amer. Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Am. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	22¾	23½	22½	23¼
Amer. Writ. Paper 5s	75	78	75	78
Bamberger De Lamar	9¼	10	9¼	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	111	109	111
California Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Central Fireworks	20	30	20	30
Central Fireworks pf.	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry	⅜	3½	3½	3½
Central Foundry pf.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Central Foundry deb.	62½	65	62½	65
Compressed Air	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	8	10	8	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8	14	8	14
Dom. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	20	26	20	26
Electric Boat pf.	35	40	35	40
Elec. Lead Reduction	3	3½	3	3½
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	4	5	4	5
Electric Vehicle	6¼	7	6¼	6¾
Electric Vehicle pf.	11½	12½	11½	12½
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	10½	12½	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf.	44	46	44	46
Hall Signal	110	115	110	115
Houston Oil pf.		60		60
Inter. R. T., full paid	114	117	114	117
Inter. Mer. Mar. ½s	91	96	91	96
International Salt	9½	10½	9½	10½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid	6½	7½	6½	7½
Marine Steamship	18	22	18	22
National Enameling	35¼	35¾	35	35¼
National Enameling pf.	87	90	88	90
New Cent. Coal	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	161	166	161	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	43	40	43
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	80	75	80
N. Y. Trans.	12	15	10¾	11½
Otis Elevator	43	44	43	44
Otis Elevator pf.	98	99	98	99
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	3¼	4	3¼	4
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	22½	26	22½	26
Peo. Dec. & Evans	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Safety Car Heat & L.	166	168½	166	168½
Seaboard

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
85	87	200	Allis-Chalmers pf	86	86	86	86	...
63	63½	27,100	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	62½	64¼	62¼	63	...
9⅝	10	200	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	10	...
⅞	1	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ¼
39⅝	39¾	3,700	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	39¾	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
90½	91	700	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
27	27¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine	27	27	27	27	+ ½
11⅛	11½	2,700	*Am. Ice Co	11	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
40⅝	41¼	1,400	*Am. Ice Co. pf	41	42	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
16¾	18¾	100	*Am. Linseed Co	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
29½	29⅞	400	*Am. Locomotive Co	30	30	29¼	29½	− ⅛
44¼	45¼	125	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
19	20	100	Am. Steel Foundries	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
67	67½	100	Am. Steel Foundries pf	67	67	67	67	− ⅛
96½	97	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	96½	96½	96¾	96½	+ ½
129⅛	129⅜	33,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	131¼	131¼	129	129⅜	− 2⅛
95	96	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	96	96	96	96	− ½
87¼	87⅜	21,200	Atch., Topeka & S. F	87⅜	87⅝	87¼	87¼	− ⅜
89¾	90⅞	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	90½	100	90¾	90¾	+ ¼
101⅜	101½	7,500	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅜	101⅞	101⅛	101⅜	− ½
93½	94¼	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
68⅛	68½	2,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68⅝	68¾	68⅛	68⅛	− ⅛
53	53¼	300	*Butterick Co	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	...
73	79	100	Canada Southern	75	75	72⅝	72⅝	...
136⅞	137	5,300	Canadian Pacific	137½	137⅝	136⅝	137	− ⅜
183	185	800	Central R. R. of N. J	185	185	184½	184½	− ½
50⅜	50½	17,520	Chesapeake & Ohio	50½	51¼	49¾	50⅛	...
35⅞	35⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
200	214	100	Chicago & East. Ill	202	202	202	202	−1
27⅝	27½	12,825	Chicago Gt. Western	28	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	− ⅝
41	41⅜	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	40⅝	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
178½	178⅝	16,000	Chicago, Mil. & St. P	179½	179½	178½	178⅝	− ⅞
223½	224½	300	Chi. & Northwestern	224	224½	224	224½	+ ¼
18	18¾	100	Chicago Term. Trans	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅛
34¼	34⅝	300	Chi. Term. Transfer pf	35	35	34⅜	34⅝	− ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	300	Chicago Union Trac	16½	16⅝	16	16	...
76½	77½	310	Colorado Fuel & Iron	77	77	76¼	76¾	+ ¼
29¾	30¼	200	Colorado & Southern	30	30	30	30	− ½
70½	71	50	Col. & South. 1st pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	...
45	46	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	−1
217½	218	500	Consolidated Gas	218	218	218	218	−1
33	33¼	1,100	Corn Products	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	...
84	84⅜	300	Corn Products pf	84	84½	84	84¼	+ ¼
170½	172½	100	Delaware & Hudson	171¾	171¾	171¾	171¾	−1⅞
269	270	300	Del., Lack. & Western	272	272	270	270	−2
40¾	41	200	Denver & Rio Grande	41⅛	41½	40¾	40¾	− ¼
88	88¼	600	Denver & Rio G. pf	88½	89½	88	88	− ½
17⅞	18¼	300	Detroit Southern	18	18	18	18	− ⅛
34¾	35¼	600	Detroit Southern pf	34	35	34	35	+1
32	33	10	*Distillers Securities	33½	33½	33¼	33½	...
27	27¾	100	*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
40⅞	41	86,400	Erie	42	42½	40¾	40⅞	−1
72⅜	72½	36,600	Erie 1st pf	72½	73	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
57	57⅛	11,600	Erie 2d pf	58½	58⅞	57	57	− ⅞
68	69	200	Evansville & T. H	69	69	69	69	...
104½	105	3,600	Hocking Valley	103¾	105¼	103¾	104¾	+1¼
148	148½	1,880	Illinois Central	148¼	148½	148	148	− ½
18	19	100	International Paper	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅞
88	93	20	Internat. Pump pf	92	92	92	92	...
78½	79	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	79	79	79	79	...
47	47½	475	Kanawha & Michigan	46½	47	46½	47	+1
59¼	59½	1,400	Kansas City South. pf	59½	60	59	59	−1
33	35	300	Keokuk & Des Moines	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	− ⅛
51	52	100	Lake Erie & Western	51	51	51	51	− ½
127¼	127⅜	600	Louisville & Nashville	127	127½	127	127½	...
153⅜	153½	15,200	Manhattan Elevated	154	154¼	153½	153½	− ½
127	128½	500	*Met. Securities	127½	127½	127½	127½	− ½
140⅜	141	400	*Metropolitan S. Ry	140⅜	141¾	140⅜	141	...
26	26¼	2,800	Mexican Central	26¼	26½	26	26	− ¼
135	150	100	Michigan Central	135	135	135	135	+9
73½	74½	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	74	73½	73½	−1
126½	127	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	126	126	126	126	...
28	28¼	600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28¼	...
60¾	61	1,400	Mo., Kansas & T. pf	61	61½	61	61⅛	+ ⅛
111	111¼	28,400	Missouri Pacific	110⅝	111½	110⅝	111¼	+ ⅝
26	27	1,000	*National Lead Co	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	−1
104	108	200	National R. R. of Mex	108	108¾	105⅜	105⅜	...
55	55	400	New Central Coal	50	50	50	50	+3
173	175	200	*New York Air Brake	174	174	173	173	−2
153	153½	2,400	New York Central	153⅝	153½	152⅝	153	− ⅛
44	44½	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	− ⅛
34⅛	34¼	18,400	N. Y., Ontario & West	34⅜	34⅜	34	34⅛	− ⅛
74	74⅛	2,630	Norfolk & Western	73⅞	74⅜	73⅞	74	− ⅛
90½	92½	263	Norfolk & Western pf	92	92	92	92	...
40	42	400	Pacific Mail	40	40	39¾	40	...
134⅞	135⅛	4,777	Pennsylvania R. R	135½	135½	134⅝	134⅝	− ½
103⅜	103⅝	1,200	People's Gas (Chicago)	104¼	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	− ¼
64	64½	500	Pressed Steel Car	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¼	− ⅜
2	3	100	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	− ⅛
33	34	800	*Ry. Steel Spring	33¼	34	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
60¾	60⅞	17,400	Reading	61⅝	61½	60⅝	60⅝	− ⅜
75½	76½	200	Reading 2d pf	75⅞	76	75⅞	76	...
21⅜	21⅝	3,100	*Republic Iron & Steel	21	21½	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
78⅜	78½	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	50	16,600	Rock Island	50¾	50¾	49½	50	...
82½	82¾	1,300	Rock Island pf	83	83	82½	82⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	24½	600	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
76¾	77¼	210	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf	77½	77½	77½	77¼	− ½
71½	72	900	St. Louis & San Fran	72½	72½	72	72	−1½
70½	71	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	St. Louis Southwestern	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ¾
61½	62	300	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	61	61½	61	61½	...
92	93	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	93	93	93	93	+1½
65	65¼	15,550	Southern Pacific	65⅝	65⅞	65⅛	65⅜	− ½
35	35¼	7,300	Southern Railway	35⅜	35⅝	35	35⅛	− ¼
94⅞	95¼	800	Southern Railway pf	95	95¼	94⅞	95¼	+ ¼
61	61½	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61¼	61½	61	61	− ½
41	41⅜	1,900	Texas Pacific	41⅜	41½	41¼	41¼	...
30¼	30½	200	Toledo, St. L. & West	30½	30½	30½	30½	− ⅜
110	110½	210	Twin City Rapid Tran	110	110	110	110	− ½
...	...	100	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
102	102⅛	29,250	Union Pacific	102¼	102½	101⅞	102	+ ½
94	94⅛	850	Union Pacific pf	94½	94½	94	94	− ⅛
22¼	22½	500	United Rys. Invest	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	...
63¼	63⅜	160	United Rys. Invest. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	− ¼
142	145	100	United States Express	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼	−2¾
12¼	12⅜	700	*U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
88½	89	200	*U. S. Leather pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	− ⅝
56	...	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	56	56	56	56	...
57	57	10	U. S. Rubber pf	57	57	57	57	...
38⅜	38⅝	10,700	U. S. Steel	37	37½	36¾	37	...
88½	88⅞	11,208	U. S. Steel pf	88½	88⅞	88¼	88¼	− ⅛
26¾	27	1,610	U. S. Realty & Con	27¼	27½	26½	26½	− ⅛
70⅜	71⅛	×1,110	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	71	71½	70⅞	70⅞	− ⅛
61½	62½	400	Va. Carolina Chemical	61⅝	62	61⅜	62	...
...	...	200	*Vulcan Detinning	31½	31½	31	31	−1
29⅜	30	3,900	Wabash	30¼	30¼	30	30	− ¼
43	45¼	1,000	Wabash pf	45	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
220	240	60	Wells-Fargo Express	220	220	220	220	...
91¼	91½	1,200	Western Union Tel	92	92¼	91¼	91¼	− ⅜
25¼	26	510	Wheeling & L. E	26¼	26¼	25½	25½	− ⅝
58½	59	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	58¾	58¾	58¼	58½	...
35	35½	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	35	35½	35	35½	− ⅛
26⅜	27	300	Wisconsin Central	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅛
52¼	52¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	− ¼
Total...		523,016		*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.				

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,160	Amal. Copper	62⅝	64	62⅜	63½
380	Am. Car & F	39⅝	39⅞	39½	39⅞
20	Am. Ice	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	Am. Locomotive	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
18,500	Am. Sugar	131¼	131¾	129½	129⅝
5,960	A., T. & S. F.	87⅝	88	87¼	87⅜
70	A., T. & S. F. pf	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1,610	Balt. & Ohio	101¾	101⅞	101¼	101⅜
1,500	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
900	Can. Pacific	137½	137⅝	136⅝	137
1,100	Ches. & Ohio	49⅝	51¼	49⅝	50½
10	Chi. & Alton	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
740	Chi. Gt. West.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
12,160	C., Mil. & St. P.	179¾	179¾	178⅝	178⅝
50	Col. Southern	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅞
50	Den. & Rio G.	40½	40½	40½	40½
11,760	Erie	42⅝	42⅝	40⅜	40⅞
100	Erie 1st pf	72¼	73	72	72½
490	Erie 2d pf	58¾	58¼	58¼	58¼
70	Hock. Valley	104¾	105	104¾	105
250	Louis. & Nashv.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼
2,130	Manhattan	154	154¼	153½	153⅝
50	Met. Street	141¼	141¼	140⅝	141¼
60	Mex. Central	26	26¼	26	26¼
30	Mo., K. & Tex.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
8,590	Mo. Pacific	110½	111⅜	110⅜	111
40	Nat. R. of Mex.	20	20	20	20
100	N. Y. Central	153¾	153½	153	153
1,390	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅜	34⅝	34	34
70	Norf. & West.	75	75	74½	74⅝
10	Pacific Mail	40	40	40	40
600	Pennsylvania	155½	155½	154⅞	154⅞
60	People's Gas	104	104	103½	103⅝
10	Pressed St. Car	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
8,710	Reading	61⅝	61½	60⅝	60⅝
20	Reading 2d pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
50	Rep. Steel	21	21	21	21¼
4,400	Rock Island	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝
4,580	Southern Pac.	65⅜	65⅝	65¼	65¼
490	Southern Ry.	35¼	35⅜	35	35¼
330	Tenn. Coal & Ir.	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61¼
200	Texas Pac.	41¼	41⅜	41	41⅛
8,440	Union Pac.	102¼	102⅝	101⅞	102
190	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
10	U. S. Leather pf	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
9,440	U. S. Steel	37	37½	36⅝	37⅛
130	U. S. Steel pf	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
190	Wabash	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30
290	Wabash pf	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	44⅝
100	West. Union	92	92	91½	92
50	Wis. Central	27	27¼	27	27¼
116,850					

BONDS.

$1,000	Dist. Sec. 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
5,000	Rock Is. 4s	88	88	88	88
$6,000.					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	300	300	...
Fourth week Dec.	$75,470	$71,892	$65,444
Month	216,263	213,870	204,008
From July 1	1,342,933	1,253,928	1,097,866
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
First week Jan.	23,009	30,175	24,772
From July 1	908,251	836,782	740,188
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
Fourth week Dec.	105,515	149,142	147,933
Month	462,103	429,333	412,308
From July 1	2,908,455	2,757,062	2,467,652
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
Fourth week Dec.	13,166	11,144	13,654
Month	42,426	34,821	35,822
From July 1	234,041	256,889	190,387
LEHIGH VALLEY statement of estimated earnings for December—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Dec., gross	2,473,000	1,839,410	633,590
Expenses	1,695,300	1,541,079	154,221
Dec. net	777,700	298,231	479,389
Add. and Imp.	119,000	97,000	22,000
Balance	658,700	201,331	457,369
Inc. of water lines	6,000	39,301	45,301
Income Coal Co.	376,000	187	375,813
Total income	1,040,700	162,217	878,483
Charges and tax.	532,940	530,814	2,134
Dec. surplus	507,752	†368,597	876,349
6 months gross	11,224,587	13,884,217	*2,659,330
Expenses	9,414,114	9,472,786	*58,672
6 months net	1,810,773	4,411,431	*2,600,658
Add. and improv.	704,000	799,000	*95,000
Balance	1,106,773	3,612,431	*2,505,658
Inc. water lines	51,750	45,501	57,251
Inc. L. V. Coal Co.	16,156	†172,772	188,928
Total income	1,174,679	3,434,158	*2,259,479
Charges & taxes	3,303,448	3,278,546	24,902
Bal. sur.	2,128,769	155,612	2,284,371

BALTIMORE & OHIO for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	4,928,035	4,590,025	4,076,026
Oper. expenses	3,140,856	3,018,286	2,636,051
Net	1,787,070	1,571,740	1,439,975
Gross 6 months	31,647,157	29,499,767	23,556,377
Oper. expenses	19,472,037	18,074,941	15,631,548
Net, 6 months	12,175,120	11,424,826	7,924,829

BROKER WARMLY RECEIVED.

C. I. Stralem Looked Like a Chinaman When He Got Away from His Friends.

The initiation of three new members of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday furnished the brokers with some excitement wherewith to get over the dullness of the afternoon market. Two of the new men, E. S. McVicar and James M. Quigley, got off easily, but C. I. Stralem had to go through many degrees of hazing before he was permitted to retire as gracefully as he could.

His appearance on the floor for the first time was a signal for a general assault by the older members. His coat and hat were the first to go, his collar and tie were torn off, and his shirt in turn was flung to the breeze, as if it were of the proverbial red color. Although most of the brokers in the crowd were bears, the sight of the shirt acted on them as the red flag does on the bull. They returned with the frenzy of the "Commune" and disfigured the nether garments of their unfortunate victim till he was led off the floor wearing his undershirt like a Chinaman. He had to get a new outfit of clothing before he could appear before the Chairman to be introduced.

This was declared yesterday to be the most successful hazing perpetrated since the admission of H. Archibald Pell.

SUSQUEHANNA POWER SCHEME.

Baltimore Railways and Lighting Company Sever Relations as First Step.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—The transfer of a $900,000 check to-day was the final act which severs the relations of the local street railway system and the electric light business in Baltimore. Upon the payment of this check the United Railways Company handed over to the electric lighting company the entire common stock of $2,000,000 and the bonds and stocks of the Mount Washington Electric Lighting Company.

The significance of this transaction lies in the fact that it is considered the first step in the $10,000,000 project to electrically develop the water power of the Susquehanna River and transmit it to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Wilmington.

Grass Twine Mortgage.

The American Grass Twine Company has filed in the Queens County Clerk's office, in Jamaica, a mortgage of $600,000 made to the Continental Trust Company of New York City as trustee, to secure an issue of 600 ten-year 6 per cent. gold bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds are to be used in the construction of the company's new building and the introduction of the new machinery and equipment at Glendale, L. I.

The mortgage covers all of the company's land at Glendale, comprising about twenty acres; also the entire plant of buildings and railroad switches, machinery, and other property.

Prudential Officers Appeal.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The Prudential Insurance Company, United States Senator Dryden, its President, and others who are Directors of the Company, to-day filed in the Court of Chancery a notice of appeal from the preliminary injunction granted in that court, restraining them from purchasing any of the proposed new issue of stock of the Fidelity Trust Company of New York.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Willard H. Jones & Co
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred. Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer. Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE,
1123 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry B. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V.-Pres. Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Saratoga Development Company, Saratoga Springs; (real estate and development of mines;) capital, $2,000,000. Directors—W. H. Bockes, Bernard Brunner, and M. J. Mulqueen, Saratoga Springs.

De Baun Miller Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. F. De Baun, Louis Miller, and T. G. Priplean, New York.

Ballou Dickson Company, New York, (to manufacture wall paper;) capital, $50,000. Directors—E. S. Ballou, H. S. Dickson, and R. Morgan, New York.

Bay Ridge Hardware Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. Hayler De Mott, Jersey City; H. R. Johnston, and S. N. Sears, Brooklyn.

Tolane Oil and Refining Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. A. Dietrich, Belcamp, and C. J. Dietrich, New York; J. E. Davies, Elizabeth, N. J.

Central Brewing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. H. Sherman, Brooklyn; D. H. Meyer, and B. M. O'Connor, New York.

Check and Hinge Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. M. Yeaman, H. M. Samson, and R. H. Stewart, New York.

New York Incorporating and Trustee Company, New York, (to act as agent for corporations;) capital, $20,000. Directors—R. S. Harvey, Nyack; John T. McDonough, Albany, and John Burt, Jr., Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Enblight Company of California; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, H. O. Goughlan, and Louis B. Dailey.

Newark Directory Publishing and Printing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. H. Baldwin, Laban W. Dennis, and William B. Montague.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

American Wave Meter Company of Wilmington, to manufacture wave motors; capital, $1,000,000.

Winnemucca Gold Mining Company of Wilmington, to engage in the business of mining; capital, $1,000,000.

Delaware River Steel Casting Company of Philadelphia, to make steel castings; capital, $500,000.

Marine Transportation Company of Pittsburg, to transport freight and passengers by steamboat lines; capital, $500,000.

Kentucky Construction Company of Louisville, Ky., to carry on the business of constructing bridges and other buildings; capital, $10,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John F. Rice, who was special agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company for New York and New England, has been appointed General Agent of the Armenia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg for the United States, with the sole exception of the City of Pittsburg, where the Armenia will continue its competition for lines on local risks.

A. M. Wasson of Cincinnati has been appointed Indiana special agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

W. P. Robertson has resigned as Michigan special agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, to become Michigan State Agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Price 101 and Accrued Interest, Subject to Advance Without Notice.

$425,000
Hudson River Electric Co.
First Mortgage
THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT.
Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY
HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER CO.
Denomination $1,000. Due Dec. 18, 1931.
Incorporated Under Laws State of New York.
Coupon Bonds with Provision for Registration.
MORTON TRUST CO. . . . Trustee.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF ABOVE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

General Electric Co., 10,000 H. P.	$246,875.00
Glens Falls Portland Cement Co., 1,000 H. P.	22,500.00
United Traction Co., Albany, 6,000 H. P.	162,500.00
Municipal Gas Co., Albany, 6,000 H. P.	366,800.00
Troy Lighting Co., Troy, 6,000 H. P.	370,200.00
Saratoga Gas, Elec. Lgt. & Power Co., Net Earnings	42,505.95
Ballston Spa Light & Power Co., Net Earnings	4,967.50
Watervliet Power Contracts	25,000.00
Other Power for Saratoga, Glens Falls, Ballston Spa, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward	163,966.89
	$1,405,315.34
Annual Operation	$100,000.00
Int. $2,000,000 H. R. W. P. Co. 5% Bds.	100,000.00
Int. $2,000,000 H. R. E. Co. 5% Bds.	100,000.00
Int. and Operation, H. R. P. T. Co.	56,000.00
	356,000.00
Net surplus earnings after meeting operating expenses, and all interest charges, applicable to stock dividends	$1,049,315.34

Special Circular and Full Information Furnished.

E. H. GAY & CO.
1 Nassau St., New York.
BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA. MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15, 17, 19 and 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,700,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTUCTION AT MOST ACCESSIBLE POINT FROM NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:
John W. Hardenbergh, President. Robert S. Ross, Vice President.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment Hotel and Brooklyn Lots in a Big Trade.

E. H. Litchfield Buys the Arlington on West 25th Street—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

M. Lindheimer & Co. and Ranald H. Macdonald have sold for Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Edward H. Litchfield the Arlington apartment hotel, a new eleven-story fireproof structure, on plot 50 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway, and adjoining the Hoffman House. The consideration is reported at $525,000. In part payment Mr. Litchfield gave the entire block front (700 feet) on the south side of Second Street, Brooklyn, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, together with the southwest corner of Second Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 100. The Brooklyn properties have been sold through Howard C. Pyle, of Leonard Moody & Co., to a recently organized corporation of which ex-Senator William H. Reynolds is President. The purchase of the Arlington is the fourth transaction of similar character in which Mr. Litchfield has engaged during the last few months—having traded in each case a large parcel of his unimproved holdings in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn for an improved property in Manhattan. His other purchases involved the Cherbourg apartment house on Central Park West and two similar structures in the Riverside Drive section.

Leopold Weil has sold for the Toplitz estate the six-story flats, 233 and 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to 232 and 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on plot 50 by 200. The buyer is The New York American and Journal. The property will be remodeled for use as a branch office by that newspaper.

Frederick Zittel has sold for F. L. M. Masury to a client for occupancy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 43 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for the City Real Property Investing Company the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 70 East Fifty-fourth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

John L. Miller has sold, through Ashforth & Co., the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixth Street, two-story brick buildings, on plot 112.8 by 80 by 100.11 by 127.1.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the State Realty and Mortgage Company to Lorenz Weiher the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 300 feet east of Broadway. The buyer will erect a six-story apartment house on the site.

Nicolas & Devies have sold for William F. Havemeyer to Samuel Rouse, 1,680 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story apartment house, with store, on lot 20.11 by 50.

It is reported that Henry Siede has sold the four-story dwelling, 28 West Thirty-second Street, 22.6 by 98.9.

Harry E. Zittel has sold for the various owners 151, 157, and 165 East Sixty-second Street, three-story dwellings, 20, 17, and 16, respectively, by 100.5. The buyers will occupy the houses.

Adler & Herrman have sold, through Osserman & Simon, the five six-story flats at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, on plot 100 by 125.

Mark Blumenthal has, bought from J. Lochman the two five-story triple flats 62 and 64 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

The Knickerbocker Mortgage and Realty Company has sold to Jacob Manheimer the five-story flat 222 East Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

The Capen estate has sold the plot on the south side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet east of Elwood Street, 100 by 250; also, the plot on the south side of Nagle Avenue, 204.5 feet from Eleventh Avenue, 100 by 180.5 by 101 by 166.1; also, the plot on the south side of Sherman Avenue, 75 feet east of Isham Street, running through to Tenth Avenue, 50 by 75.4 by 61 by 110.5.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to K. Levenburg the three-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on plot 17.7 by 82.

Edward Baer has sold to Henry Maher the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 153 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 99.2 and irregular.

Rosenfeld & Levy have sold for Packtman & Levin, for $75,000, the new tenements 218 and 220 East Eleventh Street.

Charles Galewski has resold for Mrs. Nellie Voit to Alexander Herzog, for improvement, 419 and 421 East Sixteenth Street, a plot 50 by 92, now covered by two four-story tenements.

Richard W. Hibbard has sold for a client the property 287 and 289 Scammel Street, northeast corner of Henry Street, 50 by 80.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the St. Ambrose Chapel property, occupying a plot 75 by 76 at the southwest corner of Prince and Thompson Streets and owned by the New York City Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Tomasso Giordani to Frances C. Kelly the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a plot 50.3 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Jeannette S. Mitchell the five-story twenty-foot apartment house at 169 West End Avenue to an investor.

Barry & McLaughlin have resold the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 100, about 300 feet east of Morris Avenue, for the owner, John P. Petty, who took in exchange the one-family dwelling at 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.10 by 50 by 100, owned by J. J. Smith.

Davis & Robinson have sold for John A. Gwynne forty acres of land on the westerly side of Forest Avenue, Rye, N. Y., to a client, who will erect thereon a handsome residence.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

198 to 204 Rivington Street, and 108 Ridge Street,—being the northeast corner, 100.5 by 90.4, three-story brick tenements; together with 206 and 208 Rivington Street, north side, 100 feet east of Ridge Street, adjoining the foregoing, 50 by 100.10, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; also, 212 and 214 Rivington Street, and 85 and 87 Pitt Street, being the northwest corner, 50 by 100.9, two two-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale, to William Henry Carpenter $303,550

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

807 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Susan M. Tuthill 22,250

819 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Herman Kountze and others, trustees 19,000

889 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 95.8 feet north of Ninety-third Street, 18.11 by 74 two-story brick building, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Simon Feist and others 6,392

662 and 764 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 118.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 50 by 92, two one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Meyer 5,368

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 24 John Street, south side, 75.6 feet west of Nassau Street, 25.1 by 64.3 by 25 by 64.4, five-story brick building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, T. E. Browning, referee, 923 Third Avenue, east side, 85.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 110, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $4,506; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Louis Adler, referee, 333 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 167 feet west of West End Avenue, 16 by 102.2, five-story brick dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $3,245.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Herbert C. Smyth, referee, 43 Attorney Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, 50 by 10.3 by 50 by 10.5, seven-story brick loft building. Due on judgment, $11,211; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1208 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for a two-story brick stable, 24.6 by 56.0; J. E. Graybill of 2,412 Seventh Avenue, owner. F. L. Robinson of 39 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 59 and 61 Columbia Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 50 by 86.4; Hillman & Gobling of 44 Pike Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 25 Park Row, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Bleecker Street, south side, 25.1 feet east of Thompson Street, to seven-story brick lofts; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company of 4 East Forty-second Street, owner; L. L. Barnard of 4 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 101 Spring Street, to two-story brick lofts, with store; W. Colgate of 64 Cedar Street, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 9 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $2,100.

No. 8 Spruce Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; H. S. Ely of 64 Cedar Street, owner, J. D. Whitenack, architect; cost, $1,065.

Belmont Place, north side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 50 by 59; John Dimmig, premises, owner; William Guggolz of 2,205 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Briggs Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, to a one-story and attic frame dwelling, 26 by 16; John Voriacher, premises, owner; Charles Cavagnaro of 2,349 Arthur Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

AVENUE C, n w corner of 7th St, 39.4x 63; William Cohen and another to Solomon H. Schlanger, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations, and 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 142d St, 99x— to 143d St; Charles F. Rogers to John A. Prigge, (mtgs $80,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE B, 78, w s, 24.3x100; Max Scuboloff and another to Samuel Wacht and another, (mtg $17,500,) and all liens, other consideration and 100

ARNOLD AV, s w corner of Alice St, 100 x100; Arnold Av, w s, 125 ft s of Alice St, 50x100; Arnold Av, n w corner of James St, 200x100; Miriam Rheinstrom to William H. Redfield $100

BROAD ST, 117, e s, 22.6x76; Anselm or Frank A. Stollberg to Thomas G. Kennedy 500

CANNON ST, 118 and 120, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 50x100; Frank Hillman and others to Sarah Breslauer and others, (mtg $65,500) ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, 986, w s, 25.2x100; John J. Schwartz to Annie E. Potter, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 32, n s, 25x69; Reuben Cohen to Lippman Cohen, (mtg $33,000) ..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 83, w s, 25x100; Meyer Kalmanowitz to Adolph Mandel, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 83, w s, 25x100; Peter Spies to Meyer Kalmanowitz ..... Nom.

DE MILT AV, n w corner of Catharine St, 100x25; Katherine P. Hooks to Frederick C. Albrecht, (mtg $400) ..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 326 East, n e s, 23x81.11x 25x83.5; Eliza Strauss to Max Sameth, (mtgs $12,000,) other considerations, and. 100

INTERIOR PLOT, begins 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,659.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100 x n 50 x w 100 x s 50; John Kamermayer and others to Michael J. Burke, (mtg $500) 100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 49.10x49x49.10x48.7; Augusta H. Meyer and others, executors and trustees, to Metropolitan Street Railway Company... 75,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 90.11x80; Julius Schattman to Max Gross, all liens 1

LEWIS ST, 189, w s, 24.5x82.3x24.3x 85.6; William Hoffmann to Eva Stern, (mtg $7,500) 1

LOTS 337, 338, 339, 353 to 368, and 376, map of Benson estate; Edward Baer and others to Warren H. Redfield 100

LOT 11, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, Westchester, 25x100; Lot 55, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, Westchester, 25x114.1x 15.1x116.2; the Warranty-Realty Company to Gustave Krenz ..... Nom.

LOTS 99 to 105, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Henry, A. J. Hunt and another ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 202.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; J. Harper Jasper and others to Frederick C. Albrecht, (mtg $5,500) .. Nom.

MORRIS ST, 150 ft n w of Madison Av, 50x125; Mary Albaugh to John W. Albaugh, (mtg $2,600) ..... Nom.

NELSON AV, e s, 174.1 ft n of Devoe St, now 165th St, 15.10x92.5x15.10x91.10; Esther A. Wheaton to Henry Gerber, (mtg $5,000) 4,500

PROSPECT AV, old e s, 265 ft s of Samuel St, 60x150; William E. Callender and wife to Laura Bayles, (mtg $5,000) 10

PROSPECT AV, ne s, 220.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 130x150.2x130x150.2; William E. Collender and wife to Laura Bayles, (mtg $10,000) 10

RYER AV, e s, 357.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x98.4x30x100.11; Frederick C. Albrecht to Katharine P. Hooker, (mtgs $1,900) .. Nom.

SOUTH ST, 248 and 249, s s, 41.8 to Water St; Caroline P. Stokes to William E. D. Stokes, quitclaim ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, n s, 36.6 ft w of James Slip, 25.5x100, 108.7.5; Front St, n w s, 33.4x92 block, together known as 186 South St; Harriet L. Gallatin to Frances R. Irving, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

SOUTH ST, 248 and 249, s s, 41.8 to Water St; Caroline P. Stokes to William E. D. Stokes, quitclaim ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, n s, 36.6 ft w of James Slip, 25.5x100, 108.7.5; Front St, n w s, 33.4x92 block, together known as 186 South St; Harriet L. Gallatin to Frances R. Irving, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

SOUTH ST, 248 and 249, s s, 41.8 to Water St; Caroline P. Stokes to William E. D. Stokes, quitclaim ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 76.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25.4x100; Henry Boehnert to Hermann Schack, (mtgs $18,000) 29,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169, w s, 31.8x142.2x 27x123.7; Henry Sugarman to Daniel Dober, quitclaim ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169, w s, 31.8x142.2x 27x123.7; Esther Rothstein to Daniel Dober, quitclaim ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 169, w s, 31.8x142.2x 27x123.7; Sarah Fridman to Daniel Dober, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 100x200; George I. Ebert to Corporation Liquidating Company, (mtgs $65,000) 72,000

WALES AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of Beck St, 50x104; Patrick J. Owens to Michele Altieri and another, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration, and 100

WATER ST, 378, n w cor of Oliver St, 25x72; Francis H. Grefe to Antonio Gazzola and others, B & S 26,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 76th St, 78.4x100; Frances Wendel and others to William C. Kronmeyer, B. & S. 1

WHITE ST, 129, s s, 21.5x75.1x21.5x75.3; White St, 127, s w s, 21x99.2x21.9x98.7; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John Pia, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 6th St, 24.3x100; Adolph Pohl and wife to Samuel Bergmann and wife, (mtg $23,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 56.6 ft n of 181st St, 75x102.11; Robert Walker, referee, to Patrick Mooney, (mtg $6,000) 7,000

3D ST, 211 and 213 East, 46x96.2; Max Weinstein and others to Hyman Rechtseit, (mtg $50,000) 100

3D AV, w s, 125.5 ft n of 56th St, 25x 95; Samuel Pollack to Otto Schmidt, (mtg $23,000,) other considerations, and. 100

4TH ST, 287, e s, 56 ft n of 11th St, 22x80; Hermine Schmidt to Paul Hoffman ..... Nom.

57TH AV, s w corner of 126th St, 20.10x 85; James S. Simpson and others, executors and trustees, to Clarence D. Baldwin, (mtg $30,000) 32,500

7TH AV, s e cor of 115th St, 151.4x100.8x 177x15.9; Acme Realty Company to Walter B. Isaac, (mtg $185,000) 100

9TH ST, 314 and 316 East; Albert Hochster to Conrad Schmidt, (mtg $25,000) .. 100

14TH ST, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; John J. Astor to Maria Becker, E. & S., other considerations and 100

14TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Anna Alsheimer, B & S, Ca G 17,000

15TH ST, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; John J. Astor to Ignatz Harnischfeger, Ca G., B & S 100

15TH ST, n s, 344 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Anna Alsheimer, executrix, B & S, Ca G 15,000

15TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Elizabeth Eich, executrix, B & S, Ca G 16,000

15TH ST, s s, 244 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Erwin P. H. Martin, B & S, Ca G 100

15TH ST, n s, 169 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Louis Ramus and another, executors, B & S, Ca G 15,000

15TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Louis Ramus and another, executors, B & S, Ca G 15,000

15TH ST, n s, 319 ft w of Av A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Henry Alsheimer, B & S, Ca G 100

19TH ST, s s, 309 ft e of 2d Av, 21x92; Philip I. Haven and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, B. & S. ..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 346.3 ft e of 2d Av, 20.11x 92; Mary E. Betts to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 246.3 ft e of 2d Av, 20.11x 92; Ida A. Swarts to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 267.2 ft e of 2d Av, 20.11x 92; Julia V. Josefson to Pincus Lowenfeld and another ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 62 West, 24x100; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $47,500,) other considerations and 100

21ST ST, 60, s s, 122 ft e of 6th Av, 24x 100; Charles A. Peabody and others, executors, &c., to Frank P. Holman ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 62 West, 24x100; Theodore K. Gibbs to Frank P. Holman ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 33 East, 25.6x98.9; Helen F. Coster and another to Franklin Bartlett, (mtg $35,000) 100

21ST ST, 60 West, 24x100; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $52,000,) other considerations and 100

26TH ST, 446 West, 25x98.9; Thomas Watson and others, executors, to Moritz Kauffmann, (mtg $6,000) 10,250

27TH ST, 310 East, 20x98.9; Jeremiah Sullivan to George J. Kenny and others, (mtg $5,000) 10,500

29TH ST, 140 to 146 West, 100x98.9; William H. Redfield to Joseph J. Meany, (mtg $100,000) 100

40TH ST, n s, 217.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x98.9; Henry Sanford and wife to Knight Sheldon, H. & S. 1

40TH ST, 55 East, 18x100.5; Isaac Schlichter and wife to Jordan L. Mott 50,000

43D ST, 225 West, 20x100.4; Charles F. Rauenfort to Albert F. Hyde, other considerations and 100

46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100.5; Robert E. Ulmer to William F. Donnelly, quitclaim 200

47TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; George Cowen to Bertha S. Korn, other consideration and 100

49TH ST, 70 and 72 West, 41.3x101.3x40.3 x100.5; State Realty and Mortgage Company to the Collins Building and Construction Company, (mtg $38,000) 100

49TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Av A, 19x 100.5; William Fath to Eliza Fath, ½ part, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

55TH ST, 51 West, 16.8x100.5; Rebecca B. Johnson to Thomas C. Dunham 100

58TH ST, 444 and 446 East, 41.8x100.5; Isaac Hall and wife to Abraham Levy, (mtg $46,500) 100

62D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; 62d St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Koppel Friedland to Abraham J. Ward, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x 102.2x39.10x102.2; Irving Ruland to City Land Improvement Company, (mtg $75,000) 100

78TH ST, 114, s s, 191.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x98.6x16.8x98.10; Charles H. Lee and others, executors, to Elizabeth Kyle 23,000

78TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Charles E. Smiley to Edward V. Thornall, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations, and 100

82D ST, 335 East, 17.10x102.2; Samuel Tillis and wife to Rachel Levy, (mtg $7,000) 1

85TH ST, 22 West, 19x102.2; William H. Siegman to Emanuel Hellner and another, other considerations and 100

85TH ST, 22 West, 19x102.2; Cornelia C. Flagg to William H. Seigman, other considerations and 100

88TH ST, 50 East, 25x100.8; Theresa Abrams to Emanuel Hochheimer, (mtg $23,000) 100

90TH ST, s s, 136 ft w of Avenue A, 27.6x100.8; Bertha Appel to Joseph Heilbrun, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

92D ST, 45 West, 20x100.8; Mercedes Barthold to Adelaide N. Kling, (mtg $10,000) 1

94TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.8; Anna R. Wentsch to Maria Reichert, ½ part, (mtgs $13,500,) other consideration and.. 100

94TH ST, 322 East, 25x100.8; Maria Reichert and another to Thomas F. Rodgers, (mtgs $13,500,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Wilson M. Powell, Jr., referee, to Elias Kempner 8,500

99TH ST, 57, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Barney Goldman and another, B. & S., (mtg $17,000) ..... Exch.

102D ST, n s, 102 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; John Meyer to Charles Stumpf, all liens ..... Nom.

102D ST, n s, 102 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Charles Stumpf to John Meyer and others, all liens ..... Nom.

103D ST, 146 West, 32x105.4x32x105.6; Agnes O. Voss to Frank Koch, B. & S., (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 131 East, 16.8x100.11; Marian Krumeich to Leo Potter ..... Nom.

105TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Conrad Kuehn to Pincus Loewenfeld and another ..... Nom.

107TH ST, 208 East, 21.10x100.11; Samuel Goodman to Israel Marks, (mtg $11,250) Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; New York County Realty Company to State Realty and Mortgage Company, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

119TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Charles B. Curtis to State Realty and Mortgage Company... Nom.

112TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; Israel Lewis and others to Ernestine Jacobowsky, (mtg $22,500) 100

113TH ST, 351 East, 16.8x100.11; Lexington Av, 527, e s, 83.9 ft s of 49th St, 16.8 x70; Herman Wronkow to Ida Kantrowitz, B. and S., all liens ..... Nom.

115TH ST, 74, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Charles Kaplain to Regina Rosenthal and another, (mtg $16,000,) other considerations and 100

115TH ST, 74, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Banned Friend to Charles Kaplain, B & S, all liens ..... Nom.

132D ST, 240 West, 16.10x99.11; Alfred P. Rastall to George A. Viehmann, B.and S. Nom.

137TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Home St, 50x 100; Heinrich Roth to Pauline Fleische, E. & S. ..... Nom.

138TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 32x99.11; John Schreiner to Charles Helborn, (mtgs $41,000,) other consideration and.. 100

135TH ST, 806 East, 29.4x100; Gertrude Boecher to Meta Nissen, (mtg $11,000).. 1

164TH ST, n s, 77 ft w of 3d Av, 31.4x 100.5; Maria E. Besemer, executrix, to Louis E. Levy 7,500

135TH ST, 564, s s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Katharina Geib to Augusta Aussenhofer, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and 100

153D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; William E. Callender to Laura Bayles, (mtg $13,000) 1

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBRECHT, Frederick, to Raffo Sellite; Ryer Av, e s, 357.3 ft n of Burnside Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. $100

ALSHEIMER, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 319 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 13,500

ALSHEIMER, Anna, individually and as executrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15 500

ALSHEIMER, Anna, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14th St, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 14,000

ALTIERI, Michele, and another to Patrick J. Owens; Wales Av, s e s, 75 ft s w of Beck, or Pontiac, St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

BARTLETT, Franklin, to Broadway Savings Institution; 21st St, 25 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 20,000

BAYLES, Laura, to Duane P. Cobb; Prospect Av, old, e s, 265 s old, s s of Samuel St, prior mortgage $3,000; also Prospect Av, old, s e s, 220.10 n e of Tremont (Locust), prior mortgage $10,000; also 153d St, s s, 225 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mortgage $13,000, demand, 6 per cent. 2,500

BECKER, Maria, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114th St, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 14,000

BECKER, Maria, to Frederick Oschmann; 14th St, n s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years 5,000

BENT, Richard M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, 32 to 56 West, 3 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent., each 16,000

BENT, Richard M., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, s w corner of 10th Av, due Jan. 13, 1908, 4 per cent 12,000

BERGMANN, Samuel, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 98, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 23,000

BERGMANN, Samuel, and wife to Adolph Pohl and wife; 2d Av, 96, prior mtg $23,000, 5 years 6,000

BOOCK, Herman, to George J. Schamberger; Stanton St, n s, 76.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

BOCKSTEIN, Solomon, and others to Morris Fuchs; Avenue C, 69, s w corner 5th Street, leasehold, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

BROWN, James E., to the Union Woodworking Company; 164th St, n s, 49.1 ft w of Sebbins Av, demand 1,550

BURKE, Michael J., to John Kamermayer; interior lot, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av, 105.6, e of Unionport Road runs e 100 x n 50 x w 100 x s 50, 5 years 1,000

BURKE, Michael J., to Fani Eisen; interior plot, begins 150 ft n of Morris Park Av from point on said avenue 1,059.6 ft e of Unionport, runs e 100 x n 50 x w 100 x s 50, 4 years 1,000

COHEN, Ruben, to Hyman Horwitz; East Broadway, 32, prior mortgage, 5 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., to Isis P. Carter and others, executors; 116th St, s s, 273 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 135,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., to William J. Stitt; 116th St, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $135,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

DAVIS, Elizabeth T. K., to Bowery Savings Bank; 72d St, 101, n e corner of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 40,000

EICH, Elizabeth, individually and as executrix, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, s s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 13,500

EICH, Elizabeth, to Maria Flagg; 15th St, s w s, 94 ft n w of Avenue A, 5 years 2,500

ERTS, Peter, Jr., to United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Sons of Benjamin; 119th St, n s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold. 20,000

GAZZOLA, Antonio, and another to Francis H. Grefe; Water St, 378, n w corner of Oliver St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 15,000

GODFREY, John, to James S. Bolton, Jr., and another; road to Harlem, s e s, being Lots 17 and 18, map of heirs of Cornell Ferris, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

GROSS, Isaac, and George R. Smith; Lexington Av, s e corner of 126th St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 15,000

GUDEHUSS, Carl, to Helen Wilkins; Crotona Av, 1,919, 3 years 2,000

HARNISCHFEGER, Ignatz, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, prior mortgage $13,500, 3 years, 4 per cent. 4,000

HEILBRUN, Joseph, to Bertha Appel; 90th St, s s, 136 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

HEITMANN, John H., to Berend Kuck; 3d Av, w s, 191.11 ft s of 148th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000

HOFFMAN, Paul, to Hermine Schmidt; 4th St, 287 West, 1 year 7,000

HOLMES, Frank F., to Theodore K. Gibbs; 21st St, 62 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 47,500

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Jacob Schmidt; 119th St, s s, 250 ft w of Park Av, prior mortgage $45,000, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 6,000

HORWITZ, Isaac R., to Citizens' Savings Bank; 119th St, s s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold.. 45,000

HULNER, Emanuel, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 85th St, Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent. 20,000

IVY COURTS REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 107th St, s s, 351 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 175,000

JOSEPHSOHN, Clara, to Thomas S. Ollive, Commissioner; 6th Street, 235, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000

JOSEPHSOHN, Clara, to Joseph Wolf and another; 6th St, 235, prior mortgage $26,000, installments, 6 per cent. .. 9,700

KAUFMANOWITZ, Meyer, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Eldridge St, 83, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

KENNEDY, Thomas G., to Anselm, or Frank, W. Stollberg and another; Broad St, 117, 1 year 15,000

KENNY, George J., to Margaret Kenny; Houston St, 76, due Nov. 14, 1905, 6 per cent. 2,000

KRAUTROWITZ, Ida, to Herman Wronkow; Lexington Av, 527, prior mtg $9,500, demand, 6 per cent. 235

KRONMEYER, William C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, s e corner of 76th St, 1 year.. 90,000

KYLE, Elizabeth, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 78th St, 114 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 11,000

LEVY, Louis F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 164th St, n s, 77 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 4,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 324 and 326 East, 1 year 24,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 324 and 326 East, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to the American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 328 and 330 East, 1 year 24,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to the American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 328 and 330 East, prior mtgs $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louis Lesc; 105th St, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

MARKS, Henry, to William W. Rouss; 8th Av, 2,216, 5 years, 6 per cent. 25,000

MURPHY, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Westchester Av, n w s, 176 ft s w of Forest Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

McCREDY, Lillian N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 68th St, 11 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 25,000

MARTIN, Erwin P. H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 13,500

NISSEN, Meta, to Gertrude Boescher; 135th St, 806 East, prior mortgage $11,000, 1 year 3,500

NUSSBAUM, Bernhard, to David Nussbaum; 85th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, due Dec. 30, 1903, 6 per cent. 6,000

O'RYAN, Anna, to Helen McCartney; Fulton Av, w s, 150 ft s of 171st St, to Croiona, due Feb. 1, 1906 1,225

PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY to Augustus E. Hayes; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 153d St, prior mtg $91,500, due April 14, 1903, 6 per cent. 879

POTTER, Leo, to Mahala C. Miller; 104th St, 131 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 4,500

POSTBAUER, Jacob, to Catharine M. Boylston; 36th St, 331 East, 10 years, 4 per cent. 16,000

RAMUS, Louis, and another, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16th St, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 2 mortgages, 3 years, 4 per cent. each.. 10,000

RECHTSEIT, Hyman, to Max Weinstein and another; 3d St, 211 and 213 East, installments, 6 per cent. 8,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, 136 West, 1 year 20,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, 138 West, 1 year 20,000

REDFIELD, William H., to Jeremiah Flanagan; James St, w corner of Arnold Av; also James St, s w corner of Arnold Av, 1 year 10,000

REDFIELD, William H., to George Ehret; 29th St, 134 and 140 West, 2 mtgs, 1 year, each 30,000

RIEHL, Jacob, to Bowery Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 156.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 2,300

ROBENSON, Edward, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, n s, 405 ft w of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., gold 20,000

ROBINSON, Edward W., and another to Cornelia S. Merillon, trustee; 21st St, 234 to 238 West, 3½ years, 4 per cent. 90,000

ROSENTHAL, Simon, to Michael Lorkin and another; Eldridge St, 136, prior mortgage $25,000, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

ROSENTHAL, Sam, to Florence C. E. Graves; Eldridge St, 136, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

ROGERS, Charles F., to John

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 2654 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M. Pullman cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 133d St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows: †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 A M—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:46 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM. NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry. (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4.10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 5:00, (x5:30, Lakewood only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—29:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—24:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, $9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M. Sundays only) †11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, †10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 340 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. C. BESLER, Vice President and General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve'd, Limited. *3:55pm. *4:00pm. Diner.
"Pittsburg Limited"...*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis. *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto... †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto... †10:25am. †10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"... *3:35pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto... *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto... *12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, G Astor House, 23 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes† c 12:25, d 12.45, e 7.00, n 5.25, s 6.45, x 5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	A'r'v. N.Y.
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM	*6.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 390, 943, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence

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Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

210,793 advertisements were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the 12 months ending December 31, 1901. THE NEW YORK TIMES has become a preferred medium for the publication of Want Advertisements.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A CRUISE TO THE

ORIENT

By S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

77 DAYS

Special Features—Number limited to about 300 passengers—only 2 placed in one room—all passengers dine at one sitting.

Including the most interesting places in the world.

Most Extensive Itinerary Ever Offered.

Rates quoted exclusive or inclusive of side trips.

From New York Feb'y 3, 1903, to Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Grenada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piræus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.

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And a Cruise to the BLACK SEA. Duration 67 days. $450 up.

SEND FOR RATES, ITINERARY, ETC.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 35-37 Broadway, N.Y.

ORIENT CRUISE

$400 AND UP

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, Feb. 7, 65 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included, visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, &c., Absolutely no overcrowding; only the main dining room to be used. West Indies Cruise, Jan. 14, $125 up; Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $[illegible] up.

FRANK C. CLARK,
111 Broadway, New York.

THE TENTH ANNUAL

CRUISE TO THE TROPICS

Leaves New York on Saturday, February 7th, 1903, by the Quebec Steamship Company's fine U. S. and Royal Mail Steamship

"MADIANA"

for a cruise of 34 days, visiting Bermuda, San Juan and Ponce, Puerto Rico, St. Croix or St. Thomas, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, St. Kitts, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana, affording an excellent opportunity of observing the effects of the late volcanic eruption.

The Steamships of the Quebec S. S. Co. being specially adapted for and regularly engaged in the West Indian passenger service, members of this cruise obtain exceptional advantages and ten years of experience with these cruises proves their superiority.

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ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS, $125.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. Nord America, Feb. 3 Citta di Napoli, Feb. 27 Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Bartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. Parlor Car Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car.) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:35 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 1:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 2:10 P. M week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days; 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M. 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

1-12-1903.

Short Sea Trips

OLD DOMINION LINE

SAILING EVERY WEEK-DAY AT 3 P. M. FROM PIER 26, N. R.,

FOR

Old Point Comfort
Norfolk
Virginia Beach
Richmond, Va.
Washington, D. C.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM | Kaiser... Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM | Kaiser Wm. II. Ap 28, 4 PM

Special Notice.

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.
(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power.)
Will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. | *Labn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 A.M. | ‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
*Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon | K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples, only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.

GELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. March 19 and May 7.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pennsylvania, Jan. 24, 2 PM | Bluecher... Feb. 7, 1 PM
Patricia... Jan. 31, 7 AM | Pretoria... Feb. 14, 7 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM | Palatia... Mar. 2, 2 PM
*Ravenna, Feb. 12, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."

S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise
From N. Y., March 12, 1903.
FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $300 up.

There being now but a very small amount of accommodation vacant (various prices) on this steamer for the Grand Seventy-day Oriental Cruise from New York, February 4th, we have arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a Special Party to accompany the ORIENTAL CRUISE of the "AUGUSTE VICTORIA," to accommodate our patrons unable to join the "Moltke" Cruise. This magnificent steamer leaves New York Feb. 3d for a Seventy-seven-day Cruise, the fares including all Shore Excursions, Carriage drives, Hotel accommodations, etc.

For membership, information, etc., apply AT ONCE to

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Finland...Jan. 17, 10 AM | Friesland...Jan. 28, 10 AM
Philadelphia...Jan. 21, 10 AM | Kronland...Jan. 31, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Finland...Jan. 17, 10 AM | Kroonland...Jan. 31, 10 AM
Vaderland...Jan. 24, 10 AM | Zeeland...Feb. 7, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU...Jan. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA...Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS...Jan. 31, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA...Feb. 7, 12 M.
MESABA...Feb. 14, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 9 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam...Jan. 28 | Rotterdam...Mar. 4
Amsterdam...Feb. 4 | Amsterdam...Mar. 11
Ryndam...Feb. 18 | Statendam...Mar. 18
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Ivernia, Jan. 17, 8:30 AM | Saxonia, Feb. 7, 1 PM
Lucania, Jan. 24, 1 PM | Ivernia...Feb. 14, 7 AM
Etruria, Jan. 31, 7 AM | Lucania...Feb. 21, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric...Jan. 21, Noon | Oceanic...Feb. 11, 5 AM
Celtic...Jan. 28, 5 AM | Germanic, Feb. 18, Noon
Teutonic...Feb. 4, Noon | Cedric, Feb. 25, 4 P.M.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Winter Resorts.

Miscellaneous.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Tickets, Pullman reservations, literature, &c.; OFFICE 1183 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.

Popular train to St. Augustine and South. Leaves N. Y. daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.

The Katy Route Runs

through Pullman sleepers without change to San Antonio, Texas. Greatest Winter Resort of the South. Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 B'way, N.Y.

For Sale.

$1 A Week — EDISON PHONOGRAPH — $1 A Week

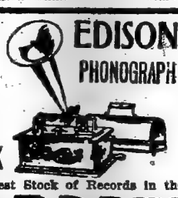

Largest Stock of Records in the World.

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store, 32 E. 14TH St.
Open Monday, Wed. and Sat. Evgs.

MUSIC BOXES. Musical Clocks, Music Albums, Talking Machines. Send for catalogue. E. L. Cuendet, 7 Barclay, City. Old Music Boxes Repaired by Experts.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Diamonds, Watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

The Winter months are most delightful at the seashore. The Dennis, directly facing the ocean and Boardwalk, is liberally appointed and conducted. Hot and cold sea water in private baths.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTEL STRAND.

Winter Resort. ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort. The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.

Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.

Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Capacity, 500. Cafe. American and European Plans.

JNO. C. GOSSLER, Owner & Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW HOTEL RUDOLF

Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information, 3 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 8 P. M. Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.

CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

THE DUNLOP,

On the Ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. American and European plans. Fireproof, built of brick and iron. Unexcelled in furnishing and equipment. Hot sea water baths attached to suites, and public. Excellent Cafe. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP. Formerly Manager Hotel Imperial and Victoria, New York.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.

D. S. WHITE, President.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA.

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.

THE PRINCESS HOTEL

OPEN FROM DECEMBER TO MAY.

Accommodates 200 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda. Circulars, etc., at H. E. Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Machinery.

One-horse power motor, in perfect condition; also ten Singer power tables cheap. M. Benjamin, 432 Broome St.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY B. CLOSSON and Thomas T. Sherman, as trustees of the trusts created by the last will and testament of Irad Hawley, deceased, plaintiffs, against THEOPHILUS GILMAN, individually and as administrator of George F. Gilman, deceased, Edward L. Norton, individually and as administrator of George F. Gilman, deceased, and Louise E. Norton, his wife; Frazier Gilman, Anna K. Gilman, Alfred Gilman, Charles Gilman, Caroline Seamon, Olivia Drew, Helen Tuttle, Lydia R. Bradford, Caroline R. Gatczynski, Caroline G. McClellan, George McClellan, and Nellie D. McClellan, his wife; Minnie N. Little, Edward S. Percival and Julia A. Percival, his wife; George J. Percival, Ellen A. Starr, Mary A. Ford, Helen Potts Hall, Milford H. Norton, Mary F. Norton, and Charlotte Norton Sarratt, defendants. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 22d, 1902.

HERBERT PARSONS, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office Address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants: Anna K. Gilman, Caroline G. McClellan, George McClellan, Nellie D. McClellan, Olivia Drew, Helen Tuttle, Lydia R. Bradford, Ellen A. Starr, Mary A. F. Ord, George J. Percival, Milford H. Norton, Mary F. Norton, Charlotte Norton Sarratt, and Charles Gilman, and to Belle Gilman Tufts as general guardian of the person and property of the defendant Charles Gilman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

HERBERT PARSONS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d19-1aw6wF&j30

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JESSE L. OBERDORFER, Bankrupt.—No. 5537.

To the creditors of Jesse L. Oberdorfer of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Jesse L. Oberdorfer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 15, 1903.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3d Ave. & 59th St.

January Piano Sale.

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway

MAYOR LIKES THE SUBWAY

Progress Gratifying, Work All That Could Be Demanded, He Says.

Questions of Additional Stations and Protection of Private Vaults Discussed by Rapid Transit Board.

During yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mayor Low, in describing a recent trip he had through portions of the subway, said:

"I was greatly delighted. It seemed to me that the character of the work was everything that could be demanded. When the road is finished it will be entirely adequate for the service it is expected to give. I was surprised to see how light the stations were. In one of them I read the small print of a newspaper without difficulty.

"The progress of the work is very gratifying. It is rapidly approaching a state where the laying of rails will be possible throughout. They are now experimenting with different sorts of lights for use along the tracks. The city will certainly be proud of this addition to its public works."

The subject of the right of the tunnel contractor to let John Wanamaker have a station entrance from the underground railroad into his department store was brought up. It appears that August Belmont and John B. McDonald, the subway builders, had agreed to build such an entrance, altering the original plans for the purpose on condition that Mr. Wanamaker bear the extra expenditure. The agreement was made for the purpose of getting possession of certain property owned by Mr. Wanamaker and needed by the tunnellers.

Controller Grout contended that the contractors had no right to take such action without the authority of the board, and after some discussion the matter was referred to Edward M. Shepard, counsel, who announced that the contract had no especial clause bearing on the matter and that he would have to consider the laws relating to landlord and tenant to deduce his conclusions on the subject. He will make his report next week. Incidentally Chief Engineer W. B Parsons announced that many owners of property along the line were making applications to have stations with entrances into their buildings.

The question of whether the contractors of the city should be held liable for preventing water damage by reason of drainage from the subway roof was raised again. Mr. Parsons read a letter in which Mr. McDonald said he would obey instructions in regard to placing waterproofing over the vaults of the Times Building, but that he did not consider this a part of his contract, wherefore he would submit a bill for extra work later on. Mr. Shepard, when asked for an opinion on the matter, said he did not think the property owners along the line had a technical right to demand protection from the city, yet he did consider it the city's moral duty to cover endangered vaults.

"I think so, too," said Mayor Low.

The counsel was instructed to draw up a resolution wherein the board will declare formally that it intends to pay for the work of protecting vaults. The money will come out of appropriations for "extra work."

On the motion of Controller Grout the Board voted a requisition of $1,500,000 to be served on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Controller stipulating that out of the amount he should pay such bills as from time to time he deemed proper and the Estimate Board approved.

After discussing the question of whether or not there should be a subway station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West, the Board decided to let the matter drop until April, instructing the Chief Engineer, in the meantime, to formulate plans whereby such a station might be built after that date. This was after Contractor McDonald had made a speech, in which he said that if the station were decided upon he would have to stop all his work on the Central Park section until April.

WILLIAM H. PORT'S SUICIDE.

Builder and Bank Director Cuts His Throat in an Office at His Home.

William H. Port, a Director of the Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, and one of the best-known builders of the Greenpoint section, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor in his home, at 643 Lorimer Street.

He was fifty years old and lived in a palatial brownstone house with his wife and adopted daughter. Besides being a bank Director he belonged to the Manufacturers' Association and also the Builders' Association. He was a member of the Greenpoint Board of Trade and the Hanover Club.

A large factory he had at Norman Avenue and Russell Street was burned down last Fall, and this worried him a great deal, although it did not to any large extent interfere with the business contracts he had, among which was the erection of three public schools, two in Brooklyn and one in Blissville. The provisions of the tenement house law worried him, too, and he was among the builders who worked for a modification of that law. The recent cold weather retarded the work on the Blissville school, and a fear that the building would not be completed within contract time caused him much concern. On Wednesday night, it is said, Mr. Port was so excited over his business affairs that he showed signs of an unbalanced mind, and several times during the night he attempted to jump out of bed and reach a window. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he was restrained. Mr. Port got up at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and went to an office he had in the front basement of his house. A servant who went to call him to breakfast found that he had cut his throat with a razor. Dr. Isaac Smith of 138 Noble Street was summoned, but on his arrival the builder was dead.

BERLIN WILL CONTEST.

Plaintiff, Claiming to be a Cousin, Wants a Share of Property Worth $240,000.

Decision was reserved by Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday in an action brought by Mrs. Agnes Trunkey against Mrs. Jane B. Van Sant of Philadelphia, Mrs. Julia D. Lawrence, and Dr. Louis Faugeres Bishop, to have set aside the will of Mrs. Sarah M. Berlin, who died on May 29 last. The plaintiff asked also to have a trust created by the will declared void on the ground of ambiguity. The defendants are the legatees of Mrs. Berlin under the will, and are the executors and trustees. Mrs. Berlin left an estate of nearly $240,000.

Mrs Trunkey is the widow of Judge Trunkey of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and she belongs on the maternal side to the Lockwood family. She has declared that as a cousin she is an heir at law and next of kin of Mrs. Berlin, with her two brothers. The defendants have answered that Mrs. Trunkey and her brothers are only cousins by courtesy. The genealogical tree of the Lockwood family, dating back to 1628, was introduced in evidence by plaintiffs and defendants.

HOSPITAL FORCED TO CLOSE.

Williamsburg Institution Gives Up for Lack of Funds.

The Williamsburg Hospital after an existence of more than thirteen years closed its doors yesterday because of a lack of funds and the high price of coal and foodstuffs. The institution was located at Bedford Avenue and South Third Street, and the charity patients were yesterday transferred to the Eastern District Hospital and the private patients to their homes. The ambulance was sold to the Bushwick Central Dispensary.

The hospital was established as the Brooklyn Throat Hospital and in 1895 the name was changed to the Williamsburg Hospital.

Gen. Clarkson Denies Sponsorship.

Surveyor of the Port J. S. Clarkson declared yesterday that he had never been sponsor for three negro clergymen who have been referred to as agitating in Washington a scheme of pensions for ex-slave negroes. He said that he considered the scheme absurd and impossible.

New Partner in Bloomingdale Firm.

Samuel J. Bloomingdale has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Bloomingdale Brothers. The new partner has long been connected with the house.

CARNEGIE AND RECIPROCITY.

Commends Protective Tariff League's Resolutions Condemning Treaty Trade Concessions.

The American Protective Tariff League, at its annual meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions declaring that reciprocity in competitive products by treaty is unsound in principle, pernicious in practice, and is contrary alike to the principle of protection, to the fair treatment of domestic producers, and to friendly relations with foreign countries.

The resolutions also declare that reciprocity "is neither ethical nor economic, since it seeks to benefit some industries by the sacrifice of others, which is the essence of injustice. As at present advocated, reciprocity is a policy of favoritism. It would tend to array industry against industry and section against section at home, and foment industrial retaliation and political antagonism abroad. Such a policy would open the door to the grossest favoritism in legislation, promote the growth of a corrupting lobby, and increase the power of debasing bossism.

"Such a policy has no justification in economics, statesmanship, ethics, or good politics. True American policy is protection of all the opportunities and possibilities of the American market for American enterprise, and fair, equal treatment for all other countries, namely, the equal right to compete for American business in the American market by the payment of the full equivalent of American wages. This alone is honest protection, good Republicanism, and the true American policy."

Concerning this resolution, Andrew Carnegie said:

"I think the resolution is admirable. We will make several enemies for every one we favor. The policy of the Fathers is the true Republican policy; the friend of all nations, the ally of none; equal justice to all, favoritism to none."

The league elected these officers at its meeting:

President—Charles A. Moore; First Vice President—A. G. Paine; Second Vice President—Joseph E. Thropp; Treasurer and General Secretary—Wilbur F. Wakeman.

Executive Committee—William Barbour, Chairman, New Jersey; Frank W. Cheney, Connecticut; W. F. Draper, Massachusetts; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; David L. Einstein, New York.

Managers—A. R. Wilson, New York; J. F. Hanson, Georgia; Charles A. Moore, New York; Theodore Justice, Pennsylvania; William Barbour, New Jersey; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland.

CUSTOMS CONGRESS MEETS.

Representatives of Nine American Nations Present.

The first session of delegates to the International Customs Congress was held yesterday in the City Hall. The delegates attending the Congress are as follows:

UNITED STATES—Collector N. N. Stranahan, Appraiser George W. Whitehead, Special Deputy Collector Joseph J. Crouch, President Israel Fischer of the Board of United States General Appraisers, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Shipping Commissioner E. T. Chamberlain, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury O. L. Spalding, W. H. Lincoln, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Gustav S. Schwab, and Kenneth Barnhart and Robert B. Armstrong of the firm of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

BOLIVIA—Senor Don Jorge E. Zalles, First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires.

COSTA RICA—Senor Don Joaquin Fernando Calvo, E. E. and M. P.

CUBA—Senor Don Fidel G. Pierra.

ECUADOR—Senor Don A. Baquerizo, E. E. and M. P.

GUATEMALA—Senor Don Joaquin Yela, Senor Don Joaquin Yela, Jr., Senor Don Julio Yela, Senor Don Santiago Smithers, Don Felipe Canton, Senor Don James Davis, and Senor Don Juan J. Ulloa.

HONDURAS—Senor Don M. Bolet Peraza.

MEXICO—Senor Don J. Arrangoiz and P. M. del Paso.

NICARAGUA—Senor Don Luis F. Corea, E. E. and M. P., and Senor Don A. D. Straus, Consul in New York.

The representatives of the United States were the first to assemble. They appointed ex-Mayor Grace Chairman of the delegation, and Messrs. Barnhart and Lincoln vice-Presidents and Robert B. Armstrong Secretary.

On the various committees the United States will be represented as follows:

Vessels—Messrs. Lincoln, Schwab, and Chamberlain.

Merchandise—Messrs. Barnhart, Couch, and Spalding.

Nomenclature—Messrs. Armstrong and Whitehead.

There were not many delegates present representing the South American Republics, which was accounted for by the fact that President Roosevelt was to give his annual dinner to the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. The Congress was adjourned until to-morrow, when Mayor Low will make an address and Secretary Shaw will also speak. Señor Don M. Bolet Peraza of Honduras will respond to the speech welcoming the delegates.

JOHN W. MACKAY'S ESTATE.

Appraisement of the Personal Property Places the Net Value at $2,451,726 —No Real Estate Here.

An appraisement of the personal estate of John W. Mackay, who died in London in July last, has been completed. The estimated net value of the personal property is $2,451,726, the sum of $50,000 having been expended for executors' commissions and administration costs. All of the personal estate under Mr. Mackay's will goes to his son, Clarence H. Mackay, but a large part of the property is inherited by the widow, Mrs. Marie Louise Mackay. According to the appraisers there is no real estate listed in New York. The personal property includes:

Bonds of the Sprague Electric Co.	$279,500
3,112 shares Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	513,480
6,670½ Commercial Cable Co.	1,071,578
1,794¼ Com. Cable Building Co.	Nominal
1,639½ Telephone & Telegraph Co.	47,135
55 Maurice Grau Opera Company	27,500
750 New York Quotation Company	71,250
425 $1,000 bonds Com. Cable Co.	425,000
50 $1,000 bonds Com. Cable Co.	50,000
Cash in bank	11,018
Books, pictures, &c.	5,243

H. G. MARQUAND'S ESTATE.

Net Value of Personal Property Placed at $1,476,534—Small Values of Two Claims Against Son.

The personal estate of Henry G. Marquand, who was President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a noted collector of rt treasures, has been appraised. The net value of the personal estate is $1,476,534, much of his property having been dissipated by the failure of his son, Henry Marquand, shortly before his death. The gross value was $1,530,943, but deductions had to be made as follows: Commissions of three executors, $46,498; debts, $6,827, and funeral expenses, $1,183.

The Appraisers have valued Mr. Marquand's collections and household furnishings at $206,400. A value of a claim of $2,031,607 against the assigned estate of Henry Marquand and against his partner, Duncan D. Parmly, is placed at $20,316. The valuation placed on a claim for $1,239,573 against the assigned estate of Henry Marquand and Frank B. Poor, who did business under the name of Henry Marquand & Co., is $30,000. The testator's other personal property includes the following items:

1,000 shares Penn. R. R. Co.	$75,125
1,000 shares Union Pacific R. R. Co.	87,125
1,276 shares Missouri Pacific R. R. Co.	127,281
1,000 shares Lacledo Gas Co. pf.	105,000
200 shares Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	36,500
1,200 shares Mechanics' National Bank	85,500
100 shares Mercantile Trust Co.	110,000
10 shares Equitable Life As. Society	15,000
25 shares Plaza Bank	13,750
200 shares Mississippi Safe Deposit Co.	31,000
1,500 shares Baring Cross Bridge Co.	195,000
Cash in hand at time of death	365,136
Mortgage bonds, Johnson-Dunbar Mills	62,500

Under the will one-sixth of the estate was to be devoted to supplying a life income to Henry Marquand, but certain moneys paid to the latter's creditors were to be deducted first. Others who share in the property are Allan Marquand, another son of the testator; Mrs. Linda M. Terry and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Godwin, daughters, and the following-named grandchildren: Galbraith and Marquand Ward and Alice and Elizabeth L. Marquand.

For St. Christopher's Home.

Miss Beatrice Herford will give several of her original monologues, including "The Intelligence Office," "A Train Sketch," and "The Frivolous Side," and Miss Marguerite Hall will sing several groups of songs in aid of St. Christopher's Home for Destitute Children at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening. The tickets, which are $2, may be bought at Tyson's, at the Waldorf-Astoria, or of Miss E. I. Betty, 70 East Fifty-fifth Street.

A Sale of Impressive Overcoats for Men, At $16.00.

Formerly up to $30.00.

They are infinitely above the average in both tailoring and materials. It was never intended that they should be offered at this price; their very superiority has created the condition which is responsible for it. They are dress overcoats in the truest sense of the word. Even to the most minute detail they represent a standard that should govern the making of a garment for which you would pay twice the price at which these are offered.

Overcoats for Men, 42, 45 and 50 inch Box models, of high grade Kerseys, Vicunas, Meltons, Frieze and Cheviot Coatings in shades of Black, Oxford and Cambridge; well lined and tailored to the Saks standard. On sale to-day at $16.00

A Sale of Suits and Coats for Boys
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To-day we will place on sale the following unusual values. They embrace the very garments you would be apt to choose if they were offered at their regular prices.

Boys' Russian Overcoats of Blue, Red, Brown or Tan Kersey Cloth, Blue or Gray Frieze; sizes 2½ to 6 years.
Values $5.00 to $7.50. At $3.75

Boys' Trousers of Mixed Cheviots or Cassimeres, in a large assortment of patterns; sizes 3 to 16 years.
Values $1.00 and $1.25. At 58c

Boys' Sailor Suits of Navy, Red, Brown or Blue Serge.
Values up to $6.50. At $3.75
Values up to $8.75. At $5.00

Boys' double-breasted Suits of Mixed Cheviots, Cassimeres or imported Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots; sizes 9 to 15 years.
Values up to $7.50. At $3.75
Values up to $15.00. At $6.75

Boys' Norfolk Suits of Mixed Cheviots, Blue Serge or Cheviots; sizes 8 to 14 years.
Values up to $10.00. At $5.00

Boys' three-garment Suits of Mixed Cheviots or Cassimeres, Blue Serge or Cheviot; sizes 10 to 16 years.
Values up to $10.00. At $6.75

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

BALKED AT HIS BRIDE'S CAKE.

She Threatened to Burn It if He Didn't Taste It, so He Did, with Result That Astonished Both.

His bride of two months placed the cake on the table with the triumphant assurance that it was "just like mother used to make." She was beaming with pride at her accomplishment, and the pleasure of the surprise she had prepared for him.

James Curley, however, wasn't feeling in the humor to be pleasantly surprised when he thrust his legs under the tea table at his home, at 318 Ninth Street, Jersey City, yesterday. Wherefore, when she cut a double-sized portion and transferred it to his plate he looked at the dainty without enthusiasm, lifted the plate, made a rapid mental calculation as to its weight, and thought he wouldn't have any cake, thank you.

The look of pleasurable anticipation faded from Mrs. Curley's face and tears of disappointment and vexation welled to her eyes as she exclaimed reproachfully:

"Oh, Jim!"

At any other time Mr. Curley would have made the sacrifice and imperiled his digestion with every appearance of cheerfulness rather than cause her pain, but, as before intimated, he was not in a particularly self-sacrificing mood. So he thrust the plate from him and demanded the jam.

Mrs. Curley flatly refused to produce the jam, and intimated that if he would not eat the cake she would throw it in the fire and never cook another pie or cake for him as long as she lived.

This threat brought him to terms, and after he had wrested the cake from her hands—for she had suited the action to her words—appeased her wrath. She took her seat at the table and he tackled the portion that had been cut for him.

At the very first bite his teeth came in contact with a substance that was even harder than cake crust should be, and investigation disclosed, to the astonishment of both, a diamond engagement ring, the loss of which had been the cause of a little domestic unpleasantness of the early morning. It had come off her finger while she was manipulating the dough in secret. She had discovered her loss at the breakfast table and they had hunted high and low for it in vain.

"I am glad," said Mr. Curley last night, relating the story, "that I consented to try the cake. If I hadn't my wife would have put it in the fire, as she said, and the ring would have been lost forever."

LEGAL NOTES.

PURCHASES ON REPRESENTATIONS.—A decision of much interest to merchants and business men in general was rendered lately by Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, who passed upon the sufficiency—to hold for grand larceny—of certain false representations made by two defendants. A complainant, after having learned from a broker that Isaac and Solomon Ozdoba wanted to sell their business and stock of dry goods, went to the store of the Ozdobas with a Mr. Chapman. The Ozdobas showed their goods, which the complainant and Chapman saw were of a good quality, and guaranteed the value of the goods and the number of yards in each piece. The interview was on a Saturday. The complainant then paid earnest money of $500 and a balance of $3,100 on the following Monday. On that day a bill of sale was drawn up, which contained the representations made by the defendants in clear and unequivocal language. Late on Monday afternoon the complainant found a number of parcels containing goods of a superior quality on top of parcels of goods of a very inferior quality, and so arranged that the condition could have been discovered only by a detailed examination of each piece or parcel of goods. Justice Mayer has decided that the Ozdobas must be held for trial. He said, in part: "In a community where there are daily and quick transactions in business, a purchaser has a right to rely upon such representations as were made here. It would be subversive of the whole structure of honest business dealings if merchants who are buying stocks of goods in bulk were required to examine each yard of goods while they were being induced, in part at least, to make a purchase by the representations of the vendor. One of the purposes which the Legislature sought to accomplish by the enactment of that part of Section 528 of the Penal Code, which is here applicable, was to throw reasonable safeguards around just such transactions as that involved in the case at bar."

***

INTEREST ON PROPERTY VALUATION.—On the question whether, in condemnation proceedings, where title to the property to be acquired was by resolution of the appropriate board vested in the city before the confirmation of the Commissioners' report, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment are authorized to include in their assessment for benefit interest on the valuation of the property from the date of the vesting of title to the date of their report, Justice Scott has decided that they are. He points out that before the adoption of the new charter it was impossible for Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to include interest, because they had no means of foretelling when the city would pay the principal. Section 990 of the charter provides that "interest at the legal rate upon the sum or sums to which the owners, lessees, parties or persons are justly entitled upon the date of vesting of title in the City of New York aforesaid from said date to the date of the report of the Commissioners shall be allowed by the Commissioners as a part of the compensation to which such owners, lessees, parties or persons are entitled."

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Mink Scarfs finished with fox-tails,
$5.00 and $7.50.

Mink Scarfs finished with mink-tails,
$15.00.

Skunk Scarfs,
$5.00, $14.50 and $22.50.

Sable Fox Scarfs,
$10.50, $12.50 and $22.50.

Persian Lamb Coats,
$75.00 and $100.00.

Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with baum marten,
$150.00.

Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DESIGNS OF FLANDERS REDUCED.

No affectation in the old Flemish carvings. They taught the world the beauty of boldness in sculpturing wood, and yet fineness, too. Some of our designs we have finished in the dark oak, others with the golden hue.

Sideboards, broad, low-topped, hinting of Delft jars. Stout Extension Tables, looking as if they had been transplanted from some old burgomaster's castle. Serving Tables, China Closets, &c.

Just as characteristic designs for every room, many now below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

GROCERY CONCERN'S BIG PLAN.

Branches Throughout the State the Acker-Merrall Purpose — Congressman Smith May Be President.

Following the announcement of the incorporation at Albany on Jan. 6 of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, it was stated yesterday that Congressman-elect George J. Smith of Ulster County is to be President of the new concern, which is said to take in the seventeen stores here and elsewhere controlled by Otten & Co. Mr. Smith has been identified with the American Cigar Company, and he and H. J. Luce have left that corporation to go into the new grocery company. Mr. Luce, it is stated, will be Secretary-Treasurer.

Albert E. Merrall, who it is understood is to be the Vice President, was not inclined to discuss the matter last night. He admitted the organization of the new concern and that Messrs. Smith and Luce were to be connected with it. He intimated they would not hold the positions credited to them by rumor, and that the officers of the new company had not yet been elected.

In the articles of incorporation Theodore H. Lord, William S. Woodhull, and Francis Dana are named as the Directors.

A person who is believed to be in a position to know what is going on declared last night, however, that Congressman Smith is to be President of the new organization. He also stated that it was the purpose of the new corporation to establish branches in every city and town of any consequence in the State.

Further price-revision has dropped to $15 a number of costlier mixed sack suits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

"JUST PLAIN TOM."

Mayor Johnson Says That's What His Name Is.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson was on the witness stand in the Supreme Court yesterday during the trial of the old suit originated by his brother, Al. Johnson, and James L. Edwards against the Atlas Improvement Company, and P. H. Flynn for $260,000. The case arose out of the old Nassau Road controversy. The Mayor appears as administrator of his brother's estate, and testified that he was interested in the project with his brother. When the Clerk of the Court, in asking for his name, said, "Is it Thomas, or Tom?" the Mayor replied:

"Tom, just plain Tom."

De Lancey Nicoll and Augustus Van Wyck are the opposing lawyers, the former appearing for the Johnson interests.

Prof. Martin Returns to France.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris sailed for France yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. Prof. Martin came over to this country three months ago at the invitation of James H. Hyde, President of the Alliance Française Federation, and has just completed a tour of lectures under the auspices of this association, which has taken him through all of the most important cities in the United States and Canada. He has collected material during his stay in this country for the publication of a work on American institutions.

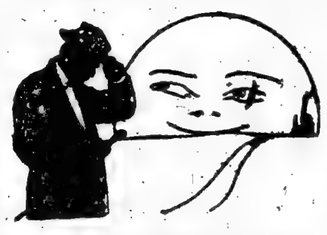

2,000 Suits added to the marked downs makes a selection of a nice neat Mixture or Black *CHEVIOT* easy.

An attractive lot of Stylish, new shaped Suits.

Your selection at $15.

Reduced from $20, $22 and $25.

We have also gathered in our Brooklyn Stores the $15, $16, $18 suits and marked them $12.

A splendid assortment; those living in Brooklyn will do well to see them.

There are still good offerings in Overcoats, marked down to $15 & $20.

The latter include Paddocks.

IN ALL OUR STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Great White Sale

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

THEREFORE

A Multitude of Unmatchable Values!

FRIDAY WHITE SALE VALUES In the Great Muslin Dep't.

Corded Border Pillow Cases—extra fine Muslin for a quick clear up. Sizes—45x36 and 54x36—worth 14 to 18.7¾
No Mail Orders.

Yard wide Muslins—
Bleached—7-cent quality 4⅞
Unbleached—6-cent quality 3⅞

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS

One of the oldest and best known brands. Friday White Sale Prices are less than wholesale cost.

	Bleached.	Unbleached.
42-inch	8¾	
5-4	9¾	8¾
50-inch	10¾	
6-4	11¾	10¾
7-4	13½	11¾
8-4	15½	13½
9-4	17½	15½
10-4	19½	17½

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES
Friday "White Sale" Values.

White California Wool Blankets—full size—value 6.50 4.49
All Wool Plaid Blankets—full size—value 5.00 2.98
Heavy White and Colored Cotton Blankets—regularly 1.00 .79
12-4 Heavy White Cotton and Wool Blankets—were 2.25 1.59
Silkoline Comfortables—fancy designs—value 1.39 .98
Full size Sateen Comfortables—value 1.79 1.39
Full size French sateen—elaborate designs—white medicated cotton filling—value 4.50 3.49
Fur Baby Carriage Robes—flannel lined 1.49

LINENS, TOWELS, Etc.
Friday "White Sale" Values.

All Linen Satin Double Damasks—72 inch—latest designs—were .98 .69
All Linen Silver Bleach Damasks—70 inch—were .69 .49
All Linen Lunch Cloths—8-4—fringed—regularly .79 .59
Extra Heavy Silver Bleach Napkins—24 inch—dozen—reg. 1.69 1.29
All Linen Napkins—silver bleach—19 inch—dozen—regularly 1.29 .95
All Linen Damask Towels—knot fringe—17x36—were .17 12½
All Linen Damask Towels—24x48—2 rows open work—were .25 .15
Full Bleach Turkish Towels—36 inch—were .15 9
All Linen Towelling—15 inch 5⅞
All Linen Towelling—extra heavy—17 and 18 inch—were 12½ 7½

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES
Friday "White Sale" Values.

3 to 7 inch Point de Paris, Platte Val. and imitation Duchess Laces—value .12 and .15 9
Venise and Batiste Appliques—Butter and Arabe—regularly .25 .15
Short lengths of Chiffons, Laces and Veilings; also waist and sleeve lengths of Venise Allovers, White, Butter, Arabe and Black, at reduced prices.
Embroideries—2 to 5 inch—Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook—value .14 9
Lawn and Cambric Flouncings—new designs—value .30 .19
45-inch Skirtings—value .98 .69
Emb'y Allovers—value 1.50 .98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN LACE AND HEAVY CURTAINS

Irish Point—rich and showy designs—only 2 and 3 pair of a style—
Value 7.00 to 8.00 4.98
Value 11.00 to 13.00 7.98
Fine Scotch Lace—copies of Irish Point, Renaissance and other rich laces—
Value 2.98 1.98
Value 4.00 2.98
300 pair Tapestry Portieres—Ottoman Rib, Corduroy and Derby Weave—fringe or rope edge—worth 4.98 2.98
Rich Mercerized Damask Portieres—deep valance fringe—best colorings—value 6.98 4.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN RUG DEPARTMENT

Reversible Smyrnas—30x60 inch—wool fringe—value 2.79 1.97
Fancy Combination Fur Rugs—28x64 inch—lined and interlined—value 4.98 3.49
Wool Brussels Rugs—3 yds. wide by 3 and 3½ yds. long—value 11.98 9.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN NECKWEAR AND RIBBONS

Lace and Emb'd Top Collars—value .49 .25
Venise Lace Collars—value 1.50 .98
Tucked Taffeta Stocks with Tie—hemstitched top collar—colors and black. .49
Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs and Capes—were 3.98 2.98
RIBBONS—3-inch Liberty Taffeta, 3½ inch Metallic Taffeta, and 4 inch striped and fig'd Louisine—newest shades—value .20 .14

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Etc.

Children's Heavy Rib Cotton Hose—Double Knees, usually 12½c 9
Ladies' Plain Black and Fancy Cotton Hose, usually .19 12½
Ladies' All Wool Hose—Merino Heels and Toes, usually .24 .19
Ladies' Egyptian Cotton Vests and Pants—warm—Fleeced .29
Ladies' Natural Merino Vests and Pants—all sizes .59
Ladies' (Scarlet) All Wool Vests and Pants—odd sizes .79
Men's Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—all sizes .69
Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers—extra value .98
Men's Heavy Fleeced Shirts—Double Breast—Drawers to match—all sizes. .44
Men's Heavy Domet Flannel Night Shirts—Special .49

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN FLANNELS AND LININGS

Mercerized Skirtings—36 inch—best Shades—value .19 12½
Mercerized Sateens—value .25 .19
Black Mercerized Moreens—value .39 .29
All wool white and col'd silk emb'd Flannels—value 1.25 .69
Fig'd and Dot Mohairs; also all wool Satin Cord Albatross—newest tints—value .59 .39
Shirting Flannels—Scarlet, navy, natural and gray—value .65 .49
Heavy White Domet Flannels—value .10½ 5⅞
Domet Skirt Patterns—light and dark stripes—were .32 .25

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN DECORATIVE ARTICLES

Mercerized Denim Cushion Squares—24-inch—Oriental effects—value .25 9
Emb'd Denim Table Covers—yd. square—emb'd edge—were .49 .29
Sateen Lambrequins—knot fringe—value .79 .59
Emb'd Denim Laundry Bags .24

FRIDAY STATIONERY VALUES

Cabinet of Vellum finish—cream and tinted—2 sizes—value .25 .14
Playing Cards—high finish—value .17 .10

GREAT FRIDAY OFFERING OF IMPORTED BLACK DRESS GOODS

Fig'd Prunellas and Soliels—Pure Wool (no mixture of Mohair or Cotton)—Imported to sell at 59 to 85 cents—As Friday Special .29

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN DRESS SILKS

Black Corded Taffetas—value .65 .49
Gros de Londres in staple and fancy shades—also plain and fancy Taffetas—and Bengalines—value .59 .39
27 inch Black Taffetas—value .75 .59
Lining Taffetas—value .39 .29
White Taffetas—value .60 .49
23 inch fig'd Foulards—value .50 .39

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN WASH DRESS FABRICS

Yard Wide Fancy Percales—best styles and colors—special 5⅝
Usually this price means an ordinary print, but these are fine, yard-wide goods made to sell at 10 and 12½ cents.
Fancy Dress Batistes—linen, white and tinted grounds—stripes and fancy figures—value .12½ 5
Fancy Corded Madras and Zephyr Ginghams—far superior to those exploited elsewhere as phenomenal 9 cent value .6⅜

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
Friday "White Sale" Values.

DRAWERS—Hem and three tucks—value 29 cents .11
Cambric and Muslin—inserting and edge of lace or wide ruffle of good emb'y—value .49 .39
Fine Cambric and Nainsook—lace or emb'y trim, value .85 .69
NIGHT DRESSES—Good Muslin—12 hemstitched tucks, two ins't'gs of emb'y and hemstitched Lawn ruffle—value .69 .49
Muslin and Cambric—High, V, or Empire styles—Lace or emb'y trim—10 styles—value .98 .65
Fine Nainsook and Cambric—round or square neck, short or long sleeves—fine lace, emb'y and ribbon trim—value 1.49 .98
CORSET COVERS—Good Cambric—V neck—insertings of emb'y, and lace edge or round neck with 2 ins't'gs across front—value .29 .19
Nainsook and Cambric—round neck—lace insertings, hemstitchings and ribbon run—value .59 .39
SKIRTS—Good Cambric—deep lawn flounce with 3 torchon lace ins't'gs, ruffle and tucks—value 1.25 .79
With three Bowknot lace ins't'gs or deep ruffle of good emb'y—value 1.49 .98
Fine Cambric—knee deep flounce with tucks, ruffles and insertings of Rose Point de Paris lace—value 1.98 1.49
CHEMISES—Cambric and Muslin—round or square neck—lace or emb'y—value .68 .49

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN LADIES' CLOAKS

Silk Velour Blouses—passementerie trim—pouch sleeve—white satin lining—value $22.00 18.98
Plush Box Coats—high collar—and revers—value $12.98 7.98
Golf Capes—pretty plaids—tailor stitched—value $5.98 3.98
Long Black Beau de Soie Cloaks—double capes—were $38.00 26.98
Black Cheviot Box Coats—double breast—velvet collar—value $8.98 5.98
Black Cloth Monte Carlo Coats—satin bands—value $6.98 3.98
Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—double cape with Sable, Beaver or Persian Lamb collars—were $19.98 11.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN LADIES' COSTUMES

Velvet, Silk and Moire Costumes—were $16.00 to $20.00—now 9.98
Cheviot Tailor-made Suits—double breast blouse Jacket—value $20 14.98

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN MISSES' WEAR

Girls' All-Wool Serge Sailor Suits—best colors—fancy stitched taffeta trim—emb'd emblems—silk ties—4 to 14 years—value $4.98—special 2.98
Children's Walking Coats—plain and fancy mixtures—2 to 5 years—were 2.98 to 4.98 1.98
Girls' Long Cloaks of heavy warm plaid cloth—velvet piped—6 to 12 yrs—not made quite as full back as the order called for—therefore, instead of $4.98—we'll sell them to-day at 1.98

FRIDAY REDUCTION SALE OF YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Wide Wales, Serges and Fancy and Unfinished Worsteds—navy and mixtures—ages 14 to 20.

Were 7.98 Now 4.98
Were 8.98 Now 5.98
Were 10.98 Now 6.98
Were 14.98 Now 9.98
Were 19.98 Now 12.98

Also
General Reductions as follows:

Boys' $3.98 Three-piece Suits 1.98
Boys' $4.98 Three-piece Suits 2.98
Boys' $3.98 Double Breast Suits 2.98
Boys' $5.98 Double Breast Suits 3.98
Boys' $6.98 Russian Suits 3.98
Boys' $5.98 Sailor Suits 3.98
Boys' $7.98 Sailor Suits 4.98
Boys' $8.75 Russian Coats 4.98
Boys' $5.98 Reefers 3.98
Boys' $8.98 Reefers 4.98
Boys' 98 cent Sweaters .69
Genuine Bargains!

BABIES' SHIRTS AND BANDS
At Half Price.

Wool, Silk and Wool mixed and Heavy Cotton.

Called "Seconds," yet hard to find the imperfections—Nevertheless it enables us to offer:—
25 cent Rib Shirts 12½
50 cent Shirts .25
Wool and Silk and Wool.
19 cent Bands (part wool) 9
50 cent Bands .25
Sizes up to 2 years.

In Same Department.

Long Cambric Slips—value .19 12½
Short Nainsook and Lawn Dresses—fancy yokes—value .30 .24
Short Gingham Dresses—value .29 .19
Daisy Cloth Sacques—value .19 12½
Hand made Worsted Sacques .19
Domet Wrappers—shell finish .29

FRIDAY SPECIALS IN LADIES' CORSETS

Ladies' Corsets—straight fronts, modified straight fronts and long lengths—were 98 cents .49
Dr. Warner's—sizes 22 to 30—"seconds" of two styles usually sold at $1.00 .69

SOAPS AND TOILET ARTICLES

2½-pound bars green olive oil Castile Soaps—usually .29 .15
Bradley Wildwood Toilet Water 5
Rapid Flow Fountain Syringes—2-quart—4 hard rubber tubes—value .89 .60
Rubber Dressing and Fine Combs—value .21 .12
All Bristle Tooth Brushes—value .12 7

MEN'S DRESS AND NIGHT SHIRTS

Dress Shirts—good strong muslin—Union Linen Bosoms—all sizes .24
Fine Dress Shirts—slightly soiled in laundering—value $1.00 .50
Night Shirts—Fast colors Emb'y .39

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, with occasional rain; wind southwest to west

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,547. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

GOV. ODELL REPLIES TO FORD'S ATTACK

Explains Suggestion for Taxation of Gross Earnings.

Indicates Approval of Tax Legislation for the City—Address at Dinner of the Arkwright Club.

Gov. Odell last evening answered the attacks that have been made on him for his advocacy of the repeal of the franchise tax law and the substitution of a law taxing the gross earnings. Merchants, lawyers, insurance men, and others listened to the statements of the Governor as to the methods which were being used by State officials in reducing the burden of taxes on New York real estate, and shouted approval. He ended his speech by saying that anything in reason which the merchants of New York wanted would be granted by the "hayseeds at Albany." The speech indicated for the first time that the laws which Mayor Low and Controller Grout want the Legislature to pass to reduce the tax bills of property owners next Fall will receive the approval of the Executive at Albany.

The address was delivered at a dinner of the Arkwright Club in the top story of the skyscraper at 320 Broadway. The 300 guests were hardly seated before G. H. Sutton, Chairman of the Banquet Committee, announced:

"The St. Louis has just been sighted off Nantucket."

There was loud applause, and one white-haired merchant shouted:

"That's better than a benediction!"

Among the guests were ex-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey, B. D. Caldwell, Vice President of the Lackawanna Railroad, Judge Conan of the City Court, Judge Gilbert Collins of New Jersey, Charles P. Dayton, W. N. Searles, Jr., Abraham Gruber, Miles M. O'Brien, S. S. Slater, Collector Stranahan, Charles Stewart, Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford, Conn., and Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Before all of the course had been served the speechmaking was begun with the introduction of Gov. Odell, who said in part:

"The privilege of speaking for the State of New York is an honor beyond measure. Its earlier history, its progress from the landing of the Dutch down to the day of tall buildings, busy marts and successful men are incentive to still greater achievements. But we, as business men, know that the past with all its glories, while still serving as an inspiration for devotion to our institutions, will not suffice to solve the problems of the future and enable us to maintain that supremacy which has given to the Empire State its proud title.

"It has always been, and probably always will be, the case that men will be found who would rather believe ill of their fellows than good; who think that by unfair vituperative criticism officials of the city and State can deter them from the performance of their duty and even from according such rights as are guaranteed under the statutes and Constitution of the State.

"Happily, however, such men are in the minority, and, while they may for the time being attract public attention by the very vehemence of their abuse, there comes to th public conscience that spirit of fairness and moderation in reaching conclusions which has always characterized our people and which leads to respect for constituted authority, for law and for order.

MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

"The State and city owe to each other duties which not only produce mutual responsibilities, but mutual benefits as well. We owe to the city every consideration that may enable it to secure transportation at the lowest cost possible, and the expenditures should only be considered in so far as they may surely produce the results desired.

"Canal improvements, inter-urban transportation laws which will compel proper facilities from those who have been favored with grants or franchises from the State and city, should be freely accorded, bearing in mind always the rights of every one affected. No one locality should be called upon to pay more than its proper proportion for the benefits that come from the State, and the encouragement of manufacturing interests, the protection of labor and capital equally should always have the earnest thought and consideration of the Legislature and the municipality. These problems are of the first and paramount importance, and upon their proper solution much of our future prosperity depends. Last year I was charged with opposition to corporations. This year I am charged with being friendly to them. You pay your money, and take your choice. (Applause.)

"If fairness is shown between capital and labor, there is no grinding, no grasping desire to benefit at the expense of misery, there comes a greater respect for the employer than if unhappiness and discontent exist among those whose labor and skill have been the 'open sesame' to the markets of the world. And as it is true that the employer should treat his employe with fairness, so it is equally true that the converse of this proposition should be maintained.

"It should be maintained not only as between individuals, but as between the State and those aggregations of individuals which under the authority of law it has brought into existence as corporations. There should be neither unfair discrimination as to the benefits bestowed nor an unjust imposition of the burdens which are necessary for the maintenance of the State. But if such unfair conditions arise it is our duty to correct them, and we should be undismayed by demagogic attacks upon the integrity of those who propose the remedy.

"It has been the aim of the State to reduce the burdens upon real estate, and so successful have been these efforts that a direct tax for State purposes will soon be a thing of the past. Among the many remedies which have been proposed to accomplish this result, the repeal, or rather the amendment of the franchise tax law seems to have provoked the most criticism. This is because of the fact that many of the provisions of the present law are misunderstood.

FRANCHISE VALUATIONS.

"There are $211,00,009 of franchise valuations in New York City, which include $75,000,000 which was assessed by the Tax Commissioner of New York in 1899, so that the apparent increase of valuation is $138,000,000, but under the decision of Judge Earl this is further reduced by $70,000,000, and as a result but $68,040,000 of new valuation has been secured in the whole of Greater New York. The new revenue resulting from this law, at 2.23 per hundred of valuation, is $1,518,400. But so deceptive is the law that this is further reduced by the sum of nearly $700,000 because of payments in the nature of percentages and licences which are deducted under the existing law, leaving, therefore, to the city new revenues of but $1,018,400, which should discredit the many wild statements that $5,000,000 would be taken from the city.

"But even this loss would be unjustified without corresponding benefits to the city and without exacting corresponding return from the corporations affected. If a tax on gross earnings were substituted the following benefit would accrue to the city: Under the present system of assessment the $75,000,000 of tangible property would amount to $109,000,000, which, at the rate of 1.60, would produce $1,744,000, which, with the revenue of $500,000 now paid and which would be still retained, would amount to $2,244,000.

"It must be borne in mind that under the court order there is now but a total of the tangible and intangible property of this character in Greater New York of $141,000,000, which, at a rate of 2.23, would produce in revenue $3,144,300, or $900,000 more than under the recommendation made by me in my annual message. But this $900,000 is not the amount of benefit to the corporations, because under a gross earnings tax they would pay nearly $700,000 to the State; so that their benefit could not exceed $200,000

"But are there no benefits for this loss? Assuming that $6,000,000 is the deficiency in the indirect revenues of the State under existing conditions, 75 per cent. of this amount must be paid by New York City, which would require a payment of $4,500,000. The mortgage tax would give to the city $5,785,500, while the enactment of the legislation proposed by the Controller of the city would release from the Sinking Fund for the payment of appropriations about $8,000,000, so that the actual benefit would be through the abolition of a direct State tax of $4,500,000, new revenues from mortgage tax $5,785,000, revenues from your sinking fund, $8,000,000 annually, or a total benefit of $16,285,500, or one-sixth of your present tax budget. With the passage of the law reducing from 4 mills to 3 mills the assessment on New York real estate for the maintenance of the educational institutions of the city there will be a further reduction of $5,000,000, bringing the total reduction to $21,000,000, or about one-fourth of your present budget. [Applause.]

CARE IN GREAT QUESTIONS.

"Where is the injustice, therefore, of these proposed measures? Where the benefit to corporations we hear so much about? It is because that care has not been exercised in the determination of these great questions that so much misunderstanding exists. A gross earnings tax is now producing to the State more than $1,000,000, and, except with corporations that do an inter-State business, no friction has ever arisen, because with domestic corporations it is impossible to evade the payment of these taxes.

"With the past the courts are to deal, and no injustice, therefore, can come about through the laws proposed. New York is entitled to and has been almost uniformly treated fairly in every matter affecting its interests. Its property measures the wealth of the State. Unfair treatment which renders it impossible to properly administer its own affairs, is to be deprecated, and the protection of its many interests should be our object. There is no ambition, however lofty, which is formed by the citizens of New York City which will not receive a hearty response among the hayseeds at Albany."

After Gov. Odell had been cheered for a minute Gen. O. O. Howard was introduced, and he referred to the development of Governors of New York State into Presidents. There were prolonged cheers for Gov. Odell and several enthusiasts shouted:

"Three cheers for our next President."

Then Gen. Howard referred to President Roosevelt's strenuosity and the diners broke out again with "Three cheers for Teddy." The cheering lasted about a minute.

Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission spoke on "Transportation and Combination," saying in part:

"The true captains of industry command our admiration. With rare provision they plan great projects and push them to splendid fruition. Their genius for organization turns discord into harmony and brings order out of chaos. They work out economies, expand and cheapen production, better the condition of labor, and give permanence to business advancement. They are the leaders of an industrial evolution which excites the wonder of the world, and their achievements are doing more than anything else to assure the prosperity and increase the prestige of the American Republic."

Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford, Conn., spoke briefly, and afterward the diners dispersed.

OPERAGOERS IN RUNAWAY.

Horses Run from the Metropolitan to Thirty-second Street with Two Women—Man Leaped Out.

Two horses attached to a closed carriage ran away in Broadway last night, causing great excitement among the after-theatre crowds. The carriage contained two women and a Mr. Chauncey of 238 East Thirteenth Street, who had attended the opera at the Metropolitan.

Early in the evening John McDonald, the driver, got tangled up in the maze of carriages and cabs in front of the Opera House, and before he was cleared he ran into another vehicle, breaking the pole of his carriage. By the time the performance was ended he had made temporary repairs.

After the opera Mr. Chauncey and his companions got into the carriage and the driver was told to go down Broadway. The carriage had just started, when one of the single trees dropped down on the legs of the horses and they ran away.

At Thirty-eighth Street the carriage narrowly missed striking a street car. At Thirty-firth Street Mr. Chauncey grabbed his opera hat and jumped. He rolled over two or three times before he could regain his feet. He was not injured.

Across the tracks at Thirty-fourth Street the horses went at a terrific speed, a crowd of yelling men following, expecting each moment to see the women thrown out of the carriage.

At Thirty-second Street the horses ran into an automobile, and before they could get a fresh start two policemen brought them to a stop. The women were taken from the carriage, and though they were much frightened they soon revived and went to the Waldorf-Astoria.

The driver, who was arrested, did not hear who the women were. Mr. Chauncey was not seen after his leap.

BERLINER PATENT VALID.

Court Declares, However, That the National Telephone Manufacturing Company Did Not Infringe.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—A decision was given by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day in the case of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. the National Telephone Manufacturing Company. The suit involved the Berliner patent for a telephone transmitter, which patent Judge Brown, in the Circuit Court, sometime ago held to be invalid. The decision of the Court of Appeals holds that the patent itself is valid, but orders a decree for the defendant on the ground of non-infringement. An appeal can be taken still further in this case to the United States Supreme Court in certiorari proceedings if the latter court issues such a writ on application to it.

The decision is to a certain extent a victory for the American Telephone Company in that it declares valid the Berliner patent. It is also in a measure a victory for the defendant company, the National Telephone Manufacturing Company, in that it declares there has been no infringement on its part of the Berliner patent. Had the decision been otherwise it would have been a staggering blow to all independent telephone enterprises.

All Records Eclipsed.

According to Custom House statistics, more than ONE MILLION bottles of Moët & Chandon Champagne were brought into the port of New York in the year 1902, being the largest quantity ever imported into this port in any year, by any one house, which places MOET & CHANDON ahead of all their competitors in New York as it does in the world, marking an advance in this country equal to 564 PER CENT. GREATER than the combined increase of all the other Champagne houses.

"Not a small share of this increase has been due to the hearty endorsement given to MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL Champagne by leading physicians throughout the country. Such endorsements coming from men with a medical conscience, confer on Moët & Chandon the crown of qualitative excellence." (Extract Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, Jan. 10, 1903.) —Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package. —Adv.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S DETECTIVE IS SHOT

Sergt. Welsh Fatally Wounded at the Black Cat.

DINING WITH OTHER OFFICIALS

Jerome Agent Who Was with Wounded Man Also Was Shot At Recently—Many Arrests Made.

During a fight which followed a disagreement over a dinner bill last night in the Black Cat Café, 551 West Broadway, near Bleecker Street, Detective Sergeant William D. Welsh, who is attached to the District Attorney's office, was shot through the neck. He is said to be dying in St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was removed.

Gabriel Arne, twenty-two years old, a kitchen helper employed in the restaurant, who lives at 133 West Twenty-eighth Street, is locked up in the Mercer Street Station, charged with the shooting, having, it is said, been identified by Welsh as the man who shot him.

François Cherierre, the proprietor of the restaurant, and twelve waiters, cooks, and kitchen helpers also are in the Mercer Street Station, being detained as witnesses.

Welsh was one of a party of four men who had gone into the restaurant to dine. His companions were Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnstone, County Detective John M. O'Shea, and John Hutchins, a friend of Welsh.

Detective O'Shea, while making a raid about ten days ago on an alleged disorderly house in Bleecker Street, was fired at by some person. On Thursday he made an arrest in the case, and yesterday the case came up in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Detective Sergeant Welsh was with O'Shea at the time of the raid, and went to court as a witness. He took with him his friend Hutchins, who was a comrade of his when Welsh served with the Astor Battery in the Philippines. Johnstone went to the court from the District Attorney's office to prosecute the case.

After it had been settled for the day, the party left the courtroom. Welsh suggested that they dine, and they finally selected the Black Cat. They entered the restaurant about 6 o'clock. They ate leisurely, and did not finish until about 9 o'clock.

According to O'Shea, Detective Welsh did not feel well after entering the restaurant and ate sparingly, only taking a cup of coffee and a small plate of soup. When the meal was finished the waiter brought a bill for $3.70. The men were at a table in the front part of the restaurant and next to the cashier's desk.

It was also very near the door. Detective O'Shea says that the bill called for food which Welsh had not eaten, and that the amount should have been $3.10, and they protested it. What followed, according to O'Shea, is this:

"We kicked at the bill, and the waiter went to the desk and told the proprietor. He all stood up and went to the desk. Welsh stood at the end. It is a very small desk, and the man was very close to him. Welsh told him that he had not eaten what he was charged for and would not pay for it. An argument followed and a number of waiters crowded around. At the time there were only two couples eating in the place besides ourselves.

"During the argument the proprietor grabbed hold of Welsh by the coat and told him that he would hold him till he paid it. Welsh shoved him off. Then the proprietor came back and punched Welsh in the face. Welsh hit him back. We started to help Welsh and the waiters jumped on us. I took care of one, Johnstone took another, and Hutchins, who is a big, husky fellow, handled three or four.

"While we were struggling to get near the door and out of the place a shot rang out. Nobody seemed to notice it, but we hurried faster. When we reached the sidewalk the door was shut and locked behind us.

"Suddenly Welsh put his hand to his collar and drew it away covered with blood.

"'My God, I'm shot!' he cried out, 'and I saw the man who did it.'

"I put my hand in my pocket and drew my gun and tried to fire it. It was empty. Hutchins and Johnstone were holding Welsh, and I put my hand in Welsh's pocket and drew his gun, and told him I wanted to call the police. I then fired three shots in the air. Policeman Ward came running up in a minute. I said to him:

"'For God's sake, come in here with me, quick; Detective Welsh has been shot.'

"Ward broke in a window with his club and we went inside. Two or three other policemen came in after us. We rushed to the kitchen and saw the man who was dressed. He looked as if he had hurriedly put his clothes on. We took him and rushed him out to where Welsh was.

"'Is this the man who shot you?' asked Ward.

"Welsh looked at the man a minute and then said:

"'Yes, I think that's the man.'

"The police then surrounded the place and some one telephoned for the reserves, the patrol wagon, and an ambulance. Welsh was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, and everybody in the place was taken to the station house."

The shooting was at once reported to Police Headquarters and Inspector Brooks and Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau went to the Mercer Street Station. The man Arne, who was accused of doing the shooting, was taken into the Captain's office and was closeted with the police officials for more than an hour.

When Inspector Brooks came out he said, pointing to Arne:

"That's the man who did the shooting."

Inspector Brooks said that he understood that Arne had rushed out from the kitchen when the trouble began and stood near Welsh when he was shot. In the Mercer Street Station the Inspector carefully examined Detective O'Shea's pistol and also Welsh's, which O'Shea had in his possession. The Inspector said that there was nothing significant in the examination.

Mr. Johnstone's story of the affair was practically the same as that told by O'Shea.

Inspector Brooks and Mr. Johnstone took Arne to St. Vincent's Hospital and stood him before Welsh.

"Is this the man who shot you?" asked Brooks.

"I would not swear positively," Welsh is reported to have replied, "but he was with another man and one of the two shot me. I think it was this man."

Just before that Coroner Goldenkranz took an ante-mortem statement from Welsh, which agreed with the stories previously told.

Detective Welsh is married, and his home is at 112 First Place, Brooklyn. He was appointed to the force Nov. 17, 1897. The next year he went to the Philippines with the Astor Battery, and when he returned went back into the force. Nov. 1, 1902, he was appointed a Detective Sergeant by Commissioner Partridge, who complimented him on his work.

SOCIETY WOMAN'S FATE.

Mrs. A. T. Gowan of Lynn, Mass., Fatally Injured in a Colorado Runaway

Special to The New York Times.

CANON CITY, Col., Jan. 16.—In a mountain runaway at Freshwater, thirty-five miles west of here, Mrs. A. T. Gowan of Lynn, Mass., was fatally injured yesterday. She was thrown against rocks and the right side of her skull crushed.

Dr. Ward of Canon City trepanned the skull, and to-night Mrs. Gowan is alive, though Dr. Ward says she cannot survive.

Mrs. Gowan was riding with her husband, an electrical engineer for a mica mining company operating at Freshwater. She is a daughter of F. W. Jones, a capitalist of Boston and Chicago, who has been summoned. She is a beautiful woman and was a leader in Boston society.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Less than a Day.

The Pennsylvania Special makes the journey from New York to Chicago in 20 hours. Every appointment perfect.—Adv.

TROLLEY ENDS WILD RUN AGAINST ELEVATED PILLAR.

Third Avenue Car Escapes Control, Smashes Trucks, Scares Passengers, and Catches Fire.

Passengers on south bound car 517 of the Third Avenue line had a terrifying experience at about 6 o'clock last evening, when the machinery got from under the control of Henry Greishaber, the motorman, and carried it at full speed for fourteen blocks down the avenue. It tossed a heavy beer wagon off the track and kept on until it came into collision with a lighter truck, when the car was thrown from the track and wrecked itself against an elevated pillar, throwing those who remained aboard in an heap on the floor. Fire arose as the passengers tumbled over each other into the street, but an alarm brought no engines, the firemen being all engaged at the fatal department store blaze. The car was half consumed before the flames were finally put out by nearby residents.

The trouble began at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where a cloud of smoke arose from the machinery. Greishaber crawled under the car and tinkered the motors for a few minutes. Then he started on and found he couldn't stop. Near One Hundred and First Street the first crash came. The beer truck belonged to James Everard, and was driven by Anton Muller of 2,230 Fifth Avenue, his helper being Charles Carlson of 65 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. The men took flights independent from that of the wagon and landed clear both of it and the car, which shot by with its shrieking load.

The final crash occurred a block below, that truck being owned by the Circular Loom Company of 129 Greenwich Street, and driven by John Butler, of 139 Washington Street. The truck was demolished, but Butler, like the others, soared clear of danger as the car rolled half way over, left the rails and brought up against the iron column, crumpling the front platform like cardboard.

At the bottom of the heap of passengers lay Mrs. Minnie Johanson of 1,656 First Avenue, who had struck on her head while making a successful effort to save her young baby from harm. She was taken out unconscious, but an ambulance surgeon soon restored her and attended to the hurts of the wagon crews and others, none of which proved at all serious.

All along the course of the runaway men were sitting on the curb or in saloons nursing bruises sustained when they took flying leaps from the speeding car.

JURY ACQUITS DISBROW IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Not Guilty of Foster Murder, He Need Not Answer for Death of "Dimple" Lawrence.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 16.—Louis A. Disbrow was acquitted of the murder of Clarence Foster this afternoon and was set at liberty. District Attorney Smith seemed greatly disappointed. He was asked whether he would try Disbrow on the indictment charging him with the murder of "Dimple" Lawrence, the girl who disappeared with Foster on the night of June 10 last, and whose body was found with his in Tiana Bay.

"No, I tried the strongest case first," he said. "It would be no use to try the Lawrence indictment."

To most of those who attended the trial the verdict was not unexpected, for the prosecution brought out nothing more than had been presented at the preliminary hearings, when there was no direct evidence to connect Disbrow with the deaths of his two associates.

There came near being a mistrial at the last minute, for Charles S. Vail of Orient, one of the jurors, became seriously ill last evening. Dr. Benjamin remained with him all night, and the juror was so ill this morning that he had to be carried into the Court House. The physician sat near him throughout the day.

Mr. Miles, in summing up for the defense, attacked the characters of the dead couple and advanced the theory that with their money dwindling, they had committed suicide together. District Attorney Smith was frequently rebuked by Justice Maddox for personal references which he made to Mr. Miles and Mr. Ackerly, who assisted in the defense. The case went to the jury at 4:05 o'clock, and it was at 4:50 o'clock that the Court House bell signaled that they had agreed.

When the verdict was announced there was applause. Disbrow rushed from the Court House to a telephone, and was the first to inform his mother and sisters at the family home at Richmond Hill, in Queens Borough, that he was free.

When asked this evening whether he would permit Disbrow to make a public statement, Mr. Miles said simply that his duty was done, and that he had no further connection with Disbrow.

GOEBEL MURDER SENSATION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 16.—A sensation was caused in the Circuit Court to-day when Judge Cantrill summoned into open court the Grand Jury which has had under investigation the Goebel murder case, hearing the testimony of Henry E. Youtsey. Judge Cantrill said to the jury:

"Gentlemen, I understand that certain person or persons have approached some members of the jury and made inquiry as to the matters which have been before this jury. If this is a fact, I want you to report it to the court, or if there have been any overtures, or intimations to you."

James Riddell, who lives at Benson, arose and said that on his return home last night a man of medium height, with black hair, well dressed, was at his home. He continued:

"The man gave his name as McDowell, and said his home was at Indianapolis, Ind.; that he knew W. S. Taylor; that he knew I was a member of the jury which had the examination of Henry E. Youtsey; that since the investigation of this case and the testimony of Youtsey, Taylor was much worried, had grown thin and emaciated. He said he wanted information about the testimony of Youtsey; could get money for it, and that he would divide with me.

"He called me outside of the house, and stated that if there was enough evidence against Taylor to convict him he, with others, would kidnap Taylor and bring him here and divide the reward with me. He then offered me money. I refused it; then he showed some money in my vest pocket, and told me to buy me a hat with it."

The Judge instructed that the money be turned over to the trustee of the jury fund, which was done, and the Grand Jury was instructed to investigate the matter. To a friend Riddell said:

"This man said that $25,000 was offered for Taylor's delivery at Frankfort, and that he would give me one-fifth of the money if I would tell all that Youtsey had said about the conspiracy to kill Gov. Goebel."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16.—Ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor of Kentucky, who is practicing law in this city, said this afternoon that he had no idea who the detective that is said to have approached Juror Riddell at Frankfort could be. He has no detective friends, and he was not interested in Youtsey's testimony.

GARDNER ART MUSEUM.

First Exhibition at Fenway Court, Boston, Monday, Feb. 23—Admission Fee, $1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The long-awaited opening of the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in the Fenway (incorporated) is at hand. It was authoritatively announced to-day by the corporation that the works of art belonging to this museum, together with very many others belonging to Mrs. Gardner, will be exhibited to the public at Fenway Court Monday, Feb. 23, and Tuesday, Feb. 24, and thereafter on the first and third Mondays of each month and the following Tuesdays until further notice. The museum is to be open on the days mentioned from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M.

No tickets will be sold at the door, but they may be procured at $1 each. No more than 200 tickets will be sold for any one day. If it is found that the cost of running expenses will permit, the entrance fee may be reduced later.

Usher's Scotch

is justly celebrated for its unrivaled quality.—Adv.

Seaboard Florida Limited.

12:55 P. M., Penna. R. R. Only all Pullmans daily. Fastest to Florida. Arrives St. Augustine 2:30 P. M. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

ST. LOUIS SIGHTED, CRAWLING TO PORT

Belated Liner Was Off Nantucket at 6:40 Last Evening.

Her Signals Undecipherable Owing to a Heavy Gale—Not Expected Here Before This Afternoon.

The American liner St. Louis, five days overdue from Southampton, was sighted off Nantucket Lightship at 6:40 o'clock last evening. The belated liner was proceeding very slowly and was apparently disabled. The St. Louis made signals to the South Shoal Lightship, but a heavy gale was blowing, and it was impossible to make them out from shore. As she is not eqipped with the wireless telegraph apparatus, the liner was unable to get into communication with the Marconi stations at Nantucket and Sagaponack.

From the very slow rate at which the St. Louis was traveling, it was assumed that the trouble was with her boilers, which have been in a leaky condition for some time. The Nantucket observers were confident that she was under control, for the signals displayed were not understood as signals of distress, and it is inferred that lack of steaming power was responsible both for her delay and for her slow progress at the time she was sighted.

Officials of the American Line do not think the vessel will be able to dock before this afternoon. It was estimated, however, at the time the liner was first sighted that she was not making, at the most liberal calculation, more than ten knots an hour. The distance between Nantucket and Sandy Hook on the course which the St. Louis will take is 193 miles, and it is 14 miles from Sandy Hook to Quarantine. At a rate of ten miles an hour it would take the St. Louis until 5 o'clock this evening to reach Quarantine, and her passengers could not be landed until probably two hours later.

At a ten-knot speed the St. Louis could have completed the trip in twelve days, but as thirteen days will have elapsed before she reaches port shipping men are of the opinion that she made fair speed for the first two or three days, then became disabled and was obliged to stop her engines. In this way it was implied that she was blown by the heavy gales out of the track of the transatlantic steamships, and when temporary repairs were completed made the remainder of the voyage at a reduced speed.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., General Manager here of the International Navigation Company, agents for the American Line, said last night at his home, that he had no information beyond the bare statement that the St. Louis had been sighted off Nantucket. Naturally, he said, the officers were much pleased to know absolutely that the liner was safe, but they had felt no serious alarm for her.

Mr. Griscom was shown the dispatch which said that the St. Louis was moving very slowly, and he was asked if the company purposed to send tugs to her assistance.

"There is at present no such intention," he said. "The boat, according to report, is going about as fast as tugs could tow her, and she has not signaled for assistance. If she needs help she may signal at Fire Island, then it would be time enough to act."

Mr. Griscom did not undertake to say when he expected the St. Louis to make port, and repeated that his information was only such as was already in possession of the press.

REJOICING IN THE CITY.

There was great rejoicing all over the city when the news that the liner had been sighted was noised about. The American Line offices were closed, and the newspaper offices, the telephone exchanges, and all available services of information were besieged with queries from those seeking to verify the report.

The announcement that the St. Louis had been sighted was posted in all the hotels and cafés and in a number of the theatres, and much enthusiasm resulted. Cheers were given when the news was made public at the University Club, of which James A. Wright, the Vice President of the line, is a member. Mr. Wright himself, however, was not at the club.

The St. Louis was scheduled to sail from Southampton on Saturday, Jan. 3, but owing to her previous slow eastward trip her sailing was delayed seventeen hours. She was last seen passing Hurst Castle early on the morning of Jan. 4. Since that time she had not been sighted by a single transatlantic liner, although a score had traveled on and near the same ocean path which marked the route of the overdue liner.

The anxiety caused by her non-arrival began to manifest itself on Tuesday, when the liner was a day overdue, and became more widespread daily until a dispatch from Siasconset last night reported the St. Louis as having passed Nantucket at 6:40 o'clock.

Inquiries poured into the office in the form of telegrams, telephone messages, and personal calls, but the American Line, notwithstanding the absence of all news of their ship, maintained a confident attitude, and yesterday afternoon, not long before the news of the sighting of the St. Louis, General Manager Clement A. Griscom, Jr., issued this statement:

Needless anxiety has been caused by the reference to the condition of the boilers of the St. Louis, and much misinformation has been circulated about them. The boilers, which were not in the most efficient condition for fast steaming, have been carefully overhauled once every week ever since the ship was built and are perfectly sound and safe. The ship may have met with a mishap to her machinery, but any attempted explanation of her delayed arrival is but a guess. While the suspense is very uncomfortable for the relatives and friends of passengers we do not think there is the slightest cause for uneasiness.

In spite of their confidence as to the ultimate safety of the belated steamship, the officials of the line were in some anxiety as to her whereabouts. That was made manifest in the afternoon, when, according to Vice President James A. Wright, it was decided to issue orders to the Finland of the Red Star Line, which sails this morning at 10 o'clock, to deviate in a southerly direction from her regular eastward course, in the hope of picking up the St. Louis, which, it was presumed, had become unmanagable, and had been blown south by the heavy northwesterly gales then prevailing.

NEW YORKERS ON BOARD.

On board the St. Louis are 275 passengers, 70 of whom are in the first cabin, 75 in the second, and 130 in the steerage. Among the New Yorkers on the vessel are:

Mrs. Robert Abbé, wife of Dr. Abbé, the Professor of Surgery at the Post Graduate Medical School, who lives at 11 West Fiftieth Street.

W. P. Ahnelt of 41 West Seventieth Street, the President of the American Fashion Company, and Mrs. Ahnelt.

Thomas J. Colton of 537 West End Avenue, a member of the wholesale millinery firm of J. G. Johnson & Co.

George J. Kold and his brother, Frederick Kold, who are representatives of the commission house of Borgfeldt & Co.

Among those who waited anxiously for news of the St. Louis was Miss Kinsey, who is a daughter of Purser Thomas Kinsey of the overdue liner, and who is now visiting at the Paterson home of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President. Justice Cohen of Paterson was also in some doubt as to the fate of his cousin, Neville D. Cohen, who was a passenger on the liner. Among the out-of-town people who remained here to get the first news of the missing liner was J. M. Orkin, a well-known merchant of Montreal, whose wife was one of the passengers.

Others aboard the St. Louis are Louis B. Bernel, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Langford, A. P. Lloyd, Dr. Jose Alemarry y Mila, Major C. Cunliffe Owen, R. F. A., and Mrs. Owen, and Mlle. Louise Mabilet.

There are 392 persons in the crew, most of whom live in England.

The American Line has been subjected to considerable criticism for not allowing their ships sufficient resting time between trips, and more particularly for dispatching the St. Louis when they were aware of the leaky condition of her boilers, and without notifying intending passengers of that fact. To justify themselves the officials have stated that the imperfect condition of the boilers, while it reduced the liner's steaming power, did not imperil her safety, and they were unable to withdraw the St. Louis until the New York is ready to go into commission, because they could not replace her with a vessel of her own class. Nevertheless, the usual Wednesday sailing of the American Line was omitted last week, and it was announced that as soon as the St. Louis had discharged her cargo she would be sent immediately to the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia, where she was built in 1894, and where she will now receive a thorough overhauling.

A PREVIOUS MISHAP.

The present delay of the St. Louis recalls a peculiar accident which happened to her in June, 1895, on her first westward trip. She sailed from Southampton on Saturday, June 10, in an effort to capture the westward record from the Cunarder Lucania. On the fourth day out a dangerous crack was discovered in the rudder post, just above the upper pintle and extending down in a lateral direction.

After an examination, Chief Engineer Towne decided that it would be more prudent to discontinue its use. Accordingly the helm was made fast amidships, without play to rudder. The steering thereafter was done by the twin screws. When the bow sheered to starboard the port engine was checked, and the speed of the starboard engine was increased, and vice versa when the ship yawed to port.

The liner was fortunate in having fine weather, but the unusual strain on her engines caused heated bearings, and it was necessary at one time to stop the machinery for some time. She finally arrived at Quarantine, after a passage of over eight days and with signals up that she was unmanageable.

The St. Louis, which is a sister ship of the St. Paul, was launched on Nov. 12, 1894. She was the first ship built under the authority of the Special Act of Congress passed in 1892 to encourage the building of American ocean steamships, and to provide for the Government a fleet of auxiliary cruisers that could be utilized in time of war.

The contract for the construction of the St. Louis went to the Cramps, in Philadelphia, and work on her was begun in July, 1893. She was the first trans-Atlantic steamship built in this country for more than twenty years, and at the time of her completion she represented the highest type of liner that the shipbuilding skill of that time had devised.

The principal dimensions of the St. Louis and also the St. Paul are: Gross tonnage, 11,629; length, 554 feet; breadth, 63 feet, and depth, 42 feet.

COUNTESS LONYAY'S DENIAL.

Reports of Marital Difficulty of ex-Crown Princess of Austria Denounced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says: "In view of the skepticism still professed by many journals regarding the truth of the denials given to recent rumors of the impending separation of the Countess Lonyay and her husband, I am requested to state that all reports of conjugal differences and financial difficulties are devoid of all foundation.

"Steps have already been taken to bring the authors of the reports to justice."

FAMOUS BAS RELIEF STOLEN.

Della Robbia's "Descent from the Cross" Taken from Church of San Severo, Florence.

ROME, Jan. 16.—It has been reported here that the famous bas relief, "The Descent from the Cross," by Luca della Robbia has been stolen from the Church of San Severo, Florence.

The bas relief is valued at $100,000.

NEW IRON MILL COMBINATION.

Merger of Independent Plants of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 16.—A combination of independent iron mills in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin has been practically completed. This information came from an official source to-day.

A secret meeting was held in Terre Haute last Wednesday at which representatives of the American Rolling Mill Corporation, which has plants in Muncie and Muskegon, Mich., and the independent plants at Hartford City, Terre Haute, New Albany, and East Chicago, Ind.; Findlay, Ohio, and South Milwaukee, Wis., were present.

John L. Smith, Superintendent of the Terre Haute plant, is said to be at the head of the new trust. Superintendent Tyler of the Muncie plant admitted the formation of the combine, and said that official announcement of the progress of affairs would be made next Monday.

This Is the Fastest Train

for the distance the world has ever seen. Saves a day between the East and West. The new York Central's 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

DEATH IN BLAZING DEPARTMENT STORE

Flames Sweep Aaron & Wertheimer's, in Third Avenue.

Employes and Customers Flee in Panic, and Man and Woman Perish.

Elevated Railroad Structure in Flames, but Motorman Rushes His Train Through—Platform Riders Scorched.

Two lives were lost last night in a fire which destroyed the dry goods store of Aaron & Wertheimer, at 2,184, 2,186, 2,188, 2,190, and 2,192 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets. The elevated road was slightly burned, an apartment house on one side of the dry goods store and a frame building on the other were damaged, a butcher's shop on the opposite side of the street was attacked by the flames, and scores of buildings in the immediate neighborhood endangered to such an extent as to cause intense excitement among the occupants.

A motorman of a Third Avenue uptown elevated train with cars filled with passengers, made a sensational dash through the flames while they were burning one side of the structure, the platform passengers having to cover their faces to protect them. Those who lost their lives in the store were:

JOSEPHSON, HERMINIA, twenty years old, head bookkeeper of the dry goods store, living at 32 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

COTTAIN, JOHN, 1,724 Park Avenue; engineer and porter of the store.

The buildings occupied by the dry goods store were all two-story frame structures, about fifty years old. Similar buildings are on One Hundred and Twentieth Street and on Third Avenue, except 2,094, a five-story brick apartment house on the corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The dry goods store ran back to a yard from which a runway leads to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

One hundred and twenty-five employes were in the store at 5:40 o'clock, when the fire started, about 100 of them being women and girls. About fifteen customers were also in the store, as well as Emil Aaron and Leopold Wertheimer, the proprietors. One of the women employes saw smoke and, shouting an alarm, ran to the quarters of Engine 35, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, close to the building. The firemen ran to the fire, and the Captain at once sent in a second, and then a third alarm. Chief Short sent in a fourth alarm.

At the first cry of "Fire!" about a score of the employes ran out to Third Avenue, and many others rushed to the yard in the rear and to the runway. Aarons, noticing Miss Josephson, cried out to her:

"Put the books away and get out as quickly as you can."

Whether the young woman put the books away will never be known, as she was not seen again alive. Wertheimer ran to the cashier, Annie Robinson, and cried:

"Take all the money you have in the cash drawer and get to the street right away."

Miss Robinson, who lives at 682 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, took several hundreds of dollars and ran to the street, arriving safely.

FIRE FIGHTERS DRIVEN OUT.

Wertheimer then ran to the ground floor, where some of the employes, including several women, were fighting the fire with buck

was not found necessary to leave the building.

The fire burned for an hour and there was not much left of the five buildings. A great throng gathered to see the fire, and many of the parents and relatives of the employes crowded to the fire lines and begged for news of their dear ones. Among those who were witnessing the fire were a great many of the employes, who forgot they would be missed, and who remained to see the spectacle. Not returning for supper their relatives became wild from excitement, and on begging policemen for information and being referred to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House, they ran thither.

Sergt. Dillon took the names of the missing, and at one time had twoscore or more of names. All of these, except the two dead, were afterward accounted for, but the scenes about and in the station for several hours were pathetic. Five hundred relatives and friends were in and in front of the station at one time. The excitement was at fever heat when Miss Josephson's body was identified by her father, Solomon Josephson, and her sister, Freda.

Mrs. John Cottain, wife of the engineer and porter, reported her husband's failure to return home for supper. She was horrified on returning to the station later to see her husband's body lying there. The woman had to be carried away by friends.

Pauline Gehlhaus of 232 East One Hundredth Street, who had been reported missing, but who escaped, reported that she had seen Miss Josephson safe in the street, but that the woman had returned to save the cash. Miss Gehlhaus thinks a boy threw a cigarette into some rubbish in the rear of the basement and started the fire.

The various goods in the store were under different proprietors, the dry goods firm sub-leasing. Philip Schiff of 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street owned the cloak and fur business on the second floor. A. Sternan & Co. owned the shoes, J. Sherwood the books, Sadie Goldgraber the millinery, and H. M. Wolf the crockery and furniture. The loss is estimated at $80,000.

A boy named Kelly, working for Bruns, the confectioner, ran up to the Bruns' home when the building caught fire and carried out a baby, and led two other children out, while the terrified German servant followed.

BIG CHEMICAL WORKS BURNED.

Engines from Long Island City and Brooklyn Rushed to $500,000 Fire at Laurel Hill.

The Laurel Hill branch of the Nichols Chemical Company's works was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is said to be close to half a million dollars.

The fire started on the third floor from a cause which could not be learned last night. The building was a three-story brick structure covering several acres with its outbuildings. The works ran night and day and about 1,000 men were at work when the fire started. The flames spread rapidly and the first alarm sent in brought only the volunteer firemen, but there was a second alarm which brought the Long Island City engines and those from Brooklyn nearest to Penny Bridge. These alarms were followed by two more, which moved many more engines either to the scene or to take station. Three fireboats also responded, running up through Newtown Creek.

The building fronted on Prospect Street and backed on to the Long Island Railroad. There were many other large establishments close by, and these had to be safeguarded. The many kinds of acids in the works occasioned much trouble, generating a dense smoke and sending flames shooting high into the air.

It appears that the men at work at first made an effort to fight the flames, but were finally forced out of the building. They are all said to have got out in safety.

CONDITION OF MR. HEWITT.

The Patient Reported to be More Restless by His Physicians.

Conditions in the case of ex-Mayor Hewitt seemed less favorable after the issuance of the bulletin from the residence at 10:30 o'clock last night. It read as follows:

"After an uneventful day, Mr. Hewitt is more restless to-night.

"E. L. KEYES.
"E. L. KEYES, JR."

Dr. Keyes, Sr., arrived at the residence at 9:30 to pass the night there.

Peter Cooper Hewitt called at the residence at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and on leaving at 2 o'clock said his father was resting comfortably.

BOY CAUSES TRAIN WRECK.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 16.—Through the alleged interference of a messenger boy named Turner a wreck was caused on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad east of Cumberland early this morning, in which four employes of the B. & O. R. R. were killed and three injured. The wreck was due to the displaying of a false signal giving a clear track for eastbound passenger train No. 10, when in the next block ahead there were standing on the track a caboose and two engines.

The passenger train was drawn by two engines, and these crashed through the caboose and engines which obstructed the track. Fluckily the train had not attained its full speed. The postal car of the passenger train was derailed, but the passenger coaches did not leave the track and their occupants escaped injury.

It is charged that the messenger boy who was in the block tower when No. 10 came along, hearing the engineer whistle for clear tracks, pulled a lever giving him a clear signal. The operator had, it is explained, previously set the signal at danger. While his attention was being devoted to communicating with the succeeding block station, the boy, it is alleged, tampered with the signal.

OLD HEBREW BIBLE FOUND.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In a dispatch from Cairo the correspondent of The Daily Mail reports the discovery in Syria of one of the oldest Hebrew manuscript Bibles. It consists of the five books of Pentateuch, written in Samaritan characters on gazelle parchment in the year 116 of the Moslem era.

It shows important differences from the existing text.

WOMAN DIED OF STARVATION.

Mrs. Marguerite Bourke, eighty years old, was found dead from starvation, it is said, by her landlady, Mrs. Annie Hill, at 357 West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Bourke, who maintained a precarious existence by knitting socks and selling them to shoppers on West Twenty-third Street, was found dead on the floor of her little room on the top floor of the rear tenement by the landlady, who became alarmed at her tenant's apparent disappearance since last Wednesday.

The landlady peered into the keyhole of the woman's room and saw Mrs. Bourke lying on the floor. She called Policeman Sackett, who broke in the door. Then Dr. Lee arrived from the New York Hospital. He said the woman had died from starvation.

According to the neighbors in the house, where Mrs. Bourke had been a tenant for a year, the old woman had money saved up. Her relatives are said to be wealthy, but estranged.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday D. Le Roy Dresser, the President, tendered his resignation, being unable to devote his time to the work. The following officers were elected for the year:

President—Clarence Whitman of Clarence Whitman & Co.; First Vice President—Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; Second Vice President—John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company; Secretary—W. A. Marble of the R. & G. Corset Company; Treasurer—George L. Duval of Beeche, Duval & Co.

BABY'S FORTUNE BEGUN.

The trustees of the Washington Savings Bank at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street gave a dinner at Delmonico's last evening to Joseph G. Robin, the controller. One of the party was Dr. Harry A. James of 62 Rivington Street, who had explained that he might not be with them all the evening, because of professional engagements.

Soon afterward Dr. James was called away. Returning later he whispered to Trustee Samuel McMillan, who announced, on the authority of Dr. James, that a healthy boy had come into this world at 384 East Tenth Street, and suggested that each Trustee present contribute a dollar to start the youngster's worldly fortunes. The idea met with approval, and the baby will have a double eagle to his credit in the Washington Bank this morning.

More light, less gas. The BALL CHECK does it. Samples mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Illustrated Booklet mailed free. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place.—Adv.

INDEPENDENT COAL DROPS

Mild Weather Causes Dealers to Change Their Attitude.

Movement to Reorganize the Coal Operators' Association for the Purpose of Keeping Up Prices.

The mild weather of yesterday caused a change of attitude in the camp of the independent coal operators, and one independent firm reduced the tide-water price of anthracite from $10 to $8 a ton. The others determined to go slower, but the price generally dropped from $10.50 a ton at tide water to $9.75, and its owners were hustling all they could to get it into market.

It was learned on good authority that to head off cut-throat competition during the rest of the Winter a movement was set on foot to reorganize the Coal Operators' Association, composed of independent firms, which had dwindled until it was little more than a name. The wires were kept hot for several hours exchanging telephone messages between different firms, but as far as could be learned no definite action in the matter has been taken yet.

Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, called on the different coal Presidents to arrange for getting coal for the proposed delivery in half-ton lots to flat dwellers, and other people in moderate circumstances. When seen later, Mr. Cutting said:

"I have had good assurances that unless a blizzard sets in or some other unforeseen circumstance occurs there will be a good deal more cheap coal in this city in a day or two. Up to the present the rolling stock of the companies has been used to a great extent for independent coal. From what I have learned more coal controlled by the companies will soon be here, and the people who buy it by the half ton will be relieved. I think the price of the independent coal has reached its limit."

The Erie Railroad, as a means of relieving the congestion at the distributing points, has decided to make no difference between independent and company coal in unloading. If independent coal is wanted and company coal is nearest the point of delivery it will be taken. The same rule is being adopted with independent coal when company coal is needed. An accounting is then taken of the coal exchanged in this way.

President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said that the same course was being adopted at the Lehigh Valley terminals.

None of the dealers thought that the rebate of the coal duty would affect the situation much. A representative of Curtis & Blaisdell said:

"If the rebate had come four months ago it might have done some good. In a short time coal will be down in price, and it will not pay to bring coal here, and, besides, only a comparatively small quantity of foreign coal would come."

As far as could be learned there are only four steamers bound here laden with foreign coal. These carry an aggregate of 13,795 tons.

MINERS BLAME RAILROADS.

Convention in Pittsburg Declares Coal Transportation Facilities Are Inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 16.—Just before the noon recess of the coal miners' convention the Committee on Resolutions, by unanimous consent, submitted the following, which were passed without debate:

Whereas, It has come to our notice that there is almost a coal famine among the people of this country, owing to a shortage in the supply of coal, and,

Whereas, The people believe it is owing to the anthracite strike, which has troubled this country during the Summer months of last year,

We, the miners in convention assembled in Pittsburg, wish to call public attention to the fact that the fault lies with the railroads not being able to get our product to the markets to relieve the distress, as a great number of our miners have not worked over half time during the last year, and many mines are idle at the present time, owing to the inability of the railroads to furnish and transport our products, for the use of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of any and all people who are responsible for trying to block other railways from entering this great industrial centre of ours.

LITTLE FOREIGN COAL COMING.

Remission of Duties Here Has Little Effect on European Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The remission of the coal duties by the United States Congress still appears to have little or no effect on the British market. It is realized here that America will never become a permanent customer for English coal and that shipments to the United States will cease the moment the American supply overtakes the demand. At present there are only two American orders on the Cardiff market, as compared with at least a dozen a fortnight ago, and even inquiry for cargoes has slackened.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—United States Consul General Gowdy says it is not likely that any French coal will be shipped to the United States as a result of the action of the United States in placing coal on the free list. The French mines are unable to meet the demands of the home market. Many large factories and railroads are compelled to bring in Welsh and Belgian coal of poor grades. French coal sells normally at above the present American rate, so that there is not sufficient inducement for French producers to seek an American market.

Owing to the heavy local demand, the United States Consulate has been gathering statistics showing the advantage of importing American coal, several French railroads having expressed the wish to secure some of the better American grades.

Coal Shortage Closes Schools.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Two of the public schools of this city closed to-day on account of the coal supply becoming exhausted.

MODIFIED INJUNCTION LAWS.

Ohio Mine Workers Declare for Certain Changes in Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Ohio mine workers, in convention to-day, voiced a demand for the reconstruction of existing injunction laws. They declare for modifications as follows:

First—Classification of causes subject for jurisdiction of Federal Judges.

Second—Before injunctions are issued they must be approved by two or more elective Judges.

Third—Defendants must answer in thirty days or less.

Fourth—Applicant for injunction must submit reasonable proof under penalty of imprisonment for perjury.

Fifth—The Judge issuing the injunction shall not sit in the trial.

Sixth—Right of trial by jury in contempt cases from injunction.

TEN-CENT COAL COMMITTEE.

Mayor Low yesterday appointed G. D. Curtis of Curtis & Blaisdell, Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers, and G. I. Herbert of Herbert & Co. as a committee of retail coal dealers to arrange the details for the plans for selling coal at 10 cents a pail to the poor. The committee will confer with the committee of operators appointed by President Baer at the conference on Tuesday in the Mayor's office. It will also wait upon President Fowler, Chairman of the committee of operators, to arrange for receiving consignments of company coal for retail by the pail. It is believed that little more will be done, as this branch of distribution is thought to be well attended to already.

Mayor Low said yesterday that he had received replies from over fifty retail coal dealers to whom he wrote after his conference with the operators.

OPPOSE BILL FOR COAL MONEY.

Charitable Societies Say Operators and Speculators Would Profit by the City's Generosity.

The following letter was sent yesterday to the Speaker of the Assembly and to Senator Horace White, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities:

New York, January 16, 1903.

Dear Sir: The undersigned charitable societies earnestly beg that you will exert your influence to have action postponed on the bill for free distribution of coal in New York City. Our chief reasons for this request are as follows:

First.—Demands upon charitable societies are not increased above those that are usual at this season, and they are being fully met.

Second.—We are satisfied that the people of this city do not desire charity, but an opportunity to buy coal at a reasonable price.

Third.—We are reliably assured that within a few days the supply of coal available for sale will be greatly increased, and that retailers are now ready to start and keep open many additional yards for the sale of coal by the pail.

Fourth.—While the city could doubtless purchase immediately $250,000 worth of coal, it would necessarily be at an exorbitant price, and the city's generosity would be perverted to the profit of operators and speculators who are now taking advantage of our necessity.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES,
STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION,
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Coal for Jersey City's Poor.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City has arranged with some of the railroad companies to purchase about 400 tons of coal for the poor with the $2,000 appropriated for that purpose by the Board of Finance. The coal will be delivered in half-ton lots at the homes of such families as may be found worthy after an investigation by Poormaster Edward Hewitt.

ERIE CLOSES ITS STRIKE CASE.

Scranton Coal Company Concedes the Benefit of Checks Demanded by the Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—More mine officials were called to the witness stand to-day and informed the Coal Strike Commissioners that under the influence of the union the mine workers restricted the production of anthracite coal and otherwise interfered with the discipline of the employes.

When the session opened to-day counsel for both the miners and the Erie Company announced that the difference existing between the two parties regarding the compilation of certain wage statements to be presented to the commission are being amicably adjusted by experts. The Erie Company then closed its case.

The Scranton Coal Company, which operates, besides its own, the collieries of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, then took up the attack. These companies turn their coal over to the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, which virtually controls them.

The witnesses called to-day testified generally that no blacklist exists, that the contract miners work on an average of from six to seven hours a day, that the local unions compel the men to load an equal number of cars, thus restricting the output, that the men are careless in obeying orders, and that frequent petty strikes occur because a union man is dismissed for insubordination.

William Allen, inside division superintendent of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, told of several of these cases. The company promised to give the breaker boys a sleigh ride. The snow melted, and because they did not get the ride all of them struck, tying up the colliery. Another colliery shut down because the men struck upon the refusal of one man to show a union card. In another case a driver willfully crippled a mule because he was discharged, and all the drivers struck, closing the mine. Since the strike of 1900, the witness said, the men had become careless about carrying out orders.

One inside forman said the employment of a check weighman, insisted upon by the union, has proved to be a good thing for the company because the miners sent to the surface cleaner coal.

Frank L. Northup, accountant for the Scranton Coal Company, presented figures to show that since a check docking boss was employed by the company at the request of the miners the dockage against the men has been reduced about one-half. The miners' pay the wages of the check weighman and the check docking boss. It was also stated that the checkmen have no trouble with the regular weighman and docking boss of the company.

Superintendent May of the Erie Company testified a few days ago that the employment of the check docking bosses is not practicable.

NO SLAUGHTER OF MICE.

Connecticut Cat Club Scratches Field Event for Kittens—Only a Joke Anyway, Members Say.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—The Connecticut Cat Club will have its first annual show in the armory here next week, as planned, but there will be no slaughter of mice. The field event for kittens and rodents has been scratched owing to the opposition to such a demonstration that developed.

It was at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cat Club over a week ago that the President, Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, said she would offer a cup for the kitten which killed a mouse quickest. A member of the club had a notice of the proposed event printed in a local paper. Then there was considerable adverse criticism.

Mayor Charles Henry Leeds sent a communication to Mrs. Cummings, saying he considered the proposed field event cruel, and would suggest that it be dropped. Mrs. Cummings sent a characteristic reply, inviting the Mayor to come along and try to stop it. Then several prominent persons in Stamford and elsewhere took steps to stop the affair. John P. Haines of New York, President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wrote to President Love of the Connecticut Humane Society to endeavor to stop it. Mr. Love wrote to Mrs. Cummings to-day, making formal objection to the field trial. A score or more of Stamford people also wrote Mayor Leeds that they indorsed his action, and some rather sharp criticisms were made of the promoters of the affair. The decision to drop the mouse feature followed.

Members of the Cat Club are saying to-night that the entire affair was an advertising dodge on their part. This, however, is not so, as originally the suggestion for a field trial was made in all seriousness, and it was dropped as soon as it was ascertained that there was objection to it.

SANDWICHES WITH DRINKS.

Argument That They Do Not Constitute a Meal—Verdict for the Excise Commissioner.

In an action instituted in the Supreme Court before Justice Scott yesterday by the State Commissioner of Excise to recover $1,600, the amount of the liquor tax bond of Edward Waldron, proprietor of a resort in the "Little Coney Island" region, near Cathedral Heights, a jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Commissioner for the full amount claimed.

The argument was that sandwiches served with drinks, and not ordered by the purchaser of the liquor, do not constitute a meal within the meaning of the excise law. Agents of the Commissioner testified that they had visited Waldron's resort on Sundays and had bought drinks there. Sandwiches were served, they said, but they denied that they had ever ordered them.

The bond was given by the Fidelity and Casualty Company. H. H. Kellogg appeared for the Commissioner, Charles C. Nadel for the bonding company, and Charles C. Levinson for Waldron.

DEPOSITOR GETS DAMAGES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—"An honest mistake made by a bank is no excuse for its failure to pay checks drawn upon it when there is a deposit in the bank to meet those checks."

Judge Barrett so charged a jury to-day. He said that a depositor whose checks were dishonored, although he had funds in the bank to meet them, suffered an injury which entitled him to damages.

Samuel Kurlak, a cloak manufacturer, was a depositor in the Southwestern National Bank. It was testified that, while he had a little more than $300 in the bank, he drew four checks against it aggregating less than $100. The checks were returned marked "no funds." It was subsequently discovered that a bookkeeper in the bank had mixed Kurlak's account. The bank admitted its mistake.

The jury gave Kurlak a verdict for $1,000.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads will prevent balling of snow. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar" Pad.—Adv.

G. H. Mumm & Co.

Extra Dry

CHAMPAGNE

Importations for Five Years

TO JANUARY 1, 1903.

3,570,648 BOTTLES
297,554 CASES

more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

WAR OF RIVAL UNIONS.

Shoe Workers' Strike at Lynn, Mass., Ensues—Knights of Labor Accused of Bad Faith.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 16.—What may prove to be the most severe labor conflict in the history of Lynn shoemaking was begun here to-day when in nine factories the cutters went on strike, in accordance with instructions given by the Shoecutters' Assembly, Knights of Labor. The strike follows the presentation by the Knights of Labor cutters of a new price list, which action, it is claimed, violates a contract made between the manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This contract, it is said, by agreement the Knights of Labor cutters also accepted.

The real issue is one of authority between the Cutters' Union of the Knights of Labor and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. All the factories involved are those using the union label under the agreement which the cutters are said to have violated.

The striking cutters number about 200 men. As almost every other department is dependent upon the cutters for their working material, upward of 3,000 shoe employes are indirectly involved in the strike, and a complete shutdown of factories is threatened.

Under the contract between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the manufacturers, the union must fill vacancies in their department. As soon as the cutters went out to-day the manufacturers demanded that the union perform its compact. This the union claims it can readily do.

A surprise to both sides was given during the forenoon by the 200 women stitchers at the George E. Nicholson Company factory, who after the cutters had gone out also struck. They are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but struck in support of the Knights of Labor cutters because their union demands dues which they consider too high. Subsequently the stitchers in two other factories—150 in all—struck.

The Knights of Labor leaders make no secret that the trouble here may extend to Haverhill, Brockton, and other shoe centres. The union boot and shoe workers accuse the Knights of Labor members not only of bad faith in breaking the agreement as to prices, but say that their move was prompted by a desire to break away from another compact, under which, it is alleged, they promised to merge with the boot and shoe workers under certain conditions which the latter have fulfilled.

THE STRIKE AT WATERBURY.

Stones Thrown at Street Cars and the Windows of the Car Barns.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 16.—To-day was the most exciting day of the street railway strike since its inception Sunday, when the motormen and conductors of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company went out in a body.

At the West Main Street car barns, where the non-union men are quartered, there congregated to-night a crowd of at least 500 men, boys, and women, hooting and jeering at the men within, and discharged volley after volley of stones at the windows of the building and of the cars standing outside. One woman who was watching as an interested spectator was hit in the face with a large rock and was led weeping away from the place, reprimanded at the same time by a policeman for being there.

As the cars passed through the principal streets they were the targets for bricks and other missiles, particularly from the new buildings being erected on Bank Street. Wagons were driven along the tracks in all parts of the town to hinder the passage of the cars.

The strikers are supported by all the union men and their families in the city.

The Waterbury Business Men's Association has appointed a committee of five to confer with both sides, and urge that each choose one commissioner of arbitration, a third to be selected by these two.

JOHN ARBUCKLE'S PROJECT.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Jan. 16.—John Arbuckle of New York recently purchased 282 acres of land for $12,000 at New Paltz. Upon this land, it is said, he intends to erect a sanitarium for the exclusive use of the women and girls employed by the various companies in which he is interested, notably the firm of Arbuckle Brothers. When last Summer Mr. Arbuckle obtained options upon several properties at New Paltz, it was rumored that he intended to erect a beet sugar factory, but when this statement was published he denied it stoutly.

The land lies in the fertile and picturesque valley of the Wallkill. It is within a short walk of the State Normal School, and is on the road leading from the New Paltz station to the Summer resorts at Lake Mohonk and Lake Minnewaska.

Consignment of Silk Worth $1,500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A valuable importation of raw silk and silk goods from China was entered at this port to-day. It consisted of nine cars of raw silk and five of silk goods, entered under consular seal for immediate shipment to distant cities. The whole consignment was valued at $1,500,000. The raw silk goes direct to New York and the silk goods will be distributed between New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other large cities.

The Manitou to Sail Monday.

Owing to the late arrival of the steamship Manitou of the Atlantic Transport Line, she will sail on her return trip on Monday, instead of to-day, as scheduled.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night till 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—Riverdale Avenue and River Street; Patrick Malone; damage, $50.

1:45 A. M.—7 Howard Street; no damage.

6:15 A. M.—207 and 209 Monroe Street; O K Baking Company; damage trifling.

6:20 A. M.—49 Catharine Street; Harris Cohen; damage trifling.

9:45 A. M.—1212 Fulton Avenue; Jennie Nathan; damage, $20.

10:30 A. M.—1,— Amsterdam Avenue; Gustave Krahe; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—Foot of West Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—470 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; W. C. Schmidt; damage, $300.

3:10 P. M.—225 East Broadway; Polina Corka; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—1,311 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—38 Henry Street; Jewish Synagogue; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—871 Columbus Avenue; Kate Sullivan; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—216 Stanton Street; Adolph Kohler; damage, $5.

6:35 P. M.—12 Lewis Street; Samuel L. Rothfeld; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—Crosby and Spring Streets; new building; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—1 and 3 Willett Street; Max Schindler; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—2,184 and 2,192 Third Avenue; Leopold Wertheimer; damage, $75,000.

5:30 P. M.—64 and 66 Canal Street; Jonas Wolff; damage, $1,000.

8:30 P. M.—Foot of West Twentieth Street; American Ice Company; damage trifling.

10:55 P. M.—1,367 Fulton Avenue; Mrs. Martha Fitzloff; damage, $1,000.

Semi-Annual Sale
OVERCOATS & SUITS
One-Third Off.

A certain saving of a full third on any Overcoat or Suit you buy—select the material you like and the style you like, the one you choose will be reduced;—because ALL are reduced.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$30.00 Custom Cloth Overcoatings	$20.00
25.00 Imported Overcoatings	16.67
22.00 Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
21.00 Black Vicunas	14.00
20.00 High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
18.00 Meltons and Frieze	12.00
15.00 Meltons and Frieze	10.00
12.50 Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
10.00 Oxford and Black Frieze	6.67

Brill Brothers
Outfitters
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St.
to Men and Boys.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

Why Wash out the Stomach? or Live on Milk Diet? get MAN-A-CEA,
The Wonderful Manganese Water,
and your troubles soon will be ended.
Druggists, Grocers, or Main Depot, 13 Stone St. Tel. 3199 Broad. Call or Send for Booklet.

AN OREGON SHORT LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 16.—The Northern Pacific Railroad is gradually carrying out plans to secure a shorter entrance to Portland, and thus be in a better position to compete with the Harriman lines for lucrative Oregon business.

At present the Northern Pacific handles its Oregon traffic via Tacoma, necessitating a haul of 145 miles to Portland after reaching tide water on Puget Sound.

Two routes are under consideration for a short cut into Portland, and engineers have been surveying both. One is to build down the Columbia River from Wallula to Vancouver, where the Columbia River is to be bridged, giving a short line entrance into Portland. The other plan is to build fifty miles of road from the present main line at or near Yakima, to Goldendale, the county seat of Klickitat County, there connecting with a sixty-mile railroad just finished by Portland men from Goldendale to Lyle, on the Columbia River.

This route would contemplate the building of a new line from Lyle to Vancouver. Its advantage would consist of opening a rich country in Southern Washington between Yakima and Columbia River.

Everything indicates that one of these lines will be constructed by the time a million-dollar bridge can be thrown across the Columbia River at Vancouver.

LAKE SUPERIOR GETS MONEY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—All details relating to the $3,500,000 loan which will be made to the Consolidated Lake Superior Company by a syndicate of Philadelphia and New York banks, headed by Speyer & Co. of the latter city, were determined to-day at a meeting of the company's Directors.

As a result of the meeting the $3,500,000 loan becomes available immediately. It will be sufficient to cover present needs.

One of the surprises at the meeting was the resignation of Vice President Theodore C. Search as treasurer. Since the resignation, on December 12 last, of S. F. Lewis as President, the duties of President have devolved upon Mr. Search, and he will continue to perform them until the vacancy shall be filled. J. Parke Hood, formerly treasurer of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, was elected treasurer in place of Mr. Search.

Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company, who was elected to the Directorate three weeks ago, resigned to-day. He gave as a reason his inability to devote sufficient time to the affairs of the company. His place in the board was filled by the election of Gordon Abbott, President of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

BUTTER AND EGGS PLENTIFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The local butter and egg markets are glutted, and prices are lower than for some weeks past. A decline of four cents a dozen for eggs and one cent a pound for butter was announced by dealers to-day, and all indications point to a still further drop within a few days. Stocks are plentiful, but the demand does not equal the supply, and the result is a large accumulation in the hands of the dealers.

Pennsylvania, nearby and Western eggs now bring twenty-seven cents a dozen, as against thirty-one cents Thursday last. Butter, creamery grades, now wholesales at twenty-seven cents a pound, and prints at twenty-eight cents.

NEW NAPHTHA SPRINGS FOUND.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Commercial Agent R. T. Greener writes from Vladivostock, Nov. 3, that a German engineer has found new naphtha ground on the eastern part of Sakhalin Island, and also a large lake filled with dry naphtha. This, he says, would be excellent material for preparing asphalt.

Work, it appears, was begun some four years ago; but it will take a year or two more to develop it, as proper machinery and testing instruments are to be employed for the first time. The prospects for naphtha products are good, and this engineer thinks they promise to be richer than those of Baku.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOIST,

MR FRANZ LISTEMANN, Violoncellist.

Attention is directed to the Grieg Sonata for violoncello and pianoforte in the accompanying program.

This composition is technically the most difficult work of its kind ever composed and is rarely heard for that reason.

It is not a solo and accompaniment, but a duet of the two instruments. The playing of the piano part requires a degree of ability in the performer possessed by only the greatest artists.

The artistic rendering of so involved and beautiful a work by the Pianola is the severest test to which the instrument could be put and its achievement is an absolute justification of this method of piano playing.

The Pianola embodies a principle which makes a knowledge of music unnecessary in its player, and yet its artistic value has been testified to by almost every musician living to-day.

PROGRAM.

Le Prince Igor Overture..Alexandre Borodine
ORCHESTRELLE.
Cantique d'Amour in E.....Liszt
PIANOLA.
Allegroagitato, from Sonata in A Minor, Op. 36, (for Pianoforte and Violoncello)....Grieg
MR. LISTEMANN.
(Pianoforte part played with the Pianola.)
Poem Symphonique, "Phaeton"..Saint-Saens
ORCHESTRELLE.
Tambourin, Op. 204.....Raff
PIANOLA.
Fantasie et variations, "O Cara Memoria."
Servais
MR. LISTEMANN.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

A Sale of Impressive Overcoats for Men at $16.00

Formerly up to $30.00.

Impressive? Yes; though not in price. It's the tailoring, the fabrics and the fit that lay claim to that. Combined, they have an air of exclusiveness and individuality quite worthy of the Saks standard. You know there is none higher. They are well worth up to $30.00. Now at . . . **$16.00**

Overcoats for men, 42, 45 and 50-inch box models, of high grade Kerseys, Vicunas, Meltons, Frieze and Cheviot Coatings in shades of Black, Oxford and Cambridge; well lined and tailored.

French Automobile Apparel

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

No need to envy the chap who went to Paris for his Automobile togs. We have imported most all of them. O. Strom et Fils, of Paris, made them. They are tailors and designers to the Automobile Club of Paris. We are sponsors for all their apparel and requisites in this country. Here's their conception of a Greatcoat. It's characteristically French; an air of the boulevards is in every line. The fabric is an excellent Frieze in various shades of Oxford. It has a high corduroy storm collar, large vertical patch pockets, wide false fly front, cuffs with concealed straps and is finished with kid leather around the entire skirt. If you wish to be up-to-the-minute, this coat will help you. The price is no more than you would pay for it in Paris.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

CAMMEYER

Sixth Avenue, Cor. 20th St.

JANUARY SALE.

REMARKABLE REDUCTION OF

HIGH GRADE GLOVES

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

The best productions of the finest European and domestic manufacturers to be sold at half their usual prices.

Women's Glove Dept.

Women's Fine Glace Kid and Suede Gloves in all colors and black and white, from our regular $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 stock, reduced to..... **89c**

Women's Heavy Imported Cape Skin Walking Gloves, of mannish cut, in browns, reds and tans, value $1.50, at.. **$1.00**

Women's Knit Golf Gloves, in red, black, modes and white, regular 35c. and 50c. goods..... **25c**

Men's Glove Dept.

Men's Fine Glace Kid Gloves, in popular shades of tans and brown; also genuine gray mocha, full pique, regularly sold at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, reduced to..... **85c**

Men's Heavy Imported Cape Skin Walking Gloves, in brown and tan, spear backs, prix seams, regularly sold at $1.50, at..... **$1.00**

Open Saturday Evenings Until 7 O'Clock.

GATES MADE $5,100,000 IN LOUISVILLE COUP

G. W. Perkins's Estimate Before Commerce Commission

Says Morgan & Co. Bought Control to Prevent Declaring of Large Dividends and Sale of Stock.

August Belmont, George F. Baker, and George W. Perkins were on the witness stand yesterday before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the Federal Building in its hearing of the complaint against the supposed scheme of J. P. Morgan & Co. to merge the important railroads of the Southern States.

One of the interesting features of the hearing was an estimate on the probable profit realized by John W. Gates and his associates in the Louisville and Nashville "corner." George W. Perkins testified that in his opinion Mr. Gates paid an average of $125 a share for his 204,000 shares. Edwin Hawley and associates had 102,000 shares.

Mr. Hawley sold out at $130 a share to a syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. His profit, thus calculated, would have amounted to about $500,000. Mr. Gates sold out, however, for $150 a share, or a profit of $25 a share upon 204,000 shares—a total gain of $5,100,000. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. cleared $1,000,000 in Atlantic Coast Line stocks on the deal, in addition to any profit they may have shared as members of the two underwriting syndicates formed to carry through the whole transaction. Morgan & Co., as managers of the syndicate, are also entitled to collect the ordinary broker's commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent upon the securities they buy and sell for the syndicate in the market.

It also developed in the testimony of Mr. Perkins that Harris, Gates & Co. had made it known that unless the Morgan firm sold the Louisville and Nashville stock the Gates interests would elect Directors of their own, declare large dividends on the stock, and sell their stock in the market at the highest price they could obtain. Mr. Perkins said he regarded that as a dangerous possibility.

Col. Bennet H. Young conducted the examination yesterday on behalf of the Kentucky Railroad Commission, which is the complainant in the case, and Francis Lynde Stetson had most to do with the cross-examination on behalf of the various defendant railroads.

August Belmont was the first witness of the day. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and was in charge of the finances of the road when John W. Gates acquired control last year. In reply to questions by Col. Young Mr. Belmont said that he did not know that J. P. Morgan & Co. had undertaken to take over the Gates stock until it had been done. The witness said that he was present at an adjourned meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Directorate held recently, when a resolution was passed assenting on behalf of the railroad to the possession by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of a majority interest in the Louisville and Nashville stock.

NO ASSENT TO GATES'S CONTROL.

Q.—When Mr. Gates and his associates obtained control of the stock of the road, was any resolution passed assenting to that control? A.—There was not.

Q.—What was the necessity then for this resolution in regard to the Atlantic Coast Line? A.—We knew who held the majority of the stock, and it was at the request of these majority holders that the resolution was passed.

Q.—You passed this resolution because Mr. Stetson, attorney for J. P. Morgan & Co., sought you out, and because J. P. Morgan & Co. owned a majority of the stock? A.—No, not for that reason alone.

Col. Young then sought to show that there was some understanding reached as to the policy of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, following the acquisition of control by the Atlantic Coast Line, before Mr. Belmont was again chosen head of the Board of Directors.

"The only understanding I had," said Mr. Belmont, "was that the policy of the road was not to be changed. I made it known that if the policy was to be changed I would not continue to serve on the Board of Directors."

Q.—When did it first dawn on your mind that the Atlantic Coast Line could manage the Louisville and Nashville Railroad better than you could do it? A.—It has never dawned on my mind. (Laughing.)

Q.—Then this whole arrangement has been the result of conditions over which you had no control? A.—That is it.

Q.—Then you think you could have managed the Louisville and Nashville better than the Atlantic Coast Line management could do it? A.—It would be egotistical to say that.

Col. Young wanted to know whether Mr. Belmont and his associates had done anything to regain possession of the controlling stock in the Louisville and Nashville after Mr. Gates and his associates had purchased it.

"I did not do anything," said Mr. Belmont. "There was nothing for me to do."

The witness, however, said that he did not surrender the road; that the control of the stock had merely been purchased. He said that, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, he had as much control of the road now as he had before the Gates coup was effected.

Ex-Judge Baxter here asked Mr. Belmont, in cross-examination, if he had ever heard of any agreement to consolidate the railroad interests of the South. The witness had not. John L. Cadwalader then took Mr. Belmont in hand for more cross-examination. The fact was brought out that the laws of Kentucky required that a Kentucky corporation should formally assent to the holding of a control of its stock by a foreign corporation before that control could become effective. It was different when the control was held by individuals, such as Mr. Gates and his friends.

Col. Young wanted to know why the question of assenting to the control of a foreign corporation was submitted to the Louisville and Nashville Directors rather than to the stockholders at the annual meeting held just before the Directors' meeting. Mr. Belmont said that was on advice of counsel, and that it would not have made any difference anyway.

REPRESENTED MINORITY HOLDERS.

Q.—Did it suggest itself to you that you owed a duty to the remaining 294,090 minority stockholders in this company? A.—I did think so. I felt that I represented them myself.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you undertook to represent the minority stockholders rather than the 306,000 whose proxies you held? A.—I did. At the regular meeting I held proxies for 380,000 shares—minority and majority interests—and at the adjourned meeting, I held proxies for 77,000 shares of the minority interest.

Q.—Did you feel that you had a right to pass over the control of this road to a foreign corporation without giving the minority shareholders formal notice of it and a chance to be heard? A.—I did. It was well known what had been done. It was known that Mr. Gates had bought control. It was known that the Gates stock had been placed in the hands of Mr. Morgan's firm. I held 77,000 proxies, and the others had notice and the right to send their proxies to me also.

Q.—You think, then, that it was in the interest of the minority shareholders that the control of the road should pass to the Atlantic Coast Line? A.—I do.

By Mr. Stetson—Why? Because you did not think Gates & Co. the proper people to manage the road? A.—I thought it would be better to have the control in the hands of this corporation than to have it return to the parties to whom it would have gone otherwise.

One of the Commissioners wanted to know what Mr. Gates paid for his stock. Mr. Belmont thought between 130 and 140. He said Mr. Gates got 100 for it. At the present time, Mr. Belmont said, the stock was quoted at 127 or 128. Then Mr. Stetson asked if the Louisville and Nashville stock had not been subject to violent fluctuations all through 1902, fluctuating continuously up to the time the Atlantic Coast Line assumed control. Mr. Belmont said that the stock had gone as high as 164, and had sold as low during the year as 101.

"Then," asked Mr. Stetson, "the present value of the minority stock is substantially 25 per cent. larger than it was before 1902?"

Mr. Belmont answered affirmatively. Col. Young then inquired:

Q.—Didn't the Louisville and Nashville reach a higher price while Mr. Gates had the control than at any time before or since? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the minority stock was worth more under the management of Mr. Gates than under any other control? A.—Yes.

"Under his market management," interposed Mr. Cadwallader, "not his railroad management."

George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., next took the stand. He was asked to relate the history of the Louisville and Nashville purchase by Mr. Gates, and the connection of the Morgan firm with that transaction.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GATES.

"We first learned of the Gates purchases," said Mr. Perkins, "by observing the general disturbance in the market in April of last year. There was practically a corner, and there was about to ensue a most serious disturbance. Mr. Gates informed me that he had acquired his stock as an investment, to dispose of in such manner as he best could, and that the stock was for sale. We then entered into negotiations for the stock. This was the first intimation that any member of our firm had that Gates had acquired or was acquiring this stock.

Q.—When did the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railroads acquire the Monon route? A.—After J. P. Morgan & Co. had made the arrangement with Mr. Gates for the acquisition of the 306,000 shares held by him and his friends. The acquisition of the Monon had never been discussed prior to that time.

Q.—Why did the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville acquire the Monon? A.—After J. P. Morgan & Co. had secured an option on the Louisville stock we found that the Monon could be bought upon what we considered to be favorable terms. The Southern Railroad had considered the question of getting into Chicago, and the Louisville and Nashville had considered the same question. We submitted to both roads a plan by which the Monon could be acquired jointly, and this was done.

Q.—You say that the purpose of J. P. Morgan & Co. in securing the option on the Gates stock was to quiet the general market and the general condition of business? A.—That was our one and controlling motive.

Mr. Perkins then explained the contracts for the purchase of the stock from Mr. Gates, showing that $40,000,000 in stocks, bonds, and cash was paid for the 306,000 shares by the Atlantic Coast Line, and that cash was paid to Mr. Gates and his friends. The witness said that in arranging the sale to the Atlantic Coast Line the Morgans had sought that corporation.

In leading up to this deal, and in inducing the Atlantic Coast Line to take the property, Mr. Perkins said that the principal subject in mind was that the stock was "in the air."

"We were extremely anxious," said Mr. Perkins, "as to the ultimate control of the road. If it remained with Harris, Gates & Co., nobody knew what they would do with it. They had already stated that it was their idea to pay large dividends and to sell the stock at the highest price they could obtain in the market, or else make some other disposition of the stock that we did not know about. We felt that we owed a great moral obligation to the minority shareholders, because the road had been admirably managed in the past. We knew that the Southern Railroad could have nothing to do with it, because the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern were parallel and competing lines. There were naturally, then, but two places to which the property could go—the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line. Our first negotiations were with the Atlantic Coast Line, and after long negotiations, I am glad to say, they were successful."

Judge Baxter drew from Mr. Perkins the statement that Gates did not act for the Morgan firm in any sense in his purchases of Louisville and Nashville stock. Mr. Stetson asked Mr. Perkins why it would have been a bad thing for the minority stockholders for Mr. Gates to have run the market price of the stock up and pay high dividends.

"It might have been a good thing for a year," answered the witness, "but it would have been very disastrous afterward. Our firm is not committed to a temporary policy of any kind."

Q.—(By a Commissioner)—What was Louisville and Nashville stock worth when Gates purchased it? A.—I imagine he paid about $125 a share for all his purchases.

Q.—What did he get for it? A.—We paid $130 a share for the 102,000 share owned by Hawley and Davis and $150 a share for the 204,000 shares owned by Harris, Gates & Co.

Q.—(By Mr. Stetson)—Did not Louisville and Nashville stock reach its highest point in the market after it was known that J. P. Morgan & Co. had taken an option on the stock? A.—Yes. It is worth a more now than it was when Gates bought it, also.

Col. Young announced that he had no further witnesses. He said a subpoena had been made out for Mr. Gates, but that his process servers had been unable to serve the subpoena, and that Mr. Gates was not now in the city. He said he was going to try to take Mr. Gates's deposition, possibly at Palm Beach, Fla. The hearing was then adjourned sine die.

TRUSTEES SELF-PERPETUATING

Control of Brooklyn Public Library Determined by the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate yesterday decided to make one-half of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library self-perpetuating. Ex-Mayors Boody and Schieren of Brooklyn appeared in favor of that proposition, while Herman A. Metz, F. W. Hendricks, and others opposed it.

President Cantor declared that he was absolutely opposed to any proposition that created a self-perpetuating governing board for any public institution supported by public funds.

Controller Grout reminded Mr. Cantor that when he was a State Senator he voted for the self-perpetuating clause in the bill creating the Rapid Transit Commission.

"Well, if I did," exclaimed Mr. Cantor, with a look of surprise, "my attention was not called to the clause."

"And didn't you, as President of the Borough, vote to place the Aquarium in the care of the Zoological Society, a private corporation?" continued Mr. Grout.

"Well," replied Mr. Cantor, "it requires a higher order of intelligence to care for fishes than to take care of a library."

The only members voting in the negative were Borough Presidents Cantor and Swanstrom.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CO. SUIT

The Payment for the Retired Northern Pacific Preferred Stock—Next Hearing in St. Paul, Minn.

The last hearing in New York in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company was held yesterday afternoon, and an adjournment was taken to Jan. 20 at St. Paul, Minn. Special Examiner Ingersoll stated that he would have to finish the taking of testimony in order to report to the court in Minnesota by Feb. 15.

The hearing yesterday resulted in a stipulation by both sides being drawn up and placed on the record as to the transactions of Dec. 27, 1901, at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s bank. The stipulation says that on Dec. 27 the Northern Securities Company owned about $41,000,000 of the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific, practically all of which stock had been secured from E. H. Harriman and Winslow S. Pierce, Trustees. On Dec. 27 the Northern Pacific Company paid off and retired at par the preferred stock presented to it by the Northern Securities Company, paying for the same with its Northern Pacific check on J. P. Morgan & Co. in favor of the Northern Securities Company for $34,760,000.

On that day the Northern Securities Company paid for the convertible bonds which it bought from the Northern Pacific with a check for $34,709,062. This check was on Morgan & Co., bankers for the Securities Company, as well as the Northern Pacific, and the difference between the two big checks was only $62. Both of the checks were deposited with Morgan & Co. in the usual course of business. It was brought out that the Northern Pacific had about $500,000 on deposit Dec. 27, 1901, besides the money needed to meet the demands of retiring its preferred stock.

TO REMOVE OLD MARKETS.

Controller and President Cantor Favor the Resolution Before Aldermen.

The Aldermanic Committee on Buildings gave a hearing yesterday on a resolution to discontinue Catharine, Centre, Union, and Clinton markets. Controller Grout and President Cantor of Manhattan favored the removal of the markets, as they have outlived their usefulness, and if they were torn down the sites could be used by the city to better advantage.

The committee decided to ask the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether the city can use the sites for any other purpose than markets.

E. M. Shepard for Sinking Fund Plan.

Edward M. Shepard has written a letter to Controller Grout expressing approval of the plan formulated by Deputy Controller Stevenson for the control of the Sinking Fund, so that a large proportion of the revenues of the city shall be devoted annually to reducing taxation instead of being placed in accounts for the redemption of city bonds issued before the consolidation. Mr. Shepard said that the Sinking Fund legislation proposed was ingenious, and he can find no legal flaw in the plan.

GONZALES MAY RECOVER

Condition of Lieut. Gov. Tillman's Victim, However, Is Critical.

Mr. Tillman in Statement Says That He Will Show Justification for the Shooting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, who was shot and seriously wounded by Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman yesterday, is holding his own at 9 o'clock to-night. There has been no change in his condition and the crisis is yet to come. The best physicians in this part of the State are doing all they can to save his life, but hold out little hope of his recovery.

Mr. Gonzales is making a plucky fight for his life. He has a strong constitution, and his excellent habits and resolute will give him a chance to live, notwithstanding the serious nature of his wound.

His condition and the shooting are almost the only topics of conversation in South Carolina. Telegrams came throughout the day from all parts of the State and from many places beyond its borders expressing sympathy and asking for the latest news as to Mr. Gonzales's condition. All day long sympathetic crowds gathered around the bulletin board on Main Street and expressed hope for his recovery.

When the city schools assembled this morning and prayers were said, they included an appeal for the recovery of Mr. Gonzales. At the South Carolina College prayer was offered for the recovery of the stricken editor, and even in the Senate Chamber, where Lieut. Gov. Tillman had presided shortly before the shooting, the Chaplain prayed that the wounded man's life would be saved.

While there is a great deal of feeling over the affair it can be stated with positiveness that there is no thought of violence against Lieut. Gov. Tillman on the part of Mr. Gonzales's friends. All reports of threats against Mr. Tillman's life in the event that the stricken editor should die are baseless. It is the wish of Mr. Gonzales and his closest friends that the matter should be left for the courts to settle.

Mr. Gonzales's wound was dressed shortly before 10 o'clock this morning, and Dr. Sherry announced that he was holding his own and doing as well as could be expected, but that the odds were greatly against his recovery. There was no change during the day. The physicians said this evening that they thought the first crisis would be reached during the night.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman passed a quiet day in the county jail, where he had a comfortable room on the second floor. He had some new furniture brought to his place of confinement and made himself comfortable. Some visitors called, but most of the day he spent in consultation with his lawyers, Congressman George W. Croft, ex-Judge C. W. Buchanan, and Coleman L. Blease.

Two of his counsel gave out a statement prepared by Mr. Tillman in response to a telegram. It was:

"I can only say that when the truth of the unfortunate affair is known, my friends, as well as the people, will know how thoroughly I was justified in acting as I did.

"The statements already published in the papers are untrue, and at the proper time this I will be prepared to show. Beyond this I do not care to make any further statement. JAMES H. TILLMAN."

It is understood here that Mr. Tillman's line of defense will be that he thought Mr. Gonzales had a weapon in his coat pocket and that he had his hands in his coat pocket. He is said to contend that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Gonzales was armed. Mr. Tillman will also say that when he aimed his pistol the second time at Mr. Gonzales that he did so expecting the editor to defend himself, and that he lowered his weapon because there was no response and not because of anything Mr. Gonzales said.

Mr. Tillman, it is understood, also will contend that he had not met Mr. Gonzales before. This is denied by Mr. Gonzales's friends, who say the two men were in the Senate chamber and State Capitol together.

JUSTICE COLLINS RETIRES.

New Jersey Supreme Court Designates Justice Dixon for Hudson Circuit.

Justice Gilbert Collins yesterday took formal leave of his associates in the Hudson County Courts at Jersey City. He then went to Trenton, where he sat in the Court of Errors and Appeals. On Monday he will resume his law practice in association with Charles and William H. Corbin.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—At a conference of the Supreme Court Justices here to-day it was decided that Justice Dixon should take the Hudson circuit left vacant by the resignation of Justice Collins. Justice Pitney will succeed Justice Dixon in the Passaic-Bergen circuit. Justice Swayze, the new Justice, will take the Mercer circuit.

MUST PAY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Appellate Division Decision in Case of Richmond Hook and Ladder Company.

The Apellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department yesterday directed that Controller Grout pay to Richmond Hook and Lapper Company No. 4 the sum of $1,000 provided in the charter of New York City to be paid annually to volunteer firemen's companies throughout the city.

The Controller had declined to pay the money unless the company accounted to him for the expenditure of the $1,000 obtained by it in 1901. The Appellate Division holds that Section 722 of the charter is mandatory and that until a paid company was furnished in place of the volunteer company the latter was entitled to the $1,000 annually.

Removal of Col. Gilon Sustained.

The removal of Col. Edward Gilon from his position as the head of the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes, made by ex-Controller Coler, mainly because the Colonel allowed Charles P. Chipp, the cashier of the bureau, to act at times as interest clerk and recording clerk, thereby giving him a chance to misappropriate city moneys, was yesterday upheld by the Appellate Division. Col. Gilon justified his action in allowing Chipp to act in a dual capacity by saying that he had to do so when other clerks were at luncheon. Chipp's defalcations aggregated about $30,000.

Croker Loses Another Point.

The Appellate Division in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Bischoff, denying a motion to punish Fire Commissioner Sturgis for contempt of court for not restoring Chief Croker to duty pending the decision of the appeal from the order of Justice Hall ordering such restoration to duty.

City Clerks as Deed Commissioners.

The attempt made by Nicholas A. Knox, in a suit against the city, to recover some $305 for services as a Commissioner of Deeds in taking affidavits of subpoena servers while also acting as chief clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, was yesterday characterized by the Appellate Division as manifestly unjust. A judgment in Knox's favor is reversed by the court. The Appellate tribunal finds that there was no appropriation for the payment of fees to Commissioners of Deeds, and that it did not appear that the Commissioner of Jurors, or his deputy, was required by law to have affidavits taken or were authorized to incur a liability for such affidavits on the part of the city.

Hope for Condemned Murderer.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Howard M. A. Briggs of the Waverly Congregational Church, Jersey City, Gov. Murphy has consented to convene the Court of Pardons in special session on Jan. 21 to reconsider the case of George W. Taylor, colored, who is to be hanged at Jersey City on Jan. 23 for the murder of his aunt, Minnie Taylor.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads will prevent and cure lameness. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar" Pad.—Adv.

The Telephone—
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9010 Cortlandt, 9000 Morningside, 9040 38th, 9020 Melrose.

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GREENE COMPLAINS TO POLICE.

Commissioner Thinks Law Is Violated in His Neighbor's House, but Is Not Sure.

Calling Policeman Magner of the West Thirtieth Street Station, on post at 7 o'clock last night, Commissioner Greene told him that the residence next to his own, 31 East Thirtieth Street, had been undergoing repairs, and that several charcoal stoves had been placed in the rooms to dry the plaster. The odor from the stoves was objectionable to the Greene family, the Commissioner said, and he also feared that the flooring might be ignited.

"Of course, if this is all right and legal, why then we'll let it go, but if it isn't, steps had better be taken to do away with the condition," said the Commissioner.

The policeman hastened to the station to consult with those more learned in the law than himself. Instead of passing upon the question, telephonic communication was had with the Building Department of the borough. An Inspector was dispatched to the house of which the Commissioner made complaint, and this morning it is expected that the legality or non-legality of the plan for plaster drying will be decided.

AGAINST THE WESTERN UNION.

Petitions to Condemn a Right of Way Along the Pennsylvania Road and for an Injunction Denied.

Judge Joseph Buffington, sitting in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburg yesterday, decided two cases affecting the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One was a petition to condemn a right of way for the Western Union lines along the Pennsylvania Railroad, the other an application for an injunction to prevent dispossessing the Western Union pending the final outcome of the petition to condemn. The decision of the Court was a refusal to grant condemnation proceedings and dismissal of the motion for an injunction. In his decision Judge Buffington said that a railroad's right of way was the artery of its life, and in taking away part of it due regard should be had to the railroad's future needs.

The decisions offset that of Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the United States Circuit Court sitting at Newark of last Wednesday, which permanently enjoined the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from removing the poles and wires of the Western Union from its railroad lines within the jurisdiction of the court.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon of counsel for the Western Union said of Judge Buffington's decisions:

"This goes to show that Judges of the United States courts differ in opinion on the same subject. The Pennsylvania Railroad can appeal from Judge Kirkpatrick's decision as we shall from those of Judge Buffington. Both opinions would in such event come before the same Court of Appeals, the Third Circuit for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and be, naturally, before the same Judges. This is the remedy provided by law. The decisions of Judge Buffington do not at all weaken our confidence in our case and the final outcome of it."

JEWELER'S BODY IN BAY.

Mystery in the Death of Joseph H. Meyer of Brooklyn at Bath Beach.

The body of Joseph H. Meyer, a jeweler, who was in business at 999 Broadway, Brooklyn, and lived with his wife at 219 Adelphi Street, that borough, was found floating in Gravesend Bay at the foot of Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, yesterday morning. The police were unable to learn how Meyer came to his death, though they could find nothing which indicated to them that the man had met with foul play.

Meyer, who was thirty-one years old, was in business with his brothers, Isaac S. and Benjamin J. Meyer, under the firm name of Joseph H. Meyer & Bros. On Thursday night Meyer called up his brother Isaac on the telephone and told him he would not be at the store next day until late, as he had to meet a customer in Williamsburg and also intended to go to Bath Beach, where his business frequently called him. It was at 10 o'clock when William Moore found the body in the bay. When Meyer left home he had about $1,000 worth of jewelry in his possession, and all of that was found in the pockets of his clothing.

The members of Meyer's family declared that he had never been despondent, that he was prospering in business and that his domestic life was of the happiest. He was married only ten months ago. He was a member of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, the Unity Club, Brooklyn, Lodge of the Order of Elks, Cornerstone Lodge, F. and A. M., Temple Beth Elohim and other societies.

MRS. N. G. GREENE SEEKS SUPPORT

Says Husband Lost Her Wealth and Does Not Pay Allowance.

Nelson Goodwin Greene was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to show cause why he should not pay an allowance of $7 a week to his wife, who was formerly Mrs. Charles Pratt, her husband being a cousin of Charles Pratt, who died worth several millions of dollars made in oil.

According to Mrs. Greene, her present husband was formerly her lawyer, and when she was married to him in 1897 she gave over for his administration $1,000,000, 1,087 acres of coal land, and a cotton plantation in the South. In 1897 Mrs. Greene went to Europe, and she asserts she was obliged to return in haste as information reached her that her husband was sinking her wealth in the Schuylkill Water Company. Since then, Mrs. Greene says, her husband has squandered money on other women. The year following her return from Europe a separation was agreed upon. Magistrate Deuel ordered Greene last April to pay his wife $7 a week alimony. Mrs. Greene alleges that this has not been done. Now she wants the sum increased, as well as the sum due her on the $7 a week basis. The Magistrate said he would ascertain if Greene's affairs were as badly wrecked as he asserted.

Capt. Williams Leaves National Guard.

Capt. Alexander S. Williams of Company F, Ninth Regiment, has sent in his resignation, giving business pressure as the reason. It is known, however, that the Captain was not in harmony with Col. Morris, and some time since there was considerable friction. Capt. Williams is a nephew of ex-Inspector of Police Williams.

Dinner to Gen. William Booth.

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army and not Gen. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America, as reported yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to be Senator Hanna's guest at a dinner to be given in Washington on Feb. 12, to which President Roosevelt and his Cabinet have been invited.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The store of Georger & Son, hatters and furriers, 510 Main Street, was damaged by fire early to-day to the extent of $20,000, covered by insurance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Fire to-day destroyed a large manufacturing block at Canal and Madison Streets, causing a loss estimated at $100,000, and caused a panic among the guests of the Grand Central Hotel, adjoining. Among the heaviest losers are the Simonds Manufacturing Company, P. F. Gump & Co., the Eureka Manufacturing Company, and the Western Brass Works.

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

"VICTOR" TALKING MACHINES
On the Easy Payment Plan.
A Small Sum Down and the Rest in Little Monthly Amounts.

About ½ Price for
Fine Leather Goods.

The fact that the articles themselves are exclusive—French and Vienna importations from our Holiday Stock—guarantees superb designs and quality. The prices are specially set for to-day.

WRIST BAGS.
150 WRIST BAGS, including the new Automobile shape, hardly two of which are alike; the frames, shapes and sizes are the newest and most exclusive; the leathers comprise the finest selected stock in Real Seal, Walrus, Sea Lion, French Calf and Suede; formerly priced at $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50; to insure quick selling, to-day, 5.00
WRIST BAGS; genuine Seal or Walrus; chamois or silk-lined; choice of several sizes; plain or snake design frame; in gilt, nickel, oxidized or gun metal; regularly up to $1.50, 85
MUSIC ROLLS.
LEATHER MUSIC ROLLS, full size, black grain leather, brown and russet alligator grain, wine color walrus grain, etc., leather-covered buckle, stitched strap, choice, at, 39
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Men's and Boys'
Colored Shirts
Negligee and Stiff-Bosom Shirts.
The great sale which has created such a stir is reinforced.
Many new lots have been added, and selections are very satisfactory. These Shirts are made with either attached or detached Collars and Cuffs, or with neckband and attached or detached Cuffs.
Sizes 12 to 17. Regular 75c. qualities. 39c
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Men's Neckwear
of Imported Silks.
In all about a thousand Neckties. We mark them at one price.
They'll sell with a rush to-day.
At 65c { Intended to be sold at $1.00 to $2.00. All the largest and best shapes. Splendid variety of patterns.
MEN'S 50c. NECKWEAR; all shapes, 25
MEN'S 25c. NECKWEAR; all shapes, 12½
(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Men's High-Class Gloves.
The Product of a Famous Manufacturer at Extraordinary Prices.
See these gloves and you'll buy at once—perhaps two or three pairs. Absolutely the most wonderful Glove values in the city. Every pair bears the trade-mark of a maker whose reputation for superiority extends all over the United States.
We have divided the lots into three groups, and at the prices named the Gloves will be sought to-day with remarkable eagerness by every man who appreciates a most uncommon bargain.
MEN'S GLOVES.
AT 50c { MEN'S HEAVY GLOVES; outseam; good shades of red; lined and unlined, large sizes only; regularly for $1.00 a pair.
AT 90c { MEN'S GRAY AND BROWN HEAVY OUTSEAM P. K. REINDEER GLOVES; trade-mark of maker on each pair; were $1.50 and $1.75.
AT 69c { MEN'S GRAY MOCHA GLOVES; most desirable shades; were $1.00.
WOMEN'S GLOVES.
WOMEN'S FINE ARABIAN MOCHA GLOVES; gray, black, or brown; all sizes; 1-pearl or 2-clasp; usually $1.00 and $1.25; a pair. 75
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Fine Sweaters
and Cold Weather Clothing.
Does your work take you out of doors a great deal, or are you fond of outdoor Winter sports? Yes? Then here is news that will interest you deeply. We were never better prepared, and never were prices so remarkably low.

BOYS' EXTRA FINE SWEATERS, plain color or striped, collar and cuffs; full fashioned and well made of purest wool, 1.95, 1.65 and 1.45
MEN'S SWEATERS, plain color or fancy, all wool, extra well made and will hold their shape; made to sell at $3.00, 1.85
MEN'S SWEATERS, fine plain-color Australian lamb's wool; made to sell at $4.00, 2.75
INTERCOLLEGIATE SWEATERS, extra heavy, all wool, plain color, full fashioned garments; 10-in. double necks; in all popular colors; $6.00 grade, 3.95
INFANTS' SWEATERS, in great variety; at 1.45
WOMEN'S BLOUSE SWEATERS, fancy ribbed patterns and assorted colors, with neat golf buttons, 3.95
SWEDISH IMPORTED DOGSKIN COATS, tan or black, extra fine and well made, made to sell at $15.00; special, 12.00
CORDUROY LEATHER REVERSIBLE COATS, weather-proof, special, 5.45
STORM KING COATS, Covert cloth, fleece-lined and rubber interlined, corduroy collar, wind and water proof, 2.95
SHEEPSKIN VESTS, lined with extra fine natural sheep's wool, special, 2.50
(Third Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Extra Good
Cigar Values.
3,000 KEY WEST CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS; strictly high grade; Cuban hand-made; assorted sizes; Reinas, Diplomaticos and Deliciosas; regular $5.00 quality; box of 50, 3.95
EL FENIX; Key West Clear Havana Conchas Especiales, box of 50, 3.25
GREAT METROPOLIS; Sumatra wrapper; finest long Havana filler Puritanos Finos; box of 50, 2.50
2,000 CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS; 10c. quality; hand-made; box of 50, 2.15
GENERAL SCOTT, Rothschilds or ROBERT BONNER Cabinets; box of 50, 1.75
SUMATRA WRAPPER PURITANOS; long combination filler; box of 50, 1.50
KEY WEST EXTRAS; box of 50, 1.00
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

The World's
Greatest Grocery.
SELECTED SIRLOIN ROAST; special at, per lb., 12½
ROAST BEEF—Extra fancy Prime Ribs, per lb., 16
LAMB—Short forequarter fancy Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 6
LAMB—Hindquarter fancy Canada Spring Lamb, lb., 14
MUTTON—Legs fancy Canada Mutton, per lb., 12
POULTRY—Fresh killed dry-picked Fowl, per lb., 15
SCALLOPS—Selected extra large Scallops, qt., 30
SELECTED BOSTON SMELTS, 3 lbs. for 25c.; per lb., 10
DELICATESSEN—Armour's mild, sugar cured, sliced ham or delicious and well seasoned sliced corned beef, per lb., 25
CHEESE—Genuine "Societe" Roquefort Cheese; very appetizing and toothsome; per lb., 37
CRACKERS—Delicious fresh-made Honey Tarts, lb., 12½
CRACKERS—Fresh home-made Fig Bars, lb., 10
COFFEE—Fancy Cucuta Maracaibo, lb., 15
OLIVES—"Hazel" brand fancy Manzanilla Olives, 16-oz. bottle, 18
CELERY—Fancy large, well-bleached stalks; very tender and crisp; per stalk, 8
SPINACH—Fresh from Southern gardens; per qt., 5
WATERCRESS—Fresh cut from Maryland beds; 3 bunches, 10c.; per bunch, 4
(Fourth Floor.)

Horse Blankets & Lap Robes.
Ever look at our stock? If not, it's because you are not familiar with The Big Store. Probably our fault, too. Well, just read over these for to-day. If you have a want, you will be here.

WOOL SQUARE BLANKETS; 84x90; suitable for business use, 2.25
WOOL SQUARE BLANKETS; 10 lbs., 90x96; dark blue with red stripes; leathered for harness, 5.00
ALL-WOOL ROAD BLANKETS, 84x90; fancy patterns, 4.50
WOOL ROAD BLANKETS, 84x90; fancy patterns, 2.50
HEAVY DOUBLE (CHASE) PLUSH LAP ROBES, fancy colors, 3.00
EXTRA HEAVY (CHASE) PLUSH LAP ROBES, several good patterns, 5.75
EXTRA LARGE SIZE HEAVY DOUBLE (CHASE) PLUSH LAP ROBES, 7.50
Also some very fine FUR ROBES that are extremely low in price.
6.50, 7.25, 8.00, 9.50, 10.50, 12.50 and 16.50
HEAVY BURLAP STABLE BLANKETS; lined throughout; 2 surcingles attached; rawhide breast straps, 1.10
BROWN DUCK STABLE BLANKETS; quilted lining; 2 surcingles attached, 1.25
EXTRA HEAVY BURLAP STABLE BLANKETS; lined throughout; 2 wide web surcingles attached; rawhide breast straps, 1.50
(Third Floor, East.)

Double-Value Shoe Sale
Is Now at Its Best.
We maintain the attractiveness of the event by the addition of thousands of pairs of
Good Shoes for
Men, Women and Children
from our own stock. All sizes can be had now at an average of
About One-Half Less Than Usual.

1.85 for Men's 3.50 Shoes
These styles: VICI KID, single and double soles, lace and Congress; London toes with tips and wide plain toes, BOX CALF, double soles, lace, swing last (flat), also the staple straight last, lace. CALF SKIN and PATENT LEATHER, in several styles, all sizes; in Kid Calf, mostly 6 to 8 in Patent Leathers. Choice of These at 1.85
1.00 for Men's 2.00 Shoes
MEN'S SHOES of good quality; Satin Calf, laced style, well made on stylish lasts, MEN'S KID OXFORD TIES, hand turned soles, very light, suitable for dancing or general parlor wear; also Patent Leather Pumps in sample sizes. 1.00
1.95 for Women's 3.50 Shoes.
There are 19 styles on sale: KID, button and lace, with Patent or Kid tips, single and double soles, VELOUR CALF, Bluchers, double sole, BOX CALF, lace, double sole, PATENT LEATHER, lace and button, kid and cloth tops, high and low heels, PATENT KID, button and lace, welt soles, All sizes in These Styles at 1.95
1.00 for Women's 2.00 Shoes.
WOMEN'S SHOES—Vici Kid, double soles, in lace and button, Patent Leather tips, 1.00
(Men's Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)
(Women's Store, Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Stirring Sale of SUITS for Boys

WE have secured two splendid groups of Suits for Boys, to sell at a popular price today. They are suits that meet the WANAMAKER standard throughout:

Absolutely pure wool fabrics.
All seams sewed with silk.

The styles are excellent, the making is high-class at every point.

$5 to $8 Sailor Suits and $5 Double-Breasted Suits

At $3.50 a Suit!

There are two hundred of the Sailor Suits, made of serges and cheviots, handsomely trimmed. Sizes for 3 to 12 years.

And one hundred Suits with double-breasted jackets, of all-wool mixed cheviots, silk sewed. Sizes for 8 to 16 years.

Choose today for $3.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CLOTHING for Men

WE have picked out of our stock just a hundred and seven Overcoats from the twenty-dollar lines, which we are willing to clean out quickly. They are the best twenty-dollar overcoats shown in New York this Winter. The materials are Oxford mixed and black cheviots, made in the smartest style. Today $14.50, instead of $20.

Also a lot of Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, picked from our regular $6, $7 and $8 lines, today are $5.

And a group of Sack Suits for young men of 15 to 19 years—about eighty suits in all—of good styles in fancy cheviots, but broken in sizes; so these $12 and $15 suits are marked today at $8.50 a suit.

Small men can also be fitted in this group. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Hats At Low Prices

NO reason for going without a new Derby Hat on account of the expense. For here are two excellent groups—

$3 and $3.50 Hats at $1.75
$2 Hats at $1.

A variety of splendid models, and handsome, stylish hats at most moderate cost. All black.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

SHIRTS and COLLARS for Thrifty Men

MORE of the remarkable offerings of Shirts and Collars that create a stir among men every time we announce them:

White Negligee Shirts, 50c

Made of excellent white madras, in a variety of stripes; with one pair of detachable cuffs; all sizes. Soft, comfortable shirts that look well at any season of the year. Remarkable value at 50c.

Linen Collars, 3 for 25c

Piccadilly and high turnover styles—two heights of each. All sizes; handsomely laundered, and neatly put up, three in a box. The best collars ever sold regularly at the price—3 for 25c.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

Lace Curtains Reduced

WE'RE cutting right and left, into prices and into stock, to get things ship-shape for inventory.

Hence there are all sorts of happenings among the Lace and Sash Curtains that are of interest to women with homes to keep dainty and attractive.

Patterns were made for this season's selling, stock is fresh and in good condition, but prices are down a quarter, a third, one-half—thus:

BRUSSELS SASH CURTAINS

At one-half regular prices:
At $2.25, $3.25, $3.75, $4.35, $4.75, $9 pair.
From $4.50, $6.50, $7.50, $8.75, $9.50, $18.

ARABIAN SASH CURTAINS

One-third less than regular prices:
At $5.25, $7, $8, $9, $14 to $27 pair.
From $8, $10.50, $12, $13.50, $21 to $40.

WHITE IRISH POINT SASH CURTAINS

At three-fifths of original prices:
At $2, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $6 pair.
From $3.75, $5.85, $6, $6.75, $7, $11.25.

TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS—Full Size

One-quarter less than usual prices:
At $6, $6.75, $7, $5.50, $9 pair.
From $8.25, $9, $9.25, $7.75, $12. Third floor.

The January SHOE SALE Begins Today

A Great Public Benefit

THIS is a great movement brought about for the entirely selfish reason of making large shoe business for the WANAMAKER STORE; but, measured by the very positive economies it presents to the great shoe-buying public, it is in the nature of a great public benefit.

We have turned trade conditions to enormous advantage. We have secured vast quantities of excellent shoes for men, women and children, at the lowest prices, grade for grade, that even our best former sales have offered.

You Can Select Practically Any Kind of Shoe You Wish
You Can Depend On Its Thoroughly Worthy Character
You Can Rest Assured That Its Style Is Correct
You Know That the Wanamaker Guarantee Protects You
You Know That the Saving Is Large and Positive

This Sale forestalls the necessity of your taking chances in buying cheap and unreliable Shoes elsewhere, no matter how little money you expected to pay.

It Is Shoe Insurance, and Splendid Bargains Combined

A combination peculiar to the great WANAMAKER SHOE SALES, which have been tested again and again by the New York public and never yet found wanting.

Correct valuations, positive economies, thorough goodness in every shoe.

Here are a few of the lines that go on sale when our doors open this morning:

MEN'S SHOES

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Black calfskin lace, with double soles, sewed; full round toe-last with tip, and extended soles.
At $1.90, worth $3—Box calfskin lace shoes, with heavy soles of pure oak-tanned leather, Goodyear welted and stitched; made on the most popular of this season's lasts.
At $2.40, worth $3.50—Box calfskin, black Russia leather, kidskin and patent leather. Modern toe-shapes, careful workmanship. Goodyear welted soles, and best wearing sole leather.

WOMEN'S SHOES

At $1.20, worth $1.75—Button and lace, with tips of both kid and patent leather; neat toes and heels; medium-weight soles.
At $1.50, worth $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes, in stylish patterns; medium toe-last and military heels.
At $1.60, worth $2.50—Chrome-tanned kidskin, button and lace boots, with oak-tanned soles, sewed by Goodyear process; stylish and serviceable.
At $1.90, worth $2.50—Kidskin boots, of good quality; both lace and button styles; various toe-shapes and weights of soles; handsomely made and stylish in appearance.
At $2.20, worth $3—Dress shoes of extra fine grade; vamps of black kidskin with patent leather tips; tops of dull kid; soles thin and flexible; heels high-curved, French style; unusually handsome.
At $2.40, worth $3.50—Black kid and calfskin, in heavy and medium weights; Goodyear welted soles of prime oak leather, made on half-a-dozen of the best lasts. Shoes that will be appreciated by women who wear the best.

BOYS' SHOES

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Black satin and box calf lace shoes, with heels and heavy soles; sizes 9 to 2.
At $1.30, worth $1.75—Sturdy shoes for school or play; laced, with full, wide toes and heavy soles; all sizes from 12 to 5½; in satin calf or box grain leather.
At $1.50, worth $2—Black satin calf lace, with heavy sewed soles; solid and comfortable.
At 1.90, worth 2.50—Box calf lace, with heavy oak-leather welted soles; full round toes; school last; sizes 2½ to 5½.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

At $1.20, worth $1.50—Small Boys' Shoes of box calf and patent leather; heavy spring heels and wide toes; sizes 9 to 13½.
At $1, worth $1.35—Black satin calf and grain, spring-heel lace Shoes, made on wide, easy lasts.
At $1.50, worth $2—Box calf lace Shoes; welted soles of oak leather; sizes 9 to 13½.
At 75c, worth $1—Girls' Shoes of kidskin; spring heels and solid soles; sizes up to 1.
At $1, worth $1.35—Black kid and calfskin lace and button Shoes, in various shapes; sizes 8½ to 2.
At $1.20, worth $1.50—Calfskin, lace and kidskin, lace and button; spring heels, stout soles, heavy tips; durable and handsome; sizes 11 to 2.

Rubber Overshoes at Half Price—Thousands of pairs of best quality, in shapes to fit present styles of shoes. For women, girls and children.

At Twenty-five Cents a Pair

Small lots at smaller prices. Cannot be advertised, as quantities suffice only for a few hours' selling. Basement.

FINE FURS At Most Decisive Reductions

THE Wanamaker stock of Furs has been quite notable this season for the unusually fine pieces presented. The season has been a most successful one, and today we are quite willing to accept the price conditions necessary to dispose of these very elegant pieces during the current season. All are superbly made, of skins of highest character:

At $40, from $75—Combination Stole of squirrel and white caracul.
At $50, from $95—Double Arctic Fox Combination Scarf and Muff; trimmed with lace.
At $75, from $125—Full length Stole of select quality Arctic fox, finished with tails.
At $75, from $125—Handsome Neck Ruff of broadtail, with long tabs of chiffon. Fancy Flat Muff to match.
At $75, from $135—Ermine and Chinchilla Collarette, trimmed with chiffon. Fancy Flat Muff to match.
At $90, from $150—Natural Fisher Set; extra long Animal Scarf, with round Muff.
At $300, from $450—Flat Russian Sable Scarf, with long tabs trimmed with tails.
At $500, from $750—Handsome Russian Sable Scarf, double stripe; 100 inches long.
At $667, from $1000—Russian Sable Set; Straight Plain Scarf Cushion Muff, elaborately trimmed with tails and claws.
At $60, from $100—Ermine Collarette, with pointed tabs trimmed with white fox.
At $60, from $110—Squirrel Cape, with shawl collar and long tabs.
At $150, from $250—Short Ermine Opera Cape, elaborately trimmed with chiffon and lace.
At $100, from $200—White Caracul Eton Jacket; collar and lapels faced with velvet and lace.
At $175, from $300—Broadtail Coat; storm collar and revers of real chinchilla.
At $175, from $300—Alaska Seal Coat; fancy ermine revers; collar trimmed with ermine.
At $200, from $300—Collarless Siberian Squirrel Ulster; extra full; fancy lining.
At $167, from $250—Persian Lamb Box Coat, additional collar of lace.
At $200, from $300—Plain Persian Lamb Box Coat.
At $467, from $700—Broadtail Blouse, with full skirt and fancy belt.
At $450, from $700—Plain Ermine Box Coat; 42 inches long.
At $667, from $1000—Long Russian Blouse of ermine; Russian sable collar and cuffs.
At $2000, from $3000—Long Russian Blouse of Russian sable with fancy belt. Second floor.

Girls' Coats, $10

WORTH half as much again, up to double. But it's stock-clearing time, and small lots, like these, must take leave.

They're handsome little Coats, too, and include, between them, all sizes from 6 to 12 years. Blue chinchilla, kersey in a variety of colors, a few of black velveteen. Well made, stylishly trimmed, and formerly priced at $15 to $20. Now **Ten Dollars Each**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Coats At Hurry-Up Prices

PRACTICALLY every coat in our stock is under-price now, but on the lines told of today reductions are particularly decisive.

At $7.50—Short Back Jackets in Oxford or black; worth $12 and $16.50.
Also a number of light-weight Jackets, mostly small sizes, that were $13.50 to $22.
At $15—Coats of zibeline; hip length; shoulder capes; trimmed with stitched taffeta bands; lined with satin. Worth $23.50.
At $20—Three-quarter length Coats of kerseys, cheviots and Scotch mixtures. Worth $30.
At $30—Coats of various kinds of cloth and velour, in exclusive styles. Some offered previously as low as $33; but all were originally $42 to $58.
At $50—Imported Coats of velour and cloth, in the handsomest of this season's styles. Worth $65 to $125.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Coats Caps and Dresses

WE have made the most sweeping sort of reductions throughout our entire collection of Children's Winter Dresses, Coats and Caps. Our showing has never been more attractive than it is this season, and some of the prettiest of the garments remain, to bear the new prices.

Here are details of what some fortunate little people will fall heir to:

Coats at $3.50 to $15

That were $5 to $25. Materials are cloth, velveteen, corduroy, peau de soie, trimmed with fur, silk or lace, in many charming styles. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Dresses at $1 to $2

That were $1.50 to $2.50. They are made of cashmere, flannel and serge, in various pretty colors; yoke, waist and sailor effects, neatly trimmed with braid. Sizes 1 to 5 years.

Caps at $1 to $2

That were $1.75 to $2.50. Of velvet, in plain French effects, or trimmed with white stitched taffeta or satin ribbon. Others in bonnet style, trimmed with fur. Sizes up to 2 years.

Also Caps of white, blue or pink silk, trimmed with fur. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silver Saturday

TODAY ends a week of most notable Silver selling. The quality, character and variety of the silverwares offered—both sterling and quadruple plate—and the extreme lowness of the prices, combine to make an event of lasting importance to those wise enough to profit by it.

The collection is broken in many places, the supply of certain articles has been exhausted by vigorous buying.

But these are still here in force:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $7.50, $9.50, $10.
4-piece Tea Sets, $4.50, $5. Cake Baskets, $1.75.
4-light Candelabra, $3.75, $4.25; 5-light, $4.75.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.50, $1.75.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $1.75, $2.
Crumb Sets, $1.75, $2.
Water Pitchers, $2.50, $3.25, $3.50.
Bread Trays, $1.25, $1.75, $2, $2.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.75, $3, $3.50.
Berry Bowls, $3.25, $3.50, $4.50.
Candlesticks, $1.25. Nut Bowls, $2.25
Tobacco Jars, $2. Salad Bowls, $3.25
Shaving Cup and Brush, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75.
Loving Cups, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz. Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz. Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Butter Knives, 20c, 25c Sugar Spoons, 20c
Gravy Ladles, 45c Fish Knives, 85c, $1
Oyster Ladles, $1 Fish Forks, 85c
Soup Ladles, $1.10 Berry Spoons, 50c, 65c
Cold Meat Forks, 35c Ice-cream slicers, $1.10
Cheese Scoops, 60c Vegetable Forks, $1.10
Asparagus Forks, $1.50 Pea Servers, $1.10
Bonbon Spoons, 50c
Triple Plate Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.
Ninth street aisle and Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Tableware

A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

Berry Bowls, $21.25, $32.50, $35.
Meat Dishes, $16.25, $20.50, $52.
Compotiers, $15, $20.75. Whiskey Bottles, $5.
Silver Deposit Vases, $3.25. Tomato Servers, $2.
Tea Spoons, $2.25, were $3. Butter Picks, 85c
Orange Spoons, 90c Sugar Sifters, 90c
Bonbon Spoons, 85c Children's Forks, 85c
Cheese Scoops, $1.10 Children's Spoons, 50c.
Salt Spoons, 40c Berry Forks, $4.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Walnut Candies, 25c

ENGLISH Walnut Tablets and Maple Walnut Squares—two "perfectly delicious" combinations of best selected walnuts and clear sugar candy.

They are both kinds that, based on the actual worth of the shelled walnuts they contain, should sell at 40c a pound. For today—

25c a Pound Basement.

Ten Thousand HANDKERCHIEFS At 12½c Each

Six Thousand for Men
Four Thousand for Women

IF you were hunting a name to describe the quality of these plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, you might call them "Assorted Seconds," or misweaves. For their only defect consists of a thick thread here or there. Even the other pardonable and usual shortcomings in Seconds—oil spots and pinholes—are entirely absent—carefully called out.

Hems are chiefly ¼ and ½-inch; although you may find all widths. No handkerchief in the lot would sell regularly for less than 20c, while some would bring 75c if absolutely perfect. The majority range between 30c and 40c. All are priced

12½ Cents Each

Six for 75c, a dozen for $1.50. Broadway.

A Sale of Imported LACE ROBES

THE new Lace Robes for Spring are coming in. It is hard, in many cases, to tell wherein they differ from those of the present season. But they have the same discouraging effect on their predecessors as though they were radically different—the earlier robes are sharply reduced, and hurried out.

About fifty fine Imported Robes, in the styles of last Fall, share this fate today. They are the finest productions of Paris and Plauen experts. They embrace a variety of rich, beautiful patterns, in batiste, mull, crepe, voile and all-lace foundations, with imitation Irish Crochet, Guipure, Escurial, Renaissance, Chantilly, Valenciennes, Point Venise and Filet Laces. Colors are white, cream and black; and, with few exceptions, the robes are unique.

Use in counter and window display has caused some of the robes to lose a little of their freshness, which a hot iron will readily restore. Prices have suffered most, for the new markings are

About Half Original Prices

The robes were formerly $50 to $175.
The new prices are **$20 to $75.**

Then there are a few more simple robes, both foreign and domestic, mostly in lace effects; formerly $25 to $50, now **$8 to $18.**

Broadway.

Silk Waists, $3.50

REGULAR $5 to $6.50 values, bought at a special price-concession. They are of Louisine, peau de soie, or taffeta, with corded stripes, or in plain colors, light or dark shades. The Waists are plaited in many different effects, or trimmed with contrasting or fancy buttons. Not many of a kind—but a good many kinds; and splendid Waists to buy for $3.50.

Then a group of

Eiderdown Robes, $2.75

Of handsome ripple Eiderdown, in plain colors; three styles; collar and cuffs bound with satin or trimmed with ribbon or fancy stitching. Some of the collars are appliqued. Regular values $3.75 to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Umbrella Bargains

UMBRELLAS are like "L" tickets—good until used up. And an extra one, at home or the office, is a pardonable extravagance, if you can buy it and save money. There's always consolation in thinking that it won't be "extra" long.

Now for the point of these platitudes:

At $1.75, worth $2.50—26 and 28-inch Umbrellas of good quality union taffeta, with fancy handles.
At $2, worth $2.75—26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with choice natural wood handles.
At $2.90, worth $3.75—Women's 26-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles.
At $2.90, worth $3.75—Men's 26 and 28-inch extra quality union taffeta Umbrellas; natural wood or fancy handles.
At $3.75, worth $5 and $6—26-inch extra quality All-silk Umbrellas, with an extensive variety of fancy handles.
At $5, worth $7 to $10—26-inch extra quality All-silk Umbrellas, with more elaborate fancy handles.

Broadway.

Dolls That Delight

IT'S doll-time the whole year long. Ask any little maiden if that isn't so, and hear her eager affirmation.

Consequently our doll show is an all-year-round affair. Whatever the season, you are sure of finding a splendid stock from which to choose the proper dolly; and prices are always wonderfully little:

DRESSED DOLLS

At 25c—12-in. Jointed Dolls, with sleeping eyes and blonde wig; neatly dressed. Each in a box.
At 50c—13-in. Full-jointed Dolls, with sleeping eyes and curly blonde wig; dressed in a variety of styles. Each in a box.
At 50c—15½-in. Jointed Dolls, with stationary eyes and blonde wig; neatly dressed. Each in a box.
At $1—17-in. Full-jointed Dolls, with fine bisque head, sleeping eyes and blonde wig; dressed in a number of styles and colors. Each in a box.
Other Dressed Dolls up to $32.

BABY BLANCHE DOLLS

At $1—21½-in., full-jointed body, fine bisque head, sleeping eyes, long curly sewed wig; shoes and stockings.
At $1.50—23-in., full-jointed body, fine bisque head, sleeping eyes, long curly sewed wig; with shoes and stockings.
Other sizes up to $4.

ASSORTED DOLLS

All small quantities; some made by Handwerck, some from Bergman; and a small lot of the Bebe Jumeau Dolls. Ranging in price from $1 to $9; former price, $2 to $18. Annex, 770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Owing to the indisposition of Mme. Eames, the part of Marguerite will be sung this afternoon by Mme. Seygard.
This Afternoon, at 2—FAUST. Seygard, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
To-night, at 8, at Pop. Prices—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Bridewell, Marylli; Gerhaeuser, Bispham, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists—Sembrich (first appearance this season at these concerts,) Bridewell, Dani, Scotti, ENTIRE OPERA ORCHESTRA. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Marylli; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TUESDAY AFT., JAN. 20, at 2
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE. DUSE
ELEONORA
La Citta Morta (Third Act.) MAGDA (Second Act.)
LA MOGLIEDI CLAUDIO Third Act.
(La Femme de Claude.)
Seats on sale. Prices, $3.50, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH.—Daly's Theatre, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. Mon., Jan. 19th, "Rheingold," (with David Bispham.) Thurs., Jan. 22d, "Die Walkure," (soloist, Mme. Sara Anderson, soprano.) Seats 25c. to $1.00.

Madison Square Garden. ADM. 50c.
THIRD ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Opens TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times
BILLIONAIRE
Overwhelming Success. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

CARNEGIE HALL,
This (Sat.) Aft., at 2:30.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 1, in C minor, Op. 68; GOUNOD, "Stances de Sapho," from "Sapho"; GOLDMARK, Chorus of Spirits and Spirits' Dance, from "Merlin"; ELGAR, "Sea Pictures"; WAGNER, Introduction and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde." Soloist, Kirkby Lunn
Seats $1.50 to 75c.; at Box Office, Tyson's, (5th Ave. Hotel,) and Ditson's, at regular prices.

HERALD Sq. Theatre. B'way & 35th St. Evenings at 8. Mat. To-day, 2.
LAST TWO TIMES
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19TH.
DE WOLF HOPPER
IN "MR. PICKWICK."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. 2482 Mad. Mats. Thursday & To-day.
"Mr. Aubrey Boucicault scored an undoubted triumph in 'When All the World Is Young,' or 'Heidelberg.'"—N. Y. Herald.
BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 19,
Mr. Louis Mann in "The Consul."
SEATS ON SALE.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2:15. Eves., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "Florodora." Souvenirs 100th TIME. Jan. 19

New York's Finest MAJESTIC The World's Safest Theatre.
Broadway and 59th St. Grand Circle.
Opens Positively Tues. Eve., Jan. 20.
WITH THE WIZARD OF OZ
Entire production staged and arranged by MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
78th Annual Exhibition
American Fine Arts Galleries,
215 WEST 57TH STREET.
JANUARY 3RD TO 31ST, 1903.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M. & to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed.
"A Great Success."—Hera d. THE UNFORESEEN

NEW SAVOY THEATRE 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
The Girl With the Green Eyes WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
JULIA Another Marlowe Triumph.
MARLOWE Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day, 2:15
THE CAVALIER.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th st., near B'way. Last Matinee, 2:15. Last Night, 8:20.
MRS. LANGTRY IN THE CROSS-WAYS.
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Charles Frohman Will Present in her new play
ANNIE RUSSELL MICE AND MEN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Ave
Evgs. at 7:45 Sharp. Mat. To-day at 1:45.
EXTRA HAMLET MAT. TUESDAY.
SOTHERN HAMLET Last Two Weeks
Jan. 26—E. H. Sothern in "IF I WERE KING."

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Thurs., 2:30.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea., B'way & 38th St. Last Time To-night, 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
MR. GOODWIN MISS ELLIOTT
N. C. MAXINE
in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."
Wed. Evg., Jan. 21, Mr. Blue Beard. Seats on sale

LOOK UP HERE!
A WONDER—A FUTURE LOOK.
Whoever understands German language should come to Mannerkor Hall, No. 203-207 East 56th St., near 3d Av., NEXT Sunday, Jan. 18, 1903, 11 o'clock A. M.
HIGH INSPIRATION.
Entrance, $1. Open 10:30 A. M.

VICTORIA. LAST WEEKS.
42d St., B'way, & 7th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y.
VIOLA ALLEN IN The Eternal City.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Intercollegiate Hockey Match To-night, HARVARD vs. PRINCETON.
Adm. 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST 2 WEEKS
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75 $1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Evs. 8:10.

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. The Land of the Living.

DEMANDS OF EDUCATION

Modern Methods Discussed at the Dinner of Lehigh Men.

President Roosevelt's Action in the Coal Strike Referred to as Not Right—Dr. Rainsford's Address.

At the annual dinner of the New York Lehigh Club, at the University Club, last evening, a perceptible echo of the coal strike of last Summer interrupted the opening speech of the toastmaster, H. F. J. Porter, Vice-President of the Lehigh Club, the toastmaster, was discussing the subject of education and the obligation educators were under to help labor and capital to settle their disputes.

"We hope that the speakers," he said, "will addresse themselves to this problem. We hope they will show us how we can avoid in the future such a trouble as that which recently forced the President of the United States to assume a position he had no right to assume, and intervene to settle the trouble."

At this point Robert P. Linderman of Bethlehem, Penn., ex-President of the Bethlehem Iron Company, who is a Trustee of Lehigh University and a grandson of Asa Packer, who founded the Lehigh University, and who built and controlled the Lehigh Valley Railroad, arose and interrupted the toastmaster.

"Pardon me," Mr. Linderman said, "but are we to understand that the Lehigh Club assumes the attitude of saying that the President did something he had no right to do?"

"I don't see that it is a club matter," Mr. Porter replied, and then continued his speech.

About 100 Alumni of Lehigh University sat down to the dinner. The banquet hall was decorated with white and brown, the colors of the university. Just behind the toastmaster was a life-size portrait of Asa Packer.

The general topic of discussion of the speakers was "Do Modern Educational Methods Meet the Demands of the Times? If Not, How Can They Be Remedied?" The speakers were the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University, President Alexander C. Humphreys of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; President Thomas M. Drown of Lehigh University, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Prof. Langdon C. Stewardson of Lehigh, William C. Redfield, Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, and Samuel B. Donnelly of the Board of Education.

"The Relation of Employer and Employe" was the subject assigned to the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. He said that he had become acquainted with Lehigh last year when he visited the university in the Spring, "when all was as gay as a lark, and when the seventeen-year-old crickets on the campus were raising the devil." He declared that in his opinion the cure for all labor ills rests in education. He said that some people talked about his coming from the east side district.

"I want you to know," he said, "that there is no such thing as a black, debauched and degraded part of New York called the East Side. Why, gentlemen, we are the Athens of New York. I have been a teacher in the district, and I have been surprised at the marvelous progress that has been made there in educating the people. It is true that at times I have been compelled to use force in my educational work, for there are times when the only possible argument with a man is a good stiff jolt in the jaw.

"Why is it that our country was nearly wrecked recently, and a disaster narrowly averted in the coal strike? It was because they are using in the anthracite district a kind of labor that cannot be American ized in a few years. There was a time when our best labor was in this district—the old Scotch labor. But these people would not tolerate unionism, and they had to give way to the Slav, and now we're all getting it in the neck.

"The trouble with our country is that we are head over heels after personal aggrandizement and we're not paying any attention to the social and political life of the masses. We clamor after new laws and we claim they will cure all evils. Then, when we get these laws, we go on about our personal business, and leave the laws to take care of themselves."

Dr. Brown said the only solution of the educational problem, the problem of giving the great enthusiasm and inspiration to the pupil, must be found in the multiplication of laboratories and seminaries. It is only in the personal contact of the teacher and the taught that the greatest advantage is to be derived, he said.

Dr. Leipziger complained of the fact that women predominated so greatly in the teaching force of the country. He said that the average pay of the teachers of the country was only $47 a month. It was not to be wondered at that there were so few men in the profession, he remarked. He said that the highest paid man in the common school system of the United States was the Superintendent of Public Schools in this city, who receives $8,000 a year.

Amusements.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day at 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
Jan. 10, 3 P.M., 2d DOLMETSCH CONCERT.
Seats at box office and Ditson's.

Mrs. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
(Ye Elizabethan Stage)
WILL REOPEN Jan. 27th "ROMEO & JULIET."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15. Phone 2224 Mad. EVES. 8:20.
"Another Success."—Sun. CLYDE FITCH'S
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. T'd'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"A MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Times.
JIM BLUDSO With ROBERT HILLIARD.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation of King Edward, Aft. & Eve. DE KOLTA, the Wizard, tonight at 9

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Scales of Justice. TED MARK'S Big Concert Sunday Night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

Harlem Op. House: Ethel Barrymore. Evs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. "A Country Mouse" & "Carrots." Next Week: N. C. Goodwin-Maxine Elliott in "The Altar of Friendship." Seats on sale.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. Merry Maidens Burlesquers.
E 14th St. To-m'w night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50

GRAND Mat. To-day, 25c. to $1. Bertha Galland. Notre Dame. N'xt w'k Liberty Belles.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

WEST END—BROS. BYRNE—8 BELLS
Mat. To-day. Nxt wk—Al. H. Wilson—"A Prince of Tatters."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Marie Wainwright in CAMILLE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor. BONN
To-day last 2 perform. "Das grosse Licht."

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. ZIG ZAG ALLEY.
Nxt wk—Jack Munroe in Road to Ruin.

CLUB FOR RUTGERS ALUMNI.

Association to Build Near Fifth Avenue —Story of College Presidents Who Wanted Money.

Rutgers College Alumni Association of New York and its vicinity intends to build a clubhouse. The intention is to have it on Thirty-fourth Street, as near to Fifth Avenue as the money subscribed will allow.

That decision was reached at a business meeting which preceded the annual reunion and dinner of the association at the New York Athletic Club house last night.

The annual election also was held last night, and John A. Miller of Newark was elected President for the ensuing year.

Over the dinner that followed the business meeting Louis W. Stotesbury, who has been the President of the association during the past year, presided. He called upon President Scott, the President of Rutgers College to respond to the toast "what gers College, to respond to the toast "What he would do for the college with $1,000,000."

President Scott said he would erect a building for the study of mechanical arts, an observatory for the astronomical department, a fine arts building, and a new heating and lighting plant.

John S. Voorheese, the President of the General Alumni Association, picturing the eagerness of some college Presidents to get money for their institutions, told this story:

"Two college Presidents met lately at the death of a prominent citizen of New York. To designate them I will say that one was from a college in the New England States, the other from a college in the Middle States.

"'Do you think there would be any impropriety in seeing the widow of this man to-day and request her to donate some money to my college?' one asked the other.

"'Oh, you cannot mean that,' said the other. 'It certainly would be very indelicate.'

"'I believe you are right,' said the inquirer. He thought it over at his hotel a little later, however, and decided that he could broach the subject to the widow indirectly—bring it to her diplomatically, beginning with regrets. On arriving at the widow's house, to his astonishment he met the other college President coming out.

"'No use of your going in,' he said. 'She has given $100,000 to my college, and that is all she says she can afford.'"

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The weather conditions have been remarkably constant for several days past. Fair weather has been general in almost all parts of the country and the temperature has steadily risen since the cold wave of Sunday last until it is now above the seasonal average in almost all districts.

The rainfall of the last twenty-four hours has been light and confined to the southwest. Fair weather with moderate temperatures has prevailed in all other districts.

Cloudy unsettled weather with occasional rain is indicated for the Ohio Valley, the lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States Saturday, and in the Atlantic Coast districts Sunday. Snow or rain is indicated for the lower lake region, New York and New England Saturday and probably Sunday.

It will be colder Saturday in the Missouri Valley and over the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope and southern plateau, and it will be colder Sunday in the Middle and lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, also in the lake region.

The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast east to northeast, shifting to northwest, and on Lake Michigan fresh west.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Rain in south, snow in north portion Saturday. Sunday clearing and slightly colder; fresh southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Cloudy, with occasional rain Saturday and Sunday; fresh southwest to west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—Rain Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh west to southwest winds.

West Virginia—Rain Saturday and Sunday; colder Sunday.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain Saturday. Sunday clearing and colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Rain or snow Saturday and Sunday, colder Sunday; fresh west to northwest winds.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except snow flurries in northeast portion, colder Saturday; fresh northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair Saturday and Sunday; colder Saturday.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy, with occasional rain, wind southwest to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	31	34	37
6 A. M.	30	34	38
9 A. M.	30	37	40
12 M.	37	38	44
4 P. M.	39	39	43
6 P. M.	37	40	42
9 P. M.	32	39	41
12 P. M.	28	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40⅝
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1902	34
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 41 degrees at 1:45 P. M., and the minimum 33 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n. Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	34	38	N	Clear
Atlantic City	40	48	SW	Cloudy
Boston	38	38	SW	Pt. cloudy
Buffalo	38	38	SW	Cloudy
Cape May	38	46	S	Cloudy
Eastport	22	24	SW	Clear
Nantucket	34	40	SW	Clear
Oswego	32	36	S	Cloudy
Philadelphia	42	46	SW	Pt. cloudy
Portland, Me.	30	36	SW	Clear
Scranton	38	40	SW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	44	52	S	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	48	50	S	Cloudy
Chicago	36	40	W	Clear
Cincinnati	40	44	SW	Cloudy
Cleveland	38	44	S	Clear
Detroit	36	38	SW	Cloudy
Duluth	30	34	W	Pt. cloudy
Grand Haven	36	38	SW	Clear
Green Bay	28	38	SW	Clear
Huron	28	32	NW	Clear
Marquette	28	32	W	Clear
Milwaukee	34	40	W	Clear
Toledo	38	44	SW	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	46	48	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	48	54	SW	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	54	56	NW	Cloudy
Galveston	50	52	N	Cloudy
Hatteras	44	50	S	Clear
Jacksonville	52	64	SE	Cloudy
Key West	72	74	E	Cloudy
Mobile	48	54	NE	Rain
Montgomery	50	50	S	Rain
New Orleans	46	48	NE	Rain
Savannah	50	62	SW	Cloudy
Tampa	66	70	E	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	46	58	S	Pt. cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	22	36	N	Clear
Davenport	38	46	W	Clear
Dodge City	38	50	NW	Pt. cloudy
Kansas City	42	44	SW	Cloudy
North Platte	36	46	NW	Clear
Omaha	36	40	N	Clear
St. Louis	48	48	S	Cloudy
St. Paul	28	32	SW	Clear
Winnipeg	14	26	NW	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	22	30	Calm	Pt. cloudy
Denver	42	48	S	Clear
Helena	20	26	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	28	30	NW	Clear

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets	4:59	Moon rises	10:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:25	Gov. Isl'd	10:50	H. Gate	12:43
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:00	Gov. Isl'd	11:27	H. Gate	1:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Coamo, San Juan, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Finland, Belgium via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ivernia, Liverpool via Queenstown	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	10:00 A. M.	
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nicomedia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil and Argentine	10:30 A. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Consuello, Hull		
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Farncisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY.) JAN. 17.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
Bellenden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Cymric, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
La Savoie, Havre, Jan. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 10.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Dec. 24.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Jan. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Genoa, Jan. 2.
Trojan Prince, Palermo, Dec. 29.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

SUNDAY, JAN. 18.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 15.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Jan. 14.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 13.
Minnetonka, London, Jan. 8.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Monterey, Havana, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 15.
Fernginc, Shields, Jan. 7.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Sicilia, Naples, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton Jan. 3 and Cherbourg 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Passed Nantucket Lightship at 6:40 P. M.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg Jan. 3, Boulogne 4th, and Plymouth 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed Fire Island at 10:46 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz Jan. 8, Progreso 10th, and Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:27 P. M.

SS Syracuse, (Ger.,) Behrmann, Santos Dec. 24 and Rio Janeiro 27th, with mdse. and one passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS New York, Staples, Azua, &c., Jan. 6, with mdse. and one passenger to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Cannons, London Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, Galveston Jan. 10, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Apache, Beasse, Jacksonville Jan. 13 via Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Thornhill, (Br.,) Reed, Antofogasta, &c., Nov. 24, with mdse. to Beeche, Duval & Co. Is bound to Perth Amboy.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hannover, (Br.,) Phelan, Hamburg Dec. 7 and Halifax, N. S., 29th via Philadelphia Jan. 14, with mdse. to W. W. Brauer Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 16, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, partly cloudy.

SS Bolivia, (Ger.,) Wintzer, Kingston Jan. 3, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Yucatan, for Nassau, Santiago, &c.
SS Kronborg, (Dan.,) for New Orleans.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Maverick, for Port Arthur.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Travs, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York for Algiers, Naples, &c., arr. at Gibraltar at 6 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, (from Pernambuco, &c.,) sld. from Barbados for New York Jan. 14.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank.) Capt. Daldorf, sld., from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Shields for New York to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Froth, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, sld. form Palermo for New York Jan. 14.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Trieste, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Br.,) Capt. Milne, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Algoa Bay Jan. 14.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from New York, arr. at Nieuwewaterweg yesterday.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for Curacao, arr. at San Juan yesterday.

SS Kennebec, (Br.,) Capt. Wallace, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Algiers for New York Jan. 10.

SS Hildawell, (Br.,) Capt. Willis, (from Genoa,) sld. from Algiers for New York Jan. 11.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, sld. from Genoa for New York Jan. 12.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thiedmann, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Jan. 14.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York via St. Thomas, (on a cruise,) arr. at San Juan Jan. 14.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Saurmann, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 8 P. M. Jan. 14.

SS Oceno, (Br.,) Capt. Oswald, from Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from Genoa for New York, passed Ponta Do Arnel to-day.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from Manila and Singapore for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Asama, (Br.,) Capt. Longworthy, from New York, arr. at Calcutta to-day.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Men's Hats, $2 & $3.
Second Floor.
The fame of our Men's Hats at these prices is fast spreading. Remember you're getting for $2.00 and $3.00 Hats for which you'd pay $3.00 to $5.00 at an exclusive store. While we keep our prices down, our quality is always going up, so you may be sure you're getting the very best in the market.

Even Greater Reductions on
Men's and Boys' Clothing.
Second Floor.
Men's Suits, original values up to $35.00 (during last week's sale for $19.25), now..... $14.50
Men's Suits and Overcoats, original values up to $20.00 (sold during last week's sale for $12.75), now..... $10.50
600 Suits and Overcoats, original values up to $15.00 (sold during last week's sale at $9.50), now. $8.50
Youths' Long Trouser Suits, regular $10.00 and $12.00 values, reduced to..... $6.75
Our entire stock of Boys' $5.00 and $6.50 Suits, embracing all styles in all fabrics; choice now at. $3.75

THE tradition about the spirit of the Irishman being found wherever civilization exists refers to

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.
366 5th av., near 34th st.
On Exhibition
Day and Evening.
Most Important Paintings
By the Celebrated Masters of the American and European Schools.
THE COLLECTION OF
J. A. Hoagland, Esq.,
OF NEW YORK.
The collection will be on exhibition until day of sale at the
5th Av. Galleries, 366 5th Av.
And Will Be Sold by Auction in the
Grand Ballroom
of the
Waldorf-Astoria
On THURSDAY, January 22, at 8:30 P. M.
Artists represented in the collection:—Schreyer—2, Meissonier—3, Diaz—3, Henner—Jules Breton—3, Jacque—2, Roybet—2, Van Marcke—2, Zeiem—Fromentin—Pasini—Troyon—3, Corot—Rousseau—2, Monticelli—2, Jules Dupre—Daubigny—Thaulow—Isabey—Carleton Wiggins—Carroll Beckwith—G. McCord.
JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
In the hunt for something

good to give you we found five gems.
Black Sox (white feet), 9c., worth 15c.
White Shirts (laundered), 44c., worth 1.00.
Silk Scarfs (four-in-hand), 25c., worth 50c.
Underwear (camel's hair), 59c., worth 1.25.
Suspenders (imported webbing), 21c., worth 50c.

Men's Shoes.

Patent leathers 2.29 Pair
Value 4.00 and 5.00.
A large lot bought below cost from one of the foremost makers. Our custom lasts—4.98, worth 10.00.
They are flat lasts, high heels, narrow shank and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

Men's Hats — January Sale.
Derbys worth 3.00 at 1.39
Derbys " 4.00 " 2.25

These are on the newest Blocks. Not a blemish on one.
Opera Hats....4.80 Worth 10.00.
Silk Hats.....3.90 Worth 5.00.

New Bifocal Eyeglasses
Having short and distance vision lenses INVISIBLY joined. Cleanly, elegant, optically perfect.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

TO EXTEND POWERS OF ALDERMEN.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The powers of the New York City Board of Aldermen are extended in a bill introduced by J. A. Agnew to-day, so that that body may provide by ordinance for building boats for city use, equipping telegraph systems for police and fire use, constructing subways and pipes for sewage, gas and water and electric conductors, constructing public comfort stations, and for any apparatus for any permanent public improvement.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bills Desired by City Administration Are Being Prepared.

Changes in the Fire Department Will Be Urged—The Houses Have a Brief Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—There will be introduced in the Legislature next week several bills providing for similar changes in the government of the Fire Department of New York City to the changes proposed for the Police Department in the measures introduced this week by Mr. Finch. They are now being prepared by the Corporation Counsel, and the influence of the city administration will be exerted to have them passed.

It is expected, moreover, that they will have the support of the Governor, as the Executive indicated in his message that he was in entire sympathy with the Low administration on the subject of Police and Fire Department changes.

It will be proposed in the bills that there be Deputy Chiefs for Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs combined and Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond combined. Another important feature will be a provision that the Fire Commissioner shall have the power to make promotions without the recommendation of the Chief. It is declared that the present provision of law requiring that no promotions shall be made in the department without the recommendation of the Chief is a serious handicap upon the administration of the Commissioner.

Another bill which is being prepared by the Corporation Counsel for introduction next week is the measure favored by Controller Grout for changing the time for the annual tax levy. The Controller advocates a gradual recession of the time for the levy until, in the course of years, the levy can be made in the month of January.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman said to-day that there was nothing in the report that a bill was being prepared by the Corporation Counsel's office which would give the Street Commissioner control of the traffic on the streets with the idea of rendering less difficult the transportation problem.

Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, stated before the Board of Railroad Commissioners that the transportation problem during rush hours would never be solved to the satisfaction of the people until there was an appreciation of the fact that it was more important to facilitate the movement of the general public to and from the centres of business than it was to save a little time on the hauling of merchandise. If the street railroad tracks were kept clear, he said, a much improved service could be given.

It was in this connection that a report was spread that a bill was bing prepared by the Corporation Counsel which would give the Street Commissioner a detail of police to keep the tracks clear.

Mr. Whitman declared to-day that this report was nonsense. He said that the courts had repeatedly decided that a moving vehicle had as much right on the parts of a public street upon which tracks are laid as a street car had. The proposition to increase the police detail of the Street Commissioner, he said, had reference to keeping the streets and sidewalks free from refuse and ash pans.

There is much speculation here as to the attitude which the Governor will take toward legislation requested by the city authorities of New York and the city's commercial interests at this session. The measures which have been proposed by the city authorities for the Police Department and the Fire Department have the Governor's hearty approval. In his message, in speaking of the administration of these two departments, he even went so far as to say that he believed their chiefs should have the absolute power of removal, instead of having their actions in this respect reviewable by the courts, as at present.

With regard to other legislation for New York City the support of the Governor is a matter of doubt. Republican politicians here are inclined to take the view that New York City is not entitled to very much consideration from a Republican Legislature, in view of the showing which it made at the last election, and this feeling is certain to show itself when any measures come up in which there is the slightest conflict between the interests of the city and up-State interests.

The Senate held a brief session this morning, President Pro Tem. Raines presiding for the first time in the absence of Lieut. Gov. Higgins. There was the usual Friday morning attendance, one-fifth of the Senators being present.

Gov. Odell sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert F. Story of Catskill to be Loan Commissioner for the County of Greene, in place of Noble P. Cowles, deceased. It was immediately confirmed.

Only fifty members of the Assembly were present to-day when Mr. Rogers called the Assembly to order at 10 o'clock. No business was done. Both houses adjourned until Monday evening.

TRANSIT DECISION NEXT WEEK.

State Railroad Commission Examines Statistics on Brooklyn Problem.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Decision by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in the proceedings to obtain better transit on the Brooklyn lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is being delayed by the vast amount of traffic statistics to be considered.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, President of the State Board, said to-day that a compilation of the statistics gathered by the board's exports was being made, and that a decision might be expected Wednesday. The brief of Sheehan and Collin for the transit company was filed with the Commissioners to-day.

Attorney General Cunneen declined to say to-day whether he had made a request for a copy of the testimony presented to the Kings County Grand Jury on which that body asked him to begin action to dissolve the charters of the railway companies in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. It is understood, however, that he will have the testimony examined.

Plan for Labor Inquiry Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A labor investigation scheme was presented to the Assembly today by Mr. Finch in the form of a bill "to provide for the investigation of controversies and for other purposes." It provides for the appointment by the Governor of commissions of from one to seven members to investigate any controversy between employer and employe. The commissions will be empowered to take testimony, but can only report their findings and not enforce them.

Bill to Curb a Gas Company.

ALBANY, Jan 16.—The East River Gas Company of Long Island City would be excluded from operating in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond and portions of the borough of Queens by a bill introduced by Assemblyman Remsen this morning. An annual payment of 3 per cent. of the company's gross receipts is to be exacted for the remaining privileges allowed the company.

Would Limit Bill Posters' Activity.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—By the terms of a bill introduced by Senator Fitzgerald today, bill posters must pay license fees of $2,500 in cities of the first class, $1,000 in cities of the second class, and $500 in towns or villages, and two cents per foot of space occupied. It is made a misdemeanor, punishable by $500 fine or imprisonment, or both, to print or post an advertisement bearing the photograph of any living person without his consent. The size of advertising boards is also limited.

COL. COLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Friends of Gov. Odell said yesterday that, just as soon as business in the hands of the State Railroad Commission is disposed of, Capt. Joseph M. Dickey of Newburg will be appointed State Railroad Commissioner to succeed Col. Ashley W. Cole, whose term has expired.

Gov. Odell will go to Newburg to-day and proceed thence to Albany.

Senator Platt did not come from Washington yesterday, and it was said that he will not come to New York until after his re-election as United States Senator.

Automobiles. | Automobiles.

THE AUTOMOBILE TRIUMPHS OF THE YEAR.

Another striking example of the progressiveness and supremacy of American manufacturers is in evidence at the Automobile Show opening to-night at Madison Square Garden. The present show marks the third epoch in American development of the automobile, and undoubtedly the greatest achievement of the year is shown in the exhibit of the International Motor Car Co.'s 1903 model 24-horse-power gasoline touring car "Toledo." This automobile is the most powerful, simple and practical motor car now built in this country. Heretofore Americans desiring a powerful yet practical automobile of the highest type, capable of extend-

ed trips, speed, comfort and reliability, were obliged to invest in foreign makes. The 1903 model "Toledo" illustrated herewith has every good feature of the best foreign makes and many new features not possessed by any other motor vehicle, and in beauty of design and finish it has never been approached. Best of all, the International Company, who are the largest makers of automobiles in the world and have the largest, best equipped factories, have developed a powerful gasoline touring car to the point where they are enabled to sell it complete F. O. B. factory for $4,000.00. Foreign makes not equal to the "Toledo" sell anywhere from $8,000.00 to $12,000.00. The "Toledo" must be seen to be appreciated, and if you are in any way interested look up the very interesting exhibit of the International Motor Car Co. at the show. This company issues a new series of interesting articles on automobiles in booklet form to be had for the asking at their exhibit. As this concern makes gasoline, steam and electric vehicles, they can fit almost any requirement.

COURT MARTIAL REBUKED

Sentence of Lieut. Griffin Held to be Too Lenient.

Adjutant General of the State Believes the Brooklyn Officer Should Be Out of the Service.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Odell has approved the findings of a court-martial which convicted Lieut. Joseph T. Griffin of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, of disobedience of orders and of making a false certificate affirming his presence at drill. Lieut. Griffin was fined $100 and ordered reprimanded in general orders.

One charge was that on or about Jan. 15 and 29, 1902, Lieut. Griffin falsely certified in writing on the report book of his company that he was present for duty with his company at the battalion and regimental drills, when in fact he was absent without leave on one or more of these dates.

Another was that on April 21, at a civil meeting of his company, he deliberately refused in the hearing of the members of Company D to obey the order of Major William L. Garcia, his superior, to assemble the company to permit Major Garcia to address them in accordance with orders he had received from the commanding officer.

On both these charges he was found guilty. He was accused also of calling a meeting of the members of his company in a saloon on Sunday to criticise the acts of his superior officers, but was found not guilty.

"I concur in the opinion of the judge advocate as to the inadequacy of the sentence for the offense upon the findings," Gen. Roe remarks. "In my opinion, the clear case of deliberate, intentional disobedience of orders and the equally clear case of making of the false certificate and return of a company drill are military crimes of the gravest kind. Any officer who disregards his obligations and is lacking in the highest attitude of honor is deserving of the greatest censure."

Adjt. Gen. Henry says: "No more serious or unsoldierly offenses than those of which Lieut. Griffin is found guilty are known in the military service. The remarks of the judge advocate and the indorsement of the commanding officer of the National Guard are fully concurred in by the Commander in Chief, and no officer who is guilty of such offenses should be permitted to remain in the State service."

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Would Regulate Sunday Laws, Professional Tipsters, and Other Things.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

By Assemblyman McINERNEY—Permitting golf and amateur baseball and football games, where no admission fee is charged, to be played on Sunday.

By Assemblyman ULRICH—Prohibiting the printing, writing, or circulation of "tips" or information foretelling the result of any contest of skill, speed, power, and endurance by man or beast. Predictions in newspapers, inserted as news and not as advertisements, are not included in the prohibition.

By Assemblyman BOSTWICK—Providing that where assessments for local improvements in Greater New York are payable in installments, they shall be collected under the law existing Dec. 31, 1897.

By Assemblyman BOSTWICK—Providing that the New York Park Board may plant trees in front of private property on streets, the expense to be assessed against the property benefited.

By Assemblyman WOOD—Increasing the New York City Municipal Courts from eleven to twelve.

By Assemblyman RICHTER—Legalizing the park and play ground at Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets and East River, New York.

By Assemblyman McCORMACK—Providing for the preservation of "Billop House," Richmond County, with adjacent lands, for historical purposes. Appropriation $10,000.

By Assemblyman McINERNEY—Reducing the license fee of pawn brokers from $500 to $250, and reducing the rate of interest they may ask.

By Assemblyman FINCH—Adding grocery and vegetable stores to the places where tobacco, milk, ice, and soda water may not be sold on Sundays. It allows butter, lard, milk, and ice to be delivered before 10 A. M. on Sundays during the Summer.

By Assemblyman DOOLING—Increasing the salary of Justices of the Municipal Court in Queens and Richmond Counties from $6,000 to $8,000 a year.

By Assemblyman FINCH—Transferring control of the New York House of Detention from the Police Commissioner to the District Attorney.

By Assemblyman FINCH—Reducing the assessment rate for school fund in Greater New York from 4 mills to 3.

By Assemblyman AGNEW—To make the State Historian the State Commissioner of Records, and to grant him the right to examine into the condition of papers and records in the custody of all State, county, and city officers.

BRONX PROPERTY OWNERS' PLAN

They Ask That Building Laws Be Changed in Their Behalf.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A tenement house bill which was drafted by the Bronx Tenement House Bureau as the outcome of a mass meeting recently held by the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, was introduced by Assemblyman Ellis of New York to-day.

In a letter to Mr. Ellis, Herman G. Friedman, counsel of the bureau, says of the bill: "Briefly stated, it is to permit the erection of three and four story one-family-on-a-floor houses by narrowing the courts so as to get sufficiently large rooms to make such apartments readily rentable." In general the design is to have the courts between such buildings six feet wide.

It is asserted that in the Borough of the Bronx the present tenement house restrictions have lowered the investments in buildings from $12,000,000 in 1901 to $3,000,000 in 1902.

Sent $5,000 to Suffering Finns.

The Christian Herald yesterday sent a first remittance of $5,000 to the Finnish Relief Committee at Helsingfors. The Christian Herald is arranging to cable relief at the rate of $5,000 a week.

STATE'S TAX VALUATIONS

Increase of $87,258,488 Shown in the County Returns.

Larger Figures on Real Estate Subject to Taxation Are Partly Offset by Decrease in Personalty.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Controller Nathan L. Miller to-day completed the compilation of the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of the State as reported to him by the local authorities for the purposes of taxation.

The aggregate valuation of real and personal property subject to local taxation for all purposes in this State is $5,841,687,999, of which $5,283,284,650 is real estate and $558,403,349 is personal property. The aggregate valuation last year was $5,754,429,511, making an increase this year of $87,258,488. The increase in real estate is $114,638,660, but there is a decrease in personal property of $27,350,172. A comparison of the equalized aggregate valuation of real and personal property, subject to local taxation for all purposes, with the aggregate last year, is as follows:

Counties.	This Year.	Last Year.
Albany	$101,521,674	$98,183,480
Allegany	15,548,719	15,276,349
Broome	34,925,192	34,280,124
Cattaraugus	25,067,010	25,405,269
Cayuga	34,250,706	33,752,815
Chautauqua	39,659,534	39,259,368
Chemung	25,085,208	24,872,951
Chenango	16,047,329	16,105,637
Clinton	6,947,375	6,673,963
Columbia	24,280,716	25,698,922
Cortland	13,683,387	13,507,384
Delaware	14,904,492	15,015,816
Dutchess	44,644,148	44,144,096
Erie	286,658,873	286,658,873
Essex	11,270,672	11,110,532
Franklin	11,229,801	11,132,452
Fulton	14,900,885	14,784,180
Genesee	23,572,693	23,135,581
Greene	13,058,778	12,851,363
Hamilton	3,612,906	3,603,317
Herkimer	26,380,324	25,931,229
Jefferson	38,581,836	37,340,100
Kings	741,870,157	732,628,843
Lewis	10,428,843	10,342,318
Livingston	25,163,877	25,940,105
Madison	19,397,174	19,305,041
Monroe	154,779,837	152,994,204
Montgomery	25,115,358	25,218,924
Nassau	26,363,631	25,300,427
New York	2,844,551,038	2,775,449,180
Niagara	46,314,996	44,899,526
Oneida	61,871,257	63,656,321
Onondaga	122,757,637	123,172,580
Ontario	30,883,986	30,306,057
Orange	40,235,317	38,713,836
Orleans	16,299,283	16,100,306
Oswego	26,711,458	27,094,352
Otsego	21,441,587	21,276,331
Putnam	9,101,816	8,153,917
Queens	115,306,847	115,474,580
Reusselaer	77,198,009	77,243,584
Richmond	45,346,216	52,010,026
Rockland	16,687,653	16,481,159
St. Lawrence	40,470,526	38,594,222
Saratoga	24,892,740	24,755,951
Schenectady	20,524,761	20,524,761
Schoharie	12,213,955	12,024,067
Schuyler	6,785,930	6,801,328
Seneca	15,264,878	15,687,705
Steuben	34,713,081	34,821,976
Suffolk	51,973,245	49,635,449
Sullivan	5,904,520	6,074,378
Tioga	13,984,218	13,493,603
Tompkins	17,223,913	17,223,151
Ulster	27,180,862	27,140,336
Warren	8,550,682	8,379,116
Washington	18,815,765	18,824,092
Wayne	24,411,044	24,800,811
Westchester	187,962,720	187,950,610
Wyoming	15,177,826	15,073,344
Yates	10,743,620	10,732,798
Totals	$5,841,687,999.	$5,754,429,511

Erie, Shenectady, and Westchester Counties this years' figures are estimated.

TO GUARD AGAINST PLAGUE.

National Convention of Delegates from Various States Will Assemble Next Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The National convention of delegates from the various State Boards of Health, called to consider the danger threatened by the possible introduction of the bubonic plague into the United States, will assemble here Monday, Jan. 19. This convention was called by Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service under the terms of a recent law providing that when five State Boards of Health shall demand, in view of a prevalent or threatening epidemic, that such a convention shall be called, it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General to issue the call.

The approaching convention was demanded by the State Boards of Health of Connecticut, Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Maryland, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania. Each State will be represented by one delegate.

PLAGUE AT MAZATLAN.

Deaths During the Past Month Numbered 116—Pest Came from San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 16.—State Health Officer George R. Tabor to-day received a telegram from President Licaago of the National Board of Health of Mexico, saying that during the month ending yesterday there had been 116 deaths from bubonic plague at Mazatlan, that no report had been received from Fusenada, Lower California, since Dec. 25, but that up to that time only two deaths from the plague had occurred there.

Dr. Tabor also received a telegram from Surgeon Gen. Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service, saying that all border points are well guarded to prevent a spread of the disease to this country. Dr. Tabor was also advised that the plague was taken to Mazatlan from San Francisco, and not from China, as originally reported.

Bobsled Kills a New Yorker.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 16.—Leopold Adler of New York City was in Glen Lyon, a town near here, yesterday transacting some business when he was run into by a bob-sled, which came down a steep hill at rapid speed. He was knocked down and a blood vessel in his head broke. He was removed to the Hotel Sterling, this city, where he died to-day. The body will be taken to New York to-morrow.

BYCK BROS
20th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale
Begins This Morning at 8 o'Clock
AT BOTH STORES.

DOWNTOWN:
S. W. Corner Fulton & Nassau Sts.

UPTOWN:
154 to 164 East 125th St., near 3d Ave.

WE HAVE BUT TWO SALES A YEAR!
ONE IN JANUARY, ONE IN JULY.
Then *our own high-grade clothing* is sold at less than cost of production.
NOW Is Your Opportunity.

THE EVENT
that thousands of men have been interestedly waiting is inaugurated This Morning.
It is just ten years ago that we founded the policy of semi-yearly stock clearance sales that have made our name synonymous with the integrity in advertising and sound values.

WE HAVE BUT TWO SALES A YEAR!
ONE IN JANUARY, ONE IN JULY.
Then *our own high-grade clothing* is sold at less than cost of production.
NOW Is Your Opportunity.

BYCK BROS Clothing
is admittedly better than most and as good as the best that is sold in Greater New York. Not an unworthy garment has knowingly ever been admitted to our stocks.

BYCK BROS Clothing
is worn by some of the best dressed men in this town, and is always sold at a fair price. In this

Our 20th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale
We have clipped from our well known fair prices from thirty to fifty per cent., though every garment will be fitted as carefully, and we stand behind every sale as stanchly as if you paid the full value price. Every garment will be marked in plain figures.

Sale Begins at Eight o'Clock This Morning
BYCK BROS $12 and $15 Suits and Overcoats at $9.25
BYCK BROS $18 and $20 Suits and Overcoats at $11.75
BYCK BROS $22 and $25 Suits and Overcoats at $14.50
BYCK BROS $27 to $30 Suits and Overcoats at $18.25

There is not a suit or overcoat in our store that is not of this season's latest style. THE LOWEST PRICED GARMENT IN THIS SALE IS ABSOLUTELY ALL WOOL OR WORSTED.
AMONG THE SUITS you will find single-breasted three-button sacks, single-breasted four-button sacks, double-breasted two and three button sacks, Cutaway and English walking coat suits in black dressed and undressed worsteds, thibets, fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, all of dependable quality as to fabric, color and tailoring.
OUR OVERCOAT STOCK consists of the newest models, from the short 32 inch Top coat to the 50 inch Greatcoat. The majority of our overcoats are cut in the loose "swagger" 45 inch length models. The fabrics are black and Oxford vicunas, cheviots and undressed worsteds. There are some fine kerseys and many high grade meltons. There are many men who buy our ready-to-wear overcoats who have their suits made-to-order.

$30 Evening Dress Suits at $21.75
$40 Evening Dress Suits at $26.50
$18 Dinner Coats or Tuxedos at $11.50
$22 Dinner Coats or Tuxedos at $14.75

Our Evening Clothes are equal in point of style, fabric and tailoring to the productions of the highest class custom tailors.
We have an abundance from which we can fit stout men, tall men, slender men and short men equally well.

$20 Prince Albert Frock Coats, with vests to match, at $15.50
$25 and $28 Prince Albert Frock Coats, with vests to match, $19.25
These are made from high grade black and Oxford undressed worsteds and vicunas. Most of the coats are silk lined throughout.

BYCK BROS have always been famous for the high quality and individual fashions of their trousers. In this sale you will find
BYCK BROS $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 Trousers at $3.25
BYCK BROS $7.00 and $7.50 Trousers at $4.50
BYCK BROS $8.00 and $9.00 Trousers at $5.75

All necessary alterations will be made promptly and without charge. The purchase price for any article bought at this sale will be returned upon request.
Our high class stock of Men's Furnishing Goods has been marked down from a half to a third less than our regular value-for-money prices.
Our Hat Stock has been divided into two prices regardless of cost.
All our $2.00 and $2.50 Hats are marked at $1.35
All our $3.00 and upward Hats are marked at $1.85

BYCK BROS
DOWNTOWN, S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.
UPTOWN, 154 to 164 East 125th St., near 3d Ave, Uptown Store Open Evenings.

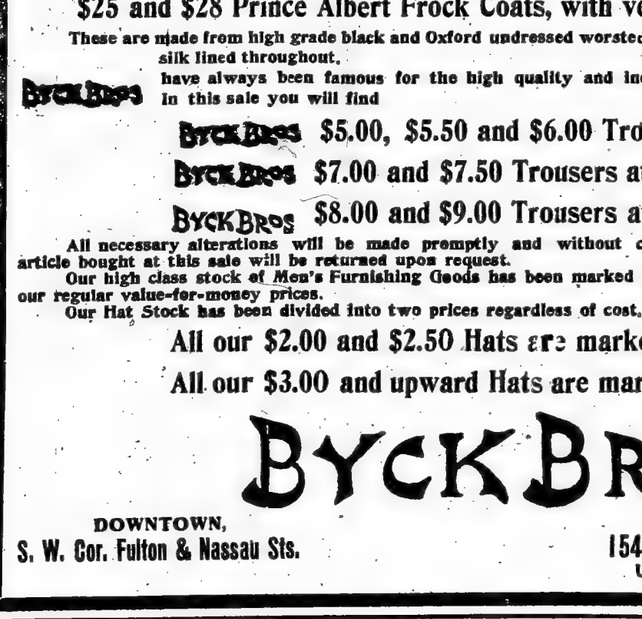

RELIEF FOR DISTRICT COURT.

Bar Committee to Urge the Appointment of an Additional Justice.

At a recent meeting of the bar of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, when it was decided there ought to be a relief for the great pressure of business in the court, a committee was appointed to devise a plan for the amelioration of the condition. It now reports that an additional United States District Court Justice is necessary and will petition Congress to pass a bill to that effect.

The committee consists of Robert D. Benedict, Morris S. Wise, Henry Galbrieth Ward, Harrington Putnam, J. Parker Kirlin, Henry M. Goldfogle, and William John Barr.

Members of the bar desiring to sign the petition to Congress praying for the passage of the bill may sign at the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the Post Office Building.

SOTHERN AS AN ARTIST.
Reproductions of Drawings made by E. H. Sothern when, in boyhood days, he wanted to become a painter.
Two Pages of Sketches
Including caricatures of "Dumdreary" Sothern, "Billy" Florence, and George Holland taken from the "Scrapbooks" of the Actor-Artist. In the
Magazine Supplement
OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, January 18, 1903.
Order from your news dealer to-day so as to be sure of a copy Sunday.

¶ Want a Dress suit or Tuxedo suit in a hurry?

¶ No need to be satisfied with "ready-mades." A man cannot be too particular about evening attire—cannot be so particular a "Semi-ready" suit won't please him in style, delivery and price.

¶ Tuxedo Suits, $35 and $40.

¶ Dress Suits, $45, $50 and $55.

¶ No tailor can turn out better if you pay him double.

¶ Tried-on, finished-to-order and delivered same day.

¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway & Eleventh St.

A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Retail Controllers for New York

IN CONSEQUENCE

of the very many misleading statements made in these days, creating distrust among those who have thereby been induced to buy goods of very doubtful character, we desire to say to those *who do not know us* that we have never made a misstatement in any one of our advertisements, and will not. Our

OLD CROW RYE

OR OUR

Bonnie Brier Bush

AND

Souvenir of Scotland

Scotch whiskeys are straight whiskeys and cannot be equalled.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.
156 Franklin St., also B'way & 27th St.

Here's a sweep. Profits to the winds.

We open the stores this morning with a big showing of $18 & $20 Suits, and a liberal scattering of $22 Suits, all to be distributed at $12.00.

High grades of Fancy Mixed Suitings, genuine prizes, but $12.00.

The early man takes a choice of the choicest.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CALIFORNIA RESORTS

Offer the faultless service of fashionable Eastern hotels with the added charm of a perfect winter climate. Same faultless service on the **California Limited.** Chicago to California in less than three days. Why shiver at home?

Free illustrated books about the California tour.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

ERADELINE

takes the Grease out of all silk, satin, cotton and wool fabrics; cleans kid gloves and laces. It *cures* everything wearable from silk to kid, while chemical cleansers *kill* them.

No injury to the finest fabric or its shade of color, though the spot is knocked out instantly and without odor.

Descriptive Circular and Testimonials sent on request. For sale Everywhere. PRICE, 25c.

ERADELINE MFG. CO. 123 Liberty St. New York City

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.

41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

ROUGH PLAY IN HOCKEY

Referee's Decision Denounced at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink.

Crescent Athletic Team Defeated the New York Club by 5 Goals to 1—Two Men Injured.

One of the roughest games of hockey played this season was won by the Crescent Athletic Club team from the seven picked players of the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night by a score of 5 goals to 1. W. Jennison of the Brooklyn Skating Club, in his rulings as referee, did not please the majority of the spectators, and at one time a storm of prolonged hisses greeted him when he decided not to allow a goal, which seemed to have been fairly won by the New York team.

This incident occurred early in the second half, a few seconds after Liffiton had scored the first goal of the match for the Brooklyn players. By good team work the local team had brought the puck well into Crescent territory, and Russell, in a wild rush, fell into the goal net, knocking the frame over. Just as the frame fell Russell shot the puck toward the goal, and the little rubber went into the network. The referee blew his whistle immediately after the rubber touched the net, but he claimed that he had blown it before Russell had made the shot. The Hockey Club men claimed the goal, but Jennison would not allow it.

The New York players protested that the goal was fairly won, and they were backed up by hundreds of the onlookers who repeatedly yelled to the referee to allow the goal. The crowd became boisterous, and partisan feeling was at a high pitch, the hisses as well as the counter-cheering lasting several minutes. Jennison was obdurate, however, and as soon as the noise subsided he ordered the men to play on, and the scorekeeper, who had marked up a goal for the Hockey Club, was directed to rub it out. Frequently during the remainder of the game the referee seemed to be looking in another direction when any one of the Crescent team played off-side or kicked the puck, but he was always able to discern any off-side plays made by the local team.

It was long after the appointed time for play to begin that the players made their appearance, the delay being caused by the teams disagreeing over the selection of a referee, and the Hockey Club team finally made a concession in accepting Jennison. From the moment that Liffiton and Russell faced off it was seen that rough play would predominate, and all through the first half the checking on both sides was very violent. Phillips, for the Hockey Club, made several fine runs through rough interference, and half a dozen times he made very close shots for a goal. Russell's work also was very good, but his efforts were ineffectual. For the visitors Kennedy, Liffiton, and Dobby were the most prominent in attacks on the opposition goal, but they were unable to score, and the half ended without a goal having been made.

Early in the second half Newbery, the big cover-point of the Hockey Club team, was hit over the left eye with the flying puck and play was suspended for a couple of minutes. Immediately after play was resumed Liffiton sent the puck flying from the face-off to Dobby, who passed it back again to Liffiton, and the latter shot the first goal. A few seconds later the protested goal was made by the New York men. When the storm of hisses ceased Dobby and Liffiton got the rubber between them again, and after a good dash up the ice Dobby's pass enabled Liffiton to score another goal.

In a mix-up Phillips was hit with a stick on the head, and although he bled profusely he played right along. Newbery, who is usually a strong and aggressive player, showed signs of weakness, owing to the injury he had sustained, and the team was very much handicapped for this reason. Phillips was compelled to go to cover point for a brief rest, while Newbery played point and Clarke joined the forwards. This change was not productive of any gain for the Hockey Club, however, and the players soon went back to their regular positions.

Dobby scored the third goal for Crescent by a good run through the centre of the rink, and Shiebler followed with another ten seconds later.

The New York men then made determined team play, and De Casanova made a clever pass to Russell, who shot a goal for the Hockey Club. This seemed to give the local men new life, and they charged again and again on the Crescent goal, but all to no purpose, as the visitors passed the rubber cleverly and sent it away safely after each attempt. Liffiton made a dashing run after securing the puck out of a scrimmage, and shot the fifth and last goal for Crescent a few seconds before the second half ended. The line up:

Crescent, 5.	Position.	Hockey Club, 1.
McKenzie	Goal	Ellison
Drakeley	Point	Clarke
Wall	Cover point	Newbery
Kennedy	Forward	Burns
Liffiton	Forward	Russell
Shiebler	Forward	Phillips
Dobby	Forward	De Casanova

Goals—Liffiton, 3; Dobby, 1; Shiebler, 1; Russell, 1. Referee—W. Jennison, Brooklyn Skating Club. Goal umpires—T. Howard and M. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Gov. Yates Against Prize Fights.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 16.—Gov. Yates to-day sent a letter to Sheriff Barrett of Cook County, calling that official's attention to the prize fight scheduled to be fought before the American Athletic Club of Chicago, next Monday night, between Benny Yanger and "Young" Mowatt. The Governor calls the Sheriff's attention to the section of the Criminal Code which prohibits prize fights, and to the section prohibiting sparring and boxing exhibitions, and declares the proposed fight or exhibition will be clearly in violation of the law, and that action should be taken by the Sheriff to prevent the same. However, the Governor adds, if the Sheriff knows of any statute under which such fight or sparring exhibition can be permitted, the Governor requests Sheriff Barrett to inform him immediately.

Yale Students Arrested in Civil Suit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—Three Yale students were arrested to-day in a civil action brought by Sidney Troeder of Roxbury, Mass., a speculator who sold tickets for the Yale-Harvard football game last Fall. The students are Bradford Ellsworth of New York, William R. Orthwein of St. Louis, and Harold M. Sawyer of Bridgeport, all members of the senior class in the Academic Department. Troeder claims that while handling football tickets on the night of Nov. 20 he was assaulted by the defendants, and that a diamond pin and twelve tickets were taken from him. He demands damages in the sum of $2,500. In the City Court recently the three students mentioned were convicted and fined for assault upon complaint of Troeder. Bonds were furnished for them to-day, and their case will come up at the February term of the Superior Court.

Automobile Show Opens To-night.

The third annual automobile show, held under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the Automobile Club of America, will open in the Madison Square Garden at 8 o'clock this evening, and will continue for one week. It will be closed to-morrow, but will be open every other day of the week from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. There are 142 exhibitors, of which 77 show completed vehicles, 56 are manufacturers of complete carriages, 68 show gasoline cars, 10 exhibit steam carriages, and 8 show electric vehicles. Several are makers of two types, and one firm makes all three, gasoline, steam, and electric.

New Gun Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The Winnecomack Gun Club of Commack, Suffolk County, was incorporated to-day to operate in Smithtown and Huntington, Suffolk County. The directors are: President, Henry O. Havemeyer; Carl L. S. Burr, Jr., of Commack; George W. Elder, Islip, Long Island; and Harry Peters and Samuel T. Peters of New York City.

Meeting of Skaters Postponed.

Several prominent amateur skaters assembled at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night to discuss the future plans of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States. Owing to the small attendance of representative delegates, the meeting of the new organization was postponed until next week, subject to the call of Secretary C. E. Dunn.

Basket Ball Teams Registered.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has reinstated the National A. C. basket ball team, Atlantic Athletic Association of Rockaway Beach, and the Little Five basketball team of Stapleton, N. Y.

The following teams in the vicinity of New York City are now registered: Roscdale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Little Five, Stapleton, S. I.; Anchor A. C., Hoboken, N. J.; Rochester Turn Verein, N. Y.; A. A. A. of Hoboken, N. J.; Catholic Club of Hoboken, N. J.; Turn Verein, Hoboken, N. J.; Alis A. A., Hoboken, N. J.; Hope A. A., Plainfield, N. J.; Company K, Fourth Regiment, Hoboken, N. J.; Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; St. George Field Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Wah-Con-Dah A. C., Brooklyn; Eight-thirty Association, Hoboken, N. J.; Electric Five, Cohoes, N. Y.; Grace A. C., New York City; Pastime A. C., New York City; National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.; Mohawk A. C., Flushing, N. Y.; Liberty A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.; Forty-third Separate Company, Olean, N. Y.; Ascension A. C., New York City; Company E, Second Regiment, Schenectady, N. Y.; Tenth Battalion, Albany, N. Y.; Polywog A. C., Brooklyn; Orange A. C., Newark, N. J.; Cook Academy, Montons Falls, N. Y.; George M. Sayre A. C., Horseheads, N. Y.; National A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Atlantic A. A., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

New York Yacht Club Lectures.

A series of lectures with stereopticon illustrations will be given at the New York Yacht Club during the months of February, March, April, and May, and the committee in charge has announced the following programme: Jan. 22, "Recent Improvements in Aids to Navigation," Capt. William M. Folger, United States Navy; Feb. 5, "Reminiscences of Navigation and Storms, and the Treatment of Storms," Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy; Feb. 19, "Recent Advances in Telescopic Astronomy," Prof. G. M. Ritchey, Chicago University; March 5, "The United States Marine Corps," Major Gen. Charles Heywood, United States Marine Corps; March 19, "What the Hydrographic Bureau Has Done for Our Maritime and Commercial Interests," Commander W. H. H. Southerland, United States Navy; April 2, "Field Work of the Peary Arctic Club, 1898-1902," Commander Robert E. Peary, United States Navy; April 16, "An Evening with a Stereopticon: Yachting, Ice Yachting, and Hunting Wild Game," ex-Rear Commodore Archibald Rogers, New York Yacht Club; April 30, "Coaling Stations," Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy; May 7, "Yachting in the Caribbean," ex-Vice Commodore Anson Phelps Stokes, New York Yacht Club; May 14, music. An evening with the Commodore.

Scotch Curlers Again Defeated.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—The Scottish curlers wound up their visit to Montreal to-day by participating in a bonspiel of old country-born curlers vs. Canadians, twenty-two rinks participating, the victory going to the native born by 109 points. To-night the visitors were entertained at dinner at the Windsor by the Montreal curlers. They leave for Ottawa in the morning.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave 37th 38th St. N.Y.
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The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

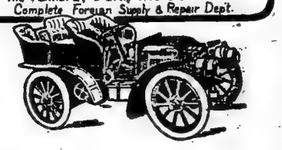

Sporting Goods.

Overstock Sale.

Here's a golden opportunity for anybody who happens to want anything in either of the lines shown below.

Striking Bag Platforms.

All steel Platform, an excellent article, always sold at $3.50, now..... 3.35

Wood Platform, like cut, regular price $3.50, now..... 2.25

Our own Peerless Platform 3.00

Peerless Adjustable 3.75

D. & M.'s Eureka, complete with bag. 7.00

Victor Platform, greatest of all, goes on any door or window frame, with bag, 7.00 to..... 9.00

Full line of Striking Bags and Boxing Gloves, from 98c. to..... 5.00

$9.00 Camera for $4.75.

We carry full lines of Eastman Kodaks and all leading Cameras at cut prices, but the most conspicuous bargain in a decade is the one here.

Seneca Folding Camera, with genuine rectilinear lens; such a high grade instrument has never been offered at such a price; covered in best morocco grain leather; highly polished; nickel trimmings; reversible finder; pneumatic release; Iris diaphragm; complete with carrying case and holder; listed at 9.00, now at..... 4.75

Everything in Camera Supplies.

Billiards and Pool.

Burrowe's Outfits, complete with balls, cues, and all paraphernalia for playing billiards, pool, and 19 other good games, several sizes at 45.00, 35.00, 28.00, 24.00, and..... 18.00

Medical Batteries

For Physicians or Family Use.

A little exercise and electricity will give a strong, healthy circulation necessary to enjoy Winter time.

Batteries complete with foot-plates, electrodes, etc. Ariel, 3.00; Domestic No. 1, 4.50; No. 2 ..... 7.00

Ingersoll

SIX STORES.

67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 125th St., cor. 7th Av., 25 W. 42d St., N. Y. | 1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Moe Levy & Co 119 to 125 Walker St.

Our Only Store. Three Blocks East of Broadway—Near Centre Street—Out of the High-Priced District. Our Only Store.

Alteration Sale

Prices Always 1-3 Less Than the Lowest.

Just Now 15% Less Than That—We've got to clear the road for an army of mechanics who say they'll raise havoc with their changes.

We manufacture the clothing we sell. We set the pace that kills competition—get in line with us. All the styles and fabrics of to-day. CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS and HATS for MAN, BOY and CHILD. The littlest you'll ever pay in your life and the most opportune hour of the year. To look is your privilege—to buy is your judgment. **Your money's worth or your money refunded.**

These Men's Clothing Values Are Wonders,

$6.38 for Men's Suits and Overcoats. Sell elsewhere at $10

Suits in black Clay serges, cassimeres and fancy cheviots. Overcoats in Oxford and black mixtures, both tailored and finished in extraordinarily good style. Our regular price is $7.00. You'd pay $10.00 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price..... $6.38

$8.50 For Men's Suits and Overcoats. Sell elsewhere at..... $15

Suits in single and double breasted Scotch cheviots, clay worsteds and fancy mixtures.

Overcoats of kersey and frieze material. In stylish grays, blues, browns and black. Our regular price is $10.00. You'd pay $15 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price.... $8.50

$11.90 for Men's Suits and Overcoats. Sell elsewhere. $18

Suits made up of nothing but exclusive Scotch cheviots and worsteds.

All overcoats hand-made and trimmed in exceptional detail. Materials of meltons and kerseys. Our regular price is $14.00. You'd pay $18.00 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price..... $11.90

$17 for Tourists' Coats. Sell elsewhere at..... $28

Here's the popular Overcoat of the year, and we've been mighty successful with 'em. Belt back and in many neat effects of cloth. Our regular price $20. You'd pay $28 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price... $17.00

$13.60 for Men's Suits. Sell elsewhere at..... $25

Every detail of making is hand wrought, and the materials used in the building of these suits are as fine as we could gather. Our regular price is $16.00. You'd pay $25.00 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price. $13.60

$19.70 for Men's Overcoats. Sell elsewhere at..... $30

These overcoats are identical with custom tailoring in everything but the price. The best skill has produced the best materials and best overcoats America knows. Our regular price is $22.00. You'd pay $30 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price..... $19.70

Boys' Clothing for the Littlest You Ever Paid.

$3.40 for Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Sell elsewhere 5.50

Boys' Russian Overcoats, with gilt buttons, emblem on sleeve; all-wool cheviot, gray frieze and brown meltons. Ages 2½ to 8 years. Three-piece suits, in many designs and patterns. Sizes 8 to 16. $4.00 our regular price; $5.50 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price.. $3.40

$2.12 for Boys' Overcoats. Sell elsewhere at..... 3.50

Boys' Overcoats, cut long and full, and all new fabrics. Tailored in the best manner possible. A small lot of 5 to 12 year sizes. Our regular price $2.50—you'd pay $3.50 elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price..... $2.12

37c for Knee Pants. Sell elsewhere.. 75c

Knee Pants of all wool and corduroy material, fitted with patented waistbands, taped seams, made for substantial wear. Our regular price 44c.—you'd pay 75c. elsewhere. Alteration Sale Price 37c

Boys' Suits, $1.00

Quantity of Boys' Double-breasted and Sailor Suits, strictly all wool. Pants fitted with elastic waistbands; sizes 7 to 16. Alteration Sale Price $1.00

Extra Special Specials in Men's Furnishings.

Men's Gloves, 59c. and 89c.

Imported Cape Skin, cheverette, dogskin and Mocha Gloves. About 978 pairs in all. Not a pair that ever sold for less than $1.00 and as high as $2.50 a pair; guaranteed perfect, (not seconds). Divided into two lots..... 59c. and 89c

25c. and 35c. Socks, 15 Cents.

Men's fine imported German and French Half-Hose, in fancy stripes, that formerly sold at 25c. and 35c. per pair. Alteration Sale Price..... 15c

15-Cent Collars at 5 Cents.

15c. Collars, 80 dozen in all, including every new style worn for this season, warranted four-ply, sizes 12 to 18, and marked for our Alteration Sale, each..... 5c

$1 and $1.50 Shirts at 25 Cents.

365 Men's Woven Madras and Percale Stiff Bosom and Negligee Shirts, with separate link cuffs. They formerly sold for $1.00 to $1.50. Sizes 15, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18. Marked for our Alteration Sale..... 25c

25c. Neckwear at 10 Cents.

80 doz. Men's Silk Ties, Four-in-Hand and Shield Bows. Nothing but new, desirable colorings. Made for this season's trade. Alteration Sale price..... 10c

$1.75 and $3 White Vests, $1.

1,100 Men's White Vests, including full dress, double and single-breasted styles, ranging in price from $1.75 to $3.00. Alteration Sale price, $1.00

MOE LEVY & CO., Men's, Boys' and Children's Outfitters, 119-125 Walker St.

Not Even Crazy People

would scour their faces with brickbats, but thousands of persons do things infinitely more foolish.

The skin of the face, though delicate, is rhinoceros hide compared with the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.

Yet these sensitive organs are constantly scoured with drastic medicines, to their incalculable injury.

The Cure for Constipation

is not a violent cathartic, but a mild and tonic laxative—which is another way of saying

IRON-OX TABLETS

PRINCETON'S BASEBALL GAMES.

Twenty-eight Matches Arranged, One Being with University of Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—Manager R. W. Singer of the Baseball Association this evening made public the Princeton schedule for next season. It contains twenty-eight games, the same as last season, but will open one week later. The most notable feature of the list is the game with the University of Pennsylvania, which will be played here on May 9. This is the first time that the two universities have met in any prominent branch of athletics since 1894, in the Fall of which year the two colleges played a very unsatisfactory and rough game of football. This step, though the agreement reads for but one year, will do much toward bringing about friendly feelings. The other new games are with Trinity and Williams at Princeton, Exeter at Exeter, and the Maryland Athletic Club at Baltimore. Fifteen of the games are on the home grounds. The schedule is as follows:

March 28, Rutgers at Princeton.
April 1, Trinity at Princeton; 4, Tufts at Princeton; 10, Philadelphia American League at Philadelphia; 11, Georgetown at Washington; 13, Georgetown at Washington; 14, Virginia at Charlottesville, 15, Virginia at Charlottesville; 16, Maryland Athletic Club at Baltimore; 18, Lafayette at Princeton; 22, Fordham at Princeton; 24, Exeter at Exeter, N. H.; 25, Brown at Providence, R. I.; 29, Williams at Princeton.
May 2, Cornell at Ithaca; 6, Georgetown at Princeton; 9, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 13, Brown at Princeton; 16, Cornell at Princeton; 20, Lehigh at Princeton; 22, Andover at Andover, Mass.; 23, Harvard at Cambridge; 27, Amherst at Princeton; 30, Yale at New Haven.
June 3, Bucknell at Princeton; 6, Yale at Princeton; 10, Dickinson at Princeton; 13, Yale at New York, (in case of tie.)

Yale Beats Princeton at Basket Ball.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—In the first of the intercollegiate series of basket ball games Yale defeated Princeton at the Yale gymnasium to-night by the score of 30 to 9. One thousand persons witnessed the game, which was full of excitement. The Yale team outclassed the Princeton five. They made 14 goals from the field and 2 from fouls. Princeton made 4 goals from the field and 1 from foul.

Charter Oak Stake Restricted.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—The proprietors of Charter Oak Park at a meeting held to-day decided to make the big $10,000 Charter Oak Stake open to 2:09 trotters. The mark last year was 2:11. The stake will be contested for at the Grand Circuit meeting next Fall.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d TO 23d ST., NEW YORK.

Big Reductions in Misses' and Children's Garments

Over 5,000 Marked for Immediate Clearing

In the sale which begins to-day.
Hints of the Sensational Reductions:

1.95 for Children's $2.95 cashmere DRESSES.

These dresses are surprisingly good—well cut and nicely made with braid and fancy plaid trimmed; all lined.

2.95 for Misses' $4.50 Oxford Grey WALKING SKIRT.

Of double faced material, stitched seams, rows of stitching on bottom.

3.95 for Children's $6.50 long COATS.

Full Monte Carlo; large sleeves; in cheviots, with double capes, finished with satin piping.

3.95 for CHILDREN'S $6.95 JACKETS.

An unusual offer—Children's $6.95 Norfolk and Monte Carlo JACKETS, inverted pleat back; well tailored.

4.95 for Misses' $6.50, $7.95 and $8.95 SHORT COATS.

In tight-fitting, strap seams. This is a small lot of coats in some colors, not all sizes—neatly tailored and lined throughout in satin.

4.95 for Children's $8.75 box COATS.

In fine kersey, lined throughout with Skinner's satin; strap seams; well made garment; excellent value.

6.95 for CHILDREN'S $8.95 COATS.

In Military Cape, made of fine Zibeline cloth—stitched velvet collar and cuffs—full puff sleeves.

7.50 for MISSES' $11.95 OXFORD JACKETS.

These are Oxford Grey tight-fitting JACKETS, slot seams, velvet collars, straps back and front, guaranteed satin lined.

8.75 for Misses' $14.75 and $16.50 COATS.

In various styles and materials, some made with capes and Monte Carlo styles; trimmed in velvet and fancy ornaments; others with strapping of broadcloth and stitched velvets, all handsomely made, and latest styles.

10.75 for Misses' $16.50 full length COATS.

In Oxford Grey, Monte Carlo with cape—full bell sleeve, with cuff.

AMERICAN ROASTED TO DEATH.

Spaniard in Manila Tells of Witnessing Horrible Sight While a Prisoner of Insurgents.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—At the continuation to-day of the trial of Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, who is charged with unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar, a Spaniard, who was at one time held prisoner by the insurgents, testified that while he was confined at the headquarters of Gen. Lukban, in Samar, in May of 1900, he saw an American prisoner roasted to death.

The Spaniard said sticks were driven into the man's body and he was slowly turned over the fire until dead. The body was then left to be devoured by hogs. He did not know the man's name, but thought he was an officer.

Several American officers and men were captured or reported missing in Samar in 1900, and the victim is believed to have been one of these.

Other witnesses reviewed the Balangiga, Gandara, and Catubig massacres. The defense produced a letter written by the insurgent leader Guevarra, in which he admitted that the Balangiga massacre was contrary to the laws of warfare.

Capt. Abraham P. Buffington of the First Infantry testified that Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith had frequently offered protection to the natives and urged them to come inside the American lines.

Lieut. Pratt testified that Gen. Smith in his orders had directed that the war be waged against able-bodied men, not against women and children.

Montauk Academy Pool Contest.

Two close games were played last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The first contest was between George Smith, the New England champion, and Nat Ward of Brooklyn, and Smith won by a score of 125 to 93. Charles Weston and George Hamber opposed each other in the second game, and Weston had only four points to the good at the end, the score being 125 to 121.

At the start of the first game Ward had a decided advantage. Smith, however, played splendid uphill pool and succeeded in tying the score in the ninth frame by making 14.

The second game was even more exciting than the first. Time and again the score was tied. With the score 65 to 61 in Hamber's favor, Weston entered a protest, claiming that he had called a ball which the referee refused to allow. Seventeen frames were required to complete the contest. Stofft and Sneden will play the first game to-night. Wenrick and Kirkland are the players in the final game. The scores:

Smith—5 0 7 1 15 14 2 9 14 15 15 11 6 10 1. Total, 125. High run, 30.
Ward—10 15 5 14 0 1 12 6 1 0 0 4 9 5 9. Total, 93. High run, 20. Scratches, 2.

Weston—2 5 13 7 13 10 1 4 10 5 10 9 8 5 11 7 5. Total, 125. High run, 24. Scratches, 2.
Hamber—15 10 2-3 2 5 14 7 5 10 4 3 7 10 4 8 5. Total, 121. Scratches, 2.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Pure chasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 16.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Red Dragon Seltzer Company, to manufacture, buy, sell, and otherwise deal in drugs, chemicals, medicines, and mineral waters; capital, $3,000,000. Incorporators—George Edward Sanctonand James G. Gregg, New York City; William H. Hopkins of Washington. The offices of the company are to be in Dover, New York, and Washington.

Columbia Gold Mining Company, to prospect for, purchase, and improve and develop gold mines and mining lands; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Benjamin E. Orr and Henry Alton, New York; Cyril S. Grass, Brooklyn.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CUBA.

Do the Democrats of the Senate really think that it is good politics to oppose the Cuban reciprocity treaty simply to "put the Republicans in a hole"? That is the report of our exceptionally well-informed correspondent in Washington, and it is confirmed by reference to previous action by the Democrats in like cases.

Such a policy would, in reality, be most stupid, and faithless as well. The Democrats are pledged by all that can bind honorable men in public life to promote the largest degree of commercial freedom possible in any way that may present itself. They cannot help seeing that the treaty with Cuba would do much in this direction, since it would open Cuban markets to our products and commodities at specially low rates, and would reduce the price of the materials of some of our own industries. It is in the direct line of the principles which the Democratic Party has sustained since its first formation, and from which it has never openly departed, though some of its members have betrayed those principles.

But it so happens that the larger number of Democrats in the Senate are representatives of the Southern States, and that the people of these States are most directly and largely interested in breaking down the barriers to their prosperity in trade erected by the Dingley tariff. The immediate needs of the Cuban people are for such Southern products as lumber, cattle, and the kind of cotton goods made chiefly in the South. Reduction of the Cuban tariff on these products means additional trade in them for the South at advantageous rates. Cuba is the market nearest and most profitable for the South, and all her interests are bound up in those of the South. Why in the name of common sense should the Southern Senators oppose the treaty that must surely advance those interests? There is not a grower, a spinner, or a weaver of cotton in all the South who would not directly or indirectly profit by the acceptance of the Cuban treaty. There has never been an honest Democrat from the South who did not sustain with all his strength the principle that underlies that treaty. Why should any Southern Senator betray the interests of his people and the political principles of his party by lending himself to the defeat of the treaty?

Again, it is perfectly well known that the opposition to the treaty is being plotted and guided by a little band of unscrupulous Republicans largely in the interest of the Sugar Trust. What can a Southern Senator have in common with that wretched band of greedy and unprincipled conspirators? Why should any Southern Senator act as their cat's-paw?

MORGAN IN DISPRAISE OF GATES.

If approbation from Sir Hubert is priceless, what shall we say of the other thing? We suppose that any man of whom Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN had said he was one of the ablest railroad managers in the country might consider his fortune made. Great corporations would be likely to compete for the services of a man who had Mr. MORGAN'S confidence in this degree.

But to be described as "dangerous" by Mr. MORGAN ought to have a pretty serious effect on any man's business career. In his testimony concerning the Louisville and Nashville merger, Mr. MORGAN described Mr. JOHN W. GATES as a dangerous element in the railway world. Mr. GATES by purchase in the open market had come into control of the Louisville and Nashville. Mr. MORGAN testified that he felt that Mr. GATES in control of that system of roads was a menace not only to his own Southern Railway, but to the general business situation. He was very willing, therefore, to take the Louisville and Nashville stock from GATES.

GATES is regarded as a plunger, and his performances in the stock market, where the control of a good deal of money makes him a power, have been viewed with apprehension and disfavor. We do not see how he could be dangerous in the railroad world except to railroads that are themselves not in a strong position. Mr. MORGAN evidently considered that the Southern Railway was not adequately defended against raiders like GATES. Still, to be continually buying off raiders is a costly business. Perhaps some time the Government may take a hand in depriving raiders of their occupation. An inter-State commerce law, fully enforced, forbidding the cutting of rates and demoralization of traffic, would have made it exceedingly difficult for Mr. GATES to do much harm to Mr. MORGAN'S railway interests. Under such conditions, plungers would not venture their millions in buying up the control of a railroad "in a night." Their safety depends on finding somebody who is scared enough to buy them out.

THE POLICE PATROL SCHEME.

Commissioner GREENE deserves credit for the vigor and independence with which he has taken hold of the vexed question of the distribution of the time of policemen. He has refused to be shut up to the choice of either the two-platoon or the three-platoon plans, which have become the subject of so much heated partisanship. He has worked out for himself a plan which seems to avoid the worst difficulties of both of them.

Of course, it is impossible, as Gen. GREENE himself admits, to tell how a system of this complicated sort will work until it has been in operation for a reasonable length of time. As explained by the Commissioner, it gives the city much more average service, though it decreases the number of patrolmen on duty the latter half of the night by about one-fifth. This is obviously, on its face, a disadvantage, other things being equal. But it is by no means the intention of Gen. GREENE that other things shall be equal. On the contrary, he expects that the conditions will be such that the force actually on duty may be and shall be considerably more effective than under the present system. In the first place, each man will have a proper and needed amount of time for rest, and will be in a more efficient state for the performance of his work. That of itself should count for much. In the second place, it is the purpose of the Commissioner that, in connection with the amelioration of conditions, the discipline shall be more strict and the obligation as well as the inducement to good work shall be felt to be greater. It is not an extravagant inference that, with these changes, the force shall do more and better than was done by the larger number under the old plan.

Nevertheless, it is plain that no sensible plan can fully be carried out without a considerable increase in the force. The urgent recommendation of Gen. GREENE is for an increase of 700 this year and next and 200 for each of the following years, making 2,000 in five years. It is not a man too many. The present actually available force is only 6,842. This is an average of but one patrolman to 550 of the population, which is an absurdly low provision. The population increases every year and the needs of the city for careful police service increase even more rapidly than the population. With the reduction in the pay to be given to new policemen which Gen. GREENE advises, the additional force could be obtained very reasonably. It is imperative; it should be had on the best terms practicable, but unquestionably it should be had.

BARON SPECK VON STERNBERG.

There seems to be no doubt that Baron SPECK VON STERNBERG will be a particularly acceptable representative of Germany at Washington. There seems to be as little that he owes his appointment to that fact. It seems that either his length of diplomatic service does not entitle him to Ambassadorial or even to Ministerial rank, or that possibly it is consideration for Dr. VON HOLLEBEN, which withholds from the successor who is nominally but a locum tenens the full rank of a regular German Ambassador. But it appears also that this defect will be cured by giving some special diplomatic rank to Germany's envoy. In any case a Chargé d'Affaires who commands the confidence of the Government to which he is accredited is a more valuable representative of his own than one of higher rank and less acceptability. The appointment denotes the desire of the German Emperor to remain on good terms with the United States, a desire which he has constantly and variously manifested, and which cannot seriously be questioned.

The impression made by the appointment itself will be deepened by the great cordiality of Baron VON STERNBERG'S "manifesto," as it may be called, issued from Berlin and transmitted in advance of his departure. This unusual step can scarcely have been taken without the approbation of the new envoy's official superiors, who must, moreover, have read and approved the language of what is really an address to the people of the United States. It is a very cordial as well as a very tactful one, and augurs well for its author's diplomatic success. What he has to say about the commercial relations between the two countries is marked by good sense and good feeling. He has this to say about the only question between them which conceivably may become a burning question:

The Venezuelan affair will cause no further difficulty if all the persons concerned are of the Roosevelt type. The Monroe Doctrine is an unwritten law with Americans, and President ROOSEVELT interprets it, as he has on several occasions emphasized to the world, as a measure making for peace.

The new representative of Germany is fortunate in understanding and in being able to express beforehand the importance which all Americans attach to the Monroe Doctrine. If he should be able and disposed to induce his Government to recognize it, and to respect it by disclaiming any purpose of considering any part of "the American continents" as "subjects for colonization" by Germany, there would be no cloud whatever on the international horizon.

A COWARDLY ASSASSIN.

The speech attributed by one report to the editor GONZALES, after the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina had shot him once and was pointing his pistol at him for a second shot fitly expresses the opinion of the assailant which will be held by all civilized people. GONZALES exclaimed: "Shoot again, you dirty coward!"

In the annals of murder which disgrace the Southern States there has not been an assassination of a more unredeemed savagery than this. No pretext of excuse or palliation can be found for it which would be accepted outside of the Sicilian Mafia or of a tribe of Pi Ute Indians. It was not even perpetrated in the heat of passion, for the offenses which TILLMAN was revenging had been committed weeks or months ago, in the course of a political campaign long concluded. He had repeatedly met his critic since the offense had been given, and had neither attacked him like an assassin nor challenged him "like a gentleman," according to the conception of gentlemanlike behavior which still lingers among a considerable section of society in South Carolina. Very possibly GONZALES had made ready for him on his first encounter after the accusations had been made. TILLMAN then showed no murderous resentment. GONZALES was justified in supposing that he regarded his election as a "vindication" from the charges and omitted to continue his precautions. TILLMAN in fact waited until he found GONZALES unarmed and unsuspecting, and proceeded to attempt and probably to perpetrate a most cold-blooded and cowardly murder.

Such an act as this, so openly committed, brings reproach upon the community in which it can be committed by a man whom the community has honored with high public office. Sensitive members of that community must already have felt it disgraced by the fact that TILLMAN held an official position which enabled him to offer a boorish insult to the President of the United States. This crime is so far from being approved in Columbia that an attempt took form to avenge it by another and to follow a murder by the lynching of the murderer. That would only have disgraced the community still more deeply. But if TILLMAN is not punished in an orderly and lawful way for his dastardly crime with what face can the community that permits it to go unpunished call itself civilized?

BISSERT'S CASE.

When the convicted Wardman BISSERT, under bail pending the hearing of his motion for a new trial, ran away and left his bondsmen in the lurch, the forfeiture of his bail was of course absolute. If the District Attorney chooses to relieve the bondsmen by continuing, or rather by renewing the bail, he must have believed that BISSERT had valuable information which he was willing to impart and which would convict far more important malefactors than himself. Nothing short of such a belief would have justified such action.

There can be no question of the importance of the information in BISSERT'S possession. The only questions are whether he will in good faith give the State the benefit of it and whether the necessary corroboration can be secured. There should be no doubt on the former point. BISSERT is evidently resentful and desirous to be revenged on his former confederates and superiors for failing to "protect" him, and is prepared to tell all the harm of them he knows. It is to be presumed that Mr. JEROME has also satisfied himself on the question of corroboration. If convictions can be secured of all the malefactors whose misdeeds BISSERT knows about, they will be very cheaply bought by his own immunity, and the most severe blow will be struck that has ever been administered to the system of police blackmail.

Doubtless BISSERT'S accomplices failed to protect him. The fact was they could not. If with ASA BIRD GARDINER as District Attorney and DEVERY as Chief of Police he would have been "protected" and his "squeal" never heard, with Mr. JEROME and Col. PARTRIDGE or Gen. GREENE the case is very different. The difference, properly considered, would of itself make the turning out of Tammany a matter for public congratulation.

NUGGETS.

Learned in His Wicked Days.

"A man who is worth doing at all," says the reformed crook, "should be well to do."—Philadelphia Record.

A Refuge in Time of Trouble.

A man never knows what a conscience he has until asked to tell a lie to shield some one he never liked very well, anyway.—Atchison Globe.

The Literary Demand.

"Do you think that the study of ancient languages is of any value in literature!"

"No," said the publisher; "not as books are written to-day. What the student wants now is a familiarity with modern slang."—Washington Star.

His Constituents Favored Them.

"How do your people here stand on the question of internal improvements?" asked the Congressman who was around feeling the pulse of his constituents.

"Well," replied the influential grocer of the village, scratching his chin, "I guess they're in favor of 'em. I'm sellin' more of these new kinds of breakfas' food this year than I ever did before."—Chicago Tribune.

ACROSS THE STREET.

Dean Rice in Boston Journal:

Across the street the bright lights flashed
And gleamed,
And fortune's favored ones were gathered there.
The merry music of the dance outstreamed
Upon the air.

Across the street—it seemed so far away,
That joyous world, from my unhappy sphere,
Made up of weary toil, day after day,
And year by year.

I turned me from my window, with a sigh,
"Thou mak'st life's differences, O God, so wide."
I could not conquer that ungrateful cry,
Tho' hard I tried.

Across the street, next night, across the street,
Death's grim insignia from the door was hung.
I heard the passers-by, low-voiced, repeat,
"So fair, so young."

Across the street—ah, surely 'twas not so,
That they were mourning who last night were gay.
That yonder mansion was a house of woe
Where death held sway?

Across the street, beside a single light,
A cheerless company a sad watch kept,
And she, the homaged one of yesternight
Forever slept.

HOPE FOR CUBAN TREATY

Senators Assure the President of the Senate's Friendliness.

Reports from Havana Indicate That the Convention Will Be Ratified by the Cuban Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senators Spooner, Lodge, and Aldrich, in a conference this morning with the President, assured him that the Cuban reciprocity treaty was reasonably certain to be ratified by the Senate. The situation has been carefully canvassed by the Republican leaders, and the judgment expressed by the three Senators is based thereon.

The opposition that existed among Republican Senators at the last session, which inspired the doubt that has obtained during the present session in regard to their attitude, has been removed, and every Republican Senator is now reported as favorable to ratification.

There are 54 Republican Senators, and ratification will require 59 affirmative votes. Several of the Democrats are known to favor ratification, so that the prospect for the success of the treaty seems encouraging.

It will be taken up on Monday in executive session, and there is an understanding that nothing shall be allowed to interfere with its continuous consideration, and that as much time as can be safely taken from legislative business shall be devoted to it. Senator Cullom hopes to get a final vote before the end of the coming week.

The State Department has received from United States Minister Squier at Havana a report upon the progress making there with the reciprocity treaty. The Minister's report, based upon assurances he has received from the Cuban administration, is highly favorable to early ratification of the treaty by the Cuban Senate.

Charles M. Pepper, who has recently returned from Cuba, in a statement to-day declared that the fight that has been maintained by foreign influences in Cuba against United States interests in the island is about over and that the ratification of the treaty by the Cuban Senate is assured. Mr. Pepper says a poll of the Senate was made less than a week ago and showed of the twenty-four Senators nineteen would vote for ratification, and it is even probable that the vote will be unanimous.

"This certainty that the treaty would be ratified," continued Mr. Pepper, "was reached after its contents were made public and after there was time to hear from all parts of the island. It was also after the Committee on Foreign Relations had given full hearings and had uncovered whatever opposition there was.

"The cuts made in favor of some of the imports of the United States will hurt several local industries in Cuba, but the representatives of these industries appeared before the committee and said they would not oppose the treaty. All they asked was that in future tariff legislation some heed be given to their needs."

Ratification of the treaty, Mr. Pepper says, will be the means of inducing the leading business houses in the island to shift all their business to the United States. The second largest business there has recently reorganized and sent the Cuban partner to this country to examine the business outlook. Except in a few specialties, this house, which does a very large international trade, has decided to shirt all its trade to the United States. The expectation in Cuba is that most of the trade that will follow reciprocity will pass through Southern States.

"If the treaty fails," said Mr. Pepper, "Cuba will go along about as she is now going on, but will not be as prosperous as she might be, and she won't buy as many American goods as otherwise she would buy. Nor will she feel enthusiastic about going ahead and carrying out the provisions of the Platt amendment."

BRITISH MERCHANTS ALARMED.

Delegations Will Confer with Foreign Secretary on Cuban Treaty.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—At a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to-day, called to consider the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, it was announced that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne would receive important deputations from the various Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom Jan. 22, for the purpose of discussing the matter.

The speakers strongly criticised the treaty as practically shutting out other nations from trading with Cuba.

INDIANOLA POST OFFICE ROW.

Senator McLaurin Gives Up His Attempt to Have the Office Reopened.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Senator McLaurin of Mississippi has given up his attempt to have the Post Office at Indianola reopened. He said to-day that all the compromise propositions he offered, however fair they might be, had been rejected. He first tried to have the Postmaster General designate one of Postmaster Minnie Cox's bondsmen to act as Postmaster temporarily, but without effect. Then he tried to have the Postmaster General designate Heathman, which is four miles away from Indianola, as the place to which mail for the latter place could be sent, instead of Greenville, which is thirty miles away. This was refused.

Mr. McLaurin says that the refusal to accept Heathman as the substitute Post Office looks like spitework, though he exempts the Postmaster General personally from that charge, and says he thinks Mr. Payne would like to reopen the Post Office.

"The people of Indianola," said Senator McLaurin to-day, "are willing to accept Minnie Cox as their Postmaster rather than have the Post Office closed indefinitely. But she has left the country. There never was any effort by any brutal and lawless element to make her resign under threats of violence so far as I can find. I take it that it is permissible in any community in the land for citizens to hold a mass meeting asking that an official resign. That was all that was done at Indianola."

Mr. McLaurin saw the President and tried to get him to have something done for Indianola, but the President would not agree unless the Mayor and Sheriff would guarantee that no person would molest Mrs. Cox. This Mr. McLaurin does not consider a reasonable proposition. "I don't suppose," he said to-day, "that the District Commissioners of Washington or the Mayor of New York or the local authorities of Oyster Bay would be willing to guarantee that no one would molest or interfere with the Postmasters of their respective cities during their terms of office. Nobody could guarantee that nothing will happen to the Postmaster of New York for the next four years."

TO ENCOURAGE SHIPPING.

Bill in Congress to Develop United States Merchant Marine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Fitzgerald of New York to-day introduced a bill "to encourage and promote and develop the merchant marine of the United States." Such titles generally indicate a subsidy proposition, but Mr. Fitzgerald's does not. It is as follows:

"There shall be allowed a rebate of 10 per centum of the duty imposed by law upon all goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things imported into the United States from any foreign country, or from any territory, property of the United States, between which territory and the United States vessels of other than American registry are permitted to engage in the carrying trade, whenever such goods, wares, merchandise, articles, or things are carried in vessels of American registry."

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to make all necessary regulations for the proper enforcement of this act.

Mr. Fitzgerald explains his bill as follows: "This bill proposes a simple way to upbuild our merchant marine. It avoids all subsidies, and at the same time gives American ships tremendous advantages over vessels of all other nations. The bill is simplicity itself. It provides that upon all imports into the United States from foreign countries, or from the foreign possessions of the country where foreign vessels are permitted to engage in the carrying trade between those possessions and this country, there shall be allowed a rebate of 10 per cent. of the duty imposed by law upon the goods carried in American registry. Three things are accomplished by the bill. Onerous tariffs are lowered, American ships and the shipbuilding industry are encouraged and protected, and cheaper freights are assured both upon imports and exports. It is apparent to any one who will consider the matter but a moment that the rebate allowed by the bill would be divided between the freight payer and the freight carrier.

"It is my purpose to discuss this measure in the House at an early date. It may not be out of place to call attention at this time, however, to the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the United States collected in customs duties $254,444,708. Had there been sufficient ships of American registry to have carried the goods imported to this country they would have been aided by rebates amounting to $25,444,470. This would have enabled them to practically monopolize the carrying trade of the world.

"No inconvenience would have resulted to the United States, since our surplus revenues for the same fiscal year aggregated the enormous sum of $91,287,375.

"The enactment of this bill into law would do violence to no democratic theory of government; it would avoid the vice of all proposed subsidy schemes and it would insure—what all Americans earnestly desire—the supremacy of our merchant marine."

CANAL COMMISSION'S COST.

John G. Walker and His Colleagues Spent $1,036,481—$240,000 Went for Salaries and Traveling Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Secretary Hay has sent to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a detailed statement of the expenditures made by the Walker Isthmian Canal Commission. From the statement of the Auditor of the State Department, which accompanies the report of the Secretary of State, it appears that the total expenditure was $1,036,481, of which nearly $240,000 was for salary and traveling expenses of the nine Commissioners.

Each member of the commission has been allowed compensation at the rate of $1,000 per month, with traveling and incidental expenses added. These salaries were fixed in 1899, when the commission was created, at the suggestion of the President. In the cases of Col. Peter C. Hains and Lieut. Col. O. H. Ernst of the army the allowance was equal to the difference between their regular salaries and the monthly allowance of $1,000.

The individual allowances were as follows:

John G. Walker	$31,015	Alfred Noble	$28,530
Samuel Pasco	33,693	G. S. Morrison	26,436
William H. Burr	28,394	Col. O. H. Ernst	17,936
Lewis M. Haupt	26,833	Col. P. C. Hains	16,816
E. R. Johnson	27,123		

VOTE ON STATEHOOD SOON.

Senator Quay's Tenacity Wearing Out the Opposition—Friends of Tri-State Bill Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The coming week is likely to see the close of the fight over the Statehood bill in the Senate. The bill was by the request of Senator Quay at the close of the last session made the unfinished business at the beginning of this session and was taken up the 10th of December and has been squarely in the way of everything else since. The tenacity of the Pennsylvania Senator has worn out the best tacticians on the Republican side, and he is ready, whenever the opposition yields, to show just how many votes he has behind the calm and bland exterior he has been putting up for months.

Again and again Quay has asked for a vote, clearly without any idea that his demand would be acceded to. But it is now known that he is drawing in the lines and will not much longer accept a negative. One of the signs of an early vote is the return of Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, who, with his colleague, Stewart, will vote for the bill. Senator Foraker will close the debate for the bill Monday, and it is expected after that there will be but two speeches, those of Senator Burnham of New Hampshire and Senator Beveridge in closing for the opposition.

Senator Quay will endeavor Monday to get an agreement for a vote not later than Thursday. The friends of the bill assert that they will have anywhere from six to ten votes to spare.

BOLOMEN CATCH A TARTAR.

Thirty Attack One American, Who Kills Five, Escapes, and Then Helps Kill Six More.

MANILA, Jan. 16.—Constabulary Inspector Fletcher, while traveling alone in the Province of Albay, Luzon, last Wednesday, was attacked by thirty bolomen. Fletcher killed five of his opponents, but was himself wounded. He escaped, however, and formed a party which pursued the bolomen, overtook them and killed six more.

Death sentence has been imposed upon one of the natives, who murdered five American soldiers in the cemetery at Binangonan, Luzon, Decoration Day of last year.

HAWAIIANS ARE INCENSED.

Senate Commission's Report, Especially the Part Relating to Leprosy, Calls Forth Protests.

HONOLULU, Jan. 16.—There is much indignation and many protests here over the report of the Senate commission which was sent to the Senate last Monday.

That portion recommending the establishment of a National leper settlement at Molokai, and the statement that there are many lepers in the islands outside the settlement, is especially resented.

SANTO DOMINGO WANTS TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Don Francisco Leonte Vasquez, who has been Charge d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic with headquarters in New York City, to-day was presented to the President by Acting-Secretary of State Hill as the Minister of the Dominican Republic to this country.

There was one significant departure in the speeches exchanged from the usual run of such formalities, and that was the announcement by the Dominican Minister that he came to the United States empowered by his government to negotiate a commercial treaty, which he trusted would be not only of pecuniary benefit to both countries, but would cement more closely the friendship now existing between the great republic and his own country.

The President, in his response, in a manner indorsed the project, saying: "The Government of the United States shares in your hope and expectation that the proposed negotiations will draw closer the ties of friendship already happily existing between the two countries and enlarge and strengthen their commercial intercourse."

GERMAN EMPEROR'S GIFT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt received to-day from Emperor William of Germany, through Count von Quadt, Chargé of the German Embassy, an edition de luxe of a work entitled "The Reform of the Higher School System in Prussia." The frontispiece of the book is an excellent portrait of the German Emperor. The book is a beautiful specimen of the finest German printing and binding, and deals with a subject in which the Emperor is interested deeply.

President Roosevelt requested Count Quadt to convey to Emperor William his cordial appreciation of his thoughtfulness.

Recommend Four More Warships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day adopted the provision made in the Naval Appropriation bill prepared by a sub-committee authorizing the construction of three large battleships and one cruiser.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

House Bill Recalls Army Contract Frauds in 1863.

War Claim of Iowa Firm for $8,446 Denied—Mr. Payne's Fight Against Southern Claims for $400,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House devoted the day to private war claims, passing about twenty. The two features of the day were the defeat of a claim of B. F. Moody & Co. of Keokuk, Iowa, for the payment of the amount deducted from their contract for furnishing equipment to the Third Iowa Cavalry by the famous commission which revealed the army contract frauds in St. Louis in 1863, and the fight of Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority, against an omnibus resolution to refer ninety Southern claims, aggregating $400,000, for stores and supplies taken by the Union Army during the civil war, to the Court of Claims for finding of fact under the Tucker act.

The first-named bill led to a lively controversy between two Iowa members, Messrs. Smith and Hedge. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was the stenographer of the commission, and was able personally to corroborate Mr. Hedge in his opposition to the bill.

The original amount of the claim exceeded $50,000, but it was scaled down by the committee to $8,446. Mr. Hedge denounced the claim with a vigor which attracted the attention of the entire House. He impeached it first on the ground that it had been allowed to slumber for thirty years without being presented to Congress. He declared that the commission, consisting of David Davis, Hugh Campbell, and Joseph Holt, which unearthed the alleged frauds in Gen. Frémont's Department of the St. Louis in 1862, had scaled millions upon millions of army contracts, one of which was that of Moody & Co., and that Gen. Frémont had been superseded because of the intolerable conditions that were found to exist.

"The report of that commission," he said, "was never printed because Lincoln believed that its revelations would make the people despair."

"I have that record here," said Mr. Smith, raising aloft a package of papers musty and yellow with age.

"But it was never printed," insisted Mr. Hedge. "It would not have been advisable to print it." Then he called on Mr. Hitt to bear out his testimony.

Mr. Hitt corroborated Mr. Hedge, saying that the report which Mr. Smith had displayed had been written by his own hand. He told of the gigantic frauds unearthed in that investigation, and of the unwillingness of the authorities to permit the complete story to become public owing to the disheartening effect it might produce on the people. The House voted the bill down 30 to 70.

Among the bills passed was one to pay $5,683 to Mrs. Flora A. Darling for damage growing out of her arrest by the military authorities of New Orleans in 1864, while she was on a flag of truce boat under safe conduct.

Mr. Payne led a strong fight against the Omnibus resolution to refer to the Court of Claims claims aggregating $400,000, but he was overridden by friends of the measure who comprised all the Democrats and about half the Republicans. On a roll call on the adoption of the resolution, however, a quorum failed.

GERMANY'S SECOND THOUGHT.

Reichstag Withdraws Favored Nation Resolution Directed Against the United States.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—By a vote of 141 to 67 the Reichstag to-day adopted the substitute for the resolution of Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim, asking the Government to denounce the most favored nation treaties, which was directed against the United States and Argentina. The substitute requested the Government to denounce treaties with countries where experience had shown that the most favored nation clause was injurious to Germany's interest. Baron Heyl zu Herrnsheim withdrew his resolution in favor of the substitute. The Socialists and Radicals composed the minority.

During the course of the debate to-day Herr Gothein, Radical Liberal, said the United States observed the treaty of 1828 loyally, for the most favored nation clause in the present sense was unknown prior to the Anglo-French Treaty of 1861.

"The greatest obstacles against commercial treaties," Herr Gothein added, "are open and disguised export bounties, which the zealots for these resolutions should help to abolish. We cannot denounce the present reciprocity arrangement with the United States without damaging our interests until new treaties with other countries are made. Prince Bismarck has said that the United States is already discriminating against Germany under the agreement of 1900, since we do not get the same concessions as France and also Portugal in the case of effervescent wines.

"Now that President Roosevelt has made a treaty with Cuba, giving extraordinary concessions to her sugar, the United States will readily make us concessions, because Germany is her best customer. The great mistake of the Tariff Convention was that we abandoned our agricultural interests for a pittance.

"The opinion has been expressed in the Reichstag that the sharp language used here against the United States will damage our interests in negotiating a new treaty with the United States. I hold the contrary opinion. It will strengthen the backbone of our negotiators when they can say:

"'We should like to make concessions, but the wicked Reichstag will not allow us.'

"Therefore, it is a good thing to beat the drum and say, 'We will not allow ourserves any longer to be imposed upon. Our lamb's patience is finally transformed into impatience.'"

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times's Berlin correspondent, referring to to-day's resolution in the Reichstag in favor of abandoning the most-favored-nation arrangements, says that the Reichstag resolutions need not be accepted by the Government, and, as a matter of fact, seldom are. The proceedings, however, made clear the fact that the Agrarian majority whereby the Government managed to force through a new tariff does not favor the principle of commercial treaties and would prefer a tariff war.

The belief that the agrarians in America will be prepared to make considerable concessions in order to retain the German market for exports is, it is pointed out, a delusion, for, as the Vossische Zeitung points out, Germany's leading imports from America represent commodities wherewith Germans cannot dispense. They must have American cotton and tobacco, while the United States, in the event of a tariff war, could get from other European countries almost everything they now import from Germany.

ROSEBERY IS SKEPTICAL.

Says British Government Must Have Imperious Motives in Forming German Alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—In the course of a spirited attack on the Government's general policy, Lord Rosebery, speaking at Plymouth to-night, referred to Venezuela. He reminded his audience that when the Liberal Government had the same kind of debt collecting to do in Nicaragua it first consulted Washington and then settled the business in a couple of days.

He said he did not know the facts of the Venezuelan affair, but that he felt convinced the Government had consulted the United States before taking any action in this matter, and that it must have had imperious motives in entering into the alliance with Germany, as otherwise it would not have adopted such an unwise policy.

Lord Rosebery said he desired, however, to hear the Government's motives before criticising it.

London Gets Cold Weather.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—For the first time in many years the Thames is frozen over. At Marlow the ice is nearly an inch thick. Drift ice has formed in solid packs on the river at Windsor and Richmond. Intensely cold weather prevails, which has largely increased the number of the unemployed, as much outdoor work has been suspended.

RUSSIAN PRESS OUTLAWED.

Denounced by Minister of Interior as the Cause of All Russian Disorder.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of the bicentenary of the Russian press having been prohibited by the Government from holding a banquet, have circulated the resolutions which it had been intended to propose at the banquet.

These include a declaration insisting upon the necessity of abolishing a system of preventive censorship and the punishment of the press by administrative order and urging other reforms for the improvement of the status of the press in Russia.

Minister of the Interior Plehve, in conversation with a leading member of the committee, said that the press of the country could expect nothing from the Government, as it had been the cause of all the disorders in Russia.

Since the sixties, he said, the workmen, peasants, students, and others had only been the publicists' food for power.

FRANCE OFFERS OLIVE BRANCH.

Paris Papers Entirely Altered in Tone Toward England Since Close of Boer War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times's Paris correspondent, commenting upon the altered tone of the better class of French papers toward England, and especially toward Secretary Chamberlain, since the South African war, advocates the cultivation of friendlier relations between the two peoples. He says that the differences in the past benefited only third parties, and were, indeed, promoted by Germany as a part of a deliberate policy.

Germany's success in this direction was helped by the blunders of the two Governments, although to some degree by the mistakes of the press. The French are far too shrewd not to have taken to heart the lesson of Anglo-Saxon co-operation wherein they saw a deliberate attempt by Germany to make mischief between England and the United States as she had done between England and France.

The correspondent adds that the nations have only themselves to blame if they allow themselves to be used in this fashion, and the unpopularity of the co-operation with Germany in Venezuela ought to show the English Ministers the advisability of meeting half way the French disposition to put an end to the era of friction.

VON STERNBERG'S PROMOTION.

Believed that the Baron Will Be Appointed Ambassador Soon After Reaching Washington.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that Baron von Sternberg goes to Washington as "Envoy Extraordinary on a special mission." It is believed that after the conclusion of certain formalities his promotion to Ambassadorial rank will follow.

It is pointed out that the Baron's rapid rise from Consul General to Ambassador has not been so sudden as it would at first appear. The position of Consul General at Calcutta is described as being practically equivalent to that of Minister.

EXPEDITION FROM FEZ.

Four Columns Leave for Taza—Rumor That Sultan Has Met Defeat.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 16.—Four columns of troops have left Fez for Taza. The Sultan's brother commands one of them, and the War Minister, Gen. Menebhi, is in command of another.

The latest news received here from Fez indicates that operations against the Pretender commenced Jan. 11. No official information has been received since that date, but rumors from Tetuan indicate that fresh disaster has overtaken the imperial forces. These rumors are considered to be quite credible, because of the well-known incapacity of the commanders who were intrusted with the expedition.

The tribal outbreaks around Tangier continue, but the local authorities are taking stronger measures to repress them, which, it is believed, will be adequate to cope with the trouble in this quarter.

WELCOME FOR CROWN PRINCE.

German Visitor Cordially Received by His Host, the Czar, at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, arrived here to-day on a visit to the Czar.

The Crown Prince was welcomed at Tzarskoe-Seio by the Czarowitch, Grand Duke Michael, as the Czar was confined to his apartments, suffering from a severe cold. A number of Grand Dukes, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and other Ministers, and a number of high officials were also present at the railroad station, where there was a liberal display of Russian and German colors.

On the approach of the train the German national anthem was played. The Crown Prince, who wore the uniform of the St. Petersburg Life Guards, accompanied by the Czarowitch, inspected the Guard of Honor, and subsequently drove to the palace through streets decorated with flags, heartily cheered by the assembled crowds.

On his arrival at the palace the Crown Prince was welcomed by the Czar and Czarina.

The Crown Prince has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Little Russian Dragoons, the regiment formerly commanded by Prince Albrecht.

SCHOOL TEACHERS SHOCKED.

Say They Can no Longer Take Pupils in Geneva Streets Where Saxon Princess Is Driving.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—A special dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, says:

"The Principals of a number of girls' schools have complained to the authorities that they could no longer take out the girls for their usual walks, because they were shocked at seeing the Crown Princess of Saxony driving with Prof. Giron."

The Berlin police have forbidden the sale of postcards having on them portraits of the Crown Princess and Prof. Giron together.

CARDINAL VANNUTELLI EXALTED

Appointed Vice Chancellor of the Catholic Church by Pope Leo.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli has been appointed Vice Chancellor of the Catholic Church, in succession to Cardinal Parocchi, who died yesterday.

The haste with which the Pope filled the vacant office is much commented upon.

Cardinal Vannutelli is now regarded as the probable successor of Pope Leo, as Vice Chancellor of the Church is one of the highest positions in the Papacy.

"DIE WALKUERE" SUNG

First Part of the Nibelungen Trilogy at the Opera.

Mme. Nordica as Brunnhilde and Mme. Gadski as Sieglinde—Herr Anthes as Siegmund.

At the Opera House last evening "Die Walküre," the first part of Wagner's trilogy of "The Ring of the Nibelung," was given in the performance of the complete cycle now in progress there. It was again made plain that the admirers of the trilogy do not all take seriously the necessity of including the prologue, "Das Rheingold," in their enjoyment of it, because the audience was much larger last evening than it was on Wednesday at that production. The matter is one that might give occasion for reflection on the quality of the devotion to Wagner's great creation that is professed and exemplified by a large portion of those who consider themselves admirers. It is long since passed into a matter of which the managers must take cognisance, however, that "Die Walküre" is, on the whole, the most popular and the most generally admired of all the four dramas and that it fills the house fuller and oftener than the rest. The audience was one of the largest of the season.

The performance last evening fulfilled the high expectation that was aroused by the excellence of "Das Rheingold." It is clear that at the Opera House this year the gist of the matter is understood, thoroughly and completely, and that there is a mind at the head of things there that knows and feels and can accomplish. It is not necessary to seek very far to discover what it is Mr. Hertz who is doing this, and who is installing eloquence and energy and the breath of life into these Wagner performances. With all the recognition and admiration that are due to the singers who co-operated in last evening's production, he was, after all, its hero. It was one of the best performances that he has put to his credit since he first appeared at the Opera House, of throbbing eloquence and instinct with life. Mr. Hertz does not appear upon the stage to share in the applause that is given to the singers; and it was pleasant to note the enthusiasm with which he was greeted when he came out to take his place at the beginning of the second and third acts.

The only important member of the cast whose interpretations were unfamiliar were Mr. Anthes, who was the Siegmund; although not since the old days of the German régime has Mr. Elmblad appeared as Hunding. Mr. Anthes was a heroic figure; his interpretation is drawn on broad lines, but with a subtle denotement of the steady access of emotion and of the flame of love and of new hope and enthusiasm mounting to its superb climax in the first act, when he springs upon the table to draw the sword Nothung from the tree. It was an impersonation of manly and convincing fervor, fully discerning the higher significance of the dramatic action and embodying it with intelligence and skill. It was in the matter of voice that he failed to meet the demands of the part, though even in this after the so-called Spring song in that act, his voice was warmed and stimulated into a fervor that it had not at first. He frequently sang off the pitch, and his treatment of the phrases and his understanding of the meaning of Wagner's declamation cannot satisfy the ideals that are held of them here. His singing of the Spring song was no better than most exponents of the current German style have made familiar. Mr. Elmblad, who is at once the Hunding and the stage manager, introduced a number of new proceedings in this first act that did not recommend themselves. He is a fierce and unrestrained husband and host; his sullen violence in this act and his roughness of the uncomplaining Sieglinde is on a scale unprecedented. He brings back to the Metropolitan after his years of absence a voice that is hollow and worn in quality and unsteady upon the pitch.

Mme. Gadski's Sieglinde and Mme. Nordica's Brunnhilde are familiar from many repetitions upon this stage, and both are among the most beautiful and thoroughly satisfying embodiments of the characters that have ever been seen here. Mme. Nordica returns to the part after a year of absence. Is it possible that she did not show last evening all the plentitude of voice that she has been used to lavish upon the victorious cries of Valkyrior? but there was all the nobility, all the tenderness and majestic dignity that have made her impersonation so profoundly impressive. Mme. Gadski gains unceasingly in the finer qualities of voice, and in the sincerity and sweetness of her interpretation.

The Wotan of Mr. Van Rooy is, as it always has been, vehement in vocal utterance and in action, making its effects by other than the godlike majesty that should characterize the chief of the gods amid all his trials. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Fricka is truly characteristic, and is an admirable piece of work.

GOLD STANDARD FOR AUSTRIA.

Dual Monarchy to Complete a Measure for Its Early Introduction.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—The extraordinary high tariffs contained in the new ausgleich provisions, announced to-day in the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments, have astonished even the strongest Agrarian protectionists. The duties in some cases exceed those of the German tariff, which the Austrian measure is designed to meet.

The few definite rates mentioned to-day refer to agricultural products. It is said that the duties on woolen, cotton, iron, and other manufactured products will only be moderately increased.

Great interest has been aroused in financial circles here by the statement made by Premier von Koerber that both Governments of the monarchy intend to complete a measure in connection with the introduction as early as possible of the gold standard. Dr. von Koerber said that the State notes formerly issued on a silver basis will be withdrawn the end of February and replaced by notes issued against the gold reserve. The Premier added that he hoped the Austro-Hungarian monarchy then would join the ranks of the gold countries and participate in the benefits of a consolidated, metallic, universal currency.

FOOTBALL STAR IS ENGAGED.

Harry Graydon, the Harvard Full Back, Will Marry Miss Beryl Whitney, Daughter of Wealthy Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Beryl Whitney to Harry Graydon, full back on the Harvard football team. There was little surprise, as Miss Whitney recently incurred the displeasure of the Misses Ely in New York by breaking the rules of their boarding school in order to see Mr. Graydon.

Mr. Graydon has been congratulated on every side. Miss Whitney is beautiful, and her parents are very wealthy. No student in the university is more popular than the bridegroom-to-be.

Mr. Graydon came to Harvard from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he played full back on the football eleven and rowed in the St. Paul crew. In his freshman year at Harvard he played tackle on his class football team and in his sophomore year was a substitute tackle on the 'Varsity.

He was made full back next year, and soon developed into one of the best line-bucking backs Harvard ever has had. His work in the Yale game of that year was phenomenal.

He came out for the 'Varsity again last Fall and played throughout the season. His playing won him a place on the all-America for the second time, for his work against Yale in the one-sided game at New Haven stood out as the best in the crimson back field.

Death of an Aged Bicyclist.

Joshua Hillary died of heart disease yesterday in the home of his son-in-law, Julius De Long, at 160 Ross Street, Williamsburg. He was born in England seventy-nine years ago. In recent years he was an undertaker, retiring from business a few years ago. He was one of the oldest bicyclists in Brooklyn, having been a rider since bicycles were first made.

Paul Isenborg, Millionaire, Dead.

HONOLULU, Jan. 16.—Paul Isenborg is dead at Bremen of peritonitis. He was a capitalist, and leaves a fortune variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. He leaves two sons, one a Senator of Hawaii. The banks and stores were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

MAX NORDAU AS PLAYWRIGHT.

"The Right to Love" Discussed by the Empire Dramatic Pupils.

It was a thesis play in four sermons, by the author of "Degeneration," with which the Empire dramatic students chiefly wrestled yesterday afternoon. It was called "The Right to Love," but quite as good a title would have been a tragic cry of yesterday's heroine, "Mommer, why did you marry me!" The thesis is that you have no right to love, and that mommer has every right to marry you. Nordau is at his favorite game of knocking at Ibsen, Nietsche & Co.

His heroine was married young for prudential reasons to a man for whom she does not particularly care; and, indeed, one quite sympathizes with her here, for he is a paragon of all the established moralities, without a single redeeming vice. Meeting an affinity later, she asserts her right to love him, to love him so gladly, so freely, and so openly that at last she tells on herself to her own husband. She has no doubt that her affinity will marry her gladly, freely, and openly. But when it comes to the scratch he turns out to be a philosopher, agreeing quite casually with Hamlet's reflections: "And shall I couple, hell!"

Her husband, who is indeed a monster of wisdom and virtue, consents to take her back into his house, though not into his heart, and all on account of the children. He talks to her some ten minutes straight as to what a horrible life she is about to lead as her own housekeeper, and as the nurse of her own children. He does not mention the incidentals of lectures from himself on the moral order, though these seem, on the whole, the more terrible prospect.

Herr Nordau's effort is not a play, but a succession of duologues. When there are three people on the stage, it is a dramatic situation. Neither is it, properly speaking, a thesis against free love. In order to embody on the stage a vital criticism of the new ideas, it is necessary that they shall be given a fair trial, as regards their exponents. The game of free love goes hard enough, one imagines, even for those who play it honestly and with every motive of sincerity. The whole force of Nordau's thesis falls to the ground when the man shows the white feather. This is a pity, for there has been a deal of nonsense talked about the freedom to live and to do everything else. Any one who is able to treat the subject with sympathy and at the same time profoundly has the makings of a vastly interesting play.

Nordau's heroine knows as much about the right to love as most young women who consider themselves advanced, but that does not prevent her from acting throughout like a pitiful bell wether. She is a flatulent lump of half-baked, doughy ideals. The story of her life simmers down to a moral warning for discontented wives. What it really teaches has nothing to do with rights or with love, but only with the somewhat ancient observation that men who stage passion upon married women are sure to show the white feather when the test comes.

The second feature of the programme was Howells's excellent farce, "The Mouse Trap." The pronunciation of the students, as a whole, shows a marked advance over that of last year. It really looks as if careful attention were being paid to it.

Patrick Campbell Tour Extended.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Announcement was made here to-day that Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress, had entered into a contract with Charles Frohman for an extension of her American tour, which was to have terminated the week after next, at Cleveland. Mrs. Campbell's tour will include Toronto and Montreal, in Canada, also Detroit and Buffalo, and after her appearance in these cities she will go to the far West, beginning at Kansas City, and appearing in all the large cities of the West, including Southern California, San Francisco, and the Pacific Northwest.

Theatre Managers Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 16.—Managers representing fifteen theatres, making a circuit from Fond du Lac to Duluth, perfected an organization to-day to be known as the Northwestern Theatre Managers' Association. The object is to secure a better class of attractions for the theatres in the circuit.

COLUMBIA JUNIORS' BALL.

The Important Social Event of the Year for University Men.

In the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening, about 700 young men and women were the guests of the class of 1904 at the annual "Junior Ball," the most important social event of the year at Columbia. The men were the representative men of Columbia, while the women were mainly of the younger set of New York, with visitors from many cities. Many women who are prominent socially were patronesses, and several gave dinners and took their guests to the ball.

Blue and white flags were numerous. Dancing was not begun until nearly 11 o'clock and was informal, as there was no cotillion. Supper was served at the close of the twelfth dance.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Mrs. Jules T. Buche, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Olin J. Stephens, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs J. West Roosevelt, and Mrs. James M. Waterbury.

Among the young women present were:

Miss M. Pentecost,	Miss Anna Miller,
Miss G. Wuppermann,	Miss Clara Burton,
Miss Alice Jones,	Miss Florence De Puy,
Miss Helen Anthes,	Miss Ada Russell,
Miss Marjorie Hoffman,	Miss Louise Perkins,
Miss Alma Mather,	Miss Leona Schultz,
Miss Abbie Booraem,	Miss Blanche Clarke,
Miss G. Alexander,	Miss Elizabeth Adams,
Miss Edith Taft,	Miss Murielle de Costa.

Among the Columbia students present were:

Harold H. Weekes,	E. H. Updike.
Raymond Morley,	A. B. C. Bradley,
G. G. Green,	R. P. Jackson,
E. Pitou, Jr.,	R. C. Megrue.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the hosts at a dinner of twenty covers this evening, and afterward held a large musicale in the East Room, at which the company numbered three hundred. The artists of the evening were Miss Josephine Sullivan, harpist; Miss Lilian Littlehales, 'cellist, and Miss Mary Golden Tracey, soprano, with Mr. Charles L. Safford, accompanist.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained a distinguished company this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, to meet whom were present the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator Kean and Miss Kean, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, Gen. Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Miss Irene Desplanques, and the Secretaries of the Russian Embassy, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Rogestvensky, and Mr. Routkowsky.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks entertained this evening at dinner in honor of the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller, to meet whom were present the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Senator and Mrs. Dietrich, Representative and Mrs. Landis, Congressman Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Parker, Miss Farwell of Chicago, Hugh Hanna, and Miss Fairbanks.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner this evening, when their guests were Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Sanger, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, and Senator Beveridge.

Site for a Municipal Building.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon appointed Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Borough President Cantor a committee to inquire into the feasibility of acquiring the property bounded by Broadway, Reade and Chambers Streets and the westerly boundary of the new Hall of Records. The idea is to utilize this property as a site for a new municipal building, which will house many of the city departments and save to the municipality the money now expended to the payment of rents.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day is to be devoted to Hymen, as there are to be three weddings in the afternoon. That of Dwight Braman and Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley is to be a quiet home affair. The bride is a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant. Her sister, Miss Dudley, and a cousin, Miss Winterhoff, will be her attendants. Miss Augusta Robinson, the granddaughter of the late John Jay and daughter of the late Randolph Robinson, is to be married to Commander Chetwynd of the British Navy, and Miss Ethel Robinson is to be married to Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt arrived in town yesterday. They came to meet Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who were due from abroad. Reginald Vanderbilt did not accompany them. Alfred Vanderbilt is also in town for the automobile show, in which he is much interested.

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James H. Hyde will give a large house party over Sunday at his country place, on Long Island.

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Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a dance last evening in the Sloane town house, and it was one of the jolliest dances of the season. The guests included several of the older set and many young married people, besides young girls and young men. Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, who has just returned from her six months' bridal trip abroad, assisted her mother in receiving the guests. She wore a white satin gown, trimmed with lace and tulle, and Mrs. Sloane was in yellow satin and lace. There was no cotillion, and for the general dancing Lander's and the Hungarian Orchestras played. The picture gallery and drawing room were used for the dancing, and supper was served at small tables in the dining room and other rooms. The decorations, aside from those always in evidence, were cut flowers a additional palms and ferns. Among those asked to the dance were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor,	Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton,	Mrs. Ogden Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies,	Mrs. William Post,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Breese,	Mrs. Burke Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks,	Countess Fabricotti,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr.,	Miss Louise R. Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler,	Miss Gladys Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,	Miss Helen Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,	Miss Helen Cutting,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	Miss Marion Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. de Forest,	Miss Mary Field,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham,	Miss May Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Drexel,	The Misses Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet,	Miss Marion Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Miss Mary Hare,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri,	Miss Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Barton French,	Miss Eleanor Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry,	The Misses Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard,	Miss Livermore,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton Harrison,	Miss Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer,	Miss Eleanor Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings,	The Misses Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond,	Miss Jean Reid,
Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay,	Miss Natica Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson,	Miss Cynthia Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan,	Miss Helen Roosevelt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore,	Miss Jessie Sherman,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller,	Miss Evelyn Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Miss Jessie Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,	Miss Laura Swan,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,	Miss Frederica Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie,	Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	Miss Marie Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons,	Miss Wenonah Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post,	Chester Griswold,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander,	Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds,	R. W. Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	The Messrs. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart,	Alexander W. Hadden,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,	Center Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stillman,	Meredith Howland,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,	The Messrs. Hoyt,
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt,	Mr. Hyde,
Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt,	Robert Hargous,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,	Ernest Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury,	Bradish Johnson,
Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb,	Alexander Fabbri,
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Webster,	Mr. Kane,
Mr. and Mrs. Lucius L. Wilmerding,	John Kean,
	Frederic Kernochan,
	Cambridge Livingston,
	Col. Latrobe,
	Cornelius Lee,
	Charles Lanier,
	Philip Livermore,
	Charles W. Munn,
	D. O. Mills,
	Edward Potter,
	Harper Pennington,
	Comte Primoli,
	Goold Redmond,
	Morcure Robinson,
	The Messrs. Sands,
	William Sloane,
	J. H. Smith,
	H. C. Taylor,
	F. D. Thompson,
	H. F. Talmage,
	W. Vanderbilt,
	Jules Vatable,
	Egerton Winthrop,
	J. L. Cadwalader,
	J. De W. Cutting,
	Ogden Cadman, Jr.,
	Joseph Choate,
	A. de Navarro,
	J. Coleman Drayton,
	Rawlins Cottenet,
	The Messrs. de Hauteville,
	Baron de Neuflize,
	Ralph Ellis,
	Col. Fearing,
	Gilbert Francklyn,
	J. W. Appleton,
	J. D. R. Baldwin,
	H. G. Barbey,
	James Barnes,
	F. Wickes,
	Mr. Woodward,
	L. Warren,
	K. Wilmerding, Jr.,
	Messrs. Young,
	Charles Beresford.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard are expected to arrive from Europe to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

One pair of brown silk stockings has turquoises in small oval shapes. The pattern of the embroidery over the instep is lilies of the valley in the form of Empire wreaths, and at intervals are the jewels. The stockings are of a dark brown silk, the embroidery in a reddish brown. The effect is quiet and refined.

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Another pair of pretty stockings in the same color has birds on the wing embroidered in small brown beads to match, with tiny figures here and there in silk embroidery. Another pair in a more conventional design has the whole front of each stocking to about the height of a boot top embroidered with beads and silk, the beads in fine lines here and there, with tiny flowers in the silk embroidery.

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A pretty Summer gown is of pale green linen, with a fancy jacket. The lower edge of the skirt is finished with several half-inch tucks, and the skirt is formed of more of the tucks, running lengthwise three-quarters of the length of the skirt. Separating the tucks are three long points from the waist down, one in the front and one at each side. The points are trimmed with applied sprays of flowers in white Hamburg, the space between the sprays having large French knots in white. The jacket is short, with the edges shaped fancifully, and it is cut up a little in the centre of the back. It is trimmed with the applications of embroidery and the French knots in white. It is to be worn with an embroidered muslin waist and white stock, and is charmingly fresh and cool in effect.

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A pretty bodice made of entre deux of "Val" lace and silk has the bands of silk tapering slightly from the neck to the waist, the widest parts being at the top. The stock and cuffs are of entre deux of silk and lace, and on the bodice are sprays of embroidery on lace or silk. The effect is charming. The sleeves are of the silk and the embroidery is upon it above the lace and silk wristband.

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The jeweler shows a beautiful corkscrew, the handle carved in a quaint fish shape.

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A standard mirror for the dressing table has a frame of white metal, or something of a similar nature. On one side is the figure of a golf youth, and on the other that of a maiden.

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Nothing is more effective in silverware than that decorated with the Chinese dragon. In one of the handsomest sets the dragons on the pieces are in relief. One of the handsomest tea sets has a large tray, three kettles, a sugar bowl, a slop bowl and a creamer. The dragons form the handles for the pieces and the spouts for the pieces that have them. A sugar spoon comes with this set.

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The pieces of a quaint little pottery set are square, with the handles and noses on the corners, giving the pieces a diamond effect. There are a teapot, a sugar bowl and a creamer.

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The gorgeous blue and green and yellow pottery cats that hitherto have been quite sufficient in themselves are now taking off the tops of their heads and becoming vases.

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Few things are so gorgeous as much of the wearing apparel of the man. A soft white felt hat for him has splashes of green and orange.

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Warm colored handkerchiefs are in crimson, old rose and yellow tans. An inch-band of white, crossing at the ends, and set in an inch from the edges, forms a border. Other handkerchiefs have the handkerchief in white and the broad bands of the colors.

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On the colored handkerchiefs, are three small initials. One advantage of colored handkerchiefs is that they show the lettering.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—William R. Travers has rented the Weaver cottage, on Berkeley Avenue, for next Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Joseph F. Stone are at the Muenchiner-King cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Audrain are at the Laforge cottage.

Commodore Gerry was in Providence last evening, and gave an address at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

George H. Norman will close his Newport estate, Belair, on Feb. 1, and go to Aiken, S. C., for the remainder of the Winter. His sister, Miss Norman, will sail the latter part of this month for Italy, to join her mother, who has been in Europe for two years.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Morch of 97 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding on Thursday evening. Each is seventy-two years of age. The Rev. J. P. Berger, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Evangelical German Church, of which Mr. Morch has been a Deacon for thirty-five years, remarried the couple.

EX-JUSTICE RUMSEY'S DEATH.

Stricken Suddenly by Heart Disease in His Home—His Career as Soldier and Jurist.

Ex-Justice William Rumsey died of heart disease at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in his home, at 200 West Fifty-sixth Street. Although he had not been in the best of health for a year there was no intimation of his death when he left his law office, at 26 Liberty Street, on the previous afternoon. He left a son, David, and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. John S. Sheppard, wife of one of his law partners. The body was taken last night to Bath, N. Y.

William Rumsey was born on Oct. 18, 1841. From Williams College he started for the war in 1861 as aide de camp to Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburg. He became First Lieutenant in the First New York Light Artillery, was wounded at Fair Oaks, was made Assistant Adjutant General, and in 1865 received his commission as Major.

In 1880, when his father died, he was appointed in his father's place on the bench of the Supreme Court. In 1890 he was elected to the bench, and during the administration of Gov. Levi P. Morton he was designated to act on the Appellate Division. He retired two years ago to practice law in this city in the firm of Rumsey, Sheppard & Ingalls. Gov. Hill appointed Justice Rumsey a member of the committee to revise the Code of Evidence, and "Rumsey's Practice" is from his pen.

Part XIII., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, suspended business for half an hour yesterday to honor the memory of the ex-Justice. Samuel Untermyer, William B. Hornblower, and Justice Herrick spoke briefly, lauding the character of the dead jurist.

At the opening of the Appellate Division Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt announced the death of ex-Justice Rumsey and pronounced a short memorial.

President Seth S. Terry of the Society of the Genesee has appointed the following-named members to attend the funeral of the ex-Justice: Hamilton Odell, James L. Bishop, John H. Brewster, Jr., Francis Forbes, Job E. Hedges, William W. Mumford, and William H. Shepherd.

H. T. WELLS, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The death is announced of Henry Tanworth Wells, the artist.

Henry Tanworth Wells, R. A., was born in London, Dec. 12, 1828, and studied art in London and Paris when very young. From the beginning of his career until he was over thirty years of age, he devoted his talents to miniature portraiture exclusively. He commenced exhibiting in the Royal Academy in 1846.

He became a member of the Royal Academy in 1870, and during Sir Frederick Leighton's absence from England, because of ill-health, Wells acted as Deputy President.

He married Joanna M. Boyce, herself an artist. Two of his best-known paintings are "Victoria Regina, the Queen's Accession," and "Opening by the Queen of the New Courts of Justice."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles A. O'Rourke.

Charles A. O'Rourke, a newspaper man, who at one time conducted an agency for the collection of local news, died on Wednesday of heart failure in his home at 1,110 Ogden Avenue. He was born in Ireland in 1850, and was educated in the Jesuit College, London. Early in life he was engaged in newspaper work and was an editor of The Round Table.

He founded the City Press Association in this city in 1883 after service on The Daily News. Of late years he had been identified with special news gathering in Wall Street. He was married a quarter of a century ago. His wife was Miss Mary E. Rice, daughter of the late Addison D. Rice, a Buffalo lawyer. She with a son and three young daughters survive him. Funeral services, at which Dr. Voorhees, of the High Bridge Reformed Church will officiate, are to be in his late home to-day.

Edward Wallace Dewey.

Edward Wallace Dewey of this city, who was one of the original members of the firm of Browning, King & Co. when it was formed, on May 1, 1868, and who continued a member until Jan. 1, 1902, when he retired from active business, died of apoplexy on Thursday at Asheville, N. C. He was in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He had been married twice, his second wife, who was married to him in June last, having been Miss Myrtle A. Cruzan. Mr. Dewey left two daughters by his first marriage—Mrs. Ella Dewey Hogg, in and Mrs. May Dewey Driggs. He was a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, and Thousand Island Yacht Clubs and the New England Society.

Obituary Notes.

D. B. LYMAN, for twenty years Superintendent of the Bonanza Mines of the Comstock when they were at the zenith of their productivity, died at Reno, Nev., yesterday of pneumonia. He was sixty-five years old.

JOHN J. COONEY, retired hotel proprietor and brick manufacturer, died yesterday at Kingston, N. Y., aged fifty-four years. He was born in Ireland, and was well known along the Hudson River.

MATTHEW GRIFFIN, after whom Griffin's Corners in the Catskills was named, is dead there, aged ninety-three years. He was formerly a prominent lawyer, and served in the Assembly from 1872 to 1874.

Dr. MARCUS K. GOLDSMITH died yesterday in his home at 1,704 Lexington Avenue at the age of fifty-five years. He was a member of the County Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Society, and Isachar Lodge, No. 7, I. O. F. S. of I.

JAMES D. FOWLER died on Thursday in his home, at 446 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Flushing, L. I., in 1837. For twenty years he was connected with the Union National Bank, and was later Assistant Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company, Manhattan, retiring about five years ago.

DANIEL R. WHITEHEAD died on Thursday in his home, at 355 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1847, and was a veteran of the civil war, having served with the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was Superintendent of the Art Students' League in Manhattan.

JOHN LE GRAND REED, who died on Thursday in his home, at 296 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, was born ninety years ago in Norwalk, Conn. For many years he was a manufacturer of hats in that city. He came to Brooklyn about twenty-five years ago.

CHARLES ADAMS COOMBS, son of ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, died yesterday in his home, at 63 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been an invalid for some time. He was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago. For the past three years he was an officer of the Craig Silver Company. He invented some additions to the spectroscope and to the microscope. He was a member of the Grolier Club, and at one time a member of the Reform Club.

Business Notices.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is the favorite for dressing the hair and renewing its life and color. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

BURKE.—On Jan. 15, 1903, Margaret Burke, daughter of the late Thomas and Margaret Burke, and native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Kate Burke, 324 West 49th St., on Saturday, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, West 53d St.

CALKINS.—At Goldens Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1903, Mary C. Calkins, widow of the late Norman A. Calkins, in her 73d year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Hiram C. Calkins, 19th Av., Wakefield, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodlawn Station on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station, Harlem Railroad, at 1:35 P. M.

COOMBS.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, 1903, at his late residence, Charles Adams, son of William J. and Josephine Coombs.

Funeral on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. at 63 South Portland Av., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

DEWEY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903, at Asheville, N. C., Edward W. Dewey, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral on Sunday morning.

GIRAUD.—On Friday evening, Jan. 16, in her 84th year, Mrs. Clarissa Giraud, at her home, 459 8th St., Brooklyn.

Funeral notice hereafter.

GOLDSMITH.—On Friday, Jan. 16, in the 55th year of his age, Dr. Marcus K. Goldsmith, beloved husband of Clara Goldsmith.

Relatives and friends, also members of the County Medical Society, the Harlem Medical Society, and Isachar Lodge, No. 7, I. O. F. S. of I., are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 1,704 Lexington Av., on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, 1903, at 10 o'clock.

HAXTUN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, at his residence, No. 21 Madison Av., Benjamin Haxtun in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at 21 Madison Av., Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Thursday, at her residence, 120 West 57th St., Caroline Churchhill, wife of Warner Miller.

OLCOTT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 16, Joseph H. Olcott, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, East Millstone, N. J., Monday, 3 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery Tuesday.

PRATT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1903, Sarah Hills, wife of Alfred W. Pratt, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from her late residence, 242 Amity St., Flushing, on Sunday, Jan. 18, at 8 P. M.

SHUMWAY.—Jan. 14, at Ridgewood, N. J., Albert Shumway, beloved husband of Sarah R. Shumway.

Funeral services from his late residence Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

SMILEY.—On the 16th inst., William A. Smiley, aged 31.

Funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M. from 31 Strong Place, Brooklyn.

Boston papers please copy.

SMUTNY.—Thursday, Jan. 15, Joseph Smutny, in the 48th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from 478 West 145th St., corner Amsterdam Av., Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

WINDLE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Jan. 16, 1903, of heart failure, Jane De Forest, wife of the late Henry Windle and daughter of the late Charles Hawley.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Monday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for Descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call.

Office 30 East 23d St., N. Y. City.

"No one can afford to miss seeing the Marquand Treasures."

The American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

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The Grand Collection of Art Treasures Collected by the Late Henry G. Marquand

Prior to Unrestricted Public Sale by order of Executors, which will begin on FRIDAY EVENING next, 23rd inst.

NOTE.—Admission to the exhibition, FIFTY CENTS. Catalogue (regular edition) mailed on receipt of $1.25.

This Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association, Managers,

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Jan 15 03.

Gentlemen - It may interest you to know that our sales of the Pit today were 127 copies.

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"THE PIT" By FRANK NORRIS $1.50

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Sale of St. Ambrose Chapel.

St. Ambrose Episcopal Chapel, at Thompson and Houston Streets, has been sold by the Episcopal City Mission Society for $60,000. St. Ambrose has not had a parish organization for twenty years, and for several years has not been successful as a mission.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 16.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Jan.
ASTEN, Emma, 164 E. 89th St.	80	15
BRECHT, Mary, 227 E. 70th St.	43	14
BLOOMSTEIN, Leo, 224 2d St.	1	16
BOMZON, Jacob, 333 Madison St.	86	16
BRENNAN, Bridget, 81 E. 3d St.	70	14
BAY, Bertha, 537 W. 50th St.	1	15
BERNEY, Mary, 256 W. 31st St.	70	13
BUGGERE, Mariano, 49 Oak St.	1	15
BRUNS, Guiseppe, 224 E. 111th St.	1	16
BALSTER, Nora, 153d St. & Bradhurst Av.	60	15
BULL, Mary, 1,681 Avenue A.	36	15
COLLINS, Mary A., 1,451 First Av.	39	13
CARLTON, Harriet,

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8, evening. "Elijah's Triumph on Mount Carmel," in series on Prophet of Fire.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Saviour's Face"; 7:45 P. M., "The Bondage of Habit"; everybody welcome; a homelike church; baptism at night.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning topic: "The Church Christ's Fulness." Evening sermon on the Eighth Commandment. Subject: "Dishonesty in the Business and Social World." Sunday School and Bible Class, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening, meeting, 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30; special evangelistic preaching service every night, including Saturday; sermon by Dr. Judson; stringed instruments and chorus choir.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 128th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Gleam for the Night Path"; 7:45 P. M., "Christ's Banquet Talk."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Pastor.
5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Morning service at 11 A. M. Special evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL.) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 81st Street,
Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion at.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and sermon by the RIGHT REV. HENRY Y. SATTERLEE, D. D. Bishop of Washington, D. C., at.....11 A. M.
Choral Evensong at.....4 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.
11 A. M., morning prayer.
Preacher, Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D.
8 P. M., annual service for college men.
The Bishop of New York and the President of Brown University.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.. Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.
8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion, preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, the rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN; Epiphanytide. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, at 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning Services and Sermon, 11 A. M.
Musical Service, 4 P. M.
Offertory, "God is Our Hope and Strength," by Sanford.
Evening Service and Sermon, 8 P. M.
All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Sermon by the Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.
8 P. M.—Service; Sermon by Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
7.30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9.30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11.00 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Noon.—Holy Communion.
4.00 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
8.00 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.
Annual Missionary Meeting in the evening. The address by Bishop Talbot.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.,
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion.
4 P. M.—Special musical service by the choir, with string quartet and organ.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist Tours in F, and sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, Anthems, Procession, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Service, Precher the Rector..11 o'clock
Children's Missionary Service, Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.....3 P. M.
Actors' Church Alliance, Monthly Service, Preacher, the Rector.....8 P. M.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 and 8 on "Three Types of New Yorkers."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 Est 27e rue. Services divins le dimanche, a 10h.½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittemeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. & 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84th St., Near Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector. —Services 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject—"The Value of the Average Man." Seats free. All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "Biblical and Modern Ethics." All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the Pastor; 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Last Judgment," by Spohr.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "Julia Ward Howe on the Girl Gamblers."

EIGHTEENTH STREET CHURCH,
(Near 8th Avenue.)
Rev. Arthur Jamieson, Pastor.
Morning, 10:45, preaching by REV. DR. TIPPLE, subject, "Life and Love." Evening, 7:45, REV. DR. HERMANCE.

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 East 17th St.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11 A. M.; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8 P. M.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.
Dr. C. W. McPherson—10:45, 7:45.
Vested Choir. Processional.
Welcome.
January 22, 8 o'clock, "Lilliputian Coronation of King Edward VII.," and "All's Well that Ends Well." The magnificent Christmas entertainment repeated. Tickets—adults, 25c; children, 15c.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "OPTIMISM."
8 P. M.—Preaching by the Pastor. Subject: "FLAMING ENERGY." a sermon to young men.
THE SECOND SERVICE WILL BE IN THE EVENING INSTEAD OF THE AFTERNOON AS HERETOFORE. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Mid-week Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av., 14th Street.
10:45—Sermon by the pastor, 4; mass meeting, Mr. J. M. Cornell presiding, 7:45; address by A. H. Banton, the revivalist. To-night, William J. Wentworth, the literary entertainer. All seats free.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th Street, west of Columbus Avenue, Rev. James Oliver Wilson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Is the Bible Any More Inspired Than Shakespeare, Milton, and Browning?" 8 P. M.—"Pitching One's Tent Toward Sodom."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor.
11 A. M.—"CHRISTIAN CHIVALRY."
8 P. M.—"SHALLOWNESS."
Special service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., near 6th Av.
Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
10:30, "Man's Condition: God's Consideration." 7:45, "Questions Prompted by Prejudice."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Henry Preserved Smith, D. D., of Amherst College. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS,
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, JANUARY 18TH.
DR. RICHARDS
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Religious Notices.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M. Rev. Dubois S. Morris of China will give a lecture on "China," illustrated by the stereopticon. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
On Jan. 18, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning topic: "First Things, First."
Afternoon topic: "Daniel the Beloved."
The Home Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., will deliver his tenth lecture on "The Best Ten Chapters in the Bible."
The Wednesday evening service begins at 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the Rev. Prof. Charles P. Fagnani, D. D.; 8 P. M., the pastor will preach on "The Crowns of Sin."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in Chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Thoughtful Lives."
4:30 P. M.—"Lives That Count."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.,
Westminster Presbyterian,
23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject—"A Young Man's Choice."
Evening subject—"Studies from Life—Lot."
Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by the Rev. M. Weaver; evening, 7:45, praise service. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoey, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Ave. and 105th St.
Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William P. Shriver preaches at 11 A. M.
Rev. William Bishop Gates at 4:30 and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Unrealized Ideals."
Evening—"The Fatal Mistake of an Earnest Young Man."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Christ's Kindness to the Man Without a Chance."
Evening—"The Man Who Just Missed."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening. Evening sermon, the first on "Elijah the Prophet." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,)
4th Avenue and 20th Street.
Rev. John W. Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, will occupy pulpit, and preach on "The Persistence of Hell." Service 11 o'clock. All cordially invited. Pastor's study class after service. Sunday school 10 A. M. at Parish House.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Religious Revolution." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach, subject—"The Workingman." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor. Morning subject: "Jesus and the Rich Young Man," must the loyal disciple of Jesus sell all that he has and give to the poor? Evening: Right Adjustments in Life—II.; "Man's Adjustment to the World of Business."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, preacher, "World-wide Movement Away from Rome."

CLASSES IN SCIENCE OF LIFE.
Sunday night, (8,) No. 108 West 45th St., Henry Frank instructs in the Metaphysical and Occult. Strangers invited.

DOES VEDANTA TEACH BUDDHISM? BY Swami Abhedananda of India. Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK.
Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday morning only. "What Is Religion?" Prologue. "The Coal Famine." Clarence Royer, violin renditions.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Avenue, near 27th Street.—Sunday, at 11 A. M., "A Defense of Violence to Scabs."

MISS SARAH WRAY WILL SPEAK.
PARK SISTERS' CORNET QUARTET.
At East 23d St., Y. M. C. A., 3:45 P. M. Sunday, Jan. 18th.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lexington Av. and 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Jan. 18th, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Adler; subject, "Anti-Democratic Tendencies in American Life." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St.; Sunday, 3 and 8, Rev. May S. Pepper, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

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Sixty minutes of music to-night free.
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THE BIBLE.
Inspiration and the "Higher Criticism."

Six lectures to be delivered by ministers of the New Church (Swedenborgian) in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Students, teachers, lovers of the Bible invited. Subject January 18th:
"How Could God Write a Book; or, Is Divine Revelation in Human Language Possible?"
By the Rev. James Reed of Boston.
Morning service, with sermon by the Rev. James Reed, at 11 o'clock.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S EVANGELISTIC Committee meetings will be continued three more Mondays at Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Avenue. On Jan. 19, prayer meeting at 11 A. M., and addresses at 12 by Rev. Drs. J. B. Shaw, W. M. Smith, and others. All interested in evangelistic work, especially the women of the churches, invited to attend.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH.
"Angels and Archangels,"
Lecture by Frank F. Knothe, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 8:15 P. M., 226 West 58th St. Public invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Cycles," by Mr. B. B. Gattell.

Mr. Rockefeller Aids a Church.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 16.—In the course of a sermon which he preached on the tenth anniversary of his pastorate a few weeks ago, the Rev. W. G. Weddemyer of the First Baptist Church referred to the debt of $5,000 on the building. John D. Rockefeller was an attendant at the services. Mr. Weddemyer yesterday received a letter from Mr. Rockefeller containing an offer to contribute $2,500 toward paying the church debt if the Trustees raised an equal amount by Jan. 1. The offer will be accepted.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

President Roosevelt Will Attend the Wesley Anniversary.

New York Methodists Taking the Lead in Arranging Anniversary Services in February.

President Roosevelt will come to this city on Feb. 26 to help the Methodists celebrate the anniversary of the birth of John Wesley. It will be 200 years on June 17, old style, or June 28, new style, since Mr. Wesley was born in Epworth, England, where his father was a Church of England rector, but the celebration is to be on an advanced date because the President could not come here in June, and because New York Methodists want to start the list of National celebrations, partly because the first Methodist Church in America was on the site of the Methodist Church in John Street, in which the noon prayer meetings are held. The date of its dedication was 1768, but the first sermon preached in America was in 1766, the preacher having been the Rev. Philip Embury.

The celebration on Feb. 26 is to be in Carnegie Hall, under the direction of the Metropolitan Twentieth Century Commission, which is raising money to pay debts on New York Methodist Churches. Besides the President, Bishop Andrews of this city, and Chancellor Day of Syracuse will deliver addresses.

BISHOP COADJUTOR OF NEWARK.

Three Candidates for the Election in Orange on Tuesday Next.

The election of a Bishop Coadjutor for the Episcopal Diocese of Newark is to be held in Christ Church, Orange, on Tuesday next. Newark has been claimed by the high church party. An effort to bring the parties together and avoid a conflict has been unsuccessful.

The highs agreed upon the Rev. Dr. George McClellan Fiske of Providence. The lows and broads received a deputation from the highs, and the vote showed largest for the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of Boston, President of the lower house of the General Convention, who is near the age limit of sixty years. Those who want the selection to be made from within the diocese favor the Rev. Alexander Mann of Orange.

New Edifice for Fourth Reformed Church

The Fourth Reformed Church, Fortieth Street near Eighth Avenue, which has sold its property to the Abyssinian Baptist Church, formerly in Waverley Place, for $65,000, will erect a new edifice in Forty-fifth Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. It is to be of brick, and the seating capacity is to be about 300. The Fourth Church was organized more than forty years ago.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 25, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul's counsel to the Thessalonians.—I. Thess., v., 14-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—Hold fast that which is good. I. Thess., v., 21.

The conduct of most people is regulated by what they believe, what they love, and what they hope for. For if a man truly believes in the finished work of the Lord Jesus Christ, and rests upon it as the ground of his salvation—if he loves Him as his personal Savior, and Redeemer,—if he hopes to meet Him in glory for ever,—his daily life will be one thing. If he does not have this faith, and love, and hope, it will be an entirely different thing,—different in its motives, and in its manifestations.

Sometimes one of these forces seems to have a predominating influence over the others—sometimes they seem to all work together. But they are always mutually dependent upon each other, so that when one is present, the others can neither be far off, or very weak. For a man cannot love Him in whom he has no faith, and whom he has no desire to see face to face. Neither can he have a very strong faith in Him whom he does not love, and desire to see. Neither can he sincerely hope to meet in peace Him whom he does not love, and in whose atoning work he has no faith.

In our recent lessons our attention has been especially fixed upon faith and love as grounds for everlasting joy. Now, however, it is fixed upon hope, as not only affecting that joy, but as affecting our daily lives—as inspiring and controlling them. The man without such faith and love, however, instinctively reverses the Divine order, and says that his hope depends upon his daily life, and not that his life depends upon his hope. Because, in material things, he cannot hope for what he calls success, unless his daily life is one of faithful and intelligent industry. Therefore, in spiritual things he bases his hopes for eternity on his own fidelity in time, and so, ignoring "the righteousness which is of God by faith," (Philippians, iii., 9,) he goes about to establish his own righteousness. (Romans, x., 3.) That is what Paul himself did before he came to have faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and to love Him. It is what he claimed that all other unbelieving Jews did in his day—they "had a zeal for God, but not according to knowledge." It is what multitudes are doing everywhere to-day.

PAUL'S MINISTRY.

Although the Apostle wrote to the Corinthians, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity—these three—but the greatest of these is charity," (First Corinthians, xiii., 13,) yet he based his exhortation that the disciples "would walk worthy of God" (II., 12) as often upon their hope as upon their love—upon their hope of the resurrection of the body and the coming again of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is, in fact, the keynote of both of the "Epistles" to the Thessalonians—the echo which reveals one marked feature of his teaching when among them. That teaching must have had much to do with the resurrection of the believer and with the second coming of Christ, for both of his letters to them are full of references to these subjects. In fact, he says, as the result of his teaching, that they had "turned to God from idols," not only "to serve the living and true God," but also "to wait for His Son from Heaven." (First Thessalonians, i., 9-10.)

As we saw last week, Paul's ministry in Thessalonica was at first in the synagogue, and was addressed principally to the Jews. But it probably lasted much longer than "Three Sabbath days," (Acts, xvii., 2,) and it could not have been confined to them, for "whilst some of them believed and consorted with Paul and Silas," there were "of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few" who did the same (Acts, xvii., 4.) Paul evidently became very much interested in them, and very warmly attached to them. But the jealous, unbelieving Jews would not allow him to continue his work among them. Driven by their violence out of the city, and then from Berea, he found no shelter until he reached Athens. There he waited for Timothy and Silas, who had remained in Berea, and whom he had directed his escort on their return to send to him "with all speed," (Acts, xvii., 15.) Whilst awaiting their arrival, "his spirit was stirred in him when he saw the city wholly given to idolatry." (Acts, xvii., 16.) The result will come before us for consideration next week.

But he was so anxious for his converts in Thessalonica that upon the arrival of Timothy and Silas in Athens, being himself unable to return, he sent them back "to establish," and "to comfort" the disciples there concerning their faith. (First Thess., iii., 1-2.) During their absence Paul went on to Corinth, and was there when they again returned (Acts, xviii., 1-5) with "good tidings" of the "faith and charity" and affection (First Thessalonians, iii., 6) of the people of Thessalonica. This deeply touched his heart, and made him long more than ever to go again to them. But God and "much people" in Corinth, (Acts, xviii., 10,) and he could not leave. So out of the fullness of his affection he wrote to them this letter, in which he exclaims: "What thanks can we render to God again for you, for all the joy wherewith we joy for your sakes before our God; night and day praying exceedingly that we might see your face, and might perfect that which is lacking in your faith? Now God Himself and our Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, direct our way unto you. And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love toward one another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you. To the end He may establish your hearts unblamable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all His saints." (First Thessalonians, iii., 9-13.) This letter was thus written from Corinth, and not from Athens, as stated in the footnote of our A. V., and which the R. V. therefore omits altogether.

RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

When Paul proved to the people of Thessalonica from the Scriptures that Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ, (Acts, xvii., 8,) he must have told them fully his life, death, resurrection, and ascension. It evidently impressed them very deeply, especially when he showed them that his resurrection proved Him "to be the Son of God," (Rom., i., 4,) and that when He ascended into heaven it was with the assurance that He would certainly come again, (Acts, i., 11.) He must also have told them that after His resurrection from the dead, He had come to his disciples many times in the same body that they had seen nailed to the cross, and yet in a very different body. For before His death it had always been visible to them excepting on a few occasions when He "hid himself," (John, viii., 59.) But when He rose from the dead, it was always invisible excepting when He chose not to hide himself. They were just as sure, however, that He was living when they could not see Him as they were when they could, and they were always looking for His appearing.

But when they saw Him from time to time they had no promise that He would ever come again into their midst. Yet He did come repeatedly. When He ascended into heaven, however, and they saw Him for the last time, they had a definite promise, and, although He had given them no warrant to look for His immediate return, yet they were in constant expectation of it, "looking for and hasting unto the coming of the day of God." (II. Pet., iii., 12.) "looking for" that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ," (Titus, ii., 13.)

This idea the minds of the Thessalonians evidently seized upon with great avidity. This second coming of Christ became a real and positive thing with them, and so glorious did they expect it to be, that they bitterly mourned over the loss which they supposed would be sustained by those who died before it occurred. This error Paul corrected in this Epistle, assuring them that those who should be living when Christ should come, whenever it might be, would have no advantage over those who had died. "For," he wrote, "this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we that are alive, and that are left unto the coming of the Lord, shall in no wise precede them that are fallen asleep. For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout—with the voice of the archangel—and with the trump of God—and the dead in Christ shall rise first. Then we that are alive, that are left, shall, together with them, be caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air—and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore, comfort one another with these words." (iv., 15-18 R. V.)

Another error had also apparently developed itself in their minds which was corrected in the second Epistle to them. Whether it arose from a misunderstanding of what Paul had taught—or whether it was because of the false teaching of some other person—or whether it was from a letter purporting to have come from him (II. Thess. ii., 2)—is not perfectly clear. But, in some way, the expectation "that the day of Christ" was near at hand had become so real to many, that they looked upon their earthly affairs as of very little importance. So, neglecting daily labor to provide for themselves, they had not only become a burden upon those who had not been led astray, but they had become "busybodies"—working assiduously to sow the seed of their own delusion. (II. Thess., iii., 11.)

IMPRESSION NEEDED.

This error the Apostle very decidedly rebuked for all time. "Let no man," he says, "deceive you by any means, for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition." (II. Thess., ii., 3.) Who is meant by "the son of perdition" is not revealed to us, but it was certainly some great opponent of the truth who should arise before the second coming of the Lord, and "whom," Paul says, "the Lord shall consume with the spirit of His mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of His coming." (II. Thess., ii., 8.) This, however, was no new teaching, for he says, "remember ye not, that, when I was yet with you I told you these things?" (II. Thess., ii., 5.) But it needed to be impressed upon them and upon us.

Thus, while Paul plainly told them that the time of Christ's second coming could not be known, the fact of His coming again was absolutely certain and sure—as certain as was the fact of His first coming. All of his exhortations in both of his letters were based upon this certainty. It should not only inspire them with a new hope for the future, but that hope should affect and purify all of the relationships of the present. So, in the exhortation of this lesson, if this hope is real and strong—a confident expectation—it will bless all of the relationships of man with man, and of man with God.

For it will lead men to deal with those who are "disorderly," or carried away for a time with false views, by gentle but with faithful admonitions, to comfort the faint-hearted; to support the weak, and to be patient or long-suffering toward all, (v., 14.) It would lead them in all of their intercourse with others to be very careful that none render evil for evil unto any man, (v. 15.) It would also lead them at all times and under all circumstances to "rejoice evermore," to "pray without ceasing," or to be always in the spirit of communion with God, and in everything" to "give thanks." (vv., 16, 18.)

Moreover, this confident expectation of the coming of the Son of God should lead men to be very careful that they did nothing to "grieve" (Eph., iv., 30) or "to quench the spirit," and so lose His blessed influences and strength. It should lead them to an earnest study of the Scriptures, and to listen eagerly to the faithful "prophesyings," or teaching of those who were inspired by the Holy Ghost. It would also lead them to be very watchful against error in doctrine or practice, proving by every test all things presented to them, and holding fast only that which should stand the test. And it would lead them to avoid everything in doctrine or conduct that had even "the appearance of evil." (vv., 19-22.)

The Apostle, however, does not look to men to do all this in their own strength. So he closes the exhortation with the prayer, "The God of peace, Himself, sanctify you wholly; and may your spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved entire, without blame, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ," (v. 23, R. V.)

Both the exhortation and the prayer are as much needed and will prove as effectual to-day as when they were written to the Thessalonians, nearly two thousand years ago. And it must be noted that this life of brotherly kindness, and charity, and patience, and of spiritual aspirations, is not urged upon any in order that they may have the hope of a blessed resurrection and joy at the coming of the Lord—but having the hope, such a life must be the natural and spontaneous result. The life is the consequence and not the cause of the "blessed hope." For it doth not yet appear what we shall be—but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. And every one that hath this hope in him purifies himself, even as He is pure." (I. John, iii., 2, 3.) "For we are saved by hope." (Rom., viii., 28,) because hope is the flower and fruit of faith and love. So as "Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many," and thus became the object of faith and love, even so "unto them that look for Him shall He appear the second time, without sin unto salvation." (Heb., ix., 28.) "Even so, come Lord Jesus." (Rev., xxii., 20.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is the conduct of most people regulated, and upon what is our attention now fixed?

What is the keynote to both of the Epistles to the Thessalonians, and what were the circumstances leading to the writing of this Epistle?

Of what must Paul have told the Thessalonians when he was with them?

What misunderstandings did he correct in his letters, and how?

Upon what did he base his exhortations, and what should be its effects?

With what prayer did he close his exhortations, and what is the conclusion?

BEQUESTS BY DR. JAMES.

Free Eye and Ear Hospital and a Library for Philadelphia—Gifts to Other Cities.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The will of Dr. Bushrod James of this city, which was probated to-day, devises to the City of Philadelphia $55,000, several pieces of real estate in this city and several lots at Island Beach, N. J., for the purpose of establishing a free hospital here for the treatment of diseases of the eye, throat and lungs. The will directs that the $55,000 be invested as an endowment fund. The proposed hospital is to be called the Washington James Eye and Ear Institute.

Dr. James also gives to the City of Philadelphia three houses, books, relics, jewels, and $40,0000 as an endowment fund for a free public library, which shall contain especially books for children, the aged and the blind.

To the City of Oakland, Cal., Dr. James bequeaths a lot of ground to be known as Bushrod Park. The will devises to the City of Coronado, Cal., a lot of ground in that city in trust to erect thereon a school of instruction for young people, to be called the Bushrod Washington James Institute. For the maintenance of this institute two other lots of ground in the same city are given.

In the will Dr. James says that he has given the American Temperance University of Harriman, Tenn., a property for the establishment of a school for the study of domestic science, and he devises to this school $5,000 for the endowment fund.

MANY BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Will of Isaac T. Carpenter Provides for Wide Distribution of Estate.

Under the will of Isaac T. Carpenter, who died on Dec. 16 last, most of the testator's personal belongings go to his sister, Adelia A. Carpenter. To Isaac Carpenter is left the income of $10,000 as long as he shall occupy a farm leased by the testator in Westchester. If Isaac has children, he gets the $10,000, but otherwise it goes into the residuary estate. The sister is to have the income of the estate for life, but upon her death numerous relatives will get small bequests, and the following charitable legacies will be distributed:

To the Purchase Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, at Purchase, Westchester County, $5,000 to improve its present burial ground and to buy additional burying grounds. Each of the following institutions will receive $1,000: The Woman's Hospital, New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, German Hospital and Dispensary, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York Homeopathic Infirmary for Women in the City of New York, Home for Incurables, Nursery and Children's Hospital, Juvenile Asylum, Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New York, Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans, Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of New York, Five Points House of Industry, Sheltering Arms, Children's Aid Society, Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Colored Home, Union Home and School for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors at the Village of Deposit, Broome County, N. Y.; Women's Prison Association and Home, Society for the Relief of

FAST ICE YACHT RACES

Witch Wins an Exciting Contest on the North Shrewsbury.

With Larger Sail the Wizard Captures Two Pennant Events—Ice Yachtsmen Leave for the West To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 16.—An ice yacht race, which was probably the closest and most exciting ever held on the North Shrewsbury River, was decided here this morning. The contest was for silver prizes offered by George J. Gillig of New York, a member of the North Shrewsbury Club and owner of the yacht Wizard. Mr. Gillig courteously refrained from entering. The conditions could not have been better. The ice was hard and smooth and safe, with the exception of a short stretch at the lower end of the course, which was patched with air holes. This necessitated a shorter course, but enough laps were sailed to make the yachts go twelve miles. A fine wind blew from the northwest.

The following yachts responded to the call to get up on the starting line: Edward Asay's Daisy, Charles Burd's Witch, Daniel Asay's Zero, Charles P. Irwin's Georgie, the winner of yesterday's race; T. Henry Grant's Tyro, Ivy Hance's Northwest, and Charles Robbins's Snail. As soon as the gun was fired the seven fliers went down the river like so many scared birds. The Georgie seemed to have a little advantage at the start, but the Witch was giving her a hard race. It was soon apparent that the race would be won by either of these two boats, although some of the yachtsmen who were watching the race looked with admiring eyes on the good performance of the Tyro, which was sailing her second race. The Tyro was a good third, when she took a notion to spin around, the wind hitting her hard just after the turn in Boyd's Cove. The boat was out of it after that.

It was an interesting race between the Witch and Georgie, but the Witch proved a trifle better than the Irwin yacht on windward work. The Witch crossed the line a winner just twenty-five minutes after the start, which was exceptional time for a third-class yacht in the windward work. The Georgie was only ten seconds behind the Witch. The Tyro's time was 26:50. The Snail finished fourth.

Two interesting pennant races were sailed in the afternoon. The wind had died out somewhat and the boats did not make such good time. The starters in the first event were Wizard, Georgie, Tyro, Northwest, Vixen and Snail. The Wizard, which met defeat yesterday, was rigged with a larger sail, which increased her speed. She was sailed by Henry Chadwick, and won the race easily in thirty-two minutes, beating the Georgie five minutes. The Tyro was third, three minutes behind the Georgie. The Burlington yacht, Vixen, made a poor showing. In the second race there were but four starters, being the Wizard, Tyro, Georgie and Snail. The boats finished in the order named. The Wizard's time was 29:51. If the conditions warrant, a pennant race will be sailed tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

James B. Weaver received a telegram tonight from Kalamazoo, Mich., stating that there were seven inches of ice on Gull Lake, where the international ice yacht contests are to be held next week. Mr. Weaver's Scud and James Doughty's Dreadnaught are the North Shrewsbury Club yachts entered in the races. Mr. Weaver and the other Red Bank yachtsmen who intend to sail the boats will leave for Kalamazoo to-morrow.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League last night the Hanover National Bank bowlers won two games, defeating the J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Goldman, Sachs & Co. teams. The scores follow:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartze & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Whitney, 128; Moore, 149; McNicol, 108; Bucken, 157; Stokes, 159. Total, 701.

Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 197; Stickney, 176; Canfield, 144; Fyfe, 163; Wright, 205. Total, 885.

SECOND GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Whitney, 153; Moore, 176; McNicol, 146; Bucken, 160; Stokes, 125. Total, 760.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 159; Richards, 167; N. Morrissey, 148; Odz, 160; G. Morrissey, 174. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 125; Richards, 133; N. Morrissey, 112; Odz, 168; G. Morrissey, 215. Total, 755.

Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 169; Stickney, 155; Canfield, 176; Fyfe, 166; Wright, 153. Total, 820.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Lead Company—Doughty, 118; Meek, 165; Ridge, 122; Young, 146; Kimball, 164. Total, 715.

Crane Company—Good, 158; Hermann, 118; Appleton, 113; Marx, 136; Grimshaw, 173. Total, 698.

SECOND GAME.—Crane Company—Good, 139; Hermann, 101; Appleton, 118; Marx, 142; Grimshaw, 163. Total, 663.

Central Foundry Company—Donohue, 62; Van Vlack, 126; Ketchin, 144; Felt, 155; Rock, 193. Total, 680.

THIRD GAME.—Central Foundry Company—Donohue, 121; Van Vlack, 103; Kitchin, 112; Felt, 176; Rock, 175. Total, 687.

National Lead Company—Doughty, 126; Meek, 147; Ridge, 131; Young, 111; Kimball, 142. Total, 657.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Evening Sun—J. Morton, 143; Fanteck, 114; J. Morton, 175; Le Claire, 131; Kinney, 158. Total, 711.

C. G. Burgoyne—Moore, 155; Cotte, 195; Landry, 120; Leith, 149; Browne, 173. Total, 798.

SECOND GAME.—Evening Sun—Morton, 161; Fanteck, 118; J. Morton, 163; Le Claire, 125; Kinney 123. Total, 692.

Textile Company—McLeod, 152; Owens, 99; Crossland, 164; Koehler, 148; Chamberlain, 203. Total, 768.

THIRD GAME.—Textile Company — McLeod, 140; Stich, 113; Crossland, 185; Koehler, 172; Chamberlain, 140. Total, 756.

C. G. Burgoyne—Moore, 156; Cotte, 150; Landry, 153; Leith, 173; Browne, 188. Total, 820.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Towle, 173; Frazee, 127; Coonan, 144; Lewis, 165; Gedney, 142. Total, 751.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 147; Meyer, 145; Link, 154; Schuber, 151; Dietz, 182; Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Towle, 172; Frazee, 145; Coonan, 160; Lewis, 148; Gedney, 187. Total, 812.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 195; Wagner, 191; Stiefel, 190; Fecher, 210. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 180; Wagner, 146; Stiefel, 223; Fecher, 194. Total, 743.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 144; Meyer, 147; Link, 213; Schuler, 151; Dietz, 138. Total, 883.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 170; Dewes, 125; Burdette, 160; Nutzhorn, 169; Twiddy, 176. Total, 806.

New York Press—Hoffman, 205; Wiley, 155; Friend, 188; Juppe, 156; Weisert, 179. Total, 883.

SECOND GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 180; Dewes, 140; Burdette, 145; Nutzhorn, 160; Twiddy, 214. Total, 848.

Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 194; Sweeney, 138; McGuinness, 172; Hall, 129; Melville, 160. Total, 794.

THIRD GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 183; Sweeney, 148; McGuinness, 150; Hall, 196; Melville, 194. Total, 879.

New York Press—Hoffman, 132; Wiley, 150; Friend, 169; Juppe, 176; Feisert, 170. Total, 797.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 157; McNamara, 143; Bryan, 100; Welch, 152; Huberth, 127. Total, 879.

Genee Council—McGrath, 181; Brown, 157; Henigan, 136; Morrissey, 135; Meleady, 194. Total, 803.

SECOND GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 155; McNamara, 164; Bryan, 88; Welch, 157; Huberth, 194. Total, 758.

Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 159; McGowan, 161; Carmody, 166; Griffin, 82; Scully, 124. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Sheridan, 128; McGowan, 162; Carmody, 121; Griffin, 132; Scully, 134. Total, 677.

Genee Council—McGrath, 144; Brown, 160; Henigan, 159; Morrissey, 130; Meleady, 133. Total, 726.

Knickerbocker Academy Billiards.

At the amateur handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, G. Barker (200) beat A. Vanderwerker (130,) the latter making 112, in 79 innings. Barker's average was 2 42-79, and Vanderwerker's was 1 34-78. Barker's high run was 22, and Vanderwerker's was 9.

E. B. Stark of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who will take part in the coming tournament at the Hanover Club, arrived in this city and began practice at the Knickerbocker rooms yesterday. In a game of 250 points with Arthur Townsend, Stark was defeated, making only 125. There were fifteen innings, Townsend averaging 16 10-15, and Stark 8 5-15. Townsend's highest run was 73, and Stark's was 24. Townsend also beat Frank [illegible] at 300 points, the latter scoring 220. Their averages were 15 11-19 and 11 11-19 respectively.

BASEBALL PEACE SHAKEN.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The most remarkable turn of affairs in the complicated baseball tangle came to light to-day, when John G. Johnson, representing John T. Brush, President and personal owner of the New York Club, obtained a preliminary injunction from Judge Davis in Common Pleas Court No. 5, restraining Harry Pulliam, as President of the National League; Barney Dreyfuss, as President of the Pittsburg National League Baseball Club, and John I. Rogers, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Baseball Club, Limited, from ratifying the peace agreement recently entered into in Cincinnati between the respective committees of the National and American Leagues. Judge Davis made the rule returnable next Wednesday, January 21, when argument in the case will be heard.

John T. Brush has made good his threat. He averred that when he read over the terms of the peace compact he would not be a party to its ratification even if he was obliged to invoke the aid of the courts, and it now transpires that such is the case. Brush was most vehement in his denunciation of the agreement and of all the owners who proposed the terms of peace.

It is generally supposed that the two principal reasons that actuated the New York President in his strenuous opposition to the agreement was the aversion to giving up Delehanty and the invasion of New York City by the American League. These two conditions imposed by the American League in the terms of agreement were severe blows to Brush.

Frantz of Harvard Disqualified.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16.—Orville G. Frantz, the Harvard baseball player, has been permanently disqualified from taking part in Harvard athletics. Frantz made his reputation as a first baseman two years ago. Last Spring he announced to the Athletic Committee that seven or eight years ago he played ball in the West and received $12 a week for expenses. He was barred from playing, but at the time it was not thought that his disqualification was permanent.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Parnassus, 99 pounds; Kiss Quick, 100; Sir Kingston, Shut Up, Dutch Carter, Zack Ford, Weidemann, and Lissome, 102 each; Aratoma, 103; Pierce J., 104; Malster and Frank Kenny, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; two-year-olds; three furlongs. Alcorn R., Lady Walter, Jickey, Miss Nancy, Petunia, Spencerian, Bessie Kirby, and May Holladay, 100 pounds each; Unnamed, Relent, Colin George, and Billy Jackson, 113 each. Alcorn R. and Lady Walter, Heyman, Ullman & Franks's entry. Miss Nancy and Petunia, R. W. Walden & Son's entry. May Holladay and Unnamed, Griffin's entry.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Optional, 97 pounds; Flaneur, 99; Moroni, Lord Neville, Brown Vail, and Mosketo, 100 each; Ben Frost, 102; Censer, 103; Ben Mora and Kerry Hunt, 104 each; Ed L. and The Pride of Surrey, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Live Oaks Handicap, $1,000 added; seven furlongs. St. Tammany, 101 pounds; Belvino, 106; *Redan, 94; *Hargis, 105; *Stratton II., 105; Telamon, 108; †Philo, 102; †W. Irwin, 111. *Corrigan's entry. †J. & H. Arthur's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; mile. Aurie B., 83 pounds; Showman and Glendon, 88 each; Lord Touchwood, 90; Hanover Queen, 98; Flintlock, 100; Russellton, The Black Scot, and Peat, 102 each; Criterion, and Port Royal, 105 each; Jim Clark, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Lady Chorister, Compass, and The Way, 92 pounds each; Chicadee, 97; Celon and Locochee, 99 each; Overboard, Georgia Gardner, and Heroics, 102 each; Satin Coat, 105; Potheen, 106.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldstein, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; L. D. Burnett, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Bushnell, A., & Co., Watertown, N. Y.; A. George, notions and cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

Newcomber, M. M., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomber, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cutler, A. W., & Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; J. W. Cutler, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; C. F. Musser, carpets; 355 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Manix, J. E., Dry Goods Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. R. McKay, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; M. Hanson, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Carleton Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. M. Webster, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. T. Coughlin, linens; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Dutton, shoes; Murray Hill Hotel.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. M. Crane, groceries; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Pollard, A. G., & Co., Lowell, Mass.; A. G. Pollard, silks, linens, and dress goods; Holland House.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Toulson, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo; D. Roblin, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rombotis Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo.; O. Y. Rombotis, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Rubin, M. H., Chicago, Ill.; furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator Mark A. Hanna, Ohio; Senator J. W. Bailey, Texas; Senator Thomas Kearns, Utah; Congressman Charles Dick, Ohio; Congressman J. A. Beidler, Ohio; ex-Congressman Frank G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; Controller W. B. Ridgely, Washington; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister, Washington; J. N. Beckley, Rochester; Gen. Benjamin Le Fevre, Washington.

HOLLAND—Dr. Carr Lane, New Haven; H. Cunliffe Owen, London; the Rev. S. Blackstock, Toronto; George Armour, Princeton.

IMPERIAL—Major S. E. Blunt, United States Army; Dr. Hamilton, Bethlehem, Penn.

SAVOY—Baron Answaldt, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Henry L. Jones, Wilkesbarre.

NETHERLAND—Robert M. Morse, Boston; Judge Frank Brundage, Buffalo.

EARLINGTON—Capt. E. O. Bookmiller, United States Army; John E. Milholland, Schenectady; Richard A. Harlow, Helena, Mon.

HOFFMAN—Commander W. H. Driggs, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Justice Mahlon Pitney, Morristown.

STURTEVANT—Justice Laranger, Montreal, Canada.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. A. Drake, Corning; Judge John F. Farkhurst, Bath; Lieut. J. W. Graeme, United States Navy; Lieut. P. A. Gulick, United States Marine Corps.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States:

145—Gustavus Leach et al. vs. Charles R. Burr, executor, et al.—Passed to be restored to the call, subject to the provisions of Section 3, Rule 23.

109—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York vs. Alphonsine McGrew.—Argument continued.

40—Mariam F. Sena vs. the United States.—Argument commenced.

Call for Monday: 40, 137, 76, 140, (and 265,) 141, 143, 144, 146, 148, and 149.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, Jan. 19: 48, 50, 340, 3, 6, 54, 55, 57.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Ida E. Bopp, an infant, respondent, vs. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Edward Gilon, appellant, vs. Bird S. Coler and another, respondents.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ., (Hatch and Patterson, JJ., dissenting.)

Nicholas A. Knox, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. William J. Wieland, respondent, vs. Charles H. Knox et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Samuel T. Shaw et al, as executors, &c., respondents-appellants, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, appellants-respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Eleanor McEvoy, an infant, appellant, vs. Lawrence C. Lommel, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Isaac A. Hopper, respondent, vs. Empire City Subway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Theodore S. Miller, as Director, &c., respondent, vs. Peter T. Barlow et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants who have appeared to withdraw demurrer and answer within twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

City of New York, respondent, vs. United States Trust Company of New York, individually, &c., impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. Elizabeth S. Lord, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., Commissioners, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and assessment vacated, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Hatch, J., dissenting;)

American Farm Company, respondent, vs. Rural Publishing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of opening East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to confirm granted. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Annie Granz and another, respondents, vs. Pincus Renginsky, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Helen D. Ward, respondent, vs. St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Edward G. Glennon, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

James A. Sandles, appellant, vs. Morris Levenson, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin, Hatch, and Ingraham, JJ. (Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Emma Rothschild, appellant, vs. Charles A. Roux et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Charles A. Roux, respondent, vs. Emma Rothschild, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William E. Young, appellant, vs. Francis L. Eames, as President, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

In re Edward F. Croker, appellant, vs. Thomas Sturgis, Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Consolidated Gas Company of New York, respondent, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., appellants.—Order modified so as to vacate assessment and order a re-assessment by the Commissioners, with costs of appeal to abide the final determination of the proceeding. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles A. Brown and another, appellants, vs. City of New York and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting;)

Robert Kopp vs. George W. White.—Motion dismissed.

John W. Erskine, Jr., vs. Marie A. Erskine.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Caroline Stiasny vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Almira G. Fisk and another vs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry C. Valentine vs. Warren M. Healey and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bridget M. Kelly vs. Alice M. Theiss.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

C. Ernest Bayne and another vs. Anson W. Hard et al.—Motion for reargument denied. Memorandum for counsel.

C. Ernest Bayne and another vs. Anson W. Hard et al.—Motion for leave to go to Court of Appeals granted. Memorandum for counsel.

Charles J. Moore vs. Bernard Naughton.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Joseph Martin, as receiver, vs. De Witt Kar, individually, &c.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Fanny Krakauer vs. George A. Lavelle et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Fanny Krakauer vs. George A. Lavelle et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Louis Bossett vs. George A. Lavelle et al.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

George W. Quackenbos vs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Eliza Ann Prall, deceased.—Order reversed and proceeding dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

New York Calendars—Saturday, Jan. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Max Zebe, Emilie Fischer, Rose O'Neil, Frederick Baumeister.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Wandell vs. Hirschfield—Louis Rasgener, Rankin vs. Oppenheim—Martin H. Vogel, Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Coyle—Samson Lachman, Diehl vs. Dreyer—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Solomon vs. Goldman—S. L. H. Ward, Herbert vs. Herbert—Henry Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Mayor, &c., vs. Metropolitan Ferry Company—Butler H. Bixby.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Phelan vs. McClusky—Paul L. Kiernan.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Wright vs. Thompson—Gustavus A. Rogers.

Westchester County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Carnegan, J. —Adjourned sine die.

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Surrogate Notices.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, July 26th 1902.

JAMES W. HYDE, Executor.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy28-isw6mS

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 29 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.
DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

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There was no marked change in the stock market yesterday except an improvement of prices in the afternoon based mainly on the prospects of another favorable bank statement to-day. Last Saturday's statement did not show the full gain in cash of that week, and as the banks have, it is estimated, gained nearly $10,000,000 this week, it is expected that the statement of to-day cannot fail to report notable increases in both cash and surplus.

Sterling exchange was firmer yesterday, and there was some revived talk about possible gold shipments. It is well understood, of course, that gold exports would be entirely normal at this time, and it is believed that they could be forced whenever London should demand payment of our still remaining foreign indebtedness. What that indebtedness amounts to is and probably long will be a question in dispute. The best opinion is that, while gold exports would be normal, they are not immediately probable, and that moreover the banks could now well spare the money. The immense movement of grain for export continues, and is the most notable feature of the business situation at present. More than a million and a quarter bushels of wheat and corn, principally the latter, were bought for export yesterday, here and at the outports.

The Street was inclined yesterday to be a little more encouraged at the prospects of currency legislation. It is believed that the House will act favorably, but the Senate is very much in doubt. The foremost advocate of asset currency in this country, however, believes that there will be no action at this session. The passage of the act putting coal on the free list for a year had no adverse effect yesterday on the coal stocks, which advanced in common with the rest of the market.

Speculation as a whole was in marked contrast with the preceding Friday, as the volume of transactions were less than one-third, and entirely professional at that. Even experienced observers were puzzled to account altogether for the remarkable change in the stock market from last week to this, in the face of easier conditions of money and continued brilliant reports of the state of trade. Market sentiment yesterday, though still mixed, was more cheerful, and this was reflected in the higher prices ruling at the close. A large majority of the stocks made net gains for the day. The movement, however, was too narrow to possess any special significance.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf	7⅛	Louisville & Nashv.	1
Am. Smelting pf	3½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	National Lead	½
Baltimore & Ohio	⅞	Pacific Mail	½
Buff., R. & P. pf	1	People's Gas	½
Central of N. J.	1⅝	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅛	Reading	1½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Republic Steel pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B	2⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Rutland pf.	⅝
Corn Products pf.	½	St. Louis S'w'n	½
Del., Lack. & West.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Diamond Match	1¼	Southern Railway	1¼
General Chemical	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Great Northern pf.	2	Union Pacific	⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	⅞	U. S. Realty	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Kan. City South.	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Kan. City South. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	National Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	½
Brunswick	1	2d pf.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	½	New York Central	½
Distillers Sec.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
General Electric	1	St. L. S'w'n pf.	½
Kan. City, Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Knoxville & Ohio 1st.	1
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. 5s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1
		St. P. & Dul. con. 4s.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 16	475,538
To date this year	11,142,167
Corresponding date last year	9,488,221

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 16	$1,978,000
To date this year	$36,956,000
Corresponding date last year	$49,163,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia.
Green Bay and Western Railroad.
National Surety Company.
Pacific Coast Company—All classes of stock.
Torrington Company—Class A stock.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Barely a dozen stocks were active in yesterday's market, and of these only a few were influenced by news or developments special to them.

Of these few, Sugar Trust stock was conspicuous. On the day previous it had been heavy as a result of the declaration of only the regular dividend (in some quarters an increase had been looked for;) the failure to make any change in the Directorate, and President Havemeyer's more or less pessimistic utterances. Yesterday it was strong without any apparent reason, but on buying declared to come from an excellent source a rumor on the floor was that a special meeting might be called at any time to grant an extra dividend.

The Erie, Atchison, and Rock Island shares were all fairly active considering the general market, with advancing prices attending the activity. During the day a Director of Atchison, whose name was not given, was quoted as saying that where there was so much smoke over Atchison there probably was some fire, and that in all probability an important announcement concerning the property will shortly be made.

Philadelphia houses were the largest buyers of the Reading shares, which were sold on so heavy a scale early in the week. The recovery in the stocks goes to confirm a rather general opinion in the Street that they were "washed" down last week either to shake out weak holders or to facilitate purchases of Erie.

The advances in such shares as St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific made the large outstanding short interests in those issues rather uncomfortable, but there was said to be no evidence of any short covering during the session.

Vanderbilt brokers were reported most active in Chesapeake and Ohio.

In the bond market a good demand appeared for the Consolidated Tobacco 4s. The buying was said to be for the account of the underwriting syndicate. This syndicate is understood to have paid as high as 75 per cent for its holdings, while the present market price is 67½.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Greatest interest in Wall Street centred yesterday in Southern Railway, which led the market in point of activity and was one of its strongest features. It was not possible to determine the source of the purchases. Some people credited the buying to Western interests, while others declared that the Morgan following were most active.

The only talk heard was that the common stock may be cut in half as allowed under an act of the Virginia Legislature.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Brokers usually acting for the Gould interests took moderate amounts of Missouri Pacific on every reaction yesterday. It is semi-officially stated that there is no thought at this time of the carrying through of the greater Missouri Pacific system, for the chief reason, it is understood, that it is desired to await a decision in the Northern Securities case.

The latest story to explain the buying is that new stock is to be issued to shareholders at a price that will yield valuable rights.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

The decided strength of the Chicago Great Western issues, notably the Bs, which rose 3 points, was in the Street taken as indicating that there was substantial basis for the report that a change in the control of the system is pending.

At the offices of the company here it was not denied that negotiations of some kind regarding the system and its disposition had been entered into, but it was said that no announcement need be expected until after the return from London of Vice President Oppenheim. London continues a steady buyer of the securities.

BROKERS IN A DILEMMA.

The most unhappy people in the Street just now are the heads of commission houses and brokers generally. There are several reasons for this. One of these is that in the present market dullness many commission houses are not beginning to pay their expenses. Another is that brokers find it exceedingly hard to advise their customers what to do, and have lately come in for a great share of blame when they have ventured to give advice—this because almost invariably the advice has been wrong.

If customers have been advised to buy the recent experience has been that, the purchases completed, the market has declined. On the other hand, if short sales have been advised and made, the market thereupon has gone up.

Hence it is that now many brokers are advising their customers to let the market alone until such time as it may develop a definite tendency. Of course such advice means reduced commissions to the brokers, and therefore their general unhappiness.

HEAVY GRAIN EXPORTS.

Bulls in the stock market received encouragement yesterday from the continued heavy export grain movement, yesterday's figures being the record figures for any day this year. These showed an export engagement of 122 loads of corn and 35 loads of wheat—a total for the day of over 1,250,000 bushels.

In this connection, reviewing the grain movement for the week, Bradstreet's says that wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Jan. 15 (yesterday's figures not being included), aggregate 4,578,624 bushels, against 5,098,951 bushels last week, 4,690,202 bushels in this week a year ago, and 3,336,054 bushels in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 140,640,800 bushels, against 158,004,139 bushels last season, and 107,210,968 bushels in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 2,304,612 bushels, against 2,856,986 bushels last week, 298,003 bushels a year ago, and 5,184,350 bushels in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 15,978,018 bushels, against 21,255,447 bushels last season, and 108,935,495 bushels in 1901.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $9,755,600.

The banks received from the interior $9,064,400, of which $800,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $1,889,800, of which $300,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $7,174,600.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $771,800, of which $750,300 was on New York Assay Office checks and $21,500 was on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $21,987,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $20,178,000. The gain on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,809,200.

There was no net loss on any account, and the total net gain from the interior, new gold, and the Sub-Treasury is $9,755,600.

Compared with the previous week receipts from the interior are smaller, and shipments are also smaller, but the net gain from the interior this week of $7,174,600 compares with a net gain from the same source for corresponding weeks of $4,359,500 in 1902 and $7,524,400 in 1901. Thus another demonstration is given of the normal character of this year's currency movement.

Collections of customs this week were $2,869,000, which compares with $3,994,900 last week. Pension payments were $1,964,000, and disbursements by the Sub-Treasury for railroad mail pay were large, which accounts for the gain from that institution.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

In view of the 10-point rise in the foreign exchange market yesterday and the suggestions of probable gold exports next week, the following statement by C. Schumacher, an expert in the matter, is of interest:

"There is no great danger of gold shipments from here before next Spring, although our indebtedness to Europe—though smaller than it was three or four months ago—is probably larger than a year ago, when gold exports commenced. It must not be forgotten, however, that the mass of railroad and industrial stocks and bonds issued during the last two or three years are not half digested yet, and that it may take years before they are. Until they are we must continue to borrow abroad, which means that our stock of gold may be drawn upon at any time or in any emergency that might arise in Europe which would compel us to return the borrowed money.

"Our own home gold production for 1902 is estimated at $87,000,000, against about $82,000,000 in 1901, which added to our already large stock would seem sufficient to satisfy every demand from Europe.

"On the other hand, it is a great disappointment to find that the mines of South Africa are now (nearly one year after the close of the war) producing so very little gold compared with their ante-bellum production, and that it might take years before the former yearly production of nearly $100,000,000 is again reached, when everybody's prediction was for a doubling of this production after the close of the war.

"The supply of commercial bills is diminishing. What is left of our produce for export will only move in driblets from now on until the end of the season. For our bankers to draw their long bills there is not the same inducement as before. Hence the slim supply of exchange."

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

With the much-needed expansion in export trade now actively in evidence, one of the few important missing elements of National prosperity has been supplied. Export trade in December proved to be better than anticipated, and so far during January other encouraging elements have developed. The domestic situation also gains rather than loses in strength. While regular Spring trade can hardly be said to have opened, activity is steadily increasing. The volume of shipments of Spring goods is evidence of the desire of consumers and distributors to obtain possession of goods early. Retail trade in Winter goods has been maintained at a good volume by the very generally diffused lower temperatures. In only a few scattered instances is there any complaint of retail stocks being at all heavy. Confidence in a heavy Spring business increases as that season approaches. Collections, it is true, note some irregularity, and, taking the country as a whole, they can hardly be classed as better than fair, but the return movement of currency from the country has begun and set in strongly. Money is easier, and this source of possible tension, so far as the business community is concerned, is out of the way. Failures, too, are better than usually expected at this season of the year, rather less than the usual crop of end-of-the-year suspensions coming to hand. Railway earnings continue equal to the best for this season. Final returns for December show that month to have had the largest gain in gross earnings reported for nine months past. While final returns for 1902 cannot as yet be compiled, all signs favor a gain that year over the best of previous years of fully 8 per cent. Bank clearings, despite depressed stock speculation, evidently reflect large counter movements of money, and continue of a very heavy volume for this period of the year. All of the industries remain exceptionally active, the possible exception to this being where shortages in fuel, due to railway congestion, limit production, as in the case of soft coal and coke in the West. In anthracite coal at the East, the situation does not improve, although milder weather renders the suffering rather less acute.

Dun's along the same lines has this to say:

Fuel shortage is still the one seriously disturbing element in the industrial situation. Transporting facilities have been diverted from other merchandise, to the disadvantage of shippers, yet iron furnaces are unable to secure sufficient supplies of coke, and many other manufacturing plants are closed because of inadequate coal deliveries. Mines are more fully operated, but there is no prospect of normal conditions until Spring. Extremely low temperature during the past week stimulated distribution of heavy clothing and other seasonable goods. Retail trade was accelerated by the customary clearance sales, especially in dry goods and kindred branches. Traveling men are sending in large orders for Spring goods, the volume of advance business surpassing the customary amount for this time of year. Stock market operations have exceeded the corresponding week last year, to which may be attributed part of the gain in bank exchanges at New York of 21.5 per cent. over 1902, but there also appears a rise of 3.2 per cent. over 1901, notwithstanding a striking reduction in speculation. At other leading cities where the speculative element is less of a feature, the increase of 7.1 and 12.5 per cent., respectively, testifies to the expansion of legitimate trade. Railway earnings thus far available for January show average gains of 6.9 per cent. over last year and 19.3 per cent. over 1901. Currency is returning to this centre, and rates for money have resumed a more normal position.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review declare that stock-taking is general at Halifax, making trade quiet as a rule, but conditions are favorable and prospects promising. Trade conditions are practically unchanged at St. John, the bulk of orders being for future delivery. Reports from lumber regions indicate progress, with conditions favorable to operators. Wholesale trade shows a slight increase at Toronto, with prospects bright for Spring business; general stocks are limited and prices of staples firm. Quebec reports good trade, travelers are sending in orders freely, and collections on the whole are well up to the mark. Montreal travelers are all on their routes, and business is recovering from the comparative quiet of the holidays. Prospects are excellent and payments well met. Winnipeg and Vancouver report trade conditions unchanged.

F. B. Anderson a Bank's Vice President.

Frank B. Anderson, assistant cashier of the American Exchange National Bank, has been elected a Director and a Vice President of the Bank of California, San Francisco.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Statement from Louisville that John Cudahy of Chicago has sold the Louisville Packing Company plant there to the Central Stock Yards for $210,000.

Seattle, Wash., dispatches stating that the fourteen independent canning factories of Southeast Alaska have been merged and passed to the control of Griffith, Durney & Co., of San Francisco, who will establish headquarters at Seattle.

Statement that the American Barrel and Package Corporation has reduced its capitalization from $20,000,000 to $5,000,000, and will issue temporary certificates on Monday next.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 100 shares of Bank of Commerce at 326, and five National City, at 310.

Decrease of $400,560 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $454,210 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

According to Chicago dispatches the Union Match Company has absorbed the Duluth Match Company, and is now a million dollar corporation, with total stock issued amounting to $650,000.

Montreal dispatches stating that a Boston syndicate has secured control of over eleven hundred square miles of timber areas in Newfoundland at a purchase price of $250,000.

Meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Chain Company of Pittsburg called for Feb. 17, to vote on a proposition to reduce the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Current reports that a trust is to be formed to control the pepper supply of the United States.

Indefinite adjournment of the special meeting of the International Silver Company stockholders which has been repeatedly adjourned.

Special meeting of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad called for Feb. 10 to take action upon an issue of 5,712½ shares of the company's authorized capital stock, which, when issued, will make its aggregate issued capital $2,000,000.

Holders of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad convertible debenture certificates notified that they may convert them into stock as of April 1, 1903, if presented at the office before June 1.

Statement that the Standard Metal Tile Company has secured options on all the plants the company will take over, and that the new combination after July 1 will have a capital of $5,000,000, instead of $1,000,000, as at present.

Stockholders of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark to vote Jan. 26 on a recommendation of the directors to increase the capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

Dispatches from Pittsburg stating that the George A. Hogg Iron and Steel Foundry Company is looking for a suitable location outside that city, and, if found, will increase its capital by $500,000 to build a larger plant.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call or stock collateral loaned at 3½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days and 5@5½ per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,881,275; balances, $2,212,419; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,031,135.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@8c discount. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16@ premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium. St. Louis—40c premium. Cincinnati—15c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c per $1,000. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was more abundant yesterday but there was still a strong demand for it and a small sum due the bank was renewed. The Stock Exchange was very quiet. Its tone was mostly dull, but West Australians were firm. Turks advanced considerably on the report that the newly appointed Grand Vizier favors the unification scheme. Consols were weak, owing to the renewed scarcity of money. South Africans gave way in the absence of transactions, with a disposition to await an arrangement of the Rand questions.

Home rails were flat, with prices generally lower. American rails were dull and featureless until the middle of the afternoon, when large buying orders for Southern common and smaller orders for Erie and Atchison improved the general tone, but the majority of stocks finished slightly below Thursday's level.

Some free selling by American operators caused a decline of 3-16d. in silver bars, to 21⅞d. per ounce. This market closed dull in tone.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, and there were renewed borrowings from the Bank of England, estimated to amount to $15,000,000. Discounts were maintained.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were fairly steady, the bank return being a helpful factor. There was some talk of an early reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount. Consols were easier, owing to the scarcity of money and the expectation that the issuing of the Transvaal loan will cause further sales of these securities. Home rails sympathized with Consols.

Americans opened depressed and uncertain. There was little interest manifested in them, but they hardened slightly and closed dull. Kafirs were unsettled.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅞; Consols for account, 93; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 80⅞; Atchison preferred, 102¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 140½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51⅜; Chicago Great Western, 28¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183⅝; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 41⅜; Erie first preferred, 74⅜; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville and Nashville, 131¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅞; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 75⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 79½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 35⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 67½; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 38¼; United States Steel preferred, 89¼; Wabash, 30½; Wabash preferred, 46¼; bar silver dull, 21⅞d per ounce; money, 3½@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.60; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm. Turks were in lively demand. Later stocks became weaker. Rentes were offered extensively and the whole list suffered on realizations. Rentes were offered again later, owing to a rumor that a bill establishing an income tax will shortly be laid before the Chamber. At the close rentes were weak, foreigners were heavy, French rails reacted, and industrials were weak. Rio Tintos were firmer as a result of the rise in the price of copper. Kafirs were heavier at the opening, recovered, sagged, and finished weak on account of reported fresh difficulties regarding the labor supply of South Africa.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent. Three per cent rentes 99f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Internationals were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Mines were firm owing to some orders being placed for heavy rails for the State railroads. Canadian Pacific was easier on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short bills 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Comparative ease still holds sway in the money market, but easing of rates is very gradual. Call loans, 5@5½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $34,363,932; balances, $3,438,034. The foreign exchange market is easy.

The Boston coppers were quite strong in the stock market. Copper Range, Centennial, and Winona were the particular features, although Montreal and Boston and Utah were active. The announcement of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the Berliner patent case did not affect American Telephone stock. The decision was regarded as of no special importance. Complete transactions:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Atchison	80	87¼	88
35	*Atchison pf	100	99½	99½
222	Boston Elevated	153½	152½	152½
4	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
1	Boston & Lowell	240½	240½	240½
142	Boston & Maine	193½	191½	192
5	C. S. R. & S. Y. pf	122½	122½	122½
71	Conn. & Passumpsic pf	163	163	163
1,030	Fitchburg pf	140¾	140	140
218	Mass. Electric	36¾	36	36½
8	N. Y., N. H. & H.	222	222	223
1	Old Colony	207	207	207
27	Pere Marquette pf	84	82	84
210	Union Pacific	102¼	102	102⅜
65	Union Pacific pf	94¼	93¾	93¾
1	West End	94	94	94
1	West End pf	112	112	112

TELEPHONES.

509	American	165	164½	164½
1,100	Cumberland rights	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	New England	136	136	136
51	Western pf	101½	101½	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	83	83	83
10	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf	20	20	20
1,855	Am. Sugar	131	129½	130
23	Am. Sugar pf	121¼	121	121
202	Am. Woolen pf	78⅜	77¾	78⅝
880	Dom. Iron & Steel	59	57⅝	58⅜
10	*Edison	270	270	270
10	Mass. Gas	40½	40½	40½
634	Mass. Gas pf	85	84⅝	84½
70	Mergenthaler	188½	188	188½
4	Merrimac rights	70c	70c	70c
50	Planters' Compress	17½	17½	17½
300	Planters' Compress pf	65	65	65
38	Pullman	234	233	234
30	Seattle Electric	80	80	80
115	Swift Pack. & Prov	125	125	125
186	*Torrington Class A	26	25½	25½
310	United Fruit	110	109⅝	109⅞
592	United Shoe Machine	52½	51¼	51½
20	United S. Machine pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
25	U. S. Rubber pf	56½	56½	56½
453	U. S. Steel	37⅛	37	37
110	U. S. Steel pf	89	88½	88

MINING.

150	Adventure	15½	15½	15½
1,580	Amalgamated	63½	62¾	63⅛
135	Arcadian	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,755	Bingham	30	29½	29⅝
50	Bonanza	75c	75c	75c
21	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540
6,980	Centennial	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞
1,750	Con. Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,450	Copper Range	63	63½	64⅛
105	Daly-West	43	42½	43
80	Dom. Coal	130¾	130½	130¾
50	Franklin	10¼	10¼	10¼
10	Isle Royale	10½	10½	10½
1,455	Mass	15½	15	15¾
10	Michigan	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,269	Mohawk	46	45	45⅝
2,570	Montreal & Boston	2⅜	2 1-16	2⅛
510	Old Dominion	19¼	18½	19⅛
231	Osceola	62	61	61½
280	Parrot	25	26	26½
100	Phoenix	5	5	5
2	Quincy	115	115	115
310	Rhode Island	2¾	2½	2½
150	Santa Fé	2	2	2
300	Shannon	11	11	11
19	Tamarack	149¾	149¾	149¾
5	Trimountain	92	92	92
455	Trinity	12	11	11½
200	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
350	United States	22½	22	22
3,350	Utah	25¾	24½	25⅜
300	Victoria	6⅞	6¼	6⅞
2,180	Winona	7½	6¾	7½
115	Wolverine	69½	69	69
50	Wyandotte	1⅜		1⅜

British Columbia, 5¼ bid, 6 asked.
*Ex dividend.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 16, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,460	Amal. Copper	63⅝	63⅝	62½	63⅛
160	Am. Car & F	39⅝	40	39⅝	39¾
50	Am. Ice pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Am. Smelting	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
9,920	Am. Sugar	129⅛	130⅞	129⅛	130⅝
4,330	A., T. & S. F.	87¼	87⅝	86	86⅜
50	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	100	99¾	99¾
1,770	Balt. & Ohio	101⅜	102⅜	101⅜	102⅛
960	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
570	Can. Pacific	137⅜	137⅜	137	137⅛
440	Ches. & Ohio	50⅝	51⅛	50⅜	51⅛
20	Chi. & Alton	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
490	Chicago Gt. W.	27⅞	28	27½	28
12,370	C., M. & St. P.	178⅝	180	178⅝	179¾
11,650	Erie	40⅞	41¼	40⅝	41
30	Erie 1st pf	72⅝	72¾	72⅛	72¼
10	Erie 2d pf	57	57	57	57
80	Ill. Central	148½	148¼	148¼	148½
600	Louis. & Nash.	127½	128⅝	127½	128⅝
7,950	Manhattan	154¼	154⅝	153⅝	154
10	Met. Street	141	141	141	141
20	Mex. Central	26	26⅜	26	26⅜
40	Mex. Nat.	28½	28⅝	28½	28½
10,600	Mo. Pacific	111¼	112½	111⅝	112
30	N. R. R. Mex.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
460	N. Y. Central	153	153	152½	152⅝
780	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½
30	Norf. & W. pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
280	Pennsylvania	155	155	154½	154⅝
18,590	Reading	61	62¼	61	61⅞
600	Rep. Steel	21⅛	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
7,650	Rock Island	50	50⅛	49⅝	50
4,320	Southern Pac.	65¼	66	65⅜	66
10,350	Southern Ry.	36⅜	36¾	35¼	36½
10	Southern Ry. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
160	Tenn. Coal & I.	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62
180	Texas Pacific	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
20	T., S. L. & W.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
11,300	Union Pacific	102	102⅞	102	102⅜
90	U. S. Leather	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
8,030	U. S. Steel	37	37⅜	37	37⅜
280	U. S. Steel pf.	88¼	89	88¼	89
220	Wabash	30¼	30¼	30	30
140	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼
20	Wheel. & L. E.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
20	Wis. Central	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜

127,350

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Third Av. 1s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜

	Jan. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 15. Bid.	Asked.
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80¾	81½	80	81
United Traction, Prov.	102	104	102	...
United Traction bonds	112	114	112	114
Wash. Ry. & Electric	14	15	14½	15½
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	49	50½	49	51
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s.	78½	81	79	81

Gas Companies.

Am. Lt. & Traction	42½	44	43	44
Am. Lt. & Traction pf.	92½	93½	93	95
Buffalo Gas	8	10	7	9
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s.	108	111	108	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87½	88	87½	88
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	16	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s, ctfs.	65	67	63	67
Denver Gas 5s	65	67	65	67
Indianapolis Gas	60	65	60	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	105	102	105
New Amsterdam Gas 5s.	103½	105¼	103⅝	105¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	106	107	105	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	96	94	96
St. Paul Gas 5s	90	93	90	95
Standard Gas, N. Y.	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115½	117½	115½	117½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100	98	100
Syracuse Light	33½	35¾	33½	35¾
Syracuse Light pf.	86	90	86	90

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	10	14	10	14
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	90

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 16, 1903.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
200	220	18	Adams Express	215	215	215	215	...
63⅛	63⅝	7,775	•Amal. Copper Co.	63	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	+ ¼
⅝	¾	300	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
39½	40	2,460	Am. Car & F. Co.	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ¼
90¾	90⅞	1,315	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90½	90¾	90½	90½	— ½
26¾	27¼	200	•Am. Grass Twine	27	27	27	27	...
11½	11⅝	900	•Am. Ice Co	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
41½	42	900	•Am. Ice Co. pf.	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	•Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	...
4¾	5	500	•Am. Malting Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
25	25	100	•Am. Malting Co. pf.	23	23	23	23	—1½
93½	94½	200	•Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	94½	94	94½	+ ⅝
130⅝	130⅞	10,700	•Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129½	131	129	130⅝	+1½
164	165	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	...
97	97½	200	•Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
87⅞	88	18,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87½	88½	87⅜	87⅞	+ ⅝
99⅝	99⅞	1,540	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅜	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	— ⅛
102	102¼	8,000	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅝	102⅜	101⅜	102¼	+ ⅝
68½	68¾	3,675	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅜
11½	12	400	Brunswick City	12	12	12	12	— ¾
125	129⅝	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	127	127	127	127	...
146	147	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	146	146	146	146	+1
51	53¼	300	•Butterick Co.	53⅛	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	...
137	137¼	6,450	Canadian Pacific	137	137⅜	136⅞	137⅛	+ ⅜
185	186	700	Central R. R. of N. J.	185	185⅞	184½	185⅞	+1⅜
51⅛	58¾	8,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	50¼	51⅛	50¼	51¼	+1⅛
35⅝	35½	300	Chicago & Alton	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	...
72½	72⅝	300	Chi. & Alton pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
27⅛	28	9,500	Chi. Great West.	27½	28	27⅜	27⅞	+ ½
84½	86	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	85½	85½	85½	85⅞	...
44	44¼	5,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	41	44½	41	44¼	+2⅝
179⅝	179⅞	13,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	178½	179⅞	178½	179½	+ ⅛
193	194	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	194	194	194	194	— ⅛
223	224½	750	Chicago & Northw.	224	224½	222½	224½	+ ½
34⅜	34⅝	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34⅝	34½	34¾	...
15⅞	16⅜	425	Chicago Unction Trac.	16¼	16¼	16	16	...
70¾	71	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70½	— ½
45¼	46	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	45½	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅛
217¼	218¼	300	Consolidated Gas	217⅞	218	217⅞	218	...
32⅞	33	3,060	Corn Products	33	33⅜	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	110	Corn. Products pf.	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84⅝	+ ½
271	272	100	Del., Lack. & West.	272	272	272	272	+2
41	41⅛	100	Denver & R. G.	4°	41	41	41	+ ¼
88	88½	700	Denver & R. G. pf.	88	88¼	88	88	...
18¼	18½	100	Detroit Southern	18	18	18	18	...
89¼	90	260	Detroit United Ry.	89¼	90	89¼	90	+ ½
139	140	100	Diamond Match	139	139	139	139	+1½
32¼	33	984	•Distillers' Securities	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+ ⅝
17¾	18	100	•Dul., S. S. & At.	18	18	18	18	— ½
41	41¼	38,958	Erie	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41	+ ⅛
72⅛	72¾	11,650	Erie 1st pf.	72½	72⅝	71½	72¼	+ ⅛
57⅛	57¾	3,300	Erie 2d pf.	57¼	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
63	64	100	General Chemical	63	63	63	63	+1
185¾	187¼	100	General Electric	186	186	186	186	—1
202½	203½	300	Great Northern pf.	202	203½	202	203	+2
104¾	105	800	Hocking Valley	103	105	104¼	105	+ ⅛
97½	97¾	600	Hocking Valley pf.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅞	+ ⅛
148½	149	2,300	Illinois Central	148	148½	148	148½	+ ⅛
18½	19⅛	100	Internat. Paper	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
72½	72⅝	600	Internat. Paper pf.	72	72½	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	45¼	300	Iowa Central	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
75½	76	110	Iowa Central pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ½
78½	79	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	+ ½
35⅜	35⅝	1,100	Kansas City South.	35¼	35⅝	35½	35⅜	+ ⅛
60¾	60¾	2,200	Kansas City South. pf.	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+1¼
33	35	200	Keokuk & D. M.	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
50½	52	100	Lake Erie & West.	51	51	51	51	...
128⅜	128¾	4,200	Louisville & Nashville.	127⅝	128¾	127⅝	128½	+1
154	154¼	15,630	Manhattan Elevated.	153⅝	154⅜	153⅜	154¼	+ ⅜
140⅝	141¼	700	•Met. Street Railway	141	141	140¾	140⅝	— ⅛
26¼	26½	400	Mexican Central	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
124	127	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	+ ¼
28¼	28½	325	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	...
61¼	61½	540	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ⅛
112	112¼	36,900	Missouri Pacific	111¾	112⅝	111¼	112⅝	+ ⅜
100	110	800	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	108	109½	108	109½	+ ½
45¾	46¼	200	•Nat. Biscuit Co.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
104	106	100	•Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
26⅞	26¾	400	•Nat. Lead Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	1,400	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ¼
37¼	38½	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37	37¾	37	37¼	—1
152⅜	152⅝	5,000	New York Central.	153½	153½	152⅜	152⅝	— ½
43¾	44¼	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43¼	44	43¼	44	...
117	120	100	N. Y. C. & S. L. 1st pf.	118	118	118	118	...
34¼	34⅝	6,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	34½	34⅝	33⅞	34½	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅝	3,100	Norfolk & Western.	74	74⅜	73⅞	74¼	+ ⅛
90	93	30	Norfolk & Western pf.	92⅜	93	92⅜	93	+ ½
40	41	400	Pacific Mail	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ½
155	155¾	12,665	Pennsylvania R. R.	154⅜	155½	154⅜	155	+ ½
104⅛	104⅞	200	People's Gas, Chicago.	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104¼	+ ½
90	93	100	Pr. Co. & St. Li.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
64½	65	900	Pressed Steel Car.	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+ ⅝
93	94	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	94	...
234	236	100	Pullman Company	235⅜	235⅜	235⅜	235⅜	...
62	62⅜	40,400	Reading	61	62⅞	60⅞	62⅛	+1¼
86	87	100	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	...
21¼	21⅝	6,610	•Rep. Iron & Steel.	21	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
69	70	500	•Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	68¾	70¼	68¾	70¼	+1
50¼	50⅜	17,300	Rock Island.	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼	+ ½
82½	83	600	Rock Island pf., ex. d.	81⅞	82	81⅞	81⅞	+ ½
23½	23¾	110	•Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
77¼	79	1,430	•Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	77¼	78	77	78	+ ½
67¼	67⅝	1,300	Rutland pf.	66½	67⅜	66½	67⅜	+ ¾
72	72⅝	1,500	St. L. & San Fran.	71¼	72½	71	72¼	+ ¼
78	80	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	—1½
28	28½	420	St. Louis Southw.	28¼	28⅜	28	28	+ ½
63½	63⅝	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	+ ½
62	62½	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	62	62	62	62	+ ½
91⅝	93	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
65¾	65⅞	14,250	Southern Pacific	65⅜	66	65¼	65⅞	+ ¾
36¼	36½	69,200	Southern Railway.	35⅝	36¾	35⅝	36⅝	+1¼
95¼	95¼	300	Southern Railway pf.	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅜
61⅝	62	100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	62	62	62	62	+1
41¼	41⅜	1,700	Texas & Pacific	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41¼	+ ¼
36¼	36½	100	Tol. Sts. & Light.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
30¼	31	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅜
102⅜	102¾	20,000	Union Pacific	102	102⅞	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
93½	94	1,700	Union Pacific pf.	93½	94⅛	93½	93¾	— ¼
21½	22	310	United Rys. Invest.	22	22	22	22	— ⅜
62½	63½	400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	62¾	63¼	63	63	— ⅜
12⅜	13	800	U. S. Leather.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
88⅜	89	685	•U. S. Leather pf.	88½	88½	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
17	18	100	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
37¾	37⅞	7,650	U. S. Steel.	37	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅛
87¾	89	4,180	U. S. Steel pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+ ½
26¾	27	1,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	26⅝	27	26½	27	+ ½
70½	71	200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	64	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63¼	+1¼
30	31	300	Vulcan Detinning.	31	31	31	31	...
30¼	30½	1,800	Wabash.	30	30¼	30	30	...
45¼	45¾	1,000	Wabash pf.	45	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	400	Western Union Tel.	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅛
214	218	28	Westinghouse E. & M.	214	214	214	214	+ ¼
25½	26	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
58	58¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58⅛	58½	58⅛	58½	...
35	36	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
26⅞	27	800	Wisconsin Central	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼

Sales... 475,553 | •Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	.109	110
2s, c., 1930	.109	110
3s, r., 1918	.106¾	107⅛
3s, c., 1918	.107¾	108½
3s, c., 1918, sm.	.106¼	...
4s, r., 1907	.109¾	110¼
4s, c., 1907	.109¾	110½
4s, r., 1925	.134¼	135½
4s, c., 1925	.136½	138½
5s, r., 1908	.102¾	103⅛
5s, c., 1908	.104	104⅜
D. C. 3-65	.123¾	...
Alb. & Sus.	225	...
Alle. & W.	145	...
Allis-Chal.	18⅞	19
Allis-Chal. pf.	85	86
Am. Ag. Ch.	22½	25
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	82½	83
Am. Bicycle.	⅛	¼
Am. Coal	206	230
Am. C. Oil	43	45
Am. C. pf.	95	97½
Am. D. Tel.	39	40
Am. Exp.	220	230
Am. Hide & Leather.	9⅞	10
Am. H. & L. pf.	35¼	36¼
Am. L. Co.	18⅞	19
Am. L. Co. pf.	45	46½
Am. Locc.	29½	30
Am. S. & R.	44¼	44⅝
Am. Snuff.	127	...
Am. S. pf.	96½	97
Am. Steel F.	19	20
Am. S. F. pf.	67	68
A. S. Pet.	120	122
A. T. & C.	85	90
Am. T. pf.	140	146
Am. W. Co.	13	14
A. W. Co. pf.	77¾	78½
Ann Arbor.	41	43
Ann Ar., pf.	68	69½
Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	88¾	95
B. & O. pf.	93½	94½
B. & L. E. pf.	108	...
B. Un. G.	225	235
Can. Southn.	75	76
C., B. & Q.	188	210
C. & E. Ill.	190	214
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	135
C. G. W.	9	9¾
C. St. P., M. & Om.	150	160
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	195
Chi. Term. & Trans.	18	19
Chi. U. Trac. pf.	40	49¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	98½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	118
C., I. & W.	90	95
C., L. & W. pf.	90	93
Col. F. & I.	76½	77½
Col. F. & I. pf.	123½	130
Col. Southn.	29¾	30
C. & H. C. & Iron.	30	200
Com. Cable.	179	180
Cons. Coal.	80	100
Corn. T. pf.	117	117½
Del. & Hud.	171	172
D. M. & Ft. D.	45	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140
Det. S. pf.	35½	36
D., S. S. & A. pf.	26½	27
Ev. & T. H.	68	69
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	93
Ft. W. & D. City.	62½	64½
G. C. Co. pf.	99	101
Homestake.	83	74
Ill. C. L.	103	...
Int. Power.	60	65
Int. Silver.	10	34
Int. Sil. pf.	41	69½
Int. S. P.	44	47
I. S. P. pf.	85	93
Joliet & Chi.	185	...
Kan. & M.	46¾	47½
Lack. & W. pf.	56	65
Lacl. Gas.	80	85
Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
L. E. & W. pf.	113	123
Long Island	78	82
Man. Beach.	11	14
Md. C. pf.	90	110
Met. Sec. Co.	127½	128
M. W. S. El.	36½	38
M. W. S. El. pf.	87½	89
Mich. Cent.	130	150
Mil. El. R. & L. Co. pf.	120	...
M. & St. L.	108	109
M. & St. L. pf.	116¼	121
M. St. & A.	8	10
N. Y. Air B.	174	175
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	170
N. Y. & N. H.	220½	223½
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	85	87
N. Y. D. Co.	20	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	50	60
North. Am.	110	118
Nor. Pac.	239	...
Ont. Mining.	5¾	6¾
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	68	71
P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
P. C. 2d pf.	98	105
ex. d.	71	75
Peo. & E.	37	40
P., C. & St. L.	112	120
P. Ft. W. pf.	112	120
P. Ft. W. & C.	190	191
P. S. C. pf.	93	94
Quicksilver.	1½	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	7	9
R. R. Sec., Ill. Central stock ctfs.	90	94
Ry. S. S.	33	34
R. S. S. pf.	85	86½
Read. 2d pf.	75½	76½
Rens. & Sar.	210	...
R., W. & O.	13⅜	...
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56	58
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23⅜	25
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70¼	70¾
So. Ry., M. & O. pf.	92¼	95
S. R. & T.	5½	5¾
T. P. L. Tr.	39	40
Third Av.	126	128
T. P. & W.	15	25
T. & W. pf.	45	46½
T. C. R. T.	118¾	120
T. C. R. T. pf.	153	159
U. B. & P. pf.	78	79
U. S. Exp.	142	145
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	35	...
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	65	...
U. S. Rub. pf.	55	57½
U. S. Ship-building.	15	20
U. S. S. pf.	20	50
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	121	128
Vul. Det. pf.	80	81
Wells-F. Ex.	220	240
Westinghouse 1st pf.	213	220
Wis. Cen. pf.	52⅜	53½

Trust Company's Increase of Capital.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The certificate of increase of capital of the Equitable Trust Company of New York City from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, which was authorized by Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, was to-day filed with the Secretary of State. The total capital as increased consists of 30,000 shares at the par value of $100 per share. The certificate states that the assets of the company, on Jan. 6, exceeded its liabilities by over $500,000.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—The market was steady but featureless, with nothing of interest except the announcement of Charles K. Oliver's election to the Cotton Duck Presidency and the rumor that a new bonding company is being organized. The general effect on the trading was nugatory. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 563 shares of stock and $74,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Railway com.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
15	Atlan. Coast Line com.	135	135	135
10	Atlan. Coast Line pf.	115	115	115
16	Atlan. Coast Line Conn.	325	325	325
48	Northern Central.	116	115½	115½
140	Cotton Duck t. r.	6	6	6
110	Continental.	206	206	206
20	American Bonding.	91	91	91
4	Second Nat. Bank.	195	195	195

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
25,000	Seaboard Ry. 5s.	84	83⅝	84
1,000	South Bound 5s.	111¼	111¼	111¼
5,000	Carolina Central 4s.	96¾	96½	96¾
5,000	West Vir. Central 6s.	112	112	112
13,000	Un. Rys. & El. incs.	67	67	67
11,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	Atlanta Consol. 6s.	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	78	78	78
500	Vir. Midland 5th 5s.	115	115	115
3,000	Baltimore City Pas. 5s.	108	108	108
4,000	North Central 6s.	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1,000	Wilmington & Weld 5s.	120¾	120¾	120¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
1st week Jan.	$41,648	$44,563	$43,333
From July 1.	1,384,581	1,298,491	1,141,199
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Jan.	93,045	88,675	80,687
From July 1.	3,002,400	2,845,737	2,548,239
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
1st week Jan.	235,140	226,596	227,722
From July 1.	6,421,158	5,848,627	5,433,133
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	236	225	225
1st week Jan.	13,009	12,396	.....
From July 1.	348,594	374,349	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	982
2d week Jan.	103,600	100,610	98,068
From July 1.	3,593,695	3,218,720	2,921,135
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings.	301,305	271,441	239,321
Exp. and taxes.	176,213	153,404	129,100
Net earnings.	125,092	118,037	110,221
Gross, 12 months.	3,473,140	3,030,172	2,575,276
Exp. and taxes.	1,967,532	1,684,452	1,439,057
Net, 12 months.	1,505,608	1,354,720	1,136,219
All properties: Twelve months' gross, 4023; expenses and taxes, $2,200,786; net, $1,700,-616.			$3,961,-
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for November—			
Gross earnings.	1,630,313	1,374,751	1,521,883
Exp. and taxes.	1,101,042	1,018,904	952,270
Net earnings.	529,271	355,847	571,604
Int. and rentals.	311,255	280,481	289,748
Surplus.	218,016	275,366	281,856
Gross, 5 months.	7,895,330	7,566,987	6,626,783
Exp. and taxes.	5,257,528	5,055,397	4,229,955
Net, 5 months.	2,637,802	2,511,590	2,396,838
Int. and rentals.	1,557,201	1,500,654	1,446,955
Surplus, 5 months	1,080,511	1,010,736	949,883

Express Company Merger Rumors.

A report from San Francisco of a "combination" between Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Pacific Express Company by which each company gives the other preference in routing through business was yesterday treated by persons in interest as news of the brand of last year. "Such an arrangement, a simple business one of no special import," said a Wells-Fargo official, "went into effect Nov. 1 last. It was similar to arrangements we have with other companies of the kind. Talk of a consolidation is based on nothing but imagination." A representative of E. H. Harriman, who is recovering from hurts received in an automobile accident, said that there was nothing new in such interchange of business, but that the rumor of consolidation of the companies named was not founded on fact.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21⅞d per ounce, and in New York at 47⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@39¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 3.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .08, 2,600 Comstock at .10, 1,000 Comstock bond at .09, 800 Challenge at .65@.66, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 3.00, 100 Consolidated Imperial at .12, 1,200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 50 Daly at 1.90, 200 Mexican at 3.00, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07, 100 Occidental at 1.00, 20 Ontario at 6.25, 600 Pharmacist at .06, 400 Portland at 1.80, and 1,100 Potosi at 1.00@.05.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank was held on Monday evening, and William H. S. Wood, who has been a Trustee of the institution since March 11, 1872, was elected President to succeed John D. Hicks. President Wood said yesterday, when asked about his election:

"The former President and myself are on the best of terms, and the only reason why he is not now at the head of the Bowery Savings Bank is the fact that he is a man of wealth and desires to devote more time and attention to other interests. There has been no friction of any kind. The custom is for the 43 Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank to hold an election at their annual meeting. President Hicks was nominated, as was also myself. I was elected and President Hicks received several votes. In fact, I voted for his election myself."

President Wood stated that no misunderstanding had arisen among the Trustees and that President Hicks had administered the affairs of the bank carefully and in a very conservative manner.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation of Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 16.

Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving grounds on official business pertaining to the test of the sixteen-inch rifle.

Major Seaton Norman, surgeon United States Volunteers, will proceed to his home and await discharge.

Navy.

Capt. U. S. Sebree is detached from duty as commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, and ordered to command the Wisconsin.

Commander E. B. Underwood is detached from duty as Secretary to General Board Feb. 7, and ordered to the naval station at Tutuila, as commandant, and also to command Wheeling.

Paymaster J. Q. Lovell is commissioned from Dec. 2, with rank of lieut. commander.

Chaplain G. L. Bayard is appointed, Dec. 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Arrivals—Nashville at Boston, Chesapeake and Standish at Norfolk, Marietta at Curacao, Modoc at Philadelphia, Prairie at Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Sailings—Leyden, from San Juan for Newport; Wasp, from Key West from Pensacola; Marcellus, from Port of Spain for San Juan.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank.
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.21
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 21

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Dwellings on Sixtieth Street Near Fifth Avenue.

LEASE OF JUDGE BUILDING

Albert J. Adams Buys on Thirty-first Street—Long List of Minor Transactions—Auction Results.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Amelia S. Kohn the four-story dwelling 10 East Sixtieth Street, and for Dr. I. Adler the similar house 12 East Sixtieth Street, the two occupying a plot 50 by 100.5. These properties adjoin on the east the plot, 75 by 100, upon which the Harmonie Club holds an option. From what could be learned yesterday there appears to be little doubt that the club will take this site. The style of clubhouse which, it is said, is most favorably regarded by those having the matter in charge is a seven-story structure, in which two floors will be devoted to apartments. The estimated cost of the building is in the neighborhood of $400,000. The sale of the adjoining houses, it was stated yesterday, has no connection with the Harmonie Club's project.

M. & L. Hess have leased for the Goelet estate to Henry Corn for twenty years the eight-story structure known as the Judge Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, on plot 92 by 153.4. Mr. Corn will build three additional stories on the building, and generally remodel its interior. No statement as to the rental figure has been made, but it is said that the amount to be paid for the entire term is about $1,500,000. The Judge Building was erected about 1888, and was one of the pioneer structures in the rebuilding movement which has since claimed a majority of the corners on Fifth Avenue between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets.

Albert J. Adams has bought from the Hampden Loan and Trust Company of Springfield, Mass., the three-story building 54 West Thirty-first Street, 20 by 63. Mr. Adams owns the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, which is separated from the property just mentioned by a single twenty-foot house.

Louis Schrag has sold for Maria S. Simpson to a client the five-story English-basement dwelling 46 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Samuel Green and Edward Baer have bought 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street, four five-story flats, on plot 100 by 98.9.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and Joseph E. Steckler have sold for Lewis S. Wolff 280 and 282 West Street, old buildings, on plot 40 by 80 and irregular, between Canal and Watts Streets.

Francis M. Jencks has sold to a Mr. Oppenheimer the five-story flat 454 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 75 by 85.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Antonio d'Andre, at about $100,000, the Anthony apartment house, a six-story structure, on plot 50 by 100, at 437 and 439 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

The same brokers have also sold, for Donald Mitchell, at about $50,000, the plot of four lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

John Kafka has sold to Adelman Brothers the five-story brick flat 1,400 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25.11 by 100.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the estate of Sarah Carty to John Laura 322 East Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story house, on lot 25 by 98.9, which will be altered by the present purchaser and used as a storage building.

The Cosmopolitan Realty Company is the buyer of the dwelling 28 West Thirty-second Street, sold recently by Henry Sjede.

P. S. Treacy was associated with Ashforth & Co. in the sale of the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixth Street for John E. Miller.

The purchase of the dwelling 11 West Sixty-eighth Street by Miss N. L. McCready from the Moore estate was negotiated by Broker John F. Kirwan.

Singer & Bernstein have sold for Henry Mayer to a client, for $121,754, the seven-story building at the northeast corner of Stanton and Chrystie Streets, on plot 36.6 by 80; also, for J. Weinstein, at $71,500, the six-story flat 443 and 445 West Tenth Street, 44 by 95; also, for Mrs. E. C. McKinnon, at $71,500, the two seven-story buildings 157 and 159 Monroe Street, on plot 48 by 100.

Schweitzer Brothers have bought and resold the northeast corner of Cherry and Rutgers Streets, a four-story brick building on lot 26.3 by 96.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Michael O'Brien to Walter J. Cohn 287 and 289 Henry Street, northeast corner of Scammell Street, 48.8 by 78.4.

Lowenfeld & Fraser have sold to Jacob Chamowitz the five-story tenement 2,405 Second Avenue, 25.6 by 90. The same operators have bought 26 and 28 First Avenue, southeast corner of Second Street, 41 by 75; also 158 and 160 East Third Street, front and rear tenements, on plot 46.9 by 108.11 and irregular; also, 221 and 223 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Barrow Street, 39.4 by 75 by 50 by 65.

E. W. Schlesinger has bought 705 to 711 East Ninth Street, a plot 82 by 92.3, upon which he will erect tenements from plans by Sass & Smallheiser.

Dotroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for Irving Bachrach to La Leipzig and A. Finkelstein, for $75,000, the two seven-story tenements 516 and 518 East Eleventh Street.

Julius Friend has leased for the Crowe estate, to H. Goldman, the entire building 315, 315½ and 317 Grand Street, part of the property formerly occupied by Edward Ridley & Sons. The lease covers a term of twenty years, at an aggregate rental of $135,000.

The store at 506 Fifth Avenue, just north of Forty-second Street, in the remodeled Hotel Bristol structure, has been leased by Walter Salomon to the real estate brokerage firm of Andrews, Bell & Co., for a term of ten years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

The following new members of the Real Estate Board of Brokers have been elected: Walter H. Warren of Warren & Skillin, Gardiner Stewart, Louis Schrag, and Harold C. Kegler of the William S. Anderson Company.

The property 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue, with an "L" at 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street, sold recently by the Trustees of Columbia College, was conveyed yesterday to Joseph W. Jacobs and reconveyed by him to Samuel Jackson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

24 John Street, south side, 75.6 feet west of Nassau Street, 25x1 by 44.3 by 25 by 64.4, five-story brick building; partition sale, to E. W. Glover and others.....$72,000

923 Third Avenue, east side, 35.5 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to Andrew Stewart..... 15,400

By Herbert A. Sherman.

313 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 167 feet west of West End Avenue, 16 by 102.2, five-story brick dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to Ashbel P. Fitch..... 22,100

43 Attorney Street, southwest corner of Broome Street, 50 by 19.3 by 50 by 19.5, seven-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, to Eugene Schleip..... 22,450

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Charles Street and Waverley Place, southeast corner, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 66.11; M. Kunkerman of 922 Third Avenue, owner; G. L. Pelham of 393 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 259 and 261 West Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 57.9 and 70.11; I. Margovitz of 163 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $55,000.

Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, northwest corner, for eleven-story brick lofts, with store, 63.6 by 145; Hudson Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $450,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 68 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, for a one-story brick kiln, 18 by 98; John R. Snidson of 97 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. D. Slocum of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Arthur Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a three-story brick tenement, 21 by 90; Petro Cirrilli of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 267 Grand Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, lofts, and stores; B. Bernard estate of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, owners; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, west side, 390 feet east of Madison Avenue, to a three-story coal pocket; J. S. Cram of 32 Liberty Street, owner; G. Robinson & Son of 39 Hancock Place, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 207 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; F. Fiscella of 207 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; G. J. Ebert of 22 Lawrence Street, architect; cost, $500.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a one-story frame store, 16 by 20; Edward J. Kearney of 646 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; Emil Bimsberger, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 16.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 200x100; Emily Bloch to City Real Estate Company, B. & S., (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, 200x100; City Real Estate Company to Emil Bloch, B. & S..... Nom.

AVENUE H, n e s, 75 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x93; Samuel Greenfeld to Betty Gluck, (mtg $15,500)..... Nom.

BANK ST, 55, n s, 25x95; William H. Romaine to Anna A. Winter, ½ part, all title..... $5,000

BANK ST, 55, n s, 25x95; Herman T. Winter to Anna A. Winter, ½ part, all title, (mtg $2,366)..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at s w s of 178th St, 40.6x98.1x60.6x96; Thomas W. Greenwood to Edward Hill, (mtgs $12,000)..... Nom.

BAXTER ST, 48 and 50, n w corner of Leonard St, runs n w 52.5x n e 22x n 6.9x w of n 5.4x n 3.5x s of e 29.6x s 52.5 to beginning; Annie Isaacs to Mary M. Simmons, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 102, n s, 25x125; George H. Pilgeron to Abram A. Weigert, (mtg $70,000)..... Nom.

BROAD ST, 104, s w s, runs s e 23.10 x n w 68.5 x n w 21.2 x n e 5.10 x n w 0.8 x n e 66.11; William H. Zinsser and others, executors, to the William Zinsser Realty Company..... 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9x46.9x264.4; George R. Fearing and others, trustees, to United States Realty and Construction Company, 1-36 part, all title..... 177,083

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9x46.9x264.4; John L. Cadwalader and others, trustees, to United States Realty and Construction Company, 1-12 part, all title..... 177,083

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9x46.9x264.4; Henry R. Taylor to United States Realty and Construction Company, 1-36 part, all title..... 59,027

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9x46.9x264.4; Harriet R. Taylor to United States Realty and Construction Company, 1-36 part, all title..... 59,027

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9x46.9x264.4; Moses Taylor to United States Realty and Construction Company, 1-36 part, all title..... 59,027

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x223.9x46.9x264.4; Frederick Ayer to United States Realty and Construction Company, 4-9 part, all title, (mtg $280,000)..... 944,444

BROOK AV, 1,464, e s, 82.2 ft n of St. Paul's Pl, 25x100.6; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Isaac Fine, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

CAMBRELLING AV, w s, 225 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; Francis Trainor to Mary E. Trainor..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125; Edmund Coffin to Samuel B. Haines, (mtg $90,000)..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 84, e s, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration, and.. 100

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Sheriff St, 25x75; Myer Bach to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, s e corner of Jefferson St, 30x65.6; Aguilar Free Library Society to the Educational Alliance, E. and S..... 15,000

FULTON AV, n w s, 173.7 ft n e of Pelham Av, 23x100x24x100; Francis Trainor to Mary E. Trainor, (mtg $2,200)..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 132, s s, 21.10x100; Sarah Klinger to Moses Cohen, other consideration and..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, 31.2x67.3; Isidor Blumenkrohn to Regina Bleiman, (mtg $37,000,) other considerations and..... 100

LOT 102, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Francis Trainor to Mary E. Trainor..... Nom.

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Frank T. Murphy to Mary Peters..... 100

LOTS 123 and 124, map of H. P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose to Agostino Dalessio... Nom.

MADISON AV, 706 and 708, s w corner of 63d St, 40.5x70; Madison Building Company to Charles Schmidt, Jr., (mtg $85,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 2,083 and 2,085, e s, 49.11x98; Edward M. Scudder to Charles Stumpf, B. and S., all liens..... Nom.

MAIN ST, n e s, 850 ft n w of Westchester Creek, 40x210x38x200; John B. Frost to Martha A. Olmstead, 1-12 part and all title..... 466

MONROE AV, w s, 65 ft n of 174th St, 25x95; Mary E. Stono to Henry L. Prentice, (mtg $2,250)..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 539, w s, 235 ft n of 150th St, 23x100; Cephas Brainerd to Victoria A. Romaine..... 8,500

PROSPECT AV, 601, w s, 20x100; Cephas Brainerd to Victoria A. Romaine..... 8,500

PROSPECT AV, 597, w s, 20x100; Cephas Brainerd to Victoria A. Romaine..... 9,000

RIVINGTON ST, 69 to 73, s e corner of Allen St, 38x77; Julius Tishman to Noah S. Scheifer, (mtg $82,000,) other considerations and..... 100

SHERIDAN AV, n w corner of Charles Place, 167x131.8x148.6x129.9; John A. Prigge to Charles F. Rogers..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 139th St, 50x124.8x irreg; Samuel Bacton to Henrietta Ebb, (mtg $27,000,) other considerations and..... 100

STANTON ST, 206 to 210, n s, 78x100; Joseph Ruff and another to Sam Golding, (mtgs $80,000)..... Nom.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 278.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x80; Francis Trainor to Mary E. Trainor..... Nom.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 24, or 8th St, s s, 254 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; Charles L. Horle and others, executors, to Arthur D. Weekes..... 18,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 24, s s, 26x120; Arthur D. Wilkes to Lydia Purdon..... Nom.

SYLVAN PLACE, 16, s s, 19.6x34.6; John F. Steves to Annie B. Rogers..... 20,000

SYLVAN PLACE, 16, s s, 19.6x34.6; Annie B. Rogers to Mary O'Connor, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and..... 100

WALES AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of Pontiac St, 25x100; Giacinto Vario to Michell Altieri, B. & S..... Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, 722 and 724, w s, runs w 60.11x n 15.2x w 18.7x n 28.4x e 89.1x s 44.8; Henry W. Gilbert to Rockland Realty Company, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON ST, 722 and 724, w s, runs w 60.11x n 15.2x w 18.7x n 28.4x e 89.1x s 44.8; Rockland Realty Company to Putnam Realty Company, other consideration and..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 176th St, 109x67.3; Henrietta Zoeller to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

ZULETT AV, s s, n e of Mapes Av, 50x100; Lots 184 and 186, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Sadie B. Clocke to Joseph Gamache and another..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,708, e s, 25.2x86; Frank A. Uhlein and others, executors, to Rudolph Reichenstein, rerecorded..... 19,250

2D AV, 1,984 to 1,988, n e corner of 102d St, 75.11x74.10; Julius Braun to Henrietta Zoeller, (mtg $42,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, s w corner of 163d St, 51.4x97.11x50.11x99; William G. Hoeland and others, executors, to Jacob Siegel..... Nom.

3D AV, s w corner of 163d St, 51.4x97.11x50.11x99; William G. Hoeland and others, devisees, to Jacob Siegel..... 40,000

3D AV, n e corner of Julia St, 127.4x10.6x106x102.3; Anna A. Kenly to John J. Radley and another, ½ part, all title.. 2,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x 160; Donald Mitchell to Austin E. Pressinger, (mtg $30,000)..... 50,000

5TH AV, 1,321, e s, 24.11x100; John J. Duffy to Gustav Gluck, (mtg $20,000)... 100

6TH AV, e s, 99.8 ft n of 10th St, runs n 64.6x e 121x s 60.4x w 40.8x w 71.2; Mary E. Harrington to John J. Harrington, (mtg $150,000)..... Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 39.6 ft n of 41st St, runs w 60x n 19.9x w 40x n 39.6x e 100x s 59.3; Jefferson M. Levy and others to William S. Kane..... Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 39.6 ft n of 41st St, runs w 60x n 19.9x w 40x n 39.6x e 100x s 59.3; William S. Kane to Jefferson M. Levy and others..... Nom.

7TH AV, 151 to 155, 48th St, 168 and 170, begins at 7th Av, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, runs e 79x n 50.4 to s s of 48th St x e 41x s 100.4x w 120x n 50 to beginning; Joseph W. Jacobs to Samuel Jackson, (mtg $195,000,) other consideration and. 100

7TH AV, 711 to 715, e s, 50x100; 48th St, 170 West, 21x50.4; 48th St, 168 West, 20x100.5; Trustees of Columbia College to Joseph W. Jacobs, other consideration and..... 100

7TH ST, 59, 25x1½ block; Marie Berliant to Wolf Rosenberg, (mtg $36,000)... 100

8TH ST, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x97.6; Mina Goldsmith to Adolf Mandel, other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, 328 East, n s, 16.8x93.11; Girard F. Thomson, executor, to Isabella T. Jackson..... Nom.

9TH ST, 328 East, s s, 16.8x93.11; Isabella T. Jackson to Walter J. Cohn..... Nom.

9TH ST, East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8 x93.11; Joseph Pichler, executor, to Walter J. Cohn..... 12,500

9TH ST, 733 East, n s; Jennie Schwab to Jonas Weil and another, (mtgs $17,-000)..... Nom.

9TH ST, 733 East, n s; Josef Lustig to Frances Marx, (mtgs $17,000, R S $9,) re-recorded..... Exch.

9TH ST, 733 East, n s; Frances Marx to Jennie Schwab, quitclaim..... Nom.

9TH ST, East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8 x93.11; Joseph Pichler to Walter J. Cohn, B. & S..... Nom.

9TH ST, 326 East, s s, 286.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x93.11; Theresia Flogel, individually and as executor, to Walter J. Cohn, (mtg $3,500)..... 12,500

10TH ST, s s, 163 ft e of Avenue C, 20x92.3; Frank T. Warburton to William Cohen, (mtg $7,500)..... Nom.

13TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of Avenue C, 50x 106, Unionport, Lot 268, map portion of Hunt estate; Joseph Gamache and others to Sadie B. Clocke, (mtg $7,700). Nom.

14TH ST, n s, 109 ft w of Avenue A, 25 x103.3; John J. Astor to John B. Brenner, other considerations and..... 100

14TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Franzeska Muller, B. & S..... 17,000

15TH ST, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; John J. Astor to John Rupp, individually, and others..... 15,000

15TH ST, n s, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; John J. Astor to William Becker, B. & S., other consideration and..... 100

15TH ST, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; John J. Astor to Christina Fromann, other consideration and..... 100

24TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 4th Av, 20x87.6; E. Bayard Smith and others to James W. Smith, (mtgs).....

25TH ST, 18x20, s s, 210.2 ft w of Broadway, 50x98.9; Frank P. Bloodgood to Elizabeth A. Wilcox, other considerations and..... 100

25TH ST, 18 and 20, s s, 210.3 ft w of Broadway, 50x98.9; Elizabeth A. Wilcox to Edward H. Litchfield and others, trustees, (mtg $300,000;) other considerations and..... 100

27TH ST, 230 and 232, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 45x98.8; Hazel Silverman to Harris Lisman and another, (mtgs $24,000)..... Nom.

36TH ST, 442 West, s s, 25x98.8; Celia Cennon to Martin L. Sugarman and another, (mtg $25,500)..... Nom.

41ST ST, n s, 240 ft w of 7th Av, 20x59.3; Lewis A. Mitchell to William S. Kane... Nom.

47TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 40x 100.4; Long Acre Realty Company to Rosa Brown, (mtg $56,500,) other consideration and..... 100

53D ST, 132, s s, e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; William E. Diller to Alice G. Hubbard, other consideration and..... 100

55TH ST, s s, 211 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.5; Charles Schmidt, Jr., to Harvey E. Fisk, (mtg $40,000)..... Nom.

56TH ST, 147, n s, 149 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Elizabeth J. Clarke to Henry B. Anderson, other consideration and..... 100

69TH ST, 113 West, 25x100.5; Joseph P. O'Neill and others, executors, to Marion Smith, (mtg $14,000)..... 20,500

82D ST, 423, s s, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Rachel Levy to Samuel Tillis, (mtg $24,000)..... Exchange

85TH ST, s s, 90.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs s 52.2x e 25x s 25x e 25x s 25x e 50x n 102.2x w 100; Herbert S. Hardt to Bronel Realty Company, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

91ST ST, s s, 74 ft e of 1st Av, 20x50.8; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Ashbel P. Fitch..... 6,200

92D ST, 45, n s, 20x100.8; Adelaide N. Kling to Thomas D. Smithe, ½ part, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

92D ST, 45, n s, 20x100.8; Adelaide N. Kling to Emma K. Smithe, ½ part, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

106TH ST, n s, 108.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; James O'Connell to William Donovan, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

107TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Regina Bleiman to Isidor Blumenkrohn, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

114TH ST, 104 and 106, s s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 52.6x100.11; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Oppenheimer and another, (mtgs $48,000)..... Nom.

116TH ST, n s, 177 ft e of 1st Av, 22x 100.10; Moe Jacobs to Rocco D. Ohofrio, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

123D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Antonio D'Andre to Donald Mitchell, (mtg $75,100)..... 99,700

134TH ST, 121 West, 25x99.11; Charles R. Carruth, referee, to Morris N. Joseph, all title, (mtg $8,000)..... 800

134TH ST, 124, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Morris N. Joseph to Morris Osmupsky and another, (mtg $18,000)... Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 231.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x95; Emma Strobach and another to Frederick Jantzaman, (mtg $13,000,) other considerations and..... 100

153D ST, 514, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Lewis Dorfman to Angelo Molassi, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

154TH ST, 410 West, 20x99.11; James Hughes and another to Auguste Lilienthal, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

154TH ST, 408, s s, 91.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; James Hughes and another to Meta Stern, (mtg $17,000,) other considerations and..... 100

194TH ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 25x64; Winifred Burke to Mary E. Durell..... 4,000

205TH ST, n s, 72.7 ft w of Perry Av, 25x 100; William M. Sharpe to William C. Bergen, (mtg $250)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 382; Lemuel Baum to S. Bunimowitz, 2 8-12 years..... $900

JEFFERSON ST, 14; Hannah Weinberg to Solomon Hermann, 3 years..... 900

MADISON ST, 833; Bertha Mandel to Samuel Epstein, 7 years, $720 and..... 780

STANTON ST, 68 and 70; Joseph Wasserman to Joseph Hausman and another, 2 years..... 1,080

STANTON ST, 68 and 70; Moritz Muiberg to Joseph Hausman and others, 3 years.. 1,280

WILLIS AV, n e corner of 137th St; Andrew Davey to Joseph Silbermann, 5 years..... 1,800

1ST AV, 2,048; Emanuel Arnstein to Francesco A. Russo, 5 years..... 240

1ST AV, 2,048; Emanuel Arnstein to Francesco A. Russo, 5 years..... 240

1ST AV, 2,261; John F. Wetter to George Biey, 3 years..... 900

3D AV, 430, William E. Thorn to Herman Davis and others, 3 years..... 2,000

6TH AV, 991, 56th St, 100; Herman Suesens and others, trustees to Sophia Suesens, 11 years..... 5,000

42D ST, 157 East; Charles Beckmann to Joseph E. Jahraus, 5 years..... 780

44TH ST, 225 East; James Dunn and others to Minnie Berber, 3 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BAKER, Oliver A., (Barnes,) to Francis L. Minton; 117th St, s s, 316.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 500

BAUMANN, William, and another, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,490, n e corner of 123d St, due Jan. 5, 1906, 4 per cent..... 30,000

BECKER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 294 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

BENNETT, Sarah, to Newman Cowen; East Broadway, 150, due Dec. 31, 1904... 4,000

BLEIMAU, Regina, to Isidor Blumenkrohn; Houston St, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, prior mortgage $37,000, due June 20, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BLOCH, Emil, to Tillie Weiss; Audubon Av, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, due Dec. 31, 1905..... 11,000

BLOCH, Emil, to Tillie Weiss; Audubon Av, w s, 520 ft n of 190th St, due Dec. 31, 1905..... 11,000

BLOCK, Jacob, and another to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 83d St, 125 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

BRENNER, John B., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14th St, n/s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

BRENNER, John B., and wife to Charles A. Benkiser; 14th St, n s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, prior mortgage $14,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BRIGANTE, Michele, to Italian Savings Bank; 69th St, 307 West, 1 year, gold, $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROWN, Rosa, to Long Acre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $56,500, building loan, due April 16, 1904, 6 per cent..... 27,500

COHEN, Ruben, to the State Bank; East Broadway, 92, prior mtg $35,000, given to secure indebtedness..... ....

COHEN, Samuel, to Jonas Weil and another; Chrystie St, 84, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 13,000

COHEN, Moses, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Henry St, 132, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

COHEN, Moses, to Sarah Klinger; Henry St, 132, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

COHN, Walter J., to American Mortgage Company; 9th St, 324 to 328 East, 1 year..... 29,000

COHN, Walter J., to American Mortgage Company; 9th St, 324 to 328 East, prior mortgage $29,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

COOPER, Marion Le B., to McVickar Realty Trust Company; 95th St, 12 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

DAVIS, George F., to Harlem Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 39.5 ft n of 126th St, 1 year..... 13,300

DEMMLER, Laurenz, to Robert D. Winthrop and others, executors; Leroy St, 10; also, Carmine St, 25, 5 years, 4 per cent., gold..... ....

DONNELLY, William F., to Albert I. Sire; 51st St, n s, 145.3 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DE RESPIRIS, Pietro, and another to the trustees of the New York Universalist Relief Fund; Shakespeare (Mercher) Av, w s, 125.10 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 4,000

DU PONT, John T., to Sarah A. Stillman; 44th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DURELL, Mary E., to Winifred Burke; 194th St, n s, 27.6 ft w of Prospect, now Decatur, Av, 1 year..... 3,000

EBBETS, William E., Sr., to George L. Robinson; 18th St, n s, part of Lots 56 and 57, map of Sam Boyd, 1-16 part, prior mortgage $500, due July 1, 1905.. 225

EQUITABLE REALTY COMPANY to Anton M. Mosle; 14th St, 302 and 304 East, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 15,000

ERNST, Virginia R., and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 22d St, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 7,500

ERONEL REALTY COMPANY to Herbert S. Harde; 85th St, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, prior mortgage $54,000, 2 years..... 25,000

FINE, Isaac, to Moritz L. Ernst and another; Brook Av, 1,464, prior mortgage $7,500, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FLEISCHL, Pauline, to Dollar Savings Bank; 137th St, n s, 750 ft w of Home Av, 1 year..... 5,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 17th St, 330 to 340 West, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 20,000

FROMANN, Christina, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,500

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to Sadie B. Clocke, Zulett Av, s s, — e of Mapes Av, being Lot 184, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,500

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to August Assemann; Zulett Av, s s, — e of Mapes Av, being Lot 186, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

GAZZOLA, Antonio, and another to Augustus Sbarboro; Water St, 378, n w corner of Oliver St, prior mortgage $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GLYNN, John J., to Willard Scudder; Greenwich St, 710, 3 years..... 8,500

GOLDING, Samuel, to Joseph Ruff and another; Stanton St, 206, prior mtg $28,000,) installments, 6 per cent..... 11,000

GOLDING, Samuel, to Joseph Ruff and another; Stanton St, 208 and 210, two mortgages, prior mtgs $53,000, installments, 6 per cent., each..... 11,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to John Klatzman; Avenue D, 93 and 95, n w corner of 7th St, due Dec. 10, 1903, 6 per cent. 23,000

HAINES, Samuel R., to Edmund Coffin; Central Park West, s w corner of 65th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

HERKER, Frederick A., to Henry D. Carey; Morris Park Av, n s, being Lots 140 and 141, map of 211 lots of Downing estate; also Morris Park Av, n w corner of Bronxdale Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HUBBARD, Alice G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53d St, 14 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 75,000

HUBBARD, Alice G., to William E. Diller; 53d St, 14 East, prior mortgage $75,000, 2 months..... 40,000

JACOBS, Joseph W., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 7th Av, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St; also 48th St, s s, 79 ft e of 7th Av; also 48th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $130,000, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

JACOBS, Joseph W., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 7th Av, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St; also 48th St, s s, 79 ft e of 7th Av; also 48th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $175,000, 1 year..... 20,000

JACOBS, Joseph W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7th Av, 711 to 715, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 130,000

JANTZEN, Frederick, to Mathilda Schultz; 141st St, s s, 231.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KANE, William S., to Central Trust Company; 7th Av, w s, 39.6 ft n of 41st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 123,000

KEADER, Isaac, and others to the State Bank; Cherry St, 297 to 303; also Water St, 542 to 548, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LEVIN, Hyman, to Harris-Mandelbaum and another; 5th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $31,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000

LISSMAN, Harris, and another to Haskel Silverman; 27th St, 230 and 232 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

MANDEL, Adolph, to Mina Goldsmith; 8th St, s s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

McBRIDE, Bridget, to Annie McBride; Dathgate (Madison) Av, n e corner of 179th (Monroe) St, 3 years..... 5,500

MULLER, Franzeska, to Guarantee and Trust Company; 14th St, 437 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

MULLER, Franzeska, to Henry Loh; 14th St, 437 East, prior mtg $14,000, due Jan. 1, 1908..... 5,500

NICHOLAS, George, to Maria H. Rider; 43d St, 252 West, 6 months, 6 per cent. 7,500

O'CONNOR, Mary A., to Annie B. Rogers; Sylvan Place, 16, 2 years..... 1,500

PARR, John, to William Volk, guardian; 8th Av, s w corner of 127th St, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 37,000

ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Maria Berliant; 7th St, 59, prior mtg $36,000, due July 15, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,500

RUPP, John, individually and another, administratrix, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 119 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 13,500

SCHAEFER, John, to John Kopf; Robbins Av, w s, being s ½ of Lot 173, map of East Morrisania, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 500

SCHENKERKER, Robert M., to Cortland de P. Field; Madison Av, e s, 42.3 ft s of 42d St, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 5,700

SEEGER, Lillian M., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 94th St, 238 and 240 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 18,000

SHEIFER, Noah S., to Julius Fishman; Rivington St, 69 to 73, s e corner of Allen St, prior mortgage $70,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SHEIFER, Noah S., to Robert H. Lauder; Rivington St, 69 to 73, s e corner of Allen St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 70,000

SIEGEL, Jacob, to the German Savings Bank; 3d Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

SIMS, Lillian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 101, n e corner of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 38,000

SMITH, Adalyn M., to Edwin H. Cole; Summitt Av, e s, 120 ft n of 161st St, 3 years..... 2,000

SQUIRE, Mary A., and others to Morris S. Thompson, trustee; 3d Av, s w corner of 13th St, 1 year..... 1,618

THOMAS, James C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 107 West, 1 year..... 20,000

WESTHEIMER, Hannah, to Herman Gotthelf; 115th St, 63 West, 5 years.....

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middl ng	8.95
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@78c; No. 3, 72@73½c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 2 corn, 47c; No. 2 yellow, 47c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 3 white, 35@36c; No. 2 rye, 45@46c; good feeding barley, 45@48c; fair to choice malting, 50@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $17.60; lard, per 100 lb, $10.02½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.77½@8.92½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.37½@8.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@9.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.30.

COTTON.—The market opened at an advance of 2@4 points and ruled fairly active. At the strongest interval the market showed an advance of 66@10 points, after which there was a weaker period, and the market was finally steady at a net loss of 1 point to a net gain of 1 point. Total sales were about 350,000 bales for the day. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile firm, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; sales, 500 bales. Savannah firm, ⅛c higher, at 8 9-16c; sales, 169 bales. Charleston steady, unchanged, at 8¾c. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8½c. Norfolk firm, 3-16c higher, at 8 13-16c; sales, 354 bales. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8¾c; Augusta firm, ⅛c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 276 bales. St. Louis steady, ⅛c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 965 bales. Galveston firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 13-16c; sales, 563 bales. New Orleans firm, 1-16c higher, at 8 11-16c; sales, 4,250 bales. Memphis firm, 1-16c higher; at 8¾c; sales, 2,900 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.78	8.79	8.76	8.76@8.77
February	8.72	8.75	8.72	8.70@8.71
March	8.79	8.85	8.74	8.76@8.77
April	8.81	8.84	8.80	8.77@8.78
May	8.84	8.90	8.80	8.81@8.82
June	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.81@8.82
July	8.84	8.91	8.77	8.86@8.87
August	8.63	8.68	8.61	8.61@8.62
September	8.30	8.31	8.27	8.25@8.27
October	8.18	8.18	8.18	...@...

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Weekly Movement.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	226,010	250,414
Overland to mills and Canada	42,884	38,212
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	58,000	49,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	18,262	12,499
Brought into sight for week	308,632	325,372

Total Crop Movement.

Port receipts	5,466,672	5,464,053
Overland to mills and Canada	657,247	960,333
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	978,000	897,900
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	399,199	498,614
Brought into sight thus far for season	7,501,118	7,520,906

The total crop movement is for 138 days this year, against 139 days in 1901-1902.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—Spot in moderate demand; prices 6@8 points higher; American middling fair, 5.42; good middling, 4.98; middling, 4.80; low middling, 4.68; good ordinary, 4.56; ordinary, 4.44. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 American. Receipts, 10,400 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.76@4.77; January and February, 4.76@4.77; February and March, 4.76@4.77; March and April, 4.77; April and May, 4.77@4.78; May and June, 4.78; June and July, 4.78; July and August, 4.77@4.78; August and September, 4.70; September and October, 4.51; October and November, 4.40.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In face of considerable natural realizing the wheat market displayed surprising strength, and, while at times somewhat below the preceding night's level, was buoyant before the close, so that final prices showed ¼c net advance, being practically at best point of the day. Interior receipts were a little larger than usual and seaboard clearances small, particularly of flour. The export trade consisted of 40 loads at outports. It was reported that 30 loads of Manitoba wheat had been taken, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation, on speculative account. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 89¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 88¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾, and No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 71½c bid; May, 76¾c; July, 72¾c asked; No. 2 hard, 68@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41¾c; May, 41¾@41¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 35c bid; May, 36¼@36½c bid; No. 2 white, 37c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 79c; No. 2 Northern, 77@77½c; May, 78¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—No. 2, 67c; sample, 48@56c. Corn—May, 44¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Wheat—May, 77¾c; July, 78¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 78¼c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¾c.

DULUTH, Jan. 16.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; May, 73¾c; July, 75c. Oats—May, 36c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.45@3.60; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $2.20@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.20@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Corn-meal—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. Bag-meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.15@$1.18. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $20@$20.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.50; Spring bran, middling, $19@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.25; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March				84¾
May	82 1-16	82 3-16	81 9-16	82¾
July	79 5-16	79½	79 5-16	79½
Corn—				
January	50	50¾	50	50¾
February	56¼	56½	56 3-16	56¼
March	55	55	54¾	55
May	49 1-16	49 1-16	48¾	49¼
July	48⅝	48 11-16	48¼	48⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	41⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	78½	78¾	77½	78¼
July	74¼	74½	73⅝	74⅛
Corn—				
January	48½	48½	46¼	47¼
May	44⅞	44⅝	44	44¼
July	43½	43¼	43	43¼
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	34½
May	36¼	36¾	35¾	36¼
July	32½	32¾	32	32¾
Lard—				
January	$10.05	$10.07½	$10.00	$10.00
May	9.90	9.90	9.50	9.59
Ribs—				
January	8.95	8.95	8.90	8.90
May	9.07½	9.10	9.05	9.05
Pork—				
January	18.00	18.00	17.90	17.90
May	16.57½	16.62½	16.42½	16.42½

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at unchanged prices, and ruled very quiet but rather irregular throughout the session, closing quiet and net 5 points higher to 5 points lower. Sales were estimated at 6,500 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations nominally unchanged on the basis of 5½c for No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January				4.20@4.25
February	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20@4.25
March	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30@4.35
April	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
May	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50@4.55
June	..	..	..	4.55@4.60
July	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $15@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 9c; pigs, 9¼@9½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8½c; pickled shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD, $10.45; city lard, 39.50@$9.70; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.55; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10¼c; city lard stearine, 11½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 59½@60c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.15@$2.20; oil barrels, $4.25. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.92½@$1.95; D, $2@$2.05; E, $2@$2.05; F, $2.10; G, $2.15; H, $2.35@$2.40; I, $2.75@$2.80; K, $3.30; M, $4.75; N, $5.05@$5.10; W G, $4.25; and W W, $4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—Turpentine, 58c; receipts, 342 casks; sales, 101 casks; exports, 4. Resin, receipts, 3,781 barrels; sales, 4,109 barrels; exports, 2,158; A, B, C, D, E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.80; H, $2.05; I, $2.40; K, $2.90; M, $3.35; N, $3.55; window G, $3.80; W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 16.—Spirits turpentine, 57½c; receipts, 34 casks. Resin, $1.15@$1.50; receipts, 120 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.00@$2.20, receipts, 23 casks. Tar, $1.00; receipts, 177 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers slower and 10c lower, bulls and cows weak to 15c off. Native steers at $4.70@$5.40; oxen, $3.25@$4.50; bulls at $3.35@$4.50; export, do, $4.75@$5; cows, $1.65@$3.90; fat heifers at $4.25. Dressed beef in fair demand at 7½@9½c for native sides; extra beef, 10c. Veals and barnyard calves, steady; Westerns, weak. Veals, $6@$9.75½; barnyard calves, $4; Westerns, nominal. City dressed veals, weak at 11½@14½c per lb. Sheep, steady; lambs, 10 @15c off. Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $6@$6.75. Dressed mutton, slow, at 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, at 8½@11c. Hogs, steady at $6.50@$7 for the whole range. Country dressed hogs lower, at 7½@9½c per lb for heavy to light.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Jeremiah T. Smith, J. Francis Booraem, John Schubert, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, James Shipman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Wolfenstein, Joseph Ahren, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward S. Grandin, James Willey, Charles Immler, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Benjamin L. England, Joseph Whitmore, James C. Whitney, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Antonio Pinto, said name Antonio being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Henry Sickels, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank W. E. Dennis, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court-House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja10-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; William H. Gill, as Trustee; J. C. Mott Iron Works, Richard C. Cummings, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Julia A. Reeves, Alice Whitehouse, said name Alice being fictitious, her true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Meyer Bimberg, said name Meyer being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Fred Clarkson, Charles Eustace, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; James Sugarman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Norsworthy, Charles Totten, Augusta E. Hart, Flora Hart, Sarah M. Aylsworth, Harrison R. Massey, August Schneider, said name August being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court-House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja10-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JEAN B. GUTTIN, plaintiff, against JEAN B. CARY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 17th, 1902.

CRANE & BAER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

To the above-named defendant, Jean B. Cary:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1902.—Dated New York City, Jan. 15th, 1903.

CRANE & BAER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City, Manhattan.

ja17-1aw6wS

Surrogate Notices.

KEDEY, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA D. COON, Martha Fischer, Charlotte Dixon, Martha Dixon, infants over 14 years; George H. Dixon, Mary J. Kedey, Thomas Kedey, William K. Hume, Elizabeth Watson, Martha Hair, Hannah Kelly, Sanford Kelly, William Frederick Hume, an infant over 14 years of age; Clarence E. Hume and Luella Maud Hume, infants under the age of 14 years; Rachel Buntle, (formerly Hume,) mother of the above-named infants, with whom they reside; William H. Watson, David Watson, Robert J. Watson, Mary E. Campbell, John A. Watson, Emma Jane McFarlane, Sarah Ann McMaster, Margaret R. McMaster, Hester Donaldson, Thomas Watson, Matilda B. Bennett, Thomas A. Wilmurt, Samuel K. Wilmurt, Francis M. Wilmurt, Addison Wilmurt, Florence A. Johnson, and the Empire State Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES KEDEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert Dixon, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja3-1aw6wS

Last year The New York Times carried 5,000,000 lines of advertising.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING:

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 206 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

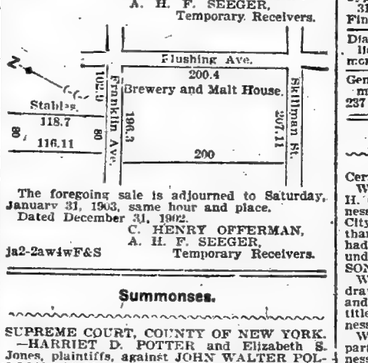

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.

Dated December 31, 1902.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

ja2-2aw4wF&S

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET D. POTTER and Elizabeth S. Jones, plaintiffs, against JOHN WALTER POLLOCK and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs; Leo G. Pollock, Dominick Pollock, Robert E. Pollock, Alphonse Pollock, Mary Edna Pollock, Nathan Schlossberg, William Foley, Mary Varley, Frederick May, Ann Palmer, Bernard McLaughlin, Jumbs Blake, James Lawlor, James J. Bligh, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated December 30th, 1902.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John Walter Pollock and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1903.

MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja3-1aw6wSa

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in New York County.—JOSEPH MARKOFF, plaintiff, against SARAH MARKOFF, defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14th, 1902.

LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ja10-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England, Plaintiff, against J. FENNELLY, C. B. Fox, and G. W. Anderson, doing business together under the firm name of Fennelly, Fox & Co., Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 6, 1902.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated January 3d, 1903.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

ja3-1aw7wS

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,543.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOLDMAN, (Bromberg & Goldman,) Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Goldman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Max Goldman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 16, 1903.

NO. 5,508.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON LICHTMAN, AARON LICHTMAN, and HARRY LICHTMAN, and the firm of S. Lichtman & Sons, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon Lichtman, Aaron Lichtman, and Harry Lichtman, and the firm of S. Lichtman & Sons of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, the said Solomon Lichtman, Aaron Lichtman, and Harry Lichtman, and the firm of S. Lichtman & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 16, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SIMON, (A. Simon & Herzberg,) Bankrupt.—No. 5,549.

To the creditors of Abraham Simon of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, 1903, the said Abraham Simon was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 10th, 1903.

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To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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Legal Notices.

W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY.

Certificate of continued use of copartnership name.

Whereas, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON and JOHN H. COCKBURN have heretofore transacted business as copartners in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for more than three years, and during said period have had business relations with foreign countries, under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY; and

Whereas, JOHN H. COCKBURN has withdrawn and retired from the said copartnership, and has transferred and assigned all his right, title, and interest in said copartnership and business to the undersigned; and

Whereas, The undersigned, the remaining copartner, is desirous of continuing the said business and the use of the said copartnership name connected therewith;

Now, therefore, in compliance with the statute in such case made and provided, I, the undersigned, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, whose place of residence is No. 320 Central Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City, do hereby certify that I intend to, and will continue, to deal and carry on business under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that I am the only person dealing and doing business under the said copartnership name, and that my principal place of business is located at No. 890 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, December 31, 1902.

WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 31st day of December, 1902, before me personally appeared WIL

BISSERT IMPLICATES HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS

$50,000 Was Offered to Him Not to Turn State's Evidence.

Failure to Fulfill Promises Brought the ex-Wardman Back—Capt. Herlihy to be Tried Again.

There was much uneasiness in the Police Department yesterday and speculation was rife regarding the identity of those implicated in the confession of George Bisgert, the Wardman of ex-Capt. Diamond when he was in command of the "Red Light District."

While absolute silence regarding the details of the confession was maintained both by Assistant District Attorney Morgan, to whom it was made, and by Emanuel Friend, the counsel of the ex-police official, who engineered the negotiations leading up to it, neither made any secret of the fact that they considered it of the utmost importance.

"While I am not at liberty to divulge any of the details contained in the confession of my client" said Mr. Friend, "I have no hesitation in saying that a good many persons now occupying positions of trust will find themselves in an unenviable position as a result. And I may add that all the statements of my client will be fully corroborated by reliable evidence which will hold before the law."

In the District Attorney's office the disclosures made by the ex-wardman are considered so important that it was rumored about the Criminal Courts Building that District Attorney Jerome contemplated the petitioning of Gov. Odell to empower him to convene an extraordinary Grand Jury and to designate a special Supreme Court Justice to preside over police trials which will result from the confession. Action of that nature has not been taken since the days of the Lexow committee investigation.

Persons familiar with the conditions that once obtained in the Police Department said that if Wardman Bissert had told all he knew about blackmail in the department—as Assistant District Attorney Morgan said—not only where it came from, but also where it went to, it would mean a hard blow to the "system."

Bissert was wardman under two police captains, Herlihy and Diamond, at the Fifth Street Station, which during the old regime was a veritable gold mine of "graft." The Inspector of the district including that precinct in the days of Herlihy and Diamond was Inspector Cross.

It was primarily the conditions which obtained in the precincts on the lower east side which caused the breaking of the reform storm, which began with the formation of the Committee of Fifteen and ended with the election of the fusion administration. About those conditions no one had better knowledge than Wardman Bissert, for he was the collector of blackmail and the head and front of the "system" there. He knew where the blackmail came from, and he knew where it went when it left his hands.

One immediate result of the confession of Wardman Bissert will be the trial of Captain Herlihy, who has already been tried twice on a charge of neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses while in command of the "Red Light District." In both the earlier trials the juries disagreed, but Bissert's confession, it was said last night by a person in a position to know, has supplied certain missing links in the chain of evidence against the Captain which will make it overwhelmingly strong.

On the third trial some interesting information will be brought out regarding the spiriting away of witnesses against Capt. Herlihy, with the aid and connivance of a Delancey Street saloon keeper and the keeper of a disorderly house in the Red Light District.

How important is the information in Bissert's possession, and which he has now communicated to the District Attorney's office may be inferred from the fact that at the time of his conviction certain high officials in the Police Department promised to pay $50,000 to Bissert on the condition that he would not turn State's evidence and tell what he knew. A first installment of this sum was to be paid to Bissert when he began to serve his sentence and the remainder after he was released.

It was said yesterday that the officials failed to fulfill their promises. The only payment they ever made to Bissert was the price of his ticket to Central America and some money for his immediate expenses. It was this failure on their part which brought Bissert back and led to his bargain with the authorities.

Bissert was under $5,000 bail, for which his two brothers-in-law were security. The bail had been forfeited, and the sale of the property offered as security had already been advertised. This would have left his two sisters without a home. Rather than this should happen, Bissert decided to return and "face the music."

GLENNON CONVICTION UPHELD.

Appellate Division Decides Guilt of Wardman Sentenced to Six Months' Imprisonment Was Proved.

The Appellate Division yesterday, in a unanimous opionon, affirmed the conviction of Wardman Edward G. Glennon of willful neglect of duty. The opinion is written by Justice Ingraham, and is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices O'Brien, McLaughlin and Hatch. Glennon, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, is now out on bail. Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn having granted him a certificate of reasonable doubt. The specific charge against the wardman was that he failed to suppress a disorderly house in West Thirty-third Street.

"In the face of the evidence offered by the prosecution," said Justice Ingraham, "if that evidence is to be credited, it is perfectly clear that this officer either failed in his duty to observe and inspect this house, for the most casual inspection would have disclosed to him facts which would clearly have established the character of the house; or, having inspected and ascertained its character, he failed to report what he observed to his superior officers, and failed to perform the duty that there rested upon him, of obtaining a warrant for the arrest of the keeper of the house; or of himself making an arrest.

"Upon the whole case I think the defendant has had a fair trial; that there is no doubt of his guilt, and that the jury were justified in the conclusion at which they arrived."

PARKHURST SOCIETY RAIDS.

George Reardon Among Nine Prisoners Taken in Two Alleged Poolrooms in Brooklyn.

Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst society, with Deputies Hamilton and Spitenberger and four men detailed by Commissioner Greene, yesterday afternoon raided two alleged poolrooms in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

The first raid was made on the Bedford Club, at 132 South Eighth Street, without the knowledge of the local police, and caused the utmost consternation among about 100 men in the place, many jumping out of the windows in efforts to get away. The place is in the precinct of Capt. Hardy, who commands the Clymer Street Police Station. The detectives made four arrests, and the prisoners described themselves as John Doe, forty-four years old; Michael Smith, forty-two years old, of 298 South Fifth Street; John Tiemann, thirty-four years old, of 184 Broadway, and Harry Wilken, twenty-nine years old, of 184 Broadway. Poolroom paraphernalia and $704, including a two-dollar bill used by an agent of the society to secure evidence, were taken from the place.

In the second raid, made at 42 Grand Street, in Capt. Short's precinct, the prisoners taken were George Reardon, a son of ex-Police Captain John Reardon, who was dismissed from the force last July; William Wilson of 283 Clymer Street, John Banmann, John Fox of 15 Ralph Street, and Edward Heins of 107 South Fourth Street. This is the fourth time within a year that Reardon has been arrested. He formerly, it is alleged, conducted a poolroom opposite the Bedford Avenue Police Station.

The arrests were made on warrants issued by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

SIXTH AVENUE, 21ST AND 22D STREETS, N. Y.

A Clearance Sale in Our Balcony Book Store!

Book lovers and Bargain lovers can now rest satisfied. Prices are pounded. Values are great and numerous. A sweeping clearance sale is in full swing in the famous Balcony Book Store—which accounts for the ripeness and richness of the following bargain plums:—

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IN FANCY MIXED CASSIMERES or CHEVIOTS, handsomely tailored. You can take your choice of the regular or military style. SIZES 34 to 44—in REGULARS, STOUTS OR LONGS; also

Men's & Youths' $12.00 or $15.00 Winter Overcoats $7.50,

in dark Oxford mixed FRIEZES, blue or black KERSEYS, light Brown IRISH FRIEZES or brown MELTONS, SIZES 34 to 56—in REGULARS, STOUTS or LONGS.

You can choose from 25 different styles. Every garment is a faultless and fashionable Overcoat—of this season's production—is shown in the proper length—from 42 to 48 INCHES LONG—and comes in the full box or raglan style.

7.50 for a Choice.

Men's or Youths' Winter Suits.

In fancy CHEVIOTS or CASSIMERES, in double or single breasted sack styles. Handsomely cut and finished. Beautifully lined and trimmed. Sizes are complete. Also

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If you want something very fine at the price of the ordinary here is your chance! The fabrics are blue, black or brown KERSEYS, OXFORD, MELTONS or FRIEZES, blue or black MELTONS and nobby FANCY PLAID FRIEZES—handsomely tailored into ultra-fashionable garments. Over 20 styles are here for selection. This is one of the most wonderful Overcoat opportunities ever offered the public!

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Presentable enough to please the most fastidious follower of fashion, and serviceable enough to suit the most common sense individual, these trousers at this price should command a wide sale to-day. The fabrics are fine, fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Tweeds or Cheviots. They are properly cut, properly made, properly finished.

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Fine Serges in best colors—nattiest styles—
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Made of Tailors' fine Cloth and Corduroy Remnants—cut extra full—better shapes and styles cannot be found—4 to 16 yrs.—

LOT 1.....49 cents
(Cloth alone is worth more.)
LOT 2.....69 cents
Bought in regular way

Could not be sold for less than $1.25 and $1.50.

Having control of a large manufacturer's output of these Knee Pants, we are enabled to give values that no other house approaches.

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	Were	Now
Derbies and Alpines	1.50 and 2.50,	98
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This season's best blocks—best colors. Good to wear for next three months.

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Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Wide Wales, Serges and Fancy and unfinished Worsteds—navy and mixtures—Single and double breast—the season's best styles—exceptionally good cut and fit—

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Every Suit in the Stock marked down.

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Fancy and Navy Blue Worsteds and Cheviots—29 to 42 waist and inseam—
NOW 1.98.....were 3.98

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8.75 Coats.....NOW 4.98
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Navy Chinchilla and Frieze—black Serge or red flannel lined—3 to 16 years—

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Just the thing for Skating and general Winter wear.

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Best colors in wide and narrow wale Serges—many with extra duck or silk collars—all handsomely trim'd with braid.

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Great Values in Boys' Waists and Blouses.

January Clearance of Misses' Cloaks and Dresses

The best of this season's styles in qualities that commend them to people of taste and judgment.

FULL LENGTH CLOAKS

Heavy, Warm Cheviot Frieze and Dark Tailor Checks—best colors—single or double capes—braid, velvet or satin bands—finely tailored—6 to 14 years—Were $8.98 and $9.98.....4.98

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Ulster, Norfolk and Raglan styles—just right for cold weather—desirable cloths and colors—14 to 18 years.

Were $10.98.....Now 6.98
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Montagnac and Curly Cheviots—double breast—self faced—double capes—satin piping; full cuff sleeves—6 to 14 years—earlier sold at $7.98...3.98

GIRLS' FINE DRESSES

Man o' War Sailor Suits—fine English Serge—Claret and Royal Blue—stitched yoke blouse—braid trim—emb'd emblem on sleeve—4 to 14 years—value $5.98.....2.98

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Rain Coats, made of Oxford grey and tan covert cloth or cravenette. Various models.

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Black, broadcloth coats,—half or full length. Double capes. Lined with black or grey satin.

Paletots of tan and grey broadcloth, — pleated or loose back.

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Homespun and Etamine Suits. Blouse Jackets, trimmed and lined with taffeta silk. Deep flounce skirts.

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Norfolk, or tight fitting and semi-fitting box coats. Lined with satin.

$7.50

Black or blue, melton cloth pedestrian skirts,—pleated black taffetas silk skirts, and black moire silk dress skirts.

$7.50

Children's full length box and cape coats.

$5.75

Twenty-third Street.

ACT JUDGED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Appellate Division Decision in a Real Estate Broker's Suit.

Statute Makes Violation of Provision to Secure Written Authorization a Misdemeanor.

A decision of interest and importance to real estate brokers, in the case of Morris Grossman, appellant, vs. Jacob Caminez and Simon Berg, respondents, written by Supreme Court Justice John Woodward, was handed down yesterday in the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Second Department. It revokes the judgment of the Municipal Court appealed from and orders a new trial, costs to abide its issue.

Justice Woodward, in his presentation of the decision of the Brooklyn court, gives the facts of the case as follows:

Grossman, a real estate broker, had from the defendants an oral, not, as the Penal Code requires, a written, authorization from the defendants to find a purchaser for two houses. Such purchaser was presented, but the defendants refused to make the sale and refused to pay Grossman $135 for commissions. For this sum he sued. His complaint was dismissed at the close of his own testimony, which was to the effect that his authorization was oral, and not written, as provided by Section 640 of the Penal Code, which makes a violation of it a misdemeanor.

Justice Woodward says that it is not necessary to cite authorities for the proposition that Grossman earned his commissions and that he is entitled to them under the circumstances conceded to exist, unless such right has been defeated by the amended section of the Penal Code referred to. Assuming that the plaintiff cannot therefore invoke the aid of the courts to enforce an unlawful contract, Justice Woodward passes to the question of the constitutionality of the statute cited, Chapter 128 of the Laws of 1901.

To illustrate the limitations of legislative power with reference to constitutional rights, Justice Woodward cites the case of the People vs. Gillson, 109, New York, 389, in which the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in a question of a violation of Section 335 A of the Penal Code is given:

Nor can this act stand as a valid exercise of legislative power to enact what shall amount to a crime. The power of the Legislature to so declare is exceedingly large, and it is difficult to define its exact limit. But that there is a limit even to that power under our Constitution we entertain no doubt, and we think that limit has been reached and passed in the act under review. The power has been unlawfully exercised in this instance for the same reasons that we have already stated, because it violates the constitutional provision which secures to each person in this State his liberty and property, except as he shall be deprived of one or both by due process of law.

On the question of the denial, under a criminal penalty, of a right or privilege guaranteed to citizens generally to make verbal contracts which are to be performed within a year, the opinion says:

The Legislature may not, under the guise of protecting the public interests, arbitrarily interfere with private business, nor impose unusual and unnecessary restrictions upon lawful occupations. (Lawton vs. Steele, 152, United States 133, 136, 137; Colon vs. Lisk, 153, N. Y., 188, 197.) A real estate broker has no power to sell property; his mission is to bring to the owner a person able and willing to purchase the property on the owner's terms, and the fact that overzealous brokers have imposed upon a few individuals, as compared with the many, is no reason why an entire class of business men should have their power to make contracts abridged by a penal statute.

If there are dishonest brokers, it should be remembered that there are, likewise, dishonest owners of real estate, and the State has discharged its duty in the premises when it has afforded impartial tribunals for the adjustment of controversies and the punishment of crimes, without arbitrarily interfering with legitimate business occupations and depriving citizens of the liberty of action which is necessary in the conduct of modern business affairs in a great city.

Justice Woodward concludes:

In determining the reasonableness of this statute—and it is the question upon which the validity of the act depends—we are at liberty to consider the established usages, customs, and traditions of the people, and to have in view the promotion of their comfort and the preservation of the public peace and good order. (Plessy vs. Ferguson, 163, U. S., 537, 550.) but in no aspect in which the case may be viewed are we able to discover any warrant for the statute, in which we have, to quote the language of the court in Colon vs. Lisk (supra) "another example of class legislation where the Legislature has attempted to improperly interfere with the private rights of the citizen."

DISCUSSION OF SOCIALISM.

As many Socialists as could crowd into Cooper Union Hall last evening listened to the debate under the auspices of the People's Institute between Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University and H. Gaylord Wilshire on the subject of Socialism. Prof. Seligman, as an anti-Socialist, might not have been heard if Charles Smith, the Chairman, had not been positive in commanding order.

Mr. Wilshire declared for an industrial democracy, believing that the country belongs to the people. He said that the country is suffering from overproduction, and that the overproduction would mean a crisis in which the manufacturer could not employ labor. He predicted that the crisis would come in about five years. Trusts, he said, were born of overproduction, and were the sign that the country is built up with enough railroads and machines.

As proof of the people's right to grasp what they are sure belongs to them, he cited instances in Western cities in which the people finding themselves cold, the city officials passed ordinances to the effect that the coal belonged to them when it happened to be in cars stalled near their towns.

Prof. Seligman said that he had no quarrel with Socialism as an ideal, a hope for betterment, where many things were wrong. It was not practicable, he said, and might not be until after weary centuries. The cry of overproduction was not a new one, he said. There could never be too much of what was needed. Each industrial crisis was less severe than the one that preceded it.

When the Professor asked the audience whether conditions here were not better than in foreign lands, he was greeted with a storm of cries that it was worse. The idea that this country is "built up," he pronounced absurd. It could not be crowded when multiplied a hundredfold. That would mean more chance for the laborer. Trades unionism had done more than anything else to improve the condition of the workingmen, but private initiative in the shape of Government action, such as the factory laws, had put competition on a higher level.

Mr. Wiltshire followed in rebuttal, saying that, while trades unionism had advanced wages, it would be useless in the days of non-employment, the dawn of the era of Socialism.

MANHATTAN ROAD LEASE.

At the meeting of the Manhattan stockholders to ratify the proposed lease to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company over 90 per cent. of the stockholders approved the proposition. The stockholders also approved the increase of the capital stock from $48,000,000 to $60,000,000, of which $7,200,000 is to be issued at once, and the remainder not before Jan. 1, 1906, the proceeds to be used for improvements. The voting trustees of the Interborough Company also held a meeting, at which the lease was formally accepted.

HELD FOR INSURANCE FRAUD

Barber Accused of Complicity in a $70,000 Swindle.

Body of Aged Cripple Said to Have Been Substituted for Healthy Policy Holder.

Charged with being a member of a band of insurance swindlers which is said to have cleared $70,000, Bartolomeo Cirino, a barber, of 2,007 Second Avenue, was arrested yesterday. He was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Centre Street Police Court and was held in $5,000 bail. It is charged by the police that he aided in attempting to swindle two insurance companies by the substitution of a body for that of the man on whose life the policies had been issued.

In those specific cases Raphaelo Trambarulo, an Italian of good physique, is said to have been used as the "dummy." When he was examined by the doctors of the insurance companies he was passed as a good risk. When the body of the supposed dead man was disinterred on Thursday in St. Michael's Cemetery it was found to be that of an emaciated old man, with no teeth and only one hand and one foot. A stuffed buckskin glove and an empty shoe served to conceal the absence of missing members. An autopsy was immediately made by the doctors, and the result was that they all agreed that the man had died from a pulmonary affection. Neither of the two policies was paid by the companies concerned.

The alleged conspiracy came to light through the consultation of the examiners employed by the various insurance companies. They had all examined Trambarulo in the barber's shop of Cirino, and thought there was something suspicious as to his applying for insurance in so many companies. They took the case to the District Attorney's office and Assistant Paul Krotel was placed in charge of the investigation, with the result that the disinterment of the body was ordered.

Detectives Petrosini and Illich went to the barber's shop and placed Cirino under arrest on affidavits made by Henry C. Smith of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. Cirino apparently was astonished when the detectives called.

"Did you know a man named Trambarulo?" they asked him.

"Yes," he answered; "very well."

"Was he strong and healthy?"

"Oh, yes, a big man."

"Did he have one leg cut off and one hand cut off?"

"Oh, no. He was all right every way."

All the policies as far as can be learned were made out to Marie d'Allessio, Cirino's supposed daughter. Search was made for her yesterday, but at her home, in East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, she could not be found.

In nearly all the cases which are in question, Mr. Krotel says, the services of an undertaker named Trepani of 2,131 First Avenue had been used. Mr. Krotel sent for the undertaker yesterday, and he said that he had prepared the body of the man for burial, but that when it came into his possession it was without a hand and a foot, and was that of a man about seventy-five years old.

The last examination made of Trambarulo was made last September. Then he applied for a policy of $1,000. Mr. Krotel believes the alleged swindlers have been operating for several years, and that in many cases the policies have been paid. The life insurance companies which had been applied to by Trambarulo for policies are the Washington, the Mutual, the Union Central, the Metropolitan, the New York, and the John Hancock.

Trambarulo was reputed to have died on Nov. 11 last, and his death was registered at the Coroners' office as having been caused by apoplexy. When he was examined by the doctor for the Washington Life Insurance Company he gave his age as fifty-three years, and said he was a merchant.

Mr. Krotel said that county detectives and the police were looking for Dr. Albrecht Loewit of 1,833 Lexington Avenue, whose name, he says, is signed to the death certificate for Trambarulo.

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LORENZ CASES SUCCESSFUL.

A large number of members of the orthopoedic branch of the Academy of Medicine assembled last night in the Academy Building, 17 West Forty-third Street, to note the results of operations for congenital dislocation performed by Dr. Lorenz during his visit to New York.

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, head of the Chair of Orthopoedic Science at Cornell University, exhibited four patients. These were treated on Dec. 18, and two of them with the aid of a high lift shoe could walk across the floor. Dr. Shaffer said that in the hospitals they used a chair to aid them. All the cases, he said, were progressing satisfactorily. Some of the patients had suffered some pain for a day or two after the operation, but it was to be expected, and did not interfere with the technique of the operation.

Dr. Gibney presented three children, one of whom had had double congenital dislocation. He also reported satisfactory progress. Another case operated upon by Dr. Muller had proved equally successful.

A little boy whom Dr. Royal Whitman had operated upon for congenital dislocation a year ago showed the effect of Dr. Lorenz's method by running across the floor several times.

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JAN 1903

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD, Librarian of the Webster Free Library, attached to the East Side House Settlement, presents in connection with the annual report of the larger institution an account of the year's doings in his branch. It appears that every effort has been made in the Webster Library to lend good and useful books for as long a period as they are needed, in spite of the formal rule requiring the return of books within a month. The idea governing the librarian has been that books relating to science and the mechanical trades, fine arts, &c., cannot be understandingly read in a month by hard-working people. Doubtless this is a good plan. As for providing people with bundles of books to take in the country with them for the Summer vacation season, that is another matter. Folks who can afford long vacations in the Summer ought to afford to pay something for their books. Presumably most of these persons have been the public school teachers, of whom there are 370 on the Webster Free Library's cards. We do not understand that the city pays its teachers so poorly that it is necessary to maintain free libraries to provide them with light literature for the Summer vacation, though the whole subject of free libraries is comparatively new, and it offers many problems as yet unsolved. Mr. Gaillard and his associates have entertained great and doubtless good plans for the development of their free library, some of which have been spoiled by their failure to obtain an increased appropriation from the city for 1903. But there is a strong hint of unpracticality in Mr. Gaillard's report, particularly in its complaint that more books in the Bohemian language are needed for the horde of Bohemians in the neighborhood, who insist on having newspapers printed in Bohemian and do not try to learn to read English. That seems nonsensical.

This is an "off-season" in the publishing world when the announcements of the books forthcoming in time for the Spring trade are either held back or given out very gingerly. The promises of Spring in the book trade, therefore, are as yet exceedingly vague. We have heard of only one new novel that is to astonish the world. But the making of books goes on day by day, as our list of books received this week shows, and "off-season" and "Spring trade" are purely relative terms not to be taken too seriously by the public which buys books and reads them. This week's most noteworthy new publications, not counting the alleged Milton book, "Nova Solyma," are "The Social Unrest," a volume of timely essays by John Graham Brooks, and Frank Norris's posthumous novel of Chicago life, "The Pit."

The Dean of Ely, Dr. Stubbs, has an interesting article in the second number of the new Hibbert Review on Robert Browning, the recent book by Stopford Brooke being its text and excuse. The Dean comments on the rarity of English characters, men or women, in Browning's vast, multitudinous theatre. He enumerates only fourteen of importance and holds to the opinion that among these Mr. Sludge was probably an American. In only three poems does Browning make "even a reference to the scenery of English town or village." Still Dr. Stubbs thinks it right that the bones of Browning should rest in Westminster Abbey, although "as a poet, in his deepest life, he belonged less to England than to the world of man." He regrets that Mr. Brooke should have avoided any discussion of the theological basis of Browning's poetry, because, he declares, that from the earlier writings of Mr. Brooke himself "many of us learned to regard the poets of Christendom as among the truest prophets of God." But there is no clearer statement in the Dean's own remarks on the "theological basis" in Browning than that it is "Neo-Greek," and that "the immanence of the divine in man" is its central doctrine.

The review we print to-day of Sir Horace Rumbold's "Recollections of a Diplomatist" treats solely of the social side of the diplomatic life. In his earlier years the recently retired British Ambassador at Vienna was one of the gayest, most entertaining, and accomplished of Attachés, an ornament to the salons of many Continental capitals. The charm of his book lies in its sprightly and graphic picture of a young Attaché's life in a day when diplomacy still had much of its ancient glory. As a matter of fact, the serious side of Sir Horace's book is quite unimportant. The "revelations" about which an alarm was raised in the British Parliament, and which were duly treated of in this REVIEW some weeks ago, revealed nothing and were quite harmless. The charm and vitality of the work are found in precisely the passages on which our reviewer bases his article.

One of the stories told by Tennyson's niece, Miss Weld, in her "Glimpses of Tennyson," just published in London, may not be new, but is certainly worth repeating. It shows the influence a poet may exert, in a practical era, on people and governments. Tennyson sent the manuscript of his song, "Riflemen, Form," to his brother-in-law, Miss Weld's father, with this note: "I send you the song in its last form. I don't think The Times will put it in, but you can try if you like. Another paper will. To be signed 'T.'" The verses were printed in The London Times the next day, May 9, 1859, and May 12 the British Government officially sanctioned the formation of a volunteer rifle corps. This was a small incident in a great poet's career. Few who know Tennyson's poems very well can recall "Riflemen, Form." Yet it shows his relative importance in his own time.

THE DIPLOMAT.

Purely Social Side of His Existence as Revealed in Sir Horace Rumbold's Book.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

LIONEL STRACHEY.

IN the world where every one can converse in French and every one dines at 8, and where it is equally creditable to live on an inheritance or on debts—in this world, at once an Almanach de Gotha of snobbery and a democracy of clearness, there is no individual more to be envied than the diplomat. Civilities are showered upon him from end to end of his career; an Attaché, he receives cotillion favors from Princesses; an Ambassador, jeweled snuff-boxes from Emperors; Court precedence places the envoy of a great power next to royalty; social etiquette secures his wife a similar position; a venerable Senator, a veteran Field Marshal, a merchant millionaire, a composer of operas, a Bishop, a Cabinet Minister, a parvenu, a gentleman—any of these is glad to own acquaintance of a diplomat, to have him in his box at the theatre, to play whist with him, to argue with him of truffles, trichinopolies, tramways, or torpedoes, of Tintoretto, of Talleyrand, of Tartarin de Tarascon, to get gossip from him, to marry his daughter to him.

To show diplomacy in its social aspect, not its political, we scarcely could have a better guide than Sir Horace Rumbold. That eminently accomplished British Ambassador but three years since retired from his post at Vienna, where he had worthily represented his country at the Court of Francis Joseph. Sir Horace's diplomatic life extended over half a century, but his "Recollections" refer only to the first twenty-five years of that period. He entered the service in its "palmiest days," when there was more scope for ability, originality, and initiative than now, "in this age of rapid communication," with its "telegraphic demoralization of those who formerly had to act for themselves and are now content to be at the end of a wire"—of which the other end is fastened to the finger of the Foreign Secretary. That wire, though covered with silk, no doubt often galled Sir Horace in the later days of his high career.

For, vigorous and imaginative as his "Recollections" prove him, and so ever capable of quick action, Rumbold was also known to possess a passionate nature. This he once allowed to break out, when yet a fledgeling, in a rather foolish fashion. The youthful Rumbold's chief thought, at a certain dinner party, that his Attaché was honoring Bacchus with too little reserve. He therefore sent him a glance of rebuke across the table that chilled Sir Horace's devotions to Bacchus, but so enraged him against his superior that he dispatched that official a challenge to fight a duel as soon as he reached his lodgings. But with morning light came wisdom and repentance. Rumbold went to his chief and said he feared he had made a great fool of himself. The chief agreed that he had—and forgave him. This episode we do not find recorded in the "Recollections," nor, in fact, the confession of any juvenile peccadillos, excepting such as may be inferred from the single sentence, in the chapter on Paris: "The life I now led was somewhat dissipated—the stereotyped Paris course through which most of us have passed at some time or other."

The social parts of Sir Horace Rumbold were indeed considerable. He was a brilliant, witty talker, an adept in repartee. He sang well in an agreeable, well-schooled tenor voice. He was no poor critic of the drama, and was himself an exponent of it to the degree of playing parts, in French, in amateur theatricals. Besides, he was a performer on the piano, and set verses to music—Heine's "Mit Deinen Blauen Augen," for instance. Acquaintance with the poetical and romantic literature of England, France, Germany, and Italy was another of his varied accomplishments, put to great advantage, of course, in the writing of these "Recollections," which abound with literary allusions and quotations, graceful little French phrases and eloquent passages in his native language. How sensible Sir Horace was to the beauties of nature, and how admirably gifted to sing their praise, the following sentence may hint:

For one of nature's grandest displays, commend me to an October sunset watched from the Piazza d'Armi, [in Turin,] when the blue shadows come creeping up from the Lombard Plain, while, in a hemicycle of a hundred and thirty miles from Monte Rosa to the Col de Tende, the mountains, peak after peak, seem to light their watch-fires, bidding, as it were, a peaceful good night to the fair land they guard, till at last, with

*RECOLLECTIONS OF A DIPLOMATIST. By the Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., sometime H. M. Ambassador at Vienna. Two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.

a great leap, the sun vaults over Monte Viso, leaving it quivering and suspended in midair like a pyramid of fiery cloud.

As human nature he knew something of that, too. Of the British Ambassador at Vienna in 1856 he gives the excellent account:

Sir Hamilton Seymour was a diplomate pur sang of what is commonly and rather disparagingly termed "the old school," which amounts to saying that he was a keen observant man of the world, rather than a homme de cabinet, still less a crammer or compiler of Blue Books. A true patrician by birth and temper, and of that purest shade of Whiggery which is really the quintessence of exclusive Conservatism, he inclined to cynical and contemptuous views of the world that was fast outstripping him. For the rest, a master of his craft when truly it still was one. Himself the soul of compromise and conciliation; a delightful causeur, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote set off by great powers of mimicry; a favorite with womankind, and skilled in all the arts which were the stock in trade of that bygone epoch of diplomacy when war was declared in boudoirs and peace signed in alcoves, when great events were shaken out of the folds of a silk petticoat, and the fate of Cabinets sometimes turned on the flutter of a lace-trimmed bodice. He had few strong convictions, and fewer prejudices, and was at times not overscrupulous in the choice of a means to a right end. He had broken open a dispeatch box to save a dynasty.

Sir Horace Rumbold's first post was that of attaché to the Turin mission—before the days of Italian unity—and the appointment pleased him greatly. In relation to the blissfulness of this début he quotes the wife of a diplomat, who declared that there were only two positions in the service worth having—those of attaché and Ambassador. Young Rumbold was greatly entranced by the beauty and mellifluous voices of the Piedemontese ladies, but would not be reconciled to the odorous white mushrooms they ate. He soon dropped into the easy ways of Italian and diplomatic life:

I was quite content to pace its [Turin's] broad streets and shady porticos, to sip my morning chocolate at the Café Suisse, lounge in the afternoon in the Rue du Po, and eat ices in the evening at the Canton de Fiorio.

One of his colleagues—the French Minister—was Prince Lucien Murat, son of the brave, melodramatic hussar King of Naples; among his acquaintances were Cavour, the statesman, and d'Azeglio, the novelist. As to King Victor Emmanuel, it is plain to this Englishman that he was far from gentle or genteel. But his brother, the Duke of Genoa, was of very different clay. The Circe of our young diplomat was one Marquise Ippolita d'Adda, with whom the whole gilded youth of Turin was desperately in love.

We met nightly at her house after the theatre, keeping frightfully late hours, and frequently not separating till daylight after noisy suppers, at which she presided with infinite tact and decorum, herself touching nothing but water and keeping us in perfect order.

From Turin our friend removed to Florence, then capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. But the society of this town pleased him less than that of the first. His chief in Florence was Henry Bulwer, the novelist's brother, and in Florence, too, Sir Horace formed a friendship with Charles Lever, whom in after years he met at Trieste, where the genial author of "Harry Lorrequer" was British Consul. Then came a brief connection with the embassy at Paris, under Lord Cowley, and the "stereotyped course" of dissipation. The proclamation of the Second Empire, Dec. 2, 1852, was witnessed by the author of the Recollections, who saw Mlle. Eugénie de Montijo, at a window of the Capcines, a simple spectator of Napoleon III.'s triumphal march through his capital. Two singular members of the club to which said author belonged were Lord Hertford and the Duc de Richelieu. The first lived almost like an anchorite, and drove in cabs at thirty sous, the while paying thousands for works of art and giving away other thousands in charity. The Duke, "the tyrant of the club • • • and the terror of both members and servants," was the fiercest, maddest blackballer in Paris.

It was with regret that Sir Horace exchanged the boulevards of Paris for the streets of Frankfort. Nevertheless he inhaled artistic inspirations with the air of Goethe's birthplace, whose pavements must have sprouted Gretchens with blue eyes, yellow plaits, and vermilion cheeks; students with microscopic colored caps, black velvet tunics, raw scars, long, reeking pipes in their mouths and colossal mastiffs behind them; wasp-waisted, high-heeled, monocled Lieutenants; mediaeval night-watchmen with pike and horn; spectacled professors in the everlasting black frock coat and the sempiternal white stock cravat, and a whole host of fussy, obsequious, puffed-up secretaries, privy secretaries, councilors, privy councilors, real privy councilors, chamberlains, special chamberlains, well-borns, high-well-borns, and excellencies, and serenities. For at Frankfort Rumbold read the German poets, composed music for songs, recited verses, and disported himself on the mimic boards. His intervening recreations—those unfortunate diplomats sometimes work from 12 to 3—were skating, sledging, excursions to the Black Forest, gay evenings with officers of the garrison, and a disastrous courtship of one of Frankfort's myriad blue-yellow-vermillion Gretchens.

Stuttgart was his next home. Dearly as the reviewer would like to descant upon the social charms of a classic German Residenz in the fifties, its importance as a centre of national life, its activity as a hive of culture, he desists from fear of editorial Caesar's awful sceptre—the unpardoning blue pencil. So it must be enough now to cite a passage-of-arms between Sir Horace and the Crown Princess Olga of Würtemberg, a Russian with a political and personal hatred for England:

When I was led up to the corner where she was holding her court, and had made my best bow, she at once curtly addressed me in French. "Have you been here long?" I replied that I had arrived a few months before, of which she was of course well aware. "Is this your first post?" To which I replied in the negative. Then, putting on her most disdainful manner, this illustrious and beautiful, but ungracious, lady was pleased to ask whether a brother of mine was not married to a Russian. "Yes! I had a brother whose wife was a Princess Lobanon," "Ah!" was the almost snappish rejoinder; "what is his Christian name?" "His name, Madame," I replied, "is William." "Ah! That is a servant's name." "Yes, Madame," I rejoined, with another profound bow, "that may be so; but it is also the name of a King."

It was the name of the Crown Princess' father-in-law, the ruler of Würtemberg. After Stuttgart, Baden, and Carlsruhe, then Vienna. His term at the Austrian capital was the last of what Mr. Rumbold calls his "frivolous" days. And it is precisely then that the reviewer parts from him. This he does, not because frivolity is better or worse than gravity, but because it is the early part of these "Recollections" which show how agreeable, how enviable, is the social life of diplomacy. And so we say good-bye to the accomplished gentleman who was one day to return to Vienna as Ambassador, leaving him, while he is perhaps ringing the bell of Prince Schwarrenberg's mansion, or listening to an anecdote being recounted by old Metternich, or walking in the Prater with a congenial colleague, or shooting pheasants on the Esterhazy preserves, or —vive la bagatelle!—tripping a Viennese waltzer with a Viennese Mädl, to the tune of "The Beautiful Blue Danube," played by a Viennese band under the baton of Strauss.

LIONEL STRACHEY.

Small French Towns.

EAST OF PARIS. Sketches in the Gatinais, Bourbonnais, and Champagne. By Miss Betham-Edwards, author of "France of To-day." With colored illustrations from original paintings, by Henry E. Detmold. Pp. 276. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Aside from sheer material information the value of description of place depends upon the author's ability to reflect from the page his own impressions of things seen or emotions aroused—always admitted, of course, that these impressions and emotions are worthy of perpetuation. And where one employs figures of speech, references or poetical quotations, one should be sure that their analogy is generally understood.

A title like "East of Paris" is full of suggestions, though an examination of the book which bears it shows that the places treated of are widely separated one from another, and bear toward each other no particular relation except that all may be reached from Paris by the Eastern railways. Still these places—Melun, Moret-sur-Loing, Bourron, Larchant, etc—might be made very entertaining reading, for each possesses curious characteristics, and few tourists stop off at them. It is with regret that we announce that Miss Betham-Edwards has not made them so.

The distinguished author of "France of To-day" has done justice neither to herself nor to her theme. "East of Paris" appears to our candid mind either as a collection of stray, fragmentary notes overlooked or shunned by the author in writing her other books on France, or as a number of jottings hastily elaborated in order to give textual setting to the colored reproductions of Mr. Detmold's paintings, which are works of genuine beauty.

Of course, Miss Betham-Edwards has seen the places she describes, but she has hardly succeeded in reproducing a comprehensive, sympathetic illusion of them. The narrative thread of actual experience is very slight, and the methods of comparison run to the extremes of trivialness and pedantry.

There may be people who like to be reminded of Browning, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and other English poets in the scenes that pass before them, or even of Montaigne, Montesquieu, Balzac, and Emile Zola, but such a method of eking out one's poverty of imagination if carried to extremes is not the highest form of descriptive writing. As to the surfeit of knowledge displayed, what meaning have the following passages for the reader of even more than common intelligence?

From a very different motive, Nemours put me as much out of temper as it had done my great predecessor a hundred years before. Will it be believed that a town memorialized by the great, perhaps the greatest, French novelist, could not produce its title of honor—in other words, a copy of "Ursule Mirouët"?

Like Mlle. Couesdon of contemporary fame, Cagliostro held intercourse with the angel Gabriel, but his occult powers and privileges far exceeded those of the Parisian lady seer.

The best King France ever had, namely, the gay Gascon, and after him Louis XIII., by no means one of the worst, had recourse to Pougea waters; also that arch voluptuary and arch despot, the Sun-King, who imagined that even syntax and prosody must bow to his will.

It is reasonably certain that those lovers of Balzac who recognize the first reference readily enough will not remember the Mlle. Couëdon (not Couesdon), who, at her home, 17, Rue de Paradis, in 1896 said to Prince Henri d'Orléans while acting as the mouthpiece of the Angel Gabriel: "Henri tu seras roi!" In a foot note to the "Sun-King" one is informed with all seriousness how he changed the gender of "carrosse" from feminine to masculine—a pretty bubble long since pricked by French grammarians.

Not caring to be accused of the same things of which we accuse the author, we shall pursue this phase of the subject no further, although a richly promising field is thereby abandoned. The fund of deep and varied erudition displayed by the author is equal to her ability to give more or less illuminated passages of prose from French writers and of verse from English poets. The former is obnoxious; the latter should be unnecessary. Both cannot appeal to the same class of readers. Neither serves to give vitality to Mr. Detmold's pictures, which are really wonderful reproductions of wonderful originals, and worthy of a pen like Ruskin's.

SYLVAN MEXICO.

Charles de Kay's Impressions of Carl Lumholtz's Studies Among the Indians.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

THE great question, Whence came the Indians? receives no solution from this painstaking and useful work, in which Mr. Carl Lumholtz has embodied the results of his various residences in Mexico during the past ten years. But the fact that he avoided beaten tracks for the most part and sought the mountains and woods, where the Indians are somewhat protected from spoliation by their forests and bad roads, gives his reports peculiar value. It is only among these people that one can study the Indian mind, either unaffected by the white man's ideas or so thinly varnished with civilization and bogus Christianity that the natural traits shine through. And it is only by such long and patient accumulations of facts that any guess can be made regarding the origin of the Indians, a problem that includes in its solution the origin of the human race.

The Huichols, Tarascos, and many other tribes of Mexico are so like Chinese that if one were to take a hundred coolies from the Canton district of China, dress them like these Indians, and turn them loose in a crowd of natives, only their pigtails would permit one to distinguish the Asiatic from the American. The resemblance is not merely a general likeness of high cheekbones, short, broad, straight nose, medium figure, strong but not heavily muscled legs, but among the Tarascos, for instance, there is a cut of the eyelids that suggests the Mongol in the Chinese and Japanese mixture. All the same, it is not enough to warrant the easy solution through Chinese junks and Japanese North Pacific current and a settlement from Asia which is proclaimed again and again by some archaeologist with all the zest of a brand-new discovery. Nor does Mr. Lumholtz allow himself to slip into that facile argument. The more the character of the Mexican Indian is studied, the more we learn of earlier strata of mankind through the graves and ruins of buildings, the less we find that is distinctively Asiatic. Any possible immigration of Chinamen into America recedes, therefore, into such remote prehistoric antiquity that we are not justified in calling such conjectural immigrants Chinese at all. We get back to the cave men and the early distribution of mankind over the face of the earth.

The Huichols in their anxiety for rain use a curious combination of pagan and Christian rites. Oxen are supplied for sacrifices, and processions are formed during the night which move from the Shaman, who keeps hard at work singing to his sacred plumes and pots, to the church, and thence to the sacrificial animal. Two children, boy and girl, lead the way, the boy representing the sun before he turned into the luminary; the girl a daughter of the moon.

Plumes consecrated by the Shaman are tied to their hair, and each carries a candle and a bowl with chocolate and bread. Then come the Shamans, music played by men and composed by Huichols; after that the rest of the people. The beast is slaughtered in the morning with careful observance of rites—just how it is to be approached, what decorations it is to have, how it is to lie when slain.

Just as the rays of the sun shoot above the horizon the priests move their plumes slowly down toward the ox, all the time fixing their eyes curiously on them, as if beholding something really coming down. Then pass the plumes over the ox and over the knife with which he is to be killed. Presently a man thrusts the steel into the throat of the ox and the blood is received in bowls by the women. • • • The first blood that spurts forth from the dying animal is smeared on the often beautiful ceremonial objects made for the occasion. These are expressions of prayers and adoration, and are afterward hung up in the caves of the respective gods that have been invoked.

Such descriptions, and they are many, justify one in calling the attention of students of classical antiquity to the rites of modern Indians in order that they may see the meaning of a thousand expressions in Greek and Roman literature and see concrete examples of methods employed by pagans on the Mediterranean. Artists, also, who are trying to make visible to the present day the rites, habits, and customs of the Aztecs and Mayas, should not imitate figures on bas-reliefs such as are found at Mitla, Palenque, or Chichen-Itza, but try first to gain the confidence of some tribe like these and actually see a less geographically caparisoned Indian performing a simpler ceremony, but performing it in the old human fashion common to the ancestors of all the tribes of men on earth.

The Huichols have a very complete story of the Deluge, with a Noah and his ark, the birds, the plants, and so forth, which bears evidence of an original foundation and a Christian overlay. More distinct and free from white influence are the designs in their textiles and pottery; but perhaps the most distinctive of all is the sacred character of the dance.

The dance is found among these mountain Indians in its original form as an exercise which conciliates gods and good spirits and changes the malevolence of the bad. They firmly believe that if a certain amount of dancing, drinking of infusions of kikuli, and other ceremonies be omitted, the chances of a good harvest are worthless. All that remains of the Christian teaching aside from the more or less ruinous churches their ancestors were forced to build is a belief that if answers for rain, &c., do not come quickly from their pagan gods perhaps some saint may serve. They identify Christ with their old sun god and the Virgin Mary with the old moon goddess. Their dances are in some cases carried on in churches; should the priest interfere, he may be ousted if the Indians are angry enough to send a delegation to the Governor.

As in all parts of Mexico, marriages by the priest are often omitted owing to the poverty, not the ill-will, of the Indians. In the settled parts they can be induced to undergo civil marriage, but in the Sierras unions take place on the old pagan system, and when a priest comes along those who can pay the fee are easily induced to have the ceremony performed. In fact, the Indians of the Sierras, as Mr. Lumholtz finds them to-day, are eager for religious ceremonial of all kinds; they cannot get enough, and they have no signs of that resentment which exists among some of the descendants of the Aztecs, who know the history of their country since the Conquest, a resentment which includes the Catholic Church in their wrath against the rude destroyers of their old civilization. Perhaps the mixture of bloodthirstiness, greed, and religious intolerance shown by the Spanish conquerors has left too indelible a stamp, so that the efforts of many high-minded priests to stem the outrages have had little effect. The mountain Indians appear to have escaped the worst indignities; while they are far from obedient Catholics, they seem to have no grievance.

Some of the ancient colored pottery found by Mr. Lumholtz betokens a much higher feeling for art than is known among the existing Indians. The colored plates show beautiful combinations of color and designs that may be termed classic. Their remote resemblance to Zuni and other New Mexican pottery is instructive; sometimes the same idea at bottom may be traced. Some pieces are very Aztec in design and might have been found in the plateau of Mexico City. Curious wares were found in the southern and western country near Tepic, suggesting the existence there of a people with long noses, entirely different from any tribes known during recent centuries. Their modes of wearing the hair are also entirely unknown elsewhere. On this coast occur designs on pottery slightly suggestive of Peru. Enough is seen to prove that there is still an immense field for archaeologists and ethnologists which will have to be thoroughly worked before any sure conclusions can be reached about the early ethnic complexion of North, Central, and South America previous to the coming of the whites.

Mr. Lumholtz has done good work in this very much neglected field, which he has merely dug into a little. The textiles, pottery, and wood and stone implements found in old graves form one source of information by which light is thrown on the arts of the peoples belonging to or in nominal subjection to the Aztecs. More light still is thrown by the ceremonies carefully described, ceremonies no one can see, much less have explained, unless, like Mr. Lumholtz, he lives long enough with a tribe or certain wise men to convince them of his honesty and true desire to learn. Here are the music, words, and explanation of many ritual songs; the portraits of the shamans dancing, the description of ways of looking at nature which explain the incessant dances and orgies of drinking that seem so horrible or so ridiculous to those who do not realize the standpoint of the Indian.

It is safe to say that many of our Indian wars in the West would have been avoided if we had not been so densely ignorant of the reasons why Indians assemble for a dance. The fact that they also danced before going on the warpath was enough to make the settlers jump to the conclusion that any dance was a preliminary to war. Such books as this are useful in acquainting us as well as the Mexicans—who share our foolish prejudices against any inhuman conduct toward Indians—with the springs of action in these people. Take the Yaqui Indians, for instance, who still give the Mexicans so much trouble. An earnest seeker after scientific facts would accomplish more in finding out the grievances of the Yaquis and suggesting the remedy than a college of priests or a battalion of soldiers. Because the Indian has a different point of view he is thought stupid or bloodthirsty or simply incorrigible. This is not only stupid in the white man, but it is expensive. The great sensitive nerve that runs through his pocket ought by its twinges impart to him the lesson that his conduct toward the Indian is a bad investment.

CHARLES DE KAY.

*UNKNOWN MEXICO. A Record of Five Years' Exploration. By Carl Lumholtz, M. A. Illustrated. 2 vols. Large 8vo. Pp. xxxii.-500 and xvi.-496. Colored plates and many illustrations in text. 1902. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

Old Favorites in Convenient Form

THE PEASANT AND THE PRINCE. By Harriet Martineau. Edited by Henry W. Boynton. No. 152 in the Riverside Literature Series. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.

On several occasions we have mentioned the Riverside Literature Series and have praised its scheme, for at very moderate price it gives young students of English literature and foreigners learning our language a varied yet wholly distinctive list of standard works which are already classics or are likely to become so.

Miss Martineau's "The Peasant and the Prince" has just made its appearance in the series, edited with an introduction and footnotes by Henry W. Boynton. The author rightly observes at the opening of his sketch of the author's life: "Harriet Martineau is now more interesting to us for what she was and what she stood for than for what she wrote."

1903

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Mere Glance at Certain Noteworthy Chapters of Sidney Lee's Biography.*

SIDNEY LEE remarks in the preface to his biography of Queen Victoria that "the circumstance of politics is, to a large extent, the scenery of every sovereign's biography, but it is the duty of a biographer, sternly to subordinate his scenery to the actor who is alone his first concern." Mr. Lee's biography, as already announced, is an amplification of his article on the same subject in the third volume of the supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography. One cannot err in giving Mr. Lee credit for the utmost diligence, accuracy and zeal in all his work. His ample bibliography, appended to the present volume, and his formidable array of notes, indicate that he has consulted a vast body of Victorian literature and books of reference in preparing himself for the work. He says "most of the printed testimony has the advantage of a remarkable frankness. The statesmen of the Queen's reign who gave their memoirs to the world showed little reticence in describing their intercourse with their sovereign. Nor were journalists holding responsible positions in the early and middle years of her career timorous in their notices of the Queen's life, or in their comments on important passages in it. They interpreted very liberally the principle of the freedom of the press." This same quality of frankness which Mr. Lee has found in the "printed testimony" is a striking characteristic of his own book. He probably has written it, as he says, "in a spirit of sympathy as well as of justice," and to "those who honor the Queen's memory aright" he points out that "truth with her was an enduring passion."

A critical examination of Mr. Lee's book is necessarily deferred. Such a review need not be set forth in many words, but both time and labor are needed to prepare for it, and the volume is just fresh from the presses. The object of this hasty notice, therefore, is not to consider the book in its relation to other historical work concerning the same epoch, not, indeed, to treat of it as history at all, but to glance through some of its chapters and quote passages here and there in which Mr. Lee puts some incident in a new light or deals in a newer and franker way of some trait of Victoria's character.

It is distinctly a readable book, in which the array of facts and dates, though accurate, is not forbidding. The facts of the Queen's parentage, her birth, and her early life are set forth in the most interesting and coherent way. Mr. Lee seems to us to throw some new light on the character of Victoria's father, the Duke of Kent, harassed nearly all his life by creditors, out of sorts with the world, and on terms none too good with the Court. It seems he had a not unnatural leaning toward Socialism:

> Of her father the Princess had no personal remembrance, but her mother taught her to honor his memory. She cherished, from childhood to old age, stories of his active career in the West Indies, in Canada, and at Gibraltar. When, as Queen Victoria, she presented new colors to his old regiment, the Royal Scots, at Ballater on Sept. 26, 1878, she said of him: "He was proud of his profession, and I was always told to consider myself a soldier's child." Strong sympathy with the army was a main characteristic of her career. Nor were her father's strong liberal, even radical, sympathies concealed from her. At the time of his death he was arranging to visit New Lanark with his wife as the guests of the Socialist, Robert Owen, with whose principles he had already declared his agreement. The Princess's Whiggish predilections in early life were not the least noteworthy part of her paternal inheritance.

Of Victoria's childhood in the old palace by the Broadwalk her biographer says:

> Kensington was then effectually cut off from London by market gardens and country lanes, and formed a quiet, rural retreat from the bustling activity of the capital. Besides her infant daughter the Duchess had another companion in her child by her first husband, Princess Féodore of Leiningen, who was twelve years Princess Victoria's senior, and inspired her with deep and lasting affection. Prince Charles of Leiningen, Princess Victoria's stepbrother, was a frequent visitor, and to him also she was much attached.
>
> Chief among the permanent members of the Kensington household was Louise Lehzen, the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman of Hanover, who had acted as governess of the Princess Féodore from 1818. Princess Victoria's education was begun in 1824, when Fräulein Lehzen transferred her services from the elder to the younger daughter. Voluble in talk, severe in manner, restricted in information, conventional in opinion, she was never popular in English society; but she was shrewd in judgment and whole-hearted in her devotion to her charge, whom she at once inspired with affection and fear, memory of which never wholly left her pupil. Long after the Princess's girlhood close intimacy continued between the two, and as long as Lehzen lived they corresponded with each other and exchanged gifts with regularity.

Of the Princess's early acquirements Mr. Lee says:

> Although she was naturally a good linguist, she showed no marked aptitude or liking for literary subjects of study. She was not permitted in youth to read novels. First-rate literature never greatly appealed to her.
>
> Although the Princess applied herself as a girl with persistency and delight to the practical pursuit of the arts, she was not conspicuously endowed with artistic taste. Music occupied much of her time. John Bernard Sale, organist of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and subsequently organist of the Chapel Royal, gave her her first lessons in singing in 1826. She developed a sweet soprano voice, and soon both sang and played the piano with good effect. Drawing was first taught her by Richard Westall, the Academician, who in 1829 painted one of the earliest portraits of her; she afterward studied under Edwin (afterward Sir Edwin) Landseer. Sketching in pencil or water colors was a lifelong amusement, and after her marriage she attempted etching. In both music and the pictorial arts she continued to seek instruction till comparatively late in life. To dancing, which she was first taught by Mlle. Bourdin, she was, like her mother, devoted; and, like the Duchess, danced with exceptional grace and energy until middle age.

As to her dress, bearing, and mode of life the biographer offers this testimony:

> Great simplicity was encouraged in her general mode of life. She dressed without ostentation. Lord Albemarle watched her watering, at Kensington, a little garden of her own, wearing "a large straw hat and a suit of white cotton," her only ornament being "a colored fichu round the neck." Charles Knight watched her breakfasting in the open air, well in sight of Kensington Gardens, when she was nine years old, enjoying all the freedom of her years, and suddenly darting from the breakfast table "to gather a flower in an adjoining pasture." Leigh Hunt often met her walking at her ease in Kensington Gardens, and although he was chilled by the gorgeous raiment of the footman who followed her, he noticed the unaffected playfulness with which she treated a companion of her own age.

All the circumstances of Victoria's accession to the throne, coronation, courtship and marriage have been told frequently of late, and Mr. Lee has nothing new to say of them. He has a significant passage, however, concerning Baron Stockmar, who through the influence of the Queen's German relatives was her "political adviser" for a time:

> The Baron remained in continuous attendance on her, without official recognition, for the first fifteen months of her reign, and when the question of a choice of private secretary was first raised, the Queen expressed an infelicitous anxiety to appoint him. She felt genuine affection for him, and in later life often spoke of him as "her dear old Baron," whose worth was never, to her regret, adequately appreciated.
>
> A native of Coburg, who originally came to England with Leopold in 1816 as his medical attendant, Stockmar was now fifty years old. Sincerely devoted to his master and to the Saxe-Coburg family, he sought no personal advantage from his association with them. Even Lord Palmerston, who bore him no affection, admitted that he was the most disinterested man he ever met. Intelligently read in English history, he studied with zeal the theory of the British Constitution. There was genuine virtue in the substance of his reiterated advice that the Queen should endeavor to maintain a position above party and above intrigue. But, although sagacious, Stockmar was a pedant and a doctrinaire, and as a critic of English politics he cherished some perilous heresies. The internal working of the British Government was never quite understood by him. His opinion that the sovereign was no "nodding mandarin" was arguable, but his contention that a monarch, if of competent ability, might act as his own minister was wholly fallacious. It was a dangerous doctrine to be instilled in Queen Victoria's ear.
>
> Yet the Queen's actual relations to public affairs at that period were much closer than in the later years of her long career, and very much closer, as it seems, than her successor's are now, or than the most influential portion of the English people would care to have them. Mr. Lee touches on the politics of the Queen's long reign without partisan bias, and his incidental portraits of the great statesmen of the reign—Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Gladstone, and Disraeli—are graphic and impartial. We prefer, however, to select our remaining quotations from chapters relating exclusively to the personality of the Queen:
>
> The ingenuousness of youth was never wholly extinguished in the Queen. She was easily amused, and was never at a loss for recreation. Round games of cards or whist which had attracted her in early life she abandoned in later years. But she pursued the gentler of her early amusements until the end; she sketched, played the piano, sang, or did needlework, especially crochet and woolwork. Her serious temperament led her to deprecate excessive devotion to sport, and she came to view many popular games with impatience. The attraction of golf was, she admitted, quite beyond her comprehension. It was new to her experience. * * *
>
> The Queen's artistic sense was not strong. In furniture and dress she preferred the fashions of her early married years to any other. She was not a good judge of painting, and she bestowed her main patronage on portrait painters like Winterhalter and Von Angeli, and on sculptors like Boehm, whose German nationality was for her a main recommendation. * * *
>
> The Queen was devoted to the theatre from girlhood, and all her enthusiasm revived when in her last years she restored the dramatic performances at Court, which her mourning had long interrupted. Literature did not excite in her the same enthusiasm. She was not well read; but she emulated her husband's respect for literature, and took a serious view of reading as an amusement. In her later years a book was usually read aloud to her late at night before she retired to rest, and although she enjoyed novels of various kinds, especially those of a melodramatic complexion, she deemed it right to alternate fiction with works of more earnest aim. Among works of that kind which greatly interested her in her last years were Dean Bradley and Mr. R. E. Prothero's "Life of Dean Stanley" and Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan" (1896.) Among recent novelists, the simple pathos of Miss Florence Montgomery's tales greatly attracted her. Mr. Merriman's "Sowers" gave her much pleasure. But probably she derived as much satisfaction from Mr. Marion Crawford's books as from those of any contemporary writer of fiction. On one occasion, when at Cimiez, she looked forward to meeting Mr. Crawford, to whom she said she owed many delightful hours, but by an accident the interview did not take place. * * *
>
> The Queen dressed simply and without much taste. She often quoted with sympathy Prince Albert's denunciation of the extravagant sums of money which ladies spent on their wardrobe, and his contempt for the practice of "following the fashion." But the Queen knew the weakness of her sex and sometimes humored it by a flattering comment on the attire of a female guest or an attendant at a drawing room. Despite her small stature and ineffective costume, the Queen always bore herself with grace and dignity, and impressed with her regality of carriage all who came into personal relations with her. She never entirely lost an innate shyness, but she controlled displays of it by force of will.

*QUEEN VICTORIA. A Biography. By Sidney Lee. With portraits, fac simile, and map. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Recent Publications.

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ALL BOOKSELLERS.

THE EVERETT PRESS CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

February Number of THE SMART SET A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS *Out To-Day*

Local Botanies.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The statement that Bishop Mann makes, that "Hitherto all the manuals published in the United States have covered a very large territory," is a startling one to me as well as your correspondent in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 3. I have in my library the following:

"The Flora of Chicago and Vicinity," by H. H. Babcock.

"A List of Plants in the Vicinity of Oquawka," by Harry N. Patterson.

"The Flora of Mount Mansfield," by W. W. Eggleston.

"The Flora of the Town of Windham, New Hampshire," by William Samuel Harris.

"The Flora and Fauna Within Thirty Miles of Hanover, N. H.," by Henry G. Jesup, A. M.

"A Catalogue of Plants Within Thirty Miles of Amherst, College."

"A Catalogue of Plants in New Bedford and Vicinity," and many others.

EDWARD MYERS.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1903.

Churchill Williams's Novel.

"The Captain," by Churchill Williams, author of "J. Devlin, Boss," will be brought out this month by the Lothrop Publishing Company. The novel has for its central figure a well-known American. The illustrations are the work of A. I. Keller, who made the drawings in "The Virginian."

BOOKBINDING.

Progress in the Art Within a Year —Recent Exhibitions.

MUCH progress has been made in the craft of bookbinding during the year just closed. There are many more special bookbinders to-day than was the case twelve months ago. Women in constantly increasing numbers are not only studying the art of binding books more and more, but some are already notable figures as bookbinding craftswomen. Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, the well-known society leader, during the closing month of 1902 rather disturbed the labor union when she set up a bookbindery in the Masonic Temple Building in the City of Chicago, where she lives. It is equipped with needful machinery and the required tools, so that Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor has facilities for binding books just as well as the work could be done in any other workshop. A number of society and other women in this city are now, or have been, pupils in the various schools of bookbinding that now exist in New York.

By means of exhibitions and otherwise, a larger general interest in hand bookbinding has been developed, and this gives every evidence of continued growth. Collectors of bookbindings are springing up, and the outlook for those in the trade is very encouraging.

There have been an unusual number of exhibitions of hand bookbindings during the past year. The Grolier Club gave a notable exhibition of mosaic bookbindings at its clubhouse from Jan. 21 to Feb. 22. This was followed by the Scribners, who gave a one-man exhibition in March last that was designed to show the work executed by Charles Meunier of Paris. Some remarkable examples of bookbinding from the atelier of Meunier were on view.

In June, 1902, through the instrumentality of Miss Esther Griffin White, an exhibition of fine bindings was held at Richmond, Ind. Among those represented at this exhibition were Miss Florence Foote of the Evelyn Nordhoff Bindery; Miss Margaret Sterling of The Bindery, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Gates Starr, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Mary E. Bulkley of the Hillside Bindery, Hillside, Mo.; F. J. Pfister, pyrographic bookbinder of New York; the Club Bindery, New York; Stikeman & Co., New York; Otto Zahn, Memphis, Tenn.; Ralph Randolph Adams, New York; G. W. Meyer of Richmond, Ind.; Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Me.; George G. Booth, the Cranbrook Press, Detroit, Mich., and Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, N. Y. Other important exhibitions were held in the United States during the year at San Francisco, Cal.; Cleveland, Ohio, and at Boston, Mass.

There were five exhibitions of artistic bookbindings in New York City in November and December. The first of these was the Putnams' showing. Their catalogue contained nearly 300 numbers. Work executed by the Knickerbocker Press was given the preference, but there was also an excellent display of the work of French, English, and other American binders. Among the more important books shown by the Putnams were "Aesop's Fables," bound by Alfred Matthews, in dove levant; George Cruikshank's "Phrenological Illustrations," &c., bound by Wood in crimson crushed levant; Hamilton's "Memoirs of Count Grammont," bound by Larkins in crimson crushed levant; La Fontaine's "Les Amours de Psyche," bound by Marius Michel in crimson crushed levant; "The Sonnets of Shakespeare," bound by Copeland & Day, in violet crushed levant; Surtee's "Mr. Spong's Sporting Tour," 1853, &c., bound by Root in olive levant; Tennyson's "Lyric Poems," bound by Otto Zahn in lemon crushed levant and elaborately inlaid in colors, and the following seven books bound by Miss Prideaux, viz.: Mrs. Carr's "North Italian Folk" in crimson crushed levant, William Morris's "The Sundering Flood" in olive crushed levant, "Child Christopher," &c., by the same author, in blue crushed levant; "Gothic Architecture" by the same author in blue crushed levant, Perrault's "La Belle au Bois Dormant," &c., in brown crushed levant, Tennyson's "In Memoriam" in olive crushed levant, and Villon's "Les Ballades" in olive crushed levant.

The Scribners held their regular annual exhibition from Nov. 12 to the 19th. Their catalogue contained only fifty-five numbers, which was of course only a fraction of the number of bindings on exhibition. The binders of Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, as well as those of this country, were well represented at the Scribner exhibition. The American binders whose work was seen at this exhibition were Bradstreet's, Miss Bulkley, Miss Chapin, Club Bindery, Dudley & Hodge, Miss Foote, Macdonald, Pawson & Nicholson, Miss Preston, Miss Sears, Miss Starr, Stikeman, Miss Upton, Verberg, and Zahn. Several very elaborate bindings by Cobden-Sanderson, perhaps the best and most famous living bookbinder in the world, were star attractions. Two of Cobden-Sanderson's bindings that figured in the Scribner catalogue were valued at over one thousand dollars. Some American amateurs, notably Dr. Morris Lee King, were also represented.

The first of the December exhibitions was that of E. F. Bonaventure. As usual, there was here a particularly attractive showing of the work of French binders. Mr. Bonaventure makes frequent trips to Paris, where he places personal commissions for binding, and as he is an expert in this direction, the binders do their best work for him, with the result that his exhibit is always notable. Mr. Bonaventure includes ancient as well as modern bindings in his display, so that a ready comparison is possible between the new and old schools. Some very choice examples of embroidered bindings were seen at his galleries in his December display. A first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," bound by Canape, with a double upon which appeared a colored miniature from an early manuscript, was one of the great treasures of this exhibition. The Bonaventure exhibition also included several bindings by Ralph Randolph Adams in Viennese inlay. He is a comparatively new binder, but some of the work that he has already executed in what he has termed "Viennese inlay" certainly merits the highest kind of praise. Mr. Adams has only recently revived the inlaying methods that obtained among the early binders in Vienna, but which they abandoned because of the difficulty they found in preventing the inlays from cracking away from the leather of contact and leaving unsightly holes in the binding. In Austin Dobson's "At the Sign of the Lyre," shown at the Bonaventure exhibition, Mr. Adams used five different morocco leathers. These were red, white, brown, and two shades of green respectively. Some of the flower and sky parts were tinted by means of a stain so that a result was attained that was exceedingly pleasing.

In Viennese inlaying much more difficulty must of necessity be overcome than in the ordinary method which simply calls for an overlay of thin leather. There is also an added cost for doing this kind of binding. Thus far Mr. Adams has maintained an easy superiority in this kind of inlaying, and his achievements thus are among the events of the year. The bindings of Miss Marguerite Lahey of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss MacCollough of this city were seen for the first time at the eleventh (last) exhibition of Bonaventure.

A small exhibition of personally executed book bindings was next given by Miss May Rosina Prat, the sister and successor of the late Miss Minnie Sophia Prat, who was one of three exhibitors of special bindings at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. The studio of the surviving Miss Prat and another sister is located in the Le Boutillier Building on Twenty-second Street, this city. Miss Prat has some pupils and executes a few bindings on order. Some of her work in embossed leather has been particularly good. When it is remembered that a binder who works without assistance is kept busy in binding thirty or forty books in a year it will be seen that Miss Prat's display of perhaps a dozen volumes in connection with her other work was a decided triumph. The Grolier Club exhibited some early Italian binding in December.

The last exhibition of 1902 was that given by the Evelyn Nordhoff Bindery, which is now affiliated with the Art Students' League, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. On Dec. 10 this bindery gave a little housewarming in honor of its new location, and a number of the bindings produced at the Nordhoff Bindery were then on view. Most of them had been recently executed by Miss Florence Foote. Among them were Mackail's "Life of William Morris," bound in brown pigskin, with heart-shaped leaves as motifs, in blind tooling; Rossetti's "The Home of Life" in brown levant morocco; "The Philobiblon," of Richard de Bury, in salmon morocco, with gold tooled tulip blooms and leaves as decorations; Wordsworth's "Poems," in blue morocco, with pinks for cornerpieces; Mabie's "In the Forest of Arden," in brown levant morocco, inlaid with red passion flowers, with blind tooled connecting vines; Rossetti's "Monno Innominata," in half-red morocco and Persian goat; "Some Hints on Pattern Designing," by William Morris, in brown levant morocco, and "Cypher," by Frederick Leeds, in red morocco, with sprinkled circles in gold tooling. The border contained some polka dot inlays in blue morocco.

Some of the books bound by Miss Foote had the double headbands devised and used by Cobden-Sanderson, under whom Miss Foote has studied. One other book that deserves notice was Blade's "The Enemies of Books," bound by Miss Laura Moses, a pupil of the bindery. The binding of this volume was brown pigskin, ornamented in blind tooling, with a single gold line at the border.

Miss Helen Livingston Warren, who has studied bookbinding for four years with Mr. Henry W. Stikeman, during the closing weeks of last year completed arrangements for opening a new school for instruction in the art of bookbinding. She has a very pleasant little studio in The Current Literature Building, at 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, this city, the walls of which are ornamented with photographs of bookbindings that were done at "The Bindery That Gill Built," or which are for some other reason interesting.

Miss Warren was represented in the Scribner exhibition of 1901 for the first time. She designs her own tools, as well as the decorative details which enter into her ornamentation of a book's cover and back. Miss Warren begins her professional work under the supervision of her master, and says that the future seems full of hope and promise.

Modern bookbinding is characterized by a much greater perfection of finish than is the case with any of the bindings that have come down to us from the great masters of the craft who were pioneers in the covering of books. The gain that has been made in this direction, however, is offset by the loss of originality in decorative design and ornament that is given a place upon many, if not most, of the contemporary bindings.

Some unique bookbinding was executed to the order of Tiffany & Company and exhibited in the Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art at the Turin Exposition of 1902. This binding was originated by Mr. George F. Kunz and was applied to several volumes issued by the Grolier Club and others. The binding material of one book which attracted considerable attention was in sharkskin, inlaid with gar pike skin from Florida and sharkskin which had been stained green. The back was in lizard skin. The completed binding was polished down to a uniform surface, the effect of which was exceedingly striking.

W. G. BOWDOIN.

FINANCE.

New Books on the Subject—A Dictionary of Terms.*

THERE has of late been a considerable increase in the number of books printed for beginners and students in finance, the value of which is perhaps greater than would appear at first glance. It may be presumed that they are not intended to make financiers, who are usually dependent for success upon other qualifications than those which may be gained from textbooks, but to qualify those unfamiliar with the terms and usages of the financial markets to more usefully assist the men who create these terms and establish these usages. It may be that authors in this field of literary industry secretly cherish a somewhat higher ambition and deem themselves qualified to impart to the student who will place himself under their tutelage the sound judgment of collateral and the inerrant analysis of opportunity which is the successful financier's equipment, but whether they do or not is unimportant. As the rule, the men who are themselves successful in the field of finance have no time and scarcely more inclination to write books of reference, and it may very well be that those who are not themselves the masters of Wall Street, Lombard Street, or Shorter's Court are able to impart to others the secret of becoming so.

Smith's Financial Dictionary is compiled on the assumption that the slang of the Stock Exchange and of the broker's office has gradually crystallized into a language, sanctioned by usage, employed in judicial decisions, and incorporated into statutes. It thus becomes a sort of a technical nomenclature, and if misunderstood or misused, more or less inconvenience and possible loss is likely to result to those who try to do business in the financial markets. There is something in this. In a gambling saloon one who does not know the ante from the kitty, for example, or who might fancy that to copper the ace meant to electroplate it by the usual method in a solution of copper salts, would be admittedly at a disadvantage, and would "stand to lose" even more certainly than the recent revelations of the District Attorney of New York might seem to show was his average chance of adversity. It goes without saying that a man who has business in Wall Street, especially if a lamb, should know the terminology of the game he is playing, if for no other reason than to intelligibly explain his losses.

In this instance, however, the author has yielded to the temptation to claim too much. For example, he says: "By means of the dictionary one unfamiliar with finance may promptly and adequately inform himself on any financial subject." This may be true, but it suggests unconscious exaggeration. We imagine that after the most careful perusal of its pages, more or less absorbing according to the point of view, the reader unfamiliar with finance might discover if he undertook to apply his newly-acquired wisdom that there were several things connected with practical finance concerning which his breadth of misconception and the comprehensiveness of his misinformation were about equal. It would need more than definitions to accomplish all the benefits which the author promises the reader.

As to these definitions, they would seem to be more or less useful according to the reader's purpose. Such as relate to the customary abbreviations of the stock ticker will materially assist the novice in reading the tape, if that is of advantage to him. The writer once dropped into a saloon in Leadville and watched a game in progress which to the novice was in no respect self-explanatory. Sums were won and lost in what appeared to be a perfectly arbitrary way, but as all in interest seemed satisfied such fluctuations of fortune were probably in accordance with the rules of the game and represented the working out of its combinations. The onlooker, being curious concerning matters which interested him, and sociable withal, turned to a disconsolate bystander who, though not playing, was watching the game with eager attention, and asked to be informed as to the theory of it. The reply was instructive and might be quoted with profit to the novice who finds himself hanging over the ticker: "Young man, if you don't know that game the best thing you can do for yourself is not to ask any fool questions about it. The less you know about it, the wiser you'll be." He was right.

Judgment as to the inerrancy of the definitions of which the book is chiefly composed cannot be expected from the studious reviewer of books who lives by the oleaginous perspiration of a well-lubricated typewriter. Those which everybody knows are correctly defined according to the popular understanding, at least. For illustration:

Creditor—One to whom another is indebted.

Extra Dividend—A dividend in addition to the regular divide.

Course of Trade—Trade as it is expanding or contracting in volume.

Cash—A colloquial name for money.

Bond Broker—One who makes a specialty of dealing in bonds.

Fine Silver—Pure silver.

It is perhaps unfair to compile such a list, and overlook the more serious and enlightening definitions, which, we trust, are as correct as those quoted. A dictionary is supposed to contain everything, including a great deal which nobody is likely to want, but which is essential to completeness.

Mr. Pratt's "The Work of Wall Street" opens with a chapter on the evolution of Wall Street, which is of much historical interest, and may be read with pleasure and profit by every one whether connected with financial business or not. The same is true in less degree of the chapter on the stock market. That on values and prices might, it would seem, have been advantageously left to an elementary treatise on political economy. The remaining chapters, while of unequal interest, are pleasant and instructive reading for those not intimately acquainted with Wall Street methods but desiring a general acquaintance therewith. The Dictionary of Finance is not here needed as a glossary, as this book aims to be self-explanatory and generally succeeds. It goes without saying that much of the information it imparts deals with the veriest commonplaces of practical finance, but that must be expected. It would otherwise lack popular interest and value. By any one for whom the subject treated has interest, it will be found interesting. It is written in a pleasant, narrative style, and when didactic avoids wearisome details.

*SMITH'S FINANCIAL DICTIONARY. By Howard Irving Smith. Pp. 345. New York: H. I. Smith.

*THE WORK OF WALL STREET. By Sereno S. Pratt. Illustrated. Pp. 286. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Sheldon's Newest Book.

THE REFORMER. By Charles M. Sheldon. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 298. Chicago: Advance Publishing Company. $1.50.

The name of the city where the action of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's story "The Reformer" takes place the author does not give. There is no necessity for guessing. The city bears the strongest family resemblance to many centres of population in the United States. Are the conditions those relating to the tenements of the past or of the present? Let us take one of the incidents. There is a grievous wickedness in the city, and George Gordon, for the best of motives, is trying to prevent it. There is a wardman who is master of the situation. Tommy Randall, a politician, tries to circumvent Gordon. Then Gordon appeals to the Mayor. The Mayor is delightfully suave, and refers Gordon to the City Building Department having the erection of tenements in its charge. The City Building Department advises him to seek redress from the Health Department, and the Health Department advises him to apply to the Factory and Tenement Inspection Body. And so Gordon is shunted off from post to pillar, and there is not the remotest chance of his finding redress. Are you to call that a novel occurrence? What is the purpose of the story? Mr. Sheldon writes that his desire is to "call attention to certain well-known evils connected with the housing of the people in the large cities."

In a crowded city there is what is called a Hope House. Here are many devoted workers, who strive to ameliorate the bad conditions of those living in the tenements. George Gordon, the son of a man of large wealth, has just returned from a foreign tour. Rufus Gordon, the father, wants his son to enter into a mercantile career. George declines, and determines to devote his life to the welfare of the poor and needy. Hope House is to be his home. In Grace Atherton the author has drawn the picture of a noble woman whose life is devoted to charity. It is Miss Atherton who has Hope House under her charge. Barton, who finds employment on a newspaper, tries his best to induce Gordon to join the editorial staff and to write up the tenement subject. Mr. Harris, the proprietor of The News, a journal of the yellowest hue, wants to engage Gordon's services.

Mr. Sheldon's sketch of the owner of The News is a capital one. Mr. Harris cares not a penny for the slums or their misery; all he strives for is to increase the circulation of his abominable sheet. If he could only bring about a riot an extra edition of his paper would be sold. Mr. Sheldon has been courageous enough to copy some of the headlines found any day in certain New York or Chicago papers. Gordon sees through Harris's motives and declines his offer. Publicity may be a good thing, but not misrepresentation.

Gordon is in love with Luella Marsh. He asks her to share his life. A honeymoon passed in Hope House has no attractions for her. She declines. Probably most young ladies would do the same thing. Then Gordon takes up his permanent abode in the worst tenement quarter of the crowded city. There are accurate descriptions of the miseries of the poor, the squalor of their surroundings. There is a terrible fire, resulting in the loss of life of many of the children. Gordon finds out that it is the father of Luella who is the owner of the very worst of the tenements, the one in which the major part of the children were burned to death. Several times in his investigations Gordon comes across "Tommy" Randall, who is the satrap of the ward. By dint of hard work Gordon has at his command a large sum of money to be used to forward his philanthropic purposes. Besides erecting decent dwellings, Miss Atherton wants to have a playground for the children. Then "Tommy" interferes. He buys up some of the burned district and is about to erect tenement houses just as wretched as those which have been destroyed by the fire. Then Gordon faces "Tommy," and finally, after a hard struggle, the schemes of "Tommy" are defeated. Gordon almost succumbs from incessant toil and trouble.

Will Luella marry him? Her sympathies are with him, but without being worldly she still hesitates. Anyhow, though the fight was a long one, it is Gordon who at last comes out the victor. There are personages introduced which bear a strong resemblance to some who are now engaged in the fight for supremacy of the law.

JAN

1903

LITERARY HISTORY

Professor Simonds on the Method of Studying English Literature.*

As material for study the Professor of English literature in Knox College has written a special volume in which there pass in review all the leading English men of letters, from Beowulf to Browning. In the introductory chapter the author presents the Anglo-Saxon period. Of the poetry of this early time he says that its rough vigor and intense strength impress the reader. With the establishment of Christianity in Britain came a new epoch. It was in verse that English literature had its beginnings. In the history of letters it is poetry that leads and becomes "almost the spontaneous form adopted by those who were moved to express thought or emotion with any effort toward artistic expression."

The true dawn of English literature set in with the Norman Conquest. "The English gleeman now gave place to the Norman minstrel, and tales of French prowess, sung in foreign tongue, were heard in the banqueting halls of the nobles." The grim Saxon in his poetry only told of war and strife. It was battle not beauty that pleased him. "There had never been a word uttered of the tenderer passion of love, there had been no recognition of woman's subtle power in the hearts and lives of men, until the Norman poets had introduced their forms of courtly gallantry, had sung devotion of knight to lady, and had spoken of the rewards of love."

The great, the solid beginning of English literature was built up when Geoffrey Chaucer wrote, and "The Canterbury Tales" is the undisputed masterpiece. Literature had but a sluggish way after Chaucer until there came the great outburst of the Elizabethan period. The author's treatment of Shakespeare is thorough and to the point. Coming to later days, when Prof. Simonds describes the work of Sir Walter Scott, the method of the volume under notice may be better appreciated. The topic is "Ivanhoe."

First of all let the fact be emphasized that the novel or romance is created primarily not to be made a subject of study, but to afford pleasure to its reader. In some works of fiction the purpose to entertain is more obvious than in others. In "Ivanhoe," as in all Scott's novels, that purpose is paramount; and our first reading of it should not be so minutely attentive to technical features that we shall be robbed of our entertainment and lose what was intended by the author—our pleasure in the story. And yet, as a matter of fact, that enjoyment will naturally be intensified if, at the same time, we feel the value of the work and note here and there the evidence of skillful construction and artistic effect. These waymarks of genius we may be conscious of as we pass, and a more careful examination will increase our appreciation and heighten our pleasure. Herein is the justification for subsequent study of the work, a study which should result not only in a more intense feeling of the effects designed, but also, to a greater or less degree, in the apprehension of how those effects have been achieved.

This note on Swift is a just one:

Thackeray's picture of Swift's career is perhaps too dark. It was Swift's misfortune to view the world cynically, to observe its follies and its crimes, distorted to extravagant proportions. It was his weakness that he should have devoted his splendid energies to the use of ridicule and scorn rather than to the expression of sympathy, encouragement, and faith; yet it is a superficial judgment which reports Jonathan Swift as merely the misanthropic censor of his race; the record of his literary life is a record of vigorous, outspoken defiance against incompetence and sham; his motives are not those of a petty, quarrelsome nature; they are for the most part inspired by the discovery of some abuse or the threatened injustice of a tyrannous power. If he appears inordinately ambitious for influence it was to wield it for another's good, not to possess it for himself.

The quality of Jane Austen has been much disputed of late. Mr. Simonds writes:

By far the most clever realist of that day was Jane Austen, who although mockingly referred to as "poor little Jane" by certain critics of our own time, has nevertheless more than held her own with novel readers even of the present. The life of this gifted woman was most simple and most quiet * * * her only dissipation an occasional visit to the fashionable watering place, Bath, * * * Quietly as she lived, she wrote. Her intimate friends were hardly aware of her occupation or her talent. And it is a very quiet phase of life that Jane Austen described, although her art is strong enough to make commonplace scenes appear eventful, and the commonest characters important. There has been no one since Fielding and Sterne gifted with such powers in the realistic touches which exhibit character.

The author of "A Student's History" is perfectly up to date; for in writing of Robert Louis Stevenson he says: "In a last, uncompleted novel, 'Weir of Hermiston,' Stevenson left a work which should have been the promise of as great character creation as has ever been seen in English fiction." Treating of realism the author prints:

The extravagant absurdities of the old romanticists are not likely to return. On the other hand, the realists have also something to learn from the methods of romance: there is room for idealism in all study of life. Moreover, there is an inevitable law which links beauty with truth in all artistic expression. When the novelist becomes vulgar or trivial under the plea of fidelity to fact, he degrades literature and falls short of the ideal. There will follow an infallible readjustment of methods which will introduce a fashion more true to reality and more in accord with the principles of art.

Prof. Simonds's work, though not of recent date, is to be highly praised. There are no snap judgments, and every page shows honest thought and careful study. The advantages not only to the student but to the general reading public are evident. It will serve as a book of reference, and at the same time give an incentive to research. This is the conclusion of this capital book:

Prose and poetry, history, fiction, drama, essay—the flood of literature rolls on its continuous course. Just in the present we think we miss the broad, strong sweep of its earlier power; the energy of this age is perhaps finding its expression in other fields; the inspiration of its experience and achievements has not yet been felt; the literature of the new century has not yet begun. But the past is our heritage; what a heritage it is! What glorious minds these men possessed! What glorious souls! And these are forever our possession, in our books.

*A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Edward Simonds. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 483. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Masters of the Sea.

SEA FIGHTS FROM DRAKE TO FARRAGUT. By Jessie Peabody Frothingham. Decorated cover. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 396. New York: Scribner's Sons. $1.20.

Does it not sound strange to call Sir Francis Drake "the chief pirate of Queen Elizabeth"? When the boy, Francis Drake, was born (1544), there was intense hatred born of religious differences. Moral standards were lax and life was held cheap. With his first breath little Francis drew in "a fierce hatred of Spain, and a mastering love of the sea." Then think, too, of the wealth of Spain, and how it absolutely "courted depredation!" There were Spanish ships to be caught, robbed, and scuttled. Arrogant Spain, at the height of her power, claimed the dominion of the seas. She had rendered English trade almost impossible. Whenever there was a chance, then, the English sailor fell foul of the Spaniard, and in revenge the Spaniard seized on English ships in Spanish ports, and the seamen were turned over to the tender mercies of the Inquisition.

Passing through the irregular grades of seamanship, in 1567, Drake sailed from Plymouth Harbor as pilot to John Hawkins. There were some six armed ships in the squadron, and it was the success of this little fleet that "turned the scale of commercial supremacy and completed the antagonism of England and Spain.' We know that in Queen Elizabeth's time the navy was considered as only an adjunct to the army. It had scarcely any individuality. The English navy may be said to have had its true beginning when Drake showed what were its possibilities. When the Queen was at peace she used her men-of-war for trade purposes, and if there was any fighting she supplemented her armed ships with those taken from commercial pursuits. Over and over again leading English historians have declared that the line between honest trade and buccaneering was drawn so fine as to be invisible. Estimates as to the qualities of Queen Elizabeth vary, but it seems evident that she was a shareholder in many of the filibustering expeditions. She was too clever to put up any money; she gave her royal permission, not openly, but in secret Miss Frothingham writes:

But while allowing her cupidity to get the better of her conscience, she was careful to assume public ignorance, and even disapproval of the practices of her unruly subjects, especially when Spanish Ambassadors called peremptorily for satisfaction. And although her partners in adventure were sure of a cordial welcome to their precious cargoes, they were not always certain as to the personal reception they might receive at the hands of the Queen. It might be the gallows, it might be knighthood.

With Drake in command, the Spaniards never stood a chance. "El Draque," as the Spaniards called him, was invincible. That expedition through the Straits of Magellan (1578) was of the boldest. For almost two years nothing had been heard of Drake; then one day the great sailor entered Plymouth Harbor; his ship, the Golden Hind, was loaded down with booty, and all England applauded. In 1588 the Armada put to sea, and in July was sighted off the Lizard. On that day the shores of England were ablaze with signal fires. Then came the sea fight, an action which marks the beginning of England's supremacy and the telling blow administered to Spain, one from which she never recovered. Supposedly the defeat of Phillip's Armada arose from the fact that the ships were manned by soldiers rather than by sailors. But on the Spanish fleet there were no great commanders. The masters of marine war on the side of the English were Howard, Drake, Hawkins, and Forbisher.

The glory of the rout of the invincible Armada was due to Drake; it was he who won the victory of Gravelines and watched the flying enemy lost in the sands of the dangerous coast of Holland or swallowed up in the blackness of a tempestuous sea. * * * Though only Vice Admiral of the fleet, it was his resolution, energy, and heroic daring that led the English fleet to the attack while Lord Howard loitered behind.

In the volume are given in a most spirited manner the lives and deeds of Admiral von Tromp, de Ruyter, de Tourville, de Suffren, Paul Jones, Lord Nelson, and last, but not least for his prowess, Admiral David Glascow Farragut. Time works wonders, but it seems impossible today to have to abide by the historical truth, that the Dutch in June, 1667, absolutely held the Thames and came within thirty miles of London, and that de Ruyter burned on the river three men-of-war. When de Ruyter died of his wounds there passed away the power and glory of the Dutch Navy.

Was it ever that France had a naval supremacy? When the Marshal de Tourville was in command of a fleet (1690) he completely annihilated the Dutch fleet. It is true that the English ships were there, but they gave the Dutch no help. Then there was another day "of sorrow and ignominy for London." It would have been then quite possible for the Frenchman to have ascended the Thames. The French period of success was a short one. It was off Barfleur in 1692 that de Tourville lost his fight, and then the maritime supremacy of France departed.

At All Booksellers The Bowen-Merrill Co. Publishers

PLEASURE GARDENS.

Recent Books on the Arrangement and Care of Them.*

THIS third part of Mr. Inigo Triggs's elaborate work on formal gardens is quite worthy of its predecessors. Among the gardens described and illustrated are those of Montacute, Somersetshire, dating from the latter part of the sixteenth century and bearing over the porch the hospitable inscription, "Through this wide open gate none come too early, none return too late"; those of Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, the magnificent home of the Cecil family, those of Hampton Court Palace, the scheme of which has not been materially changed from that adopted by Charles II, and those of Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, the very name of which spells romance. Besides the accounts of parks and gardens are a number of pages devoted to such details as fountains, stone balustrades, sun dials, and so on. For the general reader, to whom, however, the present lordly series is hardly addressed, there will probably be more charm in the smaller gardens, bright and trim, and obviously belonging to the buildings to which they are attached, than in the elaborate grounds connected with the larger halls and palaces. A sun dial, a bowling green, some "pleached walks," yew hedges, and gay flower beds, together with a space for herbs and vegetables, are all that is necessary to give the charm of a typical English garden, and the modest type is not neglected in this notable record. An ideal specimen is Brickwall, Sussex, which is described in careful detail and with an accuracy inspiring to the would-be garden builder.

It is pleasant to realize that although much has been taken from the historic interest of English gardens by the willful hands of those who follow changing fashions, much still remains. In several instances grounds described by Mr. Triggs have not been materially altered for a couple of centuries, and we can only hope that Englishmen are now sufficiently imbued with the spirit that burned so strong in William Morris and the "Anti Scrape Society" as to preserve with religious care all the monuments of the past that are worth preserving.

"English Pleasure Gardens," by Rose Standish Nichols, is a work of much more popular interest, and is admiraly calculated to give the student who is not too deeply a specialist an intelligent and connected idea of the history of the subject. The author connects English gardens with those of Rome and Greece in her opening chapter. "It is not such a far cry as might be imagined from the famous pleasure grounds of remote antiquity to the gardens, both 'wild' and 'formal,' in England at the present day," she says:

"Our environment more closely resembles the luxurious surroundings of our Roman conquerors than the comfortless domains of our own forefathers after they were freed from the Roman yoke and had lost sight of Roman culture. Without much effort we modern Anglo-Saxons in England or America can picture ourselves revelling in an elegant Pompeian villa or in an airy Athenian peristyle; but we should dread being doomed to suffocate in a smoky ancestral hut or to be cooped up in the thick, almost windowless, walls of an Anglo-Norman fortalice. Precedents not ours by direct inheritence have become so by adoption."

From a cleverly arranged survey of classic pleasure grounds we are led to the consideration of monastic gardens few actual traces or exact records of which now remain in England, but which are described with enthusiasm by ancient writers. Small gardens in their glory, as places of pleasantness in which to enjoy seclusion and recreation, are next found in the "pleasances" of the Middle Ages. Illustrations to manuscript copies of the "Roman de la Rose," a number of which are reproduced in the present volume, show a charming inclosure entered by way of a stout postern, inclosed by a crenelated wall, surrounded by a moat, its "flowery mede" shaded by fruit trees, its fountain gayly playing, its velvety grass bestrewn with daisies, and merry gentlemen and gentlewomen sitting or standing about on the soft turf, singing and playing on the lute. Of this type of garden also there is almost no survival. During the sixteenth century, with the establishment of law and order after the Wars of the Roses, gardens gradually assumed a different character. Battlements and moats, were no longer necessary for defensive purposes, although often retained for sake of the privacy they afforded. One large square inclosure answered many purposes, containing medicinal herbs as well as flowerbeds; furnishing ground for games; supplying the kitchen with vegetables and fruits, and yielding the shelter of arbors and trellises for walking and conversation.

The three fundamental characteristics of the early gardens were an outer inclosure, clearly defined subdivisions, and differences of level. When we come to the spacious times of Elizabeth it is natural to find the domain of the garden extended and elaborated. Flower gardens for the first existed by themselves and as their own excuse for being. The terrace became an invariable feature. The intricate designs of the beds in what were called "knots" gained in fantastic elaboration; horticulture as an art was followed more seriously and with finer results than ever before; vast numbers of new plants were introduced, and topiary work was carried to an extreme. Queen Elizabeth and her maids of honor in the fullest of hoop skirts being represented in the old gardens at Leven, while at Cleeve Prior Manor the twelve Apostles were placed hand in hand, six on one side and six on the other, along the path from the road to the house. Ornaments and statuary were also added in profusion to the garden's more natural charms. During the days of the Stuarts the Elizabethan garden leaned toward one fashion and another, and by the time the eighteenth century was on its wane imitation was rife, and the gardening art thoroughly debased. In certain instances, however, the French and Italian gardens were imitated in England with excellent results. Perhaps the most curious turn for the construction of "pleasure gardens" to take was in their assumption of romantic melancholy.

During the eighteenth century "a morbid fondness for funereal monuments was shown even more frequently in France than in England. The sentimental garden without a grave could never hope to arouse a powerful sensation of agreeable melancholy. Girardin's possession of Rousseau's remains made him the object of much envy. Coligny's grave added to the charms of Maupertin, but at Méréville there was only an empty cenotaph to Capt. Cook. This memorial, a blue marble column ornamented with rostra and surrounded by weeping willows and other foreign trees, was in the middle of an island. The pedestal was decorated with bas-reliefs—of savages, urns, and other mournful trophies. At Morfontaine a black marble monument, erected apparently in memory of no one in particular, was placed in the midst of a gloomy grove, and served to enhance its sad and solitary appearance; while Comte d'Artois had to satisfy himself at Bagatelle with the disused tomb of one of the Pharaohs."

The formal school produced a reaction in favor of naturalism. The English, who had most abused the conventional system, were the first to rebel against it, and before the nineteenth century the craze for "landscape gardening" had spread over Europe. To-day a counter reaction has set in, and the formal garden has again many advocates, but all sorts of gardens, which cannot be classified very precisely, now exist in England. "From the largest to the smallest," says the present author, "from the stiffest to the most unconventional, they go to prove that, just as there are beautiful shades of every color, so any kind of garden may be made most beautiful if its construction displays a knowledge of the principles underlying its particular fashion and if it is tended by loving hands. No wild garden can be made successful unless its designer has analyzed the characteristic aspects of nature, no romantic garden by one who lacks an appreciation of the picturesque, while to perfect the conventional inclosure a sense of scale and proportion, involving at least a rudimentary knowledge of architecture, is equally essential. Finally, a love of flowers is the natural foundation on which to build all gardens, whether formal or informal."

We recommend this well written, fully illustrated, and thoroughly interesting volume as a most useful addition to the shelf of garden literature which is a part of every well equipped general library.

*FORMAL GARDENS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Their Planning and Arrangement, Architectural and Ornamental Features. By H. Inigo Triggs, A. R. I. B. A. Illustrated by Seventy-two Plates from Drawings by the Author and Fifty-three Reproduced from Photographs by Charles Latham. Part III. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902.

*ENGLISH PLEASURE GARDENS. By Rose Standish Nichols. With Eleven Plans Drawn by Allen H. Cox, and Nearly Three Hundred Reproductions of Original Photographs and Drawings by the Author. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

Col. McClure's Memoirs.

COL. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HALF A CENTURY. Pp. 502. 8vo. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Company.

Col. McClure's political papers have given in general form what he now presents, surrounded by recollections of personal import. Formerly the individuality of the writer was somewhat overshadowed by the prominence of his subjects. Here the author is first, and the reader sees Generals, statesmen, politicians, as well as actors and editors, through his eyes and bound more or less by his personal contact. The main point is that from first to last he furnishes new and fresh contributions to the history of the country outside the ordinary lines of historical record, and principally in the fields of political and social development.

With an accurate knowledge of large forces and influences, and with a perfectly justifiable egotism, Col. McClure at the beginning briefly outlines the great development through which the United States has passed in the last half century, and makes the way clear for an appreciation of how the men he knew contributed to this development.

Unlike the writers of most memoirs, Col. McClure does not write from the past forward, but from the present backward. Thus in the earlier chapters we have reminiscences of the McKinley and Cleveland Administrations. The civil war forms the middle ground, while the times of Webster and Sumner are well toward the end of the volume. But notwithstanding this general scheme, the contributions are, for the most part, random—penned when the author was in a particular mood for a particular theme, and arranged in the book as they were written.

Col. McClure believes that had Lincoln lived Jefferson Davis would never have been captured, and this point is only one of many on which the author, differing from generally accepted history, brings to his opinion his personal knowledge and well-sustained argument. The author's style is firm and well balanced. It becomes almost didactic in asserting what he has reason to believe the reader may question, and no little skill in description is employed to make the reader see the scenes and persons with the author's eyes and thereby become persuaded not only of the truth of the picture but of the bearing which Col. McClure thinks it has on history.

MINOR POETS.

Consideration of Another Installment of the Verse of 1902.*

SIMPLICITY appears to be a characteristic of the lesser poets of the present day. They may be sentimental and frequently are; they may sin against the laws of prosody; they may sacrifice the rhyme to the reason or the reason to the rhyme, but they are not, as a rule, either affected or elaborate. They write in verse much as the school children of to-day draw or model or carve, practicing a kind of work that is play without regard to the importance of the result, but with a good deal of honesty in their method, employing no artifices to cover up defects, and letting the structure of the little work of craftsmanship stand plainly forth to the critical view. Therefore, though in comparison with the great best they may be negligible enough, they are seldom irritating. For example, while none of the poetry at present under our notice can compare favorably with that of Mrs. Browning in depth of feeling or wealth of literary associations, none of it is nearly so infuriating as hers is by reason of strained metaphors and theories run mad.

The work of these minor poets at least assumes no special poetic merit, but takes its place modestly in the quiet background against which poetry of a rarer quality shows to peculiar advantage. Unlike much literature purporting to be for children, "Lays for Little Chaps," by Mr. Waterhouse, are in truth written for and not at them. They have the quality closely associated with the name of Eugene Field, but that belongs to many a writer less widely known; they have to do with the things in which children are interested, and which their elders are apt to put aside and forget. The boy who wants to be not an angel, but something in his estimation much better—an engineer; the bitter Christmas wish of Little Willie that Santa Claus might bring him "a new Pa"; the reminiscences of the "orful cross-eyed teacher," the forecasts of the time "w'en I'm growed up," are all written in sympathy with the much exalted and much misunderstood spirit of childhood; while through the verse addressed to an older public runs a vein of the kind of sentiment tolerably certain to find response with all sorts and conditions of parents, and expressed with great simplicity and sincerity. From this latter class we quote the following:

SHE'S GONE AWAY.

Like to take her in my arms;
  Like to soothe her as I did,
Shielding her from wee alarms,
  On my loving bosom hid;

Wish that I could hear her voice
  Ringing out in baby play,
Calling on me to rejoice,
  But I can't—she's gone away.

Sorry that sometimes I said,
  "Do go 'way! You bother me,"
Now there's quietness instead,
  And I long to bothered be.

Why, I'd give the best I know
  Just to hear her romp and play,
And I'd let my writing go,
  But I can't—she's gone away.

There were roses, great and small,
  In her hand that day—that day;
She the sweetest bud of all—
  And she bothered me! I say;

Used to bother me! when I
  I would give the daylight's grace
Just to hear her romping nigh,
  Making riotous the place.

House is very quiet now,
  Very orderly and neat,
Toys not lying anyhow,
  Pitfalls for my careless feet;

No one comes to worry me
  In my work, though oft forbid,
Clam'rous for a throning knee,
  But I wish—I wish she did.

Mr. T. S. Denison, the author of three novels and thirty-six plays, now adds to his budget of printed productions some poems which he defines as "part of the bric-à-brac accumulated in my intellectual workshop during twenty-five years." The best poetry, like port, certainly does not deteriorate with years, but time will not add even to port the flavor that is lacking from the first, and we confess to finding the contents of this entirely unassuming little volume somewhat flavorless. The author tells us in his preface that some of the pieces included are poetry and others merely rhyme. In the poem which he chooses to represent the former division he appeals to love to come late if not early; we quote the concluding stanza, which brings to our mind vague suggestions of Tennyson's "Maud" and of a certain old steel engraving of Youth and Age in a boat which still persists in country homes:

The sun's in the west and the songbirds have flown,
The roses are dead and I'm waiting alone.
Oh, hasten, love, hasten, my heart is still warm;
With love at the ingle we'll laugh at the storm.

No longer my blood like the charger doth spring,
Like gold are the hours thy presence will bring,
I'll cherish thee, dear one, I'll kiss the pale brow,
And our bark shall float outward with love at the prow.

"Occasional verse" is perhaps most appreciated when read upon occasions, but the little collection of poems written in honor of "Days We Remember" is unusually various in manner as well as in subject. The writer attempts nothing more than a simple recognition of the sentiment belonging to the day she is commemorating, and while she reaches the heart in direct and unmysterious ways, she touches it in both her grace and her rollicking moods. The stanzas dedicated to April Fools are a fair example of her pleasant quality:

The April-fools! the April-fools!
  What happy folk are they!
The white flowers deck the cherry boughs,
  And daffodils are gay.
The bluebird calls, the redbreast sings,
  The blackbird pipes all day,
And they believe—the silly things!
  That birds and flowers will stay.
'Tis wind and frost and scorching skies
That make the April-fools grow wise!

The April-fools! the April-fools!
  What happy folk are they!
They're light of head and light of heart,
  And dance the hours away!
Young Love with fluttering purple wings,
  Blithe Hope for them is new;
And they believe—the trustful things!
  That all they say is true!
Sweet simpletons! but who would frown
And shake their air-built castles down?
For dark were life, and full of sighs,
Should all its April-fools grow wise.

Agreeable as simplicity is, however, and strongly as it appeals to the respect of professional carpers, it is possible to overdo it. When some one asked Charles Lamb why he was always aiming at wit, he replied that it was better at any rate than aiming at dullness, and for poets to aim at least at poetry is certainly better than for them to aim at prose. The author of "Swords and Plowshares" thinks differently. An imitator of Walt Whitman and a disciple of Tolstoi, he employs his indisputable poetic gift to indict war and modern society, using Whitman's "verse-paragraph" for his arguments, of which the following stanzas from the poem on "The Anglo-American Alliance" are a fair example, and one that would have delighted the rebellious hearts of Ruskin and Morris:

Hail to the Anglo-American alliance for the vulgarization of the world!
As we took California from Spain and replaced picturesque ranch and convent and plaza with electric trams and telegraph poles and bare wooden boxes of houses, so let us go on and beautify the earth.
Let us plant innumerable Jersey Cities in the Isles of the sea.
Let the foul smoke of Manchester settle down upon the palm groves.
Let our architects plan twenty-story rookeries of corrugated iron in place of mosque and pagoda.
Let us spot the globe with hideous mining camps from Kimberley to the Klondyke.
Unsated with the defilement of our own lands, with the all-devouring cankers of slumdom and villadom, let our vulgar ambition for conquest of new markets show itself abroad in every outward vulgarity.
* * * * * * *
Ah, but there was a time when England expressed herself in beauty.
Where are the sons of the men who built Salisbury Steeple and York Minster?
Such might indeed gladden mankind beyond our borders; but as for us, with all our energetic ugliness, our illiterate, anxious money-getting, our stiff unsociability, let us stay at home until we grow beautiful and beautifying.

"Farm Pictures" by the same author show that he can think and see poetically and his poem to the veery shows that he can write poetically. We are therefore bound to infer that the wordy scolding of which the larger part of his volume is made up is his chosen method of expressing his superior love of art.

"The Standard Upheld, and Other Verses," by Morgan Shepard, upholds the aesthetic standard of Elder & Shepard's publications. It is printed in type resembling the golden type designed by Morris, on delightfully tough dove-colored paper, with well proportioned margins, an ample supply of end papers, red initials, and a strongly decorated title page. While the contents are not so impressive as the setting, the concluding stanza of the title poem breathes sincerity and the ardor of strife:

My Standard shall be held above the swirl
  And backward rush of disappointment's flood.
Held to my breast, when fiercest is the whirl
  Of bitter doubts—oft tremblingly withstood.
Little or great, my Standard is my all:
  In forward rush, in fall precipitate,
In backward rout: beneath the heavy pall
  Of crippled faculties inadequate.
Outward 'tis held, defying circumstance,
  Upward 'tis held to hide the sins of birth,
Inward 'tis locked, to foil the web of Chance,
  Wrapping me close, to meet the glaring dearth
Of fitting mail. 'Tis mine! for all 'tis mine!
  Deep in the Vale of my obscurity,
Or on the heights where close ambitions shine
  Up to my eyes in near maturity.
E'en though I stand before the Door at last,
  Bloody and worn, and panting from the Strife,
Even should then the powers fiercely cast
  Me back again—the Standard of my Life
Shall wave above the torrent of my woe—
  No! no! and no! I will not cast it down
'Til Death shall come—then shall its Legend glow
  Outward and up—"This Standard is my own."

*LAYS FOR LITTLE CHAPS. By Alfred James Waterhouse. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. 1902.

*POEMS AND CONCERTS IN VERSE. By T. S. Denison. Chicago.

*DAYS WE REMEMBER. By Marian Douglas. Boston: Richard G. Badger, the Gorham Press. 1903.

*SWORDS AND PLOWSHARES. By Ernest Crosby. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1902.

*THE STANDARD UPHELD, AND OTHER VERSES. By Morgan Shepard. San Francisco: Elder & Shepard, 1902.

History of Slavery.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press "A Political History of Slavery. Being an Account of the Slavery Controversy from the Earliest Agitations in the Eighteenth Century to the Close of the Reconstruction Period in America," by William Henry Smith, author of "Correspondence of Gen. Arthur St. Clair," etc. The work will be in two volumes. The introduction has been written by Whitelaw Reid. The author was identified with the Abolition movement some years before the Civil War and took an active part in the formation of the Republican Organization in Ohio.

1903

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR JOHN ANDRE. Adjutant General of the British Army in America. By Winthrop Sargent. New edition, with notes and illustrations. Edited by William Abbott. 8vo. Pp. vii.-542. New York: William Abbott.

A CHARACTER OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND. By George Alsop. Reprinted from original edition of 1666. Introduction and notes by Newton D. Mereness. 8vo. Pp. 113. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

HISTORY OF SIENA. By Langton Douglas. Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xxvi.-500. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 net.

THE HESPERIAN TREE. An Annual of the Ohio Valley, 1903. Edited by John James Pratt. Octavo. Pp. x.-460. Columbus, Ohio: S. F. Harriman.

CIVIL WAR TIMES, 1861-1865. By Daniel W. Howe. 12mo. Pp. x.-420. Indianapolis: The Bowen Merrill Company.

A HISTORY OF EGYPT. From the End of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII., B. C. 30. 6 Vols. 12mo. New York: Henry Frowde; Oxford University Press.

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION OF 1849. Being an Account of the Final Struggle in Baden for the Maintenance of Germany's First National Representative Government. By Charles W. Dahlinger. 8vo. Pp. xi.-295. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND HIS AGE. By Joseph McCabe. 12mo. Pp. vii.-516. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

MODERN WARFARE; OR, HOW OUR SOLDIERS FIGHT. By "Ubique." 12mo. Pp. viii.-490. London: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

EARLY VOYAGES. Up and Down the Mississippi. By Cavelier, St. Cosme, Le Sueur, Gravier, and Guignas. Introduction, Notes, and an Index. By John Gilmory Shea. Folio. Pp. xi.-191. Albany: Joel Munsell. $4.

THE GREAT MARQUESS. Life and Times of Archibald, Eighth Earl, and First (and Only) Marquess of Argyll, (1607-61.) By John Willcock. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-306. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

FRENCH ENGRAVERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Lady Dilke. Folio. Pp. xv.-227. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.

GASTON GRIFFIN. A Country Banker. By G. W. Ames. 2 vols. 12mo. Pp. about 200 per vol. Port Jervis, N. Y.: Gazette Publishing Company.

Essays and General Literature.

A COLLECTION OF THE WRITINGS OF JOHN JAMES INGALLS. Essays, Addresses, and Orations. Octavo. Pp. 536. Kansas City: Hudson Kimberly Publishing Company. Cloth. $2.50.

A STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Edward Simonds. 12mo. Pp. 483. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE INTRODUCTIONS TO PLATO. By Benjamin Jowett. Edited by Lewis Campbell. 18mo. Pp. xl.-246. New York: Henry Frowde.

MUSICIANS' WIT, HUMOR, AND ANECDOTE. By Frederick J. Crowest. 12mo. Pp. 423. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

MEDIÆVAL STORIES. By Prof. H. Shuck. Translated by W. E. Harvey. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-322. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

AUTO DA FE AND OTHER ESSAYS. Some Being Essays in Fiction. By the author of "Essays in Paradox," &c. 12mo. Pp. vi.-202. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

Poetry and the Drama.

THE ARGONAUTS OF IMMORTALITY. By Mason Carnes. 8vo. Pp. 212. New York: Brentano's.

THE POETRY OF GEORGE WITHER. Edited by Frank Sidgwick. Two volumes. The Muses Library. 16mo. Pp. about xliv.-200 per volume. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 per set.

PONTIUS PILATE, SAINT RONAN OF BRITTANY, THEOPHILES. Three plays in verse. By Henry Copley Greene. Pp. 89. 12mo. New York: Scott Thaw Company. $1.25 per volume.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF GREECE AND ROME. A Sketch of Its Historic Development. By William J. Anderson and R. Phené Spiers. 8vo. Pp. xvii.-300. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50 net.

Religious.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FAITH. A popular discussion of certain cardinal points of Christian doctrines. By John Arthur Shaw. 12mo. Pp. 306. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. $1.25 net.

THE EDUCATION OF CHRIST. Hillside Reveries. By W. M. Ramsay. 12mo. Pp. 138. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

SELECT PASSAGES FROM THE THEOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF BENJAMIN JOWETT. Edited by Lewis Campbell. 18mo. Pp. xii.-242. New York: Henry Frowde.

THE FAILURE OF RITUALISM. Being a letter to an Episcopalian showing that Ritualism is Protestantism; also editorial observations. By B. F. De Costa. 12mo. Pp. 30. New York: Christian Press Association, 26 Barclay Street.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT EGYPT AND BABYLONIA. The Gifford Lectures on the Ancient Egyptian and Babylonian conception of the Divine delivered in Aberdeen. By A. H. Sayre. 8vo. Pp. vii.-510. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

THE KING'S GARDEN; or, The Life of the World to Come. Compiled by W. M. L. Jay. 12mo. Pp. viii.-375. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

A MANUAL OF CHURCH HISTORY. By Albert Henry Newman. Vol. II. Modern Church History. 12mo. Pp. xi.-724. Philadelphia. American Baptist Publication Society. $1.75 net.

New Editions.

LIVES OF FRIEDRICH SCHILLER AND JOHN STERLING. By Thomas Carlyle. Edinburgh edition. 16mo. Pp. 242. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

HESPERIDES; OR, WORKS BOTH HUMAN AND DIVINE. By Robert Herrick. Together With His Noble Numbers or His Pious Pieces. In 2 vols. Caxton Series. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 per set.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, ESQ. Edited by Lord Braybrooke. 16mo. Pp. vii.-918. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Travel and Description.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LONDON. By Mrs. E. T. Cook. Illustrations by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-478. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

ROUND THE HORN BEFORE THE MAST. By A. Basil Lubbock. With illustrations. 12mo. Pp. x.-374. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

OUTER ISLES. By A. Goodrich-Freer. Illustrations by Allan Barraud. 8vo. Pp. xv.-448. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4 net.

THE EGREGIOUS ENGLISH. By Angus McNeil. 12mo. Pp. viii.-210. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

ITALY. A Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Part I., Northern Italy, Including Leghorn, Florence, Ravenna, &c. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.40 net.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. Vol. III. Washington's Road, (Nemacolin's Path.) The First Chapter of the Old French War. By Arthur Butler Hulbert. 12mo. Pp. 215. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $2 net.

EGYPT PAINTED AND DESCRIBED. By R. Talbot Kelly. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-240. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

Sociological and Political.

THE SOCIAL UNREST. Studies in Labor and Socialist Movements. By John Graham Brooks. 8vo. Pp. 394. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE MORALS OF SUICIDE. Containing Part I., Reviews and Further Statistics. Part II., An Essay on Personality. By the Rev. J. Gurnhill. Vol. II. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

Fiction.

TREASURE ISLAND. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Edited, with notes and an introduction, by Hiram A. Vance. 18mo. Pp. xxix.-229. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

THE WORKS OF JANE AUSTEN. Hempshire edition. Five volumes. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

NOVA SOLYMA. The Ideal City; or, Jerusalem Regained. An Anonymous Romance Written in the Time of Charles I. Now first drawn from obscurity and attributed to the illustrous John Milton." Introduction, translation, literary essays, and a bibliography by the Rev. Walter Begley. Octavo. Two volumes. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 per set, net.

THE ROOM WITH THE LITTLE DOOR. By Roland Burnham Molineux. 12mo. Pp. 263. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

ON THE FIELD OF HONOR. By Annah Robinson Watson. 18mo. Pp. 226. Detroit: The Sprague Publishing Company.

Early Chicago.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY CHICAGO. By Edwin O. Gale. Illustrated by W. E. S. Trowbridge. Pp. 452. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

From time to time the extreme youth of the Windy City is strikingly brought home to us by the announcement in the papers of the death of a man who, it is said, was born in Chicago when the nearest dwelling was three miles distant. But here we have a book written by one of the earlier settlers who to-day is one of the most prominent citizens of the great metropolis on the lake.

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The author's qualifications as an investigator, geologist, and geographer give to the work its stamp of scientific authority, and it can safely be said that it will remain the standard work on the subject of which it treats for many years in the future.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
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BOOKBINDING.

Mr. Bowdoin's interesting article, on another page of this number of THE REVIEW, will give people who are not professionally or commercially interested in the subject a new notion, we should imagine, of the remarkable increase which has taken place in this country of general interest in bookbinding. Time was when most American reading people proudly professed their want of interest in the outsides of the books they were fond of, and even the insides, so long as they were legible. Forty years ago the average products of the American press were such as nobody would put up with now. If you don't believe it, look at any casual American reprint of that time of a "British classic."

There was doubtless a survival of Puritanism in this Spartan disregard for externals. As in many other cases, we may rejoice to have survived the survival. Everybody now wants the best edition of his favorites that he can afford. And the care for type and paper is extending to the binding. Doubtless most volumes issued in cloth remain in cloth, "and justly so." The greatest stimulus to bookbinding would be the general adoption of the French fashion of issuing books, even carefully printed and costly books, in paper covers. To be sure, the French overdo it, for the ordinary French volume will not hold together under the wear and tear of two readings, and the owner is rather lucky if it survives one. "There is measure in things, and there are certain limits." Some of our publishers have been hitting the mean lately by issuing handsome books in the plainest and cheapest pasteboard, and thus holding out an inducement to the purchaser to have them bound, if not actually putting a compulsion upon him to that effect.

It is pleasant to see how American binders are coming to the front, and especially how increasingly bookbinding is coming to be recognized as an appropriate industry for women, and is adding another to the many new avenues of employment for them that have been opened within the recollection of people not yet old. The mechanical deftness which is a feminine endowment more than a masculine comes into play, and also the "taste," which need not be great enough for success in more exacting arts in order to produce pleasing and acceptable results in this.

Scarcely less important is the opportunity the craft opens to the amateur, the number of persons of whom we hear who bind their own books as a "fad." No labor union can disturb the men or the women whose efforts are confined to their own books. And, besides being a most attractive avocation for those who have a call for it, bookbinding has the further advantage that it is an avocation which may at any time when the exigency arises be converted into a vocation. From every point of view the increasing interest in this "art and craft" is matter for congratulation.

JOWETT FOR THE POCKET.

The authorities of Balliol College, Oxford, and Henry Frowde, the publisher, have conferred a real boon on thousands by the selection and publication in a cheap and convenient form of passages from Prof. Jowett's introduction to Plato's Republic and other dialogues. The five fat volumes of the original work are too formidable for the busy man who may not be exactly a scholar and is assuredly not a specialist in Greek literature. But the task of extracting from this repository of sound learning, broad humanity, and apt literary expression enough passages touching a large variety of subjects, and all of living interest, to fill a pocket volume has been performed with sympathy and good taste.

We remember gratefully that a similar service was done for Newman some years ago by Mr. L. E. Gates, with the result that a multitude of readers who have never had the time or patience to master the mysteries of the Oxford movement, or the desire to follow the intricacies of theological discussion, have at hand the means to comprehend and enjoy the charm of Cardinal Newman's literary style and to know something of the rare quality of his mind. In that case the little volume produced was of the not altogether inviting outward appearance thought suitable for textbooks. The publisher, Mr. Holt, we believe, might do well to reissue it in a form as tasteful and inviting as that of these "Select Passages from the Introductions to Plato by Benjamin Jowett" and a companion volume made up of passages from Prof. Jowett's earlier theological writings.

Jowett's introductions to his translation of Plato's dialogues naturally treated of many and divers subjects of human thought and philosophy. The selections made by the late Evelyn Abbott of Balliol (his work is edited by Prof. Lewis Campbell of that college) are neither too brief nor too long. The subjects are of the widest range, from "Friendship," "Marriage," and "The Use of Wine," to "The Immortality of the Soul," and the amount of learning and sound judgment thus placed in a convenient form is really amazing.

THE BORGIA POPE.

This week we give space, some of which can ill be spared, in view of the many other subjects of interest, some more distinctly literary, which press for consideration, to a final installment of communications concerning Mr. William Roscoe Thayer's estimate of the character of the Borgia Pope. Mr. Thayer's well-grounded statements in his admirable review of the first volume of the Cambridge Modern History called forth some letters, the publication of which inevitably and quite properly drew a reply from Mr. Thayer. This was printed last week, and surely met the accusations of unfairness against him vigorously, sensibly, and conclusively, and, in the circumstances, with sufficient urbanity.

We can find room this week for only a small selection of late letters on this subject, the discussion of which we must now request our readers to discontinue; for it might be prolonged indefinitely without profitable result, and though, as it seems to us, Mr. Thayer's arguments carry conviction with them, yet now, as ever, "he that complies against his will is of the same opinion still." The discussion began over a literary point, but it threatens to wax theological and sectarian, and must now discontinue, or such of the disputants as are eager to continue it must find another and less crowded arena for their purpose.

The Booklover.

The mid-Winter number of The Booklover (January-February) well sustains the established reputation of that "magazine of booklore" as "a miscellany of curiously interesting and generally unknown facts about the world's literature and literary people." The contents, original and selected, are excellent. Among the new articles are "A Unique Collection of German Classics," by James Taft Hatfield; "Among Constantinople Bookshops," by Henry Otis Dwight, and "The Bodleian Library," by Ernest A. Savage. The illustrations include some unique reproductions of fine bookbindings, bookplates and title-pages.

Tolstoi.

Count Leo Tolstoi has been at pains to publicly protest against the continually recurring reports of his illness in the newspapers. The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard explains that all Russia, from the official world down to the ignorant peasant, from the Church which hates and has shown that it fears him to the political dreamers who are aware of the power of his name, is stirred, as hardly any other intelligence could stir it, by any news of a threatening nature about the health of Tolstoi. Church and police are prepared for an outbreak when he dies. Detailed instructions as to what is to be done when his death is announced have been given out. The correspondent adds that it is 'an added pang in the recurring ailments of old age to know that news is awaited not merely by the anxious love of friends, or out of the common feelings of humanity, but even more by the eagerness of those whose only aim is to make political capital out of a National calamity."

Magazine Notes.

A noteworthy article in The Era for the current month is "The Revelations at Nippur," by Allan Sutherland. Augustus Fremont's article on "Life More Abundant for Indoor People," urging the need of systematic physical exercise, is another excellent contribution. Morris Philips writes of "The London Omnibus," while Horace Townsend, R. H. Stoddard, and Caroline Ticknor are among the other contributors.

The latest number of The Biblical World contains "The Transformation of the Local Divinities Into Gods," by Prof. S. I. Curtiss; "The Jews in Modern Palestine," by Dr. E. W. G. Masterman, and "Psalm 46: An Interpretation," by Prof. Hermann Gunkel.

Ad Sense, published in Chicago, is a magazine devoted to the ins and outs of the advertising business. It is full of striking statements and pictures that arrest the eye.

The Four-Track News for January has timely articles designed to take one's mind away from the snow and ice and bitter blasts of this climate, and also to give him information to help him take his body away, if he has money and leisure.

From Battle Creek, Mich., comes The Pilgrim, an illustrated magazine edited by Willis J. Abbott, which treats of politics, literature, theatrical doings, and the news of the world in general. Editorially, this periodical has a socialistic tendency.

Some Stevenson Letters.

"Some Letters by Robert Louis Stevenson: With an Introduction by Horace Townsend," is the title of an attractive little book published in a limited edition by Ingalls Kimball. The paper and typography are all that could be desired, while a good reproduction of Sir William Richmond's portrait of Stevenson serves as frontispiece. Mr. Townsend, in an introduction, expresses his opinion concerning published selections from the correspondence of dead men:

Positively, they must throw light upon the literary methods of the writer, upon his relation to and views upon art, life, and morals; negatively, they must not raise the veil upon those domestic privacies with which the outside world has no concern.

Stevenson's frank, kindly, diverting letters to Trevor Haddon, now a fashionable London portrait painter, but when the letters were written, twenty-three years ago, a struggling art student, do throw some light on the writer's views of art and literature, and are otherwise suitable enough for preservation in this tasteful form.

The New Montaigne.

The ample page and handsome, clear type of the new edition of "The Essays of Montaigne," (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $120 per set,) will satisfy those few collectors who have been forehanded enough to secure copies. The edition of 250 copies was practically sold before publication. Typographically, and in every other mechanical respect, admirable, the new Montaigne is also a fine example of literary scholarship. The editor, George B. Ives, has adhered closely to the third edition (1652) of the translation of "Still Resolute John Florio," slightly changing the language in a comparatively small number of cases; but a different system of punctuation has been adopted. The marginal references in the third edition of Florio have all been revised and corrected. Mr. Ives divides his "notes" into three classes, those which relate to the text, those which relate to Montaigne's authorities, and "miscellaneous."

A Volume on Socialism

John Graham Brooks's book on labor and Socialistic movements, entitled "The Social Unrest," has been published this week by the Macmillan Company. The author traces the social unrest chiefly to economic changes, as they bear upon political and social ideals, and it is peculiar on account of the apparent conflict between commercial and political aspirations. Mr. Brooks carefully analyzes Socialism and its two highest points of development—political Socialism in Germany and economic Socialism in Belgium. The author believes that society is enabled to cooperate with Socialism through the transformation in its practical aims. The book contains chapters on "Politics and Business," "The Social Unrest," "The Economic Significance of the Social Question," "Socialism; History and Theory," and "Machinery versus Man and Society."

"Who's Who" for 1903.

The Macmillan Company has just published the new "Who's Who," which now reaches its fifty-fifth issue. In its 1,352 pages it gives the names of everybody who is anybody in England, as well as of too many who are nobodies anywhere. Still, it is now the only publication of its kind in Great Britain, and can afford to take some liberties with a patient public. The many useful tables which formerly occupied some 100 and more pages of the first part have been cut down with each succeeding issue, until this time they have been thrown out entirely. They are promised for a later separate volume. Only "The Royal Family" and "Obituary" are retained in this issue, as they require only four pages.

ONLY EYESTRAIN.

ONLY eyestrain, indeed, but that is quite enough, as it seems now to be the cause of more than half the ills that flesh is heir to. We have already referred, with polite amazement, but not irreverently, to Dr. George M. Gould's new book, called "Biographic Clinics," which attributes the ill-health of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning to a "morbid function" of the eyes.

That book is now before us and compels respectful consideration. In fact, it inspires a certain kind of awe. The rebuke it administers to history, literary criticism, and medical science is severe, but certainly well-merited if Dr. Gould's reasoning is sound.

The fault of the medical practitioner is, it seems, that he has not been accustomed to look upon each patient as both "a history and a prophecy." To be sure, the ordinary medical practitioner is called in to cure sickness, to diagnose a complaint, prescribe, or administer remedies, get done with it as soon as possible and render his bill for services. The ordinary patient objects very much to being considered as either a history or a prophecy.

But this branch of Dr. Gould's argument does not relate solely to literature. We cannot follow him in his arraignment of other physicians, which, in its mere terms, greatly resembles similar arraignments on other grounds. Dr. Gould's book is published in Philadelphia by P. Blakiston & Co., and is on sale at the bookstores for $1 net, which is a small sum to pay for a volume so full of revelation. We respectfully commend it to notice.

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Dr. Gould bravely starts out to "historically envisage," by medical description, the lives of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning. He admits that there is "an almost utter lack of clinical data" to go upon, and that he can only "catch glimpses, faint and fleeting, of the facts through the incidental, unintended, and medically crude allusions of friends, or of the poor patients as they groan and sigh under the load of their uncomprehended afflictions."

We are led to infer that Dr. Gould restricts his biographic clinics to these "five of the greatest geniuses of England," because their malady was "eyestrain," and that is his specialty. "The field," he declares, "will be found untilled and productive by specialists in other departments in medicine." But "eyestrain" has had a "subtle and astonishing influence upon character, upon literature, and even upon history." He pauses to wonder what his five great geniuses could not have done "if this morbidizing horror had not clutched their hearts with its palsying and despoiling hand."

In fact, one-tenth of all the persons in the world who are compelled to work with their eyes are, according to this alarming authority, having havoc played with their minds, dispositions, and work-a-day lives by this unrecognized disease. Astigmatism and its accompanying evils are factors in the drink problem, the labor problem, and all social disturbances.

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Dr. Gould's method of procedure, in the body of his book, is to group together such statements relating to the ill-health of each of his subjects, found in biographies and letters, as suit his purpose, and then to emphasize by sophisticated and eloquent argument the testimony thus obtained. Thus we learn that De Quincey's famous twitchings in the region of the stomach and his earlier pains in the head, supposed to be caused by a blow, were symptoms of eyestrain. On the other hand, his addiction to the opium habit was the result of eyestrain. The malady began in his case in his fourteenth year, when he had already read and studied far too much, and had become perhaps the finest Greek scholar in Europe. Dr. Gould points triumphantly to the assured fact that, in his later years, De Quincey used but one eye while reading and writing; though he could use both, without difficulty, in looking at distant objects.

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Having proved to his own satisfaction, and certainly in an exceedingly readable and interesting way, that these five famous men of strong constitutions, each of whom lived to a good old age, were afflicted with "reflex ocular neurosis" or something of that sort, Dr. Gould devotes a chapter or so to some rather more scientific remarks on astigmatism and eyestrain, and the recent advance made in this branch of medical science. Undoubtedly his book will be a boon to the oculists, but while it has a somewhat fanciful tone, and a tendency toward sensationalism, it is of a very fair literary character, too. Dr. Gould writes of his famous victims as one who knows what they wrote and the value of it.

1903

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—John Lane will publish here soon E. J. Carpenter's book called "The American Advance: A Study in Territorial Expansion," illustrated with a unique map showing the gradual growth of the United States from the time of the Revolution to the present day. The same publisher announces an amusing book by Wilfrid Jackson, a new humorist, entitled "Wayzgoose's Holiday."

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Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in February a new book by Miss E. E. Somerville and Miss Violet Martin, ("Martin Ross,") authors of the very amusing experiences of "An Irish Royal Marine." The book will consist of short stories, all Irish, and mostly of a sporting character, and it will be illustrated by Miss Somerville. Miss Martin has lately been undergoing a rest cure for an injury to her spine received in the hunting field.

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Prof. William Angus Knight has resigned the chair of Moral Philosophy, which he has held at St. Andrews University, Scotland, since 1876, and will devote himself hereafter to literature. He is preparing a book of reminiscences and correspondence of his eminent friends, which Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish. Prof. Knight was on very intimate terms with Browning, Carlyle, and Tennyson. He has visited Tolstoi, from whom he has received many letters. Prof. Knight is also preparing for publication his "Intimations of Immortality," based on the lectures he delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston.

***

George Bernard Shaw is preparing for publication in book form one of those queer compositions of his which he ironically calls plays. This, he amusingly insists, will be a "modern comedy," and doubtless it will be characteristic of the author. It will be prefaced by a dedicatory epistle to Arthur B. Walkley, dramatic critic of The Times, and in addition to the four acts of the play the book will include "much politico-philosophical matter."

***

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle have completed a romance entitled "The Incomparable Bellairs," which deals with the life of the lively little widow who was the principal figure in "The Bath Comedy" by the same authors. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are also writing a new romantic novel of modern life to be called "Rose of the World."

***

E. Way Elkington, a contributor to Cassell's "Sports of the World," has published this week, through Messrs. Treherne & Co., a novel entitled "A Lucky Shot." Elkington, who lived many years in New Zealand, has utilized his experiences of sport in that country. The love interest of the book centres in the romance of a Maori beauty.

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Ian Maclaren, by medical advice, has canceled all public engagements until the end of next July. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seton Merriman have gone to Dalmatia for a Winter holiday. E. B.

American Literature.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson is lecturing in the Lowell Institute (Boston) course this year on "American Literature in the Nineteenth Century." "The Philadelphia Period" was the title of his second lecture, delivered last week. Some of the statements in this were striking and uncommonly suggestive. For instance, Col. Higginson pointed out that "American intellect first found a voice not like Greece in poetry, but like Rome in oratory." In many cases our early orators, whose eloquence was so effective in making history, retain their English reputation to this day, but there are exceptions. For instance, Col. Higginson said that Ernest Hartley Coleridge, who is now working on an annotated edition of Byron, asked him if there was any such American as "P. Henry," having found that name among some notes to a poem of Byron's.

Philadelphia at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the American literary centre. Col. Higginson's lecture largely related to Joseph Denny, the editor of The Portfolio, and Charles Brockden Brown, especially the latter. Brown died at the age of twenty-nine. He was an invalid all his life, yet he accomplished much, and is called "the father of American fiction." some notes to a poem of Byron.

With all his inflation of style, he was undoubtedly, in his way, a careful observer. The proof of this is that he has preserved for us many minor points of life and manners which make the Philadelphia of a century ago now more familiar to us through him than is any other American city of that period. He gives us the roving Indian; the newly arrived French musician with violin and monkey; the one-story farmhouses, where boarders were entertained at a dollar a week; the gray cougar amid caves of limestone. We learn from him "the dangers and toils of a midnight journey in a stage-coach in America. The roads are knee-deep in mire, winding through crags and pits, while the wheels groan and totter and the curtain and roof admit the wet at a thousand seams." We learn the proper costume for a youth of good family—"nankeen coat striped with green, a white silk waistcoast elegantly needle wrought, cassimere pantaloons, stockings of variegated silk, and shoes that in their softness vie with satin." When dressing himself this favored youth ties his flowing locks with a black ribbon. We find from him that "stage boats" then crossed twice a day from New York to Staten Island, and we discover also with some surprise that negroes were freely admitted to ride in stages in Pennsylvania, although they were liable half a century later to be ejected from street cars. We learn also that there were negro free schools in Philadelphia. All this was before 1801.

Lewes and George Eliot.

Of course the recent death of an old woman named Lewes in England set the tongues of the gossips a-going. There is really nothing new, as there is surely nothing edifying, to say of the relations of G. H. Lewes and George Eliot. But, after all these years, something false has been said of that union, in a high place, apropos of the death of Lewes's legal widow, and to contradict that false statement an Edinburgh lady, E. Katharine Bates, says what seems to us the last word on the subject in a letter to The Times of London:

Some years ago I was taking tea with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewes, the being the son of George Henry Lewes, to whom George Eliot left her MSS. and most of her possessions,) and the conversation turned upon the subject to which your remarks refer. I had often heard some such suggestions made, and had greatly desired to know the truth of the matter. That afternoon Mr. Charles Lewes accompanied me downstairs to the hall door, and by a sudden and overpowering impulse I was led to ask him whether it were true that his father had left his mother owing to the influence of George Eliot. "It is a wicked falsehood," was his answer. "My mother had left my father before he and George Eliot had ever met each other. George Eliot found a ruined life, and she made it into a beautiful life. She found us poor little motherless boys, and what she did for us no one on earth will ever know"; and his whole face lighted up with emotion, and the tears came to his eyes as he said this to me. He then continued in these words: "I am the son of the woman who people say was wronged by George Eliot and by my father. I have told you the real truth of the matter, and you have my authority to repeat it, wherever and whenever such a statement is made again in your presence." A few months later Mr. Charles Lewes died in Egypt, and I should have had no second chance of learning what I did on this undeniable authority. I do not know whether Mrs. Charles Lewes is in England, and have no time to find out, being on the eve of sailing for Burma. But, as your obituary notice distinctly infers that the family separation was the act of Mr. Lewes and not of Mrs. Lewes, I am obviously bound by a promise to the dead to repeat what the son of Mrs. Lewes then said to me.

The Demand for Rare Books.

In an article reviewing the important London book sales of last year The Athenaeum endeavors to discriminate between the firmly established demand and the passing fancy for certain books. This, it seems, is not an easy task. "The difficulty encountered at the very commencement of any attempt to discriminate between the true and false fire which animates the advanced bookman is one of selection and the power to distinguish between a passing fancy and a firm and permanent demand. This difficulty is seldom observable at first sight, for passing fancies in the matter of books have usually every appearance of solidity. They seem substantial enough while their life lasts, and it is only when it has flickered out that the great awakening comes, and it is realized that what looked so permanent was nothing more than a dream. It is not, of course, suggested that books are bought in these cases on commercial principles, to sell again. Were that all, the average bookman of moderate means might set about ruining himself with the utmost confidence.

"The records of the last season, amplifying those of at least a dozen prior ones, show what classes of books are in firm demand. To speak of foreign as well as English books, those which illustrate the rise and early progress of the art of printing are becoming scarcer and more valuable every year; but then this class is not only very expensive, but can hardly be 'collected' now. Not all the magic art of Sotheby can raise more than a moderate number of these phantoms from their lurking places. The only thing is that dates are being put forward, so to speak, and we are jumping from the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries to a later period. This is inevitable, and in the ordinary course of events must happen in the case of other classes of books also. Americana are being advanced in date, what the Elzevir collectors used to call the 'right' years being much more recent than they once were. The same thing is happening in the case of the early literature of most European countries. The very old and coveted volumes have become too scarce and costly to be procurable without the maximum of difficulty, therefore substitute more modern works of the same kind, till they, too, vanish away, and then newer books still, and so on ad infinitum, always remembering that time makes everything old at last. That is the argument, and it is perfectly sound, though there is a slight difficulty in a complete realization of it—no one who does not live to the age of Hermippus may expect to see what is now modern become otherwise. Still the process is going on, and there are more 'right' dates now than formerly.

"During the last few years good editions of works recognized as classic, no matter in what language they may be written, have advanced by leaps and bounds. Our own tongue naturally appeals more forcibly to us in one respect, but it has no monopoly. It is not solely because they are English that the plays of our old dramatists have become objects of extreme interest, and when met with in anything like condition command prices that would have shocked the prosaic school of twenty years ago. The question was once debated whether an author who is not classical can become so by age, and to the great comfort of not a few of us the decision was in the affirmative. Should he write about something in particular, and not derange his epitaphs more than occasionally, he falls into line with his fellows in time.

"Many of these old plays would not seem to be remarkable for much, yet they take their place as memorials of what once was and of their writers. So, also, when these same writers, or, indeed, any authors of recognized position, time-made or otherwise, have annotated or even inscribed their names in any book that belonged to them, or which they borrowed, its interest is enhanced. Even if it be known to have come from a famous library the same holds good, though in a minor degree. Some peculiarity in the binding usually passes for proof in this respect where more direct evidence is not to be had, and that seems reasonable.

"Works having colored plates have recently been in great demand, those of a sporting and race character especially. So far as first-rate copies of works of this kind are concerned, nothing need be objected; but it is very doubtful whether the many half-bound and cropped examples do more than minister to a passing craze."

Development of Criticism.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to issue a new and revised edition of Prof. W. Basil Worsfold's "Principles of Criticism." The purpose of the book is to present an account of the main principles of literary criticism, and these principles are illustrated by quotations from great writers. Prof. Worsfold has done the translations from the French, German, and Greek.

In his introductory on "Aspects of Literature," the author says that comparison lies at the root of all our judgments in art and literature, and that our judgments are valid in proportion as the range of experience on which they are based is of greater or less extent. "The ordinary processes," he continues, "which minister to mental growth, and to the training of eye and ear—education, experience, travel, and opportunities of social converse—together provide material, which, unconsciously applied, is sufficient to enable us to form approximately correct judgments on everyday questions." But works of art must have something on which to base an opinion of their merits or demerits.

The book opens with Plato's view of literature. The author declares that Plato recognized literature as a vehicle of knowledge. He writes:

Plato, in recognizing literature and art as vehicles of knowledge, assumed that their method was identical with the method of his own dialectic; it remained for Aristotle to distinguish between the method of art and the method of logic, and, in so doing, to point out in what respect a resemblance between the productions of art and the external reality upon which they were based was to be expected.

Aristotle considers poetry as a branch of art. In the "Ethics" he defines art as "a union of a productive faculty and reason." His definition of "tragedy" is "an imitation of a serious and complete action which has magnitude." Prof. Worsfold quotes Lessing, Addison, Plato, Victor Cousin, Matthew Arnold, and other critics and authors. In his last chapter on "Authority in Literature and Art," the author says:

The authority of the critic depends upon the fact of this agreement (of writers widely separated by intervals of time and circumstance); and in order to maintain his authority, he must do two things: he must distinguish between the rules which are partial, and the principles which are permanent; and he must confine himself to an application of the latter. This is the goal towards which criticism has advanced; towards which it is still steadily advancing. Its development exhibits a gradual limitation of the scope of its rules, and a gradual extension of the scope of its principles.

The volume has appended an index of the authors quoted and an index of subjects.

Protestant Episcopal Almanac.

Whittaker's Churchman's Almanac and Parochial List, which is the Protestant Episcopal Yearbook for 1903, while primarily an official publication of that Church in America, is of general interest. The unification of the missionary energies of the Church and the attendant equitable apportionment of her missionary offerings among the various dioceses of the land are subjects that are set forth in a clear, comprehensive fashion. Two charts show the per capita gifts exclusive of legacies and bequests since 1878, one for domestic and one for foreign missions. Over $300,000 was expended last year for the former and about $260,000 for the latter. Special objects, legacies, expenses, &c., bring the grand total for both branches up to more than $960,000. The various mission, Bible and tract societies, annuities for the clergy, guilds, Sunday school commissions, church clubs, and miscellaneous organizations are named, with their officers, home addresses, and, in many cases, their assets, &c. There are lists of churches and chapels in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Philadelphia, giving location, rector, seating capacity, &c. The first part of the book is devoted to the parochial list of the United States, geographically and alphabetically. Finally, the clergy in 1901-02 numbered 5,128 for 6,947 parishes and missions, while the grand total of contributions was over $13,000,000.

Mohammedan India.

The new volume to be added to the Story of the Nation Series by G. P. Putnam's Sons is "Mediaeval India, Under Mohammedan Rule, 712-1764," by Stanley Lane-Poole, M. A., Litt. D., M. R. I. A., Professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin. Prof. Lane-Poole tells of the rule established by the Turks in India. India was a storehouse of treasure, and this is what led the Turks to try to convert the Hindus. The native Princes fought the Mohammedans at every step, and for six centuries the Hindus submitted to their rule. Prof. Lane-Poole treats the customs and institutions of the people and the remains which are found in India at the present time. The book is illustrated with many half-tone plates. The author has written three other volumes in the Story of the Nation Series—"The Moors in Spain," "Turkey," and "The Barbary Corsairs."

State Museum Bulletins.

"A Guide to the Mineralogic Collections of the New York State Museum," by Herbert P. Whitlock, published at 40 cents, as Bulletin 58 of the State Museum, is a companion volume up to the "Geologic Collections" issued four years ago by the Director, Frederick J. Merrill. Advanced students and teachers of mineralogy will find this unpretentious little volume helpful. Some forty pages of terse, clear, introductory definitions precede the "Descriptions of Mineral Species," which range from native elements through sulphides and oxygen salts to meteorites. Besides thirty-nine photographs of actual specimens, there are 250 outline drawings explaining crystallography and eleven models on heavy cardboard ready marked for folding and pasting.

A monograph on the metallic implements of the New York Indians, by William M. Beauchamp, with 180 photographs of prehistoric relics, is issued as Museum Bulletin No. 55, at 25 cents. A comprehensive index closes each volume, according to the custom of the University of the State of New York, of which the State Museum is a part.

More About Mr. Peake's Book.

"The Pride of Tellfair," by Elmore Elliott Peake, author of "The Darlingtons," which will be published Feb. 6 by Harper & Brothers, is not a collection of stories, as recently announced, but a modern novel in which love is the moving theme. The scenes are laid in a small Northern Illinois town. The hero is a typical young Western lawyer. He is shrewd, faithful to his friends, and fond of horses. He is kind to his stenographer, the daughter of an old friend, and she falls in love with him. About this time a young lady and her sister return to Tellfair, after an absence during which they lost their fortune and family, and the lawyer becomes their legal adviser. He falls in love with the new-comer, who is in every way superior to his stenographer, and, after a long time, makes her love him. There are said to be some amusing characters in the story, such as Judge Norman Walrod, who in his charge to the jury in a ham-stealing case begins his speech with, "Gentlemen, the case is up to you," and ends it with an admonition not to "tamper with his smokin' tobacco."

"At the Russian Bath."

Ainslee's for February is at hand, with a capital selection of original short stories and sketches, but nothing better than "At the Russian Bath," by Katharine Metcalf Roof, a clever bit of comedy, unique in conception, and amusingly and naturally developed.

THE SUCCESS OF THE PIT.

This last work by Frank Norris was published on Thursday and we hope to complete orders to-day.

An overwhelming number of orders have reached us, and the presses are at work on new editions of the book; but it is likely that we shall soon again be behind, notwithstanding the fact that we can turn out several thousand books a day. This purely business side of the question is spoken of here only because it is a gratification to know that a fine and masterly piece of work finds as quick and great an appreciation with the public as with the critics.

Here are a few recent extracts:

"More convincing than 'The Octopus,' more pleasing than 'McTeague,' more dramatic than any of Norris's other works. It shows that he was gaining a firmer grasp of his art, and was in the way of becoming one of our greatest novelists. . . . A fine, strong piece of fiction, one of the best of its kind."—EDWIN L. SHUMAN IN CHICAGO RECORD.

OWEN WISTER says in THE WORLD'S WORK:

"It belongs to a group of financial novels, certain of which are familiar to all of us—'Mammon & Company,' for instance, and 'The Market Place' and Mr. Hope's new story.

"I think Frank Norris has outstripped them all."

"It is a great story, but it is more than a story; it is a philosophic study of certain phases of American life. It is big; it has the bigness of the American Continent, the bigness of the American spirit, and for this reason, if for no other, comes as near being the real American novel as any that has gone before."—INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Many of The Times readers live far from bookstores. For their convenience we append this blank.

N. Y. T.
1-17.

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ALEXANDER VI.

Final Letters on the Borgia, Pope and Kindred Topics.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in his "Statement of the Real Character of the Borgia Pope," in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, did not squarely meet the objections made to his remarks as published on Dec. 27. While the statement was vigorous, it was not at all to the point. Mr. Thayer, and not Dr. Garnett, was the one criticised. To sustain himself with an a fortiori argument, Mr. Thayer turns to Dr. Garnett, whom he had previously discredited. But Dr. Garnett is not permitted to speak in his own way. His sentences are torn from their context, and statements are quoted without the qualifying sentences and clauses that appear in the monograph. It would be difficult for Dr. Garnett to recognize his thought in each of the extracts cited. I would give the paragraphs containing all the citations if I thought you would give me the space. Here is but one: "Men said that Alexander had bribed the French Ministers; probably he had." I find the passage thus in Garnett: "Men said that Alexander had bribed the French Ministers; probably he had, but, corrupt or incorrupt, they could scarcely have advised Charles otherwise." "Probably" in Dr. Garnett's vocabulary is equivalent to "indisputably" in Mr. Thayer's. The word "sub-diocesal" is substituted for "sub-diaconal," and thus the entire meaning of the clause is changed in one of the extracts. This may have been a mistake of the compositor. The other mistakes are not verbal, but they are of much more importance, and not a single passage quoted by Mr. Thayer is unqualified by Dr. Garnett.

Whatever the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Garnett, one must respect him because he gives evidence everywhere of care and study. Mr. Thayer deprecates all discussion as to the value of historical evidence relative to the character of Alexander VI. He is ready to give his opinion, but he waxes wroth when some one suggests that this opinion may be wrong. Mr. Thayer is respectfully informed that Mr. Hanren was aware of the character given Alexander VI. by the late J. Addington Symonds in his "Renaissance in Italy." The reference to Guicciardini had no purpose but to show some traits in the character of the Italian historian.

Mr. Thayer professes not to be aware that some writers have "dared to pretend that Lucrezia, Cesare, and the Duke of Gandia were not Alexander's progeny." There are such writers, however, and I take the liberty of mentioning the Rev. Reuben Parsons, D. D., and M. Ch. Barthélemy. Reference to the pretension may be found in the footnote on Pages 8 and 9 in the former's "Some Lies and Errors of History," (Notre Dame, Ind., 1892,) and on Page 48 in the third volume of M. Barthélemy's "Erreurs et Mensonges Historiques," (Paris, 1876.)

J. H. HAAREN.

Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in his reply in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Jan. 10, 1903, to my exceptions to his criticism on the character of Alexander VI., as given by Dr. Richard Garnett in Volume I. of the "Cambridge Modern History," says that "Dr. Garnett's portrait leaves the Borgia an almost all-round monster." As I consider that no one who reads, not selected sentences, but the whole characterization by Dr. Garnett, which is not long, will think so, I ask you to print some of the passages Mr. Thayer saw fit not to quote.

Dr. Garnett says, Page 241: "Alexander's character has undoubtedly gained by the scrutiny of modern historians. It was but natural that one accused of so many crimes and unquestionably the cause of many scandals should alternately appear as a tyrant and as a voluptuary. Neither description suits him."

This does not seem much like "an almost all-round monster." Dr. Garnett continues: "The groundwork of his character was extreme exuberance of nature. The Venetian Ambassador calls him a carnal man, not implying anything morally derogatory, but meaning a man of sanguine temperament, unable to control his passions and emotions. This perplexed the cool, unimpassioned Italians of the diplomatic type then prevalent among rulers and statesmen, and their misapprehensions have unduly prejudiced Alexander, who, in truth, was not less but more human than most Princes of his time."

"Not less but more human" does not give much ground for the term "monster."

Dr. Garnett continues: "This excessive 'carnality' wrought in him for good and ill."

Dr. Garnett is very careful to put the word carnality in quotation marks, because he wishes it to be understood in the sense used by the Venetian Ambassador as "not morally derogatory." Mr. Thayer supplies the word carnality in quoting the next sentence from Dr. Garnett, but fails to put in the quotation marks, or give any hint of the special sense in which the author intended the word should be understood.

A little further on, between two passages in the paragraph quoted by Mr. Thayer, occurs this passage. "On the other hand, his (Alexander's) geniality and joyousness preserved him from tyranny in the ordinary sense of the term; considering the absolute character of his authority and the standard of his time, it is surprising how little, outside the regions of la haute politique, is charged against him."

Will Mr. Thayer have us believe that Dr. Garnett meant the man whose character he thus states to be considered "an almost all-round monster"?

In his original critique Mr. Thayer said that Dr. Garnett conceded one murder as committed by Alexander VI. What Dr. Garnett actually says is this:

"There remains the charge of secret poisoning, from motives of cupidity, which, indeed, appears established, or nearly so, only in a single instance." Surely this "appears established or nearly so" would be a very poor judicial decision on which to hang a man for murder.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Thayer has not quoted a single expression of Dr. Garnett's that is not so modified by the context in which it stands in the original work as to have quite a different meaning from what it has when standing alone. For instance, Mr. Thayer mentions the divorce granted by Alexander to Lucretia Borgia from her husband, Giovanni Sforza. He does not say that divorce was granted after careful investigation for a reason which at the present time would suffice for the Catholic Church to grant a decree of nullity of marriage.

Dr. Garnett says, after treating of the divorce: "The transaction also serves to discredit in some measure the charges brought against the Borgia of secret poisoning, which would have been more easily and conveniently employed than the disagreeable and scandalous method of a legal process."

Mr. Thayer quotes the part of a sentence: "He had been tortuous, perfidious, temporizing under stress of circumstances." Read this in connection with the preceding sentence and the rest of its own sentence, and note the modification in meaning. "Some passages in his (Alexander's) conduct might appear ambiguous; in the main, however, whether impelled by honorable or by selfish motives, he had acted as became a patriotic Italian Prince, and he was the only Italian Prince who had done so. He had been tortuous, perfidious, temporizing under stress of circumstances, yet in the main he had obeyed the first and great commandment, to keep the foreigner out of Italy." It must not be forgotten that Alexander was a temporal as well as a spiritual ruler, and that politics and patriotism sometimes lead to actions that are hard for even one to defend except those who belong to the party.

Mr. Thayer quotes: "Men said that Alexander had bribed the French Ministers. Probably he had." The rest of the sentence, not quoted, reads as follows: "But corrupt or incorrupt, they could scarcely have advised Charles otherwise." We are led to believe that Alexander bribed them for some heinous crime. We find that at most he "probably bribed" them to persuade their master, the King, to adopt the policy best for himself.

Mr. Thayer says that Dr. Garnett strangely omits "Baron Corvo's" name from his bibliography. The omission is not strange. Baron Corvo repudiated his own book. When it was going through the press he wished to expunge, on the strength of original investigations, still more of the scandals against the Borgia family and his publishers refused to allow him to do so. His letter in the matter is familiar to readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. There is then excellent reason for quoting Baron Corvo, as far as he goes, in defense of Alexander.

If Mr. Thayer wants authorities for blackening the character of Alexander VI. he will find them in almost any Catholic history of the Church or the Popes—Darras, Alzog, and Pastor. It is historians outside the Church who, from recent investigations, defend him. Let us have the last truth in the matter.

Two sentences of the preface of this history under discussion ("The Cambridge Modern History") are very striking: "Great additions have of late been made to our knowledge of the past; the long conspiracy against the revelation of truth has gradually given way, and competing historians all over the civilized world have been zealous to take advantage of the change. The honest student finds himself continually deserted, retarded, misled by the classics of historical literature, and has to hew his own way through multitudinous transactions, periodicals, and official publications in order to reach the truth."

This reminds us of the Comte de Maistre's expression just a hundred years ago, "History for the last 300 years has been a conspiracy against the truth." At last the conspiracy is being broken.

JAMES J. WALSH.

New York, Jan. 14, 1903.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It now lacks but a few months of twenty years since Leo XIII. published his memorable letter on historical studies and opened all the Vatican archives to students of research in the domain of history. One of the first fruits of this new departure was the undertaking of a history of the Popes since the Great Schism of the West, by a layman, Ludwig Pastor, Professor of History in the Jesuit University of Innspruck. In the letter above referred to the Pope says: "Never fear to tell the truth; never dare to tell a lie." This advice Pastor has faithfully followed. His third volume, the fifth and sixth of the English version, edited by Father Frederick Ignatius Antrobus, a Dominican, contains the history of Alexander VI. The historian finds that Pope guilty on nearly all the counts—immorality while a priest, Archbishop, and a Cardinal, simony in procuring his election as Pope, and nepotism in providing lavishly for his offspring. Nor does Pastor attempt to palliate the crimes of either father or children. He vindicates the character of Lucretia, however, but has nothing to say in favor of Caesar.

With Mr. Thayer's position, therefore, I have no fault to find, but only with the spirit animating his articles. To him history is his story. He is evidently biased; so that, while his statement may be correct, his way of making it is offensive. History is a record of facts, such as the documents show them, not such as any one may see fit to mutilate or interpret these documents. Mr. Thayer may be just as good an authority as Dr. Garnett, but he is not the man to tell us that he is a better one.

Then why all this harping on Alexander VI.? It shows weakness on the part of the Church's opponents when they can find little else to allege to her detriment. There was a Judas among the Apostles; and at this average of one to twelve, among the Popes there would be twenty-two like Alexander VI. And as the evangelists do not try to explain away either Judas's betrayal or Peter's denial, so neither should the faithful Catholic historian fear to admit, no matter how much he may lament, the Borgia crimes. These delinquencies, as Hallam properly admits, have nothing to do with the dogmatic teachings of the Church. How many good, sincere, honest Lutherans, Anglicans, and Calvinists fail to regard the leaders of the Reformation movement in Germany, England, France, and Scandinavia as ideals of moral righteousness, not to say sanctity?

FRANCIS T. FUREY,

Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 12, 1903.

IV.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

After I read the remarks by Messrs. Thayer, Haaren, and Walsh on Alexander VI. in your issue of Dec. 27 and Jan. 3, I turned to the new edition of "The Realencyclopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche," Leipsic, 1896-1902, now in course of publication, to find out what it had to say. The article on that Pope was written by the late Prof. Zopffell of Strasburg revised by Prof. Hauck of Leipsic, the most eminent authority in Germany in church history, (except Harnack.) This encyclopedia is written in a scientific spirit, embodying the results of the latest research, and without prejudice against the Roman or other Church. I find that these scholars bear out the assertions of Mr. Thayer. Let me give a quotation or two. After speaking of Rodrigo Lanzol (Borgia) being appointed Apostolic Notary in 1455, Cardinal Deacon in 1456, Vice Chancellor of the Roman Curia in 1457, and holding the Bishoprics of Valencia, Porto, and Carthagena and a whole row of benefices in Spain and Italy, the article says: "His income was princely; the office of Vice Chancellor brought in about 8,000 gold florins a year, that of the Bishopric of Valencia 16,000 ducats. Rodrigo used his position to collect measureless riches, and these he turned to the service of a never satisfied love of pomp and of an unbridled sensuality. A view into the private life of this Cardinal is given in the writing of Pius II. of Jan. 11, 1460, who reproved him, among other things, for taking part in a festival at Siena of which shame forbids a closer description, and sharply blames him for considering nothing else than every kind of voluptuousness. At least seven—possibly nine, (Gregorovius, Lucrezia Borgia, I. 10, 127)—children were born to the Cardinal, of whom his favorite, Vanossa Catanei, gave him four—Juan, Caesar, Jofre, and Lucrezia—and these he embraced with special love. After the death of Innocent VIII., Cardinal Rodrigo, on the 11th of August, 1492, reached the height of his ambition, though, as a contemporary says, "by bribery and a thousand rogueries (Büberelen) and infamies." He mounted the papal chair as Alexander VI.

"Alexander was a man of great gifts; clever, eloquent, versatile, of splendid appearance, of as great intellectual freshness as of bodily vigor. But all of the endowments of his nature were defiled by the immorality of his life. As a Pope he lived not otherwise than as a Cardinal. This fact stands fast; even if it has been proved that many individual instances which his contemporaries believed and asserted, are slanders. In vain Spain and Portugal, in vain the Prophet of Florence, Savonarola, turned to the Pope with representations and prayers to thoroughly reform his Court. The first he pacified with promises, the last—as he called out all Italy against the Papacy—he sought to silence by the ban of May 12, 1497. By the side of the gratification of his sensual passion, Alexander's chief ambition was the splendid marriage of his children and their endowment with princedoms."

The article then gives the scandalous and terrible history of how he carried out those ambitions, in which he did not scruple at perfidy and even murder, and concludes as follows: "In recent times some have not only celebrated this man—the lowest of all who ever wore the Papal tiara—as the protagonist of Italian national freedom, who not out of love of his children but out of principle strove to transform the Church-State into a worldly princedom, (Petrucelli della Gattina, I., 363 ff.,) but even have praised him as a true successor of Christ, (Olivier, 'Le Pape Alexander VI., et le Borgia,' Paris 1870.) But the 'Civilta Cattolica' itself, in an article of March 15, 1873, in opposition of this publication, asserted the baseness of this Pope."

JOHN ALFRED FAULKNER.

Madison, N. J., Jan. 8, 1903.

V.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Henry Charles Lea has the distinguished honor of having been declared infallible in the matter of the monograph in the Cambridge History Series, Vol. I., by the reviewer of that volume, William Roscoe Thayer. At least, that is what is implied in the verdict of Mr. Thayer: "Forty pages of indisputable facts." The reader will find these words in the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Dec. 27, 1902. We will see how genuine facts tally with the pronouncement of Mr. Thayer. I propose to select the second page, where the indisputable (?) facts begin. And for the sake of brevity I will confine myself to three statements made by Mr. Lea in that page.

Indisputable Fact No. 1. "The temporal jurisdiction of Kings (is) simply derived from the authority intrusted by Christ to St. Peter and his successors; whence it follows that the exercise of the royal authority was subject to Papal control."

The authority given for this statement is the De Regimine Principum of St. Thomas Aquinas. The article, question, &c., of his treatise are not given.

Answer: Let me refer Mr. Thayer to no less an authority than the present Pope, Leo XIII., for a categorical reply to this assertion of Mr. Lea. In the Encyclical on his silver jubilee as Pope, he says: "The Church the usurper of the rights of the State! The Church invading the political domain! Why, the Church knows and teaches that her Divine Founder has commanded us to give to Caesar what is Caesar's and to God what is God's, and that He has thus sanctified the immutable principle of an enduring distinction between these powers which are both sovereign in their respective spheres." If "both are sovereign in their respective spheres," according to a divine ordinance, how can "the temporal jurisdiction of Kings be derived from the authority of the successors of St. Peter"? Mr. Thayer must answer the Pope, not me. Let me assure him that no man has done more to promote the study of St. Thomas Aquinas than Leo XIII.

Indisputable Fact No. 2. "When Charles the Great fostered the Church as a civilizing agency he was careful to preserve his mastership; but the anarchy attending the dissolution of his empire enabled the Church to assert its pretensions, as formulated in the False Decretals."

Answer: I quote from the ninth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, article "Canon Law," written by Frederick Hunter, LL. B.: "The idea is exploded that the False Decretals were the invention of their author's brain fabricated for the purposes of Papal aggrandizement." Again, "It is now admitted by Protestant writers that the compilation was produced in the interest, not of the Pope, but of the Bishops, in order, by protecting them from the oppression of temporal Princes on the one hand and ecclesiastical councils on the other, to correct some abuses prevailing among the Franks." Let me refer the reader to the "Life of St. Nicholas I.," by Jules Roy. London: Duckworth & Co., where he will find a full account of the False Decretals, and a bibliography for a more thorough study of their history. This Pope was supposed to have been the first to make use of the Decretals.

Indisputable Fact No. 3. "The claims of the Pope as the Vicar of Christ and as the supreme and irresponsible (!) head of the Church became more firmly established," as Mr. Lea would have it, "with the development of scholastic theology."

Answer: At first blush, one is tempted to ask the writer of the word "irresponsible" in connection with any sane man, whether he believes that the man whom he thus traduces has even a conscience to which he is responsible? The Pope the "irresponsible head of the Church"! Let the Secretary General of the last Ecumenical Council of the Vatican answer this base charge. He referred the Apostate Schulte, who made a like charge, to Walter's excellent exposition in his Ecclesiastical Law, Section 126, (thirteenth edition,) on "The Pope's Power Not Arbitrary and Unlimited," and then remarks, "With this, however, a canonist ought to be already acquainted." See Bishop Fessler's "The True and False Infallibility of the Pope," Page 159. Mr. Lea evidently knows more than the Secretary General of a Council when he asserts, "The Power of the Pope, as the earthly representative of God (is) illimitable."

So far, then, I have examined only one page of the "forty pages of indisputable facts," and my study has not led me to believe in the verdict of Mr. Thayer. I had no doubt whatsoever of Mr. Lea's inability to write an accurate and trustworthy account of anything connected with Catholicity even before I read his brief in the Cambridge history. I was led to this conclusion by the indictment of his methods of history made by the Rev. F. H. Casey, S. J., in his "Notes on a History of Auricular Confession," Philadelphia: J. J. McVey. The book criticised by Father Casey appears in the bibliography given by Mr. Lea in the Cambridge history. Two other writers of note have also shown how unreliable Mr. Lea is: The Rev. Herbert Thurston, S. J., in The Dublin Review for January, 1900, in an article entitled "The Jubilee Indulgence, A Poena et a Culpa." The substance of this article is embodied in the eighth chapter of the book, "The Holy Year of Jubilee," Herder, St. Louis. The second was the late Rev. Prof. Bouquillon of the Catholic University, in The American Catholic Quarterly for January, 1891.

I noticed that Mr. Thayer refers his critics, Dr. Walsh and Mr. Haaren, to Mr. Lea's monograph in your paper of Jan. 10, 1903. I hope he will find time to read the Rev. Prof. Casey's booklet before he writes again about Mr. Lea.

JOHN F. O'DONOVAN, S. J.

New York City, Jan. 13, 1903.

VI.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

One of your correspondents cites Roscoe's "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" as a good historical authority.

Let me quote the opinion of the late President Charles Kendall Adams, in his "Manual of Historical Literature," Revised and enl. Edition, Page 259:

This work, like the same author's "Pontificate of Leo X.," is not to be regarded as a good authority. Roscoe's style introduced his books easily into public favor, but his works have been shown again and again to be inaccurate. He evidently took very little pains to inform himself on dobiful point and some absurd blunders he did not take the trouble to correct, even though they were pointed out before the earlier editions were exhausted.

J. A. FAULKNER.

Madison, N. J., Jan. 14, 1903.

Thackeray Illustrated by Brock.

THE VIRGINIANS. In three volumes. In the prose works of William Makepeace Thackeray. Edited by Walter Jerrold, with illustrations by Charles E. Brock. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The London publisher Dent has his imprint upon many convenient and well-edited standard works, until his name has almost become synonymous with bookish material presented in a bookish manner. His Thackeray, which, edited by Walter Jerrold, has just reached "The Virginians," is an altogether attractive piece of work—neither gaudy nor tainted with pseudo-erudition. Mr. Jerrold's opening biographical note does good service in placing the circumstances in which "The Virginians" was written clearly before the intelligent reader, who, it is presumed, is not entirely ignorant concerning the author and his times.

But especially noteworthy are the pen-and-ink and pencil sketches by Charles E. Brock, who not only seems to have caught Thackeray's humor, but the true environment in which the scenes are acted. We confess we like the pencil work, which is in sepia, better than the pen-and-ink sketches, for Mr. Brock is decidedly more suggestive in shading than he is in line. His ink faces might serve for almost any unindividualized purpose, but his penciled faces never lack full expression of type or of individual.

The three volumes in which "The Virginians" is now presented are neatly bound in olive-green cloth. They are just large enough not to be lost on library shelves and small enough to be conveniently carried about in the coat pocket.

JAN

1903

OLD JOHN GRAHAM SAYS ABOUT

AMUSEMENTS

Of course, all of this is going to take so much time and thought that you won't have a very wide margin left for golf—especially in the afternoons. Golf's a nice, foolish game, and there ain't any harm in it so far as I know except for the balls—the stiff balls at the beginning, the lost balls in the middle, and the highballs at the end of the game. But a young fellow who wants to be a boss butcher hasn't much daylight to waste on any kind of links except sausage links.

Of course, a man should have a certain amount of play, just as a boy is entitled to a piece of pie at the end of his dinner, but he don't want to make a meal of it. Any one who lets sinkers take the place of bread and meat gets bilious pretty young; and these fellows who haven't any job, except to blow the old man's dollars, are a good deal like the little niggers in the pie-eating contest at the County Fair—they've a-plenty of pastry and they're attracting a heap of attention, but they've got a stomach-ache coming to them by and by.

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FROM READERS.

Was Roger Williams an Agnostic?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a communication printed in your issue of Jan. 3, 1903, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. King of Newport, R. I., takes exception to the statement made by me in my "Rhode Island, Its Making and Its Meaning," that "Roger Williams came as near as his age would permit in the case of a soul at once supremely honest and truly devout to being an Agnostic." This statement the doctor declares to be "utterly without justification."

It is evident from his letter that Dr. King conceives that I have said that Roger Williams was an Agnostic. As a matter of fact I have said nothing of the kind. My statement is that Williams "came as near as his age would permit [in the case of such a soul as he was] to being an Agnostic." Now, first, what is an Agnostic—that type of thinker, which I do not say that Williams was, but which I do say that he came near being? An Agnostic, I apprenend, is simply a person who in religious things takes the attitude that he does not know—the attitude of inquiry, of suspension of judgment, of honest uncertainty. If, then, Williams had been a complete Agnostic, he would have been merely a person uncertain as to the things of religion. But not being a complete Agnostic, he was a person uncertain as to many of the things of religion, but not as to all. He believed in a Supreme Being, ("The Most Holy and Only Wise,") but he so far departed from the orthodoxy of his time as to discard all religious forms. "He brought religion so close to the Agnostic point (the point, for instance, of the late Prof. Huxley) that he was impatient of anything more definite than the bare, personal communion of man with his Maker. In other words, Roger Williams (after fully becoming a "Seeker,") attached scant value to the Church in any form. It will readily be seen, therefore, that my statement that "he came as near as his age would permit [in the case of such a soul as he was] to being an Agnostic," so far from being "utterly without justification," is justified completely. Agnostics of the present age would (in the seventeenth century) have in all probability been very much such persons as were the "Seekers"—and a "Seeker," no more, no less. Roger Williams was from 1643-4 to the end of his days.

Dr. King quotes Mr. Bryce as saying that Williams was "an orthodox Puritan." What Mr. Bryce actually says is that he (Williams) was "an orthodox Puritan gifted with a double portion of the dissidence of dissent." There is a world of meaning in the clause which Dr. King fails to quote. One thing more. The late Dr. Edward Eggleston, taking into account this "double portion of the dissidence of dissent" with which Williams was endowed, writes in his "Beginners of a Nation": "Williams • • • at last found a sort of relief from the austere externalism and ceaseless dogmatism of his age by traveling the road of literalism until he had passed out on the other side into the region of devout and contented uncertainty."

IRVING B. RICHMAN.

Muscatine, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1903.

Andrew Jackson.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While all must agree with much that has been written in praise of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's History, there are several statements in Mr. Augustus C. Buell's article in your issue of Jan. 10 which I think fail to bear the test of examination. One would think on reading Mr. Buell's review that Dr. Wilson had discovered Andrew Jackson and was the first to set forth precisely his true position in the political history of the United States.

When Mr. Buell writes: "Of all those who have written about Jackson and his figure in our history, not one has seemed to completely grasp [sic] the logic of his career until President Wilson," &c., and "Dr. Wilson is the first to tell us why he (Jackson) was • • • " Mr. Buell forgets Prof. Sumner's "Andrew Jackson," published in 1882, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) and Prof. Fiske's "Andrew Jackson," in Encyclopedia of American Biography and elsewhere, and recently republished in "Essays Historical and Literary," (Macmillan.)

Prof. Sumner says: "Gen. Jackson was therefore triumphantly elected President of the United States in the name of reform and as the standard bearer of the people, rising in their might to overthrow an extravagant, corrupt, aristocratic, Federalist Administration, which had encroached on the liberties of the people," &c. And again: "Jackson came to power as the standard bearer of a new upheaval of democracy and under a profession of new and fuller realization of the Jeffersonian democratic republican principles. The causes of the new strength of democracy were economic," &c.

Prof. Fiske, referring to the effect Jackson's failure to become President in 1824 had on his victory in 1828, says: "Doubtless it helped him, but the causes of his success lay far deeper. The stream of democratic tendency was swelling rapidly. Heretofore our Presidents had been men of aristocratic type," &c.

Both Prof. Sumner and Prof. Fiske, in fact, wrote of Jackson twenty years ago on precisely the lines followed by Dr. Wilson in his new History.

As Mr. Buell does not comment on Dr. Wilson's views of Jackson's relations to the "spoils system," it is apprehended that neither Dr. Wilson nor Mr. Buell has been able to defend the foundation laid by Jackson "of a gigantic system of corruption."

FRED. H. COMSTOCK.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

"Little Dorrit."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is so gratifying to discover points of resemblance between one's self and the great writers! I have long congratulated myself on being like Thackeray, when, in his youth, he confessed that his way of winning the fame he hoped for was, so far, to lie on the sofa, read novels, and—think about it. My case exactly! Now comes the criticised Dickens article in the first number of The Booklovers' Magazine by Mr. Andrew Lang, (surely he is a great writer, too?) in which he boldly says that he doesn't like "Little Dorrit." Again my case exactly. I have been an ardent "Dickensian" from my youth, have laughed and cried over the delicious pages, have called upon the characters, individually and collectively, to beguile many a sleepless night, and have thoroughly loved all the wonderful books—all but "Little Dorrit." I have read it conscientiously once, twice, three times; but it never appealed to me nor captured me absolutely as did the others. I don't know why. I even disliked Little Dorrit herself; but I never dared say so until dear Mr. Lang kindly printed his judgment. Although THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS in the issue of Jan. 10 disagrees with Mr. Lang in this respect, and possibly other Dickens lovers will also, still I am greatly relieved to find such a weighty opinion as his identical with mine. At last I can own up, and the next time I am ridiculed by superior friends for not liking "Little Dorrit," I shall proudly point as a backer to the versatile Mr. Lang.

ANNA C. PARSONS.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1903.

Mrs. Atherton and Hamilton.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

There is, in the literary career, but one thing more interesting than writing the book; that is the constant contemplation of the facile adaptability of the critic's mind. For instance, because I portrayed Jefferson in his true colors I was accused of feminine prejudice and partisanship. "Of course a woman must be expected to fall in love with her hero and hate his enemies," &c. Had my book been written by a man what would have been said of him? Mr. John Boyle Smith, in your issue of today, gives us an inkling. The opinions in re Jefferson of Dr. Hale, Hildreth, and Lodge are characterized as unworthy of attention because these gentlemen are New Englanders! Well, what of these words of Roosevelt, "first in the hearts of his countrymen" at the present moment? "The scholarly, shifty, and timid doctrinaire • • • was the father of nullification and therefore of secession. • • • Cheap pseudo classicism that he borrowed from the French Revolutionists. • • • Constitutionally unable to put a proper value on truthfulness." Mr. Smith's answer would probably be the vague generality of the man who usually puts all his gunpowder into the first charge: "Oh: he is a Republican. What could you expect?" Or, "party policy," &c. But the most damning evidence against Jefferson is to be found in the partisan biographies of him. To call any further attention to Jefferson's shortcomings, however, is not the object of this letter. I am merely thinking aloud on the subject of a curious twist in the critical mind.

I wonder if "J. E. D." really thinks that I read only "Lives" of Hamilton before writing my book? How easy he must think it is to write a biography!

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Jan. 10, 1903.

Dill's Roman History.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Those who have read Prof. Dill's work, "Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire," will add their approval to that of Alfred Austin, as quoted in your last issue. I have found nowhere else so clear an account of the life and literature of that period. The description of the social relations of the Romans and barbarians in Aquitania is of especial interest. It indicates that the transition from the imperial to the feudal system was even then taking place.

H. S. HAINES.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6, 1903.

"Who Invented Italics?"

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The article in your last issue, printed under the above caption, attracts my notice from the way in which the case is stated.

Believe me, the matter is not "sub judice" at this late hour, but was settled long ago. We do not want to know what Marion Crawford, Pierre de Nolhac, De Vinne, Disraeli, Reed, or the members of the New York Grolier Club have to say on the subject. Aldus himself, long ago, in a public notice, dated March 16, 1566, (this "*Monitum*" is reprinted on Pages 321-323 of Renouard, third edition,) covered the whole question fully, and with the genuine Aldine volumes and the counterfeits in our hands, it is comparatively easy to distinguish the differences and to judge who came before the public first, Aldus or the Lyons printers. The first piratical Lyons printer (who is supposed to be Jacobus Myt, under the direction of Jacques Francois Giunta, with the financial backing of his Venetian uncle, Luc Antonio Giunta) copied the Aldine publications—Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Martial, Lucanus, &c.—in a servile manner, which is easily susceptible of proof, and reproduced as a rule the prefaces of Aldus, omitting at the end the colophons with date and Aldine imprint. With the character of the italic fonts we are not concerned, except as to the question of priority, raised in your article, and long since settled. (The Lyons type is perhaps the more beautiful, as it is very sharp, but less cursive, (i. e., more upright than the Aldine and without ligatures.) But you are wholly in error regarding capital letters. The two earliest fonts, both Italian and French, have capitals that are exactly similar. Later differences do not count in such a question. I thought Mr. Reynard's able chapter on this subject, together with Mr. Pinkerton's article printed immediately following, coupled with Aldus's famous "*Monitum*," had closed this discussion forever. Can any one point to a Lyons book in the italic type bearing date before 1501? If not, the case is forever closed in favor of Aldus.

The counterfeits are not *always* easily distinguished. The writer owns a beautiful copy of Martial, which is undoubtedly a Lyons counterfeit, yet it bears the genuine Aldine colophon of December, 1501, inserted at some time. It was sold at the McKee sale as genuine and bought by Mr. G. D. Smith, who in turn sold it to me without doubting its genuineness, and it was not till several months later that I discovered the error.

H. C. HOSKIER.

South Orange, N. J., Jan. 11, 1903.

Jefferson and the Declaration.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

John Fiske in his "Historic and Literary Essays" gives a rather unsatisfactory account of the part Jefferson took in drafting the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Fiske says that Jefferson drafted the Declaration, with two or three changes interlined by Franklin and John Adams, that "there were no interpolations worth mentioning, but there were a few omissions."

The Journals of Congress present the following facts: On the 7th of June, 1776, "certain resolutions respecting independency were moved." They were considered the next day, and again on Monday, the 10th. The first resolution was in these words:

"That these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of G. Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

The further consideration of this resolution was postponed until the 1st day of July. But that no time might be lost, in case Congress should then agree to the resolution, it was now resolved that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the effect of the first resolution. And on the 11th of June the appointment was made. The members chosen were Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Robert R. Livingston.

Mr. Jefferson, being the first on the list of the committee, was, of course, the chairman. A particular policy governed the choice. In the early period of our Revolution it was deemed expedient in very important questions that Virginia should take the lead. Virginia was then the largest and most populous of the Colonies. Perhaps, too, it was expected that her going before would powerfully influence her neighbors to follow. It has been intimated that there were other reasons from a political standpoint. It was, then, in pursuance of this policy, when the minds of the members of Congress generally were, by the actual state of things and some previous proceedings, prepared for the independence of the Colonies, that Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved the "resolutions respecting independency," and by the like concert of John Adams of Massachusetts, who seconded them. Mr. Lee would probably have been the Chairman of the committee had not the dangerous sickness of some of his family called him home. In his absence the choice fell on his colleague, Mr. Jefferson.

The committee met, conferred, and fully communicated their ideas, some of them putting their thoughts on paper. Thus furnished with the ideas and views of the members of the committee, Mr. Jefferson was charged with preparing a draft of the declaration. And on the 28th of June the committee reported a draft to Congress. On the 1st of July it was taken into consideration with the resolution above recited. On July 2 the resolution was agreed to, and the declaration further considered. On the 3d Congress continued the consideration, and on the 4th of July agreed to a Declaration of Independence, after striking out one-third of the whole, drafted by Mr. Jefferson and making various amendments, among others introducing with a solemnity demanded by the occasion their "appeal to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of their intentions," and "their firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence." Of course, we could not have expected from Mr. Jefferson an appeal to the Supreme Judge of the World. The Declaration reported by the committee was Mr. Jefferson's draft, because there were not any material alterations made by them. Mr. Jefferson sensibly manifested his disappointment and chagrin at the great alterations made in Congress. In a letter of July 8, 1776, to an absent delegate, Mr. Jefferson says: "I inclose a copy of the Declaration of Independence as agreed to in the House [Congress] and also as originally framed. You will judge whether it is better or worse for the critics."

The reason why the committee allowed the report of the Declaration by Jefferson to be made was because they consented to acquiesce to the Chairman's (Jefferson's) fondness for his draft, relying on Congress to make the necessary amendments.

Be this, however, as it may, the alterations and amendments as above mentioned were made.

I have penned the foregoing to show what part Mr. Jefferson had in framing the Declaration of Independence, and that due credit may be given to him as the compiler of the Declaration. When we say that there were only two or three slight changes and no interpolations worth mentioning we deceive ourselves, and the true facts in the case are uncomprehended. I believe after reading the facts above stated one gets a better idea of the authorship of the Declaration of Independence. To say that Mr. Jefferson was the author of that famous document without knowing that Jefferson's draft was lopped off, expunged, altered, and amended is to be ignorant of the men who surrounded him and the writings of the day, as well as the subjects of conversation and discussion in newspapers and pamphlets during the Revolutionary period.

H. ROOSEVELT OSTROM.

New York, Jan. 13, 1903.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

On Milton's "Nova Solyma," the Review of Reviews' Endless Romance, and Other Topics.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The event of the week is the publication of the "Nova Solyma," the romance attributed to John Milton. There can be very little doubt that it is the work of Milton. It was originally published when Milton was about forty years old, but it was published anonymously, and no one seems to have given Milton the credit of authorship. It was written in Latin, and the present translation is the work of the Rev. W. Begley.

Milton as a novelist does not in the least resemble the novelists of to-day. There is no Prisoner of Zenda, no Mulvaney, no Richard Feverel in the "Nova Solyma." The author does not discuss the new woman or dwell upon the sex problem. The book belongs to the same class as More's "Utopia," and is, if anything, more tiresome. Certain travelers are supposed to go to Jerusalem, which is in the hands of Christianized Jews, and has become a model city. There they find everything regulated as it should be, and are correspondingly delighted. No one has ever discovered any resemblance between Mr. Wells and Milton, but there are few persons who would not prefer "When the Sleeper Wakes" to the "New Solyma."

It is probably impossible for any person of the English-speaking race to form an unprejudiced judgment of Milton. We are all brought up to reverence him as the greatest English master of prose and verse. We have inherited this belief through many generations, and although in some quarters it has now become the fashion to regard the Bible as an overrated book, no one dares to think of Milton as an over-rated writer. I remember what a shock it gave me when I first read Taine's estimate of Milton. It was like reading blatant blasphemy. But in point of fact how many of us have read "Paradise Lost" from the beginning to the end? Did any one ever know a man who had read "Paradise Regained," except in order to be able to boast of that athletic feat? And as for Milton's prose works, which we all unhesitatingly assert to be unequaled in grandeur and beauty, do any of us read them for the second time? Had the "Nova Solyma" been written by any one except Milton, no one would dream of reading it, or, rather, of attempting to read it; for I do not believe that any reader will faithfully go through the whole book unless he is suffering from insomnia and is in search of something to put him to sleep. It is to the last degree tedious and unprofitable. If the average Vassar girl could not write a book after the same pattern that would be less tedious, then the higher education of women is a failure.

Doubtless Milton was a great poet, perhaps the greatest of English poets, but why should we pretend to enjoy his ponderous prose writings, with their tiresome Latin, when, as a matter of fact, we cannot read them except as a duty? Doubtless there are many persons who will insist that the "Nova Solyma" is a great work and one which every person of taste must admire, but that will not alter the fact that it is deadly dull. Whatever else Milton may have been, he was not a heaven-sent novelist, and his "Nova Solyma" strikes me as being altogether the worst of the several books of the same sort which have from time to time wearied English readers. Let us clear our minds of cant in regard to Milton as in regard to other things. He could no more write a romance than Mr. Hall Caine could write an epic. He was not a universal genius, and unless we are to inherit our opinions, instead of forming them for ourselves, we must admit that even as a poet he was not free from faults.

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Mr. W. T. Stead is about to try an experiment in his Review of Reviews. He proposes to publish a serial story which shall deal with the events of each month and shall run on forever. This will be an entirely new sort of novel. Of course it can have no plot, but it may nevertheless be full of adventure, and there is no reason why it should not contain live characters. It will probably be the work of many different hands, for no one writer would be willing to take a contract to write an endless novel. Even Mr. Crockett, who does not hesitate to write four simultaneous novels with one hand strapped behind him and a heavy knapsack on his back, would decline to begin a novel which should never come to an end. We may expect to see all sorts of reforms and peculiar views advocated in the Endless Romance, for Mr. Stead is nothing if not a reformer. It may safely be prophesied that the hero of the romance will be a Pro-Boer; a Little Englander; a Spiritualist; a Friend of Purity; a Teetotaler; an Advocate of Women's Rights, and a Friend of Peace, Democracy, and new things generally. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stead's disembodied correspondent, "Julia," who sends him communications from the other world, will be the heroine of the romance. We have had a good many different sorts of heroines, but a heroine from the other world, with a fondness for writing endless letters, would be a novelty.

***

Mr. Frank Bullen was entertained at the Authors' Club the other day, and he made a short speech in which he told how he came to be an author. It was because he was at the time earning very small wages, and wanted to better himself. So he wrote his first book, for which he received a hundred pounds. It was favorably reviewed in The Times, and the result was that he became a successful author. I was not present at the dinner, and so cannot say whether the omission of any reference to Mr. Kipling was the fault of the reporter, or whether Mr. Bullen for reasons of his own failed to mention Mr. Kipling's name. But the simple fact is that Mr. Kipling made Mr. Bullen by writing a warm eulogy of Mr. Bullen's first book, and giving him authority to use it as an advertisement. The book was certainly a good one, and no man begrudges Mr. Bullen the success which he has achieved, and which he certainly merits, but I doubt very much if his book would ever have attracted attention had it not been for the generous way in which Mr. Kipling came to his support. I, for one, read the book solely because I had first read what Mr. Kipling said about it, and it is probable that the majority of the early readers, who read the book when it was first put on the market, read it for the same reason. Very likely Mr. Bullen had excellent reasons for not publicly recognizing what Mr. Kipling had done for him, and, as I have already suggested, it is possible that he did make some mention of Mr. Kipling which escaped the reporter. But the fact remains that Mr. Bullen was first brought into notice by Mr. Kipling, and there is no reason why that fact should be forgotten. Mr. Kipling has helped many young authors, though he does not publish the fact; but I know of no instance in which his help was more swift and satisfactory in its results than in the case of Mr. Bullen's first book.

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Miss Mary Cholmondeley's "Moth and Rust" is having a good sale. It is a clever book in many respects. At any rate the author has worked over it, and conscientiously striven to do her best. She is fond of sentiment, and occasionally comes perilously near to the margin of "gush," but her good sense, as a rule, saves her. The book is interesting and bright, for Miss Cholmondeley is at times genuinely witty. Still it is a book which will attract those who prefer women's books to men's books, rather than those who prefer books that do not betray the sex of the author. Nobody could read a dozen pages of "Moth and Rust" without knowing that it was written by a woman. Books of which this is true belong in a class by themselves, but it is a class in which many people take the greatest interest.

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At the risk of repeating myself, and of earning the accusation of partiality, I must once more speak of Conrad's "Youth" and the magnificent reception it has had from the press. To me "Youth" appeals as no other story ever has appealed. It cannot be compared with Kipling's work, for it belongs to an entirely different class, but if I were to ask myself which of the two stories is the greater, "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" or "Youth," I should not know how to answer. The strength, the beauty, the poetry of "Youth" make it stand alone among English stories. I have not yet heard one dissenting voice in regard to the book. The praise that it has received is unanimous, and the different critics rival one another in their efforts to express their admiration of it.

***

"Round the Horn Before the Mast," by Mr. A. B. Lubbock, is good reading. It is the plain story of a young Englishman of good position who shipped as an ordinary seaman for a voyage in a sailing ship from San Francisco to England. Perhaps only those who, like himself, have fought with the hurricane on the topsail yard, and struggled for life with the blinding, choking seas that break over the rail, can fully appreciate the truthfulness of Mr. Lubbock's narrative, but nevertheless every one will find it interesting. Why Mr. Lubbock should have gone to sea for pleasure, when he might have gone back to England in a Pullman car and the saloon of a North German Lloyd racer, most people will fail to see. But he evidently had the love of adventure and the desire to face and conquer hardship which is found in so many young Englishmen, and which pricked them forward in the path of empire building.

***

A collection of papers by the late William Morris has just been published with the title "Architecture, Industry, and Wealth." It shows us Morris as he was, a true poet, an earnest philanthropist, a tremendous hater, and a persistently wrong-headed man. It has always seemed to me one of the saddest things that Morris lacked so completely the power of seeing things as they are. He lived in imagination, both as a poet and a philanthropist, and his Socialism was as impossible as the fairy law of his poems. But Morris could not be otherwise than readable, whatever he wrote. The present collection contains passages of English that are worthy of Ruskin, and pages of criticism that are as bad as anything that Ruskin ever gave us, even in the days when we regarded him as infallible and listened reverently to everything that he said. As a prophet I prefer Mr. Wells to Morris, judging by the specimens of prophecy which are found in this volume. He evidently at times mistook himself for a modern Isaiah. It was certainly a very decided mistake.

***

I have to apologize for a mistake in my last letter. I said that the Christmas numbers of the present year contained nothing by Bret Harte. I though I had seen all the Christmas numbers, but I had forgotten the Christmas number of The Sphere, and coming across it the other day I was delighted to find a posthumous story by Harte, in which for positively the last time Jack Hamlin makes his appearance. It is one of Harte's most characteristic stories, and The Sphere is to be congratulated on having secured it.

W. L. ALDEN.

BOSTON IDEAS.

On George W. James's Indian Books—Some Stories of Western Life.

ONE of the oddest instances of literary success from unforeseen causes is the sale of Mr. George Wharton James's "Indian Basketry." Written as a fragment of ethnological study, it has gained vogue because basketmaking happens to be one of the present amusements in fashionable circles, having found its way thither from the vacation schools and Settlement houses. Mr. James is now at work on a much more important book, "The Indians of the Painted Desert Regions." It will include accounts of the Hopis, Navahoes—once in the days when spelling was not a matter of concession to laziness, the Navajos—and the Havasupais. This volume will contain much novel information on baskets and blanket weaving, and a full description of the snake dance of the Hopis. In this tribe the men, instead of winning food for the tribe by hunting, weave and knit, selling some of their work and using the rest in their families. The squaws, as of old among the nomadic tribes, build the houses, and the maiden invites her chosen weaver to enter as her great-grandmother invited her chosen warrior. The ladies certainly have all the "rights" that their civilized sisters seem to covet, but, as the tilling of the soil is also their work, their leisure to meditate upon their privileges is not large. Mr. James's book will be published by Little, Brown & Co.

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This firm has another Western book in preparation, "Barbara: A Woman of the West," by Mr. J. H. Whitson, who, having for some years been traveling through and about the Cripple Creek region, to which he was one of the earliest visitors, has chosen it as the scene of many chapters of his book. Part of the action takes place in a ranch and part in San Francisco. The book belongs to the new descriptive school, in which the author has no thought of making attractive pictures, but aims at unadorned truth. This story and Mrs. Anna Chapin Ray's promised novel, "The Dominant Strain," will appear in a week or two. The hero devotes himself to watching over a man in whose family the vice of drunkenness is hereditary. His wife, the heroine, has married him in full consciousness of his weakness, and her struggle with the impossible is brilliantly described. A lighter element is contributed by the hero's social experience as a musician.

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That rival of the new novels, "The Law of Intercorporate Relations," by Judge Walter C. Noyes, is now in its third edition.

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Forty-four years ago, when the first chapters of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, some reviewer likened them to the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," and at the word certain leal young clansmen of Kit North, undergraduates of Harvard, vowed a vow that never would they read a line of anything set up as worthy of comparison with the work of the chief. To avoid the danger of such dread malison for Mr. C. Harford Henderson's coming "John Percyfield; the Anatomy of Cheerfulness," it shall not be compared to the "Autocrat," although its discourse on matters sentimental and serious proceeds through and around a love story and is humorous.

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Punch has been commending a "Breakfast Table Series" of its own invention, a series edited by Sir Thomas Lipton, and there is not a shadow of doubt that the London publishers of the real series will, in consequence, receive orders from sober-minded yachtsmen. The title of a book is not a matter for trifling. Witness the courteous old gentleman who not long ago appeared in the Park Street bookroom and diffidently asked for "The Records of an Unfashionable Street," saying that he had vainly searched for it in many cities and libraries. Mrs. Stowe's "We and Our Neighbors" satisfied his desire.

***

Miss Alice Brown, the author of "Meadow Grass," has written a third novel, "The Mannerings," and it will appear in March. The action passes in a country house and includes a double love story. Her publishers and Mr. Henderson's, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have a third novel in preparation, "A Daughter of the Fit," by Mrs. Margaret Doyle Jackson. The title suggests "That Lass o' Lowrie's," but the heroine is a creature of different mold, a coal miner's daughter who raises herself to the position of pupil-teacher, no great altitude, it is true, but far above that of Joan, and struggles bravely with her work under a head mistress born for a slave-driver. The hero is an American mining engineer, and descriptions of a coal mine and of a calamitous accident are among the interesting features of the book.

The author is the daughter of an officer in the English Army, and, after his death, she went to Canada, studied the profession of nursing, and coming to New York to practice it, married a physician. She knows the Lancashire mining region well and writes of it forcibly, but not sentimentally.

***

It is nearly fourteen years since Prof. John Ferguson Weir, sculptor, and director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, published his "The Way: The Nature and the Means of Revelation," and he is now about to follow it with "Human Destiny in the Light of Revelation." New York will remember him as having a studio in the city in the "Oliver Horn" and "Cecil Dreeme" days and as associate and member of the National Academy, and also as judge of the fine arts at Philadelphia, but he has now held the William Lefferwell Chair of Painting and Design for some thirty five years. He is a native of the State of New York, having been born at West Point, where his father was for forty-two years Professor of Drawing, a contemporary of Capt. Mahan's father. As Prof. Weir is only a year younger than Capt. Mahan, the two grew up together in the academy circle. His book will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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The short stories of the February Atlantic are: "In the Absence of Monsieur," by Guy Wetmore Carryl; "Absalom's Wreath," by Miss Elizabeth Taylor, and "Thir Kild Virborg," by Ella W. Peattie. George W. Alger will discourse upon "Sentimental Journalism and the Law," two matters more seldom in open combat than decent folk could desire; a study of Lafcadio Hearn, by Paul Elmer Mobre, and poems by W. H. Hayne, and Father Tabb, whom a London paper kindly styles a bright young poet.

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Dr. Edward Abbott's resignation of the editorship of The Literary World, in the service of which he had enlisted an extraordinary number of able pens, was the result of a desire for rest and leisure, and his publisher's sale of the magazine had a similar cause. Under Mr. Carman's direction considerable changes will be made, and it seems probable that the chief failing of the former management, a tendency to consider the author as a deciding influence in the statement of an opinion, will disappear. There is no lack of space in Boston for another magazine, competent, like The Atlantic Monthly, to make some distinction between its approval of "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and its admiration of "The spacious firmament on high." The newspapers, with the exception of The Transcript, e[illegible] do not set apart a regular space and [illegible] for literary criticism, or else make the space so very small as to keep an energetic and conscientious editor in a state of desperation; and Boston likes to read about books quite as much as it likes to read books.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1903.

Trail of the Indians.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. Vol. II. Indian Thoroughfares. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Maps and illustrations. Pp. 152. 12mo. Cloth. Cleveland, Ohio: Arthur H. Clark Company. The set, sixteen volumes, $25.

"Historic Highways of America" is the title of a series of sixteen volumes to be issued by Archer Butler Hulbert, the author of "The Queen of Quelparte." The first volume, called "Paths of Mound-Building Indians, and Great Game Animals" was reviewed Nov. 1. The second volume is entitled, "Indian Thoroughfares." The nature, appearance and characteristic of the highways of the American Indians are told, showing the various trails threading the great American forests, and describing the five famous thoroughfares from tidewater to the Mississippi Basin. The important highways of the Middle West are elaborately described, the trails are classified, the various uses of the hunting, war, portage, river and trade trails are shown. There are three highly interesting maps—a fac-simile of Guy Johnson's maps of the country of the Six Nations, dated 1771; one of Heckewelder's maps of Northeastern Ohio, made in 1796; and one based on Hutchin's maps, showing the Indian thoroughfares of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Three photographs of old trails as they look in the guise of modern roads serve to bring home the author's point, that every important modern highway, whether for wagon or locomotive, is laid out on the line of the paths first broken by prehistoric Indian Nations, and even before that, by the migrating herds of buffaloes.

As he says truly, it is not of National importance that there was a Wilderness Road to Kentucky, but it is of utmost importance that a road through Cumberland Gap made possible the settlement of Kentucky. In that Kentucky held the Mississippi River for the feeble colonies through days when everything in the West and the whole future of the American Republic lay in a trembling balance. It is not of great importance that there was a Nemacolin's Path across the Alleghanies, but if one can for a moment picture that terrible night's march Washington made from Fort Necessity when the French scouting party was run to cover at last by Half King's Indians, it will be possible to realize far better than ever before the true story of the first campaign of the war which won America for England. Throughout that whole half-century of conflict in the Central West the lines of conquest were the lines of the earlier routes of travel. Washington, Braddock, Forbes, Lewis, Shirley, Sullivan, Clark, St. Clair, Wayne, and Harrison followed those old highways and fought their battles on and beside them. It was on the line of the great Cumberland trail that Braddock opened a great road, for which he deserves at least as much praise as he has earned condemnation for his errors.

In the chapter "Leaves from an Explorer's Notebook," the author gives the first published record of explorations which have made him an authority in the branch of archæology. Frequent reference is made to the Jesuit relations and other original sources. The last volume of the series is to be an index to the whole; it is to be hoped that a full bibliography of the subject will be included.

1903

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has written an introduction to "A Woman That Toils," which will be published early in February by Doubleday, Page & Co. It represents the combined work of Marie and Bessie Van Vorst, the former of whom is the daughter of the late Judge Van Vorst of New York. Although thrown into the form of fiction, the book is a more or less truthful account of the experiences of the authors as working girls in a Pittsburg pickle factory, and in other industrial towns, including one in which are to be found the cotton mills of the South. Their work is highly commended by President Roosevelt, who, to their experiences, adds many observations of his own.

Howard Pyle, although by no means unknown to readers of books, is best known by his pictures, has just written a serious novel for Harper & Brothers, which is highly praised by the readers of the house both on account of the author's imagination as well as his literary style. The title which has been given it—"Semper Idem"—may possibly be changed. Its main theme is the second coming of Christ, but being handled in a purely artistic and literary way, it will be interesting to see wherein it differs from such books as "The Master Christian" and others written with an avowed purpose in ethics or religion.

Mark Twain is making haste to put the finishing touches to his papers on Christian Science that a book may be made of them for early Spring publication. In his later essay now appearing in two parts in The North American Review, he attempts to demonstrate why the movement steadily gained ground in the face of the most rational and logical opposition, and how it will continue to thrive on this very opposition for the simple reason that, like all successful monopolies in this country, it is a "trust."

Herbert S. Houston, who organized the advertising department for Doubleday, Page & Co.'s two magazines, The World's Work and Country Life in America, has become a member of that firm. Mr. Houston for some years has been well known in publishing and advertising circles. He is a graduate of Chicago University and received his first professional training as a Chicago newspaper man.

It is a curious fact of bookmaking that juveniles are accepted and put in type almost a year before they are published, and, as the most pronounced call for stories about boys and girls is just before the Christmas holidays, this is the time of year in which authors for the young are particularly busy. Three new juveniles have already been arranged for by D. Appleton & Co. R. S. Barbour, author of "The Half-Back" and "Behind the Line," has written for them a baseball story which will be illustrated in color; Hezekiah Butterworth has a boy's book called "Jonathan Trumbull," and Mrs. Gabriel Jackson, author of "Danise and Ned Toodles," has a book for girls and boys which is said to treat of a subject hitherto overlooked or ignored by writers of juvenile fiction.

Loise Morgan Sill, well known and admired among the readers of verse in first-class magazines, has a long, ambitious poem entitled "Out of the Shadow," which will appear in the February number of The North American Review. It is evident that the appearance of Mr. James's "Ambassadors" in this periodical is not the only innovation which Mr. Harvey has in store for his readers.

William Farquhar Payson, author of "John Vytal," has just completed a novel which the Harpers will publish some time in the Spring. It is entitled "The Triumph of Life," and may be regarded as a problem novel, minus the usual dreary moralizing, from the fact that it tells the narrative of a struggle between literature that is based on reality and that which is not. The scene is laid in the Bohemian life of old Washington Square and in Bristol, R. I.

The gardening number for Country Life in America will cover every branch of plant growing. Prizes will be offered for the best "experiences" of readers who follow out its suggestions through the Spring and Summer for vegetable and home flower gardening, as well as many kinds of landscape and village improvement gardening.

In the current number of The Book Buyer Prof. George McLean Harper of Princeton University, in a review of President Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," remarks: "So thorough, indeed, is the blending of sympathies, so harmonious is the union of deep-rooted local pride with strong National sentiment, that the book may fairly be termed unique in the centrality of its point of view." On the question of slavery, the reviewer thinks the author has been unequivocally fair-minded.

A beautifully bound volume of Katharine Hooker's "Wayfarer in Italy" has been presented to the Queen of Italy by Dr. Paolo de Vecchi of San Francisco.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton writes in a letter to the current Harper's Weekly: "Our eighty millions in population—who will not be long in reaching a more formidable figure still—with their millions of foreigners and negroes, their increasing complex national character, their genius for unexpected developments * * * will, in the course of a very few years compel an overhauled Constitution. This is as sure as that the old order of Presidents came to an end with McKinley."

The French edition of Pinloche's "Pestalozzi and the modern Elementary School," in Charles Scribner's Sons' Great Educator Series, has just been awarded a prize of 500f. by the French Academy of Moral and Political Science. The author was at one time a professor at the University of Lille, France.

Prof. Joseph John Thomson, D. Sc., F. R. S., who was Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, England, has accepted the Chair of Physics at Columbia University. Prof. Thomson is known to American readers by his articles in Harper's Magazine, the latest of which, on "Becquerel Rays," appears in the current number.

The author of "On an Irish Jaunting-Car" tells in his book that when, in the course of his journey through Ireland, he came to Limerick, he remarked to a native that the horse was having a hard time in America, owing to the rapid increase of automobiles. The native replied, expressing Limerick's sentiment: "Oh, the divil burn the oightymooble, annyhow; no dacent man will roide in wan av 'em if he can get a sate behind a harse."

Howard Chandler Christy's original drawings for the illustrations of Robert W. Chambers's novel, "The Maid-at-Arms," are on exhibition at Brentano's.

Booker T. Washington told a story in a recent lecture to his people that is not in his autobiography, nor in his book on "Character Building." Apropos of the subject that there is little or nothing to be obtained without work, he said: "There was an old negro, professionally pious, who wanted a luxurious Christmas dinner, and who night after night prayed to the Lord to send him a turkey. The days passed, Christmas approached, and the old fellow undertook to compromise by asking the Lord to send him to a turkey. He got one that very night."

Liberty H. Bailey, editor of Country Life in America, has made a serious study of the movement of nature study in schools, which he publishes under the title of "The Nature Study Line," being an interpretation of the new movement to put the child into sympathy with nature. Some years ago Mr. Bailey was assistant to the great botanist, Asa Gray, at Harvard. Later he was Professor of Landscape Gardening at the Michigan State Agricultural College, then Professor of Horticulture at Cornell. To-day he is the leading authority in this country on horticulture and many outdoor subjects.

Jack London, the author of "Children of the Frost," is an ardent student of sociology. He travels a great deal. In November last he was observing life in the East End of London, being dressed as an American sailor looking for employment, with little or no money in his pockets. At present he is living in a bungalow near San Francisco with an outlook over the Golden Gate.

At their bookshop in Fifth Avenue, Doubleday, Page & Co. are continuing the series of exhibitions of original paintings and drawings by eminent book illustrators, and during the latter part of this month the work of Ed. Ash is to be seen there.

Sophocles in Rhymed Couplets

Volume II. in the Athenian Drama, a series of verse translations from the Greek dramatic poets, is devoted to "Sophocles," by Prof. John Swinnerton Phillimore of the University of Glasgow. It is published by Longmans, Green & Co.

In translating Sophocles's "King Oedipus," "Oedipus Up at Colonos," and "Antigone," Prof. Phillimore has made rhymed couplets instead of the traditional blank verse. He has done this, he says in his preface, because—

> In truth I hold that rhymed, and not the blank, verse is nearer the Sophoclean pitch of language. Sophocles moves, by predilection, in the middle diction, which is common ground to the poetical and the prose style; his dialogue is colloquially plain and direct; in "King Oedipus" especially his vocabulary resembles that which Antiphon employed in prose to plead his cases, real or imaginary. Now, English blank verse must (to my thinking) be always in full dress if it is to succeed—perpetually sonorous, balanced, aloof from the ordinary.

In the matter of choruses, the author felt that his rhymed couplets prohibited him from leaving the choruses to prose even "rhythmical," and, he says: "I confess I was not content with giving the lyrics of Sophocles the air of an irresponsible canticle modeled on some jingle from 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' interpolated in the midst of dramatic action."

Sophocles, continues Prof. Phillimore, was born amid the origins of the greatness of Athens. "Marathon was a child's dream to him; the evacuation and destruction of Athens, the victory of Salamis, a boy's memory illuminated by his own selection to take a leading part in the thanksgiving festival which followed. And his death falls within a few months of the battle which decided the doom of Athenian supremacy. So his life coincides with the fifth century." But none of the works of his youth are preserved. "Of what survives the most belongs to the period of incipient disintegration in that nations' idea which we figure him as symbolising."

Toward the close of his introduction Prof. Phillimore says that, in writing a foreword it was his design to "draw some sort of sketch of the times, with their thought and character, their form of art, their attitude toward literature and drama, and then to turn around and show Sophocles as representative at each point. * * * To show Sophocles typifying the characteristics we have detected in the Periclean way of thinking, and to follow out the close correspondence between thought and manner—that is, the real harmony of virtue of which we rank him as the supremely Attic craftsman in his own art." There are over sixteen illustrations in the book.

HARPER'S BOOK NOTES.

Most of us have a fondness for stories of "high society"—not swashbuckling romances, but stories of to-day where lords and ladies appear much as ordinary people, except that they *are* lords and ladies. The cleverest book of the sort published this year is

The Reflections of Ambrosine,

by Elinor Glyn, who wrote "The Visits of Elizabeth." It has all the brightness of the earlier book, and a good strong love story besides. There's just a little vein of satire underneath it, but it's very true to life. The heroine is an exceptionally nice girl.

* * * * * * *

Speaking of attractive heroines, have you read Anthony Hope's new novel,

The Intrusions of Peggy

There are a lot of nice people in this story in the conventional society sense, and a lot of nice ones who are not conventional—particularly Miss Peggy Ryle, who is always intruding in the most charming way into other people's affairs and straightening out their troubles. The plot is new, and there is always something happening in the story.

* * * * * * *

We have said a good deal about Hamlin Garland's Western story,

"The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop,"

but there is a new point in connection with it which is worth bringing up. The Indian as Cooper wrote of him is a thing of the past; so is the Indian of Buffalo Bill's early days. But there is another type of Indian very much alive, and this is the one that enters into Mr. Garland's story. It is worth your while to know something about him. It may occur to you that he has been badly treated.

* * * * * * *

The best recent novel of early American life is

The Maid at Arms,

by Robert W. Chambers. It is a stirring tale of Revolutionary times—the period just following that of Mr. Chambers' earlier story, "Cardigan." It is among the season's most successful books.

* * * * * * *

Funny books which are really funny are rare.

"The Adventures of Monsieur D'Haricot"

is a book which is guaranteed to give any one a good laugh. Go into the book store and read the chapter on how M. D'Haricot went to the theatre with some Oxford friends and played the part of a mermaid. It will amuse you, and you will want to read more.

* * * * * * *

There are plenty of Japanese romances, but in most of them an American is the hero. In

The Wooing of Wistaria,

by Onoto Watanna, the characters are all Japanese, and the background is Japanese history. In other words, it is something new. Miss Watanna is also the author of "A Japanese Nightingale."

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have in active preparation a new story by the author of those gentlemanly detective tales, W. E. Hornung, which will presently appear with the curious enigmatic title of "No Hero." The same house is also rushing through the press a volume, which at the time of our going to press is probably the latest literary effort of that hustling writer, Cyrus Townsend Brady. It is entitled "The Southerners."

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing this week "The Scientific Writings of the Late George Francis FitzGerald," by J. Larmor; a cheaper and more compact edition of "England and the Holy See: an Essay Toward Reunion," by Spencer Jones, with an introduction by the Right Hon. Viscount Halifax. The theory of this writer is that the union of the Church of England with Rome is inevitable for the simple reason that the weaker argument on infallibility must ultimately give way to the more weighty. The same house is also presenting "Station Studies. Being the Jottings of an African Official," by Lionel Portman, being a series of gay and serious observations made in African official life; "Auto da Fé, and Other Essays," by the author of "Essays in Paradox" and "Exploded Ideas," and in the Boys' Library series "British Soldiers in the Field," by Sir H. Maxwell, being an account of the Briton's exploits on such fields as Runnokburn, Agincourt, Blenheim, Waterloo, down to the more recent Indian campaign.

D. Appleton & Co. are about to publish a cheap edition of "The Girl at the Halfway House," by the author of "The Mississippi Bubble"; also an édition de luxe of "The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte," in addition to the edition already announced.

Edward W. Townsend's new novel, "Lees and Leaven," which will be brought out in February by McClure, Phillips & Co., is said to present a picture of New York, drawn from those phases of society which may be called "nerve-racking," and which, treated in a scientific way, recently found expression in a little volume called "New Yorkitis." The Titan struggles in the world of finance, the huge hoaxes of sensational newspaperdom, the gay life of the theatres and restaurants pass as actualities before the reader's very eye. A place in the turbulent maelstrom is found for quiet, simple life and for love and romance, also. Mr. Townsend will be remembered as the author of "Chimmie Fadden," and "A Daughter of the Tenements." No trace of Mr. Townsend's "Chimmie Fadden" style, however, appears in this book, except his broad knowledge of New York life in both the under and upper crusts.

The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius's Church of this city, is bringing out through Longmans, Green & Co., "Spiritual Studies in St. Matthew's Gospel" in two volumes.

"Lord Leonard the Luckless," is a new story by W. E. Norris, the author of "Matrimony," and "No New Thing," which will be published shortly by Henry Holt & Co. In this new novel the author returns to the manner of his first successes. Tragedy and humor are used in effective contrast in the book.

A monograph on "Shelley, His Life and Works," by Thomas R. Slicer, is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co., for private publication. Only 165 copies will be printed, a few of these to be sold to defray the cost of publication. The little volume will contain a bibliography, based on that of R. Buxton Forman, and fac-simile title pages of the rare first editions. Mr. Slicer is the author of "One World at a Time," and "The Great Affirmations of Religion."

A new volume by the author of "Lord Jim," Joseph Conrad, will be brought out next month by McClure, Phillips & Co. under the title, "Youth." The book is composed of three novelettes, and takes its title from the initial one, "Youth," which shows the wonderful power of young life to do, suffer, and enjoy. The other stories bear the titles "Heart of Darkness" and "The End of the Tether." The book has already appeared in England, and the critics have highly praised it, one of them remarking that the first tale alone would place its author among the first of the world's authors.

Doubleday, Page & Co., the publishers of Country Life in America, have an exhaustive work on poultry and the keeping of poultry in preparation. It will appear in parts, with colored plates, the first installment to be ready about the middle of February. Leading authorities on all branches and many varieties of domestic poultry are working under the editorship of Prof. W. J. Johnson and George O. Brown in this country.

"Toy Dogs and How to Breed Them," by Muriel Handley Spicer, is being issued by The Macmillan Company. The author writes her subject around the life of a Griffon Bruxellois. She tells how we can get our "doggy" experience without losing any of our pets.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out in the early Spring "His Daughter First," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; "The Manneringe," by Alice Brown; "A Daughter of the Pit," by Margaret Doyle Jackson; "The Legatee," by Alice Prescott Smith; "My Own Story," by J. T. Trowbridge; "William Ellery Channing," by John W. Chadwick; "American Diplomacy in the Orient," by John W. Foster; "The Land of Little Rain," by Mary Austin; "The Log of a Cow Boy," by Andy Adams; "Cap'n Simeon's Store," by George S. Wasson, and "Zut and Other Parisians," by Guy Wetmore Carryl.

"The Household of Faith" is the title of a new book by G. W. E. Russel, the author of "Collections and Recollections," and "An Onlooker's Notebook," which has just been issued in England, and will bear the imprint of Harper & Brothers in America. The volume contains a number of religious papers, their theme being the unifying element of all religious life.

"The Ancient Halls of the City Guilds," a volume of pictures of the official residences of the merchant princes of London drawn in lithograph, is by Thomas R. Way, author of "Ancient Royal Palaces in and near London," &c. The book will come from the press of John Lane at the end of the month. Nearly all the City Halls were destroyed by the great conflagration in London in the Seventeenth Century, but they were quickly rebuilt; many of the finest structures are the work of Sir Christopher Wren. Philip Norman, F. S. A., has provided a "History of the Companies" for the volume.

"Representative Art of Our Times," is the title of the new supplement of The International Studio, which begins its issue this month from the press of John Lane, to be produced monthly, for eight months. The first number is devoted to "The Modern Aspect of Wood-Engraving." The productions will be suitable for the rendering of etchings, dry points, lithographs, pastels, water-colors, &c. The greatest masters in every field of the arts will be represented, and altogether the series will be valuable as a comprehensive survey of art of to-day.

Brentano's have received from the Continent the following French and German books. From Paris—"Conspirateurs et Comédiennes. Episodes d'histoire d'après des documents inédits, (1796-1825,") by Ernest Daudet; "Propos littéraires," by Emile Faguet; Hendrik Ibsen's "Poésies complètes," translated for the first time into French by the Count de Colleville and P. de Zépelin; Guy de Maupassant's "Claire de lune," with drawings by Lucien Métivet and engravings in wood by G. Lemoine; "Précis d'histoire de la littérature française," by G. Pellissier. From Berlin—B. Bjornson's "Auf Storhove," a drama in three acts; a novel entitled "Die Saxo-Saxonen," by Sumar Gregorow; "Unüberwindliche Mächte," a novel by S. Grimm; "Novellen vom Gardasee," by Paul Heyse; "Geschichte des 18ten Jahrhunderts," by Dr. Oskar Jaeger, with 367 illustrations; Alfred de Musset's "Man soll nichts verschwören," a comedy in three acts; "Die Kéiperformen der Japaner," by C. H. Stratz; a Schiller and a Goethe calendar for 1903, each with quotations from the poets.

"Man Visible and Invisible," the new book by C. W. Leadbeater, the well-known English psychologist, now on a lecturing tour in this country, will be published next week by John Lane. Mr. Leadbeater's present volume gives examples of different types of men as seen by the means of trained clairvoyance. The illustrations consist of diagrams and colored plates. The author's previous books are on "The Christian Creed," "The Astral Plane," "Invisible Helpers," "Clairvoyance," &c.

"Fladder Field" is a new three-act drama in blank verse from the pen of Great Britain's Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, which Harper & Brothers will publish in this country.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ended Jan. 8: Chambers's "Maid at Arms," Crawford's "Cecilia: A Story of Modern Rome," Owen Wister's "The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains," Barbour's "Behind the Line," Lang's "The Yellow Fairy Book," Clemens's "Tom Sawyer," Bliss's "Battle with the Slum," Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Brady's "American Fights and Fighters."

"The Fatherhood of God," a series of lectures by the Rev. John Scott Lidgett, is one of the recent importations of Charles Scribner's Sons. The author has sought to express the conception of God's relationship to man in Christ. These lectures were delivered to his class of theological students at the Bermondsey Settlement, which Rev. Mr. Lidgett founded in collaboration with the late Dr. Moulton.

"Chips and Splinters from a Literary Work-Shop" will be the title of a new book by the Rev. Dr. Frederic Rowland Marvin. The volume will consist of literary opinions and marginalia. The author's "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women" is now in its third edition, and his "Flowers of Song from Many Lands" was reviewed in these columns two weeks ago. The volumes bear the imprint of the Patraets Book Company of Troy, N. Y.

"On the Field of Honor," a new book of stories of young American heroes by Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson, author of "A Royal Lineage," etc., is the second volume in the series of books for American boys issued by The Sprague Publishing Company of Detroit. Mrs. Watson's latest volume presents incidents of the Civil War, and the stories told are true. Mrs. Watson says that the book is distinctly a flag of truce. It is free from partisanship and purely American."

"A History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century," by Marcus B. P. Dorman, M. P., author of "The Mind of the Nation," a study of political thought in the nineteenth century, is a work to be complete in five or six volumes. The first volume, which will be published in this country by the J. B. Lippincott Company within a fortnight, deals with the period between the outbreak of the war with France and the death of Pitt, from 1793 to 1806, and has been compiled chiefly from original documents in the Record Office. Mr. Dorman is now visiting in this country.

"Four Princes; or, The Growth of a Kingdom," is by Prof. James A. B. Scherer, the author of a history of the Christian Church for children. His new volume bears the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Much curiosity has been expressed, as is natural in these days of "books most in demand," regarding the actual figures of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." The publishers, The Century Company, have remained silent on this subject until the present moment. "Mrs. Wiggs" was published in October, 1901, and up to Christmas Day of that year the total sale had been 5,555 copies. The output in the month of December, 1902, the book's second season, between Dec. 1 and Dec. 24, was 62,000 copies. And even Christmas did not put a stop to "Mrs. Wiggs," for the first three days of 1903, when, if ever, books are "dead," some 6,000 copies were sold.

A fourth edition of Prof. Woodberry's biography of "Hawthorne" and a third of Charles Francis Adams's connection of essays entitled "Lee at Appomattox" are announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Pit," the late Frank Norris's much-discussed novel, has at last appeared from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. The publishers report that a month before it appeared several booksellers called for a first edition of 20,000 copies, and two other large editions have been printed the day before publication. This is probably the best novel by the author of "McTeague" and "The Octopus," and its theme is that of an attempted corner in the world's supply of wheat with a love story attached to it.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman's new book, "Six Trees," which will be published by Harper & Brothers Feb. 20, contains the stories of "The Elm," "The Apple," "The Lombardy Poplar," "The Great Pine," "The Balsam Fir," and "The White Birch." The tales are of the trees which were near the homes of the people in the stories, and the writer tells of their influence on the characters.

"The Life of James Madison," by Gaillard Hunt, is in preparation at Doubleday, Page & Co's. This will be the first volume of a series of "Lives" which will form a biographical history of the United States. The books will be illustrated.

"Old Paths and Legends of New England," by Katharine M. Abbott, is shortly to appear with the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume contains extended descriptions of the New England byways mentioned in Miss Abbott's "Trolley Trips." There are many illustrations of Massachusetts Bay, Old Colony, Rhode Island and and Providence plantations, and the Fresh River of the Connecticut Valley. Miss Abbott does full justice to Indian legends and Yankee folk-lore, as well as to historic spots of National interest.

The new edition of John Fiske's "American Political Ideas Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History," which Harper & Brothers are shortly to issue, contains "The Town Meeting," "The Federal Union," and "Manifest Destiny."

"The Master of Warlock," by George Gary Eggleston, is the first novel to be issued this month by the Lothrop Publishing Company. Mr. Eggleston's new romance pictures life in the earlier years of the reconstruction from the Southern point of view. The illustrations are by C. D. Williams, who drew the pictures for the author's former books, "The Carolina Cavalier" and "Dorothy South."

"Veronica," by Martha W. Austin, will be published March 4, by Doubleday, Page & Co. This is an intimate and delicate love-story from a woman's point of view. The principal scenes are in Louisiana.

Further information has been received regarding Basil King's new novel of the Nova Scotian coast, which will be brought out by Harper & Brothers Feb. 20, under the title of "In the Garden of Charity." The heroine is Charity Pennland whose husband went to the wars a few months after their marriage, and for whom she waited eleven years. Meanwhile she tended her garden and every day put out signals to guide her husband home. The theme of the story is the attitude of Charity toward the half-Greek girl whom her husband married before his return home. The second wife has a child and the husband dies. Besides the principal characters that figure in the story a kind and bustling matron, Mrs. Betsy Musick, and a persistent peddler, Jonas, are very entertaining. The book is different from Mr. King's former success "Let Not Man Put Asunder."

"The Small Country House and Garden" is the title of a series of papers which appeared in the Ladies' Home Journal, and which the editor, Edward Bok, has collected into one volume which will be issued May 15 by Doubleday, Page & Co. It contains plans for houses ranging in cost from $1,500 to $10,000, and includes the subject of the garden. There will be a number of illustrations besides the plans.

"The Literary Age of Boston" is the title of an article in February's Harper's Magazine, from the pen of Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University. The author defends Longfellow's poetry, and of "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," and "Miles Standish" he says: "The fact cannot be gainsaid that each of these remains the only successful poem of its kind, one of Indian life, one of colonial pastoral, one of the Puritan idyl, while the trials made by others have been numerous."

"The New Boy at Dale," by Charles Edward Rich, will appear Feb. 6 from the press of Harper & Brothers. This is a story that will interest boys and girls. It tells how a boy was stolen when quite young and was kept by an Italian, who made him work hard. The boy ran away and joined a circus. He saved a girl from kidnappers, and the parents were so grateful that they sent him to the Dale School. While in school he had many adventures. The book closes with the finding of the boy by his parents.

The publication of "Journey's End," by Justus Miles Forman, has been put forward to Feb. 6 instead of Feb. 12. This is a romance of to-day, and it is illustrated by Karl J. Anderson. The book will be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co.

"The Great Siberian Railway from St. Petersburg to Peking," by Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "Palaces and Prisons of Mary Queen of Scots," &c., is to be published this Spring by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a record of a journey taken by the author in the Spring of 1902 across Siberia on the new railway. He describes the building of the railway from the Russian standpoint.

"Insurance and Crime."

INSURANCE AND CRIME. A Consideration of the Effects upon Society of the Abuses of Insurance, Together with Certain Historical Instances of such Abuses. By Alexander Colin Campbell. Pp. 400. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1902.

The consideration of insurance as a producer of morbid conditions in society offers a comparatively fresh field for critical investigation, and Mr. Campbell has produced a book which is likely to be rated as a contribution of unusual interest to insurance literature. It is not a law book compiled from legal precedents and court proceedings, but its value to the lawyer who specializes in the line of the large and growing field of insurance litigation will find it of unusual value and interest. The connection between insurance and crime has existed from the inception of the business, but, as the author claims it has never before been studied in the same thorough and painstaking manner, we presume we must accept the fact on his assurance, as one could not have compiled so considerable a volume without knowing the bibliography of the subject. The object of the study is not to discredit insurance or to disparage those who engage in it as a business, although a truthful narrative of the operations of Lloyds in London might appear to warrant the conclusion, that its tendency of development is largely in the direction of crooked gambling. The place which the principle of insurance holds in the business and social economy of modern life makes it the duty of those connected with it to do all that may be done to assist in eradicating any taint from it resulting from the temptation it constantly and necessarily offers to mercenary crime. The chapter on the nature of insurance is admirable. It dismisses all illusions and pretences, and presents the basic fact that it neither creates nor replaces anything of value and is not designed to avert disaster nor to afford a profit.

The crime to which it gives rise is the result of a desire to divert insurance from its true purpose and make it a source of profit to insurer or insured. Every one who buys or sells insurance could study this presentation of the matter in the intelligible detail which characterizes Mr. Campbell's book with tangible profit to himself. His historical facts are also interesting. Its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity, and it is destined in one form or another to be coterminous with civilization. Insurance frauds appear to be as old as the system itself. Some of the most atrocious crimes in history have been perpetrated under the guise of marine insurance—more, indeed, than under that of fire insurance, because the sea hides everything and the more complete the extinction of ship and crew the less the chance of detection.

That insurance induces carelessness as well as crime is a matter of daily experience. An expert estimate leads to the conclusion that only about 1 per cent. of the fire losses of the United States were invitable; that at least 30 per cent. was the result of crime, and 65 to 70 per cent. of deliberate indifference to the safety of insured property. It may be assumed that the moral standards of Boston are not lower than those of other cities, but its Fire Marshal classified the large number of incendiary fires in 1889 as follows: For revenge, 28 per cent.; for devilry, 25 per cent.; pyromania, 7 per cent.; to rob insurance companies, 40 per cent. If of an annual fire loss of $125,000,000 in the United States one-third is due to incendiarism, the assumption is warranted that two-thirds of this one-third grow out of a desire to sell the insured property to the underwriters, which is a euphonious way of saying that the purpose is to rob the companies. If there was no fire insurance obtainable, the annual fire losses of the United States would probably not be much over 1 per cent. of what they now average.

In the field of life insurance Mr. Campbell traces the growth of criminal practices, culminating in the career of Holmes, the most scientific insurance murderer on record. His facts relative to child murder for insurance benefits are startling and horrifying, and would be scarcely credible if not substantiated by evidence deemed satisfactory by the courts. In his discussion of company frauds Mr. Campbell is frank and instructive. We have had much experience in this country of graveyard and other forms of fraudulent insurance, of assessment insurance conducted on the plane of the Iron Hall, with no arithmetical basis, and with a thousand schemes floated on the promise that the insured could take out more than they put in. Mr. Campbell's review of these events in insurance history is temperate and judicial. Considered as a whole his book is a monograph of exceptional interest and value, and should exert a wide influence for good.

A Book for Bakers.

THE BAKER'S BOOK. A Practical Handbook of Baking Industries in All Countries. Translated, edited, and published by Emil Braun. Vol. I. Profusely illustrated. Pp. 398. New York: Emil Braun.

It is good to know that according to the "Deipnosophists of Athenaeus," the Greeks had at their disposal no less than sixty-two varieties of bread. That tablet in the Berlin Museum is appetizing, for it shows an Egyptian repast. There, cut on the stone, some 3,200 years ago, are loaves of bread, a couple of bottles—whether containing water or wine or beer archaeologists have not informed us—but there is positively a roasted goose. You cannot trace back bread to its origin. In the "Baker's Book," there is much that is interesting relative to the art of making the "staff of life." Were bakers more courageous than tailors? In the annals of the breadmakers there are any number of stories telling of their prowess, as how well they fought when Vienna was surrounded by the Turks. There is one fine story of Frau Schultsch, the bread baker, and how she bearded the mighty—Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Duke had a bad way of consuming "Stuten and Zwieback" and not paying for them. Then the justly irate woman told the Duke to his face that unless he settled up promptly for his Stuten and Zwieback she would cut off his supplies. Whether his Grace paid the baker's bill is not, however, stated.

We must confess that we should like to have had more fully represented the history of pumpernickel. We are told that it is made out of coarse rye flour unbolted. There is a story about an old wall somewhere in Westphalia which was being demolished. The workmen, armed with picks, found that certain parts of the wall were almost indestructible. On careful examination, loaves of pumpernickel were discovered incorporated with the blocks of stone. Forms of bread or cake having to do with religion are discussed in the "Baker's Book." There are many superstitions having to do with the baking of bread. In some parts of the world it is considered unlucky to fire the oven on a Good Friday. In France bread baked on All Souls' Day is supposed to give a stomachache. The good Jew must eat matzoth during the Passover. Good Friday and hot cross buns must come together. The author writes that their origin is said to date back to the days of pagan England, and to have "played no small part in the conversion of the country to Christianity." Then there is a sad falling off from grace, as far as the buns are concerned. A short time ago there was a sharp controversy in England about the hot cross bun. The London Master Bakers' Protective Society denounced the bun, and particularly the sign of the cross on the bun. They insisted that it "was disrespectful," and added that the bun itself was "indigestible." From the tortilla of the Carib to the Nuremberg Lebkuchen all baked cereal food is described, with the methods of preparing it. The colored prints of the loaves and the cakes in the book are very well done, so well as to be really appetizing. Then, too, the chemistry of the yeast and the actual nutrition of the many kinds of flour are given, all taken from the best scientific authorities.

1903

QUERIES

"H.," 128 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you inform me where I can procure a poem entitled 'Flora McFlimsy'?"

William Allen Butler's poetical satire, "Nothing to Wear," first printed in Harper's Weekly in 1857; now part of "Nothing to Wear and Other Poems," (Harper & Brothers, $1.75.)

RICHARD OWEN, 77 West Street, Utica, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me of the value of a book which I picked up in a second-hand bookstore in Berlin. It is published in German, and its title, translated, is: 'Journey of His Highness Lord Bernhard of Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach Through North America in 1825 and 1826. Published at Weimar, 1828, by W. Hoffman.' It has copper plates and excellent maps, and his descriptions of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, and the northern part of New York State are highly interesting and valuable from a historical point."

This book is interesting to a collector of Americana, but we find no recent record of an auction sale.

"Mrs. C. H. P.," Fifty-fifth Street, New York City: "Kindly publish the poem by T. K. Harvey, beginning, 'I know thou hast gone to the land of thy rest,' or tell me where the poem can be found. Also please tell me where John Burroughs's 'Waiting' can be got. Is 'The Light of Day' sold in New York?"

The poem in question can be found in Kendrick's "Our Poetical Favorites," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2,) and in several collections of religious poetry. THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Dec. 6, 1902, contained a letter from Miss E. D. Reed of Mount Vernon, N. Y., stating that its real author was her father, the late Timothy Reed. "Waiting" was printed in Queries Nov. 15, 1902. "The Light of Day," by John Burroughs, is published at $1.50 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and can doubtless be found in any large book store.

If "L. W." Tremont, New York City, whose letter recently appeared in Queries, will send full name and address an important communication will be forwarded to her.

"M. D. H.," 83 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who was Henry Kirke White and how is he considered as a writer?"

Henry Kirke White (1785-1806) is a forgotten poet, though his writings were once highly praised. At its best his poetry scarcely rises above "elegant mediocrity." Soon after his death his poems were collected by Dr. Southey, and can be had from D. Appleton & Co., paper, 60 cents; cloth, $1, &c. His poetical works, edited by Nicolas, can be secured from the Macmillan Company, ("Aldine Poets" series, 75 cents.)

BEATRICE WINSER, Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.: "McClurg & Co., Chicago, have just issued a new edition of an English translation of Muller's 'Deutsche Liebe' over the title of 'Memories,' (2.) This is in response to the inquiry of some weeks ago of 'J. C.,' Tottenville, S. I."

JAMES LAURENS, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I should be much obliged for the address of Havelock Ellis."

Carbis Water, Lelant, Cornwall, England.

"A LOVER OF OMAR," New York City: "Evidently my question is not plainly stated, because the answer in no way bears upon it, or gives me any information. What I wished to know was, whether the quatrain quoted (No. 81) was written by Omar and belongs to his original work, or whether it was a quatrain for which FitzGerald alone was responsible. Of course the quatrain belonged to FitzGerald's version, as it is always printed in it, but did FitzGerald or Omar invent the thought contained therein?"

George Bentham, 172 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, kindly sends the following:

"May I add a few words to your reply to 'A Lover of Omar,' regarding FitzGerald's quatrain:

"'Oh Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make,
And ev'n with Paradise devise the Snake:
For all the Sin wherewith the Face of Man
Is blacken'd—Man's forgiveness give—and take.'

"The original thought herein, and in the three preceding quatrains, is to be found in the 'Mantic-ut-Tair' of Attar, who inspired FitzGerald with other ideas found in his 'Rubaiyat,' but not in Omar's. The grand XXXIII. rubaiyi is another instance. See Edward Heron Allen's 'Some Side-Lights Upon Edward FitzGerald's Poem.' (London: H. S. Nichols, Limited, 1898.) A most interesting pamphlet, which I recommend to 'A Lover of Omar.'"

P. T. WARWICK, Plainfield, N. J.: "Kindly give me the name and address of some reliable book auctioneer in Philadelphia."

Stan V. Henkels, care of Davis & Harvey, 1,112 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A. P. GRANT, Jr., University of Virginia: "I have two indentures, written and signed by Thomas Jefferson, one of them being witnessed by Wilson Jefferson Cary and Thomas J. Randolph, and both conveying land in Bedford County, Va., to different parties; also a grant of land from George II. to John Chapin, signed by Gov. William Gooch in 1737. They are all in an excellent state of preservation. What are they worth?"

The exact value of literary property of this kind is always difficult to determine. Letters of Jefferson sold last season at auction for $21.50, $15.50, $13, $12, &c.

"A.," 90 West Broadway, New York City: "Will you oblige me by quoting the lines on Prof. Huxley's tomb?"

Mrs. Huxley's lines, carved at the scientist's request upon his tombstone, are as follows:

And if there be no meeting past the graves,
If all is darkness, silence, still 'tis rest;
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God still giveth His beloved sleep,
And if an endless sleep He wills so best!

"C.," Boston, Mass.: "R. F. R.'s 'Shakespeare in 1902' contains the following: '17. Shakespeareana: Sylvain's "Epitomes de Cent Histoires Tragiques," Paris, 1581, red morocco, by Duru, containing the original story of the Jew and his pound of flesh; (miscellaneous sale, Sotheby's, Dec. 16,) £33 10s.' This hardly seems correct, inasmuch as the story is to be found in Gilles Corrozet's "Les Progros Memorables * * *" printed in Rouen by Thomas Mallard, without date, but during the reign of Charles IX., (1560-1574,) of which an earlier edition was printed in "Vesne Gabriel Cotier," Lyons, 1570. Sydney Lee, in his "Life of William Shakespeare," says: "The story followed by Shakespeare was not accessible in his day in any language but the original Italian." Whether or not Shakespeare, as Lee infers, got the story from the Italian "Il Pecorone," it was also accessible in his time in French, a language with which he was familiar, and in a book with which Lee does not appear to have been acquainted, or he would not have said the story was accessible only in Italian."

The story was assuredly accessible in Shakespeare's day, for in 1596 Adam Islip issued in London "The Orator, Handling a Hundred Several Discourses, by Alexander Silvain, Englished by L. P." Munday was the translator.) Declamation 93 treats "of a Jew who would have a pound of a Christian's flesh for his debt." Munday's version of the French work must have been familiar to Shakespeare. The Fountaine copy, imperfect in one leaf, sold last June for £21.

E. ABBOTT, 743 Ninth Avenue, New York City: "Kindly give me a list of Miss Yonge's novels; also, name those written by Edna Lyall and Miss Alcott."

The novels of the late Charlotte Mary Yonge (1823-1901) are too numerous for us to mention. You will find most of them listed in the Macmillan Company's catalogue. Miss Yonge's literary industry was astounding, for within the period 1848-92 she produced volumes at the rate of three a year, besides editing a monthly magazine. Her most popular novel was "The Heir of Redclyffe," (1853.) Her last novel, "Modern Broods," was published in 1900. Miss Alcott's novels are too familiar to name. Send to Little, Brown & Co., Boston, for their catalogue, containing a list of her works. Ada Ellen Bayly ("Edna Lyall") is the author of "Won by Waiting," 1879; "Donovan," 1882; "We Two," 1884; "A Hardy Norseman," 1889; "To Right the Wrong," 1893; "In Spite of All," 1901, &c.

GRENVILLE KLEISER, 24 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "The selection, 'College Oil Cans,' asked for by R. G. Lucas, 324 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, will be found in No. 30 of the 'One Hundred Choice Selections' published by The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia."

EDWARD FISBECK, Lockwood, Ohio: "Will you kindly print in your 'Queries' column John Burroughs's poem 'Waiting'? I desire a book dealing with the work of the Kelmscott Press, and its founder, William Morris. Where can such be obtained?"

"Waiting" was printed in Queries Nov. 15, 1902. Regarding the second question, H. B. Forman's "Books of William Morris," (Stone, $4,) Aymer Vallance's "William Morris," (the Macmillan Company, $10,) J. W. Mackail's "Life of William Morris," (Longmans, Green & Co., $3.60,) also an article on the Kelmscott Press by Frank Rinder in The Connoisseur, Vol. I., No. 4, (December, 1901,) 1s. a number. The latter is the best short account of the press.

"A. B. R.," Terre Haute, Ind.: "Is the Mormon Church a Christian Church? Who first used the elephant as an emblem of the Republican Party?"

The name of the Mormon Church is "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The late Thomas Nast used the elephant first in November, 1874, in Harper's Weekly, to represent the Republican vote, because that vote was "timid and unmanageable." In December, 1874, he applied the elephant to the Republican Party.

MISS S. F. CARTER, 2,472 Kenmore Avenue, Edgewater, Ill.: "Where can I find a poem on Casco Bay, beginning, I think:

'Nowhere fairer, sweeter, rarer,
Does the golden-winged torch-bearer
Through our Northern woodlands stray.'"

These lines are misquoted from the fourth stanza of Whittier's "The Ranger." See his "Complete Poetical Works." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

"EDITH M.," 319 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I notice that the poem, 'The Ninety and Nine,' now recited in a current play, is said to be by Sankey, the evangelist. Is it really his?"

"The Lost Sheep," (its real title,) was written by Elizabeth Cecilia Clephane, (born in Edinburgh in 1830; died in Melrose in 1869.) Her poem first appeared in "The Family Treasury," and was later made popular by the singing evangelist, Ira D. Sankey.

"J. A. B.," New York City: "I am happy to be able to answer Richard F. Morgan's appeal of Dec. 10. The poem in question has four lines, as follows:

"'By will Divine, my dear Augusta,
We've had another awful buster:
Ten thousand Frenchmen sent below,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'

"I bought in London in 1871 a small 'carte de visite' (as the size used to be called) photograph of King William in the uniform of the German Army, represented as upon his knees, with folded hands and upturned eyes. The above quatrain was printed underneath. I doubt if there was ever any more of it. Of course, it was of English origin."

C. E. BUCHANAN, 4,047 Dorchester Street, Montreal, Canada: "Who wrote the short story, 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft?' Where can I get it?"

Kipling, in "Under the Deodars," &c. (Doubleday, Page & Co., authorized edition, $1.50.)

"R. L.," 1,889 Madison Avenue, New York City: "The line, 'Ah, love, let us be true to one another,' asked for by Frank Scherer, 126 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, comes from Matthew Arnold's poem, 'Dover Beach.'"

"M. S. M.," 241 West Grand Street, Elizabeth, N. J.: "I have a copy of 'The Heiress of Bruges,' asked for by Helen M. Graves, Susquehanna, Penn. It is by T. C. Grattan."

Appeals to Readers.

DR. EDWARD E. HALE, 39 Highland Street, Roxbury, Mass.: "At what price can I buy Mr. Pickering's edition of John Eliot's 'Indian Grammar?' It was printed from the same types as were used in the Massachusetts Historical Collections for 1832. Or I would buy Volume IX. of the second series of that historical collection. Please address by letter, the name and price to Edward E. Hale, 39 Highland Street, Roxbury, Mass."

S. MARMADUKE, 18 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me the history of a painting called 'Roman Charity,' by C. A. Wanderwerff?"

K. GUITERMAN, 130 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can any reader assist me in obtaining a copy of 'In Sunny Lands; Outside Life in Nassau and Cuba,' by W. Drysdale, published by Harper & Brother?"

D. R. REYNOLDS, 1,604 Federal Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Who is the author of these lines:

"'It is not much this world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart.

But words that speak with tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the Summer sun
And brighter than the dew.'"

"M. S. B.," 31 West Twelfth Street, New York City: "I am looking for a copy of a child's book, called 'Daddy's Makings, Little Rhyming Undertakings,' published in London in 1864. Could any of your readers tell me how to obtain it, as I believe the house that published it is no longer in existence?"

"Mrs. D. E. H.," 69 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.: "Where can I obtain the entire rhyme of a riddle in verse whose answer is 'An old Shoe,' some lines of which are as follows:

"'The very thing to take in a sick room;
Its coming silent as Spring's early bloom;
A little thing oft wet with mothers' tears;
A great soft yielding thing that no one fears;
A thing too holy (holey) for the rude world's stare,' &c.?"

REV. JOHN B. TABB, St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Ind.: "At my grandfather's home there was burned during the war a book entitled 'Ghost Stories,' published, I presume, about a hundred years ago. Can any of your readers recall such a volume (the stories were said to be fearful) or suggest where a copy may be found?"

L. E. BLATT, 1,201 Park Avenue, New York City: "I am anxious to secure Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 173 of The Saturday Evening Post, July, 1900."

G. P. BRISTOL, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: "In the story called 'Across the State' in the January number of McClure's Magazine the term 'State boy' occurs, e. g., p. 269, 'I'm the State boy up to Henry Dewey's.' The context here and elsewhere in the story shows that the meaning is that of orphan apprentice. Can any of your readers tell me whether this term is correct? It is not known in this locality, and I have not found it in the dictionaries."

Plutarch's Religious Belief.

This essay on "The Religion of Plutarch," by John Oakesmith, D. Litt., M. A., which is shortly to be brought out by Longmans, Green & Co., is a reprint of the volume which was issued for private circulation about a year ago under the title of "The Religion of Plutarch as Expounded in His 'Ethics.'" As the author says in an introductory note that the difference between the two editions is in the "translation or removal of various quotations from Greek and Latin sources which were given in full in the first edition of the book." The references have been retained.

In his preface Prof. Oakesmith says that when the student of Plutarch leaves "Parallel Lives" and turns for the first time to the "Ethics," he is amazed at the "many-sided excellence of the writer whose special gift he has been accustomed to regard as consisting in the composition of biographies more remarkable for the presentation of moral truths than for the accurate narration of historical facts. He learns with surprise that Plutarch has bequeathed to posterity a mine of information respecting the period in which he himself lived." But, however fascinating the "Ethics" may be, he continues, "it soon becomes evident that the point of paramount importance for a proper appreciation of Plutarch's attitude toward life and its problems in general is to be found in the position which he assumed in face of the religious questions which perplexed the thinking men of his time and country."

The most important of Plutarch's general writings are devoted to the full discussion, from a variety of standpoints, of religious questions, not only those handed down by the popular tradition or embodied in ceremonial observances and legalized worships, but also those more purely theological conceptions presented in the various systems of Greek philosophy.

Prof. Oakesmith devotes the first three chapters in his book to a general view of the character of modern European religions and the early Greek morality. Of Plutarch's belief in God the writer says:

Plutarch cannot get away from his fixed belief in the absolute unity of God, and with God's unity, as we have already seen, His eternity and immutability are involved. But Plutarch reasserts this truth in various places and forms. * * * He asserts that even those who deny the benevolence of God, as the Jews and the Syrians, do not imagine Him as other than eternally and immutably existent, and quotes with approval a sentence from Antipater of Tarsus, to the effect that God is universally regarded as uncreate and eternal. A little later * * * he adopts the Stoic position * * * that the idea of God includes the ideas of happiness, blessedness, self-sufficiency, which qualities are elsewhere shown to exist absolutely and independently of all conceivable causes of opposition.

New England Novel Reading.

In the February number of Harper's Magazine, "Editor's Study" the editor tells about novel reading in old New England. He says that it was a vice to read a novel in those days. Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was at that time the most popular English novel, and Jane Porter's "Scottish Chiefs" was allowed to be read by young people only on account of its historical significance. When Charlotte Bronté's "Jane Eyre" reached New England whole communities, we are told, were divided on the question of its morality.

A charming book for January reading.
Not too strenuous, after holiday dissipations.

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RURAL ENGLAND.

Rider Haggard's Views on Great Britain's Agricultural Conditions.*

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S "A Farmer's Year," published about three years ago, attracted much attention. It was a volume devoted more to the author's own particular experience as a farmer than to the general study of agriculture in England. As to his qualifications for such an extended work as the one under notice, the author says, "I was born in a farmhouse, among high-hedged pastures near to the silence of a great wood, and I suppose the first sounds that my ears heard were the lowing of kine and the bleating of sheep," and he adds that for the last fourteen years he has been a practical farmer of a considerable acreage in England. In the introduction to "Rural England," the works of Arthur Young, of William Cobbett, of Sir James Caird are briefly commented upon. Fifty years have elapsed since Sir James Caird's "English Agriculture" appeared, and during the last half century, writes Mr. Rider Haggard, "our agriculture and indeed everything connected with the land, landowners, and husbandmen of England have undergone great changes," and therefore it seems to him "that there was some need for a new work treating of these questions." At the start Mr. Haggard made up his mind that the only way left him to accomplish what was a heavy task was to go all over the ground himself, and, regardless of the "great labor involved," to adopt the system of interview.

This subject, agriculture in England, is a vital one, affecting the whole civilized world. Leaving aside all speculations, we are forced to rely upon statistics as to the precise situation of agriculture to-day in England. According to the latest "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain" for 1901, and published this year, these are the precise conditions:

The diminution by 144,000 acres, or nearly 8 per cent., of the area under wheat in Great Britain, followed upon similar losses of 151,000 and 101,000 acres respectively in the two years immediately preceding. This reduced the acreage practically to the level of 1896, a year in which, with the single exception of 1888, the smallest breadth of wheat land was recorded in Great Britain.

When the consumption of England is considered, the requirement in wheat amounts to 32,000,000 quarters, of which 24,000,000 quarters are imported at a cost of £40,000,000. Then the English people pay another £40,000,000 for butter, poultry, eggs, vegetables, cheese, fruit, &c. The calculation made by Sir James Glyth is that every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom has to pay about £4 per head for its imported food. Mr. Rider Haggard writes:

To me, in face of the continued decrease in our agricultural output, these figures are simply terrifying, since, although the question is one into which I do not propose to enter here, I am convinced that the risks of the starvation which might strike our country in the event of a European war is no mere spectre for an alarmist. It should be remembered that fleets of battleships, even if they could keep the great seas as open as is cheerfully supposed, can never control the operations of the foreign, and, indeed, the home, speculators in foodstuffs.

The total area of the United Kingdom is 77,671,000 acres. There are 47,800,000 acres under cultivation. Mr. Haggard believes that the area under cultivation might produce much more than it actually does. As to the live stock, in 1901 the number of cattle was reduced by 41,000 head, and a diminution was recorded in sheep and pigs. As to horses, between 1891 and 1901 England imported 324,000 horses. Of course the war in Africa caused a great demand for horses. A leading authority on the subject of horses declares that the horse-breeding business "is getting worse every six months." The most important of all the causes for the decline of English agriculture and the one on which Mr. Rider Haggard unceasingly dwells, is the want of labor. There is decrease in the inhabitants of English rural districts. The author presents it in this way:

I read that in 1851 the agricultural laborers of England and Wales numbered 1,225,500, and that in 1901 they had shrunk to about 780,700. What the census of 1901 shows their number to be I do not know, but I shall be much surprised if it records any advance. Taking it on the 1891 basis, however, it would seem that whereas between 1851 and 1891 the population of England and Wales had increased by about one-half, its agricultural inhabitants during the same period had actually decreased by over one-third, with the result that whereas in 1891 the urban districts would show a total of about 25,000,000 people, the rural districts held only about 7,500,000, that is, some 23 per cent. of the population, as against 77 per cent. living in the towns or their immediate neighborhood.

As a fair sample of the method of the work, we will take the author's description of Wiltshire, as he finds it to-day. These are his prefatory remarks:

In this twentieth century England seems to have grown away from the land; we have flocked into cities, and are occupied with the things of cities; we have set our hearts on trade, and look to its profits for our luxuries. But the land is still the true mother of our race, which, were it not for the same land, would soon dwindle into littleness. Although it no longer produces the bulk of the food they eat, from it our towns draw their strength, for with its healthy men and women their pale blood is replenished. Though to-day they be so poor, yet the might of England is in her villages, those villages so many of whose homes are crumbling, and whose arable fields go back daily to the wasteful and unproductive grass out of which our forefathers reclaimed them. Thus our national neglect of husbandry and of the welfare of the soil has decreed that it shall be.

In Wiltshire that stupid fancy about the hazel twig as determining the presence of water still exists, and the "dowser," fools the rustic, just as happens to his American cousin. Here again the author finds out how difficult it is to obtain labor. Observers of the Sabbath may not know that it is impossible to keep animals, and more particularly a herd of cows, without attending to them every day in the week, Sunday included. Farm hands object to milking on Sunday. It really does look as if the race of farm laborers in England was dying out. No matter where the author went it was always the same thing. The employment of tilling the land is apparently distasteful to the men. The period of the large farm seems to have belonged to the past. The men and the women leave the field work at the first opportunity and seek the towns where there are factories. In Sussex, an American hayloader is seen at work; and it was claimed for it that it would handle a ton of hay in ten minutes. Mr. Haggard writes: "Although American implements may do their work about as effectively as the men whom they replace, none of them can restore its lost legions to our English land. We need more men, not more machines." In Kent, famous for its hops and apples, it was difficult to sell property, "there was no market for it." As to the landlords, they were said to be like eels, "grown accustomed to being skinned." In Kent Sir Edwyn S. Daws owns a large property, and the gentleman farms for the love of it. He gave Mr. Haggard the benefit of his experiences.

I have about 2,000 acres of my own, which I farm highly and cheat myself into the belief that my improvements add to the value of my property. My farm accounts year by year show a substantial balance on the wrong side, but as I keep on planting fruit largely, those who come after me will reap the benefit. Meanwhile it is to me the pleasantest of recreations, giving me health and pleasure beyond yachting and horses.

When in Devonshire the owner of a large farm told Mr. Haggard that "most of the young men went into the navy and the rest to the towns," only about 1 per cent. staying on the land. Education, he thought, had much to do with this, as the children were taught at school that farming means hard work and poor pay, and long before they left they announced that they did not intend to stay upon the land. In Herefordshire the author drank cider said to have been derived from a tree planted in the time of Queen Anne. Leicestershire, being a manufacturing and mineral country, the difficulty of obtaining farm hands was constantly on the increase. In that county the rents had fallen some 25 per cent., and in some cases fully 70 per cent. A competent authority when addressing a public meeting said: "I do not know that any of us could take three meals in a day at a metropolitan restaurant and be absolutely certain that any single article which we consumed, either of meat or drink, was produced from the soil of Great Britain or Ireland." To this the author adds a certain experience of his own:

By way of comment on this statement I may remark that more often than not the traveler may be quite certain of the contrary. In the course of my extensive journeyings in England in 1901 I stayed in a good many hotels. With few exceptions—indeed, almost always, if the town were of considerable size—I found that the food was foreign and the waiters were German. In one Midland city I remember a pretentious and expensive meal was served, whereof every item on the long menu was evidently compounded of imported and very inferior food. Being unable to eat it, I asked for some grouse, which I reflected must be of English origin. It came, and proved to be British indeed, but British seagull, or perhaps curlew! On this point I, who have shot and cooked these strong-flavored fowl, could scarcely be mistaken.

Political economy and long disputations regarding it do not enter into our province. There are reasons innumerable why British agriculture has declined. England's world power arises in large part because her population is not stable. Not the cure, but some little betterment of actual conditions in England, as far as agriculture is concerned, the author thinks, would become possible were home transportation made more reasonable. For example, the raising of hemp in certain parts of England has been proposed. Now, a ton of hemp may be carried on shipboard from St. Petersburg to Ripton for 28s. per ton. To send it from Higley, in Norfolk, where hemp might be grown, to the same place would cost 31s. 6d. per ton. In other words, the great railroad companies of England discriminate against the agriculturists. Protection is impossible in England; it is, as the author calls it, "a chimera." Free trade is an integral part of English national life, and the day must come when in the United States it will be so held. What is proposed by Mr. Rider Haggard is the establishment of what is to be called an Agricultural Post. This is to be a parcel delivery at first, to be extended in the future. It is positive that the small farmer loses much from the perishable nature of his garden and orchard products. But the speedy delivery of heads of cabbage would not materially lessen the great demand for food in England. Then the climate of England is such that there is no certainty in the production of grain. How the great problem of subsistence in the United Kingdom is to be solved no man can tell. When her crops fail her, may the rest of the world provide her with bread. Fortunately for her, she is strong financially, and can pay for what she cannot grow.

We must all admire the care with which "Rural England" is written, and, above all, the absence of heated arguments or appeals to classes. Throughout the text there are introduced nice little bits of archaeological lore concerning former conditions, when in England there was the golden age, that is, for the tillers of the soil.

*RURAL ENGLAND. Being an Account of Agricultural and Social Researches Carried Out in the Year 1901-1902. By Rider Haggard. In two volumes. Cloth. Illustrated with ten maps. Volume I., Pp. 384. Volume II., Pp. 625. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. The two volumes, $15.

Places Renowned in Fiction.

FICTIONAL RAMBLES IN AND ABOUT BOSTON. By Frances Weston Carruth. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-380. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Frances Weston Carruth has displayed a rare amount of research and patience in the compilation of her "Fictional Rambles In and About Boston," for she has followed nearly every character of modern fiction whose paths lead along the road to Boston, even in cases where the hero or heroine in question simply strolled across the Common or rested beneath the shadow of the Shaw Monument.

To Bostonians this book should be a source of interest and civic pride. There is mentioned for him who would locate exactly his characters in fiction every detail of interest relating to Boston and Bostonians. It is true that the book contains a number of references which are of little or no importance either as regards the characters mentioned or the places described. But "if you choose, in Boston," says Dr. Hale, "there is nothing you may not see and hear and know and understand in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters that are supposed to be under the earth."

The chief charm of Miss Carruth's book lies, by far, in those few selections from old favorites—Dr. Holmes, Hawthorne, Henry James, Mr. Howells—which recall, not so much any particular Boston spots, but which refresh, with bits of quotations, one's failing memory of stories read long ago, and in these busy days of new books almost forgotten.

The author leads one with untiring feet along Beacon Hill and Beacon Steps, which latter, "as an actual fact, never existed, but the name was suggested to Mr. Howells by a short flight of steps which lead down from the State House to Temple Street"; further on, in the Charles Street neighborhood, "at Number 164, * * * once lived Dr. Holmes, whose library windows overlooked the basin of the Charles—a view from which he drew perpetual inspiration." It was here that, gazing out upon the craft that plied the river, he wrote:

I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide, as if drawn by some invisible towline, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails hung unfilled, her streamers were drooping; she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel, still she moved on stately, as if with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great hulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toiling steam tug with heart of fire and arms of iron, that was hugging it close and dragging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam tug untwined its arms and left the tall ship it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither and go off with the refluent tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-pennoned, that, but for the bare toiling arms and brave, warm, beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestled close in his shadow and clung to him so that no wind or wave could part them, and dragged him on against all the tide of circumstance, would soon have gone down the stream and been heard of no more.

And again Miss Carruth's busy steps stray along that "long path" across the Common which the Autocrat and the Schoolmistress walked together. "The granite seat," she says, (where they sat down to rest together,) "has been removed from the mall, but the gingko tree remains, and no doubt its delicate fluttering leaves are still whispering love secrets to the neighboring tree tops."

But it is the old part of Boston that is most replete with fictional legend and lore; about the wharves cluster many of Cooper's plots, and since 1720 there has been standing on Long Wharf the Salt House, of literary interest as being the place where Hawthorne wrote "The Scarlet Letter." He used a little back room on the top floor, which, we are told, had the only window in the upper story that looked out on T Wharf, and the ceiling was so low that on entering a tall man with a high hat had to stoop.

It grieves one to think that this room, which has undergone a series of changes and remodelings, is now occupied by a prosperous firm of fish merchants. And time, the destroyer, has established a little Italian shop in the house where once lived Paul Revere, and from which he started forth upon his famous midnight ride.

The author has located the old prison where Hester Prynne was confined, and in its immediate neighborhood was the market place, where she stood with the blazoned letter on her breast, while not so very far away is the burying ground where she and Dimmesdale lie side by side in their last, long sleep; side by side, "yet with a space between, as if the dust of the two sleepers had no right to mingle. Yet one tombstone served for both."

Of modern fictitious characters, Miss Carruth has allowed few to escape. Besides her imaginary men and women, however, she has traced to their haunts a number of our favorite authors, and throughout its pages the book is dotted with illustrations of the places which are mentioned.

The Atlas of the Moon.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that the publication of Prof. William H. Pickering's new "Atlas of the Moon" has been delayed because of an important new discovery by the author. What this discovery is has not been stated, but Prof. Pickering is now withholding the proofs to include the results in his atlas. The work is thought to be the most complete one ever attempted, and has chapters covering what is known about the lunar planet, atmosphere, and water, snow, and vegetation that is known to be there.

Yeats on Art.

"Ideas of Good and Evil," by the well-known Irish poet, W. B. Yeats, is in press at the Macmillan Company. Good ideas and bad ones, declares the author, are derived from poetry and art. He says in one of his essays that he believes in "the practice and philosophy of what we have agreed to call magic, in what I must call the evocation of spirits," and he adds:

I often think I would put this belief in magic from me if I could, for I have come to see or to imagine, in men and women, in houses, in handicrafts, in nearly all sights and sounds a certain evil, a certain ugliness, that comes from the slow perishing through the centuries of a quality of mind that made this belief and its evidences common over the world.

In his essay on William Morris, Yeats calls him "the one perfectly happy and fortunate poet of modern times." Morris, he says, makes all women good, and even his bad women are of the good woman's kin. Speaking of "The Philosophy of Shelley's Poetry," the author says that the poet was "a vague thinker, who mixed occasional great poetry with a fantastic rhetoric."

It should seem natural to find his thought full of subtlety, for Mrs. Shelley has told how he hesitated whether he should be a metaphysician or a poet, and has spoken of his "huntings after the obscure" with regret, and said of that "Prometheus Unbound," which so many for three generations have thought "Political Justice" put into rhyme: "It requires a mind as subtle and penetrating as his own to understand the mystic meanings scattered throughout the poem. * * * If was his design to write prose metaphysical essays on the nature of man, which would have served to explain much of what is obscure in his poetry."

Among the other essays in the little volume are "At Stratford-on-Avon," "Symbolism in Painting," "The Theatre," "The Moods," "The Mind of Woman," "Ireland and the Arts," in the last of which the author expresses a hope that some writer would begin "to dig in Ireland, the garden of the future, understanding that here in Ireland the spirit of man may be about to wed the soil of the world. * * * The Irish race would have become a chosen race, one of the pillars that uphold the world."

National Educational Association.

The journal of the forty-first annual meeting of the National Educational Association, held at Minneapolis last July, has just appeared. Its 1,000 and more pages contain matters of interest to all who are even remotely connected with education, whether college, kindergarten, or physical. Among the life Directors of the association are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, James H. Canfield, Librarian of the same university, United States Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner. Each of these men serves on some important committee. President William R. Harper of Chicago heads the National Council; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of California, the department of higher education; then there are departments of physical and manual training, art, music, business, &c. Each branch held its own meetings, which are here fully reported. Among the papers are President Harper's on "The Educational Progress of the Year 1901-2," which declares that the former close connection between the educational movements of England, the Continent, and our own land has at length been severed. Dr. Sites's "Educational Conditions and Progress in China" gives a vivid picture of the mental awakening as a result of European and specifically English education. President Schurman of Cornell on "Education in the Philippines" makes a bit of special pleading for the independence of the Filipino. Archbishop Ireland speaks on "Devotion to Truth, the Chief Virtue of the Teacher." The widespread interest taken in the society is evident from a glance at the 100-page list of members. Every State, Territory, and insular possession of the United States is represented, and there are members in most of the European and South American States and even one each in Australia and in Japan.

Discords.

DISCORDS. By Anna Alice Chapin. 12mo. Pp. 208. New York: Printed at The Pelham Press. $1.50.

Heart tragedies are usually discordant, and so Anna Alice Chapin's stories are excellently named. Beginning with the first, the author has run through the whole gamut of suffering. "An Epilogue" gives one something of a shock—not so much morally, for readers nowadays are growing impervious to wickedness in their daily fiction—but the inscrutable cold-bloodedness of its heroine is detestable. One had far rather have things turn out as do the incidents in "The White Garden," where the woman who has wrecked a man's happiness comes back and tries to cement the pieces together again. "The Princess and Her Comedy" is a dainty bit of fancy, with a pathos which really strikes the heart. The other stories are all strong in their way and hold the reader's attention to the finish. But they lack that sweetness that, after all, is so necessary a part to a short story. When one has finished with the reading of these ten sombre tales he feels instinctively as if the freshness and the joyousness of the world had been lost, for while melancholy and tragedy are admirable in a book where they bring into brighter relief the sunshine of happiness, they make cheerless reading when presented in an unbroken chain.

JAN 1903

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and colder; wind northwest

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,547. NEW YORK. SUNDAY. JANUARY 18, 1903.—34 Pages; Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SANDY HOOK'S BIG GUN FIRED SEAWARD

Heaviest Charge of Powder Ever Used by Artillerymen.

TEST A COMPLETE SUCCESS

A 2,400-Pound Projectile Fired by the New Sixteen-Inch Gun—Many Army Officers and Civilians Witness the Trial.

The new sixteen-inch gun was tested yesterday in the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The most powerful weapon in the world does not make the deafening crack and crash of the twelve-inch and guns of smaller calibre. There is not the same concussion, but a deep note which seems to linger. According to those who participated in and witnessed yestrday's tests at Sandy Hook, the new big gun came up to every requirement.

Shortly before noon Sandy Hook had become the Mecca of military men. Men of high rank from the neighboring forts, with a few civilians properly accredited, arrived at the Government fortifications. They were taken immediately to the officers' headquarters, where there was a brief reception. Gen. Chaffee was welcomed with a salute of thirteen guns. The "howdy-do" of the saluting gun was boisterous enough to presage in a measure what might be expected when the monster should announce its powers to the world. Immediately after the reception the visitors marched to the "brick house," or officers' mess, where Major Charles Smith, as commandant and host, invited them to luncheon.

There were reunions of men who have served in various lands. Here and there men who had served in Alaska would complain of the mild day as oppressive, and those who were recently returned from the tropics would not take off their overcoats even indoors. The majority of the officers were in uniform, including a young soldier whose tan shoes attracted attention that may lead to official communication. As the army is in a state of transition from the old to the modern uniform, the contrasts in caps, coats, capes, cloths, stripes, and braids made the scene picturesque, if not exactly suggestive of the discipline of the United States Army.

GETTING THE GUN READY.

The railroad, under Government control, carried the visitors to the far end of the Hook, where the big gun lay firmly fastened to a temporary foundation. Close by was one of the great twelve-inch guns that seemed to have shrunk alongside its big brother. Working about the long barrel were the artillery men, looking more like a crowd of factory laborers busily engaged in getting themselves greasy, as they polished the various parts and saw to it that there was plenty of grease on the runways to afford a chance of recoil. Immediately under the monster was a cylinder filled with oil and with a piston rod attached to the gun, so as to catch and check the rebound when the shells were to be sent seaward.

There was some talk as to an appropriate name for the big fellow among the officers, one of whom suggested that it be called "the Peace, or Piece, Maker, spell it how you will." A veteran recalled that there had been such a gun at the civil war and that its explosion killed many of the men working it. Consideration of a proper name was left to some future date, and the enlisted men grinned gleefully, for they have decided to name the gun for the winner of the next championship battle between heavy-weight pugilists.

Gen. William Crozier mounted the platform directly behind the breech of the monster, loaded with enough of the Dupont smokeless powder to lay waste the Proving Grounds. The men assigned to work the weapon held the heads of the visitors while the electric wires that were to set off the charge, while Gen. Crozier made a short speech in regard to the gun to be tested. He said:

"At the last session of Congress the question of continuing the work of coast defense was taken up and a commission of army and navy officers, with the Secretary of War at the head, was appointed to deal with the plans for the fortification of the United States. This commission took up the work of the Endicott Board, which was started sixteen years ago. A part of the general plan was for 16-inch guns to defend New York Harbor and the entrance to the Long Island Sound.

"The Chief of Ordnance said that the sixteen inch guns could be built, if called for, and an appropriation was given for the building of this gun. Whether or not it is to be needless, with the present twelve-inch guns in the fortifications, is to be determined.

It may be that the twelve inch guns can attend to the enemy when he comes just as well as this big fellow. A few figures give the comparisons. The twelve-inch gun weighs fifty tons and this gun 130 tons. The twelve-inch throws a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds. This gun propels a missile weighing 2,400 pounds. While the velocity is practically the same, the relative weight impact of the projectile is 2.4 times more powerful.

"I can say further that this gun is as far ahead of the twelve inch as that was of the ten inch weapon. It is a longer step in advance than any ever taken in ordnance. The credit for its design and construction is to be divided between Major Rogers Birnie, Major Charles Smith, and Col. J. P. Farley.

"We are going beyond any point ever reached before, and will fire a larger charge of smokeless powder than was ever fired before in any gun in the world. It may be that it will generate heat so great that the powder may not behave as it should, and it may be that the energy of the force developed may be sufficient to demolish the gun."

At this point several of the spectators began to move away and did not hear the General's prophesy, a matter of mathematical calculation, so marvelously accurate in the proof that the initial velocity with the full service charge was 2,306 per second, while his calculation had been 6 less. Gen. Crozier said that the pressure per square inch would be 38,000 pounds, which was the exact amount demonstrated in yesterday's test.

VISITORS ARE CAUTIOUS.

At the conclusion of the address all the visitors moved away from the engine of destruction which might, if structurally weak, prove more disastrous to friend than foe. The various officers and civilians took positions suggestive of their courage or foolhardiness. It was noticeable that the veterans did not see glory in useless exposure. Even Gen. Chaffee, who amazed the Germans at the expedition for the relief of the missionaries in Peking by calmly fanning himself, as he made a reconnoitre of the Chinese fortifications, with the bullets kicking up the dust at his feet, saw fit to take refuge behind a twelve-inch gun at a considerable distance from the weapon to be tested.

Some went as far as the beach, while one very young civilian hid himself in a hole in the sand. When all was ready everybody stopped his ears with his fingers and stood on tip toe. Some made the mistake of gritting their teeth, while the veterans kept their mouths open. There was a sheet of flame, twice the length of the gun, a puff of yellow smoke like fine dust in a high wind, and at almost the same instant the deep roar of the monster gun. Everybody looked surprised that they had not been thrown off their feet. There seemed to be a general sense of disappointment and then all eyes looked seaward.

The elevation had been trifling and the shot hit the water about 2½ miles off shore, throwing up a great column of water that, spreading into a spray, looked for all the world like one of the great sails of a racing yacht. Before this had disappeared the shell had ricocheted to the right, throwing up another column, which gave the same appearance of a sail, suggestive of Columbia leaving Shamrock III. astern. Further to the right there was a third small column of foam, and the shell had gone to its final resting place.

The charge was 550 pounds of smokeless powder, and the velocity of the shell on leaving the muzzle was 2,903 feet per second. The explosion of the powder registered 25,000 pounds to the square inch. For the second shot the full service charge of 640 pounds was used, the 2,400-pound shell leaving the gun at the rate of 2,306 feet per second. The pressure was 38,000 pounds to the square inch. The range was 3,500 yards, and there was the same striking of the projectile on the water, so that through the whirl given by the rifling it turned to the right, throwing up again three fountains of spray.

The visitors were then taken to the mortar battery, where a 1,000-pound shell was thrown howling high and striking the water six miles away, in the very spot the officer in charge said it would. The visitors returned to the big gun, when, at an elevation of 41.2 degrees, the shell was thrown 7,000 yards, which at the full elevation would mean nearly twenty-one miles. There was another return to the mortars, where a loaded shell was thrown into shallow water, but failed to explode as expected. Lieut W. H. Tschappat was in charge of the gun firing and Lieut. D. M. Remington of the mortars.

At the conclusion of the trials the officers united in pronouncing the trial a success, though they were not quite ready to say whether the monster weapon was necessary for fortifications, as compared with the twelve-inch and guns of smaller calibre and greater rapidity of fire. They agree that it was very likely that when properly mounted the big one could be fired at the rate of three shots each five minutes, or practically at the same rate as the twelve-inch guns.

Gen. Crozier said:

THE TEST A SUCCESS.

"The test has been a complete success. It has been demonstrated that if guns like this one are needed, they can be turned out all right. We have fired the largest charge of powder ever fired in this world, and everything has proved satisfactory. There has been a lot of trouble in the manufacture of the great gun, with the possibility of failure. The breech did not blow out, and the rifle shows no signs of injury.

"There is a lot yet to be done with the gun and the test that will prove positively that it has stood the strain will be the measurement of the bore with the star range to see if the force has caused the slightest fraction of expansion. Such a showing would mean that we have reached the limit of steel elasticity in large guns. There is no evidence that such a thing has happened, but if it has we will have to use the smaller calibre weapons, for with the limit of elasticity reached the gun is useless.

"I am completely satisfied," said Major Smith, one of the designers. "The test has proved the gun a complete success. The largest charge has been used with projectile. The gun was fired four times before to-day, but that was to test the powder. To-day we had the real test, and it was absolutely successful."

This is the first or type gun of a series of similar gigantic weapons which were proposed some years ago for the defense of the coast line of the United States, some sixteen or eighteen being intended for the defense of New York Harbor alone. This gun has been under construction for five years.

The sixteen-inch gun weighs 252,000 pounds, has a total length of 50 feet, and fires a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds. The gun has a muzzle energy of 58,000 foot tons. Some conception of this enormous power may be had by comparing it with a modern railway train. Such a train weighing 500 tons, consisting of engine, five sleepers, and a diner recently made a run on the New York Central from Albany to Spuyten Duyvil, 131 miles, at an average running speed of 70 miles an hour. Had this train run full tilt into a solid obstruction at the end of the track, the blow delivered would have been slightly less than that developed by the projectile of the sixteen-inch gun.

The calculated extreme range of the weapon is approximately twenty-one miles if it were given the necessary elevation. This means that if yesterday the gun had been pointed toward New York City from its location on Sandy Hook and fired the projectile would have come crashing into Central Park.

Fired at the same elevation down the Jersey coast, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, all would have been at its mercy as far as Sea Girt. Westward Perth Amboy, Elizabeth and Newark would have been within easy range. In firing at such an elevation the projectile in its flight would describe a curve, the highest point of which would be five and three-fourth miles above the earth. If the Eiffel tower were placed on top of Mount Everest in the Himalayas, the highest peak in the world, the projectile would easily pass above it.

Other guns of larger calibre have been manufactured, but none has yet been designed approaching this gigantic weapon in power.

The Italians have built a gun 17.75 inches in calibre, with 45 per cent. of the power. The French one of 16.5 inches, with 41 per cent., and the English a gun of 16.25 inches, with but 38 per cent. This practically completes the list of modern high power guns of large calibre, showing the United States far in the lead in the construction of such ordnance.

The actual cost of firing such a gun as the one tested yesterday is sufficient to make the proof firing a costly piece of work. An armor-piercing shot costs in the neighborhood of $600, while the powder adds $480. The ultimate life of the gun would probably not exceed 125 shots.

Follow The Crowds

and you will find yourself traveling on the New York Central Lines—one trip secures the passenger for life.—Adv.

Usher's Scotch

has maintained its supremacy for half a century. This fact is a guarantee of its excellence.—Adv.

ELOPERS LEAVE GENEVA.

Princess Louise and M. Giron Traveling Southward Secretly.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Geneva to the Petit Bleu says the Crown Princess of Saxony and M. Giron left Switzerland secretly this evening.

They traveled toward the south under assumed names.

OIL WELLS RUNNING DRY.

San Jacinto Company of Dallas, Tex., Bankrupt—Many Other Beaumont Plants Must Soon Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 17.—The San Jacinto Oil Company of Dallas was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day. Claims of damages on unfilled contracts for a total of $100,000 have already been filed. The Rev J. B. Cranfill of Dallas, President of the San Jacinto Company, said this evening:

"We contracted nearly a year ago to fill about fifty large orders for oil at from 10 cents to 15 cents per barrel. At that time our three wells were all gushers. Now one is entirely dry and the others nearly so. The price of oil is now 55 cents per barrel. The difference on our contracts between 10 and 55 cents per barrel is approximately $1,500,000, and we can't make good.

"Many others of the independent companies in the Beaumont field are in the same condition that we are, and receiverships are inevitable."

TRANS-STATE RAILWAY PLAN.

Boston Capitalists Interested in Project to Extend Line from Oswego to Catskill.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Boston capitalists, it is said, are interested in a project to construct a railroad across New York State from Oswego to Catskill. The proposed line will include a portion of what is known as the Cooperstown Railroad.

Dr. D. E. Siver of this village is President of the Cooperstown Railroad, and has become interested in the new project, as it would mean practically an extension of the Cooperstown road across Delaware, Schoharie, and Greene Counties to tidewater. In that portion of the Catskill coal was recently reported to have been discovered, and a few days ago Dr. Siver and J. Warren Lamb visited the coal mine, accompanied by S. C. West, an expert.

They inspected the ore deposits and expressed the opinion that veins of pure coal might be found by more extended research.

Florida-Cuba-Nassau-Thomasville-Augusta.

8:55 A. M., one night to Tampa and Palm Beach. Also 2:10 P. M., "Fla. Spcl." Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1,101 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

FORTY INDICTMENTS FOR COAL CONSPIRACY

Chicago Grand Jury Votes Bills Against Prominent Men.

Convinced That There Is an Illegal Combination to Control the Traffic—Names Not Yet Made Public.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Forty indictments have been voted by the special Grand Jury, which during the last week has been investigating the causes for the shortage of coal in this city. No names were given out. State Attorney Deneen said that inasmuch as the indictments had been merely voted and not returned no list of the accused men will be announced before 10 o'clock Monday morning, when the jury will reconvene.

It is said that among the men against whom it is the intention to return indictments are many who stand high in the business and social world. This fact was given by the State Attorney as one of the reasons why no list of the accused men would be issued to-night.

The action was taken by the Grand Jury shortly before 11 o'clock to-night. After an adjournment from 6 until 10 o'clock the body met and simply went over a list of names and voted to return indictments.

It became evident early in the afternoon that the jury had made up its mind that true bills should be brought, and coal men found cause for disconsolation in these facts. State District Attorney Deneen ordered Clerk Lawson of the Criminal Courts to waive the Saturday half holiday and keep all his men at their posts for an emergency.

Deputy Sheriff Kunz received similar instructions, and was told to keep all his deputies in readiness to serve writs. Assistant State Attorney Barnes, who is the indictment expert of the office, was locked in his private room with a stenographer and a pile of legal blanks.

In analyzing the evidence to which it has been listening for a week, the jurors believed they had found that a combination exists between the operators, the jobbers, and wholesalers and retailers, covering the course of the coal supply from the mines to the consumer. They also found the understanding existing between the operators of the various States, the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, the Northern Illinois Soft Coal Association, and the Indiana Coal Operators' Association is an attempt to govern the whole bituminous supply of the two States.

What application the conspiracy act could have to the local dealers and operators in the face of the fact that the combination is general was the hard question for the jurors, but the attorneys explained that as soon as the coal was brought into Illinois the possessor who in any way restrained trade is amenable. With this interpretation in mind, the jury continued taking corroborative testimony.

Samuel W. Packard, attorney for the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, was summoned before the jury to give certain information which some of the jurors deemed necessary to a complete understanding of the situation. Delos Hull, a retail dealer in Oak Park, who had been before the jury Friday afternoon, was sent for and questioned at some length.

The Retail Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin was the subject for long examination and consideration. This association consists of the smaller retail dealers around Chicago, but the members denied before the jury that there had been any agreement concerning the maintenance of a schedule. The object of the organization, it was urged, was to arrange for an equitable supply and to furnish reports of the credit reputation of consumers.

After hearing the two witnesses who were called before the jury, the remainder of the morning was used by the jury in the consideration of the wording of the report.

When the jury reconvened in the afternoon witnesses were called in to strengthen several points. Herbert F. Bell of the Bell & Zoller Coal Company was examined again. Milton F. Robinson, as President of the Track Team Dealers' Association, was also on the list. The men were closeted with the jury until 6 o'clock, when the examination of witnesses for corroborative testimony was finished and the jury adjourned for an hour's recess.

MR. HEWITT'S FAMILY CALLED.

The ex-Mayor Weaker and Fast Losing Consciousness—Physicians in Consultation.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who lies critically ill at his home in Lexington Avenue, was reported early this morning as being perceptibly weaker.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night the members of the family, who were not already at his bedside, were hurriedly summoned there, the doctors saying that he was fast losing consciousness, and they were called to say a last farewell.

At 11 o'clock Mrs. J. O. Green, a daughter, and her husband, Dr. Green, entered the house. They were followed in a few minutes by Gen and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, son and daughter-in-law of Edward Cooper.

At the time Dr and Mrs. Green arrived there were present at the bedside of Mr. Hewitt his wife, Mr and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, the youngest son, and Miss Sarah C. Hewitt.

Both of the Drs. Keyes were then present at the bedside of the patient. It was said at the door that the doctors expected the end to come at any time.

Dr. James entered the house at 6 o'clock, and he and the Drs. Keyes held a consultation for an hour. Then the following bulletin was issued:

"Mr. Hewitt had grown weaker during the day.

W. B. JAMES.
E. L. KEYES.
E. L. KEYES, Jr."

Dr. James left as soon as the bulletin was written. He was asked about the patient's condition, and he said:

"Mr. Hewitt has lost ground during the day, but still the change is not very great."

Dr. James weighed his words as he answered questions put to him, and he gave the impression that the loss by the patient during the day was not grave, and if not as serious a consequence as the statement of such a fact would leave outsiders to believe. He left before the bulletin was announced.

Two tanks of oxygen were taken into the house at 5:30 o'clock. Among the late afternoon callers were Morris K. Jesup and Herbert Parsons.

The first bulletin of Abram S. Hewitt's condition was posted at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. It read:

"Restlessness of last night has passed away and Mr. Hewitt is again quiet. There is no other definite change.

"E. L. KEYES.
"E. L. KEYES, JR."

Both of the attending physicians remained at the bedside of the sick man during the preceding night. During the afternoon several members of Mr. Hewitt's family left the residence. The visitors who called to enquire concerning Mr. Hewitt were Edward M. Shepard, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Herbert Parsons.

Three Tours to Florida

via Royal Blue Line, Jan. 27, Feb. 10, and March 10. Only $50 round trip from New York, including expenses en route. Procure detailed pamphlet at B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

BLOCK ON ELEVATED ROAD CAUSED TROUBLE.

Axle of a Motor Car Broke at Eighth Avenue and 112th Street—Theatre Crowds Waited at Stations.

Just as the crowds came from the theatres last evening, the down-town service of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated railroads came to a halt, and for more than an hour there were no south-bound trains in the theatre district.

The cause of the trouble was the breaking of an axle on a motor car on the rear of a south-bound train at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue at 10:45 o'clock. The motorman, according to the employes, brought the train to a standstill before any damage to the track or train had been done. The train had already begun to slow up for the stop at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. At the point where the axle broke the tracks are level with the roofs of the apartment houses.

A wrecking crew jacked up the truck of the damaged car and managed to tow it to a crossover switch and take it back to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street yard. According to the statements of the officials of the road there was a delay of only fifteen minutes.

At Thirty-fourth Street more than a hundred passengers had gathered on the platform after the train ahead of the wrecked one had passed before there was any suspicion that anything was wrong, and when the passengers had begun to protest, and their numbers had swelled so that every foot of space on the platform was filled, the operator in the station on the up-town side sent word that he had been informed by wire that there was a block in Harlem and that there was no knowing when there would be trains. The ticket seller then gave checks for use on other days.

What happened at Thirty-fourth Street was repeated all along the line, especially at Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-third Street, and Forty-second Street, where the largest number of passengers are taken aboard between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Many persons who were in a hurry to catch the last suburban trains on the New Jersey lines, hurried across to Ninth Avenue, only to find that road out of service too, as far as southbound traffic was concerned.

COLLISION VICTIM CRITICALLY INJURED.

Mrs. J. C. Brower Pinned Under Wrecked Runabout—Her Husband Badly Cut.

James C. Brower, a bookkeeper in the New York County National Bank, was on his way home with his wife in a runabout late yesterday afternoon, after a drive in the Park, and were going down the west side of Eighth Avenue. As they neared Twenty-sixth Street he saw a big double truck going east on Twenty-sixth Street and thought that it would pass in front of him.

The driver on the truck apparently saw Mr. Brower at the same time and slowed up his horses. Mr. Brower, thinking that this was an invitation for him to continue on his way, whipped up his horses. He had hardly done so, however, before the driver of the truck loosened the reins of his team and the heavy wagon lurched forward.

The pole of the truck struck the runabout in the middle, sending it against the side of a north-bound trolley car and turning it over. Mr. Brower was thrown into the gutter, but his wife, who had clung to the seat, was pinned under the overturned vehicle.

All the horses had been thrown off their feet by the collision, and it was seen that their hoofs, in their frantic efforts to free themselves, were in close proximity with Mrs. Brower's head. She was conscious and called out: "For God's sake save me!"

John Fitzpatrick, a passenger on the car, heard the woman's cry for help, and cut the traces and lines of all the horses with his pocket-knife.

A crowd of about 500 persons had gathered around the scene of the accident, and shouts of "Lynch the driver!" were heard. Policeman Greggs of the West Twentieth Street Station, who had arrested the man, rushed him into a near-by saloon and told him to keep quiet. The driver was apparently stupefied by what had happened.

Greggs, with the help of several persons, lifted the runabout from the form of Mrs. Brower, and the injured woman was carried into a drug store. The horse attached to the runabout had fallen directly on the fender of the car, and in its struggles to get up kicked the headlight of the car to pieces and damaged the front platform.

An ambulance soon arrived from the New York Hospital, but both Mr. Brower and his wife refused to go to the hospital. Mrs. Brower was found to have been injured internally, and both of her legs are believed to have been broken, as she was unable to walk, and had to be carried on a stretcher to her home, at 356 West Twenty-first Street. Mr. Brower had been cut and bruised severely.

At the Brower house last night Dr. Matthew Beatty of 251 West Fifty-fourth Street, the family physician, said:

"I have not been able to determine the full extent of Mrs. Brower's injuries. She is too weak to withstand an examination, and part of the time is unconscious. She told me, during one of her conscious periods, that one of the horses had fallen on her, and I consider her condition extremely critical."

It was also said that two other doctors would be called to attend Mrs. Brower. Mr. Brower was found to have a cut in his left leg that required ten stitches.

The runabout was a wreck. All of its wheels had been broken and the body of the vehicle was crushed.

When the driver was taken to the station house he said his name was Robert Ford of 252 Monticello Avenue, Jersey City. He was locked up on the policeman in charge of reckless driving and intoxication. The truck is the property of the Hudson Coal Company, Jersey Avenue and Grand Street, Jersey City.

BROUGHT DEAD DOG TO LIFE.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Dr. George W. Crile asserts that he has maintained life for ten and a half hours in a dog whose head had been cut off, and has actually restored to life a dog that had been killed by electricity, after animation had been suspended for fifteen minutes.

This remarkable result, Dr. Crile says, was achieved primarily by the injection in the veins of the animal of adrenalin, a fluid obtained from a gland near the kidneys of animals. Combined with the injection there were artificial respiration and a gentle rythmic pressure over the thorax. Adrenalin acts as a heart stimulant.

In the case of the dog whose head was cut off, the doctor says the signs of life continued for ten and a half hours, and they were pronounced. The dog that was killed by an electric shock, he asserts, was as completely dead as it possibly could be. All signs of life had disappeared. Under the effort to revive it, life returned within a short time, and the dog is a living witness to-day of the discovery.

Dr. Crile says it will be possible to produce like results upon human beings. The physicians who have been acquainted with the nature of the discovery say that it is likely to astonish the medical profession throughout the world.

COASTERS CRASH INTO A TREE.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A serious coasting accident occurred on the Main Street Hill in Cold Spring last night.

While running at a terrific clip two bob sleds, on which twelve men rode, upset and dashed into a tree. One man had his back broken and cannot recover. Others had hips, arms, and shoulders broken and dislocated. Three West Point soldiers in uniform were on the fated bobs.

Southern's Palm Limited,

The popular train to
St. Augustine, Palm Beach, and Miami
Via. Penna. R. R. and Southern Railway. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, 12.40 noon. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

SIX KILLED IN TURRET OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

Powder Explodes in Target Practice Off Culebra.

Three Men Are Seriously Injured, but Commissioned Officer Escapes—Daring Work Prevents Further Disaster.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 17.—Six men were killed and three others were injured, two of them probably fatally by the explosion of a powder charge of an eight-inch gun on the United States battleship Massachusetts yesterday morning while at target practice off Culebra Island. The Massachusetts arrived here to-day.

The explosion occurred in the starboard after turret, just before noon, and was due to the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breach of the gun was open. The full charge exploded in the turret and killed or injured every man of the gun crew, which numbered nine. Ensign Ward K. Wortman, who was in charge of the turret, escaped unscathed, though he was standing near the gun in which the explosion took place.

Magnificent discipline was shown by the officers and crew of the battleship. Capt. Harry Lee, commanding the marine guard of the vessel, and Ensign Clarence A. Abele, immediately flooded the turret with water. Lieutenant Charles F. Hughes and Gunner Kuhlwein went below to the magazine and removed powder charges, preventing further explosions, while Lieut. William C. Cole and Gun Capt. Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charge from the other gun, the breech of which was open.

The survivors of the gun's crew when rescued were burned, mutilated, and nearly dead. One man, whose clothing was on fire, jumped overboard. The following is the list of the dead:

HENDRIKSON, ANDREW, Norway.
LOESSER, F. H., 313 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York.
MALINOWSKI, S. F., 8,433 Ontario Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
PLATT, K. J., 369 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.
RULE, ROBERT, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati.
TACKE, A. S., Miami Street, St. Louis.

The following men were seriously injured:

DASSETT, A. N., Durham, N. C.
PATTERSON, J. G., 22 Soho Street, Pittsburg.
SCHERT, W. A., 375 Cleveland Avenue, Chicago.

In less than a minute after the accident three streams of water were pouring into the turret. Dart Walker, the marine artist, witnessed the explosion.

Tacke was taken out alive, and did not die until this afternoon.

A funeral service for the men who met their death was held at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the Massachusetts, Chaplain Wright officiating. Afterward a procession was formed on shore and proceeded to the military cemetery of Port Rico, where the interment took place. The regimental band of the garrison of Porto Rico took part in the ceremony. Admiral Higginson and the officers of the Massachusetts were at the graveside, where military honors, and also Masonic honors, for one of the deceased, were rendered.

The injured men are in the military hospital. They are badly burned all over. Patterson is doing well, but Dassett and Schert probably will die.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Admiral Higginson, in a cable dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, under to-day's date, says that by an explosion of powder in the eight-inch turret of the battleship Massachusetts five men were killed and four injured. At the time the message was sent Tacke was still alive. The text of the Admiral's dispatch is as follows:

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 17.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

Powder charge exploded accidentally in eight-inch turret Massachusetts. Cause being investigated by board. Dead: A. Andriksen, boatswain's mate; F. H. Losser, apprentice; S. F. Malinowski, landsman; K. J. Platt, ordinary seaman; Robert Rule, ordinary seaman.

Injured: W. W. A. Schert, apprentice; A. S. Tacke, coxswain; J. G. Patterson, ordinary seaman; A. N. Dossett, ordinary seaman.

The records of the Navy Department give the history of the victims of the explosion as follows:

Felix Herbert Losser, enlisted at New York Oct. 4, 1900, as an apprentice of the third class. He was born in Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1884. Residence, New York; next of kin, Edward Losser, 313 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York.

Stanislaus Malinowski, enlisted at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1900, for four years; born in Poland, Aug. 2, 1882; residence, South Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, Frank Malinowski, 8,431 Ontario Avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

Andrew Hendriksen, enlisted at New York, Sept. 24, 1900, for four years; born in Norway, March 17, 1873; residence, New York; next of kin of Hans Jensen, Christiansand, Norway.

Kenneth Joseph Platt, enlisted at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1900, for four years, as landsman for training; born in Dublin, Ireland, May 31, 1882, residence, Troy, N. Y. Next of kin Sarah Platt, his mother, 369 Eighth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Robert Rule, enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29, 1901, for four years, as landsman for training; born in Cincinnati, May 12, 1882; residence, Mount Washington, Ohio. Next of kin, John A. Rule, his father, Mount Washington, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Albert Stephen Tacke, landsman, enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14, 1899; next of kin Mrs. Mary Magel, his mother, 2,122 Miami Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The records of the injured are as follows:

Alexander Newton Dassett, landsman, enlisted at Durham, N. C., July 26, 1901; next of kin Newton Dassett, his father, 1,003 Pettigrew Street, Durham, N. C.

James Garfield Patterson, landsman, enlisted at League Island, Penn., March 27, 1900; next of kin Mrs. Barbara Nagle, 27 Soho Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

Walter William August Schert, enlisted at Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1900, as apprentice; next of kin George P. Schert, his father, 375 Cleveland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The eight-inch guns are next in size below the thirteen-inch turret guns carried by this battleship, and just above the rapid-fire gun limit, so that their charges were not contained in fixed metallic cases, the powder being put up in canvas bags. The regulations require that the powder bags should be conveyed from the magazines to the breech of the gun in a fan-like metal receptacle intended to guard against just this kind of an accident.

BOY DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 17.—Charles Conklin, the eleven-year-old son of Charles Conklin of this place, was drowned while skating on Patchogue Lake late this afternoon. Four of his companions also dropped into the water, but they were rescued.

There were about fifty children, ranging in age from ten to sixteen years, skating on the lake just before sundown. Young Conklin and ten or twelve others were in a group skating near the edge, when suddenly the sound of cracking ice was heard. All made a spurt for the shore, but Conklin and four of his companions, two of whom were girls, were not quite quick enough, and as the ice under them gave way they fell into the water.

Some men were cutting ice on the pond and they rescued the girls and two of the boys. The rescuers could not see anything of the fifth skater. They procured long poles and rakes, and inside of five minutes found Conklin's body. Physicians were present when the boy was taken from the water. They worked over the body for an hour, but were unable to restore life.

Mardi Gras, 1903.
New Orleans, Pensacola, Mobile.
Southern Railway will sell tickets at greatly reduced rates. Write for particulars. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

EMBARGO LAID ON FREIGHT.

Pennsylvania Stops Shipments of Hay, Grain, Lumber, and Ore—Measure Taken to Relieve the Congestion of West Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—An order was issued, taking effect this morning, placing an embargo on all shipments of hay, grain, lumber, and iron ore.

This statement was made to-day by A. E. Starr, General Superintendent of Freight Transportation of the Pennsylvania lines west. The action was not taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg.

Mr. Starr said that the company had decided not to accept shipments of these articles until the freight situation has improved and some of the cars now on the road which it has been impossible to get to their destination have been moved.

The new order, he said, instead of curtailing the freight business to any extent, would really increase it, and the company would be able to deliver articles that have been delayed for a long time. Live stock, perishable freight, and general merchandise are not included in the order, nor are structural iron or other finished material, and the officials say that with this order there will be more prompt movement of this class of freight.

The embargo on the articles mentioned, according to the officials, will not cause anybody any inconvenience. The grain can remain in the elevators, and there is a plentiful supply of hay.

A denial is made that there is any shortage of cars, and the company officials assert that there are more cars in the coal region to-day than the operators have had on any Saturday for a long time.

The shortage of motive power is still a serious problem, they say, and is really the cause of the present congestion. Two new engines are on their way now from the Schenectady works for the Pennsylvania lines, and it is expected that they will reach Pittsburg to-day.

Officials of the company held a meeting to-day at the offices in the Union Station, at which the situation was discussed. The decision to issue an embargo was reached at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. All shipments that are loaded in cars will be handled, but the connecting lines have been notified not to load any more cars destined for points on the Pennsylvania lines.

ACTOR'S REAL TRAGEDY.

News of Brother's Death Comes While Play Is in Progress—His Partner Similarly Bereaved.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Few in the audience that witnessed the unfolding of the plot in the drama presented by the Stratton Stock Company at the Opera House this afternoon knew that Campbell Stratton, the leading man and one of the proprietors of the company, who played a dual rôle, had just been notified of the sudden death of his favorite brother, William Stratton, a Brooklyn lawyer.

Although greatly shocked when the news was broken to him, Mr. Stratton determined to go on with his work, and succeeded in maintaining his composure until the curtain fell. He left for Brooklyn after the play.

Last Sunday William Stratton retired in apparently good health. The next morning his father found him in bed. The news of his death was purposely kept from his brother until to-day.

It is a coincidence that the same day Mr. Stratton lost his brother his partner, C. W. J. Roe, was similarly bereaved. His brother, Joseph L. Roe, the comedian of the Stratton Company, was taken ill in Rondout, and died Monday at the Manston House. He passed away twelve hours after Mr. Stratton's brother was found dead.

THREE MEN SHOT BY CAFE RAIDING BAND.

Police Arrest Eleven Persons as Witnesses—Gang of More Than a Dozen Got Away.

A bold gang of a dozen or fifteen men rushed into the Lafayette Cafe, at 562 Seventh Avenue, last night, with drawn revolvers. Their leader shot down three men with eight shots, and the men then fled and had not been captured at an early hour this morning, though a score of policemen and a score more detectives were hunting for them. The injured men are:

PEABODY, FRANK, address and age refused; shot in both legs above the knees, and in the back; condition serious.

SYRON, JAMES, 21 years, of 915 Seventh Avenue; shot in right leg; condition not bad.

MACK, HENRY, 27 years, of 222 West Forty-seventh Street; shot in the right thigh; condition not dangerous.

The man who is said to have done the shooting is called "Joe" Reilly or "Razor" Reilly, and is said to live in the neighborhood. Ten men and a woman, all who were in the cafe at the time, were arrested by the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. They are held as witnesses.

Solomon Platt, the manager of the cafe, and Frank Murray, a piano player in the cafe, living at 756 Eighth Avenue, told the story the police have of the fight and are the only ones who would say anything of what had happened.

It was late at night when Reilly and more than a dozen other men entered the place in a rush. They threw their revolvers as soon as they entered, as Reilly immediately spied Peabody and drew his weapon. Peabody and the rest of the inmates of the place were seated at tables and Murray was playing the piano.

"There's the man" said Reilly, indicating Peabody, and he at once raised his revolver and fired three shots very quickly. Peabody was shot at least twice, and Reilly again fired, emptying his revolver. Peabody was shot again, and he fell to his knees, and then to the floor, sprawling out.

Murray arose from the piano stool at the first shot, and as he moved away a bullet shot right over the stool and buried itself in the piano.

Reilly got another revolver, and Levy and Murray say he fired three more shots, two of them bringing down Syron and Mack.

Then before anyone could recover from the fusillade Reilly and his men rushed out into the street, past men who had heard the shots and were running up, and escaped.

The avenue in that neighborhood was soon in an uproar. Police came running from every direction, and closed the doors as quickly as they could, and declared every one in the place under arrest. An ambulance was summoned, in which the three injured men were taken to the hospital.

DOUBLE DEATH A COMPACT.

DOVER, N. J., Jan. 17.—James P. Eckhart, manager of Baker's Opera House, and also in the real estate business, in this place, and Minnie Hill, wife of Oliver M. Hill, a brakeman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, were found dead in bed at the woman's home in West Blackwell Street at 4 o'clock this morning. A single bullet hole was in the temple of each, and the man's hand still clutched the revolver. No signs of a struggle were apparent. These circumstances, with others, lead the police and neighbors to believe that in accordance with an agreement, the woman submitted herself to be shot and that the man then killed himself beside her body.

The shots were heard by Violet Hill, the fourteen year old daughter of the woman. Coroner Surpberger will hold the inquest Monday afternoon. Eckhart leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters. His home was at 17 Stanford Street. Hill came to his house unexpectedly about a month ago, bringing witnesses with him. As he planned he surprised Eckhart with

that in view of the crippled condition of this ship and in consequence of the uncertain date of her reaching port, you hail some fast west-bound steamship for the purpose of transferring us. Or that the boat put into Halifax if feasible."

6. That in reply Capt. Passow explained the difficulty and dangers attending a transfer of passengers at sea and further stated that it would be a dangerous undertaking to take the ship in her present condition into the harbor of Halifax. He volunteered the information that later on he might decide to enter Boston Harbor, and had the question under advisement.

7. That it is a matter of keen regret that a first-class steamship such as the St. Louis is reported to be, should not be supplied with a wireless telegraphy system, the absence of which has been keenly felt during the ever-to-be-remembered trip.

A. P. LLOYD, Baltimore, Chairman.
Rev. ARTHUR CRANE, Savannah.
X. C. W. BONYNGE, London.
RALPH NICHOLS, Australia.
LOUIS B. BERNEI, Baltimore.

In the resolutions drawn up at the meeting of the second cabin passengers, at which Henry Millard of Chicago presided, was this paragraph.

It was plainly evident from the runs of the ship, that something was radically wrong with it at the outset. Inquiry elicited the information that the boilers were in a defective condition and proof can be adduced that this was not only known to the management of the company but that passengers were wilfully deceived and representations made that the voyage would be finished in the usual time.

The overdue St. Louis received a great reception when she came up the bay yesterday morning. As soon as she had passed Fire Island she was saluted by a tugboat with three barges in tow, and from there on the big liner was kept busy dipping her flag and tooting her whistles in response to greetings from every sort of craft, while flags were raised on a number of the residences along the Staten Island shore. She was not delayed long in Quarantine, and she was greeted with a deafening welcome on her way up to the dock at the foot of Vesey Street, which she reached at noon.

There was a great crowd on the pier and much cheering and waving of handkerchiefs as the St. Louis came in sight.

THE LINER'S LOG.

An abstract of the log gives the daily runs of the liner as follows: 341, 289, 322, 312, 200, 198, 125, 130, 183, 193, 225, 235, and 276 knots. Rough weather is recorded for the greater part of the voyage, and on the 11th, when the vessel logged only 125 knots, there were gales, with violent headseas and snowsqualls.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania, bound for New York, was sighted the next day, and she reported upon her arrival here yesterday that the St. Louis was not making more than 4 or 5 knots an hour. The Pennsylvania, according to her report, steamed alongside, and Capt. Passow sent a boat with two officers, who delivered letters and told the Pennsylvania's Captain that the boilers were leaking and that the ship could only steam 5 knots an hour. No assistance was required, they said.

When this report was shown to Mr. Griscom he said:

"It is an obviously wrong report, for since the St. Louis was sighted off Nantucket until she got into Quarantine she made a little over 14 knots."

While the St. Louis is being overhauled and refitted she will be replaced temporarily by one of the Red Star liners. It had been intended that the New York, which is being rebuilt, should go into commission in April, but the work on her is now being rushed and she may enter the service a month earlier.

ACCOUNTS BY PASSENGERS.

Some Say They Were Deceived by the Line's Agents—Talk of Damage Suits—A Wedding Delayed.

After the St. Louis had docked and the passengers had greeted their friends on the pier, they used up their surplus enthusiasm in condemnation of the line.

Major C. Cunliffe Owen, of the Royal Field Artillery, said that the real condition of affairs had been withheld from him, and that he had been informed by the company's agents on the other side that the St. Louis would make the trip in at least nine days.

"The trouble," he said, "was with the double-end boilers. They are six in number, and in addition there are four single-enders. The larger boilers were in a leaky condition and we could not run with the others. We were also short of coal. On January 12 Capt. Passow told a passenger who had traveled with him many times that they had a scant supply of coal, and would have to run slow under any conditions.

"I did not receive just treatment at the hands of the agent of the line in London. He told me that the trip would be the regulation trip, and that there would be no delays, unless something unforeseen happened. I am firmly convinced that he knew at the time he was speaking that the St. Louis's boilers were not in the best condition."

Mrs. Owen was formerly Miss Everett of Boston, and she asked her husband to book their passage on the American liner, as she wanted to demonstrate its superiority over the English boats. "I wish I hadn't been so patriotic," she said on the pier. "The Major had only a short leave, and we have to return at once unless he can get his leave extended."

The Rev. Arthur Crane of Savannah, when asked about the trip, said that the story was told pretty fully in the resolutions that were drawn up at the indignation meeting.

"There are some things, however, that have not been told yet," he said, "and if our plans mature, as we anticipate, some very interesting news will find its way into print. We have affidavits showing that agents and officials of the American Line knew that the St. Louis was not in condition to make a trip within the time guaranteed. We have affidavits to prove that special inducements were held out to prospective passengers by responsible agents of the line, which guaranteed these people that if they would take the steamer St. Louis they would arrive in New York at a given time.

"We do not know yet just what our rights are, but we are proceeding under the advice of certain passengers of the St. Louis, who have been or are members of the bar. We think that our ground for action will be that the company accepted money under false pretenses.

"Is it not an interesting fact to note that when the St. Louis arrived in this port she had just 240 tons of coal in her bunkers? Is it not exceedingly powerful as an argument that the company was negligent, when the vessel is supposed to burn 300 tons of coal a day? We had practically less than one day's full supply of fuel when we arrived. Of course, we were proceeding slowly and did not use as much coal as on an ordinary trip, but think of the danger there would have been had the machinery become impaired or the boilers become so unmanageable that we should have had practically to drift for two or three days more!

"Capt. Passow was a sick man when that trip ended. He worried himself sick over a matter that he could not control, in which he was utterly helpless. He did not deceive the passengers in any way, and frankly told them just what the condition of affairs was on the steamship. I knew, and so did others from day to day, just what amount of coal there was on hand."

DIARY OF THE VOYAGE.

The most complete record of the trip was given by G. N. Piper of Cleveland, Ohio, who kept a diary of the voyage. On Jan. 3, the date of sailing, he says:

"The St. Louis was booked to leave Southampton at 12 o'clock. When I arrived there from London, and boarded the steamship, I learned that her boilers were in very bad condition; that we need not expect to arrive in New York on time; and that this was her last trip before being put up for general overhauling and repairs. She had just arrived on the day previous, I saw by the London papers, and that meant that she was two days overdue in reaching Southampton.

"Six o'clock came and our departure was delayed to midnight. About nine o'clock a passenger gave up his stateroom and ordered his baggage taken off, saying he was going to wait until the next day and take the Maria Theresia.

"A week later the fact was recorded that the captain was invited to the smoking room to receive a petition. It was to the effect that we would like to be transferred to the first ship we might sight going westward, or to be taken to Halifax. The captain is an old veteran in the business and was very courteous. He replied that it was out of the question to land at Halifax at this time of year. He declared also that it would be extremely hazardous to attempt to transfer passengers to another ship. He told us that we were absolutely safe now, and the best that could be done was to wait patiently."

Victor S. Allien, whose home is in Stamford, Conn., and who has a brokerage office in Pearl Street, was wondering how much he had lost by reason of the expiration on Jan. 15 of an option on a block of stock.

"I was in Paris," he said, "and heard that the St. Louis had arrived at Southampton with her boilers in a leaky and defective condition. I went to the agent of the line in Paris, told him of the reports, and told him also that I wanted to book a passage on the ship, and wanted him to tell me the exact truth. He said: 'Those reports are malicious lies.' On this representation I came over on the ship. I had an option on $500,000 worth of stock, which option expired on Jan. 15. I do not know yet what my losses are, but I shall certainly sue the management for the full amount of my losses."

"We felt that we had all been trapped," said A. Parlett Lloyd of Baltimore, who presided at the indignation meeting. "I know that many of the passengers never expected to see land again. Suspicion began the very moment we left Southampton. When it was first rumored that the boilers were defective and leaky, we sought information from the officers and stewards, but we could learn nothing.

"For the first week the food was good and plentiful, but after that it was cut down and many of the usual dishes taken off the bill of fare. All the first-class passengers have put their cases into the hands of myself and Mr. Bernei as their lawyers, and authorized us to make such claims against the company as we see fit, and endeavor to collect damages."

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Mr. Lloyd called attention to the case of Dr. José de Alemarry y Mila, who lives in Barcelona, Spain, and who was one of the saloon passengers.

"He received a cablegram to the effect that his brother was dying in this country. He went at once to Paris, and was told by the American Line agent there that by taking the St. Louis he would arrive in New York not later than Jan. 11. When he reached Southampton he told the agents that his brother was dying and that he wanted to get over as quickly as possible. He was assured that the St. Louis would land him in New York on the following Sunday. His condition during the trip was pitiful, and he has had the sympathy of all the passengers."

Leo Oettinger a merchant, of 68 Nassau Street, said that the passengers would have accepted their lot more philosophically if they could have got more information from the officers.

"They didn't offer to explain anything," he said, "and when we went to them they seemed reluctant to make explanations. Of course, we never felt in any real danger, but the voyage was an extremely tedious one."

"The worst part of it," said Henry H. Jacobson of 55 East Seventy-fifth Street, "was that the passengers could get no information from the officers as to what was causing the delay. It was the more aggravating because we knew our friends at home would be anxious. An incident that made the passengers angry occurred when the Maria Theresia was sighted. Some of them tried to get the Captain to signal her, but he would not do so."

Another angry passenger was Mrs. Dowfield London. "The St. Louis never should have been allowed to go out in the condition she was in," she said. "Many of the passengers thought that the St. Louis would have to put back, and when it became known that the coal supply was short, the Captain was requested to put into Halifax."

The worst feature of the delay of the St. Louis, according to the two persons most directly concerned, is that it postponed a wedding. Miss J. E. Taylor, who lives in East Seventeenth Street, was to have been married on Jan. 14 to Howard E. Cutting of Stamford, Conn., who is one of the United States mail clerks on the St. Louis. They had made arrangements to go to Porto Rico on a wedding trip, but the steamer on which they had booked passage has sailed, and a further leave of absence will be necessary to permit of any honeymoon at all. Miss Taylor met Mr. Cutting at the pier yesterday.

LA SAVOIE'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

Big Wave Dented Smoking Room Wall —Little Girl's Death and Burial at Sea.

The French liner La Savoie, after a rough voyage, arrived in port yesterday afternoon. She was the first and only one of the big Saturday liners to dock during the day, both the Lucania and the Philadelphia having arrived at Quarantine too late to make their piers.

On the way across the Savoie ran into many gales and snowstorms, but despite the battering she received managed to make port uninjured, save for an ugly dent in the iron front of the smoking room, caused by the contact of an exceptionally big sea that curled over the liner at 5 o'clock last Wednesday morning and struck her with terrific force. Fortunately the wall was not broken clear through, and no water got into the apartment.

There was one death during the voyage, Maria Gambon, the eight-year-old daughter of a steerage passenger, dying of meningitis. The body was buried at sea. A collection was later taken up for the bereaved mother, and a neat sum realized. The mother is en route to San Francisco to join her husband.

ARRIVALS ON LA SAVOIE.

Mgr. Bruchesi Back from Rome—Mme. Roger-Miclos Here to Give Concerts.

Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who has been abroad for several months, arrived in New York on the French liner La Savoie yesterday afternoon. Mgr. Bruchesi said that he had seen Pope Leo a short time before he embarked for America, and the Pontiff appeared to be in excellent health.

Mgr. Bruchesi said he greatly deplored the laws aimed at the religious organizations which were forcing religious teachers to leave France. The Chamber of Deputies, he added, would never repeal the laws. This was due, he concluded, to the spirit of godlessness in the enemies of the Church and a false idea of liberty.

Another arrival on the Savoie was Mme. Roger-Miclos, the pianiste. She will make a tour of the principal cities of the country, and will give in all thirty concerts. Her first appearance will be in this city with the Philharmonic Society on Feb. 3. At the concert held on board the Savoie Mme. Miclos played, and 630 francs was raised for the French maritime charities.

Also on the Savoie was Mlle. Desplanques, who comes to visit Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington. She was met at the pier by Count Cassini's niece, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, and the Russian Vice Consul. Others on board were Baron J. de Meyronnet de St. Marc, Comtesse De Lachesnaye, Prof. Dubedout of Chicago, Edward B. Hilton, and Baron de Fontenilliat.

Carried American Line Passengers.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 17.—The steamer Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport Line service of the International Mercantile Marine Company, from London, sailed from here at noon to-day, taking passengers of the American Line's booking for New York, as the line has no regular steamer leaving this port to-day.

Ice Grips Great Lake Steamships.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 17.—The steamer Nyack reached port to-day after being fast in the ice off this harbor for four days. The tug Welcome, sent from Milwaukee to aid the Nyack, is now fast in an ice floe a mile from port, and steamers will have to be sent to her aid. A thousand tons of freight are tied up at Milwaukee because of the blockade at this port.

Big Fleet of Wind-Bound Vessels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—Capt. Rowland of the steamer Nashua, which arrived to-day from New York, reports that the West Passage of Narragansett Bay, from Warwick Neck to Beaver Tail, now contains the largest fleet of windbound vessels ever quartered in that stretch of water. He estimates that there are 175 vessels waiting for a chance to go to sea. They are all lightbound for coal ports and many of them have been there, windbound, for a fortnight.

Didn't Know the Ship Had Started.

Raoul Pugno, the pianist, sailed yesterday on the Red Star steamship Finland. After the Finland left her dock it was discovered that two men and a woman who had been seeing friends off were still on board. They were greatly excited when the discovery was made that the ship was out in the stream. A ladder was lowered over the side, and the unwilling passengers transferred to a tug and taken ashore.

Liner's Stewards to Give a Ball.

The stewards of the French liner La Savoie hope to add a substantial sum to their relief fund by giving a bal masqué to-morrow night in Lyric Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue. Prizes will be given for the best costumes worn.

Alleged Murderer Brought Back.

On board the Gunarder Lucania that arrived from Liverpool last night are John S. Sargent, Arthur Paget, Harry De Windt, Bradley Bartin, Jr., Bernard Quaritch, and Arthur Collins. The Lucania will dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

MINERS IMPATIENT, MITCHELL DECLARES

Coal Operators Accused of Bad Faith Since the Strike.

President of Mine Workers Hopes for Peace, but Believes That the Operators "Ought to Stop Fighting Now."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Charges of bad faith on the part of the coal operators, both toward the non-union and the union men, were made by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, in a speech before the Coal Strike Commission this afternoon. He indicated that the miners were not satisfied with the manner in which the operators have complied with the agreement for arbitration in the reinstatement of union men in the mines. There was a hint that there might be further trouble because the 3,000 men who were not reinstated "are getting impatient."

Mr. Mitchell asked leave to make the statement just before the commission adjourned for the week. He explained that he must go next week to the National convention of his union, and after that would be busy arranging differences over wages in the bituminous fields, so that it would not be possible for him to attend any more sessions of the commission.

"I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction and that of the miners, whom I represent, for the manner in which the investigation is being conducted," he said. "I feel confident that by the thoroughness of the inquiry it will result in much good.

"There has been a large part of the time of the commission taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness in the coal fields, or that lawlessness existed to a large extent during the latter part of the strike. Personally I bear no ill will to those who came here, bear no personal malice to those who worked, and in stating what I am saying, I am trying to separate myself, as far as possible, from the special interests I represent.

"The non-union man who was brought here, the fellow who was called a 'scab,' was brought here for the same purpose he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on the strike.

"He was brought here under the pretext of getting an advance in wages. He was decoyed by a plea made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here, paid by the companies, hotel bills paid by them, and our men, who went around to see them, say money was furnished to them to enjoy themselves while they were here. He came here, and in not one single instance did those who represent him attempt to show that he was entitled to an increase in his earnings. The non-union man was used, betrayed by those who proposed to take care of his interests before the commission.

REGARDS LAWLESSNESS AS FATAL.

"I want to say, too, as to the matter of lawlessness that before being President of a union, before being a member of a union, I am an American, over and above everything else. There is no man associated with this investigation who would condemn lawlessness more strongly than I would. If I did not do it because it was opposed to lawlessness, I would do it because it militates against the success of a strike and against the success and advancement of the organization.

"I do not believe lawlessness ever won a strike. I do not believe lawlessness, to a very large degree, deters men from working. I believe lawlessness under all circumstances will militate against the men who go on strike.

"As I have said many times, I have an abiding faith in the American people. I believe that when they understand a cause to be right they will support it; and without the support of the people no great movement can succeed. That is true of a strike. If the people of the country are not in sympathy with it, it must fail; and I am sure the sympathy of the people will never be with those who violate the law.

"There is one other question that I feel it is my duty to speak of. As the commission is no doubt aware, several days ago I addressed a communication to all the anthracite mine workers, urging them to co-operate with the management of the mines in increasing the output of the mines for the purpose of relieving this terrible suffering due to the coal famine.

"Since my communication was received by them, I have heard from a large number of our local unions, and in nearly every instance the miners tell me that the production of coal cannot be increased through any effort of theirs; that in most cases the companies are failing to furnish them as many cars as they would load. In other words, the regular issue of cars will not amount to as much as the men are accustomed and willing to load, so that they cannot increase the output of the mines."

Major Everett Warren of Scranton, who represents several coal companies, interrupted Mr. Mitchell and requested him to bring proof warranting the assertions just made. The companies, he said, had information to the contrary, and they would show that the men do not and are not willing to load as many cars as they can be furnished with.

IMPATIENCE OF THE MINERS.

"I am not attempting, of course, to testify as a witness in the matter," said Mr. Mitchell. "I am giving the sources of my information in each case. I do not say this for the purpose of placing the responsibility on anyone else. The fact of the matter is, my information would indicate that it is impossible to move more coal. The miners tell me the tracks are congested with loaded cars of coal at the mines.

"I want to say this in connection with it: We have 3,000 men who were on strike that have so far been refused the right to work. They are ready to mine coal. There is a shortage of coal in the country. I believe both the miners and operators are doing what they can to get coal out of the mines, but the latter at least can increase it to the extent of putting our 3,000 men at work, whom they agreed to start at work when they submitted to this commission—agreed by the language of the submission.

"We have waited patiently since the date of resumption for our men to be placed back in the mines. We believe they ought to be given work. We do not want to and will not cause trouble at the mines, but will do all we can to prevent it.

"But I want the commission to understand that the men who have been idle all this time are getting impatient. They are writing every day asking if something cannot be done to secure them work in the mines.

"They are charged, of course, with being criminals. It is alleged they left their jobs and all that, but if they are going to have a term of peace for some years in the anthracite field it seems to me they ought to stop fighting now, and that any desire to punish men by the companies ought to cease.

"We are willing and anxious to get along in harmony with those in the coalfields and will do all we can to establish good relationship there, and we hope the operators will meet us half way in doing that."

Testimony generally during the day was in support of the contention that the miners were responsible for lower earnings, because of their refusal to work according to their capacity.

Edward J. Maginnis, a lawyer of Girardville, one of the three persons who signed a letter sent to Gov. Stone, protesting against the troops escorting non-union men to and from work during the strike, explained that the letter was drawn up as a result of a mass meeting called by business men. He further said that the people of the community were afraid that if the soldiers continued to escort non-union men there would be bloodshed.

LACKAWANNA'S CASE OPENED.

During the day the Scranton Coal Company closed its case and J. R. Wilson opened the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will show," he said, "that the mine employes of our company prior to the strike of 1900, were contented; that the relations of employers and employes were amicable and friendly to a marked degree; that repeated conferences have taken place between officials of our company and its employes in which any matters at variance between them have been adjusted without friction, and that the employes have always received wages commensurate with their duties and responsibilities.

"We will show that since the strike of 1900 and the advent of unionism, it has been extremely difficult to maintain discipline; that our company has still continued to follow out a course of treatment of its employes along humane lines, and has endeavored at all times to promote the interests of all concerned.

"We believe and think we can show that at least 80 per cent. of our employes voted against the inauguration of the recent strike, and that when such strike took place our employes suspended work, not by reason of any grievance or fault with either their hours of labor or the rate of remuneration, but by reason of the fear born within them that if they failed to submit to the dictation of the officials of the union they would be called 'scabs' and 'traitors' and their wives and families ostracized and their lives made burdensome."

Col. R. A. Phillips of Scranton, General Superintendent of the coal mining department of the company, said the miners are not as skillful now as they were 10 or 15 years ago, due primarily to the fact that there are more foreigners in the mines.

The commission adjourned for the week after Mr. Mitchell had made his statement.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE BOARD.

Candidates to Give Two Weeks' Notice —Committees in Charge of Examination Named.

The annual catalogue of the College Entrance Examination Board will be issued next week. It will be by far the largest catalogue yet published by the board and will include full details of the plans of the board for the future and information about the examinations to be held next June. A change in the rules provides that candidates for examination should file their applications with Prof. Thomas Scott Fiske of Columbia University, the Secretary of the board, two weeks instead of one week before the first day of examination. An addition to the board is the Case School of Applied Science.

The men who are to have full charge of the examinations in June have been selected and are as follows:

Botany—William F. Ganong, Smith College; Byron D. Halstead, Rutgers College; Edward L. Morris, Central High School, Washington, D. C.

Physics—Edward L. Nicholls, Cornell; William S. Franklin, Lehigh; Frank Rollins, Morris High School.

Latin—Charles E. Bennett, Cornell University; John H. Westcott, Princeton University; William H. Clapp, Philadelphia.

Chemistry—Henry P. Talbot, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Leverett Mears, Williams College; Albert C. Hale, Brooklyn.

English—Francis H. Stoddard, New York University; Edward E. Hale, Jr., Union College; Helen J. Robbins, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Drawing—John H. Barr, Cornell University; Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Columbia University; Manton E. Merchant, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Spanish—Hugo B. Keniset, University of Pennsylvania; Fouger De Haan, Bryn Mawr College; Frederic Edelmann, De Witt Clinton High School.

History—Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar College; William I. Bull, Swarthmore College; Henry P. Warren, Albany, N. Y.

Geography—Albert P. Brigham, Colgate University; William N. Rice, Wesleyan; Frank Carney, Ithaca, N. Y.

French—Edwin S. Lewis, Princeton University; Jean C. Bracq, Vassar College; Isidore H. B. Spiers, Philadelphia, Penn.

Mathematics—Charlotte A. Scott, Bryn Mawr College; William H. Metzler, Syracuse University; John S. French, Port Deposit, Md.

Greek—Herbert W. Smyth, Harvard University; Edward H. Spieker, Johns Hopkins University; Robert P. Keep, Norwich, Conn.

German—Marion D. Learned, University of Pennsylvania; Hans Froelicher, Women's College of Baltimore; Thomas B. Bronson, Lawrenceville, N. J.

HANOVER BANK MOVES.

Small Express Wagon Used to Transport $45,000,000 of Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, and Securities.

The Hanover National Bank moved into its new home yesterday immediately after the close of business, and to-morrow morning the new quarters will be thrown open for business to the public. There were no big furniture vans employed to do the moving yesterday, but instead a small express wagon went back and forth several times well guarded by policemen and clerks, and loaded and unloaded its precious burden of gold, silver, bank notes, and securities, amounting to a total of $45,000,000.

These were carried in baskets, hampers, and tin boxes, and from these they were at once transferred into the new safes of the bank. Books of all kinds—ledgers, cashbooks, checkbooks, and deposit books—and piles of stationery were also transported. The furniture, however, was not moved. The new quarters have been sumptuously furnished with new mahogany desks and other paraphernalia. The old desks will be sold, and it was said yesterday that several of the employes and officers of the bank intend to buy the desks at which they have worked for so many years.

The new quarters of the bank are in its own building, the fifth floor, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets. They are very spacious and grand, the columns and ceilings gilded, and hundreds of electric light globes set in the walls to illuminate the offices during the dark hours of the day.

ARRESTED AS HE LANDED.

D. A. Dodge, Passenger on La Savoie, Accused of Deserting His Wife.

Among the passengers to disembark from the French liner La Savoie on that vessel's arrival yesterday afternoon was a well-dressed young man who was on the passenger list as D. A. Dodge. He had hardly stepped from the gang plank when he was accosted by Central Office Detectives Leeson and Collins. Collins was accompanied by a young woman, who spoke a few words, which later turned out to be an identification, after which she hurried left the pier.

Both of the detectives said they knew nothing about either the man or the woman, except that a warrant had been given to them to arrest the man for deserting his wife. The prisoner told Leeson that he had recently purchased a 20-horse power automobile in France, and that he had traveled no fewer than 1,500 miles in it on the Continent. He was taken to Headquarters, where he was registered as Don A. Dodge, a retired stockbroker, thirty years of age, of the Revere, Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

WRAPT IN GASOLINE FLAMES.

His Clothing, Saturated by Spilled Bottle, Took Fire from a Stove.

Henry Lavery, seventeen years old, of 7 Tuers Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday went into Kaman's grocery store at Bergen and Storm Avenues. He had in a pocket of his overcoat a big uncorked bottle filled with gasoline. Some of the fluid had been spilled and saturated his coat.

As he stood by the stove his coat took fire and the gasoline exploded. In a moment he was wrapped in flame and ran into the street screaming in agony. Policemen Noonan and Cahill, who were passing, managed to tear off Lavery's clothing, but he was a mass of burns from head to foot. He was taken to the City Hospital. There is very little hope of his recovery.

SIX NOVICES ADMITTED.

Ceremony Conducted by Bishop O'Connor for New Sisters of St. Dominic.

At St. Dominic's Convent, an adjunct of St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, six young women became Sisters of St. Dominic. The ceremony was conducted by Bishop O'Connor, assisted by Chancellor Wallace, the Rev. William Wahl, rector of St. Boniface, and a number of visiting priests. The postulants appeared at the altar in bridal costume, which was changed to the sombre garb of the order at the conclusion of the mass.

The novices and their bridesmaids were: Misses Nellie Corcoran and Hannah Crane, Bridget Arkins and Grace Graham, Alice Collins and Bessie Guiton, Helen Joyce and Lillian Joyce, Agnes Grimes and Bessie Lindsay, Estelle Annan and Mary Annan. Gounod's mass was sung. At the end of a year the novices will take the formal vows of the order.

Dr. Lederle's Talk.

Dr. Lederle will address the Liberal Republican Club to-morrow evening on the work of the Health Department.

Sozodont
TOOTH POWDER
in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.
Something New! 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

COAL DEALERS HANG BACK

Made Cautious by Mild Weather, So Independents Lower Prices.

Less Destitution in the City Than at Any Time in Years, E. J. Devine Says.

The continued mild weather yesterday disorganized the plans of the independent anthracite operators. For the first time since they started to boom prices they found that the coal dealers were not anxious to buy. Though the demand was as keen as ever, the dealers did not want to be caught with dear coal.

It was learned that three more individual operators, who have been notified by the companies that they must move their coal at the docks or get no more cars, lowered the price to $8 a ton at tidewater. Little if any $10 coal was sold.

The head of a firm of independent operators at 1 Broadway admitted yesterday that little business was doing. He asserted, however, that no permanent cut in prices would hold.

"The mild weather and the stories in the newspapers have thrown a scare into the dealers," he said; "that is all. They are afraid to buy coal at $10 a ton, and matters have been rather stagnant to-day. Let a cold spell come and they will be glad to get it at $12 a ton."

A member of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, composed of independent operators, said yesterday that the movement to reorganize the association came from Scranton, Penn. He believed that nothing in the way of concerted action would be done for at least a week.

"There is more to be considered than organizing against cutthroat competition," he continued. "The companies in the first place squeezed the independent operators out of all but 15 or 20 per cent. of the coal-bearing lands. I don't include J. B. Markle & Co. and Coxe Brothers & Co. among the independent operators, as they are connected with the companies. When the first selling contract with the companies was drawn up, by which the railroads bought and carried the independent coal, the independent operators received 41 per cent. of the tidewater price when the latter was between $3 and $4 a ton. They got 43 per cent. when it was between $4 and $5, and now they get 65 per cent. They may possibly ask 75 per cent. when the selling contract is resumed, but as they depend on the companies for carrying the coal they could not dictate to the companies."

The $10 a ton price for independent anthracite, he said, was started probably from independent operators who were negotiating to sell out their coal-bearing lands to the companies, but were holding out for steep prices.

The following notice was issued by the coal department of the Lehigh Valley Company yesterday:

"On Jan. 16 there were loaded at the mines 1,522 cars of anthracite coal to be forwarded over the Lehigh Valley Railroad containing a total of 40,500 tons, an average of 26⅔ tons to the car. On the same day the Lehigh Valley unloaded from cars into barges at Perth Amboy 530 cars of anthracite coal, and in addition sent 55 cars by float to Brooklyn.

"To handle its large tonnage of anthracite coal the Lehigh Valley is continuing to draw largely on its supply of box cars regardless of the demands for these cars in the merchandise traffic, and this policy will be continued, so that every ton of coal that the mines can produce will be promptly distributed to meet the present demands for fuel."

The retail prices of coal yesterday ranged from $7.50 a ton, which was the rate charged by the Communipaw Coal Company, to $12.

A meeting of the heads of the different charitable associations was held yesterday in the United Charities Building to consider the condition of the poor with regard to coal. It was the consensus of opinion that there has been less need for actual charity so far as coal was concerned this year than at any time in the history of these organizations. Edward J. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, made the following statement:

"People as a rule have the money to buy coal this year who were destitute in other years. There are fewer demands on the resources of the charitable organizations and more people working than at any time in their history, and there is more general prosperity than this city has seen in a great many years. The great question is not to give away coal but to procure the coal for the people to buy. All the charitable societies are therefore strongly opposed to the proposed measure appropriating $250,000 to provide coal for the poor of this city."

On Tuesday when the Presidents of the coal carrying companies meet, they will be waited upon by Robert Fulton Cutting and a delegation of coal dealers for the purpose of arranging for shipments of $5 a ton coal to be sold in half-ton lots to people in moderate circumstances at the rate of $8 a ton.

TO COLLECT NO COAL DUTY.

Treasury Department Clears Up the Obscure Wording of the Recent Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Treasury Department received inquiries to-day as to whether the Government proposes to admit coal into the United States free of duty under the act approved Jan. 15, or to collect the duty and then refund it to the importers. In view of the fact that the wording of the act leaves some doubt as to the real purpose of Congress, Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee was consulted to-day, and his answer leaves no doubt that it was the intent of Congress that no duty should be collected.

The solicitor of the Treasury also gave an opinion in which he held that under the act coal must be admitted free in the same way that certain articles on the free list are admitted under the Dingley act. The net result of these inquiries is that the department circular of yesterday directing that no duty be collected on coal will stand.

WHOLESALE THEFTS OF COAL.

Five Carloads Seized and Emptied Out by a Mob at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 17.—A mob including over 200 men, women, boys, and girls, this morning seized five carloads of soft coal which had just arrived in the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad yards, consigned to the National Malleable Casting Company and local oil men.

There was no attempt to stop the wholesale theft, neither the police nor the officials of the railway or castings company taking a hand in the affair.

The fuel was carried off in wagons, sleighs, soap boxes, buckets, and baskets, and nothing but the slack was left in any car.

RAID ON A COAL BARGE.

Many Tons Stolen from a Craft at East Ninety-sixth Street.

A barge loaded with about 250 tons of coal, which lay unguarded for some hours yesterday at the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street, proved too strong a temptation for the people in the neighborhood. They began clambering over the barge like flies to get at the coal. Pans, pails, bags, and aprons were used to carry it away.

The police were notified, and when Policeman Mars of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrived a big hole had been made in the coal, at least twenty-five tons having been carried off. About 200 people were in and around the barge, taking away the coal, and disappeared in all directions when Mars came up. He captured John Devine of 302 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and Frank Smakul of 343 East Ninety-seventh Street.

In the Harlem Police Court, to which they were taken, they told Magistrate Hogan that, as so many people were taking the coal, they thought it was for free distribution. The Magistrate thought the excuse fishy, but gave them the benefit of the doubt and let them go.

HALL

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN

FURS

Prices Marked Down **50%** Below Actual Value.

Fur Coats.

$150 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Mink, Hudson Bay Sable or Chinchilla, regular value $300.
$100 for Persian Lamb Coats, plain or trimmed, fine glossy curl, regular value $200.
$75 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with handsome dark Mink, some plain, regular value $150.
$175 for handsome Sealskin Coats, London dyed, regular value $275.
$125 for handsome Sealskin Coats, new style, London dyed, regular value $225.

Nearseal Coats.

$25 for Coats that were $40.
$30 " " " " $50.
$35 " " " " $60.
$45 " " " " $75.
$45 Mink trimmed, that were $85.

Fur Caps and Gloves.

$25 for Sealskin Hoods that were $50.
$8 for Nearseal (coney) Hoods that were $16.
$10 for Men's Sealskin Caps that were $20.
$8 for Men's Sealskin Caps that were $16.
$5 for Men's Sealskin Caps that were $10.
$14 for Men's Sealskin Gloves that were $28.
$12 for Men's Sealskin Gloves that were $24.
$10 for Men's Sealskin Gloves that were $20.
$4 for Electric Seal Caps that were $6.
$5 for Nutria Beaver Gloves that were $10.
$3.50 for Coachmen's Mufflers that were $7.

Neck Pieces.

$30 for Mink Stoles that were $65.
$35 for Baum Marten Stoles worth $75.
$20 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $40.
$10 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $20.
$19 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles that were $35.
$30 for Black Lynx Stoles that were $60.
$25 for Bear Boas (3 yds. long) that were $50.
$30 for bear Stoles that were $60.
$9 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs that were $18.
$10 for Mink Scarfs that were $20.

Muffs.

$25 for Mink Muffs that were $40.
$15 for " " " " $30.
$8 for " " " " $15.
$10 for Alaska Sable Muffs that were $20
$10 for Brown Fox Muffs " " $20
$15 for Black Lynx Muffs " " $30
$15 for Chinchilla Muffs " " $30
$15 for Bear Muffs " " $30
$10 for Persian Lamb Muffs worth $20.

Fur Sets.

$5 for Children's Fur Sets that were $10
$10 for Misses' Fur Sets that were $20.

Fur Lined Overcoats.

$50 for fur-lined Overcoats, lined with Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wild Cat, etc., with collar of Persian lamb; formerly $100.

CARRIAGE ROBES.

$150 for HUDSON BAY BEAVER CARRIAGE ROBES, handsomest goods in America, reduced from $300.
$80 for TIGER CARRIAGE ROBES, magnificent goods, large sizes, reduced from $160.
$300 for MINK CARRIAGE ROBES; very dark natural Eastern Mink, rich as a sable, full size, reduced from $600.
$150 for BLACK BEAR ROBES, large size, made of cubs, handsomest robes in the city, reduced from $300.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.,
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STREETS.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

RECOVERED LONG-LOST MEDAL.

Reward for Bravery Returned to a Soldier for the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Forty years ago last Summer, at the battle of Seven Pines, Va., W. S. Merritt of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, lost a gold medal which had been presented to him a day or two before by Gen. Meade.

At the battle of Chickahominy Mr. Merritt and two comrades had captured several Confederates. They were complimented by their officers, and soon afterward Gen. Meade, on his return from Washington one day, presented each of the three soldiers with a gold medal, which he told them they could keep. At Seven Pines two days later Mr. Merritt lost the medal.

After the war the battlefield was again used for farming purposes, and last Summer a young boy, while hoeing corn, found the long-lost medal. Knowing it to be a relic of the rebellion and lost by a Northern soldier, the boy's father sent it to his cousin, Jacob Fisher of Rochester, Penn., a veteran of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Fisher set about finding the loser of the medal, and has now restored it to Mr. Merritt. The medal was tarnished only around the edges.

DINNER TO MR. SWANSTROM.

He Urges Borough Control of the City Public Schools.

A complimentary dinner was given to Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, last night at the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn, by representatives of the educational interests of the borough. Mr. Swanstrom was formerly President of the Brooklyn Board of Education. Besides the guest of the evening, the speakers at the dinner were Hibbard B. Masters, Park Commissioner Richard Young, Dr. William L. Felter, Frank L

JOHN HAY GUEST OF OHIO SOCIETY

Secretary of State Eulogizes President Roosevelt.

Count Cassini Responds for the Diplomatic Corps—Senators Hanna and Depew and James H. Hoyt Speak.

Among the 400 men at the seventeenth annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York, held last night in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, were the Ambassadors to the United States from Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Mexico. The German and French Ambassadors were represented by their Counselors of Embassy. The other guests of honor included J. Pierpont Morgan, and the speakers were Secretary of State John Hay, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador; James H. Hoyt, and United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

Besides the diners, whose small round tables were crowded so closely that hardly space was left to walk between them, there were more than 200 spectators in the balconies. Among the onlookers, from six to ten of whom filled each box, the two tiers, were many women. The speakers and guests sat at a long table in the southern end of the room, and on the wall behind them were draped twenty or more National banners, interspersed with coats-of-arms of various States and nations.

According to the Dinner Committee's advance announcements, this year's celebration was "for, not in honor of, Secretary John Hay." Before the dinner was served there was a reception in the halls adjoining the ballroom, the Secretary being kept busy with handshaking from 6:15 to 7 o'clock, when a procession was formed for the entrance into the dining hall. Those who took their places at the guests' table, led by Toastmaster Colgate Hoyt, President of the society, were as follows:

Secretary Hay, Senator Depew, Mayor Seth Low, Whitelaw Reid, Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador; Baron Hengelmueller von Hengervar, Austria-Hungarian Ambassador; Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador; Señor de Azpiroz, Mexican Ambassador; Sir Michael H. Herbert, British Ambassador; Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, United States Minister to Portugal; Senator Hanna of Ohio, Counselor Pierre de Margerie of the French Embassy, Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt-Isny of the German Embassy, Edmund Clarence Stedman of the New England Society, Gen. William H. Seward, Allan C. Bakewell of the Pennsylvania Society, George D. Stewart of the Canadian Society, Augustus Thomas of the Missouri Society, ex-Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, James H. Hoyt of Ohio, Samuel Mather of Ohio, Bishop William A. Leonard of Ohio, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, W. Butler Duncan of the St. Andrew's Society, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

After the eating was over the toastmaster made a brief speech, proposing the health of the President of the United States, and the audience drank it amid loud cheers from the main floor and balconies. Secretary Hay was introduced to talk about the subject of the toast.

SECRETARY HAY SPEAKS.

"Ohio," he began, "has furnished six Presidents of the United States, and it depends upon Senator Mark Hanna how many more it will produce.

"A distinguished American some time ago leaped into unmerited fame by saying: 'Some men are born great—others are born in Ohio.' This is mere pleonasm, for a man who is born in Ohio is born great. I can say this as the rest of you cannot—without the reproach of egotism, for I have suffered all my life under the handicap of not having been born in that fortunate Commonwealth. Indeed, when I look back on the shifting scenes of my life, if I am not that altogether deplorable creature a man without a country, I am, when it comes to pull and prestige, almost equally bereft, as I am a man without a State.

"I was born in Indiana, I grew up in Illinois, I was educated in Rhode Island, and it is no blame to that scholarly community that I know so little. I learned my law in Springfield and my politics in Washington, my diplomacy in Europe, Asia, and Africa. I have a farm in New Hampshire and desk room in the District of Columbia. When I look to the springs from which my blood descends, the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman, who was half English, and a German woman, who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors my mother was from New England and my father was from the South. In this bewilderment of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons, and confess that I am nothing but an American.

"I lived a little while in Ohio, and was very happy there, but, obeying a call which seemed to me imperative, I went to Washington some twenty years ago. I might be pardoned for thinking I had not left Ohio, for every great department of National activity and power was under the direction of a citizen of that masterful State. The President was an Ohio man, equally distinguished in character and achievements; the finances of the country were in the strong and gentle hands of John Sherman; the army gladly obeyed the orders of Tecumseh Sherman, with Phil Sheridan as second in command; while at the head of our august Supreme Court sat Chief Justice Waite; the purse, the sword, and the scales of justice, all in the hands of men coming from a State which naturally breeds men who know how to make war, to make money, and make laws.

"And as I tought before I take my seat, to say a word at least bearing on the subject of the toast to which I am supposed to be responding—what a roll call of great names is found in the Presidents from Ohio. The two Harrisons, old and young Tippecanoe and Grant, one of those simple great men for whom history has so sure a partiality; Hayes the ideal Republican citizen, and those twins in fate and fame, so like in destiny and so different in temperament and in methods, Garfield and McKinley—all Ohio men by birth or adoption, all illustrious in peace and war, citizens and soldiers, too, without reproach.

"And the list, great as it is, is still open for indefinite expansion.

THE PRESIDENT EULOGIZED.

"But I imagine your toast referred more especially to our actual President, our young, gallant, able, brilliant President Roosevelt. I am glad to be called on to say in his absence what few men would be hardly enough to say to his face, for, like all men of high courage and manliness, he is inhospitable to flattery. In the great roll of our Presidents—all of them men of mark, of lofty character and ideals, not one name among them smirched by the slightest stain of personal corruption or wrongdoing, all of them growing to the world clean hands and high aims—he holds now, he will hold forever, a distinguished place. A great German has said: 'A talent is formed in the solitudes, a character in the torrent of the world.' Our President has had the advantage of both these environments.

"From the cloistered life of American college boys, sheltered from the ruder currents of the world by the ramparts of wealth and gentle nurture, he passed, still very young, to the wild and free existence of the plains and the hills. In the silence of those vast solitudes men grow to full stature, when the original stuff is good. He came back to the East, bringing with him, as Tennyson sang, 'The wrestling thews that throe the world.' His career since then has been singularly varied. He has gone rapidly forward and upward because that was the law of his being. He does not disdain the garlands of fame, but he finds his highest enjoyment in grasping the tools that fit his hand. He has the high ideal of public work set forth by the greatest Teacher and Ruler that ever lived, 'Whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.'

"It does not intelligent an American President to be honest, nor to be brave, nor to be intelligent, nor to be patriotic. They have all been all of these; these qualities are prerequisites of the position. But the Nation is to be congratulated when all these desirable attributes are heightened and tinged with that ineffable light, which, for want of a more descriptive term, we call genius. It is this which makes honesty a searching flame against fraud or corruption, which makes courage an inspiration to others in battle or in council, which raises intelligence to the quick flash of intuition, and patriotism to a religious fervor of consecration. And it is this which makes Theodore Roosevelt the man and the President he is.

"And finally, I, whose memories are of a generation of which few survivors remain, feel like congratulating you who are young, in the words of the dying Voltaire, on the eve of the splendors and the marvels of the French Revolution, which he was not to witness, 'You young men are going to see fine things.'

"In the six years which remain of President Roosevelt's term—if my arithmetic is wrong I am open to correction—you will see what a stout heart, an active mind, a vital intelligence, a wide range of experience, a passion for justice and truth, and a devoted patriotism, can accomplish at the head of a Nation which unites the strength of a mighty youth to the political sense, which is the inheritance of centuries of free government."

ROLL CALL OF NATIONS.

Toastmaster Hoyt began a roll-call of the nations, whose representatives were at the dinner. The diners and women who thronged the balconies vied with each other in their enthusiasm after the welcome of a representative of some favored nation. When Mr. Hoyt welcomed Count Cassini as the representative of the Emperor of all the Russias there was a pretty scene. The cry echoed throughout the banquet hall:

"Vivi la Russe!"

Count Cassini's face was wreathed in smiles and the diners cheered long.

"We also welcome the Ambassador from Italy representing his Imperial Majesty, the King of Italy," said the toastmaster, bowing toward Signor Mayor des Planches. Then turning to Sir Michael Herbert, he said:

"We welcome the Ambassador from Great Britain."

The cheers lasted more than a minute, while the women in the balconies and the men on the floor rose and waved their napkins. The representatives of the five monarchies and two republics were cheered again and again, and then came what might have become an embarrassing episode. By an oversight Toastmaster Hoyt overlooked for a minute the presence of the representative of Austria-Hungary. There was a flutter among the diplomats, and then the toastmaster bowed with great deference and said:

"I beg ten thousand pardons. I have been nearly blind from my early youth. I heartily overlooked the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, and now we give the representative of the Emperor our most hearty welcome."

Those present saw at once what a blunder might have been committed, and the applause was even greater than that for the representative of any other nation.

COUNT CASSINI'S TRIBUTE.

The next speaker, whose subject was "The Sovereigns and Chiefs of State Represented by Our Guests," was the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini. He said:

"In the absence of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Herr von Holleben, there devolves upon me, by right of seniority, the duty and the pleasure of responding to the toast which you are here to propose to the health of the august sovereigns and the chiefs of state represented at this hospitable table.

"The eagerness with which my colleagues and I have come to this banquet in honor of Secretary of State Hay, evidences better than all that I might be able to say the high esteem in which we hold the eminent statesman who directs with an enlightened patriotism, tact, and a remarkable ability, and with that exquisite courtesy which never offends, the diplomatic relations between this grand country and the powers of the entire world.

"In thanking you for your gracious invitation which permits us to pass these charming hours with you and to render sympathetic homage and esteem to one of the most distinguished of your fellow-citizens, I ask you, gentlemen, in the name of my colleagues and on my own behalf, to raise and drain our cups to the health and the prosperity of the Secretary of State, the Hon. John Hay."

JAMES H. HOYT'S TOAST.

James H. Hoyt's toast was "The Secretary of State." After referring to his "older brother," the toastmaster, as "a worthy but somewhat automobilistic President," the speaker said:

"It has been currently reported and generally believed that the term "American diplomacy" is something of a misnomer. In our relations with foreign nations we have been often accused of being blunt rather than tactful, arrogant rather than persuasive, candid rather than diplomatic.

"A story which I have only lately heard, and which I hope you have not heard at all, illustrates this. Some little time ago, a diplomatic dinner was given abroad, and the representatives of all the great powers were present. The Ambassador of Great Britain was lamenting to the Ambassador of France that on his last visit to Paris he had failed to purchase some extraordinary beautiful and rare pieces of tapestry that were offered for sale at moderate prices, and that he had forever lost an opportunity of acquiring those valuable objects of art for a comparatively small sum.

"The commercial side of the transaction appealed to the American Minister, awakened his interest, and erected his ears, as the Greeks used to say. He leaned over and remarked: 'Excellency, there is no use in crying over spilled milk. We have all lost chances to make cheap bargains in our lives. Why, after the Chicago fire I could have bought the whole Windy City for a pair of rubber boots.'

"'And why did you not make the purchase?' suavely asked the Italian Ambassador.

"'Why did I not make the purchase?' replied the American diplomat. 'Hell, I didn't have the boots.'

"But such criticism cannot be made of our diplomacy while John Hay stands forth as the chief exponent of it. He not only discharges the duties of his high office, but he adorns them. I am sure I will touch the sensibilities of no one of our guests here when I say that our Secretary, the poet, the scholar, the historian, the virile but exquisitely graceful and tasteful orator; the trained diplomat, but above all, the wise, far-seeing, determined, just statesman, is the peer of any Minister for Foreign Affairs. * * *

"If not only all the State Legislatures, but Congress itself, would pass appropriations adequate for ten years, or even fifty years, and then adjourn, sine die, we would enjoy a period of prosperity in this country compared with which our enormous strides forward in the past few years would be but as the steps of a pigmy, and a lame pigmy at that.

"I can see from the anxious look on Senator Hanna's face that he fears such a plan would prevent his re-election as Senator of the United States, but he need not be alarmed, no successor to him could be created, and his right to hold over would be beyond dispute, for no one could oust him; well, no one can oust him now, for that matter."

HANNA, "PRESIDENT MAKER."

Senator Hanna was introduced as a "President-maker" from Ohio. He said in part:

"I can't tell any new story about Ohio. I have very little to tell, and yet on this occasion I will pay a tribute to our State, on this the anniversary of our existence—Ohio one hundred years old. Dear old mother, how we love her! Bright star in the galaxy of States! Sons of Ohio by birthright and men of New York by adoption I want to tell you what we have done in the old State since you have gone away. We have been busy since you left us. We are going along at the same old steady rate of progress.

"Ohio has been called the cradle of Presidents. We have adopted more modern methods now because we have acquired the incubator habit, [applause,] and the industry still thrives. [Applause and laughter.]

"In closing I want to speak of one who has been torn from us by a ruthless hand."

Senator Hanna's voice shook with emotion, and many heads were bowed as the speaker told of the late President McKinley. Continuing:

"He signified in his life and character the highest type of citizen and son of Ohio. Did it need his death to recall to us our duties to our country? Did it need that to bring and to freshen in our memories and to typify and idealize the character I portray? Did it need all this to bring to us a realization of that type of American manhood and example which should stand forever before us in bright colors, then, indeed, 'Thy will, not ours, be done!'"

There was silence for several seconds after Senator Hanna took his seat. Then there was applause for the speaker, while many bowed their heads as a tribute to the martyred President.

SENATOR DEPEW SPEAKS.

Senator Depew, the last speaker, after saying that each section of the country had its favorite topic, which its citizens would discuss whenever they got a chance, added that no matter where one might happen to go in Ohio he would be sure to hear talk of politics. It was the subject between morning and evening church services, during school recesses, at the country store, and in the home. Thus Ohio had trained and bred so many men for public life.

"Darwin's theory that you could mate fantail pigeons with fantail pigeons until the pigeons would be nothing but fantails," said the Senator, "applies equally well to the discussion and pursuit of theoretical, and especially to practical, politics through several generations.

"It is no undue flattery, it is no exaggerated statement, to place in the list of eminent statesmen John Hay. As editor, author, and traveler he won distinction from journalism to literature, from literature to the State Department, from the State Department to the foreign chancelleries, and from foreign chancelleries to the Ambassadorship of Great Britain. He finds at last his proper place and appropriate sphere as Secretary of State. In all the history of our Ministers in charge of our foreign affairs none has achieved more conspicuous triumphs for our country and showered greater lustre on its diplomacy than Secretary Hay. Among those eminent men who have been his predecessors he will take high rank in history for what he has done for arbitration.

"Organized capital and organized labor are the present factors of development and civilization. When they are in harmony, peace and prosperity prevail. When they fall out, the social fabric is in danger of disintegrating, and if the dispute was sufficiently widespread and obstinate, industrial operations would be suspended and society reduced to anarchy. They fight out their differences by strikes and lockouts—which is a return by these comparatively new and powerful forces to the mediaeval method of combat.

"The lesson of all past experience and the progress of civilization from its lowest to its present splendid development favors the substitution of arbitration for these crude and unscientific methods. The Civic Federation is a movement in the right direction. But every moral and educational force in the country should be directed to a universal acceptance of arbitration.

In closing Senator Depew paid his respects to President Roosevelt, whom he praised for not having accepted the complimentary and tempting offer of Great Britain and Germany to be sole arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute. In pointing the way to The Hague tribunal, said the speaker, the President had done a great service for the peace of the world.

"In a domestic crisis of unprecedented acuteness and peril," said the Senator, "President Roosevelt's quick apprehension of the situation and wise and tactful suggestions to the contending parties averted conditions made most manifest by the situation to-day all over the country."

In one of the boxes were the Countess Cassini, Signora Mayor des Planches, Señora Dona de Azpiroz, Lady Herbert, and Mme. de Margerie, all of whom came from Washington on a special train with the Ambassadorial party. While in the city the party will be the guests of the Ohio Society, and to-day Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a luncheon in honor of the women of the group.

OILFIELDS IN ALASKA.

Experts Report the Flow Inexhaustible and Close to Tidewater—Rival to Pennsylvania Product.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Jan. 17.—Oil experts who have just returned from the oilfields of Southern Alaska declare that they will rival the fields in Pennsylvania in the matter of production within a short time.

Edward Fallon, a veteran oil prospector, returned to-day from Kayak, where he has been locating oil lands for a syndicate. He says that evidences of oil are found everywhere in the Kayak regions. That escaping from cliffs and rocks is of a golden, syrup hue. It is of a paraffine, and not an asphaltum, base, as is the California product.

Fallon says that oil stands in pools and small lakes all over the surface of the lowlands lying east of Copper River. Those deposits usually range in size from holes of the circumference of a water bucket to thirty feet in diameter. In places there are lakes of oil covering acres.

A company composed of British capitalists produced its first gusher last August, striking a permanent flow of oil at a depth of 350 feet. The well has been tightly capped, but more or less oil constantly oozes out. Tests made in Alaska and in Pennsylvania show the product to contain 75 per cent. of illuminant.

Fallon and other oil experts declare that the men who obtain control of the Kayak fields can compete with the Standard Oil Company, since the supply in Alaska is inexhaustible, and the oil is produced close to tidewater, where it can be shipped to the Orient and other world's markets.

KILLED BY COAL GAS.

Man Found Dead in a Bedroom of His Home in New Brunswick—His Wife Unconscious.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 17.—Thomas Crook, a machinist, aged about fifty years, was found dead in bed in his home, in South Bound Brook, this morning, and beside him was his wife in an unconscious condition, coal gas having escaped from a heater in the cellar and entered the bedroom.

Mrs. Veghte, a neighbor, noticed that Mrs. Crook had not taken a milk bottle from the porch yesterday morning, and in the evening Mr. Veghte tried to enter the house. Mrs. Crook heard him and threw the door key out of an upper window. Then Mr. Veghte entered the house and learned that Mr. Crook was recovering from illness caused by inhaling gas the night previous and Mrs. Crook was ill from the effects of it.

Mr. Veghte rebuilt the fire in the heater and left the couple. On going to the house this morning he found Mr. Crook dead and Mrs. Crook unconscious. The couple came from Erie, Penn., about six months ago.

GUARDS FOR COAL TRAINS.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Jan. 17.—Because loaded coal trains are being robbed of fuel and there is fear that such trains will be held up by people rendered desperate because of the coal famine in the agricultural belt, coal and iron policemen were ordered by the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies to-day to guard loaded trains while in transit to market through districts where the famine is worst.

DEATH-MARKED THIS HOUSE.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 17.—Within a few days of each other several months ago in Texas Garner St. Clair and his oldest son, Claude, once residents of this place, died. Thursday Mrs. St. Clair, who has been for some time in the State insane asylum in Little Rock, died, while her oldest living son, Sam, lay dying on Gaines Avenue here. A telegram was sent to another brother, Garnet, in Texas, to-day, that if he wanted to see Sam alive to come at once.

An answer came back stating that Garnet was critically ill and could not live through the night. Two still younger brothers, Charley and Hisea, are both ill here and are being cared for by friends. The remaining members are the last survivors of a fated family of ten.

J. D. Rockefeller's Health Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 17.—John D. Rockefeller left here this afternoon for Atlantic City, where he will remain until Tuesday. He goes there for recreation, and not for his health. He is now in good physical condition, and he is no longer compelled to live on a diet of milk and crackers. He has spent several hours each day here in tramping over the Country Club's golf links, which he bought, in order that he might enjoy his favorite game in seclusion.

Lectures for Engineers.

Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street near Third Avenue, was filled until there was scarcely standing room last evening by members of the United Engineers' Union, who desired to hear the first of a series of lectures by experts to encourage excellence in all branches of their business. Edward W. Friedmann, consulting engineer, spoke on "Ice Machines; Absorption and Compression." His remarks were illustrated by stereopticon views. Edward Schneider spoke on "Electric Motors," the subject being illustrated also by stereopticon views.

Dr. Felix Adler at Columbia.

Dr. Felix Adler, head of the Ethical Culture Society, will begin work at Columbia University next month as incumbent of the Chair of Social and Political Ethics that was established recently through contributions from the Citizens' Union, the Committee of Fifteen, and the City Club. Prof. Adler's first course is to be open to graduate students only, and is to be divided into three parts.

Mr. Gould's Gift to Firemen.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday received from George J. Gould a letter inclosing a check for $200, in recognition of the prompt and efficient service rendered by the Fire Department at the fire in Mr. Gould's house on last Tuesday. The contribution has been turned into the Relief Fund of the department.

Looking for A. J. Seaver.

The Boston police have sent the following telegram to the New York police: "Locate Albert J. Seaver in printing office in Grand Street, inform him his mother is dying."

Gray Hair WIGS for Elderly LADIES.

Lost Hair is so thoroughly replaced by our methods that the artificial cannot be distinguished from the natural, the appearance of the head of earlier days being maintained.

Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, Wavy Knots.

WIGS and TOUPEES for Gentlemen. Hair Dressing, Hair Coloring, Hair Tonics, Rouges, &c. Shampooing and Scalp Treatment.

L. SHAW

54 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

PRIZEFIGHT RAIDED ON FIFTH AVENUE

The Principals and Twenty-two Spectators Arrested.

Prisoners in Evening Dress and Silk Hats Bundled Into a Patrol Wagon While Crowd Jeers.

Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and a force of detectives and uniformed policemen last night raided a prize fight that was being held on the top floor of the six-story building at 520 Fifth Avenue, two doors from Sherry's. The principals and twenty-two spectators, most of whom were in evening dress and wore silk hats, were arrested. The raid created great excitement, and a large crowd formed in the street opposite the building.

Three trips of the patrol wagon were necessary to take the prisoners to the station house, and the men arrested were jeered by the crowd as they were forced to take seats in the wagon.

The raid was successful in every way, and Capt. Lantry expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with the work of his detectives. It was a complete surprise, and not one man escaped.

Early in the evening Capt. Lantry received word that a prizefight was to take place in his precinct. He instructed Sergeant Powers to take Roundsmen Kane and Falconer, and Detectives Ray, Kay, Heaney, Burns, Meyer, Becker and Cornell, and to try and locate the place. They searched about until they came to Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. At 520 Fifth Avenue they noticed men going into the building by two and three, and finally a party of five entered. Roundsman Falconer and Detective Becker went to the entrance of the building and tried to go inside. They were stopped at the door, however, by a colored man who asked them, they say, if they knew the pass word. As they did not the colored man refused to allow them to enter.

The policemen then went to the Century Club Building and from there walked across the roofs until they came to a skylight in 520 Fifth Avenue, which was open. Falconer and Becker peered through the opening and saw, they say, a regulation prize ring and two men in fighter's costume pommeling one another as hard as they could, while a crowd applauded the pugilists.

The policemen went to the scuttle and broke it open. They then gave a signal to the other policemen in the street, and rushed in on the crowd. A panic ensued, some of the men trying their best to turn the lights out. The policemen were stationed at every exit, however, and no one escaped. One of the pugilists tried to escape down a dumb-waiter shaft, but was caught after he had descended two stories.

The first prisoners to be arraigned before the desk at the station house were the two alleged principals in the prize fight. They gave their names as John Hayes, 19 years old, a horseshoer, of 10 Amesterdam Avenue, and "Tommy" Sloane, 20 years old, a salesman, of 1,323 Amsterdam Avenue.

Frederick Hellsman, who said he was a trainer and gave his address as 700 Sixth Avenue, was charged with arranging the fight, as he owns the gymnasium on the top floor, where the affair took place.

Louis Saldiver, colored, of 526 West Fiftieth Street, was said to be the doorman who refused the policemen admittance to the building and ran the elevator to the top floor for the convenience of the spectators.

The other prisoners gave their names, occupations, and addresses as follows:

Patrick Murray, plumber, 129 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.
George McArthur, bartender, 212 West Sixty-second Street.
Frank Foley, waiter, 124 East Fourth Street.
James Smith, horseshoer, 157 West Sixty-second Street.
Thomas Clark, waiter, Bowery and Houston Street.
Edward C. Martell, broker, 123 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Samuel Wesson, broker, Pittsburg, Penn.
George C. Heward, broker, Rochester, N. Y.
Frank Elliott, commercial traveler, Harrisburg, Penn.
Edgar Sutton, clerk, Seventh Avenue, near Fifty-sixth Street.
William Fraitard, broker, 208 West Eightieth Street.
William Rosenback, laborer, 15 Amsterdam Avenue.
Thomas Cohen, retired, 104 East Seventy-third Street.
Arthur Sybalis, clerk, 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.
George Elliott, clerk, 157 West Seventy-third Street.
Frederick Jackson, clerk, 151 East Seventy-second Street.
James Anderson, clerk, 146 East Eighty-second Street.
John Anderson, clerk, 146 East Eighty-second Street.
Walter Wilson, salesman, Wilmington, Del.
James Templer, clerk, Victoria Hotel.

The building where the raid took place is occupied on the ground floor by the Haydon Furniture Manufacturing Company. The rest of the floors, except the top floor where the gymnasium is situated, are unoccupied.

By midnight eleven of the prisoners had secured bail at $500 each and were released. They will all be arraigned in the Yorkville Court this morning.

READING CARRIES MORE COAL.

Moderation in the Weather Has Accelerated Fuel Movement.

READING, Pa., Jan. 17.—Moderation in the weather enabled the Reading Company to bring down much more coal during the last three days of the week. The severe cold that prevailed early in the week had the effect of curtailing the shipments per train, the daily average being less than 1,500 cars, while for the last three days the average has been about 1,700 cars.

The officials estimate to-night that they transported over the main line during the week 10,000 cars, or about 250,000 tons. The trouble early in the week is attributed entirely to the inability to get the cars loaded and started as promptly as in pleasant weather.

Herald Square. **Saks & Company** Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

A Sale of Cloaks

At One-Half or Less.

We would have you measure our calibre, not alone by the low price, but also by the specific and individual quality of every garment which this sale embraces.

Cloth Jackets for Women.

Black, Oxford or Tan materials, various models; sizes are incomplete. They are offered in three classes.

Former prices $9.00 to $12. Now at $5.00
Former prices $12.00 to $15.00. Now at $7.90
Former prices $15.50 to $19.00. Now at $10.50

Cloth Coats for Women.

In three-quarter and short effects, of Black Kersey and Tan Coverts.

Former prices $25 00 to $35.00. Now at $15.75

The remainder of our highest grade Garments are also offered at proportionate reductions.

Children's Coats.

Of various cloths, round or square cape, trimmed with lace, fur or fancy braids. Sizes 4 and 5 years.
Former prices $5.00 to $7.00. Now at $2.90

Girls' Long and Three-quarter Coats.

Of fancy Scotch Mixtures and plain cloths. Sizes 6 to 12 years.
Former prices $6.00 to $9.00. Now at $3.90

Of Kersey, Zibeline and Cheviot Cloths, plain or fancy cape trimmed with velvet; sizes 6 to 12 years.
Former prices $9.00 to $15.00. Now at $5.90

Misses, Three-quarter Coats.

Of Kersey Cloth, satin lined, in black only. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
Former prices $14.00 to $16.00. Now at $7.90

Misses' Box Coats.

Loose or half-fitted backs, of Kersey, Frieze or Montagnac Cloth, satin lined. Sizes 14 to 18 years.
Former prices $14 00 to $20.00. Now at $9.00

Imported Waist Patterns

At Generous Reductions.

Of hand embroidered silk and cashmere, in black, white, light blue, pink, violet, or cadet. Former prices $8.00, 10.50, 15.00 and 20.00.
Now at $6.00, 7.50, 9.75 and 14.50

A Glove Opportunity.

Our Glove reputation will be sustained by those which this sale embraces. They are Saks Gloves; we want you to know just how much style, service and fit that assures you. Hence:

Women's two-clasp or two horn button Prix Seam Chevrette Gloves, in Oak, Havana or Red Tans, with Paris Point Embroidery.
Value $1.85. At $1.50

Children's Fancy Wool Golf Gloves.
Value 50c. per pair. At 25c

Children's Lined Mittens, one-clasp Mocha, fur top, in Tans or Grays.
Value 75c. per pair. At 38c

Sale of Stockings.

Women's Stockings of Richelieu ribbed lisle thread, with fancy colored stripes or fine black cotton, unbleached split soles. Value 35c. per pair. At 19c

Misses' and Boys' Stockings, fast black cotton, corduroy ribbed; double knees, heels and toes. Value 19c. per pair. Two pairs for 25c

A Sale of Ribbons.

Satin Gros Grain, 1½ to 2 inches wide, black and assorted colors.
Values 9c and 12c per yard. At 5c

Satin Gros Grain or Satin Taffeta, 3 to 5 inches wide, black and colors.
Values 25c to 35c per yard. At 19c

In addition we have made generous reductions in the prices of our Imported and Domestic Fancy Ribbons, as follows:
Formerly 60c, 72c and 90c per yard. At 48c
Formerly 98c, $1.10 and 1.50 per yard. At 85c
Formerly $1.95, 2.65 & 3.50 per yard. At $1.60

Women's Knitted Underwear

AT A REDUCED PRICE.

Women's Merino Vests, ribbed and shaped, long or short sleeves; unusually well made and finished. Drawers to match, French band, ankle length.
Value 50c. At 39c

Neckwear for Women

At Half Price or Less.

Embracing exquisite Imported Ruffs (some with muffs to match), Stoles and Capes of chiffon or taffeta, in black and a variety of evening shades.
Now at $9.50, 14.50 19.50 and 24.50

Imported Art Leather Goods

At Half Price.

You may search all Europe and yet not find any to surpass the things offered in richness of effect, exclusiveness, and originality in treatment. They are, for the most part, the best efforts of craftsmen who are the recognized masters of their art. There are but a few of a kind, but every one of them a gem.

CIGARETTE CASES.

	Former Price.	Now At
1 Levant Case,	$2 50	$1.25
1 Levant Case,	3.50	1.75
1 Seal Case,	4.00	2.00
2 Suede Cases,	4.00	2.00
1 Suede Case,	5.25	2 63
1 Art Nouveau Case,	7.50	3.75

WRIST BAGS.

	Former Price.	Now At
3 Spangled Suede,	$2.25	$1.13
2 Gray Suede,	2.75	1.38
2 Gray Suede,	2.95	1.48
2 Black Suede,	3.00	1.50
6 Brown Morocco,	3.50	1.75
3 Astrakhan,	3.75	1.88
3 Gray Suede, Gun Metal Frames,	3.95	1.98
1 Black Beaded,	4.00	2.00
6 Gray Suede,	4.25	2.13
3 Gray Suede, Gun Metal Frames,	4.50	2.25
2 Gray Suede, Gun Metal Frames,	4.75	2.38
1 Black Suede, Beaded,	5.50	2.75
1 Brown Suede,	5.75	2.88
1 Hand Beaded,	6.50	3.25
1 Suede, Beaded,	6.50	3.25
1 Suede, Beaded,	6.50	3.25
1 Spangled and Jewelled Suede,	7.00	3.50
1 Blue Morocco,	8.00	4.00
1 Blue Morocco,	8.25	4.13
1 Suede, Beaded,	9.00	4.50
1 Silk, Jewelled Frame,	10.00	5.00
2 Persian Cloth, German Silver Frame,	11.25	5.63
4 Persian Cloth, German Silver Frame,	15.00	7.50
1 Suede, with Watch,	15.00	7.50
1 Suede, Jewelled Frame,	15.75	7.88

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

	Former Price.	Now At
3 Levant Leather,	$3.98	$1.99
4 Levant Leather,	4.25	2.13
1 Levant Leather,	5.95	2.98
1 Levant Leather,	6.25	3.13

CIGAR CASES.

	Former Price.	Now At
2 Morocco Case	$1.25	.68
1 Morocco "	2.00	$1.00
1 Morocco "	2.75	1.38
1 Levant "	2.75	1.38
4 Black Calf "	2.75	1.38
2 Seal "	4.00	2.00
2 Morocco "	4.00	2.00
2 Morocco "	4.25	2.13
1 Calf "	4.50	2.25
1 Royal Oak "	6.50	3.25

JEWEL BOXES.

	Former Price.	Now At
1 Morocco,	$2.75	$1.38
1 Morocco,	3.25	1.63
1 Morocco,	4.50	2.25
1 Royal Oak,	5.00	2.50
1 Royal Oak,	6.50	3.25
1 Carved and Colored Calf,	6.50	3.25
1 Morocco,	7.00	3.50
1 Morocco,	7.50	3 75
1 Royal Oak,	8.00	4.00
1 Royal Oak,	8.50	4.25
1 Carved and Colored Calf,	9.00	4.50
1 Green Morocco,	10.00	5.00
1 Red Morocco,	12.00	6 00
1 Royal Oak,	13.50	6 75
1 Crushed Levant,	14.50	7.25

OPERA GLASS BAGS.

	Former Price.	Now At
2 Black Brocaded Silk,	$3.50	$1.75
1 Colored Brocaded,	5.50	2.75
1 Brocaded Silk, oxidized frame,	6.25	3.13
1 Brocaded Silk, gilt frame,	6.50	3.25

GLOVE BOXES.

	Former Price.	Now At
8 Morocco Leather, black or red,	$3.95	$1.98
3 Carved Calf	5.50	2.75
1 Colored Calf,	6.75	3.38
1 Royal Oak,	13,50	6.75

HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

	Former Price.	Now At
1 Morocco Leather,	$4.00	$2.00
1 Morocco Leather,	4,50	2.25
1 Morocco Leather,	5.00	2.50
1 Carved and Colored Calf.	6.25	3.13

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

	Former Price.	Now At
1 Royal Oak,	$7.00	$3.50
1 Royal Oak,	12.00	6 00
4 Royal Oak,	16.50	8.25

WORK BOXES.

	Former Price.	Now At
2 Morocco Leather,	$4.50	$2.25
1 Morocco Leather,	7.50	3.75
1 Carved Calf,	8.50	4.25
1 Levant Leather, with tray,	12.50	6.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Former Price.	Now At
2 Necessaires,	$1.50	.75
1 Book Rack, Morocco Leather,	3.75	$1.88
2 Carriage Bags, of Morocco Leather,	4.00	2.00
3 Novel Covers of Royal Oak,	5.75	2.88
4 Carriage Bags, fitted, of Morocco Leather,	5.75	2.88
1 Writing Tablet of Royal Oak,	6.25	3.13
1 Writing Tablet of Royal Oak,	8.50	4.25
1 Writing Folio of Levant Leather,	12.00	6.00
1 Stationery Stand of Royal Oak,	12.50	6.25
1 Letter Case of Colored Calf, Art Nouveau Mounting,	18.50	9.25
1 Writing Folio of Levant Leather,	22.50	11.25

We will continue to offer all our Trunks—without restriction—at a discount of twenty-five per cent. until Saturday, January 24th.
Former Prices $4.00 to $75.00. Now at $3.00 to $56.25.

TRANSVAAL LABOR PROBLEM.

Secretary Chamberlain Suggests Commission to Deal with the Matter.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 17.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, speaking this evening at a banquet given in his honor, referred to the labor problem and suggested that the Imperial Government should appoint a commission to inquire into the matter in all its details.

High Commissioner Lord Milner and Gen. Botha attended the banquet, at which 400 persons were present. Mr. Chamberlain was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

Newark Church's Name Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the congregation of the Lyons Farms Presbyterian Church yesterday, the name of that edifice was changed to the Elizabeth Avenue Presbyter

LORD BERESFORD'S ANTI-GERMAN VIEWS DISCREDITED AT HOME

Referred to in England as "A Wanton Exhibition of Mischievous Folly and Unpatriotic Misrepresentation"--Premier Balfour's Poor Health--Things American Absorb Attention in London--Trusts Defended--Big Boom in Export of Coal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Some anxiety has been occasioned here this week owing to Mr. Balfour's renewed indisposition, which, although pronounced slight, has been sufficiently serious to confine him to his bed.

Within the last few years Mr. Balfour has suffered repeatedly from influenza, the debilitating effects of which he endeavors to counteract by outdoor exercise, which generally takes the form of golf, a game to which he is passionately devoted. Still, the labors of the past session of Parliament and his close attendance in the House of Commons necessitated by his position as leader of the House have proved very exhausting to his constitution, which is not one of the most robust.

Cares arising out of the recent political developments abroad have doubtless contributed to his load of work and worry, which has resulted in a temporary breakdown. Despite the political hostility which he sometimes arouses there is no more popular figure in English political life, and the hope is universally expressed that his recovery may be speedy and complete.

Mr. Balfour must have recognized long ago that the policy adopted by the Government in connection with Venezuela was one which the country emphatically declined to indorse, but, whatever mistakes may have been made, no one here entertains the idea that the Government dreamed for one moment of attacking the Monroe Doctrine.

It seems desirable to say this in view of Lord Beresford's extraordinary utterances reported here from New York.

The English people are accustomed to Lord Beresford's breezy, irresponsible style. They do not take him too seriously, even when he is speaking on matters of naval practice and administration. Hence the absence of comments on the statements attributed to him. So far as I can ascertain The Times is the only English morning paper which has alluded to the interview in question.

The St. James's Gazette, referring to The Times's New York cable dispatches on the subject, said yesterday: "We anxiously await a disclaimer from Lord Beresford and continue to find it quite incredible that he can really have used the words put in his mouth by the interviewer. If he did, no condemnation could be too strong for such a wanton exhibition of mischievous folly and unpatriotic misrepresentation."

The Spectator to-day treats the matter contemptuously, saying it can hardly believe that Lord Beresford made any statement so ridiculous and so palpably contrary to the facts as that the British Government joined with Germany in an attack upon the Monroe Doctrine. The Spectator adds: "Even if he did, we cannot say it greatly matters. Lord Charles is not the mouthpiece of the British Government, and still less of the British Nation, and what he professes to know on this subject is certainly not knowledge."

A long lecture is made to the Government by The Spectator for its failure to diagnose and comprehend public opinion in England and America. The Ministers evidently did not realize, it says, that an alliance between England and Germany would be resented by the British people not merely as a false step in policy, but as something "so utterly distasteful that it would call forth loud protests from the most loyal supporters of the administration and for the time being submerge party distinctions and unite the whole Nation in its disgust and indignation."

Such plain speaking is natural in view of the English feeling toward the United States and the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship at present happily existing between the two nations.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE ABROAD.

This is not the time when there are many Americans in London, yet if I were asked what has most impressed me this week I should reply in all seriousness evidences of the growing influence of America on English life and thought and even amusements. True, there has been an absence of exciting domestic topics to attract the attention and absorb the interest of the people here, which perhaps accounts for more prominence being given to things American than usual, yet the fact remains that you cannot open a newspaper or attend a meeting, or even take a walk through the streets, without being reminded more and more persistently of the great Republic of the West and what it means for the future of the world.

Apart from high politics, such as the Venezuelan question and its prospects of arbitration and the German Ambassador von Holleben's curiously sudden illness, necessitating a not less curiously abrupt return from Washington to his native shores, there has been an extraordinary number of references to the United States this week in the daily press. You unfold your newspaper at the breakfast table and your eye immediately lights on a long and exhaustive article on American railways. Side by side with it is an account of preparations for the St. Louis exhibition, while in other columns are details of the hospitality lavished upon the English visitors to the United States for the opening of the New York Chamber of Commerce; appreciations and criticisms of American business methods, exhortations to Englishmen of wealth to imitate the American millionaires by endowing Oxford and Cambridge with that princely munificence to which American universities owe so much. On leaving your house to proceed with your daily business, walking, as likely as not, in American boots, your eye is immediately arrested by huge colored posters on hoardings in the Strand and other great London thoroughfares, proclaiming that the thrilling excitement of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show may be yours for a small consideration. Colossal portraits of Col. Cody are placarded all over the capital, of which he is at the present moment the most popular entertainer.

If perchance you seek more serious distractions, attend, as I did this week, the congress of law students at the Law Institution in that classic thoroughfare of lawyers, Chancery Lane. There you are immediately informed by the President, Sir Albert Rollit, M. P., that his recent tour of the United States has convinced him that the English system of legal education lags far behind that in America, where teaching by the inductive method and the discussion of decided cases, accompanied by criticism of a high order, impressed him as being infinitely superior to anything of the kind existing here.

FLOOD OF PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

Take again the question of alien immigration. There are unquestionably signs of a growing prejudice which threatens to reach a dangerous height against the influx of pauper or otherwise undesirable aliens. These undesirables come incessantly and are likely to come in still larger streams. They are not like the immigrants of old, who became good citizens themselves and were the progenitors of good citizens.

The pilgrim fathers who arrive here weekly from the Continent are a poor lot, and the quality seems to be still further deteriorating.

Hitherto England has refused to face this problem, but now it is becoming serious, and the papers publish this week long articles describing what is being done in the United States to counteract the evil and urge the adoption of similar measures here.

The suggestion this week that Chinese labor should be imported to the Transvaal to work the mines has met with a storm of hostile criticism, and again it is America whose experience seems likely to be the deciding factor in defeating the proposal.

Trusts and combinations came here from your side of the ocean and they have been the subjects of discussion this week at the Society of Arts. The lecturer, Prof. Smart of the Glasgow University, distinguished between American trusts and British combines, expressing the opinion that where legislation was hopeful and possible in the United States, it was not needed here. America had set the pace in large production, and if the British were to keep their place among the exporting nations they must reconstruct many of their industries on a similarly large scale. As far as he could read the signs of the times, British manufacturers had realized this necessity.

Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, agreed with Prof. Smart, and said that the abandonment of a high tariff would relieve the United States almost at a stroke of the mischief caused by trusts. The United States showed by their action respecting coal that they were quite ready to remedy evils of this kind when they reached an unbearable point, as protection did in England sixty years ago.

ENGLAND'S COAL EXPORTS.

American legislation respecting coal has attracted considerable attention here since the strike, and has led to an enormous increase of exports of British coal to the United States, as shown by the Board of Trade returns. In 1901 Great Britain shipped 131,800 tons of coal to the United States. Last year she shipped 880,400 tons, the figures in each case including Atlantic and Pacific ports. The development of the trade is more forcibly brought out in the monthly returns. In December, 1901, coal exports to Atlantic ports were 1,579 tons. Last December they had risen to 160,783 tons. It is thought that the temporary abolition of the American import duty will give the British coal trade a still further fillip.

Coal is much demanded here also just now, owing to the extreme cold which set in last Sunday and has continued all week, accompanied by bitter northeast winds. The Thames is frozen over in many places, a rare occurrence, and skating is general throughout the kingdom.

The distress of the poor is again very acute and processions of the unemployed, 5,000 strong, are marching through various districts of the metropolis, collecting alms on the way. Socialist agitators are eagerly seizing this opportunity of inculcating their doctrines, but hitherto law and order have been respected.

QUARANTINED AT PANAMA.

Pacific Mail Steamship from San Francisco Not Allowed to Touch for Fear of Plague.

PANAMA, Colombia, Jan. 17.—The Board of Health has decided that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Acapulco, from San Francisco, Dec. 20, and Acapulco, Mexico, Jan. 4, will not be allowed to land passengers or cargo here. She is now taking coal on board, and will sail for San Francisco.

Charles M. Schwab at Palermo.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 17.—Charles M. Schwab and party have arrived here on board the steam yacht Margarita.

Dinner to the Duke of Cambridge.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, gave a dinner tonight in honor of the Duc of Cambridge, among the guests being John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, and Mrs. Leishman, and a number of members of the English nobility.

Sir Bache Cunard Sails.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Among the passengers on board the Cunard Line steamer Etruria, which sailed for New York today, is Sir Bache Cunard.

American Telephones for Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Postal Department has ordered 20,000 American automatic telephones as the result of experiments, which have turned out successfully. The ammunition factory at Karlsruhe has bought the patent rights.

AMERICAN ARRIVALS IN LONDON

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—American arrivals at the Savoy this week are:

P. F. Collier.
Mrs. C. W. Fine.
A. L. Barber.
Mrs. V. Butler.
Mrs. F. Mimmer.
J. H. Mack.
H. M. T. Beekman.

At Claridge's are:

Walter Besrens.
Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene.
C. T. Garland.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Emmet.
Miss Enos.
Mrs. J. A. Jones.
Mrs. Rawls Reader.
J. A. Gill.

NEW ENGLISH CHURCH PRIMATE

Dr. Davidson, Bishop of Winchester, Formally Nominated by King Edward for Archbishop of Canterbury.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The members of the ancient Chapter of Canterbury met on Friday to take the first step in the formal election of a new Archbishop of Canterbury, in succession to the late Dr. Temple. The Chapter Clerk read a letter recommendatory, signed by King Edward, whose quaint phraseology in suggesting that Dr. Davidson fill the vacancy follows:

"Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Whereas, the Archbishopric of Canterbury is at this present void by the death of Dr. Frederic Temple, the late Archbishop thereof, we let you weet that for certain considerations us at this present moving, we of our princely disposition and zeal being desirous to prefer up to the same Archbishopric a person meet thereunto, and considering the virtue, learning, wisdom, gravity, and other good gifts wherewith the Right Reverend Father in God, our right trusty and well beloved counsellor, Randall Thomas Davidson, Doctor in Divinity, now Bishop of Winchester, is endued, have been pleased to name and recommend him to you to be elected and chosen to said Archbishopric of Canterbury."

The election is fixed for Jan. 27. The election is a purely formal procedure, and follows the King's nomination as a matter of course.

REDMOND VOICES THREATS.

Says If Proposed Irish Land Measure Is Rejected There Will Be a Dangerous Public Movement.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—John Redmond, M. P., the Irish leader, responding to a Nationalist address presented to him at Edinburgh this evening, said he believed that the friends of Ireland would soon see a measure become law which would heal the wounds of centuries and give the Irish people a chance of living in peace and prosperity on their own soil.

If this chance of settling the Irish land question was lost by the rejection of the measure, continued Mr. Redmond, there would be an overwhelming justification for such a strong, menacing, and dangerous public movement in Ireland as he would be sorry to see.

RUSSIA SNUBS ENGLAND.

Refuses to Give Adhesion to Brussels Sugar Agreement and Asks to Be Let Alone.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Russia has replied to the British note of November 30 last on the subject of the Sugar Convention. She reiterates the views expressed in previous notes, says she considers the British contentions to be attempts to interfere in her domestic legislation and repudiates the idea that another State may in its own interest press for a change in Russian internal legislation, or in the event of Russia not agreeing to its proposals that it can penalize Russia's products without violating existing commercial treaties.

The note declares that Russia can in no eventuality give her adhesion to the Brussels agreement, and concludes:

"As Great Britain declines arbitration, and as the penalty clause cannot be applied to Russian sugar until the International Commission declares the Russian system to be a bounty system, any further exchange of views before the Commission settles the positions would not be productive of results."

BLOCKADE TO BE MAINTAINED.

Powers Determined Upon the Giving of Security by Venezuela for Sums Already Specified.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—In the negotiations which are about to begin at Washington, Great Britain and Germany, as the result of further correspondence, are quite determined that the irreducible condition of arbitration is that President Castro shall pay or give collateral security for the sums already specified. The powers will not consent to raising the blockade until Venezuela complies with this unalterable condition. The allies place the responsibility for further delay upon Venezuela.

Baron Speck von Sternberg, the newly appointed German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, dined with Emperor William yesterday. The former had engaged passage on the Hamburg-American steamer Auguste Victoria, which sails for New York from Hamburg Jan. 20, but he has asked the Foreign Office for a week's delay on account of private business.

SULTAN WARNS EUROPEANS.

Advises Their Withdrawal from Certain Districts in Morocco Which He Expects to Lay Waste.

TANGIER, Jan. 17.—Definite information has reached here that the Sultan's troops came into contact with the forces of the Pretender on January 13. It was, however, only an outpost affair and there were few casualties on either side. The Sultan did not meet with a general disaster as has been rumored. A serious engagement, however, may follow at any moment.

The Foreign Minister sent a circular to the Foreign Representatives to-day, warning them to instruct their countrymen to withdraw from certain districts where the Sultan contemplates pursuing punitive expeditions, and advising them that the Moroccan government will not hold itself responsible for the safety of foreigners in those regions.

Obstruction in Reichsrath Ends.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—After a continuous session of the Reichsrath since 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Czech obstruction ended at 2:30 this afternoon. An urgency motion to proceed with the immediate reading of the budget was defeated by 89 to 72 votes, and the House proceeded with regular business. A bill ratifying the Brussels Sugar Convention was referred to a committee.

Expected Arrival of Mgr. O'Connell.

ROME, Jan. 17.—Mgr. Denis R. O'Connell, the newly appointed Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, starts for his post about the middle of February, after, probably, first visiting the Catholic Universities of Freiburg, Bonn, Lille, and Louvain.

ENGLISH NOTES BY MAIL

The Uppermost Topics in the London Press.

A Member of Parliament to be Tried for Treason—England's Progress in Freeing Slaves Still Under the Union Jack.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—This should reach New York about the time that London and England are entering upon a "trial at bar." In recent times there are but three precedents for this unusual and stately proceeding, granted under statute over 500 years old, to defendants of the first rank only. One of these cases was that against the Tichborne claimant, which had its beginning in 1872 and its ending in 1874, being the longest case on record. The Bradlaugh case, in 1881, and the Jameson case, in 1896, required only about a week apiece.

A "trial at bar" entitles the distinguished defendant to be heard before several Judges and a special jury, with unusual rights to have the procedure revised for error. In these proceedings the Judges wear scarlet robes, and the highest law officers of the crown lend color and weight to legal procedure as impressive as it can be made. The case which is set for trial in the closing week of January is even more unusual and important than the three above cited, in none of which was the defendant a traitor.

It is sixty-two years since an Englishman has been on trial for high treason. The defendant then was Edward Oxford, who tried to shoot Queen Victoria and Prince Albert on Constitution Hill in June, 1840. He was acquitted as a lunatic, a piece of good fortune not likely to befall "Colonel" Arthur Alfred Lynch, who, being an Englishman, fought with the enemies of his country and Queen. Since then he has been elected to represent Galway City in the present Parliament, receiving nearly thrice the votes cast for the Right Hon. H. C. Plunkett.

Of course only an Irish constituency could be capable of thus showing its esteem for a traitor to England. But this is rather begging the question, which, after all, is whether "Colonel" Lynch is a traitor. At present it can only be said that he has been indicted by such a jury of exceptional character, after a charge by the Lord Chief Justice which supplies some particulars of the case against him. The "Colonel" is an Irishman, a British subject, born in Australia, and resident in Paris previous to 1900. In that year he took the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal, accepted its commission, issued an appeal to Irishmen to fight for the republic, and commandeered the goods of "the enemy," his countrymen.

Still quoting the allegations of the Lord Chief Justice, he fought against the crown at Sundy's River and Glencoe at the head of the Irish Brigade, and prosecuted spies with all the rigor of martial law. Surely these charges are as singular as serious when made against a member of his Majesty's opposition. In 1351, when the statute regulating this month's procedure was passed, such a defendant was as good as convicted when put upon his defense, and any lawyer who consented to defend him was regarded as but little better than a traitor himself.

Even now, so abhorrent is his crime that King Edward's autograph permission is necessary before any counsel can plead in his defense. Horace Avory, a leader among criminal lawyers, has accepted the task, which most gentlemen of the wig and robe assuredly do not envy him, and the authorities have concurred in the arrangement. The telegrams will soon be loaded with details of the next chapters of this curious case.

CONTENTED SLAVES.

It may surprise Americans to learn that there are still slaves under the British flag, as, indeed, there still are under the Stars and Stripes, unless greater progress has been made in abolishing slavery in our Asiatic colonies than is known of here. The persistent survival of this "peculiar institution" in the world's two freest nations lends interest across the Atlantic to England's effort to abolish it in Zanzibar, especially since some of the incidents attending the process possess the interest of the unexpected. A Parliamentary paper just issued shows that in the past five years 13,264 slaves have received their freedom, but there is now a decided slackening in the demand for liberty.

Not to put too fine a point on it, many slaves prefer slavery. Mr. Basil Cave reports to Lord Lansdowne that, the novelty having worn off, and those worst treated having freed themselves according to the established procedure, the others generally prefer to bear the ills they have than tempt others they know not of beyond the certainty that they will not work, neither shall they eat. Mr. Cave predicts that slavery will be extinguished only with the existing generation of slaves. Mr. Commissioner Last reports to similar effect as follows:

The more thoughtful ones have had time to see that the present advantages of freedom are not so great as were at first expected, and it must also be remembered that there is a very great number of slaves who will never apply for freedom, whatever the advantages. These latter are the very old slaves living on the plantations, and also a considerable number of younger slaves, who are so attached to their owners by the ties of respect and regard, and being also in sympathy with them in their present depressed circumstances, that no personal advantages will induce them to quit their owners. The slaves who are thus [illegible] to their owners are generally personal attendants and house slaves, who have probably been brought up from childhood by their owners, and have received from them the consideration and care which is due from the owners to their slaves, and by this treatment the owners have won the regard and fidelity of their slaves. This kind of thing has been seen sometimes in the old servants of some decayed British homes, and has always been regarded with respect and admiration. It is quite possible that many slaves are freed who do not ask for freedom of their own will, but are induced to do so by their owners, who, being in want of money, desire to get the compensation which is paid on account of the slave being freed. These are generally slaves who are living in town and doing town work.

HIS SHEREEFIAN MAJESTY.

At the time of this writing his Shereefian Majesty Abd-el-Aziz is seated upon his tottering throne, and the missionaries from Kansas City are supposed to be safe. He is an interesting young man if only because he is—perhaps—the thirty-sixth lineal descendant from Ali, the uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomet. In other Moslem countries there has been a procession of Africans, Asiatics, and Turks. But in Morocco there have been only rebellions and feuds, and through all the Shereefs have maintained their line unbroken. Probably his line of descent is unparalleled, at least in claim. He is only twenty-four years old, and has reigned since 1894.

His proclamation is one of the romances of the East. His unhappy father at the time of his death, was engaged in a distant province punishing rebels. A crafty and powerful Vizier concealed the news of the Sultan's demise, and the royal corpse who carried to Fez in a palanquin as the body of a living man, even the bearers being ignorant of their master's death. The delay gave the Vizier his chance, and he found it easy to crush the inevitable rebellion which followed upon the ignoring of the claims of the more popular elder brother. The present Sultan is the son of a Circassian mother, and inherits one or two of the virtues that belong to her northern blood. But he has been portrayed as a degenerate, mainly passing his time playing with toy railways of French manufacture, and with musical boxes tuned to the airs of the Paris "halls." His rebels have now given him the chance to prove that he is worthier of the men who, after overwhelming Spain and Portugal, carried the crescent into France only to recoil before the might of Charles the Hammer at Poictiers.

Many London merchants and "City" men are ahead of diplomats in their knowledge of foreign events. They are well informed from the necessity of their affairs. Among those with special knowledge of Morocco is Ernest H. Forwood, head of the well-known shipping firm whose interests lie very largely in Northwest Africa. Mr. Forwood has had personal knowledge of Moorish affairs for thirty years, and thus expresses himself upon the situation in an interview in the Pall Mall Gazette:

"In Morocco there has always been a fanatical, retrograde sect, strongly opposed to any broad views of reform, and invariably disposed to keep rebellion brewing. The Sultans have had to deal with these malcontents in the drastic way of sudden raids, with prompt execution of the chief aggressors. Morocco, you must remember, has no system of police. The soldiery have only a nominal power in peace, and in war have no value unless by sheer force of numbers. The late Sultan showed his strength soon after his accession by beheading the men who had helped him to his throne.

"He argued that if they were important enough to help him up they were important enough to pull him down. Before the present Sultan came to the throne there was a long regency during his minority. He then showed a marked preference for English civilization. He chose English society, learned English games—lawn tennis, billiards, and the rest—and this sort of thing he has kept up since his accession. He dresses in European costume, compels his Court to do the same, rides in a motor car, and so on. He imported Western ideas wholesale, and adopted sweeping reforms, especially in connection with the payment of Government officials and the collection of taxes.

"He went too fast. This sort of thing helped the Pretender, who was biding his chance to work up the old religious fanaticism. No matter who is Sultan all Moors are against the government because of the hardships they have had to endure. Therefore until the people realize that the present Sultan aims rather to relieve suffering than to cause it they will fly to the banner of any usurper. That is why any Sultan's throne is always insecure. His troops could only have been routed by the use of modern weapons, and I have been trying to find where the Pretender got them. I can say with tolerable certainty that they did not go from here.

"If this Pretender is allowed to have his way the country will fall back many years into barbarism. European complications will ensue as other powers will find an excuse for interfering in the chaos of internal government. The Pretender should be told at once that there is no chance of his getting what he wants. This would bring to the Sultan's standard the many tribes who are now holding aloof to join the winning side."

This is all very well, but the British viewpoint must be allowed for. Is it quite certain that the British view would be the same if the Sultan were less British than Mr. Forwood describes him? What accentuates the trouble, just now, is the circumstance that the Pretender is held by a good many people to be the forerunner of the Mahdi, who is to carry the sword of the Faith all over Europe. Should things be allowed to go wrong at Fez, a good many more people may be expected to take this view.

Fez, which should be Faz, is, as the crow flies, the nearest East to London. It stands up in a valley shaped like a pear, amid orange and pomegranate orchards. It has been a sacred city for a thousand years, and it looks like it and smells like it. It has also a strongly marked commercial side, and has a port of its own on the Atlantic, which makes it quite independent of Tangier. It is still a household word wherever the tarbush is worn, though the manufacture of fezes has long ago removed to Tunis, and it is Switzerland that supplies the cheap imitation.

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Until the Humbert trial begins in open court there will be a lull in public interest as regards the case. People who profess to know say that the family will get off with a light sentence. They predict that the charge of forgery will be abandoned, and that the whole story will be reduced to the proportions of a confidence trick transacted on a colossal scale.

The Humberts, it is argued, are in possession of too many family and political secrets to make it advisable for them to be driven to bay. For instance, an excellent authority says that among the papers found at their house, after their flight, were letters from no fewer than fifty persons, thanking Mme. Humbert for having secured for them the decoration of the Legion of Honor. It would certainly cause a terrible scandal if these names were to be disclosed. Furthermore, the persons whom the Humberts are alleged to have swindled are chiefly usurers, whose misfortune does not inspire much public sympathy. The sufferers from the collapse of the Rente Viagère founded by the Humberts have all been indemnified to the uttermost farthing; so that extenuating circumstances undoubtedly exist, and the sentence to be passed on the prisoners, if they be found guilty, may well be a light one, supposing that they consent to make as few compromising revelations as possible.

Arton, the Panama swindler, passed most of his sentence in a Paris hospital, and is now a personage of considerable influence and authority, and much looked up to in Bourse circles. Comte Charles de Lesseps did likewise. The Humberts, if they behave prudently, may anticipate freedom in a few months' time—if they do not get off scot free.

There is a good deal of interest in clerical circles about the attitude of Rome toward the Bishop-elect of Monaco, Abbé Klein, whom, perhaps, it would be more accurate to designate as the Bishop nominated by the Prince of Monaco himself. Rome has absolutely refused to sanction this nomination on the curious ground that the Abbé Klein is affected with Americanism.

The Vatican, it appears, is becoming more and more alarmed at the progress which the American democratic and liberal spirit is making among Catholics in the United States, and it sees the so-called "Americanism" everywhere. Abbé Klein, who is the very distinguished professor of French literature at the Institut Catholique, over which the late Mgr. d'Hulst presided so successfully, passes for a broad-minded priest, who sees no objection to French Catholics accepting Republican institutions. But there is certainly no "Americanism" about him. He was selected by the Prince of Monaco on account of his literary and scientific attainments, for the Bishopric of Monaco is practically a sinecure, and the Prince was mainly desirous of adding so learned a lecturer to his miniature court.

The Pope's refusal to sanction the appointment is similar to the veto which he has passed upon Dr. Spaulding's nomination to the Bishopric of Chicago. Dr. Spaulding is also accused of Americanism, perhaps with some greater show of justice, for he is at any rate an American. Both priests had been recommended for these vacant posts by the most distinguished Cardinals and Bishops of their respective countries.

One of the most interesting art shows now on exhibition is at Bing's, in the Rue de Provence, where M. Georges de Feure's new collection of pictures is to be seen. M. de Feure has been known hitherto chiefly as an art designer—and one of the most eminent inspirers of the art nouveau movement in this country. His talent now reveals an entirely new depth. He has created a new style in the treatment of masses of color in forest scenery, and all the pictures in his new series have been painted in the Forest of Fontainebleau. It was after a profound study of Shakespeare that M. de Feure buried himself for some months in the great forest, the special mystery and glamour of which have, he thinks, much in common with the genius of the mighty English dramatist.

Some of his color effects are very wonderful, particularly in a green-gray forest interior sold to the Yokohama Museum. He understands the poetry of geometric line and gives a wonderful rendering of the passing moods of air, its gayety and regrets. The collection, after visiting Hamburg, Berlin, and New York, will be shown in London.

R. D.

PARIS "HUMBERT MAD."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Whatever may be the outcome of the Humbert case there is no question of its value, in this extremely dull season, to Parisian journals. It is no exaggeration to say that every item of trustworthy information concerning not only the principal actors in the drama, but the most insignificant supernumeraries has been printed, reprinted, amplified and distorted until the latest interpretations bear no sort of resemblance to the facts which inspired them. And now that during the tiresome interrogations before examining magistrates, as all interviews with the actors are forbidden, persons who knew the Humberts, ever so slightly, who have seen them, or who say that they think that they have seen them, are diligently sought out by newspaper reporters and made to give their impressions at length under the now recognized symbol of the affair, "The Phantom Millions."

It is well, therefore, to have some idea of the way in which Paris has gone "Humbert mad" before considering the following item of news, which to-day is given a prominent place in the columns of Le Matin. It is that a charge of willful murder is about to be brought against Romain Daurignac.

The informant states that on July 26, 1899, A. M. Shotmans was assassinated in an express train going from Donai to Lille. By a suspicious coincidence Romain Daurignac was seen at the station on the same evening. It further appears that the Humberts had asked a group, composed chiefly of members of the Shotmans family, to consent to a loan of 7,000,000f. M. Shotmans was the only one to object to the transaction. He informed Romain Daurignac that he would lend a few thousand francs to tide over immediate difficulties. The theory is that this money passed hands, and that the murder was committed to prevent the further hostile influence of the victim.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE

Brilliant Marriage of Mlle. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix and M. Waddington—James H. Hyde Praised by French Papers—Silver Wedding of Major and Mrs. Magruder—Mrs. MacMonnies Honored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—All aristocratic Paris was present on Monday at the Church of St. Philippe due Roule for the marriage of Mlle. Charlotte Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, daughter of the deceased Admiral of that name, with M. Francis Richard Waddington, son of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to London, Senator Waddington, and of the American-born Mme. Waddington, (née King.) The American contingent was particularly large, and included Gen. Horace Porter, escorting Mme. Delmas.

The bride's father, who died some years ago, was head of the staff at the Ministry of Marine. Her great-grandfather was a Deputy in the reign of Louis Philippe, and sold Aubusson carpets of his own manufacture in the celebrated Maison Sallandrouze, a place of business which Victor Hugo immortalized in "L'Histoire d'un Crime."

Figaro publishes an interesting portrait and sketch of James H. Hyde, who, as I foreshadowed some weeks ago would be the case, has just been made an officer of the Legion of Honor for his distinguished services in connection with the promoting of the study of French literature in the United States.

Mr. Hyde, says the Figaro, is a prince charmant to be placed side by side with America's numerous and redoubtable industrial kings.

To celebrate their silver wedding anniversary Major and Mrs. George Allen Magruder held a very brilliant reception at their apartment, 4 Rond Point de Longchamps, on Friday afternoon, when all the élite of the American colony went to offer their congratulations and to wish them another twenty-five years of happiness. Lady Abinger, Major Magruder's sister, had come over from London for the occasion.

Mrs. Magruder's salons were filled to overflowing with superb floral offerings sent her by numerous friends in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, with their daughters, Misses Lena and Mary Morton, will arrive next week from the United States to pay a visit to their son-in-law and daughter, the Duc and Duchesse de Valencay, at their historical château.

Mrs. Gustave Stellwag gave a very handsome ladies' luncheon at her beautiful apartment at 2 Avenue Montaigne on Saturday. The floral decorations consisted of a large centre plant of white snowballs, from which radiated over the table in artistic designs snowballs intermingled with large green and white leaves and with mimosa, giving a charming effect of Winter and Summer combined. The glass and porcelain, which varied with every service, were especially rare, notably a set of antique Japanese plates. Mrs. Stellwag's guests were Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. Griswold Gray, the Comtesse René de Coetlogon, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Payson, Miss Fanny Reed, Miss Fairchild, and Miss Stanley.

Comtesse René de Coetlogon's matinée musicale this week was largely attended. Great applause greeted Miss Booker, Miss Miner, Mlle. Luez, and Mr. Holman Black.

On Friday Mr. and Mrs. F. Huger Pratt gave a dinner at Cannes in honor of Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Comtesse Forby.

Mrs. MacMonnies, wife of Frederick MacMonnies, the painter and sculptor, and herself a painter of remarkable talent, has been elected President of the American Woman's Art Association, whose exhibition is fixed for February next.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

The Tariff Outlook—True Story of the Lonyay Scandal—Princess Elvira May Marry Signor Folchi—The Pope Defines the Divorce Movement as a "Heresy."

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The only event worth recording during the present recess of Parliament has been the "denunziatione" of the Italian-Austrian commercial treaty by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Quirinal, Baron de Pasetti. Such action on the part of the Vienna Government has long been expected here, for politicians of small knowledge could hardly fail to perceive that the treaty was notoriously in favor of the peninsula.

There has been, as was expected, some outcry on the part of wine growers against the Government's cheerful surrender, but the consensus of opinion of persons whose judgment is worth anything is that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in a position to make even more favorable terms with Vienna than those contained in the treaty which expires Dec. 31, 1903. The experiment of gradually reducing the tariff through means of commercial treaties is an economic scheme for the success of which the immense natural resources, the low price of labor, and the cheapness of living in this country are especially inviting. The fact that during the past year 110,000,000 lire of the newly converted 3½ per cent. consolidated stock has been taken directly by the public at an average cost to the State of 8½ centimes in each 100 lire is certainly significant.

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Italy in North Africa.

The trouble in Morocco has revived the hopes of the Italians in regard to Tripoli. Il Secolo boldly declares that the Franco-Italian entente has reached such a state of development that France would raise no objection to Italian occupation of the Turkish tributary state in question, while L'Informazione states with equal assurance that England has given Italy complete liberty of action in the matter as a quid pro quo for the latter's co-operation in the expedition to crush the Mad Mullah.

A glance at the map will show that Tripoli, sandwiched as it is between Egypt and Tunis, forms an excellent buffer state between the English and French spheres of influence in North Africa. In the circumstances it is readily conceivable that England would be more inclined to view with a friendly eye the Italian occupation of Tripoli than would France, who is constitutionally apprehensive of any power receiving concessions from "Perfidious Albion." Since England has made her "influence,"—which is the diplomatic word for control—dominant in Egypt, and France has turned Tunis into an extensive naval base, there has been a remarkable increase of well-trained Turkish military forces in the buffer State—a circumstance which would have to be reckoned with were serious unfriendly relations ever to arrive between the Porte and either England or France.

The whole question, therefore, hinges on the point as to whether France and England have come to believe that the constantly augumenting defenses of Turkey in Tripoli form a menace to their respective contiguous positions, and would be glad to see the territory which separates them in the possession of a power like Italy, whose internal condition forces upon her a strict neutrality for some time to come.

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Princess Stephanie and Count Lonyay.

It is a curious characteristic trait of Riviera life that what is not evident on the surface is wickedly construed. The extraordinary tale of the desertion of the former Princess Stephanie by her husband, Count Lonyay, is the latest example of malicious Riviera gossip among persons who, being utterly unable to attend to their own affairs, deem themselves past masters in attending to the business of others. As the sorry libel published in Die Zeit of Vienna with the usual confirmation of the scandal mongers at San Remo who write the "society gossip" for the Paris papers, has doubtless reached you, it may be well to give the facts of the case.

While staying at the Savoy Hotel, in San Remo, and waiting for the Casa Ferrari to be made ready for them, the Count and Countess were visited by a certain Austrian Baroness, to whom they denied their presence—probably for sufficient reasons. The Baroness left the hotel vowing vengeance.

A few days later the lease of the Casa Ferrari was canceled, and the Count, like any other private gentleman, started on a journey to secure a suitable villa. In the meantime a minion of the Baroness had interviewed the Count's major domo and had secured some information concerning the financial standing of the couple and circumstantial evidence enough to lend color to the story with which she was about to set all Europe talking. Day before yesterday the Count arrived in Cannes and was astonished to read in dispatches from Vienna published by the local press that he had deserted his wife. He paid no attention to the stories, but continued his journey to Grasse. There he learned that the Kahn Villa, at Cap Martin, might be hired, and he leisurely set out for Nice to interview M. Kahn's agent at that place.

In the meantime the calls sent out for his return had failed to reach him. He transacted his business at Nice, and telegraphed the Countess to remove to the Cap Martin Hotel, so as to be near the villa when it should be ready for their reception. It seems probable that her messages to him had been intercepted, and the information thereby secured, together with her hurried removal from the Savoy, offered the "confirmation" for which the gossip mongers had been waiting.

The Count and Countess are now at the Cap Martin Hotel waiting for the Villa Kahn to be put in order. The Austrian Baroness has gone to Paris, and the Count's "administratore di casa" is looking for another position.

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The Case of Princess Elvira.

Don Carlos's daughter, Princess Elvira, is very ill here, and the revival of the attempt to have the Vatican annul the marriage of Signor Folchi, the Italian artist, with whom she eloped, is sure to give rise to all sorts of gossip. It appears that Signora Folchi has given her consent to an annulment provided proper provision be made for her children. Don Carlos, it is said, is secretly interesting himself in the matter, and is ready to forgive his daughter the moment she is in a position to marry Folchi.

Signor Folchi and the Princess maintain a sort of salon which is much frequented by the bohemian set here. Folchi paints all the time, but sells few pictures. Artist and Princess are said to be as devoted to each other as ever. The story that there is an estrangement may be denied on the most intimate authority—also the tale recently published in a Paris paper to the effect that they had been reduced to sore financial straits. To be sure, they are not what may be considered wealthy, but she has entire command of her share in her mother's fortune, and the sale of her jewels brought in a very considerable sum; I heard the other day that from all sources they have an income in the neighborhood of $9,000, and that they spend only about two-thirds of it.

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The Vincenza Tower in Danger.

Of all the stories of historic monuments in imminent danger of destruction that have weekly dropped into Rome since the fall of the Campanile of Venice, the one concerning the state of the Basilica Palladina at Vincenza has been officially confirmed, and Government engineers are trying to devise some way by which another calamity to Italian history and art may be averted.

The cause of the trouble, it is said, is not difficult to remedy if immediate action be taken. A pipe of the old Vincenza water works which has not been used for nearly twenty years has been found broken at a point near the edifice, the foundations of which have gradually been inundated.

The modern Basilica dates from the middle of the sixteenth century, although the records show that a tower stood on the site as early as the middle of the thirteenth century. To-day it forms a member of a handsome artistic group of buildings in the Plazza di Vincenza.

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In a recent conversation between Cardinal Rampolla and the Pope, the latter is said to have exclaimed: "Poor, blind world! It does not perceive that divorce strikes at the very root of civilized society. The rupture of the ties which bind husband and wife does not mean the ruin of isolated families alone, but the ruin of cities and States the moment such disunions become prevalent. The Church would see cities and States prosper no less than families, and for this reason we are opposed and must always be opposed to a movement the iniquit

CERTAIN CURE FOR HAY FEVER

Prof. Dunbar of Hamburg Discovers a New Treatment for the Disease—Bacillus Rests in Grass Pollens—The Scientist a Native of St. Paul.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—An important discovery in medical science has been made by Prof. William Dunbar, a native of St. Paul, Minn., now at the head of the famous Hygienic Institute at Hamburg, and it is expected that it will cause something of a sensation in scientific circles in America. His discovery is nothing less than a cure for hay fever.

Prof. Dunbar says that the disease is caused by the pollens of gramineæ (grasses.) Rye pollens, for example, contain a substance which dissolves in the blood and acts on hay fever patients as a specific, violent poison. Dr. Dunbar's cure is a toxine made of serum, taken from rabbits. It is obtained by innoculating these animals with poison extracted from pollens of various kinds of grasses. The method of using the cure is a simple one. The patient remains indoors from six to eight weeks, with closed windows, during which time he is treated with the serum.

Prof. Dunbar, who is himself a hay fever victim, made his discovery while traveling from Hamburg to Berlin on a railway train with open windows. Passing through a rye field he was attacked by the disease, but when he closed the windows the irritation at once decreased. Following up this chance discovery further he found that by keeping his windows closed his sickness gradually disappeared.

Prof. Dunbar now says that the hay fever bacillus does not multiply in the body of the patient. The serum also has no effect on a healthy body, but only on those who are afflicted with hay fever.

Prof. Dunbar is one of the most noted biologists of Germany. He came to this country from St. Paul as a boy. He attended the gymnasium, and later several German universities. When the Hygienic Institute was opened in Hamburg Dunbar was appointed Director of it. He distinguished himself at the time of the last cholera epidemic. The Hygienic Institute has complete control of the carrying out all sanitary regulations of the German Government regarding the exclusion of American imports for alleged hygienic reasons.

Prof. Dunbar has won the highest esteem of Prof. Koch, who frequently visited the institute. Prof. Dunbar was recently called to Berlin to pass on a proposed system of drainage for some of the Kaiser's hunting castles.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs of 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, the Bacteriologist of the Health Department, when informed of Prof. Dunbar's discovery, said that the method of treatment proposed was entirely new to him, and, he thought, to the majority of scientists on this side of the water. He did not know of any experiments of the kind being carried on in this country.

He could not, therefore, discuss particularly the treatment for hay fever by serum obtained from rabbits inoculated with the pollen of gramineæ. The action of the pollen gramineæ, the general class to which all grasses belong, he said, was an irritant to the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs. Because of the extremely wide scope of the class, he was not able to specify more closely, for in order to do this, it would be necessary to know from what particular variety of grass pollen, the poison was drawn.

Asked whether the action of the serum would be like that of serum used in vaccination, he said that in a general way it would be the same, although the connection between the two methods of treatment was remote. "But the general work of treating disease through the inoculation of animals," he added, "has been carried on so extensively all over the world, that we expect almost anything in the way of result."

DOCTOR KILLED IN A DUEL

German Army Officer Shot His Antagonist Through the Neck.

A Military Court of Honor Had Declared the Duel Necessary Because of an Old Grievance.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—First Lieutenant Werner von Grawert, son of the Lieutenant General of that name, shot Dr. Aye, a lawyer, of Flensburg, through the neck, cutting the spinal cord, in a duel fought in the Grunewald Forest yesterday. Death ensued immediately.

The deceased, who was an officer of the Army Reserve, leaves a widow and five children. The cause of the quarrel was obscure, but of long standing. The duel occurred in pursuance to the findings of a military court of honor.

Lieutenant von Grawert surrendered himself to the military authorities.

INCREASE IN PARIS EXPORTS.

Remarkable Showing Set Forth by United States Consul General Gowdy.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce was held to-night in the Bonvalet Restaurant, the banqueting hall of the famous hostelry being elaborately decorated for the occasion with American and French flags and with palms and flowers.

Over 100 guests were present, including all the representative Americans here and also representatives of the French Foreign Office and other departments of the French Government.

The American Embassy was represented by First Secretary Henry Vignaud and Second Secretary Blanchard. Consul General Gowdy was unable to attend the function because of the recent death of Vice Consul General MacLean, but sent a letter, in which he said, in part:

"I am glad to say that the exports from Paris to the United States for the year 1902 show a large increase over those of 1901. The number of invoices for the past year increased by 1,751, which is without parallel in the history of the Paris Consulate. The exports were greater than they were ever known to be before, the increase from the Paris Consulate amounting to $2,354,296, and there is every prospect of a further increase of exports in 1903."

Mr. Gowdy further referred to the statement made a few days ago by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant to the effect that American competition had stimulated business energy in France.

The Consul General said he hoped that American prosperity would continue, that manufacturing and production would go on increasing, that the mutual trade between France and the United States would be benefited thereby, and that the present friendly relations between the two nations would continue forever.

Speeches were made during the proceedings by retiring President Kimbel, Banker William Seligman, and Lawyer Henry Cachard. Mr. Kimbel proposed toasts to President Roosevelt and President Loubet, which the guests honored standing.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Henry Cachard; First Vice President, Charles E. Greene; Second Vice President, W. S. Dalliba.

BIRTH RATE IN FRANCE.

Army Officer's Scheme for an Equal Division of Inheritances.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—This is the time of the year in which nearly every department of the public service offers some suggestion by which the birth rate of France may be increased. The many suggestions on this point by French legislators would be ridiculous if it were not for their sincerity. At the threshold of the new year it is the army which invites attention. Last week Lieut. Col. Toutée, assistant director at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, read a paper entitled "Means to Augument the Birth Rate Among the French."

As has become the custom of similar amateur sociologists here, he drew his lessons from Germany. After observing that the Germans increased 21 times quicker than the French—a matter which, from a military point of view, was heartrending to the reader of the paper, who declared himself a firm believer of the influence of the "big battalions," Col. Toutée propounded his scheme. It is based upon a more equitable division of property. A man dies and leaves an estate. Col. Toutée would divide it into equal portions, giving to each living child of a legatee one portion of the estate. Col. Toutée is of opinion that this equality in the distribution of the estates in France would give at least an increase of 400,000 children per annum. He thinks that the fathers and mothers of the future would be younger than at present; that the fruitful branches of the same family would become more fruitful still, and thus France would be able to prepare her big battalions.

Although intensely patriotic, the foregoing paper can hardly fail to bring a smile to the face of the Frenchman who has no wish to marry, and, much more, will not marry. Most French economists are agreed that this is the really important part of the depopulation question.

GERMAN POETS ON KIPLING.

Ernst von Wildenbruch Rebukes the Author of "The Rowers."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Several German poets have replied in more or less pertinent verse to Mr. Kipling's slur at Germany in "The Rowers." Most of them write poor stuff, but a poem published in the Berliner Tageblatt entitled "The Other Boat," by Paul Block, is more or less commented on. It represents the crew of "The Other Boat" calling out to their companions not to cry like angry old women: "When we heard woeful tidings from the Transvaal, when we heard about burned farms and wasted fields, about women and children driven into cruel refugee camps through night and fog, about a nation dwindling before superior power without complaint, we said what we felt; but that was in time of war. Now we rejoice; it is peace, and we have buried hate and contempt."

Decidedly the most striking rebuke to Kipling, as well as the most finished piece of verse, has come from the pen of one who is probably the most popular of Germany's living poets and dramatists, Ernst von Wildenbruch. He begins with a subtle stroke of irony which gradually develops into a patronizing sarcasm. "Word has come," he says, "that in England a poet has let loose a thunderbolt against us; that a poet has arraigned us. We read the poem and wonder. Is that what Britons call a poet?"

The following is a free translation of what follows:

"The poet's word comes out of a world beyond the reach of the cry of fury of the masses. He is the mouthpiece of mankind and their judge. Call him what you like who himself runs in the street, who coins words of abuse and piles of invective, but don't call him 'poet.'

"No. We don't accept you as a witness; we take no lessons from a slanderer. You, a son of the Germanic blood, slander your blood relations as a brood and defame the German honor. You, who are not full of sacred anger, but sputtering poisonous rancor, you dare to call us shameless Huns!

"Open the great books of history, and your words will burn into your soul like a curse. * * * Did you never see the graceful figure of fable wandering through a German wood? Have you never heard German music? Have Goethe's and Schiller's world-songs, and the rushing sound of German poetry never reached your ear?

"Go. We separate you forever from the land which gave birth to Shakespeare. Remain outside our gates. Every other word of yours with which we so delighted you have nullified with one word. Some day, when England and the German land recognize what they have long failed to do, the community of souls in the sons of God, all shall be welcome except one. Your name shall never again resound in Germany."

Light Sentence for Killing in a Duel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Carl Ruff, a student from Carlsruhe, Baden, who in October killed a fellow student in a duel, has been sentenced to serve three and a half years in a fortress. One of the witnesses testified that the restrictions placed on duels by the Kaiser were futile, as the "Corps," or student associations, were forcing out conservative members through their courts of honor.

Archduke's Son Charged with Forgery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—It is reported from Budapest that the Baron Wallburg, son of Archduke Ernst, is to be prosecuted for participation in the forgeries committed by one Max Skudinger.

Emperor of Austria Gives a Dinner.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Emperor Francis Joseph gave a dinner at the Hofburg this evening, among those present being the United States and British Ambassadors and the Mexican and Chinese Ministers.

SAXONY'S ROYAL DIVORCE

Crown Princess Agrees to Abandon All Titles and Rights.

Crown Prince Will Pay $7,500 a Year—Agreement Does Not Mention Right of Louise to See Her Children.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The legal representatives of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Saxony have arranged the terms for their separation.

The Princess abandons all the titles, rights and dignities appertaining to her through her marriage and resumes her maiden name.

The Crown Prince has expressed his willingness to pay her $7,500 yearly. The agreement does not mention the right of the Crown Princess to see her children.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—It is reported that M. Giron will be arrested if he follows the Crown Princess to Austria.

THE NOBLE HOUSE OF TUSCANY.

A Regal Family Without a Throne and Without a Country.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The attention of the whole world in the last weeks having been directed to two scions of the noble house of Tuscany, it will be of interest to hear something of this remarkable family without a country and without a throne.

Much of that which now seems surprising will be understood when one reviews the life which this family has led in charming Salzburg ever since it was driven out of Italy. People living in that Austrian city still remember the little potentate in exile, Duke Leopold, who, like all Bourbons, learned nothing and forget nothing.

The downfall of the house of Lorraine on the throne of Tuscany was brought about because it was too much under the influence of Austria. After the revolution of 1848, when the ruler of Tuscany and Pius the Ninth sought refuge at Gaeta, the former repudiated the constitution granted to the people, the concordant with the Pope, and in fact pursued a reactionary policy. He made no attempt, however, to stem the national movement, but decided to leave the country.

All this took place in the greatest order. Trunks were quietly packed, and on an appointed day a long line of royal carriages moved from the palace. In the first carriage sat the ruler and his family.

No one stopped the vehicles, but no tears were shed; no one took off his hat, and even the clergy, for whom the royal family always had much sympathy, remained in hiding. Grand Duke Leopold, however, was not downcast, for surely the Austrians would help him to retain his throne. He regained his full courage when he reached Ferrara. From there he issued a flamboyant protest against the violent revolution. The last named charge was, however, undeserved, for Cavour had made strenuous efforts to win the house of Tuscany for the Italian cause. Leopold, however, refused to make any concessions, clinging to Austria, from which he expected all salvation.

The results of history showed that he was mistaken. After that he lived in Salzburg. His wife never forgave Austria for not helping her house to regain the Tuscan throne, and showed her displeasure by refusing to visit the Viennese court. While her eldest son, Ferdinand, the father of the Saxon Crown Princess, made his peace with the Austrian Emperor, receiving from him a liberal allowance, his mother lived quietly on her estates, at first in Bohemia and then in Gmunden. She had a favorite son through whom she hoped the glory of the royal house of Tuscany would rise again. This son was Johann Salvator, who became known to the world by his democratic name, Johann Orth. It will be remembered how he aimed to become one of the rulers of the Balkan States, his romantic love affair and marriage to Jenny Stubel, and tragic death in the South Seas on board of his vessel, the Santa Marguerita.

In vain his mother hoped for his return. She would not admit that he was dead, and when she died in her eighty-fourth year, on her deathbed declared: "I die gladly, for I now shall learn whether my son still lives, and if he is dead I shall be with him."

As has already been stated, her eldest son, Ferdninand, continued to live in Salzburg. When he became reconciled with the Vienna Court Francis Joseph promised to provide for his children. Ferdinand's sons advanced in the army, and it is also said that the ruler of Austria provided the dowry when Louise became the wife of the Crown Prince of Saxony.

Grand Duke Ferdinand and his family frequently came to Vienna and attended Court festivities. They always attracted much attention, and ranked second only to the Austrian Archdukes. The Tuscans are, in fact, not far removed from the Austrian throne, for the children of the heir apparent, Franz Ferdinand, owing to his marriage to the Countess Choteck, are ineligible to the succession. Archdukes Ludwig and Victor are aged gentlemen, and between Leopold Ferdinand, now Leopold Woelfing, and the throne are only Archduke Otto and his two sons, Otto and Carl Ferdinand.

The Court of the Tuscan exiles at Salzburg is an extremely simple and very religious one. Prayers are held almost all day. The father confessor is said to be the most influential personage in the ducal palace. In spite of this fact, it is only fair, however, to say that the children of Ferdinand received an excellent education.

Prince Leopold Ferdinand, now Leopold Woelfing, is a man of exceptional ability. While in the army he frequently criticised his military superiors, whose knowledge was less than his. He was frequently transferred for the habit he had of stepping on people's toes. In all of his ideas relating to state, society, and church he is wholly at variance with his father and has always been in favor of the most democratic changes and reforms.

Grand Duke Ferdinand bitterly opposed the liberal inclinations of his two children. When "Louisa," as the Saxon Crown Princess was called, wished to marry Ferdinand of Coburg, now King of Bulgaria, at the behest of the clericals he opposed the match. The Roman Church objected to the marriage because the Bulgarian Constitution demanded that the Queen of the country should be of the orthodox faith. Later the proposition was presented to her to marry the future Crown Prince of Saxony.

When she heard this news she fled to a convent. There she was influenced by the nuns, and, hoping to find more liberty at the Saxon Court than she enjoyed under her parental roof, finally agreed to accept the Saxon Prince. But her brother, Leopold Ferdinand, who now will marry Miss Adamkowic, also had his royal love affair. In his early youth he fell madly in love with Donna Elvira, the daughter of the Spanish Pretender Don Carlos. It is now reported from Vienna that Christina, the Queen Regent, prevented this match, because she feared the increased influence of the Spanish Pretender. Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany also opposed his son's wishes. As is well known, Donna Elvira revenged herself by eloping with an Italian painter named Folchi.

REMARKABLE ADVICE TO GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Official Publication Which Encourages Them to Spy Upon Each Other.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Two military publications have come to hand which throw a sidelight respectively upon Russian and German army development. The first announces the establishment at the Oriental Institute of Vladivostok of a college for the Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, French, and English languages. Ten officers will be admitted yearly to the courses, which will occupy four years, and while there will enjoy a special allowance of 320 rubles per year. Why French and English should be included in the curriculum at Vladivostok is a question likely to puzzle military experts.

The German publication is the work by Major von Estorff, a prominent official in the Bureau of Military Education. Certain points in the work are roughly handled by the Socialist press, which declares that the Major would turn the army of the Fatherland into an army of spies for the benefit of imperial dignity. Some of the extracts read as follows:

"It is the duty of every soldier to take a bold stand against everything that is in any way inimical to his country and his King. If he hears remarks made derogatory to his Kaiser or the army he has to forbid these in his presence, and then to report the speaker to the chief of his company, so that the mouth of such a man can be stopped. * * * Our soldier has a friend who tells him that people from his town have been making speeches, the consequences of which is that all the young men have acquired a terror in serving in the army. The soldier explains to his countryman how the Hohenzollerns care for them, and warns him against revolutionary tendencies.

"At an adjoining table some one is abusing the Kaiser and the officers; the soldier does his utmost to stop this, then goes for a policeman and reports the matter. In the afternoon he falls on the slippery stairs, breaks his leg, and is taken to the hospital, where he finds a comrade deliberately preventing a wound on his hand from healing, so that he may delay his return to service as long as possible. Our soldier reads him a lesson on the iniquity of the self-infliction of wounds, and reports the case."

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE GENEVA CATHEDRAL.

Counter Accusations by Anarchists and the Police—Too Much Liberty Said to Exist in Geneva.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 10.—Geneva, like London, has long been considered a sort of city of refuge for Anarchists. But the attempt made the other morning to blow up St. Peter's Cathedral here will surely be followed by some action on the part of the Federal Government, notwithstanding the vociferous accusations heard in the Anarchist colony that the whole affair was concocted by the police, who had become tired of watching Anarchists and took this means to stimulate legislation leading to their deportation.

Nevertheless, an explosion did take place in the Cour de St. Pierre, and when a special guard arrived, headed by M. Didier, Superintendent of Police, it was discovered that the lock of the main entrance to the Cathedral had been blown some distance into the edifice itself; that the fragments of the door had been carried by the force of the explosion to the further end of the building, and that a thick steel bar had been broken in pieces. The windows which protect the stained glass windows in the façade had been shattered; but, happily, none of the stained glass windows themselves had been damaged. The remains of the explosive matter, which were found, and the color left on the door by the explosion, seem to indicate that the means employed in this abominable act was a bomb of dynamite or melinite.

The alleged perpetrator of the deed has been arrested at Neuchâtel. His name is Carlo Machetto; he is said to be a madman with a special mania for destroying churches. Anarchists here disown him, and at a meeting, evening before last, it was declared that he was an individual belonging to the "contra espionage," and that as soon as he has made accusation against well-known local Anarchists he will be spirited away by the police.

The local press strongly advise the Government to take signal action in the matter and remind the authorities that the speeches made at Anarchist meetings in Victoria Hall would not be tolerated even in England or the United States. There is no doubt that the foreigner when once established here enjoys more freedom than anywhere else in Europe—a privilege which, in the case of Anarchists, is often indulged in too freely.

AMERICAN SUPPORT THANKED.

Nippur Excavations Possible Through Contributions from Philadelphians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Prof. Hilprecht lectured last night before the Anthropological Society on his excavations at Nippur. He said that the excavations were made possible by the liberality of several Philadelphians. The support given by this one city, he said, showed the hunger for science on the part of the young American civilization.

Prof. Hilprecht leaves here to-morrow for Constantinople to organize a new expedition. He will pay a short visit to America to confer with his friends.

COMMERCIAL TREATY TERMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—A complete agreement has been reached between Germany and Russia as to the basis of the new commercial treaty between the two countries. Russia has accepted a duty of 5 marks on grain. The Russian treaty is to be presented to the Reichstag at the same time with those of Italy and Austria.

Regarding the commercial relations with England, the existing provisions will be renewed by the next Reichstag. It is not believed, however, in informed circles, that this unsatisfactory arrangement with England will soon come to an end.

It is hoped that a reciprocity treaty with the United States will be effected.

SWEDEN TO INCREASE DUTIES.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—The Riksdag opened to-day. The speech from the throne announced that the Government was considering bills for the reorganization of the Consular service, an extension of the Parliamentary franchise, the introduction of a duty on malt, and the raising of the duty on all spirits.

It is estimated that the duty on malt and spirits will produce $19,828,205. On the other hand, the Government proposed to abolish the duty on maize, which will entail a reduction in revenue of $140,625.

The speech referred gratefully to the generosity displayed at home and abroad in the relief of the sufferers from famine in Northern Sweden.

DANGER IN YANKEE BRAINS

German Scholar Fears Americans Will Soon Lead in Education.

Universities Now Better Equipped Than the Famous Ones of Germany Because of Munificent Gifts.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—German scholars are beginning to give unusual attention to American intellectual progress. Prof. Wetz of Freiburg University, comparing the scientific development of Germany and the United States, says the real American danger exists in intellectual rather than economic things.

The foremost American universities, he points out, are now better equipped than the German universities for comprehensive training, as the munificent gifts from private individuals for libraries, museums, laboratories, and professorships supply the American professors with facilities for instruction superior to those of their German colleagues. Therefore, Germany is in danger of being surpassed by the United States in intellectual development.

Contrasting the methods of teaching modern languages and literature in German and American universities Prof. Wetz shows that the German work is limited chiefly to philologies and individual literature, whereas the American universities have special professors for comparative literature. He instances Columbia, with four professors, and says this department of Columbia could be matched only with the greatest difficulty in all Germany.

Describing how German workers are handicapped by the inaedquacy of libraries, Prof. Wetz remarks:

"German investigators often painfully realize the fact that their American colleagues work under far more favorable circumstances. We have libraries, even numerous and good, but there is not a single one where it can with certainty be reckoned that adequate material exists for the subject in hand. The larger German universities, like Berlin, Munich, and Goettingen, have often attempted to get means for supplying the missing books, but in vain. After several weeks' correspondence with six or more libraries the inquirer finally ascertains that it is impossible to write a dissertation in Germany at all."

In conclusion the professor asserts that the Americans not only have the better tools, but, owing to their large teaching staffs and more minute subdivision of subjects, the American students are able to pursue individual scientific tastes more effectively.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ACTION IN REGARD TO MACEDONIA.—If the revolutionary demonstrations—real and imaginary—in Macedonia shall have forced joint action on the part of Russia and Austria-Hungary, as seems most likely, according to a TIMES special published a week ago, then the desire of a large majority of Macedonians will have been achieved. This desire was simply to have the Powers party to the Berlin treaty cause the Sultan to carry out the twenty-third article of that agreement. Of course, there have been atrocities committed in Macedonia, but nothing like those which have been described, with blood-curdling details, by the agents of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee in Paris and Vienna. But there can be no doubt that the committee at Sofia is making preparations for armed action next Spring. Probably this fact had more to do with bringing Russia and Austria to an agreement than the periodical tales of Turkish oppression and cruelty, for the reason that neither country could afford to allow a genuine rebellion against Turkish misrule in Macedonia. Such an occurrence might jeopardize the status quo of the Balkans and cause the intervention of France, Germany, and Great Britain, who, like Russia and Austria, are pledged to see that the Sultan abides by the Berlin treaty.

The agreement which has just been reached by Russia and the dual monarchy concerns the following articles, which, having received the indorsement of all the parties to the treaty, will be presented to the Sultan for execution:

1. The appointment of Governors for periods of five years whose former record shall be satisfactory to the Embassies of the Powers in Constantinople.
2. The reorganization of the State and municipal police and the admittance of Christians into their ranks.
3. Municipal and State police to be Christians in communities having a majority of Christian inhabitants.
4. The collection of tithes direct by the Government instead of receiving them in produce through a middleman.

There is little doubt that the Powers will agree to these proposals or that, when agreed to, Russia and Austria will long delay in causing the Porte to execute them. As they appear on paper they are in strict accord with the most ardent wishes of Macedonians, who, revolutionary manifestoes from Belgrade and Sofia notwithstanding, really have no desire to unite themselves with any of the Balkan principalities or with Greece. At the same time, the sincerity of the Powers in the matter and their ability to have the Porte do their bidding in the matter of executing reforms, may be properly gauged by a forthcoming declaration of the Macedonian committee at Sofia, which will shortly be issued in answer to the proposals just agreed upon by Russia and Austria-Hungary.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.—As within the present month the Uganda Railway in East Africa will be in full and permanent operation through its entire length—from Mombasa on the Indian Ocean to Port Florence, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 580 miles—a few facts concerning what will be a most important factor in the British Cape-to-Cairo scheme may be of interest. Recently, too, a certain prestige may have been added to the line through the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, in his journey to South Africa, traveled 521 miles on it. He is sure to return home with the facts of its importance at his fingers' ends. This will be gratifying to the home promoters of the railway, who have had more and more difficulty in securing each succeeding appropriation from Parliament.

The total cost of the line will be £4,950,000, to which, however, must be added the recent appropriation of £600,000 voted by Parliament to make good the damage caused by the floods of last Spring. This means an outlay of £9,500 per mile, as against the £10,000 per mile required for the Cape Railway and £11,000 per mile for the Natal. Although the line has been entirely built by the British Government, it is under the direction of a board composed of two Foreign Office representatives, one Treasury representative, and four expert unofficial engineers. It has the gauge of one meter, while its altitude rises from sea level to 8,300 feet at the escarpment, from which a magnificent view is obtained of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

A recent report published by the Intelligence Department of the British War Office gives details concerning the immense saving in cost of transport which the line will effect. By caravan the transportation of commodities cost 7s. 6d. per ton per mile; by rail it will be only 2½d. per ton per mile. It is estimated that on the conveyance of Government stores alone a million of money already has been saved. The trade routes which were used by the Arabs and Swahilis long before the British occupation, are still traversed by traders in search of ivory, but Naivoji is now the ultimate starting point for most traders to the further interior, and many of them since the building of the line have dropped their nomadic habits and settled in the towns.

The report also lays particular stress upon the influx of Indian customs brought with laborers and merchants from India. The establishment of bazaars in Ukamba has taught the native the value of the rupee. Imports which would find ready sale are said to be cloths, flannel shirts, fez caps, umbrellas, wool blankets, copper and brass wire, and fancy beads.

GERMANS SPECULATE IN COAL.

Increased Values Because of Coal Famine Here—What the Leading Coal Dealer of the Empire Has to Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—There is considerable speculation here in German coal values on account of the American coal famine, but the authorities declare that the sanguine feeling is unwarranted, as America would first consider English coal.

Otto Schultz, the leading German dealer in anthracite coal, states in an interview that the German dealers who attempted to import coal from America many months ago were glad to be able to send the coal back to America at higher prices during the coal famine.

This coal was some of that which it was attempted to import nearly a year ago. At that time it was reported from New York that an American export syndicate contemplated exporting coal to Europe in large steamers, which were to bring back Spanish ores.

Mr. Schultz says that the German harbors never saw this coal fleet, and that, on the contrary, the import of Pennsylvania coal last year steadily decreased. This decrease was due in the first place to the coal strike and secondly to the fact that the American product did not come up to the expectations of the German consumers. He said it was certain that American coal could not equal the English and German product, and that it could compete in Germany only in times of scarcity.

The import of American coal from the Mediterranean had not, he said, taken the expected dimensions, and the chances were that the coal from the Ruhr districts in Germany would enter into competition at the Mediterranean ports with English and American coal.

A first delivery of 50,000 tons of coal has been made at the German coal depot at Port Said, on the Suez Canal, by the coal syndicate of Rhenish Westphalia.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

IT is reported from Paris that the sale of the Château D'If, in the harbor of Marseilles, has been indefinitely postponed. This antiquated little fortified island, so well known to the lovers of Dumas's "Monte Cristo," was to have been disposed of by order of the Minister of War. It was discovered, however, that the probable purchaser of the place intended to turn it into a gambling palace, and now the papers are being redrafted so that a clause may be inserted to the effect that the purchaser shall not convert the château into a gaming establishment.

***

M. Stanislas Meunier, the leading geologist of France, has, it is said, discovered a volcanic "germ" in Paris, in the locality of the Boulevard St. Martin. As a result of his investigations he states that a "germ" really exists in that section. This has caused the equanimity of Parisians to be somewhat disturbed, but the eminent geologist reassures the people that no harm can come at present from this "germ," though, of course, he cannot answer for what the future may produce.

Some figures have been published in Paris which compare the amount of telegraphic business done in various European countries. In Great Britain every inhabitant sends 1¼ telegrams a year, in France the telegram works out to a little over 1 per head of the population, and in Germany about three-quarters of a telegram per head. The Italian sends less than half a telegram a year. In Russia only one person in six or seven sends a telegram. But the international telegrams work out less favorably to Great Britain. Germany sends 12,000,000 of foreign telegrams a year, Great Britain only 10,500,000, France about 7,750,000, and Italy and Russia send about 5,000,000 between them. Among the youngest nations, Japan now sends out more than 2,500,000 telegrams and receives about the same number. Great Britain sends more foreign telegrams than she receives by about 750,000.

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Some months ago a new paper was started in Paris, with the title Sergent de Ville, for the protection of the interests of the policemen. The editor of the paper called a meeting of policemen the other day, but the authorities had apparently taken alarm, for the entrances were watched by detectives, with the result that only ten persons were present. The editor made a short speech protesting against this official pressure. He asked the constables to sign a petition, to be sent to the Minister of the Interior.

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The French medal for China which is now about to be struck was designed by M. Léon Lemaire. The artist places on one side a young and beautiful republic, not as usual attired in the traditional Phrygian cap, but in a casque crowned with oak. On the reverse side is a device composed of the National flag, an anchor, and two cannon. In the distance is seen the residence of the French Legation in Peking, and surrounding all is a crown half laurel, half oak leaves, and the inscription: "Chine, 1900-1901." The ribbon is of the same color as that of the Tonquin medal, and the clasp is composed of two small Chinese dragons united by a lotus leaf.

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The Paris Municipal returns for the week ending Jan. 10 show that the number of deaths was 1,010, as compared with 1,045 during the previous week, and with the average of 956. There were twenty-eight deaths from violence, half of this number being suicides. The number of marriages celebrated in Paris was 417, and 985 children were born, 513 being boys and 472 girls, while 257 of the total were illegitimate.

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Advices from St. Petersburg state that at the final State examinations for women, which have just been held for the first time, 111 candidates obtained their medical degree.

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According to the French military law, students are exempted from two years' service on condition that they pass certain examinations and obtain certain degrees, and if they fail they must serve two years more. A sub-prefect was exempted in this way, and had failed to obtain his degree of LL. D. He recently came under this regulation, and was called upon to rejoin his regiment. He had to resign his official position and become a recruit for the second time in his life. It is now reported that he has been again exempted as unfit for service.

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A bill has been passed in the Brussels Chamber which inflicts penalties on any one convicted of using indecent or improper language in any public place or meeting.

***

Trials of speed were witnessed at Lorient the other day of the new French armored cruiser Gueydon. The vessel is furnished with Nicausse boilers, and on a four hours' run it was found that she had kept up an average speed of nearly 21 knots, with a coal consumption of 877 grams an hour for each horse represented in her 20,000 horse-power engines.

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The severest sentence passed in Germany during recent years for lèse majesté was inflicted on a clerk in a brewery in Breslau, who has been sentenced to one year's solitary confinement.

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In a note from St. Petersburg it is said that the Persians are very much troubled on account of the Shah, who, after his return from Europe, had dissolved his harem, containing about 1,700 women, retaining only 60. It was recently stated that no predecessor of his Majesty has possessed less than 1,500 wives. But this is not so, as even such Shahs as Nasr-ed-Din never possessed more than 350 to 370 wives.

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It is thought in Paris that the bill to be introduced at the next session of the French Parliament, proposing a tax for all foreign workmen employed by French firms and factories, in the hope of stopping the influx of alien laborers into the republic, will not become a law. The reason for this is that reprisals might be taken on Frenchmen living and trading within other countries.

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A case which came before the Odessa court a short time ago shows the corruption among the Russian police. A man had a usurer arrested for fraudulently obtaining a large amount from him. The Police Inspector in charge of the case accepted about $100 for releasing the usurer on bail. The next day he intimated that for some more money he would annul the charge against him, and when the money was paid the Inspector wanted $50 more. The whole affair was reported to the Governor by the intermediary, and the Inspector was sentenced to degradation from the service, five years' imprisonment, and loss of all civil rights.

***

Another Soldiers' Home has been established in France, this time at Aubervilliers. In opening it, M. Combarieu, the Chief of the Minister of Instruction's Office, touched on the work which these homes are accomplishing. He said that "they continue the work of education which the State begins in the school, and which the regiment ought to complete." When the conscript decides to write home he will not have to borrow the regiment penholder. Moreover, he will not now be seen walking aimlessly up and down the boulevards on a Sunday.

***

The Prefect of Police of Paris received on Dec. 31 a letter containing a check for 500f., with a request to give it to "the two policemen who have shown the most zeal during the year which is closing, in securing for excessive speed in driving prosecutions against automobilists—considering such to be the greatest service that the police can render to the public."

***

The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from Tabriz, Persia, which states that "a concession for the construction of a new road from Tabriz to Kazvin has been granted to the Russian Bank at Teheran." It is remarked, also, that the completion of the road will put a stop to the importation of English goods.

***

A meeting of the Sunday Rest Congress was held the other afternoon at the Labor Exchange in Paris, with the object of stopping the scandal of masons, plasterers, and laborers being kept at work on Sundays. M. Picot, who presided, said that it was among the people themselves that reform was needed. A full session of the congress was held last Saturday at the Athenée Saint Germain.

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A movement in regard to official receptions on New Year's Day in France has been started. The Ministers of Justice, Marine, Commerce, and the Colonies held no receptions at their ministries this year. Their example was followed by about fifteen Archbishops and Bishops, who notified the clergy that they were not to be expected to call Jan. 1. Several Prefects followed suit.

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According to the Nejeste Nachrichten of Berlin, Germany's new naval demands consist of two battleships, one first-class and two second-class cruisers, and a torpedo boat division. The vessels are to be ready in 1905. The three small cruisers which were laid down last Spring will possess great speed. They will carry 800 tons of coal, which will enable them to steam 5,000 miles without recoaling.

***

The strikes at Marseilles are beginning to injure French commerce. In a recent report the French Consul at Geneva states: "From 1889 to 1900 the maritime traffic has decreased 97,613 tons, while that of Genoa has benefited to the extent of 126,803 tons." The French Consul at Antwerp, M. Carteron, reports: "The value of the goods from Switzerland transmitted through Belgium which in 1879 and 1880 were valued at but 17,000,000f. and 15,000,000f., attained from 1883 to 1900 an annual average of 114,000,000f.; that is to say, that Marseilles was once the port of Switzerland; that port is now Antwerp."

***

Charles Rozan, who for the past fifty years has acted as special teacher of French to German diplomatists appointed to Paris, has lately received the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia and that of St. Michael of Bavaria. The orders were presented to the Frenchman by Prince Radolin, German Ambassador, and Baron von der Thann, the Bavarian Minister. M. Rozan first came in touch with the German Embassy in 1852, when he was introduced to some officers, who, being satisfied with his teaching, recommended him to the Embassy. He says that his German pupils were always intellectual, and preferred them to his French scholars, who did not always profit by his lessons.

***

Parisians have been much exercised for the last week or so by what the French press calls "Boulaine's little papers." Boulaine is the banker, &c., whose arrest, escape, and recapture was the talk of Paris several weeks back, and it appears that when his apartments were searched a number of compromising documents, implicating various persons, were found. It was thus unexpectedly learned that a Judge of the Paris Court of Appeal, M. Andrieu, was involved. The President of the court has asked M. Andrieu not to sit during the Boulaine deliberations. It was announced the other day that, according to the law regulating the legal procedure when a Judge is implicated, the dossier of the Andrieu case has been transmitted to the Public Prosecutor by the Minister of Justice, who will decide what steps are to be taken.

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At a recent meeting of the Federal Council at Berlin it was agreed to pay the members of the Reichstag. The payment will doubtless be in the form of daily allowances for those members who take part in the sittings of the Reichstag.

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PROTECTION A BOUNTY.

When the judicial mind undertakes the analysis of facts quite independent of the political significance of the facts it sometimes reaches surprising and far-reaching conclusions. This is shown in certain passages of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Russian sugar case, which is fully commented on in another column by Mr. WILLIAM J. GIBSON.

The decision turned on the question whether the remission in case of export of a tax on sugar which must be paid when the sugar is put on the home market was a "bounty" on export. The court decided that it clearly was. In the course of its decision it used the following noteworthy language: "The mere imposition of an import duty of 3 rubles per pood, paid upon all foreign sugar, is, like all protective duties, a bounty, but it is a bounty upon production and not upon exportation." This is precisely the ground that has been taken for a long time by all the opponents of a protective tariff, and has been stoutly contested by the advocates of such a tariff.

This decision will have no legal effect. There is no constitutional objection to Congress granting a bounty on production if it chooses to do so. But it may have a considerable moral effect. It reveals the protective duties in their true light, and when the people thoroughly understand them in that light, the end will be near.

AN UNSEAWORTHY SHIP.

Do the officers and responsible men of the American Line understand the gravity of their situation? The inadequate and in some respects shocking statement made yesterday by Mr. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Jr., concerning the trip of the St. Louis indicates that they do not.

According to public information and belief the facts of the recent history of this steamship are these: She has for some time been requiring for her ocean trips rather more than two days in excess of the time formerly required when, presumably, she was in fit condition. She arrived in Southampton Harbor on Jan. 2, more than nine days out from this port. She was sent out on her return trip the following day, Saturday, Jan. 3. The rumor had spread that her boilers were in bad condition. Passengers heard this rumor at the dock; one passenger states that he had heard the report in Paris. The Captain of a steamer which reached this port three or four days ago says that he understood that the boilers of the St. Louis were in such a condition that she would not be sent out on the return trip from Southampton.

Nevertheless, the agents and representatives of the line in Paris, in London, and in Southampton failed to inform the passengers of the defective condition of her boilers, and denied that they were out of order. It is charged by passengers that they "were willfully deceived, and representations made that the voyage would be finished in the usual time."

On Saturday the St. Louis arrived at this port six days overdue, 13 days and 5 hours out from Southampton. She averaged les sthan 10 knots an hour. Seven days before the end of her voyage, that is, on Jan. 10, her saloon passengers held an indignation meeting, appointed a committee, and two days later resolutions were reported severely condemning "the recklessness of a management that would send such a crippled vessel loaded with human freight to contend with the storms and perils of an Atlantic Winter. We believe that our lives have been put in jeopardy." The passengers also petitioned the Captain to transfer them to any other westward-bound steamship that might overhaul the St. Louis or to put them into Halifax.

These resolutions and the statements of passengers tell the story of what happened on board. We on shore know what happened here. Days before the St. Louis arrived the newspapers printed statements made by her agents that her boilers were in a defective condition, and that after this trip she would be withdrawn for a general overhauling. No other conclusion is possible than that the boilers of the St. Louis were in bad condition when she left this port for her eastward trip, that the owners of the boat knew that they were in bad condition, and that when she left Southampton on Jan. 3 she was unseaworthy. It is to be observed that this term applied to a first-class passenger steamship, an "ocean greyhound" of one of the prominent lines, has a meaning of its own. The St. Louis has proved, most fortunately, that she could get across the Atlantic instead of going to the bottom. But, without accident or mishap of any kind, without other disablement than that which existed when she left her dock at Southampton, with only ordinary storms of Winter to contend with, she reaches her port of destination six days late, having been passed on the way by all sorts of slow craft, and the tales told by her passengers show the mental suffering and actual fear which made the voyage a terrible experience for them; while their friends on shore have suffered in like measure through nearly a week of torturing anxieties. It is useless to pretend that a ship which puts the trials upon her passengers and their friends is fit for ocean service. An evidence is before the public which, if uncontradicted, would indicate that the management of the line knew the condition of the boat, must have known it, at the time she set out on this perilous voyage.

Yet Mr. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Jr., in a prepared statement issued yesterday afternoon, assures the public that "the delayed arrival of the St. Louis was caused by leaving Cherbourg late and by extremely bad weather. There was nothing in the known condition of her boilers that would have prevented her from reaching here after a normal passage. The marked loss of steam power could not have been foreseen."

On reflection, we think the managers of the American Line will see that this statement is unsatisfactory. If they can make a better one they ought to make it. They certainly owe something more to the public.

BUSINESS AND GAMBLING.

CHARLES READE makes one of his characters say that "it is desirable to keep the British merchant and the Newgate thief as distinct as circumstances will admit." That is an indisputable proposition, we should say. Hardly more disputable is it to say that we ought to keep steps to distinguish, as sharply as may be, between a manager of railroads or other industrial enterprises and a mere stock gambler, between "Captains of Industry" and chevaliers of the same.

This moral has just been pointed at the expense of that eminently aleatory financier, Mr. JOHN W. GATES, by those eminently conservative financiers, Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN and Mr. AUGUST BELMONT. Mr. MORGAN referred to Mr. GATES as "a dangerous element in the railway world." And when Mr. BELMONT was asked whether the appreciation of the stock of a road, under Mr. GATES's control, was not proof of good management, he made answer: "Yes, of good market management."

Doubtless "railway management" and "market management" should be kept as distinct "as circumstances permit." It is probably not satisfactory to Mr. MORGAN to know that Mr. GATES is believed, or was believed, to be able to obtain for his operations the use of money amounting to many millions. It seems a pity that a "disturber of traffic" should have such facilities. It is true there is a story of a Far Western bank President who was startled one morning by the irruption of a shirt-sleeved, hatless, wild-eyed man who demanded five thousand dollars at once. "On what security?" inquired the financier. "On four aces," replied the "promoter." "Certainly, my dear Sir. The resources of this bank are at your service." This banker has been criticised for rashness, and it has been pointed out that truly conservative banking would have required him to ascertain whether or not they were "playing straights" before making the advance. The criticism seems just, and it is doubtful whether all of our banking institutions are sufficiently solicitous to obviate it.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS.

The alarming frequency of small incendiary fires in tenement and apartment houses, started by thieves who wish to stampede the tenants and loot apartments, is of unusual popular interest. So large a proportion of our population is domiciled in multiple apartment houses that any menace to them touches all classes very closely. It is reported that there have been about a hundred such incendiary fires in New York within a month, and on Monday there were seven in quick succession within a comparatively small radius. Arson is a very serious crime, and the reorganized detective bureau might profitably busy itself with this class of miscreants.

What are the rights of tenants in the premises, and what obligations devolve upon the landlord in which failure to perform constitutes negligence entailing accountability, civil or criminal? In the case of an apartment house the responsibility of the owner is very different from what it is in the case of the independent dwelling. The tenant of the latter is supposed to be able to protect himself against intrusion, and if he cannot it is no fault of the owner from whom he leases. The tenant of an apartment has no control of the cellar, entrances, halls, or stairs. If such freedom of access to these is permitted to unauthorized and evil-disposed persons as gives opportunity for fires to be kindled in the coal bins or smudges started at the foot of "dummy" shafts to smoke him out, and in the resulting excitement his apartment is raided and his property stolen, would a suit lie against the landlord for compensatory damages on the ground of negligence in failing to afford the tenant the measure of protection to which he is entitled? If graver injury resulted from a preventable fire panic, say in nervous shock to those easily frightened, could proportionate damages be collected? If life were sacrificed by asphyxiation from smoke, by burning, or by efforts to escape, and the evidence was sufficient to show that the fire occurred in a part of the building not controlled by any tenant and for which the landlord was wholly responsible, would he be accountable criminally for negligence in having failed to exercise proper care for the safeguarding of his tenants? These questions are of serious import as affecting the interests of the owners of multiple apartment dwellings.

"ILL FARES THE LAND."

In the course of the recent rather rambling talk in the Senate on the general subject of "trusts" several of the speakers have adorned their remarks with the familiar lines of the "Deserted Village":

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

It is the apparent opinion of some of the gentlemen who legislate for the Republic in return for a salary that their grandfathers would have regarded as the revenue of a Prince that these lines describe the fate that awaits America if something is not promptly done to check the process of accumulation on the one hand and decay on the other. We cannot agree with them. In the first place, the writer of the poem in which the lines occur is not recognized as an authority of the first class in economics or even in the less practical branch of thought, political philosophy. Poor OLIVER GOLDSMITH had a wealth of imagination, an almost faultless taste, a happy faculty of getting himself beloved, and a hopeless incapacity to make both ends meet or to see clearly the connection between promise and payment. Neither his studies nor his personal experiences fitted him for the development of economic theories, and when he penned the swelling lines that roll so impressively from Senatorial lips he really had nothing more definite in mind than to deplore, in marketable rhyme, the decay of the English peasantry. This is evident from the remaining lines of the passage:

Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,—
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied.

Possibly even the careless Irishman would have perceived that the first couplet, standing by itself, was absurd, while it was neat enough as the prelude to the sentiment he wished to express as to the peasants who formerly dwelt in the "deserted village." Except in poetry, it is not permitted to say that wealth can accumulate and men, who are the sole makers of wealth, decay. The two things cannot go on at the same time. Wealth is but the product of men's activity applied to natural resources, and when the activity ceases or declines the product tends to dwindle. For a short time, it is conceivable, the wealth of a few might increase while the vigor and the comfort of the many should lessen, but it could not last long. On the other hand, nothing is more sure than the steady and continuous creation of wealth by a strong, growing, active people—of which fact, the Senators to the contrary notwithstanding, our own land is a striking proof.

"THE SYSTEM."

If BISSERT knows as much as he is credited with having told or with being ready to tell, the "system" was very badly organized. That he has personal knowledge of the distribution of money collected for protection among those "higher up" is possible, of course, but from every point of view it is extremely improbable. However, if he can trace what he did not keep of his collections into the hands of the Captains he worked under, a great deal will have been gained. The Captains know what became of it, and it is not likely they will protect those who cannot in turn protect them. Conspiracies of this kind usually have to be unraveled from the bottom up, and BISSERT'S confession is of the first importance in advancing the inquiry one stage beyond matters presumably within the knowledge of the witness. If the Captains can be reached, the rest is comparatively simple. There are not many "higher up", who were direct participants in the divide, and they will have no great difficulty in recalling what they did with it.

THE FORMALINE TREATMENT.

The announcement of a specific for septicaemia, or blood poisoning, which has excited the obstetricians and led one well-known physician to declare it "the most important contribution of this generation to medical science," belongs in the classification created by the journalists of the last generation of "important if true." One clinical experiment might very well be regarded as an accident. Nature occasionally does very extraordinary things, and is usually reluctant to repeat miracles. A second clinical experiment made under careful supervision and critically watched, giving results identical with those secured in the first instance, is calculated to challenge attention and excite the deepest professional interest.

Two cases are now of record which seem to be about equally important. The first is described as a typical but severe case of puerperal sepsis. When the patient appeared to be in extremis, with a temperature of 108 and a pulse of 160, hovering between coma and delirium and to all appearances beyond human help, about a pint of formaline, of the strength of 1-5000, was injected into her circulation. Before the injection a test of the blood showed it swarming with streptococci. The effect was instantly beneficial. Two days later a second blood culture showed that streptococci were still present but in lessened quantity. A second injection of about a pint and a half of formaline completed the cure. The temperature dropped in a few hours to normal, and the pulse to 86. A third culture showed no streptococci in the blood. The patient is reported to be now practically well.

The second case, while not yet in the stage of definite recovery, seems to have been almost as remarkable. In this instance the patient was suffering from a well-defined case of blood poisoning, with a temperature of 105 and a pulse of 148. Two injections of formaline twenty-four hours apart resulted in such marked improvement that the expectation of recovery is now definitely entertained. Every symptom before treatment warranted a grave prognosis. Present indications are said to be wholly favorable.

What was done in these cases was to inject into the circulation an antiseptic solution capable of destroying the bacillus of septicaemia if brought into contact with it. It seems to have done its work; but the reason this apparently obvious method of extermination of malignant bacilli is not generally practiced is that antiseptics strong enough to destroy such micro-organisms in the patient have usually been credited with the capacity to destroy the patient as well. Reasoning from the analogies of experience it might be assumed that formaline in sufficient strength to destroy streptococci in the blood would harden the tissues, impair the elasticity and plasticity of the linings of the blood vessels, and render them incapable of performing their functions. Analogical reasoning might also lead us to expect that it would act upon the fibrin, inducing coagulation and forming clots which might be as fatal as the septicaemia in another way. Just here lies the doubt. The formation of fibrinogen is due to a ferment, which would naturally be arrested by the presence of an energetic antiseptic agent, and the result might be increased fluidity of the blood.

With the facts before us it is evident that a priori reasoning in therapeutics is not infallible. Medicine always was, and probably always will be, empirical, and the experiment from which so much is hoped has the interest which attaches to the fact that it is one which no physician would probably have ventured until all hope of saving life by any other method had been abandoned. A specific for septicaemia will be a boon to humanity of inestimable value, and Dr. BARROWS's reported discovery should be tested to a conclusion without delay. If the formaline treatment is the greatest contribution of this generation to medical science, its discoverer will have rendered a service to humanity of which any man may be proud. But premature honors might not be durable.

DISBROW'S POSITION.

The trouble into which young DISBROW fell, and from which he has escaped with his life, but perhaps not unscathed in reputation, was primarily due to the fact that he directed suspicion to himself by not telling the truth. This is assuming, of course, as the jury seems to have done, that he had no guilty knowledge to conceal as to the whereabouts of the young man and woman whose disappearance had started inquiries. Again assuming that his acquittal is not a miscarriage of justice, the lesson of his indictment and trial would seem to be that one who will make statements intended to mislead those to whom they are made lays himself open to the suspicion of having something to conceal. A reputation for veracity is a good asset.

TRADES UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

One phase of the antagonism developing in Central New York between the trades unions and the National Guard has not been as clearly and forcibly presented to the attention of labor as it should be. We refer to the folly of it.

The labor unions are powerful for many purposes, malevolent and beneficent, but they are not powerful enough to break up the National Guard. If they forced or induced the withdrawal of their own members from the military service of the State they would accomplish very little. A great many young men would join the regiments on principle who do not now care to do so, and it might very well be that those not identified with the mechanic class would find the service more agreeable than they have hitherto done if it became a little more exclusive. Very possibly military organizations will be formed into which the representatives of organized labor cannot gain admission. There are some of that kind already, and there are likely to be more if the present tension is maintained.

In the event of trouble necessitating the intervention of the State for the protection of life and property, the chance of serious trouble for riotous strikers is greatly increased by the growing ill-feeling which is developing between the unions and the militia. If placed in juxtaposition, even for peaceful purposes, the feeling engendered by the existing antagonism is quite certain to find expression in ways calculated to invite a breach of the peace. Militiamen are but human, and are perhaps more jealous of their honor as soldiers and of their feelings as uniformed representatives of the supreme authority of the State than the law contemplates. Unthinking partisans of the unions would resent their presence at the scene of any disturbance of the public peace with a bitterness proportionate to the efforts of the union leaders to create it. Insults would be passed to the limit of patience, and to restrain mobs from murderous attacks would be difficult if not impossible. Under these conditions the National Guard would find itself confronted with sterner duties than have hitherto devolved upon it in the performance of police duty. The consequences of collision would be deplorable from every point of view, but to make collision inevitable on possibly insufficient immediate provocation is the tendency of what the unions are now doing. Public opinion is not with them in this foolish business, but it will be with the militia if hostile demonstrations are magnified into attacks deemed sufficient to warrant recourse to the unanswerable argument of the ball cartridge.

SITES FOR STATUES.

President CANTOR has been making representations to Commissioner WILLCOX to the effect that the Washington Statue in Union Square "must go." It not only will bestride the subway, or nearly so, if it is left where it is, but it will be in the way of a station, and, if it is, at much trouble and expense, retained in its present position, it will no longer be satisfactorily visible.

All of which seems sensible enough, and doubtless the Park Commissioner will take measures accordingly, presumably with the advice and consent of the Art Commission. If the Washington were admirably well placed for its own impressiveness we might reasonably call upon the rapid transit people to make some sacrifice for keeping it there, for we are all proud of the statue, and count ourselves fortunate in having two worthy effigies of the Father of his Country, this and the one in Wall Street. But, as a matter of fact, the statue is not well placed. If the question were an open one nobody would advocate that site for that statue. It should be placed somewhere where it would command a vista and dominate a public space. Now that the question has been reopened many better sites can be found for it, and it is worthy of the best.

It is in the admirable placing and framing of its public monuments, not less than in the artistic character of the monuments themselves, that Paris is so far superior to all other modern cities and so immeasurably in advance of New York in particular. Here our statues are placed, it may be said, in the lines of least resistance. Every new public statue is the precursor of a row about the site. A systematic and comprehensive scheme for the placing of future monuments, and to some extent of existing monuments, is one of the chief of our desiderata in municipal embellishment. The subject should, and doubtless will, appeal strongly and speedily to the aesthetic side of the commission for replanning New York, when the Mayor comes to appoint that body.

Our neighbor The Sun, in expressing its doubts as to the wisdom of trying to do anything with the canals, says: "We do not believe that it is the duty of the State to issue its bonds for $250,000,000 for the purpose of enlarging and making additionally remunerative the grain elevator business in Buffalo." Our neighbor is in error. The Governor did not say that the canals could be improved for $250,000,000. That would merely defray the cost of the maps and plans prepared in the State Engineer's office, and no bond issue was suggested—the money was to be taken from the State Treasury out of any sums not otherwise appropriated. The canal improvement itself, we believe, was to cost sixty-four billions, or something like that. It is not right to lure the people into a scheme of canal improvement by underestimates of its cost.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Every few days some well-intentioned youth writes to us, announcing that he is about to take part in a high school or college debate, and asking us to provide him—not infrequently it's her—with the facts and arguments to be used in demolishing the opposition orators. The subjects chosen for discussion in these contests are invariably large and weighty, involving the most important of political, economic, or historical questions—questions on which men differ widely after giving them profound study and apparently no nearer settlement now than they were hundreds or thousands of years ago. We are, of course, highly complimented by the appeals of our young friends, implying, as they do, what we would, if necessary, admit to be a well-founded confidence in our ability to dash off an exhaustive résumé of all that can be said for or against any conceivable proposition, but though we could—or if we could, since we really must be modest—do the dashing for any one applicant in a few minutes, the applicants are so many that we cannot undertake to perform the task for them all, and we know no fair basis of discrimination between them. So much for our side of the case, and now a few words for that of our young friends: If they will think the matter over for a week or two they may see that if we did grant their requests we would deprive them of nine-tenths or more of the benefit they might derive from studying up their subjects for themselves. Books of reference are accessible to all in these days, and librarians are not only a kind and helpful folk by nature, but they are paid to guide inquirers to the books in which desired information on any conceivable subject can be found. One more suggestion: Would our correspondents feel quite content with themselves, and would they wear their laurels with pride entirely unalloyed, if, by using wisdom easily and cheaply acquired from us, they defeated an opponent who had trusted to his own unaided powers and had presented arguments weaker, but of his own discovery or invention? Either President ROOSEVELT or Gov. ODELL will tell them that it is better to fail fairly than to win unfairly, and the statement, like many made by those eminent gentlemen, will be as true as two and two are four.

—Before the medical journals begin their inevitable scolding of the daily papers for basing on inadequate data the announcement of the discovery of a new and sure cure for "blood poisoning," we want to call the attention of all and sundry to the fact that not a word on the subject would have been printed if the few doctors who knew about the fortunate colored lady's experience had chosen to keep their information to themselves, and that, if there has been any confusion of After with Because, it is at least as much the fault of those doctors as of the newspapers. It is not our purpose to intimate that this first use of formalin in this way was not news, perfectly legitimate and of the highest importance as well as of the deepest interest, but we do want to resent beforehand the charge we are confident will be made that the newspapers took up prematurely something they did not understand and cruelly grieved the members of a profession that hates the very thought of publicity. It is well to state betimes, too, that such of the newspaper accounts of the experiment as we have read, while not all quite accurate in their use of medical terms, have been intelligent and informing, as well as fairly free from any straining after a sensation. In other words, the newspapers gave out what the doctors told them, and if any mistake has been made the responsibility should be placed where it belongs.

—People who began to read the account we published yesterday of the big Republican dinner held the night before in the Nineteenth Assembly District had a right to lose patience when they came to the speech of ex-Collector BIDWELL and its outrageous reference to "a civil service requiring that a man must be a graduate of Harvard to make him capable of running a public elevator," but if they stopped there, thinking that all the speeches were of the same temper-trying quality, they made a great mistake, and lost an anecdote that went straight to the heart. It was told by Senator DOLLIVER of Iowa, himself a politician, of course, but of a larger size than the Nineteenth District produces, and disdainful of the applause to be elicited in such a gathering by stupid calumnies of "civil service." He said—it is well worth repeating—that when Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER was about to start for Cuba he advised him to remain at home, on the ground that so old a man was not likely to return alive from a campaign so trying. The veteran's reply, as given by Senator DOLLIVER, was: "My boy, I have prayed for ten years for an opportunity to die in the uniform of the United States." Isn't that story good enough to reconcile one even to wading through such vicious nonsense as that in which the ex-Collector indulged? It seems so to us. Gen. WHEELER, fortunately, returned from Cuba very much alive in his United States uniform, and he has worn it since through yet another hard campaign. Nobody forgets, any more than he does, that he once wore another uniform, but there is no bitterness in that memory now, and what he expected to prove by dying he has proved by living, which is, in every respect, much better for him and the rest of us.

—As the Aldermen, ignoring the opinions of those best qualified to judge as to the effect of distributing in this city $250,000 worth of free coal, have now applied to the Legislature for permission to make political capital for themselves at the expense of the taxpayers, the Charity Organization Society has done well to inform Gov. ODELL of the weighty objections to the plan. It took some courage to do this, and it will take even more for the Governor and the Legislature to heed the objections, but one can at least hope that reason will prevail and that to the present evils due to scarcity of fuel there will not be added the pauperizing effects of needless almsgiving on so large a scale. Even at the high prices now prevailing, there is far less than the usual inability to buy coal. The trouble is that there is so little coal to buy, and the Aldermanic largess would not increase the available supply by a single ton. The city needs coal, not free coal, and harm, not good, will be done by charity so thoroughly tainted with politics. It is impossible to escape the conviction that the Aldermen are thinking twice of themselves and once—perhaps not as often—of the poor. They know free coal would make votes, and that is all they care about. The Charity Organization Society seeks other objects and deserves success in its effort to protect the city from a grave misfortune.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Baltimore Sun has issued for its subscribers an almanac for 1903—a compact, comprehensive, and useful pamphlet of nearly 200 pages.

* * *

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts last year granted parcons to twenty-five prisoners in penal institutions of the State, most of them because of ill-health. Seven died after their release.

* * *

The Charitable Association of the Boston Fire epartment now has a fund of $118,037.69, and the Treasurer has been authorized to purchase bonds with a portion of the money as an investment.

* * *

Ex-Mayor Henry C. Dwight has been unanimously elected President of the Hartford (Conn.) Board of Trade, President George H. Day declining a re-election. The selection is regarded as most excellent.

* * *

The Arkansas Legislature has one member who is six feet eight inches in height, but when the question is put to him he says he is five feet twenty inches tall. He is a school teacher—J. S. Rowland of Valley Springs.

* * *

An Old Woman's Home Association has just been organized in Jackson, Miss., with Mrs. Marian B. Longino, wife of the Governor, as President. One of the ladies interested in it somewhat quaintly said that they were going to push the movement until Mississippi has a nice, comfortable home for her old and indigent women, who cannot afford to go to a poorhouse.

* * *

The New England Historic-Genealogical Society has appointed a committee to ascertain, if possible, the exact place of rendezvous of the Boston Tea Party when it assembled, Dec. 16, 1773, preliminary to throwing the tea into Boston Harbor. The stories of the place handed down by tradition have been conflicting, and many of the members of the society think the effort will be in vain.

* * *

By the record of The Cincinnati Express Gazette, it appears that there were twenty-two train robberies in the United States in 1902. In the past thirteen years, according to the same authority, 328 railroad trains have been "held up," in this country and 98 persons have been killed and 107 injured, mostly by gunshot wounds, in the perpetration of the crimes.

* * *

The Necrological Record of Dartmouth College for 1901-1902, compiled by Ernest Martin Hopkins, secretary to the President, records the death of sixty-three graduates of the institution, including fourteen of the graduates of the scientific schools associated with it. Fourteen persons on whom the college had bestowed honorary degrees died within the period covered by the record.

* * *

Mr. John Wanamaker has given to the students of the American College in Rome a complete outfit of bats, balls, gloves masks, &c., for a baseball team. Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the college, took it with him when he sailed. Mr. Wanamaker is said to have given $3,000 to the fund for the purchase of an additional building for the college, to raise which was the especial purpose of Mgr. Kennedy's visit to this country.

THE YEAR'S ADVERTISING.

From Newspaperdom.

The advertising totals of the New York daily newspapers for the year 1902 give an interesting study.

The total advertising of fourteen papers (seven morning and seven evening) was over 52,000,000 lines, or an average of 478 columns per day.

The seven morning papers, including Sunday, printed over 35,000,000 lines. The seven evening papers printed nearly 17,000,000 lines.

On Sundays nearly 14,000,000 lines were printed, so that on week days the seven morning papers printed 4,500,000 lines more than the seven evening papers. On six week days THE TIMES led every other paper.

On Sundays The Herald led; in fact, The Herald printed almost as many lines on Sundays as it did on six days in the week. The Journal printed more lines on Sunday than on six days in the week, but in this comparison no count is made of The Journal's want advertising, because it is impossible to determine what was free and what was paid for.

The dry-goods classification trebled every other grouping in volume of space used, and in this classification THE TIMES led, printing 1,976,009 lines.

The Herald had first place in wants, of which it printed 1,980,300 lines. The Herald also printed more than a million lines of real estate advertising.

The fourteen daily papers gained three and one-third million lines during the year, which was about equally apportioned between the morning and evening editions.

The advertising was divided as follows:

Dry goods	14,535,221
Wanted	4,824,823
Real estate	3,851,946
Financial	3,079,469
Proprietary medicines	3,362,087
Time tables	2,716,281
Publishers	1,752,839
Amusements	1,615,225
Hotels and resorts	1,012,467
Local	1,077,531
Miscellaneous	13,945,805
Total	52,374,064

Delay in Appraiser's Stores.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you believe it, that Christopher Street is further from Wall Street than Havre from New York? Still it is so, as is easily proved by the fact that a box of candy sent by a thoughtful friend from Havre on Dec. 20 reached the shores of the New World on Dec. 28, was sent to the Appraiser's Stores, in Christopher Street, and has not yet reached its destination.

If such a thing should happen in our poor old uncivilized Europe we would certainly kick. But here we dare not do so, as we are intimidated by the superiority of American institutions. The United States Appraiser's Stores and the American Express Company seem to be real gems among them. A. DE SZEMERE.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

The Times's Financial Review.

The immensity of the material interests of this country and the great attention given to business affairs appear in the importance, increasing each year, of the financial reviews published by many journals. There has come to be a science of finance, and it might be well if the great universities would have a chair or two devoted simply to instruction in financial activities in their modern development, though perhaps the best way to learn is to plunge into the centre of the tumult. One of the most conspicuous of these financial reviews is the one which is published annually by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and which this year includes fifty-six pages, making the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES on that day 118 pages, and all of it news fit to print.—Troy Times.

Municipal Negligence.

A full page of the latest NEW YORK TIMES to come to The Capital is taken up with short letters to the editor offering complaints and a variety of remedies as to the inadequate street car facilities of the metropolis. This is the chief editorial topic also of the New York papers, and the city is evidently aroused as it never was before over the congestion of cars on the streets and elevated roads. This condition of things gives a visiting Englishman an opening of which he takes prompt advantage to score Americans for bragging of their superior smartness and better Government as compared with the Old World. * * * American municipalities, from New York down, are undoubtedly the worst managed in the world. Streets are almost always neglected and in a filthy condition, as they are now in Topeka. The police are run by politics and for politics. Public service corporations hold up the community, and taxes are out of sight. When this jealous Britisher put his finger on municipal extravagance, negligence, and corruption he touched the tenderest spot in our political system, of which no sensible American pretends to boast.—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

NUGGETS.

Severed His Connection.

"Were you discharged from your last place?"

"No; they didn't want me any longer, and so I left." Brooklyn Life.

Chicago Comparisons.

Teacher—Now, James, compare the word "pretty."

James—Pretty, married, divorced.—Chicago News.

Extremely Rare.

Tommy—Pop, what is meant by the sense of humor?

Father—The sense of humor, my son, consists largely of knowing when not to be funny.—Philadelphia Record.

Used to It.

Towne—You don't mean to say you didn't notice that earthquake shock?

Browne—I guess I was home in Algiers at the time.

Towne—But the shake must have been perceptible there.

Browne—I guess all of us just took it for our malaria.—Philadelphia Press.

That Settles It.

"I see that some one is advocating the project of a newspaper printed in a compact tabloid form like a book," said Mr. Torque.

"The very idea!" cried Mrs. Torque; "it's simply ridiculous."

"In what way?"

"Why, such a paper would be simply useless to put under a carpet."—Baltimore Herald.

THE VIOLET AND THE SUNFLOWER

"I c'ntend," said Uncle Abel, "'tain't
splurge that counts fer much,
Ner it ain't gorgeous clothing, d'mon' jewelery, an' such;
'Tisn't lotty orstentation, like the nabobs like to show,
Fer a fool can have his millions, es I s'pose, o' course, you know;
But it's how a man is livin', 'f his life is sweet er not,
An' he heeds the Big Commandment, which too many has forgot;
An' I reckon you hev noticed, w'en you've xperienced the delight,
That the perfume of a v'let beats a sunflower's out o' sight.

"I ain't mentionin' names ner faces," said my uncle unto me,
"Fer I'm middlin' weak an' wobbly, an' myself need charity.
But I reckon you have noticed, bein' fillble peert an' brash,
That there's mighty hosts of people that would like to cut a dash.
Lackin' brains with which to do it, nacherly they then suppose
That they'll probly be successful ef they try it with the clothes;
But it's strange they never notice, w'at is clearly true an' right,
That the perfume of a v'let beats a sunflower's out o' sight.

"I admit," said Uncle Abel, "folks can jus' es they please,
They can lend a hand in helpin', er sit back an' take their ease;
They can use their cash fer others, er can spend it on themselves:
Make a splurge an' cut a figger, er help out the cnap that delves.
But I reckon up above us is 'the One that knows our worth,
An' He's keepin' memorandums of our doin's on this earth;
'An' I judge that He'll reward us 'bout accordin' to the right,
Es He makes the v'let's perfume beat the sunflower's out o' sight."

Uncle left me with that lesson, lit his pipe and walked away,
But the words are not forgotten that he spoke to me that day.
I have had my share of shifting, eaten fat and eaten lean,
And most every type of mortal I suppose that I have seen;
But whene'er I see a person who would like to cut a dash,
With his figure, or his clothing, or somebody's stock of cash,
I compare him with some other, humble, helpful, stalwart, right,
And I say: "The v'let's perfume beats the sunflower's out o' sight."

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

It has been a busy week in society, but there are many complaints of dullness, as large entertainments have not been numerous this season. But there have been numerous dinners, cards have taken new life, and bridge and euchre are the favorite games. There is less playing for money and more for prizes. The prizes are somewhat different from those of a few years ago. Now small articles are given, and express wagons need not be sent the day following a card party to carry away the plunder. It has been a musical season also. Fashion has been constant at the Opera, and there have been many private musicales.

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Mrs. Astor's ball will be talked about until long after the close of the season. She extended her list somewhat, and the result was that the rooms were crowded, but not uncomfortably. Mrs. Astor's gown and jewels were regal. Many beautiful frocks were worn. Miss Evelyn Burden had recovered sufficiently from the effects of an accident a fortnight ago to be present, being able to walk without assistance. Her costume of black and gold was marvelous. Mrs. J. J. Wysong wore a gown of blue brocade, embroidered elaborately with pearls and trimmed with a deep flounce of a rare lace that cost a fortune. The display of jewels was not, as a rule, so glittering as on previous occasions. In fact, many of the women wore few brilliants, and pearls seemed to have taken the place of diamonds. Mrs. John Jacob Astor had a small crown of pearls and diamonds and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt an odd-shaped tiara, with pearl tips.

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The bal poudre given by Mrs. and Miss Barney on Thursday evening was an affair for young people. The ballroom of the Barney residence is one of the handsomest apartments of the kind in New York. The young men did not powder their hair, but the effect was very picturesque notwithstanding, although plain black coats and various shades of hair were hardly in sympathy with the coquettish and quaint appearance of the young women.

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The death of Peter Marié has left a void in New York society not to be filled easily. In one respect he was alone. No host was so generous in providing handsome souvenirs for his guests. His greatest joy seemed to be to give liberally. His souvenirs, even the simplest, were very handsome. A few weeks ago he gave a luncheon to debutantes and some of the younger set, at which each girl received a beautiful pendant of jewels. Some of the pendants were of pearls and others of diamonds. He left his collection of miniatures to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It comprises all the noted beauties in New York society for many years. Famous miniaturists were engaged for the portraits, and many of the fair subjects gave sittings willingly.

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The arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester will be one of the events of the week. They are going to Cincinnati, and then to Mrs. Yznaga's plantation in Louisiana. Mrs. Yznaga is at present the guest of Isaac H. Stauffer in New Orleans. Miss Alice Stauffer, Mr. Stauffer's granddaughter and a niece of Mrs. George Spencer Eastwick, was the Queen of the Twelfth Night Revelers in New Orleans at their ball last week.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget is another of the transatlantic visitors. She will be here until very late in the Spring, when she hopes to get away in time to go to Cannes. Her visit is connected with litigation over the Stevens estate.

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The wedding of Miss Eva Barbey, daughter of Henry I. Barbey, and the Baron André de Neuflize, is to be on Tuesday, Feb. 10, in St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer will officiate. Miss Barbey's maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Rita Barbey, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Therese Iselin, Miss Sybil Kane, Miss Janet Fish, and Miss Caroline Drayton. The ushers are to be Lispenard Stewart, Louis Lorillard, Jr., Hugo Baring, Moncure Robinson, and Henry G. Barbey.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Jay Schieffelin and Theodore M. Taft, son of Mr. and Mrs. Enos Taft (Miss Peet) of Brooklyn. Mr. Taft is a lawyer, and one of his brothers is a curate at St. George's Church. Miss Schieffelin is the daughter of Mrs. William Henry Schieffelin of 242 East Fifteenth Street, who was Miss Mary Jay, the daughter of the late John Jay. She lives with her mother and grandmother in a quaint mansion on the south side of Stuyvesant Square. Mrs. John Jay was Miss Eleanor Field. She at a very advanced age is hale and hearty, a grandmother and a great-grandmother. Every day Mrs. Jay is seen riding up Fifth Avenue in the famous old carriage with the Jay crest and liveries. She seldom leaves New York in Summer, being content to pass the warm months in the roomy old house looking out on the grateful green of Stuyvesant Square. During her drives either her daughter, Mrs. Schieffelin, or her granddaughter, Miss Schieffelin, is her companion. Miss Schieffelin is interested in many charities and in church work. Her brother, William Jay Schieffelin, married Miss Maria Louisa Shepard, the daughter of the late Elliott F. Shepard and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

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Several interesting engagements were announced in the suburban towns and neighboring cities in the past week. The young people are all well known in New York. One of the engagements is that of Miss Mary Digges Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Donnell Lee, to William M. Randol. Miss Lee is the great-niece of the late Mrs. Adrian Iselin, and a sister of Joseph Jenkins Lee, well known in society here. Miss Lee has been in New York several times since her début two years ago. Mr. Randol is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Randol (Miss Terhune) of West Seventy-third Street. The engagement is announced also of her cousin, Miss Josephine Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Lee, to Henry Damon Shute of Pittsburg, Penn. Columbus O'Donnell Lee is one of the best-known clubmen in this country. Miss Josephine Lee made her début last Winter, and she was in New York during the Horse Show.

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Another interesting engagement is that of Miss Carola de Peyster, the youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Johnston de Peyster (Miss Arnie Toler) of Tivoli-on-Hudson and Washington, to Garrett B. Kip, son of the late Major William Bergh Kip, and stepson of John Blake Baker, of this city. Mr. Kip's brother, Henry Kip, married recently Miss Frances Coster Jones.

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Henry T. Sloane will give a large dance on Tuesday evening for his daughter, Miss Jessie Sloane. It is to be one of the most beautiful dances of the season, and it is to be at Sherry's, with the usual cotillion, which Monson Morris will lead. The guests are to be chosen from the debutantes of last and this Winter and the younger set.

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The engagement was announced on Thursday of Mrs. Florence Padelford of Baltimore and New York, and Ernest H. Cunard, son of William Cunard of 95 Easton Place, London. Mrs. Padelford was Miss Florence McPheeters of Baltimore, and since she divorced her husband, Edward M. Padelford, she has lived abroad most of the time. She and her daughter have been presented at King Edward's Court. The marriage is to be in February.

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The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Raymond Lefferts, and Capt. Edward Sladen, United States Army, was announced in the past week.

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Mrs. Charles A. Du Vivier gave on Friday the first of three teas to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Alive Du Vivier. Mrs. Du Vivier and the débutantes were assisted in receiving by the Misses Louise and Nathalie Du Vivier and by Miss Frances Johnson. The other receptions are to be on Friday next and Jan. 30.

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Thursday of the coming week is to be a field day for important social events. The wedding of Miss Eleanor Russell Morris and Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., is to be in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Gould musicale is to be in the evening, and the first of the two subscription dinner dances organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong, is to be at Delmonico's. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will give the second of their large dinners at Sherry's.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills's dance is to be on Friday evening in the Mills town house.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell (Miss Beatrice Bogert) are occupying Westdale at Biltmore, N. C., and they will remain there until next Autumn. They retain their apartment at the Renaissance.

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Mrs. George Crocker has changed the date of her musicale from Jan. 24 to Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday. She will have some of the artists from the Metropolitan Opera House.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt returned to town on Thursday, and they intend to remain here until Lent, when they purpose to go to Biltmore to remain until July.

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Mrs. Clarence Day of 420 Madison Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon for her two daughters-in-law, Mrs. George Parmly Day and Mrs. Julian Day, in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club. The reception was held in the large room of the first story, and tea was served in the story above. Mrs. Day was in white embroidered cloth, and the two young women were in their bridal gowns of white satin and crepe de chine.

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Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock will give three matinée breakfasts in the Waldorf-Astoria the first three Mondays in Lent. The breakfasts are to be preceded by talks on the "Wonderful Norseland." Tickets are to be sold by subscription only and well-known women will preside at the tables.

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Mrs. Charles E. Bentley introduced her daughter, Miss Ethel Bentley, at a reception yesterday afternoon in her residence, at 271 West Seventy-third Street. The Misses Mabel Hoffman, Gertrude Mead, Eva Kindley, Suzanne Mayhew and Mrs. William Lee Carey of Baltimore, assisted in receiving. The reception was followed by a dinner, and later Mrs. Bentley took her guests to see "The Cavalier." A supper at Sherry's followed the play.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clark and the members of their family are to leave town for their Winter home, Primavera, at Palm Beach, before the end of January.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor's cotillion, as announced, is to take place on Monday evening, Jan. 26. It is to be a small dance, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion.

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On Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, there are to be several dances, including those of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in her residence of Mrs. Stephen H. Yatt Pell at the Metropolitan Club, and of Mrs. Hoyt.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker will give a small dinner this evening in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club. Their guests will include Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones and Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer.

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Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will give a luncheon this afternoon in honor of the visiting Ambassadors and their wives. The invitation list will include Sir Michael and Lady Herbert and other members of the Diplomatic Corps who are in town. They came to New York for the Ohio Society dinner last evening in honor of Secretary Hay.

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Mrs. William T. Bull will give one of her Sundays at home to-day, with music, and Miss de Forest and Miss Callender will have their informal Sunday musical afternoon.

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Among the dinners given last evening were those of Oswald Jackson, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mrs. James Greenleaf Sykes had the second of her receptions in her residence, at 6 East Fifty-eighth Street.

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Miss Betty Metcalf, daughter of Mrs. George Bird, is spending the Winter in Rome, and she will not return until the Spring.

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Julian Shope of the Calumet Club has been quite ill with typhoid fever and he is at present in the New York Hospital.

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An engagement of interest announced on Staten Island is that of Miss Marie Van Zandt Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Lawrence of Port Richmond, to Charles Hawley Hill of Seattle. Miss Lawrence's great-grandfather was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange. The members of the New York branch of the Van Zandt family have lived for many years in Paris. They are related to the Rigges and other well-known persons.

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One of the largest entertainments this evening is to be the dinner musicale to be given by William C. Whitney in his residence. There is to be an elaborate programme, which will include the violinist Kocian and artists from the Metropolitan Opera House.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Stokes have been at Lakewood at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood is at the Laurel House. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury are at the Laurel-in-the-Pines also.

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Miss Constance Wright of Hempstead has gone to the West Indies as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse. The trip will last a little more than a month.

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A musicale is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould in their Fifth Avenue residence on Thursday evening. It is to be preceded by a dinner. The dinner guests will number 100. Madame Emma Eames and Mr. Gilbert of the opera will sing, and Kocian, the Bohemian violinist, will play. Mrs. Gould has arranged the programme and superintended the decorating.

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The forty-sixth annual charity ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital is to be on Feb. 5 in the Waldorf-Astoria. The ballroom and the entire suite on the Thirty-fourth Street front are to be thrown open for the guests. Several dinners are to be given before the ball, and the hostesses will take their guests to it afterward. Several large parties have been made up of débutantes and their friends from the dancing classes. There has been a very great demand for the boxes. Gen. Merritt will be the guest of Mrs. Joseph Stickney. Those desiring boxes should apply to Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard of 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, between the hours of 11 and 1. Tickets may be had of Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, 16 West Eleventh Street; Mrs. William C. Eggleston, 19 West Fifty-sixth Street, and at the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

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The Amusement Club will hold its next meeting on Jan. 28. The patronesses are Mrs. Franklin Butler Lord, Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Mrs. W. Wilson Drake, and the members of the committee are Miss Amy Hawxhurst Mills, Miss Jane Gillet, and Miss Charlotte M. Gillet.

SKATING AT LAKEWOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, Jan. 17.—The skaters are enjoying glorious sport these crisp, clear days. It is not often that Lakewood's winter visitors have the opportunity to indulge in this exhilarating exercise, and when the chance does come they are quick to take the fullest advantage of it. From the old boat house near Madison Avenue to the foot bridge at the head of the lake there is a stretch of smooth, clear ice two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. The lake is bordered on all sides by a thick growth of evergreens.

Coaching is enjoying a revival of the favor of the society people. From early morning until late in the afternoon the fanfare of coaching trumpets resounds through the village streets. J. Hobart Moore has had his new English coach out with a party almost every day during the last fortnight, and the coach Lakewood has made daily trips from the Lakewood Hotel to Allaire, Toms River, and other points of interest this week.

Next Monday Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, with a party of ten society people, will leave New York on a coaching trip to Lakewood. The distance is sixty miles, and as the roads are in prime condition, Mr. Gould expects to accomplish the journey in remarkably fast time. Horses will be sent on from here to-morrow for the relays at Farmingdale, Freehold, and other points along the road.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Du Pont Coudert are among late arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel. Mrs. Coudert was Miss Amalie Koster, who was well-known in society for her talent as a painter of miniatures.

Mrs. George J. Gould is arranging a series of very pretty tableaus for the Colonial Bazaar, to be held at Georgian Court on Feb. 21 for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church. Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mrs. Gould's mother, is President of the society. The tableaus will be presented in a tent in the big riding ring in the casino. Stalls and booths will be placed in the arena for the sale of fancy articles, candy, flowers, and refreshments. The ladies in charge of these booths will be attired in Colonial costume. Miss Marjorie Gould will preside at one of the booths, Mrs. Kingdon and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley will preside at the tea table in the lounging room of the casino. Mrs. Irwin H. Hance, Mrs. E. E. Matthews, Mrs. Lewis B. Stillwell, and Mrs. W. R. Bynner will be in charge of a booth at which fancy articles will be offered for sale.

Miss Anna Fiske of the Laurel House entertained Mrs. Pace and Mr. and Mrs. Chandler H. Talbot of New York at luncheon at Allaire on Monday.

Miss Helen Miller Gould, who was among the week-end visitors at the Laurel in the Pines, returned to her home at Irvington on Tuesday. Mrs. G. E. Palen and Miss Anna Palen of Philadelphia and Miss Ida J. Coots of New York, who were her guests here, accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes of New York arrived here this week and have taken apartments at the Laurel in the Pines for an indefinite stay.

Pleasant little dinner parties among the patrons of the Lakewood Hotel are an enjoyable feature of the life at that hotel. Notable among these functions was a dinner given on Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coombs of Wakefield, R. I., who have taken apartments at the Lakewood Hotel for the season. The dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms. The table decorations were Catherine Mermet roses and pink and white carnations. Those who sat down at the table were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Coombs.

The management of the Lakewood Hotel has given the use of the pretty theatre in the hotel for an entertainment to be given by the Boys' Club of Lakewood, an organization which many of the society people at this resort are much interested in. The entertainment is being arranged by the boys themselves, and they will have the assistance of professional talent. The entertainment will be given on the evening of Jan. 29.

The Sunday evening concerts given in the lobby of the Lakewood Hotel by Moskowitz's Austrian orchestra have become very popular. The spacious lobby is crowded at these concerts with the hotel patrons and the cottage set, who are always welcomed to these musicales. Well-balanced programme of Hungarian folk-songs, classical selections, and the latest popular airs affords enjoyment for a wide variety of musical tastes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Ellis of Montreal, who are on their golden wedding journey, are enjoying their second honeymoon at the Lakewood Hotel. Mr. Ellis confided to the clerk that they had been married fifty years and were celebrating the event. The clerk promptly assigned them to one of the bridal suites, and they will occupy it during their stay here. Mr. Ellis is seventy-three years old and his wife is three years his junior.

Lakewood owners of thoroughbred horses are planning to hold a horse show here this Spring. Those to whom the matter has been broached have evinced a lively interest in the project, and will give it their enthusiastic support. There are more fine horses here this season than ever before, many of the society people having brought their private stables here for the Winter. Almost any pleasant morning one will see on the fashionable Lake Drive as fine a showing of thoroughbred horses and turnouts as is to be seen on Fifth Avenue.

Lakewood's Post Office business has increased to such an extent as to warrant Postmaster Bradshaw in applying to the Post Office Department for a free delivery service. He has received word from the department that an Inspector would be sent here to look over the ground and arrange the details for a delivery service.

Miss Sally Crocker has formed a French conversation and reading circle among the society people here. The circle will meet at her studio once a week.

The Village Improvement Society has taken on new life and activity. It has been in a somewhat moribund condition during the last year, but at the annual meeting held at the Town Hall on Thursday new life was infused into the organization. The society has undertaken to keep the village streets clean, and it also looks after the cases of distress in the village that cannot properly be referred to the Overseer of the Poor.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, and the Rev. E. E. Matthews and Mrs. Matthews, were entertained at dinner this week by Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Lindley. Dr. Lloyd preached a sermon on missions at the dedication of the memorial to the Rev. David Schwartz at All Saints' Memorial Church last Sunday.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Kean, of New Jersey, entertained at a class dinner this evening at his home on I Street, his guests being a party of Yale men, '76, who meet annually as the guests of one of their number. This evening's company included Eugene Carter, Walter Jennings, Stephen Dudley Dexter, H. E. Coe, S. B. Wesson, S. R. Beck, Morton Crinnell, Walter Brook, Mr. Dwight, and Julian Kean.

Mrs. B. H. Warder, who is giving a series of evening musicales at her home on K Street, entertained more than one hundred friends in this fashion this evening. The artists of the occasion were Leo Stern and Miss Helen Henschel, daughter of the famous singer of that name.

Supper was served in the dining room. Some of the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Christine and Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, who came with Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Misses Fellows, Mrs. Ward, Miss Beatrix Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, all of New York, and Miss Mabel Simpkins of Boston.

Edward de V. Morrell entertained this afternoon at a tea complimentary to his sister, Mrs. William J. Hunt, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is spending the Winter at Everett. The interior of Mr. Morrell's new home, 1701 K Street, has been very extensively remodeled by its present owner, and is now one of the finest in Washington. Receiving with the host and his sister, were Miss Mullan and the Misses Randolph. In the dining-room Mrs. Cowles and Miss Kean served tea and chocolate.

Mrs. Audenried entertained to-day at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Wells of Cincinnati, who is now the guest of Mrs. Joy of Connecticut Avenue. The company included Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. George Lathrop Bradley, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Charles A. Spalding, Mrs. Joy and Miss Audenried of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Merriam entertained at dinner this evening when their guests were Miss Oliver of Albany, Miss King, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Alice Ward, Mr. Wauters, of the Belgian Legation, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, Robert Adams, Robert Sterling Clark, Reginald Hulderkoper, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, and Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted.

Mr. and Mrs. Henly Smith entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur.

NOTES OF PALM BEACH.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 17.—One of the first New Yorkers to arrive at Palm Beach is William M. Harriman, who is associated with his brother, E. H. Harriman, in railroad operations. Mr. Harriman has been suffering from overwork and nervousness. Robert C. Watson, also of New York, is here. He played some excellent golf last season, and is on the links every day.

Frederick Vanderbilt has taken for the Winter the cottage on the beach that was occupied last season by Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are expected here within a few days. They made their first extended stay at Palm Beach last season, stopping at The Breakers. While they entered but little into the general gayeties of the resort, they entertained and were entertaind much in a quiet way.

Frederick Townsend Martin, brother of Bradley Martin, will be the guest for a considerable time this season of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, in their beautiful new cottage, Whitehall, on Lake Worth, which was completed late last Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler will entertain extensively this season.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Chetwynd—Robinson.

Commander Louis Wentworth Packington Chetwynd, Royal Navy, fourth son of Capt. Henry Weyland Chetwynd, Royal Navy, and Miss Augusta F. B. Robinson, daughter of the late Randolph Robinson, were married at noon yesterday in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who was assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's. The bride was gowned in white satin trimmed with point lace. She wore a point-lace veil and carried lilies of the valley and orchids. She was given away by her brother, Moncure Robinson. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Eleanor Jay, Catharine Dix, and Pauline Robinson, Miss Eleanor Gray of Boston, and the Misses Rhonna Hanbury-Tracy and Beryl Rhoades, and the maid of honor, Miss Edith Evans, were in white liberty satin trimmed with lace, and they wore tulle Court veils topped by white ostrich tips. They carried round bouquets of white flowers. The bridegroom wore his naval uniform.

Commander Chetwynd's best man was Randolph Robinson of Baltimore, a cousin of the bride, and the ushers were Phoenix Ingraham, Samuel P. Blagden, Jr., Herman Robinson, Stewart Walker, St. John Smith, and Frank Crowninshield. The church was decorated with palms and ferns, garlanded with white flowers, and bunches of white flowers were tied to the pews. A reception in the home of Moncure Robinson, at 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, followed the ceremony.

Among those invited to the ceremony were:

Mrs. Astor.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.
Miss Alexander.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
Dr. John Beekman.
Mrs. Beekman.
William Beekman.
Miss Bertha Bartlett.
Robert E. Booraem.
Mrs. Sidney Biddle.
Mrs. George Crocker.
The Misses Bryce.
Clive Bailey.
John L. Cadwalader.
Miss Isabelle Cameron.
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Candler.
Mrs. Richard Irvin.
Miss Clapp.
Mrs. M. T. Campbell.
Charles Chauncey.
Mrs. E. L. Chapman.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Chapman.
Dr. Clement Cleveland.
Mrs. Cleveland.
Dr. Derby and Mrs. Derby.
Mrs. William Duer.
Mrs. Morgan Dix.
Miss Margaret Dix.
Miss Caroline Drayton.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison.
Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay.
Miss Josephine Johnson.
Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright.
Mrs. and Miss Kerlochan.
Mrs. Leavitt.
Miss Angelica Livingston.
The Rev. Lea Luquer.
Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Livingston.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. McCready.
Miss May McBurney.
Clement Marsh.
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris.
Johnson Morton.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.
Miss Mortimer.
Miss Frieda Mortimer.
J. Minott.
Miss Evie Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Newbold.
Miss Newbold.
Miss Osgood.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Putnam.
Mrs. Charles Perkins.
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post.
Ralph Pulitzer.
Mrs. Pellew.
Mrs. Cadwalader Evans.
Miss Lena Evans.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.
The Misses Furniss.
Miss Fox.
Miss Mary Field.
Grant Forbes.
Mrs. John Gray.
Miss Griscom.
Mrs. Godkin.
Mrs. Ogden Goelet.
Miss K. Gandy.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard.
Miss Hodson.
MacDougall Hawkes.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoppin.
Charles Hough.
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Coster Wilmerding.
Miss Caroline Wilmerding.
Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding.
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.
Miss Annie White.
Miss Pellew.
Mr. Parkes.
Dr. Beverly Robinson and Mrs. Robinson.
Charles Robinson.
Mrs. M. Robinson.
Miss Lota Robinson.
Miss L. Robinson.
Miss Anna Robinson.
Miss Mina Robinson.
Mrs. Burke Roche.
Harry Robbins.
Miss Emma Rutherford.
Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson Smith.
Miss Spofford.
Mrs. W. E. Schieffelin.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Jay Schieffelin.
Mr. Sellar.
Miss Sargent.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Auchmuty Tucker.
Galbraith Ward.
Mrs. Kearney Warren.
Mrs. Fiske Warren.
Dr. Walker.
Mrs. Charles Whelen.
Miss Whelen.
Miss Meiza Wood.
W. C. Whitney.
Miss Amy Townsend.

Graeme—Robinson.

Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, United States Navy, and Miss Ethel Robinson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robinson, were married yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst. The bride was in white crêpe de chine trimmed with lace. She wore a point-lace veil and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Edith Robinson, Isabel Nash, Carol Eldlitz, and Margaret Beaman, and Miss Gladys Robinson, the maid of honor, were in accordion plaited crêpe de chine gowns, with white lace coats, and they wore plumed white hats. All carried red roses. The ushers were Paul Redfield, George Putnam, Lea Hunt, Lieut. Hart, Lieut. Commander Sargent, Paymaster H. E. Jewitt, Lieut. Houston, and L. M. Gulick. The bridegroom and the naval ushers were in full uniform. A reception in the residence of the bride's parents, at 23 East Twenty-first Street, followed the ceremony.

Braman—Dudley.

Dwight Braman, formerly of Boston, and Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley, a daughter of the late Henry Dudley, were married yesterday in the residence of the bride, at 56 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Bishop Satterlee, who came from Washington to perform the ceremony. Miss Laura Dudley was her sister's maid of honor and Miss Julia Stuyvesant Wintrhorff, a cousin, were the bridesmaids. The bride was in white satin trimmed with point lace, and she wore a lace veil caught with orange blossoms. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were in white lace over green, and they wore white lace hats trimmed with green plumes. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant was Mr. Braman's best man and the ushers were Morton Nichols, Percy Bramwell, G. De Lancey Coster, Grenville D. Braman, Richard Zerega, and Major Clyde De V. Hunt of New Orleans. The house was decorated in white and green. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Delayed Announcement of Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—Objection by the bridegroom's family compelled Albert M. Lederer of this city to withhold the announcement of his wedding, but the news became known to-day. Miss Florence B. Vreeland of Easton, Penn., was married to him on Nov. 16 last, in Madison, N. J., by the Rev. William Russell Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Lederer will reside in Fairview Avenue, North Plainfield.

The Archie Pells Back in Town.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Archie Pell of New York, who have been spending a portion of their honeymoon at Swanswick, on Otsego Lake, have returned to the city. Swanswick is the country seat of Leslie Pell Clarke, an uncle of Archie Pell. Archie Pell married as his first wife Miss Sadie Price, a Baltimore belle, and their legal separation about a year ago is recalled. She married soon after, and Mr. Pell has again taken a bride.

National Arts Club's Tea.

The third in the series of afternoon teas was held yesterday at the National Arts Club. In the galleries was a collection of Napoleonic prints. Mrs. Lillian S. W. Taylor and Miss Laura A. Barrett assisted in the reception of guests, while Miss Alice Woods and Miss Florence Levy poured tea.

The German Charities Ball.

The managers of the German Charities ball, which takes place at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday evening, report that many distinguished guests will be present from various parts of the country. The German diplomatic service in Washington will be represented, it is expected, by several members, and Mayor Low of this city has also accepted an invitation. The dancing will begin about midnight, at the close of a preliminary cotillion, and will be opened by Baroness Anna von Seidlitz-Leipe, (née Ehret,) with Oscar B. Weber, Chairman of Arrangements.

Chicago Society's Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Chicago Society of New York will be given on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. Among the speakers will be Senator Cullom and Representative Cannon of Illinois, and prominent Chicago men from various parts of the country have signified their intention to attend the banquet.

When children are fretful without apparent cause—always ailing, puny, delicate, and you "cannot make out what is the matter," DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will generally bring them round aright.—Adv.

NEW EVENING SCHOOL FOR TOOLMAKERS.

Workers in Trades to be Taught in the New Addition to the Hebrew Technical Institute.

The Trustees of the Hebrew Technical Institute, Steinham School of Metal Workers, have put the recent addition to their plant to a new use, hoping that it will prove to be of great practical value. They believed that the building that was completed a few months ago might be used in the evening as well as in the daytime, and the general idea was to establish a class in mechanical drawing and toolmaking. A class of twenty-eight began its work last week. The instruction is for the making of cutters, dies, and other pieces with which tools are made.

When the establishment of the new school—a kind of post-graduate class of the Hebrew Technical Institute—was contemplated it was pointed out that in this age of the division of labor the operator at the machine becomes practically a part of his machine. He can know nothing of the other parts, and, although he must be an expert in his own line, his future does not hold out for him much promise of anything outside of the regular grind.

It was said, also, that the old-time apprentice system, under which the workingman, to be of value, had to learn from the beginning the various processes of manufacture, was gone. In times of specialism in all trades the worker could know only his own individual duties, and it was to give the young workers a better chance than they have that the School of Mechanical Drawing and Toolmaking was established, through generous gifts from the friends and wellwishers of the institution.

President B. Bloomingdale, Edgar S. Barney, the Principal of the Hebrew Technical Institute; Prof. Albert G. Compton of the University of New York, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures of the Board of Education; H. H. Vreeland, and many others interested in the work of the institute are delighted with the latest undertaking. Mr. Barney said:

"It is our intention to make it possible for the boy in the shop to have some advantages. He is to be taught the essential art of mechanical drawing, that he may become efficient in toolmaking. To be of real value he must thoroughly understand his mathematics, the trigonometry of trade. For instance, the angles the blades in a cutter must be mathematically correct. No man is a good toolmaker who does not understand mechanical drawing, for he must be able to make the tools from the drawings of others as well as his own, and those he draws must be correct if they are to be of any use to others. His work must be wholly right or it will be wholly wrong.

"Seventy-eight students form the largest number that we can now accommodate. So small a number will have no appreciable effect on the market for skilled labor in this city, other than to add a few to the men who are making this city. If this addition to our school is successful, and it will be, there are vast possibilities of other schools doing similarly good work.

"Under the rules of our school any person of good moral character, without regard to religious faith, is eligible. The classes are taught on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings. Instruction is to be free, although there is a charge of $1 a month to cover the cost of supplies."

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said of the establishment of the new school:

"The cry is to-day, as it always will be, for men who can do something, men who know something specifically. The successful men of to-day have had nights and days of study and toil behind them, and the successful men of to-morrow will have had the same experience, and some of them will come from schools like the one established by the Hebrew Technical Institute. While some men are devoting their fortunes to the founding of libraries and some to educational institutions, both being worthy enterprises, there is a greater work being done in this new class."

Prof. Compton sees in the work of the school vast possibilities, and points out that it will add to the men necessary if this country is ever to have another war. He says that he trusts that there never will be one, but if there is to be, the mechanical draughtsmen and metalworkers are the ones who in times of peace will wage the war, and their work will count for as much, and even more, than the courage, patriotism, and devotion of the soldiers and sailors. Dr. Henry M. Leipziger believes that the new school is a pioneer for others, and that this sort of work will do away with the ignorance and prejudice against the Hebrew race.

Free Lectures on Science.

Free lectures on chemistry are given on Tuesday nights at Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square, by Prof. William C. Peckham of Adelphi College. Prof. E. R. Von Nardoff lectures on electricity in Cooper Union on Wednesday nights and at the American Museum of Natural History on Saturday nights. Prof. William Hallock of Columbia University lectures on physics on Wednesday nights at the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Sixty-fourth Street. W. W. Ker lectures on electricity at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, on Wednesday nights and at Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, on Thursday nights. Prof. John S. McKay lectures on heat at St. Bartholomew Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, on Saturday nights, and at Public School No. 158, Avenue A, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets. J. Newton Gray lectures on physics on Friday nights.

NEW HOSPITAL OFFICIAL.

Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday appointed Dr. George Taylor Stewart, ex-Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, to the position of Superintendent of Hospitals of the Board of Health, with a salary of $2,500 a year.

In his new position Dr. Stewart will be in charge of the Riverside, Willard Parker, the Reception Hospital, and the Kingston Hospital in Brooklyn. By means of this arrangement for a general head for the hospitals, the physicians who have been acting in administrative capacities in each separate institution will be free to devote their time to strictly professional duties, while Dr. Stewart will exercise a general executive office.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Brinkerhoff.

John H. Brinkerhoff, one of the Queens County Commissioners who joined in the framing of the city charter and for many years a prominent resident of Jamaica, died in his home yesterday morning after a long illness. He was Treasurer of the Local Board of the State Normal School and Vice President of the Jamaica Bank, and he had other important local interests.

He was born in Jamaica seventy-three years ago, and he began his active career as a machinist's apprentice for the Long Island Railroad when fifteen years of age, rising in two years to be a locomotive engineer. He went to the New York Central Road in 1854 and worked as a machinist in the Syracuse shops, and in the following year he was appointed Superintendent of the construction and repair shops of the Indiana and Grand Rapids Railroad, at Adrian, Mich. He returned to his native town in 1857 and embarked in the grocery business. Mr. Brinkerhoff was for thirteen years Superintendent of the town of Jamaica, and was Chairman of the Queens County Board in 1881, and he had been Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Highways, and occupied other official positions.

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WELSH MAY RECOVER

Operation of Tracheotomy Performed on Him.

Wife of the Proprietor of the Chat Noir Restaurant Accused of Shooting the Detective.

Detective Sergeant William D. Welsh of the District Attorney's office, who was dangerously wounded in a shooting affray on Friday evening at the Chat Noir Restaurant, 551 West Broadway, was holding his own last night in his battle for life at St. Vincent's Hospital.

At one time in the afternoon the condition of the detective became so serious that the hospital surgeons decided it would be necessary to perform the operation of tracheotomy on him to afford him facility for breathing. The operation consumed half an hour, and the detective stood it well. Last night it was said at the hospital that he was resting easily, and that while the danger was not past, he would have a fair chance to recover.

When the prisoners arrested on Friday night for complicity in the shooting—numbering one dozen in all—were arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, Mrs. Josephine Cherierre, wife of the proprietor of the restaurant, was held without bail on a charge of having shot the detective. Her husband, François Cherierre, and Gabriel Arnet, the waiter who served Welsh and his party of friends, were held as accomplices on a charge of felonious assault, the former in $2,500 bail and the latter in $1,000. All the other prisoners, French and Italian waiters and employes who had been gathered in the dragnet of the police on the previous night, were sent to the House of Detention to be held as witnesses.

While the woman has been formally held on the charge of having shot Welsh, the tragedy has by no means been cleared of all its mystery. Mrs. Cherierre was held on the unsupported affidavit of Frank J. Hutchinson, the friend of Detective Sergeant Welsh, and his former comrade-at-arms from the Philippine campaign, who shared his hospitality on the night of the shooting and then disappeared during the melée which followed.

Whether Hutchinson was armed or not on Friday night the police have not been able to positively ascertain. Of the other members of the party, which consisted of Welsh, Assistant District Attorney Johnstone, and County Detective Shea, Welsh and Shea each carried a revolver. Shea while on a recent expedition into the Mercer Street precinct, where the shooting occurred, in quest of excise law violations, was fired at in a saloon, and it was considered only a reasonable safeguard on his part to carry a weapon when he went to that vicinity again. When his revolver was inspected after the shooting on Friday night by Inspector Brooks, however, it was found empty. Headquarters Detectives Carey and Clarke, who made a search of the premises where the shooting occurred, later discovered three unexploded cartridges on the floor.

Mr. Jerome yesterday was at his home in Lakeville, Conn. In his absence Acting District Attorney Schurman instructed Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Chadwick to go to the place yesterday and secure such evidence as they could to aid the case of the prosecution. Mr. Garvan had with him a photographer, who took several photographs of the scene of the tragedy. He then made a careful search of the restaurant, assisted by Detective Sergeants Carey and Clarke and a corps of county detectives. When he returned to the Criminal Courts Building he announced that he had found the revolver with which the shooting had been done. One cartridge, he said, had been fired and another showed evidence of having been hit by the trigger, but had failed to explode. The weapon was found in a locked drawer in the desk at the restaurant.

The District Attorney's office was well represented at the arraignment of the prisoners before Magistrate Barlow. Besides Mr. Garvan and Mr. Chadwick, there were present Assistant District Attorneys Miner and Johnstone. The prisoners were represented by Frank A. Boland.

Hutchinson, in his affidavit on which Mrs. Cherierre was held, swore that he saw her fire a shot from a revolver, the shot entering and penetrating the neck of the detective. Outside of his sworn statement Mr. Hutchinson declined to have anything to say.

A theory which gained some credence immediately after the shooting, which was to the effect that the shot was fired by some enemy of Detective Sergt. Welsh, who has seen duty in the Mercer Street Precinct, and was very active in cleaning out disorderly resorts there, has been thoroughly exploded. The shooting was nothing but an incident in a brawl over the payment of a bill.

Mr. Boland, for Mr. Cherierre, made the following explanation of the shooting in court:

"My client says that these people came into the restaurant and when they had finished eating they refused to pay the full amount of the check. His wife went to the door and told them that they could not go out until they paid. He heard the argument and went to the door. Welsh struck him in the face, giving him a black eye, and badly bruising his nose, and during the trouble some one fired the shot. He did not have a revolver and does not know that any of his help had one."

The proprietor's right eye is nearly closed and is very black, and his nose and left cheek are badly bruised. His cheek looks as if he had been struck by somebody who had a ring on his finger, and the skin is badly broken and scratched.

The father and wife of Detective Welsh, who were sent for immediately after the shooting, and who remained at the hospital all Friday night and all day yesterday, were allowed to see him at intervals during the day. To them he showed himself cheerful, and expressed the belief that he would get well. Sergt. McNamara of the Jefferson Market Court squad sent an officer to the hospital to find out how Welsh was getting along. The officer sent a message to Welsh, and the latter wrote the following on a card in a hand which was perfectly legible and showed but little tremor:

"I appreciate your thoughtfulness."

MORE SHAKE-UPS LIKELY.

Reports on Gambling Places in Operation Prepared by Mr. Jerome for Gen. Greene.

Another series of upheavals threatens the Police Department on account of the gambling that, according to the District Attorney, has been going on undisturbed, since Commissioner Greene took office.

The District Attorney has been assiduously watching the gambling resorts of the city, and in a voluminous report he has named for the Commissioner all the big gamblers who are doing business. This report, when received, will be compared with those received from Police Captains, the majority of whom have, in their weekly reports, dwelt upon the freedom of their precincts from gambling and disorderly houses.

It was said last night that a good part of the report of the District Attorney is made up of statements to his representatives made by private persons. Besides criticising the vigilance of the police during the present Commissioner's occupancy of office, the report is said to contain general charges of neglect of duty under the régime of Commissioner Partridge. For instance, it is said that a "Dick Bernard, an actor," has informed the District Attorney's office that he lost $200,000 in Broadway gambling houses last year. He is willing, it was said, to state where he lost it.

BROOKLYN EXCISE CAMPAIGN.

Police Serve Summonses on a Large Number of Saloon Keepers, and Consternation Reigns.

Consternation prevailed among the saloon keepers in Brooklyn last night as a result of a sudden and unexpected move made against them yesterday by the police, and there were indications that in a number of precincts, at least, to-day would be a comparatively "dry" Sunday in the borough. The move made by the police was to serve in the Police Court, 102 summonses for saloon keepers to appear in court on Tuesday.

The summonses were turned over by the Captain to the patrolmen going out on post for service upon the saloon men. When the news of the movement spread it caused the greatest uneasiness among the liquor sellers of the "Red Light" district, and most of the saloon keepers in the precinct were making preparations last night to avoid getting into trouble to-day.

Capt. Reynolds, ex-head of the local detective bureau, who is now in command of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, secured summonses for forty saloon keepers in that precinct.

There were two stories afloat among the saloon men as to what had brought about the sudden move on the part of the police. One was to the effect that the precinct commanders had received a quiet tip that Commissioner Greene intended to make an automobile tour of Brooklyn to-day to observe excise conditions there and that the precinct commanders did not intend to take any chances of getting into trouble. The other story was that the Captains were merely acting on special orders from Mulberry Street in proceeding against the saloon keepers.

POLICE OFFICIALS RETIRE.

Capts. Mara and Leavy and Acting Inspector Campbell, All of Brooklyn, Return to Private Life.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday retired upon their own applications Capt. James Mara of the Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn, and Capt. Patrick H. Leavy of the Bath Avenue Station, in the same borough, and it was announced that Acting Inspector James Campbell of the Tenth Inspection District, in Brooklyn, will in like manner return to private life to-morrow.

Capt. Mara is believed to be the oldest policeman in the service. He is seventy-four years old, was appointed Oct. 27, 1866, after serving in the civil war; was made a Roundsman April 18, 1881; Sergeant July 5, 1885, and Captain Dec. 27, 1900. He was one of the final batch of Sergeants promoted by Commissioner Murphy, whose right to their higher rank has been questioned and is still before the courts.

Capt. Leavy enjoys the remarkable record of having been a policeman for nearly forty years and never having had a charge made against him. He was appointed May 6, 1866; made a Roundsman Oct. 12, 1899; a Sergeant June 17, 1871, and a Captain Nov. 13, 1876. Ill-health is the cause of his retirement and that of Acting Inspector Campbell.

COMMISSIONER GREENE'S TOUR.

Accompanied by Inspector Brooks He Visits Three Police Stations.

Police Commissioner Greene, accompanied by Inspector Brooks, made another of his tours in an automobile yesterday, visiting the Charles Street, West Sixty-eighth Street, and West One Hundredth Street Stations.

At the latter station the policemen were drawn up ready to be sent out on night duty. Gen. Greene complimented Capt. Wiegand on the military style of his men, and then turning to Sergt. Gallagher, who was behind the desk, said:

"How long have you been on the force?"

"Thirty-two and a half years," said the Sergeant.

"Were you in the last examination for promotion to a Captaincy?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, why weren't you on the eligible list?"

"I didn't get anything in the examination," said Sergt. Gallagher, and the subject was dropped.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT SPLIT.

Leadership of Birrell Repudiated by Hawkes Captains—Stoppage of Financial Contributions Threatened.

The disaffection among the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District over the selection of Henry Birrell as leader in place of McDougall Hawkes has resulted in an open split. The Madison Square Republican Club, which is the organization of the anti-Birrell faction, held a meeting Friday night, at which resolutions were adopted repudiating the leadership of Birrell and electing Alderman Herbert Parsons as leader and Frank D. Sturges as deputy leader. It is said that the meeting was attended by a number of the District Captains.

The Republican County Committee has been given notice that, if the Committee continues to recognize Birrell as the leader of the Twenty-fifth, men who have borne the expense of the party work in the district and who have contributed liberally to the State and National campaigns need not be looked to for any further financial assistance.

The Parsons element claims that it will have the support of all of the colored voters of the district in contesting the leadership of Birrell. The colored voters of the district are said to be disappointed over the failure of Mr. Birrell to secure the position of Deputy Sergeant at Arms in the Assembly for one of their number.

MUST PAY INSURANCE TWICE.

Benevolent Association Held Not to Have Properly Canceled One Certificate Before Issuing Another.

Under a decision rendered by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Council of the Catholic Benevolent Association must pay an insurance policy twice because it issued two certificates on the life of John Brophy to two different beneficiaries. The suit was brought by Catherine J. Fanning against the organization and Honora Dalton, her sister, and the wife of ex-Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply. They sought to recover $1,500 on the policy of $2,000, issued in January, 1891, to their father, Mr. Brophy.

When Mr. Brophy joined the order he named his wife as his insurance beneficiary, but the wife died in 1894, and then the certificate was canceled and a new one was issued in favor of the daughter, Honora, who had the policy when he died in 1900. Shortly before that, however, it was discovered by Mrs. Dalton that there was another certificate in which Mrs. Fanning was a beneficiary to the extent of $1,200, she herself for $500, and a brother for the remaining $300. As all of them claimed the money, Mrs. Fanning sued. In his decision Justice MacLean says:

"The various acts and papers relating to the subsequent and pseudo-certificate were not efficient to effect a valid change in the designated beneficiary in the prior and valid certificate, which designation could be revoked only upon the surrender of the certificate, as no other way was provided by the regulations obtaining at the dates to any acts or papers.

"The defendant, Dalton, remains entitled to the fund, for the certificate issued in favor of Honora Dalton was binding upon all concerned until a change of beneficiary was lawfully made.

"Judgment will therefore be given in favor of the defendant, Dalton, and against the Supreme Council for the sum of $2,000, with interest.

"Judgment will also be given in favor of the plaintiff against the Supreme Council for $1,500, the amount claimed by her under the pseudo-certificate improvidently issued by the officials of the association.

"It may be that one imposed upon the others. Then the others were inexcusably careless. The acts of the officers who issued the certificate were the acts of the Supreme Council. It is liable for their acts in the first instance. It is estopped by the averments in its answer from the responsibility incurred through them.

Freight Strikers Scared Off.

Thirty-five laborers employed at the Pennsylvania Railroad's new freight yard, on New York Bay, at the southern end of Jersey City, quit work yesterday and threatened the other workmen with violence if they did not join them, and organized a strike. Contractor Shanley, who is in charge of the work, notified the police. When they arrived the dissatisfied workmen, who live in Newark, fled to that city along the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks. None of them returned.

Miss Miller Informed of Mother's Death.

Miss Augusta Miller, daughter of ex-Sen-

SHEEHAN DEMOCRATS MAY NAME GROUT

The Controller for Mayor, Says William Hepburn Russell.

Tammany Talk of Jerome as the Fusion Candidate to Succeed Seth Low—Republican Leaders' Comment.

William Hepburn Russell, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy, announced yesterday that the organization which he represents in all likelihood would nominate Controller Grout for Mayor. As Mr. Russell is one of Mayor Low's Commissioners of Accounts, it is not thought he would make the announcement of the Greater New York Democracy's probable action unless such action had practically been decided upon by the leaders who control the organization.

It can be stated on the very best of authority that the Tammany leaders are now seriously considering the prospect of the nomination of District Attorney Jerome for Mayor by the Citizens' Union and the Republican organization. They believe that the dissatisfaction which exists against the administration of Mayor Low in certain quarters will lead the Republican organization and the Citizens' Union to the conclusion before the time for the convention comes around that Mr. Low would not be the strongest man who could be nominated, and if the idea of Mr. Low's unavailability takes root, they confidently expect that Mr. Jerome will loom up as the big figure in the Fusion ranks.

Several prominent Tammany leaders in discussing the prospects for the next Mayoralty campaign, said yesterday that Mr. Jerome was the man whom Tammany would least like to see nominated. While affecting to believe that Tammany would sweep the city in the next election, no matter who the opposition candidate was, they admitted that they feared Mr. Jerome more than any man who was likely to be taken up. His administration of the District Attorney's office and the fact that he was the star campaigner of the Fusionists in the last municipal contest would make him, they are inclined to think, a formidable candidate.

When the discussion going on among the Tammany leaders as to the probability of Mr. Jerome's candidacy for Mayor, was mentioned to some of the Republican leaders last night, they expressed the opinion there was little prospect of the Republican organization giving its indorsement to Mr. Jerome's nomination. They recalled that Mr. Jerome had said about Senator Platt during his campaign for District Attorney, and said they thought Senator Platt probably would promptly veto any suggestion that Mr. Jerome be named. At the same time they stated that, as between Mayor Low and Mr. Jerome, there would be little choice for the Republican organization.

Talk among the Republicans of putting up a straight party ticket in the next municipal campaign is not heard as often as it was just subsequent to the announcement of Mayor Low's list of appointees. Most of the leaders now seem to be convinced that such a course, if pursued next Fall, would be suicidal. The organization, it is said, would be held responsible for all the political sins of the Low Administration. The talk now is that it would be much better from an organization standpoint to delay the making of a straight party fight until there is another Tammany administration to be ousted from power. The organization, it is believed, could then make a much better showing than it possibly could make if it acted independently next Fall.

LAW'S PETITION HELD UP.

President Voorhis Calls It the Most Flagrant Case of Apparent Violation Yet Seen.

Alexander Law, a union carpenter, who has often been a candidate for public office, aspires to the seat in the State Senate of the late Patrick F Trainor, to fill which a special election is shortly to be held. He represents the independent Liberty Bell Democratic Party, and in order to get that emblem on the ticket presented an alleged petition of a thousand voters, as required by law. This document was the subject of an official hearing by the Board of Elections yesterday, and at the close President John R. Voorhis declared it "the most flagrant case of apparent violation of the law that the board has yet had to meet."

A large proportion of the alleged signatures were simply X marks, but all purported to have been attested to by Ernest L. Meisner, a Commissioner of Deeds of 501 West Forty-third Street, or Francis W. Stanton, a notary in The Tribune Building.

The election promises to be lively enough without Law, as Devery's district is one of the three Assembly districts concerned. The protest against the petition was made by Thomas F. Smith, as a citizen, who in official life is the Secretary of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. Policemen George Dipplod and William J. Lahey investigated. They found, for example, three names out of twenty-six on one sheet to be those of persons residing at the addresses given.

"Of the fifty-nine pages of the petition," said Mr. Voorhis, "thirty-five are apparently fraudulent. The whole thing is patently in the handwriting of three personos. One of the sheets, though I am not an expert on handwriting, has been clearly written by two persons only.

"The board has not corrective authority, but by the statute is supposed to report violations of the law to the prosecuting authorities."

Law himself was called before the board to explain. He insisted that his petition was correct and said that the reason for the apparent illiteracy of his constituents, as shown by the great number of crosses, was that he had stopped them in the streets for their signatures and it was either inconvenient for them to remove their gloves or else their hands were too stained with toil to permit them to handle the white sheets any more than was absolutely necessary. He appeared not at all crestfallen by the developments, and after he had been informed that he might expect a formal decision by to-morrow left the room, saying to some of the employes as he passed:

"You people will hear from me next Fall. We shall have things running by that time."

REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN COLORADO

Wolcott Men Serve an Ultimatum on the Opposing Faction and the Democrats May Profit.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—Ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who is a candidate for election to the seat in the United States Senate now held by Henry M. Teller, has issued an appeal to the Republican members of the House to unite and expel seventeen Democratic members whose seats are contested. Otherwise, he declares, a Democrat will be elected Senator.

A majority of the Republican members of the House who are supporting Mr. Wolcott, have signed an agreement that they will vote "first, last, and all the time" for him.

Representative Frewen, the Wolcott leader in the House, has served oral peremptory notice on Chairman Breckinridge of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections to the effect that unless the committee report in favor of arbitrarily unseating all the Democratic members from Arapahoe County by one vote the Wolcott men will not vote to seat a single Republican.

All the Democratic Senators except one have pledged themselves to unseat a Republican Senator for every Democratic member of the House unseated, man for man, so long as there are Republican Senators upon whom retaliation can be had.

Many of the Republican members of the House are pledged not to vote for Mr. Wolcott under any circumstances and will not join in any caucus to choose a Senatorial candidate. If the Republican factions fail to act together, Senator Teller will be re-

SAVED CREW AND CAT

Gallant Rescue by Sailors of the Liner Pennsylvania.

Took Off the Men of the Siggen, Despite a Rough Sea, Then Sank the Disabled Steamship.

Thirteen men and a cat, rescued from a leaking rudderless and propellerless steamship several hundred miles east of Sandy Hook last Thursday, arrived in New York yesterday morning. The men had constituted the crew of the Norwegian steamship Siggen, and were brought to this port by the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania, sailors from which vessel had saved them at the peril of their own lives.

It was on the morning of the 15th that the Pennsylvania sighted a signal of distress from a small steamship several miles to the west. The disabled craft was lying helpless in the trough of the sea and it looked as if every moment was to be her last, so fierce was the ouslaught of wind and water that she was being subjected to.

The Pennsylvania at the time was in lat. 41.42 and long. 64.24. Capt. Spliedt at once gave orders to have the course of his vessel changed, and a few minutes later, to the great joy of thirteen half-frozen and badly frightened Norwegians, the big German liner was heading for the disabled craft, and a husky crew of young German sailors were getting ready to launch the life boat the minute the Captain gave the signal.

When he got close enough to hear Capt. Spliedt was informed that the disabled vessel was the 640-ton Siggen, which had sailed from Sydney, C. B., for New Haven on Jan. 7, laden with steel billets. The skipper of the Siggen, Capt. Snedwege, said that for six days his boat had been without a propeller and unmanageable, and asked that he and his men be taken off. For five days, he said, the Siggen had been drifting over the tempest-racked ocean until he was 160 miles out of his course, and although he had sighted no fewer than five big steamships, they had all either failed to notice his distress signals or else had passed him without trying to ascertain the nature of the trouble he was in. They had despaired of hope, he added, until the Pennsylvania hove in sight and stopped to investigate their predicament.

Capt. Spleidt yelled to Capt. Snedwegz to be of good cheer and signaled to his waiting life crew to launch their boat and take the wrecked seamen off. Amid the cheers of the passengers on the Pennsylvania this was done, and, although the waves tossed the little rowboat about as if it were only a shell, the hardy Germans bent to their oars with a will, and after a hard pull of perhaps half an hour arrived alongside the Siggen. The wrecked sailors were all got safely into the boat. Then, owing to the nature of her cargo and the dangerous position she was in, it was decided to sink the Siggen. For this purpose her seacocks were opened, the water rushed in, and by this time it is safe to say she is no menace to navigation.

"The northwest winds were so strong," said Chief Officer Malchow, "and the sea so rough that it would have been dangerous to atempt to take the vessel in tow. Then we had all we could do to take care of ourselves, and are two days late as it is."

Capt. Spliedt said that on Friday, when about 140 miles east of Sandy Hook, he had sighted an iron barge about 40 feet long, painted red, adrift. There was no one on board, he said.

HER FUN ENDS SERIOUSLY.

Girl Precipitated Into Elevator Shaft Under Curious Circumstances.

Carrie Mabboure, a servant girl, twenty-two years old, fell down the elevator shaft in the apartment house known as the Arbutus, at 301 West Ninety-first Street, yesterday afternoon and was seriously injured. Catherine Kolte, a cook employed in the apartment house, was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station House charged with malicious mischief, the police having learned, they say, that the woman's fall was received after she had been skylarking with the cook.

According to the story of the elevator man, Charles Peterson, he was standing in the elevator, which was at the fifth floor, and the Mabboure girl was sitting on the floor with her feet inside of the elevator. Peterson said he told the servant girl that she would have to get up, as he wanted to close the door of the car, when, he said, the cook laughingly pushed him against the lever in the elevator. The car shot upward and the Mabboure girl had her feet elevated until she slipped from her seat on the floor and fell down the shaft.

An ambulance was hastily summoned and Dr. Breed of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, after examining the injured womaf, said that she was badly bruised and had probably received internal injuries. The cook said she had not tried to harm the girl.

COMTE DE MONTESQUIOU HERE.

How New York Impressed "the Sculptor of Clouds, Alchemist of Dreams, and Fabricant of Fancies."

Comte Robert de Montesquiou, who is described by his representative as "a sculptor of clouds, an alchemist of dreams, and a fabricant of fancies," and who comes to New York to lecture to society women, arrived yesterday afternoon on the French liner La Savoie. While in New York the Count will give seven lectures at Sherry's, his subjects being "Le Mystere," "Le Nocturne," "Le Voyage," "L'Histoire," "Le Temple," "Le Fardin," and "L'Ecrin."

On the pier, the Count, through an interpreter, talked at length.

"I will lecture in drawing rooms and private halls," he said, "although perhaps I may take a notion to do a little public talking, but of course just at this time I cannot speak definitely of that. Oh, yes, I like the appearance of New York. It reminds me of what I image Babylon looked like. Of course I never saw Babylon, please get that right. I have several letters of introduction to well-known women, including Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

"I shall talk of ancient and modern art, of modern artists, some of whom I have known, and also on literary subjects. Referring to artists, it shall be my delight, yes, my great joy, to present and make Americans acquainted with some of the little known and the less understood and appreciated artists of France. To me, this is such a pleasure, and I may add, such an honor, for some of the men that have been misunderstood were the greatest geniuses of them all. Take Paul Verlaine as an example. He was one of my very dearest and most beloved friends. He died in these arms. I may lecture on him."

"Is it true, Count, that you bring with you a pet tortoise whose shell is set with precious stones?"

"Oh, my, how absolutely absurd! So ridiculous! Certainly I did not. Don't forget to deny that."

He also said that a story that he had fought his way out of the Charity Bazaar in Paris at the time of the fire was a falsehood. He was not in France at the time, he said.

Accompanying the Count is M. Yturri, who said:

"The Count, as you possibly know, is a direct descendant of the great and glorious d'Artagnan, and owing to his family and aristocratic connections, is an authority on art. Especially does he know all about ancient art."

In all of his pictures the Count is shown carrying a very fine jade cane. He said that he left it in France for fear he would have trouble in getting it past the customs authorities.

Suicide of Mrs. J. R. Booth.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 17.—Mrs. J. R. Booth, whose husband, it is said, is a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia, committed suicide by inhaling gas in a hotel here this morning. She was found on the floor of a bathroom. She arrived here ten days

"77"

Prevents and breaks up Grip and

COLDS

FORMALINE TRIED AGAIN

Patient in Hahnemann Hospital Treated by the New Method.

Physicians Watching the Progress of the Experiment—Reports of Immediate Improvement.

Formaline as a cure for septicaemia having proved so efficacious in the case of Alice Bentley in Bellevue Hospital, it was tried upon a private patient in Hahnemann Hospital, and its effect was watched yesterday with renewed interest. In the words of one of the physicians who is interested in the test of the specific, one trial is hardly sufficient to prove that it is a remedy that can be relied upon, and medical men are awaiting the outcome of the second test with more anxiety than they did the first.

This second patient is a white woman, the first one being a negro. To medical men that means something, as they contend that the vitality of a white person is stronger than that of a negro. The patient is about 28 years of age, and she has been under the care of Dr. J. Oscoe Chase of 214 East Fifty-third Street. She was very low with septicaemia when she arrived at the hospital late Friday afternoon, and Dr. William Francis Horan, the attending physician, telephoned to Dr. Charles C. Barrows, asking him if the reports in the papers concerning the patient in Bellevue Hospital, on whom formaline had been tried, were correct, and if he might try it on a patient who had just come under his care.

The woman's temperature when admitted to the hospital was 104.3, and her pulse 148. Dr. Horan and Dr. Roy Upham, the house surgeons, injected 700 cubic centimeters of the formalin solution into a large vein of an arm. In a short time the patient's temperature dropped to 102.6 degrees, the pulse to 124, and the respiration rate to 36. The pains lessened in severity. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the woman's temperature was 99.4 degrees, pulse rate 110, and respiration rate 30.

Dr. R. W. Morster, assistant house surgeon, said yesterday morning:

"A second examination of a blood culture made to-day shows a diminution in the number of streptococci in the blood. The white blood corpuscles, which were in excess, and which constitute a condition known as leucdcytosis, are also diminished. This condition prevails in all septic inflammations. The patient slept three hours during the night, and that is a good symptom in itself, as three hours' sleep is a great deal for a sick person. Everything points to recovery."

In the afternoon the physicians in the case decided that too much was being made public concerning the test. It was learned that indications of complications had appeared; that there were symptons of appendicitis, besides puerperal septicemia, and that the complication would not permit the physicians to determine clearly the effect of formalin on the patient. At that time it was said that the woman's temperature was 101 degrees.

Late in the afternoon Dr. Roy Upham said: "The patient is doing as well under the circumstances as could be expected. Her condition has undoubtedly been favorably influenced by the single injection of formalin solution. She is very comfortable, and the outlook is hopeful. Such a case of infection is not influenced permanently at once, and the treatment may have to be repeated as in the case at Bellevue."

Dr. Upham and Dr. Morster said that a mistake had been made in the report of the case in Bellevue Hospital concerning the time between the first injection of formalin and the second injection, and that, instead of twenty-four hours, three days had intervened.

Dr. Barrows said last evening that he did not wish to be quoted again on the tests of formalin. He is preparing a report on the specific and its action, to be read at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine on Tuesday evening next, and he said that he did not wish to anticipate it in any way.

Dr. Charles S. White of Washington was referred to yesterday as having discovered another remedy for blood-poisoning—anti-streptococci serum—and Dr. Barrows was asked if he knew anything of its value. His reply was that it had been tried in this city.

Several physicians who were asked concerning the value of formalin, said that the indications were that it would prove to be a remarkable addition to medical science, second only to the germ theory and the antiseptic methods of Lord Lister.

MRS. H. T. CAMPBELL'S WILL.

$100,000 Left to Two Buffalo Institutions—$5,000 for Her Husband.

The will of Mrs. Helen Thornton Campbell, who died at her home, 1,389 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Jan. 10, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County. No schedule of the property accompanies the will, but Mrs. Campbell is said to have left a large estate.

The largest portion of the property is bequeathed to the sister of the testatrix, Harriet T. Sewell of Port Erie, Ontario. This consists of all the interests of Mrs. Campbell in the milling firm of Thornton & Chester of Buffalo and real estate used in the business of the firm.

Among the bequests the Church Charity Foundation Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Buffalo gets $50,000 for the construction of a memorial to Thomas Thornton, the father of the testatrix, and a similar amount is left to the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home of Buffalo for a memorial building.

Records Commissioner George E. Waldo of Brooklyn is named as the residuary legatee. Mr. Waldo was a close personal friend of Mrs. Campbell, and also her counsel. The executors of the will are Mr. Waldo, James T. Chard, and William W. Sloan.

Mrs. Campbell was a daughter of Thomas Thornton, a prominent resident of Buffalo. In 1901 she brought an action in Brooklyn against her husband, Robert E. Campbell of Buffalo, for a divorce, naming a young woman of David City, Neb., as co-respondent. There were some sensational features to the case, which was finally dismissed. In her will Mrs. Campbell makes a bequest of $5,000 to her husband.

MRS. GARDNER'S MUSEUM.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—No sooner was it announced that Mrs. Gardner's museum would be opened to the public next month than orders for tickets began to pour in upon Herrick, the Copley Square shopkeeper, who is to have charge of their sale. The 200 tickets for the opening day were taken in a jiffy, and scores of applicants were too late.

There is some complaint that the exhibition is not to be free, inasmuch as the duty was remitted on many of the importations on the ground that they were for public exhibition, but Collector Lyman is of the opinion that the proposed method does not contravene either the letter or the spirit of the law.

FOR STATUE OF GEN. BUTLER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Hayes of Lowell says he will make another effort to have the Legislature authorize a statue of Gen. Butler to be placed in the State House. Gen. Butler's friends had hoped for. They had expected that the portrait would be placed in Doric Hall with the portraits of other Governors.

SUBWAY FOR CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A down-town street railway subway is to be provided for in the franchise extension ordinance to be submitted to the City Council to-morrow night. The ordinance will be introduced by Alderman Kenna, and will be referred to the Committee on Local Transportation. The ordinance will provide for the extension of the franchises of the Chicago City Railway Company, the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, and the Chicago Union Traction Company, which expire in 1903, 1906, and 1927 respectively, to 2003. The companies will be required to pay into the city treasury 55 per cent. of their gross receipts.

The traction representatives said that probably $10,000,000 would be required to put the improvements in as contemplated by the company.

Action on Judiciary Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House Committee on Rules to-day decided to report a rule for the consideration of the Philippines Currency Bill, the Federal Judges Salary Bill, and other bills from the Judiciary Committee.

B. Altman & Co.

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For TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
Jan. 20th and 21st:

BLACK SILKS and COTTON DRESS FABRICS,
will be offered at Low Prices, as follows:

10,000 Yards BLACK TAFFETAS, 21 inches wide, extra strong, ... per yard, 58c.

MERCERIZED PANAMA SUITING, in solid tints of Ivory, Rose, Cadet, Tan, Reseda and Black, also White with Black dotted effects, per yard, 19c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

For MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Jan. 19th and 20th:

5,000 dozen yards VALENCIENNES LACES
in 12 Yard Lengths,

comprising sets of Valenciennes Edgings and Insertings to match, in various widths; actual values of which are $1.50 to $7.75 per dozen yards, at

$1.00. 1.25, 1.65, 2.00 and 2.50 per dozen yards.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS

Taxes Under the Old and the New Assessment Plan.

Comparisons Made for Controller Grout in the Case of 1,000 Parcels in the Five Boroughs.

Controller Grout issued another statement yesterday on the full-assessment real estate plan which he conceived and which received the approval of Mayor Low. Controller Grout in his statement says that he has had comparisons made in 1,000 parcels of property to show what taxes the owners paid last year under the percentage assessment plan, and what taxes it is estimated they will have to pay this year under the 100 per cent. assessment.

The Controller says that the thousand parcels compared were selected from the books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in the five boroughs with a view to giving the greatest amount of diversity in the character of the property and without any knowledge as to whether in any case the resultant calculations would show increases or decreases in the tax bills. He assumes that the plan for the relief of the Sinking Fund will be passed by the Legislature and also that other legislation favorable to the city which has received the approval of Mayor Low and himself will be enacted.

The deductions drawn from an examination of the 1,000 parcels are as follows:

MANHATTAN, 140 parcels examined—The tax bills on 104 of these parcels will be lower in 1903 than they were in 1902, and the tax bills for 36 parcels will be higher. Of these 36 parcels upon which higher tax bills will have to be met, eight are unimproved. The assessed valuation upon said 140 parcels aggregated for 1902 $4,278,000 as against $4,375,250 as aggregated for 1903. The tax bills thereon were, for 1902, $60,819.06, and will be for 1903 on the estimated tax rate of 1.45, $61,351.06, a net increase for 140 parcels of $531.94.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, 136 parcels examined—The tax bills on 46 parcels will be lower in 1903 than in 1902, and the tax on 140 parcels will be higher. Of these 140 parcels upon which higher tax bills will have to be met, 38 are unimproved. The assessed valuation upon said 186 parcels aggregated for 1902 $2,347,500 as against $2,859,550 for 1903. The total tax bills thereon were, for 1902, $52,684.48, and will be for 1903, on this estimated tax rate of 1.45, $55,670.57, a net increase for 186 parcels of $2,989.09.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 469 parcels examined—The tax bills on 415 of these parcels will be lower in 1903 than in 1902, and the tax bills for 54 parcels will be higher. The assessed valuation upon said 469 parcels in 1902 aggregated $6,447,575, as against $8,431,145 for 1903. The total tax bills thereon were, for 1902, $150,-884.19, and will be for 1903, on the estimated tax rate of 1.57, $132,706.51, a net decrease for 469 parcels of $21,307.68.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, 163 Parcels Examined—The tax bills on 154 of these will be lower in 1903 than they were in 1902, and the tax bills for 9 parcels will be higher. The assessed valuation upon the said 163 parcels in 1902 aggregated $2,133,350, as against $2,457,650 for 1903. The total tax bills thereon were, for 1902, $49,-476.51, and will be for 1903 on the estimated tax of 1.52 $37,356.38, a net decrease of $12,120.21 for 163 parcels.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, 81 Parcels Examined—The tax bills on 77 parcels will be lower in 1903 than they were in 1902, and the tax bills for 4 parcels will be higher. The assessed valuation upon 81 parcels in 1902 aggregated $1,878,-375, as against $2,247,550 for 1903. The total tax bills thereon were, for 1902, $43,888.14, and will be for 1903, on the estimated tax rate of 1.53, $34,234.52, a net decrease for 81 parcels of $9,653.92.

These results, though the selections were made with a view of as great variety of property as possible, make a showing for Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond decidedly more favorable than can be expected in the resultant tax levy, while the average increase in the taxes upon Bronx property will undoubtedly be less than indicated. The condition in Manhattan is probably more nearly indicated by the parcels given than in any of the other boroughs.

At any rate, it is clearly shown that the burdens of the smaller parcels in the levy of 1903 almost universally throughout the boroughs will be less than in 1902. Whatever changes have been made within the boroughs have been to place upon the larger parcels and the unimproved property their fair share of the tax burden, which has heretofore fallen very lightly upon them.

In the list are the following pieces of property:

MANHATTAN.

92 St. Nicholas Avenue; assessed in 1902, $190,-000; assessed in 1903, $270,000; tax in 1902, $4,319.54; estimated tax in 1903, $3,915; decrease, $404.54.

415 Riverside Drive; assessed valuation in 1902, $36,000; assessed in 1903, $55,000; taxes in 1902, $818.45; estimated tax in 1903, $797.50; decrease, $20.95.

1,845 Seventh Avenue; assessed in 1902, $160,-000; assessed in 1903, $255,000; tax in 1902, $3,637.50; estimated tax in 1903, $5,407.50; decrease, $230.

1,248 Fifth Avenue; assessed in 1902, $24,000; assessed in 1903, $65,000; tax in 1902, $545.02; tax, estimated, in 1903, $942.50; increase, $396.58.

60 to 70 Lenox Avenue; assessed in 1902, $180,000; assessed in 1903, $275,000; tax in 1902, $4,062.19; estimated tax in 1903, $3,987.50; decrease, $104.69.

THE BRONX.

199 St. Ann's Avenue; assessed in 1902, $15,-600; assessed in 1903, $72,000; tax in 1902, $1,022.04; tax in 1903, $1,044; increase, $20.96.

Ebling Brewery; assessed in 1902, $278,500; assessed in 1903, $450,000; tax in 1902, $6,531.53; tax in 1903, $6,525; decrease, $193.47.

Hupfel Brewery; assessed in 1902, $100,000; assessed in 1903, $175,000; tax in 1902, $2,273.44; tax in 1903, estimated, $2,537.50; increase, $264.06.

BROOKLYN.

Real Estate Exchange, assessed in 1902, $300,-000; assessed in 1903, $400,000; tax in 1902, $7,000.50; tax in 1903, $6,120; decrease, $880.50.

Temple Bar Buildings, assessed in 1902, $650,000; assessed in 1903, $850,000; tax in 1902, $15,297.94; tax in 1903, $13,005; decrease, $2,292.94.

Loeser's, Fulton Street, assessed in 1902, $700,-000; assessed in 1903, $1,100,000; tax in 1902, $16,471.71; estimated tax in 1903, $16,850; increase, $355.29.

Arbuckle Building, assessed in 1902, $270,000; assessed in 1903, $355,000; tax in 1902, $6,354.53; estimated tax in 1903, $5,431.50; decrease, $923.03.

Sugar refinery, assessed in 1902, $780,000; assessed in 1903, $455,000; tax in 1902, $8,943.40; estimated tax in 1903, $6,946.20; decrease, $1,-997.20.

QUEENS.

Dock and Pulgzon Streets, assessed in 1902, $485,-000; assessed in 1903, $525,000; tax in 1902, $11,-245.84; estimated tax in 1903, $7,980; decrease, $3,265.24.

West Avenue, Eighth and Ninth Streets, assessed in 1902, $300,000; assessed in 1903, $325,-000; tax in 1902, $6,956.19; estimated tax for 1903, $4,940; decrease, $2,016.19.

RICHMOND.

Rubsam & Horrmann Brewery, assessed in 1902, $131,000; assessed in 1903, $150,000; tax in 1902, $3,177.65; estimated tax in 1903, $2,295; decrease, $882.48.

Bechtel property, assessed in 1902, $100,000; assessed in 1903, $125,000; tax in 1902, $2,339.53; estimated tax in 1903, $1,912.50; decrease, $424.03.

National Lead Company, assessed in 1902, $200,000; assessed in 1903, $210,000; tax in 1902, $4,677.06; estimated tax in 1903, $2,213; decrease, $1,460.06.

American Linseed Oil Company, assessed in 1902, $225,000; assessed in 1903, $250,000; tax in 1902, $5,257.19; estimated tax in 1903, $3,825; decrease, $1,432.19.

American Linoleum Company, assessed in 1902, $150,000; assessed in 1903, $170,000; tax in 1902, $3,504.79; estimated tax in 1903, $2,601; decrease, $903.79.

ASSESSMENTS IN THE BRONX.

In Large Majority of Cases Selected at Random Advances Range from 60 to 100 Per Cent.

The ratio of increase in real estate valuations so marked in the Borough of Manhattan, is also apparent in the Bronx, though in a somewhat lesser degree. In very few instances in the more than 250 parcels of property selected at random from the Bronx Borough tax books is the increase less than 50 per cent., compared with last year. In the large majority of cases the advance ranges from 60 to 100 per cent., and there are quite a few in which the assessment has been more than doubled.

Taxpayers in the borough north of Manhattan are not in a pleasant frame of mind and the flaring posters announcing a probable large reduction in the tax rate and the soothing words of the deputy and his assistants do not seem to count for much.

The following table shows the assessments for 1902 and 1903 on pieces of property located in about every locality in the Bronx:

	1902.	1903.
883 Brook Avenue	2,800	$5,000
2,991 Third Avenue	6,500	11,000
2,987 Third Avenue	3,500	6,000
916 Melrose Avenue	6,300	10,000
664 Melrose Avenue	7,800	12,500
923 Brook Avenue	6,800	11,000
488 Morris Avenue	11,500	18,500
630 Morris Avenue	7,500	12,000
903 Morris Avenue	10,500	17,000
901 Morris Avenue	2,800	5,000
895 Morris Avenue	2,200	3,500
463 Grant Avenue	2,200	3,500
906 Grant Avenue	2,500	4,000
1,000 Grant Avenue	2,700	4,300
469 East 164th Street	2,200	42.00
465 East 164th Street	1,200	2,000
2,785 Courtlandt Avenue	8,000	14,500
494 Courtlandt Avenue	2,200	4,000
508 Courtlandt Avenue	3,000	5,000
516 Courtlandt Avenue	3,500	6,500
602 East 148th Street	3,000	5,500
606 East 148th Street	2,500	5,000
652 East 148th Street	2,500	4,500
2,801 Third Avenue	18,000	30,000
2,857 Third Avenue	8,500	14,000
2,803 Third Avenue	9,500	18,000
2,787 Third Avenue	8,500	16,000
485 East 146th Street	4,000	6,500
475 East 146th Street	6,000	9,500
467 East 146th Street	2,000	3,200
639-41 Bergen Avenue	15,000	24,000
637 Bergen Avenue	8,000	13,000
629 Bergen Avenue	5,000	8,000
1,250 East 169th Street	4,000	6,500
1,670 East 169th Street	3,000	4,800
1,674 East 169th Street	2,500	7,500
1,677 East 169th Street	3,250	5,200
1,122 Barretto Street	4,000	7,200
1,126 Barretto Street	4,000	7,000
1,138 Barretto Street	1,900	5,500
1,140 Barretto Street	3,500	5,800
1,120 Fox Street	2,000	3,500
1,117 Fox Street	2,000	3,500
1,103 Fox Street	1,500	3,000
1,107 Fox Street	1,500	2,800
694 Longwood Avenue	1,400	2,500
686 Longwood Avenue	3,000	5,000
846 East 135th Street	3,600	5,600
862 East 135th Street	6,000	8,500
870 East 135th Street	7,500	12,000
880 East 135th Street	2,500	4,000
890 East 135th Street	8,000	12,500
487 Robbins Avenue	3,000	4,800
481 Robbins Avenue	1,400	2,200
461 Robbins Avenue	3,000	5,000
439 Robbins Avenue	800	1,275
510 Trinity Avenue	1,400	2,200
522 Trinity Avenue	2,300	6,000
530 Trinity Avenue	3,800	6,000
538 Trinity Avenue	3,200	5,100
922 East 149th Street	2,000	2,400
924 East 149th Street	1,800	1,400
928 East 149th Street	2,800	6,500
438 Wales Avenue	1,900	2,800
508 Wales Avenue	1,500	2,200
536 Wales Avenue	2,200	3,500
1,188 Franklin Avenue	3,000	4,800
1,198 Franklin Avenue	6,500	10,000
1,206 Franklin Avenue	13,000	20,000
1,214 Franklin Avenue	17,000	27,000
8,624 East 168th Street	20,000	32,000
865 East 168th Street	3,000	4,000
1,205 Boston Road	35,000	55,500
1,162 Boston Road	24,000	38,500
832 Teasdale Place	2,000	3,200
837 Teasdale Place	2,500	4,000
820 East 165th Street	11,000	21,000
822 East 165th Street	11,000	20,000
876 East 165th Street	3,500	5,500
849 East 165th Street	5,000	8,500
859 Cauldwell Avenue	4,000	6,500
841 Cauldwell Avenue	1,500	3,000
813 Cauldwell Avenue	5,000	8,000
961 Cauldwell Avenue	4,500	7,000
715 Jackson Avenue	3,500	5,500
699 Jackson Avenue	5,000	9,000
685 Jackson Avenue	2,200	3,500
1,116 Jackson Avenue	8,100	9,000
1,138 Jackson Avenue	5,000	8,300
879 Fulton Road	16,500	26,500
1,157 Boston Road	12,000	19,000
1,167 Boston Road	8,000	12,500
924 East 168th Street	2,500	4,000
926 East 168th Street	680	2,180
928 East 168th Street	4,500	7,500
852 Forest Avenue	2,500	4,000
856 Forest Avenue	4,000	6,500
874 Forest Avenue	3,000	4,800
894 Forest Avenue	5,800	9,500
924 Forest Avenue	5,200	8,000
942 East 163d Street	3,000	4,800
946 East 163d Street	2,800	4,500
1,118 Tinton Avenue	6,500	10,500
1,124 Tinton Avenue	3,700	5,500
1,140 Tinton Avenue	4,000	6,400
1,145 Union Avenue	1,600	2,400
1,101 Union Avenue	5,500	9,000
1,091 Union Avenue	3,800	6,000
967 Westchester Avenue	15,000	25,000
989 Westchester Avenue	10,000	15,000
991 East 156th Street	6,000	9,500
983 East 156th Street	3,600	6,000
977 East 156th Street	3,500	5,300
783 Prospect Avenue	6,000	10,000
781 Prospect Avenue	3,000	5,000
767 Prospect Avenue	3,500	5,500
1,240 East 169th Street	4,500	7,500
1,604 East 169th Street	5,000	9,000
1,622 East 169th Street	5,500	9,000
1,026 Leggett Avenue	4,000	6,000
1,032 Leggett Avenue	3,000	5,000
1,042 Leggett Avenue	2,100	3,500
1,001 Dawson Street	2,400	5,000
1,077 Dawson Street	3,000	5,000
966 Prospect Avenue	3,700	5,500
6 Crotona Park	2,100	3,200
4 Crotona Park	2,200	3,300
938 East 175th Street	2,300	4,000
940 East 175th Street	2,400	5,000
958 East 175th Street	1,500	1,275
1,809 East 175th Street	10,000	17,000
1,294 Intervale Avenue	3,900	5,600
1,300 Intervale Avenue	4,000	6,000
1,102 Fox Street	3,500	5,000
1,107 Fox Street	2,200	3,200
1,171 Fox Street	3,000	4,800
1,172-8 Park Avenue	7,500	11,000
704-6 Tremont Avenue	22,000	40,000
708 Tremont Avenue	6,500	10,000
712 Tremont Avenue	6,500	15,000
720 Tremont Avenue	6,500	10,000
1,877 Washington Avenue	3,500	5,000
1,873 Washington Avenue	6,200	11,000
1,294 Washington Avenue	5,000	8,000
1,296 Washington Avenue	2,000	3,200
1,336 Washington Avenue	7,400	12,000
1,364 Washington Avenue	5,500	9,000
1,390 Fulton Avenue	2,400	3,600
1,385 Fulton Avenue	5,500	8,000
1,383 Fulton Avenue	3,500	5,900
1,307 Fulton Avenue	7,000	11,650
540 East 170th Street	3,100	5,100
548 East 170th Street	2,600	4,600
561 East 170th Street	9,500	16,000
1,984 Anthony Avenue	3,500	5,500
1,994 Anthony Avenue	3,500	5,300
2,000 Anthony Avenue	2,500	4,700
2,011 Valentine Avenue	2,200	3,500
2,025 Valentine Avenue	2,400	4,800
2,059 Valentine Avenue	2,600	4,000
2,070 Ryer Avenue	2,500	4,500
2,050 Ryer Avenue	2,200	4,000
2,044 Ryer Avenue	2,500	4,200
2,059 Ryer Avenue	3,500	7,000
2,075 Ryer Avenue	2,500	3,900
563 Burnside Avenue	3,000	4,900
169 St. Ann's Avenue	16,000	25,000
167 St. Ann's Avenue	10,500	16,500
843 East 135th Street	9,500	15,000
851 East 135th Street	9,000	17,000
209 St. Ann's Avenue	16,000	25,000
197 St. Ann's Avenue	11,000	17,500
827 East 138th Street	4,500	7,000
823 East 138th Street	5,000	8,000
809 East 138th Street	12,000	20,000
823 East 144th Street	9,500	16,000
811 East 144th Street	3,500	4,700
795 East 144th Street	9,000	15,500
452 Brook Avenue	16,000	26,000
464 Brook Avenue	10,000	16,000
827 East 146th Street	2,500	4,000
815 East 146th Street	3,500	4,700
787 East 146th Street	10,000	16,000
782 East 148th Street	10,000	16,000
786 East 148th Street	2,000	4,800
808 East 148th Street	10,000	16,000
819 East 147th Street	10,000	16,000
797 East 147th Street	8,500	13,500
746 Wystchester Avenue	18,000	22,000
758 Westchester Avenue	12,000	20,000
756 Old Street	9,000	14,500
148 Willis Avenue	18,500	29,500
140 Willis Avenue	12,000	20,000
670 East 135th Street	3,500	6,000
702 East 135th Street	4,500	7,500
712 East 135th Street	8,500	13,500
660 East 136th Street	3,500	5,500
676 East 136th Street	10,500	17,000
706 East 136th Street	3,000	4,500
726 East 136th Street	4,500	7,000
726 East 139th Street	5,000	8,000
719 East 139th Street	3,700	5,800
661 East 139th Street	4,200	6,800
743 East 145th Street	3,500	5,500
735 East 145th Street	12,000	16,000
721 East 145th Street	1,800	2,880
675 East 145th Street	3,000	4,500
126 Alexander Avenue	6,000	9,500
136 Alexander Avenue	8,500	13,500
586 East 134th Street	6,000	9,500
594 East 134th Street	9,500	15,000
620 East 134th Street	3,000	4,500
597 Southern Boulevard	6,500	10,000
577 Southern Boulevard	9,000	14,500
578 East 137th Street	3,000	4,800
590 East 137th Street	9,500	15,000
604 East 137th Street	8,000	13,000
249 Willis Avenue	16,500	29,000
217 Willis Avenue	12,000	20,000
205 Willis Avenue	18,500	30,500
631 East 136th Street	3,500	5,000
623 East 136th Street	6,000	9,000
623 East 136th Street	3,000	4,800
621 East 136th Street	9,500	15,000
599 East 136th Street	9,500	15,500
591 East 136th Street	3,000	4,500
587 East 136th Street	2,500	3,800
577 East 136th Street	3,500	5,500
702 Alexander Avenue	4,500	7,200
704 Alexander Avenue	3,800	6,000
714 Alexander Avenue	4,800	7,800
588 East 141st Street	2,500	4,000
592 East 141st Street	5,200	8,000
596 East 141st Street	2,300	3,600
608 East 141st Street	5,000	8,000
626 East 141st Street	10,000	16,000
638 East 141st Street	2,000	3,200
327 Willis Avenue	4,000	8,000
325 Willis Avenue	3,000	6,000
321 Willis Avenue	10,500	17,000
311 Willis Avenue	8,500	14,000
309 Willis Avenue	10,500	17,000
635 East 140th Street	2,500	4,000
627 East 140th Street	3,000	5,000
607 East 140th Street	2,300	3,500
599 East 140th Street	8,000	13,000

CARACAS BAKERIES CLOSING.

Five Establishments Quit Work Owing to Scarcity of Flour.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Caracas to The Latin says five bakers have closed their shops owing to the scarcity of flour. Several subscribers to the Government loan have paid in a fourth of the sum assigned to them, among them Presi-

GONZALES REPORTED BETTER; STATEMENT BY TILLMAN.

Lieutenant Governor Who Shot the Editor Declares the Reports of the Affair Are Inaccurate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 17.—The condition of N. G. Gonzales, editor of The State, who was shot on Thursday afternoon by Lieutenant Governor Tillman, was reported at the hospital to-night to be improved, although no assurance of the patient's recovery was given.

Tillman is still confined in jail, his cell being filled with flowers sent by friends. He made public this signed statement today:

I would like to correct the biased reports of this unfortunate affair, but when the public recalls that those reports were sent out either by The State, of which Mr. Gonzales is editor, or by his personal friends, they can readily see that I could scarcely hope for or expect a fair account. Those who know me know me too well to believe it. When the true facts are proved, my friends and the people of this country will know how grossly I have been misrepresented. Such will be shown by witnesses of the highest character. I am ready for trial by a jury of my countrymen.

Dr. W. Gill Wylie of New York, who was called into consultation in the case of Mr. Gonzales, left here this afternoon for Rock Hill, saying that he was better satisfied with the condition of the patient than at any time previous. The chief concern this afternoon was caused by an obstruction of the intestines, and it was considered at one time that the wound would have to be reopened.

It was practically determined to resort to that heroic treatment if improvement did not appear in a short time, but before the limit of waiting for favorable development had expired the physicians announced that the remedies they had applied were having effect, and if they completed the purpose of their administration, there would be a chance of saving the life of the patient. One of the most satisfactory features of the case is that after nearly sixty hours there has been not the least indication of peritonitis. Danger of this development will have passed practically after seventy-two hours.

SERVANT RESCUES CHILDREN.

Negro Woman Uses Clothes Poles to Save Youngsters Who Broke Through the Ice.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 17.—Lola Seaman, eight years old, and John Schlogel, six years old, while playing on the ice on Seabury's Pond, here, to-day, broke through. Lyman Collins, the twelve-year-old son of William P. Collins of Long Island City, tried to rescue the two children. He stepped too near the edge, and he also fell in. Collins managed to grasp the others. He kept their heads above water and shouted for assistance.

Eva Smith, a colored domestic in the employ of Adam Seabury, the Wall Street banker, ran to the pond. She took two long clothes poles and cautiously picked her way along on the thin ice. She managed to get near enough to drag all three from the water. The two younger children were unconscious, and it was some time before they were restored. The Schlegel child was nearly drowned.

NEW GRAIN FOR HOG FEED.

Farmers in the Northwest Believe That in "Corn-Wheat" They Have an Economical Product.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Jan. 17.—Hog raising in Eastern Washington has been given an impetus by the introduction of a new grain, known as corn-wheat. Experiments conducted during the last two years indicate that an excellent substitute for corn has been obtained. Heretofore one of the drawbacks of the farmer in raising hogs in the Pacific Northwest has been the scarcity of corn, and farmers could not afford to feed their hogs on wheat worth 40 to 70 cents a bushel, competing with farmers of the prairie states, who fed corn worth 12½ to 25 cents a bushel.

Corn-wheat, which appears to be a solution of the problem, was first introduced four years ago by J. M. Shields, a wheat grower of Moscow, Idaho. For two years all the grain he could raise was bought by farmers at $1 a bushel, for use as seed wheat. The grain of corn-wheat is as large as two grains of wheat. It yields sixty to a hundred bushels to an acre, and has a decided corn flavor. It grows successfully wherever other varieties of wheat thrive, and in some respects appears even more hardy. Its fattening qualities are shown to equal, if not surpass, corn. State grain inspectors to-day sent samples of corn-wheat to the State Grain Inspector of Minnesota to ascertain if it cannot be used by a macaroni factory of that State, instead of native grown wheat.

ATTACKED WITH RAZORS.

A Fireman of the Liner St. Louis Wounded by Three Men—Reported Quarrel at Sea.

August Tupper, twenty-eight years old, a fireman on the American Line steamer St. Louis, was leaving a saloon at 64 Greenwich Street about 9:30 o'clock last night, when he was set upon by three men and badly cut about the face and neck with razors. Patrolman Kearney heard the noise and hurried to the place, but the men who had attacked Tupper had run away. Tupper was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where his condition is considered very critical.

According to stories told by persons who were about the saloon and the street prior to the affray, Tupper had talked of a quarrel which had arisen among the crew of the St Louis while at sea and intimated that a man whom he feared was "laying for him." This is the only thing in the nature of a clue which is in possession of the police.

MRS. SHAW OPERATED ON.

Sister of the Late Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., May Survive the Knife.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Frank Shaw of Butte, Mont., sister of the late Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., who died two weeks ago, was brought to Denver yesterday and underwent an abdominal operation at St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. I. B. Perkins, who was twice called by special train to Butte to attend Mrs. Clark, performed the operation, which he said was a desperate one.

To-night Dr. Perkins said the patient had rallied and, barring the possibility of blood poisoning, would live. Mr. Shaw came to Denver with his wife and Dr. Campbell, Senator Clark's family physician.

OHIO'S GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT.

State Senator Harding, Foraker's Lieutenant, Opposes Myron T. Herrick.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—State Senator Warren G. Harding of Marion, recognized as a Foraker lieutenant, to-day formally announced his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination. The other avowed candidate is Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, of whom Senator Hanna is a warm admirer and supporter.

Senator Harding has served two terms in the State Senate, is a brilliant campaigner, and an aggressive fighter. His candidacy, politicians declare, rather complicates the situation.

CONVICT MARRIED IN JAIL.

Is Then Taken Away to Serve a Five Years' Sentence.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 17.—With five years in State prison staring him in the face, Jesse Williams was married in the county jail here this morning to his sweetheart, Elizette Curtis.

cell talking to him. She wept bitterly after he had been led away by the deputies.

DEATH OF "OLD PHIL."

Janitor of McAuley Mission Who Had Been "Spotted" by the Police for Fifty Years.

"Old Phil," who was the janitor of the Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street during the past seven years, died on Friday night at the age of seventy-one years. His name was Philip McGuire. He was born in Ireland, and at an early age he came to New York. In the course of time he fell in with thieves, and was sent frequently to the penitentiary. In Sing Sing Prison he became acquainted with Jerry McAuley.

It is said that he and McAuley sat on the same bench and listened to the sermon by "Awful" Gardiner, which resulted in McAuley's conversion. McAuley's sentence expired first, but when McGuire got out he received aid from McAuley for several years.

At the mission he distributed the free lodging tickets, as his past experience enabled him to tell the "grafter" from the honest man. It was his pride to say that the police for fifty years were "spotting" him, but for the last ten years they had taken off their hats to him.

On Friday evening he assisted in the mission meeting. Soon afterward he was stricken by heart disease, and he died in about an hour. His last act in his death struggle was to fumble in his pocket and produce $2 that he had received from the sale of Missionary Hadley's book.

BURGLAR GOT CHEF'S SAVINGS.

Money Had Been Carefully Hidden in a Closet—The Owner's Philosophical View.

Some time between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening the apartments of Joseph Jansen, who is the chef at Reisenweber's Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, on the third floor of 202 West Eightieth Street, were entered by a burglar, and money and jewelry stolen to the value of about $800.

Mrs. Jansen had been out with her little daughter Flora to have their photographs taken, and had left a note on the mantelpiece of the parlor informing her husband that she would not be back until 6 o'clock and that he would find the key to the dining room door underneath the mat. The burglar had taken advantage of this to find the key and effect an entrance to the other rooms without having to resort to his jimmy. The intruder had found $331 in cash that had been hidden away in the top of a closet underneath a pile of portieres. It was in a little black leather pocketbook and it had been the intention of the chef to use it to start in business for himself.

Jansen was telephoned for by his wife and when he arrived at the house was told of the robbery. After he had heard his wife's story he gave this philosophical reply:

"Well, I'm sorry for the loss of the money, but I'm glad they came in the day time or they might have murdered us in our beds."

Then he went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and reported the robbery to the police.

JURY FELT SORRY FOR HIM.

Man Found Not Guilty of Non-Support Because of His Wife's Poetry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 17.—Twelve jurymen, with J. A. Jaques as foreman, listened to Mr. and Mrs Charles Heeley tell their stories before Justice Moss at Metuchen yesterday afternon. Mrs. Heeley had caused her husband's arrest for non-support. Two letters were introduced, and both were rejected by the Justice. One was written by Mrs. Heeley to "Willie." The other was written to Heeley while he was in jail by his wife. In it was this poetry:

> The sky is red.
> The sea is deep;
> Thinking of you
> I cannot sleep.

The jury decided that a man who had received such poetry should not be punished further. He was found not guilty and discharged. He left the court room with his wife.

His Ducks Frozen in a Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—Going to the barnyard yesterday morning to feed his poultry, F. L. Delafrez of South Plainfield found that his much-prized ducks were not there. Believing that thieves had raided his place, Mr. Delafrez commenced an investigation and soon heard the sound "quack, quack, quack," coming from a nearby pond. The ducks flapped their wings but did not stir. Their feet were frozen fast, and the owner had to break the ice around the entire flock and then release the birds one at a time.

Yacht Superintendent Killed by a Fall.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 17.—William Case, superintendent of the Atlantic Yacht Club station at Shelter Island, fell from a staging at his cottage, and, his neck having been broken, died instantly.

New Dormitory for Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 17.—A new dormitory is to be erected on the Princeton campus at an early date. A movement is on foot among the classes from '02 to '07 to build a Gothic dormitory, each class to pay for an entry in the structure. The members of the class of 1902 have announced that they will give a dormitory to the university at the end of their ten years as Alumni.

To Build New Brooklyn Railway.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Among the incorporations announced here to-day is that of the Bush Terminal Railroad Company of Brooklyn, capital $15,000, to construct and operate a street surface railway by electricity on Forty-first Street and First Avenue from Second Avenue to Sixty-fifth Street, a distance of one and a quarter miles in Brooklyn. The Directors are Irving T. Bush, Frederick B. Studwell, Herbert Boughton, Henry Greene, Thomas C. Horton, Arthur Carey, A. Brodie, R. Gould Simonds, and Joseph Nash of New York City.

East Orange Trolley Franchise.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Justice Collins in the Supreme Court filed an opinion to-day affirming an ordinance granted by the City of East Orange to the Consolidated Traction Company, now the North Jersey Street Railway Company, to construct a trolley line on Central Avenue, in that city.

Dynamite on New York Central Tracks.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A stick of dynamite was found on the tracks of the New York Central Railroad at noon to-day by a man who said he was F. J. Butler of this city. It is believed that the person who placed the explosive designed to wreck a train.

Texas Pastor for Brooklyn Church.

WACO, Texas, Jan. 17.—The resignation of Dr. Frank Page, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Waco, for the last thirteen years, was accepted last night. Dr. Page immediately telegraphed his acceptance of the rectorship of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. He will leave here with his family for Brooklyn next month.

Congressman Is Critically Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Congressman J. N. W. Rumple of Marengo, Iowa, is at St. Luke's Hospital, suffering from a tumor in his neck. His malady is such that the surgeons say it would be impossible to perform an operation successfully, and it is feared that death will come soon.

Made His Will, Took Poison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Frank Rowe, Superintendent of the Turkey Red Oil Company, committed suicide by taking poison in the office of the works, at 2 Commercial Street, late this afternoon. Prior to committing the deed Rowe destroyed a secret formula used in the manufacture

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

Report of Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist, Nearly Ready for Distribution—Glacial Drift Described.

The New Jersey Geological Survey has in press, almost ready for publication, a full report upon the glacial geology of the State, which will contain much information of popular interest.

During the glacial period—the most recent of the geological epochs, although not less than 8,000 or 10,000 years ago—the northern portion of the State was covered with a great ice sheet, just as the interior of Greenland is covered now.

Along the State line the ice was probably from 1,000 to 1,500 feet thick on the mountains, and 1,800 to 2,500 feet in the valleys. It extended as far south as Belvidere, Hackettstown, Dover, Morristown, Summit, Plainfield, Metuchen, and Perth Amboy, along which line there was accumulated a great belt of sand, gravel, and boldery clay, known as the terminal moraine.

The rock surface beneath this sheet of ice was profoundly altered. Sharp peaks were worn off, ledges were rounded down, and the whole surface grooved, scratched, and polished. Many of the polished surfaces are visible along the Palisades and Kittatinny Mountain, as well as elsewhere in the State.

When the ice withdrew it left the surface mantled with a layer of tough boldery clay, called till, while along the valleys were plains of sand and gravel, deposited by the flooded river to which the melting ice had given origin.

In some valleys large lakes were temporarily formed in front of the ice sheet. In these great beds of clay were deposited, and on their shores deltas and beach lines were formed. Lake Passaic, in the basin of the upper Passaic River, was the largest of these, and its varied stages are shown in the report by a series of maps.

The numerous lakes of Sussex, Passaic, and Morris Counties owe their origin to the great ice sheet, for they occupy either valleys, which were dammed up by drift, as is the case with Lake Hopatcong, or basins in the drift itself.

Part I. of the report is of more general interest, describing the glacial drift, the

BUSY FUTURE IN TROTTING

Opponents of National Association to Meet This Month.

Possible Arrangement of Grand Circuit Dates—E. E. Smathers to Train His Horses at Empire City Track.

Whether the trotting tracks composing the Grand Circuit are to remain under the jurisdiction of the National Trotting Association, or are to operate independent of that organization, will be determined at the meeting of the Grand Circuit stewards in Boston, January 27. Representatives from all the Grand Circuit tracks met at the Hoffman House late in November, for the purpose of organizing an association independent of the National Trotting Association, but found immediate progress blocked by the persuasive eloquence of Senator Bailey of Texas. J. Malcolm Forbes, the millionaire Boston breeder, and a director of the Readville track, was one of those who fell beneath the Bailey spell. Counted upon as a radical supporter of the movement, he permitted Senator Bailey to convince him that immediate action was not necessary.

The result of the November meeting was the appointment of a committee on organization to report at the Boston meeting. This committee was ordered to investigate the need of an independent association and the probability of its success. Senator Bailey was named as its Chairman. It does not appear that in the interim between the November meeting and the present time much has been accomplished. Senator Bailey's legislative duties have required so much of his time that he has been able to give but little thought to the trotting proposition, and the probability is that, at Boston, he will report that his committee wants further time. Should this prove the case, the independent association will not be formed in time to exercise jurisdiction over the Grand Circuit during the present year; in fact, if the association is not organized at Boston, the likelihood is that the whole movement will be permitted to slumber until next Fall.

The radicals, led by H. M. Hanna, W. G. Pollock, and H. K. Devereux of Cleveland, the first named a brother of Senator Hanna, have no doubt of their ultimate success. They declare that numerous trotting abuses have been allowed to grow up under N. T. A. control that are inimical to the success of the investments of mile track owners, and they add that present conditions are intolerable and must not be allowed to continue.

At the New York meeting the National Trotting Association, headed by Major Johnston of Lexington and W. H. Gocher of Hartford, made strenuous efforts to defeat the new movement, and among other things they promised a complete reformation of the evils of the trotting turf. Still better, they offered, rather than have trotting control split up between two organizations of antagonistic tendencies, to vest the control of the National Trotting Association over to the Grand Circuit track owners. The latter objected to this plan. They stated that they aimed only to protect their own investments, not to secure control of all trotting interests, and that their objection to National Trotting Association control was a matter entirely personal to themselves and not one which involved racing control generally. Since then the National Trotting Association has endeavored to pacify Grand Circuit trotting track owners.

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New York will have two Grand Circuit weeks this year, the Empire City track being assured of dates, while Brighton Beach will continue in the circuit notwithstanding rumors to the contrary. The circuit will open at Detroit as usual, but Detroit's dates will doubtless be a week earlier than usual on account of frequently encountered bad weather in the third full week of July. Consequently Detroit is likely to have from July 13 to 18. Either Cleveland or Columbus will follow. Cleveland has generally had the second week, but after moving the opening a week forward, Cleveland's date will remain unchanged by permitting Columbus to have the week formerly allotted to Detroit. Glens Falls is out of the circuit, and Readville is almost certain to be missing, because of the enforcement of the Massachusetts laws, which prevent pool selling. With Readville out, Grand Circuit dates for 1903 will doubtless be as follows:

Detroit, July 13 to 18; Columbus, July 20 to 25; Cleveland, July 27 to Aug. 1; Buffalo, Aug. 3 to 8; Brighton Beach, Aug. 10 to 15; Providence, Aug. 17 to 22; Hartford, Aug. 24 to 29. An open week, or Baltimore, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5; Syracuse, Sept. 7 to 12; Terre Haute, Sept. 14 to 19; Cincinnati, Sept. 21 to 26; Lexington, Sept. 28 to Oct. 10; Memphis, Oct. 12 to 24.

Chief among the amateur trotting events of the year will be the race for the Cleveland Cup, for trotters, a free for all trophy, that is offered to take the place of the Boston Cup, which was won by H. K. Devereux behind John A. McKerron for three successive years, without ever losing a heat. The Cleveland Cup will be raced for under conditions similar to those covering the Boston Cup, except that the annual battles will occur in August instead of September, thus assuring better weather for the race. The first contest will occur on the famous track at Glenville, a suburb of Cleveland, and at the same time a two-day programme of amateur trotting and pacing races will be decided.

Already there is considerable discussion as to the probable contestants for the Cleveland Cup, but it is wild speculation to say what horses will start. Providing these horses are in shape next August, John A. McKerron, Lord Derby, and the Monk are almost certain to start. For the Monk, however, C. K. G. Billings may present a substitute. Billings so loves the trotters that no price is too high for him to pay for a winner, and it would not surprise trotting horsemen in the slightest degree were Billings to purchase Major Delmar before the next season is very far advanced and start that famous gelding in the big cup event. He might purchase Angell's or even Hythrmic, which is not at all improbable that the coming season may develop some performer greater than any of these for Billings to buy. Monte Carlo, owned by the veteran Monroe Salisbury of California, promises to be a great winner the coming season, and even he might be added to the matchless string of matinée performers owned by Billings.

Among the prospective great performers of 1903, on which the public has something of a line, are the trotters Monte Carlo, 2:06¾; Dulce Cor, 2:08¾; Prince of Orange, 2:07¾; Ozanam, 2:08, and Lou Dillon, green; and the pacers Carl Wilkes, 2:04¾; Greenline, 2:07½, and Dr. Madara, green.

At Memphis last Fall, Monte Carlo chased Major Delmar home in such impressive style that the horse was shown to have a great future. He is now in California, and will come East next Spring, doubtless in the hands of the clever reinsman Ben Walker. Dulce Cor, is wintering in Georgia, and will again be in the string of Roy Miller, a trainer and driver of great ability. Prince of Orange, to be sold at the Garden this month, demonstrated in the Transylvania, which he lost by a nose to Ozanam, that he was approaching greatness; while Ozanam, under Ed. Benyon's consummate management, can hardly fail to improve wonderfully on her 1902 form. Add to these the green Lou Dillon, whose speed is of the whirlwind sort, and who needs only to learn company manners to make her a fit stable companion to the wonderful Auzella, and the known trotting prospects for 1903 loom up as a five star constellation.

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Carl Wilkes has not reached the limit of his speed. And in the hands of McDonald, who developed Major Delmar, he will be a candidate in 1903 for two minute honors. Greentine, son the the dead Online and brother to the late Junius, 2:07¾, will again be in the string of George Saunders, who ranks as one of the very top-notch developers in America. Dr. Madara is Scott Hudson's bud of promise. Hudson sprung this performer on the public late last Fall, and sent him home second to Direct Hal in 2:04 and a fraction. If this does not demonstrate Dr. Madara's speed it demonstrates nothing. Hudson is handling the green one with tender care this Winter, and will have him out next season prepared to repeat the 1902 performance of Direct Hal.

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James A. Murphy has shipped Wesley R., 2:10; Rotha J., 2:12½; Dusty Wilkes, 2:15¾, and his latest purchase, Free Advice, 2:10¾, to Chicago for Winter speeding. Mr. Murphy was somewhat disappointed with Dusty Wilkes's performance at the last matinée events of the Road Drivers' Associations, but he believes he has a remarkable snow horse in Free Advice.

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Isaac A. Hopper left the city last week to spend the Winter at Orlando, Fla., where his Speedway stable, composed of Prince Tell, Bessie Reid, Laura G., and Too Soon, will participate in the weekly matinées of the Orlando Driving Park Association.

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Charles G. Hamilton, owner of the Speedway pacer Black Boy, 2:18¼, has purchased a mate for the pacer, and will drive them in double harness during the coming season.

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A. E Perren has repurchased the famous Western trotter, True Chimes, 2:12¼. Three years ago Mr. Perren sold the trotter to F. T. Holden of Yonkers, N. Y., for $6,000, after the animal had stepped a half-mile in 1:04 to wagon over the Empire City track.

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Every possible effort is being made to make the Empire City track at Yonkers the headquarters for work preparatory to the campaign of 1903. A number of prominent stables have already been promised to Secretary Alfred Reeves, and if the present plans are perfected E. E. Smathers will have his stable, which is the largest and finest in the East, trained on the home track. Trainer McKinney is already at the track, with the string of Edgar Bronk, headed by Star Pugh, 2:09¼, and Precision, 2:10½. Others who have already made the track their headquarters are Charles Thompson, who expects the matinée performer, Colonel Wilkes, 2:13¾, with some other winning stock, at an early date, and Jerome Wheapley, with several speedway stars under his care.

Dan Patch, (1:59½,) recently purchased by M. W. Savage for $60,000, will winter in Minneapolis, and will be turned over to M. E. McHenry on June 1 and prepared for exhibition work, with a view to lowering his own and the world's pacing record.

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Cobwebs, (2:12,) the ex-King of the Speedway and the favorite of his owner, Nathan Straus, is believed to have made the best time ever recorded on the Speedway. On the day Cobwebs was twelve years old he drew Mr. Straus a quarter of a mile in his road wagon in 29 seconds. Several well-known horsemen were somewhat skeptical as to this time, and a trial was made several days later, when, under conditions not altogether favorable, the trotter stepped a quarter, timed by four watches, in 0:29¾.

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Prince Alert, the famous two-minute pacer, has started in eighty races, being out of the money only eight times. He has paced 276 heats, winning 141, and has the wonderful record of pacing 63 winning heats below 2:10.

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J. J. Scannell has ordered The Abbot, (2:03¼,) who is quartered at Patchen Wilkes's farm, near Lexington, Ky., shipped East. On his arrival in this city the animal will be placed in charge of Trainer John Kelly, and it is possible that he will be trained at the Empire City track.

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Louis Kahn has announced his intention of campaigning his pacer Bonnie Kirkland during the comming season, and will train him at the Empire City track.

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Owing to the notoriety he received at the Hartford meeting last Fall, E. E. Smathers, who was credited with winning $150,000 on his horse Lord Derby, has renounced the auction pools, and says that cigars, bonbons, and champagne will mark the limit of his bets in the future. He says that he likes the game, but he does not like to be advertised as a plunger.

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E. H. Harriman, who has a handsome brick stable on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street at the entrance of the Speedway, has announced his intention of giving up racing. He will retain his stable, however, will continue breeding at his stock farm at Goshen, N. Y., where John R. Gentry, 2:00½; Pilot Boy, 2:13¾, and King Wilkes, 2:16¼, are quartered.

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Daniel O'Dell, who owns Gail Hamilton, 2:11¾, will campaign her during 1903 in the stable of Scott Hudson, under whose charge the filly now is at Lexington, Ky.

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Weekly matinées will be one of the features of the coming season at the Empire City track, while a professional meet will be held once or twice a month. Much attention will also be paid to work-out days, when there are many well contested impromptu brushes.

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Senator Mills, the new aspirant for honors in A. B. Gwathmey's stable, is practically what horsemen call a born trotter. Over the snow Senator Mills made a clean sweep of the Speedway, and he is even faster on the dirt road. Blonde, another new addition to the stable, is also a promising trotter.

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Plans are under way to strengthen the racing stable of David Lamar with some high class horses. It has not been decided as yet where Trainers Curry and Jarvis will train the stable, the choice being between Hartford, where Curry trained last year, and the Empire City track.

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The Brush Committee of the Road Drivers' Association of New York promise some interesting features for the 1903 Saturday afternoon matinées on the Speedway. The Spring series will be opened as soon as the frost is permanently out of the ground.

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A match race between Lord Derby and Major Delmar is one of the possibilities of the coming season.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The feature of to-day's racing card was the first two-year-old race of the season. The distance was three furlongs, and twelve starters went to the post. Spencerian was left at the post. The Walden pair, Miss Nancy and Petunia, were made favorites at 9 to 5, but neither figured in the race. Hayman and Wallace's filly Lady Walter Little, fancied at 8 to 1, caught the rising barrier well in her stride, was perfectly at home in the going, and finished first by a length with something in reserve.

J. & H. Arthur landed another stake, the Live Oak Handicap, worth $1,385 to the winner. Their pair, Philo and W. J. Deboe, were backed from 6 to 5 to 9 to 10, and the former, though slow to strike his gait, won by two lengths. Malster and the Walden entry were the only beaten favorites.

Sibut broke down at the half mile in the first race. Potheen was run up to $1,305 after the last race and bought in. Buchanan rode three winners. Weather cloudy, track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Aratoma, 103 pounds, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, won; Pierce J., 104, (Winslett,) 12 to 1, second; Sir Kingston, 102, (Munro,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:26 3-5. Malster, Frank Kinney, Dutch Carter, Zackford, Parnassus, Weldemann, Kiss Quick, and Lissome also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; three furlongs. Lady Walter, 110 pounds, (Buchanan,) 8 to 1, won; Bessie Kirby, 110, (Lindsey,) 20 to 1, second; Salto, 113, (Winkfield,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:39 1-5. Billy Jackson, Sir Roche, May Holladay, Colin George, Miss Nancy, Petunia, Alcome, and Jickey also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 104 pounds, (Donnegan,) 7 to 2, won; Moroni, 100, (Robbins,) 9 to 1, second; Optional, 107, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Censor, Ben Mora, Lord Neville, Mosketo, Flaneur, Brown Vail, and Ed L. also ran. Ben Frost was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Live Oak Handicap; seven furlongs. Philo, 102 pounds, (Robbins,) 9 to 10, won; Belvino, 106, (O'Neill,) 20 to 1, second; St. Tammany, 103, (Davison,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:32. W. J. Deboe, Telamon, Stratton II., and Redan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile. Port Royal, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 10, won; Russellton, 102, (Lindsey,) 15 to 1, second; The Black Seal, 103, (Buchanan,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:37 1-5. Aurie E., Feat, Hanover Queen, Criterion, and Showman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half. Potheen, 106 pounds, (Buchanan,) 7 to 10, won; The Way, 94, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, second; Coylo, 93, (Battiste,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:45 2-5. Chickadee, Locochee, Georgia Gardner, and Heroics also ran.

Cornell Cross Country Team Officers.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—At the meeting of the Cornell Cross Country Club held to-night, K. W. Woodward, '04, of Brooklyn, was elected Captain, and S. H. Ehrick, '05, of New York City, was chosen manager for the coming year.

Alleged Murderer Brought Back.

George Stone, alias George Withyman, after having been a fugitive from justice for nine years, will land at New York this morning from the Cunarder Lucania and be taken to face a charge of murder committed in 1893. Stone is alleged to have killed a negro. He was located in England a few months ago. His extradition was granted in the Bow Street Police Court Dec. 20 last. He is in charge of Police Sergeant McCarthy of Chicago.

POPULARITY OF SQUASH

Championship Will Be Held at Tuxedo Next Month.

George I. Scott Present Holder of the Challenge Cup—Courts at the New York Athletic Club.

Announcement has just been made that the fourth annual squash championship for the amateur title and trophy of America will begin the week of Feb. 21. The meeting will be held in the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and is expected to last for four days. The title and valuable cup, which was offered in 1900 by James Henry Smith, is now held by George I. Scott of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club. He will defend it against the winner of the tournament.

While squash is in its infancy it has taken a strong hold upon the fashionable set in the last two years. Since the trophy was first offered for the American chompionship it has been won by Eustace H. Miles of England, William Post, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and the present holder. To become the property of any one individual the cup must be won three times, not necessarily consecutive. The entry list of the coming tournament, it is expected, will bring out the best field that has yet been seen in this country. The entries are open and are in charge of Robert Moore, Superintendent of the courts of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club.

While squash is generally regarded as an indoor Winter sport, the fact remains that it is zealously played throughout the year by its ardent followers. Once initiated into the game, the devotee wants to play nothing else. In consequence, the two courts in the Casino at Newport are filled throughout the Summer, as are also the private courts at Southampton, L. I., as well as those of the Meadow Club, at the same place.

There is nothing of the parlor nicety of ping-pong about squash. It is nearly as difficult as court tequets and fully as rapid as handball. After a game of this exciting sport the player really feels as if he had done something. At Newport Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her husband, Col. Astor, are daily attendants at the squash courts, where they engage in play under the direction of the veteran professional, "Tom" Pettitt. Harry Lehr, Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., and a host of others also take their turns. Out on Long Island the first of the squash courts to be erected was on the estate of James L. Breese. It became so popular that the Meadow Club was compelled to have two built, so that there might always be accommodations for the women who eagerly took up the game.

While not violent in its demands upon the player, squash requires an abundance of agility, and this gives the sort of exercise that so many office-bound New Yorkers seek. Recently August Belmont had a court built in his city residence, and several other private courts have been arranged, so that men interested in finance and captains of industry might get the much needed exercise. At the New York Athletic Club squash bids fair to supplant the game of hand tennis. A squash court was built last Fall to accommodate the players of the mercury foot organization, but now Superintendent Duffy believes that another court will have to be planned for on account of the increasing demand.

The New York Racquet and Tennis Club is the original home of squash in the United States. In their building on Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, the game has been actively played for several years, and is very popular among the members. At first only two courts were used, but recently two more were added. The two squash courts that were built by the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., last year, have been crowded with players during the past two weeks, the wintry weather having driven the golf players indoors.

In a measure squash is related to the old English game of "fives." It is a further development of lawn tennis and handball, combining the important features of both games. It is very similar to the Spanish game of Pelota, which is the popular game in all Latin-American countries. The games of "fives" originated in batting a tennis ball with the hand against a wall on lines laid out for a tennis court. Subsequently a wooden bat was used, and the game was called "bat fives." A still later evolution resulted in the development of a racket, somewhat like a tennis racket, excepting that it was lighter, weighing between nine and ten ounces. Eventually side walls, a back wall and a ceiling were added, making an inclosed court. In this form it was called rackets. Squash is now played in a racket court, and is really a variation of that game.

A squash court is an entirely inclosed space. Two may play, and each uses a regulation lawn tennis racket. The server stands at the cross-court line, a line across the court twenty-three feet from the back wall, and serves to the front wall. In his service the ball must strike the front wall above the service line, which is eight feet above the floor. The ball having struck the front wall fairly is in play until it has touched the floor twice, the player, the board, or has gone out of court. The experts play the ball to the side walls once it is fairly in play, and as a ball similar to the regulation tennis ball is used it makes the game exceedingly lively. As in the old court rackets, angles are a feature of the sport. Then it also admits of two strokes, that against the ball and that with the ball, which increases the variety of play.

RULES OF SQUASH.

1. The game to be 21 up. At 19 all, the out players may set it to 5; and at 20 all, to 3, provided this is done before another ball is struck.

2. The going in first, whether odds be given or not, to be decided by spin; but one hand only is then to be taken.

3. The ball to be served alternately right and left, beginning whichever side the server pleases.

4. In serving, the server must have one foot in the space marked off for that purpose. The out player may stand wherever he pleases, but his partner and the server's partner must both stand behind the server until the ball is delivered.

5. The ball must be served above, and not touching the line on the front wall before it bounds, within and not touching the lines inclosing the court on the side opposite to that in which the server stands.

6. A ball served below the line or to the wrong side is a fault, but it may be taken, and then the ace is played out and counts.

7. In serving, if the ball strikes anywhere before it reaches the front wall, or if it touches the roof or gallery, it is a hand out.

8. In serving, if a ball touch the server or his partner, whether it was properly served or not, out, whether it was properly served or not.

9. Two consecutive faults put a hand out.

10. It is a fault: (a) if the server is not in his proper place; (b) if the ball is not served over the line; (c) if it does not fall in the proper court. The out player may make it a fault if he pleases, but if he fails in putting the ball up, it counts against him.

11. An out player is not permitted to take a ball served to his partner.

12. The out players are permitted to change their courts only once in each game.

13. If a player designedly stops a ball before the second bound it counts against him.

14. If a ball hit the striker's adversary above or on the knee, it is a "yet"; if below the knee, and if it hits the striker's partner or himself, it counts against the striker.

15. Till a ball has been touched, or has bounded twice, the player or his partner may strike at it as often as he pleases.

16. Every player should get out of the way as much as possible. If he cannot, the marker is to decide if it is a let or not.

17. After the service, a ball going out of the court, or hitting the roof or the gallery, in returning from the front wall, or if it hit the roof before reaching the front wall, counts against the striker.

18. The marker's decision is final, but if he is unable to decide positively, the ace is to be played over again.

One method of scoring is the same as in lawn tennis, except that it is better to permit a single point scored after "vantage all" to decide the game, than to have "deuce," "vantage," &c., indefinitely.

COLUMBIA BEAT CORNELL.

New York Collegians Had Little Trouble Winning the Basket Ball Game by a Good Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Columbia defeated Cornell to-night in the University Armory at basket ball by a score of 29 to 13. After the first few moments the Columbia players showed that they had the game well in hand, and afterward were never headed. The visitors excelled in every point of the game. The men worked together well, while the men on the Cornell team at times lost their heads and often threw wildly, to the invariable advantage of their opponents. Columbia obtained a long lead in the first half, and increased it in the second. The visitors were exceedingly agile, and took advantage of Cornell's errors with disconcerting quickness. Cornell, on the other hand, played a listless, ragged game, far below the standard set last season.

Even when at times the ball by a brilliant piece of work was passed within throwing distance of the basket a poor throw would make the whole work go for nothing. Hermes the little Cornell forward, who has won a name for deadly accuracy in goal throwing, missed again and again.

Cornell started the game with a rush and within half a minute had won the first point. Columbia immediately struck her pace and soon drew ahead. Her men seemed to be in every place just as they were needed, and worked the ball through, around, and over their opponents with an ease and smoothness that drew forth applause. Fisher, the Columbia right forward, was easily the star of the game. He threw goals from the field with deadly accuracy. His brilliant playing was, however, marred by much rough work, of which the large crowd present repeatedly and loudly disapproved. O'Connell and Vonsholly were two others who distinguished themselves by some very pretty passes and long throws for goal. Line-up:

Cornell, 29.	Positions.	Columbia, 13.
Hermes	Right forward	Fisher
Knapp	Left forward	Townsend. Allen
Wadsworth, Lyford.	Centre	O'Connell
Brinkerhoff	Right guard	Elias
Townsend	Left guard	Vonsholly

Referee—Mr. Smith of Waverly. Umpires—For Cornell, Mr. Finch; for Columbia, F. J. Quig. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MANY PRIZES FOR DOGS.

Entries for Westminster Kennel Show Will Close Jan. 26—Awards for Field Trial Dogs.

Entries for the twenty-seventh annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held at the Madison Square Garden, February 11 to 14, are coming in rapidly, and the list will close January 26 with James Mortimer, superintendent, Room 701, Townsend Building, 1123 Broadway. The classification this year is larger than usual. More money than ever before has been offered for prizes. Silver cups to be won outright have been offered in every breed, and they are given by Geo. De F. Grant, R. H. Williams, Lincoln McCormack, H. K. Knapp, P. P. Whitney, William Rauch, Walton Ferguson, C. M. Chapin, S. K. De Forest, L. C. Fitzgerald, Center Hitchcock, W. M. Laffan, R. V. McKim, Thomas Paton, L. A. Eldredge, Frederic Bull, H. W. Bull, Charles Guthrie, Thomas Manson, H. B. Duryea, S. T. Peters, W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., Roswell Eldridge, Charles Coster, and Mrs. D. T. Worden. This is the largest number of special cups ever given by members.

The Westminster Kennel Club also offers a cup in every breed for the best in the winners' classes, to be won outright; $20 for the best team of four in any breed; $150, or plate, in that value, for the best pack of five couples of English foxhounds, the property of recognized hunts, to be shown by the M. H. H in hunting costume, or by the huntsman in livery; $100, or plate in that value, for the best pack of five couples of beagles, to be shown under the same conditions as the fox-hounds. All of the special cups of the Ladies' Kennel Club of America and the Massachusetts Ladies' Kennel Club are to be competed for.

The specialty clubs have come to the front with many special prizes, the Bulldog Club having the longest list. The cups range in value from $25 to $500, and many club medals are also offered. The Westminster Kennel Club has established some new prizes, which are intended to encourage the entry of field trial dogs and has provided four classes, one for greyhounds that have won a course at any open coursing meeting in the United States or Canada; for pointers that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada; for English setters that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada, and for beagles that have been placed at any public field trial in the United States or Canada.

Wintrop Rutherfurd will judge the fox terriers.

NEW WEST SIDE ATHLETES.

Organization Won 73 First, 60 Second, and 43 Third Prizes Last Year.

President Obertubbesing of the New West Side Athletic Club has prepared a report which shows that the organization was a strong competitor in all the athletic meets of the last year. Seventy-three first, sixty second, and forty-three third prizes were captured in open competition, and the total number of points scored was 594. In ten handicap games at which point trophies were awarded the New West Side Athletic Club won five. At another meet at which three point trophies were competed for they succeeded in finishing second. This showing represents the work of fifty-two athletes.

J. H. Wright, the middle-distance runner, was the star performer of the club. He won both the half and mile events at the Metropolitan Association championships, the former in 2:00 and the latter in 4:35 2-5. At the Amateur Athletic Union championships Wright again showed his capability by winning the half-mile junior championship in 2:01 3-5. After a brief rest he tried for the senior championship at the same distance and defeated George Orton in the fast time of 1:59 3-5. A week later he won the Canadian half-mile championship at Montreal.

John Bonane also did well. His best performance was the winning of the Metropolitan Association championship at 440 yards. In this race he defeated Moulton, the Yale and New York Athletic Club sprinter. In poor shape at the National meet, he easily won the junior championship at 440 yards and afterward finished third in the senior event at the same distance.

Other athletes who did their share to uphold the reputation of the club during the year were Charles Maher, who won the one-mile Amateur Athletic Union junior championship in 4:36 2-5; J. Bohan, the winner of the 100 yards' junior championship in 0:10 2-5, and William Rodenbach, who succeeded in winning the middleweight boxing championship for the third time. In wrestling William Beckman astonished his friends by throwing his three competitors for the middleweight metropolitan championship in less than a minute.

The following is a summary of the work done by the athletes of the club who scored 5 points or more:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
J. H. Wright	10	6	2	32
J. Bonane	8	3	3	23
Chester Peabody	6	2	1	17
Henry Hoffer	3	1	6	15
F. S. Callahan	4	2	4	20
William Ingraham	4	2	0	16
Charles Maher	4	1	0	13
J. A. Bohan	3	0	1	10
F. J. Callahan	2	4	1	13
Meyer Marks	2	4	0	12
Max Block	2	1	4	11
E. J. McLoughlin	2	1	0	8
Thomas J. Murray	2	2	0	10
R. L. Forbes	1	3	0	9
William Rodenbach	2	1	0	8
E. M. Carette	1	1	2	10
W. H. Quinn	1	1	1	9
Edward Hoffman	1	1	1	9
H. Sperling	0	2	0	8
W. O'Connell	1	1	0	8
John Reiss	1	1	0	8
J. J. Corley	1	0	2	7
C. Hoffman	0	1	2	6
J. Foley	1	0	0	5
C. McClellan	0	1	2	5
D. M. Daly	1	0	0	5
W. McEvoy	1	0	0	5
D. Moore	1	0	0	5
A. Rocca	1	0	0	5
C. Heiberg	1	0	0	5
F. Gerrity	1	0	0	5

LIVELY BOUTS AT FENCING.

Local Club and Boston A. A. Tie for the Fencers' Club Cup.

Fencers from three clubs crossed foils at the Fencers' Club rooms in the Windsor Arcade last evening in the annual competition for the Fencers' Club cup. After twenty-seven bouts, which lasted from 8 o'clock until midnight, the Fencers' Club team and that of the Boston Athletic Association were tied for first honors, with thirteen victories each. The New York Turn Vercin was third with two wins. To gain final possession of the cup it must be won three times.

Among the fencers were J. P. Parker, the left-handed fencer of the Boston Athletic Association. He is the amateur fencing champion at foils. Some years ago he fenced the usual way, but suffering an accident which deprived him of two fingers of his right hand, he began to learn fencing with his left arm, and succeeded so well that last year he won the amateur championship.

Probably the best bout of the evening was between Langdon Erving of the Fencers' Club and T. D. Roberts of the Boston Athletic Association and Harvard University. After a spirited competition it was won by Erving. The struggle for victory was nip and tuck throughout the evening. The Boston Athletic Club led until the last bout, when T. D. Roberts, its representative, was beaten by Marshall Kernochan of the Fencers' Club.

The first bout was between J. P. Parker of the Boston Athletic Association, the left-handed champion of the National Fencing Association, and J. Allaire of the New York Turn Verein. It was spiritedly contested, and resulted in a surprise for the experts in that the champion was defeated. The champion was apparently a bit off form, for when it came his turn to fence once more he was again defeated, this time by Marshall Kernochan of the Fencers' Club. Parker, however, redeemed himself a little later defeating Langdon Erving, the crack representative of the Fencers' Club.

Another spirited bout was that in which T. D. Roberts of the Boston Athletic Association crossed foils with Charles Tatham of the Fencers' Club. The contest was very close, and though Roberts got the decision, many thought that the loser shared honors equally with the victor. Roberts suffered his only defeat of the evening from Langdon Erving of the Fencers' Club. The three teams were composed of: Boston Athletic Association—S. Cabot, T. D. Roberts, and J. P. Parker; New York Turn Verein—H. C. Beris, J. Thoms, and J. Allaire; Fencers' Club—C. Tatham, J. L. Erving, and Marshall Kernochan. The judges were W. S. O'Connor, J. H. Echeverria, A. Brownell, J. E. Hoffman, and A. S. Thatcher.

SUMMARIES.

J. Allaire, New York Turn Vercin, defeated J. P. Parker, Boston Athletic Association; S. Cabot, Boston Athletic Association, defeated C. Tatham, Fencers' Club; T. D. Roberts, Boston Athletic Association, defeated H. Beris, New York Turn Vercin; Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Thoma, New York Turn Verein; Marshall Kernochan defeated J. P. Parker, Boston Athletic Association; Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, defeated H. Beris, New York Turn Verein; Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; S. Cabot, Boston Athletic Association, defeated H. Beris, New York Turn Verein; T. D. Roberts, Boston Athletic Association, defeated J. Thoma, New York Turn Verein; Marshall Kernochan, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, defeated J. P. Parker, Boston Athletic Association; Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, defeated H. Beris, New York Turn Verein; T. D. Roberts, Boston Athletic Association, defeated J. Thoma, New York Turn Verein; Marshall Kernochan, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Allaire, New York Turn Verein; S. Cabot, Boston Athletic Association, defeated H. Beris, New York Turn Verein; Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, defeated J. Thoma, New York Turn Verein; Marshall Kernochan, Fencers' Club, defeated T. D. Roberts, Boston Athletic Association.

NEW YORK A. C. VETERANS DINE.

Annual Gathering Brings Out Over 100 Men Interested in Amateur Athletics.

One hunderd and twenty-five members and guests attended the fifth annual dinner of the veterans of the New York Athletic Club, which took place last night in the clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. It was one of the most notable gatherings ever held in the new building, among those present being men prominent in the financial, business, and social life of the city, many of whom had been famous athletes in their day.

The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and plants, among which many colored electric lights glittered. One large decoration bore the "Mercury Foot" in red and blue lights, with the figures '95 and '03 on each side. The National and club colors also were displayed, together with the many banners and trophies won in the early days of the club by the veterans.

At the head of the main table sat Dr. Austin B. Flint, President of the veterans, and next to him were President John R. Van Wormer, ex-Presidents August Belmont, Bartow S. Weeks, Jennings S. Cox, Gen. George Moore Smith, A. de Gotcouria, Prof. George Goldie, and Harry E. Baermeyer.

After the menu had been disposed of President Flint welcomed the members and guests. He spoke of their justifiable pride in having made athletic history in this country and their loyalty to the club.

President Van Wormer congratulated the veterans on their many successes and commended their genial good-fellowship.

He gave an interesting résumé of the club's prfogress and referred to the prosperous condition that the annual reports showed the club to be in at the beginning of this year. He praised the veterans for their maintenance of the athletic spirit, and cordially recommended that it be kept up as an incentive for the younger members.

Harvard Won at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—Harvard defeated Princeton at basket ball to-night in a well-fought game by a score of 24 to 9. The first half closed with the score 10 to 9 in favor of Harvard. Both teams did excellent team work, but the Princeton five's passing was more accurate than Harvard's, and had the visitors been able to shoot better the score would have been in their favor. As it was, they had numerous opportunities for free shots at the basket owing to poor covering by Smith. Harvard had the advantage of being on her home floor, and many of her goals were due to a knowledge of the caroms from the screens back of the baskets. Line-up:

Harvard, 24.	Position.	Princeton, 9.
Hanavan	Right guard	McCoy
Fosdick	Left guard	Vanderbilt
Linehan, Randall.	Centre	Bard
Smith	Right forward	Wrightson
Storey, Bigelow.	Left guard	Carter

Goals from field—Hanavan, 2; Fosdick, 2; Linehan, 2; Randall, 1; Smith, 4; Storey, 1; Wrightson, 3; Carter, 1. Goals from foul—Bard, 1. Referee—Mr. Cox, M. I. T. Umpire—Capt. Tucker, D. U. Timekeeper—Mr. Bennett, Harvard.

SWIMMING RACES AT N. Y. A. C.

Wenck Barely Wins the 250-Yard Handicap—Cook of Yale Gets the Plunge for Distance.

In the natatorium of the New York Athletic Club last night there was a large assemblage of club members and visitors to witness the swimming and diving contests, in which some of the leading aquatic experts of the local club and Columbia University were among the competitors.

The best race of the evening was the 250-yard handicap, which E. E. Wenck, Jr., won by a bare touch from E. H. Adams. Both are members of the New York Athletic Club, and had 18 and 12 seconds, respectively, which enabled them to finish by a few inches ahead of the scratch man, J. E. Green of the Brookline Swimming Club.

Z. P. Halpin of Columbia University won the seventy-five-yard handicap, with an allowance of 8 seconds, and David Hesser of the Bogota Boat Club won the novice race handily. G. P. Cook of the Yale University Swimming Club won the plunge for distance, and F. C. Brown of Columbia was second. Cook's actual plunge was 60 feet. The summary:

50-Yard, Novice.—Won by David Hesser, Bogota B. C.; H. Brownback, Yale S. C., second; W. F. Tettle, Atlantic A. A., third. Time—0:32 2-5.

75-Yard, Handicap.—Won by Z. P. Halpin, Columbia University, (8 seconds;) L. de F. Handley, New York A. C., (6 seconds,) second; W. F. Orthwein, New York A. C., (5 seconds,) third. Time—0:54 1-5.

250-yard Handicap.—Won by E. E. Wenck, Jr., New York A. C., (18 seconds;) E. A. Adams, New York A. C., (12 seconds,) second; J. B. Greer, Brookline Swimming Club, (scratch,) third. Time—3:45 2-5.

Plunge for Distance, Handicap.—Won by G. P. Cook, Yale Swimming Club, (6 feet,) actual distance, 60 feet; F. C. Brown, Columbia University, (14 feet,) actual distance, 49 feet, second; W. E. Dickey, New York A. C., (2 feet,) actual distance, 60 feet, and G. W. Van Cleaf, New York A. C., (4 feet,) actual distance, 58 feet, tied for third place. Dickey was awarded third prize as he had the smaller handicap.

From the Halls of Old Virginia

we have created some beautiful reproductions of early Colonial furniture. The deep seated "Raleigh" Sofa, the high back Queen Anne Chairs, the cushioned Fireplace Settles and the long Study Tables—all expressive of earnest welcome, and built on the first theory of per

SMALL BOATS IN DEMAND

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Prepares for a Busy Season.

Twenty-three Fifteen-Footers Now Ordered—Inter-Club Racing Will Again Be a Feature.

Cleveland H. Dodge, owner of the sixty-eight-foot cutter Hester and President of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, has just ordered two of the Seawanhaka fifteen-footers which will be one of the features in the racing programme this season of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Twenty-two members of the club have ordered boats in this one-design class, and the almost unexpected favor which has been given to the creation of this new racing class in the list of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club's regular events is a marked illustration of the growing enthusiasm for the smaller classes in racing and cruising yachts. The trial trip of the first of these Seawanhaka fifteen-footers was held recently, and the results were eminently satisfactory. The boats are being built at Nyack, and half a dozen will be finished within a month. At the annual meeting of the club last week several additional orders were received, bringing the total number up to twenty-three boats for twenty-two members.

Nearly all of those who will sail these new boats this year are well-known yachtsmen who have taken more or less active interest in knockabout classes in the past. The full list of owners is: H. H. Landon, W Emlen Roosevelt, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., T. S. Young, Jr., Frank D. Pavey, George B. Watts, Jr., A. Heckshser, Franklin A. Plummer, Colgate Hoyt, Percy K. Hudson, Henry T. Sloane, W. J. Matheson, Charles W. Wetmore, James R. Burnet, Frank J. Gould, Daniel Bacon, Henry C. Rouse, R. W. Gibson, James R. Ely, James A. Garland, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles Henry Davis, and Johnston De Forest. Mr. Burnet and Mr. Pavey will own their boat jointly. The boats will carry 200 square feet of sail. Their length will be 15 feet 5 inches over all and 15 feet on the water line. Their cost, exclusive of sails, is about $550.

It is interesting to note that the success in small-bat racing by the members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club last season was the prime reason that led to the creation of this new one-design class this year. The Fleet Committee of the club made this subject a matter for special consideration last year, and after securing the opinions of a number of practical yachtsmen they chose this 15-foot water line boat of the knockabout type as that which was most likely to meet the general approval of the members. The result has justified the committee's wisdom. A call for designs was made and over fifty models were presented, but after careful inspection of all that were submitted, the committee felt that boats built from any of them would lack the power and be unable to carry sail in a way which would be satisfactory to the owners. Clinton H. Crane, therefore, was selected to make a design that would embody the feasibility of these points, and the boats now being built are from his model. Special cups will be offered for these 15-footers, and there will probably be a spirit competition for honors as has previously been the case in the Seawanhaka knockabouts.

It has already been decided to hold races every Saturday during the season, beginning on Decoration Day, May 30, and the Race Committee is also arranging a number of extra events, for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian racing schedule does not by any means confine itself to one or two classes. Johnston De Forest will continue as Chairman of the committee during the year, and his associates will be Charles W. Wetmore, Clinton H. Crane, Daniel Bacon, and John R. Maxwell, Jr. The committee looks forward to an unusually active season, and the record of last year, which has just been compiled, stands a strong possibility of being exceeded. Thirty-five races were sailed by the club last year, an increase of fifteen over the preceding season; 323 yachts started, as against 216 in 1901, and 158 prizes were awarded, while 84 had formerly been given.

The largest number of races sailed was in the Seawanhaka knockabout class. Twenty-two events were held, in which nine boats started. They were Marcia, Johnston De Forest; Gowan, Francis G. Stewart; Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart; Vagrant, William J. Low and Thatcher M. Brown; Lucille, H. H. Landon; Wyntje, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; Heron, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.; Nakodo, John T. Sherman; Mistral Dwight Lawrence. The winner of the cup for scoring the largest percentage in accordance with the Seawanhaka system was Mr. De Forest's Marcia, with a per cent. of .750. Mr. Stewart's Gowan coming a close second with .738. Lucille got third with .520, followed by the Vagrant with .514 and the Wyntje with .507. The winning boat started in thirteen events and scored 51 points out of a possible 68. The Gowan sailed in twenty races and earned 76 points out of a possible 103. The Bobs also started in twenty and the Lucille in nineteen. Frederic R. Coudert's Heron sailed in sixteen and was sunk in collision at the start of the race on Sept. 6.

Mr. De Forest's Marcia also won the Centre Island Cup series for the trophy presented by Louis L. Lorillard, Jr. He scored a total percentage of .857, while Mr. Stewart was again a close competitor, getting .750. Six boats started in this event, and there were in all seven races. The winning boat took part in five races, earning 24 points of a possible 28, while the Gowan sailed in six and scored 24 points of a possible 32. The Bobs and Lucille sailed in all of the events, while the Heron and Wyntje started in five. Each yacht in the race was credited with a number of points equal to the number of yachts she defeated in each event, with one point added as a premium for entry. The percentage was based upon the total number of points to the yacht's credit as against the total number of points she would have earned had she won every race in which she started. This system of point scoring will be continued this year.

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The keenest competition of the season was seen in the Centre Island cup events and the Race Committee has stated that it believes races of that character comprise the best kind of school for developing good seamanship and Corinthianism.

In commenting on these races and the yachting lessons to be learned from them, Mr. De Forest, in his annual report, which formed the most interesting feature at the recent annual meeting of the club, while admitting that the season had been one of unusual activity and that more races had been sailed under the club's auspices than ever before in its history, said:

"It has been a disappointment that the building and racing of yachts in the larger classes has practically ceased. The eighty and seventy foot class of sloops and the seventy-five class of schooners were the only one that filled, and only two yachts raced in either of these. On the other hand, the racing in the smaller classes has been as good, if not better, than ever before. It is a noteworthy fact, whether it be due to the uncertainty of the rules of measurement or not, that in the large classes mentioned and in most of the smaller classes, where competition has been the keenest, the boats have been built for one design or restricted class. Until the measurement rules are settled, the tendency is going to be toward one-design classes. We do not regard this as necessarily a bad condition. Many men of limited means who would otherwise not go into yachting at all, are induced to build into a class, when they know that they will have as good a boat as the other fellow and will not be outbuilt the next season."

Inter-club racing, which the Seawanhaka Club members fostered with considerable success last season, will be continued this year. A bright future for this phase of yacht racing is looked forward to. "The spirit of friendly club rivalry," says the Race Committee's report, "is a field scarcely touched upon as yet in the yachting world, principally because there have not hitherto been enrolled in any two clubs classes of boats capable of racing against one another.

The committee regards the inter-club contests arranged last year as the most important work done for the club. Three events were planned and carried out, being respectively with the Beverly Yacht Club of Massachusetts, the Sachem's Head and the American Yacht Clubs. Although the Seawanhaka-Corinthian representatives only won the Sachem's Head event, they are by no means discouraged, and efforts will be made to send good challenging boats this year. The races with the Beverly Club were sailed at Newport in August, and the contest was remarkably close. By points the Seawanhaka yachts scored 32 to 31 for Beverly, but as the final victory hinged on each day's victories, the Massachusetts men won, as they led by a narrow margin in two of the three racing days. Three 21-footers from each club competed, the Seawanhaka boats being the Jolly Roger, T. Bache Bleecker; Whistlewing, H. M. Crane, and Indian, J. R. Maxwell, Jr., sailed by Sherman Hoyt. The Beverly yachtsmen who won were W. F. Harrison, L. S. Dabney, and S. D. Warren.

In the contest with the American Yacht Club off Rye, the Whistlewing, Jolly Roger, and the Joker, owned by Walter Jennings and sailed by Johnston De Forest, represented Seawanhaka, while the opposing boats were the Howdy, Stuyvesant Wainwright; the Hobo, Trenor L. Park, and the Jolly Tar, Slocum Howland. The latter boats won 13 points to 8 for Seawanhaka. Five boats competed from each club in the Seawanhaka-Sachem's Head contest, and the former club had a comparatively easy victory, finishing first, second, third, fifth and sixth, scoring 38 points to 17. The winning boats were the Gowan, Boos, Wyntje, Marcia, and Lucille. The Sachem's Head competitors were the Gloria, E. C. Seward; Kittywinki, John G. Phelps; Frances, R. C. Lincoln; Midge, J. P. Bartholomew, and the Senta, R. C. Mitchell.

A number of special prizes for knockabout races were given during the year, the donors being Francis G. Stewart, Johnston De Forest, E. I. Low, and H. H. Landon, and they were won respectively by the Lucille, Gowan, Bobs, and Wyntje. Mr. Stewart's Gowan won the Corinthian Challenge Cup presented by Charles H. Leland. The Robert Centre Memorial Cups, given by Mrs. C. M. Ludlow, were won by the Lucille and the Bobs. Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart won the ladies' race for the cup given by Thatcher M. Brown for Seawanhaka knockabouts. The club's special races on Sept. 12 for the big classes brought out the Yankee and Rainbow in the 70-foot class, and the Neola and Weetamoe in the 60-foot class, the former being sailed by amateurs and the latter by professionals. The Yankee and the Neola were the respective winners.

The challenge of the Manchester Yacht Club, Mass., has been accepted for this year's contest in the Seawanhaka international cup contest. The Tecumseh, built for a syndicate of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, was the challenger last year, but the Canadians were again successful, the Trident being the victor. The race was sailed, as it has been ever since 1896, in Lake St. Louis, the home waters of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

CHINESE INSPECTOR ACCUSED.

Ralph Izard, Stationed at Brooklyn, Suspended Under Charges of Smuggling Mongolians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Commissioner General Sargent of the Immigration Bureau has filed charges against Ralph Izard, Chinese Inspector stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y. Among other things Izard is charged with being in league with persons interested in smuggling Chinese into this country.

It is said that the business of smuggling Chinese for a consideration has covered a long period of time.

Izard has been summoned to Washington and has been furnished with a copy of the charges.

Izard has been suspended pending the receipt of his answer to the charges and the department's action thereon.

In Brooklyn last night it was said that Inspector Izard was in Washington. One of his associates in the Brooklyn office said he was cognizant of the charges against him and anticipated they would fall through. Izard, he declared, had made a good record in the department, and he believed that men who were in the business of smuggling Chinese into the country and who were anxious to have Izard ousted because of his activity against their interests were behind the charges.

Inspector Izard made the raids some weeks ago on many laundries in Brooklyn in which a large number of Chinamen charged with being in this country in violation of the law were arrested. He has been in the Government service as Chinese Inspector for twelve years. He was placed in charge of the Brooklyn office about six months ago, being before that stationed in Boston.

FINANCING BOER COLONIES.

Loans Aggregating $325,000,000 to be Guaranteed by Imperial Parliament.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 17.—A banquet was given here this evening in honor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. High Commissioner Lord Milner, and General Botha were among the four hundred guests. Mr. Chamberlain was received with tremendous enthusiasm and delivered a speech in which he gave for the first time the details which had been arranged for the financing of the new colonies.

The Colonial Secretary describes the arrangement as "a unique and unprecedented action on the part of the Imperial Government," and one which was satisfactory to the representative associations which met in Johannesburg to-day. The proposal, he said, was first that the Government undertakes to submit to the Imperial Parliament a bill to guarantee a loan of $175,000,000 on the security of the assets of the Transvaal and of Orangia which were being united for the purpose. The loan would be raised as soon as the Imperial Parliament shall give its assent, the money being devoted to paying the existing debts of the Transvaal, buying the existing railroads, providing for the construction of new lines, allowing the necessary expenditure for public works, and also providing for the land settlement. This part of the plan will place Orangia and the Transvaal in funds to carry out the development of the country.

The second part of the agreement provides that as soon as possible after placing the first another loan of $150,000,000 shall be raised, to be called up in annual installments of $50,000,000. This second loan will be treated as a war debt, and will be secured on the assets of the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that his hearers would agree to these arrangements, which would be a happy augury for the unification of the two colonies. He then referred to the labor problem at the mines and suggested that the Imperial Government should appoint a commission to inquire into the matter in all its details.

USED A SIPHON ON A FIRE.

The versatility of college boys to meet almost any emergency, except possibly examinations, was demonstrated one day last week when a Columbia student assumed the rôle of an amateur fire fighter and, unaided, put out a blaze, while the crews of four engines were wasting time in the street. The fire took place in a small board shanty next to the Columbia College Tavern in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The squatters who occupied the shack were having a small celebration, the nature of which was not disclosed.

Somehow, right in the midst of the supposedly strenuous festivities, a kerosene lamp was overturned. It exploded with a loud report and filled the building with smoke and flame. The alarm that was sent in by the terrified hut dwellers was quickly responded to, and in less than ten minutes four engines were on the spot. Long lines of hose were uncoiled and attached to the hydrant, but when an attempt was made to turn on the water it failed to run.

Inside the college tavern two students were discussing high-balls." The cries of the frightened people next door failed to arouse them. They were also oblivious to the fact that a crowd was rapidly gathering outside. But when the engines arrived they began to realize that there must be a fire in the neighborhood, and determined to investigate. Not to be divorced from their potations, however, they took them along, one man carrying a glass and the other a siphon of vichy and the whisky bottle. The man with the vichy took in the situation at a glance, and sprang into the smoking building.

In a few minutes he emerged with an empty siphon in his hand and announced that the fire was extinguished. The firemen looked surprised and departed in silence. Not so the owner of the shanty, who embraced his benefactor with loud protestations of undying gratitude. The young man interrupted him and said that he wished it distinctly understood that he would not consider an offer of marriage from the daughter of the man whose goods he had saved. And then, with a grave bow, he returned to the tavern and ordered another bottle of vichy.

WOMAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

William Healey of 85 West One Hundred and Fourth Street is in Bellvue, after acting like a madman, and Mary Healey, his wife, is dead under rather suspicious circumstances.

Healey and his wife lived in a furnished flat on the second floor at 85 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the man returned from his business. At 6 sounds of quarreling were heard in the flat, and at 6:15 Healey rushed wildly in upon Joseph Brown, the colored janitor, who with his wife was at supper, and begged them to come to Mrs. Healey. They rushed up and found the woman, who was about thirty years old, apparently dead. Then the janitor called a policeman and Dr. Lambert of 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

When the physician arrived and sought to examine the body, Healey rushed at him and threatened to scratch out his eyes. The man was restrained long enough for the physician to pronounce the woman dead. Then Healey made at him again and threatened to throw him out of the window. He was so violent that it required three policemen to hold him. He was taken first to the J Hood Wright Hospital, then to the Harlem Hospital, and then to the insane pavilion at Bellevue, where, however, Dr. Gregory said he was not insane.

The man, as he was taken to Bellevue, muttered something about heart disease, and the theory was advanced that in the excitement of the high words the woman had fallen into a cataleptic state, ending in death. Coroner Goldenkranz, who viewed the body, said there were no signs of violence—unless a slight abrasion on one ear could be so considered.

Healey said his father was John H. Healey of Branford, Penn. His wife, it appears, was formerly a Miss Fleming of Wheeling, West Va.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred calendar.
1—U. S. vs. Walsh.
General calendar.
116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.
5132—Charles Karl.
5166—Otto K. Friedrich.
5137—Matthew C. Quigley.
4702—Benj. Schier.
5101—Herman Kutz.
4513—Samuel Bank.
4691—Brody & Kramer.
5214—Caspar Hagemeyer
5423—William E. Valentine.
4393—Robert A. Irving.
5274—Kuper & Lapin.
5275—Lapin & Goldman.
5444—Fred. H. Gaylord.
5435—Israel Singer.
5387—Daniel O. Reardon
5447—Jacob Markum.
5119—Louis Falk.
5444—George F. Neven.
5428—John M. Thompson.
5395—Barnet Brodezky.
5439—Joseph Meltz.
5459—Joseph Jacobs.
5375—Charles F. Jones.
5250—Martin Arnemann.
5385—A. & M. Bernstein
5337—Morris J. Perlowitz.
3928—Julius Lichtman.
Under objection.
5430—Isidor Nash.
5382—Louis Ashkowich.
5331—C. H. & J. A. Hyman.
Adjourned cases.
4785—L. J. & A. Bernstein.
1698—Francesco Arello.
4018—Stuetz & Kretschmen.
5099—Solomon Hausman
5258—Morris Rosenwasser.
4937—Bernheim & Goldsmith.
5061—Herman A. Brodek
Motions.
In re Colonial Brewery.
In re Seida Fluckiger.
In re Davis & Warsawski.
In re Gluckman & Gross
In re William H. Zeltner.
In re L. & S. Klein.
In re Bauman & Jacobs.
In re Fred. M. Beakes.
In re Joseph Blumenfeld
In re Stein & Hirsch.
In re Mollie Harris.
In re Sarah Goldenschon, (2.)
In re Carrie E. Heather.
In re Herman Vossnack.
In re Yatkowsky & Manacus.
In re Harris-Fast.
In re Samuel D. Tomback.
In re John A. Lange.
In re John Schimmel.
In re Sachs & Co.
In re Israel Blumenthal
In re Julius Horwitz, (3.)
In re L. & S. Klein.
In re Mayer & Wertheimer.
In re Morris Dinitz.
In re Burrell & Corr.
In re Simon Innenberg.
In re Simon Feist.
In re Levi Abrams & Co.
In re Frankfort & Shaine
In re David Linder.
In re Hochner, Teichlauf & Beck.
In re Julius Dahut.
In re Schiff Brothers.
In re Ziemer & Feldstein.
Involuntary cases.
4132—B. M. Ewing & Co.
5494—Mlebis Tobacco Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—McCullough vs. Markum.
2—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. McNiece.
3—Darcy vs. McClenahan.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
6—Curley vs. Curley.
7—Hanfolvy vs. Montauk R. & T. Co.
8—Kramer vs. Standard Caster & Wheel Co.
9—Purdy vs. Barnes.
10—In re Austro-Hungarian Hospital.
11—Kavanagh vs. Union Ry. Co.
12—Kanter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
13—Chardon vs. Trappler
14—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
15—Murray vs. Marx.
16—City of New York vs. Fleck.
17—In re 22d Ward. (public park.)
18—In re 25th and 26th Sts.
19—Hart vs. Mermond.
20—Asbyll vs. Haims.
21—Barson vs. Mulligan
22—Steinbach vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.
23—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. O'Connell.
24—Fishel vs. Fishel.
25—Burden vs. Bosselman.
26—In re Reinach.
27—In re Burchard.
28—Thorp vs. Manger.
29—Mann vs. Met. Tobacco Co.
30—Lchse vs. Nor. German Lloyd SS. Co.
31—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
32—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Hoffman House.
33—Roth vs. Ernhout.
34—Brown vs. City of New York.
35—Feinberg vs. Feinberg.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Jungman vs. Davis
38—Wait vs. Holmes.
39—Stearns vs. same.
40—Roussel vs. Lux.
41—Flatz vs. Flatz.
42—Master Horseshoers' Prot. Assn. vs. Quinlivan.
43—Freygang vs. Morris
44—In re Hassler.
45—Whitney vs. 55th St. Co.
46—Ranger vs. Thalfmann
47—Lang vs. Brown.
48—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfield.
49—Gunn vs. Gunn.
50—Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Cohn.
51—Raymond vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
52—In re Booth.
53—Hirsch vs. Gottlieb.
54—Reinach vs. Fuchwanger.
55—Ball vs. Ball.
56—Brooks vs. Warner.
57—Lustberg vs. Bractschneider.
58—Tabor vs. Hochner.
59—Kernochan vs. Strauss.
60—Plummer vs. Interrat. Power Co.
61—Deutsch vs. Alexander.
62—Crippen vs. Thornton N. Motley Co.
63—Sippellus vs. Schultz
64—Mandel vs. Miller.
65—Barson vs. Mulligan
66—Garvey vs. Dem. Gen'l Committee.
67—Borriello vs. Forzlatti.
68—Moore vs. Hebrew Ben., &c., Socy.
69—Costello vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
70—Mooney vs. Mooney.
71—River Crest Sanitarium vs. Kelsey.
72—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
73—In re Muller.
74—Harris vs. Abramson.
75—Wilson vs. Grosvenor.
76—Gibb vs. Brill.
77—Freund vs. Freund.
78—Kelly vs. Young.
79—Hall vs. Norton.
80—Guccione vs. Liccione.
81—David Mayer Brew. Co. vs. Schwenck.
82—Andrews vs. Andrews.
615½—Sees vs. Schuyler.
1339—Burstein vs. Spear.
1307½—B'klyn Wharf & W. Co. vs. Tweedie Trading Co.
797—Mershon vs. Barrett.
934—Hart vs. Mather.
6296—Sire vs. City of New York.
1372—Fajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1705—Marks vs. Mayor, &c.
1368½—Hunt vs. Bugs.
1420—Bedell vs. Moore.
1564—Le Provest vs. Ritter.
8916—Van Tine vs. Squier.
661—Humes vs. Hammond Typewriter Co.
1787—Klein vs. Zeman.
1789—Same vs. same.
1790—Same vs. same.
1791—Bauman vs. same.
1792—Same vs. same.
1414—Linden vs. Kroder
1606—Smith vs. Towns.
1610—Same vs. same.
1616—Rappaport vs. Fuller.
1793—Rollins vs. Bowman.
1472—Katz vs. India Rubber Co.
240—Walsh vs. Press Pub. Co.
4251—Flagler vs. Hearst
695—Jeems vs. Doyle.
1093—Mayer vs. Gross.
897—Fay vs. Soper.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.
Inquest, 1615—Allen vs. Piza.
Inquest, 1667—Gray vs. McLaughlin.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1754—Loftus vs. Brady
1068—Mason vs. Ege. Star Newspaper Co.
5385—Phillips vs. same.
8329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
6571/2—Fink vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2254/2—Muir vs. Paine.
1747—Schell vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
1714—Byrne vs. Byrne.
1469—Barlow vs. same.
1470—Ericson vs. same.
1064—Murias vs. same.
1652—Warnick vs. same.
1007—Williamson vs. Press Pub. Co
667—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
1418—Rothmann vs. Ermold.
3766—Frew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8005—Cullinan vs. Reich
848—Rezwick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
756—Moffat vs. same.
6905/2—Miller vs. same.
1598—Wallach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1487—Norton vs. same.
9100—City of New York vs. Wohlgemuth.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.
Inquest, 7039—Mayor, &c., vs. Mason.
Inquest, 7044—Same vs. Wosel.
Inquest, 7046—Same vs. Washburn.
965—McEwan vs. Dimond.
49—Palmeter vs. Beadleston
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
866—Allen vs. Home Bank.
867—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
1614—Naughton vs. Thomas Elevto.
8792—Farnham vs. Crane.
9005—Wood vs. City of N. Y.
1509—Finck vs. Central Spar Verein.
3728—Hummel vs. McArthur
4649—Dingman vs. City of New York.
1735—Kaelan vs. City of New York.
892—Dease vs. Leigh.
1515—Seaman vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1709½—Dwyer vs. Egan.
1513—Yooth vs. McEachen.
1208—Weinhill vs. Con. Gas Co.
8928—Koepping vs. City of New York.
3227—Tounsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Cochrane, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10.30 A. M.
Charles E. Miles, David Fusoin, Pauline Baldwin, George Lauterbach, Morris Prager, Henry Grasse, John N. Dyer, George Schmedes, At 11 A. M. Sarah B. Shaw, George H. Burford.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1870—Henry Diefgenthaler.
1860—Sarah G. Naden.
1871—Jennie M. Lenz.
1875—Daniel M. Porter.
1877—John C. Orth.
1878—George Chase.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2196—Branigan vs. Met. St. Ry.
2153—Di Salvo vs. Nealis.
436—Kessler vs. Met. St. Ry.
2157—Abramowitz vs. Cohen.
2200—Collins vs. Union Railway.
2218—Leaycraft vs. Holland.
2203—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry.
2220—Campbell vs. McGire.
2182—Schrier vs. Met. St. Ry.
2224—Rosenstiel vs. Eisenberg.
2225—Furst vs. Met. St. Ry.
2183—Same vs. same.
2244—Berlin vs. Gracewich.
2259—Stetson vs. Campbell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1856—Scher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1858—Ludwig vs. Union Railway.
1861—Stimer vs. Met. St. Ry.
1713½—Parelka vs. Hlas Lidas.
1922—Kasindorf vs. Falk.
1854—Palmieri vs. Met. St. Ry.
1510—Winans vs. Demarest.
1776—Marx vs. Marvin.
1783—Schor vs. Berkowitz.
1702—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry.
1794—Finkelstein vs. same.
1795—Sheridan vs. same.
1846—Durfee vs. O'Shaughnessy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
266—Brown vs. Zorn.
1941—H. E. Taylor Co vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
1972—Faulkner vs. same
334—Horowitz vs. same
1988—Carey vs. same.
1829—Weiss vs. Am Fire Ins. Co.
2091—McAuliffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
1894—Marchese vs. same
1895—Zetta vs. same.
1888—Yankers vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
931—Chisenor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
2063—Goldberg vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chamoers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on Short causes.
5250—Alcott vs. Cruickshank.
4807—Ferguson vs. Blen.
2188—Bloodgood vs. Lederer Amuse. Co.
4043—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Evans.
5002—Cohen vs. Wentworth.
5125—Levinsky vs. Sturna.
5207—Borowitz vs. Fluegelman.
4950—Linck vs. Schatz.
5223—Am. Min. Water Mach. Co. vs. Sire.
5192—Neal & Brooker Co. vs. Westchester Traction Co.
5091—Hallahan vs. Nicholsburg.
5157—Becker, vs. Wilmore.
5341—Cavalieri vs. Ginsberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
2138—Lehre vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
2143—Schoenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
2144—Worden vs. Union Ry
2145—Katzmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2146—Grundler vs. same.
2147—Michaels vs. same.
2149—Colgan vs. McQuillar
2150—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1205—Kamp vs. McGrath.
1550—Levy vs. Kline.
2148—Ginsky vs. Schechter.
873—Michaels vs. Walters.
2103—Bernstein vs. Pfeiffer.
2137—Maryland Cement Co. vs. Weeks.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2295.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Jacob Cassel.
2—Frances Hodges.
3—Max Bernstein.
4—John Halpin.
5—John Mayrs, alias Maurice Dan.
6—Joseph Love.
7—James Ashley, William Dudley.
8—John Reezan.
9—Frank Fuell.
10—John J. O'Reilly.
Frank Kroegel.
11—David Krause.
Pleadings.
1—Bernard Thompson.
2—Otis E. Chandler.
3—William Jansen.
4—George Grny.
5—James Lee.
6—Harry Rosenberg.
7—John Strück.
8—Abraham Solomon.
9—Henry Miller, alias George Engle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.
1—John McSweeney.
2—Charles Woods, James Youngs.
3—Philip Cassidy.
4—William Frankenberger.
5—John Reardon, Thomas Reardon.
6—Charles F. Musgrave
7—Louis Cooper.
8—John O'Halloran.
9—Joseph Heywart.
10—William Gurley.
11—Joe Crawford.
12—James E. Phinney, alias James Flynn, &c.
13—Maria Richter, Leo Eramof.
14—Charles Williams, George Guerin.
15—Samuel Buchwald.
16—Mamie Brennan.
17—William Cooney.
18—Peter Squazza.
19—William Leonard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—William Collins.
2—Luke Blackburn.
3—John Bowers, Charles Daly.
4—Joseph Shutzman.
5—Frank Bailey.
6—William H. Burell.
7—Joe Wise, Judah F. Freed.
8—James Kelly.
9—Edward H. Kiely.
10—Mary Delaney.
11—Edwin O. Cahoon.
12—Abe Kutner.
13—George Slater.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train and Deputy Attorney General M. B. Blumenthal for the People.
1—James Merritt.
2—James Carter.
3—Morris Korn.
4—Clara Feldman.
5—Frederick D. Johnson.
6—Herman Branze, alias Herman Brandze, &c.
7—Michael McDonald.
8—Bernard Murray.
9—E. Francis McCullough.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Jan. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
1—Smith vs. State Reformatory.
2—Clark vs. same.
3—Frank vs. same.
5—McCullough vs. Wilson.
17—Ostrander Co. vs. McCormick.
19—Butcher vs. Byrnes.
20—Matter of Scrimgeour.
21—Schlivinski vs. Maxwell.
22—Matter of Bischoff.
23—Kent vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
24—Greenfield vs. Anderson.
25—Wilkinson vs. Raymond.
41—Burns vs. Partridge.
42—Michaels vs. Volpe.
43—Kolle vs. Northern Ins. Co.
44—Ball vs. Hoyt.
45—Esselsteyn vs. Union Surety Co.
46—Herrmann vs. Herrgeour.
47—Colell vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
48—Sampter vs. Edelvard.
49—Smith vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maxeen, J.; Part II.—Spencer, J.; Part IV., Foulke, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
5194—Dillon vs. National Coal Tar Co.
1677—Rulon vs. Schwab
5478—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
5669—Serra vs. same.
2157—Auten vs. Bennett.
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
2138—Riley vs. same.
3523—Langer vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
5673—Gibney vs. B. H. R. R.
5681—Fox vs. same.
5682—Basch vs. same.
5684—Corr vs. N. Y. Herald.
5699—Farrell vs. American Ice Co.
5623—Burrill vs. B. H. R. R.
2780—Noonan vs. Apt.
5702—Smith vs. Clyde SS. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
5520—Flynn vs. City of New York.
2846—McNally vs. B. H. R. R.
2191—Suydam vs. same.
2659—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
5618—Brennan vs. Hall.
8197—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.
10021—Wanke vs. Keeney.
5616—Ullman vs. Met. St. R. R.

RABBI SILVERMAN REPLIES TO DR. ADLER

Right of Secession in Religion Wrong Doctrine to Preach.

Judaism, He Declares, Has Always Granted the Right of Individual Judgment and Is Not an Absolute Religion.

In a sermon yesterday at the Temple Emanu-El, 521 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman replied to a recent address of Dr. Felix Adler defending the Ethical Culture movement, of which he is the head. Dr. Adler's subject was "The Right of Secession in Religion." Dr. Silverman preached yesterday on "Loyalty Versus Secession in Religion."

In his introductory remarks, by way of defining the religious system which he represented, Dr. Silverman said: "Judaism has always granted the right of individual judgment and free interpretation. Judaism is not and never was an iron-clad creed. Judaism is not an absolute religion. It has encouraged loyalty to its cause because it recognized the right of individual judgment. It has frowned upon secession from its ranks because it felt that secession was not justified intellectually or morally."

Dr. Silverman then turned to the address of Dr. Adler, inspired by the statement of the leader of the London Ethical Society that secession from the historic religions in order to work needed reform was an error.

"The leader of the New-York society, in justifying his position," said Dr. Silverman, "claims, in the first place, that the thing that always has had weight with him is 'intellectual honesty' and that no man has had a right to seek entrance into the Jewish or Christian Church for the purpose of reforming it, because in so doing he would enter it with a lie on his lips.

"Now, these Ethical Culture Societies have taken an essential element of Judaism, the moral law—have discarded the name 'Jewish,' and are presenting it to the world as a new system of moral education.

"Is that strict 'intellectual honesty'?

"The lecturer seeks to justify secession by the further argument that any interpretation upon the name Christian, or Jew, is not defensible on the ground of inherent correctness, and he believes that the orthodox interpretation both of Christianity and Judaism is the correct one, and that the liberals are trying to pour new wine into old bottles.

"It would be necessary to have some kind of a thought meter with which accurately to measure the line of departure from the orthodox thinking of yesterday in order to maintain the hyper-critical intellectual honesty which the lecturer wishes modern nations to adopt, and if it is true, as the lecturer said, that reformed Judaism and reformed Christianity have been trying to pour new wine into old bottles; it is more true that ethical culture has been attempting to hold old wine without any bottle or vessel."

By various citations of Old Testament teaching, Dr. Silverman then supported his contention that many of the essential truths of ethical culture were borrowed from Judaism, and led next to the position that the Church, while holding fast to the fundamentals, had room still for divergence of individual thought.

"Finally," he said, "I maintain that the unqualified 'right of secession' is a dangerous doctrine, and may some day be found to operate in the very ethical societies where it is so vehemently maintained. It is a dangerous doctrine, because if it can be invoked on the plea of 'intellectual honesty.' It may also be called upon in behalf of political, industrial, and emotional honesty.

"If the 'right of secession' could be lightly exercised in marital relations, as it is claimed it can be in religion, the result would be an increase of separations and divorces. In labor troubles, it would multiply strikes, in social life lead to disruption, in politics to constant schism, and in national affairs to rebellion.

"It is wrong to preach to young people the 'right of secession.' Rather, preach to them the higher principle of loyalty to inherited traditions and hallowed historic forces that bind the present to the past and form a strong bridge into the unknown future."

MRS. ROBSON'S MISHAP.

A Basket of Fruit, Falling from a Ninth-Story Window, Struck Her Head.

Mrs. Stuart Robson, wife of the actor, was walking on Friday in West Fifty-sixth Street opposite Carnegie Hall, when she was struck on the head and knocked down by a basket of fruit that was on its way from a ninth-story window to earth. When she recovered her senses a livery man was wiping blood and mashed fruit from her face, and many persons were assembling near her.

"I didn't know I was capable of drawing such a large audience," she said yesterday, "but my appearance must have been enough to warrant the curiosity, for my hat was mashed into an apple and grape pancake, and my hatpin had cut a hole in my forehead. Most of the faces about me wore quizzical expressions, and it dawned on me that they thought I was intoxicated. The thought mortified me, of course, and I struggled to my feet and, with what was left of my speaking voice, I tried to explain the circumstances of the mishap.

"But a little girl did that for me. 'You see,' she lisped, 'mamma wanted to save me a trip up stairs, and so thought she'd just drop the basket to me. I'm awfully sorry.' I couldn't understand why anybody would want to lower fruit that way, and was too dazed to care. I had just enough sense left to try to go home.

"At first I started to return to my music teacher's apartment in the Carnegie Building, where I had been taking lessons, but I concluded I ought to go home, and home I went. How I got there I can't tell. I remember getting on a car and telling the conductor that I lived in Ninety-seventh Street. He gazed at my disheveled headgear, and later began to try to arrange my hat. The next I knew I was ringing at my own door. The maid helped me, and called a doctor. When I awoke this morning I had a swollen head, but I had recovered from the shock."

Wesleyan's Annual Dinner.

The thirty-fourth annual reunion and dinner of the Wesleyan University Club of New-York will be held in the Myrtle Room and Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The Glee Club of the college will furnish music. Among the guests and speakers will be President Hadley of Yale, John Kendrick Bangs, Park Commissioner Willcox, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, and Dr. James H. Buckley.

The Old Guard Ball.

The Old Guard ball will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House next Thursday. Among the guests will be three Governors, many prominent army and navy officers, and detachments from the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, the Providence Light Infantry, and the Burgesses Corps of Albany. All will participate in the grand military march at midnight. Dancing will begin at 10:30 o'clock.

French Cooks' Exhibition.

The French cooks' exhibition this year will be held at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 3. It will be open during the afternoon and evening, and will be followed by the annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, the benevolent society of the French chefs. The proceeds are devoted to widows and orphans, and exhibited delicacies are sent to the hospitals to be served to the patients.

First of Bible Lecture Series.

The first of a series of six Sunday night lectures on the Bible will be given this evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The Rev. James Reed of Boston will be the speaker, and his subject is "How Could God Write a Book; or, Is Divine Revelation in Human Language Possible?"

Never let a little child's cold "run on." There is sure danger and perhaps death at the end of it. The infantile organs are always helped by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the little ones like it.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Important Sale of

French Hand-made Lingerie

Consisting of

Night Robes, Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises and Petticoats

at

One-half of Previous Prices

And in addition

Hand-made Paris Dressing Sacques

of Dimities, Lawns, Nainsook and Lace Embroidered Swisses, $3.50, 4.50, 5.95

Corset Department

A large collection of very desirable

French Hand-made Straight Front Corsets

at the following Special Prices

of Gray and White Coutil, Value $1.75 Pr. 98c

of White Coutil and Black Sateen, in various models, Values $2.75, 3.50 & 4.25 $1.69

of White Coutil and Black Sateen with genuine whalebone, handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon, Value $5.75, 6.50 & 7.75 $1.95

West Twenty-third Street

PAULDING'S MONUMENT

Neglect for the Memory of the Captor of Andre.

Stone Erected by the City in a Cemetery Near Peekskill 76 Years Ago Needs Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The good people of this staid old Revolutionary War town are uttering remarks about New York. They are saying that the metropolis, with its vast appropriations each year, its many historical societies, and the apparent interest manifested there in preserving historical spots and sites, should take better care of a monument it erected three-quarters of a century ago here; that it should send up a committee to ride out to the old Vancortlandtville Cemetery and look at the condition of the monument. A few dollars expended wisely, they say, will put the stone, the iron fence, and the surroundings in proper condition.

The monument can be seen from the public highway when the weeds and underbrush do not obscure it from view. It stands where are buried the remains of Gen. Seth Pomeroy, the Revolutionary War hero, to whose memory the Sons of the Revolution erected a handsome shaft in the new cemetery a few years ago. Near by is the historic St. Peter's Church, one hundred and fifty years old, within the walls of which Gen. Washington worshipped.

A study of the letters on the monument, after scratching off the moss and lichens, brings to light the inscriptions. On the front of the pedestal is the following:

> Here repose the mortal remains of
>
> JOHN PAULDING,
>
> Who died on the eighteenth day of February, 1818, in the 60th year of his age.

On the south side of the stone the whole tale of Paulding and his deed is recited in concise yet comprehensive language.

> On the morning of the 23d of September, 1780, accompanied by two young farmers of the Co. of Westchester, (whose names will one day be recorded on their own deserved monument,) he intercepted the British Spy, André.
> Poor himself
> He disdained to acquire wealth by the sacrifice of
>
> HIS COUNTRY.
>
> Rejecting the temptation of Great Rewards, he conveyed the prisoners to the American Camp, and
> by this noble act of self-denial
> the treason of Arnold was detected,
> the designs of the enemy baffled,
> West Point and the American Army saved,
> and these United States,
> Now by the grace of God free and independent, rescued from most eminent peril.

On another side are these words:

> The Corporation
> of the City of New York
> erected this tomb
> as a memorial sacred to
> PUBLIC GRATITUDE.

On the two sides that are without inscriptions are carved in bas relief the reverse and obverse of a medal voted by Congress on Nov. 3, 1780, to the three captors of André.

On Dec. 4, 1820, during the Mayoralty of Philip Hone, the Council of New York passed a resolution directing that a monument be erected to the memory of John Paulding. The members of the committee were Gideon Ostrander, John Agnew, John Lozier, James Cox, Abraham M. Valentine, all dead long ago.

James Kain and Francis Kain were employed to design, prepare, and erect the monument. It is of white marble, simple in design, a pyramidal shaft on a pedestal, in turn on a base. The stone is inclosed by an iron fence.

The monument was dedicated on Nov. 22, 1827, a party of New Yorkers and officials coming from the city in the old steamboat Sandusky to participate in the ceremonies. William Paulding, then Mayor, delivered the dedicatory address.

Few of the millions of residents of New York City know that in its early history its Mayor and officials sailed up to Peekskill, and in the old cemetery two miles north of the village dedicated a monument that its public spirit had inspired. Public spirit, it has been said here frequently, should now keep it in good condition.

Would Safeguard Nurses' Training.

A meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association will take place at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, on Tuesday from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., to discuss a bill which is to be introduced into the Legislature requiring the registration of nurses in New York State. It is held that many schools for nurses are being started that do not provide the requisite training, and that this is a menace to the public. The object of the bill is to protect legally the minimum education of nurses. At the meeting on Tuesday addresses will be made by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Dr. Janeway, and others.

Consumers' League Meeting.

The Consumers' League of the City of New York will meet in annual session at 3 o'clock on Tuesday in the Assembly Room at 156 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street. In addition to the election of the Governing Board and the reading of yearly reports there will be short addresses by Bishop Potter, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National League, and Commissioner of Charities Folks. Miss Julia Marlowe will recite Mrs. Browning's "Cry of the Children."

Special Clearing Sale of

Oriental Rugs.

To close last season's purchase previous to inventory, we offer the following lots:

Lot 1.

250 Kurdistan Rugs, (large,)

$15 & $19.50.

Lot 2.

150 Guenje and Beloochistan Rugs,

$11.50.

Lot 3.

250 Karabagh and Hamadan Rugs,

$4.50 to $8.

These prices are less than cost to import.

Also

Turkish, Persian and India Carpets

at Great Reductions.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Drawing-Room Reductions.

2 & 3 PC. SUITES.

GOLD, $145 TO $300, (Former Prices $155 to $554.)

MAHOGANY, $58 TO $150, (Former Prices $78 to $200.)

MAHOGANY FINISH, $21 TO $48, (Former Prices $28 to $62.)

Upholstered in Tapestry, Silk and Antique Tapestry, Damask, Silk, etc.

ALL-UPHOLSTERED, $120 to $190, (Former Prices $153 to $260.)

Damask and Silk Tapestry.

Suites and odd pieces for every room now reduced below even factory prices, as you

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

ROW AT LODGE MEETING.

Disturbance Among Knights and Ladies of Honor in Williamsburg.

At a meeting of Amanda Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Wednesday evening, in Liederkranz Hall, at Manhattan Avenue and Meserole Street, Williamsburg, eighteen German members who are antagonistic to the members of Irish extraction, demanded transfer cards. Considerable disorder followed the refusal.

There was a larger attendance than usual, and Henry Kahn, the Protector, was in the chair. He championed the cause of one party of the lodge, and Henry Freitag that of the other. It has been said that they became so aggressive that some of the women were terrified and desired to leave. With some difficulty order was restored.

It was declared yesterday that Mr. Kahn intended to have Mr. Freitag summoned to court to apologise for his conduct. The Germans who desire to secede wish to have a lodge of Germans.

Arion Society's Ball.

The annual ball of the Arion Society, always one of the leading terpsichorean events of the year, is scheduled for Friday, Feb. 6, at Madison Square Garden. The society is composed exclusively of Germans and their descendants, and has a membership of more than 2,000.

Stern Brothers

Monday, January 19th

Final Reductions

in their

Cloak Departments

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, Silk-lined, $6.50, 8.50, 11.25, 14.50

VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, Extra Quality, $18.50

RAIN COATS, semi-fitted or pleated back with belt, $13.25, 16.75

And the remainder of their

Carriage, Street and Evening Garments, Traveling Capes and Ulsters,

at

Corresponding Prices

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN WOMEN'S

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Camel's Hair Cheviots. Blouse Coat, pleated and new cape effect, trimmed with stitched taffeta silk, entire suit silk lined, $29.50

Real value $42.00

Special Sale of

Women's House Gowns

of Cashmere, Real value $6.50 $4.25

of Challies and Albatross, Real value $9.50 and 12.50 $7.50, 9.25

of China Silks, handsomely trimmed, Real value $16.00 $10.95

Silk Departments

Remarkable Values in very desirable silks

3,300 Yds. BLACK BROCADED SILKS, small designs, Value 75c yd. 48c

6,500 Yds. COLORED PEAU DE CYGNE & MOUSSELINE DRESS TAFFETAS, in evening and street shades, including white and ivory, Value $1.00 & 1.25 yd. 75c

750 Yds. COLORED VELVETS, in polka dots, stripes and brocades, very desirable combinations of colors, Formerly $1.65 to 2.50 yd. $1.25

Advance Importations of High-Grade

French Dress Goods

For Early Spring Wear

Lattice and Twine Canvas, Nun's Veilings, Mistral Etamines, New Effects in Check and Plaid Canvas, French and English Fabrics for Tailor-made Costumes.

Also

1,800 Yds. 42 inch Imported Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris in Porcelain, Royal and Navy Blue, Gray, Tan, Reseda, Brown and Cream White, Value $1.50 yd. 95c

9,000 Yds. French Printed Challies in the most desirable designs and colorings, Value 55c yd. 29c

Clearing Sale of

Women's Evening Slippers

Main Floor Annex

Patent Leather, Black and White Glace Kid, Satins Beaded and Plain, Colonials in Opera and Strap Effects, Louis XIV. and French Heels, complete assortment of sizes, $2.25

Former prices $2.75 to 5.00

UNUSUAL VALUES IN

Lace Curtain Department

CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS, Pr. $1.25, 1.65, 1.95

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, Pr. $1.35, 1.65, 2.75

RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, Pr. $1.65, 2.35, 2.75

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, Pr. $3.50, 4.75, 5.75

Value $4.50 to 7.50 Pr.

Girls' & Misses' Outergarments

at Extraordinary Reductions

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER REEFERS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $8.90 to 12.50 $4.25, 5.85

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $9.50 to 13.50 $4.95, 7.95

MISSES' JACKETS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $12.90 to 18.50 $7.45, 8.95

MISSES' PALETOTS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $18.00 to 23.00 $11.95, 13.95

GIRLS' SAILOR & ONE-PIECE DRESSES, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $6.50 $3.75

Men's House Coats, Bath and Lounging Robes

Purchased greatly below cost of manufacture and offered

At 30% to 50% Less Than Usual Prices

HOUSE COATS, finest grade two-toned effects, plain body, plaid cuffs and collar, Qualities up to $8.75 $2.80, 4.90

IMPORTED HOUSE COATS, Fine Matelasses, Velvets and Cloths, Qualities up to $18.75 $6.95, 10.00

BLANKET ROBES, serviceable plain colors, with fancy cuffs and borders, Value $4.00 $2.45

BLANKET & IMPORTED TOWELING ROBES, blankets in dark and delicate shades, toweling in exquisite color combinations, Value $7.50 & 8.50 $4.80

BLANKET ROBES, soft finish, fine quality, plain and fancy designs, Value $10.00 $6.95

IMPORTED BLANKET ROBES, the finest foreign blankets, satin trimmed collar and edges, Value $18.00 to 22.50 $12.75

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

NOTICE—SPECIAL

In accordance with our usual custom, previous to our annual stock-taking, we make a complete clearance sale of all remnants.

Our low prices for this sale are well known.

Silks, Woolen Dress Goods, Wash Fabrics, suitable for children's dresses, ladies' waists and skirt lengths,

ALL MARKED AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

NOVELTIES IN NEW WASH FABRICS.

500 pieces Lawns, Batistes and Dimities, assorted, all new designs and weaves, 15c. yd.

100 pieces Silk and Linen Pongee, all shades, in large and small polka dots, 39c. yd.

100 pieces Oxford and Canvas Novelty Waistings, 49c. and 55c. yd.

100 pieces Madras, white ground, with black, blue and red dots and figures, 18c. yd.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT (Specials for the week)

5,000 yds. fine narrow Nainsook Edging, at 5c. yd.; sold by the strip only

10,000 yds. Cambric Edging, worth 12½c. to 35c yd. at 10c., 12½c., 15c. and 25c. yd.

100 pieces Allover Embroidery 74c. to $4.98 yd.

Also a great variety of matched patterns specially low-priced.

WHITE GOODS.

50 boxes English Nainsook, piece of 12 yds., value $1.98 at $1.65

32-inch White Persian Lawn, very sheer 15c., 20c. and 25c. yd.

32-inch India Linon 8c., 12½c., 15c. and 20c. yd.

40-inch Victoria Lawn 15c. yd.

EIDERDOWN SACQUES AND SILK PETTICOATS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Eiderdown Sacques in a variety of colors, all sizes, value $1.35, 98c.

An assortment of Taffeta Silk Petticoats in black and colors, value $6.50, at $4.98

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND INQUIRIES BY MAIL.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

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JANUARY FUR SALE

$400,000 WORTH OF FASHIONABLE FURS

At the Following Discounts.

Siberian Squirrel, Fox, Bear, Thibet. 20% discount

Chinchilla, Lynx, Skunk. 15% discount

Royal Ermine, Mink, Sealskin and Persian Lamb 10% discount

Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay Sables and Marten. 15% discount

Sleigh and Carriage robes, large assortment 15% discount

Tiger, Bear, Leopard and Fox rugs and mats 25% discount

Fur capes and fur lined circulars 20% discount

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK—A LOT OF ODD PIECES.

Hudson Bay Sable muffs and neck pieces of various sizes. Muffs marked at $50, $65, $75, $85, $100 to $300; neck pieces at corresponding prices. Deduct 25% and see how much you can save.

20% discount allowed on odd Russian Sable muffs and neck pieces; some as low as $125, $150, $200, $300, $500, $650, $750 up.

Beautiful Russian Sable victorines, scarfs, mantles, boas, etc., with muffs to match, complete sets, 15% discount.

NOTE:—I import Russian Sables duty free; they are dressed here better than in any other country.
I was awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair for garments of Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Otter, Sealskin, Persian Lamb and for pelts dressed ready for use, all kinds, against the world's competition.
I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sables or Mink.

A splendid opportunity to purchase Sealskin or Persian Lamb Jackets and coats, capes, victorines, neck pieces and muffs in all fashionable furs, up-to-date styles, at exceedingly low prices. Sales strictly for cash, no goods sent on approval.

C. C. SHAYNE,

MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,

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Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19TH,

Black Broadcloth Paletots, silk lined $38.00.

Velour and Black Silk Coats, medium and three-quarter lengths, $35.00.

Tailor Made Suits, Zibelines, Broadcloth and Velour, REDUCED PRICES,

Crepe de Chine and Louisine Silk Waists $9.00.

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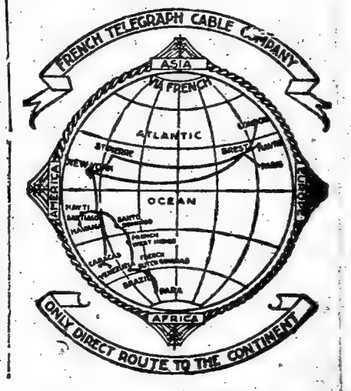

Part Two Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, January 18, 1903.

CUBAN TREATY OPPOSITION

Southern Senators Call Convention Sectional in Effect.

Bacon of Georgia Asserts That While Protection Exists His State Is Not to be Discriminated Against.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is well assured that a majority of the Democratic Senators will oppose the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and that they may be able to prevent it from coming to a vote.

The question why the Democrats are taking that attitude, which has perplexed a good many thoroughgoing tariff reformers, is now fairly well understood. Questioning among the Southern Senators today elicited the fact that they will oppose the treaty because, in their view, it is a step toward that kind of tariff reduction which strikes only at Southern industries, and leaves the Northern ones untouched. That was the view taken by many House Democrats at the last session. They believe that it will not only injure, but will utterly wipe out the Louisiana cane sugar industry, and otherwise will have a bad effect on the Gulf States. They assert that there is no reason for tariff discrimination against the South in view of the fact that Cuba is in a prosperous condition now, and whatever sentimental reasons for reciprocity may have existed a year ago, none exist now.

Some of the Southern Senators say that after the reciprocity treaties affecting Northern industries have been passed by the Republican majority, it will be time for the Southern Democrats to talk of accepting a treaty which will reduce the tariff on their products. At the last session there were Southern Senators who were ready to join hands with the beet sugar Republicans to defeat the bill had their votes been needed.

The Democratic votes which will be cast for the bill are mainly those of the Senators who are called "old-fashioned Democrats," such as Senator Pettus. They are ready to vote for any kind of tariff reduction, believing that it will be the first step toward a general reduction. The anti-treaty Democrats think they are wrong about that, and believe that the Republicans will, with perfect equanimity, allow the tariff to be taken off Southern products if the Southerners allow it, but then will step in and prevent any further reduction.

Senator Bacon of Georgia is one of the leaders in the Democratic opposition to the treaty. When asked to-day for his views on the subject he said to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"If the treaty can be made so that it will not injure the industries of my section I will vote for it, but I will not vote for it as a matter of sentiment. As it stands it will injuriously affect many of the industries of the South. I shall do what I can to defend not only the industries of my State, but the industries of my section of the country. Rice and tobacco are Southern products, and so is sugar. Perhaps many people do not realize that one-half of the cotton manufactured in the United States is manufactured in the South. Most of that is manufactured in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These are things which will have to be considered."

Mr. Bacon was asked how the treaty could be amended so that it would not injuriously affect Southern industries, and so that he could reconcile it with his duty to his section to vote for it. He shrugged his shoulders doubtfully and replied that it would be a very difficult matter to so amend it.

"The North," continued Mr. Bacon, "is always on the alert where its industries are involved in any reciprocity treaty or amendment to the tariff. Just try to put through the Senate a reciprocity treaty that affects the business interests of any Northern State or any section of the North, and you will see how much chance you have got of passing it. No reciprocity treaty can get through that affects New England. That is the reason why the French treaty has not been ratified.

"I don't want any misunderstanding about my position on the tariff. I am opposed to protective tariffs per se. I am against the whole principle of protection. But I believe in treating all sections of the country and all kinds of industries alike. We have a protective tariff now, and if there is to be a cut in it I want to see it cut all along the line. I don't want to see the industries of any one part of the country discriminated against. Particularly do I object to having my own section or my own State singled out for such discrimination. If the industries of New England are to be guarded so sacredly, the same treatment should be accorded to the industries of the South."

While Mr. Bacon disclaimed any right to speak for anybody but himself, the other Democratic Senators, who intend to oppose the treaty talk privately in the same strain. The foregoing statement of his position fairly describes that of the others.

TILLMAN ON THE "COLOR LINE."

South Carolina Senator Is Preparing for a Fight Against the Confirmation of Dr. Crum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Tillman is gathering evidence to be presented to the Senate against the confirmation of Dr. Crum, the colored man recently nominated to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C.

Speaking of his purpose to oppose the confirmation of Crum Senator Tillman said to-day: "I have made up my mind that you cannot defeat the President's nomination of negroes because they are negroes. There must be something more than that to bank on. Crum has lived in South Carolina long enough to make that something attainable. I don't want to fire all my powder before securing the right aim, but when the Crum nomination comes in the Senate I think we will be ready for it. The committee will not take up the nomination until the 22d."

When asked if the opposition to Crum was limited to Democrats, Mr. Tillman said: "Why, it is the Democrats who are kicking, of course. The color line is the party line in South Carolina. There are no white Republicans—not more than 500, I think, and I would be willing to wager not more than a thousand. They are not kicking because they are getting the plums their party has to offer, and they don't have anything to do with revenue offices anyway.

"Now in addition to Crum being black, we don't want the kind of man Crum has shown himself to be. The President has shown that he wants the negro vote, and the Crum nomination is part of his stock in trade.

"We have no objection to that if he will only take his negroes to some part of the country where the people have no hesitancy in trusting their business to them. But that ain't the kind of place we believe in putting the black man in down in South Carolina, and we have been dealing with them long enough to know the best way to treat them.

"No, the Charleston people have not resented in objection to Crum, and will make a hard fight against his confirmation."

PRESIDENT AND "WATER CURE."

Mr. Roosevelt Expresses Disapproval of the Acquittal of Lieut. Hickman, Who Used the "Treatment."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Final action has been taken by the President and Secretary of War in the case of First Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman of the First Cavalry, one of the officers tried by court-martial by direction of the President on the charge of having administered the water cure to certain Filipino prisoners in order to extort information regarding the movements of native bands of marauders. The military court acquitted the officer of the charge.

The President indorsed the papers with the simple word "Disapproved," evidently intending thereby to deprecate the employment of the "water cure" without, however, affecting the judgment of the court-martial in acquitting the officer on the general ground that its employment in this instance was justified by the circumstances.

Horner's Furniture.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

FOLLOWING our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as on many single pieces of Furniture, in order to effect their clearance and make needed room for incoming goods——an announcement which means a material saving from regular prices on every suite and piece included in the "mark down."

Houses and apartments can be promptly furnished from our large and unequalled stock, and in any style desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

BOLIVIA BLAMES BRAZIL

Disturbances in Acre Laid to Machinations of Larger Republic.

Contract with an American Company for Rubber Lands Given as the Cause of Differences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Assertions that Brazil has fomented serious disturbances in the Bolivian territory of Acre were made to-day by Señor Jorge E. Zalles, Chargé d'Affaires at the Brazilian Legation in this city. He thus explained the controversy, which threatens the peace of the two countries:

"The Congress of Bolivia in February, 1902, authorized the execution of a contract that had been previously prepared between the Bolivian Minister at London and the representatives of an American-British syndicate," said Señor Zalles, "providing for the formation of an American company which should take over the fiscal administration of the so-called Acre territory, comprising an area of some 90,000 square miles.

"This territory lies, properly speaking, at the headwaters of the Amazon, and between two of the principal tributaries of that great river. It is the richest rubber-producing country on earth, as exports from this one province exceed 2,000 tons yearly. It is thickly settled by a mixed population of both Brazilians and Bolivians, numbering 20,000.

"On account of the peculiar situation the rubber produced in Acre cannot be transported over the Andes to the ports of the Pacific, but must seek an outlet down the Amazon and reach the outside world through the Brazilian ports of Pará and Pernambuco. The two principal affluents of the Amazon flowing through Acre are navigable for steamers all the year round.

"According to the treaty of 1867 the boundary between Bolivia and Brazil was fixed and subsequently examined by a mixed commission and ratified by both Governments. This agreement left Acre or Aquiri within the Bolivian domain.

"When the contract with the American-English syndicate was ratified by our Congress the Republic of Brazil manifested the gravest opposition to the purposes of the syndicate. The Brazilian Ministers in London, Berlin, and Washington were apparently instructed to claim Acre as Brazilian territory.

The Brazilian Minister at La Paz, acting under instructions from his Government, demanded the cancellation of the contract, threatening that unless such action was taken Brazil would close the tributaries of the Amazon which gave access to Acre; that it would foment disturbances in that province, and do a great many other things of an equally high-handed and offensive character.

"Brazil, through her representatives, has given as a reason for this singular action the statement that the establishment of so strong an American company in the middle of South America would be a danger to the surrounding republics.

"The Bolivian Government is anxious to bring capital into the country and develop its resources, a thing that would benefit every one; but Brazil, blind to these benefits, wants to appropriate all advantages to be derived from the Acre trade to itself, a fact which is corroborated by the dispatch of an expedition from Manaos to fight the Bolivian garrison in Acre, and by the collection of extra duties on rubber, going down the Amazon from Acre.

"Later still Brazil closed the Amazon to free transit, so that nothing can be shipped from or to Acre, a measure against which even the Brazilian merchants of Pará are protesting. The latter have asked the Government to withdraw the embargo, but Brazil still continues deaf and blind to the best interests of her own people.

"Singularly enough, the leasing of Acre to an American company would be of ten times more benefit to Brazil than to Bolivia, inasmuch as the product must be handled by Brazilian ships, Brazilian workmen, over Brazilian rivers, and through Brazilian ports. Why that Government should oppose the development of Acre is a question that large numbers of her own citizens are demanding shall be answered.

"Brazil has offered Bolivia every inducement, and has even hinted at her readiness to pay a handsome sum for the cancellation for the contract. Thus far my Government has refused to cancel the contract. As a result, the Brazilians are getting even by stirring up a serious revolution, now in progress, in Acre, and imposing additional duties on Acre rubber."

CURRENCY BILL'S PROSPECTS.

Likelihood That the Fowler Measure Will Pass the House—Senate Action Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The prospects of currency legislation are brighter now than they have been at any time during this session of Congress. The Committee on Rules to-day decided to adopt a rule for the Fowler Currency bill. No date was determined on, but the committee intends to have it brought up soon.

That action has encouraged friends of currency reform, and leads them to believe that the bill will pass the House. Even the friends of the measure will not predict what will happen to it in the Senate, however. The obstructions there are the Statehood deadlock, the debate over Cuban reciprocity, and the trust bills, and the time that will be consumed by the big appropriation measures, which, when they get fairly under way, will block almost everything else for the remainder of the short session.

The long and elaborate bill which Mr. Fowler presented at the last session could not be gotten before the House. It had so many different elements that it aroused antagonism on every side. The pending bill, however, is short and simple, and the House leaders are in favor of it.

Mr. Fowler himself has no longer any doubt that his bill will pass the House. "I do not think," he said to-day, "that more than a handful of Republican votes will be cast against it. It gives to the banks power to issue an amount of credit currency equal to 25 per cent. of the capital. Now, if a credit note is thoroughly understood it will be at once seen that it does not differ in the slightest respect from a deposit subject to check. Some countries use bank notes instead of the deposit and check system, as France, for instance. The Bank of France has 800,000,000f. of notes out, but only 150,000,000f. of deposits subject to check.

"The object of the bill is to give to the producers of our country the same cheap form of credit that the middleman and the capitalists have in their deposits which are checked out. To-day the currency of our country is not credit at all, but throughout all our productive industries the farmer, the manufacturer, and all others engaged in production are compelled to use a currency that carries with it the full value of its face, making it necessarily far more expensive than credit currency is.

"There is no doubt that the coming Fall, with its enormous crops and the constantly increasing business of the country, together with the withdrawal of money from the channels of trade by the Treasury Department, will bring a crisis, simply because there are not sufficient tools with which to do the work of a most prosperous period."

Le Boutillier Brothers

ANNUAL SALE OF

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Attention is invited to a carefully selected assortment of Women's Underwear, which comprises Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Skirts and Corset Covers, in Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook, lace or embroidery trimmed,

50c., 75c., 98c., $1.50 and $1.98

These garments are of such great excellence that we cannot too highly recommend them. They are specially well made, of standard quality, and offered much below regular prices.

Also

A line of Women's Fine French Hand-Made Under-Linens—Chemises, Gowns, Drawers and Corset Covers—handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-Third Street.

ACCUSED LIEUTENANT RESIGNS.

Officer of the Eighteenth Infantry Who Rose from the Ranks Permitted to Retire Under Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The resignation of Second Lieut. William M. Kistler of the Eighteenth Infantry has been accepted by direction of Secretary Root, "for the good of the service."

This action was the result of recommendations made by Gen. Funston, the Department Commander; Lieut. Col. George L. Cooper, Fourteenth Cavalry, Commander at Fort Logan, and Major George S. Young, Eighteenth Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, at which post Kistler served.

The recommendation was made in order to avoid scandal as well to save the expense of a court-martial. The acceptance of a resignation "for the good of the service" is the equivalent of a dishonorable discharge to an enlisted man.

The records show that Lieut. Kistler has been absent from his post without leave since Dec. 15, and that he is charged with having duplicated his pay accounts. Kistler is a native of Pennsylvania, his parents residing in Lancaster. He enlisted in the Seventh Artillery, July 2, 1898, and served two years in the ranks, when he applied for and was recommended for appointment to the grade of Second Lieutenant. He passed the required preliminary examinations, was appointed in July, 1900, and assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry.

While serving as an enlisted man in the artillery corps Kistler was advanced to the grade of Corporal and Sergeant respectively, and had an excellent record.

ACTIVE DUTY FOR HOBSON.

Constructor Must Accept Assignment at Bremerton or Resign from the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Upon the recommendation of Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, Acting Secretary Darling to-day signed an order assigning Capt. Hobson to duty in charge of the Construction Department at the Puget Sound Naval Station at Bremerton.

Capt. Hobson has been for some months past on waiting orders, having declined an assignment to Pensacola, pending action by Congress upon a bill authorizing his retirement. Special action of this nature was regarded necessary in view of the failure of two naval examining boards to find him physically disqualified for active service. The Navy Department concluded that the straits it is in through the resignation of Constructor Hibbs, leaving vacant the important post at Bremerton, justifies the action taken to-day.

Capt. Hobson is now in a position where he must resign from the naval service altogether or undertake active duty, for which he feels himself unfitted by reason of an eye trouble.

STATISTICIAN GETS DAMAGES.

Government Cotton Crop Expert Wins Suit Against New Orleans Brokers Who Reflected on His Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The firm of H. & B. Beer, cotton brokers of New Orleans, in December, 1901, caused a cable dispatch to be sent to Liverpool, England, to the effect that the United States Government cotton report was incorrect and unreliable, and intimating that the report was in the interest of speculators.

That allegation was circulated in commercial circles and widely commented on at the time, with the result that the Government report was discredited in the various cotton markets of the world. In addition to the cable dispatch sent to Liverpool the Messrs. Beer reiterated their charge in a newspaper interview at New Orleans.

The charge of Messrs. Beer was resented by Agricultural Department officials as reflections upon the integrity of its officials, and a suit was begun for damages in the United States Circuit Court in Louisiana by John Hyde, the statistician of the department, under whose immediate direction the cotton report is compiled and issued. Word has just been received here that the jury in the case brought in a verdict for Mr. Hyde and awarded him damages in the amount of $2,500.

CADET BRADLEY'S PENANCE.

Must Parade Weekly in Annapolis Barracks Armed and Equipped as a Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Cadet Arthur H. Bradley of New Jersey was recently convicted by court-martial at West Point of changing a record and being absent without leave, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

The President has mitigated the sentence so as to require Cadet Bradley "to walk armed and equipped as a soldier in the area of the barracks every Saturday from 2 P. M. until parade, until June 12, 1903, and to be deprived of any furlough to which he may become entitled under the Academy regulations during the period of the next annual encampment."

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Department of Commerce Bill Is Passed by the House.

Democrats Force a Vote on the President's "Publicity" Cure for Trusts and Are Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—After a long debate in the House this afternoon the Department of Commerce bill was passed with an amendment providing that it shall not go into effect until July 1. The Democrats made a fight to have the Bureau of Labor made a separate department, so that it might not be under the control of the Secretary of Commerce. They tried to have the bill recommitted with instructions to that effect, but were defeated by a party vote.

The most interesting feature of the fight was an attempt by the Democrats to "put the Republicans on record on the trust question," as they expressed it. They tried to amend the bill by including a measure offered by Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., New York,) providing for the "publicity" feature advocated by the President in trust legislation. The amendment created a Bureau of Corporations which should have the power to compel trusts to make statements of their condition.

This amendment was defeated by a straight party vote. The Republicans said there was a Bureau of Corporations in the bill, but the Democrats pointed out that no powers were given this bureau by which it could compel publicity.

"I want to put the members of this House on record whether they are in favor of publicity or not," declared Mr. Sulzer. "The President asks for publicity. You say you are going to give it to us some time, some way, somehow. But the time is going on, the short session is drawling to a close, and unless this amendment is adopted I venture to say there will be no anti-trust legislation at this session."

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) taunted the Democrats with being willing to accept Sulzer as a leader and said that the Republicans could stand it if the Democrats could. To this Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.,) replied that he was willing to follow any man who offered an effective anti-trust bill, whether it was Sulzer or Mann.

"This proposition," he said, "comes nearer to the bull's-eye than anything that has been presented. I care not who leads the way. I want to help to do something while I am in this House to clip the wings of the trusts. I have heard promises of anti-trust legislation ever since I came to Congress, but I have never seen anything done."

Mr. Mann sneered at Mr. Sulzer's "crude legislation," to which the New Yorker replied that the amendment was drawn by one of the greatest lawyers in the United States.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 75 to 140.

Chairman Lawrence attempted to shut Mr. Sulzer off by a vigorous use of the gavel after this the vote was taken, but did not succeed until the New Yorker had shouted:

"I desire to say one thing. All the Republicans voted against this and all the Democrats voted for it."

The Democrats were so elated with their success in getting this into the Record that they determined to bring the matter up again and get a rollcall, which would put every Republican and Democrat on record. When the bill had been reported from the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Richardson of Alabama, who had charge of it on the Democratic side, moved to recommit with instructions to add the Sulzer amendment. The rollcall showed that all the Republicans voted against the motion except Alpin of Michigan and Tompkins of Ohio, and all the Democrats voted for it except Maddox and Howard of Georgia.

Next to this the biggest fight of the day was over the clause in the bill providing for a Bureau of Insurance, "to promote, foster and develope the insurance interests of the United States." Mr. Gardner (Rep., New Jersey), said that the insurance interests for half a century have wanted to escape the control of the State laws, and that the only reason they never tried before is that they knew it was no use.

All kinds of insinuations were made by the opponents of this provision, to the effect that there was something under it.

The fight against it was led by Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.) and Mr. DeArmond (Dem., Mo.) Col. Hepburn (Rep., Ill.) led the fight for it, and most of the Republican leaders were in favor of it but enough Republicans voted with the Democrats to knock the clause out by a vote of 70 to 65.

Gardner charged that the scheme was to gradually bring insurance under the head of interstate commerce.

After the Committee of the Whole had risen, Col. Hepburn, by a clever manoeuvre succeeded in getting the insurance question before the House again. He managed to have a substitute bill of his own voted upon before the amended bill was. This substitute was the original bill, as it went into Committee of the Whole with the insurance provision in it. Friends of the provision thought enough of their people had come into the House in the meantime to reverse the narrow margin by which the clause had been stricken out. They were mistaken, however, and the Hepburn substitute was defeated.

The House substitute, as passed, differs from the Senate bill in important particulars. It leaves the Life Saving Service, the Marine Hospital Service, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, and the Shipping Commissioner under the control of the Treasury Department. It authorizes the President, in his discretion, to transfer other bureaus, for the collection of statistics and the Interstate Commerce Commission to the new department. It places under the control of the new department the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Statistics, the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the Bureau of Immigration, including jurisdiction over Chinese immigration, and also creates the Bureau of Manufactures and Corporations.

The final vote on the passage of the bill, which was taken after the session of the House had been prolonged until after 6 o'clock, was 137 to 40. Twenty-nine Democrats voted with the Republicans, among them being Messrs. McClellan, Ryan, and Sulzer of New York.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

GREAT PLATE SALE CONTINUED.

So successful has been our Annual Plate Sale from every point of view—in attendance, satisfaction given, prestige increased, new customers gained, old ones delighted—that we have thought it good business policy to continue the same for

SIX DAYS LONGER
AND
SIX DAYS ONLY,

affording the last opportunity for a twelve-month of buying almost any kind of a Plate for about half what it is usually sold for elsewhere.

To atone for any deficiency in stock resulting from last week's heavy selling, we have added a large line of exquisite French plates, with large flower decorations and acid etched gold edges. All the reductions announced for last week will be continued, also the popular arrangement by tables of an almost incredible variety of Plates at 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50—every Plate far below its value.

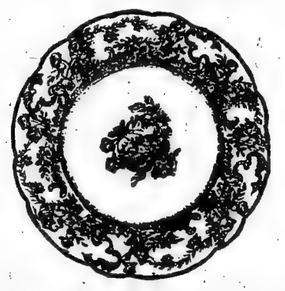

THE LIMOGES PLATES. A most opportune arrival of these very rich Limoges china plates, with very artistic and delicate flower decoration, acid etched gold borders, will be ready for sale on Monday morning, and at prices most advantageous. Note the following:

Dinner or Service Plates, special price, **$1.50 Ea.**

Breakfast or Entrée Plates, special price, **$1.25 Ea.**

Bread and Butter Plates, special price, **75 cts. Ea.**

REDUCTION ON ENGLISH PLATES. We will continue during this week our special reduction of 25% on a large line of rich English china, Service, Entrée, Soup and Dessert Plates. All the well known English factories are represented in this sale.

A WORD ABOUT DINNER WARE. We call your attention to the fact that without question we are showing the largest line of fine English dinner ware to be found in this city. Our facilities for the special decoration of monograms, crests, etc., are exceeded by no one. We maintain our own decorating plant on the premises, and to this department of our business we give special attention.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

DISPOSING OF TEVIS MILLIONS.

New Apportionment of Great Wealth Necessitated by Little Girl's Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Considerable speculation has arisen as to the effect the death of little Alice Tevis will have on the disposition of the property left by her father, Hugh Tevis, and the late Mrs. Susan B. Tevis, wife of Lloyd Tevis. It is said that in accordance with the will made by Hugh Tevis shortly before his death, almost his entire estate of $4,000,000 was left to the widow, Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Tevis. When Susan B. Tevis died, she left a large portion of her estate, estimated at $2,500,000, to her granddaughter, Alice Tevis. Under the laws of California that sum will now pass to the little son of the late Hugh Tevis and to Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Tevis.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler and First Lieut. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will to Fort Michie, Fort Terry and Fort Wright, Fort Adams, Fort Wetherell, and Fort Mansfield, R. I.; Fort Preble, Fort Williams, Fort Levett, and Fort McKinley, Maine; Fort Constitution and Fort Foster, New Hampshire, and Fort Rodman, Mass., and not to exceed two visits to Fort Warren, Fort Revere, Fort Heath, Fort Banks, Fort Strong, Fort Standish, and Fort Andrews, Mass., on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at the posts named.

Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, will make such journeys for the inspection of mining material at posts in the Department of the East as can be made in connection with his duties as instructor in the school of submarine defense at Fort Totten, N. Y.

Contract Surgeon James A. O'Neill will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, and on his arrival in Manila will report for assignment to duty.

Major Isaac W. Little, Quartermaster, will proceed to Wilmington, Del., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

First Lieut. Louis A. Van Schaick, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. Frank L. Case, Twelfth Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, Twelfth Cavalry, is detailed a member of the army recruiting board appointed to meet at Fort Houston, Texas, vice Major Henry E. Robinson, Fourth Infantry, relieved.

Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, will accompany the commanding General, Department of the East, in his tour of inspection of that department.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, Fifth Infantry, is extended two months, and contract Surgeon Joseph A. O'Neill one month.

Navy.

The following orders have been issued:

Rear Admiral A. S. Kinney, retired Jan. 19, 1903.

Admiral Evans reported from Manila Jan. 16.

Capt. C. S. Sperry is ordered from the New Orleans to the Rainbow.

Commander S. A. Staunton is ordered from the Rainbow to the Helena.

Commander R. R. Ingersoll is ordered from the Helena to the New Orleans.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Arrivals—Eagle at Port Antonio, Arethusa at San Juan.

Sailed—Vixen, for Culebra, Puritan for Newport News, Peoria for Norfolk, Fortune Port of Spain, Machias for Bermuda, New York and Boston for Monterey, and Hartford for Gibraltar.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

The Great White Sale

Together with

January Clearances

bring into activity all departments of our stores.

THE WHITE SALE—Meaning specially low prices for Housekeeping Muslins and Linens, White Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Outfits, Men's Shirts, Embroideries and other year round goods of White.

THE JANUARY CLEARANCE—Explaining extraordinary reductions in Winter Goods and Garments that must be sold in season.

Our Great Sale of Muslins, Sheets, Pillow Cases

continues to be the wonder of the trade and delight of customers.... Was there ever such a time for stocking up?....Read and see how we'll sell this week:

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Another great offering of the "WILL WASH HEAVIER" brand—

Pillow Cases—42x36	9
Pillow Cases—45x36	10
Pillow Cases—50x36	11
Pillow Cases—54x36	12
Sheets ——54x90	27
Sheets ——63x90	37
Sheets ——72x90	37
Sheets ——81x90	41
Sheets ——90x90	45

Competitors will repeat what they have said before, "What is the use of offering these goods when Hearn sells at less than we have to pay?"

YARD WIDE MUSLINS

Soft finish—full bleached—excellent for Underwear, Shirtings, Sheets and Pillow Cases—no dressing—wash up soft and close..... 4¢

Manufacturer asks more by the case.

SHEETINGS

Three Extra White Sale Specials.

42 inch Bleached—were 12½	9
50 inch Bleached—were 14½	10
90 inch Unbleached—were 20	15¾

All excellent makes, noted for wear.

Still More White Sale Values in Linens and Towels

TOWELS—Fine Union Huck—
Hemstitched hem 18x36—value 19.. 11
All Linen Damask—24x50—
knot fringe—regularly 20 cents..... 19
Note the size—nearly 1½ yds. long.
Large variety of fine Linen Damask and Huck Towels—choice borders—hem'd or fringed large and extra large—all special values..... 25
All Linen Barbers' Towels—
Wholesale price 80 cents dozen—
Our White Sale price..... 69
Limit—6 dozen to a buyer.

HEAVY LINEN DAMASKS—
All Linen Satin Double Damasks—
72 inch—latest designs—were .98.... 69
All Linen Silver Bleach
Damasks—70 inch—were .69..... 49

FINE TABLE SETS—
All Linen Damask—fringed—white or colored borders—8-10 cloth—a dozen doylies—usually 2.98..... 1.98

HEMSTITCH SETS—LINEN DAMASK—
2½ yd. Cloth—value 5.98..... 3.98
3 yd. Cloth—value 6.98..... 4.98

ANOTHER LOT FINE NAPKINS—
Medium, large and extra large—all grades—subject to slight imperfections.

THEREFORE, HALF DOZENS:

Usually	Are	Usually	Are
89 cents	.64	1.69	1.29
98 cents	.79	1.98	1.49
1.32½	.98	2.98	1.98

GERMAN LINEN NAPKINS—
Heavy Silver Bleach—19 inch—usually 1.29 dozen—special..... .95

FINE PATTERN CLOTHS
8-10 size—All Linen Satin Damask—full bleach—regularly 1.39..... .98

TOWELLINGS
All Linen—14 to 17 inch—
regularly 7 and 8..... 4¾
Extra Heavy Linen—usually 12½..... 7½
Check Glass—20 inch—value .11..... 8¾
Extra Heavy Roller Crash—
20 inch—usually .18..... 12½

White Goods for the "White Sale."

Lonsdale Cambric—yard wide—
others ask 12½ and 15 cents..... 6¾
Don't be deceived elsewhere by imitations. Ask to see the Label, and see that it is attached to the piece from which you buy.
Fine India Linons—36-inch—
value .21..... .15
"Good wear" Long Cloths—
12-yd. pc.—value 1.69..... 1.49
12-yd. pc. in box—usually 2.29..... 1.98
Yard wide Long Cloths—value 12½... 9¾
Emb'd Piques with openwork stripes—
value .50..... .39
72-inch Figured Madras—Polka Dots and other patterns—value .49..... .39
White Mercerized Etamines..... 34

Ladies' Underwear

Twice Ten Thousand Garments have arrived to increase assortments for this week's WHITE SALE OFFERINGS.

NIGHT DRESSES
of Muslin, Cambric or Nainsook. Every Item a Special!

Yoke of 20 Hemstitch tucks—H. S. ruffle..	.49
Chemise Gowns—short sleeves—ribbon finish	.49
Empire—H. S. tucks and Emby. insertings.	.59
V neck—Point de Paris lace and tucks....	.69
Empire—revers of H. S. tucks—ruffle of fine Swiss Emb'y.....	.79
Hubbard front—4 lace insertings.....	.79
Round or Square Neck—French blind Emb'y—Bowknot and Fleur de Lis designs.....	.98
Low neck—3 lace insertings—ribbon run....	.98
V neck—6 insertings—12 H. S. tucks.....	.98
Empire—elaborate trim of Fisheye lace, pin tucks and wide ribbon run insertings,	1.25
La Pomadour—ribbon run insertings.....	1.25
Entire Yoke and Surplice ruffle of tucks..	1.25
Elaborate Empire styles—Blind Emb'y.....	1.49
Vandyke effects—extra choice Emb'y.....	1.98
Empire revers, yoke and ruffles of lace..	1.98

Finer Gowns—in great variety—to $10.69.

CORSET COVERS
Cambric or Nainsook. Every Item a Special!

Round or V necks—Lace or Emb'y—3 styles.	.19
Full front—V neck—back and front—ruffle wide emb'y.....	.25
Low neck—4 lace insertings.....	.29
V front and back—Emb'y and H. S. tucks..	.29
Low neck—2 rows ribbon run lace insertings	.39
Low neck—4 horizontal lace insertings.....	.39
Round neck—Italian Val lace—ribbon run..	.49
Short French cut—4 Point De Paris insertings	.49
Fancy effect, with full lace ruffle.....	.59
Same style 2 ribbon run headings.....	.69
Low neck—Extra fine lace.....	.79
Full French Effects—extra fine lace or emb'y in dainty patterns..... .98....	1.25

Finer in great variety to $3.98.

CHEMISES
Fine Muslin, Cambric or Nainsook. Every Item a Special!

Round neck—H. S. Cambric ruffle.....	.29
Yoke of 4 insertings, tucks, and hemstitching	.39
Square neck—yoke of solid emb'y.....	.49
Round ruffle effect—strong emb'y.....	.59
Square—Bow Knot and Point de Paris lace	.69
Round neck—ribbon run—ruffled skirt....	.79
Deep yoke of lace, round lace ruffle, lace trimmed skirt	.98

Still finer in $1.98.

DRAWERS
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1 Emb'd Flannel Skirt	.95
2 Flannel Barrows at .37	.74
3 Flannel Bands at .11	.33
4 Cambric Shirts at .9	.36
2 Fancy Sacques at .15	.30
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6 Honeycomb Bibs at .2	.12
2 Cambric Skirts at .27	.54
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46 pieces.	7.98

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Fluted Ruffles—
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Edge and inserting of strong lace in Battenburg design—motif corners—never before sold under 2.79..... 1.98

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All clean, fresh goods—Special White Sale Values.

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Solid Colors and Hairlines, imported to sell at 49 cents, also Mercerized Stripe Zephyrs, that were 24 cents,

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Fine qualities at cut prices.

Full Size Sateen—Renaissance with plain border—scroll stitching—were 3.69.... 2.98
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Three-quarter size—red lined—fancy stitched—were 1.79..... 1.29

January Clearances in Silks

New silks are daily arriving—Meanwhile we are diligently closing out all such of which there may be a surplus—desirable in every way, but reduced agreeably to our policy of selling each season's goods the season bought.

	Were	Now
Black Cord Taffetas	.50	.49
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Black Peau De Soies	.98	.79
Black Peau De Soies—27-inch	1.19	.98
Fancy Corded Taffetas—all colors	.69	.49
27-inch Moire

ABOUT PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Duse's Version of "Magda" and Her Interpretations.

Dramatic Pauses and Some Comments on Julia Marlowe's Acting—Reminiscences of Stage Folk.

If any proof were required that Duse had not made a mistake, from the commercial point of view at least, in insisting upon her répertoire of D'Annunzio plays for the American engagement, it would have been forthcoming to any one who went to the Metropolitan Opera House to witness that artiste's last appearance in "Magda," for there has seldom been seen, even in that record-breaking house, an audience which exceeded Friday's assemblage in point of size. Enthusiasm, too, was not lacking, and in this instance one may admit that to an extent it was sincere and justified by the occasion. "Magda" is tolerably familiar to theatregoers by now, though it may still reasonably be doubted if any large percentage of those present succeeded in getting as much enjoyment out of the play, as they might have with a far less capable star and company speaking a language intelligible to most of them, which Italian surely is not.

The performance, to those who had not seen Duse's version of it before, contained several surprises in its arrangement of acts and in the "business" of the principal rôle. As played by Modjeska and Mrs. Patrick Campbell the first and second acts are one; shortly after the scene in which Schwartze is persuaded to receive Magda into his home the daughter enters. Persons unfamiliar with the Duse version gasped when the curtain fell on the first act without Duse's having been on the stage at all. An actress in the audience who has made a study of successive Magdas on the New York stage, but who was not familiar with the version of the play, gasped:

"Oh, isn't it awful! The stage manager has rung down at the wrong place."

At the beginning of the fourth act, where Duse and her father are supposed to be closeted in the latter's room, the curtain usually rises with Mrs. Schwartze and Marie standing outside the door, afraid to enter. They listen to the conversation going on in Schwartze's room, and refer to the fact that the Colonel is threatening Magda. But in the Duse version as played at the Metropolitan, this short scene between the two women is omitted, and at the rise of the curtain Duse is discovered on the scene.

The business at the end of the play is a radical departure, not only from that of other Magdas, but from what prevails in almost every case where a star figures. It is a prerogative of star actresses that at the final curtain they have the centre of the stage, and, whether it is for a death scene or for one in which lovers are united after the usual tribulations, the furniture and accessories are so placed as to permit of the use of the centre for the final picture. After his quarrel with Magda, however, Schwartze falls on a couch placed at the extreme right of the stage. Duse, as Magda, then goes up to the back of the stage, and sits on a low divan with her back to the audience, during the speeches in which her mother and Marie deplore what has happened. Then she comes to the couch for a moment, where Schwartze lies, but after her last speech retires again to the door at the extreme rear of the stage, where she remains until the curtain falls. With the arrangement of furniture and the grouping of characters it is doubtful if more than half of the audience can see her during the final moments of the scene, and as it is after all "the theatre" one may reasonably question the value of business which, though "realistic," deprives a large share of the spectators of what they may with reason expect to see.

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Perhaps no actress of modern times knows more fully the value of "dramatic pauses" than Duse, and time and time again during her performances one is impressed, simply because she does absolutely nothing but wait for the last word or action to sink more deeply. Much the same sort of thing is observable in Julia Marlowe's work at the Criterion, and of American actresses none seems to have developed more largely the power of repose. Again and again in the scenes of "The Cavalier" Miss Marlowe makes her pauses, and in some instances the effect of her scenes is greatly heightened thereby. Unfortunately, however, this is the sort of entertainment in which audiences generally are more interested in the story and in its ultimate outcome than they are in the details of fine acting. They want cumulative action, and while it would be nonsense to say that Julia Marlowe's artisthood is not a potent factor in the success of the plays she appears in, it is equally true that in this particular instance the play's effectiveness would be heightened at times by more briskness on her part as well as on that of the other players. Frank Worthing's methods are in a measure not unlike Miss Marlowe's. He, too, is fond of "dramatic pauses," and with two players on a scene, each "nursing points," as it is commonly termed in the profession, the action is pretty apt to be retarded.

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In this connection an amusing incident occurred at the Criterion one night recently. For some reason unknown an unusually long wait resulted between the second and third acts of "The Cavalier." The orchestra, as usual in such cases, having finished one number, immediately began to play a second—then a third. This was too much for a portly, well-groomed man in the third row of the orchestra. Crushing his programme into something resembling a ball he tossed it, with sure aim, at the leader's head. A laugh went up from the people all around him, and though it was the usual sort of "dressed up" audience, the fun of the situation seemed to take hold of every one about. In a minute programmes from all sides were sent flying at the leader. The head usher rushed down the aisle, exclaiming as he went:

"Well, I wonder if these people think they're in Jersey."

The rest of the audience seemed to be in an encouraging mood, and they applauded the programme tossers lustily. The sudden darkening of the house and the rise of the curtain, however, put an end to the hostilities.

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The success of Mrs. Burnett's new play, "The Little Princess," calls attention to a branch of the theatrical profession of which little is heard, although it is an important one. The ranks of juvenile actors and actresses are always full, and it seems possible at almost any time to get a hundred children for a stage production.

Children of the stage grow prematurely old; they have a wisdom far beyond their years, and it is always not the sort of wisdom that is best calculated to improve their dispositions. But, notwithstanding this fact, there seem to be at all times hundreds of fathers and mothers who are ready to seize the first opportunity to put their children before the footlights. It is not infrequently due to the shiftlessness of parents, though there have doubtless been instances where it was the last resource of parents who had tried every other means of keeping the wolf from the door. Then, too, there are parents occasionally who believe that by putting their children into the theatre early in life they may develop into great players. The notion that a child actress never amounts to anything when "grown up" is not necessarily correct. Minnie Maddern Fiske may be cited as an example of one who began acting at the early age of four, her first appearance being in the rôle of the youthful Duke of York in "Richard III."

So well recognized is the demand for stage children that at least two agencies are maintained in this city exclusively for the supplying of this particular sort of talent. The number of stage productions which require children is exceedingly large. There is at least one child in almost every one of the old classic tragedies, and no modern melodrama would be complete without its complement of them. What would such men as Chauncey Olcott and Andrew Mack do if they did not have a rollicking band of children to listen to their nursery songs? What bucolic play could succeed without them? Many actresses have begun their careers as the little Meena of Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle," and who can count the Little Evas who, even at this late day, "go to glory" every afternoon and evening during the season in the cities and hamlets throughout the land. Spectacular shows like "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" employ a host of little ones to personate fairies. The age limit prevents the appearance of a good many little ones in New York, but the same conditions do not prevail throughout the country.

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Atkins Lawrence, one of the old-timers, talking about early experiences, said some things about Mary Anderson which may be interesting to those who like to get the personal side from those who have been in the companies of great players.

"I was Mary Anderson's second leading man," he said, "succeeding John Norton, who taught her, and I remained with her for three years—from the time she was nineteen until she was twenty-two. In certain respects she was the greatest Juliet. She couldn't play the balcony scene with the sweetness of Neilson, but in those scenes where tragic strength was required she was superb. She was a genius. Other actors and actresses study out their effects, but hers came to her in a strange way.

"She couldn't explain why she did certain things that produced such wonderful results. Often I have asked, and she always said the same thing—she didn't know why.

"In those days she was as simple as a child, full of fun—a regular tomboy, in fact. The train stopped she was always challenging some one to run a race or to jump with her. And, with all her genius, she was a great joker, even on the stage.

"I was getting a little stout in those days, even though I was a young fellow, and, as Claude Melnotte, I had a vest that I had supplied with three powerful buckles in the back. These I would draw as tightly as possible to make myself slim. One night I had just finished my description of my palace and knelt down to say:

"'Likest thou the picture, Pauline?' when suddenly all three of the buckles gave way with a snap that set the people in the orchestra tittering.

"'What's the matter, Atkins?' she said in a stage whisper.

"'My vest buckles have broken,' I answered.

"'That's all right; I was afraid it was your suspenders.'

"She was the most unworldly girl in those days. She had no idea of the sensation she was creating, and how much money she was making her stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griffin. The theatres were packed every place, but she got very little of the money. Once I overheard her asking her father for $10.

"'But I gave you $5 last week,' he said.

"'I know, but I have spent it all. I am sorry to trouble you, but I really must have $10 now; I want to buy some things.' One day, however, she did awake to her financial importance, and then she got rid of her stepfather in short order.

"And yet her father, though grasping, worked hard in her interest. Many a time I heard him get up in a train when he was coming to a town and say that his daughter, Mary Anderson, the greatest actress in America, was to play there that night, and they should certainly see her. This used to vex her greatly, but her stepfather would persist in it. She wasn't afraid of him, though.

"She had a childish love affair which her stepfather had broken off, and I have heard her bring the matter up bitterly against him. Yet she was fond of him, for her mother's sake. Once she said to me, when the glamour had worn off her triumphs, that she was only going to remain on the stage till she had made enough money to keep her family the rest of their lives. Then, if she didn't marry, she would go into a convent. She was one of the most devout Roman Catholics I have ever known.

"Her trip to Europe spoiled her. I'm afraid. I only saw her once after that, and then all the frankness and comradeship had gone from her. She greeted me with a most excessive English accent and the most affected manner."

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Sara Stevens, a member of the "Way Down East" company, is another who has been handing out reminiscences recently, and as her professional début dates to Oct. 26, 1856, she is in a position to go back a long way.

"Few women have warmer hearts than had Laura Keene," Mrs. Stevens remembers, "though she was nervous and possessed of a temper beyond her control. I have heard it remarked that of all her brilliant company, only Joseph Jefferson ever dared to brave her when she was angry, but I believe the tradition does injustice to a great artist. I do not remember that I ever was afraid of Miss Keene; in fact, I once defied her in a manner I should not have adopted had I been less ignorant.

"It was shortly after I joined her, and Miss Keene had been saddled with a piece written by Jefferson—Joseph Jefferson—and Burnett. The work was called 'Blanche of Brandywine,' and the title rôle was so bad that the star positively refused to play it. Accordingly I was cast for the part. On the opening night, in great trepidation, I went to Frank Bangs and inquired what sort of apology had been made for the non-appearance of Miss Keene. I was informed that nothing had been said on the subject. So, unhonored and unsung, I struggled through, occasioning the rustle of surprise and the whispers of curiosity which I had expected.

"Next afternoon I sought Miss Keene and told her that my name must have a place on the programme. She urged that Mr. Lutz, her manager, and afterward her husband, would not permit it.

"'Then you must take the part yourself,' I insisted.

"'Impossible,' she replied; 'moreover, nothing else has been rehearsed.'

"I paused not an instant. 'Well,' I declared, 'you have an alternative.'

"'What is that?' she questioned?

"'To close the theatre.' I responded promptly, and walked away. Laura Keene made her début in 'Blanche of Brandywine' that evening, and at following matinée I was announced on the bills."

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In St. Louis the other day Digby Bell and De Wolf Hopper had a Sunday afternoon's leisure, with nothing to do. The hotel clerk said there was going to be some fine boxing at a local athletic club down along the river, and presented them with tickets. Hopper didn't know about it at first, but finally agreed with Bell to go and see what was doing. First they disguised themselves as much as possible and put their money, watches, and other valuables in the hotel safe. They found the "clubhouse" was a barge anchored alongside the steamboat dock. The place was crowded, and they got in without exciting any attention.

In the wind-up they saw George Block, the pride of St. Louis, who looked like an expurgated edition of Fitzsimmons, win from a Roman gladiator, Tom Wilson of Omaha. Then they got up to leave, but the club announcer took the centre of the ring just then and they waited to hear what he had to say.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is the proudest day in the history of the West End Athletic Club. The contests we have witnessed this afternoon have been noble exhibitions of the manly art. And now, to put the climax on the afternoon's performance, I beg to announce that Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the famous comedian, is in our midst, and I now request him to take the ring and recite 'Casey at the Bat.' But the "famous comedian" had fled.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT.

For this evening the Metropolitan Opera House management announces the first appearance at these concerts this season of Mme. Sembrich, who will be heard in several favorite songs, notably in "Casta diva," (Norma,) and in a "Ständchen," by Richard Strauss. Mr. Dani, Miss Carrie Bridewell, and Mr. Scotti will be the other soloists. Mr. Mancinelli will conduct. Following is the programme:

Vorspiel, Act 2, "Die Konigin von Saba"....Goldmark

Aria, "Racconto," from "La Boheme"....Puccini
Mr. Carlo Dani.

Songs, (a) "Cradle Song".....Vannam
(b) "Die Bekehrte".....Stange
Miss Carrie Bridewell.

Sérénade, "La Damnation de Faust"....Berlioz
Mr. Scotti.

Aria, "Casta diva," from "Norma"....Bellini
Mme. Sembrich.

Suite, (No. 1.) "L'Arlésienne".....Bizet

Songs, (a) "Ständchen".....Richard Strauss
(b) "Niemand hat's gesehen".....Loewe
(c) "Pastorale".....Bizet
Mme. Sembrich.

Aria, "La donna e mobile," from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Mr. Dani.

Aria, "Fin che dal vino," from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
Mr. Scotti.

Songs, (a) "Altdeutscher Liebesreim".....Helmund
(b) "Love and Grief".....Robinson
(c) "A Ballad of Kisses"....Sommerville
Miss Carrie Bridewell.

Quartet from "Rigoletto".....Verdi
Mme. Sembrich, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Mr. Dani, and Mr. Scotti.

Overture, "Masaniello".....Auber

MISS SHAW AND "GHOSTS."

The following note has been received from C. H. Meltzer, the playwright, regarding an interview from him recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I fear I did not make myself quite clear in what I said with regard to the approaching production at the Princess Theatre of Ibsen's 'Ghosts' by Mary Shaw and her manager, Mr. George Fawcett. What I was anxious to convey to THE TIMES when it was good enough to interview me was that, while in a sense the coming venture of Miss Shaw and Mr. Fawcett was a logical outgrowth of earlier efforts made by the so-called 'independents,' and before them by Mr. Antoine of the Theatre Libre, it would be undertaken in a quite unusual way, on a regular common sense, business basis.

"Several performances of 'Ghosts' by the Fawcett company in Baltimore and Washington this season drew crowded houses, and were most flatteringly commented on. Hence the determination of Miss Shaw and Mr. Fawcett to tempt fortune here. The artistic purpose that in a measure inspires them both is evident. But there is also a distinctly practical aim in their new venture. Mr. Fawcett, and apparently Mr. Shubert, are of opinion that the general public can be really interested in Ibsen if he is presented by good actors and under an intelligent, business management."

ANCIENT MUSIC BY THE DOLMETSCHES.

At the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch and Miss Mabel Johnston will give another concert of old music on antique instruments. This will be the programme:

Extracts from Playford's introduction to "The Skill of Musick," fourth edition, 1664—
I. Tune for the bass viol.....Anon.
II. Almane for treble and bass viols.....Alphæus Ferabosa
III. Four tunes for the treble violin.....Anon.

Song, accompanied by the lute, "The Primrose." Words by Robert Herrick..Henry Lewes

Four dance tunes for two viols and harpsichord—
I. Almain. II. Corent. III. Seraband. IV. Jigg.....William Lewes

A song with violin obbligato and harpsichord accompaniment, "O Let Me Weep".....Henry Purcell

Prelude and Sarabande for the violin da gamba, accompanied by the harpsichord.....Marin Marais

"Les Festes de la grande et ancienne, Mxuxstrxudxsx," for the harpsichord.
Premier Acte, "Les Nobles et Jurés, Mxuxstrxudxsx."
Second Acr, "Les Vieleux et les Gueux."
Troisieme Acte, "Les Jongleurs, Sauteurs et Saltinbanques, avec les Ours et les Singes."
Quatrième Acte, "Les Invalides, ou gens estropiés au service de la grande Mxuxstrxudxsx."
Cinquieme Acte, "Desordre et déroute de tout la troupe; causés par les Yvrognes, les Singes et les Ours".....Francois Couperin

Prelude for the clavichord.....J. S. Bach
Chaconne for the harpsichord.....G. F. Handel

MANNES QUARTET CONCERT.

The second concert in the series of the Mannes Quartet will begin at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, with the assistance of Kathrine Ruth Heyman, pianist. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet in A major, (Op. 41, No. 3)..Schumann
Stuecke im Volkston, (Op. 102).....Schumann
For violoncello and piano.

Quartet in E minor, (Op. 38).....Louis V. Saar
For piano, violin, viola, and violoncello. (Manuscript new, first time.)

Louis Victor Saar, whose new piano quartet will be heard for the first time, is well known in this city. He was born in Rotterdam, Holland, on Dec. 10, 1868, and is a pupil in composition of Rheinberger and Brahms. In 1891 he won the Mendelssohn Prize in Berlin, and the next year carried off the Tonkünstler Prize in Vienna with three vocal quartets. In 1893 he came to this country in the capacity of accompanist to the Grau Opera Company. He has lived here since as a composer and teacher. A considerable number of his works have had public performance under dignified surroundings. Mme. Schumann-Heink sang a scene entitled "Ganymede" at a concert of the New York Philharmonic Society, and afterward in Boston, St. Louis, and at a festival under Theodore Thomas in Cincinnati. In 1899 he won a prize in Boston with a "Theme and Variations" for the pianoforte, and last October he triumphed over 400 compositions for the Kaiser Prize in Baltimore.

The quartet for pianoforte and strings is still in manuscript, but will be published shortly in Leipsic. It will be played at the Tonkünstlerversammlung which meets this year in Basle, Switzerland. It is clear and well knit in respect of form and original in the marshaling and treatment of its thematic material. It has the customary four movements, and employs the device of community of theme to enforce the principle of unity. Thus the principal subject of the scherzo is an outgrowth of the first motive, and there is an episode before the working out in the last movement in which the principal themes of the preceding part are recapitulated. The conclusion is identical with the close of the first movement. A constant alternation of 6-8 and 4-4 time with recurrent echo in double time is the distinguishing characteristic of the slow movement. A notable achievement in the work is the equal participation of all the instruments in the development of the themes.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

It seems that there has been no little exaggeration in the reports of the competition between the two plays founded on Tolstoï's "Resurrection." Mr. Franklin Fyles's version was accepted for production last Spring and an advance of royalties paid; but Mr. Belasco was preoccupied with "The Darling of the Gods" and postponed its production, doubling the advance payment. It is a very free versibn, Mr. Fyles's intention being to make an effective acting drama rather than to transfer Tolstoï to the stage. It is now proposed to produce it next November, and it is possible that its name will be changed in order to avoid comparisons with the original, and also with M. Bataille's play, which, of course, is a painstaking effort to present in theatric form the essence of the novel. No legal question is involved. Tolstoï, as he expressed it, "dedicated the book to the world," and retained no control over it. Under the circumstances, however, it would seem that it is only proper to change the name of the Fyles version.

WINTHROP WILL CONTESTED.

Princeton Theological Seminary Interested to the Extent of $1,000,000 at Least.

The Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Princeton, N. J., is interested to the extent of $1,000,000, perhaps more, in a will contest. Four relatives have raised the question of the legality of the bequests made by Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop, who died last August at Garden City, leaving small amounts to twenty-six different cousins and the residuary estate to the seminary. At the time her will was probated the value of the estate was estimated at $500,000, but the authorities at Princeton calculated that it would be at least $1,500,000, and now the contesting relatives say it will be nearer $3,000,000.

The contestants are Mary G. Floyd, Julia D. F. Delafield, Grace Floyd, and Sarah F. Turner. The first one, who is described as an incompetent, is represented by Eliza F. Sicard, and the lawyers who are urging the claims of the four are Joseph M. Belford of Riverhead, L. I., and Turner, Rolston, Horan of this city. For the executor Winthrop McKim and J. F. Kernochan appear.

Mrs. Winthrop was the widow of Henry R. Winthrop, a descendant of John Winthrop. Upon the husband's death, all his property went to her. She was the daughter of Maltby Gelston, Collector of the Port of New York in the early part of the last century, and was eighty-five years old when she died. When in the city she lived in her house at 33 West Fifty-fifth Street. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and gave largely to charitable objects all through her life. The twenty-six cousins to whom she left sums ranging from $10,000 downward were the nearest surviving relatives.

In her will she named as executors the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Wilson, for twenty-eight years pastor of the Tremont Presbyterian Church and one of her oldest friends; Francis A. Stout and Richard T. Auchmuty. Dr. Nixon is the only one of the three who is alive to-day.

It is claimed by the contestants that the will was not signed voluntarily, and a particular attack is made upon the clause leaving the residuary estate to the seminary. This clause, it is urged, was not valid, in that it caused the institution to inherit more than it had a right to get under the law; also because no trustee was named, and because no time was mentioned, the legacy being absolute and in perpetuity.

CUT HIS THROAT IN A SALOON.

Lunchman Committed Suicide in Presence of a Score of Men.

In the presence of a score of men at the Manhattan Hotel, 2243 Third Avenue, yesterday, Henry Meyer, forty-two years old, of 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a knife snatched from the lunch counter. He died before Dr. Donovan, summoned from the Harlem Hospital, arrived.

Meyer had been acting queerly about the hotel, where he had been working as a lunchman in the bar room for a year and a half. He had spent a year in the Klondike just before he began to work at the hotel, and it was supposed that the deprivations he suffered there had affected his mind.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY.

Excellent Showing at the Seventy-second Annual in Philadelphia—Whistlers, Homers, and Sargents.

The Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia has put another triumph to its score this year with the annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture, water-colors, and miniatures. From Detroit it has borrowed five paintings and pastels, and from New York one painting by Whistler; four works by John S. Sargent are shown; three bas-reliefs tell of the delicate and charming art of Augustus Saint Gaudens; there is a fair example of Abbott Thayer's serious young woman, more symbol than portrait, and from John W. Alexander comes a septet of graceful large figures of women in flowing gowns, highly decorative and individual in their make. George Grey Barnard sends his marble life-size "Maiden," and Miss Cecilia Beaux contributes her portrait of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and daughter. Of Winslow Homer's masculine art there are water-color and oil examples. Almost the only foreigner who exhibits is M. Dagnan-Bouveret of Paris, whose "Madonna of the Flowers" is a novel arrangement of the old theme very well painted as to the sweet face of the mother and as to the roses, which stand a little back in a vase. There are, indeed, some figure and flower pieces by Genjiro Yeto, but he is a Japanese who lives in the United States, and is a good deal influenced by non-Japanese art. William M. Chase is seen in five portraits beside the canvas by Sargent, which depicts him, brush and palette in hand, scrutinizing a sitter.

Notable among the local artists is Thomas Eakins, who shows his portraits of the professor-painter, Charles E. Dana; of the Very Rev. J. J. Fedigan, exhibited last year in New York; of a person called "The Translator," lent by Dr. Hugh T. Henry; of a prelate called simply "A Monsignor," and of Cardinal Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States. Miss Violet Oakley of Philadelphia shows the original color sketches for stained glass windows, the Christmas cover of St. Nicholas magazine, and illustrations for "The Story of Vashti." Miss Alice Mumford has a Spanish dancer, "La Gracia," afoot in a yellow silk dress, covered with black network, and a little tonal picture, "The Lacquer Box." James Wilson Morrice sends from Europe "Night in Venice" and "The Strand at Paramé," low-toned, pleasing studies. A very successful attempt to render a snowscape in thawing weather is "Evening After a Thaw," by Charles Morris Young; he has told the moist, thick air, and causes one to feel the softness of the snow. "Frosty Morning in November" is peculiar for the mauve effects in the snowy road in shadow. "The Frozen Mirace" is another good Winter landscape. Another Pennsylvanian, Edward W. Redfield, is better known in New York for his late Autumn and mid-Winter landscapes, usually including a background of houses. "Before Sundown" is a typical picture, with its pale green sky, distant town, pale blue stretch of river, range of straggling trees on the near bank and foreground of snowy field, part pale yellow where the sunshine rests, part palest blue where the shadows fall. This and "The Red Barn" are somewhat too much on the faded tapestry order. "Winter Evening," a water-course with bridge and shelving, snow-spotted brown banks, has more alertness and life in its coloration.

The sculptor Charles Grafly has indulged his leaning toward the symbolical in a bronze statuette of a masculine-looking nude woman with a garland round her neck that reaches the ground and appears to be but is not a serpent. She has an odd shaped helmet on her head, and holds at arm's length a hand glass. The title is "In Much Wisdom." Two portraits by Grafly show his realistic vein of sculpture, "Midday in the Intervale, White Mountains" and "Evening at Amisquam" are by Clifford Grayson of Philadelphia. A local painter who deserted to Paris and is now in New York—Robert Henri—has one of his full length women, a portrait that shows a peculiar grace and baffling charm, partly by reason of the color scheme, partly from the lines. John Lambert of Philadelphia has portraits of "Nancy," a child, and two members of the Newbold family. Charles E. Dana of the University of Pennsylvania is represented by two Cairene views, one the gate El Metowali, the other the old Court of the Oil Merchants. Nicola d'Ascenzo, the decorative artist, has a study sketch, and Miss Blanche Dillaye a landscape, "The Going Down of the Sun." To Philadelphia we must also assign Edward Dufner, whose "Portrait of Madame D.," in a brownish cloak, has great charm of coloring in subdued tones, although he seems to stay abroad. Very delightful is the little picture "Quiet Interior" for its unwavering clean brush strokes, its drabs charmingly combined. The two Harrisons, Alexander and Birge Harrison, though deserters of long standing, are duly represented. Here are six landscapes and marines by Alexander, and snowscapes and shore scenes by Birge. The latter's "Fisherman's Cottage by Moonlight" has fine atmospheric qualities; the former's "Flying Clouds," with reflections of the clouds and one tall poplar in the creek, and "Iris Lunaire," are excellent canvases. Joseph Pennell, too, another exile across the ocean, is seen in etchings from London and Venice. Robert W. Vonnoh, who was long in Philadelphia, has a portrait of the late John C. Bullitt, and for an example of Edwin A. Abbey there is the "Sylvia," belonging to Senator W. A. Clark, already shown in New York. A number of small pictures reveal a charming touch in Miss Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts—"The Black Shawl," "Emerson's Study," "The Edge of the Shadow," &c. Miss Mary Corsatt, now of Paris, has a strong out-of-door painting of a French peasant maid in white cap and white dress with a dog on her lap. F. R. Dvorak, a Philadelphian of Bohemian birth, offers two heads of over pretty girls in profile, sweet and unnatural in coloring, but very neat in drawing, which he has named "The Sniffers," because they are smelling deep yellow roses, unaware, apparently, that usuage in English stamps the word "sniffer" with another significance than that of a person who is smelling a flower.

The place of honor is given Mr. Sargent with his portrait at full length of William M. Chase, and it deserves the honor well, for it is a labor of love and one of his best pieces of work. Very good, also, is the half length of Mr. James Ridgely Carter, while the standing figure of Mr. P. A. B. Widener has merit, too. The shore scene "Oyster Gatherers" is distinctly less important than the portraits. The likeness of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt by Miss Cecilia Beaux is very good, indeed, both as likeness and as a piece of brushwork; that of her little daughter, who stands beside her chair, is just a trifle too much retired, a little too different in handling, and would be improved if brought up more to the point of finish in the portrait of the mother. By itself it might stand, but the close proximity of the other portrait introduces a comparison of the brushwork that jars a little the unity of the canvas. The seated profile portrait of Mrs. F. O. Barton and the standing portrait of Mrs. Ira Davenport and child lack the inner charm that makes the portrait of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt perhaps the finest bit of work this gifted young lady has ever shown in public.

The shorescape in oils and the water colors from Bermuda and the Adirondacks representing Winslow Homer are too well known in New York to require description. They are the works of a master. Mr. William M. Chase's portrait of a little girl dressed like an Infanta by Velasquez is of the best; he has a shore scene, other portraits of ladies, and a fine little still life. The Whistlers from Mr. Freer of Detroit are delightful, particularly "Green and Gold—the Great Sea," a little affair handled like a big master. "Rose Azalea" and "The Little Pink Cap" are simply delightful drawings brightened with color. Frederick Ballard Williams has a small seated figure, "Maidenhood," quite in a grand style, which many will pass by but others linger over. Among the John W. Alexanders the likeness of his wife seated facing out on a balustrade is the most attractive. She wears a great hat, and the pale green gown with embroidered flowers on it sweeps down with a fine curve. Louis Paul Dessar's tonal landscapes, Frank de Haven's "Storm," Joseph de Camp's "The Black Gown," full length of lady before a tall mirror; Frank W. Benson's "Sunlight," child in the open near a woman whom the frame cuts in two—a mistake to do this, it may be said; Harry van der Weyden's "Moonlight," Mrs. Maria Oakey Dewing's "Carnations," Childe Hassam's "Mcgnrise at Sunset"—lake and the trees, with a nude woman seated very upright between them; Philip L. Hale's "Down the River," Henry B. Snell's "Winter on the North River," Horatio Walker's scene from Quebec Province, "Peasants Scraping a Pig"; Charles Austin Needham's "Drifting Lights and Shadows," Carl Melcher's "Portrait of a Baby," Gifford Beal's hay-wagon and oxen "Returning Home," Walter Clark's "Autumn on the Hillsides," Miss Janet Wheeler's boy with a sword, and Frank A. Bicknell's "Banks of the River Loing" are all pictures worth consideration. But it would be too long to enumerate the good things which have been assembled to grace the annual exhibition of the Academy.

In sculpture there are statuette groups by the two brothers Borglum, elephants by Roth, a large sepulchral figure by Karl Bitter, an interesting "Cicero" relivering an oration with a very pronounced wart on his nose, clever work by Vincenzo Alfano; bronzes by Niehaus and Lopez, portrait bust of a child by Sergeant Kendall, and other noteworthy pieces.

NEW YORK GIRL INJURED.

Miss Caroline Kelly Caught in Elevator at Santa Barbara.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 17.—Miss Caroline Kelly of New York was seriously injured here to-day in an elevator accident. As Miss Kelly entered the car she tripped and fell. The elevator shot upward, crushing Miss Kelly against the floor above. Amputation of one of her legs will be necessary, and the shock may prove fatal. Miss Kelly is a sister-in-law of Louis Givernaud, a silk manufacturer of New York and New Jersey, who is staying at Santa Barbara for the Winter.

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Beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. FINE ART AND OTHER BOOKS. Catalogue Nos. 1505 to 1822, inclusive.

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Beginning promptly at 3 o'clock. BRONZES AND OTHER METAL WORK; EXTRAORDINARY LIMOGES AND OTHER ENAMELS; INTAGLIOS AND OTHER GEMS, SNUFF BOXES AND WATCHES; RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ANTIQUE TILES; HISPANO-MORESQUE AND OTHER PLAQUES; REMARKABLY FINE DELLA ROBBIA TERRA-COTTAS; ANTIQUE ROMAN MOSAIC, MARBLE STATUARY, AND OTHER OBJECTS. Catalogue Nos. 1033 to 1214, inclusive.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30TH.
Beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. FINE ART AND OTHER BOOKS. Catalogue Nos. 1823 to 2164, inclusive.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 31ST.
Beginning promptly at 2.30 o'clock, *concluding sale*. EXTRAORDINARY ANTIQUE ORIENTAL RUGS; GRAND GOBELINS, FLEMISH, RENAISSANCE, AND PORTUGUESE TAPESTRIES; ANTIQUE EMBROIDERIES AND TEXTILES; THE FAMOUS "ALMA-TADEMA PIANO"; ARTISTIC ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, DRAPERIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. Catalogue Nos. 1225 to 1406, inclusive.

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THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

Second Concert of Their Third Trip to This City.

Brahms's First Symphony Played—Songs by Edward Edgar Sung by Mme. Kirkby Lunn.

The second of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concerts on their third trip to this city was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall before an audience that, as at the previous concerts this season, filled nearly every seat in the auditorium. The music that it heard was mostly familiar, and the performance was of the sort with which the Boston Orchestra most rejoices the hearts of the discriminating. Brahms's first symphony was the principal number on the programme. Mr. Gericke plays Brahms's music with peculiar sympathy and insight, and his reading of this symphony was magnificent in its breadth and fire, in its intimate poetic quality, in its beautiful elaboration of detail. This was the fifth performance of a symphony by Brahms that has been given here this season, and all the four have been heard. With how much eagerness and pleasure the Boston Orchestra's listeners welcomed this repetition of Brahms's deeply-felt and profoundly moving work was shown by the applause, uncommonly prolonged, which Mr. Gericke had to acknowledge repeatedly at its close.

The other orchestral pieces were some of the music from Goldmark's opera of "Merlin"—the chorus of spirits and the spirits' dance from the second act, and the prelude and final scene from "Tristan und Isolde." Goldmark's opera was done here in the German opera days at the Metropolitan; but this music had probably the effect of novelty to most of those who heard it yesterday. It is highly colored, abounding in obviously pictorial effects, but whatever it may be in the opera it has little value as a piece for the concert platform, because its musical substance is so slight and unimportant. It was, of course, brilliantly played. There were dramatic stress and passion, an uplift in the climax, and a flexibility of tempo and nuance in the "Tristan" prelude to a degree that does not often mark Mr. Gericke's interpretations of Wagner's music.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was the solo singer. She has steadily increased the esteem in which she is held here at her successive appearances in concert—a field which, it may be remarked, is the one that she cultivates with far greater success than that of dramatic singing. She sang the despairing song of the heroine in Gounod's opera of "Sapho" and two of Edward Elgar's set of five songs with orchestra for contralto voice entitled "Sea Pictures." Notwithstanding certain faults that are more or less in evidence, her voice makes at each hearing a deeper impression through its beauty and quality. Her singing is generally intelligent and interesting, though not often marked by impulsive vitality.

There was not a little expectation of something significant and original centred upon the songs of the much-talked-of English composer, who has in the last few years been put forward as the most original and promising representative of modern English music. But truth compels the statement that such expectation was realized only in a small measure. The songs quite lack distinction or any note of individuality, except so far as the instrumental part is concerned. This is effective, vivid, richly scored with the instinct and touch of a master. But upon the musical invention of the songs seems to rest the mark of the English provincial music festivals for one of which they were written; it is commonplace and conventional, like a somewhat higher form of the British ballad. They certainly made little effect yesterday afternoon, and made no addition to the reputation of the composer.

Mr. Gericke conducted this concert, as he did the one on Thursday evening, largely with his left hand, owing to a painful and embarrassing injury to his right arm, for which he will have the sympathy and concern of all his many friends. But it is safe to say that not the most fastidious of them noticed any unfavorable result of this handicap in the power and authority of his direction or in the work of the orchestra.

AT THE OPERA.

"Faust" was given for the second time this season at the Opera House yesterday afternoon—and it is already the close of the eighth week of the season. The indisposition of Mme. Eames compelled the substitution for her of Mme. Seygard in the part of Marguerite so that the second performance was identical in all respects with the first, given the previous week. There were the familiar figures of Mr. de Reszke as Mephistopheles and Miss Bauermeister as Marthe; Mr. Scotti's Valentin is only less well known now. Mr. Alvarez's Faust and Mme. Seygard's Marguerite are among the interpretations that have been made known for the first time this season. They are neither of them among the more important and interesting, though both are competent, as a matter of course, and show experience and routine within the accepted conventions of the opera.

In the evening Mr. Gerhäuser reappeared for the first time since the opening night of the opera season as Tannhäuser, the part in which he made his American début. That occasion was a considerable disappointment to the frequenters of the Opera House, whose expectations had been aroused over the new German tenors secured by Mr. Grau for the present season. It cannot be said that Mr. Gerhäuser last night in any great degree bettered the impression of his first performance. He kept more nearly to the pitch in his singing than he did upon the first night, and his action was intelligent, earnest, and sincere, though not inspiring in any particular. His singing is still far from what can be approved and accepted by this public.

The quality of his voice is unsatisfactory, lacking in richness, resonance, and color, and in his method he shares many of the faults that are so well known in the singing of the Teutonic school. He has the advantage of a youthful and sympathetic appearance. But his impersonation is not one that is likely to make a deep impression here, unless he is moved to improve it in a number of important and vital particulars. There are singers who have profited by their experience in New York, and who have been guided by the taste and ideals of this metropolis in dramatic singing to the notable enhancement of their artistic power and authority. If Mr. Gerhäuser shall number himself with these it is likely to be to his benefit.

The other features of the performance were the same as at several previous repetitions of the opera. There was a very large audience present.

"Everyman" for the Churchmen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—"Everyman," the morality play, to-night concluded a six weeks' run in this city, during which time eleven performances have been given weekly, and now it appears that the Grand Theatre, a vacant South End play house, has been engaged by Catholics and Protestants for one night next week, and that the play will be given for the benefit of the unchurched of that section of the city. No admission will be charged.

ERSETO WEDS FRANCESCO.

Alderman McCall Officiates in a Police Station and Finishes a Romance That Started in Italy.

Sergt. Norris was behind the desk in the police station in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, just off Third Avenue, last evening when two young Italians and a little Italian girl, with a gorgeous shawl as headgear, entered. One of the men, a bootblack from a corner barroom, explained that the girl was Erseto Brangati and the man Francesco Natreri, seventeen and eighteen years of age, respectively. They wanted to be married then and there. Alderman John T. McCall was brought from his home at 155 East Seventy-eighth Street and the knot was tied with due solemnity.

The little bride wanted to kiss the Alderman, but he would not consent. She ran to Sergt. Norris and pressed her lips against his bristling white mustache, and then she kissed the others in the room. She tucked her marriage certificate away under her shawl, and with her husband went to Little Italy, the bootblack following.

The young folk had been lovers in Italy, according to the story told in the police station before the arrival of the Alderman. Six months ago they tried to elope, but were caught at the gangway of a steamship. Natreri sailed alone. In this city he got work in a fruit store, and every cent he could spare he sent to Angelica Natreri, his sister, who sympathized with him. Recently there was money enough to buy one passage to America, and Angelica said she was going to join her brother. With Erseto she went to the ship. At the last moment they changed places, and Erseto came to this country under the name of Angelica Natreri. Francesco missed her at the Barge Office, and for almost a week she boarded in strange places. He traced her through a society for immigrants.

FAULT WITH THE SCHOOLS.

Lack of Thoroughness Referred to at the Dinner of the Male Teachers' Association.

The monthly dinner of the Male Teachers' Association of New York in the Hotel Marlborough last evening was attended by about 200 persons. President Silas C. Wheat presided.

Chancellor McCracken of New York University discussed matters in the Philippines and opposed many of the ideas favored by President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University with regard to the proper method of administering affairs in the Eastern possessions. He antagonized the proposition to admit New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood because of the illiteracy of the inhabitants, and declared the people of Oklahoma much better equipped for the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship.

Prof. A. M. Wright, Deputy State Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Walter L. Hervey, Prof. F. R. Hutton, Dean of the School of Applied Sciences at Columbia University; Superintendent Darwin L. Bardwell of Richmond Borough and others spoke.

Prof. Wright found fault with the system of the public schools and declared that there is a lack of thoroughness about the training the schools give. Of 5,800 who took an examination in arithmetic for teachers' certificates, he said, only 1 per cent. passed; of 6,000 who were examined in geography, only 4 per cent. were successful, and in American history all but 9 per cent. of 3,000 who tried failed.

"There is something wrong with the educational system," he said, "when adult men and women who have been graduated from the public schools exhibit such woeful ignorance. When I was a boy, 75 per cent. of those attending school with me could have passed those examinations easily. I am afraid the schools are putting too much on the structure at the expense of the foundation."

"The great lack in the schools," Dr. Hervey said, "is that there is not enough to do. The children should be organized to do things. The best teacher is not the one who does the things but the one who gets the other fellow to do them."

Then Dr. Hervey commended Gen. Greene's administration of the Police Department and said the discipline he was inaugurating there could be observed with profit in other departments.

WOULD PROTECT MUSKALLONGE

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—There is an interesting fish story being told in connection with a recommendation made by Governor Odell in his message. "The Legislature could well afford, under the direction of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission," he said, "to accord to the boards of supervisors the right to regulate, under a general statute, the game laws for their own particular localities."

An almost identical recommendation was made by Speaker Nixon in his address to the Assembly, and it is understood a bill will be framed to carry out the suggestion.

Several years ago the counties had the regulation of the game laws for their own localities and the result, it is said by officials who are in a position to know, was that the deer and other big game of the State were almost exterminated. This having been the experience of the past, some wonder has been expressed as to why a return to local control of game laws should find such influential support.

A possible explanation is suggested in the efforts which have been made by the State authorities to stop the spearing of muskallonge in Chautauqua Lake. This lake is in Speaker Nixon's district, and the spearing of muskallonge through the ice during the winter season has become an important industry. Over thirty tons of these fish, it is said, were taken out of the lake last season.

There are some people who live near the shores who do not approve of this wholesale slaughter of fish every winter, and who believe that if it is continued the lake will soon be depleted of all of its fish. They have been preparing to make a determined protest to the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. To give weight to their presentation of the matter, they have had photographs taken, showing the extent of the fish spearing business. One of these pictures is said to show over 1,000 fishermen's huts erected on the ice. A hole is cut through the ice and the light allowed to shine on it. The fish are attracted to the hole, come to the surface and are speared. They are slaughtered by the thousands.

The County of Chautauqua wants to protect the industry, it is said, and if the legislation advocated by the Governor and the Speaker should be enacted certainly would vote to do so.

It is pointed out in connection with the proposed legislation that if the counties had the regulation of the game laws the lower counties along the Hudson would so arrange it that all the shad and crabs in the river would be taken out before it had a chance to get many miles from the ocean. The river of the Adirondacks also, it is said, would soon again disappear. It is likely, therefore, that there will be a very decided opposition to the enactment of the legislation.

Plainfield Belle's Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Florence Williams and William S. Loizeaux, a New York iron merchant. Miss Williams, who is considered the handsomest young woman in Plainfield's exclusive set, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Williams of West Seventh Street.

Mrs. Charlotte Hoyt's Will Probated.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Jan. 17.—The will of Mrs. Charlotte Hoyt, wife of the New York multi-millionaire, Reuben Hoyt, dated Sept. 9, 1902, which was filed several days ago, was probated to-day. Judge Jacob F. Bunn of Tiffin, who was in charge of her interests since her removal to Tiffin two years ago, is bequeathed the residue of the estate, valued at $400,000. Her brothers opposed the probating of the will, claiming the testatrix was insane.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An area of high pressure has moved rapidly southeastward from the British possessions during the last twenty-four hours and is central to-night in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It has caused a fall in temperature in the Northwest and upper lake region. Pressure continues abnormally low in the northeast part of the country and the plateau, high continues in its former position.

There have been local rains in the South Atlantic States, the Lower Mississippi Valley, and snow along the windward shores of the great lakes. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

It is colder to-night in the upper lake region, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Dakotas. Fair weather will prevail Sunday and Monday in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains and in the plateau region, except that light snow will continue in Western New York.

It will be colder Sunday in Texas, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, the Ohio, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and it will be colder Monday in Florida and New England.

The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk northwesterly to westerly; on the Gulf Coast fresh northerly to northwesterly, and on Lake Michigan fresh northwesterly.

Steamships which depart for European ports Sunday will have fresh northwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair, continued cold; fresh northwest winds.

North and South Carolina, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

West Virginia, fair and colder Sunday, Monday, fair.

North and South Dakota, fair Sunday and Monday.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

Western New York, snow in north; fair in south portion; colder Sunday; Monday, fair, fresh northwest winds.

New England, fair and colder Sunday, except snow in the mountain districts; Monday, fair and colder; fresh west to northwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair and cold; brisk northwest winds on the coast.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair; continued cold; fresh northwest winds.

Minnesota, fair Sunday and Monday; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; wind northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	TIMES. 1902.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	21	36	40
6 A. M.	18	37	41
9 A. M.	16	38	43
12 M.	21	42	49
3 P. M.	27	43	47
6 P. M.	26	40	44
9 P. M.	24	40	41
12 P. M.	22	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43¾
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1902	22
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The thermometer registered 37 degrees at 8 A. M. and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 45 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 36 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	38	40	NW	Snow
Atlantic City	40	48	NW	Clear
Boston	40	48	W	Clear
Buffalo	26	38	W.	Cloudy
Cape May	42	46	NW	Clear
Eastport	34	40	W	Clear
Nantucket	38	44	SW	Clear
Norfolk	50	56	W	Clear
Oswego	28	36	NW	Snow
Philadelphia	42	50	W	Pt. cloudy
Pittsburg	36	40	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	36	44	NW	Clear
Scranton	38	42	NW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	44	54	NW	Pt. cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	34	44	NW	Clear
Chicago	22	32	NW	Clear
Cincinnati	32	44	NW	Clear
Cleveland	30	36	W	Cloudy
Detroit	26	36	NW	Clear
Duluth	6	12	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	24	32	NW	Pt. cloudy
Green Bay	12	20	W	Clear
Huron	30	32	NE	Cloudy
Marquette	12	20	W	Clear
Milwaukee	18	30	W	Clear.
Toledo	28	36	W	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	48	54	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	54	58	SW	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	58	64	N	Clear
Galveston	50	56	NW	Cloudy
Hatteras	44	50	W	Clear
Jacksonville	52	64	SW	Cloudy
Key West	72	76	SW	Cloudy
Mobile	54	58	N	Cloudy
Montgomery	54	60	N	Cloudy
New Orleans	52	54	NW	Cloudy
Savannah	54	58	W	Clear
Tampa	72	74	W	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	46	54	SW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	12	22	NE	Clear
Davenport	24	34	W	Clear
Dodge City	36	42	NE	Clear
Kansas City	32	36	N	Clear
North Platte	32	40	S	Clear
Omaha	28	38	N	Clear
St. Louis	34	40	N	Clear
St. Paul	16	18	W	Clear
Winnepeg	4	4	W	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	18	18	Calm	Cloudy
Denver	36	48	N	Clear
Helena	34	36	W	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	28	36	NW	Clear

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Broadway & 35th St. Telephone 703—38th.
Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
BEGINNING TO-MORROW—EVERY EVG.
DEWOLF HOPPER
And the Greatest Company of Singing Comedians in America, in a Magnificent Musical Production, Entitled
"MR. PICKWICK"
Based on Dickens' Masterpiece.
Music by Manuel Klein. Book by Charles Klein. Lyrics by Grant Stewart.
SPECIAL MATINEES ONLY
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.
AUBREY BOUCICAULT AND ALL STAR COMPANY IN "WHEN ALL THE WORLD IS YOUNG,"
An Adaptation of "HEIDELBERG."
TO-NIGHT CONCERT TO ALL STAR ACTS DELLA FOX

PRINCESS Theatre. B'way & 29th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:30.
Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
MR. LOUIS MANN
In his new four-act comedy by C. F. NIRDLINGER,
THE CONSUL
Director, Walter D. Yager.
Walter D. Greene.....Olive May
Frederick Conger, Mabel Taliaferro, Clayton Legge, Amy Lesser, Charles Halton, Beatrice Bertrand.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Tel. 6727—38th. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TENTH BIG MONTH
Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Managers.
The Merry Musical Play,
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON"
The Beautiful Production of Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman, COMPLETING ITS 2D YEAR IN LONDON. Nearing 300th Performance in NEW YORK.

MAJESTIC
GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St.
E. D. STAIR & A. L. WILBUR.....Lessees
NEW YORK'S FINEST.
THE WORLD'S SAFEST THEATRE.
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
Tuesday Eve., Jan. 20
(CURTAIN WILL RISE AT 8 SHARP.)
Fred R. Hamlin's Massive Production of
THE WIZARD OF OZ
100 PEOPLE—MOSTLY GIRLS—and MONTGOMERY & STONE.
Entire Production Arranged and Staged by MR. JULIAN MITCHELL.
PRICES—$1.50, $1, 75, 50 & 25c. Wednesday Mat. Popular Prices.
*** Seats purchased for Monday or Tuesday night may be exchanged at box office for any subsequent performance or money refunded.
*** Seats purchased for Thursday, Jan. 15, will be honored Tuesday Evening, Jan. 20.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.
4th ENORMOUS WEEK.
AS OTHERS SEE US:
JOURNAL (JAN. 10): "'The Sultan of Sulu' is a great success, even from a box-office point of view. 'Rah for the new school of comic-opera comedians. May it live long and prosper."
TIMES (JAN. 10): "Here, at last, is a piece that is not only laughable throughout, but reasonably, intelligently, philosophically laughable. In a word, it is satire—satire that is timely as is pointed."
TRIBUNE (JAN. 4): "Mr. Ade's book is fresh, clean, witty, and filled with bits of general satire."
HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS GEORGE ADE'S WITTY MUSICAL SUCCESS,
SULTAN OF SULU
MUSIC BY ALFRED G. WATHALL.
FRANK MOULAN, MAUDE LILLIAN BERRI, FRED FREAR,
WHEELER SAXE, GERTRUDE QUINLAN, PAUL NICHOLSON,
FRANK RAINGER.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & Broadway. Evgs. at 8, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
SPECIAL PRICES WEDNESDAY MATS. 50c to $1.50
—13TH WEEK.—
100TH PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE MOST COSTLY AND ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS EVER DISTRIBUTED
JOHN C. FISHER'S
Magnificent $50,000 Production,
100TH TIME To-morrow Night
THE SILVER SLIPPER
Gala Performance Beautiful Souvenirs.
By the Authors of "FLORODORA."
Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th, Special Matinée.
SAM BERNARD, CYRIL SCOTT, Eva Davenport, Eleanor Kent
Wednesday Matinée Prices 50c. to $1.50
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, SUSAN DRAKE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
One week, beginning To-morrow Evg., ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP
By Madeleine Lucette Ryley.
TO-NIGHT Sacred Concert 1,000 Choice Orchestra Seats. 50 AND 75c
Valerie Bergere & Co., James Francis Dooley, Ward & Curran, McMahon & Chappelle, Ed Latell, Al Grant, Aurie Dagwell, O'Rourke & Burnett, Harry Thompson, Vitagraph.
NEXT WEEK, MON., JAN. 26. MAT. SAT.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN HARVARD
100—Entertainers—100
SEAT SALE THURS., JAN. 22.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Satys. 2:15.
6th WEEK
THE WHITNEY OPERA COMPANY
An Organization of 350 People in
STANGE AND EDWARDS' Most Successful Comic Opera,
WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME
Seats on sale for every performance of last weeks.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING 25—50 35—50
HEARTS AFLAME
The Recent Garrick and Bijou Theatre Success
By Genevieve G. Haines.
JAN. 26th His Wife's Father
Henry V. Donnelly as Buchanan Billings.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
WOODWARD'S SEALS
DURYEA & KEARNEY
HAINES & TODDCQ
BILLY GOULD
MULAMBARK'S ARABS
McCabe, Sabine & Vera — John Bowker
Clan Johnstone Troupe — Francelli & Lewis
Berol & Berol — Earl & Wilson
Belmont & O'Brien — Ada Arnoldson
Carlotta Delmar — Tanner & Gilbert
Miller & Kresko — Digesaph.
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Only Matinées Saturdays.
CURTAIN RISES 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
The Darling of the Gods
A Drama of Old Japan in 5 Acts
by DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

TUES., JANY. 27, 3:30 P. M. DALY'S. Dan'l Frohman, Mgr. 30th & B'y. at 3:30 P. M.
Sam Franko's Second Concert
OF OLD MUSIC.
SOLOIST.
MRS. ELODIE DOLMETSCH,
TUESDAY, JAN'Y 27, AT 3:30 P. M.
Seats ready at box office and Ditson's.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., w. of 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
M. R. BIMBERG.....Manager
SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.
The Great German Dialect Comedian & Singer,
AL. H. WILSON
A PRINCE OF TATTERS
Next Week—"THE PRICE OF HONOR."

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY. Tel. 1009 Main.
Melbourne McDowell, Florence Stone
SUPPORTED BY THE COLUMBIA STOCK CO.
EMPRESS THEODORA
100 people on the stage. Original Fanny Davenport scenery, costumes, etc. Evg prices, 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.
NEXT WEEK—FEDORA.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. and 107th St.
Evgs., 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c.
TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c.
JACK MUNROE
TO-NIGHT CONCERT 25, 35, 50c
Big Sunday Concert.
THE ROAD TO RUIN
Clifford J. Smith, Single Aldrich, Libby & Sterling, Katherine Tray-lor, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.

PROCTOR'S
58TH ST. NEAR THIRD AV.
SPECIAL VAUDEV'E FOR ONE WEEK.
15c., 25c., Aft.; Ev'gs, 25c
Event of the Season. First and Only Engagement in New York of
LAURA BIGGAR & CO.
—In—
"A Thief in the Night."
F. F. PROCTOR'S $10,000 SERIES OF
LIVING ART STUDIES.
HOLLY TREE INN, GOGGIN & DAVIS, PROF. PARK'S DOGS, MARTINE BROS., FOLLY TRIO, BROOKES BROS., PAULINE SAXON.
BIG Sunday Concert.
JAN. 26—RETURN OF THE STOCK CO., WITH NED HOWARD FOWLER, MISS CRAWFORD, AND FAVORITES, IN "CUMBERLAND '61."

5TH AV. BROADWAY 28TH ST. & 25,50: Res. 75: Bx. st. $1
MINNIE SELIGMAN, WM. BRAMWELL, FREDERIC BOND, THE BIG STOCK CO.
CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA.
The Largest, Highest-Salaried & Most Artistic Stock Co. in America in Roland Reed's Successful Comedy,
"LEND ME YOUR WIFE."
Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

23D ST. SIXTH AVE. WEST OF
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Bx. st. $1. ALL STAR ACTS.
CAPT. WEBB'S SEALS
AMPHIBIOUS ARTISTS OF THE ARCTIC.
PRESS ELDRIDGE, THREE YOSCARYS, DAN & DOLLY MANN, WM. C. HOEFLER, OTHERS
Big Sunday Concert.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV.
Evs. 25c., 50c., 75c. 15 25c., Aft.; Ev. 25. Box Seats, $1.
FAVORITE STOCK.
Edna Archer Crawford
Ned Howard Fowler
Gerald Griffin
Every Aft. and Eve.—Full Orchestra
25c., RESERVED MATINEE DAILY, 25c.
Around the World in 80 Days
Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
AL. HAYMAN.....Proprietor & Manager
Owing to Length of Performance, Curtain Rises at 8 and 2 Precisely.
CLOSED To-morrow and Tuesday Eves.
BEGINNING NEXT WEDNESDAY EVE
KLAW & ERLANGER'S
Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Spectacle,
"MR. BLUE BEARD."
BY ARTHUR COLLINS & J. HICKORY WOOD.
Successor to "Sleeping Beauty and the Beast."
Rearranged for the American stage by John J. McNally, with Lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, and music by Frederick Solomon.
Greatest Comic and Musical Spectacular Entertainment in the World.
MORE THAN 3 SHOWS IN ONE
In equipment, splendor, and Gorgeous Display excels every production in History of Spectacle.
FIRST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS ON SALE FOR NEXT 4 WEEKS.

BIJOU B'way & 30 St. Ev. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Clyde Fitch's
(LATEST SUCCESS)
A Gay Bird! AND A Great Triumph!
"Full of power and intensity."—Herald.
"Another success."—Sun.
"Will be greatly enjoyed."—World.
The Bird in The Cage
"Never for a moment was the success of the play in doubt."—Times.
CAST INCLUDES
Sandol Milliken, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, Edward Harrigan, Guy Bates Post, Charles Mackey, Arnold Daly, and others.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
Last Week OF THE NINETY AND NINE.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75c., $1.
LAST MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2. EVGS. 8:10.
NEXT WEEK,
John C. Fisher's & Thos. W. Ryley's SPECIAL ELABORATE REVIVAL OF
FLORODORA.
Grander than the Original Production.
POPULAR PRICES. REGULAR MATINEES.
—SEATS NOW ON SALE.—
German Charity Ball
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
BACHELOR CIRCLE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
JUNG ARION &
BEETHOVEN BACHELORS
AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Wednesday January 21, 1903.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.
—THIRD MONTH—
MRS. FISKE
In Paul Heyse's drama
Mary of Magdala
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance.
Extra Wednesday Matinée Jan. 28 and Feb. 4.
*** TO-MORROW AT 3 P. M. ***
MR. & MRS. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH
Second Concert of Old Music.
*** SPECIAL MATINEES ONLY ***
MONDAY, JAN. 26. Tuesday, Jan. 27. Thursday, Jan. 29. Friday, Jan. 30.
MARY SHAW
In Henrik Ibsen's Powerful Drama,
GHOSTS
Management George Fawcett.
Seats now on sale.

Mrs. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
(Ye Elizabethan Stage)
WILL REOPEN Jan. 27th "ROMEO & JULIET."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
GREATEST TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED BY THE EMPIRE THEATRE CO.,
which includes
CHARLES RICHMAN, MARGARET ANGLIN,
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play
THE UNFORESEEN
"A great success."—Herald.
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
"Clever and interesting."—Evg. Sun.
"Not a dull moment in it."—Telegram.
"Deserving and interesting success."—Mail and Express.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
SECOND MONTH.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
"CLEVER PLAY BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT, BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—HERALD
50th TIME—FEB. 3rd—SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With
CLARA BLOODGOOD
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Mad. Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evening, 7:45 sharp; Matinée Saturdays, 1:45.
EXTRA HAMLET MATINEE
NEXT TUESDAY AT 1:45.
E. H. SOTHERN
Last 6 NIGHTS AS
HAMLET.
Management of Daniel Frohman.
MONDAY, JAN. 26, Seat Sale Thursday, 9 A. M.
Justin Huntley McCarthy's Play
IF I WERE KING
E. H. SOTHERN as FRANCIS VILLON.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way.
Evgs., 8:20. Matinées at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVG., 8:20.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play.
Mice and Men
"The best laid schemes o' Mice and Men gang aft a-gley."—Burns.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. B'way & 44th St. EVGS., 8:15. MATS. AT 2:15.
"Another Marlowe Triumph."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
The cast includes:—
Frank Worthing, Olive Oliver,
Edgar L. Davenport, Kate Lester,
Clarence Handysides, Nella Webb,
William Lewers, Morgan Coman,
Thomas C. Coleman, Charles H. Bradshaw
—SPECIAL—
DAILY MATINEES EXCEPT SATURDAYS.
—During Miss Marlowe's Engagement—
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S New Play FOR CHILDREN AND GROWN-UP CHILDREN.
"Of all the novelties of the season the Little Princess is the finest."—World.
"It is a gem."—Times.
"Will appeal to almost everyone."—Tribune.
"A very interesting little play."—Herald.
"Charming."—Mail and Express.
N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" every evening and at the Saturday matinée.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3d Capacity Week—A Double Triumph
ELIZABETH TYREE
IN THE SEASON'S COMEDY TRIUMPH,
GRETNA GREEN.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEKS!!!
VIOLA ALLEN
In Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY
With Great Supporting Cast, Including Edward Morgan, Frederic De Belleville, E. M. Holland, William E. Bonney, Henry Harmon. LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

This Afternoon and Evening
THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK.
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. NEW 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
Popular Prices, 25c & 50.
MATTIE KEENE & CO.
YORKE AND ADAMS
CARTER DE HAVEN TRIO
CARRIE SCOTT & CO.
Winona Banks Winters
COOPER AND REYNOLDS
CHARLEIGH DILLON
JOHNSON AND WELLS
OLLIE HOOD & CO.
Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow Mat. and all week,
MOONLIGHT MAIDS BURLESQUERS.
"A Day and Night." "A Festive Throng."

Madison Square Garden.
THIRD ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
Open 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm. 50c.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1903.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and Reserved Seats for sale at Arion

EDISON'S NEW BATTERY

As Applied to Automobiles Is Now on Exhibition.

The Inventor Tells of His Tests with the New Type of Storage Cells —Vehicle in Use.

In Section 50 of the gallery of the third annual automobile show, which opened in the Madison Square Garden last night, is an exhibit which, though one of the smallest in the entire exhibition as far as the space occupied is concerned, is from some points of view the most important feature of the entire show, and which, if the predictions now made of its usefulness are verified by experience, seems destined to revolutionize the automobile industry as far as electric vehicles are concerned. It is the Edison storage battery for automobiles, invented by Thomas A. Edison about two years ago, perfected after months of experiment and trial, and now ready to be placed upon the market.

The information which has become public from time to time regarding this latest production of the famous inventor has aroused a great and widespread interest, not only among automobile manufacturers, but among the public generally, who were inclined to believe that the perfect automobile was at last in sight; but the delay in the bringing out of the new invention has caused many doubts regarding the commercial practicability of the new batteries. These doubts are now shown to be without foundation, as Mr. Edison made the announcement at his laboratory in West Orange, N. J., yesterday that the manufacture of the batteries is now under way, that business vehicles equipped with them will be in operation in this city in a few weeks, and that the batteries will be put upon the market in time for the coming season, probably in April.

The exhibit in the Madison Square Garden consists of thirty-eight complete cells, several sets of parts, mounted on boards so as to show both the construction and the internal arrangement, diagrams showing the curves of discharge, &c., the whole forming a complete and easily understandable exposition of the latest production of the famous inventor.

The most striking feature of the entire device is its remarkable simplicity, as it consists essentially of but three parts—a square outer case of thin sheet steel and two sets of thin steel plates, which contain in small flat pockets the metallic oxides composing the two elements of the battery.

The complete cells are 3½ by 5½ inches square and 14 inches high, and weigh about eighteen pounds each. They have a capacity of 200 Watt-hours, which is equal to about 3⅓ horse power per hour. The outer case or covering is of polished steel with horizontal corrugations extending about two-thirds of the way down each side, in order to combine lightness with strength. From the top project the two electrodes with binding screws attached, the capped opening through which the solution is introduced into the cell, and a specially devised valve, which Mr. Edison declares will absolutely prevent the escape of any fumes. An automobile containing a battery of these cells has been upset and remained overturned for a space of five minutes with a loss of only about a pint of solution, consequently there is no danger of damage to either the metal work, wood work, or upholstering of a carriage fitted with these batteries, or to the clothing of the occupants. Cases have been known where the fumes and liquids escaping from ordinary storage battery cells now in use in automobiles have so attacked and destroyed the metal work of the body that the entire bottom has dropped out of the vehicle.

The cells are composed of alternate layers of oxides of iron and of nickel, which are contained in small rectangular pockets of the thin perforated steel plates. There are about a dozen of each kind of these plates, which are about a foot long and about five inches wide. The plates of each kind are connected and the two series fit together so as to alternate the plates. In their construction the powdered oxide is placed in the little shallow pockets, a perforated steel cover is put on, and the plates are then subjected to hydraulic pressure in a press which not only compresses the oxide but crimps the edges of the pockets so as to secure the covers upon them. The entire construction is of an exceedingly thin steel plate, which is only two and a half thousandths of an inch in thickness. The solution is distilled water and potash.

Compared with the ordinary type of storage battery, in which the elements consist of leaden plates, the Edison cells have a weight of 65 pounds per horse power per hour, whereas the lead cells have a weight of from 100 to 180 pounds per horse power per hour.

"The experimenting with the new batteries has all been done," said Mr. Edison yesterday, "and they have been abundantly tested as well, and the only thing that remains is to adapt them to the use of the public. These batteries are for public use and not for experts, and before they are put on the market I intend that they shall be adapted to the use of the most ignorant and most careless person. The electric vehicles now in use require expert care in charging and management. That is why they are so largely used for commercial purposes. In pleasure vehicles we have to contend with absolute neglect and abuse, and the better they work, the more they are neglected. It is only when they refuse to work that they receive attention. Now, with the new batteries, there will be no complaints from users to which we will have to reply: 'You ought to have done this,' or 'You ought to have done that.' They don't have to do anything to them at all, and they will run all right. We don't even want them to put in the solution. We will do that ourselves and seal it. And there will be no waste or loss.

"Regarding the matter of charging, they can be charged as quickly as anybody desires; in fact, they will meet every condition required. A most valuable feature of the new cells will be their rapid rate of discharge, which will give a very large amount of power in any emergency where it will be needed; this will be a particularly great advantage to hill climbing in bad weather or on a poor road. The cost of charging, of course, is a small matter. The cost of running an ordinary electric vehicle, including the services of a man, a boy, repairs, &c., is about $4 per day, of which the cost of the charging is only about 25 cents. Probably only a few people realize how small a proportion of the cost of the electric propulsion is the item of power. On a trolley road, for example, it is only about 7 per cent. of the entire cost.

"In our experiments with pleasure automobiles we have used an electric runabout of a well-known type, made in Cleveland, Ohio, and have found that 25 cells weighing 400 pounds will run the vehicle over fairly level macadamized roads, such as are found in this part of New Jersey, with a load of one person, 100 miles to a standstill. Of course, on asphalt it would do much better, so that these figures might be taken for ordinary city use as well. We have run 3,000 miles over the Belgium blocks between the car tracks with one set of batteries, and at the rate of twelve miles per hour; and after that test the batteries have seemed better than at the start. No deterioration could be observed, even under a microscope.

When asked regarding the cost of the new battery as compared with the ordinary type Mr. Edison said: "They are far cheaper even now on account of being practically indestructible. At present they will cost about 33 per cent. more than the ordinary type, but this cost will be largely reduced. It is due almost entirely to the high cost of the material, as the expense for labor is very slight. For example, there are twenty-two operations in the making of the cover alone, and yet the cost is only 1.8 cents. The steel which we use comes from Germany, and we not only have to pay two prices for it there, but a duty of 40 per cent. on it in addition. The ore from which the nickel oxides is obtained comes from New Caledonia, in the South Seas, but the oxide is made in this country by the Nickel Trust. The iron oxide, too, is made in this country. Every item of cost will be reduced when we get to turning them out in quantities."

Several delivery wagons fitted with the new batteries will be put into use in this city in a few weeks' time, Mr. Edison said, and will be given the hardest trial possible for a commercial vehicle. Arrangements have been made with several large retail dry goods houses to have these wagons put on their most difficult routes, where ordinary electric vehicles are now unavailable for the purpose and horses are still used. Some of these firms are now using vehicles for ordinary delivery purposes within certain limits, especially in the Borough of Manhattan. But for longer routes in the Borough of the Bronx, or the suburbs, where the pavements are poor and the grades are steep, horses are still used. It is on these routes that the new batteries will be tried in order to give them the most severe trial that is possible.

Where electric vehicles are now being used for delivery purposes they only average about twenty-five miles to a charge, Mr. Edison said, but he has guaranteed a run of forty miles per charge under the most difficult conditions from the new vehicles.

No further tests of the pleasure vehicles will be held, as their work will be mere play as compared with the business automobiles, and at the conclusion of the tests of the latter vehicles, which will occupy some weeks' time, the new batteries will be put upon the market. "They will be in plenty of time for next season, I will promise you," said Mr. Edison.

Of the three distinct types of motor vehicles—gasoline, steam, and electric—the latter are by far the easiest of operation, giving any range of speed within the limit of the vehicles' power, but they have been handicapped by their great weight, their limited radius of action, and their expense of operation on account of the deterioration of the batteries. According to statements made by the veteran inventor, the Edison battery will reduce the weight of the vehicle by about one-half, will about double the radius of action, and will entirely do away with the heavy expense of renewing the batteries. For business vehicles, therefore, and for city use generally, where ease and simplicity of operation are so essential that the present type of electric vehicle, despite its disadvantages of weight and expense of battery renewal, has obtained a very considerable and constantly increasing popularity, the Edison battery seems destined to work a speedy revolution and to bring the oft-predicted and much-desired banishment of the horse from our city streets near to realization.

For country use, however, the new electric automobile will be necessarily limited in operation to a radius of less than 100 miles from an electric power station, but such stations are so frequent now in well settled parts of the country that this condition would not operate to a disadvantage in most communities where an automobile can be used, and in consequence it is expected that the new type of electric vehicle will be almost as largely used in the country as in the cities.

***

Harvard's action in declaring Orville G. Frantz again ineligible to play on the Crimson baseball team, comes at the same time as a severe blow to the prospects of the Cambridge team and as a precedent in athletic history which plainly indicates to Yale and every other college the stand taken by Harvard authorities in eligibility matters.

As every Harvard and every Yale man knows, Frantz is no more a professional in the true meaning of the word than is the most unquestioned athlete on any Blue or Crimson team. Before coming to college before he knew the significance of what he was doing—the big fellow played a few Summer games and accepted money for his services. The money fell far short of defraying his expenses, and his sole reason for playing was to have a little fun and enjoyment during the Summer months.

Last Spring, after the Cutts affair, Frantz wrote frankly to the Harvard Athletic Committee, stating the full facts.

Many Harvard men thought that after having done penance for a year Frantz might be allowed to play this Spring, the supposition being that, like students under the one year eligibility rule, he had given ample assurance of good faith and, at least, of the desire for an education in preference to mere athletic fame. Such, however, has not been the case. Harvard intends to live up to the strict interpretation of the eligibility rules, and although she fully believes that the President of her Christian Association is fully as much entitled to represent her as many who play on other college teams, she is going to deny herself for the benefit of all concerned.

Frantz is probably the best known man in the college world to-day. He is a great Christian worker and as far above reproach as one possibly could be. He says his mistake was one of purely boyish thoughtlessness and love of adventure, and as far as the spirit of the eligible rules is concerned there is absolutely no reason why he should not hold down first base for the Crimson team this year. However, it is the letter and not the spirit of the rules that must be obeyed, and in this way Harvard will lose one of the most remarkable, clean fielding, heavy hitting first basemen that has come to Cambridge in many years.

AUTOMOBILISTS TO DINE.

Annual Banquet of A. C. of A. to be Held Next Saturday.

More serious consideration of automobile topics and all they relate to will be given attention by the speakers at the third annual banquet of the Automobile Club of America, which will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday evening, Jan. 24.

The interest that the "dodgers" take in the swift motor cars and also their ambition to become motor drivers themselves will be explained by Job E. Hedges, Simeon Ford, and Joseph D. Redding.

The club has done a great deal of work for good roads, both in the city and the State, and among the good-road speakers are Senator W. W. Armstrong, the father of the Higbie-Armstrong law, under the provisions of which State aid is being extended to nearly every county in the State and many miles of good roads have been built; State Engineer Edward A. Bond, whose efforts for good roads in this State are well known; Henry I. Budd, Highway Commissioner of New Jersey; W. Pierrepont White, Chairman of the Standing Committee of Supervisors of New York State; Willard A. Smith, director of the Transportation Department of the St. Louis World's Fair; W. P. Brownlow, who introduced the twenty-million-dollar appropriation bill for building roads in the United States; Col. Albert A. Pope, and Thomas A. Edison.

Among the prominent members of the club and guests who will be present are James Stillman, V. Everit Macy, Col. John Jacob Astor, Dave H. Morris, Henry S. Kerr, H. P. Wertheim, Charles J. Glidden, Ibert R. A. Shattuck, W. D. Gaze, Edward Weston, John A. Hill, James L. Breese, Stewart M. Brice, Henry Sanderson, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Commodore Clarence A. Postley, H. H. Vreeland, Winthrop E. Scarritt, A. Clement of Paris, Col. P. S. Dyer, Edouard Lamberjack of Paris, George E. Chamberlin, Dr. Cyrus Edson, Alexander Winton, Jules S. Bache, John N. Flagler, Commander R. E. Peary, Richard L. Edwards, Charles W. Morse, D. Stanwood Menken, Charles K. Beekman, Frederick K. Corning, R. Bleecker Rathbone, Gamo S. Dunn, W. J. Arkell, Capt. Homer W. Hodge, William Guggenheim, Frederick C. Bourne, John Brisben Walker, Jefferson Seligman, Police Commissioner Francis V. Greene, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Controller Edward M. Grout, Borough Presidents Louis F. Haffen, George Cromwell, and Joseph Cassidy, Park Commissioners William R. Willcox, John E. Eustis, Judge Cornell, Recorder Goff, Judge Neubergur, Judge Rosendale, Rudolph Keppler, De Witt Seligman, and George B. Torrey.

SHUFFLEBOARD CONTEST.

Charles Ayres Leads by One Point in the New Jersey Tournament.

Charles Ayres of the Fred H. Roever Shuffleboard Association leads the New Jersey competitors in the National tournament, he having won four games and lost two. His total number of points is 285, one point ahead of John Wurster of the McDermott Association. Ralph Francis of the Conboy Association has only won one game, in which he scored a total of 84 points. McCoy of the Vogt Association stands fourth, Sullivan of the Schroeder Association holds fifth, and Creger of the Schwartz Association sixth place.

The scores, including Friday night's match on the McDermott Association boards, at Newark, are: Wurster, 50; McCoy, 23; Wurster, 50; Creger, 24; Wurster, 50; Sullivan, 23; Wurster, 45; Francis, 50; Wurster, 39; Ayres, 50. The standing:

	Games.	W.	L.	Tl.	P'ct.
Ayres	6	4	2	285	.475
Wurster	6	4	2	284	.473
Francis	2	1	1	84	.420
McCoy	2	1	1	73	.365
Sullivan	2	0	2	68	.340
Creger	2	0	2	47	.235

Cornell and Syracuse Athletic Meeting.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council to-day Manager Zimmer of the track team was instructed to arrange for a dual track meet between Cornell and Syracuse. This marks the resumption of relations between the two universities, which were broken off two years ago. The council also elected C. B. Brady, '04, manager of the football team for next year, and F. D. Colson, former coxswain, was reappointed assistant coach in the crew. Varsity Cs were awarded to fourteen crew men.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW OPENS

Largest Exhibit of Vehicles Ever Seen in This Country.

Spectators Throng the Aisles and Booths to Inspect the Novelties—To Remain Open All the Week.

Practicability is beyond doubt the keynote of the third annual automobile show which opened at the Madison Square Garden last night and will continue through the present week. The crude and experimental aspect of the two former exhibitions is wholly lacking, and on every side are evidences of solid merit and proved practicability. Novel features are plentiful, but they are, almost without exception, refinements of or improvements upon devices of known and proved practicability, leading to greater comfort, ease, or economy of operation. Evidence is overwhelming that the automobile industry in this country has passed the experimental stage and now has entered upon a period of substantial progress.

Equally apparent is the enormous increase in the popular interest shown in the exhibition, as the attendance, which was estimated at upward of six thousand, was several times larger than that of the opening night of last year. So much space is given up to the exhibits that there is only room for passage in many of the aisles, and when a few spectators stop to examine some particular article or mechanical demonstration, a block is occasioned which will last as long as the demonstration is in progress, and such blocks were frequent, as the crowd showed evidence of the educational progress made in the past years, and most of its individual members displayed a remarkable technical knowledge and understanding.

Every available space of the huge building has been utilized for exhibition purposes. The amphitheatre, the restaurant, and the greater part of the basement are given up to the showing of completed vehicles, while a temporary balcony, formed by boarding over the first tier of boxes and seats, is principally devoted to accessories and parts. Even the little mezzaline gallery at the Fourth Avenue end has been utilized, and a number of important exhibits are located there. Despite all these efforts to make space it was necessary to refuse admission to a large number of would-be exhibitors, and if the rate of increase in the demand for space is as large next year as it proved to be this year it will be totally beyond the capacity of the Garden. What to do in that contingency is already worrying the officials of the show, and will afford them a serious problem to ponder over during the coming year.

The exhibition as a whole is remarkably attractive, as most of the exhibits are set off by electrically illumined signs and some by festoons of lights as well. Bunting and tapestries are freely used, and the brilliant surfaces of the highly polished bodies of the cars, the warm tone of their upholstering, and the bright hoods and appurtenances add to the general attractiveness. Complete vehicles form a greater portion of the total number of exhibits than ever before. They are shown by 77 of the 142 exhibitors. Not only is this twice as many as were shown at the previous exhibition, but most of the exhibitors show several types or patterns, particularly those who are agents for foreign firms, with the result that the exhibition is much more imposing than ever before.

Of the 77 exhibitors, 68 show gasolene cars, 10 exhibit steam carriages, and 8 display the electric type. A number of concerns make two kinds of vehicles, while one company markets all three types.

Most of the exhibitors had their displays in complete order by the opening hour, at 8 o'clock last night, but there were a number of vacancies, principally due to the delayed arrival of the American Line steamship St. Louis, which carried a large number of foreign vehicles. It was announced at the show last night that the Collector of the Port had directed that these vehicles should be delivered without any delay on account of customs dues, and it is expected they will be in place to-morrow.

The one remarkable novelty of the exhibition is the Edison storage battery for electric automobiles, which is described at length in another column. Entered almost at the last moment, this invention, which its inventor claims, will bring the electric vehicle forward into the front rank of automobile progress, is tucked away in a little pigeon hole of a booth in the mezzanine gallery at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, but in spite of its obscure location, it was sought out during the evening by so many inquirers that the narrow passage in front of the booth was blocked during the whole of the evening. It became necessary to appeal to the management of the Garden to post an attendant at each end of the passage leading past the Edison exhibit and to allow passage in one direction only.

Aside from the Edison storage cell, the general features of the exhibition may be briefly summarized in the following improvements to be generally noted in the latest types of vehicles: Longer wheel bases to make riding easier, wooden wheels instead of wire ones, better muffling and improved ignition by magnetos or batteries, more commodious carriage bodies, wheels of equal size made to take the same size tires, improved transmission gears, more positive clutch action, a tendency to beautify the general lines of the carriages, and a universal effort to make the machines as near "fool proof" as possible.

Most of the improvements of the past year have been made in the gasoline type of vehicle, particular attention having been given to the improvement of transmission gears, enlarging the radiators for cooling purposes, improving the ignition, and furnishing better mufflers. The matter of ignition has always been a troublesome one, and a dozen or more devices are shown which are claimed to meet the general demand for improvement in this respect.

Most of the advances made in electric machines have been in the line of commercial vehicles. Trucks, delivery wagons, ambulances, and almost every other kind of horse-drawn vehicle have been duplicated by the electric vehicle manufacturer. A practical demonstration of the decided advantages of the commercial electric vehicle was presented just before the opening hour, when a number of exhibits were hoisted in place in the gallery by a windlass attached to an automobile truck. Several automobiles and motors were quickly raised to their booths on the gallery with ease and safety.

The steam-vehicle makers have directed their attention mainly to heavier running gears and to safety appliances about the engine. New things in indestructible burners and gasoline shut-offs, and new types of boilers are among the principal improvements. A novelty is a steam delivery wagon made for delivering United States mails in the Philippines. Another new thing is a steam Stanhope runabout with wooden wheels, a Dos-a-dos, and a four-passenger surrey, all of which are new models and all except the surrey embody the striking departure in a steam vehicle of being steered by a wheel instead of by a levyr.

One of the French machines exhibited has a remarkable record. In November, 1900, a car of this type traveled 1,000 miles without a single stop, the machine slowing down when operators were changed. Last Fall it covered 400 miles, from Edinburgh to London, at an average of twenty miles an hour, carrying an observer and a full load of passengers, without making a halt on any account. It has climbed the Gaillon Hill, in France, at a rate of thirty-five miles an hour and made a kilometer in the world's record time for lightweight machines of 0:30 1-5, which is seventy-four miles an hour.

An interesting vehicle at the show is an electric carriage which carries a gasoline motor to recharge the batteries while the car is on the road. It is the invention of a New Yorker, who has used the car for the past few months with fair success. He seeks relief from the recharging troubles of electrics by combining with an electric motor and storage battery a gasoline motor which runs a dynamo which recharges the batteries. The car is driven entirely by electric motors, which get renewed life from the gasoline engine. This plan has been tried by a number of the French makers who advocate its use, particularly for vehicles for business purposes.

Another vehicle presents a novel control device which enables all the operations of driving and steering to be done with one hand. The controlling lever is fitted at the centre of the seat edge. Swinging it sideways does the steering, while twisting the handle controls the motor. Raising or lowering the handle sets the clutch. Being placed in the centre of the carriage, either one of the passengers on the seat may do the driving.

Conditions of the proposed match between Henri Fournier and Alexander Winton were discussed by the two principals at the Madison Square Garden last night, but no agreement was reached. Winton insisting that the race be held at the Cleveland Driving Park, while Fournier proposed that one heat should be decided on the Empire City track, at Yonkers, one at Cleveland, and a third, if necessary, on some third track to be mutually agreed upon.

FRENCH AUTOMOBILISTS HERE.

C. L. Charley Says an American Is Having Built a 100-Horse Power Car for the Gordon Bennett Race.

On the French liner La Savoie, which arrived from Havre last evening, was a party of men interested in the building of automobiles, and in the more pleasant end of the sport. In the party were C. L. Charley, Adolph Clement, A. C. Neubauer, Morris Rothschild, and M. Devien and A. Lucas, friends of M. Clement and M. Berthand.

"There has never been such a demand for machines as at the present time," said M. Charley. "The orders placed for high-class automobiles are three times greater than ever before. The run of machines at present is toward a greater horse power. There is now in building a one-hundred-horse-power Mercedes machine for a prominent American, whose name I am not at liberty to give at this time. The machine is to be entered in the Gordon Bennett race in Paris in May. Three high horse power machines, representing Germany, France, and America, will be entered in the race.

"Americans are now keeping the French builders busy. The machines which are now being built are of from 40 to 60 horse-power. Some of those who have given orders are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Howard Gould, Edward Hawley, William Dannet, Charles M. Schwab, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and John W. Gates.

"It has been found that the heavy machines make the best hill climbers, and for this reason they are in demand."

M. Neubauer said: "There is at present a great demand for high-power and noiseless automobiles. The present speed regulations are so improved that it is possible to make one of the high-power machines go at from 22 to 70 miles an hour. I am bringing over with me a new speed indicator, which every two minutes indicates the speed at which you are going, the average rate, and total miles run. This will be a great advantage to the chauffeur who is held up for going at a rate above the speed allowed by law. When he has an indicator he can point to it as an evidence that he has or has not been breaking the law. I do not think at the present time American machines have reached that state of perfection where they may become a menace to the French trade. Americans are always very progressive, and one cannot tell what change will be effected in two years.

There is now building for the Paris-Madrid race a four-cylinder gasoline machine, which will be capable of making 80 miles an hour. Just at present the demand is for automobiles of the closed type. The brougham and limosine types are especially popular."

M. Charley will go to Australia to look after the establishing of an automobile line. For these vehicles a heavy type of Mercedes machines will be constructed.

BASEBALL TALK BY BRUSH.

Says He Will Not Submit to the Peace Agreement Unless Stockholders of New York Club Demand It.

President John T. Brush and Director Knowles of the New York Baseball Club will leave this city to-day for the purpose of attending the meeting of the National Baseball League, which is to convene in Cincinnati to-morrow.

Before leaving the city Mr. Brush prepared a long address to the stockholders of the New York Baseball Club, in which he repudiated the binding power of the agreements entered into by the Peace Committee on Jan. 9 at Cincinnati. He cited the fact that the original resolution adopted in the National League meeting last December, was to the effect that the committee appointed by the latter body was simply to confer with the American League and ascertain upon what basis peace might be secured. Mr. Brush states that the two committees, after their memorable meeting on Jan. 9, declared that the war was over, and that their agreement bound both of the leagues. Mr. Brush declares that neither he nor his club was consulted, but that he learned that even if he should oppose the articles of agreement, those who ratified it claimed that the National League would stand 7 to 1 against him.

He further claims that this National League Committee voted to place a rival club in the City of New York, voted to take players from the local organization to aid in its equipment, and then voted to reduce the playing strength of the National League team in New York by taking three of its star players under contract and placing them with the rival organization. It voted to take star players under contract to the Brooklyn Club and place them with the rival organization in New York. The New York Club, Mr. Brush states, has legal contracts with the three players which call for the payment of $35,000.

For three years, he adds, the American League has ignored the National League contract, reservation, or territorial rights. By virtue of this it has established itself in certain cities at the expense of the National League. It has invaded National League territory, which it had an undisputed right to do, and engaged a large number of its best players. It was the only way by which it could gain a footing.

Mr. Brush concludes his statement by reiterating his refusal to recognize the committee's agreement. He says:

"At the risk of giving offense to those who can see nothing but the American League, I shall insist that the conference has been and is powerless to disturb a single vested or contractual right possessed by any club in the National League, and not until the stockholders of the New York Club, to whom I submit this matter, declare for surrender, will I support this agreement made at Cincinnati. I am not opposed to peace upon an equitable basis, but we do not need it bad enough to pay indemnity for it or submit to confiscation. I have taken legal advice, and as a result have asked for an order from the court restraining the committee or any inadequate representation in the National League from disturbing the constitutional rights of the New York or any other club."

COLLEGE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Plans Made for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Penn, and Cornell to Play.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 17.—It was learned to-day that an Intercollegiate Baseball League, which will include Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, is in process of formation. C. B. Brown, Cornell's manager, is one of the prime movers in the plan.

A secret conference participated in by I. S. Irving, manager of the Pennsylvania nine; R. W. Singer, manager of the Princeton nine, and Mr. Brown of Cornell, was recently held at Ithaca and the first details were arranged. It is thought hardly possible, however, that the league will get into working shape for the coming season.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club Meeting.

The Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn held its annual dinner and meeting last night at the Hamilton Club. The chief matter of business was the election of a Board of Governors, the following being chosen: Charles Adams, S. Vilas Beckwith, Walter S. Brewster, Dr. Clark Burnham, Daniel Chauncey, Arthur P. Clapp, Walter H. Crittenden, Horace C. Duval, Crowell Hadden, Jr., John B. Holland, William Jarvie, E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Frederick J. Phillips, Samuel K. Probasco, and Howard T. Waldo. The Governors will meet within a few days and elect officers, and the new committee, soon to be appointed, will plan a series of golf events for the coming year.

NEW YORK WINS AT RACQUETS.

Local Team Defeats the Philadelphians in the Inter-City Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The annual inter-city racquet match in doubles between teams representing Philadelphia and New York was played this afternoon on the courts of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, and was won by the visitors. A large gallery was present. The first match brought together the second pairs, Edgar T. Scott and James Potter representing the local club, while Lawrence Waterbury and Morton S. Paton played for New York. The latter team won the match in straight sets. The score:

L. Waterbury and M. S. Paton....15 15 15
E. T. Scott and J. Potter.....16 13 3 7

In the second match H. Davids and R. K. Cassatt of this city faced M. S. Rogers and Payne Whitney. It took seven games to decide this match. The score:

M. S. Rogers and Payne Whitney.....14 15 15 12 15 16 15
H. Davids and R. K. Cassatt.....18 7 3 15 12 18 3

The return match will be played in New York next week.

Wizard Won Ice Yacht Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 17.—Another interesting ice yacht race was sailed on the North Shrewsbury River to-day. The third class pennant was again sailed for and was easily won by George J. Gillig's Wizard in 31 minutes. The Wizard beat her nearest competitor, Charles P. Irwin's Georgie by 4 minutes. The real race, however, was for second place between the Georgie and Edward Asay's Daisy. After a sharp struggle between the two boats the Georgie beat the Daisy by only 30 seconds. The other starters in the race were T. Henry Grant's Tyro, Charles Robbins's Snail, and Daniel Asay's Zero.

The continued warm weather has softened the ice, and unless a freeze occurs soon there will be a cessation of ice yachting. There is, however, about four inches of ice on the river opposite Red Bank, and it would not require a prolonged cold snap to again put the ice in condition for ice yachting.

Skating Races at Clermont Rink.

Several interesting skating races were held yesterday at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The schoolboys' half-mile handicap was won by F. Eldridge, Polytechnic, 10 yards, in 1:46 3-5. G. Warner, Public School No. 11, 100 yards, was second, and A. Morrow, Latin School, 80 yards, was third. In the one-mile Class A handicap, O. Dorland was the leader in 3:03 2-5. W. W. Swan was second. Harry Macdonald and Philip Kearney were disqualified. The Class B one-mile contest had a large number of starters, E. A. Taylor finished first and O. Linton second, but both were disqualified for fouling, and the race was given to C. A. Peebles. His time was 3:21. Edward McKeeley got second.

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 17.—J. E. Green won the challenge pennant of the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht and Boat Club this afternoon with his yacht Eagle, being its third successive win. This afternoon the Eagle defeated Bayard Dominick's Harold, last year's pennant winner in a fifteen-mile course by over a minute. The Eagle's time with the ice in a most unsatisfactory condition was forty minutes. Gypsy Girl was third, while Peg and Shrewsbury broke down.

Newark Academy Athletics.

The candidates for the Newark Academy track team have been called out for active training for the annual track meet of the school, which will be held about May 29. The candidates are: J. C. Surtiss, Captain; R. H. Cunningham, L. H. Lord, H. K. Hay, F. W. Cooke, I. Kalisch, R. Hensler, C. Prout, and H. L. Dowd.

Automobiles. | Automobiles.

Locomobile

STEAM GASOLINE

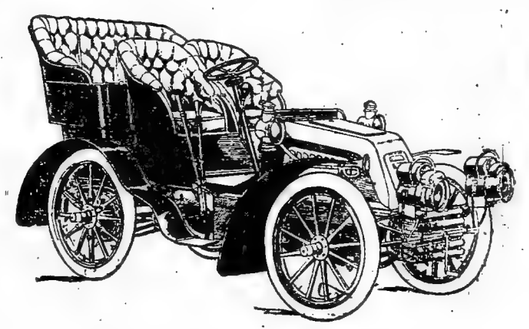

The 16-H. P. Locomobile

(Four Cylinder Vertical Motor)

EASILY THE BEST CAR BUILT IN AMERICA.

All our orders so far have come from persons who have been using the best foreign and American types. Significant, is it not?

See our magnificent exhibit at Auto Show.
New Models in Steam and Gasoline.

N. Y. Salesrooms always open. Broadway, Corner of 76th St.

Columbia

AUTOMOBILES

New Electric and Gasoline Models on Exhibition at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

JANUARY 17-24.

Spaces D, E, F, I, at right of Main Entrance Corridor

Including

NEW COLUMBIA (26 Actual Brake H. P.) GASOLINE TOURING CAR.

New Light Electric Runabout, Extension Front and Straight Front Broughams, Rear Driven Coupe, Inside Operated Coupe, Special Service Wagon, Cabriolet, Victoria, Three-Point Suspension Truck.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

New York Salesrooms, 134, 136, 138 West 39th Street.

SEE THE U. S. Long Distance Auto Co.'s EXHIBIT AT AUTO SHOW.

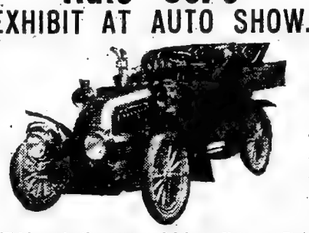

This car is the new model long distance. It is built especially for touring, though it will speed up to 40 m. per hour. It is noiseless and of the simplest control. The engine is of the French type, 2 cylinder vertical, mounted in front. The price is $2,500 complete.

The Long Distance Company also shows, in addition to these well-known models, a delivery wagon which has been used by R. H. Macy & Co., who are greatly pleased with it, no mechanical trouble of any sort having taken place in all its service.

U. S. LONG DISTANCE AUTO CO., 110 West 41st St.

NO MORE PLUG TROUBLE.

The "Bougie Herz" is indestructible. Fit one in your motor and it never needs to be taken out.

30 Days' Trial Free.

Your money refunded if, after 30 days' use, the plug is not satisfactory. It

Sparks Just as Well in Oil

Bougie Herz $3.00. Call at Space No. 9 at the Show; see it working in THICK DIRTY OIL.

Impossible to Carbonize it.

Every Plug guaranteed for 6 months.

E. J. Willis, Sole Importer for U. S. & Canada, 8 Park Place, N. Y. near B'way.

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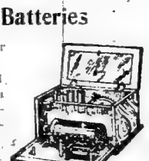

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Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Grand clearing out sale of horse blankets; robes, and bells; these goods must be sold; lined stable blankets, $1; street blankets, $1; 9-lb. extra heavy truck blankets, $2.50; farm stable blankets, $2.50; fancy, plain green, or blue plush robes, $2.50; shaft bells, 50c.; saddle chimes, $1.25; buggy harness, $6.25; surrey harness, $18; team or farm harness, $25; cart harness, $15. 88 West Broadway, near Chambers St., up stairs.

FAST WORK ON SHAMROCK III.

Sir Thomas Lipton Says His Chances Will Be Rosy if New Defender Does Not Beat Columbia.

DUMBARTON, Scotland, Jan. 17.—The Shamrock III is now completely framed and more than half plated. Sir Thomas Lipton arrived here this morning to inspect the yacht and complete the arrangements for launching her. To a representative of the Associated Press Sir Thomas said:

"I am very well pleased at the progress made. Everything has gone along nicely, in spite of the fire and other hindrances."

When asked what he thought of the chances of Shamrock III., if the [illegible] prophesied that the Columbia would exceed the new defender were proved to be correct, Sir Thomas replied:

"If the new defender does not beat the Columbia our chances are most rosy."

Steady Progress on Cup Yacht.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 17.—An examination of the casting for the gun metal rudder post for the new cup yacht was made to-day and the casting was pronounced excellent. The post is lighter than any previously made for 90-footers, being hollow. This, it is claimed, will give it added strength, and air

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Columbia Will Have a Graduate Crew This Year—Baseball Interest at Princeton—Yale Believes Glass Will Be the Next Football Captain—Track Team Practiceat Cornell.

An innovation is contemplated in Columbia rowing this year by the formation of a Morningside graduate crew, composed of veteran oarsmen of the university who have been under Edward Hanlan's tutelage. The only contest in which it is proposed to have the alumni eight compete is the new contest for intermediate eights to be raced for the Watson Cup at the Harlem regatta on May 30. Hanlan is enthusiastic over the project, and believes he can get together a strong crew. According to his plan, the boat will contain only oarsmen of the last three years who have been taught the Hanlan stroke. The old Columbia stroke taught by Dr. Walter B. Peet, the former coach, differs radically from Hanlan's principles, and Hanlan does not think there would be time or opportunity to instruct the older men in a new stroke.

The boat is expected to contain several former Columbia crew captains and 'varsity stroke oars. The men who will probably be in the boat are Bruce M. Falconer, stroke of the 1900 crew; A. B. A. Bradley, stroke of last year's 'varsity four; Stephen P. Nash of the 1899, 1900, and 1901 boats; Maxwell Stevenson of the 1901 eight, Arthur D. Weekes of the 1901 and 1902 crews, H. P. Jackson, last year's captain; Frederick B. Irwin, captain two years ago, and Joseph W. Mackay, captain in 1899. W. P. Comstock, 'varsity coxswain in 1900 and 1901, will probably be coxswain of the alumni shell.

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Columbia's hockey team has a novel coach in the person of a minister. He is the Rev. James A. Weatherol, a graduate in divinity of McGill University, Canada, and he is now a student in the Department of Architecture at Columbia. He has been assisting in the practice of the team for the last week. Dr. Weatherol was formerly a player on the McGill seven, and has played at forward on various of the best athletic club teams of Canada.

Hockey has received a decided impetus at Columbia in that the men now have a practice ground on South Field. It is 180 feet long by 80 wide, and is laid out on the football gridiron. It will be kept flooded during the season, and to avoid overcrowding it will be only for the use of the 'Varsity and freshmen players.

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Columbia's fencing team, which will represent the university in the junior foils competition at the New York Athletic Club on Tuesday night, has been chosen by Eugene Pitou, the Captain. It will consist of Frederick B. Clark, E. Pitou, L. E. Mahan, W. C. Gearin, W. E. Withers, T. W. Head, and S. N. Arnold.

Various Columbia athletes have been making excellent records in the strength test competitions devised by Dr. Dudley Sargent of Harvard. Besides the university record of 2,136 points made recently by Frederick S. Shaw, two other good records are, H. L. Jochum, 1,632.4 points, and M. L. Lawton, 1,422 points. E. H. Loder, in the strength of his right grip, has made 120 points, and with his left grip 118. This is better than has ever been made in an intercollegiate test. F. S. Shaw has also broken an intercollegiate record, lifting with his legs 2,010 pounds, beating the former mark of 2,002 pounds, made by A. Tyng of Harvard last Spring.

F. S. Shaw has succeeded in winning Columbia's annual novice gymnastic competition, scoring 44 out of a possible 60 points. A Ward was second with 41½ points, R. H. Wiggin third with 27½ points, F. L. Von Stad fourth with 25 points, and F. Duncombe fifth with 16 points.

The prospects are bright for a successful water polo team. In order that the team may show up well in the intercollegiate championships, the candidates will start regular training and practice at once. Columbia is fortunate this year in having Joseph Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club team as its coach for the water polo candidates. The team will play but one game in the intercollegiate series. This is due to the fact that Columbia, as last year's water polo champion, has only to defend its title this season, and has therefore been allotted an easier schedule than its competitors.

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There was published yesterday a pamphlet defining the province of Faculty control of student athletes at Columbia. It is the first authoritative exposition of the methods in vogue at the local university for the Faculty jurisdiction of undergraduate athletics. It defines the scope of the Faculty Committee on Athletics with relation to the eligibility of athletes and that of the Controller with relation to the financial management of sports. There are several changes in these regulations, the chief of which is that "athletic team practice will not be permitted during the Summer vacation except for a period of two weeks immediately preceding the opening of the Fall term." This prevents the usual three weeks' preliminary Fall practice of the football team.

Another new rule is that "no student shall represent the university in more than one branch of sport in a single academic year without the permission of the committee. The usual one-year rule forbidding students coming to Columbia from another college from competing in athletics until they have been at Columbia a year is suspended in the case of those who wish to compete in golf, tennis, cricket, and shooting. These comprise the main changes in the rules.

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The announcement of the season's baseball schedule on Saturday by Manager Singer of Princeton has given an opportunity for much discussion on the campus. The schedule is an excellent one, the best for several years, and is all the more notable from the presence of the University of Pennsylvania's name on the list. It is the first time in nine years that these two universities have gotten together in dual relationships, the last time being at a memorable football game in Trenton. Since that time the graduates of both colleges have been much opposed to any athletic contests, and this game was arranged with much difficulty by Manager Singer. An effort was made to have the game during commencement, but the schedules of both teams prevented. Captain Pearson is a Philadelphian, and is exceedingly anxious to turn out a strong team for the season. The Harvard game will be at Cambridge this Spring, the one game settling the championship. The Princeton management asked for three, but the Crimson could not see fit to comply with the request.

The Southern trip begins April 10, with the Philadelphia American League team at Philadelphia, and will include two games with Georgetown University, two with the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and the Maryland Athletic Club, the last being a new feature. The regular midyear examinations have prevented any practice, but Captain Pearson took occasion last week to call together all the probable candidates and explain his methods and plans for the season. Coach Hillebrand will be in Princeton by Feb. 1, and will take immediate steps to develop a team from the material on hand.

The baseball cage at present has been turned into a running track, and the distance men of the team are fast getting themselves in shape for the Boston Athletic Association games, which are scheduled for February 14. Twenty-five men are working daily, and it is expected that with such men as Williams, the one-mile intercollegiate champion; J. M. Perry, half-mile champion two years ago, and Goldsmith entered, the Princeton team will make a good showing. Entries have been made in the 1,000 yard scratch race, the two-mile run, the 1,000-yard handicap, and the relay races. In the latter event Princeton has been paired with Cornell in the one-mile race. An invitation has also been received from Georgetown for an indoor meet on March 7. The association has not yet decided whether or not to accept the invitation.

***

The basket ball team is away on its trip, both Yale and Harvard being played. The defeat at the hands of Columbia last week has demonstrated that the team is fast but out of condition and the result of the whole season will depend on this point.

Captain Furnell has demonstrated the fact that the team is fast and will make a strong bid for the pennant. The decisive defeat of Brown last week was a surprise for the lack of outdoor ice and no rink at hand has kept down all practice. The team work has improved steadily and the goal shooting has increased in accuracy since the Pittsburg trip. The team is strengthened on both its defense and offense.

A new feature has been added to Princeton athletics lately in an informal polo team. As yet the members have received no official recognition. A large field east of M. Taylor Pyne's residence has been rented and daily practices are being held. Among the members of the organization are P. R. Pyne, Jr., of Princeton, W. B. and W. G. Devereux of New York City, H. C. Yarrow of Philadelphia, L. M. Adsit of Hornellsville N. Y., F. J. Sloane, New York City, and H. Dennis, Newark N. J.

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The most important event in University of Pennsylvania athletics the past week was the beginning of rowing practice by the candidates for the crew. Nearly one hundred men reported, and Coach Ward should have better material than he has had for years. Every man that rowed at Poughkeepsie last year in the 'varsity and freshman eights and fours is back in college, and but one of them, Samuel Crowther, is ineligible. Crowther has been four years on the crew, and thus cannot row this year. But Coach Ward is still not satisfied, as last year's crews did very poor work. There are some strong fellows among the candidates, and some of the regulars will have to do much better work than they did last season, or they will not retain their places. The men of last year's 'varsity who are in college are Capt. Gardiner, ex-Capt. Allyn, Eisenbrey, Zane, Hildebrand, Cathcart, and Eckfeldt. Last year Coach Ward had much difficulty in choosing a stroke oar, but with both Zane and Hildebrand among the candidates, this question should be solved satisfactorily. Both of these men tried for stroke last year, and it was not until late in the season that Hildebrand finally won the position. But judging from certain remarks that Ward has let slip, neither of these men quite fills the bill, so he may try out some of the new candidates for this important position.

The other teams have all been hard at work, the gymnasts and basket-ballers being especially active. The gymnasts gave their first exhibition this evening. This team promises to be much better than was expected, as several promising new men have made their appearance since the Christmas vacation.

Prof. Kistler, the famous swimming instructor of Pennsylvania, seems to have found another champion, as Cowinshaw, a new man on Thursday evening defeated Whittemore, Pennsylvania's fastest swimmer, and made a new record for the baths of 1:10 for the 100-yard event.

The University of Illinois has asked for a football game, and it is quite likely that she will be accommodated, as she does not ask for any other contest. Pennsylvania will not journey to the West, as it takes too much time, but she will be willing to meet any of the Western teams if they desire to come East.

The basket ballers are much pleased that a definite date has been set for the Cornell game, which seemed at one time as likely not to be scheduled.

The hockey players profited by the cold weather of the past week and they got in some very good practice. Games will be played with Yale, Princeton and Columbia at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink in New York, the games to be played next month.

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The week at Yale has seen the real beginning of the 1903 crew season. Capt. Waterman called out the 'Varsity candidates a week ago, all responding except one or two of the veterans, who joined the squad later. The training table began last Monday with the following oarsmen: C. R. Auchincloss, B. C. McClintock, S. Z. Sargent, D. Van Dyke, H. Kirtland, H. Bogue, B. Hewitt, C. S. Judson, and C. B. Waterman, 1903; S. G. Stubbs, F. S. Bailey, T. Blagden, H. L. Ferguson, C. Shaw, A. H. Olmsted, and C. F. Adams, 1904; S. Fish and J. Halpen, 1905. Of these men, who represent an unusually excellent line of oarsmen, Bogue, Judson, and Waterman rowed on last year's winning eight; Halpen, Fish, Bailey, and Blagden are freshman veterans; Hewitt and Adams are old four-oar men, and Coffin, Cross, and Daly of last year's boat are still to report. Of the new comers to the 'Varsity squad several are oarsmen with records. Both Bailey and Blagden are brothers of former Yale crew Captains, and Halpen is a natural oarsman. As this year Capt. Waterman will have two places to fill; Nos. 5 and 6, it should not be difficult for him to turn out fully as fast an eight as Capt. Kunzig did last year. Kunzig was announced this week as the head coach for the season. He will begin regular work with the crew by the middle of April.

The long-delayed election of next year's Yale football Captain will come next week, in all probability. It is stated by several in authority that the Yale officials have thoroughly investigated the status of E. T. Glass, 1904, S., as an eligible member of next year's Yale football eleven, and have decided that there is not the slightest reason that would keep him from the Yale team or from the Captaincy. All contrary reports as to the amateur standing of Glass were proved false last Fall. The only reason for his retirement from the gridiron this year was then left to the eligibility rules that define a player's term of years on any team as four. Glass had played one year at Syracuse when in the preparatory department, and one year on the Syracuse 'Varsity as a regular student. He then came to Yale and played in some of the minor games in the Fall of 1901, but was withdrawn by Yale from the championship games on account of a technicality as to one year's residence. Last Fall he played in good standing, making his third season. By this reasoning Glass is eligible to play next Fall, no Yale man regarding the 1901 experience of Glass in the minor games as coming within the four-year ruling. Harvard, it is understood, claims that he has played four years on university teams.

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Until Glass's election as Captain and the subsequent election of next year's football managers, the question of whether Yale will play a game next Fall with some Western football team, either Minnesota or Chicago, will remain in abeyance. A. A. Stagg, the former Yale pitcher and football player, and now Director of Athletics at Chicago, has been here lately with the intention of bringing about some arrangement by which Yale could meet some Western college, either at Yale field or in the West. It is highly improbable, however, that this can be arranged. It has never been Yale's policy to have three hard championship games at the end of the football season, and the Faculty have already set their foot down on any change. Yale will not play a Western team except in some year in which either Harvard or Princeton drop out of the Yale schedule. It is along the same lines of precedent that Yale does not desire to take on Columbia as an end-of-the-season match. Two years ago, when Columbia last played at Yale Field, the Eli team had to put up a much harder game and take tougher treatment than the coaches deemed desirable for an eleven that was immediately afterward to enter on its hard games. It is entirely possible that the new Yale managers will take up the New York boys again, but if so it will be for an early or mid-season game.

A radical departure has been inaugurated with the Yale track team, a graduate Advisory Committee being named to look after the outside interests of Yale in track matters and act as representatives with similar committees from other institutions. C. H. Sherrill, 1889; Julian W. Curtiss, 1879; L. P. Sheldon, 1896, and T. R. Fisher, 1899, were chosen for the 1903 committee. The move is radical because it introduces for the first time in Yale athletics anything approaching the graduate advisory system of other institutions, notably Harvard. It is likely to result in further movement along the same line in other branches of Yale athletics, and to the ultimate overthrowing of the absolute power now wielded by Yale athletic Captains, instances of the gross misuse of which are not ancient history. With the introduction of graduate management a good many of the older Yale men hope to see a betterment of Yale athletics generally.

Yale's water polo team has been organized. It will consist this year of Lucas, 1904 left forward; Alexander 1903, S., and Orthwein, 1903, centre; Strong, 1903, S., right forward; Cook, 1905, and Clucas, 1904, quarter backs; Freeman, 1903, Allen, 1904, and Reid, 1904, goal.

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The snug Winter weather for the last few days has given several branches of athletics at Cornell to the gymnasium. Baseball, crew, and track are all housed together, and during the late hours of the afternoon the great building is a perfect hive of activity.

The pressure became so great that Moakley was obliged to take his track men out of doors last week for practice. A board run of 100 yards was constructed, and also a circular track of 200 yards. The long-distance runners are sent around the three-mile lap by Forest Home, and the newer men are put at work running short sprints on the board track. The aim now is to form a relay team which will make a creditable performance at the relay race with Princeton, to be held in Boston on Feb. 14. Last year Cornell won, and as several speedy men are now performing well, there is hope that the race may be again won. Among the nine men working daily, Rogers, '05; McCarthy, '06, and Baldwin, '05, are the most promising.

The Western trip will be taken late in March. Michigan, Wisconsin, and probably Western Reserve will be met. In preparation for this trip the men are being put through the forty-yard run, the mile run, the shot put, and the high jump. Schutt, '06, will be relied upon to better his work of the Fall. Although he has been in the university a year, he came back last September not realizing that he possessed running ability. A few weeks sufficed to instill in him the principles of running, and soon he was racing over the long course on Percy Field like a veteran. He formed one of the championship team which represented Cornell in the cross-country race in New York, and just missed winning highest honors. As it was, his winning fourth place against the tried veterans of the intercollegiate world was a remarkable achievement.

Sears, '04, and Rogers, '04, will not take part in any events this year. Rogers has done very creditable work in intercollegiate meets in the shot put. Sears, as a freshman, ran the 100 yards in the Stadium at Buffalo in his freshman year in 0:09 4-5. Roger's place can be capably filled by Porter, '05, but Sears has no second at Cornell. In him Cornell loses one of the surest point winners in the 100 yards, 220 yards and the half-mile.

Courtney is slowly bringing order out of the number of freshmen boat candidates. About 100 registered at first, but the approach of the final examinations has caused the squad to dwindle to small proportions. The 'Varsity men are aiding Courtney with the freshmen, and will not do serious work till after Junior week.

It is practically assured that a four-cornered race between Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell will be held on Cayuga Lake, Memorial Day. A baseball game with Pennsylvania has been practically scheduled for the same afternoon. It is regretted that Syracuse has made it impossible for Cornell to include her in the list of participants.

Football still lingers in the air. The schedue for next Fall's games is now making. Among other possibilities are games with Harvard in New York, and with Michigan in Buffalo.

GAMES FOR SQUADRON A.

Eleven Interesting Events for March 28—Revolver Prize to be Shot for This Month.

Squadron A will hold its annual games in the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, on Saturday evening, March 28. Owing to the limited size of the tan bark ring the Athletic Committee will hold semi-final contests on March 14, thus reducing the number of competitors in the annual games to the best talent in the Squadron. The programme consists of eleven events—wrestling, rough riding, double pursuit, melee, tug of war, pursuit rave, competitive jumping without saddles, head cutting, broad sword fencing, low reach at a gallop, and team jumping without saddles. There will be two classes in the wrestling event, men of 150 pounds weight or less and those over 150 pounds. Each troop may enter two men in each class.

In the broad sword fencing three men from each troop will enter the semi-finals, and four men, making two bouts, will appear in the finals. The one scoring the most out of seven touches will be declared winner. In the team jumping without saddles the horses are to be ridden bareback or with blankets and surcingles. Two hurdles three and three and a half feet respectively will be placed on opposite sides of the ring. Two teams from each troop with three men to each team will compete, and the teams will take the hurdles six times. In the tug of war each troop will enter a team of five men, and the pull will last four minutes; only Squadron horses or horses used at drill can be used. The preliminary contests will be decided before the games. Troop 3 and Troop 1 will pull on March 9, and the loser will pull Troop 2 on March 12. The winners will then meet in the regular games on March 28. Each member of the winning team will receive a prize.

The revolver shooting contest for a prize offered by Major Bridgman of the Squadron will be shot on Saturday, Jan. 31, at the armory, instead of Feb. 28, as at first announced. The prize has been offered for the purpose of encouraging practice with the revolver. Teams of five from Headquarters and from each troop are eligible to enter for the match. Each contestant will shoot thirty shots at thirty yards at a standard American target having a bull's-eye four inches in diameter. Each contestant's score will be shot in strings of five shots, each string being shot in fifteen seconds or less, taking time from the first shot. Forty-five calibre revolvers with the regular gallery charge will be used.

Scotch Curlers Beaten at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 17.—The Scottish curlers were defeated here to-day by the Rideau Curling Club by 10 points.

TWELFTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Company G Won the Point Trophy—Boys' High School Beat Pratt Institute.

The Fall games of the Athletic Association of the Twelfth Regiment were held last night in the armory, and Company G won the point trophy by defeating Company D in the final race of the evening, the one-mile relay. The programme contained thirteen events, and as numerous trial heats were necessary the contests were not over until nearly midnight. All the races were closed, with the exception of the inter-scholastic relay contest.

Before the running of this race Dwight School protested Pratt Institute, claiming that the representatives of the latter were over the age limit. The Boys' High School of Brooklyn won this race easily, Pratt Institute finished second, and Dwight School brought up the rear. After winning the one-mile handicap bicycle race, Frank Then of Company D competed in the novice race at the same distance. He finished in this, but he was protested and disqualified.

With the exception of the relay race between the company teams, the tug-of-war contests aroused the most enthusiasm. The final trial was won by Company C, who had half an inch the advantage of Company G. Summary:

60-Yard Handicap.—Won by T. F. Donohue, Jr., Company A, scratch; W. Beekman, Company G, 5 feet, second; A. Green, Company G, 12 feet, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Novice.—Won by E. E. Zarbell, Company G; J. C. Kelly, Company H, second; L. R. Donoway, Company G, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by James Kearey, Company K, 22 yards; J. McAdam, Company G, 5 yards, second; William J. Cullen, Company C, 36 yards, third. Time—2:15.

One-mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by Frank Then, Company D, 75 yards; Oscar Ludwig, Company D, scratch, second; F. F. Sulzer, Company D, scratch, third. Time—3:03.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Hoffer, Company G, scratch; James Kearey, Company B, 15 yards, second; J. Keenan, Company C, third. Time—5:06 3-5.

440-Yard, Handicap.—Won by William Beekman, Company G, 8 yards; T. F. Donohue, Jr., Company F, scratch, second; J. Donnelly, Company C, 12 yards, third. Time—0:58.

One-mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by F. J. Conklin, Company D; L. Pollack, Company D, second; J. C. Hart, Company D, third. Time—2:47.

Tug of War.—Won by Company C, F. McKnott, J. McDonald, C. Corrie, D. Leggett, and C. Bogart; Company G, second, J. Connors, H. Luby, F. Clark, E. Gault, and C. Muller.

Obstacle Race.—Won by M. J. Caulfield, Company C; J. Ellson, Company F, second; C. G. Terrance, Company C, third. Time—1:31 4-5.

One-mile Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Boys' High School—J. Kittle, C. Bristol, F. Jessup, and B. Herr; Pratt Institute—J. Messenger, Jr., G. B. Nichols, G. G. Hudson, and W. E. Harkness, second; Dwight School, third. Time—3:31 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle.—Won by Oscar Ludwig, Company D, (scratch); Harold Dorsey, Company D, (60 yards,) second; F. F. Sulzer, Company D, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:14 4-5.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by Company G—J. L. McAdams, H. Holler, E. Ennis, W. Beekman; Company D second. Time—3:54 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. C. Hart, Company D; H. T. Breeman, Company H, second; R. McFarland, Company G, third. Time—1:01 1-5.

Dates for Racing on Ice Tracks.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Ice racing for horses on various lakes in the eastern part of the Adirondacks will begin next week with three-day meetings at Saranac Lake, Brant Lake, Lake George, and Port Henry. The meeting at Brant Lake begins Jan. 21, at Port Henry Jan. 22, at Lake George Jan. 23, and at Saranac Lake Jan. 27.

Financial. | Financial. | Financial. | Financial.

The 3½ % semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. was paid January 1, 1903, to all preferred stockholders. This was at the rate of 7% per annum.

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Safest Investment in America

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REASONS FOR SELLING THE STOCK

The reason I am offering this stock for sale is solely to perpetuate the business which I have devoted my life to build up. I desire to enlist the interest of a large number of people in all parts of the country, and in order to do this I am offering the safest 7% investment in America. I retain a one-half interest in the business, my interest being represented by the common stock.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is not over-capitalized, not a single dollar's worth of watered stock is offered the public. I wish to emphasize the fact that **The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company is a successful corporation**, probably the most successful from a money-earning standpoint of any shoe manufacturing concern in this country.

I am not offering this stock for sale to liquidate any indebtedness. Everything the company owns is absolutely free from encumbrance of any sort, and the company has sufficient cash capital to conduct a business of $7,000,000 a year without borrowing. My sole object in selling this stock is the perpetuation of the business and the preservation to my estate of the good-will of the concern, which I consider more valuable than the good-will of any similar business in this country. This good-will, please remember, is represented wholly by the common stock, which is not for sale.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE COMPANY

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. owns and operates at Brockton, Mass., the largest Goodyear welt (hand-sewed process) plant, and makes more shoes of this kind than any other manufacturer in the world. The company also owns and operates a leather tannery in connection with its factory. In 45 of the principal American cities in the very best locations the Douglas Co. owns outright and conducts 64 retail shoe stores, each and every one of which contributes to the net profits of the business. The company also sells its product to retail shoe dealers in towns and cities where it has no store.

STATISTICS OF THE BUSINESS

Facts and Figures Showing That the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. Has More Than Doubled Its Business and Profits in Four Years, While at the Same Time Paying Out of the Earnings All Cost of Enlargements and Improvements.

This business has been continuously prosperous for more than 25 years. Its ability to earn large profits is not affected by panics or dull times. The business was extremely profitable through all the panic years from 1890 to 1895.

In four years the business has more than doubled in magnitude, and after expending during these four years the sum of $246,529.89 for enlargement and improvement of the manufacturing plant and the fitting up of new stores, the net profits for the year 1902 were more than double those of the year 1899. **The cash earnings available for the payment of dividends for the year 1902 were sufficient to pay 7% dividend on more than four million dollars,** whereas under the form of incorporation and capitalization only 7% on one million dollars is all that is absolutely necessary to be earned to pay 7% dividend to all preferred stockholders. I cite this fact to show that there is not the slightest doubt that every preferred stockholder will receive his 7% dividend regularly, no matter what the business conditions of our country may be. **There has not been a year in the past twelve, which includes panic years, that this business has not earned much more money than an amount necessary to pay 7% on $1,000,000.**

The capitalization of the company is but $2,000,000. This is divided into $1,000,000 preferred stock and $1,000,000 common stock. Only the preferred stock is offered for sale. Behind the preferred stock there is $1,100,000 of actual, tangible assets readily convertible into cash. The common stock I retain. The common stock represents the good-will of the business, which I consider very valuable. It should also impress upon the mind of the investor the fact that he is sure of getting his 7% dividend regularly from the fact that **I cannot receive one cent of dividend until the full 7% has been paid to every preferred stockholder.**

MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

W. L. Douglas Is President of the Corporation—Its Affairs Have Been and Will Continue to Be Managed by a Board of Directors Elected by All the Stockholders.

I wish to correct the impression that this is a one-man business—that I am the active managing head of the concern. That idea may be complimentary to me, in view of the great financial success of the business, but it is not quite fair to the capable, painstaking gentlemen who comprise the Board of Directors of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. As a matter of actual fact, I have for several years devoted very little time to the affairs of the company; only a few hours a day when I am in Brockton. It is by no stretch of imagination a one-man business, and its continued success is not in any measure wholly dependent upon me personally.

The business is now, and has been for several years, managed by a Board of Directors composed of capable business men. They know my system and method of manufacturing and selling shoes. Under their direct management the business has more than doubled in four years, which should prove to any one that the management is and will continue to be in capable hands. This plan of management was introduced by me a great many years ago for the purpose of making the business permanently prosperous without requiring my personal supervision. It is needless to add that it has been a perfect success. As a further evidence that I have confidence in the wisdom of this method of management, I would state that I am now, and always expect to be, the owner of more than one-half of the total stock of the company. If I am satisfied with the method of management surely the preferred stockholders should be.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY THIS STOCK.

If you are a careful, conservative investor—one who will be satisfied with a safe and permanent 7% investment—you should buy this stock to-day while it can be secured at par—one hundred dollars per share. There is nothing whatever of a speculative nature about the purchase of this 7% preferred stock. For more than twenty-five years it has earned more than 7% on its capitalization, and there is absolutely no doubt of this stock always paying 7%.

It should also be remembered that the business of the corporation is now much larger than at any period of its history. The business for the year 1902 was more than double that of 1898—only four years ago—and for this year of 1903 the business will show an increase of nearly a million dollars over 1902, bringing the total annual business transacted by the corporation up to over $6,000,000.

This 7% preferred stock will undoubtedly bring a premium of $5 per share within two years' time.

The 7% preferred stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is in the nature of a first mortgage on all the present assets of the company or assets it may in the future accumulate. No bonds or mortgages can be placed on the property of the company to lessen the security of the preferred stockholders.

It is a fact not generally understood that the business of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is in the nature of an exclusive right to the manufacture of a staple article of merchandise.

This is true from the fact that I have spent millions of dollars in advertising my shoes to the people, in creating and maintaining a demand that no other shoe manufacturing corporation in the world can supply, because my name and price are stamped on the bottom of every pair of genuine Douglas shoes.

The wholesale and retail price of the standard makes of shoes of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. has not been changed in 18 years. The constant demand for Douglas shoes, both in the Douglas retail stores and from the retail shoe dealers throughout the country, keeps the factory busily employed, and the magnitude of the business enables the corporation to buy its raw materials in such large quantities that it can, and does, get lower prices than the ordinary small shoe manufacturing concerns. Manufacturing from 9,000 to 10,000 pairs of shoes per day allows us to reduce manufacturing cost to the minimum, all such savings contributing to the net profits.

There is no better investment in the country now available to the public. Large blocks of this stock have been sold to careful business men. I have also sold many single shares to working people and persons who have small amounts of money in savings banks. This is a good investment for the large investor, and it is equally as good for the workingman and small investor, because the investment is safe and the dividends certain.

This is unquestionably the opportunity of a lifetime to buy a 7% preferred stock at par that is sure to advance in price. Why not buy now, and not only secure the 7% dividend, but secure the advance as well? All stock sold during the month of January will be dated Jan. 1, 1903, so that holders of the stock will receive the full six months' dividend the first day of next July.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION INVITED

The most searching investigation of all the books, papers and records of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is invited, and every facility will be afforded any prospective investor or his representative who may come to the corporation's office, at Brockton, Mass. **Every statement in this advertisement is absolutely true. Nothing whatever is overstated.** The company's books will substantiate the facts here set forth. I strongly urge upon any one who has the least doubt of the stability of this investment to come themselves or send some one to investigate and learn the facts by personal observation.

W. L. DOUGLAS.

How to Get This 7% Preferred Stock

You can get one or more shares of this 7% Preferred stock at once and have it date back to January 1, 1903, by sending cash, certified check, cashier's check, express or postoffice money order to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

30-DAY OPTION CERTIFICATE.

It is perfectly natural that so exceptional an investment as this should be quickly grasped by the most shrewd and conservative American investors. For this reason the opportunity may be a thing of the past at any time. It is necessary for those interested to act quickly, and in order to give plenty of time and opportunity for investigation, if desired, 30-day option certificates are being issued. To secure one of these option certificates, fill out the coupon below, stating the number of shares desired, giving your name and address. On receiving this coupon I will send you an option certificate good for 30 days and other information that will convince you of the desirability of this investment. This entails no obligation on your part. Cut out the coupon, secure the 30-day option first and do your investigating afterwards.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.:

Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days..... shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name ..... (137)

Street Address.....

City or town ..... State.....

Please make checks payable to and address all letters for information and option certificates to

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

All stock sold during the month of January will be dated January 1, 1903, so that holders of stock will receive the full six months' dividend, to be paid by check July 1, 1903.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews' Sons.

$1.44, $1.08, 98c. and 88c. Tumbled Books to Close at 45c.

5 Big Bargains-- Dress Goods.

Without Argument—A Good Meat Needeth No Sauce.

39c. yd. for 50c. quality 50 inch all wool Ladies' Cloth.
39c. yd. for 89c. value, 45 inch plaid back Materials, for skirts.
39c. yd. for 59c. quality all wool Albatross, perfect colorings, 38 inches wide, best make.
$1.25 yd. for $1.75 quality 52 inch colored satin Venetian Cloth.
29c. yd. for 39c. to 75c. quality all wool Cashmere, Foule, Serge and Plaids, 36 to 42 inches wide.

Furs at 60c. on Dollar.

The entire stock of one of the largest fur manufacturers. We offer them at the same proportionate values:

$6.00 American sable cluster Scarfs for.....$3.98
$12.00 Alaska sable cluster Scarfs for.....$7.50
$15.00 mink cluster Scarfs for.....$10.00
$9.00 American sable Boas for.....$5 98
$10.00 sable fox Boas for.....$6.50
$15.00 American sable Boas, double length...$10.00
$50.00 bear Boas, 3 yards long, for.....$35.00

Other fine Furs in mink, lynx and fox at big reductions.
A few extra fine Persian lamb Coats at reduced prices.

7 Big Bargains---Cotton Goods.

Without Argument—To See Them Is to Buy

Apron Ginghams.....5c. yd
Striped seersucker Ginghams.....5c. yd
15c. yd. for 29c. quality mercerized Sateen, silk finish, wide choice of new designs, good assortment of black and white and navy blue.
15c. yd. for 25c. quality new Organdies.

The delicate flower strewn styles for 1903, the brightest, crispest goods direct from the mills.

29c. yd. quality dot silk Mulls, black, cream, white, light blue and pink.
10c. yard for 15c. yard quality Galatea Cloth, striped and figured, for boys' waists, suits, etc.
5½c. yard for 10c. quality Outing Flannels--the quality is all we claim for it.

The Flight North of Wild Geese

hasn't begun yet, so this sale of beautiful, crisp white India Lawns is ahead of the season, but it's never too early to save.

15c. quality, 32 inches wide, of fine yarn, 120 square, for 9c. yd
17c. quality, 40 in. wide, beautiful finish.....11c. yd
Plain white Nainsooks, fine soft finish, for fine underwear and children, compare it with $2.00 kinds, a piece of 12 yards, $1.50

Hurry Call Specials.

On all the following specials we reserve the right to limit the quantity to any one customer.

Fruit of the Loom, 6c. Yd.

For Monday only—no mail orders—when we sell 4,000 yards we will stop--Sun rises 7:22, store opens at 8, throng at the door.

Nainsook Tuckings, 19c. Yd.

A small lot and early comers will be sure. No mail orders filled.

8-4 Brown Sheeting, 9¾c. Yd.

For Monday only—40 pieces, another reason for "early to rise." No mail orders filled.

Delicate Silk Embroidered White Skirting Flannels, 34c. Yd.

When we sell 50 boxes, that's all. "Awake and call me early, call me early, mother dear, for this, the greatest bargain of all the bright New Year." No mail orders filled.

1c. to 10c. Each for Sample Linens.

A small lot from the mills, these will go to early birds. No mail orders.

3c. Yd. for Canton Flannels.

Unbleached and a small lot, but they are worth while catching an early car.

Any Soiled Blankets ¼ Off.

There are a hundred pair—and you'd rather have any one of them than the little money they cost—the race will be to the swift. No mail orders.

Comfortables 10 Per Cent. Off.

Any Comfortable, down or cotton filled—better take a hasty breakfast. No mail orders.

Yard Wide Twilled Shaker Flannel, 6½c.

25 pieces, and that means an early call. No mail orders.

All Wool Botany Flannel, 39c. Yard.

27 inches, all colors—and it's worth while hurrying after. No mail orders.

10 Cakes of Kirkman's Soap for 25c.

How the Sale Will Be Conducted.

We will conclude the sale of Soap which was rudely broken up last Monday by an organized effort on the part of interested parties to discredit our underprice sales.

We shall sell goods at any price we see fit, so long as we entail no loss upon anybody but ourselves.

To-morrow this sale will proceed in an orderly, dignified manner until each customer has been served ONCE. Mail orders will not be filled.

These Small Rolls of Carpet at Cost and Less.

And some we have transformed into big Rugs. There is a varied array of these small rolls, but none the less handsome or valuable. Carpets pass through the same fortunes as individuals, some are left, others chosen. But here's a Carpet chance that doesn't happen once in a decade.

Alex. Smith's $1.50 yd. Savonnerie, the very best parlor Carpet made, for, yd..... 98c
$1.50 yd. Wilton Velvets, in neat small design, best hall and stair carpet made, for, yd..... 98c
75c. yd. best grade Tapestry Brussels, parlor, dining room, hall and stair patterns, for, yd..... 59c
65c. yd. 8-wire Tapestry for, yd..... 44c

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

IMPORTANT GOLF CHANGES

New Officers for National Body Meet with Approval.

Annual Meeting of New Jersey Association This Week—Miss Hecker May Enter Englishwoman's Championship.

Local golfers are well pleased with the officers who have been selected by the Nominating Committee for the United States Golf Association during the coming year. The annual meeting will be held at Delmonico's on Feb. 17, much earlier than in former years, when the last week in that month has been chosen for the annual conference. Boston will furnish the new President of the National body, G. Herbert Windeler, and he will be the third that city has supplied, the former ones being Laurence Curtis and W. B. Thomas. Mr. Windeler's selection is a popular one, although many had expected to see Samuel Y. Heebner elevated from the Treasurership to the chief position. The latter is undoubtedly one of the most popular golfers in the country, but he absolutely declined to accept a nomination.

Mr. Windeler has for a long time been one of the officers of the Brookline Country Club, near Boston, and he is Chairman of the temporary Committee on Organization of the Massachusetts Golf Association. Mr. Windeler was one of the earliest golfers in the Boston locality, and he has played on nearly all of the prominent courses in England and Scotland. He has been one of the most active in endeavoring to bring about the visit of an Oxford and Cambridge golf team to this country. He argued earnestly for the contemplated visit last year, but owing to the fact that the English golfers wanted their expenses paid, the delegates did not consider that request consistent with the National body's amateur rules, and the foreigners did not come. Mr. Windeler, as well as the retiring President, Robert H. Robertson of this city, has been giving the subject careful attention since that time, and a plan for a visit of the Oxford and Cambridge team will be laid before the coming meeting which, it is believed, will meet with unanimous approval. Mr. Windeler does not confine his sporting enjoyments to golf alone. He is an enthusiastic curler, and plays on the Brookline curling team every Winter in its matches with neighboring Boston clubs.

The new ticket shows an unusually large number of changes. Four of the old men retire and four new ones appear. The retirements of R. H Robertson, David R. Fergan, A. L. Reid and James A. Stillman. The new men are Edward P. Martin, Adrian H. Larkin, Thomas Taylor, Jr., and Daniel Chauncey. Martin and Taylor will be the Chicago representatives, while Larkin and Chauncey are well-known local golfers. Martin has been active in Chicago golf for several years, and is Vice President of the Western Golf Association. He represents the Midlothian Country Club. The Treasurer, Samuel Y. Heebner, of Philadelphia, and the Secretary, Martin Ballou, of this city, are the only officers who will retain their former positions.

By far the most important duty of the delegates at the annual meeting will be the selection of three golf courses for the amateur, women's, and open championships, respectively. The West is practically sure to ask for the women's event. Mr. Martin, who will be the new first Vice President, has been a strong advocate of holding the women's tournament in Chicago this year, and his election to an important office may be of considerable influence in the selection. The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove may be selected for the amateur event. The club is amply qualified to hold the event, for its course is one of the best in the Eastern district. It is possible that some changes may be made in conducting the tournament

NEW JERSEY GOLFERS TO MEET.

The New Jersey Golf Association will hold its annual meeting next Wednesday at the office of Lionel H. Graham, 11 Broadway, President of the association. Baltusrol will probably be chosen for the next championship tournament, and the new par score system of handicapping is certain to be adopted. Several new clubs will probably be elected to membership.

Adrian H. Larkin, the nominee for Second Vice President of the National Association, was elected a member of the Executive Committee at the annual meeting of the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, N. J., last week. Mr. Larkin was one of the organizers of the club, and he has contributed materially toward its success. The officers chosen for the year are: President—Percy Jackson; Vice Presidents—G. Trowbridge Hollister and Harry W. Goodrich; Secretary—H. L. Libby; Treasurer—Benjamin I. Wood; Financial Secretary—Henry W. Scule.

The New York Athletic Club did what it was expected to last week in regard to its golf links and abandoned further use of them. The organization of Newark Club golfers which has assumed control of the course has completed its preliminary arrangements and the success of the venture is practically assured.

The interesting news has just been made public that Miss Genevieve Hecker, the two-year National woman champion of the United States, will go abroad again this season for another course of golf on English and Scotch links. She made a short tour of some of the famous courses last Summer. It is barely possible that she may go out early enough to compete in the women's championship of Great Britain. From a golfing standpoint it would be interesting to see how the American champion compares with the best of the foreign players. Critics have little hesitancy in predicting her defeat, but just how bad it would be is a subject of wider speculation.

The University of Pennsylvania Golf team suffered a severe loss last week in the resignation of its Captain, Cecil Calvert. He has left the halls of learning for a business career. He was one of the best golfers in the college and has taken an active part in other branches of athletics. He was in the sophomore class and did some excellent work last year on the freshman track team.

The members of the Philadelphia Golf Association will meet next Wednesday, and the Quaker players are awaiting with considerable interest the report of the Executive Committee regarding the investigation of the refusal of the Greens Committee of the Huntington Valley Country Club to allow its three best golfers to play in the Philadelphia team in the match last Fall against the New York team. W. R. Smith, H. B. Macfarland, and A. H. Smith, had been selected from the Huntington Club to play on the Philadelphia team, but at the last moment they refused to go, saying that they acted upon advice from their Greens Committee. As W. P. Smith is the Philadelphia champion, and Macfarland is the University of Pennsylvania student who has been runner-up for the intercollegiate golf championship in the last two years, their loss to the team was a severe one, and Philadelphia was badly beaten on the Baltimore Club links. Considerable feeling has been occasioned over the matter in the Quaker City golf circles. Samuel G. Heelner is President of the Philadelphia Association, and C. P. Lineaweaver is Secretary and Treasurer.

Princeton golfers will enjoy better facilities this year for the enjoyment of their favorite sport, for it is expected that the Lamar Golf Clubhouse will be finished early in June. The house is a gift to the University from the class of 1886, in memory of Princeton's famous football player, who made the long run in the 1885 game with Yale, which gave Princeton the victory by 6 to 0. Lamar was drowned a few years ago in the South. The new house is being erected on Mercer Heights, west of the old clubhouse. It is a two-story modern structure, 175 feet long. Special rooms for class reunions and meetings will be on the second floor, while the lockers, lounging room, and offices will occupy the ground floor.

News of the Cricketers.

The Chadwick Cricket Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing season: President—Maxwell Grierson; Vice President—W. Scott Patmore; Treasurer—Ernest Bridge; Secretary—Thomas R. Cropper, Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Captain—W. Tyldesley; Vice Captain—W. Toucher. The club has recently elected several new members, and is contemplating making application for admission to the New York Cricket Association.

A. E. Rendle, the President of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, has received many communications regarding the proposed organization of a National Cricket League, and a conference of those interested in the proposition will be held in a short time. The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia have virtually decided to join the association and will be represented at the conference by either George S. Patterson of the Germantown Cricket Club or J. H. Mason of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The Manhattan Cricket Club will hold its annual dinner at the Argyle in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, Jan. 31.

The Thistle Club has also arranged for a gathering of its members and friends. This will be of the nature of a concert and reception, and will take place at Avena Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 6.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL ATHLETES

Candidates for Coming Games Hard at Work—Good Material in Many Schools.

The track candidates for each of the schools comprising the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association have been called out and active preparations are being made for each of the school track meets. The schools comprising the league are the Orange High, Passaic High, Bloomfield High, South Orange High, and Paterson High. Each school has material enough for a good showing, and in all probability some new records will be made.

While the Paterson and Passaic schools have not announced their candidates as yet, they have a number of good athletes in active training. Bloomfield High will be represented by Ackerman, Weber, Lee, and King, who are also on the football team. Some good material is expected from the younger contingent. The Orange High candidates are: Venino, Captain; Roff, Conover, Wackenfeld, Luth, Duryea, Alden, Hull, and Schott. Each of them figured prominently in school athletics last season.

While Morristown School and Montclair Military Academy are not regularly classed with the Northern New Jersey League, they are both on a par with the schools of that organization, and will, no doubt, figure in the league's coming events. Morristown School has begun gymnasium work, and contests in the standing, running, and broad jumps, pole vault, and shot put will be had on each alternate Saturday in February. The winners in these contests will be selected to represent the school.

Montclair Military Academy is busily engaged in gymnasium work, and the track team will be announced shortly.

Pingry School of Elizabeth and Stevens Preparatory School of Hoboken, each of which withdrew from the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association last Summer, have not since been affiliated with either of the two State organizations. There was some talk of both of these schools joining the Northern New Jersey Association, but little credit is given to this report, as the schools are inclined to operate independently. Pingry's track candidates will be W. Z. Blake, Captain; G. B. Littell, H. N. White, P. Tomlinson, E. Miller, E. C. Marsh, Edward Livingston, L. A. Banker, Jr., H. F. Hill, B. Miller, X. Cross, and G. Allbright.

Stevens Preparatory School will be represented by H. T. Greene, B. W. Matthews, R. O'Neill, A. Pequet, N. R. Martin, J. C. Martin, L. Henes, Gauch, Fraentzel, Gilmore, and Negley.

Orange Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball Games.

The schedule of games of the Orange, N. J., Y. M. C. A., basket ball team has been completed as follows:

Jan. 31, Orange High School, association courts; Feb. 2, Plainfield Y. M. C. A., at Plainfield; Feb. 7, Jersey City Y. M. C. A., at Orange; Feb. 12, Paterson Y. M. C. A., at Orange; Feb. 14, Plainfield Y. M. C. A., at Orange; Feb. 21, Morristown Y. M. C. A., at Orange; Feb. 23, Paterson Y. M. C. A., at Orange; Feb. 28, East Orange High School, at Orange; March 7, Jersey City Y. M. C. A., at Jersey City; March 14, Newark Y. M. C. A., at Orange; March 21, Passaic Y. M. C. A., at Orange.

HARVARD'S HOCKEY MATCH

Princeton Beaten in Local Rink by Four Goals to One.

The Crimson Team Work Was Responsible for Her Victory—Lovering Ruled Off for Fouling.

Harvard defeated Princeton by a score of 4 goals to 1 in last night's intercollegiate championship hockey game at the St. Nicholas Skating Rrink. The galleries and side aisles were packed with college enthusiasts, and the rival cheers of the partisan onlookers rang out continuously. There have been rougher games played in the rink this season, but last night's exhibition was by no means a mild one. Tripping and pushing instead of the checking which is admissible, were indulged in by both sides, and many of the players got nasty falls.

In the latter part of the first half O'Brien of Harvard's forwards, but he was not crash after being in collision with a couple of Howard's forwards, but he was not thrown intentionally. He had to be helped off the rink by his team mates, but he insisted on resuming play after a few minutes, although his arm and back had been strained. During the second half Lovering was put out of the game for two minutes, as a penalty for fouling. He was the only one penalized during the contest, although there were many others on both teams who deserved the referee's censure.

Harvard's team work was vastly superior to that of the Princeton men. Clothier, Foster, and Souther played well together, and their work was very effective. The Harvard goal keeper, Litchfield, was the weakest player on the team, and had it not been for Carr at point, the score would have been very much in Princeton's favor. Carr was ever watchful and practically played two positions.

For Princeton King played the goal position splendidly. He was particularly agile during the second half, and blocked at least a dozen shots very dexterously. His work was really the feature of the contest, and while four goals were scored on him, no fault could be found, as he could not be expected to stop every attempt. There was a lack of team work and an inclination for individual play among the Princeton men which to a great extent marred their chances of winning. Big Rafferty occasionally left his position at point and took the puck down through the Harvard men, but when he got through he seemed at a loss how to act, and his inability to shoot opportunely was very disappointing. Purnell and Leake were in the midst of all the heavy scrimmages, and McClave shared the honors with them.

The game started with a few rough rushes in which many men fell, and the puck was sent from one end of the rink to the other in rather reckless play. Foster took the puck down the north side of the rink very neatly, and shot the first goal unassisted in less than four minutes. Leake tied the score with a goal from a scrimmage, and the Princeton sympathizers cheered the little player again and again. There was no more scoring in this half, during the latter part of which O'Brien was hurt.

The teams lined up without any change for the second half, and Harvard's team work soon asserted itself. The puck was driven at the Princeton goal, but King was on the lookout and blocked every attempt. Finally in a scrimmage close to the mouth of the goal Souther found an opening and shot the rubber into the net. Purnell made a fine dash down the rink and barely missed a goal for Princeton. Macloud passed to Foster when the puck was brought back again, and Foster scored. Lovering was penalized just then, but Clothier more than fully made up for Lovering's absence by a series of dashing runs. Macloud left the ice and was replaced by Newhall just after Lovering returned, and Souther soon scored the final goal for Harvard. The line-up:

Harvard.	Position.	Princeton.
Litchfield	Goal	King
Carr	Point	Rafferty
Clothier	Cover point	S. McClave
Foster	Forward	Leake
Souther	Forward	Purnell
Lovering	Forward	O'Brien
Macloud, Newhall	Forward	Larned

Goals—Foster, (2,) Souther, (2,) Leake. Referee—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—W. B. Stern, Columbia; F. B. Alexander, Princeton. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING.

W. W. Marshall Makes Highest Score in Weekly Shoot for January Cup.

In the weekly club shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, yesterday, W. W. Marshall made the highest score in the match for the January Cup, which will go to the maker of the best three scores of the month. Marshall had a handicap allowance of seven targets in each string of 25 and broke 18 and 19 respectively, making, with his handicap, the maximum score of 50. L. C. Hopkins and W. W. Palmer made scores of 49 each, and H. M. Brigham, wha was scratch man, made 48.

In the hundred target match, which is shot on the third Saturday of each month during the shooting season, F. T. Bedford, Jr., H. M. Brigham, and J. A. R. Elliott, each made a score of 87. The best three scores of the season will win in the competition. There were also several trophy matches. The scores follow:

JANUARY CUP.

Fifty targets, handicap, best three scores of month to win:

Name.	H.	B.	T.	H.	B.	T.	Grand Total.
W. W. Marshall	7	18	25	7	19	25	50
L. C. Hopkins	6	19	25	5	20	25	49
A. W. Palmer	4	20	24	4	22	25	49
H. M. Bingham	0	24	24	0	24	24	48
G. E. Poole	3	21	24	3	20	23	47
E. B. Stephenson	1	20	21	1	24	25	46
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	24	26	2	19	21	46
T. W. Stake	5	18	23	5	17	22	45
J. J. Keyes	1	20	21	1	22	23	44
W. H. Shepard	7	15	22	7	14	21	43
D. C. Bennett	5	13	18	5	20	25	43
E. Banks	0	21	21	0	20	20	41
L. O'Brien	5	15	20	5	16	21	41
A. W. Money	1	19	20	1	19	20	40
H. B. Vanderveer	3	16	19	3	18	21	40

MONTHLY MATCH.

100 targets, best three scores to win.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Total.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	20	22	22	23	87
H. M. Bingham	20	22	22	23	87
J. A. R. Elliott	20	20	23	24	87
L. W. Palmer	22	20	20	22	84
E. B. Stephenson	16	23	22	20	81
A. W. Money	19	22	16	20	77
L. M. Palmer	17	16	13	20	66

TROPHY MATCH.

25 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
E. Banks	0	25	25	H. B. Vanderveer	3	18	21
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	24	27	H. L. O'Brien	5	16	21
A. W. Palmer	4	21	25	J. J. Keyes	1	19	20
W. W. Marshall	7	20	25	G. E. Poole	3	17	20
D. C. Bennett	5	18	23	A. W. Money	1	17	18
T. W. Stake	5	18	23	W. H. Shepherd	7	10	17

Shoot-off—Same conditions.

A. W. Palmer	4	21	25	E. Banks	0	24	24
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	22	25	W. W. Marshall	7	15	22

Shoot-off—Same conditions.

A. W. Palmer	4	21	25	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	3	21	24

TROPHY MATCH.

15 targets, handicap.

Name.	H.	B.	T.	Name.	H.	B.	T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	13	14	T. W. Stake	3	11	14
G. E. Poole	2	13	15	L. C. Hopkins	3	10	13
W. W. Marshall	3	12	15	H. M. Brigham	0	12	12
E. Banks	0	14	14	D. C. Bennett	3	9	12
J. J. Keyes	1	13	14	W. H. Shepherd	4	7	11
H. B. Vanderveer	2	12	14	A. W. Money	0	10	10
				H. L. O'Brien	3	5	8

Shoot-off—Same conditions.

W. W. Marshall	3	14	15	G. E. Poole	2	10	12
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	11	12				

Baseball Men in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—President Harry Pulliam of the National League arrived here late this afternoon. Pulliam and President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club held a short conference to-night, but both refused to give out anything for publication.

"All I have to say," Pulliam said, "is that I arrived here with the injunction papers served on me in Philadelphia yesterday and have placed them in the hands of my lawyers. I have an engagement with these lawyers Monday morning and will await their decision."

That a meeting of the National League will be held in this city next Monday is now assured. President Herrmann to-night received telegrams from the following stating that they will be here for the meeting: Robison, St. Louis; Ebbets, Brooklyn; Hart, Chicago; Dreyfus, Pittsburg; Soden, Boston, and Rogers, Philadelphia.

Ashley N. Lloyd of this city, who is a stockholder in the New York Club, also received a telegram from President Brush in which he says he will reach Cincinnati Sunday night.

Golf Begins at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 17.—The first golf tournament of the season was played here this afternoon. There were about thirty entries, but owing to a heavy shower that came up suddenly, only fourteen cards were turned in. C. B. Cory of Boston won the silver cup offered by the Palm Beach Golf Club for the lowest gross score, 81 strokes. A. W. Black of Lakewood, with a gross score of 83 and a handicap of 10, won the cup offered for the lowest net score after a tie with C. F. Garfield. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. W. Black	83	10	73
C. F. Garfield	91	18	73
F. G. Dowd	90	15	75
A. J. McClure	83	8	75
H. H. Benedict	89	12	77
C. F. Fay	92	14	78
Davison Lloyd	88	10	78
Paul Waterman	82	4	78
G. Farintosh	90	12	78
H. P. Dixon	88	8	80
C. B. Cory	81	0	81
George E. Barnard	88	6	82

Brown Won at Basket Ball.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—The Brown basket ball team defeated Trinity here to-night by the score of 49 to 6. The Brown men outplayed their opponents at all points, and but for occasional poor shooting would have won by a larger score.

Features for Irish A. A. Games.

Two attractions at the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association games at the Garden on March 14 will be the ten-mile run for the Amateur Athletic Union championship and throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height, handicap. This latter event has not been on the programme since 1889, and it was at the earnest request of many athletes that it was added. They seem to think they will be able to wipe out "Jim" Mitchell's record of 15 feet 6¾ inches. John Flanagan, record holder for the fifty-six-pound weight for distance, is of this opinion. Mitchell does not think his present record will go, but will be ready to make new figures if necessary. No less than twenty-five entries are expected for this event.

Seven prizes are offered in the ten-mile championship of the Amateur Athletic Union. Carr of the Naviers, who beat Bowen, intercollegiate cross-country and two-mile champion, and Joyce, the five-mile junior champion, at the last games in the Garden in the three-mile run, is expected to compete in this event. Baillie of the University of Pennsylvania is also expected to run in this event.

Montauk Academy Pool Contest.

H. P. Stofft of Cleveland defeated W. A. Sneden of New York last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament now in progress in the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. He defeated Sneden by 125 to 87. The score by frames is:

Stofft—6 12 9 3 11 9 0 10 11 9 11 6 7 13 8. Total, 125. High run, 13. Scratches, 1.

Sneden—9 2 6 10 4 6 15 4 4 6 4 9 8 2 0. Total, 87. High run, 17. Scratches, 5.

The players to-morrow night will be George Smith and George Hamber in the first match and Charles Wenrick and Thomas Burns in the second game.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 115 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Sterling Pianos

Have Achieved

A World Wide Reputation.

By the adoption of the best features of Piano construction and always in the lead with progressive ideas and modern inventions, Sterlings have become the recognized standard of American Pianos.

Established in 1860 by Chas. A. Sterling.

The 43 years represent a distinguished career of continued success. A high standard for manufacture, absolutely trustworthy methods of merchandising and unswerving fidelity to detail have combined to give the Sterling its unique and unapproachable position among the musicians and music-lovers of the world.

Terms Are a matter of arrangement to suit your income. We make the Pianos, sell them direct and carry your account for you, charging no interest for so doing.

We virtually act as your savings bank for the purchase of a Piano, only we deliver your Piano when you make your first deposit, giving you the pleasure of its use during the time of your saving.

Piano Renting.

We undoubtedly have the cream of Brooklyn Rentals and yet, with our vast facilities, we want more.

We rent **only** new Pianos, in any wood to suit house trim or furnishings. We develop tone-quality and action to suit your requirements and take excellent care of the Piano free of charge as long as you rent.

Our prices are surprisingly moderate, and we apply a liberal portion of the rent should you decide to purchase.

Tone Restoring and General Repairing.

There's as much difference in tuning and repairing as there is in pianos. **GOOD TUNING** costs but little more than **bad tuning**. We have a large force of the best tuners obtainable—men who have learned the art of tuning in the best factories in this country. We offer you their services at a fair price. We guarantee their work, and as we tune about sixty pianos every day the year round, we think we can please you.

The Sterling Piano Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

Sterling Building,

Fulton Street and Hanover Place,

BROOKLYN.

(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

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JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Half Price Sale in Suit Department.

Furs, $16.00, Reduced to $8.00.

Sable Fox Scarfs, good size, two large brush tails, were $16.00, for $8.00.

$15.00 Jackets for $7.50.

Fine Kersey Jackets, 22 inches long, fly fronts and half fitted backs, lined with Skinner's guaranteed black satin, regular price $15.00, for $7.50.

$25.00 Coats for $12.50.

Kersey Coats, 40 inches long, seams finished with stitched bands of same material, the best heavy satin linings, reduced to $12.50.

$5.00 and $6.00 for $2.85.

French Flannel Waists, Novelty and plain styles, some samples, all high class goods, $5.00 and $6.00, for $2.85.

$27.50 Suits for $15.95.

Suits of Cheviots, some Velvet Dresses in the lot, blouse and other styles, worth $27.50, for $15.95.

Sable Fox Muffs, down beds, round blocks, large sizes, $16.00, for $8.00.

$9.00, Reduced to $4.95.

Misses' and Children's Chinchilla Jackets, lined throughout with fine red flannel, $9.00 value, for $4.95.

$5.00 Waists for $1.95.

Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists, colors only, some slightly soiled, but all good qualities, reduced to $1.95.

$3.00 Waists for $1.75.

French Flannel Waists with side plaits, tucked back, $3.00 goods for $1.75.

One-third Less Regular Prices.

VELOUR JACKETS in different styles and lengths, some very fine single garments.

Jouvin & Cie. Gloves, $1.85 Quality, $1.00.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES MADE.

A special lot of Jouvin & Cie. deuxieme, in glace and suede, all the fashionable shades, also black and white.

For Monday, $1.00.

The Marvel Washable Kid Gloves, NEVER SOLD LESS THAN $1.65 and $1.95, for $1.25.

These Gloves are most durable, being PERSPIRATION PROOF, and can readily be cleaned with soap and water, all styles and colors, in both pique and overseam.

For Monday, $1.25.

Colored Dress Goods, EXTRAORDINARY VALUES. $3.00, $2.25, $2.00 and $1.75 Goods at $1.25.

Fine Imported Zibelines, Basket Weaves, Pin Feathers, Angora and many other weaves. The price is less than cost of weaving. All at $1.25 to close them out.

1903 French Challies.

New French Challies are being displayed in our Dress Goods Dept. Never before has there been such a variety of beautiful designs, the latest in ribbon stripes covered with foulard and floral patterns; also plain grounds with small Dresden, polka dots and stripes. Prices 49, 55, 68, 75, 79, 85 cts.

25 to 75 Ct. Ribbons at 10 Cts.

Closing out previous to stocktaking. Remnants; also odds and ends of Satin, Taffeta and fancy effects, 3½ to 5 inches wide, regular value 25 cts. to 75 cts., at 10 cts. yd. None C. O. D. or exchanged.

Monday Shoe Sale.

$5.00 Shoes for $3.00.

Ladies' Dress Shoes, remaining sizes of regular lines, Fine Dongola Kid, Vici Kid and Patent leather with cloth tops, hand sewed, reduced to $3.00.

$3.00 Shoes for $2.00.

Ladies' Heavy Lace Shoes, Dongola Kid, mannish shapes, Patent leather tips, double soles, all sizes in AA, A, B, and C widths, also Winter Oxfords, Enamel leather, heavy soles, low heels, reduced to $2.00.

$4.00 Shoes for $2.50.

Ladies' Heavy Shoes, Fine Box, Wax Calf and Dongola Kid, remaining sizes of regular lines, reduced to $2.50.

$3.00 and $4.00 Oxfords Reduced to $2.00.

Ladies' Dress Oxfords, Fine Vici Kid and all Patent leather, Opera toe shapes, light flexible soles, Louis XV. heels, hand made, $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes, reduced to $2.00.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Russian Wedding Feast.

The celebrated painting by Konstantin Makoffsky is publicly exhibited in the Art Galleries. You are cordially invited to see it.

A Group of Great Dress Goods Values.

Newspaper space is expensive. Your time is valuable. So our daily use of newspaper space is given to terse news of the particularly wanted merchandise—*and to-day of that merchandise at prices never matched in littleness.* The offerings from this Dress Goods Store have been stirring in the past weeks; but to-day brings forward a group of great values that are absolutely startling in their magnitude.

$1.25 Vicuna Cheviot Mixtures---59c.

Made by a great American mill that is famous for not using a thread of cotton, every yard of its goods being warranted all wool. These beautiful Cheviot Mixtures are a yard and a half—54 inches—wide and just the right weight for Spring suits and skirts. Oxford, medium gray and the stylish covert shades of tan. Up to now $1.25 a yard has been the lowest price anywhere. To-morrow, 59c. a yard.

$1.25 Zibeline Mixtures at 59c.

54 inch all wool Zibeline Mixtures, in the correct weight, for present and Spring wearing. Oxford, gray, castor and tan mixtures. Dollar and a quarter a yard was the lowest price until we made this new price of 59c. a yard.

$1.25 Striped Tailor Suitings, 69c.

54 inch strictly all wool Tailor Suitings in Oxford gray with neat hair lines. They have sold freely at $1.25 a yard. To-morrow at 69c. a yard.

All wool Henriettas, 44 inches wide, at the lowest price of the season; royal, navy blue, red, garnet, castor, gray and light blue, 44c. a yard.

All worsted storm Cheviot, 45 inches wide, a firm, strongly woven fabric; royal, national, navy blue and red, the most wanted colors, under value at our price of 49c. a yard.

All wool Cashmere Twill Serge, 38 inches wide; a light weight pure wool fabric, suitable for house gowns and waists. A large quantity of cream and the most wanted colors, 39c. a yard.

All wool cream Veiling, 38 inches wide, one of the most favored materials for house and evening gowns, 39c. a yd.

Main floor, West Building.

Leather Wrist Bags.

We have six hundred excellent leather Wrist Bags which a trade twist makes it possible to sell to-morrow for

A Third to Half Under Regular.

"To sell to-morrow"—we say, for the values are fine enough so that not one of these Bags should be left by night.

29c., value 50c. Wrist Bags of black and colored walrus grain and black seal grain leather, cut full with gussets, leather lined, hump frames, in nickel, gilt and gun metal finishes, ball catches.

58c., value $1.00. Wrist Bags of black seal, black suede and colored walrus leather, full size, with gussets, inside pockets, hump and oval frames, nickel and gilt finishes.

$1.00, value $1.75 and $2.00. Wrist Bags of horned alligator in small size, gray lizard in 5-inch size, and colored walrus in 5 and 6-inch sizes, mostly with inside frames, snake head and ball top frames, oxidized and burnished gilt finishes.

Main floor, center, Central Building.

"London" Overcoats, $16.50

$25.00 VALUE—For the past two seasons these Overcoats have been the very best garments obtainable for anywhere near that. Hundreds have been sold each season and each has enfolded a satisfied man, so far as his Overcoat was concerned. Now the maker is willing to take a loss on his last hundred Coats and to-morrow they make the very best Overcoat bargain you can buy for this Winter and next at $16.50 apiece.

The fabric is a firm, smooth coating in dark Oxford or black shades, cut 48 to 50 inches long and very full and comfortable. Snug fitting at collar and on shoulders, draping gracefully to a wide sweep in the skirt. Workmanship as fine as though tailored to measure and sizes to fit everybody.

Men's Trousers, $2.75 and $3.95.

End of our best Trouser maker's season and the clearance of his stock.

Second floor, rear, East Building.

Two Fine Corset Values.

For the first time, so far as we know, the well liked Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets are to be sold at less than their regular price—

59c Instead of $1.50.

There are 750 of them altogether and one of the newest straight front models; made of white or gray sateen, well trimmed and finished. Sizes 18 to 30.

Another notable bargain is a group of three hundred

$2.50 J. B. Corsets at $1.29.

A straight front model that in many first class stores is selling at the full price to-day. They are fully gored Corsets, with deep bust gore and bias sides. Made of fine white coutil, lace trimmed top and bottom; medium length and long over the hips, sizes 18 to 30.

Second floor, East Building.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Great Values for Everybody.

The turn of the season for the makers brings bargains to their largest outlet—Abraham and Straus. Yet the most of Brooklyn's Winter is ahead—it is great good fortune at the middle of January to get the very best of Winter Underwear and Hosiery at

Prices Averaging Close to Half.

Fresh lots have arrived since we printed last week's news—the Sale is at its finest to-morrow:

Women's Underwear:

25c. Ribbed Underwear, 19c. Ribbed, shaped, fleece lined; Undervests, nicely trimmed and finished; French band ankle length Drawers to match; a few slight imperfections make the difference in the Price.

50c. Ribbed Underwear, 24c. Ribbed, shaped, medium weight Undervests, trimmed with silk tapes and pearl buttons; Drawers with French bands and ankle and knee lengths Tights to match.

75c. Ribbed Underwear, 48c. Ribbed, shaped, merino Underwear, in heavy weight, white only; in the natural color, medium weight; French band ankle length Drawers to match.

Men's Underwear:

60c. Winter weight Underwear, 29c. Heavy ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, in ecru and steel gray. Shirts have French style of neck band, overlock seams, fine pearl buttons and ribbed bottoms. Drawers have outside sateen facings, deep reinforced gussets and pearl buttons. These are glove fitting, specially adapted for those who cannot wear wool next the skin; half their regular value at ..... 29c. each

$1.00 Natural Wool Underwear, 59c. Natural wool Shirts and Drawers, 85 per cent. wool and 15 per cent. cotton, very warm, soft and non-shrinkable garments. Shirts have silk binding around neck and down front, overlock seams and ribbed bottoms. Drawers have pearl buttons, suspender tapes and taped seams, unusally strong and reinforced gussets. In this lot are some large sizes in double breasted camel's hair Shirts and Drawers. Best value this season at ..... 59c. each

Women's Hosiery:

25c. Sample Stockings, 12½c. Plain and drop stitch fast black cotton Stockings; also plain colors in lace effects, and also fancy stripes.

50c. Lisle Stockings, 24c. Lisle thread Stockings, Richelieu and Rembrandt ribbed; also plain, fancy striped or lace lisles.

50c. Cashmere Stockings, 29c. Fast black cashmere Stockings with double soles, heels and toes; a few slight imperfections make the price 29c

Children's Hosiery:

15c. Ribbed Stockings, 9c. Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes; especially strong.

Men's Hosiery:

25c. Woolen Sox, 15c. Extra heavy woolen Sox, in black, natural and camel's hair colors with white tipped heels and toes.

50c. Lisle Thread Sox, 24c. Open work lisle thread Sox, with neat small embroidered figures.

Boys' 50c. Night Shirts, 38c.

Domet flannel Night Shirts, in neat stripes, well made and finished; the sizes are broken, and this is the reason for the price reduction.

Main floor, front, Central and East Buildings.

Death List of the Week.

ACKERMAN
Agramonte
Albro
Allen
Alling
Angermann
Angly
Armstrong
Atwater
Austin
Aylward

BABCOCK
Bachrach
Bacigalupo
Baldwin
Barthels
Baum
Beach
Beamish
Beaudine
Begley
Beldine
Bennett
Berney
Bertram
Bickart
Bihn
Bird
Bliss
Blizzard
Bloomer
Blum
Boden
Boenau
Bogert
Bokee
Bolles
Borchers
Brand
Brennan
Brindley
Brotherton
Brown
Brunner
Bryant
Buckingham
Bunt
Burbage
Burdett
Burke
Burns
Busby
Butler
Butt

CADUGAN
Calavopel
Calkins
Campbell
Carroll
Carss
Carter
Cawley
Cheesman
Cleary
Cloonan
Coffin
Collamer
Collins
Combes
Conlon
Conner
Conroy
Coombs
Corrigan
Cossart
Crockett
Crosby
Crowther
Curran
Cutts

DALY
Dehls
Denyse
Dewey
Dickerson
Dietzel
Dillon
Disbrow
Dixon
Donohue
Dowd
Doyle
Duffy
Duval

EAGAN
Ebling
Eddy
Egan
Erdmann
Eytinge

FANNING
Farrell
Farry
Fitch
Flanagan
Fleury
Flood
Flynn
Ford
Foster-Barham
Fowler
Fox
French
Freudenburg

GAFFNEY
Gallaudet
Garvey
Gervaize

Hackett
Hafner
Hall
Hallam
Hannan
Haring
Harris
Hart
Hartley
Hartwig
Haug
Hayes
Hedges
Henry
Herz
Hess
Higgins
Hill
Hillary
Hilton
Hines
Hirsch
Hogel
Holtmann
Hollman
Holm
Holmes
Hooton
Hooven
Hynes

INGRAM

JOHNSTON

KAIN
Kalischer
Kaltenbach
Kamenitz
Kargyl
Kavanagh
Kehoe
Kelly
Knight
Kreider
Krick
Krusi

LA CHICOTTE
Lander
Lane
Lasser
Lazarus
Leenburger
Le Comte
Lenson
Leri
Levi
Levy
Lichtenstein
Lines
Lissner
Loderose
Lynch

McALLISTER
McCabe
McCarthy
McCloskey
McConihe
McCorkle
McCormack
McDonald
McElroy
McEwen
McFarland
McGill
McGrearty
McIntire
McKeever
McKeough
McLoughlin
McManon
McManus
McMonagh
McMurray
McNally
Meskimin
Malone
Mamlok
Marie
Marquardt
Mathews
Meehan
Mehlinger
Mellish
Meyer
Miller
Moore
Morrison
Mulvey
Murphy

NACHTMAN
Nedwell
Nesser-Benson
Newett
Newm n
Noble
Nolan

O'CONNOR
O'Hanlon
O'Keefe
Olcott
O'Neill
PAGE
Parks
Patterson
Peltz
Plant
Port
Powell
Pratt
Pray
Prenderville
Preston

QUIST

RAFTER
Read
Reardon
Reed
Reynolds
Richardson
Riddell
Rider
Robinson
Rockwell
Roe
Ruffner
Rurarde
Ryan

SAUNDERS
Schantz
Scheffmeyer
Schiff
Schlussler
Seacord
Seligmann
Sellmann
Shanley
Shannon
Shea
Sheehy
Shelley
Shepard
Shumway
Siekman
Silleork
Simon
Sklower
Smit
Smith
Smutney
Sniffen
Snook
Solerholm
Stanley
Steinle
Stella
Sterling
Stillwell
Stonvenel
Stuotenburgh
Strauss
Stutts
Suydam
Sweeney

TAYLOR
Tetard
Thaw
Thomas
Tomkins
Toohey
Trippe

UFFERHEIDE

VAN HORN
Vanzears
Verdin
Vix
Von Huben
Voorhees

WALKER
Ward
Warnell
Warren
Washburn
Waters
Weir
Weishaupt
Welsh
Westman
Whalen
Wharton
Wieler
Wilde
Wiley
Wilken
Wilkening
Wilmot
Windle
Wolfsohn
Woolman
Wortman
Wright
Wyckoff

YOUNG

ZIMMER

A

ANGLY.—Jan. 10, at 309 Third Avenue, Mme. Josephine Angly, aged 46 years.

ACKERMAN.—Jan. 13, at 750 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Cornelius W. Ackerman, in his 53d year.

AKIN.—Jan. 12, at 4 West Fifty-sixth Street, Albert J. Akin, in the 100th year of his age.

ANGERMANN.—Jan. 12, at 403 East Eighty-second Street, Michael Angermann, in his 50th year.

ALLING.—At the Hotel Netherland, Jan. 11, Adelaide, wife of John W. Alling of New Haven in her 59th year.

AYLWARD.—Jan. 11, at 156 East Sixty-fifth Street, Ellen, widow of James Aylward.

AGRAMONTE.—Jan. 12, at 313 West Fourteenth Street, Manuela, wife of Emilio Agramonte.

ALLEN.—Jan. 13, at 263 Forty-fifth Street, Capt. Titee Allen, aged 36 years.

ALBRO.—Jan. 15, at White Plains, N. Y., Sarah M., widow of A. T. Albro.

ARMSTRONG.—Jan 15, at 171 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Herbert Ralph, Jr., child of Dr. H. R. Armstrong.

ATWATER.—Jan. 15, at Stockbridge, Mass., in the 83d year of his age, William L. Atwater, formerly of New York City.

AUSTIN.—Jan. 14, at William's Bridge, Ralph, only son of Arthur Austin.

B

BARTHELS.—Jan. 13, at 17 Stone Street, Marguerithe Barthels, in her 56th year.

BAUM.—Jan. 14, at 154 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Louis Baum.

BERNEY.—Jan. 15, at 256 West Thirty-first Street, Mary, wife of Hugh P. Berney, in the 70th year of her age.

BOLLES.—Jan. 14, at Elizabeth, N. J., Abbie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late E. L. Bolles, of New York City.

BRAND.—Jan. 15, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., Harold, child of J. William Brand, in his 5th year.

BROTHERTON.—Jan. 14, at North Pelham, N. Y., Henry G. Brotherton, aged 62 years.

BROWN.—Jan. 14, Thomas Trew Brown.

BURKE.—Jan. 15, at 1,559 Lexington Avenue, Maria, sister of John and Patrick Burke, native County Galway, Ireland.

BACIGALUPO.—Jan. 9, at Hoboken, Mrs. Maria Bacigalupo, aged 36 years.

BLUM.—Jan. 9, at Syracuse, N. Y., Rachel Denzer, wife of Henry Blum.

BOKEE.—Jan. 10, at 727 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Moore Bokee, son of the late David A. Bokee, in the 70th year of his age.

BURBAGE.—Jan. 10, at 151 East Forty-fourth Street, Peter Burbage.

BUSBY.—Jan. 10, at 333 East Thirty-seventh Street, William J. Busby.

BUTLER.—Jan. 10, at 119 East Thirtieth Street, Susanna Edwards, wife of Nicholas Murray Butler, and daughter of the late J. Rutsen Schuyler of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 40th year of her age.

BABCOCK.—Jan. 14, at 140 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Catharine Lynde, widow of Edward H. Babcock, in the 75th year of her age.

BALDWIN.—Jan. 13, in her 82d year, Lucretia Bostwick, widow of James Lawrence Baldwin and daughter of the late Orlando Montague.

BAUER.—Jan. 12, at 2,162 Eighth Avenue, Frederick Bauer, aged 31 years.

BEACH.—At Cooperstown, Jan. 13, Katharine Russell, widow of the Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., and daughter of the late Justice Samuel Nelson.

BEACH.—Jan. 13, at Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, Anna J., daughter of the late Henry W. Beach.

BERTRAM.—Jan. 12, at 220 East Ninety-sixth Street, Louise, wife of William Bertram.

BODEN.—Jan. 12, at 254 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Harriett, widow of Frederick C. Boden, in the 66th year of her age.

BODEN.—Jan. 13, at 236 Duffield Street, Jane Boden.

BOGERT.—At Englewood, N. J., Jan. 12, Catherine C., wife of Jacob A. Bogert.

BURNS.—Jan. 12, William Burns, late of the Boer Irish Brigade, South Africa, native of Emo, Queen's County, Ireland.

BACHRACH.—Jan. 12, at 220 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, Sol H. Bachrach, aged 35 years.

BEAMISH.—Jan. 12, at 462 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Eliza, widow of Richard Beamish, aged 65 years.

BEGLEY.—Jan. 12, at 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Michael L. Begley.

BIHN.—Jan. 12, at 226 West Seventy-eighth Street, Bertha J., wife of Michael J. Bihn.

BLISS.—Jan. 11, at 14 West One Hundred and Second Street, Dorothy Root, infant daughter of Robert P. Bliss.

BLIZZARD.—At New Rochelle, Jan. 12, Mary, widow of Benjamin Blizzard, in her 74th year.

BODEN.—Jan. 12, at 254 Clifton Place, Harriett, widow of Frederick C. Boden, in the 66th year of her age.

BRENNAN.—Jan. 12, at 401 East Seventy-ninth Street, Nellie, daughter of Samuel Brennan.

BRINDLEY.—Jan. 12, at Stapleton, S. I., Ellese K., (née Krause,) wife of Benjamin F. Brindley, aged 58 years.

BRUNNER.—Jan. 11, at Greenwich, Conn., Joseph G. Brunner.

BRYANT.—Jan. 11, Florence, daughter of Charles C. Bryant, aged 2 years.

BUNT.—At Hoboken, N. J., Virginia H., widow of Capt. William H. Bunt, in the 42d year of her age.

BURKE.—Jan. 13, at 61 Joralemon Street, Mary, née Lynch, wife of James M. Burke.

BUTT.—Jan. 12, at 157 Pulaski Street, George J. Butt, son of the late George W. Butt.

BEAUDINE.—Jan. 11, at 1,954 Anthony Avenue, Theodore De Witt, youngest son of William Beaudine, aged 7 years.

BELDING.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 11, Mary, wife of the late David L. Belding, aged 78 years.

BENNETT.—Jan. 11, at 1,084 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Mollie, widow of Abraham Bennett.

BICKART.—Jan. 10, at 237 East Forty-ninth Street, Mayer Bickart.

BIRD.—Jan. 11, at 274 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, James Hooker, infant son of William H. Bird.

BLOOMER.—Jan. 9, at 48 West End Avenue, Alice Monks, wife of George F. Bloomer.

BOENAU.—Jan. 11, at 514 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, George F. Boenau, in his 40th year.

BORCHERS.—At 146 Snedeker Avenue, Brooklyn, Jan. 10, Emma Alice Carr, wife of P. W. Borchers, Jr.

BROWN.—Jan. 11, at 27 Taylor Street, West New Brighton, S. I., Mary, wife of Philip J. Brown, in the 62d year of her age.

BUCKINGHAM.—Jan. 10, at Lapeer, Mich., Hannah D., widow of the late Orin G. Buckingham, aged 74.

BURDETT.—Jan. 11, At Arlington, Vt., Mrs. Nellie Lathrop Burdett.

C

CADUGAN.—Jan. 10, at 140 East Ninety-seventh Street, William Andrew Cadugan, aged 40 years.

COLLAMER.—Jan. 9, at 289 Ninth Street, Emmett Collamer, aged 67 years.

COMBES.—Jan. 9, Carmen Combes, Jr., in the 29th year of his age.

CROSBY.—Jan. 10, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Kate, widow of Willard H. Crosby.

CROWTHER.—Jan. 9, at 448 Humboldt Street, Eliza, widow of Abel Crowther.

CARROLL.—Jan. 11, at 317 East Ninety-second Street, Mollie C., daughter of the late Charles Carroll.

CARSS.—Jan. 13, at 1,211 Fulton Street, James Carss, Sr.

CARTER.—Jan. 10, Mary Carter, aged 60 years.

COFFIN.—Jan. 11, Willard L. Coffin, aged 39 years.

COSSART.—Jan. 12, John Edward Cossart, in the 80th year of his age.

CAMPBELL.—Jan. 10, at 1,389 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Helen Thornton Campbell, daughter of the late Thomas Thornton of Buffalo, N. Y.

CLEARY.—Jan. 11, Jerry, son of Daniel Cleary, in his 32d year.

CONLON.—Jan. 10, at 1,240 Hoe Avenue, James Conlon.

CONROY.—Jan. 11, at 314 West Thirty-seventh Street, Ellen, widow of Joseph Conroy.

CONROY.—Jan. 11, at 240 East Thirty-seventh Street, John Conroy.

CAWLEY.—Jan. 15, at 1,443 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Jane F., wife of Samuel B. Cawley.

CLOONAN.—Jan. 14, at 808 Dean Street, Mary Cloonan, native of parish of Carrykedmond, County Longford, Ireland.

COLLINS.—Jan. 14, at 88 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Daniel T. Collins.

CONNER.—Jan. 14, at 149 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, Winifred Conner, sister of Thomas Conner.

CORRIGAN.—Jan. 16, at 129 Twenty-eighth Street, James Corrigan.

CURRAN.—Jan. 14, at Buffalo, N. Y., George M. Curran of Brooklyn.

CUTTS.—Jan. 14, at 230 Adams Street, Nellie, daughter of Henry Cutts.

CALAVOPEL.—Jan. 17, at 180 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, Catherine F., wife of Charles Calavopel and daughter of Michael Lennon.

CALKINS.—Jan. 15, at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., Mary C., widow of Norman A. Calkins, in her 73d year.

CHEESMAN.—Jan. 16, at Whitestone, L. I., Alice Josephine, wife of Benjamin F. Cheesman, in the 27th year of her age.

COOMBS.—Jan. 16, at 63 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles Adams, son of William J. Coombs.

CROCKETT.—Jan. 16, at 33 Raymond Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Stinson and wife of John Crockett.

D

DENYSE.—Jan. 17, at the Methodist Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York Avenue, Brooklyn, Mrs. Margaret Denyse, aged 93 years.

DEWEY.—Jan. 15, at Asheville, N. C., Edward W. Dewey, in the 67th year of his age.

DOWD.—Jan. 16 at Hackensack, N. J., Maude Adalaide Dowd, in the 37th year of her age.

DUVAL.—Jan. 16, at Long Island College Hospital, Andrew Duval.

DALY.—Jan. 15, at 233 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Mary E., née Donovan, wife of Maurice Daly, native of Youghal, County Cork, Ireland.

DEHLS.—Jan. 14, at 155 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, George Dehls, known among his friends as George O'Keefe.

DICKERSON.—Jan. 14, at 173 West Ninety-ninth Street, Delia Shiffer, widow of Stephen A. Dickerson, in the 73d year of her age.

DONOHUE.—Jan. 14, at 342 East Thirty-first Street, Mary E., widow of Bernard Donohue and daughter of the late Philip Marrin.

DOYLE.—Jan. 14, at Worcester, Mass., Bridget, daughter of Jeremiah Doyle.

DIETZEL.—Jan. 9, Julia Dietzel, (nee Voss.)

DILLON.—Jan. 9, Lovisa J., eldest daughter of John G. Dillon.

DISBROW.—Jan. 9, at 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, William Wallace Disbrow.

DUFFY.—Jan. 13, at 2,386 Seventh Avenue, Mary Wilson Duffy, aged 69 years, native of Lurganboy, County Leitrim, Ireland.

DIXON.—Jan. 11, at 68 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, John J. Dixon.

DONOHUE.—Jan. 12, at 227 Fifth Street, David, son of John Donohue, a native of Croome, County Limerick, Ireland.

E

EAGAN.—Jan. 14, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Thomas R. Eagan, in the 68th year of his age.

EDDY.—Jan. 13, at Huguenot, S. I., Benjamin Prall, son of James Eddy, in the 55th year of his age.

EBLING.—Jan. 13, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Prospect Avenue, in her 58th year, Phoebe, wife of William Ebling.

ERDMANN.—Jan. 12, at 110 East Sixty-fifth Street, Isaac S. Erdmann, in the 73d year of his age.

EGAN.—Jan. 10, at 215 West Thirty-sixth Street, William H. Egan, native of Kilkenny, Ireland.

EYTINGE.—Jan. 11, at Bayonne, N. J., Catherine, widow of Clarence Eytinge.

F

FRENCH.—Jan. 10, at Astoria, L. I., Mrs. Ella French.

FARRELL.—Jan. 12, at 148 Willoughby Street, Bridget, widow of Martin Farrell.

FLEURY.—Jan. 17, in Brooklyn, J. P. Fleury.

FITCH.—Jan. 10, at Slingerland, N. Y., William H. Fitch.

FLOOD.—Jan. 9, at 140 Herriot Street, Yonkers, Philip H. Flood.

FOX.—Jan. 10, at 1,920 First Avenue, John Fox.

FOX.—Jan. 10, at the corner of Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue, John Fox.

FREUDENBURG.—Jan. 12 at 64 Lexington Avenue, Mrs. G. Freudenburg, of Mountainville, N. Y.

FANNING.—Jan. 13, Patrick J. Fanning, aged 38 years.

FARRY.—Jan. 15, at 669 Third Avenue, William Lawrence, youngest son of James Farry, deceased.

FLANAGAN.—Jan. 14, at 27 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, Edward J. Flanagan, in the 34th year of his age.

FLYNN.—Jan. 13, at 536 West Forty-seventh Street, Dennis Flynn, aged 55 years.

FORD.—Jan. 15, at 400 East Seventy-eighth Street, Mary, wife of the late John Ford.

FOSTER-BARHAM.—Jan. 14, at Monterey, Mexico, Reginald Foster-Barham, aged 26 years, son of the late A. H. Foster-Barham of Pau, France.

FOWLER.—Jan. 15, at 446 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., James D. Fowler, aged 66 years.

G

GAFFNEY.—Jan. 15, at 214 East Ninetieth Street, Catherine, widow of John Gaffney.

GARVEY.—Jan. 14, at 22 City Hall Place, Martin J. Garvey.

GILDAY.—Jan. 15, at 142 West Ninety-ninth Street, Hugh John, infant son of John Gilday.

GLOVER.—Jan. 15, at Patchogue, L. I., Mary A., widow of Capt. Russell E. Glover, and daughter of the late Stephen B. Munn.

GOLDEN.—Jan. 14, at 350 West Thirty-sixth Street, William T. Golden.

GOODWIN.—Jan. 14, at 123 Twenty-eighth Street, Matilda, widow of John P. M. Goodwin, in the 73d year of her age.

GOPSILL.—At Jersey City, Jan. 15, Thomas Milburn Gopsill, aged 47 years.

GALLAUDET.—Jan. 11, at Stamford, Conn., Peter Wallace Gallaudet, in the 77th year of his age.

GREALY.—Jan. 10, at 1,668 Dean Street, Margaret Grealy, aged 76 years.

GREANY.—Jan. 10, at 1,668 Dean Street, Margaret Greany, aged 76 years.

GUION.—Jan. 13, Emma Snyder, widow of William H. Guion, Jr.

GERVAIZE.—Jan. 11, at East Orange, N. J., Frank, son of the late Alvah Gervaize, in his 21st year.

GILCHRIST.—Jan. 9, at New Rochelle, Mary A., widow of M. Ambrose Gilchrist.

GIRAUD.—Jan. 16, at 459 Eighth Street, Clarissa, widow of James S. Giraud, in her 84th year.

GOLDSMITH.—Jan. 16, at 1,704 Lexington Avenue, in his 55th year, Dr. Marcus K. Goldsmith.

GREEN.—Jan. 16, at 417 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Margaret S. Green, in the 23d year of her age.

H

HAFNER.—Jan. 16, at 1,323 Third Avenue, Frances, widow of Charles Hafner.

HALL.—Jan. 17, at 248 Twelfth Street, John H. Hall, aged fifty-six years.

HARING.—Jan. 15, at Piermont, N. Y., Isaac Onderdonk Haring, in his 80th year.

HAYES.—Jan. 16, at 381 Madison Street, Charles E. Hayes.

HILTON.—Jan. 16, at Jersey City, Margaret M., wife of Samuel H. Hilton, aged 56 years.

HOLM.—Jan. 16, in Brooklyn, Nelson S. Holm.

HALL.—Jan. 10, at 111 Union Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sarah M. Vanderveer, wife of Edward H. Hall.

HARTLEY.—Jan 10, at 160 East Fifty-fifth Street, James Hartley.

HARRIS.—Jan. 11, at St. Augustine, Fla., David Harris in the 57th year of his age.

HINES.—Jan. 11, at Suffolk, N. Y., William Mellons Hines, aged 35 years.

HIRSCH.—Jan. 13, at 220 East Eighty-second Street, Isidor Hirsch.

HOLLMANN.—Jan. 3, at 37 Jamaica Avenue, Bernard Hollmann.

HOLMES.—Jan. 10, at 254 West Ninety-third Street, Annie K., widow of John S. Holmes of Boston.

HANNAH.—Jan. 9, at 498 Pearl Street, Robert Hannah.

HARTWIG.—Jan. 11, at 724 Hudson Street, Hoboken, Ferdinand Hartwig, in the 47th year of his age.

HENRY.—At 54 East Fifty-fourth Street, Jan. 11, Florine, wife of Philip S. Henry and daughter of the late Leonard Lewisohn.

HESS.—Jan. 11, at 354 East Fifty-first Street, in her 58th year, Fanny, wife of Jacob Hess.

HEDGES.—Jan. 12, at 200 East Ninetieth Street, Edward S. Hedges, in his 44th year.

HERZ.—Jan. 11, Henrietta, widow of Isidor Herz, in her 79th year.

HIGGINS.—Jan. 12, at 340 East Twenty-ninth Street, Martin Higgins, native of Williamstown, County Galway, Ireland, aged 37 years.

HILL.—Jan. 11, at 9 Catharine Slip, Margaret, wife of the late James Hill.

HOGEL.—Jan. 11, at 771 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Alice, wife of Frederick A. Hogel.

HOLLAND.—Jan. 13, at 375 Seventh Street, Jehial Liscum, aged 17 years, son of Margaret Holland.

HOOTON.—Jan. 11, at Navesink, N. J., Aletta H. Hooton, aged 68 years.

HOOVEN.—Jan. 12, at Tenafly, N. J., George Clinton, son of Wilbur T. Hooven.

HACKETT.—Jan. 15, at 335 West Eleventh Street, Loretta, daughter of Joseph T. Hackett.

HALLAM.—Jan. 14, at Van Nest, N. Y., James Hallam.

HART.—Jan. 14, at 158 East Eighty-fifth Street, Anne Hart.

HAUG.—Jan. 15, at 67 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, Louise Haug, (nee Stahlman,) in her 42d year.

HELLER.—Jan. 14, at Newark, N. J., Adolph Heller, aged 44 years.

HENRY.—Jan. 16, at 1,258 Boston Road, Thomas J. Henry.

HILLARY.—Jan. 16, at 160 Ross Street, Joshua Hillary, in the 80th year of his age.

HYNES.—Jan. 15, at 58 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, Ellen, wife of David Hynes.

I

INGRAM.—Jan. 11, at 313 West Seventeenth Street, Elizabeth Ingram, (née Supple,) wife of Edward Ingram, aged 57 years.

J

JOHNSTON.—Jan. 11, John Johnston, in the 68th year of his age.

K

KALTENBACH.—Jan. 12, at 10 Covert Street, Brooklyn, August Kaltenbach, aged 51 years.

KALISCHER.—Jan. 13, at 806 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, S. Kalischer, Sr.

KARGYL.—Jan. 12, at 28 Edgecombe Avenue, Mrs. Amalia Kargyl.

KAIN.—Jan. 10, at St. Luke's Home, Mrs. Mary A. Kain, aged 72 years.

KNIGHT.—Jan. 11, at 221 West Forty-ninth Street, Thomas Irving Knight.

KAMENITZ.—Jan. 8, at Buffalo, N. Y., John Kamenitz, aged 44 years.

KRUSI.—Jan. 10, Louise, widow of Pastor B. Krusi.

KAVANAGH.—Jan. 14, at 1,547 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Kavanagh, aged 75 years.

KELLY.—Jan. 13, at 101 Gale Street, Long Island City, Mary, widow of Thomas Kelly.

KEHOE.—Jan. 16, at 218 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Harriet, wife of Andrew Kehoe, in the 74th year of her age.

KREUDER.—Jan. 16, at 62 West Ninety-seventh Street, Eleonore, widow of Ernst Kreuder, in her 58th year.

KRICK.—Jan. 17, at 36 Central Place, Brooklyn, Kunigunda, wife of the late Charles Krick, in her 73d year.

L

LAZARUS.—Jan. 13, at 48 Avenue D, Bertha, wife of Morris Lazarus.

LEVY.—Jan. 15, at 308 Alexander Avenue, Isaac Levy, aged 46 years.

LICHTENSTEIN.—Jan. 15, at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue D, Brooklyn, Zerline, widow of Jacob Lichtenstein.

LONGACRE.—Jan. 13, in Philadelphia, James M. Longacre, aged 69 years.

LUBS.—Jan. 14, at 419 Third Street, Brooklyn, Mary, wife of John S. Lubs.

LE COMTE.—At Ozone Park, L. I., Jan. 9, Maurice, infant son of Armand Le Comte.

LASSER.—Jan. 16, at 1,575 Madison Avenue, Rachel Lasser, born Ludemann.

LENT.—Jan. 16, at J. Hood Wright Hospital, Arthur R., son of Rankin Lent, in the 23d year of his age.

LINES.—Jan. 16, at 250 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, William A. Lines.

LODEROSE.—Jan. 16, at 133 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Edward Loderose.

LANDER.—Jan. 13, at Greenburg, Annie, wife of Henry S. Lander, in her 69th year.

LEERBURGER.—Jan. 11, at 215 East Sixty-eighth Street, Lena, widow of Isaac Leerburger, aged 77 years.

LENSON.—Jan. 11, at 68 East Eighty-eighth Street, Augusta, widow of Leo Lenson.

LEVI.—Jan. 10, Isidor Levi, in his 61st year.

LISSNER.—At Newark, N. J., Jan. 10, Jacob Lissner, in his 70th year.

LA CHICOTTE.—Jan. 11, at Brooklyn, Rossignol, son of Henry A. La Chicotte.

LANE.—Jan. 12, at 209 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, John Lane.

M

M'ALLISTER.—Jan. 16, at 162 East Ninety-seventh Street, Robert M'Allister, aged 57 years.

McCORKLE.—Jan. 17, at 634 President Street, Brooklyn, Charles P., son of the late Patrick McCorkle.

McCORMACK.—Jan. 16, at 39 Glenwood Place, Summit, N. J., Ralph J. McCormack, in his 47th year.

M'DONALD.—Jan. 16, at 266 West Twenty-fourth Street, Margaret M'Donald.

McDOUGALL.—Jan. 16, Catharine, wife of Henry McDougall, of Bogota, N. J.

McELROY.—Jan. 15, at 356 West Eighteenth Street, Charles H. McElroy.

McKEEVER.—Jan. 14, at 26 West Thirteenth Street, Mary, widow of Bernard McKeever, aged 77 years.

McNALLY.—Jan. 16, at 230 East Fifty-second Street, Sarah L., wife of Vincent McNally and daughter of the late James Farry.

MAPS.—Jan. 16, at Long Branch, N. J., Eunice, wife of Thomas L. Maps.

MEYER.—Jan. 16, in Brooklyn, Joseph H. Meyer.

MURPHY.—Jan. 16, at 201 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Mary Ann Murphy, native of Sligo, Ireland.

McCABE.—Jan. 11, at 282 Bleecker Street, Hugh D. McCabe.

McINTIRE.—Jan. 11, at Cranford, N. J., Alfred McIntire, aged 74 years.

McMANUS.—Jan. 11, at 1,116 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, John T. McManus.

McSKIMIN.—Jan. 10, at 2,172 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary, wife of Samuel McSkimin and daughter of Thomas N. Reynolds.

MANSFIELD.—Jan. 11, at 408 West Nineteenth Street, Florence Mansfield, daughter of Mrs. William A. Denniston and sister of Harry Mansfield.

MARQUARDT.—Jan. 11, at 974 First Avenue, Anna C., only daughter of William Marquardt, in her 16th year.

MATHEWS.—Jan. 12, at 3,003 Broadway, Henrietta C. Douglass, widow of John L. Mathews of New Haven, Conn.

McCLOSKEY.—Jan. 10, at 47 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Mary E., widow of Thomas McCloskey.

McCONIHE.—Jan. 10, at 38 East Sixty-third Street, Isaac McConihe.

McKEOUGH.—Jan. 11, at 87 East End Avenue, William McKeough, native of O'Briens Bridge, County Clare, Ireland.

McLOUGHLIN.—Jan. 11, at 453 West Thirty-seventh Street, James McLoughlin.

MELLISH.—Jan. 11, at 988 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Charles M., jr., son of Charles Mellish.

MOORE.—Jan. 11, at 55 East Sixty-fourth Street, Mary Jane Moore.

MURPHY.—Jan. 10, at 220 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Loughlin, youngest son of Richard H. Murphy.

McMAHON.—Jan. 9, at 106 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, Patrick McMahon.

MARSHALL.—Jan. 10, Florence Gertrude, daughter of James W. Marshall, aged 19 years.

MEEHAN.—Jan. 10, at 329 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, William A., son of William Meehan, in his 16th year.

MEYER.—Jan. 10, at 703 Union Avenue, Isaac Meyer, aged 40 years.

MULVY.—Jan. 9, at 359 West Forty-seventh Street, Margaret, wife of Martin Mulvy.

McEWEN.—Jan. 15, at 115 West Fifty-sixth Street, William Herrick McEwen.

McGROARTY.—Jan. 14, at 106 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, Dennis J., aged 20, son of Dennis McGroarty.

McMONAGH.—Jan. 13, at 428 De Kalb Avenue, Mary A., daughter of the late John McMonagh.

McMURRAY.—Jan. 13, at Salem, N. Y., G. S. McMurray, aged 81, wife of the late Robert McMurray, M. D.

MAMLOK.—Jan. 13, at 55 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Charles Mamlok, aged 65 years.

MARIE.—Jan. 13, at 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, Peter Marie, in the 78th year of his age.

MORRISON.—Jan. 13, at 382 Union Street, Brooklyn, Mary A., daughter of the late Thomas Kennedy and wife of Peter J. Morrison.

McCARTHY.—Jan. 14, at 187 Hester Street, Edward J., son of Silvie McCarthy, aged 30 years.

McFARLAND.—Jan. 14, at 341 West Twenty-ninth Street, Joseph McFarland.

McGILL.—Jan. 13, at 324 West Seventeenth Street, Bridget, nee Irwin, wife of Daniel McGill, aged 33 years.

MALONE.—Jan. 14, at Brooklyn City Hospital, Michael H. Malone.

MEHLINGER.—Jan. 14, at 1,851 Seventh Avenue, in her 28th year, Ray, wife of J. Louis Mehlinger.

MILLER.—Jan. 15, at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, Caroline Churchill, wife of Warner Miller.

MURPHY.—Jan. 15, Peter Murphy, native of Ardmoneen, County Cavan.

N

NOBLE.—Jan. 13, Stephen Edward, son of the late Samuel Noble of Anniston, Ala.

NACHTMANN.—Jan. 12, at 232 East Eighty-sixth Street, Katharine, widow of Martin Nachtmann.

NEDWELL.—Jan. 13, at 207 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, Dawson Nedwell, aged 58 years.

NEESEN-BENSON.—At Pine Bluffs, N. C., Jan. 12, Mrs. Florence Neesen-Benson, aged 26 years.

NEWMAN.—Jan. 9, at 126 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Edward Haviland, son of Charles Newman.

NEWETT.—Jan. 10, at 615 Walton Avenue, Matthew P. T., son of the late Thomas Newett.

NOLAN.—Jan. 10, at 122 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, Mary Nolan, in her 50th year.

NEWMAN.—Jan. 12, at 237 East Twenty-sixth Street, John Patrick, child of Patrick John Newman, native of Drynan, County Longford, Ireland.

O

OLCOTT.—Jan. 16, at East Millstone, N. J., Joseph H. Olcott, aged 77 years.

O'CONNOR.—Jan. 12, at Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, Mary D., daughter of Nicholas A. O'Connor.

O'NEILL.—Jan. 10, at 618 East Sixteenth Street, Mathew O'Neill.

O'HANLON.—Jan. 12, at 126 York Street, Annie O'Neill, wife of John O'Hanlon.

O'KEEFFE.—Jan. 12, at 469 Henry Street, Brooklyn, Annie, widow of Timothy O'Keeffe, native of Rathkeale, County Limerick, Ireland.

P

PARKS.—Jan. 10, at 2,310 Beaumont Avenue, Margaret, wife of Charles Parks, daughter of Michael McMahon.

PAGE.—Jan. 15, at Philadelphia, Penn., Alice Tucker, daughter of the late Dr. Edward A. Page.

PRATT.—Jan. 15, at Flushing, L. I., Sarah Hills, wife of Alfred W. Pratt, in the 67th year of her age.

PRESTON.—Jan. 16, at 409 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Edward Elmer Preston, son of the late Edward Preston.

PELTZ.—Jan. 15, at Albany, N. Y., Mary Dewitt, widow of Rev. Philip Peltz, D. D., and daughter of the late Rev. John Dewitt, D. D., aged 84 years.

PORT.—Jan. 15, at 643 Loomis Street, William H. Port, aged 48 years.

POWELL.—Jan. 15, at 568 Jefferson Street, Minnie L., wife of Stephen E. Powell.

PRAY.—Jan. 14, at 436 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Susan R. Pray, M. D.

PRENDERVILLE.—Jan. 11, at 184 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, John F. Prenderville.

PATTERSON.—Jan. 11, at 618 West Forty-sixth Street, Greenewald, aged 71 years, widow of John Patterson.

PLANT.—Jan. 12, at 885 Greene Avenue, William H. Plant, in his 75th year.

Q

QUIST.—Jan. 10, at 500 West Twenty-first Street, Erik Johan, son of Henry Quist, aged 1 year.

R

RAPELYE.—Jan. 11, at 144 West Ninety-first Street, Frederic Camerden, younger son of Abram B. Rapelye.

REYNOLDS.—Jan. 11, at 410 East Seventeenth Street, Patrick Reynolds.

RAFTER.—Jan. 12, at 166 Amity Street, Flushing, L. I., Loretto J., in her 97th year, widow of John Rafter.

REARDON.—Jan. 11, at 446 West Fifty-first Street, Sara M., (née Copeland,) wife of Daniel F. Reardon.

REED.—Jan. 11, Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Charles F. Reed.

ROBINSON.—Jan. 11, at 172 Amsterdam Avenue, Mary, (née Murray,) wife of John Robinson, native of Castletollard, County Westmeath, Ireland.

RUFFNER.—Jan. 12, at 159 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, John A. Ruffner.

RYAN.—Jan. 12, at 342 Schermerhorn Street, Edward J. Ryan, in the 36th year of his age.

ROE.—Jan. 13, at Kingston, N. Y., Joseph L., son of the late Richard Roe.

RYAN.—Jan. 9, at 328 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, Edward Ryan, in his 54th year; native of Glenbreeda, Borrisoleigh, County Tipperary, Ireland.

READ.—Jan. 14, at White Plains, N. Y., John Read, in his 72d year.

REED.—Jan. 15, at 286 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, John Le Grand Reed, in the 90th year of his age.

ROBINSON.—Jan. 15, Philip Robinson.

ROCKWELL.—Jan. 15, at Ridgefield, Conn., Grace Greaves, wife of George L. Rockwell.

RURADE.—Jan. 13, at South Orange, N. J., William H. Rurade.

RICHARDSON.—Jan. 15, at Yonkers, N. Y., Richard Richardson, in his 70th year.

RIDDELL.—Jan. 15, at 345 West Seventeenth Street, Agnes Jardine Riddell, in her 80th year.

RIDER.—Jan. 16, at New Rochelle, Jacob Rider, aged 64 years.

S

SCHANTZ.—Jan. 15, at Stapleton, S. I., El

FOR GOOD STATE ROADS.

Many Counties Showing an Active Interest for Improved Highways.

State Engineer Bond's annual report, which will be submitted to the Legislature next week, says that under the provisions of the Higbie-Armstrong good roads law petitions have been received from 43 counties for 691 roads having a total length of 2,007 miles. The State Engineer has caused surveys to be made of 277 of these roads, located in 40 counties, aggregating 1,155 miles in length, and of those there have been built or are now building by the State 115 macadam roads located in 25 counties, aggregating 347 miles in length, at an average cost of $3,949 per mile; also five earth roads located in Orange and Rensselaer Counties, aggregating 25 miles in length and varying in cost from $2?0 to $3,000 per mile.

Surveys, plans, and estimates have been made and accepted and the counties' half of the estimated cost has been actually appropriated by the Boards of Supervisors for 99 macadam roads in 22 counties, aggregating 339 miles in length at an average estimated cost of $3,212 per mile. Surveys, plans, and estimates have been made, or are now in progress, for 62 roads, aggregating 4,986 miles in measured length, which will be submitted to the Boards of Supervisors at their coming sessions.

Surveys are yet to be made for 124 roads, located in twenty-five counties, aggregating 340 miles in estimated length. For this work, completed and in progress, the State has appropriated $1,665,000 during the five years since the passage of the law on March 24, 1898.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert J. Wynne, Washington; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; Gen. M. O. Terry, Utica; Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal; Perry Heath, Washington; Count A. Monteglas, Washington.

HOLLAND—J. H. Outhwaite, Columbus, Ohio; E. M. Dean, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Seton Lindsay, London.

MANHATTAN—Comte Cassini, Russian Ambassador and Comtesse Cassini, Washington; Pierre de Margerie, French Ambassador, and Mme. de Margerie, Washington; Senor d'Aspiroz, Mexican Ambassador, and Mme. d'Aspiroz, Washington; Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador and Mme. des Planches, Washington; L. von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington; Count Quadt, German Embassy, Washington; Dr. David J. Hill, Washington; NETHERLAND—A. S. Henderson, Denver; T. G. Garrett, Denver; Theodore Workman, Cincinnati.

VICTORIA—W. H. Kitto, London; Col. R. J. Snead, Lynchburg.

GRAND—Capt. E. B. Babbitt, United States Army; Capt. William M. Cruikshank, United States Army.

GILSEY—Dr. Charles Byrne, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Bell Irving, Vancouver; C. F. Bonynge, London.

HOFFMAN—M. B. Excell, Cleveland; A. H. Burroughs, Lynchburg.

ASTOR—Gen. O'Brien Atkinson, Detroit.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...5:00	Moon rises...11:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:41	Gov. Isl'd...11:40	H. Gate...1:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:45	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate...

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 20.		
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Capri, Barbados, Santos, etc.	9:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil and Argentina	10:30 A. M.	.....
WEDNESDAY JAN. 21.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cumberland, Haiti	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
THURSDAY, JAN. 22.		
Clonfadda, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Vera Cruz, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hilbert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 23.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Livingston, by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Livingston, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (The Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 82, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 811, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 18.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
Bellerden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Cassel, Bremen, Jan. 9.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Monticello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 13.
Minnetonka, London, Jan. 8.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Montero, Havana, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 15.
Ferndene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Sicilia, Naples, Jan. 7.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Celtic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 10.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, Jan. 8.

Winter Resorts.

Southern Pacific.
CALIFORNIA
"Sunset Limited" and "Pacific Coast Express"
DAILY.
Via Washington and New Orleans.
Also Elegant Passenger steamers New York to New Orleans.
Full information
349 Broadway, 1 Battery Pl., New York.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Tickets, Pullman reservatures, literature, &c.; OFFICE 1183 BROADWAY.

M., K. & T. RY.
How to go to Mexico: through Pullman buffet sleepers without change. For booklet and particulars address Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas, are best reached via Iron Mountain Route; through Pullman service from St. Louis; dining cars, (meals a la carte.) Office, 335 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.
Popular train to St. Augustine and South. Leaves N. Y. daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.

Georgia.

DE SOTO HOTEL, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Strictly first-class; 600 guests accommodated; tourists will find Savannah the most interesting and beautiful city in the South; Ideal Winter resort. Watson & Fowers, Proprietors.

Lakewood.

PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.
SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

BEECHWOOD VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Modern House, centrally located. Five minutes from hotels and pines. Circular. M. A. Paul.

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J. First-class and Best appointed Family Hotel. Terms moderate. J. WOEHR.

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THE CHARLESTON HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Best location in the city. Large, cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates $3.00 up. Special weekly. (Booklet.) W. IRVING DAVIDS.

THE ARGYLE,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA.
THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
THE PRINCESS HOTEL
OPEN FROM DECEMBER TO MAY.
Accommodates 200 guests. For terms, etc., address N. S. HOWE, Hamilton, Bermuda. Circulars, etc., at F. H. Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Citti di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
Jelsen City, Sawanea, Jan. 10.
Urizaba, Colon, Jan. 19.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton Jan. 3 and Cherbourg 4th, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Anderson, Callao, &c., Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Nacoma, (Br.,) Dant, Sunda, Copenhagen Dec. 24, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Santiago, Hathaway, Tampico Jan. 9 and Havana 11th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 A. M.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre, Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Hamilton, (Br.,) Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Pontabelle, (Br.,) Mann, Demerara, &c., Dec. 30, with mdse. to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:P. M.

SS Algonquin, Hale, Jacksonville Jan. 14 and Charleston 15th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Company.

SS Lincoln, (Br.,) Pritchard, Liverpool Jan. 11 and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. South of Fire Island at 9:15 P. M.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. South of Fire Island at 9 P. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 11 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Ogden White Star Line. Off Nantucket Light-ship at 11:35 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Amey, Santos &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. to Funk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Comayagua, (Cuban,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Palomo, (Cuban,) Smith, Cape Haiti, &c., Dec. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Eggleton, Genoa, &c., Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Jesse L. Leach, Chausen, Virginia.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 17, 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Princess Anne, for Newport News, &c.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Gaetor, for Boston.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington.
SS Chattahoochee, for Boston.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Lancaster, for —
SS San Marcos, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Mac, for Boston.
SS Ivernia, (Br.,) for Queenstown and Liverpool.
SS Finland, for Southampton and Antwerp.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Hamilton, Bermuda.
SS Manhattan, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) for Aden, Singapore, Manilla &c.
SS Cuzco for San Juan.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Etna, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Monte Video, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Farnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Passed Fort Quarantine at 1:01 A. M. 18th.

Spoken.

Ship Vendsyssel, (Fr.,) Le Dantec, from New York for Yokkaichi, (Japan,) was spoken Jan. 14, in lat. 2 S., lon. 25 W.

Bark Anna, (Dan.,) Clausen, from New York for Rio Grande do Sul, was spoken Dec. 24 in lat. 32 south, lon 50 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, sld. from Hamilton, Bermuda, for New York at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Veryndre, sld. from Havre for New York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, (from London,) sld. from Southampton for New York today, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:35 P. M.

SS Taurie, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Beucleuch, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New York for Hongkong, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Tripitia, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:46 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Jan. 15.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, sld. from Savannah for New York to-day.

SS Broomland, Capt. Doxrud, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Woltersdorf, sld. from Bremen for New York at 3 P. M. today.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbiere, from New York, arr. at Naples Jan. 14.

SS Gracchus, (Br.,) Capt. Frith, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., and Auckland, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to yesterday.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, sld. from Naples for New York Jan. 14.

SS Algeria, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, sld. from Palermo for New York Jan. 15.

SS Bordeaux, (Br.,) Capt. Lebarrier, sld. from Havre for New York Jan. 15.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Houstonic, (Br.,) Capt. Nichols, from New York for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Algiers, Malta, Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Athan, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

Winter Resorts. Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Most Popular All-the-Year Health and Pleasure Resort.

Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths. Running water in bedrooms. House thoroughly and completely appointed with every known modern hotel equipment. 75 private baths. Illustrated booklet mailed on request. Capacity 450. Golf privileges to guests over the famous Atlantic City Country Club course.

THE TRAYMORE immediately faces the celebrated Ocean Promenade and has an unobstructed view from all rooms.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

ATLANTIC CITY'S Newest and most Magnificent Hotel. Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
which remains open all the year, is built, furnished and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best New York hotels. Its central location with an entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the park is the best. It is luxuriously equipped and perfectly heated for the Winter and Spring patronage such as heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. Capacity 600 people. Telephone in each room, connecting also with city system. Hot and cold sea water in every bathroom. Special suites, each with private balcony, dining room, and service. Gentlemen's Valet, Ladies' Hairdresser, and other modern hotel service furnished if desired. Music, golf privileges, automobile accommodations. Write for Booklet; room plans, and rates.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL STRAND.
Winter Resort. ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort.
The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round.
Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

THE DUNLOP,
On the Ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk, American and European plans. Fireproof, built of brick and iron. Unexcelled in furnishing and equipment. Hot sea water baths attached to suites, and public. Excellent Café. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP, Formerly Manager Hotel Imperial and Victoria, New York.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all the year. 350 handsomely furnished front rooms. Most central and best location within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Hot sea water baths, private and public. Orchestra. Winter terms, American plan, $15 per week up; $2.50 to $3.50 by day; European plan, $1.50 per day up. Café attached. CHARLES E. COPE.

Florida.

Directly Facing the Atlantic Ocean,
CLARENDON INN, Seabreeze, Fla.

A Delightful Modern Family Hotel.
Location unsurpassed, latest improvements, cheerful surroundings, large sunny rooms, with private baths. The service is first class, and the cuisine is of the
HIGHEST STANDARD.
The Hotel Is Entirely Renovated and Newly Furnished Throughout.
Boating, Sailing, Fishing and Surf Bathing.
Terms Reasonable. Special Weekly Rates.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
E. L. POTTER, Prop.

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Land of the Oranges, Pines and Palmettos
Tampa Bay Hotel
Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel
Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, Shell Roads for wheeling, automobiling. Pretty drives, splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting, and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, Out-of-Door Concerts in beautiful gardens.
A Resort for Young People A Winter Home for Families
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Hydriatic Establishment Finest in America Open Jan. 8, 1903
Through Pullman Cars on Fastest Trains to Hotel.

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Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to *THE NEW RESORT*
Hotel Belleview Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens
Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating. Open in January

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Through Pullman service on fastest trains to
Piney Woods Hotel
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.

HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston
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New Sanford House,
SANFORD, FLA.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE ST. JOHNS RIVER.
No malaria, dry climate, sulphur baths, excellent shooting and fishing, golf links, tennis, boating and driving. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet or call at Travelers' Information Company, 3 Park Place, New York.
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Hotel Kissimmee KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; pingpong. Best hunting and fishing; moderate rates. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE DARROW. ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. $2 up.
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FOUNTAIN CITY HOTEL, Daytona, Fla. Facing the Halifax. Finest Location. Every Improvement. First-class Table. Terms Moderate.
H. W. DUNKLEE.

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FLORIDA HOUSE ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Tourists and travelers' favorite. Steam heat. All improvements. Cheerful rooms. Southern exposure. $2.50-$3.00 daily.
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G. WESTON.

ST. GEORGE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Everything new. Latest improvements. Private baths. Beautiful ground.
M. B. MONTGOMERY, of Huestis House, Saratoga, Owner & Prop.

THE VALENCIA. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. A refined, homelike resort. Verandas. Spacious grounds. Latest improvements. Steam heat. Mrs. MARY FRAZER.

Grand Atlantic Hotel. DAYTONA, FLA. FACING THE HALIFAX. Beautiful spacious groves. Improvements. High-class cuisine and service. $3 up. Waite & Fraim.

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HARRY L. BEEMAN, Owner and Mgr.
THE SAN JUAN, ORLANDO, FLA.
New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

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Embodying every appointment of a high-class modern hotel, with homelike comfort. Elevator to street level, steam heat, baths, sun-parlors, etc. In the finest section, with unobstructed view. Excellence of cuisine and service. Open throughout the year. Write for further information and special Winter and Spring terms.
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DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Capacity, 500. Café. American and European Plans.
JNO. C. GOSSLER, Owner & Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information,
3 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 8 P. M.
Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
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HOTEL AGNEW, Atlantic City, N. J.
With separate Sanatorium Annex. Whole Block Beach Front. Entirely New. 200 Ocean Rooms. 100 baths. Hydrotherapy Equipment. Sea Water Plunges, Winter, $2.50 daily. $15.00 up weekly. Automobile. Booklet.
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Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Open all year. Centrally located within a few steps of Steel Pier, and all amusements. Steam heat. Sun Parlor, elevator to street level; $2.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Café attached. Send for illustrated booklet. Representative, H. E. Lansing, 289 Fourth Av., Cor. 23d St.
S. S. PHOEBUS.

HOTEL SCARSBOROUGH.
Beach Front, Maryland Ave. Atlantic City. Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator. Private baths. Central location, adjoining Boardwalk. Open all the year. Moderate rates. Quiet, refined, select, first-class. Illustrated booklet.
ALFRED WYMAN.

Florida.

ROCKLEDGE HOTEL, Rockledge, Fla. Facing Indian River. Accommodates 200. Improvements. R. H. SHARES.

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67 DAYS
ITINERARY—Leaving N. Y. March 12, 1903, by the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Rivera, Palermo, Constantinople, Trebizond, Batoum (Tiflis), Yalta, Sebastopol, Balaclava, Athens, Katakali, Naupia, Syracuse, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, Hamburg, New York.
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Claims Made for New Assessments Far from Realized.

Temporary Lull in the Market—Latest Sales by Brokers—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

The opening of the revised assessment rolls has been received with the same widely divergent opinions as followed the first proposal of the scheme. Aside from the probability that an increased credit and generally enlarged money-raising powers will pave the way for municipal extravagance, especially in the hands of a corrupt administration, the ultimate effects of the change are as much as ever a subject of discussion.

It is possible, however, to examine the new assessments with a view to finding out in how far the present administration has achieved the goals which it set for itself in inaugurating the new system, and in this respect the results have been only those which real estate men had anticipated. The primary object in enforcing the full valuation assessment law, namely, to give the city a higher debt limit, has, of course, been accomplished. But to overcome the hysteria which the mere mention of the word "increase," in any connection, is sure to occasion among taxpayers, great stress has been laid upon other supposed merits of new valuations—that they would be in reality full valuations and that they would go far toward rectifying the great inequalities in the old lists—and it is in these particulars that this year's assessments have failed utterly to fulfill the claims which have been put forward in their favor during the last few months.

The difference between this year's and last year's valuations is one simply of degree and not of kind. Examination of the lists published in these columns and elsewhere shows the same discrepancies as were to be observed formerly, except that they now appear in relatively larger amounts, owing to the generally higher scale of this year's assessments. As for the new figures representing full valuations, the assessors seem to have approached their task with a knowledge that an advance of fifty per cent. or so over old figures would bring them a little nearer the mark, but instances are plentiful to show that there has been little or no intelligent effort to arrive at true values—and that evidence which might aid in determining value, even when easily available, has been almost wholly disregarded.

To what extent the influence of these new assessments will be felt in real estate market dealings it is yet too early to predict, although it is the consensus of opinion that the effect, if any, will be of only temporary character. Last week's business, while of fair volume, was nearly all of conventional sort, but it is not at all surprising that a matter of such vital importance as a complete revision of tax valuations should act as something of a stay upon negotiations in larger projects.

Among the more important of the week's developments were the securing of an option, probably to be exercised, upon a site on Sixtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, for the new Harmonie Club house, and the sale of the two stable properties 9 and 11 East Fifty-second Street. The latter transaction, meaning, as it does, the erection of handsome dwellings on these lots, is a long step forward in the reclaiming of another "stable block"—an object greatly to be desired in this particular case on account of the large number of fine residences which have been put up in the immediate neighborhood within the last three years.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The S. B. Shaw Company has sold for Thomas W. Conkling his plot, running through Cathedral Parkway to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, just east of Riverside Drive, 89.9 by 191.9 by 74 by 187.8. This property has been held in the Conkling family for seventy years.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have resold for M. L. & C. Ernst to John J. Curtis the five-story building 314 Church Street, 25 by 50.

Bryan L. Kennelly and Herbert A. Sherman have sold for Charles H. Russell the five-story American basement dwelling 55 East Forty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly has also sold for James A. Snow the five-story American basement dwelling 305 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 17 by 101.10.

Max Danziger has sold the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Leopold Yesky has bought from Henry Einstein the five-story flat, with store, 1,346 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

The Greenwood estate has leased to Michael Dowling the four-story building, 20 by 60, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, together with the adjoining three-story building at 202 West Forty-third Street, on lot 20.5 by 60.5.

Simon Shapiro has sold, through J. Hyman, 6 Allen Street, 25.3 by 88, to M. Paltrowitz.

Adler & Herrman have sold to a Mr. Loew the old building 225 Lewis Street, 24.6 by 88.6 and irregular.

Mishkind & Feinberg have sold the six-story flat 153 and 155 East Eighteenth Street, 42.4 by 92.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold for H. P. Braisted to an operator the five-story tenement 354 Madison Street, 23.6 by 94.11.

Gustav Goodman has sold to G. Seybold the five-story tenement 340 East Ninety-third Street, 25 by 75.

A. Silverson has bought 226 and 228 East Fifty-third Street, old buildings on plot 42 by 87.

Lawrence E. Brown is the buyer of the dwelling 44 East Seventy-sixth Street, recently reported sold.

Abram A. Weigert is the buyer of the new seven-story building 103 Bleecker Street, between Mercer and Greene Streets, 25 by 125.

William F. A. Kurz has sold for a Dr. Hochheimer the five three-story frame buildings 1,107 to 1,115 Westchester Avenue, the purchaser giving in part payment the property 1,932 Intervale Avenue.

Bicken & Lilly negotiated the recent sale of the five-story flat 454 Lenox Avenue for the Metropolitan Improvement Company.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Henry Buermann to William M. Greaber, George P. and Mary C. Millard the four-story double flat 280 Marion Street, Brooklyn, 25 by 55 by 100.

W. Alanson Alexander reports the sale of a four-story dwelling 17x100, 160 East Sixty-fourth Street for $23,000, for the R. M. Stivers estate.

The Auction Room.

One of the few offerings of the immediate future that promises to attract any general attention is that scheduled for Thursday, Jan. 29, as the result of partition proceedings, in which Catharin M. Dresser is plaintiff and Martin V. B. Travis defendant. The properties to be sold include the northeast and southwest corners at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, 705 Sixth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, and the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The Gilman estate's holdings, to be sold on Feb. 5, make up a good-sized list of small parcels, most of them in the middle West Side section. Among the properties are 107 to 113 West Twenty-fifth Street, and 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street, just west of Seventh Avenue.

The schedule for this week is again made up wholly of foreclosure sales of a sort that can have little possible interest for the salesroom contingent. On Friday, the dwelling, 1,056 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, will be sold.

There were recorded last week 315 mortgages for $7,161,884; of which 88, for $2,381,625, were at 5 per cent.; 119, for $1,288,614, were at more, and 108 for $4,431,625, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 300 mortgages for $4,634,418; of which 86, for $1,152,400, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $1,706,458, were at more, and 92, for $1,835,500 were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 189 and 191 Allen Street, west side, 125 feet north of Stanton Street, each 25 by 87.6, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,598; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By I. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joh F. Hodges, referee, 725 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 620.10 feet east of Willis Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,719.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Bonner, referee, 702 West End Avenue, east side, 138.8 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100 by 21.3 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 590 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 85 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 74.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,787.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 199 and 201 East Seventh Street, 40 by 96.6 by 42.10 by 80.10, together with an interior lot at the rear of the foregoing, 40.10 by 21.3 by 46.4 by 2.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,430; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 3,970 Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 25 by 93.6, four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,854.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Kling, referee, 1,977 and 1,979 Walton Avenue, west side, 283.10 feet south of Burnside Avenue, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $4,674.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 20½, 22, and 22½ Macdougal Street, east side, 153 feet south of Prince Street, 75 by 100, three six-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $21,740.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 38 and 40 Morton Street, south side, 125.2 feet west of Bedford Street, 49.1 by 98.6 by 49.10 by 96.6, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $2,022.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 430.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee, 115 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,811; subject to other mortgages for $15,500.

By I. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 545 East Sixty-second Street, north side, 211 feet west of First Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,405.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,050 Fifth Avenue, east side, 106.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,000; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 20 and 20½ Cornelia Street, for six-story brick tenement, 42.2 by 85.6; J. Pinelite of 804 Lexington Avenue, owner; W. H. Boylan of 69 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 188 to 202 Elizabeth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.4 by 84.8 by 82.6; J. Weinstein of One Hundred and Fourth Street and Madison Avenue, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $74,000.

Fiftieth Street and Broadway, southwest corner, for three-story brick automobile storage house, 50.6 by 82.2; F. Dietz of 103 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; J. W. Ingle of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $33,000.

Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, southeast corner, for five-story brick theatre and offices, 100.5 by 100; Charles Schmidt of 15 Cortlandt Street, owner; L. B. McElfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architect; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and East River, for two-story frame ferryhouse, 60 by 38; New York and College Point Ferry Company of 109 East Fourteenth Street, owner; Leonard C. L. Smith of 58 Wolsey Street, Long Island City, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 309 to 313 West Forty-second Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; F. S. K. Seagrist of 131 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 7 to 11 Forsyth Street, to three five-story brick tenements; H. Korn of 35 Liberty Street, owner; W. C. Sommerfield of 59 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 104 and 106 Pitt Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; A. J. Devorsky of 239 East Sixtieth Street, owner; H. Rockmore of 202 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 800 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Kate T. Edgerly of 4,145 Park Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 55 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to three-story frame tenement, 20 by 40; Louise Dent of 4,147 Park Avenue, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Boone Street, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to one-story and basement brick factory, 20 by 40; Richard Wohlhers of 1,513 Bryant Street, owner and architect; cost, $75.

No. 1,242 Freeman Street, to four-story frame store and dwelling, 25 by 47; Richard Ehlers, premises, owner; Charles E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 17.

HAMILTON ST, 32, s s, 28.2x66.1x26.8x59.6; William C. Cook to Saranac Realty Company, B. & S. ..... Nom.

LOT 161, Block B, map of H. F. Rose; Hudson F. Rose to Edward H. Norton, quitclaim ..... Nom.

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lots 421 and gore, B. & B., map of Washingtonville, 25x250x25x240; Marion St, n w s, gore, Lot S, map of Washingtonville, 17.3x100x17x100; Harriet E. Bard to William D. Miller $175

BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lots 421 and gore, B. & B., map of Washingtonville, 25x250x25x240; Marion St, n w s, gore, Lot S, map of Washingtonville, 17.3x100x17x100; William D. Miller to William W. Penfield, (mtg $600) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, 361, n s, 20 ft e of Ninth Av, 20x90; George R. Thropp and others, heirs, to Annie J. Vincent, (mtg $16,000, R S $4.75) ..... Nom.

15TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.3; John Jacob Astor to Theo. C. Uhink, B. & S, other consideration, and 100

15TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.3; John Jacob Astor to Amelia M. Becker, and another, B. & S., other consideration, and 100

15TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.3; John Jacob Astor to Marie Mayer, B. & S., other consideration, and 100

15TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.3; John Jacob Astor to Charles Langer and another, B. & S., other consideration, and 100

28TH ST, n s, 193.3 ft w of 7th Av, 24.10x98.8; Jacob Brand to Arthur I. Goldstein, (mtg $13,100) ..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 200.10 ft n w of 2d Av, 20.10x84; Harry Schiffer and others to Alice Schiffer, all title, B. & S. ..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 200.10 ft n w of 2d Av, 20.10x84; Louis G. Schiffer and others to Alice Schiffer, all title, B. & S. ..... Nom.

71ST ST, 332, s s, 311 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.5; George R. Cannon to Mary C. Brand, (mtg $17,500,) other considerations and 100

3D AV, s w corner of 21st St, 23x75; Louis Blumgart to Emanuel Einsterer, quitclaim ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x60; Max Gross to Celia Schattman and another, all liens ..... Nom.

127TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; James B. Ford and others, executors, to Aaron M. Janpole and another, 42,000

167TH ST, s w s, at n w corner of Lot 42, being part of Lot 42, map of Morrisania, 41x92; Jacob Siegel and others to William G. Howland and others ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 55.8 ft n of 75th St, 16.6x85; Harry E. Zittel and another to Cornelius W. Clark, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 85.8 ft n of 75th St, 16.6x85; Cornelius W. Clark to Harriet D. Froehlich ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 127th St, 18.11x77x18.8x74.2; Annie B. Rogers and another to John C. O'Conor, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

GREENE ST, 53, w s, 21.10x100.5x23.11x100; Franklin L. Gardiner and another, trustees, to Elizabeth C. Brown 70,000

LOT 61, in Block 3,110; Lot 13, on map made by Andrew Findlay, map of South Belmont; Sidwell S. Randall, trustee, to City of New York, all title, quitclaim 15

Recorded Leases.

7TH ST, 223 East; David Jacobowitz to Arnim Rappaport, 5 2-3 years ..... 381 and 420

NASSAU ST, 70; Myer Foster to Henry Alexander, 5 years ..... 6,250 and 6,500

2D AV, 2,062; John Rotskamp to Louis Knoesel, 2 11-12 years 780

2D ST, 6 and 8 West; Louis Sachs to Hugo J. Mischo and others, 5 years 3,250

AVENUE C, n e corner of 2d St; Lincus Ronginsky to Julius Almont, 3 years $1,800

SOUTH ST, 296 to 302; Wilhelmina Harris to Continental Biscuit Company, 3 years 12,400

HUGHES AV, w s, 179.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x85; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Lizzie Barber and another, 12 years, with covenant for warranty deed ....

6TH ST, 806; Max I. Lefkowitz to Benjamin W. Zipser, 1½ years 444

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

RINGLER, William G., to German Savings Bank; Union Av, n w corner of 160th St, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4 per cent. 10,000

MAYER, Maria, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, s s, 219 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 9,000

GOTTLINGER, Gottfried, and others to John Furlong and another; 138th St, n s, 225 ft w of Walnut Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,000

LANGER, Charles, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 13,500

BECKER, Amelia M., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. $13,500

FROEHLICH, Harriet D., to Joseph Putzel; Lexington Av, 1,066, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

LUHNE, Theodore C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 15th St, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

NORTON, Edward H., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 161, Block D, map of H. F. Rose, Mapes estate, 5 years 1,500

O'GORMAN, William, to Mary E. Hewitt; 139th St, 737 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500

O'GORMAN, William, to Mary E. Hewitt; 139th St, 739 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500

O'GORMAN, William, to James Fitzsimmons and another, trustees; 139th St, 751 to 755 East, three mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., each 4,500

O'GORMAN, William, to William F. Clare, trustee; 139th St, 757 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500

ROBBINS, Albert E., to John T. Soles; Prospect Av, e s, 400 ft n e of 183d St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 500

TREMBERGER, Helen, to Anna B. Bell; being Lot 64, revised map of Eltona, 1 year, 6 per cent. 600

LEMIEN, Gertrude, to Louise H. Bent; Walnut St, s e corner of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to James B. Ford and others, executors; 127th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 19,000

FRANZ, Louisa, to Joseph Wolf; 24th St, n s, 78.2 ft w of 7th Av, demand, 6 per cent. 500

VOGEL, Max, to Joseph Hamershing and another; Broadway, n w corner of 112th St, due Dec. 31, 1903, 6 per cent. 50,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Madison Building Company; Madison Av, 706 and 708, prior mortgage $85,000, 2 years 39,000

HIRSCH, Adolph, to Edward Kaufmann; 103d St, 120 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

GRAY, Andrew, to Frederick Geller; Valentine Av, w s, n part of Lot 8, map of Mount Pleasant, due July 8, 1903 1,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to James B. Ford and others, executors; 127th St, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 19,000

FROEHLICH, Harriet D., to Mary M. H. Dayton and another; Lexington Av, 1,066, installments 13,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

GIBSON, Abram C., executor, to Abram C. Gibson, as trustee, 2 assignments $16,000

KEIL, Leonard, administrator, to Christina Keil, trustee 1

KEIL, Christina, trustee, to Leonard Keil and another 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

117TH ST, 11 and 13; Domenick Altieri against Louis Karp, owner and contractor 125

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; M. and P. Goldwasser against Louise J. H. Hopkins, owner and contractor 29

74TH ST and Columbus Av, n e corner, 100x102.2; John H. Peck against Martha Holmes, owner; Bailey & Bridgeman, contractors $551

146TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Pietrowski, Konop & Co. against United Electric Light and Power Company, owners; Gavigan & Co., contractors 116

125TH ST, 308 to 372 West; Norden Bitter Electric Company against the West End Improvement Company, owner and contractor 2,800

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

112TH ST and Broadway, n w corner, 100.11x100; Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer with Max Vogel 50,000

47TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.5; Citizens' Savings Bank with Rosa Brown 131,500

Mechanic's Lien Said to be Unjust.

In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES Berman & Moschowitz state that the lien for $545 filed on Thursday against their property at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Twelfth Street by Charles Kock is unjust, in that he failed to comply with the terms of his contract and made it necessary for them to buy materials from other parties. The owners of the property say that the lien will be bonded immediately and a suit for damages begun against Mr. Kock.

Lis Pendens.

ATTORNEY ST, 95; Fischel Weinteaut against Richard Langer, (specific performance;) attorneys, Goldfogle & Cohn.

112TH ST, 235 and 240 West, two actions; Edward C. Williams against Michael P. McGrath, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Shepard, Houghton & Stoddard.

PROSPECT AV and 180th St, s w corner, 60.1x100.1; William J. Duane against Mary J. Brown and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, McNulty & Pratt.

111TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft e of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Esther Cohn against Jacob Cohen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Connolly.

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Peter Korn against Maria Hellmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. D. Connolly.

20TH ST, 36 and 38 West; Abraham Cohen and another against Emil Simon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

142D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x98.11; Joseph W. Hatch against Katherine Hatch and another, (amended partition;) attorney, F. B. Campbell.

9TH AV, w s, 124 ft n of 32d St, 17.2x94; Frank Autty against Mary E. Darmody, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Goldsmith & Rosenthal.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION.

A Letter Written by Lord Lovat in Prison—How Mark Twain Was Treated in Buffalo.

A letter written by Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, in prison shortly before he was beheaded on Tower Hill, Edinburgh, for his participation in the rising of 1745, fetched $18 at a sale of an interesting collection of autograph letters and documents by Bangs & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue, Friday. "I hope to live," he says, "but do not fear whatever be my fate. I am convinced whatever is is right."

A letter by Gov. William P. Duval of Florida, written in 1852, referring to Franklin Pierce as a "pure and elevated patriot," and to Winfield Scott in "my American Latin" as "Strutoboso, pomposo, adswelum cum Loso," sold for $5.

A four-page letter of Jefferson Davis, 1869, in which he says "of my health there is nothing new except that the doctor has found some irregular action of the heart, and I have felt pain and great weakness," fetched $2.25.

An autograph collection of Henry White, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, England, containing such names as Charles Dickens and W. E. Gladstone, sold for $24.

A letter written by John J. Audubon, the great ornithologist, in Edinburgh, in 1839, fetched $7.

A letter by Edwin Booth, "I nearly broke my back this morning trying to lift a book case up stairs," fetched $2.10.

A letter by Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers of the Confederate Army, describing battles and dated 1866, fetched $6.50.

A letter by Brig. Gen. John B. Clark of the Confederate Army, dated Richmond, March 7, 1864, and giving news of Congress and the army sold for $6.75.

Two letters by Mark Twain sold, respectively, for $2.25 and $2.50. One was dated 1869 and in it he says: "I never will lecture outside of New England again, and I never will lecture in Brooklyn at all." The other is in regard to a lecture in Buffalo: "I mortally hate that G. B. there. I once gave them a packed house, free of charge, and they never even had the common politeness to thank me."

A document signed by George J. Danton, the great French revolutionist, brought $2.

Two letters of Bret Harte sold, respectively, for $1.70 and $1.40.

A document signed by Nathaniel Hawthorne, 1854, as Consul at Liverpool, fetched $4.50.

A document signed by Henry II. of France brought $3 and another signed by Henry IV. of France $4.25.

A letter of Victor Hugo brought $2, and a passport signed by Washington Irving, as Charge d'Affaires at London, the same amount.

A letter of Chancellor James Kent to George Bancroft, 1834, fetched $4.50.

The same price was brought by a letter of Vice President William R. King, written in 1832 about nullification: What have I done? Gen. Jackson should ask himself when he sees that he is beplastered with the praises of such men as Webster, Otis, and others of that stamp."

A letter of Jarvis McEntee, artist, regarding his picture, "Indian Summer," dated "Camp Annapolis Junction, 1861," sold for $3.75.

A letter of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, 1828, brought $2.25.

A document signed by Lewis Morris, Colonial Governor of New Jersey, $4.

An interesting letter by United States Attorney General Alhonso Taft to Robert G. Ingersoll, 1877, fetched $3. In it he says: "You have done the cause of truth and justice a great service, and, although you may not stop their lying, you will break the force of their lies. It is wonderful that Christianity should be the cause of so much malice again's good and just men."

The Pope's Jubilee Presents.

ROME, Dec. 28.—The Pope has exhibited in the Vatican the more valuable presents which he received on the occasion of the Pontifical jubilee, the total number being 52,000. The value of all the presents received during the three Papal jubilees is estimated to exceed half a million sterling. A clause in the Pope's will bequeaths this treasure to the Holy See, excluding therefrom his family.—London Chronicle.

Public Accountants' President.

At a special meeting of the New York State Society of Public Accountants yesterday, Farquhar J. MacRae, 68 William Street, ex-Vice President, was elected Acting President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles W. Hasbins.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R.,

Will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1903,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

by order of WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Esq., Referee,

892 THIRD AV.,

being

SOUTHWEST CORNER 54TH ST.,

three-story brick Flat, with stores; size of lot 20.5x70.

ALSO

4,243, 4,247, 4,251 Park Avenue,

being

SOUTHWEST CORNER 178TH ST.,

Two three-story brick and frame Flats, and one two-story and basement frame Dwelling on plot; size of plot, 92x129x irregular. No. 4,243 has store on ground floor.

JAMES E. KELLY, Esq., Attorney for the Plaintiffs, 45 Broadway.

Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

Will sell at public auction,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALES,

at N. Y. R. E. Salesroom, 111 B'way, 12 M.

BY R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER,

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.

725 EAST 137TH ST.,

Dwelling on lot 16.8x100.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

345 EAST 62ND ST.,

3-story and basement Dwelling on lot 17x100.5.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903.

431 & 433 W. 16TH ST.,

2 5-story brick flats on lot 25.2½x92 each.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD

BLOCK FRONT, E. 144th St.

SOU. BOUL'D TO TIMPSON PL.

100x160.

PARTITION.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

11 THIRD AVE., 17x74.

For particulars apply to Auctioneers, 158 B'way.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction to close estate of THOMAS F. MAY, Deceased,

THE 4-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING,

No. 249 Lexington Av. 24th and 25th Sts.

On Wednesday Jan. 28, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

For maps apply to the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

IMPERIAL MAMMOTH REMAINS.

Fine Specimen of the Tusks and Palate Added to the American Museum of Natural History.

A fine specimen of the tusks and palate of the monster called the imperial mammoth has been added to the exhibits in the Fossil Mammal Hall of the American Museum of Natural History. The name elephas imperator was given to the creature in 1858 by Joseph Leidy, who had as basis only a single tooth.

The specimen now in the Museum of Natural History was found by an amateur collector a number of years ago in the western part of Texas, and was purchased for the museum during the past year. The upper portions of the skull are missing, but the lower part, ornamented with a pair of huge grinders and two gigantic tusks, remains. The tusks as they stand measure 13 feet 6 inches from base to tip, and it is apparent that at least a foot has been broken off at the end. As they leave the skull they curve first downward and outward, and then sweep upward and inward until the tips of the two are so close as almost to meet. In dimensions this pair of tusks falls little short of the largest thus far known either among existing or fossil animals of the elephant tribe.

The single molar or grinding tooth in this specimen is very large and has a comparatively small number of enamel plates set widely apart and surrounded by broad bands of cement—these peculiarities distinguishing it from the molar of the true mammoth of the extreme north, whose scientific name is Elephas primigenius, and that of the Elephas Columbi, or Columbian mammoth of the middle United States. The true mammoth of the north—the wooly mammoth—has a molar in which the enamel plates are numerous and closely set with little or no cement between.

The head and tusks give a striking enough impression of bigness, but there is later to be placed upon exhibition a fore limb which will serve to supplement this impression of the size attained by the elephants of this continent in preglacial ages.

Competition for Standard Oil.

ODESSA, Dec. 27.—Owing to the failure of the appeal made to the Imperial Government by its promoters, the project of creating a powerful syndicate for the export of Russian petroleum in direct competition with the American Standard Company has fallen through. According, however, to the Torgovo-Promyschlennala Gaseta, a substantially similar enterprise has now been organized by a combination of all the great Baku houses under the leadership, and in the name, of the well-known Caucasian export firm of Messrs. Gukassoff. This "combine" is about to establish repositories in a number of British centres, with the avowed purpose of driving the Standard oil out of the United Kingdom.

The peculiar feature of this enterprise is that it opens its competitive campaign against the Standard Company on the West European markets with an initiative, but advantageous, sacrifice in price, which it makes good by maintaining the present unnecessarily high rates on the home market. This is only possible to the new enterprise through the facilities and privileges accorded to it by the Russian Excise. It is, as a matter of fact, on all fours with the Russian sugar export trade. The home consumer has not only to pay the higher excise duty, but also to bear the loss of a fictitiously enhanced price for petroleum in order to enable the exporters to fight the Standard people on the foreign markets. This project, like the sugar export manipulation with the Government, is naturally condemned by public opinion, but not even in such great economical questions does public opinion count for anything at all in this country.—London Standard.

Gambling Among Fashionable Girls.

There is nothing of the spirit of sensational indictment in what Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has to say on the subject of gambling among fashionable girls. It is calm and dispassionate and founded, as seems clear, on observations which Mrs. Howe's social position enables her to make for herself. That she has abundant opportunity for seeing the extent to which play may be carried every one knows, and this, of course, lends weight to what she says and secures attention from a class which would treat with indifference such a statement from an "outsider." Very humanly and very sweetly does Mrs. Howe base her plea for a change, on the assumption that few persons really are willing to acquire cruel gains through another's losses. When they do this, Mrs. Howe seems to imply, very diplomatically, it is through thoughtlessness, and all that such offenders against the "law of being kind" need is to realize that offense there is. With just a few realizations of this generous faith, public opinion will do the rest.—Boston Transcript.

Second Husband Not Next of Kin.

The Circuit Court decided on Saturday a suit in which was involved the question whether the surviving second husband of a woman who had been left a life estate in property by her first husband was "next of kin," within the meaning of the law, or within the terms of the will of that first husband. Henry Duncan left a widow to whom he bequeathed one-third of his estate for life with the remainder to her next of kin. She remarried, John H. McCormick being the second husband. She died, and as she bore no children by her first or second husband, McCormick claimed he was the next of kin within the meaning of the law and that he should have the one-third of the estate. This, the heirs of Duncan denied, and suit for a construction of the will was filed. The Circuit Court holds that "it clearly appears that McCormick was not included within the term 'next of kin,' as used in the will, notwithstanding that term's legal or statutory significance." He is denied the money.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

SUPREME COURT SALE.

By order of David Thomson, Referee,

Estate of George F. Gilman, Dec'd,

at 111 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom,

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1903, NOON,

The following

FINELY LOCATED PROPERTIES,

Suitable for Immediate Improvement.

MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY:

129 Front Street,

BETWEEN WALL AND PINE STREETS.

3½-story brick store and lot, 21x60 feet.

126 and 128 East 13th Street,

BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVES..

Lot 49.8x103.5 and 2 and 4½ story brick buildings

107 to 113 West 25th Street,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.,

4 lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings.

112 West 26th Street,

ADJOINING THE ABOVE,

Lot 21.5 1-7x98.9 and buildings.

261 to 265 West 33d Street,

EAST OF 8TH AVENUE,

3 lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings.

355 and 357 West 36th Street,

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVES..

Two 3-story English basement, brick, each lot 16.8x95.9.

220 and 222 West 41st Street,

BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVES..

Two 2-story brick tenements; each lot 20x98.9.

253 West 47th Street,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 8TH AVE.

Lot 25x99.9 and frame stable and house.

Plot East 53d Street,

BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVES.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST

Apply for book maps, terms, and full particulars to David Thomson, Esq., Referee, 141 Broadway; Ormiston & McCormack, 27 William St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, January 29, 1903,

12 o'clock, at the

New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Esq., Referee,

THE

Choice & Valuable Property

Nos. 561 and 563 3d Avenue and

203 East 37th Street,

Northeast Corner,

650, 652 & 654 6th Avenue,

Southeast Corner 38th Street.

765 6th Avenue,

651 6th Avenue,

Southwest Corner 38th Street.

972 8th Avenue,

ALSO

938 & 940 6th Avenue and

57 West 53d Street,

Northeast Corner.

For book-maps, etc., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Wall St., or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, January 29th, 1903,

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

NICHOLS & LUMMIS,
1 EAST 34TH ST.,
offer
Murray Hill Dwelling, 20x100.
Best block in section; near Lexington; really a bargain; asking $32,500.

Fourth Ave., above 23d St.
Forty feet front. Cheapest plot in section.
Nichols & Lummis, 1 E. 34th St.

A Grand Factory Site.—12 lots, centrally located, near East River; low figure to close estate; shipping facilities. Nichols & Lummis, 1 E. 34th.

Asking $15,500, 25x100, Lexington and Third, in the Forties; rent $1,100; fine neighborhood; great bargain. Nichols & Lummis, 1 E. 34th St.

NICHOLS & LUMMIS,
1 EAST 34TH ST.

Madison Av., near 112th St.; 5-story double flat and store; 27-ft. front; asking $26,000; terms to suit.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St., and
2,727 Broadway at 104th St.

West Side.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER

Best rented corner on avenue; two stores, occupied by excellent tenants, on long leases; one of owners going abroad to reside permanently; may take a small property in part payment.
EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 Columbus Av.

A business property west of Broadway, near Rector St., offered at a bargain to settle estate; mortgage, $25,000, at 4 per cent.; 50 feet frontage; might exchange. ASAHEL CHAPIN, 15 Wall St.

Bargain!—Three four-story tenements, 25x100; only $25,000; mortgages $7,000 each; rentals $3,000; must be sold; vicinity West 59th St. Wm. Patten, 111 Broadway.

Very little cash will buy five American basement dwellings on the west side; can be quickly resold singly at big profit. Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., 149 Broadway.

$4,000 cash buys five-story apartment, near Central Park West; balance on mortgage; net income, $1,220; rents guaranteed.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Bargain.—Five-story triple flat; all improvements, West 129th St.; will entertain clear vacant property and cash. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

A new 30-foot mansion near 5th Av. for sale at a bargain.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av.

Washington St., near Horatio; 5-story tenement; rent, $2,750; price, $25,000. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

West 94th St.—Three-story dwelling; Park block; price, $23,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

25-foot dwelling in Fifties, near 5th Av., only $57,500.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av.

Snap.—Four-story building, 7th Av., near 27th, 28x100; asking $250,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., in the Eighties, 2 5-story flats, with stores; rents, over $7,000; bargain to quick buyer. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

9th Av., corner in Fifties, 25x100; 3 stores; 12 families; rents, $5,000 yearly; bargain. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

50th St., Near 10th Av.—5-story improved tenement; bargain; rent, $2,550; price, $22,500. Feist, 408 West 42d.

Desirable residences near 5th Av., between 54th and 72d Sts.; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West 69th St., Near Station.—Two five-story flats; price, $85,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 84th St.—Three-story dwelling, near West End Av., $22,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Special Bargain!—15th, near 6th Av.; three-story, spacious dwelling; price, $16,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av., 36.6x100.5; asking $215,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

10th Av. store property, above 42d St.; bargain; $23,000; easy terms. Joseph F. Feist, 408 West 42d.

Store property on 5th Av.; big sacrifice; near office. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

Near underground station, Lenox Av. corner; tremendous bargain. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 91st St.; $26,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lenox Av. corner, near underground station, sacrifice. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 9th St.; asking $16,500; rents, $1,945.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West 130th St.—Two-story, 19 ft.; price, $12,000; want offer. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

63D ST., WEST—TWO COLD-WATER 5-STORY TENEMENTS; BARGAINS.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 220 BROADWAY.

Elegant double flat, west side; $25,000 buys it immediately. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

Safe Investment.—34th, west side, 5-story flat, $31,000; always rented. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

73d St., 5th and 6th Avs.—Four-story stone, 20 feet wide; $70,000.
BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

West 71st St.—Elevator apartment, 50x100; all rented; price, $85,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park West, 71st St.—Four-story, 18x100; $30,000; mortgage, $20,000, 4½ per cent.
ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Bargain!—22d, near 7th Av.; three-story dwelling, 20x100; price, $21,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Near 5th Av., West 51st St.—Private residence, 21x100, with dining-room extension. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

5th Av., 130th St.—Four-story residence, 18x75; price, $15,000; mortgage, $10,000. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Near Broadway, 43d St.—Four-story, 20x100; suitable for club or restaurant; immediate possession. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Three-story and basement dwelling, 10th St., near Bleecker; $8,500; terms easy.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

57th St., west side; elegant flat, 25x100; big investment; $38,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th.

Near Long Acre Square.—5-story apartment, $31,500, rented; modern improvements. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Saloon Corner.—Triple flat; $4,000 cash over mortgage; $25,000; no vacancies.
HYDE, 1,027 Park Row Building.

House in Harlem, well rented, will sell low, easy terms, to close estate. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

124th St., 5-story flat, 7 rooms and bath; price, near 5th Ave. $22,000; very cheap.
E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West 42d St.—Two five-story tenements, 50x100; rental, $3,300; $29,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Amsterdam Av. Corner.—Well rented; good investment; sell on easy terms; 4½ per cent. mortgage. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Let, with old dwelling, near Sherman Square, $15,000; unincumbered; trade for income. AMES, 122 West 34th St.

34th St., West.—High-stoop dwelling, 21x100; only $16,500; bargain. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Four-story dwelling, central, near 23d; $3,000 cash; fine investment. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Close 5th Av. and 80th St.—Will sell or rent handsome 4-story dwelling. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

58th St., near Columbus Av.—40-foot apartment house; rents $4,200; price $40,000. Isaack Cohn & Co., 216 West Forty-second St.

37th St., bet. 7th and 8th Avs., 50x100; for less than $45,000. Isaack Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

Handsome dwelling near Central Park West leased $1,300; nets 14 % on $5,500 cash over first mortgage. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Manhattan Av., near 120th St.—Five-story elegant flat; price only $17,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

80th St., near Broadway.—Five-story modern flat; rental, $2,800; price $24,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

104th St., near Central Park.—Five-story prominent flat; price only $19,500.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

Honest Bargain!—87th St., Near Park.—Four-story flat; price only $16,500.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

10th St.—Private house, arranged for 3 families; price, $15,000; terms easy.
DUROSS, 242 WEST 14TH.

Attention, Builders!—50x103, 14th St. and 8th Av.; price, $48,000.
DUROSS, 242 WEST 14TH.

30th St., tenement near 9th Av.; 2 stores; rented; $1,800; price, $16,500; mtg., $10,000.
DUROSS, 242 WEST 14TH.

Two splendid apartment houses, near Herald Square; excellent investment. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

95th St., Near Amsterdam.—Four-story dwelling; owner will sacrifice for $15,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

5-story flat, Cathedral Heights; brings in good income; will sell cheap. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Two 5-story flats in 116th St., near 8th Av., for sale; want offer. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

West 22d St., Near 9th Av.—25-ft. five-story; $35,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 32d St., Near Broadway.—Four-story, 22.6 ft.; $80,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 35th St., Near 3d Av.—16.8 ft. three-story; $12,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 36th St., Near Lexington Av.—16.6 ft. four-story; $35,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 37th St., Near 5th.—25 ft. four-story; $85,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 39th St., 5th and 6th.—21 ft.; $60,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 47th St., Near 5th Av.—25 ft.; $90,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 51st St., Near 5th Av.—21 ft.; $80,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 60th St., Near Park Av.—20 ft. four-story; $40,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 80th St., Near Madison Av.—21 ft. four-story; $55,000 Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

TO INVESTORS.

Five-story Columbus Avenue
Corner in the Seventies, 25x100, to be sold at land value; all rented; an unusual opportunity.
Particulars at
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
No. 284 Columbus Avenue, N. Y.

ALL CARS PASS
EMPIRE SQUARE
We have a few houses that can be bought right. Absolutely a good investment and an extra fine speculation. Full details given intending purchasers.
H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
1,934 Broadway, at 65th Street.

MEDIUM-PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.
Just completed, three-story and basement, with extension; n. s. 157th St., west of 7th Av. drive; 219 to 231 West 157th St.; excellent neighborhood; up to date in every particular; can be seen at any time. Caretaker on premises.
PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION, CO.,
Owners, 1,961 7th Av., corner 118th St.

City, Country Combined.—Four-story, basement, whitestone corner dwelling, 18 rooms, garden; lot 32.6x100; owner, 750 St. Nicholas Av.; will sell, mortgage to suit, or exchange for free and clear city or country property.

Hudson St., Near Tunnel.—Business property, 25x100; leased, $23,000; Columbus Av., near 85th, two flats and stores, 25x100 each, $36,000 each; tenement West 45th St., near 9th, $12,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

BROADWAY BUSINESS BUILDING; NEW; FINEST LOCATION; 10 PER CENT.; $60,000 EQUITY. OWNER, MILLER, 1,931 BROADWAY.

FINE ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE; GRAND LOCATION; VERY LOW FIGURE; EQUITY, $45,000. OWNER, MILLER, 1,931 BROADWAY.

46th St., Near 8th Av.—20-foot 3-story brownstone dwelling; leasehold 32 years; rented $1,300; price, $9,000.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Plot 75x100, west side, near Amsterdam Ave.; price, $38,000; good location; will consider some improved property as part payment; terms to suit. Henry G. Leis, 204 East 86th St.

5-story single flat; rental, $2,000; mortgage, $13,000, 4½%; price, $18,000; 115th St., 7th and 8th Avs.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

5-story improved tenement, in Fifties, near 9th Av.; never vacant; actual rent, $2,650; price, $22,500; investment opportunity.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

West 78th St.—Three-story 20-foot extension dwelling; price, $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

10th Av., Near 57th St.—5-story flat, two stores, 25x85x100; rents, over $2,600 yearly; can be bought right. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Bargain.—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West 68th St.—Four-story dwelling, twenty-two feet; price, $32,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

FLAT, WEST 4TH ST., $46,000; CHEAP AT $50,000; RENTS $5,000.
E. EDMUND MARKS, 220 BROADWAY.

Plot in the Nineties, off Central Park West, 50x100; price, $25,000; free and clear. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

West 83d St., Near Park.—Four-story modern dwelling; price, $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

39th St., Near 8th Av.—Two tenements; rental, $3,500; price, $54,000; suitable terms. Feist, 408 West 42d.

West 68th St.—Handsome four-story modern dwelling; 20 feet; $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Single flat on 58th St., near East River Park; always rented; bargain quick buyer. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

We offer the cheapest corner on Central Park West; ready for improvement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Triple flat near 116th St. and 8th Av.; rent, $2,500; mortgage, 4 per cent.; price, $22,750. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

Private dwelling, West 122d St.; price, $14,000; mortgage, $10,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

10th St., 5-story 16 families, stores; fine condition; price, $34,000; suitable terms. 6th Av. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Grand St., near Wooster.—One tenant; $15,000; little cash; easy terms; great future. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

95th St., near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story dwelling; owner will sacrifice for $15,000.
JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway.

6-story apartment for sale; 100 ft. from underground station at 103d St. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Fine detached dwelling, Union Av.; nickel plumbing, hardwood trim, heater; lot 27x100; $2,900. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Columbus Av., 42d and 42d.—Possession, $15,000; equity 10 per cent. Owner, Miller, 1,931 Broadway.

Riverside Drive—Speculation; unrestricted; possession; nearly four lots in 70s; $140,000. Owner, Miller, 1,931 Broadway.

37th, E st 10th Av.—75x100; stable or factory; asking $28,000. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

JAMES J. ETCHINGHAM, REAL ESTATE, 1,962 BROADWAY, N. Y.

143d St., near 8th Av.; 5-story double flat; price, $18,000. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

7th Av., near 18th St.; size, 27x100; price, $28,000. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

120th St., West; dwelling, 17x100; price, $17,000; three story. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

Corner plot on Washington St., 76x118 feet. Chas. J. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

Dwelling, three-story, West 126th St., for flat property, west side. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

$25,000 buys elegant double flat, west side. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

5th Av. store property, near one office; sacrifice. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

8th Av.—Double flat, near 141st St.; two stores; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Best-rented corner on Columbus Av.; five-story, 100x100. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

8th Av. store property; $33,000; rent, $3,400; all rented; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

114th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story single flat; $26,000; rent, $2,900. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

61st St., Near 6th Av.—Lot, 40x120, for improvement. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

101st St., West.—Private house, 20 ft., for sale at bargain. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Fine 5-story brownstone, all rented; fine condition; bargain. Ladykier, 402 West 58th St.

Want offer on three wide flats in West 96th St.; all full. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

8th Av., 5-story double flat; price, $26,000; easy terms. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

5th Av. corner, near Mount Morris Park, at a bargain. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

39th St., near 8th Av., 50x100; dwellings; price, $36,000. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

West 90th St.; 5-story double flat; rent, $3,800; price, $23,000. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

90th St., West; 5-story double flat; rent $3,600; price, $30,000. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat; $25,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat, $29,500; rent, $3,400. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

115th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat, $33,000; rent, $3,600. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

West 69th.—Private house, nine rooms, sale or let; price $12,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Two houses in West 22d St.; easy terms; bargain to quick buyer. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Corner 11th Av., near 42d St.—75x125; cheap. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

45th St., near 5th Av.—Plot 60x100. Isaack Cohn & Co., 216 West 42d St.

Above 125th St.

8th Ave., near 145th St. | 5-story 10-family flat; 2 stores, 25x100; price, $20,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$2,000 cash purchases 18-foot residence, 134th St., near 5th, asking $8,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Lot, 167th St., near 11th Av.; no rock; no assessments. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Bronx.

10 ACRES ON BRONX-PELHAM PARKWAY.
Beautifully situated, Near Pelham Park, the Sound, and Eastern Boulevard. Nothing like it in the Bronx. Price and terms right. Owner, Box 184 Times.

GREAT BARGAIN.
$8,000 purchases large frame house on 3d Av., near 180th St.; extra wide lot. George Ranger, 237 West 125th St.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Sacrifice.—5-story brick double flat, rented, near L and trolleys; quick. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooks Av.—Double triple flats; stores; reasonable offer over mortgage accepted.
HYDE, 1,027 Park Row Building.

Willis Av. property, 5-story flat, 2 stores; price, $25,500; 4% mortgage; rent, $2,268. Feist, 408 West 42d.

Bronx.—Excellent corner store property; all rented; good investment; offer wanted. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Bronx.—3d Av. store property, with small stores, near elevated station. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Sacrifice.—$4,000; 2-family house, near rapid transit, trolley. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

2 Blocks of Land near Fordham Station; $15,000; over $45,000 mortgage.
HYDE, 1,027 Park Row Building.

Residential Section.—Three-family up-to-date single flat; offer wanted. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Plot 100x114; bargain; high improved land, one block to 3d Av, $1,900 cash. Address Cash, 2,066 3d Av.

Cheap stable for 10 horses, with sheds; full lot; 100th St.; $5,000. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Lots 25x100, on East 152d St.; small house on; offers wanted. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th.

Lot 25x125, 187th St. entrance to Bronx Zoo; cheap. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

YOUNG MAN,
BUY REAL ESTATE
And buy it where it will surely advance in value. Buy what will be most affected by proposed rapid transit improvements—in a nutshell, buy a home or lots at Borough Park.

BOROUGH PARK

Don't delay in visiting this property or write for further information.

Fare, 5c.
Time, 27 Minutes.
Property, 49th St. and 12th Ave., Brooklyn.
Borough Park Co.
Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres.
277 Broadway, New York.

Flatbush.—Elegant one-story brick detached house; hot water heat; best location; worth investigating. Also fine building plot, 50x135, with stable privilege; shaded street, between Bedford and Flatbush Avs.; bargains. Eugene Broach, office 83 Rutland Road.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—For sale, two adjoining lots in the older part of Greenwood; appraised by cemetery authorities at $1,000 each, but for an immediate sale owner will make substantial concession; title can be made without delay. Address STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

MACON ST., 25TH WARD. **FORCED SALE.**
Handsome, 2-family brownstone dwelling; 11 rooms, bath; price, $6,250, but no reasonable offer refused; property must be sold.
KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

$4,800—GREAT BARGAIN—$4,800.
3-story, basement dwelling; best and most convenient location of Brooklyn; cheap at $6,000; very liberal terms. John V. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second and third mortgages.**

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMPANIES, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000; frame dwellings, for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Bargain.—Two frame flats, with stores, Gates Av., near Broadway; very improving neighborhood; terms to suit; price $9,000. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Bargain.—Two four-story brick tenement houses, excellent location; will entertain free and clear vacant property and cash. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

2-story and basement, brick and stone, in excellent order; sacrifice, $5,000. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope.—Only $7,000, worth $9,500; brownstone dwelling, with shades.
HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope, near Park.—Brownstone, $8,500; $1,000 cash, $50 monthly. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Dean St.—2-story; Ninth Ward; price, $3,000. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av., corner Prospect Place.

For Sale.—House, Park Slope, only $7,000; worth $9,500; 2-story dwelling.
HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

For Sale.—Houses on Park Slope and elsewhere; good bargains. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope and elsewhere; call here before renting elsewhere; have fine selection. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Houses on Park Slope and elsewhere; some good bargains. Call on HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

House, near 5th Av. and Prospect Park; only $1,000 per year. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope.—Only $7,000, worth $9,500; 3-story stone dwelling; bargain. HENRY LOCKWOOD, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Place.—Elegant residence; every improvement; asking $20,000; terms to suit.
HYDE, 1,027 Park Row Building.

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California lands for sale, improved and unimproved, in all the prominent colonies in California; also one 150 acre orange grove, in full bearing, near Riverside; a great bargain; also a citron grove, in full bearing, near Los Angeles, Cal.; a 4,000 acre tract, improved, near Santa Barbara, $25 per acre; lands near San Luis Obispo and in Chicama Valley, $15 to $20 per acre.
WM. H. MARTIN & CO., 71 Broadway.

$150,000 Improved Lots, Fernwood Park; station on property; 40 minutes from 23d St. by Northern and elevated railroads; unincumbered; title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.; will exchange whole or part for income property and add cash. JOSEPH R. STEIN, 99 Nassau St.

For 30 years we have sold
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The celebrated Armour Farm, 550 acres; grand improvements; miles of river view; near Fishkill; immense sacrifice; send for description. C. E. Rogers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Bargain. — Elegant residence, Cairo, Catskill Mountains; fine barn, 4 acres; all kinds of fruit trees; price $7,500. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

COAL LANDS—10,000 acres or part; speculators' price; report. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Bargain; 39 acres, 8-room house, good barn; plenty fruit; $850. D. Hull, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale Cheap.—Farms and cottage, with South Bay water front; easy terms. W. S. Hankins, Brook Haven, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Yonkers.

YONKERS.—House of twelve rooms, all improvements; river view; near station; to rent, $800. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av.

AT YONKERS.—A new 10-room house, near station, hardwood trim; $8,200; terms, $1,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

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NO MORTGAGE. NO INTEREST. 120 PAYMENTS NO TAXES NO TROUBLE

A SPLENDID HOUSE,
SUPERIOR TO ANY FLAT, IS YOURS FREE AND CLEAR

What is paid, what is unpaid, always clearly known from start to finish. Every dollar counts.

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LOTS Highly restricted, midst hundreds of beautiful homes, on five lines to the Pennsylvania tunnel. Values increasing immensely. Titles guaranteed. Will loan to build, or will build for you on these lots. Balance on easy payments **$10 Down**

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Beautiful house in Westchester, worth $11,000; to quick buyer for $9,000. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Investigate the Westchester house advertised above; situated West Farms Road and Forrest St. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is about 25x80; ground, 50x100. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is finished in hardwood—has all improvements. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house is the best and prettiest house in Westchester. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

The Westchester house MUST be seen to be appreciated. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Furnace heat and all improvements make Westchester house an ideal home. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Have other bargains; but none so great as the Westchester house. Semel, 1,673 Lexington Av.

Don't fail to investigate this great bargain; cannot help but pay you well; bring at least $12,000 in Spring. Semel, corner 105th St., Lexington Av.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT; 10½ acres located in the best part of Rye; high ground; good view; frame house, containing 15 rooms; all improvements; 2 barns; 25 box stalls. The above property located directly on the line of the new proposed railroad; as a speculative property this is certainly very attractive, considering the price which it is offered at. Parties interested can obtain full particulars from HENRY HUSS, 45 E. 42D ST.

LARCHMONT, 60 acres; old house; no mortgage; $45,000; exchange for income. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Three minutes' walk Caryl Station, house, 7 rooms, bath; high ground, fine view; lot 50x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

35 ACRES, near Rye Beach; ripe for subdivision; water and gas. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

ELEGANT HOUSE, fine carriage house; corner; 140x242; surprising bargain. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

ISLAND NEAR GREENWICH for sale; yachtsman's snap; fine anchorage. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Foreclosure Sale—Of the Fairfax Building, Mount Vernon, on Thursday, January 22, 1903, George W. Bard, Auctioneer. Building well rented. Splendid investment. Diagrams and particulars of the auctioneer, 3 South Fourth Avenue.

CHESTER HILL DWELLING.—Steam heat, electric light; possession if wanted; $9,500. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

BIG BARGAIN.—50 feet on macadamized avenue, near Harlem station; $1,150. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Brick house; sale or rent; might exchange Bronx property. STRICKER, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Mount Vernon.—Plot 100 feet square, two frame dwellings, on best avenue; might exchange. Jacken, 106 Lexington Av.

WM. S. ANDERSON, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., has the "up to date" real estate office in Westchester County.

$5,000 for a beautiful house, three minutes from station. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$6,000 buys fine house on macadamized avenue, Chester Hill. WM. S. ANDERSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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For Sale, White Plains.—Beautiful site, 18 acres; high elevation; extended views; large trees; never-failing spring; bargain. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale, White Plains.—New house, 11 rooms; all improvements; electric light; high ground; fine view; steam heat. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

For Sale of Rent, White Plains.—New house, seven rooms; all improvements; lot 42x100. C. B. Fish, 1 Madison Av.

Yonkers.

A BARGAIN
In a charming, new, up-to-date cottage.
City Conveniences.
House, 24x40. Plot, 50x100.
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Healthful and Fascinating Community.
Perfect transportation to Shopping Centre and City Hall, via West Side Elevated, Grand Central, or Trolley Lines, and Underground Rapid Transit when completed. Fare, 5 cents.

NO FERRIES OR BRIDGE CRUSH
Terms—Cash or Easy Payments. Time allowed for leases expiring May 1, 1903.
CALL OR WRITE for particulars and FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK.
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YONKERS.—The only place about New York with an all-night train service; most attractive residence city in the vicinity of New York. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—New brick building, stores and apartments; yearly rental, $2,400; sale, $25,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, Getty Square, Yonkers.

AT YONKERS.—A modern, attractive 10-room house, near station, schools; sale, $7,500. BELLOWS & WARREN, GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS

YONKERS.—100 acres for sale; also building plots; fine modern furnished house, $125 month; large house, grounds, stable, $1,500 year. BELLOWS & WARREN.

A GENTLEMAN'S 12-room house; ample grounds; stable, trees, shrubs, &c.; fine situation; sale, $22,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

AN UNUSUALLY desirable 11-room modern house, with four city lots; $12,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

AT YONKERS.—Desirable houses, $600 to $900 year; also 11-room house, stable, grounds, $840. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

AT YONKERS.—Non-resident will sell low price 10-room house, near station; deep lot, trees, &c.; $8,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, GETTY SQUARE, YONKERS.

A FINE 16-ROOM residence, with wide street frontage, stable, &c., at low price; $25,000; terms, $5,000 or more cash. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

GENTLEMAN'S SPACIOUS 12-room house, hardwood trim, hot water heating; land about 100x200, trees, &c.; $16,000. BELLOWS & WARREN, YONKERS.

YONKERS.—Fine investment property; substantial buildings; pay 10%; owner leaving town. J. FOSTER JENKINS, successor to Jenkins & Simpson, 3 Palisade Av.

YONKERS.—Gentleman's residence; ten rooms; all improvements; modern sanitary plumbing; best location; price, $10,000. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

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YONKERS.—New York's most attractive suburb; all city advantages and country air; best train service. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

YONKERS.—Large house, river view; stable; one and one-quarter acres; near station; sell at sacrifice; price, $18,000. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

YONKERS.—If you want a house in modern city, with country air, apply to J. FOSTER JENKINS, successor to Jenkins & Simpson, 3 Palisade Av.

YONKERS.—Modern houses to rent in best residence neighborhood, $600 to $1,000; decorated; sanitary plumbing. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

YONKERS.—Modern apartment house; all latest improvements; river views; rents for $3,600; first-class investment; price, $35,000. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

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We have them in city or country, with or without railroad facilities. Either by foot or acre frontage. Can give you unequaled inducements in every way. We would be pleased to open a correspondence with you; have you call on us or send our representative to you.
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You can avoid the excessive realty tax in Greater New York and live just as handy to your business by buying a home in
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G. E. BELLAMY, Owner,
3d Av. and 61st St.
For sale or Exchange. Will add cash.

No. 1—Second Av., S. W. Cor. of 104th St., 22x50x75; 4-story and extension brick building; 2 stores and flats; price, $25,000; mortgage, $15,000; rent, $2,100.

No. 2—167 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.; 5-story single flat, 22x85x100; price, $25,000; mortgage, $15,000, at 5 per cent.; rent, $2,000.

No. 3—1,722 Madison Av., near 113th St.; 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 16.8x50x85; price, $14,000; mortgage, $8,880; rent, $800.

No. 4—Jersey City dwelling, No. 191 Arlington Av.; wide 2-story and attic dwelling, with plot 75x125; all improvements; price, $8,500; mortgage, $3,000; rent, $400.

I lease, rent, manage, sell, exchange Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

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$670,000 ON MANHATTAN
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4% $400,000 to loan at 4%, $350,000 at 4½%, or any part. JAMES L. LIBBY, Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine St. **4½%**

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An opportunity to make $22,960 in about three years by investing $30,000 in improved real estate. C. M. Prentice, Butte, Mont.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent.
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Store and Basement 20 x 100
2456 6th Ave near 16 St.
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Store. Large, light, 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot.

Store 25x100
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TO RENT
DESIRABLE LOFT
OVER
BUTTERICK'S NEW STORE,
18 WEST 23D STREET.
APPLY TO W. A. PUBLOW, 17 WEST 13TH ST.

LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER.
LEON NOEL, corner 124th St. and Columbus Av., 2 blocks west of 8th Av.

Attractive offices, north light, 825 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; elevator; $15 up; also loft, 25x100; excellent north light; $1,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A Wall St. deskroom to let; desirable office; first-class building, (between Broad and Broadway,) $7.50 or $12.50 per month; excellent for curb broker. Room 1, sixth floor, 15 Wall St.

6 story factory building, 25x80; heavily timbered; boilers and machinery in perfect order; 12th St., near 3d Av.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St.

15,000 feet; top loft; west side; all improvements; 2 immense elevators; 48 windows; 12 skylights; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

15,000 feet, top loft, west side, all improvements; 2 immense elevators; 48 windows, 12 skylights; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

At 143 Bleecker St., corner West Broadway.—Large, light lofts; steam heat and elevator.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Centrally located 4-story building, approximate to 125th St. Rapid Transit Station. MARTIN, 50 East 125th St.

39th St., near 5th Av.—4-story building to lease for term of years. Isaack Cohn & Co., 210 West 42d St.

Modern seven-story store, loft building, Greenwich St., near Canal; rent, $3,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Will build six-story stable, East 18th St., to suit; rent reasonable.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Centrally located 4-story building, approximate to 125th St. Rapid Transit Station. MARTIN, 50 East 125th St.

To Let—Business Property.—Large rear lot, covered with one-story bldg. near 7th Av & 20th St. DUROSS, 242 WEST 14TH.

Centrally located 4-story building, approximate to 125th St. Rapid Transit Station. MARTIN, 50 East 125th St.

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Grocery.—A first-class grocery in Jersey City; price, $2,500, or will take stock. Grover, Box 216 Times.

Chance for $5.00 worth printing free; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, 1,826 Park Row Building, City.

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MANDOLIN, VIOLIN, BANJO.
I will guarantee to teach you to read music and to play 20 pieces, including the latest popular songs, on mandolin, violin, banjo, or guitar, and will furnish the instrument to learn on, for $10; waltz guaranteed, $1; jig, clog, reel, wing, and buck dancing taught; call day or evening; 1,000 testimonials. J. Dean, 519 3d Av., 35th.

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VOICE CULTURE, 3 East 14th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

Religious Notices.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject—"The Value of the Average Man." Seats free. All welcome.

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, PRESIDENT OF Swarthmore College, will deliver an address at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, on 24th inst., at 2:30 P. M.; subjects, "A View of Nature and the Bible." All are cordially invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "Biblical and Modern Ethics." All welcome.

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A Refined Family Apartment Hotel.
One suite furnished, 4 rooms, bath; includes maid service; light, heat, linen; $35 per month; elevator.
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PALMA HOUSE Men only; rooms, 25c. 92 Bowery.

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1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance. Telephone 4,255—18th.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms; refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

44th St., 121 West.—Newly furnished house; well-heated large and small rooms; first-class table.

82d St., 117 West.—Desirable rooms; select house for 2, or suite suitable for doctor; table board; references.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Desirable sunny, single room for gentleman; good board; references.

122d St., (2,047 7th Av.)—Handsome second floor suite or single room; fine location; liberal table.

135th St., 631 East.—Nicely furnished back parlor; also large room; adjoining bath; excellent board; private house.

139th St., 160 West.—Very desirable rooms; New England board, $6 to $18. Between 7th and Lenox Avs.

135th St., 635 East.—Nicely furnished room, with board; all conveniences. Schmidt.

175th St., 242-244-246 West.—To

STATE CAPITAL POLITICS

"House of Lords" Not Organized for the Present Legislature.

Many New Members Bring Joy to the Lobbyists—William Barnes Wants Favors from the Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—There will be no "House of Lords" in Albany this year. Of the Senators who kept house last year at 5 Elk Street Lieut. Gov. Higgins and Senator White are the only two who remain in the Senate. The other members of the household were Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Krum, and Humphrey. These six men were the most influential members of the Senate, and it was because of this fact that their residence in Elk Street became known as "the House of Lords."

Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, and Krum have retired from the Senate and Senator Humphrey is dead. There is not the same feeling of sociability and congeniality among the prominent members of the majority in the Senate this year that there was during the last session, and for this reason no effort has been made to establish another "House of Lords."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins is looking for a residence, but has not yet been able to find one which suits him. Like his predecessor, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the present Lieutenant Governor is a man of large wealth, and he and Mrs. Higgins, it is said, expect to do considerable entertaining during the Winter.

"The House of Commons," which last year was the Assembly counterpart of the Senate "House of Lords," is still intact, although its personnel and its location have changed. It is now at the northeast corner of State and Eagle Streets.

The house was once the residence of John G. Saxe, the poet. Later it was the residence of George Douglas Miller, who was a descendant of Gov. Yates. Mr. Miller erected a tower on the house, and in this tower he had a Summer dining room. The view from the tower is beautiful, the whole Hudson River Valley being spread out before the eyes of the observer.

"The House of Commons" is composed this year of James Graham, the Governor's Secretary, and these members of the Assembly: Speaker Nixon, Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the floor leader; Mr. Burnett, Chairman of the Committee on Cities; Mr. Bedell, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads; Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary; Mr. Apgar, Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and Mr. Fowler, Chairman of the Committee on General Laws.

"The House of Commons" is a little Legislature in itself. Its members discuss legislative matters over the table, and any measure which does not meet with the approval of the majority stands little chance of getting through. Any measure which the "House of Comons" favors is assured of easy sailing.

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The number of new faces in the Legislature this year has been a matter of general comment. Not in years has there been such a decided change in personnel. The majority of the members from New York City are serving their first term, and the changes up-State were also much greater than usual.

This is pleasing to the old lobbyists. The new member is easily worked. His unpracticed eye does not as readily discern the little "joker" in a bill as the eye of a man who has served two or more terms, and has learned much by experience. The prospect, therefore, is for a flood of freak legislative propositions.

The old lobbyist has many ways of working the new legislator, but the one which generally yields the best results is to have some constituent give the member a bill which certain interests are sure to desire defeated. On its face the measure looks all right, and the unsuspecting member, anxious to oblige a constituent, introduces it.

As soon as it is in opposition develops. Then the old lobbyist goes to the persons who would be hurt by the legislation and agrees to bring about its suppression for a fee. The fee being forthcoming he has his confederate, the new member's constituent, go to the member and inform him that he has reached the conclusion that the bill would be a mistake and that the best thing to do would be to allow it to slumber.

One of the new members from New York City came to Albany this week with a bill which had been handed to him by a worker of some prominence in his district. It looked like one which would attract considerable attention of a not unfavorable character. The new member, who is desirous of doing nothing that would bring his reputation into question, decided, however, that before he introduced any bills he would submit them to his Senator and to Speaker Nixon for their judgment.

When he handed them the bill in question they both saw at once its underlying purpose, and explained the situation. The new member was very much surprised, but at the same time he was convinced that their idea was correct and that night he mailed the bill to his constituent.

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Adjt. Gen. Henry, being complimented by a friend on the distinguished appearance which he made in his soldier's uniform, said:

"It is all due to the uniform I am convinced from an experience I had the other day in New York while riding on the rear platform of a car with a friend. A few blocks beyond the street at which we boarded the car a decidedly rough looking individual got on. I noticed that he was eyeing my friend and myself closely, and I remarked the fact. The fellow overheard my remark, and said:

"'Oh, youse can't fool me; I am on to youse all right. Do you think I don't know a Central Office man when I see him? So long.'

"With that he dropped off the car and watched us carefully, to see if we showed any signs of going after him."

***

William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee and leader of Albany County, thinks the Republican organization owes him much for the showing which Albany County made in the last election, and he is not at all bashful in asking for payment. It was the vote of Albany County which is said to have elected Gov. Odell, and Mr. Barnes thinks the county organization is entitled to large returns in the shape of patronage.

Mr. Barnes is Surveyor of Customs at a salary of $5,000 a year. At the commencement of Gov. Odell's administration Mr. Barnes secured for Harry H. Bender, one of his leading lieutenants, the position of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Public Grounds. When the position of Fiscal Supervisor was created with a salary of $6,000 a year Mr. Barnes had Mr. Bender appointed to this position.

He has since obtained a four-thousand-dollar place in the Banking Department for another of his lieutenants, John Wheelock, and now he is importuning the Governor and the organization to appoint William Lloyd Coughtry as Mr. Bender's successor in the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings. Mr. Coughtry was a former member of the Assembly from Albany.

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In the forthcoming report of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission to the Legislature will be presented some interesting statistics showing the value of the Adirondack Preserve to the State as a welath producer.

The figures procured by the Commission show that the investment in buildings and equipments, exclusive of lands held by hotels and boarding houses, amounts to $7,037,923, and that the investment in private camps and cottages amounts to $3,846,500 more, making a grand total of $10,884,423.

The advertised capacity for guests of the hotels and boarding houses is 27,502, and the proprietors figure that the average guest remains two weeks. The total number of guests during the past year was 193,681, and the cash received for board, carriages, boats, etc., amounted to $5,213,219. The various hotels and boarding houses employed 3,461 male and 9,846 female servants, making a total of 13,307 persons employed, to whom the total wages paid amounted to $993,530.

Statistics furnished by the steamboat and railroad companies and proprietors show that $875,000 was paid in railroad fares for travelers to Adirondack stations. By far the greater number of visitors to the Adirondacks have come from other States, so that it can be estimated that a large percentage of the money paid in railroad and steamboat fares, and for lodgings, was money brought into the State.

The figures which have been given, the Commission thinks, show plainer than any extended words could indicate the meaning of the preservation of forests to the State of New York.

In addition to the land owned by the State in the Adirondacks there are, in round numbers, sixty large private preserves, comprising a total of 750,966 acres, which have chiefly been acquired during the last fifteen years. These private holdings are cared for in a manner which indicates that the owners fully appreciate the value of their Adirondack property.

In his annual message Gov. Odell recommended that the Forest, Fish and Game Commission secure information about New York's great natural pleasure ground and sanitarium, and disseminate it with a view to attracting more tourists to the State. The Commission regards this as a valuable suggestion and will carry it out.

VALUABLE RECORDS NEGLECTED

State Historical Society Will Therefore Press the Bill to Add to Historian's Authority.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The New York State Historical Society is supporting the bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday to place the State Historian in practical charge of the records of every political division of the State and to obtain a return from private individuals of any public books or records. In urging the bill the society calls attention to the incompleteness and inaccessibility of records in Kings County and in New York. It says:

"The records of the towns of Staten Island prior to 1824 or later dates cannot now be found, and those which remain in the offices are in most cases very incomplete.

"The records of the former towns of Bushwick and New Lots, in Kings County, are no longer to be found in any office. The few remaining volumes of the records of Williamsburg were found covered with dust in a neglected case in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn. The ancient and most valuable records of Jamaica, Flushing and Newtown are now lodged in a room in the Stewart Building, Manhattan, where, with a mass of other archives, they are constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

"The records of East Chester were found in private hands; those of Westchester were wholly in Manhattan, being distributed among the offices of Register of Deeds, Controller, and the Corporation Counsel.

"A large proportion of the early records of New York City and Brooklyn are practically inaccessible, a condition due in some cases to neglect, but in many more to the crowded condition of the offices where the records are kept."

MARTINY NEWPORT MONUMENT.

Some of the Unsuccessful Models by French and Italian Sculptors.

Newport's inner harbor is to have its own Liberty Enlightening the World in the shape of a monument of modest proportions suited to the little seaport, designed by Mr. Philip Martiny of New York. His design was chosen from a dozen models in competition in plaster cast, and may be seen at the Knoedler Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A jury of sculptors awarded the commission to Martiny in preference to MM. Moreau-Vauthier and Hamar, both of Paris, who forwarded plaster sketches across the ocean, and to Messrs. Tonetti, Pierret, Boyle, Montellié, Peinelch, Piouppie, and Papetti, who were represented by various designs.

The most ambitious composition is that of Moreau-Vauthier, assisted by the architect A. Beraud. Part of a galley with a gun over the forecastle forms the pedestal to carry the figures, the latter to be of bronze. Admiral de Ternay stands above the prow in a wind-blown greatcoat, a speaking trumpet in his right hand. Behind him, tapering at the oars, are Right and Liberty. In a wave rushing up under the prow is a female figure of America, gazing upward into his face and extending her right hand. The truncated middle of the galley is closed by an eagle with outstretched wings. The oars of the symbolical figures straining at their task are caught outboard by swirls of wave, which make a curious pattern all round the galley. It is evident at a glance that this design is too eccentric to suit a jury of sculptors.

The origin of this idea of a monument at Newport lies with the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américaine. At first the plan seems to have been to honor the Admiral of the fleet from France which brought the troops to help the Colonists in their revolt from England, because he lies buried near Trinity Church, Newport, but the scheme was widened later to symbolize the general idea of the Franco-American alliance. A site was given last July by the Common Council of Newport, and the monument passed from the Franco-American Literary Club to a committee including the Governor of Rhode Island and the Mayor of Newport, ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer, Messrs. Coudert, Eaton, and Kane, officers of the Literary Club, and other prominent men. Contributions are asked for the building fund, and should be sent to Mr. Miles O'Brien, President of the National Broadway Bank, Manhattan.

The monument will be about thirty feet high and stand on a mound and granite base in the park on Newport Harbor. Martiny's design is a tall shaft with a symbolical bronze figure of Fame with trumpet, on the pedestal in front, modeled with all the grace of elongated proportions and telling draperies peculiar to his style of sculpture. Below the front of the pedestal is the prow of a galley. The outline will be very sober compared with the agitated scheme with figures lacking all unity suggested by M. Moreau-Vauthier. If the fund be completed this Winter it is proposed to inaugurate the building of the monument with ceremonies on July 11. Contributors receive a set of gold links. With the French ribbon, and are enrolled in the Guilde de l'Anneau d'Or, while their names will be inscribed on a scroll of honor to be buried under the pedestal.

M. Hamar's design is a tall rock surmounted by a great eagle with its wings half spread. Beside the rock, one foot on the bow of a boat, the other on the rocky base from which the rude shaft springs, stands Admiral de Ternay with bared sword in the attitude of a commander urging his men to board a vessel or attack a foe on land. This design has no small merit in its general conception, though the Admiral is a little to theatrical.

Mr. Tonetti of New York has a severely simple round shaft rising from a round pedestal, a cannon on top, with a winged Victory standing on the gun itself, and a figure of the Admiral leaning easily with his back against the cannon, as if unaware that Victory is present. The most curious design is by Pehlich. A tall stelé rises from a square pedestal, and the upper part of the stele on one of the broad sides is decorated with low reliefs, showing Ternay and two officers standing on a vessel's foredeck. Just below, in the round, is another group of three, Ternay, Minerva, and a disconsolate, thin, small youth like a scholar at Dotheboy's Hall, as drawn by the pen of Cruikshank. Ternay appears to be giving this youth his blessing in the presence of Miss Blimber as Minerva.

NEW YORKER'S SUICIDE.

Man Believed to be C. H. Guild Shot Himself in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 17.—The body of a man who registered as C. H. Guild of New York, was found in his room in the St. James Hotel to-day. He had committed suicide by shooting. The man left a note to inform Edward Carberry of 24 Washington Place, New York, of his suicide, but no reason for the act was given. Guild had been here about four weeks.

At 24 Washington Place, this city, is a large office building. No one named Carberry was known there. Neither was any one of that name known at 124 Washington Place.

MANHATTAN'S STOCK INCREASE.

Elevated Road's Raise to $60,000,000 Certified at Albany—Tax Is $3,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A certificate increasing the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company of New York City from $48,000,000 to $60,000,000 was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The meeting of stockholders of the company at which the increase was authorized was held yesterday in New York City.

The entire capital now consists of 600,000 shares of stock of the par value of $100 per share. The certificate is signed by Robert M. Gallaway, Chairman, and D. W. McWilliams, Secretary of the meeting of stockholders. The tax paid to the State for the privilege of increasing the capital is $3,000.

DISAGREEMENT ON CANAL

Governor's Message Not Indorsed by New York Association.

Mr. Odell's Reported Assertion That General Committee Approved His Views in Entirety Is Denied.

The members of the General Committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York were somewhat astonished at a statement which William R. King of the Merchants' Association attributed to Gov. Odell in giving an account of an interview which he had with the Governor on the subject of canal improvement. When Mr. King called the Governor's attention to the criticisms which had been called forth by his canal recommendations in his annual message, the Governor, according to Mr. King, replied that if there were any criticisms they should be against the General Committee of the Greater New York Canal Association rather than against him, because he had submitted to members of that committee all that he had to say in his message on the subject of canals and all his statements on the subject had been approved.

Henry B. Hebert, the Chairman of the General Committee of the Greater New York Canal Association, was seen yesterday and asked what he had to say in reply to the Governor's statement to Mr. King.

"I have no desire to enter into any controversy with the Governor," said Mr. Hebert. "That the General Committee of the Greater New York Canal Association gave its indorsement to all that the Governor had to say with reference to canal improvement hardly calls for a denial in view of the well-known position of the association with regard to the improvement of the State's waterways.

"It is true that the Governor did submit that part of his message bearing upon the canal question to a sub-committee of the General Committee of the Canal Association. That committee, which consisted of G. K. Clark, Jr., G. H. Schwab, and myself, called on the Governor in Albany at his request. The Governor read to us the draft of what he had to say about canal improvement. It was not satisfactory, not giving the indorsement to the project which we thought it ought to have. At our suggestion the Governor changed it by cutting out a paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof the paragraph in which he re-affirms his belief in the 1,000-ton barge plan, and says further that while giving due weight to the expense involved, we should not be deterred from any expenditure that will hold 'the supremacy of which we are all justly proud.'

"When he agreed to do that we told him that we were satisfied. If that paragraph had come at the conclusion of what he has to say about the canals, instead of being sandwiched in between suggestions not altogether favorable, it would have qualified all that had gone before, and we would have been suited exactly. But of course the Governor made us no promise that he would do this, and we have no fault to find with him, although unable to subscribe to all that he says with reference to the subject.

"It may be that when the Governor agreed to the insertion of the paragraph to which I have referred, and we told him that we were satisfied if he would do that, that he inferred we had no criticism to make against anything else he had to say. That might have been a reasonable inference on his part, but it was not a correct one. We did not subscribe to all his views, but when he conceded us the point for which we were contending, we felt that he had probably conceded to us all that we had a right to demand of him, all things considered. Therefore we have no fault to find with the Governor, though undoubtedly if we had had the writing of that part of the message bearing upon the canals it would have been different in some respects from the character which the Governor gave it.

"But we are by no means discouraged by what any one has said, or the views which have been put forth as to the prospects of canal legislation. We will send a bill drawn according to our ideas to Albany, and we will not only work for its passage, but expect to see it passed. We think that the demand for legislation which will give us a 1,000-ton barge canal will be so powerful and insistent that Legislature will not be able to resist it, especially in view of the pledge on the subject which the dominant party gave at its convention in Saratoga. Canal improvement is bound to come, and the party that stands in the way of it is certain to go under in this State. New York City and Buffalo are united in their demand for this improvement, and it must be conceded by them. They are the great centres of population, wealth, and industry in the State, and it is not right that their reasonable demands should be resisted.

"In the last ten years the assessable valuation of New York has increased $1,000,000,000, while the total increase in the assessable valuation of the counties outside of New York has been only $286,000,000. Thirteen counties of the State—some of them leading anti-canal counties—have lost in assessable valuation during the last ten years, $13,718,716. During the same period New York City's increase in population has been 944,000, while the total increase in population for the rest of the State has been but 350,000. In view of these facts, what New York City wants in the way of legislation should and must be considered by the rest of the State."

Other members of the General Committee of the Canal Association said that their chief disappointment over what Gov. Odell had to say with regard to the canals was that he failed to state any of the benefits which would flow from their improvement. While the expense of the proposed improvement was great, it could be shown that the benefits to flow from the improvement would more than compensate for the outlay. The Governor, it is said, had all of these figures, but did not see fit to lay them before the people, and for that he is criticised.

In connection with the startling array of figures which the Governor set forth to show what the real cost of the plan of improvement desired by the canal advocates would be, it is said that he fell into an error. The cost of the actual improvement, according to the State Engineer's figures, will be something in excess of $80,000,000. The Governor figured out that the ultimate cost would be $255,000,000. He arrived at this conclusion in this way: Three per cent. on $80,000,000 would be $2,400,000 annual interest. This multiplied by 50, the time which the bonds would have to run, would bring the interest charge up to $120,000,000, which, added to the actual cost of $80,000,000, would bring the total cost up to $200,000,000. The deepening of the Champlain Canal to the 12-foot level would increase the cost to $15,000,000 more, or $215,000,000. The Governor says that owing to the increase in the cost of labor and material there should be a factor for safety of at least 20 per cent. more. But instead of figuring this upon the actual cost of $80,000,000, the Governor figures it upon the actual cost plus the interest charges, it is pointed out, and thus, on his own figures, adds to the total cost $27,000,000 in charges which would not exist in fact.

LA FARGE'S "AUTUMN."

The Whitney Window Shown at the National Arts Club.

Those who are so fortunate as to own a little book of Elizabethan poems published years ago, with illustrations by John La Farge, will discover in one of the pictures a figure which has the fairylike grace of the symbol of "Autumn" in the stained glass window now on exhibition in the West Gallery at the National Arts Club. The pose is not exactly the same, because Autumn has her arms raised as she scatters the leaves and flowers of the Fall; but the same winsomeness and floating effect are found here as there; while the introduction of water in the foreground, with a suggestion of the reflection of one foot of the spirit, adds another charm. Autumn is winged; we see the edge of a wing parallel to the uplifted right arm, and perhaps this is that part of the window where the extraordinary problems the artist has set himself to solve are not quite successful.

It should be said that stained glass of this description is not the kind that beginners, no, nor old hands in the art should be asked to attempt. We have here the ripest work of a man who in this field has no rival in Europe—we shall be lucky if he has a disciple to carry on his triumphs in the United States. The first impression this window gives is confounding; it seems too splendid, too rich, too magnificent in color. There is a terrible crash of the instruments, so that one feels like running away to think it over. Gradually one gets accustomed to the sound, and then the question rises what interior could possibly exist where it can live its life. Has Mr. Whitney a gallery all dark above and on the sides, where he can set this Aurora Borealis in a dark wall and allow it to glow forever with its superbly rich beauty, like a carved ruby in a mine? Surely no ordinary corridor or picture gallery, no drawing room, arranged for the common uses of society, can afford a setting which will reveal the entirety of its loveliness!

The best time to see it is between two and four, when the sun is in the west and still pretty high. Then the daring of that suspended figure is apparent and the violation of the old rules for leading and bars of support is justified by the actual results. A description of the color scheme is futile, for it cannot be described any more than great music can be told in words. Enough to say that it concentrates in itself all those extraordinary gifts as an exponent of color which belong to this master.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 424 St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av. Near 128th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Dr. S. Schulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Tipple, 10:45; the Rev. Dr. Hermance, 7:45.
GRACE, 10th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 357 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Dr. C. W. McPherson; 10:45 and 7:45.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Dr. Bagnell, 10:45; mass meeting, 4; the Rev. A. H. Ranton, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 41st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George H. Eckman; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Preserved Smith of Amherst College; 4:30.
BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Dubois S. Morris of China, 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnant, 11; the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 2.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
STRONG MEMORIAL, Near Varick St.—The Rev. M. Weaver; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. William P. Shriver, 11; the Rev. William Bishop Gates, 4:30 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 25th St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4; the Right Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant; 11, 4, and 8.
CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, 11; the Right Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter and the President of Brown University, 8.
CHRIST'S, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4; the Rev. Dr. Joseph N. Blanchard, 8.
HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 11 and 4; the Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, 8.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; 8, 11, and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 3, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 2 and 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, 11; oratorio, "The Last Judgment," 4.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av., Corner 20th St.—The Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av., Corner 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av., and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.
CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
HENRY FRANK, 108 West 43th St.—8 P. M.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., Near 27th St.—11 A. M.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. James Reed of Boston; 11 and 8.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—Miss Sarah Wray; 3:45.

Accountants' Annual Banquet.

John R. Sparrow, C. P. A., Chief Expert Accountant in the Municipal Government of this city, Professors Joseph French Johnson and Cleveland F. Bacon of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, Joseph Hardcastle, C. P. A., and Charles Dutton, C. P. A., President of the Institute of Accounts, are among thos who will speak at the third annual dinner of the New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers (Incorporated) to be held at the St. Denis Hotel on Thursday evening next.

A Lecture on "The Mediterranean."

Col. A. E. Havers will deliver a lecture in Carnege Lyceum to-morrow evening under the auspices of The Commercial Society of New York whose headquarters are at 15-25 Whitehall Street. The subject of the lecture, which will be illustrated, is "The Mediterranean."

SHAW WELCOMES CUSTOMS CONGRESS

Delegates of American Republics Begin Their Work.

MAYOR LOW GIVES GREETING

Gen. Bolet-Peraza of Honduras Replies in Behalf of the Visitors—Sub-Committees Named.

Mayor Low delivered an address of welcome at the opening of the first formal session of the second International American Customs Congress, which met yesterday at the City Hall. Ex-Mayor Grace, who was elected temporary chairman at a preliminary meeting held on Thursday, called the congress to order and introduced Mayor Low, who said in part:

"I welcome this congress to its deliberations with a heartiness born of genuine interest in your action. I trust that your efforts may result in binding together, in still closer bonds of commercial and fraternal interest, all of the American Republics, by facilitating ease of commercial intercourse between us all."

After the Mayor had finished speaking Chairman Grace introduced Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who said in part:

"American Republics have much in common, little in competition, and seldom anything in dispute. I cannot well understand how any unfortunate complications can arise to interfere with these relations, but I do appreciate how these relations in the coming years may and ought to become more cordial, and how each may be benefited by the interchange of thought and literature and commerce. International visits like this, and the free exchange of ideas, ought and will redound to the end I have indicated, and which, I doubt not, is universally desired.

"I do not understand it to be the province of this congress to discuss the merits of tariff schedules or the relative wisdom of a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection. These questions constitute appropriate political issues and afford fruitful subjects for legislative consideration. This congress is called in the interest of the administration of customs laws as they exist in the several Republics.

"I desire to emphasize the importance of one or two of these subjects. It has always been the policy of the United States—and it is also the law as again and again announced by our courts—to resolve reasonable doubt in favor of the importer. I assume that the same rule prevails in all countries. In other words, however much individuals may differ on the question of strict construction of constitutional provisions and legislative enactments, all agree that in administering customs laws a liberal interpretation is not only permissible, but well-night imperative. This rule should apply, I think, with especial force with reference to drawbacks. The whole drawback scheme has been worked out in the interest of the exporter. Any country can afford to be liberal, I think, with those who find a foreign market for the product of domestic labor.

"A large percentage of the frauds upon the customs revenues of a country are committed on consigned goods, and it has always seemed to me that the fact that goods are purchasable only in the domestic market raises a strong presumption that they are being undervalued. This practice not only drives the domestic importer out of business, but it prejudices the domestic manufacturer who produces competing goods.

"Another difficulty in the way of the appraiser arises from the fact that nearly all foreign goods can be purchased for export cheaper than for domestic consumption. Instances of this kind are of daily occurrence, and they cover a large range of articles. The fact that goods are sold for export cheaper than for the domestic market frequently works a great hardship upon the importer. I do not mention this subject in criticism of the well-nigh universal European practice of selling goods abroad cheaper than at home.

"You will pardon the hope, which I venture to express, that the time will come, and perhaps sooner than we dream—for commerce is the great leveler as well as the great civilizer and great educator—when the peoples represented here will be speaking common language, and if so, then that language will be the most convenient language of commerce; when these peoples will have uniform standards of weights and measures, but if these standards shall ever be unified, the choice must be made of those most convenient to commerce; when standards of value and denominations of money shall be uniform and internationally interchangeable, but if this is to be realized the adopted standard must be the best and the denominations the most convenient; when standards of wages shall be measurably uniform, but if this shall ever be accomplished, then that standard must be the highest.

"There is no greater blessing to any people than high-priced labor. The commercial importance of a country is measured by the consumptive capacity of its people, and annual income is the test of consumptive capacity, and annual income is determined by the standard of wages."

General N. Bolet-Peraza, delegate for Honduras, in behalf of the visiting delegates, responded to the addresses of welcome. He said in part:

"It is very gratifying to find, as I have found, in the words of the Hon. Mr. Shaw, the same spirit of fraternity, the same tone of familiar intimacy, which characterized the words of Mr. Blaine at the opening of the first Pan-American Congress; a spirit and a tone that are significant of the fact that a new principal is crystallizing in America, that a new bond has been formed among the free and soverign nations of the New World; a wiser and broader principle than the old idea of international treaties, a stronger and more rational bond than even the ties of consanguinity; because there is no friendship so powerful, no kinship so binding, as that which comes from a high and far-reaching idea; and it is now evident that America is a New World in the most ample sense of the word; new, not only because it was discovered late after other parts of the globe, but new also because its ideas are modern, and because the tendencies of its progress are toward an ideal of peace, liberty, and fraternity; a new basis for the intercourse of communities and of individuals in the future; ideas which in themselves discredit and condemn conquest, tyranny, and selfishness."

O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was elected President; Fidel G. Pierra of Cuba, First Vice President; Kenneth Bernhart of Marshall, Field & Co. Chicago, Second Vice President; P. M. Del Paso of Mexico, First Secretary; United States Commissioner of Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, Second Secretary, and W. P. Montgomery, Attaché of the American Bureau of Republics at Washington, Assistant Secretary. The Committee on Organization named the following sub-committees:

Committee on Vessels—Arrangoiz of Mexico, Lopez of Salvador, Pierra of Cuba, Pulido of Venezuela, Davis of Guatamala, Lincoln of the United States, and Schwab of the United States.

Committee on Merchandise—Del Paso of Mexico, N. Bolet-Peraza of Honduras, A. D. Strauss of Nicaragua, De Herrera of Uruguay, J. E. Zalles of Bolivia, Barnhart of the United States, and Couch of the United States.

Committee on Nomenclature—Whitehead of the United States, Armstrong of the United States, Arrangoiz of Mexico, L. A. De Herrera of Uruguay, Mejie of Salvador, and J. E. Zalles of Bolivia.

Committee on Future Conferences and Permanent Organization—N. Bolet-Pereza of Honduras, F. F. Cores of Nicaragua, Baquerizo of Equador, Lopez of El Salvador, Venezuela; Stranahan of the United States, and Fisher of the United States.

It was announced that the Comittee on Vessels will met at the North German Lloyd offices, the Committee on Merchandise at the Custom House, and the Committee on Nomenclature at the General Appraiser's Stores. When the matters relating to the committees had been arranged the congress adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

FIRE IN THE SUBWAY.

Post Office Letter Sorters Half Overcome with Smoke.

A small fire somewhat similar to the fatal blaze that spread from the subway to The Times Building in the Fall was discovered in the underground workings near the Post Office early yesterday morning and caused much uneasiness among the letter sorters before it was extinguished. The cause was never determined by the police or firemen, who knew only that the flames were first seen in a pile of rubbish on the tunnel floor.

The men in the mailing department of the Post Office found themselves half suffocated with smoke that seemed to be coming from the cellar storeroom, which is in a cellar directly over the subway. Superintendent Owens led his men to the storeroom to put out the blaze, and hundreds of boxes were overturned from a heap in a vain effort to locate the cause of the smoke. Soon it became apparent that a hole in the wall, connecting with the subway, was letting in the smoke.

In the meantime a laborer, John D. Martini, had seen the flames and turned in a fire alarm. Engine Company No. 7 responded and ran a hose down into the cut. Fighting thier way through the smoke, the firemen got to the flame near the foundations of the Potter Building, at Park Row and Beekman Street, and there was a quick end to the trouble. The damage was only $25.

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Part Three
Pages 25-34

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Sunday
January 18, 1903.

KING EDWARD'S SANATORIUM

Plans Submitted by Writer of Prize Essay on the Treatment of Tuberculosis Likely to be Adopted With Slight Modification—Open-Air Method Favored.

ONE year ago Sir Ernest Cassel gave to King Edward VII. the sum of $1,000,000 to be used for whatever charitable or utilitarian purpose he should select. The King immediately decided to devote the larger portion of the gift to the erection of a sanatorium for tuberculous patients. In order that the latest opinions regarding the treatment of the disease might be obtained, it was decided to open a competition and offer three prizes of $2,500, $1,000 and $500 respectively for the best essays on the subject. An advisory committee, the members of which were all prominent English physicians, was chosen to pass upon the merits of the essays, and specialists from all countries were invited to compete. In all 180 essays were sent in by British and foreign physicians.

On January 3—one year to the day from the date of the announcement of Sir Ernest Cassel's donation—the names of the successful competitors were published in the London newspapers, and a few days later the outlines of the plans suggested by each of the three prize winners were made public. The three whose treatises were accepted were Dr. Arthur Latham of London, Dr. F. J. Wethered of London, and Dr. E. C. Morland of Croydon; all of whom were assisted by competent architects in making plans of institutes such as each would approve.

Dr. Latham's designs, which probably will be followed very closely in erecting the sanatorium, (although suggestions of other essayists may be incorporated with his,) have two main objects: First, to develop the resistance of the body to the bacillus by means of fresh air and a systematic regimen; and, second, to avoid dust and all possibility of infected material. The essential principles as explained in The Daily Telegraph are (1) a life spent in the open air under conditions which give immunity from tuberculosis; (2) complete freedom from any debilitating circumstances which may lead to an exacerbation of the disease; (3) methodical hill climbing as an exercise in certain cases; (4) an abundant dietary, in which milk, fatty food, and vegetables occupy an important place; (5) constant and unremitting medical supervision. Experience of the last forty years, in the essayist's opinion, has done much to strengthen Brehmer's views. Thus it has been found that no amount of exposure to wet or any variation of temperature causes even delicate sufferers to contract a chill, so long as life is passed in the open air and the exposure is constant. Any degree of cold may be defied. At Falkenstein, for example, patients lie out of doors for many hours in thick fog and snowstorms when the temperature is 10 degrees to 12 degrees C. below freezing point. Coming to the crux of things, Dr. Latham declares that in constructing a sanatorium arrangements should be made of such a kind that (1) the buildings are so situated and of such a nature that the formation of all dust is, as far as possible, avoided, and, where inevitably collected, can be easily removed; (2) all infected material can be readily and effectually destroyed or disinfected; (3) the atmosphere of the buildings is free from all source of contamination and rivals the outside air in point of purity; (4) the number of recreation rooms is limited and everything avoided which is calculated to tempt patients to stay indoors.

On the question of "amusements" Dr. Latham has something interesting to say. He alludes to "the great injury which may result in the case of tuberculous patients from the indulgence even in such apparently trivial pastimes as games of cards," and he instances the case of one victim, in whom the disease was seemingly quiescent, but who developed a temperature of 102 degrees entirely from the excitement of a too-animated game of bridge. In many others playing the piano or taking part in theatricals has caused a considerable rise in temperature and done much to retard recovery. The writer goes on to insist upon the imperative need for absolute rest in cases where there is active inflammation in the lungs. Aided by illustrated plans, the author proceeds to show by what means the general principles laid down can best be enforced by the construction of suitable buildings, and the value of his work is further enhanced by appendices and a bibliography conveying a clear and comprehensive index to various past experiments and experi knowledge bearing upon the treatment of phthisis.

The regimen for a convalescent patient in the colder months is described as follows:

"The patient is called at 7 in the morning, and the windows of his room are then closed in order that he may not be chilled while dressing. He takes his temperature and rises not later than 7:30, and then has a shower bath at a temperature, in most cases, agreeable to himself. On completion of his dressing he must open the windows. Breakfast is at 8 o'clock. Directly after breakfast, or at 8:30, the patient starts out on his morning walk, the length of which is graduated according to his condition. He walks deliberately and slowly until he has arrived at his destination and waits there, resting in the fresh air, but protected from the wind, until it is time for him to start home again. At 11:45 he must be in his room, where the windows have been already shut, and take his temperature. In five or ten minutes he must open the windows. Between 12 and 1 o'clock he lies resting at full length on a sofa chair.

LUNCHEON THE PRINCIPAL MEAL.

"At 1 o'clock he leaves his room and has luncheon, the principal meal of the day, with his fellow patients. Not later than 2:45 the patient starts on his slow afternoon walk, which is the shorter walk of the day. He rests as before when he arrives at his destination, and slowly returns, so that he reaches home at 5:30, or, if it is very cold, at about 4:45. He again takes his temperature, opens the windows, which have been closed shortly before his return, and rests until dinner time. At 7 o'clock he joins the other patients at dinner. After dinner many of the convalescent patients may spend half an hour to an hour in the recreation room. They retire to their own rooms by 9 o'clock, open their windows, take their temperature, and should be in bed by 9:30 or 10 o'clock.

DR. WETHERED'S VIEWS.

All three of the essays are published in the current number of The Lancet, and the following supplementary points with regard to the treatment of the disease are made by Dr. F. J. Wethered, the winner of the second prize:

"When circumstances permit the required course of life may be carried on in the patient's own home, but for the vast majority of patients such a proceeding is impossible, and the erection of sanatoriums has been attended with very successful results.

"These institutions serve two purposes—curative and educational. Patients who have entered a sanatorium when the disease is in an early stage have not only derived great benefit while in the institution, but have been carefully instructed in the manner of life they should adopt on their return to their own homes. Unfortunately, among the poorer class of patients, and even among the more wealthy who reside in towns, the necessary amount of fresh air is difficult to obtain, both in the dwelling house and in the office or workshop; consequently it is desirable that a patient should remain in the sanatorium for a minimum time of from four to six months in order to advance the cure as far as possible. Life in the sanatorium should be rendered sufficiently varied and attractive (without detriment to the medical details) as to induce the patients to remain the required length of time under treatment."

CROQUET FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

As to recreation, Dr. Wethered writes: "It is undoubtedly essential that rest should be enjoyed during the time that a patient's temperature is raised, but when there is no pyrexia the indulgence in games which do not call for undue muscular effort are of great advantage. Croquet is a game which is particularly suitable for tuberculous subjects. Two courses might also be laid out for the 'putting' game of golf. Whether further liberty might subsequently be permitted by allowing a more extended game (the club not being raised above the shoulder) is also a matter which we think might well be considered. If there should be level roads within easy reach of the sanatorium we see no reason why bicycling should not be allowed, fast riding or hill-riding being, of course, sternly prohibited. From experience we have found that patients who have advanced far enough toward recovery to be permitted to take more active exercise may be thoroughly trusted, as a rule, not to take any undue advantage of these concessions. A bowling green might also be provided."

Dr. Morland's views of recreation in his proposed sanatorium are not so wide. Of out-door games, croquet and putting are very suitable, and two lawns have been laid out for this purpose in the very sheltered area to the north of the east wing, where two verandas look out on them. One of the latter is a veranda built specially for use in hot weather, when the south ones are unsuitable. A bowling green may also be laid out; tennis is inadmissible. Various other games such as skittles and quoits (rope, not metal;) are permitted. Apart from games, patients should be encouraged when well enough to take an interest in the farm and garden; the chicken farm may afford them useful work, also light work in the garden, digging and planting, under the direction of the gardener.

THE BUILDINGS.

The sanatorium as described by Dr. Latham and planned by his architect, Mr. West, is designed for 100 patients, and it consists of four blocks of buildings, with two others for kitchens, engine house, and other offices. It takes the form of a crescent, and it is suggested that the site should be well sheltered against wind, excessive sun, or heavy rain. Each bedroom should be 10 feet in height, 12 feet broad, and 14 feet deep, with a bay window, ventilated by fanlights and the open windows. There is to be accommodation for twelve paying patients, who will have a sitting room in addition to a sleeping apartment. In the gardens surrounding the sanatorium walks will be provided of various gradients, suited to the condition of the different patients. Seats are to be placed at frequent intervals along the paths, and it is suggested that these seats should turn on pivots, so that the patients may protect themselves against the wind from whatever direction it may blow.

Commenting on these essays The Lancet observes: "When the King's sanatorium is in working order a house of healing will be provided where those severely wounded in the fight with tuberculosis may be nursed and where those who are on the point of yielding to the attacks of this ubiquitous and insidious foe may be strengthened and their defenses made doubly sure. It will also convince all thoughtful persons that the means of prophylaxis against tuberculosis are in no way different from those against other diseases. Pure air, sunlight, pure water, good food, and a healthy environment could, if procurable in a great city, banish most diseases or cause them to be as rare in this country as are leprosy, plague, and cholera."

Fig. 1.

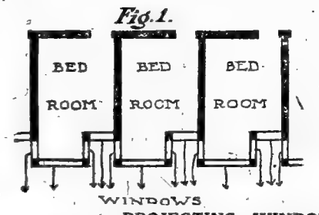

Fig. 2.

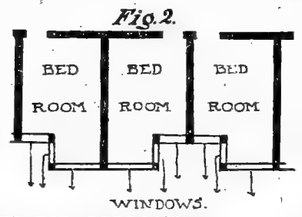

PROJECTING WINDOWS FOR BEDROOMS.

These are a particular feature of Dr. Latham's plans. Figure 1 shows arrangement by which currents of air from any one of three directions can be utilized. Figure 2 allows only for obtaining fresh air from two directions, and is submitted in case the first plan should be too expensive.

WORKERS IN PEWTER.

Interesting Trade Carried On by Owners of Small Shops on East Side.

WORKERS in pewter ply an interesting trade on the far east side. These men make a variety of articles, useful and ornamental, from several alloys of lead and tin. Their tools are few and simple—a strong lathe for working the metal in sheets, cutting implements of smaller size for trimming and shaping articles, molds for casting in a great variety of forms, and the familiar bucket furnace for melting the pewter. The shops are small, and many of the workmen are self-employing. In some shops the proprietor works with his men, and a boy is kept at small wages learning the trade. Most of the workmen are foreigners, many of them German.

One of the tiniest and most interesting of these shops has been conducted for nearly a quarter of a century by the widow of a German worker in pewter. She employs workmen to execute her contracts, and furnishes a few articles in pewter to the large shops, besides doing a retail trade. In this little shop are made hundreds of tops for beer mugs. These mugs are imported without lids. Some are steins, others of earthenware, still others of glass. Most of the German steins have little holes at the top of the handle. This hole is to receive the stout metallic pin upon which the lid is hinged. The lids are of many sizes and shapes. In some the pewter is a mere ring, within which is inserted a disk of decorated porcelain or painted glass. The workman not only casts and affixes the ring of metal, but puts in place and secures the central disk. Other lids are of solid pewter, decorated with a variety of designs. The molds look like great mushrooms with particularly long stems. It costs from 40 cents to 75 cents to have a lid put on a beer mug. Some of specially large size and intricate design cost a good deal more.

Another part of the business of this little shop is the making of warming pans, doubtless of the very pattern as that which figured in the celebrated case of Bardell versus Pickwick. These are stout oval vessels, holding from half a gallon to a gallon. They are cast true, and highly smoothed and polished. They look like dishes for the table. The mouth of the warming pan has two stoppers, the inner so nicely fitted that it is nearly or quite air tight, although it is a disk of metal slipped in and out by hand; the outer one a screw.

The warming pan of metal is a luxury of the rich, as it costs $5, and is too heavy to serve many of the purposes of the familiar rubber bag. It has the advantage, however, of never wearing out and never springing a leak.

The pewter workers' trade is a neat and interesting one, and fairly profitable, since it requires considerable skill and taste. The metal is easily worked on the lathe, and with hand cutting tools, and the manufacturing process is subject to small loss, for clippings and filings are carefully preserved and remelted for future use. Like a good many of the small skilled trades of the city, its very smallness saves it from falling into the hands of factory owners, and gives the few workmen a position of unusual independence. The trade, however, is largely dependent upon orders from the crockery and department stores, but these still employ a number of persons.

METHODS OF SOME TRUST COMPANIES

One Seeks to Attract Depositors by Giving Away Folders Containing Packages of Needles.

SUCH a variety of inducements are now offered by trust companies and the smaller discount banks, particularly for the accounts of the householder and the wage earner, that the subject has attracted the notice of the State Banking Department, and Superintendent Kilburn expressed himself rather vigorously in opposition to some of these schemes in his recent report for the year.

It is certainly true that the methods of some institutions to gain accounts have attracted notice and evoked amusement among the great Wall Street institutions. One banker called attention a few days ago to what he called the "newest thing under the sun" in the banking line. It was a folder containing needles of various sizes. On the back of the folder was the advertisement of a trust company's east side branch printed in both English and Yiddish. This advertisement invited the account of those who should make use of the needles.

"It is a little too much for me," commented this Wall Street financier, "to think of a bank soliciting accounts with papers of needles."

One banking house uptown has evolved a novel plan for drawing attention to itself. It has sent out a circular to a selected list offering to present a check for a key chain to each person calling at the bank. This check is to have a number stamped on it, and that number and the name which corresponds to it is to be registered at the bank's office.

This check also states that any one returning it with the keys attached to the bank will receive $1. This, the bank states, will obviate the necessity for making public the name of the loser of the keys. When the keys are returned to their owner, he is then to pay the bank the dollar. This will be the first expense he incurs, although the bank announces that it has assigned a special clerk to attend to this department. This is regarded as an ingenious method of inducing people to visit the bank, and the bank's officers believe that "one visit will suffice to convince" the doubter of the excellences of this institution.

Bankers in general do not even yet understand how it can be made profitable to distribute little steel savings banks in homes, employ men to make weekly or monthly collections from these little receptacles, and pay interest on the money so deposited. This plan of one trust company in this city has attracted very great attention.

The plan is to have these banks in drug stores, grocery stores, and similar places. These stores advertise them and attract attention to the plan. The banks are given out, the key being kept by the banking people, and collections are then regularly made. It is said that hundreds of new savings accounts have been attracted in this way. The trust company officers say that they alone are to decide as to the wisdom of the policy, and that if they find it profitable no one else has the right to say them nay.

An exceptionally ingenious scheme for making savings bank accounts the basis of continuing credit at retail stores has recently been patented and is now being put in use in several cities. The plan, as started in Toledo, Ohio, began with the offer by a large retail house to present to 3,000 patrons $1 each as a credit on a savings bank pass book issued by a local bank.

Tellers were sent from the bank to the store to open the accounts. The recipients of the books are supposed to add to the accounts at their convenience or pleasure. They are offered, as an extra inducement, sixty days' credit at the store to the extent of their balance. That is, if a depositor has $50 in a bank he can, by a system of shopping tickets, issued with the book, go to one store, or several, in the combination, and buy on credit to that or a lesser amount, agreeing to pay in sixty days. In the meantime his $50 in bank is drawing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

If he pays for his purchases at the stores, well and good. Otherwise it is the understanding that the store shall collect from the bank out of the balance. This scheme, in its last analysis, is simply an extension of credit on good collateral by the store. It is contemplated that the storekeeper shall often borrow from the bank on the security of the creditor's account against his customer. The bank would, in that case, probably charge 1 per cent. for sixty days' use of the money. Meanwhile the bank is paying only 2-3 of 1 per cent. to the original depositor, and is making a profit of 2 per cent. a year. The merchant has some extra expense, but he makes it up in the added volume of trade.

STREET MUSICIANS MAKE GOOD LIVING

Discrimination Shown in Catering to Tastes of Different Localities.

WHEN the ordinance was passed prohibiting gutter bands and wandering musicians from playing in the streets of New York, a wail went up from the poor people who had been accustomed to enjoy their grand opera on the curbstone. They were not consoled by the fact that organ grinders and hurdy-gurdy men of various types were allowed to pursue unmolested the musical tenor of their way. They wanted the inspiring fiddler, the harpist, and the German bands which had become part of their lives.

It was then that the "musicianers" rose to the occasion by defying the majesty of the law from the haven of alleyways and back yards. Every day in the week, and on Sundays also, these itinerant bands play to appreciative audiences in the up-town, down-town, and cross-town regions. Tenement and apartment house yards offer a profitable field for their labors, and they show a fine discrimination in their selection of pieces. When they are in an Irish neighborhood, for instance, they wake the echoes with "The Heart Bowed Down," "The Minstrel Boy," "The Wearing of the Green," and "The Wind That Shakes the Barley." The children dance to jig-step melodies, the women keep time with feet and hands to the tunes of their girlhood, and the men listen with kindling eye, and shouts of "More power to your elbow, fiddler!" "Go it, harper—hurroo for ould Ireland!" But when German and Italian colonies are visited, there is no suggestion of the Emerald Isle in the strains that bring fair-haired Gretchens and black-browed daughters of Italy to the windows and cause them to toss out their hard-earned pennies to the players.

Some of the musicians evince wonderful skill. In Harlem there are two old fellows who go about together, and gather in more money in a day than less fortunate men make in a week. One of them carries a fiddle under the tail of his coat, and treats his bow to an extra touch of resin before he begins operations; the other is armed with an ordinary tin whistle, and the music they extract from their instruments is nothing short of marvelous. They frequently make as much as $15 a day, which they divide equally between them.

A familiar figure in the tenement yards down town is a blind man who plays the concertina. The instrument is very old, and its owner is not on good terms with it, but he reaps a rich harvest all the same, as people pay him to cease playing. He rarely makes less than $4 a day, and when his music is more harrowing than usual he has been known to gather in $6 before nightfall.

A trio that is always welcomed in the east side yards is composed of a violin, flute, and cornet player. They give selections from all the well-known operas, and wind up with a medley embracing every popular air that is whistled and sung about town. It is said on good authority that the trio have earned $60 in one day, but on being questioned about this they denied the soft impeachment and declared that $40 is the most they have ever taken in.

All the street musicians visit the public markets, and play for the stand-holders. One German band recently collected $2.50 in Jefferson Market after playing three tunes; and an old fiddler who calls there several times a month is deluged with nickels and dimes.

Another band makes a point of playing in Patchen Place, at the lower end of Sixth Avenue, and in the alleyways around Greenwich Village, and no matter how poor the inmates of the tumble-down houses may be, they always manage to spare a few pennies for the men who bring music into their lives.

The harvest-time of the organ grinders is in the Spring and Summer, but even in midwinter there are several of them to be found in the streets every day. They rarely make less than $2, and sometimes go home with ten times that amount in their pockets as a result of their day's work.

One of the most elaborate of the street organs is drawn around by two comely Italian girls. The younger of them plays the tambourine while the music is being ground out, and occasionally she stops long enough to fling it into the air, and catches it cleverly on her finger-tip. A large crowd is invariably attracted by her antics, and in the course of half an hour recently coins to the amount of $3 were tossed to her.

Of course there are days when the elements conspire against the success of street musicians, but on the whole they manage to make a very comfortable living at the expense of that section of the public which enjoys music, even if it cannot afford to attend many of the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House.

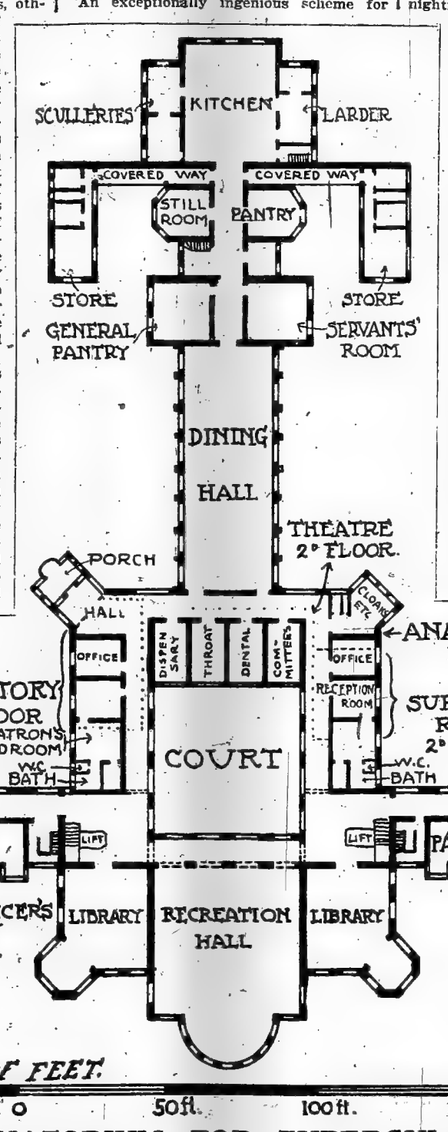

PLAN FOR SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

Submitted by Dr. Latham with His Essay on the Treatment of Consumption Which Won the First Prize in the Competition Authorized by King Edward.

Mormon Church Officials Seeking Political Power

Significance of the Strong Support Given to Apostle Reed Smoot Explained by the Record of Past Events—Methods of the Priesthood.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 13.—While there is little belief here that any formal action will be taken to dispute the right of Apostle Smoot to a seat in the Senate, his election may have far-reaching effect on the politics of Utah. It is not improbable that the next few years will see the abandonment of all pretense of partisan elections here and a return to the conditions which existed while Utah was a Territory. Then there were only the Mormon and the anti-Mormon parties, and Democracy and Republicanism were debated as little as they would be by American residents abroad.

It is not difficult to detect among non-Mormons a strong feeling that something should be done to register a protest against the methods of the Mormon leaders. The election of Apostle Smoot is regarded as only one result of a carefully laid and worked out plan under which the Mormon officials are taking unto themselves political power, which they hope in time will give them the strong influence in National councils that has been prophesied many times by their leaders.

Operations of this plan began ten years ago while the campaign was being made in Congress to have Utah admitted as a State. Only two years before that the Mormon authorities had formally announced the abandonment of polygamy and had followed with a statement that thereafter they would not attempt to take any part in political affairs. Acting on those promises, Mormons and Gentiles had united to form Democratic and Republican Parties and elections were held on National issues.

It has since developed, however, that the Mormon leaders were greatly dissatisfied with the result of the division on party lines. An overwhelming majority of the Mormons had gone into the Democratic Party, because it had been a Republican administration that had been most severe in the enforcement of the anti-polygamy laws, passed by other Republican administrations.

A committee was sent to the East to learn the situation with regard to the Presidential campaign, and it was concluded by these emissaries that Mr. Harrison would be re-elected. Consequently, the high officials of the church set to work to turn the tide to the Republicans, so that Statehood would not be endangered in case Mr. Cleveland should be defeated.

EQUAL DIVISION OF PARTIES.

From that time Utah has been so equally divided politically that a few thousand votes could swing it. From a majority of 14,000 in 1891 the Democrats were cut to a majority of less than 2,000 in 1892, which was sufficiently close to enable the emissaries of the church to make pledges to both parties.

Then high Mormon officials began to enter into the councils of the two parties. Joseph F. Smith, the present President; his cousin, John Henry Smith, and Amasa Lyman joined the Republicans. Apostle Moses Thatcher, the most scholarly of the twelve apostles, and B. H. Roberts were orators of the church who joined the Democrats. Elders and Bishops stood for office. There were some who suspected that the church was extending its hand to control the State, but such an intention was specifically disclaimed.

In the election of 1894 the church showed its power. The campaign of that year for Delegate was fought almost entirely on the proposition whether Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, and other Mormon leaders had been favorable to the Republican or Democratic Party. It was after the election in which Frank J. Cannon, the Republican candidate, was victorious, that THE NEW YORK TIMES exposed the potent part taken in this campaign by George Q. Cannon, his father, who was then the chief authority in the church, and who desired the elevation of his son.

With the granting of Statehood early in 1895 the Church threw off the mask. The Republican Party was dominated by the apostles, who were its leaders, but the Democratic Party was independent and asserted its opposition to Church and State, and had to be disciplined if the church was to rule.

The whole power of the hierarchy was brought to bear against the leaders of the Democratic Party. One of these was Anthony W. Ivins, who had been the Democratic leader in the Legislature, and on his record was the overwhelming choice of the Democrats for the Gubernatorial nomination.

A week before the Democratic State Convention met Mr. Ivins received notice that he had been chosen to take charge of the Mormon Mission in Mexico. He discussed the order all one night with his friends, and in the end withdrew from politics, saying it would be impossible for him to be successful if he stood as one who had disobeyed a call to a mission. He went to Mexico and was removed thus as a political factor.

Moses Thatcher and B. H. Roberts remained to be disciplined. Without consulting the high churchmen they accepted nominations for Senator and Congressman from the Democratic State Convention, and went before the people disclaiming any wish to be judged by their church connections. In the midst of the campaign the Democrats learned how greatly they had offended, for at a secret priesthood meeting President Woodruff criticised both these nominees for accepting the nominations without the consent of their church superiors.

The campaign was fought out on the issue of the union of Church and State. The Democrats took the extraordinary step of reconvening their State Convention and adopting resolutions in which they charged the Mormon hierarchy with endeavoring to control politics and pledged the Democratic Party to resist to the last any attempt at church domination.

Every man in Utah who was connected with that movement of rebellion has since been practically driven out of politics. The Democratic Party went to defeat on the issue, and immediately after the election the Mormon leaders took measures to discipline their followers who had dared to openly criticise any action of the heads of the Church. Some of the lesser ones were summoned to go on missions to distant lands, thus removing them as political factors. Others were taken in hand by local ecclesiastics.

Against Messrs. Thatcher and Roberts all the power of the church was brought to bear. Both were deprived of their ecclesiastical offices, and both found themselves opposed at every turn by strong influences in politics, business, and social and family life. It was only a few months before Mr. Roberts found he could stand no longer against this opposition, and announced that, after weeks of prayer, his ancestors had come to him in visions and bidden him obey the voices of those who were qualified to speak the word of God.

He was one of the signers of a manifesto which was issued in 1896, in which the highest officials of the church bound themselves and all other officers that they would not thereafter accept any political nomination or office without first gaining the consent of their ecclesiastical superiors.

Moses Thatcher refused to sign this document, saying that it was an assertion of the right of the church authorities to control the political destiny of every able Mormon, for every Mormon of proved ability is a church official of some kind or other. For this offense he was tried by a church court, and was found guilty of contumacy and cut off from the church.

He attempted in the session of 1897, after Utah had been swept by the Bryan movement, to rally the Democrats of the Legislature into an open defiance of the church, but the Mormon members voted against him for the Senatorship and he was defeated. Thereafter seeing the hopelessness of the cause, he made his peace with the Mormon authorities, and is now again in good standing and obedient.

Full control of the Democratic Party was taken by the church leaders the next year, when B. H. Roberts was nominated for Congress. Mr. Roberts, after his surrender to the ecclesiastical authorities, had retired from politics, but in the Spring of 1898 a campaign was started to make him the Democratic candidate. Gentiles did not believe he could be nominated, but when the convention met the Mormon delegates were almost solidly for him and he was successful. His election was regarded as notice to the young Mormons that they might expect defeat when rebellious, but victory when obedient.

Roberts's humiliation in Congress undoubtedly checked the plans of the leaders for a time. Had he been seated there is little doubt that Apostle Smoot would have been elected instead of Thomas Kearns four years ago. The demand for a Constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy, which would have given the Federal authorities permission to interfere in Mormon affairs, was so strong, however, that the church leaders were willing to do anything to defeat the plan. It has been made evident in the last two weeks that they listened to the counsels of President McKinley at that time and withdrew Smoot.

It is believed here that the anti-polygamy movement was checked by the indifference of the McKinley Administration because a bargain had been made to throw the influence of the Mormon Church to the Republicans in 1900. Richard Kerens of St. Louis and Perry S. Heath, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, happened to be "duck hunting" in Utah in the midst of the National campaign. They met Theodore Roosevelt here when he was swinging through the West, and Mr. Roosevelt found the church offices decorated with portraits of Mr McKinley and himself. Utah went Republican, as did the Mormon districts of Idaho and Wyoming.

The final triumph of Apostle Smoot shows that there is now little fear of the anti-polygamy movement. It is regarded here as an assertion of right on the part of the Mormon leaders to have their voices heard in National councils. There are now two Gentiles in Congress representing Utah, but those who are most familiar with the Mormon methods in the past prophesy that they will not remain longer than is absolutely neccessary to allay opposition to the church in the Nation and insure it against hostile Federal action.

COSTLY COSTUMES FOR THE SPECTACLE OF "BLUEBEARD"

Many of the Watteau Creations Imported for the Play Worth as Much as $600 Each—Difficulty in Fitting American Women with Dresses of British Cousins.

IT is an expensive matter to take an English play, bring it over here, and naturalize it. By the time it has become a good American citizen the cost will have run up into the thousands. "Mr. Bluebeard," the spectacular play which was the Drury Lane success in London last year, and which Klaw & Erlanger are to bring out at the Knickerbocker on Wednesday, was brought over here bodily, costumes and all, and yet the managers state that $60,000 has been spent to get it into shape, that is to say to get it ready for its naturalization papers.

And this, too, when everything, from the play itself to the clothes the American players are going to wear, has been cut down to make it fit American actors and American tastes. English people take their pleasures long drawn out. They can stand a picture play for four and a half hours. They are willing to have an early dinner, get to the theatre betimes, and not leave it until after midnight. Americans like their amusement in equally strong doses, but they will not have too much at once. One of the most brilliant evolutions in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," a play with similarly brilliant effects to those to be produced in the present play, occupied some forty minutes in England while in America it was over in nineteen, not half the time, and the American audience was satisfied. Cutting like this takes place in every production of the kind which comes from England.

And there is the same amount of cutting required in the costumes. That is the fault of the Englishwomen. They are built on a larger mold than the Americans. When the American Fatimas and slaves and wives of Mr. Bluebeard stepped into the clothes of the English ladies who have held the same position, there was weeping and gnashing of teeth. The garments would be comfortable for cold weather, for the American Mrs. Bluebeards could put their furs on under them and then have room and to spare.

As to the young women officials, Master of the Hounds, and the like, not a costume in the play is more attractive than theirs. Satin doublets, big hats, with plumes and tights—but, oh, not tights as the English article appeared upon the poor little American masters. They looked like nothing so much as those nice, comfortable little pajamas for children, very warm and loose, bifurcated garments, with feet that are to be seen in the window of every shop where children's garments are for sale.

Then the shoes. Not an English shoe would fit an American foot, and every pretty costume of the hundreds in the play has a pair of pretty slippers or shoes to match. New ones are being turned out now by the shoeboxful. Altogether some 200 people have been working at white heat for the past six weeks to fit every one to his or her clothes and make new costumes. The finishing touches have only just been given.

It is not to the discredit of the American women that they will not fit into the Englishwomen's clothes. They are every bit as round and quite as well proportioned. The Englishwomen, it is found, are flatter chested and with larger waists and larger frames. The trouble in the matter of costumes for children was reversed, for the English children go on the stage younger than those in America and the clothes for the little ones here had to be made larger.

There are going to be some exceedingly pretty, not to say gorgeous, costumes in the play, and they will be found to be worth all the work and money that has been put into them. The original cost of some of the Watteau costumes which will warm the heart of every woman who delights in the picturesque was $600 each, for the Watteau scenes upon them are all hand painted and embroidered. Nothing quite like them has ever been seen before.

"Mr. Bluebeard" is a fairy story, of course, and a magic fan is the keynote of the play. There is a wonderful scene in the Isle of the Ferns in the first part of the play, where in an enchanting green nook elves are disporting with canaries and parrots, butterflies and beetles, the most natural looking ornithological and entomological collection which ever wandered around upon human limbs by the power of human wills. The heads of the canaries look, at near view, as if they might open their mouths, at any moment and send forth a melodious trill. It is here that the keynote is sounded, for the web for the magic fan which is to protect Fatima and Selim, her lover, is gathered on the Isle of Ferns.

All this gives an excuse for the wonderful evolutions of the fan, which are unfolded in seven scenes with the different dancers arrayed in the costumes representing the fans of all nations. It begins in the land of palms, showing the fan in its natural condition, and from there changes to Egypt, through the countries of the East to Spain and France in its earlier days and Paris up to date.

There is a stage tradition broken in the Egyptian scene, for peacock shades are used in the costumes and with them are carried peacock feather fans, the genuine article, each fan with the tail feathers and heads of the birds. Peacock feathers, as every one knows, and especially superstitious stage people, are supposed to be unlucky, and to introduce them in a play is an innovation. But if the Egyptian dance proves to be the success of the play, and it will certainly be one of the most effective, there is a precedent that is worth while, for peacock feathers are decorative.

Nothing can be more charming, however, than the French costumes. Was anything ever prettier than the Watteau? These Watteau styles are reproduced in effect and detail. Each dancer is the picture of a Watteau maiden in general effect. In detail there are real Watteau scenes, done upon the front of her gown in many colors, aside from the foundation colors of the frock. Her bodice has a fan effect finishing below the waist in a sharp fan point, and set back of her fluffy hair, forming a background for her face, is a real fan. In her hand she carries a long staff.

The Louis XIII. costumes are of a deep red, with scenes in medallions painted upon them. Around the shoulders of the décolleté gown is set a fan at the back like a big ruff, and in the headdress of gold are three big shaded red feathers, and there is a red feather fan to match, which is carried with it.

With the Louis XVI costume there is an effective little cap of red velvet worn with a closed fan running through it at one side and a cluster of pink roses in the other. This costume calls for a powder puff in one hand. There is a genuine Spanish effect in the costume for the Spanish fan dance. It is of black and white, embroidered with silver, with long tassels of gold, a headdress of orange, with white roses on either side, and a big open silver fan at the back of the head. These fans for the head, many of them, tie on like bonnets.

Very chic is the Parisian young woman of the fans, with a fan at the back of her head, a big square bow under her chin, a costume in color ranging from lavender to heliotrope, silver embroidered, slashed up at one side to show the tights beneath, and with long black gloves on the arms.

With Fatima one gets away from the fans and back to the thread of the story again. Fatima looks like the pictures of the Bluebeard story books of long ago when the grown people of to-day read them. The costumes are infinitely varied. In one she is in a gown of blue, embroidered with silver, a band across her forehead, with flowers at one side and jewels on the other. Another gown is in orange and gold, with a headdress in the nature of a close-fitting bonnet, with a long black quill standing up from it, while on her arms she wears black gloves. That long feather has a decidedly old-time story-book look. So has the Oriental turban, with feathers, which she wears with another costume of white and gold. All Fatima's costumes are ankle length, with a heavy ruching around the lower edge of the skirts.

Even more Oriental than Fatima are the slaves, who eventually become the young wives. As slaves they wear fillets of gold, with dangling sequins, over the forehead, and from this headdress a long veil floats down the back. The whole costume is set with big dangling sequins. The six young wives are costumed alike, but in three different colors—pink, green, and lavender.

Something which will be entirely new in the play in America will be the Durbar March, which will be given in stunning costumes of crimson, the colors rubbed in and shaded from deep tones to lighter, the skirts short and slashed, the bodices low-cut and set with big clusters of roses. These are only a few of the costumes of the play. There are more beautiful effects in the market scene, where different Eastern nations are represented, and there are lamp shade costumes in different colors with which each dancer carries in her hand a staff topped by a big lamp shade.

PURCHASES OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Hints to Housewives Concerning How and What to Buy.

THE amount of money expended upon the food supply of the household is a serious drain upon the family exchequer. Yet marketmen frequently have cause to laugh in their sleeves at the sight of women making their purchases lightly, often without even interrupting their engrossing conversation with friends out on a similar errand. Some of the women buy that which strikes their momentary fancy; others order directly from the cook's memorandum list. The goods are either obligingly charged, or they are paid for, sent home, and the marketing is over. It is all delightfully easy, of course, but it involves tremendous waste.

Generally speaking the average man spends a third of his income upon the food needed to supply his family table. Of course, incomes vary in size, the cost of living is higher in some places than in others; a large family requires more food than a small one, but on the whole, this estimate is near enough to actual fact to pass unchallenged. The woman who has the handling of such a sum ought to make it her business to extract from every dollar's worth of foodstuff purchased its fullest value in terms of nourishment. This is possible only when she exercises the greatest care in buying and closes up every avenue of waste in her household.

Careful buying presupposes a carefully prepared marketing list; this list, in turn, depends upon the meal schedule for the day, and the latter upon the season, the immediate needs of individuals, and the stock on hand. It may take a little time to arrange these details, but the result is a bill of fare that presents foods that are nutritious as well as palatable, and so nicely adjusted, one to the other, that together they furnish the greatest possible nutrition for the least possible cost.

The test which proves the value of giving time and thought to the important question of the family diet, does not lie, as most people think, in the general enjoyment of daintily served dishes. It lies rather in the condition of the family health. Is the doctor in frequent attendance? Does the family group show stamina? These are the real tests that enable the thoughtful to discover whether they are securing the best results.

The welfare of the human body demands a constant supply of certain elements that it can derive from food alone. Since all foods do not contain these necessary elements in equal amount, and since different conditions of life require these various elements in different proportions, she who supplies the food must see that it is adapted to the needs of the individuals in her care. The main nourishing elements are those that form flesh, that supply heat, and that enable us to do work. Technically these are known as proteids, fats and carbohydrates, respectively. The man who does muscular labor requires more of the carbohydrates or work-foods than he of sedentary occupation; the growing child needs more of the proteids or flesh-formers; and all of us, especially in Winter, require in addition to our individual proportion of these two elements a goodly amount of fats to give to our bodies heat and energy.

It is safe to supply proteids at every meal. They restore the wear and tear on the system and they act as a stimulant generally. Meat, poultry, fish, and eggs are valuable proteids, but they are costly, and economy dictates the substitution of cheaper ones, such as the legumes, or vegetables that grow in pods. Cereals yield proteids also, though in a smaller amount, oatmeal being the richest of them all. Butter and oils are the usual source of heat supply, and in cold weather should be used freely. When economy demands a substitute for these the introduction of bacon, beef suet, or beef marrow in some appetizing form will answer admirably.

The carbohydrates lie almost entirely within the vegetable kingdom, and are the cheapest of all foods. They yield starch and sugar. If used too largely they produce intestinal troubles, and the housekeeper will therefore do well to combine them with the proteids, offering potatoes with meats and fish, bread with eggs, &c. Custom and inherited experience make these combinations familiar ones. But the knowledge of just what it is that makes them successful ones enables us to form other combinations equally healthful, and perhaps more in keeping with the price we can afford to pay for them. Without going deeply into the chemistry of it all, the housekeeper who desires to spread her table with food that supplies the utmost nourishment at the lowest cost will find in the libraries numerous books from which she can copy lists of the various food values, and these will aid her materially when making up her daily menus.

Learning in this way what to buy, she can at the same time study where and how to buy. Using her good judgment, she will soon realize that the intrinsic value of her purchases depends as much upon their measure, weight, quality, and food elements as upon their actual price; also that the facilities of her storeroom and refrigerator and the temptation to waste when plenty is at hand must be considered as well as the size of her family, when she decides between the advantages and disadvantages of buying in quantity.

ELEGANT CLUB FOR WORKERS

Finest Room Plastered by One of the Members.

WHEN a visitor walks into an elegant club and is told that one of the members plastered a wall in the finest room he is a very credulous visitor if he does not open his eyes doubtingly. Yet that is what one is told when he enters the Civic Club, founded by Capt. F. Norton Goddard. The only reason he believes it is that he is ready to believe anything after finding himself ushered from an east side street into a clubhouse with furnishings as elegant as almost any Fifth Avenue social gathering place for men.

That Capt. Goddard is the father of an institution known as the Civic Club is well known, but one has to see east side workingmen lounging on plush sofas and writing at beautiful walnut desks and dancing on a floor so polished that their images are reflected down in it to appreciate the remarkable nature of the place. It is not an exaggeration to say that not half a dozen clubs in all New York are more comfortably fitted up than this one, and not many more are furnished in greater elegance. The Republican leader has spent thousands of dollars on the club. An east side real estate broker of prominence, one of the honorary members of the organization, said the other day that more than $50,000 was represented altogether. And when you ask a member what he pays for all he gets, the answer is:

"The monthly dues are 80 cents."

You are told that Capt. Goddard has nothing to do with the management of the club. It is true to a great extent, for he does not interfere in the elections, and the officers and committees are composed of men who live in the east side and who never saw the inside of such a house as their own club until it was established. Yet it is evident even to a casual observer that 80 cents a month from each member does not pay for running such a place. And on the occasion of frequent entertainments there are refreshments for which no visible official spends a cent. The funds for the entertainment seem to appear as though by magic.

Probably the most unbelievable thing to the visitor is the fact that the Republican leader's club has no political aspect. It is a fact that there are more Tammany members than there are regular Republicans, and it is equally certain that they vote against their patron's candidates at every election.

The club is just off Second Avenue, in East Thirty-fourth Street. Around it are cheap stores, stables, saloons, dirty pavements. It stands out conspicuously. In front it is pure white. On each side of the door are fine electric lights. The steps leading up from the street remind the newcomer of upper Fifth Avenue, and any stranger would be forced to notice its isolation, however unobservant he might be. The first glance into the place serves to make one imagine he has been transported a mile westward or that some millionaire has taken up his abode a mile to the east.

From the front entrance you go into a square hall. Overhead is an elaborately decorated ceiling, and all around are the most attractive-looking sofas and chairs. Over in the corner an ornamental electric fire shines out from a broad fireplace, above which is a mantel of polished wood that Capt. Goddard bought from some rich man's house that was being dismantled and its contents sold. Up one flight of stairs are the writing rooms and reading rooms, all elegantly fitted up from floor to ceiling. The pool and billiard room is up in the top story, and there are baths equipped with white marble finishings and all the most modern improvements.

The top floor includes a combination ballroom and theatre. When you enter here you are going to slip up and hurt yourself if you don't walk carefully, for the hardwood under your feet is like polished glass. The dances and musicals here are frequent, and it is then that refreshments are allowed in the building. At other times both food and drink are tabooed, and this is the only rule about the club that is not like those of other clubs. The ballroom has a small but well-appointed stage at one end, and all that has to be done to transform the room into a theatre is to push out the chairs until they are lined up in rows facing the scenery.

Every evening sees the club well patronized from the basement bowling alleys to the billiard room, four stories above. In the daylight hours the members are at work, and the club is deserted. When the men are there it is interesting to note the incongruity between them and their surroundings, but though they may not have been used to the elegant furnishings they have there, there is yet to be a record that any of them has defaced the furniture or damaged the walls. They are as proud of the club as they were the first day it was given to them, and the time has passed when they seemed unused to the beautiful rooms. If any of the conveniences or ornaments were taken away to-day there would be loud lamentations.

"We couldn't stand for a bum club now," said one of the members the other day, "I guess we're spoiled."

Women Want Women Partners.

WHEN a woman in business wants to extend her trade and increase her capital by taking in a partner, she seeks for another woman," said an agent who makes a good income by managing transactions of this kind in connection with a real estate business. "In former days, when a woman's husband died and left her with a profitable business on her hands, she either sold it or took in a man as a partner. As a general thing it ended in the man getting control of the store and the woman selling out at a very much reduced figure. But as a rule women know much more about business than they did a few years ago, and are keenly alive to opportunities for turning over their money at quick profits. Men in our line of business have on their books a number of women who have anywhere from $5,000 to $15,000 to invest in some congenial occupation where they can take a personal part in the management. As a rule partnerships of this sort are good moneymakers. Whenever a man and a woman go into a business partnership there is trouble. The woman is ever suspicious that the man is trying to take unfair advantage of her, and the man is seldom slow in expressing his conviction that the woman is slow, and hasn't a grain of common sense. In the stenographer's business women partnerships are very frequent. Some of them have the most profitable establishments in town."

FEW CHANGES IN FASHIONS FOR MEN

Styles for Spring Follow Closely Those of Last Season—Turned Down Collars Still Popular.

THE man who has a closet full of Spring clothing left over from last year will be glad to know that the tailors and furnishers promise few changes in fashions for the coming season. If he will have the ample "bags" eliminated from his trousers it will be about the only thing he must do to make his stock of suits up to date. According to the dealers, most of the new styles in what men are to wear have been fixed already, and by the first of next month the retailers either will have their goods on hand or at least will know exactly what they are going to put on show.

Makers of neckties are turning out great numbers of flowing four-in-hands to take the place of the small, stringy knots of 1902. The little knot must give place, they say, to large ones such as were worn years ago. Bows, it is announced, will be even less popular than last year, and Ascots are to be regarded as unfit for use except with frock coats. In regard to color, ties are going to be quieter, solid tints taking precedence over fancy combinations. Full dress ties should be ribbed bows, rather than smooth ones, and the widths are to be considerably increased over what they have been in the Fall and Winter.

In warm-weather shirts solid colors are to prevail largely, and most of the fancy shirts that remain on the market will be distinguished by stripes. Polka dots and other fancy designs are being tabooed by the dealers. The prevailing solid color, they say, is to be blue of different shades, the striped species being confined almost entirely to combinations of white w blue, brown, or black. Red, even in small quantities, is declared to be growing more unpopular each year. The mold of the shirt will be tight fitting, as it has been for several years, and fewer cuffless shirts than ever are being laid in at the stores. The attached cuffs, following the cue of last season, will be very narrow, and the proper sort of cuff button is a plain gold one, with neither engraving nor jewel.

"Only a few years ago," said a well-known furnisher the other day, "it was stylish for men to wear extremely fancy cuff buttons, twice or three times as large as those used to-day. Every year there has been an increased tendency to seek simplicity, and the most popular button we sell now is one with each of the two links in the shape of a thin gold oval."

The same dealer commented on the contrast of style changes in underwear as compared with the changes in outside clothing. It seems that while articles for exterior dress have been simpler and simpler each year, men's underclothing has grown proportionately more gaudy. The stocks ordered for the coming Spring are variegated, even dazzling. But the dealer will tell you that most of the men who buy fine things for show pay little attention to either the color or quality of what does not show.

"A majority of the well-dressed men who come into this store," said the furnisher, "spend money lavishly on outside dress, and then go away to seek whatever else they need in some department store, where they get it cheaply and without frills. I have done business in several large cities, and I notice that New York men do that more than those of other cities. Those of my customers who do buy expensive underwear pick out the loudest colors they can find, no matter how quietly they dress as far as their outside clothes are concerned."

Men's hosiery, coming under the classification of visible wearing apparel because of the fact that it shows itself occasionally, follows the rules of the exterior rather than those of the underclothing. Socks of many colors are to be retired to a great extent this Spring. Solid black ones are most in demand. Next to them are the gray. The striped varieties will be very modest, and the bright red or yellow or green specimens of the past few years are said to be out of the race, at least temporarily.

Belts, in which there has generally been more latitude of selection than in almost any of the appurtenances of Spring clothing, will be narrow this year. An inch or an inch and a quarter will be the proper width, and few dealers are ordering many broad ones. Black is to be the prevailing color, but by no means fixedly obligatory.

The average man who has kept his eyes open does not have to be told that the turned down collar has come to stay. Except for use with a Tuxedo coat, in which case there is a gradual disappearance of the turned down, the dealers have little trade in high neckwear these days. This is the case even in Winter, and in any large store they will tell you they do not have two calls a day for high collars for street wear. As the Spring comes on, the number of men who want standing collars decreases. The turn downs "get lower," to use the trade expression, every year.

If you try to corner a fashionable furnisher on questions of style, however much his over-accuracy may impress you at first, you will be surprised to hear him "hedging." One of them confessed this much when he was asked too many questions last week: "I have two customers, both of them considered exceptionally well dressed men, and one of them wears a dress shirt with tucks down the front, while the other snorts with disgust if you dare to show him a tucked one."

The tailors, in preparing for their Spring cuts, are planning to make their coats, as one of them expressed it, "with less shape than last year." There will not be so much "military cut." The shoulders are to have less padding, the waist less curve. The "hang" will be looser, as it was before the advent of the uncomfortable military shapes. Loose and easy fitting cutaways are to come into more general use again, it is said, and fancy vests are to be worn much more than they were last year. There will be vests with or without collars, either in good form, but all of them will be cut high.

Trousers are to have moderate-sized legs—not tight, but baggy like those of recent seasons. The shoes of this year are to be a little more pointed, say the shoe store men, but beyond that there are not to be any innovations. As to hats, they form the one line of men's clothes about which the public gets no reliable advance hints. It is explained that there is so much rivalry in the hat trade that each dealer regards his plans for the coming season as a dark secret. Each has an "opening day," and then his patrons are expected to come around and see for the first time what they are supposed to wear on their heads.

NEW YORK'S BIG MILK SUPPLY

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—New York City's milk supply continues to grow as the demands expand, and as a result its source of supply has extended gradually until now some of it is drawn daily over rails for a distance of 350 miles. Fifteen years ago the territory which is now included within the boundaries of the City of New York was furnished with all the milk it consumed from the territory within the radius of sixty miles of its City Hall. Now the radius has grown to 280 miles, the extremes being Clayton and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River, and Earleville, in Chenango County.

The milk trains from the Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties territory pass over 135 miles of rails to Utica, leaving the St. Lawrence River early in the morning, and then proceed to Albany, a distance of 95 miles. From Earleville the milk has to be carried by train forty miles to Utica, and then on to Albany. The train over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad from along the Susquehanna Valley is delivered to the New York Central officials in this city, and then the cars from all sections centring here are made into two trains and sent along to New York over 143 miles of tracks. From along the Susquehanna Valley eight cars are delivered to the New York Central. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the New York Central delivers eight cars; the West Shore, from its Chenango County collections, seven cars, and the Mohawk Valley, by the New York Central, eight cars, making thirty-one cars daily which run into New York City. The southern tier counties send quantities over the Erie and Ontario and Western and Wallkill Valley roads add their quota.

STILL MORE TO COME.

There are 300 cans of milk to a car, each can containing forty quarts or eighty pounds of the lacteal fluid. This would make the amount from the territory west and north of Albany 372,000 quarts a day. At present new milk houses are being erected at several points along the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division, which, it is estimated, will increase the number of cars from along that road next Summer by ten cars, or 120,000 quarts a day. It is believed that the Susquehanna territory will also extend materially next Summer. It is inclined to take in the Holderberg Mountains, which are an ideal dairy country, because of the natural drainage, but one which is inaccessible now save over tedious highways. When the contemplated trolley line over the mountain is built much territory which is unprofitable now will be turned into dairy farms to help to supply growing New York with milk.

The figures of State Dairy Commissioner Wieting give as a conservative estimate that the yield of milk in New York State last year was 60,450,000 cans of forty quarts each, valued at from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. Of this output there were sent to New York City 14,814,527 cans, or 592,571,080 quarts. This is the greatest amount in any one year ever sent to New York City, the previous year's amount being 14,005,007 and the year before 13,504,610. The figures of the Agricultural Department since 1894, when the milk sent into New York City was but 4,835,831 cans, with the exceptions of the years 1894 and 1895, show a gradual increase each succeeding year. In fifteen years the supply for the city has more than doubled, which is entirely out of proportion with the increase in population.

The same is true with other cities of the State as with New York. All are drawing their milk from greater distances and are consuming more than prior to the passage of the law regulating the standard of pure milk and its enforcement. In New York City a great change has come over the quality of milk furnished therein. Now fair milk can be procured anywhere in the city, and in most places pure milk is furnished. The adulteration has decreased each year of late. In 1900 there were 670 cases of adulterations prosecuted; last year there were but 310.

LACK OF CATTLE.

There are conditions to be met by the increasing demand for milk by New York City. There are 100,000 acres in New York State on which there is not a hoof. This can be utilized for dairies and be ample for years to come, but the cattle are lacking. Fresh milch cows are selling today for $50 a head, which is an increase of $10 a head over last year. This is the result of the scarcity of beef on the one hand and the selling off of calves on the other. The demand for milk is so great that the dairymen feel that they cannot afford to spare the milk necessary to raise them; consequently but few cows, comparatively, are being raised. The Federal census supports the statement that milch or dairy cows do not multiply as they should to keep pace with the growing demand. Here are the figures of the cows in New York State: 1870, 1,350,666 cows; 1880, 1,437,855 cows; 1890, 1,440,230 cows; 1900, 1,501,608 cows.

In certain districts, especially in Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties, cheese and butter making have had to give way to the better prices paid to dairymen for their milk for shipment to New York City. The milk-producing counties tributary to New York are: St. Lawrence, total yield, 49,140,804 gallons per year; Oneida, 30,543,375; Otsego, 25,865,122; Chenango, 28,846,824; Delaware, 43,349,503; Dutchess, 18,036,171; Herkimer, 19,072,437; Jefferson, 31,790,916; Lewis, 16,579,673; Montgomery, 10,493,493; Orange, 31,889,010; Schoharie, 12,953,851; Tioga, 10,971,039; Ulster, 10,386,684.

A Cat on a String.

AN unusual sight attracted the attention of the morning idlers in Central Park the other day. A young woman, accompanied by her maid, came along, the maid carrying a small leather satchel which had a wire grating set in the top. When they reached the Mall the maid opened the satchel and out jumped a pretty, fluffy Angora cat, wearing a sparkling collar. The young woman quickly snapped a leash on the collar and mistress and cat strolled about the park most decorously, the cat never once manifesting the romping disposition common to its kind, but trotting along with solemn dignity, as if it was quite as used to being led about as any well-trained pet dog. Their walk over, the young woman led her cat back to the bench, where the maid waited with the satchel, and the fluffy thing jumped into the receptacle as soon as the leash was taken off its collar, held up its head to be stroked, and then curled up contentedly and was carried back home.

Women and Store Detectives.

THIS very thing that newspapers want to know about the way detectives work in big department stores are the things we don't want to tell," said a Superintendent when asked about a conspicuous shoplifting arrest that was made last week. "We should be glad to dispense with them altogether, but we can't afford to. A clever woman will outwit the shrewdest store detective that ever walked. We have to work cautiously or we lose our trade. If the detective is a man and stares at a woman too hard she makes a complaint at the desk and tells other women how she was insulted. If the store detective is a woman she is likely to get 'fresh.' I think the best store detective in New York to-day is a man who used to be with the San Francisco minstrels. He took the job on trial, till good times came again, but nothing good enough has come along to tempt him to give up a five-thousand-dollar job, and he is worth every penny of it."

HAVANA'S HOTELS AND CAFES

One Has an Elevator, but It Does Not Run When the Operator Is Taking His Afternoon Nap—Dishes and Drinks Which Appeal to Americans.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—Within the past few months several well-known institutions have changed their names. The Tacon Theatre, the largest one in Havana, has become the National Theatre; the Inglaterra Hotel has become the Louvre; the International Hotel is now the National. Those who have known all of these under their old names find it hard to accustom themselves to the change. Why the names of the theatres and the Inglaterra, that hostelry that has been famous for so long, have been changed does not appear; the new proprietor of the National Hotel very frankly states that he has dropped the old appellation because the hotel is entirely different now; that the faults which it once possessed have been remedied.

Havana has half a dozen or more hotels, and yet an American has difficulty in finding one to his taste, since food is the chief consideration. There are plenty of things to eat, too, but for the most part they do not please the American palate, and after several days spent in one of the hotels the tourist finds himself longing for some simple dishes.

The Pasaje is the one hotel which has an elevator. To be sure this does not run always; a short time ago it had a habit of resting all afternoon while the elevator boy slept. Still, it is an elevator, and that is saying much, since in all Havana I have seen only two. The height of both business and private houses has much to do with this, for few of them have more than two stories, while the majority have only one. I am inclined to think that the amount of patronage does not justify many improvements in hotels. Almost all of the guests come from beyond the island, and I have seen the register when no names had been signed for two or three days; and on the dates under which names were given there were only half a dozen or so. In Summer for weeks at a time there is only a chance guest now and then.

Most of the people who come to Havana from other parts of the island are here on business, and these, instead of taking rooms at a hotel, become the guests of the people with whom they have business dealings. The exceptions are very wealthy planters who prefer to go to hotels. In the majority of establishments the employes sleep under the employer's roof, and there are usually a number of extra beds for out-of-town customers; not only beds, but meals, too. In this way the hotel registers show the presence of very few visiting Cubans, when in reality there may be a great many in the city.

The Florida, well down on Obispo Street, has been much liked by resident Americans, as well as transient ones. Although its meals are cooked in the Cuban style they do not seem as distasteful to our people as those of some other places. From the street its courtyard, filled with palms, is very inviting.

The queerest in build of the hotels is the Trotcha, situated in Vedado. It is twenty minutes by electric car from the heart of the town, but its remoteness seems to add to its attractions. In Summer it is filled with people from the city who wish to escape from the extreme heat. All the year round it is patronized by those who are glad to get away from the crowded city. Some transients go there, but not many. Newly married couples find it a most agreeable place at which to spend their honeymoon. The young brides, arrayed in the most charming tea gowns of airy materials, wander about among the trees in the garden, utterly unmindful of curious eyes. Some have compared the shape of the interior of the hotel to a ship. The two tiers of sleeping rooms are placed one above the other with narrow galleries running about them; the upper tier is reached by a narrow spiral staircase. No light enters the rooms excepting that which comes in over the doors. These doors reach a little over half way to the ceiling. The building was a theatre a number of years ago. The hotel has not always paid as well as it does now; its prosperity dates from four years ago when the Evacuation Commission made its headquarters there.

While food to suit American tastes is not always to be found in the hotels, there are some restaurants where the most delicious French cooking is to be had. The Paris is the most noted of these, although the Louvre is a close rival. The Paris was established by a French chef, Shay by name, who made much money there, all of which he lost in the management of the Trotcha, which was not successful. When the army of occupation arrived four years ago, the delicious steaks served at this restaurant were about the best things in the meat line to be had far or near.

Dos Hermanos is a very popular restaurant down near the water's edge; its chief recommendation is its fish. The patron selects the fish he wishes from the myriads swimming about in the large aquarium. While he waits it is prepared and served.

Havana is a city of cafés. There are hundreds of them, of all classes, in all parts of the town. It is strange, indeed, if one passes a block without seeing one or more; passing strange if two blocks are passed without encountering several. At all times of the day there are men sitting at the tables. At breakfast time, 11 o'clock, there are so many men seated there that one wonders if any of the heads of families eat at home. Homes and business houses are crowded together, too. Buckets of white agate carry the workingman's meals to him or are taken by him, and often entire families have their meals brought in this way from neighboring restaurants. One unused to "cantinas" is apt to wonder why so many men go about the streets carrying milk pails—for the cantinas are somewhat the same shape. A tiny charcoal burner is sometimes placed in the lowest of the several compartments, and in this way the dinner may be kept warm. Coffee may be carried in one of the pans, although considerable care must be exercised to prevent its spilling.

On the counters of restaurants are all kinds of baked meats and fowl. The hams are all spiced. Sandwiches are piled up high, but they are not the kind we know, with a simple layer of meat, or nuts, or lettuce. The Cuban sandwich is made of a roll and has three or four things between the sides. The kind known as "media-noche," suggesting that it is usually eaten late at night, is of a very delicious roll, with chicken and bits of pickle between the sides. Ham, cheese, and pickle are the ordinary filling for a native sandwich. Whatever may be lacking among edibles displayed on the counters, sweet cakes are not. They are unprotected by bars or glass; still people eat them with great relish apparently. Cubans have a liking for very sweet things, and the cakes are made to suit them. To Americans they seem far too sweet. Many of them are filled with custard, "flan," it is called here. There are some small meat pies that are very palatable. Other kinds of pies are unknown. Large cakes are likewise uncounted among Cuban pastries.

One grows very used to eating next to a bar. There is one in almost every café, and it is usually next to the tables, with no intervening screen or partition. I have heard that strangers sometimes try for hours to find a café that has no bar attachment. Here no one thinks of it after the first shock has worn off. Wine is very commonly drunk. As a result there is rarely an intoxicated man among the natives. Wines are very cheap.

After the theatre suppers are popular, and for these the café of the Telegrafo is most frequented. The supper rarely includes oysters, it matters not whether the month is spelled with or without an "r." Oysters are seldom brought from the North, while those found in these waters are very small and comparatively few. Chocolate or ices are the principal things called for, though often we see gentlemen enjoying beer and sandwiches or crackers. The chocolate is very thick and a trifle bitter; it is too thick to drink, so is eaten with a spoon. French chocolate is also served occasionally. Ices are always accompanied by long rolled wafers called barcillos. When damp they become like leather; even the moisture from the air makes them so. I have never seen a plate of fancy cakes brought on with ices; in fact, the fancy cakes we know are not to be found in the city. Jai Alai, a kind of ice cream, named after the sport, is high in favor. It looks very pretty served in a champagne glass; strawberries surrounding the white cream.

Many ices are made of fruits of the country, and are delicious. Guanabana ice is one of the best. The fruit grows in some of our States, where it is familiar to the people as the sour sap. Pineapple ice is served on a section of pineapple peel or in tiny pineapple shells. Melon ices are very popular in the melon season; musk-melon, called melon de Castilla, is most used for this. Orange ice is always served in the shell of the orange.

"Refrescos," made of native fruits, are, as their name suggests, very refreshing on a warm evening. The stranger has an opportunity of being introduced to many Summer drinks quite new to him. Cinnamon is much liked for seasoning these drinks; lemonade in particular acquires a very peculiar taste by its addition. Water in which "panales" are dissolved is much liked. "Panales" are made of sugar and the white of an egg, and when brought to the table are in a mass, laid across a glass containing water. This mass is dropped into the water and dissolves at once giving the water a milky appearance.

Parties are sometimes formed to go out for early supper to a little hotel at the mouth of the Almendarez River, the chief attraction of the supper being a dish of "arros con pollo," (rice with chicken,) for which the house is famed.

Passing along the street one sees at any stand where fruit is for sale the vendor, or an assistant, peeling oranges. The peeled oranges lie piled high. The passing working people and others buy and eat these with the utmost indifference to any germs that may be lurking on the pulp gathered from the dust of the street or the peeler's hands. More peeled than unpeeled oranges are sold on the street.

Trays of sweet cakes, much like those displayed in the cafés, are carried through the streets on the heads of men; many people make quite a good living in this way.

Once in a long while an ice cream cart may be seen making the rounds of the streets, but the sun's fierce heat makes this an unprofitable business for the most part. Very little ice cream is made of anything but condensed cream.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

RABBITS AS FOOD.

Poor People Buying Many of Them This Year When Meat Is Dear.

WHEN meat is so dear as it is in New York this Winter, the carloads of rabbits that arrive every day from the West are a veritable boon to the poor, and even to persons of moderate means who have many mouths to feed. In former years rabbits were eaten only by Germans and others of foreign nationality. Americans seldom bought them. Englishmen found them so gamy after those they had been used to at home that they scorned them. The English rabbit has meat as white as chicken, without a touch of gaminess. The American rabbit has brown meat that is decidedly gamy, more like the English hare.

The scarcity of meat and the necessity of something savory and substantial for the low-priced table d'hôte has made the American rabbit very much better known in New York than he was two or three years ago. You may even find him in a stew in down-town luncheon places. After the first snow the rabbits begin to arrive in New York markets with their skins on, just as they are shot or trapped. They sell so fast that it is not necessary to freeze them.

The finest rabbits come from Indiana and Michigan, but great numbers are received here from Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. Jack rabbits, which are more than twice as big as ordinary rabbits, come from Dakota. The supply is virtually unlimited, and the quantity brought here is regulated only by the demand. Without exception they are the cheapest meat to be found on the market.

In Washington Market, or probably any other city market, a pair of good rabbits may be bought for 25 cents, and oftentimes cheaper. In butchers' shops uptown they cost 50 cents more. A pair of rabbits is an abundant meal for a family of six. In the foreign table d'hote restaurant they are stewed with vegetables—the most appetizing way of eating them in the minds of connoisseurs. In many boarding houses they are fried, and never did the American frying pan turn out a more unsavory and indigestible dish.

A Washington market dealer said that rabbits are sent along in common with other game, and seldom in single carloads. One car will hold about 3,800 pairs of rabbits. The number sold in New York now is far greater than it was about five years ago, when the demand was confined to very limited sections of it. Most of the cheaper table d'hôte places are run by Italians or Frenchmen, and there is very little they do not know about cooking the rabbit.

Polished Shoe Thieves.

NO, IT is not all profit in our business," declared the manager of an "exclusive" shoe store in the Fifth Avenue district. "It is true we fit the feet of people of money, which means that in cases of running accounts we have to wait till the end of the year for our money, because they scorn anything but yearly settlements—that is, we render our bills on Jan. 1 and get our money some time before June. But our chief source of loss is from polished, well-dressed thieves. How can a man get away with a pair of shoes? Why, by putting them on his feet and walking away with them. These thieves, men and women, come in with the air of wealth and gentility, select expensive shoes, try them on—both shoes are tried on, you know, in a first-class place—and while pretending to walk up and down to try the feel of the shoes, they divert the salesman's attention and simply walk out of the store with $30 shoes on their feet, leaving a $1.50 pair on our hands. Don't think we are 'easy,' but there are so many ways in which this can be worked that we sometimes lose three or four pairs of shoes in a week."

DUELING NOT DECREASING IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

While the Written Law May Appear to Discountenance the Practice, the Unwritten Law and False Military Sentiment Helps to Perpetuate It—Some Facts and Figures

IN SPITE of apparently reassuring reports from the duel-fighting nations on the European Continent, dueling is on the increase in some countries. It is commonly believed that the practice is now regulated by modern, humane measures in such a way as to check its growth and ameliorate its effect, but this is not the case. Though the law prohibits dueling in most countries in the case of civilians, it has recently been made compulsory in the Russian and the German armies. Then there are armies like the Italian and the French which forbid dueling by law only to compel it by prevailing customs, and outside of England, who decisively put her foot on dueling more than half a century ago, it would be extremely difficult to point out a single Continental power of any consequence that does not, directly or indirectly encourage this method of gauging personal "honor."

The new German army regulations bearing on the practice of dueling may impress the cursory reader as a mitigating measure to abolish it, or, at least, to check its occurrence, but experience shows that the revised ordinances have almost the opposite effect. The fact that no duel is now permitted to take place in the German Army unless sanctioned by a court of honor, to be presided over by two regimental Colonels, loses its apparent reassuring aspect when it is considered that there are very few if any grounds for dueling, previously recognized under the old rules, that it is not within the authority of such a court of honor to approve. It is true that the new rules prohibit dueling as the result of quarrels in public places, or if one of the opponents shall already have fought three encounters, or if any one of the parties is a married man, but these clauses do not hit home among military men as much as among the university students, to whom they also apply. Hence the new regulations are regarded more as the commencement of a reformatory measure against the offensive methods of settling quarrels among the students than as an intrenchment of the prerogatives of military men.

The latter are not only in favor of the new ordinances, but find to their gratification that dueling, which was not possible formerly without the utmost secrecy and in the small hours of the morning on some hostile border, may now occur in broad daylight and with the approval of the Government. Bismarck, who fought in no less than twenty duels and was wounded but once, is said to have worked out the basis for the new regulations during the last year of his Chancellorship; but owing to his increasing friction with the present Emperor he withheld his intentions. Emperor William's public statement that "every youth who enters a beer-drinking and dueling club will receive the true direction of his life from the spirit which prevails in them," is a rather ominous sign of the true purpose of the new army ordinances, which he so readily and conspicuously approved.

CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

In Russia things are much worse. The order issued by the Czar prohibiting officers from fighting without first having placed their dispute before a court of honor was in tame imitation of Germany's policy; but for real, unadulterated Muscovite originality it is necessary to refer to the recent supplementary ordinance, which makes dueling obligatory upon the officers of the army, not only when they think they are insulted, but also when anybody else choses to think they are!

What this state of affairs may lead to in the excitement of a messroom brawl or at the numerous opportunities for venting personal spite, envy, or malice, in which a military career is not wanting, can easily be imagined, and the conditions are already now so intolerable that the whole question has simmered down to the very practical, but also intensely brutal, alternative, "Fight or leave the army!" A curious complement to the new ordinances is found in a clause, of which great ado has been made, though it is merely decorative and without actual importance, providing that the Minister of War shall apply to the Czar to sanction the release of the combatants from any legal consequences that might possibly attend their action.

Among the private soldiers as well as among the officers of the French Army dueling, though forbidden by the statutes, has been made compulsory by custom. If a bully in the regiment chooses to pick a quarrel with a raw recruit and insults him the latter is bound to challenge him under pain of imprisonment, and the Colonel himself appoints an officer to be present at the encounter. This functionary not only acts as second, but is instructed to ward off ugly blows so as to prevent fatalities. Since all able-bodied Frenchmen are now compelled to serve in the army, the cruelty of obligatory dueling is considerably greater than in the old days of purchasing substitutes. And the habit thus contracted during military service is frequently kept up in after life, inciting numberless duels in private between otherwise peaceable and useful citizens

WOMEN DUELISTS.

Hand in hand with the emancipation of women goes their not very admirable modern absorption of dueling instincts. France boasts the excitement of a professional lady duelist, Mme. Astie de Valsayre, a skilled fencer, who has many female emulators, and who is characterized as a "good fellow." Austria has probably more "fighting ladies" among the aristocracy than any other nation, which fact singularly contrasts with the unpopularity of dueling in the army. The celebrated encounter between the Princess Metternich and the Countess Kilmansegg—a three-round bout with rapiers at the Swiss border—is still fresh in popular remembrance. Not so very long ago Mme. d'Estoc proposed a vote of censure, at the Women's Emancipation League in Paris, on a lady member, Mme. Séverine, condemning her for not personally challenging her slanderer—a man—instead of allowing an obliging journalist to fight for her. Typical examples of woman's growing fascination for the current passion for dueling is not lacking, and pretty nearly every country can furnish startling revelations on this score.

The study of duels has recently been promoted to a fine art in Italy, where the most reliable of data concerning it is obtainable. Though dueling is not now so rampantly in evidence there as it used to be, Italy is still far ahead of other nations in the number of combats. There is a healthful change for the better of late years, however. People are gradually beginning to work themselves out of the mediaeval conceptions of honor imposed upon them by their ancestors, and the doughty son of Rome, who formerly resented insults—imaginary or real—at the point of the rapier, now finds it more convenient to apply to the law for redress. So far has modern Italy progressed in this respect that a man is no longer considered a coward because he omits to fight aggressors against his reputation with sword or pistol, although popular sentiment is certain to favor him who throws the gauntlet to his adversary.

LEX ZARNARDELLI.

Twenty years of "Lex Zarnardelli," a penal code meting out the most rigorous punishment to duelists, has tended more than any other factor to the humanizing of Italian views of honor. It has decreased by more than half the encounters occurring during the last decade as against those of the preceding. Thus, in the period between 1879 and 1889 there were 276 duels in Italy, while only 116 occurred during 1889-99. There is a well-founded suspicion, however, that this decrease in numbers is only apparent, and that many duels are fought in secrecy, since it is no longer customary to boast of dueling, as the offender knows this will direct the punishment of the law against his person.

Little less than a generation ago, however, the craze for deathly combat was a feature of Italian popular life, and the statutes purporting to restrain it were not enforced. It pervaded all classes and conditions of people. Government officials were as active in challenging as professional people, and even priests of the Roman Catholic Church joined the craze. There is a record of a duel in Parma in 1889 between a non-commissioned army officer and a Bishop of the State Church, who were bent on letting each other's blood, and barely failed to do so in a very vicious encounter.

Officers of the army and navy and newspaper people mainly recruit the ranks of duelists in Italy. An officer will do a ludicrous thing, and some journalist will dish up the story in print, which prompts a challenge and precipitates the unavoidable combat. Even at the present day there is a yearly average of ninety duels to the credit of Italian army officers, with about fifty on the score of newspaper men. The lawyers are also in evidence on the field of honor, and their average amounts to twenty-seven encounters, which circumstance does not appear to raise the standard of the Tuscan judiciary. Those who have had occasion to study the Italian politician in all the glory of his tragic pose and stormy gesticulations, may, perhaps, find that fifteen duels annually is a low and miserable average for the lively Legislature of Italy, but considering that both houses of Parliament consists of only 505 representatives, the figure is not by any means a low one.

Of capitalists, bankers, and such business men as cannot be counted petty traders there are between fifteen and sixteen every year who find it necessary to quench their wounded spirits with the blood of their enemies. It appears that in many cases where American business men content themselves with suing for money the Italian merchant fancies his honor at stake and cries for blood. Among the callings that only yield a meagre crop of three or four combats annually are those of the school teacher, physician, clerk, engineer, and, peculiarly enough, we also find the college student among this staid company.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Of recent duels among other European nations there are now detailed records of about 4,000. Of these, 150 were fought with rapiers, 3,501 with sabres, 244 with pistols, and 14 that were decided in a more or less eccentric manner, and which, therefore, in the vocabulary of the Italian statisticians, were put down as "American" style duels! This will probably suggest their particular kind of mystery to European readers, whereas on this side we are placidly wondering what those fourteen "American" style encounters might have been, with a national scope of guesses ranging from fist-fights and boxing to the bowie-knife go and "gouging." The 4,000 modern European combats on record caused a total of 5,000 wounded participants, 20 persons dying as a result of their wounds. It is a curious fact that military men are the very ones who suffer most in duels. The average European army officer's conception of dueling as an art is very mediocre, to say the least. The newspaper men, on the other hand, seem to be the most proficient swordsmen of all classes, and it is quite singular that these "wielders of the pen" should be so decidedly superior in single combat to the professional "wielders of the sword."

GUAM, THE LAZY MAN'S PARADISE

Natives Only Work When Absolute Necessity Compels.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AGANA, Guam, Dec. 5.—Between thirty and forty miles long, about ten miles wide, of coral formation, Guam is one of our most curious possessions. Perhaps in no other of our new acquisitions are Americans so thoroughly liked. Guam is at present recovering from an earthquake; not that these visitations are at all unusual in the island, but in the latter part of September one occurred of unexampled severity, destroying buildings that had stood for two centuries. Among these were the cathedral and the principal schools. There are many school buildings, but they are at present out of use for the most part, owing to lack of funds. In the principal town, Agaña, there were four schools teaching in the English language. All are now closed. There are two in Sumar, also closed for the same reason. There are others distributed round the island, those teaching in the Spanish language being open still. These schools have support which is wanting in the newer schools, and those children who wish to learn English are using the Protestant Sunday school as a means of learning the English language.

The teachers of the newer schools, while teaching in English, used Spanish as a makeshift to explain the lessons to the beginners; although Spanish is not spoken to any great extent in their homes, the people have sufficient knowledge of it to enable a Spanish-speaking person to teach them.

The land is not cultivated to any great extent, the people depending greatly on the cocoanut, banana, and orange trees, that grow without any care. A little rice is grown by Japanese labor, which is the only available labor for fieldwork.

The natives are anxious to learn English and to adopt some American ways, but not sufficiently so to induce them to work for money to pay teachers; they want the United States to pay the bill. While there is a large part of the population intelligent enough and willing enough to become Americanized, their invetcrate idleness is an almost insuperable barrier to their improvement.

When a transport is expected to arrive in Guam it is necessary for the police to make a raid and corral all the native help needed to unload the ship; if they did not do so, the men would take to the woods till the transport left. The Government pays them 1 peso (40 cents) per day; under the Spanish rule they were paid about one-third of this price. Mr. Logan, the Congregational missionary, informed me that he was unable to secure the labor to build or repair his church—not that there are no laborers, but that they did not want to work at anything until they were forced by their necessities to do so. If one of them wanted anything that he could secure only by paying hard cash he would work till he earned the money to buy the desired article; then he would leave the job. It was impossible to secure as many as eight men all in the mind to work at the same time.

Moreover, the higher wages now paid serve only to make the case worse, for the laborers' wants are no greater than formerly and they can supply them in a shorter space of time. This is the great obstacle to the Americanzation of the island.

There is no opposition to American sovereignty; on the other hand, we were repeatedly told to help ourselves to whatever fruit we saw and were told that this courtesy was extended to "Americanos, nadie mas." No intoxicating liquors are sold in the island, although one can get the native tuba in the nearest hut. There is no newspaper and very little news. The field for commerce is at present non-existent; after the people have been taught to work and increase their wants there might be a small field for American goods. The land is, however, of great richness, almost uncultivated, and to a man fresh from the cattle ranges of Arizona and New Mexico it is a very miracle of fertility.

There is a general opinion among all nationalities in the island that only by the introduction of Chinese labor can the island be made productive. The people now in the island are so contented, so at peace with themselves and all the world, and so happily, hopelessly idle that it seems a shame to disturb such a lazy man's paradise.

SCENES AT SUNDAY MORNING FISH SALE

Catharine Market a Busy Place from 6 Until 9 o'Clock

IF THERE are people who doubt that New York is the most cosmopolitan city in the world, their views will be changed by a visit to the great fish sale which is held in Catharine Market on Sunday morning. Every nationality under the sun is represented in the crowd that besieges the market, but Greeks and Hebrews predominate. Russians, Slavs, Hungarians, Frenchmen, and Germans jostle the Irish contingent, and Chinamen bargain for their "bit of flish" with the others. The collection of swarthy faces, piercing dark eyes, patriarchal beards, and crisp hair, and the variety of costumes that are seen would delight the heart of a seeker after the curious.

In Summer the sale begins at sunrise and in Winter at about 6:30 o'clock. Baskets of all shapes and sizes are used to carry away the purchases, and whole families, comprising father, mother, and children of assorted sizes, stagger home under a load that a self-respecting horse would balk at.

Fish peddlers buy their supplies here for the week and trundle them away on barrows, to be resold at leisure. Many of the private families who reside in the Ghetto and adjacent quarters carry off enough sea food to last them until the following Sunday, thus defeating the ambition of the peddlers to turn an honest penny. Oysters are sold by the barrel and eels are picked up alive from big tanks of water and delivered to the customers in squirming masses.

The din attendant on the sale is frightful, and so excitable are the patrons of the market that to the uninitiated it would seem as though a race war was in full swing. The strident voices of the fish sellers crying their wares mingle with the shrill tones of women who haggle over half a cent, and above them all rises the howl of the peddlers, who dart here and there seeking bargains.

The fish is perfectly fresh, as it is supplied by the dealers in Fulton Market, who keep large quantities alive in tanks. These dealers have sales every day in the week, and are well content to give the Catharine Market habitués a chance to buy cheap food on the Sabbath morning.

All the sea food is sold at a surprisingly low price. Nice cod can be had for 6 cents a pound, and a few pennies will buy a big basketful of smelts. Eels, some of which are as big as the muscular arms of the peddlers, go for 15 cents, and a job lot of fish may be had for half a dollar.

The market men manage to extract a great deal of fun from the sales. They continually crack jokes, ancient and brand new. When one of them was asked why the foreign element was so fond of fish he responded with a grin: "The divil a reason can I give except maybe that it's good brain food, and Lord knows them folkses want that." Another man held up an enormous eel and told a wonderful yarn about its capture before he offered it at 35 cents. His competitor at the next stall shouted: "That's a big fish story, and you can't weigh it because the scales are wanting."

At 9 o'clock a bell rings, and the market is supposed to be cleared within fifteen minutes. By that time almost every stall and table is bare, and if it occasionally happens that there is any residue it is thrown to the small boys who wait at the curbstone for the spoils. Then the market is shut tight, the motley throng disappears, and the curtain falls on one of the most original scenes to be found anywhere on Manhattan Island.

It Looked Quite Cunning.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD girl, fair of hair and sunny face, was attracting attention in an Erie ferryboat the other afternoon, when a little woman somewhat past middle age came tripping in with a mincing gait, in a very short rain-day skirt, a bright red waist showing under a Monte Carlo coat, and a girlish hat topping the whole. The obvious attempt to appear youthful would have been pathetic had it not been for the simpering expression on the woman's face.

"See, Mamma! See!" exclaimed the child, pointing to the woman.

"Hush, Gladys," said the young mother, trying to divert the child's attention.

"See! See!" persisted the child, and as the woman who would appear youthful smiled at the child, Gladys raised her voice and clapped her little hands, exclaiming:

"Isn't it cunning?"

Amid the ill-concealed mirth of the passengers the woman who had provoked this apt though innocent sally hurried into the forward cabin.

Driven Out by Boll Weevil.

ONE of the most serious and damaging results of the invasion of Texas by the Mexican boll weevil is made public for the first time by ex-State Senator A. H. Carter of Fort Worth, who states that many thousand of South Texas farmers are leaving the State and locating elsewhere, because of the devastation wrought in their localities by these pests, says The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He says that possibly 50,000 people, all told, will go to New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, particularly to the two last countries, and that he knows of many people who have already left the State. Not only are the boll weevil ruining the south part of the State, but they are being discovered in other sections. A farmer living in this county has recently found the pest about five miles north from this city. The question, Senator Carter says, is the most serious one that the people of not only Texas, but the entire cotton-growing sections of the South, have to contend with since Texas was admitted into the Union.

JUBILEE OF SOO CANALS' OPENING

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Event to Be Celebrated in Fitting Manner—Big Traffic Figures.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 15.—It is now definitely decided that the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the marvelous Sault Ste. Marie Canals shall be fittingly celebrated next June. To this end arrangements are now well under way. Congress will be asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in making the celebration a grand success. The officials of the lake cities are taking the desired interest in the event. The shipping interests are arranging to place upon the gates of the Poe lock at the time of the celebration a plate in honor of Gen. Poe, who designed and built the lock which is named for him. There also promises to be a celebration of the opening of some of the great ore mines simultaneously with that of the Soo canals.

In recent years the reader has become thoroughly accustomed to hearing that the latest year's statistics show marvelous gains over preceding ones in almost any department of traffic connected with the great lakes, and he will, therefore, be prepared to hear that the commerce which passed through the Soo canals during the marine season of 1902 was much greater than the total of the commerce of the year before. Nevertheless even the lake mariner marveled when recently it became known that 35,961,146 tons of freight represented the Soo Canals' commerce of the past year, this amount being more than 7,500,000 tons greater than the greatest record ever before made. Nothing can so forcibly indicate the development which the inland lake traffic of America is making as a season's record of the Soo canals. With reference to passenger traffic nearly 60,000 passengers went through these canals during last year.

When the Poe lock was completed in 1896 it was supposed that, with the other American canal built fifteen years before, it would be adequate for all the traffic of the lakes for half a century to come, but so rapid and marvelous has been the increase that already the Government is being asked to erect another lock to be completed in 1910 and to cost about $5,000,000. The Poe lock is the largest in the world. It is 800 feet long by 100 feet wide, and it has a depth of twenty feet. The Weitzel lock is but a little more than 500 feet in length, and in width is twenty feet less than the Poe lock. The other lock at the Soo is in the Canadian canal, and is longer than either of the American locks, but not nearly so wide.

For the benefit of those who have never visited the Soo canals, and who are unfamiliar with them, it may be said that they are situated at the falls of St. Mary's River, which connect Lake Superior and Lake Huron. These canals are more than a mile in length. In them vessels are raised and lowered from one level to another. The difference in the height of these levels is about twenty feet. Fifty years ago the work of building a canal on the American side was begun by the State of Michigan. Two years later it was opened, and while it answered the purposes of that day the locks were crude in comparison with the ones there to-day. In 1870 the canals were turned over to the United States Government, in whose charge they have since remained. The work which has since been done at this point has therefore been in the hands of the National Government.

It was only about eight years ago that the Canadian canal was completed. No such volume of commerce passes through the canal on the Canadian side as forms the traffic of the American canals, but the commerce there also is increasing, and will doubtless develop rapidly. The Soo canals are beginning to mean something to Canada. The world is becoming familiar with the industries which are tributary to the natural resources of the Soo. Not alone is the local development at the Soo found on the Canadian side. The population of the American Soo as a city is about 12,000 inhabitants.

It is true that the traffic of iron ore and coal predominate in the figures which make up the great yearly showing, and at many points on the lakes they represent the sole freight handled, but besides these it must be remembered that the Soo canals have long been an impetus to other very important lines. When a waterway was opened connecting Lake Huron and Lake Superior it opened the way to the rich copper beds of Lake Superior and also to the valued woodlands. The increase in the lumber trade alone during the year 1903 was 70,000,000 feet. Then there is the grain trade through the American and Canadian canals, which amounts to millions of bushels per month.

The comparison of the traffic of the Soo canals this year with that of the Suez Canal has not yet been made, but probably will be in the near future. It is said, however, that unless the traffic of the Suez Canal increases noticeably over last year that that of the Soo will surpass it by at least 25,000,000 tons.

The forthcoming celebration will undoubtedly be participated in by the nearby provinces of Canada. The State of Michigan will naturally take a prominent part. In the joint resolution as presented to Congress a Great Lake Canal Semi-Centennial Commission to consist of five Senators and ten Representatives is provided for. The exact date of the celebration is fixed for June 4.

PROBLEM OF THE SUNDAY DINNER

Hope for Those Who Dislike Heavy Midday Meal.

LET NO one despair entirely over the servant problem. It is gradually solving itself in small ways, and there are better days in sight. It is a great step forward when the cook will serve a regular night dinner on Sundays as well as on other days, and that is what is being done now, and done without protest, in many of the better-class private houses in New York.

For a number of years there have been two nights in the week when certain hotels and restaurants, which are fashionable dining places, have been sure of being crowded, and these were Thursday and Sunday nights. They are the days when the servants are out, and Sunday is the day when the cook likes to serve a midday dinner and get out for the afternoon and evening. This midday Sunday dinner has long been a bugbear. On the day when a later and frequently more hearty breakfast is taken than other days in the week, an elaborate dinner follows it in a few hours, often with unpleasant results for the diners.

Emergency servants have done something in altering this state of affairs, and in many households where one or more of the servants take the afternoon off the emergency men or maids are engaged to fill the vacant places, and there is no inconvenience to members of the household or to the servants on duty. In this way no extra duties have been required of the cook if she has remained for the late dinner, and if it is her afternoon off, another cook is engaged to come in and take her place. When there are plenty of other servants ready and glad to come in at any time, it is not good policy to take a stand against any reasonable demand. The result has been that the cook gets her dinner on Sundays at the same hour as on week days.

There is only one class of people—and it must be admitted that this is a large class—who like to adhere to the Sunday midday dinner and high tea of Sunday night. These are the people of moderate means, who, to entertain, must do it without great expense or trouble. It is quite a different thing to invite a number of guests to tea instead of to dinner. A dinner is a formal affair, which requires many hot dishes, expensive meats, vegetables, and desserts, and a careful service. Tea may be as elaborate as need be, but the greater number of the dishes can be prepared beforehand or on the chafing dish at the table, and an informal service is often more desirable than the attendance of several servants. A Sunday night tea is, or may be, a jolly affair, and it is not necessarily done away with now that the cook has had a change of heart. Sunday night dinners at the big hotels will still continue to be popular, but they need not follow a previous heavy meal in the middle of the day.

MONUMENT TO AN UNKNOWN

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 14.—If it be true that murder will out, then the mystery surrounding the identity and circumstances of the death of the unknown man who lies in the little cemetery at Tower, Minn., on the shores of beautiful Lake Vermilion, may some time be revealed. It is rarely that one sees an expensive monument reared above the ashes of an unknown, but such a sight is presented there. The shaft marks the resting place of a man of supposed wealth and evident culture, who was murdered for his money early in the Fall of 1892, on the shore of Sand Lake, on the canoe route from Tower to the majestic Rainy River, on the international border. Tower then, as now, was the main outpost of civilization to the north of Duluth. There the Morse telegraph ended and the moccasin telegraph began, and the railroad train gave place to the birch-bark canoe.

Late in the Summer of 1892 a stranger appeared on the streets of Tower and made inquiries regarding the country toward the Canadian border. He asked about its resources, the Indians, the canoe routes, &c. He talked good English, with a French accent, and his bearing and quiet manners impressed all with whom he came in contact. He attracted special attention, too, for the reason that he was not dressed to correspond with his probable station in life. The stranger was attired in a corduroy suit, flannel shirt, and cruiser's boots laced up to the knees in front. It was supposed that he had arrived on the train from Duluth, but it was remarked at the time that nobody saw him alight at the station. He seemed to be a prospector, or explorer, judged by his dress, but he did not carry himself like one. Some concluded he was the agent of a foreign corporation seeking pine or mineral investments. The mysterious stranger disappeared from Tower the same day he made his appearance. He vanished just as suddenly as he had come, and as far as could be learned nobody saw him depart. Local curiosity in Tower was piqued, but in the busy iron mining town the stranger was quickly forgotten.

A few weeks after the brief visit of the stranger who was dressed like a cruiser and whose bearing was that of a born aristocrat, an Indian canoeman brought word to W. N. Shephard of Tower, then Deputy Coroner, that a white man had been slain on the shore of Sand Lake. The Indian said that the man had been shot, the money belt rifled, and the face smashed beyond any possibility of recognition. Mr. Shephard asked the red man to describe the clothing, and when he told of the corduroy suit, laced boots, and white hands of the victim he at once recalled the visit of the stranger to Tower a few weeks before.

Mr. Shephard at once started for Sand Lake with an assistant, and the Indian to guide them to the scene of the murder. The present road across the famous Crane Lake portage was not cut through at that time. The party went by canoe across Lake Vermilion, down Vermilion River to Crane Lake, over Crane Lake and through the Namauken Narrows to Loon Lake, arriving at last in Sand Lake. The partly decomposed body of the dead stranger was readily found. There was no mistaking the victim. It was readily identified to the extent that it was he of the corduroys and laced booots who had visited Tower but a few weeks previous. A search of the clothing produced nothing to shed light on the man's identity or the nature of his business, but Mr. Shephard made a discovery which surprised him. He felt a ridge of something hard across the breast of the body immediately under the arm pits. Further investigation brought to light a money belt in which was found $900 in gold. No thought of finding any money on the victim was entertained. The empty money belt lying beside the corpse, and the out-turned pockets, had all pointed conclusively to murder for purposes of robbery.

It appeared that the stranger had carried two money belts, one about his waist and the other under the arms inside his shirt. The murderer had not counted on two money belts, and when he had found the one, he searched no further. The rifled money belt was larger than the one that was undisturbed. It is believed that the murderer secured a large sum of money from it. It was plain that the dead stranger had been no ordinary man, but ten years have elapsed without any light being shed on his identity, or fixing the crime upon his slayer.

Soon after the tragedy an Indian of the Sand Lake district left the country without notice, and simultaneously with the discovery that he had gone it was found that his Chippewa wife had been murdered. The enemies of Frank Sullivan, who was killed in a gun fight at Rainy Lake City two years ago by Bill Randolph, were accustomed to charge all the crimes in that section to him, that of the mysterious stranger included, but he probably was not guilty of this one.

Mr. Shephard made every effort to establish the identity of the murdered stranger, but without success, and then how to dispose of the money found on his person was a question. Mr. Shephard, in the absence of the true name, supplied that of John Doe and his estate was probated under that name. After deducting the usual expenses the balance of the estate was expended to purchase the monument to his memory.

May Erect Rumsey Monument.

THE West Virginia Legislature will be asked this Winter to appropriate money for the erection of a monument to James Rumsey, who, many claim, has the right to the distinction of having first used steam as motive power in a boat, says The Philadelphia Press.

BACHELORS' QUARTERS IN THE BIG OFFICE BUILDINGS

Two Young Artists Whose Home Is Located on the Top Floor of a Skyscraper near the Battery Advance Arguments in Favor of More General Adoption of Plan

TWO young artists recently engaged offices on the top floor of one of the big down-town office buildings and have fitted them up as studio and living apartments. Here they propose living permanently. The office building is to be their home as well as their workshop. After an evening spent up town with their friends, when the times comes to go home they get on an elevated train or a surface car and instead of being whirled up to Harlem, go down town and alight at the Battery. The fact that they had gone to live at the Battery excited astonishment among all their acquaintances when the latter were informed of it.

Nobody had ever been known to live at such a place since the time the Battery was abandoned as a place of residence nearly half a century ago by the last of the old New York families. Since that time the neighborhood has been altogether given over to janitors and their families, the keepers of lodging houses for immigrants, and the owners of obscure shops on Greenwich Street. The spectacle of gentlemen in evening dress going to their homes there late at night has excited unbounded astonishment among the denizens of the neighborhood since the artists went to live there.

"Come over to this window," said one of the artists to a visitor who called upon him in his new apartment "and you will ask no further questions as to why we live here."

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and when the visitor looked out of the window one of the most superb panoramas to be found anywhere on earth was spread before him. The view embraced the whole of the upper bay, Governors Island, Staten Island, the Narrows, ships moving in a ten-knot breeze, steamers and tugs circled with smoke and steam, the Statue of Liberty, Bergen Point, Constable Hook, Buttermilk Channel, Communipaw Flats, Owl's Head, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Lafayette, and behind all a gorgeous Winter sunset touching the North River with fire and bathing the distant hills in mysterious purple. Far off could be seen the Orange Mountains silhouetted against the evening sky. Through the misty opening of the Narrows there was a suggestion of the distant land of Sandy Hook. The scene was one of constant movement, never the same.

Ocean steamers going and coming, schooners, reefed as to the mainsail and heeling under the winter breeze, cumbersome barges in tow, the glistening white of a Fall River steamer moving majestically, tugs puffing in hurry, and full rigged ships riding at anchor were some of the enlivening features of the scene. Later there was a puff of smoke from Governors Island, followed by the dull roar of the sunset gun, down came the ensign on Fort William and up went a string of lights, Liberty lit her torch, Robbins Reef Lighthouse flashed periodically, and diamond-like illuminations in all parts of the bay came into view. Tugs hauled down their flags and, red and green, their port and starboard lights appeared, Norton's Point flashed out its ruby signals and on the square-rigged ships at anchor the bo'sun blew his whistle and up went the riding light near the crosstrees.

"Where can you find a view like this?" asked one of the artists.

"Nowhere," was the answer. "But you cannot live on view."

"No, but we have all the comforts of home."

The table was being spread for dinner in the adjoining apartment by a neat maid employed by the janitor's family. There were snowy damask and glistening crystal and silver, and a dinner simple but good was served. The wines, the cigarettes and the cigars were of the best. All about was silence. The great building was almost deserted by its tenants, the last of whom were rushing up town in crowded cars to crowded flats or tenements. Here, near the Battery, the artists and their friends were almost the sole occupants of one of the greatest structures in the world, with no one to bother them, no liability of intrusion, the freshest of air blowing in straight from the ocean and an ever-changing, always new, constantly moving picture before their eyes. It was difficult to believe that this could really be in New York.

"It will be great in summer," said one of the artists. "Throw up the window and in comes a never-failing breeze right off the bay, straight from the ocean, salty, fresh, invigorating. We can take our morning plunge in the pure salt water off the Battery. We are close to all the piers leading to the seaside resorts, and when we alight from a Coney Island or a Long Branch steamer, we have only a few steps to go to reach our home. Groceries are cheap in this part of the city and the best markets are close at hand. Our fresh fish you might almost say comes right out of the river at our doors, we can see our oysters being taken out of the sloops, and within a few minutes' walk we can reach Fulton Market and Washington Market and get the pick of what they have before the people from up town arrive.

"We are only 15 minutes from Twenty-third Street, nearer in time than if we lived in Harlem, and we have the cars and trains all to ourselves. One elevator runs to accommodate us at night in this big building. The other tenants never bother us by day. The building is really quieter than would be a large apartment house. The rent is no more than we would have to pay for similar accommodation up town in some locality without individuality and where there would be no view, and few of the advantages we now enjoy. The only place in this neighborhood that affords a view in any way comparable with that we enjoy is the Heights of Brooklyn. But then to live there you would have to become a Brooklynite, and the houses there have none of the accommodations of those in Manhattan and the convenience to elevated and street cars is not comparable."

These young men predict that in the course of time top floors in the Battery office buildings will become fashionable bachelor apartments, and that the prospect of married people living there is not by any means unreasonable. They have been thoroughly enjoying their magnificent view ever since they moved in and finding therein inspiration for many artistic efforts.

TYPEWRITERS FOR VARIOUS NATIONS

One Local Company Alone Sells Shuttles for Twenty-six Languages.

HOW many typewriter operators know that machines have been invented for peoples using more than twenty-five different languages? The latest patent is the Arabic typewriter, with a keyboard no larger than the one we use in America, although the Arabic of textbooks is described as having 638 different characters. Up to date the Japanese tongue is about the only one in extensive use that does not boast its typewriting machine, but it is announced that a scholar of the language is now working on a keyboard arrangement, with a view to supplying the deficiency.

The difficulties of providing keyboard arrangements for a language haveing so many characters as the Arabic can be guessed at. That language's 638 forms, however, consist of variations of only about thirty letters, and the inventor had to do a lot of compromising with the variations. It is too early yet, according to men connected with the manufacture of machines, to tell how successful the latest addition will prove, but it is presumably to serve many thousands of merchants in Arabia, Egypt, and Persia.

A single typewriter company of this city advertises "one hundred styles of typeshuttles in twenty-six languages." Many of these languages, of course, have nearly the same characters as the English. For instance, the French, Spanish, and Scandinavian machines are like ours except that the keyboards contain cegtain accents that are not needed by us. The German, Greek, and Russian keyboards, of course, have their distinctive characters, but the number of keys is practically the same in every case. There are special machines for writing Gaelic, and these the dealers speak of as "Irish typewriters."

One company makes a typewriter for Chinese. This one is necessarily very incomplete, for the language contains an almost unlimited number of characters, but it serves in ordinary business. There is another machine with a keyboard of Burmese characters, as well as one for the Siamese. There is no instrument for writing Hebrew, and this fact a typewriter maker explains by saying that, although thousands use that language, business operations are not conducted in it very extensively.

WHERE INDIANS TRADE

Members of the Lipan Tribe Drive Close Bargains with Langtry Merchants.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LANGTRY, Texas, Jan. 6.—This is one of the few Indian trading places remaining in the United States. By this is meant the genuine Indian trading such as existed at many frontier points until the red men were either exterminated or brought under the influences of civilization. This has been an Indian trading post for half a century and more. A thriving business was done here with the Indians long before the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In those days the little collection of houses, situated on the bank of the Rio Grande, midway between San Antonio on the east and El Paso on the west, about 300 miles from either place, was known as Vinagaroon. When the railroad was built the name was changed to Langtry.

The Lipan Indians who occupy a reservation in the Santa Rosa Mountains in Mexico, about 100 miles south of here, have made Langtry their trading point for many years. Only a few days ago ten big, strapping Lipan bucks crossed the Rio Grande with many boats full of bear, deer, javeline, and panther hides. They also had a great quantity of hides of smaller animals. In their collection was also the hides of three mountain sheep, which are considered very valuable. There were several beaver hides in the lot, but the Indians said they had met with poor luck this year in trapping beavers, although there are several large colonies of the animal scattered along the mountain streams and in the valley of the Rio Grande above here.

The Indians were close traders, as they knew fairly well the value of the different kinds of hides, and the local merchants gave full value for them in blankets, calicoes, and foodstuffs, principally in flour and canned goods. It took the Indians all one day to complete their trading, and they left for their distant mountain home, a train of burros awaiting them on the other side of the Rio Grande to carry the goods.

These trading visits are made at frequent intervals during the Winter season. The Lipans are great hunters and trappers, and they make a good living out of the business. They are peaceable citizens, and it has been many years since they gave the Mexican authorities any trouble. Their reservation is remotely situated, and the tribe has not been disturbed by the influences of civilization.

Eliminating the Negro Vote.

WITH the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, which practically disfranchised negroes in South Carolina, few colored citizens of that State are able to vote in the general election. During the reconstruction period, however, the negro vote in Charleston was a powerful factor, and the whites were forced to resort to radical measures to prevent negro rule. One morning circulars were distributed throughout the city bearing this sign: "All negroes will be admitted free to the circus on Marion Square today by presenting their registration certificates at the door." This naturally created great excitement among the negro population. It was an offer of kindness not to be rejected, and a large number of black men were congregated in front of the tent when the sale of tickets was begun. As the colored voters passed in the gate they delivered the certificates to the keeper. He did not return them. A committee of white citizens had arranged for the coup with the management, and by transferring the registration papers to the committee, the circus people got pay for the overflow attendance. When the braying of brass bands was hushed, the negroes remembered that they had been deprived of the right to vote, and in the election, held the following day, the white ticket was elected by a tremendous majority.

Time Killers in Busy Broadway.

A CURIOUS feature of the noonday crush on lower Broadway is the dawdling of numbers of young men and old among the busy, rushing thousands, as if all the care they had in the world was to enjoy a good smoke. In the side streets these idlers stand in groups, puffing at cigars, cigarettes, or pipes. Suddenly some one consulting his watch will exclaim: "Time's up," and the group will be swallowed up in one of the office buildings. These men are taking their noonday smoke after luncheon, in the minutes remaining of their noon hours. The anti-smoking rules now being adopted in many large offices are responsible for these men loafing on their way back from luncheon.

MARINE SURGEONS AT WORK

Decks, Masts, and All Upper Portion of Steamship Separated From the Hull Without Causing a Single Joint to Spring—Interesting Operation at Erie Basin.

THAT there is a science of marine surgery no one can doubt who any time within the next fortnight, by chance or by design, finds his way to the shipyard and marine railway at the foot of Conover Street in the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn. For there, hauled up on land, is a Hudson River Steamship in strange case. Her hull rests in a cradle as if merely ordinary dry docking repairs were to be made. With that the usual in shipyard doings ends. All above the hull, tiers of decks, masts, hog frame, rods, cabins, saloons, the steamboat herself, in fact, as she appears afloat, is perched up high in air, jacked up on screws and blocks well overhead, with an even two feet of daylight in between, from stem to stern.

It is no uncommon thing in these days of mechanical skill for a steamboat of even the largest size to be sliced in two and lengthened out; for a hull to be rebuilt; for a vessel to be so reconstructed that little of the original remains. But the present bit of ships' surgery is of quite a different nature. All this fragile, carefully joined upper part of the liner has had to be hoisted aloft with the utmost delicacy. The problem has been to raise it high in air without straining a seam or springing a joint; without cracking a pane of glass, even, and hold it securely overhead for some weeks.

Over the hull shipyard workmen are swarming like rats. What is to be done is to raise this hull two feet, to build it up until it reaches the "joiner work," the upper portion, decks and all, now held overhead on the screws. For the Ulster, this being the steamboat "operated" upon, one of the Hudson River night fleet plying between Saugerties and New York, has been falling behind the other boats of the river in the matter of speed of recent years. She sets too low down in the water when heavily loaded. Building up the hull these two feet will increase her freeboard and give her far greater speed.

NICE CALCULATIONS.

For the past three weeks preparations have been under way and the calculations worked out to a nicety. Monday morning the screws first commenced to turn and all Monday and Tuesday the hoisting went on, the upper fabric cut away from its hull, inch upon inch through the hours.

Not a joint of the hundreds sprung, not a timber or a panel moved a fraction of an inch out of place. As a piece of surgery it was a marked success. To-day all the upper part of the Ulster rests as securely in midair on the temporary supports as it did when fastened to the hull. While up in air and the hull is building up these two feet, this upper portion is to have all its lower floor beams carefully examined and tested, and probably a completely new set will be put in; that is, an entire new lower deck and supports to replace the old, all done while these decks are aloft and held overhead.

As it appears to-day, this big steamboat, over 200 feet long, split in half, with one slice resting above the other, with a space big enough for a man to crawl in between the two halves, is one of the most interesting of pictures. But the upper decks, now raised, are not nearly as interesting as the actual raising up of these decks was to the few onlookers who Monday and Tuesday saw the mass of joiner work, staterooms, promenades, saloons, everything but the actual machinery, rise slowly and curiously up.

This picturesque raising was done with seventy-three screws, forty-eight on the outside in a double row carrying up and supporting the overhang, and twenty-five inside, in a double row amidships on either side of the boiler and engines, in a single row fore and aft. As in complicated surgery of the human frame, it was a case for specialists from the start. The shipyard surgeons to whom the contract was offered had never faced such a proposition before. But they at once saw that it could be done, though with much pains. The yard's resources, however, were inadequate for just such a task as raising this huge upper section of the river liner aloft, and the specialist called in was a house mover, the man, interestingly enough, who some years ago moved the entire Brighton Beach Hotel and later an even more extraordinary feat, a big brick railroad station with a heavy brick tower.

THE SUPREME MOMENT.

It was just after the dinner hour on Tuesday that the work reached its supreme point of interest. By then the joiner work had been elevated over a foot and daylight showed plainly through the Ulster's sides. In the hold the scene was strangely curious. There the full extent and the very oddity and unusualness of the tearing apart could best be realized. It was a dismantled place of blocks and planks and loose slivers of wood. All down its length was a line, amidships a double line, elsewhere single, of uprights supporting screws, of structures of short timbers placed crosswise with screws atop of them. But the strange thing was of the deck far above where it ought to be, with daylight streaming in underneath it all the way around—a ship plainly in two pieces.

All was fantastic and unreal. Outside men with chisel and mallet knocked away the "lining" of the overhang fastened on to the "wearing piece" that fringes the lower deck, all of tough oak, so that the ends of the deck beams of Oregon pine might be examined. Here was going on an experiment in ship repair, nautical surgery that, though worked out theoretically to perfection, might in practice quite as probably fail as succeed. Would the comparatively flimsy deck structure atop, not put together for any such moving, stand its gradual ascent or would the raising, despite every precaution, prove to be in the slightest degree uneven and spread a strain, a starting from one deck-end to another?

For an hour or more the work of screwing up had stopped. A tall, lank foreman in a fur cap was moving about inside and out directing the men widely scattered at the various screws. "Now fleet those cribbings" he was saying.

It was the last "fleet up," the final bracing given to the screws before they should be turned to carry the decks up the remaining six or eight inches desired. From the very beginning the process had been the same, but now, with the structure nearly up, its working could be seen more completely. Thus far the Ulster's decks had gone up aloft with never a tremor or a creak.

"Fleet up that pump," called the foreman again, and the preparations went on, the making ready for the final turning of the screws. When the decks held up on high came to be examined it was to be seen that they were held up curiously. Inside the hold there were three, along the outside under the overhanging nine built up piles of tough wood, the blocks laid crosswise. These were the cribbings, solid "stations" at regular intervals, to steady the deck structure. These held twelve of the seventy-three screws. The other sixty-one screws were set in posts or uprights, hollow at the top, the "pumps" mentioned. They were scattered in between the solid, square cribbings, and carried quite as much of the weight. The lifting power of each screw, the shipyard owners had ascertained, was close to five tons. But in this raising it was not a question of weight, of merely clumsy bulk.

THE ORIGIN OF "PUMPS."

"Why 'pumps'?" the foreman was asked. For there was nothing like a pump in the tall wooden blocks, bored hollow for half their length. The foreman scratched his head in some perplexity. "That I don't rightly know," he said. "Those timbers that stand upright and have screws set in them for raising work have always been 'pumps,' though. In moving houses, anything, they never have any other name. What they say, howsomever, is that for the first posts used in this sort of work the 'movers' got hold of some of the old New York City pumps, just then being torn down. They were the right height, good, tough wood, tried timber that it was certain could carry weights, and they were already bored. They came in handy and the 'movers' got hold of all they could.

"That was a good many years ago, but it gave the name 'pumps' to these special timbers, and we never think of calling them anything else. Our men wouldn't know what we meant if we did."

Before dinner the screws had been turned to their utmost capacity. The "fleeting up" proved to mean retimbering all along the line, getting a new foundation, a new resting place for every screw, and while doing this holding the big bulk of decks precisely where it was, with never a let down or an easing at any point. That would have started a strain over every inch of the joiner work. The way it was avoided, the way the seventy-three big screws were set in their new places and made ready for another upward turn, this time the last six odd inches of the twenty-four, (there having been several previous "fleetings up,") proved to be the prettiest mechanical feature of the entire deck raising.

The gang of about thirty men on the work scattered, two to three to each crib blocking. Between cribbing and deck, at every one there was a space of six to eight inches carried by the tightened screw. Into this space the men set two blocks crossways, carrying up the cribbing just so much higher, wedging these blocks in tightly with slivers of wood against the deck. When this was done the screw could be slackened and finally removed, the built-up cribbing, now of precisely the same height to the fraction of an inch, carrying the weight which screw and timbers had sustained before.

Then between these two upper crossways timbers the men reset the screw, now some inches higher than before, and all ready to raise. One by one they "fleeted up," changing the "pumps" meanwhile, either by putting in taller "pumps" or setting a block underneath. While these latter were "fleeted up" a "shore," or special timber, was put in temporarily.

WATCHING THE "PATIENT."

Back and forth over the boat, over upper decks and in the cabins and saloons, went the foreman and the shipyard people watching for signs of strain and of "start." The "fleeting up" finished, the screws were turned for the last time. Three screws apart the men marched around in regular order, at a steady pace, turning at the same rate, as nearly as physically possible. Each was armed with a long iron bar. This he inserted in the screw's aperture and gave it a "quarter turn." Done simultaneously, at thirty different points, the force distributed equally, this "quarter turn" raised the deck structure a fifth of an inch each time. Automatically then each man moved to the next screw, and so on, in an endless chain, over a scaffold built outside, in the hold within.

Rule in hand the foreman tested the open space between deck and edge of hull continually. At the last screw's turn, the line of daylight must measure precisely twenty-four inches at each point. Once that was accomplished, all was in readiness for the shipyard men, with nothing more for the movers to do until mid-Spring, when they could come to take their screws out, their cribbings and their "pumps" away, and find a hull built up to the deck, ready now to carry its load.

All this ship's surgery is worth while, for the Ulster has one of the famous hulls of the Hudson, a stanch bottom that has passed through much.

FELIX McCLUSKY AT AUCTION ROOM

Incidents in Life of Brooklyn Politician Who Recently Cheated Death.

FELIX McCLUSKY, the veteran Brooklyn politician, author-dramatist, and friend of statesmen, who for nearly half a century was a doorkeeper in the House of Representatives at Washington, has just recovered from an attack of pneumonia, and now, at the age of seventy-six, is as spry as most men of forty. In spite of the warning of his physicians, he left his home in Brooklyn during the bitterly cold days last week to visit the Willoughby Street auction room, and does not seem to be at all the worse in consequence.

There is perhaps no more interesting character among the politicians of New York city than Mr. McClusky. He has not missed a single National or State Convention of the Democratic Party for more than half a century, and on the occasion of the National Convention held in Charleston in 1860 he sat beside the Chairman and named each speaker as he arose to address the convention. On this occasion he gave evidence of an acquaintance which later became very useful to himself and those associated with him in politics. He is said to have personally known every man in National public life since the Administration of Buchanan.

Mr. McClusky proudly claims responsibility for the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the Governorship of New York. He declares that he had information of what was to be done by the opposition to the regular forces of the Democratic Party in the State and that he communicated this information in time to have them block the opposition by naming Cleveland. Whatever it was that he discovered and communicated to his friends he has never told.

When Mr. Cleveland became Governor, however, things were not as smooth for Mr. McClusky as they should have been, and on one occasion he visited the Governor in the interest of a school bill which had been prepared for the benefit of a church. Mr. Cleveland turned to him:

"Now, see here; don't you mix religion with politics," said he in a petulant tone, and Mr. McClusky gathered up his papers, vowing that he would never speak to him again.

The next time the two met Mr. Cleveland was President. The Secretary of State had refused to give up some papers to Congress, and Mr. McClusky was sent to the President to obtain them. Mr. Cleveland greeted him cordially, and when he explained his mission, promised to see the Secretary the next day and obtain from him the documents. The next day Mr. McClusky called again, and the President said:

"I have not been able to attend to that matter; come in in a few days."

Again and again he called on the President, and was put off with the explanation that the President had not been able to communicate with the Secretary. Finally Mr. McClusky visited the President and said:

"Mr. President, to-day I shall be compelled to report to the committee."

"And what will your report be, Mr. McClusky?" asked the President.

"Why," replied McClusky, "I shall be compelled to report that the President has been unable to get at the Secretary of State for several days."

And he did make that report, to the discomfort of Mr. Cleveland. The Republicans made capital of the incident; it was referred to on the floor of the House, and Mr. McClusky felt that he had in some measure squared accounts with Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. McClusky's nerve was never known to desert him. He has extricated himself and others from embarrassing situations by the exercise of it more often than most men would like to acknowledge. Perhaps the happiest occasions in his life have been when he has been able to get something for his friends that none of them could get alone. It happened that he accompanied the delegation of Brooklyn men to President Garfield's funeral. When Washington was reached it was found that nobody had provided sleeping quarters for the Brooklyn crowd. High and low they searched, but found every hotel filled. It looked very much as if the men from the City of Churches would spend the night in the streets, when some one thought of Mr. McClusky. He was immediately called in and consulted. He shook his head, but said he would try, and then walked up the street to size up the situation.

Almost the first person he saw was a Senator from a Western State, who had a reputation for being a very good fellow. Now, the Senator had never met McClusky, but McClusky knew who the Senator was. He knew, too, that the distinguished Senator's most intimate friends called him "Hen." He knew, too, that the Senator was a member of every club of any size in Washington. So walking up to him he caught the distinguished man by the hand, and almost wringing it off, he said:

"Hello, Hen. Fy gracious, I never wanted to see you so much as I do now." And without giving the astonished statesman a chance to recover himself he poured into his ear a tale of the woe of the Brooklyn delegation. When the Senator came to, he found himself handing Mr. McClusky a card for one of his clubs. There the Brooklynites went and made merry all night on the strength of the Senator's card.

At the end of the month the Senator received a bill from the club that caused him to stagger. He swore that the next time he saw Mr. McClusky he would give him a piece of his mind, but after a while he saw the joke, and he is now one of Mr. McClusky's best friends.

Since he lost his place as Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives Mr. McClusky has been quite homesick, and frequent attempts have been made to get the old man back. Although a priest was called to attend him while he was sick and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church, the old man insisted that he would recover and return to Washington.

Daily reports of his condition were received at the Willoughby Street auction room, where Hugh McLaughlin, presiding genius of the Brooklyn Democratic organization, makes his headquarters. At one time an admirer of Mr. McClusky expressed the fear that it was "the old man's finish." Mr. McLaughlin turned on the prophet of evil and said:

"I don't believe it. Felix will be back in Washington within a month; he would sooner be in Washington four weeks than in heaven forty-four years. He has a greater fondness for live politicians than for dead statesmen."

Mr. McClusky acted as bodyguard for Bird S. Coler during the last compaign, and performed the same service for William Jennings Bryan during the campaign of 1900. He has always declared that men who succeeded as politicians were men most to be admired, and whenever any one engaged with him in debate in the matter he would declare:

"The real politician is the man who seeks to accomplish the greatest good. The rules of the game by which politicians are to be judged, and are judged by the people, are the common rules of morality. The most corrupt man, in order to win any measure of political success, has at least to make a pretense to those natures possessed and admired by the great mass of the people."

Reckless Boys as Drivers.

NEARLY all the runaways, street blockades, and trouble with trolley cars that puts the public to great delay and inconvenience are caused by shopkeepers who hire reckless and inexperienced boys to drive their delivery wagons," said the policeman who endeavors to keep street travel moving at Broadway and Fourteenth Street. "One young fellow, who had two hind wheels taken off, right here, yesterday, by a collision that was entirely his fault, told me that he had been in New York only three days, and got his job by answering an advertisement. The man who hired him took his word for it that he had driven a delivery wagon before. That youngster had the nerve to start out with a load of goods without the slightest knowledge of the rules of the road or of the streets of New York. He had worked one Summer on a farm in Vermont, and did know how to handle a horse. His employer thought he was getting a good thing at $4 a week. Reckless boys are as bad as inexperienced boys. They smoke cigarettes, indulge in horseplay with some companion they have taken for a ride, and don't look where they are going. These are the lads who run over old persons at crossings."

Thrift of Curb Fakirs.

THE great mass of stuff hawked by curbstone fakirs at New Year comes mostly from one factory and commission house on the lower east side of New York. It is a business that employs a lot of men and requires judicious management. If a toy or a motto does not take instantly it is called in and something else substituted. The best seller last year was a card or some five-cent knick-knack with "Do It Now" printed on it. Tens of thousands were sold in New York or sent to other cities the first week they were out, and they sold steadily all the year. If a novelty (the expression used in the trade) once fails it is given up altogether and not put by for another time. The curb fakirs are not the poverty stricken men that some of them appear to be. They can work all the year around if they wish to. They get a small guaranteed salary and good commissions.

EARLY MODELS OF MOTOR CARRIAGES

Description of "Saxula's" Horseless Vehicle Which Was Built in England Seventy-five Years Ago.

IN 1838, an Englishman who hid his identity under the pseudonym of "Saxula," wrote to The London Mechanics' Magazine describing a steam motor carriage, which he had invented ten years previously. With the article, he enclosed a drawing of the carriage, which was published by the editor. Both reading matter and illustration were reproduced in The (American) Mechanics' Magazine several weeks later. A young New Yorker, whose interest was aroused by some comments of the American editor in regard to the possible effect which such an invention might have on the movement in favor of better roads in America, kept the copy of the paper in which this pioneer automobile was described. The illustration which accompanies the present article is the one originally published in America at that time.

In describing his steam carriage, which he had named the "Triumph," the inventor said:

"I did not intend to send you the prefixed rough drawing of my little Triumph steam carriage until I could faithfully inform you of its full powers in regard to speed and weight propelled; but, from considerations of expense and ill health, delay succeeds delay, until I fear some claims of priority, which I pretend to, may be denied to me. It is the little carriage, (built in 1828, and first mentioned in your journal of May 29, 1830,) improved in construction, but the same in principle, and which was the first that ever ascended a rise of one in six; the chief alteration is the application of two main levers, to obviate the necessity of having very large wheels.

"It is built on what I at present consider the best principles of my theory, namely, placing nearly the whole weight, when in motion and needful, on the propelling wheels, giving a varying leverage to the power, to any required extent, and making the line of direction of the power, when acting on the propelling wheels, to be such that its action and reaction shall as near as possible be parallel with the line of progress, by causing the fore carriage to have a tendency by its weight to propel the hinder part.

"The main axle, wheels, and springs of the carriage are so attached to the carriage frame that they can be shifted backward or forward to vary the centre of gravity of the whole at pleasure, and also keep the endless chain stretched.

"As soon as the engines start the pins F on the flywheels begin by means of the connecting rods to pull at the main levers, which levers by a reaction (if they are in gear) have a tendency to lift the fore carriage off the ground. (I have seen it thus lifted quite off.) By this operation the weight of the fore carriage is partly thrown on the hind wheels, increasing their interlocking force with the ground, and at the same time tends to pull them round by its gravity. I do not mean to say that power is thereby gained, as all power comes from the steam, but that the power is acting in its best direction, being a transfer of the power of the steam to the gravity of the fore carriage, as the steam, with a varying leverage, cannot well act direct on the main axle. When the road is level and good the main levers are in a few seconds put out of gear, and the unvarying endless chain, E, put in."

It is interesting to note that "Saxula" evidently anticipated that the horseless carriage would be used generally by people of large means. The occupants of the Triumph have the natty low pumps and creaseless trousers, the well-cut coat and waistcoat, and the inevitable silk hat of the "gentleman" of the period. Little more than a year ago cable dispatches announced that King Edward had given as the latest distinctive definition of the term "gentleman": "One who is the possessor of a yacht and an automobile."

"'Since Adam dolve and Eve span,'
Let this now mark the gentleman,'
Quoth the King who may yet rule the Niger;
'He that once took a drive with a 'tiger,
Shall now go for his ride,
With himself an 'outside,'
And a 'chauffeur' instead of a 'tiger.'"

In commenting editorially upon the horseless carriage invented by "Saxula," The (American) Mechanics' Magazine said:

"Although the state of the roads in this country will not at present allow us to be very sanguine of the advantages to be derived from carriages propelled by steam, we are satisfied that our readers will be gratified to possess a record of what is doing in other countries, and we hope it will rouse them to fresh exertions in promoting internal improvements here."

Twenty years later Thomas Ewbank gives no hint of further awakened interest in road motors in this country, in his admirable report as Commissioner of Patents made in 1849, when he brought together in his fresh enthusiasm more readable pages than are to be found in most other public documents extant—interesting matter relating to early American inventions, collected from the Governors of States, private documents, old pamphlets and newspapers, which would otherwise have been irrecoverably lost. He eloquently begs Congress to authorize the offer of a premium of $100,000 to whoever shall confer the splendid gift of a new motor on the world—including motors that shall propel "land chariots," or a mechanical force "that could be made to turn our carriage wheels forever."

He concludes with this curious forecast: "For months past crowds have been hastening across every latitude, on their way to the newly discovered realms of gold. An epidemic rages to gather and hoard that which, except as a symbol, has little more value than its weight of inert granite.

"But to those who are ambitious of ennobling themselves and really enriching their country 'placers' inexpressibly more precious than any to be found on the Sacramento, are invitingly open. Let them dig in 'The Mines of the Motors' and they will bring to light fruitful sources of opulence."

Singularly enough, it came to pass that the "placers" on the Sacramento did eventually themselves yield motors—motors of $10,000 and of $15,000 value—but that was fifty years after, and the yield was to the descendants of those who delved on the Sacramento in the days of '49.

C. E. S.

A—Tubular boiler. B—Tubular chimney and steam chest. C—Steam pipe cased deep in flannel, working an endless chain wheel on the crank shaft and two small fly wheels. E—Another endless chain wheel, either fast or loose on the main axle. G—Coke box and water cistern. H—Feed door in chimney. I—Pilot pole.

CHIMNEY SWEEPS OF NEW YORK

Many of Them Are Negroes Who Earn Good Wages.

ALTHOUGH a chimney sweep is rarely a poet and not always a lover, there is nothing he appreciates so much as a moonlight night. With its aid he can work, unhampered by lantern or flickering torch, for his best customers, the hotel proprietors, who always hire him to sweep chimneys between midnight and 1 A. M., while their patrons are asleep.

The hotel chimney sweep must have courage and skill to be successful. He is obliged to stand on giddy heights where a slip may mean death, and his work must be done swiftly, quietly, and cautiously. He does not often balk at a job, no matter how difficult or dangerous it may seem, but there are a few chimneys in hotel and club buildings which he positively refuses to clean unless scaffolding is first erected. The kitchen ventilating flues in hotels are hard to get at, and sometimes a fee of $50 is charged for sweeping one of them. They are cleaned with wire brushes, and if the flue is large enough to admit a man, part of it is scraped by hand. But the plan pursued in London in former years of sending a boy to climb up the soot-choked flue has never been adopted here.

At the present time there are about a dozen firms in New York which employ an organized corps of chimney sweeps. The oldest of them has been in business sixty-five years, and keeps twenty men constantly busy. It pays the ordinary sweep from $2 to $2.50 per day, and the experts as much as $4. Another firm employs about fifty men, and has a number of yearly contracts to keep the chimneys of private houses in good order. In addition there are a score of sweeps who have started in the business on their own account. They work in pairs, one man going to the roof with his brushes while the other remains at the fireplace. His first duty is to tack heavy cloth all around the opening, so that no soot will blow into the room and injure the carpet; then he uses the flue as a telephone, calling "all ready," and his partner begins operations.

The minimum time consumed in sweeping a chimney is half an hour, and as many as twenty chimneys can be cleaned in one day. The fee charged by the private workers ranges from $1 to $3. Some of their best-paying customers are the owners of country homes, and the men say there is more "cussedness" in one chimney in a house built in the Gothic or old Colonial style than in four city chimneys.

The sweeps, with few exceptions, are "colored gentlemen," and if their occupation gives them a darker tinge than nature intended, they do not seem to mind it. They are interested in their work, and one old fellow who calls himself a "chimney doctor," speaks of the merits of his brushes with as much pride and affection as an artist would speak of his. These brushes vary from 4 to 20 inches in diameter, and the collection includes wire, whalebone, rattan, steel, Chinese pig bristle, and black bristle brushes, each of which has its special use.

If the sweep happens to have an economical bent he sells all the soot he gathers to florists for fertilizing purposes, but as a rule he deposits his bag in the nearest ash can.

Collectively speaking, the chimney sweeps are cheerful, contented members of the community, and their laborious work with its element of danger is done to the accompaniment of a whistled tune or crooning song. Competition is keen, owing to the fact that plumbers and stovemakers furnish men to their customers on demand, for chimney cleaning purposes, but the experts regard these amateurs as being completely outside the pale of the "profession," and speak of them with a species of indulgent contempt.

Etiquette in Paying Wages.

IN SUPPLYING society women with secretaries or companions," said the woman Superintendent of a noted employment agency, "it has been our experience that pride goeth a long way before need. Oftentimes women who have become suddenly rich, and who never have a pretense of anything approaching breeding, secure as a secretary or companion a girl who has taken all the advantages in the way of a free education that the city could give her. We sent one such girl out a month ago to a customer near St. Patrick's Cathedral. At the end of her first month she was here again.

"'Place didn't suit?' I asked.

"'Where did that woman come from?' she inquired before answering my question.

"'Idaho, I think,' I replied. 'Why?'

"'A friend from the Normal School was calling on me the day my first month was up, when the kitchen maid walked abruptly into the sitting room and held out a handful of bills and some loose change.

"'"Here," she said, "the missus told me to give you your wages."

"'I had a good cry right there and sent the money back with the remark that I was not used to accepting messages and money in that way from servants. She sent for me and explained that she was not aware that she had behaved unlike a lady, and that I could apologize or pack my trunk. As no apology was due from me, I packed.'"

LABORERS UNEARTH BOTTLES OF VAN CORTLANDT "CHEER"

They Bear Seal of Former Owner of the Mansion and the Date 1765—Famous Liquor Which Was Approved by Gen. Washington—Other Van Cortlandt Vintages.

THE famous "good cheer" and hospitality of the historic Van Cortlandt mansion were recalled several days ago when a gang of laborers at work in the park surrounding the dwelling unearthed a number of large green bottles bearing the seal of Frederick Van Cortlandt and the date of 1765. Ignorant of their historic value the laborers broke all but three of them, which were secured and are now on exhibition in the museum of the manor house, which is in charge of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. The "good cheer" brewed at the mansion, which was a liquor of rare quality, according to historians, was kept in bottles like those unearthed by the laborers and where they had been placed probably by the lord of the manor to age.

This is the second lot of bottles that have been discovered secreted about the grounds, and it is believed that there are still others. In 1809 Nicholas Berges, a Dutch miller who operated the old grist mill built in the seventeenth century by one of the Van Cortlandt family, found it necessary to make changes in the water power of the mill owing to the increase of business. Having obtained permission from Augustus Van Cortlandt to enlarge the sluiceway leading to the wheel, so as to obtain more power, the heavy stonework adjacent to the wheel was removed and a large stone chamber hitherto forgotten was disclosed. It contained about fifty demijohns and bottles, similar to those discovered last week, but instead of the seal bore the private mark, "F. V. C., 1765."

They were plainly hand-made. These were distributed among the relatives and friends of the family, and many are still treasured as heirlooms in the homes of old Westchester County families. The wine cellar of the mansion was located under the eastern corner of the house, where the hand-hewn oaken beams measured 11 by 13 inches. The walls are three feet thick, and in the museum is to be seen a quaint wooden lock that kept out unwelcome visitors. Those were the days of good old Madeira and port, when annual provision was made by the old and half old being refilled in the order of their succession. Later demijohns of the famous vintages, under the name of their importer or the vessel that brought them took the place of this primitive practice. Then the well-stored vaults held Blackburn, March and Benson, Page, Convent White, and other well-known importations of Madeira in profusion, but over all these the "good cheer" contained in the green bottles and bearing the Van Cortlandt seal held undisputed rank.

Such was the verdict of Gens. Washington and Rochambeau, who dined with Augustus Van Cortlandt at the mansion on July 23, 1781, after having reconnoitred the woods on the northern part of Manhattan Island. Later William Henry Duke of Clarence, afterward King William IV., dined at the mansion with Rear Admiral Robert Digby of the British Navy. They were profuse in their praises of their host's "good cheer," and so pleased were they with their entertainment that on their return to New York they sent to Augustus Van Cortlandt the huge teakwood vultures that surmounted for many years the posts of the old gateway facing the stables. These vultures, of grotesque form and truly heraldic design, have a history. They were part of the spoils taken from a Spanish privateer during the Revolutionary War, and were considered even then in the light of curiosities. They have been given to the Colonial Dames, and may be seen in the front hall.

SOME PROMINENT GUESTS.

Men prominent in the civil and military life of the day were frequent guests at the old mansion, the walls of which have resounded with the laughter of many famous British and American patriots, when the uncovering of the brilliant mahogany and the toast of "Absent Friends and Sweethearts" was the signal for a merry bout; when convivial song added to the charm of the occasion, and "flinching" was not allowed. A story is told of a deserter seeking to escape the "glass too much," broke from the festive hall, cleared the front steps at a bound, followed down the lane by the whole company in hot pursuit, and to the cry of "View, halloo!" with one brave leap cleared the five-barred gate.

Lobster salad was an especial dish at the Van Cortlandt house for generations, and its peculiar excellence lay in the fact that the lobsters caught in Long Island Sound daily were bled to death. A puncture was made in the neck, and the lobster was then hung for several hours before being cooked.

The Van Cortlandt hams were also farfamed. The pork was raised and fattened on the place, and the immense hams were the main dish on state occasions. They were cured with a great deal of salt, which tended to increase the thirst for the famous Van Cortlandt Madeira and "good cheer."

Empty bottles seem to have been very numerous about the house, but the only time on record when a full bottle was discovered was about twenty-five years ago, when the back of the brick oven in the kitchen was removed, and there hidden away in a crevice, were several bottles of metheglin, so incrusted with ashes by the heat that they were hardly recognizable, and it was necessary to break the neck of the bottles in order to reach the contents.

SERVANTS' SECRET STORE.

It is believed that they had been stolen by the servants, hidden away, and forgotten. One of the most interesting rooms in the house is the Washington Room, which is unchanged since the time when the Hessian commandant of the Green Yagers occupied it, and Gen. Washington made it his headquarters just before his triumphal entry into New York on Evacuation Day, 1783. The deep window seats are suggestive of comfort, and the andirons, which have a history of their own, speak of huge logs, mulled cider, rosy-cheeked apples, and hickory nuts.

It was in this room that the brave Capt. Rowe expired in the arms of his bride-elect, and his ghost is said to haunt it on the anniversary of his death. Capt. Rowe, who commanded the Pruschank Yagers, was in the habit of making a daily tour from King's Bridge round by the Bronx River for the purpose of reconnoitring. He was on his last tour of duty, having resigned his position for the purpose of marrying Elizabeth Fowler of Harlem. As he was passing along the road with a company of light dragoons he was suddenly fired on by three Americans of the water guard of Capt. Pray's company, and fell from his horse, mortally wounded. He was carried to the Van Cortlandt house, and an express sent to Miss Fowler, who hastened to the side of her dying lover. The latter had just strength enough to greet her and then fell back in her arms, dead.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Continued prosperity at home and peace abroad, business active and sound, money easier, and all immediate conditions generally favorable—all this accompanied by a stock market which, in striking contrast with the speculative expansion of the preceding week, was stagnant, reactionary, and almost entirely professional. Such, in a sentence, sums up the financial situation last week. There was an absence of any important development save as regards the movement in Erie stocks and bonds, which has at once interested and puzzled the Street. Rarely has there been such a sudden change in speculative conditions from one week to another, a change unexplained by any corresponding development in business conditions.

It is clear that the question of the supply of credit will for a year to come be one of the dominant features of the business situation. The announcement that the Lake Shore Railroad, a corporation of established reputation, has been obliged, in taking over the Vanderbilt interest in the Reading Railroad, to make a year's loan on the basis of 5¼ per cent. interest and commission is significant of the continued pressure on the money market. The demand for credit has undoubtedly been greater than the supply. Business has expanded faster than the facilities for transacting it. There has been a congestion in credits just as there is in freight transportation.

It is true that, for the present, there is a period of comparative ease in money. Currency is returning in large amounts from the interior. The Sub-Treasury has been debtor at the Clearing House, the banks have gained, and are gaining, in cash, and the last three Clearing House statements have been increasingly favorable. Rates for both call and time loans have declined. There seems to be an abundant supply of money at 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days. The congestion has been relieved. The apprehension that existed a short time ago has been followed by a feeling of increased security and ease. There is no present feature of the situation that is directly and pressingly unfavorable. Congress is indeed in session, and anti-trust legislation is proposed of such a character as to draw from H. O. Havemeyer last week a vigorous protest against any shackling of trade by legislative enactment. But it cannot be said that there is any acute apprehension of immediate anti-trust laws of a radical character. It is noted that the Administration policy is much less aggressive than the speeches before the election had led the Street to expect. Moreover, a certain degree of "publicity" is something that Wall Street might reasonably welcome. It has become accustomed to publicity in the administration of the railroads, and would possibly be glad of the extension of the idea to the industrials. For instance, would not the Street rejoice in the application of publicity to Mr. Havemeyer's own company, the American Sugar Refineries, which has not made a detailed report of its business and earnings in years? There is, of course, a very serious side to this question of the regulation of the trust, and it may in time produce disturbance to business, but for the present one fails to see that it is diminishing in the least the activity in business. The London Times says that the optimistic view of this subject is at present the practical view, but it speaks of course from the standpoint of a free-trade country. In the United States the problem is complicated by the tariff question.

With, therefore, the partial relaxation in the monetary situation, it might be natural to expect an upward movement in the stock market. But after a week of active speculation the market has suffered from reaction, accompanied by a diminished volume of transactions and a general feeling of disappointment. Manipulation failed to bring in the outsiders to any large extent on the upturn, and they have certainly not been buying during the reaction. Wall Street, in looking around for a reason for the petering out of the bull movement, picks out that Lake Shore loan and asks itself if there is not some relation between the money situation and the failure to advance the prices of stocks except by the drastic process of manipulation. For it should be noted that, while money is much easier, it is not easy. The Street is still very sensitive to any suggestion of returning stringency. For instance, last week there was a chill in the market on account of the talk of possible gold shipments. Rates of sterling exchange are still below the shipping point, but gold exports would be natural at this season, and the bankers declare that several millions of the money returning from the interior might be spared to Europe without disturbance, and thus add to our credit abroad, which has already been enhanced by our ability to go through the recent money stringency without a serious disaster. To return, then, to the point started from, if the demand for credit is to continue greater than the supply—a clear proof of active and prosperous conditions of trade—then it is reasonable to expect a high average rate of interest, and that means, at the least, some readjustment of values.

Even if there be agreement thus far, there is from this point a wide divergence of views. Some hold that there will be a speedy adjustment of business and speculation to the new conditions of the money market and an immediate bound ahead. Others hold that the situation calls for measures of relief, of which two are proposed: First, liquidation of a more or less radical kind; or, second, a reform of our credit system by legislation. A word or two about the latter. Some advocates of currency reform are still hopeful of currency legislation at this session. They are encouraged by the prompt report by the House Banking Committee of the Credit Currency bill. They say that Speaker Henderson is friendly to the measure. It is believed that there is an excellent chance of favorable action in the House. The stumbling block is the Senate. The Chamber of Commerce Committee on Finance and Currency, composed of ex-Secretaries Gage and Fairchild, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Rhoades, and Mr. Cannon, is, however, informed that legislation on this subject is not at all probable at this session.

The National bank elections last week were suggestive of the "community of interests" idea among the banks, and of their growth to correspond to the expansion in business. The stockholders have ratified the consolidation of the Western National and the United States Banks. Mr. Morgan, who is largely interested in the First National, has bought into the Liberty National Bank, and the combined interests will be represented by Charles H. Stout. President Baker of the First National of New York has entered the Directory of the First National of Chicago. The merger of the Seventh National, the Mercantile, and the Broadway Banks, has been advanced. There is a large measure of truth in the statement that there has been a considerable concentration in the money power in the last few years. Some feel this to be dangerous, but with power there is responsibility, and the experiences of the past two years have shown that this power has been, in the main, used for the stability of credit and the advancement of business. The banks are stronger to protect and save than they ever were.

There is, however, one feature of the banking situation that is of a different nature, and it calls for attention at this time. Not only has there grown up in the past few years a vast trust company business of a general banking character, but there has been another extraordinary development. Reference is made to the practice of interior banks in making direct loans in New York on stock collateral and mercantile paper. This is done through the agency of the New York banks themselves, which usually do the service without charge, though occasionally a commission is demanded. It follows that there are at times millions of outstanding loans in New York which do not appear in the Clearing House statements. These statements still show substantially the total holdings of cash in New York, but they only imperfectly reveal the superstructure of credit. This fact has largely increased the burdens of the New York banks, and it explains in part the recent shifts of credits that resulted in a total of Clearing House loans in excess of deposits. This condition disappeared in the bank statement of a week ago, when deposits again took the lead, for the first time since the end of November.

Wall Street might well have regarded this as an important development, seeing what emphasis had previously been laid on the fact that bank credits had been extended beyond the limit of the deposit figure, being alluded to when it showed up in October, and again early in December, as an ill omen, spoken of at first as unprecedented, and as indicative of all kinds of trouble. Surprising as it may be to those who are accustomed to regard only surface indications, and likewise to take everything for granted that is said of any unusual feature that happens to crop up, it is nevertheless a record, that while the scale turned in favor of loans, as stated, some of the largest and strongest of the New York banks still reported deposits of millions of dollars under their loan footings. No one questioned the standing of any of these institutions; but every one questioned the position in general when the figures came out with loans on top. Precedent, the existence of which was ignored, is easily found. But let us see how the accounts stood during the recent periods, and how the call loan rate was working. Loans exceeded deposits Oct. 4, 11, and 18, Dec. 6, 13, 20, and 27, and Jan. 3, eight weeks in all. On Oct. 4 the excess was only $127,700, but on Dec. 27 it amounted to $9,367,900. The call money rate during these eight weeks ranged from 3 to 35 per cent. Surplus reserves were low and rates were high when loan excess appeared in October. During December the surplus reserves ranged as high as from six to ten million dollars. It does not follow, then, that there is any connection between the two features, nor does it follow that money market disturbance has any connection with the position of loans as to whether they are larger or smaller than the aggregate of deposits, as will now be seen. Toward the close of 1899 will be remembered at least as one period when cash was a scarce commodity, gauged by the rates asked for accommodation, also as one when the banks were forced to report insufficient specie and legal tenders to make the reserves measure up to the 25 per cent. limit required by law. At one time call money brought one-half of 1 per cent. per day, and that was after the reserves had made a sharp recovery. Where were the loan and deposit items? Wide apart, and with the latter leading, which introduces quite a different feature into consideration of money positions. During November and December, 1899, the excess of deposits over loans ranged from $56,416,000 to $67,079,800, and yet call rates ranged from 2 to 186 per cent.

It can be shown first, that excess of loans is anything but a rare occurrence, and that it may continue for a lengthy period; second, that money may not necessarily be stringent all the time, and third, that there is nothing in common between the position of loans and deposits and the surplus reserves. Take that critical period in 1896. Bank loans in the early part of the year had been twenty to thirty million dollars below deposits. Toward the end of August loans got ahead of deposits, and with the exception of a couple of weeks remained there for nearly three months. Most of the time money on call ruled higher than the legal figure; at no period was there a less sum than $10,000,000 down for the surplus. From Aug. 22 to Nov. 7, with the exception of two weeks, loans exceeded deposits to an amount ranging from $4,500 to $7,044,500, and rates for call loans most of the time averaged 4½@6½ per cent., touching their highest figure, 127 per cent., in the very week, Oct. 31, that the excess of loans was the smallest. It would be of interest to give the figures in detail if space permitted. If other instances of comparatively large loans and comparatively small deposits be wanted, they will be found in the history of the banks for 1890 and 1891, also for the year 1893, stretching from June 17 to Sept. 30, when at one time a deficit existed of $16,500,000, at another a surplus of $24,000,000. It is clear that periods of excess of loans over deposits do not necessarily mean high rates for money, which are controlled by other causes.

Speculatively, the market seemed to have got on a dead centre. There was not much to be said on either side. The bulls talked easy money and the bears claimed that easy money means gold exports. The bulls pointed to the active movement of trade and the greatly increased export demand for wheat and corn. The pessimists were troubled about possible unfavorable legislation in regard to trusts, tariff, and currency. Meanwhile all that can be said is that the recent manipulative attempt to inspire an active bull movement ended in failure. Outside of the enormous dealings in the Erie shares and the continuing mystery in respect to the reasons for this activity, the stock market last week was singularly free from any distinctive features. Indeed, it may be said that the only issues in which there were any market developments worthy the name were Reading, Atchison, Rock Island, Sugar, Hocking Valley, and Missouri Pacific. Of none of these need much be said. In Reading, which during the previous week had dropped over 7 points, there was, after Monday, a cessation of the urgent liquidation which had been responsible for the break in the preceding week, and, instead, there appeared what on the floor was said to be good buying. The Street continues much perplexed concerning the issue which, though now a minority stock, was apparently in continued demand, and this in the face of the fact that a few points higher up nobody seemed to have a good word to say for it.

The Street in the early part of the week was worked into some little enthusiasm over Sugar Trust stock on the report that Standard Oil interests were to enter the Directorate, and on rumor of the possibility of an increase in the dividend rate. When neither of these materialized at the annual meeting of the company in the latter part of the week, the stock not unnaturally sold off, sentiment not being helped any by President Havemeyer's rather pessimistic utterances. Concerning Atchison there was a continuance of the deal reports. Rock Island was less active and more weak than strong, and the Street seemed inclined to wait for pending developments in regard to the persistent rumors of deals. Missouri Pacific was the subject of some speculation on reports that Mr. Gould was about to establish the much talked about Greater Missouri Pacific system, although it would be probable that he would wait for a decision in the Northern Securities case. Hocking Valley was traded in on the basis of a belief that the plan for reorganization will shortly become operative.

Erie was the feature of the week. This system has made a remarkable progress since its last reorganization, and the time seems to be approaching when a new "chapter in Erie" may be written. Authorities in coal statistics declare that it has become the largest anthracite carrier in the country. But it is laboring under a heavy burden, and the problem now confronting it is how best to raise the twenty to thirty million of dollars which, it is understood, are needed to put it in proper condition. The property is in strong and able hands, and it is safe to say that if there is any change in its control it will not be allowed to go into the possession of persons who would disturb the peace of the trunk-line situation.

English View of American Railway Development.

In an article of timely interest The London Times surveys the whole field of the development of American railways as compared with the English. The review is made in no unfriendly or severely critical spirit, and the conclusions arrived at are well worth the consideration of American investors.

In Great Britain, it says, the era of railways followed the era of highways. The towns were settled, vested interests in real property were of substantial value and were respected by the law, and land for railways in a country of such circumscribed dimensions could, in most cases, be obtained only at very considerable cost, and, it may be, after a heavy outlay for Parliamentary and other expenses.

In the United States, on the other hand, excepting only the case of New England, the railways preceded the settlement of districts and the building up of the towns. They generally made the roads along lines which population was to follow. They were, in fact, the pioneers of National development. But in the early days there was not the money available for the construction of absolutely perfect railroads over the immense distances it was desired to cover, and it was thought necessary to do more than meet the circumstances of the times by laying down lines with every possible regard for economy, passing, as they would do, mostly through new country, where the traffic must be small for a number of years at least, and the whole financial prospect doubtful. It was, in fact, only by rescrting to the cheapest possible form of railway that lines could then be constructed at all, and the primary idea of an American railway did not go much beyond the laying of a pair of rails on which a train could move safely.

"It is from such primary conditions as these," says The Times "that the railways of the United States, as they exist to-day, have been evolved, and abundant traces of such conditions are still to be found there. If, however, the lines were cheap to make, they were costly to keep up. The wood used so extensively in the construction alike of roads, buildings, and bridges lasted no more than about eight years, and though it was generally assumed that the cost of renewals would be met out of the profits, the latter were not always sufficiently large for the purpose, and, with lines that did not pay, it was sometimes difficult to raise fresh capital. Many of them consequently got into a deplorably bad condition. Where little or nothing had been spent on them since their construction, they practically required to be rebuilt at the end of eight or ten years. In one instance an engineer who was inspecting a line that was being taken over by another company kicked down with his foot a thoroughly rotten piece of timber forming one of the four supports of a trestle bridge over which a train had passed only a few hours previously. Inadequate revenue from thinly populated districts, depressed trade, bad management, reckless competition, and, too often, the dubious practices of certain groups of speculators were among the causes that brought many of the lines into a state of bankruptcy. The holders of the mortgage bonds had power to foreclose on the railways unless they received the interest due, and, as a rule, either such foreclosure took place, or some scheme of rearrangement was carried out with the idea of putting the undertaking on a more secure basis. So it came about that from 1876 to 1901 the number of American railroads placed under receiverships was 638, representing a total of 114,348 miles and a sum of $6,208,397,000 in stocks and shares. On June 30, 1894, no fewer than 192 American railways, representing nearly one-fourth of the total railway capitalization of the United States, were in the hands of receivers. On June 30, 1901, the number had been reduced to 45, operating 2,500 miles, and representing $49,000,000 capital stock, $54,000,000 funded debt, and $14,000,000 current liabilities.

"The salvation of the United States railways has been the enormous increase alike in the population and in the wealth of the country, especially during the last decade. What this increase has been like is sufficiently indicated by the following figures, which I take from the "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance in the United States":

Year.	Pop'lation.	Wealth.
1850	23,191,876	$7,135,780,000
1860	31,443,321	16,159,616,000
1870	38,558,371	30,068,518,000
1880	50,155,783	42,642,000,000
1890	62,622,250	65,037,091,000
1900	76,303,387	*94,300,000,000

*Estimated.

"As the general condition of the country thus advanced the railway companies sought alike to improve their lines in general and to provide a larger type of rolling stock in order both to meet the growing demand for transport facilities, (a demand so great at the present time that in some instances it is physically impossible to meet it,) and to effect economies in the working. So it has come about that the leading companies have spent enormous sums of money on 'betterment' and improvement during the last few years, and much betterment and improvement—if not more or less actual reconstruction—are actively going on all over the United States. Yet so far as permanent way is concerned, the vast sums which are being expended on betterment still leave most of the American railroads behind the perfect condition which a British line of railway must be in before it is allowed by the Board of Trade to start operations; and whereas one American railway magnate whom I consulted on this point declared that he did not suppose there was a single railroad in the United States which was 'complete' in the sense in which the London and Northwestern Railway is complete, especially in regard to no streets or thoroughfares being crossed on the level, another authority could only suggest, as a solitary exception to this rule, the seventy-five miles of road between New York and New Haven on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway. While, therefore, on the one hand, much is said about locomotives and cars in America of power or carrying capacity far in excess of anything to be found in England, and while vast improvements are being carried out which will eventually add very greatly indeed to the value of American railways, on the other hand one finds lines that cross one another, or that pass along streets or thoroughfares on the level, lines imperfectly ballasted, lines with trestle bridges and inadequate signaling arrangements and primitive conditions generally which would not be tolerated for a single day in the working of our own railways. Such conditions prevail more especially in the Western States, but they are also found abundantly in the Eastern States, and it is evident that many hundreds, if not thousands, of millions of dollars will have to be spent before the work of betterment—especially as regarded from the British standpoint—will be regarded as really complete.

"There is thus a very great difference, to start with, between a British and an American railway. The one is a finished undertaking when it begins operations, the other was originally built in the most unpretending fashion, and was to be improved gradually according as the population increased, the traffic grew, and the finances permitted.

"In providing for these improvements the American railways have followed no hard-and-fast rule, but have been guided, rather, by circumstances. Their leaning has been in favor of paying for betterment out of the revenue obtained in good years, using, to this end, a substantial portion of the balance that may remain after they have paid their usual dividends, for American railways are, generally speaking, reluctant to increase a dividend unless there is some prospect that such increase is likely to be permanent. Others resort partly to this system and partly to the raising of new capital, either in shares or bonds, or both, most of the American railway companies having absolute authority in regard to the issue of fresh stock.

"The whole story of the American railways," continues the writer in The Times, "has been one of gradual growth, according to the exigencies of the time, and for this very reason they are, in a sense, better able to adapt themselves to the conditions of to-day than would be the case if, years ago, they had been compelled to attain to a fixed standard of perfection according to the ideas which then prevailed.

"If, however, the British railways have cost much more to construct and operate, and if they have been hampered and fettered by Parliamentary and official action to an extent unknown in America, they have, nevertheless, enjoyed a fixity of tenure far greater than has been the case on the other side of the Atlantic. In the course of conversation on this point, a gentleman of great influence in the American railway world said:

"'I read in one of your English papers some years ago that English railways had had to spend at the rate of £2,000 a mile on Parliamentary proceedings. It is a big sum, but I have come to the conclusion that it is money well laid out, and for this reason: Here in the United States it is a comparatively cheap thing to start a railway. Each State regulates its own railway matters, but it is the exception rather than the rule for the promoters of a new line of railway to have to get official sanction for their scheme at all. In Pennsylvania, for instance, anybody who cares to form a company, and can raise the necessary money, is at liberty to start a railway. So it has happened, hundreds of times, that when one company has made a line, and has some chance of success, another will construct one almost parallel with it, either legitimately, in the belief that there is really room for two, or with the express purpose of compelling the first company to buy it out. In the latter case the competing line may have been made in the cheapest possible way, but, all the same, it represents a factor which cannot be ignored. Sometimes the result has been a war of freights, in which the older company has so undermined the position of the younger that the latter has been glad to sell out on the best terms it could get. Not the slightest consideration will have been shown by the competing line for the rights of the original investors. One effect of this policy has been to encourage the grouping of a number of individual companies into great and powerful "systems," which, in addition to being better able to regulate freight tariffs, would be less amenable to attack by unscrupulous speculators. Ordinary motives of self-defense made it necessary, in fact, that leading companies which desired to maintain their position would either amalgamate more or less with other lines operating in a certain territory, or else buy up as many shares as possible in such companies, so as to get control over them. Another outcome of the situation was the creation of a class of individuals known as railway lobbyists, men who were on the pay roll of the railway company, and whose duty it was to be in the lobby, either at Washington or in the State Legislatures, so as to keep in touch with everything going on that might possibly prejudice the welfare of the railway they represented, and to adopt measures—on the lines peculiar to American politics—to secure the influence of members either for or against particular schemes, as the case might be. Although, therefore, your English railways have cost more to build, and although they are subject to costly Parliamentary procedure, and to so much Government control in general, they, nevertheless, represent a far greater security of interest than is the case in the United States, where things have been done that your imperial Government would certainly never tolerate. But the position in America has greatly improved of late years, and the improvement has been brought about in a way that constitutes a tremendously important factor in the railway situation of to-day.

"'It began with the leaders of the railway interest finding that they were not merely the representatives of a great private enterprise, but were also responsible for a great public trust, and also that higher obligations had been put upon them than were represented merely by the making of profits for those they represented. But the individuals who controlled the situation, and really brought about the improvement I speak of, were the financiers. Their help, of course, was necessary before the bonds for the "wild cat" or connecting lines could be put on the market. Most of them, however, were already interested more or less in existing lines, and not only were they personally concerned in maintaining the value of the securities in those lines, but they thought it desirable that the railways of the country generally should be put on a more solid foundation than was formerly the case. So it happens that in late years one railway project after another has been rejected by Wall Street, because the financiers would not look at it. Without Federal control, therefore, the situation in America has adjusted itself to the exigencies of ordinary business considerations. We have learned our lessons, and now, on the one hand, we are profiting by experience, and, on the other, we are taking advantage of our opportunities. The present wave of prosperity may not last, but, even if it recedes somewhat, we shall have been carried forward much further than we were before, and, in the meantime, we shall have spent on the improvement of our lines a big sum of money, out of what we can well afford to set aside from our earnings in these last few years of exceptional prosperity. But what is being done now is on a solid and not on a merely temporary basis. We have got past the stage of having to do things on a cheap scale, according to comparatively small requirements, and advancing only a step at a time. To-day we have to meet the demands for traffic facilities, and we must act on a big scale, spending money the more freely because we have not only to provide for new wants, but also to do many things which your English railways would have started with, but which the American lines very wisely left over until they had improved their position, and had just such means as they now find themselves able to command.'"

PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Discouraging features, it may be said without reserve, are conspicuously absent from the exhibit made of the country's foreign trade for the late calendar year. It is possible to pick flaws, to point to results which would have been better but for this or that particular development, but, taken by and large, the showing is strong and encouraging. Unfavorable deduction is to be made only by straining points or distorting indications. Imports of merchandise grew to large figures, measured by values, $969,270,000, the year winding up with a new record for December and with a total exceeded only once before in the commercial history of the country, (April, 1897,) and then only because of a rush of imports to take advantage of an unusual situation, the anticipation of new duties. But while this means active demand at home for foreign raw and other materials, for manufactures, luxuries, and so forth, it at the same time means that a condition of prosperity must have obtained for this volume of purchases to have been possible.

Merchandise exports fell off somewhat, but still show the heavy total of $1,360,696,355. Here, again, December made a new record for the month, and had but one superior for all months—October, 1900—whose cotton outgo was of phenomenal size and value. When it is considered, then, that there is no crop shortage now to affect the outward movement of merchandise, directly or indirectly, as was the case for 1902, and that on general lines the tendency remains for exports to make further progress, a high average for imports may be regarded with equanimity. Moreover, if the question of gold transfers be raised, fears as to export possibilities may find alleviation in the fact that during the late year, with a drop of more than $200,000,000 in the trade balance, from $612,000,000 to $406,000,000 on all accounts, we secured a net import of the precious metal. Comparison and contrast are made with a net import for 1901.

That those markets recently sought and invaded by the American exporter have been held is one of the best features of the past year's exhibit. There were fearsome predictions that the turn in the tide of some exports, agricultural chiefly, would mean a turn in the tide for exports in general. There were tendencies that way in 1901, but they were not emphasized in 1902. On the contrary, there was sharp, if not complete, recovery. These figures will serve the purpose of indicating the monthly run of values of such foreign takings as cotton, breadstuffs, live stock, oils, and provisions, grouped as principal exports, and of additional exports, composed chiefly of manufactured articles:

1902.	Principal Exports.	Additional Exports.	Total Exports.
January	$76,829,253	$52,315,927	$129,145,180
February	54,999,706	46,569,989	101,569,695
March	54,891,968	51,857,733	106,749,401
April	54,404,824	54,765,049	109,169,873
May	48,798,681	53,522,850	102,321,531
June	40,642,382	48,598,151	89,240,483
July	38,648,317	50,142,310	88,790,627
August	44,586,780	50,355,530	94,942,310
September	70,042,723	51,188,652	121,222,384
October	85,451,401	58,876,027	144,327,428
November	70,885,266	54,315,354	125,200,620
December	91,985,223	56,121,600	148,006,823
Year	$732,167,183	$628,328,172	$1,360,696,355

December did not make a high record for miscellaneous exports, but again it fell behind only one other month, and that happened to be October last, so that 1902 has the credit of the best months in this respect. How imposing and important these additional exports have become is of course easily seen in their total of $628,000,000, comparing with $732,000,000 for agricultural exports. Tracing these groups over a series of years will reveal more clearly on what lines the greater progress has been made. Take the period beginning with 1893—ten years—and these are the startling comparisons:

Jan. 1-Dec. 31.	Principal Exports.	Additional Exports.	Total Exports.
1893	$583,207,093	$292,901,778	$876,108,781
1894	537,279,181	287,823,067	825,102,243
1895	522,045,767	302,814,369	824,860,136
1896	635,576,070	370,261,171	1,005,837,241
1897	693,610,747	406,098,298	1,099,709,045
1898	789,995,103	465,551,163	1,255,546,266
1899	715,285,946	562,182,025	1,275,467,971
1900	832,365,155	645,580,958	1,477,946,113
1901	864,269,762	601,106,098	1,465,375,860
1902	732,167,183	628,528,172	1,360,696,355

Here there is brought out the fact that between 1893 and 1902 principal exports stand for an increase of $149,000,000. Place the lowest figure, that of 1895, against the highest, that for 1901, and the gain is $342,000,000. Now, as to the remaining outward merchandise trade, 1902 stands with a gain of no less than $336,000,000 over 1893, while adopting the high and low points for comparison, 1900 against 1894 indicates an expansion of $358,000,000. Roughly speaking, these have doubled in value, while agricultural shipments have increased, say, 50 per cent.

Naturally the course of our foreign trade will continue to attract the attention of financiers. Largely upon its favorable development depends tranquillity in the money markets. As to retaining our grip upon the demand set up for the products of American mills, factories, and workshops, there seem to be signs of promise. Improved agricultural conditions hold out the hope of restoration to the volume of shipments, and while high market prices for commodities operate to raise the value of imports, the same influence is at work on exports. How far both may be checked by further possible advances is perhaps the most interesting problem to be solved.

MILTON J. PLATT.

NEW ACTIVITIES IN COAL FIELDS

Aside from fluctuations in what may be termed panic prices, the value of coal does not appear likely to decrease, and the effort to get coal land is unabated. There are also groupings together of present coal-producing properties, so that there will be "harmony" among the producers, and the value of the properties in the future will not be reduced from any undue competition. The latest is a deal financed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. It is the linking together of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, the Fairmont Coal Company of West Virginia, and the Somerset Coal Company of Pennsylvania. These concerns have a combined output today of nearly 9,000,000 tons. In a general way the new order of things was accomplished by the acquirement of large holdings in the Consolidation Coal Company by prominent stockholders in the Fairmont and Somerset Companies, and also by the acquirement of large interests in the two last-named companies by the Consolidation Coal Company. The latter concerns, the Fairmont and the Somerset, were formed by the grouping of a score or more of smaller firms and companies within the past two years, so one can see what this led up to in the affair under consideration. The Fairmont Company is by far the largest of the three and recently added 30,000 acres to its coal fields, and the three corporations own enough land in Maryland, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania to make a good-sized State. When such aggregations of land and capital take place in a certain line of trade, it is evident to even the most casual observer that there are parties in the financial world who know the value of such property, and, knowing it, intend to reap the due and proper reward from their investments. There are other ventures of the same character going on in the coal fields of this country, both in developed and undeveloped sections; some large areas are being taken up at a cost which in a few years will appear absurdly cheap. The events of the past year have more than ever shown the value of coal of all grades.

Fancy what it means when territory can yet be taken up by the 100,000-acre tract! Yet there are some parts of the South where coal and timber abound which can be taken up in such quantity. The Capital Coal Company, composed of Pennsylvania and other capitalists, has been formed to work in Tennessee and has just closed a deal for the possession of 100,000 acres of mineral and timber lands lying in Sequatchie, Marion, and Grundy Counties, and will not only develop the coal, but also the timber interests. These lands lie in the Cumberland coal belt and principally on the Cumberland plateau. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad has already commenced the preliminary surveys for a line of railroad into the recently acquired lands of more than twenty-five miles. The officials of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad realize the importance of the scheme and they will build lines throughout the whole coal and timber region, so that the district may be readily developed.

There will be the greatest activity along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railway, which opens the coal fields of Virginia and West Virginia. It has broken all records in the past year in the volume of business handled. The cry has been for more engines, more cars, and more trainmen. The strike which hampered the Chesapeake and Ohio did not play such havoc with the Norfolk and Western, as in the Pocahontas field the strike did not amount to very much. The Norfolk and Western is also wrestling with the double-tracking proposition, and is continually improving its line in this respect in order to meet the growth of the traffic, particularly the coal business, which makes the road the greatest coal handler in this section of the country. One addition is the Tug Fork branch, some ten miles in length, one of the most important feeders of the road, as it serves the operations of the United States Coal and Coke Company. Some of the other branch lines constructed by the company, or acquired, are the Jeager and Southern, the Kanawha and Big Sandy, and the Naugatuck branch, and the Radford Southern Railroad and Mining Company. Within the year various mining operations have been put in along its lines, which will increase in years to come the traffic of the company. The new developments of the United States Steel Corporation in West Virginia are on the Tug River, a branch of the Big Sandy. This stream forks at the town of Louisa, Ky. One branch, the Tug River, extends southeast into McDowell County, West Virginia, the scene of the steel combine's new operations. The other branch extends southward and is called the Louisa River, after the town mentioned. It has its source in Buchanan County, West Va., and flows north through Pike County, Ky., and the coal in that district will be opened up before many years have passed.

In Northern West Virginia the Dominion Coal Company is making arrangements for the development of its coal property in Doddridge County. The company is incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with a capital stock of $500,000, and owns 10,000 acres of the Pittsburg seam of coal lying in the extreme eastern edge of Doddridge County. The coal field lies entirely on the north side of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, draining to a point on the railroad about two miles west of Salem. At this point it is the intention of the company to sink a double-compartment shaft, modern in all its details. The nearest coal development on the east is that of the Fairmont Coal Company, about seven miles distant. The coal between this and the Dominion Coal Company's property is all owned by prominent coal people of Fayette County, Penn., among whom are Messrs. Thompson, Cochran, and others. On the west the Dominion Coal Company is adjoined by the coal of the Inter-Railroad Coal Company. This latter company recently decided to develop their coal, and are now asking for bids for the drilling of a test hole where they expect to sink their shaft.

In Alabama coal mines there will be great activity during the coming twelve months. The production, barring accidents and strikes, which are not at present feared, will aggregate during 1903, according to the prognostication of some of the best men interested in the district, no less than 12,000,000 tons. There have been several new mines opened in the last few months, and all of them will add considerably to the total production. Other companies have been formed recently, and in a few weeks will begin work getting out coal. The New Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which it is expected will be completed in about three months, will cause several new mines to be opened in a virgin coal field in the western part of Jefferson County and in Walker County.

In Pennsylvania the Union Steel Company, under the terms of the contract for its absorption by the United States Steel Corporation to complete such of its improvement work arranged for as is desired by the corporation, has started the work of construction on the Connellsville Central Railroad, running from the coke property, near Buffington Station, of the Union Company, in the Lower Connellsville region, to the works at Donora. The contractors have agreed to complete the first six miles by March 1, and the entire twelve miles by their contract by the middle of Summer. The road will be about twenty-six miles long. The Republic Coke Company, the subsidiary interest of the Union Company, formed to operate its coking property, owns 3,000 acres of coking coal adjoining Steel Corporation property, which it is proposed to develop when the railroad is completed. Owners of several properties along the line of this road have been waiting for the railroad to be built to take up coke development. About 800 ovens will ultimately be erected by the Republic Company, and a mining town created at the point of operations where there is now no settlement. The Central Connellsville Coke Company, formed by Pittsburgers has begun the erection of two coking plants at New Salem, on the line of the new railroad, which will number when completed some 500 ovens.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is looking to more business. Its first move is the shortening of the line fifty miles by building from Niles, Ohio, to Ravenna and opening a new route that is to include the old South Penn line. The merger of the Susquehanna and Tidewater with the Baltimore and Hartford is said to be for the purpose of connecting the Reading with the Baltimore and Ohio for south-bound business to Baltimore, and west-bound to Pittsburg. It is control of freight and not passenger traffic that is heavily sought in all plans that are outlined for Baltimore and Ohio. In freight traffic is to be found the most important bearing of the betterments to the system, as its carrying capacity will be increased over 100 per cent., and there is no better freight than coal, as the experience of the past sixteen months has proved. The carrying companies have been completely overslaughed with coal tonnage, and none more so than the Baltimore and Ohio, for transportation and delivery both to the Western and Eastern points.

There is a lively development along the new Wabash line, from Adena to Bellaire, Ohio, which will be completed June 1. It is being constructed to some of the rich coal fields lying in Jefferson, Harrison, and Belmont Counties, and will be an outlet for thousands of acres of coal which a few years ago it was thought would lie untouched for a century. Eight mines are already being opened and some are ready for operation and waiting for the completion of the road. It is of the utmost interest, and it is the belief of men who are in close touch with the Wabash extensions that the terminus of the road will be Marietta, and within a short time it will be extended from Bellaire along the river to that city. By reaching Marietta it will connect with another branch of the Wabash, opening up a direct line to the lakes by reaching both Cleveland and Toledo over its own lines. Should the road absorb the projects in that part of Ohio, it would further enrich its road with coal fields and make it the largest coal road in this section of Ohio that furnishes coal for the lake trade, and at the same time have the most direct line to the lakes.

Some capitalists not finding available property East, are going to the far West. The Kenmare Dry Coal and Manufacturing Company, made up largely of Grand Forks capital, has been absorbed by the Dakota Fuel Company, recently organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a capital of $5,000,000. The Dakota Fuel Company is reported to be made up by Mr. Curtis, President of the International Paper Company, and Mr. Harriman, who has charge of the coal operations for the New York Central Railroad, and it is said that Mr. Curtis will be the President of the newly organized company. The first property acquired was the immense mining interests of Mr. Davis of Burlington, situated on the Soo, midway between Kenmare and Minot. The property of the Kenmare Dry Coal and Manufacturing Company came next. In addition to these properties the corporation has acquired the Peake mines in the western part of the State, on the Northern Pacific, or have an option on them. Other properties have been optioned, and all told the company will have sufficient coal lands in the State to control the greatest part of the lignite output. The men interested in the project claim that the employment of this large capital in the coal industry in North Dakota will mean much to the State, and as there is an unlimited amount of lignite to be found in the western sections of the State, along both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, it is now to become available through the introduction of business methods.

It is reported that the Hocking Valley and the Ohio Central Railroads have increased their freight rates from all points in the Hocking Valley to Chicago from $1.40 to $1.50 per ton. This will be another increase for the Western shipments. The Baltimore and Ohio, it is said, has not made the increase. At a meeting of the Ohio coal road representatives, at Toledo, a few days ago, the matter of a general advance in rates was discussed, but no action was taken other than that certain of the more conservative officers of the various roads discouraged the idea of taking such a step at this time, and it is altogether probable that nothing will be done until April 1. Many prominent coal men believe that with the first drop in prices a rush will be made to secure a supply of all kinds of coal, and that for this reason the business will relag very little until very late in the season.

FREDERICK EDWARD SAWARD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

Money nominal, 3½ per cent. on call.

Outside of the bank statement, there was no development of special interest in the Wall Street situation. The statement was favorable, but did not exceed anticipations. The large gain in cash was in accordance with the known movement of money from the Treasury and the interior into the banks during the past three weeks. This movement began much earlier and has attained larger proportions than many of the financial experts thought possible several weeks ago. Moreover, it is nearly equal that of two years ago. While the statement reports a heavy increase in loans, reflecting in part, no doubt, the active speculation of the preceding week and recent corporation borrowing, the gain in cash was so large that the banks now hold a surplus over five millions in excess of the preceding Saturday, and larger than in the corresponding week of last year. A notable feature of the statement is the showing of deposits about $15,000,000 in excess of loans. While an exaggerated importance was put on the recent excess of loans over deposits, the return to normal conditions is gratifying.

The stock market yesterday was very firm, but without any increase in activity. The trading was entirely professional and the movement of prices so narrow as to possess no significance. Various theories are put forth in the brokers' offices to account for the failure of the public to come into the market in any considerable number at a time of comparatively easy money and generally favorable business conditions. The larger interests, while opposed to the revival of any wild speculation, do not seem antagonistic to a reasonable bull market. Yet everything is at a practical standstill. Some brokers, noting the increased activity in copper shares in Boston last week, expressed the hope that this might lead to a more active general market here. There were no signs of it yesterday, however. Speculative stagnation, contrasted with trade activity, was the distinguishing mark of last week.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5½	Int. Power	6
Am. Car & Fdy	5⅜	Kan. City South. pf.	1½
Am. Linseed	1	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Locomotive	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝	Pitts., C. & St. L.	5
Chi. St. W. pf.	1¼	Rock Island pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Com. Cable	1	Rutland pf.	2¼
Consolidated Gas	⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Corn Products	½	South. Railway pf.	⅝
Denver & R. G. pf.	1½	St. Paul	⅝
General Electric	½	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	2	Wis. Central pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tol. Rys. & Light	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dist. of Am. col. tr. 4s	1	N. Y., S. & W. Term. 5s	2
Int. Paper 6s	1	Wabash deb. B	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1½		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 17	251,692
To date this year	11,395,348
Corresponding date last year	9,780,984

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 17	$1,807,500
To date this year	$38,776,500
Corresponding date last year	$52,092,500

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was almost favorable exhibit in every respect except the loan item, where a rather unexpected increase of $14,412,000 was reported. Otherwise the statement was a very gratifying one, reserves on all deposits increasing $5,406,825, reserves on deposits other than United States increasing $5,415,350, specie increasing $11,-632,400, legal tenders $500,000, and deposits $27,502,200.

The gain in cash was larger than the known movements of money had indicated, but this was probably due to the fact that some of the preceding week's gain had not been reflected on the statement of that week.

The increase in surplus reserve was particularly gratifying, inasmuch as the increase in deposits requires nearly $7,000,000 additional reserve.

As for the increase in loans, it is no doubt to be accounted for by the Reading-Lake Shore-Pennsylvania transaction.

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The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$886,054,100	$867,529,100	$830,873,400
Deposits	901,141,900	938,722,200	921,787,200
Circulation	45,500,200	31,992,300	30,573,200
Specie	168,241,400	177,165,300	184,632,800
Legal tenders	77,253,700	76,576,700	73,050,600
Total res.	$245,495,100	$253,742,000	$257,703,400
Res. required	225,277,975	243,680,550	230,446,800
Surplus	$20,217,125	$19,061,450	$27,256,600
Ratio reserve to deposit	27.2%	27.0%	27.9%

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Yesterday's stock market was so altogether dull and so few stocks were active that there is little reason for extended reference to price movements.

The low-priced issues found a new leader in Chesapeake and Ohio, which was bought extensively by Philadelphia houses, and brokers usually acting for Vanderbilt interests. The strong position of the company and its improving earnings seem to be the bull argument.

What activity there was in St. Paul was on the side of higher prices—this as a result of semi-official assurances that action on the new stock issue will shortly be taken. There is an extended short interest in the stock.

The persistent strength of Missouri Pacific was an open buying by recognized Gould brokers. The talk continues that stockholders are shortly to be given valuable rights.

The strength of the Atchison shares was in the Street regarded as lending color to the many reports of a deal in the property. Philadelphia houses were again among the largest buyers.

Jersey Central is said to be slated for an increased dividend. Hence its advance, with 1,000 shares transferred at the high price.

A noticeable transaction of the day was in Great Northern preferred, a full 1,000-share lot coming out just before the close of business at 205, the highest price recorded in months.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days and 5@5½ per cent. for three, four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,316,529; balances, $12,028,096; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,300,756.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83¾; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium. St. Louis—40c premium. Cincinnati—15c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c per $1,000. Louisville—Par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The movements which occurred in the outside market yesterday were in most cases a continuation of those which had been in progress on Friday, and practically the only feature of interest was the continued rise in several of the issues which of late have been most conspicuous. The trading was on a larger scale than during the first days of the week, the total being a fairly large one for a half day's trading. Among the issues which showed improvement were several which are generally recognized as pool stocks, in the sense of being nearly entirely in the hands of one coterie or another, this development indicating apparently greater confidence in the market than has prevailed within the last few days.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES advanced a full point to 114, the trading in this issue showing a substantial increase over recent totals, and the closing being at the top price of the day. During the last two or three days the stock has been less in the hands of traders than it was during the first part of last week.

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HAVANA TOBACCO remained strong and active. The common stock showed a further net gain of 1½ points and the preferred advanced fractionally.

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AMERICAN BARREL AND PACKAGE.—In addition to the names published yesterday, the Board of Directors of the American Barrel and Packing Company, recently elected, includes Joseph Leiter of Chicago. The stock yesterday sold at 50¼ and 50½.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, January 17, 1903.

Note.—Par value of stocks when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'nge.
900	Am. Bbl. & Pkg.	50½	49¾	50¾	....
3,050	American Can.	10½	9⅞	9⅞	1¼
2,145	Am. Can pf.	49¾	48	49¾	— 1¼
2,950	Am. De Forest Wireless Veh.	4¾	4	4⅜	+ ⅝
600	Am. Light & Tr.	43	42	43	....
25	Am. L. & T. pf.	95	93¾	94	....
10	Am. S. Build. pf.	104	104	104	....
1,005	Am. W. Paper	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ½
310	Am. W. P. pf.	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅝
41,600	Bay S. Gas ($50)	1¼	1	1	— 1¼
4,700	British Columbia Copper ($5)	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
600	Buffalo Gas	8	8	8	— 2
100	Buffalo Gas pf.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	....
600	Cam. Land ($8)	⅞	¼	¼	....
400	Cent. Foundry	3½	3¼	3¼	....
999	Cent. Found. pf.	16½	15½	16¾	+ 1¼
200	Compressed Air	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
1,950	Con. Refrig.	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
50	Con. Tobacco	300	300	300	....
10	Daly-West	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	....
15	Dom. Securities	22	22	22	....
100	Elec. L. Reduc.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
100	El. L. Red. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5,345	Electric Vehicle	8	6½	8	+ 1⅜
2,405	Elec. Vehicle pf.	13	11¾	12½	+ ½
200	Elec.-Pneu. ($10)	5⅝	⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
10	Empire Steel pf.	47	47	47	....
700	Gd. Hill C. ($50)	½	½	½	....
3,015	Gen. El. Co. ($10)	23⅜	22	23⅛	— 1¼
2,575	Hack. Meadows	20	*18	18½	— 1¼
15	Hall Signal	120	105	105	....
7,241	Havana Tobacco	55½	48⅝	55½	+ 5¾
3,650	H. Tob. pf. w. l.	67½	65¾	67½	+ 1½
100	Houston Oil	1	1	1	— ⅛
700	I.-R. R. T. 5% pf.	116	116	116	— ½
400	I.-R.R.T. full pd.	116	116	116	+ 1
550	Int. Salt	10	*9⅜	10	....
1,920	Int. Mer. Mar.	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
869	Int. Mer. M. pf.	48	*47	*48	— ⅛
21,900	Kitchener Min.	5⅝	4½	5¼	+ ⅜
2,450	Manhattan Tran.	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
100	Mark. Cop. ($10)	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
52,085	M. & B. Cop. ($5)	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅛
770	Nat. Enameling	33	32	32	— ⅝
500	N. E. Trans.	3-16	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
200	N. O. Rys. pf.	50	50	50	....
130	N. Y. Tr. (20)	11	11	11	— ⅛
885	N. A. Lum. & P.	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
24,820	Nor. Securities	114	111⅝	114	+ 1½
830	Otis Elevator	44	43⅜	43½	+ ½
54	Otis Elevator pf.	99½	99	99½	....
200	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
2	Procter & Gam.	335	335	335	....
750	Royal B. P. pf.	104½	103	104½	....
24	Safety Car Heat.	109	107	109	....
600	Seaboard Air L.	27	27	27	— ½
210	Seab. A. L. pf.	43	43	43	— ⅜
100	Semin. M. ($5)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
100	Standard Milling	7¼	7¼	7½	— ¼
450	Standard Oil	747	735	744½	+11½
100	Storage Power	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
25	Swift & Co.	125½	125½	125½	....
1,800	Tenn. Copper	16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅜
100	Trenton Pot.	*28	*28	*28	....
321	Trenton Pot. pf.	*98	*92½	*98	+ 6½
918	Union Cop. ($10)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
50	Union Typewrit.	129	129	129	+ 1½
260	Un. Type. 2d pf.	126	123	125	....
150	United Copper.	*29½	28	28	— 1
10	U. S. Shipbuild.	18½	18½	18½	....
1,915	Va. I., C. & C.	36½	34⅝	36½	+ 1½
400	Wash. R. & E. pf.	50	50	50	....
1,230	White Kn. Cop.	11½	*10⅞	*10⅞	— 1½
100	Wor. (H. R.) pf.	125	125	125	....

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$46,000	‡Am. Malt. 6s.	100	99½	100	....
4,000	‡Am. Writ. P. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	....
7,000	‡Buffalo Gas 5s.	80	79½	80	+ 2
10,000	‡Central Fdy. 6s	65	65	65	....
7,000	C., I. & L. g.	93	92	92⅜	+ ⅜
2,000	‡Cont. Tob. 7s.	105	104	105	....
47,000	‡Dist. Sec. 5s.	77½	76	77	+ 1
420	‡Dist. Sec. 5s. scrip	76½	76½	76½	....
7,000	‡Hack. Mead. 4½s	75	73	75	+17
22,000	‡Inter. Salt 5s.	47	46	46	....
14,000	‡Int. Sil. deb. 6s.	100	98½	98½	— 1½
5,000	‡Iron Steam. 6s	50	50	50	....
1,000	‡Maine S. S. 5s.	79	79	79	— 1
5,000	N. Ams. Gas 5s.	109	109	109	....
61,000	‡N. Y. & H. con 5s.	101½	100	101¾	+ 1
26,600	N. O. Rys. 4½s.	87	82½	82½	— ⅝
10,000	N. O. Tran. 5s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	....
68,000	‡San Fran. subs.	48	47	48	+ ½
17,000	S. F. 4s, seller 20 flat	86¾	81	81	....
2,000	‡Union Ferry 5s.	95	94½	94½	— 1½
16,000	Uni. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
22,000	U. S. Steel new 5s. (w. i.)	97	96	96	+ ½
130,000	Va. I., C. & C. 5s scrip	79	71	79	+ 7½
250	‡Va. I., C. & C. scrip	91	91	91	+ 1
17,000	Va. & S. W. 5s.	100	99½	99½	....

*Less than 100 shares. ‡Amount authorized.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Can	10	9⅞	9⅞
400	Am. Can pf.	49¾	49½	49¾
360	Am. Barrel & P'kage.	*50½	50¾	*50½
400	Am. De For. Wireless.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
14,900	Bay State Gas	1⅛	1	1
800	British Columbia Cop.	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
200	Compressed Air	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,400	Electric Vehicle	8	7¼	8
905	Electric Vehicle pf.	12½	12	12⅝
360	Greene Con. Copper	22⅝	22½	22⅝
200	Hackensack Meadows	18½	18½	18½
1,700	Havana Tobacco	55½	*54	55½
1,300	Havana Tobacco pf.	67½	67	67½
250	International Salt	10	*9¾	10
100	Inter. Mer. Marine	16	16	16
50	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	48	48	48
1,400	Kitchener Mining	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
900	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
3,500	Montreal & Bos. Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
500	National Enameling	33¼	33	33
125	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp.	9¾	9¾	9¾
7,275	Northern Securities	114	*113	114
1	Otis Elevator	99½	99½	99½
100	Standard Air Line pf.	43	43	43
122	Standard Oil	744½	740	744½
200	Tennessee Copper	16½	16½	16½
25	Trenton Potteries pf.	98	98	98
300	Va. Ir., Coal & Coke.	36½	36½	36½
80	White Knob Copper	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	‡Central Foundry 6s.	65	65	65
5,000	‡Inter. Silver deb. 6s.	98½	98½	98½
15,000	San Francisco 4s.	131	131	131
7,000	Va. Ir., C. & Coke 5s.	79	79	79

*Less than 100 shares. ‡Sell flat. †Seller, 20.

Plainfield Trust Election.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.—The Plainfield Trust Company has elected these officers: President, Orville T. Waring of this city; Vice President, A. V. Heely of New York; Second Vice President, Henry A. McGee of North Plainfield; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Herbert Case of North Plainfield. The new directors are Edwin S. Hooley, Charles J. Fisk, Charles W. McCutchen, J. Donald Morrow, Francis de L. Hyde, Edward H. Ladd, Jr., Henry A. McGee, Walter M. McGee, George P. Melick, Orville T. Waring, Henry G. Runkle, James W. Jackson and Frederick Geller.

In the Financial Field.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more bank statements than any other morning newspaper.

Last year 1,705 corporations and firms used THE NEW YORK TIMES as a medium for all their financial advertising, thereby securing a recognized, ready, and permanent record, where every such notice may be found.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes more financial announcements than any other newspaper in the United States, and its circulation exceeds the circulation of any other publication in New York City that makes financial news a leading feature. THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT, accompanying the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is a particularly valuable medium for financial advertising. The Financial Supplement consists of eight pages, and gives a review of current prices on stocks and bonds; also the dealings in securities, including high and low prices—in short, the most compact and convenient reference publication issued for investors.—Adv.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 17, 1903:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,386,000	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,279,000	$2,899,000	$1,481,000	$17,169,000	$1,183,000
2,050,000	2,310,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,064,000	5,057,000	2,310,000	24,133,000	.....
2,000,000	1,289,300	Merchants' National	12,105,100	2,472,000	1,145,500	13,782,600	.....
2,000,000	2,635,600	Mechanics' National	13,471,000	1,935,000	1,914,000	14,221,000	.....
1,500,000	3,447,200	Bank of America	20,960,000	3,213,000	2,643,700	23,463,900	.....
1,000,000	317,900	Phenix National	5,221,000	1,004,000	337,000	5,229,000	49,500
25,000,000	15,394,500	National City	120,014,000	27,347,000	7,471,000	109,454,000	5,473,000
300,000	7,368,200	Chemical National	24,357,300	4,108,900	2,608,100	23,890,000	.....
900,000	306,900	Merch. Exch. National	5,202,700	764,000	583,200	5,510,000	240,500
1,000,000	2,119,400	Gallatin National	7,634,500	817,800	581,000	6,327,700	983,800
300,000	91,600	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,180,400	741,500	50,200	3,106,500	46,900
700,000	367,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,955,000	458,000	380,000	4,135,000	.....
200,000	211,000	Greenwich	1,339,700	132,200	172,300	1,164,500	.....
600,000	561,300	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,920,300	916,200	348,000	4,913,600	476,100
2,479,200	168,500	Seventh National	6,458,100	1,286,000	251,900	5,980,000	529,000
5,000,000	3,546,300	Am. Exchange National	29,141,000	3,951,000	1,928,000	22,414,000	4,927,000
10,000,000	7,959,400	Nat. Bank of Commerce	69,805,800	9,099,400	6,787,100	57,950,500	9,902,700
1,000,000	1,938,800	National Broadway	6,783,900	1,350,400	171,400	5,920,300	497,900
1,000,000	1,517,700	Mercantile National	13,563,100	2,748,400	1,208,500	14,589,700	986,200
422,700	554,300	Pacific	5,301,000	270,000	417,300	4,022,600	.....
450,000	1,041,400	Chatham National	6,085,600	719,700	862,400	6,113,000	49,300
200,000	373,300	People's	2,120,500	206,300	530,700	2,737,200	.....
2,000,000	2,026,100	National Bank of N. A.	16,200,800	1,559,000	1,549,600	13,010,200	1,547,600
3,000,000	6,061,700	Hanover National	46,475,500	8,728,200	6,140,100	54,357,800	2,588,100
1,000,000	1,053,500	Irving National	5,911,000	910,200	564,700	4,987,000	245,300
1,550,000	632,800	National Citizens	5,838,100	1,165,300	496,100	6,625,800	637,700
500,000	307,300	Nassau	2,632,400	383,400	308,700	3,243,000	.....
900,000	1,095,200	Market & Ful. National	6,181,200	1,184,100	724,800	6,702,200	50,000
1,000,000	307,400	National Shoe & Leather	5,165,900	1,298,400	210,700	6,022,500	48,900
2,000,000	3,225,500	Corn Exchange	24,681,000	3,193,000	3,352,000	28,901,000	.....
500,000	419,200	Oriental	1,992,000	251,700	312,300	1,964,600	.....
1,500,000	6,433,200	Imp. & Traders' National	22,806,000	5,747,000	1,298,000	20,206,000	43,200
2,000,000	4,624,800	National Park	48,229,000	14,136,000	5,414,000	61,192,000	1,997,600
250,000	149,000	East River National	1,180,000	242,700	186,800	1,435,200	50,000
3,000,000	2,786,900	Fourth National	19,742,700	3,486,100	2,469,300	22,675,800	50,000
1,000,000	622,600	Central National	10,018,000	2,574,000	910,000	12,827,000	935,000
300,000	1,222,300	Second National	9,613,000	1,312,000	1,387,000	10,490,000	289,000
10,000,000	12,851,700	First National	78,518,900	15,461,100	2,430,000	67,491,200	7,572,500
500,000	357,500	N. Y. National Exchange	5,535,900	975,000	534,500	5,713,700	492,500
250,000	774,300	Bowery	2,046,000	352,000	286,000	3,005,000	.....
250,000	611,200	New York Co. National	3,850,400	846,000	423,000	4,857,200	50,000
750,000	461,100	German-American	3,997,000	584,700	236,400	3,586,200	.....
1,000,000	3,383,900	Chase National	38,965,300	9,359,500	1,906,800	45,035,000	1,000,000
100,000	1,591,200	Fifth Avenue	9,266,800	2,308,000	277,100	10,135,800	.....
200,000	634,700	German Exchange	2,367,100	165,000	900,000	3,542,700	.....
200,000	857,600	Germania	3,124,500	419,400	698,300	4,996,400	.....
300,000	1,218,800	Lincoln National	10,283,200	722,700	1,513,200	10,800,900	245,900
1,000,000	1,309,900	Garfield National	6,952,800	1,461,100	351,200	7,109,200	49,700
200,000	411,200	Fifth National	2,273,800	586,800	140,200	2,591,900	181,700
1,000,000	1,286,900	Bank of the Metropolis	8,306,500	1,454,800	967,400	9,499,000	.....
200,000	490,500	West Side	3,131,000	386,000	402,000	3,321,000	.....
500,000	1,214,300	Seaboard National	11,738,000	2,284,000	1,588,000	13,884,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,336,000	Western National	39,152,500	9,568,600	5,010,900	45,775,900	550,000
300,000	550,600	First National, Brooklyn	4,323,000	503,000	589,000	4,382,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,805,400	Liberty National	8,752,800	1,508,900	325,000	7,242,800	497,500
1,000,000	453,500	N. Y. Produce Exchange	4,117,900	547,300	309,900	3,798,000	.....
500,000	577,600	New Amsterdam National	6,549,900	1,356,600	540,300	7,325,800	100,000
350,000	485,900	Astor National	4,529,000	710,000	265,000	4,421,000	350,000
500,000	488,800	National Bank of U. S.	4,145,200	1,301,900	72,800	4,430,800	460,000
90,679,200	104,221,100	Total, National banks.					
11,572,700	17,743,700	Total, State banks.					
102,251,900	121,964,800	Totals	886,054,100	168,241,400	77,253,700	$901,111,900	45,500,200

Res. on total deposits, increase $5,406,825. Res. on deposits other than U. S., increase $5,415,350.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Nov. 25, 1902; 17 State banks, Dec. 4, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,210,300.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 17, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$310,900.00	$7,000.00	$15,200	$22,900.00	.....	$215,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,190,300.00	72,300.00	210,400	198,300.00	$150,000.00	2,470,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,900,000.00	197,000.00	115,000	129,000.00	3,000.00	2,973,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	627,180.00	12,207.00	38,743	46,291.00	.....	598,625.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,745,900.00	95,400.00	61,000	245,000.00	100,000.00	2,097,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,474,357.97	33,045.15	87,435	152,703.94	11,000.00	1,638,663.44
Hamilton	200,000	1,904,400.00	118,400.00	97,300	145,200.00	5,000.00	2,029,800.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,531,900.00	10,600.00	68,300	170,600.00	300.00	1,454,500.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,411,100.00	119,600.00	102,500	203,100.00	53,600.00	2,949,900.00
Mutual	200,000	2,157,768.00	30,320.00	81,325	193,442.00	.....	2,225,593.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,558,101.00	37,560.00	142,710	155,221.00	432.00	1,887,543.00
Plaza	100,000	196,000.00	198,000.00	189,000	141,000.00	.....	3,345,000.00
Riverside	100,000	952,633.72	19,383.71	77,382	69,735.38	.....	974,873.84
State	100,000	5,801,000.00	404,000.00	202,000	175,000.00	349,000.00	6,574,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,518,000.00	37,000.00	168,000	17,000.00	.....	1,764,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,228,400.00	51,000.00	123,700	92,200.00	31,300.00	1,435,500.00
United National	1,000,000	2,167,800.00	264,400.00	44,200	96,600.00	.....	1,374,200.00
Varick	100,000	775,000.00	2,300.00	62,000	81,100.00	1,000.00	787,000.00
Washington	100,000	852,426.00	14,000.00	40,964	29,870.00	18,962.00	825,107.00
Washington Heights	100,000	534,012.00	9,627.00	14,040	34,108.00	.....	389,261.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,555,100.00	32,500.00	130,500	95,000.00	1,800.00	1,533,800.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,350,683.00	17,662.00	107,843	110,468.00	121,780.00	1,500,815.00
Broadway	100,000	1,599,800.00	21,274.00	130,540	222,300.00	.....	1,787,800.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,404,400.00	88,800.00	52,000	115,000.00	57,500.00	1,427,700.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	307,700.00	5,200.00	32,800	42,700.00	22,000.00	364,000.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	2,977,700.00	407,000.00	92,100	463,500.00	.....	3,335,800.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,934,700.00	162,900.00	317,700	244,100.00	30,600.00	5,329,300.00
Merchants'	100,000	778,625.00	14,775.00	49,396	117,720.00	6,685.00	872,406.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,988,000.00	215,000.00	365,000	566,000.00	25,000.00	4,451,000.00
National City	300,000	2,797,000.00	170,000.00	361,000	419,000.00	93,000.00	3,280,000.00
North Side	100,000	979,061.23	14,843.87	54,742	43,074.53	67,057.19	925,005.96
People's	100,000	1,235,000.00	58,800.00	80,800	83,200.00	42,000.00	1,320,300.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	590,326.00	10,425.00	43,866	69,108.00	11,402.00	551,971.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,107,900.00	96,900.00	16,000	136,200.00	41,000.00	998,600.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	574,263.00	19,301.00	25,511	111,590.00	6,898.00	732,827.00
Union	200,000

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 18	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf. (semi-an.)	3	Feb. 18	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi., Ind. & Louisville com.	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 22	Jan. 30
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton new pf.	1½	Feb. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 20
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	Feb. 3
Green Bay & Western	4	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Hocking Valley com.	1½	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Jan. 19	Dec. 22	Jan. 20
Huntingdon & Broad Top com.	2½	Jan. 28	Jan. 16	Jan. 28
Hunt'don & Broad Top pf. (semi-an.)	3	Jan. 28	Jan. 16	Jan. 28
Lake Shore & Michigan South'n Ry. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 9
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 20	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	$2	Feb. 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 20
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1½	Feb. 16	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Rock Island Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 16	Feb. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Dartmouth & Westport, New Bedford, Mass. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Dayton, Springfield & Urb. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.	$3	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 3
Milwaukee El. Ry. & Lt. Co. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 21	Feb. 3
Phil. Co. of Pittsburg com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 3
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 16
United Power & Trans. (Phila.)	$1	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 19
United Trac. Co., Albany (quarter)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	Feb. 3
United Traction, Pitts., pf.	2½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Wheeling (W. Va.) Traction	1	.....	.....	.....

FIRE INSURANCE.

Home	7	On demand		

BANK STOCK.

N. Y. National Exchange (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANY.

N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	8	Feb. 2	Holders of Record	Jan. 29

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allis-Chalmers pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	½	Feb. 24	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Amer. Car & Foundry (quarter)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Cement Co. (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Amer. Cement Co. (extra)	1	Jan. 21	Holders of record	Jan. 10
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1	May 15	June 2
American Glue Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Amer. Light & Traction pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Amer. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 21	Jan. 2	Jan. 21
Amer. Tobacco Co. com.	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Amer. Window Glass com.	1½	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 12
Bell Tel. Co. of Phila. (quarter)	2	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Champion Oil Co. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	.....
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. com.	3	Jan. 26	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Consolidated Gas, Pittsburg, pf.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Consolidated Tobacco	20	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Consol. Coal Co. of Maryland	$2	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 15	Jan. 27
Edison El. Ill. Co. of Boston (quar.)	2½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Electric Co. of America (semi-ann.)	30c	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Estate of Fredrik Johnson (quarter)	1	Feb. 9	Feb. 2	Feb. 10
Greene Consol. Copper	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	.....
Internat. Steam Pump Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 3
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Manufacturers' Light & Heat Co., Pitts., (quarter)	2½	Jan. 20	.....	.....
Merrimack Mfg. Co., (Mass.)	2	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 3
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Jan. 30	Jan. 15	Jan. 30
Mil. & Chi. Breweries pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	Jan. 26	.....	.....
Montana Ore Purchasing Co.	$2	Jan. 30	Holders of record	Jan. 15
National Fireproofing Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 24	Holders of record	Jan. 16
National Surety Co.	5	Jan. 28	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
New Century Zinc & Lead Co. of Gasconi, Kan.	1	Feb. 1	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Pittsburg Coal Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 24	Jan. 14	Jan. 27
Street's West Stable Car Co.	50c	Jan. 26	Jan. 13	Jan. 27
Susquehanna Iron & Steel	3	Jan. 26	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Syracuse Lighting pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.R. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Tidewater Steel Co. pf.	3	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Torrington Co., Class A. (semi-ann.)	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
Trinity County Gold Mining Co.	½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 1
Vulcan Detinning Co. com.	1	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Vulcan Detinning Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 21

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 17, 1903.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18⅞	19	100	Allis Chalmers	19	19	19	19	— ⅝
64	64⅛	9,800	*Amal. Copper Co.	63½	64⅛	63⅝	64	— ⅛
39¾	40	200	Amer. Hide & Leather	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
40⅝	40⅞	6,800	Am. Car & Foundry	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
90¾	90⅞	110	Am. Car & Found. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	— ¼
27¼	28	500	*Amer. Grass Twine	27	27⅜	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¼	600	*Amer. Ice Co.	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
41¾	42	750	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
17½	18⅝	500	*Amer. Linseed Co.	18	18	18	18	+1
44	46	100	*Amer. Linseed Co. pf.	45	45	45	45	...
29¾	30	500	*Amer. Locomotive Co.	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	*Amer. Loco. Co. pf.	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅜	1,100	*Amer. S. & Ref. Co.	44¼	44¾	44	44¼	+ ⅛
131⅜	131¾	5,100	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	131¼	131¾	131¼	131¼	— ⅛
163	164	150	Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	163½	163½	163½	163½	+1¼
96½	97⅝	200	*Anaconda C. Min. Co.	97⅛	97⅝	97½	97½	...
88¾	88⅞	15,640	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88⅛	88⅞	88⅛	88¾	+ ⅞
99⅞	100	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	8,000	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	3,750	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
11⅜	12⅛	100	Brunswick City	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
52	53⅛	100	*Buttermilk Co.	53¼	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	...
137	137⅞	1,000	Canadian Pacific	137¼	137⅝	137¼	137⅝	...
187⅞	188	1,900	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	186	188	186	187⅝	+1⅞
51⅜	51⅞	18,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅛	52	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅜
35⅝	35⅞	900	Chicago & Alton	35⅛	35½	35⅝	35⅞	...
72	72½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	72⅛	72½	72½	72½	...
28	28¼	6,100	Chicago Great Western	28¼	28¼	28	28⅛	+ ¼
45⅝	45⅞	4,200	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	44½	46¼	44¼	45⅝	+1⅜
179⅜	180	6,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179⅛	180⅜	179⅜	180	+ ½
222	224½	300	Chicago & Northwest.	224	224½	224	224½	...
34⅜	35	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
15⅝	16	300	Chi. Union Traction	16	16¼	16	16	...
76⅝	77½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	77⅜	77⅝	76½	76½	+ ⅛
30	30½	400	Colorado Southern	30	30⅝	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
45⅜	46	400	Col. Southern 2d pf.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
170	180	100	Commercial Cable	172½	172½	172½	172½	+1
218	218⅜	200	Consolidated Gas	218¾	218¾	218¾	218¾	+ ¾
117	118	200	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	...
33¼	33½	1,300	Corn Products	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
84	84½	110	Corn Products pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ¼
171½	172⅜	100	Delaware & Hudson	171½	171½	171½	171½	— ¼
40⅜	41¼	300	Denver & Rio Grande	40⅝	41	40⅝	41	...
88	88¾	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅝
18	18½	100	Detroit Southern	18	18	18	18	...
17⅞	18	100	*Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	18	18	18	18	...
27	27⅜	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	27	27	27	27	— ½
40⅜	41	15,400	Erie	41¼	41¼	40¾	40⅞	— ⅜
72⅜	72¼	2,900	Erie 1st pf.	72½	72⅝	72⅛	72¼	...
57	57½	750	Erie 2d pf.	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
62	63	500	Evansville & Terre H.	63	63	63	63	...
186½	188	300	General Electric	186½	186½	186¼	186¼	+ ½
205	206	1,500	Great Northern pf.	206¾	205	205¾	205	+2
105¼	105¾	400	Hocking Valley	105	105¼	105	105¼	+ ¼
97⅛	97¾	100	Hocking Valley pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
148⅞	149	600	Illinois Central	148½	148⅝	148¼	148⅜	+ ⅛
45	45½	500	*Internat. Power Co.	45	70	65	69	+6
45	45⅛	200	Iowa Central	45	45	45	45	— ¼
36	36⅜	1,300	Kansas City Southern	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ¾
60⅝	60⅞	1,100	Kansas City South. pf.	60½	60⅝	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
51	52	200	Lake Erie & Western	51	51	51	51	...
128¾	129	2,700	Louisville & Nashville	129	129⅝	128¾	128⅝	— ¼
153⅜	153⅝	7,700	Manhattan Elevated	154½	154½	153¾	153⅞	— ⅜
140⅜	141¼	400	*Met. Street Railway	141½	141½	141¼	141¼	+ ⅜
26⅝	26¾	600	Mexican Central	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	1,400	Mo, Kan. & Texas	28¾	29	28¾	29	+ ⅜
61¾	62	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	62	62	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
112⅞	113	23,200	Missouri Pacific	112¾	113⅜	112¾	113	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	465	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
37½	38¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	...
152¼	152⅞	1,700	New York Central	152¼	153	152¼	152⅝	— ⅛
43¾	44	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	44	44	44	44	...
34⅜	34½	1,500	N. Y., Ontario & West	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	...
74¼	74½	1,300	Norfolk & Western	74½	74⅝	74½	74½	+¼
155⅜	155½	2,100	Pennsylvania Railroad	155½	155⅝	155¼	155⅜	+ ⅜
104½	104⅝	200	People's Gas, Chicago	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
110	120	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	+5
64½	64⅝	800	Pressed Steel Car	64¾	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	— ⅛
93½	94	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	94	...
62¼	62⅜	23,700	Reading	62½	62⅝	62⅛	62¼	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	100	Reading 2d pf.	76	76	76	76	...
21½	21⅝	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	79	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
50⅛	50⅜	10,050	Rock Island	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
82	83	150	Rock Island pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅝
23½	23⅝	120	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
78	78¾	100	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¾
69¾	70	2,100	Rutland pf.	68	70	68	70	+2½
72½	73	100	St. Louis & San Fran.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅝
28	28¼	500	St. Louis S. W. pf.	28⅛	28⅜	28	28⅛	...
62¾	63	600	St. Louis S. W. pf.	63	63½	62¾	62¾	...
61½	62¼	400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
66⅝	66¾	5,300	Southern Pacific	66	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛	+ ⅛
36	36⅛	8,500	Southern Railway	36⅞	36⅞	36	36	+ ⅝
95¾	95⅞	900	Southern Railway pf.	95⅜	95½	95⅜	95½	+ ⅛
94	95	100	South. Ry., M & O. ctfs	94	94	94	94	...
61	62	520	Tenn. Coal & Iron	62	62⅜	62	62	...
41½	41⅝	1,200	Texas Pacific	41½	41⅝	41½	41½	...
36	36⅛	100	Toledo Rys. & Light	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
50¼	50½	200	Tol., St. L. & Western	51	51	51	51	+ ⅛
119	120	30	Twin City Rapid T.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	...
13¾	14	100	*Union B. & Paper Co.	14	14	14	14	...
102⅞	103	8,300	Union Pacific	103	103¼	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
93½	94¼	550	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
21	22¼	100	U. Rys. Invest.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
142	145	75	United States Express	141½	141½	141½	141½	...
37¼	37⅝	6,250	United States Steel pf.	37½	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
89¼	89⅝	3,000	United States Steel pf.	89	89¼	89	89¼	+ ¼
27⅝	27¾	1,500	U. S. Realty & Con.	26⅞	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ½
71¼	71⅝	600	U. S. Realty & C. pf.	71	71⅝	71	71⅝	+1
63½	64	300	Va.-Carolina Chemical	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
30⅝	30¾	1,900	Wabash	30	30¼	30	30¼	— ¼
45¾	46	100	Wabash pf.	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	...
91¼	91⅝	700	West. Union Tel.	91½	91¾	91⅝	91⅝	— ⅛
25½	26⅛	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	25½	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
27	27½	500	Wisconsin Central	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
53	53½	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¾	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ⅜

Sales..... 251,492 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Jan. 10 to 16.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Maracaibo	Curacao	$2,200
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Alleghany	Carthagena	1,000
GOLD BULLION—		
Alleghany	Greytown	1,800
City of Washington	Colon	1,500
Matanzas	Tampico	23,164
SILVER BULLION—		
Matanzas	Tampico	53,255
Havana	Vera Cruz	453
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	10,425

Exports, New York, Jan. 12 to 17.

Jan.			
13..Maracas	Trinidad	S. C., (Mexican)	795
13..Germanic	London	S. B.	294,680
16..Finland	London	S. B.	19,800
			315,275

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan.			
3..Zulia	Curacao	G. C., (Spanish)	300
9..Umbria	London	S. B.	109,620
			$425,195

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During the last two days of the week just past the market for outside securities showed considerable improvement, and with the advance in quotations came a substantial increase in activity. In a number of stocks gains which amounted to several points resulted from the week's operations, the advances in most cases being due apparently to an increase in the general demand for the more substantial of the stocks traded in on the curb. In some instances manipulation was in evidence, but instead of being entirely gratuitous, as it often is, this manipulation seemed to be based to a considerable extent on the increased demand for some of the higher-priced stocks. The low-priced issues showed considerable activity at times, but the fluctuations in them in most cases were too narrow to prove interesting even to traders. The week contributed several additions to the list of active stocks, one or two of them being stocks of wireless telegraph companies.

Northern Securities.

One of the movements of the week which was viewed with most satisfaction was the advance which occurred on Friday and Saturday in Northern Securities. After having been dull and rather heavy, this stock suddenly became active, and at the same time rose more than 2 points, selling on Saturday up to 114. While to a certain extent the course of the stock indicated general market conditions, its advance was also due to the belief that a favorable decision in the suit of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company will be soon handed down by the United States Supreme Court, and also perhaps by the rumor that has been afloat to the effect that the next dividend will be at a rate higher than that heretofore paid. The discussion of the coming dividend, however, seems to be pure speculation. The meeting of the Directors for the purpose of declaring the February dividend has not yet been called.

Havana Tobacco.

Instead of losing the place of prominence which it held during the previous week, Havana Tobacco attracted even greater attention because of the further advance in both issues of the stock, but particularly in the common, which sold up to 55½ and ended the week with a net gain of 5¾ points. While insiders appeared to have much to do with the advance, there appeared also to be considerable outside interest in the stock. It is claimed that the advance is warranted by the earnings of the company, the position of which, it is said, is being steadily improved under the management of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. Interests identified with the Consolidated Company were said to be prominent as buyers of Havana Tobacco during the past week. The only open sale of the stock of the Consolidated Company itself was made during the past week at 300, 50 shares being traded in at this price.

Wireless Telegraph Companies.

Among the stocks which were quoted for the first time during the past week were the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company and the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada. The market for the latter stock was established at 5¼ bid, offered at 7, but no trades were made. Sales of the De Forest stock amounted to several thousand shares between 4 and 4⅞.

San Francisco Bonds.

Sales of San Francisco Street Railway 4s were made as low as 81 for delivery in twenty days. This drop in the price of the bonds, which amounted to nearly 10 points, was said to be due to the expectation that on the dissolution of the underwriting syndicate on Feb. 1 the bonds which are to be distributed to the syndicate members will be pressed for sale.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	110	Lacl. Gas...	80	90
2s, c., 1930	106	...	Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
3s, r., 1915	107½	...	Long Isl. & W. pf.	...	...
3s, c., 1918	107¾	108½	Long Island	78	82
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	...	Man. Beach	11	14
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110¼	Md. C. pf.	90	110
4s, c., 1907	109¾	110½	Met. Sec. Co.	127	128
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½	M. W. S. El.	...	...
4s, c., 1925	136½	138½	Chi.	36¼	38
5s, r., 1904	102¾	103¾	M. W. S. El.		
5s, c., 1904	104	104¾	Chi., pf.	87	89
D. C. 3-65s	123½	...	Mich. Cent.	130	150
Adams Exp.	200	225	Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	120	...
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	M. & St. L.	108	109½
Alle. & W.	145	...	M. & St. L. pf.	116	121
Allis-C. pf.	84½	86	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	74	74½
Am. Ag. Ch.	24	28	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	124	127
Am. C. pf.	82½	83	Mor. & Es.	192½	195
Am. Bicycle.	⅛	¼	N. C. & St. L.	109	110
Am. Bic. pf.	⅝	1	N. Y. Air B.	174	175
A. C. & F. pf.	90¼	90¾	N. Y. B. & M. pf.	95	110
Am. Coal.	206	225	N. Y. & N. H.	221	223½
Am. C. Oil.	43	45	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	116	120
A. C. O. pf.	95	97	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	87
Am. D. Tel.	39	40	N. Y. D. Co.	20	25
Am. Exp.	220	235	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	50	60
A. H. & L. pf.	35¼	36¼	N. Y. & Hon.	138	140
Am. M. Co.	45	53	N. & W. pf.	90	93
A. M. Co. pf.	23	24	North. Am.	116	120
A. S. & R. pf.	93½	94½	Nor. Cent.	228	...
Am. Snuff.	127	...	Ont. Mining.	5¾	6¾
Am. S. pf.	96½	97	Pacific Coast	68	71
Am. St. F.	18	20	Penn.	135	136
Am. S. F. pf.	67	68	Peo. Gas.	97	98
A. S. R. pf.	120	121	Pere Marq.	80	82
A. T.	85	90	Pere Marq. pf.	83	86½
Am. T. pf.	140	146	Phila. & Read.	40	41
Am. W. Co.	13	14¼	Phila. & Read. 1st pf.	71	75
A. W. Co. pf.	77¾	78½	Phila. & Read. 2d pf.	55	60
Ann Arbor.	39	41	Pitts., L. & W.	138	140
Ann A. pf.	68	69¾	Pitts., L. & W. pf.	90	93
Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	88½	95	North. Am.	116	120
B. & O. pf.	93½	94½	Nor. Cent.	228	...
B. A. L. pf.	108	...	Ont. Mining.	5¾	6¾
B. Un. Tr.	225	235	Pacific Coast	68	71
Brunsw. City.	11¾	12½	P. C. 1st pf.	98	105
B. R. & P.	127	...	P. C. 2d pf.	71	75
B. R. & P. pf.	146½	...	Pac. Mail.	40	41
Can. South.	73	75	Peo. & E.	37	40
C. C. & St. L.	88	210	Pere M. pf.	80	86½
C. & E. Ill.	190	214	P., C., C. & St. L.	92	94
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	135	P., Ft. W. & C.	190	191
C. G. W. pf.	84	85½	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	...
C., G. W., II.	90¾	91	Pullman Co.	233	236
C., I. & L.	70	80	Quicksilver.	1½	2½
C., I. & L. pf.	75	85	Quicksil'r pf.	7½	9
C., M. & St. P.	193	194	R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stock ctfs.	90	94
C., St. P., M. & Om.	150	160	Ry. St. Sp.	33	34½
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	195	R. S. S. pf.	85	86½
C., T. & T.	185	190	Read. 1st pf.	86	87½
Chi. U. Tr.	15½	16	Rens. & Sar.	210	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	96½	98½	R., W. & O.	138	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	118	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	56	58
C., C. & W.	90	95	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23¾	25
C., L. & W. pf.	90	95	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	78	80
C. S. 1st pf.	70¼	71	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70½	71
C. & H. C. & I.	20	200	St. S. S. & I. pf.	91¼	92½
Consol. C.	83	110	St. R. & T.	5¼	5¾
D., L. & W.	272	274	T. P. L. Tr.	39	40
D., M. & Ft. D.	45	46	Third Av.	126	128
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140	T., P. & W.	15	25
Del. Sch.	75	86	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45½	47
Det. Un. Ry.	89¼	90	T. C. R. T. pf.	155	159
Dia. Match.	138	140	U. B. & P. pf.	78	79
Dist. Sec.	32	33	U. R.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

NEED OF CAPABLE SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After all that has been said on the servant girl question, I suppose there is no excuse for reopening the subject unless one has something new to contribute. My letter is simply an appeal for information which some experienced TIMES reader will perhaps be able to supply.

Is there no such thing to be had as honest, neat, and fairly capable servants for the homes of refined and well-bred persons of moderate means, where only one servant is employed? If such helpers are not to be had, the sooner that fact becomes generally known the better, so that no more refined persons of moderate means will make the mistake of going to housekeeping with the idea that they will find an efficient and respectable helper for the necessary housework.

My own experience almost leads me to believe that such helpers do not exist—that the old-fashioned decent and faithful housework has become a dodo among domestics. There is no lack of candidates for such positions. The intelligence offices teem with them. They are all ready to do anything, and, according to their own estimate, they all know how to do everything. Since Oct. 1 I have had seven of them in my house—each one more dirty, disrespectful, incompetent, destructive, and utterly irresponsible than the last. Two of them were dishonest.

When the regular type is brought before me in the intelligence offices, and I think of taking them into my clean, dainty little home, my very soul sickens. Notwithstanding many discouragements, I still believe that somewhere I shall find an honest, neat, and capable woman who, for $20 per month, will come and take care of my home—each one more dirty, disrespectful, efficient service elsewhere. Yet I am convinced that I will never find her in the intelligence offices.

Can any one tell me where she is to be found? "My fate is the common fate of all," if I may judge by the experiences of my friends. The answer to my question, if there be an answer, will be of great interest and value to many among your readers as well as to

A HOME LOVER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1903.

DEFENSE OF VIVISECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have for THE TIMES a respect as a public forum, and for its editorial views as being dispassionately just ones, which causes me to take time out of a very busy life to address you, and through you your readers, upon a question that, always a smoldering fire, has recently been fanned into a blaze. Every one knows of Prof. Keen's recent public letter upon the matter of vivisection, and of the reply by Senator Gallinger, formerly himself a doctor. I need not, therefore, for clearness, sake make long quotations.

First of all: I desire no notoriety, and, though inclosing my card in evidence of good faith, ask that my name be not published, in order to avoid a repetition of Senator Gallinger's slur. And yet here I must add that his plain accusation of self-advertising by Prof. Keen was a charge unworthy of a gentleman, and had no bearing upon the subject in hand. It simply throws an unmistakable side light upon the man who could make such a charge to help bolster up a bad cause.

Prof. Keen is as well known as is the Senator. He is a man of international reputation, having been President of the American Medical Association, and also of the American Surgical Association. To accuse such a man of self-seeking because in a thoroughly dignified and proper way he fights the righteous battle of those who are helping the human race, although necessarily at the expense of the lower animals, is unworthy, indeed; and is simply an attempt to prejudice the public against Prof. Keen.

No person except a physician, and one, too, obliged by his duties to keep posted, can know whether Senator Gallinger's intimation is true or the reverse, that the professor did not by his trephining operation save the life of that Annapolis cadet. He recovered, but the Senator thinks that maybe the blood clot compressing the brain would have been absorbed anyhow. In this he simply displays ignorance which is regrettable. And as surgeon to one of the largest hospitals in America, and as Professor of Surgery in one of the colleges of this city, I have a right to speak with positiveness.

There is no topic of vital interest to the great public concerning which they seem to know so little as upon this, the value to them of animal experimentation. I personally have no axe to grind. But realizing that the most kindly, the most merciful, the most pitying of professions is being foully slandered, I am moved to tell you a few truths.

Differing from the practitioners of Christian Science, who pose as philanthropists, but do naught for the poor, the members of my profession treat, year in and year out, fully one-fourth of the population of this great city without money and without price. I personally give four entire half days per week to the poor in the hospitals, and this is not in the least exceptional. (Perhaps you may not know that no hospital in this city pays its physicians or surgeons a penny, save in one lonely instance.)

Is it likely—I appeal to you—that men thus showing practically in their lives their real sympathy with misery and affliction should be at heart the inhuman torturers that men like Gallinger and papers like New York Life would have you believe? For years past not a month, hardly a week, goes by without some cartoon in Life intended to show the medical profession as monsters of cruelty and hardness of heart—because of vivisection.

It must be known to you that there is hardly a topic in the world upon which you cannot find eminent men differing. But I do assure you that I know of none where greater unanimity prevails, among those who have from force of knowledge a right to an opinion, than this one. It is admitted that the late Mr. Lawson Tait, an expert surgeon, but in sundry ways recognized as eccentric to the last degree, objected to vivisection. So have various other medical men, quoted by Senator Gallinger. But their aggregate number and weight is, I assure you, trifling as compared with the number and weight recognizing in vivisection a blessing to humanity. When a proportion of ninety-nine men of brains think alike, and a single additional man of brains differs—maybe the latter is right, but the chances are that the latter is just simply a crank.

And I do not unfairly state the proportions in this case—though, of course, the Senator would assert otherwise. I do beg to ask you to believe—and I say this most earnestly—that such cruelties as Gallinger quotes are rare in the extreme, and nothing can be more silly than the plain inference he wishes everybody to draw, namely, that the crazy fiend who invented a "tormentor," &c., and had no better object than inflicting pain for the joy of it, represents anything or anybody except lunacy at large.

For twenty-two years I have been an earnest student—for a medical diploma is "a license to continue studying"—and never in all my life have I met with an experimenter upon animals who did not regret the pain he had to inflict, nor one who did not try to minimize that pain, so far as possible, by all means in his power. In the great majority of instances morphine is used freely.

If now—not to occupy too much of your space—I show your readers and yourself a striking example of the wondrous good that vivisection is doing, it will suffice at least to convince those open to conviction that it has a worthy reason for its continuance, and that when an instance of barbaric pain infliction is discovered, the most merciful men alive—the physicians—may well be trusted to take action to suppress such evil against our friends, the lower animals, whom we only use because we must. Experimentation is the only road to knowledge, and surely it is better to experiment upon brutes than upon mankind!

I could as easily mention a dozen instances as one, but as that one I choose the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. Only a few years ago had one of my children been stricken with this dread disease I should have felt that deep anxiety which only a knowledge of its treacherous character justifies. To-day, not so; for, thanks to vivisection, I know that the early use of the serum will quickly end the disease in a vast majority of cases. It is not too much to say that, the world over, thousands of little lives annually are now saved by this means that otherwise would be lost. And if Senator Gallinger differs it only would show that he is better "up" in politics than in the statistics of diphtheria, both here and in all Europe. With hardly more than one or two exceptions, every teacher of paediatrics in this broad land would doubtless uphold my statement; and you will recollect that earlier in this article I remarked upon the practical impossibility of getting, say, a thousand men to agree upon anything outside of mathematics. But 995 is a fair working majority.

Now for the details. I doubt if one in a hundred of your readers realizes that when his or her baby is saved by antitoxin it is saved purely and solely as the result of experimentation upon animals; or that the very excellent Board of Health of this city keeps a large drove of horses for nothing in the world except to supply a reliable quality of serum against diphtheria, to the poor practically free from cost.

Briefly, and omitting technical terms, this is the way it is done: At first a dog or a rabbit or guinea pig was used; and into its blood was injected by hypodermic syringe some diphtheritic false membrane from the throat of a patient so afflicted. This had been rubbed up with some watery liquid, so as to be capable of being injected. As a result, the animal becomes quite ill. But as only a little is injected, as a rule he recovers. Then the same thing is repeated. This time he is much less ill. When well, a third injection is made. Now he is hardly upset at all. Plainly, something is being produced in the animal's blood which fights diphtheria. At length a condition is reached in which no amount of false membrane from diphtheria thrown into that trial animal can make it ill.

Now the animal is bled as freely as can be done without killing it. The blood, of course, clots, leaving a layer of clear, watery fluid standing in the vessel above the clot which, being heavier, sinks to the bottom. This clear liquid is the serum which is to be used. When injected into the human body it enormously helps our blood to produce this same as yet unknown material which fights diphtheria.

As soon as the foregoing facts had been proved—some years ago—which was done at about the same time by a very eminent German and an equally eminent French experimenter—the substitution thereafter of a very large animal, such as the horse, became self-evidently necessary. It requires no more time or trouble to render him immune to diphtheria than the smallest animal; and the horse can, of course, supply great quantities of serum at a single bleeding—and without serious injury to himself, provided the bleedings are sufficiently infrequent.

Along exactly similar lines of research we have obtained striking successes in a considerable number of other microbic diseases—lockjaw, typhoid fever, anthrax, and pneumonia, for a few examples. And Calmette of Lille has worked wonders in just this same way in supplying a cure for those stricken by venomous reptiles. In India the British Government is supplying at cost this great safeguard, and today he would be a reckless man who would subject himself to the risk of a cobra bite without having ready for use the venom antitoxin, which has already repeatedly saved lives.

Eagerly are physicians everywhere working upon the problems of preventive medicine, most of which deal with microbes now well known. And yet every such problem, as fast as solved, serves to take from the doctor and his family just one more prolific source of income. But this obvious fact has never prevented his whole-souled endeavors, nor will it ever do so. And the attacks in the matter of vivisection will not abate by one jot or tittle the steady pursuit of our duty toward the cause of suffering humanity.

And yet, realizing that many of those who have bitterly assailed us and charged us with cruelty have done so quite honestly, though none the less mistakenly, I have believed that a simple presentation of the facts in this way may be a means of education and of righting a wrong which cuts deeply—an aspersion which necessarily rankles in the breast of every physician who loves at once the truth and the noblest of professions.

QUÆSTOR.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

WOULD DISMISS FAT POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on "Fat Policemen" you have treated humorously a very real evil. The public service demands a certain standard of physical efficiency of its constables and requires the passage of a somewhat searching physical examination at the hands of applicants for appointment. The usual course, after passing such examination, is for the man to lapse into such a condition of physical degeneracy as to make him at once a menace and a laughing stock. The clubbing evil of which we formerly heard so much doubtless proceeded in some measure from the fact that many men had fallen into a condition where they could not depend for self-protection on their natural means of defense. Another consequence of physical degeneracy proceeds from the subtle interrelation of a man's moral and physical condition.

The remedy for such a state of affairs is so simple that the only wonder is that it has not been sooner adopted. There would be no injustice in requiring every man on the force of less than twenty-five years' service to demonstrate annually his ability to pass the same tests applied at his entrance examination. There should be instituted a certain minimum percentage which a man would be obliged to obtain in order to remain on the force. If he failed at the first trial, a respite of ninety days might be allowed in which to make up the required standard, at the end of which time a second trial might be had, a second failure constituting grounds for summary dismissal. A consistently good physical record might be made one of the conditions of promotion.

Whether such a system could be instituted merely by an order of the Commissioner or whether it would necessitate special legislation I am unable to say, but if Gen. Greene wishes to make his term of office the beginning of a new epoch in police affairs I believe this would prove his most effective measure. I wish that an expression of opinion from him on this question could be obtained.

"A sound mind in a sound body" should be the motto of the department, if it does not wish the term "the finest" to be a mendacious rather than a justifiable epithet.

"AJAX."

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

MARRIED WOMEN AND WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to your editorial of Jan. 5, entitled "Women and Their Rights," I beg you to print the following questions and remarks:

1. Is their any precedent in the public service for appointing authorities using their discretionary powers against a class rather than against individuals? Is it not to avoid the necessity of using their discretionary powers in the case of individuals that the New York Post Office authorities have made their recent rulings against the employment of married women?

2. Since, generally speaking, women do not desire, when they marry, to contribute to the maintenance of the family, is not the exceptional married woman who is led by one reason or another to seek employment the best judge of whether she is disqualified by marriage for the work she wishes to do?

3. Have the Post Office authorities found the work of the married women in general unsatisfactory? If their action is based on consideration for the good of the family, let it be borne in mind that the question involved is not whether the family will suffer by the employment of married women, but whether certain families—a very limited number—will suffer or be benefited by the employment of certain married women.

4. Has a subordinate branch of the public service a right to make class discriminations that are not made by the main department?

Open discussion of this subject is particularly desirable just now, because recently the Chicago public school authorities have made a similar ruling against the employment of married women in the public schools, and that, too, although it is conceded, I understand, that married women make the best teachers in the primary grades, other things being equal.

It has been to the credit of the fair-mindedness and true chivalry of American men that they have not stood in the way of the advancement of women socially and educationally, but have helped them. So far as I know this is the first blow struck at the industrial freedom of any of them by public authorities. M. C. WELLES.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

PENSIONS FOR JUDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hudson County Bar Association paid Judge Collins a high compliment when it asked him not to resign from the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The bar associations of that State and of this should go further; they should change conditions so that our best and ablest lawyers may not feel that they cannot afford to accept the honor of being elected to the Supreme Court. Judge Collins says: "A man ought to be able to live on his salary, to support his family in the style and manner in which they should be supported, to carry a reasonable life insurance, and to save something."

Surely this is not asking too much. At present our Judges are not paid a sufficient sum to enable them to do this, and at seventy they are turned out with nothing. Large private firms pension their old and disabled employes; many of our railroads do the same thing; the city pensions its police, firemen, teachers, and college Presidents—why not its Judges? Our Judges ought to be lifted above the danger of want in their old age. England sets us a worthy example. Her Judges are forever freed from any pecuniary temptations by a comfortable salary during their service, and an appropriate pension when the age limit is reached. This, and this only, will secure an incorruptible judiciary. If such conditions prevailed here we should not hear our most brilliant lawyers say that they cannot afford to accept a Judgeship; nor should our people be forced to decide between two mediocre men for an office which should be the proudest in the land.

Let the Bar Association act, and then laymen and lawyers will heartily support their action. A LAYMAN.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Thomas Whitman of Annapolis Royal, N. S., is in possession of any practical knowledge regarding Gloucester's Winter fishing industry he has carefully withheld it from his letter published in your Sunday issue.

Gloucester fishing vessels are neither commanded by foreigners nor "chiefly manned" by Nova Scotians, as he would have us believe. The master of an American vessel must be a citizen of this country, and nearly every civilized nation under heaven has contributed to the fishing population of the famous old town. Norway, Sweden, and Portugal furnish a very large percentage of the men who man Gloucester's fishing fleet; Newfoundland comes next; then Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, with Maine and Nova Scotia at the end of the list. A very large number of these men settle down in Gloucester and become citizens of the United States.

"Inhuman fishery" is the term applied by Mr. Whitman to this large industry. Any form of Winter existence on the ocean is not especially desirable, but some one must go for a' that. Mr. Whitman also informs us that Winter fishing could be conducted much more humanely from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Whether he intends us to believe that natives of these countries would treat the fish less inhumanely or themselves does not appear—in fact, none of it appears—truthful or sensible. The fish would have to be caught in the same waters, the same gales would have to be encountered, and the same dangers and hardships battled with, and the vessels of those countries are inferior in size, strength, and comfort to the fleet which Essex yards have turned out for Gloucester.

The Gloucester fishing vessel is unquestionably the finest craft of her class afloat on the ocean; "Essex build" has long ago become a synonym for strength, speed, and seaworthiness. No expense is spared in furnishings or outfits, and everything which can add to the comfort of the crew is forthcoming at a moment's notice. The bill of fare comprises the best the market affords, and, though a vocation is a perilous one, it has many compensations.

Winter fishing is prosecuted for the purpose of supplying American markets with fresh fish, but our friend Mr. Whitman has it all tangled up with the Brazilian and European salt fish markets. There is nothing to prevent the Gloucester fish merchant from placing his salted waren in those markets if he desires to do so, but he finds that with salt fish as well as fresh the home markets are much the more profitable. The Newfoundland fish merchant pays about the same price for 224 pounds of salted fish that the Gloucester merchant pays for 112 pounds; the Newfoundland merchant pays his crew "out of the store," and charges prices that keep the fishermen in his debt as long as they live, while the Gloucester fish buyer pays cash and the fishermen spend it wherever they see fit.

If the tariff walls were broken down Nova Scotia and Newfoundland would at once rush their salt fish into the American markets instead of trying them up to the consistency of the leather for European and Brazilian markets; this is the busy bee that is buzzing in Friend Whitman's bonnet. His benevolent desire to have American fish merchants partake of the rich harvests which Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have as yet failed to reap in Brazilian and European markets and at the same time permit these countries to place their salted goods on the United States markets free of duty is a bedridden hobby for which he cannot even design a decent-looking mask.

We believe that history records an instance or two a few years before the set-to between the Shannon and Chesapeake, of Gloucester merchants advocating the reopening of the American Navy from their fishing vessels—Mr. Whitman is evidently a student of ancient history. The fisherman may or may not know how to tie a reef-point, furl a flying jib, or steer—it is certain that many of them cannot perform either of the above-mentioned duties in a shipshape manner. There is little or no discipline on board of a fishing vessel, and, while the navies and merchantmen of Britain and America have no other dependence for recruits except Gloucester fishermen there will be a noble pile of scrapiron on the shores of both countries and the Cape Ann fishery will continue as heretofore. EDGAR O. SMITH.

Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1903.

COINED TERMS FOR WIRELESS MESSAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently in your editorial columns it was suggested that new words should be coined to describe the sending of wireless telegraphic messages by electricity.

It is difficult to coin brief words which can be used only for a distinct system of electric telegraphy. The words "telegraph" and "telegram" were happily coined from Greek words meaning the writing of a message far off from the writer. While in common parlance they are used to signify the writing afar off done by electricity coursing along wires from the transmitter to the receiver, they really signify such a writing executed by any other means. This being so, I submit a list of words which I think are newly coined and which may serve the purpose as desired:

To cyclegraph an electrogram.
To radiograph a radiogram.
To cumagraph a cumagram.
To aerograph an aerogram.
To coclograph a coclogram.
To cyclograph a cyclogram.
To spherograph a spherogram.
To zonograph a zonogram.

Any of these nouns or verbs, if adopted, will be the basis of various adjectives and participles.

All these works are of Greek origin. The terminal syllables "graph" and "gram" are derived from the Greek words "graphein," to write, and "gramma," a writing.

"Cuma" or "cyma" is Greek for "wave." Cyma is the Anglicized form of the Greek "cuma." Cumagraph means, therefore, to write by a wave.

Cymagraph is used in English to mean an instrument used by architects for tracing wave-formed objects in relief, but if the word is spelled "cumagraph" it can be safely used as I have specified. Cymapher is an Anglicized word signifying the apparatus in a telephone which receives the electric waves.

An acquaintance thinks the words "to vibragraph a vibragram" are well fitted to the purpose in view. They are hybrid compounds of the Latin "vibrare," to wave, and the Greek "gramma." Any of these words can be used to express the sending of messages written by waves or rays of electricity through the air, or coclum throughout a vast cycle, sphere, or zone from an electric transmitter to any and every electric receiver wherever situate therein. ANSON MALTBY.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

DR. HARRIS ON ZIONISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your columns to-day reported an address of mine under the caption "Zionism Reconsidered" that did not quite represent my views. The paragraphs were placed in quotation marks, as though a reproduction of my exact language; as a matter of fact, the language was that of the reporter. It is just those subtle differences of diction that so largely affect the interpretation of a speaker.

I first treated the theme doctrinally, and showed that the Reformer who regards the Jews as a religious community could still favor the establishment of a nationality for some of his brethren oppressed in Eastern Europe. In this connection I said: "Our complete isolation would be a calamity for the Jew and for the world. Let us rather have a dispersion of Jews in all lands tempered by a concentration in one land."

The immediate salutary effect of the Zionist movement apart from its ultimate realization is witnessed in its having become a new bond of union for widely dispersed Jews, a new enthusiasm for the indifferent, and a reawakening for many who had drifted away.

The movement was then considered under the social and economic points of view. The fear that the existence of a nationality would make Jews less welcome in other lands was answered by the attitude toward immigration of the foremost nations. Nations as such are not benevolent institutions. They admit those likely to be helpful and reject those likely to be harmful, regardless of the fact whether they belong to nationalities in other parts of the world. If anything, the existence of such a nationality behind them assures better treatment. MAURICE H. HARRIS.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

AMERICANS AND FRENCHMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that the sentiments of nations, as well as those of individuals, undergo sudden and radical changes is well illustrated by a comparison of the sentiments entertained by Americans for the French in 1898, as indicated by the American press of that period, with the feelings entertained by the Americans for the French in 1902 and 1903, as evidenced by the same organs of public opinion. During the year 1898 I put into my scrapbook a large number of articles, editorials, and letters taken from a great variety of American newspapers, which reflect the most unfriendly feelings toward the French people, and the strongest disapprobation of French characteristics and morals. Now all that has changed, and during the year 1902, and thus far in the present year, my newspaper cuttings contain nothing but complimentary and even affectionate references to the French.

In 1898 the principal charges brought against the French were as follows, viz.:

(1.) Then (in 1898) the French race proper, owing to the steady diminution in the birth rate since 1870, was dying out and ceding its place to more prolific immigrants from Germany, Italy, and Belgium. Now (in 1902 and 1903) it appears that these foreigners become transformed by naturalization (and their descendants by the common school system) into patriotic French citizens; even if, unfortunately, they cannot become French in blood also.

(2.) Then (in 1898) the French had no proper conception of individual liberty, and permitted their police and judicial authorities to perform acts of tyranny and inquisitorial supervision that would not be tolerated in America. Now (in 1902 and 1903) it seems that, possibly owing to the influence of the foreign immigrants from Germany and Belgium, popular sentiment in France is being aroused to change all this.

(3.) Then, the fearful increase of alcoholism in France was rapidly changing what was once the most moderate drinking nation in the world into the most drunken one. Now, owing to the increased taxation on strong liquors and the decreased taxation on light wines, as well as to more stringent laws against the adulteration of wines, the French appear to be overcoming most satisfactorily the scourge of alcoholism.

(4.) Then, the French were an extremely avaricious and sordid race. Now, they are only prudent and economical.

(5.) Then, French criminal trials were a farce, where the prisoner had not the least chance of justice; where there were no rules of evidence and the merest hearsay and rumors and opinions were accepted as evidence against the prisoner, and where the presiding Judge acted, at the same time, practically as public prosecutor, and browbeat and intimidated the prisoner, who was supposed to be guilty until he had proved himself innocent. Now, it appears that "French admiration for American justice" is going to cause a "radical modification of judicial procedure."

(6.) Then, the French were a very irreligious people. Now, they are merely seeking to free themselves from Papal domination.

(7.) Then, the average Frenchman, while very attentive to his neighbor's wife, was disposed to regard his own wife in the light of a servant or even of a slave, and the laws of France were made for the men and not for the women, who were deprived of rights and privileges which every American woman looks upon as absolutely indispensable and regards as belonging to her by every rule of justice, human and divine. Now, it seems that feminism is making great progress in France, and that French women, stimulated by the example of their American sisters, are demanding rights which would have made a Frenchman of 1898 turn green with horror and indignation.

(8.) Then, in the words of Sarah Bernhardt, as quoted in The Evening Post, "the average Frenchman was a delightful lover, for the short time that his devotion lasted, but a bad husband from the American point of view." Now, it appears that the great infusion of foreign blood is changing the national character in this respect, and one paper asserts that the Frenchman has learned to admire so much the "virtues of the American husband" that he has begun to imitate the latter's "undying devotion to his wife."

(9.) Then, the French were generally an immoral people. Now, it is only their novel which is immoral and which misrepresents the morality of the people.

(10.) Then, the French were a very vain and boastful race, and also inclined to hysterics when the occasion offered itself. Now, they merely have a proper appreciation of the merits of their race, and are "filled with a generous enthusiasm for all that is great and noble, and manifest it with an artistic abandon which forms an agreeable contrast to the phlegmatic calm of the Anglo-Saxon."

(11.) In 1898, France, with the largest national debt in the world, which was continually increasing owing to deficits and political corruption, and with a stationary population, was doomed to ruin. In 1902 and 1903, the marvelous energy and thrift of the people, together with the advent of abler statesmen, are certainly going to replace the country on a sound financial basis.

The foregoing, Mr. Editor, are but a few indications of the radical change of feeling on the part of the Americans toward the French during the last four years. While the efforts of Mr. James H. Hyde and of the other members of the Alliance Française to promote friendship between the two nations are most commendable, still is there not some danger of running to another extreme, which, in turn, may produce an unpleasant reaction?

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Jan. 13, 1903.

STEEL TRUST'S PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. W. H. Morrison in his communication of last Sunday seems to have an exquisite sense of smell, since he can detect an odor about the profit-sharing plan of the steel corporation which is apparent to no one else. Because the steel corporation has decided to distribute about $175,000 per annum among the employes in dividends upon 25,000 shares of preferred stock, he believes the entire dividend upon the common stock, amounting roundly to $20,000,000 per annum, is in danger of being passed.

Let the perturbed soul rest in peace. If the common stock stands in no greater peril than this he may be assured that it will pay dividends until doom's day. It appears that in an evil moment he paid $50 for a share of common stock and does not want the corporation to yield to any philanthropic tendency while that share stands at 37. He must have known when he bought the stock that he was not buying anything with a real claim upon earnings. No one pretends that common stock is a tangible asset. It is not an investment but a speculation. In point of fact the steel corporation should never have paid dividends at all upon the common stock, and if Mr. Morrison now perceives that it intends to abandon them he perceives what is a very good thing indeed for the steel industry of the United States.

AUGUST VAN DYKE.

Cleveland, Jan. 12, 1903.

SUPREME COURT ON TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Supreme Court of the United States, in its decision handed down last week in the Downs case, commonly known as the Russian sugar bounty case, has dealt a staggering blow to our protective tariff.

The question in the case was whether Russia paid a bounty on the exportation of sugar within the meaning of Section 5 of the Dingley Tariff act, which provides:

That whenever any country * * * shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, * * * and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, (Dingley act,) then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, * * * there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty, equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

Russia claimed that she did not pay or bestow directly or indirectly any bounty or grant upon the exportation of sugar, that her laws and regulations in regard to the manufacture and sale of sugar within her own domains was a part of her own internal policy, in regard to which this country had no right to inquire. However, the facts appeared in the case that the Russian Government estimated the amount of sugar that should be sold for domestic consumption each year, and fixed the maximum price at which it could be sold on the home market; 60,000 poods of this amount was awarded to each factory irrespective of its production. This aggregated about half the estimated home consumption, the remainder was distributed among the factories in the proportion their output exceeded 60,000 poods. This was called "free sugar," and could be sold on the domestic market on the payment of an excise tax of 1.75 rubles per pood. The manufacturers were also required to keep on hand a quantity of sugar equal to from 5 to 710 per cent. of the amount of sugar estimated for home consumption. This was called "indivertible reserve," and if the domestic consumption was greater than estimated or the price on the home market at any time exceeded the maximum price fixed by the Government, the Minister of Finance would direct enough of this indivertible reserve sugar to be sold to reduce it to the fixed maximum price. This indivertible reserve when ordered sold on the domestic market was subject to the normal excise tax of 1.75 rubles per pood.

All other sugar produced above these two classes was called "free surplus," and if sold upon the domestic market had to pay a double excise tax amounting to 3.50 rubles per pood.

The manufacturer could export any part of his "free sugar," and when he exported it, the excise tax of 1.75 rubles per pood was remitted, and he received a customs certificate that he had exported a certain quantity of "free sugar," that he was entitled to sell on the home market by the payment of the single excise tax of 1.75. This certificate was transferrable and had a market value which was about the difference existing at the time between the price of sugar on the home market and the price abroad. The sugar manufacturer purchasing this certificate could then transfer from his "surplus sugar" which paid a double excise tax to his free sugar an amount equal to that represented by the certificate of export. By this arrangement the amount of free sugar to be sold on the home market at the single tax was not decreased by exportation. The price of these certificates varies from about 1.25 to 1.65 rubles per pood.

This does not apply to the "surplus sugar" which pays the double tax. The double excise tax on this is remitted on exportation, but no transferable certificates are given. The sugar in the case in question was "free sugar." Russia imposes a customs duty of 7 rubles per pood (about 4.28 cents per pound) on foreign sugar.

While Russia did not directly pay a bounty on exportation, it was claimed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury that her laws and regulations in regard to the manufacture and sale of sugar for domestic consumption, including the single and double excise tax and her prohibitive protective customs duties, had the effect of making it, from the standpoint of this country, a bounty on exportation.

The court did not define what a bounty was, but quoted the definitions given by Webster, Bouvier, and those of the Brussels conference of 1898, with apparent approval, and proceeded to state:

A bounty may be direct, as where a certain amount is paid upon the production or exportation of particular articles, of which the acts of Congress of 1895, allowing a bounty upon the production of sugar, and R. S. Secs. 3015-3027, allowing a drawback upon certain articles exported, are examples; or indirect, by the remission of taxes upon the exportation of articles which are subjected to a tax when sold or consumed in the country of their production, of which our laws, permitting distillers of spirits to export the same without the payment of an internal revenue tax or other burden, is an example. * * *

It is practically admitted in this case that a bounty equal to the value of these certificates is paid by the Russian Government, and the main argument of the petitioner is addressed to the proposition that this bounty is paid, not upon exportation, but upon production. The answer to this is, that every bounty upon exportation must to a certain extent operate as a bounty upon production, since nothing can be exported which is not produced, and hence a bounty upon exportation, by creating a foreign demand, stimulates an increased production to the extent of such demand. Conversely, a bounty upon production operates to a certain extent as a bounty upon exportation, since it opens to the manufacturer a foreign market for any merchandise produced in excess of the demand at home. A protective tariff is the most familiar instance of this, since it enables the manufacturer to export the surplus for which there is no demand at home.

The mere imposition of an import duty of three rubles per pood, (by Russia,) paid upon foreign sugar, is, like all protective duties, a bounty, but is a bounty upon production and not upon exportation. Such a tax is imposed upon all sugar produced, but is remitted upon all sugar exported, then, by whatever process, or in whatever manner, or under whatever name it is disguised, it is a bounty upon exportation.

The court evidently overlooked the fact that they had just reasoned out most clearly and convincingly that "a bounty upon production operates to a certain extent as a bounty upon exportation." The court says also:

The amount he (the exporter) receives for his export certificate, say R. 1.25, (or at the rate of about 1.83 cents per pound,) is the exact amount of the bounty he receives upon exportation, and this enables him to sell at a profit in a foreign market.

The court had already found the price of these certificates was the amount of the difference between the price of the sugar upon the home market and what it brought in the foreign; in other words, the court held the amount of bounty to be the net difference in price between what the sugar was sold for at home and the price obtained abroad. Thus our Supreme Court has laid down the rule for ascertaining the amount of bounty a protective tariff pays on the exportation of manufactured articles and merchandise, the fairness and reasonableness of which will commend itself to every one, for if our manufacturers sell their merchandise abroad for less than the domestic consumer can obtain it from them at home, it is evident that our protective tariff laws must enable them to charge the domestic consumer more than the article is worth.

Bounties were always obnoxious to the people of this country; the law of 1895 granting a direct bounty of two cents a pound on sugar being so unpopular it had to be repealed.

This decision will have great and far-reaching effect; it is that of the highest tribunal in the land. The people have great respect and reverence for its judgment, and it is specially gratifying to the opponents of the protective tariff, that the opinion was written by a member of the court, who was, at the time of his elevation to the bench, identified with the Republican Party and that all the other judges concurred, "in this expression of opinion."

Under this decision all foreign countries will be justified in imposing a countervailing duty on our articles and merchandise, equal to the difference betwen the price they are sold for at home and what they fetch in the country to which they are exported.

The court also held that the remission of an internal tax on exportation and the allowance of a drawback on articles exported are bounties. This is going further than students of tariff laws have usually gone. They have believed that the remission of an excise tax or the payment of a drawback on exportation, when the latter did not exceed the amount already paid, simply unburdened the article and allowed the owner to exercise his natural right of entering his product into free competition in the world's markets. However, this decision marks an epoch in this country's dealings with a protective tariff, and the result of it will be of great benefit to the consumer, whose rights and interests have never been considered by Congress, but only the insatiable greed of the protected manufacturer.

WILLIAM J. GIBSON.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The work most needed of the present Congress is the revision of the present Dingley tariff. It imposes unjust and unequal taxation. It is a heavy burden upon the poor and middle classes, because it heavily taxes and causes a large increase in the price of the necessaries of life. It is the handmaiden and servant of the trusts. It is in no sense a benefit to the people; it is at present their worst enemy. All laws should be for the greatest good of the greatest number. The revision of the tariff should and could be accomplished without the least disturbance to the business interests of the country.

The Wilson tariff was so changed and emasculated by the Senate that Mr. Cleveland hesitated considerably before signing it. Again, so much time was taken in its passage that importers and manufacturers were by its uncertainty put to much loss and inconvenience. There is a proper way to fix the tariff, and the party and the Congress that follow that way will confer great blessings upon the country. The work must be gradual, not an overhauling of all the schedules at once. The work should be done by piecemeal. First, let all the necessaries of life, such as coal, sugar, salt, meats and provisions of all kinds, be placed in the free list. In the proper time reduce other duties, which are now exorbitant or prohibitory. Our present tariff is not a tariff for revenue; it was made for quite another purpose.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Jan. 12, 1903.

URGES PIECEMEAL TARIFF REVISION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tariff agitation is going on in both the Democratic and Republican Parties. So far it does not appear that the general business condition of the country is affected adversely by the present stage of the agitation. The serious effect of a proposed general tariff revision would be a National calamity, as it has been in a not distant past. Proposed tariff changes always cause prolonged discussion, and uncertainty of feeling as to the outcome.

I trust there will never again be proposed a sweeping tariff revision by any party, because the injury inflicted upon business interests, brain, and physical labor interests, is immeasurably greater than the gains that would be made in years by a sweeping change in tariff schedules.

Therefore, I would propose that only a certain industry, or kindred industries, be taken under consideration by Congress at one time; that a period of one year be uniformly fixed and agreed upon in advance of any general tariff legislation whatsoever. This, I believe, should be enacted into law, even before discussion of proposed tariff changes is begun.

The success of the Democratic Party will come through a wise policy of tariff revision, conserving the general business interests of the country, as the Republican Party must needs be hopelessly divided upon tariff revision questions, for many years to come. LOUIS C. SCHLIEP.

New York, Jan. 16, 1903.

BOUNTY ON IMPORTED COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present position of the coal situation is so grave and abnormal and fraught with such serious consequences to the entire population of the country, both rich and poor, that it seems to me to warrant heroic measures to remedy the same.

As a Democrat, I am naturally opposed to taxation for protection, but if under certain circumstances it can be politically right for this country by legislation and taxes to protect the coal operators, then it should logically follow that now when the coal operators no longer stand in need of protection, but, on the contrary, by their greed and rapacity call for measures of repression, the duty should not only be taken off coal imports, but as an inducement to foreigners a bounty should further be paid by the Government on each ton of coal brought into the country. The necessity to pay bounties would not exist very long. The mere fact that the President had power to do so, would end the present intolerable coal position.

The method I would suggest to adopt for the purpose of curbing any combination directed against any of the necessities of the people, such as coal, beef, flour, &c., is that a measure should be passed by Congress giving the President power on all occasions when Congress should by vote declare the crisis to be urgent, to offer a bounty, payable out of the National Treasury, on all imports of the goods required that should be imported after the date of the President's proclamation to that effect.

When the crisis had passed and the necessity for foreign importation had ceased, the President by a second proclamation should then withdraw the offer of the bounty, with the understanding, however, that the same would be payable to all tonnage on the water at date of the said proclamation, or that would sail within seven days after same. The object of the latter clause being to keep faith with foreigners, who on the strength of the first proclamation had entered into arrangements with the purpose of supplying the shortage.

While I recognize that the measure I suggest is most unusual, still I do not think it would ever be long in operation; it would rather serve as a club in the hands of the President to curb unscrupulous operations in any of the necessities of life. As a matter of fact, no suggestion that I have yet seen seems to me to meet the exigencies of the moment, and I think I can claim for mine that it would not only speedily settle the present coal trouble, but absolutely prevent any similar difficulty in any of the other necessities of life.

JOHN W. ABRAHAMS.

New York, Jan. 13, 1903.

COAL SITUATION RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just now we are hearing and reading a great many complaints as to the high prices of coal. Now, let us look over the situation somewhat. The coal miners asked for a raise of wages amounting to about 10 to 20 cents per ton, and their request was denied. Then came the strike. The public was good-naturedly indifferent. They did not care what wages the miners received, for it was Summer and coal for heating purposes was not needed. When the Fall came the public became clamorous for coal, for they were being inconvenienced. Then, under pressure, Mr. Baer declared that to accede to the request of the union miners would be to raise the cost of coal to the extent that the manufacturing interests would suffer. And the poor would have to pay the cost of the increased wages. The operators held out. The public became more and more clamorous and condemnatory—not because of their interest in and sympathy with either of the parties concerned in the trouble, but because they were having a disagreeable time.

Finally the operators had to accede to the request of the miners and submit their differences to arbitration. The miners went back to work and coal was placed on the market, but at what prices!

Letters to the Editor of The Times

CONTINUED.

BRUTALITY ON THE ELEVATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of your contemporaries an editorial recently appeared which vehemently denied that women were insulted in the crushes on the elevated trains. This editorial ended with the statement that it would be decidedly dangerous in New York City for a man to insult a woman in public.

This afternoon, however, it did not prove so. Four ladies were returning from a reception and had to stand out in the bitter cold on the platform of a Harlem train. So alarming was the crush that when a large man started to work his way out, one of these ladies said:

"If you will wait until the gate is opened we will step off and let you out."

"Yes, you had better step off! You ought to be at home, the whole —— lot of you, and not crowding the train this way!" answered the man. And no one uttered a word of protest.

Now the reader of this remark has probably pictured its perpetrator as a base, or at least a common-looking fellow. Quite the contrary. He was excellently well dressed, and of gentlemanly bearing and appearance.

The simple truth is that the worst feature of this crushing is the effect it is having upon our public manners. All sense of decency seems to be lost in the mad endeavor to get on and off of trains. If the writer of the kindly editorial referred to has not observed this fact, he must be blind indeed. Scarcely a train rush occurs in which one or more burly men do not use football tactics in making their ruthless way through the crowd. With jaws set and heads down, they shove and prod and crush most brutally, most inhumanly. Delicate girls are thrown against railings, trodden upon, frightened, and hurt. Once my sister was very nearly shoved between two cars; a friend was deliberately and wrongfully jammed (by a football strategist) against a paling until she nearly fainted. In desperation she sprang into the air and came down on the feet of her tormentor. He then moved off and gave her breathing room. Fancy a delicately reared girl being forced into such tactics!

The delinquencies of the railroad officials have been so freely and so fully ventilated that it seems strange a stronger note of warning has not been raised against the wholly unnecessary brutality shown by men when traveling on the elevated trains —not by a majority of them, of course, but by so many, and these of such respectable appearance, that it is clearly a serious feature of the situation. And whether this brutality results from the excitement of the rush or from deliberate intention matters little to its hapless victims. Indeed, quite apart from the mere fact of the frightful crowding, the spectacle presented at every elevated station and on every elevated train during rush hours is one which is a disgrace and a shame to American manhood.

Yet the remedy is astonishingly simple; it lies in the hands of every decent citizen. If these—if even a considerable proportion of these—would play the part of true men these brutish spectacles would soon be ended. Even one man, as I chance to know, can almost daily prevent suffering to individuals, can check many a centre rush through agonized humanity, and bring the elevated brute to terms in short order. Truly, if ever knights were needed to succor ladies in distress it is in New York City in this year of our Lord 1903!

New York, Jan. 15, 1903. V. Y. R.

SEPARATE CARS FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of street railway accommodations is before the public, I hope it is not too late to offer some suggestions which I think are for the most part new, yet which might tend to relieve the situation.

On the Manhattan Elevated, particularly on the express trains, women's chief complaint is that they are badly handicapped by their lack of physical force in securing a share of the few seats to be had, so that when they finally succeed in forcing an entry, it is only to find the coveted seats in possession of the physically stronger sex. Why not, therefore, reserve, say, two cars in every train of six cars for the exclusive use of women, and also reserve at least one car as a smoker, leaving two or three cars per train for both sexes, (in which latter standing might be prohibited.) Such an arrangement would go far toward relieving the irritation and the indecent juxtaposition from which women suffer now.

On the surface cars a similar arrangement could be effected by using a combination car, half of which to be used for women only, and a trailer as a smoker, the remainder of the main car to be cross-seated and for the use of either sex, but no standing allowed. The more objectionable class of men would be sure to steer for the smoker.

The suggestion frequently offered that on the surface lines a standing passenger pay only 3 cents is impracticable, as it would necessitate much longer time in giving change and double registers would cause confusion to the conductors, yet it is necessary to eliminate from the minds of the Directorate that it is as cheap to carry a passenger standing as sitting. I would therefore suggest that if, when a passenger pays a five-cent cash fare, the conductor is unable to provide him with a seat, then he shall give the passenger a paper ticket which shall be good for a ride anywhere on the system up to midnight of the following day; such tickets to bear a large date, (like that on the transfers,) but to carry with it no transfer privileges when again presented.

Such an arrangement would, to some extent, compensate a standing passenger, would offer an inducement to the railroad to increase its seating capacity, and would not take up the conductor's time appreciably.

Another suggestion: The elevated road has a third track from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which it now uses for siding purposes. Why should not those express trains which, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street connect with and receive the full complement of the Putnam Railway trains from Yonkers, run on this third rail without stopping until they reach One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street? This would distribute the passengers better by compelling the passengers at the intervening stations to take only those trains which leave One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street practically empty. It would also give the passengers at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street some chance of getting seats. HERBERT G. TODD.

Yonkers, Jan. 10, 1903.

ELEVATED ROAD'S THIRD RAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am amazed that a journal like The American Electrician should seek to shield the engineers who have devised the third-rail system on the elevated railroad. As you justly remark in your "Topics of the Times" of to-day, this journal is not particularly convincing in its arguments declaring the system all right. When this authority on electrical railways says that it is feasible to shelter the third rail from the weather, but that it could only be done by a clumsy contrivance, it does not display much mechanical knowledge. In view of the loss of life and delays in transportation caused by the unprotected charged rail, it would seem that the company should make efforts to devise a plan to avoid both of these dangers.

Since it would appear that they do not know how this rail can be protected, I will, for the benefit of the public, suggest the following plan: Remove one of the guard planks, nail upon the remaining plank a board or sheet metal covering at such a height as will permit the introduction of the contact shoe sidewise; make the rods carrying said rubber with a recess, so that the covering will not interfere with said rod, and operate as with an ordinary contact shoe.

With such a change in the present system they will have the dangerous third rail covered, thus avoiding killing workmen on the line, traffic will remain unimpeded in all kinds of weather, and the objectionable dirt and snow pocket will be removed. This change will cost but little, and in fact the second guard plank being removed will save enough lumber to pay for the extra cost caused by the above change.

In the name of common sense, let us have safety and permanency in our daily transportation. Every New York citizen has the right to demand this. It is proverbial that no people in the world has more good nature than the Americans, but when the life and comfort of such a vast population as that of New York is at stake it is about time to call a halt on good nature. C. COLNE.

New York, Jan. 14, 1903.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR CONGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Railroad Commissioners have gone back to Albany "to think" over the little game of blind man's bluff they have given the New York people. They tell us that the Manhattan Railroad will be requested to furnish so many additional cars and keep such and such a schedule. Meanwhile the management of the molasses and sardine can road has in the kindness of its heart promised the dear public to keep a rush-hour service all day. I will just give you an example how they do it. This morning I reached the Eighty-fourth Street station of the Third Avenue line at 8:09, and there was no train down town until 8:25. Naturally this train was so crowded that the guards could not open the gates for more passengers, and this meant more delay. The cars were packed to suffocation, but no murmur against this shame and indecency was raised by any one.

Why not try to reach the pockets of this soulless corporation by instructing your representative in the Assembly to introduce a bill compelling the Manhattan Railroad or any other surface railroad to refund fares, if no trains are running after a reasonable wait, the same to apply in the case of blockades. How long will we be compelled to submit to all these outrages, in order to swell the dividends of the stockholders? INDIGNANT.

New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

TO RELIEVE ELEVATED CRUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A plan follows, which if adopted by the railway authorities, I am sure would prove of value to prevent partially the great crush which does exist at present on the Ninth Avenue elevated express trains.

It is for trains to be run as at present, at certain intervals trains would be run during the rush hours trains to be switched to start below Franklin Street. Have that the first stop and then all stops to Fourteenth Street afterward going forward on the center track to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

It is at the stations above Franklin Street that express trains are held and a great crush occurs. Were people to know that at certain intervals, trains would be run that they could board in peace, I am sure folks would wait the few minutes and not jam on the first train that comes along.

The railway company could run many more trains by this plan, for now practically all trains are held for a considerable time at these stations by people trying ineffectually to force their way in cars. They refuse to get off to permit the brakeman to close the gate. GEORGE J. FRANCOIS.

New York, Jan. 14, 1903.

HOUSTON STREET STATION CRUSH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conditions of affairs existing during the rush hours, morning and evening, at the Houston Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road are simply appalling and astounding in their nature. Appalling in the fact that a traveler virtually takes his life in his hands in trying to ascend and descend the stairways. Astounding insomuch as such a condition does exist, without any mention whatsoever having been made of it in the late so-called "reform session" of the Railroad Commission.

The Houston Street station is equipped with only two stairways, one for northbound and one for south-bound trains. From 5:45 to 6:15 P. M. one can conservatively say that the entire mass of working people, men, women, and children, employed in that locality are discharged from their labor for the day, and as the mass flows to Houston Street station the mob takes on frightful proportions. An idea can be conveyed as to what this crush is when I say that it took me fully fifteen minutes one evening to reach the platform of the station.

Now, I send this protest not so much on behalf of myself and other able-bodied men, but rather in consideration of those of the opposite sex. Think, too, of the poor children, the majority of whom have been deprived of a complete school education because the few dollars they earn must be contributed to the support of the family; think of these children, toiling for ten long hours every day, then plunging themselves into this moving sea of humanity, and being compelled to suffer more pain and go through more danger in these ten minutes than they have to encounter during the entire ten hours while at work.

Then think of the young women, brave girls who go out into the world to provide a home for some por old mother, or an incapacitated father. Imagine what they have to contend with in this crush.

This has only been a picture of what takes place in the evening. As one train rapidly follows upon another into the station, about 8 A. M. the number of people leaving the trains is of such proportions as to always keep the station (southbound) crowded, and fully ten minutes elapse before one can reach the street; when it is reached the passengers are in such a condition that they are actually compelled to remake their toilets when they reach their business places.

Is not all this a state of affairs demanding immediate relief from the corporation controlling the road, and if such relief is not afforded at once, does it not warrant public officials, or even private citizens, in proceeding against the corporation? Would it not be infinitely wiser for the corporation to spend money now for the erection of stairways, and avoid damage suits that are bound to result later should the condition continue? ELLIOT LEVY.

New York, Jan. 11, 1903.

THREE CAUSES OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are three prime causes which if removed would enable the present rail facilities to carry the traveling public in comparative comfort, reasonably remunerative.

First disallow all vehicle traffic on railroad tracks. In order to do this allow no tracks in streets that are not wide enough to permit vehicles to pass and repass on either side; in other words, not less than fifteen to twenty feet outside of all tracks; allow no vehicles to back up to the curb to load or to unload. Compel all to deliver from side.

Second: Compel terminal facilities to be such that there need be no stoppage, to do which would require loops or their equivalent at each terminus, and side as well as end doors to all cars, so that people can leave and enter cars quickly.

Third: Compel railway companies to run enough cars to carry all the people, with no seat no fare. I believe this can be done readily, and only in this way can it be done. A. B. YETTER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1903.

CANAL SENTIMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial of Jan. 16, as to Colombian Canal sentiment, is the sentiment of the honorable commission assembled at Santa Fé de Bogota, as reported in The Star and Herald, Panama, of Dec. 30, the sentiment of the Isthmus of Panama?

Consider the geographical position of Colombia's capital, with reference to Panama, and the intercourse between the two points; a matter of 700 miles via Cartagena, or 800 miles, plus, via Buenaventura, on the Pacific Coast. How many of the members of the honorable commission have ever visited the Isthmus, or, vice versa, how many public officials, resident on the Isthmus, have ever been to Bogota?

It is as though the residents of Eastport, Me., were to dictate the policy governing the tip end of the Aleutian Islands.

You "give the names of the honorable commission precisely because their weight is unknown to us"—(you.) Certain points may be elucidated when it is known that Señors Comacho y Roldan are the advocates in Bogota of the Panama Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York. Q. E. D.

J. R. MAIN.

New York, Jan. 17, 1903.

T. C. PLATT AND THE SENATORSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my humble commendation of your strictures on Gov. Odell's position respecting Mr. Platt's renomination to the Senatorship. As a Republican of thirty years' standing, in the ranks, I, in common with all other Republicans who are jealous of the party's honor and dignity, object to any act which would lay that honor and dignity in the dust. No man of any party, not consumed with mere zeal for party, could for a moment approve the selection of Mr. Platt at any stage of his career to represent in the United States Senate the Empire State of the Union. That a man occupying the highest office in this State should be so fatally stricken with moral paralysis as to view any public office as a reward for party service is calculated to discourage every hope of improvement in the spirit of political parties or of the spread of patriotism and the revival of statesmanship in this country.

Judging from Mr. Platt's conduct in public life it is not unjust to say of him that he appears to have no conception of statesmanship or any sense of patriotism apart from the success of his party. And the same must be said of Gov. Odell. In any admissible view of the principles of civil government public office is not a reward for service rendered to the State, much less to a party. It is a post of service, and incidentally one of honor to which a citizen of the Republic is called by the people solely because of his fitness to serve his country therein. It belongs to the people, not to a party, and can be rightly bestowed only on the man fitted to exercise it for the good of the people and with a solemn sense of his accountability to the great Governor of the universe. This proposition will no doubt be derided by the man who knows no patriotism but party fealty, and no statesmanship but party policy.

But this subject cannot be rightly treated without a reference to the true source of government. The fundamental principle of government, whether in the family, the State, or the Church is divine; it has its origin and root in God, the Supreme Ruler and Governor of the universe. This must be so, even on principles of natural reason, for the Creator of the world must be allowed the right to prescribe its laws and administer them. This right is conceded every day to the man who invents a machine; he only shall say what it shall be made to do and when it shall work and when it shall cease. If, therefore, civil government is a divine institution it must, consistently with the benevolence which marks all the works of creation, be administered so as to carry out the beneficent purposes of its author and redound to His glory.

Of course, this administration, in accordance with the divine plan, is of necessity committed to human agents, in the family to the father, in the State to men appointed thereto, and in the Church to the ministers ordained to the various offices therein, and all persons appointed to discharge any function in either department of this threefold kingdom are the servants of God, and so accountable to Him. This is true no less of the family and the State than of the Church. Conceding the existence of God, these propositions follow ex necessitate rei. And revelation confirms this view. St. Paul teaches that "there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God. * * * For he, i. e., the ruler, is the minister of God." (Romans, xiii.) Some may think this too religious for a discussion of politics, and that God has nothing to do with the management of political parties; but I know He may some day show to the shame and confusion of party leaders that he has.

New York, Jan. 14, 1903. F. C. C.

TRAIN ARRIVAL BULLETINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not a few stories have appeared of late in which the respective managements of the N. Y. Central, the Metropolitan, the Manhattan and B. R. T. have been scored and a number have held up for comparison the enlightened way in which the Pennsylvania is run. Unquestionably there is reason for criticism of the one group and for praise of the Pennsylvania. But I am unable to resist the desire to relate a little incident in connection with the latter just to show that even Mr. Cassatt's road has not detached itself wholly from the "dark ages" of railroading.

Some days ago I had occasion to meet No. 16, "The Pittsburg Limited," scheduled to arrive in Jersey City at 7:40 A. M. This is one of the Pennsylvania's best trains and a favorite for visitors to the metropolis from the "other" Smoky City. On this particular morning it was bulletined "1 hour late." That is not bad, considering the high speed called for to make the run East in nine hours and forty-nine minutes, and I sat down and waited. At the expiration of the hour I took my stand at the gate to watch for the appearance of the train. In so doing I happened to notice the bulletin board and it read "No. Sixteen, two hours and fifteen minutes late." Again I sat down and waited. In the course of the morning the bulletin was changed some four or five times before the train rolled in at twelve twenty-five, four hours and thirty-six minutes late.

Now there is nothing remarkable nor blameworthy in the fact that the train was late. For every mile of road between New York and Pittsburg is carrying more tons of freight than any ten miles ought to carry and the company is doubtless just as sorry as the consignors and consignees over the congestion. But why? Oh why! is it considered necessary for any railroad to put up such misleading bulletins at its terminus? The only persons it can possibly deceive are the few who linger and wait for the coming of the train, and I venture to assert that there is none of these who would not rather be told the worst at once instead of having the news broken gently in one hour doses.

To analyze the situation: At the hour of the train's arrival in Jersey City it was bulletined "one hour late." That means that the train should have been somewhere in the neighborhood of Morrisville, Pa., just across the Delaware River from Trenton, where the Trenton Cut Off that No. Sixteen uses, joins the New York Division. But it appears that No. Sixteen did not use the Cut Off that day, going instead by way of Philadelphia. Knowing this and judging by the second bulletin that showed her to be two hours and fifteen minutes late, one would be justified in concluding that the train was somewhere between New York and Philadelphia. And so on throughout the morning, each bulletin taken in connection with the time of posting and No. Sixteen's running time, called for the position of the train as being from forty-five to sixty miles from Jersey City, and therefore on the four track portion of the road. To state the fact, those bulletins were fakes and they were meant to be. For No. Sixteen left Pittsburg the night before over an hour late. When the train was due in Jersey City and was bulletined as one hour late the train was considerably west of Philadelphia, and the dispatcher knew perfectly well that the train would be very much later than he posted it.

When, about eleven o'clock, the last bulletin was posted, announcing that No. Sixteen was four hours and twenty-five minutes late, I determined to ascertain the position of the train and do my own calculating. So I went to the dispatcher's office and asked an office boy to ascertain for me from what point No. Sixteen was last reported. He came back in a minute to say that No. Sixteen would arrive in Jersey City at twelve twenty. I told him I did not care how late the train was or when she would arrive, but I wanted to know where she was when reported. The dispatcher on this announcement approached the window with fire in his eye. I began the conversation calmly and courteously, but the dispatcher didn't seem to be feeling just that way himself, and before our interview ended it could no longer be classed with "all the news that's fit to print," and he had refused absolutely to give me the desired information.

To give the devil (not necessarily referring to the dispatcher) his due, it may be admitted that No. Sixteen might have lost time steadily from the time she left Pittsburg, thus making it hard to give reliable information of her arriving time. But to offset this possible excuse of the dispatcher it may be said that No. Six, "The Eastern Express," leaving Pittsburg two hours and fifty minutes ahead of the Limited and due in Jersey City thirty-nine minutes before her, was bulletined four hours late. That would imply, in connection with the "one hour late" notice of the Limited, that No. Six had left Pittsburg behind the Limited or had been passed by her en route, provided, that is, that the bulletins were credible. As a matter of fact neither of these inferences was correct, for No. Six left Pittsburg ahead of the Limited and came into Jersey City in the same position. Therefore, the dispatcher, knowing at all times the exact position of each train, knew at eight A. M. that No. Sixteen would be nearer four hours than one hour late, and for reasons that I am unable to fathom, must have deliberately falsified the bulletins.

In a way it is a small matter, and considering that the railroad runs its bulletin board of incoming trains purely for the convenience of those who are awaiting friends, it is perhaps ungracious to criticise the company for the way it chooses to bestow its favors. But on the other hand it is not pleasant to be strung for half a day by a corporation that is pretending to be nice to one.

P. E. BRUNDAGE.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 15.

THE BROOKLYN GAS EXPLOSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Granting that it is the purpose of the editorial columns of every influential journal, as is THE NEW YORK TIMES, to convey to its many readers that which will be of benefit to them in the way of accurate discussion of current topics and events, it was with no little astonishment that the editorial headed "Gas Main Leakage," in your recent issue, was read by those upon whom the shadow of guilt was thrown.

It is to be regretted that such prominence was given to the explosion at Division and Driggs Avenues, especially as we feel that the informant of the writer of the editorial was quite in error as to the facts relative to the case—indeed he could not have visited the locality, else the article had never appeared. That there was an explosion is admitted, but not to the degree stated by the press; no "pedestrians and vehicles were hurled skyward," or "more than a dozen persons injured"—only a slight upheaval of the street level, about six inches above the normal, occurred, and not greater in extent than a four-foot circle about one manhole. Investigation also failed to discover any broken windows.

The cause of the explosion was the melting of a cast iron main by an overcharged electric conductor lying upon it in the manhole pit, thus liberating the gas, and for which the gas company was in no way responsible.

From this it would seem that a want of investigation, which could easily have been made, and the procuring of information, which would have been cheerfully given by the gas company, has been the cause of putting the blame where it does not belong. THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY.

JAMES JOURDAN, President.

Brooklyn, Jan. 13, 1903.

THE MANNER OF GIVING CHARITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The addresses of John A. Hobson, the English economist, delivered in Philadelphia, and of Prof. John Bascom of Williams College, delivered in Chicago, advocating that educational, philanthropic, and religious institutions should refuse to receive gifts from donors whose money, in the judgment of the general public or trustees, has been obtained by unrighteous methods, have attracted some attention and opened anew the ceaseless discussion on the subject of charity in general; so permit me to preach a short sermon thereon.

Emerson strikes a fundamental note when he says: "There is something not solid in the good that is done for us. The best discovery the discoverer makes for himself." Likewise it is an open question if the world would not move faster and develop better if all charity were to be dispensed with, but there is too much sentiment and altruism in the world to now consider that phase of the question, and since there is so much superfluous wealth accumulating in the hands of some and so much need of charity in the many, it is only for us to consider at this time the manner of giving.

The word alms has no singular, because a single charity is undeserving the name. Our social and industrial system is such that a few may live in idle luxury, with more wealth than they can use for themselves, while the poor are often in need of bread. If the system is to survive, then the rich must be taught that they are mere trustees, and they should give willingly, cheerfully, and generously. It should not be a question of what they can spare, for they generally think they have none to spare, but it is a question of what is needed, and of what good their money can do. The man who gives what he would as soon throw away gives not at all, for self-sacrifice is the very essence of generosity. Wealth creates more wants than it can supply, while charity supplies more wants than it creates. Money should be the agent of benevolence, not the god of idolatry.

Wealth getting is becoming a mania in America, and we are producing more misers than philanthropists, who seem to think that their duty to humanity is done when they have made a charitable will. A generous will is a two-edged sword, for the bequest does no good to others while the testator is living, and no good to himself when he is dead. It deprives him of the best happiness here, and cuts off half the joy of the future. Again, the man who waits till death before giving is usually the man who would not give even then if he did not have to. We must learn to give willingly, quickly, and well. As Colton says, first, have your gold in heart; second, have your gold in hand; for he who gives best gives most. We should give cheerfully, for the gift that sticks to the fingers had as well remain there, so far as the giver is concerned, for it is poisoned with selfishness and yields nothing but remorse. A good gift, goodly given, returns to the giver twofold, but this should not be the motive for giving, because the good man does charity neither for reward nor praise; yet he gets both. Charity that proclaims itself from the housetops ceases to be charity, and, while the gift may do good to others, it will do no good to the giver.

Happiness, that will o' the wisp which we are all chasing, and mostly in vain, is a mysterious force; the more we try to keep, the less we have; the more we give away, the more we keep, and, like mercy, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. It is the principal biproduct of charity, and when melted in a warm heart, great is the yield. To make money is hard, to keep it harder, to use it wisely hardest; to give at all is good, to give generously is better; to give willingly is the best of all, for in charity as in all else, quality, and not quantity, is the true measure of value. We should not give for the pleasure of applause, for while he who receives should never forget, he who gives should never remember.

Let the Carnegies and the Morgans and the Rockefellers give to colleges or libraries, or to what they will, and let us applaud them for it as they deserve, but as for declining it because of its unrighteous source, that is folly. Much better would be the world if it went to the source and stopped the flowing stream, thus making charity unnecessary, but so long as the stream flows, let us not divert it from the best channels. EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1903.

TAXES HIT SMALL INVESTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding the claims of the Low administration that they would reduce taxation on New York City real estate, especially on reasonable priced property, I wish to state that I can show seven houses in Manhattan which rent for $1,800 per annum or less on which the new taxes will largely exceed last year's taxes based on new assessment and a tax rate of $1.60. These houses are leased for long terms, and are mortgaged for reasonable sums.

Will some one tell me what encouragement for thrift this situation produces or what encouragement is thereby offered to small investors in Manhattan realty—often said to be, and very justly so, the safest investment in the country?

That such investors are to-day the backbone and strength of the realty market, which is the real source of the income producing power of New York City, no one can deny: once destroy their confidence, and where would even the big investment realty companies be? Stability, reasonable assurance, is what is wanted. We want to know if we buy a piece of rented property that there is and will be for a few years a reasonable assurance of the estimated return based on past figures.

This confidence has been destroyed by the Low administration. Where are we to turn? JOHN L. MARTIN.

New York, Jan. 13, 1903.

THE PRELUDE TO THE NIBELUNG'S RING

Some Considerations on "Das Rheingold"—A Defense of the Delicate Mandolin.

The New York musical public would not feel itself fairly treated in these days if the management of the Opera House failed to present at least once a "cycle" of Wagner's great trilogy of "Der Ring der Nibelungen." The profound interest that this public maintains in the later works of Wagner is never in doubt, especially since the performances of them now form a smaller proportion of the whole season's representations than at some former periods. We cannot but think that the course of the management not only is the part of wisdom, but tends to better artistic results, and to more rational and sensible enjoyment on the public's part. We need to be reminded of certain phases of the art of song and of operatic representation that do not deserve the death which seems, in the present state of the art, to be slowly but irresistibly creeping upon them. Such ministrations as Mme. Sembrich's are not only a keen enjoyment, a refreshment, and a stimulus, but a wholesome lesson, as has often been pointed out in these columns. They make for a wider understanding and a catholic spirit in art. All the more impressive and profoundly moving are the Wagnerian tragedies, and set within a proper perspective, when they are not made the chief nourishment of the operagoer.

The prologue to Wagner's Trilogy makes always the smallest popular appeal, as "Die Walküre" makes usually the greatest, of any of its component parts. The reasons for this are obvious. The demands that Wagner makes upon the attention and patience of the auditors are exacting. "Das Rheingold" was given last week, as he prescribes, without intermission; and though the work was shortened not a little at various points, it occupied in this way nearly two hours and a half. To sit for this period in complete darkness and without an opportunity for relaxation of the mood of receptivity is not commonly supposed to be a grateful experience to the subscribers of the opera; but it ought to be set down that the flight of the soon-wearied ones was much smaller than it usually is, with operas of a supposedly greater popularity.

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In both its musical and its dramatic contents "Das Rheingold" is the most elementary of the dramas of the Nibelungen Trilogy. Humanity does not enter into the scheme of its emotions and passions at all, and its action is all far from the dwelling places of men. Wagner makes greater requisition in this than in any of his other creations upon the imagination and good faith of his listeners, in asking them to take it seriously, to look upon these shifting scenes of super and infra human schemings and contests as something more than a great fairy divertissement. Yet a true appreciation of the grandeur and the ethical structure of the subsequent development of the drama is possible only from such consideration. It needs a complete familiarity with what is contained in "Das Rheingold" and the proper point of view. In the prologue is contained the kernel of all that comes after, and the key of the whole situation. Without it, the rest is unintelligible, and it must be conceived as the starting point of the tragedy, the datum upon which it all rests.

The musical texture of "Das Rheingold" is much simpler than that of the succeeding dramas. We can trace the growing complexity of Wagner's art through the successive dramas of the Trilogy, culminating in the colossal effects of "Götterdämmerung," in which all the musical characteristics of the earlier works are combined, clarified, and raised to their highest power of impressiveness. The simplicity of "Das Rheingold" is due to more than the elemental quality that befits its dealings with elemental springs of conduct. The twenty-odd years or so that intervened between its composition and that of "Götterdämmerung" were years of great development in the complexity of Wagner's musical style. No composer ever moved forward more rapidly than he. He had already fully conceived his declamatory vocal method, which is perfectly represented in "Das Rheingold"; but he did not reach in that work the full measure of his mastery of the orchestra, and of his marvelous power and finesse in building up an instrumental structure from leading motives. The orchestra has more the function of an accompaniment, highly descriptive, it is true, but without much of the deeper significance and eloquence that it has in the later dramas.

The purely musical beauties of "Das Rheingold" are thus less in number and extent; yet its magical power cannot be denied, and it seemed last Wednesday that it exerted a strong influence on many people. It was certainly a performance that, with certain faults in detail, with certain deficiencies in some of the singers, entered more deeply into the spirit of the work than any that has been heard in New York for a long time.

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The way of the musical critic is beset with many troubles, among which is the lamentable necessity of offending people more or less numerous in searching for the straight and narrow path that leads toward the truth. When he quits the present, however, and betakes himself to a consideration of things two or three centuries old, he fancies himself safe. It is a fallacious hope. Lurking offense lies even in a discussion of "Instruments of Other Days"; witness the following communication concerning an article on that subject that appeared recently in this column:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES dated Jan. 4, under the heading of "Instruments of Other Days," the writer attacks the modern mandolin in the following misleading statement:

"The only instrument of the lute family now in use, however, is a shriveled and degenerate member, the mandolin, which is not taken seriously in modern art."

As a vehicle of expression the mandolin may not be considered by musicians at large as possessing the resources of some of the orchestral instruments, but that it has taken a firm stand in the realm of art it is my intention to prove positively.

All plectral instruments used for solo purposes in large halls suffer comparison with the violin and piano (for instance) on account of the delicate quality of tone derived from them, and amateurs, realizing this, are liable to use force to such an extent that the instruments lose their tone quality and the general critics form erroneous opinions. In a hall suited to the purpose no music is more exquisite and capable of stirring the emotional and art instincts than that of the modern mandolin orchestra. It is equal to any stringed combination known, not excepting the celebrated viol quartet.

A few references taken from the current issue of a magazine devoted to the interests of this instrument will help to emphasize the statements made in this open letter:

"Mr. S—— S——, the popular mandolinist, and his assistant, the equally popular H—— M——, pianist, have been engaged for a period of three years by the —— of ——. Each season will consist of thirty weeks of six evening performances and one matinée each. The total salary for the three years will be close to $15,000."

Not so bad for a player upon a "shriveled and degenerate" instrument!

"The —— Mandolin Orchestra of —— consists of ten first mandolins, nine second mandolins, five octavo mandolas, six guitars, piano, flute, 'cello, and tympani. This orchestra plays some very fine selections, among them being several of the standard overtures."

Wherever this club plays it never fails to rouse the enthusiasm of public and art critics.

"Mr. ——, assisted by Miss ——, pianist, played the 'Fantasiestücke,' by Schumann, three movements from original score for piano and clarinet or violin, at ——."

Surely this achievement on the modern mandolin should convince the most skeptical of the resources of this instrument.

In addition to these statements, I would merely add that thousands of Americans derive positive enjoyment from this dainty art instrument. In painting, a miniature picture may not compare in breadth and scope to a life-sized canvas, but it is surely not deemed a "degenerate" on that account. Moreover, once a person becomes a good performer upon any plectral instrument, the musical ear becomes so cultured thereby that the vulgarity and coarseness of the larger types of instruments are often quite apparent and sometimes positively distasteful. W. J. KITCHENER.

The names of the eminent soloists, which are freely given by our correspondent, are omitted for fear of further complication, and lest performers upon an instrument so far removed from the "vulgarity and coarseness" of the larger types may spare the delicacy of their instruments. The correspondent's positive proof of the firm stand of the mandolin in the realm of Art is impressive, and will go a long way toward establishing its position. Far as New York evidently is from the centres of mandolin art, it comes to this city as a revelation that any, even the most popular, mandolinist should for three years hold audiences thirty weeks at a time, seven performances a week, and receive therefor a total salary of $15,000. It is indeed not bad, but very good, for a continuous performer on any instrument, whether or not shriveled and degenerate.

There can be naught but admiration for such a thing as an orchestra of nineteen mandolins, five mandolas, six guitars, piano, flute, 'cello, and tympani; though we cannot help resenting the intrusion of the four last mentioned and vulgar and coarser instruments, and cannot imagine what they are doing in that galley. As for playing Schumann's "Fantasiestücke" for piano and clarinet upon the mandolin, it is no doubt "an achievement." Did not Mr. Dolmetsch tell us that a four-part fugue could be played upon the lute? We may not doubt the capacity of either instrument—but it might not be well to inquire too curiously into the musical effects of either in such pieces. Neither can we, after the disclosures of our correspondent as to what is going on in the mandolin world, question the capability of the Mandolin Orchestra to stir "the emotional and art instincts"; but for the sake of the vast vested interests that are engaged with the "larger types of instruments," we can only hope that the whole world's musical ear will not become so cultured by practicing the mandolin that everything else in music will seem vulgar, coarse, and positively distasteful. Fortunately this seems fairly improbable at present.

Nevertheless, the mandolin, even if it is not destined to occupy the commanding place once held by its congener the lute, is a pretty little instrument, in its proper place and when used for its own proper effects, which are rarely called for in artistic music.

AT THE OPERA.

The ninth week of the Grand Opera season at the Metropolitan, which opens on Monday evening, Jan. 19, will be marked by the performances of the last two portions of Wagner's monumental music-drama, "Der Ring des Nibelungen." On Monday evening, at 7:30, "Siegfried" will be interpreted, under the musical direction of Mr. Alfred Hertz, and under the stage management of Mr. Elmblad, with Mme. Nordica in the part of the heroic Brünnhilde, Mme. Fritzi Scheff as the Wood Bird, and Mme. Schumann-Heink in her familiar and interesting character of Erda. Mr. Anthes will sing Siegfried to the Wanderer of Mr. Van Rooy, the Alberich of Mr. Bispham, the Mime of Mr. Reise, and the Fafner of Mr. Elmblad. "Götterdämmerung," the concluding portion of the "Ring" cycle, will be given on Friday evening, Jan. 23, at 7:30, when Mme. Nordica will again be heard as Brünnhilde. Mme. Reuss-Belce is cast for Gutrune, Mme. Louise Homer will (for the first time) essay the part of Waltraute, and sing also the music of Flosshilde to the Woglinde of Mme. Fritzi Scheff and the Wellgunde of Miss Carrie Bridewell. Mr. Anthes will, for the first time in this country, appear as the mature Siegfried to the Hagen of Mr. Edouard de Reszke, the Alberich of Mr. David Bispham, and the Gunther of Mr. Muhlmann. Like other works of the Ring series, "Götterdämmerung" will be under the direction of Messrs. Alfred Hertz and Elmblad.

"Aïda" will again be sung on Wednesday evening, with Mme. Gadski and Mme. Kirkby Lunn in the parts of Aïda and Ammeris, and Mr. Campanari as Amonasro.

At the Saturday matinée on Jan. 24 operagoers will have another opportunity of enjoying Mme. Sembrich's fascinating impersonation of Mimi, and will also hear Mr. Dani, the young tenor, for the first time as Rodolfo.

"Les Huguenots" will be the bill at the Saturday night's performance, with Mme. Gadski as Valentine, Mme. Seygard as Urbain, the Page, for the first time in New York, Miss Electa Gifford as Marguerite de Valois. The Raoul will again be Mr. Alvarez, and the cast will include Messrs. Edouard de Reszke, Scotti, Mühlmann, and Jacques Bars.

Following are the week's casts:

Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock,
"SIEGFRIED,"
(in German.)

Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica
Stimme des Waldvogels	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Erda	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Siegfried	Mr. Anthes
Der Wanderer	Mr. Van Rooy
Alberich	Mr. Bispham
Mime	Mr. Reiss
Fafner	Mr. Elmblad

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Wednesday Evening,
"AIDA,"
(in Italian.)

Aida	Mme. Gadski
Ammeris	Mme. Kirkby Lunn
Una Sacerdotessa	Miss Maryll
Radames	Mr. De Marchi
Amonasro	Mr. Campanari
Ramfis	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Il Re	Mr. Journet
Un Messaggiero	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Friday Evening at 7:30 o'clock,
"GOTTERDAMMERUNG,"
(in German.)

Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica
Gutrune	Mme. Reuss-Belce
Waltraute	Mme. Louise Homer
Woglinde	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Wellgunde	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Flosshilde	Mme. Louise Homer
Siegfried	Mr. Anthes
Hagan	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Gunther	Mr. Muhlmann
Alberich	Mr. David Bispham

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz,

Saturday Afternoon,
"LA BOHEME,"
(in Italian.)

Mimi	Mme. Sembrich
Musetta	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Rodolfo	Mr. Dani
Marcello	Mr. Campanari
Schaunard	Mr. Gilbert
Colline	Mr. Journet
Benoit and Alcindoro	Mr. Dufriche
Parpignol	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday Evening,
"LES HUGUENOTS,"
(in French.)

Valentine	Mme. Gadski
Urbain	Mme.

TOPICS *of the* DRAMA

Farewell to Duse—D'Annunzio and the Puritan Public—A Fable of the Slime and the Pearl—Clyde Fitch as the Chief of American Dramatists—His Limitations—Transatlantic Topics.

Again it is farewell to Duse, but this time there is hope of a speedy return next season. What has the present experience added to our knowledge of the great Italian actress? Something, to be sure, for the march of the years, even while it has left its impress on that wonderfully sensitive and flexible masque, has deepened the soul of the artist and added strength and range to her already powerful and varied resources. But the avowed purpose of the present visit was to introduce D'Annunzio to the American public, and this has been its most striking result. The American public does not like D'Annunzio. The morbid eroticism of "La Gioconda" it repudiated utterly, and for the perverted passions of "La Citta Morta" it had only an enraged contempt. For the blood and lust of "Francesca da Rimini" it had greater tolerance, for here its mortal standards, usually inflexible, inclined before the authority of Dante and the example of Bowker and Stephen Phillips. So four out of five of those who have lately seen Duse have seen her as Francesca. For 300 years past, which is to say for as long as our race has been under the dominence of Puritan ideas, our adherence to formal propriety has hedged in our intellectual vision and has starved the spirit of beauty in our souls; and now again we have felt its blight. Duse was at her worst as Francesca. The part was consciously, studiously, emphatically conceived in the flamboyant spirit of the thirteenth century. Bernhardt, with the wonderful intensity and concentration of her passions, and the even more wonderful fire of her rhetoric, would probably have played it to a marvel. Duse had, apparently, no sympathy with it, mental or temperamental. On the first night she threw herself into it—but it was only herself that she threw. On certain subsequent occasions, according to capable witnesses, she did little more than walk through the part. To those whose virtue brought them to "Francesca," virtue was its own, and its only, reward.

If it was wicked to submit to the contemplation of the other plays, then the wicked prospered. In Silvia Settala one saw the real Duse—a modern woman suffering deeply, mutely, eternally. She shone like a good deed in a naughty world. But it was as the blind Anna in "La Citta Morta" that Duse was best, and here the world she shone in was more loathsome than words can tell. There are those who do not scruple to dive into the slime after the oyster that bears the pearl. If the body is sound the slime is so easily washed away! And these hardy souls found a pearl indeed. In the whole history of the stage the world over it seems likely that no actress, whatever convention she played in, has ever expressed such tenderness of love, such a mingling of infinite sweetness and infinite sadness. In the simple, natural features and motion of the blind woman Duse expressed the deepest and the most majestic spiritual elevation, even while her whole body vibrated with perception of the appalling tragedy at work about her. When she comes again it is devoutly to be wished that she may repeat "La Citta Morta," and it is even more devoutly to be wished that our public will for the moment dispense with the simper of sanctimony long enough to experience the one great moment of spiritual exaltation which our stage has lately afforded.

To those who did not see "La Citta Morta," the most interesting event of the present trip was the two performances of "Magda," at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will always be those who prefer Bernhardt's reading of the part as more in sympathy with Sudermann's conception. But with all her splendor of rhetoric the French woman lacks the spiritual and perhaps also the intellectual profundity of the Italian.

Prof. Phelps and Our Dramatic Revival.

In his recent lecture before the Yale Club Prof William Lyon-Phelps, as reported in The Herald, stated that the drama is on the eve of a great revival, and that Mr. Clyde Fitch is the greatest dramatist this country has yet produced. It is almost fifteen years since Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, in an article in The Century Magazine on "The Twilight of the Poets," predicted a revival in the drama, since when the progress, if slow, has been steady and continuous. As to Mr. Fitch's eminence among his fellows, or rather his pre-eminence without a fellow, these columns have repeatedly borne witness. That a professor of English literature in a great university should appear on the side of hope, and of appreciation of the prophet in his own country, is a fact most welcome.

The voices of hope in the land have been very few. We have been so preoccupied with denouncing the evils, partly real and partly imaginary, of syndicate management, and with decrying the immorality, partly real, but mainly imaginary, of contemporary plays, that we have forgotten to lend a helping hand to forces of progress.

When Prof. Phelps remarks that the occasion of the modern revival is largely the publication of contemporary plays in book form, assent can be only partial. That the aspiring playwright can learn much with regard to choice of subject, technical skill in construction and characterization, naturalness and point in dialogue, and all the rest, by a perusal of the plays of Pinero, Jones, Fitch, and others, is self-evident. It is also true that when the public has the habit of reading plays it is better able to appreciate the literary excellencies of a dramatic representation. But surely Prof. Phelps pointed out in his lecture that the horse precedes the cart—that contemporary plays of literary value must be written and produced before they can be published.

The Pioneer in the Drama and His Heroism.

The real source of the present revival lies in the originality and the courage of the dramatist. Of this the inner history of the stage affords abundant witness. In spite of those who reiterate that the sole motive of the contemporary playwright is the vulgar desire for gain, the epoch-making plays of the modern stage have not been produced without a struggle on the part of their authors, which a succeeding generation may find heroic. From the point of view of dramatic literature "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is generally acknowledged to be the master work of the English drama of to-day; but in spite of the authority of Mr. Pinero's position in the theatrical world, and of the almost uniform success of his pieces, it was not produced in England without a serious struggle. In America a prominent manager kept it in the dark for seasons, until the success of the play abroad encouraged him to bring it to light. If Mr. Pinero writes unpleasant plays of literary value, it is because his genius impels him to do so, and not for any baser reasons.

As for Mr. Fitch, he went through years of predominant failure before he succeeded in educating the public and the managers to the level of his artistic standards. And the managers have been almost without exception blinder and more conservative than the public. As we lately remarked, before Miss Bingham took up with "The Climbers," which is perhaps the best of all his plays, it was refused by all the most powerful syndicate managers for the reason that, as one of them remarked, it begins with a funeral and ends with a suicide. "Nathan Hale" was an ancient mariner in fruitless seas through several dreary winters before Nat. Goodwin gave ear to it. And no doubt any one who knows the prenatal histories of Mr. Fitch's plays could multiply such instances. It has not always been possible to approve of the plays he has produced; yet any candid observer must see that he is the one American playwright who combines with theatric craft a high order of literary and vital instinct.

All this is insisted on because, though Mr. Fitch is now master of his public, he has received much less than his due of published praise for his services to the American drama.

"The Girl With the Green Eyes" received such a drubbing by the critics as few plays have ever suffered from. The power of the press was shown in the fact that at first the attendance was much smaller than, for example, at "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," a play of distinctly less literary value. The weakness of the press has been shown in the fact that there has been a steady advance in attendance, until large houses are now the rule. The public is discovering that the play is fresh and original in its subject and in its treatment; that it amuses and affects one after the manner of sincere dramatic art, that the production is of the highest quality in the ensemble, and that Mrs. Bloodgood's acting shows a marked advance in variety, subtlety, and power. Some misgivings were expressed in THE TIMES as to the strength and plausibility of the main situation. Several playgoers of high intelligence have written letters objecting to this verdict and acclaiming the new piece as Mr. Fitch's best. Prof. Phelps speaks of it as a performance of unusual literary and dramatic interest, and ranks it as near the top of Mr. Fitch's achievement. By the standards of Broadway, "The Girl with the Green Eyes" was not a good play; but in the case of such a play it is the standards of Fifth Avenue that decide.

Fig Leaves and Bow Knots.

It would seem that the moral standards of the Broadway public are as strange as its standards in aesthetics. In "The Darling of the Gods" the heroine, whose innocence amounts to blank ignorance, evinced an interest in the life of a geisha which may be explained, indeed, on the paradoxical theory that the purest minds are most given to pruriency, but which seemed, nevertheless, unnecessarily distressing. It may be true that the geisha ties her sash in front "as a sign that she has something to give," but why should The Darling of the Gods and her generous audiences have the fact rubbed into them? Certainly it is not greatly amusing, it adds nothing essential to the character of Yo-San, and contributes nothing to the telling of the story. It is not a serious matter, to be sure, and compared to the general lack of dignity and refinement in the character, not worthy of notice. But one may be permitted to smile when the public that welcomes Yo-San's contemplation of the frontal knot shies at the figleaf of the Apollo Belvedere. Mr. Fitch has permitted us to contemplate one of the world's masterpieces of sculpture, and he made it the occasion for a delicious bit of satire on the prurience of the puritanical mind, and of the absurdities of the attitude of the traveling public of all classes toward masterpieces of art. There never was a touch of vulgarity in the scene. Is there not something harmonious and congruous in the fact that those who delight in jests as to what Mr. Belasco calls wantons and playthings, should hold up the hand of horror at a legitimate satire upon our attitude toward an immortal embodiment of human beauty?

Mr. Fitch and His Shortcomings.

Of a truth the way of the prophets of hope is hard. A correspondent who professes to have read THE TIMES for twenty years, and to have found in it great consolation, writes this cryptic sentence: "An organ that has analyzed plays of great minds cannot for one moment be convinced of what it says when it writes of such trash as 'Heidelberg,' 'Gretna Green,' 'The Girl with the Green Eyes,' and 'The Bird in the Cage.'" The drift of this, one gathers, is that these plays have been injudiciously praised. In point of fact, one of them was characterized as artificial and dull, another as flat, stale, and unprofitable. A third was described as weak in its main situation. All this was most certainly meant when it was said. But certain features of all (except one) were commended in the hope of encouraging what was best. So the whole falls under suspicion. Is it not a more worthy object to discern and to call attention to what is of promise than to visit a play with utter condemnation, because it is not altogether admirable?

There is something, no doubt, to be said for the policy of alternating kicks with kindness. Let us repeat, then, what has so often been said in these columns with regard to Mr. Fitch's shortcomings. Only too often the situations and the motives of his plays have been weak. In "Nathan Hale" the catastrophe was brought about by an old-fashioned villain of melodrama, and the artistic error was none the less great because the villain was faithfully copied from history. Equally infelicitous was the heroine's character—or lack of character—in that she repudiates her lover because he prefers honor and patriotism to safety at her side. Such weakness is no doubt human enough, but it is not the sort of stuff out of which a moving play, to say nothing of a great national tragedy, is fashioned. In "Barbara Frietchie" the catastrophe is brought about by a lover of weak mind, who is maddened by jealousy. The heroine is a girl who, after a very brief struggle, is converted from the cause of her fathers and her friends—the South—to that of a lover—the North. Were Southern women characteristically of this pattern? Here again there is nothing that can be called impossible, but such a motive is not the kind out of which to make a tragedy of the civil war.

Two plays that might have been great National dramas are converted by the weakness of their motives into clever theatrical pieces. It is something of precisely this kind that keeps "The Girl with the Green Eyes" from the highest order of excellence. No doubt any bigamous brother, if he really loved his mother and sister, would prefer to keep them in a false opinion of his virtue; but if the husband of the green-eyed girl had really been high-minded and reasonable, would he have fallen in so readily with the plan of concealment and have persisted in it to the point of wrecking his wife's happiness and his own? In real life the most reasonable and high-minded people are more reasonable and high-minded than that. It is in the firm portrayal of dignified and healthy emotions that Mr. Fitch has most to learn. Only occasionally, as in "The Climbers," has he dealt with emotions that are vitally of the strongest and maintained the dramatic struggle between them in a consistent and even progress. He has given us an abundance of cleverly depicted scenes—funerals, weddings, transatlantic liners, and all that. He abounds in clever and pointed dialogue. He has given us many characters that are skillfully observed and deftly rendered, many single moments of dramatic power. With all this he has told many an interesting story on the stage. But only once has he given us a play that really rises to the noble proportions of drama. Yet that once is once oftener than any other American playwright has accomplished, and even at his second best he is better, infinitely better, than the people who write "Gretna Greens," "Captain Mollys," "Roses of Plymouth Town," and all the rest. It would be a grave error, no doubt, if the American public did not recognize the limits of Mr. Fitch's accomplishment and did not cease to expect better work from him; but would it not be a far graver error to fail of appreciating the very substantial services he has rendered to the truthful representation of American life upon the stage?

"The Bird in the Cage."

"The Bird in the Cage," which lately appeared at the Bijou, retains so much of the original by Von Wildenbruch that it is not properly to be regarded as an American play; but it has also enough of the original to be a well-motived if untheatric stage story. It has been severely censured on the ground that the heroine is a creature of impossible innocence and ignorance, and that the hero is an impossible prig. These censures seem wholly unfounded. Are there not regions of innocence that lie beyond the ken of a world-wearied and cynical first-night audience? As for the prig, those people are indeed fortunate who have not seen many like him; and the worst of it is that his kind are oftenest found among people of education and high character. The evil deeds of the wicked young man of the play seemed on the whole more strangely compounded, though the character was keenly and convincingly psychologized; but they were accepted without question for the reason, apparently, that he was alleged to be a Yale man. Perhaps the prigeries of the prig would have passed uncensured if he had been represented as a Harvard man. Experience has shown that "The Bird in the Cage" is not a play for those who like to see sophisticated people represented in fresh and startling dramatic situations; but those who delight in simple human emotions simply represented will find that it warms their hearts and cheers their spirits. In one particular it is of unusual excellence; it is acted by a company of great natural talents that has been very skillfully coached. Miss Sandol Milliken is a young woman of exceptional charm, and her performance is worthy of the highest praise. Mr. Arnold Daly does the bad Yale man with great force and discretion. Mr. Edward Harrigan is himself again, and is ably seconded in an Irish character part by Miss Jennie Satterlee. JOHN CORBIN.

TRANSATLANTIC TOPICS

According to a recent statement issued by Sir Henry Irving, M. Sardou and M. Moreau have based their drama, "Dante," which Sir Henry will produce at the Drury Lane Theatre next Easter, on incidents in the "New Life" and "The Divine Comedy," which have been amplified and run together. Sir Henry says: "The first is an allusion, or, to be more exact, a certain number of allusions, in the 'Vita Nuova' to the fact of Dante, after the death of Beatrice, having fallen in love with and been beloved by a young friend of the dead girl's. A mutual bereavement brought the two together, and it seems gradually to have ripened into a mutual love. The second incident out of which the plot of 'Dante' has been woven is alluded to in the fifth book of the 'Purgatory.' Contemporary records give us this sombre story more fully and as follows: An Italian nobleman, Vello della Pietra, had espoused a lady of noble family, Madonna Pia. He became jealous of his wife, with what degree of reason we are not told. But, becoming more and more assured of her guilt, he finally decided to shut her up in a castle of his that lay among the marshes of Ravenna. Here, without his ever accusing her, in silence and despair, she gradually sank, and died from the feverish exhalations of the marshes. According to some accounts the husband's methods of vengeance returned on his own head, and he shortly fell a prey to the selfsame wasting disease."

According to a report in a London paper, "Dante" is in five acts and nine tableaux. The two most striking scenes from the pictorial point of view will be Hell, which will in some degree follow the lurid ideas of Doré, and the Palace of the Popes at Avignon, in which the frescoes of Giotto will be reproduced. The leading woman's part will be played by Miss Lena Ashwell, who came to the front a couple of years ago as Mrs. Dane in Jones's comedy.

There certainly are times when it seems as if there were advantages in having a King. The King of Greece is not an exalted personage, and his country is far from being free and enlightened, but he has at least established a theatre for the proper production of good plays. Aeschylus, Sophocles, Eurypides—these will, of course be the chief of the national repertory, but Shakespeare has been translated into modern Greek, and it is now announced that several of the English masterpieces are in preparation. It is probably not possible in America to have a King even long enough to establish a repertory theatre, but if our democracy is really as enlightened as it is so fond of saying, it must in time do as well by the people as Continental Kings have a way of doing.

M. Rostand has decided to give up his intention of making his initiatory address to the Forty Immortals in verse. Tradition rules in the Academy. According to latest advices, he has written what he has to say in prose.

Miss Ellen Terry has decided to appear next Spring in Ibsen's early poetical drama, "The Vikings at Helgeland," first produced in 1861. In criticising her performance, those who on the one hand delight in championing sweetness and light, and particularly as impersonated in Miss Terry, while, on the other, they vituperate all actors who have ever appeared in Ibsen as "flowers of disease and blight that fringe the charnel house of the serious drama"—these good people will feel a divided duty. Ibsen's biographer, Jaeger, says in his summary of the plot of the piece: "Like Sigurd Fafnir's-bane, Sigurd Viking, has achieved the deed which Hiördis (Brynhild) demands of the man who shall wed her, and again, like his heroic namesake, he has renounced her in favor of his foster-brother, Gunnar, himself taking another to wife. This other woman reveals the secret in the course of an altercation with Hiördis, who, in consequence of this discovery, brings about Sigurd's death and her own." Other details in the drama have been suggested by incidents in other sagas. Miss Terry, it seems, is to play Hiördis, (pronounced Yördeess,) a character worthy of a fine tragedienne. "The Vikings" is a very different play from the more familiar social dramas. It breathes throughout the spirit of Scandinavian legend. The style of the original, says Mr. Archer, is modeled on that of the sagas, and has a peculiar chiseled weightiness as of marble.

STAGE OFFERINGS TO KEEP THE FIRST NIGHTERS BUSY

Six New Plays Designed to Amuse Metropolitan Theatre Goers — Annie Russell in "Mice and Men" at the Garrick—Pickwick Dramatized for De Wolf Hopper.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MONDAY.—De Wolf Hopper, Herald Square. Annie Russell, Garrick. Louis Mann, The Princess. Al. H. Wilson, West End.

TUESDAY.—Ferdinand Bonn, Irving Place. "Wizard of Oz," Majestic. Duse in composite bill at the Metropolitan.

WEDNESDAY.—"Mr. Blue Beard," Knickerbocker.

This week offers six new plays, "The Wizard of Oz," held over from Thursday, and Mme. Duse still at the Metropolitan, making it even more strenuous for the first afternooners and nighters than last week. The grand rush opens with one woman and two men stars.

Annie Russell, who will appear to-morrow night at the Garrick Theatre in "Mice and Men," a new play by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley, begins her fifth season as a star under Charles Frohman's management, and also appears in the fifth play which she has had since she attained to stellar distinction. In returning to the Garrick Theatre she comes back to the house in which she achieved her first success as a star. It was here that she appeared in the play "Catherine." Following "Catherine" came her other successes, "Miss Hobbs," "A Royal Family," and the novel Clyde Fitch play of last year, "The Girl and the Judge." In this series of rôles Miss Russell won a strong and stanch clientele of New York playgoers, who found many delightful human touches in the gentle and charming way in which she portrayed young womanhood.

Her chief support this season is Orrin Johnson, who was with her last season, and who will again be seen in an opposite part. In the cast also will be J. H. Mason, who was especially engaged for this production, and the favorite, Mrs. Gilbert, who is said to be in fine spirits and to have an exceedingly interesting and entertaining part.

"Mice and Men," a four-act play, had its first American production at the New National Theatre, Washington. The story is founded on the lines of Burns's couplet, "The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley."

The action takes place in the eighteenth century. The story, in brief, is of Mark Embury, a scholar, scientist, and philanthropist, who, having been jilted when a young man, has since avoided women. He feels the want of companionship, however, and wishes to be married if he could find a suitable wife. He resolves to select a young girl and train her up in the way he thinks a wife should go. He accordingly sends to a foundling hospital, and some seven or eight girls are sent on for his inspection. Each girl is known by the name of the place where she happened to be found. Mark's choice falls on "Little Britain," henceforth known as Peggy, who has a turn for flirtation. She and Embury's nephew, Capt. George Lovell, quickly come to a pleasing and mutual understanding. Gradually Embury finds that Peggy has given her heart to Capt. Lovell, and in a touching scene with her guardian they become formally engaged.

Following is the cast of the play:

Mark Embury, scientist and philanthropist, John Mason
Roger Goodlake, his friend and neighbor, John Glendining
Capt. George Lovell, Embury's nephew, Orrin Johnson
Sir Harry Trimblestone, Frank Goldsmith
Kit Barniger, Professor of Deportment, Charles Butler
Peter, Embury's servant, E. A. Eberle
Beagle of the Foundling Hospital, T. C. Valentine
Joanna Goodlake, wife of Goodlake, Miss Huddleston
Mrs. Deborah, Embury's housekeeper, Mrs. Gilbert
Matron of Hospital, Mrs. Glendining
Molly, a kitchen maid, May Galyer
Peggy, "Little Britain," Annie Russell
Children from the Foundling Hospital—Misses M. Fenchester, Scaife, Goater, White, Mather, Roland, and Deverell.

PICKWICK PAPERS DRAMATIZED.

Few comedians on the English-speaking stage have a greater popularity or enjoy a larger personal following than does De Wolf Hopper. It is therefore considered a matter of importance when this merry-maker announces that he is to produce a new play. The fact that his production this season is to be a dramatization of Dickens's famous masterpiece, "The Pickwick Papers," lends added interest to the event.

"Mr. Pickwick" is the title of the play, and is the work of Charles Klein. The music was composed by Manuel Klein, and the lyrics are the work of Grant Stewart. The author is said to have reproduced the characters of Dickens with rare fidelity, and the supporting company is regarded as of such merit that there can be no doubt as to the faithfulness of their portrayal. Digby Bell, Louise Gunning, Laura Joyce Bell, Marguerite Clark, Henry Norman, Grant Stewart, Louis Payne, and J. K. Adams are among the principals. The production will be seen at the Herald Square Theatre, beginning to-night.

LOUIS MANN AT THE PRINCESS.

Louis Mann will be at the Princess to-morrow night in his new play by Charles F. Nirdlinger, entitled, "The Consul." Mr. Mann has been appearing in this play under its former title of "Hoch der Consul." For the New York engagement the play is said to have been improved and the cast strengthened by the addition of Olive May, Mabel Taliafero, George Miller, and others.

"The Consul" is a comedy in four acts, the scenes taking place in the imaginary principality of Carinthia. The main incidents are drawn from real life. An eccentric American of considerable political influence was appointed as United States Consul to a certain Austrian city. His actions there led to his prompt recall. It is this character that Mr. Mann impersonates. The play opens with the arrival of the new United States Consul at the Court of Carinthia. He takes up his official position in the wineroom of the Spread Eagle café and starts in by making revolutionary speeches against the ruling Prince Croyden. The Prince falls head over heels in love with Georgiana Travers, a typical American girl, whom he had met in Paris. She is arrested for picking a rose in his garden, and it is at this point that Hoch, the American Consul, (Mr. Mann,) comes to the front and demands her release. A plot is made to humiliate him and proves entirely successful. He cables his resignation to Washington, and the fall of the curtain sees him bound for home, having had all the diplomatic service that he could wish for.

The cast includes, in addition to the others already mentioned, Walter D. Greene, Thomas R. Mills, and Charles Halton, and Marguerite Best, Jane Taylor, Amy Lesser, and Beatrice Bertrand.

BONN IN A DOUBLE ROLE.

Ferdinand Bonn, the star at Manager Conried's Irving Place Theatre, will appear on Tuesday in a new play by himself and Thilo von Trotha, entitled, "Edles Blut," ("Noble Blood,") a three-act comedy, in which the author will play the double rôle of a horse dealer, Isidor Kalmus, and Napoleon I. Herr Bonn is said to be excellent in this rôle, which gives him opportunity to display his versatility. "Edles Blut" will be repeated Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

The full cast of the play is as follows:

Napoleon I., Ferdinand Bonn
Baron Baumbach, Major and aide de camp, John Feistel
Masson, Corporal of the old guard, Otto Reimann
Jean Straempple, grenadier, Willy Frey
Count Eberhard Kronheim, Otto Ortbert
Elizabeth, his wife, Bertha Rocco
Fritz, her son, Ida Frey
Eva von Bredow, her sister, Hedwig von Ostermann
Von Bredow, Major, her father, Franz Kierschner
Von Corrial, Richard Schlaghamer
Bergemann, Heinrich Habrich
Rose, his daughter, Grete Kupfer
Isidor Kalmus, horse dealer, Ferdinand Bonn

According to numerous requests, Ferdinand Bonn will repeat to-morrow his performance of Shylock, in Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice." At Saturday's matinée Herr Bonn will appear for the only time during his star engagement in the title rôle of Dumas's play, "Kean."

Saturday morning at 10 o'clock the next and second of the morning performances for schools will be given by Manager Conried, the programme of this performance being Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," the cast including Rottmann, (title rôle,) Kierschner, Haenseler, Reimann, Schamberg, Feistel, and the Misses Neuendorff, Dalberg, Buenger, Frey, and Warna, in principal parts.

In preparation are Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew," with Herr Bonn in the part of Petruchio, and Goethe's "Faust," with Bonn as Mephisto.

MME. DUSE'S LAST MATINEE.

Efforts were made by Liebler & Co. to persuade Mme. Duse to include in the composite bill which she is to present on Tuesday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House one act from "Camille," but the Italian artist had not her Camille costumes with her, and she was inexorable. Splendid costumes could have been obtained here for her use, but her reply to all persuasions was: "I wear no costumes but my own."

The composite bill for Tuesday afternoon at a performance, it is stated, will close this, her third American tour. It will be the first and only time in this tour that Duse will give a glimpse of "La Femme de Claude," which is one of her past successes, while "Citta Morta" has been seen but seldom.

"MR. BLUE BEARD" AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of the Drury Lane spectacle, "Mr. Blue Beard," will begin its run at the Knickerbocker Theatre Wednesday night, after several months of extensive preparation. The theatre will be closed Monday and Tuesday evenings for final rehearsals.

This attraction is said to be in the same field of theatrical effort as "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," that was at the Broadway last season, and was its successor at Drury Lane. "Mr. Bluebeard" is classed as a greater production, both in scenery and costumes and number of people employed. It will be staged in fifteen massive scenes, in one of which seven complete changes are made in presenting a gorgeous ballet, "The Triumph of the Magic Fan." During the performance fully sixteen hundred costumes will be worn by a company of over four hundred principals, chorus and ballet. There will be two ballets, "The Land of Ferns" and "The Triumph of the Magic Fan." In each of these two hundred and fifty people will appear.

The English work and libretto is said to have been adapted to American audiences by John J. McNally and Frederick Solomon. While the familiar tale of "Blue Beard" is utilized as a theme, the main interest of the book will be humorous.

The leading rôles will be played by Dan McAvoy as Mr. Blue Beard, Eddie Foy as Sister Anne, Bonnie Maginn as Imer Dasher, from Chicago; Herbert Cawthorne as Irish Patshaw, Thomas O'Brien as Hatrac, Samuel Reed as Abaddin, and Frank Young as Abumun. A serio-comic sentimental interest will be carried by Flora Parker as Fatima, Adele Rafter as Selim, Norma Kopp as Abdaliah, Clara Havel as Mirza, Bessie De Voie as Korafai, and Mae Taylor as Zaidee.

On Friday afternoon, Jan. 23, the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will produce for the first time in this country "A Gauntlet," by Bjornstjerne Bjornson. While the action of the play is laid in Norway, "A Gauntlet" differs from Bjornson's other dramatic works, in that its theme and form is cosmopolitan and not typically Norwegian. When produced abroad play and author were roundly scored, owing probably to the purport of the play, namely, the denunciation of what Bjornson styled "unrecognized polygamy." "A Gauntlet" will be preceded by the first production of "The Mother," a one-act play by William Dean Howells, and followed by "Beware of Smooth Water," from the Spanish of Calderon, produced for the first time in English.

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

"The Little Princess," Frances Hodgson Burnett's children's play, which is given each afternoon except Saturday at the Criterion, is winning the hearts of both young and old. At the same house Julia Marlowe continues to appear in George W. Cable's Southern war romance, "The Cavalier."

E. H. Sothern's "Hamlet" will be discontinued this week to make room in his Garden engagement for Justin Huntly McCarthy's romance, "If I Were King." Mr. Sothern will give an extra matinee Tuesday in order to accommodate the demand to see "Hamlet."

Frank Moulan's clever comedy work, George Ade's clean, brisk fun, and sprightly music attract crowds to Wallack's Theatre every night. The sign placed in front of the house, "Seats All Sold," means more than it says, for standing room is at a premium.

Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin and other members of the Empire Stock Company are working hard to make Robert Marshall's comedy, "The Unforeseen," keep the standard of his other plays.

Elizabeth Tyree to-morrow night will enter on the third week of her engagement at the Madison Square Theatre, where she is playing in the romantic comedy, "Gretna Green." The matinée is changed from Wednesday to Thursday.

Stange & Edwards's musical comedy, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," continues at the New York.

"Mary of Magdala," in which Mrs. Fiske is appearing at the Manhattan, continues to draw good houses. Mrs. Fiske has decided to give two extra matinées, the first on Wednesday, Jan. 28, and the second Wednesday, Feb. 4.

"The Darling of the Gods" is still attracting large audiences to the Belasco Theatre.

"The Billionaire" is playing to good audiences at Daly's, and furthermore seems to please by virtue of its catchy costumes and numerous interest.

Aubrey Boucicault and his romantic comedy, "When All the World Was Young," has closed its engagement at the Princess, but will be continued at the Herald Square. It will be seen only at matinees, which are to be given Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Although "A Chinese Honeymoon" is rapidly approaching its three hundredth performance, all of the players of prominence and popularity who created the principal rôles for America are still performing as entertainingly and singing as tunefully as ever at the Casino.

The musical comedy with the champagne dance, "The Silver Slipper," reaches the century mark at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night, and the occasion will be celebrated with handsome souvenirs, typical of the name of the play—silver slippers that were imported from Germany by John C. Fisher especially for this occasion.

Viola Allen will close her engagement at the Victoria Theatre Feb. 14, and the Monday following will open in "The Eternal City" at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, for a three weeks' stay. "The Eternal City" will then have enjoyed a four months' run at the Victoria.

In their self-imposed task of driving dull care away, Weber & Fields make many changes in "Twirly-Whirly" and "The Stickiness of Gelatine," at their Music Hall, and the dual entertainment seems to grow better at every performance.

This week will end the successful four months' run of "The Ninety and Nine" at the Academy of Music, and at the close of the farewell performance next Saturday evening the production will be moved in its entirety to Boston and later to Philadelphia for extended engagements.

If the audiences at the Savoy believe their ears, Clara Bloodgood as the Girl with the Green Eyes "wants to be an actor lady," a coon song of that title having been introduced in her lines.

Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Bird in the Cage," which carries Sandol Milliken in the title rôle, and Edward Harrigan as leading comedian, is playing to good houses at the Bijou.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"Hearts Aflame," by Genevieve G. Haines will be the week's offering of the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre, where it is given for the first time at popular prices.

N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will be seen at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night in "The Altar of Friendship."

The American Theatre players will be seen this week in William Gillette's war play, "Secret Service." Every detail used in the original production at the Garrick will be seen at the American. This is the first time the play has been seen in this city at popular prices. Jessaline Rodgers will be the Edith Varney and Maurice Freeman will be seen in the old Gillette rôle of Capt. Thorne.

A sensational melodrama of Western life, by Lincoln J. Carter, entitled, "The Flaming Arrow," will be the attraction at the Third Avenue Theatre, beginning to-morrow. Go-Won-Go Mohawk, the Indian actress, will appear in the leading rôle.

Clyde Fitch's "Climbers," in which Amelia Bingham originally appeared at the Bijou, will be given at the Metropolis this week.

"The Liberty Belles" is the week's attraction for the Grand Opera House.

At H. Wilson will present this week Sidney R. Ellis's new romantic play, "A Prince of Tatters" at the West End Theatre. The management, Yale & Ellis, promise an acceptable production.

At the New Star Theatre this week "Jack" Munroe, who stayed four rounds with Jeffries, the heavyweight champion, will be a special feature of the play, "The Road to Ruin," in which he plays a part and incidentally will give a four-round exhibition with his sparring partner.

The features of the Proctor houses this week will be: At the Fifty-eighth Street, where Laura Biggar will lead the bill in a vaudeville sketch entitled "A Thief in the Night." "The Holly Tree Inn," a Yuletide sketch, will also be given, and an addition to the bill will be a series of "Living Art Studies."

At the Fifth Avenue the Roland Reed comedy, "Lend Me Your Wife," will be presented, with Frederick Bond as Capt. Tarbox. Roland Reed's daughter, Florence, will play a part, and Julian Reed, Mr. Reed's former stage manager, will superintend the production.

At the Twenty-third Street house Capt. Webb's performing seals and lions will lead the vaudeville bill. "Around the World in Eighty Days" will be seen at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house.

IN VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

The Keith head liner is Woodward's troupe of trained seals. The Four Lukens, in their high-bar act; Duryea and Kearney, in their comedy sketch entitled "The Impostor"; Haines and Vidocq, the blackface comedians; Billy Gould, eccentric comedian and vocalist; McCabe, Sabine, and Vera, in their farce, "The Arrival of Kittie McCarthy"; John Bowker, the globe trotter; in a new "travelogue," which he calls "Contrasts"; the Clan Johnstone troupe of international dancers, and other acts will be on the bill.

The management of the Dewey Theatre makes promise this week of a genuine novelty in the way of burlesque entertainment, to be presented by a large aggregation styled "The Moonlight Maids" burlesque company. Many specialties will find a place on the bill. Among those who will contribute are Williams & Adams, Toma Hanlon, Frey, Allen, and Evans, Craig and Ardell, the Harpers, the two De Venes, and half a dozen others.

The popularity of de Kolta at the Eden Musée increases nightly. He introduces several new illusions this week, and all of them are his own creation. The cinematograph pictures in colors are a good attraction. The coronation pictures, which have the record run of any, are to be taken off as soon as the films of the Delhi durbar arrive. Three new groups have been added to the wax work exhibition.

There are many things to be found at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall during the coming week. Lillian Burkhart, the comedienne, will appear in a fantasy entitled "Fifty Year Ago," by Hubert H. Davies. Lew Bloom, the happy tramp; "The Great" Powell, in his illusions and tricks of the black art; three Adamini, European masqueraders and minstrels; Elizabeth Murray in her specialty, and the American vitagraph, with a series of new films, are some of the other features that will make matters lively and merry for Harlemites.

The usual bill is offered at Huber's Museum.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Kaltenborn Sunday evening concerts under the management of the Townsend H. Fellows Company of Carnegie Hall, which were announced for each Sunday evening during January, have been indefinitely postponed.

Preparations for the promised revival of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera," have for some time past been actively in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House. This work, though once a great favorite, has for many years been neglected in this country. The cast selected will include Mme. Emma Eames as Amelia, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Ulrica, Mme. Fritzi Scheff as Oscar, Mr. De Marchi as Riccardo, and Mr. Campanari as Renarto. Mr. Edouard de Reszke will appear as Sam to the Tom of Mr. Journet, the Sylvano of Mr. Dufriche, and the Judge of Mr. Vanni. Mr. Mancinelli will be the musical director, and the revival bids fair to be one of the most notable of the season.

Arthur Hochman, the pianist, will return from his Western tour the latter part of this month, and will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall the afternoon of March 5.

The fourth of the Wetzler Symphony concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 5.

The soloist will be Mr. Hugo Heermann, the distinguished German violinist, who will make his first appearance in America upon this occasion.

Hugo Heermann was born in Heilbronn, Germany, and received his first violin lessons at the early age of eight years, and made rapid progress under the instruction of Ernest Maschek. In the Summer of 1854 he played at a concert in Wildbad; there Rossini heard him and was delighted with the talent of the young boy, who was then ten years old. So great was the interest which the famous maestro took in the young violinist that on his journey from Wildbad to Kissingen Rossini never used the railway, but traveled in his four-in-hand; he spent the day in Heilbronn in order to hunt up Heermann's father and urge that he be sent to Brussels for further development. Provided with a letter of introduction from Rossini to the director of the Brussels Conservatory, Heermann went thither and studied three years under the direction of Meert, with such success that he won the first prize of the Belgian school.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, after a successful tour in Germany, France, and England, returned to this country last week, and after a few hours' delay left for her home in the West. She opens her Western tour on Friday afternoon next, when she plays with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and her Eastern tour on Feb. 12, when she plays with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Cambridge. On the 13th and 14th she also plays with them in Boston, and on Thursday, Feb. 19, will be the soloist at their concert in this city. In the last week in February she will give her annual recital in Mendelssohn Hall, and there is a possibility of her playing with the Kaltenborn Quartet at their last chamber concert here. Mrs. Zeisler remains East until March 17, when she returns to the West for an extended tour lasting until the end of May.

Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Finland, after a successful season. The reason for his early departure was his inability to cancel a number of important engagements in Germany during the early part of February that he was to play in conjunction with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. This tour he will open in Berlin on Feb. 2, and on March 3 he opens his Russian tour in St. Petersburg, while the early part of April he plays in the Richter Concerts in London, after which he makes a tour of the provinces. During his season here Pugno played in ten orchestral concerts, twenty-eight recitals, and five private musicales. It is not expected that he will return to this country for several years to come.

George Devoll, tenor, and Edwin Isham, baritone, will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 27. Mrs. J. E. Tippett will be at the piano. Messrs. Devoll and Isham bring a record of successes from abroad. This will be their first New York recital.

Mr. David Bispham will give his first song recital of the season in New York at Carnegie Hall, on the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 25. His programme will consist of twenty songs by the five great song writers, Sch

JAN

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The New York Times.

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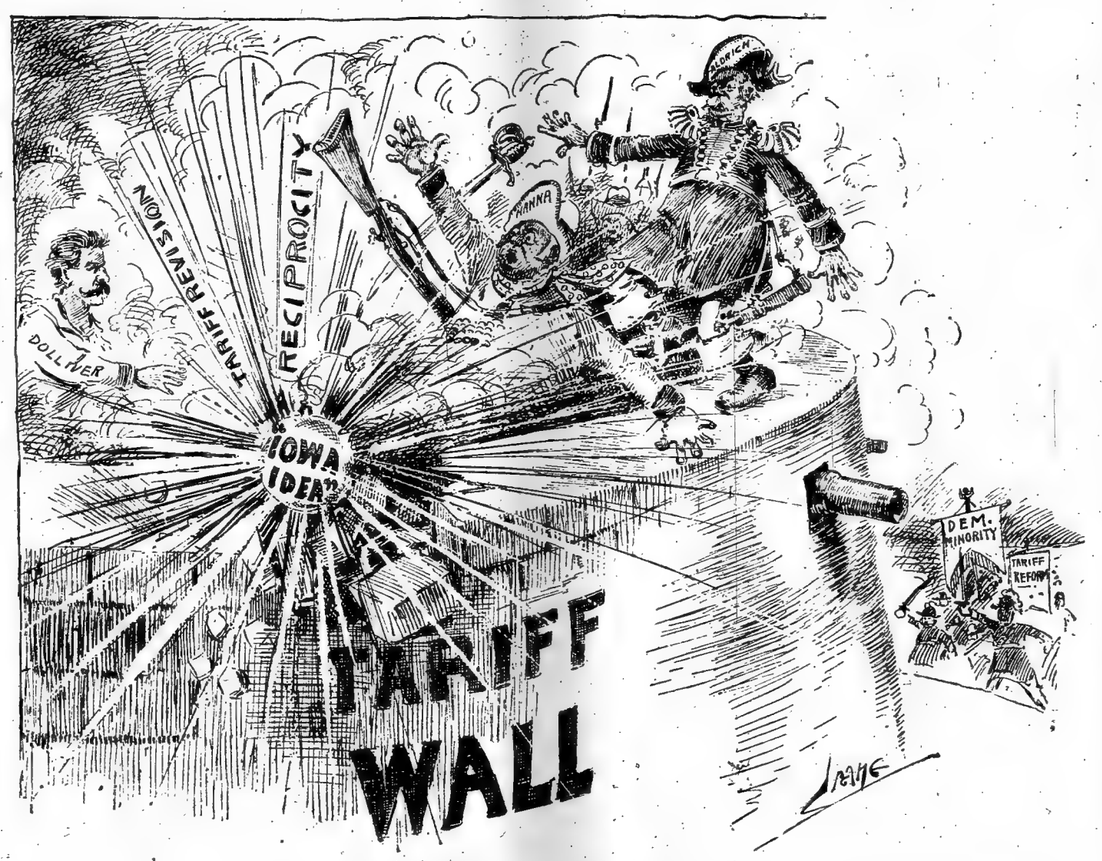

A BOMB FROM THE INSIDE.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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ON ONE occasion the late Thomas B. Reed and Richard Croker were fellow-passengers on the American liner New York. One of the passengers recounts one of their conversations as Mr. Croker recently told it to him. It was an unusually rough voyage, and for the greater part of the time the passengers were unable to be on deck. Mr. Reed was one afternoon standing at the leeward door of the smoking room dreamily watching the great waves as they lifted themselves high and their white tops curled as if to fall like breakers on a shore, when the wind would cut off their foaming crests and carry them off in spray. Mr. Croker appeared, joined Mr. Reed, and interrupted Mr. Reed's reveries, whatever they might have been, with the statement that it was a bit rough.

"Yes," said the then Speaker, "and so true to nature, Mr. Croker. You see, even the waves have their 'rake off.'"

The gleam of fun in the big man's eye died away and he returned to his revery as Mr. Croker disappeared in the smoking room.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

PRESIDENT EDWIN A. ALDERMAN of Tulane University, in New Orleans, used to do much speechmaking for educational causes when he was a citizen of North Carolina, and tells this story of an experience in the home of a mountain woman, to whose house he had been invited to take dinner:

"At the dining table with us was the hostess's son, a sullen-looking, morose sort of a chap. He did not seem to know exactly how to behave himself, and his mother, after he had acted in a boorish fashion once or twice, took it upon herself to make excuses for him. She said to me: 'Dr. Alderman, there's one thing the boy never has done; he never cussed his pa at the table.'

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CHAMP CLARK, who aspires to be the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, once went on a debating tour through the West with Jonathan P. Dolliver, now one of the Republican Senators from Iowa. Clark was asked what sort of debates they had.

"Well, Dolliver sent the bird of freedom up into the blue empyrean," he said. "Then I took him by the tail feathers and yanked him down."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, caused much laughter by telling a story about President Harper of the University of Chicago at a dinner up town the other night. After explaining that John D. Rockefeller had given Dr. Harper nearly all the money the latter wanted, he said:

"Why, one day a friend of mine was walking down a Chicago Street, and he noticed that every house on the block was deserted. The citizens had fled from their homes. My friend made inquiry as to the cause of the flight, and a man said to him:

"'President Harper has got to raise half a million dollars before sundown, and he's on the way to this part of the city.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE Rev. Percy S. Grant was recently called upon to make an after-dinner speech upon a topic which he did not think would be especially interesting to his auditors. After talking about various subjects other than the one assigned to him, he said he reminded himself of the preacher who went to visit a parishioner and found nobody at home. After ringing the door bell in vain, the preacher was walking away from the house when a parrot shouted from its cage on the front porch:

"Thank you, Sir! Thank you!"

"Why?" answered the preacher. "What have you to thank me for?"

"For not mentioning that confounded old cracker," responded the parrot.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT A dinner at which a number of lawyers were discussing the case of Vanderbilt Allen, who was confined for a number of years in an insane asylum, an English barrister related this story of the late Lord Chancellor Herschel. While the Lord Chancellor was on a visit at the house of a friend, near Norwich, it occurred to him to visit the great insane asylum at that place. He arrived late in the afternoon, and asking for admission, was informed that it was after visiting hours, and that he would not be admitted.

"But I am the Lord Chancellor," urged Baron Herschel to the doorkeeper.

"Oh, that's all right," replied the latter, "we've got four of you inside already."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THOSE who are in daily touch with District Attorney Jerome say that the secret of the way he stands the strain of his strenuous career is the complete relaxation and keen enjoyment which he finds in his domestic life.

One morning recently when the reporters were waiting to quiz the District Attorney about the latest developments in the gambling crusade, Mr. Jerome was telling with huge enjoyment of one of his children. Going into the nursery for a romp with his youngsters before starting for his office, he found one of them with a sewing machine oil can that Mr. Jerome had used on a refractory hinge, trying to lubricate the throat of a pet cat.

"What are you doing?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Trying to stop the squeaks," replied the youthful Jerome.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JUSTICE DICKEY of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn sometimes lightens the tedium of a trial with remarks brimful of good-natured wit.

The other day a suit was brought before him for damages for assault. The plaintiff had been knocked down by the defendant and severely pummeled while he was prostrate. One of the witnesses was very reluctant to answer the questions put to him, and the court upheld him.

"Your Honor does not seem to see the underlying principle in this case," expostulated the attorney for the plaintiff.

"It seems to me," replied the Justice, "that the underlying principal in this case is your client, counselor."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE late James Arkell of Canajoharie used to tell this story about Senator W. M. Evarts. Mr. Arkell, through his editorial connection with The Albany Journal, was a potent factor in the election of Mr. Evarts to the United States Senate, and Mr. Evarts fully recognized the value of his services. It so happened that Mr. Arkell wanted John M. Bailey made Postmaster at Albany. There were numerous candidates, and great influences brought to bear for each of them. So Mr. Arkell went to Washington to see Senator Evarts. Meeting him one evening in his home, the subject was presented. Senator Evarts hemmed and hawed, and hesitated, and remarked that he would have to consult his colleague, Senator Hiscock, and was very undecided when the door bell rang

and a lady was ushered into an adjoining parlor. When the butler brought in a card Senator Evarts excused himself for a moment. At the close of the conversation Mr. Arkell overheard him say: "All right, I'll approve of it to-morrow," and bid her good evening. When he returned Mr. Arkell said:

"Oh, I say, Senator, is your daughter in?"

"No," was the reply, "she has gone to the theatre."

"Well, then," he asked, "is one of your servant girls in?"

"I believe one of them is," remarked Mr. Evarts, "but what the deuce do you ask such a question as that for?"

"Oh!" replied Mr. Arkell, "I just wanted to borrow a petticoat from her; that's all. I observe that a petticoat goes further with you than does political influence."

Senator Evarts flushed, laughed, and, looking at Mr. Arkell's bulging pocket, shouted: "Give me that petition at once and I'll sign it."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THEY are telling this story of ex-Police Chief Devery: He got on an elevated car with one of the friends who is backing him in his fight against Tammany, and caught sight of a poster put out by a publishing house headed, "What Is Wrong?" The first line under the caption read, "I saw all of him."

"Humph!" exclaimed Devery, "any schoolboy could answer that. It's 'I seen all of him.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

FRANK BARKSDALE of the Pennsylvania Railroad tells how he once went home to dinner with one of his office staff, who had a growing family of children. The thrifty little wife had made a fine cake, with a golden top the color of a big sunflower.

"This cake is delicious," said Mr. Barksdale, "what do you call it?"

"I have no special name for it," said the housewife.

"You should call it the 'Sunset Limited,'" said Mr. Barksdale.

The woman looked at the cake, and at her children who were making away with it, "Oh, yes," she serenely replied, "because it goes so fast; but it doesn't run on our road."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ACCORDING to a distinguished after-dinner speaker who was telling stories at a dinner in Sherry's, a certain Westerner who figures very largely in Wall Street read in the newspapers about the appointment of Justice Holmes to a vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

"Who is this Judge Holmes?" inquired the Westerner of an acquaintance. "Is he a son of Sherlock Holmes?"

"No," said the acquaintance. "Don't you know that Sherlock Holmes is not a real character?"

The Westerner was surprised, and his companion added:

"Judge Holmes is a son of Oliver Wendell Holmes."

"Who in thunder is he? I never heard of him before," said the Westerner.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE play of Thomas A. Edison's mind is as wonderful as the characteristic way in which he does his reading. Outside of his technical reading he is said never to read a book unless it is spoken of to him by his wife or some friend. Then he sits down and reads until he has finished it. One evening he happened to be unusually engrossed with some "problem," and was nervously pacing up and down his library like a caged lion.

To divert his thoughts his wife came in and picked up the first book she saw. It happened to be "The Count of Monte Cristo."

"Have you ever read this story?" said Mrs. Edison to her husband.

He stopped and looked at the title. "No, I never have. Is it good?"

Mrs. Edison assured him that it was.

"All right. I guess I'll read it now," and within two minutes the "problem," whatever it was, had been forgotten, and he was absorbed in Dumas's great story. As he finished the book he noticed the light of day peeping in, and on looking at his watch found it was 5 o'clock in the morning.

No sooner had he laid down the book than the forgotten "problem" jumped into his mind, and, putting on his hat, he went to his laboratory and worked unceasingly, without food or sleep, for thirty-six hours.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JAMES H. WILKES, Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Pennsylvania, and Common Councilman of the City of Philadelphia, thinks this joke on him is too good to keep.

A New York friend of his has as an important adjunct to his law office, an old darky named "Joe." Every frequent visitor to the lawyer's office is on more or less familiar terms with "Joe," and the greetings accorded him are often extremely cordial. The Philadelphia politician, on a recent visit to this city, entered "Joe's" realm, adjoining the legal sanctum of his friend, and said:

"Well, Joe, my son, how are you to-day?"

The old man looked up solemnly, and replied quietly:

"Bettah not call me yowah son, Mistah Wilkes, 'er you'll get a bad name."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DR. CHARLES D. McIVER, President of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, told a story of rural pessimism at a dinner given by Robert C. Ogden in honor of the General and Southern Education Boards.

"There was once a North Carolina countryman," he said, "who had an idea that gayety was synonymous with evil, an idea that he inculcated into his family life. It came to pass that the man committed a murder and was sentenced to be hanged. Now, in that part of the world the only chances for amusement were in going to hangings or traveling circuses. When the day on which he was to be executed approached, the condemned man wrote a note to his wife, saying:

"'Don't let the children come to the hanging. I know you'll be there, but do please keep the little ones away.'

"To this the wife replied:

"'It's just like you to ask what you do. You never did want the children to have any fun.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SENATOR DEPEW was in Wall Street last Monday, ruddy, erect, active, his step elastic as that of a man in the forties. Two men who know him by sight watched him admiringly as he passed.

"Depew," remarked one, "seems to have found the elixir of youth. He alone of his contemporaries preserves manly vigor. G. Hilton Scribner is snow-clad and feeble, while William C. Whitney shows his age more than his millions."

"Perhaps," suggested the other, "Depew owes his excellent preservation to the practice of vegetarianism."

"How is that?" asked the first. "I never heard of his being a vegetarian."

"Never? Don't you know that he exists mainly on chestnuts."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MAJOR L. FRANK LONERGAN, who admits that he secured his title by serving a short time as a Corporal in the Illinois National Guard, was recently returning to his Brooklyn home with his wife. He gave the conductor a dollar bill to pay two fares, and received four coins in change.

"I got a half, a quarter, a dime, and a nickel," says Major Lonergan: "The half was made of lead, and was a poor counterfeit. The quarter had an orifice in it that had been plugged with some baser metal. The dime was of Canadian nativity. The nickel was all right."

Major Lonergan looked at the coins as they lay in his hand. Then he nodded for the conductor, and that individual returned. The Major held out his hand with the coins, and remarked affably: "You have made a mistake, my friend."

"What's the matter?" growled the conductor.

"Why, this nickel seems to be good."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

OUT in the foyer of the Metropolitan Opera House during the entr'acte was ex-Senator Wagstaff, Clerk of the Appellate Division, in conversation with a couple of Judges. One was chaffing the Senator, and asked him how he overcame the dry Sunday the District Attorney had imposed upon the city.

"Judge," replied the Senator, "such trifles never occasion me annoyance. I very sensibly followed your example and spent the entire day at the Bar Association."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A STORY is told of one of the campaigns of Charles W. Thompson, a new Congressman from Alabama. He was traveling on a train one day toward a town where he was to speak that evening, and met his Populist rival, who was also on a stumping tour. They had such an animated discussion that when Thompson reached his destination he had to make a hurried exit from the train. He caught up what he thought was his traveling bag. He did not know of the error he had made until in the midst of his meeting that evening he received a telegram from his Populist opponent which read:

"Got the wrong bag on the train. Contains a plug of tobacco, bottle of whisky, six-shooter, and speeches of William J. Bryan. Is it yours?"

Soon this reply was being flashed back to the Populist:

"I, too, have the wrong bag. Contains bale of hay, treatise on dynamite, and copy of 'If Christ Came to Congress.' Is it yours?"

A FOE TO EDUCATION.

DAVY was shaving in his bedroom when he heard his wife's voice and his little daughter's engaged in earnest converse in the parlor. He realized that some weighty matter was being discussed and pretty soon he heard the little one sobbing. This made him so very nervous that he cut a gash in his chin.

Then the little one, known to her intimates as Toots, came into the room where Davy was wiping the blood from his face and wondering if he should try to finish shaving or go to a barber's shop.

"What's the matter, Toots?" asked Davy.

Davy was popular with his offspring and she dried away her tears as she indignantly told him her troubles.

"When I get a good card at school my mamma gives me two cents," she confided, "and to-day I did not get a card and mamma will not give me the pennies. I ought to have had the card. I was good, and it was not me that giggled. It was Sadie Lewis.

"I told the teacher and I told mamma, but she would not give me the two cents 'cause I did not have the good card that the mean old teacher wouldn't give me."

"Two cents for a good card, eh?" said Davy. "Well, never mind. Here is a dime. Every time you do not get a good card I will give you ten cents. You just come and tell me about it. You better not say anything to mamma, because she might not understand, and we may want to surprise her."

As the little girl toddled away to deposit the dime in her bank Davy consoled himself by remarking: "I can't have the child crying about the house and making me nervous when I shave. I might cut my throat some day."

For four days Toots did not bring home a "good" card, and on each day she gleefully told her father and as gleefully banked the dime that he promptly gave her.

Then the teacher remarked to the little girl on the last day of the school week: "I can't give you a good card to-day. You have not had one all week. You have not been a good girl. You laughed and played to-day, and you did not have your lessons."

"I don't care," said Toots. "I don't want your old cards, anyway. My mamma only gives me two cents when I get a good card and my papa gives me ten cents when I don't get one. So there."

"What's that?" asked the amazed teacher.

Toots repeated her story and was taken before the Principal. She was a little frightened and she was almost certain that she did not understand, but she believed that what her father did, especially in the way of giving her money for her bank, was all right, and she told the Principal about her father's liberality and of her mother's parsimony. And she wound up with the declaration that she did not care for "good" cards any more.

The Principal asked Toots a lot of questions about her father, his age, his occupation, and his disposition. Then she let Toots go and sat down to write to Davy.

"That letter was a wonder," said Davy, when he was telling the story. "I gathered from reading it that the Principal—by the way I judge that she is a remarkably pretty young woman to judge from her writing—is in doubt whether I am a Filipino, an Eskimo, or an Australian Bushman. Maybe she thinks I am a plain fool. Anyway, she roasted me aplenty and she hinted that if I was determined to remain a foe to education and intended to continue to undo the work done by our Board of Education she would be gratified if I would keep my child out of school.

"Really, she seemed to think I was about to overturn civilization and start chaos in New York. And the worst of it was that poor Toots was spanked by her mother for failing to get the cards, the two cents reward offer has been withdrawn, and my wife shares the views of the school Principal regarding me."

TOOK ONE CHANCE TOO MANY.

FROM St. Louis comes the story of a young Englishman in one of Charles Frohman's road companies who had been making a great deal of fun of American railroads. The trains were slow; sleeping cars were not so comfortable or convenient as they had been cracked up to be; and really, a fellow who knew how to use his legs could run with the train for a mile or two and then hook on to the platform of the rear car as easily as getting on a London bus.

He was a good runner, an all-around athlete, and he backed up his criticisms by jumping off the train occasionally when it was tolling up a steep grade and sprinting alongside for a mile or so while the other members of the company stood on the platform and encouraged him. At stations it was his delight to rush from the refreshment room at the last moment and make connection with the rear car when everybody thought he would surely be left behind. The manager remonstrated with him.

"Look here," he said, "these capers are all very funny, but they give me a heartache. We are carrying no understudy for your part, and some night when the curtain goes up you won't be there."

"I'll take my chances," was the curt reply.

He met his Waterloo at a little way station where the accommodation train was transformed into an express for a hundred-mile run, and where the stop was just long enough for a change of engines and crew. This fact was howled for the understanding of every passenger by the conductor and brakemen, and the young English actor was advised to refrain from his customary visit to the refreshment room. He made no reply, but when the train stopped he got off as usual. It was his fad to wear a shoulder knapsack, similar to those carried by mountain tourists, in which he carried his comb, a pair of army brushes, razor, toothbrush, and other toilet necessities.

In less than half a minute there were two shrill toots from the locomotive and the express bounded off on its journey. The young Englishman rushed from the refreshment room prepared to do his last-platform trick, but he found that the train was about one hundred yards out of reach. He saw the manager and a few members of the company on the rear platform beckoning to him to come on, and he used his wonderful legs for all they were worth. The track was strewn with toilet articles, a razor here, a toothbrush there, and a tourist's cap blew off somewhere in the scrub.

The manager said something to the brakeman in the rear car, and he pulled the bellcord. The train came to a stop just as the conductor rushed back to see what the matter was, and the exhausted actor climbed aboard. In a jiffy the train started again and the manager called the actor into the smoking car.

"Mr. ——," he said, "this little joke and stopping this train has cost me $20, which will be deducted from your salary. Any more nonsense of that sort will cost you your position. I am not going to take any chances with a blanked idiot who wants to back his legs against a Baldwin locomotive."

The Ruling Passion.

A GOOD woman was dying; a woman who had been a true wife and a loving mother; a woman with but one weakness—a love for gossip.

Although her time on earth was short she was critically watching the attending physician and the nurse, as they talked in subdued whispers of the result which their united skill had been powerless to avert.

In response to the summons of the dying woman her husband approached her and bent low to catch the words which he expected to be words of love. Again she turned her eyes, from which the light was fast fading, upon the doctor and the nurse, as she said faintly: "Do you suppose they are engaged?"

These words were her last.

A Fair Invalid.

Miriam—Are you going to Dakota for your health?

Melicent—Yes; marriage does not seem to agree with me.

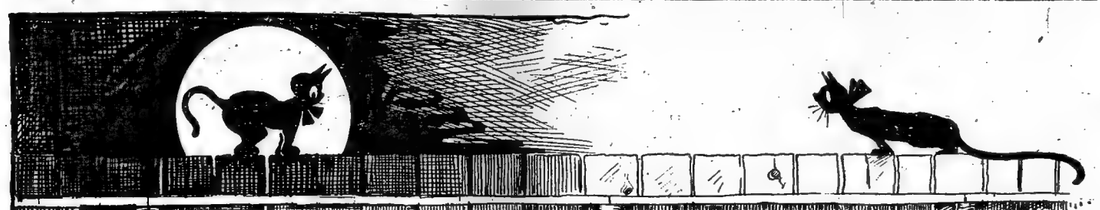

Confessions of a Cat

AUG. 1, 1902.—I have just spent an unspeakably long hour by the fire, listening (or trying not to listen) to my master, who was reading to my mistress "The Confessions of a Wife." I won't deny that I caught a few naps between some of the longest letters. I think everybody should read them that way. I also caught an idea, namely, if people like to read that kind of thing, why shouldn't I scratch some confessions of my own on the back-yard fence or attic floor?

Men and women have always been confessing; but so far as I know, no cat ever has; perhaps because cats have fewer sins to confess (and it is the sins that make confessions piquant, I heard my master say), or perhaps it is because cats are by nature a reserved and reticent race. But evil communications will corrupt even the good manners of a cat, and if people will read confessions they should be provided with a variety, such as might be furnished by the diaries of a few undecadent cats.

Be it known, then, to all the curious, that I am a philosopher of the Diogenes school. A tub or a rug (preferably both) a little sunshine and such food as Allah allows suffice me.

I am, nevertheless, an epicure by choice, and only a stoic by necessity, though the common herd of mankind are not aware of the fact. Indeed, I have had things set before me that were not "fit for a dog," and insult added to injury in some such form as this: "There! if you can't eat that, you may go without. You can't be very hungry or you wouldn't be so finicky."

I have a New England mistress and she never gives me sweet milk; she calls it "just turned," but any honest woman would call it sour. And, oh! the strenuous meals I have made off pure gristle! If ever I am allowed to transmigrate into human form, and my mistress is condemned to take mine, I'll furnish her with a menu that will raise a Banquo for her.

However, it is not in the nature of cat-hood to look mournfully back upon the past, for our strongest point is our nonchalance. We practice the "don't worry" philosophy which mankind preaches, taking each day as it comes—feastful, milkless, or mouseless.

The science of relaxation, too, that men talk about so much nowadays, has been practiced by us for centuries. Watch us closely when we lie down, or sleep, and you will see that we have nothing to learn from "Power Through Repose," though we could give the authors of such works a good many points if we were asked. But we never obtrude our wisdom. That is another salient characteristic of cats.

Aug. 12.—Not a line have I scratched in my diary for over a week. The fact is I have been indisposed. I have had an unpleasantness with Nipper, and our relations are strained. He is our nearest neighbor's dog, an ugly, overbearing animal, who says that cats are incapable of self-government. On that plea he snapped for a piece of meat that I had quietly assimilated from the pantry while my mistress was attending to her own affairs. I bravely held my ground, but I failed to hold the meat.

I didn't so much mind the loss of a paltry bit of meat as the intolerable superciliousness of Nipper's remarks after he had swallowed his booty. He called me a "rebel" and an "insurrectionist" because in self-defense I clawed him in a very effectual manner. He said he didn't care so much about the meat—as he had all he wanted at home—but he considered that it was his duty, at all times and in every possible way, to establish the supremacy of the canine race.

I think dogs are deceitful.

Aug. 27.—I am feeling much better than when I scratched my last entry. The soreness of my muscles is almost gone, and Nipper and I have established an armistice. Meanwhile I do not forget the motto engraved on my crest inside my collar, "Cave canem." I wouldn't have Nipper know it for a whole cupboardful of bones and tidbits. He would be sure to interpret it as another token of the superiority of his race.

I think dogs are conceited.

Aug. 31.—A dull, mouseless week, and the same old regime of gristle and "turned" milk. I have done little but doze on my paws before the fire.

It occurred to me this morning, as I was looking at my master's attire, that his white bosom front and black vest and coat were a plagiarism straight from my V-shaped white bib against my black fur. But my bib is always white and clean, and that is more than I can always say of my master's. I wash mine, of course; but I have never once seen him do such a thing. I wash mine several times a day.

I don't think men are very neat.

Sept. 1.—I heard my mistress's brother say to-day that the old prejudices concerning cats and the lack of appreciation of their intelligence were giving way to more enlightened views. By my whiskers, I am glad to know it. There are plenty of people who regard a cat with the same loose discernment and appreciation which they bestow upon a book. But really cultivated men and women, like Agnes Repplier and Mary Wilkins, have long known that there is as much difference 'twixt cat and cat as 'twixt man and man. The thoughts of a common calico cat, a maltese, a black, a white, and a tiger cat are a thousand tails removed from each other.

Nipper's mistress has a calico cat that I wouldn't look at twice or talk to once. She hasn't a mind above a mouse. Indeed, I heard my master say that she reminded him of one of Howells's heroines, and from the way he said it I know that they can't be any good. Why, that calico cat even believes what Nipper tells her, and she hasn't self-respect enough to keep her face clean. I've sometimes wondered if Nipper's influence hadn't demoralized her.

But the next neighbor beyond Nipper's has a cat that is a cat—a black beauty with a wonderful white star at her throat, and such an intelligence! We were visiting the other evening in her back yard, and what do you think she said?—and you should have seen the charming pose of her head as she said it, and the graceful little waves of her tail that punctuated her remarks. She said that she thought that a tiger cat with black stripes across his back and large yellow eyes that shaded into the colors of his fur like the markings on a pansy petal was about the handsomest thing in creation.

Perhaps I haven't mentioned that I am a tiger cat, and I have been told that my eyes do shade into my fur wonderfully, especially when I indulge in reverie.

Ah, yes, that cat understands me! Her name is Fedelma.

I think, after all, that we cats are very much like men. We like to be understood, and in much the same way that men do.

Sept. 6.—I am indisposed again. In fact, a piece of one of my ears is missing; not a big piece, but a notch such as my mistress makes in the paper that she puts upon her pantry shelves. It looks very pretty on the shelves, but I doubt if it may be becoming in an ear. I wonder if Fedelma will mind it. One can never tell about such things. Some cats admire tokens of a martial spirit, as some women like brass buttons.

If I only knew—if she saw it now, swelled and bleeding, and for her sake, too, perhaps she would like me even better. The idea of Nipper's making such a remark about Fedelma! She's not a "looter" and "customer of garbage pails." I'm mighty glad she got his old lamb bone away from him, and I only wish she could have used a hectograph when she made that scratch on his impertinent nose. No; on second thoughts, I think I will not call upon Fedelma until the swelling goes down a bit. One of my paws seems to be sore, too, so I am really obliged to limp, and whatever might be the effect of my ear upon Fedelma, I have some fears that a limp, with its suggestion of decrepitude, would disillusion her. She has such a wonderful physique herself. She can race up a tree like a kitten, and yet she must be eight years—dear me! is it possible? yes, eight years old. And yet I remember as 'twas yesterday when we were kittens and little Don put us both in the rain barrel together.

Sept. 8.—I am a very happy cat to-night. I called upon Fedelma last evening. I simply couldn't stay away any longer, and then I wished to find out how she would treat me. At first I thought she was going to laugh at me; but what do you think she did instead? She came right up to me, and after giving one little, low, compassionate miaou, she began licking my swollen paw and notched ear, purring all the while in the most sympathetic tones.

I was greatly affected, and told her I should consider it worth while to have both my ears notched to win such tender ministrations from her. Whereupon she only purred a little faster and licked my other ear. I almost suspect that she has an intuition how I came by my wounds. I shall never tell her, but she will probably hear of it anyway. It would be just like Nipper to bow-wow the whole matter up and down the streets of Mapleberg.

I think I shall "annex" a chicken leg to-night from my mistress's pantry and carry it over to Fedelma as a slight token of my gratitude. She certainly is the most bewitching cat in the neighborhood. And what reticence and self-control she displayed in omitting to ask me how I had collected my bruises.

There are no more cats like Fedelma.

Sept. 10.—I am the proudest cat in Mapleberg. Fedelma visited me yesterday and said she would come every day till my ear and paw were better. She repeated her gentle ministrations, and she called me "Pete" (my full name is Peter Stirling) in such a caressing way that I shouldn't have minded if I had had a dozen ears and they were all notched. Fedelma is usually very reserved and always addresses me as "Mr. Stirling."

I "extended the benefits of civilization" to her in the shape of the chicken leg which I had "acquired" while I was "supporting the administration" in my mistress's pantry. (Pardon me if I lapse into these imperialistic expressions; my master belongs to that party, and I have caught some of his lingo.)

Fedelma and I have had a very interesting chat on the subject of smell in the feline and human races. She sometimes amazes me with the acuteness of her observations. There are times, especially when her faculties are refined by long fasts, when I find it almost difficult to follow her. But as yet I have not mentioned that fact to her. Fedelma said she hoped I would say something in my diary (she is the only cat that knows that I am keeping one) on the psychical advantages which cats have over men in the possession of so much keener senses, especially in their finer sense of smell. I told her she would better fill out a board or so on my fence-diary herself, for I felt sure that she would embody her ideas with more grace than I could. So here are her own reflections on the subject:

"The mass of mankind think of cats merely as mousers, sleepers, and feeders. Even Shakespeare, who ought to have known better, mentioned a 'harmless necessary cat,' but he doubtless had only one cat in mind. The world has yet to learn that cats are the most subtle psychologists of the animal kingdom. We have finely cultivated memories, a wonderful genius for observation, remarkable powers of association, and noses whose nerves are as much finer than those of man as our whisker-points are finer than his probosis.

"When my mistress draws a carving knife across the kitchen stovepipe, I associate it immediately with some kind of meat, and I usually take pains to prove my conjecture right. When I hear the peculiar click that the cellar door makes when my mistress opens it, I am always reminded of the possibility of achieving a little industrial supremacy down cellar where the custard pies are kept. When the maid suddenly drops her dishcloth in the dish water, I feel a reminiscent shiver go down my spine, for just such a splash I heard, only a trifle louder, when one of my kittens was cruelly thrown into the river, and I stood unobserved at the other side of the bridge.

"The dry, musty odor of a passing load of hay calls up for us many a thrilling incident of profitable hours spent in the mousy haymow.

"The duller senses of man miss a hundred throbbings and aromas that come from the teeming earth and the myriad plants and animals upon it. But our whisker-fine nerves respond to an almost limitless scale of the overtones of perfume, and so we get a correspondingly rich and varied intellectual and emotional content, of which genus homo knows nothing."

[My readers will perceive that Fedelma's vocabulary is somewhat affected by the influence of her master, who is an enthusiast in a psychological way. He reads aloud to his wife, and Fedelma has absorbed a good deal of information that way.—Peter S.]

Sept. 14.—I have little heart to make any chronicle in my diary to-day, least of all to write of the tragic event that took place last night. Fedelma—however can I write it?—Fedelma went to the station alone last night, on what errand nobody knows. It was within five minutes' time of the Northern express, so say the cats that saw her set out. This morning her poor little body was found—no, I cannot write it. Most of the cats think it was an accident. But I know better; she was too quick and nimble for that. It was something else. That very day three of her beautiful kittens had been drowned, and the fourth given to a hard-handed old woman who lives at Squilley Corner.

I know Fedelma's nature. There are no other cats like her in all Mapleberg; perhaps not in all the world. I cannot speak to other cats. I would almost liefer talk with Nipper.

Sept. 18.—I made a mistake. There is another cat like Fedelma. As I was taking a sad, lonely stroll in the outskirts of Mapleberg I saw seated on the small porch of a little loghouse a beautiful black cat, the very image of my lost Fedelma, even to the white star at her throat. She also makes the same little gestures with her tail when she talks.

I made her a courteous bow and asked if I might sit a few moments and rest, as I was somewhat fatigued from my long walk. She gave me a graceful permission, and began at once to inquire for the particulars of the sad casualty I have mentioned.

Then, oh, my prophetic soul! she told me that she was Fedelma's own cousin, and that her name was Delma.

I was too overcome to discourse rationally, and after a few decent moments of silence I took my leave. But I feel certain that I shall see Delma again.

WILMA CORDOVA.

Not a Question of Faith.

Patient—Although, doctor, I have sent for you at the earnest solicitation of my friends, and to please them, let me tell you that I have not the least faith in modern medical science.

Physician—Oh, that doesn't matter at all; I assure you. The mule has no faith in the veterinarian, yet the latter cures him just the same.

George Was Slandered.

George Washington—The papers are saying that I never told a lie.

Mrs. George Washington—Oh, well, don't worry about it; all sorts of stories are circulated when a man is running for office.

A CROSS-EYED SNAKE AND OTHERS.

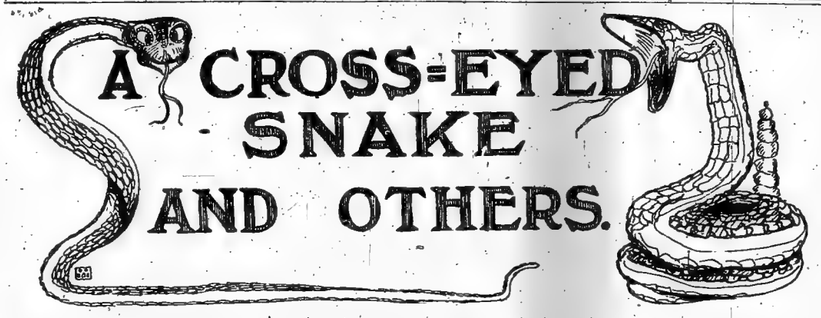

WHEN the woodsmen gathered as usual at the Post Office last Saturday night, Lem Lawson turned to the commercial traveler who was goin' to remain at the Hiawatha House overnight in order to go hunting rabbits next day, and said:

"You've heard tell how snakes gets froze up solid sometimes, while they're possin' the Winter, hain't you?"

"Yes, Sir," replied the commercial traveler, "I was just thinking about the wonderful ways of nature myself. Whether snakes survive such a condition is more than I can say of my own knowledge, but I know that some insects are frozen solid and yet come out lively as crickets in the Spring."

"Um, I 'low that's so, too," said Lem; "but Uncle Jimmie Keyes here says he see a friz-up snake once, and broke it in pieces across a rock. Then, from thinkin' how surprised the reptile 'ud be when it thawed out and found itself in pieces, he got to feelin' sorry he'd done it, and so he wet up the end of the pieces and froze 'em together again, and then he buried it in the mud down by his lower spring hole, and in the Spring—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted the commercial traveler. "He says it was all right in the Spring; but if anybody besides Uncle Jimmie had said it, I wouldn't believe it. But speaking of the wonders of nature reminds me of an experience I had just above the Wagon-wheel Gap, in Colorado, a number of years ago, before the railroad was built there. It was most remarkable. How many minutes do you think a cinnamon bear would live after a rattlesnake had bitten him? A good many, eh! That's what I thought, anyway, but it all depends.

"You see the house sent me out to Pueblo, when the first boom was on there, and when I'd seen the trade, and sold a little more than ten thousand dollars' worth of goods, my best customer invited me to go fishing for trout up on the upper waters of the Rio Grande. I think I may say I accepted the invitation suddenly, for Rio Grande trout are the gamest ever. Some folks call them cut-throat trout, because they have a red streak on the throat, and some call them spotted tails, because that's the way they're spotted; as for me, I don't worry about the name, but I just cast the flies where I know the big ones lie. And big is just the word for them, too, for I've seen them thirty inches long.

"Well, we reached the Gap, and made camp, and next morning at sunrise I started up the stream, while my friend the merchant started down. But before I'd gone three rods on the way the camp-keeper came after me and said: 'Better keep your eye peeled up that away. There's a big cinnamon roamin' the mountains hereabouts, and he's some cantankerous. And you'd better wade when you can, or look sharp where you step,' he added, 'for the rattlers is uncommon thick this time of the year.'

"'All right,' says I with a grin, for I was young and careless then, and away I went, and forgot all about what he'd said.

"About three hours later I was fishing from the bank over the finest deep hole in the Rio Grande. It was a great swirl of water below a little tumble of a fall—forty feet deep for all I knew—and just the place for the biggest fish in the river. The first cast brought a whopper half way to the surface, and I was just stretching out the line to try him again when I heard a queer little scratching sound on the rock, near my right foot, and glancing down, what should I see but a yard-long rattler lying there with head and tail up, all ready to throw himself into a coil for striking. Whew! I can feel the shiver that crept up my leg even now, but before I could think what to do I heard a sound that was something between a hard breath and a cough, off to the left, and turning that way, I saw a big cinnamon bear just rising on his hind legs; and the skin was lifting from his open jaws, and he wasn't three rods away, either.

"Say, that was the tightest corner I was ever in, but as I've often noticed, the greater the danger I'm in the cooler I get, even if my muscles do seem to crawl. What I did was to put my rod in my left hand, and then stooping down carefully, I caught the snake by the tail, and with a quick overhand cast I landed him head first in the bear's mouth.

"Of course, as gentlemen of experience like you will understand, the bear shut his jaws on the snake instantly, but the snake nevertheless had time to sink its fangs into the bear's tongue, as I clearly saw it do.

"As I was saying, gentlemen, the ways of nature are wonderful. The bear was death-stricken so quickly that it began to stagger within three steps, and a moment later it fell in convulsions and died. He didn't live three minutes after he was bitten."

The commercial traveler scratched a match on the rusty pipe above the stove to relight the stub of a cigar that had died out as he talked, while Uncle Jimmie Keyes, with a nod of his head, said:

"Mighty clus call, that 'ere; mighty clus. Snakes is powerful queer, Sir; they's the queerest things there is. You can't find none round here that's pizen, nor anything only ornery; but I've seen 'em in Otsego County, where I went hop-pickin' when I was young, that was the beatinest things in the world. As you was sayin', the ways of natur' is wonderful, and more particular snake natur'.

"I remember once when I was pickin for 'Squire Bridger, that I went down to the run in the hollow jest beyond the spring house for a bit of a rinse before dinner. It was a pretty warmish day and I was all het up with the morning's work, and the shade of the trees along the run was that comfortin' I couldn't help jest stretchin' myself under a big birch for a rest.

"But no more than a minute after I'd settled myself along comes two robins through the brush, and lights on a limb about four feet apart and jest about a yard above some low weed what was growin' clus down to the fur side of the run. First they looks at me, and then they looks down at the water, like as if they was ready for a rinse, too, and then one of them suddenly puffs out his feathers and lifts his wings in a flutterin' way, and sticks out his head as far as ever he could stretch it toward the weeds.

"I knowed what that meant; I'd seen birds actin' like that afore times in them parts. I knowed it had caught the eye of a blacksnake, and that the snake was a charmin' of it to death, though I couldn't see the snake for the weeds. But while I was feelin' sorry for the robin and was reachin' for a rock to chuck among the weeds, I seen the other robin puff out its feathers and flutter its wings and stretch its neck same as t'other one; and that—why, Sir, the sight of the two of them all aflutter afore my very eyes so completely flabbergasted me that I got as weak as a cat in a minute. However that 'ere snake could look two birds in the eye to once, and them four feet apart at that, was more'n I could heft.

"But while I sot there with my eyes bulged out, I was clawin' around harder'n ever for a rock to relieve their sitivation with, and my hand ketched holt o' a pole which, as I seen when I lifted it up, had a proper fork into the top of it. And that 'ere fork give me an idee. I 'lowed that a snake as could charm two birds to oncet needed investigatin' and that I'd be the chap to do it. I crept to the run, mighty keerful like, and then, risin' on my knees, I see the snake's head up amongst the weeds, and its fiery tongue a flarin' out every minute. The birds was both about done for, but I punches the fork astraddle of that 'ere black neck, and broke the charm just in time.

"Then I gits up and steps across to investigate the mystery, and I don't mind admittin' that I was a bit skeered myself, as well as almighty curious, for it all seemed that contrary to natur I 'lowed there must be something spookish about it some way. But, gentlemen, there wasn't nothin' to be skeered at, and nothin' contrary to natur about it. As I landed across the brook I stoops for a look, and the snake he rares up his head for fight, and then I see clear as day how it had happened. The snake, gentlemen, was cross-eyed; he'd kep' one eye—"

"Wait a minute, Uncle Jimmie," said the commercial traveler, as he drew a cigar case from an inner pocket; "I've been saving a couple of good cigars for a smoke after dinner to-morrow, but you'll oblige me if you will accept them. As an illustration of the wonderful ways of nature, a rattler in the jaws of a cinnamon bear isn't better than ace high to a full hand alongside of a cross-eyed blacksnake."

JOHN R. SPEARS.

ON THE RAIL

THERE are some few railroads in this country on which it is considered quite the right thing for conductors on passenger trains to supplement the earnings of their legitimate trade by a little money "on the side" made from chance passengers. Such a road is Texas and Pacific, for instance. It is quite a common saying that the road pays its dividends to its conductors. It quite frequently happens that after a few months of service on the road a conductor has made a nice little sum of money through complacency in the matter of issuing the regular tickets when he collects fares.

The road is in the habit of sending out Inspectors every now and then to get an eye on the conductors who do these things. The coming of this Inspector is generally well known. It happened one time that Jim Reilly, conductor on No. 3 west bound, bought for himself a diamond ring such as conductors love. It was a handsome bit of jewelry, and it cost Mr. Reilly $100. He wore it constantly.

The Inspector on his travels got into conversation with Mr. Reilly. He had offered to buy his fare, and had been firmly told that the company had a rule about "excess charges," which excess would be duly returned on presentation of the slip which the conductor gave him. They talked casually.

"That's a pretty nice ring you're wearin'," said the Inspector.

Now at that a great fear took hold of Mr. Reilly. He knew the gentleman for what he was. He knew, too, that an admission concerning that ring would be liable to attract some suspicion, for the wages of conductors are not princely. Therefore he lied.

"Looks pretty, but it ain't much. I liked the looks of it. I'll let you have it for $5. That's better than I paid."

"I'll take it!" said the stranger, diving down into his pocket. He eyed the conductor closely the while.

Jim Reilly was not a very bright man. He pulled off the ring and handed it over. After that he went on his way down the car, and he enjoyed immensely the task of kicking a tramp off the front platform of the baggage car into the middle of Texas. Ordinarily he was careful never to visit the front of that baggage car.

He never mentioned that ring to any one. But about a month after the occurrence he got the ring back. It came by registered mail, and in the box was a slip of paper with these words:

"You're not sharp enough to do much harm."

***

T. W. Lee, Passenger Agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, is coming in for a lot of good-natured chaff these days from his friends. It is the ambition of Mr. Lee to make the Lackawanna a favorite passenger route from New York to Buffalo. He is directly responsible for the fetching "Romance of the Road of Anthracite," a romantic tale of the way travel on the Road of Anthracite conduced to the happiness of a man and a maid.

Mr. Lee is said to have been the recipient recently of a letter from a young lady of Vermont which puzzled him immensely. Part of it read thus:

Mr. Roberts, who says he is a very good friend of yours, says that you are conducting the newest and best matrimonial bureau in the United States, and he advises me to apply to you. I have known him for many years, and I wish you would ask him about me. I want a husband.

There were seven pages of the letter. It puzzled Mr. Lee a good deal. It went the round of the office. Next day one of the high officials came to Mr Lee.

"Say, Lee, it's all because you married that 'maid in lawn' to the gent in the duck clothes. Keep up the good work."

Whereupon Mr. Lee tumbled, and the answer to the letter from Vermont was never written.

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"Hogs," commented the railroad expert, "are about the best paying freight the railroads can get. Great Western lives on the packing house business between Chicago and Kansas City."

"Yes," agreed the casual listener thoughtfully, "and look at Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit."

***

The enthusiastic admirer of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was dilating on the many excellencies of his pet. He dwelt upon its excellent service, its private sleepers, &c. But the cynical Wall Street man got him at last.

"Huh," he said, "its capitalization per mile is about the lowest in the United States!"

Whereupon the enthusiast subsided, persuaded that he did not know what railroads were built for.

Humoring Mother's Fancy.

THE child was a typical "little mother." Like most families in which "little mothers" serve as proxies there was also a "big mother," but this latter functionary went out nursing other people's babies every day and all day. This being so, what more natural than that Kathie's nine-year-old shoulders should adjust themselves to carrying the household burdens. Of course, these burdens were as light as the "big mother" could make them, but even her skill could not reduce the weight of the bouncing fifteen months' old baby, who had a penchant for crying all night and falling down all day. These proclivities on the part of his youngest were more or less disturbing to the baby's invalid father, and with deep enjoyment of his own joke, he proceeded to express his feelings to baby's "little mother."

"Well, Kathie," he commented, "I think your mother showed very little sense when she went to market and bought this last baby. She surely should have left him where he belonged. We were getting along very nicely without him, and he grows crosser every day."

Instantly Kathie's cheeks burned and her eyes gleamed.

"Father," she said severely, "my mother works awful hard, an' she don't ever have no rides on the trolley, no picnics, no fun, nor nothin', an' I think if she likes babies we ought to let her buy all she wants."

With swift step she crossed the room and seized an unoffending tin parrot, who suffered patiently from a slit in his back that he might better serve as a bank. This latter she shook so vigorously that even a tin bird must have regretted bitterly having been so faithful a guardian to so thankless a mistress. Finally the last coin was out and Kathie gathered up her riches.

"There," she said, as she triumphantly waved 14 cents before her abashed father, "I'm going to give mother all this fourteen cents, an' let her go out an' buy another baby the minute she comes in."

JAN

SIDE LIGHTS ON VAUDEVILLE

"TRYING-OUT day" is what they call it in the vaudevilles when new talent—so termed—comes forward ready to do or die, to win or lose. It is certainly a trying occasion in more ways than one. And the performers are not the only ones who are tried, for there is no one thing more calculated to turn the sweetest temper into vinegar and acid than to be obliged to sit hour after hour listening to the painful attempts of ambitious amateurs who believe that they are called to elevate the stage, but, lacking an opening in the legitimate houses, turn to vaudeville as an opening wedge.

Oddly enough, nine aspirants out of every ten are convinced that within himself or herself there is that which only requires opportunity to enable them to shine brilliantly in the dramatic firmament; and nowadays they look upon the continuous and variety houses as providing the means to an end.

Now, as a matter of fact, there is no more difficult field in which actors labor. To begin with, the vaudeville actor must in most instances depend upon himself entirely. There is no aid in the way of elaborate scenery, no company to assist him in producing his effects. He must be all and all unto himself and to the audience. If he lacks a magnetic personality if he cannot carry the people in front along by the mere force of his own personality, he is pretty apt to fall dismally.

Not so long ago a prominent actor on the American stage was heard to exclaim to his leading man in a burst of anger at the latter's inability to suggest what the author had set down in the part:

"You are drawing a large salary as an actor. Why, you wouldn't make even a third-rate vaudevillian. In vaudeville the people must help themselves. Maybe if you took a course of training trying to speak a monologue or do any other sort of variety turn you might develop into an actor. For those people are the real actors. They must 'make good' or quit."

And the old actor undoubtedly spoke truly. Notwithstanding this fact, hardly a day passes that some ambitious amateur does not consult the local vaudeville managers as to how they may begin. And they usually preface what they have to say with an explanation that just as soon as they get the chance they are going into a "sure-enough theatrical company," but in the meantime they feel that they are quite good enough for vaudeville. It is hardly necessary to add that this sort of talent is not the kind by which the ranks of vaudeville are recruited. Once in a very great while some girl may come along who has natural dramatic instinct, an unusual singing voice, or some marked talent in another direction, which may secure for her quick recognition, but the way for most of them, as in all other fields of theatrical endeavor, is too steep and rocky to be climbed. If they succeed in coming through the "try out" with sufficient promise to justify an attempt with a regular audience, it is still "dollars to doughnuts" that the act will not go. Vaudeville managers are usually a good-natured set. Perhaps that is why so few of the aspirants are "turned down" without a hearing, at least. Many come—few are turned away. And how dismal is the result in most cases only one who has had the nerve to sit through one of these trial performances can possibly realize.

On Thursday morning at Keith's a particularly large list of new-comers was scheduled to appear. Like lambs ready for shearing they assembled in the "green room," for this house is one of the few that still retains a lounging place sufficiently commodious to be dignified with that term. Fifteen minutes before the "try out" began the entire place radiated cheerfulness. "Billy" Hines, the house manager, has a delightful way of putting people at their ease. And then, too, he is such an optimist. He is willing to believe the best until the trial has developed, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, that the turn is the "worst ever."

For example, there was seated in the "green room" a woman whose gray hair and deeply lined face told of long years' struggling in the battle of life. The manager greeted her cheerfully, and in answer to a query from the newspaper man said that she was there to try an act in which she appeared as a six-year-old girl in pinafore and pink ribbons.

"What!" exclaimed a by-stander, "that old fright!"

"Well, grease-paint works wonders," replied Hines; "maybe she'll surprise you." He confessed later that he was just trying to buoy up his own courage, for the sight of that old dame had almost made him waver in his deep-seated faith.

A man and a woman—neither very young—were prancing up and down, running over the lines of a dramatic sketch that they seemed to have unbounded faith in. They seemed entirely unconscious of the presence of other people, and every now and then punctuated their dialogue with shrieks of appreciative laughter at their own acting.

"That's bound to hit 'em," said the man. "I just thought of that on the spur of the moment."

"Oh, it's immense," was his companion's answer. "It's easy money, sure."

That sketch, by the way, will never see the light of day. In the trial it proved to be one of the dreariest affairs that ever a long-suffering vaudeville manager had to sit through. But that is anticipating.

The stage was littered with boxes and hampers, rugs and furniture. From the property room came the sound of hammers, for there were "knockers" behind as well as in front of the scenes. A single calcium light gleamed like an evil giant's eye, the only point of light in the dreary theatre. The orchestra circle yawned black and fearful, and to the first aspirant, a girl possibly sixteen years old, who had just left school and wanted to be a variety theatre vocalist, it must have seemed a malignant chasm ready to swallow her up. The pianist took his place. The house manager and a vaudeville agent who had arranged for some of the trials were in front. A scrub-woman was plying her mop in the aisles, and a boy was polishing up the brass rails in the balcony. Not an inspiring sort of audience.

A bar from the piano, and the girl entered. Her knees trembled violently, her face was ghastly pale, despite the daubs of rouge which had been placed with mathematical precision on each cheek. The pianist played an introduction and the girl raised her head and opened her mouth—but not a sound came forth. It was a case of the worst sort of stage fright. The pianist smiled reassuringly.

"Now, then," he said, "try again."

She began finally.

"Every day he brings me vio—vio"—and then with a great gulp—"violets." From that time on she seemed to have found her voice, and with it her courage. The notes rang out clear, distinct, bell-like. And the manager wrote one word in his notebook—"good."

"Things look promising," said the vaudeville agent. The house manager was smiling. The girl by this time had disappeared, and the stage was being set for the next act—a dramatic sketch.

A thin-faced woman in a rainy daisy and a gray hat came on, told about the troubles she had been having with her husband's relatives, and then sat down to wait for her partner to make his entrance. He proved to be a lanky, awkward fellow, who, for dramatic effect, had put on a putty nose, though he wore no other make-up. From the way he used his hands it became obvious that he was trying to play a Yiddish character.

"He ought to be locked up," whispered the orchestra leader.

"It's the limit," commented the vaudeville agent.

The little notebook in the house manager's hand was again being used. One word was set down to characterize the sketch—"fierce." And it certainly was all of that.

A few moments later the man found his way down into the orchestra and asked the manager what he thought of it.

"Sorry," was the answer, "but it won't do at all. By the way, you haven't had any stage experience, have you?"

"Oh, yes," said the man, "I've been an actor for a long time."

"How long?"

"Oh, nearly a year."

And in the face of even that childlike innocence the house manager kept a straight face, but the vaudeville agent beat a hasty exit to a place where they sell things to brace the fainting spirit.

A female impersonator was the next on the list. She was a dainty-looking little creature with a trim waist, a neat foot, and a sweet, childlike face. The impersonations were not bad. At the conclusion of the act the house manager called up:

"What is your name, please?"

The "dainty" creature's voice seemed to come from her boots as she answered in a deep, guttural, masculine voice:

"Me name's Thomas Grogan. On the bills I'm 'Little Trixie.'"

A strain of Neapolitan music and an Italian in a red jacket, white trousers, and a pink and white countenance, set off with an inky, curling mustache, entered, playing a mandolin. Once more it was "Violets." In fact, of six singing and instrumental turns on this particular "try out" day, five introduced that particular number. The Italian has an orchestra which for several months has been playing in up-town restaurants during the dinner hour. This particular man, the leader, has had his head turned by the applause of the diners. He is "stage struck," and, although he has been making a good living in the restaurant, he is determined to seek fame and fortune on the stage. He will not find his opening in vaudeville in all likelihood, for his turn, though good enough of its kind, is commonplace.

The next act was a play by children. A letter received by the management had thus described it:

"'An ideal entertainment, full of the breath of poetry and romance. Recalling the tender memories of childhood, and fragrant as the flowers of Spring."

The children who appeared in it were clever. But it was the sort of playlet which might hope to mildly entertain an audience of friends and relatives of the little actors, but would not be tolerated by people who pay their money to be entertained. Peculiarly enough the children, unlike the grown-up aspirants, rarely exhibit any stage fright at the trials. Children evidently do not realize the importance of the occasion, and they fail to see things in their true relations. This is almost an invariable rule, even in the legitimate theatre. On opening nights, when experienced actors are pale and nervous with fright, the child actor or actress will be laughing or chatting, apparently unconscious that there is the slightest cause for uneasiness.

When the trials are over the house manager prepares a schedule of the acts to be sent to the Association of Vaudeville Managers, and the features are explicitly described. Critical comment is also added, and from these reports the managers are able to determine just how much new material is available. In many cases the trials involve considerable expense for the actors. On Thursday last one woman came forward for trial in a fire-dancing act. She had spent several hundred dollars on the scenery and paraphernalia of the act. When the curtain rose the stage appeared draped all in black. The woman appeared, did several dances in a costume similar to that worn by the ordinary toe dancer. She was rather heavy, and not at all good looking. A black curtain was then raised and she was disclosed lying on some rocks. As the woman slowly awakened a storm began to rage. Deep reverberating thunder was heard and lightning flashed across the sky. Terror-stricken, the woman sought the rocks, but they broke into flames. She climbed the highest rock, about ten feet above the stage, and streamers of fire were tossed about the stage. Then, the pinnacle of rock fell away, and she was disclosed standing upon a platform about three feet square. She closed the act with the usual fire dance, with light effects worked from beneath the stage.

It was evident that much time and money had been spent on the act, but in his report the manager will say:

"Not useful. Worth, perhaps, $40 a week. The woman would have to carry an electrician with her, and that would be impossible on that salary."

These are the sort of disappointments calculated to take the heart out of even the most experienced vaudeville performers, and they are by no means uncommon. One might ask why the performer, before going to such expense, does not outline the plan to some practical manager to discover if it will be available. In some cases they do, but it is difficult in most cases to determine whether such an act will be useful until it has actually been seen. The individuality of the performer, the exact degree of realism attained in the effects, and the elaboration attained, are often factors that cannot be determined in advance. Thousands of dollars are sunk annually in equipment for vaudeville acts that are never seen after the "try-out."

No less than fifteen acts are put forward for trial every week, and as vaudeville continues all the year round, it will be seen that some 800 acts are tried every year. Now, let any one anxious to get a hearing in vaudeville ponder these figures, then make a tour of the houses where such entertainment prevails. They will discover that fully 95 per cent. of the acts now before the public are "old standbys," teams that have been in vaudeville for so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The chances are not reassuring to the aspirant. But each one who comes to the "try-out" probably figures that he or she is to be the exception. Which does not make the disappointment any the less keen.

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This White Squadron does not operate on the high seas, but its members, among whom Leon Berg of Hurtig & Seamon's is active, believe that they are powerful on land. Of water, in fact, the squadron has a more or less well-developed horror. The new White Squadron is a club of vaudeville press agents. It has "coaling stations" in all of the large cities throughout the country, the "fuel" department in this city being a well-known up-town café.

Every Thursday night after the play the various officers of the fleet repair to the coaling station and take on supplies. Members who do not happen to be in "Snug Harbor," as the New York station is termed, do the best they can in the out-of-town coaling stations.

Each press agent is known as a "torpedo boat," and the dramatic critics of the country are generally referred to as "torpedo boat destroyers." The Treasurers in the various houses are dubbed "Assistant Secretaries of the Navy." The dues are $3, which entitle a member to "a life sentence."

The rules are rigid, and there is a heavy fine for any member discovered in the act of buying a drink or paying for a cigar. There is no fine for accepting such "fuel" when offered by an outsider.

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Florence Bindley has been having a time of it in Chicago. She appears in a new act, in which she wears a novel costume, which is described by the press agent as a "diamond dream." During Miss Bindley's engagement at the Orpheum a man was discovered seated in one of the orchestra chairs making a copy of the costume. He was ejected from the theatre. The next night he appeared again, and similar action was taken. The third time he appeared a policeman was summoned, and it is said that Miss Bindley will endeavor to discover if an "original costume" cannot be protected in the courts as well as any other sort of theatrical property. Milliners and dressmakers who have the creative faculty will probably follow the proceedings with interest.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Feminine Bric-a-brac

FLOWERS, artificial and natural, have been used this season for decorative purposes more freely than for several seasons past. The craze has even extended to the butcher's shops, and all up and down the avenues one sees festoons, wreaths, and bunches of impossible magenta.

One enterprising wielder of the knife, whose love of decoration overbalances his regard for time, has recently decorated his window in a Columbus Avenue shop with clusters of paper flowers, grouped not inartistically around the central figure, a masterpiece in its way. A dressed lamb hung head downward is utilized at once for a floral display, and as a background. In the middle of the plump, creasing back is a gorgeous calla-lily, formed of the fat which has been cut and dexterously folded back in the required form. Around this central figure are scattered with some evidence of taste little white roses and red cranberries. The whole thing is striking and attracts considerable attention, and possibly some trade from passers-by. It certainly catches the eye of the women shoppers as they hurry along the crowded thoroughfare, and at least reveals to them the fact that there is here a market bidding for their trade.

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Madge—What in the world induced her to elope?

Marjorie—As she's every day of thirty, I fancy her parents put her up to it.

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Pyrographic experts have developed a new wrinkle which pleases frail femininity. It is the decorating of velvet with designs in burnt work. For this the most expensive qualities of velvet are used, and the results are quite marvelous. On a white velvet the most delicate opalescent tints are developed, blending into golden, russet, and darker browns, while other pale shades of velvet lend themselves with almost equal effectiveness to this unusual means of decoration. Velvet treated with designs in this way is made up in the revers of jackets, in hat crowns, purses and chatelaine bags, and while the finished production is rather high-priced, Dame Fashion regards it as chef d'oeuvre.

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Helen—Tell me, did he press your hands in his when he asked you to be his wife?

Ethel—What an idea! How could he when I had both hands clasped about his neck?

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"A friend of mine has twin brothers," said the lady with the French hat, "and one of them is much stronger and bigger than the other. He goes upon the principle, does the big twin, that might is right and is continually teasing and annoying his little brother.

"The smaller one stands it pretty well, but the other day his patience came to an end and he ran to his mother sobbing as though his heart would break. His mother was alarmed at the intensity of his emotion, and said, 'Why, my dear little son, what is the matter?'"

"'Oh, mother,' he wailed. 'Fred is so mean, I do wish God had made only one of me!'"

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Madge—How was it you came to get what you didn't expect?

Marjorie—I forgot I was standing under the mistletoe.

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The woman who had two vertical lines running down between her eyebrows said she had never had any idea what a strenuous affair high society is till she got a cook with social ambitions.

"I could tell, when she had been with me only four days, that she was dissatisfied with the place," said the woman, "but I was afraid to ask her why, and so nursed my curiosity till she condescended to explain. She did that at the end of the second week.

"'It is because I have no social life here,' she said.

"I felt that my feet were planted on solid ground at that point, and I perked up appreciably.

"'I'm sure,' said I, 'that you have nothing to complain of on that score. You have plenty of time for yourself and can go out every evening if you like.'

"'Oh, it isn't liberty I'm finding fault with,' she said. 'I'm leaving because you live plainer than the other families I've been used to, and I am losing my friends by staying here.'

"I was literally choked with amazement, but I managed to gasp a request for further enlightenment, and in the course of the next ten minutes I learned more about high life than I had ever dreamed of before. I learned, in the first place, that as the mistress shines in the social firmament so does the maid. A dazzling luminary will cast a halo more or less brilliant round her attendants, and cooks and second girls with a craving for social distinction make as fierce a fight for employment in the homes of women of exalted position as those women themselves make for recognition by the stars in still more exalted constellations. For example, the girl in the home of the twenty-thousand-dollar-a-year man looks with contempt upon the girl who serves the ten-thousand-dollar man, while she, in turn, has but a poor opinion of the servitors still lower in the scale. By the time the fifty-dollar flat or the boarding house is reached the slavey becomes simply unspeakable; hence if she has any social ambition whatsoever it behooves her to make a break for a situation where she can at least claim a bowing acquaintance with the queen of the set.

"I hated to lose the girl who thus opened my eyes to the advantages enjoyed by real society, for she was a good girl in many ways, but when I understood how stifled her genius had been and must continue to be in my humble home I became so anxious to have a hand in her improvement that I even helped pack her trunk.

"Since then I have made it a point to question my girls as to their social aspirations before bringing them home from the intelligence office. Of course, many of them profess to be unambitious in that respect, but I find, after a trial, that most of them really have the bee in their bonnet, and when they see how simply I live they soon make me understand that they consider me of very little account indeed."

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He—Why are women so anxious to have small feet?

She—Don't you know? "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long."

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"Children have queer ideas," said the happy father of a bright young boy to a friend the other day. "I don't, as a general thing, repeat the sayings or tell of the doings of that young one of mine, but really, a thing he said to me just before Christmas is worth repeating.

"Teddie wanted to give a present to each member of the family. I encouraged his generous thought and promised him all the material aid he might need. So he made out the list of the things he intended to give and applied to me for the money to buy them. I asked to see the list and found that the present for his mother called for a much larger sum than the one for me.

"Of course, I agreed with his idea that his mother should have the best of anything that was going, but I was rather curious to know why he thought so, and I asked him how it was his mother was to get a better present than his dad. His answer staggered me.

"'Well,' he said, seriously, 'mamma is mamma always, but you are papa only because you married into the family.'"

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The Blonde—Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives.

The Brunette—No, dear; but it usually knows how it dyes.

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"The proprietor of the hotel where we are living this winter," said the lady with the sable boa, "has two little boys, Lawrence and Jack, very near the same age. Like all small boys they do not always live in peace and harmony, and although they are very much devoted to each other, and are loyable and obedient little chaps, many and bitter are the feuds that arise between them.

"But at night, usually, no matter how much they have quarreled during the day, bedtime brings a cessation of hostilities and they go to sleep with their arms around one another's shoulders.

"One night last week, however, something evidently rankled in Jack's mind, and he would have little or nothing to say to Lawrence. It came time for the boys to say their prayers, and Lawrence knelt at his mother's knee, looking the picture of gentle sweetness in his little white gown. He had asked God to bless his father, and mother, and sister, when he was terrified by his little brother, who said coldly:

"'Look here, Lawrence, you needn't ask God to bless me, after giving me the thrashing you did this morning!'"

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Guests at a recent informal dinner found their places at table through the use of dinner cards. The hostess took the letters of acceptance sent by the various invited guests to a handwriting expert, who made a synopsis of the leading characteristics of each one. These she had neatly printed, with illuminated head letters, but without the name, leaving each guest to chose his or her place by the character description which best fitted. A good deal of confusion and merriment resulted, but finally all were seated as the hostess desired, and through the efforts of the guests alone. An animated discussion arose as to the peculiar aptness of the readings, which the diners were forced to admit were fair descriptions of almost every person at the table.

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Fragments of a dialogue between Mrs. George and Mrs. Grace in Mrs. George's kitchen, overheard by the husbands of the young women, who were preparing dinner; the account thereof being strictly veracious.

Mrs. George—Well, I think that for the Winter, Venice or Naples is the place. Next Winter we must try to go abroad.

Mrs. Grace—Yes, indeed, we must. But do you think Venice is as nice as—oh, dear, is this the water for the potatoes?

Mrs. George—Yes. Well, there is always London. And, oh—

Mrs. Grace—Dear me, here's that old sausage meat again.

Mrs. George—Oh, throw the stuff away! I am tired of seeing it around. Bother economy, anyway.

Mrs. Grace—(Beating an egg with one hand and sharpening a knife with the other—or so it seems to the listening husbands.) Well, we'll go there sure next year, if we can only save enough money this Summer.

(General rattling of dishes, slicing of ham, clutter of potato peelings and high ideals.)

Mrs. Grace—Paris must be a lovely place.

Mrs. George—Yes, you can get fine silk petticoats there. Oh, the shops! (Husbands groan.) How's that meringue getting on?

Mrs. Grace—And the shirt waists! Such dreams!

Mrs. George—Oh, but London's the place for shopping!

Mrs. Grace—(Skipping across the Alps) Switzerland's the place for jewelry, though, they say—oh, bother this meringue!

Mrs. George—(Gazing at a jelly.) Isn't that just too sweet? [The husbands grin. One murmurs, "Oh, Horatio, what a falling off is here!"] Well, I guess I'll heap in a little more sugar here. Do you think we can afford a maid between us?

Mrs. Grace—Oh, certainly. Do you know they have awfully good canned corn at Blank's? Two for a quarter.

Mrs. George—I must try it. I wonder what hotel we'll go to in Berlin? But it's time for the boys to come to dinner! Come, boys!

The Husbands, appearing—(Chant in chorus.) From Brooklyn to Paris is a good many miles—and when you get there 'tis a long, long walk back to the streets of little old New York! But, dream on, girls, there's fun in that, anyway.

The Wives—Oh, they listened! For shame!

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Visitor—Is Mrs. White at home?

Norah, (who has been posted)—Fur this wan time she ain't; but divvil take me if I say that ag'in fur her 't enny uther livin' sowl.

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"You seem to have almost as many people in the store to-day as you had the day before the Christmas holidays," remarked a customer in one of the largest department stores in Brooklyn.

"Yes," said the clerk, "we have a regular family trade, and they seem to have money left in their pockets in spite of what they spent during the holidays. Why, there are some who almost make this place their home, and they are not all women."

"I believe you," said the customer.

"Oh, I mean just what I say," said the clerk. "There is one prosperous looking old man who comes in here every morning between 8 and 8:30, and when the bell rings at 6 o'clock we see him slowly making his way toward the door. What is he doing all that time? Why, he walks around the store, apparently inspecting things, goes into the men's waiting room and exhausts his favorite papers, and makes himself thoroughly at home. Nobody bothers him, and he is left at liberty to do just as he pleases. No one here knows anything about him, but I suppose he has at some time been connected with a dry goods store and does not feel at home anywhere else. Just needs this atmosphere in his business, or rather in his recreation, you know. But I will bet that if I had half the money I think he has, I would find some more congenial spot in which to pass my time. Four-ninety-eight and two makes five. Your change, Madame."

THOSE JANUARY SALES.

"Reginald, we're all through shopping except—my slippers, some dishes, a hat, a gas stove, a piano——"

Some Wedding Gowns and Others

THE white and pastel tinted frocks that one read so much about early in the season, and which at that time were seen in numbers at afternoon functions, are no longer in the ascendant. Women soon learned that oftentimes one wearing only, and at the most two or three, put a pale gown in condition to go to the cleaner's and that it required several of them to take the place of one frock of darker hue and more lasting wearing qualities.

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Accordion-plaited gowns for bridesmaids' wear are quite the vogue at the January weddings, and in the soft chiffons and crêpe de chine there is nothing more graceful or effective. Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, now Mrs. Morton B. Stelle, had all of her attendants in accordion plaited gowns, and so did Miss Katharine Drake, who married Harry Gruner. Both these brides wore unusually handsome wedding frocks.

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Miss Drake's white satin gown was veiled with maline shaped to the skirt and having strappings of satin from waist to hem. The extremely long, full square train was veiled only by the tulle bridal veil which came to the train's end. A plastron of heavy white lace formed a stock and yoke, and fastened invisibly, covered the neck and shoulders, extended out over the latter to form caps to the full white tulle sleeve, and tapered from the bust line to a block-shaped point some three inches wide that came below the waistline. This plastron swung loose from the bodice. The sleeves were of unlined tulle gathered quite full at the shoulders and at the wrists, where lace bands held them in place.

The bridesmaids, who were Miss Margaret Riley of Philadelphia and the Misses Eleanor Lewis, Emma Harding, and Gladys Robison of New York, were in a shade of dull pink crêpe de chine bordering on mauve, but having less of the violet and more of the pink hue than mauve. The blousing bodices, long, and otherwise plain sleeves, and skirts were all accordion plaited, and the muffs they carried were also of pink chiffon, small, and having plaited ruffles at the ends and clusters of mauve orchids fastened to them. Their large white beaver picture hats each had a very long and full pink ostrich plume, matching the color of the gowns, fastened to their crowns over the left ear and trailing down over the shoulder.

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The reception gown shown is of pearl white cloth trimmed with insertions of Grecian key pattern in white cloth over heavy white lace. The belt, stock, and other accessories of the bodice are of fine black cloth, with appliques of white grapes and grape leaves. The hat is covered with heavy lace and trimmed with white grapes with black leaves.

Miss Gordon's wedding gown had the bodice and the whole front of the frock of the most exquisite white silk gauze embroidered handsomely in wistaria blossoms and vines, natural size, in white all over it. The sleeves were of delicate point lace and point lace trimmed the skirt. Her tulle veil was double.

The matron of honor was the bride's sister, Mrs. Daniel E. Hanna of Cleveland. Her white crepe de chine frock was plaited from neck to belt, as were the sleeves for their entire length, and the skirt was also plaited. A six-inch ruffle of white lace edged the gown. Lace also trimmed the sleeves, outlined a yoke, and formed a band from belt to hem in the centre back. Her white chiffon hat was large and flat, and trimmed with white ostrich plumes. The armful of big deep red roses and maidenhair ferns she carried made a most effective contrast to her gown. The bridesmaids were in some thin and rather stiff pink material. The bodices had yokes in which the accordion plaiting ran across from side to side, while from the bustline to the belt the bodices were plaited vertically. In the sleeves the accordion plaiting extended from shoulders to wrists, and at the latter point narrow bands of the material confined the fullness. The skirts were plaited from belt to hem, and were not very long. Their hats were made of the same material as the gowns, being shirred and puffed over rather high, round frames. They were "garden" hats, and the gowns carried out the garden idea, the effect being altogether new. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Therese Matthews, Beatrice Ward, Mildred Sawyer, and Lillian Sawyer, carried pink roses.

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Mrs. Astor wore at her annual ball on Monday evening a gown of rich emerald-colored velvet; the long train was trimmed with sable, and the bodice had sleeves of old point lace. She wore her famous stomacher of diamonds, a diamond tiara, and some magnificent emeralds.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore white, but the bodice was pailletted with pearls and jet, and the girdle was a fold of rose-red panne velvet with short ends, fastened at the left. A large diamond crescent was fastened in the front of the girdle. The sleeves of the frock were of exquisite white lace, clinging close to the shoulders, and falling below the elbows in modified angel sleeve fashion. She wore a tiara of pearls and diamonds.

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Mrs. Whitney Warren was in one of the most gorgeous of the gowns seen at the Astor ball. At a little distance, under the artificial lights, it seemed a shimmering mass of changeable green and blue sequins. The foundation was green satin covered with filmy white, and this was trimmed with wide bands of net, to which were caught by one edge disks of green pearl, which swung in glistening clusters with every movement of the wearer. The low, square-cut bodice had its short sleeves entirely of the spangles, and spangled bands formed the upper half of the corsage and trailed down the front to the gown's hem. A chaplet of green leaves, matching the sequins on the gown, rested in her brown hair.

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The Countess Boni de Castellane was in a pink satin frock at the Astor ball. The bodice was a very elaborate affair of point lace over pink, brought down to a point in the front and having bands of sable trimming it, one band being brought over the left shoulder from the back and ending under lace. Another band was brought from the right shoulder almost straight across the top of the modestly high frock, and also ended under lace frills. Starting from the centre of the coiffure worn by the Countess was a pink ostrich plume, some ten inches long. It rose from a point a little back of the centre of her head, and the tip curled over toward the back. Perhaps two inches from this and between it and her forehead there rose from the elaborately dressed hair a large circular diamond ornament having a huge emerald set in the centre.

The hat illustrated is of dark maroon velvet faced with pale maroon and trimmed with maroon asters on the brim. The plumes of the underbrim are of dark and light maroon.

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One of the most effective gowns worn at the Astor ball was that of Miss Burden. Of black lace and chiffon, it was long and billowy in effect, and was trimmed in soft Etruscan finished gold. The graceful sleeves, close at the shoulders, widened until below the elbows they were fully two feet across. They were formed of gauzy flounces trimmed with sprays and lines of gold, and were much longer at the outside, where they fell to the wrists, than at the inner seams. The bodice, cut slightly rounding, was low, and was crossed by lines and flecks of gold. In her fluffy dark hair there was a fillet of golden leaves.

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Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, wore as pretty a girlish frock at the ball given her the first of the week as could well be made. The material was the finest silk gauze crêpon in a delicate shade of green over soft taffeta and chiffon of the same hue. The skirt trailed a little and had several two-inch tucks, perhaps two inches apart, at the hem, over full-ruched ruffles of taffeta. Some three inches above these tucks a full rose-ruched band of the softest green silk two inches wide and with pinked edges was stitched through the centre to the crêpon gauze. This drooped like green petals. A couple of inches above this there were three one-inch tucks, then another of the ruchings, then several still narrower tucks, and another ruching. The corsage was cut straight across from shoulder to shoulder, and shirred at both top and bottom. A girdle of green satin with long and wide ends confined it at the waistline. Three inches above the girdle in the back there was a crossing band of the petallike ruching, and then came two wide tucks their own width apart, also crossing from side to side, and above these another ruching. Soft folds of green tulle finished the edges. The front decoration was similar, save that the tulle drooped in two deep rounded sections over the bust, and, crossing the top of each, were straps ending in roses of pale green pearl sequins. Crossing the centre front were similar straps ending in the green pearl roses. The sleeves of the silk gauze were rounded and fell perhaps eight inches from the shoulders, and had crossing them straps of the green pearl, with roses at each end.

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Mrs. Weatherbee received at the ball for Miss Weatherbee in a handsome white satin gown lace trimmed and heavily embroidered in seed pearls. The skirt had outlining the front panel two bands of lace, narrow at the top, but widening at the bottom, and ending each side of a crescent of white satin headed by a line of pearls and fringed at the bottom by pearls over full ruffles of white lace on a foundation of white chiffon over satin. These pearl-edged crescents over flounces of lace curved all around the gown. The bodice was of lace, shirred at top and bottom over white satin, and had short, deep crescents of satin, drooping from under folds of tulle and lace over the bust, headed and fringed with pearls. The short sleeves were half circles of satin embroidered in and bordered with pearls over flounces of white lace. A pearl and diamond tiara and necklace were worn with the costume.

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Mrs. George Law was lunching with Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse at a public restaurant in a heliotrope cloth costume composed of a long plain skirt and a three-quarter length and three-quarter fitting coat of the cloth over a satin blouse. The coat had small revers braided in black, and the full sleeves had narrow cloth cuffs, also braided in black. Her large flat felt hat was also of a dark shade of heliotrope. The crown was indented in a circle, and was quite flat, with large purple chrysanthemums at one side, these flowers being also applied in profusion to the under brim.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs dined the other evening in a fashionable restaurant in a gown of white chiffon crossed by very wide bands of Black lace having large red and pink roses on a white chiffon background inserted through the centre of the lace bands. These bands were perhaps sixteen or eighteen inches wide. One bordered the skirt and others formed the greater part of the skirt, the white showing between, these bands being not over ten inches in width. The bodice was formed almost entirely of the horizontal bands of lace, with the medallions of roses inserted. The sleeves, with wide elbow flounces, were of black lace and flowered chiffon. Her oval toque was white, with the brim, which was turned up close to the crown and came to its top, formed entirely of swinging, glistening jets, with a short ostrich tip or two at the left side back of the ear.

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Mrs. C. T. Yerkes is wearing a dark green velvet gown. The green has yellowish shades, and with it she sometimes wears a tan leather belt. The skirt, very long and trailing slightly, is quite full about the top, and is plain. It has a deep cape collar of the velvet which hangs well over the shoulders in full folds, and is bordered by embroidery in silk of the same shade. She wore with this on a recent afternoon a round turban of sable and a superb sable boa, with muff to match.

MARIE WELDON.

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This ball gown, worn by a young girl, is of light pink satin, trimmed with cream lace, with tiny drops fringing the lace flounces. Under the lace are full ruffles of a much deeper shade of pink chiffon. The bodice of the chiffon is draped with lace, with crescents of pink satin fringed with pearl drops. The girdle is of pink panne velvet.

SOTHERN AS AN ARTIST.

Sketches Made in Boyhood Days Before He Thought of Becoming an Actor.

WHEN E. A. Sothern entered this laconic note in his diary at New Orleans Dec. 6, 1859: "Boy born at 79 Bienville Street at 7 A. M.; named Edward," he hadn't, like some fond fathers, already planned his son's career. But very soon after making that entry he began hoping that the lad would become a great painter, as he had hoped to be. So when the proud father returned to England in 1861 to show Londoners his creation of Lord Dundreary, in which he had achieved such a success here, he took his family with him, it being his intention to avail himself of the opportunities Europe alone offered of giving to the most talented instructors a chance to make an artist of this boy, Edward H. Sothern.

Why it was that this same Edward, who had in his early years showed talent as a draughtsman and the spirit of the artist, had become an actor instead, was the thought that led a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES a few mornings ago to Mr. Sothern's home on the upper west side.

"And so you want to know how a great artist was lost to the world? How and why I became an actor? Well, as for my artistic work, it is here before you. The wall is covered with my masterpieces," indicating with a sweep the four walls of the room. "There's what I might have been producing—was it not a lucky escape for the public? A kind turn of fortune's wheel?

"Over here, for instance, is a bit done in Spain, an odd corner of the Alhambra, which I painted when on a boy's tramp with a friend. Don't criticise it—you see I am only a painter that might have been—all these are work of my 'teens. Here's the old Spanish guide that practically robbed us by charging exorbitant fees to pilot us about the Alhambra."

A French Grenadier.

"The Governor" tells a fish story

While the visitor stood admiring a little Roman landscape, and a rather creditable piece of work it was, Mr. Sothern pulled his sleeve. "Never mind that," he said, "here's something that's really worth while. It's by my father, 'Dundreary' Sothern, who also at one time wanted to be a painter, and really did some things that were very clever.

"I must tell you a bit of a story about this sketch of an old house that I did on one of my tramping tours. My wife flatters me by pretending to think I am a great artist, and never fails to show these things to our friends and guests. One day she planned to surprise one friend, who is a sure-enough artist, by first showing him this roadside sketch, listening to his praise, and then telling him that I did it. When she asked him what he thought of it, she got honest criticism—perhaps a little severe—instead of flattery. I won't tell you all he said—it's too uncomplimentary—but it was enough to convince Mrs. Sothern that our friend didn't know good painting or good drawing when he saw it. In fact, my recollection is," he said, laughing heartily, "I think Mrs. Sothern no longer claims him as an acquaintance."

George Holland at ease.

Yellowed with age was a treasured folder that Mr. Sothern drew from his desk to show that at one time he aspired to shine as a caricaturist.

"You don't know it, and probably few living remember it now, but I wrote a play once. Thank Heaven they don't produce any more like it now, though I know from the manuscripts I occasionally see that such things are still written. It was called 'Crushed; or, Whose Are They?' and was a great play, though somehow it never succeeded. Joseph

"Dundreary" posing.

Haworth, yours truly, and others appeared in it about 1882 right here in New York. No play ever got better newspaper notices—Shakespeare couldn't have gotten better in his day—but somehow the public didn't seem to want it. Stuart Robson and other actors took it on the road to convince the public that it was wrong and that they and the author were right as to its value as a great play. They failed, and I have since concluded that the public must have put the axe in the right place. At any rate, it served one purpose, it provides you with specimens of my unique skill—wholly unique I assure you—with caricatures.

"But the most unique possessions I have of those days when I yearned for an artistic career are a couple of sketch-books in which I let my artistic talent have full swing. One represents pencillings made on a trip through Europe; the other drawings made while I was out in the country with my father and some of his friends on a fishing trip. I didn't catch many fish, but I had a lot of fun with them while they were fishing. Those two little weather stained books don't look valuable, yet they are priceless to me, for between their torn and tattered covers are contained the records of some of what were perhaps my happiest days.

Steve Morse, the guide.

"But to get back to your original proposition as to why the world lost a great artist and had but an actor instead in me. Here is the drawing which resulted in putting an end to my career as an artist. It is, as you see, a drawing of the Laocoön. It had been the dream of my youth, as I have already told you, to be an artist. From the earliest time I can remember I was always busy sketching or drawing, a habit in which my father encouraged me, as he hoped to see me achieve success in a line that I fondly loved. When I left New Orleans and went to England to school I secretly treasured the thought that I might secure admission as a student at the Royal Academy. I studied art at odd times for about three years, using my Summer vacations for that purpose.

Sothern, Sr., in outing costume

"Dundreary" Sothern as he might have been.

The "Gov." again.

W. J. Florence.

When just turned eighteen I determined to make the effort to get into the Academy, for there I could study without cost to myself. I was willing to put up with privations for years, simply for love of art. I was encouraged to compete for the Academy scholarships by one of its members, W. P. Frith, a friend of my father. I worked hard on that Laocoön, and when it was completed sent it to the committee and calmly as I could awaited my fate. The committee positively ignored me and my work. It was a terrible blow. But I finally recovered, and after a lot of thinking concluded that after such a decision I might as well accept their conclusion that I never would amount to anything as an artist.

Spanish Soldier.

W. J. Florence, hunting

A native Canadian.

A tourist.

So with the rude awakening from my dream I brushed away all hopes in that direction and turned homeward to America. Much against my father's will I insisted upon entering his company, then playing at Abbey's Park Theatre, on Broadway, and in September, 1879, began my experience as an actor, playing the cabman in 'Sam.' So ended the dreams in our artistic line, dreams which the years ahead of me may, I hope, see realized in some measure at least."

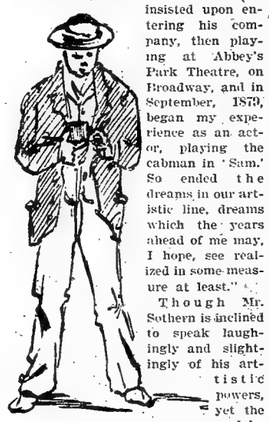

Though Mr. Sothern is inclined to speak laughingly and slightingly of his artistic powers, yet the work he did while studying art and later at odd times, certainly indicates more than ordinary possibilities. Even in his old scratch books, from which the accompanying sketches are taken, there are traces of cleverness with the pencil,

"Dundreary" gets a bite.

even though they show but the random scratches of the idle hours of boyhood.

These battered books, his companions during his wanderings, are a jumble of queer sorts of odds and ends. One of them which he carried one Summer on the fishing trip with his father, W. J. Florence, George Holland, and other actors to their camp near St. Anne, Canada, bears on the fly-leaf the date April, 1877, and is filled with caricatures of members of the party and an occasional bit of landscape or architectural curiosity.

The sketchbook gives a faithful record of the trip, not only for Mr. Sothern, but

"The Governor," back from the woods.

of several of its members. He had a fondness for sketching his father, and he has caught him awake, asleep, fishing, and enjoying the life of "Sothern camp." It does as much in little for the guide, the cook, the village itself, the camp, and everybody and everything about it that struck his fancy.

Mr. Sothern, playwright fleeing from fate.

Three sketches made by Mr. Sothern are reproduced from leaves of a pamphlet folder used to advertise "on the road" the great play and to give to the natives newspaper notices it had received at its New York production. The title page reads:

SOTHERN COMEDY COMPANY.
The Laughing Comedy Success,
CRUSHED;
Or, Whose are They?
By the eminent comedian,
EDWARD
SOTHERN.
Presented by an unquestionably strong company of comedians
From
WALLACK'S STAR THEATRE, N. Y.

After its production at the Star Theatre, it was taken to Chicago with disastrous results. Harrison & Gourlay tried it under the title of "Domestic Earthquakes." But Boston would have none of it even under that title, and so the play was shelved, and has remained shelved ever since. This was not Mr. Sothern's only attempt in this line, for he wrote a farce, "A Lock of Hair," which was produced in England in 1883. Its author has modestly shelved that also. But, undeterred by these failures, Mr. Sothern has faith that he knows how to construct plays as well as act them. Quite recently he has completed a play more ambitious than previous efforts, which he hopes to produce successfully in the near future.

Melchisedec flightily (of the play) declare 'woman is a pot of jam."

Since the day in 1887 when Daniel Frohman introduced him as a star in "The Highest Bidder" Mr. Sothern has neglected the sketchbook and brush for the more serious work of the stage. But there still remains the old fondness for the pencil and the color box. The souvenir for the fiftieth performance of "The Highest Bidder" had a number of sketches made by the young star. For the production of "Hamlet" now on view at the Garden Theatre Mr. Sothern also made a number of sketches from which scene painters, costumers, and artisans worked in producing the accessories.

The pensive one.

And now, when painting is no longer a dream possible of realization, Mr. Sothern finds solace and comfort, cheer and true enjoyment in either drawing or painting bits that serve to while away many a pleasant hour. They always find at least one appreciative critic in his accomplished and beautiful wife, who will always believe that the world didn't know at least one good artist when it saw him. "What difference?"

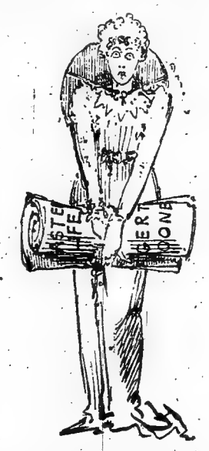

Gertie—She of the blasted life.

asks her friends as they declare that whatever the painters' art may have lost, is more than compensated for by what lovers of the theatre have gained.

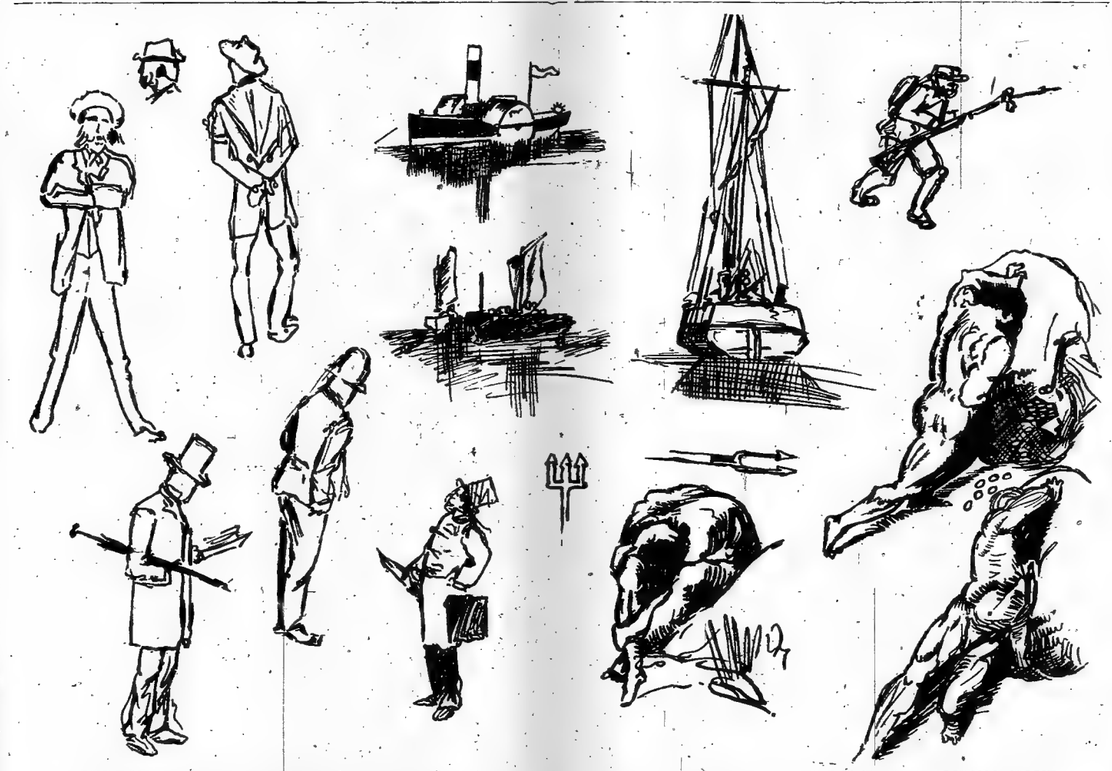

SKETCHES FROM THE SCRATCH BOOKS OF E. H. SOTHERN, MADE WHILE ON A EUROPEAN TRAMPING TOUR.

CHARITY

TWO stylishly gowned women boarded an Amsterdam Avenue car at Fifty-second Street that very cold morning of last week, talking animatedly and disdainfully about a certain club President whose recent action in the matter of regulations had greatly offended them. They made no efforts to disguise their rancor, and spoke loudly enough to be heard throughout the car, which was pretty well filled with comfortably dressed people, men with overcoat collars turned up about their ears and women in furs.

"It is only the rich who are thoroughly heartless," said the younger of the speakers. "I never knew it to fail in the course of my rather extensive experience that the more money people own the less heart they have. They contribute to charities simply because they are ashamed to refuse, or want their names published, but you'll never find them doing anything out of pure human sympathy because they haven't any. Prosperity seems to turn their hearts to stone."

Presently the car stopped to admit a woman carrying an infant carefully but insufficiently wrapped in a plaid shawl. She was very pale and thin and poorly but neatly clothed, and her hands, which were uncovered, were blue with the cold. A block further down another woman boarded the car, a young, handsome woman, gowned from head to foot in a long light cloth, fur-lined garment, and fur-trimmed hat unmistakably Parisian in make. She seated herself with a crisp rustle of silken skirts, paid her fare, and, catching sight of the two women, acknowledged their smiling salutations rather distantly. Then her eyes strayed to the shivering little woman opposite her, and without a word she rose, crossed the car, and took the seat beside her.

"Do you know that your baby looks very cold?" she asked, putting her daintily gloved hand on the old plaid shawl. "Isn't she too thinly covered for this bitter day?"

"It is all that I have," the mother answered in a dry voice. "She seemed sick this morning, and I hadn't the heart to leave her while I came away. I am on my way to the factory for my week's work, which I do at home. I can't work out with such a young baby, you know."

The little hand that the lady uncovered was quite blue, and the face above it was ghastly white and pinched. "I don't think she is sick; she's only cold," said the stranger gently.

Then she looked down at her own attire, but there was nothing to take off for the furs were undetachable. "If you will let me hold the baby under my furs for a little while I think she will soon be warm," she ventured.

So she threw back the lapels of her fur-lined coat and pressed the plaid bundle against her warm heart and laid her glowing cheek to the tiny cold face. "I'll carry her over to the factory, if you will let me," she told the mother cheerfully, "so that she won't be cold again until we can find something warmer for her. I have no children of my own, but I am very fond of babies. All women are, I think. They are so sweet and helpless, you know."

They left the car at Houston Street, the tall, beautifully gowned woman carrying the child in her strong gentle arms, and the other woman following with a look of bewilderment on her pallid face.

"You may be sure that baby won't be cold again this Winter," remarked a man who had watched the incident with the keenest interest. "Do you know that was the prettiest little act of charity I've seen for many a day? A rich woman, too," he added significantly, with a glance at the two revilers of wealth.

FROM A FRONT ROW ORCHESTRA CHAIR.

SHE was a liberal woman, in one sense—she weighed two hundred.

Her dress was elegant. Her jewels—especially that long chain attached to the gem-incrusted lorgnette—told their own story. Genuineness was stamped on everything she wore.

"If there is anything sacrilegious in this play," she said, "I will leave the theatre at once. The rest of you may do as you like—it's a free country. But, dear me, I am so nervous I could fly! I ought to have stayed at home, I knew I ought. There is sure to be something wrong with this play."

As her two young women companions settled down beside her the monologue went on. "I'm sorry I asked for the front row. It makes me so conspicuous. But the reason I wanted these seats was that it does seem so dreadful to have to pay for a seat in a place where everybody crushes past you between the acts. Not that I go to the theatre often—our creed forbids it—but I have heard so much about this production that I felt I really ought to see it. I suppose, though, now that we are here we may as well take off our things.

"Here, pin your hats on this velvet rope—the musicians won't mind. Oh, dear, I do feel so guilty!"

"Mamma, dear," the brown-eyed woman exclaimed, "please do not worry so. Everything will be all right. Do let the rest of us enjoy ourselves!"

The large woman gave a nervous glance across the aisle and then turned to her companion on the left.

"Did you see 'Any Man'?" she inquired.

"'Everyman,' mother," corrected the daughter. "You never do get names or dates right."

"Well, 'Everyman' then," snapped the large woman. "If you did see that play what did you think of the prayer? Wasn't it beautiful? I enjoyed it so much until I got home and thought it all over. Then I wondered if it wasn't sacrilegious. Of course, if the woman who made the prayer lives a good life it is all right. But, then, I don't know much about the sixteenth century. Anyway, I wouldn't go again."

The orchestra filed in. The bassoon gave a horror-stricken gasp at the line of hats pinned to the rope. He raised his instrument only to find that it interfered with the large woman's hat. She smiled encouragingly at him as he crowded his chair nearer the flute.

The vorspiel began. "What is that?" she anxiously inquired.

"Wagner," responded her companion on the left.

"I don't believe in the opera," said the large woman with determination. "Now, there's Lillian Russell. How many husbands has she had? It's disgraceful. No, I just won't sanction the opera."

Her eyes in their nervous sweep from right to left encountered a clerical-looking man sitting bolt upright. "Why, there is our minister!" she said radiantly, "and oh, how do you do?" she called to another well-known divine as he seated his companion in the row across the aisle. Then she looked searchingly over the entire lower floor. Her joy settled into a fine complacency.

"I have counted four clergymen!" she said finally. "So I haven't anything to be ashamed of yet."

The curtain rose upon the home of Mary of Magdala. The bassoon grew almost apoplectic as he tried to pick up a hatpin which had fallen at his feet, and which the large woman was vainly attempting to reach. The sable hat slipped to the floor.

"Oh, thank you," she said, as she leaned forward to pin it more securely to the rope.

"I declare," she began again, "I can't look at Judas, can you? He is a real Judas, I know by his voice, trying to make you feel sorry for him. I've no sympathy for traitors."

She dropped her programme and the bassoon picked it up and handed it to her. She was profuse in her expressions of gratitude. He nodded his head, while he kept his eyes on the music and blew into his instrument.

"Well, I'm glad that's over," she said, leaning back in her chair when the curtain fell. "Nothing sacrilegious in that act!"

In the mob scene in the next act the command, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," brought instant displeasure to her.

"Simeon wasn't the one who said that," she volunteered to the row. The daughter sought to quiet her. "You know, mother, that had to be said by one of the disciples or the play wouldn't be right. The public—"

"Oh, well, I know," interrupted the mother, "what you are going to say, but there is Oberammergau—the whole story is acted there—but then the people live pure, simple lives. In fact, our Bishop as good as told me that they are brought up like the characters they are to portray. I'm sorry they only play it every ten years, as it isn't always convenient for one to suit her European trip to the revival.

"How much better she looks," she resumed as Mary appeared in the simple garb of her repentance. "That costume is so becoming to her. What is it? Nun's veiling? It looks like it. Well, anyway, I should think she would be glad to be rid of all the trappings she has been wearing. If she only knew how much better she looks!"

The last act was on. Darkness came over the land. Great bands of light quivered overhead. Thunder shook the nerves. Judas came staggering down the mountain side. The storm raged in darkness except for the lightning, which now and then pointed out Judas wailing at the foot of the mountain. The large woman shuddered, and, awe-stricken, whispered "Isn't it too terrible!"

The light came, and with it the crowd from the mountain and Mary's promise to wait. The bassoon tried to read his music and indicate forgiveness in response to numberless beg-pardons, thank-yous, and so-sorry-to-disturb-yous, while the line of hats was being unfastened.

"I wish I could look back of the stage now," mused the large one, pinning an ostrich tip in place on her muff. "Anyway, one thing I've learned to-day, and I always considered myself a pretty good Bible scholar, is just how much Mary gave up! Think of all the glory of that home—those beautiful lamps—the incense—her dress of cloth of gold—and her jewels! I wonder if they are real!"

Why She Studies Law

WHEN the young woman typewriter announced her intention of joining an evening law class her friends remonstrated on the ground that the study of law makes a woman seem so masculine, but she insisted that she was obliged to do it in self-defense.

"I'm being cheated right and left," she said, "and if I don't learn how to stand up for my rights I'll soon be bankrupt. Now, if I had known the first thing about law I shouldn't have been imposed upon as I was yesterday.

"That scrape was the final wind-up of a transaction that had its beginning in the quarrel I had with that Brown girl almost a year ago—you know the Brown girl, the one that acted so hateful that night we went to hear 'Figaro' because she couldn't get five dollars' worth of opera for a dollar and a half. That's just the kind of girl she is, always trying to get something for nothing. I never did like her, and the germs of my dislike kept fermenting at such a lively rate that they finally developed into a clear-cut resolution to get even with her, in some way.

"About the time that unholy determination crystallized Mr. Venable, the race horse man, wanted me to do some work for him. I never liked Mr. Venable very well either, so I refused the work for two reasons—first, because I didn't have time to do it, and, second, because Mr. Venable is a born cheat, and has never been known to pay a bill. But even while declining the proffered job Kate Brown and my contemplated revenge came into my mind, and my refusal fairly sparkled with the spirit of accommodation.

"'I'm sorry I'm so rushed just now,' I said, 'but I can send you to some one who will have time. Her employer allows her to take in extra work, and I'm sure she'll be glad to help you out.'

"Then I gave him a letter of introduction to Kate and sent him on his way rejoicing. Kate, of course, was glad to get the work, just as I had predicted, and she wrote me a sweet little note telling me how lovely I was to remember her. I didn't hear from her again till yesterday, and then the communication was not transmitted by means of a sweet little note. Kate used her tongue, then, and she used it to advantage, too.

"'That man Venable,' she said, 'has never paid his bill, and what is more he doesn't intend to pay it. He as good as told me so this morning.'

"Of course, I didn't tell Kate that that was the very contingency I had counted on from the beginning, but she seemed to divine as much and straightway proceeded to accuse me of complicity in the affair.

"'It's my belief,' she said, 'that you two are working in collusion, but you are not going to get off if he does. You were his security—I shouldn't have allowed the work to leave the office till it was paid for if you hadn't vouched for the fellow, and if he won't pay me you've got to. I've run off five dollars' worth of circulars designed to lure countless race-track devotees to their destruction, and I want my money for my part in the transaction even if they do go broke.'

"In the beginning I looked upon Kate's threats and reproaches as mere verbal vaporings, but by the time she got through I felt pretty serious.

"'I'll bring suit against you,' she said, 'as sure as I live, if you don't pay me. You'll look nice marching down to the police court to be convicted of deceit with intent to defraud, won't you?'

"At the picture of that degrading punitive expedition I capitulated. I had been in a police court once as a spectator, and Kate's tall figure, hypnotic black eyes, and solemn voice brought the whole scene before me so vividly that I held my breath in expectation of the death sentence. In order to avert that doom I made a compromise with my conscience and incidentally with Kate.

"'Of course, you shall have your money,' I said. 'I'm sorry you've been kept waiting so long,' whereupon I dived down into my purse and brought up that five-dollar bill that Aunt Mary sent me for a Christmas present, and handed it over with a hymn of thanksgiving because I was going to get off so easy.

"After Kate had left and I had regained my normal mental condition I inquired into the matter and found that she could no more hold me responsible for that man's debts than she could fly. It was solely through ignorance of the law that I was scared into giving up the money, and I'm going to guard against any such future calamities. Of course, I can't pity myself much in this instance, considering I plotted against Kate in the first place and deserved to have the tables turned, but it is well to know the law, anyway, so as to be able to defend one's self in case you ever do happen to be in the right."

Those Swinging Doors.

THERE are those who say a young man has no show these days, but I think it should be said that an old man has no show," mournfully remarked a feeble old man, as he gazed at the rapidly moving throng passing through the revolving storm door in a down-town office building. "It does seem as if people looked upon these new-fangled things as a test of agility, and men who haven't been known to make a quick movement in years will strain muscles in an endeavor to make people believe they are still young. Why, I have been standing here twenty minutes, and there is no apparent cessation in the whirlwind. Office boys who under other circumstances wouldn't dream of exhibiting celerity seem to think these doors were created for their especial amusement, and take delight in trying to drive the section in front of them on to the heels of their leader. I really believe that the only time the messenger boys wake up is when they discover one of these doors confronting them. It is at least a consolation to one who has suffered for many years from their dilatory tactics to see them jump through these doors as if they were hopping over a bonfire.

"Yes, Sir, I have always tried to keep up to date, but this beats me. I guess I must be getting old. I am reminded of my salad days when, after having dined not wisely but too well, I have patiently waited for the bed to come round that might get aboard without going to the floor." There was a suspicion of a chuckle in the quavering voice.

1903

FROM THE CLUB CAFÉS

ABRAM S. HEWITT has always been a believer in clubs. He belongs to a number of them. They are quite characteristic of him. There is the Union, of which his brother-in-law, Edward Cooper, is President; the Century, at which he has often been seen; the Metropolitan, of which he is one of the original members; the Engineers, his fraternity club; the Tuxedo, and the Players. The neighborhood of the Players has always been sacred ground to him, and he used to say that sometimes in the Spring evenings he would detect coming across the flowery lawns of Gramercy Park a peculiar fragrance that caused him to say at once, "Tilden is opening another bottle of that old Johannisberger." Then he would journey from his house to the Tilden mansion, where he was always a welcome guest. The Tilden mansion is now a boarding house.

Of Mr. Hewitt's sons, Peter Cooper Hewitt is the one who is the most active clubman in the fashionable world. He has recently added the Knickerbocker to his list. He is a good cross-country rider and is also a member of the Meadow Brook. His wife is very prominent in society, being one of the daughters of Frank Work and a very great belle.

Erskine Hewitt, the unmarried son, is the very clever one of the family, although there are very few young women who are as versatile as his sisters, the Misses Hewitt. Although Erskine Hewitt goes out a great deal in society, he prefers musical and literary people, and one meets him as often in ateliers and studios as in drawing rooms. He travels a great deal, is marvelously well-informed, and extremely modest and quiet. He was graduated at Princeton in 1891 and is the youngest son. Cooper Hewitt is very fond of outdoor sports, and, besides being a cross-country rider, is an ardent motor driver, having driven over Europe almost in his automobile. Erskine is studious, but does not neglect sports, and is seen often at the Fencers and at the Racquet. He is very popular and welcomed in many of the sets into which society is divided.

It has been decided that there will be no reception or house warming at the Union Club. The majority of the members are not in favor of it. The Union has always been the most conservative of clubs, and any entertainment of the kind would be quite contrary to the traditions and customs of over a half century. Luncheon is now served in the dining room, and in about a week or ten days the house will be entirely in order.

Passing Fifth Avenue at Twenty-first Street the other day, and noting the demolition of a famous clubhouse, Bob Hilliard said to his companion:

"Those men ought to be arrested for treason."

"Treason?"

"Why, of course; they are breaking up the Union."

The Calumet Club had its annual meeting on the 15th. It was very much in the nature of a love feast, and there was no discord whatever. Several new Governors to fill vacancies were elected, and other business was transacted. A dinner of the sixteen-year-old members—that is, men who have been members of the club during that time—was one of the features of the week. It was a very jolly reunion.

Plattytude—There is always room at the top.

Merrit—Yes, but the fellows who are up there are monopolists.

This is the season of club elections and dinners and meetings of associations which have an annual reunion. Every day there is a new announcement of some club dinner of this character. In elections the first important one will be that at the New York Yacht. There is no opposition ticket, and the Commodore and other officers will be balloted for on Feb. 12. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is to be Rear Commodore, will be tendered a dinner as soon as he is able to be present at one, in recognition of his election and his recovery from his very serious illness.

Henry Walters, who will be Vice Commodore, and who is the owner of the steam yacht Narada, is a bachelor. He is from Baltimore, and his father established the art gallery which contains one of the best private collections of pictures in this country. Mr. Walters has kept up the collection of these and different other objets d'art. He is a very retiring man, and one seldom hears of him in society. Some years ago he was nursed from almost imminent death to life by two devoted friends, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and since this episode in his life he and they have been inseparable. It is one of the few very happy families on record, the Walters-Jones combination. Neither Pembroke Jones nor Harry Walters cares very much for social functions, and Mrs. Jones always does the honors on the Narada, and a very graceful hostess she is. The trio went to Newport a few years ago with a dozen or more friends, and in less than a season managed to conquer that most exclusive of watering places.

Dr. John McG. Woodbury, who is the nominee—and the only one—for Fleet Surgeon in the New York Yacht Club, has a penchant in more ways than one for "White Wings." In the Department of Street Cleaning he has employed quite another species of "White Wings" from the vessels of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club. Dr. Woodbury is a member of the Union and half a dozen other clubs.

TWO HALVES.

WILLIE—Have you heard the latest, Gus?
GUS—No.
WILLIE—Cholly's half-brother is engaged to Reggie's half-sister.
GUS—When will they be made one?

"He says that he tells his wife all that he does and she believes him."

"I wonder which one of them is deceived."

The Marine and Field Club had its annual meeting and dinner on Tuesday evening. The Marine and Field is a great favorite with New Yorkers, many of whom have rooms there during the Summer. It is quite a resort for members of the Consular Service and for Englishmen who are in business in New York and who have the proverbial British fondness for the water during the warm season.

Knicker—So Cholly had to give up his part in the Strollers theatricals, did he?

Bocker—Yes, it proved to be too great a strain for him. Through some mistake he was cast for a thinking part.

M. de Neuflize, who is engaged to Miss Rita Barbey, belongs to the Automobile Club in Paris. He has been a guest here of several clubs. His father, the Baron de Neuflize, is a member of a number of Paris clubs, including the Société Sportive de l'Ile Puteux, the Union Artistique, the Polo, and other organizations, many of which are for out of door sportsmen. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and his yacht bears the odd name of Skehandu. The Neuflize family, besides their Paris residence, have several chateaus and country houses. M. de Neuflize has his own chateau at De Briny. He is blonde, with a slight mustache, and somewhat resembles the Count Boni de Castellane in appearance.

Stoxenbonds—I see by the financial columns they expect easier money in Wall Street.

Beenshorn—Why, are the lambs wandering down there again?

David Gilbert, Secretary of the Manhattan Club, was asking one of the members, whose December bill had not been paid, to settle the other day.

"I started out on the first of January to pay up all my debts, and I declare I never was so tired in my life," responded the recalcitrant member.

"Well, how many creditors did you pay?" asked Secretary Gilbert.

"Pay? I didn't pay any. I was too tired."

The Columbia University Club, on West Thirty-sixth Street, has decided to build. Although only a year old, it has 600 members. The club's lease expired on Dec. 30.

The Duke of Newcastle is a familiar figure in New York clubs. He is seen often at the Calumet, the Metropolitan, and the University. He is to be elected a non-resident member of two clubs in this city, as he has professed a great liking for New York. The electricity in the air, he is quoted as saying, is a stimulant.

Heard at the Lotos:

"I want you to understand that I am a man of reputation!"

"Yes, I know; but cheer up, you may be able to live it down."

An Englishman was presented to Nat Goodwin at the Lambs Club. "Your initials and mine," he said, "are the same, N. C. Mine stand for Nathaniel Compton."

"And mine," said Goodwin, "for Noted Comedian."

Wade Chance, who is seen about a great deal, is as yet only a member of the National Arts. He is from Canton, Ohio, and at one time was Secretary to Mr. Spencer Trask. He is very musical and artistic, and is in great demand for dinners.

Willie Softeleigh—I was quite ill after that poker game last night; very ill, in fact; but I feel much easier this morning.

Jack Sharpe—You're mistaken, my boy; it is simply impossible for you to be any easier than you were last night.

One of the elections of the past week was that of the New York Athletic Club. There was no opposition to the "regular" ticket, and John R. Van Wormer was elected President; Charles R. Burnham, Secretary; Charles E. Goodhue, Treasurer, and Charles H. Sherrill, Captain. Mr. Van Wormer is now serving his fourth term as President.

"He used to be a friend of the family."

"Isn't he one now?"

"No, there is no family now."

The proposition to establish an American Club in Paris will find more favor than the plan to have one in London. There are very few of the French clubs to which an American would care to belong. He has always an ambition for The Jockey, but the late Allen Thorndyke Rice was the only American who achieved this honor. The Cercle Agricole, which is the very smartest of all the Paris clubs, is over in the old Faubourg, and even by Frenchmen is voted dull. To belong the candidate must have sixteen quarterings and be a landed proprietor. The Union, the Cercle de la Rue Royale, and a few others are considered very smart, and the Ridgways, the Munroes, and Charles Carroll are among the very few Americans who have even gained an entrance to these. All the Paris clubs are supported by the cagnotte. It would be called the "kitty" here. Roulette and vingt-et-un and other gambling games, with a full service of croupiers, go on morning and night. The Cercle de la Rue Royale gives a "Revue," or vaudeville performance, once a year, a very great social function.

Knicker—Did Jones make any New Year's resolutions?

Bocker—Yes, he's going to turn his wild oats into breakfast food.

THE IDEA.

CHOLLY—Yes, Lucy, I had brain fever once.
LUCY—Where were you feverish, Cholly.

There has never been a successful American club in Paris, although the colony is very large, and in the Champs Elysée quarter there are parts which are like bits of New York. There have been several travelers' clubs, and there was also a literary cercle. Each of these started with a boom, a banquet, and a great deal of speechifying—the usual way for Americans to enter into any social compact abroad. But the interest has dwindled after the first year or two. Americans find it practicable to get into the Cercle Nautique at Cannes, the club at Nice, and at several of the Cairo clubs American names are also registered. But in the great capitals there are very few who are members of any of the best clubs. And with the exception of the Metropolitan in Washington, the same may be said of foreigners in America.

He could not tell a lie, but that
Was not his only glory.
For all who heard him try declared
He couldn't tell a story.

A prominent scientist in Washington, who is a member of the Cosmos Club, recently put very neatly the distinction between sport as an amusement and as an occupation. Dropping in at his club he met a young friend, who invited him to play a game of billiards. The scientist, making the opening shot, left the balls in such a good position for his opponent that he, dextrously nursing them, ran out, not allowing his companion another shot. Naturally the young expert looked at his scientific friend in a manner that indicated his expectation of receiving the usual compliments. But the loser of the game said most seriously, after depositing his cue in the rack:

"Young man, moderate proficiency in a sport such as this is a sign of a good education of the eye, the nerve, the hand; but the mastership of billiards that you have exhibited could have been acquired only by an ill-spent youth."

Metropolitan—How can you presume to ask for my daughter when you admit that all you possess is ambition?

Lotus Eater—I just read an interview you gave to the papers, in which you said that the ambitious young man never stood such a good chance of success as at the present time.

LITTLE STORIES OF THE CITY STREETS

His Clever Nephew.

A CERTAIN member of the Stock Exchange has set his nephew up in business three times, but the young man lacks something essential to success in the line selected for him, and has failed with each effort. Recently, when he came with the fourth request for financial assistance, the uncle demurred:

"You must learn to lean on yourself," he said. "I can't carry you all your life. It would be an unkindness in me to keep supplying you with money to carry on enterprises that invariably end in assignments. I'll tell you what I'll do. You owe a great deal as the result of that last failure. Pitch in on your own hook, and go it alone till you pay off those debts. When you've done that I'll give you a check for all they amount to. Such an experience will do you more good than all the money I could give you now."

Two months later the nephew walked in with every claim receipted in full, and the uncle was so delighted that he gave the promised check.

"Now, that's something like it," he said, "and I'll wager you feel the better for the hard training. How did you manage it, Dick?"

"Borrowed the money."

Now the old gentleman is telling them that there is the making of a great financier in that nephew.

A Sidewalk Wonder.

He slipped upon the slippery walk
And slid for half a square,
And wildly stuck his legs and arms
At angles in the air;
And everybody on the street
Held up to hear him swear.
But when he rose without a word,
Just merely looking glum,
The crowd resumed its way, aghast,
Not knowing he was dumb!

The Only Woman Cigar Peddler.

THERE is but one place in Greater New York that can boast of a woman cigar vender, and that is West Washington Market. She travels from stand to stand with three or four boxes under her arm, and has the wholesale butchers for her regular customers. She is a pretty woman perhaps twenty-five years of age, and dresses in the latest style. When the butchers get to work at 4 o'clock in the morning they find the cigar woman there ready to serve them and to give each one a smile with each purchase.

The same woman has been doing business in the market for six or seven years, and only once in all that time has any one made an effort to enter into competition with her. That was about a year ago, when a woman who looked enough like her to be her twin sister made her appearance. This woman was dressed exactly like the original. It was a clear case of trying to get business under false pretenses—by pretending to be the other woman.

The marketmen anticipated a scratching match when the two cigar women met, but were disappointed, for the original felt so sure of her customers that she absolutely ignored the counterfeit. Her calculations were correct, for the pretender got so little business that she gave up the effort in a few days.

West Washington Market's cigar woman says she has never been insulted during her early morning visits to the butchers.

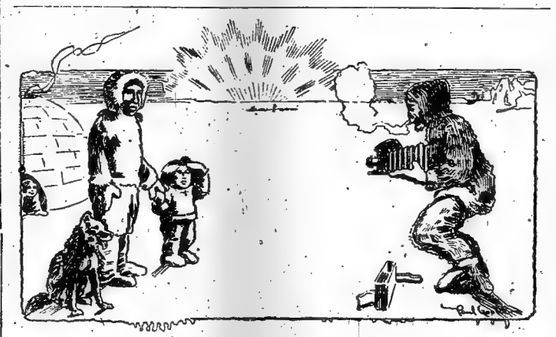

A COLD SNAP.

A Natural Question.

THE small boy, accompanied by his father, was looking at the display in the window of a big store on Broadway, where all manner of wearing thing were on exhibition. In one corner was a great rack decorated with a brilliant collection of socks and bearing the sign:

HALF HOSE, HALF A DOLLAR.

The small boy studied it for a full minute; then he called his father's attention to it.

"Say, Pop," he inquired, "if half hose are half a dollar, are whole hose a whole dollar?"

"I suppose so," laughed the father, though he well knew that the boy's mother had a pair in silk that he had paid $4.98 for, and which she insisted she had obtained at a bargain because they were marked down from $5.

How He Figured Up His Age.

THE ready wit of a lad secured him a position as an office boy with a Park Row law firm the other day. Over a score of boys had answered the advertisement and waited in the outer office to be examined as to their fitness for the place.

"All who are under ten years and over twelve may go," said the lawyer, hoping to reduce the number of applicants, but not one stirred.

He then called to him a boy who appeared scarcely more than ten and read his "recommendation."

"Why, this says you are only ten," said the lawyer.

"But it doesn't count the months, Sir," responded the lad. "I am ten years and two months, Sir, and ten and two make twelve."

There was just a gleam of roguishness in the boy's blue eyes as he looked the lawyer full in the face.

"I guess you'll do," said the man. "You've got the making of a lawyer in you."

"What did you say to de old guy what told yer to trow yer cigar away?" told him to go hunt fer his own butt."

A Theatrical Agent's Joke.

ON Broadway, just opposite the Criterion, there was until recently a fish market which did a big "carriage business." The fish market moved away, and a theatrical agency moving into the neighborhood at just the same time, the theatre people got the fish man's old telephone number. The result has been daily telephone dialogues of more or less humor. The bell rings and a crisp message comes over the 'phone:

"Send up a quart of oysters at once."

"We haven't any oysters," says the man at the 'phone, while everybody in the office stops to listen, "but we've got a few lobsters we can let you have."

Or the order may be for crawfish, "in time for dinner."

"Sorry," says the agent; "can't let you have crawfish, but we can give you a fine lot of assorted coryphees."

"Coryphees!" says a dazed feminine voice; "I said crawfish."

"Sorry," returned the imperturbable theatre man, "crawfish are no good in our business. But we can send up nice, selected coryphees, all dressed; make any dinner go off well."

"You must be a fool," comes the indignant response, as the receiver slams into the holder.

The sister of the agent, who has a heart for the woes of housewives, threatens to give the snap away to the fishman, but the agent responds:

"Not on your life. It's too much fun. I'm going to write a curtain raiser on it yet."

A Matter of Mind.

"HERE," said a man coming into an up-town drug store one day last week with a thermometer in his hand, "take back this darned machine before I freeze to death."

"What's the matter with it?" inquired the druggist.

"It's out of whack somehow, and won't register correctly. Darn it, I've been shivering in my room for a week, and just couldn't keep warm. I had the thermometer over my writing desk, and the other morning when the steam went down a little I looked at the mercury. It showed 40 degrees. I knew nothing less than a polar bear could work in that temperature, and went hustling after the janitor. He shook up his furnace, and the steam began to sizzle, but the room wouldn't get warm enough to raise that mercury above 50.

"We ran short of coal for a day, and she went down to 40 again, and I went over to stop with a friend till we got more coal. Then the steam sizzled once more, but the north wind seemed to come in through the window cracks and the shivers had me all over. I struck for window strips, and had a row with the landlord. The mercury showed 50 degrees right along, and though I made it hot for the janitor I couldn't get any of it into that blamed thermometer.

"Yesterday I gave notice that I would get out if they didn't keep me warm. I'm a bachelor tenant paying a good price and generally no kicker, and they didn't want me to leave. About an hour ago the janitor came in to see how I was getting along. He found me at my desk with a blanket around me. He asked if I were sick. I told him I was frozen. He said he thought the room was very warm. Before licking him I showed him the thermometer and told him that was the real test. The mercury stood at 50.

"The janitor swore and went out. He came back in a minute with another thermometer and hung it alongside of mine. It was a fine one, guaranteed to keep perfect records. It marked 65 degrees when he brought it in, and in a minute or two it showed 71. Mine stood still at 50. The janitor looked at the two machines and began to grin. I began to unwind the blanket that was around me. The janitor looked scared, but I told him not to run; that I wasn't going to lick him. The only man that I felt like licking was the one who sold me a thermometer that wouldn't go. You're the one. Now, it's up to you to apologize, give me a machine that is true, or be licked. I've paid my money and you can take your choice."

The druggist apologized and gave the imaginative one a new thermometer.

CATCHING COLD IN HIS NOSE.

He Went "Up in the World."

THE woman who lives on the top floor of one of the new apartment houses was standing at the head of the stairs, preparatory to descending to the street, when her attention was arrested by a procession that wound its way slowly up the stairs, and effectually barred her way.

The procession consisted of a nurse, whose proportions were more than ample, and verged on the mountainous. In her arms she carried an infant, the length of whose days was in inverse proportion to the length of his clothes. At the wildest he was certainly not more than two weeks old. Behind her came a maid, who carried extra wraps. As they reached the top of the stairs the maid addressed the nurse.

"I guess we can't get up no higher," she said, as she scanned the hall with speculative eye. "So we might's well go down again."

All she had ever heard as to the wisdom of humoring lunatics rushed into the mind of the apartment dweller; so she spoke to the twain politely.

"Did you want to see some one on this floor?" she asked nervously.

The nurse gave a deprecating laugh. "Why, no, ma'am," she answered, "we don't want to see no one. You see, this baby is goin' to be took out to be christened, an' when you takes a baby out for the first time you must always take him up stairs before you takes him down stairs, so's when he grows up he'll go up in the world an' not down."

"Dear me!" commented the dweller in the upper air, relieved when she learned that it was superstition and not insanity that was responsible for the cavalcade, "how much they do for children nowadays!"

WITH BAYONET AND BOWIE.

A Tremulous Tale of the Terror Time in Tennessee.

ERE brother met brother in fratricidal strife on the sanguinary fields of battle in the war of secession, known to modern United States history as the "late unpleasantness," Lutie Leathers was, by far and away, the prettiest piece of calico in Oxville, Tennessee, and James Tanner was desperately in love with her. Lutie had a distinct preference for Jim as compared with her numerous other beaus, but she did not make it unduly conspicuous to him, owing to the fact that as long as she did not express a preference, the other candidates for her favor remained in the race and kept up their campaign contributions of buggy rides, candy, soda water, strawberry ice cream, and other prize winners of any maiden's pure and unfading affection.

Lutie was a looloo.

When the thunder of the first gun fired at Fort Sumter rumbled and roared and reverberated through the peaceful, productive and plentiful valleys of East Tennessee, every man slapped on his war paint and was ready to fight for one side or the other, as he saw the right; and every woman wanted to see them get at it and stop talking.

Whenever there is any talking to be done, women do not like to see it in the mouths of incompetent persons of the masculine gender.

Patriotism permeated the circumambient atmosphere of the Hinkston Valley far and wide, but it was a divided patriotism. One set of patriots believed patriotism was devotion to the Stars and Stripes, and the other set was just as positive that patriotism meant fealty to the Stars and Bars. So they had it, coming and going, and East Tennessee was riven in twain. Houses were divided against themselves, and brother took up arms against brother. It didn't make much difference, in the rush, what kind of arms they were, either; a squirrel rifle was as good as anything, and some of the patriots got their heads cracked with fence rails in the course of heated political discussions. It was a hot time in the old State in those days, and no mistake.

Lutie Leathers was a red-headed—I mean red-hot—Southron, (but let the other stand, she was that, too,) and when James Tanner, in the purple twilight, after a few tender moments at her front gate one evening, incidentally remarked that he had enlisted under the Old Flag as a high private in the rear rank, and proposed to shed his heart's blood in defense of the Union forever, one and indivisible, she fairly pawed the earth in her angry resentment, and told him he was a horrid thing, so he was, and she hoped he would be shot so full of Southern bullet holes they could sift sand through him. Mr. Tanner tried to prove an alibi or something when he discovered what a hornets' nest he had unwittingly butted into, but the frenzied beauty would not admit his testimony, and threw him out of court, horse, foot, and dragoons, saying she never wanted to see him again except in a long box with a silver plate on the lid; never, never; so there.

It was pretty hard lines for Jim and the Red, White, and Blue, because he loved his Lutie with all the intensity of his impetuous Tennessee nature; but he loved his country more, and saddened beyond expression—she wouldn't let him say a word in self-defense—he mournfully turned away from the gate he had hung over so many, many times in the amethystine hues of evening, and took up the burden of his patriotism and a knapsack.

When he marched forth a few days later to meet stern-visaged war, with his trusty rifle over his broad shoulder and a tintype of his loved Lutie in his inside pocket right over his heart, that beat for her alone, the brass band played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and he feared he had left her so far behind that she never would catch up. Still was he determined not to stand idly by and see the dear old Union ripped up the back and punched in the jaw, girl or no girl. Some patriots are hot stuff, and Jim Tanner wasn't giving the icy stare to the country he loved so well.

Not much.

But yet he loved Lutie—devotedly, passionately. How little women know of the depth and sincerity and constancy of a really and truly lover's love. Most of them won't even believe it when he tells ther. Oh, Doubt, thy other name is Woman.

When James Tanner had actually and positively gone off to the war, and Lutie Leathers knew that he was wearing the hated and horrid blue, and was getting $13 a month as a Yankee soldier, her indignation knew no bounds. Making up her mind to counteract his baleful influence, as far as lay in her power, she donned masculine attire and proffered her valuable services to her beloved Southland as a scout and spy.

She had taken first honors in the Oxville Physical Culture Class, so that she found little or no difficulty in accomplishing the arduous duties incidental to her new position; and having received the blue ribbon at the last county fair as the best lady rider, she was perfectly at home in the saddle. Furthermore, she was Secretary of the Woman's Suffrage Association of the Oxville District, and her new clothes fitted her like the shell on an egg. True, she shut her eyes and turned her head away when she tried to shoot her pistol, and at times she felt that she needed a bass voice and whiskers in her business, but there were a good many things the Southern people were shy on in their scrap with the Northern people, and Lutie did the best she could under the circumstances.

Notwithstanding all discrepancies, Lutie Leathers was a bird.

Thus these two, who had been so much to each other, were on opposing sides, James Tanner for his principles, and Lutie Leathers for hers, and the weary war dragged its slow length along. He thought of her always and always, and always the same, forgetting the opprobrious epithets she had heaped upon and rubbed into him in the gloaming at the gateside; while she, many and many a time when she was cold and hungry and lonesome, and her pantaloons bagged at the knees, wondered if dear Jim had forgotten her, and could he ever, ever forgive her.

It was the last year of the bloody and sanguinary struggle—the Mudsill had banged the Cavalier from Atlanta to the sea, and the Lincoln Hireling had punched the Palmetto Power in the slats from the Pimlico to the Potomac, when one day James Tanner, now a handsome Colonel, while making a reconnaissance in person far in front on the skirmish line, became separated from his command, which occupied a coign of vantage in an extensive forest of Tennessee tamarack. He had left his good sword with an orderly so that he could move about with more facility and less noise, for he had not been an officer very long, and the plaguey old thing would get tangled up in his legs in spite of all his efforts to the contrary, and the way it rattled would scare a sitting hen off of her nest. He was therefore unarmed, save for a deadly bowie knife which he carried in his bootleg.

While moving cautiously forward through a lonely part of the wood, so far removed from the sounds of strife that the crickets could be heard merrily chirping their fireside chirp, and the little birds were twittering their happy twit in the trees, he suddenly came face to face with a disreputable-looking party in a gray uniform. The Colonel's first impulse was to give the hobo a dime and tell him to go get a drink, but ere he could execute this charitable thought, he was induced to reconsider. The party had seen him first, and was even now covering him with a gun whose mouth looked as large as the mouth of the Amazon at high tide. This is a peculiarity of most guns' mouths when looked into under the conditions stated.

"Surrender, or I shoot!" commanded the man with the open-front ordnance.

"Never!" replied the brave Colonel, bending to get at his bowie.

The person in gray, noting this suspicious movement on the part of his foe, quickly fixed a gleaming bayonet to his musket. The Colonel was not aware of the fact, of course, but the man's gun was not loaded, and the bayonet comes in mighty handy when the bullet is out, although most soldiers much prefer to use their guns at longer range. The soldier does not have to clean a bullet after using it on the enemy, whereas the bayonet must be kept bright or the soldier will be docked at inspection for not having his armament in order.

They were not ten feet apart. They could see the glitter in each other's eyes. It was a very steely and uncomfortable sight. The man held his deadly weapon with his finger on the trigger, his cold, unfeeling eye directed along the barrel in line with the intrepid Colonel's heart. It was a heroic bluff, but the bayonet was there all right, and it is mighty near a stand-off between a bayonet and a bowie in a mix-up between two such experts as these contestants were. Tanner stood like a strained statue, with his bowie drawn, waiting for the flash of the gun to dodge and run in on his foeman to slash him into slits.

Face to face in the forest,
Eager, expectant they stood,
With their thirsty steel awaiting
To drink each other's blood.

At this intense and crucial moment a thought struck Colonel Tanner and he made a quick side-step grab for his left-hand coat pocket.

"Don't shoot," he thundered in explanation, "till I get the picture of my best girl transferred to a safe place. "Ain't she a beaut?" he added, proudly holding the tintype up so the other man could see it.

This was too much for the man with the gun, and he dropped his weapon.

"Oh, Jim," she begged piteously, for it was none other than our heroine, Lutie Leathers, the famous scout and spy, in her well-known disguise, "le's don't depopulate ourselves like this. The horrid war is about over. Le's quit and go home."

The Colonel was speechless with amazement, astonishment, and surprise, but only for an instant. Shoving his trusty bowie back into his bootleg, he cleared the space between them at a single bound and, catching his long-lost sweetheart in his eager and strenuous arms, he pressed her to his manly and throbbing bosom.

Oh, Love! oh, Rapture!

Gentle reader, let us draw the curtain for a few brief moments on this sacred scene which is not meant for other eyes, and is of entirely too personal and private a nature to appear in print elsewhere than in the society columns of The Sunday Sensationalizer, page one, part first.

Col. Tanner returned to camp with his prisoner, and resigning his commission that same afternoon, they were married by the regimental Chaplain in the Colonel's tent and lived happily ever after, a pension secured later by the Colonel enabling them to keep house on Easy Street.

Thus do we see sectional differences healed, and the Blue and the Gray as one beneath the protecting folds of Old Glory.

Hooray!

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

"Si" Poot's Election.

IN ONE of the up-State towns where the voters number 160—equally divided in strict accordance to the complexion of the board, "Si" Poot put up a howl at the convention because "Ab" Pulver was nominated for Assessor.

"If thar's any office in the gift o' suffrage thet 'quires a proper pusson to fill it, it's the office o' 'Sessor. An' it hain't be'n prop'ly filled sence 'Lige' Pugh filled it, hang me!"

As usual, "Si" Poot had something coming his way in the explanatory line, and he waded into the subject forthwith and proceeded to pour the vials of his wrath upon the small but select gathering in Perkins's grocery store.

"Thet land o' mine haint wuth the woodchuck pelts thet's hid in it. It's mos'ly snag-tooth hemlock fence, berry bush, trout brook, an' a slight sprinklin' o' red grass an' quack. On the block an' under the hammer the dummed thing wouldn't fetch more'n two dollars an' fifty cents an aker. But thet poor measly land is 'sessed plump up to the noxsel fur ten dollars an aker—an' thet's why I say thet the office o' 'Sessor 'quires a proper pusson to fill the place. That's why."

And "Si" Poot forthwith proceeded to joint his pipes for the purpose of laying out "Ab" Pulver, who had received the nomination. It was easy to secure the proper number of names, and "Si" entered into the contest as heartily as though he was running for the Presidency of the United States in an off year. He buttonholed every voter and poured into his ear just what would happen if he, "Si" Poot, was elected. He even went so far as to ask "Ab" Pulver up to drink, slapped him on the back, and begged a pipe light from "Ab's" cigar, just to show that there could be no hard feelings, and that the contest was clear and above board. "Ab" Pulver didn't want the office any more than a grocer wants to give thirteen eggs for a dozen—but some one had to be nominated and he took it.

He was defeated, "Ab" Pulver was. While "Si" Poot was pulverizing "Ab," "Ab" was begging the boys to vote for "Si" Poot.

"Si" got every vote in town, also his own.

"It's a pesky hefty weight to put on one man's shoulders, 'Ab,'" said "Si" after the vote was counted. "But a man who's 'lected must do his duty, you know."

"'Bout how high 'll you 'sess yer land?"

"Hain't got none, 'Ab.' Sold it day 'fore 'lection. Office holders can't be hampered."

Appearances Deceitful.

UNCLE EPHRAIM had fished in the little river from boyhood. In his old age the habit overmastered him, and he fished on, daily, notwithstanding there were, by popular consent, no more fish left in the stream.

Eph would bait his hook and throw it in, attend to the business in hand for a little while, and then go to sleep. He would sleep hours at a time, and sometimes all day, holding on to his fishing pole from mere force of muscular habit.

One day, while he was sitting thus, perfectly unconscious of what was impending, a big catfish swam down the stream from some mysterious hiding place, grabbed the hook with ravenous vigor, and started to sweep on down with the whole outfit.

But the jerk, the swish, the commotion, aroused Eph's muscles to a kind of automatic action, before he awakened from his slumber. The muscles gave a great jerk and landed the siluroid way back, twenty-five or thirty feet from the bank.

Eph awoke, looked around, saw it struggling and flopping toward the river, sot up, rubbed his eyes in sleepy bewilderment, grabbed the fish, and while securing him by slipping a little willow through his gills, gave him a bit of salutary advice:

"Look heah, you ole varmint, you mussen' fink dis yeah nigger's allus asleep, ef you does come erlong and fin' 'im wid 'is eyes shet monstus tight."

When Columbus Came Ashore.

DOWN in Nassau, New Providence, that quaint town which favored Americans visit in the Winter months, there stands a statue of Columbus. It isn't much of a statue, being after the swashbuckler order of architecture; but, anyway, it serves to remind visitors to the Bahamas that its original first landed on an island in that chain. Being the only statue of account in the island, it is known of all men and is of special importance in the eyes of the negroes, who point to it with pride and date occurrences relatively recent from the time of its erection.

The knowledge of historical events displayed by the "man and brother" is pretty accurately indicated in the tale they tell in Nassau respecting the occasion, a few years ago, that Columbus appeared in court. The lawyer for the defense, attempting to impeach the veracity of plaintiff's witness, an old colored man of doubtful antecedents, asked:

"So you say you've lived here many years?"

"Yis, boss, I has."

"Then I suppose you remember clearly when Columbus landed here?"

"Oh, yis, boss, I does 'member dat, 'stinckly."

"Oh, you do?"

"Yis, sah; suttenly, boss."

"That will do, your Honor, this witness's memory is evidently defective, and I claim a verdict for my client."

The judge seemed inclined that way, too, when the plaintiff's lawyer interposed: "Wait a moment, gentlemen, perhaps my witness is not so far wrong, after all. Now, Cuffie, tell us when was it you saw Columbus land, and how did he come ashore?"

"Well, boss, I t'ink 'twas 'bout twenty year ago, an' C'lumbus he come asho' in de big boxes!"

HOW ESTHER WON OUT

ESTHER MOREHOUSE was neither a beauty nor a belle. She was merely an average-looking girl with some good points, but more poor ones. Had she, however, possessed the qualifications essential to belleship they would have availed little, for Papa Morehouse had been heard to say, with much pomposity, that the popularity attending a belle was "vulgar," and that he would never allow his daughter to have a lot of "silly young men dangling about." Consequently, owing to his reputation, such "dangling" as there chanced to be was discreetly effected.

Papa Morehouse had been something of a Lothario in his time, and was too familiar with the wiles of mankind to leave his sole daughter unprotected. Other girls, in accordance with the informal manners of village life, might receive callers alone, but if a young man ventured to call on Esther at the pretentious Morehouse domicile, it happened invariably that either her father or mother was present, and not even a ghost of a chance was afforded for so much as a lingering pressure of the hand, much less the enormity of a stolen kiss. At church picnics and other social events of the village, if a young man talked more than three minutes to Esther, along trotted the inevitable Morehouse to join in the conversation.

The views of Morehouse père were not those of Esther. She had the saving failing of vanity—a truly "saving" failing, for without a goodly portion of it most persons would be so dissatisfied with themselves that they would be decidedly disagreeable to have about.

She looked in the mirror and saw curling fluffs of auburn hair, speaking dark eyes, and a slim, small-waisted figure; she did not notice the rough skin, the irregular teeth, and the too long nose. What she saw pleased her, and she believed that had she the chance she would, with much grace, queen it over the village's most promising youths. For such belleship, however, she must sigh in vain, for her father reigned supreme in his household. His wife—a shy, small woman—was still in love with, though afraid of, her tall, overbearing husband. She sympathized with Esther, but dared do nothing to lessen the irksome espionage of Mr. Morehouse.

Nevertheless, Esther had discovered opportunities for the indulgence of her flirtation propensities—which, by the way, she inherited from her father. She had never manifested open rebellion to his will, and blissfully ignorant of his shortsightedness, he reveled in the belief that his child rested, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, to continue in single-blessedness, should he so determine, or, possibly but improbably, to marry should he ever discover a man worthy of the honor of calling him father-in-law.

With the coming of Donald Cox to Rosehill there came a change over the spirit of Esther. She had been half-content heretofore to float with the tide. Now she felt like doing some strong swimming against the current of paternal dictation.

Donald Cox was a Yale graduate who had opened a law office in the town. Mr. Morehouse had developed an antagonism to him at first sight, simply and solely because he had looked too long at Esther when he first saw her, and because she, in returning the look, had blushed. This occurred at church, and the following Sunday, partly through accident and partly through the quick wit of Esther, an introduction took place. Donald's boarding place was further along on the same street as the Morehouse cottage, and he walked with Esther despite the efforts of her father to prevent it, for several were bent on discussing church matters with him, and for once he was helpless to interfere.

Donald was a shrewd lad, with a healthy love of overcoming opposition. He had, with amusement, noted the older man's dislike and his futile efforts to separate him and his daughter. His sympathy went out to the girl, who made good progress in the running, and they reached the gate and a certain understanding at the same time. There they parted.

As soon as the Morehouses were inside their own doors, Morehouse père began to lecture Esther:

"Esther, I didn't like your talking so much with that impertinent young lawyer. He is a conceited young collegian—all theory and no practice. Nobody knows anything about him. He has heard, of course, that we have money and thinks that you as our only child will get it. Young puppy! I tell you now I won't have him hanging around you. Don't invite him to call, and don't waste any time on him outside! Do you hear?"

"Yes, papa—but I happened to mention that I couldn't get the book on geology you wished me to read, and he said he had a copy and would leave it—"

"I don't care what he said. He simply wants an excuse to call. I'll buy the book when I go to New Haven. He is not going to make a fool of my daughter. Go to bed, and don't think about penniless young lawyers."

Esther was not sorry to be dismissed. In her own room she was free to think or to do as she pleased. When she reached that haven she stretched herself in an easy chair and reflected. She realized that she was twenty-four—an age considered by no means young in most country towns. There were few eligible young men of her circle, and most of her intimate friends were married. Lucy Stone, also twenty-four, had hooked—for thus cattily did Esther term her friend's success—Malcolm Graham, and the wedding was set for the Autumn. Mary Delano at twenty had in the preceding Spring become Mrs. Jack Aspinwall. Even that snip of a Kitty Fairfax with her seventeen years and turned-up nose was engaged to Cecil Stokes.

Truly, she thought, she was of mature age, and also that she was a person of much experience. Had she not flirted with Cecil Stokes, Jack Flagg, Dick Murdoch, Jim Kelsey, and Clarence Cates? Really, she felt almost wicked as the remembrances of these various affairs came to mind.

Cecil had even kissed her, remarkable kisses, didn't thrill a bit as she had read in novels they did—or should; so she had concluded that Cecil was not her affinity. (Cecil himself could have assured her of that.) So the episode of Cecil was succeeded by that of Jack, with, alas! no better results. Jack had been fond of putting his arm about her waist. She had argued long as to the propriety of such conduct in unengaged people, and Jack, not being serious, tired of the argument, and that affair also went by the board.

Donald Cox, however, possessed a different and more compelling attraction, and, aside from that, he was goodlooking, intelligent, agreeable, had a good position socially, and his father was reputed a man of means. These facts, however, from the interest on her part their possession would imply she dared not lay before her father.

In the month that followed, so far as Mr. Morehouse observed, nothing more than bows were exchanged between the young people.

Meanwhile Esther was taking embroidery lessons from Milly Drake. It was not strange that in going to and returning from Milly's the times selected coincided with those hours that Cox went to the Post Office for his mail.

Woman as a strategic hunter is far ahead of man. He moves, as a rule, openly and aggressively with straightforward tactics. She winds around the corners and makes her way with assumed reluctance or unconsciousness, but with her modestly downcast eyes fixed on the prize to be won.

Donald was not destitute of amatory experiences, but men seldom take these as seriously as women, and he was not oppressed by their imagined weight as was Esther. He came of a marrying family, and he hoped to some time have a nice little home with an equally nice little wife to preside over it. He knew hardly any one in Rosehill, and the opposition of Mr. Morehouse piqued him, while Esther's attitude interested and attracted him, and he sympathized with her. In other words, he was on the road that leads to the goal of matrimony, a road young men seldom realize they are treading until the altar looms up.

One night Mr. Morehouse, who had gone to New Haven, missed his train and could not, therefore, reach Rosehill until the next morning. Mrs. Morehouse, expecting him to arrive at 7, had left to spend the evening with a sick cousin a few moments before the telegram announcing his detention was received from Mr. Morehouse, a telegram being so unusual that, fearing some accident, Esther opened it—and after reading it carefully made her plans.

In a small arbor in the garden Donald and Esther spent the evening together. There was enough mist to produce an enchanting silvery effect when the moon rose, and in the distance the village band was heard playing sentimental airs. There were tantalizing, yet becoming shadows in the arbor, and Esther had never looked better nor had Donald been so susceptible.

When Mrs. Morehouse on her return at 11 was met by Esther, who came down from her room with the telegram, she little guessed the girl's engagement to Donald Cox.

Mr. Morehouse was radiant when he arrived in the morning. He had spent his enforced stay in New Haven looking up Cox's record, and having fallen in with a man who had been violently jealous of the young lawyer he had acquired a considerable amount of misinformation concerning him. Included in this were distorted tales of Cox's love affairs, so termed. It gave him much pleasure to retell these stories, with added touches of his own, and he supplemented his recital by telling Esther how wise he had been in forbidding her to have anything to do with so designing and unscrupulous a man; and, in spite of his daughter's impassive face, having some intuition of an undercurrent, he again charged her to have nothing to do with Cox.

Any idea Esther had of confiding in her mother vanished when she saw how completely that lady swallowed Mr. Morehouse's tales.

* * * * * * * *

That afternoon, on his return from the village, where he had been for his paper, Mr. Morehouse was in a fierce rage, and his rages were no trifles. At such times the restraint of later years was flung aside, and the now prim churchman became a terror. Esther and her mother were both railed and denounced, the one for her "sly and underhand conduct," the other for her "stupidity and blindness."

He had heard of Esther and Cox together at various times, and that, too, while he had actually been patting himself on the back, thinking he had so "fixed" the young man that he would never bother Esther—and himself.

Which enraged him most, the knowledge that Esther was really interested in Cox or the realization that he—Peter Morehouse—had actually been "fooled" it is not hard to say, for overweening conceit was his chief failing, and he had been mightily wounded in that vulnerable point.

He raved and tore, while Mrs. Morehouse wept, and his daughter, with dry eyes and closed lips, waited for the tirade to end. He prided himself on his firmness, which he said came from Indian ancestors. Several quarrels with brothers and with a son had proved his stubborn pride and his ability to make good such threats as those he now uttered about driving Esther out.

Esther thought and planned that night. She didn't intend to give up the Morehouse acres and snug fortune, much less her mother. The property was Mrs. Morehouse's, but so completely was she ruled by her husband that his will was hers. Esther loved pretty frocks, a big house, horses, and other luxuries which money supply, and, while she was determined to marry Cox, she was equally determined to make her father capitulate.

The morning found her with no practicable plan formulated, but the thought of her fair friend Mrs. Clover flew into her mind, and she said to herself that if her friend couldn't help her out no one could. Finding her mother alone, she asked her to persuade Mr. Morehouse to drive her out to Mrs. Clover's cottage, as she wished to return some borrowed books. Mrs. Morehouse detested Mrs. Clover, who was a charming widow, much younger than herself, and with an undeserved reputation for flirting. She had an intuition that should she depart this mortal life Mr. Morehouse would turn to the slender, black-haired widow and her comfortable fortune for consolation. Caring so much as she did for her husband, she couldn't conceive another woman's not jumping at the chance of securing him. Her sympathy with Esther, however, served to overrule her objection to Mr. Morehouse's driving her over, so the matter was arranged and Esther was soon there.

Mrs. Clover cared nothing for Morehouse; his pretentious conceit and offensive "boss rule" in his home disgusted her, but being genuinely fond of Esther and knowing that in order to have her companionship it was necessary to stand well with the father, she made herself sufficiently agreeable to him to attain her ends.

While Mr. Morehouse was at the stable with his horses Esther laid the situation before the widow, whose own marriage had been an elopement and whose heart warmed to unhappy lovers.

Soon after Mr. Morehouse greeted his hostess Mrs. Clover took Esther to her room on the pretext of dressing for the afternoon. They held a short but earnest conversation before they rejoined Mr. Morehouse.

"Esther," she whispered just before they entered the parlor, "remember to set your watch by the blue and white Dutch clock and to return in exactly ten minutes from the time you go out."

* * * * * * * *

The middle-of-the-day country dinner had been a good one. Mellowing wine had been served with it, and though not in the habit of drinking wine Mr. Morehouse could not resist the widow's soft insistence that he have several glasses.

After dinner they went into the parlor, one door of which opened into a wide, dark hall and the other on a veranda, with steps leading to the garden. Saying that she wished to pick some roses, with a glance at the clock, Esther disappeared down the steps.

As the widow showed him books and pictures and asked his opinion on various points Mr. Morehouse thought what an uncommonly charming woman she was; she understood him; undoubtedly then she was a superior creature. She plaintively said that she hadn't felt well all day, and, as her head was momentarily hidden back of the piano, she pulled forth a long shell pin, and a loosened coil of hair tumbled to her shoulders.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, "there goes my hair! Heavens, how faint it made me to bend over! Oh, oh! I am fainting—don't let me fall—oh!"

She flung her hands out toward Morehouse, who, springing forward, caught her to him, and her head dropped against his breast, the soft, wavy masses of silky black hair exuding a delicate perfume more intoxicating than the wine he had taken. Before he realized what he was doing, his lips had pressed the inky locks. Just then a faint rustle was heard in the hall.

Raising his eyes Mr. Morehouse saw Esther standing in the door. He started. The widow looked up, straightened herself, pushed him away, and began to arrange her hair.

"Mrs. Clover," stammered Mr. Morehouse, quite red in the face, "has fainted—I mean she was fainting. Can't you help her?"

"Mrs. Clover seems," with cold emphasis replied Esther, "to be in no need of my assistance, or yours, either. Please order the horses. I am going home."

"Don't hurry," said the widow, "I am all right now, and your mother is not expecting you till later."

"I see you are all right," in sarcastic tones. "And so papa and I will leave you. Papa, please order the horses." For once Mr. Morehouse obeyed his daughter. Certainly it was a terrible state of affairs. She thought he had been making love to the widow, but she would believe him as soon as he could tell her about it; one thing certain was that she must never tell her mother. The bully actually

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trembled at the possibility of his wife hearing the story.

On one side alone Mrs. Morehouse was unmanageable. She was jealous to insanity, and once had packed her trunks to leave him and apply for a separation—a separation only, as a divorce would permit him to marry again. There had been no cause for her action save a wild suspicion, but it resulted in their leaving the town and moving to another, miles away, where there was little possibility of his meeting the "other woman."

They drove a little way in silence—Esther sitting up very straight and stiff, waiting for the guilty man to begin his defense.

"Esther, I am ashamed of you. You actually thought I was making love to Mrs. Clover—"

"'Seeing is believing.'"

A flood of explanation flowed from the unfortunate man.

"Explain to mamma," was the girl's sole comment. "It is no use talking to me."

"Good heavens, Esther, you are never going to tell your mother about it. I wasn't, on my honor, I wasn't making love to Mrs. Clover. You know how jealous she is; it would break up our home. You would never be so cruel."

"Mamma has always been so kind to me that I will not let her be deceived. If there is a scandal it is your own fault. But how Deacon Rumrill will revel in it—he hates you so. I could have more sympathy with you if you hadn't been so hard with Donald and myself. It was only 'cause you were unreasonable that I was forced to see him outside the house. We are engaged. He has some money and excellent prospects, and we are attached to each other. There was and is no reason for your opposition to him."

In his rage at her statement Mr. Morehouse momentarily forgot his own painful predicament.

"You shall never with my consent marry that rascally fool. Your mother and I will disown you, and you shan't ever get any of the property—"

"As to my mother, after she hears what occurred to-day I hardly think she will consult you as to her treatment of me or the disposition of her property."

He was inwardly mad with rage, but too much was at stake to vent it now; he must make one more effort to silence her.

"Esther, I solemnly swear that I took Mrs. Clover in my arms only to save her from falling—"

"How about the loosened hair—and the kiss!"

"The kiss! The kiss!" he stammered. He had quite forgotten that in the rush of what had followed.

His last hope had gone. Esther's victory was complete.

"See here, Esther, if I will withdraw all opposition to Cox and act as though you had selected a man after my own heart, will you believe me when I say that I really didn't know what I was doing when I kissed Mrs. Clover's hair and that she really did start to faint—and, of course, never mention the incident to your mother or again to me?"

Esther was too wise to accept at once or with alacrity, but at last she gave an apparently reluctant assent. She had indeed "won out."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Morehouse wondered why his daughter seemed so pleased with the widow's wedding gift, instead of indignantly returning it, as he feared she would. The gift was a blue and white Dutch clock, and Esther smiled peculiarly when she saw it.

MARIE WELDON.

Hardly.

Diner—I've been waiting an hour, and the bill o' fare says dishes always ready!

Waiter—Well, they are, but you can't eat dishes, can you?

The Indian Jewels

ON a Third Avenue car the other evening I had an experience, said the shabby gentleman, which I venture to say has happened to but few people in New York City. I got in the car at the bridge and sat beside a gentleman who seemed to be badly scarred, as if from smallpox. Involuntarily I moved away from him. He looked at me in a reproachful manner and told me not to be frightened, as there was nothing the matter. His face was marked by no contagious disease, he assured me. Of course I apologized and told him that my act was purely involuntary, and that I was very sorry I had offended him. He accepted my apology and then told me one of the strangest stories I have ever heard. I will tell it to you just as it was told to me.

"My father," said the stranger, "was a physician who afterward gave up his practice and became a wealthy merchant in India. We lived during my boyhood in the Punjab district and my father was respected and loved by the natives throughout that part of the country. When I was about sixteen I knew the lay of the land pretty thoroughly and the jungles near by were as familiar to me as Broadway is to you. One evening when father came home to supper he was as pale as death. He called mother to one side, and she, too, turned pale at once. I knew something of great importance must have occurred, as my father was a man of unusually strong nerves and not disturbed by any ordinary happening. When mother left the room father called me to one side, after he had dismissed the servants from the room:

"'Something of grave importance has happened,' my son,' he said, 'and it will require all of our strength and diplomacy to meet the issue. You know I have often spoken to you about a native uprising—it is a thing I have been fearing for many years. At last it is about to happen. To-morrow at dawn every white man in this part of the country will be massacred. I have many friends among the natives, but they will be quite valueless, as no exception will be made. The highest proof I have of my Indian friends is that I have been told secretly by six or seven natives of the proposed uprising. They told me in hopes that I might escape—that alone is a great favor for which I am duly thankful. If we are to escape at all it must be before dawn. As you know, the nearest fort is thirty miles away. The question is whether we can reach it in time. Now, my boy,' he said, laying his hand on my shoulder, 'we must save your mother. We may have to give up our lives, but I think we would gladly do so if it would save your dear mother. I have told her to pack what few things are absolutely necessary. Our only chance lies in throwing the natives off the track and in avoiding the other natives on the way. During the many years I have lived in India I have managed to save a large amount of money, and I presume I would be considered a wealthy man. I have large deposits in the Bank of England, but the bulk of my fortune consists of a very fine collection of jewels which I have managed to pick up at a mere trifle from the natives. These jewels are easily carried and always convertible into money. If you will come with me to my study, my son, I will show you for the first time this wonderful collection of jewels.'

"I followed my father into his study and he closed the door carefully behind him. Going over to an old chest he raised the lid, and within were a lot of loose papers and a few books, things of no value except to the owner. Tossing out the books and papers, my father at last brought forth a small parcel. He went over to the light and I followed. Untying a string, he scattered the contents of the bag on the table, and a wonderful collection of cut and uncut diamonds and rubies lay before us. I gave a gasp of astonishment and my father smiled.

"'This, my son, is my great fortune, and we must save it if possible, but first of all we must save ourselves. I have a plan whereby we may save both ourselves and the jewels—at least I trust so, but it will require great fortitude to adopt the measure I am thinking of.'

"Then my father went over to the medicine chest, took out a roll of bandage linen and a tape of adhesive plaster. Stepping over to the dresser he took a razor from the case and then laid a handful of jewels in front of him. He slowly opened the razor, looked into the glass, and touched his cheek in several places, then he quickly cut a gash with a firm touch, took up one of the jewels, buried it in the incision, and placed the adhesive plaster over the gash. It was an ugly wound and I gave an exclamation of astonishment.

"'You need not be frightened,' said my father. 'My knowledge of surgery will prevent all accidents.'

"He then bared his arm, made several incisions in the soft places, and imbedded several more jewels. He even made gashes in his neck. When he had finished and was covered with wounds and patches he was a ghastly sight.

"'Now, my son,' he said, turning to me, 'do you think you can undergo the agony of this operation?'

"I assented, and asked him the reason of this self-inflicted pain.

"'When we have finished our work, my son, I will tell you everything.'

"My father quickly made the incisions in my face, neck, and arms, then stuck on the adhesive plaster, and I was likewise a gruesome sight. Calling in my mother, my father showed her this surprise. She gave a shriek.

"'Don't be frightened,' said my father. 'These wounds may save our lives.' Then he went on to explain how the wounds were made and told mother that these running sores would make the natives think we were afflicted with leprosy.

"'We must have the horses saddled at once; call in the natives, and tell them that we are going to visit Rajah Ram Ditta; that we will return by 5 in the morning, and that if we are not home by that time that they must come after us. Mongli, the only coolie whom I can trust, will drive the carry-all to the Rajah's, and we will mount the horses which I have tied about fifty paces from the back of the bungalow, in the shade of the trees. We will all get into the carriage, and as soon as we get behind the bungalow we will slip out and let the carriage continue on its way. We will then mount our horses and take the side path through the jungle and ride for our lives for the fort. You know it is a good twenty-five miles and we must reach there before dawn.' So every minute counts. If we are stopped on the way by any of the natives your mother will merely shout "Accursed!" and "Lepers!" and we will display our faces and arms in the moonlight, (the natives will let us pass,) and we will pray that God may help us to reach the fort before dawn.'

"All that night we rode and were stopped half a dozen times before we reached the fort. But when we displayed our ghastly wounds the natives fled, and at dawn we were safe within the fort, with our lives and with our jewels.

"The insurrection broke out through the whole country, and it was six weeks before we were able to go to Bombay and embark for England. The provisions during the six weeks' siege were very severe, and I lost my mother.

"When father and I arrived in England I was at once sent to school, where these scars caused me great chaffing from the boys and marred my looks for life. The wounds soon healed up, and a sort of pocket was formed around the jewel, and in time they were not in the least painful. Later on I was graduated from Edinburgh University and traveled around the world. In the meantime my father went back to India and engaged in several bad business ventures, and eventually lost everything he had. As time went on I was forced to sell the loose jewels I had, and finally one day I sold the last jewel, and then the idea occurred to me that I might have the jewels taken out of my face, neck, and arms. It was a fearfully painful operation and only one in every six or seven months could be extracted. The operation left these terrible scars that you see, and to-day all the jewels, with the exception of one, have been pawned, and I fear to have it operated on—so painful is the process, and I am now in pretty hard luck," continued the stranger, "absolutely penniless, in fact."

"But you still have one jewel left," I said, by way of sympathy.

"Yes," said the stranger, "but it is only a carbuncle."

The Fable of the Young Man Who—

THERE was Once a young literary Mechanic who thought he could Write like George Ade, only Better, and Who, after he had Read that author's Works, Decided that the whole Thing didn't amount to much More than the telling of a Short Story with a little modern Slang Thrown In, and every other word or So beginning with a Capital.

He thereupon Concluded he would tear off a Few himself, and have George Ade faded in No Time. Perhaps, mused this peculiar Guy, people might in time Say 'George Ade is Copying me."

Drawing before him, Therefore, pens, Ink, and paper, he Prepared to Begin. He was, however, Confronted at the Outset with an Insuperable Obstacle, which Was, that he couldn't Think of anything to Write About.

And that was as far as he Got.

Moral—In order to be As Good As you've got to be Better Than.

D. H. D.

Kennel Confidences.

The Bat-Eared Bulldog—You are remarkably quiet and well behaved.

The Skye Terrier—Well, my mistress promised me that if I would be good she would take me to the next cat show.

A Frequent Occurrence.

Mrs. Dorcas—We gave a Christmas entertainment for charity, but the expenses ate up all the receipts.

Dorcas—From what you said of the luncheon you had, I should think it was the managers who ate up the receipts.

MR. STOUTLEIGH AND FAITHFUL PONTO HAVE A RACE ON THE ICE.

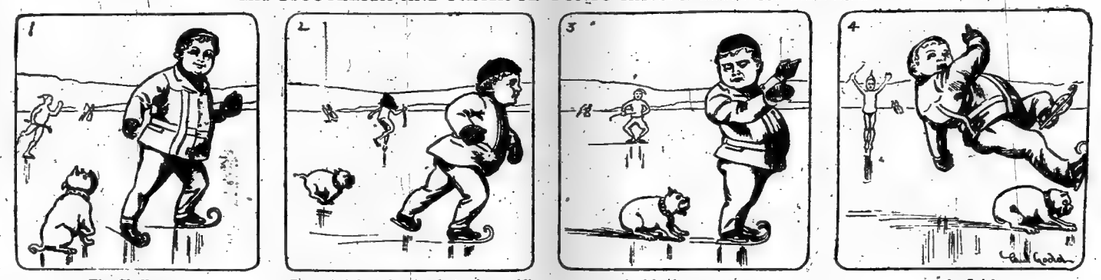

The Challenge. Ponto is left at the post, but gains rapidly in the stretch. And is close up at—— the finish.

Mrs. New Wed—You don't like the dumplings, Harry? Why, I made them from Mrs. Snorer's Cook Book.

Mr. New Wed—Well, my dear, the book itself may be very palatable, but I must have been helped to a piece of the card board cover.

Those Amusing Youngsters.

LITTLE children are the most misunderstanding, as well as the most misunderstood, people in the world," said a young matron who before her marriage had been a school teacher; "they are blamed and often scolded for inattention and carelessness for failing to do a task right when oftentimes the fault has been entirely that of the teacher who has not been clear in directions.

"Still, children, especially, I think, boys, can manage to make blunders without undue aid. I remember a boy when I was teaching, one David Perl, a precocious child of the slums, who came to me one day and said he could repeat the whole of Barbara Frietchie without a mistake.

"He had learned it in the grade preceding mine, and I thought that it would be a treat for my own children to hear him recite the poem. So David stood up before his admiring and envious friends and began.

"Such a ten minutes I never went through before or since as those which followed. What a string of gibberish rolled from that child's lips! Here, as I took it down immediately afterward, is one of the verses of Whittier's poem in David's version:

"'Up from der redder which wid corn,
Clear in de cool Sept-mber morn,
De custard pies of Frederic-tan
Green hailed by de spills of Maryland.
Round about dem ocids weep,
Apple'n peach tree fluted deep,
Fair as a garden of de Lord,
To de eyes of de fashioned rabbi ord!'

"By the time he had finished I was nearly strangled with suppressed laughter, but I managed to praise him and he told me proudly that he said the poem 'most every night, down at de hotel,' when he went there with his papers, and he added, 'dey give me pengies, too.'

"That performance of David's set me thinking, and one day I thought I would test the children on their ability to remember correctly a new poem, or, rather, a verse from one. So I read from 'Old Ironsides':

"'Aye, tear her tattered ensign down,
Long has it waved on high!'

"I got many curious papers, but the queerest, I think, was this one:

"'I tear her tattered insides out
Long as she waved on I.'"

A Bachelor's Solace.

Across the way a taper gleams
All through the long, dark night.
I joy to see those steady beams—
They make my vigil bright.

No boon of Cupid, understand,
Brings gladness to my cup.
There dwells my wedded rival, and
Her baby keeps him up.

Owl—It will take a fortune to remove all them spots.

Giraffe—Don't you know these are my beauty spots?

"Please Furnish Chimneys."

HE was a child of the radiator. In all his brief life he had never known the joy of lying on a rug before an honest coal fire and basking in its glow. His home was a suburban cottage, and such of it as was not rendered habitable by steam heat was given over to gas logs. In the mind of this small boy Santa Claus was a benevolent old gentleman who made his entrance by a secret passage known as a "chimbly."

Where Santa secreted the "chimbly" when it was not in active service his youthful beneficiary had not the remotest idea, and delicacy forbade his asking. The coal strike, however, was instrumental in helping him to a fuller knowledge of the geography of his home. It being impossible to procure enough coal to keep the furnace going, the family put up a stove in the living room.

"An' how will papa fix it, mamma?" asked the son of the house. "Why, he will stand it by the fireplace, and then he will fix the stovepipe so that the smoke will go up the chimney." Just here the explanation was interrupted with:

"But we ain't got no chimbly yet, not till Santa Claus comes round an' brings his with him; an' if we keep it, then nobody else won't get no presents." At the thought of this distressful condition of things his face clouded perceptibly, and did not clear until his mother had convinced him that when inviting Santa Claus to call it was quite unnecessary to add: "Please furnish chimneys."

"Don't believe we kin pull 'em all with this nag."—Ohio State Journal.

I Have Noticed That—

THERE are eclipses of the sun and of happiness, but they do not last long, being, in each instance, a species of overturning of the natural order of things.

The clearest and most beautiful weather comes after a shower. I prayerfully strive to think of this when my wife weeps.

Noise does not prove much. It is not the loud thunder, but the silent lightning, that kills.

Miss Jings really is a handsome girl; but did you never observe that the prettiest canary sometimes has the most discordant screech?

A deed of kindness is like a dainty kid glove; it makes even a big and awkward hand beautiful.

Some love for the lower animal kingdom is in the heart of almost every man. For instance, I am fond of the humble and unpretentious hen—when properly fried.

Toothaches differ in the amount of pain they inflict, and it is a curious fact that your wife's toothache never is as serious as your own—unless she happens to be telling about the matter.

The other fellow's creed may be all right, but there is one insuperable objection to it—it is not mine.

Faith without works is dead, but some men never cease trying to galvanize the corpse.

The loudest partisan sometimes looks the saddest when he is asked to tell the reason for the faith that is in him.

The youth of twenty years who knows it all is likely to be less certain about it at the age of forty.

Love matches may be made in heaven, but sometimes the brimstone seems to suggest that there must be one other factory at least.

An honest man is the noblest work of God—and the loneliest.

Consistency is the one jewel that very few of us show any disposition to ostentatiously display.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast, but she also finds it convenient to keep a cemetery in that immediate vicinity.

It's love, they say, that makes the world go round—but love has no monopoly; alcohol, quantum sufficit, will produce a very similar effect.

Virtue is its own reward, but the truly good man who was starving did not find it very filling.

None but the brave deserves the fair, and sometimes none but the brave could live with her. However, it is fair to admit that there is considerable difference in the fair.

Speaking of the sufficiency of wages, it is noticeable that it was the operators, and not their workmen, who passed the Summer at Newport.

Heaven lies about us in our infancy—the neighbors attend to the matter later.

Time is money, but the man who was given thirty days never was recognized as a capitalist.

The longest way round is the shortest way home. This maxim is never so applicable as when the girl by your side is uncommonly pretty.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Opera Night in Eden.

Eve had just arrayed herself in a girdle of fig leaves.

"Oh, Adam!" she cried ecstatically, "Isn't this just lovely?"

"Beautiful!" assented her spouse with a sardonic grin. "I suppose you are attired for the opera."

Hastily linking his arm in hers, he led the way to a grove where the pterodactyls were singing.

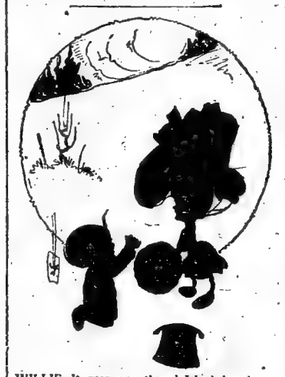

WILLIE—It seems as though I had loved you for an age.

LUCY—Sir, I am but thirteen.

The Suburban Fever.

AT some time in life
From the city's "mad strife"
We all of us long to
Be
Free,
We
See
We're being compressed in
A flat, and invest in
A house and a lot and a tree.

Then you'll notice us swear,
As we tear at our hair,
Because we find trains going
Through
Too
Few.
We find ourselves jammed in
And pushed in and slammed in
And get home in an hour or two.

For a season or so
As we go to and fro
We chirp of the hillside and
Glen.
Then,
When
The chance is presented,
We all have repented,
And move to the city again.

CHARLES B. GRAVES.

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BREAKFAST
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JAN 1903

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week-Ended Jan. 17, 3,719,051.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan 17, '03.
230	199	*215	Jan. 16.	*215	Jan. 16.	200	225		**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	3	SA	215	215	215	215	205	10
21	18	19½	Jan. 5.	18⅝	Jan. 8.	18⅝	19	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	20,000,000				19	19	19	19		300
82½	80⅝	86	Jan. 9.	86	Jan. 9.	84½	86		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86		380
79	53	66⅝	Jan. 5.	62½	Jan. 15.	64	64⅛	— ⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	131,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	64½	64⅝	62½	64	70	76,335
32¼	21	24	Jan. 12.	22¾	Jan. 6.	23	25	+ ¾	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,600				24	24	24	24		100
91	78½	83½	Jan. 12.	80	Jan. 12.	82¼	83	— 2½	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,152,000				83	83½	83	83½		200
26¼	1½	1	Jan. 5.	½	Jan. 9.	⅝	¾	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,284,300				¾	⅞	¾	⅞	10	500
37⅜	28⅝	41	Jan. 8.	35⅞	Jan. 5.	40⅝	40¾	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	40	40⅝	39	40⅜	29⅞	32,809
103⅜	85¾	93	Jan. 6.	90½	Jan. 16.	90½	90⅝	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	91	91	90½	90⅝	89½	2,425
57¾	30½	46⅝	Jan. 7.	44½	Jan. 2.	43	45	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 2, '02.	4	A	45¼	45½	45	45	31	300
265	210	230	Jan. 13.	230	Jan. 13.	220	225		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	4	SA	230	230	230	230	210	200
62¼	27	28⅝	Jan. 7.	26¾	Jan. 10.	27¼	28	+ ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	Q	28⅝	28⅝	26⅞	27¾	39½	1,528
12¾	8⅞	11⅜	Jan. 2.	10¾	Jan. 17.	10	10	— ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,254,100				10	10	10	10		600
31⅞	9½	11⅝	Jan. 2.	10¾	Jan. 5.	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1		11⅜	11⅝	10¾	11½	28⅝	4,400
67	32	42	Jan. 15.	38½	Jan. 5.	41¾	42	+ 1½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½		39	42	39¾	41½	66	4,150
28	14	19⅜	Jan. 6.	16	Jan. 2.	17½	18⅝	— ⅛	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				17½	18	16½	18	15	1,250
58	29½	48½	Jan. 6.	43	Jan. 2.	44	46	— 3½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾		45	45	45	45	43	200
36⅞	23½	30⅝	Jan. 6.	29	Jan. 2.	29¾	30	— ⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				30	30½	29	30	32¼	4,400
100⅜	89	95	Jan. 7.	93⅜	Jan. 13.	94	94½	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94⅝	94⅝	93⅜	94⅜	92⅜	1,000
7⅝	5	5	Jan. 5.	4¾	Jan. 7.	5			American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				4⅝	4¾	4¼	4⅝	6	500
29	21	24½	Jan. 7.	22	Jan. 16.	23¾	24	— 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾		22	23	22	22		100
49⅝	36⅞	47½	Jan. 8.	42⅜	Jan. 3.	44½	44¾	— 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	36,000,000				46¾	46¾	44	44½	45¾	11,025
100⅜	87½	95½	Jan. 9.	93	Jan. 5.	93½	94½	— ⅛	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 6, '03.	1¾	Q	94¾	94⅝	93⅝	94½	96⅜	700
101	85	97	Jan. 7.	96	Jan. 13.	96½	97		American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	96½	96⅝	96	96½	85	300
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	16	Jan. 6.	18	20	+ ⅞	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000				19	20	19	19		700
70	50¾	68	Jan. 2.	67	Jan. 9.	67	68	— ¾	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000				68	68	67	67		350
135⅛	113	134⅞	Jan. 8.	127½	Jan. 3.	131⅛	131¼	— 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	132½	133⅝	129	131⅛	122⅜	95,855
122	115	121½	Jan. 14.	120	Jan. 3.	120	121	— 1¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	121½	121½	121½	121½	116	100
186	100⅜	163½	Jan. 17.	164¼	Jan. 13.	163	164	+ 3¼	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	82,865,000	Jan. 15, '03.	62½	Q	162½	164½	161½	162½	100⅜	550
80¼	73	78½	Jan. 6.	77	Jan. 12.	77⅜	78½	— 1¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	77	77	77	77	79	145
146	80	101¼	Jan. 6.	96	Jan. 3.	96⅞	97½	— 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	500	SA	97½	97½	96	97½	123	900
96¾	74½	89⅞	Jan. 10.	83⅜	Jan. 3.	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	2½	Q	89⅞	90	87¾	88⅝	70¾	182,159
109⅜	95½	106½	Jan. 10.	99¼	Jan. 13.	99⅝	100	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,180,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100¾	100⅞	99¼	99⅝	97¾	17,425
118½	92⅜	104	Jan. 9.	100	Jan. 3.	102½	102⅝	— ¼	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,238,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	102⅝	103⅛	101¼	102⅝	102⅝	96,450
99	92	94½	Jan. 8.	94	Jan. 3.	93⅝	94⅜	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,363,700	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94¼	94½	94	94½	96⅞	630
72⅜	54⅜	70⅝	Jan. 9.	66¼	Jan. 3.	68⅞	68⅝	— 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				69¼	69⅝	68¼	68½	65¼	42,195
14⅜	7⅝	12⅜	Jan. 12.	10	Jan. 5.	11⅜	12¼	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				12¼	12⅜	11⅜	11⅝	10	1,100
128	110	127¼	Jan. 10.	124	Jan. 8.	127			Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	127	127	127	127	115	200
145	129	146	Jan. 10.	145	Jan. 10.	146½	148	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3	SA	146	146	146	146	143	200
53	41	55	Jan. 6.	52½	Jan. 6.	52	53¼	— ¾	Buttertick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	53½	53½	53¼	53½		1,500
97	71	78⅝	Jan. 5.	71	Jan. 14.	73	75	— 1½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1	SA	71	71	71	71	86⅝	500
145¼	112¼	138⅝	Jan. 14.	131⅞	Jan. 3.	137	137⅜	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	78,728,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	137¼	138⅜	136¼	137⅛	114½	31,350
198	165	188	Jan. 17.	180	Jan. 2.	187⅞	188	+ 4½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	22,415,800	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	182	188	180½	187⅜	190	4,390
57½	42⅝	52	Jan. 17.	48¾	Jan. 2.	51⅝	51⅞	+ 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	860,542,700	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	50⅝	52	49	51⅞	46¾	70,470
45⅝	30½	37¼	Jan. 5.	34½	Jan. 2.	35⅞	35⅝	— ⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,342,800				36½	36½	35¼	35½	34⅜	5,690
70	68	73⅝	Jan. 7.	71¾	Jan. 2.	72	72½		Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,543,000	Jan. 1, '03.	1	SA	72	72½	72	72½	70½	600
203¾	134⅝	202	Jan. 15.	202	Jan. 15.	196	214	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	202	202	202	202		100
151	136½	130	Jan. 13.	130	Jan. 13.	130	135	— 5	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,830,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	130	130	130	130	138	100
35	22	28⅝	Jan. 9.	27⅜	Jan. 3.	28	28½	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	20,918,000				28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	22¾	105,025
90¼	81¼	85½	Jan. 9.	84	Jan. 8.	84	85½		Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	85¼	85½	85¼	85½	84	200
51⅜	33	46¼	Jan. 17.	40⅝	Jan. 2.	45⅝	45⅞	+ 4⅝	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100				41⅞	46¼	40⅝	45⅞	44	10,400
95¼	89½	90⅝	Jan. 13.	89	Jan. 2.	90½	91	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '03.	½	SA	90	90⅝	90	90⅞		900
188⅜	160¼	183½	Jan. 7.	177½	Jan. 3.	179⅝	180	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	4	SA	181½	181⅝	178½	180	163¾	104,735
200¾	186	196	Jan. 9.	194¼	Jan. 9.	193	194		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	194¼	194¾	194	194	188	290
247	214¾	224⅝	Jan. 14.	210⅜	Jan. 2.	222	224½		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	222	225	222½	224½	210	3,565
24⅞	15	19⅞	Jan. 9.	18½	Jan. 2.	18⅞	19		Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	15,000,000				19	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	18	600
44	29	36	Jan. 8.	33	Jan. 2.	34⅝	35		Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				35¼	35⅞	34	35	33	2,300
23	10⅜	17½	Jan. 12.	14½	Jan. 2.	15½	16		Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				15	17½	15	16		10,350
60	44⅞	50⅜	Jan. 14.	48	Jan. 8.				Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1		48	50⅜	48	50⅜		900
108⅝	93	99⅝	Jan. 6.	93⅝	Jan. 12.	96½			Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2, '02.	2	SA	96⅝	98½	93¼	98½	85¼	800
110½	75⅜	82⅝	Jan. 6.	76	Jan. 13.	76¾	77½	— 3⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾		79⅝	80	76	76½	87¾	6,510
25⅜	14⅛	21⅝	Jan. 7.	20½	Jan. 2.	20	20¼		Colorado Southern.	100	30,385,000				21¼	21⅜	20	20⅜	14¾	2,200
70½	39½	72	Jan. 9.	69⅞	Jan. 2.	70½	71	— 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	71	71	71	70½	61⅜	690
53⅞	28	48	Jan. 8.	44¾	Jan. 2.	45⅝	46	— 2½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				47¼	47½	45½	45½	29½	2,530
24⅞	14⅝	20¾	Jan. 10.	19¼	Jan. 3.	20	20½		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,022,000				20½	20¾	19¼	19¾	14¾	725
180	152	172½	Jan. 17.	171½	Jan. 2.	170	180		Commercial Cable Co.	100	12,333,300	Jan. 2, '03.	2½	Q	171½	172½	171½	172½		200
230¾	205	223	Jan. 7.	217	Jan. 2.	218	218¾	— 1	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2	Q	218¾	219	217½	218¾	216½	2,100
126½	110	119	Jan. 2.	117¼	Jan. 2.	117	118	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	118¾	118¾	117½	117½	116¾	1,200
38⅝	27	33¼	Jan. 13.	30½	Jan. 2.	33¼	33½	— ¼	Corn Products Co.	100	44,969,255				31⅝	33½	31⅝	33½		27,580
90	79¾	84¾	Jan. 16.	82	Jan. 2.	84	84½	+ 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Jan. 10, '03.	1¾	Q	83½	84¾	83½	84½		1,288
184¼	153½	173	Jan. 8.	171¼	Jan. 13.	171½	172⅝	— 2	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	173	173½	171½	171½	175	1,900
297	231	276¼	Jan. 8.	262½	Jan. 3.	272	274	— 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	276¼	276¾	270	272	287¾	1,400
51⅝	35¼	42¾	Jan. 6.	40½	Jan. 2.	40⅞	41¼	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000				42	42	40½	41	45	1,300
96⅝	80½	90⅝	Jan. 6.	88	Jan. 15.	88	88⅜	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	43,345,800	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	89⅝	89¾	88	88⅜	91⅞	3,290
53⅜	35	47½	Jan. 8.	44	Jan. 5.	45	46		Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100				44¾	46	44¾	46		500
25	18	20⅝	Jan. 2.	18	Jan. 15.	18	18½	— ½	Detroit Southern.	100	10,467,000				18⅝	18	18	18	14½	900
48¼	26	39¾	Jan. 2.	34	Jan. 13.	35	36	— 1½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000				35	35	34	35	38	700
97	75	90	Jan. 6.	88½	Jan. 2.	89¼	90		Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '03.	1	Q	90	90	89¼	90	76	721
139¾	120¼	139	Jan. 16.	137⅜	Jan. 7.	138	140	+ 1¼	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '02.	2½	Q	139	139	139	139		100
33	27	34⅜	Jan. 6.	31⅜	Jan. 16.	32	33		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	26,054,300				33¾	34⅜	31⅜	32¼		2,933
24	10	19¼	Jan. 7.	17⅜	Jan. 2.	17⅜	18	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				18½	18	18	18	10	750
35¾	18⅜	28½	Jan. 6.	20	Jan. 2.	27	27⅜	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				28	28	27	27	19¾	700
44⅜	28¾	42⅜	Jan. 9.	38¼	Jan. 3.	40¾	41	— ½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900				41¼	42⅜	38⅞	40⅞	40½	084,508
75⅜	60½	73	Jan. 15.	67⅞	Jan. 3.	72⅞	72¾	+ 1⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	70¾	73	68⅝	72¼	72⅝	35,080
63⅜	41½	58⅝	Jan. 15.	51⅜	Jan. 2.	57	57½	+ 3⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				54	58⅞	52⅜	57⅝	57¾	43,900
74⅜	50	72½	Jan. 8.	60⅜	Jan. 2.	69	69½	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½		70	70⅜	68	69	57	2,800
67½	30	63½	Jan. 5.	62	Jan. 7.	62½	64	+ ½	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2		63½	63½	63½	63½	31	100
67½	60⅜	63	Jan. 16.	60¼	Jan. 8.	63	64	+ 1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	63	63	63	63		100
334	170	189¾	Jan. 7.	181	Jan. 2.	186½	188	— ¾	General Electric Co.	100	41,933,800	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	187	187	186	186½	179	900
203	154½	205	Jan. 17.	200¾	Jan. 8.	205	206	+ 3	Great Northern pf.	100	125,925,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	200	205	201	205	185½	4,100
106	66	105¾	Jan. 15.	96¾	Jan. 2.	105¼	105¾	+ 3¼	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	102	105¾	101	105¾	69¾	8,950
98⅝	81⅛	98	Jan. 9.	93⅝	Jan. 6.	97½	97⅝	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	97⅝	97¾	97	97⅝	82½	1,200
178½	137	151	Jan. 10.	146	Jan. 3.	148⅝	149	— 1⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	89,073,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	151	151	148	148⅝	139¼	17,380
23⅝	16¼	19⅜	Jan. 5.	17⅜	Jan. 2.	18⅝	18½	— ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,800	July 1, '99.	1		18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	19	1,100
77¼	70	73¼	Jan. 9.	71⅞	Jan. 13.	72¼	72⅝	— ⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1¼	Q	72	73⅜	71½	72⅜	75¾	900
199	49	70	Jan. 17.	62	Jan. 10.	63	65	+ 6	International Power Co.	100	9,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	Q	63	65	63	63	57	500
96	82	89½	Jan. 12.	82¾	Jan. 2.	87	91	+ ⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	129
51⅜	33⅛	48	Jan. 12.	40⅜	Jan. 2.	45	45½	— ⅜	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900				46	48	45	45	38⅝	6,200
90⅝	65	77⅜	Jan. 12.	71½	Jan. 2.	75½	76	+ ½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½		75¼	77⅜	75½	76	71	2,010
50½	33⅞	47½	Jan. 6.	45	Jan. 8.	46	47	+ 1	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	10,000,000				46	47	46	47	36	575
88	75	81½	Jan. 2.	78½	Jan. 16.	78½	79½	— 1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	80⅝	80⅝	78½	78½	83¼	1,300
39	19	36⅝	Jan. 12.	34	Jan. 2.	36	36¼	— ⅝	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,963,500				35¼	36½	35	36	19	8,400
62⅜	44	60⅝	Jan. 17.	57½	Jan. 2.	60¾	60⅝	+ 2¾	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				58½	60⅝	58¼	60⅝	44	13,800
41	13	33	Jan. 6.	34	Jan. 15.	33	35	+ ⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400				34½	34½	34	34	13	700
71½	40	53	Jan. 8.	51	Jan. 15.	51	52	— 2	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000				51½	51½	51	51	67¼	800
91¼	72½	83	Jan. 7.	80	Jan. 2.	78	82	— 1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1		81½	81½	81½	81½	63	100
136½	102⅞	130½	Jan. 8.	126⅝	Jan. 13.	128⅝	129	— ¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	129	129⅜	126⅝	128⅝	105⅝	22,460
158	128	153¼	Jan. 14.	148¼	Jan. 2.	153⅜	153⅞	+ 7	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	152⅜	155¼	152	153¾	136⅜	152,250
134½	109¼	128⅞	Jan. 6.	127	Jan. 8.	127	128	— ¾	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					128	129½	127½	127⅝		5,800
174	135	142¾	Jan. 6.	140½	Jan. 2.	140⅝	141½		Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	141½	142¾	140⅝	141½	164½	5,150
31⅛	20⅞	28⅝	Jan. 10.	24⅝	Jan. 2.	26⅝	26¾	— ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,853,100				26⅝	28⅝	25⅝	27⅞	27⅝	11,800
192	150	145	Jan. 15.	126	Jan. 2.	130	130	— 37½	Michigan Central.	100	118,738,000	July 29, '02.	2	SA	128	133	126	135	180	250
115	103	110	Jan. 9.	107½	Jan. 3.	108	109½		Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	108½	108½	106½	108½	108¾	500
84	36⅝	77	Jan. 5.	73½	Jan. 3.	74	74½	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000				75	76	73½	73½	39⅝	1,420
139	90	129	Jan. 9.	122	Jan. 3.	124	127	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000				127	127	126	126¾	97¾	800
35⅝	22½	30¼	Jan. 5.	27½	Jan. 2.	28⅝	29	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300				29¼	29¼	27⅜	29	25	10,525
69¾	51	62¾	Jan. 9.	58½	Jan. 2.	61⅝	62	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				61⅜	62¼	60⅝	61⅝	33½	6,560
125½	96⅝	113⅝	Jan. 9.	107⅝	Jan. 3.	112⅞	113	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,453,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	111⅜	113⅛	110⅝	113	101⅞	152,900
122	80	108¼	Jan. 16.	106¼	Jan. 7.	109	110	+ ½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	†10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1		108	109¼	108	109¼		800
53¼	40	47	Jan. 8.	45⅝	Jan. 7.	45¾	46	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1	Q	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	44½	600
109¼	101⅜	106	Jan. 5.	103	Jan. 3.	104½	106	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	22,855,100	Nov. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	105	105	104½	104½	104½	240
32	15⅜	29	Jan. 2.	28	Jan. 15.	28½	27	+ ¾	National Lead Co.	100	14,906,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1		28	28	28	28½	15½	3,600
98	78½	98	Jan. 2.	92	Jan. 2.	91½	92½	— ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92	92	92	78½	392
21¾	14⅛	20¾	Jan. 8.	17½	Jan. 2.	19½	19¾	— ¼	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,898,000				19⅝	20	19¼	19¾		5,515
45⅜	31⅝	40½	Jan. 8.	37	Jan. 2.	37½	38½	— 1⅜	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,000				38¼	38½	37	37¾		800
45	33	50	Jan. 15.	47	Jan. 2.	47	53	+ 6¼	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2		47	50	47	50		500
196	148	177	Jan. 2.	171	Jan. 8.	174	175	— 2	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	175	175	170	173	137	1,000
158⅝	147	156	Jan. 10.	151⅛	Jan. 2.	152¼	152⅝	— 2¾	New York Central.	100	131,942,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¼	Q	153½	153⅞	152¼	152⅝	163	22,740
57⅝	40	46	Jan. 7.	43¾	Jan. 16.	44	44	— ¾	New York, Chicago & St. Lou

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 17, '03.
93½	89	95	Jan. 8.	92	Jan. 3.	94½	94¾	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, '02.	1	Q	94½	95	94	94¾	90¾	7,585
99½	82¾	94¾	Jan. 8.	93	Jan. 2.	93½	94	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, '02.	1¾	Q	94	94	94	94	84	700
250	215	235¾	Jan. 14.	230	Jan. 2.	233	236	+ ¾	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	235½	235¾	234	235¾	221	445
4¾	2	2	Jan. 15.	2	Jan. 15.	1½	2¼	— ¾	Quicksilver.	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	2	2	2	2	...	100
38½	24	35	Jan. 2.	33½	Jan. 14.	33	34½	— 1¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	80	87	Jan. 2.	85	Jan. 14.	85	86½	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Dec. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	86	86	83	85	...	1,050
78½	52¾	69¾	Jan. 2.	59⅞	Jan. 13.	62¾	62⅝	+ ½	Reading.	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	62¾	62⅝	59⅞	62¼	57	378,050
90½	79⅝	88½	Jan. 7.	85½	Jan. 13.	86	87½	— 2	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	86	86	85½	86	82	2,300
80⅞	60	81	Jan. 6.	75⅞	Jan. 14.	75⅝	76	— 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	76¼	76¼	75⅝	76	64	900
24⅝	15⅝	22	Jan. 17.	20½	Jan. 2.	21½	21⅝	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,700	.....	..	..	20¾	22	20¾	21⅜	16¾	16,710
83⅞	68	70½	Jan. 9.	67¼	Jan. 2.	68⅝	69	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,806,900	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	78½	79¼	78	79	68¾	2,800
80½	33½	53⅞	Jan. 9.	48¾	Jan. 2.	50¼	50⅝	— 1¾	Rock Island.	100	68,728,600	.....	..	..	52¼	52¼	49¼	50⅝	...	169,078
85½	71	80	Jan. 9.	81⅜	Jan. 16.	82	83	— ½	Rock Island pf.	100	48,108,900	.....	..	..	84	84	81¾	82½	...	10,870
25⅝	17¼	23	Jan. 13.	21⅜	Jan. 5.	23½	23⅝	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,161,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	23	23	22	23½	18½	14,040
74	63	70½	Jan. 12.	72⅜	Jan. 2.	78	78¼	+ 2⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	77¾	78¼	77	78⅝	67½	3,370
125	64½	70	Jan. 17.	65	Jan. 9.	69⅝	70	+ 6	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	SA	65½	70	65½	70	...	4,400
85½	55⅝	74⅜	Jan. 2.	71	Jan. 16.	72½	73	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,397,800	.....	..	..	74	74	71	72⅝	62⅜	5,400
90	77	81½	Jan. 12.	79	Jan. 5.	78	80	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	80	81½	79	79	86½	700
80⅝	65½	72	Jan. 2.	70⅝	Jan. 14.	70½	71	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	71¼	71¼	70⅝	71	77⅝	1,400
39	24½	30	Jan. 7.	27½	Jan. 15.	28	28¼	1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	28½	30	27½	28	28	4,250
80	55¼	66	Jan. 7.	62⅝	Jan. 13.	62⅝	63	— 1⅜	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	64	64½	62¼	62⅝	80½	4,000
83	29½	62½	Jan. 6.	59⅜	Jan. 2.	61½	62½	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	61½	62⅜	60¼	62½	30	1,700
95½	80¾	93	Jan. 15.	90¼	Jan. 2.	91¼	92¾	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	93	93	93	93	...	500
81½	56	80⅝	Jan. 9.	64¾	Jan. 2.	66⅝	66¾	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	67¾	67⅝	65	66⅝	59½	98,550
39½	28¾	36⅞	Jan. 9.	34	Jan. 3.	36	36⅜	..	Southern Railway extended.	100	119,800,000	.....	..	..	36⅝	36⅝	34⅝	36	32¾	109,610
97	80⅝	85½	Jan. 17.	82⅜	Jan. 2.	85½	85⅝	+ ½	Southern Railway pf. extended.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	94⅞	85½	94⅝	85½	93⅝	3,230
93	90	94	Jan. 7.	94	Jan. 7.	94	95	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,822,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	94	94	94	94	...	100
8⅝	4	6	Jan. 8.	5¼	Jan. 5.	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5½	100
74⅜	49½	65	Jan. 6.	59⅜	Jan. 2.	61	62	— 1	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	62⅝	62⅝	61	62	62¼	6,620
54⅜	37	45	Jan. 9.	40⅛	Jan. 2.	41½	41⅝	— ⅜	Texas Pacific.	100	38,780,000	.....	..	..	42⅛	42⅛	41	41½	39¼	14,800
134	122	126⅝	Jan. 2.	125	Jan. 14.	126	128	— 1½	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 25, '00.	1½	..	127	127	127	127	124	100
38	32¼	37⅜	Jan. 12.	34⅜	Jan. 5.	..	36	— ⅜	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	36½	37⅜	36	36	...	1,100
33½	18½	32⅜	Jan. 9.	28	Jan. 2.	30¾	31	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,985,000	.....	..	..	31½	31⅝	30	31	19½	5,500
49⅝	35	46	Jan. 8.	45½	Jan. 13.	45¾	47	— 1⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	47	47	45½	46⅛	35½	1,400
120	107	120½	Jan. 7.	118½	Jan. 2.	119	120	— ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	119¾	119¾	119	119	109⅝	410
158½	156½	159	Jan. 12.	158	Jan. 12.	155	159	+ 2¾	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	158	159	158	159	...	200
18¼	11½	14	Jan. 9.	13⅛	Jan. 3.	13¾	14	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	13½	100
85	72	78¾	Jan. 8.	77	Jan. 2.	78	79	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	.....	..	..	78	78	78	78	72	125
113¼	93½	104⅝	Jan. 9.	100⅜	Jan. 3.	102⅞	103	— 1½	Union Pacific.	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	104½	104⅝	101¾	102⅝	101½	154,550
95	86⅝	94⅜	Jan. 10.	93¼	Jan. 2.	93½	94⅜	— ⅜	Union Pacific pf.	100	90,553,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	94	94⅜	93¼	94	89⅜	5,720
24⅞	20	25⅝	Jan. 13.	21¼	Jan. 5.	21	22¼	— ⅞	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	...	1,710
66	60	64½	Jan. 6.	62	Jan. 2.	62	62⅝	— 1	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '03.	1½	Q	64	64	62	62	...	1,412
17	10½	14	Jan. 6.	13¼	Jan. 5.	..	..	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	...	100
50	42	53	Jan. 3.	52	Jan. 14.	..	..	— 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	52	52	52	52	...	200
100	87	140	Jan. 3.	142½	Jan. 15.	142	145	— 2¾	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾	104	175
154	104½	133	Jan. 2.	124½	Jan. 8.	125	128¾	— 1¾	United States Leather Co.	100	62,369,800	.....	..	..	133¼	133¼	125¾	125¾	118	3,650
91¼	78⅝	90	Jan. 5.	86½	Jan. 16.	86½	89	— 1¾	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,369,800	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	89¼	89½	88¼	88⅝	81¼	1,570
52	30	39½	Jan. 2.	25¼	Jan. 7.	27¾	27¾	+ 1⅝	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	23,198,000	.....	..	..	27¾	28¾	26¾	27½	...	23,540
75½	64½	73	Jan. 2.	69¼	Jan. 7.	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅞	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	Jan. 1, '03.	1½	Q	72¾	73¼	72½	71⅞	...	5,810
44⅝	25	35	Jan. 14.	32½	Jan. 9.	35	..	+ 2	United States Reduction & Ref. Co.	100	5,918,800	Jan. 1, '03.	1	Q	35	35	35	35	...	200
68	37	56	Jan. 14.	56	Jan. 14.	55	58	..	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	56	56	56	56	...	250
19⅝	14	18½	Jan. 12.	17	Jan. 9.	17	18	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	17¾	18⅛	17	17½	14½	3,085
64	49¾	57⅝	Jan. 5.	56	Jan. 13.	55½	55⅞	— 1½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	25,325,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	56⅜	56	56	56	50⅝	325
46¾	25⅜	39	Jan. 7.	36⅜	Jan. 2.	37½	37⅝	— ⅞	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,405,200	Dec. 30, '02.	1	Q	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	37½	43	86,845
97⅝	79	88⅝	Jan. 7.	80¼	Jan. 2.	89¼	89⅜	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89	89¼	88	89¼	84½	44,473
70⅝	54	64½	Jan. 5.	61	Jan. 15.	63½	64	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	64	64	61¾	63½	60	2,447
34½	20½	33⅜	Jan. 9.	31	Jan. 15.	..	..	— ½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	Q	32½	32½	31	31	...	700
81½	78½	80	Jan. 13.	80	Jan. 13.	..	..	— 1¼	Vulcan Detinnig Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
38⅝	21⅜	32½	Jan. 9.	29½	Jan. 7.	30⅝	30¾	— 1¼	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅝	31⅝	30	30¾	22½	26,700
54½	37	47⅝	Jan. 9.	44	Jan. 2.	45½	46	— 1¼	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	46⅝	46⅝	44½	45½	41⅝	10,500
250	184¾	230	Jan. 7.	230	Jan. 7.	220	240	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	***4	SA	230	230	230	230	...	60
97½	88⅜	93	Jun. 14.	88	Jan. 2.	91¼	91⅝	— ½	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1½	Q	91¼	93	91	91½	91	11,245
233	169½	221	Jan. 7.	209	Jan. 2.	213	218	— 1	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,391,466	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	217	217	217	217	177	128
224	180	224	Jan. 7.	215	Jan. 3.	213	225	— 4	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	5,988,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	220	220	220	220	...	200
30¼	17	27	Jan. 9.	25½	Jan. 2.	25½	26¼	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	25½	26¾	25½	25½	17½	1,610
66	40½	60½	Jan. 13.	58	Jan. 2.	59½	59¾	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,200	.....	..	..	59½	59¾	58½	58½	51½	1,610
42⅜	28	36⅞	Jan. 9.	35	Jan. 15.	35½	36	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,893,500	.....	..	..	35½	36	35	35⅝	28½	750
31	19½	27⅝	Jan. 9.	26⅜	Jan. 16.	27	27½	— ⅜	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	27½	27½	26¾	27½	18¾	3,365
57⅝	39½	54	Jan. 6.	52¼	Jan. 13.	53	53½	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	53½	53¾	52¼	53¼	40½	2,180

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1903

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	General Chemical	1
Am. Ice pf	1½	Gt. Northern pf	3
Am. Steel Foundries	2	Hocking Valley	3¼
Am. Tel. & Tel	3½	Int. Power	6
Buff., R. & P.	1	Kan. & Mich	2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	4¼	Kan. City So. pf	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1¾	New Cent. Coal	6½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	4½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	5
Chi. Union Tract.	4¼	Rub. G. Mfg. pf.	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rutland pf.	6
Corn Products	1¾	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	1
Corn Products pf.	1	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	1½
Diamond Match	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	2¾
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	U. S. R. & Constr.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	3¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	2½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1¾
Am. Linseed	1¾	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Am. Linseed pf.	3½	N. Y. Central	2⅜
Am. Malting pf.	1⅝	North American	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2⅜	Pacific Mail	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Pennsylvania	1½
Am. Woolen pf.	1¼	Ry. Steel Spring	1⅜
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1
Erkyn R. T.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2
Can. Southern	1⅞	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1	Rock Island	1⅜
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	St. L. S. W.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	3⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Consol. Gas	1	Third Avenue	1¼
Del. & Hudson	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	3	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	1
Den. & R. G.	1¼	Union R. & P. pf.	1
Det. Southern pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. Rys. Invest. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2¾	U. S. Express	1¾
Illinois Central	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & W.	1½	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1½
Long Island	1	Wabash	1¼
Michigan Central	1¾	Wabash pf.	1¼
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	2½	Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	1
M., St. P. & S. St. M. pf.	2½	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	4
		Wheel. & L. E.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	2
Erkyn R. T. con. 5s	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Panama 4½s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	3½	Peo. Gas. Chi., con. 6s	2¼
Ches. & O. 4½s	1¼	Read. J. C. coll. 4s	2½
Ches. & O. 2d con. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 4½s	1	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
D. of A. col. 5s	3½	So. Ry., M. & O. Div. 4s	1
Elgin, J. & E. 1st	2¾	So. Ry. Mem. Div. 4s	1
Erie, Penn., coll. 4s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. Div. 6s	1
Ga., Car. & N. 1st	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Hock Valley 4½s	1¼	U. S. Leather 6s	1½
Ill. Cent. W. Line 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	2⅜	Wab., Om. Div. 3½s	1½
Int. Paper 6s	1	Wilkes. & E. 1st 5s	1⅜
Kan. C. & P. 1st	2		
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1		
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	1⅜		
Mil., L. S. & W. imp. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

R. & O. conv. 4s	1½	N. Y., S. & W. T. 5s	2
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	1
Int. & G. N. 2d	1½	Peo. & E.	1½
L. & N., P. & A. 6s	1	Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 19.

American Hatters' and Furriers Corporation—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Henry B. Harris Company—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Women's Hotel Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on common.
Arkansas, Springfield and Northwest Railroad—Special meeting.
Audit Company—Annual meeting.
Cambria Iron Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Annual meeting.
Corn Exchange Bank—Annual meeting.
Detroit United Railway—Annual meeting.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable January 31 to holders of record this date.
Iowa and Missouri Railway—Special meeting.
People's Gas and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close for annual meeting.
Pere Marquette Railroad—Annual meeting.
Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.
Terry, Achley Company—Annual meeting.
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

City Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Colonial Assurance Company—Annual meeting.
De Witt Wire Cloth Company—Annual meeting.
Eastern Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Guardian Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Hegeman & Company—Annual meeting.
Liberty Silk Company—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Special meeting.
Morris European Express Company—Annual meeting.
Morton Trust Company—Annual meeting.
Mutual Alliance Trust Company—Annual meeting.
National Standard Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
New York National Exchange Bank—Books close.
New York Times Company—Annual meeting.
Non-Polarizing Dry Battery Company—Annual meeting.
Oil Seeds Pressing Company—Annual meeting.
Trust Company of America—Annual meeting.
Trust Company of the Republic—Annual meeting.
United Cigar Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

American District Telegraph Company—Annual meeting.
Central Brewing Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
New York Times Building Company—Annual meeting.
Oriental Bank—Annual meeting.
United Traction Company of Albany—Books close.

Friday, Jan. 23.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close.
Federal Bank—Annual meeting.
South Side Elevated Railway, Chicago—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

Allis-Chalmers Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Automatic Fire Alarm Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago Edison Company—Books close.
Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland—Books close.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Jan. 17.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1903 Highest.		Range in 1903 Lowest.		Last Sale
235	..	..	**Albany & Sus.**	8,500,000	July, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*235 Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	30 Dec. 22, 1902
..	..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	70 July 13, 1901
..	⅛	¼	Am. Bicycle	17,701,500	..	..	⅜	Jan. 3	¼	Jan. 2	¼ Jan. 9, 1903
206	225	..	Am. Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902	5	..	.....	..	.....	200 Dec. 9, 1902
95	97	..	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,000	Dec. 2, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*88 Dec. 24, 1902
39	40	..	Am. Dist. Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1	41½	Jan. 2	39½	Jan. 2	40 Jan. 8, 1903
35¼	39¼	..	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	12,548,300	..	..	37⅜	Jan. 6	36	Jan. 9	36 Jan. 9, 1903
..	127	..	Am. Snuff	13,001,700	Jan. 2, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	127⅜ Dec. 22, 1902
..	..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,383,300	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	2⅜ Dec. 18, 1901
85	90	..	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902	1½	*92	Jan. 7	*85	Jan. 6	*92 Jan. 7, 1903
140	146	..	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	2	*140	Jan. 9	*140	Jan. 9	*140 Jan. 9, 1903
13	14½	..	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	..	..	13	Jan. 6	12⅜	Jan. 7	13 Jan. 7, 1903
39	41	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	41	Jan. 10	41	Jan. 10	41 Jan. 10, 1903
68	69½	..	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	69	Jan. 10	69	Jan. 10	69 Jan. 10, 1903
88⅝	93	..	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	85 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	*	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,685,000	Jan., 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104 June 25, 1902
108	..	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
225	235	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	230 Dec. 31, 1902
..	..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1	126½	Jan. 7	126½	Jan. 7	126½ Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	30⅜ Oct. 13, 1898
188	210	..	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,742,800	Jan. 2, 1902	1⅜	..	.....	..	.....	194¼ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	20 Apr. 28, 1900
70	80	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 20, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	77 Nov. 11, 1902
75	85	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	80 Sep. 5, 1902
..	..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,386,500	Jan. 2, 1903	2	250	Jan. 7	250	Jan. 7	250 Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	..	Chi. Rock I. & Pacific	74,719,900	Jan. 2, 1903	1¼	200½	Jan. 9	200	Jan. 9	200½ Jan. 9, 1903
150	160	..	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,402,200	Aug. 20, 1902	3	160	Jan. 2	160	Jan. 2	160 Jan. 2, 1903
180	195	..	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	194	Jan. 5	194	Jan. 5	194 Jan. 5, 1903
..	..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,402,200	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	102 June 4, 1898
110	118	..	C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¾	118	Jan. 8	118	Jan. 8	118 Jan. 8, 1903
90	95	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	..	..	100	Jan. 5	80½	Jan. 2	80½ Jan. 9, 1903
90	95	..	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¾	97	Jan. 5	95	Jan. 6	97 Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	..	Cleve. & Pitts ($50)	11,248,700	Dec. 1, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*180 Dec. 29, 1902
..	..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	4	122	Jan. 3	122	Jan. 3	122 Jan. 3, 1903
85	100	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	23⅝ June 20, 1902
..	..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 23, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	85⅞ May 21, 1902
..	..	..	**Den. & Southwest.**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	*12	Jan. 6	*12	Jan. 6	*12 Jan. 6, 1903
..	..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	61 Aug. 5, 1902
120	140	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	783,500	Aug. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	87⅞ Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,600,000	Jan., 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
88	93	..	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	91	Jan. 8	91	Jan. 8	91 Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	20 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	20 Jan. 9, 1902
99	101	..	General Chemical pf.	9,416,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	101	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 9	100 Jan. 9, 1903
..	..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*84½ Dec. 14, 1901
..	..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	84⅞ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106 Sep. 12, 1900
64	73	..	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Dec. 20, 1902	25c	..	.....	..	.....	65 Nov. 14, 1902
103	..	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*105 Sep. 2, 1902
10	24	..	International Silver	9,344,700	..	..	*10	Jan. 7	*10	Jan. 7	*10 Jan. 7, 1903
41	60⅜	..	International Silver pf.	..	Jan. 2, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	41½ Dec. 31, 1902
46½	47	..	International Steam Pump	12,382,500	Jan. 2, 1903	1	46	Jan. 8	46	Jan. 8	46 Jan. 8, 1903
58	65	..	**Keokuk & Des M.** pf.	15,246,000	Sep. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	62 Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,304,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	12 May 21, 1902
..	..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
10	20	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	12 Oct. 31, 1902
40	60	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	55 Apr. 7, 1902
80	90	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	84	Jan. 7	84	Jan. 7	84 Jan. 7, 1903
95	105	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Nov. 29, 1902
113	123	..	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	122 Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1902	3½	334½	Jan. 5	334½	Jan. 5	334½ Jan. 5, 1903
11	14	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	11	Jan. 7	11	Jan. 7	11 Jan. 7, 1903
90	110	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,878,000	Dec. 31, 1902	4	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100 Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	2,488,700	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	182½ Nov. 12, 1901
36½	38	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1,498,700	..	..	38	Jan. 8	38	Jan. 8	38 Jan. 8, 1903
87	89	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	5,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	89 Aug. 29, 1902
120	..	..	Mil. El Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
116	121	..	Minn. & St. L. pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	120 Dec. 20, 1902
192½	195	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan., 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	3¾ June 9, 1901
..	..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 3, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	60 Feb. 13, 1902
50	60	..	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	30 Nov. 25, 1902
..	..	..	N. Y. & Harlem ($50)	8,628,650	Jan. 2, 1903	5	414	Jan. 8	414	Jan. 8	414 Jan. 8, 1903
138	140	..	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	2,500,000	Jan. 10, 1903	5	..	.....	..	.....	*255 Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*173 June 5, 1901
..	..	..	Norfolk & Southern	5,000,000	Jan. 10, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	89⅝ Nov. 14, 1902
238	..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,462,000	Jan. 13, 1903	4	..	.....	..	.....	246 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*34 Dec. 13, 1900
5⅝	6⅜	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	..	.....	..	.....	5½ Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,320,100	July 2, 1896	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,110,100	Jan. 1, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
98	105	..	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	98	Jan. 5	98	Jan. 5	98 Jan. 5, 1903
71	75	..	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	74	Jan. 5	73⅞	Jan. 5	74 Jan. 9, 1903
37	40	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	39	Jan. 7	39	Jan. 7	39 Jan. 7, 1903
80	82	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,300	..	..	82	Jan. 7	81½	Jan. 5	82 Jan. 7, 1903
83	86	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	82½ Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	23,353,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	104 July 3, 1901
..	..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	117 May 16, 1902
110	120	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,640,200	Jan. 15, 1903	2	110	Jan. 8	110	Jan. 8	110 Jan. 8, 1903
190	191	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Jan. 6, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	192½ Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	140 Sep. 12, 1902
7¼	9	..	**Quicksilver pf.**	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	8	Jan. 6	8	Jan. 6	8 Jan. 8, 1903
210	..	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	4	..	.....	..	.....	215 Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	139	Jan. 3	139	Jan. 3	139 Jan. 3, 1903
14	16	..	**St. J. & G. I.**	4,600,000	..	..	15⅝	Jan. 2	14	Jan. 10	14 Jan. 10, 1903
58	62	..	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	58	Jan. 5	54	Jan. 2	58 Jan. 10, 1903
23⅝	25	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3,500,000	..	..	24⅝	Jan. 6	24	Jan. 6	24⅝ Jan. 6, 1903
..	..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	50 May 16, 1902
..	..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	..	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	72⅝ Aug. 29, 1902
..	..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	220 Mar. 19, 1898
..	..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	558,525	Jan., 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1886
..	..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,326,500	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
39	40	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8,645,300	..	..	40⅝	Jan. 7	40	Jan. 2	40 Jan. 9, 1903
15	25	..	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,676,900	..	..	..	.....	..	.....	20 June 9, 1902
..	..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*230 Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
122⅝	128	..	**Va.-Car. Chemical** pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	123	Jan. 5	121⅞	Jan. 5	122 Jan. 5, 1903
..	..	..	**Warren Railroad** ($50)	1,800,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	1174 Nov. 11, 1896
..	..	..	West Chicago Street	17,180,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	130 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98 Mar. 15, 1899

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Metropolitan Street Railway—Adjourned special meeting.
Pittsburg Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The demand for money lessened in the market to-day. Discounts were steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and often not sufficient to test prices. Consols were fairly steady. Americans opened with trifling movements on either side of parity, but with an improving tendency, became inanimate, and closed firm. Kaffirs were supported, but inactive.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 92⅝; consols, for the account, 92; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison preferred, 105⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 105; Canadian Pacific, 140⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52⅝; Chicago Great Western, 20; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 184½; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90⅝; Erie, 42⅝; Erie first preferred, 74⅝; Erie second preferred, 59⅝; Illinois Central, 132½; Louisville and Nashville, 151¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅝; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 78½; Norfolk and western preferred, 89½; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 79⅝; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 32¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 37⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅛; Southern Pacific, 68; Union Pacific, 105⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 98¾; United States Steel, 39½; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 2½; Wabash preferred, 47.

Bar silver quiet at 21 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

St. P. Gas Light Cons. 6s, 1918.
South. Light & Tract. 5s, 1949.
DEALT IN
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Henry Clews. James S. Clews. John H. Clews
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. P. Holderbert, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
863 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 252 5th Av., cor. 28th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 86 Worth & 39 Thomas.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nat'l Park Bank
(Stock and Rights)
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 2046 Cortlandt. 49 Broadway.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	95¼ Jan 16	95 Jan 2	95¼ Jan 17	95¼	
Ati., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	102¾ Jan 16	102 Jan 2	102¾ Jan 17	102¾	102⅞
Do registered	AO*	102⅜ Jan 12	102⅜ Jan 12	102⅜ Jan 12	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92⅜ Jan 15	91½ Jan 5	92¾ Jan 17	92⅜	92⅝
Do do registered	Nov.	.. ....	....	94½ Ap 15, 02	..	..
Do stamped	....	92⅜ Jan 17	91½ Jan 3	92⅜ Jan 17	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1965	*FA	.. ....	....	97 Au 5, 02	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	.. ....	....	97½ No 10, 02	..	98
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	....	114½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	94½ Jan 7	93¾ Jan 2	94½ Jan 16	..	94⅜
Do do registered	JJ*	94⅝ Jan 12	94⅝ Jan 5	94⅝ Jan 12	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	102⅜ Jan 16	101⅞ Jan 3	102⅞ Jan 17	102½	103
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	97 Ap 30, 02	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	106 Jan 5	104½ Jan 13	104¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	MN*	.. ....	....	89½ No 20, 02	89	89½
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	97½ Jan 10	96¾ Jan 5	97 Jan 16	96	97
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	89 Jan 17	88 Jan 2	89 Jan 17	88½	89
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	90¾ Ly 16, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	.. ....	....	114¾ Je 27, 02	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s	MS	.. ....	....	108 De 9, 02	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	.. ....	....	116 De 30, 02	116	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	....	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	125 Jan 16	125 Jan 16	130 My 29, 02	125	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1927	JD*	.. ....	....	125 Jan 17	125	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO*	.. ....	....	100 No 18, 90	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	.. ....	....	103 Je 16, 02	98	103
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 9	102¾ Jan 9	103	106
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½ Jan 10	121½ Jan 10	121½ Jan 10	121⅝	..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....	....	123¾ Fe 28, 02	..	..
C.R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	.. ....	....	118 Ja 27, 02	114½	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	JD	.. ....	....	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
Canada Southern. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104 Jan 2	103¾ Jan 2	103¾ Jan 17	103¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	105½ Jan 5	106¾ Jan 2	108⅝ Jan 5	108	..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	....	106⅝ De 29, 02	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JJ	.. ....	....	94⅞ Se 6, 02	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	.. ....	....	107⅞ De 29, 02	107	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 2	122½ Jan 5	..	122¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	108½ Jan 17	106½ Jan 2	108½ Jan 17	108½	109
Do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ....	....	105¾ Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		80 Jan 14	78½ Jan 6	80 Jan 17	70	80
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		39⅞ Jan 13	37⅞ Jan 3	39⅞ Jan 16	39	40
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		27 Jan 14	25⅝ Jan 3	27 Jan 14	25½	29
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	.. ....	....	92 Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	....	108¼ Se 3, 02	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	.. ....	....	102 Je 27, 99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	....	112½ Ap 30, 02	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	134 Jan 8	133⅜ Jan 12	134 Jan 16	133⅜	134
Do do registered	QJ	133½ Jan 14	132½ Jan 7	133⅝ Jan 14	133	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	....	114½ De 4, 02	112¼	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	103½ Jan 16	103¼ Jan 16	103⅝ Jan 16	103½	104½
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	QM	100¾ Jan 16	100¾ Jan 8	100¾ Jan 16	100½	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	.. ....	....	109¾ No 29, 02	110¼	113¼
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	113 Jan 3	113¾ Jan 7	113¾ Jan 7	113¾	115½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1939	*MN	115¾ Jan 16	115½ Jan 5	115¾ Jan 16	115½	116½
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	....	120½ De 31, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106¼ Jan 17	103¾ Jan 2	106¾ Jan 17	101	..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	....	103 Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	....	112 No 3, 02	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102 Jan 12	101½ Jan 3	102 Jan 12	101½	102
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	96 Jan 14	95 Jan 9	96 Jan 14	95	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	.. ....	....	106½ Oc 29, 02	108	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*MN	.. ....	....	101 De 29, 02	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	83¾ Jan 12	82⅞ Jan 6	83¾ Jan 12	83	85½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	79½ Jan 2	78½ Jan 6	79 Jan 16	78½	79¾
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	83¾ Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	JJ*	101¼ Jan 10	101 Jan 6	101⅛ Jan 13	101¼	101½
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	.. ....	....	104¾ Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101⅜ Jan 5	101⅜ Jan 5	101⅜ Jan 5	101⅛	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97 Jan 10	96¾ Jan 6	96⅞ Jan 15	96	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	.. ....	....	114⅝ Au 6, 02	112¼	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	.. ....	....	103 Oc 28, 02	103⅞	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	107 Jan 7	107 Jan 7	107 Jan 7	107½	..
Do do registered	*MN	.. ....	....	103¼ Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	.. ....	....	100 Mr 20, 02	98⅝	..
Do deb. 5s, 1918	*MN	107 Jan 3	106¾ Jan 9	107 Jan 13	107	..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	117 Jan 5	117 Jan 5	117 Jan 5	117¼	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	.. ....	....	108¾ De 18, 02	103½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	.. ....	....	136 De 22, 02	135	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	121 Jan 12	120½ Jan 8	120¾ Jan 16	120½	121
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	....	120 De 4, 02	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	120 Jan 7	120 Jan 7	120 Jan 7	120½	123¾
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	.. ....	....	132 No 17, 02	127¾	130
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	.. ....	....	117¾ No 20, 02	110	125
New Alb & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	111¾ Jan 17	111 Jan 17	111¾ Jan 17	110¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	.. ....	....	104½ Oc 27, 02	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	*JJ	.. ....	....	113¾ De 4, 02	110½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112 Jan 15	111½ Jan 6	112 Jan 15	..	..
Do do registered	JJ	.. ....	....	111 De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	.. ....	....	104¾ Ja 29, 02	..	..
Do C. & I. L. Stp. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	....	130½ Mr 21, 02	112½	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	....	121½ Oc 31, 02	117¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jan 7	112¾ Jan 7	112¾ Jan 7	113¾	114
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117½ Jan 14	117 Jan 13	117¾ Jan 15	117¾	117½
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	.. ....	....	112¾ Oc 21, 02	113¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	.. ....	....	137½ Jy 18, 90	130¾	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	....	127 Oc 7, 02	119¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	....	107¾ Au 28, 02	108¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 5s, 1908	JJ*	.. ....	....	104½ Oc 7, 02	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	JJ*	.. ....	....	116 Se 30, 02	114¾	116½
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 2010	JJ*	.. ....	....	100 Oc 3, 02	107	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	113¾ Jan 16	112¾ Jan 6	113¾ Jan 16	113¼	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	112¾ Jan 16	112¾ Jan 16	113¾ Jan 16	112¾	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	.. ....	....	115¾ No 21, 02	113¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	.. ....	....	117 Mr 19, 02	113¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JJ	.. ....	....	120¾ Au 5, 02	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	.. ....	....	134½ De 4, 02	134½	135½
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA1*	.. ....	....	105 De 30, 02	..	..
Do do registered	FA1*	.. ....	....	104¾ Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	.. ....	....	104¾ De 18, 02	..	..
Do do registered	QF	.. ....	....	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ....	....	115¾ Jy 22, 02	114½	..
Do do registered	AO*	.. ....	....	111 Oc 18, 01	112¾	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ....	....	108 De 4, 02	109	..
Do do registered	AO*	107½ Jan 10	107½ Jan 10	107½ Jan 10	106½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	108 Jan 16	108 Jan 16	108 Jan 16	107	109
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	....	103¾ De 23, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	.. ....	....	112¾ No 1, 02	112	..
Do do registered	AO15	.. ....	....	114 Oc 23, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MS	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	118 Jan 13	118	121
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	....	123 My 28, 01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	.. ....	....	106 No 5, 02	100¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	.. ....	....	108 Oc 9, 02	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	.. ....	....	107 Oc 26, 02	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	MN*	.. ....	....	116¼ Je 10, 02	115¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	132½ Jan 16	131¾ Jan 12	132½ Jan 16	132	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	125 Jan 14	125 Jan 14	125 Jan 14	122	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	.. ....	....	142½ De 10, 02	136¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	.. ....	....	137½ Ja 10, 02	134¾	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	.. ....	....	107¾ Fe 21, 01	104	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	.. ....	....	114½ Se 17, 02	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	.. ....	....	120 De 4, 02	120¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	....	123½ No 22, 02	125	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	108 Jan 9	106¾ Jan 2	107¾ Jan 16	107¼	108
Do do registered	*JJ	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	107 Jan 16	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. B, 1904	*MN	.. ....	....	100 Dc 6, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*MN	.. ....	....	100¾ Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	.. ....	....	107¾ Je 26, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	.. ....	....	98½ Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	.. ....	....	108¾ Je 28, 02	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	88¼ Jan 7	87¾ Jan 2	88¼ Jan 17	88	88⅝
Do do registered	....	88¼ Jan 7	88¼ Jan 7	88¼ Jan 7	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	.. ....	....	107⅞ De 1, 02	96½	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	.. ....	....	93 No 28, 02	91½	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	94¾ Jan 9	94¾ Jan 9	94¾ Jan 9	95	..
Kookuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	.. ....	....	110 Ap 4, 02	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	.. ....	....	107 Oc 1, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	136 Jan 10	135¾ Jan 7	136 Jan 10	136	137
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*JJ	134½ Jan 6	134¾ Jan 6	134½ Jan 6	135¼	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	.. ....	....	137¾ Se 23, 02	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	126½ Jan 12	126 Jan 8	126½ Jan 12	120¾	126¼
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1954	JD*	84¾ Jan 15	84 Jan 6	84¾ Jan 15	84	..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	.. ....	....	116¾ No 21, 02	115¼	116¾
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ....	....	109 Ap 28, 02	108	..
Choc. Okla. & Gulf con. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	.. ....	....	114¾ My 14, 02	107	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	.. ....	....	111½ De 9, 01	111	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	.. ....	....	111½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*JJ	.. ....	....	115 De 13, 02	115	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	103 Jan 17	99¾ Jan 2	102 Jan 17	102	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	.. ....	....	101½ Oc 8, 02	100½	..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100 Jan 8	100	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	102½ Jan 17	102½ Jan 5	102½ Jan 17	102¾	102½
Do do registered	MN*	.. ....	....	103 Oc 10, 02	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	....	102 Jan 9, 02	99½	101½
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	....	83 No 22, 99	..	..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MS	.. ....	....	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1989	JJ	.. ....	....	105¾ De 11, 02	100	..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	.. ....	....	115 No 3, 02	112¾	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	.. ....	....	134½ Ja 7, 02	..	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	131½ Jan 10	131½ Jan 10	131¾ Jan 10	131½	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ....	....	104 No 19, 01	..	..
Pec. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	99¾ Jan 10	98¾ Jan 14	99 Jan 16	..	..
Do income 5s, April, 1990		81 Jan 16	78 Jan 6	81 Jan 16	80¾	81
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	.. ....	....	114 De 19, 02	114	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	.. ....	....	128 Je 6, 02	120¾	..
Col. Mid. Div. 1st 4s, 1947	JJ*	80¾ Jan 3	76½ Jan 13	79¾ Jan 17	78½	79
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	94½ Jan 14	92¾ Jan 2	94½ Jan 17	94	94½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ....	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	115 Jan 7	115 Jan 7	115 Jan 7	115	117
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	133¾ Jan 15	132¾ Jan 8	133¾ Jan 15	133¼	133¾
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JJ	134½ Jan 12	134½ Jan 12	134½ Jan 16	134½	..
Do do registered	JJ	.. ....	....	104 Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	.. ....	....	132½ De 24, 02	130¾	131
Do registered	....	.. ....	....	155½ De 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	.. ....	....	115¾ Au 4, 02	113¾	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	.. ....	....	103 De 13, 02	102	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	.. ....	....	112 No 20, 02	111¾	..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	.. ....	....	103½ Oc 28, 02	..	..
Del. & H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	.. ....	....	140¾ De 4, 02	140½	..
Do registered	MS*	.. ....	....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	.. ....	....	113 Au 18, 02	110¾	..
Do registered	*AO	.. ....	....	122 Je 6, 98	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	.. ....	....	106 Oc 7, 02	107½	..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ....	....	111½ Fe 4, 02	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	.. ....	....	143¾ No 10, 02	142	..
Do registered	*MN	.. ....	....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	66¾ Jan 2	66¾ Jan 7	68 Jan 15	66¾	66
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104½ Jan 2	104½ Jan 2	104½ Jan 2	104	106
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	.. ....	....	105 De 17, 02	..	107¾
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	.. ....	....	89 Au 28, 02	..	85
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	.. ....	....	111 Fe 28, 01	104	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	.. ....	....	102½ Oc 16, 02	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	.. ....	....	95¾ Au 5, 02	92	..
Det., M. & M. id. grt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	90 Jan 2	87½ Jan 10	88½ Jan 17	87½	..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	85 Jan 6	84 Jan 8	84 Jan 8	..	84
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	91 Jan 2	89 Jan 17	91 Jan 17	..	91
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	.. ....	....	114 De 3, 02	..	114
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	.. ....	....	115 Se 20, 02	..	114½
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	114¾ Jan 15	114½ Jan 15	114¾ Jan 15	112¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	.. ....	....	116¾ De 23, 02	114¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	....	119¼ Je 6, 02	117¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	.. ....	....	116¾ Ap 16, 02	114¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	.. ....	....	117 De 10, 02	118	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JD	.. ....	....	109¾ Ja 16, 02	105¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	.. ....	....	138 De 30, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	.. ....	....	136 Se 16, 02	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	98¾ Jan 2	97¾ Jan 14	97¾ Jan 15	98	98½
Do registered	*JJ	98 Jan 2	98 Jan 2	98 Jan 2	98	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	86¾ Jan 15	84¾ Jan 2	86¾ Jan 17	86¼	86¾
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	94¼ Jan 15	92¾ Jan 2	94 Jan 16	93¾	94¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	.. ....	....	127¾ De 22, 02	128	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	.. ....	....	120 De 19, 02	120¾	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	.. ....	....	106 Au 5, 02	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	134½ Jan 7	134½ Jan 7	134½ Jan 7	134¼	135
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	.. ....	....	113¾ De 17, 02	113¾	..
N. Y. L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*	.. ....	....	119¾ Ap 23, 02	113¾	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN	.. ....	....	109 Oc 27, 98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	.. ....	....	112¾ De 31, 02	112¾	..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	113 Jan 13	113 Jan 13	113 Jan 13	113	114
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	103 Jan 6	103 Jan 6	103 Jan 6	102	104
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 6	106¾ Jan 7	107	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MN*	117 Jan 12	115 Jan 12	117 Jan 17	115	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	111 Jan 13	110 Jan 6	111 Jan 12	112	115
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*FA	.. ....	....	65 No 10, 97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	120	..
Do 1st gen. g. 6s, 1942	*AO	.. ....	....	110 Au 20, 02	105	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	.. ....	....	112 Je 2, 02	110	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	.. ....	....	110 Sep., 01	102	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	*JJ	.. ....	....	115 My 28, 02	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	.. ....	....	100 Se 6, 00	101	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	....	106¾ Fe 26, 02	103	..
Fort St. U'n. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	.. ....	....	105 Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	112¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 5	111¾ Jan 16	111¾	112
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	JJ*	.. ....	....	86½ De 4, 02	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*AO	.. ....	....	103 De 19, 02	..	103
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	.. ....	....	110 No 25, 02	108½	..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110¾ Jan 16	110¼ Jan 16	110¾ Jan 16	108½	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A	....	85 Jan 9	85 Jan 9	85 Jan 9	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B	....	27½ Jan 5	24¾ Jan 2	25 Jan 16	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	JJ*	109 Jan 12	107½ Jan 7	109 Jan 15	..	109
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	AO*	105¼ Jan 6	105¼ Jan 6	105¾ Jan 6	..	106
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*JJ	.. ....	....	115¾ Oc 10, 02	112	..
Do registered	*JJ	.. ....	....	113¾ Mr 12, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*JJ	.. ....	....	104 De 13, 02	..	103
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ....	....	102 Ap 15, 98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*AO	.. ....	....	104¾ Au 13, 02	101½	..
Do do registered	....	.. ....	....	102 Oc 4, 01	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	MN*	102¾ Jan 13	102½ Jan 5	102¾ Jan 13	101	102¾
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ....	....	104¾ My 20, 02	..	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	JD*	.. ....	....	102¾ Sep., 96	108	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	104	Jan 5	104	Jan 5	104	Jan 5	104	..
Do do registered	J J*	104½	Jan 5	104½	Jan 5	104½	Jan 5	104¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	103¾	Jan 10	103	Jan 7	103¾	Jan 10	103¾	..
Do do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	101¼	Oc 6, 02	103¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	100⅝	Jan 13	100⅝	Jan 13	100⅝	Jan 13	100⅝	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	99	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	100⅝	Jan 6	100⅝	Jan 6	100⅝	Jan 6	100½	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	98½	No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	94¾	Jan 8	94	Jan 2	94¾	Jan 16	94	95
Do do. registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	93	De 31, 02	..	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	92½	Jan 13	92	Jan 6	92½	Jan 13	..	93
Do do registered	*F A	91	Jan 17	91	Jan 17	91	Jan 17	..	92
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	*J J*	..	....	..	....	111¼	Oc 10, 01	107	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	..	..	....	..	....	110¾	De 4, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	106	Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	....	..	....	106½	No 13, 01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	111	Jan 3	110	Jan 10	110¾	Jan 17	110¾	110¾
Do registered	*J J	110⅞	Jan 5	110½	Jan 8	109⅝	Jan 16	109¾	110¾
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	103	Jan 13	102¾	Jan 5	103	Jan 13	103	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	102¾	Jan 6	102¾	Jan 5	103	Jan 9	103	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D*	105¾	Jan 6	105¾	Jan 15	105¾	Jan 15	105¾	105¾
Do do registered	*J D	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan '6	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	....	..	....	114	Fe 6, 02	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124	Jan 5	124	Jan 5	124	Jan 5	120	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	146¾	Ap 12, 01	138	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	115¾	De 4, 01	..	..
Do 8s, 1931	*M S	125½	Jan 15	125½	Jan 15	125¾	Jan 15	125¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127	Je 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	..	....	110	De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	106½	No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 3000	*M N	..	....	..	....	1157	My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	119½	De 31, 02	..	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	121¾	Jan 12	121¾	Jan 6	121¾	Jan 12	121¾	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan, 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	..	....	..	....	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½	Jan 8	107¾	Jan 8	107¾	Jan 8	..	..
N. Y. O. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104⅜	Jan 8	104	Jan 12	104	Jan 15	104½	105
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	105	De 8, 02	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	100	De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	220	Jan 6	220	Jan 6	220	Jan 6	220	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	..	....	..	....	220	No 25, 02	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	133½	Ja 14, 97	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	114	Ja 5, 00	102¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	Mr 18, 02	101½	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	103½	Jan 9	103	Jan 5	103	Jan 14	102¾	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	..	....	..	....	110½	Mr 25, 02	114	116
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	..	....	..	....	133	Au 11, 02	131½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	132	De 31, 02	130	133
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	132½	Jan 16	132	Jan 9	132¾	Jan 16	..	135
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O	101⅜	Jan 15	100	Jan 9	101	Jan 17	101	101¼
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	100½	Ja 13, 02	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & c. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	92¾	Jan 16	91	Jan 5	92¾	Jan 17	92¾	92¾
Oct. C. & P. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	107½	Jy 1, 01	106	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	..	....	..	....	100⅝	De 23, 02	..	..
N. P. Ry. pr. lien ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	104	Jan 6	103¾	Jan 2	103¾	Jan 17	103¾	103¾
Do registered	Q J	103⅝	Jan 15	103⅝	Jan 15	103⅝	Jan 15	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73½	Jan 14	72¾	Jan 2	73⅜	Jan 16	73	73½
Do do registered	Q F	..	....	..	....	100¾	De 22, 02	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	..	....	..	....	102⅝	My 30, 02	96	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	94¾	Jan 6	94	Jan 3	94¾	Jan 17	..	94¾
Do do registered	J J*	94¼	Jan 5	93½	Jan 6	94¾	Jan 16	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	127	Jan 8	127½	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	122	Jy 28, 99	122½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	118	No 6, 02	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	..	....	..	....	110	Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	98	Jan 9	97	Jan 16	98	Jan 16	97	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	....	..	....	94¾	Fe 10, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	..	....	..	....	118	De 3, 02	113	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	....	..	....	114	De 30, 02	..	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Jy 9, 02	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	108	Jan 2	108	Jan 2	108	Jan 2	..	109
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	A O	102	Jan 14	102	Jan 14	102	Jan 14	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	102	Ap 14, 02	99	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	108⅞	Jan 5	108¾	Jan 3	108⅞	Jan 5	108¾	109¾
Do registered, 1921	J J*	109	Jan 16	109	Jan 8	109½	Jan 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	96	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B., 1941	*F A	..	....	..	....	98	Oc 16, 02	96	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N	..	....	..	....	96	De 11, 02	96½	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123	Jan 2	122½	Jan 10	122¾	Jan 10	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 22, 00	117	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	114½	Jan 12	114½	Jan 12	114½	Jan 12	114½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	..	....	..	....	113	De 9, 02	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	116½	Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	106½	No 19, 02	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	96	Jan 13	96	Jan 13	96	Jan 13	93½	96
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	127¾	Oc 21, 02	123	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	127¾	Oc 17, 02	123	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	130	Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	106	De 8, 02	104	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 3	108	Jan 17	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 99	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	....	..	....	112¾	Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111	De 8, 02	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	111	My 1, 00	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	..	....	..	....	130½	Fe 10, 02	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101	Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	121½	Jan 15	121½	Jan 15	121½	Jan 15	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	111	Jan 8	111	Jan 8	111	Jan 8	111¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	113	Jan 8	113	Jan 8	113	Jan 8	113	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾	Oc 28, 00	120	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Oc 11, 01	119	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s. Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	112½	De 13, 02	112½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	..	....	..	....	119	No 26, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	..	....	..	....	101½	No 26, 02	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	..	....	..	....	101	No 26, 02	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	..	....	..	....	120½	De 8, 02	115	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	98⅛	Jan 12	95½	Jan 3	97¾	Jan 17	98	98¼
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	92	Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	96	Jan 13	93½	Jan 5	96	Jan 17	95¾	96¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	98½	Jan 9	97	Jan 2	97¾	Jan 14	97	98
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	92	Jan 14	92	Jan 14	92	Jan 14	..	92
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	....	..	....	97	Ja 3, 02	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	112½	Jan 5	112½	Jan 5	112¾	Jan 5	..	112½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	80¾	Jy 3, 02	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	....	..	....	94½	No 15, 02	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	94	Jan 5	94	Jan 5	94	Jan 5	..	94
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105⅝	Jan 3	105⅝	Jan 3	105⅝	Jan 3	105⅝	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	108¼	Au 14, 02	105⅝	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	128	Jan 7	127¼	Jan 6	128	Jan 7	125	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	114½	Jan 14	113	Jan 7	114	Jan 14	114	115½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	95¼	Jan 9	93½	Jan 9	95¾	Jan 9	94½	97
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 3, 02	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	*J J	91⅞	Jan 5	91	Jan 17	91	Jan 17	..	93
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	..	....	..	....	125¾	Je 16, 02	124⅝	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	68¼	Jan 5	86¾	Jan 13	87¾	Jan 17	87½	87¾
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	96¾	Jan 14	94¾	Jan 3	96¼	Jan 14	95½	96¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	85½	Jan 6	84¼	Jan 7	85¾	Jan 12	83	85
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	86	Jan 9	84¼	Jan 6	84¾	Jan 10	..	86
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	113¾	Jan 9	113¾	Jan 9	113¾	Jan 9	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	135½	Jan 12	134½	Jan 9	135¼	Jan 12	135½	135⅞
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	140	My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	111	Jan 12	110⅝	Jan 5	111	Jan 12	111	112½
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	116½	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	113⅜	No 11, 02	113½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	104	Jan 14	103½	Jan 7	104	Jan 14	103	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	100	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	..	....	..	....	107½	Ap 28, 02	104⅝	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	128	Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134	Jan 3	134	Jan 3	134	Jan 3	134½	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	118	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	....	..	....	124½	Je 12, 02	117½	..
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	125¾	Fe 17, 02	121¾	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	111	Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 11, 01	108	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	128	Oc 28, 02	126½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17, 99	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	....	..	....	89¼	No 30, 01	94	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 19, 02	112¾	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	....	..	....	87	Au 22, 01	95½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	97	De 22, 02	95	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	84	Jan 6	83½	Jan 8	84	Jan 17	83½	84
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	102¾	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 16	102½	103
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 15, 97	110	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 10, 02	95	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	....	..	....	100	De 4, 01	103	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4s, 1905	J D*	99	Jan 7	98	Jan 5	98¼	Jan 14	98¼	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	92½	Jan 12	90¼	Jan 2	91½	Jan 17	91½	91¾
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	95	Ap 10, 02	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	111	Ja 26, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	102	Jan 13	101¼	Jan 2	102	Jan 15	101¾	102
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	97¼	Je 1, 00	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	87	Jan 17	84	Jan 3	87	Jan 17	86½	87
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	..	....	..	....	110	De 29, 02	110¾	110⅝
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	..	....	..	....	108	Mr 25, 02	..	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	..	....	..	....	110¾	Ap 28, 02	106½	112
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	..	....	..	....	112	Oc 20, 02	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	....	..	....	103	Au 18, 02	104½	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	..	....	..	....	102½	De 1, 02	103¾	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	110⅝	Jan 16	110	Jan 7	110¾	Jan 16	110¾	111¼
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	112	Jan 5	112	Jan 5	112	Jan 5	111¾	112

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	93	Jan 15	93	Jan 15	93	Jan 16	92	93½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	....	..	....	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	..	....	..	....	130	No 19, 02	129½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	..	..	....	..	....	122	De 15, 02	117	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Ja 4, 01	117	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	....	..	....	103½	No 7, 01	99	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	86	Jan 16	85	Jan 2	86	Jan 16	86	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	..	..	....	..	....	113	Mr 31, 02	107½	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	..	....	..	....	112½	Au 2, 02	106½	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	..	....	..	....	105¼	Ap 25, 02	105	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	....	..	....	108	De 23, 02	105¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	....	..	....	110⅝	Ja 14, 02	107⅜	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	119½	Ja 13, 02	119⅛	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	107	No 27, 01	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	..	....	..	....	108½	De 16, 02	109	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	..	....	..	....	112	De 31, 02	..	112
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	....	..	....	108	My 20, 02	103½	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	111¾	Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	108⅝	Jy 28, 01	103½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118⅛	Jan 13	116¾	Jan 3	117¾	Jan 17	117	118
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	122	Ja 2, 02	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	96	Jan 12	93¼	Jan 5	96	Jan 15	96	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	113½	Jan 12	113	Jan 12	113½	Jan 12	114	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	..	....	..	....	99½	De 31, 02	97	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	De 25, 01	118	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	..	....	..	....	95	De 4, 02	94	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	120	Se 10, 02	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	115½	Jan 17	115½	Jan 17	115½	Jan 17	115	115½
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	119¾	Jan 10	119¼	Jan 10	119¼	Jan 10	119¾	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	115⅜	Jan 2	115	Jan 14	115	Jan 14	..	115
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	122⅝	Jan 6	122⅝	Jan 6	122⅝	Jan 6	123	124
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J	124	Jan 16	123	Jan 12	124	Jan 16	123	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	117⅜	Jan 7	117⅜	Jan 7	117⅜	Jan 16	117½	118¼
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O	..	....	..	....	111	De 23, 02	110½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	..	....	..	....	92	Se 9, 02	87	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*M N	107½	Jan 7	107	Jan 6	107½	Jan 13	107	108
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	..	....	..	....	114	De 11, 02	115	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	....	..	....	116½	De 30, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series H, 6s, 1911	M S	112½	Jan 6	112¼	Jan 6	112¾	Jan 6	113	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	....	..	....	123	Fe 8, 02	120¾	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	..	....	..	....	113¼	No 10, 02	111¾	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	115	Jan 6	114¼	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	....	..	....	114	De 18, 02	..	116
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	....	..	....	98	Ap 22, 02	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	..	....	..	....	119	De 23, 02	114¾	117
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	....	..	....	117	Jy 25, 00	123	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Se 2, 02	99	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	111	Oc 24, 02	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	..	....	..	....	119	De 18, 02	117½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 4s, 1930	A O	..	....	..	....	115½	My 15, 02	114	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	....	..	....	103⅜	Se 25, 02	101½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	117½	Jan 15	116¼	Jan 9	116⅝	Jan 17	116½	117⅛
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	100	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	100	Jan 9	98	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	112	Jan 14	111½	Jan 10	112	Jan 14	111	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	113⅜	No 17, 02	113½	..
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*J D	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	107	Jan 9	103	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	95	Jan 9	93	Jan 2	95	Jan 9	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	91	Jan 16	90	Jan 2	91	Jan 16	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	85	Jan 9	83¾	Jan 6	84¾	Jan 16	84½	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	A O	78¾	Jan 16	76	Jan 2	78¾	Jan 16	78½	80
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	..	....	..	....	98½	Au 14, 02	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67⅞ Jan 7	66⅜ Jan 13	67⅞ Jan 17	67⅞	67⅝
Do registered		....	....	66¾ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s 1911	*II	99 Jan 17	99 Jan 17	99 Jan 17	99	100
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	99 Jy 17, 99	100	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	....	....	100 My 2, 02	100	..
Inter. Paper 1st. con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 Jan 17	106 Jan 2	110 Jan 17	108	..
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	....	....	93 Au 25, 00	..	93
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	....	....	95 Oc 29, 02	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	90 Jan *3	89 Jan 3	90 Jan 3	90	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	68 Jan 2	66¾ Jan 5	67 Jan 14	65	68
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		13½ Jan 7	11¼ Jan 3	12⅝ Jan 15	11½	12½
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ*	80 Jan 16	80 Jan 16	80 Jan 16	..	85
Do. col. tr. 5s, 1922	FA*	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	90	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	114 Jan 13	112 Jan 8	114 Jan 13	113	114
U. S. Rec. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	95 Jan 12	85 Jan 12	85 Jan 16	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*FA	....	....	101 Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	....	....	93 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	103½ Jan 12	103 Jan 10	103⅝ Jan 12	104	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	96⅜ Jan 7	93 Jan 13	94½ Jan 17	94½	95
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	....	....	110¼ Au 22, 02	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	....	....	115 Je 23, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	....	....	107 My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	....	....	80 My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	JJ*	....	....	106¼ Fe 27, 02	100	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	....	....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	107½ Jan 18	107½ Jan 13	107½ Jan 13	107½	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	106⅜ Jan 12	102⅝ Jan 3	106⅜ Jan 12	106⅛	..
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	....	....	105 Fe 9, 00	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	....	....	102¼ No 19, 02	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	....	....	97¼ Au 8, 02	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	....	....	100½ Apr 8, 02	..	..
Do registered	QJ	....	....	102½ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1929	JJ*	....	....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	....	....	114 No 7, 02	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	100 Jan 2	100 Jan 2	100 Jan 8	100	..
Do ref. and c. s. 4½s, 1939	*MN	104 Jan 2	103 Jan 3	104 Jan 16	103⅝	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	....	....	111 Je 17, 02	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	....	....	104 My 9, 02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Jan. 17. $13,832,000

	Week Ended Jan. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	104¼	105	15
American Bicycle 5s	41	41	40	40	22
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	8
American Hide & Leather 6s	95⅛	95¼	95⅛	95¼	15
American Thread 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Ann Arbor 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	27
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	259
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	82
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92½	92½	91½	92⅝	96
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅜	94½	94	94½	76
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s reg	94½	94½	94½	94½	3
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102½	91
Balt. & Ohio Pitts. J. & M. 3½s	89	89	89	89	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88½	88⅝	88	88⅝	761
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97	97	96½	97	15
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s	105¼	105¼	104½	104½	11
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	4
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	73	73	73	73	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103½	104	103½	103⅞	31
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117	117	116½	116½	25
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅞	104	103⅜	103⅞	31
Central Branch Railway 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93½	93½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107½	108½	107½	108½	34
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc.	80	80	79	80	31
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	52
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	27	27	27	27	18
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133⅜	134	133⅜	134	20
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	133½	133½	133½	133½	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	86¼	87	86½	87	24
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	102	102	101⅞	102	23
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	102	102	102	102	11
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 2d con. 4s	96	96	96	96	9
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105	106¼	105	106¼	107
Chicago & Alton 3s	83	83½	83	83½	37
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76½	78	78½	78	29
C., B. & Q. coll., Ner. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	841
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94⅛	94⅝	94½	94⅝	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	9
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	101½	103¾	101¾	101¾	53
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96⅞	98⅛	96⅞	96⅞	21
Chicago & East. Illinois gen. 6s	120¾	121	120¼	120⅜	69
C., M. & St. P. & Minn. Div. 6s	113¼	113½	113¼	113¼	2
C., C. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117	117½	117	117½	8
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	112	112	112	112	4
C., M. & St. P., Southwestern Div. 6s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	118	118	118	118	10
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	88	88¾	87¾	88¼	372
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107½	108	107⅞	107⅞	34
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans 5s	125½	125⅝	125½	125½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102½	103	102	102	15
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	53
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93	94¼	191
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103⅞	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	78½	79½	78½	79½	52
Colorado & Southern 4s	93¾	94½	93¾	94½	84
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅝	1,100
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	4
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	88	88½	88	88½	20
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97	97	97	3
Detroit South., Ohio Southern Div. 4s	89	91	89	91	20
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	99	99	99	99	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div'l 5s	115¼	115½	115½	115½	1
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	115	115	115	115	6
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	10
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Erie 1st general 4s	85¾	86⅜	85¾	86¼	614
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	97⅝	98	30
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93	94¼	92⅝	94	220
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	111¼	112⅝	111¼	111¼	91
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Green Bay debenture, B	26¼	26¼	24½	25	109
Hocking Valley 4½s	109	109	109	109	5
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	93	93	93	93	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Illinois Central Western Line 4s	111	111	111	111	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	121⅞	121	121⅞	14
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99	99	98	98	39
International Paper 6s	110	110	110	110	9
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	87	87⅞	86¾	87¾	30
Kansas City Southern 3s	60	60⅝	60	60¼	292
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	123	124	123	124	5
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	8
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Long Island gen. 4s	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	1
Long Island unified 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100	100½	100	100½	25
Louis. & Nash., Nash., F. & S. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atl. 6s	113	113	113	113	4
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	110½	111½	110½	111½	9
Manhattan 4s	104¼	104¾	104	104½	112
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	15
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118⅜	119	118½	119	32
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	98	99	98	99	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	78	77	77	24
Mexican Central 1st income	27	27	25¼	26½	205
Mexican Central 2d income	17½	17½	17	17	10
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	125½	125½	125¼	125¼	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	131⅞	132½	131⅜	132½	14
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	125	125	125	125	2
Minn. & St. Louis consol. 5s	120	123¾	120	120¾	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Mo., Kan. & Texas ext. 5s	104	104	104	104	8
Mo., Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	104	105	103⅜	104⅜	94
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	98½	97⅛	98½	444
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84½	85	84	85	124
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121	121	121	121	3
Missouri Pacific, 3d 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106	107	106	107	183
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	106½	106⅜	106½	66
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	133½	133½	133½	133½	10
Morris & Essex con. gtd. 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	65
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	123	123	123	123	4
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	114⅜	115	12
New York Central, Michigan Cent. coll. 3½s	92½	92½	92½	92½	4
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s, reg	91	91	91	91	23
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	50
New York Central deb. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104	104¾	104	104¾	14
New York Dock Company 4s	94	94	94	94	10
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96½	97	96½	97	37
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	4
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	12
N. Y., Susquehanna & Western ref. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
N. Y., Sus. & West. term. 5s	113	115	113	115	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100½	101⅜	100½	101	130
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	105
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	1
Northern Pacific general 3s	73¼	73½	73	73⅜	60
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	114
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Ore. Railroad & Navigation 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	18
Oregon Short Line 4s	96⅝	97¼	96⅝	97¼	889
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126½	127½	126	127½	51
Oregon Short Line, consol. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅞	2
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	15
Panama 1st 4½s	102	102	102	102	23
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	106½	106½	105⅝	106½	133
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
People's Gas of Chicago consol. 6s	124	125½	124	125½	67
Peoria & Eastern Incomes	80	81	80	81	120
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	99½	98⅜	99	12
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 4½s, Series A	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis 3½s, Series E	86	86	86	86	10
Reading, general 4s	97½	98½	97½	97⅜	381
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	96	96	95⅜	96	57
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	3
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	92	92	92	92	25
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97½	97⅜	15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 6s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121⅝	9
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	125	125	125	125	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114	115	114	114	24
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90½	91½	90½	90½	99
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 5s	114⅝	114⅞	114	114	5
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	91	91	91	91	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96	96⅝	96	96⅝	27
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	3
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	97	97	97	97	10
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. con. 6s	135¼	135½	135¼	135¼	5
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	111	111	111	111	1
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	2
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	128½	128½	128½	128⅝	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅞	86	85⅞	86	62
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84	84	84	15
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102	102½	49
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	201
Southern Pacific 4½s	99	99	98½	98½	11
Southern Railway 5s	117½	118	117½	117⅝	23
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4½-5s	113	113½	113	113½	2
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	67½	68	67	67	8
Standard Rope & Twine income	12½	12⅝	12	12½	68
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. 6s	106¼	106¾	106¾	100¼	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116⅝	117½	116⅞	116⅝	53
Third Avenue con. 4s	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98¼	104
Third Avenue 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	10
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	91	91	91	91	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	78½	79½	78½	79½	36
Union Pacific 1st 4s	101	103½	103	103⅛	111
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102⅝	103¼	102½	102⅞	28
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107	107½	106	106½	1,159
United States Leather 6s	114	114	114	114	1
U. S. Reduction & Refining 6s	85	85	85	85	2
U. S. Shipbuilding coll. 5s	91	91	91	91	10
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st 5s	80	80	80	80	24
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117⅝	117	117	19
Wabash 2d 5s	108⅝	110⅞	108⅞	110⅝	29
Wabash debenture, Series B	77½	78¼	76½	78½	802
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	85½	85½	85½	85½	4
West Shore 4s	110	110½	110	110½	73
West Shore 4s, registered	108⅝	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	104
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	104	65
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99	99⅜	12
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	91⅝	92⅝	91½	92½	48
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 5s	110½	111	110½	111	8
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91	91⅝	91	91	111
Total sales					$13,756,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903.

United States 3s, coupon	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110¾	110¾	108⅝	108⅝	12
Total sales					$13,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 17, 1903.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	97	97	97	97	7
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs	11	12	11	12	55
Total sales					$62,000
Grand total					$13,832,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	....	....	....	108½	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	....	....	....	108⅜	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	110½ Jan. 14	110 Jan. 7		110½	Jan. 14
U. S. 4s, coupon	Q. Jan.	110¾ Jan. 12	108½ Jan. 5		109⅜	Jan. 16
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	....	....	....	133½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	....	....	....	136½	Nov. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	Q. F.	....	....	....	103⅜	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 104, coupon	Q. F.	....	....	....	103⅞	Nov. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108½ Jan. 7	107⅞ Jan. 7		108⅜	Jan. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	....	....	....	107⅜	Dec. 3
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	....	....	....	107⅜	Dec. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		....	....	....	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1900	J. J.	....	....	....	104⅝	Sept. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1900	J. J.	....	....	....	102	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	....	....	....	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	....	....	....	106½	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	....	....	....	104	Nov. 11
North Carolina special tax	A. O.	....	....	....	2	Nov. 18
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 Jan. 14	95 Jan. 9		97	Jan. 14
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg		....	....	....	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		....	....	....	94½	Oct. 22
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.		12 Jan. 10	11 Jan. 13		12	Jan. 16
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	....	....	....	93½	Oct. 31

JAN

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other th an $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indi cated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-mon thly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—An nual. F—Five months.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 17, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	Jan. 2, 03	545	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	208	270
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	800	..
Bowery	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 02	330	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	355	370
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3 ..	S	Jan., 1900	155	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	178	185
Century	100,000	4	S	.....	160	175
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	335	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 03	4300	..
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	195	205
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	309	312
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1897	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	327½	330
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	170
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 2, 03	3600	$4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	790	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	210	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1902	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31, 02	515	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	360	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	370	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	625	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	650	660
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	199	204
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	225	245
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	285
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	700	..
Lincoln National	300,000	7½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug., 1902	320	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	800,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	285	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	155	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	325	375
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 02	485	500
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	220	230
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	300	305
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 03	550	600
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	333	338
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 03	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	3	S	.....	160	170
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	247½	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	340	346
Pacific ($50)	422,700	4	Q	Nov. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	Jan. 2, 03	650	660
People's ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	205	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	130	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	000	..
Riverside	100,000	..	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Royal	100,000	3½	F	Dec 31, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
Second National	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	680	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	117½	120
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	180	..
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
34th Street Nat.	184,300	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	120	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,000,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	305	005
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jan. 15, 03	270	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 20, 02	360	370
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 02	170	180
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15, 02	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	240	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	480	500
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 02	1975	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	625	675
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug., 1902	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	415	420
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	685	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	199
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 02	550	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	675	685
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	345	360
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	735	750
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	3½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	435	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	800	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	245	255
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	375	385
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	402½	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	500	..
Manufacturers'	1,000,000	9	Q	Dec 31, 02	420	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Jan. 2, 03	1150	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	330	340
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	725	750
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 02	1080	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	260	280
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	345	360
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	145	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	Q	Dec 10, 02	1200	..
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 2, 03	125	130
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 02	370	400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Dec 31, 02	320	325
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	385	..
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	425	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	390	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,373,960	13	Q	Dec 31, 02	525	530
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	153	163
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	298	302
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 03	1420	..
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	Dec 31, 02	490	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 03	1720	1730
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	253	265
Washington Tr.	900,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 03	420	..
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	295	..
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	260

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$5,500,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	108	110
N.Y. & Jer. River	750,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	98	105
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	90¼	..
†Docon.5s,1946	4,160,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100½	101½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	559,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	108
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	41½	..
†Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	96½	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 17, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,800	..	..	.....	42½	44
Do preferred	8,572,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	92½	93½
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
††Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	79	81
Cent. Ln. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	107	109
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	87½	89
Consumers' (J. C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	..	Sep., 1900	16	20
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	70
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	53	58
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102½	104
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	65
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	103	105
††Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	43	48
Jacksonties ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 02	81	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
††**Lafayette** 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	53	60
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	40	55
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 03	320	340
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108¼	109¼
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	112	114
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	111
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	106	107
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	91	93
††South.Lt.& Trs. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	88	88
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	131	..
Do preferred	4,235,700	3	S	Dec 31, 02	102½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1950	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	33½	36
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	86	90

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	24	S	Jan., 1903	103	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	170	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	95	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	620	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	315	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	170	175
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	100	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	Jan. 2, 03	140	150
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan 13, 03	335	340
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	185	195
Nassau ($50)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1903	180	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1902	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	260	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	160	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	130	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	235	..
Stuyvesant	250,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	45	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1902	330	..
W msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	105	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 02	54	56
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9½	10
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	40½	50
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan 10, 03	115	120
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	90	95
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,333,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	99	100½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	380	..
Am.Type Found'g	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 03	42	45
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	102
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	53	53½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	89	91
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	22	23
††Do 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	76½	78½
Bamberger—De Lamar ($10)	5,500,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec. 1, 02	135	150
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 03	110	..
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 02	121	..
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	110	..
Brit. Col.Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
††Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	99	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 02	119¼	..
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	18½
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	61	65
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 03	95	100
Cent. Fireworks	1,404,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 03	20	23
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	66
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	17½	M	Dec 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	6,335,100	..	..	.....	1½	3
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	30	40
Do preferred	949,000	3	S	.....	60	63
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	..	10
††Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	9½	11
††Con. Tobacco deb. 4s, 1951	1,381,100	3½	S	Oct., 1902	104	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	51	58
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Distil. Securities 5s	116,000,000	..	..	.....	76½	78
Dominion Secur.	1,081,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	20	30
Electric Boat	4,397,800	..	..	.....	23	26
Do preferred	1,600,300	..	..	.....	40	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	7½	8
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	12	12½
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	11	12½
Do preferred	2,370,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 03	44	47
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 03	22	22½
Hackmeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18½	19½
Hall Signal	1,666,200	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	102	115
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	55½	55⅝
Do preferred	25,000,000	..	..	.....	67½	67½
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2½
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	22½	30
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3½	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	5	10
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	..	60
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 03	115	123
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	105	110
Interbor. R. T. 50% paid	16,000,000	..	..	.....	116¼	117
Do full paid	9,880,000	..	..	.....	115	116
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	.....	15⅜	16¼
Do preferred	60,000,000	..	..	.....	47½	48
International Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	9⅞	10
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 02	45	48
Lan. M'fg'pe ($20)	3,387,240	..	..	.....	10	10½
Lorillard pf.	7,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	129	135
Man. Trac. ($10)	10,050,000	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Merganthaler	16,000,000	12½	Q	Dec 31, 02	181	..
Mexican 5s	22,700,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 02	99⅝	100¼

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 17, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	1	Q	Jan. 2, 03	33	34
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	100	105
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	102	104
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	23-16	1¼
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,375,000	2½	Q	Jan 15, 03	101	103
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	40	43
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	75	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	112½	..
N. Y. Tran. ($20)	4,709,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Nor. Securities	$400,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 02	113⅝	114
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	43½	44½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	99
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	22½	25
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	1½	¾
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 02	330	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	203	206
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	104	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	109	109
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26½	27
Do preferred	16,635,100	..	..	.....	42¾	43
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1902	310	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	33	36
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 02	128	135
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	26	29
††Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	75	78
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	740	744
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*5	*7
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 5, 02	125	126
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	101	101½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16¼	*17
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	25	27
Do pf. new	1,250,000	1	Q	Dec 10, 02	90½	93
Do deb. 4s		2	S	Jan 10, 03	71	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	130
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	124	127
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	124	127
Unit. B. B. & P.	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
United Copper	$20,000,000	..	..	.....	25	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	18
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	72	75
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, gr.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	96	97
Universal Tobac.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred	$3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	15
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,041,620	..	..	.....	36	36½
††Do 1st 5s, 1949, assent.	7,184,000	3	..	Dec. 1, 02	79	80
††Do unassent.	116,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	..
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
††Do 1st 5s, 1929	2,500,000	..	..	.....	99	100
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Jan 10, 03	*175	176
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	11	11¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 02	120	125

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	770,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	111	114
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	Q	Jan., 1903	32½	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	Q	Jan., 1903	98	100
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1903

JAN 1903

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STATEMENT DEC. 31ST, 1902.

RESOURCES.

New York City bonds	$1,080,000 00
Other bonds and securities	1,209,990 00
Bonds and mortgages	754,882 61
Bills purchased	141,415 53
Loans on collaterals	11,025,262 18
Cash in vault and banks	2,155,917 73
Interest, etc., receivable	87,189 79
	$16,454,657 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	1,000,000 00
Undivided profits	666,718 35
Deposits	13,525,020 61
Checks, outstanding	100,000 00
Interest, etc., payable	162,918 88
	$16,454,657 84

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cold; wind northwest, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,548. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

GERMANS SHELL A FORT

Cruiser Panther Fires on San Carlos, Venezuelan Stronghold.

Alleged Attempt to Force an Entrance Into Lake Maracaibo—The Attack Said to Have Been Unprovoked.

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Jan. 18.—The German cruiser Panther shelled Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo, yesterday afternoon for one hour. The fort returned fire with four guns. The Panther withdrew in the direction of Curacao.

Fort San Carlos is twenty-two miles from Maracaibo, and commands the entrance to the lake, or inner bay.

The correspondent here of The Associated Press has received the following letter from Gen. Bello, the commander of the fort:

"Yesterday afternoon at 12:30 Fort San Carlos was attacked and shelled, without any provocation on our part, without previous notification, or the delivering of an ultimatum, by the German cruiser Panther, which tried to force the entrance. After a fight lasting an hour, during which the fort used only four guns, the Panther was obliged to abandon the fight, and retreated in the direction of Curacao. The fort has suffered no damage, and only three men were wounded."

There have been popular demonstrations on the streets here as a result of the shelling.

WASHINGTON HAS NO WORD.

State Department Unaware of Any Attack by the Panther.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—No information could be had at the State Department to-night in regard to the reported attack on the Venzuelean fort, at San Carlos by the German cruiser Panther. Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretaries Hill and Adee are not in the city and officials in charge report that no dispatches had been received during the day.

Official reports of such happenings are usually one day behind press dispatches, and it is expected that a report of the attack will be received to-morrow.

TWO HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Man and Woman Thrown Out of a Carriage—Horse Frightened by Automobile.

A. W. Parsons of 39 Washington Square and Mrs. William Larned of 42 East Twenty-eighth Street were badly hurt while out driving yesterday.

At One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Morningside Avenue the horse, which was attached to a light runabout, became frightened at a passing automobile and bolted. At One Hundred and Eighteenth Street one of the rear wheels of the runabout was knocked off by coming in contact with a lamppost, and Mrs. Larned was thrown out. Mr. Parsons clung to the reins until One Hundred and Twentieth Street was reached, when the front of the vehicle hit another lamppost, and he was thrown out on his head, and rendered unconscious.

Policeman Dennis Creedon of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station summoned an ambulance. Dr Breed dressed Mrs. Larned's wounds—she had received several scalp wounds and contusions about the body—and then she went home in a cab. Mr. Parsons was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he remained for an hour, and then also went home in a cab.

RESCUED SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Volunteers Beat Regular Life-Savers in Race Through Storm to Stricken Vessel.

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 18.—Two life saving crews, one from Monomoy and the other made up of volunteers from this town, rowed out into Nantucket Sound to-day to the assistance of the crew of the Machias schooner Emeline G. Sawyer, Capt. Keith, against an icy northwest gale. The volunteer crew won the race, and carried the shipwrecked mariners to land. The schooner is ashore on Common Flats.

The Sawyer, which was bound from Boston to New York with a cargo of tar, was sighted about 9 o'clock this morning driving before a northwest gale apparently helpless. She struck on Common Flats a few hours after, and at once set signals of distress. The nearest life saving station was that on Monomoy, and the crew in command of Capt. Ellis at once put off. But it was a long, hard row, and as the life savers made slow progress, a volunteer crew was hastily organized from among the fishermen of this town. This second crew, being somewhat to the windward of the vessel, had a better chance, but still it was a hard pull, and it was some time after noon before they reached the vessel. The Monomoy crew arrived not long after, but by this time the five men in the schooner were all in the Chatham boat. Both boats went down to Monomoy, where the frostbitten sailors were cared for.

The Emeline G. Sawyer was built in Jonesport, Me., in 1890, and is owned in Machias. She is 150 tons burden. At dark to-night the seas were sweeping over her, and there seems little chance of her being saved.

GONZALES MAY RECOVER.

South Carolina Editor Who Was Shot by Lieut. Gov. Tillman Holding His Own.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18.—Encouraging symptoms in the condition of Editor Gonzales were noted to-day. His chance of recovery seemed better than at any previous time since his wounding by Lieut. Gov. Tillman last Thursday. It is impossible, however, to give any promise as to the ultimate result of his case. The physicians say simply that he is holding his own, and that he probably has passed the period of danger from peritonitis. One of the physicians said to-day that, if Mr. Gonzales lived until Tuesday without unfavorable developments he likely would have an even chance of recovery.

In the churches of Columbia to-day earnest prayers were offered for the life of the stricken editor. Some of the prayers were very eloquent, and all referred in high terms to the services of Mr. Gonzales to the city and the State.

Lieut.-Gov. Tillman is still in the county jail and no application has been made for his release on bail. It is considered practically certain that none would be entertained so long as the condition of Mr. Gonzales remains critical.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 9.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 11.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 13.
Religious.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 11.

Usher's Scotch
is a whisky deserving favor. It has benefited the health of many. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

ALL NIGHT IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

Mrs. Snow and Her Chauffeur Have an Unlucky Trip—Innkeeper at the Deserted Village of Allaire Obdurate.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Perhaps a black cat which darted in front of the automobile soon after they started was the "hoodoo" of Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow's journey by automobile from New York to Lakewood on Thursday. Something "hoodooed" the trip from the very start and Mrs. Snow is inclined to think that it was the black cat. After being on the road Thursday afternoon and all Thursday night, during which she met with a dozen mishaps, and got lost once, she wound up in the deserted village of Allaire early Friday morning and after much difficulty succeeded in getting a farmer to tow her disabled machine into Lakewood.

Accompanied by her chauffeur Mrs. Snow left New York at noon Thursday for a trip by automobile to this resort. Her children and their nurse were staying at the Lakewood Hotel, and she had planned to spend Sunday with them. Soon after reaching the Jersey side of the river accidents began to happen. Tires were punctured, and the machine got balky. Mrs. Snow had expected to be in Lakewood by 7 o'clock that evening and take dinner with her children, but when that hour arrived she was at Keyport, nearly forty miles from Lakewood.

Instead of spending the night there she determined to go on to Lakewood. They left Keyport soon after 7 o'clock and took the shore road through Atlantic Highlands and Allenhurst. It was a cold night, but Mrs. Snow was well wrapped up in furs. Besides, accidents occurred at such frequent intervals that she forgot all about the cold. The roads were full of ruts and this did not add to the pleasure of the journey. They strayed off the shore road near Allenhurst and nearly an hour was lost before they found their mistake.

It was 4 o'clock Friday morning when they fetched up at Allaire. They managed to pick their way through the creepy ruins of the place to a small inn. They aroused the proprietor, and told him of their plight, but he refused to let them in. Mrs. Snow pleaded to be allowed to remain there until daylight, when she could proceed to Lakewood, but the innkeeper was deaf to her appeals.

The chauffeur left Mrs. Snow bundled in the disabled automobile at Allaire, and started out to find help. He came across a farm house about half a mile from the deserted village, and awakening the farmer persuaded him to hitch up a team and take Mrs. Snow and the machine to Lakewood. Benumbed with cold and worn out with the mishaps of her all-night journey, Mrs. Snow reached the Lakewood Hotel soon after 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

Her husband joined her here to-day. He is very indignant over the refusal of the innkeeper at Allaire to aid his wife.

MARCONI'S FINAL TESTS.

Inventor Hopes to Send a Message to Cornwall, England, from Wellfleet, Mass., To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLFLEET, Mass., Jan. 18.—Signor Marconi has been at work all day and night, and now hopes to send a message to Cornwall, England, to-morrow. The tests and experiments made to-day showed that the apparatus is in working order, and the inventor is confident of success.

This morning several messages were exchanged with Glace Bay. While the exchange was in progress there was a noise from the station like that of a rapid-fire gun in action. So loud were the reports that they could be heard half a mile away. These reports were made by the powerful electric current crossing the gap between two poles, and it is these "explosions" as they may be called, which set in motion the vibrations that travel through the ether and are caught at the receiving station.

Flashes of light were seen crossing the windows in the receiving house. They were bluish white and flashed horizontally. The house barely shook with the violence of the shocks, so firmly is it built.

CAVE DWELLER ARRESTED.

St. Louis Lawyer Had Tamed a Squirrel and Lived with His Client in Riverdale Woods.

In the gathering dusk about 6 o'clock last night Mounted Policeman Stewart of the King's Bridge Station was trotting through the Riverdale woods when he saw the face of a man peer from behind a rock at the roadside.

"Come here," he called, and the face disappeared.

Dismounting, the policeman went to the rock. The owner of the face was not in sight. He prowled through the woods for a few minutes and came upon a cave in which crouched a seedy-looking man. On the man's knee sat a little gray squirrel. The cave was carpeted with dead grass and boughs, and furnished with a few iron pots and pans.

"I'm Joseph Underland, a lawyer, from St. Louis," said the occupant of the cave, petting the squirrel. "I have been here three weeks or so."

He entertained the policeman in the cave with the recitation of his trip as excess baggage from Missouri, until the policeman, believing he had a suspicious character before him, suggested that the station house would be conducive to less ills than the cave.

"I reached this city about three weeks ago," reiterated the man when taken to the King's Bridge Station. "I wanted to go to some friends in Brooklyn, but I thought I'd rest a bit before I started out."

As he was being escorted to a cell he said:

"I wish you had let me take the squirrel with me. He was my client, you know, and I had tamed him myself."

The man will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

JACOB K. UPTON DEAD.

Treasury Department Official Expires in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Jacob K. Upton, chief clerk of the United States Life Saving Service, died here suddenly to-night. He was sixty-five years of age and leaves a widow and three daughters.

Mr. Upton came to Washington from Manchester, N. H., in 1867. He entered the service of the Treasury, and with successive promotions rose to the position of Assistant Secretary, which he afterward resigned and established himself in business in this city. Later he again entered the Treasury service, being appointed to a position in the life saving bureau. He was unusually well informed on financial matters.

THE SUN LIFE'S DIVIDEND.

$200 Paid to Holder of Each $100 Share—Second Disbursement Later.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—The first distribution of the first dividend declared by the Directors of the Sun Life Insurance Company since the sale to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York began yesterday, $200 being paid to holders of each $100 share. The first disbursement will amount to about $400,000.

A second dividend will hardly be declared for several months, as some of the assets cannot be disposed of to advantage at present. The company holds about $300,000 worth of Louisville city bonds.

Poland Water Is Invaluable.
Millions of bottles of this celebrated mineral water are prescribed annually for diseases of the kidney and stomach.
INVALUABLE IN TYPHOID FEVER.
A positive and permanent cure for acute Bright's disease. Poland Water book mailed free. POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 Park Place, N. Y. —Adv

RICH STRIKE IN ALASKA

Vein Recently Discovered Promises to Rival the Klondike.

It Is on Pedro Creek, in American Territory—Wild Stampede to the Scene from All Alaskan Points.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 18.—A special to The Times from Dawson says:

"A tremendously rich strike, the magnitude of which has never been equaled since Bob Henderson told his wonderful story of the Klondike, has been made eighteen miles north of a point on Tanana River, 300 miles from its source. The district is in American territory. Circle has been depopulated and a wild stampede of prospectors from all the surrounding country is in progress. As yet few have reached the place.

"The holes that have proved the wealth of the country were sunk late last Winter, and the first man to reach Dawson from the new country has just arrived. He is a Japanese named J. Wada, well known in Dawson, where his veracity and honesty are well known. So far, the report has not been spread to any extent in Dawson, but the little that has been told has created an excitement that surely means a stampede.

"The gist of Wada's report is that the district resembles the Klondike in its physical formation, but has a heavier growth of timber. Gold in widely different kinds had been found in eight different creeks when Wada left for Dawson on Dec. 22.

"The original strike was made on Pedro, a creek running parallel with Tanana, about eighteen miles from the river. This creek, which has been staked for miles, has not as yet equaled Gold Stream. Seven Cents is the richest found, but its wealth is better indicated in a statement that Costa Brothers sunk seven holes to bedrock and found an even run of gold in every one, with a pay streak over eight feet deep right through, with a width of about 600 feet.

"Gold Stream is a big district, three claims (Alaska dimension) wide. It was not yet all staked out when Wada left. About 100 men are working the ground.

"Jack Costa was offered $50,000 for his claim on Gold Stream and refused it."

CHICAGO MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

Under the Mask of a Masquerade Ball R. E. Burke Plans His Anti-Harrison-Palmer War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Having found a candidate to run for Alderman against Honore Palmer in the person of Edward Morgan, Robert E. Burke opened the anti-Harrison campaign in the Twenty-first Ward to-day. He got the Executive Committee of the regular Democratic Club together and mapped out plans for another fight to retain his prestige in his home ward.

Ostensibly the meeting was held to set on foot arrangements for a big masquerade ball at North Side Turner Hall, on the eve of St. Valentine's Day, but in fact its chief object was to perfect the campaign against the renomination of both Mayor Harrison and Alderman Palmer.

The proposed ball will serve as a means to marshal the anti-Harrison-Palmer forces around the Burke banner. An offer of 100 prizes will be made as an inducement for fighting young Democrats to become interested.

COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

Report on House Contests to be Presented To-day—Balloting for Senator Begins To-morrow.

DENVER, Jan. 18.—Interest in the Senatorial fight in Colorado centres in the report of the House Elections Committee, which has been investigating the contests filed against the seating of seventeen Democratic members of the House.

While positive evidence has been brought out that frauds were committed in several precincts of Arapahoe County, the large majority received by the Democrats, ranging from 2,500 to 5,000, it is believed will be hard to overcome in every instance. The report will be made to the House to-morrow.

Chairman Breckinridge, a Republican, chosen by agreement with the anti-Wolcott members and the Democrats, in an interview to-day stated that he believed there would be two reports, a majority report by the Republicans, who control the committee, and one by the minority members. He said he thought both sides would stand together, but he did not want the inference drawn that the entire seventeen Democrats would be ousted.

It is the general opinion that those Democrats whose majorities reached close to 5,000, will be allowed to retain their seats, but that the others will be thrown out. It also is believed that the unseating of the entire seventeen, which the Wolcottites demand, would give them the balance of power in the House. But should this be done, and the threat of the Democrats, who control the Senate, to unseat every Republican Senator, be carried out, the result probably would be a dead-lock, for the Senate, then unanimously Democratic, would refuse to enter a joint session. So that whatever the report of the committee may be, there will be sufficient opposition to make to-morrow's session an interesting one.

The Legislature will meet in joint session Tuesday to ballot for a successor to Senator Teller. It is expected the division of the Republicans for and against Senator Wolcott will remain intact with no apparent hope of a change between now and Tuesday.

TO CULTIVATE BIG RANCHES.

Three Million Acres in Texas to be Cut Into Farms and Irrigated.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 18.—Several of the largest ranches in Texas, aggregating more than 3,000,000 acres and including the million-acre ranch of Mrs. Henrietta King, are to be divided into small farming tracts and placed under irrigation. Four companies, with an agregate capital stock of $1,350,000, have just been organized to lay out townsites on these ranches, build and operate extensive systems of irrigation and carry on the development work.

Mrs. King, John G. Kennedy, John B. Armstrong, Robert J. Kleberg, Robert Driscoll, and several others of the leading stock men of the State are behind the gigantic enterprise.

JOHN H. REAGAN TO RETIRE.

Will Give Up His Connection with the Texas Railroad Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 18.—John H. Reagan will retire from his office of Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission to-morrow.

He is eighty-four years old, and is the only surviving member of Jefferson Davis's Confederate Cabinet. He has been in public life continuously for sixty-five years, having served as United States Senator and as member of the lower house of Congress, and in other high posts of honor and trust.

He has recovered completely from his recent illness, and will retire to his farm and devote his remaining years to writing his memoirs.

Travel Is a Pleasure
When made on the Twenty-hour Pennsylvania Special from New York to Chicago. The equipment and speed the best to be obtained anywhere. Leaves New York daily.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported. A clear Scotch for clear heads.—Adv.

ENGLAND DOUBTS DR. LORENZ.

Her Surgeons Receive Him Coldly and Question His Methods.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Dr. Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon, left here for Vienna to-day.

He said before starting for Austria that he had been rather coldly received by many English surgeons, who viewed his methods with suspicion.

ROYAL ELOPER IN FRANCE.

Saxony's Crown Princess and M. Giron at Mentone Under an Assumed Name.

MENTONE, France, Jan. 18.—The Crown Princess of Saxony and M. Giron, with whom she eloped, have arrived here and intend to stay two months. They have taken the name of M. and Mme. Andre Gerard.

BIG ARMOR PLATE PRESS.

Homestead's New Machine Said to be World's Largest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 10.—The greatest and most modern armor plate press of the world has just arrived for the new works at Homestead. It will cost several millions of dollars. It was built at the Bethlehem Steel Works, and its operation, it is understood, will materially improve the system of manufacture.

The new armor plate press will have a capacity of sixty tons, and will be capable of pressing into shape the heaviest plates expected to be specified by the Navy Department. Some of the bolts of the press weigh forty pounds each.

The improvements which are now in course of construction at the armor plate plant it is said, will make it the greatest in the world and will double its capacity.

PROF WISNER DROPS DEAD.

French Lecturer Stricken by Heart Disease While Entering His Apartments.

Prof. Arthur Wisner, fifty-four years of age, a French lecturer, dropped dead, having been stricken by heart disease last evening, as he was entering his apartments in the Judson, at 53 Washington Square South.

He had been a lecturer on French literature for about ten years in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago. He lectured recently in Chicago under the patronage of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

A course that had the support of Mrs. J. J. Astor and other society women had been arranged for an early date in the Berkeley Lyceum.

Prof. Wisner leaves a widow, who is in Paris; a daughter, Mrs. Susanne Roth, in Switzerland; another daughter, Mrs. G. L. Hunter, in this city, and a son.

GOWN LIKE MISS ROOSEVELT'S.

"Exclusive" Model Designed for the President's Daughter Sold to Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The fallacy of exclusive models was amusingly illustrated at Edward Morrell's smart tea on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was attired in a most becoming gown of white cloth, elaborately trimmed in Russian lace, was suddenly confronted by a companion attired in its counterpart, which had been made in New York.

The apparition did not come as a surprise to the President's daughter, whose gown made its appearance at one of her mother's teas a few weeks ago, when the owner of its double was also present. The latter, Miss Alice Ward, promptly informed Miss Roosevelt of the deception which had been practiced upon them, and gracefully offered not to wear the gown in Washington should Miss Roosevelt, for whom it was designed, object. Miss Roosevelt, however, protested against any such sacrifice on the part of Miss Ward, who is one of her best friends. Accordingly Saturday, when Miss Ward entered the drawing rooms at Mrs. Morrell's, she discarded a velvet wrap that partially concealed the resemblance of the two gowns, and made her way to Miss Roosevelt. After laughingly comparing the gowns these two merry maids executed an impromptu cakewalk as the "Gold Dust Twins" to the amusement of the company, which was the smartest of the gatherings of the day.

Not only Miss Ward, but five other young women, who recently served with her as bridesmaids at the Kountze wedding in New York, are now wearing this exclusive creation.

This incident recalls a similar one of last Winter, when Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Foraker met at the White House each attired in a new gown bought respectively in Cincinnati and Chicago, and each guaranteed an exclusive model, only to find they were alike in every detail, while a third gown, differing merely in the color of its trimming, had been bought in New York by Mrs. Kean, mother of the New Jersey Senator.

BUYS TEXAS OIL LANDS.

Southern Pacific Said to be Trying to Defeat Standard Oil Company's Encroachments.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 18.—A deal was closed last night by which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company becomes owner of 815 acres of oil land in the Saratoga fields. Three hundred and fifty acres are in the Proven field, and contain two producing wells.

The purchase was made from the Saratoga Oil and Line Company at a price stated to be $500,000, but this is not considered authentic. The price is believed to be for business reasons made lower than that really involved in the deal. Five rigs for boring new wells it is announced are to be put up at once.

It is stated by a Southern Pacific representative that the purchase was hastened on imperative orders from New York in order to protect Southern Pacific interests against Texas incroachments by the Standard Oil Company.

HOW THE POLICEMAN KNEW.

Proof That Mr. Jardine's Auto Went Too Fast Was in His Arrest.

Richard Jardine, twenty-seven years old, of the Hotel Victoria, driving an automobile owned and made by himself, was arrested at Central Park West and Seventy-second Street last night on a charge of running the machine at eighteen miles an hour.

He protested in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House that that could not be true, as he had the machine "set" for twelve miles an hour and it could not go faster. "I wasn't able to put it back to eight miles an hour," he declared.

"It was eighteen miles an hour," said Policeman Kerrigan of the bicycle squad.

"How did you calculate that?" asked Mr. Jardine.

"Experience teaches me you wouldn't be here unless you were going that fast," was the policeman's answer.

A friend with Mr. Jardine furnished bail.

Many Actors and Singers use Piso's Cure to strengthen the voice and prevent hoarseness. —Adv.

THE LAHN ASHORE NEAR GIBRALTAR

North German Lloyd Liner Stuck on a Sandbank.

SAFE UNLESS WIND CHANGES

All Attempts to Float the Vessel Fail—800 Passengers, Including Many Americans, on Board—Work of Discharging Cargo Begun.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, commanded by Capt. Malchow, from Mediterranean ports for New York, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning at Tumara, five miles east of the Rock of Gibraltar. There was a heavy fog at the time, and rain was falling.

The Lahn is fast on a sand bank, stern on to the sea. The wind is from the west, and so long as it holds in that direction she is safe. Should the wind shift to the east, however, the vessel's position would be critical.

All attempts to float the Lahn have failed thus far.

On board the steamship are about 100 saloon passengers, mostly Americans, and about 700 Italian emigrants.

The attempts to float the Lahn were made at high water by the British Admiralty tug Energetic, the United States cruiser Hartford, and the tugs Newa, Heraclides, and Hercules, but the vessel remained fast on the sand bank.

The tugs, which were on the scene first, continued their fruitless effort to pull off the stranded steamship all day. The Energetic and the Hartford left for the wreck this afternoon.

All efforts to float the Lahn having failed it was decided to discharge her cargo, and the Hercules returned here to-night to procure laborers and lighters to commence that work at once.

The heavy easterly weather which prevailed this morning shifted to the westward this afternoon, and the sea is now calm.

Another attempt to float the Lahn will be made with the morning tide.

The Gibraltar lifeboat service, to be prepared for any emergency, has had boats at the ship all day long.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has interviewed the agent of a salvage company here. He said:

"The stranding of the Lahn is attributed to thick weather and the heavy rain. When off Tumara, about five miles east of the rock of Gibraltar, before daybreak, the Lahn unexpectedly stranded on a sandbank."

The Lahn is used in the Mediterranean service of the North German Lloyd Line, and during the Winter months carries a great many tourists to Italy and the south of France. She also brings here at all seasons of the year a large number of immigrants from Italian ports. She sailed from Genoa on Jan. 14, and, after calling at Naples, was due to arrive here on Jan. 26.

The Lahn was built in 1887 by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Glasgow, and since that time she has been used in nearly all of the North German Lloyd services. She is 465 feet long, 49 feet broad, 36 feet 6 inches deep, and she has accommodations for 1,000 passengers and a crew of 200. She is of 6,500 tons register and 10,000 horse power.

The engines, which were a novelty at the time of their construction, have five cylinders working on three cranks; two of which are high pressure cylinders, each 32½ inches in diameter; one intermediate pressure, 68 inches in diameter, and two low pressure cylinders, each 85 inches in diameter, and with a stroke of 6 feet. They are arranged with the high pressure cylinders above the low pressure, and with a piston rod common to both. The intermediate cylinder is placed between the others, and works on the middle crank.

The water for condensing the steam is circulated through the tubes of the condenser by two centrifugal pumps, which can be used for pumping the water out of the ship in case of accident. Steam is supplied to the boilers by six double-ended boilers and one single-ended multitubular boiler, all of steel, and adapted for a working pressure of 150 pounds per square inch.

Gustav H. Schwab, the general manager of the North German Lloyd Line here, said last night, when informed of the accident to the Lahn, that he thought the number of passengers was exaggerated.

SEA BOARDED THE LUCANIA.

Big Wave Swept a Deck Steward Overboard—Armenian a Stowaway—Alleged Murderer a Passenger.

The Cunarder Lucania arrived here yesterday a day late on account of head winds and generally rough and wintry weather. On Monday morning last a big sea boarded the port side of the vessel and flooded that side of the saloon deck. William Harding, a deck steward, who had been employed by the Cunard Line for many years, was packing up chairs on the weather side of the promenade deck when the wave came over the rail, and he was carried overboard by it. The finding of his cap on the deck was the first intimation that he had been swept away. The passengers collected £105 for his family.

The liner brought over George Stone, who was on the second cabin passenger list, as George Withyman. He is under indictment for the murder of a negro in Chicago nine years ago. Detective Sergeant Arthur McCarthy of Chicago went to London with extradition papers and returned with him. He took his prisoner to Police Headquarters and will start for Chicago to-day.

A stowaway was found in the engine room on the fifth day out. He is an Armenian, and he says his name is Agon Dikian, and that the immigration authorities cannot keep him out of this country. He went on a liner to Boston a month ago, and was sent back. Then he went on board the Lucania. He hid under one of the boilers, and was not captured until hunger compelled him to forage for food. He is a shoemaker by trade, he says, and has neither friends nor money.

Sydney Paget and Mrs. Arthur Paget were passengers. Mrs. Paget is a daughter of the late Paran Stevens. She comes to contest for a portion of the estate, of which she was deprived by the decision of a Rhode Island court. Harry de Windt, the explorer, who completed not long ago a trip through Alaska and Siberia, and who advocates a Paris-New York railroad via a bridge over the Bering Straits, and Bradley Martin, Jr., were other passengers.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

WINS AT WIRELESS CHESS.

Philadelphia's Team Defeats the Lucania's Players.

The American liner Philadelphia is the first midocean wireless chess champion. A game was started once last Summer between the Philadelphia and the Cunarder Campania, both of which were racing to this port, but the big liners got out of range before the game was decided. The Philadelphia got in wireless communication with the Lucania about fifty miles off, on Friday, and three of her passengers accepted the challenge of five Britons and an American on the Cunarder to play a game of chess. The Lucania's players resigned on the thirteenth move, and the Philadelphia is now prepared to defend her title. Both liners docked shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Lucania got in communication with the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka on Wednesday when that vessel was seventy miles to leeward. After a few long-distance pleasantries a chess game was started, but a new aerial wire which was being tried on the Lucania as an experiment snapped and the game was off. The four moves made by the Lucania's experts were P to K4, P to Q4, QKt to QB3, QB to K6. Quartermaster Walters, who took the plays from the smoking room to Marconi Operator Brooker says that it was the last move that broke the wire.

Two days later when the Lucania was in latitude 43.50 north and longitude 57.20 West, her wireless instruments got in touch with those on the Philadelphia, which was then forty-nine miles to starboard of the Lucania. Capt. Pritchard and Capt. Mills exchanged bearings, asked each other whether the heavy weather had done any damage, and a few messages were sent by the passengers. Just before luncheon the sextet of chess fiends on the Lucania, whose appetites had been whetted by the short contest with the Minnetonka, sent this message to the Philadelphia:

"We would like to play you a game of chess. Will you pick a team?"

Operator Kelly answered that the team would be ready as soon as luncheon was over, and it was not long before the moves began to travel through the slashing northwest gale that was making it merry for both ships. The Lucania's players were Capt. Frederick W. Young and R. W. Milbank of Liverpool, E. Horace Mundy and F. Marshall Fox of London, William Evans of Edgbaston, and Capt. H. R. Campbell of this city. Capt. Campbell formerly was first officer on the American liner St. Louis. The Philadelphia's team was made up of Frank Caldwell of Chicago, W. B. Whelen of Philadelphia, and Waldemar Weiss of this city. The Philadelphia had the first move and the game was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA. (White.)	LUCANIA. (Black.)
1. P to K4	P to K4
2. QKt to QB3	KB to QB4
3. KKt to B3	QP to Q3
4. Q to KR3	P to KR3
5. KB to QB4	KKt to KB3
6. QP to Q3	QB to KKt5
7. Q to KKt3	Castles
8. Kt to Q5	B takes Kt
9. Q takes B	Kt takes Kt
10. B takes Kt	QBP to B3
11. B to QB4	QKt to Q2
12. Castles	Q to KB3
13. Q takes Kt	Resigns.

Mr. Fox made the fatal Q to KB3 move for the Lucania, but it had hardly been ticked off when he rushed up to the wireless room, which is just under the bridge. "Recall that move," he gasped to Operator Brooker. "The answer is coming back already," said Mr. Brooker. "Good Lord, we've lost!" said Mr. Fox. The Philadelphia's players had been quick to recognize their opportunity, and while Mr. Fox was bewailing his unlucky move he read the winning move on the tape. He had nothing to do but send congratulations. The game occupied two hours.

The liners remained in communication Friday afternoon and all day Saturday. When first in communication the Philadelphia was about nineteen miles astern of the Lucania, but when they sighted each other at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning they were abreast.

A new set of wireless instruments will be installed on the Lucania before she makes her next westward trip, presumably for the wireless newspaper experiment, which, according to Cuthbert Hall, the London manager of the Marconi Company, will be tried on one of the fast Cunarders.

GOULDS AFTER NEW LINE.

El Paso and Southwestern Said to be Wanted as Link in Transcontinental Road.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 18.—It is reported that the Gould interests are negotiating for the purchase of the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad. This is a new system of road which was recently built by the Phelps Dodge copper syndicate. It has a length of nearly 400 miles, and runs from El Paso to points in New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico; its furthest western point is Benson, Arizona.

Its line from El Paso to Benson crosses the great divide of the continent at a grade of less than 1 per cent. This is a much lower grade than any of the transcontinental lines, and would make it a desirable property as a link in the Goulds' proposed transcontinental line. The road connects with the Texas and Pacific, the Gould line, at El Paso.

The Southern Pacific recently made a good offer for the El Paso and Southwestern, but it was refused.

EXPLOSION AT DEXTER, N. Y.

Digester in Paper Mill Blown Up—An Employe Is Killed and Villager Dies of Excitement.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—An explosion this morning of a large digester at the plant of the Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company, at Dexter, wrecked the digester room and tore the roof from a third of the large plant.

George Hunt, aged thirty-five, who was employed in the digester room, was blown through the roof and killed instantly. His helper Joseph Pound, left the room just before the explosion. Because of the coal shortage the mill practically was shut down, and this accounts for the small loss of life. If the usual force of employes had been at work twenty or thirty men undoubtedly would have been killed. The damage to the plant is estimated roughly at $50,000 to $75,000.

Dr. Charles E. Campbell of New York and his sons are the controlling stockholders in the company.

The explosion caused a great commotion in Dexter and William Dillenbeck, an octogenarian resident of the village, was so excited that he dropped dead after returning from an inspection of the wrecked mill.

T. F. RYAN REWARDS FIREMEN.

He Sends $100 Check to Suffern Department for Saving His Carriages.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Thomas F. Ryan of New York yesterday presented to Fire Chief Randolph of this place a check for $100 as a reward for himself and men for efficient work done during the destruction of Mr. Ryan's barn by fire on the night of Jan. 11.

There were a large number of carriages and wagons in the building, which the firemen managed to get out, thus keeping the loss down to $15,000. The firemen also managed to keep the flames from spreading to near-by buildings.

It Saves a Day.
"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M., arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Adv.

ABRAM S. HEWITT DEAD

Ex-Mayor Passes Away at His City Residence.

His Career as an Ironmaster, Business Man, Statesman, Financier, Educator and Philanthropist.

After an illness of ten days, following an attack of jaundice, Abram S. Hewitt died in the family residence, at 9 Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning between 5:45 and 6 o'clock. There were no indications of pain toward the end, the illness following in its final stage the course which it had taken in earlier development, and it was not possible for the physicians and members of the family gathered at the bedside to tell the exact moment when life departed. Mr. Hewitt remained conscious almost to the end, as he had been all through his illness. His death came at the close of a fight with disease in which his remarkable vitality surprised those about him.

At the bedside were his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, and Erskine Hewitt, his sons and daughters in law; Mrs. J. O. Green, Miss Sarah Hewitt, and Miss Eleanor Hewitt, his daughters, and Drs. E. L. Keyes and E. L. Keyes, Jr., who have been the physicians in attendance. The arrangements for the funeral have not been determined definitely yet, except that the service is to be conducted in Cavalry Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. It is expected that Bishop Potter will officiate.

The last stage of Mr. Hewitt's illness may be said to have been begun on Friday night, when a bulletin, issued by his physicians, announced that the patient was "more restless," meaning that he had a sinking spell. Through that night, however, he remained without diminution of strength, and all day Saturday he held his own. In the evening of Saturday another unfavorable bulletin was issued, and Mr. Hewitt's condition became such at 11 o'clock that the members of the immediate family were summoned to the bedside.

He lingered until the early morning hours had passed, but there was a steady decrease of strength, and at 5:30 o'clock the physicians said that the end was near. At about that time Mr. Hewitt became unconscious, and ten minutes later his breathing ceased to be apparent. The exact moment of his death is not known, but if was between 5:45 and 6 o'clock.

PHYSICIANS' STATEMENT.

The following official statement of his illness was issued by Drs. E. L. Keyes and E. L. Keyes, Jr., last evening, with the permission of the family:

"Mr. Hewitt was sick for ten weeks with simple jaundice. This jaundice was not due to a stone nor to cancer or any kind of a growth, but was due to catarrhal inflammation of the bile ducts and adjoining portions of the intestine. This was the opinion of all the physicians in the case—Dr. Delafield, Dr. James, Dr. E. L. Keyes, and Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr.

"It has been erroneously stated that there was at one time question as to an operation. On account of the age of the patient and of the nature of his disease no operation was considered.

"Mr. Hewitt was not particularly ill and was able to attend to the greater part of his business duties during the ten weeks, until Thursday, Jan. 8. On that day Mr. Hewitt had a hemorrhage into his intestines, which was a result of the catarrh and which was so serious as to threaten his life. From that time on he was at all times in bed and in a critical condition. He was at all times conscious, and he suffered practically no pain during the ten remaining days of his life. During that time he never rallied, but only managed to cling to life through his wonderful vitality. He passed away peacefully about 6 A. M. on Sunday, Jan. 18."

During the day yesterday there was a constant stream of callers at the family residence and at the houses of Peter Cooper Hewitt, 11 Lexington Avenue, and M

Walker L. James were called from time to time for consultation.

The flag on City Hall and the flags on the Metropolitan Clubhouse and on Cooper Union were at half mast yesterday.

CAREER OF MR. HEWITT.

His Activities in Business, Philanthropy, and Politics—Congressman and Mayor—Four Great Trusts.

Abram S. Hewitt was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., on July 31, 1822. His parents were poor, his father being a mechanic and his mother the daughter of a farmer in very moderate circumstances. He was brought up, as he expressed it, "to reverence God and to give an equivalent for what I received."

His earliest education was obtained in the public schools of New York City, and, being of a studious nature, he availed himself of their advantages to the fullest extent. By a special competition, conducted under the public school system, he gained a scholarship in Columbia College, from which institution he was graduated at the head of his class in 1842. While in college he supported himself by teaching, and for some time after his graduation he remained there as a teacher and was for a short period Acting Professor of Mathematics. Mr. Hewitt received from Columbia the degree of A. B. in 1842, and LL. D. in 1857.

One of his classmates at Columbia was Edward Cooper, afterward Mayor of New York, a son of Peter Cooper. The two students became fast friends, and they went to Europe together in 1844. Mr. Hewitt's close application to his studies and to his duties as teacher had so impaired his eyesight that he was in danger of blindness. Having saved a little money, he deemed it a wise investment to pass a year abroad. On his return trip the ship on which he and Edward Cooper had taken passage was wrecked, but the young men were saved in one of the small boats. It was midwinter when they arrived in New York, and Mr. Hewitt landed in a borrowed suit of sailor's clothing and with three silver dollars. Fifty years later Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Cooper celebrated the event with Capt. George B. Raymond of the vessel that rescued them from the small boat.

Soon after his return from Europe Mr. Hewitt began the study of the law, and he was admitted to the bar in 1845. He did not practice long, however, his failing eyesight causing trouble again.

Meanwhile his relations with the Cooper family had become of an agreeably intimate nature. His affection for his classmate's sister was reciprocated, and Miss Sarah A. Cooper was married to Mr. Hewitt a few years later. Peter Cooper held the brainy and independent young man in high esteem, and proposed a business arrangement that was accepted. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt was formed, and it is in business yet in Burling Slip. The extensive development of its iron manufacturing business and other important enterprises was largely the result of Mr. Hewitt's well-directed efforts.

In 1862 Mr. Hewitt went to Europe and studied the process of making gun-barrel iron. Cooper & Hewitt introduced the process in this country, and at a considerable loss the firm furnished to the United States Government material during the civil war. The introduction of the Martin-Siemens, or open-hearth, process for the manufacture of steel in America was due also to Mr. Hewitt's judgment and enterprise.

HIS WORK FOR LINCOLN.

At the time of the Civil War and later Mr. Hewitt was accused frequently of having been a Copperhead. How far this was from the truth is not generally known today, for Mr. Hewitt was not a man who took the pains to advertise what he did.

When, at the beginning of the war, it was ascertained that all of the arsenals of the North had been deprived of their arms, which had been sent to the South, and when the question of how to get arms for the troops that were being mustered-in was a serious one, Mr. Hewitt went to England as agent for the United States Government and commenced negotiations with the manufacturers of guns and rifles in Birmingham. The manufacturers, through some error, mistook him for an agent of the Confederacy and willingly came to terms with him. Mr. Hewitt never disabused their minds, as otherwise he would have been unable to conclude the deal. As it happened, Mr. Hewitt succeeded in purchasing every gun, sword, and pistol in Birmingham, and had them shipped to the Government, relieving an urgent want. The only compensation he asked was that he might keep one specimen of each of the smaller weapons as a memento.

Another case of Mr. Hewitt's services to the Government was at the time of the expedition which Gen. Grant had planned against Forts Henry and Donelson. Mr. Hewitt was at the home of his father-in-law, Peter Cooper, one Sunday evening, when a dispatch was brought to him. In those days messages were printed on long slips of paper, and the dispatch was about 150 feet long. It was signed by Abraham Lincoln, and it asked Mr. Hewitt whether he would undertake to build twelve mortar or bomb carriages within a month. The dispatch went on to explain that the Ordnance Department had declared it would take a year, and that if this was the case the expedition, then secretly planned against Forts Henry and Donelson, would have to fail, as, on account of the low water in the river, the bombs or mortars of the gunboats would have to be hauled overland.

Mr. Hewitt, who was unknown to Lincoln except as an authority on iron manufacture, at once went to the Western Union office and had an operator placed in direct communication with the White House. Over the wire he informed the President that if there was a bomb carriage anywhere that he could use as a model he would let him know within twenty-four hours what he could do. The President sent messages to the War Department, and after a lot of searching they informed Mr. Hewitt, who had waited at the other end of the wire, that there was one near Newport. Mr. Hewitt asked that it be sent to him, and the order was given. On Tuesday morning the bomb-carriage arrived on the Fall River boat, and before night Mr. Lincoln received a dispatch from Mr. Hewitt that he would undertake the work. Within twenty-eight days the twelve mortar carriages were on their way to the scene of action.

LINCOLN CUT RED TAPE.

For that work Mr. Hewitt charged the Government only the actual cost of labor and material. The red tape in the War Department was such, however, that the claim was not paid promptly. Mr. Hewitt, after waiting a long time, and being in need of the money, went to Washington and saw Secretary of War Stanton. Stanton said he could not do anything, but he gave him a note to the President, and Mr. Hewitt was soon ushered into Mr. Lincoln's room. They had never met, and when Lincoln saw the small, undersized man, he looked at him in astonishment and asked:

"Are you Mr. Hewitt?"

"I am," he answered, in his laconic way.

Thereupon Lincoln burst out laughing.

"Well, then," he said, "I expected to see a man at least eight feet tall."

That such a small man could have done what the War Department declared impossible, violated Lincoln's sense of proportion. Lincoln sent for Stanton and asked him why he did not pay Mr. Hewitt's bill. Stanton explained that his hands were tied but that Lincoln, as Commander in Chief, could put the matter through by putting his approval on the bill, and the President at once sat down and wrote on it: "O. K., A. Lincoln."

One of the mortar carriages is standing in front of Mr. Hewitt's house in Ringwood. Its presence was commented on often, but Mr. Hewitt told its history only to his intimate friends.

Mr. Hewitt had extraordinary capacity for work. While he directed successfully immense business interests he found time for effective participation in public affairs, and he also lent a helping hand to innumerable philanthropic schemes and projects of Peter Cooper. The plan of the Cooper Union was devised by its Trustees, with Mr. Hewitt as their active head, and for more than twenty-five years, as the Secretary of the board, he directed the financial and educational details. It has been said of Mr. Hewitt that had Cooper Union been a college and he its President he could not have exercised a more watchful care than he manifested for so many years regarding the welfare and progress of the Union.

GIFTS TO COOPER UNION.

The acts of the Legislature by which Peter Cooper was enabled to make Cooper Union a public institution were drawn by Mr. Hewitt. The cornerstone of the building was laid by Mr. Cooper in 1854, but the institution was not conveyed to the Board of Trustees until four years later. As the permanent Secretary of this Board of Trustees the burden of management rested chiefly on Mr. Hewitt's shoulders. Mr. Hewitt contributed generously to the treasury of Cooper Union, and he induced others to give large contributions. Mr. Hewitt's personal donations approximated $1,000,000.

Mr. Hewitt's political reputation is of a National as well as a local character, and it was founded upon the principles of honesty and justice. Careful in his observations and strong in his convictions, he always took a firm stand for what he believed to be right, no matter whether his policy brought him popularity or otherwise. Frequently he found himself in the minority in the matter of public sentiment, but scarcely less frequently did the development of events demonstrate the soundness of his judgment. He was far-sighted and of an intensely progressive nature. His sterling qualities of honesty, patriotism, and humanity commanded the respect of even the most radical of his political adversaries.

Early in his political career Mr. Hewitt was a member of Tammany Hall, but he left that organization after the "Boss" Tweed exposure and joined the Irving Hall organization. Subsequently he assisted in the formation of the County Democracy. He was elected to Congress in 1874, and, with the exception of one term, he served continuously until 1886. In the latter year he was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats and elected, after one of the most spirited and peculiar campaigns in the history of the municipality. Henry George, then in his prime, was the labor candidate, and he astonished the community by the strength of his following. Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican nominee. The vote resulted: Hewitt, 90,552; George, 68,110; Roosevelt, 60,435.

Richard Croker suggested Mr. Hewitt as the man to save the situation, and his election brought Mr. Croker to the fore, the prestige of successful leadership making him the undisputed head of Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker headed the committee that notified Mr. Hewitt of his nomination.

As Mayor Mr. Hewitt's course was marked by a consistent and determined effort to make honesty and efficiency paramount in the management of the city's affairs. He offended and alienated some of the influential politicians, but he retained the respect of the honest and thoughtful members of the community. One of the notable instances of his administration was his refusal to allow the Irish flag to be hoisted over the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day. He met the argument that the display of the standard of Erin on the City Hall had been customary on March 17 for many years with the assertion that public buildings should not be used in class or factional celebrations. The American flag and the State and city emblems, he said, were the proper flags to fly from the City Hall.

LEADER IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Hewitt's course in Congress was public-spirited, progressive, and useful. He brought to bear on his official duties all of the resources of a well-trained mind, and he became one of the most forceful men in National legislation. He was an alert and earnest advocate of sound money, and his views on finance never failed to carry weight, for he was a skillful logician and a ready debater. He was in favor of a gradual tariff reform, and he exerted himself particularly in behalf of a reform in the diplomatic service. He also did much toward bringing about an extension of the scientific work of the Government. Mr. Hewitt understood and appreciated more than most men the great natural advantages of this country, and he missed no public opportunity to point out the possibilities and the practical ways of development. He performed while in Congress many public services of lasting value, notably his effective advocacy of the Geological Survey.

In 1867 Mr. Hewitt was appointed one of the ten United States Scientific Commissioners to visit the French Exposition Universelle, and subsequently he made a report on "Iron and Steel," which was published by Congress and circulated officially, and it has been translated into many languages. In the Forty-seventh Congress he was a member of the special Committee on Law concerning the election of President and Vice President. He also served on the committee that framed and reported the bill for the Electoral Commission, and he used all of his influence for a lawful settlement of the dispute which followed the Hayes and Tilden campaign in 1876. Mr. Hewitt favored taking bolder course but was overruled by Mr. Tilden. Mr. Hewitt was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in that year, and he was a warm supporter as well as a personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden.

Mr. Hewitt took an earnest interest in everything that pertained to the City of New York, and he was unsparing in his endeavors to aid in its development, but from the very first he was opposed to the Greater New York project. Nearly twenty years ago he said that consolidation was unnecessary and unwise. When the Greater New York bill was pending he appeared before the committee and denounced the measure as "crude, dangerous, and untimely." He said that it was "sure to lead to protracted and costly litigation."

Mr. Hewitt had the weakness to display irritability at the wrong time, and on one occasion he left the White House in anger, turned his back on Grover Cleveland for some fancied slight, and never spoke favorably of him again. Mr. Hewitt did not shine as a ward politician. He was above the trickery that carried many election districts, and the practice of which was repulsive to him. He did not get along with the ward heelers and gin-mill workers. They considered him a "crank." There was no enthusiasm for him among the bosses, for he repulsed rather than attracted them.

Mr. Hewitt's career was full of romances, humorous, pathetic, and dramatic, but he never had one quite so amusing as that on the morning when the little Duke of Marlborough and the statuesque Mrs. Hamersley appeared before him in the Mayor's office and asked him to marry them. Mayor Hewitt performed the ceremony, and had to stand on tiptoe when he took the only fee he asked, which was the wedding kiss. An intimacy began from that day between the Duke and the Mayor which continued until Marlborough's death.

Mr. Hewitt occasioned some surprise in 1898 when he took the necessary steps to change his citizenship from New York to Ringwood, N. J., where he had maintained a homestead for about fifty years. When asked the reason for his action he said: "I have changed my legal residence from New York to New Jersey because most of my property and my business interests are in that State, and when I die I want my estate to be administered there. I was a legal resident of New Jersey up to 1854; then I changed to New York, and last January I changed back again. This transfer had nothing to do with the question of taxation. I have never had any trouble on that score. I shall pay a personal tax in this city, for the reason that I have some personal property here, and I think it is no more than right that I should pay a tax on it."

THE LAST OF HIS WORK.

In July last Mr. Hewitt celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birthday at his Summer home, Reverie Cove, in Bar Harbor, Me. Then he remarked, in reply to interrogators:

"Of the past I have nothing to say. I am out of politics; I am out of business. My work is done along those lines. The records must be their own historians. I am not, perhaps, an impartial critic of the events of my life. I have never set them down and I have never talked of them for publication. I have had my enthusiasms, and what work I have labored at has been done. My back is turned upon it all. It would be out of the question for me to speak of politics, for my views are at variance with those of the two parties now contending in New York. I should not care ever again to take up the battle. Of the future of the Nation, I see only ultimate good. The country is running in the right and safe trend.

"The years that I have to live will be given over to the performance of a duty that I recognize as inexorable and imperative. I have to execute finally the four great trusts which have devolved upon me. These include the Cooper Institute, with which I have been connected for forty years. The entire endowment has now been secured. It remains to perfect the aims and designs of the institution and to extend the work along the original lines. It stands now to fulfill its great destiny. The gifts of Mr. Carnegie and the grandchildren of Peter Cooper have placed the institute beyond all barriers.

"Barnard College has secured the endowment which for years it has needed. The disposition and application of the funds now in our possession, funds which have guaranteed the permanence of the college, will require all the time and careful thought that can be given to these subjects.

"The Carnegie trust of $10,000,000 for original research means the intelligent expenditure of $500,000 a year. That in itself is a task which must cause the keenest concern.

"The Burke foundation of $4,000,000 has for its object the relief of the sick poor. It is intended to provide the means which will tide over the families whose breadwinners are incapacitated.

"If I live to see those four objects completed in their finality I shall be glad. At any rate, it is the work that I am going forward with from this milestone, as you call it. There is nothing else. The rest I have finished."

In business life Mr. Hewitt was an exemplar of a high-minden integrity and practical philanthropy. He labored incessantly, intelligently, and successfully, and all through his long and busy life he was actuated by the aspiration formed after his rescue from death on the ocean. Not many years ago he said: "So far as my life is concerned, the riches which I have accumulated have been used in giving employment to labor, and—let the record go down—every dollar that I own to-day, without exception, is employed in giving occupation to men who are willing to work for their living."

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Socially, Mr. Hewitt was popular with young and old. He was fond of congenial company. He was an affable and considerate host and an uncommonly entertaining conversationist. His presence invariably added animation and pleasure to a social gathering. Although he spent comparatively little time at clubs, he was a member of several, including the Metropolitan, the City, the Union, the Church, the Engineers', the Players, Down-Town Association, Tuxedo, Century Association, and the South Side Sportsmen's Association. He belonged also to the American Geographical Society, Scientific Alliance, Dunlap Society, Columbia University Alumni, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Museum of Natural History, and the National Academy of Design.

Mr. Hewitt was a student always. He delved deeply into science, as well as into economics, and he viewed with serious interest and keen inquiry each new idea and invention as it was given to the world. Every new thing that promised to improve the condition of mankind received from him cordial support. In 1876 he was chosen President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and his retiring address, on "A Century of Mining and Metallurgy in the United States," received widespread attention and favorable comment. It was republished in an appreciative manner abroad. Mr. Hewitt was a friend of Sir Henry Bessemer, and he was one of the first to recognize the great importance of Bessemer's inventions.

Mr. Hewitt's business interests were mostly of a creative character. At one time and another he helped to build up many enterprises. He was a stockholder and for many years a Director of the Erie Railroad Company, and he was the principal owner and President of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, which is a part of the Erie's suburban system.

Mr. Hewitt was a Director in the following-named companies, to each of which he gave considerable time: Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, American Bridge Company, Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company, Chrysolite Silver Mining Company, International Banking Corporation, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Morton Trust Company, New Jersey and New York Railroad Company, New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey, Shelby Iron Company, and the United States Steel Corporation. Recently the Chamber of Commerce gave Mr. Hewitt a gold medal in token of his long service in the cause of rapid transit.

BISHOP POTTER'S TRIBUTE.

College Men Exhorted to Learn the Lesson of the Life of Abram S. Hewitt.

Bishop Potter delivered the closing address at the seventh annual special service for students and college men in Calvary Church last evening. Two years ago a similar service was conducted soon after the death of Queen Victoria, and Bishop Potter referred to that event in words which evoked appreciative comment from the English newspapers, saying that the real greatness of the dead Queen was found in her Christian character. In a similar way last evening the Bishop referred to the death of Abram S. Hewitt, exhorting the young men present to take to heart the lesson from his life, and saying that character and service make men great.

The service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks. The lesson was read by Dean Van Amringe of Columbia University. The formal sermon was preached by President William Herbert Perry Faunce of Brown University.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Faunce said:

"There is a virtue in disadvantages. We teach manual training in our schools, but last Summer, when 2,500 recruits were wanted for the expanding navy of the Republic, the recruiting officers were instructed to go first to the country, because there the boys learn to do things by having to do them.

"I am sorry for the man who cannot see the hand of God in the United States as truly as in ancient Israel. And how near we came to missing getting acquainted with U. S. Grant! But the events of 1861 brought that obscure, silent man to a place where he saw the works of God as they were never seen before in the history of the Republic."

Bishop Potter said that while young men might be sought in the country for positions requiring peculiar qualifications, the people of this Nation to-day take their inspiration from the cities.

The small cities, especially throughout the country, take their note from the great city, and this puts upon the people of the great city a responsibility which at times appeared to him to be well-nigh appalling. He hoped that the young men before him would think of that, and bear their share of the responsibility. Continuing the Bishop said:

"There will be brought into this church on Wednesday to be buried from it the body of a man from whose life we may well learn a lesson. No young man had fewer privileges than Abraham S. Hewitt, no one more nobly used his opportunities. With his large vision, wise foresight, and courage of initiative, no task was too great for him to take up.

In the face of the most difficult problems, his courage and his zeal never waned, and yet he bore himself with a modesty as noteworthy as his courage. He set a high standard, and he strove to follow that divine standard which is inearnate in the life of Jesus Christ."

BISHOP STARKEY'S COADJUTOR.

Dr. Fiske of Providence Believed to Have Best Chance of Election at To-morrow's Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—A special convention, having for its object the appointment of a Bishop Coadjutor to assist Bishop Thomas Alfred Starkey of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark, will be held in Christ Church, this city, beginning at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Following a communion service, with which the convention will open, Bishop Starkey will make a statement concerning his desire for a Bishop Coadjutor, and then a report on the effort to raise money for the support of the new Bishop will be presented. It is contended that, in addition to providing him with a $1,500 house in Newark, $4,000 in addition must be raised for his salary. Considerable of this amount has been pledged, but much still remains to be raised. Another question which will have to be decided is what priests shall be entitled to vote for a Bishop. Every rector will have a vote, and every curate who has been called by a vestry. A question may arise as to the right of certain other curates and the retired clergy.

The clergy of the diocese will vote as individuals, and the laymen will vote for their respective parishes, each parish having one vote. To be elected, a candidate must receive a majority vote of both the clergy and the parishes. Each parish is entitled to three delegates, and two of them if they concur, may cast the vote for the parish. If only one delegate is present he may cast it. If two are present, and they disagree, the parish loses its vote. It is estimated that about 45 will be a majority of the clerical vote, and it is claimed that from 35 to 40 priests will vote for the Rev. Dr. George McClellan Fiske of Providence, R. I. If this occurs he will probably lead. Other candidates are the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of Boston, the Rev. Alexander Mann of Orange, the Rev. Richard P. Williams of Washington, and the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborg of Newark.

It was suggested at the meeting at the residence of Col. Edwin A. Stevens in Hoboken yesterday that the convention might have to be adjourned until the annual convention of the diocese in May, because there was as yet no positive guarantee that the money to pay the Coadjutor's salary could be raised. Col. Stevens was made Chairman of a committee to devise means for securing these funds.

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BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

State Superintendent Skinner Will Not Proscribe It.

He Does Not Believe Its Reading Without Comment to be Unconstitutional—Annual Report to the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In a report to the Legislature, Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says that despite the ruling of his predecessors that the practice of reading the Bible in the public schools is a violation of the Constitution he will not stop such reading provided there is no sectarian teaching accompanying it. Mr. Skinner says that at present extracts from the Bible are read without comment in every public school in New York City, while in the rest of the State it is not generally done, and this fact led to the presentation of a discussion on the subject.

Attention is called to the fact that the Legislature in 1838 refused to enact a law forbidding the reading of the Bible in the schools, also to the recent action of the National Educational Association at its last annual meeting, in Minneapolis, and to the language of the charter of the City of New York, which is as follows:

All the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education shall be opened with reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment.

Continuing, Superintendent Skinner says:

In view of the action of the Legislature of this State in refusing to enact a law prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the schools, and of the action of the Legislature in providing that it shall be read in the schools attended by so large a majority of the children of the State, and also in view of the practice of all the States of the Union—save seven—I am very loath to adhere to the ruling adopted by my predecessors in regard to this question. During the seventeen years that I have been connected with this department I have never known of an appeal or protest from an inhabitant of the City of New York with reference to reading the Bible in the schools of that city, although it has been daily read in every one therein during all that period.

Local authorities are empowered by the School law to establish courses of study to be followed in the schools under their charge. I think this may be fairly construed to include the opening exercises of such schools, subject, of course, to the right of appeal to this department from an abuse of this power by [illegible] authorities.

Whenever the [illegible] established shall violate the provisions of the Constitution, and the opening exercises of [illegible] of study and prescribed by [illegible] the teaching of any sectarian [illegible] I should feel impelled, in case of [illegible] to prohibit such exercises. But where the Scriptures are read, as the statute provides they shall be in the City of New York, without note or comment, by a public school teacher in a public school of this State, in the presence of the pupils thereof, as part of the opening exercises, I shall deem it my duty to rule that such practice is not in violation of the Constitution or statutes of this State.

If such practice is not desired by the people of this State, recourse must be had to the Legislature for a statutory enactment making unlawful in the remainder of the State that which is practiced in New York City by virtue of four distinct legislative enactments, covering a period of more than fifty years.

The report shows that the total expenditure for public education the last fiscal year was $38,441,908. New York has the largest Normal school system in the world—twelve schools—but Superintendent Skinner believes that the average maintenance last year of $27,000 is insufficient and less than other States provide. There are 10,630 school districts receiving $1.59 each for school libraries through State aid. This is thought to be a discrimination against the common schools in favor of the private schools, to which it gives thirty times the amount given to elementary schools for libraries.

The salaries of the teachers in forty years in cities have increased 250 per cent., and in towns nearly 300 per cent. During the year fifty-seven college-graduate certificates were granted, making a total of 947.

Mr. Skinner, in the course of his report, urges that there is a lack of thoroughness in elementary branches in our schools. Instances are cited where the eight years of grade work is cut down to give more time to the academic work, and classes in English are cut out to allow for classes in Latin, French, and German. It is also shown that the State makes munificent appropriation for the purchase of apparatus for pupils in academy grades, but does not give one dollar to assist the elementary schools in this particular.

On other lines the Superintendent says the amazing fact is presented that 10,630 school districts in this State are at present receiving each $1.59 for school libraries through State aid. It would seem that the Legislature has discriminated against the common school in favor of the private school, to which it gives thirty times the amount given to elementary schools for libraries.

PRISONS LESS POPULOUS.

Report of State Superintendent Commends Convict Labor and Makes Recommendations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The annual report of the State Prison Commission was made public to-night as a supplement to the report of the Superintendent of Prisons, published a week ago. It includes figures showing a notable decrease in total prison population for the last few years.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the contention that it is absolutely essential to the success of the present prison plan of convict employment that there should be no legislative exemptions from the provisions of the prison laws. Such action by the Legislature favoring some particular industry, the report says, furnishes a just basis for similar demands by those interested in other industries. That course, if adopted, would result in the exemption, one by one, of all the industries, and the present plan of employing convicts, which is conceded to be the most favorable to free labor of any in operation in any State or nation, would be broken down.

The report commends the parole and probation laws, and recommends the extension of the laws. It also commends the larger employment of convicts in agriculture and in work on the highways; corroborates Superintendent Collins's criticisms of the jail system and the failure therein to classify prisoners so as to save first offenders and juveniles from contamination by incorrigibles, and joins in his recommendation of a central place of confinement and execution for prisoners condemned to death.

Sultan's Brother-in-Law Dies in Exile.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 18.—Mahmud Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan of Turkey and leader of the Turkish Reform Party, died here to-day in exile.

Ring it on the house tops—let all men heed and take advantage of our great Remnant Sale. Suits to order, $17.00, formerly $40.00; Trousers, $4.50, formerly $8.00 to $10.00. All Fancy Vests, silk lined, $6.00, formerly $10.00 to $16.00. Overcoats, silk lined, $20.00.

Tuxedo Suits, $35.00; Full Dress, $40.00, made of either German or English Drape, lined throughout with silk we guarantee to wear two years—better style cannot be had at any price.

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CAPT. W. L. FLANAGAN DEAD.

Taken Ill on an Automobile Trip and Succumbed to Heart Disease.

Capt. William L. Flanagan, part owner of the Marie Antoinette Hotel and President of the Flanagan Nay Brewing Company, died last evening at the Grand View Hotel, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Fort Washington Avenue, of heart disease, where he was taken ill early in the afternoon after arriving there on an automobile trip in company with three friends, two of whom were named Riker and Perry.

Dr. Sachs of 73 East Ninetieth Street and Dr. Langdorff of 386 East Eighty-sixth Street were in attendance, and they worked over him for nearly six hours. Mr. Flanagan was a Captain in the Second Battery. The body was taken to his home.

LIKES NEW YORK'S AIR.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou Says It Is as Stimulating as Rare Champagne.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fézensac spent his first day in New York yesterday to his evident enjoyment. He took a drive through the Park, and in the afternoon went to a reception given by Miss Elizabeth Marbury at her home, 112 East Seventeenth Street.

The Count wore a long overcoat, high hat of the Parisian pattern, and carried a cane elaborately decorated at the head with three monkeys. M. Gabriel Yturri, his secretary, accompanied him, bearing another remarkable cane, the head a grotesque caricature of a Chinaman carved in ivory. They were entertained informally at dinner by Miss Marbury.

The French visitors were delighted with what they had seen of New York, but found the greatest delight in the keen air. This the Count pronounced to be a revelation to him, and a very probable solution of the tremendous energy of the Americans. He declared that it was as stimulating as some rare vintage of champagne, and enough to intoxicate one with the very delight of living.

He had been assured that his lectures to the society women would be even better attended than he had anticipated, and he looked forward to his stay here with very real pleasure.

RUNAWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Buggy Overturned and Two Men Thrown Out—One Badly Hurt.

Julius Hecht and May Goldschneider of 49 St. Mark's Place were driving in a buggy down Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, when at Seventy-ninth Street the horse was frightend by a piece of paper the wind blew into his face, and started on a wild gallop down the crowded thoroughfare. Automobiles and horses drawing carriages were quickly pulled into side streets or near the curb to get out of the way of the runaway.

Goldschneider, in trying to avoid collision with an automobile, caused the horse to swerve, with the result that a wheel of the buggy hit the curb, and the vehicle was overturned. Goldschneider had his nose broken and his head cut, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Hecht was only slightly hurt and went home.

The horse got loose from the shafts and continued down the avenue until at Fifty-third Street a Street Cleaning Department man caught him.

GOVERNMENT CHECK STOLEN.

Long Island Sound Lighthouse Keeper's Name Forged.

United States Secret Service detectives have, for several days past, been working on Staten Island for a clue leading to the identity of the person who stole a check from the United States Lighthouse Department and had it cashed at St. George.

Several weeks ago the Lighthouse Department mailed a check for $55, the salary of the keeper of one of the lights on Long Island Sound. When the keeper of the lights received the envelope it contained the receipt, but no check. It is said that the envelope did not appear to have been tampered with.

An investigation by the officials of the Lighthouse Department disclosed the fact that the signature of the keeper had been forged and the check cashed by a near-by hotel keeper, who says he is unable to give a description of the person for whom he cashed the stolen check.

Heavy Snowstorm in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18.—Turkey is at present experiencing an unusual thing, a heavy snowstorm. All communication between Constantinople and its environs has been interrupted and the European train service has been suspended.

W. & J. Sloane

IMPORTED RUGS

Persian, Turkish, India and Berlin Carpets in all desirable sizes and at moderate prices.

Antique Hall Runners in great variety.

Small Rugs, both antique and modern.

Oriental and other Foreign Carpets made to special order in various qualities.

FUR RUGS

An unusually fine collection of carefully selected Fur Rugs, such as Lion, Tiger, Polar Bear, Black Bear, Grizzly Bear and Leopard, as well as Angora Mats.

Broadway & 19th Street

To-Measure Shirts.
AN INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

In instituting this department, we have made haste slowly. Expert cutters, fitters and finishers are not plentiful. Our cutters and force of fitters and finishers are now at your service. How clever they are and to what extent good taste enters into shirt making, we would like you to know, and will curtail all profit for the privilege. For one week we will make the following shirts to your measure, of the highest grade fabrics, many of which are exclusive in design and color combinations, at Special Prices:

Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras. Regular Price $3.50. At $2.75

Fancy or White Negligee Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras or Cheviots. Regular Price $3.50. At $2.75

Fancy or White Plaited Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras or Cheviots. Regular Price $4.00. At $3.25

White Dress Shirts without cuffs. Regular Price $2.50. At $2.00

With attached cuffs. Regular Price $3.00. At $2.50

After next Saturday regular prices will prevail.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

French COFFEE PERCOLATOR
MADE IN 51 ASSORTED STYLES AND SIZES—
1½ to 4½ PINTS—AT FROM
$5.25 to $21.75
COFFEE OR TEA MADE BY THIS METHOD HAS A MOST DELICIOUS FLAVOR, AS THE BEVERAGE IS DISTILLED AND NOT BOILED.
Madison Square
218 Fifth Avenue
26th Street
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSOR

SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Man Who Shot at a Policeman Brooded Over His Arrest.

The first suicide in the new Tombs, or City Prison, took place yesterday, when John Kearney, fifty-three years old, of 37 Cherry Street, killed himself in his cell. He was committed on Jan. 11 for examination on the charge of felonious assault. The man, who was a harnessmaker, and acted as janitor at 137 Cherry Street, was accused of firing three shots at Patrolman Denis Shea of the Madison Street Police Station early in the morning of Jan. 11. The officer's escape from death was so close that he was congratulated by Magistrate Cornell, before whom the prisoner was arraigned.

The patrolman, in explaining the shooting, said that there is a saloon in the house, and that he had peered several times into the place to see if there was any violation of the excise law, when the janitor opened fire on him. Later he caught the man in bed and placed him under arrest.

Kearney had been a very restless prisoner, constantly claiming that he did not know he was firing at a policeman, but having been alarmed by the tactics of the officer he had taken him for a thief. The man had brooded over his confinement, and had especially grieved because he was placed in a cell in murderers' row. His cell number was 218, on the second tier.

Lawrence O'Brien, a keeper, passed the man's cell shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Kearney was lying on his cot moaning and cursing his fate. He was told to keep quiet. An hour later, when the keeper brought breakfast to the man, he found him dead, hanging from a clothes hook with a silk handkerchief about his neck.

BOISTEROUS IN A HOTEL.

Young Engineer Induced to Leave and Go to Bellevue Hospital.

Julius Degen, twenty-seven years of age, who described himself as a Swiss engineer, was taken to Bellevue Hospital from the Grand Union Hotel yesterday. The belief is that he is deranged. He said that he came to this country about eight years ago and settled at Trenton, N. J. Ten days ago he decided to return, and went to the hotel on the 10th inst.

His actions were peculiar yesterday morning, and he became boisterous in his room. Believing that the young man would injure himself Detective Costigan persuaded him to enter a cab and go to the hospital.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. & 7:30 to 10 P. M.
AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF
Oil Paintings
BY DISTINGUISHED
Native and Foreign Artists,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF
Dr. J. T. Field,
BAYONNE, N. J.,
With additions selected from private Collections and to cover advances and changes.
EVENINGS OF SALE,
Wed. & Thurs., Jan. 21st, 22d, at 8 o'clock.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
1868 The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. & 10 CROSBY PL. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY PHONE, 2303 SPRING

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

Euchre for Good Samaritan Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Arrangements are about completed for the euchre party and dance which the women of this place purpose to give on Friday evening next for the benefit of the Good Samaritan Hospital, the institution which was established by Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan. Although the hospital was opened only about six months ago its need has been clearly demonstrated already, as it is filled with patients to its utmost capacity.

BIG COAL SHIPMENTS IN

Labor Men Ask Attorney General Cunneen to Act.

Public Stations for Weighing Coal and Recent Shortages in Deliveries—List of Reported Violations Made Up.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Erie, and New York, Ontario and Western Railroads had men working all day yesterday at their terminal points, handling anthracite, of which large shipments came in yesterday and Saturday. Good progress was made in unloading cars which came here with the coal frozen together in a mass, and large deliveries are looked for in this city to-day. All the depots where coal is sold by the pail were running with a good supply, but the demand was not very great.

The Miscellaneous and Building Trades Sections of the Central Federated Union appointed committees last week to protest against the apparently unequal distribution of coal throughout the Greater New York. The two committees met yesterday and prepared a statement, which they submitted later at the regular meeting of the Central Federated Union for indorsement. The resolutions, copies of which are to be sent to President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and Attorney General Cunneen, were in part as follows:

Whereas, There is indisputable widespread distress and suffering among the inhabitants of this city, caused by the rapacious greed and lust for gold of the men who control and distribute the coal which is necessary to preserve the health and comfort of its citizens; and

Whereas, The public press has clearly demonstrated that there is abundance of coal in nearby railroad yards and terminals of the coal-carrying roads which can be sent and distributed throughout this city if so desired, but held for the purpose of further increasing the cost of this necessity to the people of this city and elsewhere; and

Whereas, Public officials elected by the people to preserve the interests and welfare of the citizens appear to be unable or unwilling to find a remedy for this deplorable state of affairs; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Central Federated Union, representing thousands of organized workingmen of this city and vicinity, do enter its earnest protest and condemn this conspiracy against their welfare and call upon Attorney General Cunneen to press to an early dissolution the power of this combination of coal interests and render them unable to further oppress the people of this State.

Resolved, That President Roosevelt be respectfully requested to instruct United States Attorney General Knox to proceed at once against the Coal Trust under the law and have this unlawful combination dissolved in the interest of the whole people of these United States.

Resolved, That we as citizens and workingmen do unqualifiedly and unequivocally declare in favor of the ownership of the coal mines by the Government to be operated for and by the people.

The statement was adopted unanimously without debate. A committee was also appointed to call a mass meeting.

It was announced yesterday that the Coal Trade Protective Association, with which nearly all the large retail coal dealers are connected, has decided, in view of the great demand for coal, to keep a sharp lookout for short weight in delivering coal. J. Pangborn, President of the association, which has its headquarters at 608 Greenwich Street, said that since the establishment of public weighing stations, at which people who suspect shortage in the weight of tons of coal can have it tested, there are fewer irregularities in the weight. Lately, however, he said, there have been some shortages in delivering coal by the ton.

About forty public weighing stations have been established on the east and west sides, as far as Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where coal can be weighed on payment of a fee of fifteen cents a ton. The association has a list of cases where the law has been violated.

MINERS WORK OVERTIME.

Increased Outputs from Three of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Collieries.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 18.—As an experiment the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company operated its Brisbin, Cayuga, and Diamond collieries in this city last night until 10:30 o'clock and its Storrs colliery until 8 o'clock, making fifteen and twelve hours respectively for the day. The output of the collieries for the day was 8,500 tons, or 2,200 more than their normal output. The result was entirely satisfactory, and the mines can be run every night if the men will work.

A canvass was made of the men working at the different collieries of the company, but only at the mines mentioned would the men volunteer to work. Two of the company's washeries ran all last night, and four worked to-day.

The Saturday and Sunday shipments of the company aggregate 64,000 tons. Up to date the shipments of the company from its collieries exceed by 75,000 tons the shipments for the same period of December.

THE MODERN WORKING MAN.

His One Object Is, Do as Little and Get as Much as Possible, Dr. Eckman Says.

"The average workingman of this decade is not doing his best. He is not trying to, but is trying to do as poor work as he can, and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does. His one object in life is to try and force as much money from his employer as possible, with the smallest amount of work on his part. The labor unions will not permit a man to do his best."

The foregoing statement was made last night from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman in the course of his sermon on "Shallowness."

"In the old days," he continued, "men who wanted to be fed without furrowing, or men who wanted to be clothed without weaving were condemned to be killed. If we did that sort of thing nowadays, our hands would be deeply stained with blood."

Doing more than is required is the royal road to wealth, he said. The man who only does what he has to gets his pay at the close of his day's labor, but the man who does more gets a momentum which stands him in good stead later on in life. When a man says that the world owes him a living he reverses the truth and ought to remember that he owes to society his brawn, his brain, and his labor.

RECTOR ROCHE OFFERS COAL.

Few of the Congregation Failed to Apply After Church.

In preaching a sermon on "Philanthropy" at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Adelphi Street, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, the rector, the Rev. Spencer H. Roche, last night held up Alexander T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, and Samuel J. Tilden as being among the most notable philanthropists ever known in America, and followed it with the announeement that all members of the congregation who desired coal could secure it by making application to the members of the vestry, who would be in the chapel.

The pastor explained that the church had received a large quantity of coal, but declined to name the donor. There were but few members who did not flock into the chapel and secure orders on a local coal yard for 50 and 100 pound lots.

To Celebrate Haveron's Victory.

The Potowatomie Club will on Tuesday evening next give a ball at Sulzer's Casino and Music Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. The affair will be intended in a great measure as a celebration of the election of John Haveron as leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

MITCHELL IN INDIANAPOLIS

Welcomed to the City by a Reception Committee.

Talks Briefly on Labor Problems—Says He Thinks Strikes Are Horrible—They Are "Creators of Suffering."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The fourteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will begin here to-morrow morning. President Mitchell arrived shortly after 4 o'clock and was escorted to his hotel by a reception committee representing the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis and the citizens of Indianapolis.

At 6 o'clock dinner was served at the hotel for Mr. Mitchell and the Reception Committee. After the dinner Mr. Mitchell made a short address, in which he said:

"To live up to the measure that has been set for me by the people of the United States is indeed difficult. The greater number is prone to believe that a man whose name has appeared in the press daily for the last few months and whose picture has been printed in the newspapers from one coast to the other is a great orator. To be a great orator and to be able to make eloquent utterances has always been my wish. I am just a plain talker.

"I have perhaps been honored by organized labor as much, if not more, than any one of its many leaders to-day. Whether I deserve these honors or not, I cannot say. I have tried to do my duty toward the men, who have chosen me as their leader, and I have striven hard for them.

"I heartily thank the people of Indianapolis for the cordial welcome they have extended me. I believe they have the right conception of the purposes of organized labor. The majority of them believe differently than they did five years ago when the unions of the country were blamed wholly for the many strikes and lockouts in factories and in the coal fields.

"I am not here to speak of the merits of the controversy between the operators and the miners in the anthracite fields. Strikes and lockouts, however, are foreign to the purposes of organized labor.

"I do not believe in strikes. I regard them as horrible and the creators of suffering. But I do believe that the laboring men of the country snould never surrender the right to strike and to protect themselves against organized capital.

"I for one do not regard the interests of capital and labor as so much opposed to each other that they cannot be reconciled. I have abiding faith in the citizens of this country and believe that they can solve the great labor problem which confronts us and solve it right. The labor principles are considered more lofty now by that class of the people who heretofore did not understand the purposes of trades unions. The anthracite strike will result, I believe, in the establishment of proper relations between employers and employes."

To-morrow night, in honor of Mr. Mitchell's return, a parade of laboring men will be held, and after the parade a public meeting will be held, at which a number of addresses will be made.

The convention will open to-morrow morning.

STATEN ISLAND'S FERRY.

Public Meeting to be Held at Pier A Regarding the Terminal.

The question of a terminal for the ferry, under a twenty-five year lease, which is about to be granted, on Staten Island, is waxing warm. Opinion is largely divided between the selection of St. George, the present terminal; Stapleton, Tompkinsville, on the east shore, and West New Brighton and Port Richmond, on the north shore.

As yet President George Cromwell of the borough and Commissioner of Docks McDougall Hawkes, who have the power of the selecting of the site, have reached no conclusion.

On Thursday a final public meeting will be held in the office of the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Manhattan, where it is expected that the Commissioner will suggest that the Staten Islanders select a site by popular vote. The present lease of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Ferry Company does not expire until 1904.

KILLED HERSELF FOR GRIEF.

Aged Woman Whose Sister Had Just Died Swallowed Poison.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 18.—Miss Phebe Milnor, seventy-five years old, killed herself at her home here yesterday a few hours after the death of her sister, Miss Fannie Woods Milnor. The sisters had been lifelong associates. They had for many years lived together in a cottage here, and their devotion to each other was remarkable.

Miss Fannie Milnor was eighty-two years old. She died at noon Saturday after a long illness, during which she had been nursed by her sister, who devoted her whole time to the care of the patient. The death of Miss Fannie was a terrible shock to her sister, and a couple of hours after Miss Fannie's death her sister swallowed a dose of poison.

She was found suffering from the effects of the drug by the neighbors who had called at the house to sympathize with her and to assist in arranging for the funeral.

Dr. James Burns was called at once. Miss Phebe was still alive, and Dr. Burns worked to save the aged woman's life. She died within a short time after he had been summoned. There will be a double funeral on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN AVENGES DETECTIVE.

With Detective Kuhne, who looked as if he had been toying with a buzz saw in action, Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, yesterday afternoon, knocked with his billy at the side door of John Brannigan's saloon at 781 Ninth Avenue and demanded admittance.

Reluctantly the door opened and the Captain and the much cut and bruised detective entered. They found there John Brannigan, former candidate for the leadership on the Greater New York Democracy ticket, and his fourteen-year-old son, Richard.

Brannigan, charged with allowing his son to be in the saloon, a violation of Section 290 of the Penal Code, was arrested; his son was taken to the rooms of the Children's Society. On charges of assaulting an officer, John Murphy, of 803 Ninth Avenue, John Carlin of 250 Amsterdam Avenue, and John Burns of 504 West Fifty-fifth Street, were also arrested. Detective Kuhne, whose face and uniform bore out his charges, accused these men of setting upon and beating him when he entered the saloon shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, found twenty men drinking in the barroom, and attempted to arrest William McGowan of 326 West Twenty-second Street, the alleged bartender. After a fierce struggle the detective got out of the saloon with his prisoner, and marched him to the station house.

When he arraigned McGowan before the Sergeant Capt. Schmittberger entered the room and questioned the detective about his condition, with the result that he determined to pay a visit to the place himself.

MISS BIGGAR VISITS JAIL.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Laura Biggar visited Freehold to-day and spent some time talking with Dr. Hendrick in the County Jail, and also called on Stanton, who with Hendrick was convicted and sentenced for conspiracy in connection with Miss Biggar's attempt to prove herself the wife of Henry M. Bennett. She left this evening to rejoin the company with which she is playing.

She says that to-morrow she will advertise that for $5,000 bail she offers $10,000 real estate security "for Dr. Hendrick, whose imprisonment is perpetuated by a plot." Miss Biggar says she has some hope that the offer will be accepted. She would not further discuss the matter.

It is said that friends of Dr. Hendrick will at once take the case before the Court of Pardons and ask for his pardon on parole on the ground that the verdict was manifestly unfair.

GEN. GREENE TOURS QUEENS AND BROOKLYN

"Tip" Had Been Sent Out and Conditions Appeared Exemplary.

Visit Paid to a Raines Law Hotel—Large Number of Excise Arrests Made Throughout the City.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday made another tour in an automobile, accompanied by his secretary and Inspector P. H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn. This time his inspection was devoted to Queens and the neighboring transpontine borough.

He left his home about 2 o'clock and went over the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. No sooner had he arrived in Long Island City than he began to test the signal boxes, which are in use there, and which he hopes to have installed in Manhattan.

He called up the Forty-sixth Precinct by the aid of the signals. There is a telephone in each box connecting with the station house direct. This obviates the necessity of a policeman going to the station house to make a report and leaving his post unpatrolled. A clerk answers the messages and records them.

Commissioner Greene informed the Sergeant that he was at the other end of the wire and that he would make a call as soon as the automobile could take him there. This station, he examined, but he confessed that it was not in the best condition.

Nothing unusual was observed in Queens, and the party made their way to Brooklyn. The Commissioner expressed himself as well satisfied with what he saw, but there were many who declared that the innocent and law-abiding appearance of things in the borough which greeted his eye on every hand was in no small measure brought about by the fact that his coming was expected, and none concerned cared to take any chances with him speeding hither and thither about town. The tip that the head of the police would very likely visit Brooklyn was sent around Saturday afternoon.

On Saturday night the police in every precinct in the borough gave notice to the saloonkeepers that they would be expected to observe every Sunday regulation, and that if they failed to do so they would get into trouble. The orders had to do especially with opaque windows and screens cutting off the view of bars from the street.

The opaque windows were ordered taken out and the screens removed. As a result Commissioner Greene could look into the bar rooms of every saloon he passed in his automobile.

He went first to the Greenpoint station, passing through Capt. Martin Short's Bedford Avenue precinct and the Lee Avenue precinct on the way. The Commissioner visited the old station house on Greenpoint Avenue and then went through the Herbert Street and Stagg Street precincts to the Hamburg Avenue Station.

At this station the Commissioner met Capt. Edward Gaus and complimented him upon the condition he found the precinct in. Capt. Gaus has been a precinct commander only a comparatively short time, and he felt very proud over the compliment.

From Hamburg Avenue the Commissioner continued his tour through the Ralph Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Gates Avenue, Grand Avenue, Bergen Street, Fifth Avenue, Butler Street, Classon Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Adams Street, and Fulton Street precincts. He passed through seventeen precincts in all, covering about thirty miles on the trip. Besides the Greenpoint and Hamburg Avenue Stations, he stopped at and inspected the Ralph Avenue and Gates Avenue Stations.

While coming down Fulton Street, on the last leg of his journey, it then being about 6 o'clock, the Commissioner's attention was attracted by a brilliantly lighted saloon on Fulton Street, a block from the Borough Hall.

"That place looks bright enough to be doing business," he observed to Inspector McLaughlin. "I guess we'd better take a look in at it."

The automobile was stopped, and the Commissioner, with the Inspector in his brilliant uniform, entered the place by a sidedoor. In the back room a number of men were drinking at tables, on which were the conventional sandwiches and plates of cheese and crackers.

The proprietor showed no alarm whatever when his distinguished visitors appeared, but received them coolly and politely. It took the Commissioner about three minutes to find out that the place was a hotel and that the law was being strictly observed there.

The Commissioner was seen when he came out of the place and asked what had been the result of his visit to Brooklyn.

"I came over here," he said, "merely to see how the excise laws were being enforced. In the many precincts I visited I found the conditions to be very satisfactory. So far as I could see, the law was generally being observed, and the police seemed to be doing their work well."

The strict enforcement of the excise regulations by the police caused many of the German singing and like societies in Brooklyn, whose custom it is to hold concerts and festivals on Sunday, much inconvenience and great displeasure.

No concerts in public halls for which licenses had not been obtained were permitted to be held, and the proprietors of these places were compelled to observe the law strictly in the matter of beer selling.

A number of entertainments and concerts, which had been arranged by societies for yesterday, had to be abandoned. Some of the societies, however, have clubrooms in the halls where they hold their festivals, and these organizations were not interfered with by the police.

The general activity of the police resulted yesterday in 113 arrests for excise violations, in the five boroughs, the largest total since the strenuous but brief campaign undertaken when ex-Commissioner Partridge took office. Of these arrests all except seventeen were made in Manhattan and the Bronx. There were fifteen arrests in Brooklyn.

LEHIGH VALLEY DISCORD.

The Opposition Party Will Be Heard from at To-morrow's Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Dissatisfaction with the existing management and the recent policies of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is expected to be made vigorously manifest at the annual meeting Tuesday. A strong opposition party has been formed. If this proves strong enough it will place a new man in the Presidency, a Western railroad man of large experience and proved capacity.

For some time the discontented element has been steadily growing in numbers, and showing a spirit of active hostility to the syndicate which now runs the road. It has gathered such strength as to compel attention from the syndicate.

Within the last two months large blocks of Lehigh Valley stock have been taken in the open market. This buying has been widely attributed to J. P. Morgan. It is possible, however, that the stock was purchased on behalf of the opposition party.

There are a few more than 800,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock. It is said that 100,000 shares changed hands in this latest move.

The main ground of dissatisfaction among the stockholders is the failure to pay dividends, and dissatisfaction has come to a head now because of almost universal prosperity. Ten years ago Lehigh Valley stock was a gilt-edged security, paying annually a 5 per cent. dividend.

Purchase of it was then regarded as purely an investment. In 1894 it stopped paying dividends, and none has since been declared. Yet the company is understood to be in a good position. Its earnings are said to have been spent in improvements instead of going to the stockholders in dividends.

IN HELEN GOULD'S HONOR.

A Series of Affairs for Her in Washington This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Quite a social programme awaits Miss Helen Gould when she arrives here. She will attend the dinner to-morrow night given by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in celebration of their jubilee.

Miss Gould will be the guest at dinner Tuesday of Speaker and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, and will be given a reception by ex-Secretary of State and Mrs. John W. Foster the same day, after which Mrs. Foster will give a luncheon party in her honor. Wednesday Miss Gould will be the guest of honor at a large luncheon and will be presented to Mrs. Roosevelt.

LORD BERESFORD EXPLAINS.

Did Not Say the Anglo-German Alliance Was Meant as an Attack on the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a leading article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 15.

The article is based on the assumption that in an interview I declared the alliance of Germany and Great Britain in the present trouble with Venezuela was more with the object of making an attack upon the Monroe Doctrine than with the object of settling a debt. Will you kindly afford me an opportunity of most emphatically denying that, directly or indirectly, I said anything of the kind?

The mistake has arisen through the omission of a most important part of my remarks when the question was referred to me. What I said was that I thought it most injudicious for Germany and Great Britain to become allied in a matter of this character, and this for two substantial reasons:

1. That it was quite possible, looking to eventualities, that Great Britain might unintentionally cause annoyance to Germany, and in like manner an annoyance might be caused on the part of Germany with Great Britain, contingencies which could not possibly exist if each country were working separately.

2. That the fact of two great European nations becoming allied on a question requiring armed force, and to be settled in a state situated on the continent of America, might reasonably arouse American susceptibilities with regard to the Monroe Doctrine. For several years I have been doing what in me lay to further and cement the good understanding existing between the two great English-speaking nations, and having regard to that fact, it is impossible that I should have been guilty of making a mischievous remark which, on the face of it, would naturally cause the greatest irritation between these nations.

Again, such a remark must be taken as a direct attack upon the British Government. If I wanted to attack the British Government I have ample opportunity of doing so in my own country, and I am quite sure that you will give me credit for having better taste and a more chivalrous sense of courtesy than to frame an attack from the United States.

The British Government has distinctly declared its intention to support the Monroe Doctrine, and the British people are absolutely in accord with their Government on this question.

CHARLES BERESFORD.

New York, Jan. 18, 1903.

FOURTH MAN SHOT IN FIGHT.

As the result of the fight that took place in the Lafayette saloon and café on Saturday night, during which three men were shot, another man yesterday walked into Bellevue Hospital and said he had been shot in both legs. He was Joseph Naughton of 468 Tenth Avenue. He said that he went into the place, which is located at 468 Seventh Avenue, to get a drink, and as he was taking it the firing began. After he got home his mother advised him to go to the hospital. The bullet had glanced off one leg and entered the other. He was not seriously injured. He thought the gang of men got into a dispute over a division of money.

"Razor" Reilly, the man who is supposed to have fired the shots, could not be located by the detectives of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, though a general search was made for him.

Detective Flannery told the Magistrate in the West Fifty-fourth Street court yesterday that the fight was due to a feud of long standing between the lower west side gang, to which Reilly belongs, and the upper west side gang. Reilly had been worsted in a previous scuffle and one of his companions stabbed. He, it is said, vowed to get even. He walked into the saloon and began shooting at once.

The six witnesses arrested by the police with the hope of eliciting information were all discharged.

The Mid-Winter Special Sales of Furniture and Homefurnishings

THE BIG STORE — SIEGEL COOPER CO. — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORKERS WILL WELCOME THIS NOTABLE ECONOMY EVENT WITH ENTHUSIASM.

AGAIN the Siegel Cooper Store is foremost.

The Mid-Winter Furniture Sale starts this morning.

This is news of utmost importance. It places before thousands of discerning and prospective purchasers economies of the most desirable description. It is representative of every atom of liberality in low pricing that one of the greatest of stores can possibly provide.

There is every logical reason why you should attend this Sale. The chief features, however, are:

1. **The numerous extraordinary special purchases of large quantities of Furniture from the leading manufacturers of the United States at unusual discounts from prevailing market prices.**
2. **Broadness of variety.**
3. **Excellence of the character of the stock.**
4. **Newness and desirability of the styles.**
5. **No better bargains in Furniture can possibly be had anywhere.**

These are potent and forceful reasons amply sustained by the stock itself.

Who could visit the fine new Furniture Store on the Fifth Floor without a prompt and complete realization of this important and agreeable fact?

As already intimated, every piece is sound and honest, and is unhesitatingly guaranteed by the makers, who are among the foremost manufacturers in the trade.

We are not aiming particularly at profit at this season of the year. The present profits are derived chiefly from the widespread publicity this Sale insures the store, and not from any particular piece or group.

You know from past experiences how thoroughly representative our periodical sales of Furniture are. You are in no sense limited. Every line is in every sense satisfactory—it leaves nothing to be desired. Moreover, whatever you buy, be it a Chair or an elaborate Parlor Suite, is new, choice and what you will be proud to show to your friends.

We describe a few of these highly admirable values for the opening day of this consequential event.

The Prices Are Lower Than During Any Time of the Year Except August.

Metal Bedsteads.

A complete and exclusive line of metal bedsteads to be sold at this mid-winter sale. **The brass bedsteads** are all handsome designs and the best lacquered finish, and represent the entire collection of a local maker.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, all well constructed and finished, can be had in various colors and in all sizes.

Brass Bedsteads.

BRASS BEDSTEAD, 2-inch pillar, extended bow foot, brass spindles and heavy vases. All sizes to order. Regular price $35.00 — 29.50

BRASS BEDSTEAD, 2-inch pillars, extended foot, heavy filling, large vases. Regular price $45.00 — 35.00

BRASS BEDSTEAD, 2-inch continuous pillars, fancy scroll filling, large husks on uprights and top rail. Regular price $72.00 — 56.00

In addition to these we have several other styles, all reduced to prices which should insure a quick sale.

BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $50.50, 33.50
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $40.00, 30.00
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $60.00, 44.00
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $70.00, 54.25
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $60.00, 41.50
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $50.00, 32.50
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $85.00, 63.00
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $92.00, 73.50
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $63.00, 52.00
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $75.00, 64.50
BRASS BEDSTEAD, regular price $67.50, 50.00

Enamelled Bedsteads.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD, 1-inch pillars, straight filling, extended foot; all sizes. Regular price $4.00 — 2.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD, 1¼-inch pillars, extended bow foot, heavy filling, brass top rail and vases all sizes; regular price $10.00. — 7.00

Enamelled Bedsteads.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD, 1¼-inch pillars, extended bow foot, heavy filling, brass top rail, vases and spindles; regular price $14.00. — 10.00

Mattresses.

FINE S. A. CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, 40 lbs., made in one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $20.00. — 14.50

PURE BLACK CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, 40 lbs., made in one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $10.00. — 7.50

ECLIPSE FELT MATTRESSES, made of the best white elastic felt, in one or two parts, in fancy ticking; regular price $11.00. — 8.50

Pillows.

PRIME DUCK FEATHER PILLOWS, regular size 20x28, best blue and white stripe tickings; regular price $1.50. — 1.00

GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS, regular size 20x28, best blue and white stripe ticking; regular price $2.25. — 1.75

Springs.

UPHOLSTERED OR BOX SPRINGS, made for metal beds, covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $9.50. — 7.50

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, metal frames, extra heavy wire web, strongly corded; can be had in small sizes regular price $6.00. — 4.90

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, metal frames, double wire web, helical spring end, can be had in all sizes; regular price $4.00. — 2.75

Dressers and Chiffoniers.

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE DRESSER, serpentine front, double top drawers and two large lower drawers size of case, 42x22½, with pattern-shaped French bevel mirror 30x24; all drawer work finished inside; regular price $27.00. — 22.50

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE CHIFFONIER to match, with five large drawers; size of case, 33x20, with pattern-shaped French bevel mirror, 22x16; regular price $23.00. — 18.75

MAHOGANY DRESSER, serpentine front, double top drawers and two large lower drawers; size of case, 22x42, with oval shape French bevel plate mirror, 30x24; piano polish finish; regular price $27.00. — 22.50

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIER to match above dresser, has five large drawers; oval French plate mirror, 22x17; size o case, 33x20; piano polish finish. Regular price $24.00. — 19.75

SOLID OAK POLISH-FINISHED CHIFFONIER, five large drawers shaped top with French bevel plate mirror; an exceptionally well made piece of furniture; regular price $10.00. — 8.00

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER, same as above without mirror; regular price $6.50. — 5.75

MAHOGANY DRESSER, reg. price $27.00, special. — 21.00

MAHOGANY DRESSER, reg. price $32.00, special. — 23.50

OAK DRESSER, regular price $32.00, special. — 23.75

OAK DRESSER, reg. price $41.00, special. — 30.00

MAHOGANY DRESSER, reg. price $42.00, special. — 31.25

Parlor Suites.

For this special sale we had twenty Parlor Suites made; the designs are beautiful, the construction the very strongest, the finish the very best and the coverings new and unique; the prices are such as to appeal to every customer.

In addition to this we have decided to reduce every Parlor Suite in our Furniture Store. The descriptions and designs of the following will prove that the prices are beyond a doubt most reasonable.

PARLOR SUITE, 5 pieces, strong, well-made frames, finely finished, upholstered with all-steel springs covered with good quality verona; regular price $50.00; special. — 34.00

PARLOR SUITE, five pieces, frames of latest design, hand-carved and crotch mahogany veneer backs, all woodwork piano polish finish, spring edge seats, covered with high grade medallion brocades, a very artistic and graceful suite; regular price $69.00. — 49.00

PARLOR SUITE, consisting of 5 pieces, beautifully designed frames, with carved backs and finest crotch mahogany veneer panels, piano polish finish, upholstered in the best possible manner, all spring edge seats, covered in the latest designs of two-toned velours; regular price $78.00. — 56.00

PARLOR SUITE of 5 pieces, finely carved frames, of this season's newest designs, piano polish finish, upholstered with the best steel springs and made all spring edge seats and diamond tufted backs, covered in your choice of colors of beautiful silk damasks; regular price $82.00. — 67.50

PARLOR SUITE, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, panels on backs, carved and veneered with fine mahogany, covered in red or green verona; regular price $84.00. — 68.00

HANDSOME FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUITE, massive hand-carved frames, backs veneered with fine crotch mahogany veneers, piano polish finish, upholstered in the best manner, all spring edge seats, covered with latest designs in illuminated verona; regular price $92.00 — 72.00

PARLOR SUITE, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, backs finely carved, arms carved with dragon heads and frames highly polished, tufted upholstered backs, covered with satin damask; regular price $125.00. — 112.00

(Fifth Floor.)

Carpets and Rugs.

The 1903 stocks are here. The new styles are prettier than ever. Assortments are larger and better than during any previous season. Of course the prices are exceptionally attractive. During these great mid-winter sales we make a particular point to place prices at the lowest possible point. A visit to the Carpet and Rug Store on the 3d Floor will show more readily than words how profitable it is for you to do your purchasing at the SIEGEL COOPER STORE.

New Upholsteries.

The year begins auspiciously in the big and popular Upholstery Store on the Third Floor. New things have come in from all parts of the country and Europe. The Oriental Room is delightfully fascinating, and logically engages much attention. In the Lace Curtain, Portiere, Lambrequin, Couch and Table Cover Sections you will find many highly desirable bargains. One of the pleasing features is that everything in this sale is wonderfully low-priced.

China and Glassware.

There is a charm about this beautifully stocked China and Glassware Store in the Basement that appeals to the artistic eye as well as to the careful purse of the thrifty. The stocks of Cut Glassware embrace the richest and most brilliant designs obtainable. In Chinaware we have all that is exquisite and superior. Besides, we are offering uncommonly good bargains in the plainer lines. Unusual values, too, in Jardinieres, Pedestals, Bric-a-Brac and Toilet Sets. Low prices are a feature.

Housefurnishings.

All the handy helps that drive away drudgery and make housework a pleasant occupation. Time savers; labor lessenens. Everything that is new and needful. Thousands upon thousands of things for the kitchen, pantry, bathroom and allied divisions of the home. We believe we carry the largest stocks in the metropolis. We certainly do the largest business, and for good reason. The prices are lowest here. What's more, the qualities are always the best and safest.

AUTOMOBILES
The Topic of the Week

SEARCHMONT is the magic word in Automobiling—the greatest of all American machines.

You'll see it at the Show in Madison Square Garden, or you'll miss the greatest feature of the Show. It made hundred per cent records in every test entered last year, and it misses no opportunity to establish a record. Price, $2500.

It is sold in New York and Philadelphia exclusively by JOHN WANAMAKER.

The *Rambler* is another remarkable machine this year. You'll see it at the Show. Its motive power is gasoline, and it is far and away the best and most reliable automobile at its price, $750.

Sold in New York exclusively by JOHN WANAMAKER. Salesroom in the Annex, South of Ninth street.

A New Display Of COSTUMES

AN entirely new array of Spring Gowns is exhibited to-day, in place of those that inaugurated the Spring Fashion Showing last week. If anything they are more beautiful than the earlier style-buds.

Certainly it is a collection most interesting to women who are watching the unfolding of new fashions.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Remnant Sale Of Real Laces

WE have sorted out from our stock of Real Laces all the short pieces ranging in length from 1 yard to 4½ yards, and have marked them at

Exactly Half Price

There are over a hundred pieces, including Duchesse, Duchesse-and-Point Lace, Rose Point, Point Applique, Mechlin and Valenciennes Lace, in a variety of beautiful designs. Former prices were 55c to $26.75, new markings are 28c to $13.35 a yard.

It is a rare chance to get rich laces, in usable lengths, at a great saving.

In addition we offer the remainder of our holiday stock of

Lace Handkerchiefs at One-Third Reduction

They comprise handkerchiefs trimmed with Real Duchesse, Duchesse-and-Point, Rose Point and Valenciennes lace edgings, that were formerly 85c to $40.

New prices are 55c to $26.75.

Broadway.

Untrimmed Hats
For Spring

THERE'S much to attract in this early collection of Untrimmed Hats for Spring. The new shapes are here in profusion; there is a plentiful variety of materials—chief among them jet, hair and silk, in combination with maline, chiffon and lace.

Toques and Bonnets, in a variety of effective styles, are also included.

Colors are principally black and white; and the hats are all but ready-to-wear.

Prices are $2.50 to $6.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Handkerchief "Seconds"
That Are Almost "Firsts"

THERE'S a very faint line of demarcation between these Handkerchiefs and perfect goods. It's merely a thick thread and a particularly precise manufacturer.

They are the pick of the "Seconds"—without oil-spots or pin-holes even, and would sell, if perfect, at 20c to 70c each—most of them are 30c to 40c values.

Yet, because of the thick threads, which you frequently have to hunt for, in order to find them, they're only

12½c Each

Plain hemstitched, pure linen, mostly ¼ and ½-inch hems, for men and women, and including many handkerchiefs that are very sheer and fine.

Broadway.

Today We Announce the Annual Clean-Up of
Hosiery and Underwear

A GOOD many thousands of New Yorkers know what a splendid economy occasion this assures for today. The WANAMAKER policy in these stocks is unique. No other store has attempted to imitate this movement. The policy of taking radical losses to clean up both Summer and Winter stocks in a day or two, is a bit heroic for stores less particular about the newness and rightness of these staple stocks.

It is this radical action each year which has made the regular WANAMAKER Hosiery and Underwear stocks notable for freshness and correctness—the most satisfying stocks to choose from in Greater New York.

Today every odd group, every line that is broken in sizes, or to be discontinued, every line that something newer can displace, is brought out and marked

Not Only Under-Price; But In Most Cases Far Under Cost

Often three pieces for the price of one. And remember, too, that every piece offered in this Sale is absolutely perfect, taken from our regular stocks; and the price-valuations are the WANAMAKER prices of last week—the lowest prices for equal goods known in the country.

This for the information of those not familiar with the Sale. Those who have known it before will be here by the hundreds when our doors open this morning. Quantities are very large; but demands will be tremendous, and you must be prompt to share the best bargains.

Here are as many details as we can give:

Men's Underwear

25c each; were 50c

Shirts and Drawers of white cotton. Unbleached cotton. Colored cotton, fleeced. Basement.

50c each; were 75c to $1.50

Shirts and Drawers, of ribbed cotton. Colored cotton, fleeced, and white merino. Drawers, of cotton flannel. Ninth st.

$1 each; were $1.50 to $2

Shirts and Drawers, of ecru ribbed cotton. Plain colored merino. Ribbed colored merino. Linen-mesh Drawers.

$1.50 each; were $2.50 to $4

Shirts and Drawers, of colored merino. Heavy merino. Llama wool. Heavy wool. Union Suits of lisle thread. Gray merino. Ninth street aisle.

$2.50 each; were $4.25 to $6.50

Shirts and Drawers, of natural wool. Union Suits, of ribbed cotton. Lisle thread. Merino.

$3.50 each; were $7 and $8

Union Suits, of silk-and-cotton. Merino. Wool.

$5 each; were $11

Silk-and-wool Union Suits. Ninth st.

Men's Half Hose

12½c a Pair; were 18c to 37½c

Cotton; plain black, colored, with embroidery.
Lisle Thread; gray, tan, navy, Yale or cadet blue, cardinal and white, openwork. Basement.

25c a Pair; were 37½c to $1

Cotton; white clocked.
Lisle Thread; white clocked or embroidered. Black openwork.
Cashmere; black or black embroidered. Natural wool. Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose

50c a Pair; were $1 to $1.75

Lisle Thread; French black and colored, embroidered or vertical striped, and black with side clocks.
Golf Hose; with and without feet.

$1.75 a Pair; were $3.50 to $6

Pure Silk; French; designs of 1902. Black silk embroidered, side clocked; openwork embroidered and vertical effects. Ninth street.

Women's Underwear

15c each; were 25c and 37½c

Corset Covers; cotton.
Vests; cotton or lisle thread.
Drawers; cotton. Basement.

25c each; were 37½c to 75c

Vests; cotton, plain or trimmed. Merino.
Drawers; cotton. Lisle thread, trimmed. Merino.

50c each; were 75c to $1.25

Vests; lisle thread, trimmed. Merino. Silk-and-cotton. Silk-and-wool. Silk.
Drawers; lisle thread trimmed. Merino.
Suits; cotton. Lisle thread. Merino.

75c each; were $1.25 to $2

Vests; merino. Silk-and-wool.
Drawers; merino.
Suits; lisle thread, trimmed. Merino.

$1 each; were $1.50 to $2.25

Corset Covers; cashmere.
Vests; silk or wool.
Drawers; wool.
Suits; cotton, lisle thread or merino.

$1.50 each; were $2.50 to $3.50

Vests; French wool.
Drawers; French wool.
Tights; ribbed wool.
Suits; fashioned merino. Broadway.

Women's Underwear

$2 Each; were $3.25 to $4.50

Vests; pure silk.
Drawers; Swiss silk.
Suits; silk and wool. Broadway.

Women's Stockings

15c a Pair; were 25c and 37½c

Cotton; black, with unbleached soles. white side clocks. colored side clocks.
Cashmere; black, plain or ribbed.

25c a pair; were 50c to $1

Cotton; black.
Lisle Thread; black ribbed. Openwork ankles. Allover openwork. Colored, ribbed, openwork ankles. Allover openwork, embroidered.
Black; white polka-dots. Colored tops, side clocks. Embroidered ankles. Vertical stripes.
Silk; colored, plated or spun. Basement.

50c a Pair; were $1 to $1.75

Lisle Thread; black, openwork, embroidered. Vertical striped, side clocked. Opera length.
Colored; openwork, side clocked.

$1 a Pair; were $1.50 to $4

Cotton; English, black.
Pure Silk; plain white, colored. Openwork ankles or allover openwork, some embroidered.
Silk; black with colored soles or side clocks.

$1.50 a Pair; were $2.50 to $4

Pure Silk; black, allover openwork. Openwork ankles embroidered.

$2.50 a Pair; were $3.75 to $7

Pure Silk; black openwork. Embroidered ankles. Allover embroidery and lace insertion

$5 a Pair; were $9 to $25.

Pure Silk. Six pairs only. Broadway.

Children's Underwear

15c each; were 25c to 35c

Shirts and Drawers, of ribbed and fleeced cotton.

25c each; were 50c to 85c

Shirts and Drawers, of ribbed cotton. French ballriggan. Fleeced cotton.
Vests and Pantalettes, of white ribbed merino. Gray ribbed merino.
Union Suits, of white ribbed cotton. Silver-gray ribbed cotton.
Sleeping Suits, of ribbed cotton. Basement.

50c each; were 75c to $1.15

Shirts and Drawers, of heavy merino.
Union Suits, of white ribbed merino. Silver-gray ribbed merino.

75c each; were $1.30 to $1.90

Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers, of French unshrinkable wool.
Shirts and Drawers, of colored merino.
Suits, of merino.

$1 each; were $1.60 to $2.40

Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers, of French unshrinkable wool.

$1.50 each; were $2.50 to $3.15

Shirts and Drawers, of French unshrinkable wool. Broadway.

Children's Stockings

15c a Pair; were 25c to 50c

Cotton, black and colored Mercerized. Plain or ribbed.
Lisle Thread; openwork.
Cashmere; black, plain or ribbed. Basement.

25c a pair; were 60c to 95c

Silk; colored, three-quarter hose. Colored, silk plated.
Cashmere; black ribbed. Broadway.

Thousands of Pairs Of SHOES To Be Sure of

THESE WANAMAKER SHOE SALES wouldn't amount to much if their only attraction were that of mere cheapness.

Their importance, their hold on the public, lie in the fact that it is invariably a case of

Quality First
Price Afterwards

—and the cleverness of the achievement consists in maintaining the quality on so high a footing, while forcing the price down to such a low one, by means of powerful and well-directed purchasing.

Today's news doesn't begin to tell the true extent and interest of this January Sale of Shoes for men, women and children. But even this fragment is strikingly attractive:

Men's Shoes

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Black calfskin lace, with double soles, sewed; full round toe-last with tip, and extended soles.

At $1.90, worth $3.—Box calfskin lace shoes, with heavy soles of pure oak-tanned leather, Goodyear welted and stitched; made on the most popular of this season's lasts.

At $2.40, worth $3.50—Box calfskin, black Russia leather, kidskin, and patent leather. Modern toe-shapes, careful workmanship, Goodyear welted soles, and best wearing sole leather.

Women's Shoes

At $1.20, worth $1.75—Button and lace, with tips of both kid and patent leather; neat toes and heels; medium-weight soles.

At $1.50, worth $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes, in stylish patterns; medium toe-last and military heels.

At $1.60, worth $2.50—Chrome-tanned kidskin button and lace boots, with oak-tanned soles, sewed by Goodyear process; stylish and serviceable.

At $1.90, worth $2.50—Kidskin boots, of good quality; both lace and button styles; various toe-shapes and weights of soles; handsomely made and stylish in appearance.

At $2.20, worth $3—Dress shoes of extra fine grade; vamps of black kidskin with patent leather tips; tops of dull kid; soles thin and flexible; heels high-curved, French style; unusually handsome.

At $2.40, worth $3.50—Black kid and calfskin, in heavy and medium weights; Goodyear welted soles of prime oak leather, made on half-a-dozen of the best lasts. Shoes that will be appreciated by women who wear the best.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.10, worth $1.50—Black satin and box calf lace shoes with heels and heavy soles; sizes 9 to 2.

At $1.30, worth $1.75—Sturdy shoes for school or play, laced with full wide toes and heavy soles; all sizes from 12 to 5½; in satin calf or box grain leather.

At $1.50, worth $2—Black satin calf lace, with heavy sewed soles; solid and comfortable.

At $1.90, worth $2.50—Box calf lace, with heavy oak-leather welted soles; full round toes; school last; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Children's Shoes

At $1.20, worth $1.50—Small Boys' Shoes of box calf and patent leather; heavy spring heels and wide toes; sizes 9 to 13½.

At $1, worth $1.35—Black satin calf and grain, spring-heels lace shoes, made on wide, easy lasts.

At $1.50, worth $2—Box calf lace shoes; welted soles of oak leather; sizes 9 to 13½.

At 75c., worth $1—Girls' shoes of kidskin; spring heels and solid soles; sizes up to 1.

At $1, worth $1.35—Black kid and calfskin lace and button shoes, in various shapes; sizes 8½ to 2.

At $1.20, worth $1.50—Calfskin, lace, and kidskin, lace and button; spring heels, stout soles, heavy tips; durable and handsome; sizes 11 to 2.

Basement.

$1 and $1.50 Crepe Mistrals At 55c and 75c

TWO crepe fabrics stand at the very front of popular favor, and Crepe Mistral is one of them. To secure the most favored of fabrics at half price or near it, is quite remarkable right in the front of the season; but such is the offering we make today.

The leading manufacturer of these goods found that he had decidedly too much of even a good thing, and he made a proposition to close out to us his surplus of fifteen thousand yards; and we jumped at the chance—and so will you.

The crepe is in a beautiful open weave—a thread of mohair spun with the wool gives it a snap and sparkle that is most effective. Self-colored stripes are woven in the ground singly, and in clusters of twos and threes.

More than half the lot is in black, the favored coloring.

The collection is in two widths as follows:

$1 Quality, 40 inches wide, at 55c a yard

In black, cream and navy blue.

$1.50 Quality, 45 inches wide, at 75c a yard

In black, cream, navy blue, royal blue, cadet blue, brown, tan, gray, reseda and cardinal.

Rotunda.

Lillian Corsets

THE best, newest, most comfortable, yet most graceful of French models, designed by the best French corsetier, made by the most skilled French workmen. Such is, in brief, the history of the Lillian Corsets described here.

And for corsets of such quality, luxury and elegance, they are far from expensive:

At $7—Of coutil; low bust, very long over hips; with garters attached.

At $9.50—Of coutil; medium low bust, dip over hips; garters attached; very flat over abdomen.

At $10—Of coutil; medium low bust, very long tailored hips, flat abdomen; garters attached. Same in figured brocade, $15.

At $10.50—Of figured broche; low bust; dip over hips; garters attached.

Other new models in dainty materials, from $15 to $30.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The WHITE SALE Continues

THIS White Sale partakes rather of the nature of a relay race against your continued demands. The garments with which we started the sale have long since disappeared; but reinforcements come in day by day to keep up the variety and quantity.

Among the new arrivals are many new styles. For instance, these dainty garments, all notable for their filmy trimmings of lace:

CHEMISES

At 85c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; lawn ruffle on skirt; plain hem with plaits.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; round neck with yoke; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, neat embroidery and ribbon.

At $2.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon on shoulder; ruffle on skirt, trimmed with lace.

At $2.50—Of nainsook; V neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, two rows of insertion, three rows of embroidery, with ribbon run through; ruffle on skirt, trimmed with lace.

NIGHTGOWNS

At $1—Of cambric; low neck and short sleeves; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of cambric; high neck and round yoke; trimmed with two rows of insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lace and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; square neck and short sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, dainty embroidery and ribbon.

At $2—Of cambric; high neck; yoke of torchon lace and neat embroidery; trimmed with ribbon.

At $2.25—Of nainsook; square neck; yoke of Valenciennes lace, and neat embroidery and clusters of plaits; trimmed with ribbon.

PETTICOATS

At $1—Of cambric; trimmed with point de Paris lace, insertion and plaits.

At $1.25—Of cambric; deep flounce, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and three rows of insertion.

At $1.75—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace, three rows of insertion and hemstitched plaits.

At $2.50—Of cambric; umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with point de Paris lace and plaits in clusters.

At $2.50—Of cambric; deep flounce, trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits on the bias.

DRAWERS

At 50c—Of nainsook; trimmed with lawn ruffle, lace and ribbon.

At 75c—Of nainsook; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; plaits above.

At 90c—Of nainsook; trimmed with point de Paris lace and plaits.

At $1—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, 2 rows of insertion and ribbon.

At $1.25—Of cambric; deep ruffle, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 45c to 95c—Nightgowns of Masonville muslin, Lonsdale cambric or nainsook; various styles of plaited yokes, or embroidery insertion, or lace edging; also bishop style with ribbon at neck and sleeves. Sizes 2 to 14 years.

At 10c to 18c—Children's Drawers of Masonville muslin, with hem and cluster of plaits. Priced according to sizes, from 2 to 14 years.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES

At 45c to $2.50—Babies' Dresses of fine nainsook; yoke effects in various styles of plain or hemstitched plaits; embroidery or lace insertion and ruffles; skirts plain or with embroidery. Sizes 3 months to 3 years.

At 50c to $3.25—Children's Dresses of nainsook or fine lawn, in pretty waist or guimpe styles; trimmed with a or embroidery. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Framed Pictures
Reduced One-Third

WE have taken from our stock of Framed Pictures a number of extremely handsome specimens, and put new valuations upon them, that are a full third below former prices.

Included are Photogravures, plain and colored, Pastels, Etchings and Platinum Photographs, all handsomely framed, and in a great variety of well-chosen subjects.

The offering provides an excellent opportunity to buy pictures that are really worth while, at a great saving in cost.

The measurements given below represent sizes inside the frames:

Photogravures of Cattle, suitable for dining-room, hall or library; such as "Rovers of the Glen" and "Down from the Hills." Plain, $12, from $17.50; colored, $16, from $22.50.

Photogravures of Figure Subjects; upright shape, in 3-inch brown-and-gilt frames; 24 x 28 in.; $7, from $10.

Photogravures of Landscape and Figure Subjects, in 4-inch brown-and-gilt frames; 24 x 36 in.; $10, from $13.50.

Hand-colored Photogravures, in such subjects as "A Confidential Chat," "Leisure Hours," "At the Well," etc., in 4-inch sweep gilt frames; 30 x 36 in.; $16, from $22.50.

Landscape Pastels, in 3-inch green-and-gilt frames, with white mats; 20 x 24 in.; $4, from $6.

Landscape Pastels, in 4-inch gilt frames; 20 x 30 in.; $12, from $18.

Landscape Pastels, in 4-inch gilt frames; 20 x 40 in.; $10, from $15.

Fruit Pastels, in 3-inch Flemish oak and gilt sweep frames; 20 x 24 in.; $6.50, from $10.

Landscape Etchings, in 3-inch Flemish oak and gilt frames with mats; 20 x 36 in.; $3.50, from $5.

Landscape Etchings—"The Last Gleam" and "The Golden Hour," in 3-inch brown frames; 29 x 38 in.; $15, from $22.50.

Platinum Photographs, in landscape and figure subjects; 4-inch Flemish oak-and-gilt frames; double sweep pattern; 26 x 36 in.; $14.50, from $20.

Hand-colored Platinum Photographs, in fancy gilt frames; 16 x 20 in.; $8.50, from $12.50.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

White Shirt-waist Materials at Half

THESE attractive, fresh white Piques came to us at a very low price—we pass them on to you in the same way, for your Spring supply of white shirt-waists.

They are prettily embroidered and open worked; and have sold regularly at 50c yard.

The present lot will go quickly at half—

25 Cents a Yard Broadway.

Special Offerings Of Table Linens

SNOWY table-linen is as important a part of the perfectly appointed dinner-table, as delicate china or shining silver.

Here's the particular housekeeper's particular opportunity to secure such linens at sharp concessions on even the regular low WANAMAKER Linen prices:

TABLE CLOTHS

Moravian Linen—2x2½ yds., $7.50, from $8.50.
2x3 yds., $8.25, from $10.25.
2½x2½ yds., $10, from $12.
2½x3 yds., $11.50, from $14.50.

Scotch Linen, extra fine, handsome patterns—
2x3 yds., at $2.25. 2x3 yds., at $3.25.
2x2½ yds., at $2.75.

Scotch Linen Napkins, to match—
20x20 in., at $2 doz. 22x22 in., at $2.50 doz.

TABLE LINEN

Cream Irish Linen, 70 in. wide; wears well and washes white quickly; regularly 70c; now 60c yd.

Snow-white Irish Linen, 72 in. wide; low priced at 75c; now 65c yd.

NAPKINS

Bleached Scotch Breakfast Napkins, 18x18 in.; regularly $1.25; now $1.10 doz.

Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins, 24x24 in., $3 doz.

Fourth Avenue.

Fine Lingerie
At Low Prices

IT is given to many women, thanks to the low White Sale prices, to buy the finest, daintiest specimens of Paris Lingerie with greatest economy.

Some of these fascinating garments, of sheer, fine fabrics, with exquisite hand-embroidery, were bought especially to sell below usual prices; others have been taken from our own stock, and sharply reduced. All are most attractively priced:

Nightgowns of sheer nainsook, with hand-embroidered clusters of fine plaits, with lace, at $5; from $7.50 and $8; at $7 and $8, from $10 and $16.

Chemises of French muslin, hand-embroidered, at $2.

Chemises of nainsook, hand-embroidered in different designs; scalloped top with ribbon run through, at $3.

Chemises, hand-embroidered, lace-trimmed, at $2.50; from $3.50. Others, in large sizes, at $3 and $4, from $6 and $8.

Drawers, prettily trimmed with lace, specially priced at $3.50. Others at $2.75, from $3.75, and $3, from $4; also a few at $1.50.

Corset Covers in various styles, from $3.50 upwards.

Wrappers and Negligees at half price—$8, from $16. Of French albatross, trimmed with black and white silk. Others, at $12, from $25; and $37.50, from $75.

French Room, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW PHILIPPINE CURRENCY

Congress Likely to Establish the Gold Standard.

Provisions of Measures Now Under Consideration—The Peso, a Silver Coin, to be Legal Tender.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—It is accepted as reasonably sure that there will be legislation this session to place the currency of the Philippines on a gold basis. The House Committee on Rules having allowed a day for the consideration of a bill, it is now assured that action of some kind is likely to be reached. The Senate Committee on the Philippines has receded from the position held last session in favor of silver, and has a measure before the Senate which is essentially the same as the Cooper bill in the House.

The Cooper bill makes the United States gold dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine; the standard unit of value for the islands. All gold coins of the United States and the silver subsidiary currency authorized last session, together with a new silver coin provided for in the Cooper bill, which is to contain 416 grains of silver, and to be known as the "Philippine peso," are to be legal tender in the islands for all debts, public and private.

The bill declares that two silver pesos shall be equivalent to one gold dollar in the payment of all dues to the Government of the islands. The subsidary coins authorized last session are made legal tender for all amounts not exceeding twenty pesos. The Treasurer of the islands may, in his discretion, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, issue silver certificates in denominations of not less than five pesos for silver pesos deposited with him, in amounts of not less than twenty pesos. These silver certificates are receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues in the islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by banks in the islands may be counted as lawful cash. Thus it is believed there will be established a currency suited to the needs of the islands and not likely to be drained out into other Oriental countries, as our gold would likely be if we should set up a silver currency predicated on gold similar to that of the United States.

There is some disposition to criticise the fact that there is no specific limitation as to the amount of silver coinage which the island Government may authorize. As, however, under the act passed last Summer, authorizing the coinage of subsidiary coins, the Secretary of War is given a supervision of the coinage acts of the Philippine Government, this feature of the system is thought to be sufficiently safeguarded.

It is believed here that the passage of the Philippines coinage act will hasten a movement which will result ultimately in all the commercial nations of the East adopting the gold standard. The agitation for gold as a standard has been taken up by the merchants of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. The commercial interests of Singapore have already petitioned Parliament to grant relief from the present conditions. Japan and India being on a gold basis, the Philippines about to have that standard, it is thought here that China will sooner or later be forced to come into line.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, a member of the Senate Philippine Committee, a leader in free silver agitation first as a Republican Senator and later as a Democratic Senator, and who has visited the Philippine Islands and made a careful study of their condition, declares that the adoption of the gold standard for the Philippines is sure to cause great destitution and loss. He points out that Mexico first and China later would be obliged to abandon silver and accept the gold standard. He says that a universal gold standard will threaten the whole world, declaring that no one, who is informed, will claim that there is sufficient gold to form a safe basis for such a condition. In his opinion, however, the Democratic Senators probably will be content when the gold bill is considered with offering the bill to which the Senate unanimously agreed last session as a substitute for the proposed gold standard legislation.

The best advices with regard to the effect of the adoption of the gold standard in India do not entirely agree with the view entertained by Senator Dubois. There was some loss in the substitution of one system for another, but a large share of the trouble, it is said, was due to the fact that the government introduced the gold system before the mints had coined enough rupees to meet the demand.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY WORK.

The Year's Progress Among the Jews in the Brownsville Section of Brooklyn.

That the work which is being carried on among the Jews of the Brownsville section of Brooklyn by the Hebrew Educational Society of that borough is meeting with the success and popularity aimed at by its organizers was shown yesterday at the annual meeting of the society, held in its building, at Pitkin and Watkins Avenues. The meeting was largely attended and the reports and addresses were heard with enthusiasm.

S. F. Rothschild, President of the society, presided at the meeting, and the speakers included Abraham Abraham, Isidor Straus, St. Clair McKelway, and Louis Marshall. Music for the occasion was provided by an orchestra composed of young men attending the society's institute as students.

President Rothschild, in opening the meeting, related the history of the society and spoke of its work. He referred to the fact that of the 4,000 volumes in the institute's library 3,500 were kept in circulation.

He said that there was a constant and gratifying increase in the number of students attending the institute. A Regents' class had been established and it was meeting with much success. The total attendance at the institute's evening school during the last year was 28,000, and 372 had been the average attendance in the Bible classes. The society's sewing school and kindergarten were also growing and doing good work. There were within the institution twenty-five different societies working on various lines.

The report of the Finance Committee showed that the receipts during the year had been $9,794.22, the disbursements $9,636.44, leaving an unexpended balance on hand of $157.78.

Mr. McKelway, who spoke on the good work which the society was doing among the people of Brownsville, addressed himself chiefly to the young men present.

Mr. Marshall, who spoke next, compared the work of the society in Brownsville with that of the Educational Alliance in Manhattan. The work was also discussed by Mr. Straus, who was referred to as the "foster father" of the society and by Mr. Abraham, who was called the "father" of the organization.

The annual election of officers of the society resulted as follows: President—S. F. Rothschild; Vice President—Michael Furst; Secretary—N. H. Levi; Treasurer—Moses J. Harris; Directors (to serve three years)—Abraham Abraham, A. S. Salomons, Dr. L. M. Nelson, M. B. Schmidt, Jacob Brenner, F. Pentlarge, and Dr. M. J. Coine

Gift from Senator Vest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Vest, who will retire from public life upon the expiration of the Fifty-seventh Congress, has decided to send to the University of Missouri a copy of all public documents that have come to him during his long service in the Senate, which covers a period of twenty-four years. This contribution will embrace about 900 volumes of the most valuable publications made by the Government in that time. Senator Vest says that upon entering the Senate he determined to preserve copies of every work of any value which might be allotted to him, and the books he now sends to the University of Missouri have been rebound in half morocco and comprise historical, scientific, agricultural, and books upon other subjects, many of which cannot now be purchased anywhere.

Boy Hitched On and Was Killed.

Robert McMillen, fourteen years of age, of 1,491 Lexington Avenue, amused himself for some time yesterday afternoon by "hitching on" his little wagon to the vehicles as they passed. One wagon carried him to Ninety-seventh Street and First Avenue, when the tailboard fell out and struck him on the head. His skull was fractured and he died in the Harlem Hospital. Thomas Cashman of 449 West Thirty-seventh Street, the driver, was arrested and afterward released under bail.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DR. CRUM.

If Senator McLaurin Obeys South Carolina Legislature He May Break with the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Next Thursday Senator Tillman will begin his fight against the confirmation of Dr. Crum as Collector of Customs at Charleston by presenting the protest of the citizens of that place. Mr. Tillman himself was originally rather lukewarm in the matter, but has taken up the fight because the people of his State want him to do so.

A decidedly interesting question is whether Mr. McLaurin will take any action in the matter. It would be an interesting sight to see the two Senators from South Carolina on the same side of any question, but the South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives have called upon Mr. McLaurin to fight the confirmation of Crum, passing resolutions as follows:

Whereas, President Roosevelt recently named W. D. Crum, colored, for Collector of Customs at the Port of Charleston, and said appointment is now pending confirmation by the Senate, and

Whereas, President Roosevelt has unjustly, and without deference to the people of this State, ignored the earnest protests of the Mayor and citizens of Charleston, against such appointment, in that the expressed wishes of the people were disregarded and the interests of the port will be made to suffer materially thereby; and

Whereas, It is inconsistent with the fundamental principles and genius of our Government that the power of appointment vested in the Chief Executive should be exercised arbitrarily, but with regard to the sentiment and commercial interests of the community immediately affected; therefore, be

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, the Senate fully concurring,

That, We hereby place on record our protest against the appointment of W. D. Crum for Collector of Customs at Charleston, nominated by President Roosevelt, as being detrimental to the commercial interests of the principal port and the chief city of our State, and being in disregard of the sentiment and wishes of our people.

That We hereby appeal to our Senators to exercise their earnest efforts to prevent the confirmation of the nomination.

That a copy of these resolution be forwarded forthwith to our United States Senators.

In Tillman's case these resolutions were unnecessary, as he had already made up his mind to do whatever was desired by his constituents in the case. McLaurin's position is unknown. He has always been as strong an advocate of white domination as any one else in South Carolina, but since his defeat at the hands of Tillman his relations with the administration have been understood to be close. President Roosevelt at one time intended to appoint him to a judicial position, but McLaurin declined.

Apparently, now that the Legislature of his State has called upon him to act with Tillman in opposing Crum's confirmation, he will have to break with either the administration or the people of his State. There is considerable speculation about what McLaurin will do.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The area of low pressure that has persisted over the lower lake region and the northeastern part of the country during the last week has passed off to sea, and an area of high pressure and cold weather has advanced to the lake region, its crest to-night being over Lake Michigan. Pressure continues high over the plateau region, but there are indications of the advance of an area of low pressure from the Pacific.

The weather has been fair in practically all districts. Local snows have occurred in the lake region and the Upper Missouri Valley and local rains on the North Pacific Coast. It is much colder to-night in the lower lake region and thence eastward to New England. It is also colder in the Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, and North Carolina. Higher temperatures prevail in the extreme Northwest.

Fair weather is indicated for Monday and Tuesday in the East and South, and snow is probable Monday in the Missouri Valley and the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley. Snow is also probable Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region. It will be warmer Monday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and warmer Tuesday in the lake region and Ohio Valley.

The winds along the New England and Atlantic Coasts will continue fresh north to northwest. On the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh north to northeast, and on Lake Michigan light northeast, shifting to southeast. Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon coasts, and fresh warnings have been issued for Southern California.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; fresh west winds, diminishing.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair and cold Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, North and South Carolina, fair Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness; light north to northeast winds.

West Virginia, fair Monday; Tuesday, warmer. Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Monday; Tuesday, warmer, with snow or rain; light north winds, becoming south.

Minnesota, snow, with rising temperature Monday and Tuesday; fresh southeast winds.

North and South Dakota, snow Monday, with rising temperature; Tuesday, snow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cold; wind northwest, becoming variable.

The thermometer at 8 A. M. yesterday was 23 degrees and at 8 P. M. 18. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent. The maximum temperature was 37 at midnight (Saturday) and the minimum 15 at 10 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	22	23	36
6 A. M.	22	20	30
9 A. M.	26	22	27
12 M.	34	24	29
3 P. M.	43	24	30
6 P. M.	41	22	25
9 P. M.	39	17	19
12 M.	38	15	17

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	26¾
Weather Bureau	23½
Corresponding date 1902	33
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	6	14	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	22	32	NW	Clear
Boston	12	22	W	Clear
Buffalo	8	14	W	Clear
Cape May	24	42	NW	Clear
Eastport	*4	14	NW	Clear
Nantucket	16	26	W	Clear
Norfolk	34	40	NE	Clear
Oswego	8	10	NW	Cloudy
Philadelphia	22	28	NW	Clear
Pittsburg	18	22	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	zero	16	W	Clear
Scranton	10	20	NW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	26	32	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	30	34	N	Clear
Chicago	14	16	N	Snow
Cincinnati	24	28	NW	Clear
Cleveland	16	18	NW	Snow
Detroit	14	18	NW	Clear
Duluth	2	6	W	Clear
Grand Haven	16	16	NE	Clear
Green Bay	4	12	SW	Clear
Huron	20	20	SE	Cloudy
Marquette	2	8	W	Clear
Milwaukee	10	14	NW	Clear
Toledo	16	18	NW	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	40	50	NW	Clear
Charlotte	40	48	NE	Clear
Corpus Christi	54	56	E	Cloudy
Galveston	52	54	NE	Cloudy
Hatteras	40	44	NE	Clear
Jacksonville	52	62	NE	Clear
Key West	68	76	NW	Pt. cloudy
Mobile	46	54	N	Clear
Montgomery	48	54	N	Clear
New Orleans	50	54	N	Cloudy
Savannah	50	56	NE	Clear
Tampa	54	68	NW	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	44	52	N	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	10	10	SE	Snow
Davenport	20	22	NE	Clear
Dodge City	30	34	SE	Clear
Kansas City	30	34	SE	Clear
North Platte	28	32	NW	Clear
Omaha	28	30	SE	Clear
St. Louis	30	32	NE	Clear
St. Paul	6	8	SE	Cloudy
Winnipeg	*12	zero	S	Clear
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	28	38	W	Cloudy
Denver	32	38	SE	Clear
Helena	32	38	SE	Clear
Salt Lake City	26	30	SW	Clear

*Below zero.

Detective Welsh's Condition.

At St. Vincent's Hospital last night it was said that the condition of Detective Sergeant Welsh, who was shot in the Black Cat restaurant, on West Broadway, Friday night, during an altercation over the payment of a dinner, is slightly better. He is still in a critical condition.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Cuban Treaty Will Be Called Up in Senate To-day.

Trust Question Will Come Up in House Later in Week—Senate Behind but House Well Advanced in Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There are indications that this will be an interesting week in Congress. Thus far the Senate has given little attention to the more important matters that must be acted upon before the termination of the session, but with only thirty-eight working days remaining to the Fifty-seventh Congress and all the general appropriation bills yet to be acted upon it is realized that the Senate must abandon the free and easy methods that have obtained and get down to real legislative work.

Several of the appropriation bills have been sent to the Senate from the House and are still with the Appropriations Committee of the former body. One or more of them, it is understood, are about ready and doubtless would have been reported several days ago had the Statehood bill not presented an obstacle. In addition to the general appropriation bills, there are matters pressing for attention that cannot be delayed much longer if they are to be given consideration this session.

The Cuban treaty will be called up tomorrow by Senator Cullom and an effort made to have it considered in executive session for several hours. Senator Quay is not disposed to antagonize reciprocity with the Statehood bill and will give Senator Cullom a chance to have the treaty acted upon this week. The utmost confidence is felt by friends of the convention that it will be ratified.

The President has exhibited great interest in proposed legislation to control trusts. This will get before the House the latter part of the week through a report from the Judiciary Committee, and it is reasonably certain that a rule will be adopted providing for its early consideration and a vote.

The Statehood bill stands in the way of the trust question in the Senate. The members of Senator Hoar's sub-committee are giving attention to the subject as individuals, but will postpone formal consideration of the question until the House shall act, unless it becomes apparent that action there will be postponed too long. Senators generally express the opinion that some conservative trust measure will be gotten through during the present session, but all of them recognize the difficulty of agreeing on a measure affecting such vast interests and involving such important principles as will any bill on the subject of trusts.

The House is well advanced with the public business, and can readily get through in ample time with all measures that should receive affirmative action before March 4. The committee having charge of appropriation bills has those measures well advanced toward completion, and several will be reported this week. The Fowler and the Philippine Currency bill, and perhaps the Anti-Trust bill, will be made subjects of special orders in the House, and it is expected that the two bills first named will be considered and passed during the week. The Anti-Trust bill is promised by the Judiciary Committee this week, and may be taken up for consideration the week following. These several measures will not interfere with the consideration of regular appropriation bills.

MANY RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Damage in Three Months Was $2,000,000—845 Persons Killed and 11,162 Injured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A statement prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission shows that during the three months ended September 30, 1902, there were 263 persons killed and 2,613 injured in train accidents. Other kinds of accidents, including those sustained by employes while at work and by passengers in getting on or off the cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 12,007, the killed numbering 845 and the injured 11,162.

During the three months covered by the statement the traffic of a large majority of the railroads has been heavier than ever before, necessitating the employment of new men for service in train and yard work. There were 1,444 collisions and 1,014 derailments, of which 51 collisions and 92 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines, and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,198,500.

Appeal for Boys' Clubs.

The Staten Island Boys' Clubs which meet in Public School No. 17, New Brighton, S. I., commenced their third year last Fall. The only way to accommodate all the boys is said to be to keep the playground open two nights instead of one a week. It costs less than $4 a night to give sixty boys a happy evening, and an appeal is made to the public for financial assistance. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. George William Curtis, West New Brighton, S. I., or, to Miss Winifred Buck of 103 East Nineteenth Street, Manhattan.

Accused of Speeding His Auto.

An automobile driver, who gave his name as Earnest Fellows of 154 West Eighty-fourth Street, was arrested at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Franklin Avenue, by Policeman England of the Morrisania Police Station at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Fellows according to the policeman was driving an automobile at the rate of thirteen miles an hour. He will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...5:01	Moon rises.. ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:07	Gov. Isl'd..12:20	H. Gate....2:13
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:31	H. Gate....2:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 20.		
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Copri, Barbados, Santos, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil and Argentine	10:30 A. M.	.....
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
THURSDAY, JAN. 22.		
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 23.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M. Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Farncisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §3 and up to Jan. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (If the Cunard steammer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 19.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
Bellsden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
Calabria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 13.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Minnetonka, London, Jan. 8.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Jan. 14.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 8.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Monterey, Havana, Jan. 17.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 15.
Fernglene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Sicilia, Naples, Jan. 7.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Celtic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 10.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Orizaba, Colon, Jan. 19.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville Jan. 15 via Charleston 16th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:59 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:54 P. M. 17th.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Pritchard, Liverpool Jan. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M. 17th.

SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Peterman, Bremen Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 18, 9:30 P. M., north northwest, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS El Cid, for Galveston.
SS Fairmead, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Maverick, for Port Austin, Texas.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 18—SS City of Delhi, (Br.,) sld. from Londee for New York to-day.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts; from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 12:10 A. M. Jan. 19.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyerdiercks, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:50 A. M. to-day.

THE WEBER TONE IS THE IDEAL PIANO TONE.

THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY

108 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
605 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

Catalogue Mailed Free on Request.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Spring 1903. French Challies.

First Floor.

With an eye to the early showing of the finest and most exclusive of this famous fabric, we purchased months ago from the best manufacturers in France over 400 approved designs, many of them confined patterns.

Special. 150 pieces all-wool French Crepe Challies, Dresden, Persian, floral and escurial designs, on light and dark grounds; very extraordinary value at, yard 29

AN EARLY IMPORTATION OF CHOICE SCOTCH TWEEDS OF FINEST MANUFACTURE. Knickerbocker, Flecked, Heather Mixed and Soft Bannockburn Cheviots, mixed and plain; Grenadine Voile, Fantaise Voile, Crepe and Voile Chiffon; ready for your inspection.

Three Specials in Other Weaves.

85 pieces 36 inch all-wool Voile, in popular street and evening shades; real value 50c., the yard 39

80 pieces 42 inch all-wool Voile, in street, pastel and evening shades; real value 75c., the yard 59

One lot of spring style Scotch Suit Novelty Mixtures and Herringbone Stripes; real value 75c., the yard 50

A Great Sale of Parlor Suits and Dining Room Furniture.

Fifth Floor.

All our Parlor Suits are made under our own supervision. The frames are well glued and the construction is as perfect as it is possible to produce. They are in mahogany finish; solid mahogany, white mahogany and gold. Particular attention has been given to their finish, and each Suit has our guaranteed upholstering. The covers were selected with great care so as to harmonize. They embrace many novelties in Velour, Silk Damask, Tapestry, Verona, Panne, Plush and Silk Velour. Each Suit is marked at the regular price and has a special ticket with the sale price showing the reduction.

$48.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $35.00
$60.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $45.00
$62.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $48.00
$72.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $55.00
$75.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $57.50
$85.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $65.00
$90.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $70.00
$110.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $85.00
$120.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $92.00
$150.00 five-piece Parlor Suit, mahogany finish, for $115.00
$35.50 three-piece mahogany finish Parlor Suit, for $28.00
$39.25 three-piece mahogany finish Parlor Suits $31.00
$44.00 three-piece mahogany finish Parlor Suits $36.00
$55.00 three-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish $42.00
$62.00 three-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish $48.00
$72.00 three-piece Parlor Suits, mahogany finish $57.00

Sideboards, in Golden Oak, of newest designs, thoroughly well made, highest quality finish; reduced from $24.50 to $19.50

Sideboards, in Golden Oak, of newest designs, thoroughly well made, highest quality finish; reduced from $29.25 to $22.50

Sideboards, in Golden Oak, of newest designs, thoroughly well made, highest quality finish; reduced from $35, $39.25 and $45.00 to $27.50, $32.50 and $39.50

Sideboards, in Golden Oak, of newest designs, thoroughly well made, highest quality finish; reduced from $65.00 and $79.50 to $52.00 and $67.50 and upward

Extension tables, in Golden Oak, highly polished tops, 6-foot extension; reduced from $8.50, $12.00 and $17.00 to $6.75, $8.75 and $12.50

Extension Tables, in Golden Oak, highly polished tops, 8-foot extension; reduced from $19.00, $26.00 and $31.25 to $15.00, $21.50 and $26.50

Sample Lace Robes and Galloons

At Half Price and Less.

First Floor.

Sample Lace Robes, Venise Galloons, Novelty Embroideries and Allovers; Cluny and Antique Laces, at half price, and in many instances even less.

Just 300 beautiful Lace Robes; the entire sample collection and show piece samples of three of the largest lace houses will be offered here today at much less than their original cost. Included in this collection are Real Renaissance Robes, Lierre Lace Robes, Spangled Lace Robes, Esprit Net Lace Robes, Embroidered Net Robes, White Lace Robes, Black Lace Robes, Ecru Lace Robes, &c.; original values from $22.50 to $50.00, choice at ..... $12.50 and $17.50

Extra Special: 200 pieces Novelty Allovers; frontings, vestings and waistings; the sample collection of a leading importer of high class goods. Beautiful evening and handsome Persian effects, all white, and all black embroidered Allovers; many worth $3.00 to $5.00 yard, at, yard $1.95

100 pieces Rich Black Venise and Silk Applique Galloons; Separable and Medallion effects, bands, insertions; much under value at ..... 95 and $1.45

500 pieces Lace Galloons; in Venise Applique, Irish effects, Medallion and Separable Galloons; values from 65c. to $2.00, at 39 and 95

350 pieces Real Cluny Insertions, Laces, Bands; secured before the recent great advance in prices; while this lot lasts ..... 25, 45 and 95

200 pieces Real Antique Lace Bands and Insertions; excellent values at ..... 25, 45 and 95

An importer's Overstock of Black Silk, Escurial and Corded Silk Galloons; all the newest effects; values 50c. and $1.00, at 25 and 50

Another 100 pieces Silk Chiffon, Mousseline and Liberty Brilliantine; all shades, including black, ivory and cream; yard 48

The Largest Quantity of White Silks Ever Offered In Any One Sale, At Less Than Wholesale Prices.

Rotunda.

This sale should prove doubly attractive, owing to the great demand and desirableness of White Silks at the present time. These, together with the very low prices we now quote, make it a truly unparalleled trade movement—one that must appeal to even the most disinterested.

We do not hesitate to say that it surpasses any and all other Silk Sales. Upward of 100,000 yards are represented in the following specials:—

30,000 yards or over White Corded Wash Silks; actual value 50c. the yard, ... 33

Imported Taffeta, 19 inches wide; a superior and lustrous quality; actual value 75c. the yard, . . . 57

White Satin Liberties, 22 inches wide, a very superior dress quality; actual value $1.00 the yard, . . . 65

White Satin Brocades; complete assortment of desirable patterns; excellent quality; 21 inches wide; actual value $1.25 the yard, ... 85

Advance Sale of Girls' Wash Dresses.

Third Floor.

Guimpe, high neck, Russian and long waisted effects; in a variety of materials, trimmed with Embroidery, Laces and Needlework.

Guimpe, Peasant, high neck, Russian and long waisted models, in a wide range of colorings, are represented here. A few special offerings follow:

Guimpe Dresses, pretty styles, with large berthas of Pique; each 79

Long-waisted Guimpe Dresses, of solid color and figured Percale; large slashed collar trimmed with white braid; each $1.10

Peasant Guimpe Dresses of percale, in pretty colorings, solid and figured yokes, closely braided with serpentine braid; at $1.45

Long-waisted Guimpe Dresses, silk finish Chambray, fancy berthas of lawn and lace; full skirts with three 1½ inch tucks $2.85

High Neck, long-waisted Dresses of white India Linon, yoke formed of alternate tucks and embroidery insertion; large collars of tucks and insertion; skirts amply full; six inch hems $2.85

One-piece Russian Dresses, of White Pique, wide and narrow wale; box plaited front and back; at $3.50

High Neck Dresses, sheer white lawn, long-waisted models, very dainty, two styles; yoke of lace and fine embroidery insertion, bertha of lace and tucking with embroidery medallions; clusters of tuc

THE TRANSVAAL'S FUTURE

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Paints It in Glowing Colors.

Success of the War Loan Assured, He Says—Make the Kafirs Work, His Solution of the Labor Problem.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 18.—In the course of his remarks at the banquet given here yesterday evening to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in the Historic Wanderers' Hall, Mr. Chamberlain explained at length the details of the financial settlement with the new colonies. The principal features of this settlement were announced by The Associated Press Jan. 13.

According to a detailed report of the Colonial Secretary's speech yesterday evening, he said, after expressing his hope that the colonies would deal with the matter in a manner looking to the interest of the whole of South Africa and the Empire, that all his information led him to believe that the Boers were settling down to recover their positions and repair the damages of the war with the resolution of their race. He painted in glowing colors the promising prospects of the colonies when development shall have reduced the cost of living and when race prejudice shall have died out.

Referring to the position of the people of Johannesburg, he said they should no longer be reproached with being cosmopolitan money seekers, who did not aspire to settle in the country.

Mr. Chamberlain explained that it had been his idea to ask for a much larger sum than anything yet mentioned, but on a plan of yearly contributions from surpluses and new sources of revenue.

He said it had been represented to him, however, that this plan might become a burden on the new generation, who might regard it under the odious name of "tribute to the mother country." Thus it might sow the seeds of dissension and disunion, and cause great danger. He felt the force of these arguments, and he therefore sought instead to secure some practical and immediate settlement. This, after much discussion, had been obtained in a form acceptable to his Majesty's Government.

Referring to the details of the financial proposal, the Colonial Secretary said it must be borne in mind that all the propositions hung together; that one part could not be separated from another. He said there was no doubt in his own mind or among those whom he had consulted that the revenues of the Transvaal would be ample to provide a service debt. The action of a number of South African financiers in subscribing the first $30,000,000 without commission or any preferential security for the remainder of the loan had rendered the success of the loan on the London market quite certain.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the people of the mother country would accept the war contribution as an adequate and liberal recognition of the Transvaal's duty to the empire and value it more for the spirit in which it was offered than for the relief it was likely to afford the Exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain then explained that no war contribution had been asked from the Orange River Colony, whose revenue was only sufficient for ordinary expenses, but that in the probable development of the country he thought it would not be unfair a few years hence to ask for a moderate contribution if the resources justified it.

The Colonial Secretary warmly repudiated the rumors that there had been any ignoble bargaining for the imperial consent for the introduction of Chinese labor, saying such bargaining would have been almost treasonable on his part. He went at some length into the labor question and said there was plenty of labor if the Kafir could be made to work. "In theory we have stopped slavery," said the Colonial Secretary, "but many philanthropists at home would be surprised to hear that we are encouraging it in another and worse form, the Kaffir's idea being to buy wives to keep him in idleness. The black race is increasing with great rapidity, and unless it can be settled in a regular industry it will prove a danger and a difficulty."

Mr. Chamberlain urged the desirability of increasing the white element in the colonies, and said they wanted more brains and less muscle. With this in view he advocated the establishment of a university which would be superior to anything in the world. He opposed any importation of labor until all the resources for developing available labor had been exhausted, and he suggested that this subject be considered by a royal commission.

The Colonial Secretary announced that Lord Milner had agreed to call a conference of the South African colonies to consider matters of common interest, including the question of native administration and legislation.

The Colonial Secretary spoke for one hour and a half.

REVIVE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Austria-Hungary and Russia Trying to Unify Pressure on the Sultan, with Slow Progress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that an effort is being made by Austria-Hungary and Russia to resuscitate the defunct European concert. The Lamsdorff-Golu-chowski programme for Macedonia has been submitted to the great powers, but delay must occur before the crazy old "steam roller" can be put into gear, but Austria and Russia evidently have considered the chance of gaining extra weight so as to make up the drawback of slowness.

Upon the success of the present effort must depend the possibility of bringing unanimous European pressure to bear upon the Sultan, the Bulgarian Government, and the Macedonian committees. It is fully expected that despite all precautions the committees will cause trouble, if not bloodshed, but it is believed that before their emissaries come in contact with the British troops their agitation can be robbed of plausibility b Europe's action.

DIRECTOR SHENG REMOVED.

Superseded in Administration of the Chinese Telegraph by Yuan-Shihkai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Times's correspondent at Shanghai says that a special edict has been received containing the Government's latest instructions in the matter of the administration of the telegraph. Sheng has been definitely superseded as Director General by Yuan-Shihkai, while the shareholders' interests have not been disturbed.

Another edict, dated Dec. 12, hitherto unpublished, instructs Sheng in the future before concluding any railway agreement to obtain the assent of the high provincial authorities concerned.

THE REICHSRATH'S "JOKE."

Vienna So Regards the Recent "Victory" Over Obstruction in the Sugar Cases.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says it is significant that the "victory" over the obstruction in the Reichsrath, which the German parties are now celebrating, should be due not to an elevated sense of parliamentary decorum nor to an anxiety to preserve Constitutional guarantees, but merely to a desire of the Austrian sugar producers to make the Government divide the Austrian "sugar for home consumption in a manner satisfactory to their interests."

If Saturday's "victory" over the obstruction could be regarded as a sign that the Reichsrath has come back to its senses, the outlook might be described as improved, but when more than 400 Deputies are content to tolerate three days of senseless caprice on the part of nine obscure politicians and when the public and Parliament alike treat the matter as a huge joke, there cannot be any guarantee that national representation will be allowed to do its duty.

OPPOSE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The correspondent of The Times at Cape Town says that the British Indians intend representing to Mr. Chamberlain the hardships to them resulting from the new immigration act, under which the natives of India, although regarded as educated in their own country, are excluded because they cannot write their names in English.

MEASURES MENTAL FATIGUE.

The Aesthesiometer, a German Device, Will Be Exhibited at St. Louis.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Among the curious exhibits that the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction will include in its educational display at the St. Louis Exposition is an apparatus for measuring mental fatigue, which is widely employed. It is called an aesthesiometer, and measures the sensitiveness of the skin, which corresponds directly to brain fatigue, the sensitiveness diminishing as the mind wearies.

The instrument, which is applied to the forehead or cheek, consists of a bar of polished steel divided into millimetres, which register the skin's sensitiveness. This device has wholly displaced the ergograph.

Dr. Schrader, Professor at the Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium at Hanover, has perfected an instrument that is now being used on entire classes. It measures the time elapsing in the reaction of the sensorium after mental exertion. The principle upon which it is based is that mental work produces a deadening, or fatigue, of the nerve centres. The apparatus registers photographically at intervals between seeing an electric flash and pressing a button in electric connection with the camera.

The measurement of fatigue during classroom work generally shows that history makes but a slight call on the mental powers. Geometry and Latin are far more exhausting. During the study of Latin the nerve power is reduced one-quarter and memory appears to suffer an enormous waste of energy.

GERMAN JEWS PROTEST.

Resent Delitzoch's Reported Attacks on the Scriptures.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Times's correspondent at Berlin says that protest is threatened from an unexpected quarter against Delitzsch's higher Biblical criticism as recently expounded in his lecture on "Babel und Bibel" delivered before the Kaiser.

The Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith has been invited to protest against Delitzsch's alleged attacks upon "the most sacred possession of the Jews, the Scriptures."

CHINESE THRONE'S POVERTY.

Government Hard Pressed to Collect Money for the Indemnity.

PEKING, Jan. 18.—China has net yet replied to the note signed by all the foreign Ministers here, exception of United States Minister Conger, informing the Chinese Government that the failure to fulfill its obligations in refusing to pay the war indemnity on a gold basis as provided for by the peace protocol would entail grave consequences.

The Government is undoubtedly hard pressed for money, although, if the provincial officials collected the revenues honestly, the indemnity easily could be raised.

Wireless System for China Proposed.

PEKING, Jan. 18.—Italy has proposed to establish the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Peking and Taku.

EDUCATING POOR ITALIANS.

Premier Zanardelli Fitting Them So They Can Emigrate to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of The Daily Express says Premier Zanardelli has approved of a plan to spend $200,000 a year on the education of Neapolitans and Sicilians intending to emigrate to the United States in order to prevent their rejection by the American authorities.

AMERICAN IRON SITUATION.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Government has published a report from Herr Waetzold, Commercial Attaché of the German Consulate in New York, upon the American iron situation.

Herr Waetzold advises German manufacturers to make an attempt to obtain a permanent foothold in the American markets, and to establish a common selling agency in New York for the purpose of reaching American, Canadian, Mexican, and West Indian consumers.

He regards Canada and Mexico as especially promising fields for the sale of rails.

MR. SCHWAB SEES NO ONE.

Steel President Remains on His Yacht at Palermo, Italy.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 18.—Charles M. Schwab, who arrived here yesterday on board the steam yacht Margarita, refuses to see visitors. He has not left the yacht, but he is reported to be well.

The party accompanying Mr. Schwab has been ashore.

SOLDIER STABBED WRONG MAN.

Substitute Trolley Conductor Mistaken for the Regular Man Who Asked Relief Because of Threats.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Louis Ettinger, aged thirty-six years, a conductor on a trolley car between this city and Invermere, is lying critically ill at his home, 130 South Fourth Avenue, suffering from a stab wound received during a quarrel with three soldiers from Fort Slocum, who were passengers on his car at 1 o'clock this morning.

While the car was making the last trip, with about forty passengers, the three soldiers, who stood on the rear platform, began to quarrel among themselves. When the conductor threatened to put them off the car one of the three thrust a knife into Ettinger's left lung, penetrating the organ. A panic among the passengers followed, during which the assailants fled.

Later in the day the police arrested William J. Clark, aged twenty-three, of Reading, Penn.; Henry Stackhouse, aged twenty-one, and Frank O'Brien, aged twenty-two, all privates in Company D, Sixteenth United States Infantry. The prisoners were arraigned before Judge S. A. Bennett, who remanded them for a hearing to-day.

Ettinger was working as an extra in place of the regular conductor of the car, who had asked to be relieved from the car, fearing trouble with the soldiers, who had threatened to do him bodly harm, growing out of a fight that took place on his car a week ago. It is believed that the soldiers intended to carry into effect their threat and failed to notice that the car was in charge of a strange conductor.

NEW YORK. PARIS.

AUTOMOBILE

MASKS, GOGGLES, AND FACELIERES.

The Finest Display. Absent from the Garden for want of adequate space, but open to the inspection of Automobilists and dealers at our three stores. We are direct Importers and Manufacturers, selling at Wholesale and Retail.

Price List No. 2 on request.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

KETTELER MEMORIAL ARCH

It Is Dedicated at Peking with Impressive Ceremonies.

Large Assemblage of Foreigners and Natives Present—Massacre of German Minister by Boxers Commemorated.

PEKING, Jan. 18.—The dedication of the von Ketteler Memorial Arch, which occurred to-day, was an impressive ceremony. The arch was erected by China. Baron von Ketteler was the German Minister who was killed by Boxers at the outbreak of the Boxer trouble.

The dedication took place in the presence of a brilliant assemblage of diplomats, Chinese officials, all the military officers in Peking, the entire foreign community of the city, as well as German officers and civilians from Tien-Tsin and other cities. The streets and roofs from which a view of the function was to be had were crowded with Chinese.

The German troops were aligned in the street south of the arch, while the Chinese soldiers occupied the corresponding position north of the memorial. Baron von der Goltz, First Secretary of the German Legation, officiated in behalf of Germany and Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, who was sent to Germany to apologize for the murder of the Minister, represented China at the altar, while imperial sacrificial vessels were erected before the arch.

When Prince Chun arrived he was escorted to the arch by Baron von der Goltz. He poured out a libation in honor of the dead man. He then spoke as follows:

"This monument is to be a warning to the people, a sign of the friendly relations between our two countries, and a symbol of peace."

To these words Baron von der Goltz replied:

"This monument has been consecrated to the Emperor of Germany by the Emperor of China as a permanent proof of the anger of the Emperor of China. In electing this monument China fulfills an obligation she took up after the events of 1900. The monument shall stand as a sermon to posterity and as a lasting symbol of the desire of the Chinese Government to promote and perpetuate friendly relations with foreign Governments."

These two speeches were read in German and in Chinese. After the dedication the German troops marched under the arch, while the bands played national airs.

WOMAN'S PECULIAR DEATH.

Police Are Investigating the Case of Mrs. Walbridge.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station are investigating the death of Mrs. Annie Walbridge, who died in her room in a furnished-room house kept by a Mrs. Mary McDonald at 158 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. According to Mrs. McDonald the woman came home Saturday night, about 11:30 o'clock, accompanied by a strange man, whom she introduced to the landlady as her nephew and requested permission to take him to her room, which request Mrs. McDonald says she refused to grant. The man then left the house and Mrs. Walbridge retired soon after.

Mrs. Walbridge, Mrs. McDonald says, appeared to be in a sort of stupor on her arrival, and, although she assisted her to her room, she did not think anything serious was the matter, and forgot all about it until later in the night, when she heard groans coming from the woman's room on the third floor. She made several visits to the room during the night, but Mrs. Walbridge said that, although she was suffering from pains in the abdomen, she was not in need of assistance.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. McDonald heard groans again in the room, and, accompanied by another woman, she went to the room to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Poultices were applied and other means used to relieve the woman, and, as she apparently was benefited by the treatment, the women left the room. An hour and a half later Mrs. McDonald, in passing by the room, found Mrs. Walbridge in great agony.

Thoroughly frightened, Mrs. McDonald rushed from the room and summoned Dr. Richtmeyer of 217 West Thirty-fourth Street. When the physician reached the house the woman was dead. Dr. Richtmeyer refused to examine the body and left the house. He then notified the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and Officers Devine and Speeden were sent to the house and the Coroner notified.

Among the woman's effects were found several letters, one being from Lewis C. Huesman of Cleveland, Ohio. The letter was written on the stationery of the Central Supply Company. Mr. Huesman's name appears on the paper as an officer of the company. Mr. Huesman said in the letter that he inclosed a remittance and signed himself "your affectionate nephew."

In a pocketbook was found the card of Charles W. Walbridge of the United Salt Company of Cleveland. This man is said to be the woman's husband. Another communication was from E. R. Chancey of California, who stated that he owned a mine in that State.

PROVES HIS SNAKE STORY.

Find of a Westhampton House Mover Who Had a Piece of Timber in a Swamp.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 18.—W. F. Jessup has twenty-five dead snakes to prove the truth of a story he tells. He is a house mover, and he had felled a large tree in the swamps last Fall to be converted into a timber for use in his business. He took advantage of the present cold spell to pull the trunk to solid ground.

When the tree was moved yesterday, the men with Jessup found a hollow under it, and in that was a mass of snakes. Most of the snakes were numbed by the cold, and it is believed that all but two or three were killed. They varied in length from eight inches to two feet. Seventeen were black snakes and the rest garters. A live frog was in the hole under the snakes, and it hopped away when the snakes were dragged out.

PHYSICIANS' "BLACK LIST."

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Practitioners' Society of the Oranges, which is composed of physicians and surgeons practicing in the Oranges, has prepared a "black list" of people who do not pay their bills for medical service. The names of the worthy poor who cannot pay for medical treatment are not on the list, which, however, is made up of well-to-do people who the doctors say can but will not pay.

The society has also decided to urge that the proposed isolation hospital which is projected for the Oranges and which it is proposed to locate on the Orange Mountain in West Orange, is not a menace to the health of the community. The society urges the establishment of the hospital, but has gone on record as being opposed to the site selected because of its inaccessibility and favors its location in a more central position.

SUGGESTED BY PLAYING AN OLD FAVORITE BY MEANS of

The PIANOLA

THE COMPANY'S NOTE.—The enthusiasm of Pianola owners, which is manifested in various forms, but especially in an endeavor to interest others, is a feature of our business often commented upon, and certainly one very much appreciated by us.

It is true we are indebted to our patrons for a larger share of our business than to our extensive advertising.

The following suggestion for an advertisement was recently received in our office from one of our patrons and we believe it worth publishing, both to show how diversified is the pleasure derived from the Pianola and as an evidence of how "near" the owner gets to his instrument.

We would explain that there are at present 8,643 different selections available to the Pianola owner These include the master-works of Chopin, Beethoven, Liszt, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Moszkowsky, Brahms, Chaminade, Gounod, Grieg, Verdi, Wagner, Meyerbeer, Raff, and Paderewski.

All the popular light operas: San Toy, The Show Girl, The Chaperones, King Dodo, Florodora, Sultan of Sulu, Dolly Varden, etc.

"THE attraction possessed by some pieces is explainable only on grounds other than merit of composition. One may listen unmoved to an overture composed by a master musician, and yet be thrilled by a simple melody. The one may be only pleasing to the sense of sound; the other may reach down into the recesses of memory and by the chords of sound draw back into the present the scenes and experiences indelibly associated with the air. A lullaby or cradle song may carry in its train mental pictures of childhood days which gladden e'en tho' they sadden. A waltz or minuet may cause to live again an event or experience enshrined within the heart. Happy the one who by reason of ability to play the piano can weave again on the resonance of its strings an airy fabric of their past's pleasurable experiences; and desirable the means that will enable *any one lacking such ability* to call forth at will the subtle power of music's wand."

The Pianola enables any one to play any musical composition.

Price of Pianola, $250. May be purchased by partial payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

Selling Agents:—FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark and Jersey City.

BRITISH FAMILIES HOAXED

Believe They Are to Inherit a Fortune of $1,250,000.

$3,000 Estate of William Dinwoodie of This City Magnified to the Above Figure by an Imaginative Tar.

"Joe" Gill, a big able-bodied sailor on the Wilson liner Colorado, that plies between this port and Hull, England, has played a $1,250,000 joke on about ten families in England and Scotland, not to mention a score of leading English legal firms. The joke is a mythical tale about a fortune of $1,250,000 that in a moment of hilarity "Joe" informed the members of the Gill, Smith, Coutts, Anderson, Harland, Harrison, Dinwoodie, Herman, Gray, and Welch families of England and Scotland, awaited them in New York.

"Joe" once upon a time had an uncle in New York, William Dinwoodie by name, who lived at 469 West Twenty-second Street. On Oct. 9 last old man Dinwoodie died. Later his will was found, and it was disclosed that he had left all his property, to the total value of about $3,000, to his two sisters and one brother. None of the persons with whom "Sailor Joe" had communicated was mentioned in the will. Dinwoodie's executor engaged Lawyer Herbert S. Ogden of 31 Pine Street to get the estate in shape to carry out the wishes of the testator. In settling the estate it was necessary to insert several legal notices in Scottish and English newspapers regarding the probate of the will.

A paper containing this notice fell into the hands of "Joe the Sailor," and, remembering that he was a full nephew of the old man, that mariner decided on his next arrival in New York to call on his uncle's executor and claim his share of the estate. This "Joe" did. He was much chagrined when Mr. Ogden told him that there was nothing coming to him, as the old man had forgotten to mention him in the will. The next day Gill sailed for Hull. On his arrival there his relatives asked him about the fortune he had told them he was going to investigate, and since he in the first instance had painted the alleged fortune in such glowing colors he decided, it appears, to stick to his story about the wealth, in order to escape the ridicule of his kin.

The outcome of it all was that the relatives, comprising the members of some eight or ten families in Hull and other parts of Great Britain, engaged solicitors to look after their respective claims, and in a few days the story of the great wealth that had fallen to the relatives of old William Dinwoodie had spread from one end of England to the other. A typical story of the joy of the supposed legatees appeared in The Daily Mail of London and is here reproduced:

WINDFALL OF £250,000.

EX-BUTLER LEAVES HIS WEALTH TO POOR RELATIVES.

The New Year has dawned under exceptionally happy circumstances on seven persons in Hull, all in a humble position, who, with nine relatives living in Scotland and New York, are heirs to a fortune of £250,000. This sum represents the estate of William Dinwoodie, an uncle of the legatees, who died in New York, of which city he was a resident last October.

Mr. Dinwoodie was originally a butler in Edinburgh, which he left some thirty or forty years ago for America. Of frugal habits and a bachelor he contrived to save sufficient to purchase a hotel. Prosperity increased with years, and he was in time the owner of three estates in the vicinity of New York City. All that his relatives in Hull knew of him, however, was that he was rich.

The news of their good fortune was brought to the family some weeks ago by Joseph Gill, one of the nepaews and a legatee, who is a sailor on board the Wilson liner Colorado, which trades between Hull and New York.

The matter was placed in the hands of a firm of solicitors, and the subsequent inquiries leave no doubt of the reality and extent of the wealth that has fallen to the Gill family. New York advices indicate that the following are beneficiaries under the will:

Mrs. Harland, a widow with four children, formerly a Gill, and a niece of the deceased.

Mrs. Harrison, niece.

William Gill, Thomas Gill, David Gill, Joseph Gill, and Allison Gill, nephews, all residing in Hull.

The other names mentioned in the document, which comes from the Surrogate's office, New York, are: Robert Dinwoodie, Marian Smith, Rachel Coutts, Jean Anderson, Joseph Dinwoodie, Johan Wright, Liddie Welch, Ellen Herman, and James Gray, all supposed to be living in Scotland or New York.

The Gill family came from Biggar, in Lanarkshire.

Last night when seen at his home, 250 West Eighty-eighth Street, in regard to the fortune left by William Dinwoodie, Mr. Ogden said:

"Why, the old man did not have over $3,000 when he died, and after his debts and other expenses are paid the estate will be lucky if as much as $2,500 remains. I cannot understand how such a foolish report ever became current. In the first place, the old man came here some thirty years ago and started a saloon somewhere on Eighth Avenue, and was at one time worth probably $30,000. He retired some years ago, and at the time of his death the fortune had dwindled down to its present dimensions.

"As for this sailor on the Colorado, there is no doubt of his ability to keep up the reputation of his calling for exaggeration. Yes, we have been getting letters right along from people in England about this immense fortune, and now we are beginning to receive them from the various solicitors who have been retained by the Harrisons, Coutts, and so on, to collect what is coming to them from old man Dinwoodie's $1,250,000 estate. I have no doubt they will be a very much surprised lot when they learn the true state of affairs."

ACTRESS FELL DOWN STAIRS.

Old Man Died in Crowd Near the Accident.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Jan. 18.—While waiting for a late train to New York last night, Miss Buettner, an actress living in Brooklyn, fell down the stairway leading to the cellar of the railway depot here. The cellar is full of water. She cut her head severely. A physician was called who dressed the wound.

Among those who collected because of the accident was Waldo B. Johnson of East Rutherford, aged sixty-nine years. While the doctor was affording relief to Miss Buettner in the ladies' room Mr. Johnson died of heart trouble in the men's waiting room.

THE ESQUIMO

The Esquimo eats blubber. The lumbermen eat pork. These people are constantly exposed to cold and physical strain. Experience has taught them that fatty foods give warmth and nourishment.

For those who have cold and thin bodies, or are threatened with consumption or any wasting disease, there is no fat in so digestible and palatable a form as Scott's Emulsion. Physicians prescribe it.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Auction Sales. | Auction Sales.

New York's Greatest Sale

AT AUCTION OF

UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE

THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF

SCHRENKEISEN CO.

(Established in 1859).

The largest and oldest manufacturers of high class Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in the United States announces its

POSITIVE RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS

by offering for sale at auction its entire stock of Odd and Uncommon Pieces at their warerooms, 18, 20, 22 West 20th St.

LOUIS XIV., XV., XVI.
GOLD SUITS, DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.,
COLONIAL AND EMPIRE MAHOGANY
LIBRARY TABLES, BOOKCASES, SUITS.

ENGLISH AND DUTCH INLAID MODELS,
Especially designed and executed by experienced artists from abroad; also the goods specially collected for Schrenkeisen Company for exhibition purposes.

SEVERAL VERY LARGE ROYAL SEVRES VASES, BRONZE FIGURES, ONYX PEDESTALS, JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS. ALSO SEVERAL ELLIOT TUBULAR CHIME CLOCKS IN RICH CARVED MAHOGANY CASES, SEVERAL RUGS AND MARBLE FIGURES.

EXHIBITION

TO-DAY (MONDAY), TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 20, 21, 9 A. M. TILL 6 P. M.

SALE COMMENCES THURSDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P. M. PROMPTLY.

THE SECOND SECTION, NOW IN PROGRESS, OF MANUFACTORY WILL BE SOLD SOME TIME DURING APRIL, AND CONSISTS OF FURNITURE, &C., INTENDED FOR THE SPRING TRADE; SUITABLE FOR SUMMER HOMES, AS WELL AS CITY RESIDENCES. CATALOGUE AT SALE OR MAILED ON APPLICATION.

SALE CONDUCTED BY
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer.

RESENT ANTI-NOISE ORDINANCE

Indignant Italians at Orange Raise a Fund to Fight It.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Italian residents of this city are preparing to retaliate upon those persons who were instrumental in securing the passage by the Orange Common Council recently of the so-called "anti-noise" ordinance, which prohibits the indiscriminate ringing of church bells, the ringing of junkmen's bells and the discharging of firearms or fireworks on any day but the Fourth of July. The Italians maintain that the ordinance was aimed at their periodical religious celebrations, in which fireworks play an important part.

A committee consisting of Frank Damanio, Carmine Trezza, Joseph Curci, and Rafforeli Polissano has been appointed to bring suit against certain leading citizens who took part in the controversy leading up to the passage of the ordinance, and who, it is alleged, libeled the residents of the Italian colony by making statements against them. The Rev. F. Victor Romanelli, rector of the Italian Catholic Church of Orange, has been appealed to by his fellow-countrymen to assist in bringing about the repeal of the ordinance, and he has agreed to do so. The Italians have raised a fund to defray the cost of a very strenuous legal fight.

HORSES BOLT ON BROADWAY.

Stopped by Collision with Electric Light Pole, After a Lively Run.

Two horses attached to an open victoria of the New York Cab Company, driven by Thomas Boyle of 3 West One Hundred and Second Street, took fright at Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway yesterday afternoonand dashed up Broadway, scattering pedestrians in all directions. Boyle stuck to his seat and guided the animals from collisions with half a dozen vehicles, while three or four policemen chased after the victoria in an effort to climb aboard and help the coachman.

At Forty-first Street Policeman Charles Logue ran in front and tried to stop them, but the team veered to the left, which brought them into contact with an electric light post. The pole of the vehicle struck the obstruction, one horse going on each side of the post, and brought up with a shock that sent the driver from his seat into the arms of Policeman Logue. He was unhurt. So also were the horses, but the victoria was badly damaged, and the harness was broken in several places.

To Sprinkle Orange Streets with Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—Both the city of Orange and the village of South Orange are making plans to sprinkle the streets with oil during the coming Summer. The work will be done under the supervision of the health authorities.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

366 5th Ave., near 34th St.

ON EXHIBITION

Day and Evening.

Most Important PAINTINGS

By the Celebrated Masters of the American and European Schools.

THE COLLECTION OF

J. A. Hoagland, Esq., OF NEW YORK.

THE COLLECTION WILL BE ON EXHIBITION UNTIL DAY OF SALE AT THE

FIFTH AVE. ART GALLERIES, 366 5TH AVE.

And Will Be Sold by Auction

In the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf=Astoria

On Thursday Evening next, at 8:30 P. M.

JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

Semi=Annual Sale

OVERCOATS & SUITS

One-Third Off.

You don't sacrifice one iota of style or quality to win this thirty-three and a third per cent.

The money we lose now is well spent in pleasing our old customers and gaining many new ones. Overcoats and Suits for Men and Boys.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$30.00	High-Grade Overcoats	$20.00
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	6.67

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave. 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

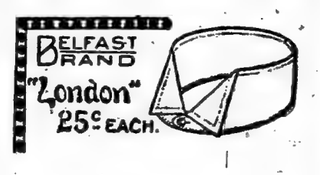

Try With Your Roasts

ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH MUSTARD SAUCE

In Stone Pots. All Grocers.

Try on Your RAREBIT

ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH MUSTARD SAUCE

In Stone Pots. All Grocers.

Enameled Steel COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous compositions, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York. Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

All Club Comforts

On the California Limited. Barber shop, buffet, library, observation parlor, magazines, daily papers, market reports, and an unrivaled cuisine.

Chicago to California in less than three days. Why stay at home?

Free illustrated books about the California tour.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

TO OVERHAUL CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING

Thorough Renovation and Many Finishing Touches Planned.

Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Marble Wainscoting, New Court Chambers, Counsel and Witness Rooms.

After having been occupied by the city in its unfinished condition for almost ten years, the Criminal Courts Building is at last to undergo a thorough overhauling and have the finishing touches put to its interior. Though the building is one of the most expensive of the municipal structures, and has cost the city in the neighborhood of $2,000,000, District Attorney Jerome has publicly characterized it as an "abortion," and it is largely on his representations and those of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions that the present administration has set about remedying such of the defects as can be reached.

To obviate some of the most objectionable features of construction and sanitation, a contract was given out some time ago for repairs which will cost the city $150,000, and which it will require at least six months to complete. The work is being done under the direction of Superintendent Walker of the Department of Public Buildings and Repairs, with whom are associated Louis Korn, the consulting engineer of the department, and Architect G. F. Budlong.

The work was begun some time ago, and is now well under way. It includes the installation of a heating and ventilating apparatus of the most modern type, a partial reconstruction of the third floor, where new chambers for the General Sessions Judges will be located, and the putting in of new elevators. The plans also contemplate the wainscoting of the corridors, the walls of which at present are finished with a rough sand surface, which during the years the building has been in use has become unsanitary. The marble work in the rotunda will be submitted to a unique cleaning process, and all the courts and other rooms in the building will be freshly painted and redecorated.

The heating and ventilating apparatus will be put in on the second mezzanine floor. There the fresh air will be taken in from an altitude of sixty feet above the street level, which will insure a supply as free from dust and as pure as can be secured in this locality. The chamber in which the apparatus is to be put will be the size of a large room. Into this the air will sift through apertures in the outer wall fitted with minute screens to prevent dust particles from entering with it. A large wheel-shaped fan some twelve feet in diameter will convey the air into another chamber fitted with heating coils during the cold season, and with refrigerating coils during Summer. After having undergone this tempering process the air will be conveyed into the various rooms of the building through shafts connected with the air chamber. Four wide shafts reaching from sub-cellar to roof—one in each corner of the building—will serve as exits for hot and foul air.

The temperature in the various rooms will be controlled individually by an automatic—so-called "thermostatic"—appliance attached to the ventilators or radiators, as the case might be, by which any change in temperature above one-half degree at any time will be obviated. The apparatus will be of sufficient strength to deliver and discharge from the building about 110,000 cubic feet of air per minute, thus giving each courtroom a supply of fresh air of 8,000 cubic feet in that time.

A well-hole, twelve feet square, surrounded by a marble abutment and an ornamental bronze rail, has been opened in the centre of the rotunda to admit the fresh air into the basement, which at present is entirely without ventilation. The imposing glass dome by which the rotunda is surmounted will be pierced in the centre and in each corner. These apertures will be connected with tall chimney-like ventilators, which will reach above the upper roof and serve as an exit for the hot air. Provision has also been made to supply fresh air to the boiler and engine room in the sub-basement.

The new Judges' Chambers, which will be located on the District Attorney's floor, adjoining the Judges' Library, and ranging along the Centre Street front of the building, will be sumptuous in their appointments and provided with baths and toilet accommodations. They will be connected by a special elevator with the courts.

The rooms at present set aside for Judges' Chambers will be remodeled and fitted up for counsel and witness rooms, all of which the building at present is lacking. There will be one counsel room and one witness room to each court. Up to this time the witnesses have been compelled to stand in the corridors, often for hours, before they have been called to the stand, and any consultation between lawyers and their clients has also of necessity been held in the public corridors.

The office of the Clerk of Special Sessions will be removed to quarters on the second mezzanine floor. The old office of the Special Sessions Clerk will be added to present chambers of the Judges of that court. On the second mezzanine floor there will also be provided quarters for the press. On the first and second floor and the mezzanines a marble wainscoting will be put in, and on the upper floors the walls will be finished in enameled tiles, which can easily be washed and cleaned.

The work was to have been finished by next May, but as it can be carried on by night and on holidays only, lest it interfere with the proceedings in the various courts, it will take longer to complete it. The heating and ventilating apparatus, however, will be ready by April, but the other repairs will not be completed until next Fall.

J. S. SARGENT ARRIVES.

President Roosevelt's Portrait to be Painted by the Artist—Bernard Quaritch's Rare Books.

John Singer Sargent, the artist, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, on his first visit to this country in five years. His principal mission is to paint a portrait of President Roosevelt for the official series at Washington, and while here he will also superintend the placing of some mural decorations for the Boston Public Library. The paintings were finished by Mr. Sargent in London, and they are due to arrive in Boston this week.

Mr. Sargent will remain in this city two days before going to Boston, and when he has completed his work there he will execute some commissions for paintings here and also in Philadelphia and Washington. He will remain in this country for three months.

Accompanying Mr. Sargent was W. G. Von Glehn, a young English artist, who has won considerable prominence in London. It is his first visit to this country, and in March he will give an exhibition of his work in the Durand-Ruel Galleries.

Among the portraits he has painted are those of Lady Edward Cecil and her two children and of Irene Vanbrugh, the actress. He will remain for three months and will take a studio in this city.

Another passenger on the Lucania was Bernard Quaritch, the well-known London dealer in old and rare books. He brought twenty-four old books and manuscripts that he will exhibit in this city, the most valuable of which is an illuminated "Chastel de Labour," bearing the date of 1470. It is a French romance and its value lies chiefly in the illuminations and the number of miniature portraits it contains, which exemplify in a striking manner the costumes of that period.

"The oldest manuscript of the number is a manuscript copy of the Gospels in Greek, written in 1150. Others are "Lederer's Discovery of Virginia," which appeared in 1672, and is rare now; Gilbert's "De Magnete," printed in 1600; a description of the American Indians, written by Hubbard in 1677; Scott's Government of New Jersey, 1685; autograph manuscripts of Scott, Thackeray, and Lamb; a collection of Quaker tracts, by William Penn; an Oxford manuscript of the fourteenth century, and some fine French bindings.

"In the past two or three years," Mr. Quaritch said, "this city has gone ahead of London as a market for the sale of rare books and fine bindings. The number of private collectors here is growing. A large number of the manuscripts go to the libraries, notably the Boston Public Library."

Nature Always Gives Warning

If you'll act at first sign of cold, you will escape the serious inflammation of the air passages that follows neglected colds. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly. All druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW READY

The Delayed Vehicles Will Be in Position To-day.

Opening Throngs Taxed the Capacity of Madison Square Garden—Some of the Features Described.

Belated exhibitors at the Automobile Show in the Madison Square Garden, who, on account of various unexpected transportation delays were unable to have their exhibits in order in time for the opening on Saturday evening, labored industriously yesterday, and it is assured that the entire exhibition will be in order to-day.

The half dozen imported machines which arrived on the long-overdue American liner St. Louis on Saturday were passed through the Custom House without delay by special order of the Collector of the Port.

The record-breaking crowd of Saturday evening, which was variously estimated to number from 6,000 to 8,000 persons, was a surprise to the officials of the show, and exhibitors alike, and not only was much discomfort caused by the lack of adequate preparations to handle it, but at least one accident which might have had serious consequences was caused.

The greater part of this crowding was unavoidable under the circumstances, but some of it could have been stopped at once by detailing one or two attendants to direct the stream of travel. The worst crush was in the small balcony at the Fourth Avenue end, where the Edison storage battery, an electric runabout for a child, and several other interesting exhibits are located, and it was here that the accident occurred.

The passage in front of these booths is only wide enough to permit two persons walking abreast, or only one if anybody stops in front of the exhibits. The crowd was permitted to enter this narrow space at both ends and go in both directions, with the result that such a block occurred in front of the Edison exhibit that over fifteen minutes were required to pass this point.

At one time the pressure of the crowd overturned an automobile body in one of the booths in this gallery and sent several small parts flying over the rail and down to the main floor below. These small pieces landed in another carriage below without doing any harm, but the body itself was only saved from going over the rail by the quick action of the exhibitors, who caught it as it was overturned.

As a result of the large increase in the number of exhibits, which is more than double that of last year, and the largely increased attendance, it was an impossibility to thoroughly inspect the entire exhibition on Saturday evening, and the earnest visitor who desires to thoroughly acquaint himself with the show will have to take an entire day or several evenings for the purpose.

In almost every department there are numerous competing models and types, and a careful inspection is necessary in order to understandingly discriminate between them. This applies not only to the complete cars, but to their every component, there being almost as many varieties of gears, sparking devices, brakes, steering devices, lamps, &c., as there are of motors. Moreover, there are now so many types of vehicles offered that no matter at what price an intending purchaser may place his limit, he will find a variety of competing models.

At the last preceding show the lowest-priced automobile was a light gasolene runabout which had an upright air-cooled motor of the type used on bicycles and tricycles, mounted in front of the running gear and entirely exposed. This year this same carriage is exhibited at the same price with the motor inclosed, but it is no longer the cheapest in price, for no less than three different models are offered at $500.

Strangely enough, each of these uses a different power, one being propelled by gasoline, one by steam, and one by electricity. The latter is a small child's vehicle, but the other two are full-size carriages of the runabout type.

The small electric runabout, at $500, is a copy of one built in this city for George J. Gould, Jr., about a year ago and which has been in constant use ever since, giving satisfactory service.

It is about five feet long and three feet wide, and weighs, with the batteries, 390 pounds. It has a speed of twelve to fifteen miles an hour, and will run about three hours on one charge. The power is applied by a small lever at the side of the seat, while the steering is done by means of a curved handle extending upward from the bottom of the car. The battery consists of twelve cells.

In contrast to the $500 runabouts is a big imported touring car, with a phaeton top, priced at $14,000, which is the highest priced vehicle in the show.

OFFICIAL BASEBALL AVERAGES.

Ex-Secretary Young Issues National League Figures for Last Season.

Official fielding averages of the National League baseball players during the season of 1902, compiled by ex-Secretary N. E. Young, have just been made public. The list only includes the players who participated in fifteen or more games in any one position.

Congalton of Chicago and Kelley of Cincinnati, both outfielders, are the only two men who have no errors charged against them, and head the list with a clean account. Congalton played in 47 games, made 75 put-outs and 6 assists, having accepted 81 chances, which gives him the premier position on the list. Kelley, who only played in 39 games, had 30 put-outs and 4 assists out of 34 chances.

Wagner of Pittsburg and Keeler of Brooklyn are the next best, their percentage of chances accepted being .992 and .982, respectively. Wagner heads the list of first basemen, as he played that position in 31 games, making 4 errors out of 334 chances, a percentage of .988. His clubmate, Bransfield, comes next, with .980, having made 16 errors out of 1,131 chances.

"Tom" McCreery of Brooklyn and "Dan" McGann of New York have .985 each, but McCreery's record is the better, as he played in 107 games and was only charged with 16 errors out of 1,099 chances. McGann played in 61 games and missed 10 out of 671.

Evers of Chicago leads the second basemen with .983, but he only took part in 18 games. Ritchey of Pittsburg and Lowe of Chicago have .965 and .958, having played 114 and 119 games, respectively, but George Smith shows up splendidly with an average of .957 for 140 games, in which he had 356 put outs, 409 assists, and 34 errors out of 799 chances.

Greminger of Boston has the honor among the third basemen, having played 140 games, with 24 errors out of 325 chances, and Long of Boston leads the shortstops, with .947. Conroy of Pittsburg is second, with .929 for 93 games, and Dunn of New York is third, with a similar average for 36 games. In this division Manager McGraw of the New York Club played 34 games and made 16 errors out of 197 chances.

Among the catchers Chance of Chicago is the only one who has no passed balls marked to his account. He has an average of .973, having made 4 errors out of 148 chances. Willis of Boston pitched in 46 games and accepted 141 out of 144 chances, an average of .979. Following is the table of percentages of accepted chances:

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	P.C.	Name and Club.	P.C.
Wagner, P.	.988	Beckley, Cin.	.983
Bransfield, P.	.980	Jennings, Ph.	.983
McCreery, Br.	.985	Brashear, St. L.	.981
McGann, N. Y.	.985	O'Hagan, C. & N.Y.	.978
Tenney, B.	.984	Dexter, C. & B.	.978
Douglas, Ph.	.984	Chance, C.	.977
Nichols, St. L.	.981	Menefee, C.	.971
Doyle, N. Y.	.984	Williams, A., C.	.964
Farrell, C., Br.	.984		

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It is something new for New York to have a standard evening paper at one cent, and New Yorkers have already shown their appreciation of the opportunity to get the best for the lowest price. The increase in the circulation in the two weeks since the change of price has been remarkable, and the advertising during last week was over 7,000 lines ahead of the same week last year. If you have not yet tried THE MAIL AND EXPRESS buy it to-night and see for yourself that

"One Cent Buys the Best."

SECOND BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	P.C.	Name and Club.	P.C.
Evers, C.	.989	Farrell, J., St. L.	.946
Ritchey, P.	.965	Beck, Cin.	.936
Lowe, C.	.958	Dexter, C. & B.	.933
Smith, G., N. Y.	.957	De Montreville, B.	.929
Drashear, St. L.	.955	Magoon, Cin.	.926
Flood, Br.	.950	Peitz, Cin.	.921
Childs, Ph.	.948	Burke, P.	.892

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name of Club.	P. C.	Name and Club.	P. C.
Greminger, B.	.954	Hallman, Ph.	.913
Wolverton, Ph.	.944	Lauder, N. Y.	.902
Irwin, Br.	.939	Green, Ph.	.899
Dunn, N. Y.	.933	Schaefer, C.	.864
Leach, P.	.923	Dexter, C. & B.	.851
Steinfeldt, Cin.	.923	Kruger, St. L.	.821
Hartman, St. L.	.918		Per

SHORTSTOPS.

Name of Club.	P. C.	Name and Club.	P. C.
Long, B.	.947	Dahlen, B.	.914
Conroy, P.	.929	Hulswitt, n.	.914
Dunn, N. Y.	.929	Tinker, C.	.907
Corcoran, Cin.	.928	Kruger, St. L.	.891
Farrell, J., St. L.	.925	Wagner, J., P.	.890
McGraw, N. Y.	.919	Bean, N. Y.	.885
Dexter, C. & B.	.915	Wagner, C., N. Y.	.869

OUTFIELDERS.

Name of Club.	P. C.	Name and Club.	P. C.
Congalton, C.	1.000	Davis, P.	.942
Kelley, Cin.	1.000	Courtney, B.	.941
Wagner, J., P.	.992	Burke, P.	.941
Keeler, B.	.982	Smoot, St. L.	.935
Dobbs, Cin., C.	.976	Hoy, Cin.	.934
Sebring, P.	.974	Krug, Ph.	.931
Beaumont, P.	.972	Menefee, C.	.931
Jones, C.	.967	Carney, B.	.929
Clark, N. Y.	.967	Crawford, Cin.	.927
Slagle, C.	.966	Bresnahan, N. Y.	.923
Thomas, R., Ph.	.964	Browne, Ph., N. Y.	.922
Sheckard, B.	.964	Barclay, St. L.	.920
Donovan, P., St. L.	.962	Seymour, Cin.	.914
Clarke, P.	.962	Van Haltren, N. Y.	.912
Lush, B.	.958	Dunn, N. Y.	.909
Brodie, N. Y.	.957	Jones, J., N. Y.	.899
Brashear, St. L.	.957	Jacobson, N. Y.	.897
Cooley, B.	.955	Williams, A., C.	.895
Miller, C.	.955	Donlin, Cin.	.889
Barry, Ph.	.947	Maloney, Cin.	.887
Dolan, B.	.945	White, Ph.	.815

CATCHERS.

Name of Club.	P. C.	Name and Club.	P. C.
Chance, C.	.973	Ryan, St. L.	.945
Kittridge, B.	.967	Bowerman, N. Y.	.942
Moran, B.	.967	Peitz, Cin.	.942
Ritter, Br.	.964	Douglas, Ph.	.941
Farrell, C., Br.	.961	Bergen, Cin.	.940
Zimmer, P.	.960	O'Neill, Jr., St. L.	.935
Smith, H., P.	.958	Yeager, N. Y.	.929
O'Connor, P.	.955	Doolin, Ph.	.926
Kling, C.	.954	Jacklitsch, Ph.	.908
Ahearn, B.	.946		

PITCHERS.

Name of Club.	P. C.	Name of Club.	P. C.
Willis, B.	.979	Phillips, Cin.	.942
Tannehill, P.	.970	Donovan, W., B.	.941
Taylor, J, C.	.967	Duggleby, Ph.	.938
Sparks, N. Y.	.967	Evans, N. Y., Br.	.938
Menefee, C., Cin.	.966	Kilon, Br.	.932
Leever, P.	.963	White, Ph.	.931
Currie, Cin., St. L.	.961	O'Neill, M., St. L.	.929
Newton, Br.	.958	Iberg, Ph.	.929
Hughes, Br.	.956	Hahn, Cin.	.913
Philippe, P.	.955	Taylor, L., N. Y.	.912
Murphy, St. L.	.954	Doheny, P.	.911
Pittinger, B.	.953	Thielman, N.Y., Cin.	.905
McGinnity, N. Y.	.946	Yerkes, St. L.	.900
Poole, P., Cin.	.950	Malarkey, B.	.875
Williams, W., C.	.948	Eason, C., B.	.868
Chesbro, P.	.945	Lundgren, C.	.868
Mathewson, N. Y.	.944	Wicker, St. L.	.833
Fraser, Ph.	.944		

B., Boston; Br., Brooklyn; C., Chicago; Cin., Cincinnati; P., Pittsburg; St. L., St. Louis; Ph., Philadelphia; N. Y., New York.

STANDING OF POOL PLAYERS.

Kirkland and Wenrick Play the Longest Game in the Tournament.

Twelve games have been played in the sweepstakes pool tournament for professionals at Montauk Academy Hall, Fulton Street Brooklyn. While the final result is clouded in doubt so far as the winner is concerned, the quality of pool exhibited by the contestants casts a shadow upon the world's championship contests held in the same hall about a year ago.

In proof of this the contest between William Wenrick, champion of Manhattan, and Joseph Kirkland, champion of Maryland, which was waged for nearly five hours Saturday night, was remarkable not only for its duration, but the artistic skill by which each point in the 125 needed to win was gained, the marvelous position plays, and the resort to all the various forms of strategy which only the finished player can devise.

Kirkland has certainly established his reputation as a player qualified for championship honors. He is only nineteen years of age, and in Wenrick he met the best "trial horse" in America. Long years of competition in tourneys and match games with the best players have given the Broadway champion a knowledge of all the tricks and the experience which make a perfect pool player. Yet in the most difficult places into which Kirkland was forced the youngster covered himself with fresh honors. After the game each congratulated the other, and declared that it had been the hardest contest either had played.

In one particular point was the nerve and coolness of Kirkland put to the crucial test. This was in the exasperating slowness of Wenrick in deliberating upon each play. It killed Sneden earlier in the week, and has given Wenrick many victories in his hardest contests. Yet Kirkland met this with like tactics, and even at his unnatural game finally caused Wenrick's discomfiture. It prolonged the game to the limit of human patience, but such was the interest excited in the close score and brilliancy of execution that none left the hall, and the crowd remained to watch the finish of probably the longest 125-point game on record.

Kirkland's combination shots were marvelous and were repeated in such rapid succession as to leave no doubt of their merit. Wenrick excelled in skillful "breaks," which forced Kirkland to wonderful long shots or clever safety plays. Both played perfect pool. The scores:

Kirkland—10 13 2 15 10 0 1 13 2 14 10 11 2 11 2 2. Total—125.

Wenrick—5 2 13 0 5 15 14 0 13 1 4 4 12 3 13 0. Total—103.

High runs—Kirkland, 26; Wenrick, 29. Scratches—Three each.

To-night George Smith, champion of New England, and George Hamber of New York and Charles Weston, cowboy champion, and Thomas Burns of Manhattan will be the competitors. E. Dawson, champion of St. Louis, is here to challenge the winner of the tourney, and several big match contests will grow out of the final result, among them that between Wenrick and Kirkland for 500 points, Wenrick being the challenger.

The standing of players for the first week of the tourney is:

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.
Stofft	3	0	29
Weston	2	0	26
Kirkland	2	1	42
Wenrick	2	1	38
Ward	1	1	27
Smith	1	1	20
Sneden	1	2	17
Rogers	0	2	16
Hamber	0	2	20
Burns	0	2	16

BASEBALL MEN TO CONFER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National Baseball League; Frank De Haas Robison, President, and M. Stanley Robison of the St. Louis Club, and Barney Dreyfus, representing both Pittsburg and the Philadelphia clubs, are the only ones here to-night for an adjourned meeting of the National League to-morrow.

President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati club, was with them to-night, and they stated that they had word from others on the way, so that they were assured that all the eight clubs will be represented.

At the annual meeting of the National League in New York last month a committee, consisting of Herrmann, Robison, and Hart was appointed to confer with a committee of the American League, consisting of Somers, Comiskey, and Killilea, to consider terms of agreement. When this joint committee met in Cincinnati Jan. 9 Presidents Johnson and Pulliam were added to the committee. President Pulliam said to-night that he had advices indicating that there undoubtedly will be a full representation.

It is understood that the New York injunction will not interfere with the meeting, as it lies against ratification only, and it may be some time before such action will be reached. It is understood that Chairman Herrmann and other members of the Conference Committee will make explanations in connection with their report, and then those who did not participate in the joint conference will be heard, so that it can be ascertained whether the report is to be adopted without a formal ratification of the same or in any manner interfering with the order of the court.

While Dreyfus has power of attorney to vote for the Philadelphia Club, as well as for the Pittsburg Club, of which he is President, he is enjoined from voting for either club, and this would leave Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago alone with the voting power in the meeting on the question of ratification.

It is stated Boston has signified its affirmative vote, and New York and Brooklyn are the only ones in doubt. Notwithstanding the resort to the courts by President Brush and the comments of others, those who are here to-night are confident that the peace compact will finally be ratified.

Harlem Navy Bowling League.

The Harlem Navy Bowling League was organized for the present season at a meeting held at Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday evening. The thirteen clubs which composed the league last year will all be represented this season, and in addition the Hudson Boat Club and the Harlem Yacht Club were admitted, making a total of fifteen members, as follows:

Union Boat Club, Atalanta Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, Metropolitan Rowing Club, Wyanoke Boat Club, Nassau Boat Club, Hudson Boat Club, Friendship Boat Club, Lone Star Boat Club, First Bohemian Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club of Long Island City, Harlem Yacht Club, Harlem Rowing Club, Nonpariel Rowing Club, and Waverley Boat Club.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert Maber, Wyanoke Boat Club; Vice President, W. Moore, Harlem Rowing Club; Secretary, A. Yankauer, Lone Star Boat Club; Treasurer, John Jarchon, Friendship Boat Club; Executive Committee—J. Pearce, Nonpareil Rowing Club; F. Seggie, Atalanta Boat Club; E. H. Anderson, Dauntless Rowing Club. The tournament will begin on Feb. 4.

Offer for Corbett-Jeffries Fight.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—H. Herman, manager and matchmaker for the Fort Erie Athletic Club, announced to-night that he will offer a purse of $25,000 for a twenty-round boxing contest between Jeffries and Corbett. He has written to both fighters, making the offer, and if satisfactory answers are received he will at once post a forfeit of $5,000 as a guarantee that the contest will take place without int---

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POTATOES LARGE BASKET, 11c

Our produce man comes to the front to-day with potatoes. He has made large purchases direct from the shippers—and the shippers are the farmers who raised the potatoes. Some are from Long Island, others from up the State, but you have our word for it that the potatoes are white and mealy and the best obtainable. With an immense outlet, and because of our buying capacity we have no commissions to pay to middlemen, hence the low price.

Tea and Coffee Sale
Continued.

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TEAS.
Ceylon.

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OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, INDIAN AND MIXED—Packed in parchment-lined cartons; full net weight; pound 50c; half pound..... 25c

Best No. 1.

FORMOSA OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST, MIXED, CEYLON, JAPAN, GUNPOWDER AND YOUNG HYSON; 3 lbs. $1; lb. 35c

Choice No. 2.

MIXED, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND OOLONG; 3 pounds, 70c.; pound..... 25c

COFFEES.

BEST MOCHA AND JAVA; 3 lbs., 70c.; pound..... 25c

Same grade sold elsewhere at 38c. and 40c. lb.

Fancy Fresh Roasted Santos, 2 lbs., 25c.; pound..... 13c

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Celebrated COCOA, half-pound can..... 17c

PRUNES, best Santa Clara Valley fruit, averaging 55 to pound, 3 lbs..... 25c

MACARONI, Trovatore Brand, imported, pound package..... 10c

SPAGHETTI, Trovatore Brand, imported, pound package..... 10c

CAMPBELL'S SALAD DRESSING, bottle..... 9c

PEERLESS HONEY, lb. bottle..... 15c

ESSIE BRAND CORN, best Maine Sugar corn, tender and sweet, can..... 10c

EVAPORATED APPLES, lb. carton 10c

NOODLES, ½ lb. package..... 5c

CHOCOLATE, Triumph, sweet, cake 5c

CHOCOLATE, Premium, No. 1, ½ lb. 15c

PINEAPPLES, Singapore Brand, in chunks, heavy syrup, can..... 15c

PEARS, Numsen Brand, packed in Baltimore, 3 lb. can..... 10c

PEACHES, Patapsco Brand, Maryland canning, 3 lb. can..... 10c

MANTLES.

BRILLIANT WHITE LIGHT, carefully packed in cartons and easy to apply to your gas jet, 13c. each, 2 for..... 25c

TOMATOES, best Maryland canning, solid and red ripe, 3 lb. can..... 8c

LIBERTY PRESERVES, made from fresh fruits, 3-lb stone jar..... 25c

BAKED BEANS, plain or in sauce, 2-lb can..... 5c

PEERLESS SAUCE, Worcestershire, wrapped, pint bottle..... 13c

LIBERTY CATSUP, pint bottle..... 10c

R. & R. PICKLES, assorted, pint bottle..... 9c

CODFISH THREADS, Peerless Brand, selected cod, package..... 8c

CODFISH THREADS, very fine, package..... 5c

CODFISH BRICKS, lb., 8c.; 2 for 15c

SALMON, Hatchery Brand, fine red Alaska, can, 13c.; 2 for..... 25c

Laundry Needs.

STARCH—Best 3-lb. box..... 15c

SOAP—10 cakes XXX..... 25c

SOAP—15 cakes Coney Island..... 25c

CLOTHES PINS—hardwood, hundred..... 8c

BUTLER'S FRENCH BLUE—3 squares..... 5c

BORAX—Best, ½-lb package..... 7c

VIOLET AMMONIA—large bottle. 10c

CHLORIDE OF LIME—½-lb. can. 5c

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LEMONS, Large Messinas, Doz., 11c.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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HOPE FOR CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

It has so generally been assumed, from the reports from Washington, that no legislation to improve the currency was possible at the present session, that the news that the Committee on Rules of the House has declared that the Banking Committee's bill shall be taken up seems almost too good to be true. It quite justifies Mr. FOWLER'S confidence that the bill will pass the House.

It is yet exceedingly doubtful if the bill can pass the Senate. It ought to do so. It is a simple, safe, conservative bill to which no serious objection can be offered. The relief that it would give is sadly needed, and it will surely be needed more than ever next Fall when the crops come to be moved. The more prosperous the country is, the more are we exposed to a stringency of credit in the late Fall and the first half of the Winter, and this stringency could largely be prevented with no appreciable risk by the operation of this bill. Indeed, the risks now incurred every year would be greatly lessened. We all know what was the costly and dangerous experience of last year, and with what difficulty the situation was met by the extraordinary action of the Secretary of the Treasury and by equally unusual action by the banks of this city. Surely if this admirable and practical bill pass the House, as it now appears sure to do, enough pressure should be brought upon the Senate to secure its enactment into law. It would be the most effective and profitable insurance that the business community ever took out.

MR. MITCHELL ON VIOLENCE.

It is not necessary to question the sincerity of Mr. MITCHELL'S emphatic condemnation of all sorts of lawlessness on the part of the members of the union of which he is the chief. He is a man of unusual strength of mind and character, one who would have made his mark in any line of life to which he had been called, and he has won the unstinted recognition of his ability from his own most gifted opponents, as was shown by the manner in which Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH recently spoke of him when fresh from an encounter with him before the commission, in which the distinguished lawyer gained no advantage. Mr. MITCHELL could not be as intelligent as he is without seeing that lawlessness is as injurious as it is wrong, and we have no doubt that he does see it, as he says.

But surely he must see also that mere denunciation will not suffice to put the union right. The union must be able to prevent lawlessness or it must take the consequences, which are necessarily very serious. It cannot plead helplessness. It has really great power. It controls, in the case of the coal miners, the means of livelihood almost completely. It has grown stronger with time, and the showing of strength it made in 1900 and in the momentous struggle not yet closed was very conclusive. If the majority of its members were determined to prevent lawlessness, they could do it, and they would. If the leaders were so determined and had the support of an active element in the union which might even not be the majority, the thing could be done. Good standing in the union is something for which any member would render implicit obedience to orders against lawless conduct if they were sure that good standing would be forfeited by such conduct. Nor must it be forgotten that the officers of the union have far greater facilities for getting at the truth in such cases than the officers of the local government. They can know the facts if they wish to, and they can act on them if the real sentiment of the union is for right action. Unquestionably they have difficulties, and perplexing difficulties, to deal with, but their choice is perfectly plain. They must prevent and punish lawlessness, or they must convict their constituents of the guilt of lawlessness.

THE RAILROADS OR THE CANALS?

The Legislature stands in the sight of all the people between the railroads and the canals. All the people of the State are curious, a majority of them are deeply interested, to know whether the lawmakers will cleave to the railroads and forsake the canals.

That there is any effective and powerful influence except that of the railroads opposing the improvement of the canals, we do not believe. But that influence certainly is powerful. It behooves the friends of canal improvement to bestir themselves. It would help their cause if they could make the source and the strength of the opposition clearly appear. Neither the Governor nor the leaders in the Legislature would like to have it made known that the Republican organization in this State is under railroad control.

Opponents of canal deepening in the Legislature can make no valid argument on the ground of expense against the bills which have now been introduced. The bills provide that the plan of improvement and the bond issue to pay for it shall be submitted to the people for their sanction or rejection at the election next November. The people of the State will decide for themselves whether they want to spend the money. In those counties which under a system of general taxation would pay more than 90 per cent. of the cost the plan would in all probability be approved. The vote of the counties of the interior, less directly interested and more open to the influence of the Republican leaders, may defeat the project.

The cold words and back-handed arguments of the Governor's message should convince the friends of the canals that they will get very little help from the Executive Chamber. Gov. ODELL, nevertheless, would not dare to veto a canal improvement bill. The pressure must be put upon the Legislature. It must be strong enough to overcome the railroad influence, and we are afraid it will have to overcome also the policy of the Republican leaders. The Republicans know that the people have not forgotten the $9,000,000 squandered by that party on a faithless plan of canal improvement. They are justly apprehensive that the defeat at the polls of a new plan submitted by them would be construed as a rebuke to the party.

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT.

Whatever Mr. HEWITT may have been in the course of his long and active life, he never failed to be interesting, and that in a multitude of ways. This is an unusual trait in the career of a man of profoundly serious mind, of great learning, of broad and original views, and of high moral purpose. The scientist, statesman, philosopher, philanthropist, and reformer are not necessarily, in this weary world, personally attractive, and often any one of them may pursue his useful and eminent life amid the indifference of most of his fellow-citizens, tempered only by the appreciation of the few who know and understand him. Mr. HEWITT was all these, and distinguished in the line of each, and he managed to be, or, rather, without any management was, the object of general and constant attention in the community in which he dwelt and in the country of which he was one of the most eminent citizens. Last year, on the completion of his fourscore years, it was the privilege of THE TIMES to publish an interview with Mr. HEWITT which revealed the secret of this remarkable feature of his life in two sentences: "Of the past I have nothing to say." "Of the future of the Nation I see only ultimate good." That substantially has been the attitude of this exceedingly active man in every field of his activity. The deliberate optimism of a wise, experienced, acute, and curious mind has kept us all eager to know what it would next unfold.

It is natural to think first of Mr. HEWITT in the field which was the most conspicuous, though not the one in which he gained the highest place, that of public service. He was for five terms a member of the House of Representatives and for one term he was Mayor of New York. In Congress it cannot be said that he connected his name with any specific measure of prime importance, or that he was, in the ordinary sense of the word, a leader either of his party or of the opinion or sentiment of the House. But his usefulness was marked in many directions, and his influence was much greater than appeared on the surface. Probably the one thing in which he was particularly interested, and which he shaped most distinctly, was the organization of the United States Geological Survey, in which Mr. CLARENCE KING, its first head, co-operated. It was a noble work, and it was finely done. It touched Mr. HEWITT closely on the side of his most zealous studies, and he labored for it with zeal and with more patience than he was wont to show. Apart from this measure his chief service was largely that of enlightened and vigorous criticism, which was especially valuable as to finance, the tariff, and, though in less degree, our diplomatic relations. For obvious reasons criticism was about all he could contribute in a body the majority of which was fatally wrong on these subjects, and in which, as to finance at least, the minority was even more wrong. As Mayor of New York, Mr. HEWITT gave us a clean and honorable administration, with as much efficiency as the muddled charter under which he acted permitted to a man no more skilled in the direction of others than he. For it must be admitted that as a politician, as an organizer, a manager, and leader of masses of men in politics, Mr. HEWITT had important defects. In a way, his standard was too high, but in addition he had not the patience, the sympathetic understanding of the common run of motives, or the consistent and determined purpose needed in a political leader.

It was fortunate for Mr. HEWITT—though it must be said that it was due to his own choice mainly—that his business was one rewarding the application of the gifts of mind and character with which he was richly endowed. He was one of a firm of ironmasters, and his occupation appealed with unfailing interest to his peculiar love of science and called for the use of all his ability in scientific study and experiment. His report on the metals department of the Paris Exposition in 1867 and his address on the "Century of Mining and Metallurgy," on retiring from the Presidency of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1876, with his masterly address on the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, are some of the records he left of his learning and of his wonderful grasp of complex facts in science and scientific industry. He was wont in his later years to recount how in 1855 he had made a calculation that by the close of the century the requirement of pig iron would amount to 35,000,000 tons, a prediction regarded as visionary at the time, but which was realized in 1899.

Of the work done by Mr. HEWITT in connection with Cooper Institute, both during the lifetime of its distinguished founder and afterward, thousands of the men and women who reaped the advantage of it are living witnesses. He was generous in money, and still more liberal in the bestowal of time and care and thought in this most original and beneficent work. He was also deeply concerned that those who worked for and with him in his business should have every incentive to good service and all practicable opportunity for advancement. It was his fondest boast that there had never been a strike at his works. To his latest day he retained an affectionate and sympathetic interest in the class from which he was proud to have sprung and to which he counted himself as still belonging. As time passed the asperities to which some of his peculiarities, and some of his best qualities, had given rise passed away. He will be sincerely and greatly mourned, and the picture that will linger with those who knew him will be that of a

soldier,
Witty, courteous, liberal, full of spirit.

THE LATEST GERMAN TRIBUTE.

That German universities were the best places in the world in which to pursue "original research" has long been an accepted opinion especially in American scholastic circles. Certainly there are multitudes of American students who have gladly and gratefully resorted to them, and not only are our own colleges and universities filled with teachers who have studied in Germany in many and varied branches, but the German idea has been closely followed in many of our institutions, and the German spirit has been very influential.

We now learn with some surprise from Prof. WETZ of Freiburg that the students of Germany are seriously at a disadvantage in some important regards as compared with those of America, especially as to the scope and number of libraries and the number and range of professors. He instances Columbia University, with four professors of comparative literature and access to needed libraries, while the students of Germany are limited to philologies and individual literatures, with far inferior supply of material. "We have libraries," he says, "even numerous and good, but there is not a single one where it can with certainty be reckoned that adequate material exists for the subject in hand. The larger German universities, like Berlin, Munich, and Goettingen, have often attempted to get means for supplying the missing books, but in vain."

We do not know to what extent this comparison holds good, or whether it is the fruit of a limited observation, but it is clearly unprejudiced and it is very interesting. It is all the more so because the inference that many German critics have drawn from our commercial activity and success is that, as a nation, we are indifferent to things of the mind. According to Prof. WETZ there is in our country not only a marked eagerness for serious study in fields not even remotely connected with trade, but a generous provision for its pursuit made by our men of wealth. And this provision, he thinks, has overtaken and passed that made by the relatively aristocratic German Government, with its long-nourished traditions of scholarship and its splendid reputation to maintain. In this sort of competition, however, it is clear that our progress will awaken no bitterness, as the cordial temper of Prof. WETZ's statement shows.

A GOOD BLEND.

When I look to the springs from which my blood descends, the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman, who was half English, and a German woman, who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors my mother was from New England and my father was from the South. In this bewilderment of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons, and confess that I am nothing but an American.

These words of the Secretary of State at the Ohio banquet are in themselves proof of the fine quality of the result of the combination he describes, showing the grace, the wit, the sound sense, and the simple and sturdy patriotism of the man. The representatives of the various peoples from whom Mr. HAY traces his descent may appropriate at discretion the traits he so happily unites; Americans can modestly claim credit and render thanks for the whole.

BOROUGH SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

It is rather late in the day for an official as intelligent as Borough President SWANSTROM of Brooklyn to take the ground that the several boroughs of the great City of New York should have control of the school system in each borough. If the experience of consolidation has shown any advantage for the people of the various sections of the city it has been in the superior organization and administration of the schools. Of course, there have been errors committed, but they are insignificant in comparison to the faults and defects that have been corrected or are in the process of correction.

Nor does it seem worth while to plead that the present borough boards should either have more power or be abolished. They are not perfect, and they do not do the work they might do as well as they could. But they have a distinct and useful function, one part of which is to bring to bear on the general system the influence of local knowledge and local sentiment. This requires an amount of acute and intelligent interest in the schools which all the members of the boards do not show, but it would be much better to improve the character or conduct of these members than it would be to abolish the boards. Brooklyn has been pretty obstinate in the past in its struggle to maintain a control of its schools which it did not exercise with distinguished efficiency when it possessed it. It would seem to be wise for its active citizens to do what they can to get the very best from the present system rather than to try to overthrow it. The latter is impracticable, and the former might do much good.

OUR LAKE TRADE.

If any one unacquainted with the trade that is carried on between the American ports of the great lakes were told that the arrivals and clearances of these ports in the single month of October of last year exceeded in net tonnage those of the Port of London—the busiest of the world—for the entire twelve months of 1901, he would probably be greatly surprised.

Yet this is only one of the striking comparisons brought out in a recent publication of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The figures above alluded to are as follows: Tonnage of the Port of London for 1901, 17,275,645; tonnage for the lake ports, inter-State trade only, 17,734,324. If we compare this with the arrivals and clearances of the Port of New York for the entire year 1902 we find that the superiority of the lake trade is still more impressive. The foreign tonnage of this port for 1902 was but 12,798,058, or only about two-thirds of the tonnage of the lake ports for the month of October.

The figures for the eleven months ending with November are so large that no comparison seems reasonable. For instance, there are four ports on Lake Superior, the tonnage of which is 14,353,972, or more than the foreign tonnage of New York. There are eleven ports of Lake Michigan whose tonnage is 18,773,132, or more than that of the Port of London. But the total tonnage of all the lake ports, still for inter-State trade alone, reaches the imposing figure of 143,659,000 tons. It is of course largely the shipment of ores that brings out these tremendous totals, but ores are precisely the freight that involves in the uses to which it is put the greatest volume and the most extensive variety of industrial activity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As was inevitable, our denial that dogs understood words in any other way than that in which men understand the barks and whines of dogs has awakened dissent among the admirers of these animals, and they have begun to send us anecdotes to prove that we were wrong. A typical letter on the subject comes from a physician over in Flushing, and concerning the facts contained in it there is of course no question. The hero of the tale is a curly-haired French poodle—to which we might, if we chose, take exception, since the intelligence of that breed is generally admitted to be, if something less than human, certainly something more than canine, and we were discussing real dogs. But never mind that. Our correspondent says: "This dog was accustomed to sit down beside me every morning at breakfast, and one morning I said to my wife: 'I wish you would have this dog washed to-day.' Mind you, I did not say 'Jack,' but 'this dog.' He sat perfectly still for a few moments, then quietly slipped out of the house and was no more seen that day. A day or two after, in order to test the dog's understanding of words, I interpolated the same request in a sentence on a wholly different subject—with precisely the same result. I had never before given such an order in the dog's presence, but had left the matter in the hands of my man, who attended to the dog-washing business in the course of his regular duties." Our correspondent thinks there can be no doubt that the dog understood the words used, and all those who start with the possibility of such an understanding as a fair assumption will probably agree with him, but, as for us and our house, we remain unconvinced. All dogs have mysterious affairs of their own to attend to, and while two otherwise unexplained absences might be due to the master's quiet mention of a distasteful ceremony, yet they would be, for a scientific investigator, the beginning of an investigation rather than the basis of a theory. Even one similar disappearance, when there had been no threat of washing, would shake the theory to its foundation and expose the theorist to the accusation of mistaking sequence for cause.

—Information has reached the State Health Officer of Texas that the bubonic plague reached Mazatlan, Mexico, from San Francisco and not, as at first reported, from China. Much as one would wish to deny the accuracy of this charge, so terribly humiliating to us as scientists and sanitarians, there is something more than a possibility that it is quite true. For many months now the plague has been claiming its victims in the slums of San Francisco, and the municipal authorities, instead of frankly admitting the existence of the disease there and taking the vigorous but not difficult measures necessary for its extirpation, have preferred to follow the bad old policy of concealment and to do what they could without creating a "scare" or interfering with business. This course has been denounced by various medical associations and by the Marine Hospital Service, but without avail, and its results have been just what were to be expected. The infection has been like a fire smothered, not extinguished. The deaths have been few, but they have been constant, and the city has been a danger centre of exactly the kind that Havana used to be and that Vera Cruz is now. It may well be that Mazatlan owes its epidemic to the criminal folly of San Francisco, and the fact that this may be so very considerably weakens our right to be severe in teaching responsibility in such matters to our southern neighbors.

—Entirely out of the class to which belong so many private pension bills is one soon to be submitted to Congress in behalf of the widow of WALTER REED, Major and Surgeon, United States Army. His services to humanity and to his country were very great, for it was due to his energy, intelligence, and courage that the relation between mosquitos and yellow fever was established in Cuba, and not only that island freed—forever, if the measures the efficacy of which he demonstrated are not neglected—from a disease that had devastated it for 200 years, but our Gulf and South Atlantic States relieved of a danger that constantly threatened them, and has often inflicted enormous losses of life and property upon their citizens. Dr. REED did not, like one of his associates, die of the disease from which he saved others, but he took the chance of doing so without hesitation, despite the fact that, because of a heart affection, he had not for some years past been able to secure insurance upon his life. Certainly the country owes him a debt of gratitude, and a pension that would put his wife and daughter beyond want would be a fitting expression of that feeling. As has been well said, so important was the result of Dr. REED'S work that if this alone were the outcome of our war with Spain, its cost in blood and treasure would have been measurably repaid. Enough popular interest in the Pension bill should be shown to insure its passage, and not much effort should be needed when it is found so easy to put on the rolls so many names that cannot pass the far from too searching scrutiny of the Pension Bureau.

—Private citizens certainly will, and the representatives of the law certainly should, note with care the announcement that "to head off cut-throat competition during the rest of the Winter a movement has begun to reorganize the Coal Operators' Association, composed of independent firms." The warmer weather of the past few days, by mitigating the fierceness of the demand for coal, has done something toward forcing a reduction in retail prices, and instantly the dealers begin to talk of "cut-throat competition" and to prepare for meeting it! This clearly hints at a conspiracy to keep prices above the natural level, and that is something that should be either prevented or punished. It is unfortunate that responsibility in the coal business is, or seems to be, so finely divided. The miners adopt formal resolutions that there would be no scarcity if the coal-carrying roads would provide enough cars to transport all the coal the miners are eager to mine. The miners in turn, are accused from various quarters of an inclination to take frequent holidays, while the railroads present elaborate reasons for their inability to carry any except the coal of the greedy independent operators, and the dealers, wholesale and retail, take refuge behind the difficulty of unloading frozen cargoes and the scarcity of barges. Explanations are innumerable, but they contradict each other in many instances, and those that are left vanish as soon as they are subjected to investigation. Perhaps the solution of the problems thus created will follow the discovery of the identity of those who are profiting from the existing situation and who are taking steps to prolong it.

POE'S CENTENARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of that remarkable poetic genius Edgar Allan Poe (Jan. 19) merits especial acclaim in that the recurrence of his natal date comes at an epochmaking time in a revival of interest in the poet's works, probably unprecedented by any similar experience in the competition of rival publishers in offering simultaneously at this time numerous costly editions of books already familiar to every library and possessing no attribute of novelty except in form of issue.

The meed of approbation, denied "the poet of the soul" in his unhappy life, comes half a century after his untimely death, to place upon a pedestal the genius who knew not where to lay his head in the days when the works acclaimed as pure gold now were held as little more than dross and sold for a song.

It had been claimed by some of the earlier admirers of the poet that he lived and wrote fifty years in advance of the public that would be educated to appreciate his work; and this forecast has been literally verified at the present time, which has witnessed a demand for the writings of Poe that is a literal realization of the prophecies of his partisans of half a century ago. The few of that time are the many now.

Poe died in Baltimore, unhonored by so much as a headstone over the six feet of earth in which he was laid away. Even at the present time no fitting monument celebrating this rare genius exists here or abroad, where Poe is honored as the most original poet America has produced. The near approach of the centenary of Poe (1909) suggests that some appropriate memorial should signalize this event. And as the poet himself first came into public notice by responding to the offer of a prize of $100 for an original story from a Baltimore weekly journal, it seems fitting to sound the first note of preparation for his centenary here in the metropolis by offering a similar prize, through the columns of THE TIMES, for the best and most practical suggestion for honoring this "day of days" in the history of the poet.

The writer—an admirer of the poet who has lived in near touch with many who knew Poe in life, who lived and esteemed him for his many estimable qualities, as well as for his genius—suggests that competitors for the one-hundred-dollar prize write their suggestions and send them to the editor of THE TIMES, to be filed for examination when a competent committee shall have been selected to pass upon their merits. That ample time may be permitted to all who will desire to offer suggestions, I would name the 1st of November next as a fitting time for the closing of all entries for the prize, so that a committee of at least one prominent literary man from each State in the country may, if chosen, have opportunity for giving judgment and making the selection before the next anniversary of Poe's birth, a year from the present time, when the award must be made and duly announced.

If out of this suggestion of some fitting celebration of Poe's centenary there should come into being a "Poe Circle," a "fellowship" to perpetuate the name of the poet for all time, so much the better! Whatever obligation the poet's admirers feel under to him may well be met at this time better than at any other time. STYLUS.

New York, Jan. 18, 1903.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the twenty-five year franchise about to be disposed of for the ferry to this borough from Manhattan, it seems to me that the situation can be summed up in a nutshell.

The Standard Oil Company (leaving out all unnecessary verbiage in the way of trolley syndicates, light and power companies, &c.) I say the Standard Oil Company wants a certain franchise. Again the Pennsylvania Railroad (leaving out all unnecessary reference, to Rapid Transit Ferry Company, accent on the Rapid, and Rapid Transit Rail Road, accent on the Rapid,) the Pennsylvania people want a franchise. These two amiable giants are having a little tussle, down here, as to which of them shall have the great privilege of transporting the people of this island to and from Manhattan.

Now, as I said, the proposition is easy and its solution easier still.

Let A represent St. George, B the North Shore and C the South Shore of the Island. Now the Pennsylvania has a splendid ferry house at A, the natural point for passenger communication with Manhattan. It will equip this service with first-class modern boats, and also will establish ferries at B and C for the further convenience of the public.

Again our Standard Oil friend proposes to establish ferries at B and C, modern and up-to-date.

Now, why not say to the Pennsylvania people, go ahead with your ferry service at A, bring it up-to-date in every respect, even to your hearts' content and take this twenty-five year franchise, so that you may reap the reward of all your toil?

Then say to the Oil (which is Standard) people, you are our friends, whom we have been long looking for; build those two magnificent ferries at B and C, and equip then even as your hearts desire and also for your reward take a franchise which shall endure unto twenty-five years.

Then watch the giants do their great and philanthropic work.

There should be no monopoly in transportation within the limits of New York City.

I think if a trolley tunnel, and incidentally a street, were placed parallel to the present tunnel at St. George and coming out at Tompkinsville, and continuing thence across Arriata Street and along Minthorn Street to Bay Street, we would have a decent outlet from St. George Ferry in that direction.

But when will we have the tunnel via Brooklyn to Manhattan—then we will be a real part of New York City.

AMERICUS.

Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 17, 1903.

HAWAII AND THE TARIFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Burton of the sub-committee of the Senate on its investigation of affairs in the Hawaiian Islands, is quoted in THE TIMES as using the following language:

"It is a well-known fact that the country over there was very prosperous when it was a kingdom, and continued very prosperous under the provisional government and under the republic. Its period of decline began with annexation, and matters have gone on under annexation from bad to worse, until to-day the spectre of hard times is found everywhere throughout the islands."

Now if the Senator had kindly stated what he believes to be the cause of the business depression in those islands, which were so short a time since so "prosperous," we would all have been better pleased. There can be no such result without some cause. What is it? I have been very credibly informed that the "hard times" commenced there by reason of the Dingley tariff, which "annexation" brought with it. That the Dingley tariff has pretty much ruined the business of the merchants of Honolulu, as it has nearly ruined the business of most of those engaged in trade in other parts of the islands. These merchants had many customers in many of the islands of the Pacific, but that trade stepped immediately out when the Dingley monstrosity came in.

It is most earnestly hoped that the Senate committee will be a little more outspoken in this matter. Candor, however, compels me to admit that by reason of our tariff tax of nearly two cents a pound on sugar, they (the islanders) may have some slight compensation. But this is the only article which is befriended by the Dingley tariff there. In Louisiana three tons of sugar to the acre is a good crop, but in those islands they even produce fourteen tons of sugar to the acre. It is too bad that we cannot purchase it for what it sells for in Great Britain.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Jan. 17, 1903.

THE NEGRO PENSION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has studied the negro question pretty closely for the past ten years, I have been very much interested at the apparent sudden development of the negro pension question before the public, as referred to in your article a few days ago.

It is nearly ten years since I first heard this subject referred to. It was rather in a different form, and an association was formed among the colored people in the South, and it has ramifications in every part of this country where there is a colored population. When I first heard the idea it was so preposterous and so ridiculous that I did not think there was anything in it; that petitions were to be prepared under the auspices of this negro pension association for the purpose of obtaining from Congress legislation which would pay the present negroes for the time their ancestors had spent as slaves at a fixed rate of wages per diem.

There was a certain Methodist minister, very eloquent and very light in color, who was the head of the movement in the Southern State in which I was working. After I had preached a sermon on the general question of the negro's duty to help himself by industry, &c., and purity of life, he followed by saying that the reverend gentleman who had just addressed them did not understand the subject; that the negroes were the most downtrodden race on earth and they were determined to get their rights, and therefore they had prepared to establish this association, to which annual contributions were expected from every negro, to further the obtaining of back wages for their ancestors, to be paid to the present descendants. At that time the matter had not taken the pension form for old slaves.

I mentioned what I had heard to some leading Southern men who I thought knew about the people. They told me it was all nonsense. On closer inquiry, however foolish the idea, I was convinced that, as far as the negroes were concerned, a large number of them believed in it, and their clever leaders, mostly of very light color, were profiting by it and were obtaining quite large fees that were paid to this society for the agitation of the question. I suppose the matter has been going on so long it is necessary for some more definite action to be taken, hence the sudden appeal to have Congress form the proposed pension fund.

I studied this, and consider it is one of the biggest swindles that has ever been perpetrated upon an ignorant people, paying their $2 or $3 a year to the managers in the hope that in some remote future they or their children will receive compensation for the labors of their ancestors when they received no wages as slaves. I do think that a careful inquiry should be made by the Post Office Department in reference to the agencies of this fund, as I believe it is nothing but a fake.

A STUDENT OF THE NEGRO QUESTION.

New York, Jan. 16, 1903.

REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the full value assessments of real estate at which the Tax Commissioners now aim, a statement has gained currency that the standard of assessment heretofore has been 60 per cent. of the market value.

This is an error. An investigation conducted a few years ago in connection with the City Club, and a later investigation by private persons, with which I was familiar, showed that assessments ranged all the way from about 10 per cent. to 90 per cent., and that a rough average would make about 60 per cent. There is a large difference between an assessment of 60 per cent. and assessments which average 60 per cent.

The difficulties of correcting assessments so enormously divergent are great.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Jan. 13, 1903.

NUGGETS.

All Gone.

"Did Johnson's purchase include also the good will of the business?"

"There wasn't any good will to it. It was a coal dealer that Johnson bought out."—Syracuse Herald.

Hopelessly Despondent.

I do not trust to luck, he said;
Thus to accuse me is unjust.
I never can be thus misled;
I have no pluck to which to trust.
—Washington Star.

Yielded to the Inevitable.

Bilson—So you have a titled son-in-law? I suppose you consider him a high honor?

Tribbler—Well, yes, he did come rather high; but Carrie seemed sort of set upon buying him.—Boston Transcript.

Ladies and Gentlemen All.

He—I kind o' think I've seen you before. Ain't you a shop girl at Bargen's?

She—Sir! I'm a saleslady.

He—That so? I'm an elevator gentleman at the same place.—Philadelphia Press.

A Sage Conclusion.

Uncle Reuben says: "Arter arguein' fur forty y'ars dat de whale couldn't possibly have swallered Joner, and makin' three or four enemies a y'ar ober it, I has come to de conclusion dat my belief, one way or de odder, wouldn't affect de past two cents' wuth. I have simply wasted a heap o' breath fur nuthin'!"—Detroit Free Press.

SOLACE.

From The Washington Star.

No doubt I've missed some chances for advancement now and then,
For opportunities, they say, come once, and ne'er again;
But on the other hand, some consolation I can view
By reflecting on my fortune in the things I didn't do.

With germs in every street car and with ice on every street
So much depends on how you draw your breath or move your feet!
And though my name's not written high upon the lucky list
I feel profoundly grateful for the trouble that I've missed.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH'S SITE.

The Rev. Dr. Stinson's Reasons for Not Selling to a Real Estate Operator—About $250,000 Offered.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Stinson is trying to prevent the sale of his church, the Bloomingdale Reformed, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. A real estate operator desires to have the property, and to erect on it, according to Dr. Stinson, an apartment hotel to extend from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth Street on Broadway, and back nearly half way to Columbus Avenue.

The understanding is that the operator has offered nearly $250,000 for the unimproved plot on the north corner conditional on the purchase of the church property. It is said that an offer of less than $250,000 has been made for the church property and that the smallness of the amount is all that has prevented the congregation from selling. Some time ago the congregation voted to dispose of the property, and appointed a committee to look for another site.

In his sermon yesterday morning, Dr. Stinson cited several reasons for and against the sale of the church, putting emphasis on conditions favorable to the present location and reasons why the church should remain. His topic was "Must Bloomingdale Church Move?" "The chief reason for the sale of this church it its poor location," he said. "We are exactly on the division of the lower and upper west sides. The respectable people below us, whom we might reach, think we do not care for them; that our sympathies are with the wealthier class a little further up town. Those up town think we are for the people below Sixty-eighth Street, and they do not come to us. We lack support.

"There are many reasons why we should remain here. We must not hurry too much. In the past fifty years this church has sold its holdings several times, just previous to a rise in real estate values. We are needed for the morals of the neighborhood. There is a renewed feeling pervading the church which leads me to think that by vigorous efforts great results may be brought about."

Y. M. C. A. EVENING CLASSES.

Nearly 30,000 Men Have Enrolled for Studies—Miners and Railroad Men Take Up Specialties.

The Young Men's Christian Association International Committee, in making a review of the educational work done by the associations throughout North America, has ascertained that nearly 30,000 men are enrolled in the evening classes. In one Western town the classes contain men who speak seventeen languages.

The literary societies, mock congresses, classes in physics, political economy, &c., including "Collegeville," a system by which the organization and government of a town are studied in a popular way, are attended largely by foreign-speaking young men. Minneapolis has a class of half a hundred men who do not speak English. Most of the members are Scandinavians.

The army branches in Porto Rico and the Philippines have been fitting men for advance in the army and for the civil service.

In Youngstown and Lorain, Ohio, which are steel towns, classes are conducted in the chemistry of iron and steel. In a Pennsylvania town a class for miners was held and the students were appointed foremen and Superintendents. Railroad men are studying the airbrake, with appliances furnished by the railroad companies, and engine men take a course in engineering following lines of work approved by the railroad companies. In the railroad classes, nearly 3,000 men are enrolled.

The colored Secretaries are urging education in the colored associations as one of the chief means of reaching and benefiting the colored young men of the cities.

ASSIGNMENTS OF CLERGY.

Archbishop Farley has announced the following changes among the clergy of the archdiocese:

The Rev. Mr. Cornelius V. Mahoney, rector of St. Mary's Church, Wappinger's Falls, has been assigned to St. Augustine's Church, Ossining, to succeed the late Rev. John B. Creedon, who was also Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison.

The Rev. James F. Raymond, has been transferred from St. Peter's Church, Monticello, to St. Mary's, Newburg, to succeed the Rev. William Livingston, who has been promoted to the irremovable rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Peekskill.

The Rev. John F. Weir of St. Mary's Church, Ellenville, has been made pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Middletown, to succeed the late Rev. Edward M. Byrne.

The Rev. Richard C. Hughes goes from St. Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street, to the staff of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Rev. William F. Poole is transferred from St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, to St. Francis de Sales Church, in East Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan.

The Rev. Michael J. Brennan is transferred from Irvington to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Lodi.—Ferry.

Archbishop Farley has appointed the Rev. Thomas A. Thornton as an assistant at St. Gabriel's Church and the Rev. Joseph F. Smith as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles MacTrostie, rector of the Church of the Holy Name, in East Forty-second Street, to succeed the Rev. W. J. B. Daly, who was appointed to the rectorship of St. Malachi's Church and was afterward transferred to the cathedral staff.

RESIGNATION OF FOUR PASTORS.

The Rev. Dr. Evan T. Evans, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Fort Hamilton, has sent in his resignation of his pastorate.

The Rev. F. W. Burge, rector of St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Seaford, L. I., has resigned his charge to accept the place of assistant to the Rev. Dr. W. W. Kirkby, at Christ Church, Ryer, N. Y.

The Rev. J. W. Richardson of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., has resigned to accept a call to the Stamford (Conn.) Baptist Church, of which he was formerly pastor.

The Rev. Edward M. Martin, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Wisconsin, has accepted a call as an assistant to the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kopf, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

Paulists to Celebrate a Feast.

The Paulist Fathers will celebrate the patronal feast of the order on Sunday next. Bishop O'Connor of the Diocese of Newark will sing the pontifical mass at 11 o'clock and the sermon is to be delivered by the Rev. Charles H. McKenna of the Dominican Fathers. Vespers are to be chanted at 8 o'clock in the evening and a sermon is to be delivered by the Rev. Clarence E. Woodman of the Paulist Fathers. As this is also the feast of the Catholic Converts' League, the members have been invited to take part in the celebration.

Dr. Manning Accepts Call to New York.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Nashville, Tenn., has accepted the call of the vestry of Trinity parish to be the vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-first Street, as successor to the Rev. Dr. William T. Olmstead, who resigned his charge to become Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York a few months ago. Dr. Manning has long been rector of Christ Church, the most important in Nashville, and is a member of the Board of Examining Chaplains for his diocese. He will assume his new duties on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

Consecration of Two Altars.

Archbishop Farley will consecrate two marble altars in the church of the Dominican Fathers, St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington Avenue and East Sixty-sixth Street, to-morrow morning. The altar of Our Lady of the Rosary is the gift of Miss Margaret Devereaux, in memory of her sister Elizabeth, who was an active member of the church. The altar of St. Joseph is the gift of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick in thanksgiving for benefits received.

Church to Burn Mortgage.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, at Rockville Centre, L. I., will celebrate on Sunday next its freedom from debt by publicly burning the mortgage that has encumbered it. St. Agnes's was at one time a mission of Cedarhurst. The first rectory was built by the Rev. Thomas E. Carroll, the first rectory.

GIRLS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Meeting of Friends of the Institution in Henry Street.

Annual Report of the Work, with Appeal for More Funds for Enlargement—Mr. Schiff's Criticism.

Applause punctuated frequently the proceedings at the annual meeting of the friends of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls in Henry Street yesterday in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy. Many women were present, and among the men were Louis Stern, Jesse Lewisohn, Max Nathan, Coleman Haas, Isaac Wallach, Randolph Guggenheimer, Edward Lauterbach, A. S. Solomon, Jacob A. Cantor, and Abraham Gruber, several of whom commended the work of the school. Nathaniel Myers presided.

The school was established as a Jewish Sabbath school by Mrs. Minnie D. Lewis about twenty years ago and soon thereafter a daily technical school was added. The society was authorized by its charter to care for the poor of both sexes. For the work that had been accomplished and for the origin and growth of the institution the women are entitled to about all the credit. Mrs. Lewis, the founder, was the only honorary trustee. She is now a nonresident.

The scope of the school was increased materially in 1899 and it was made possible by the generosity of the late Mrs. Bettie Loeb, who furnished the means required for the successful fitting up and operation of the building. Her husband during the last year donated $5,000 to be known as the Bettie Loeb Fund, and the proceeds are to be used for library purposes. When the enlarged school was opened in November, 1900, there were 150 applicants for admission.

In a letter Jacob H. Schiff said that the work of the school was of great importance to the community, but he was not in accord with the Trustees in the location of the site for the proposed new school building. He believed that the building should be situated centrally, and complained that little had been done for the children in the upper part of the city in the way of technical education. He predicted that in the near future the training now given in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls would become a part of the curriculum of the public schools.

Mr. Myers, in commenting on the letter, said that Mr. Schiff was in error in assuming that a site had been selected or that nothing was being done for children in the upper part of Manhattan. Mr. Schiff, he said, would be satisfied later on and be a generous friend of the institution as in the past.

President Myers then read his annual report, giving an account of the work of the school. Last September the applicants numbered 554, but owing to the limited quarters only 172 could be admitted. The 172 children admitted in 1902 were placed in the commercial and manual training departments, 120 being in the former. Physical culture was added last year. Thirty per cent. of the pupils were born abroad. The institution is non-sectarian.

The receipts from all sources for 1902, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $26,276.22. Of that amount, $10,130.38 had been expended in taking up a mortgage and $5,993 for salaries of teachers.

The cost of the maintenance of three graduates of the institution is being borne by three of the Trustees, and it is expected that they will return to the school as teachers. An exhibition of the work done by the pupils is to be held in the schoolhouse on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, to which all are invited.

Stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping are taught in the commercial department. Because of the deficiency shown in English spelling and penmanship by some of the pupils from the public schools the studies were added last year. Efforts are being made to improve the English composition of the pupils and overcome the peculiarities acquired in their home life. The lack of a gymnasium was felt, but it was impossible to have one because of the limited quarters. It is the main effort of the school to make the pupils Americans.

Two hundred and ninety-four graduates of the school earned last year an aggregate of $115,029.25 an average of about $7.50 per week per capita. Those who had been away from the school two years were earning from $9 to $10 per week, while some were receiving as high as $18.

The society needs a fireproof building with twenty-five class rooms and other accommodations, Mr. Myers said, and the desire is to enlarge the curriculum so as to include cooking classes, designing of embroidery, decorations, wallpapers, and other features. The society has a fund of $100,000 applicable to the work, and the President said that it needs $200,000 more to provide for the proper structure and its support.

Edward Lauterbach, after complimenting the Trustees for their work, reviewed what had been done for the cause of education. "New York City is not found wanting in furnishing education," he said. "As President of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York I have learned what the city has done and is doing. One thing surprised me, and that was that of the 190 graduates of the college last year 178 are of Jewish extraction."

He said that the city needs an institution where girls can occupy a status similar to that of the boys in the colleges.

Isaac Wallach of Mount Sinai Hospital, Abraham Gruber, and others spoke briefly, and the following-named Trustees were elected:

Mrs. L. A. Ausbacher,	Albert Blumenthal,
Joseph Bernheim,	Simon Guggenheim,
Mrs. Louis Loeb,	Morris J. Hirsh.
Mrs. Henry Zuckerman,	Fred L. Loeb,
Miss Annie Calman,	Leon Tannenbaum,
Ludwig Dreyfus.	Felix Herzfeld.

Near the close of the meeting Mr. Myers announced that the means to erect and maintain a home in connection with the Hebrew Orphan Asylum would be provided.

THE "WOMAN'S FUND."

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund":

Mrs. Vanderbilt	$500
Mrs. Esther Herman	100
Mrs. Simon Borg	100
Mrs. H. P. Whitney	100
Mrs. Anson W. Hard	50
"In Memory of Mrs. E. Naumberg"	25
Miss E. Dorlon	25
Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith	10
Mrs. Henry H. Hollister	10
Mrs. S. A. Swenson	10
Mrs. R. H. Robinson	10
Mrs. James J. Goodwin	10
Mrs. Butler Duncan	10
Mrs. Ira Davenport	10
Mr. Henry Sanford	10
Mrs. Henry Evans	10
Mrs. James Wilkinson	10
Mrs. William A. Taylor	10
Mrs. Harold Hadden	10
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed	10
Mrs. S. F. Streit	10
Mrs. William M. Cromwell	10
Miss Elizabeth P. Higginson	10
James D. Reynolds	10
Miss Cuyler L. Reynolds	10
Mrs. Alvin Lynch	10
Mrs. Edward Winslow	10
Mrs. George R. Blanchard	10
Mrs. W. L. Tuttle	10
Mrs. Edward N. Tailer	10
Mrs. E. G. Dow	10
Miss Mary Louise Warren	5
Mrs. Alexander Proudfit	5
Mrs. Arthur Wellman	5
Miss Frances A. Seiger	5
Mrs. Hoffman Miller	5
Through Mrs. Hoffman Miller	5
Mrs. William Bard McVickar	5
Mrs. Sigourney W. Fay	5
Mrs. James A. Wright	5
Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson	5
Mrs. Gregory Sutton	5
Mrs. F. Robinson Warren	5
Mrs. F. M. Waring	5
Miss Anna W. Davenport	5
Miss Rosina C. Boardman	5
Miss Beatrice N. Cook	5
Mrs. Ernest E. Lorillard	5
Mrs. William Alexander Smith	5
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys	5
Mrs. C. R. Agnew	5
Mrs. Louise Scribner	5
Mrs. O. L. Lyford	5
Mrs. Cadwalader Evans	5
Mrs. M. V. R. Johnson	5
Mrs. Thomas P. Wickes	5
Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff	5
Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince	5
Mrs. Russell Stebbins	5
Mrs. C. J. Gould	5
Miss Alice G. Agnew	5
Mrs. Emil Carlebach	5
Miss Catherine G. Livingston	5
Mrs. J. N. Hewson	5
Mrs. F. S. Brewn	5
Mrs. Max Eisman	5
Mrs. S. P. Blagdon	5
Mrs. Leon Berg	5
Mrs. Thomas L. Ogden	5

SEMBRICH SINGS IN CONCERT.

Miss Bridewell and Scotti and Dani Heard at the Metropolitan.

The Sunday night concert patrons turned their faces toward the Metropolitan Opera House last evening with a feeling that they were bound to suffer a disappointment. So much was promised them in the programme that it seemed as though something must happen "owing to the indisposition" of somebody. But nothing did occur to mar the enjoyment of the best Sunday concert given at the Opera House this season. Mme. Sembrich, Miss Bridewell, Mr. Scotti, and Mr Dani all sang, and sang selections worthy of their voices. The orchestra, under Mr. Mancinelli, entered enthusiastically into its work and won hearty applause, especially for its rendition of a suite from Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" and Auber's "Masaniello" overture.

Mme. Sembrich, heard for the first time this season at the Sunday concerts, sang superbly the "Casta diva" aria from Bellini's "Norma" and later offered three songs that were quite as well enjoyed. Miss Bridewell sang altogether five songs, her rich contralto voice finding its best expression in Vannah's "Cradle Song" and Robinson's "Love and Grief." Mr. Scotti sang the serenade from Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," and an aria from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," music of the kind in which the public likes to hear him best. Mr. Dani was heard to advantage in an aria from Puccini's "La Bohème" and in an aria from Verdi's "Rigoletto."

The best-enjoyed number on the programme, next to Mme. Sembrich's aria, was the quartet from "Rigoletto," in which all the singers mentioned joined.

The house was crowded to the doors. Consequently the supply of programmes ran out early, as they always do when there is a crowd at the Opera House.

FIRST SETTLER IN OMAHA.

He Went There from Kentucky in 1854 and Still Remains.

William P. Snowden, the man who enjoys the distinction of being the first white settler of Omaha, is now, at the age of threescore years and eighteen, actively serving as an officer of the County Court. His physical health is singularly good, his mental faculties are unimpaired, his spirits are exuberant, he finds refreshment and delight in the companionship of his legion of friends.

Mr. Snowden's life has been rich in experience. Born in Nicholasville, Ky., he migrated in his early manhood to Missouri, and when the Mexican war broke out enlisted as a private in a cavalry regiment, and distinguished himself for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the war he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then known also as Kanesville, the most important town in the region, and it was from there that, July 11, 1854, he went to Omaha to live. On the morning of the day that Mr. Snowden took up his legal residence there a family named Newell came over the river from Council Bluffs, arriving a few hours earlier than he did, but they remained only three weeks and never were reckoned real settlers. "The Whigs were in a clear majority in Omaha the day I came here," said Mr. Snowden with a merry twinkle in his eye.

One of the first business ventures made by this first white settler of Omaha was the building of a hotel at what is now Twelfth and Jackson Streets. The house, a log one, was called the St. Nicholas Hotel. It os a popular tavern, for mine host understood the art of dispensing hospitality. The name St. Nicholas, however, was not liked by the rough-and-ready patrons of the place, so by and by it was changed to the Claim House, a name suggested by the circumstance that nearly everybody who stopped there was in quest of Government land claims.

Men in those pioneer days didn't enjoy many of the refinements and privileges of civilization, and Mr. Snowden decided that it would be a good idea to give them the benefit of religious service. Accordingly he opened negotiations with the Rev. Mr. Cooper, a Methodist clergyman of Council Bluffs, to come across the river and conduct a meeting at his hotel. The most commodious room in the hotel was cleared and there on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 13, 1854, the reverend gentleman delivered a sermon to a congregation consisting of nearly every white man in the town, all of whom were dressed in the rough garb of laboring men. So impressed was Mr. Cooper with the possibilities of the field that he decided to remain permanently. The townspeople were glad to have him stay, but they told him frankly that they couldn't pay him enough money to keep his body and soul together. He told them to give what they felt they could afford and he would contrive to earn the rest with his own hands. He secured work in a stone quarry, breaking rock six days in the week and on the seventh expounding the gospel at the Claim House.

Mr Snowden was living in Omaha when the civil war broke out and enlisted in the First Nebraska Cavalry, doing valorous service for his country. It was mustered out the close of the war as a member of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, the two regiments having been consolidated. When the Spanish-American war broke out Mr. Snowden desired again to go to the front to battle for the flag for which he had offered his life in two previous wars, but was denied enlistment on account of his age.—Chicago Chronicle.

EAGLES' BENEFIT SHOW.

Successful Performance, Although the Police Objected to Some Features.

The Order of Eagles gave a performance in the New York Theatre last evening for the benefit of the members and friends of the organization who are ill or in distress.

Fay Templeton acted as interlocutor and Lillian Russell as an end man during the minstrel part of the performance. N. C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, James K. Hackett, Joe Weber, Louis Fields, William Collier, and Edna Wallace Hopper were among those who appeared. Mrs. Fernandez, with a corps of her young friends, sold programmes.

The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many persons were turned away. The advance sale of seats netted $17,000. The entire programme was not carried out, because the police would not permit several numbers to be presented, considering them in violation of the law governing Sunday performances.

MOONEY WILL ASSAILED.

Mrs. McGrath Attacks Her Mother-in-Law's Testament in a Suit.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Catherine McGrath, as guardian of her nine-year-old son, Alfred Charles Mooney, has begun suit to have set aside the probate of the will of Harriet Mooney, mother of Harry Mooney, Mrs. McGrath's first husband. Harry and his brother Fred carried on an express business here until 1893, when Harry was killed in a trolley accident. His widow subsequently married Policeman John J. McGrath.

When the mother of Harry and Fred died last December she left a will in which she bequeathed $1,000 to Alfred Charles Mooney on condition that he be brought up as a Protestant. The balance of the estate, which is valued at about $15,000, was left to her son Fred, who was named as sole executor.

"In behalf of young Alfred it will be alleged that undue influence was used by his uncle on his grandmother, the testator, and because of that the will was drawn in the manner in which it was. It will be further alleged that Harriett Mooney was in reality Harriett Westervelt, and that Alfred is the heir-at-law of Harriett Westervelt, and is not bound to accept the terms of a will made by her under the name of Mooney.

Hugh Mooney, who was known as the husband of Harriett, at one time kept a hotel at Bull's Ferry, and lived in Harlem. He died many years ago. It is said that he had a wife in Bull's Ferry, and that a son of his will testify when the case comes up for a hearing on Feb. 20 next.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy Goes South.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, President of the Twelfth Ward Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, who has been ill at his home, 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a few weeks, started South Saturday somewhat improved in health, and will spend several weeks at Palm Beach, Fla.

NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES

The Coming Productions of Tolstoi's "Resurrection."

Independent Players at Cincinnati—Duse's Property Man Hurried to See Niagara—Benefit for Mrs. Stromberg.

New York and London will see the dramatic version of Tolstoi's much talked of "Resurrection" at about the same time. Beerbohm Tree is at present rehearsing the play in London and Blanche Walsh will leave St. Louis after the last performance of "The Daughter of Hamilcar," her new drama whose tour is to be interrupted temporarily, and hasten to New York, where already preparations are well under way for her appearance as Maslova in this great Russian story, which has taken Europe by storm.

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Miss Walsh is to have the same version of the novel that is at present running at the Odeon Theatre in Paris and which will be used in Berlin, Vienna, and London. Oscar Hammerstein wishes to contradict the impression, however, that this version has retained any of the sordid and repulsive pages of the book. He says that the moral lesson intended by Tolstoi is left strongly marked, but that the features calculated to offend the Occidental are omitted.

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A unique club, known as the Independent Players, has been formed in Cincinnati, with the avowed object of producing realistic plays, such as Mary Shaw will present at the Manhattan (not the Princess as originally intended) next week. A circular states their aim is to interpret the best works of the best dramatists in such a manner as to awaken a love of the good, the true, and the beautiful in the drama.

Among the plays in actual or contemplated preparation are Ibsen's "A Doll's House," Maeterlinck's "The Intruder," Sudermann's "The Joy of Living," Bernard Shaw's "Candida," Mrs. Wharton's "The Twilight of the Gods," and Coppee's "Violin Maker of Cremona."

The manager of the Independents, Simon B. Jordan, writes that the club will buy outright or produce under royalty first-class one-act comedies. The club has taken rooms in the Pike Building.

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Johann Elmblad, the stage manager for German opera at the Metropolitan, has during his stay in America about concluded that the country is infested with thieves. Several pointed coincidences lead him to believe this, for he has successively lost an umbrella, a cigar butt, which he carelessly laid down in the Opera House, and a medal given him by the King of Sweden for artistic achievement. One rainy day he went to the Opera House to hold a rehearsal. He placed his umbrella in the first handy corner, just as if he had been at home, where everybody is honest and all carry their own umbrellas. Some hours later Mr. Elmblad wished to return to his hotel, but, strange to relate, a belated property man had got to the umbrella first.

The next mishap to Mr. Elmblad occurred when he moved his lodgings. He forgot to take his gold medal, and when he thought of it he rushed to Police Headquarters to report the dishonesty of Americans, for, wasn't he sure, hadn't they already taken his umbrella? A detective was put on the case, and after the most strenuous research, which included the examination of the maids, the bellboy, and others liable to live in the borrowed glory lent by the medal, he was triumphant. The medal was found hanging in the closet where Mr. Elmblad had left it.

But the umbrella incident rankled in Mr. Elmblad's heart. He felt sure that the thief had put back the medal when pursued by the law and when his cigar butt was stolen his conclusion was almost confirmed. One day he stopped a moment in the stage entrance lobby at the Metropolitan, and, unthinkingly put his half-consumed cigar on the railing. When he turned to look for it it had disappeared. It is understood that the office boy threw it out the door because he didn't like the odor, but the loss of the butt was another point in favor of Mr. Elmblad's theory.

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Joseph Sullivan, the stage manager detailed by Liebler & Co. to go with Mme. Duse during her American tour, became thoroughly disgusted with the slowness of Luigi Bergonzio, the Italian property-man, who insisted on spending hours to arrange stage settings where Americans spend minutes. Mr. Sullivan tells a story of how he got even with him by making him work fast for once in order to catch the only train which would enable Bergonzio to see Niagara Falls. Mr. Sullivan says: "In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago the man with his exaggerated ideas of the care to be given to the scenery, properties, etc., almost drove me crazy. For instance, in handling the tin armor of 'Francesca da Rimini,' the man would take it piece by piece, carefully fold it in cloth, and lay it in a certain box. Were a piece in the wrong box, he shrieked and tore his hair for fifteen minutes. Even the boxes had to be loaded top up or the performance was repeated. In Philadelphia we were in a great hurry to catch a 7 o'clock train after the matinée. I knew that if I depended on him the scenery, etc., would not be loaded until midnight. So I locked him out of the theatre and got the stage hands to help me, and everything was sent away in time. Then I let Bergonzio in. Of course, he was sick for a day or two when he found that the things had been shipped without him, and in Chicago and St. Louis simply froze to the stage for fear the act would be repeated.

"In leaving St. Louis for New York I found out that the company, Bergonzio included, was very anxious to see Niagara Falls. I waited until the last minute, and told him that if he wanted to see Niagara he must get his stuff loaded on the train in three hours. Of course, he said he couldn't. 'Then you don't see Niagara,' I told him. He didn't say anything, but turned to his work. He simply flew about. When the three hours were up, he and his things were on the train."

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E. H. Sothern's special matinée Tuesday of "Hamlet" is a sentimental tribute to his wife, Virginia Harned. Miss Harned had never seen Mr. Sothern's new production, and expressed so strong a desire to do so that Mr. Sothern arranged this special performance so as to allow her to see it before being withdrawn this week. Miss Harned, of course, will be the guest of honor, and occupy the stage box.

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It is understood that Oscar Hammerstein and David Belasco will be closely associated in the new Drury Lane, which the former is building in West Thirty-fourth Street. The present plan is to have the playhouse opened with a play by Mr. Belasco.

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Mrs. Nata Stromberg, widow of the late composer, will be given a benefit at Weber & Fields's Music Hall the night of Feb. 1. The entire stock company of the Music Hall will appear, in addition to several volunteers, who have requested permission to take part in the tribute to their late friend. John Stromberg was for years identified with all the successes of the Music Hall. A feature will be made in the programme of the composer's works.

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Clara Morris, in collaboration with Kenneth Lees, has just completed a dramatization of her novel, "A Pasteboard Crown," which will shortly be produced in New York.

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Lottie Blair Parker, the dramatist, whose new play, "The Lights of Home," is to be produced in New York this year, is said to be recovering from her long and threatening illness at the Hamilton House, Holyoke, Mass.

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The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has bought the entire lower floor and boxes at Daly's Theatre for Friday night, Jan. 30, when the officers and clerks of the company will enjoy their annual theatre party.

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The one hundredth performance of "The Silver Slipper" will be celebrated at the Broadway Theatre to-night. Costly souvenirs typical of the name of the play (silver slippers especially imported from Germany) will mark the occasion. Miss Nellie Thorne, who was engaged to succeed Miss Drake in the part of Brenda, makes her début in that part to-night. To-morrow Miss Drake starts west on her trip around the world.

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In view of the numerous breakdowns this season of prominent actresses wonder has often been expressed that Mrs. Fiske has not fallen under the strain of long seasons in difficult and varying rôles, combined with the formidable task of directing the rehearsals of her productions. Nevertheless, Mrs. Fiske has thus far been able to fill her engagements and there is only one instance in recent years when she has disappointed an audience. That was in Chicago a few seasons ago, when a severe cold rendered it practically impossible for her to speak, and in consequence one performance was canceled. Mrs. Fiske loves fresh air and exercise and no day passes without a walk or a drive or both. Frequently on matinée days she walks to the theatre, and on other mornings she goes for a walk in Central Park. In the Summer Mrs. Fiske leads an out-of-door life in the Adirondacks.

IN THE SHOPS.

Red dye is expensive, as persons who decide occasionally to wrap their Christmas gifts in red tissue paper and tie them with white ribbons learn. The red tissue is many times more costly than white or other colors. Red letter paper is much more expensive in proportion than white, and a box of paper of ordinary quality in red will cost $1.25.

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There are many things in red now for St. Valentine's Day favors. Pretty things among these are tiny muffs made of red crêpe paper, the centre of the muff to be pulled out at the end to disclose a candy box.

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Other candy boxes are heart-shaped and decorated. In one style the body of the box is red, and a regular valentine of the old-time lace variety is on the top. Others are decorated with small playing cards, and have besides stumps of cigars and a few dice upon them. A round box, covered with red crêpe paper, has a small white pipe upon it in place of the cigar and the dice. One heart-shaped card has two small playing cards upon it, the king and queen of hearts, with the words "Two" and "that beat as one." Other similar cards have different sentiments upon them.

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For the woman who wears a corset waist instead of the regular corset there has heretofore been nothing but the plain cotton materials which would wash, and the effects of the pretty silks were denied her. Now waists for women and children are to be had in white satin, although, as a rule, they must be ordered in advance.

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Small automobile dolls are pretty little things with long blonde hair, dressed in black leather costumes, with hats to match the gowns. A three-inch doll dressed in this style will cost 90 cents. Little boy dolls a trifle larger, dressed in leather, some of them with automobile glasses, will cost $1.50 each.

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Small brass bedsteads for dolls have pretty mattresses, covered with flowered ticking. There are French rolls of the same material in place of the pillows, as for larger beds.

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A convenient thing for the house is a tool closet. One of these, completely furnished, will cost $14. It is a large wall closet, with two drawers beneath, and it has everything in the way of tools that any amateur carpenter could need, and a professional would find few things wanting for ordinary use.

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For the woman who must scrub pots and pans, and does not like to keep her fingers in the water there are wire dishcloths with handles. They cost 10 cents each.

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A night clock with an electric light in front of it will cost $3.50. There is a square box of oak, which contains the battery, and the clock, which is round, is fastened to it. The light in front of it is a tiny burner sufficient to illuminate the face of the clock.

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One can get a set of half a dozen coat and skirt hangers for $1.25. The coat hangers are on a rod that is to be placed under a shelf, and another rod that is to be placed on the back of a door holds the skirt hangers. But better than these are the single skirt and coat hangers, two in one. These are made of large nickeled wire. A rod may be obtained to hang a number of garments on. One double hanger will cost 18 cents and two 30 cents.

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Convenient for many purposes are the small funnels of enameled steel. They could be used in almost any sized bottle up to a quart wine bottle. They cost 5 cents each.

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Many beautiful things for the writing desk are of onyx. There are large, square inkstands, with and without standards; paperweights, and rocking blotters.

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Pretty things in flower pots—so-called—are of splint basketwork. With layers of moss on the top of the earth around plants they are delightful.

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Prettier are the plants with soft green moss for a flower pot. Contrasting with the brightness of the blossoms, it is charming.

Genesee Society's Dinner.

The fifth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee is to be given in the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 7. Among those who will deliver addresses are George L. Rives, Dr. Rush Rhees, John Kendrick Bangs, Julian T. Davies, George Von Skal, Martin W. Littleton, Job E. Hedges, and William H. McElroy. A poem is to be read by Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey of Rochester.

RICH MEN AND RELIGION.

Dr. Henson Takes Issue with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on the Consecration of Wealth.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, preaching in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, devoted himself to a consideration of the opinion expressed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that a Christian man is not bound to turn over all his wealth to the Lord, but only such part as may come between him and Christ.

Dr Henson declared that Mr. Rockefeller was altogether wrong in his reading of the Scriptural injunction and said that whether a man be a moralist or a plutocrat he could not enter the Kingdom of Heaven unless he dedicated his all to God and forgot his self-righteousness.

After reading his text, in which the young ruler asked what he must do to have eternal life, and Christ's reply, in which he said that the young man must give up all his wealth.

"This does not mean," said Dr. Henson, "that necessarily the manufacturer shall part with his mills, or the merchant sell out his store. They would be foolish to do so. Neither must they be content with giving one-tenth of their profits to the Lord.

"But the merchant must conduct his store and the manufacturer his mills as not his, but the Lord's. They must work, not as proprietors, but as stewards. This is the glory of a Christian life."

DUKE OF MANCHESTER HERE.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder Lucania, which arrived yesterday, were the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and little Lady Mary Montagu. They were met at the pier by Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, father of the Duchess. The Duke and his father-in-law drove away first, but arrived later than the Duchess, her baby, and the servants at the Holland House, where they occupy a suite.

They denied themselves to visitors, and would give no explanation of their unannounced coming, not even their closest friends having been notified that they contemplated visiting this country before Spring.

Insurance Agent Killed by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—George C. Post, a New York insurance agent, living at 109 South Fourteenth Street, East Orange, was killed at a Lackawanna Railroad crossing near his home at an early hour this morning. It is said he ran under the gates, which were lowered for the train which ran over him, crushing his skull.

M. DE BLOWITZ IS DEAD

Won Fame as Paris Correspondent of The London Times.

His Long and Brilliant Career as a Newspaper Man—The Intimate of Diplomats and Politicians.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Henri Georges Stephane Adolphe Opper de Blowitz, for many years correspondent of The London Times in Paris, died here this evening. M. de Blowitz experienced an attack of apoplexy a few days ago.

Indefatigable, prompt to discern the drift of public intelligence, and not to be deterred by the fear of men from learning what he wanted to know, M. de Blowitz did some of the most brilliant work ever performed by any man for The London Times. Wherever he went he put himself in direct touch with the highest authorities and as a consequence built up an enviable reputation as a reliable writer.

It was when Laurence Oliphant was correspondent of The London Times at Paris, that De Blowitz, who was then about forty-five years of age, made his entry into journalism. He was then assistant to Oliphant, whose acquaintance he seems to have first made in the south of France during the war of 1870-71. Oliphant was suddenly summoned from Paris, and his successor, Marshall, continued the services of De Blowitz. Very soon the latter succeeded Marshall at Marshall's recommendation, the successor of Oliphant becoming Secretary General of the Japanese Embassies and Legations in Europe.

During the war of 1870-71 M. de Blowitz showed some of the qualities which made him a great correspondent. Mr. Oliphant, his employer, was excluded from Paris during the siege by the Germans. De Blowitz, by means of carrier pigeons, balloons, and numerous ingenious devices, kept his chief outside the city walls informed as to what was going on within the beleaguered city.

The Congress of Berlin, in 1878, gave De Blowitz great opportunities. His work for The Times caused favorable comment throughout Great Britain, and he began to achieve celebrity.

He made diplomats, Cabinet officers, Senators, and politicians of every degree his intimates. No European correspondent had more, and few had as many, facilities for gathering reliable news as he. He was credited with knowing more French, Italian, German and Austrian political secrets than even the Prime Ministers of those Governments. Some of those secrets he published.

When what is known as the "Reactionary Agitation" began in France, de Blowitz wrote to The Times the articles which unmasked the hidden conspiracies of the Monarchists. It was in return for this that he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. From that time French Ministers and politicians did not conceal their delight at obtaining a good word from de Blowitz, and they also sought to avoid the castigation of the "portly and effulgent gentleman" who held nocturnal communications with Printing House Square from the Rue Vivienne.

As the personality of de Blowitz grew more and more conspicuous in Paris his disposition to make himself a mere chronicler and brief abstracter of the times declined and fell off. His views came to fill more and more of the news of Paris fill less of the space allotted to the Paris correspondent of the great English journal. In August, 1891, a young American journalist was selected from the staff of The London Times to co-operate with de Blowitz "in giving greater freshness and variety" to its Paris correspondence.

The experiment of de Blowitz was the gathering place of Ambassadors and diplomats. Empresses of opera comique, kings among dramatic authors, ladies who had grievances against crowned heads, polyglot mercenaries who knew Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic, cantatrices who desired to be launched, scandal mongers, peacemakers who desired to hush up ugly reports, and political "tipsters" all made the home of de Blowitz a place to be so. The host would greet them all, freely admit that he knew all of them, and not deny that he knew how to "manage" them.

De Blowitz was an enthusiastic supporter of Jules Grévy. He was intimate with Gambetta. Of Rochefort he said: "He is a political gravedigger," and warned him that religious persecution was a blunder. At times de Blowitz was called by many "a Prussian spy," but events proved that none loved France more devotedly or wisely than he. He was once described as a diplomatic bloodhound. He interviewed Thiers, Bismarck, Comte de Chambord, Queen Marie Gambetta, the Comte de Paris, the Sultan of Turkey, Marquess Tseng, the King of Roumania, Leo XIII., Jules Ferry, Duclerc, Prince Lobanoff, and many other noted people.

De Blowitz predicted the march of the Russians to Herat, sent the treaty of Berlin to The London Times before it had been signed, and scored many other journalistic triumphs. The Pall Mall Gazette said of de Blowitz at the time of retirement from journalism last month:

"He might have been an American politician if he had not dallied with mechanics, and might have been a distinguished mechanician if a machine of his invention had not given him fame by an explosion."

At the time of his retirement, a committee of eighteen of the chief correspondents in Paris, representing no fewer than twelve different nationalities, was formed, and an appeal was made to the correspondents in Paris of the newspapers of the world to unite in a proof of friendship and sympathy toward one of their most distinguished confrères. The appeal met with a most cordial response, and M. Carabin, the eminent French artist, was intrusted with the task of creating an artistic souvenir that should symbolize the foreign correspondence of the press. A silver statuette was modeled and presented.

De Blowitz had a liberal salary, estimated at $30,000 a year. He expended his money with a lavish hand, but is believed to have died possessed of considerable wealth. He was always kind and charitable. He became interested in the case of a Russian who came to Paris to earn a living as a journalist. First came discouragement, and then illness. It was the Paris correspondent of The London Times who visited the unfortunate and paid all medical and other expenses. When the Russian passed away de Blowitz and his dog were the only mourners at his funeral.

De Blowitz was born at the Château de Blowitz, Pilsen, Austria, Dec. 28, 1832. When sixteen years of age he traveled over Europe. He became a Professor of German in the Lycée at Tours; also a professor of the same language at Limoges, Poitiers, and Marseilles. He gave up this work in 1860, studied foreign politics, and wrote at intervals for some provincial journals. It was at this time (1860) that his writings caused De Lesseps's defeat.

In 1865 he married Amelie Arraud d'Agpet. Five years later he was naturalized as a French citizen. De Blowitz was an officer of the Institute of France and a doctor of philosophy. His published works are "Feuilles Volantes," "L'Allemange et la Provence," "Le Mariage Royal d'Espagne," and "Une Course a Constantinople."

Although not of French extraction, de Blowitz wrote all his dispatches in the French language. They invariably had to be translated before they could be published by The Times.

THE TIMES'S APPRECIATION.

London Paper M. de Blowitz Served in France Reviews the Career of the Journalist.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Times prints a six-column memoir of M. de Blowitz, who, it says, created during his life a new position in international life in Europe which he filled brilliantly for nearly thirty years, and which with his disappearance will probably also disappear. Among numerous instances of M. de Blowitz's accomplishments it is related that in 1877 President MacMahon went to Lille to make a speech, which he had carefully prepared, before the Mayors of France, but, forgetting nearly all of it, he mumbled only a few words.

De Blowitz went to a telegraph office, composed an eloquent speech, and telegraphed it to The Times. The speech was borrowed by other correspondents, and by the Government for insertion in the official journal, and has come down to posterity as the President's address. Reading it the next day MacMahon remarked, "Quelle memoire il a de Blotz." ("What a memory has Blowitz.")

De Blowitz never let personal friendship obscure his political judgment. In 1886 he exposed a series of errors of judgment by Admiral Jaures, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and declared that the Admiral must be recalled. It made no difference to him that the Admiral was a friend, and that de Blowitz himself had been responsible for his appointment.

He was incapable of betraying a confidence, but considered it fair to publish anything unless asked not to do so. In this way he lost several friends, including Ambassadors Robert Morier and Lytton. He was not vain, but there was simplicity in his greatness. He detested humbug of any sort, and attributed his success to minding his own business. He said he was a born journalist, and never wished to be anything more. "It is easy to find journalists," he said, "who are literary men, society men, politicians, artists, and stockbrokers; but to find a journalist who is nothing else is as hard as to find a bootmaker who devotes his entire energies to making boots."

LIEUT. MITCHELL DEAD.

PANAMA, Colombia, Jan. 18.—Lieut. Mitchell, a graduate of Annapolis, who was an officer on board the Colombian Government gunboat Bogota, died here Saturday night of yellow fever.

Several of the Bogota's officers left her for the United States about two weeks ago. Lieut. Mitchell was prevented from accompanying them by the illness which has resulted in his death.

Obituary Note.

FRANCIS HENRY WALL, formerly in the electrical business, but who retired several years ago, died yesterday at his home, 455 Lafayette Boulevard, of heart disease. Mr. Wall was born on April 19, 1858. He was a Mason, a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Club, New York Athletic Club, Sons of the Revolution, and the Riders and Drivers' Club. He is survived by his wife and father. Masonic services will be held at the residence to-morrow morning. Interment will take place in Newburg on Wednesday.

DIED.

CALKINS.—At Goldens Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1903, Mary C. Calkins, widow of the late Norman A. Calkins, in her 73d year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Hiram C. Calkins, 19th Av., Wakefield, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Woodlawn Station on arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station, Harlem Railroad, at 1:35 P. M.

GIRAUD.—On Friday eve, Jan. 16, Clarissa Giraud, in her 84th year, widow of James S. Giraud.

Funeral services Monday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 459 8th St., Brooklyn.

HEWITT.—At No. 9 Lexington Av., New York City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, in the 81st year of his age, Abram Stevens Hewitt.

The funeral service will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th Av. and 21st St., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MALIN.—At his late residence, 241 West 130th St., on Sunday, Jan. 18, Harry C., elder son of Mary C. and the late Stevens E. Malin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILNOR.—At their home, in Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 17, 1903, Fanny Woods Milnor, aged 82; also on the same day, Phoebe Lloyd Milnor, aged 75, daughters of the late Joseph Kirkbride Milnor of New York City.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves L. I. City at 11 A. M.

MURPHY.—On Jan. 18, at his residence, 119 East 91st St., James D. Murphy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEWART.—Low mass of requiem (year's mind) for Mary Augusta Stewart at St. Ignatius's

Amusements.

German Charity Ball

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
BACHELOR CIRCLE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
JUNG ARION &
BEETHOVEN BACHELORS
AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Wednesday January 21, 1903.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 703—28th St.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT.
DE WOLF HOPPER
— IN —
"MR. PICKWICK."
SPECIAL—SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
MATINEES ONLY.
TUES., WED., THURS. & FRIDAY.
MR. AUBREY BOUCICAULT
In "When All the World Is Young."
An adaptation of "Heidelberg."

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Telephone 2482 Madison.
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT,
MR. LOUIS MANN
IN
"THE CONSUL."

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wed. & Saturday at 2:15 Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Anthes, Van Rooy, Bispham, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 24, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8, (at Pop. Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Seygard, Electa Gifford; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE. To-morrow Afternoon at 2.
ELEONORA DUSE
LA CITTA MORTA (Third Act.) MAGDA (Second Act.)
LA MOGLIE DI CLAUDIO (3d Act)
(La Femme de Claude.)
Seats on sale. Prices, $3.50, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH.—Daly's Theatre, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. TO-DAY, "Rheingold," (with David Bispham;) Thurs., Jan. 22d, "Die Walkure," (soloist, Mme. Sara Anderson, soprano.) Seats, 25c. to $1.00.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
THE BILLIONAIRE
4th Great Week. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Violin Recital MAUD Mac Carthy assisted by Arthur Whiting PIANIST
Thurs. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3.
Management....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats, $1 to $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Closed To-n'g't & To-m'w n'gt
WEDNESDAY EVE. Curtain will rise at 8 sharp. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Spectacle,
MR. BLUE BEARD
Seats on sale for four weeks.

GRAND CIRCLE. MAJESTIC Broadway and 50th St.
POSITIVELY OPENS TO-MORROW-EVE
CURTAIN WILL RISE AT 8 SHARP.
WITH THE WIZARD OF OZ
Seats purchased for Thursday Eve., Jan. 15, will be honored to-morrow evening.

Madison Square Garden. Adm. 50c.
THIRD ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Intercollegiate Hockey Match,
PRINCETON VS. CORNELL,
Tuesday, Jan. 20, 8:15 P. M.
Adm. 50c. Reserved Seats 50c. Extra.

Manhattan Broadway & 53d Street. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
To-day, 3 P. M., 2d DOLMETSCH CONCERT.
Seats at box office and Ditson's.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
MOONLIGHT MAIDS CO.
"A Day and Night." "A Festive Throng

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Aft., Jan. 20, at 3.
First Song Recital SUSAN METCALFE
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward
DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

GRAND-Liberty Belles
25c. to $1.00

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JIM BLUDSO With ROBERT HILLIARD.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
N. C. Goodwin—Maxine Elliott.
"THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR JACK MUNROE IN THE Road to Ruin.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. SECRET SERVICE

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HEARTS AFLAME

RUSHING THE CUP YACHT

Capt. Barr Securing the Crew for the New Defender.

There Is Little Doubt of the Syndicate Boat Being Finished by the Middle of April.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Jan. 18.—More progress was accomplished the past week in building the new cup boat than in any week since the first part of the work was done, nearly two months ago. The departments at the Herreshoffs cannot be much busier than at present, although it is intended to speed up more when the work of plating is begun, and to exceed even the dispatch with which the last part of the construction of the Constitution was carried on.

With the working force increased, the greater number of the frames to be attached to the keel and plenty of material on hand, there is not the least doubt of the boat being all plated and her deck finished by the middle of April. The frames set up the first of the week are now being connected at the butts by means of the powerbul bolts which were first used in the building of the Constitution.

In the setting of the belt frames, which carry with them each a deck frame, it is observable that but little space is left between the deck of the boat and the ceiling of the shop overhead, a fact that at once indicates but little difference in draught between the new boat and the Constitution. However, there is plenty of good authority for the statement that the latest Herreshoff creation will have a draught not quite as great as the last 90-footer built in these shops.

The latter part of the week extra hours were spent upon the fitting of the sternpost by the hands in the molding department, so that there will be no delay occasioned by setting it in place, after which the raising of the frames can be carried on abaft the keel as well as at the forward end of the boat.

Capt. Charley Barr was an interested spectator of the work of framing the new boat last Monday at the Herreshoff shops, although he had no comment to make about the operations afterward. Skipper Barr is now securing a crew for the craft, of which he is to be sailing master next Summer, and intends having nearly fifty seamen mustered in Bristol about the middle of April, to be ready to man the boat, which, it is said, may be named Eagle.

In Bristol there is more than the ordinary amount of interest manifested in the coming cup races, because of the meeting of Capt. Charley Barr and Capt. Bob Wringe, the latter the skipper of the challenger, being so well known there. It is predicted that if these men are rival skippers in the cup races next August, there will be witnessed the most clever handling of boats of the large class ever experienced, as both skippers are at the top of their profession, and, in addition, are fearless in close-quarter work.

It was Capt. Barr's first visit to the Herreshoff shops since he was appointed skipper of the new craft by the syndicate of owners.

The work of dredging the slip and water space about the marine railway at the Herreshoff piers goes on without a break every day, with the probability of the job being at an end the coming week. The dredging out of the slip at intervals precludes the possibility of the new boat grounding there when afloat. Being of a draught of nearly twenty feet, plenty of deep water is necessary for the craft to move about with freedom when undergoing fitting or improvements at the boat shops.

A few of the sails for the new boat are already completed.

Several cars arrived in Bristol Friday evening with half a dozen Oregon pine sticks for spars. Some of the new spars from these sticks will be for the new racing schooner for Morton T. Plant.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Greatest Triumph Ever Achieved
By the
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"A Great Success."—Herald.
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
"Deserving and interesting success."—Mail&Ex
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20,
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH TIME, FEB. 3RD, SOUVENIRS.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"Clever play by a clever playwright. Brilliantly acted."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evgs. 7:45 sharp. Matinée Saturday, 1:45.
Xtra Hamlet Matinee To-morrow.
E. H. SOTHERN
LAST SIX NIGHTS AS
HAMLET
NEXT MONDAY,
E. H. SOTHERN in "If I Were King."

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St.
JULIA MARLOWE Another Marlowe Triumph.
Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
THE CAVALIER.
MATINEES DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
(Curtain rises at 3 o'clock.)
THE LITTLE PRINCESS,
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play.
(MILLIE JAMES in the title role.)
N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" Every Evening and at the Saturday Matinee.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs 8 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
WEDNESDAY MATINEES 50c TO $1.50
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "Florodora." To-night 100TH PERFORMANCE.
The Most Costly and Artistic SOUVENIRS Ever Distributed.

VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. LAST WEEKS.
VIOLA ALLEN IN The Eternal City.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY,
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK. THE NINETY AND NINE
Next Week—Special Revival of "FLORODORA."
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:10.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Wed. & Sat. Mats.
A GAY BIRD! A GREAT TRIUMPH!
CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD IN THE CAGE

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor BONN
To-night at 8:20, BONN as "SHYLOCK."

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. Mat. Jillian Burkhardt & Co., Low To-Bloom The Great Powell, etc. day.

3RD AVE. THEA. Mat. To-day. Go-Won-Go Mohawk in "The Flaming Arrow."

WEST END. AL. H. WILSON. A PRINCE OF TATTERS.

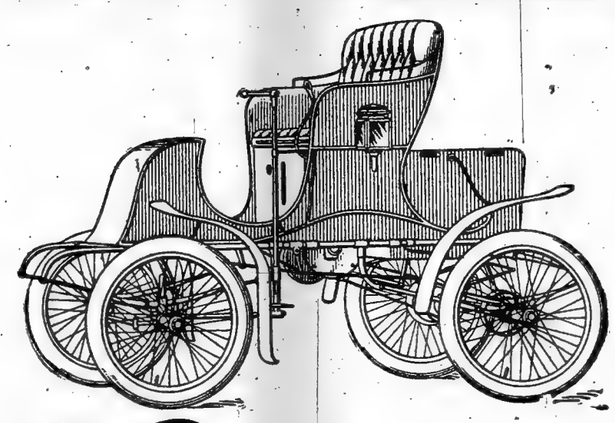

Studebaker
AUTOMOBILE
the practical electric, can be seen in demonstration at the Automobile Show every day this week.

Its construction is harmonious, graceful and strong, the result of the combined best work of the great Studebaker carriage factory and the Westinghouse electric works.

Its power is ample; its control absolute; its speed sufficient for both business and pleasure; its radius of travel great as any day's demands; its weight 1,350 lbs.; its price moderate.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY: Broadway, corner Prince Street.
CHICAGO, ILL.: 378-888 Wabash Avenue.
KANSAS CITY, MO.: 810-814 Walnut Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: cor. Market and Tenth Streets.
Local Agencies Everywhere.
DENVER, COLO.: corner Fifteenth and Blake Streets.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: 157-159 State Street.
PORTLAND, ORE.: 328-334 E. Morrison Street.
DALLAS, TEX.: 194-196 Commerce Street.
FACTORY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: South Bend, Ind.
New York warerooms will be removed to Broadway and 7th Avenue at 48th Street next week.

THE FUTURE OF MOTOR BOATS.

Columbia Yacht Club to Interest Owners in Forming a Separate Organization.

A meeting of yachtsmen who are interested in motor boat racing and the future development of motor boats has been called by the Columbia Yacht Club, whose house is at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street. Delegates have been invited to attend from twenty-five yacht clubs in and around New York, and extending as far away as New Haven. The invitations were sent out last week, and favorable replies have been received from several clubs. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the possibilities of motor boat racing. Beyond this there is no definite plan, but it is expected that the subject of inter-club motor boat races will be brought up, and possibly the broader topic of forming a motor boat association, which will have power to formulate proper rules and arrange a satisfactory handicap and class basis for motor boats of different lengths and horse power.

The Columbia Yacht Club has in its membership a large number of motor boat owners, and the first attempt to give regular club races for these boats was made last year, which met with unexpected success. Races for motor boats were also given by the Larchmont, Brooklyn, Manhasset, and one or two other near-by clubs. As the popularity of motor boats is increasing, just as the automobile is for land purposes, the owners of these boats recognize the necessity of formulating certain rules, if the racing spirit is to be encouraged. The task is by no means an easy one, and those who are chiefly interested recognize the difficulty of the step. In many respects there are no precedents to follow; the path must be cut out as experience dictates, and it will undoubtedly be a long time before anything like a perfect system of classifying motor boats can be effected. Yet the motor boat owners feel that it is necessary to tackle the subject at once, and the results of the coming meeting are being looked forward to with considerable interest.

The desire to put motor boat racing upon some definite and organized basis has been heightened by the news that a marine motor association has just been formed in London. Sir John I. Thorneycroft, who was one of the three English automobile manufacturers to exhibit in the recent French automobile show in Paris, was one of the original members of this newly formed association, and some others who are well-known to yachtsmen on this side of the water are Linton Hope, E. Campbell Muir, Capt. E. Du Boulay, E. H. Hamilton, A. Westmacott, G. A. McLean Buckley, and Capt. R. T. Dixon. One important duty of the association that was definitely fixed at the sturt was that it should grant certificates of actual speed as tested by the association's officers, who will be especially appointed for that purpose.

The greatest difficulty that the officers of this new English association are now wrestling with is to arrive at a satisfactory rule and time allowance, so as to put equitably together boats of different lengths and various motors, for, as in sailing yachts, a rating rule has to take into account the driving power, or sail area, as compared with the hull resistance, so for the purposes of power racing the horse power of the motor must be taken into account as compared with the resistance of the hull. It is a difficult matter to arrive at the power of an oil motor. The French yacht owners have discussed this question in many phases, and have proposed different plans, but they are yet far from being a unit as to the efficacy of any one measurement rule for the power of oil motors.

* * *

It is acknowledged that no two makes of motors are exactly alike, even if they have the same piston displacement and run at the same speed. The power depends, not only upon the area of the piston multiplied by the length of its stroke, but also on the elements of compression, the form and type of vaporizers, the size, lift, and position of the inlet and exhaust valve, and other details impossible to measure by any fixed rule. Those who have devoted considerable attention to the possibilities of motor boats do not believe that even in an official test the engine would run quite as fast as when racing, for, in the latter case, the engineer would naturally get the most out of his motor by means of his familiarity with all of its individual points. Some of the French motor yachtsmen adopted the plan of fitting a revolution indicator on the shaft of competing boats so that the actual number of revolutions made during a race could be computed. Objections to this idea have been advanced, in that it would require considerable time after the finish of a race to determine the winner, and, as the figures would have to be taken by some one on board, each boat would have to carry an expert for that purpose.

One of the prime organizers of the English Marine Motor Association, in a statement of the problems that confront the fixing of motor boat rules, suggests the adoption of the following regulations in order to arrive at the relative horse power of motors:

"The piston displacement of the motor should be measured by an official measurer. Every shaft to be fitted with a properly approved revolution indicator. Every boat to carry some qualified person who will read off and certify to the actual number of revolutions made during the race. The horse power of the motor to be calculated by a sliding scale of mean pressures, higher for slower speeds than for fast ones."

After the difficulty of providing a proper rating for the motor is overcome, the question of a measurement for the resistance of the hull comes up. If racing motor boats were built on the one-design plan, that is, exactly fifteen, twenty, or more feet, as the case might require, over all or racing length, the question of time allowance would be simplified, because the only allowance would be for horse power. But in matching boats of different lengths time allowance must be based on the different resistances of such boats, as well as on the question of driving power. In the case of motor boats the points of hull resistances that would have to be taken into consideration are frictional resistance, wave-making resistance and deficiency of water pressure of the after part of the hull, owing to the action of the propeller.

To the ordinary yachtsman who goes into the sport simply for the amusement it brings, questions of measurement and handicap classification are too technical to demand his attention, but they are of vital importance in determining a correct racing standard, and they also exert a valuable influence on the future development of similar yachts or launches. It is interesting to note that while the motor-boat owners are agitated about proper measurement rules, similar rules for sailing yachts are now undergoing general revision, although the latter have had many years of experience upon which to base calculations.

Many new motor boats will be seen this season in New York and Long Island waters, and a general demand has been made in several clubs for special races this season. In all probability the motor boats will be far more numerous than last season, and this growing popularity for the new boats has led to the desire to formulate definite rules for their government in races. An American motor association will undoubtedly follow within a short time.

PENN AND PRINCETON BASEBALL.

Undergraduates at the New Jersey Institution Act in Opposition to Graduate Body.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Pennsylvania students and alumni in this city were agreeably surprised yesterday by the simultaneous announcement from Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania that a baseball game had been scheduled for the coming Spring. This announcement was all the more a surprise in view of the action taken at the Princeton Club of this city not more than a month ago, in which by a vote the members decided that athletic relations should not be renewed with Pennsylvania. This action was not intended for the public, but it got out, and it indicated that matters were still strained as far as Princeton was concerned. But the undergraduates at Princeton have at last taken matters into their own hands. The scheduling of the game in question is a slap at the graduate authority which has kept Princeton and Pennsylvania apart, especially for the last four years, when there was quite a general sentiment at Princeton for a resumption of relations. It is now hoped that the undergraduates will complete the good work and that before another year is out Pennsylvania and Princeton will be on friendly terms and engaging in all sports.

In 1894, after the Princeton-Pennsylvania game at Trenton, such a number of weird tales gained credence in the Tiger stronghold that a very bitter feeling grew up, and the Princeton Faculty had to call all athletic contests with Pennsylvania off. This was undoubtedly necessary considering the sentiments openly expressed at Princeton at that time. The undergraduates and graduates of about that date have kept such feelings alive, and it has been due to their influence that games with Pennsylvania have not been scheduled long before this. But the undergraduates of later days wanted a renewal of relations, and they have at last asked for it. This was all that was necessary, for there has never been any reason why Penn should not have retained athletic relations with Princeton. She has at all times been willing to accept challenges, but as Princeton had been the one to break off matters, Pennsylvania could not herself challenge. Now that the Princeton authorities have at last recognized this fact, it will surely not be long before Penn receives a challenge for a football game, and it will be at once accepted.

Princeton will have to do good work in new contests with Pennsylvania, for the last games played in all branches of sport with Pennsylvania were defeats for the Tigers. In football Penn won by 12 to 0. The score should really have been double that, but it was kept at the above figures through the ignorance of one of the officials, who thought a quarter-back kick was an off-side play. In baseball the Tigers ended relations by being badly beaten, for Penn's batsmen knocked her pitchers out of the box and scored 22 runs. In track athletics Penn also won.

Carnegie Library in East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 18.—The new Carnegie Library, in East Orange, will be thrown open to the public on Thursday next. The date for the formal opening has not been set, but the matter has been placed in the hands of a committee composed of Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort, David S. Walton, and Charles A. Sterling.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES

Contests Held in the Jersey City and Brooklyn Courts.

J. Hanlon and Edward Ficke Won the First of the Inter-City Series of Matches.

Handball players in Jersey City and Brooklyn are busily engaged in arranging inter-city contests, and several matches have been made. One of these was begun yesterday at Egan's Jersey City court, and there were many Brooklyn followers of the game on hand to see the contest. The competing pairs were Joe Hanlon and Edward Ficke of the Jersey City Handball Club and Patrick Gibbons and John Tiernan of the Knickerbocker Handball Club of Brooklyn. Only three games were played yesterday, and they were won by the Jersey City men. The other part of the match, four games, will be decided at Quinn's court, Gates and Knickerbocker Avenues, Brooklyn, next Sunday. The Jersey City men are prime favorites, and, judging from their exhibition of yesterday, the Brooklynites will be defeated in the second series also.

Ficke is one of the best players around Egan's court, and his partner, Joe Hanlon, plays well with him. Gibbons and Tiernan have a good local reputation in Ridgewood, but they were never able to make Ficke or Hanlon extend themselves. Ficke, after serving the first hand and trying his opponents in long and short rallies, said that his task would be easier than he thought. The scores were close, but then Ficke never tried very hard, except in the second game, when the Brooklyn men only made 15, while in the other two games the Jersey City pair indulged them with 20 aces each time. Ficke played a masterly game all the way through, and the Brooklyn partners were outplayed at every stage.

Mike Egan played another of his handicap matches yesterday winning three games out of five from his brother James Egan, and his partner Thomas Keegan. The champion was in magnificient form and had he cared to he could have won all of the five games which made up the match. He won the first game to eleven and the second to seven. Some of his kills the full length of the court with either hand were judged to a fraction of an inch. He was at his best in rallies and his foot work was extraordinary. The partners tried to bother him by alternate long and short play, but Egan took everything from front to back wall using either hand with good effect. On service he kept the partners guessing and he could have made many aces in this way which he was satisfied to earn on hard return plays. In the third game Egan let up a little on the pair but he practically presented them with the last two games, which he did not need.

James Flaherty, who will be "Mike" Egan's partner in his coming match with Dr. Shea and Oliver Drew, also played two men, G. Barber and A. Martin and won three straight games from them. Several other matches were decided and the scores of the best games follow:

"Mike" Egan	21	21	21	15	19
John Egan and T. Keegan	11	7	18	21	21
E. Ficke and J. Hanlon	21	21	21		
P. Gibbons and J. Tiernan	20	15	20		
John Egan and T. Keegan	21	18	21	21	17
James Egan and W. Joyce	20	21	16	19	21
James Flaherty	21	21	21		
G. Barber and A. Martin	13	20	15		
J. Silver and J. Murray	2	21	21	18	
M. Kenny and P. Egan	21	12	16	21	

Those who visited Oliver Drew's Brooklyn handball court yesterday saw some very fine games and were treated to an excellent exhibition by Willie Slater, a seventeen-year-old player, who practices in the Degraw Street court. Two weeks ago young Slater won three out of four games in the first series of a match with Joseph McNulty of Newark on the latter's home court. Yesterday the match was concluded on the Brooklyn court, and Slater won three more, which gave him the match with a game to spare. After he had finished this contest the young fellow acted as partner for Harry Regan, another local expert, and they won two games out of three from Edward Hopkins of Harlem and W. Lenehan of Tarrant's Jersey City court. Slater gives promise of becoming a great player, and his work was watched with a good deal of interest by players as well as spectators yesterday. Dr. Shea and James Dunne, Jr., defeated "Phil" Casey and "Tom" Dunne in a match of three games, and broke even with Oliver Drew and Tom Dunne after playing two games. A series of home-and-home games has been arranged between players who play at Drew's and Caulfield's courts, in Brooklyn, and they will begin two weeks hence. Following are the scores of the principal games yesterday:

James Dunne Jr., and Dr. Shea	21	21	19		
"Phil" Casey and T. Dunne	17	18	21		
James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	10	21			
Oliver Drew and T. Dunne	21	20			
E. Hopkins and W. Linehan	21	17	14		
H. Regan and W. Slater	17	21	21		
J. Murphy and M. Ryan	21	17	21		
C. Raleigh and W. L. Jones	19	21	17		
W. L. Jones and J. Murphy	21	21	21		
J. McElroy and D. Malloy	16	16	15		
W. Tierney	14	21	21		
John Hurley	21	17	16		
W. Slater	21	21	12	21	
J. McNulty	1	12	21	10	

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Great Reductions in Miniatures!

No previous opportunity ever offered such a chance for the art connoisseur.

We've taken all our collection of handsome hand-painted miniatures, which includes the work of some of the most noted Parisian artists, and reduced them to about half price.

The miniatures are painted on ivory and Limoges enamel. The collection includes full figures, busts, groups, etc., and historical portraitures.

It must be remembered that the original prices on these art goods are from a third to one-half below those of the exclusive dealer.

The lot is arranged as per following schedule of price reductions:

All Those that were Clearance Sale Price		All Those that were Clearance Sale Price	
$1.95	98c		
$2.95 to $3.50,	$1.95	$11.50 to $12.50,	$7.50
$3.95,	$2.45	$14.00 and $15.00,	$9.50
$4.50 to $5.00,	$2.95	$18.00	$12.00
$5.95 and $6.00,	$3.50	$29.00,	$15.00
$6.50 to $8.75,	$4.95	$35.00,	$20.00
$9.00 to $10.50,	$6.50	$50.00,	$25.00

The Annual January Toilet Needs Sale!

In accordance with our usual custom at this season, we inaugurate to-day our special January Sale of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumeries, Toilet Sundries and Rubber Goods.

The merchandise offered in this sale was purchased specially for it—and a standard preparation of all sorts are quoted at prices which quickly sweep aside the most aggressive competition. These are typical of the hundreds of others.

Toilet Requisites.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder—	9c
Dr. Snow's Precipitated Chalk—	5c
Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream—2 oz. jar,	23c
Labiache Face Powder—all colors,	29c
William's Round Shaving Cakes—	4c
Petroleum Jelly—amber, per lb. jar	5c
Bazaar Bay Rum—large sized bottle,	10c
Ponce de Leon Florida Water—large sized bottle,	15c

Medicines.

Peruna—	59c
Paine's Celery Compound—	59c
Dr. Snow's Pure Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil—	39c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—	59c
Dr. Snow's Blaud's Iron Pills—warranted U. S. P., per bottle of 100,	9c
Swamp Root—large size,	59c

Soaps.

Cuticura Soap—	9c
Imported Spanish Castile Soap—sold regularly by exclusive dealers for 35c. per lb.; our price per lb.,	15c
Pure Green Olive Oil Castile Soap—per lb.,	9c
Fairbank's Fairy Soap—2 cakes for	7c
Babeskin Soap—per cake,	5c

Rubber Goods.

Hodgman's 2 qt. Fountain Syringe—	50c
Goodyear's 2 qt. Fountain Syringe—	75c
Goodyear's 2 qt. Hot Water Bottle—	75c
Medicinal Atomizer—with 3 hard rubber tips,	39c

Brushes

Genuine Ebony Hair Brushes—solid back, pure white bristles,	35c
Bath Brushes—long or strap handle,	24c

No mail, C. O. D. or telephone orders filled.

$75,000 Worth Of Selected Furs At Half Prices!

Owing to the very mild weather during the first weeks of the real winter season, fur manufacturers were looking for chances to dispose of their surplus stocks earlier than usual. Knowing our annual custom of holding a great January Sale, they came to us with flattering propositions. We made our own terms—these extraordinary prices show the results:

Near Seal Coats.

$44—A very stylish garment; fancy Eton effect coat, with large Eastern mink collar and revers, in two styles, with new bishop sleeve, edged with mink tails. Values up to $75.00.

$53—Another stylish garment, the newest creation in furs. Blouse effect coats of beautiful plain near seal, with large turnover cuffs and satin belt; also near seal, with chinchilla collar and steel buttons. Values up to $85.00.

Persian Lamb Coats.

$75—Beautiful Persian Lamb Coats, finest Leipsic dyed fur, two models, dip front and Eton effect. Very stylish coats. Values up to $150.00.

$95, $110 & $125—A large variety of finest Persian Coats, in all of the newest models, double breasted, dip front, blouse and Eton effects, plain and trimmed with fine Eastern mink, chinchilla, baum marten and blended stone marten. These are the smartest coats manufactured this season. Values up to $200.00.

Cluster Scarfs.

$4.95—Stone Marten Opossum, with six fox tails; Alaska Sable, with six sable tails; Sable Opossum, with two large brush tails; Sable Opossum, with six fox tails; Sable Raccoon, with six coon tails.

$5.95—Alaska Sable, with six sable tails; Sable Opossum, with six raccoon tails; Sable Fox, with two large brush tails; Isabella Fox, with two large brush tails; Russian Sable Lynx, with two large brush tails.

Long Double Scarfs.

$8.50 to $29—Sable Fox, two skins, long double boas, with two brush tails and four paws.

The January Hosiery Sale!

Last year's great January hosiery sale is duplicated this year, except that in many cases, prices are even lower than those extraordinarily low ones quoted then. Only room here for a few quotations.

Men's Half Hose.

15c—The finest grades of mercerized half hose; just like all silk in appearance and better for wear; made to retail at double this price. Colors, silver-gray, tan, black and royal blue.

15c—Fine cashmere; full fashioned; made on English frames; regular price 35c.; colors, black and gray.

17c—The finest grades of imported lisle thread and cotton fancy half hose; daintily embroidered on insteps; some with fancy Jacquard stripes; imported to sell at 35c. pair.

Women's Stockings.

9c—Fancy silk embroidered stockings; in various styles; all sizes; regular price 19c.

29c—The finest grades of imported lace, open work and gauze embroidered lisle thread stockings, with lace ankles and lace throughout the length of the stockings; twelve dainty and effective styles for choice; sold everywhere at 50c. pair.

Children's Stockings.

6c—Heavy ribbed black cotton; all sizes; regularly sold at 15c. pair.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Mohawk and National Athletic Clubs Hold Their Regular Weekly Events.

When the athletes lined up yesterday for the regular weekly cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club the officials decided to cut the distance from four and a half miles to two miles owing to the intense cold. Only seven men started and of these six were members of the club and the other, Robert Todd, of the Union Athletic Club. They started from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Walton Avenue and ran through One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Jerome Avenue, thence to Girard Avenue, and home again. The leaders cut out a fast pace, but slowed up after going half a mile. In the last 300 yards they speeded to their limit, and A. McKechnie defeated Todd for first place by ten yards, with S. Kirk of the local club five yards behind the Union man. The others finished as follows: S. Lorz, S. Bentzler, H. Dorr, and G. Dorr. The officials of the Mohawk Athletic Club are arranging for a big handicap cross-country run, of which they intend to make an athletic feature on Washington's Birthday.

Eleven members of the National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, started on the regular Sunday run during the forenoon yesterday. They covered the full course of five miles, running through Maspeth, Corona, Woodside, and Newtown, back to Washington Park, Maspeth. The wind was very sharp and the cold penetrating, but while some of the men dropped out the majority kept in the contest, and six of them finished, the time being 32:03. McKeever and Tammany alternated in the lead for the greater part of the journey, but George Coughlin overhauled them in the run home and won very handily. The order at the finish was: George Coughlin, John Tammany, John West, A. L. McKeever, H. Kaiser, and H. Weiss.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Jim King, Poplar, Kiwasa, Safeguard, and Martin Brady, 107 pounds each; Royal Deceiver and Springstead, 110 each; Spec, 112; Memphian, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. Insolence, 129 pounds; Russellton, 131; Dr. Fannie, 134; Benson Caldwell, The Black Scot, Peat, Judge Magee, and El Rey, 136 each; Passaic and Peter Duryea, 139 each; Arutoma and Ginspray, 142 each.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; six and one-half furlongs. Lady Alberta and Our Jessie, 98 pounds each; Malster, Basileur, and John A. Clarke, 103 each; Belvino and Buccleuth, 106 each; Alpaca and Aline S., 107 each; Ben Frost, Bard of Avon, and Tom Kingsley, 109 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Miss Shanley, 90 pounds; Rankin, 94; Lennep and Major Tenny, 100 each; Kaloma, 102; Flintlock, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Candareen, Amusement, Lady Mistake, Rosy Posy, Fair Lass, Gold Bride, and Paramaunt, 100 each; Helen Hay and Dodona, 105 each; Apple Bloom and Mamselle, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Pilaster, 93 pounds; Compass and Mary Moore, 96; Chickadee, 97; False Lead and Shut Up, 99; Potheen and The Way, 99 each; Alfred C., 102; King Barleycorn and Erne, 104 each; Satin Coat, 105.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

An incident of the past week that attracted much attention in the Street, and which in some degree was responsible for the increased strength and activity of Southern Railway and Louisville and Nashville, was Mr. Morgan's testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This was regarded as evidence that the financial powers in control of the railroad systems of the country are determined to maintain their stability and protect them against any schemes of any speculators who should attempt to break their way into the properties and to use them or wreck them for their selfish ends without reference to the great public and financial interests of the country. It is of special importance to have this assurance, in view of the many reported pending deals involving vast railroad systems. Whatever happens, the harmony and balance of the railroad situation is to be preserved against any disturbing irresponsible interlopers. Such is the interpretation put upon Mr. Morgan's testimony.

The contrast between the stock market of last week and that of the week preceding was very striking. As against sales of stocks averaging daily more than 1,000,000 shares, the transactions fell to an average of little more than 600,000 shares a day. As against gains in prices of 158 stocks out of a total of 226 traded in there were net losses in 122 out of 209 dealt in. Nevertheless, the market was firmer and more cheerful the last two days of the week, and while there was no active demand there was, on the other hand, no great pressure to sell. It was practically a dead-locked market, with much difference of opinion as to the outlook for this week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
Homestake Mining Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Hatters and Furriers' Corporation.
Atlantic Trust Company.
Henry B. Harris Company.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis.
Women's Hotel Company.

GERMAN MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Boerse showed several strong features last week. While the market was disappointed over Minister of Finance Rheinbaben's pessimistic utterances on the business situation, and lower estimates in the Prussian budget for railroad supplies than were expected, values generally were well maintained.

The most striking feature of the week was the recovery in the shares of ocean navigation companies upon the announcement that the dividend of the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company would reach 4½ per cent. as against 6 per cent. last year, whereas operators had expected a dividend of only 3 per cent. The statement issued by the Hamburg Company that the outward freight market had improved greatly through heavy shipments to the United States also aided the recovery.

The foregoing announcements carried the shares of all ocean navigation companies up strongly, Hamburg-American gaining 5.40 and North German Lloyd 1.60, but yesterday a Bremen news agency announced that the earnings this year of the North German Lloyd Company would be fifteen or sixteen million marks, as against nineteen million marks last year, and that the company probably was passing a dividend owing to heavy write-offs. The previous dividend paid by the North German Lloyd was 6 per cent.

The second feature of the market was the strength of coal shares, as a result of the coal scarcity in the United States, the abolition of the coal duty in that country, and the large shipments of English coal to the United States. Operators argue that there will be an increased demand for German coal as a result of this diversion of the English surplus.

Irons barely held their own last week notwithstanding the fact that the news from the producing centres was mostly somewhat better. Other industrials, especially zincs, textiles, and real estates were firm. Banks were moderately high. Domestic loans were weak. Domestic 3s declined slightly, and this market was practically without buyers owing to the forthcoming new issues.

Foreign rentes were mostly strong, especially Russians, which touched their highest figure as a result of the good impression created by Finance Minister Witte's budget report. Turks, Portuguese, Roumanians, and Hungarian Crown rentes also were very strong.

Money rose moderately the middle of the week, owing to demands for the repayment of loans to the Reichsbank and heavy offerings of American drafts. Rates are now down. Money being very abundant and the demand light.

Foreign exchange is accordingly firm, especially on London, Paris, and New York exchange on the last-mentioned place raising 25 pfennigs during the week.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON Jan. 18.—Business last week on the Stock Exchange was without feature, with the exception of Kafirs, which generally were firm on reports of the settlement of the loans and the war contribution. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's official announcement at a banquet last night at Johannesburg changes the figures of the Government loan by £5,000,000, and brings the total up to £35,000,000, but the definite announcement doubtless will have a beneficial effect on to-morrow's opening. Consols have weakened slightly in anticipation of this loan.

The interest in the American department centred on Eries, rumors and denials apparently not deterring speculators. The remainder of the American list was irregular, although Saturday's closing showed strengthening and is thought, to the arrival of gold from New York.

The foreign market was dull, but with a tendency to improve.

Money remains scarce and is likely to continue so until the end of the financial year.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 18.—The cloth market showed a strong tone in several directions last week. Fluctuations in most quarters were mostly higher. Important business has been executed lately, and sellers are more independent. The advance in the price of cotton has provoked different opinions regarding the immediate result, some persons maintaining it has checked business, while others declare it has brought business out. In some directions much buying has resulted from necessity or panic; others are resisting the higher rates and prefer to wait.

Many offers last week were impracticable. A good inquiry prevailed, however, and considerable business was done in all descriptions of China staples. The Calcutta turnover improved the demand, and the smaller outlets are healthy.

Yarns improved on inquiry, and the turnover was fairly satisfactory.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:47 A. M.—396 Bowery; Boston Excelsior Company; damage, $100,000.

3:25 A. M.—421 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Reiber & Sons; damage, $3,000.

6:40 A. M.—1435 Avenue A; Louis Hessner; damage, $1,000.

10:05 A. M.—362 East Fifty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:00 A. M.—454 Lenox Avenue; Charles Steigler; damage trifling.

12:35 P. M.—296 Cherry Street; Simon Shakowitz; damage trifling.

1:10 P. M.—Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—7 and 9 Orchard Street; M. Winstock; damage, $100.

5:00 P. M.—Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—253 East Forty-eighth Street; Jacob Israelson; damage, $10.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 17th day of January, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$390,165,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$390,765,069
Silver dollars	467,040,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,040,000
Silver dollars of 1890	683,948	Treasury notes outstanding	23,534,000
Silver bullion of 1890	22,850,052		
Total	$881,339,069	Total	$881,339,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$80,276,497.71	
Gold certificates	24,298,370.00	
Standard silver dollars	4,806,648.00	
Silver certificates	7,593,787.00	
Silver bullion	901,233.06	
United States notes	5,519,917.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	106,258.00	
National banknotes	19,076,470.02	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,365,012.91	
Fractional currency	107,93	
Minor coin	736,035.90	
		$150,803,357.53
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,916,809.73	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,681,973.48	
Total	$150,598,783.21	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	$14,400.87	
		151,407,184.08
Total		$302,210,541.61
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,236,404.04	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,445,721.13	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,214,504.56	
Post Office Department account	6,818,863.80	
Miscellaneous items	3,393,372.83	
		90,236,866.36
Available cash balance		$211,973,675.25

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$8,2,286.10	$12,627,675.16	$162,767,308.77
Internal revenue	707,658.24	9,725,149.00	128,962,162.80
Miscellaneous	104,437.42	1,499,061.06	20,755,662.50
Total receipts	$1,704,381.76	$23,851,885.22	$312,485,334.07
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	395,000.00	6,160,000.00	68,009,288.15
War	85,000.00	2,140,000.00	68,360,772.24
Navy	460,000.00	3,555,000.00	43,464,292.84
Indians	20,000.00	320,000.00	7,716,460.32
Pensions	500,000.00	6,175,000.00	77,844,320.54
Interest	200,000.00	2,980,000.00	19,834,237.76
Total expenditures	$1,660,000.00	$21,330,000.00	$285,229,971.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	44,381.76	2,521,885.22	27,255,362.22
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	807,646.53	12,500,961.64	138,369,485.35
Internal revenue	692,105.31	11,609,197 29	154,173,176.49
Receipts from all sources last year	1,587,882.39	25,567,845.20	310,327,428.21
Expenditures last year	1,500,000.00	23,085,000.00	265,222,686.47
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	22,080.00	274,580.00	10,729,630.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890			
Notes received for current redemption	969,463.00	12,926,759.00	97,520,463.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$61,701,283.00	$5,647,697.00	$67,348,980.00
This fiscal year	2,795,645.00	568,357.00	3,364,002.00
This month	695,200.00	82,090.00	777,290.00
This day	38,510.00	31,200.00	69,710.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	61,701,283.00	5,647,697.00	67,348,980.00
This fiscal year	2,795,645.00	568,357.00	3,364,002.00
This month	695,200.00	82,090.00	777,290.00
This day	38,510.00	31,200.00	69,710.00

RAILROADS OF NEW YORK

Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses Both Increased.

Statistics Submitted by the Railroad Commission in Its Annual Report—A Comparison with the Figures of 1892.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A great increase in the gross earnings of the steam surface railroads operating in New York State is shown in the annual report of the Railroad Commission, to be submitted to the Legislature this week, but almost corresponding increase in the operation expenses is reported.

The report declares that the gross earnings from operation of the steam surface railroads for the year ending June 30, 1902, are $203,347,453; the gross earnings from operation for the year previous were $276,676,101; an increase in 1902 over 1901 of $16,671,351. There are included for 1902 some earnings of the Rutland Railroad not included in 1901, leaving the increase of gross earnings $15,337,926.

The increase in gross earnings in ten years has been $84,500,000.

In 1902 operating expenses were $204,775,365.21; net earnings from operation $88,572,087.85,—$2,271,605.24 more than in 1901. The dividends declared were $4,911,417.52 more than in 1901. The per centage of dividends declared to capital stock was 3.26, as compared with 2.82 in 1901.

A decrease of half a cent per ton per mile in profit of hauling freight is disclosed.

Discussing the situation disclosed by these figures the Commission says:

To reimburse themselves the companies are now advancing freight rates somewhat, claiming that the profit which they receive for the work done is less than in former years and is not sufficient. They have advanced wages and have made very extensive improvements in construction and equipment from operating expenses. The increase of rates, it would seem, may be viewed with calmness by a State which may regulate the actions of its corporate creatures, for if the result of such increase is the creation of a just public sentiment against inequality or extortion which may result; the remedy will be applied by the State through the Legislature.

Sixty-two miles of steam railroads have been built in the State this year.

The average number of persons, including officials, employed by the companies was 199,373; the average number employed in 1901 was 184,854. The total amount paid employes in 1902 was $119,251,509.04; in 1901, $109,596,678.28.

The number of persons killed was 762, of which 37 were passengers; injured, 1,868, including 183 passengers—33 fewer killed and 318 more injured than last year.

Passengers carried by steam surface roads numbered 87,388,825; grade crossings abolished, 105; total State's appropriation to date for separation of grades, $805,000.

"Not as much progress as should be, says the report, has been made in lighting cars. June 30, 1892, the length of street surface railroads in this State was 739,291 miles; June 30, 1902, it was 1,746,015 miles. Capital stock in 1892 was $71,634,449.32, and bonded debt, $65,822,452.88; in 1902 the capital stock was $204,391,357.50, and bonded debt, $218,508,474.10. The cost of road and equipment per mile in 1892 was $135,506,415.74; in 1902 it was $420,888,704 51." Gross earnings in 1892 were $24,238,172.94; in 1902 they were $46,905,187.87. In 1892, 487,611,009 passengers were carried; in 1902, 1,209,510,539 were carried, an increase of 721,899,530. These figures include the elevated railroads in Brooklyn and also include "transfers."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Arnold Seligman, Paris; C. L. Chesley, Paris; Count Quadt, German Embassy, Washington; P. E Brandt, Paris; Gen. T. Collazo, Paris.

HOLLAND.—Count Robert d'Montesquiou, Paris; E. D. Morgan, Columbus, Ohio; Claude Vantin, London; Cyril E. Johnston, London; F. G. Willard, Topeka.

IMPERIAL.—Joseph Wright Turnbull, Washington; P. d'Evans, Shanghai, China; Brewster Cameron, Manila, Philippine Islands; James Scowcraft, Ogden, Utah; E. M. Minnie, London; Thomas [illegible] d'Wirdt, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE.—J. von Waldehausen, Germany; H. R. Dolphin, London; H. Walton Wallace, Augusta, Ga.; John H. A. Day, United States Marine Corps.

ALBEMARLE.—Frank F. Reed, Chicago; John C. Sargent, the artist, Royal Academy, London; Admiral F. T. Bowles, United States Navy; Admiral Upshur, United States Navy, (retired,) Capt. H. C. Cabell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—C. W. Whitmore, Ottumwa, Iowa; L. E. Wright, Tennessee; Oswald Crockett, Fredericton, Md.

MURRAY HILL.—J. R. Lane, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE.—John D. Oppe, London.

PLAZA.—G. A. Pearson, Providence.

SAVOY.—Albert Schuster, Paris; M. R. Brown, St. Paul.

NETHERLAND.—Williamson Tate, Baltimore; C. P. Mathewson, Pittsburg; George L. Craig, Toledo.

MANHATTAN.—H. S. Wheeler, St. Louis; Baron d'Fontenilliot, Paris; Austin Clement, Chicago; H. Warham Harding, London; Hamilton Grebe, London.

ASTOR.—Robert Watson, Washington; W. T. Wells, Columbus, Ohio; William Allen Young, London, Ontario; Thomas Marshall, Toronto; Colver Gordon, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Heldman, Heldman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Heldman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Pfaelzer, clothing; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists, 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Jones, muslin underwear, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Venall, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fechelmer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Fechelmer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; E. G. Miller, general buyer, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, dress goods and cloths, 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lempert, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. Green, colored dress goods; F. Wise, black dress goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mann & Woldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. S. Woldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Seowcroft, John. & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; J. Seowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sheehan, Dean, & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks, suits, laces, and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Lowenstein, L., & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; J. D. Plummer, dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. H. Kaufman, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

"Fair, The," Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Alexander, silks and dress goods; L. C. Lewis, upholstery goods; J. M. Hines, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Otte, G. F., Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Otte, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Root, L. H., Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. L. Galloway, domestics, dress goods, silks, and linings, 390 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Six, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Steinwedel, notions, 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Hiffen, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, ribbons, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; D. J. Owler, art goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Burrough Dula, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Dula, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. N. Caird, house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. P. Sisson, Jr., furnishing goods and jewelry; Hotel Cadillac.

B. F. Welden, corsets and muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Stransky, clothing; E. Buxbaum, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Glaser, Adolph, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Glaser, laces; 443 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. Vickers, general buyer; H. M. Haynes, cloaks and suits; L. C. Hinkle, upholstery goods; D. H. Heilman, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, notions, and dress goods; Miss A. Collins, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Dreyfus, B., & Son, Natchez, Mo.; A. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; A. S. Heller, leather goods; Hotel Normandie.

Armstrong, James A., & Co.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; Miss Manson, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Steinway, dry goods; 648 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Anderson, cloaks, suits, and millinery; D. M. Drennen, dry goods; F. M. Drennen, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ITHACA, Jan. 18.—Fire to-day in the dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Ella Harding caused a loss of $9,000. Another fire which broke out about the same time destroyed the grocery store and residence of City Tax Collector Jesse Stephens, causing a loss of $8,000.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE P. BOYCE and HIRAM W. BAKER, under the firm name of Boyce & Baker, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that HIRAM W. BAKER will pay all debts due by and receive all moneys payable to the said late firm at 76 Franklin Street, New York City.

GEORGE P. BOYCE.
HIRAM W. BAKER.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of stockholders of The Nyval Press will be held, as provided by Sections 24-25 and 26 of the General Corporation Law on January 29th, 1903, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the office of the corporation, No. 201 East 16th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before such meeting.

ALBERT NYVALL,
FOWLER MERRITT,
ORANGE JUDD BROWN, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK;
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission: Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:

William L. Ball	Richard Mortimer
Albert C. Case	Dudley Olcott
Haley Fiske	John E. Parsons
Robert Hoe	Henry C. Perkins
Brayton Ives	Morton F. Plant
Morris K. Jesup	Norman B. Ream
Edward B. Judson	J. Edward Simmons
Bradley Martin	John T. Terry
D. O. Mills	Samuel Thomas
Geo. Henry Warren	

CHARTERED 1799.

Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry C. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.

DIRECTORS.

James Talcott,	Stephen Baker,
M. C. D. Borden,	Hugh D. Auchincloss,
John S. Kennedy,	Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry K. McHarg,	R. W. Paterson,
John Sloane,	Samuel Sloan,
William S. Tod.	

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds of THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that **The Mercantile Trust Company**, Trustee, under the Equipment Agreement of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1902, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Agreement, will receive proposals for the sale of bonds, for account of the said Sinking Fund, on or before February 16, 1903, to an amount sufficient to absorb $81,000, at a rate not to exceed $1,050 per bond and accrued interest.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By HENRY C. DEMING, President.
120 Broadway, New York, January 16, 1903.

New York, Jan. 17, 1903.
To the Stockholders of the Playa de Oro Mining Company:
My attorney at Esmeraldas, Ecuador, cabled me to-day as follows, viz.: "Will prevent register the transfer. Which means that the deed given under the recent foreclosure sale cannot be registered. I advise you not to deposit your stock with the depositaries named in the circular issued by the Bondholders' Committee. O. S. GAGE,
Director Playa de Oro Mining Co.
Address P. O. Lock Box 1,707, N. Y. C.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,650,028.52
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.
SPECIALISTS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES
IN ALL MARKETS.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

G. ELLIOTTE LITTLE,
Certified Public Accountant,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone 5466 Cortlandt.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

FINANCIAL.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY.
Capital & Surplus, $2,000,000
Allows interest on Certificates of Deposit or accounts subject to check at such rates of interest as conservatism will permit.
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1867, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

SINGER UNION TYPEWRITER, SAFETY BAR HEATING,
EITHER WAY.
J. S. STANTON
3 BROAD ST.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y., for account of whom it may concern, 3,000 shares New York and Virginia Copper Co., par value $1.00 each.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES { 28 WEST 33RD ST., Opposite Waldorf Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE 42d Street and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
GEORGE T. SULLIVAN,
(FORMERLY E. F. ROWLAND & CO.)
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, GRAINS, PROVISIONS, COTTON.
PUTS. CALLS.
"EARLY CHART BOOK,"
showing daily fluctuations of all active Railway and Industrial Stocks, also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, and Lard. A comprehensive, concise record for ready reference. FREE upon request.
Also a SPECIAL LETTER on C. & O., N. & W., Erie Common, So. Ry., and Man.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St. (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
Telephone, 3370 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices: 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St. (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

Allis-Chalmers Company.

New York, Jan. 15, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1903.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.

52 Broadway, New York, Jan. 15th, 1903.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 24th, 1903, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Jan. 22d, 1903. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Jan. 22d, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, Feb. 9th, 1903.

WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

Butte Electric & Power Company,

30 Broad Street,
New York, January 16th, 1903.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. upon this Company's preferred capital stock has this day been declared, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business, on Monday, January 26th, 1903, to whom cheques will be mailed.

F. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

The New York National Exchange Bank.

New York, January 16, 1903.
95th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1903. The transfer books close January 21st, 1903, and open February 1st, 1903.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Consolidated Tobacco Company.

111 Fifth Avenue, January 3d, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the above company will close at three o'clock P. M. on January 20, 1903, for the purpose of payment of interest due on February 1, 1903, and said books will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on February 3, 1903.

C. S. KEENE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 7 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Columbus & Toledo R. R. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, Jan. 19, 1903, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Feb. 1, 1903, and will open February 1st at 10 A. M. WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1903.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest on Series B bonds, due Feb. 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

Registration books close Jan'y 21 and reopen Feb. 3d, 1903.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, Jan. 5, 1903.

Prior to the payment of a dividend, the books of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, January 10th, and reopen on the morning of January 21st, 1903.

GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.

Quarterly dividend No. 7 of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable February 16, 1903, was declared January 6, to stockholders of record January 20. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. January 20, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 17.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company,
135 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES

HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.	JOHN MACK, Philadelphia.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.	JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.	WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land, Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
H. S. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U. S. Realty & Con. Co.	JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Century Realty Co., New York.	E. C. POTTER, Real Estate, New York.
HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.	WILLIAM A. READ, Vermilye & Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile and Marine Co., N. Y.	JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.	SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.	EDWIN THORNE, New York.
DAVID H. KING, JR., Pres. New York Dock Co.	OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York
JAMES S. KUHN, Pres. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

RACQUET PLAYERS BUSY

Championships and Inter-City Matches Attracting Attention.

New and Better Courts Being Built—American Amateurs Compared with Englishmen.

Racquets and court tennis will be at the height of their popularity during the next two months. The American amateur championships will be held next month in the Racquet and Tennis Club of this city, but before that leading event of the year the amateurs of Philadelphia and Boston, as well as of this city, will engage in a number of competitive and trying-out matches. The first of the inter-city series of games between New York and Philadelphia was played Saturday in Philadelphia, and within the next two or three weeks the return meeting will be held in this city. Lovers of the sport always look forward to these matches with great interest, for they invariably bring out the ablest players in the rival cities, and excellent practice is afforded for the intending competitors in the championship tournament.

The visit of Cecil Fairs, otherwise known as "Punch," the professional of the Prince's Club, London, has given a commendable stimulus to the game here. He has given exhibitions at the Racquet and Tennis Club, Tuxedo, and at George Gould's private courts at Lakewood. He has conceded points to all his competitors. A meeting between him and Tom Pettitt of Boston has not yet been arranged. Indoor tennis experts would like to see such a match before Fairs sails for home, as Pettitt has been the professional champion of this country, while Fairs is a close second to Peter Latham, the English professional and the racquet and tennis champion of the world.

A new racquet and tennis club has just been opened in Detroit, and George Standing, the professional of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, who went there to give some opening exhibition games, was successful in defeating his old rival of Chicago, Harry Boakes. Plans have lately been approved by the well-known Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, to build a fifty-thousand-dollar house for indoor tennis, racquets, and squash. The building is to be 100 feet long by 40 feet broad, and the floors will be covered with the famous Bickley cement, which furnishes the best results for perfect playing. The Myopia courts will be ready for use early next year.

The excellence of the new courts at Tuxedo has been commented upon by all amateur and professional players who have been there. Fairs himself had no hesitancy in calling them the best in America. They were the first in this country to use the Bickley cement for the floors, this cement being imported from England for the purpose. Cecil Baring and T. Suffern Tailer, who were instrumental in building the courts, are prominent players on both racquets and tennis, and in building the Tuxedo courts they embodied the best ideas of the best English courts. George Gould's private court at Lakewood, opened about two years ago, is acknowledged to be practically as good as that at Tuxedo, but it is seldom used for anything more than private matches. Frank Forester, a former London professional, is in charge of George Gould's court. He has been heard little of in public since coming here, but those who know the intricacies of the game pronounce him a strong player, and Eustace Miles, the amateur champion of Great Britain, says that Forester is likely to be the American professional champion some day. Should he win that honor, the chances are that his ambition would lead him to England to meet the best players there.

Tennis and racquets are so closely allied in some respects that those ignorant of the games are liable to use the terms as synonymous. This is an error, for while these games, as well as the simpler game of squash, all contain similar features, they differ in many essential and valuable points. Squash comes first to the beginner. It is simpler and not so expensive, hence its possibilities are open to a larger number. The growth of the game in the United States has been marked within the last two years. Many local clubs have provided courts, the New York Athletic Club will have them next season, and they are beginning to be built by private persons. The cost of a good squash court, while mounting up to a few hundred dollars, is immeasurably less than the expense of racquet and tennis courts, and as a means of exercise in itself the game is fully as satisfactory as racquets or tennis. Some one has suggested that it would be an excellent idea for some of the million-dollar hotels to build squash courts for hundreds of business men would undoubtedly find enjoyment and benefit in an hour's play early in the morning or after business hours.

FEW INDOOR COURTS HERE.

After squash comes racquets, and then tennis, that is, indoor or court tennis. It is expensive to enjoy these latter games. In the first place there are comparatively few courts in America, and those are possessed by clubs whose members are generally able and willing to bear the expense. The Racquet and Tennis Club of this city was the pioneer in this country. Its first courts were in the building on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, which afterward became the home of the University Athletic Club, but now has been given over entirely to business purposes. The courts in its present building in West Forty-third Street are lower and smaller than those at Tuxedo, and the same fault has also been made of those in Boston. The sport even yet is comparatively young in America, although a few players have been produced who have compared favorably with the majority of players in England, but we have not yet shown a player qualified to meet their best amateurs on an even footing.

"Punch" Fairs, after playing a number of American amateurs, spoke very highly of the standard of excellence, but he said one difficulty in championship material here was the scarcity of courts. One reason why the English possess so many players of high ability is their greater number of courts, so that clubmen interested in the game are able to play in many places apart from London. London has several clubs with one tennis court, while the Prince's, Queen's, and the Cambridge clubs have two. Good clubs are also established at Oxford, Leamington, Manchester, Brighton, Newcastle, and Dublin, while there are over twenty excellent private courts. Only since 1892 has the American amateur championship in court tennis been established, while the amateur championship in England has been in progress since 1867. Even longer than that dates the annual tennis meeting between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Singles and doubles have been played without an interruption since 1859. Cambridge has won both events for the last three years and the majority of matches is in her favor, due chiefly to the superiority of the courts at Cambridge and the presence of one of the best professionals as teacher. Jim Harradine, who, although over fifty years of age, is still as expert and nimble as he was twenty years and more ago.

Eustace H. Miles, whose succession of victories in 1900 made him favorably known to American players, was a Cambridge student in 1891, and he won the inter-university championship in singles at that time, and, playing with J. B. Gribble, won the championship doubles also. It was in 1900 that Miles won the American amateur championship. He is now, and has been for four years, the amateur champion of Great Britain, and it is interesting to notice that his classmate Gribble has been runner-up to Miles in the last two years. Gribble, however, attained National honors earlier than Miles, for he won the tennis championship in 1897, but never since has he attained that honor. One of the greatest English players is J. M. Heathcote, who won amateur honors for seventeen years. He still continues active in the game, although sixty-eight years old. Other prominent amateurs are Sir Edward Grey, who has held the championship several times; H. E. Crawley, E. M. Baerlein, the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, P. Ashworth, and E. Crawley.

Among the professionals, Latham stands unmistakably first, for he is now the world's champion in both racquets and court tennis. He is remarkably strong and active in every part in these games, and it is seldom that his opponents can discover a weak point. Latham won the racquet championship a few years ago by defeating Walter Grey, one of the famous Grey family of players, whose brother and father had been previous title holders. Soon after this victory George Standing of this city challenged Latham, and the contest resulted in an interesting series of home and-home matches, in which Latham was the victor. Last year he was challenged by a processional, Brown of the Prince's Club, London, but the latter had no better success than the New York professional. Crosby, Fairs, Hawes, and Laker are among the leading English professionals at present. Ellis, who acquired considerable fame abroad before coming to this country, is now at Philadelphia, and Moore is at Tuxedo. No American professionals have yet appeared either in court tennis or racquets.

Standing is undoubtedly the best racquet player in this country. E. H. Miles calls him the best player of a slow game in a slow court he has ever seen. He scarcely ever seems to run and has the power of throwing his weight onto one leg or the other and of effecting more by this means than an ordinary player can by rushing about backward and forward and from side to side. He also uses the side walls more than the majority of the English players.

The coming court tennis championship contest will be the twelfth competition held in the United States. In the past eleven years there have been only six championship holders. Joshua Crane of Boston holds the title now, being his second successive year. Previous to the latter's first victory, in 1901, Eustace H. Miles, the English champion, won the American honors. For four years in succession (1896 to 1899) L. M. Stockton was the undisputed champion. He is still active in the game and was runner-up to Joshua Crane last year. In 1894 and 1895 B. Spalding De Garmendia was the champion, in 1893 Fiske Warren held the honor, and in 1892, the year of the first contest Richard Sears of lawn tennis fame won the championship. De Garmendia was one of the best players in the American ranks, but he has lived abroad during the past three years. Besides these champion holders some of the other prominent indoor tennis players of America are Morton S. Paton, Milton Barger, Oliver S. Campbell, T. Suffern Tailer, Payne Whitney, Cecil Baring, H. H. Hunnewell, Quincy Shaw, Jr., Austin Potter, C. E. Sands, P. S. Sears, W. B. Dinsmore, H. D. Scott, G. H. Brooke, E. H. Fay, and L. Waterbury.

The racquet championship of the United States was won last year by Clarence A. Mackay, but it is doubtful if he defends his title this season. He beat Quincy Shaw, Jr., of Boston in the final round. F. F. Rolland, the champion of Canada, was also a competitor. The racquet championship in doubles is held by the Philadelphia team, G. H. Brooke and H. D. Scott. The inter-city racquet championship, in which New York, Philadelphia, and Boston competed, was won by Philadelphia.

Rules Framed for Pushball.

The growing popularity for pushball has led to the adoption of definite rules for the game, and they have just been framed by James E. Sullivan and G. T. Hepbron. Some of the more important regulations which it will do well for those who play the game to know are:

The field shall be a rectangular space 120 yards in length and 50 yards in width, and shall be marked as shown in the diagram. The outside boundary shall be marked by heavy white lines on the floor or ground.

The ball shall be the Spalding official pushball, and shall measure 6 feet in diameter and weigh not less than 48 pounds nor more than 50 pounds.

The goals shall consist of two upright posts 18 feet in height placed in the ground 20 feet apart, with a cross bar 7 feet above and parallel to the floor or ground.

Teams shall consist of eleven men as follows: Five forwards, two left wings, two right wings, and two goal keepers.

No player shall be allowed to have projecting nails or iron plates on his shoes or wear upon his person any metallic or hard substance that in the judgment of the referee is liable to injure another player. There shall be nothing in this rule to prevent players from using cleats made of leather.

Pushing or shoving the ball under the seven-foot cross bar between the goal posts shall count 2 points; lifting or throwing the ball over the seven-foot cross bar shall count 8 points, and a safety shall count 2 points. The object of the game is to push or carry the ball between the goal posts or over the cross bar of the opponent's goal.

The ball shall be placed in the centre of the field at the beginning of each half and after each goal is scored, and play shall be started at the sound of the whistle of the referee. The teams shall line up as follows: Two goal keepers on the goal lines, two left wings and right wings on the twenty-yard lines, and the five forwards on the forty-yard lines.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN LEHR, MOSES GOLDBLATT, and LOUIS BRESSMAN, individually and as copartners under the firm name and style of LEHR, GOLDBLATT & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 5,271.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Lehr, Moses Goldblatt and Louis Bressman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 8, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PAUL W. GUSSOW, individually and as a member of the firm of LICHT & GUSSOW, Bankrupt.—No. 5,479.

Notice is hereby given that Paul W. Gussow, individually and as a member of the firm of Licht & Gussow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 14, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. REINECKE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Reinecke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 13, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. REINECKE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Reinecke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 13, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAM COHN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sam Cohn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 26, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSHUA NARINSKY, also known as JOSEPH NARINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joshua Narinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 29, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 9, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 17, 1903.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ninth day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant ninety-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with the westerly side of Convent Avenue; thence southerly parallel with Convent Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence northerly parallel with Convent Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, subject to restrictions and covenants recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,005 of Conveyances, Page 82, and Liber 2,011, Conveyances, Page 398.

Dated New York, January 16, 1903.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being — —:

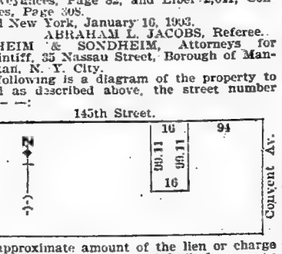

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-nine and 3-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and sixty-eight and 40-100 dollars, with interest from January 15th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is five hundred dollars and interest.

Dated New York, January 16, 1903.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, as executor, plaintiff, against ELIAS KEMPNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Washington Street, distant fifty-eight (58) feet, more or less, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Washington Street and the northerly side of Jane Street, at the centre of a party wall, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to the centre of another party wall; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Washington Street, and part of the distance through said party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches to a point on a line parallel to Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to a point opposite the centre of the first-mentioned party wall, and thence easterly, at right angles to Washington Street, to and through said first-mentioned party wall sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 99 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 790 Washington Street:

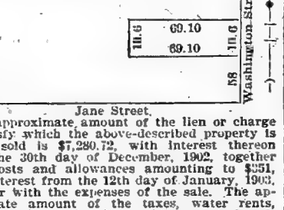

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,280.72, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $251, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $262.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja9-2aw3wM&Th&19

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,544.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILKENING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Wilkening of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1903, the said William Wilkening was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 19, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN H. A. WINTER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John H. A. Winter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 19th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Feb. 2d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR ETHERINGTON, individually and as a member of the firm of Herbert & Etherington, bankrupt. No. 5,562.

To the creditors of Arthur Etherington, individually and as a member of the firm of Herbert & Etherington, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Arthur Etherington, individually and as a member of the firm of Herbert & Etherington, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 17, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. BROKHAHNE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward H. Brokhahne, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3rd, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 2nd, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 19, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YESKI KAWASHIMA, trading as Y. KAWASHIMA & CO., Adjudged Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Yeski Kawashima, trading as Y. Kawashima & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Yeski Kawashima, trading as Y. Kawashima & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 17th, 1903.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLE MADDEN KRAUS, plaintiff, against EDITH THURER, individually and as Executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Forster, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, do hereby give public notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Second Avenue running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet nine inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street sixteen feet three inches, thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet nine inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet three inches to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number two hundred and forty-one East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

HERBERT E. DANE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

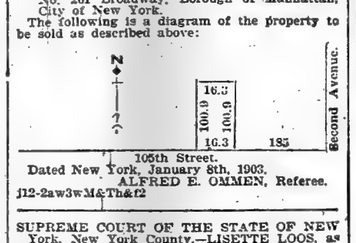

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

j12-2aw3wM&Th&f2

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LISETTE LOOS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Loos, deceased, plaintiff, against JOSEPH TESORO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on January 9th, 1903, and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the number one (1) on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Central Morrisania, being part of the Bathgate Farm in the manor of Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Feb. 1st, 1851," and on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, formerly Vanderbilt Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty-six feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the old line of Twelfth Street, now known as One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and five feet and one-eighth of an inch to a point distant one hundred and eighty-two feet five and one-half inches northerly from the said old line of 12th Street; thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Park Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half inches; and thence westerly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 4,050 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER,
Referee.

H. C. KUDLICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 4,050 Park Avenue:

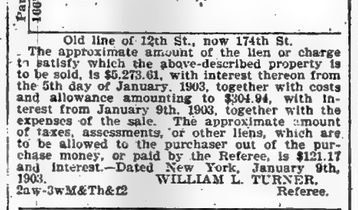

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,273.61, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304.94, with interest from January 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $121.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER,
Referee.

2aw-3wM&Th&f2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. LANIER, executrix, and CHARLES LANIER, executor, plaintiffs, against EDWARD WILCKENS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant eighty-two (82) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-eight (88) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C twenty (20) feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-eight (88) feet, to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly along said westerly line of Avenue C twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 501 Avenue C:

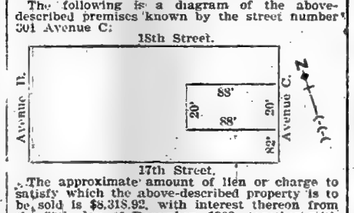

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318.92, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.82, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $185.23 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wJ&Th&f9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grise, Mary Parker No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Mathew A. Taylor, as Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 13th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above entitled action as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereto situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 26th day of November, 1833, on file in the Hall of Records in the case No. 181, by the number "60," bounded (1) front by Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by lot 77, easterly by lot 59, and westerly by lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street for twenty-five feet, thence northerly along the line of lot 59 parallel to Eleventh Avenue for one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, thence westerly on a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to lot 61, thence southerly along the line of lot 61 and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, December 20, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

JAMES E. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

d22-1aw-6w-Ma2

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

The Only Line
REACHING
Old Point Comfort
WITHOUT CHANGE
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
Sailing Daily, Except Sunday, at 3 P. M. from
Pier 26, North River New York

To Madeira, the Mediterranean AND THE Black Sea
by the Palatial Cruising
S. S. PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE
FROM N. Y. MARCH 12, 1903.
A most interesting cruise of
67 days, costing $450 up.
Including visits to Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Riviera, Palermo, Constantinople, Trebizond, Batoum, (Tiflis,) Yalta, Sebastopol, Balaclava, Athens, Kalamaki, Nauplia, Syracuse, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, Hamburg, New York.
Stopovers allowed at Naples, Lisbon, Southampton, and Hamburg.
Passengers also taken to
Madeira, Gibraltar and Genoa
at special rates.
Also Orient cruise from N. Y., Feb. 3, 1903.
For Particulars Apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE TENTH ANNUAL
CRUISE TO THE TROPICS
Leaves New York on Saturday, February 7th, 1903, by the Quebec Steamship Company's fine U. S. and Royal Mail Steamship
"MADIANA"
for a cruise of 34 days, visiting Bermuda, San Juan and Ponce, Puerto Rico, St. Croix or St. Thomas, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, St. Kitts, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana, affording an excellent opportunity of observing the effects of the late volcanic eruption.
The Steamships of the Quebec S. S. Co. being specially adapted for and regularly engaged in the West Indian passenger service, members of this cruise obtain exceptional advantages and ten years of experience with these cruises proves their superiority.
For passage, information, etc., apply AT ONCE to
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S "MOLTKE" CRUISE TO THE ORIENT, $300 up.
There being now but a very small amount of accommodation vacant (various prices) on this steamer for the Grand Seventy-day Oriental Cruise from New York, February 4th, we have arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a Special Party to accompany the ORIENTAL CRUISE of the "AUGUSTE VICTORIA," to accommodate our patrons unable to join the "Moltke" Cruise. This magnificent steamer leaves New York Feb. 3d for a Seventy-seven-day Cruise, the fares including all Shore Excursions, Carriage drives, Hotel accommodations, etc.
For membership, information, etc., apply AT ONCE to
THOS. COOK & SON,
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ESTABLISHED 1836.
BAZAR DU VOYAGE.
1 WALL ST., COR BROADWAY, MONROE STERN, Manager.
STEAMER OUTFITS
OUR SPECIALTY.
CHAIRS AND RUGS RENTED.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
KENWOOD RUGS.
Catalog on Application.

Going to the West Indies?
TAKE A KODAK
And snap the scenes you like.
We'll instruct you how to use it if you don't know—do your printing and developing also.
Cameras, $1 to $100.
Lewis, 128 West 23d St., Just west of 6th Av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A few passengers who may not wish to take entire cruise to ORIENT, per North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin specially chartered to sail Feb. 7th, can be accommodated as far as Madeira, Algiers, Malta, (for Naples,) Athens, Constantinople and Alexandria. Rates on application to
FRANK C. CLARK,
111 Broadway, New York.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(A. & A. Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID ONE STEAMERS, Jan. 23d, Feb. 13th, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. P. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Jan. 24, 1 PM | Ivernia....Feb. 14, 7 AM
Etruria, Jan. 31, 7 AM | Lucania...Feb. 21, noon
Saxonia, Feb. 7, 1 PM | Etruria, Feb. 28, 6 A.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric....Jan. 21, Noon | Oceanic...Fe

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 189 and 191 Allen Street, west side, 125 feet north of Stanton Street, each 25 by 87.6, two six-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,598; subject to other mortgages for $53,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 725 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 620.10 feet east of Willis Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,719.

City Real Estate for Sale.

CORNER SEVENTH AVE.

NEAR 125TH STREET — 4-story buildings, suitable for Hotel. Slight alterations. — 58x75 FEET.

PORTER & COMPANY.
150 WEST 125TH ST.
BROADWAY AT 104TH ST.

PAINT-KUM-OFF,

The Wonderful Paint and Varnish Remover. Contracts taken to Remove Paint. Estimates and orders receive immediate attention. Manufactured solely by P.-K.-O. Mfg. Co., 20 East 14th Street, New York.

Madison Av., near 112th St.; 5-story double flat and store; 21-ft. front; asking $26,000; terms to suit.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St. and
2,727 Broadway at 104th St.

City, Country Combined.—Four-story, basement, whitestone corner dwelling, 18 rooms, garden; lot 32.6x100; owner, 730 St. Nicholas Av.; will sell, mortgage to suit, or exchange for free and clear city or country property.

Hudson St., Near Tunnel.—Business property, 25x 100; leased, $23,000; Columbus Av., near 85th, two flats and stores, 25x100 each, $36,000 each; tenement West 45th St., near 9th, $12,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—
——Lots for Sale——
for cash or with a building loan. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av., nr. 73d St.

Opportunity.—Large new uptown apartments; big interest; pay better on account of subway; division in estate necessitates sale. Geo. R. Lyon, Manhattan Hotel.

A property near City Hall, 50x119, six stories, substantially built, splendid light, having complete steam plant, for sale to close an estate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Plots below 14th St., east or west, for immediate improvement. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Four-story English basement house, 10th St., near 3d Av.; asking $13,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive three-story residence, 11th St., near 5th Av., 22.4x94.10, asking $25,000
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

71st St. near Lexington Av.	3-story and basement; fine condition; 20x60x100; price, $25,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
Snap.—Modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av., $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.	
Builders, Attention.—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; price, $52,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.	
8th St. near Ave. B.	5-story improved tenement; 18 families; stores; price, $32,000; rent, $3,324. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
1st Ave. near 8th St.	5-story 3-family flat, 40x100; store leased 5 years; price, $62,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
8th Ave. near 145th St.	5-story 10-family flat; 2 stores, 25x 100; price, $20,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.
10th St., near 6th Av.	5-story 16 families, stores; fine condition; price, $34,000; suitable terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

A new 30-foot mansion near 5th Av. for sale at a bargain.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av.

A.—A.—A.—Amsterdam Av. corner in the nineties; stores and flats; rents, $4,150; price, $41,500. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., N. Y.

25-foot dwelling in Fifties, near 5th Av., only $87,500.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av.

57th St., west side; elegant flat, 33x100; big investment; $35,000. John J. Hoeckh, 950 9th Av., near 46th.

20th St. near 9th Ave.	3-story flat, 7 rooms and bath; price, $24,000; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Business property on Madison Av., near 131st St.; price, $26,000. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Bargain.—Plot 100x114; high, improved land; block to 3d Av; $1,900 cash. Cash, 2,960 3d Av.

Bronx.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Fine detached dwelling, Union Av.; nickel plumbing, hardwood trim, heater; lot 27x100; $3,900. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Plot 100x114; bargain; high improved land, one block to 3d Av, $1,900 cash. Address Cash, 2,960 3d Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

Foreclosure Sale—Of the Fairfax Building, Mount Vernon, on Thursday, January 22, 1903, George W. Bard, Auctioneer. Building well rented. Splendid investment. Diagrams and particulars of the auctioneer, 3 South Fourth Avenue.

Real Estate.

JOSEPH F. FEIST,
Real Estate,
408 West 42d St., near 9th Av.
Telephone 3842A-38th St. Open evenings.

An opportunity to make $22,500 in about three years by investing $30,000 in improved real estate. C. M. Prentice, Butte, Mont.

Money for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

CORNER PROPERTY.
Five stories and basement Stores.
NEAR 140TH ST. "L" STATION,
three apartments each floor; modern improvements;
ALWAYS WELL RENTED;
Equity $16,000; exchange for smaller.
POHLER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2,727 B'way at 104th St.

A $10,000 equity in 5-story flat near 66th "L" station, to exchange for Southern California property. Box D 220 Times.

Equity of $12,000 for a corner lot or plot, suitable for saloon. Loeffe, 871 Brook Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners.—Send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Responsible party wants several tenements or flats on lease for term of years; send full particulars to reliable, capable manager. "Henryiyu." Box 215 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Immediately, one or more uptown flats or tenements; real bargains only; easy terms for cash; full particulars only noticed. "Adelgus," Box 225 Times, Harlem.

OWNERS NORTH SHORE PROPERTY.
Send full particulars shore fronts, residences, cottages, farms for our Spring list. James Bleecker & Son, 158 Broadway.

Wanted—A private house, 35th to 40th St., bet. Madison and Sixth Avs.; English basement preferred; 16 foot or more. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St

2 private houses together, in good condition, between 10th and 34th Sts., east of 3d Av. Cash, 18 2d Av., store.

Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St., makes a specialty of the sale, rental, and general management of property between 14th and 42d Sts.

Farms wanted for my new catalogue; no charges unless sale is effected. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—A 20-foot private house below 59th St., west of Lexington Av. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Have buyers for lots Manhattan and Bronx; must be low; cash. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Corner plot, 100x150, 14th to 120th St., east 7th Av. Immediate, 18 2d Av.

Wanted—Lots or old tenements in any fair neighborhood. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school etc. Prices $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $060 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale Cheap.—Farms and cottage, with South Bay water front; easy terms. W. S. Hankins, Brook Haven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan

ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK

20 Houses Building

250 solid post yeart plots 50x100; beautiful old trees arch broad macadamized avenues.

$3,800 to $5,500!

Minute station, eight to eleven rooms, bath, furnace heat, hardwood trim, all the latest improvements.

$500 cash, $12.50 monthly

Account of principal, ($33 average per month covers all expenses, including interest, taxes, water, insurance, and installment of principal.)

Falkingburg Realty Co.

BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.
Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan—Sundays, 1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11.50 A. M., 12.50, 1.50, 3.20 P. M.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars. Hamilton, Corona Borough Queens.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

MASON ST., 25TH WARD. | FORCED SALE.
Handsome, 2-family brownstone dwelling; 11 rooms, bath; price, $6,250, but no reasonable offer refused; property must be sold.
KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

$4,800—GREAT BARGAIN—$4,800.
3-story, basement dwelling; best and most convenient location of Brooklyn; cheap at $6,000; very liberal terms. John V. Ohnewald, 189 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE. BEST COMpanies, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, January 29, 1903,
12 o'clock, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Esq., Referee,
THE
Choice & Valuable Property
Nos. 561 and 563 3d Avenue and 203 East 37th Street,
Northeast Corner,
650, 652 & 654 6th Avenue,
Southeast Corner 38th Street.
765 6th Avenue,
651 6th Avenue,
Southwest Corner 38th Street.
972 8th Avenue,
ALSO
938 & 940 6th Avenue and 57 West 53d Street,
Northeast Corner.

For book-maps, etc., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Wall St., or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

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Taxes 50% Less than New York

You can avoid the excessive realty tax in Greater New York and live just as handy to your business by buying a home in

MORSEMERE.

Every metropolitan improvement. 35 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. Ferries, Erie Railroad.
Just to show your interest, send us your name and get full information.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
No. 1,135 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$150,000 improved Lots; Fernwood Park; station on property; 49 minutes from 23d St. By Northern and elevated railroads; unincumbered; title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.; will exchange whole or part for income property and add cash. JOSEPH R. STEIN, 99 Nassau St.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Bargain; 39 acres, 8-room house, good barn; plenty fruit; $850. D. Hull, So. Norwalk, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Store and Basement 20 x 100
2456 6th Ave near 16St.
Sam'l E. Jacobs, 135 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER.

LEON NOEL, corner 124th St. and Columbus Av., 2 blocks west of 8th Av.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; elevator; $13 up; also loft, 23x 100; excellent north light; $1,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; top loft; west side; all improvements; 2 immense elevators; 48 windows; 12 skylights; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

At 143 Bleecker St., corner West Broadway.—Large, light lofts; steam heat and elevator. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room to let in bright, sunny office, opposite City Hall. Hanks, 243 Broadway, 1 flight up.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; $10 up; store, $15.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fire-proof store and cellar to let, 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 4420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

BROTHERSON, ALLETTA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to WILLIAM P. MOLENAR, John P. Wemple, and Charles Whann, Jr., three of the heirs and next of kin of ALLETTA BROTHERSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Alice L. Atocha of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the ninth day of December, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Alletta Brotherson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian. If you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d18-law7twM

Last year The New York Times carried 5,000,000 lines of advertising.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,
43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $900 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations. HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St. on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"THE ROXANE."
67 WEST 127TH ST.
High-class apartments, five and six rooms and baths; all night elevator service; all modern improvements.
Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 84th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

539 to 545 East 136th St.—Four rooms and bath, $12; one-half month free.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

75th St., 5a West.—Desirable furnished suite, three rooms, well heated; running water, bath; very reasonable.

A large, beautifully fitted up studio, with two bedrooms, to rent for two months, in first-class apartment house; references, 103 East 29th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

615f St., 132 West.—Single flat, six large rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; low rent. William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

244-6 East 90th St.—Nice, quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

328 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 6th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-curled Poodles, Angora Cats; Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1736 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Spring bracelet, from Avenue A, 72d St., to Central Park; present from dead mother; liberal reward. Mrs. J. Henagger, 516 East 72d St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

58th Street.

100.5	25	7th Avenue.
	100.5	
25	175	

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $38.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, January 7th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

144TH STREET AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as receiver, etc., plaintiff, against MARY LAVERY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by L. J. Phillips and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the town of Morrisania, and known and designated on a map of East Morrisania, lying westerly of the branch railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, October, 1851, which said map was filed in the office of Port Morris on the same sheet on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 9th, 1852, as part of Lots Numbers sixty-two (62) and sixty-three, (63,) and the whole of Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one, (21,) and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, (late Grove Street;) running thence northerly along the Southern Boulevard one hundred (100) feet more or less to the division line between Lots Numbers sixty-one (61) and sixty-two (62) and twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) on said map; thence easterly and along said division line one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less, to the westerly side of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Prospect Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street one hundred and sixty (160) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Southern Boulevard.

100	160	
	100	
	160	

144th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,930.98, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,900.45.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $7,000, and accrued interest, at 6% per annum, from the first day of November, 1901, the interest being payable quarterly.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 1a8-2aw3wThdM&ia29

For Sale.

Skating and Hockey Made Easy
by wearing Nathan's Ventilating Ankle Corsets Supports. Require no larger shoe, best support for WEAK or SPRAINED ankles.

For sale at all shoe and sporting goods stores or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
State size of shoe and smallest ankle measure. Price per pair—Men's, $1; Ladies', 80c.; Boys', 90c.; Misses', 70c.; Children's, 50c.

THE NATHAN ANKLE SUPPORT CO
Factory, 82L Duane St., New York.

produces any desired shade of hair by simply combing. Restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. Cannot stain the scalp, is indestructible, and positively not injurious. If not obtainable at your druggist or dealer, write to or call on
H. D. COMB CO. (Inc.)
16 E. 18th St., Suite 6, N.Y.
Booklet sent upon request.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT.
Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. HOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Dac-Ku-Drion.—Balm pillows; good for insomnia, bronchial troubles, &c., as well as a useful article; $1.50 each. A. L. Schreiber, 434 Amsterdam Av.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 5195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

"What is home without a piano" —WISE.
MIDWINTER PIANO SALE.

50
Pianos
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
at the
Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 126th st.,
near 5th Av.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
To-morrow, Tuesday Night,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
a number of high grade, slightly used PIANOS,
made by the following high grade makers: Steinway, Sohmer, Lindeman, Shoninger, Fischer, Chickering, Weber, Geo. Steck, Bacon, Everette, Knabe, Bradbury, Benning, Hazelton, Kranich & Bach, Hardman, Waters, Haines.
ALSO
3 Steinway Baby Grands,
in superb condition.
—EXHIBITION—
PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TO-DAY (MONDAY) 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
THE PIANO TRADE INVITED.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK CITY.—IN the matter of the application for the voluntary dissolution of the HAULENBEEK ROASTING & MILLING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, as temporary receiver of the property of the Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, will under and by virtue of an order of this Court, duly made and entered herein in the office of the Clerk of New York County, bearing date December twenty-ninth, 1902, sell at public auction at the place of business of the said corporation at Number 170 Duane Street, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of January, 1903, at 10 A. M. o'clock, by Floyd Grant, auctioneer, all the personal property of the said Haulenbeek Roasting & Milling Company, generally described as follows:

6 Coffee Roasting Cylinders, 1 35-H. P. Boiler, 1 Engine, and all other machinery and equipments used in the roasting of coffee.

1 Howe Platform Scale, 1 Truck Scale, 1 Hall Iron Safe, Desks, and all other office furniture and fixtures.

All the above machinery, furniture, and fixtures now being in my hands, as temporary receiver of the said corporation; all said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated New York City, January Second, 1903.
ALBERT H. VILES,
Temporary Receiver.

HENRY M. HEYMANN, Attorney for Receiver, 114 and 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Robert C. Shephard, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at his office, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City, at 12 o'clock noon, outstanding uncollected accounts belonging to the bankrupt estate of Thomas E. McCreedy, doing business as Glaze & McCreedy, by order of M. Linn Bruce, Trustee. Marshall S. Hagar, attorney for Trustee.

Mortgage Sale.—By virtue power of attorney, will sell this day, 9:30 A. M., 324 Canal Street, Manhattan, 82 chairs, 15 tables, and all furniture and fixtures of restaurant, cooking and kitchen tools, implements, and utensils. By order attorney for mortgagees. LOUIS WEIL, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 283 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon, by order of mortgagee.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 232 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 353 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 6121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 205 East 125th St.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.
FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KLEMANN,
MARIA A. KOCH,
Executors.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mM

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARR TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
59th St. & 3d Ave.

3rd Week of the Great January Piano Sale

$1 a Week
Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting
Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175
Including Stool and Cover.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade. 138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	85
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now	225
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used.	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade. 538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	90
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS
are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1902 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $108 up. Renting; exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., bet. Broadway and 6th Av., New York.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
124th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St. 'Phone, 1045—38th

$20 Rosewood Piano. $40. Large Upright $90. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St. | Chickering small upright $90. Steinway Sacrifice.

Uprights used, $45, $80, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mM

Winter Resorts.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Tickets, Pullman reservations, literature, &c.; OFFICE 1183 BROADWAY.

M., K. & T. RY.
How to go to Mexico; through Pullman buffet sleepers without change. For booklet and particulars address Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED.
Popular train to St. Augustine and South. Leaves N. Y. daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND.
Winter Resort, ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort.
The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round.
Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.
Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Hot and cold sea water in all baths.
Capacity, 500. Café.
American and European Plans.
JNO.

FIREMAN KILLED IN EXCELSIOR STORE FIRE

Four Persons in Hospitals and Two Others Overcome.

Long Fight to Batter Down an Iron Door, Only to be Baffled by Blazing Trucks Loaded with Excelsior.

One fireman is dead and two firemen and two civilians are in the hospital as a result of a stubborn fire that was discovered a few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the storeroom of the Boston Excelsior Company, at 394 and 396 Bowery. The fireman who lost his life was James G. Corbett, a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9. Corbett lived at 369 West Forty-eighth Street, and had been in the department since 1900. His record was one of the best in the service.

The injured persons are:

McGUIRE, PATRICK, of Engine Company No. 72, of 57 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; prostrated through the inhalation of smoke. Removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

DOUGHERTY, GEORGE W., Engine Company No. 72, of 705 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; prostrated in the same way and at the same time as McGuire. Removed to the New York Hospital.

McCALL, JOHN J., Engine Company No. 72; prostrated by smoke. Taken to his home, at 222 West Fourth Street, in Battalion Chief Burns's wagon. Later returned to duty.

CRAMER, ALBERT, 115 East Sixty-fourth Street; struck by a wiggling hose pipe; received severe scalp wounds. Removed to New York Hospital.

KING, GRACE, of 108 Fourth Avenue; tripped on a piece of hose and, falling, sustained contusions of the scalp. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Firemen McGough and Milton of Engine Company No. 28 were also overcome during the fire, but recovered soon after reaching the fresh air and continued on duty.

The fire still burned, smoldered, and smoked late last night. The firemen were at work at 11 o'clock, and said they probably would have to remain all night. All the fire apparatus that had been called on the fourth alarm that was sent out soon after 1 o'clock in the morning was still in place at that hour, and there was little indication of early relief.

STRUCK BY FALLING ICE.

Capt. William B. Kirchner, fifty-five years old, of Engine 25, living at 165 Avenue B, was at work in Lafayette Place when he became so blinded by smoke he scarcely could see. In remaining at work his eyesight became so temporarily damaged that he was unable to see and get out of the way of a great quantity of sliding ice. He was struck on the head, his helmet crushed in, and he was knocked down. His head was badly cut, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He left later and went home.

The ice formation greatly increased the work of the firemen.

The cause of the fire is a mystery, although the general belief is that it had been burning several hours when discovered, and that it was due to the accidental throwing of a match, cigar stump, or other lighted material into the excelsior and cotton, with which the storeroom was packed. Acting Chief Purroy said yesterday that it was one of the stubbornest fires he had ever had anything to do with in his career. Four alarms were sent in, and, although nineteen engines, one water tower, and five hook and ladder companies worked all the morning yesterday, several were still at work last night, the excelsior, which was packed tight in bales, continuing to burn.

The Boston Excelsior Company came in for a great deal of adverse criticism by the firemen yesterday for the way they had their building closed, and especially for the fact that they allowed three heavily loaded trucks of excelsior to remain in the building all night directly in front of the iron door through which the firemen were compelled to fight the blaze. It was said to be the presence of these trucks that caused the fire to gain such headway, and which was responsible for the death of Corbett.

The iron door in the building through which the firemen had to batter an entrance was a stout affair, and required the united efforts of a score of firemen with axes, crowbars, and other battering implements, over three hours to dislodge. When it did finally give way sufficiently for the firemen to get into the building they were astounded to find their way blocked by the three double trucks, each of them loaded to its capacity with excelsior.

A bitter cold wind was blowing, and the water falling to the ground from the streams that were being played on the upper stories of the building froze as soon as it touched the ground or lattice work on the windows, rendering the work of the firemen who were trying to pull the wagons into the street exceedingly difficult. Two of the wagons, one of them a mass of flames, were, after a long, hard pull, got out of the building, and the men were just about to give the final pull on the third wagon when the accident that caused Corbett to lose his life occurred.

Chief Purroy says that the wagon would have been out of the building in less than a minute, when suddenly a piece of machinery of some kind on the third floor fell through, struck the second floor with a terrific impact, knocking a hole into it large enough to allow two water-soaked bales of excelsior to fall through to the ground floor. One bale struck Corbett across the legs, and another on the chest. He was driven with great force against the front wheels of the truck, where he was pinned in between the excelsior on one side, which, owing to its soaked condition was as heavy as lead, and the wagon which was thrown back against the excelsior in the rear, on the other. Corbett was crushed between the wagon and excelsior in a standing posture, and although his comrades worked like Trojans to release him, it was impossible to do so in time to save his life, and he had been dead several minutes, when finally his body was extricated and removed to the street. The body was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, and then to his late home on Forty-eighth Street.

By the time the firemen had removed the body of their dead comrade the flames had gained such headway and the smoke was so dense as to render impossible the removal of the third truck. A second and a third alarm had been sent in, and firemen were put to work cutting holes through the rear wall of the building, so as to fight the flames from the Lafayette Place side. Several holes were made in the walls, and through them sixteen lines of hose were run. From the top of the Volunteers of America Building the fire was fought from the north side and from the top of the adjoining building on the south side.

When it was seen that there was no immediate prospect of quenching the flames inside the building it was decided to send in a fourth alarm to protect the surrounding buildings, one of them being the establishment of Browning, King & Co., while on the other side of the street was Cooper Union. The firemen were successful in preventing any damage to the surrounding buildings, although it was found necessary at one time to order the Browning-King people to close their iron shutters on the side of the building next to the burning structure.

When the flames were sufficiently under control yesterday afternoon to make it possible for the firemen to enter the building, Chief Purroy was among those who went inside to see the extent of the damage. When he came out he said that he had found the rear part of the ground floor packed 100 feet deep, 50 feet wide, and 14 feet high with bales of excelsior. Most of the bales were smoldering, the water having soaked them to an extent to make flames impossible, but enough to generate a volume of dense smoke.

PURROY TALKS OF THE FIRE.

"The clouds of smoke from that building," said Chief Purroy, "looked like the great black clouds that we see sometimes before a fierce storm breaks. I don't want to criticise anybody, but you can draw your own conclusion about this fire. Those trucks undoubtedly caused us a great deal of trouble. This is about the most stubborn fire we have had to contend with in ten years, and it will probably be well into to-morrow before it is put out, so thickly packed is the excelsior in the building."

Secretary Leary of the department, who was at the fire all the morning, said:

"The storing of so much excelsior in buildings and the placing of loaded trucks in front of doors in order to have them ready to make an early trip the next morning makes it very difficult to fight a fire in such buildings, to say the least."

The building was practically destroyed. On the two lower floors was the Boston Excelsior Company. The third was occupied by George F. Moore, dealer in moldings, and the fourth by A. Pieron, dealer in bowling supplies. The electrotyping establishment of H. F. McCafferty was on the fifth floor, while the American Label Company occupied the sixth floor. Chief Purroy estimated the damage to building and contents at $75,000.

On account of the fire Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America was unable to hold his regular Sunday services in the Volunteer building. All day long an immense throng of people surrounded the burning building, watching the firemen at work, but the crowd was orderly, and Acting Captain Thompson of the Mercer Street Station, who was in charge of the reserves, had no trouble in maintaining order.

At 1 o'clock this morning the fire still smoldered. The floors were sagging badly, the firemen said, and might collapse. In case such a thing happened the fire might spread anew all through the building as soon as the air got a chance to circulate through the hundreds og bales of excelsior and jute.

Because of the condition of the floors not a fireman was permitted to enter the building to work there, all water being poured in from the outside. This made it harder than ever to reach the basis of the smoldering fire in the centre of the bales.

FOURTEEN HORSES PERISH.

Burned to Death in a Stable Despite Desperate Efforts to Rescue Them.

Fourteen horses were burned to death shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning in a fire that completely destroyed the one-story frame stable at the foot of East One Hundred and Eighth Street, owned by George Heine.

The fire was discovered by Samuel Reed, a night watchman employed by J. Reeber's Sons, dealers in second-hand lumber, whose stable and building adjoin that of Heine on One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Reed had just made his 3 o'clock trip around the yard, and was walking up the street accompanied by Policeman Walsh, when he detected the odor of smoke. He traced it to the rear of the yard, and was just about to open the stable door when there was a flash, and Heine's stable burst into flames.

Walsh ran to ring in an alarm and call for help, while Reed rushed into the stable, which had filled with smoke almost instantly, and began to cut the halters of the horses.

After much difficulty and at the risk of his own life he finally succeeded in cutting loose and driving out into the yard the ten panic-stricken horses in Reeber's stable. In the meantime the flames had gained tremendous headway. Reed, accompanied by one of the policemen, made a desperate effort to reach the Heine stable and release the animals there, but the place burned like tinder, and after several futile efforts they were forced to desist and flee for their lives, as the burning beams and timbers began to fall about them.

By the time the firemen arrived on the scene the flames completely enveloped Heine's stable and had begun to eat their way through Reeber's stable and sheds. A couple of strong streams checked their advance, but not before they had done $1,500 damage to Reeber's stable, sheds and stock. Heine's stable, which was built about nine months ago at a cost of several thousand dollars, was a complete loss. How the fire started is not known.

FIREMEN HURT IN HOTEL FIRE.

Caught in the Debris of a Falling Brick Wall at Clancy's Hostelry in Queens.

Clancy's Hotel, at the junction of Vernon, Borden, and Jackson Avenues, in Long Island City, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The fire started about 1 o'clock, and the firemen had a difficult task to confine the fire to the building. It was surrounded on all sides by frame structures. It was a two-story frame structure, covering much ground.

At the rear was a brick wall erected to prevent the spread of flames from or to it, and this greatly aided the firemen, but when it fell two firemen were caught in its débris. They were Thomas J. Flantry and William Soukup. Both were badly bruised, and Soukup had several ribs broken, and suffers a severe contusion of the back. Both men are in St. John's Hospital. The loss by the fire is about $7,000.

The hotel was run by James Clancy, who was tried in Manhattan on a charge of having killed James Clark, on Thirty-fourth Street, and was acquitted. The building was to have been torn down in May to make way for the viaduct for the new Vernon Avenue Bridge. The water pressure at the fire was inadequate, and at times it was not possible for more than two engines to work, and then they could pump but one stream. The other engines had to go to the bank of Newtown Creek to obtain a supply.

FATAL ALCOHOL EXPLOSION.

One Man Dead, the Other Dying—They Were Painting a Beer Vat Interior.

As a result of an explosion of alcohol in Hupfel's Brewery, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, one man is dead and another lies at the point of death in Lebanon Hospital.

Mathias Kainz, thirty-four years old, of 3,485 Third Avenue, and John Schrader, forty years old, of 3,545 Third Avenue, were in a vat at the brewery, engaged in painting the interior of the vat with shellac. They had with them also a quantity of alcohol, which they mixed with the varnish. An electric light bulb had been lowered down to them to enable them to see what they were doing. In some way the bulb exploded, and then a moment later the alcohol also exploded. Both men were badly burned, as it required some time to rescue them.

They were taken to Lebanon Hospital, where Kainz died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but at the time no report of the accident was made to the police, who heard of it late yesterday afternoon through the Coroner. A detective was at once sent to the brewery.

Schrader is not expected to live. Both men are painters employed by Richard Otto of 1,647 Park Avenue.

TWO BURNED IN EXPLOSION.

Naphtha Fumes Reached a Stove in Cleaning Plant.

An explosion of naphtha on the top floor of the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Louis Deutsch at 162 East Fifty-third Street yesterday burned two employes at work there—John Forgere, forty-three years old, of 776 Second Avenue, and Victor Vautrier, forty-four, of 131 West Twenty-eighth Street. They were not dangerously injured. The resulting fire did $1,000 damage. Firemen by hard work saved the magazine of naphtha and benzine and other inflammable articles on the roof.

The two men were at work on the top floor using naphtha for some cleaning they were doing. They had a small stove to heat the room. The fumes of the naphtha reached the stove and an explosion followed. The flames burned the faces and hands of both men and they rushed out to the street. The only other person in the building, a man on a lower floor, sent in an alarm. Forgere and Vautrier went to their homes after their injuries were dressed.

THOUGHT SHE WAS PURSUED.

A woman of rather refined appearance, who said she was Mrs. Ida Alloway of 37 West Twenty-seventh Street, walked into the Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and informed Sergt. Mott that she was in a hypnotic state, and that she was being pursued by unknown enemies, who were making her life a burden. She craved the assistance of the Sergeant, and said she was no longer able to bear up under the strain to which she had been subjected for many weeks past.

She told the Sergeant that she had lived with Hastings Alloway, a Southern planter, for twenty-one years, and had then learned that she had never been married, the ceremony having turned out to be illegal. Dressmaking she gave as her trade, and said that she had been in New York for over a year. Sergt. Mott conducted her to the Matron's room, and then summoned an ambulance from Bellevue. Just before the ambulance arrived the woman jumped out of her chair and screamed, "They are after me, they are after me!" Sergt. Mott told her she was mistaken, and a few minutes later she left the station with the ambulance surgeon for the hospital.

Mrs. Minnie Armstrong, at 37 West Twenty-seventh Street, said Mrs. Alloway's husband, whose name is Alfred, is a member of the Metropolitan Turf Club of 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, and has been away about five weeks. She believes he is in Hot Springs, Ark. Mrs. Armstrong said Mrs. Alloway began to act queerly about three weeks ago, walking the floor at night and talking to herself.

FIRE IN SETON HOSPITAL

Two Alarm Boxes Out of Order Caused Great Delay.

Sisters Quieted the Fears of 200 Patients, While a Convalescent and Three Employes Put Out the Flames Before Firemen Arrived.

Seton Hospital, at Spuyten Duyvil, was the scene of considerable excitement last evening through a fire which started in the institution shortly before 8 o'clock. There are about 200 patients there at present, most of them suffering from consumption.

It is in charge of Sisters of Charity, who did much in the way of allaying the fears of the sick persons and preventing them from rushing out into the cold night air.

The fire was discovered by John Hope, one of the orderlies of the hospital. He was taking out, or putting some clothes into his trunk in his room in the first floor, when he thought he smelled smoke.

Investigation showed that it was coming up out of the cellar between the wall and the base boards. Hope promptly notified the Sister Superior of the institution, and a little more investigation revealed that there was a fire of some magnitude in the cellar.

There is a fire alarm box in the hospital running to the Spuyten Duyvil fire engine house, and this was promptly rung. It sounded clear enough in the institution, but as subsequently developed it did not sound in the fire engine house.

Some time elapsing without any sign that the firemen were coming, some one ran out on Independence Avenue with the intention of ringing an alarm from the street box. A key in it had been broken off, and it too could not be worked.

As a last resort the central telephone office was called up and requested to send word to the fire engine house.

During the delay in getting word to the firemen the halls of the hospital were filling up with smoke. For some reason it was thought that the electrical power had something to do with the cause of the flames, and it was shut off and the gas was lighted.

The Sisters busied themselves trying to keep the patients from becoming excited, but advised those that could to begin to dress.

There is a water-plug in the yard, and a fire apparatus in the building.

They soon had a stream playing upon the blaze in the cellar. It was not until about a half hour after the efire had started that the firemen arrived. By that time the men in the hospital had completely extinguished the blaze.

The loss was kept down to about $500. It is supposed that some steam pipes in the cellar caused the blaze. Massey had to expose himself considerably, and it is not yet known whether his health suffered.

While waiting for the firemen to come, which, owing to the delays in getting word to them, was a long time, four men in the institution did what they could with the fire apparatus. They were William J. Massey, a convalescent patient; John McGuire, and Edward Sinn, both orderlies, and John O'Connell, the engineer.

In the rear of the hospital is the Home of Nazareth, an orphan asylum where there are about four hundred children. Considerable uneasiness was felt in that institution lest the fire should spread to them, as the wind was blowing in that direction. There was no panic, however, as few of them were even aware that there had been a fire in the vicinity until it was all over.

GERMAN-AMERICANS ANGRY.

Brooklyn Saloon and Hall Keepers Denounce Enforcement of Excise Law and Appeal to the Mayor.

There was a meeting in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, yesterday for the purpose of reorganizing the German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn, at which Police Commissioner Greene was vigorously denounced for the way he was enforcing the excise law.

The league in a resolution declared that German saloon and public hall keepers were being made the objects of persecution by the Commissioner and his subordinates, and they demanded of Mayor Low that he put an end to these actions. The league also protested against legislative action on matters involving the city, and the plan of Gov. Odell to extend the term of New York's Police Commissioner to fourteen years, and, finally, denounced Police Captain Reynolds for making saloon keepers conform to the provisions of the excise law.

Gottfried Westernacher, a prominent member of the society, denounced the Kings County Democracy as at present conducted by ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, declaring the latter a "feeble old man, superannuated politically."

Before the meeting closed it was predicted that unless a radical change was made by the present administration, Richard Croker would return from abroad and put up a "yellow dog" for Mayor, and that the dog would be elected at the next election.

RAID PRISONERS GO FREE.

Capt. Lantry Unable to Prove That the Bout at 520 Fifth Avenue Was a Prizefight.

Yorkville Police Court was crowded to the doors yesterday when the twenty-five men arrested on Saturday night by Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Station at an alleged prize-fight in a gymnasium at 520 Fifth Avenue were brought up for a hearing.

The prisoners, some of whom secured their discharge on station house bonds, came to court in carriages accompanied by friends. They all seemed to take their arrest with the greatest coolness, and passed jokes with each other. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger and Lawyer Max Steinert appeared in their behalf.

Capt. Lantry was anxious to have the prisoners punished and produced the boxing gloves as evidence.

"Are you in a position to swear that the fight was on a wager, or that an admission fee was paid?" asked Lawyer Steinert.

"I heard that the two fighters, John Hayes and Thomas Sloane, fought for $45 apiece," said the Captain.

"Simply hearsay evidence," exclaimed Mr. Unger, adding, "Have you any further evidence?"

"I heard that the fighters were secured from the West Side Athletic Club, Fifty-fourth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues."

"And yet it may have been a private exhibition," said Steinert.

"What kind of a place was it where this alleged prize fight took place?" questioned Magistrate Mayo.

"Why, it is a private gymnasium, conducted by Frederick Huisman, who is one of the prisoners," responded Steinert, "and this was simply a private exhibition given to his pupils."

As the Captain was unable to prove otherwise Magistrate Mayo discharged all the prisoners

The Dodges Reconciled in Court.

A reconciliation was effected yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court between Don A. Dodge, who was arrested on Saturday when he landed from the French liner Savoie, and his wife, who appeared to press a charge of abandonment. The reconciliation was effected at the suggestion of Magistrate Hogan, to whom Mrs. Dodge said: "I'll forgive him this time, but it must never happen again." Mr. and Mrs. Dodge left the courtroom arm in arm.

The Marquand Treasures.

Last Two Days.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On View Day and Evening

9 A. M. until 6 P. M. — 7:30 until 10 P. M.

THE

Art Treasures

Collected by the Late

H. G. Marquand

prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of the executors.

The Valuable

PAINTINGS

and

Water Colors

Will be Sold at

Mendelssohn Hall,

FRIDAY EVENING, January 23, at 8:30 o'clock.

(Admission by Card, to be had of the Managers.)

And the balance of the Collection will be disposed of at the

American Art Galleries

on the AFTERNOONS of January 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and EVENINGS of January 28, 29 and 30.

NOTE—Admission to the exhibition fifty cents.

Catalogue mailed on receipt of $1.25.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

HACKMEN'S BILL OPPOSED

Central Federated Union Refuses to Indorse It.

Agitation to be Carried on Against Senator Fitzgerald's Bill to Tax the Bill Posting Trade.

There was an impression at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that District Attorney Jerome would be there, in accordance with an invitation sent to him, to explain his views as to the honesty of labor leaders, and to face a fusillade of questions on the subject. The result was that the hall in the University Settlement Building, where the Central Federated Union meets, was crowded as it never had been before. Mr. Jerome did not appear, but sent a letter addressed to Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary, saying he would be glad to attend a meeting of the Central Federated Union some Sunday afternoon in the near future.

There was some subdued excitement over the report of a committee of the central body appointed a week or two ago to pass on a bill proposed by the New York Hackmen's League which the central body was asked to indorse. It provided that the number of annual licenses for hackmen be limited in the Borough of Manhattan to 50, in Brooklyn to 25, in the Bronx to 25, and in Richmond to 10. It also provided that all applicants for licenses should be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention of becoming such, and that their character and antecedents should be investigated by the Hackmen's Protective League as a preliminary to getting licenses.

Delegate Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters' Union reported for the committee that it declared against the bill. He believed that many upright men in the Hackmen's Protective League had never concurred in the proposed measure.

"The committee," he added, "believes there is a scheme in this bill and that this body does not sanction it."

A resolution to concur in the report of the committee was proposed and carried.

The delegate of the Bill Posters' Union asked the meeting to pass a resolution declaring against Senator Fitzgerald's bill in the Legislature putting a tax on the bill-posting trade in this city and State. The bill was declared vicious all the way through by the delegate.

Among its most objectionable features, he said, was a clause providing that every employer or person in the bill-posting trade must pay a license of $2,500 in cities of the first class, $1,000 in cities of the second class, and $500 in any other incorporated town. It also provided for a tax of two cents for every square foot of space occupied, and limited the height of mural advertising on the ground to six feet, and of advertisements on roofs to two feet.

The delegate of the bill posters said that the immediate effect of the bill, if it became law, would be to put bill posting in the hands of a trust. The two largest firms employed no union men, and the tax effectively prohibited bill posters from going into business for themselves.

Delegate Warner of the International Association of Machinists held that the bill had some good features.

"I don't believe in the gables of people's houses being decorated with advertisements," he said. "The people's rights are being encroached on more and more."

Samuel B. Donnelly of Typographical Union No. 6 said that these advertisements furnished work for an army of men. Many artists who could not make money by selling pictures made a good living by illustrated mural advertisements.

It was decided to agitate against the bill.

The delegates of the Plate Glass Glaziers' Union reported that 300 of its members will strike to-day in this city against the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for a shorter work day.

Five hundred cloakmakers were reported on strike in Aronson Brothers' factory, Washington Place, and the Excelsior Cloak Company, in East Tenth Street, for a new wage scale.

OVERCOME IN SUNDAY THEATRE.

Boy Stricken with Convulsions Died Before Physicians Arrived.

While attending the performance at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre yesterday afternoon Charles Steed, thirteen years old of 2,437 Eighth Avenue, was stricken with convulsions. He was carried from the theatre to a store below and died before medical attendance reached him. The boy with a friend, Frank Connors of 2,548 Eighth Avenue, went to the theatre early in the afternoon and got seats in the gallery.

An ambulance was called from the Harlem Hospital and Dr. Donovan responded. Dr. Nye of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue was also called. Both doctors thought the boy had died from apoplexy induced by the convulsions.

O'Neill's

We have secured 19,500 yards of

Fine Black and Colored Dress Goods

from two of the foremost makers, which we intend to sell quickly. They include Voiles, Etamines, Mixed Suitings, Fleck Zibelines, Prunellas, Nun's Veilings and Cheviots—in fact the most fashionable materials either for present wear or for the coming season. Take Voiles, for instance, every woman knows their wearing qualities, especially in the finer grades—the advantage they have over other sheer goods in that they don't drag or sag, while they shed the dust readily and are not affected by dampness.

Fabrics Worth 85c. to $2.25---For 50c., 69c. and 75c. Yard. These Prices Speak for Themselves:

All at **75c** yard.

$1.65 QUALITY—44-inch all wool Voile in raised stripes—45-inch all wool silk stripe Voiles—45-inch all wool open work stripe Voiles—45-inch all wool tucked Voiles in single and double stripes. In these lots are tans, light grays, reseda, royal and several shades of navy blue, castor, also cream and black

$1.00 QUALITY—44-inch all wool hemstitched striped Nun's Veiling, in cream, black and other desirable colors

$2.25 QUALITY—44-inch all wool silk chenille stripe Etamines, in black, also black and white

$1.00 QUALITY—45-inch iron frame mesh Voiles (hard twisted yarns), in blue and white, black and white, and salt and pepper effects—also same materials in black raised stripes, an extremely handsome material for separate skirts

$1.50 QUALITY—44-inch all wool Panne Prunella in open work stripes, colors, light gray, royal and navy blue, reseda, brown and black

At **50c** yard.

85c. QUALITY—42-inch wool Etamine (hard twisted, closely woven crisp fabric), in navy, castor, brown and black—48-inch all wool granite, in colors—48-inch all wool Armure, in black and navy

$1.00 QUALITY—50-inch all wool mixed Suitings—48-inch all wool Sharkskin, in black

At **69c** yard.

$1.50 QUALITY—54-inch all wool Fleck Zibeline, white fleck on navy, brown and black—plain color grounds—a most remarkable value at this price

$1.25 QUALITY—48-inch all wool Cheviot, in navy and black—48-inch all wool Granite Cheviot, in black—50-inch all wool Black Cheviot, in white hair line stripes

Anticipate your Dress Goods needs now. There is no question of doubt that one or two months hence any of the above materials would sell quickly at their full value.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Varied Assortment of Bargains.

The gorgeous Louis XV. period stands side by side with chaste and simple Chippendale. The severe lines of the Empire contrast strongly with the rich, massive carvings of the Italian Renaissance.

Designs and decorations of bewildering diversity greet the eye at every turn, and even factory prices are now reduced.

On every floor, in every corner, is furniture which you cannot duplicate elsewhere. This is the chief reason why those who care to give their rooms distinctive character should promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

If you Need a Tonic

to brace up and enrich your blood,

Don't Take Drugs!

TRY the Delicious Tonic Beverage.

BASS' PALE ALE

CLEMENCY FOR A STOKER.

Magistrate Zeller Had Kindly Feeling for a Worker on the Steamship St. Louis and Remitted Fine.

Because he was a stoker on the steamship St. Louis of the American Line Patrick Breslin was treated with clemency by Magistrate Zeller, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. He was found intoxicated in the Bowery at Bayard Street on Saturday night.

When arraigned before the Magistrate he admitted that he had been intoxicated, and the Magistrate fined him $3. He was being hustled off the bridge when the Magistrate remarked:

"That is the dirtiest man I ever saw."

"Well, your Honor," Policeman Brennan said, "he was a stoker on the St. Louis, and I suppose that he got a few too many drinks last night before he had a chance to wash up."

"Bring him back here," the Magistrate ordered.

"I guess you were punished enough by being on the St. Louis," he said to the stoker. "I am going to remit your fine and let you go. Now, hurry up and get washed."

ASYLUM CLEARED OF DEBT.

Hebrew Infant Institution Crowded and Its Directors Would Build a New Wing.

At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, held yesterday morning in the assembly rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association it was announced that during the past year the asylum had cleared its property of debt and that $26,000 had been raised toward the building fund of $50,000. Mrs. Esther Wallenstein, President of the institution, occupied the chair and in the course of her remarks made a plea for subscriptions, stating that the asylum was crowded to its utmost capacity and had been so for many months and that it was necessary to build an additional wing at once.

Addresses were also made by Justice Julius M. Mayer, who related several experiences he had in the children's court, and Dr. Gottheil, who talked on the training of children and the beneficent results that were shown by such institutions as the Hebrew Infant Asylum. The report of the Treasurer showed that the expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31 were $31,655.42, including $12,000 used to pay off mortgage, leaving the asylum property free and clear. Receipts, $33,394.45, of which $13,115.80 was received from the Borough of Manhattan and $2,271.82 from the Borough of Queens and donations of $6,317.24. During the year the Young Folks' League of the asylum contributed $3,000 to the building fund and gave $1,144.09 in general donations. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Esther Wallenstein.
Vice President—E. L. Rieser.
Treasurer—Charles Dittman.
Directors—S. J. King, S. F. Bleyer, A. M. Steinhardt, J. Wertheimer, Jacob Gutman, Mayer C. Goldman, and E. Bass.

WOMAN COULD NOT EXPLAIN.

Taken from Hotel to Bellevue—Her Husband Missing Three Days.

A man and woman registered at the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, a week ago Saturday, as J. Reynolds and wife. The man has not been seen about the hotel since Friday, the authorities say, and the woman was taken yesterday to the Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion, where she gave her name as Mrs. Nellie Reynolds, but could not tell anything more. There was nothing in her room in the hotel which served to identify her further.

CROWD WAITED FOR BURGLAR.

Supposed Intruder in a Store, However, Was Only an Amiable Young Woman Employe.

Patrolmen Frederick Hegers and Thomas J. Everett of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who have adjoining posts at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, noticed last night that the curtain in the window of the fur store of A. Goodman at that corner was down, and they stood and wondered.

"Thousands of dollars' worth of goods there," said Hegers.

"Lot of robberies around here lately," said Everett.

They decided to investigate. Hegers tried the door and Everett peered at the cracks and tried to look behind the shade. People gathered to see what the men were about and to see if burglars were to be captured. The crowd grew in size. They suggested breaking the window, shooting at it, and other things when the shade was pulled up and a young woman smiled out to them and the policemen, then gazed in astonishment at the crowd. She opened the door and came out. "Good evening," she said.

Above the ordinary.

A few—1100 pairs of fine shoes, dropped to the price level of plain, every-day shoes.

Our own $5 shelves supply 200—the rest were made by our own shoe-factory, as salesmen's samples of $5, $6 and $7 shoes.

Some freaks among them, but in quality all are superior.

Sizes 5½ to 10, most widths.

$3.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

Annual Sale of

Women's Kid Gloves,

Monday and Tuesday, January 19 & 20.

2,000 Dozen

Women's Fine Kid Gloves,

$1.00 per pair,

value $1.50, $1.90 & $2.

All these Gloves are fine fresh stock, and will positively be sold at these prices only during this sale.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

"I am one of the employes here. I forgot my sacque yesterday, and just called to fetch it. Good night."

Then she tripped away, the crowd dispersed, and the policemen resumed their patrolling.

BEECHER MEMORIAL FUND.

Formal Appeal for Subscriptions to be Issued by the Committee—Pledges Received.

The formal appeal for subscriptions to the fund for the erection of the Henry Ward Beecher memorial building, at a cost of $150,000, on a plot adjoining Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, is to be issued by the committee the latter part of this week. Subscriptions and pledges have been received from all parts of the country. It is believed that when the first announcement of the sum in hand is made it will show that cash and pledges to the amount of about $50,000 have been received.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hills desired to have President Roosevelt speak at a meeting in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn in behalf of the fund. He was told that it would be practically impossible for the President to attend, as, if he granted the request, he would be flooded with thousands of similar applications. The President and Secretary Hay expressed sympathy with the movement.

LOUIS SHERRY IN LIVELY RACE.

Bicycle Policeman Overtakes His Automobile and Arrests the Chauffeur.

Peter Vachey, twenty-eight years old, of 128 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street was arrested yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Melrose Avenue charged with running his automobile at a higher rate of speed than is allowed by law. In the automobile at the time were Louis Sherry and his wife.

Bicycle Policeman Kieley of the Tremont Avenue Station, who made the arrest, said he first saw them at St. John's Square, when they were speeding at not less than eighteen miles an hour. He called to them to stop, but they only went the faster. The policeman set out after them, but the race continued for two and a half miles before he overtook them. In explanation Mr. Sherry and his chauffeur said that as the officer was in plain clothes they did not know he was trying to overtake them, nor why he called to them.

Mr. Sherry furnished bond for the chauffeur, giving as security his restaurant building at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; variable winds.

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WILL FORCE RACE ISSUE

Republicans to Reopen Southern Question in Congress.

Mr. Crumpacker, Who Demands the Reduction of Southern Representation, Makes the First Move in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—With the closing of the Indianola Post Office as a text, a lively discussion of the Southern question is to be precipitated on Congress by the friends of the Administration. Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana has been chosen to lead the way in the House, and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin in the Senate. The fight will probably begin to-morrow, and the Southern Senators and Representatives are busy getting ready for the fray.

The selection of Mr. Crumpacker as the Administration leader in the battle is especially significant, for that gentleman is the leader of the element in the Republican party which has been conspicuously identified with all movements to reopen the Southern question. His resolution to investigate the Southern elections, with a view to the ultimate reduction of the Southern representation in the House, as desired by Postmaster General Payne, has been a red flag to the Democrats. The House leaders have managed to suppress it for two sessions, but Mr. Crumpacker expects to get it up before long.

Postmaster General Payne, who is the Administration's guiding spirit in matters relating to the South, and whose pet scheme is the reduction of Southern representation, has been anxious for some time to have the Indianola question discussed in Congress. His hope was that some Democrat would bring it up, and it is only because of that hope that he has so long delayed having action taken by Republicans. Senator Spooner, who comes from Mr. Payne's State, has been watching his chance. Some days ago he endeavored to get Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi to present the matter in the form of a resolution, but that Senator refused to do it.

The Administration is convinced now that there is no hope of getting the Democrats to open the fight, and has determined to force the issue itself. In pursuance of this policy, Mr. Crumpacker to-day introduced this resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not inconsistent with the public interest, a copy of all correspondence and other documents in his possession or under his control pertaining to the recent resignation of the Postmaster at Indianola, in the State of Mississippi, and to state why, so far as he may know, such resignation has not been accepted and a new appointment made, so that the people of said town may be provided with the privileges of Post Office service.

This resolution was promptly referred to the Post Office Committee. That committee will meet to-morrow and will in all probability report the resolution at once. Immediately thereupon the fight will begin.

Senator Spooner will deliver a speech in the Senate probably to-morrow. It is expected that the Southern question will be dragged into the debate.

The Democrats have held several conferences about the proper way to meet the attack, and have decided upon a policy. When the Crumpacker resolution is brought up, they will move to amend it so that it will call upon the President, as well as the Postmaster General, to furnish all correspondence and other documents in his possession bearing upon the case. They will also move to amend it so as to call upon the President and Postmaster General to state why, when the Indianola Post Office was closed, the people of the town were compelled to go for their mail to Greenville, which is thirty miles away, instead of to Heathman, which is only four miles away. The Democrats have all along claimed that the designation of Greenville was "spite work," and was done for the purpose of injuring Indianola as much as possible. Mr. Payne asserts that there are not enough clerks at Heathman to handle the mail, but Senator McLaurin has produced offers from the Indianola people to hire extra clerks if Heathman is designated. They are now using the Heathman Post Office as much as possible, and the Heathman Postmaster says he can handle the mail.

Representative Williams of Mississippi, who expects to take an active part in the fight, explained the amendment which the Democrats will offer.

"We want to get at the real question in this case, which is above and beyond the question of lawlessness in Indianola," he said. "It is the question whether the President did not go beyond the law and become a lawbreaker himself.

"Let us grant, for purposes of argument, that the woman was threatened by a lawless element in the town. There is a statute which meets just such cases. It provides heavy penalties of fine or imprisonment, or both.

"If the law was violated, if the Postmaster was threatened or interfered with, it was the duty of the President to carry out the law and have the Department of Justice punish the guilty parties. Instead of that he has gone beyond the law and punished the whole community, the innocent and the guilty alike.

"We want to have that feature of the case looked into as well as the other. We want to know why he punished the whole community instead of the guilty parties. If there are guilty parties. We also want to know why he made the punishment as severe as possible by making the people go from thirty to fifty miles for their mail instead of only four miles."

When Mr. Crumpacker was asked about his resolution, he said that the President had been severely criticised for closing the Post Office, and it was desirable to know his reasons for taking such extraordinary action.

"I think," he said, "that the country should know this. When we get these papers before the House we will show that a mass meeting was held at Indianola which passed a resolution demanding that the woman resign; that the resolution was taken by a committee; that thereupon she resigned, and that the mass meeting passed a resolution accepting the resignation."

Mr. Crumpacker was asked if he thought that constituted intimidation, and he replied: "Under the circumstances, I think it certainly did." He was asked if he had seen the papers, upon which he smiled and declined to answer.

Questioned about whether he had undertaken this action at the solicitation of the President and the Postmaster General, he smiled broadly and said: "That's another question."

Of his resolution for inquiry into the suppression of the negro vote in the South, he said: "It's in cold storage, and in a good state of preservation."

Senator McLaurin said that he courted an investigation. "When it comes," he added, "I have some papers which I will present myself. It will be shown that the mass meeting appointed a committee to circulate a petition asking Mrs. Cox to resign, and that she resigned before this committee had time to present the petition to her."

MAKING OF A GOOD MAN.

President Utters Homely Truths Before Washington Y. M. C. A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — President Roosevelt was the guest of honor to-night at the banquet commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association and the International Committee of North America. Over 300 guests were invited. Helen Gould and Mrs. McAlpin, President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, were conspicuous among those in the balcony.

President Roosevelt was greeted with loud applause as he rose to address those at the banquet. He said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is no accident that we should meet here to celebrate a record of fifty years. That period covers the half century which has seen the gigantic industrial change of the world, a revolution, socially and industrially, such as was hardly seen within any preceding five centuries. Life during that half century has been carried on at a higher pressure than ever before. That means of course that all the forces have been raised to a higher degree of power, the forces of evil and, also, the forces of good.

"If it had not been for the work of such organizations as this, the immense material progress of the world during the past half century would have been a progress that would have told for ill to the nations, not for good. [Applause.] And we can say with truth that we are better off, and not worse off, than we were. We see all around us people who say, 'Oh, well, things will come out all right.' So they will, but they will come out all right not because there are men who are content to say that they will come out all right, but because there are a sufficient number of earnest men with the root of righteousness in them who are bound to see that they come out all right. [Applause.] A hundred years ago there was no such need for the Young Men's Christian Association, and other movements of this kind. Life was simpler. The temptation would come surely to every man, but it would not come so frequently or in so intense a form.

"As the forces of evil manifested themselves in stronger and stronger form they had to be met, if they were to be successfully grappled with, by organized effort, and the successful effort to combat the forces of evil had to take just such shape as has been given to the growth of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

"It had to take the shape of combining decency and efficiency. There have been philanthropic movements led and supported by most excellent people, which nevertheless have produced results altogether incommensurate with the efforts spent because they failed to combine as this movement has combined a recognition of the need of human nature at the same time that the resolute effort was made to make that human nature better.

"I have been acquainted especially with three types of your work, the work in the army and navy, among railroad men, and among college students. Now, these three classes are not going to be effectively reached as classes by any effort which fails to take account of the fact that they demand manliness as well as virtue, and you can make them straight on condition that you keep in mind that it is necessary for them to be strong.

"An old and favorite quotation of mine has been Wesley's remark when some one criticised him because his 'hymn tunes' were so good. The answer was that he was not going to leave all the good tunes to the devil. [Laughter.] And we want to be exceedingly careful that the impression shall not go out that good men intend to leave strength to those who serve the devil. [Laughter and applause.]

"In the long run the man who is decent is apt to be the man who is the best soldier. The work among the railroad men always particularly appealed to me because of the willingness of those men to take risks to accept responsibilities. Those that follow that pursuit have both the power to obey and the power to act on individual initiative—the power to take responsibility. You get among a body of men like that, and you can make them accept morality if you make them understand that it is not only compatible with, but is demanded by, essential manliness.

"The work of the Young Men's Christian Association has grown so among the college students, because it has tried not to dwarf any of the impulses of the young, the virus in them, but to guide him aright. has sought not to make his development one-sided, not to prevent his being a man, but to see that he is in the fullest sense a man, and a good man. [Applause.]

"I know that you will join with me in saying that we greet with peculiar pleasure the men who served in the great war. [Applause.] Those men won in the days of Lincoln because they and their fellows had in them in the first place the power of devotion to an ideal, and in the next place the strength to realize that power in effective fashion.

"I do not care how good soldiers or sailors they had been if their ambitions had been personal. If Grant and Sherman and Thomas and Farragut had not all felt that they were fighting for one end; that they were holding up the arms of mighty Lincoln as he toiled and wrought and suffered for the people, then no prowess would have prevailed. This Nation would have gone down into bloody anarchy, would have crumbled into dust as so many republics had crumbled before it.

"But they had to have more than that. They had to have fervent devotion to country, to the right and power to fight. I do not care how patriotic the man was; if he could neither march nor shoot he was not any good. [Laughter.]

"In addition to the lofty ideal, to the power of devotion, the man had to have the fibre of heart, the fibre of body, to make his devotion take effective shape for the Nation's welfare.

"And so it is now in civil life. We will make this twentieth century better and not worse than any century that has gone before it, because we will, like this society, approach the problems that face us with a firm resolution that we will strive to make the young men decent, God fearing, law abiding, honor loving, justice doing, and will also make them fearless and strong, able to hold their own in the hurly burly of the world's work; able to strive mightily that the forces of right may be in the end triumphant." [Loud applause.]

EDITOR GONZALES DEAD.

Formalin Treatment Fails to Save the Life of Lieut. Gov. Tillman's Victim.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19.—N. G. Gonzales, the editor, who was shot by Lieut. Gov. Tillman, died at 1 P. M. to-day after battling almost four days for his life. Mrs. Gonzales was with her husband when death came.

When the bulletin was posted announcing the death, the crowds which have been about the bulletin boards almost constantly since the tragedy increased rapidly. Sorrow was generally expressed. In his cell, where he has been confined since the shooting, Lieut. Gov. Tillman heard the news with visible emotion.

As a last resort formalin was used to save Mr. Gonzales's life. One fiftieth of a grain was injected into the veins in the hope of stopping blood poisoning. This treatment failed, and it is announced that death was due to septic poisoning from the wound in the liver.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The services will be at Trinity Church, and will be presided over by Bishop Capers of Yorkville, S. C. The body of Mr. Gonzales has been taken in charge by Coroner Green.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago.
In addition to the 20-hour train and three slower trains daily, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting line between the East and West."—Adv.

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The Luxury of Travel
is exemplified in the Pennsylvania Special. It leaves New York every day in the year for Chicago, making the trip in twenty hours.—Adv.

DUKE'S LUGGAGE ATTACHED

Jewelers Seize Manchester's Effects at the Holland House.

Assert That He Owes $695 for an Imitation Necklace Bought for the Duchess.

The one hundred and twenty-five pieces of luggage of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, which were taken from the Lucania on her arrival at this port on Saturday to the Holland House, are under a Sheriff's attachment at that hotel. The trouble is over a bill for $695 which the Frederic Diamond Company of this city says his Grace owes. This bill, the plaintiff says, is for a necklace bought by the Duke for the Duchess on Dec. 6, 1900.

Deputy Sheriff Altman went to the Holland yesterday afternoon with the attachment. He was accompanied by Henry Brill of 220 Broadway, as counsel for the Franklin Company. The Duke was out. They waited for some time, and then Mr. Brill left the Deputy Sheriff to serve the papers.

It was nearly 4:30 o'clock when the Duke returned, and the Deputy Sheriff, without ceremony, informed him of the action that had been instituted. The upshot of the matter was that the proprietors of the hotel gave the officer a receipt for the baggage of their titled guests—a guarantee that it would not be removed from the house until a settlement had been made or the requirements of the law in such cases had been complied with.

Mr. Brill said that on Dec. 16, 1900, the Duke of Manchester, introducing himself as such at the Frederic store, 905 Broadway, said that his wife, the Duchess, wished for a pearl necklace. She intended having a photograph taken, he told them, according to Mr. Brill, and wanted something particularly fine.

A tray of strings of their best imitation Hoskin pearls was sent to the Holland House apartments of the prospective customers, Mr. Brill said, and there the Duke, the Duchess, and the latter's father, Eugene Zimmerman, inspected them. The Duchess determined upon three strings, which she wanted made into a single string before noon on that same day, so she could wear them in the photographer's, Mr. Brill said. In obedience to the order the strings were returned to the workshop of the company and the jewelers hurriedly joined them. They were then taken back to the hotel and delivered at the apartments of the Duke, Mr. Brill said.

"We had heard," continued the attorney, "that the Duke of Manchester had once been adjudged a bankrupt, and would not have made the sale had we not understood that it was a cash transaction. We expected that payment would be made on the following day, but it was not, and in a few days we were astonished to hear that the Duke and Duchess had sailed for the other side, because the bill had not been settled.

"We immediately wrote to the Duke, but received no reply. After that several statements of the bill were sent and letters were written, but they were never acknowledged. Then, thinking because Mr. Zimmerman had been present and knew of the transaction, he might give us some information, or, perhaps, make the payment himself, we wrote to him, but he did not reply."

The Duke sent for a lawyer, Mr. Gadwalader, while the proprietor of the Holland House telephoned for George M. Pinney, Jr., the attorney for the hotel. These two and Deputy Sheriff Altman went into the café and conferred on the matter. It was finally decided that the house should stand responsible for the goods attached. It was understood that a bond would be furnished to-day covering the value of the effects, and when that is executed properly the Duke and Duchess will be at liberty to go where they please, taking their belongings with them.

The Duke expected to stay in New York only a very short time, and then proceed with his wife to Cincinnati. It is also understood that the proceedings of yesterday will cause them to defer their departure a day.

Henry B. Hollins, banker for the Duke, made the following statement on his behalf:

"The entire proceeding is a lamentable mistake, and no one was more surprised than the young people themselves. It seems that two years ago, when the Duke and Duchess were here, this firm sent the necklace to the Duchess's apartments in the Holland House. The Duchess thought that her father, Mr. Zimmerman, had ordered the pearls sent to her as a surprise, and in the presence of the Duke, whom she thought likewise, first examined and then accepted them, and shortly thereafter left for Europe.

"When the necklace was delivered no bill accompanied it and none has ever been rendered during the two years which have elapsed since the young people went abroad. Being entirely in ignorance of these court proceedings, it was a shock to the Duchess when the Sheriff served the attachment on her baggage this afternoon.

"An inquiry will be made, and if it is found that the bill is a just one it will be promptly paid. It was all a mistake, and has caused the Duke and Duchess much embarrassment."

PLANS COURT IN WASHINGTON.

Prince Cupid, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, Wants a Royal Establishment.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—Word from Honolulu says Washington will be amazed when Prince Cupid, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, appears to take his seat in the next Congress. This favorite nephew of Queen Lil proposes to go in regal state. The Hawaiian Legislature, when it meets in February, will be asked to appropriate $10,000 to add to his own means to aid in keeping up a princely establishment in Washington.

His purpose is to have a regal court which will perpetuate some of the old-time glories of the Hawaiian monarchy, and thus call attention to one of the last in the royal line. The Prince will have a private secretary, as well as gentlemen and ladies in waiting, and his plans include receptions and feasts in the Hawaiian style.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

A Society Leader in a Pittsburg Suburb Charged with Killing a Thirteen-Year-Old Girl.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Letitia Eagle, wife of S. S. Eagle, a Superintendent of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and prominent in social circles in Avalon, a suburb of this city, was arraigned in the criminal court to-day charged with the murder of her thirteen-year-old ward, Edna Varner, on May 9 last.

When the girl's death was reported to the Coroner it was announced that she had committed suicide, but on account of her youth an investigation was started by District Attorney Haymaker, and later information was made against Mrs. Eagle, charging her with the killing.

Mrs. Eagle swore that she was absolutely innocent of the crime.

Cold in Northern New York.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Last night was by far the coldest night of the season in Northern New York. At Malone it was 26 below zero; in this city 23 below; in Duane 28 below, at Saranac Lake 31 below, at Paul Smith's 32 below, and at Lake Placid 28 below.

"Black & White," the Real Scotch
always leaves a pleasant taste in your mouth.—Adv.

Usher's Scotch
promotes good cheer because it is agreeable and wholesome. It needs no better recommendation.—Adv.

ELOPED WITH AN HEIRESS.

Son of J. Parker Whitney of Boston Outwitted Her Mother and Married at San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 19.—Society people here have a topic of much interest in the elopement and marriage to-day of Miss Daisy Parrott, granddaughter and heiress of John Parrott, a millionaire banker, and J. Parker Whitney, son of a Boston millionaire, who owns one of the largest fruit ranches in California in Placer County.

Mrs. Parrott did not like Mr. Whitney, because of his habits, and forbade her daughter to see him. She learned that Miss Daisy intended to marry Mr. Whitney, having been told by the girl's sister, who had been sworn to secrecy.

She locked her daughter up to-day, but Mr. Whitney bribed a servant and had the girl released. As they left the house the mother saw them. She gave chase on the next street car. They changed to another car line and distanced her.

At the Palace Hotel they were married by the Rev. Dr. Foute of Grace Episcopal Church. Mr. Whitney manages his father's ranch.

ENGINE BLOWS UP, KILLS TWO.

Lake Shore Limited Barely Saved from Crashing Into the Wreck—Accident Near Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Engine No. 1,767 of the New York Central, drawing the Melrose freight, which left Rensselaer at 8:10, blew up near Castleton to-night, and besides killing the engineer and fireman, very nearly wrecked the Lake Shore Limited, bound north. The freight was several miles from Albany when the engine collapsed and the engineer, Patrick Kinney, of Rensselaer, and the fireman, J. Sprought, of Albany, were instantly killed.

Before Conductor Randall could regain his self-possession and send out his crew with warning the Lake Shore Limited, with its big load of passengers, was in the block and rushing toward the spot piled high with debris. The engineer of the Limited saw the light of the burning engine and put on his brakes, bringing his train to a standstill close to the wreck. Head Brakeman Mattoon of West Albany is missing. It is thought he may have rushed back to flag the train.

The Limited had not reached Albany at midnight, although it is due at 8:40 P. M. It carries only passengers for west of Buffalo, and the railroad officials at midnight say none was injured.

RAINBOW IN A CLEAR SKY.

Unusual Phenomenon Observed in Norwalk and Akron, Ohio.

NORWALK, Ohio, Jan. 19.—A bright, perfectly formed rainbow was observed here at the zenith at 9 o'clock this morning. This unusual phenomenon lasted for half an hour or more. There was not a cloud in the sky, and the sun had been shining brightly since early morning.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—A rainbow almost in the centre of the heavens was plainly visible and observed by many people here this morning at a time when the sky was entirely cloudless. The rainbow contained all the primary colors, and the effect was most beautiful.

BOSTON ARTIST'S PRIZE.

Frank W. Benson Awarded $300 for a Picture Exhibited in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Walter Lippincott Prize of $300 for the best figure picture in the yearly exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts has been awarded to Frank W. Benson of Boston for his picture entitled "Sunlight." The picture represents a little girl in white standing in the open air at her mother's knee.

The Jury of Award appointed by President Coates consisted of J. McLure Hamilton, J. Alden Weir, Colin C. Cooper, E. Burgess Warren, Jr., Herbert M. Howe, and Clement B. Newbold.

The other awards to be made are the gold medal of honor, the Temple gold medal, the Mary Smith prize, and the Jennie Sesnan gold medal, to be awarded for the first time this season.

O'REILLY TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Tenderloin Commander to be Replaced by a Younger Man, Says High Police Official.

Rumors which have been persistent within the Tenderloin during the last few days that Capt. Miles O'Reilly's administration of the affairs of that precinct had not come up to the ideas of his official superiors were confirmed by a very high police official last night, who said that he would be transferred out of the precinct within a very few days, and that a younger man would take his place.

He said positively that there was no suspicion as to Capt. O'Reilly's honesty, but that he was too pacific in his methods for that boisterous and flamboyant section of the city. In the matter of excise law enforcement, this speaker said that Capt. O'Reilly had stood by and seen violations of the law, without making any arrest, contenting himself with preaching a little sermon to turn men from the way of error.

Capt. Schmittberger was spoken of as a possible successor, as Schmittberger can't clean up his own precinct, what's the use of putting him in the Tenderloin?" was the reply.

Capt. O'Reilly said last night:

"I have heard the rumor to-night. But I saw Commissioner Greene, Inspector Brooks, and Inspector Walsh at Headquarters only yesterday, and nothing was said about it to me. Of course, if there is any truth in the report, and I am to be transferred back to my home, it will be a happy change for me. I have always tried to do my duty as I see it, and I have every reason to believe that it has been satisfactorily performed."

A. W. BARRETT A SUICIDE.

Ex-Secretary of Legation at Caracas Kills Himself in Washington Hotel —Drink and a Woman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Arthur W. Barrett, a brother of ex-Congressman W. E. Barrett, and once Secretary of the United States Legation at Caracas, Venezuela, committed suicide in his room in the Ebbitt House to-day by shooting himself.

He had been here about a week, and was registered as L. Bruce, Ottawa. His correct name was signed to a letter which evidently had been written while he was contemplating the act. In the letter the man laid his misfortunes primarily to liquor and to his infatuation for a married woman, older than himself, on whom he said he spent all his money.

His wife, it appears, had left him last August, and since then he said he had gone to the dogs rapidly. Reference is made in the letter to a Mr. May, presumably the suicide's father-in-law, who has a factory at Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Arthur W. Barrett was a Boston newspaper man for a number of years. Some ten years ago he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Caracas, and was recalled because in certain published correspondence he made references to the Venezuelan character which were not relished. He was well connected here, and had traveled extensively. For a time in his youth he was a student in Amherst College.

I Will Pay $1,000 to Party
securing me permanent managerial or high-class position, with a future, in large A1 concern. Am 36, educated, tactful, experienced; now earn $3,000 managing business with no future. Energetic. Box 154 Times Office.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

TWO SENATES UNDER ARMS IN COLORADO

Republicans Attempt Revolutionary Seizure of Upper House.

Trouble the Result of the Republican Action in Unseating Enough House Democrats to Elect a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 19.—With the State Senate divided into two hostile bodies and armed men in the State House ready to defend the claims of either, the legislative situation has assumed a serious phase.

The Republicans to-day carried out their plan of unseating enough Democrats in the House to insure a Republican majority on joint ballot. An attempt on the part of the Democrats to unseat Republicans in retaliation resulted in revolutionary action on the part of the Lieutenant Governor and the Republican minority in the Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Haggott, as President of the Senate, refused to receive a report of the majority of the Committee on Elections. He recognized the minority, and permitted resolutions to be passed unseating nine Democratic Senators and seating their Republican opponents, thus creating an apparent Republican majority.

When the day's session began interest centred in the House proceedings. Four of the five Republican members of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of unseating five Democrats from Arapahoe County, in which Denver is situated. The five had majorities on the face of the returns ranging from 2,000 to 4,000, but the Republicans hold that these were obtained fraudulently.

The four Democratic members of the committee presented a minority report against unseating any members, claiming that 500 would be a liberal allowance for the fraudulent votes cast in the city. One Republican member of the committee favored unseating all of the fifteen Arapahoe representatives. His report was defeated by a vote of 44 to 21. It received the votes of the 17 Republican members who are supporting Edward O. Wolcott for Senator and several others.

By a vote of 33 to 31 S. W. Belford, one of the Arapahoe Democrats, was declared entitled to his seat. Two Republicans voted with the Democrats and one Republican refrained from voting. The vote was taken in rapid succession upon the other contests from Arapahoe County.

Democrats were seated until the McGill-Weir contest was taken up, and McGill, the Republican, was seated. Riley, Garcia, and Sanchez, Republicans, who were also nominated by the Democrats, voted with the Democrats on some of the contests, but changed to the Republicans on other votes. Aguilar, Democrat, was unseated, and Stevens, Republican, given the place. Hillyer displaced Traxler, and Maugle, Lowell, and Morgan got the seats of Monson, Hilliard, and Moore, representing districts of which Arapahoe forms a part.

This left a Republican majority of two on joint ballot, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Contests were filed against the other fourteen Democratic members of the House on the understanding that if the Senate should carry out its threat of throwing out Republican members an equal number of Democrats should be unseated.

Democrats of the Senate had been prepared for this seizure of the majority on joint ballot. Contests had been filed against Republican Senators, and soon after the House had acted the majority of the Committee on Elections presented a report recommending the unseating of sufficient Republicans to change the majority.

Lieut. Gov. Haggott refused to receive the report. He ordered that the minority report of the committee be read. It recommended the unseating of nine Democratic Senators and the seating of Republicans.

The minority clamored for recognition, but Mr. Haggott refused to recognize them in any way. He ordered a roll call on the minority report, and recognized only the Republicans. He declared the report adopted, and then retired to his private room. Several of the Republicans to whom seats had been voted in this fashion immediately took the oath of office and applied for admission to the floor. They were barred out by the doorkeepers.

The Senate then had the doors locked and has since remained in executive session, the majority Democrats declining to consider the action of the minority other than farcical. The Lieutenant Governor telephoned to Gov. Peabody, asking him to find some way to cause the doors to be opened and the session to end. The only action the Governor could take would be to call out the militia.

The Lieutenant Governor's private room is filled with armed men. Moxie, Brauer, and Sherman Bell of Roosevelt's Rough Rider" McMann, and others are there. In the corridors ready for action in case of violence are many Democratic policemen in plain clothes.

Each side says it will not be "bulldozed" into recognizing the other, and each claims the right to organize. Peacemakers cannot reach the ardent supporters of the factions who have been craving an encounter for the last three weeks.

It was supposed that every possibility had been discounted and that the worst that could happen would be a dead-lock tying up legislation for the session. The way in which the Democratic band was forced this afternoon brought the entire question to a focus so rapidly that even Senator Wolcott was taken by surprise.

Mr. Wolcott heard of the revolt in the Senate on the street. Not finding a carriage, he sprang into an express wagon and told the driver to make Fire Department time to the Capitol. He arrived two lengths in advance of his followers.

His enthusiastic Democratic rival, Alva Adams, is at the head of the Democratic forces. President Adams of the Fire and Police Boards, his brother, is at the State House in charge of the plain clothes men, who are ready to act at the least provocation. Chief Armstrong, another Democratic appointee of the Adams family, is there also in plain clothes. Thousands of hangers-on are about, anxious to learn what is taking place behind the closed doors of the Senate.

THE ANTI-ADDICKS FIGHT.

Regular Republicans Will Confer with Democrats To-day on the Fusion Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—In the preliminary skirmishing on the eve of the balloting for United States Senators to fill the double vacancy the Regular Republicans who favor a coalition with the Democrats secured a tactical advantage.

About midnight the Regulars, who are in favor of a coalition with the Democrats by which the Democrats would choose one Senator and the Regulars the other, decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Democrats to-morrow and inform them that they would consider the proposal, but desire the time extended beyond Wednesday, the limit fixed by the twenty-one Democrats.

This decision was reached after considerable debate and after the Addicks men who offered to elect a Regular for the long term and Mr. Addicks for the short term had been informed that his factional opponents would consider no proposal with the Union Republicans which included the election of Mr. Addicks as Senator.

The regular caucus named ex-Senator Higgins for the long-term Senator and Col. H. A. Du Pont for the short term. The Democratic caucus named ex-Senator Kenney for the long term and Willard Saulsbury for the short term. Chairman Henry B. Thompson of the anti-Addicks Republicans favors a coalition, and thinks there is some prospect of carrying through the deal.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes—Adv.

PRESIDENT SENDS WIRELESS MESSAGE TO KING EDWARD.

England's Ruler Returns the Compliment by Means of the Marconi System.

SOUTH WELLFLEET, Mass., Jan. 19.—The following messages were transmitted to-day by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between Cape Cod and Cornwall, England, between President Roosevelt and King Edward:

His Majesty, Edward VII.,
London, Eng.

In taking advantage of the wonderful triumph of scientific research and ingenuity which has been achieved in perfecting a system of wireless telegraphy, I extend on behalf of the American people most cordial greetings and good wishes to you and to all the people of the British Empire.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Wellfleet, Mass., Jan. 19, 1903.

Sandringham, Jan. 19, 1903.
The President,
White House, Washington, America.

I thank you most sincerely for the kind message which I have just received from you, through Marconi's trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy. I sincerely reciprocate in the name of the people of the British Empire the cordial greetings and friendly sentiment expressed by you on behalf of the American Nation, and I heartily wish you and your country every possible prosperity.

EDWARD R. and I.

FAST COACHING TRIP.

James H. Hyde's Party Goes from New York to Lakewood in Eight and a Half Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—James H. Hyde and a party stopped off at New Brunswick over noon to-day on a coaching trip from New York to Lakewood. There were six in the party—Mr. Hyde, Maurice W. Howlett, T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Miss Greta Pomeroy, and Mrs. George J. Gould. Mr. Gould did not make the trip, as had been announced. He saw the start, however, which was made from 216 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, at 8 o'clock this morning. Relays of horses were secured at Newark and Rahway, but the party did not alight until New Brunswick was reached at 11:30 o'clock, where they stopped at the Mansion House for luncheon.

The relay secured at that place consisted of Mr. Hyde's private four-in-hand, which Mr. Howlett left yesterday while going over the route making arrangements. Altogether twenty-six horses and sixteen men were stationed along the route.

The coaching party left New Brunswick at 1:30 o'clock, taking the shore route. From that point to Lakewood exceptionally good time was made. At Freehold a stop of six minutes was made to change horses. Parmingdale was the last relay point, and the distance from there to Lakewood, six miles, was covered in thirty-seven minutes. The coach arrived at Georgian Court, Mr. Gould's country place, at 5:40 o'clock. The trip from the Waldorf-Astoria to Lakewood was made in eight and one-half hours, elapsed time. This is said to be the fastest trip ever made by coach between New York and this resort.

TARIFF WAR THREATENED.

Senator Lodge Moves for a Tariff That Will Permit Retaliation — Finance Committee Would Investigate Conditions and Draft Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The subject of a maximum and minimum tariff policy was brought to the attention of the Senate to-day by a resolution offered by Senator Lodge directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether certain countries are discriminating against the United States, and, if so, what legislation is necessary to give preferential duties to countries that give us fair trade.

This resolution was introduced after consultation with Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and is in line with the views of Mr. Aldrich, who has made a careful comparative study of tariffs as bearing on our foreign trade. It strikes directly at the discrimination shown by France, Germany, and Russia against the United States, and raises the point whether this Government would be justified in going further with a reciprocity programme with any of these countries. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolved, First, that the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether any, and if so, what, countries discriminate against any articles or articles the growth or product of the soil or industry of the United States by levying upon such article or articles duties, imposts, excises, or taxes in excess of those levied upon similar articles imported from other countries; further in any way fail to admit the products of the United States on terms as favorable as those accorded to any other nation.

Second, that if it should appear that any country or countries discriminate against the United States in the manner aforesaid the Committee on Finance shall report to the Senate whether it is not advisable that a suitable law should be enacted by which maximum and minimum rates of duty shall be established in such manner as to give preference and advantage in rates of duty to the products of those countries which do not discriminate against the products of the soil or industry of the United States, but admit them on an exact equality with similar articles the products of other countries, and on the terms and at the rates of duty accorded to the most favored nation.

Senator Lodge takes the ground that the United States is trying to make reciprocity arrangements with France when that country has raised the duties against American goods and has discriminated against them. At the same time Switzerland, Holland, and Great Britain have given fair play in trade and this Government has ignored entirely all claim they have for reciprocal favor.

The resolution is expected to bring up the whole subject of maximum and minimum duties and lead to a clear and comprehensive view of trade relations with other countries. While this may seem to be a somewhat academic purpose, it may at the same time be understood that the resolution is aimed at pending reciprocity negotiations in which the United States has little to gain.

Should the amendment to the Cuban treaty brought in by the Foreign Relations Committee, providing that for five years no concessions should be made in the sugar tariff prevail the reciprocity treaties with the West Indies would be swept off the board. The Lodge resolution promises to do the same for the pending French treaty if that document can be imagined to have any life left in it.

Plate Glass Glaziers on Strike.

The strike of the Plate Glass Glaziers' Union to enforce a demand for a shorter work day went into effect yesterday morning. Twenty-two firms controlled by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company were affected. Three of the firms granted the demands. The union is a branch of the Brotherhood of Painters, which is recognized by the Board of Building Trades.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 8:00 P. M., via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

A Race with the Sun
The Pennsylvania Special maintains so rapid a schedule between New York and Chicago that the hours slip by without note.—Adv.

PLATT IS RENOMINATED, ONE VOTE AGAINST HIM

An Assemblyman Votes for Mr. Root in Republican Caucus.

Bolters Remain Away—Devery Protest Against an Utterance of Mr. Stanchfield in Democratic Caucus.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night to vote upon the selection of a candidate for United States Senator, Thomas C. Platt received 108 votes and Elihu Root 1. There were 25 Senators and 84 Assemblymen in the caucus. The absentees were Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, and Assemblymen Clark, Outterson, Morgan, Plank, and Wainwright.

The only members who absented themselves purposely were Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, and Assemblyman Clark, who represents the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of New York City. Speaker Nixon made the excuse for Messrs. Morgan, Plank, and Wainwright that they were detained by illness. He said that Messrs. Morgan and Plank expected to be in the Senate to-morrow and cast their votes for Senator Platt. Mr. Outterson of Jefferson County was said to have been unavoidably delayed, owing to an explosion in his mill to-day.

The one vote in favor of Elihu Root was cast by Assemblyman William A. Denison of Jefferson. This county forms a part of the Senatorial district of Elon R. Brown, one of the Senatorial bolters. The county is strongly anti-Platt. It was the storm centre of the bolt against the candidacy of John C. Davies, whose nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court was dictated by Senator Platt against the wishes of the voters of the Judicial District. Mr. Davies was overwhelmed at the polls.

While casting his vote for Mr. Root in the caucus, Mr. Denison is bound by the caucus action, and when a joint ballot is taken by the Senate and Assembly to-morrow on the election of a United States Senator he will vote for Mr. Platt.

At the same time that the Republican joint caucus was being held in the Assembly Chamber the Democrats held theirs in the Senate Chamber. There were 80 of the 82 Democratic representatives in the Legislature present, and the votes of all of them were cast for John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for United States Senator.

The feature of the gathering was the prot

so far in his desire to be fair to them as to permit of the reading of an unsigned minority report, that, when the convention was interrupted by a determined attempt to create disorder he announced that the Democratic party would not be overridden by a crowd of 'thugs and ruffians,' no matter whence they came.

"He put his foot down upon the outrageous attempt which was being made to control the action of the convention by outside influence, and he showed that he was not only an able Democrat, but as brave a Democrat as could be found in the State.

"I say this in the truth of history. I need not say that Mr. Stanchfield was not unfair to a political opponent, for that would be as foreign to his nature as it would be for him to be discourteous to a political associate."

Nominations for a candidate for Regent of the State University being called for, Assemblyman Partridge of New York nominated Dr. W. J. Milne. Dr. Milne received all of the votes cast.

Charles A. Gardiner, who was nominated for Regent by the Republicans, was born in Franklin County in 1855. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1880, and from Syracuse University in 1883. He studied law in Columbia Law School and was admitted to practice in New York City in 1885.

He became a member of the law firm of Davies & Rapallo in 1888, and in 1894 was placed in charge of the law department and made attorney and counsel of the elevated railroads of New York City. He is general counsel for many other railroads and financial corporations.

He is a Life Trustee of Hamilton College, and also a Trustee of New York University, Chairman of the Committee of the New York University Law School, and a member of its Executive Committee, Medical School Committee, and Committee on Libraries. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association, and belongs to the Metropolitan and several other clubs. His home is 581 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

LEHIGH VALLEY FRICTION.

Minority Will Protest Against Present Policies at To-day's Annual Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-morrow will be the largest held for many years. A protest will be entered by a minority representation of the stockholders against the methods of management. This protest, it is believed, will be made by some one representing Alfred E. Cottier of New York, who for months has been attacking the management and criticising the direction of the financial affairs of the company, but no opposition ticket will be nominated.

The Drexel-Morgan interests have secured proxies, they say, for more than 500,000 of the 800,000 shares which can be voted, and this ticket has been slated for election:

President—E. B. Thomas. Directors—J. Rogers Maxwell, George F. Baer, George F. Baker, Charles Steele, E. T. Stotesbury, Beauveau Borl, Joseph Wharton, Irving A. Stearns, A. A. Nesbitt, Robert C. Lippincott, H. McK. Twombly, and Norman B. Ream. The new member of the board will be Norman B. Ream of Chicago. He will succeed Mr. Thomas, who has been made President.

Alfred E. Cottier said to-day:

"I have secured a large number of proxies from individual stockholders which I can cast for any ticket we put up. I have 5,500 shares standing in my own name. I shall probably not speak at to-morrow's meeting, but there will be resolutions offered expressing a protest of the minority stockholders against the old policies of the company. There is a disposition among those I represent to give Mr. Thomas a chance. He has been President only a few weeks, and it is only fair that he be given an opportunity to show what he can do."

CARNATION SOCIETY FORMED.

Millionaires to Compete with Commercial Florists in Improving the Flower.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The American Carnation Society was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. It is formed to increase the general interest in the cultivation and use of the carnation, improve the standard of excellence in the flower and the methods of its cultivation, properly supervise the nomenclature of the different varieties, and to stimulate the growing of improved seedlings and crosses of such flower.

The Directors are F. G. Bertermann of Indianapolis, Fred H. Lenon, Richmond, Ind.; Albert M. Herr, Lancaster, Penn.; Fred F. Dorner, Jr., Lafayette, Ind.; William Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Vesey, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Charles Willis Ward, Queens Borough, New York City; William Swayne, Kennett Square, Penn., and Eugene Dailledouze, Brooklyn.

The above society is to have a show in Brooklyn, at which millionaires from all over the country will compete with each other and with the commercial florists for prizes for growing the best species of carnations. The exhibition is to be held by the American Carnation Society, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, co-operating with the Brooklyn Association of Arts and Sciences, on Feb. 19 and 20. It will require for this show two of the largest exhibition galleries in Brooklyn, namely, the Art Gallery and the Brooklyn Association Hall. Among the exhibitors will be H. McK. Twombly, D. Willis James, H. L. Higginbotham of Chicago, Charles F. Dietrich, Millbrook, N. Y., and W. A. Law, Scarborough, N. Y.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST CARS.

Women and Brooklynites Talk to Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Chairman Diemer and his associates of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen had a hearing yesterday afternoon to further action to remedy the conditions of transportation on the elevated and surface lines. Several women, representing the Women's Health Protective Association, were present to advocate ordinances.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman said: "We feel that we are entitled to a seat when we pay our fare, and that the railroad companies have no right to demand or accept a fare from any passenger failing to get a seat."

Several Brooklyn citizens complained of the conditions in the cars in Brooklyn. Col. Ashley W. Cole of the State Railroad Commission listened to the complaints.

President Cantor said that from the experience of members of his family he felt confident in saying that there is an imperfect distribution of the heat in the cars and that on account of the imperfect ventilation women had almost fainted.

Among the women present were Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles of the Women's Health Protective Association, Mrs. Arnold Schramm of the Clio Society of Brooklyn, Mrs. Henry Parsons, President of the Long Acre League, and Mrs. N. Sheffield Ingraham of the Women's Press Club.

RAISE FOR TRACTION MEN.

The Boston Elevated Company Also Establishes a Pension System for Old Employes.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Boston Elevated Railroad Company to-night issued an order to its employes granting an increase in wages amounting to nearly a quarter of a million dollars annually. The order provides for an increase according to the length of time a man has served, and in addition for a system of pensions after a certain term of years. Learners who, previously, have been paid nothing while under instruction, are to receive wages, and extra men will be paid while on waiting orders.

Previously the Boston Elevated Company paid a higher scale than any other street railway company in the country, and the increase was a total surprise to the employes, and was unsolicited by them.

Transfer Tax on the Mackey Estate.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Controller Miller today received from Clarence H. Mackay a check for $23,291, the amount of the State transfer tax levied on the estate of his father, John W. Mackay.

COLD RAISES COAL PRICES

Independent Operators Returning to Their Higher Rates.

Just a Question of Temperature, It Was Said—Efforts to Get Coal for Sale by the Pailful.

The cold spell yesterday sent the tidewater price of independent coal up to $10 a ton. It ranged from $8 to $9.75 a ton toward the close of last week, although early in the week the independent operators were asking $10.50 a ton. Some of the independent operators were sorry that they had reduced their prices on Friday and Saturday, and those who held on for $10.50 a ton accused the others of "lack of backbone."

A representative of Whitney & Kemmerer, independent operators of 143 Liberty Street, who took a leading part in the revolt against the rate of $5 a ton, said:

"It is just a question of temperature. When the cold wave comes, there is a greater demand for coal, and in accordance with business principles, the price rises. What the price will be a week hence depends on the weather."

Embargoes have been placed, it was said, on a number of the independent operators, by which they will get no more cars until they unload their tied-up coal cars. That would make coal scarcer, as the operators could not mine coal unless they had cars for it.

Some of the independent operators said that the remarks of President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad about an independent operator reducing his price must have referred to John Markle. Henry S. Fleming, Secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, said:

"Any action of Mr. Markle, taken as a reflection of the sentiments of the independents generally, is misleading. Mr. Markle does not represent any one but himself. Although Mr. Markle has sold coal at $8.05 a ton, he has also sold it for $10 and $15 a ton. Precedents that he creates in no way affect the action of the rest of the independents, as he is not, properly speaking, an independent in the general meaning of the term."

In the offices of the various companies it was said that good progress had been made in relieving the congestion on the New Jersey water front before the cold wave came on Sunday night.

Mayor Low sent the following telegram yesterday to Mayor Drennan of Birmingham, Ala., in response to an offer to send "twenty-five carloads of coal" here for the poor:

I am deeply touched by your offer on behalf of the citizens of Birmingham of twenty-five carloads of coal for the poor of New York, and in the name of the City of New York I thank both you and them. New York is not in need of help to care for its poor, but it does need anthracite coal. If that is what you offer, please let me know. We are not able to make use of soft coal.

G. B. Curtis of Curtis & Blaisdell, H. L. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co., and Michael F. Burns of Burns Brothers, appointed by Mayor Low as a committee to confer with the operators about a greater supply of coal at $5 a ton for the poor, met yesterday afternoon at 1 Broadway. The understanding was that coal cannot be sold at 10 cents a pail unless more coal at $5 a ton can be procured, and a conference is to be held with the sales agents to-day to arrange for coal at $5 a ton.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and a committee of dealers will attend the weekly meeting of coal Presidents in the Jersey Central Building, at 143 Liberty Street, to-day, and urge action on behalf of persons in moderate circumstances. The committee will ask for the setting aside of coal at $5 a ton for delivery in half-ton lots at the rate of $8 a ton.

The retail price of most of the dealers was $10 a ton yesterday. Some sold at $7.50, but it was for future delivery. Any one could get coal at $10 a ton, according to some of the dealers, unless he wanted to fill his cellar.

The Fourth District Court, at First Street and Second Avenue, was like an icebox when Civil Justice Roesch opened it yesterday morning. The heating apparatus was not working, and coal was not received until 10:30 o'clock.

The Salvation Army decided yesterday to increase the number of its depots for selling coal by the pail to twelve. Other depots were well supplied, but there was little demand for the coal.

The patternmakers at the Nixon Shipyard, at Elizabeth, N. J., went on strike on account of the cold and left the yard yesterday. The Superintendent did not agree with the men that a temperature of 50 degrees in the workroom was too low.

COAL MEN INDICTED.

Grand Jury at Chicago Returns a True Bill Against 45 Operators and Retailers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A true bill was returned this morning against forty-five coal operators and retailers, charging conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade. The indictments are against both corporations and individuals doing business in Illinois and Indiana. Bail was fixed at $1,500 each.

Accompanying the return of the indictments was an explanatory report setting forth the grounds upon which the jurors based their action. The coal shortage, they declare, they found due "primarily and principally to the recent great strike in the anthracite coalfields." Bituminous coal could not be mined and stored in sufficient quantities to supply the deficiency caused by the restricted output from the anthracite mines, because the capacity of the mines could not be increased so materially on short notice, and secondly, because the storing of bituminous coal during the Summer months is inexpedient, owing to danger of deterioration through slacking and of destruction by fire through spontaneous combustion.

In Chicago, the report continues, the amount of anthracite coal received in 1902 was 1,307,657 tons less than in 1901, to offset which there was an increase of only 798,721 tons of bituminous coal.

The difficulty experienced by the railroads in handling the large quantity required for daily supplies, owing to the failure to store bituminous during the Summer, also they found constituted one of the causes of the famine. The railroads they believed to be doing all in their power to move the coal promptly to market, and the accumulation of coal-laden cars in railroad yards does not exist to an unusual extent at this time of the year. "The jury finds no convincing evidence," the report reads, "of a deliberate detention of cars for the purpose of intensifying the difficulties of the situation."

While not finding the present condition due to or appreciably influenced by any conspiracy in restraint of trade, and while convinced that the laws of supply and demand sufficiently account for the high prices prevailing, the jury found that there existed in the City of Chicago and in Illinois and in neighboring States "certain combinations which seem to be conspiracies or combinations in restraint of trade within the meaning of the statutes," namely: The Northern Illinois Soft Coal Association, the Retail Dealers' Association of Illinois and Wisconsin, and a certain combination of Indiana coal operators with the Crescent Coal and Mining Company.

ILLINOIS COAL MERGER.

New York Capitalists Believed to Plan a Consolidation of All Properties in the State.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—What is believed to be the nucleus of a combination of all the local mining properties in the State has been formed in the consolidation of six of the principal mining plants of Sangamon County. The output of these six mines is over half of that of the entire Fifth District. Negotiations already are under way for the purchase of additional properties, and it is generally believed that the plan of the New York capitalists who are at the head of the movement is to effect a consolidation of all the mines of the State.

Secretary of State Rose to-day issued a certificate of incorporation to the Springfield Coal Mining Company of New York. The capital stock of the concern is $2,500,000. The charter is a blanket one, permitting the company to do nearly everything it may desire, including the right to operate in all parts of the world. The capital stock is divided into $1,000,000 of preferred stock and $1,250,000 of common stock, the preferred to draw 6 per cent. interest per annum. The Directors are:

Samuel B. Lawrence, John B. Summerfield, Henry C. Everdell, Henry M. Haviland, Alfred T. Davidson, Robert P. Barry, and Josiah D. Evans, all of New York City.

CONVICTS TO MINE COAL.

Bill Before the Kansas Legislature Contemplates State Operation of Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—The State of Kansas will go into the coal mining business on an extensive scale if the bill introduced in the Legislature to-day is passed. The measure, offered by Representative Roughton, authorizes the State executive council to employ miners to work the penitentiary coal mines at Lansing and sell the product to the people at cost. The bill also authorizes the council to buy or lease additional mines to be worked on the same plan.

Senator McMillen to-day introduced a resolution for an investigation by a joint committee of five members of the Legislature of the coal famine in Kansas, which lately has caused much inconvenience and some suffering, and increased the price of bituminous coal nearly 100 per cent.

GOV. NASH'S WARNING.

Ohio's Chief Executive Issues Edict Against "Seizing" Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Gov. Nash, having been notified by the local authorities of disorders attendant upon the confiscation of coal by citizens at Xenia, today addressed a letter to the Sheriff at that point reading in part as follows:

"I urge upon all officers to be overdiligent in the performance of their duties in this regard, and, if their assistance is needed, to call upon good citizens to come to their aid. Citizens should be only too ready to assist the officers, because their best interests as well as those of the general public require lawlessness should be suppressed. If, after diligent effort, it becomes necessary, the power of the State will be used to restore order."

Heavy English Coal Export.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Four steamers loaded with coal sailed from Blyth, Northumberland, to-day for America. The coal trade of Northumberland has been much stimulated by the American demand.

STUDENTS AGAINST "CO-EDS.

Fight Is on at Rutgers Preparatory School—Professor to Marry One of the Graduates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 19.—Though coeducation has been indorsed by the Trustees of the Rutgers College Preparatory School, the boys who attend the institution have started a policy of objection. Heretofore the girls have been permitted to take part in the class elections, but this year the senior class set the precedent of barring the girl members. That is different from the course pursued last year, when a girl, Miss Bertha Kuehnle, was Treasurer of the class of 1902.

The fight has been carried into the columns of The Argo, the school publication. Says "Scientific" in the current number:

"What good does it do for girls to go to a man's college? Of what benefit will it be to her in after life to have an advanced education?"

Directly under it the editors placed what might have been an answer from "Co-ed."

"In business young women are to-day holding similar positions to men, and in many cases obtaining as high salaries. They are the equals of men mentally," says that writer.

Under the rules of the school the girls are barred from competing for the prizes or taking any of the scientific honors. Two years ago a young woman whose average was much higher than that of any boy was compelled to stand one side while boys with a lower mark were listed as the honor pupils of the class. There are nine girls in the school.

That the animosity toward the girls is confined to the student body is evident from the fact that the engagement of Miss Bessie Corbin to Prof. R. H. Burr has been announced. Miss Corbin is the first graduate of the school under the co-educational system, and is a niece of Mrs. Payson, wife of the Head Master. She has taught French in the school for several years. Prof. Burr is the Professor of Greek.

UNION STATE MAY HONOR LEE.

Pennsylvania Legislature Will Be Asked to Provide for a Statue of the Confederate General.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—Erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate Army leader, on the Gettysburg battlefield will be the object of a bill which will be introduced this week in the Legislature by Representative Thomas Y. Cooper of Delaware County. Col. A. K. McClure is the author of the bill.

The proposed act will appropriate $20,000 and provide for a commission to co-operate with Virginians in procuring a statue of Gen. Lee. This commission, it is specified, shall consist of the Governor, the Adjutant General, and five veterans of the Union Army.

The statue is to be of bronze and the site for its erection will be some point on Seminary Hill. It is provided that the State of Virginia must also appropriate $20,000.

NEW ROUTE TO ALBANY.

Fast Line to be Established Between the Capital and Metropolis.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The new passenger and freight trunk route between Albany and New York is to be established by the New York Central. The new line is to be via the Boston and Albany Railroad tracks from Albany to Chatham, and from Chatham to New York over the present New York and Harlem Railroad.

The Harlem road is now a single-track line between Chatham and White Plains, a point about twenty-five miles from New York. The road will be double-tracked, and thus practically an entirely new railroad connection between here and New York will be established.

Passengers, of course, can reach New York now over this route, but it is necessary to change cars at Chatham. In addition the Harlem Road, being a single-track system, trains can only be run at a comparatively low rate of speed. The new scheme contemplates fast express trains without change between this city and New York.

GANNON PLACED ON TRIAL.

Capt. James Gannon, who was found in the Webster Hotel, 140 East Fifteenth Street, when that place was raided as an alleged disorderly house by detectives from the District Attorney's office, in August, 1901, was placed on trial at Headquarters yesterday on charges of neglect of duty in permitting that place and other resorts to do business at that time when he was in command at the East Twenty-second Street station. Deputy Commissioner Piper presided and Assistant District Attorney Osborne appeared to prosecute the case.

Many neighbors testified as to the condition of the precinct at the time. The District Attorney's witnesses admitted that it was the Police Captain's duty to inspect hotels in his precinct, and that the Captain had a right to be in any hotel.

"Did the Captain tell you he was there inspecting the premises," asked Mr. Osborne.

"He did not," replied Deputy Assistant District Attorney Sandford.

Two Killed in a Cleveland Fire.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Fire early to-day destroyed two adjoining apartment houses near the corner of Euclid Avenue and Andrews Street, East Cleveland, resulting in the death of at least two persons, and the serious injury of several others. The origin of the fire is unknown. The fifty tenants of the two buildings were asleep when the flames were discovered. A panic ensued among them when they were finally aroused, and many were rescued with the greatest difficulty, nearly all escaping in their night clothing. The total pecuniary loss is about $60,000, partly covered by insurance.

DINNER TO COL. CHURCH

Editor of The Army and Navy Journal Eulogized.

Gen. Greene, Gen. Chaffee, Rear Admiral Barker, Mayor Low, Charles R. Miller, and E. C. Stedman the Speakers.

Col. William Conant Church, editor of The Army and Navy Journal, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at Delmonico's by members and ex-members of the Army and Navy. The only decoration of the hall consisted of festoons of American flags back of the speakers' table and along the side walls. Police Commissioner Greene, as toastmaster, read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, Secretary Hay, Secretary Moody, Gen. Corbin, Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Catlin, Gen. Crozier, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Gen. Greene also read a letter from the late Abram S. Hewitt as follows:

I would be very glad indeed to join in the dinner to be given in honor of Col. Church, but unfortunately I am confined to the house by serious illness, which has lasted for two months, and gives no sign of abatement. I regret very much, therefore, to say that it will not be possible for me to share with you in the pleasure which you will have in expressing to Col. Church the high estimate in which he is held in this community by all good citizens.

Gen. Greene said in part: "It is difficult to believe that it is forty years since Col. Church returned badly wounded from the civil war to establish The Army and Navy Journal. He has always been fearless in his defense of the men in the United States uniform. In the wave of indignation telling of the alleged cruelties of the men in the Philippines he insisted on fair play until the army side should be heard, and it has been heard."

Col. Church, in acknowledging the compliments paid to him, said that as Gen. Greene had said that these things were so he could not deny them and that he was not required by law to testify against himself. The army and the navy had been his inspiration in his journalistic work, and their interests and welfare had been his. Dealing with reminiscences, he said that his paper had been founded when the whole country was at war and when there were differences of opinion like that of the sailor in a car, whom a man addressed and said proudly that he belonged to the service, though he was not exactly enlisted. He furnished the navy with cheese. The sailor knocked him across the car and asked him to acquaint him with the man who supplied the service with butter. Looking at the past and the present, he was most hopeful of the future.

Gen. Chaffee said in part: "Embrace all our military stations at home, all stations beyond sea, you will find in each friends of Col. Church, who will be glad to learn of this honor to him, and they will hope, too, that he may live many years to voice his sentiments in support of military honor and integrity, military progress and efficiency, organization and instruction.

"The army has but recently emerged from four years of war, and has been materially augmented in number through legislation by Congress. As a result of battle, sickness, expansion, the very efficient non-commissioned officers and trained men of five years ago have given place, in a large degree, to new material, which needs, and must receive, the careful attention of the officer, and it is a fact that many of the latter are yet young men with small experience in army administration.

"At no time in the history of the army has the purpose of the commissioned rank held for higher aim in professional ability, and taken more closely home to heart and mind resolve to serve the country faithfully and well, than at this present day."

Rear Admiral Barker, speaking for the navy, said that courage was the test of battle, and honor and truthfulness must be spotless, and these three qualities were most prominent in the career of Col. Church.

Mayor Low said in part:

"I have come in my time in contact with the church militant, but this is the first time I have met the Church militant and naval rolled into one—Col. Church has for years rendered a citizen's service through so good a mouthpiece as his paper. The United States wants the sustained support of the army and navy. Back of every citizen worthy of his salt is an unspeakable pride in the army and navy of the United States.

"The great citizen who died yesterday lived but eighty years, and out of that period put but twelve or fourteen years into actual public service, but there was no moment since his manhood when he did not illustrate the best type of the American citizen in or out of the service. His was the spirit of the good citizen, and it is the same spirit that we see in Col. Church. I honor him."

Charles R. Miller, speaking on the subject of "Journalism," said that he had once examined the early files of The Army and Navy Journal. The first issue had been so good and the paper had continued so good that its editor had a monopoly in his field for forty years. Col. Church had won the highest reward of the journalist, the recognition of authority. In conclusion Mr. Miller said:

"He has never found it necessary to decry the victory of Dewey at Manila Bay. He has never found it necessary to open the door from the rear on the soldiers of our country, sickening and dying among unspeakable hardships, while they were trying to establish peace in the territory which we won and rightfully hold. He has never pursued and hounded with defamation the officers in charge of the duties which this country has rightfully assumed and will in good faith perform to the end."

Edmund Clarence Stedman talked of literature and its relation to the army and the navy.

WORKMEN FALL ON THIRD RAIL.

Michael Laught of 212 East Eighty-first Street and Thomas Egan of 849 Southern Boulevard were replacing a guard on the "third" or contact rail of the Manhattan Elevated road at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue last evening when a northbound train came around a curve a short distance below. In their hurry to get safely out of the way the men stumbled and fell. Their hands struck the third rail. Both men were severely burned about the hands, face, and body.

The motorman of the oncoming train stopped it with a jerk, and the passengers were thrown from their feet and from the side seats, piling up on the floor. None was injured.

The injured men were taken to the Lebanon Hospital. Their condition is serious.

Mother Seeks Missing Girl.

Charlotte James, the fifteen-year-old daughter of a New Rochelle seamstress, has been missing from her home since last Friday night. The girl was dressed in a light hat, long brown coat trimmed with green velvet, and a blue skirt. Her eyes were extremely weak, she being almost blind. Her hair and complexion are light. It is supposed that she is somewhere in New York in a helpless condition.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:40 A. M.—Reed Mill Lane; John Tays; damage, $1,000.

3:15 A. M.—40 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. M. Verhearen, damage, $200.

3:25 A. M.—247 Columbus Avenue; Roberts & Grunwald; damage, $200.

3:35 A. M.—157 West Thirteenth Street; Hugo Ereer; damage slight.

3:55 A. M.—437 Seventh Avenue; David Solomon; damage slight.

6:20 A. M.—160 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; no damage.

7 A. M.—83 East Eighth Street; Peckham, Little & Co.; damage unknown.

10:30 A. M.—125 West Sixty-fourth Street; L. Hise; damage, $30.

11:25 A. M.—8 Gouveneur Street; Moses Palvorilli; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—27 East Sixty-fifth Street; no damage.

4:35 P. M.—392 to 396 Madison Street; Haywood Brothers & Wakefield Company; damage, $100,000.

5:15 P. M.—918 Tenth Avenue; New York Bill Posting Company; damage, $10.

6:55 P. M.—15 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Eliza McLaughlin; damage, $5.

7:35 P. M.—703 Ninth Avenue; Louis Sice; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—884 Pelham Avenue; James Hughes; damage, $5.

7:45 P. M.—354 and 356 West Fifty-third Street; Manhattan Elevated Railway Company; damage, $50.

9:15 P. M.—447 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Bridget Farrell, damage, $500.

9:40 P. M.—160 Worth Street; Dominick Silvestro; damage, $100.

10:15 P. M.—187 Mott Street; William Adams; damage, $20,000.

10:30 P. M.—128 Cedar Street; Dennis Doris; damage, $100.

BORINE

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Mouth Wash and Antiseptic.

ALLIES DESIRE TO PART

England and Italy Opposed to Joint Commission.

May Request Germany to Raise Venezuelan Blockade After Negotiations Are Opened — Minister Bowen Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Hay called upon the President early to-day. He also saw Secretary Moody, and it is supposed that these talks had reference to the Venezuelan situation, which is regarded as approaching another crisis according to the news dispatches from Maracaibo.

The officials here deeply regret the occurrence of any incident that would give rise to needless friction, just as Mr. Bowen is about to arrive in Washington to take up the negotiations with the allies for a settlement of the Venezuelan trouble.

The officials here feel reasonably confident that Mr. Bowen is clothed by President Castro with sufficient authority to make whatever pledges are necessary to insure the removal of the blockade.

It is understood that the representatives of Great Britain and Italy do not feel it incumbent on them to await the coming of Baron Speck von Sternburg before beginning their conferences with Mr. Bowen. Neither the London nor Rome Foreign Office is inclined to favor settlement of its claims by a joint commission, the point being made that they are not interested in the claims of each other or of Germany.

The plan outlined, and which will be submitted to Minister Bowen, contemplates the adjustment of the claims of each power by its representative with Minister Bowen, each nation taking up its claims separately, but along the same broad general lines of procedure.

It has been agreed that the claims of private citizens for injuries suffered in Venezuela shall be the first to be adjusted. These claims in the case of Germany are believed to aggregate nearly $500,000, while those of Great Britain are between $200,000 and $300,000. The powers will insist upon an early settlement of these obligations. A cash payment will not be demanded so far as Great Britain and Italy are concerned. They are prepared to accept a reasonable guarantee for prompt payment.

All hope that the United States intends standing surety for these obligations has been dismissed, but an effort will be made to secure them either on the customs collections of Venezuela or the proceeds of a Venezuelan loan. A cash payment will be demanded so far as Great Britain and Italy are concerned, provided a satisfactory guarantee by Castro is offered.

The method of procedure in settling the claims will not be decided until Minister Bowen's arrival, as the representatives of the powers have been instructed that the first move along this line is to come from Venezuela's representative.

Mr. Bowen, while here, will act solely as Venezuela's special envoy. The State Department has made it plain to the powers that the United States does not intend to take a hand in the Washington conferences and merely will act as the means of communication between the Venezuelan envoy, Mr. Bowen, and the representatives of the powers.

The allied powers have not committed themselves as yet regarding the raising of the blockade. No such request has been made, and, as one diplomat put it to-day, "We do not intend to cross that bridge until we come to it." But intimations have reached Washington that Italy and Great Britain are not inclined to favor a continuation of the blockade after the opening of the negotiations, and that Germany will be requested to give her consent provided Mr. Bowen presents such a request. Should Germany refuse the request of Great Britain and Italy, these powers, it was stated to-day, will not postpone favorable consideration of Mr. Bowen's request, but will withdraw their ships.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, from Kingston, Jamaica, with Minister Bowen and Mrs. Bowen on board, came into the harbor this morning.

Mr. Bowen said that he was going to Washington to represent Venezuela on the commission which would prepare the plan for arbitration of the difficulty between that country and the European powers. He was not an attorney for Venezuela, he explained, and was not to be remunerated for his services by the Venezuelan Government.

He said he was acting at the request of and from courtesy to the Venezuelan Government and at the desire of the United States Government, in the hope that his undertaking would bring about an early settlement of the trouble. Mr. Bowen said that the Venezuelan Government had allowed $5,000 for the expenses of his mission, which he would account for in the usual form, and that, besides this, there would be no expense to Venezuela for his services.

BOER IMPOSTER EXPOSED.

"Captain" Hunsch, Who Collected Funds in Russia, Got His Stories from Books.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's Odessa correspondent says that the man Hunsch, who pretended to be an ex-Captain in the Transvaal Army, and who has been trying to raise money on the strength of stories of British atrocities, has now been exposed by Pastor Gillot, a Dutch Reformed Minister of St. Petersburg.

Gillot says that Hunsch is an impostor and has no mission from ex-President Kruger or any one else to collect funds, which should be sent now, as always, to the Russo-Dutch Committee, whereof M. Gillot is President.

The correspondent remarks that it is a pity that M. Gillot's repudiation of the impostor did not come sooner. It seems that he did not feel called upon to take action until Hunsch began to encroach upon Gillot's preserves.

It appears that Gillot had suspicions of Hunsch from the first interview with him, when Hunsch's alleged personal experiences sounded very like the incidents described in Gen. De Wet's book.

At the second interview M. Gillot put test questions, whereupon Hunsch floundered badly and Gillot became convinced that he was an impostor.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY PLANS.

Movement Said to be Languishing in Italy with Scope of Operations Limited.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's correspondent at Rome says that the Voce Della Verita publishes a circular from the Association Opera Del Congressi which, while it provides for the future of the Christian Democratic movement, defines somewhat vaguely its scope of operations. This practically merges it into the older association and subordinates it to its direction.

At the same time the Voce publishes a stirring editorial bidding the Christian Democratic movement to go on and prosper.

According to the Voce, the aim of the association should be twofold: first, the destruction of Socialism in all its phases, which, it is declared, is always anti-clerical and anti-Christian, and, second, constructive in establishing Catholic labor corporations, to take the places of the Socialist labor leagues.

BELGIAN MORALITY BILL.

Measure Seeking to Rid Public Discourse of Obscenity Absorbs Attention.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that since the Senate reassembled interest has centred exclusively in the Government bill aiming at the raising of the level of public morality by increased stringency in dealing with any public utterance in the form of song, street outcry, or discourse of an obscene or improper nature.

All parties are agreed as to the praiseworthy objects of the bill, but the difficulty lies in defining just what class of discourse would come under the provisions of the law. The question will be discussed on Tuesday.

AID FOR THE IRISH CAUSE.

American Sympathizers Send £2,000 for the Parliamentary Fund.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's Dublin correspondent says that the Treasurers of the Irish Parliamentary Fund have received from the United Irish League in America a second contribution of £2,000.

This includes the receipts at some of the meetings recently addressed in the United States by John Redmond and other delegates.

MR. SCHWAB'S HEALTH.

Reported That His Condition Is Less Favorable Than It Has Been—The Report Discredited.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 19.—The steam yacht Margarita, with Charles M. Schwab on board, is about sail from here for Tunis, returning to Sicily next week.

It is reported here that Mr. Schwab's condition is less favorable than it has been, but it is impossible to secure information on this matter from the yacht.

A close personal friend and business associate of Mr. Schwab said last night, when shown the foregoing dispatch:

"Mr. Schwab is really in very good health and enjoying himself immensely. The cablegram which I received from him on Saturday told of his exceptionally good health and how he soon would return to this country to take up his duties as President of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In a recent letter Mr. Schwab went into details as to his plans and undertakings when he returns home. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Schwab is in excellent health, and all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding are without foundation."

GEN. MILES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Impressed with Possibilities for Trade in Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Gen. Miles, United States Army, accompanied by Mrs. Miles and party, arrived here to-day from Moscow after having spent two days in that city. Gen. Miles traveled on a special train, and was accompanied by an escort through Manchuria.

In an interview to-day the General said he had been impressed with the magnitude and the future possibilities of the country which has been opened up by the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Gen. Miles will remain here several days, then proceeding to Berlin, Paris, and London.

Princess Louise Gets Full Freedom.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Dresden correspondent of the Tageblatt telegraphs that besides surrendering all her titles, &c., in consideration of the payment of the sum of $7,500 yearly, the Crown Princess of Saxony has full freedom of movement so long as the Saxon and Austrian Courts be informed beforehand of her intended changes of abode, and she is guaranteed freedom from arrest.

American Capitalists Leave Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Anthony N. Brady, George O. Knapp, and C. K. G. Billings of New York, who came to Paris to consider the possibility of taking a financial interest in the proposed municipal gas corporation, left here for London last week.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Coming Home.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bluecher, which sailed from Southampton this morning for New York, has among her passengers Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.

REVOLVER SHOTS MEET.

The annual meeting of the United States Revolver Association was held at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, last night, and plans were discussed for matches by cable with teams in Canada, England and France. The Frenchmen, it was announced last night, have so far completed arrangements that they have appointed a committee to perfect the details of a contest similar to the one which was shot in 1900. It was also decided to hold the championship matches in conjunction with the National Rifle Association's meeting at Sea Girt, when, simultaneously, matches will be held by wire with teams in Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco. The date for the indoor championship meeting was discussed last night, but nothing definite was done beyond deciding that it will take place on some day between Feb. 1 and May 1, the exact date will be settled later. The Board of Directors was instructed to have the organization incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

Officers were elected as follows: President—E. E. Partridge, Boston; Vice President—P. A. Becker, San Francisco; Secretary—A. L. A. Himmelwright, New York. These three officers, with A. Gfeller of St. Louis and B. F. Wilder of New York constitute the Executive Committee.

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Overcoats for men, 42, 45 and 50 inch box models, of high grade Kerseys, Vicunas, Meltons, Frieze and Cheviot Coatings in shades of Black, Oxford and Cambridge; well lined and tailored to the Saks standard. On sale at $16.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

CUBAN TREATY IN SENATE

Mr. Cullom Makes a Statement of Its Provisions.

Reduction of $5,000,000 in Duty on Cuban Imports—Increase in Trade Predicted—The Sugar Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate devoted two brief executive sessions to-day to the Cuban reciprocity treaty. At the first session the treaty was read at length and at the second session Senator Cullom, who as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has charge of the treaty, made a statement of its purpose and effect.

Senator Bacon, also a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, gave notice that he would have some amendments to the treaty to offer and asked the privilege of making them public, following the example of the Senate in making the treaty itself public. This request was denied after considerable discussion, on the ground that it would be impolitic and unwise.

Senator Cullom's statement was exhaustive. He produced a mass of figures to show the extent of the commerce between the United States and Cuba, and gave reasons for a belief he expressed that the ratification of the treaty would cause a rapid increase in the trade between the two countries. He said that on the basis of the commerce of 1901, the ratification of the treaty would cause a reduction of about $5,000,000 on the duty paid on Cuban imports and a corresponding reduction of about half that amount on American articles shipped to Cuba.

He contended that the United States would secure an advantage in continuing, as the treaty does, the present free list, as under this arrangement there are about $31,000,000 worth of American goods admitted into Cuba free of duty, while only about $2,000,000 worth of Cuban goods come into the United States free. It was important, he said, that the free list be continued as at present; if there should be any change in the Cuban tariff the United States might be deprived of this advantage.

Senator Cullom dwelt at some length on the probability of an increase in the volume of trade under the operation of the treaty, saying that this would be the result not alone of the reduced tariff, but of the mutual good feeling ratification would cause. He said he did not believe any American industry would be injured by the ratification of the treaty. He considered the agreement from all standpoints one of mutual benefit, and expressed the hope that the treaty would be ratified without great delay.

When Senator Cullom concluded Senator Bacon offered one of the amendments of which he had given notice. It provides that "this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." This amendment is in line with amendments recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with other reciprocity treaties, and, if adopted, would require the House to act on the treaty. The amendment was not discussed.

The Senate adjourned with the understanding that the treaty would be taken up to-morrow during the morning hour.

The official text of the amendments to the treaty made by the Commitee on Foreign Relations was made public to-day along with the text of the treaty. It shows that important variation from the text of the amendment as unofficially printed. According to the official print the prohibition of lower rates of duty on sugar imported into the United States from other countries is confined to action by "treaty or convention." Following is the full official text of the amendment, which is attached to the eighth article of the treaty, declaring for preferential rates between the two countries:

"Provided, that while this convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897."

MAY HOLD UP THE TREATY.

Reported Decision of the Statehood Bill's Supporters—Compromise Plan Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Quay gave a Statehood dinner to-night at his residence on I Street. There were seventeen Senators present and the delegates from the three Territories that are seeking admission. Senator Quay met every attempt to get a list of the names of his guests with a point blank refusal. It is understood that there was a general discussion of the present parliamentary situation in the Senate, and that it was resolved to resist consideration of the Cuban treaty until the debate on the Statehood bill should be finished and the opposition should come to an agreement on a time for a vote.

This action was made necessary by the prospect that the friends of the treaty would insist on going into executive session to take up the treaty during the morning and then refuse unanimous consent to take up the regular order at 2 o'clock, when the Statehood bill is the unfinished business each day until disposed of. The expression was general that the determination to oppose the treaty with the Statehood bill was not necessarily on account of hostility to the treaty.

The opposition to the Statehood bill this afternoon made the proposition for a compromise with a substitute for the House bill, the new plan being to admit Oklahoma as one State, leaving Indian Territory to wait, and make one big State of New Mexico and Arizona. The supporters of the three-State bill peremptorily refused to consider the matter unless the opposition brought pledges from the leaders of the House that the proposed Senate substitute would be passed by the House when it reached that body.

Senator Quay expressed the belief this afternoon that Senator Beveridge would to-morrow go on with his speech, closing for the opposition, and would probably agree as to a time for a vote.

TREATY FAVORS THE SOUTH.

Considerable Market in Cuba for Cotton —Island Not a Competitor in the Fruit Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Walter Fletcher Smith is one of the Government experts who went to Cuba when the United States occupied the island and has remained there ever since. He is now on a visit to Washington. Speaking to-day of the probable effects of the reciprocity treaty if ratified, Mr. Smith said a reciprocal exchange of commodities would lead to the use of two or three million dollars' worth of American products not specified in the pending treaty. This use would probably increase each year.

"I am surprised at the opposition on the part of some Southern Senators to the treaty," said Mr. Smith. "Careful study of the schedules will show that the South would be most benefited by the treaty and lose nothing. Cotton is the principal agricultural product of the South, and it is at this time the principal manufacturing product, unless it be sugar. The cotton used in Cuba comes from Manchester principally, and Barcelona next. The cotton of the South is bleached and printed in New England and distributed from New York mainly. The concessions in the treaty would enable shipments to Cuba direct in competition with Manchester and Barcelona, supporting the business of bleaching and printing in five Southern States where cotton is principally grown. This business in Cuba now creates a demand for $5,000,000 of manufactured cotton. This the South would get in full. The schedule gives to Southern cotton products an advantage over Manchester and Barcelona of from 7½ to 40 per cent., and the goods are equal in every respect to the foreign products.

"Low grade goods and medium knitted goods are particularly benefited, and the difference in prices in these goods between this country and the foreign countries now selling cotton to Cuba are all overcome by the concessions in this treaty, so that this market in Cuba will be given entirely to the United States.

"There is some objection among fruit growers of the South, but it is made under a mistaken idea. The South is able to reach the Northern markets quicker and in most instances cheaper. The fruits are not as long in transit and arrive in better condition. But the most striking fact is that the South has no difficulty in selling all the fruit raised to advantage, while Cuba ships no fruit except pineapples. It is not in competition with the South with fruit and cannot compete with the fruit growing countries of the tropics."

DIVORCE GRANTED IN SOUTH DAKOTA INVALID.

United States Supreme Court Sustains Massachusetts Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The United States Supreme Court to-day again passed upon the validity of divorces granted in South Dakota to non-residents. The case was that of Annie Andrews vs. Kate H. Andrews, and the question at issue is as to which is entitled to administer upon the estate of Charles S. Andrews, whom both women claimed as husband.

The record showed that Mrs. Kate Andrews was the first wife, and that her husband secured a divorce in South Dakota after remaining there six months, the time required by the statute of that State. The Massachusetts courts held that the decree had been fraudulently secured, and refusing to recognize it, recognized the first wife as the legal widow of Mr. Andrews. That was the holding of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and to-day's opinion, which was delivered by Justice White, affirmed that holding.

In passing on the case Justice White discussed at some length the question whether the Federal Constitution is involved in any way in the case. He held that this could not be, for the reason that the general Government never had any power over marriages to delegate; control over marriages always having been vested in the States and never parted with by them.

As Mr. Andrews had been a citizen of Massachusetts, the courts of that State had jurisdiction, and not the courts of another State. It was evident that Andrews's six months' residence in South Dakota had been taken up for the sole purpose of securing a divorce. That temporary change of residence did not amount to domicile or to a change of citizenship. For this reason he held that the South Dakota court was without jurisdiction in the divorce proceeding, and its decree wholly void. Nor did it matter if there had been a compromise with the first Mrs. Andrews, and if she had been induced to consent for a money consideration, as had been alleged. The fact was that the case was one for the Massachusetts court, and not for the South Dakota courts.

Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Peckham dissented.

The case arose out of the fact that Mr. Andrews's father, Charles H. Andrews, bequeathed certain property to "the wife of my son, Charles S. Andrews."

MR. SHAW'S NOTICE TO BANKS.

They Are Asked to Substitute Government for State Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Shaw has written to the banks that had substituted State and Municipal bonds for Government bonds as security for public deposits, that he would like to have a resubstitution of Government bonds.

This is in accordance with the policy announced at the time State and Municipals were accepted. They were accepted only on condition that the banks should use the bonds that were released by the substitution as a basis for circulation. It is now expected that the banks will retire this additional circulation and thus release the bonds to be used again as security for deposits.

Local bankers said yesterday they were not surprised by the announcement of the Treasury's action. It was said that Secretary Shaw had announced at the time he permitted the substitution of other securities that this permission would be only temporary. In some quarters stress was laid on the words of the notice to the effect that it "was proposed" to revoke the permission to substitute other bonds.

It was intimated that this left a loophole for the Secretary in case he should find that it would be undesirable or impossible to make the change. One banker even declared that it would be impossible to enforce the new ruling, as the banks might without fear of serious penalty refuse to conform to the rule in the belief that the Secretary would not dare to withdraw the deposits. United States bonds for substitution will not, however, be hard to obtain as there is a fairly large floating supply to be drawn on.

Regarding the methods for conforming to the order, an officer of one of the largest banks said:

"There are three ways in which the new Treasury order can be obeyed. The banks may surrender deposits, they may reduce circulation, take the bonds deposited to secure that circulation and re-deposit them to secure deposits, and they may buy Government bonds in the open market. I believe the last proposition will be adopted. It is improbable that any deposits will be surrendered—in fact, it may be taken for granted that none will be given up. There is a substantial profit in them which the banks do not desire to lose.

"I doubt very much whether circulation will be retired. There are several reasons against such a step. In the first place at the present prices for bonds there is a profit."

The amount of deposits in this city which are now secured by deposits of other than Government bonds is $6,000,000.

House Passes the Militia Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House to-day the Senate amendments to the Militia Bill were agreed to, which passed the bill.

SULTAN OF SULU DEAD.

Was the Weak Ruler of the Warlike Moros—How American Diplomacy Won a Bloodless Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Word was received here late this afternoon from Manila of the death of Hadji Mohammed Jamalul Ki-Raam, the Sultan of Jolo or Sulu, the ruler of the warlike and savage Moros of the southern portion of the Philippine archipelago.

The Sultan was a weak sort of a man whom the Dattos of his archipelago little respected and to whom they gave a perfunctory allegiance as the ecclesiastical ruler of the islands. The Moros were never under Spanish rule, and when the Philippines were ceded to the United States they presented a distinctly difficult problem. Through diplomatic influences at Constantinople the yearly gathering at Mecca of pilgrims from all Mohammedan countries was made use of to gain the good will of the Sultan of Sulu, and in August, 1899, Gen. John C. Bates was able to negotiate with the Sultan a treaty which was afterward approved by President McKinley.

By this treaty the sovereignty of the United States was acknowedged, the United States flag was raised over the islands, occupation by American troops and officials was allowed, it was agreed that the religion of the Moros was not to be interfered with, and the slaves among the Moros were secured the right to acquire their liberty by purchase. The treaty secured to the Sultan a salary of $3,000 a year and smaller amounts to his Dattos.

Of late an effort had been made to get rid of te Sultan, whose effeminacy disqualified him for the government of his people. His ruler ship was declared by most of his influential subjects to be only hereditary, and they boldly said he was incapable of self-government. He was at one time ruler over North Borneo, but lost his hold there. Inasumch as there was difficulty in governing the islands through him, the feasibility of dispensing with his services had been determined on by the Philippine Government. Gov. Taft says in his last report:

"It is very possible that an arrangement can be brought about by which the Sultan of Jolo can be induced to part with such rights as he claims to have in the Jolo Archipelago, and in this way questions which now present very perplexing difficulties with respect to ownership of privileges, rights, and lands may be obviated. The Moros do not understand popular government, do not desire it, and are entirely content with the control by their dattos. Possibly far in the future the control by dattos will cease. There is room for material and industrial development among the Moros, and at their material improvement may come a change in their political views. For the present, however, it is necessary only to provide a paternal, strong, but sympathetic government for these followers of Mohammed."

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Charges of Misconduct Made Against American Consuls.

Mr. McClellan Declares That Officers Are Underpaid, but the Service Is Overmanned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Criticism of the American consular service was a feature of the House proceedings to-day. Discussion was precipitated by Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) during the debate on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

When this measure came up it was explained that it carried $2,002,925, of $73,900 more than the current law, and $216,300 less than the estimates.

Mr. McClellan submitted some figures to demonstrate that our consular service was underpaid and overmanned. He made comparisons with other first-class countries which showed that our consular and diplomatic officers received the lowest salaries, but that the total cost of the service was increased by the number of such officers, in some cases double and treble the number maintained by other countries.

Mr. Slayden (Dem., Texas,) criticised severely the character of our consular officers abroad, especially some of those in Mexico. Some of the Mexican Consulates, he said, were made regular asylums for "invalids and drunkards."

"It makes an American blush," he continued, "to hear the stories that are told of some of our official representatives." Proceeding, he asserted that a United States Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, with two companions, last Summer entered the office of a newspaper editor to assault him.

"Were any charges made to the State Department against this official?" asked Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.)

"Charges have been repeatedly made," replied Mr. Slayden. "This particular official left town between night and morning while I was in the city. The particular vice of our representatives seemed to be drunkenness."

In this connection he referred to the case of the special envoy sent by a Democratic President some years ago, who, he said, "got drunk at El Paso and painted a broad red streak down to the City of Mexico, 1,000 miles to the south." He also told of a consular official who, he said, some years ago pawned the American flag for forty cents with which to buy a drink. The concluding chapter of his arraignment was the charge that an American Vice Consul had been charged with being implicated in the theft of some coal.

Mr. Adams, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was glad the question of reforming our consular service was attracting attention.

On a point of order made by Mr. McClellan the provision for a Secretary of Legation to Switzerland was stricken out.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) afterward denounced some of the statements made as slanders on our consular service. He declared that they were not justified, and that he was prepared to prove by the opinions of leading publicists abroad that the United States had the best consular service in the world.

The bill then was passed, and the House took up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. It carries $7,618,449, being $444,474 less than the appropriation for the current year and $3,253,923 less than the estimates.

Several minor measures were passed during the day, among them the Senate Fire Claims bill. A bill to revoke the sentence of court-martial against Fire Lieut. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, who was dismissed from the army in 1875, and to authorize his appointment and retirement as a first lieutenant, aroused some antagonism.

While the House was dividing upon the demand for a second reading a photographer in the public gallery took a flash-light photograph. The glare of the flash startled some of the members, and Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) cried out: "Mr. Speaker, I thought it was a bomb."

Mr. Lawrence, (Mass.,) in support of the bill for the relief of Lieut. Davidson, said it would be a tardy act of justice to a deserving officer. It was passed.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Cullom reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up to-day.

The Department of Commerce and Labor bill, as amended by the House, was received in the Senate yesterday and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) wanted the bill sent to conference at once, but Messrs. Spooner, Aldrich, Hale, and others objected to that course, as it would prevent an opportunity to amend the House amendments.

Senator Foraker (Rep., Ohio) addressed the Senate yesterday in favor of the Omnibus Statehood bill.

The House Judiciary Committee has authorized a favorable report on the bill to create a bureau in the Department of Justice for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes.

A favorable report has been authorized by the House Judiciary Committee on the bill providing for an additional Judge for the Southern District of New York.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill which appropriates $1,000,000 for the payment of the Hawaiian fire claims and authorizes the Territorial Government to issue $500,000 in bonds for the same purpose.

Representative Foss, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has introduced a bill establishing a naval militia and defining its relations to the Government, also a bill for the enrollment and organization of a United States naval reserve.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—Walter Fifield, District of Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; Richard G. Banks, District of Norfolk, Va.

Navy—Commander Harrie Webster, to be Captain. Also several promotions in the navy.

POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters.—New Jersey—Frank A. Brown, Cranbury. New York—James S. Graham, Rochester.

NEW COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

A municipal railroad commission, to be appointed by the Mayor, to supervise the street railroads of New York, was suggested at the meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York at their headquarters in Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening. The idea was embodied in a resolution in which the matter was referred to the Committees on Railroads and Legislation, with power to present the matter to the Legislature.

In considering the resolution it was contended that the State Railroad Commission was organized primarily for the purpose of dealing with steam railroads, and that the consideration of these matters occupied so much of the Commissioners' time that they had no opportunity to look after the matter of transportation on street railroads.

BUY A BALL CHECK.—Fits any old mantle burner and gives more light with less gas. Price 25c., postage prepaid, or from any dealer. N. Y. Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place.—Adv.

AT THE SHOW

The Famous U. S. Long Distance

TOURING CARS,

Built for American Roads,

meet the requirements of those who seek simplicity of manipulation, strength of construction, reliability and economy—as does no other make.

MRS. SNOW'S AUTO TRIP

Her Story of the Night Journey of Many Mishaps.

Indignant with the Innkeeper of the Deserted Village of Allaire—Miss White of Eatontown Her Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., yesterday told the story of her all-night automobile journey from New York to Lakewood last Thursday, when she was refused shelter by the innkeeper at the deserted village of Allaire.

"I certainly do not care to repeat that awful trip from New York to Lakewood," she said. "First of all, I want to make it clear that I was not alone on that trip. Miss White of Eatontown was with me. We left New York at noon Thursday. First of all we missed the Staten Island ferry, and were delayed there quite awhile, but our real troubles began when we reached the Jersey side. We had a puncture before we reached New Brunswick and another one after leaving there. It was 7 o'clock in the evening when we reached Keyport, and we should have been at Lakewood then.

"At Keyport, Harry, the chauffeur, found that the gasoline and water tanks were leaking. While Harry was having these fixed we took a light supper. This was all we had to eat until 7 o'clock the next morning, when we reached the Lakewood Hotel. On such a bitterly cold night you can imagine what hardship we suffered." I was determined to keep on to Lakewood, though.

"Well, we got to Asbury Park about 11 o'clock. Between Asbury and Deal Beach the pump went wrong, and in trying to fix that Harry found that there was something the matter with the water tank again. He took it out, and in doing so all the water ran out. There was more trouble. Luckily, we were near a little lake. I don't know what lake it was, but anyway, they had been cutting ice on it.

"Harry, the chauffeur, crawled out on the ice on his hands and knees and filled the tank from the lake. After this was fixed up our muffler went wrong. This caused the machine to make a racket like a steam engine as we went along. I don't know how we ever got there, but we finally reached that creepy old place, Allaire. It was then 4 o'clock, the machine was disabled, and I was nearly exhausted.

"Our whisky flask was empty by this time, and you can imagine how we felt. Harry aroused Mr. Delisle, who keeps the restaurant at Allaire, but Mr. Delisle would not let us in. I told him who I was, and he must have known me very well, for I gave a great many dinners and luncheons at his place last Summer. But he was obdurate and would not even let us inside to get warm, nor would he let us in to send a telephone message to the Lakewood Hotel. There we were in that deserted village, cold and hungry and with a disabled automobile on our hands, and how angry I was at that restaurant keeper!

"Well, Harry finally got a farmer, a Mr. Thompson, to take us to Lakewood, and it was just 6 o'clock when we reached the Lakewood Hotel. Mr. Snow went over to Allaire yesterday and told Mr. Delisle what he thought of him for refusing us shelter that night."

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Sr., mother of Mr. Snow, said last night at her home, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, that Mr. Snow was spending the evening in the city, having been detained here by business.

"He dined with me," she said, "and he was still indignant over the innkeeper's treatment of his wife. The whole trouble was that the innkeeper was wakened suddenly and wouldn't take the trouble to come down and open the door, nor would he stay at the window long enough to let them make any explanation. We were frequently at his place last Summer, and he would have known Mrs. Snow if he had come down.

"It is true that Mrs. Snow was alone with the chauffeur at the time. Her friend had started with her, intending to go with her to Lakewood and spend the day with her and the children. They were so late in reaching Eatontown that the young woman's mother, who is in poor health, was much wrought up, and her daughter decided to stay with her.

"Mrs. Snow has suffered no ill effects from her exposure, so far as I have heard. I want to say that the reason that Mrs. Snow was anxious to get to Lakewood that night at all hazards, is that her children, who are quite ill, went down there on Thursday by train. The doctor ordered them to go there, and they went with their nurse and a trained nurse. They are a little boy and girl, and the little girl has been very sick.

"Mr. Snow went to Lakewood Friday, and has been with them since, coming back to the city to-day."

MADE A DUMMY BURGLAR.

Little Miss Wise Played a Joke on her Parents That Worked Too Well.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Wise of 18 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on going out on Sunday evening, left their nine-year-old daughter Josephine in charge of the servants. The little girl got possession of a suit of her father's clothes and stuffed it with bedclothes and old cloth until a dummy had been completed. Then she placed it in front of the chiffonier in her parents' room, with two of the drawers open, and the dummy bending over as if searching.

Just at midnight the parents returned home. Mrs. Wise was the first to catch sight of the supposed intruder, and promptly fainted. Her husband seized a heavy chair and hurled it at the object.

There was a terrific crash, and the dummy fell to the floor, surrounded by fragments of bric-a-brac and mirrors. The cheat discovered, Mr. Wise was endeavoring to resuscitate his wife when the instigator of the "scare on ma and pa" appeared, crying lustily. The family physician was sent for, and it was a half hour before Mrs. Wise was revived.

REPORTS ON FORMALIN

Three Hospital Cases in Which the Drug Was Used.

Conflicting Expressions of Opinion on the Results of Treatment—Dr. Barrows's Explanation—New Case Reported.

Formalin, as a new specific in the treatment of blood poisoning, came up before the New York State Medical Association for discussion last evening. The subject was introduced by Dr. Charles C. Barrows, who read a report of his experiments. The physicians at the meeting admitted that they were interested deeply in the experiments with formalin, one of them giving the cause in these words: "Why shouldn't we be interested in a subject which means about 30,000 deaths annually in this country?"

Some of the physicians did not consider the injection of formalin into the veins for the cure of septicaemin as a great or new achievement. They referred to authorities and to instances in which it had been tried, as they said, with either imperceptible or no good result. Dr. W. Baner, the visiting physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, under whose care has been one of the cases for the use of formalin in blood poisoning, threw cold water on the enthusiasm which has prevailed concerning the specific. In concluding his report of the case, he said: "The woman at St. Vincent's Hospital is likely to die."

The discussion on the subject brought to light also another case, not heretofore mentioned, in which formalin was tried—that of a woman in Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Edward Waitzelder has been treating her, and he reported that, after having tried formalin, the patient seemed to him to be dying, and that he had subsequently tried the usual saline solution, with apparently better results. He admitted, however, that he believed his formalin solution to have been too strong.

Dr. William N. Polk spoke in praise of Dr. Barrows's experiment. He said that it had at least been shown that the injection of formalin had done no harm.

Dr. Barrows in his report confined himself chiefly to the case over which he has had the care—the one in Bellevue Hospital. He said that the patient had walked in the hospital wards and would be out soon. His report was in some measure merely a recital of what has been published concerning his experiment. He said that he regretted the premature publication of the news of the treatment. He said that the test in the case of the negro woman had merely shown him that formalin is a germicide the use of which would leave no dangerous results. He explained that when he tried the experiment he had a knowledge of the experiments with formalin made by Dr. Flemming at the sanitarium at Liberty, but that the experiments which were made by Dr. John McGuire in London some years ago had not been called to his attention until after he had tried formalin.

Dr. Edward Waitzfelder of the Gouverneur Hospital said that he had administered formalin—1 to 5,000—into the veins of his patient, who was twenty-five years of age, and was suffering from blood poisoning. "The fall in temperature was immediately perceived," he said. A second administration of the drug came near having a fatal ending because of an error in the preparation of the solution. It was 1 to 2,500, instead of 1 to 5,000. Dr. Waitzfelder explained how he had then tried saline solution with good results, and added that the patient would probably recover.

Dr. W. Baner reported on his case at St. Vincent's. He said: "The woman's husband threw a spittoon at her head because he found her drinking with the iceman. The blow cut her head, and from the saliva blood poisoning resulted. I found streptococci in the blood, and decided to try formalin."

Dr. Baner then told of the rise of the temperature in the patient, and the fall after the injection of formalin, and concluded with the expressed belief that the woman would probably die.

The question had been asked: "Were these evidences of streptococci in the blood of the patient at Bellevue?" Dr. Barrows declared that there were unmistakable evidences of the presence of the germs.

The patients in Hahnemann and Bellevue Hospitals were reported last evening to be doing well. Formalin has been tried in two new cases in Bellevue Hospital.

J. W. GATES DEMANDS HEARING.

Wants to Reply to the Assertions of J. P. Morgan and George W. Perkins.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—The Courier Journal to-day says:

John W. Gates and his associates have demanded a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners that they may reply to testimony given before the commission in New York last week by J. Pierpont Morgan and George W. Perkins, in connection with the investigation of the alleged merger of the Southern Railway system. This information came last night in a telegram to Col. Bennett H. Young, who was attorney for the Kentucky Railroad Commissioners during the hearing.

The telegram says Gates feels that an injustice was done him by the evidence given by Messrs. Morgan and Perkins during the investigation, and desires to give his side of the case.

William Healy Discharged.

William Healy, the broker, of 85 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who was found apparently demented by the body of his wife, who died suddenly Saturday night, and who has since been confined in Bellevue, was discharged in the West Side Police Court yesterday. The policeman who arrested him told the Magistrate that he had been arrested on a charge of intoxication in order that he might be cared for. The autopsy on Mrs. Healy's body has not yet been held.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'dway, at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Continuation of The Following Important Sales Advertised in Sunday's Papers: Marchioness and Bonnet Black Silks, Muslin Underwear, Carpets, Furs at Half Price, Quadruple-Plate and Sterling Silver, Bric-a-Brac and Housefurnishing Goods.

Black and Colored Dress Goods Marked Down To Less Than Half. 1st Floor, 35th St.

The quantity is not trifling. It is a great round-up of popular weaves, including:

Tucked Henriettas, Diagonals, Tweeds, Cheviots, Serges, Etamines, Zibelines, Plaids, Boucles, Mistral and Bannockburn Suitings, 40 to 56 inches wide. Every piece in the lot is all wool. Our regular prices ranged from 69c. to 98c. a yard. The other stores matched these goods at our original prices.

The January clearing sale brings them down to..... 39c

Men's Shirts. 1st Floor, 34th St.

Men's Shirts at $1.44. Read the descriptions—or, better still—come see the Shirts. Same qualities and same workmanship that others sell at $2.00.

That claim is not a guess—neither is it a mere advertising platitude. We've utilized the highest skill in making exhaustive comparisons. The unbiased, impartial verdict sustains our statement.

Stiff-bosom Shirts, best percale, neat and attractive patterns, attached cuffs, $1.44.

Stiff-bosom Shirts, choicest grade of percale, striped bosoms and cuffs, figured bodies, attached cuffs, $1.44.

Plaited-bosom Shirts, made in our own factory of fine percale, dainty stripes and figures, attached or detached cuffs, $1.44.

Night Shirts and Pajamas. First Floor, 34th St.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts, made of heavy, fleecy flannelette, large assortment of tasteful patterns, military turn-down collars, cut long and wide, 49c.

Men's and Boys' Night Shirts made of excellent muslin, collars and pocket trimmed with fast-colored woven braid, cut long and wide, sold by others at 50c. our price, 39c.

Men's Pajamas, made of good flannelette, fine variety of designs and colorings, large pearl buttons, 94c.

Youth's Pajamas, made of warmthful outing flannel, sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 89c.

Boys' Pajamas, made of heavy cheviot and madras, sizes 6 to 14 years, 69c.

Fine Library Editions. First Floor, Rear.

Dickens' Works, 30 vols., half calf, $41.98.

Dickens' Works, 15 vols., half morocco, $17.11.

Waverley Novels, 25 vols., half calf, $37.02.

Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., half calf, $19.49.

Bulwer's Works, 40 vols., half calf, $49.60.

Poe's Works, 17 vols., half morocco, $33.66.

Talleyrand Memoirs, 5 vols., half morocco, $24.99.

Standard Book Sets. First Floor, Rear.

Bulwer Lytton's Works, 13 vols., $2.41, $3.54 and $8.99.

Thackeray's Works, 10 vols., $1.99, $3.61 and $5.96.

Eliot's Works, 6 vols., $1.08 and $2.24.

Chas. Dickens' Works, 15 vols., $5.41 and $8.99.

Waverley Novels, 12 vols., $2.24, $4.74 and $7.21.

Macaulay's England, 5 vols., $2.11.

Cooper's Works, 16 vols., $9.61.

All Newest Fiction, sold elsewhere at $1.08; our price, 98c

Large assortment of Paper-covered Novels, 7c., 8c., 12c. and 24c.

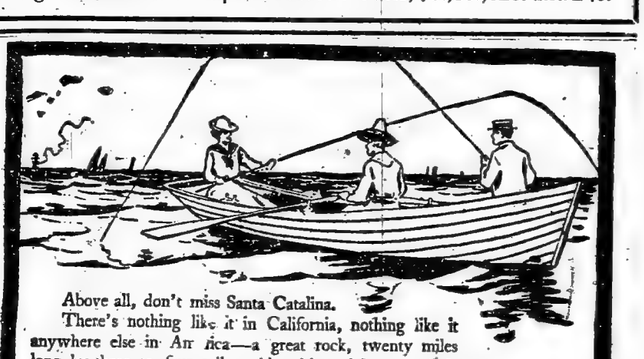

Above all, don't miss Santa Catalina.

There's nothing like it in California, nothing like it anywhere else in America—a great rock, twenty miles long by three to four miles wide, rising right out of the sea.

The fishing is unequaled—yellowtail, barracuda, sea bass and tuna.

Santa Catalina is only 3½ hours from Los Angeles, and Los Angeles is less than three days from Chicago, via the

Golden State Limited

The best train, via the best route.

Rock Island System

Compartment and standard sleepers; dining, library and observation cars. Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' Library. Runs over the El Paso-Rock Island route.

Tickets and full information at this office. Call or write.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Suggested Regulations of Street Traffic Made to the Aldermanic Committee on Laws and Legislation.

At a public hearing, held yesterday, the Aldermanic Committee on Laws and Legislation received several suggestions from prominent citizens for the regulation of street and road traffic with a view to relieving the dangerous congestion caused by reckless and indifferent drivers of passenger and freight carrying vehicles. Borough President Cantor spoke in favor of the framing of a measure whereby the Police Department would be enabled to detail a special squad of trained officers, to be stationed throughout the city for the proper enforcement of the laws governing traffic.

William P. Eno, who has been in co-operation with the Road Drivers' Association in framing "rules of the road," submitted them and said that he hoped they would be adopted by the Board of Aldermen. The proposed rules would compel all vehicles to keep to the right, leaving room in the middle of the street for conveyances going at a greater rate of speed to pass to the left. On all the public streets vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction are to have right of way over those going in an easterly or westerly direction, in starting, slowing up, or stopping, the driver is to give a signal with whip or hand to those behind, and in turning while in motion or from a standstill the signal should indicate the direction in which the turn is to be made. In turning into another street to the right the vehicle is to turn the corner as near to the curb as practicable, and in turning into a street to the left the vehicle must turn around the centre of the intersection of the two streets. In no case shall a vehicle stop at a left-hand curb except on licensed hack or truck stands.

The speed of bicycles, automobiles, and street cars, operated by power, used only for carrying passengers and their personal luggage, is to be limited to ten miles an hour, and vehicles drawn by horses, and used for the purpose of carrying passengers and their luggage, are not to be driven at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour. Vehicles, loaded or unloaded, used for any other purpose than that of carrying passengers, are not to be driven at a greater speed than five miles an hour.

Street cars are to have the right of way between cross streets, and the right of way over all vehicles moving in the same direction at a speed of less than ten miles an hour, and the drivers of vehicles must turn out immediately upon signal by the motorman of a car. Surface cars are to stop on the near side of the street to take on or discharge passengers.

Drivers of automobiles under the proposed rules, are to stop their machines when signaled to or requested by the drivers or riders of restive horses, and to remain stationary as long as may be necessary to allow such horses to pass either in the same or opposite direction. All fire and police apparatus and ambulances are to have the right of way in any street or through any procession, except over vehicles carrying the United States mail, and the head of the Police Department is to be empowered to issue to any physician a permit for such right of way.

REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Alkali Petition Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, denied the petition of Henry C. Morris and Perros J. Salom, two of the preferred creditors of the American Alkali Company, who sought to have the court set aside its order of Feb. 14, directing Arthur K. Brown and Henry I. Budd, Jr., receivers of the Alkali Company to collect from stockholders the balance of the first installment on the shares.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A TAILORING EVENT

Of Unusual Importance to Well-Dressed Men

EVERY depreciating element that marks the usual bargain offering is eliminated in a *Sale of Made-to-Order Suits Under-Price.* It is a clean-up of the season's piece goods, of course; but most tailors get full prices for fabrics until sold, whether one year old or two.

In every other point, these suits are new, fresh, and right up to the minute in style.

The Suits Will Be Made to Your Measure And a Perfect Fit Guaranteed, of Course

And according to your promptness or preference, you can save from five to twenty dollars from the usual prices of suits made from these fabrics, even measured by the regular WANAMAKER low prices.

The offering is in two exceptional groups:

Fabrics that Were Sold at $25, $30 and $35, Made to Order—

Today at $20 a Suit!

Made into smartest style Sack Suits, and substantially lined.

Fabrics that Were Made Into $40 to $55 Suits, Made to Order—

Today at $25 a Suit!

Also made into Sack Suits, lined with excellent wool serge.

Best point of all is that there is broad variety to choose from.

Second floor. Fourth avenue.

January Clean-Up of SILKS

ONE large point of interest in this Sale comes from the very broad assortments of all kinds of Silks which are represented in the offerings. This is natural enough when you realize that it is a general clearance from all over our stocks, particularly in the splendid collection of Remnants included in the sale.

Then, in addition to our own offerings, we present special lots secured from manufacturers at decisive reductions.

Here is the news in detail:

Embroidered Waist Patterns at $6.50 each; were $15 and $15.50—
A very large assortment of these handsomely embroidered Silk Waist Patterns in boxes. They are embroidered on grounds of Louisine, crepe de Chine and peau de Cygne, in a splendid assortment of colors, including white and black. The lot is large, but judging by past experiences they will all go in a day. The patterns are all perfect, and the reduction most radical.

Crepe de Chines at 65c a yard; were $1 to $1.50—
They are all in lengths less than dress patterns, in a great variety of colors; mostly light and medium shades.

Corded Japanese Wash Silks at 30c; worth 45c and 50c—
Fifty styles of newly imported Corded Silks; all in good colors and styles, including white and all-black.

Black Japanese Silks at 35c; worth 50c—
These are Lyons dyed; strong and perfect; and good quality Habutai.

Black Taffetas at 58c; worth 85c—
24-inch fine quality Black Taffetas, guaranteed by the maker and by us for six months; unusually strong and durable. An unusual offering.

Polka-dot Liberty Satins at 65c; worth $1—
These are fine quality Liberty Satins; all in navy blue-and-white and black-and-white polka dots; all sizes from pin-dots up, and including the irregular dots.

Novelty Velvets at 75c; worth $1.50 and $2—
Fancy Velvets, in a variety of styles and colors; mostly the odd pieces left from regular lines.
Rotunda.

Silk Remnants, Mostly at Half Prices—
Over a thousand ends of Silks, in lengths from a part of a yard up to those containing enough for a dress.
Practically every kind of silk is to be found in the lot. Black Silks, Colored Silks, plain and fancy, for dresses, trimming, waists, fancy work and linings; now marked at about half the regular prices.
Basement.

The Automobile Question

THE world is before you, to choose, this week. Never did America see such a collection of Automobiles before. The industry shows marvelous development.

Since we've analyzed the various machines for ourselves, we are willing to confine ourselves to asking you to

See the Searchmont

And even that is superfluous if you go to the Show. Its beautiful lines, its superb construction will not be missed by any one interested.

Just yesterday one man said to another while looking at the new SEARCHMONT: "Oh, no, $3,500 will never buy that machine." "Yes; that's all it is," said his companion. "Gentlemen, the price is $2,500," said the SEARCHMONT man.

The SEARCHMONT people are progressive. They not only have the right principle—vertical cylinders *forward*—most approved ideas at every point, machinery that never fails, easy to repair; but their cars are models of beauty and comfort. The "King of Belgium" body makes the most artistic car on the market; and the upholstering is superb.

But see the Searchmont for yourself.

If you want a good road vehicle at a modest price, see "THE RAMBLER" at $750.

Two automobiles stand at the front at this price this year. One is entirely new this season, just winning its spurs—its name would be unfamiliar. The RAMBLER has years of reputation back of its name. The 1903 Rambler Automobiles show the improvements of experience, and they stand head and shoulders above the usual machines at this price.

Examine it. Let us take you riding in it. Then examine and try any machine you like, we know what your decision will be.

Salesroom, in Annex, south of Ninth street.

The New Embroideries

WE'VE been gathering the prettiest, newest designs in embroidery, from all quarters, in ample time for the beginning of the Spring sewing. And what a ravishing collection they make!

Here are choice pieces of French embroidery—almost as fine as hand work, on the softest of English nainsook. A veritable find for women who have dainty underwear or children's garments to get ready. Sold in 4½-yard strips only at $1 to $5.50 the strip.

Then there's a charming group of the new embroideries from St. Gall. There are delicate allovers, with lace, reverings and embroidery interspersed, flouncings in leaf, flower and figure designs, up to 27-inch widths. Then there is a particularly exquisite set of circular bandings, in the so-called Gode pattern—the newest production of St. Gall manufacturers. Prices run from $3.50 to $21 a yard.

A special lot of Matching Sets, of nainsook and Swiss muslin, in small, neat designs, worth 20c to 50c a yard, is priced at 12½c to 30c. These are not Spring patterns, but you'd never know the difference.

Broadway.

Beauty and Freshness in The New Silk Waists

ASTONISHING, how with the familiar materials—Taffeta, crepe de chine, Louisine, peau de soie—in the usual range of colors, such an endless chain of new effects may be evolved, as is exemplified again in the Silk Waists for Spring.

The shoulder-straps, for instance, have grown, until they form a sort of yoke, back and front, with extensions toward the waist. Dainty shirrings are new, too; and some catchy effects in box-plaiting are noticeable. Sleeves are pouched at the wrist, the fullness being achieved in an attractive variety of ways.

And, as usual, the WANAMAKER showing is superbly broad. Prices are $3.75 to $16; and there is an especially broad field for selection between $5 and $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Tooth and Bath Brushes

HERE are several lots of tooth-brushes and bath brushes that present excellent quality at unusually low prices.

The Tooth-brushes, of French make, have four rows of bristles, and are priced at 5c to 20c.

The Bath Brushes have most conveniently long, curved handles, and are 20c.

Others have handles, that may be detached, leaving a hand scrubbing brush. These are 30c.

Tenth street.

Women's $10 Walking Skirts, $5.50

THESE are remarkably handsome Skirts, tailored in the smartest possible manner; and all made up brand new just before coming to us. The maker using up his surplus materials.

One style is of tailoring mixtures, in black, blue, brown and olive; made with seven-gored flare; trimmed with buttons and exquisitely tailor-finished.

The other style is of English mixtures, in blue and gray, and of Oxford Venetian; made in box-plaited style, and well tailored.

About a hundred and twenty-five skirts in all, at a remarkably little price—$5.50, instead of $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Superb Group Of WOMEN'S COATS

Astonishingly Low-Priced

THIS is one of the periodic windfalls that come to the WANAMAKER public by reason of our alertness to seize a bargain.

A maker had seventy-five handsome Winter Coats for women which he was anxious to get rid of. We took them—at our price; and offer them today at

$8.50 Each

for Coats that would have sold, a bit earlier, at **fifteen dollars.**

They are in the popular hip length, 28 inches long; of all-wool black cheviot or Oxford mixed worsted. They are double-breasted, with box back and inverted plait; side pockets; good satin lining. They are stylish, warm and well-made, and the rarest sort of a midwinter bargain. All sizes.

Second floor, Broadway.

Towels and Bed-Linens

LOOK where you will through this stock of Linens, you won't find any weak spots to pull down the quality average. Every branch is on a plane of extreme excellence and trustworthiness, at prices that are consistently below the normal of other stores.

And the Towels, Bed-linens and Fancy Linens quoted here, are priced at even less than our regular low prices—

Towels

Bleached Huckaback Towels, ready for use; 18x33 in.; regularly 15c, at 12½c each.
Bleached German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; soft and serviceable, with damask figured centers and borders; regularly $3, at $2.50 dozen; $1.25 half dozen.
Plain Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 24x40 in.; regularly 50c, today 38c each.
Bleached Crash Dish Towels, with Turkey red borders, 18x18 in.; 7c each; 75c Dozen.
Snow-white Bath Towels, extra large, heavy quality; hemmed or fringed ends, plain white or Turkey red borders; specially priced at 25c each.

Bed Linens

Grass-bleached fancy-stitched Linen Sheets, three-quarter bed size; $3.50 pair, from $5.
Scalloped and Hemstitched Linen Pillow-cases, 22x36 in.; $1.25 pair, from $1.75.

Fancy Linens

Renaissance laced-trimmed Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, 20x54 in.; reduced from $2.25 to $1.75 each.
Renaissance Table Pieces, in various sizes, about one-quarter below regular prices—
$3, from $4.25. $3.75, from $5. $4.25, from $5.50.
$6.75, from $9. $7.75, from $10.50.
Teneriffe Finger-bowl Doilies, with hand-drawn openwork or plain linen centers; 6 in., round or square; regularly 23c, at 15c each.
Fourth avenue.

Favors for St. Valentine's

THE feast of hearts is a month away, yet we are being asked every day for appropriate favors for St. Valentine's. People plan entertainments long ahead in New York—and we are quite ready for these far-sighted hostesses.

Every sort of sentiment appropriate to February 14th finds expression here. Hearts of paper, with long frills that might represent radiating affection, of satin, on ice-cream cases or candy-boxes, for use as tally-cards; Cupids and their arrows, and all the rest of the pretty fancies, form an attractive collection.

Paper Hearts, 5c to 25c. Satin Hearts, 25c.
Candy-Boxes, with Valentines on cover, 15c.
Cupid and Heart Tally-Cards, 20c and 60c a dozen.
Appropriate Mottoes, 50c, 75c, $1.50 a dozen.
Jack Horner Pies, to order, 25c string. Arrows, 15c.
Basement.

The Clean-Up of Underwear And Hosiery

CONTINUES

YES, even after the furore of yesterday's selling, we shall have an abundance of splendid bargains for those who come today.

It is, of course, impossible to give detailed facts of what the hurly-burly has left; but we know in a general way that the groups hinted of below will amply reward all that come to share them:

Men's Underwear

At 50c each, were 75c and $1. At $1.50 each, were $2.50 to $4.
At $1 each, were $1.50 to $2. At $2.50 each, were $4.25 to $5.
Ninth st.

Men's Half Hose

At $1.75 pair, were $3.50 to $6. Ninth st.

Women's Underwear

At 25c each, were 37½c to 75c. At $1 each, were $1.50 to $2.25.
Basement. At $1.50 each, were $2.50 to $3.50.
At 50c. each, were 75c to $1.25. At $2 each, were $3.25 to $4.50.
At 75c each, were $1.25 to $2. Broadway.
Broadway.

Women's Stockings

At 15c pair, were 25c. At $1 pair, were $1.50 to $4.
At 25c pair, were 50c to $1. At $2.50 pair, were $3.75 to $7.
Basement. Broadway.
At 50c pair, were $1 to $1.75.
Broadway.

Children's Underwear

At 25c each, were 50c to 85c. At 75c each, were $1.00 to $2.40.
Basement. At $1.50 each, were $2.50 to $3.15.
At 50c each, were 75c to $1.15. Broadway.
Broadway.

Children's Stockings

At 15c pair, were 25c to 50c. At 25c pair, were 60c to 95c.
Basement. Broadway.

A Clean-Up of BLANKETS and Bedspreads

REAL Blanket bargains are the scarcest thing on the market today, for prices are going up fast, and stocks are pretty well sold out.

The other day we saw Blankets advertised at $5.50, worth $8, and wondered how it could be done. We investigated, and found that they were the identical blankets we've been selling at $5 all season. The store was evidently guessing at future valuations in high-priced stores.

We have certain lots to clean up, and we quote as values the former rock-bottom WANAMAKER prices. This makes comparisons look small, but the bargains are most positive:

Blankets

At $2 a Pair—White wool filling, cotton warp; for single beds; 60x80 in., weight 4 pounds. From $2.50.
At $2.50 a Pair—White wool filling, cotton warp; for double beds; 70x82 in., weight 5 pounds. From $3.
At $2.75 a Pair—White wool filling, cotton warp; for double beds; 78x84 in., weight 5 pounds. From $3.50.
At $3 a Pair—Made of good, clean gray wool filling, cotton warp; for double beds; 70x82 in., 5 pounds. From $4.
At $4 a Pair—Scarlet wool in warp and filling; for double beds; 72x84 in., 5 pounds. From $5.
At $5 a Pair—Fine gray wool in warp and filling; extra large, 80x90 in. From $6.

White Bedspreads

At 50c each—Honeycomb; for full-sized beds. From 65c.
At 70c each—White honeycomb, full-bleached; for double beds. From 90c.
At 85c each—White honeycomb, Marseilles patterns; for three-quarter beds. From $1.
At $1 each—Extra heavy, long yarn honeycomb Spreads; full size. From $1.25.
At $1.20 each—Extra fine long staple yarn, Marseilles patterns; honeycomb. From $1.50.
At $1.50 each—Fine honeycomb Spreads, Marseilles patterns; extra large. From $1.75.
At $1.65 each—Fine honeycomb, extra large, fringed all around. From $2.
Third floor.

The Hurt Books Again

THEY appear today under a new classification—that of price. We have had time to assort the remaining books—and there is a goodly number of them—into groups at 25c, 35c, 50c, and so on. The Sets of Books occupy a separate counter, and bear the same interesting sort of prices.

Whether you wish to add a book or two to a modest collection, or make extensive purchases for a larger library—such as a Sunday School or public library—the assortment and prices offer opportunities that it's a pity to miss.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The WHITE SALE

IF you duplicated these garments at home, buying your own materials, embroideries and laces, you would pay more than these cost, even if you counted your own work as nothing.

We couldn't buy this dainty underwear regularly for anything like these prices—it is only by careful planning and placing enormous orders at one time that makes the price-economies possible on well-made garments of such high character. Examples:

NIGHTGOWNS

At 38c—Of muslin; three styles; high, V or square neck; trimmed with cambric or lawn ruffle; plaited yoke. Three to a buyer.
At 65c—Of cambric; low neck; short sleeves; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle and ribbon.
At 75c—Of muslin; four styles; V, high or square neck; trimmed with embroidery, insertion or hemstitching.
At 85c—Of cambric; round neck; hemstitched yoke; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At $1—Of nainsook or cambric; round or square neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or Valenciennes lace, embroidery and insertion; ribbon trimmed.

PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of muslin; deep flounce of cambric plaits and plain hem.
At 75c—Of muslin; two styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn; hemstitched hem; or trimmed with embroidery and plaits.
At 85c—Of cambric; deep flounce of lawn; two styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or hemstitched plaits.
At $1—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or embroidery and hemstitching.
At $1.50—Of cambric; three styles; trimmed with blind embroidery, lace or hemstitched ruffle.
At $1.75—Of cambric; six styles; trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion, or lace, insertion and plaits, or torchon and point de Paris lace.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem and plaits above. Three to a buyer.
At 25c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with ruffle edge of embroidery or torchon lace.
At 35c—Of muslin or cambric; trimmed with torchon lace, insertion and plaits.
At 50c—Of nainsook; trimmed with lawn ruffle, Valenciennes lace and ribbon.
At 75c—Of cambric or nainsook; three styles; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace, or blind embroidery.
At $1—Of nainsook; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with lace and two rows of insertion and ribbon. Second floor, Broadway.

The 38c Nightgowns, 50c Petticoats and 15c Drawers are also on special Tables in the Basement.

Warm Clothing for Boys

SAILOR Suits, some of the splendid lot we told you about on Saturday, are here yet, in a variety of good styles and all sizes from 3 to 12 years.

The manufacturer fondly hoped they'd sell for $5 to $8—they should, by rights, for they're all-wool materials and silk-sewed. But the price is

$3.50 a Suit

Then some Russian Blouse Overcoats; some with hoods; in plain and fancy cheviots; sizes 2½ to 8 years. A round-up of $6.50 to $10 sorts at

$5 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

We'll Renew Your Bedding

MATTRESSES, Springs, Bolsters and Pillows that have been in use for a long time get to be a menace to health as well as destroyers of comfort. And yet their usefulness is by no means as nearly at an end as you might think. They can be cleaned, made springy and comfortable, and put in good condition generally, at a comparatively trivial expense.

We do all this sort of work; do it promptly, well and reasonably. You'll find it worth your while to ponder on these prices:

Hair Mattresses, 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. sizes, remade, using same tick, $2.50.
4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. sizes, new tick, $5.
3 ft. or 3 ft. 6 in. sizes, remade, using same tick, $2.25.
3 ft. or 3 ft. 6 in. sizes, new tick, $4.50.
The above prices are for plain stitched borders.
Washing Mattress Ticks, 50c each.
Feather Beds renovated, 10c lb., if under 20 lbs.; 8c lb., if over 20 lbs.
Feather Pillows and Bolsters renovated, 10c lb., if under 20 lbs.; 8c lb., if over 20 lbs.
New Pillow Ticks, 50c each. New Bolster Ticks, 75c each.
Fourth floor.

A Convenient Typewriter

The "Wanamaker-Wellington"

FOR ordinary business correspondence, the absolute superiority of the "Wanamaker-Wellington" is known and acknowledged. Its simplicity, easy and accurate action, excellence in manifolding and visible writing are all familiar points of merit. Then there's the low price, for which all this excellence may be bought—$60.

But typewriters with carriages of ordinary length won't answer for work that has to be done on documents or blanks of more than letter width. Hence, for legal and insurance work, and similar needs, Wanamaker-Wellington typewriters have been equipped with carriages of extra length—up to 18 inches, taking a full-sized insurance policy with ease.

Price rises $5 with each size, to $80 for the 18-inch width.

This valuable feature of the Wanamaker-Wellington will appeal strongly to many business men.

Commercial Stationery, in Annex, 706 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Aldermen Ask Permission to Spend $250,000 for Coal.

Mr. Fitzpatrick Presents a Resolution Calling for Investigation of the Coal Situation.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Brief sessions were held in both houses of the Legislature this evening. Several measures of interest to New York City were introduced.

In the Senate a communication was read from the Board of Aldermen of New York City requesting the Legislature to immediately enact a law permitting the City of New York to expend $250,000 for the purchase of coal for free distribution to the poor. It was brought up at the request of Senator Grady and referred to the Committee on Cities.

In the Assembly Mr. Burke offered a resolution calling upon the Senators and Representatives from New York State to vote for the eight-hour bill now before Congress.

Mr. Fitzpatrick offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the conditions influencing the price of coal in the State.

The resolution, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, declares that the "condition of the retail coal market in this State is extremely burdensome upon citizens, and causes dire distress and intense suffering among the poor," and that "it is alleged that this condition is due to an unnatural inflation of the price of coal by reason of the dishonest machinations of individuals or corporations doing business in the State."

The proposed committee is to employ counsel, subpœna witnesses, and require corporations to produce their books, and to report as speedily as possible, so that any legislation looking to a remedy of the evil may be speedily enacted, or the persons guilty of conspiracy or violations of the law of this State may be speedily prosecuted.

Senator Dowling introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the submission to the people of New York City at the election next November of two questions regarding municipal ownership. The questions would be voted on separately, and are:

"Do you favor municipal ownership of transportation lines?"

"Do you favor the public ownership of gas and electric lighting plants?"

In case of an affirmative vote on either of the questions, the bill provides for the appointment of five citizens who shall constitute an investigating commission to prepare measures to carry out the people's will.

Senator Wagner introduced in the Senate a bill aimed at the elevated railroads in Brooklyn and on Long Island. It amends the railroad laws so as to require the continuous running of elevated trains to the end of structures. It is based on the complaint of citizens who asserted that they were delayed at the "loop" in East New York because of the transfer system.

BILLS TO PROTECT CHILDREN.

Measures Drafted by Judges Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Three bills affecting children were introduced in the Assembly to-night by Mr. Bostwick. They come from the Judges of the Court of Special Sessions of New York City and propose stututory amendments suggested in the administration of the Children's Court.

It has been found that children arrested for stealing junk are found in a majority of cases to have been instigated to the commission of the crime by a junk dealer. It is proposed to make it a misdemeanor to purchase junk from a child under sixteen years of age.

Under the present civil service law it is impossible for a person convicted of a misdemeanor when a child to be appointed to the Police and Fire Departments in New York City. The Judges propose that this prohibition shall apply only to persons convicted after reaching the age of sixteen.

Under a third bill the father of any child in a public institution may be compelled to appear in court and testify as to his ability to pay for the maintenance of the child.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Provision Made for Favors for Spanish War Veterans.

ALBANY, Jan 19.—These bills were introduced by members of the Legislature this evening:

By Assemblyman DWYER—Providing that organizations of Spanish war veterans may meet in State armories. Also one amending the civil service law, so as to give all honorably discharged soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war the right to a hearing before his dismissal from the public service. Another providing that each camp of Spanish War Veterans shall share with the Grand Army the privilege of having use of a stand of State arms. A fourth, exempting disabled Spanish war veterans from work on the public highways or taxation for highways.

By Assemblyman SLOAN—Making the salary of Mayor and Alderman of Mount Vernon $1,500 and $600 per annum.

By Assemblyman MERRITT—Changing from Nov. 16 to Nov. 1 the beginning of the close season for deer, and from Nov. 21 to Nov. 6 the time when venison may be legally possessed.

By Senator RAMSPERGER—For the protection of life and property in the operation of freight and passenger elevators in cities of first class by the attachment of electric devices notifying operators of any defect.

By Senator ELSBERG—That Magistrates may order the release of women sent to houses of refuge for misdemeanors.

By Senator GRADY—Amending the New York City charter relative to plans of public places of amusement, permitting lobby space to be occupied for "standing room" where it does not affect inside aisles.

By Senator ELSBERG—Permitting a wife or husband to release to each other inchoate right or dower in any real property.

By Senator ELSBERG—Amending the labor law making employers of minors who are injured directly responsible and prohibiting a defense of contributory negligence.

PLAN FOR BALLOT REFORM.

Committee Will Introduce Its Bill in the Legislature This Week—Approved by the Bar.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The joint Committee on Ballot Reform, representing all parts of the State, has completed its work, and a bill embodying its conclusions will be presented to the Legislature this week. It is approved by leading representatives of the New York State bar.

It will provide for a ballot having the names of candidates for each office arranged alphabetically in separate groups under the title of the office to be filled. For Presidential elections all the electors of one party will be grouped. This arrangement is found in the Massachussets law.

The party emblem will appear before the name of each candidate. The voting space before each name will consist of a square printed in black, in the centre of which will be a small white bullseye, which the voter will obliterate with a pencil in marking his ballot.

Each group of names of candidates who are running for one office will be separated from the succeeding group by a perforated line. The object of this device is to permit the section of the ballot to be separated from the remaining portion of the ballot and canvassed by itself, so that any mark which might otherwise make the entire ballot void, will affect only the particular section of the ballot upon which the objectionable mark appears.

It is stated that such a law would not in any way interfere with the use of voting machines.

ELECTION EXPENSE LAW VOID.

Judge Herrick Decides That Candidates Cannot Be Kept Out of Office for Failure to File Accounts.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Judge D. Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision declaring unconstitutional that portion of the election law which would make candidates ineligible for public office should they fail to file within ten days after election a statement of their election expenses.

Judge Herrick rules that the law creates a new condition for holding public office not contemplated by the Constitution, and is therefore of no effect.

The question came from Greene County in the case of Stryker against Churchill, a contest with a long history over the office of Commissioner of Highways. It was brought up to Judge Herrick in Special Term. The decision involves, if sustained, every public office in the State.

"The plaintiff's action is entirely based upon the defendant's failure to file the sworn statement prescribed by Section 41, Subdivision X, of the Penal Code," says Judge Herrick, "and it is claimed that by his failure to do so he has forfeited his office. So far as that section provides for the forfeiture of the office by failure to make and file the oath prescribed, it is repugnant to Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of New York. That article, after prescribing the form of oath to be taken by the members of the Legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted, concludes, 'and no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.'

"That portion, therefore, of Section 41, Subdivision X, of the Penal Code that makes the failure to file the sworn statement therein prescribed as forfeiture of office is repugnant to the Constitution and void."

TO PROTECT POOR BUYERS.

Assemblyman Ullman Will Insist That Dealers on the Installment Plan Be Put Under Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Assemblyman Ullman to-night introduced a bill which provides that every corporation or individual doing business on the installment plan shall pay a tax of $300 and shall also give a bond in the sum of $5,000 for the honest conduct of the business.

Mr. Ullman had a similar measure before the Legislature at the last session, but it was not passed, owing to the opposition which developed against it from all sections of the State. The installment dealers were represented against it in force. The Jewelers' Association hired an attorney to fight the bill.

Opposition from an unexpected quarter, however, brought about its defeat. In the last few years the installment business has invaded the rural sections. Harvesters, plows, and other agricultural machinery are now sold on the installment plan, and when Mr. Ullman's measure was proposed the men and firms who sell to the farmers on time payments worked against the bill. The result was that the up-State Assemblymen opposed it.

Mr. Ullman is undaunted by his experience. He says he has carefully considered the matter between sessions, and is more than ever convinced that installment dealers should pay a tax to the State and also give a bond that they will conduct their business properly.

"My bill," said Mr. Ullman to-night, "has for its chief object redress to persons who have paid a certain amount of money on an article and then find themselves unable to continue their payments.

"The custom in New York City among certain installment dealers, when a person is unable to meet his installment payments up to the full amount of the purchase price, is to levy on the article and give no rebate. This sharp practice is extensive and should be stopped. If installment dealers were compelled to put up a bond of $5,000 they could be sued on this bond whenever they tried to take advantage of a person."

As to the five-hundred-dollar-tax feature of his bill Mr. Ullman said he had made no computation as to the amount of revenue which would be derived under it.

UPHOLDS AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Mayor Low Says the Charges by the Merchants' Association Were Uncalled For.

Mayor Low yesterday sent a letter to the Merchants' Association in reference to the charges of misfeasance and negligence against the Aqueduct Commission. Mayor Low writes that after an investigation he will not consider the charges. He says that he has confidence that the members of the Aqueduct Commission are doing all in their power to complete the work on the Jerome Park Reservoir and other work as soon as possible and without extravagance.

Mayor Low says that the action of the Merchants' Association seems to be inadvisable and uncalled for. He asserts that the inevitable result of the action asked for by the association—the removal of the Aqueduct Commission—would be to delay improvements in the water system of the city.

ST. PAUL ROAD SUED.

Holders of Unconverted Bonds Would Compel the Company to Take Issues After Time Specified.

Suit has been brought by holders of the convertible bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, in which it is sought to compel the company to carry out its contract as interpreted by the holders of the bonds, who contend that as each one-thousand-dollar bond is convertible into ten shares of preferred stock with the same dividend, 7 per cent., a single bond is worth $1,900.

The railroad company is willing to pay the face value of the bonds in stock, claiming that the holders did not live up to the contract in not turning in the bonds falling due on Jan. 1, 1903, and were not converted before that time, and that the increased value in stock is not the gain of the bondholder. There is known to be some $80,000 worth of these unconverted bonds in New York City, and how much more there is in the safety deposit vaults and banks of other cities is unknown except by the officers of the railroad company.

Robert L. Cutting, attorney for the plaintiff of record said yesterday that it was the contention of the owners of the bonds that the designation for the time of the conversion of the bonds was for the convenience of the company, and that if not converted at the time specified there was no clause to make the contract null and void. The bonds, he said, seemed to be largely in the hands of women, who he believed were fortunately amply protected by the wording of the contract.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION STEP.

New Jersey Charter Obtained for $4,500,000 Concern.

The Puget Sound Electric Railway Company has filed in the Hudson County Clerk's office at Jersey City an amended certificate of incorporation, fixing the capital stock at $4,500,000, of which $1,000,000 consists of 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred shares. The company operates electric railways and light and power plants in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

The incorporators are Preston Player, Nathan H. Daniels, Jr., Howard L. Rogers, Henry Reed Hayes, George C. England, Waldo E. Forbes, Alvah K. Todd, Gardner Rogers, and Louis B. Dailey.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Missouri State Insurance Department has issued about sixty licenses to St. Louis fire insurance brokers, and, having received no applications from Kansas City brokers, is contemplating legal action to enforce the license requirement.

H. C. Alverson, who resigned as Erie assistant general agent of the Insurance Company of North America and the Philadelphia Underwriters, has been elected Secretary and General Manager of the National Masonic Accident Association of Des Moines.

It was announced in local fire insurance circles yesterday that License Inspector Sylvester of Kansas City intends appealing the suits against local agents to recover a fee of $100 to the Supreme Court. Judge Wofford in a recent decision held that the law is unconstitutional.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude covers the Northeastern part of the country. The Northwestern low has advanced to Minnesota; and a secondary depression appears over the Pan-Handle of Texas. Pressure has risen over the northern plateau. Fair weather has prevailed in all districts save the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward, and over the middle plateau. The temperature continues 10 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average in Eastern districts. It has risn 10 to 20 degrees in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, the Missouri Valley, and the north portion of the upper lake region, and it is colder in the extreme Northwest.

The weather will be fair to-morrow except in the lake region, where snow is indicated. The weather Wednesday will also be fair except in the Southwest and the Lower Mississippi Valley, where rain is probable. Snow is also indicated for the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley Wednesday.

It will be warmer to-morrow in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic, and New England States, and colder in the Northwest. Higher temperatures will prevail Wednesday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and colder weather in the lake region and Upper Ohio Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras northward will be mostly fresh, east to southeast. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeast winds will shift to southeast to-morrow night. On the Gulf Coast light variable winds will become fresh southeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk southwest winds will become west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light east to southeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair except snow in extreme north portion; light variable winds becoming fresh southwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; variable winds becoming fresh southwest.

Virginia, North and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, slowly rising temperature; fresh northeast winds becoming southeast.

West Virginia, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

Eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair, except snow in extreme north portion; variable winds becoming fresh southwest.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, except snow along the lake, warmer; to-morrow snow and colder; fresh southeast winds becoming northwest.

Minnesota, snow and much colder to-day; to-morrow fair and cold; brisk northwest winds.

North and South Dakota, fair, colder to-day; to-morrow fair.

Western New York, snow to-day; rising temperature; to-morrow snow and colder; fresh southeast winds becoming northwest.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1902.
3 A. M.	35	12	16
6 A. M.	35	11	15
9 A. M.	34	12	16
12 M.	34	15	20
3 P. M.	32	19	23
6 P. M.	28	20	22
9 P. M.	25	19	21
12 P. M.	22	18	21

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	19½
Weather Bureau	15½
Corresponding date 1902	30½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The thermometer registered 11 degrees at 8 A. M. and 20 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 20 degrees at 5:45 P. M., and the minimum 11 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	6	12	S	Clear
Atlantic City	22	22	E	Clear
Boston	10	12	W	Clear
Buffalo	12	16	E	Clear
Cape May	22	30	E	Clear
Eastport	12	12	W	Clear
Nantucket	14	14	W	Clear
Norfolk	30	30	NE	Cloudy
Oswego	2	8	S	Clear
Philadelphia	20	22	E	Clear
Pittsburg	24	24	SE	Clear
Portland, Me.	2	8	W	Clear
Scranton	12	14	NE	Clear
Washington, D. C.	22	26	E	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	36	40	N	Clear
Chicago	28	28	S	Clear
Cincinnati	28	30	E	Clear
Cleveland	14	20	SE	Pt. cloudy
Detroit	16	20	SE	Clear
Duluth	18	18	S	Cloudy
Grand Haven	16	20	SE	Clear
Green Bay	22	24	S	Pt. cloudy
Huron	22	26	SW	Clear
Marquette	20	22	S	Cloudy
Milwaukee	24	26	S	Clear
Toledo	20	24	SE	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	38	44	SE	Clear
Charlotte	32	36	NE	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	54	58	E	Cloudy
Galveston	50	52	SE	Cloudy
Hatteras	38	42	NE	Cloudy
Jacksonville	46	52	N	Cloudy
Key West	64	68	N	Cloudy
Mobile	54	66	N	Clear
Montgomery	46	52	E	Clear
New Orleans	50	52	N	Clear
Savannah	40	44	NE	Cloudy
Tampa	58	64	N	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	36	38	NE	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	18	42	NW	Clear
Davenport	28	32	SE	Clear
Dodge City	34	50	SE	Clear
Kansas City	38	44	SE	Clear
North Platte	28	42	NW	Clear
Omaha	38	42	S	Clear
St. Louis	36	38	SE	Clear
St. Paul	28	28	S	Cloudy
Winnipeg	16	22	SW	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	16	26	Calm	Clear
Denver	36	44	NW	Clear
Salt Lake City	34	36	E	Pt. cloudy

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...5:02	Moon rises 12:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:45	Gov. Isl'd...1:15	H. Gate...3:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:03	Gov. Isl'd...1:27	H. Gate...3:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bolivia, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Copri, Barbados, Santos, &c.	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hevelius, Brazil and Argentine	10:30 A. M.	.....

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Bratsberg, Barbados and the Guianas	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	9 30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela via San Juan and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa &c	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tacoma. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §21, inclusive for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §3 and up to Jan. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mails for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6 30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 20.

Alliance, Colon, Jan. 13.
Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
Bellsden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Caldbria, Palermo, Dec. 31.
Carib, Charleston, Jan. 17.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 31.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Monterey, Havana, Jan. 17.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 10.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

El Norte, Galveston, Jan. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Ferndene Shields, Jan. 7.
Nueces, Key West, Jan. 17.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Sicilia, Naples, Jan. 7.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Celtic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 10.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 15.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Orizaba, Colon Jan. 19.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 23.

Arrived.

SS Brighton, (Br.,) Krohg, Port Antonio Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Bermuda Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Aldershot, (Br.,) Adam, Pernambuco, &c., Dec. 19, with sugar to A. Luder & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Dia, Mason, Galveston Jan. 13, with mdse. to J. T Van Sickle.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Curityba, (Cuban,) Hoppe, Puerto Padre, &c., Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Philadelphia, Crockett, Cucacos, &c., Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Daflett. Arrived at the Bar at 4:25 P. M.

SS (supposed) Pocasset, (Br.,) Owen, Fiume, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Passed Fire Island at 6:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Patria, (Dan.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.
SS Maritou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Lahn, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Simon Dumels, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan 19.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch.) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Capt. Woltersdorf, from Bremen for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaeffer, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Jan. 17.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Capt. Oliver, from New York for Barcelona, &c., arr. at Cadiz Jan. 17.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Naples, arr. at Marseilles Jan. 17.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York via San Juan, arr. at Curacao to-day.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Capt. Carmichael, (from Demerara,) sld. from St. Kitts for New York Jan. 17.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 6:55 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Andrew (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from New York for Deptford and Antwerp; passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Welsh, from New York passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, from New York for Hamburg, passed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. McDonald, from New York, arr. at Dublin Jan. 17.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Allan, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Hero, (Nor.,) Capt. Syvertsen, from New York for Shanghai, Hiogo, Yokohama, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day.

SS Pinemore, (Br.,) Capt. Kirrnish, sld. from Liverpool for New York Jan. 17.

SS St. Irene, (Br.,) Capt. Clements, sld. from Hull for New York Jan. 17.

SS Lord Antrim, (Br.,) Capt. McVickar, from New York via Newport News and Baltimore, arr. at Belfast yesterday.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York via San Juan, &c., on a cruise, arr. at Grenada to-day.

SS Bristol City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday

SS Glencsk, (Br.,) Capt. Rafferty, from New York for Dunkirk, arr. in the Roads (Havre) to-day.

SS Houssatonic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York, arr at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Barcelona (Ger.,) Capt. Bohn, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS M. C. Holm, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, sld. from Dantzic for New York Jan. 16.

SS Aros Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Reed, sld. from Cape Town for New York Jan. 17.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from Genoa and Palermo for New York, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Indrawadi, (Br.,) Capt. Condy, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez yesterday.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York via Gibraltar, arr. at Naples to-day.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 26th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

NewYork's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th Street.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Men's, Women's and Children's Imported Hosiery At Half Price and Less.

First Floor.

Women's Hose.

WOMEN'S $3.00 to $4.50 imported black and colored pure thread silk Hose; plain or open work, and embroidered, at.....$1.95

WOMEN'S pure thread silk black Hose, plain or open ribs, various designs; also evening shades or plain pure silk Hose; regular selling prices $2.00 to $2.75 pair, for.....$1.50

WOMEN'S $1.50 and $2.00 colored silk Stockings, plain or open work; also imported fancy lisle and cashmere Hose, $1.00 and $1.50 grades, at.....69

WOMEN'S black and fancy high grade lisle and cashmere Hose; regularly 85c to $1.25 pair, at.....48

WOMEN'S fine lisle Hose, black and fancies, open work and plain; regularly 50c. to 75c., at.....29

WOMEN'S fine lisle and cotton Hose, fancy colors and black, open work or plain; values 29c. to 50c. pair, at.....17

Men's Hose.

MEN'S pure silk Half Hose, striped and embroidered; also hand made French lisle thread Half Hose, in neat fancy effects; values $1.25 to $2.00, at.....75

MEN'S extra quality lisle thread Half Hose, plain colors, blacks and figures and stripes; value 75c. to $1.00 pair, at.....48

MEN'S fine gauge embroidered and striped lisle thread or fine cotton Half Hose, excellent designs; values 50c to 75c. pair, at.....29

MEN'S extra quality plain and fancy lisle thread and cotton Half Hose; value 29c. to 39c. pair, at.....17

Children's Hose

CHILDREN'S heavy cotton ribbed black Hose, broken sizes; values 39c. to 65c., at.....25

New Spring Showing of French Challies.

First Floor.

Represented in this beautiful assemblage of challies are dainty floral and Dresden effects, more showy and larger printings of Lace and Oriental Designs, with satin stripes; pastel shades, with harmonizing satin stripes and small black or white dots; ombre ribbon stripes, in the newest combinations; light or dark grounds, with polka dots of different sizes, and light grounds with small neat designs, suitable for children's wear.

AN EARLY IMPORTATION OF CHOICE SCOTCH TWEEDS OF FINEST MANUFACTURE. Knickerbocker, Flecked, Heather Mixed and Soft Bannockburn Cheviots, mixed and plain; Grenadine Voile, Fantaise Voile, Crepe and Voile Chiffon: ready for your inspection.

All-wool French Crepe Challie, Dresden, Persian, floral and escurial designs, on light and dark grounds; very extraordinary value, at, yard.....29

36 inch all-wool Voile, in popular street and evening shades: real value 50c., the yard.....39

42 inch all-wool Voile; in street, pastel and evening shades: real value 75c., the yard.....59

One lot of spring style Scotch Suit Novelty Mixtures and Herringbone stripes: value 75c., the yard.....50

More About Our Men's Sh

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Conference of State Health Authorities So Declares.

California Health Officers Condemned for "Gross Neglect" of Duty—Safety in Publication of Actual Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A conference of representatives of health authorities in twenty States and Territories and the District of Columbia, which assembled here to-day to consider the subject of bubonic plague in the United States, adopted a resolution declaring that the presence of the plague in San Francisco has been established beyond a doubt. The conference further declared:

The present danger to California and to the United States lies primarily in the persistence during nearly three years of a definite nidus of plague infection in that part of San Francisco known as Chinatown, but the gravity of this circumstance is greatly increased by the gross neglect of official duty by the State Board of Health of California and the obstructive influence of the recent Governor of California, by the failure of the city government of San Francisco to support its city Board of Health, and by the obstacles opposed to the operations of the United States public health service.

The conference will consider the safety of the country sufficiently assured as soon as satisfied that a competent city Board of Health of San Francisco and a competent State Board of Health, in co-operation with the United States public health service, will proceed under definite, harmonious, and effective laws and ordinances; that they are provided with ample funds, and that they are jointly and severally in the free exercise of their lawful powers.

The conference also adopted a resolution expressing its conviction that it would go far toward the restoration of popular confidence if the United States public health officials were admitted to the same relations with the State Board of Health as have been steadily maintained with the city Board of Health of San Francisco, which body it warmly commended.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Hospital Marine Service, who called the conference at the request of the States represented, advised the conference of the action of the Marine Hospital Service in sending Dr. A. H. Glennan to San Francisco to investigate and of his (Wyman's) personal visit to San Francisco. He also read a telegram from Dr. Glennan dated Jan. 17, giving the present status of the situation as follows:

Eighty-seven cases have occurred in Chinatown, six sickened in other parts of city, none proved to have originated in the country. Total, six whites, four Japanese, and eighty-three Chinese since March, 1900. Last case outside of Chinatown, Caswell, Oct. 31. This man's personal habits were bad; possible Chinatown origin, but could not trace connection.

The Surgeon General read a letter from Dr. Glennan, in which he stated that of twenty-two dead rats found in Chinatown within a given period, eleven were discovered to have been infected. Of 354 rats caught alive four were found to have been infected.

For reaching its conclusion that bubonic plague exists in San Francisco, the conference gave six reasons based on the investigations of local and Federal authorities. It declared that there are now in possession of the United States and San Francisco authorities autopsy records of ninety cases of plague.

The conference also declared its belief that the habitual publication of the actual facts relative to infectious diseases and their prevention is one of the best means to minimize the danger of an epidemic.

There was a disposition on the part of some members of the conference to adopt radical measures. A resolution was offered proposing that the Secretary of War be advised that there is danger in bringing troops through the City of San Francisco. Surgeon General Wyman advised against the adoption of this resolution. Another resolution placed an embargo on railroads leading out of California unless certain steps were taken by the health authorities toward the suppression of the plague. Neither of these resolutions was adopted.

It was decided to send copies of all resolutions adopted to the State and city Boards of Health with a request that they make a statement as to their proposed plans.

COURT OFFICER IN JAIL.

Englishwoman Wants $10,000 from Agnew for Breach of Promise.

Thomas H. Agnew, an officer in the Children's Court, was arrested yesterday afternoon shortly after the close of the court on a warrant issued in the suit brought against him by Mrs. Elizabeth Gertrude Gilks, an Englishwoman, who seeks $10,000 damages for his alleged breach of promise. Justice Seabury held the man in $500 bail, and he was taken to Ludlow Street Jail until he could get a bondsman.

The woman alleges that Agnew, who had been an officer in the Eleventh Foot Infantry, British Army, and had seen active service in several campaigns, asked her on several occasions to marry him. She alleges that she met him five years ago, when he came to her home to find out about a charge of truancy brought against one of her five children. Her son, twenty-one years old, had recognized the man as his future step-father, as did the other children.

According to Mrs Gilks, Agnew called on her recently and told her that he could not marry a woman with so many children, and that anyhow he had been married three months. She says that he invited her to call on his wife and that she ordered him out of the house.

Agnew denies the woman's story and says that he was married when he first met her and that it was impossible that he should have proposed matrimony to her.

WOMEN CAUGHT IN A RAID.

Detectives Allowed Customers to Go and Arrested Alleged Proprietress of the Brokerage Concern.

The Montgomery Company, or the H. Montgomery Company, a stock brokerage concern in the St. James Building, was raided yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detectives Peabody, McConville, and Clark. About sixty women are said to have been in the place when the detectives made their unexpected entrance, and a wild scene, according to the officers, resulted.

After the excitement subsided the detectives allowed the women customers to depart, and arrested Mrs. G. Mogestromel, the alleged proprietress of the place, and Arthur J. Barry, Rudolph Bertram, and Edward Kern as parties to the violation of Section 361 of the Penal Code. The place raided was on the eighth floor, and the screams of the frightened women caused many in the building to leave their offices to ascertain the cause of the trouble.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS' PROTESTS.

Object to Holders of Scholarships or Fellowships Being Designated as Watchers at Examination.

Considerable agitation is being caused among the students of Columbia University by the recent order of the Trustees making the holders of scholarships and fellowships in the university liable to act as proctors or watchers in the entrance, mid-year, and final examinations.

The students in general look on the rule with disfavor, and consider that its enforcement will detract largely from the academic value of a scholarship. Spectator, the undergraduate daily newspaper, yesterday said:

It would be rather hard for a man who lacked means to give up a scholarship or a fellowship, but it seems to us that if the rule is enforced a course would be preferable to spying upon one's friends.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SITES.

Borough President Cantor sent a letter to Mayor Low yesterday advocating the introduction in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of a resolution recommending the selection of sites for the Carnegie Libraries in localities of historic interest, and that the buildings should be of a character that will appeal to those who appreciate architecture of historical interest.

Mr. Cantor, in his letter, says that inasmuch as the Board of Estimate will shortly have to consider the selection of sites for libraries under the gift of $5,000,000 given by Andrew Carnegie, he desires to call attention to the conclusions reached at a conference Aug. 30 last by the Municipal Art Society with the National Arts Club, the Reform Club, the City History Club and other historical societies.

Mr. Cantor says that as it cost the city but an additional 5 per cent. on the cost of construction to make these library buildings conform to the ideas of the several art and historical societies, he feels that the Board of Estimate should readily acquiesce.

FULLER COMPANY RESIGNATION.

President H. S. Black Steps Out—Move Intended Last Summer.

Harry S. Black said yesterday afternoon that it was true that he had resigned as President of the George A. Fuller Company, one of the constituent corporations in the United States Realty and Construction Company.

"I had intended taking this step," added Mr. Black, "when the merger was perfected last Summer, but there were several matters in connection with the Fuller Company's affairs—notably in other cities—which rendered it advisable for me to remain in active charge. I shall continue to be Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Construction Company, and have no intention of retiring from active life."

The office of President of the George A. Fuller Company will still exist, although Mr. Black said that his successor had not yet been chosen.

MAN'S BITE KILLS POLICEMAN.

As a result, it is said, of a bite inflicted on him eighteen months ago by a prisoner, John T. Collins, a policeman attached to the Classon Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, died in agony yesterday in the Brooklyn Hospital from blood poisoning.

Collins detected a man in the act of robbing a stable at Classon and Flushing Avenues. The thief fought against arrest and bit Collins severely on the left hand. Two days later the hand began to swell, and on the advice of a physician Collins went to a hospital for treatment. The hand troubled him at intervals until recently, when the right hand also began to swell. Last Friday Collins, who had continued on duty, was advised by his commander, Capt. Baldwin, to go to the Brooklyn Hospital. There it was found that the policeman was suffering from blood poisoning in an advanced stage.

ACTIVITY AMONG FENCERS.

One of the most interesting fencing competitions of the season, as it shows what the younger element is doing in the sport, will be the annual junior foils contest to be held this evening at the New York Athletic Club. A number of entries have been received, and the event promises to be even better than last year, when Columbia and Cornell both sent competitors. On Saturday the Boston Athletic Association will hold an open novice competition for gold, silver, and bronze medals.

A fencing club has just been organized in the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eighty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The officers are: President—Philip Bowe; Vice President—Charles Kumpf; Secretary—Arthur Molnar. Several members are learning the rudiments of sword play under the tutelage of the instructor of the intermediates' Fencing Club.

The Fencers' Association of Baltimore has organized for the year, and arrangements have been made with the Baltimore Athletic Club whereby the fencers use the gymnasium for their practice bouts two evenings in the week. Prof. Heintz of the United States Naval Academy has been secured to give instruction to the members in the use of foils.

Billiards at Knickerbocker Academy.

Play was resumed in the 14-2 amateur billiard handicap tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night, with a game in which B. Adams (140) and A. Vandewecker (130) were the contestants. Forty-two innings were played by each man, and Adams won by the score of 140 to 110. The scores follow:

Adams—2 0 0 0 1 6 0 0 2 2 3 6 0 0 0 5 1 5 12 6 4 0 2 2 3 10 7 3 3 0 0 7 8 1 6 0 7 0 1 7 7. Total, 440. Average, 3 14-42.

Vandewecker—0 4 4 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 6 1 4 1 2 0 5 7 6 1 1 4 2 8 1 0 1 9 1 1 3 1 0 0 0 1 5 1 2 0 7 1 0. Total, 110. Average, 2 28-42.

Earlier in the evening Frank L. Keeney and J. Byron Stark played a match game of 250 points at 14-2 billiards, in which both men played very brilliantly at times. In the fourth inning Stark made a run of 54, and Keeney followed in the fifth with the high run of 69. His next best efforts were 27 and 25, and Stark's were 25 and 22. Keeney, who was in the better form throughout, won by a score of 250 to 214. The scores:

Keeney—14, 18, 3, 0, 69, 8, 25, 12, 0, 3, 27, 18, 4, 0, 0, 14, 9, 6, 19, 0, 1. Total, 250. Average, 11 19-21.

Stark—11, 5, 0, 54, 8, 19, 3, 6, 25, 10, 8, 0, 22, 0, 1, 14, 3, 0, 11, 4, 4. Total, 214. Average, 10 4-21.

Professional Pool Tournament.

George Smith of Hartford, professional pool champion of New England, defeated George Hamber of this city in the thirteenth game of the sweepstakes pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night by the score of 125 to 67. The winner played much better than in either of his games last week. His position play was very good, and some of his combination shots were well judged and accurately executed. Hamber was in poor luck, and his chances for success were impaired by no less than eight scratches, most of which were the outcome of safety and position plays. The scores:

Smith—14 11 1 5 4 8 11 10 4 12 11 14 12 8. Total, 125. High run, 20. Scratches, 4.

Hamber—0 3 14 10 11 5 4 2 11 2 3 0 2 0. Total, 67. High run, 23. Scratches, 8.

Charles Weston of Chicago and Thomas A. Burns of New York were the competitors in the fourteenth game which the former won by 125 to 81. The Western man gained a commanding lead at the outset and maintained it all the way. The scores:

Weston—14 15 5 9 1 5 7 14 7 6 15 12 5 10. Total—125.
High run, 28; scratches, 1.
Burns—0 0 10 6 13 10 8 1 7 9 0 3 9 4. Total—81.
High run, 13; scratches, 2.

To-night H. P. Stofft of Cleveland will meet Thomas A. Burns of New York and Nat Ward of Brooklyn will play Peter Rogers of Jersey City.

Swan Made New Skating Record.

W. W. Swan of the New York Athletic Club skated a mile at the Hoboken Skating Rink last night in 2:40, beating the record of 2:41 made by T. E. Dundon, in January, 1901.

Girl Teams Play Basket Ball.

The Barnard girls freshman basket ball team yesterday was defeated by the five of the Woodside High School of Long Island. The score was 11 to 3. The first half closed with the score 4—2 for Woodside. In the second period, however, Woodside went steadily ahead, scoring 7 points to Barnard's 1. Barnard did not get a single field goal, making all her points on goals from foul throws by Miss Seligman. Woodside's victory was due largely to excellent goal shooting. Line-up:

Woodside.	Position.	Barnard, 1906.
Martha Manley	Forward	Edith Somborn
Madelon Reymert,	Forward	Caroline Hall
Frieda Edler	Centre	Ellen Blake
Clara Smith	Guard	Irma Seligman
Frances Edler	Guard	Virginia Blake

Goals from field—Miss Smith, 4; Miss Manley. Goals from foul—Miss Seligman, 3; Miss Reymert. Referee—Miss C. L. Dorrian, Barnard. Umpires—T. G. Cook, Fanwood Athletic Club; Mr. Hedin, Woodside. Time of game—20-minute halves.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA. — Ex-Senator John F. Thurston, Nebraska; John A. Spoor, Chicago.

HOLLAND.—Rev. Francis Lee Whittemore, London.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-Gov. J. H. McGrath, Washington State; Judge J. A. Kellogg, Glens Falls.

GILSEY.—Dr. W. J. Fleming, Troy; Capt. E. R. Parsons, San Francisco; E. V. Day, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. Joseph E. Root, Hartford.

HOFFMAN.—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; Dr. E. A. Guyton, London; Dr. L. Rhodes McCurdy, London; Commander Reginald T. Tyrwhitt, Royal Navy, H. M. S. Indefatigable; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

MANHATTAN.—John C. Linehan, Secretary of State of New Hampshire.

MURRAY HILL.—Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, Washington; Rev. H. McLean, Milford, Conn.

PARK AVENUE.—Judge J. J. Farren, Albany.

PLAZA.—A. H. Abbott, Princeton; W. M. Biddle, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND.—Dr. S. Iglauer, Cincinnati.

EMPIRE.—Señor Ricardo Borghetti, Italian Embassy, Washington.

MAJESTIC—W. B. Flint, Detroit; A. C. Schuyler, Chicago; Robert Shaw, St. Louis.

The Furniture of New Amsterdam,

when Dutch simplicity influenced the homes of early Manhattan, finds charming reflection in our showing of pieces for the bedroom. The Tester Bed with its quaint hangings of chintz, the Linen Press of ample size, and the curious rush seated Chair and Rocker, all being reminiscent of simple purposes and sturdy ideals.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

MISTOOK BOND COUPONS FOR CIGARETTE SLIPS

Laborer Gave $3,000 to a Bartender for a Night's Lodging.

MORE COUPONS IN DEBRIS

Long-Lost Coupons Sent from Holland Had Lain Inside a Post Office Partition.

Through the recent removal of an old wooden partition in the registry division of the General Post Office the mystery that for two years has surrounded the loss of a package of interest-bearing coupons of the bonds of various well-known railway corporations has been cleared away. For that length of time the ingenuity of United States Postal Inspectors, Pinkerton detectives, and Central Office men has been baffled in all endeavors to find the missing coupons.

Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau said last night that $5,500 worth of the coupons had so far been recovered, and that there is still $2,300 worth missing.

On Friday, Jan. 16, Capt. Langan said, the officials of the Corn Exchange National Bank received for collection coupons of the total value of $3,000, which had been clipped from the bonds of such railroads as the Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Louisville, and the Northern Pacific. The package came from the bank's Forty-second Street branch, and most of the coupons had fallen due in October, 1900. This fact somewhat aroused the suspicions of the bank officials, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, after the bank had learned that the coupons had been sent to the Forty-second Street branch by Ralph Knickman, a saloon keeper at Tenth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Central Office Detectives McCafferty and Price were detailed to investigate the case. Knickman had gotten the coupons from Frank Pontius, his bartender, who told the detectives the coupons had been given him by a man known as "Barney," whose name was Manning. The police found him at work in a cellar at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street. "Barney" said that on Jan. 7 he had been doing some work for a carpenter by the name of O'Rourke, who had been hired to tear out and build in some woodwork in the General Post Office on the floor where the registry division is located.

The partition, he said, was old and of boards fitted together. It ran across a large room, following a line of large, round pillars. It was built up on either side of the pillars, thus leaving a space of some eight or ten inches between the boards. In tearing out this partition, Manning said, he had found an old and torn envelope. In it were the coupons. He said he thought they were cigarette coupons, and stuffed some of them in his pockets. Then, he said, he gave them to Pontius, in turn, for a bed one cold night and some liquor.

The detectives took Manning down to the Post Office yesterday. He led them to the registry division, and there pointed out the exact spot where he had found the coupons when the partition was being taken out.

Post Office Inspector Jacobs was then brought into the case. He looked through his records and found that a package coming by registered mail, sent by Hope & Son, from Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 17, 1900, and containing $7,800 worth of railroad coupons, had been lost in October, 1900. No trace of them had ever been found. The coupons had been addressed to the New York banking firm of Hidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co., and were insured by Chubb & Son, marine underwriters.

After pulling down the partition the débris had been carried down and placed in the sub-cellar of the Post Office. An army of employes was at once set to work to dig up this débris. After the heavier girders and planks and pieces had been gotten out of the way, and the finer dirt and trash exposed, the clerks sifted all the latter. In it they found other coupons to the value of $2,500, making a total of the recovered paper of $5,500. The clerks have not yet completed the task of sifting the trash.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. Clay, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Crippen, Russell Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; Criterion Hotel.

Parker, Bridget, & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Garthinkle, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Netherland.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; H. C. Bradford, domestics; D. B. Frank, shoes; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. F. Gordon, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; D. M. Spence, furnishing goods; D. J. Bilonne, notions and trimmings, 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Eisfiger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; A. W. Mundy, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Navarre.

Barnes, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Lonis, toys; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; Miss J. L. Tosney, underwear, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; R. Davidson, furnishing goods, 390 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; F. G. White, trimmings, 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; R. J. Williams, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Hundley, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods, silks, and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; I. Friend, black dress goods; Hoffman House.

Bing, J. & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Bing, clothing; S. Bing, clothing; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Flett, cloths; 115 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Steifel Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Burgunder Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hennessy, D. J., Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; F. E. Churchill, clothing and furnishing goods; G. Robson, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street; Victoria Hotel.

Virden & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; J. C. Virden, notions and millinery; 320 Church Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Schloss, cloths; Hoffman House.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, cloaks, suits, and waists, ladies' and infants' and trimmings; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, trimmings, jewelry, and house furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, white goods, laces, and furnishing goods; C. W. Picket, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Colm, house furnishing goods; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; Miss A. Lambert, dry goods, 2 Walker Street.

Neuhausel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Glisdorf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; C. E. Conde, carpets and rugs, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Mayer, Scheuer, Offner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Offner, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Powers, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Rice, Weil & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; B. J. Weil, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Seely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks, L., Birmingham, Ala., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler, E., Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Adler, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Stein, Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, clothing; 718 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Levi, B., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. N. Levi, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Rice, Israel, Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. H. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Holland House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Cassidy, clothing; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, clothing; 733 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; I. Muhlfelder dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Mendel, S., & Co., Hot Springs, Ark.; S. Mendel, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. H. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Ferrell, silks; 113 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Chappell, Japanese goods; 104 Worth Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps—Second Lieut. Charles D. Winn, from the Thirty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list; Second Lieut. R. E. Herring, from the unassigned list to the Thirty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. James E. Abbott, Twelfth Cavalry, will report to Major R. H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, President of the Examining Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion.

Major B. A. Byrne, Thirteenth Infantry, is detailed for recruiting duty and will proceed to New York City and assume charge of the recruiting station.

First Lieut. Wilfred Turnbull, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Myer for duty.

First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, will join his troop at Fort Robinson.

First Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, First Infantry, is transferred from Company B to Company A.

First Lieut. C. G. Bunker, Artillery Corps, will join his company.

Col. John R. Merrick, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Adams and assume command of the Artillery District of Narragansett.

Second Lieut. William N. Kistler, Eighteenth Infantry, now absent from his station without authority and under charges of flagrant misconduct, having tendered his unconditional resignation, the same is accepted, for the good of the service, to take effect Dec. 15.

Navy.

Civil Engineer E. R. Gaylor is ordered to the Norfolk yard.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson is ordered to the Puget Sound yard, Feb. 9, for duty as head of the department of construction and repair.

Capt. G. W. Baird is commissioned from Dec. 2.

Ensign E. C. Keenan is ordered to New York hospital.

Lieut E. F. Eckhart is ordered to the Montgomery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Arrivals—Amphitrite at New London, Dolphin at Charleston, Sterling at Lambert Point, Massachusetts, Scorpion, and Marcellus at San Juan; New York and Boston at San Francisco, Osceola at Key West, Ajax at Culebra, Mayflower at Washington, Buffalo at Port Royal, Wasp at Pensacola.

Sailings—Newark and Montgomery, Port of Spain, for Bahia; Topeka, San Juan for Guadeloupe; Puritan, Newport News for Yorktown; Hartford, Gibraltar for Madeira; Accomac, Key West for Pensacola.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.
366 5th Av., near 34th St.
On Exhibition
Day and Evening
Most Important Paintings
By the Celebrated Masters of the American and European Schools.
THE COLLECTION OF
J. A. Hoagland, Esq.,
OF NEW YORK.
The collection will be on exhibition until day of sale at the
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And Will Be Sold by Auction in the
Grand Ballroom
of the
Waldorf-Astoria
On THURSDAY, January 22, at 8:30 P. M.
JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

For $22, $20 & $18 Suits.
That's all—12 dollars.
Plenty of sizes, plenty of styles, and a nicety of shades in the mixtures.
The best go first—but then they're all the best.
And $12 buys an $18 or a $20 Overcoat, too.
Look first, you'll buy—sure!
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

See America First
Particularly Great Southwest and California. Titanic chasms, petrified forests, sky-high peaks, Pueblo Indians, giant redwoods and old missions.
See Europe afterwards.
Travel on the luxurious California Limited.
Free illustrated books about the California tour.
GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt., The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 377 Broadway, New York City.
Santa Fe

Registered Trade Mark.
1903 Washable Dress Fabrics
Our new lines of Washable Dress Goods for the Spring and Summer are now ready. The collection this season is the largest and finest we have ever shown, and includes:

White Goods
Embroidered Mulls.
Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
Dress Dimities.
Mercerized Cheviots and Madras.
Plain and Fancy Piqués.
Embroidered Linens.
English and French Shirtings.
Fancy Tuckings in Batiste, Swiss, Organdie, Lawn, and Cambric.
Fancy French and English Dress Cottons.
French Batiste, English and French Nainsook, French and English Percales, Soft-Finish Cambrics, Long Cloths, India Linons, Persian and Victoria Lawns, and Irish and German Linens for Shirt Waists.

Colored Goods
Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
Plain and Fancy Linen Batiste.
Printed Dimities.
Printed Linen Lawns.
Fancy Colored French Dress Cottons.
Fancy French Silk Shirtings.
Silk Mousselines.
Scotch Cheviot and Madras in many new and exclusive combinations.
Linen Zephyrs and Etamines.
Printed English and French Percales.
Galatea Suitings.
Plain, Colored, and Fancy Zephyr Ginghams.
Plain and Fancy Linen Suitings.
Fancy Linen Duck Suitings.
Fancy Linen Crash for Shirt-Waist Suits.
James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

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JANUARY FUR SALE
at the following discounts:

Siberian Squirrel, Fox, Bear, Thibet	20% discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Skunk	15% "
Royal Ermine, Mink, Sealskin, and Persian Lamb	10% "
Imperial Russian, and Hudson Bay Sables and Marten	15% "
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, large assortment	15% "
Tiger, Bear, Leopard, and Fox Rugs and Mats	25% "
Fur Capes and Fur-lined Circulars	20% "
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, large assortment, lined and trimmed with genuine furs; some as low as $85, $125, $150, $250, $300, $400 up	15% "

SPECIAL—Sleigh and Carriage Robes, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50.
A splendid opportunity to purchase Sealskin or Persian Lamb jackets and coats, capes, victorines, neck pieces and muffs in all fashionable furs, up-to-date styles, at exceedingly low prices. Sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.
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New York's Greatest Sale
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OF
UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE
THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF
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(Established in 1859).
The largest and oldest manufacturers of high-class Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in the United States announces its
POSITIVE RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
by offering for sale at auction its entire stock of Odd and Uncommon Pieces at their warerooms, 18, 20, 22 West 20th St.
LOUIS XIV., XV., XVI.
GOLD SUITS, DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.,
COLONIAL AND EMPIRE MAHOGANY
LIBRARY TABLES, BOOKCASES, SUITS.
ENGLISH AND DUTCH INLAID MODELS,
Especially designed and executed by experienced artists from abroad, also the goods specially collected for Schrenkeisen Company for exhibition purposes.
SEVERAL VERY LARGE ROYAL SEVRES VASES, BRONZE FIGURES, ONYX PEDESTALS, JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS, ALSO SEVERAL ELLIOT TUBULAR CHIME CLOCKS IN RICH CARVED MAHOGANY CASES, SEVERAL RUGS AND MARBLE FIGURES.
EXHIBITION
TO-DAY (TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY, January 20, 21, 9 A. M. TILL 6 P. M.
SALE COMMENCES THURSDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P. M. PROMPTLY.
THE SECOND SECTION, NOW IN PROGRESS, OF MANUFACTORY WILL BE SOLD SOME TIME DURING APRIL, AND CONSISTS OF FURNITURE, &C., INTENDED FOR THE SPRING TRADE; SUITABLE FOR SUMMER HOMES, AS WELL AS CITY RESIDENCES. CATALOGUE AT SALE OR MAILED ON APPLICATION.
SALE CONDUCTED BY
BENJ. S. WISE, Auctioneer.

The Conde Ashmead Collection
Oil Paintings
TO BE SOLD BY UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, January 26th and 27th,
PROMPTLY AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.
AT ÆOLIAN HALL,
No. 362 FIFTH AVENUE, near Thirty-fourth Street.
ADMISSION TO THE HALL BY CARD, WHICH MAY BE HAD FREE ON APPLICATION TO C. W. TOBOLDT. DOORS OPEN 8 O'CLOCK. NO RESERVED SEATS.
Now on Exhibition at
The C. W. Toboldt Art Galleries,
33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET.
Free View To-day, (Tuesday,) Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 9 A. M. Until 6 P. M. Daily.
PARTIAL SUMMARY OF THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED:

J. L. GEROME,	SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE,	E. BERNE BELLECOUR,	M. F. H. DE HAAS,
M. RICO,	R. COSWAY,	A. TOULMOUCHE,	J. ROSIERSE,
C. F. DAUBIGNY,	E. L. ISABEY,	A. STEVENS,	F. EDE,
A. H. WYANT,	M. FORTUNY,	ARTHUR A. DAVIS,	W. T. RICHARDS,
A. VAN MARCKE,	J. M. CULVERHOUSE,	F. R. MAER,	A. SCHRODER,
A. T. BRICHER,	C. KUWASSEY,	W. ROELOFS,	HENRI DE FEUILLE,
LOUIS MOELLER,	FRITZ THAULOW,	L. MEISEL,	DAVID JOHNSON.

THIS SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY C. W. TOBOLDT OF THE
C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES, 33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JANUARY 20TH. PRICE 25 CENTS. TELEPHONE 3213 JOHN.

Semi-Annual Sale
Overcoats and Suits
One-Third Off.

With the severest part of winter yet to come we make these reductions to clear out our Winter Overcoats and Suits. High-class clothing correct in cut and perfectly tailored at thirty-three and one-third per cent. less than lowest regular prices.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$30.00	High-Grade Overcoats	$20.00
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13 33
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	6.67

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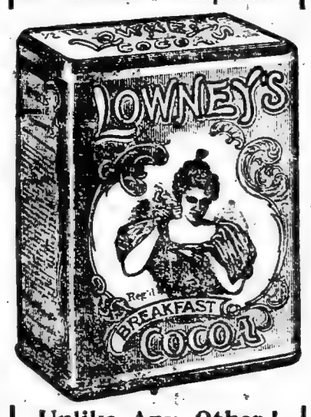

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From Geo. Snow & Co., Brockton, Mass.

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Derbys worth 3.00 at 1.39
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These are on the newest Blocks. Not a blemish on one.

Opera Hats...4.80, Worth 10.00.

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Novelties in Soft Hats, 2.75.

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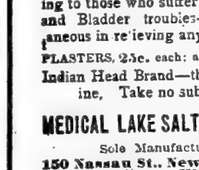

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TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
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Mellow with age, absolutely pure.
None better made; send for price list.
41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY

THE POET OF THE IDEAL

Comte Robert de Montesquiou and His Mission.

Comes, He Says, as the Representative of Free and Universal Thought in Literature—Disdains Scoffers.

Beauty, said Goethe, is at once the ultimate principle and the highest aim of art. Other poets and thinkers have defined poetry as the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language; the apotheosis of sentiment; enthusiasm with wings of fire. This view of the mission of beauty, this aspect of the function of poesy, is that cherished by Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fézénsac, who has been called "the Fiancé of the Ideal." It is not as a faddist, not as an exquisite with absurd and extravagant fancies manifested by a penchant for jewel-studded tortoises, but as an exponent in verse of beauty as he conceives it, as a thinker uninfluenced by any traditions, that he would have Americans consider him.

To those who have read and understood "Les Chauves Souris," "Les Hortensias Bleus," and "Le Chef des Odeurs Suaves" he is so considered, of course. To these, and to those who are estheticians by temperament and are desirous of familiarizing themselves with his ideas, M. de Montesquiou appeals.

"I care nothing for people who would make me the object of vulgar notoriety, either in this country or in my own," said the Count yesterday. "Those who in ignorance or malice essay to hold me up to ridicule I can afford to ignore. What do they know? Why should I care? I do not address myself to the small minded."

His manner is absolutely without affectation, and there is nothing effeminate about him. Indeed, he impresses one immediately with his alertness and vigor. He is of medium height, rather handsome, with clean-cut features and a long black mustache, turned up, the ends tapering to a point. His hair is equally black and brushed up from his forehead aggressively. His glance is keen and comprehensive, somewhat distrustful, but softens into kindliness and eagerness when he finds that the stranger with whom he is conversing understands and sympathizes with his muse. His voice is strong and has a hard, metallic, ratner than a musical ring. When the writer was received there was nothing about the Count's attire that was eccentric, or even calculated to attract attention. It was just the ordinary morning garb of the ordinary, unostentatious gentleman.

"My mission here," he explained, "is entirely distinct from that of the lecturers who have so ably represented French literature under the auspices of the Alliance Française or other organizations—Messrs. Brunetière, Gaston Deschamps, Rod, and the others. They were of the Academy of the University, but Academicians are not the sole representatives of the French mind and intelligence in the world of letters. Balzac, Théophile Gautier, Alfred de Musset, Alphonse Daudet, and many others gloried in being the representatives of free and universal thought. So do I, and it is in the name of free and universal thought and ideas that I speak.

"I come to the New World as the representative of the old French nobility, as the scion of one of the most ancient and most illustrious houses of France, that comprised among its members Marshal de Montesquiou and Mme. de Montesquiou, mother of the famous d'Artagnan, to cite only these, and I hope to attract here an element of curiosity and interest different from that which centred about the Academicians and University professors. Not, mind you, that I am in any way seeking to belittle the honor and esteem in which they are justly held or to detract from the services to France and to French literature they have unquestionably rendered. I would not for the world have it so understood, for I enjoy their heartiest good-will. The very last telegram I received as I left France was from M. Gaston Deschamps wishing me bon voyage and good luck. No, it is merely that my mission is entirely different, that complete independence characterizes my ideas in literature and as a thinker, and I trust that this fact will not prejudice me in the minds of the university circles with which my predecessors were associated, for I do not wish altogether to restrict the number of my hearers.

"How did I make up my mind to come to the United States? Well, I had considered it for some time. We are solicitous about our works, which are the children of our minds, are we not? And I thought of finding a new and receptive audience for them and for my ideas. My friends encouraged me, for it was pointed out that in American society many women, and men too, speak French brilliantly and understand French ideals and aspirations and the French soul thoroughly. Many of my friends, in fact, are allied with American families.

"I hesitated in the choice of subjects for my lectures, but finally selected seven, whose titles speak for themselves: 'Le Mystère,' 'Le Nocturne,' 'Le Voyage,' 'L'Histoire,' 'Le Temple,' 'Le Jardin,' and 'L'Ecrin.' If they meet with a sympathetic reception, I may take up other series of subjects, less general, more individual, so to speak.

"Any of the above themes can be developed, as a theme in music is developed, and engarlanded with variations. Take the 'Nocturne' as an example. The very word is full of seductiveness, of sweet mystery. The nocturnes of Chopin leave the mind of the audience in a condition of peculiar, inexpressible satisfaction. What he accomplished in music I seek to accomplish in poetry. The 'Nocturne' deals with the ideas worked out in 'Les Chauves Souris.' Why should this title of 'The Bats' be considered strange? This singular creature—a creature with webbed wings, as Pliny describes it—appears to me as a symbol of one of the most mysterious and absorbing of human types. It is made for solitude and haunts of darkness, yet rushes toward the light. It is neither bird nor animal. It has no feathers, and birds will not associate with it; it has wings, and animals will have nothing to do with it. It is like the human being doomed to isolation and melancholy, suffering alike in the light and in obscurity."

M. de Montesquiou does not speak English, but he understands it. His admiration for Swinburne and Keats is great. Indeed, he has rendered into French Swinburne's miracle play "The Masque of Queen Bersabe," and Sarah Bernhardt may add it to her répertoire. He is also a great admirer of Poe.

The Count has made no definite plans beyond delivering the series of lectures above enumerated. He purposes to stay two or three months in the United States, making New York his headquarters and visiting the principal cities.

AUTOMOBILE INJURES WOMAN.

Shoppers at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue See a Serious Accident.

Shoppers at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street late yesterday afternoon heard a woman shriek, and were horrified to see a heavy, slowly-moving automobile force a woman to the pavement and pass over her. She was Mrs. Kate Reynolds, fifty years old, of 204 East Twenty-ninth Street. The machine crushed both her legs, dislocated her shoulder, and inflicted many bruises on her body. The woman lay groaning and half conscious as the automobile came to a stand a few feet away.

The machine was occupied by George B. Mumford, a lawyer, living at 65 Central Park West, his chauffeur being Matthew Skiffington of 306 Third Avenue. Policeman Meyers arrested the chauffeur, and Fire Chaplain Smith, on his way to a serious fire in Madison Street, in his buggy, carried the woman to the New York Hospital.

Mr. Mumford said the accident could not have been prevented. The machine had been standing still, he said, when the policeman gave the signal for it to pass on. Skiffington, he said, raised his hand before he started the machine, but just as it began to move the woman either moved or was pushed against it.

Scholarship Founded at Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—Edgar L. Marston of New York has founded a new scholarship at Brown University, to which he has given $5,000. The income is to be available annually for any graduate of the high school in St. Louis who may be recommended by the Principal. Mr. Marston is one of the newly elected members of the Board of Trustees and formerly lived in St. Louis.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Receptions and dinners and cards formed the chief part of the programme yesterday. Mondays are always a trifle dull until the house parties get back in town and start the week. There was an excellent attendance at the opera. The most notable event this evening will be the dance given by Henry T. Sloane for Miss Jessie Sloane at Sherry's. Monson Morris will lead the cotillon with Miss Sloane. Miss Leary will give one of her afternoon musicales.

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The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are at the Holland House, where they will remain a few days. Mrs. Arthur Paget is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Lady Herbert was in town yesterday, visiting her mother, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

***

Mrs. Edmund Abby Hurry has cards out for a reception for the Misses Hurry, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, 113 East Thirty-eighth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will take a large party down to Palm Beach the first week in February. The party will travel in a special car. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are expected to leave for Florida this week.

***

Mrs. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh will give four readings at the residence of Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, 52 East Thirty-seventh Street, on successive Friday mornings. The first will be on Jan. 23 from "Paola and Francesca," by Stephen Phillips; the second Jan. 30, "Pompilia," by Robert Browning; the third, "Marlowe," on Feb. 6, by Josephine Peabody, and the last "You Can Never Tell," by Bernard Shaw, Feb. 13.

***

Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Thacher M. Adams, 15 West Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Peter C. Baker, 39 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll and Miss Nannie Camac Nicoll, 51 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 45 East Fifty-third Street.

***

Mrs. Marshall Jewell Dodge gave the first of her informal Monday receptions yesterday at her home, 128 East Fifty-sixth Street.

***

Mrs. Charles H. Truax and the Misses Truax gave an informal reception Saturday. Among their callers were Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. John Hone, Prince Sapieha, Prince del Drago, the Countess de Varinay, the Baroness d'Everstein, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence.

***

Among those who have taken floor boxes for the Charity Ball, scheduled for Feb. 5, are Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Mrs. O. S. Jennings, and Mrs. Henry Parish.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Kent Shaw, daughter of Mrs. John Shaw of Kentmere, Kent County, Md., and formerly of Flushing, L. I., to Bertram Gordon Waters of Boston. Mr. Waters is a Harvard graduate, class of '94.

***

Mrs. Edward Harold Hedden of 121 Madison Avenue will be "at home" on Tuesdays until Lent.

***

The wedding of Miss Bertha King Bartlett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, and Harry H. Benkard will be celebrated in Grace Church on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 3:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Henry Mottet. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Matilde Van Rensselaer and Miss Gertrude Brown. The ushers will be William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., J. Philip Benkard, H. Duncan Wood, Jr., William O. Bartlett, Edward S. Knapp, Robert C. Watson, Jr., George E. Watson, and Edward Horton of Boston. J. Gerald Benkard will be the best man. A reception at the Bartlett residence, 26 West Twentieth Street, will follow the ceremony.

***

Mme. Gilibert, prima donna of the Paris Opera Comique, Miss Ada Crossley, the Australian contralto, Miss Marie McFarland, and M. Gilibert with Isidore Luckstone as accompanist, were the artists at yesterday's musical morning. Among those present were:

Mrs. W. M. Kingsland,	Miss Edith Clapp,
Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Miss Constance Livermore.
Mrs. Wm. Douglas Sloane,	Miss Natalie Schenck,
Mrs. Wm. B. O. Field,	Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden,
Miss Mamie Field,	Mrs. Stuart Barney,
Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman,	The Misses Gilbert,
Mrs. John H. Davis,	Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch,
Mrs. Jas. A. Burden, Jr.,	Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mrs. John E. Parsons.
Mrs. George Crocker,	

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Dewey's regular Monday afternoon reception was a particularly pleasing affair to-day, inasmuch as the many visitors were welcomed not only by the hostess, but by the Admiral, the latter having just returned from duty in the Southern seas.

The Secretary of the Navy was this evening the guest of honor at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis. To meet him were the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Audenried, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Bradley, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne entertained this evening at dinner in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert. To meet them were present Sir Thomas Shaughnessey and Lady Shaughnessey of Canada, the Minister from the Netherlands, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator Beveridge, Justice McKenna, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Randolph, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Slater, Representative Hitt and Miss Jones.

The Italian Minister and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained this evening at their usual weekly reception from ten to twelve, when some hundred or more guests were treated to an informal musical. The dinner preceding the reception was in honor of the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller. Among the guests were Dr. David Jayne Hill, Minister to Switzerland, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, and Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May entertained a dinner company of young people this evening complimentary to Miss Alice Roosevelt. All present later attended the meeting of the Monday evening dancing class at Rauscher's.

Whittlesey—Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 19.—The wedding of Miss Julia Delacour Hill of this city to Granville Whittlesey of New York City, which took place at the bride's home here this noon, was a notable event in local society. The bride is the daughter of Eben Hill and a niece of United States Senator E. J. Hill of Norwalk.

The bridegroom is a member of the legal firm of Culber, Whittlesey, Barlow & Howe of 27 Spring Street, New York.

THE MAIN PUT BACK ON FIRE.

Soon after passing Quarantine yesterday the North German Lloyd liner Main, which sailed from Hoboken at 10 o'clock outward bound for Bremen, had to put back to Quarantine owing to the discovery of a fire in her hold by Second Officer Schwoen, who about 11:15 A. M. notified Capt. Bolte on the bridge that smoke was coming into the port gangways from Compartment No. 5. The hatch through which the smoke was issuing was in full view of the steerage quarters, and officers were sent immediately among those passengers to assure them that there was no cause for alarm.

Capt. Bolte on receiving the unwelcome news immediately ordered the steamship turned back to Quarantine and the fire crew summoned to quench the flames. The cover of the hatch was removed without delay, and in a short time several streams of water were being played on the fire, which was in the cargo of cotton bales. When the vessel arrived off the Quarantine station the Fire Department was notified, and the fireboat New Yorker, the police boat Patrol, the Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Champion, and the North German Lloyd tug Barrett hastened to the anchorage of the Main.

The crew of the Main were able, however, to handle the fire, and when the succoring squadron arrived the fire was out. Capt. Braisted of the New Yorker with several firemen on his arrival went down into the hold of the vessel, and after a thorough investigation lasting two hours said that there was no sign of fire and that it was perfectly safe for the liner to proceed on her voyage. Capt. Mueller, Superintendent of the North German Lloyd piers, also examined the vessel and pronounced her safe. The burned cotton bales were all removed from the hold, together with the other bales that had been packed near them, and placed on deck. They were thoroughly drenched, and when the liner resumed her voyage at 2:20 P. M. there was no sign of fire in any of them.

The Main will be remembered as one of the liners caught in the Hoboken fire of June, 1900. She was nearly destroyed in that conflagration, and many months were required to put her in fit condition to resume her place in the transatlantic trade.

SEVENTH NATIONAL TRIAL

Jury Quickly Chosen and the Prosecution Opens.

George W. Adams, the Bank's Cashier When It Failed, Testifies as to the Charges of Overcertification.

Ex-President William H. Kimball and Gamaliel W. Rose, ex-paying teller of the Seventh National Bank, were placed on trial before Judge Thomas in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday upon the charge of overcertifying checks on the Seventh National Bank during the few weeks prior to the failure of that institution on June 27, 1901. There are three indictments against Mr. Kimball, one alleging that he resorted to fictitious obligations to evade the National banking law, another charging him and Frank B. Poor of the defunct firm of Marquand & Co. with conspiracy, and the other alleging overcertification.

United States District Attorney Burnett and Assistant District Attorney Baldwin are prosecuting the case. Edward Lauterbach represents Mr. Kimball, and Lorenzo Semple of Coudert Brothers is defending Mr. Rose. Ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott was present yesterday to look after the interests of Frank B. Poor. The jury was secured quickly, several talesmen being challenged because they were bankers.

Assistant District Attorney Baldwin, who opened for the prosecution, said that he would produce evidence to prove that Mr. Kimball and Mr. Rose in June, 1901, certified checks for Marquand & Co., when the firm did not have the money for the checks on deposit in the bank. Mr. Baldwin declared that daily from June 5, 1901, to June 25, 1901, checks of Marquand & Co. were daily certified by Mr. Rose and Mr. Kimball for amounts ranging from $300,000 to $900,000.

The certifications were made in the morning of each day, Mr. Baldwin declared, and that at the time they were made Marquand & Co. did not have the moneys in the bank to meet the checks. In the afternoon of each day, Mr. Baldwin said, Marquand & Co. would deposit with the Seventh National Bank uncertified checks on the National Park Bank sufficient in amount to equal the amount of the checks certified in the morning.

Through the deposits of these checks the bank was able to keep a correct balance of the account with Marquand & Co. Mr. Baldwin stated that these checks deposited in the afternoon were practically worthless, and on June 25 the Clearing House became cognizant of the transactions. On June 27 the Seventh National Bank went into the hands of National bank examiners, and it was found that through these transactions the firm of Marquand & Co. was indebted to the bank to the amount of $1,400,000.

George W. Adams, at present assistant cashier of the Seventh National Bank, was the first witness called. In the Summer of 1901 he was cashier of the Seventh National. He identified the checks of the Marquand firm certified by the Seventh National Bank between June 5 and June 24, 1901. He identified the accounts of the Marquand firm with the bank on these days, as shown by the books of the banks. These records showed that the entries of certification for the Marquand checks were usually among the first recorded for the day, while the deposits—usually for identical amounts—were generally the last deposits for the day to be recorded.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a hat pretty enough to write a novel around. It is large, with the rim a little broader and a little more raised at one side than at the other. The top is made entirely of green rose leaves. Around the crown, put on loosely, is a wreath of small, close-petaled pink roses. The inside of the hat rim is made entirely of big pink rose petals, with a band of black velvet inside the crown, this encircled with pink silk, leaving only a tiny edge of the black, and finishing with a big bow under the rim at the back.

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Another charming hat is made entirely of crushed white rose petals, the edges of some of these delicately tipped with mauve. The inside of the wide brim is made entirely of folds of white tulle, and on one side is a long spray of mauve orchids.

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Another large hat is of foliage and rose leaves, with a big bow of broad blue ribbon at the front. This crosses over the hat, and is finished with another bow at the back, where the rim tips down over the hair. All of this ribbon is put on flat, and the word "bows" used in connection with it gives really a wrong idea, the ribbon is tacked down so snugly. The effect of the blue ribbon over the leaves is charming. The under side of the rim of the hat is of pale blue tulle.

***

A pretty hat is of the foliage with a wreath of lilies of the valley around the crown, wilted flowers falling off the hat like a wreath of fringe, very graceful and very effective. The under side of the rim is made of folds of white tulle.

***

There are big cords, shirrings, and pipings on some of the new gowns. This may be important or it may not. It is difficult to tell the worth of anything in the beginning of the season, or before the season has really thought of beginning. One white gown has a skirt made of flat box plaits, these outlined with pipings of color. On the bodice, where there are ruffles and the pipings cannot be used as effectively, a narrow fold is used instead, and set on the outside.

***

One gown has the bodice below a very full fancy yoke, shirred onto the yoke with fine shirrings. The skirt of this gown is also shirred several times just below the waistband, but the shirring is scant, and the skirt fits as closely as without it.

***

A white crêpe de chine gown is trimmed with broad bands of heavy, open linen lace, this running around the skirt and bodice. There are three broad bands around the skirt, set their width apart. The material and lace are joined with several heavy cords covered with the crêpe. The bodice is made similarly with one broad band around the centre of it, and more of the lace forming the yoke. Similar heavy cords are used here.

***

A smart black silk skirt is made with two wide plaitings, each about half a yard wide, the upper set enough above the lower to allow of a rather broad heading. This is broad in effect, but narrow in itself, with two rows of tiny double ruffles, set a couple of inches apart, which are brought together and crossed every five or six inches. It is a re-use of an old-fashioned trimming, very pretty, and the skirt is in exceedingly good style. It is worn with a light bodice and a black silk and lace wrap.

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A very pretty little petticoat is of white India silk. It is trimmed around with innumerable ruffles of fine white mull, edged with "val" lace, the top ruffle headed with the lace. It is one of the simplest and prettiest of skirts.

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Warp-printed Habutai silks are charming. They are corded, with a white ground, and the colors are in soft pink flowers of an undecided pattern, which is exceedingly pretty.

***

Embroidered pongees are to be seen in pattern gowns among the new dress goods. The material is woven in lace-like bands in these pongees, and there are dots of color in silk upon them. They are prettier than many of the pattern gowns, but there is a tendency in most of these to have a machine-made look, which is not good. A dress pattern will cost from $18 to $40.

***

Charming things in the newer silks have a crêpe-like consistency, and the soft creamy white of a crêpe. Brocaded figures in the most delicate colors are shown.

Shipwrecked Crew in Port.

On the tramp steamer Palomo, which arrived Sunday from Haiti, was the wrecked crew of ten of the Italian bark San Luigi, which sailed from Malaga on Nov. 4 and made a fair passage until she was off the harbor of Haiti, where in weathering a gale the bark was blown on the Cape Haitien reef and wrecked. Persons on the land rescued the Captain and crew. The crew was cared for by the Italian Consul, who paid their passage to Italy.

ST. LOUIS UTTERLY UNFIT.

Crippled Condition of Liner Was an Open Secret in London—The Owners Denounced.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times's insurance correspondent says that a good deal of sympathy is felt at Lloyds with the passengers of the American liner St. Louis. The correspondent, continuing, says that while it would be too much to say that the vessel was unseaworthy when she left Southampton, yet the bad state of her boilers was an open secret, and few underwriters were surprised when it was announced that the vessel was overdue.

Insurances were to have been canceled on the arrival of the steamship in England at the beginning of the month, but her owners afterward decided to keep them in force while the vessel was on her way to New York and thence to Cramps' shipyard to have her boilers renovated. It is therefore, the correspondent adds, of very little use for the managers of the line to announce that the delay could not have been foreseen.

The Times, in an editorial, says that the whole St. Louis affair is "a scandalous exhibition of callous indifference to the comfort and business expectations and lives of hundreds of human beings." The case, it continues, may serve to enforce the homely adage "All is not gold that glitters."

Continuing, the paper says: "There are at present some imposing developments in foreign enterprise both on land and sea that seem considerably less wonderful and less desirable when we get the whole truth and see how things are done. We may pay a half crown instead of a florin, but if we get a half crown's worth instead of 1S pennyworth perhaps we may not consider ourselves very badly off, after all."

English Board of Trade Satisfied.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The report circulated in the United States that the Board of Trade will institute an inquiry into the circumstances under which the American Line steamer St. Louis, which arrived at New York Saturday a number of days overdue, was allowed to sail, is unfounded. The Board of Trade officials cleared her as usual the day she sailed from Southampton.

LINER'S LEAKY BOILERS.

Chief Engineer John Philp, who had charge of the machinery of the American liner St. Louis during her thirteen days' trip from Southampton to New York, ended on Saturday last, submitted the following report yesterday to Thomas N. Barrett, United States Inspector of Steam Vessels:

In regard to the long passage of the ship, I beg to state that it was due to the boiler tubes getting choked up on the fires' side, through tubes leaking in the back tube sheet. The only cause that I can see for this is hammering too much at the choked tubes in the different boxes while we were at Southampton which started a number of tubes in the back sheet.

Shortly after leaving port we found we were using a large quantity of feed water. On the second day out I found the tubes to be getting silted up very fast. I had to draw the fires and let the boiler cool down to allow us to clear the tubes from the back end.

It took on an average about twenty-six hours for one boiler. We had no accidents, only one fireman got burned through his own carelessness in opening an air valve, causing the fire to blow back and burn his arm.

We had one burst tube. The tube was stopped and the ends burned off. The tube stopper came out and we had to draw the fires directly. This took place at 6 A. M., Jan. 12.

The reason of the steam pressure being reduced was because we did not want to wire-draw the steam, as we got better results from not doing so.

The boilers are as safe now in regard to any part giving way as they were when built.

When we left Southampton we did not have the slightest idea of the trouble in store for us. My assistant engineers are George Cartwell, Senior First Assistant, (Chief Engineer's license.); John R. Hastings, Senior First Assistant, (Chief Engineer's license.) and Harold E. Chapman, Senior First Assistant, (Chief Engineer's license.) I beg to certify that they are capable and reliable men.

When Inspector Barrett was asked to give some expression of opinion on the report he replied: "I have nothing to say." Inspector Peter C. Petrie, when asked if he intended to inspect the boilers of the St. Louis, replied: "Does the report of the Chief Engineer look as though it would be necessary?"

The Rev. Arthur Crane of Savannah and A. Parlette Lloyd and Louis E. Bernel, lawyers, of Baltimore, who were passengers on the St. Louis, did not meet in the Astor House yesterday, as proposed, to consider action against the steamship company. The Rev. Mr. Crane's son, a lawyer in this city, said that his father had been compelled to go to his home and that the proposed meeting would be on some future day probably.

In the office of the company it was said that the St. Louis would leave for Cramps' shipyard to-day or to-morrow.

THE LAHN STILL AGROUND.

Unsuccessful Attempts to Refloat North German Lloyd Vessel Fast Off Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to refloat the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, from Mediterranean ports for New York, which grounded on a sandbank off Tumara, five miles east of the Rock of Gibraltar, Sunday morning. Her cargo is rapidly being discharged into lighters.

Further attempts made this afternoon to float the vessel were unsuccessful. The steamer is at present imbedded in seven feet of sand amidships. The British cruiser Bacchante aided in the efforts to float the liner, which were watched by an interested crowd from the shore. The Lahn's cargo continues to be discharged. The saloon passengers have gone a shore and are stopping at different hotels. They say that a panic occurred when the vessel struck, but that owing to the coolness of Capt. Malchow it was soon abated.

GENOA, Italy, Jan. 19.—Among the Americans who sailed from here for New York on the Lahn are Poultney Bigelow, Richmond Pearson, United States Minister to Persia; the Rev. W. Lawson, Major J. Irons, and Dr. Dwight Orcutt.

NAPLES, Jan. 19.—The Americans who went on board the Lahn at this port included Miss Carolina Adams and party, E. G. Berry, Miss Julia Cowan, C. M. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robinson. There are 102 Italians among the steerage passengers.

A cablegram received at the local offices of the North German Lloyd Line Steamship Company yesterday stated that the Mediterranean liner Lahn, which is ashore off Tumara, is in no danger. The line received no additional information beyond the fact that the United States cruiser Hartford and the British Admiralty tug Energetic had gone to the assistance of the Lahn.

Speaking of the grounding of the liner, and the adverse criticisms of Capt. Malchow for not transferring his passengers after the vessel grounded, Gustav H. Schwab, general manager of the line, said: "I am not in possession of an advance list of the passengers on board, and I have no idea who they are. As for Capt. Malchow's refusal to land his passengers, I have no comment to make, beyond the fact that we have the utmost confidence in his judgment, and know that he is a capital seaman, and that whatever he did was for the best."

There were many inquiries at the office of the company yesterday for news of the stranded vessel. The replies were all reassuring.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

MID-WINTER SALE OF
Furniture and Homefurnishings
Grades and Prices that will immediately impress you.
COME AND SEE.

Women's Golf Vests
Another Extraordinary Sale To-day.

Golf Vests are wonderfully scarce. Manufacturers have been working night and day, and yet the demand is unabated. For that reason the Golf Vest described below at 98c. is a remarkable attraction. Only 500 in the lot. So hurry to-day,

WOMEN'S GOLF VESTS, all wool (knitted), plain colors, pretty stripe effects, double breasted, with gilt buttons, warm, comfortable and stylish, **98c**

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Underskirts.

UNDERSKIRTS of Jersey Cloth: all the newest shades, blue, pink, tan, lavender and red; made with fitted top and yoke band; bottom of skirts trimmed with 3 rows of fancy stitching, **49**

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Babies' Store.

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN GUIMPES: embroidery insertion ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes 2 and 4 only; regular price, 49c.; special, **29**

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Housekeeping Linens.

Choice products of the Tremont Mills, at less than 1-3 and 1-2 off usual prices.

PILLOW CASES.
40, 42, and 45 x 36-inch BLEACHED MUSLIN CASES; ready-made; regularly up to 15c. each; at, **9**

TABLE DAMASK.
ALL-LINEN SILVER BLEACHED GERMAN DAMASK; with open-work borders; regularly 69c. yard, **49**

BED SPREADS.
Full size WHITE CROCHET BED SPREADS; only 200 in this lot; regularly 98c. each; at, **69**

MARSEILLES BED SPREADS; odd lot; some slightly stained; for full size and three-quarter beds; regularly up to $2.95 each; at, **1.69**

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Shoes and Rubbers
For Men, Women and Children.

Double values from the Great Shoe Sale. Several lots of good Shoes broken in sizes. To-day you may choose at

LESS THAN HALF PRICES.

MEN'S SHOES, several styles that were $2.00 and upward; now **1.00**

MEN'S SHOES of Kid, Calf and Patent Leather, welted soles; $3.50 Shoes, at **1.85**

WOMEN'S SHOES, broken lots, button and lace, single and double soles; mostly $2.00 Shoes; now **1.00**

WOMEN'S SHOES, Kid, Calf and Patent Leather; were $3.50; now **1.95**

CHILDREN'S SHOES, Dongola Kid, stout soles, all sizes up to 11; were $1.00 and $1.25; now **69**

RUBBERS, broken sizes for Women and Children; 35c. and 50c. qualities; now **15**

(Main and Second Floors, East.)

Furniture Sale.
Special Parlor Suite Offers.

These beautiful Parlor Suites are made exclusively for us; we cover them as desired in any fabric or color.

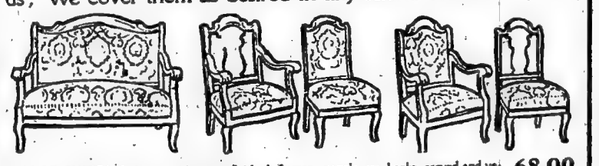

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, panels on backs, carved and veneered with fine mahogany, covered in red or green verona; regular price $84.00, **68.00**

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, strong, well-made frames, finely finished, upholstered with all-steel springs, covered with good quality verona; regular price $50.00, special, **34.00**

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, frames have nicely carved backs, upholstered with best steel springs, all pieces made spring edge, covered in latest patterns of silk damasks; regular price $55.00, special, **40.00**

Handsome PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, latest design in frames, finely polished, covered with the latest styles and colors of beautiful tapestries, springs and all upholstering the best; regular price $60.00, special, **45.00**

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, frames of latest design, hand-carved and crotch mahogany veneer backs, all woodwork piano polish finish, spring edge seats, and covered with high grade medallion brocades, a very artistic and graceful suite; regular price $69.00, **49.00**

PARLOR SUITES, consisting of 5 pieces, beautifully designed frames, with carved backs and finest crotch mahogany veneer panels, piano polish finish, upholstered in the best possible manner, all spring-edge seats, covered in the latest designs of two-toned verona; regular price $78.00, **56.00**

PARLOR SUITES of 5 pieces, finely carved frames, of this season's newest designs, piano polish finish, upholstered with the best steel springs and made all spring edge seats and diamond tufted backs, covered in your choice of colors of beautiful silk damasks; regular price $82.00, **67.50**

HANDSOME FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUITES, massive hand-carved frames, backs veneered with fine crotch mahogany veneers, piano polish finish, upholstered in the best manner, all spring edge seats, covered with latest designs in illuminated verona; regular price $92.00 **72.00**

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, backs finely carved, arms carved with dragon heads and frames highly polished, tufted upholstered backs, covered with satin damask; regular price $135.00, **112.00**

(Fifth Floor.)

War Relics.
CIVIL AND SPANISH.

We have reduced the prices to hasten the sale of all Relics on hand. So many precious memories cluster about these mementoes of war that the demand, at the prices quoted, should prove exceptionally active.

REMINGTON RIFLES, with bayonets, use 43-70 calibre centre fire modern cartridge, used by the Spanish volunteer regiments at Santiago in July, 1898, and captured by the U. S. troops; every rifle in firing order; special, **95c**

U. S. CIVIL WAR SPRINGFIELD RIFLES, muzzle loading, complete with bayonet; every rifle in first-class order and cleaned; the lightest gun made; about 9 lbs. weight; extra fine for Cadet Corps and Military organizations to use for drill purposes; special, at **1.50**

U. S. CIVIL WAR REMINGTON RIFLES, muzzle loading, complete with sabre, bayonet and scabbard; brand new fine brass fittings; an excellent and decorative relic; special, at **1.50**

U. S. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' SWORDS, brass hilt, with guard, leather scabbards. **1.25**

CAVALRY SABRES, with scabbards, **45**

TRIANGULAR BAYONETS, make elegant, decorative figures; special, **5**

MARTINI-HENRY SABRE BAYONETS, with sharksk

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The specific provisions of the liquor tax law, commonly known as the "Raines law," were much more strictly enforced and observed on Sunday than at any time since the Low administration began. The number of arrests for violations of this law was considerably greater, but the actual number of violations was very much less. The law was obeyed more generally and the infractions of it were more promptly dealt with.

This is not due to any special policy proclaimed by Commissioner GREENE. It is due to the more complete and vigorous application of the general policy of energetic performance of police duty. Two features of this policy are noteworthy. One is that the police have required the removal from all barrooms of opaque window glass and screens which hide the interior of the barrooms from sight from the street. In this way it not only becomes possible to see any violation of the law which forbids the sale of liquor in barrooms, but it becomes impossible for the police to plead that they did not see such violations. Another feature, of more general importance, is the holding of officers to strict responsibility for what occurs in their districts. They are aware that they will be regarded as knowing what is going on, and no merely negative attitude on their part will be accepted. It is assumed that if the law is broken they are to blame, and the burden of proof that they are not to blame rests on them. This is the plainest common sense, and lies at the root of all proper police service; but it is an idea that has not been put in practice for many years—practically not since the Roosevelt Police Board. The result is excellent so far, and Gen. GREENE is strengthening his hold on the confidence of the community with every day that he applies this principle. He is also strengthening his influence in the department, and the morale of the force is steadily improving.

Meanwhile it is dawning on the minds of a large part of the public that the fair and strict enforcement of the liquor law does not necessarily mean a "dry" Sunday in this city. The number of places at which liquor was sold on last Sunday in accordance with the provisions of the law was very considerable, and there was no serious difficulty in getting a drink legally in a decent place and in relatively decent company. This was not only the case as to the "hotels" which complied with the requirements of the law, but also it was the case as to numerous social clubs. While some of the singing societies in Brooklyn were met to protest against the enforcement of the law and their compulsory thirst other German societies which had taken the trouble to comply with the law were enjoying their music and their beer or wine in combination. If the present policy of the Police Commissioner is continued, and has increasingly the effect it has already had, it is permitted to hope that the honest performance of duty by the police will be understood and accepted by that large part of the people among whom discontent with the liquor law has heretofore been so strong. If that shall prove to be the case it is certain that reasonable amendments of the law, should they be demanded, will much more easily be obtained.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT JOHANNESBURG.

It becomes increasingly clear that it was an excellent thing for all concerned that the British Secretary for the Colonies should have taken the notion of going to see for himself what were the conditions of that part of South Africa which has lately come under his official jurisdiction. It is unlikely that any of his colleagues or any of his subordinates could have made such a voyage more useful and instructive. LORD MILNER, the representative of the home Government on the spot, certainly has not done much in the line of what most needs to be done. His contributions to the repair and development of the Transvaal seem to the outside observer to have been mainly confined to treating the Boers to an exhibition of "the Oxford manner," by which they do not seem to have been suitably improved or impressed.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the best representative of the British Ministry who could have visited the scene, for the reason that he is the only member of the Ministry who has had the advantage of a commercial training and experience. This has occasionally been imputed to him as a disadvantage by the other inmates of the "Hotel Cecil," as the London gibe describes the present Ministry. In England it may be such. But in South Africa it is a very great advantage. For, whatever may be said about the causes or the conduct of the war, the recovery of the country from its ravages is what, if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN were an American, he might describe as "a plain business proposition." It is getting the attention of a very good business man.

That part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarkable speech at Johannesburg which will attract most attention was, of course, that part which dealt with the labor question. As has been shown by Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD, in the articles in the London Times, on which we have commented, the labor question is the crux of the whole South African situation. Either the potential working power of the natives must be exploited, and made available, or else labor must be imported. White labor can be brought in only by voluntary immigration which thus far does not seem to be very attractive. Asiatic labor of the coolie kind could be had, no doubt, from contractors, but this scheme Mr. CHAMBERLAIN disclaims with indignation. There remains only the supply of native labor. The Boer's inhumanity to the Kafir has made countless Englishmen mourn, but it is maintained that British humanity to the Kafir does not shine by comparison, and it is familiar knowledge that one of the grievances of the Outlanders against the late republic was that it did not assist them to get Kafir labor in greater quantities and on cheaper terms. It is quite certain that the Kafirs will not work hard and continuously, if they can help it. One of the solutions propounded by Mr. KIDD, in a gracefully periphrastical manner, was that "the native shall be obliged, if not by State compulsion, at least by the State regulation of economic conditions, to contribute his labor to the development of the resources of the country."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN scorns this roundabout way of putting it, and says bluntly that "there is plenty of labor if the Kafir could be made to work." The Colonial Secretary, like the late THOMAS CARLYLE, has beatific industrial visions of "niggers held steadily to their work." To mitigate the wrath of Exeter Hall, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN went on to explain that slavery now exists in South Africa, the black husband being the master and the black wives the slaves, and that each Kafir maintains an industrial harem. All of which is interesting and significent. Only, if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can invent some system for inducing the Kafirs to work which shall be clearly distinguishable from "involuntary servitude," we should be very glad to have his recipe. We could apply it with great effect, not only to the problem of the Philippines, but to the problem presented in any one of half a dozen of the United States.

THE GENDER OF "PROVIDENCE."

In the formulation of grievances by the committee of the passengers of the belated steamer St. Louis occurred the following phrase: "Providence has indeed been extremely kind to us, and we are extremely grateful that through her tender mercies we have thus far been spared a calamity too horrible to contemplate." No doubt this was intended to be "extremely" impressive; but it was the innocent cause of a good deal of trouble to certain worthy people who have troubles of their own.

The first newspaper to print it in full followed copy and used the feminine pronoun "her." In the next office it reached, the proofreader appears to have thought this did not sound quite right, or at least not quite usual, and for her was substituted His with a capital H—the clause reading: "Providence has indeed been extremely kind to us, and we are extremely grateful that through His tender mercies," &c. This sounded better, but the satisfaction of the reader must have given place to confusion of mind when he read the following morning in a journal which prides itself upon the inerrancy in its proofroom: "We are extremely grateful that through its tender mercies we have thus far been spared," &c. No other variants of the pronoun being possible in English, the intelligent reader must make choice between her, his, and its as the one proper to use in the possessive case as referring to the tender mercies of Providence:

A satisfactory choice is not as easily made as might appear at first glance. Providence used interchangeably with GOD is misused. It confuses an attribute or function, or, as TYNDALL might have said, an orderly and habitual method of procedure, with the person or being possessing and exercising it. To speak of GOD'S providence is to use words which mean something. To speak of providence when GOD is meant makes such a phrase as divine providence seem as grotesque as "fit meet," so often heard in extemporaneous invocation, and which led a good deacon to pray that his young pastor might "grow up to be a fatted calf, fit meat for the Lord." MILTON seems to have thus misused it in the lines:

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide,

but this apparent misuse may have resulted from an error of the printer in the employment of the capital P. The wanderers referred to might have been guided by divine providence. The proper use of the word is undoubtedly that given it by PETER MARTYR when he spoke of "the providence of the sea, the woodes, and sprynges and fountaigns."

In the use of the word providence as it appears in the protest of the passengers of the St. Louis, who were doubtless so mad that they forgot to be exact in expressing themselves, we have the incarnation of an attribute, and as classic mythology associated plenty and material blessings with goddesses much as the modern man does seasonable provision of underwear, replenishment of pajamas and handkerchiefs, and a reasonable periodicity of meals with a woman, may not the pronoun she have been a good one to use in the circumstances? To write His would have been clearly wrong. But how about its? Does anything which admits of being designated as it—save in the colloquial and current sense—possess tender mercies or invite extreme gratitude? The comment of the little girl who, when told what GOD expected of her, said: "Mamma, I guess He thinks He's it," may have been in the mind of the proofreader who preferred the neuter form of the pronoun.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The increasing and, indeed, bitter hostility which finds expression in England toward any form of alliance with Germany for purposes distasteful to the United States may be explained in many ways, all of which are satisfactory; but perhaps the best explanation of all was given by our London correspondent in his letter appearing in our issue of Sunday that the fact is gradually taking possession of the British mind that an agreement with the United States is at once the most natural and the most advantageous which could be effected.

The conditions existing on this side of the ocean, however much they may be underrated by those who venture to discuss them publicly, are daily attracting more and more attention in England, and the influence of this country is increasingly felt in every department of industry, commerce, finance, and social life. The newspapers are full of information about America, which is presented and discussed with more intelligence than was formerly considered necessary. At the moment this is probably most conspicuous in the demand for the "Americanization" of British railways in their management and financial policy. The strictures of an American railway manager visiting England, in the columns of The London Times, started this discussion many months ago, and has led to a merciless analysis of English railway reports and a vigorous impeachment of their management under incompetent Boards of Directors. Sir ALBERT ROLLIT, M. P., who stands very near the head of the British bar, was convinced by a recent visit to the United States that we are far ahead of Great Britain in legal education, and is moving as President of the Law Institution to introduce the American system of instruction by the inductive method. American business methods are also claiming more consideration and, as they are better understood, are undermining the kind of conservatism of trade which adheres tenaciously to usage and precedent. American machinery and methods are revolutionizing production in the manufacturing industries, and the very valuable work of The London Times in sending to this country a thoroughly qualified representative to learn how we do things in our great industries has had and is still exerting an incalculable influence for good in sending the thrill of a new life through the sluggish pulses of the nation. In a word, everything concerning the United States seems to be of popular interest, and the scale on which British participation in the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition is now expected indicates that a strong unifying tendency is at work which will inevitably draw the nations closer together, realizing the stirring prophecy of the poet of a generation ago:

Turning to our mother England, we shall find her making boast
Of the great Republic westward, born of strength which she has lost:
And our Saxon blood shall join us, never to be torn apart,
Moving onward to the future, hand in hand and heart to heart.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

Those who fancy that the trust is peculiarly an American institution, the mushroom product of prosperity, may be comforted to know that Germany has more than four hundred well-developed trusts, and that at last accounts they were multiplying rapidly.

The greatest number of them in any one industry have been formed in the several branches of chemical manufacture. There are several in the electrical industries, and it is announced that these are about to be united in the Central European Electrical Trust, which is to control everything worth controlling. In the coal and ore mining, iron smelting, and steel making industries they are well established, and have gained great prominence, chiefly from the wide difference between what they promised and what they have accomplished for the public welfare. In some industries trusts are being formed to resist the unreasonable demands of other trusts. For example, the sugar refiners had a trust to safeguard their interests, and now the beet growers have one to defend theirs against low prices for their product. The coal miners had a very strong and arbitrary trust; now the Rhenish iron works are combining to form a trust to open new mines and give them cheaper fuel. The paper makers had one to control the manufacture of paper and keep the price high; now the Association of German Publishers intends to establish one for the manufacture of their own paper. And so it goes all along the line.

The latest phase of the movement is expressed in negotiations looking to the formation of a trust which shall combine, unify, and consolidate all trusts and be affiliated to the German Association of Manufacturers. The principal object of this would seem to be to safeguard existing trusts and render difficult the formation of new ones to reestablish competition. A meeting with this in view was held in Berlin last year, and the commission appointed by it has issued invitations to all the German trusts to "get together." The Government does not seem to be manifesting any interest in the matter, and the conclusion seems to be among those who are watching the development that if they are let alone the trusts will take care of one another, and, if existing conditions continue very long, all go to pieces sooner or later.

JOHN S. SARGENT.

The return to this country of JOHN S. SARGENT with a commission to paint the portrait of the President of the United States is an event that ought not to pass without some sign of public recognition and congratulation. Unfortunately, we cannot say that this is "the return of the native," since the painter happened to be born in Florence, the son of an American physician. But he is entitled by statute to be "considered" an American, and he has never, that we know of, been considered anything else.

Certainly his countrymen are and of right ought to be proud to claim as an American a painter who, according to the best judges of his art, is not only the foremost of living portrait painters, but is worthy to be ranked with the great historical masters of portraiture. When, on the occasion of the death or retirement of a leading English statesman, Lord ROSEBERY, who certainly speaks among British statesmen as one having authority in these matters, said that the most suitable common oration of him would be a portrait by SARGENT, he expressed the views of those best qualified to judge. In the Boston Public Library the painter has shown very rare powers as a master of decoration also, but without doubt his fame will rest hereafter, as does his great contemporary vogue, on his remarkable portraits.

Mr. SARGENT is unlike most, if not all, of the painters who in our time have attained the precarious eminence of becoming favorite or fashionable portrait painters in that he has without question attained his unique position by the exclusive exercise of the art of painting and not by the practice of any irrelevant social or commercial arts whatsoever. He distinctly "does not advertise." It is all the more gratifying that he should have surpassed, on their own ground as well as on his own, those practitioners of portrait painting who are also masters of what most of them would call "réclame."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Leslie's Weekly, having, apparently, more confidence than we have that by 1909 New York's transportation facilities will be so much improved that a big anniversary celebration here will not be an unmitigated nuisance to the resident population, attacks with some vivacity our recent statement that between the voyage of the Half Moon up the Hudson and what has since happened in this region the relation is not exactly obvious. The Weekly wants to establish such a relation in order to interest people in its suggestion—which hasn't created much excitement—that we ought to have great doings five years from now in honor of HENRY, or HENDRIK, HUDSON, but its arguments are more ingenious than convincing. HUDSON'S voyage, it says, truthfully enough, gave Holland its claim to the valley drained by the river named after him, and his stories of its fertility brought the Dutch settlers across the sea. That connects New Amsterdam with Hudson, perhaps, but New York is another matter, and it displaced, rather than perpetuated, its predecessor. The second argument is, indeed, peculiar—the Dutch made friends with the Iroquois and the English followed the same policy, and so created a defense against the French which permitted the conquest of the country and the building up of the greatest and most progressive of the world's States! But there—of course we haven't the slightest ill-will against the old explorer, and if anybody yearns to revive his memory, why, let 'em do it. They might, however, bear in mind the fact that Hudson simply blundered into our river while looking after the Northwest Passage that obsessed all the navigators of his day, and that as soon as he found he couldn't go to China by way of the river he departed in disgust and at the first opportunity went fumbling around in the Far North till he starved and froze to death in the big bay which also bears his name. He was a bold and persistent fellow, but he lacked judgment and didn't know a good thing when he saw it. Why, then, should we go to a lot of trouble in celebrating the circumstance that HENRY HUDSON happened to call here, 300 years ago, while on his way to nowhere, and immediately departed in vast disgust because this was somewhere?

—That the letter from a very eminent New York surgeon which we published on Sunday completely demolished the claim that vivisection is useless will be denied, we think, by nobody with reason and an inclination to use it on this much discussed subject. We have little hope, however, that it will silence the anti-vivisectionists, for it attacked only their first line of defense, and they are safe for all time behind the next one, which is that mankind has no right to protect its health or save its life by inflicting upon an animal suffering from which that animal does not profit. This raises a moral issue that cannot be settled by facts or argument, and those who advocate vivisection because it is useful can talk themselves blind and dumb without affecting in the slightest degree those who condemn it because it is intrinsically wrong. Each starts with an assumption which the other denies, and they can never get together. Our distinguished correspondent's letter, however, ought to have calmed the disquietude of those who, while admitting the force of the utility argument, have yet feared the effect of vivisection upon the character of those who practice it, and have been horrified by the constant iteration of its abuses. How many of the vociferous zoöphiles can say, as did the writer of our letter without claiming for himself credit for doing more than is common in his profession, that they give four half-days a week to unpaid service of the poor! Surely he and his fellows are not the hard-hearted monsters the anti-vivisectionists would have us believe. "Cruelty" is a word that must be interpreted in the light of motives and results—and is, by people who control their feelings and who accept the world as it is made. An account of a Lorenz operation, with its tearing of flesh and breaking of ligaments, could easily be made as horrible as are the worst tales of vivisection. It would only be necessary to ignore the employment of anaesthetics and the operator's reason for his dreadful manipulation of helpless children.

—Our news columns have rarely contained a more remarkable announcement than that from Rome, to the effect that the Italian Premier has given his approval to a plan for the expenditure of $200,000 a year from the public funds for the education of Neapolitans and Sicilians intending to emigrate to the United States, who, if allowed to start as they are, would be turned back from our ports of entry. To be sure, education will not be wasted upon these people, and the execution of the plan will be a very good thing for the United States; but, after Italy has gone to the expense of making her sons good enough for us, why are they not good enough for her, and why does she not take measures to keep them at home? No country is overcrowded with intelligent and instructed laborers, and none can fail to be weakened by the emigration of that class. Old as she is, Italy is still a land of undeveloped resources, and it can hardly be wise for her to hasten the departure of her sons, even from Naples and Sicily. And are the would-be emigrants to be more highly favored than the Italians who remain at home and provide the annual $200,000? Are there to be special schools for those who aspire to American citizenship? The situation is a very curious one, but we, at least, can contemplate it with perfect composure.

—That conditions are changing rapidly in Texas is made clear by the news that several of the State's great ranches, including some 3,000,000 acres of land, are to be cut up into small farms and cultivated under a system of irrigation, but opinions will differ as to whether the change is necessarily one for the better. Not many years ago a population of small land-holders was everywhere regarded by theorists with high approval as the best a country could possibly have, but nowadays others than the ingenious Mr. H. G. WELLS have ventured to question the economic advantages of agriculture conducted on the individual unit plan, and have expressed a preference for farming on the grand scale of modern manufactures. Cheap products are or ought to be the result of the big operations in both cases, and it is no longer an accepted truism that there is no man more profitable to the State than the man who owns and cultivates a few more or less grateful acres. Such a man cannot afford to use the best of tools, and his social and educational opportunities are rarely of the best. Small farms are certainly better than some large farms, but they are not certainly better than all large farms. The Texan innovations may mean advance and they may mean something else, but it will probably make a great row to suggest it.

Government Purchase of Stock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any legal obstacle which would prevent the Government going into the market and buying railroad shares? The United States Government now buys bonds, and the British Government bought a controlling interest in the Suez Canal.

If the United States Government had a large interest in the railroads, especially the coal carrying roads, there would be a great deal less of "the public be d—" policy on the part of both management and employes. There is no element of confiscation in the direct purchase of the shares, and as the majority of all shares go through the market every few years, it is only a question of time when the Government would have a controlling interest in the railroads. THOMAS H. CURRIE.

Piermont, N. J., Jan. 17, 1903.

Pavonia Ferry Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the inquiry now going on concerning improving the facilities of transportation for suburbanites, why not turn the searchlight of public criticism upon the Pavonia Ferry of the Erie Railroad?

All their boats are old, small, and entirely inadequate to accommodate the crowds during rush hours, and if the slightest congestion occurs passengers are compelled to stand out in the driveway, the cabins being too small. If the patrons of this company have any rights in the way of proper transportation, why are they not accorded to them?

Herewith is appended a list of the boats in use by the company. Most of them, from point of service, should have been retired long ago:

Pavonia	1861	Passaic	1869
Susquehanna	1865	Ridgewood	1873
Delaware	1868	Paterson	1886
Chautauqua	1868	J. G. McCullough	1891

PASSAICITE.

Passaic, N. J., Jan. 18, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Feminine Felicity.

Eustacia—How pleased Eleanor looks tonight.

Edmonia—Yes; she's either had a proposal or some man has sent her a box of candy.—Detroit Free Press.

A Tractable Memory.

"I see you don't remember me, Sir?"

"No, Sir; I don't."

"I'm Binks. I owe you $50."

"Ah! Now that you mention the—ahsum, I remember you perfectly."—Detroit Free Press.

Appreciation.

"How did you like the music at the symphony concert?"

"Mrs. Torque and I got into such a discussion about its beauty and technique that I really hadn't a chance to listen to it!"—Baltimore Herald.

Not to Such Straits as That.

Sympathetic Listener—In those dreary, desolate wastes, Mr. Dashpole, I suppose you grew fond even of your dogs.

Returned Arctic Explorer—Heavens, no, miss! We had plenty of pemmican and walrus meat.—Chicago Tribune.

Something Better.

"Doctor, a week ago you gave me something that you said was good for dyspepsia."

"Yes."

"Well, now, suppose you give me something that's bad for it. It's been humored enough, Sir."—Baltimore News.

UNDER THE APPLE TREES.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

Great is the Western grandeur, lovely this scenic land
Filled with entrancing beauties and wonders on every hand.
Bright is the smiling sunshine, fair are the mountain skies,
Sparkling the star-world's jewels that out of the darkness rise.
And yet there's soulful yearning these beauties cannot allay
When memory flashes a picture of a scene that is far away,
And we long for the scent of the blossoms and the hum of the busy bees
Out in the old home orchard under the apple trees.

Many the years we've wandered far from that dear old place,
Age has impressed its markings deep in the once young face,
Time with relentless fingers scatters the hairs of gray
Over the head then tousled—unkempt as the cocks of hay,
But never has age obscured them, nor never has time effaced
The memory pictures of boyhood, of days when we often chased
The butterflies in the clover that waved as the gentle seas
And played in the old home orchard under the apple trees.

Great is the West in grandeur here where the mountains rise,
Never was greater beauty arched by the azure skies,
Sweet is the joy of living amid these wonders of God,
Rich are the hills in treasure, fruitful the pregnant sod,
And yet there is something lacking; we're longing for but an hour
Distant from where the mountains to the precincts of cloud and tower—
Long for the soothing kisses from lips of the old home breeze
Out in the old home orchard under the apple trees.

MR. HEWITT'S PLANS FOR COOPER INSTITUTE

Fund Provided for the Purchase of Another Building.

Astor Library Building or Sixty-ninth Regiment's Old Armory in View—Arrangement for the Funeral.

Plans that Abram S. Hewitt had entertained for the development of Cooper Union, in which a great part of his interest was centred, became known yesterday. They contemplate the use of the entire building for the activities of the institution, and the acquisition of either the Astor Library Building or the old armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, near by, both of which are expected to be made vacant soon. The old Bible House is not to be acquired, as its age and construction render it impracticable for the purposes.

The announcement of the intentions was made in an interview with George W. Plympton, associated with Mr. Hewitt in the work of the Union for thirty-six years. Mr. Plympton said that the plans for the future came merely as the logical result of the system that had been maintained in years past, and that was the product of Mr. Hewitt's thought.

From other authoritative sources it was learned that Andrew Carnegie, while he will undoubtedly continue to take an active interest in the Union and its affairs, will not succeed Mr. Hewitt as its executive manager, as had been declared in published reports of the last interview between the two. Members of the Hewitt family said yesterday that they were unaware of any promise of the kind on Mr. Carnegie's part.

Arrangements for Mr. Hewitt's funeral, the religious service of which is to be conducted in Cay— Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, were not completed yesterday. It had been determined that Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington, D. C., formerly rector of Calvary Church, and, in all probability, Bishop Potter would be the officiating clergymen, assisted by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks of Calvary Church. The musical programme will consist of an anthem and several hymns to be rendered by the full vested choir. Representatives of the organizations to which Mr. Hewitt belonged will attend. Edward R. Cooper, Treasurer of Cooper Union, said that the names of the pall bearers could not be announced for the reason that replies had not been received from several of the persons asked, as they are not residents of New York.

Mr. Hewitt was asked what effect, if any, his father's death would have upon the affairs of Cooper Union.

"There will be no effect, so far as the carrying out of his plans is concerned," he replied. "My father was Secretary and a member of the Board of Trustees, so that the only action necessary is a meeting of the board to fill the vacancies caused by his death. When this meeting will be held and who his probable successor in either capacity will be, I really cannot say."

In reply to a question about certain of his father's unpublished writings, notably the "Tilden Defense," referred to in a press dispatch, Mr. Hewitt said: "All of my father's private papers, outside of those of his business, were destroyed when his library was burned several years ago, and the only things remaining are papers of a period later than that to which the dispatch referred. I believe that any paper bearing upon the Tilden affair must have been destroyed.

"Of my father's will I can say nothing at this time, because it has been the desire of all the members of the family that the will should not be opened until after the funeral. We are making arrangements today for seating the representatives of the organizations to which my father belonged. There are so many organizations that they will be represented by individuals, because the seating capacity of the church would be entirely inadequate to accommodate the whole or even a large part, of the membership."

The organizations to be represented are the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, Columbia University, Columbia Alumni Association, Cooper Union Alumni Association, Metropolitan Club, City Club, Church Club, Union Club, Engineers' Club, The Players, Century Association, Down Town Association, Tuxedo Club, American Geographical Society, Scientific Alliance, Dunlap Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Museum of Natural History, and National Academy of Design.

Director Plympton of Cooper Union said yesterday that the day and night classes would meet this evening to take action on Mr. Hewitt's death. The night Class A, the graduating class, would be represented at the funeral. By order of Edward Cooper, President of Cooper Union, Mr. Plympton said the day and night classes will not meet to-morrow, and during the day only the reading rooms will remain open. The teachers of the institution, headed by Director Plympton and Charles Sprague Smith, will attend the funeral in a body, meeting at 9:30 at the house of Edward H. Hewitt in Twenty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Speaking of Mr. Hewitt's plans for the work, Mr. Plympton said:

"Mr. Hewitt had expected for several years to be taken off quickly when his time came, and he was anxious to perfect the plans for the future of Cooper Union before he died. The entire present system, under which we are at work here, is his handiwork, and the plans which he cherished for the extension are naturally in line with what he did in years past. These plans are ready, and at the last two or three meetings of the Trustees they were communicated to the board as occasion offered by Mr. Hewitt, and were discussed and approved by the board.

"Everything is so arranged that the union will continue moving on by its own impetus. It never was a part of the plan of Mr. Hewitt to buy the old Bible House. Because of its age, and for other reasons it is entirely unfit for our purposes, and would have to be practically rebuilt if we acquired it. On the other hand, the Trustees have discussed, at Mr. Hewitt's suggestion, the acquisition of the Astor Library Building and the old Armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, both of which are to be vacated on the completion of the new Public Library Building and the new Armory. It was the intention of Mr. Hewitt, if the Union got one of the buildings, to place reading rooms there, reserving the entire present building for teaching purposes and making the Union actually one large school. Not only are plans ready for these extensions, but the funds for carrying them out have been provided.

"Mr. Hewitt, during the later years of his life, used to visit the Union every day, and it was a great sorrow to him when, within the last three or four months, he became unable so to do. The last I heard from him was a letter written on December 22, asking that plans for the use of the stores in the ground story of our building which are to be vacated this coming Summer, should be sent up to him not later than May 1. In that letter he expressed the hope that he would be able to get around to the Union in a day or two. But he never came."

"Relative to the Carnegie rumor, it was said yesterday that while Mr. Carnegie undoubtedly will give financial aid to the Union, he will not be the man to succeed Mr. Hewitt as its guiding spirit; that his present interests would not allow him to devote so much of his time as would be necessary, and that his membership on the Board of Trustees, of only a year or so, has not given him sufficient familiarity with the Union's affairs.

"The man who, for the immediate future, is most likely to take hold where Mr. Hewitt left off, it was said, is his brother-in-law, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, who is familiar with all of Mr. Hewitt's plans, thereby tiding over affairs until a new leader is found by natural selection.

"It had been the hope of Mr. Hewitt that one of his sons would take his place. One of them is Treasurer and a member of the Board of Trustees, and all are interested in the Union, but their friends have said that they are too much engrossed with their business to be able to give the time and attention necessary for the executive management."

INTERESTS IN MONTANA.

Mr. Hewitt's Investments in Smelting and Power Companies.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 19.—Abram S. Hewitt had nearly $1,000,000 invested in various enterprises in the State of Montana. He was one of the original promoters of the Great Falls Smelter, which afterward consolidated with the East Helena Works under the name of the United Smelting and Refining Company, of which company he was manager and for many years a Director.

Mr. Hewitt was also prime mover in the construction of the big electrical-transmission plant of the Missouri Power Company, at Canyon Ferry, which furnishes power to Butte mines 100 miles away.

TRIBUTES TO MR. HEWITT.

Mayor Low Issues a Proclamation on the Death of the ex-Mayor—Proceedings of Organizations.

Mayor Low on behalf of the City of New York and officials of organizations with which ex-Mayor Hewitt was connected took appropriate action on his death yesterday, and delegations were appointed by several of the organizations to attend the funeral.

Mayor Low issued the following proclamation:

In the death of ex-Mayor Hewitt the City of New York has lost a citizen whose life has been devoted to its welfare. Both as member of Congress and as Mayor of the City he rendered valuable public service. He will be remembered, also, as the originator of the plan for securing a municipal subway, which should be the property of the city itself. The Cooper Union is his monument, as well as that of the great philanthropist whose name it bears, for Mr. Hewitt spent his life in translating into fact the generous purposes of its founder. Barnard College and Columbia University, as well, attest his life-long interest in education, and his readiness to spend and be spent in that cause.

He brought to the service of the public, in a thousand ways, a willing mind, a strong intellect, and great natural capacity. For many years his natural gifts have been enriched by the wisdom that is born of large and varied experience, of wide observation, and of deep reflection, and all his powers have been used ungrudgingly for the public good. From first to last his life was animated by a fine public spirit.

The flags on all the city buildings will be displayed at half-mast until after his funeral.

President Morris K. Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce appointed the following committee to attend the funeral:

William E. Dodge,	John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr,	William Butler Duncan,
Charles S. Smith,	Lyman J. Gage,
John A. Stewart,	A. Barton Hepburn,
John Jersen Rhoades,	D. Willis James,
Whitelaw Reid,	James W. Alexander,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	John D. Crimmins,
Wm. Bayard Cutting,	William R. Grace,
Charles S. Fairchild,	Charles A. Schieren,
Andrew Carnegie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
August Belmont,	George G. Williams,
Seth Low,	John T. Terry,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	

At the Cotton Exchange business was suspended at noon for a period long enough to allow a special meeting to be held at which resolutions were passed and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral. Members of this committee are:

George W. Baily,	Robert Moore,
James O. Bloss,	J. H. Parker,
George Brennecke,	M. J. Parrott,
George A. Chapman,	A. H. Rainey,
B. S. Clark,	S. Ranger,
J. A. Corbin,	William Ray,
S. A. Fatman,	T. M. Robinson,
P. S. Galatti,	R. H. Roundtree,
Archie B. Gwathmey,	Henry Schaefer,
J. T. Gwathmey,	D. Schnakenberg,
George S. Hart,	R. Sielenburg,
Henry Hentz,	W. F. Sorey,
Samuel T. Hubbard,	F. Van Riper,
Charles W. Ide,	James F. Wenman,
Emmanuel Lehman,	Henry H. Whaler,
William Mohr,	Atwood Violett,
Walter T. Miller,	M. B. Fielding,
John C. Latham,	Layard P. Foulke,
Arthur B. Graves,	

The Morton Trust Company, of which Mr. Hewitt was a Director, adopted resolutions, and Jacob A. Cantor sent to the family a letter of condolence.

The City Club, at a special meeting last evening, determined to hold a memorial meeting in the clubhouse, at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, as a tribute to Mr. Hewitt, who was one of its First Vice Presidents. Wheeler H. Peckham will preside, and ex-President Grover Cleveland, Mayor Low, and Bishop Potter have been invited to deliver addresses.

MUST PAY POLICE CAPTAINS.

Justice Gaynor Decides in Favor of Eighteen Police Officers Whose Pay Has Been Held Up.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday decided that Edward J. Toole and seventeen other Police Captains who were promoted from the rank of Sergeant by the Police Commissioner Dec. 27, 1900, are entitled to the pay of Captain. In his opinion the Justice criticises the methods of the offire of the Corporation Counsel and the Civil Service Commission, and says in part:

"The petitioners were appointed from the eligible list in the way prescribed by law to the office of Captains, and are Captains. Their appointment was not void. If their tenure is voidable, and they can be put out of their office by an action of the Attorney General of the State, let it be done, but until it is done they must be paid. It is not pretended that they participated in the fraud of the Police Commissioners, if there was any. Common honesty as well as the law dictates that while they are permitted to remain Captains, and required to serve as Captains, they must be paid the salaries of their offices. The learned counsel for the city has cited no authority justifying the refusal to pay the petitioners. The case is not like a case where there are contestants for an office. Even there, payment to the de facto incumbent is the course usually followed, to the end that efficient public service may be obtained, and it acquits the municipal corporation of all further liability to any one for the salary, but here there are no contestants, and the refusal to pay is a sheer attempt to obtain the accepted and required services of the petitioners for nothing. What would be said of the morality of a private individual who should try to do the like? * * *

"It seems to be a better exercise of discretion to grant the writs prayed for, to the end that the demoralization of the police force, which, it seems to me, must be caused by such treatment of members thereof, be brought to an end."

POLICE RECORDS FALSIFIED.

Commissioner Greene Dismisses Complaint, Clerk Peterson as Being Guilty of That Offense.

Police Commissioner Greene announced yesterday that he had dismissed from the Police Department Robert S. Peterson, who, until recently, was Acting Complaint Clerk of the department, and who was displaced by J. J. Corkell, former Commissioner Partridge's private secretary.

Peterson was charged with falsifying the records of the department. The specific case on which he was tried was that of Roundsman John Dugan, whose record, it was charged, had been changed in order that Dugan could be promoted.

As a result of this dismissal, Commissioner Greene announced that he would recommend to the Civil Service Commission that the existing list of Sergeants who are eligible to promotion to Captaincies be abolished, because that list had been prepared by Peterson. He also said that he would communicate with the Corporation Counsel in reference to Dugan's promotion. He said that if Dugan's rating had not been changed he could not have been promoted.

FICTIONS ON GAMBLING LOSSES

District Attorney Jerome returned from his home in Lakeville, Conn., yesterday. One of the first things he did was to deny the story that a Broadway merchant had told him he had been swindled out of $120,000 through brace games in various gambling houses in this city. He also denied that Richard Bernard, a brother of Sam Bernard the actor, had called at his office and told him that he had lost $238,000 in different Broadway gambling houses within the last year or so.

He said there was no truth in the story that his county detectives had been watching the gambling houses and disorderly resorts in this city during the last few weeks, and that a report on the situation soon would be sent to Commissioner Greene. Nor, he said, had he telegraphed to Boston for the record of "Lou" Ludlam, as was reported in some newspapers.

TO PROSECUTE BROOKS CASE.

Gov. Odell, at the request of Attorney General Cunneen, has designated Maurice B. Blumenthal of New York to conduct the case against Inspector Brooks of the Police Department on the charge of using undue violence in the raid made by District Attorney Jerome and the police on Richard Canfield's gambling house.

Instead of taking the case before the Court of Special Sessions, Deputy Attorney General Blumenthal may take action before the Grand Jury, on the theory that a test case is to be made and the decisions of the higher courts of the State are wanted on many points involved.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Miss Annie Russell Welcomed at the Garrick in "Mice and Men."

De Wolf Hopper as Pickwick at the Herald Square and Louis Mann at the Princess.

It is always a new delight when Miss Annie Russell appears again among us, for she has that rarest attribute of genius, eternal freshness and surprise. There are moments when she reminds one of Leonardo, her charm is so poignant and so deep; yet she lacks the inscrutable mystery of his subtly smiling ladies. At other times the heroines of De Musset come to mind, her wit and spirit are so volatile; yet the atmosphere of amorous green sickness in which they live would poison her. For most part one sees in her the spirit of Viola and Perdita, but is there not a subconscious sadness in her, a suggestion of latent spiritual intuition that is foreign to those glad flowers of earth and sky? For all the creations of immortal art to which she bears affinity she is never less than herself—an actress of beautiful and authentic temperament and of exquisitely imagined art.

The play in which Miss Russell appeared last night at the Garrick Theatre was Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley's "Mice and Men," which Gertrude Elliott and Forbes Robertson lately ran for some ten months in London. It is not a play likely to appeal greatly to any first-night audience. Those who delight only in what is pungent with fresh sensation are likely to find it unstimulating. Those who look for the touch of literary feeling, the vibrancy of fresh life upon the stage, will find its characters mainly of the traditional order, its situations factitious and at times unreal. The applause last night was friendly, and showed a warm hospitality for Miss Russell and her company; but it was no more than this, and at the end of the third act, when enthusiasm is usually strongest, it was least in evidence. Yet not for many a long day have we seen a play in which the stock materials of the stage were used to such fresh and lively effect. In such cases it is the judgment of the second night's audience that counts, and this is likely to be altogether favorable.

The story is of a dry and philosophical old bachelor living on Hampstead Hill in the period when gentlemen wore blue coats with brass buttons and the soldiers red coats and knee breeches. Having been jilted in youth, he resolves in middle life to take a ward from an orphans' home and train her up according to his own ideas to be his wife. He does so, and meanwhile falls in love with her. But when the girl is grown she falls in love with his nephew and the nephew with her. The guardian in a passage of quiet pathos gives the two young people to each other and walks away alone down the long of his declining years.

In the first act Miss Russell enters in a file of eight orphans, all in prim gray aprons and caps, just as one sees them nowadays walking up the hill and along Hampstead Heath. She is distinguished from the rest only by her hair, which the text requires to be longer than on the other seven, whose foreheads are as prim and slick as a Polish matron's wig. It is possible that Miss Russell's curls, beautiful as they are, were too silken and too long for strict probability. And would not the dramatic effect be greater if the differences were reduced to a minimum?

In all other respects her acting was in the very skin of the part. Her motion and her gestures were angular and untrained. For a moment she fidgeted and squirmed so as to give the effect of nervous disorder—an effect which happily was discovered to be due to a pin sticking into her back. Her voice piped in a childish treble, and her accent had the formal monotony one observes in children who have grown up in an environment lacking social conversation. Altogether it was a marvelously sincere and amusing impersonation of a girl of sixteen just out of an orphan asylum.

In the second act she was two years older, and still half untrained. She entered prettily in her bare feet, carrying her shoes and stockings in her hand, whereat the gentlewomen in the front rows craned their necks curiously above the footlights. Then she sat down in a chair, her back to the audience, and put on her shoes and stockings with girlish unconsciousness and incomparably innocent grace. Throughout the act her bucolic capers were those of an exquisite latter-day Audrey, (Shakespeare's Audrey,) and in one passage, when she was taking a bit of a dancing lesson, she burst into the graceful rustic motions of a fay.

There was a passage, too, in which she joined the noble army of those who have tried on unaccustomed finery in the manner of Madame Sans Gene, and of all who have done this from Rejane downward, none has been more lifelike and amusing, and less distressing in her awkwardness.

Meanwhile the love motive was quietly unfolding. It was not strongly developed in the writing, though there were many, very many, moments in which the heart and the humor of the author rose above the conventionality of her usual manner; but in the acting Miss Russell infused into her part a wealth of tenderness, of womanly pride, and sincerity of the grace of exquisite beauty. It was in these moments of her rarest charm that one longed most for a play the atmosphere of which is of a kind to give full scope to the powers of sweetness, pathos, and humor.

In the third act the artificiality of the piece was at its height. There were only a moment or two of real human feeling. The fourth act gave Miss Russell a little more opportunity, ending, as it did, with a touch of happy and exuberant girlish grace that mingled effectively with the pathetic resignation of her guardian. For two acts "Mice and Men" is a pleasing entertainment of rare spirit and life. For the rest it is a prettily told story of sentiment.

As the guardian John Mason acted with sincerity and force, that, as is the custom with him, gain great and most legitimate effect from the quietude and restraint of his technique. The passage in the last act in which he renounced his love for his ward was of great emotional power. Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Lamb, small part, but played it, as always, to a marvel. In the second act she treads a measure with a spirit and grace that sent an electric thrill of admiration through the audience.

As the young lover Mr. Orrin Johnson showed some improvement over his work in "The Girl and the Judge," but he is still far from being an accomplished actor.

"THE CONSUL" SOMETHING NEW

Louis Mann's Play a Combination Almost Romantic and Very Nearly Melodramatic, but It Pleases.

"The Consul" last night at the Princess Theatre, with Louis Mann in the title rôle, was well worth seeing. It is something new on Broadway—a romantic comedy not quite romantic, and a melodrama that is not quite melodramatic—for the play avoids certain ultra saccharine sentimentalities that in melodramas are apt to make folk smile when they are expected to weep and weep when the author designs to evoke a smile.

On the road the play was called "Hoch der Consul," and on Broadway Hoch is still the Consul, though he explains that his name in Germany, before he became an American, was Hochstiefeln. As representative of the American Government at the Court of Carinthia, where the uniforms are as picturesque as they are in Ruritania, but the atmosphere rather comic than heroic, Hoch gives the reigning prince no end of trouble by fomenting revolution at the Spread Eagle Café, which, as the Consul explains, is the same thing as the American Consulate. The Consular Secretary is, indeed, the head waiter of the café. There "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" is played "thrice daily and once nightly," and Hoch represents this lively measure as the American anthem, and bows deeply whenever its strains greet his patriotic ear.

The scenes of the play show the Prince's palace and the café. In the palace beside Prince Croyden with his monocle are the picturesque uniforms and a sad sentimental little Princess, who is designed to marry the Prince, but would like, instead, to marry a young Lieutenant of the guard.

In the café, where a sign proclaims, "Here Is English Spoken," are the Carinthian revolutionists, with fierce black beards and stovepipe hats of ancient vintage. At the back of the café is a stage on which two dancing girls—Lizzie and Maggie Vinaigrette, vaudeville artists from Fourteenth Street in New York, "do turns."

The tangle is unraveled and the Consul "knocked out" by a breezy American girl who hoodwinks Herr Hoch, marries the Prince, and so becomes Princess of Corinthio—first because she loves the Prince and then, she says—"kingdoms are so scarce nowadays."

This part named Georgiana Travers is excellently played by Olive May, a young woman with a good voice and no little ability to smile effectively.

In the end the Little Princess gets her Lieutenant, and Hoch, after being pelted with sardines, cans, and things, (from his own café,) at last retires with a Fourteenth Street girl on each arm, homeward bound, beaten, yet proud that it was an American girl that beat him.

As the recalled Consul goes out, the royal band, by the Prince's order, plays "A Hot Time," and Hoch stalks proudly while the Princess clings to her Lieutenant, and the curtain falls as Miss Travers places her arm protectingly upon the Prince's shoulder. The finale is striking, original, and satisfactory—an unusual thing, certainly.

Mr. Mann's work as Hoch called forth the enthusiastic plaudits of a house full of people, many of them, but by no means all, his old friends. Of his dialect it is hardly necessary to say that it is perfect of its kind. Mabel Taliaferro as the little romantic Princess was an excellent foil to the capable Miss Travers, looking very pathetic and helpless. Amy Lesser as Maggie Vinaigrette of Fourteenth Street was admirable.

PICKWICK IN COMIC OPERA.

De Wolf Hopper's Only Concession to Dickens Is in the Line of Make-Up.

The Mr. Pickwick who appeared at the Herald Square Theatre last evening was a tall person, running to baldness, wearing an expansive white waistcoat, a brass-buttoned green coat, and in most details provided by the costumer and wigmaker, suggesting the famous personage he was intended to represent. There, however, the resemblance ceased. This Mr. Pickwick had a deep guttural voice and a decidedly wabbling walk, he made grimaces, and frequently laughed at his own antics. He was a familiar personage to most of those present, for this Mr. Pickwick was just the same De Wolf Hopper of old, resorting to his familiar methods to induce some show of merriment from his auditors, and apparently about as little concerned with the spirit of Charles Dickens's Pickwick as it is possible to be.

In justice to Mr. Hopper, however, it may be said that any effort on his part to realize the Pickwick of Dickens would have been futile under the circumstances. Nature, to begin at the very beginning, did not build Mr. Hopper along the lines of a Pickwick, as Phiz represented him, and which may be taken as a pretty good portrait of the man as the author conceived him. Nor did the authors of this piece try very hard, apparently, to get into the spirit of the characters. In all likelihood it is just as well that they didn't, because they would not have succeeded.

The "Mr. Pickwick" of the Messrs. Klein, aided and abetted by Grant Stewart, is just plain everyday comic opera—as the term has come to be understood.

Judged by the standards prevailing nowadays with regard to that class of entertainment—and it is a very tolerant standard—Mr. Pickwick" is neither the least nor the most satisfying of its class. It is not without some elements of a broadly amusing sort, and its music is sufficiently familiar to ring pleasantly in the ears. Its best accomplishments are those of the costumer and scene painter.

There is the thread of a story in the first act, winding about the love affair of Alfred Jingle and Arabella, and involving Mr. Pickwick and the pursuing Mrs. Bardell. In this act one of the "talking songs" that have become so popular of late is introduced with good effect by Alfred Jingle (Grant Stewart) and a trio; "Boys Will Be Boys," sung by Pickwick, (Hopper,) Wardle, (J. K. Adams,) and Tony Weller, (Henry Norman,) also won favor by reason of a rollicking chorus.

The characters of the Pickwickians—Winkle, Snodgrass, and Tupman—are so lightly sketched in the piece and their opportunities so subordinated that they are entirely lacking in any distinctive quality. Even so good an eccentric comedian as Louis Payne succeeds in making nothing of Winkle. Sidney Bell as Sam Weller had better opportunities and realized more. But the flavor of Dickens could hardly be expected to permeate this compound or any part of it.

Some of the book, of couse, consisted of lines taken from "Pickwick," but the method of its treatment, and the conditions under which the speeches were projected, were not such as to suggest most satisfactorily the source whence they came. What is best of Dickens is not for the theatre—certainly not for the comic opera stage. And perhaps Mr. Pickwick's line, as quoted by the principal comedian last night, "Alas, such is fame!" would have taken on new meaning to the author had he realized what time was to bring.

PLAYHOUSE OFFERINGS.

ACADEMY—"The Ninety and Nine."
AMERICAN—"Secret Service."
BELASCO—"The Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU—"The Bird in the Cage."
BROADWAY—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CRITERION—"The Cavalier" and "The Little Princess."
DALY'S—"The Billionaire."
DEWEY—Burlesque.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—"The Unforeseen."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Jim Bludso."
GARDEN—"Hamlet"
GARRICK—"Mice and Men."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Liberty Bells."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"The Altar of Friendship."
HERALD SQUARE—"Mr. Pickwick."
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Curios and Vaudeville.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—Ferdinand Bonn.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 12:30 to 11.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Mr. Bluebeard," Wednesday.
MADISON SQUARE—"Gretna Green."
MANHATTAN—"Mary of Magdala."
METROPOLIS—"The Climbers."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand opera.
MURRAY HILL—"Hearts Aflame."
NEW YORK—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."
PRINCESS—"The Consul."
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "Lend Me Your Wife"; Fifty-eighth Street, vaudeville; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Around the World in Eight Days."
SAVOY—"Girl With the Green Eyes."
STAR—"The Road to Ruin."
THIRD AVENUE—"The Flaming Arrow."
VICTORIA—"The Eternal City."
WALLACK'S—"Sultan of Sulu."
WEBER & FIELDS'—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END—"A Prince of Tatters."

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

Laura Biggar Appears at Proctor's—Other Features of Fifty-eighth Street Bill.

A case of mistaken identity and the belief on the part of each of two people that the other is demented provide the familiar elements resorted to for amusement in "A Thief in the Night," which served to introduce Laura Biggar at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday. The placarding of this act by the human programme who announces each turn in the continuous house was the signal for prolonged applause, which was repeated when the actress made her first entrance.

Miss Biggar plays Helen Moore, a trained nurse, who has been waiting upon a Mrs. Swift, the mother-in-law of one John Swift. The patient is grateful to the nurse for the services rendered, and so presents her with the family silver, as well as all of her son-in-law's clothes. John Swift comes into the house and finds the property nicely bundled up, so concludes that there is a thief in the house. His suspicions are further aroused by the fact that a man is watching the house from across the way.

When the nurse comes in her answers to his questions confirm the suspicion, and complications result from the fact that the pair talk at cross-purposes. The nurse refers to the fact that she has had two years' schooling in her profession, and, when in reply to Swift's question, "Where?" she answers, "At Blackwell's Island," the man is more convinced than ever that she is a burglar. Noting his excitement, she trys to induce him to take some medicine, which he thinks are "knock-out" drops.

"What do you do when the people you visit resist you?" asks the man.

"Oh, I put them to sleep," says the nurse, and the man is prepared for the worst. He rushes from the house, calls a policeman, who arrests the invalid mother-in-law, while the young man and the nurse try to explain to each other what it all means.

The demands upon Miss Biggar are slight, and she fills them satisfactorily. The sketch in itself is rather better than the average of its class, and the lines and situations evoke much laughter.

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Pauline Saxton, a diminutive singer and quick-change artist, was received with especial favor in the Proctor bill. She makes her first entrance in the garb of a wee schoolgirl, and her imitation of childish voice and manner is clever.

"I'm sorry I'm late," she says, "but my ma lost the lid of the stove, and she made me sit on it to keep it from smoking. O my! we've got more funny things at my house. We've got pigs, and cows, and—no, we ain't got no horses now, but we're goin' to have some, 'cause I got three horse chestnuts under a red hen, and—oh, my, we had a horse once, and he was so poor we had to tie a knot in his tail to keep him from slipping through the collar. The man who sold him to us said he was fat, but that the fat was inside, and that's what pushed his ribs out. O, my, we're goin' to have a wooden weddin' to my house. I know it's a wooden weddin' 'cause pa says sister's goin' to marry a blockhead. The doctor came to our house the other day, and he fell into the well. My ma says it served him right, 'cause he ought to have been looking after the sick, and let the well alone. A man told me a bumble bee could pull more than an elephant. I don't know 'bout that, but I do know that a bumble bee can back up and shove harder than any animal I know anything about. I ate a yard of pork the other day. Yes I did. I ate three pig's feet, and ma says three feet make a yard."

The above are but a few of Miss Saxton's laugh-producers, jotted down at random. She recites, too, and this is a specimen of her pathetic verse:

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Mary had a little mule,
It followed her to school;
The teacher had a six-foot rule,
And tickled that old mule;
And now don't say that I'm a fool;
For six weeks there was no more school.

"What is her name?"
"Gladys."
"How do you spell it?"
"You don't spell it—you whistle it."

Perhaps that liberty taken with her pet name causes the woman member of the Folly trio to put up a little game on her two comrades in the act—a German dialect one. She takes her stand behind a table, and unfolding a chart, announces: "First Race—Horses; Balloon and Ice Cream. Make your bets." The Germans immediately proceed to do so, and the woman calls out the various stages of the race, finally announcing: "Balloon goes up in the stretch; Ice Cream melts at the finish."

The audience thinks that very funny, and when the woman announces that in the last race there is only one horse—"So Long"—with odds of 100 to 1, the Germans rush to put up their money, as before, the female bookie calls out the progress of the race, the comedians standing with their backs toward, her apparently intent on the race. "So Long," shouts the woman, and escapes hurriedly through the back door, taking the money with her. Then, of course, there is mourning and vituperation on the part of the Germans.

"And that," says one of them, "is the game all men are trying to beat."

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Other good features of the bill at the Proctor Fifty-eighth Street house include the Martine brothers' acrobatic act, which ends with the turning of sixty somersaults consecutively by Joseph Martine, who is assisted in his act by a brother, who provides the grotesque element in the rôle of a tramp. "The Holly Tree Inn" is pleasingly played. A troupe of dogs, living art studies, and several other vaudeville turns make up an excellent bill.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Frank Lea Short, who will open Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse next Tuesday for the production of old English plays, begins with "Romeo and Juliet," for which he has cast the following actors: Richard Yost, Henry Leighton, W. J. Romain, W. J. Hurley, George Harcourt, Breton Radford, George Turner, R. C. Turner, Stanley Jessup, Charles Chapman, Willard Mackegney, F. M. Kendrick, Madelaine Dallas, and Emma B. Ince. Wright Kramer and Fernanda Elisen play Romeo and Juliet.

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Walton Bradford of Liebler & Co. brings news from England that the comedy which Brandon Thomas and Hall Caine are writing for Vesta Tilley is to be called "The Isle of Boy," and in it Miss Tilley will wear skirts, something she has rarely done on the stage, because of her male impersonations. It will be produced next year.

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Augustus Thomas has written a play, "The Earl of Pawtucket," which Kirke La Shelle will produce at the Madison Square Feb. 2, following "Gretna Green." Elizabeth Tyree, now in the latter play, will appear in the Thomas comedy, with Lawrence D'Orsay. The action passes at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mme. Rankè announces that in consequence of a letter from the counsel for Charles Frohman, warning her not to read "Ulysses" at her recitals, in Mrs. Osborn's playhouse, the recitals will be deferred until Mme. Rankè's lawyers have advised her as to the copyright laws.

President Sees "Are You a Mason?"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice and Mrs. Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator and Mrs. Lodge occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre to-night at the performance by John C. Rice and Thomas A. Wise of the comedy, "Are You a Mason?" There was a good house present, and the play was well received.

Gilbert Parker Arrives.

Gilbert Parker, author of "The Right of Way" was among the passengers who arrived at New York on the Atlantic transport liner Minnetonka yesterday morning. Mr. Parker is en route to Canada.

HORSES RESCUED AT FIRE.

Out of 166 in Burning Stables in Mott Street, Only Two Stubborn Animals Are Lost.

The Columbia Boarding and Exchange Stables, owned by William Adams, at 187-9 Mott Street, in which were 166 horses, was destroyed by fire last night. All the horses except two are believed to have been saved, and those two would have also been rescued had they not refused to be driven from the burning building. The fire was discovered about 10:30 o'clock, and is believed to have been due to the explosion of a gas engine on the fifth story, which furnished the power to work the elevator.

The building was a five-story structure, and the horses were stabled on the second, third, and fourth floors. The first floor and the basement were used for the storage of trucks and wagons, while on the fifth was the feed.

George Ehrhardt was in charge of the stables last night, and turned in the alarm. Then he ran back to the building where he was joined by Policemen McCabe and Carter of the Mulberry Street Station and a man named Potts, in addition to a crowd of neighbors.

The four men named led the way into the building and began releasing the horses leading or driving them to safety. The animals left the stable in dozens and twenties, and soon Mott Street was filled with the scampering animals, which were kept herded together with difficulty.

On the fourth floor was stabled an especially frantic horse, and when the smoke was pouring into that floor from the fire on the floor above, the policemen and Ehrhardt had great difficulty in reaching the animal. When finally they got to him Carter had to get on his knees and crawl to the post to which he was tied. After releasing the animal Carter tried to drive it out of the stall. The horse would not budge, however, but Carter did not cease in his efforts to save the beast until the smoke became so dense as to endanger his own life. This horse was one of those lost. The other was lost under similar circumstances.

Next to the stable was a six-story tenement in which lived twenty families, mostly Italians. The police drove them out, and they left the building in good order with the exception of several women, who were certain that all they owned would be destroyed. Those living on the top floor did have much of their property damaged by water. The police estimated the total damage at $20,000.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA

The Second Part of the Nibelungen Trilogy Given.

Mr. Anthes in an Unsatisfactory Impersonation of the Hero—Mme. Nordica as Bruenhilde.

The presentation of Wagner's trilogy of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was continued at the Opera House last evening, when "Siegfried," the second part, was given. The audience was large, and the manifestation of interest in the freshest, most genial, and spontaneous of all Wagner's inspirations in lyric drama was as great as it ever is when the public has reason to expect a performance of it somewhere approaching adequacy. The performance of it last evening approached it at several points, and in several points was delightful.

There were so many, indeed, that it seemed lamentable and unnecessary that there were not a few more. It was full of spirit and energy and dramatic vigor. This side of the work was almost throughout accentuated at the expense of the deeper and more poetical elements in the drama, and the attention of the conductor and of the singers seemed to be concentrated upon securing a performance in which these things should be kept at the focus all the time.

Mr. Hertz was in his mood of overflowing vitality. He stimulated the orchestra to its highest pitch of strenuous endeavor, and it was not infrequently overstimulated. This was especially true in the first act where the orchestra was frequently allowed to become so sonorous as quite to drown and overwhelm the voices of the singers. How strong the temptation is to do so in these measures of swelling, impulsive vitality we know, and how unnecessary we also know, for Wagner's efforts can be gained, as they have been, with an orchestra situated as this one is, and the true effects are of infinitely greater point and potency. Mr. Hertz has never so sinned against the integrity of Wagner's musical and dramatic intention as he did in this respect last evening. It must also be said that there were much picturesque and striking color and fine nuance in certain portions of his interpretation of the score, and that pulsing life that it was plainly his intention to get at all hazards.

Mr. Anthes's young Siegfried made, on the whole, scarcely the favorable impression that had been expected. It is not wholly spontaneous, and while it has plenty of youthful energy, there is sometimes an excess of athletic and restless movement. Mr. Anthes, too, is determined never to let us feel that there is in it anything less than exuberance. His preoccupation with this intention is a shade too obvious. He is, of course, a manly and engaging figure. His looks become the part. His singing was not what there had been some ground for hoping it would be. His voice sounded unusually hard and metallic at times. He frequently had to force it in the effort to raise it above Mr. Hertz's orchestral din, and in the tenderer lyric portions, both in the first and in the second act, it was lacking in both quality and expressive nuance.

His song at the smelting furnace was ineffective, perhaps because he made too much of an effort at the bellows—something of a sacrifice must be made of the realistic effect for which Wagner has provided so liberally that the vocal may have its due. The climax of the forging song at the anvil was spoiled by an unfortunate mishap to the anvil, which came apart at the very beginning, so that there was nothing to cleave when the time came to cleave it. But apart from this, which no doubt had its embarassing effect, his intentions did not always seem to be realized. In the last act, at his awakening of Brünhilde, he was singularly impotent in conveying the wonder and the ecstasy of the situation, for here more than anywhere else in the drama his gestures were studied, stiff, and awkward, and where, more than anywhere else, the flood and glow of voice are needed, he did not overwhelm.

Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde continues upon the same high plane the impersonation she gives in "Die Walküre," with the added passion and effulgence of a purely human womanhood. It is one of her best known achievements—a real achievement in the highest estate of dramatic singing, charged with eloquence, tenderness and passion, and expressed with a voice of exquisite beauty and noble power, perfectly molded and modulated to her dramatic intentions. It is well known and compelled continually the tribute of a deeper admiration last night.

Of Mr. Van Rooy's Wotan, more impressive in "Siegfried" than in "Die Walküre," there is scarcely need to speak at length, so familiar is it. Last evening he seemed in better voice than he did at the performance of "Die Walküre" on Friday. Mr. Bispham's Alberich and Mme. Schumann-Heink's Erda are well known and took their accustomed place last evening in the picture. Mr. Reiss gives an uncommonly intelligent and characteristic study of the meanness and futility of Mime—a larger and consistently developed view of what he gave a glimpse of last week in "Das Rheingold."

THE DOLMETSCH CONCERT.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch, assisted by Miss Johnston, gave another performance of old music upon old instruments yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Theatre. There was a large audience present, testifying again to the interest that is taken in this revival of obsolete ideals. Mr. Dolmetsch took as the text of his proceedings at the beginning of the concert Playford's "Breefe Introduction to the Skill of Musick," as published in its fourth edition, explaining the implications of the book as to the teaching of music in the seventeenth century without studies, exercises, or scales, and then played a number of the pieces given by Playford for instruction, short and simple airs for the viols. Mrs. Dolmetsch sang Henry Lawes's setting of Herrick's verses, "The Primrose," with accompaniment for the lute, and Purcell's song, "O Let Me Weep," with violin obbligato and violin accompaniment.

Among the other more notable pieces heard were a prelude and sarabande for viola da gamba, accompanied by harpsichord by Marin Marais, the great French viol da gamba player, and a curious set of pieces by Couperin, the French composer, for harpsichord, called "Les Festes de la Grande et Ancienne Mxnxstrxndxsx." This Mr. Dolmetsch explained as being a satire on the police, the word with the x's signifying the police, being used as words sometimes are in English, to give a hint and yet avoid the too great personality of printing it out in full. The several "acts" of this set of pieces represent curious episodes and persons of a supposed fair: the jugglers and acrobats, with the bears and monkeys, the lame people injured in the service of the police, and finally the disorder and flight of the whole troupe pursued by beating and monkeys. It is a naïve and amusing employment of the idea of programme music.

Again the clavichord was exhibited and explained, and Mr. Dolmetsch played the B flat preludes from the first book of Bach's "Well Tempered Clavichord" to the breathless attendence of the audience, which was enabled barely to hear the faint tinkling of Bach's favorite instrument. Mrs. Dolmetsch closed with an almost interminable chaconne for harpsichord by Handel, in which the variations on the ground are spun out in an endless fashion and with a lack of point, to degenerate twentieth century ears, though Mrs. Dolmetsch secured a remarkable variety in color and tonal effect upon the two manuals and with the aid of the several stops of the instrument.

FORD ACT FAVORED.

At the meeting called by the Citizens' Union to protest against the repeal of the Ford Franchise act, which was held at the headquarters of the union, 34 Union Square, last evening, the following-named associations were represented: Board of Trade and Transportation, Reform Club, West End Association, West Side Taxpayers' Club, Ridgewood Board of Trade, Citizens' Alliance, Retail Butchers' Association, Brooklyn Civic Tax Club, University Settlement, Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, and several other associations which are interested in the matter.

Resolutions were passed calling upon F. C. Huntington, who presided, to appoint a committee of ten to confer with all organizations opposed to a repeal of the Special Franchise Tax act, with power to arrange for mass meetings, to circulate petitions, and to take such other measures that may seem to them proper to sustain the present law.

It was resolved also that "the repeal of the Ford act would work a grave injustice to the people of this State, and would take from the statute books the only law which so far has resulted in compelling the corporations that enjoy special privileges, commonly known as franchises, to pay their just dues—a law for which a tax on gross earnings would be an unequal and ineffectual substitute."

AUTOMOBILE EXAMINERS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19.—Just as soon as the Legislature convened to-night Assemblyman Scovel of Camden introduced a bill that provides for a Board of Automobile Examiners, the five members to be appointed by the Governor. Under the terms of the bill each person who desires to operate an automobile in the State must go before the board and be examined as to fitness for so doing. The license to be issued will cost $5. The measure seeks to fix the speed limit at fifteen miles an hour, and a fine for violation of the law.

Assemblyman Williams of Essex introduced a bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons. It is similar to the one defeated at the previous session.

SYMPOSIUM ON GAMBLING.

The members of the Congregational Club at the Hotel St. Denis last night ate their annual banquet. After they had eaten they were treated to a symposium of short talks on the subject of "Gambling."

Prof. Herbert L. Lord of Columbia University began with a short address on "The Psychology of Gambling." Assistant District Attorney Morgan talked of what District Attorney Jerome is doing to the gamblers. Then Collin Armstrong spoke on "Gambling and Speculation." Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia presided.

"Gambling," said Prof. Lord, "is the result of impulses which are lodged deep in our nature. It supplies a need of the human system, and in consequence it is widespread. It supplies the human need of excitement, and also has in it the element of pugnacity.

"Underlying all other elements in life is the element of uncertainty—the element of chance. He cannot have faith who never doubts. Introduce the element of chance and you will make the game worth while. Only so can you create the excitement we all crave, and we are all looking all the time for one moment of full, sensitive life."

Prof. Lord said the only remedy for the evil of gambling lay in education—the kind of education which tended to balance passion against passion and impulse against impulse until a harmonious and noble mind resulted.

Mr. Morgan was then introduced. He said in part: "If there has not been a very intensified quiver in the heart of Richard Carfield as he wanders round the art galleries of Europe, and in the heart of Frank Farrell, who says he has never been in a gambling house in his life, then the District Attorney and some of his assistants have been radically deceived.

"Bumble, I think, it was who said that the Law was an ass. If that be so, and if it be a heritage from more or less asinine ancestors, then there may be some excuse for some legal decisions in these latter days. Then it is unnecessary to cast any reflection on any judge of one of our highest courts in another division who recently wrote a decision in which he quoted Section 799 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which specifies when a peace officer is justified to break into premises on a search warrant.

"The writer of this decision cannot possibly have been deceived, for he says that all reports of the police during a recent raid agree, and then to make doubly safe takes the precaution to say that he has received his information from a careful and truthful person who was present throughout.

"You cannot possibly convince a New York audience that the 'lawlessness of our police' is due to any zeal on their part to perform their duty. They have showed zeal in the past, as could be witnessed by some proceedings in our police courts, but that has been an illegal zeal which has been due to unsatisfied wants, which is an economical rather than a moral motive."

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

Although he had resigned as a member of the Republican Club, and asked that his name be not voted upon as a candidate for office in the club, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner, was elected last evening as a member of the Finance Committee to serve for one year.

One ballot was cast for Gen. Greene by Alexander Caldwell, who was elected First Vice President, and he insisted that the vote be recorded, and the presiding officer declared the election of Gen. Greene. Mr. Caldwell and his supporters said that no other action could be taken without breaking the constitution of the club and creating a bad precedent.

The officers elected, except members of the minor committees, are:

President—Louis Stern. Vice Presidents—First, Alexander Caldwell; Second, A. P. Ketchum; Third, Samuel W. Bowne. Recording Secretary—John Henry Hammond. Treasurer—J. Edgar Leayeraft. Members of Executive Committee to serve until January, 1908—Joseph M. Deed, Alfred R. Conkling, A. F. Hager, Robert C. Morris, Merritt E. Haviland.

TINY SINGER FELL DEAD.

As a means of entertaining a party of young friends yesterday, Oscar Muller, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Muller of Unionport, who live at Madison Avenue and Second Street, undertook to sing a selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana."

As the party listened Oscar made an effort to reach a high note and fell to the floor dead. Dr. John G. Simmons said that death resulted from the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain.

JOSEPH W. STICKLER DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 19.—Joseph Whipple Stickler died from old age early this morning at his home, 153 Centre Street, aged eighty-nine years.

Mr. Stickler inherited large wealth from his father, who owned much real estate in New York City, part of his holdings being near the old Stock Exchange.

The Stickler Memorial Library building, in which is housed the Orange Free Library, was Mr. Stickler's largest public gift. This building was erected about two years ago at a cost of $125,000, and is a memorial to the late Dr. Joseph William Stickler, his son. Almost immediately after, Mr. Stickler erected a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges, at a cost of $40,000. A gift of $5,000 to the Orange Memorial Hospital was also made by Mr. Stickler, and like sums went to the Orange Orphan Home and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The ground upon which the hospital was built was also the gift of Mr. Stickler, and he later built and equipped the dispensary building. As a memorial to his daughter, Louise Stickler, Mr. Stickler built a large wing to the Orphan Home. Soldiers' Monument at Athens, Penn., the birthplace of Mrs. Stickler, was another of his gifts. Mr. Stickler also contributed liberally to various other institutions of the Oranges as well as to the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a Trustee for many years.

Mr. Stickler's grandfather was John Stickler. He came to America from his birthplace in Switzerland, with Count Rochambeau's army, serving until the close of the Revolution.

Mr. Stickler married Miss Charlotte Snell, who died two years ago. She was a daughter of Capt. John Snell, one of the first white children born in Bradford, Penn.

ARTHUR S. HAWLEY DROPS DEAD.

Arthur S. Hawley, cashier of the Bureau of Water Register, Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, dropped dead in the Broadway corridor of the Post Office yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hawley was on his way to the Park Place station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, to go to his home, at 150 West Ninety-first Street, as he was not feeling well. He became worse when he reached Mail Street and Broadway, and went into the Post Office to escape the cold wind. He collapsed, and just as Deputy Custodian Sullivan reached his side he died. An ambulance surgeon said death probably was due to acute indigestion.

Mr. Hawley was sixty years old and had held the position of cashier in the bureau since May 9, 1879.

The Rev. Joseph Desribes.

The Rev. Joseph Desribes of the Society of Jesus died in the infirmary of Fordham College yesterday. He was born July 30, 1830, and was ordained to the priesthood in France. He joined the Society of Jesus in 1849, and came to the United States in 1856. For twenty years he was Professor of Latin and French in Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala., and from 1885 to 1889 was chaplain in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. For six years he was engaged in missionary work in Maryland, but returned to New York in 1895, when he was made assistant pastor to St. Ignatius Church, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, where he remained until his death.

Col. Luther Caldwell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Col. Luther Caldwell is dead. He was born in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 16, 1822. In 1861 he enlisted in the Seventeenth New York Volunteers. He was mustered out as Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth New York Volunteers. In June, 1864, he bought a half interest in The Elmira Daily Advertiser, of which he was the editor in chief for a number of years. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of the City of Elmira. Since then he had been identified with temperance work, both in this country and England.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES D. MURPHY, well known as a builder, and identified with John F. Carroll in the politics of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, died yesterday at his home, 119 East Ninety-first Street. He was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago. During his business career Mr. Murphy erected several buildings of note, including the Fourteenth and the Twenty-second Regiment Armories, the Jesuit College at Poughkeepsie, and many public schools. He was Treasurer of the Jefferson Democratic Club. A widow and five children survive.

Rufus Hatch Declared Competent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Rufus Hatch, son of the late banker of that name, was declared competent to-day by a Sheriff's jury before ex-Representative Benjamin Fairchild, acting as referee. Mr. Hatch was identified with the fruit business, and in 1898, owing to overwork, was stricken with nervous prostration. He was committed to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and remained there three months. He was again committed to the same institution in July last, and subsequently brought proceedings for his release.

Benefit Lecture at Miss Gould's.

The first of the series of six lectures on the subject of "Present Day Problems and Their Solution" was given yesterday at the home of Miss Helen Miller Gould, at 579 Fifth Avenue. The lecture was given by W. H. Tolman, Director of the American Institute of Social Service. The subject was the problem of the city child, and was richly illustrated. The receipts from the series of lectures, for which tickets are sold at $3 for the series, will be donated to the Home for the Friendless and the American Female Guardian Society, in Woody Crest Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. There was a large attendance at the lecture. The remainder of the series will take place each Monday morning on these dates: Jan. 26, Feb. 2, 9, 16, and 23, at 11 o'clock.

Business Notices.

E. & W. ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

GRAEME—ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, at Calvary Church, at 4 P. M., by Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., Miss Ethel Robinson, daughter of James Ambrose Robinson, to Lieutenant Joseph Wright Graeme of U. S. Navy.

RICHARDSON—ATKINSON.—On Monday, Jan. 19, 1903, at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by the Rev. Charles L. Condon, George Partridge Richardson to Kathleen Gill Atkinson, daughter of Dr. Jerome G. Atkinson.

DIED.

BALLARD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 19,

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902–1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-morrow Evg., at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Maryili; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Rosas-Eelce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 24, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8, (at Pop. Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Seygard, Electa Gifford; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 25th, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Soloists: Homer, Scheff, Maryili; Saligmac, Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE. TO-DAY AT 2. DUSE
ELEONORA
LA CITTA MORTA (Third Act.) MAGDA (Second Act.)
LA MOGLIE DI CLAUDIO (3d Act)
(La Femme de Claude.)
Prices, $3.50, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH.—Daly's Theatre, Mondays and Thursdays at 3 P. M. Thurs., Jan. 22d, "Die Walkure." (soloist, Mme. Sara Anderson, soprano.) Mon., Jan. 26th, "Siegfried." Seats 25c. to $1.00.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE (Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 703—38th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER
— IN —
"MR. PICKWICK"
Matinees Only! TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.
MR. AUBREY BOUCICAULT
In "WHEN ALL THE WORLD IS YOUNG," an adaptation of "HEIDELBERG."

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs. 8:30 Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Telephone 2482 Madison.
MR. LOUIS MANN in "THE CONSUL"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wed. & Saturday at 2:15 Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
THE BILLIONAIRE
4th Great Week. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

Madison Square Garden. Adm. 50c.
THIRD ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
OPEN 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

GRAND CIRCLE. MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St.
POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
WIZARD OF OZ.
Seats purchased for Thursday Eve., Jan. 15, will be honored THIS evening.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW. Popular Prices

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Mendelssohn Hall. Thurs Evg., Jan. 22, 8:15. FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE HUNGARIAN VIOLINIST
DUZSO NEMES
SELECT ORCHESTRA
H. H. WETZLER.....Conductor
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1 to $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. LAST WEEKS. VIOLA ALLEN in The Eternal City.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. To-night at 8:15.
MANNES QUARTET
David Mannes, Violin. Jacob Altschuler, Viola.
Ludwig Marum, 'Cello. Leo. Schulz, Piano.
Assisted by Katherine Ruth Heyman, Soprano.
Reserved, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Intercollegiate Hockey Match To-night, PRINCETON vs. CORNELL.
ADM. 50c. RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
First Song Recital SUSAN METCALFE
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TW-RLY-WHIRLY
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA WED. MATINEES JAN. 28 & FEB. 4.

First Appearance in America. UTTYLE and JULIETTE; Sondheim in a recital of compositions for two Pianos. Mend'n Hall, Wed., Jan. 21, at 3:30. $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK
THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:10.
Next Week—Special Revival of "FLORODORA."

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Wed. & Sat. Mats.
CLYDE FITCH'S A GAY BIRD! A GREAT TRIUMPH!
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward and DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MOONLIGHT MAIDS CO. "A Day and Night." "A Festive Throng

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25c.
JACK MUNROE IN THE Road to Ruin.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
HEARTS AFLAME

GRAND—LIBERTY BELLES.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
N. C. Goodwin—Maxine Elliott.
"THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. SECRET SERVICE

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor BONN
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat., BONN in EDLESBLUT.

WEST END. AL. H. WILSON. A PRINCE OF TATTERS.

3RD AVE. Next Go-Won-Go Mohawk Mat. Thurs. in "The Flaming Arrow."

INTEREST IN MOTOR CARS

Many Sales of Big Touring Automobiles Already Made.

Society Pays Attention to the Exhibits in Madison Square Garden—Several Novel Features Shown.

Society, which was inclined to hold aloof from the Automobile Show in the Madison Square Garden on the opening night, gave it the favor of its presence yesterday, and many persons prominent in social and business circles were present during the day, among them being President Albert R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America, President Winthrop E. Scarritt of the American Automobile Association, W. J. Stewart of the New Jersey Automobile Club, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Henry R. Worthington, Henry Osgood, Gen. George Moore Smith, Jefferson Seligman, M. R. Hutchison, Robert Lee Morrell, C. H. Tucker, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Dr. Trenk, J. M. Robinson, W. Gould Brokaw, A. J. Levy, G. F. Norton, John H. Flagler, Senator Clark of Montana, J. F. Plumacher, C. H. Tucker, Alfred Hanan, E. C. Mills, E. C. Stearns, Hiram Percy Maxim, and Thomas A. Edison.

While the crowd in the evening was not as great as on the opening night, it nevertheless was large enough to throng the narrow aisles to an uncomfortable degree, and there is every prospect of even greater crowding on the remaining evenings of the week. For this reason visitors who wish to examine the exhibits with care and at length should go in the morning or afternoon. The doors are opened at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 11 o'clock in the evening.

Most of the exhibits which were missing on the opening night arrived and were put in place yesterday. Henri Fournier received a huge sixty-horse-power French touring car, which he had on exhibition only a few hours before it was sold to W. R. Hearst. A number of other sales were reported during the day.

A feature of the exhibition is the large number of business vehicles. One firm which has furnished most of the electric vehicles used in this city for business purposes occupies a large space in the central part of the main floor, near the Fourth Avenue end, and shows half a dozen different business vehicles, besides electric hansoms, victorias, &c. The business wagons include a large truck used by the local telephone company, which not only carries a large reel of heavy lead-incased cables, but also has an electric windlass which draws the cables in or out of the conduits. One heavy truck is loaded with beer kegs, five tons in weight, and another with flour barrels. There is also an ambulance and both large and small delivery wagons.

In the restaurant are exhibited two other business wagons, one an electric truck and the other a decided novelty in the shape of a gasoline-propelled baggage wagon, which has been in use in Philadelphia for some time past. The novelty consists in the manner in which a varied speed is obtained from a gasoline motor run at a constant speed. There are no chains or gears, but the engine is connected with the driving axle by a reversible roller ratchet, somewhat resembling in principle and action a bicycle coaster clutch, while the speed is varied by a movable crank pin which lengthens or shortens the throw of the crank.

Near this truck is a remarkable gasoline motor in which the ordinary construction is reversed, the crank-shaft being fixed and the motor revolving around it. here are five cylinders, and all the piston rods are connected to the crank-shaft, which has but a single throw. Ten horsepower is developed, and the motor is cooled by the action of the air upon the revolving surfaces, no water jacketing being employed. The motor is placed transversely in the frame and a chain and bevel drive is employed, though a direct drive could be obtained by placing the engine longitudinally.

At another space is shown what is said to be the first true Limousine body built in this country. It is of aluminum, and is on a gasoline car of sixteen horse power. The first aluminum tonneau with a genuine "King of the Belgians" body built in this country, is also shown on another model in this space.

One of the features which attracts the most attention is a "cowcatcher" arrangement which guards the condensers. This guard is composed of stout brass rods about fifteen inches long, which extend downward and outward from the front portion of the frame of the vehicle, giving it the appearance of a locomotive.

An exhibit which attracts a good deal of attention is a big steam touring car, which is the first thing noticed upon entering the restaurant. It is a huge affair, built on the lines of the heaviest French touring cars, and weighing 2,250 pounds. It has a tank capacity of 53 gallons of water, sufficient for a run of 250 miles, it is claimed.

Harry Ford of Detroit, the former cycle racer, who is now prominent in automobile racing, arrived yesterday and expressed a desire to race the winner of the Winton-Fournier race in case that contest takes place. C. W. Mathewson of Grand Rapids, Mich., another racing man and a candidate for a place on the team which the Automobile Club of America will enter in the race for the Gordon Bennett International Cup event, also arrived yesterday.

The events of the week in connection with the show began yesterday with a meeting of the Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association, at which the racing rules were largely amended. The committee will report at the meeting of the association to be held at the headquarters, 753 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon.

On Thursday the annual meeting of the American Motor League will be held, and also a conference of commercial vehicle makers with the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America, to discuss rules for the proposed reliability test in the Spring for this class of automobiles.

On Friday the annual banquet of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, followed on Saturday by the annual meeting of the same organization at the Madison Square Garden and the annual banquet of the Automobile Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among the acceptances for the latter event are the following: R. Armitage Matthews, E. R. L. Gould, Commissioner William R. Wilcox, the Hon. John E. Eustis, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, ex-Attorney General Rosendale, George B. Torrey, De Witt J. Seligman, ex-Controller Theodore Myers, the Hon. Jacob A. Cantor, Charles H. Sherrill, and Recorder John W. Goff.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League last night the Post & Flagg bowlers won two games, defeating the Ellingwood & Cunningham and the Charles Head & Co. teams. The scores follow:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Post & Flagg—Brundage, 173; Lloyd, 153; Watson, 186; Appel, 143; Robinson, 159. Total, 814.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 175; Moran, 118; T. Hackley, 155; A. Hackley, 149; Wood, 194. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.—Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 172; Moran, 122; T. Hackley, 109; A. Hackley, 158; Ward, 171. Total, 732.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 148; McGoldrick, 113; Campbell, 103; Cornell, 138; English, 129. Total, 631.

THIRD GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 128; McGoldrick, 150; Campbell, 112; Cornell, 208; English, 145. Total, 741.

Post & Flagg—Brundage, 190; Lloyd, 176; Watson, 160; Appel, 141; Robinson, 159. Total, 826.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Commercial Advertiser—Junker, 153; Bradner, 92; Nenninger, 101; Taylor, 109; Bollenbach, 124. Total, 584.

Publishers' Press Association—Von Drahn, 135; Mallard, 128; O'Neill, 151; Fellows, 144; Koops, 177. Total, 755.

SECOND GAME.—Commercial Advertiser—Junker, 169; Bradner, 78; Nenninger, 82; Thetford, 139; Bollenbach, 157. Total, 625.

Bartlett & Co.—Skelly, 81; Marshall, Hayes, 121; Shuttleworth, 174. Total, 483.

THIRD GAME.—Bartlett & Co.—Skelly, Marshall, 96; Hayes, 140. Shuttleworth, Total, 569.

Publishers' Press Association—Von Drahn, 146; Mallard, 115; O'Neill, 153; Fellows, 104; Koops, 157. Total, 735.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 124; Knapp, 93; Morgan, 104; Bond, 156; De Leon, 101. Total, 578.

E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Vineer, 109; Burrows, 138; Foote, 86; Somer, 75; Kerr, 136. Total, 544.

SECOND GAME.—E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Vineer, 107; Burrows, 116; Foote, 97; Somers, 105; Kerr, 103. Total, 528.

F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 161; Monell, 172; Spellman, 112; Coleman, 145; McGroarty, 154. Total, 744.

THIRD GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 117; Monell, 135; Spellman, 149; Coleman, 109; McGroarty, 156. Total, 666.

Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 117; Knapp, 108; Morgan, 103; Bond, 154; De Leon, 145. Total, 627.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartz & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fred. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 160; Becker, 135; Folsom, 127; Cohen, 181; Lankenau, 163. Total, 766.

Metcalf Brothers & Co.—Peck, 142; Volkman, 150; Davies, 172; Rickerly, 157; Wilbert, 137. Total, 758.

SECOND GAME.—Metcalf Brothers & Co.—Peck, 144; Volkman, 186; Davies, 148; Rickerly, 129; Wilbert, 153. Total, 765.

William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 168; Baldauf, 142; Lechtrecher, 147; Clark, 145; Metzendorf, 182. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.—William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 169; Baldauf, 109; Lechtrecher, 160; Clark, 165; Metzendorf, 167. Total, 770.

Fred. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 125; Becker, 148; Folsom, 150; Cohen, 153; Lankenau, 129. Total, 705.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 180; Boyle, 168; Dorgan, 136; King, 160; Smith, 149. Total, 843.

McGivney Council—Lee, 162; O'Neill, 133; Moran, 130; Green, 183; Schoeffler, 145. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—McGivney Council—Lee, 165; O'Neill, 156; Moran, 110; Green, 164; Schoeffler, 160. Total, 755.

Castilian Council—Smith, 190; Lynch, 142; Patterson, 145; Feeley, 152; Fox, 160. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Castilian Council—Smith, 138; Lynch, 143; Patterson, 128; Feeley, 205; Fox, 174. Total, 788.

St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 161; Boyle, 153; Dorgan, 140; King, 149; Smith, 137. Total, 740.

COLUMBIA LEAGUE.
Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 167; Howard, 153; Wiese, 167; Nissen, 162; Schmitt, 196. Total, 847.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 161; Henrich, 214; Littlejohn, 149; Doncourt, 166; Cantrell, 172. Total, 862.

SECOND GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 213; Howard, 152; Wiese, 185; Nissent, 157; Schmitt, 190. Total, 897.

Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 158; Lankenau, 149; Steffens, 193; Schwacke, 188; Wilckens, 145. Total, 833.

THIRD GAME.—Orchard Bowling Club—Schroeder, 178; Lankenau, 131; Steffens, 177; Schwacke, 157; Wilckens, 193. Total, 836.

Royal Arcanum Wheelmen—Detlef, 186; Henrich, 204; Littlejohn, 190; Doncourt, Cantrell, 213. Total, 974.

CYCLE MEDAL WINNERS.

The annual reports of the riding done during the year 1902 by the members of the Century Road Club of America throughout the country shows 1,124 centuries ridden by its members, or a total of 112,400 miles in centuries alone, irrespective of the mileage ridden, and not figuring as century runs, which is computed as being fully a like amount, giving a total of over a quarter of a million miles in one year. The winners of medals in the National awards for the year are as follows:

First Medal for Centuries.—Charles Shonart of New York, with 70 centuries, including 14 double centuries, 3 triples, and 1 quintuple century.

Second Medal for Centuries.—A. J. Meyer, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., with 48 centuries, including 4 doubles and 4 triples.

First Award for Mileage.—Thomas W. Davis of Peoria, Ill., with 8,030 miles. Mr. Davis is seventy-six years of age, and holds the unprecedented record of having ridden and reported mileage for over 100,000 miles. He is a member of the Century Road Club, and has been a member ever since its organization, and has ridden an average of 8,000 miles per annum every year since being a member.

Second Award for Mileage.—Andrew Clausen of Chicago with 7,612 miles.

One new record was established during the year, that being the unpaced century record, made by Wilson Higinson of Highwood, N. J., on Aug. 31, on the Merrick Road, Long Island, his time being 5:37:00. While making this new record Higinson also established new marks for both the fifty and seventy-five mile unpaced record, a good portion of the distance being covered in the face of a strong wind.

During the year three members succeeded in winning the much-prized "century of centuries" award, and passed their one hundredth century, these three being Henry Veit of Brooklyn, Charles F. Henderson of Cleveland, and Albert D. Rice of Winthrop, Mass.

New Rochelle Y. C. Nominees.

The list of candidates for office in the New Rochelle Yacht Club, reported recently to the Board of Trustees by the special Nominating Committee appointed in November last, is as follows: For Commodore—Henry Doscher; for Vice Commodore—E. R. Dick; for Rear Commodore—J. P. Donovan; for Secretary—W. E. Moore; for Treasurer—John A. Van Zelm; for Measurer—F. R. Farrington; for members of the Board of Trustees—W. A. Stadelman, C. F. Pierson, and W. N. Bavier; for members of the Regatta Committee—O. H. Chellborg, J. D. Sparkman, L. D. Huntington, Jr., D. W. Thomas, and Stanley M. Seaman; for members of the Law Committee—John F. Lambden, and F. H. Seacord. The annual meeting of the club will be held on Saturday, Feb. 7.

The spirit of the day.
John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
The secret of eloquence.
W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

BASEBALL PEACE WAVERS

National League Clubs Not a Unit for Any Section.

Rogers of Philadelphia Protests Against the New York Club's Method of Signing Players.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The National League of Baseball Clubs met here to-day in adjourned session from the annual meeting in New York, Dec. 10, to hear the report of its committee appointed at that meeting to confer with the American League regarding terms of agreement.

President Harry C. Pulliam presided, and all of the eight clubs were represented as follows: Boston, President A. H. Soden and Director W. H. Conant; New York, President John T. Brush, Secretary F. M. Knowles, and Director N. Ashley Lloyd; Brooklyn, President Charles H. Ebbitts and Director H. R. Vorderhorst; Philadelphia, Barney Dreyfus, power of attorney; Pittsburg, President Dreyfus; Cincinnati, President August Herrmann and Director Julius Fleischmann; Chicago, President James A. Hart; St. Louis, President Frank De Haas Robison and Treasurer Stanley Robison.

Before approving the minutes of the meeting in New York a correction was made substituting the name of John T. Brush for that of John I. Rogers as the author of the resolution under which the Peace Conference Committee was called for.

President Pulliam then read a letter from John I. Rogers of the Philadelphia club, in which he entered a protest against the signing of Delehanty by the New York Baseball Club as a violation of the contract made for 1903 by the Philadelphia club with Delehanty. In continuing, he added: "I also desire to protest against the New York Club, through its agents, interfering with the negotiations of the Philadelphia Club with players under contract to it, viz.: Lajoie and Flick. This is also in violation of the constitution of the league and of the law of the land. These negotiations of the New York Club have not only occurred during the season, but since the baseball season closed, and cannot even be regarded as a war measure. This paper is simply meant as a protest, to be followed up by charges against the New York Club and its officers, which we propose to enforce in the tribunals of the league, and perhaps, if occasion justifies it, in the civil courts.

The league went into Committee of the Whole, with President Pulliam as Chairman and Julius Fleischmann as Secretary. Herrmann presented a telegram from the Directors of the Western League urging that the agreement between the National and the American League be ratified in the interest of the National game as well as that of peace.

A report regarding the recent peace conference in Cincinnati between the committees of the two leagues, signed by Harry C. Pulliam, August Herrmann, Frank J. Robison and James A. Hart, was read. It related the causes that led to the appointment of the committees, the conference and agreement decided upon. The report concluded with the request that the agreement should be adopted by the National League, saying:

"We believe that in doing so the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs will make a move that will be more lasting, more beneficial, and meet with more general approval than any action that has been taken for some time, and will certainly be in strict accord with the very objects of our association as set forth in its constitution."

A motion by Robison, seconded by Fleischmann, to take up consideration of the joint agreement transmitted with the Herrmann report, section by section, was carried, after which a general discussion followed. Before adjourning for the night session a resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of counsel in defense of the injunction obtained last week by the New York Baseball Club restraining the other members of the National League from ratifying the peace agreement entered into on Jan. 10.

The temporary order of injunction is returnable in Philadelphia Jan. 21, and it was resolved to demand an injunction bond from the plaintiff, in accordance with the statutes of Pennsylvania, to indemnify the League and its constituent members from any and all damages that may accrue by reason of the institution and prosecution of the proceedings at Philadelphia.

The night session was a long and protracted one, as each section of the peace agreement was fully discussed. Up to midnight the vote on all but two stood 6 to 2 in favor of ratifying. The two that gave the greatest difficulty were those regarding territorial rights and players. On these two points there was considerable difference of opinion, and the meeting gave evidence of continuing all night.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Memphian and Belvino were the only beaten favorites here to-day. The latter finished second in his race, but was disqualified for his interference with Lady Alberta. The latter was given second place, and third place went to Ben Frost. Weather cloudy, track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Spec, 112 pounds, (Winkfield,) 13 to 5, won; Royal Deceiver, 110, (M. Henderson,) 8 to 1, second; Safeguard, 107, (Reiffers,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20 1-5. Kiwasa, Jim King, Memphian, Springstead, Martin Brady, and South Poplar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Russelton, 131 pounds, (Fuller,) 2 to 1, won; Peat, 136, (Otis,) 10 to 1, second; Benson Caldwell, 136, (Winkfield,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:51. El Rey, Dr. Fannie, Ginspray, The Black Scot, Peter Duryea, Judge Magee, and Passaic also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Bard of Avon, 109 pounds, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, won; Lady Alberta, 98, (Scully,) 8 to 1, second; Ben Frost, 109, (Morper,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Belvino finished second, but was disqualified. Our Jessie, Alpaca, Tom Kingsley, Aline S., and Basilus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Rankin, 94 pounds, (Robbins,) 11 to 5, won; Miss Shanley, 90, (McIntyre,) 20 to 1, second; Flint, 108, (Battiste,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:35. Major Tenny, Lennep, and Kalonia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mam'selle, 112 pounds, (Winkfield,) 9 to 5, won; Paramount, 100, (Lindsey,) 13 to 5, second; Fair Lass, 100, (W. Hicks,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Helen Hay, Lady Mistake, Dodona, Candareen, Amusement, Gold Bride, Appleboom, Rosy Posy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Potheen, 99 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 20, won; Erne, 104, (Munro,) 9 to 2, second; The Way, 98, (Fuller,) 11 to 10, third. Time—2:03 3-5. Satin Coat, King Barleycorn, Compass, False Lead, and Pilaster also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Pirate, Cactus Oil, and Safeguard, 97 pounds each; Ezopo, Computation, and Frank Rice, 107 each; Lord Touchwood, 108; Tancred, Welcome Light, Uranium, Daddy Bender and Farmer Jim, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Breaker, 87 pounds; Orpheum, 91; Blue Ridge and Illuminate, 95 each; Beana, 98; Sir Kingston, 100; Hazel H. and Blue Blaze, 103 each; Zack Ford, 105; Criterion, 108; Frank Kenny, 110.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Criticism, 90 pounds; Helen Hay and Toga, 95; Glendon, 100; Star and Garter, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Floral Levi, 80 pounds; Aurie B., 85; Chanterelle, 95; Lord Neville and Moroni, 103 each; Light Hunt, Censor, Ben Frost, and Peat, 105 each; Pierce J., 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Prince Eugene, 82 pounds; Lady Like, 100; Ben Mora and Redan, 102 each; Miss Aubrey, 104; King Bee and Mrs. Frank Foster, 105 each; Glenrose, 106; Henry McDaniel and The Pride of Surrey, 110 each; Marcos, 113; John Peters, 123.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Saragamp and Florham, 101 pounds each; Dutch Carter, 103; Flaneur, Free Pass, and Brown Vail, 106 each; Frank M. and The Messenger, 107; Pyrrho, Masterful, and Whitmore, 108 each; Jerry Hunt, 111.

Seven Prizes for Ten-Mile Run.

To secure a representative gathering for the ten-mile championship run of the Amateur Athletic Union at the games in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, March 14, and to give encouragement to the long-distance men hereabouts, the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has decided to offer seven prizes for this event. These prizes will be fully up to the value limit set by the Amateur Athletic Union and will be guaranteed by the makers to be all that they claim for them. The prizes are as follows: To the winner, a handsome gold Amateur Athletic Union die medal, with a diamond set in; to second, gold Amateur Athletic Union die medal; to third, silver Amateur Athletic Union die medal, with gold bar; to fourth, silver Amateur Athletic Union die medal; to fifth, bronze Amateur Athletic Union die medal, with silver bar; to sixth, bronze Amateur Athletic Union die medal; to seventh, bronze Amateur Athletic Union die medal. Bowen, the two-mile and cross-country intercollegiate champion; Carr of the Xaviers, and Baillie, who won the admiration of the Englishmen by his running last Summer on the other side of the pond, are expected to be of the number who will face the starter at the Garden.

SPIES & LONG
MEN'S FURNISHERS
Have Received Their
FANCY SHIRTINGS
FOR
SPRING
AND
SUMMER WEAR
TWO STORES
115 & 164
BROADWAY.

MRS. C. M. CRUIKSHANK'S DEBTS

Caroline M. Cruikshank, widow of A. W. Cruikshank, residing at 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $5,355 and no assets. She has wearing apparel valued at $100, but it is exempt, and a life income of $1,000 a year from the estate of her deceased husband. The debts were contracted chiefly in 1901 to 1902 for borrowed money, jewelry, clothing, legal services, &c.

There are nineteen creditors, some in this city and some in Europe. For clothing for herself and son she owes $1,500. Among the creditors are Alcott & Weekes, $624; M. J. M. Fox, $180; Lord & Taylor, $149; James McCreery & Co., $94; A. Granpner-Nicolet of Geneva, Switzerland, $185; Maurice Bloch, Geneva, $45; Ernest of London, $100, and A. Boyer of Paris, $75.

She owes for jewelry $22 to Tiffany & Co.; Jeffer & Selsonim of Venice, $393; Excelsior of Naples, $65; Gorham Manufacturing Company, $17 for silverware; E. A. O. Schwartz, $73 for toys. For money loaned she owes to Mrs. L. Dorman of 1 West Seventy-second Street $1,000, and to Mrs. M. Kinsley of Bridgeport, Conn., $1,800. She owes $487 to two lawyers for legal services.

Partnership Troubles Settled.

The affairs of the fur firm of Herbst, Branstadter & Robinson of 263 Greene Street, have been settled, and in the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Leventritt signed an order discharging Robert Branstadter and Charles Robinson as receivers of the business. The partners went to law over financial matters, Mr. Herbst appearing as a plaintiff. According to the remarks of Benjamin Patterson, who appeared for the receivers, the affairs have been settled by the withdrawal of Mr. Herbst from the firm. The business is to be conducted by the remaining partners.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to twenty bankrupts, among whom were Caspar Hagemeyer of 36 West Eighty-seventh Street, formerly of George Hagemeyer & Sons, lumber dealers at the foot of East Eleventh Street, whose liabilities were $489,018; Matthew C. Quigley, plasterer, of 2,027 Seventh Avenue, liabilities $10,333; Joseph Jacobs, clerk, at 24 Lafayette Place, formerly a clothing manufacturer of 594 Broadway, liabilities $35,287; Meyer Dubinsky, wholesale dealer in clothing and underwear, of 108 Canal Street, liabilities $19,735; Otto H. Friedrich, manufacturer of braids, at 415 Broadway, liabilities $9,335, and Herman Katz, manufacturer of cloaks, at 136 Prince Street, liabilities $7,256.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

B. H. ROTHWELL.—Major B. H. Rothwell, a well-known Detroit real-estate dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, setting forth liabilities of $105,144 and merely nominal assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FEB & RIESS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Feb & Riess, composed of Charles L. Feb and Julius Riess, dealers in furniture at 1,965 Third Avenue, by the following-named creditors: P. Nathan & Co., $572; Frank & Frounstine, doing business as the Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company, $238, and Andresen & Lles, doing business as the Columbia Folding Bed Company, $90. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that on the 13th inst. they permitted Siegel & Shapiro, creditors, to obtain a preference through legal proceedings. The Sheriff yesterday received two executions against them in favor of the National Furniture Company for $76 and the Crocker Chair Company for $168. The business was started by Mr. Riess in June, 1900, and Mr. Feb became a partner on April 1, 1902. He came here from New Orleans and in May last he said he owned four race horses, valued at $2,000.

TURKISH TOBACCO TRADING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Turkish Tobacco Trading Company, manufacturer of cigarettes at 34 and 36 Pearl Street, by the following named creditors: Casanges & Gorman, $601; H. S. Leclercq & Co., $38, and Henry Gade, $30. It was alleged that it is insolvent and that it has allowed two judgments to be taken against it by Hurwitz & Son, for $154, and J. M. Juda, for $500, by which a City Marshal has levied upon the property of the corporation. The company was incorporated on Oct. 13 last, with a capital stock of $100,000, and Adolph W. Brunn became President.

GRANT S. MERRIAM.—Grant S. Merriam, residing at 1 West Eighty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $5,478, and assets nominal. He has a secret remedy for the drug and liquor habit, value unknown, sixty shares of stock of the Lane Institute Company, actual value nominal, and a debt due him, $375. The debts were contracted in Providence.

ABRAHAM J. RAFELSON.—Abraham J. Rafelson, salesman, of 14 East Eighty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $6,401, and no assets. He was formerly of Rafelson Brothers, who dissolved in 1892. The largest creditors are M. L. Stieglitz & Sons, for $2,000.

GOODMAN BROTHERS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown receiver of the assets of Goodman Brothers, dealers in paints and wall paper at 194 Ninth Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 16th inst.

EMANUEL GREENHOAT.—Emanuel Greenhoat, a cigarmaker at 733 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $1,339, and no assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHLERS, Ahrend, William C. Figner, and Adolph Rothenberg—H. Bocker	$1,119
ATWELL, Amos W.—E. F. Bosea	178
AHLERS, Ahrend, and William C. Figner and Adolph Rothenberg—H. Bocker	116
BROWN, Carrie—J. Blum and another	66
COOPER, John—W. C. Arnold, receiver	149
CHESNEY, Ernest M.—L. Sielke, Sr., and another	228
DU FARRY, Edwin C.—John Simmons Company	398
EIBEL, Henry—L. Barth	223
FER, Charles L. and Julius Riess—Crocker Chair Company	168
FINEGOLD, Isaac, and Nathan Kotinsky—Boland Commission Company	131
GEWIRZ, Louis—E. Gottfried	698
GLASS, John, Jr.—J. Standfast	146
GALLAHER, Luke F.—S. Busick	116
GOLDBERG, Elias D.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	101
GLASSHEIM, Joseph—M. Kaufman	47
HANSON, George E.—N. G. Corea	239
HALL, Wilkinson, Andrew J., Clifford, Ernst Hall—J. M. White and another	842
HEFTER, Leonard—A. Kochmann, costs	43
HEFTER, Leonard, and Morris—A. Kochmann, costs	244
HYMAN, William—L. M.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Supreme Court of the United States.

440—American Colortype Company, appellant, vs. Continental Colortype Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Holmes.

106—The Diamond Match Company, appellant, vs. the Village of Ontonagon et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan.—Decree affirmed, with costs.. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

108—Cornelius K. G. Billings et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

77—William E. Hale, as receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. Edward P. Allinson et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting—Justice Brewer.

87—George H. Earle, jr., receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Susan Carson.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Opinion by Justice White.

93—Annie Andrews, plaintiff in error, vs. Kate H. Andrews.—In error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting—Justices Brewer, Shiras and Peckham. Justice Holmes, not having been a member of the court when this case was argued, took no part in the decision.

95—John Kelley, plaintiff in error, vs. Oliver P. Rhodes.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wyoming.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and case remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

107—Paul O. Weber, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Bonan, Commissioner, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of Texas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

142—The United States, appellant, vs. E. D. Nix, and 195—E. D. Nix, appellant, vs. the United States.—It is ordered that these cases be remanded to the Court of Claims, with instructions to revise Item 12 of Finding 7, by stating how much of the original Item of $5,135 was allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, as well as number of miles actually traveled in performing the services stated in such item. Announced by Justice Brown.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

433—William E. Hale, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. James A. Hilliker.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

445—Richard A. Burgel, petitioner, vs. Horace R. Robinson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

446—Standard Sewing Machine Company, petitioner, vs. A. M. Leslie.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

448—Horace M. Dupee, petitioner, vs. Chicago Horse Shoe Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

466—Northern Pacific Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Louise H. Adams et al.—Motion that the transcript of record, filed with the petition herein, be taken as the return to the writ of certiorari, granted without prejudice to suggesting a diminution if counsel shall be so advised.

12—Original—The State of Louisiana, complainant, vs. The State of Mississippi.—Hearing on demurrer to bill assigned for Monday, March 2. Further the cases already set down for that day.

146—The United States, plaintiff, vs. The S. P. Shutter Company.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.—Dismissed and mandate granted, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the plaintiff in error.

38—Christian Swartz et al., petitioners, vs. John S. Duss et al.—Motion submitted that cost of supervising printing of the record herein be taxed upon the record as printed, and not upon the record as filed.

549—Washington National Building and Loan Association, &c., petitioner, vs. Bertha L. Fiske and husband.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia submitted.

2400—James L. Gates, plaintiff, vs. Samuel C. Parmly et al., executors, &c.—Leave granted to designate parts of record to be printed within fifteen days, on motion of Mr. Rublee.

3—Original—The State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. The State of North Carolina et al.—Leave to file stipulation as to printing record herein granted.—Motion for an order to carry out the terms of the stipulation submitted.

538—Simon Rothschild, petitioner, vs. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

462—Edward E. Bezzette, vs. W. B. Conkey Company.—Motion for a writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record and to advance submitted.

40—Mariano F. Zena, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

137—Edward H. Pardee et al., plaintiffs, vs. A. D. Aldrich et al., Trustees, et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiffs and continued for the defendants.

Call for Tuesday: 137, 76, 140, (and 265,) 141, 143, 144, 148, 149, 108, 47.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe. To be called at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

53—Matter of Lewisohn.
54—Fowler vs. City of New York.
51—Matter of the Alaska.
157—U. S. vs. Austin, Nichols & Co.
158—Same vs. Leggett.
159—Same vs. Spring.
160—Same vs. Bogle.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Calendar of Appraisers' appeals.

5—Leaycraft vs. U. S.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Same vs. same.
10—Schmidt vs. same.
48—Leaycraft vs. same.
63—Spero vs. same.
64—Herman & Quinzberg vs. same.
65—Wurzburger & Hecht vs. same.
66—Miller & Bro. vs. same.
70—A. L. Simon & Co. vs. same.
101—Leaycraft & Co. vs. same.
62—Galt, & O. R. R. vs. same.
67—Muller & Co. vs. same.
73—Garrison, Wright & Co. vs. same.
76—Robinson vs. same.
77—Manufacturers' Dispatch & Trans. Co. vs. same.
79—Weil & Co. vs. same.
80—Eimer & Amend vs. same.
84—A. & H. Veith vs. same.
85—A. Murphy & Co. vs. same.
104—United States vs. Goldenberg Bros.
113—Same vs. Schieffelin & Co.
119—John Donat & Co. vs. United States.
148—Petry vs. same.
155—Veit, Son & Co. vs. same.
215—L. P. Ducas & Co. vs. same.
189—T. Bing & Co. vs. same.
190—Same vs. same.
192—Same vs. same.
195—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. same.
212—W. H. Graef & Co. vs. same.
213—Kingsland vs. same.
216—J. M. Lyon & Sons vs. same.
221—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. same.
226—United States vs. Bernhard.
231—Schall vs. same.
236—United States vs. Hunter & Whitcomb vs. United States.
245—Laurence, Son & Gerrish vs. same.
249—Wile Brothers vs. same.
230—Horstman, Von Hein & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
188—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

32—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. vs. Patterson.
36—Hughes vs. Tug Alf. W. Booth.
69—McWilliams vs. Tug Mahoney.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday: 3, 6, 54, 55, 57, 51, 58, 59.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Jan. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

65—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
70—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
72—Diamond vs. Wheeler.
74—Bricker vs. Stoll.
75—O'Brien vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.
2—People, &c., vs. Irvin.
45—Monroe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Hinsdale vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
15—In re U. S. Trust Co.
77—Jennings vs. Supreme Council Loyal, &c., Assn.
78—Houghand & Robinson Co. vs. Robinson.
79—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
81—Stuart vs. Press P. Co.
84—Egan vs. Fitch.
85—Blum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brigndrello vs. J. R. Armsby Co.
2—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfield.
3—Newbury vs. Pure Oil Co.
4—Abro vs. Oldsmobile Co.
5—Natkins vs. Wetterer.
6—Edward Thompson Co. vs. Steinert.
7—Am. Exch. National Bank vs. Whitney.
8—Stafford vs. Brown.
9—In re Wehrle.
10—Saunderson vs. Naughton.
11—Patt vs. Kretsch.
12—Hummer vs. International Power Co.
13—Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry.
14—Wasserman vs. same.
15—Lafferty vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
16—Carello vs. Donohue.
17—Seiter vs. Behrens.
18—In re Nacf.
19—Costello vs. Raymond.
20—Parson vs. Mulligan
21—Manville Bros. Co. vs. Internat. Dash, &c., Co.
22—Brown vs. Ginsberg.
23—Steinson vs. Abingdon Storage Co.
24—Conkling vs. Conkling.
19—Matter of Felgenbaum.
36—Matter of Colonial Brewery.
42—Same.
141—U. S. vs. Nordlinger.
48—Matter of Bernhard.
49—Matter of Crary.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Preferred causes.

1355—Hodkinson vs. Frank.
2275—Bibb Mfg. Co. vs. Wells.
2284—Knowles vs. Partridge.
2203—Spencer vs. Wells.
2218—Same vs. same.
2219—Same vs. same.
2098—Webber vs. Hamblen.
2351—Finelite vs. Sonberg.
2105—Werner vs. Werner.

General calendar

800—Hall vs. Overton.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1537—Hauptmann vs. Hauptmann.
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
514—Temme vs. McDonald.
1045—Hall vs. Hollins.
1089—Quincey vs. Lawson.
2343—Sheehan vs. Erbe.
1625—Kervan vs. Smith.
1064—McDonald vs. Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6261—Wolff vs. Cowan.
8905—Wolf vs. Am. Br. Co.
8602—Kaston vs. City of New York.
8216—Guild vs. Duchhofer.
4560—Cohen vs. Moe.
8650—Herbert vs. Jacobs.
8805—Chamberlain vs. Ihe.
8572—Haaren & Menken vs. Schrader.
7456—Lehmeyer vs. Moses.
8830—Friedler vs. Stutz.
7806—Cahn vs. Heyman.
8808—Moissen vs. Yalden.
8651—Weed vs. Crawford.
6143—Citizens' Bank of Norfolk vs. Conn.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
9164—Gracen vs. Lewis
8701—Morris vs. Hahn.
9035—Gorman vs. Lindenthal.
4980—N. Y. Juvenile Asylum vs. City of New York.
6357—Turkington vs. same.
6262—Wertz vs. same.
6055—Livingston vs. Livingston.
8816—Henry vs. Hynes.
8802—McKelvey vs. Morris.
8166—Mott vs. Weldenfeld.
6463—Schuyler vs. City of New York.
8845—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
1652—Warnick vs. Met. St. Ry.
1007—Williamson vs. Press Pub. Co.
667—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
1418—Rothmann vs. Ermold.
3766—Frew vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8005—Cullinan vs. Reich
848—Rezwick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
756—Moffat vs. same.
1598—Wallach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9100—City of New York vs. Wohlgemuth.
7409—Same vs. Liebman.
8844—Strasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8087—Maier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1031—Schreiber vs. Grand Lodge A. O. U.
8712—Cullinan vs.
8672—Voss vs. Smith.
8710—Same vs. same.
8711—Same vs. same.
9158—Valdes vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co
1543—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8788—Mitchell vs. same.
6225—City of New York vs. Majestic Hotel Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
866—Allen vs. Home Bank.
867—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
3728—Hummel vs. McArthur.
6004½—Dwyer vs. Egan.
1513—Vooth vs. Mc-Eachen.
8928—Koepping vs. City of New York.
3225—Trounsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
6154½—Sees vs. Schuyler.
1359—Burstein vs. Spear.
12674—B'klyn Wharf & W. Co. vs. Tweedie Trading Co.
797—Mershon vs. Barrett.
6592½—Sire vs. City of New York.
1372—Fennel vs. Batterschon.
12684—Hunt vs. Buge.
8916—Van Tine vs. Squier.
1787—Klein vs. Zeman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Cashin.
2—Ann Daughen.
3—Michael Burke.
4—Hayward Johnston.
5—William M. Rice.
6—James Smith.
7—Henry Turi.
8—Michael Kennedy.
9—Patrick Strong.
10—Frederick D. Stackpole.
11—Frank Lawrence.
12—Alexander Buchanan
13—Thomas Farrell.
14—Hannah Roche.
15—Henry Hornstein.
16—Mary A. Swindon.
17—August Mancher.
18—Henrietta Kuhn.
19—Patrick Cassidy.
20—Albert Gruning.
21—Philippine Hellmund
22—Coline Buchinger, or Burnett.
23—John S. Kenyon.
24—John Halsted.
25—Conrad E. Schweers.
26—Abraham Levy.
27—Abraham Levy.
28—Sarah Ann O'Leary.
29—Bridget Kelly.
30—William Heimsoth.
31—Mary Tierney.
32—George Roman, or Stroher.
33—Edward Schernk.
34—Sarah Heyman.
35—Bridget Steiner.
36—Samuel Cardwell, Jr.
37—Adelaide M. Bell.
38—Franz Link.
39—Charlotte L. Carroll.
40—John Turi.
41—Mary E. Ruland.
42—Annie Durnin.
43—Hugh McCormick.
44—Agnes G. O. Lichtowitz.
45—Patrick Burke.
46—Louise Manus, or Brouty.
47—Mary Ann Rohr.
48—John Burgess Leech.
49—John Daniell.
50—Louis Selig.
51—Julia Dent Grant.
52—Elizabeth U. Coles.
53—Malcolm Graham.
54—Mary A. Adams.
55—Eliza Hershfield.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Joseph Jacob.
Charles H. Thompson.
Margaret Pall.
David Logan.
Philip J. Smith.
Isaac T. Carpenter.

At 2 P. M.

Elizabeth Campbell.
Emma Stern.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

1871—Jennie M. Lenz.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Scabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2200—Collins vs. Union Railway.
2203—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry.
2251—Cardiello vs. Un. Subway Const. Co.
2185—First vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8901—Egloff vs. Abegg
2256—Pfingsten vs. Perkins.
2184—Pildito vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
190—Smith vs. Pollock.
607—Richard vs. Slogler.
2191—Weissman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2286—Masch vs. Bergman.
2192—Kirk vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2193—Deutsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2289—Schwarz vs. Katzman.
2194—Madden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2213—Scheer vs. Meyers.
5284½—Hayes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1581—Rogers vs. Monness.
1176—Liberman vs. Friedlander.
1592—Wolf vs. Manilla Anchor Brew. Co.
1124—Frank C. McLain Co. vs. Grecco.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1861—Stiner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1713½—Parelka vs. Elias Lidas.
1922—Kasindorf vs. Falk.
1854—Palmieri vs. Met. St. Ry.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1510—Winans vs. Demarest.
1783—Schor vs. Berkowitz.
1792—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry.
1988—Carey vs. same.
1820—Weiss vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
2091—McAuliffe vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
1894—Marchese vs. same
1935—Zetta vs. same.
1888—Yankers vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
931—Chisenor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2063—Goldberg vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
4573½—Parella vs. Manchester Assur. Co.
1793—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry.
1799—Same vs. same.
1800—Frisch vs. same.
1801—Same vs. same.
1753—Weisz vs. Central Vermont Ry.
1806—Goris vs. Man. Ry.
1869—Nolan vs. Carroll.
1871—Edwards vs. Schattman.
1716—Frabbito vs. Glassheim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1072—Faulkner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
334—Horowitz vs. same.
1145—Sachs vs. Union Ry. Co.
1407—Goldberg vs. Lagov.
1134—Pearlman vs. Silverstein.
1981—Pollack vs. Cohen.
2013—Underwood vs. Sweeney.
2014—Battelsky vs. Ginsberg.
3360½—Innes vs. Frank.
5082—Elias vs. Salkali.
4971—Aldrich vs. Smith.
5070—Ringler vs. Dretsch.
5330—Levine vs. Scher.
5072—Raub vs. Lommel
1821—Met. Store Fixture Co. vs. Ward.
1003—Greenfield vs. Ulman.
1421—Met. St. Ry.
1435—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry.
1799—Same vs. same.
1800—Frisch vs. same.
1801—Same vs. same.
1753—Weisz vs. Central Vermont Ry.
1806—Goris vs. Man. Ry.
1869—Nolan vs. Carroll.
1871—Edwards vs. Schattman.
1716—Frabbito vs. Glassheim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6137—Talcott vs. Tow.
2682—Lebowitch vs. Edelman.
3360½—Innes vs. Frank.
5082—Elias vs. Salkali.
4971—Aldrich vs. Smith.
5070—Ringler vs. Dretsch.
5330—Levine vs. Scher.
5072—Raub vs. Lommel

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2146—Katzmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
2146—Grundler vs. same.
2147—Michaels vs. same.
2150—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1298—Kamp vs. McGrath.
1550—Levy vs. Kline.
2148—Ginsky vs. Schechter.
573—Michaels vs. Walters.
2103—Bernstein vs. Pfeiffer.
2137—Maryland Cement Co. vs. Weeks.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
2130—Moskowitz vs. Kerr.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2295.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—James Petollina.
2—James N. Brown.
3—William Schnyne.
4—Edward, Bolin.
5—Antonio Cegino.
6—Henry Weber.
7—Julius Leugel, Bela Molina.
8—Ralph Schermer.
9—Alexander Grosse.
10—Lionel Hamley, Herman Green.
11—Oliver Hamilton.
12—William Cooney.
13—William Curley.
14—John Kearney.
15—George Garland.
16—Edwin O. Cahoon. Pleadings.
17—William McKnight.
2—Thomas Rooney.
3—John Hogan.
4—Max Miller.
5—James Moore.
6—Louis De Sante.
7—Simon Haut.
8—Samuel Eisenberg.
9—Samuel Harrisohon.
10—David H. West.
11—John Neuper.
12—Thomas J. Manning, Salvatore Mastellone
13—Harry Cohen.
14—Thomas Jackson.
15—Henry Randall.
16—Frank Moray.
17—John Hayes, Timothy Murphy.
18—John Molino, Frank Jackson, James Scavone.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Martin Doolan, Henry Murphy, William Harrington, James McCarren, John Doolan, Joseph Dollard.
2—Robert Burns, Joseph Dillon, Frank Collins.
3—William Frankenberger.
4—Frederick Mayer.
5—William Graham.
6—George Murray.
7—Isidor Weinstein, Christopher Wallace.
8—John Reardon, Thomas Deegan.
9—John McSweeney.
10—Joe Crawford.
11—Maria Richter, Leo Earamof.
12—Musgrave.
13—Samuel Buchwald, To fix a day for trial.
1—Gaetano Fucarino,
2—Joseph Shutzman.
9—Mary Delancey.
10—Herman Engelhard, the younger.
11—Michael V. Healey.
12—August Schilling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Charles Deane.
2—Jacob Joens.
3—Julius M. Hanser.
4—Andrew M. Colepand Arnold Justio.
5—Herman Branze.
6—George Ross.
7—Harry Rudnick.
8—Michael Rolando.
9—Henry Hilliard, Mey Philbin.
10—Alfred Liguori, Raffaele Liguori. To fix a day for trial.
1—Louis Cohen.
2—Herman Bauman.
3—Edward S. Dix.
4—Charles S. Shivler.
5—Isaac Epstien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Nicolaus Liess vs. John Kientsch—John Kientsch, Arthur Beck et al. vs. Jacob Bauer—Arthur Beck.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Distillers' Commission Company vs. Cassidy—Benjamin N. Cardozo, Lawrence vs. Wright—Maunsell B. Field, Renwick vs. Douglas—Arthur A. Alexander.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Barnard vs. Stephens—Franklyn Paddock, Byrd vs. Sire—Eugene B. Pomeroy, Snow Melting Company Eugene H. Pomeroy, Barner vs. Buckley—vs. City of New York—Ernest Hall.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

47—Colell vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
48—Semper vs. Edelvard. Enumerated day calendar.
290—People vs. Staton.
53—Michael vs. Frick Co.
18—Bachman vs. Weidmann Brewing Co.
75—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
78—O'Reilly vs. same.
77—Matter of Gorman.
14—Wellum vs. Mission, &c.
81 and 4, N. E.—Densmore vs. Vanderwater.
59—Dan Belprat vs. Cole.
73—Rush vs. Bauland Co.
80—Du Bois vs. Erie R. R.
94—Kline vs. Abraham.
86 and 18, N. E.—Matter of Wischmann.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Mahoney, J.; Part II.—Spencer, J.; Part IV.—Forbes, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1677—Rulon vs. Schwab.
5478—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
5665—Serra vs. same.
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
3523—Langer vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
5673—Gibney vs. B. H. R. R.
5680—Frogge vs. same.
5681—Fox vs. same.
6682—Rasch vs. same.
5684—Corr vs. N. Y. Herald.
5699—Farrell vs. American Ice Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1902—Coudert vs. Underhill.
1379—Pettes vs. Amer. Watchmans' Clock Co.
1698—City of New York vs. B'klyn & Rockaway Beach R. R.
1945—Lashinsky vs. Linder.
1304—Connor vs. Connor
1950—Burr vs. Burr.
1563—Gelberg vs. Heb. Pub. Co.
1426—Brown vs. Brown.
1725—Flynn vs. Flynn.
1702—N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co. vs. Foley.
1973—Peoples' Trust Co. vs. Scoville.
1974—Goldman vs. Murray.
1976—Stillman vs. Stillman.
1977—Pruns vs. Pruns.
1978—Rode vs. Bushwick Savings Bank.
1909—Nenning vs. Kenning.
2000—India Wharf Br. Co. vs. B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Kern.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

432—Chumney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
455—Herkstroter vs. same.
515—Fromme vs. same.
375—Brett vs. Madge.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Prume vs. Prume—Raymond V. Ingersoll, to take proof and report. Bursman vs. Schaefer—Frank X. McCaffrey, to take proof of title. Smith vs. Blank—Charles W. Church, to sell. Man vs. Friel—F. G. Bellamy, to compute. Baum vs. Manning; same vs. Stackhouse; same vs. Pearson—F. B. Van Vleck, to sell. Caswell vs. Hoyle—W. H. Hale, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Tuesday, Jan. 20.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County.—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1002—O'Donohue vs. Caffrey et al.
1109—Randall vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1110—Mobray vs. same.
1111—Norman vs. same.
1323—Kelly vs. Met. Street R. R. Co.
1278—Guinaue vs. N. Y. & Queens County R. R. Co.
1572—McCormick vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1434—Milewicz vs. N. Y. & Queens County R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—Peck Benny & Co.'s nail mill on the Lachine Canal bank was destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss, (estimated,) $25,000.

CARIBOU, Me., Jan. 19.—Fire destroyed two business buildings in this town, with a loss of $35,000. Five business firms and the Caribou National Bank were burned out.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Fire to-day destroyed a grain elevator at 377 Carroll Avenue belonging to the Eckhardt & Swan Milling Company, entailing a loss of $75,000. Adjoining property was slightly damaged.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A fierce blaze in the spacious sheds of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company destroyed the sheds and most of the contents and part of the wharf was burned to the water's edge. The total loss, which it is estimated will not exceed $25,000, is partly covered by insurance.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

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ORMOND, Ormond-on-the-Halifax ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers. — Now Open.
THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami, H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Opening date will be decided later

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Money easy, 4@4½ per cent. on call.

An object lesson of the continuing sensitiveness of the stock market to monetary conditions was given yesterday afternoon when Wall Street learned of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in notifying the depository banks that he desired them to replace, with Government bonds, such State and municipal bonds as were deposited as security for Government deposits by permission of the Secretary during the money stringency of last Fall. The market broke under this news, the bears attacking with especial vigor those stocks like Rock Island and Erie, which have been the object of late of so much manipulation and "deal" speculation. The Street was alarmed by the theory advanced that the Secretary's action would cause an immediate withdrawal of millions of Government deposits in the National banks. The alarm was causeless. There are about twenty millions of deposits now secured by State and municipal bonds, of which six millions are held in New York. But the banks have until Aug. 1 to make the substitutions, and on the highest banking authority it may be said that there is no probability that Government deposits will be materially reduced. There will, no doubt, be considerable retirement of circulation, and the bonds thus released will be used to secure Government deposits. There will also be purchases of Government bonds in the open market. These are now in freer supply than they were last Fall. Theoretically the Secretary's action means some contraction, but practically the importance of its effect upon the money market was absurdly magnified in the board room. It may be said that from the Treasury standpoint it is natural, and probably wise, that having accepted State and municipal bonds for security, as a heroic measure of relief in time of severe stringency, the Secretary should now, when there is greater ease, desire to return to the regular policy of the Government in requiring as security deposits of its own bonds.

The stock market was dull and irregular during most of the day, the break coming in the last hour. The close was at or near the lowest prices of the day. The feature of interest until the late general decline was Chesapeake and Ohio, which was very strong, advancing 1% on various reports, one being that there is a plan for absorbing the Hocking Valley system. The attempt to put up the other soft coal stocks on the statement that rates for transporting coal will soon be advanced was, however, not so successful. The sharp break in Rock Island and Erie was the most suggestive incident of the last hour.

During the morning the market, while inactive, displayed the presence of a more optimistic sentiment than that which prevailed during most of last week. The excellent bank statement, the appearance of Western money in the Street seeking loans, the placing even of single-named mercantile paper at the rate of 4½ per cent., and the fact that the sterling exchange market gave no indication of an immediate movement of gold for export were largely responsible for this improvement in sentiment. But it is unquestionably true that the feeling in banking circles is still conservative as to the money market, and the opinion is expressed by many that now is the best time for us to pay off some of our foreign indebtedness by shipping gold when we are well able to spare the money. Moreover, attention is drawn to the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's plans for Transvaal loans will call for $325,000,000 and that Germany and Russia are also in need of money.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chal. pf.	½	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Ft. W. & D. City	2¼
Am. Smelting	½	General Electric	½
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Gt. North. pf.	3
Cent. of N. J.	½	Int. Power	3
Ches. & Ohio	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	3½
Com. Cable	1½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	1
Corn Products	½	Tn., B. & P.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Diamond Match	1	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	1
Am. Locomotive	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Mex. Nat.	½
Am. Sugar	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Ann Arbor	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1	Nat. R. R. of M.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅛	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Erie R. R.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Reading	1⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Rock Island	2⅝
Chi. G. W. pf.	½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chic., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	3⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	2	Third Avenue	2½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Erie	½	Union Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. L. & R. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Realty	⅝
Kan. City South.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	½
Kan. City So. pf.	⅝	Wabash	1½
Long Island	½	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	West Union	½
Manhattan	⅝	Wheeling & L. E.	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A. Dock. & Imp. 6s.	1	5s	1½
Erie consol. 7s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	1½	So. Ry., St. L. Div.	
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	4s	1
Mob. & O., Mont. D.		W. & L. E. 1st 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

Dul. S. S. & A. 5s	1½	Term. R. A. Ass'n.	
Ev. & T. H. gen. 6s	2½	St. L. 5s	1
Mut. Fuel Gas 5s	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 19	533,347
To date this year	11,028,835
Corresponding date last year	10,326,422

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 19	$2,860,500
To date this year	$41,637,000
Corresponding date last year	$57,027,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Electric Company of America.
Hudson River Telephone Company.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago.
United States Steel Corporation—Preferred stock.
Worcester Railways Investment Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Window Glass Company—On common.

MEETINGS.

Arkansas, Springfield and Northwestern Railroad—Special.
Audit Company—Annual.
Cambria Iron Company—Annual.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Annual.
Corn Exchange Bank—Annual.
Detroit United Railway—Annual.
Iowa and Missouri Railway—Special.
Père Marquette Railroad—Annual.
Safe Deposit Company—Annual.
Terry Ackley Company—Annual.
Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad—Special.

THE SELLING OF ERIE.

Though there was no especial pressure on Erie until toward the close, that stock was noticeably a laggard all day, with a great deal of long stock apparently for sale on every show of strength. In the afternoon this selling became more urgent, and under it the price broke over a point—this decline, together with the sharp break in Rock Island, contributing to the general market unsettlement.

So far as can be learned the bulk of the selling came from traders who found ammunition to their hand in the published declaration of James J. Hill that Erie is not in any way concerned in the plans of Great Northern or Northern Securities.

ROCK ISLAND'S DECLINE.

The feature of the afternoon's reaction was the sharp break in Rock Island common, that issue declining 3 points from the high of the day, and closing at practically the lowest figure. While brokers usually acting for insiders were open buyers on the decline, it was said by some people on the floor that it looked very much as if the heaviest sellers were the insiders themselves, using comparatively unknown brokers to execute their selling orders. Elsewhere in the room the opinion was that the greatest selling was by professionals for short account, and that this selling was being encouraged by the controllers of the property.

The inability to obtain any corroboration of the various reports connecting Rock Island with the much-talked-of "pending deal" was the chief reason offered as explanation for the selling.

COPPER'S UPS AND DOWNS.

One of the decidedly strong features for the greater part of the day was Amalgamated Copper stock, on purchases credited in many well-informed parts of the Street to leading interests identified with the property. While these interests preserve their policy of reticence and are much disinclined to talk for publication, it is a fact that they regard the trade situation as much improved, and in a more healthy condition than for months. They state that, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the supply of copper has been well absorbed, and they believe that the tendency of metal prices will be higher rather than lower.

As an evidence of the growing strength of the situation it is said that one of the largest electric companies in the country has just placed its orders for copper for six months ahead at present prices.

COLORADO FUEL BREAKS.

Those speculators and others who had been counting on the Gould-Harriman-Hawley interests to use their influence with the Osgood following to resume dividends on Colorado Fuel common stock were the principal sellers of Colorado Fuel yesterday, which was the weakest stock on the list, selling down over 3 points.

This selling, it is understood, was prompted by a statement from the now controlling interests in the property that there is not the least probability that dividends will be resumed for some time to come. The money is needed for improvements and betterments.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Chesapeake and Ohio, which on Saturday had assumed prominence among the low priced issues, became considerably more active yesterday, leading the entire market in point of activity and holding consistently strong throughout the day. The purchases came largely from two single sources—one a large banking house with Philadelphia connections, sometimes acting for Pennsylvania Railroad interests; the other a house close to the Harriman following.

Several reasons were heard to explain the purchases, which continued in evidence even when the market developed weakness. One of these was that the company is to be used to finance the control of Hocking Valley, a readjustment of whose finances is known to be under consideration. Another was that a general holdings company is to be formed to take over not only Chesapeake, but Norfolk, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and several other systems. Still another was that the dividend is likely to be increased.

The idea of a holdings company is ridiculed in usually well-informed quarters, while it is pointed out that in view of its recent heavy strike losses the company is in no position to increase its dividend.

As for the report that the road may be used to finance the control of Hocking Valley, this found many believers—indeed in some quarters figures and details were offered. The most plausible of these detailed told of the retirement of Hocking Valley preferred at par, and a guarantee on Hocking Valley common by the Chesapeake. Nothing official, however, could yesterday be obtained.

GREAT NORTHERN'S HIGH PRICE.

Coincident with the arrival in the city of James J. Hill, Great Northern preferred stock distinguished itself by selling up over three points to the highest price on record, 208¼, which is ⅛ higher than the previous record established in March, 1901. This marks an advance of nearly 25 points since the memorable interview of Mr. Hill some weeks ago, in which, to the surprise of the Street, he expressed himself in none too optimistic terms.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The further advance in Jersey Central—retained despite the many declines elsewhere—was taken in the Street to signify that there may be some truth in the report that the dividend on the stock is likely to be increased. Yesterday's report had it that the new rate will be 10 per cent.

The decline in St. Paul came in the face of a semi-official statement that the system will for its fiscal year show a surplus of something over $16,000,000, and that action on the new stock issue is likely to be taken in time to enable the new stock to share in the semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. to be declared early in March.

In explanation of the decline in Louisville the gossips had it that the selling was by minority holders who seemed to regard as serious the report that Mr. Gates had expressed a desire to testify before the commission investigating the transfer of the road to the Atlantic Coast Line.

HAVANA CITY BONDS OFFERED.

It was announced yesterday that Farson, Leach & Co. had secured the award of $28,000,000 thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the City of Havana. The bonds are payable in gold in this city. They are secured by a mortgage upon the markets, parks, and city properties worth much above the face of the loan.

The Republic of Cuba pledges $300,000 per annum for a sinking fund for their redemption. The bonds are issued to pay for the construction of sewers ordered by the military Government and for the refunding of all other outstanding bonds.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Directors of the Rock Island system have decided to spend $2,000,000 in improvements on the lines in Iowa and Nebraska, and as far west as Denver, during the present year.

Louisville (Ky.) advices that the Louisville and Interurban Railway Company, with a capital of $500,000, has been organized to build interurban railways.

Statement from Philadelphia that capitalists of that city have purchased the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company of Roanoke, Va.

Chicago dispatches stating that the Chicago-Milwaukee Electric Railroad has recorded a five-million-dollar mortgage, covering all its property to secure a bond issue.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $3,500,000 additional first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of 1948 of the New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and $700,000 additional capital stock of the Bank of the Metropolis.

Cables from London stating that negotiations are said to be in progress for the formation of a British association of tube-makers.

Reserve of outside banks $1,114,850 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,181,625 for the previous week.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Bank of Commerce at 330.

Approval given by the Railroad Commissioners of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad's proposed issue of $7,000,000 first mortgage and an increase in its capital stock from $1,950,000 to $2,500,000.

Incorporation in Illinois of the Illinois and Black Diamond Railroad, capital $100,000, to build a road from Harrisburg to Springfield, and thence to Peoria.

Reports from Austin, Texas, that companies are being formed to cut a three-million-acre tract in Western Texas into farms for irrigation.

According to Seattle dispatches, the production of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in the State of Washington for the year 1902 amounted to $3,560,000, the largest in the State's history.

Incorporation in Maine of the American Rotary Ring Spinning Company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $123,590,101; balances, $8,521,688; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,513,579.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅞@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83⅞@4.83⅝.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—10@5c discount. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium. St. Louis—30c premium. Cincinnati—10c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the money market was active yesterday and a very large amount due the Bank was repaid, but the operation produced a deal of pressure on discount quotations, which had a weak tendency, and bills were scarce.

The Stock Exchange was quiet and prices had a dull tendency, except Spanish bonds. Turks gave way after showing considerable firmness. South Africans were weak, owing to prospect of delay in settling the difficulties in South Africa regarding the labor question. Consols were unchanged.

Home rails were firm, prices showing an advance on balance. American rails were at first favorably influenced on account of the Saturday New York bank returns, then became rather dull, but partially recovered during the afternoon out of sympathy with the rise of 2¼ in Northern Securities.

Silver bars were 1-16d. lower, to 21¾d., with a steady tone.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day, in connection with repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were fairly maintained.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, trading being little affected by the announcement of the Transvaal loans. Consols were dull. Home rails were steadily supported.

Americans opened irregular, became somewhat firmer, then dealings came to a standstill and prices closed easier. Grand Trunk was a shade easier. Kafirs were weak and inactive. Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅝; Consols for account, 93; Anaconda, ⅞; Atchison, 91¼; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 105; Canadian Pacific, 140⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54; Chicago Great Western, 29; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 185¼; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 41⅞; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville and Nashville, 132¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29½; New York Central, 157; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 35; Pennsylvania, 79¾; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 32¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38⅞; Southern Railway, 37¼; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 68⅝; Union Pacific, 103⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 38⅝; United States Steel preferred, 90; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 46⅝; bar silver dull, 21⅜d per ounce; money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜ per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £48,000.

Gold premiums are quote as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.35; Lisbon, 25.

Bar gold, 77s 9¾d; American eagles, 76s 5d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Kafirs opened weak on the Bourse to-day, owing to the bad impression caused by the references at Johannesburg of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to the labor supply of South Africa, but became stronger. Parquet stocks were firm in the early part of the day, but weakened on realizations. The official list closed heavy. Foreigners were irregular. Rentes were offered and Brazilians were strong. Suez Canal shares were offered extensively. Industrials reacted. Rio Tintos were weak.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally firm. Home funds were considerably harder on speculative purchases, banks were in good demand, and collieries were firm, owing to the demand for coal from Holland and Belgium.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—The local market displayed a steady to firm tone without developing any specially marked feature. Atlantic Coast Line issues and United Railway incomes were a shade higher. International Trust also picked up a fraction. The closing was dull. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 687 shares of stock and $85,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Seaboard Ry. com.	26⅝	26⅜	26½
250	At. Coast L. 1st pf.	42	42	42
13	Consolidated Gas	70½	70½	70½
4	G. B. S. Brewing com.	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	U. S. Rys. & Elec. com.	13½	13½	13½
25	Maryland Casualty	53	53	53
10	U. S. Fid. & Guaranty	148	148	148
17	Fidelity & Deposit	166¾	166¾	166¾
2	International	147	147	147
20	Mercantile	164½	164½	164½
12,000	American	91	91	91
5	Ala. C. & Ir. pf.	85½	85½	85½

BONDS.

$19,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	84	84½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
2,000	Ca. Central 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	West Va. Central 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾
12,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. inc.	91¾	90	91
31,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95	94¾	95
3,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	87	87	87
2,000	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s	110½	110½	110½
9,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	51	51	51½
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	37½	37½	37½
2,000	M. D. Tel. 5s	85	85	85

HAVANA TOBACCO.

The continued advance in which has been for a week or more a feature of the market, sold from 56 up to 58¾, and closed within a point of the highest price of the day.

SAN FRANCISCO SUBSCRIPTIONS were active, as were also the 4 per cent. bonds. The latter sold from 81 up to 83, and the subscriptions advanced one point, from 48 to 49.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was another of the stocks which continued to show strength. The common stock advanced about 1½ points and the preferred nearly 4 points.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. Barrel & Pack.	50½	50½	50½
1,530	American Can	10⅜	9⅞	10
2,600	American Can pf.	50¾	49½	49½
500	Am. De Forest Wireless	4½	4½	4½
200	American Elevated	1	1	1
236	Am. Light & Traction	44	43	44
20	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
1,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	22	22
5,100	Bay State Gas	1-16	1	1
1,400	British Columbia Cop.	5½	5	5
100	Central Foundry	16	16	16
400	Compressed Air	2½	2	2⅜
40	Cramps' Shipyards	53½	53½	53½
10	Dominion Securities	20	20	20
40	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,800	Electric Vehicle	9⅝	8¾	9⅜
1,700	Electric Vehicle pf.	16¾	13¼	14½
50	Empire Steel pf.	47	47	47
5,492	Greene Con. Copper	24½	22½	23¾
200	Hackensack Meadows	18¾	18¾	18¾
2,750	Havana Tobacco	58¾	56	58¾
1,900	Havana Tobacco pf.	67¾	67¼	67¾
400	International Salt	10	10	10
52	Inter. Mer. Marine	14½	14¼	14⅝
100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	47½	47½	47½
1,200	Kitchener Mining	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Manhattan Transit	4½	4½	4½
4,300	Montreal & Bost. Cop.	2¾	2⅝	2¾
50	Nat. Enameling	34	34	34
1,200	N. E. Transportation	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	N. Y. Transportation	11	11	11
30	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	9¼	9¼	9¼
20,350	Northern Securities	110¾	114½	110
140	Otis Elevator	44	44	44
200	Otis Elevator pf.	99	98½	98½
75	Pacific Pack. & Nav.	3	3	3
25	Safety Car Heating	109	109	109
50	Seaboard Air Line	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
200	Seaboard Air Line pf.	42⅝	42½	42⅝
51	Standard Oil	742	740	740
50	Trenton Potteries	26	26	26
500	Union Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
225	Union Typewriter	130	129	129
900	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	37	36	36
590	White Knob Copper	11	10⅝	10⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Malting 6s	100	100	100
3,000	Hackensack Mead. 4½s	76	76	76
27,000	N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
10,000	New Orleans Ry. 4½s	82	82	82
142,000	San Francisco subs.	49	48	49
100,000	San Francisco 4s	83	81	82¾
13,000	Va. I., C. & Coke 5s	79¼	79	79

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Seller, 20 flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	115	120	115	120
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Malting 6s	99½	100½	99	100¾
American Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4⅞	5¼	5	5¼
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	76	78	76½	78½
Bamberger De Lamar	9	10	9	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	115½	121	..
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110	..	110	..
California Copper	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Camden Land	⅞	1	⅞	1
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry	3	5¼	3	3¼
Central Foundry deb.	63	65	63	65
Con. Refrigerator	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	10	..	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9½	11	9½	11
Dom. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	21	26	22	26
Electric Boat pf.	30	40	30	40
Elec. Lead Reduction	3	3¾	3	3¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	4	5	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	1	¾	1
Empire Steel	11	12½	11	12½
Empire Steel pf.	44	47	44	47
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	⅝	⅝	½
Hall Signal	110	115	105	115
Houston Oil	6	9	3	10
Houston Oil pf.	..	90	..	90
Inter. R. Tr., 50% paid	116	117	116¾	117
Inter. R. Tr., full paid	115	116	115	116
Inter. Mer. Marine	15	15¼	15¾	16¼
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	91	98	91	98
Marconi Co. of Canada	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship pf.	79	81	79	81
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6	7	6	7
National Enameling pf.	90	95	90	95
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	161	166	161	166
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	43	40	43
N. Y. & R. E. L. & P.	75	80	75	80
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	22½	26	22½	26
Peoa. Dec. & Evans	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Royal Baking Powder pf.	104	105	104	105
Seaboard Air Line	26	27	26¾	27
Simpson-Crawford	25	28	25	28
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	82½	80	82½
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	8	8	8	8
Standard Milling pf.	26	29	26	29
Standard Milling 5s	75	78	75	78
Storage Power	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Tennessee Copper	16	17	16¾	17
Trenton Potteries	25	26½	25	27
Trenton Potteries pf.	89½	90½	90½	98
Trenton Potteries Deb.	71	75	71	75
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	124	127	124	127
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	124	127	124	127
United Box Board	8	9	8	8½
United Box Board pf.	51	59	52	59
United Copper	25	32	25	32
Utica Cotton Duck	8	10	8	10
U. S. Steel, new 5s, w. i.	96	97	96	97
Universal Tobacco	1½	2	1¾	2
Universal Tobacco pf.	8	15	8	15
Virginia & Southwestern	15	25	15	20
Vir. & Southwestern 5s	99½	101	99½	..

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	108	105	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn R. T., new 4s	82	83½	82	83½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	59	58	59
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	395	410	395	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	99	98	100
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	50	60	50	60
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City, H. & P.	19	20	19	20
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	78	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	82	85	82	85
New Orleans Rys.	15	15½	15	15¾
New Orleans Rys. pf.	47	50	47	50
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	82	84	82	82½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	180	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	28	27	28
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
St. Louis Transit	29½	29¾	28¾	29¾
St. Louis Tran. 5s, notes	94¼	96¼	94¼	95¼
San Francisco 4s	81	91	81	91
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R.	178	185	178	185
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	30	31½	30	31½
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	80	75	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	110½	113½	110½	113½
Utica Railway 1st 5s	116	118	116	118

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

While there were few developments in the outside market yesterday except those which had been indicated by the course of the market at the close of last week, considerable interest was taken in the day's trading because of the activity and strength which appeared in some parts of the list. Northern Securities, which had been strong but not very active, developed activity in excess of any recently recorded, and at the same time the quotation was advanced substantially. Some of the day's advances were made so easily that it would appear that at present holders of stocks are not much inclined to sell. The improvement which has of late occurred in the market has served to give considerable encouragement, and advancing quotations have much less opposition to meet in the way of selling orders than they had had for some time prior to the beginning of the year. Of actual news affecting outside stocks there was little or none, and outside of generally favorable conditions there was little to point to in explanation of the advances which occurred.

NORTHERN SECURITIES drew further attention to itself by showing unusual activity and by adding two points more to the gains which it made last week. During the first hour of trading nearly 10,000 shares were dealt in, which was a larger amount than had changed hands in any full day for some time back. The highest point reached was 110¾, and the close was 110, showing a net gain of two points. In many quarters the opinion prevails that the coming dividend will be a larger one than those hitherto paid, and it is to this rumor that the present movement in the stock is attributed. Doubt in regard to the next dividend will soon be settled, for it falls due Feb. 1, and must needs be announced shortly.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER was very active, and for the first time in many days the stock displayed considerable strength. It sold from 22¼ up to 24½, and closed at 23¾. The only announcement in regard to the stock was the statement that the last of Greene's indictment suits against W. C. Greene, President of the company, had been settled out of court.

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200	American Elevated	1	1	1
236	Am. Light & Traction	44	43	44
20	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
1,100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	22	22
5,100	Bay State Gas	1-16	1	1
1,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 19, 1903.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
84	...	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
63⅝	63½	32,105	*Amal. Copper Co	64½	65⅛	63⅝	63⅝	− ⅝
21⅜	25	75	Am. Agri. Chemical Co	23	23	23	23	...
35½	36¼	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
½	⅝	1,800	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
40⅝	41¼	8,800	Am. Car & F. Co	41¼	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	− ¼
90¼	91	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	90⅝	90⅞	90¼	90¼	− ⅛
27½	29	300	Am. Grass Twine	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½	+ ⅜
43½	45	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
11⅜	11⅝	550	*Am. Ice Co	11½	11⅝	11	11	− ¼
41¼	42	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41½	− ⅜
17¾	18¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co	18	18	18	18	− ¼
43	62	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	46	46	46	46	+ 1
29½	30	2,400	*Am. Locomo. Co	30	30⅜	29½	29¾	− ½
93¾	94½	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	− 1
23	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ¼
44½	45	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co	44⅞	45	44⅝	44⅞	...
93	94½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94½	94½	94	94	− ⅛
97	98⅜	270	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	96⅞	98⅝	96⅞	98⅝	+ 1⅞
136⅞	130½	7,200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	131½	131⅝	130⅛	130⅝	− ¼
13	13½	400	*Am. Woolen Co	12⅝	13	12½	13	...
95	100	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
39	41	100	Ann Arbor	39⅜	39⅜	39½	39½	− ½
87⅝	87¼	39,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	88¾	89⅛	87¼	87½	− 1⅛
99½	98⅞	1,550	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	99⅞	...
101¾	101⅞	4,400	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅜	102⅝	101¼	101⅞	− 1⅜
84	94½	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	...
67⅝	67¼	5,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68¼	68⅝	67¼	67½	− ¾
53	53½	200	*Butterick Co	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	...
135⅝	136	5,825	Canadian Pacific	137⅜	137⅜	136	136	− 1½
185¾	189	1,100	Central R. R. of N. J	188	190	188	188¾	− 2
52½	52⅝	66,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	53¼	52	52½	+ ¾
35	37	700	Chicago & Alton	35	35⅜	35	35	− ⅝
71⅜	72	220	Chicago & Alton pf	72⅝	72⅝	71⅜	71⅜	− ⅝
27⅜	27¾	4,300	Chicago Great West	28⅜	28⅝	27⅜	27⅝	− ⅜
43¾	43½	4,000	Chi. Gt. West pf., B	45⅞	46⅜	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
178¼	178⅜	17,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P	180¼	180⅝	178¼	178¼	− 1⅜
162	163	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	160	162	160	162	+ 2
18	19	800	Chi. Term. Trans	18⅝	19⅛	18½	18½	− ⅝
34⅜	35	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
14½	15	2,250	Chicago Union Trac	15¾	16¼	14⅝	14⅝	− 1¼
73	73½	4,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	70¼	70¾	68	68⅜	− 2⅝
70	71	180	Col. & South. 1st pf	70¼	70½	70½	70½	...
45	45¼	300	Col. & South. 2d pf	47	45¼	45	45¼	− ¼
175	180	200	Commercial Cable	174	174	174	174	+ 1½
216¾	218	300	Consolidated Gas	218	218	216¾	216¾	− 2
117⅜	117½	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117½	118	117	117	− ½
35⅜	34	8,950	Corn Products	33⅞	34½	33½	35⅜	+ ⅝
84⅞	85¼	810	Corn Products pf	84½	85⅜	84¾	85⅜	+ ⅝
172	173	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	174	174½	172	172	− ½
40½	41	300	Denver & R. G	41	41	41	41	...
88	88½	600	Denver & R. G. pf	88½	88¾	88¼	88¼	− ⅝
17½	18	400	Detroit Southern	17¾	18	17¼	18	...
34½	36	100	Detroit South. pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
89¼	89¾	200	Detroit United Ry	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	− ⅛
137½	140	100	Diamond Match	140	140	140	140	+ 1
30	32	155	*Distillers' Securities	32	32	32	32	− ¼
17¼	18	500	*Dul., S. S. & At	17¾	18¼	17¾	17¾	− ¼
29⅝	29¾	32,300	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	41	39⅝	39⅝	− 1¼
71⅜	71½	4,900	Erie 1st pf	72⅜	72⅝	71½	71½	− ⅜
57	57⅛	3,400	Erie 2d pf	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	− ⅜
68½	69½	400	Evans. & T. H	69½	69⅝	69½	69⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	66	1,111	*Ft. Worth & D. C	64½	66	64½	65⅝	+ 2⅛
187	187¼	200	General Electric	186	187	186	187	+ ¼
208	209	800	Great Northern pf	207½	208⅝	207½	208	+ 3
104½	104¾	900	Hocking Valley	103⅞	105⅜	104	104	− 1¼
97½	98	2,100	Hocking Valley pf	97¼	98¼	97¼	98	+ ⅝
148¼	148½	2,530	Illinois Central	148¾	149½	148¼	148½	...
18	18¼	600	Internat. Paper	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18¼	...
72¼	72⅝	200	Internat. Paper pf	72⅜	72⅝	72⅛	72½	+ ⅜
71⅝	72⅜	300	*Internat. Power Co	71⅛	72	71⅛	72	+ ½
45	45⅝	900	Iowa Central	45	45	45	45	...
35	35½	700	Kansas City South	35	35¼	35	35¼	...
60¼	60½	1,100	Kansas City South. pf	61	61	60	60	− ¾
33	35	200	Keokuk & D. M	34	34	34	34	...
78	82	100	Long Island	80	80	80	80	− 1½
127	127¼	2,100	Louisville & Nashville	129¼	129¾	127	127	− 1¾
152⅝	153	19,500	Manhattan Elevated	153¾	154¼	152¾	153	− ⅝
125½	126¼	600	*Met. Securities	127	127	126¼	126¼	− 1⅜
140⅝	141	1,800	*Met. Street Railway	141½	141¾	140⅜	140⅝	− 1
25⅜	25⅞	2,200	Mexican Central	26½	26¾	26	26	− ⅜
74¼	75	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ 1
28¼	28¼	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29	29	28¼	28½	− ½
61¼	61¾	1,450	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	62	62	61¼	61⅝	− ⅜
112⅜	112¾	28,200	Missouri Pacific	113¼	113½	112⅜	112⅜	− ⅝
108	110	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	109	109	109	109	+ ½
26½	27	100	*Nat. Lead Co	27	27	27	27	− ½
18¾	19¼	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	− ⅛
172	175	100	*New York Air Brake	174	174	174	174	+ 1
151¾	151¾	2,900	New York Central	152½	153¼	152	152	− ⅜
43¼	44	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
86	87	800	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	86¾	87	86	86½	− ¼
23⅜	23¾	6,200	N. Y., Ont. & West	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	− ⅛
74¼	74½	11,600	Norfolk & West	74¾	75⅜	74½	74⅝	...
154⅜	154½	5,800	Pennsylvania R. R	155⅜	155⅝	154¼	154¼	− 1¼
103¾	104	400	People's Gas, Chicago	104½	104¾	104	104	− ½
64¼	64¼	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	64⅞	65	64½	64½	− ⅛
93½	94¼	230	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	94	94	...
233	236	16	Pullman Company	234	234	234	234	...
61¾	61¾	24,700	Reading	62½	62¾	61¾	61⅜	− 1⅛
86	87⅜	200	Reading 1st pf	86	86	86	86	...
21⅝	21¾	5,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21¾	22½	21⅝	21⅝	− ⅛
78¾	79	920	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79¼	79¼	78¾	78⅝	− ⅛
47¾	47⅞	43,150	Rock Island	50⅜	50⅝	47¾	47¾	− 2⅝
81	81½	1,200	Rock Island pf	82	82½	81¾	81¾	− 1¼
23⅞	24	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
78	78¾	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf	78	78½	78	78½	+ ¾
69½	70	700	Rutland pf	70	70½	69⅞	69⅞	+ ½
24	25	600	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	24¾	24¾	24¼	24⅞	+ ½
73	73½	1,500	St. L. & San Fran	72	73½	71½	73	+ ½
70¼	71	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
28	28¼	200	St. Louis Southw	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
62	63	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	63	63¼	63	63	+ ¼
65	66	1,800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	62½	66	63	65⅝	+ 3⅛
92	93	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	...
65¼	65⅝	7,000	Southern Pacific	66	66¼	65¼	65⅜	− ¾
35½	35⅝	7,800	Southern Railway	36⅝	36⅞	35½	35⅝	− ⅜
95	95½	350	Southern Railway pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
94	95	300	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs	94	95	94	95	+ 1
61¾	62	1,000	Tennessee Coal & Iron	62	62¾	62	62	...
40⅞	41	1,900	Texas & Pacific	41⅝	41½	41	41	− ⅛
124	125	700	Third Avenue	126	126	124½	124½	− 2½
35¼	35⅜	100	Tol. Rys. & Light	36	36	36	36	...
30	30½	200	Tol., St. L. & West	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	− ⅛
45	46	1,100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	46	46	44¾	44⅞	− 1⅛
118½	119½	300	Twin City R. T	119	119	118¾	119	...
14⅞	15¼	1,700	*Union Bag & P. Co	14	15	14	15	+ 1
78	79	400	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	78	78	78	78	...
101¾	101⅞	20,300	Union Pacific	102⅞	103¼	101⅝	101⅞	− 1
93¾	94	350	Union Pacific pf	94	94	93½	93¾	− ¼
21½	22¼	100	United Rys. Invest	21¼	21¾	21½	21½	− ⅜
62	64	200	United Rys. Invest. pf	62	62	62	62	− 1
125¾	123	900	United States Leather	123	125⅝	123	123⅝	+ 1¼
88½	88¾	425	*U. S. Leather pf	88¼	89	88½	89	+ ⅝
...	...	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	− ½
16½	18	300	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	− ½
36⅞	37	10,375	United States Steel	37⅜	37½	36⅞	37	− ¼
89	89¼	11,000	U. S. Steel pf	89⅝	89⅞	89½	89¼	...
26½	26¾	550	U. S. Realty & Con	27¼	27½	26¾	26¾	− ¾
71	71½	900	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	71¾	71¾	70¾	71⅜	− ⅞
30	31	200	*Vulcan Detinning	31	31	31	31	...
80	81	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf	81	81	81	81	− 1
29	29¼	3,200	Wabash	30¼	30½	29	29	− 1½
45	45⅛	2,000	Wabash pf	45¾	45¾	45	45	− ⅛
90¾	91	1,200	Western Union Tel	91½	91¾	91	91	− ½
213	215	200	Westinghouse E. & M	215	215	215	215	− 2
58	60	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58½	...
25	25½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
26¾	27	1,200	Wisconsin Central	27¼	27½	26¾	26¾	− ⅛
52½	53	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf	54	54	53	53	− ⅛

Sales.....533,347 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week Jan.	$118,311	$108,051	$104,715
From July 1	3,020,770	3,576,753	3,144,968
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,500	7,500	7,467
2d week Jan.	743,000	627,000	459,000
July 1-Jan. 14	23,682,000	20,963,000	17,150,131
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Jan.	133,395	141,727	110,216
July 1-Jan. 14	4,186,372	4,288,505	3,744,616
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
2d week Jan.	71,235	76,241	72,565
From July 1	2,689,920	2,507,750	2,243,708
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
2d week Jan.	30,609	30,174	25,788
July 1-Jan. 14	938,861	866,958	765,926
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,393	2,393	2,393
2d week Jan.	290,500	321,700	.....
From July 1	9,685,900	9,631,400	.....
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
2d week Jan.	25,522	25,264	.....
July 1-Jan. 14	748,959	692,581	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY, (all properties)—			
2d week Jan.	63,683	61,226	52,488
From Jan. 1	132,480	124,867	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Jan.	5,920	7,667	5,088
From July 1	223,596	188,724	188,833
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Jan.	29,014	28,304	26,732
From July 1	935,132	816,644	795,916
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
2d week Jan.	19,621	21,232	16,890
From July 1	531,610	541,443	483,406
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,441	3,328	3,161
2d week Jan.	650,905	624,685	572,300
July 1-Jan. 14	18,726,460	16,577,722	14,943,940
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,685	2,125	2,054
2d week Jan.	403,680	359,431	338,785
From Jan. 1	867,579	715,152	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,092	2,480	2,222
2d week Jan.	311,730	301,942	279,997
From July 1	9,865,102	9,534,418	8,525,970
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	5,181
2d week Jan.	686,000	616,000	592,000
From Jan. 1	1,291,480	1,158,505	1,120,141
Central Branch:			
2d week Jan.	20,000	14,000	21,000
From Jan. 1	36,016	27,487	41,194
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
2d week Jan.	171,810	159,988	.....
July 1-Jan. 14	4,916,490	4,229,880	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,396	1,323	1,323
2d week Jan.	178,054	169,749	130,914
From Jan.	322,697	272,885	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
2d week Jan.	344,986	326,835	299,871
From July 1	10,625,788	9,210,488	8,701,262
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Jan.	9,247	10,108	9,472
From July 1	323,468	319,038	310,006
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,695	1,514
2d week Jan.	246,214	243,304	224,305
Jan. 1-14	439,110	440,998	423,057
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	430
2d week Jan.	50,931	55,710	48,672
From July 1	1,642,576	1,521,276	1,400,087
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Jan.	24,000	22,748	21,714
From July 1	661,501	647,285	648,124
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Jan.	68,522	60,911	51,600
Jan. 1-Jan. 14	139,289	124,243	104,750
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
2d week Jan.	356,297	382,577	346,346
From July 1	10,893,107	10,062,135	9,761,821

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$212,741,663
Gold	102,810,070
Silver	13,865,894
U. S. notes	5,687,457
Treasury notes of 1890	205,077
National bank notes	19,579,770
Total receipts this day	1,566,143
Total receipts this month	25,418,628
Total receipts this year	314,051,477
Total expenditures this day	1,540,000
Total expenditures this month	22,870,000
Total expenditures this year	286,709,971
Deposits in National banks	151,619,190
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	934,281
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	832,122
Customs	674,550
Miscellaneous	79,069

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$293,265,069
Silver dollars	466,931,000
Silver dollars of 1890	640,948
Silver bullion of 1890	22,850,052
Total	$883,687,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$293,265,069
Silver certificates outstanding	466,931,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,491,000
Total	$883,687,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,892,280
Gold certificates	24,917,790
Silver coin and bullion	6,330,140
Silver certificates	7,505,734
United States notes	5,680,471
Other assets	28,183,882
Total in Treasury	$150,540,318
Deposits in National banks	151,019,190
Total	$301,559,509
Current liabilities	88,817,845
Available cash balance	$212,741,663

ATLANTIC & BIRMINGHAM for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	20,893	11,873	6,318
Oper. expenses	11,300	5,882	4,224
Net earnings	9,593	5,891	2,094
Total income	9,705	5,991	2,094
Surplus	8,829	5,908	11
Gross 6 months	114,228	60,630	32,737
Oper. expenses	65,896	36,071	21,189
Net 6 months	47,332	24,559	11,548
Total income	49,887	24,559	11,548
Surplus 6 months	32,387	12,059	*952

*Deficit.

MISSOURI PACIFIC for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,518,461	3,314,738	2,024,633
Oper. expenses	2,220,448	2,124,499	1,838,021
Net	1,298,013	1,190,239	1,086,072
Gross 11 months	34,105,837	33,847,358	29,315,166
Oper. expenses	22,931,290	21,487,859	19,378,029
Net 11 months	11,174,547	12,159,499	9,936,337

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for November—

Gross earnings	855,143	625,029	608,593
Oper. expenses	565,018	397,148	318,342
Net earnings	289,225	228,481	290,251
Charges	....	37,158	.....
Balance	289,225	191,323	290,251
Gross 11 months	8,346,157	6,990,692	7,184,847
Oper. expenses	5,452,907	4,502,667	5,805,453
Net earnings	2,893,250	2,490,025	1,381,394
Charges	....	412,814	.....
Balance, 11 mos.	2,893,250	2,216,711	1,381,394

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,537,023	2,954,106	582,917
Oper. expenses	2,593,803	2,076,514	517,289
Net earnings	943,220	877,592	65,628
Other income	....	44,058	*44,058
Total income	943,220	921,650	21,570
Charges	571,097	774,700	96,397
Surplus	72,123	146,950	*74,827
Previous surplus	353,504	206,554	146,950
Total surplus	425,627	353,504	72,123

*Decrease.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of January showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$10,260
Canadian Pacific	116,000
Chicago Terminal Transfer	434
Detroit Southern	298
Evansville & Terre Haute	710
Louisville & Nashville	26,280
Mexican Central	110,249
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9,808
Missouri Pacific	70,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	6,000
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	11,822
National Railroad of Mexico	38,360
Norfolk & Western	18,151
Texas & Pacific	2,919
Toledo, Peoria & Western	1,342
Total increase, 15 roads	$422,543
Increase previously reported	2,990
Total increase 16 roads	$425,533

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$8,362
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	4,906
Denver & Rio Grande	22,200
Evansville & Indianapolis	1,171
Kanawha & Michigan	1,611
Rio Grande Southern	861
Toledo & Ohio Central	4,570
Wabash	26,280
Total decrease, eight roads	$70,170
Decrease previously reported	3,759
Total decrease, nine roads	$73,929
Net increase, twenty-five roads	$351,604

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.21
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

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BANKERS
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CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

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Apply for daily letter.
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BANKERS.
(Members New York Stock Exchange.)
Tel. 6534 Cortlandt. 170 Broadway, N. Y.
BUY, SELL, AND CARRY ON MARGIN STOCKS BONDS, COTTON & GRAIN.
Demand and Time Deposits Received and Special Rates of Interest Allowed

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.
Edward Morrison. John Henry Townsend.

Morrison & Townsend
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
25 Broad St. New York.

HAVEN & CLEMENT,
Successors to HAVEN & STOUT,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall Street.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of Certificates of the City Trust Company of New York issued on deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the agreement of February 1, 1900, has given notice that it will on the 1st day of February, 1903, pay said bonds at the rate of $1.250 per bond and accrued interest to that date. The City Trust Company on receiving payment for said bonds will on surrender of its certificates pay to the holders thereof at the same rate per bond.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENTS MUST DEPOSIT THEIR BONDS WITH THE CITY TRUST COMPANY ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 20TH, 1903, AFER WHICH DATE NO DEPOSITS WILL BE RECEIVED.

SIMON BORG & COMPANY.
Dated New York, December 15th, 1902.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
88 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
The Western National Bank of the City of New York, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. CHAS. N. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

Price 101 and Accrued Interest, Subject to Advance Without Notice,

$425,000
Hudson River Electric Co.
First Mortgage
THIRTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT.
Gold Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY
HUDSON RIVER WATER POWER CO.
Denomination $1,000. Due Dec. 18, 1931.
Incorporated Under Laws State of New York.
Coupon Bonds with Provision for Registration.
MORTON TRUST CO. . . . Trustee.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF ABOVE AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

General Electric Co., 10,000 H. P.	$246,875.00
Glens Falls Portland Cement Co., 1,000 H. P.	22,500.00
United Traction Co., Albany, 6,000 H. P.	162,500.00
Municipal Gas Co., Albany, 6,000 H. P.	366,800.00
Troy Lighting Co., Troy, 6,000 H. P.	370,200.00
Saratoga Gas, Elec. Lgt. & Power Co., Net Earnings	42,505.95
Ballston Spa Light & Power Co., Net Earnings	4,967.50
Watervliet Power Contracts	25,000.00
Other Power for Saratoga, Glens Falls, Ballston Spa, Sandy Hill and F

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Eleventh Street Apartment House Changes Hands.

J. L. MOTT'S RESIDENCE SOLD

Cotton Exchange Negotiating for 64 Beaver Street—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for L. Smith the seven-story apartment house known as the Unadilla, at 126 and 128 West Eleventh Street, on plot 45 by 129.7. The buyer is an investor.

The Cotton Exchange is negotiating for the purchase of the old four-story building 64 Beaver Street, 24.6 by 37.6, which separates it from the Coffee Exchange. The committee having the matter in charge, of which George Brennecke is Chairman, will make its report next Monday, when it is expected authority to complete the purchase will be given. The present owner of 64 Beaver Street is Kalman Haas. The price to be paid for it by the Cotton Exchange is said to be $45,000. If the property is acquired the old building will be remodeled and used as an annex for the inspection and storage of cotton samples.

The residence of Jordan L. Mott, President of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, has been sold. The property, one of the most conspicuous in the section just north of Mount Morris Park, consists of a three-story brick and brownstone mansion on a plot 99.11 by 100. It is said that Mr. Mott has bought another house further down town.

The property, 349 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, 16.8 by 100, was transferred yesterday by Sarah C. Sandford to Mrs. Constance M. Andrews and immediately reconveyed by the latter to Frank L. Wing. The conveyances were made for a stated consideration of $147,500, subject to a mortgage for $100,000. The sale to Mrs. Andrews was negotiated by Broker Julius Friend.

The plot, 51.10 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 187.9 feet west of Madison Avenue, which has changed hands under contract several times during the last few months, was conveyed yesterday by George Edgar to Jules S. Bache. It is understood that Mr. Bache will erect a residence on the lots. George Edgar also transferred yesterday the new five-story dwelling 5 East Eighty-eighth Street, to Edward McVickar.

George H. Pigueron has sold the seven-story building now in course of construction at 158 and 160 Greene St., 41 by 100.6. The building will be completed about Feb. 1.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Lucy E. McIntyre the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 33 West Seventy-first Street, 19.6 by 102.2.

The same brokers have also sold to Charles M. Cohen the four-story dwelling, with extension, at 202 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 15.6 by 99.11.

It is reported that Louis W. Morrison has sold the four-story dwelling 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, 17.9 by 100.5.

Adolph J. Greenberg has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 103 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 80, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mrs. C. Ernst to David Cohen 202 Second Avenue, an old dwelling on lot 17 by 120. Mr. Cohen also owns Nos. 198 and 200, and the entire plot, 51 by 120, will probably be improved.

Steingut & Co., as brokers, have sold 328 and 330 East Fourteenth Street, two four-story dwellings plot 45 by 103.3.

A. H. Atterbury is the buyer of the plot, 125 by 100, at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, sold recently by Adler & Herrman, through Simon F. Osserman.

Morris Berger has sold to Meyer Wessel the six-story tenement 31 Columbia Street.

Hall J. How & Co. negotiated the recent sale of the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for Max Danziger. The buyers are the State Realty and Mortgage Company.

Leopold Hutter has bought from Jacob Steiner 422 and 424 Westchester Avenue, two four-story double flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100, giving in exchange property at Arlington, N. J.

Heil & Stern announce that they have moved to their new offices, at 604 and 606 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

180 and 181 Allen Street, west side, 125 feet north of Stanton Street, each 25 by 87.6, two six-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to H. Schiff $60,900

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

725 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 620.10 feet east of Willis Avenue, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. Horton 8,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Benner, referee, 702 West End Avenue, east side, 128.6 ft. south of Ninety-fifth Street, 20.6 by 100 by 21.3 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 590 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 68 feet east of Broadway, 19 by 74.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,787.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 199 and 201 East Seventh Street, 40 by 90.6 by 42.10 by 80.10, together with an interior lot at the rear of the foregoing, 49.10 by 21.3 by 46.4 by 2.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,430; subject to another mortgage for $35,000.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 3,750 Third Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 25 by 99.6, four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,854.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Kling, referee, 1,977 and 1,979 Walton Avenue, west side, 287.10 feet south of Burnside Avenue, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $4,674.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 172 to 188 Sullivan Street, for five six-story brick tenements, 40 by 187; estate of M. Son of 208 Bleecker Street, owner; McIlvain & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

Morningside Avenue, east side, 56.5 feet west of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 52.10 by 67.9; G. Doctor of 824 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; J. Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 81 and 93 Chrystie Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 50.1 by 87; I. Grovesman of 33 Pike Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

Nos. 190 and 192 East Second Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 47.11 by 92.11; Mandel & Maran of 225 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

No. 26 West Twenty-second Street, for a seven-story brick factory, with offices, 23 by 90; Standard Construction Company of 128 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 14 and 16 Wooster Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with store, 43.11 by 90; G. H. Pigueron of 5 East Forty-second Street, owner; W. G. Pigueron of 5 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 206 to 210 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 75 by 87.5; Miller & Mosemann of 1,402 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $85,000.

Alterations.

Broadway and Prince Street, southeast corner, to six-story brick lofts, with store; trustees for J. J. Astor; 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owners; Boring & Tilton of 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 317 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, to six-story brick tenement, with store; D. Palosa of 1,662 Second Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 1,408 and 1,410 Second Avenue, to two four-story brick ornements, with stores; S. Davis of 240 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,000.

Sixteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Avenue C, to a two-story brick laboratory; Health Department, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 307 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick annex to school, 37 by 75; city, owner; C. H. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11x100; Corporation Liquidating Company to Mary E. McSweeney $1

AVENUE A, 1,377, w s, 25x79; Anna Jaeger to A. W. Finger, (mtg $15,000). 23,500

AVENUE C, 205, w s, 20x66; Peter Wannemacher to Bertha Naschetz, all liens 1

AVENUE C, 295, w s, 20x66; Bertha Naschetz to Carrie Wannemacher, B. & S., all liens 1

AVENUE D, 36, s e s, 18x75; Ignatz Konef to Julius Schweitzer, (mtg $3,350) 1

BURNSIDE AV, s w s, 405.2 ft e of Anthony Av, ole line, 50x105.1x50x106.11; the Lochinvar Realty Company to Frank W. Bower 100

CANNON ST, 93, 95, and 95½, w s, 50x100; John Kitzman to Morris Lippmann and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Thames St, runs n e 56.10x e 74.11x s w 22x e 11x s w 35.2 to Thames St x n w 74.8; Ida Radam, individually and executrix, to William H. Beard, (mtg $115,000) ... 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, part of lot 286 map of East Tremont, 22x100; Charles Wycherly to Louise Breidenbuch 1

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, part of Lot 286, map of East Tremont, 22x221 to Daly Av x irregular; Charles Wycherly to Louise Breidenbach 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 22.3 ft e of Avenue D, 22.6x70; Morris Dworetzky to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

HOUSTON ST, 421, n e corner of Avenue D, 22.3x70; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 24,150

HUDSON ST, 457, w s, 25.2x100.5x25.2x100.6; Ann Hawkins and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, B. & S. 1

LEROY ST, 24, s s, 18.9x89; Albert G. Church to Harris Friedman and another, (mtg $5,000) 100

LERY ST, 22, s s, 25x80; James F. Thomson and another to Harris Friedman and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

LOT 371, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas Horan and others to Patrick Feighery. 1

LOT 371, map of Van Nest Park; Patrick Feighery to Elizabeth Horan 1

LOT 311, map of portion of Hunt Estate; Frank L. Kelly to Josephine I. Leddy, half part, (mtg $2,600) 1

LOTS 72 to 75, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to William H. Geiger 4,800

LOTS 1 to 4, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Mary Scully 160

MONROE ST, 102, s s, 25.10x93.9x25.10x93.10; Louis Gordon and others to Levy Minsky, (mtg $25,000) 1

MONROE ST, 102, s s, 25.10x93.7x25.10x93.10; Benedict A. Klein to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $25,000) 1

MONROE ST, 102, s s, 25.10x93.9x25.10x93.10; Levy Minsky to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $25,000) 1

MORRIS AV, n e cor of 182d St, 100x100; E. Osborne Smith to Peter Quinn, quitclaim 1

NORFOLK ST, n e corner of Broome St, 50.1x17.10x50x17.10; Mark Rosenthal to Jacob Blazner, (mtg $13,750) 16,750

PIER 28, East River, with all dockage, &c., land under water; Ross C. Van Bokkelen to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, all title, an interest, quitclaim ... 1

PIER 28, East River, with all dockage, &c., land under water; John F. Wrede and others to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, all title, an interest 1

PIER 28, East River, with all dockage, &c., land under water; James K. Gardner and others to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, an interest, all title 1

PIER 28, East River, with all dockage, &c., land under water; George Macey and others, heirs, to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, all title, an interest, quitclaim ... 1

PIER 28, East River, with all dockage, &c., land under water; Kittie B. Crosbie-nghan to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, all title, an interest, quitclaim 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Brook Av, 90x100; Henry D. Purroy and others to Anton Lusen 100

WALES AV, s e s, 100 ft s of Pontiac St, 25x104; Giacinto Vairo to Luigi Naccarato, ½ part, B. & S. 1

WALES AV, s e s, 100 ft s of Pontiac St, 25x104; Michele Altieri to Giacinto Vairo, B. & S. 1

1ST AV, 2,011 to 2,017, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x125; Simon Adler and another to Albert H. Atterbury, (mtg $100,000) 100

2D AV, 2,223, e s, 20x75; Charles Wolinsky and another to Max Rollnick, (mtg $8,000) 1

2D AV, 2,107, w s, 25x100; John H. McLain to Arthur M. Bullowa and others.. 1

2D AV, w s, 20.5 ft n of 87th St, 25x75; Augusta Eller to Peter Spies, (mtg $7,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; George D. Elbermayer to Albert Peiser, (mtg $14,000) ..... Exchange

2D AV, 2,107, w s, 25x100; Sarah Lese to John H. McLain, (mtg $15,000) 1

87TH AV, e s, 65.10 ft n of 34th St, 16.8x100; Sarah C. Sandford to Constance M. Andrews 1

87TH AV, e s, 65.10 ft n of 34th St, 16.8x100; Constance M. Andrews to Frank L. Wing, (mtg $100,000) 147,500

4TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, 22.8x96.2; Peter Wannemacher to Bertha Naschetz, all liens 1

4TH ST, n s, 345 ft e of Avenue A, 22.8x96.2; Bertha Naschetz to Carrie Wannemacher, B. & S., and all liens 1

13TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 165x114, Wakefield; Mary A. Hoffman to Mary E. Spencer, (mtg $3,000) 1

14TH ST, 266 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.3; John J. Astor to Charles Kinken, B. & S. 100

14TH ST, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.3; John J. Astor to Charles Kinken, B. & S. 100

52D ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; Elizabeth M. Crosby to Robert Micolino, rerecorded 1

43D ST, 217 West, 20x100.4; Albert E. Pfeiffer to Lee Shubert, (mtg $29,000) .. 1

46TH ST, 41, West, 20x100.5; Real Estate Security Company to Katie Shea, (mtg $30,000) 1

47TH ST, n s, 280.4ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.4; Longacre Realty Company to Solomon Wolff, (mtg $36,500) 100

61ST ST, 46 East, 20x100.5; Isaac Metzger to Eliza Sniffin 100

64TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.11; Bernhard Greeff, Jr., to Albert Tilt, one-half part, Ca. G. 1

85TH ST, 124 West, 18x102.3; Cornelia Roos to Lester L. Roos, all liens 1

86TH ST, n s, 187.9 ft w of Madison Av, 51.10x100.8; George Edgar and another to Jules S. Bache, (mtg $200,000) 1

88TH ST, 227, 16.8x100.8; George Edgar to Edward McVickar, (mtg $35,000) 100

92D ST, n s, 245 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Mahoney to Rodolfo G. Barthold 1

95TH ST, 173 East, 18.9x100.8; Albert Peiser to George D. Elbermayer, (mtg $7,500) 500

103D ST, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; Mary E. McSweeney to Corporation Liquidating Company, (mtg $18,000) 3,000

103D ST, n s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 150x100.11; Simon Epstein to Bernard Blumberg, 1-3 part, (mtg $9,000) 1

104TH ST, 172 East, 25x100.11; George Moore to Mary Miller, (mtg $12,500) .. Exch

111TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; State Realty and Mortgage Company to Lorenz Welher, (mtg $40,000) 100

112TH ST, n s, 125.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 25.8x100.11; Herman Reis to Isidor Blumenkrohn, (mtg $20,000) 100

116TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 100.2 ½ block; 41st St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20.3x53.10x irregular; Balcolm Av, w s, 53 ft s of Lasting St, 25x100, Westchester; John F. Gray to Julian P. Welsh 1

127TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Aaron M. Jampole and another to Astoria Land and Construction Company, (mtg $38,000) 100

128TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.... Robert M. Silverman to Louis Russell 100

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Frederick A. Haas to Charles R. Protze, C. & G. 150

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Katie Roehrich to Frederick A. Haas, Ca. G. 150

154TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 5th Av, — x to road to Macomb's Bridge — ½ block, contains 9 city lots; Bernhard Greeff, Jr., to Albert Tilt, Ca. G. 1

173D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6 x50; Peter J. McCoy to Martin O'N. Galvin and wife, joint tenants, (mtg $6,500) .. 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 23; Isidor Leipzig to Luigi and Nicolo Miritello, 2 years $396

BLEECKER ST, 255, corner of Cornelia St; Cornelia St, 40; Rosina H. McFarland to Charles Bockelman, 3 years 1,250

BROOME ST, 402; George Thum to Otto C. Thum, 10 years 2,000

FULTON ST, s e corner Pearl St; Charles Lane to Oscar M. Linton, 15 years ..5,000-6,000

FULTON ST, 109; Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company to the George Scott Company, 4 2-3 years 2,500

GREENE ST, 15 and 17; D. Le Roy Dresser and another to Security Warehousing Company, 2 years 1

8TH AV, 923; Lorenz Ficht to Kong Nung Low, 1 year 540

59TH ST, 351 West; Mary J. Odell to Andrew Ausenella 360

125TH ST, 142 West; Frank Warner to Benjamin Dryer, 2½ years 800

138TH ST, 336 East; Charles Diehl and another to Gottlob E. Groezinger, 5 years 480-600

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ANDREWS, Constance M., to Samuel Bloomingdale; 5th Av, 350, due Feb. 1, 1905 ..... $100,000

ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Aaron M. Jampole and another; 127th St, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent 70,000

ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Aaron M. Jampole and another; 127th St, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 38,000

ASTORIA LAND AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Aaron M. Jampole and another; 127th St, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $108,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 16,000

ATTERBURY, Albert H., to Simon Adler and another; 1st Av, 2,011 to 2,017, s w corner of 104th St, 346, prior mtg $100,000, 3 years 20,000

BARTHOLD, Rudolfo G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, 67 West, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4 per cent..... 25,000

BARTHOLD, Rudolfo G., to James Mohoney; 92d St, 39 West, due Jan. 6, 1906, 4 per cent 12,000

BEARD, William H., to Ida Radam; Greenwich St, n e corner of Thames St, due Dec. 1, 1905 15,000

BEARD, William H., to Frederick Menke; Greenwich St, n e corner of Thames St, 1 month, 6 per cent 5,000

BLUMBERG, Bernhard, to Simon Epstein; 103d St, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, one-third part, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,000

BLUMENKROHR, Isidor, to Herman Reis; 113th St, s s, 125.8 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year 6 per cent. 3,000

BOWER, Frank W., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Burnside Av, s w s, 405.2 ft e of Anthony Av, old line, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent 10,000

BOWER, Frank W., to Carrie Cornell and another; Burnside Av, s w s, 405.2 ft e of Anthony Av, old line, prior mtg $10,000, due Feb 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BRANN, Henry A., to John Kenny; Amsterdam Av, w s, between 165th and 166th St, at s s of lands of Eliza E. Dimel, runs w 100x s 50x e 100x n 50, 4 years 4,000

CONWAY, Michael, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 40 and 41, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, due Feb. 1, 1908 1,050

DALESSIO, Agostino, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 123 and 124, map of St. Raymond Park, due Feb. 1, 1908 475

EDGAR, George, to Joseph Hamershlag; 88th St, 77 East, prior mtg $75,000, 6 months, 6 per cent 27,500

EDGAR, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 86th St, 5 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 85,000

ERDMANN, John F., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 52d St, 60 West, 2 years, 4 per cent. 35,000

FAIRFIELD REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, s s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

GENSBURGER, Emil, to Rollin H. Lynde; Prospect Av, n w corner of 183d St, 3 years 4,500

GREENFIELD, Jacob, to Josephine R. Chambers; 86th St, 541 East, 5 years, re-recorded 7,500

HARVEY, Ruben C., to Charles S. Ward; Terrace View Av, w s, 100 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 3 years 5,500

HUNT, Henry A. J., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 29 and 30, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, due Feb. 1, 1905 650

JONES, Henry E., to Anton M. Mosle; West End Av, 751, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4 per cent. 12,000

LARSEN, Andrew Henry, D. Purroy and others; Southern Boulevard (133d St.) n w cor of Brook Av, due Dec. 17, 1903 16,750

LATIMER, William, to Julia Murphy; St. Nicholas Av, 423, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,500

LEDDY, Josephine I., to Frank L. Kelly; Lot 311, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, prior mtg $7,600, 5 years, 3 per cent 400

LINDENBERGER, John C., and wife to Catharine Abel and another; 3d Av, 1,953, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent.... 12,000

LIPPMAN, Morris, and another to John Katzman; Cannon St, 95 and 95½; also Canron St, 93, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 21,000

LIPPMAN, Morris, and another to John Katzman; Cannon St, 95 and 95½; also Cannon St, 93, 2 years, 6 per cent... 10,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Hudson St, 426 and 428, n e corner of Avenue D, 1 year 34,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Houston St, 426 and 428, n e corner of Avenue D, prior mtg $34,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 5,000

MANGONE, Filippo, to Fred S. Williams, executor; Lot 138, map of St. Raymond Park; also plots, beginning n s of lot 138 and e s of 137, runs s 48.8x e 12.6x n to ss of Lot 122x w 12.6 to B, 6 months 1,800

MARX, Max, to Leopold Loewers; Virginia St, e s, 394.3 ft s of Sanford St, due Jan. 1, 1906 3,500

MAURER, Charles L., to Charlotte A. Williams; 187th St, 657 West, 1 year.... 662

McDERNOTT, Elsie A., to Title Insurance Company; 123d St, 441 East, 3 years 3,500

McGOVERN, John, to William M. Kingsland; 107th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 52,500

MEAD, Katharine C., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Greenwich St, 102, due Jan. 13, 1904, 4 per cent 12,000

McLAIN, John H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d Av, 2,107, 5 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

McSWEENEY, Mary E., and another to the Irving Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, n w cor of 103d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 120,000

McSWEENEY, Mary E., and another to Corporation Liquidating Company; Amsterdam Av, n w cor of 103d St, prior mortgage $125,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 18,600

McSWEENEY, Mary E., and another to Nettie Luning; Amsterdam Av, n w cor of 103d St, prior mortgage $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 1,000

McVICKAR, Edward, to George Edgar; 88th St, 5 East, prior mtg $85,000, 3 years 15,000

MINSKY, Levy, to George C. Kobbe; Monroe St, 102, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

ODELL, John, to Maria H. Bodly; 176th St, s s, 130.1 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, West, due Jan. 1, 1906 2,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, to Seymour E. Heymann and another; Lexington Av, 1,946, n w cor 20th St, prior mortgage $17,500, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent., gold 4,000

ROESER, Louis, to Title Insurance Company; Avenue A, 214.5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

ROOS, Michael, to August Fischer; road from Fordham to West Farms, s w s, Lots 81, 82, and 103, map of South Belmont, 2 years 2,000

RUSSELL, Louis, to Sylvester Pope and another, trustees; 121st St, 35 and 37 West, 2 years, 4½ per cent 65,000

SCHATTMAN, Jacob, to New York Security and Trust Company; 100th St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

SCHLAGER, Solomon H., to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; Avenue C, 107 and 109, n w corner of 7th St, 229, prior mtg $56,000; installments, note 1,000

SCHNATH, Caroline, to Mary J. Syme; 201st (Suburban) St, n s, 371.8 ft e of Anthony Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Meyer L. Sire; Madison Av, 706 and 708, s w corner of 63d St, 1 year 40,000

SCHOOLHERR, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, 35 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

SCHUTZ, Ignatz, to The Bowery Savings Bank; 72d St, 427 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

SCHUMPF, Jacob, to Katie Schnitzler; Avenue B, w s, 50.5 ft s of 13th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 5,000

SCHWEITZER, Julius, to Ignatz Koref; Avenue D, 36, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,600

SCULLY, Mary, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 473 lots Haight estate, 3 years 1,000

SHUBERT, Lee, to Samuel Green; 43d St, 277 West, due May 31 1903, 6 per cent. 7,500

SNIFFIN, Elisha, to Isaac Metzger; 61st St, 46 East, 2 years, 4 per cent 30,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another, to Eliza Jane Sniffin, executrix, and Mrs. Trustees; 4th St, 336 and 338 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 3,500

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Jennie Goldstein and another; 4th St, 336 and 338 East, prior mtg $48,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 48,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; 4th St, 336 and 338 East, prior mtg $57,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 120,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $120,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

WILLER, Mary, to Emma Reyerson; 103th St, 173 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

WOLFF, Solomon, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 280 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $56,500, due April 19, 1904, 6 per cent 24,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOMINGDALE, Samuel J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company $85,000

COHN, Louis, to the Jefferson Bank, 2 assignments 1

DEFEW, Delia C., to Isabella M. Hayes and others, executors 5,000

DOUGHTY, Alice C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 45,000

DOWNES, Bazena T., to Josephine Lachat 12,500

EDGAR, George, to Joseph Hamershlag 15,000

GALM, Annie, to Katherine Kearney.. 360

HASTORF, Charlotte, to Charles T. Klein 1,000

HEINZ, Charles F., individually and executor, to Emma Heinz 1

KAUFMAN, Adolf, and others, executors, to Clara Kaufman and another 1

KOLBE, Adam, to Henry Russell 1

LACHAT, Josephine, to Anna L. Moore. 2,500

LACHAT, Josephine, and another, to Anna L. Moore 2,500

MOORE, Carlton R., and another, administrators, to Samuel W. Shinn, trustee 7,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Annie L. McDowell 5,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to William Tilton. 5,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary E. Fair-brother 1,000

SEWELL, Henry F., to Simeon M. Barber 1

STENGEL, Henry, to Lillian Stengel... 7,500

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to John P. Jube 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Letitia C. O'Neill 23,000

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Clarence W. Hillyer, guardian. 12,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Antonio Cosentazo against Bertha Mandel, owner and contractor 161

CLAREMONT AV, w s, whole front between 81st and 82d Sts, 204.4x128.11; W. E. Pruden Hardware Company against New Endicott Company, owner and contractor 110

47TH and Perry Sts, n w corner, 100x75; John Gleason against Abraham Rothstein, owner; James Colecti & Co., contractors 88

113TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Adam Huppel against Astoria Land and Construction Company, owner and contractor 830

125TH ST, 368 to 372 West; Allerton Clarke Company against West End Amusement Company, owner and contractor 269

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CANNON ST, 93, 95, and 95½; John Katzman with Morris Lippman and Isidor Nathan $21,000

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 100 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 36.1x100; irregular; Charles S. Ward with Reuben C. Harvey

5TH ST, 625 and 627 East; Aaron Goodman and Solomon Simon with Abraham Siegel 20,000

47TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.5; Citizens' Savings Bank with Solomon Wolf 131,500

111TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x—; State Realty and Mortgage Company with Lorenz Welher..... 80,000

127TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Aaron M. Jampole and Louis Werner with Astoria Land and Construction Company 70,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

15TH ST, 342 and 344 East; Martin Wygtowski against John Weinstein and another, Dec. 26, 1902 50

15TH ST, 342 and 344 East; Felix Mowrocki against John Weinstein and another; Dec. 26, 1902 15

Lis Pendens.

HENRY ST, 89; Cullman Rouse against the Chebra Chai Odom Austin Minsk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

PARK AV, s e s, Lot 61, map of village of Morrisania; 50x.86, Morris Appel against George G. Wacker and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Strauss.

WAVERLY ST, and Madison Av, n w corner, 100x100; John J. Reid, against Randall Salisbury, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, B. I. Gerding.

WAVERLY ST, and Madison Av, n w corner, 100x100; Mary Hechinger against Randall Salisbury, (action to set aside two conveyances;) attorney, B. I. Gerding.

247TH ST, s s, 103.4 ft e of 4th Av, 26.8x92; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Louis L. de Janon and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

3D ST, 175 and 177 West, two actions; The Saint Paul's Institute at Tarsus, Asia Minor, against Simon Feist and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. Thornton.

109TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against John Robertson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

127TH ST, 174 East; George D. Kuhlmann against John Wardelmann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. K. Case.

135TH ST, 245 West; Louisa J. Bruen, executrix, and another against Marvin D. Hubbell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

145TH ST, s s, 165.6 ft e of Convent Av, 16x90.11; Emma E. Moore against Benjamin Davis and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Pavey & Moore.

156TH ST, 306 West; Victor N. Hungerford against James G. Tyler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stimson & Williams.

158TH ST, n s, 78.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 20x65.3x irreg.; Sarah M. Abernethy and another, trustees, against Francis J. Schnugg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Lefferts Galvanizing Works, Owego; capital, $75,000. Directors—L. Lefferts, J. C. Lefferts, and L. L. Lefferts, New York.

Evans Manufacturing Company, Hammond, (to manufacture agricultural implements;) capital, $25,000. Directors—G. R. Thompson, Gouverneur; C. C. La Frenay, Nyando; H. J. Forrister, Hammond.

Andrew F. Werdenberg Company, Elmira, (clothing and furnishing goods:) capital, $40,000. Directors—A. F. Werdenberg, M. S. Ciscoe, and A. D. Merrill, Elmira.

Kick Backing Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—August Hanniball, Hoboken, N. J.; August Janssen and Charles Faas, New York.

Stephens and Conrow Company, New York, (varnishes;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. U. Stephens and N. P. Hartman, Brooklyn; J. W. Conrow, Long Branch, N. J.

Eaton & Woll, New York, (brush and upholstering material;) capital, $25,000.

Good Night Robe Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Bernard Levison, Louis Branchsweiger, and Bendel Isaacs, New York.

Skillman-Bragdon Decorating Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. H. Bragdon, H. S. Skillman, and John Robb, New York.

Williamsburg Title Company, Brooklyn, (to search real estate titles;) capital, $100,000. Directors—N. F. Conwell, W. W. Carner, and Edward Fackner, Brooklyn.

A. L. Garson Wood Furniture Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Bertha C. Garson, M. L. Garson, and A. L. Garson, Rochester.

United Wagon Company, Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. Sholes, John Dunn, Jr., and John F. Nash, Syracuse.

Philip Kassel Company, New York, (to manufacture

Referees' Notices.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FRAZIER GILMAN and another, Plaintiffs, against ANNA K. GILMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, more particularly described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 4, Block 1,012, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street with the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Seventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 2, Block 558, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue partly through a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly again parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

THIRD PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 783, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet, thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FOURTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 1,308, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running, thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-five (45) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FIFTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known and designated as Lot Number Twenty on a map of the lands of the late Francis Child, by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, dated October 28, 1850, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New York, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly eighty-six (86) feet and one-half (½) an inch to a point on the northerly boundary line of that whole tract of land designated in said map; thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet eight and three-fourths (8¾) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly ninety-one (91) feet nine (9) inches, and thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning in said Forty-seventh Street, be said dimensions more or less.

SIXTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel to the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence northerly and again parallel to said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 709, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly again parallel to said easterly line of Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and part of the way through a party wall and to the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

NINTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly side of Front Street, formerly known by the number 127 Front Street, now known by the number 129 Front Street, and bounded westerly in front on Front Street aforesaid, northerly by a lot of ground now or formerly owned by James Mathews, easterly in the rear by property lately belonging to the heirs of Robert Bruce, deceased, and southerly by property lately belonging to Thomas Marston, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-three (23) feet and in length on each side sixty (60) feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

First parcel: Being street Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street.

Forty-first Street.

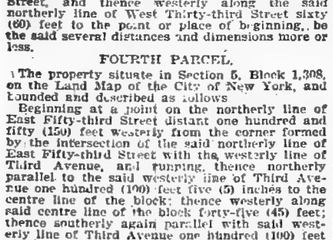

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $843.15 with interest.

Second parcel: Being street Nos. 126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street.

Thirteenth Street.

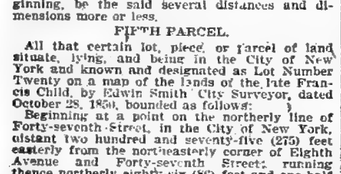

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above

Referees' Notices.

property which are to be paid by the referee is $2,276.61, with interest.

Third parcel: Being street Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third Street.

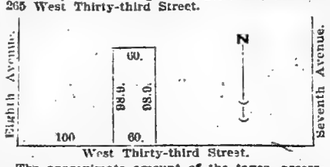

West Thirty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $6,604.83, with interest.

Fourth parcel: Being plot on East Fifty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

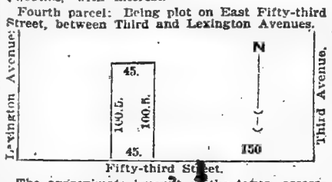

Fifty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $504.96, with interest.

Fifth parcel: Being street No. 253 West Forty-seventh Street.

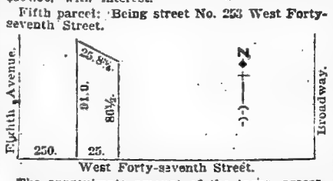

West Forty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,369.59, with interest.

Sixth parcel: Being street Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Twenty-fifth Street.

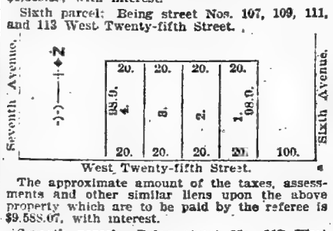

West Twenty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $9,588.07, with interest.

Seventh parcel: Being street No. 112 West Twenty-sixth Street.

West Twenty-sixth Street.

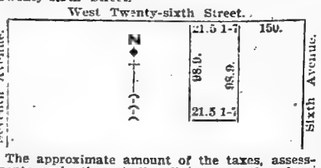

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,029.23, with interest.

Eighth parcel: Being street Nos. 355 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street.

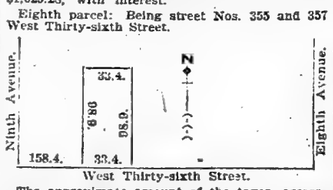

West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $513.32, with interest.

Ninth parcel: Being street No. 129 Front Street.

Pine Street.

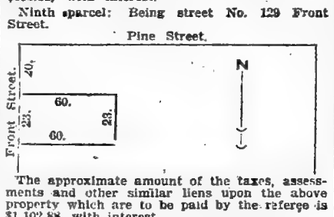

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,102.88, with interest.

Dated, New York, January 13th, 1903.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 27 William Street, New York City.

BROOK AV., NO. 469.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—HELENE FULD, plaintiff, against LENA GEBHARDT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated January 8, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Brook Avenue and the northerly side of 146th Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Brook Avenue 25 feet, to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence westerly and parallel with Brook Avenue part of the way through the centre of the said party wall 70 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Brook Avenue 25 feet, to the northerly side of 146th Street, and thence easterly along the same 70 feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 469 Brook Avenue, New York City. Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in deed from Lewis B. Brown and wife to Dwight Andrew Ripley, dated May 21st, 1884, recorded May 24, 1884, in Liber 529 of Conveyances, page 338, in the Register's Office of Westchester County.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for plff., 25 Broad Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described:

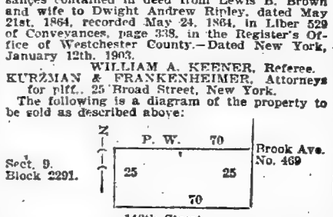

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,301.52, with interest thereon from the 8th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.88, with interest from January 8th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $725.00 and interest.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

ja13-2aw3wTu&F&f4.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY R. CALLENDER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHWARZLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 29, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue (formerly Avenue A) distant 50 feet and 8 inches southerly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue with the southerly line of 119th Street; running thence easterly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 76 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches; thence westerly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through another party wall 76 feet to the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 350 Pleasant Avenue.

119th St.

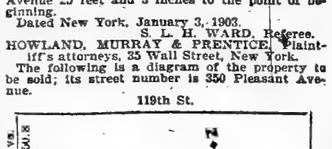

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,901.65, with interest thereon from December 17, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $384.44, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,356.00 and interest.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTu&F&ja27

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

3rd Week of the Great January Piano Sale.

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

Including Stool and Cover.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue, distant three hundred and eight and eighty one-hundredths (308.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,979 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

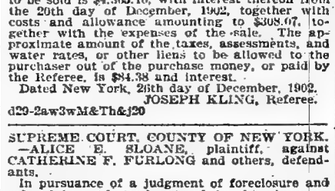

179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $309.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

d29-2aw3wM&Th&j20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., (inc.,) Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Walton Avenue distant two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths (283.80) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Burnside Avenue with the said westerly side of Walton Avenue; running thence southerly and along the westerly side of Walton Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Walton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said Catherine F. Furlong by Vernon G. Bruce by deed dated October 21st, 1901, and recorded on November 1st, 1901, in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 51, Section 11 of Conveyances, at Page 183.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1,979 Walton Avenue:

Burnside Avenue.

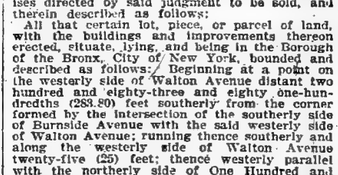

179th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,365.10, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $309.47, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $84.38 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1902.

JOSEPH KLING, Referee.

d29-2aw3wM&Th&j20

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts..... $225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade..... 85
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
UPRIGHT, for beginners..... 75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now..... 225
(30) BROAD ST., NEWARK.
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used. 185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade..... 90
358 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
UPRIGHT, used little by artists..... 245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $850..... 75

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 38 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., bet. Broadway and 6th Av., New York.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

21 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$20 Rosewood Piano. Chickering small upright $40. Large Upright $90. Steinway Sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Uprights used, $45, $80, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Legal Sales.

Troy and Tiptonville Railroad Company, TRUSTEES' SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th day of February, 1903, before the Court House door on Main Street, in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, the undersigned Trustees, as successors in trust under the indenture dated February 29th, 1888, by and between THE TROY AND TIPTONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, a Tennessee corporation, party of the first part, and FRANK H. DAVIS and EDWARD ST. JOHN, Trustees, parties of the second part, will sell at public auction all and singular the railroad of said The Troy and Tiptonville Railroad Company, beginning at or near Rives in Obion County, Tennessee, and extending by or near the towns of Troy and Wilsonville in said county to or near the town of Tiptonville in Lake County, in said State of Tennessee, and all and every the appurtenances of said railroad, including therein all lands and rights of way, superstructure, rails, tracks, sidetracks or sidings, bridges, fences, buildings, depots, station houses, section houses, shops, warehouses, engine houses, machine shops, repair shops, erections, and structures of whatsoever kind used or required to be used or necessary for the purposes, uses, or operation of said railroad, and all and singular the rolling stock, engines, cars, coaches, section cars, equipments and machinery, together with the tools, machines, material, implements of every kind for construction, maintenance, and repair of roadbed, rails, switches, engines, coaches, cars, etc., and the operation thereof, and also all the rents, issues, tolls, income, earnings, and profits of said railroad, and also all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises relating or appertaining to said railroad, which the party of the first part now has, possesses, owns, or is entitled unto. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim or demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part, and its successors, of, in and to the premises and every part and parcel thereof and the appurtenances.

FELIX W. MOORE.
JOHN E. WELLS,
Trustees.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL I. REICHMAN and ISAAC BERG, composing the firm of Samuel I. Reichman and Berg, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at auction under the direction of Edward F. Thomas, Esq., Trustee, by Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 712 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on the 24th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 A. M. A general description of said property is as follows: Flowers, feathers, fixtures, &c. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from the sale unless it should bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

NATHANIEL F. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 14, 1903.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, 309 B'way, Attorneys for Trustee.

NO. 5,565.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD MARGOLIES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward Margolies, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Edward Margolies was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 19th, 1903.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of N. M. FERNALD & SON, bankrupts.

NOTICE OF SALE AT AUCTION.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts, notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of La Roy S. Gove, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, at Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard Street, City of New York, on the 30th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The property consists of neckwear supplies, desks, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.—Dated New York, January 19, 1903.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ALEXANDER A. TAUSKY, Attorney for Creditor, 320 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.

Skating and Hockey Made Easy

by wearing Nathan's Ventilating Ankle Corsets Supports. Require no larger shoe, best support for WEAK or SPRAINED ankles.

For sale at all shoe and sporting goods stores or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

State size of shoe and smallest ankle measure. Price per pair—Men's, $1; Ladies', 90c.; Boys', 70c.; Misses,' 70c.; Children's, 50c.

THE NATHAN ANKLE SUPPORT CO
Factory, 82L Duane St., New York.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 259 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Allen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks—rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Dee-Zee-Drion.—Balm pillows; good for insomnia, bronchial troubles, &c.; as well as a useful article; $1.50 each. A. L. Schreiber, 434 Amsterdam Av.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5868 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

AUZE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Meta D. Huger, Harleston Bryan, Jr., Harry D. Brown, Walter J. Brown, Annie H. Brown, Daisy Brown, Mary S. Brown, James S. Deas, Adele Fontaigne, Fanny Deas, Alice English, Mary Porris, Daniel E. Huger, William E. Huger, Isabella M. H. Huger, Emma M. H. Frost, Edmund D. Huger, Charles L. Huger, Ruth D. Huger, Meta-Deas Huger, Serena D. Murphy, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET AUZE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of February, 1903, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Serena D. Murphy and Meta D. Huger, as executrices of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 8th day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and three.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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ROBERTS, WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Nellie Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William F. Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; John H. Munson, 140th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City; William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, and to any other relative or creditor of WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of February, 1903, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why George W. Angle should not be appointed administrator of the goods and chattels of William F. Roberts, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d30-1aw6wTu

HARRISON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 136 East 61st Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-

NEW PLAN OF ASSESSMENT

City Officials Approve Chamber of Commerce Suggestion.

Also Advocate That Levies Be Divided on the Tax Books to Show the Levy on Land and That on Buildings.

Mayor Low and Controller Grout have decided to advocate an improvement in the new method of levying assessments on real estate. The system of publication of assessments, approved by the Chamber of Commerce, has been indorsed by the city officials, and a new tax bill will be introduced at Albany this week. Another feature of the bill will be a provision that in the future assessments on property must be divided on the assessment books of the city, to indicate the assessment which the land has to bear and the assessment placed on the buildings. Controller Grout said yesterday that this new plan, if adopted, would prevent in a large degree any inequalities in assessment.

"By the plan for the publication of assessments in districts on land and the buildings there will be a further check to injustice in taxing real estate," said Mr. Grout yesterday. "There is one thing which the people of New York should bear in mind. The majority of the people of New York are non-taxpayers, and it is the duty of the city officials to look after the interests of these millions, as well as to consider the tax bills, and try to make them as low as possible for the property holders. The non-taxpayers, including the poor of the city, have to be provided with schools for their children. They have to be provided with bridges and subways for the quick means of transit from their homes to their places of work. They have to be provided with many other necessities of modern municipal life.

"There has been some fault found by persons with the revised assessment plan, but every person who has studied the matter with an unbiased mind knows that many of the irregularities and injustices of taxation under the old system have been remedied this year. Under the old system there were discrepancies in assessment from 7 per cent. of the actual value up to 130 per cent. These injustices have been corrected, and a more equitable assessment has been levied. Real estate all over the city is now called upon to bear equal share of the tax burdens.

"Another matter must be considered, and that is that the assessments which have been made public are the tentative assessments, and the few alleged inequalities which have been reported can be corrected during the next four months. That is just the reason the books are opened under the law for correction and revision.

"Take the situation of the city before the revised assessment plan was adopted. If the sinking fund relief measure be not passed by the Legislature, and no large increase is made in real estate assessments, the city would be in a critical condition. All public improvements which have been planned would have to stop. The city authorities have had to look forward to this emergency, and what was considered the very best plan to carry the city through the crisis was adopted. If the revised assessment plan had not been adopted the city this year would be within $1,000,000 of the debt limit. Those conversant with municipal affairs know what this would mean. We could not provide for further rapid transit, for the completion of bridges, or any of the other improvements which the rent-paying people of New York absolutely need. It must also be remembered that the same officials have assessed this year under the revised plan as have performed this work under the percentage plan of assessment."

The Committee on State and Municipal Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce made the recommendations which Controller Grout and Mayor Low adopted.

BAIRD SWEARS OFF $2,500,000.

Man with High Assessment Says He Lives in Philadelphia—Receives Threatening Letters.

James M. Baird, who was assessed on $2,500,000 on personal property this year by the New York Assessors, appeared at the Tax Department yesterday. He swore that he was a resident of Philadelphia, and he should not be assessed in New York.

It was learned that since Mr. Baird's name has appeared for such a large personal assessment his daily mail has been loaded with letters from cranks, asking for money and making threats of violence. Mr. Baird said that several letters ordered him to "give up" $500 or $1,000, or he would be killed.

James J. Martin, the Tammany district leader, came to the Tax Department yesterday and swore off $50,000 of a personal assessment. J. Sergeant Cram, former Dock Commissioner under Mayor Van Wyck's administration, also swore off his personal assessment on the ground that his valuable property was real estate.

Gen. McCoskry Butt called on President Wells to have a real estate assessment lowered. President Wells intimated after the meeting that the assessment would not be reduced.

LEGAL NOTE.

ADMISSION OF LEGAL LIABILITY.—The attempt that is sometimes made to hold a person to answer in damages for an act of another because of an alleged admission of legal liability is illustrated by a late case in the Irish courts, (Powell vs. McGlynn and Bradlaw, 2 Irish Reps. 134,) which was commented upon editorially by The Law Journal yesterday. It appeared that the defendant, Bradlaw, lent to the defendant, McGlynn, a pony and trap; that McGlynn took two women out driving, and, upon returning to their home, left the horse standing in the street unguarded, whereupon it ran away and injured the plaintiff. The latter sued both Bradlaw, the owner, and McGlynn, in whose charge the horse was, and upon the trial a verdict was had for damages against both defendants. The attempt to hold the defendant Bradlaw liable was on the theory that McGlynn was acting as his servant at the time of the negligence, and practically the only evidence to support such contention was the fact that the day after the occurrence Bradlaw saw plaintiff's daughter at the hospital where her father was, expressed regret that it was his horse that occasioned the damage, and offered to pay the expenses if she would remove her father from the hospital. The Court of King's Bench was evenly divided on the question whether Bradlaw should be held liable, but the Court of Appeal decided unanimously that the complaint should have been dismissed as to him. The syllabus of the latter court was in part as follows: "That there was no evidence to support the finding that M. was the servant of B.; that no presumption of the relationship of master and servant arose from the fact of M. driving B.'s pony and trap; that the offer to pay expenses was made on the basis of B. having lent the pony and trap to M., and could not be treated as an admission of liability on another hypothesis."

CONVICTED BY CHILD'S STORY.

Slater Found Guilty of Manslaughter on Little Mary's Testimony.

From the lips of his little daughter Mary, who was too young to be sworn, but told Judge McMahon she knew that she would not go to Heaven if she told a lie, came with convincing simplicity the story on which a jury last night pronounced George Slater, a butcher of 22 Clarkson Street, guilty of having killed his wife. Slater was placed on trial in Part III., General Sessions, on a charge of murder in the first degree, but the verdict of the jury was manslaughter. Slater will be sentenced Friday. He killed his wife with a butcher knife at their home on June 29.

"Papa broke open the door, for he was drunk," said the child. "Then Mamma got out of bed and ran into the kitchen to put on her clothing. She told Papa she would go after a policeman. At that Papa pulled a big knife from his pocket and struck my Mamma in the head so the blood began to run. I tried to pull the knife out, but I was not strong enough."

Mary Doyle, a cousin of the girl, who is one year her junior, corroborated her story.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

Bedsteads.

On Tuesday, January 20th, we will offer our full line of Sample

Brass Bedsteads and White Enamel Bedsteads,

comprising 56 designs in Enamel and 52 designs in Brass, at

½ to ⅔

off our original prices.

Mattresses.

In connection with above, we shall offer the following very special values in Hair Mattresses.

Our No. 3, $10.00 Mattress, *at $7.00.*

Our No. 6, $20.00 Mattress, *at $13.50.*

Our No. 7, $22.50 Mattress, *at $16.50.*

Above prices are for full sized mattresses, 40 lbs.; smaller sizes at proportionate prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LONG LEAP FROM FLAMES

Man Jumps from Sixth Story of Factory Into Fire Net.

Impact Breaks Meshes—Perhaps Two Lives Lost in East Side Furniture Firm's Building.

As coolly as an acrobat swinging from one trapeze to another, Frederick Zimmerman, twenty-three years old, of 310 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening leaped seventy-five feet from a burning building into a net which was held by the firemen on the street below.

The fire occurred in the six-story building at 392-396 Madison Street, occupied by the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company, manufacturers of chairs and furniture. After the fire had gained considerable headway and five alarms had been sent in by Chief Purroy, Zimmerman appeared at the window of the sixth floor, on the north side of the building.

"I'm going to jump," he shouted.

"Wait," cried the firemen, and they hurriedly unfolded the net.

"Are you ready?" inquired the man, and he braced himself against the window-sill.

Getting the word, he leaped, and so carefully had he gauged the distance that he struck in the centre of the net. His weight, however, was too much for the meshes, and he broke them, so that part of his body struck the pavement. He received a fracture of the hip and a severe shock, but probably will recover. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Zimmerman said that he thought two of his companions on the same floor had been lost in the fire. The firemen were at work during the night searching the ruins for bodies, though they believe that Zimmerman was mistaken.

The fire is supposed to have originated on the fourth floor by an explosion of benzine. Fifty employes were working there at the time, and there was a scramble to get out of the building. In the rear of the burned building, on Monroe Street, there is a cigar factory which employs about 200 persons, among them being many young women. There was a great rush also there to get out of the building, though the flames did not spread to it.

Edward Knoll, an employe of the cigar factory, saw a man appear at the fourth-story window of the chair factory. The man seemed dazed, Knoll climbed up the fire escape and rescued him. The man's name was not learned. Just as Knoll reached the ground with his man two more heads appeared at another window on the fourth floor, but away from the fire escape. Lieut. Ruckholt and Firemen McCabe and Hubbell, who had been sent to the rear of the building, saw the predicament of the men. They obtained a twenty-five-foot ladder and placed it against the building, but it was too short. One of the iron fire escape ladders was then spliced to the end of the other, but it still was short.

Time was precious, so Ruckholt ran up to the top of the ladder and stood on the top round. McCabe followed him, while Hubbell held the ladder at the bottom. The men in the window climbed down over the back of Ruckholt, were caught by McCabe and assisted to the ground. They were Paul Jossler of 417 West Nineteenth Street and Henry Pein of 506 Division Street, West Hoboken.

The fire from the start burned fiercely, and half an hour after it was discovered the front wall of the building at 396 was seen to sway. Chief Purroy noticed the danger, and he ordered that the water tower, No. 1, which was playing in front of it, be moved. A few minutes after the top story fell with a crash to the street.

Fireman John Duffy of Engine 17 was struck by the debris. He was badly cut about the head and may have received internal injuries.

This is the second time that the factory of the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. has been destroyed by fire. The damage yesterday was thought to be about $100,000.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Lively Crowds Are Eagerly Buying Trousers.

THE SALE is a great success.
You could tell that at a glance yesterday. Crowds all day long, from the time the store opened until the closing-bell rang.

All Kinds of Men Were Here.

Men of all trades, men of all professions; busy men, men of leisure; men of wealth, men of slender purses. The magnet was all-powerful.

AT 2.00 These TROUSERS are marvelous values.
TROUSERS of every style and fabric.
TROUSERS to fit every build of man.

Thousands of TROUSERS. Table after table piled high with them. Every size plainly arranged; selection easy and satisfactory. (The Men's Store, Direct Entrance, 18th St., near 5th Ave.)

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D TO 23D ST., NEW YORK.

LACE ROBES, . . $44.98

Reduced from $70.00 to

THIS is one of the greatest and most attractive offers we have made this season. It is worthy our well-won reputation as the Lace Store of New York. The robes embraced in the above offer are of Real Lierre Lace, in white, with two flounces on Skirt and full bodice pattern complete. The price ($44.98) does not cover import cost.

Real Antique Filet INSERTIONS and EDGES, widths ranging from 3 to 9 inches; value double these prices, at $1.79 a yard and down as low as 23c

Machine made Cluny LACES, with insertions to match, in white and Arabian shades; value 17c. to 40c. yard, at 27c. and down as low as 10c

Black Point d'Esprit NETS, 45 inches wide, for dresses and fancy waists; value 60c. yard, at.... 44c

Black Ring Spot BRUSSELS NET, 45 inches wide; value 80c. yd., at 69c

Point d'Alencon ALL OVERS, in white and cream color, 45 inches wide; value $2.25 yd., at.... 1.69

White Point Venise and imitation Irish Crochet ALL OVERS, 18 inch; value $3.00 yd., at 1.98

Fancy Cotton Lace ALL OVERS, in Valenciennes, duchesse and medallion effects, for entire dresses and waists, 20 inches wide; value 60c. to $1.50, at 98c. a yard and down as low as..... 39c

BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 55c

THE REGULAR 75c. QUALITY.

The "Silk Store of New York" more than sustains its reputation in the underselling of High Grade Weaves.

To-day we offer several hundred yards of 21-inch Black Taffeta Silk—(wear guaranteed)—the regular selling price is 75c. a yard; to-day we sell it at 55 cents.

Still a goodly choice among the sample shoes, but sizes a bit broken—all $5, $6 and $7 qualities.

$3.

But sizes are unbroken among the overcoats and mixen suits reduced to $15.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CUSTOMS CONGRESS TOPICS.

Adoption of the Metric System Urged and a New Nomenclature Favored by a Committee.

At the session of the Customs Congress of American Republics in the City Hall yesterday reports of committees on various subjects were accepted. Among them was that of the Committee on Nomenclature, presented by Javien Arrangoiz, a delegate from Mexico, urging the adoption of the metric system.

It was said that the metric system is in use in the Custom Houses of the South American Republics, and that the customs service of the United States expends large sums annually for the translating of metric equivalents into the terms of weights and measures in vogue here.

The committee favored also the preparation of a new common nomenclature, based on the English terms, with their equivalents in each South American Republic. Added to each commodity term, the committee said, should be a numeral indicating the classification in each of the countries.

A resolution submitted by the Committee on Vessels urged the countries represented at the congress to facilitate commerce by providing for official services with equitable compensation for extra official hours in cases of emergency.

Kenneth Barnhart presented the report of the Committee on Merchandise that recommended that the South American Republics be requested to submit statements of procedure by customs officers in the treatment of merchandise on arrival. Statements not prepared in time to be filed with the Secretary of this Congress are to be filed with the Secretary of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington. The report was adopted.

Joseph J. Couch read a paper on the procedure at the New York Custom House. Dr. R. Alvarez de Toledo, Consul General of Argentine, was received as the delegate of that country.

STYLISH

FURNITURE.

Special Clearance Sale This Week!

Ladies' Desks.

50 different styles to select from, in Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple and Golden Oak. We also offer a magnificent line of

Library Tables

in the various woods and finishes.

All at Prices to Insure Immediate Sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

Four Thousand yards,—Ondule, woven striped taffetas. Ivory white or black.

Suitable for waists, gowns, or separate skirts.

65c. per yard.
Value 1.25.

Twenty-third Street.

VERDICT IN WATERS CASE.

Coroner's Jury Attributes Death to Natural Causes—The Will Contest.

The jury impaneled by Coroner Scholer to investigate the death of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters returned a verdict yesterday declaring that she had died from natural causes. The only witness at the inquest was Dr. James A. Campbell, the physician who had attended her for some time prior to her death.

Mrs. Waters was almost one hundred years old when she died, on Dec. 11, at her residence, 451 West Twenty-first Street. She died possessed of an estate valued at $100,000, and for some time prior to her demise it was charged that outside parties were seeking to secure, or already had secured, control of her wealth.

The hearing of the contest brought by some of the heirs at law and next of kin of Mrs. Sarah Ann Waters, to have her last will set aside as having been procured by undue influence, cannot be tried in the Surrogate's Court, according to Justice Leventritt, yesterday, who held that the Supreme Court should settle the question as to which of her two wills was valid.

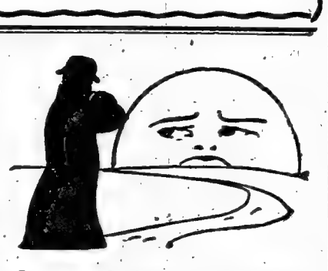

Long Stylish Overcoats
Reduced to $15 & $20.

Stylish Suits
Reduced to $15.
Plenty of big sizes, 42 to 48.

Young Men's Suits $9.75.
Some have been $15.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST. ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CLEARANCE SALE.

Are there gaps and corners in the house which need to be filled to make its charm complete—which you have almost decided not to fill because of the cost?

Our reductions show the way out of the difficulty. For the Drawing Room, where gaps are least of all to be borne, are artistic sofa pillows and Turkish Rugs to enhance its comfort, and the daintiest of cabinets and tables, chairs, and divans waiting to be picked up.

For every room are odd pieces, now reduced even below factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Free Typewriting Class Popular.

Two classes in typewriting were opened recently in the New York Evening High School for Men, 120 West Forty-sixth Street, and were filled to the limit on the very first night. Several applicants have been placed on the waiting list for this subject. Hereafter, typewriting will be offered only to those who have acquired some skill in phonography. There are still some vacancies in phonography, chemistry, applied electricity, mechanical and architectural drawing, mathematics, and languages. A practical compliment is paid to the school by the business houses in the city who write to the Principal, asking for office help or for other workers.

James McCreery & Co.

Household Linens.

Towels, Table Linen and Bed Linen.

All linen, hemmed, Huckaback Towels,
19x37 inches . . . . 2.00 per dozen.
21x45 " . . . . 3.00 " "

Hemstitched Crash Towels,
21x45 inches . . . . 2.75 per dozen.

Hemmed Bath Towels,
25x44 inches . . . . 2.40 per dozen.

Bleached, heavy Scotch Damask Cloths—
2x2 yards . . . 2.25 and 3.25 each.
2x2½ " . . . 3.00 " 4.25 "
2x3 " . . . 3.75 " 5.00 "
2½x2½ " . . . 3.75 " 5.25 "
2½x3 " . . . 4.50 " 6.25 "

Napkins to match
Breakfast size . . 2.25 " 3.50 per doz.
Dinner size . . . 3.50 " 5.25 " "

Table cloths finished with openwork, and one dozen Hemstitched napkins to match.
8x8 . . . . . 8.50 per set.
8x10 . . . . . 9.25 " "
8x12 . . . . . 10.00 " "

Hemstitched, Irish Linen Sheets. Full bleached.
72x100 inches . . . . 5.50 per pair.
90x100 " . . . . 6.50 " "

Hemstitched Pillow Cases
22x36 . . . . . 1.25 " "

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dep't.
Fourth Floor.

About 1800 pairs, fancy Muslin Curtains, finished with wide ruffle. New stripe and floral designs.

1.00 per pair.

Irish point and Arabian lace curtains. Novelty patterns. Full size.

2.75, 4.75 & 6.50 per pair.
Usual price 4.25 to 9.00.

Muslin and fancy Bed-sets,—finished with deep flounce.

3.75, 5.00 and 7.00 per set.

Couch Covers. Kelim, Persian and Turkish Rug designs. 60 inches wide. Reversible.

3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 each.

Velours Table Covers,—fringed. Rich, two-toned shades of crimson, nile, myrtle and rose. 1 yard square to 2x2½ yards.

1.25 to 8.00.

Sample Brass Bedsteads, finished with best English lacquer.

At one third below usual prices.

Twenty-third Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK

The Best Shoe for Women.

3.50 per pair.

Smart enough to complete the most fashionable street costume, sensible enough to lend absolute comfort to sporting attire, and dainty enough to meet the prevailing demands of evening dress.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

Who Said Winter's Over?

Well, just say that Jack Frost is pretty busy cooking up little blizzards for the next few months to come. And for the man who hasn't got a nice, warm, winter overcoat to snuggle into—here's his chance.

Winter Overcoats, $10

Thereon hangs a tale:
The woolen mills had left a number of 10 to 20-yard pieces too small to be sold in the regular way—amounting altogether to several hundreds of yards. From the offers made us we have selected the choicest overcoatings—in qualities that usually go into $18 and $20 overcoats. We saved so much on the cloth that we were enabled to make them up and let them go at $10.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; southeast winds, becoming northwest

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,550. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ADMINISTRATION'S NEW PLAN TO REACH TRUSTS

The Department of Commerce Bill May Be Amended.

Possible Reason for Referring It to the Senate Committee in Conference—Circumstances Favor the Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—There is reason for the belief that an effort will be made to secure anti-trust legislation through the amendment of the pending bill to establish a Department of Commerce. Apprehending that none of the proposed measures aimed at Federal control of trusts will be enacted at the present session, it is understood to be the purpose of the Republican leaders, with the approval of the President, to amend the Department of Commerce bill so as to insure satisfactory reports from corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, with as great fullness as is proposed in any of the independent measures formulated or to be formulated.

Among the amendments made by the House is the insertion of a section establishing within the proposed department a division to be called the Bureau of Corporations, whose chief is to be appointed by the President. It is made the duty of this bureau "to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning such corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as shall engage in inter-State commerce or in commerce between the United States and any foreign country, and to attend to such other duties as may be hereafter provided by law."

There is reason for the belief that this amendment is to play an important part in an effort to secure legislation that will bring trusts within the jurisdiction of the new department.

The Senate Committee on Commerce will take up the bill to establish a Department of Commerce Thursday for consideration of amendments made by the House. When the bill was received from the House it was proposed to send it at once to a conference committee, but this procedure was objected to by Senators Spooner, Aldrich, and other Republicans, on whose suggestion it went to the Commerce Committee. It was said in explanation of this movement that it was desired to have the House amendments considered by the Senate committee.

It is said now that the purpose in sending the bill to this committee was to secure the further amendment of the section quoted above, so as to embrace the ends now sought in anti-trust bills.

It is not intended to undertake to accomplish all that is aimed at in the two bills prepared by Attorney General Knox and presented in the House two weeks ago by Mr. Jenkins, but to take from them such provisions as will give the new department authority to compel all corporations and firms doing inter-State business to make reports at specified periods, and to insure publicity in connection with their business.

It is believed that the fourth section of one of the Knox bills, inserted in whole or in part in the bill establishing a Department of Commerce, will accomplish this object. That section, amended to fit the pending bill, would in substance provide that the Bureau of Corporations "shall have authority to inquire into the management of the business of all corporations, joint stock companies, and combinations subject to the provisions of this act; to inform itself as to the manner and method in which the same is conducted; to obtain from them full and complete information necessary to enable the commission to perform the duties and carry out the objects for which it is created; to require reports, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, from all corporations, joint stock companies, or combinations subject to the provisions of this act; to fix the time and prescribe the manner in which such reports shall be made, and to require from such concerns and the officers, agents, or employes thereof specific answers to all questions relating to their organization and business upon which such commission may require information."

The importance of this movement consists in the fact that the bill to establish a Department of Commerce and Labor has been passed by both Houses and is practically in a position where it may be sent to a conference committee. It is confidently believed that if the Senate Commerce Committee shall report such an amendment as that outlined above it will be approved by the Senate. In that event the amended bill would be returned to the House with a request for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes.

But before such a request is granted by the House that body may accept the further amendments of the Senate, and there is reason for the belief that the particular amendment described would be accepted by the House, thus removing the matter entirely from the field of controversy and the jurisdiction of the conference.

LEHIGH VALLEY MEETING.

Not So Stormy as Was Anticipated—Old Board of Directors Re-elected, with One Exception.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day was not so stormy as had been anticipated. A number of the shareholders desired to know if the recent statements made by A. E. Cottier were correct. President Thomas declined to discuss the statements further than to deny absolutely that the Lehigh Valley Railroad is operated in the interests of other companies.

The annual report was adopted after some discussion and a recess was taken to elect Directors. Of the 808,000 shares 482,397 were voted, re-electing the old Board of Directors with the exception of Norman B. Ream of Chicago, who is elected to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Thomas to the Presidency.

"DIED—JACK, A DOG."

Notice of Demise of "a Friend of Sterling Qualities" Inserted in a Newark Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 20.—The following unusual death notice appeared in an afternoon paper here to-day:

DIED, Jan. 19, 1903, Jack, a dog, and a friend of sterling qualities, in his second year, after a lingering illness. He is mourned by his owner, William T. Harris and a host of friends.

On the door of Mr. Harris's home, at 26 Centre Street, flutters a piece of crape. The dog was a fox terrier with a pedigree and several prizes won at dog shows. He was a trick-performing animal, and very popular with people in the neighborhood.

He had been ill for about three months with distemper, and several veterinarians attended him. A coffin has been ordered for the dead animal and the remains will be given a private burial.

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Buchanan's "Black & White" Scotch May be a little more expensive, but it is the best.—Adv.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaline.—Adv.

FIRE PANIC IN TENEMENTS.

Flames This Morning in Mulberry Street Factory Cause Near-by Residents to Flee.

Fire started at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the six-story factory building at 133-137 Mulberry Street. The first and second floors are occupied by the William F. Flynn Company, manufacturers of paper boxes. The remainder of the building is occupied by the Globe Lithographing Company.

On each side of the building are tenements of the double deck order. The tenants were routed out by the firemen and police, and fled into the streets taking with them their bedding. Acting Chief Purroy arrived on the second alarm and took charge of the fire.

ST. LOUIS PASSENGERS' SUITS.

Attorneys to Outline Procedure To-day —Boat Goes to Philadelphia for Overhauling.

The American liner St. Louis, which has been dismantled of her movable furniture and light equipment, sailed yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, where she will undergo a thorough overhauling and refitting at the Cramp yards. She will be ready for service in June.

A. Parlett Lloyd and Louis Bernei of Baltimore, who were passengers on board the St. Louis on her recent memorable voyage, and into whose hands the other passengers have placed their claims for damages, are now in the city. J. W. Crane, a lawyer in the Equitable Building and a son of the Rev. Arthur Crane of Savannah, who also was a passenger on the St. Louis, said yesterday that a conference would be held to-day for the purpose of looking into the case against the American Line. It is proposed first to make a test of the claim of some one passenger.

ATTACKED BY ANGRY BULL.

New Jersey Farmer and Stock Breeder Probably Fatally Injured—Hired Man Also Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Jan. 20.—A Guernsey bull, owned by Allison Eckerson, a wealthy farmer of this place, and known throughout the State as a stock breeder, attacked Mr. Eckerson in a field on his farm last night, goring and stamping upon him and causing injuries from which his physician fears he cannot recover. Edward Jackson, a hired man, who rescued his employer, had his right arm pierced by the animal's horns, and it is feared that blood poisoning may set in and necessitate amputation of the member.

The bull was one of Mr. Eckerson's prize winners. It was grazing in the pasture when the farmer entered it, intending to herd the animal into the barn. On the way a red petticoat hanging on a clothes line in the yard, caught the eye of the beast, which immediately bellowed, lowered its head, and began raving around furiously. Mr. Eckerson tried to dodge, but was knocked down and trampled upon.

His cries for help attracted Jackson, who ran out into the field. Jackson attacked the bull with a pitchfork. The bull turned on him, and one of the horns run into the man's arm, tearing the flesh. Jackson, however, succeeded in getting the bull into the stable, and, with assistance, carried the farmer into the house. A physician who was called said Eckerson's condition was critical, and that there was small chance of his recovery.

The bull, which was valued by Mr. Eckerson at $1,500, was sold to a New Union Hill butchers for slaughter for $40.

REMARRIES LONG-LOST HUSBAND

Latter, Mourned as Dead, Returns and Family Is Reunited.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 20.—Robert Morehead, who returned to Vineland last Tuesday, after being mourned as dead for twenty-six years, was remarried to his wife at that place last night. During his absence Mrs. Morehead had secured a divorce on the ground of desertion. Failing to find his wife at Bound Brook, Morehead had taken a second helpmate, who died in Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, with their son, will move to Greenpoint.

HEARINGS ON CITY BILLS.

Senate and Assembly Committees Both Prepare to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Chairman Burnett of the Assembly Committee on Cities said to-day that the first hearing before the committee would be on Thursday and that all New York City bill hearings will be held on Thursday throughout the session. It is expected that the Low administration police bill hearings will take place Thursday week.

The Senate Cities Committee to-day discussed the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Marshall, providing for the utilization of the surplus of the Sinking Fund in New York City in order that the rate of taxation in the metropolis might be reduced. It is known as the Administration Tax bill.

Senator Marshall urged that legislative action be taken as soon as possible. Senator Grady said that the only question was as to the constitutionality of the measure. Senator White, Chairman of the committee, decided to hold a hearing on the measure on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3.

Steel Trust to Pay Out $750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Jan. 20.—This city will be flooded this week with $750,0000 in cash, which is to be distributed by the United States Steel Corporation among 107 property owners in exchange for the ground upon which the new $10,000,000 tube works are to be erected. The money will be paid out in checks at the same time, and the various banking institutions of the city are preparing for a rush of business.

All the deeds have been executed, and the final details of the transaction are about complete. Hundreds of families are seeking homes as a result of the transfer, and the great scarcity of houses is causing much inconvenience.

Girl Convicted of Manslaughter.

The jury in the case of seventeen-year-old May Kern, on trial in the Kings County Court, charged with murdering Fo Wah, a Chinaman, in his laundry, at 780 Grand Street, Brooklyn, on Oct. 27 last, yesterday found the girl guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. On the trial the girl alleged that she was being dtained in the laundry against her will. Other witnesses testified that she had sought shelter in the place and stabbed Fo Wah while he was getting a trinket for her from a trunk.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd Elected Bishop.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur Selden Lloyd of Virginia, General Secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, was to-day elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson. Dr. Lloyd is about forty-five years old. He is at present occupying a pulpit in New York.

Florida-Cuba-Nassau-Thomasville-Augusta.
8:55 A. M. one night to Tampa and Palm Beach. Also 2:10 P. M., "Fla. Special." Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

An Office on Wheels.
The services of a stenographer at the command of patrons of the Pennsylvania Special. Correspondence may be conducted en route.—Adv.

MR. CARNEGIE HONORS A BOY LIFE SAVER

Calls Him Type of Modern Hero at Y. M. C. A. Celebration.

Makes Address in Carnegie Hall and Has to Borrow a Dollar for the Collection.

Andrew Carnegie was the object of a remarkable demonstration in Carnegie Hall last night, and incidentally borrowed a dollar. He was the principal speaker at the sixth anniversary celebration of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in the hall, and, as he was introduced the vast audience arose as one man, waving handkerchiefs and applauding.

Mr. Carnegie presented a medal from the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps to Earl Gulick, a member of the Boys' Department of the West Side Branch, who, though only fourteen years old, saved the life of James Lawless, a man, when he was drowning in Rutledge Channel, Freeport, L. I., last August. In his presentation speech Mr. Carnegie pointed to the blushing boy on the platform and congratulated the world on the type of the modern hero as exemplified by the youthful life saver in contradistinction to the heroes of olden times whose degree of heroism was measured by the number of lives they had destroyed.

Every seat in the vast auditorium was filled long before the meeting was called to order by William M. Kingsley, Chairman of the West Side Branch, and hundreds of persons who were clamoring for admission had to be turned away. With Mr. Kingsley were seated the officers of the organization, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, Mr. Carnegie, W. S. Hawk, and J. Wesley Jones, President of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps. In rising tiers behind the speakers were the New York Festival Chorus of 400 voices.

"I rise to perform a pleasing duty," said Mr. Carnegie when the applause that followed his introduction had subsided. "I am like the man who was very particular about his lamb, he always bore his fastidious about my heroes. I never wanted to bow to any one who was not higher and nobler and better than myself.

"Perhaps there is no better test of the stage of civilization reached by a people than is afforded by noting the service rendered by those who receive popular recognition as heroes. A nation is known by the heroes it makes. In the days of savagery the man who committed the most brutal acts and the most of them, and the man who killed and mutilated most of his fellow-men was the great man, the hero of the tribe. In a later and higher stage of civilization the greatest athlete, the greatest wrestler, jumper, boxer, or runner received the laureis. The gladiator, after his victory, was marched round the ring and received the wreath from the hand of beauty.

"Enlightened man now begins to consider whether this or that one is worthy, and more and more are we coming to apply this crucial test in regard to heroes, 'What have they done to benefit or to save their fellows?' not, as in the past, 'How many have they destroyed?'

"Service to fellows is the test for the true heroes of civilization, and we in our day are not without our heroes who stand that test. This is the heroic age, excelling all others in the number and service of its heroes. There is a hero in the Philippines to-day. He was a wise Judge, and no more believed in subjugating the Filipinos than I do, but, at the call of duty he went to serve his country and benefit that people.

"The highest office save one in the land was within his reach, the height of his ambition at home. He resisted the temptation, impaired as his health was. He elected to plunge into the waves, as it were, to save the drowning people, who needed his help. Judge Taft is a true hero; he has risked his life for his fellows.

"If there should be a National organization akin to the National Life Saving Society, or perhaps, better still, that society should appeal for funds to support the families of such heroes and add a department to administer the fund properly, I would be glad to subscribe to it.

"The family of no hero who loses his life while trying to rescue a fellow-man should ever suffer want, nor should the hero himself if injured. He deserves a pension with the thanks of the community, as well as a gold medal, to be worn and afterward handed down to his family as a badge of true nobility.

"We are here to-night to give to a young man the symbol of heroship, the gold medal of the Society for Saving Human Life, because he has acted upon that truth. Here is the type of hero whose laurels can never fade because this medal is given him for the highest service to man. We know that.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Permit me to introduce to you a hero of the higher civilization of to-day. A strange kind of hero indeed would he be to our ancestors, for he has never killed anybody. He has only at fourteen years of age saved a man of thirty from drowning. That's all. 'What is he compared to the slayer of thousands?' inquires the barbaric past, which hailed not the man who had served or saved his fellows as a hero. The civilized future is to hail none other. So moves the world to higher ideals."

Then turning to the blushing boy, Mr. Carnegie said: "My young friend, monarchs decorate those who have served them, but no one ever performed a higher service than you at fourteen. This large audience and all who have heard of your brave act wish that you may be successful in life and ever remain on the high pinnacle where you now have been placed by the brave act which gives you a place among the heroes of the world."

Mr. Gage, who followed Mr. Carnegie, said in part:

"In a democratic State like ours, where the voice and vote of any citizen has the same political weight as that of any other man, no matter what his virtues or intelligence, there is a tendency to consider the people en masse. The aspirants for political office talk much of our rights and comparatively little of our duties. We flatter ourselves with perfect freedom, and thank God there is a full measure of equality among men in this country as regards freedom and civil rights—the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. No Government should infringe upon those rights. They ought not to be trespassed upon by any aggregations of wealth or power, and we should not permit them to be invaded by any man or body of men, whether they call themselves a union of labor or by any other name."

Defining capital as the aggregate of the things left over after man's needs are supplied, Mr. Gage said:

"Shall we agree with Proudhon that all property is robbery; or with the Socialists that all property is the result of the joint activity of all and should be distributed among all, or with Tolstoi that labor produces everything and all who have what they did not toil for have despoiled others?

"I submit two propositions—first, that every man should in equity receive from society value for value according to the service he renders; second, that the most valuable services always have been and always will be rendered by the superior or exceptional man, and that he always has been and always will be comparatively underpaid.

"I call those exceptional men who have risen from the ranks of mere labor to the higher work of perfecting the co-ordination of those three elements of production—land, labor, and capital. If society is to advance still further it must not be by any attempted equal distribution of the annual increment, but by rewarding the exceptional mind for his benefits to humanity."

Mr. Kingsley, after Secretary Gage had spoken, said that the West Side Branch purposed to extend its work during the coming year, and intended to open a branch in Havana at an early date. A great deal of money would be needed, and it had decided therefore to begin to collect funds at once.

When the basket reached Mr. Carnegie he put his hand first into one pocket and then into another. Then he began to blush and look embarrassed. Finally he turned to Mr. Hawk and whispered.

The latter smiled and handed him a dollar bill, which the millionaire placed in the basket with apparent relief. Mr. Kingsley said that the last time Mr. Carnegie attended an anniversary of the West Side Branch he put a small sum in the collection and sent a check for $1,000 a few days later.

PETITION FROM AGUINALDO.

He Asks Congress to Loan the Filipinos $100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Secretary Root to-day transmitted to the Senate and House copies of a petition received by him through Gov. Taft from Aguinaldo, the late insurgent leader in the Philippines. The petition is a presentation of the conditions now existing in the Philippines, and Secretary Root hastened to send it to Congress because it went a long way toward supporting the statements he had made and also demonstrating the necessity for prompt and exhaustive action on the part of Congress to prevent distress in the archipelago.

The Secretary's letter of transmittal was very short. He attached particular importance to Aguinaldo's profession of a desire to do everything in his power to aid the Americans in carrying out relief measures and developing the Islands.

Aguinaldo begins by saying:

"Profoundly impressed by the sorrows and calamities which afflict my people, and bearing in mind the good intentions which have inspired the acts of the Civil Commission, I have taken heart to present a project of a purely economic character which, in my opinion, would remedy, if not completely, at least in great part, the precarious situation in which we all find ourselves."

He reviews the situation in the islands, pointing out how the destruction wrought by rinderpest, cholera, and a plague of locusts has been followed by the horrors of famine. He says he recognizes that "lamentations are out of place since they only serve to weaken our energies and to postpone the needed remedy." He refers to Gov. Taft as "prodigal of the evidences of his affection for the children of this country," and then proceeds to outline his project.

Briefly speaking, Aguinaldo proposes that the Taft commission obtain from Congress a United States Treasury loan of $20,000,000 gold in cash and also a credit of $80,000,000 gold, which will guarantee the issue of paper to serve as money in the islands. This sum shall be used for the development and improvement of Philippine agriculture, and shall be paid within thirty years, the payments being made in three installments at the end of ten, fifteen, and twenty years, respectively.

Aguinaldo suggests that when the loan and credit shall have been approved, and the amount of the loan be in the Philippines, a bank should be opened which could be called "United States America Bankong Halamanan Tagapagagadia sa Filipinas," (Agricultural Philippine Bank,) which should be under the supervision of the insular Government. After the Civil Commission had dictated the proper regulations and established all the necessary safeguards for the stability of the bank, the bank would begin to operate, making available for the agriculturists such sums as they should ask for at an interest of 4 per cent.

This project, he says he believes, if realized, would contribute materially toward normalizing conditions in the archipelago, and would make more stable the so much longed-for peace, which, however powerful these may be, will be difficult to assure by the force of arms alone.

In conclusion Aguinaldo says:

"It may be that when this project is known I shall be called an enthusiast and a dreamer, and it will be said that I ought not to involve myself in matters that force me out of the retired life which I have intended to follow since my imprisonment, and which, as I believe, nothing that I have done has broken into until the present time. But the contemplation of the bitter misfortunes which oppress this suffering people, exhausted by evils and calamities without number, obliges me to leave my retirement to fulfill what I believe to be my duty. I therefore present this modest project and ask the honorable Civil Commission to intercede and beg the support of Congress with the Government at Washington. I am convinced that with this plan, or some other of the same description, the tears of this people can be dried—a people on whom the Government looks as a child in need, dependent upon the loving protection of its mother and confiding in the noble and praiseworthy intentions which the North American people have always shown since their arrival on these shores."

ROCK ISLAND CHANGES.

J. F. Holden Appointed Freight Traffic Manager for All Lines of the System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Important changes in the general traffic department of the Rock Island Railroad were announced to-day. J. F. Holden was appointed freight traffic manager in charge of the freight on all the lines in the system. The jurisdiction of Passenger Traffic Manager John Sebastian is extended over the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf, and St. Louis, Kansas City, and Colorado Railroads.

Mr. Holden for several years has been the general traffic manager of the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf. About a month ago he came to Chicago as assistant freight traffic manager of the Rock Island, and continued to act as general traffic manager of the Choctaw Road. He now relinquishes the latter position.

J. M. Johnson, who has been Vice President and freight traffic manager, drops the latter title, but continues as Third Vice President.

Orange's New City Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Republican majority in the Orange Common Council last night summarily dismissed four city officials, all Democrats, and supplied the resulting vacancies with Republicans. The elections were: Samuel McB. Allen, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Dr. M. Herbert Simmons, City Physician; Gustave Kunz, Overseer of the Poor, and Antonio Virgilio, police station janitor. Two of the dismissals were made in disregard of the advice of the City Council.

Bank in Texas Closes Doors.

JACKSONVILLE, Texas, Jan. 20.—The bank of C. N. Flaeger & Co. has failed to open its doors. The three members of the firm are said to have left the city. At a meeting of the local depositors, mostly farmers, a committee was appointed to begin bankruptcy proceedings. Until this action is taken the assets and liabilities will not be known.

Remarried at His Death Bed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Lieut. Frederick Greenleaf, who was in charge of the United States branch of the Hydrograph Office here, died to-day. He had been in the service for many years. Mr. Greenleaf was divorced from his wife while in Augusta, Ga., but a few days ago. Upon learning that death was near, they were remarried here in the City Hospital.

South African Cargoes Small.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of The Times at Wellington, New Zealand, cables that the steamers on the direct South African service are failing to obtain satisfactory cargoes.

Southern's Palm Limited,
the popular train to
St. Augustine, Palm Beach, and Miami,
Via Penn. R. R., Southern Railway, Florida East Coast Line. Leave New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

Merit Wins Out.
Usher's Scotch Whisky has had a constantly increasing sale because it deserves it.—Adv.

To California via New Line.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
and Union Pacific Line offers the best advantage in time, service, &c. Three trains daily. Address C. M. & St. P. Railway, 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

For Coughs and Colds, children take **Piso's Cure for Consumption** without objection.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER COMING

Delmour Says the ex-Leader Will Return About April 1.

Friends of Murphy Say the Long-Time Dictator Will Not Contend for the Wigwam Leadership Again.

Richard Croker's return to New York is scheduled to take place on April 1, according to some friends of the ex-leader of Tammany Hall. Just prior to April 1 he is expected to leave his estates at Wantage and take the steamer. The first authentic news of his home-coming was issued by Lawrence Delmour, one of the most faithful of the "old guard," who for years hailed Richard Croker as "chief." Mr. Delmour was asked yesterday by a friend:

"Have you heard from Mr. Croker lately?"

"Yes," said Mr. Delmour, "I received a letter last week."

"Is there any news of his return to New York?"

"Yes, he has written to me that he will return early in the Spring, and expects to be in New York before April 1." Mr. Delmour was positive that Mr. Croker specifically stated about the time of his return.

Many of the Tammany leaders were inclined to scoff at the story of the return of Richard Croker. A leader who has the confidence of Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of the organization, said:

"It can't be expected that a man is going to keep in exile and away from his friends all his life just because he was once the leader of Tammany Hall. Richard Croker may come back to New York, but he won't mix up in the political game again. Every letter sent by Mr. Croker to his friends has been filled with statements about his decision never again to resume the leadership of the Wigwam. Mr. Croker has as much right as any other private citizen to visit his native country whenever he so desires."

Charles F. Murphy would not say a word about the probable return of Mr. Croker last evening. To a friend a week ago Mr. Murphy said:

"Mr. Croker will never return to this country to become active in political work. He is out, and out for good. If Mr. Croker comes to New York he will be cordially greeted by his many friends, but I know that Mr. Croker will never attempt again to become the leader of Tammany Hall."

The story of the home-coming of Richard Croker has stirred up the political leaders who frequent the Willoughby Street auction rooms in which Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County organization, holds sway. There have been many quiet talks between Mr. McLaughlin and his lieutenants as to the position the Kings County organization would take if Richard Croker returned and tried to grasp the leadership of Tammany Hall. A personal friend of Mr. McLaughlin said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday:

"If Richard Croker comes to New York and tries to become leader, the Brooklyn organization will force the nomination of Hird S. Coler for Mayor. Mr. McLaughlin is absolutely opposed to the return of the former Tammany leader, and he believes, for the good of the Democratic Party, he should keep his hands off politics in the coming municipal campaign."

"What would the Brooklyn organization do in the event of Croker again dominating Tammany?" was asked.

"I have talked with Mr. McLaughlin, and I feel certain that he would bolt the convention if an out-and-out Croker Tammany candidate was forced on the convention. Mr. McLaughlin has no record as a bolter, but he is in earnest in this matter. He believes that Richard Croker has spoiled the chances of the success of any municipal ticket with which his name was even indirectly connected because of his horse racing and residence in England."

The suite of rooms which Richard Croker has had in the Democratic Club ever since the organization took the Fifth Avenue clubhouse can be placed in readiness for him in a few days. Steward Ross said yesterday that he had received no word about the return of Richard Croker, and that no orders had been given to have his rooms made ready.

UNABLE TO ELECT COADJUTOR.

Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Orange in a Dead-lock at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—After having taken ten ballots the special convention of the Newark Episcopal Diocese, called to elect a Coadjutor Bishop, was still dead-locked at midnight.

A majority of the clergy were voting for the Rev. Dr. George McCullen Fiske of Providence, while a majority of the laymen were for the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Orange. The first ballot resulted as follows: Votes cast, 84. Clerical vote—Dr. Fiske, 41; Mr. Mann, 37. Lay vote—Dr. Fiske, 26; Mr. Mann, 31.

This standing was closely maintained during the entire day and evening.

It was the largest convention in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Newark. Every one of the sixty-nine parishes in the diocese was represented. Nearly every clergyman in the diocese and 120 laymen were present. Bishop Starkey presided until 6 o'clock, when he relinquished the chair in favor of the Rev. Dr. William Wells Holley of Hackensack.

COUPLE TOGETHER IN DEATH.

Aged Willet Coles Ward and His Wife Will Be Buried in Old Trinity Churchyard.

An aged couple will be buried together tomorrow in Old Trinity Church yard, close to the hurrying city crowd. The man was Willet Coles Ward, once a prominent merchant, who died on Sunday in his home 318 West Ninety-first Street, from pneumonia, contracted during a cold drive ten days ago. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Fowler Warner prior to their marriage nearly forty years ago, died yesterday from the same disease, which attacked her on Friday after she had striven day and night to restore her husband to health.

Mrs. Ward's condition was such on Sunday that, after a family consultation, it was deemed kindest and best that she should not know that her struggle had been vain, and in ignorance of her loss she passed away.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward came from old New York families, and the Warners knelt with Trinity's first communicants. So it is that both will lie in the ancient vault of the family. The Wards, too, for generations have been worshippers in Trinity, though their membership does not date quite back to the organization of the church. Mr. Ward spent his life in business in this city, and was a pioneer in the fruit importing industry. He retired from the Front Street firm of W. C. Ward & Co. about fifteen years ago.

Three daughters survive the couple. Mr. Ward bought his last residence, close to Riverside Drive, about five years ago, and also adjoining property. There he passed his closing years quietly with his wife. Each is said to have been about seventy-five years old.

CONVICT ST. LOUIS BOODLER.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Charles E. Kelly, member and ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates, was to-day convicted of perjury in connection with the Suburban Street Railway franchise deal and given two years in the penitentiary. He still has to stand trial on two charges of bribery in connection with the same deal.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore, making the 980 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours, is appropriately named The Twentieth Century Limited.—Adv.

Avoid Blizzards, Travel to California via Washington Line-California excursions, operated on "Sunset Limited," leaves 321, 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

CORRUPTION IN BOSTON.

President Lincoln of the Chamber of Commerce Denounces the Municipal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—In his annual address to the Chamber of Commerce to-day President Lincoln had the following to say of the Boston City Government:

"Men who would not be appointed to any responsible office in any financial or business organization are elected by our citizens to positions of influence and responsibility, where they can vote away millions of the money of the people.

"Recent events have revealed to us the character and disposition of our present city government. Politicians, bankrupt in morals as well as in pocket, obtain control, and by dishonorable and corrupt methods are enabled to carry out their schemes for their personal benefit at the expense of the taxpayers.

"The first meeting of our Common Council this year surprised every one by the large amount of loan orders, amounting to $870,000. The Mayor has said that the burden per capita exceeds that of any other great city in the country. The amount which the city has the right to borrow was $3,782,000. Nearly all the amount has been authorized, and the net debt of the city has reached the sum of $52,000,000. Fraudulent purchases of land, padded payrolls, bills for carriage hire and entertainments, reckless appropriations, and the enormous loan bills are matters that demand the earnest consideration of every patriotic citizen."

DEFER RACE ISSUE FIGHT.

Crumpacker Resolution Will Not Be Reported to House Until Monday—Democrats Plan Resistance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The fight over the Southern question in Congress has been deferred until Monday. The House Committee on Post Offices will then take up Mr. Crumpacker's resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for the papers relating to the closing of the Indianola Post Office. Mr. Loud of California, Chairman of the committee, said that the resolution would in all probability be reported to the House that day.

An amendment has been drawn embodying the changes proposed by the Democrats, as indicated in THE TIMES this morning. This amendment calls upon the President, as well as the Postmaster General, for the papers in his possession and inquires into the reason why Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Payne designated a Post Office thirty miles away from Indianola as the place for Indianola's mail. When the Crumpacker resolution comes before the committee, it will be offered by Mr. Swanson of Virginia, the leading Democratic member of the committee. If it is rejected by the Republican majority, Mr. Swanson will make a minority report and offer his amendment on the floor of the House.

Senator Spooner did not get a chance to make his speech to-day. He intends to discuss, not only the Indianola case, but the whole Southern question, and when he gets the floor it is expected that every Southern Senator will be in his place, primed with interruptions and ready to reply.

The Southern members are considerably worked up over the situation, and they are not without sympathizers in the North. Representative Williams of Mississippi, the most prominent candidate for the minority leadership, said to-day:

"I don't think the business in the North will improve from the opening of the sectional issue. The business interests of the North are spread all over the South now, and they don't want anything done toward legislating anarchy into existence. It was in existence in the South once."

One of the Republican members of Wisconsin to-day said he had received a letter from one of his constituents, a Republican, protesting against the President's attitude toward the South on account of the harmful effect upon business interests. The Wisconsin man's constituent has financial relations with the South.

BRIBE FOR CONGRESSMAN?

Representative Lessler of New York Says a Torpedo Boat Concern Offered Him $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs is investigating the charge that Representative Lessler of New York, one of the members of the Naval Committee, had been approached with a bribe of $5,000 for his support of a proposition looking to an appropriation for additional submarine torpedo boats, with a view to ascertaining whether there is sufficient warrant for the committee to ask the House to order a regular investigation of the matter.

The sensational charge was made by Mr. Lessler himself at a meeting of the Naval Affairs Committee this afternoon. The question of the Holland torpedo boats was up, and Mr. Lessler, who was opposing the authorization of additional boats, told the committee that he had been approached with a bribe. His statement startled the committee, and several members, among them Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania and Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts, immediately suggested that so serious a charge should be investigated immediately. After some discussion Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky offered a resolution to appoint a sub-committee to investigate at once and to report to the full committee. The following sub-committee was appointed:

Mr. Foss, (Rep.,) Illinois, Chairman of the Naval Committee; Mr. Butler, (Rep.,) Pennsylvania; Mr. Taylor, (Rep.,) Ohio; Mr. Wheeler, (Dem.,) Kentucky, and Mr. Rixey, (Dem.,) Virginia.

The sub-committee during the afternoon heard Mr. Lessler's complete story. The sub-committee will summon other witnesses to-morrow. Their proceedings are secret, and the members of both the full and sub-committee have bound themselves not to speak of the matter pending the report of the sub-committee.

CALLS CONGRESSMAN "LIAR."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The friends of Representative Cochran of Missouri are having fun at his expense, and allege that regularly once a year he is called a liar from the galleries. To-day he was making a speech on the Alaskan boundary question and remarked incidentally that when the United States stopped truckling to Great Britain, Canada would cease to truckle also, and would come into the Union. At this a well-dressed and good-looking young woman in the gallery arose and shouted: "You lie!" She then sat down and listened attentively to the rest of the speech.

About a year ago Mr. Cochran was making a speech on the Boer war in which he arraigned Great Britain severely; when a young woman arose in the gallery and said: "You are a liar."

Mr. Cochran says that he intends when 1904 comes round to mark the month of January in his calendar, "About this time look out for the gallery."

GET ADVANCE OF WAGES.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—There has been a general advance of wages along the entire Delaware and Hudson Railroad system, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. The advance includes the following employes:

Yardmen, conductors, brakemen—passenger and freight—agents, operators, and clerks.

The advance is made in compliance with the request of the men extending over a considerable period.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported. An entertainer which always wins an encore.—Adv.

"Absolute Comfort."
So says a passenger on the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour train to Chicago. Every convenience to make traveling a pleasure.—Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads stop concussion and consequent lameness. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar" Pad.—Adv,

STATE ASSESSMENT OF FRANCHISES VOID

Appellate Division Holds Against Provision of Ford Law.

Admits the Right to Make Franchises Subject to Taxation.

Ex-Senator Ford Declares That the Local Assessors May Now Levy on This Property.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, practically wipes out the State Tax Commission in its decision, handed down this morning, in the case of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company against the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

By a vote of 3 to 2 the court decides that the special franchise tax law of 1899 is unconstitutional in so far as it takes the power of taxing franchises from the local Boards of Assessors and gives it to a State board, thus violating the "home rule" principle of the State Constitution.

This decision does not vitiate, however, but expressly admits, the State's power to tax franchises under the designation of real estate. In no one of the four opinions accompanying the decision is the principle of franchise taxation questioned.

The sole issue argued was whether the function of assessment is an exclusively local function or whether it may be withdrawn from the local boards and committed to a State commission. Upon this point, and this only, the court rules, setting aside the assessment upon the Metropolitan Company, made by the State Tax Commission, upon the ground that such assessments should be made by the local Board of Assessors.

The decision is by

large amount of property, which undoubtedly is of immense value to its owners, and the disappointment which will naturally accrue through its failure to them and to those legislators who evidently adopted this plan as the one best calculated to protect alike the owner and the public, is fully appreciated by me. But this court does not enter as a pioneer upon the consideration of this question. Every principle involved in it has been settled by the Court of Appeals, and we may do no more than recognize and enforce such principles in their application to this case."

VIEWS OF JUDGE KELLOGG.

In his concurring opinion Judge Kellogg indicates another aspect of the question, which is, however, not passed upon directly.

"This property," says he, "is not new property coming to the locality, but has always existed there, though it has never been locally assessed. To assess this property judiciously or by the method adopted by the State board the local Assessors in most cases would need to go beyond their precincts.

"These franchises are only links in a chain. The chain may have great value, but the links have not value except for their being component parts of the chain itself. It is obvious that to give a proper value to any link the value of the entire chain must be first ascertained and then an approximate apportionment would not be difficult.

"It is possible that this might be done by local assessors, but in doing it they would be exercising something more than the usual local function of their offices. The appraisement by local assessors of property in another municipality would, if permissible, be a function never before exercised.

"They could not be protected in so doing by any principle of home rule. And if this is what would be required of them I do not see how their local functions could be disturbed or diminished by the appointment of a State board to make this assessment. The property to be assessed is not in its nature localized in any one taxing precinct. It is not property over which the local assessor has ever exercised jurisdiction.

"In some cities and in some other municipalities it may be that the entire corporate property, including its franchises, is located within the municipal limits, but such cases make the exceptions rather than the rule.

"I advise a reversal, and that the assessment be set aside, on the ground that the amendment to the general tax law creating a State Board of Assessors and giving them power to assess the tangible property on, under, and over streets and public places is an invasion of the functions of local assessors and in this respect is a violation of the Constitution."

JUDGE CHESTER FAVORS THE ACT.

Opinions are given by both dissenting Judges.

Judge Chester holds that the power of the Legislature "to commit to the State Board of Tax Commissioners the function of assessing the intangible property constituting a part of the special franchises is not open to serious question. Such intangible property was taxable for the first time in this State by the amendment, and the Legislature had the undoubted right to commit its valuation for the purposes of taxation to any agency it might choose."

No local officer, he says, ever had any taxing authority over this class of property. He denies that the Constitution makes the assessment of property "exclusively" a local function "in the sense that the State cannot interfere with it or confer upon officers appointed by State authority the function of valuing tangible property in the streets constituting part of a special franchise, notwithstanding such property has heretofore been assessed by local assessors."

The power to assess, he holds, is merely an incident of the State's unquestioned power to tax. Functions may be withdrawn from local officers. He holds that the just taxation of franchises requires expert knowledge such as few local assessors possess.

"I think the Legislature had the right not only to subject the large amount of intangible property existing as a part of these special franchises to the taxing power of the State," he says, "but also to provide, as it did, in view of the changed conditions arising from the advancement and progress of our people over those which formerly existed, for the assessment of this intangible and tangible property together, by State officers, and that in so doing it has still left to the localities as large a measure of home rule as they enjoyed in this respect when the local function of assessing property for taxation became part of our system."

JUDGE SMITH'S DISSENT.

Judge Smith argues that every function of local officers is not inviolate.

"In the referee's opinion," he says, "are cited many instances where certain functions are taken from local officers while the officers themselves are concededly protected under the Constitution from destruction by the Legislature.

"It may be that the Legislature would not have power arbitrarily to take from a local officer some of his regular functions howsoever small. The argument is not without force that a slight arbitrary invasion might be followed by another until the substance of the office is gradually taken from the locality.

"Where, however, the functions of a local officer are left substantially unimpaired, to take from him certain of his functions and give them to State officers intrusted with the execution of a lawful State purpose, where the transfer is of functions reasonably incidental to the fulfillment of that purpose, in no way offends as against the constitutional prohibition.

"To hold otherwise and to rule that no single function ever may be invaded would materially cripple the power of the State in the institution of public improvements, and would, in my judgment, be a limitation never intended by the framers of the Constitution.

"I am impressed with the conviction that to hold this law invalid is to pervert the will of the people of the State as written in their fundamental law."

The decision is handed down in the appeal of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from the assessment placed upon its franchises by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

The assessment was the first made under the special franchise tax law. Forty-seven corporations concerned in this litigation secured from Judge D. Cady Herrick writs of certiorari for a review of the assessment.

Ex-Judge Robert Earl, who was appointed referee, decided that the law was Constitutional in all its features, and modified the assessment upon the franchises only on the ground of excessive amount. Judge Herrick affirmed the report of the referee pro forma.

Little money has been actually collected under the law, the corporations withholding payment pending the litigation. Under the act about $2,000,000 was collectible annually. The aggregate amount of taxes affected by the decision is $12,000,000.

The State Tax Board will now take the case to the Court of Appeals.

DIVIDED OPINION IN ALBANY.

Ex-Senator Ford Declares That the Local Authorities May Now Assess the Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—When the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upon the franchise tax law was first made public to-day, the general expression around the Capitol was that the whole law had been declared unconstitutional. Within half an hour after the decision had been rendered groups of legislative lawyers were poring over the opinion to decide what it meant.

Ex-Senator Ford, the author of the original Ford bill, in discussing the effect of the decision, said:

"It unquestionably leaves the original Ford bill intact. It has now been decided that the two amendments put in at the suggestion of Gov. Roosevelt are void; the first, deduction of local payment of car licenses, and the second, conferring the taxing power on the State Commissioners. The principle of franchise taxation is in no way attacked by the decision. I don't care who assesses these franchises so long as they are assessed, and the courts hold that they can be assessed and ought to be assessed. The decision is a great blow to the corporations. They will now be called upon to pay more than ever before."

"How much more do you estimate?"

"It is difficult to make an estimate, but when you consider that all the franchises in New York City were only assessed at $211,000,000; that the real valuation of the transportation franchises alone is over $500,000,000, and that property in New York can now be assessed up to its full value, you may get some sort of idea of the additional revenue which the city will derive under the decision."

"Will the amounts heretofore collected under the assessments levied by the State Board have to be refunded?"

"That is a matter for the courts to determine. I am not prepared to speak upon that point. One thing is certain, and that **is that the corporations will now rally to the support of Gov. Odell's recommendation** for the repeal of the law with all the power they can command."

Among those who read the decision carefully in order that he might give his opinion as to its purport to those who were anxious to have all doubt upon the subject removed, was Senator Brackett, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary. His view coincided with that of Mr. Ford, namely, that under the decision the local assessors could assess franchises in the future.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

Attorney General Cunneen dissented from Mr. Ford's view, holding that the decision nullifies the whole law. "It puts it back where it was originally and allows the local tax officials to make their own assessments," he said. "It cuts the State out of any revenue."

This is one of the statements in the court's decision to which the Judge directed attention when their opinion was asked as to whether it would enable local Boards of Assessors to assess franchises in the future:

"When the Legislature deemed it wise to add to the taxable list the so-called 'special franchise,' the duty of assessing it devolved at once upon the local assessors. Its creation at once brought it within the scope of their official duties."

The decision was generally regarded as a triumph for ex-Senator Ford over President Roosevelt. What the court says in effect is that the original Ford bill was a Constitutional bill, and it specifically declares unconstitutional the very provision which Gov. Roosevelt insisted should be put into the bill.

Exactly such a measure as the court holds would have been in all respects constitutional was introduced by Senator Ford and passed by both the Senate and the Assembly. Gov. Roosevelt refused to sign the measure and called a special session of the Legislature to amend the bill.

CHANGES AIMED AT TAMMANY.

It was said that Gov. Roosevelt's reason for desiring that the bill should provide for the assessment of franchises by the State rather than by the local boards was his belief that the Tammany administration, which was then in power in New York City, would otherwise acquire a power which it would use for oppression and corruption. This same view was taken by David B. Hill, who was then fighting the leadership of Richard Croker.

It has since been contended, however, that the real reason for the changes which were made came from the representatives of the corporations themselves, who were anxious to have this provision in the bill, because of their belief that it would afford them good ground upon which to attack its constitutionality.

Another view of the decision is that it will prove a serious obstacle to Gov. Odell in his effort to have the franchise law repealed and substitute therefor a law which will provide for a tax upon the gross earnings of corporations enjoying franchise privileges. If the local Boards of Assessors in New York City can now proceed to assess franchises held in that city, the revenue which the city may derive, it is said, will be far in excess of that which the corporations were compelled to pay when the State Board made the assessments, and it is believed by some that the prospect of even greater revenue from this source than has heretofore been obtained will increase the opposition to repeal.

An effect of the decision which at once appealed to the politicians was that the State Board of Tax Commissioners practically would be wiped out of existence if the opinion should be upheld by the Court of Appeals.

The State Tax Board is composed of three Commissioners. They are George E. Priest of Ithaca, J. Edgar Leaycraft of New York, and Lester F. Stearn of Dunkirk. They receive a salary of $2,500 a year. Since the direct State tax was practically extinguished by the tax legislation initiated by Gov. Odell, all the State Board of Tax Commissioners has had to do has been to make the assessments upon franchises.

Now that it is held that the provision of the law giving them this power was an unlawful usurpation of the authority which properly belongs to the Tax Boards of the various localities of the State, they are left without any function, and their positions undoubtedly will be abolished by the Legislature in the event that the Court of Appeals sustains the decision handed down to-day.

VALUE OF FRANCHISE TAX.

Action Taken by the Local Authorities in Anticipation of an Adverse Decision.

The last year in which the property of the corporations placed in and on the streets of New York in the shape of tracks, pipes, wires, &c., was assessed was 1899. The franchise tax law was passed and in 1900 the State Board of Tax Commissioners began to levy the taxes on franchises. Under the old law the franchise rights of the corporations were not considered, but the monetary value of the outfit in and on the streets was assessed.

In anticipation of a decision by the courts that the method of assessment prescribed in the franchise tax law by the State Board of Tax Commissioners might be declared unconstitutional the local Department of Taxes, on the advice of Controller Grout, has levied this year on the franchise of corporations as real estate under the first section of the Ford franchise law. The following are the figures, taken from the tax books, showing the assessments levied under the old law for 1899 and the assessments levied under the first section of the franchise tax law for 1903:

	1903.	1899.
American Dis. Tel. Co.	$110,000	$80,000
Bleecker Street R. (Met.)	350,000	65,000
Broadway & 7th Av., (Met.)	5,725,000	340,000
Cent. Crosstown R.R., (Met.)	370,000	125,000
59th St. R. R. (Met.)	2,000,000	225,000
Christopher St. R. R. (Met.)	700,000	34,000
Consolidated Gas	14,800,000	5,785,000
Consol. Tel. & Elec. Subway	2,725,000	850,000
Dry D. & E. B'way, (Met.)	1,400,000	100,000
8th Av. R. R., (Met.)	4,000,000	500,000
Empire City Subway	3,000,000	1,125,000
42d St. R. R., (Met.)	2,600,000	130,000
Manhattan Railroad	46,000,000	25,675,000
Metropolitan Street R. R.	15,500,000	2,225,000
New York & Harlem R. R.	10,050,000	5,500,000
New Amsterdam Gas	3,575,000	1,722,000
N. Y. Central & H. R. R.	2,910,000	1,500,000
New York Mutual Gas	2,200,000	815,000
New York Edison Co.	8,275,000	2,000,000
New York Telephone Co.	2,625,000	550,000
9th Av. R. R., (Met.)	1,550,000	280,000
2d Av. R. R., (Met.)	4,000,000	350,000
6th Av. R. R., (Met.)	3,390,000	400,000
Standard Gas Company	2,875,000	1,450,000
3d Av. R. R., (Met.)	9,075,000	1,255,000
34th St. R. R., (Met.)	760,000	10,000
28th & 29th St. R. R., (Met.)	350,000	30,000
23d St. R. R., (Met.)	1,700,000	100,000
United Elec. & Power Co.	980,000	175,000
Western Union	465,000	300,000
Central Union Gas	1,040,000	260,000
Harlem River & P. C. R. R.	3,515,000	2,235,000
Manhattan L, (Bronx)	3,700,000	1,944,000
N. Y. & Harlem R.R. (Bronx)	3,700,000	2,220,000
N.Y. & Putnam R.R., (Bronx)	1,000,000	625,000
Spuyten Duyvil & P. H. R. R. (Bronx)	1,900,000	1,100,000
Union R. R. Co., (Bronx)	2,350,000	325,000
Brooklyn City & Newtown	985,000	275,000
Brooklyn City R. R.	8,750,000	2,500,000
Brooklyn Union L.	6,150,000	3,625,000
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & S.	1,225,000	460,000
Brooklyn Union Gas	8,085,000	3,000,000
Long Island R. R.	1,500,000	573,000
Brooklyn & Man. Beach R.R.	925,000	880,000
Nassau Electric R. R.	4,780,000	1,300,000
Brooklyn City R.R., (Queens)	3,500,000	660,000
Long Island R. R., (Queens)	3,500,000	3,275,000
Staten Island R. R.	1,580,000	1,575,000

The following table shows the amounts levied under the special franchise tax law in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, as taken from the official records of the Department of Finance:

—1900.—	Valuation.	Tax.
Manhattan	$166,763,669.00	$3,748,363.22
Bronx	7,272,249.00	163,458.93
Brooklyn	39,250,552.00	911,056.12
Queens	4,036,817.00	94,548.54
Richmond	2,356,064.00	52,321.77
Total	$219,679,351.00	$4,969,748.58
—1901.—	Valuation.	Tax.
Manhattan	$160,954,387.00	$3,720,843.99
Bronx	7,466,283.00	173,018.29
Brooklyn	35,084,220.00	837,996.91
Queens	5,768,494.00	135,944.41
Richmond	2,060,810.00	48,468.34
Total	$211,334,194.00	$4,925,291.84
—1902.—	Valuation.	Tax.
Manhattan	$167,169,240.00	$3,800,492.63
Bronx	9,071,700.00	206,220.53
Brooklyn	37,522,490.00	883,102.84
Queens	5,264,900.00	122,078.65
Richmond	1,591,825.00	37,193.42
Total	$220,620,155.00	$5,049,106.47

The records of the Collector of Taxes show that in 1901 the corporations assessed under the franchise tax law paid into the City Treasury $125,000 in taxes as the result of compromises with the tax officials through the lowering of assessments. This sum, it is claimed, cannot be recovered by the corporations. In 1902 the sum of $156,000 was paid by corporations for franchise taxes.

The following table shows the exact amount which the City of New York will lose in taxes if the franchise tax law is declared unconstitutional:

	Valuations.	Balance of Tax After Deductions.
1900	$219,679,351.00	$4,035,983.31
1901	211,334,194.00	4,586,705.26
1902	220,620,155.00	4,688,284.24
		$13,940,632.81

VIEWS OF THE DECISION

Controller Grout Thinks Local Valuations Will Stand.

FRANK H. PLATT'S OPINION

Attorney for the Corporations Thinks the Whole Act Is Nullified—Tax Commissioners Wells and Strasbourger Talk.

New York's officials received the first news of the declaration that the franchise tax law was unconstitutional with surprise. At once the conclusion was reached by several officials that a sweeping decision had been rendered which would deprive the city of over $250,000,000 of taxable property every year, and in addition the city would have to wipe off the tax books as due from the corporations owning franchises in and on the city streets the millions of taxes levied in 1900, 1901, and 1902. The first news was that the entire special franchise tax law passed by the Legislature in 1899 had been declared unconstitutional and that the only hope of the city was a favorable decision of the Court of Appeals, the final resort, overriding the decision of the Judges of the Third Division.

Controller Grout said:

"The corporations have been assessed this year. Now, unless the courts specifically declare that the first section of Chapter 712 of the Law of 1899, known as the special franchise tax law, is unconstitutional, then the assessment levied by the local board will stand for 1903. The point at issue in the litigation which was decided by the Appellate Division was, as I understand it, an effort to have the sections of the franchise tax law covering the method by which the franchise taxes were to be assessed declared unconstitutional. It must be borne in mind that the franchise tax law was simply an amendment to the tax law of the city. Now, if one portion of that amendment is declared unconstitutional it does not necessarily affect the other sections. If the Appellate Division up State has declared that the method of assessment by the State board is unconstitutional, then the assessments levied by the local board of the City of New York for 1903 should be held as valid, providing the Court of Appeals does not declare unconstitutional the first section of the franchise tax law declaring all franchises to be real estate and assessable as such.

"The whole original procedure in this case is most scandalous. The first Ford law was perfectly valid. The persons whom it affected, however, begged for modifications. The corporations suggested that the assessments be levied by the State board rather than by local officials, who might be swayed by popular prejudice against corporations. The Governor of the State finally agreed to recommendations made by the corporations. The Legislature was called in special session and the amendments suggested.

"The corporations then, instead of accepting the amendments in good faith, immediately began proceedings to annul the whole act on the ground that the amendments they had asked for were unconstitutional. Such a procedure as this is apt to inspire anarchistic sentiments in the mind of almost any one. I do not believe, however, that this decision will affect the tax rate of the city."

President Wells said that as an "off-hand opinion," he should say that Controller Grout's view was the correct one, and that the local Assessors had assessed the franchises of corporations for 1903 under the general real estate law.

Tax Commissioner Strasbourger said that this decision had been anticipated by the Tax Board, and that some time ago the local Tax Assessors began gathering material upon which to levy taxes upon the franchises of local corporations and include them in the general assessment of 1903.

"If the Court of Apeals should set aside this entire act," he continued, "we would sustain a severe blow, and the tax rate would necessarily be increased."

Corporation Counsel Rives refused to discuss the decision of the court, saying that the matter was still in the hands of the Attorney General of the State.

Very general satisfaction was expressed by corporation lawyers yesterday at the decision of the Appellate Division. One of the attorneys who argued the appeal before the Appellate Division said that the decision of the court nullified the operation of the entire Ford law.

"It is true," this lawyer said, "that the decision of the court is merely upon the question of machinery of collection, but when this feature of the law is nullified the whole law is nullified, for there is no method of collection provided. The main principle of the taxability of franchises would not come up now, unless the Legislature should provide for a new method of collecting the tax, whereupon the general issue could then be presented to the court.

"The case will, of course, be taken to the Court of Appeals, pending the decision of which no taxes will be paid by those contesting the law. All who have paid the tax voluntarily up to date have placed their payments beyond inquiry. If the Court of Appeals should declare the law unconstitutional, those who have paid the tax under protest would receive their money back. The corporations contesting the law have so far paid nothing—but lawyers' fees. It is the custom in such cases to suspend the collection of the tax until the courts decide the issue."

"The Ford bill * * * was a crude attempt to embody into the tax law an idea which was not at all new. It had been preached at Bryan meetings for years. Ford's bill was one of the many anti-corporation bills on the legislative calendar, all introduced in the spirit of Bryanism.

"At almost the last day of the session the Governor called upon the Legislature by special message to pass the Ford bill. Under our Constitutional provision, giving the Governor power to kill without vetoing, all bills coming to him within the last ten legislative days, the power of the Governor over the Legislature at the end of the session is almost supreme. When the Governor in effect ordered the Legislature to pass the Ford bill, the Senate and Assembly only registered his will. The bill passed into his hands, and he had thirty days in which to consider it.

"A protest naturally went up from every corporation affected. It was claimed that the sudden action of the Governor was an interference with the usual right of interested parties to be heard. It was said by the New York City corporations that the local political conditions in that city were such that the Ford bill would be intolerable. At the hearing before Gov. Roosevelt he admitted the justice of these complaints and recalled the Legislature into extra session to amend the bill in these and some other particulars. Gov. Roosevelt sent this recommendation to the extra session, while he still held the thirty-day bills, and he stated that he would sign the original Ford bill if the Legislature failed to pass the amended bill. The amended bill passed promptly.

"The large corporations then generally recognized the advisability of meeting public opinion and paying more for their privileges. If the law had been enforced reasonably and conservatively, a large increase of taxes might have been obtained from the companies without resistance. The tax could probably have been increased each year without inviting attack upon the law. But, naturally, the Governor wanted his law to appear important, and when the first valuation of the rights were announced, in the Spring of 1900, they were such as to astonish even the trust busters of that day.

"The corporations were right in objecting to such assessments and in attacking the validity of a law which had been passed as it was, and which exposed their property to such enormous arbitrary exactions.

"The officers of all corporations interested, so far as I know, will approve and acquiesce in some statute taxing their property and rights justly, equally, and with reasonable certainty, but I doubt whether the courts will ever uphold any law unless it includes these elements, nor do I believe that the people of the State will understandingly approve any Ford law."

HISTORY OF THE LAW'S ORIGIN.

Amendments Secured by the Corporations Successfully Attacked by Their Lawyers in the Courts.

The agitation for the passage of a law taxing the franchises of corporations was begun early in 1899, soon after the books of the Tax Department were opened to the public for inspection, on the second Monday of January. It was found that the Tammany Tax Commissioners had made large increases in the tentative assessments levied on real estate and personal property. Several taxpayers' associations throughout the city kept up the agitation for a tax on the corporations having rights in and on the streets. During the regular session of the Legislature pressure was brought to bear by the taxpayers of New York on Gov. Roosevelt, and the result was the introduction of a franchise tax bill by Senator John Ford. The first bill provided for the assessment of all franchises as real estate, and included every kind of a right or privilege to maintain or operate street railroads in and on the streets, telegraph lines, gas mains, and every kind of structure, superstructure, or substructure for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, power, or electricity, and the tangible property of the corporations was to be included in this assessment.

Gov. Roosevelt took the stand that the corporations should pay what he considered to be a fair share of the taxes of New York for the rights acquired. As soon as this announcement was made the Republican politicians, with Senator Platt at their head and including Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad Company; William F. Sheehan, counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the lawyers for the Metropolitan system declared that the passage of such a law would mean ruin.

They enlisted on their side Benjamin B. Odell, then Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Gov. Roosevelt stood his ground, and the Ford franchise tax law was put through. Then further pressure was brought to bear on Gov. Roosevelt after the adjournment of the Legislature. David B. Hill was hired by several corporations, including the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and he declared that the Ford law was unconstitutional and would be upset.

Gov. Roosevelt yielded finally to the wishes of his friends. The lawyers for the railroad corporations begged that amendments be made to the Ford law giving the right of assessment to the State Board of Tax Commissioners. After much agitation on both sides an extraordinary session of the Legislature was called by Gov. Roosevelt and met in Albany May 22, 1899. On the first day the amendments to the franchise tax law wanted by the corporations to protect their interests were passed and the law became effective with the amendments on May 26 by the signature of Gov. Roosevelt.

No sooner had the law with the amendments been signed than an elaborate campaign was begun by David B. Hill, William F. Sheehan, and other lawyers representing corporations to have the law declared unconstitutional. The grounds set up were that the provisions of the law giving the power to the State Board of Tax Commissioners to levy the assessments was unconstitutional. The matter after much litigation went before ex-Judge Earl as referee. He decided in favor of the constitutionality of the act. The appeal from the judgment rendered on his decision was decided yesterday.

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETS.

John G. Milburn Urges Revision and Appropriation for Work—Other Addresses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The New York State Bar Association gathered this morning for the first session of the annual meeting. The opening session was devoted to organization and the consideration of routine business.

President John G. Milburn of Buffalo delivered his annual address at the afternoon session. He said that the statute law of the State was in chaos because of haphazard growth and arrested revision. He urged periodical revision, consolidation, and indexing. A committee had recommended to the Legislature that that work be done by a commission of lawyers, the work to cost $75,000, and be completed in two years. Mr. Milburn said he hoped the Legislature would authorize it.

The officers elected were: President—John G. Milburn of Buffalo; Vice Presidents—First Judicial District, Cephas Brainerd; Second District, Robert F. Williamson; Third District, Franklin M. Danaher; Fourth District, Richard L. Hand; Fifth District, Edwin Nottingham; Sixth District, Lynn J. Arnold; Seventh District, Albert H. Harris; Eighth District, John Curneen; Treasurer—Albert Hessberg.

Judge Lyman L. Brewster of Danbury, Conn., who was for several years Chairman of a committee on uniformity of laws for the several States, delivered an address on "A Commercial Code."

Edward B. Whitney of New York City read a paper on "Further Reforms in Procedure," and Herman W. Morris of Rochester spoke on "The Powers of Congress Over Treaties."

Rokuichiro Masujima of Tokio, Japan, addressed the association to-night in the Assembly Chamber of the State Capitol on "The Present Position of Japanese Law and Jurisprudence." Among those present was his Excellency Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States.

CHICAGO TRACTION MERGER.

Committee Formed to Unify Three of the City's Street Railway Systems.

Announcement was made yesterday that a committee had been formed to provide for a unification of the Chicago street railway systems. The committee represents the North Chicago Street Railroad, the West Chicago Street Railroad, and the Chicago Union Traction Company. The Chicago Street Railroad Company, while not a party to the plan, is said to be in accord with the policy of the committee, and will, it is said, co-operate with the committee as far as possible.

The members of the committee are:

Walter G. Oakman of New York, Chairman.
John J. Mitchell, Marshall Field, H. N. Higinbotham, John H. Wrenn, and Norman B. Ream of Chicago.
P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia.
Rafael R. Govin, George E. Adams, H. B. Hollins, Charles Steele, and Oakleigh Thorne, of New York.

The counsel to the committee are Davies, Stone & Auerbach of New York, N. Y.; Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine of Chicago, Ill.; John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, Penn., and William H. Henkle, Secretary.

Besides representatives of the three street railway companies the members of the committee are financiers of Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, who, according to the announcement yesterday, are desirous of having the controversy between the companies and the City of Chicago settled.

One of the chief troubles that the Chicago Traction Companies have encountered relates to the status of their franchises. Some of the franchises, it is claimed by the city, have expired, and others will expire in the near future. The city and the companies are in litigation over these franchises. Aside from the franchise question, the City Government of Chicago has been generally antagonistic to its street railway companies.

The committee has issued a call for a deposit of the shares of the three companies named above before Feb. 15 with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. As soon as a sufficient amount of the stock of these corporations has been deposited the committee will undertake to prepare a plan to carry out the purposes for which it has been formed.

Pullman Quarterly Dividend of $2.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Directors of the Pullman Company held a meeting in this city to-day and declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share from net earnings, payable Feb. 16, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 31, 1903.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads can be used with toe calks. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar" Pad with thick heels. —Adv.

THE Total Importations of Champagne into the United States for 1902 were 360,708 cases, of which

125,719 CASES were

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Extra Dry,

Being **407,304** bottles **more** than any other brand.

THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE OF MUMM'S EXTRA DRY, NOW ARRIVING, IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

DEATH OF JULIAN RALPH

Newspaper Correspondent Expires Suddenly at His Home.

His Career in England, China, Greece, and Russia, and in South Africa During the Boer War.

After an illness of varying severity of several weeks, during which time he was able on occasions to be about the city, Julian Ralph died suddenly at 7:45 o'clock last evening, at 118 West Seventy-sixth Street. The immediate cause of death was an effusion of blood and foreign matter into the lungs, causing suffocation.

Mr. Ralph's illness began at St. Louis about the time of his appointment as Eastern representative of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. A series of hemorrhages attacked him, and he came to New York. He leaves a wife, Isabella Mount Ralph; three sons, Lester, the artist; Willard and Allan, and two daughters, Edith and Alice. The interment will be at Fairview Cemetery, near Red Bank, N. J. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

A passion to get into the atmosphere of a printing office caused Julian Ralph to leave his school books when but thirteen years of age. He was born in this city May 27, 1853, at what was then 648 Houston Street, not far from South Fifth Avenue. His parents, Dr. Joseph Edward Ralph and Selina Mahoney Ralph, wanted him to have a collegiate education, but after attending school under several well-known teachers of that day, notably, Dr. Hunter, now head of the Normal School for Girls, Ralph began as a printer's devil in the office of The Red Bank (N. J.) Standard. There he learned the printer's trade.

Very soon he made an effort at reportorial work, and by the time he was fifteen years old his work was being commented upon, his descriptive powers being regarded as unusual for one of his years. In 1869 he joined with another printer in establishing the Red Bank Leader, which had a fleeting existence. His next venture was as editor of The Webster (Mass.) Times. But he was soon in the metropolitan field as a reporter on The New York Graphic.

His assignment to cover the Beecher trial in 1875 was the turning point in his career. His particular assignment was "scenes and incidents in the trial room." His work attracted the attention of Charles A. Dana, and Ralph was soon a member of The Sun staff. Some of the best work of his career was performed while on this paper. He wrote whole pages in The Sun describing the funeral of Gen. Grant, Cleveland's first inauguration, and some of the international yacht races. For twenty years Ralph retained his connection with The Sun staff, and was its legislative correspondent at Albany for a time.

In 1884 he was sent to England by the Harpers. He went at once into the front rank of writers in that field. Ten years later he went to China, during that country's war with Japan, and described that struggle. This short stay in China resulted in the publication of "Alone in China." His work took him into Russia, India, and the Black Sea country.

The year following his work in China he took up his residence in England. This marked the beginning of his connection with The New York Journal staff as London correspondent. While in the service of The Journal he reported the Turkish-Greek war. In 1897 he reported Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Another notable piece of his work was that describing the coronation of the present Czar of Russia.

During the Boer war he attached himself to the commands of Lords Roberts and Methuen. The exposures and hardships he was forced to undergo there impaired his health, and his final illness may be indirectly traced to this experience.

While at Blomfontein he colloborated with Kipling on "The Friend," which had the combined support of Lord Roberts. During service in this campaign Ralph became connected with Alfred Harmsworth's London Daily Mail. When peace was declared he returned to London, and worked for the Harmsworth publications. Mr. Ralph's son, Lester, accompanied him upon many of his later news-gathering expeditions. In the Turkish-Greek war Lester went as a newspaper artist.

Mr. Ralph returned to this country in March of last year, and during the Summer he wrote a series of letters at Saratoga in regard to the pleasure crowds and the gambling at the resort for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Ralph's published works are many. Among the best known are "The Sun's German Barber," "On Canada's Frontier," "Our Great West," "Chicago and the World's Fair," "People We Pass," "Dixie," "An Angel in a Web," "Toward Pretoria," "At Pretoria," "War's Brighter Side," and "The Millionairess," his latest work.

Ralph knew the United States thoroughly and but little less about the Old World. His love of travel never left him. It was years before he saw any of his other than purely newspaper efforts in print. He sent manuscript after manuscript to magazine publishers, continually getting them back.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—153 Stanton Street; owner not given; damage trifling.

3:30 A. M.—215 Grand Street; owner not given; damage, $25,000.

3:45 A. M.—200 East Ninety-seventh Street; Frank Russo; damage, $5.

7:40 A. M.—237 East Tenth Street; H. Novick; damage, $25.

9:15 A. M.—304 East One Hundred and First Street; B. Austin; damage, $200.

9:20 A. M.—8 West Seventy-second Street; John S. Huyler; damage, $50.

1:45 P. M.—112 Eighth Avenue; Mabel Lloyd; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—2,120 Amsterdam Avenue; S. B. Massey; damage, $250.

2:20 P. M.—413 Columbus Avenue; Max Lewis; damage, $200.

3:30 P. M.—Gunhill Road and Westchester Avenue; Recona Zhineck; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—420 East Eleventh Street; Joseph Cara; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—1,047 Park Avenue; William Lynch; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—221 Clinton Street; E. Rabinowitz; damage, $150.

5:51 P. M.—20 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; A. Weinberg; damage, $100.

5:55 P. M.—571 Morris Avenue; M. Bingen; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—54 Crosby Street; John Ryan; damage, $300.

8:15 P. M.—157 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Isaac Levy; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—30 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Elmore Bliss; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—108 Grand Street; J. H. Germann & Co.; damage, $8,000.

9:45 P. M.—17 West Fifty-third Street; Yamatta & Co.; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Scheffer Piano Manufacturing Company at Riverview to-day, entailing a loss of $200,000.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—Fire early to-day in a five-story building at 512-518 Delaware Street caused $100,000 loss, distributed as follows: Jones Brothers' Dry Goods Company, $60,000; Rothenburg & Schloss, wholesale cigarmakers, $30,000; building, $10,000; insurance about two-thirds of the loss.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 20.—Fire today in the main building of the Convalescent Home, connected with the Children's Hospital, caused a loss estimated at $25,000.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A fire this afternoon, together with [illegible] of bark. The loss is estimated at $[illegible]. but the main building of the Tannery at Oswaygo, Penn., operated by the Pennsylvania Tanning Company, was destroyed by

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

To-Day (Wednesday), January 21, at 3 P. M.

NO CARDS OF ADMISSION NECESSARY.

SOLOIST:

Mr. EVAN WILLIAMS, Tenor.

Walther's Prize Song, from Wagner's Opera "Die Meistersinger," is given by special request.

This famous song, which is the theme of the opera, is one which can be heard repeatedly, each time with new interest.

"Die Meistersinger" is said to be the most melodious opera ever written.

The accompaniment, which is played upon the Orchestrelle, embraces the entire score as played by the one hundred and twenty musicians of the Metropolitan Orchestra.

Any one who has never heard the Orchestrelle cannot appreciate what it is.

In effect it is a solo orchestra. Its tones are voiced to represent the different woods, brasses and horns. The performer plays no notes, but directs, as does a conductor, by regulating the time, calling the various instruments into play by drawing the different stops, and increases or diminishes the tone as indicated upon the music, or as his taste dictates.

PROGRAM.
March from Fifth Symphony.....Raff
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Gavotte Humoresque.....Salmon
(b) Etude (Revolutionary).....Chopin
PIANOLA.
Walther's Prize Song (by request).....Wagner
MR. WILLIAMS.
(Accompanied with the Orchestrelle.)
Valse from Faust.....Gounod
ORCHESTRELLE.
(a) Spring Song.....Henselt
(b) "Am Stillen Herd".....Wagner-Liszt
PIANOLA.
"Sound an Alarm," from Judas Maccabaeus.....Handel
MR. WILLIAMS.
(Accompanied with the Orchestrelle.)

Aeolian Co., Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave. (near 34th St.)

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Some of the particularly interesting events in the store to-day, and those in which the bargain-giving is most exceptional are

The Great $75,000 Fur Sale
The Annual Sale of Toilet Needs
The Special January Hosiery Sale
The January Clearance Sales

To-day, too, another very important and interesting announcement is made—it is the

First Showing of

New Laces for 1903.

The Lace Store is in gala array with all that is best in laces from every lace manufacturing section of the world.

Bloomingdales' has always been famous for its unsurpassed collection of laces, and this spring's showing is exceptionally fine.

There's a full representation here of every desirable sort of lace that's made, from the finest, most exquisitely fashioned hand made kind to the least expensive narrow Valenciennes edgings.

These few pricings don't tell much—merely give you an idea of the value-giving:

French Valenciennes Lace and Insertions, from 25c. doz. to 50c. yd.
Normandy or Plat Valenciennes, from 4c. yd. to 40c. yd.
*Point de Paris Laces and Insertions, from 5c. to

MR. PLATT ELECTED AFTER DENUNCIATION

Republican Bolters Speak Out Against the Party's Leader.

Three Senators Vote for Elihu Root—Mr. Raines Hints at a Deep Significance in the Bolt.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Hope of peace among the Republican members of the Senate took wings to-day when the three bolters whose independence has troubled Senator Thomas C. Platt's supporters during the vote which insured his re-election to the United States Senate joined in denunciation of the methods of the leader of their party. Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg were not content to merely cast their votes against Senator Platt, but gave their reasons why they would not longer accept his leadership. Senators Raines and Green spoke out in praise of the Senator, but it was as though they were paying tribute to the memory of some departed member. The significant feature of the defense was the pointed intimation from Senator Raines, the majority leader, that he was unable to fully accept the stated reasons of the bolters for their present attitude.

The Senate and Assembly took separate ballots to-day upon the choice of a United States Senator. In the Senate there were 49 votes cast. Senator Trainor's death having occasioned one vacancy. Of this number Senator Thomas C. Platt received 25, Elihu Root 3, and John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate, 21. The three Republicans who voted for Mr. Root were Senators Brackett of Saratoga, Brown of Watertown, and Elsberg of New York.

In the Assembly Senator Platt received 86 votes to 37 for Mr. Stanchfield. The former received the votes of all the Republicans present, including that of George B. Clark of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of New York City, who remained away from the caucus of his party last night.

A joint ballot will be taken by the two houses and Senator Platt's re-election is assured to-morrow.

Chief interest to-day centred in the Senate, for it was expected that the three Senatorial bolters would make known their reasons for their opposition to Senator Platt, and they did. As his name was called, each of the three Senators asked that he be excused from voting in order that he may explain his position. Senator Brackett read his remarks. Senators Brown and Elsberg spoke without notes, but it was evident from the character of their addresses that they had carefully considered what they intended to say. They were listened to in respectful silence.

Senator Green, who represents Senator Platt's home county, and Senator Raines, the President pro tem. of the Senate, made brief speeches. Like the speeches of the bolters, their remarks were received without demonstration either by the Senate or the half-filled gallery.

In explaining his vote for Senator Platt, Senator Marshall of Kings made an address which, had it not been for the funeral air which seemed to overcast the Senate, would surely have appealed to the sense of humor of the members. In effect his explanation was that he voted for Senator Platt because the situation had been so "cooked up" that there was no one else he could vote for.

BRACKETT'S ATTACK ON PLATT.

Senator Brackett was the first of the bolters whose name was called when the Senate had reached the order of business which called for a vote on the Senatorship. When he arose, with his notes in his hand, it was known that the "concert" had decided on extreme measures.

"In the multitude of reasons, or perhaps more properly of excuses, given for the selection of the caucus nominee of my party for the place of United States Senator," he said, "I have listened eagerly but in vain to hear the first suggestion that he can best serve the State or that the State will be the gainer by his choice.

"Personal gratitude for supposed favors done by him in the past, a disinclination to vote against the present incumbent at a time when he is nearly approaching the age limit of the Psalmist, fear of precipitating at this time a conflict in the party—all these I have heard, and with variations. But not once has any apologist ventured to say that the choice was ideal or that the interests of the State were being committed to the hands that would best protect them.

"Appreciating as I do the gravity of differing with a majority of the members of my party on so great a question as the selection of a United States Senator, standing as I do stand not simply as a Republican but one who believes in a machine, in Captains of tens and of Captains of hundreds, and in every man appointed to his own place—in the selection of this public servant I still prefer to apply the old-fashioned test of who best can serve, and because I believe that in the list of her giant sons New York can find a name that will better serve her and her needs, I decline to give my vote for the nominee selected by the caucus of the Republican Party.

"And upon this action I invoke the deliberate judgment of my fellow-Republicans throughout the State.

"Acting therefore on what I believe to be the plainest dictates of public duty, and following the sentiment among my constituents that I would not dare to withstand if I could, I cast my vote for the Hon. Elihu Root of New York."

BROWN ASSAILS THE MACHINE.

Senator Elon R. Brown was next on the list.

"In accordance with the sentiment of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District," he said when he arose, "my vote will be cast against the return of Senator Platt to the United States Senate. To do so does no violence to my private judgment.

"You have agreed in caucus to elect him and again make him a party leader. It is not for me to judge my associates, but I am compelled to submit to my people and to the people of the State whether this result is not more the product of a system of political control created by the Senator himself and borne by us and our constituents with varying degrees of repugnance than a sound expression of the popular will.

"A wild search has been made for my motive in taking this action. It is a sad commentary on the quality of political action that the reason of all reasons which should actuate a Senator, viz., the unfitness and unsuitableness of the proposed choice, recognised by all men and acknowledged by most men, should be so rarely assigned.

"I have always been a Republican—an organization Republican, if you will—but that definition at my home not only permits but implies individual thought and responsibility, and, when representative duties are involved, a higher sense of obligation to the constituency than to any other authority.

"It is not my purpose either to assault Senator Platt or to describe my candidate. There are indeed great interests to serve—business, political, and popular interests. I hope I may appeal with confidence to my record in this Senate as being, within my sphere, not unmindful of them.

"But over and beyond the service you could to-day render to any of them, I would rather by this election attract to my party a single youth issuing from university portals and destined to be some future Hamilton, or Seward, or Conkling, or Roosevelt; nay, even a single youth, rude, untutored, and from the farm or the factory, who, like Lincoln, had a soul bursting with desire for noble service to his country, than to win for a fleeting day the most powerful corporation maintaining its seat within our borders. Will you win him?

"You might win him by sending Joseph H. Choate to St. James, Gen. Porter to Paris, Andrew D. White to Berlin, Elihu Root to the War Office, or Theodore Roosevelt to Washington. Does your performance to-day square with the promises that these designations imply? Do not answer me that the men were the creations of Senator Platt. They were created in spite of him. I vote for Elihu Root."

ELSBERG'S PLEA FOR FREEDOM.

There was no further interruption until Senator Elsberg's name was called. There had been doubt as to his attitude, many Platt men believing that he would vote for the Senator or remain silent. The New York member did not leave the Senate long in doubt.

"It is a matter of sincere regret to me when I am compelled to differ from the majority of my party associates, and I think it is owing to them, as well as to myself, to give a reason for such difference. The position which I took at the organization of this Senate was not taken by me for the first time, nor was it based on any feelings of personal disappointment or of personal hostility.

"I have always been opposed and shall always remain opposed to the system by which members of the Legislature are stripped of every function that belongs to them under the Constitution. I am a Republican.

"I am a firm believer in the principles of party organization, but I do not believe that party allegiance requires the stifling of every independent expression on the part of the elected representatives of the people, nor do I believe that it requires the destruction of individual judgment and individual initiative, and I cannot help feeling that the success of the Republican Party, at any rate, will not be promoted thereby.

"Formerly, at least, there were consultations and conferences with the public officials upon whom the responsibility for public action rests, but even that seems lately to have been abandoned as a useless form.

"I have been very much interested to find that three of the members of this Senate, who I believe are as loyal to every principle and doctrine for which the Republican Party stands as any other member of the Senate belonging to that party, have been described variously as revolters, as 'rebels, as recalcitrants, and in other ways.

"Is there a single principle for which the Republican Party stands to which we do not subscribe? Can it be urged that we have ever voted for one hostile to our party for public office?

"I know that in every vote that I have ever cast I have cast it under the Republican emblem, and I don't think that the day will soon come when I shall change. Party allegiance, as I have said, cannot mean that we cannot differ from other Republicans provided we act as Republicans and vote for Republicans.

"I was very much interested in hearing my distinguished colleague, the Senator from the Thirty-fifth, speak about the attractions that a political party should hold out to young men, because I am a young man myself. I confess that I am something of an enthusiast, and I am living in hope of the day when we shall return to the old ideals under which the highest party welfare will be found in public good, and when it will not be required, in order to be looked upon as a loyal Republican, that the elected representatives of the people shall abdicate their conscience and their judgment.

"Without a single feeling of personal hostility to any one; without the slightest tinge of personal disappointment that could give to my expressions a single trace of personal bitterness; in protest against a system and not against individuals; in vindication of the right of a free-born American citizen, who speaks his honest thought and acts upon it, I vote for Elihu Root."

RAINES SPEAKS IN DEFENSE.

Senator Green was the first to raise his voice for Senator Platt, calling the party leader a distinguished statesman. Mr. Marshall also made his explanation. It was to Senator Raines, however, that all looked for the authoritative expression of the machine's views.

"I do not rise to say anything in reply to remarks that have been made by the members on this floor who have seen fit in the exercise of their wise or otherwise discretion to vote against the re-election of Senator Platt," Senator Raines said when his name was called.

"I remember that six years ago these Senators were among his heartiest supporters. I do not know what has come over the spirit of their dreams to change their views. Their reasons have been given. They are probably reasons which are satisfactory to them, and with those reasons I have no concern at present.

"I merely want to ask what has taken place in the course of the last six years, either in the change of a system or in the record of Thomas C. Platt, that does not render him worthy of the confidence of every Republican in the State of New York, as a man and a leader. In the last six years the Republican Party under his leadership has advanced from victory to victories, and we have no doubt that under that leadership we shall gain new victories.

"A majority of this Senate, twenty-five Senators, consulting their own individual judgment, have seen fit in caucus to declare themselves in favor of his renomination, and anybody who claims to be an organization Senator, who claims to belong to a party, and recognizes that parties cannot exist without discipline and without regulation, should, it seems to me, find it possible, even in the exercise of a great and high independence, to yield his judgment to the judgment of so vast a majority of their colleagues.

"I never cast a vote for United States Senator in my life with greater pleasure or with a greater belief that it was cast in the best interests, not only of the people of this State, but the people of the United States, than I do when I vote for the Hon. Thomas C. Platt."

After the roll call Mr. Platt was formally declared the nominee of the Senate. In the Assembly there was nothing to check the progress of the voting and Mr. Platt was formally declared the nominee of that House.

Charles A. Gardiner of New York was chosen in both houses for Regent of the State University. All the Republican Senators voted for him. The Democrats voted for James L. Milne of Cortland.

AMEN CORNER REJOICES.

Senator Platt Confirms the Inside Tip of the Corporation.

The following telegrams are self-explanatory:

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City,
Jan. 19, 1903.

The Hon. T. C. Platt, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

The Amen Corner Corporation, assembled in annual meeting, has received an inside tip that you will be renominated for the United States Senate. We say "Amen." Kindest regards to the Peach. May the frost never strike the crop.
E. G. RIGGS, President.
CHAS. E. FURLONG, Vice President.
Officers and Corporation Sitters of the Amen Corner.

Washington, D. C.,
Jan. 20, 1903.

To E. G. Riggs, President; Charles E. Furlong, Vice President, Officers and Sitters of the Amen Corner, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.:

Your inside tip possessed the unusual virtue of being true. Thank you for the benefit of your information. It is early in the season for Peach Blowers. Whenever the proper time arrives, I will do whatever blowing the Perch cannot do.
T. C. PLATT.

PLATT CELEBRATION PLANNED.

Mayor Low to Decide on a 100-Gun Salute in City Hall Park.

Mayor Low will have to decide whether 100 guns are to be fired in City Hall Park in honor of the re-election to the United States Senate of Thomas Collier Platt. The arrangements for the blank-shell bombardment in City Hall Park were made yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Alderman Seebeck at the request of Postmaster Van Cott introduced a resolution to fire the 100-gun salute, and the men behind the guns are to be members of the Lincoln Republican Club of Postmaster Van Cott's district. The Tammany members of the board were inclined to view the matter facetiously. One member said:

"Let them do it. They'll break thousands of window panes, kill a few people, and votes will be made for Tammany Hall."

Alderman McCall said he would vote for the resolution if the name of John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, was substituted. The salute resolution was adopted, and if Mayor Low does not interfere the guns will boom.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate has passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Appropriation bill.

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill. It carries $5,248,860, an increase of $29,900 over the last appropriation.

The House to-day took up the Philippine Currency bill. Mr. Cooper, (Rep., Wis.) Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, entered upon an explanation of the measure and had not concluded when the House adjourned.

The Post Office Appropriation bill as completed to-day by the House Committee carries $153,430,049, against $138,416,508 under the current law. The principal items in the bill are as follows: Railway mail service, $38,242,000, about $2,000,000 in excess of the current appropriation; rural free delivery, $12,619,300, which is $5,690,100 more than the current appropriation. The sum of $800,000 is appropriated for pneumatic tube service. The same subsidies provided last year are continued by the new bill.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads are made in all designs and for every purpose. Ask your shoer for one of our brands to fit your particular case.—Adv.

COLORADO'S SENATE FIGHT

Ballot for Senator Taken with Democrats in Majority.

Test Will Come To-day When the Houses Meet in Joint Session for Ballot.

DENVER, Jan. 20.—Both Houses of the General Assembly balloted for United States Senator at noon to-day and Henry M. Teller received fifty votes, only one less than is needed to elect. Senator McGuire, a Democrat, refrained from voting, but he has said he would vote for Teller if it should appear that he could be elected.

The nine regular Republican Senators, with the two who were expelled by the Democratic majority, and the eight contestants who were sworn in on the steps of the capitol last night, formed a separate organization, and took a ballot for Senator. Two of the Republicans, however, afterward returned to the Senate chamber, announcing that they would no longer participate in a "farce."

The Democrats remained in possession of the Senate Chamber all night. A supply of blankets was sent in to them, and they propose to hold the fort until the joint ballot for United States Senator is taken to-morrow. They unseated two Republicans last night, thus restoring a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

Under the Constitution Lieut. Gov. Haggott is the presiding officer of the joint session which is to meet at noon to-morrow to vote for Senator. He will insist that the body over which he presided to-day was the regular Senate, and that its vote for Senator should be accepted. Should the Democratic Senate be recognized and the House remain with its present membership, as seems likely, Senator Teller will be re-elected.

Edward O. Wolcott, the leading Republican candidate for Senator, and his followers are urging the Governor to call out the militia to place Lieut. Gov. Haggott and the Republicans in possession of the Chamber. Gov. Peabody said to-day that he would not interfere.

The Republican leaders in the House to-day refused to carry out the Wolcott programme and unseat the eleven Arapahoe Democrats. The Senate remains in continuous session, but will not remove more Republicans, pending further aggression by the House.

THE VOTE IN DELAWARE.

Addicks Gets 21 Votes for Senator and Needs 27—Democratic Offer Expires To-day.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—The balloting for United States Senator in the Delaware Legislature to-day resulted as follows:

In the Senate: Long term—Richard R. Kenney, Democrat, 7; John Edward Addicks, Union Republican, 7; Henry A. Du Pont, Regular Democrat, 3.

For the short term the vote was the same, but Willard Saulsbury was the Democratic candidate and Anthony Higgins the Regular Republican.

In the House: Long term—J. Edward Addicks, Union Republican, 14; R. R. Kenny, Democrat, 14; Henry A. Du Pont, Regular Republican, 7.

Short Term—Addicks, 13; Willard Saulsbury, 14; Anthony Higgins, 7.

The total on the long term in both Houses: Kenney, 21; Addicks, 21; Dupont, 10. Short term: Saulsbury, 21; Addicks, 20; Higgins, 10. Necessary to elect, 25.

Senator Ellison and Representatives Bancroft and Flinn, a committee representing the Regular Republican caucus, called upon a committee representing the Democratic caucus to-day and requested an extension of time for consideration of the Democratic proposition for the election of two Senators, a Regular Republican and a Democrat.

The twenty-one Democratic Assemblymen had a secret conference to-night to consider the request of the Republicans. The result of the conference was a refusal to grant the extension, and the time limit will expire after the balloting to-morrow.

REED SMOOT SENATOR.

Mormon Apostle Elected to Succeed Mr. Rawlins from Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 20.—Reed Smoot was this afternoon elected United States Senator from Utah to succeed Senator Rawlins. The vote in separate session was as follows:

Senate—Smoot, 10; Gov. Wells, 2; Rawlins, 6.

House—Smooth, 36; Wells, 4; Rawlins, 4.

Mr. Smoot's election will be ratified to-morrow at a joint session of the Legislature.

SUCCEEDS SENATOR VEST.

Missouri Legislature Elects ex-Gov. Stone, the Democratic Candidate.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—Ex-Gov. William Joel Stone, candidate of the Democratic caucus, to-day received a majority of the votes cast in both houses as successor to United States Senator Vest, whose term expires March 3, 1903. Richard C. Kerens was given the solid vote of the Republicans. The vote stood:

House—Stone, 82; Kerens, 59.

Senate—Stone, 25; Kerens, 7.

To-morrow both houses will meet in joint session and declare the election of Stone.

Voting for Senator in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 20.—The result of the first ballot on United States Senator in separate session to-day was as follows: Levi Ankeny, 48; Harold Preston, 41; John L. Wilson, 12; George Turner, (Dem.,) 23; scattering, 10.

Close Vote in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 20.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-night voted for United States Senator as follows: Long, 36; Stanley, 36; Curtis, 35. No choice was made, and another caucus will be held to-morrow night.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED.

The following Republican Senators were elected by their respective State Legislatures yesterday:

CONNECTICUT—Orville H. Platt.
ILLINOIS—Albert J. Hopkins.
INDIANA—Charles W. Fairbanks.
MICHIGAN—Russell A. Alger.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Jacob H. Gallinger.
NORTH DAKOTA—H. C. Hansbrough.
PENNSYLVANIA—Boies Penrose.
SOUTH DAKOTA—A. B. Kittredge.

All of the candidates received the full party vote in the separate houses, except in Connecticut, where one Republican voted against Senator Platt. In Michigan one Democrat voted for Senator Alger. The elections will be declared in the several Legislatures to-day.

The only Democratic Senator chosen was in Arkansas, where James P. Clarke was elected to succeed James K. Jones.

SEVEN TO ONE

Sometimes the weight goes up that way when taking Scott's Emulsion. Seven pounds of new, healthy flesh from a one pound bottle of Scott's Emulsion is on record.

Scott's Emulsion brings everything to its aid; good appetite, strong digestion, rich blood, new body strength, and above all the power to get all the good out of ordinary food.

For those who are in need of more flesh there is nothing better. Thin folks—try it!

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

FAVORS GAME RESERVE.

New York Zoological Society Asks Protection of Wild Animals—Election of Officers.

Support was voted at the annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society at the Down Town Association yesterday to the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Perkins of California, empowering the President of the United States to set aside such areas of the public forest reserve as he may deem best for the protection of wild animals, birds, and fish.

Another resolution was adopted calling upon the President, in the event of the measure becoming a law, to establish in such reservation the same absolute protection of animal life as now obtains in the Yellowstone National Park, and the Teton Forest Reserve was named as a location.

Election of officers and committees resulted as follows:

President—Levi P. Morton.
First Vice President—Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn.
Second Vice President—John L. Cadwalader.
Executive Committee—Charles T. Barney, Chairman; Henry Fairfield Osborn, John S. Barnes, Philip Schuyler, Madison Grant, Samuel Thorne, and William White Niles.
Secretary—Madison Grant.
Treasurer—Percy R. Pyne.

In the report of the Executive Committee it was promised that the lion and antelope houses at the Bronx Park would soon be thrown open. The attendance at the Park Zoological Garden was reported as being 200,000 more last year than in 1901. Extensive improvements are about to be made in the Park east of the Bronx River.

ELEVATED ROAD SETTLES BIG BACK TAX CLAIM.

Unpaid Arrears from 1895 to 1899 Compromised with the Corporation Counsel and the Controller for $2,146,500.

The Manhattan Railway Company has ended tax litigation begun in 1894, which took phases of it three times to the Court of Appeals, by settling claims for $3,000,000 for city taxes for $2,146,500, which sum goes into the ordinary current expenses fund of the city. The arrears of taxes thus paid were for 1895 to 1899 inclusive. The stumbling block in the way of settlement was on the one hand the value of the elevated structure as conceded by the Manhattan Railway Company, and on the other the amount of the official assessment thereon.

The settlement was effected in conferences between the officials of the elevated railway system and their lawyers with Corporation Counsel Rives and Controller Grout, and the sum of $2,146,500 was finally agreed on as the amount to be paid in full settlement of the city's claims for the five years named. Part of the amount had been paid into the city treasury at the time of the settlement, the balance will be turned in shortly.

"I consider it a satisfactory and proper arrangement and done for the best intprests of the city," said Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday. "It ends long and complicated litigation, and the sum the city will be is what it was entitled to, the dispute being over the value of the elevated structure. The Manhattan Railway Company conceded that it was worth $52,470,000, and it was assessed at $146,000,000. To get the average assessment you have to divide these figures by five, making $10,494,000 in the one case and $29,200,000 in the other. So that, as you see, the city came down $46,000,000 to $100,000, on its assessment claim, and they went up $48,000,000, to the same sum, a sort of meeting half way, or 'splitting the difference.' Such compromises are not rare. I have three cases of the sort on my desk here."

ESCAPING GAS KILLS BABY.

Two Other Children and Aged Man Overcome in a Brooklyn Home.

Escaping illuminating gas, accidentally turned on in the apartments of Mrs. Henrietta Ebert, on the top floor of 495 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, early last evening, killed one child and almost suffocated two other children and an old man. The condition of the man is such that it is feared he will also die.

Mrs. Ebert had gone shopping and left her cousin, William Altgoer, seventy years old, of 640 Tenth Street, in care of the children, Dorothy, seven years old; Henrietta, five years old, and Edward, eight months old.

At 6 o'clock, when Henry Ebert, Mrs. Ebert's son, returned home, he found the rooms filled with gas and the old man and the children unconscious. An ambulance surgeon summoned from the Seney Hospital found the baby, Edward, was dead. The others were taken to the hospital.

TO AID ARTIST BLAKELOCK.

Committee of Friends Planning a Benefit for His Family.

It was announced last night that a movement is on foot among artists and others to provide a permanent fund for the benefit of the family of R. A. Blakelock, the artist, who has recently become insane. Plans have not yet been perfected, but a meeting of the committee which has undertaken the work will be held to-morrow night at the Lotos Club to complete arrangements.

Mr. Carleton Wiggins, Chairman of the committee, said last night that perhaps the committee would include in its scheme an exhibition of Mr. Blakelock's works in order that the public might be better acquainted with his genius. Mr. Wiggins said that Mr. Blakelock's family are now in very great financial straits, although the merit of his work is now being recognized, and cited as an instance of this the fact that a collector has just refused $3,000 for a painting executed by Mr. Blakelock, which but a short time ago he purchased for a ridiculously small sum.

SUBSTITUTION OF DRUGS.

College of Pharmacy Condemns Practice of Some Dealers.

Resolutions condemning the practice of druggists of substituting one article when another is called for were adopted at a largely attended meeting of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York last evening.

In the preamble it is stated that such practices appear to be increasing at a rate to threaten serious professional and commercial difficulties. The condemnation is extended to include substitution in prescription work as well as in ordinary trade, and those present pledged themselves both as individuals and as an institution to discourage the custom as an act of deception and abuse of confidence of physician or patient.

The attention of the public is drawn to the action of the college in a letter sent out last night by Thomas F. Main, the Secretary.

Real Estate Man Disappears.

Joseph A. Gallagher, a well-known real estate man of Williamsburg, with an office at 76 Broadway, Williamsburg, has been missing since Monday. Gallagher lived with his wife and daughter at 156 Vernon Avenue. Monday morning he told his wife that he was going away, and that the best thing for her to do was to break up housekeeping. He was in a despondent mood, and after kissing his wife and daughter an affectionate farewell, left the house. It is feared that he has committed suicide.

Darius O. Mills's Overcoat Stolen.

During a dinner party at the home of Mrs. Maturin Livingston, 4 East Sixty-ninth Street, Saturday evening a thief entered the hallway and stole a sable overcoat valued at $800, owner by Darius O. Mills, the millionaire, who was a guest. Another coat, belonging to another guest, was also taken. A messenger boy who delivered a dress for Mrs. Livingston during the evening is suspected of the theft by the police of the East Sixty-ninth Street Station, to whom the case was reported.

Detective Welsh May Recover.

At the St. Vincent's Hospital it was said last night that the condition of Detective Sergeant Welsh of the District Attorney's staff, who was shot on Friday night at the Black Cat Restaurant, was so much improved that unless unforeseen complications set in he would surely recover. On the strength of these reports, Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday afternoon admitted Mrs. Cherriere, who is accused of the shooting, to bail in the amount of $3,000. Mrs. Cherriere will be examined on Jan. 27.

Sozodont Tooth Wash
Strictly Pure
No Acid...
Standard for 52 Years
New Size 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mystery in the Killing of Consumptives' Hospital Bill.

Senators Seek to Curb the Assembly Rules Committee—Bill to Repeal Savings Bank Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Legislators interested in the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptives in the Adirondacks are investigating the mystery which surrounds the death of the bill introduced by Senator Davis of Buffalo at the last session, reappropriating the sum of $50,000 for that purpose.

Whether by intent or through a blunder, the bill was "lost" in the Assembly. Senator Davis, its author, avers that he was in the Assembly when the bill was passed. The records show that it passed the Senate, but died in the Assembly. Others besides Senator Davis state that the legislative records are unquestionably in error on this point. Investigation is being made to determine whether the record was made erroneous by accident or purposely. Mr. Davis in a few days will introduce a similar bill, and expects it to pass without further trouble.

The alleged failure of the bill has given Gov. Odell and the Trustees of the hospital much concern, although little has been said about it. It was not until a month after the Legislature had adjourned that the discovery was made that the measure was officially dead. That information was acquired by the Trustees when they sought to get funds to make the first payment on the site at Raymond in Essex County.

The decision to take the Raymond County site had been reached only after two years of fighting against the politicians of Clinton County and other sections of the State.

Dr. Frank Kendall of Saranac Lake, one of the Trustees, paid out $1,700 of his own money to make the first payment on the site, the total cost of which was $7,500. The State Administration having gone on record in connection with the project, something had to be done, and Gov. Odell held a conference with Controller Miller and the Trustees, and means were found to make use of an additional appropriation which had been made for the completion and equipment of the hospital.

A contract for the main building was let to the E. H. Denniston Company in October at its bid of $56,000, and the foundations of the structure are now being laid, notwithstanding the fact that, according to the records of the Legislature, the bill making a reappropriation of $50,000 for the purchase of a site has not passed.

There was a conference of the Republican members of the Senate this afternoon after the adjournment of the session. It was participated in by Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, the three bolters. They did not consent to go in until they were assured that the meeting was a conference, not a caucus.

The matter considered was Rule No. 17 of the Senate, which was the subject of objection by Senator Grady, the minority leader, and under which it is permissible to substitute a bill which has passed the Assembly for an identical bill on the order of third reading in the Senate.

The Assembly rules accard many such privileges to bills coming from the Senate. The result of this arrangement it is asserted, is that when the Assembly Committee on Rules is in control of the legislation in that branch in the closing days of the session it becomes all powerful.

The conference decided that an effort should be made for some more harmonious and equitable arrangement. Senators Raines, Malby, Lewis, and Armstrong were appointed to confer with the Speaker and the leaders of the Assembly to see if some understanding could not be reached under which the Senate bills in the closing days of the session would have the same privilege in the Assembly as that which is accorded Assembly bills in the Senate.

Assemblyman Ellis to-day introduced a bill in the Assembly repealing the savings banks tax law enacted at the session of 1901 on the recommendation of Gov. Odell.

During the first year of Gov. Odell's administration the savings bank tax brought to the State a revenue of $705,353.12, and during the succeeding year $746,554.13.

There are in the State of New York 128 savings banks having 2,174,541 individual depositors. It is contended that the burden of the tax fell on the depositors rather than upon the institutions, the banks—or many of them at least—reducing the rate of interest paid to depositors in order to make up the amount which they were compelled to contribute to the State. The Bowery Savings Bank paid to the State last year under Gov. Odell's measure $83,047.74, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank $61,215.70, and the Greenwich Savings Bank $37,194.38.

Brief sessions were held by both houses to-day, little being done outside taking the ballot on the Senatorship.

Kelsey Made Deputy Controller.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Ex-Assemblyman Otto Kelsey of Livingston County was to-day appointed First Deputy Controller by State Controller Miller, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore P. Gilman of New York City. The salary is $4,500, with $1,000 for expenses.

Mrs. Eagle Was Acquitted.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The jury before whom Mrs. Letitia Eagle was tried on a charge of murdering her thirteen-year-old ward, Edna Varner, acquitted the woman without leaving the courtroom. This verdict was rendered in accordance with the order of the court, whose opinion was that there was not the slightest ground for the charge made against Mrs. Eagle.

Only STRAIGHT Whiskies Are Pure.
Kentuckians and All Good Judges Use No Other. The Steady Gain of
OLD CROW RYE
and the
V. O. OLD CROW RYE,

White Label (21 Years Old), Double the Age of Old Crow Rye, Shows the Public Appreciaton. Same with our Scotch Whiskies.
Souvenir of Scotland
Old, or Our
Conn's Brier Bush,
Very Old, True Glenlivets.
Also a full line of Wines and Liquors.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
Wine Merchants, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Carpets at Less Than Market Prices
Third Floor.

We make a specialty of hall and stair work and have devoted an entire aisle to all grades of Carpets suitable for halls and stairs. The prices are very much lower than have ever been quoted on similar qualities. Hotel and apartment house owners should avail themselves of this opportunity.

The following quotations are sharp, explicit indices to matchless values:

Best All-wool Ingrains—Higgins', Hartford's and Lowell's—small and large figures on light and dark grounds, 75c. quality at... **48c**

Tapestry Brussels—including Ten-wire weaves—suitable for rooms, halls and stairs, with and without borders, 80c. quality at. **57c**

Best All-wool Velvets—rich, artistic patterns—appropriate for rooms, halls and stairs; newest styles; $1.10 quality at..... **69c**

High-grade Axminsters—beautiful floral and handsome rug designs—also fine two-toned effects, light and dark grounds, $1.35 quality at **93c**

Five-frame Body Brussels—all the choicest styles for parlors, reception, dining rooms and chambers—light, medium and dark colorings, $1.35 quality at..... **99c**

Extra All-wool Wilton Velvets, in such makes as Smith's and Higgins'—heavy, deep, thick pile that is so delightfully soft to the tread. They rank next to Royal Wiltons. A broad variety of patterns and colorings, with and without borders, for rooms, halls and stairs, $1.35 quality at **98c**

One Thousand Samples of Carpets.

Carpet Samples—1 to 1½ yards long—ends securely finished—including Axminsters, Brussels, Wilton Velvets and Tapestry Brussels—one-third and one-half less than our regular yard-price,

39c., 48c., 58c., 79c., 98c. and $1.49.

Oriental and Occidental Rugs at Unequaled Prices.—3d Floor.

Details of the Carpet Sale have been given to the public. And just as it has gotten squarely under full headway we organize a companion sale of Oriental and Occidental Rugs. The dual movement is a striking demonstration of aggressive merchandizing:—

Kazaks, Mossouls, Irans, Sumacs, Shirvans, and others, including many antique pieces in unique patterns and colorings, the sizes average 4x7 feet; sold by others at $20.00 to $25.00; our price,
$13.49 and $14.94.

Forty Khiva, Bokhara and Cashmere Rugs, sizes average 7½x10 feet, just the size and styles for reception halls and small rooms—wonderfully fine, mellow color combinations,
$49.98, $59.98 and $64.98.

Antique Persians, Serabends, Khorasans and Saraks—5 to 7½ feet wide, 12 to 19 feet long; ideal for halls and long, narrow rooms,
$38.48 to $198.98.

Smyrna Rugs.
Best All-wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs, Oriental designs and colorings, size 9x12 feet, reduced for this sale from $27.79 to $22.69.

Carabagh and Guenje Rugs; bold, strong colorings and effective Turkish designs; they'll lie straight and flat; sizes average about 3½x5 feet, sold by others at $12.00 to $14.50; our prices
$7.98, $8.98 and $9.94.

Heavy Kazaks, Mossuls, Shirvans, Cabistans and several other lines especially chosen on account of their rich colorings and fine texture; sold by others at $25.00 to $35.00; our price,
$19.94 and $23.98.

Ispahans, Sennas, Tebrizes, Saraks, Daghestans, Kermanshas and other antique beauties. Every one is a masterpiece.
$29.98 to $74.98.

Body Brussels Rugs.
The designs and colors are exact copies of costly Orientals, 9x12 feet; sold by others at $20.00; our price, $16.98.

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
366 5th Ave., near 34th St.
THE
John A. Hoagland
Collection of
Important Paintings
By the Celebrated Masters of the American and European Schools
Will Be Sold by Auction
In the Grand Ball-Room of the
Waldorf-Astoria
To-morrow (Thursday) Evening, at 8.30.
(The Grand Tier Boxes can be reserved on application to office of James P. Silo, Auctioneer, 366 Fifth Avenue.)
The Collection will be on Exhibition until Thursday noon at the Fifth Avenue Galleries.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,
Furriers and Importers.

50 PER CENT REDUCTIONS in Foreign Model Coats, in cloth, fur trimmed and fur lined.

Squirrel Jackets and Automobile Coats, made from the best Siberian skins.

Smart Jackets in Persian lamb at Greatly Reduced Prices.

37 Union Square West.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Annual Clean-Up Sale of Gloves

ANOTHER stirring pre-inventory movement occurs today—a January event that will be remembered by those who attended the sale a year ago—as radical in its price-cutting as the Hosiery and Underwear Sale that filled our store Monday and yesterday. Everyone wants gloves, and men and women will be glad to economize so decisively.

The great charm of the WANAMAKER glove stock is its constant freshness; and we take the present radical action, not because the gloves are old, but to sweep the stocks clear for the incoming goods; so that not even the gloves of yesterday may cast a shadow on the newness of the gloves of tomorrow.

Here are the oddments of gloves that sold best, the surplus stocks of laggards, and the lines that are to be superseded by newcomers. All are regular goods, from our own stocks; and every man and woman knows what excellent quality that insures in every grade. These are the offerings:

Women's Gloves at 75c

12 dozens of Royale, one-clasp pique, in gray; sizes 6½ to 7¼. Formerly $1.50.
36 dozens of Royale, 4-button overseam, in black; sizes 5½ to 7½. Formerly $1.50.
43 dozens of Royale, 4-hook overseam, in black; sizes 5½ to 6¼. Formerly $1.50.
15 dozens of two-clasp Pique Suede, in tan; sizes 5½ to 6¾. Formerly $1.50.

Women's Gloves at 50c

17 dozens of two-clasp lambskin, in colors and white; sizes 5½ to 7. Were 75c.
106 dozens of two-clasp lambskin, in colors and black; sizes 5½ to 7. Were 65c to $1.
38 dozens of Princess May, in black kid; sizes 5½ to 6. Were $1.

Women's Gloves at 38c

45 dozens two-clasp lambskin, in colors; mostly large sizes. Were 50c.

Men's Gloves at 75c

30 dozens of full P. X. M. Cape Gloves, in tan, rouge and Havana; in splendid condition; sizes 7 to 9. Were $1.
50 dozens of Pique and P. X. M. Mocha Gloves, in gray; sizes 7 to 9. Worth $1.50.

Men's Gloves at 50c

5 dozens of Pique Suede Gloves, in light gray; sizes 6¾ to 7½. Were $1.50.
24 dozens of Pique Kid Gloves, in brown and tan; sizes 6¾ to 7½. Were $1.50.
23 dozens of assorted styles of Gloves, in black, gray, tan, etc. Were $1.50.

Men's Gloves at 38c

15 dozens of Glace and Suede Gloves, in dark colors; assorted sizes. Were 50c.

The entire offering is on special counters in our Basement Under-Price Store.

A January Bargain-Feast of China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac

THE First of February brings inventory, and an immediate influx of China and Glass in preparation for greater movements to come.

That's a two-fold reason for clearing decks now—and we announce a clean sweep for today. The Ninth street Aisle is given over to the display, as well as the Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Housekeeping women will be able to pick up, among the extremely varied pieces of Fancy China, Teplitz and Bonn, French and Austrian wares and Cut Glass, dozens of pretty bits for the home or some friend, at great savings.

For prices have been heroically cut:

FANCY CHINA and PLATES At Half Prices

All French china, with rich decorations; the ends of stocks at closing-out prices:
Salad Bowls, $1.25, $2, $3 and $3.50, from $2.50, $4, $6 and $7.
Celery Trays, $1.50, from $3 and $3.25.
Chop Dishes, $3.50, from $7. Olive Dishes, 90c, from $1.75.
Sugars and Creams, $2.40 pair, from $4.75.
Punch Bowls, on stand, $9, from $18.
Bread and Butter Plates, 50c each, from $1.
Tea Plates, 50c each, from $1.
Breakfast Plates, 50c each, from $1.25.
Soup Plates, 75c each, from $1.50.

FRENCH and AUSTRIAN CHINA

Some very finely decorated pieces at
25 Cents Each, worth 50c

Breakfast Plates	Sugar and Cream Sets
Tea Plates	Custard Cups with handles
Bread and Butter Plates	Salad Bowls
Fruit Saucers	After-dinner Coffee Cups

BRIC-A-BRAC

A counter full of pretty pieces at reduced prices:
Austrian Bric-a-Brac, 50c, 75c and $1.25, from $1, $1.50 and $2.25.

BRIC-A-BRAC

Austrian Pottery, 75c, 85c and $1.15, from $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25.
Muller Bisque Pieces, 75c and $1.25, from $1.50 and $2.50.
Royal Bonn Pieces, $2.50, $2.75, $5.50 and $10, from $3.50, $4, $8 and $15.
Teplitz Vases, 85c, $1.70, $2 and $3.50, from $1.25, $2.50, $3 and $5.

AUSTRIAN CHINA

In very neat flower decorations and all pieces gilt:

Tea Cups and Saucers	Fruit Saucers
After-dinner Coffee Cups	Oatmeal Saucers
Bread and Butter Plates	Olive Dishes
Tea Plates	Mustard Pots
Breakfast Plates	Sugar Bowls
	Cream Jugs

At 10 Cents Each, worth 20c

CUT GLASS

A very interesting collection of pieces for table use, at much below regular prices:
Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, worth $5. Celery Trays, $3.50, worth $5.
Vases, flower, $1.50, worth $2.50. Spoon Trays, $2.50, worth $3.50.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.25, worth $2. Covered Mustard Pots, 85c.
Sugars and Creams, $1.10, $2, $2.75 and $3 pair, worth $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Oil Bottles, $1 and $1.25 each, worth $1.50 and $2.
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c, 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c.
Knife Rests, 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, $1. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Sack Suits $8.50, formerly $10 to $15

THE breaking of size-ranges among these good-looking Sack Suits for men, has had a corresponding effect on prices.

The Suits were $10 to $15, a few days ago—and they're worth that now. But they aren't here in all sizes in every pattern, so we've marked them

$8.50 a Suit

And at that, it's easily worth a few minutes of any man's time to look through them.

In plain and fancy cheviots; plenty of large and small sizes; though the assortment is shy on intermediates. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Derby Hats—$1.75

QUITE a welcome saving, if you're in the habit of paying $3, or more, for your Derbies, to buy $3 to $3.50 hats for about half!

When a maker is confronted by inventory, he hates to be bothered by small lots, no matter how good. That was the case here—we eased a hat manufacturer's mind, he eased the price.

All black, in a variety of excellent blocks—mostly this coming Spring's, all $3 or $3.50 Derbies, at

$1.75 Each

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

WE have rounded up a lot of Men's black Derby Hats, of a variety of blocks, and put a bran-new price on them. There isn't an undesirable style in the lot, and all are $2 to $2.50 grades; now

One Dollar Each

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Favorite Crepe Mistrals

At Very Nearly Half Price

WOMEN want crepe-like weaves for their Spring dresses—are willing to pay full prices for them, too.

Here's a case where they don't have to—if they're prompt.

Crepe Mistral—a beautiful weave with an extra twist to the yarn, and the sparkle of a strand of mohair—a rich, scintillating, yet clinging combination that will make the most charming sort of dresses, according to the proper Spring styles.

It's a rare bit of luck that we have this quantity to sell at practically *half-price*—

$1 and $1.50 Qualities for 55c and 75c a Yard

But we connected with a manufacturer who had made too many yards to be able to sell them quickly, hence took the first offer—ours.

Attractive raised cords, in self-colors—in ones, twos or threes—run through the fabric.

The $1 quality, at 55c yard, comes in black and navy blue, and is 40 inches wide.

The $1.50 quality, at 75c yard, is in black, navy blue, royal blue, brown, tan, cardinal and cream. 45 inches wide. Rotunda.

Our Best SHOES Meet a Price-Waterloo

EVEN the distinction of being shoe-aristocrats doesn't save certain splendid lines of Men's and Women's Shoes from the exigencies of this January Shoe Sale.

No better shoes are made or sold, than these—but they don't show an unbroken front as to sizes, hence the Sale claims them. But, to let them down as gently as possible, they're on sale in the Main Shoe Store:

Women's $5 Shoes at $3.75
Kidskin, patent and enamel leather, and French calfskin; sizes are not complete in each lot, but the average sizes are in good supply.

Men's $5 and $6 Shoes at $3.90
Heavy Winter shoes from our own stocks; mostly double soles, in the best-selling styles. Sizes a bit broken. Main floor.

Then here is word of some exceptional offerings in the Basement Sale:

Women's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40
Kidskin in half a dozen sorts and combinations; lasts in various shapes, soles of different weight; practically complete sizes, and a third of the price saved on each pair.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.90
Kidskin of fine quality, made in popular styles and equal in many respects to the usual $3 qualities; stylish lasts, and weight proper for just now.

Men's $4 Shoes at $2.85
Some high-grade sample shoes here that afford good choosing to men who are particular. Many exclusive patterns.

Men's $2 Shoes at $1.50
Sturdy black calf lace shoes that are equal to many $2.50 grades; shapely, comfortable and durable; full round toes with tips.

Children's Shoes at an average saving of one-third, and in good supply. Prices, 85c, $1 and $1.20. Leathers are kid and calfskin, made with heavy spring heels. Basement.

Women's Handkerchiefs

ORDINARILY, we couldn't buy these Handkerchiefs at anything like the price we did, nor could we sell them at prices like these. But times were dull, and the manufacturer wanted to keep busy. Thus you profit:

At 6 for 30c—Women's soft-finish hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs; worth 8c and 10c each.
At 6 for 40c—Women's soft-finish hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs; ½-inch hems; worth 12½c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

An Invaluable Fire Escape

IT is unfortunately proved, every now and then, that the average New York residence is a fire-trap. Most houses are without adequate means of protection or escape from fire.

The "Emergency" Fire Escape is particularly adapted for private houses, permanently attached to the window casing; yet compact and light enough to be easily carried in the trunk or hand-bag.

It consists of an indestructible, non-inflammable wire rope with a safety brake by which the rate of speed of the person descending the rope can be absolutely controlled.

Every part is strongly made, and tested far in excess of the strain to be put upon it.

Price, with 75 feet of cable, $1.
with 100 feet of cable, $1.25.

This is a life-insurance at an absurdly low premium. Basement.

Pretty Party Fans

FANS are as frail as they are pretty—not a dance but claims its victims. Then, perhaps a new fan is needed to match a new frock.

Here's a charming showing—from the simple, but effective paper fan, to the fan of real lace and ivory. And prices correspond:

Dainty White Silk Fans, with bone sticks; prettily decorated, 50c.
White Gauze Fans, with delicate paintings and carved sticks, $1.
White or Black Spangled Fans, at $2 to $4.50.
Duchesse Lace Fans, at $6, $7 and $8.
Very Small Opera Fans, $1.25 to $11.
Paper Fans, in great variety, at 25c. Broadway.

Another Offering of WOMEN'S SKIRTS

SMARTLY tailored Walking Skirts of single and double-faced cloths in blue, Oxford gray and brown; made with seven-gore flare and slot seams; finished with ten rows of stitching around the bottom of skirt; regularly worth $6.50; offered today

At $3.50 Each

This is one of the very best offerings in Skirts that we have known in many a day. Second floor, Broadway.

More News for Women

HERE'S information about several groups of seasonable garments for women, at prices that will make the news decidedly interesting:

Dressing Sacques
At 75c, worth $1.50—Of ripple elderdown; in plain colors; three styles; trimmed with satin ribbon; fancy stitching. Fitted back, full front.
At $1.50, worth $2.75 to $3.75—Of heavy ripple elderdown; plain colors; five styles; bound all around with satin; trimmed with braid, embroidery or ribbon; fitted back, full front, fastened with silk frogs.

Short Petticoats
At 25c—Of flannelette, in neat light stripes; scalloped edge, crocheted in pink or blue.

Velveteen Waists
At $3.75, worth $5.50—In plain colors or neat figures; full front; plaited from shoulder and trimmed with pearl buttons; fancy French back. Second floor, Tenth street.

French Hand-Made Dresses for Children

THAT part of our stock of dainty little Hand-made Dresses for babies and children that comes to us from Paris is broader and better this year than ever before.

It contains a most attractive variety, especially of garments at lower prices than usual. Short dresses, for example, begin at $1.75, short skirts at $1.

Mothers will be delighted with these charming garments for their little ones:

At $1.75 to $4.75—Short Dresses of sheer or heavy nainsook with fine plaits and feather stitching; or plaits and fine lace insertions and ruffles; neck and sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace; sizes for 6 months to 3 years.
At $5 and $6—Dresses of fine lawn or nainsook; yoke with lace insertion or hand-embroidery; some with ruffles around shoulders. Others plain, but of softest material; skirts with fine plaits, lace insertions and ruffles edged with lace; sizes for 6 months to 3 years.
At $1 to $3.75—Short Body Skirts, with buttonhole edges; wide feather stitched hem and fine plaits, or ruffles edged with lace, or hand-worked embroidery; sizes for 6 months to 4 years.
At $3 to $6—Infants' Long Slips in a great variety of attractive styles. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Embroideries Under-Priced

THESE dainty, fresh embroideries have been crowded into the background for the last few days by the demands made on our space by other important movements.

But here they are again today—edgings, insertions and galons, of cambric and nainsook, in a wealth of pretty patterns, just when women need them most, at

3c to 10c a yard

worth one-third to one-half more.

Also a lot of embroidery strips showing slight imperfections, in 4½-yard-lengths, at 20c to $1 a strip. Basement.

Some Stirring News of DRESS GOODS

WE HAVE just secured about seven thousand yards of plaited all-wool Batiste and Albatross to sell at little more than a third of its former value.

The manufacturer had a successful season, and cares little for the clean-up loss that gives you this splendid bargain—

75c Plaited Waistings At 28c a Yard!

The batiste and albatross are of the most desirable quality, and plaited in this manner they make the daintiest kind of Spring shirt-waists. The plaits are all the garniture needed, and are arranged singly, and in clusters of twos and threes with spaces between. A dozen attractive colorings to choose from, at 28c a yard, instead of 75c. Rotunda.

Then here are some tempting reductions on Novelty Dress Goods of various attractive kinds; worth laying away for next season, if a new dress is not wanted this season.

At $1.75 a yard, from $2.50—
Novelty Canvas Zibeline, in gray and white mixtures.
At $2 a yard, from $3—
Novelty Zibelines, in fancy checks and chenille polka dots.
At $3 a yard, from $4.75 and $5—
Velvet Novelties; designs in fancy colored polka dots on black grounds.

And these two qualities in Spring weights and colorings:

At $1 a yard, from $1.50—
Bouretted Pin-check Suiting, in blue, tan and gray, with white forming pin-checks; overrun with stripes of bouretté.
At $1.25 a yard, from $1.75—
Pin-striped Satin Prunella, in self and mixed grounds; in tans, cadet blues, gray and resedas. Rotunda.

Plenty of Under-Muslins

ONE White Sale expires peacefully after two days' selling. Another brings forward garments that have slumbered quietly on the shelves for a year. Still another offers garments whose only recommendation is that they don't cost much.

The garments in the WANAMAKER SALE OF WHITE go far ahead of all competitors, in every particular. They are deliberately planned to outdo similar garments, in fineness, in ample, yet correct proportions, in workmanship, in price. And they do it.

They were all made especially, bran-new, for this sale. And in such huge quantities that, even today, the seventeenth day of the sale, we've splendid supplies of everything—particularly the popularly-priced garments at these prices:

Corset Covers, 25c to $1.	Chemises, 35c to $1.
Drawers, 15c to $1.	Nightgowns, 38c to $1.
Petticoats, 50c to $1.	Short Petticoats, 35c and 50c.

And, of course, of the higher-priced sorts the same profusion. Second floor.

Girls' Walking Skirts

YOU save a third, because the manufacturer didn't want to hold on to this lot of goods any longer. So he made them up into stylish skirts for us, and took a loss. Therefore—

FIVE DOLLARS EACH

instead of the rightful seven-fifty.

Made of handsome plain or mixed materials, well tailored, and 36 to 40 inches long—good skating length. Second floor, Ninth street.

Good Corset News

CORSETS of well-known makes, in stylish, comfortable models, at much less than ordinary prices:

At $2, worth $4.50 to $7—Lillian Corsets, all whalebone; bias and gored cut, long and medium dip hips and abdomen; straight-front; odd sizes.
At $2, worth $8.50—P. D. Corsets of black Italian cloth; all whalebone; long waist, medium hips and abdomen; sizes 18 to 26 in.
At $1.50, worth $3.75—I. C. Corsets of imported white coutil; straight-front, lace and ribbon-trimmed; sizes 18 to 22 in.
At 75c, worth $1.25—C. B., W. B. and Sonnette Corsets, in white, gray and black; sizes 20 to 26 in.; all straight-fronts, dip hips and abdomen; up-to-date models. Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE
WEBER
TONE
IS THE
IDEAL
PIANO
TONE.
THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY
108 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
605 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN
Catalogue Mailed Free on Request.

The topic of the hour is our Remnant Sale. Thousands have waited for it and get the benefit. Can we induce you to also get the benefit and thus add you to our list of friends? Experiment costs you nothing. We know the value is more than double.

Suits to order $17.00, Coat and Vest $12.50, Trousers $4.50, Overcoats $20.00. All Fancy Vests $6.00—regardless of their former price. We are headquarters for Tuxedos and Full Dress at about half the prices other tailors charge.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

KILL OR CURE

Killing the nerve doesn't cure the toothache; it merely stops the pain by destroying vitality.

The pain can also be stopped by decapitation.

Cathartics do not **cure** Constipation—they give temporary relief; but they weaken the bowels and really make the trouble worse.

What DOES Cure
is a Gentle Laxative of a
Tonic Character

IRON-OX
TABLETS

Are the Best
Tonic-Laxative ever put upon
the Market

25 Adult Doses
25 Cents

Cheap Trips Southwest

One fare plus $2.00, round trip, first class, Chicago to Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas.

Greatly reduced rates for one-way second class tickets.

First and third Tuesdays. Corresponding rates from East generally.

Illustrated land pamphlets for the asking.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
43 BLEND OF COFFEE
NONE BETTER GROWN.
No Breakfast Table Complete without it.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

COAL APPEAL SUCCEEDS

King's Bridge Families Get $7 Fuel Through G. W. Perkins.

Demand for Independent Coal Lighter—Dealers' Committee Meets Mayor Low and Sales Agents.

The committee of retail dealers appointed last week by Mayor Low to consider the question as to how to get more company coal brought to tidewater had a conference with the Mayor at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. The committee consists of G. D. Curtis of Curtis & Blaisdell; G. I. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co., and Michael Burns of Burns Brothers.

Before the members of the committee called on the Mayor they had conferences with the sales agents of the several companies, and were prepared with an estimate of what would be required for the purpose. After a conference of over an hour the committee left the office and the Mayor gave out the following statement:

"The committee reported that the companies have promised to add 1,500 tons of coal weekly for sale by the pail to the quantities of coal already being furnished for such sale. The committee is to report to-morrow how this is to be distributed."

The members of the committee conferred late in the afternoon with one another and with sales agents. G. D. Curtis, Chairman of the committee, was seen later, and said that in all probability more pail delivery depots would be established.

"Will the coal all be 10 cents a pail?" he was asked.

"I suppose so," he said. "It depends on whether we can get enough coal from the companies."

The independent operators found sales slower than usual. A representative of Stickney, Conyngham & Co., 1 Broadway, who handle a good deal of independent coal, admitted that the demand for independent coal had eased off a little. He did not care to quote prices, but said some of it had been sold at $6.50 a ton.

In the outlying districts of the Greater New York, however, coal was still at famine prices. At King's Bridge many families were actually suffering from lack of coal, and the local dealers were charging from $10 to $12 a ton. The question with many people, however, was not the price, but the procuring of coal at any price. The situation became so acute on Monday that Dr. Thomas Darlington of King's Bridge organized a citizens' committee for the purpose of getting more coal. The members of the committee put themselves in communication with George W. Perkins, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, which resulted in the sending of two boatloads of coal to the distressed district, which could be retailed at the rate of $7 a ton.

The first boatload arrived yesterday and created a sensation. There were at least five applicants for every ton, but the committee decided to sell the coal only to families in the greatest need. It was found that there was sickness in some families, where there was absolutely no coal in the cellars, and in some cases people had been burning wood for a week to keep from freezing. Grocers' carts, farm wagons, and every other kind of vehicle which could be used to distribute the coal were pressed into service, and it was all delivered at the rate of $7 a ton. The second boatload is expected to arrive to-day.

J. L. Eddy of Dickson & Eddy, general sales agents for the Ontario and Western Road, said yesterday:

"We cannot supply anything like the coal demanded, as the shortage will not be made up all Winter. In the meantime no one need want coal. There is coal enough coming to tidewater to keep every one going, but none to store up. The poor who buy coal by the pail never got as much and as cheap coal as they are getting now."

C. E. Childs, general manager of the Ontario and Western, said:

"Under our present contract all the independent coal is brought to tidewater here. This crowds out the company coal, which has to seek other outlets."

MITCHELL'S ANNUAL REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The reading of his annual report by President John Mitchell was the feature of this morning's session of the miners' National convention. Of the many important events affecting the interests of the toilers of the country, he said, the anthracite coal strike stood pre-eminent. Vital principles were at stake which, if defeated, would have given to the American labor movement a shock from which it would have required years to rally and recover. Commenting on the investigation now being conducted by the Coal Strike Commission, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Firm in my opinion of our ability to demonstrate the justice of our claims, I have no fear of the outcome."

Referring to injunctions, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Government by injunction is one of the most insidious, harassing, and dangerous methods resorted to by the enemies of workingmen to destroy labor organization and to circumvent the Constitutional right of trial by jury. The whole system of government by injunction grows from the distrust of the ultra-capitalists for democratic institutions.

"The reasons given for the issuing of injunctions are always misleading and generally false. So far as these injunctions are issued in labor cases they are never issued excepting in such cases as call for the exercise of the criminal law.

"Government by injunction is not only hostile to organized labor, but it is hostile to Constitutional liberty. If the American people do not check this arbitrary power it will result in the annihilation of labor unions, and then of all other forms of associations disliked by capitalists."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's report Secretary Wilson submitted his report. In the matter of relief funds, he said that "the total amount donated by the different branches of our organization was $258,-343.94. The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was $1,967,-026.34, making a total of $2,225,370.28 from the members of the United Mine Workers. To this must be added $419,954.14 donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of $2,645,324.42."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An area of low pressure has developed off the Carolina Coast, a second low is central on the West Florida Coast, and a third overlies the Texas Coast. The northeast high is rapidly giving way, and a second high is moving southeastward over Minnesota.

Rain is indicated for to-morrow in the South and Middle Atlantic States, New England, and snow or rain in the lower lake region and the Northwest.

The weather will clear Thursday in New England, and there will be snow or rain in the Missouri Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. It will be colder Wednesday in the lake region, the Ohio, Middle, and Lower Mississippi Valleys and the Southwest, and it will be colder Thursday in the Atlantic Coast districts.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk to high southeast, shifting to west; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts fresh to brisk west to northwest, and on Lake Michigan fresh northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh to brisk southeast winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast and on the Pacific Coast from Eureka, Cal., northward. Cold wave warnings are displayed at Duluth, Minn.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow clearing, colder in west portion; brisk to high southeast winds on the coast shifting to west.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; brisk to high southeast winds becoming northwest.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain to-day; to-morrow fair and colder; brisk southeast winds becoming northwest.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain turning to snow and colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

Minnesota and Wisconsin, fair to-day; to-morrow fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

North Carolina, fair in west, rain in east portion, colder on the coast to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest to west winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwest winds.

North and South Dakota, snow to-day, with rising temperature; to-morrow snow and colder.

West Virginia, rain to-day turning to snow in mountain districts; to-morrow fair, colder in east portion.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; brisk to high southeast winds, becoming northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	19	19	20
6 A. M.	17	19	20
9 A. M.	18	21	23
12 M.	28	32	31
4 P. M.	32	35	33
6 P. M.	32	34	34
9 P. M.	31	34	35
12 P. M.	32	34	36

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29
Weather Bureau	28½
Corresponding date 1902	20½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The thermometer registered 20 degrees at 8 A. M. and 34 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 35 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 10 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIONS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	28	28	S	Cloudy
Atlantic City	43	40	SE	Cloudy
Boston	28	32	SE	Cloudy
Buffalo	34	34	S	Cloudy
Cape May	42	42	E	Rain
Eastport	30	30	SW	Pt. cloudy
Nantucket	36	36	SE	Cloudy
Norfolk	52	52	SE	Rain
Oswego	30	30	S	Cloudy
Philadelphia	36	36	NE	Cloudy
Pittsburg	36	44	SE	Snow
Portland, Me.	22	24	SW	Cloudy
Scranton	30	32	NE	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	36	36	NE	Rain
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	34	36	NW	Cloudy
Chicago	32	34	W	Cloudy
Cincinnati	34	42	NE	Cloudy
Cleveland	38	42	SE	Snow
Detroit	32	36	SW	Snow
Duluth	30	30	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	34	34	SW	Snow
Green Bay	20	32	SW	Clear
Huron	8	30	S	Clear
Marquette	20	32	NW	Snow
Milwaukee	28	34	NW	Pt. Cloudy
Toledo	34	40	S	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	32	34	E	Cloudy
Charlotte	32	32	N	Rain
Corpus Christi	58	68	W	Clear
Galveston	52	56	E	Pt. cloudy
Hatteras	58	60	SE	Rain
Jacksonville	42	52	N	Cloudy
Key West	76	78	S	Cloudy
Mobile	48	48	N	Cloudy
Montgomery	40	40	E	Cloudy
New Orleans	54	56	N	Pt. cloudy
Savannah	38	40	N	Cloudy
Tampa	62	62	E	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	58	60	S	Rain
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	14	18	SE	Cloudy
Davenport	24	34	NW	Clear
Dodge City	30	38	N	Clear
Kansas City	30	38	NW	Clear
North Platte	32	42	SW	Clear
Omaha	20	26	NW	Clear
St. Louis	36	40	NW	Clear
St. Paul	8	18	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	*16	*8	SW	Clear
ROCKY MTS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	26	34	Calm	Cloudy
Denver	32	32	W	Clear
Helena	34	34	N	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	32	34	SE	Snow

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets...5:04	Moon rises...1:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:41	Gov. Isl'd...2:15	H. Gate...4:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:00	Gov. Isl'd...2:28	H. Gate...4:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
New York, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbadoes and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Bratsberg, Barbados and the Guianas	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela via San Juan and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa, &c	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $21, inclusive for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $3 and up to Jan. $24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. $24 and up to Jan. $31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $31, inclusive for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Dec. 27; Sydney, Dec. 29; Auckland, Jan. 2, and Honolulu, Jan. 13, which reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East Monday at 6 P. M., and are due in New York Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 21.

Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
Bellsnden, Swansea, Dec. 29.
British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
El Norte, Galveston, Jan 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Fernesne, Shields, Jan. 7.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 10.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Monterey, Havana, Jan. 17.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Nueces, Key West, Jan. 17.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10
Sicilia, Naples, Jan. 7.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 3.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

Alamo, Mobile, Jan. 19.
Cattle, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 19.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 19.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 10.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Orizaba, Colon, Jan. 19.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Massilia, Naples, Jan. 8.
Seneca, Tampico, Jan. 16.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 17.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 17.

Arrived.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Rickmann, Port Maria Jan. 14, with mdse. to James E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam and Boulogne sur Mer Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 7:42 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Cape Haiti, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at about 9:30 P. M.

SS American, (Dutch,) Marcklaeger, Antwerp Jan. 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Calabria, (Br.,) Bridges, Marseilles, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 7:04 A. M.

SS Burgermeister Peterson, (Ger.,) Thoprich, Shields Jan. 3, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS Pocassett, (Br.,) Stevens, Fiume, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 19th.

SS Barotse, (Br.,) Bean, Chittagong, &c., Nov. 25, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 19th.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rohde, Kingston, &c., Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:55 A. M.

SS Allianca, Skilling, Colon Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol Dec. 27 and Swansea 31st, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Bohemia, (Br.,) McCullum, Liverpool Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS Oneida, Rich, George town, S. C., Jan. 15, via Wilmington, N. C., 16th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Carib, Chichester, Jacksonville Jan. 15 via Charleston 17th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Out Heil, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Swinemunde Dec. 31 and Shields Jan. 6, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Julia Luckenbach, Reynolds, Sabine Pass Jan. 11, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Co.

Sailed.

SS Lowther Castle, (Br.,) for Savannah.
SS City of Washington, for Colon.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hugome, for Port Tampa.
SS St. Louis, for Philadelphia.
SS Winifred, for Port Arthur.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Dorado, for Galveston.
SS Capri, (Ger.,) for Santos, &c.
SS Brighton, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Bolivia, (Ger.,) for Cape Haitian, &c
SS Algonquin, for Jacksonville.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavatelli, from Palesmo for New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day for coal.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Cubb, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Algerin, (Br.,) Capt. Garrick, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar Jan. 18.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Couch, from New York via Barbados, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Capt. Doxen, sld. from Para for New York Jan. 18.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Henry, sld. from Glasgow for New York yesterday.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed Scilly at 2:45 P. M to-day.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Capt. Selby, from New York for Singapore, Manila, and Hongkong, passed Malta to-day.

SS Saturnina, (Span.,) Capt. Luzarraga, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Jan. 15.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbieri, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Jan. 16.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from New York for Antwerp, arr here to-day.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Newport News and New York for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

SS Adana, (Br.,) Capt. Fowler, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Bombay Jan. 14.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, sld. from Trieste for New York Jan. 14.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Connolly, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Jan. 17.

SS Hörrox, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Jan. 17.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, sld. from Marseilles for New York Jan. 17.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbieri, sld. from Genoa for New York Jan. 17.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, (from Demerara,) sld. from St. Thomas for New York yesterday.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore for New York, arr. at Fayal to-day for coal.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, from New York via Oran for Venice, arr. at Malta to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. to-day.

Distillers to the King Edward VII.
After the Run
Nothing so thoroughly fills the bill as
DEWAR'S SCOTCH

REIABLE FURS.

Don't miss the splendid opportunity to purchase reliable Sealskin or Persian Lamb Jacket or Coat. A handsome set of fashionable furs, gentlemen's fur-lined overcoats, sleigh robes, fur-lined circulars at the low prices now offered by

C. C. SHAYNE,
Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
41st & 42d Sts., Bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
Carriage entrance, 129 West 41st St.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Gas and Oil Stoves. Basement.

Cylinder Gas Heaters, black or aluminum, formerly $1.25, for...98
Four tube aluminum Gas Heaters, 18 inches high, formerly $1.75, now...$1.25
Four tube Gas Heaters, all aluminum, 33 inches high, formerly $1.95, now...$1.50
"Economy" Open Gas Heaters, formerly $3.00, special...$2.25
Four tube Nickeled Radiators, formerly $3.38...$2.98

Things for the House.

To-day the topic of our discourse is "Things for the House." It is a very interesting subject to hundreds of thousands in the Greater City, comprehending as it does every article of utility and practicability, besides Art Wares, Pictures, &c. There is no store in the world that shows broader and more complete stocks of Household Goods than the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment. Oft has it been repeated by discriminating customers that no store houses or displays these goods so excellently and with such good taste as this one. New York's Finest Retail Store must be as splendidly equipped in the matter of Household Goods as in Wearing Apparel. It must, to maintain its pre-eminence, sell these goods at prices that, quality considered, are as low as or lower than those of all competitors.

All Householders, Boarding House Keepers and Hotel Proprietors—in fact, everybody to any degree interested in procuring high class household effects at prices considerably below the normal—would do excellently well to read the following, and, better still, to share in the offerings here presented:—

Continuation of the Great Furniture Sale.

Fifth Floor.

The marvellous success that has attended this sale of Furniture has made it possible for us to present such splendid offerings of like character. As we have already stated, every article is made under our personal supervision. All are marked with original prices as well as with the present reductions.

Bedroom Suites, Bedstead, Dresser and Wash Stand of highly polished, thoroughly seasoned oak; Dresser fitted with two long and two small drawers and made with three panels to prevent warping, French bevel mirror, size 20x24; value $18.50, reduced to...$15.00

Others reduced from $29.50 to...$22.50

Bedroom Suites; three-piece, in Weathered Oak, wax finish; reproduction of genuine Old Dutch pattern; construction guaranteed; reduced from $37.50 to...$28.50

Others reduced from $65 and $79 to...$50 and $61

Parlor Suites; three pieces, Tete-a-Tete, Arm Chair and Reception Chair; highly polished, mahogany finished frames, upholstered in very latest designs; spring seats covered in newest shades of silk damask; full choice of colorings; a $21.00 value for...$16.00

Parlor Suites, three pieces, Tete-a-Tete, Arm Chair and Reception Chair; have extra heavy frames, graceful arms, extending from top of back to seat; French legs, crotch mahogany panels, upholstered spring seats, covered with Verona Velour; upholstery and construction guaranteed; value $44.00, for...$36.00

Extension Tables, six feet, oak, round tops, highly polished, heavy legs, perfect fitting slides; thoroughly well made; reduced from $11.50 to...$9.00

Others reduced from $14.50 to $11.00, and from $21.00 to...$17.50

China Closets, highly polished, quartered oak, French plate mirror back, serpentine swell door, round end, heavy claw feet, size 5 feet 4 in. high; reduced from $42.00 to...$35.00

Others reduced from $39.00 and $29.50 to $31.50 and $23.00

The Bush & Gerts Piano.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

In the builders of the Bush & Gerts were united the sturdy German temperament with its genius for scientific accuracy and the American ingenious inventive faculty and power for organizing and developing.

THE BUSH & GERTS comes in a variety of cases. Every wood has been tested, and those found desirable are sensibly and artistically utilized.

THE BUSH & GERTS Scale is evenly balanced with absolute accuracy, and in every way its excellence is beyond description.

THE BUSH & GERTS tonal quality is its most important distinction, for this vocal virtue is the true measure of the value of an instrument.

Every good thing is judged by its "staying qualities," and in this, as in all other respects, the BUSH & GERTS is pre-eminently satisfactory.

BUSH & GERTS PIANOS cost from $300 to $600, and can be bought on the convenient monthly payment plan, if so desired.

Oriental & Domestic Rugs.

Third Floor.

5 bales selected antique and modern Anatolian Rugs...$2.35
300 small Persian Rugs, in perfect condition...$4.95
250 Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs, $5.95
3 bales of fine Ghendji Rugs...$8.50
75 antique Beloochistan Rugs, very silky...$11.50
2 bales of Shirvans, selected for their unusually beautiful colorings and fine texture; original prices $16.50 to $18.50, $12.75
Extra quality Persian Carpets, suitable for library and dining rooms...$75.00
East India Carpets, guaranteed best quality, in exclusive designs and colorings, suitable for parlor and reception rooms, average size about 9x12 feet; regular price $185.00...$147.00
Best quality Smyrna Rugs, in Eastern and Colonial effects; these Rugs are guaranteed first grade.
9x12 feet; usual price $28.50, $22.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; usual price $22.00...$18.50
6x9 feet; usual price $14.50...$10.50
Axminster Rugs, fine close weave, extra high pile, in Oriental and domestic designs and colorings.
9x12 feet...$21.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in...$19.50
6x9 feet...$14.50
36x72 inches...$3.95
27x63 inches...$1.95

The Model Food Store.

Sixth Floor.

You should call and see the result of modern ideas in food merchandising here. You will be pleased to note the absolute cleanliness and the strict observance of hygienic principles in the handling of all foods.

TOMATOES—Sussex County cold packed red ripe Tomatoes; doz., $1.05; can...9
ROLLED OATS—"Royal Stuart," the purest, most wholesome and nutritious; 2 lb. pkg...9
HERRING—The new importation, new catch imported Milchener Herring; keg...85
BREAKFAST FOOD—"Royal Stuart," a delicate natural food, made from white wheat, containing all the food properties; 2 lb. pkg...11
SOUPS—Franco-American Food Co.'s French Tomato, Vegetable, Mock Turtle or Oxtail Liquid Soups, or Columbia, all kinds, ready to serve after

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave 37th 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V. Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

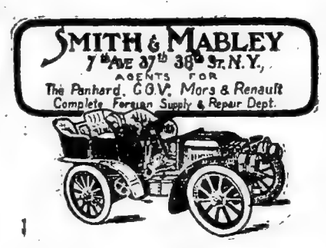

Semi-Annual Sale
Overcoats and Suits.
One-Third Off.

You know our big busy stores—you know our clothing and you know our reputation for biggest values even at regular prices. We want you to know that you can buy at this sale our own best overcoats and suits for men and boys at thirty-three and one-third less than our regular winter prices.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.		Sale Price.
$30.00	High-Grade Overcoats	$20.00
25.00	Imported Overcoatings	16.67
22.00	Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
21.00	Black Vicunas	14.00
20.00	High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
18.00	Meltons and Frieze	12.00
15.00	Meltons and Frieze	10.00
12.50	Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
10.00	Oxford and Black Frieze	6.67

Brill Brothers
Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

Antique Bellows
In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron, Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases. Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
1868 The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

Auction Sales.

The Marquand TREASURES
LAST TWO DAYS
American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
On View Day and Evening
9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M. 7:30 UNTIL 10 P. M.
THE
Art Treasures
Collected by the Late
H. G. Marquand
prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of the executors.
The Valuable PAINTINGS and Water Colors
Will be Sold at
Mendelssohn Hall,
FRIDAY EVENING of this week promptly at 8:30 o'clock.
(Admission by Card, to be had of the Managers.)
And the balance of the Collection will be disposed of at the
American Art Galleries
on the AFTERNOONS of January 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and EVENINGS of January 28, 29 and 30.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On Friday, 23d inst., the Galleries will be closed at 12 o'clock noon and on the succeeding days of sale from 12 noon until 2:30 o'clock P. M.
NOTE—Admission to the exhibition fifty cents.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

SHARP STATEHOOD DEBATE

Senator Quay Demands a Vote on His Bill.

Messrs. Beveridge and Hanna Interpose Objections—Fight Will Be Renewed To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Quay's Statehood dinner brought on a sharp and threatening situation in the Senate to-day. Having the courage of his 17 Republican votes, which, with the 32 Democratic votes, would pass the Three-State bill, the Pennsylvania Senator forced the fighting and boldly demanded an agreement for a vote. Anticipating objection, he had prepared a schedule of dates in advance, which, one after another, he offered, and to each of which Senator Beveridge objected on the ground that debate had not been exhausted.

The debate did not take a very wide range to-day, but was confined chiefly to arguments to show that the plank in the Republican National platform in 1900 was not an issue, and was therefore not binding on the Republican Senators. Senator Quay furnished a good deal of amusement by reading from a number of Republican platforms to show that there had been many promises as to New Mexico and the other Territories which had not been kept. Mr. Beveridge disposed of this reference to the platforms by calling it ancient history, as if it were barred by the statute of limitations.

Senator Hanna at the close of the day made an impassioned speech, appealing to Republican Senators to stand together, notwithstanding the blocking of business, and oppose the passage of the Statehood bill until the whole question could be exhaustively explained. He said the pledges of the platform in 1900 were in no sense an issue, and were put in the platform mainly as a matter of form by the Committee on Resolutions. The Democratic platform contained the same sort of a promise. He thought it was far more important to act on the merits of the question than to blindly keep a party promise. If, after thorough inquiry and debate, it should appear that the Territories or any one of them was not fit for Statehood the patriotic thing was to act according to the facts, and not make a mistake that could not afterward be remedied.

The speech of the Ohio Senator seemed to make an impression on his Republican colleagues.

The early part of the debate consisted of a colloquy between Senators Quay and Beveridge as to which side was acting the part of obstructionists and preventing legislation. Senator Quay, to show that his skirts were clear, asked for an immediate vote. Senator Beveridge then spoke for two hours, declaring that Quay was using the club of pledged votes to force the bill through, and he had said to the Senate that unless the Statehood bill were passed there should be no legislation at all. In a moment of highly wrought oratory, the Indiana Senator shook his finger at the Senator from Pennsylvania and cried: "Let the galled jade wince, our withers go unwrung." Whereat Mr. Quay laughed.

Senator Quay finally gave notice that to-morrow, at the end of the morning hour, he should move to take up the bill and arrange for a vote, and if objection was made he would ask the Senate to sit until an agreement should be reached as to a time when a vote should be taken.

Senator Bate said to-night that the Democrats were to a man in favor of the bill.

The meeting of the Steering Committee was without appreciable results except that there was a unanimous agreement to give precedence to appropriation bills and conference reports over all other matters. Beyond this, it was decided that the Statehood bill should continue to occupy the position it now holds as the unfinished business of the Senate and that the Cuban reciprocity treaty should be given second place.

There was discussion of the notice given in the Senate by Mr. Quay that to-morrow he would move to take up the Statehood bill at the conclusion of the morning business. There was no recorded opposition to the proposition to allow Mr. Quay's motion to prevail without protest when made. The opinion of the stanchest opponents of the Statehood bill was that it would be preferable to have a test vote as between the Statehood bill and some one of the appropriation bills if the friends of the Statehood bill should invite such a test.

While the Cuban treaty was given second place, the understanding was distinct that its consideration should not be postponed until the appropriation bills are out of the way, but that, on the contrary, every possible opportunity should be availed of to take it up while the Statehood bill is still before the Senate. All the Senators present, ten in number, were agreed as to the importance of securing the ratification of the treaty, but they also were agreed that, as between it and the appropriation bills, the prompt consideration of the latter was more important for the reason that if the treaty should fail its consideration could be continued by an extra session of the Senate alone, while the failure of appropriation bills would involve an extra session of the entire Congress.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

James Low, Collector of Customs, District of Niagara, N. Y.; William A. Richards, Wyoming, now Assistant Commissioner, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office; John H. Fimple, Ohio, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Navy.—Commander Charles W. Ray to be Captain; Lieut. Commander John K. Barton to be Commander.

Army.—Promotions—Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, Ninth Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Edward A. Godwin, Tenth Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

BISSERT VISITS JEROME.

Ex-Wardman Bissert, who made a confession to District Attorney Jerome involving high police officials and Tammany politicians, yesterday afternoon made a mysterious visit to the District Attorney's office, conferring with Mr. Jerome and Mr. Morgan. Mr. Jerome declined to discuss Bissert's visit.

Lena Schmidt and Rosie Greenberg, the principal witnesses against Bissert, after Minnie Kurz had left this jurisdiction, visited Mr. Morgan earlier in the day.

Those women have both made statements corroborating the confession of Bissert. Minnie Kurz gave several statements to the District Attorney's office while a prisoner in the Tombs. She was released later on her own recognizance and sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. Yesterday she was taken from there to the Metropolitan Hospital, where she now is dying from consumption.

Andrew Witt, who was interested with Minnie Kurz in a resort in the East Fifth Street Precinct while Capt. Herlihy and Capt. Diamond were in command there with Bissert as their wardman, has been in the Tombs in default of $7,500 bail on charges of conspiracy to spirit away witnesses against Capt. Herlihy. A few days ago, however, Witt was paroled and it was learned yesterday that he also has given valuable information to the District Attorney's office. Bissert's statement, it is now said, has been corroborated in every detail. It will be far-reaching in its sequences. It is said on good authority that the confession will keep the courts busy for a long time, and that not only the heads of some officials high in the Police Department will drop as a result, but that an exposé will follow which will strike to the very roots of the system of blackmail.

It was reported in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon that Edward J. Glennon, Devery's former right-hand man, whose six months' sentence on a charge of neglect of duty has just been affirmed by the Appellate Division, had obtained an order from Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals, to show cause why a writ of reasonable doubt should not issue in his case.

Professional Pool Contests.

"Nat" Ward of Brooklyn defeated Peter Rogers of Jersey City by a score of 125 to 79 in the first of the pool games decided last night in the professional sweepstakes tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. The local man played very steadily and held the lead from the opening frame. He excelled in position and combination shots, but his best run was only 13. The scores:

Ward—9 9 8 7 4 12 12 7 12 13 10 11 6 5. Total, 125. High run, 13. Scratches, 2.
Rogers—6 6 7 8 10 3 8 7 3 1 5 4 9 7. Total, 79. High run, 9. Scratches, 2.

Ship Burning Cargo for Fuel.

The British steamship Bellenden was reported by wireless telegraphy yesterday morning from Nantucket, and she signaled she was burning her cargo, having run short of coal. Busk & Jevons of the Produce Exchange, to whom the ship is consigned, when told of the message said: "Well, she's got a good cargo to burn. She's carrying English coal from Cardiff."

BASEBALL MEN WRANGLING.

Injunction Hearing Postponed—National League Clubs Divided on Peace Propositions.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The National Baseball League to-day had the hearing of the injunction cases at Philadelphia postponed until Friday, so as to continue the consideration of the conference report on terms of agreement with the American League at this adjourned annual meeting.

After being in session all day, the committee of the whole concluded its work, and at 7 P. M., took a recess until to-morrow, when majority and minority reports will be presented, one by President Herrmann of Cincinnati, and the other by President Brush of New York. The Boston Club is in a peculiar position of being in favor of most of the majority report and a small part of the minority report.

The action taken as Committee of the Whole being the recommendation of a report to the League for adoption, the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Clubs voted, subject to the decision of the Philadelphia court, and President Pulliam announced that his participation was subject to the same decision. The vote on Sections 1, 2, and 4 of the proposed agreement between the American and National Leagues was 6 to 2, New York and Brooklyn voting in the negative. These sections provide for contracts being binding, recognition of reserve rule and return of advance money.

The vote on Section 5 was also 6 to 2, with New York and Brooklyn in the negative. Before final action was taken on this much-disputed section the following resolution, offered by President Robinson of the St. Louis Club, was adopted by a vote of 6 to 2:

Resolved, That we recommend to the National League the adoption of Section 5, conditioned, however, that the President of this League be directed to embody in the National agreement provided for in the report of the conference committee, a provision that the words "New York" in Section 5 of the list of American League cities, shall be construed to mean the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and that nothing in said section shall be construed to mean that any National League club shall by the adoption or ratification thereof, aid or assist the American League in securing grounds in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York; or to relinquish their rights to resist any move on the part of the American League to secure such grounds, and it was so understood by the committee at the time the conference was held.

President Herrmann said the New York and Brooklyn clubs felt that the action of the joint conference committee would help the American League in getting into New York, while no such purpose was intended. He also explained that it was the original purpose for this section to cover only the Borough of Manhattan, while it had been interpreted to include all of Greater New York.

SECRECY ABOUT SHAMROCK III.

George Ward, a son of John Ward of the firm of Denny & Brothers, shipbuilders, Dumbarton, Scotland, who are building the Shamrock III., was a passenger on the Leyland Line steamship Bohemian from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday morning.

Mr. Ward, who will make a lengthy stay in this country, will remain in this city a few days and then go to San Francisco. He said that he was going there for his health and would remain six months.

Mr. Ward when questioned about the new Shamrock said that he knew nothing about the boat, except what little he had heard.

"There seems to be an impression here," he said, "that any one can go in and see the yacht. This is not so. The building of the Shamrock is under the direction of Mr. Fife. Why, if I was to attempt to go in where the boat is I would probably be shot. The new boat is being built in secret.

"When I left she was practically completed. As to her dimensions or in what way she is an improvement over the Shamrock II. I do not know. I understand that steel enters into her construction, and not bronze or aluminum.

"In England the impression prevails that she is a very fine boat and that we stand a good chance of winning the coming races. Indeed, had Shamrock II. won the last race of the last series she would have caused a scare on this side of the water. The Shamrock III., the opinion in England is, can beat both previous Shamrocks.

"It may be possible that Shamrock I. may be brought to this country to try out the new boat. Of course the Shamrock II. is still on this side and may be used for the trials. It all depends, however, on the result of the trials on the other side."

Mr. Ward was asked if he had any idea as to the difference in construction between Shamrock II. and Shamrock III., and in what respect the latter was thought to be superior to the old cup challengers which Sir Thomas Lipton has had built. He replied that he did not know.

Changes in College Athletic Rules.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America the following amendments to the constitution were recommended by the Committee on Amendments, consisting of Gustavus T. Kirby, Columbia; E. K. Laege, Princeton, and W. L. Clark, Harvard. They were approved by the Executive Committee, and will be passed upon at the annual convention the last Saturday in February.

The first amendment affects Article XVII., Section 5, of the constitution, under which Schick of Harvard was protested. Amendment:

"No one shall represent any college or university as a competitor at the annual field meeting, who, since Feb. 26, 1898, has won first, second, or third in any field or track event open to competitors from two or more organizations until he shall have resided one calendar year at the college or university he represents, and shall have attained in the annual examinations on his work during that period a satisfactory standard of scholarship.

"This section, however, shall not apply to events restricted exclusively to competitors from colleges or preparatory schools."

Amendment to Article XVII, Section 7:

"No one shall represent any college or university at annual field meet who has been expelled, or resigned while not in good standing."

And last two lines:

"Class or department from which he is expelled, suspended, or dropped or has transferred or resigned."

In the Laws of Athletics, Article XXVI., concerning the shot put, it is proposed to make the length of the toe board four feet instead of two feet.

Ice Yacht Eagle Won Pennant.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 20.—Six ice yachts participated in the handicap race to-day for the champion pennant, sailed under the auspices of the Shrewsbury Iceboat and Yacht Club. They were the Florence A., owned by Commodore E. W. Reid; Eagle, J. E. Green; Clarel, Walter Content; Harold, B. Dominick, Jr.; Gypsy Girl, George P. Joline, and Commodore, Jesse Potter. The fifteen-mile course was covered by four of the boats, Clarel and Commodore withdrawing. For the fourth consecutive time Green's Eagle won. The times were: Eagle, 38:52 1-3; Harold, 38:54; Florence A., 44:26; Gypsy Girl, 43:45.

In the race over the fifteen-mile course for the Rice Cup there were eight contestants, including the Harold, Florence A., Eagle, Gypsy Girl, Sweetheart, Clarel, Commodore, and Peg. The Harold covered the course in 34:1-2. The other yachts finished in the following order: Sweetheart, 35:41; Eagle, 35:53; Commodore, 36:38; Peg, 37:28; Florence A., 38:00.

L. A. W. Urges Tax for Sidepaths.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, held at division headquarters, on Friday the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the bill submitted by Chairman C. T. Raymond designed to enable Boards of Supervisors to raise funds by tax to be used in the construction and repair of side paths be, and the same is hereby, approved; and further be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Side Paths be requested to cause the said bill to be introduced in the Legislature at Albany on behalf of the New York State Division, L. A. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That the members and friends of the division and wheelmen generally throughout the State be called upon to urge and assist by every proper means the passage of said bill.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; maiden fillies, three years old; five furlongs. Roll Call, Lady Mistake, Neapolitan, Vineland, Mezzo, Paramount, Labonda, Bal Pondrel, Amusement, and Laton, 109 pounds each; Fair Lass and Brush By, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Apple Sweet, 87 pounds; Daddy Bender, 91; Optional and Four Leaf Clover, 100; W. T. George, 103; Dr. Scharff, Grandon, and Light Hunt, 106 each; Registrar, 109; Paul Creyton, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; two-year-olds; three furlongs. Sir Roche, 113 pounds; Miss Nancy, 110; Dick Bernard, Arco, and Arnold K., 113 each; McGonigle, 110; Gus Heidern, 113; Mildred L., 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Marie Belle and Peter Duryea, 90 pounds each; Mrs. Frank Foster, 93; McWilliams, 97; Kaloma, 99; If You Dare, 101; Amigari, 102; Telamon, 105; Andes, 100; Philo, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Simoon, 89 pounds; Badger, 94; Vesuvia, 96; The Way, 98; Heroics, False Lead, and Pay the Fiddler, 99 each; Swordsman, 102; Ceylon and Gingspray, 103 each; Satin Coat, 105; Erne, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Imp. Novelty, Nyx, and Marion Lynch, 106; Lady Alberta, 107; Benson Caldwell, Macon, and The Black Scot, 108 each; Miss Shanley, 111; Little Scout, 112; Wangdoodle, 113.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Alaska Boundary Dispute Discussed in the House.

Mr. Cochran Criticises as "Cowardly" the "Surrender to England"—Mr. Hepburn Hits Back for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House to-day passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The general debate on the District bill was largely devoted to discussion of the Alaska boundary line dispute.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.) discussed the Alaska boundary dispute, criticising severely the "surrender" to England which he termed "cowardly and pusillanimous."

"How about the surrender under a Democratic Administration of the territory between latitude 49 and 54:40?" asked Mr. Hepburn.

"That was in the period of our weakness," replied Mr. Cochran, "when the fear of the result of war with England bore heavily upon public men. Now in the time of our strength we supinely permit another land grab by the same land grabbing country."

Mr. Hepburn, replying to Mr. Cochran, went back again to the history of the "Democratic surrender" of Oregon.

"Was not Daniel Webster Secretary of State when the negotiations for the surrender were arranged, and had not a Whig Administration succeeded, owing to the death of a Democratic President?" asked Mr. Cochran.

"James Buchanan negotiated the treaty," responded Mr. Hepburn, "Mr. Polk approved it, and a Democratic Senate ratified it. Now the gentlemen whose party surrendered a territory in the North equal to eight States and the Empire of Texas in the South, denounces as 'the crime of the century' the possible surrender of a narrow strip of territory way up at the 60th parallel of latitude."

Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) also participated in the debate, maintaining that there was no doubt of the title of the United States to the disputed territory. He said that unless we take and hold that territory, future generations would denounce us as he now denounced all who had any part in the surrender of 1844.

Without substantial amendment the bill was passed.

JUNIOR FENCERS MEET.

Bowman of Cornell Wins the Gold Medal in the Annual Foils Contest.

Eighteen junior fencers met last night in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club to compete in the annual junior foils tournament for gold, silver, and bronze medals. The tournament is held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, and the judges who kept tally on the good and bad points of the ambitious swordsmen were Dr. Graeme Hammond, C. J. Bothner, Dr. Escheverria, B. F. O'Connor, A. A. Brownell, Samuel T. Shaw, and John Allaire.

Four universities sent representatives, Columbia having seven, Yale two, and Harvard and Cornell one each. The list of competitors:

Columbia—C. L. Lawrence, H. W. Head, H. C. Guerin, L. E. Mahan, S. N. Arnold, W. B. Withrow, and E. Pitou, Jr.
Fencers' Club—G. A. Lawrence, M. R. Kernochan, and J. R. Mitchell.
Yale—E. M. Calmer and F. E. Howland.
International Fencers' Club—G. M. Dithier and G. T. Conti.
New York A. C.—N. S. Anderson.
Haward—F. D. Roberts.
Cornell—W. B. Bowman.
Unattached—T. V. Anthony.

In the first or preliminary round each man fenced every other contestant, and it was close to midnight when the judges were able to pick the first six who were qualified to meet in the final bouts. They were Bowman of Cornell and Mitchell of the Fencers' Club, with five victories each; Mahan and Pitou of Columbia and Roberts of Harvard, with four each, and Kernochan of the Fencers' Club, with three. The latter tied for the place with Head of Columbia and won in the tie-off.

The finals were hotly contested, but the skillful Cornell swordsman, Bowman, was more than a match for his opponents, and he had a clean score of five victories in the final round. As the players in the first round were divided into squads, Bowman did not encounter a defeat in the tournament, his record being ten victories, and he secured the gold medal. Kernochan won the silver medal and Pitou got the bronze medal for third place. The summaries are:

Bowman beat Anderson, Bowman beat Anthony, Bowman beat Colmer, Bowman beat Guerin, Bowman beat Mahan.
Mitchell beat Dithier, Mitchell beat Arnold, Mitchell beat Conti, Mitchell beat Pitou, Mitchell beat Howland.
Arnold beat Howland, Arnold beat Dithier.
Head beat C. L. Lawrence, Head beat G. A. Lawrence, Head beat Roberts.
Anderson beat Anthony.
Mahan beat Colmer, Mahan beat Anderson, Mahan beat Anthony, Mahan beat Guerin.
C. L. Lawrence beat Withrow, Lawrence beat G. A. Lawrence.
Guerin beat Anthony, Guerin beat Anderson, Guerin beat Colmer.
Roberts beat G. A. Lawrence, Roberts beat Kernochan, Roberts beat C. L. Lawrence, Roberts beat Withrow.
Pitou beat Conti, Pitou beat Arnold, Pitou beat Howland, Pitou beat Dithier.
Kernochan beat Head, Kernochan beat Withrow, Kernochan beat C. L. Lawrence.
Colmer beat Anderson.
Dithier beat Howland, Dithier beat Conti.
Howland beat Conti.
Anthony beat Colmer.

Harlem Yacht Club's New Officers.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the Harlem Yacht Club last evening was one of the largest the club has seen in years. Much enthusiasm was displayed over the report of the Treasurer for 1902, which showed the club to be in good financial standing, its assets exceeding the liabilities by $13,687.24. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commodore—John Wimmer; Vice Commodore—C. J. Brauneck; Rear Commodore—F. L. Muhlfeld; Treasurer—T. Benjamin Bates; Financial Secretary—H. B. McAllister; Recording Secretary—J. F. Proctor; Corresponding Secretary—S. L. Schidsr; Fleet Surgeon—George E. Wilson, M. D.

Trustees, (to serve two years)—Adolph C. Austin, William Towner, Frank McDermott.
Trustees, (to serve one year)—Walter Sullivan, L. B. Bigelow, William Strauss.
Measurer—Emil Miller; Chairman Race Committee—E. M. Hartman. Richard Webber, Jr., was reappointed Fleet Captain.

The following committees were appointed by the Commodore to serve one year:

Board of Managers for the club house at City Island—Walter Sullivan, William Towner, and L. B. Bigelow.
Membership Committee—A. C. Austin, William Strauss, and Frank McDermott.
House Committee City Club House—S. L. Schidar, H. Mason, and F. Lalor.

De La Salle Won at Basket Ball.

De La Salle Institute defeated the Commercial High School at basket ball yesterday in the gymnasium of the institute. The score was 46 to 7. The De La Salle boys played well together, and had little difficulty in blocking most of their opponents' attempts at goals from the field. The clever shooting of Thorp aided in running up the large score. The line-up:

De La Salle, 46.	Positions.	Commercial H., 7.
Amezaga	Forward	Cook
Nester	Forward	Appin
Thorp	Centre	Downes
Pha	Guard	Wilson
Goodwin	Guard	Cutting

Referee—Brother Thomas, De La Salle. Goals from Field—Thorpe, 7; Nester, 5; Amezaga, 5; Pha, 2; Goodwin, 1; Wilson, 1; Downes, 1. Goals from fouls—De La Salle, 7; Commercial High School, 3. Time of game—Two fifteen-minute halves.

College Men in Pastime A. C. Games.

Columbia's full team of track athletes, augmented by the pick of runners from Yale, New York University, Fordham College, and the College of the City of New York, will give an intercollegiate flavor to the annual midwinter sports of the Pastime Athletic Club and Company K, Eighth Regiment, in the latter's armory, at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, on Saturday, Jan. 31.

Chief among the men from Yale will be Glass, the football guard, who is said to be getting the shot close to the record, and Franchot, the runner.

Glass will be opposed by Sheridan and Feuerbach of the New York Athletic Club, who performed so well on his last appearance. Franchot will meet Carr, Joyce, Schell, Bowen, and men of like calibre.

The armory will be open for final practice to-morrow night and on Monday from 7 to 11 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. Canniff, Cleveland; George W. Stevens, Richmond; Senor Lazo Arriaga, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. A. Green, Jr., Texas; Col. C. E. Wood, Washington; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River.

ALBEMARLE—Commander F. K. Hill, United States Navy; Prof. Duncan Ross, Harvard University.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Elkins, Philadelphia; Col. Franklin Swayne, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND—Ex-Mayor W. W. Jacobs, Hartford; A. P. Flagler, San Francisco.

NORMANDIE—J. T. Sargent, Cleveland; J. W. Packard, Warren, Ohio.

ASTOR—Bishop Blenk, Porto Rico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Sputz, infants' wear; Miss Davis, fancy goods; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, white goods and laces; 480 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; F. R. Washburn, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
McDonald, R. L., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. R. McDonald, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; Miss S. A. Gates, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Saal, M. R., Petersburg, Va.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
McLean, J., & Sons, York, Penn.; A. E. McLean, cloths, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Shepard Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; W. J. Hilliard, laces; H. M. Schaschke, ribbons and ladies' neckwear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, dry goods, 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Rhodes, cloths, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Watt & Shaw, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, hosiery, underwear, linens, and white goods, 55 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Dole, toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Vetter, A. E., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Mylor, corsets; Hotel Imperial.
Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; A. J. Lilburn, carpets and house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Cown, cloaks and suits; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Birker, upholstery goods, 648 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; B. Mayer, cloaks and suits, 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridget, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Timothy Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Metz, carpets and housefurnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Oppenheimer Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, straw goods; Hoffman House.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens, 704 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Grinsfelder, D. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. J. Grinsfelder, clothing; Hoffman House.
Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Asch, manufacturing department, 95 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, notions and laces; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; A. I. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, laces, notions, and jewelry; W. W. Loomis, linings, prints, ladies' and infants' wear, and leather goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Campbell, Wallace, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. S. Adie, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, cloaks and suits; I. Hirsch, ladies' skirts; I. Fischlowitz, ladies' skirts; 43 Leonard Street.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, clothing, furnishing goods, gloves, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wurzburger, H., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; B. Wurzburger, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Sanger Bros., Dallas, Texas; N. C. Robson, notions; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Sarles, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Bell Bros. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; C. S. Robinson, domestics, silks, and manufacturing department; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry; T. P. Watson, hosiery and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Samuels, I. A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, overalls; H. Cohn, jeans; Hotel Normandie.
Pitts, Kimball Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Amateurs in Billiard Handicap.

George Barker, one of the scratch men in the 14-2 handicap amateur billiard tournament, which is in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, defeated H. White (125) last night by the score of 200 to 95. Barker did not play up to his usual average, but he made some very good runs, his best efforts being 23, 23, and 22. The scores:

G. Barker—0 17 1 0 14 0 0 0 0 10 0 4 3 3 8 0 2 16 0 4 3 0 2 2 4 22 0 8 0 0 0 3 17 0 0 0 0 23 4 23 4 4. Total—200. Average, 4 36-41.
H. White—2 0 0 5 3 1 0 1 0 5 2 0 8 5 0 5 0 3 2 1 3 0 4 1 1 1 10 4 2 0 1 7 1 5 0 3 2 1 4 0 2. Total—95. Average, 2 13-41.

The game to-night will bring F. K. Boyd (200) and J. Tice (140) together.

James R. Keene to Live at Newmarket.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The statement is published here that James R. Keene has leased Lord Rosebery's house at Newmarket and intends to spend the greater part of the year there. Mr. Keene's American trainer, Matt Allen, will arrive at Newmarket with a string of horses in a few days.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES

Ehrich Bros.
6TH AVE., 22D TO 23D ST., NEW YORK.

CLOSING HOURS OF THE SALE

FURS

AT UNHEARD-OF PRICE CONCESSIONS

It is now really only a matter of hours with the Great Fur Sale. This week must end it. We cannot hope to find another Wernberg & Werner Stock to make ducks and drakes of; it is now or never for what remains of these unmatchable Bargains.

EVERY GARMENT IS MARKED TO GO AND GO NOW.

50.00 for Weinberg & Werner's 72.50 Persian Lamb Coats—22 inches long, high gloss, large storm collar and reveres, full box front, lined throughout with Skinner's guaranteed satin.

19.75 and 24.75 for Weinberg & Werner's 26.50 and 32.50 Electric Seal Coats—22 inches long, full box front, large collars and reveres, lined in Skinner's guaranteed satin.

28.75 for Weinberg & Werner's 36.75 Fine Near Seal Coats—20 inches long, made from selected skins, shield fronts, new bell shape sleeves, and lined throughout with best quality satin.

14.75 for Weinberg & Werner's 22.50 Double Sable Fox Boas—Skins well matched, finished with full brush and claws.

5.95 for Weinberg & Werner's 8.75 Isabella and Sable Opossum Boas—Full length, finished with two large brushes.

8.95 for Weinberg & Werner's 11.75 Sable Fox Boas—Skins nicely matched, full length, finished with tails and claws.

7.95 for Weinberg & Werner's 10.50 American Sable Boas—In light and dark colors, 2 yards long, finished with large brush and claws.

5.95 for Weinberg & Werner's 7.50 Isabella Fox Muffs—24 block, with good down bed.

Tickets to California are on sale at all ticket offices in the United States and Canada.
There are a hundred ways of getting there. The best—because the most comfortable—is the
Golden State Limited
via the El Paso-Rock Island route.
Leaves Chicago daily for Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Everything to make you comfortable.
Electric lights; electric fans; bath room; barber shop; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining, and buffet-smoking-library cars. Lowest altitudes of any line across the continent.
Cut this ad out and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free. Tickets, berths and full information at this office.

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FRENCH SHRINER & URNER
EXTRA QUALITY
MEN'S SHOES
23d Half-Yearly
CLEAN-UP SALE
The simple announcement is enough.
You know what that means when it comes from us. *Early selections advised.*
153 BROADWAY Near Liberty. 1263 BROADWAY Bet. 31st & 32d.
365 BROADWAY Cor. Franklin. 1455 BROADWAY Bet. 41st & 42d.
BROOKLYN—367 and 506 Fulton. PHILADELPHIA—728 & 1229 Chestnut.

Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

New York's Greatest Sale
AT AUCTION OF
UNIQUE AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE
THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF
SCHRENKEISEN CO.
(Established in 1859).
The largest and oldest manufacturers of high class Parlor, Library and Hall Furniture in the United States announces its
POSITIVE RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS
by offering for sale at auction its entire stock of Odd and Uncommon Pieces at their warerooms, 18, 20, 22 West 20th St.
LOUIS XIV., XV., XVI.
GOLD SUITS, DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.,

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE PLAN

Appeal to the Mayor for Mercantile Inspectors.

Bishop Potter Tells a Story of Oriental Justice and Makes an Application to the Bargain Counter.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Consumers' League of this city was held yesterday afternoon at Assembly Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The hall was crowded with a large and fashionable audience. There was the reading of the annual report, showing that many of the great stores were on the list of those described as "white" by the league because they were shortening hours of work. Even in the Christmas holidays many of the stores had advertised that they would not be open in the evening, which would mean the overworking of their employes. Members of the league and others had taken hold of the idea of purchasing only in places where the caring for employes, and not hiring children under the legal age, were the practice of the owners.

Bishop Potter, the first speaker, said:

"Last evening, while journeying through the State of Pennsylvania, I encountered a gentleman who had a remarkable collection of Oriental literature. He told me a story he had found in one of his books, a story of justice in the Orient. According to the story there was a man in Bagdad who coveted his neighbor's jewels. In trying to enter the neighbor's house he climbed to a shutter, which broke. He fell to the ground, breaking his arm. He sued for damages.

"The neighbor sent for the carpenter who had made the shutter. He testified that it would not have broken if the masonry had been properly built so that the shutter could be properly fitted. The mason blamed a young woman who had distracted his attention while passing in a blue dress. When the young woman was called she said it was the fault of the dress, and not her personal charms. Finally, when the manufacturer who had made the blue cloth was summoned he acknowledged his guilt and was hanged for his crime.

"That manufacturer should have claimed he could not do business unless he should make blue dresses which he could sell. Then the ladies wearing the garments would have been guilty. The story serves as an illustration of the relation of the consumer to life.

"After all, the well-being of persons outside the realm of consumption must be under the conditions imposed by the consumer. You cannot buy at the bargain counter without there being somewhere the stain of blood. The article costs more, as you will see if you will go through the hospitals where the girls and boys are on their backs through premature work. The tragedy of it all is that the physical condition is wrecked through the struggle for bread under the modern passion for cheapness."

Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, reported progress. Beggar women could no longer carry in the cold blue-faced babies to gain public sympathy, and ill-clad little girls could not sell violets. The idea that the small newsboy should peddle papers and black boots, instead of being at school, because he could not go to school anyhow, as he would starve to death unless he worked, was thoughtless, cruel public pity. Commissioner Folks of the Charities Department also spoke.

A resolution was adopted to appeal to the Mayor and to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a special appropriation for the Board of Health to be used for the salaries of mercantile inspectors.

The officers are:

President—Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Richard Y. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Hugh Munroe Dewees.

Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Fairchild.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Emma Bruce.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Eustace Conway.

MANY NEW POLICE STATIONS.

Gen. Greene to Award Contracts for Nineteen—His Resignation from the Republican Club.

Commissioner Greene yesterday announced his intention of building nineteen new police stations in various parts of the five boroughs, at an approximate cost of $1,570,000, to replace that number of buildings owned by private parties for which the city now is paying rent. The Commissioner, however, said that he would award the contracts a few at a time, instead of all at once, so that all hired quarters would gradually be replaced by city property.

Gen. Greene refused to discuss the reported forthcoming transfer of Capt. Miles O'Reilly from the Tenderloin district. He announced the retirement, at a pension of $1,000 a year, of Sergt. O'Toole of the Morrisania Police Station, and of five patrolmen, for physical disabilities. Among them were "Gum Shoe Pete" Nugent, who for years was wardman for ex-Inspector Hartley, and who gained his nickname from a habit of wearing rubbers while on duty.

Gen. Greene yesterday appointed Sergt. Edward Beurke as his attendant. Bourke was recently promoted to his present rank after service as a "shoo-fly" roundsman under Deputy Commissioner Piper.

Gen Greene spoke of his resignation from the Republican Club, of which he was long an influential member.

"I have resigned from that club, and my resignation has been accepted, or will be," he said. "The law says that no member of the police force can belong to any political organization. There is a doubt whether that includes the Commissioner of Police, but it certainly is the spirit of the law." He said he had not been asked to join the Police Captains' Association.

BUCKLIN AGAIN ARRESTED.

Alleged Manager for Canfield Held Temporarily in Jersey City on Unexplained Telephone Message.

David W. Bucklin, accused of being manager of Richard A. Canfield's gambling establishment in New York, was arrested at the Pennsylvania ferry house in Jersey City yesterday afternoon.

Chief Murphy of Jersey City was called up on the telephone and told that Bucklin was on his way across the river. The Chief was asked to have Bucklin arrested, as District Attorney Jerome wanted to see him. Accordingly, the alleged gambler was taken into custody at the Pennsylvania ferry. He summoned his counsel and said that the New York police were pounding him without cause. He had Canfield's checks in his possession for sums aggregating $20,000.

Chief Murphy finally called up the New York police and informed them of Bucklin's arrest. He was then told that Bucklin was not wanted in New York, so Bucklin was accordingly allowed to depart. He proceeded at once to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where he boarded a train.

District Attorney Jerome said later that he had issued no instructions to cause the man's arrest, and knew nothing about it.

Another short session in the secret proceedings against Richard Canfield was held in the afternoon in the Criminal Courts Building. A witness was examined, but the nature of his testimony was not divulged.

"I will say that if the facts in my possession, gained from the testimony of witnesses examined at these hearings, were known," said District Attorney Jerome, "it would cause a great deal more surprise in this community than any one could dream of."

NEW BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal approved the plans of Architect Henry H. Hornbostel for the new Blackwell's Island Bridge over the East River yesterday and forwarded them to the Municipal Art Commission for its consideration and approval.

The new bridge will be a cantilever structure, and from the entrance on each side of the river will cover the distance of 1,440 feet. It will be 135 feet above high water, or about the same height as the Brooklyn Bridge. There will be a roadway in the centre thirty-six feet wide, allowing three teams to move in one direction abreast. There will be four trolley tracks. The bridge will be a double decker, and on the upper deck will be two elevated tracks and two promenades. The trolley and elevated roads on the bridge, it is said, will have a yearly carrying capacity of 150,000,000 passengers.

The plans will be considered at the next meeting of the Municipal Art Commission.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Among the entertainments this evening will be a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris for the bridal party taking part in the wedding of Miss Eleanor Morris and Robert Hall McCormick, Jr. Receptions will be given by Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir, Mrs. Stewart Duncan, Mrs. Edward Chester Center, Mrs. Augustine Jacqueline Smith, Mrs. L. Vaughan Clark, and Mrs. Robert E. Bohner.

***

The Philadelphia, which will sail this morning, has booked among other passengers, Gen. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. W. A. Burnham of Boston, John Ridgely Carter, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London, and Mrs. Carter, J. Alison Bowen, Deputy Consul General at Paris; Goold Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gardner, and L. S. Chanler, Jr.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has cards out for a dinner Wednesday evening, Jan. 28. Mrs. Oelrichs has already given several small dinners.

***

Miss Josephine Drexel has cards out for a dinner to be given on Feb. 4 at her Madison Avenue house, and she will give a reception on Thursday, Jan. 29.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Gurnee, to Harry Thorndike of Boston.

***

Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., and her sisters, the Misses Ambrose, will be "at home" on Wednesdays during January at 575 Lexington Avenue.

***

Mrs. William Jay gave a small dinner last evening. Mrs. Cary T. Hutchinson, Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Mrs. Leroy Dresser, and others also gave dinners.

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There will be dancing after the performance of "Philemon et Baucis" at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday evening. The opera will be given by artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company for the benefit of a building fund for a church at Chatsworth. The committee in charge of this affair are Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Leary, the Princess Ruspoli, and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. J. Montgomery Strong will have the dancing in charge. Tickets are $5 each.

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Judge and Mrs. Ingraham will give private theatricals on Saturday, Jan. 31, at the Metropolitan Club annex for Miss Ingraham.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, with Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, sailed on Sunday from Cherbourg.

***

The dinner-dance for Miss Jessie Sloane, given by her father, Henry T. Sloane, at Sherry's last night, was one of the gayest and prettiest of the Winter. Miss Sloane, gowned in white tulle, trimmed with white flowers and mother-of-pearl paillettes, and carrying mauve orchids, with Mr. Sloane, received the guests in the reception room opening into the ballroom. Dinner was served at a dozen tables, seating from a dozen to fifteen each, in the rooms adjoining the ball and reception rooms. The large ballroom, where the cotillion was danced, was decorated with garlands of Southern smilax, red roses, palms, and ferns. Cut flowers and ferns were also used on the tables. The cotillion, led by Monson Morris, with Miss Sloane as his partner, was begun about 11 o'clock, and in it five sets of effective favors were used. In one satin and silk sachets and liberty satin sashes were given, in another French fans and memorandum tablets, while for a third Mrs. Collins supplied wands tied with ribbons and bells and gayly colored rosettes. Silver trinkets, pipes, enameled pencils, and paper cutters also were given. A buffet supper was served all the evening. Among those asked to the ball were:

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Miss Helen Roosevelt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Astor,	Miss Sargent,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies,	Miss Alcid Schenck,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Miss Evelyn Sloane,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Miss Tuckerman,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet,	Miss Polly Whittier,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Harrison,	Miss Wyckoff,
Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings,	Thatcher Adams, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond,	Archibald Alexander,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post,	Mr. Allsop,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri,	James Appleton,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,	Samuel Babcock,
Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander,	George F. Baker, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	Fred. Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams,	Roman Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Tucker,	Ashbel Barney,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble,	Henry Barbey,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,	L. F. H. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt,	Nicholas Biddle,
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb,	Dexter Blagden,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles,	Robert Brewster,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury,	Archibald Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,	H. W. Bull,
Mrs. Ladenberg,	Arthur S. Burden,
Mrs. Charles Marshall,	I. T. Burden,
The Misses Atterbury,	W. A. M. Burden,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,	William S. Coffin,
Miss Helen Barney,	Rawlins Cottonet,
Miss Christine Biddle,	Redmond Cross,
Miss Gwendolyn Burden,	J. D. W. Cutting,
Miss Edith Clark,	John Dix,
Miss Ruth Cruger,	Earl Dodge,
Miss Helen Cutting,	Gordon Douglass,
Miss Catharine Dix,	Charles Draper,
Miss Caroline Drayton,	Coleman Drayton,
Miss Marie de Neufville,	J. Gerard,
The Misses Gerry,	Sumner Gerard,
Miss Janet Fish,	Robert Gerry,
Miss May Goelet,	Peter Gerry,
Miss Alice de Golcouria,	Robert Goelet,
Miss Mary Gurnee,	R. W. Goelet,
Miss Mary Harriman,	John C. Gray,
Miss Marion Haven,	Henry G. Gray,
Miss Hare,	H. F. Godfrey,
Miss Julia Hoyt,	Frank G. Griswold,
Miss Eleanor Jay,	Alexander Hadden,
Miss Mary Kernochan,	Meredith Howland, Jr.,
Miss Edith Kane,	Cyril Hatch,
Miss Natalie Knowlton,	Montgomery Hare,
Miss Constance Livermore,	Archibald Harrison,
The Misses Iselin,	Eugene Hale,
Miss Therese Iselin,	Duncan Harris,
Miss Lilias Livingston,	G. B. Hoppin,
Miss Martha McCook,	H. H. Hollister, Jr.,
The Misses Mills,	Franklin Hoyt,
Miss Mary Newbold,	Ford Huntington,
Miss Alice Olin,	Ernest Iselin,
Miss Edith Rogers,	Arthur Iselin,
Miss Jean Reid,	William Iselin,
Miss Natica Rives,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Miss Evelyn Parsons,	British Johnson,
Miss Emily Rogers,	I. W. Kendall,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	Frederick Kernochan,
Miss Caroline Wilmerding,	Hermann Kinnicutt,
Miss Elsie Waterbury,	Frank Kinnicutt,
Miss Rosamond Street,	Cecil Landale,
Miss Caroline Wilmerding,	Pierre Lorillard, Jr.,
Miss Frederica Webb,	Harry Markoe,
Miss Turnbull,	John M. Minturn,
Miss Wenonah Wetmore,	Munson Morris,
Miss Alice Roosevelt,	Charles A. Munn,
Miss Eleanor Roosevelt.	Rudolph Neeser,
	W. H. Neilson,
	Frank Newbold,
	Stephen Olin,
	Richard Peters,
	Charles Platt,
	Ellis Postlewaite,
	William Post,
	Harry P. Robbins,
	Arden Robbins,
	M. Rogers,
	William Sloane,
	William Stackpole,
	John Talmadge,
	Henry K. Taylor,
	George G. Thompson,
	J. M. Waterbury,
	Harold Weekes,
	G. Creighton Webb,
	Barton Willing,
	Coster Wilmerding,
	Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.,
	William F. Whitehouse,
	William A. Wilkes,
	Bronson Winthrop,
	Frank J. Otis,
	Murray Young.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening the Minister from the Netherlands, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mr. Hansen of the Russian Embassy. The party later attended the gala performance of "Philemon et Baucis" at the Lafayette Opera House.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, with her two cousins, the Misses Christine and Elfrida Roosevelt, has gone to New York. Miss Alice Roosevelt will return to the White House to-morrow evening.

The chief social event of the evening was the gala opera at the Lafayette Square, where a cast from the Metropolitan Opera House in New York gave Gounod's one-act "Philemon et Baucis" for the benefit of the Co-operative Sewing Society, which is at present one of the fashionable organizations of the capital's charities. In addition to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, other patrons of the opera who entertained box parties were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Senator Dryden, Senator Kean, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Audenried, and Gen. and Mrs. Draper.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Henderson entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Miss Helen Gould. Among those present to meet Miss Gould were Senator Frye, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, Senator and Mrs. Gallinger, Senator Beveridge, Representative Cannon and Miss Cannon, Representative Bingham, and ex-Secretary of State Mr. Foster.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Winthrop—Amory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The social event of the season was the wedding at noon today in Emmanuel Church of Miss Dorothy Amory, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Amory of Beacon Street, and Frederick Winthrop of New York, a member of the Knickerbocker and other clubs.

Many New Yorkers were present. The ushers were William Amory, Second, and George G. Amory, brothers of the bride; T. Nelson Perkins, Hugh Whitney, and Ingersoll Amory, all of this city; J. A. Burden, Jr., of New York; Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, Francis R. Bangs and Rudolph L. Agassiz, also of Boston, and F. N. Watriss of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Curtis and Miss Marjorie Cochran, both in gowns of white chiffon, with trimming of lace, the skirts made with short trains. They wore large white hats flat in shape, plummed with white ostrich feathers, and carried large bouquets of white marguerites. Behind them were two diminutive pages, the little sons of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., née Clara Amory, nephews of the bride. Miss Amory was escorted by her father, who gave her in marriage.

Her gown was of heavy white lustrous silk, and of marked simplicity. Over the long train fell her veil of tulle, fastened with flowers to the hair. The bridal bouquet was of valley lilies. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Grenville Winthrop as best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents and a wedding breakfast served.

Rogestvensky—Hoy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — At the residence of Paymaster James Hoy, United States Navy, and Mrs. Hoy at noon to-day their daughter, Miss Martha Hoy, was married to Mr. Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy. The service was according to the faith of the bridegroom, the Rev. Father Hotovilsky, pastor of the Orthodox Greek Church in New York, coming to Washington to officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogestvensky took no wedding trip, but drove at once to their home at Chevy Chase, where they will live until May, when they propose going abroad for the Summer.

Anderson—Sands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan 20.—The marriage of Miss Henrietta Sands to Capt. Edward Anderson, Seventh United States Cavalry, took place this afternoon at the Connecticut Avenue home of the bride's father, Mr. F. P. B. Sands, in the presence of a small family party.

Lakewood Country Club Luncheon.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 20.—The first entertainment to be given in the new home of the Country Club of Lakewood, of which George J. Gould is President, was a luncheon which Benjamin Nicoll gave this afternoon. Mr. Nicoll's guests included Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Miss May Van Alen, T. Suffern Taller, and James H. Hyde. The formal opening of the clubhouse will take place on Lincoln's birthday. The party returned to Georgian Court after looking over the clubhouse. Stewart J. Brice joined Mr. and Mrs. Gould's house party at Georgian Court this evening.

IN THE SHOPS.

That comparatively unknown character, the boy doll, is out, dressed in true Eton fashion, the short black Eton jacket and waistcoat, long gray trousers, and black top hat. The doll also carries a walking stick and has hanging at one side a watch on a long chain.

***

The small boy can emulate Washington, Gladstone, Roosevelt, or any of the eminent personages who have done wood-chopping or sawing with a nice little red sawhorse and red-framed saw to go with it. The sawhorse is just the right height for a rather small boy.

***

All sorts and kinds of things are out for St. Valentine's Day, from the one and two cent cards to elaborate comic ones. The small ones are very pretty, usually in the shape of hearts, with a pretty girlish face upon each, and perhaps an arrow pinning two hearts.

***

One small heart with the words, "Sweets to the Sweet" upon it, is really a small card box. The upper part of it can be raised, and inside can be seen a small red heart.

***

An attractive thing for the bachelor man is a good-sized red card with a white mitten upon it, and hanging to this a small stein, a clay pipe, and a hand of playing cards, these pinned in place with a red heart.

***

The bachelor girl's valentine is a heart-shaped card, with a small metal teapot and creamer hanging to it, and on one side the picture of two small cats upon a stone wall.

***

A very pretty valentine is one which is deep when opened. It represents a picture frame of red with several cupids hovering about it, and looking through the frame can be seen more cupids and back of them a sweet girl face.

***

Double cards represent the outside of a box of matches. There are different styles of boxes, and inside one says, "To my matchless love," and another, "You are the light of my life." Inside the card beneath the words are to be seen the matches.

***

"Love's Ledger" is a double card, a ledger with a cupid upon it. Inside is a debit and credit account—the expenses of the bachelor on one side and of the benedict the other.

***

A waste basket of leather, which is beautifully decorated, has upon the outside carved and colored mushrooms or toadstools, some of the brilliantly colored and poisonous ones, a couple of fern leaves, and a lizard. The work is beautifully done and the coloring is exquisite.

***

Another waste basket of a fancy straw is in the form of a man's top hat, very large, standing rim up, and with a pink ribbon tied around it, and fastened on one side with a big bow.

***

Paper clips of metal mounted upon squares of polished wood have for ornaments upon the end of the clips jockeys on horseback, and on a few of them dogs of different breeds.

***

A pair of pale-blue slippers with high tongues are fully finished with embroidery of dull silver cord. There is a bow of the blue, and this finished in the centre with a solid piece of the silver cord embroidery having the effect of a buckle. Small rosettes of turquois set here and there bring out the effect of the silver.

***

Other slippers are fancifully but rather too elaborately trimmed with silver or gold embroidery, fish scales, and lace.

***

Very charming is a bag of pale blue, an opera bag, or what any one may choose to call it, large enough to carry fan, gloves, handkerchiefs, and any number of things. It is a simply shaped bag, two pieces of the silk put together and drawn up with ribbons at the top and with a ruching of chiffon showing above the flaring top of the blue. The bag is embroidered with steel beads and pearls. Small stars are made of the steel beads, each star having in the centre a pearl bead. At intervals between the stars are set single steel beads.

***

Pretty long chains are made of cut crystal beads.

RAZING THE HALL OF RECORDS.

Facilities Made for Accommodation of Pedestrians During the Progress of the Work.

Superintendent of Buildings Perez M. Stewart announced yesterday that the work of razing the walls of the old Hall of Records in City Hall Park would be begun this week. He said that the facilities for pedestrian traffic at that congested point have been restored to practically the same condition that existed before the downtown section of the subway was begun.

It has taken a corps of laborers about ten days to bring about the lifting of the old blockade. The subway excavation on the north and south sides of the old hall has been covered with foot bridges capable of sustaining at least six times the greatest weight that can be imposed upon it by the bridge passenger traffic. These bridges have been arranged so as to afford a double passageway on either side of the old building, in place of the single seven-foot passageway on the north side of the hall. Another passageway for pedestrians has been constructed on the Park Row side of the hall, protected by a substantial roofing.

Delaware Society's Dinner.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Delaware Society of New York will be held on Feb. 10 at Sherry's. The officers and committees having the arrangements in charge will welcome the co-operation of all former Delawareans now in Greater New York.

Col. R. E. Hatch Dies in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Col. Richard E. Hatch, a traveling man of New York, died here in a hotel to-day of apoplexy. Col. Hatch, as an adjuster of claims, had a reputation in many cities. He was connected for years with A. T. Stewart, dry goods, and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency. A widow, a son, E. S. Hatch, a New York attorney, of 311 West Seventy-fifth Street, and a daughter, Mrs. E. W. Swift, of Norwalk, Ohio, survive him. His brother, Silas C. Hatch, who died in 1900, was Treasurer of the State of Maine for two terms and a member of the Governor's Council. The relatives telegraphed that they would arrive here to-night. The body will be sent to New York.

BURN TO DESTROY PLAGUE.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 20.—A special from Nogales, Arizona, says:

Advices from Guaymas state that orders have been received at Mazatlan by the Federal authorities to burn the ship yard, which was erected a few years ago at a large cost to the Federal Government. The destruction of the ship yard is only part of a programme of desperate measures to be taken to rid the city of the dread bubonic plague.

It is believed that the plague has been contracted from infected vessels from the Orient, and has been carried ashore by rats or other animals. It is impossible to get rid of these pests without destroying the buildings they infect, and, if necessary, all the adobe buildings in Mazatlan will be burned to rid them of plague-infested rodents.

The people of Mazatlan have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of virus from the United States. It is proposed to inoculate the population as far as possible, with the virus.

Cotton Oil Company Organizes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20.—The Independent Cotton Oil Company, capital stock $1,000,000, has been organized here, with the election of Bright Williamson of Darlington as President. One half the capital stock was paid in. The company has purchased six cotton seed mills and a refinery in Charleston, which has a daily output of seven hundred barrels. The mills will serve as feeders for the refinery, the product of which will be shipped by water to New York, the general point of distribution. The organization of the independent concerns means a bitter fight between that and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The deal is one of the most important ever made in this State.

HITS WEALTHY GIVERS.

Gov. Pennypacker Regrets That Money Carnegie and Rockefeller Made in Pennsylvania Is Spent Outside.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—In his inaugural address to the Pennsylvania General Assembly, Gov. Pennypacker took a fall out of Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller in the following words:

"While it is a satisfaction to see libraries in England and universities in Chicago being erected from the outcome of the iron and oil of Pennsylvania, due primarily to her liberality, we may be pardoned a feeling of regret that so much of the wealth of her production is controlled and utilized elsewhere. I suggest that the Legislature consider the propriety of imposing a slight tax upon some one of her productions, the proceeds to be applied to the betterment of our roads."

Arkansas Bank Suspends.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says that the Bank of Little Rock and the Little Rock Trust Company have suspended payment temporarily, pending an investigation of the affairs of the Alpin Lake Cotton Company, to whom they have made advances.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George W. Burr, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits to the works of the Shelby Steel Tube Company on business pertaining to inspection of ordnance material.

Major George W. Goethals, Engineer Corps, is detailed temporarily as a member of the examining board convened at New York City during the absence of Col. Charles W. Raymond.

Capt. Robert W. Rose, Twenty-first Infantry, will report at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for treatment.

Capt. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits during February to the works of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, at Waterbury, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Major Medorem Crawford, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Slocum, vice Col. Carle A. Woodruff, relieved.

The resignation of First Lieut. George R. D. MacGregor, Fifth Infantry, has been accepted.

A MILD SENSATION.

The trim and beautiful Cadillac Runabout, on exhibition at the Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden, excites a vast amount of interest. Visitors are always attracted to it. It is finely constructed on graceful lines, is strong, durable, and reliable. The price, $750, creates a mild sensation, as it is away below the "dollar a pound" rate demanded by most makers. The Cadillac weighs 1,100 pounds. The New York offices of the company are at 151 West 38th St.

New Publications.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW WEEK.
For all the news and features of the show read
AUTOMOBILE TOPICS DAILY.
On all news stands.

Navy.

Capt. G. C. Reiter is ordered to duty in charge of the naval recruiting rendezvous at New York.

Paymaster T. S. O'Leary is ordered to the Norfolk Yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. C. Tobey is ordered to the New York Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Sailed—Scorpion, San Juan for Culebra; Machias, Bermuda for Fayal.

Arrivals—Topeka at Point a Pitre, Puritan at Yorktown, Monongahela at St. Kitts.

The submarine torpedo boat Moccasin was placed in commission Jan. 17 at New Suffolk.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

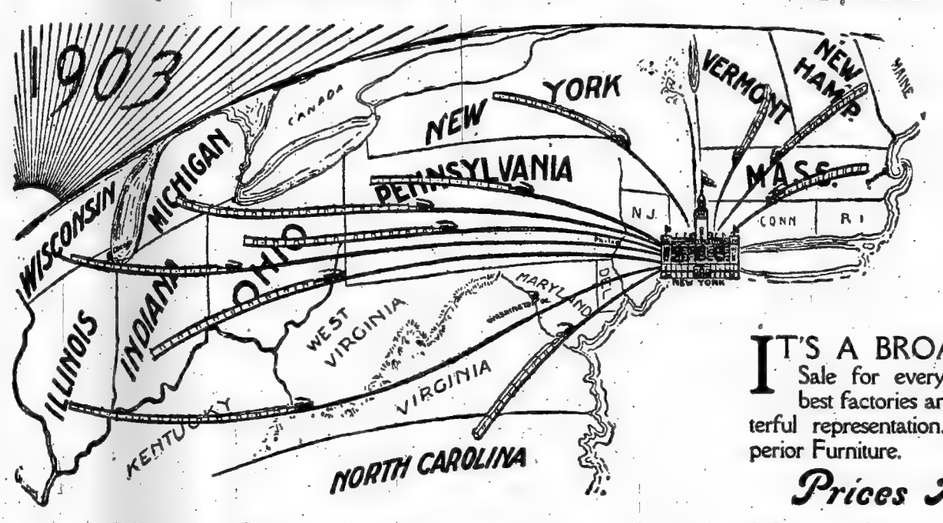

Furniture from Eleven States For This Great Mid-Winter Sale.

IT'S A BROAD and splendidly planned Sale for everybody. Stocks are prodigious. The best factories and warehouses contribute with masterful representation. Everything that is desirable in superior Furniture.

Prices Are Lower Now Than During Any Time of the Year Except in August.

Monday and yesterday indicated how highly the Sale is esteemed. The volume of business transacted was extraordinary, but, every fact weighed, wholly logical.

To-day We Specialize Metal Bedsteads At Prices That Are Positively Unequalled.

Every Bedstead is of this season's very newest designs and finish. The Brass Bedsteads are made of the best brass tubing, and are finished with the best lacquers known to the industry. The Iron Bedsteads with brass trimmings are finished with the best enamels, which are baked on, insuring a smooth, even and durable finish.

Here Are Some of the Price Inducements:

White Enamel and Fancy Colored Iron Bedsteads.

$4.00 BEDSTEADS for	2.50
$5.25 BEDSTEADS for	3.25
$7.50 BEDSTEADS for	5.50
$8.50 BEDSTEADS for	6.00
$11.50 BEDSTEADS for	7.75
$12.00 BEDSTEADS for	8.25
$12.75 BEDSTEADS for	8.75
$14.00 BEDSTEADS for	10.00
$18.00 BEDSTEADS for	13.75
$22.00 BEDSTEADS for	16.75

Brass Bedsteads.

$122.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	98.00
$105.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	91.00
$80.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	67.50
$65.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	43.00
$57.25 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	45.50
$51.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	42.00
$48.75 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	39.50
$45.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	35.00
$41.25 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	31.00
$37.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	28.00
$35.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	27.75
$24.25 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	18.75
$20.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	16.50

Bureaus and Dressers.

Remarkably excellent varieties. In the matter of styles, finishes and lowness of prices the stock is unexcelled. Particular attention is called to the entirely new line of Enamelled Dressers and Chiffoniers which we are showing in white as well as in colors. A few items are given:

MAHOGANY DRESSERS; regular price, $27.00; sale price,	22.50
MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS; regular price, $24.00; sale price,	19.75
B. E. MAPLE DRESSERS; regular price, $27.00; sale price,	22.50
B. E. MAPLE CHIFFONIERS; regular price, $23.00; sale price,	19.75
QUARTERED OAK DRESSERS; regular price, $32.00; sale price,	25.00
QUARTERED OAK CHIFFONIERS; regular price, $22.00; sale price,	16.00
SOLID OAK DRESSERS; regular price, $27.50; sale price,	19.50
SOLID OAK CHIFFONIERS; regular price, $17.50; sale price,	12.75
IMITATION MAHOGANY DRESSERS; regular price, $32.00; sale price,	23.50
IMITATION MAHOGANY DRESSERS; regular price, $28.25; sale price,	23.00
WHITE ENAMEL DRESSERS; regular price, $19.50; sale price,	11.00
WHITE ENAMEL DRESSERS; regular price, $22.50; sale price,	14.75

Mattresses.

As we operate our own mattress factory, we can offer you mattresses that bear every imprint of worthiness. Cleanliness is a cardinal characteristic.

WHITE DRAWINGS MATTRESSES, one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking, 40 lbs.; regular price, $30.00; special price,	22.50
GRAY DRAWINGS MATTRESSES, one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking, 40 lbs.; regular price, $25.00; special price,	18.50
PURE S. A. HAIR MATTRESSES, one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking, 40 lbs.; regular price, $20.00; special price,	14.50
PURE BLACK HAIR MATTRESSES, one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking, 40 lbs.; regular price, $10.00; special price,	7.50
ECLIPSE FELT MATTRESSES, one or two parts, fancy ticking, 50 lbs.; regular price, $11.00; special price,	8.50

Box Springs.

BOX SPRINGS, for metal beds, upholstered with the best steel japanned springs, made with a strong spring edge, and covered with A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $9.50 special price.	7.50

(Fifth Floor.)

Bric-a-Brac.

We have taken a large assortment of fancy pieces of Bric-a-Brac and grouped them together on separate tables, at 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

LOT 1 TABLE; handsome VASES; special,	2.00
LOT 2 TABLE; very handsome assortment of VASES,	3.00
LOT 3 TABLE; very handsome collection of very large fancy VASES; great variety of shapes and decorations; special,	4.00

(Basement.)

Piano, Song and Violin Recital

In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store, To-Day, at 3 o'Clock.

Artists:

Miss Edith Decker	Soprano
Signor Abramoff	Basso
Mr. Earl J. Pfouts	Violinist
Mr. Edward M. Shonert	Pianist

Miss Doris Ward at the Piano.

1. Trot de Cavalerie.....Rubinstein Mr. Shonert.
2. Aria (from Cinq-Mars).....Gounod Miss Decker.
3. Aria (from Nabuco).....Verdi Signor Abramoff.
4. Zigeunerweisen.....Sarasate Mr. Pfouts.
5. Aria (from Mignon).....Thomas Miss Decker.
6. Deo Possenti (from Faust).....Gounod Signor Abramoff.
7. Concert Waltz.....Strauss Mr. Shonert.
8. Jewel Song (from Faust).....Gounod Miss Decker.
9. Ho, Jolly Jenkin.....Sullivan Signor Abramoff.
10. Moto Perpetuo.....Ries Mr. Pfouts.

Table Lamps.

Very large assortment of fine mounted Japanese Bronze Vases. French, Italian and Rookwood finished Vases at very special prices. Also a large assortment of Teakwood Tabourettes and Onyx Tables.

TABLE LAMPS, 10-inch globe to match; handsomely decorated; best burner; regularly $3.00,	2.25
TABLE LAMPS, very large size, handsome hand-painted decorations; 11-in. globe to match; regularly $7.50,	5.00

(Third Floor, Centre.)

China and Cut Glass

Mid-Winter Sales' Attractions.

CUT GLASS.

Rich, American, hand-polished, deep, brilliant designs.

CUT GLASS CELERY TRAYS, extra large size, very heavy blank, deep cut chrysanthemum patterns; regularly $6.00,	4.25
DECANTERS, with handle, very rich, deep cut chrysanthemum designs; regularly $6.50,	5.75
CUT GLASS FRUIT or SALAD BOWLS, deep cut designs

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

SENATOR PLATT.

We should say that the triumph of a re-election to the Senate would be somewhat shadowed if not embittered for Mr. PLATT by the tone of the words spoken by the three State Senators who voted against him.

It is pleasant, of course, to receive a renewed lease of power and authority, even though, as in this case, it must be only too plain to the recipient that the authority and the power are much less than they were six years ago. If the gift has not its original value, an open refusal of it would have been deeply mortifying, and from that Mr. PLATT has escaped. But his gratification at the escape must be tempered by the sober, candid, and well-merited condemnation passed upon him and upon the whole wretched system of which he is the head and now the chief beneficiary by Senators BRACKETT, BROWN, and ELSBERG. These gentlemen are certainly not the least worthy and respected members of the State Senate. They are strong in their own districts. The judgment they pass on Mr. PLATT is the judgment approved by their constituents. It is shared by large numbers of the Republicans of the State whose representatives voted for Mr. PLATT. What these gentlemen said is undoubtedly the expression of the feeling of a very large majority of the people of the State of all parties. The only consolation, so far as we can see, that the prematurely venerable Senator can take—and make the most of—is the reflection that the potency of the machine he has created and so long has run is still sufficient, as it so often has been, to accomplish his selfish ends in spite of the public opinion of his State.

THE FRANCHISE TAX DECISION.

The decision of the Appellate Division in the Third Department will chill the ardor of the defenders of the franchise tax law who have been preparing by agitation and mass meetings to prevent its repeal. Having been declared unconstitutional by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the law will be a nullity anyway until the Court of Appeals has rendered the final decision. No collections will be made under its provisions, and the weight of probability favors the opinion that the Court of Appeals will sustain the reasoning of the Appellate Judges. It is unnecessary for the Legislature to take its time in repealing a law that as it now stands is no law, and may before the year is over be expunged from the statute books by the court of highest resort.

The decision at Albany is a triumph for ex-Gov. HILL, whose argument that the law violates the Constitution by giving to State officers the power of local assessment is sustained. In arguing the case before the referee, Judge EARL, Mr. HILL declared that there had never been a time since Magna Charta when an Anglo-Saxon community had suffered the power of assessment to be exercised by any officer save one who owed his appointment to its will. The State Constitution of 1777 included Assessors in the list of local officers "heretofore eligible by the people," and who must "always continue to be so eligible." The Constitution of 1821 declared that "all officers heretofore elective by the people shall continue to be elected." This principle has been preserved by all subsequent constitutional conventions, and in the debates it has been pointed out that this was a home rule clause intended to retain the power of assessing property for taxation in the hands of officers whose authority should be derived from the people whose property it was their duty to assess. The Legislature of 1867 created in the City and County of New York the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, to be filled by appointment by the Governor. In The People vs. Raymond the Court of Appeals declared the act unconstitutional on the ground that it was the plain intention of the Constitution "to preserve to localities the control of the official functions of which they were then possessed. Any other construction would render the section in question when applied to cities of the State substantially nugatory." "The Assessors," said Judge HUNT, "are elected by the city and county authorities, and under Article X., Section 2, these Commissioners must be elected in the same manner."

Article X., Section 2, of the present Constitution declares that "all city, town, and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns, and villages or some division thereof or appointed by such authorities thereof as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose." Section 42 of the tax law, as amended by the Ford Franchise act, provides that "the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall annually fix and determine the value of each special franchise subject to assessment in each city, town, village, or tax district." This gives to State officers a power which under the Constitution as interpreted by the Appellate Division can be exercised only by a local officer owing his appointment to the people whose property he is to assess. That principle appears clearly to have been affirmed by previous decisions of the Court of Appeals.

The law may be amended to conform to the Constitution. Some other way of taxing the property in special franchises may be found—perhaps the way suggested by Gov. ODELL by a tax on gross earnings. That this form of property will in some way be reached by the Assessor is, of course, certain. All that the franchise corporations can reasonably ask is that they shall be assessed equitably and uniformly.

THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The act of 1901, discontinuing the regimental organization of the artillery and substituting for it the organization of a corps, has been in operation long enough to prove that it was a measure unmixedly beneficial. The arguments for it were overwhelming. In no sense whatever can the "unit" of artillery be described as the regiment. In the case of field artillery it is the battery. In the case of sea-coast artillery it is the gun's crew, or the garrison of a fort or other work, as the case may be. In either case it is a "crew" as in the case of a man-of-war, and the crew must vary according to the requirements in one case as in the other. Officers of higher rank than is required by the command of a single garrison find their places in the coast artillery as commanders of "districts" consisting of groups of forts and defensive works. And at the head there is in time of peace what the exigencies of war always make necessary, a Chief of Artillery for the army.

We repeat that both the creation of the office and the selection of Gen. RANDOLPH to occupy it have been most abundantly justified. There is now in Washington an officer who is able to tell the officers of the related branches, the Chief of Ordnance, whose business it is to superintend the construction of the guns, and the Chief of Engineers, whose business it is to provide emplacements for them, what the needs and requirements are of the men who will have to use them, and to tell this with authority. To Gen. RANDOLPH, it appears, the army and the country are, moreover, indebted for the suggestion of the joint manoeuvres of army and navy, a project which everybody concerned in the execution of it has already found to be of a value quite inestimable.

It appears, however, that Congress, in authorizing the experiment which has been so completely successful, omitted to give to the Chief of Artillery the rank which should go with his power and his responsibility. He is outranked by the officers with whom he has occasion to consult on equal terms, by the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief of Engineers. And this although his actual command is such as calls for the rank not only of a Brigadier, but of a Major General. This is clearly anomalous, and it is to be hoped that Congress will take prompt measures to remove the anomaly. This can be said abstractly, and with reference merely to the scheme of organization which has been embodied in law. But it should give members of Congress an additional inducement to vote for it, and an additional pleasure in establishing the rank of a Brigadier General for the Chief of Artillery, that the first officer to get the benefit of it will be one so distinguished and meritorious as Gen. WALLACE RANDOLPH.

FORMALIN IN BLOOD POISONING.

It is not surprising that in the use of the formalin treatment the expected results are not always attained. All sorts of complications are liable to occur coincidently with sepsis, and even the destruction of the streptococci in the blood might not restore the conditions permitting recovery. Of many of the complications causing or attending blood poisoning it may be said, as Dr. DELAFIELD said of tubercular meningitis: "Only those cases recover in which there was an error of diagnosis." That formalin did not save the life of GONZALES, for example, is not to be wondered at. The liver was torn by the assassin's bullet and the septic poisoning resulting was quickly beyond surgery. Probably neither President GARFIELD nor President MCKINLEY would have derived any benefit from formalin injections, and theirs were typical cases of blood poisoning caused by gunshot wounds. Very different is the puerperal sepsis which sends so many young mothers to the grave prematurely, and which has ever been the dread of the obstetrician. If the formalin treatment accomplishes nothing more than to minimize the mortality in such cases it will be an inestimable boon to humanity.

It is the misfortune of discoveries of this kind that they are put to impossible tests by unauthorized and empirical experimenters, and that success is questioned while failure is heralded. It would seem as if the great medical organizations could handle such matters better than they are now handled.

LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

At the centennial banquet of the Military Academy last Summer the members of various classes who were table mates enlivened the proceedings by making the circuit of the Mess Hall and cheering famous fighting men. When one such party stopped at a table to applaud two graybeards, a foreign diplomatist at the head table asked an American below him what was doing, and was informed that they were cheering old Generals, and upon inquiring again who they were that their admirers thus delighted to honor, that one was Gen. HAWKINS, who commanded a brigade of the United States Army at Santiago, and the other Gen. ALEXANDER, who commanded the Confederate artillery at Gettysburg. "It is wonderful," exclaimed the astonished diplomatist. "There is nothing like it in all history. That is why you are the greatest people in the world."

And perhaps it is a good part of "why." The same generosity of sentiment which inspired these impartial plaudits at West Point has inspired a bill which is about to be introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and of which Col. MCCLURE is said to be the author. It is a bill to appropriate $20,000, on condition that a like sum be appropriated by Virginia, to be expended, under the direction of a joint commission representing both States, in erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. LEE on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Evidently the objections to the monument proposed or suggested by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to be erected to LEE at the capital of the Nation which he tried to destroy, and at the National expense, would not apply, or would not apply in the same degree, to a statue of the Confederate leader on the field so ill-fated for him and for his cause. If the State of which he was a native, and in which his memory is so sure to be cherished by generations of Virginians, should unite with the people of the State he invaded to make such a record of a great event, it would show that we forget our civil feuds sooner than any other people, far sooner than the English, for it is only just now, after two centuries and a half, that a public statue of OLIVER CROMWELL has been erected in London, where a few years less than that period ago his head was unburied to be exposed in odium. Surely the figure of LEE "belongs" to the battlefield of Gettysburg. If it is erected there in effigy, the American visitor will be more than ever moved to say:

We travel in the prints of olden wars,
But all the land is green.

A CASE OF WOUNDED FEELINGS.

The testimony of Messrs. MORGAN and PERKINS relative to the Louisville and Nashville deal seems to have resulted in a case of "Gates Ajar." What the versatile Western financier hopes to show by the testimony he is anxious to give before the Inter-State Commerce Commission is conjectural. It is a matter of opinion on the part of the preceding witnesses that Mr. GATES and his friends would be a dangerous element in railroad management. It is not likely that anything he might say by way of explanation would change this opinion on the part of those who hold it, nor make it appear that the action of J. P. MORGAN & Co. was not influenced by the considerations stated. To assert that he regards himself as a safe and conservative manager of industrial enterprises might relieve his feelings, but it is difficult to see that any advantage would come of it or that he would derive unbounded satisfaction from the privilege of answering such questions as might be put to him. It would seem that the reputation of being a dangerous free lance in the field of finance, capable of mobilizing his resources on short notice and concentrating formidable forces upon a selected point of attack, would be more agreeable to him than that which he seeks to establish. However, it is not given to mortals to be entirely happy, and perhaps Mr. GATES is no exception to the rule.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—French children seem to be fonder than those in other lands of playing with little soldiers made of tin or some other convenient material. Vast quantities of them are sold every year at prices to suit both the poor and the rich. Most of these toys are manufactured in Germany, and the tastes of the French customers are, of course, consulted in painting the uniforms. The French boy conducts with his soldiers campaigns as nearly regular as his knowledge of military matters permits, and he invariably wants half of his forces to wear the uniform of his own army, for thus are supplied the victors in his mimic battles. For years past he has insisted that the troops destined for slaughter and defeat should be dressed as Germans. His demands have been met, though the German toymakers doubtless knew the humiliating experience that awaited in France all tin soldiers painted in the German colors. Business is business, and consolation was obtainable from memories that real German soldiers have not quite always been beaten when they crossed the Rhine. It has been noticed of late, however, by a visitor who was looking for significant trifles in Paris that while German as well as French soldiers are still sold in the toyshops, the more frequent division is into French and English—a fact from which whoever will may deduce all sorts of important conclusions as to the present state of public sentiment in France and as to the probable contestants in the next European war. The change of uniforms is at least interesting, but it is not obvious why it should cause any more alarm in England than resulted in Germany from the French demand, for thirty years or so, for German soldiers to be treated as the British soldiers presumably are now. Such a relief for national antipathies may, possibly enough, make for peace and friendship in the end, and not for war at all.

—As much astonishment seems to have been produced in the South as in the North by the proposal of the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of Georgia to buy from the latter, by pardoning any Georgian now in a North Carolina jail in whom he may be interested, a pardon for a young North Carolinian named CHESTNUT, who languishes at present behind the bars in Georgia. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser calls this "the most singular request" that one State Executive ever addressed to another. We do not ourselves regard the use of "most" with an incomparable adjective like "singular" as quite orthodox, but we agree with what The Advertiser means, as gathered from what it says, and commend its statement that "when Governors get to swapping pardons justice will be in a bad way." "There is no evidence," The Advertiser adds, "that the young man, CHESTNUT, deserves Executive clemency, except that he is of good family. If he deserves a pardon, he should have it, without any bargain, and if he does not deserve it, we think it should not be granted, even under the great inducement of pardoning 'some Georgia boy.' And we are somewhat curious to know how Gov. AYCOCK will discharge his obligation if there is no Georgia boy in the penitentiary of North Carolina. Will he detail a substitute, or wait till he can catch some unfortunate cracker on the other side of the line and lock him up so as to have an excuse for paying his debt?" CHESTNUT's friends, who are numerous and influential, think that he ought to be released, for their sakes if not for his own; but as the eccentricity in which he indulged was a carefully planned robbery of an express car the excuse for setting him free is not apparent. The chances are, however, that Gov. AYCOCK had no idea that his request would be granted, and that he made it simply to get rid of the people who were pestering him to "do something" for their relative. There was much sly ingenuity in showing them that the only something he could do in such a matter was something ridiculous.

—In order that Americans may clearly realize the terrible state to which a large part of Finland's population has been reduced by the almost complete failure of last year's crops, Skandinaven, a paper published in Chicago as the organ of our citizens of Scandinavian origin or descent, prints a translation of a letter recently sent by one Finnish clergyman to another. After telling how difficult it is, owing to the severity of the Russian censorship over letters as well as the press to make known abroad the true condition of the country, the writer describes what he saw when in the regular round of his duty he visited the home of a family in a remote part of his parish. On approaching the house he found lying in the snow the dead body of a girl of seven, who had evidently perished while making a desperate attempt to summon aid. Then he entered the house. "On a table," he says, "I found a small piece of barkbread and a gnawed-off bone. In one bed was the lifeless body of the mother, and clasped in her arms and pressed to her bosom was the corpse of her youngest child, a little girl two and a half years old; in another bed was the husband and father, sick and helpless, more dead than alive, and by his side the dead body of a little boy, four years old." Such tragedies are said to be occurring all through the famine district, and Russia, with her own hungry hordes more numerous than she can care for, is doing little for the relief of Finland. Skandinaven makes an earnest appeal for American aid for these unhappy people, and appeals of that kind are rarely unheeded here.

—With what is, for reasons unnecessary to specify, a special interest, we note an address to advertisers which is issued by The Carroll Record, a paper published in Taneytown, Md. The town is not a large one, and The Record doubtless has to contend with all the usual difficulties of a country newspaper, but it boldly proclaims its determination to follow the highest of journalistic lines. "The Carroll Record," it says, "is for the subscriber, rather than for the advertiser, in the sense that it will not allow advertising to crowd out news matter—at least one-half of its columns being reserved for the latter. Our aim is, first, to make the paper wanted and popular as a newspaper—advertising will follow." Then come a refusal to advertise anything of doubtful character or value and a promise to discontinue, regardless of contracts, the advertising of anything proved to be objectionable. Clear specifications of the kind of advertising not wanted are given, and they include much that finds access to not a few papers, city as well as country, all over the country. It is pleasant to see, as well as to hope and believe, that journals upholding these high standards of business morality are becoming more numerous with every year, and it should not be forgotten in judging The Carroll Record's course that the needs, and therefore the temptations, of the country papers are greater than those of papers published in the wider urban fields.

NEW YORK'S JURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A voter at the last Gubernatorial election was to-day called as a juror—Monday, Jan. 19. Is it possible that the list of non-voters is exhausted? Perhaps no such list was ever prepared! I venture to say that none was, and that the Commissioner of Jurors has made no effort to prepare one in accord with the new law, or no effort that can be called anything but perfunctory!

And why, pray, are colored men never summoned for jury duty in this County of New York? I have served on juries for over fifteen years in this city—have been a talesman in some of the largest panels—and have yet to see a colored fellow-citizen summoned to mete out justice. Are we "Lily Whites"? Is this metropolis of the native State of President Roosevelt a "Lily White" community? It is absurd to say that there are no colored men who are eligible!

An investigation of the office of the Commissioner of Jurors is in order. Nay, the whole jury system should be investigated. Reforms are needed. Proper pay should be given. Think of $3 for two weeks' service of thirty hours of actual work. That is what I got a year ago this January. Yet I have rarely received even that wretched pittance! Proper respect should be enforced. A juryman is under present arrangements of less consequence than the pettiest court officer! Proper quarters for deliberation should be provided. The jury rooms in the County Court House aren't fit for chicken coops. In fact, the whole administration of the jury system in the County of New York—from the enrollment in the Commissioner's office to the payment of the jury fees—is an indignity and an outrage, and should be investigated by the Legislature from top to bottom!

B. B. TOWNSEND.

New York, Jan. 19, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Failed to Recognize It.

"He sent a copy of his dialect story down into the country, where he studied the dialect."

"And did it make the natives angry?"

"Oh, no; they couldn't understand it."—Chicago Post.

The Bounding Brook.

Miss Cittigurl—What makes the little brook bound along so from rock to rock?

Mr. Countrichap—'Cause it's made out 'o springs.—Baltimore American.

Found a Difference.

The Irrepressible Child—Ma, is there any difference between level and flat?

His Mother—No, dear.

The I. C.—Then why did pa get angry when Mr. Jones said he was a flathead, and then feel good when he heard that Mr. Smith said he was level-headed?—Columbia Jester.

A Platform Speaker.

"That man," remarked Smithers, "makes a hundred speeches from the platform every day."

"Some great political leader?" asked Smithers.

"No," replied Smithers, "street-car conductor. He says 'Move up forward, please!' every time any one gets on his car."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

AT DUSK.

A. Louise Pratt, in Boston Transcript:

Where the shadows fall along the wall
A lance of golden glory
Cuts through the gloom that fills the room,
And lights the branches hoary
Of swaying trees, in fitful breeze,
That stand outside and shiver
Beneath the still and gloomy chill
That broods above the river.

The sunset's rays, a gorgeous blaze
Of splendor, spent in dying,
Light up the earth, like smile of mirth,
The gloom of night defying;
Then in the west, above the crest
Of clouds, bright starlight flashes,
And darkness creeps where shadows sleep,
Above a dead fire's ashes.

PEACE TALK IN REICHSTAG

Chancellor von Buelow Tells of Germany's Pacific Intentions.

He Also Refers to Mr. Kipling and the British Press—Mr. Bowen Arrives in Washington.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—It is announced here that the German cruiser Vineta has been ordered to Maracaibo. Chancellor von Buelow discussed the Venezuelan situation in the Reichstag to-day.

"President Castro has recognized in principle the justice of Germany's, Great Britain's, and Italy's demands and has agreed to the preliminary conditions for transferring the controversy to The Hague Arbitration Court," he said. "Diplomatic conferences are about to begin at Washington. The American Government has kindly undertaken to conduct the negotiations.

"Our aim is to bring armed action to the speediest possible termination. The blockade will be raised so soon as the negotiations at Washington have reached a satisfactory conclusion. When circumstances admit of it I shall give the Reichstag further information. Full agreement has prevailed between Great Britain and Germany as well as Italy throughout the entire matter."

The Chancellor added: "It is a striking fact that part of the English press often judges without objectivity, often with undisguised malevolence in matters where Germany is concerned.

"A poet of great talent, turned savage, and even indulged in verbal injuries against us.

"These phenomena can be explained through a certain embitterment of the English people over the violent attacks of the Continental press during the South African war. Such excitement interferes with the work of diplomatists, but the relations of the monarchs and Cabinets of London and Berlin have remained undisturbed and public opinion will be quieted in time."

The surprise expressed at Washington that the German cruiser Panther should try to enter Maracaibo Harbor is not understood here, where the operation is regarded as a simple act of force consequent upon the maintenance of an effective blockade. The allied commanders, including the Italian and British, must, under the agreement, it is pointed out, have been consulted beforehand and have jointly ordered the operation, which was left to a German vessel to carry out because that part of the coast was assigned to the Germans, and therefore the British and Italian commanders share the responsibility equally with the German commander.

Besides this, the view continues to be held that the blockade must be strictly enforced until the protocol is signed, as in no other way can President Castro be kept up to a realization of the fact that the allies mean business. It is considered that if the blockade is allowed to languish the negotiations at Washington will be lengthened.

The reason for the Panther's action suggested here is that it was to prevent trade with Colombia, through the river port of Villanuzar, and by the Catatumbo and Zulia Rivers, which enter into Lake Maracaibo, which has enabled Venezuela to partially defeat the blockade.

Commodore Scheder's report of the bombardment of Fort San Carlos has not yet been received here, because it was cabled from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, involving considerable delay.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The statement that Minister Bowen has been authorized by President Castro to offer the Venezuelan customs as a guarantee for the fulfillment of his country's obligations is confirmed. The offer has not yet been accepted, but it is thought here that it may afford the opportunity for a withdrawal of the blockade. The matter will be considered by the European representatives at Washington.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, says that nearly 100 blockade runners have been captured since the blockade of the Venezuelan coast began.

The reports of friction between the British and German naval officers are denied. The best relations are said to exist between the officers of the powers.

SAYS THEY FEARED AMERICA.

Paris Figaro's Explanation of Anglo-German Acceptance of Castro's Advances.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of The Times, in a cable from Paris, calls attention to the statement of the Figaro to the effect that if the powers were disposed to accept arbitration in the Venezuela difficulty they ought not to have bombarded Puerto Cabello. The Figaro says that if they wanted war they ought to have refused to negotiate regarding their grievances against the Government of Venezuela, and that it was the fear of the United States, rather than a desire for a pacific solution, which induced them to meet the advances of President Castro.

Indorsing the judgment of the Figaro, the correspondent says that the effect of the Anglo-German co-operation against Venezuela is regarded on the Continent with almost as much disfavor as it is in the United States. Continuing, the correspondent says:

"Total lack of principle ruins a man's reputation less surely than evidence of deficient intelligence. So it is with nations. Great Britain through lack of judgment on the part of the Government has been placed in a situation which many foreigners regard as positively discreditable.

CIRCULAR DISCREDITS AMERICA

Is Said to Have Been Printed on German Warship to be Posted by Revolutionists in Caracas.

CARACAS, Jan. 20.—The local committee of the Matos revolutionists caused to be placed last night under the doors of all the leading merchants and citizens of Caracas copies of a circular in which it was set forth that the committee had information from Washington to the effect that Mr. Bowen, United States Minister to Venezuela, had been recalled by President Roosevelt; that as a result of this step no peaceful arrangement of the present trouble was in view, and that the present blockade could not be raised. The object of the distribution of this circular was to stop merchants and others from subscribing to the Government forced loan.

It was reported here to-day that this circular was printed on board the German warship which is at present off La Guayra.

According to reports which have reached here, an engagement between Government and revolutionary forces has been progressing at Coro for the last forty-eight hours. No details of the affair, however, have been received.

MINISTER BOWEN RETURNS.

Calls at State Department and Later on Representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Minister Bowen, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen, reached here shortly after noon to-day. They were met at the station by their nephew, Hamilton Holt of New York, and were driven at once to the Arlington Hotel. Mr. Bowen refused to discuss his mission. After luncheon he called at the State Department, where he had a long conference with Assistant Secretary Hill. He then went to the home of Secretary Hay to report his arrival.

Minister Bowen received a hearty welcome from the officials at the State Department. Assistant Secretary Hill and Second Assistant Secretary Adee congratulated him on the diplomatic ability he has shown.

There must be frequent exchanges between the Ambassadors here and their home Governments, but it is fully expected that frequent recourse will be had to the Atlantic cables and that this newer method of diplomatic exchange in large part will take the place formerly occupied by the mail exchanges. Mr. Bowen called on the British and Italian Ambassadors and at the German Embassy, where in the absence of Count Quadt he saw Baron Ritter, the Acting Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Bowen above all things is anxious to secure the removal of the blockade; that is the heaviest charge laid on him by President Castro. When he called on the representatives of the allies he urgently requested them to name an early moment for the beginning of the negotiations. If the allies' representatives prefer, he will discuss the issues separately with them.

It is expected that the Italian and British Ambassadors and the German Charge d'Affaires will return the calls of Minister Bowen to-morrow, when they will take occasion to present the formal thanks of their Governments for his services in caring for the foreign interests in Venezuela throughout the troublesome period there.

THANKS ODESSA'S GOVERNOR.

Czar Summons Count Shuvaloff to Praise Him for Fight Against Plague.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In a dispatch from Odessa to The Times it is announced that the Russian Government summoned to St. Petersburg Count Shuvaloff, Governor of Odessa, that he might receive the personal thanks of the Czar for what is officially described as his "exemplary activity in combating the spread of the plague and its spread through Odessa during the dangerous period of last Summer and Autumn."

It is agreed here that if it had not been for the promptitude and vigor of the authorities, inspired by Count Shuvaloff, there would have been a repetition of the former disastrous epidemics of the plague in Russia. A recurrence was regarded as almost inevitable, and its avoidance called for official recognition of the services of Count Shuvaloff.

BUDAPEST IS EXCITED.

Reawakened Nationalist Conscience of Albert Apponyi Stirs Up Austro-Hungarian Press.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The ambiguous attitude of Albert Apponyi, President of the Hungarian Reichstag, toward Premier Szell and Minister of National Defense Fejervary in regard to the Army bills, is, according to the correspondent in Vienna of The Times, causing considerable political excitement at Budapest. It is the subject of general discussion in the Austro-Hungarian press.

Although the personal relations between Apponyi and Premier Szell remain cordial, the sudden resuscitation of Apponyi's nationalist conscience is considered likely to produce serious Parliamentary consequences. The surprise is general at his tacit encouragement of an exaggerated nationalism so prevalent in Hungary.

SHIP OWNERS FEAR TRUST.

President McIntyre Says That the Situation Is Gloomy in View of American Aggression.

GLASGOW, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Clyde Steamship Owners' Association here to-day President McIntyre invited the shipowners to join in a protest against American shipping being permitted to "continue enjoying the privileges of the British flag."

He said that if the shipping combination is to be "run supported by gigantic American railroads, not caring whether it won or lost on the oversea trade," a situation arose which became a matter for the country and the Government to deal with. If the combination's competition became too strong British shipowners might be compelled to combine even their cargo-carrying trade.

Freights had fallen to a minimum and the prospects were most gloomy. It was hardly possible to sketch out a round voyage on which a freighter could pay expenses, and the speaker feared the time was approaching when it would be difficult to find cargoes for steamers and they would have to be laid up

INVESTIGATION IN PARIS.

Consul General Gowdy Will Inquire Whether the Fairs' Property was Stolen.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Consul General Gowdy was questioned to-day by the correspondent here of The Associated Press concerning the reports from San Francisco that the effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair had been looted in Paris and that imitations had been substituted for valuable furs and a pearl necklace.

Mr. Gowdy said the effects of the Fairs had been sent to the executors at San Francisco, who duly acknowledged the receipts of the jewelry as invoiced, but informed the Consul General that the furs, which had been sent separately, had been tampered with and pieces of an inferior quality substituted for the originals.

After the death of the Fairs, which occurred as a result of an automobile accident in France last August, the furs were appraised at $1,000 by a responsible dealer, who kept them in storage until they were shipped. Mr. Gowdy has asked the executors at San Francisco to ship the furs back to Paris and to send with them the necessary affidavits. He has received notification that the furs in question had been shipped back here, but they have not yet been received.

As soon as they are received the Consul General will have the matter investigated.

KING INDORSES THE Y. M. C. A.

ROME, Jan. 20.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in audience Prof. M. W. Clark of New York of the World's Students' Christian Federation, an organization connected with the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. His Majesty was much interested in the details which Mr. Clark furnished him of the work of the association and said:

"Our people ought to be better acquainted with your good work. I had no idea it had spread so extensively in Italy."

Prof. Clark, who is well known in New York, has been connected with the Theological School of the Methodist Church in Rome, and of late has been working in the Levant under the auspices of the World's Students' Christian Federation.

NO WASHINGTON "POST" SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Rumors with most tenacious persistency have been current here for several months that The Washington Post had been, or is about to be, sold to a New York publisher. To set these reports at rest once and for all, Beriah Wilkins, the owner of The Post, will tomorrow publish a card in which he will say:

"The Washington Post has not been sold, is not for sale, and will not be sold. There have been no negotiations looking to its sale. It is not on the market at any price, however large. No change of ownership or management is or has been contemplated."

THE LAHN FLOATED, UNHARMED.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 20.—The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, from Mediterranean ports for New York, which grounded on a sand bank off Tumara, five miles east of the Rock of Gibraltar, Sunday morning, was floated at daybreak.

The Lahn afterward anchored in this harbor, apparently undamaged. She is reshipping her cargo, and will sail to-morrow for New York.

FORGIVES DUKE OF ORLEANS.

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra Receive Prince Who Offended Against Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans visited King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

This was the first time they had met since the rupture arising from the Duke of Orleans's approval of the French caricatures of the late Queen Victoria, and may be taken as marking their Majesties' final condonation of the incident.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—With reference to the announcement in to-day's Court Circular that the Duke and Duchess of Orleans have been received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, it is interesting to recall the fact that some time ago it was generally understood that the King had caused an intimation to be conveyed to the Duke that if he desired to return to England he would be received.

The reception to-day signifies that his Majesty has forgiven the Duke's unwarrantable and ungrateful conduct in patronizing the ignoble author of vile caricatures of Queen Victoria in a French newspaper.

DR. LORENZ IS AT HOME.

Compares American Progressiveness with British Conservatism, and Raps at Healers.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—Dr. Lorenz who arrived here to-day from London spoke freely regarding his impressions of the United States.

"Above all," said the doctor, "I was struck with the magnificent charity of the Americans and their immense gifts to educational institutions and hospitals. Their willingness, even their anxiety to spend money in aiding others is almost beyond belief."

Next to this condition Dr. Lorenz said he had marveled most at the large number of alleged healers in America, naming Christian Scientists and faith cures of every description, who seem to flourish there. The doctor was enthusiastic with regard to the practice of medicine in the United States, and declared that American doctors, nurses, and hospitals lead the world.

"American physicians represent progressiveness," continued Dr. Lorenz, "while English physicians are extremely conservative. In America it was difficult to accommodate the doctors and students who desired to attend my clinics, while during my last week in London many of the most eminent surgeons showed no interest in the new methods, while others who were present declared the old way to be best."

Dr. Lorenz said in conclusion that he anticipated revisiting the United States, but that it was impossible for him to tell when he would have the opportunity.

DINNER OF MANUFACTURERS.

Gen. Chaffee Favors Restricted Admission of Chinese to the Philippines—Oscar S. Straus on Industrial Peace.

The tenth annual dinner of the Manufacturers' Association of New York was held in the banquet room of the Union League Club of Brooklyn last evening. Among the guests were Mayor Low, Oscar S. Straus, Thomas A. Edison, Andrew McLean, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, and the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. President M. Carroll of the association was toastmaster. President Schurman of Cornell University, who was to have spoken to the toast "America's Influence in the Progress of the Twentieth Century," was absent because of the death of Dean E. A. Fuertes of the School of Civil Engineering in Cornell University.

Gen. Chaffee, who spoke on "Commerce in the Philippine archipelago," said:

"While I was in the Philippines I heard on many occasions the question discussed of the advisability of the importation of Chinese and other labor into the islands, and under the existing conditions I think that if a limited number of Chinese, properly protected by contract labor laws, were brought into the islands it would result in good."

Mayor Low talked at length about the greater city. "The New York of the past and present," he said, "is but the merest outline of what the New York of the future is to be."

Dr. Henson, who came next, talked about money, and was interrupted time and again by applause and laughter. "Money," he said, "like charity, covers a multitude of sins, and is better than oxalic acid to take stains out of character."

Oscar S. Straus, who followed Dr. Henson, spoke on industrial peace.

"We hear the question continually put forward," said Mr. Straus, "as to how this question of capital and labor is to be settled. Some say it will end in revolution. I say that it will not. The only solution is education and evolution, and I can see the greatest hope for solution in what many think the greatest danger.

"Need we fear this great conflict between capital and labor? By no means. Even if we do see Morgan on the one side at the head of a thirteen-hundred-million-dollar trust, we seen on the other Samuel Gompers at the head of his 2,000,000 laborers, and no one knows so well as do these two trusts, the one of wealth, the other of labor, that their welfare depends on co-operation. Co-operation will solve this question if we have patience and if we are just to one another."

Andrew McLean responded to the toast "The Press."

WOMAN'S DEBT TO MAN.

Miss Helen Gould Enumerates Privileges Accorded Her Sex in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Miss Helen Gould delivered an address to-day at a meeting of the National Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was held at the house of Gen. John W. Foster, on Elizabeth Street. Miss Gould said that every army post and navy station should have an auxiliary branch, with a Secretary, to carry on the work.

"To some," she continued, "it may seem superfluous and inappropriate that women should be engaged in work for the benefit of man, and yet, with the conditions ruling in our country, it seems to me particularly fitting that some of our efforts should be directed toward his welfare.

"In the United States women are accorded privileges and opportunities they are given nowhere else in the world. They have greater protection before the law, and many of them have a beautiful leisure, which they highly prize. All these things have come through the chivalry and the ardent self-sacrificing labor of our men, and it seems peculiarly appropriate to me that we should show our appreciation of all we have received by devoting some of our time and thought to movements that benefit the men of the country. One of the finest among these is the Young Men's Christian Association, which recognizes not only the physical and intellectual nature, but the spiritual as well, and holds up as an example the ideal man—Jesus Christ."

FAIR VALUABLES STOLEN.

Russian Sable Coat Worth $10,000, a $15,000 Pearl Necklace, and Other Effects Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A sensational discoverey was made, says The Call, when the personal effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair arrived from Paris a few days ago. The magnificent Russian sable coat, valued at $10,000, which Mrs. Fair bequeathed in her will to Mrs. Joseph Harvey was missing and a cheap imitation affair, not worth $30, had been substituted in its place. Mrs. Fair's famous pearl necklace of five strings, valued at $15,000, had been tampered with, and instead of real pearls in the necklace cheap imitation gems had been set in their places.

Numbers of articles of jewelry which the Fairs were known to have taken to Europe were missing, and their only effects which were returned through the American Consulate in Paris intact were Mrs. Fair's chinchilla and mink coats and Charles Fair's scarf pins.

The changes were made, it is believed, before the valuables were turned over to the American Consulate. Steps have been taken to attempt to locate the missing articles.

"THE WIZARD OF OZ"

A Warm Welcome at the North Pole of Broadway.

Brilliant Scenic Effects and Good Comic Acting by Anna Laughlin, Fred A. Stone, and D. C. Montgomery.

With a dash of brilliant discovery "The Wizard of Oz" last night discovered the north pole of the Broadway theatrical world in the Columbus Monument, at Fifty-ninth Street. In a proximity as close as that of the Majestic Theatre frosts undoubtedly threaten, just as there is said to be a gathering chill in the theatres situated near the south pole in the Flatiron Building. But if anything is proof against the icy blast of popular neglect the spacious and comfortable auditorium of the Majestic ought to be it, and especially when it invites to as brilliant and snappy a show as that with which it has opened.

"The Wizard of Oz" is in its way the Darling of Mr. Belasco's Gods. It opens with a cyclone that sweeps pretty Miss Anna Laughlin and Mr. Stone, her pet cow, through at least twenty-seven heavens and perhaps nine hells of spectacular scenery into the fairy country of the Munchkins, ruled over by the Wizard of Oz. Here they meet many strange creatures, and stranger adventures, which give scope to no end of Belasco gorgeousness of scenic effect, varied by Weberfieldian song and dance.

It is not possible to say that the scenic effects are as beautiful as those indigenous to Forty-second Street, for Mr. Julian Mitchell's reds and pinks exploit their family disagreements in much the same manner as they used to do in the South Temperate Zone; yet one would go a long way before finding as pretty effects of costumes and dance, cyclones and snowstorms as are to be seen at the Majestic.

The scenery was supported with great ability by Messrs. Fred A. Stone and David C. Montgomery. Mr. Stone made his first appearance as a scarecrow on a post, and he acted the part so well that few in the audience suspected that he had the possibilities of life in him until Miss Laughlin, who had just received a fairy wishing ring, wished him alive.

Then, in a series of dances the grotesque mimique of which were admirable in the well-known manner of scarecrows, he rambled through the show, with straw in his toes and making musical nonsense wherever he went. Mr. Montgomery was all compact of large sheets of tin plate, and when the rust had been oiled out of his joints his dancing was as clever and characteristic as that of the scarecrow.

Miss Laughlin was charmingly girlish and graceful, and sang with pretty humor. One of the most amusing members of the cast was the Cowardly Lion of Mr. Arthur Hill, who was far more likelike in his appearance and demeanor than the run of comic opera beasties. Miss Grace Kimball was pretty and agile, and Miss Helen Byron made as much out of the part of the Lady Lunatic as seemed possible. The chorus was graceful and spirited and pleasing to look at.

The book and lyrics are by L. Frank Baum, and the music by Paul Tietjens and A. B. Sloane. It cannot be said that the authors have shown any great originality, but they have thrown old and well approved materials into a pleasing shape.

There is a greater display of tights than one has been accustomed to of late, and there is also not a little of the old familiar marching and countermarching. But these things are not to be stigmatized by calling them old-fashioned. They appear in the sculptures of the pyramids, and no doubt will last until the crack of doom.

The play was first produced in Chicago at about the same time as "The Sultan of Sulu." The jokes and the accent of the performers have a decided Western flavor, which is well enough, but might not the allusion to the carettes of North State Street, Chicago, be adapted to fit the Fifth Avenue stage?

BONN IN A DUAL ROLE.

German Actor's Not Entirely Successful Portrayal of Napoleon and a Jewish Horse Dealer.

Ferdinand Bonn, the German star who is now appearing at the Irving Place Theatre, last night essayed the always hazardous trick of playing a dual rôle, and it cannot be said that his attempt was an entirely successful one. The parts in which he made his appearance last night were those of a poor Jewish horse trader and of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The play is entitled "Edles Blut," (Noble Blood.) It is a comedy in three acts by Ferdinand Bonn and Thilo von Trotha, and is hardly worthy of serious consideration.

The plot is laid at the time of Napoleon's occupation of Berlin in 1806. A German Countess and her sister are living in the royal palace at Berlin, and the husband of the former, Count Kronheim, who is in the Prussian service, goes to the capital to see his family. Aided by a loyal Jewish horse-dealer, Isidor Kalmus, the Count secretes himself in the palace where he overhears a favorite of the French Emperor attempting to make love to the Countess. The Count interferes, is arrested, and condemned to death.

Napoleon then appears on the scene and is appealed to by the Countess to save her husband's life. He consents, but conditionally, and the Countess denounces him as not of noble blood, as one incapable of a King's forgiving grace, as a mere parvenu. This taunting word stings the Emperor and he destroys the death warrant to prove her words untrue, whereupon the curtain descends on a scene of general happiness.

FAREWELL TO DUSE.

A Medley of Separate Acts from "La Femme de Claude," "Magda," and "La Citta Morta."

Duse's farewell at the Opera House yesterday afternoon bade fair to be a melancholy occasion in more senses than one. The artistic delight of witnessing stray acts from three different plays is not profound; and with the exception of a dozen or fifteen rows, the Opera House was empty. Yet those who were present were within range of the great Italian's voice, and near enough to see something of what was passing in her face.

As the afternoon wore on, enthusiasm grew until at the end there were many recalls, and a bubbling up of enthusiasm that unmistakably meant the wish for a pleasant journey and a speedy return.

Duse's interpretation of the second act of "Magda" and the third act of La Citta Morta" are already familiar; but "La Femme de Claude" has not been played during the present tour. The loss is not great, for vivid and interesting as is Dumas's study in feminine depravity, the part of Césarine lies somewhat beyond the range of Duse's most interesting work.

"Embroiled and frivolous, ferocious and venal," as she is aptly described in the play, this "vampire" of a generation past has little affinity with the broad, sweet brow of Duse, or with her subtle smile of heavenly sweetness and heavenly comprehension, that somehow is never quite absent from her exquisite face. There were those in the audience yesterday afternoon who were convinced that her face was the face of Césarine, but they were probably not a majority.

In gesture and bodily action, however, Duse was wonderful. As Césarine's excitement mounted she evinced the sinuous, feline strength of a tigress, the noiseless tread, and the sinews of steel. The great scene, of course, was that in which she attempts to drag Claude again into the abysm of passion for her, and here her voice took on a positive color of seduction. The performance was a marvelous feat of virtuosity, but it was neither Césarine nor Duse at her most perfect.

As was promised last Wednesday, Carlo Rosaspina was released from St. Mark's Hospital in time to appear. The part of Claude gave him no great opportunity, but the performance served to remind one how admirable an actor we are in danger of losing in him.

THE MANNES QUARTET.

The second concert of the Mannes Quartet, which took place last evening in Mendelssohn Hall before a considerable audience, was a more stimulating and interesting occasion than the first. The quartet played much better; their performance of Schumann's most beautiful A major was of itself beautiful, serene in spirit, and finished in detail, and showing many of the traits of a truly fine quartet style.

The last movement is a severe test of the four players' individual capacity and of their ensemble, which they were less successful in meeting. Mr. Schulz played with Miss Katharine Ruth Heyman Schumann's "Stucke im Volkston," Op. 102, short pieces that have never appealed very strongly to 'cellists, and which bear no very definite stamp of the composer's genius, though they are interesting and in part effective.

The last number of the programme was a new pianoforte quartet, still in manuscript, by Mr. Louis V. Saar, a composer resident in New York, whose talent has already been shown by several compositions that have been played here and elsewhere in this country. Seldom does a new work by an American writer gain so immediate and so unqualified acceptance as did this. Though it cannot be called a work of genius, and expresses nothing of profound originality, it is strong and substantial, the product of a man who had much to say, and who knew well how to say it.

It is full of ideas, and the writing is of truly uncommon skill and effectiveness. Mr. Saar has not fallen into the frequent error of making his piece one for the piano with string accompaniment; indeed, the piano plays a somewhat conspicuously secondary part in much of the ensemble, and the statement and development of the thematic material is skillfully divided among all the instruments. Mr. Saar's ideas are musically beautiful, plastic in their nature, and his use of them is fertile in resource. He has written clearly and logically in respect of form through all the four movements, and his work shows a sure touch, a certainty of purpose and a maturity of style that will go to confirm and establish his repute as a composer.

The quartet is brilliant and effective; it "sounds," and the moments are few in which it does not enchain the hearer's attention and kindle the imagination. It was good that Mr. Mannes brought out this most creditable piece and that he and his companions played it in a way to set it forth in a most favorable light.

MISS METCALFE'S RECITAL.

There are few song recitals heard in New York in the course of the season that give greater pleasure than that of Miss Susan Metcalfe, which took place yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Miss Metcalfe's charming talent has been made known previously in this city, but not so conclusively. She sang a great variety of songs by old Italians, Bach, Mozart, Reichardt, Rameau, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Grieg, Saint-Saëns, and Brahms. In not all of them was she equally successful, but at her best her singing was truly delightful.

Her voice is a light, delicate, and clear soprano, not in itself of great expressive power or sensuous beauty, but it is the instrument of a fine and sensitive musical feeling, and she uses it with skill and a finished technique. Miss Metcalfe's natural bent is toward songs of gracious sentiment, tenderness, and intimate feeling rather than toward those that publish deep passion or turbulent emotion; and it is consequently in the former that she achieves her best results. Such were the exquisite little song of Reichardt's, "Hoffnung," for instance, the florid little air by Rameau, from his opera of "Hippolyte et Aricie"; Schumann's song, "Ihr Bild," not commonly sung in public, and Schubert's lovely "Die Sterne," that is still less commonly sung, and that appears to be one of many dozen of his songs that are all but unknown to the great majority of public singers, or private ones either, for that matter.

In such pieces Miss Metcalfe's methods are exactly fitted to the quality of the music and the sentiment to be expressed. Of a somewhat different sort, and yet almost equally admirable, was her singing of the eighteenth century English song, "Listen to the Voice of Love," by James Hook. Excellent in design was her idea of Caldara's "Come Raggio di Sol" and Bononcini's "Per la Gloria d'adorarvi," as well as of Bach's deeply devotional "Bist du Bei Mir." Her lack in these was in the volume and quality of voice to realize their breadth and sustained power. She sang "Voi che sapete" with much charm and spirit.

In Schubert's intensely felt "Gretchen am Spinnrade" the voice was again insufficient, and the climax was marked by a disagreeable quality of tone. But even in her least successful attempts there was nothing that offended the taste or showed other than sincerity, intelligence, and a highly refined musical endowment. Such singers as Miss Metcalfe are a delight to the lovers of good singing, and a refreshment to the musical senses that are so often outraged by incompetence and stupidity in the minor concerts crowding thick and fast in the musical season.

SOME VAUDEVILLE ACTS.

Trained Seals at Keith's—Aiding Dull-Witted Auditors—Sketch Writing Lucrative.

Capt. Woodward's trained seals still maintain their popularity with audiences in the continuous, and this week at Keith's there is no act on the bill which is more appreciated. The oftener one sees these animals the more marked is the impression which they create. Do the seals and sea lions think? Do they understand spoken words? Capt. Woodward takes the affirmative side of the proposition. Mrs. Frisco, the mother of the baby lion, was playfully rubbing her nose against the trainer's shoe, and Spot, her understudy, was trying to oust her from that position and privilege. The matinée performance was just over, and the seals and sea lions were waddling back to their tank.

"Do I think that they have real intelligence?" repeated Capt. Woodword. "Indeed, I do. It is a common mistake to suppose that animals are simply trained by reason of their imitative faculty. Even monkeys—natural mimics that they are—are not taught to do tricks by imitation. A trainer might do a somersault from a trapeze, and the monkey, seeing it, might, if he took the notion, do the same thing the following minute. But there would be no assurance that he would do it the next day or the next hour.

"In training seals and sea lions I began with some simple trick like ringing a bell. Even the simplest of the tricks requires a large amount of time and patience to teach. It meant days of work before Mrs. Frisco learned to beat the cymbals. And that was an easy one. It is now left for the younger students in my school. Teaching her to balance and juggle meant months of work. Of course, with each trick learned there is increased facility on the part of the animal at acquiring what follows.

"This is the baby," continued Capt. Woodward, taking the youngster in his arms, while Mrs. Frisco sang softly to herself. "My little daughter named her Alexandra Alice—quite a long name for such a little girl, but, you see, my daughter is a great admirer of Queen Alexandra and also of President Roosevelt's daughter. She's five months old now and doing very nicely, thank you. In twenty years she is the first sea lion I have been able to raise.

"These animals are a good deal more like human beings than most people would suppose. Some are so stupid that it is almost impossible to teach them anything. Now, then, Brownie, keep away from there. Brownie knows where the fish are kept, you see."

Capt. Woodward said that he was often asked if the seals could stand the warm climate. He avers that they become acclimatized in time, and his only difficulty now is in keeping them warm enough when traveling. He was foreman of the fish department in the Royal Aquarium, London, some twenty years ago, and began experimenting with the seals and sea lions then. Finding that they could be taught by means of persistent effort, he has since devoted himself entirely to them. Sixteen years ago he showed a troupe of trained seals at the old Winter Garden in this city, and he has been appearing here and in London continuously since that time.

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Actors in vaudeville are apparently just as susceptible to the moods and receptive qualities of their audiences as are their brothers and sisters in the legitimate. But the vaudevillian has the advantage in that he can now and again depart from his lines, and by calling the auditors' attention to the fact that he is lacking in appreciation incite them to a greater indulgence in applause. And with quick-witted "artists" the result sometimes is an improvement in their act, for under pressure the vaudeville man is apt to say funny things that have not been thought of before.

Haines and Vidocq are black-face comedians who indulge in rapid-fire talk at Keith's this week. They are "classics" of vaudeville, and it is not often that they are not received with hilarity. But the audience yesterday afternoon was just a trifle slow. What Haines said to them was all good natured, and in the end resulted in increased fun for everybody, not excepting the performers.

"Keep quiet there. Now, I'd like to know who made that noise." This when some one happened to applaud—the first demonstration of approval that had interrupted the stillness. Vidocq entered.

"Now, leaving all jokes aside—" he began.

"You might as well. They don't go, anyhow."

Then followed some like this:

"My uncle in Minnesota broke his arm in two places."

"Is that so? Where?"

"In St. Paul and Minneapolis."

"Be quiet. The first thing you know some one'll hear us and put us to work."

"Why should I work? My father is President of the Standard Oil Company."

"Oh, pshaw! His father President! Say, wouldn't that Rock-a-fellow?"

One of the men announced that he had started in the real estate business and had a small house to sell.

"Is there any large gentleman in the audience who wants a small house? (Pause.) Well, is there any small gentleman in the house who wants a large house? (Another pause.) Is there any small gentleman who wants a small house—any large gentleman who wants a large house? (A longer pause.) Say, is there a gentleman in the house, anyhow?"

By the time this point had been reached the ice had melted, the audience was in a roar, and from that time on the work was easy for the comedians.

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"The Arrival of Kitty McCarthy" serves to introduce McCabe, Sabine, and Vera. Irish comedians and a girl who speaks German, and later announces that she is McCarthy's long-lost daughter. She does a skirt dance, and the act ends with an old-fashioned fisticuff between the two men. "Billy" Gould, billed as "The Broadway Favorite," loses nothing in popularity by reason of his presence in Fourteenth Street, and his songs and monologue are entertaining. The fire at 304 Bowery is being shown in the Biograph series, and the varied bill at Keith's also includes John Bowker's illustrated "Travelogue." Muhlambark's Arab jugglers, Berol and Berol, with rag pictures, and a number of other acts.

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The announcement that Williams and Walker are to appear in a Broadway theatre for a long run illustrates the exceptional possibilities for a few—a very few—vaudeville performers. Williams and Walker were fortunate in "arriving" at just the time when the rage for "coon songs" and the accompanying dances characteristic of the negro race were at their height. They were able to improve on ordinary acts of that kind because they had native talent which stood them in good stead.

As a result they became popular almost immediately, and it was only a short time before they developed into full-fledged paying "stars."

The idea of a company composed of colored people is not entirely new. Ten or twelve years ago Whallen and Martell, the former a successful Southern vaudeville manager, organized a troupe of colored people and toured the country, billed under the line "The New South." The show was immensely popular and netted a mint of money for its projectors.

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The writing of dramatic sketches for vaudeville is an extremely lucrative employment, but success in that field requires exceptional skill. It is extremely difficult, publishers say, to obtain good short stories, and what holds true in their case also applies to dramatic writing. One-act plays of merit are very scarce.

There are any number of men who try to do this sort of thing, but the names of the successful writers of vaudeville skits could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Most of the sketches submitted to the vaudeville managers are hopelessly commonplace in subject and treatment.

Often as not, where a man has a good idea he finds it impossible to adapt his piece to the time limit, or if he does succeed in that other details make the piece impossible. The cast is too long, the necessary scenery too expensive, or the whole affair impracticable in houses where "turns" must follow one another in rapid succession. The best evidence that such writing pays, however, is perhaps to be seen from the fact that such men as Augustus Thomas and David Belasco occasionally go in for it. True, Mr. Belasco's "Madame Butterfly" was not intended originally for vaudeville, but when it did reach the continuous houses its success was so great and so prolonged that it is reasonable to suppose that the profits of the piece from "vaudeville" far exceeded what it had netted when played in the legitimate houses.

REALISM IN "JIM BLUDSO."

In the second act of "Jim Bludso," now playing at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is a thrilling scene in which a Mississippi levee is broken down by the swollen stream. Miss White, who plays Mrs. Bludso, lost her balance last night and fell into the tank of water underneath the stage which serves as a reservoir to receive the overflow.

As she plunged into the pool she screamed in a manner not at all like that of a stage heroine. Robert Hilliard, who plays the title role, happened to be standing in the wings, and, hearing the shriek, rushed to the rescue and dragged Miss White out of the tank.

The audience applauded, thinking that the rescue was all a part of the play. But Miss White and Mr. Hilliard did not wait to acknowledge the applause. They had the curtain rung down, and hurried to change their clothes. Later the performance took its usual course and ended without further mishap.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Despite the cable dispatches from the Philippines announcing the death of the Sultan of Sulu, his Occidental impersonator was not in the least depressed at the performance last night at Wallack's. Frank Moulan (player Sultan) looked his wives in the face and declared that, though the Sultan was dead, he still lived. The partners of his joys and sorrows took him at his word and said: "The Sultan is dead! Long live the Sultan!"

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The special matinée given by E. H. Sothern at the Garden Theatre yesterday in honor of his wife, Virginia Harned, who had never seen his "Hamlet," was successful in every respect except that his wife was not present. Though Miss Harned had tried to get there, an unexpected delay detained her. A large number of actors were present, including most of the stars now in New York and the members of the Twelfth Night Club.

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De Wolf Hopper was entertained by the Lambs last night after the performance of "Mr. Pickwick." The gambol in his honor continued until the early hours of this morning.

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The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States has engaged 200 seats at Daly's for Feb. 6.

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Frederick G. Latham, for the past four years assistant to Maurice Grau, has announced his determination to flee the troubles occasioned by the management of artistic natures and quit Mr. Grau. He will go to Australia at the close of this season. Mr. Grau considered Mr. Latham as almost invaluable and parts company only because he must.

***

In the coming production of "The Resurrection" several noted actresses will play old-women parts. Among them are Mrs. Laura Linden, Mrs. Henry Van Hoff, Mrs. Kate Byron, (sister of Ada Rehan,) and Mrs. Virginia Buchanan. These actresses are all white haired and range in age from sixty to seventy-five years.

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Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue" will be dramatized by Ezra Kendall for Arthur Dunn, who expects to appear in the play next year.

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Four tiny ushers, about ten years old, lead patrons to their seats at the Criterion, where Mrs. Burnett's "Little Princess" is given in the afternoons.

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That Maurice Grau will continue his lease of the Metropolitan Opera House for five years at the expiration of the present one is thought to be indicated by the recent signing of Georg Anthes, the new tenor, for five years. It is said that the contract would not have been made had Mr. Grau not intended keeping the Opera House.

ALBERT J. AIKEN'S WILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The will of Albert J. Aiken, the aged philanthropist and millionaire, who died in New York last week at the age of ninety-nine years, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Dutchess County here to-day.

The will is dated Nov. 18, 1899, and has three codicils. It leaves $700,000 in bequests to relatives and $400,000 in trust funds. Property in New York City and Connecticut will, it is said, bring the value of the estate up to $2,000,000 or more. The Aiken Hall Association gets a legacy of $100,000 to maintain the library founded by the millionaire at Pawling, Dutchess County.

THE MACMONNIES COLLECTION

of paintings and bronzes now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, 389 Fifth Avenue, is under the direction of

THEODORE B. STARR

(his sole agent for many years).

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith,

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets. Established 1862. 15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus. 25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

MR. FITZGERALD'S REVENGE.

Blocks an Effort to Grant District of Columbia's Police Chief Higher Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was before the House to-day, contained a clause raising the salary of Major Sylvester, the Chief of Police, from $3,300 to $4,000. Representative Fitzgerald of New York made a point of order against it, and it was sustained, so that the Major's salary remains where it was.

During one of the public celebrations here Mr. Fitzgerald attempted to cross a street which was being kept clear by the police. A policeman collared him, and, refusing to believe that Mr. Fitzgerald was a Congressman, used force in making him get back. Mr. Fitzgerald preferred charges against the policeman, but without success. Major Sylvester upheld the officer.

Hobart College's New President.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Langdon C. Stewardson, chaplain and Professor of Phiosophy at Lehigh University, was elected President of Hobart College at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees to-day.

FUNERAL OF MR. HEWITT.

Arrangements Almost Completed for the Services To-day—Partial List of Pall Bearers.

Arrangements for the funeral services to be held over the body of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, at 10 o'clock to-day, were almost completed yesterday.

The list of pall bearers was not announced for the reason that it was as yet uncertain whether a few of the persons communicated with would be able to act. It is understood, however, that the list, so far as completed, is as follows:

Mayor Low,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Morris K. Jesup,
John E. Parsons,
Andrew Carnegie,
H. H. Rogers,
Alexander E. Orr,
William E. Dodge,
Robert F. Cutting,
Charles S. Smith,
John E. Cadwalader,
John S. Kennedy,
Judge Henry E. Howland,
Gustav H. Schwab,
John C. Eames,
W. A. Marble,
George L. Duval,
George F. Crane,
D. Le Roy Dresser,
J. H. Dougherty,
Adolph Openhym,
Herbert L. Satterlee,
Clarence W. Seamans,
Frank Squier,
Henry R. Towne,
G. F. Vietor.

The funeral services at the church will be in charge of Bishop Potter and Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington, D. C., a former rector of the church, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks. Lacey Baker, the Calvary Church organist, will direct the musical selections, which were chosen by Mrs. Hewitt. All the hymns and anthems will be rendered by the full vested choir without accompaniment, and the only instrumental music will be the organ prelude and organ postlude. The programme will be:

Funeral March.....Chopin
Hymn, (as processional,) "Lead Kindly Light."
Chant; "Lord, Let Me Know My End."
Hymn, "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er."
Burial anthem, "Blessed Are the Dead Who Die in the Lord."
Hymn, (as recessional,) "Abide With Me, Fast Falls the Even Tide."

The seating capacity of Calvary Church is 1,400, including the galleries, and accordingly arrangements have been made for the admission of friends of the family and official representatives of various organizations by card. A certain portion of the body of the church will be reserved for these persons, and the rest will be thrown open to the public. The corrected list of the organizations which will be officially represented, as given out last night, is as follows:

The Board of Aldermen.
Chamber of Commerce.
Rapid Transit Commission.
Faculty and Trustees of Columbia University.
Faculty and Trustees of Cooper Union.
Faculty and Trustees of Barnard College.
Carnegie Institute.
Burke Foundation.
Museum of Natural History.
Morton Trust Company.
The Union Club.
Charities Organization.
Calvary Church Vestry.
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.
Alumni and Undergraduates of Cooper Union.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.
American Association of Mining Engineers.
Federation of Churches of the City of New York.

The following additional committees were appointed yesterday to attend the funeral: From the Board of Aldermen—President Fornes, Vice President McInnes, and Aldermen Parsons, McCall, Haggerty, Owens, Ware, and Goodman; from the American Institute of Mining Engineers—John Fritz, G. A. Croker, Charles Kvichhoff, Prof. Henry M. Howe, A. R. Ledoux, E. E. Olcott, Frank S. Witherbee, and Cleveland H. Dodge. From the Merchants' Association the committee consisting of the Board of Directors is as follows:

C. Whitman, President,
Gustav H. Schwab,
John C. Eames,
W. A. Marble,
George L. Duval,
George F. Crane,
D. Le Roy Dresser,
J. H. Dougherty,
William F. King,
Adolph Openhym,
Herbert L. Satterlee,
Clarence W. Seamans,
Frank Squier,
Henry R. Towne,
G. F. Vietor.

Only the members of the immediate family and as many of the pall bearers as may desire will attend the interment, which is to be in the Peter Cooper lot in Greenwood. A brief service will be read at the grave.

MRS. L. S. FOSTER DIES.

Fund for Yale University Left by Senator Foster Becomes Available.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Lafayette S. Foster, eighty years old, wife of the late Senator Lafayette S. Foster, who was President pro tempore of the United States Senate during the Administration of President Johnson, died at her home here to-day.

By the death of Mrs. Foster $60,000, which was left by the will of Senator Foster for the use, ultimately, of Yale University, becomes available for that purpose. The Foster residence on Washington Avenue is to go to Norwich Free Academy.

Miss Frances A. Mathews Ill.

Frances Aymar Mathews, the authoress, is ill from erysipelas at her home, 162 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Complications, said by her physicians to be due to overwork, have added to the seriousness of her condition. It is reported, however, that Miss Mathews is in no danger, though it will be weeks before she is able to continue her work. Miss Mathews had been engaged on a new book, which was nearly completed. In order not to disappoint her publishers, she has made arrangements for another author to complete the final chapters of the work.

Condition of Clara Morris.—

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Dr. R. R. Trotter, who is attending Clara Morris, the actress, said to-day that his patient must take an uninterrupted rest for a long time. Miss Morris is suffering from nervous breakdown and intermittent fever.

The President Will Speak Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the bi-centennial celebration of the birthday of John Wesley, to be held in New York on Feb. 26. He will be one of the principal speakers at the celebration.

Are you losing flesh, and feeling generally "run down?" DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct that. It is a strengthener.—Adv.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

346-348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

Returned to Policyholders since organization and now held for their benefit,

$28,039,233.90.

JANUARY 1, 1903.

ASSETS.

United States, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks	$708,893.64
Bonds and Mortgages (first liens)	524,600.00
Real Estate	1,713,000.00
Loans to Policyholders on their Policies within the Legal Value	1,853,648.65
Loans Secured by Collateral	261,299.05
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest	500,132.37
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums (Deferred) not yet due, Reserve charged in Liabilities (Net)	200,796.30
Premium Notes on Policies in Force	181,579.31
Premiums in Transit Reserve charged in Liabilities (Net)	279,032.70
Accrued Interest and Rents	64,956.22
	$6,287,938.14

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Policyholders (as per Certificate New York Insurance Department)	$5,111,258.00
All other Liabilities	193,003.53
	$5,304,261.53
Surplus	983,676.61
	$6,287,938.14

INCOME.

Premiums	$3,644,750.95
Interests, Rents, etc	476,583.14
	$4,121,334.09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total Payments	$2,979,071.38
Including Death Claims, Matured Endowments and Annuities	$1,276,020.26
Surrender Values	195,501.77
Dividends and all other Payments to Policyholders	140,591.72
Excess Income over Disbursements	1,142,962.71
	$4,121,334.09

Assurance Outstanding	$98,159,633.00	Increase in Assets	$1,171,064.30
Assurance Written	35,371,913.00	Added to Reserves for Policyholders	950,945.00
Assurance Applied for and declined	5,950,000.00	Death Claims Due and Unpaid	None.

CERTIFICATE OF THE VALUATION OF POLICIES

3½ AND 4 PER CENT.

State of New York Insurance Department.

Albany, January 14, 1903.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the City of New York, in the State of New York, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I further certify that in accordance with the provisions of Section eighty-four of the Insurance Law of the State of New York, I have caused the policy obligations of the said Company outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1902, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality, at four per cent. interest, and the American Experience Table of Mortality, at three and one-half per cent. interest, and I find the net value thereof, on the said 31st day of December, 1902, to be Five Million, One Hundred and Eleven Thousand, Two Hundred and Fifty-eight Dollars, as follows:

Net value of Policies, Additions, Annuities,	$5,117,910
Less net value of Policies reinsured, - -	6,652
	$5,111,258

SEAL.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused my official seal to be affixed, at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance.

Obituary Notes.

ERVIN KLEIN, Chairman of the Republican County Committee and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, died yesterday at Gloversville, N. Y., after a short illness.

Mrs. FREDERICK L. AMES died yesterday at her home in Boston after a short illness. She was the widow of F. L. Ames, who was counted the wealthiest man in Massachusetts at the time of his death.

FRANCIS COGIN, one of the owners of The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, died yesterday at Nashua, N. H. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Cogin was a leader in educational matters, and among the pioneers in the cotton manufacturing industry of Georgia. He was born at Mount Vernon, N. H. A widow survives him.

WILLIAM KNICKERBOCKER VAN ALEN, a lineal descendant of John Knickerbocker of Schaghticoke, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in San Francisco. He went to California in 1849. A brother, Stephen Van Rensselaer Van Alen, survives him. J. J. Van Alen and Surgeon Van Reypen, United States Navy, are cousins of the deceased.

LEWIS M. BALLARD died on Monday at his home, 383 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, from consumption of the stomach. He was sixty-sixth years old and unmarried. Mr. Ballard was a manufacturer of jute bags in this city, and very wealthy. In 1874 he was a member of the All-America title team, which outshot everything at home and abroad, and he was probably its steadiest shot. He was a member of the old Vesper Boat Club and of the Lotos Club. The funeral will take place on Wednesday evening. The interment will be at Carmel, N. Y.

SOLON PALMER, seventy-nine years old, died on Monday at his home, 622 West End Avenue, from paralysis. He was born in Alstead, N. H., and in early manhood taught school in his native State. He went to Cincinnati to study medicine, but soon established himself in the business of manufacturing perfumes. He moved his plant to this city in 1870, and at the time of his death had 300 persons working in his establishment at 372-4-6 Pearl Street. Mr. Palmer was twice married. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. Funeral services will be held at the family residence this afternoon.

Business Notices.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

ICARIA. A New Collar.

E. & W. E. & W.

MARRIED.

REVILLE—KNIFFIN.—Miss Ellen Elizabeth Willemeine Reville to Walter Dudley Kniffin, at St. Paul's Chapel, New York, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 17, 1903, the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp performing the ceremony.

DIED.

BININGER.—On Monday, Jan. 19, 1903, Elizabeth Bininger, daughter of the late Joseph H. Bininger.

Funeral services at her late residence, 437 West Fifty-first Street, Wednesday, Jan. 21st, at 1:30 P. M.

DESRIBES.—On Monday, Jan. 19, Rev. Joseph Desribes, S. J., aged 73 years.

Divine office will be recited in the college church of St. John's College, Fordham, Wednesday, Jan. 21st, at 9 A. M. Low mass of requiem at 9:30. Friends invited.

FINN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 19, at her residence, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, Caroline Crawford Finn, daughter of the late Archibald T. Finn.

Funeral services at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., Wednesday, at 11:30 A. M. Interment private.

FLANAGAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 18, after a brief illness, William Livingston Flanagan, in the 45th year of his age, son of Sarah J. and the late James Flanagan.

Funeral services from St. Bartholomew's Church, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HEWITT.—At No. 9 Lexington Av., New York City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, in the 81st year of his age, Abram Stevens Hewitt.

The funeral service will be held at Calvary Church, corner of 4th Av. and 21st St., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY,

at its meeting to-day, adopted the following resolution:

In the death of Abram S. Hewitt the community has sustained a loss which will not soon be supplied. The relations he bore to the people of New York as a publicist, a business man, and a philanthropist were so varied and in all ways and at all times so beneficent as to render his career an inspiration and an example. Throughout his long life the point of view from which he regarded all questions, whether of public policy or of business, was the welfare of the State and of all classes of the people. He dies in the enjoyment of universal regard.

New York, Jan. 19, 1903.

BARNARD COLLEGE.—Members of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College are requested to attend the funeral of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, their late Chairman and fellow member, on Wednesday at 10 A. M., at Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Ushers will seat members of our board. Frederick S. Wait, Secretary.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers requests that as many of its members as possible attend the funeral of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Past President, distinguished leader, honorable citizen.

THEO. DWIGHT, Acting Sec'y.

KETCHUM.—At Saugatuck, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 19, Isabella L. Jones, wife of Landon Ketchum.

Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 21. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:04 A. M. Returning, leaves Saugatuck at 1:05 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

MAHONY.—Helen, wife of Patrick A. Mahony of No. 6 Barclay St., Manhattan, at her residence, No. 375 2d St., South Brooklyn.

Funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carrol St.

MASSA.—At 31 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 18, 1903, Theodora Barrell, widow of Ferdinand Massa, in her 97th year.

Funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Gates Av., near Franklin, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.

MURPHY.—At his residence, 119 East 91st St., James D. Murphy, in the 65th year of his age.

Solemn requiem mass will be held at 10 A. M. on Wednesday at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment in Calvary.

O'DONOGHUE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, at his late residence, 108 West 96th St., Thomas J. O'Donoghue, late President of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment, also letter carrier, Station E, N. Y. P. O.

Funeral from his late residence on Thursday, Jan. 22, thence to the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul, at 10:30 A. M.

Relatives and friends, also members of the Veteran Corps, 69th Regiment, and employes of Station E, N. Y. P. O., are invited to be present.

PALMER.—At New York City, on Monday morning, Jan. 19, 1903, Solon Palmer.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 622 West End Av., at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Interment private.

QUIMBY.—At Jersey City, on

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 703—38th St.

DE WOLF HOPPER
— IN —
"MR. PICKWICK"

Matinees Only! TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, AND FRIDAY,
MR. AUBREY BOUCICAULT
In "WHEN ALL THE WORLD IS YOUNG," an adaptation of "HEIDELBERG."

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs: 8:30 Matinées Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Telephone 2482 Madison.
MR. IN
LOUIS MANN THE CONSUL
"IT LISPENS LIKE A LAUGH."
"Something new on Broadway—well worth seeing."—Times.
"Louis Mann makes laughing in new role at the Princess."—Herald.
"Whole piece goes with a roar. . . . Mr. Mann's cleverness is remarkable."—World.
"Received with uproarious laughter. . . . Play is amusing from curtain to curtain."—Journal.
"The comedy made a hit."—News.
"It was energetically, cleverly, wholesomely funny."—Press.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. To-day & Saturday at 2:15 Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
BEARING ITS BOOTH PERFORMANCE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Kirkby Lunn, Marylli: De Marchi, Campanari, Ed de Reszke, Journet, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 23, at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 24, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8, (at Pop. Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Seygard, Electa Gifford; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 25th, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Soloists: Homer, Scheff, Marylli; Saligmac, Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Flon.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 26, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Fridewell; Alvarez, Campanari; Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 28, at 8 (Revival)—ERNANI. Mme. Semirich; MM. De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8 (Double Bill)—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Saligmac; Gilibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez; Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recital, By Walter Damrosch.
Daly's Theatre—Mondays & Thurs. at 3 P. M. Thurs., Jan. 22d, "Die Walkure," (soloist, Mme. Sara Anderson, soprano.) Mon., Jan. 26th, "Siegfried." Seats 25c. to $1.00.

German Charity Ball
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
BACHELOR CIRCLE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
JUNG ARION &
BEETHOVEN BACHELORS
AT THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
TO-NIGHT

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager
THE BILLIONAIRE
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
4th Great Week. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
"THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
SULTAN OF SULU
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Madison Square Garden. Adm. 50c.
THIRD ANNUAL
AUTOMOBILE SHOW
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

GRAND CIRCLE MAJESTIC Broadway and 59th St.
Popular Price Matinée To-day at 2 sharp. To-night at 8. Curtain Rises on Kansas Cyclone.
A BIG STUNNING HIT.
WIZARD OF OZ.
Arranged and staged by Julien Mitchell.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY. 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Violin Recital MAUD Mac Carthy assisted by Arthur Whiting, PIANIST
Thurs. Aft. Jan. 22. At 3.
Seats, $1 to $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way. Management HENRY WOLFSOHN

VICTORIA. LAST WEEKS.
42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y.
VIOLA ALLEN in The Eternal City.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY.
A GAY BIRD! A GREAT TRIUMPH!
CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD IN THE CAGE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK THE NINETY AND NINE
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.
Next Week—Special Revival of "FLORODORA."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ASSURITY
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and new burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA WED. MATINEES JAN. 29 & FEB. 4.

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15. WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. With
JIM BLUDSO ROBERT HILLIARD.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat.: BONN in EDLES BLUT. BONN

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. TO-DAY. 25c. JACK MUNROE IN The Road to Ruin.

GRAND Matinee To-day. 25c. 50c. LIBERTY BELLES

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th. MAT. Lillian Burkhardt & Co., Lew Bloom, The Great Powell, &c. TO-DAY.

WEST END Mat. To-day. AL. H. WILSON. A PRINCE OF TATTERS.

AUTOMOBILE POPULARITY

Crowds View the Horseless Vehicles in the Big Garden.

Great Interest Shown in Comparing the Motive Powers of the Various Machines on Exhibition.

Interest in the third annual Automobile Show, now in progress in the Madison Square Garden, steadily increases, the crowd last night being equal to that of the opening night, while there was also a very large attendance during the day. Among the visitors were A. A. Housman, W. J. Arkell, J. J. Rodgers, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., H. H. Vreeland, Charles Osgood, and J. Leonard Fisk.

In view of the fact that electricity has been declared in some quarters as being down and out as a motive power for automobiles, it is interesting to note that no less than nine makers show vehicles of this class. This is almost equal to the number of steam-car makers represented, and shows that the advantages of electric power outweigh the disadvantages in the eyes of a large proportion of buyers. With the improvements in batteries which seem likely to come in the near future and the increasing betterment of the highways, there seems good reason to believe that electricity will take first place as a motive power at a not distant date.

Exhibitors of electric vehicles are greatly interested in the marketing of the new Edison battery, which they believe will greatly stimulate their sales. Said one of the best-known makers of electric carriages yesterday: "I believe there are at least 5,000 intending purchasers of electric automobiles who are holding off in anticipation of the Edison battery being put upon the market, and as soon as they can buy carriages fitted with it, they will do so."

This firm, which has made a great reputation as a maker of ordinary wagons and carriages, and has but lately entered the automobile field, has adopted electricity exclusively as a motive power for its automobiles, and is confident of their ultimate popularity. It shows a runabout which will carry two persons forty miles over good roads on a single charge, for $850, a price which compares favorably with that of the light steam or gasoline vehicles.

On account of the limited space in the east gallery, which resulted in a continuous blocking of the passage by the crowd, which stopped to inspect the Edison battery, the exhibit was moved down stairs yesterday to a position directly under its former place, where it can be more easily seen and examined. A signed statement by the inventor enumerating the principal features of the battery was posted, in which, in addition to the information already published regarding the invention, it was stated that the battery necessary to run a runabout seventy-five miles could be charged in the space of an hour without damage from the rapidity of the charging and no risk of overcharging.

One of the most interesting exhibitors in the entire show is that of a firm of local dealers who have long been the principal importers of high-powered cars, and who are now making exact copies of the principal foreign makes in this country. Their stand, which is on the main aisle near the entrance, contains nine vehicles, ranging from $6,000 for one of ten horse power to $9,500 for one of fifteen horse power. Six are of foreign make and three manufactured in this country. All are large cars of the most modern shape, with tonneau bodies, and three have tops.

A noticeable feature of this exhibit is the delicate combination of colors in which the cars are furnished, some of the most noticeable combinations being light blue and ivory white, dark blue and white, and cream with red lines. Body upholstered in pigskin is another exhibit which attracts much attention.

The two automobiles at $500 attract a great deal of attention, and their exhibitors report a number of sales. One is a light runabout of handsome design, which has been sold during the past year for $600. It weighs 450 pounds, has a motor of three horse power and will run at a speed of five to twenty miles an hour. The transmission gear is furnished with two forward speeds only, both of which are controlled by one lever; moving the lever forward operates the slow speed clutch, and moving it backward operates the high speed, while left in its central position, allows the transmission gear to run idle; a rachet crank attached to the outer end of the shaft is used for starting the motor.

The other $500 vehicle is a motor buckboard with a four-horse power motor, which is said to be capable of a speed up to thirty miles an hour. It has a gasoline capacity sufficient for 100 miles. The weight of the entire vehicle is only 350 pounds. The motors in both these low-priced vehicles are air cooled. There is also a small electric child's runabout for $300 on exhibition.

Meetings of the various organizations connected with the automobile sport and industry began yesterday with the first annual meeting of the American Automobile Association, which was held at the headquarters of the association, 753 Fifth Avenue at 4 o'clock. The President, Winthrop E. Scarritt (Automobile Club of America) occupied the chair, and the following clubs were represented by delegates as follows: Chicago Automobile Club, represented by Frank X. Mudd; Long Island Automobile Club, represented by A. R. Pardington and Frank G. Webb; Automobile Club of America, represented by Jefferson Seligman and J. M. Hill; Rhode Island Automobile Club, represented by Dr. Julian A. Chase and H. H. Rice; New Jersey Automobile Club, represented by W. J. Stewart; Grand Rapids, Mich., Automobile Club, represented by C. B. Judd; Cleveland Automobile Club, represented by Windsor T. White, and the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, represented by H. Bristol Brazier.

The following clubs, not members of the association, were also represented: Albany Automobile Club, by Dr. Millbank and C. M. Page; Cincinnati Automobile Club, by Max C. Fleischmann; Massachusetts Automobile Club, by Dr. W. S. Shrigley; The Berkshire Automobile Club, by S. G. Colt.

President Scarritt declined a renomination, and officers were elected as follows:

President—Dr. Julian Chase, Rhode Island; First Vice President—Honore Palmer, Chicago; Second Vice President—E. E. Schryout Reese, Cleveland; Third Vice President—Charles B. Judd, Grand Rapids; Treasurer—Harlan W. Whipple, Automobile Club of America; Frank G. Webb, Long Island; Dr. Millbank, Albany; William J. Stewart, New Jersey; F. C. Lewin, Philadelphia; M. C. Fleischman, Cincinnati; A. R. Pardington, Long Island.

The question of deciding as to competition between amateurs and professionals was referred to the Board of Governors. The racing rules had been thoroughly overhauled by the Race Committee and submitted for adoption, but before being made public it was deemed best to refer them to the clubs for their approval. The most important of the changes refer to track rules and to the classification of machines.

The Albany Automobile Club and the Cincinnati Automobile Club were elected to membership. Then was the usual yearly reports from the various committees.

The retiring President in his address outlined the work and progress of the association during the past year.

MOTOR BOAT ASSOCIATION.

National Body Projected by Local Yachtsmen—Racing Rules to be Formulated.

Over twenty yachtsmen, representing a dozen clubs in the vicinity of New York, met last night in the Columbia Yacht Club house, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, to discuss measures toward organizing a motor boat association. The objects of such an organization, which should formulate proper rules for motor boat racing, arrange an equitable system of handicaps, and in other lines besides racing assist in the development of the motor boat future, were thoroughly discussed. It was unanimously agreed to form a Motor Boat Association of the United States, making its scope National instead of local, but as those who are interested in the success of the plan wish to have as large a representation as possible actively interested in the formal organization definite action was deferred until next month, when a meeting of delegates from all recognized yacht clubs has been called to meet at the same place. The Regatta Committee of the Columbia Yacht Club, at whose instance the preliminary meeting last night was held, was requested to issue the call and secure as wide a co-operation as possible.

A committee consisting of S. B. Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; W. G. McClave, Columbia, and A. B. Coles, Manhasset, was appointed to draw up a constitutiton and by-laws for the new organization, and present them at the meeting next month. Another committee was appointed to draft a code of rules for racing, measurement, time allowance, &c., for motor boat contests. The members appointed were H. J. Gelow, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club; W. Schuyler, Atlantic Yacht Club, and S. B. Jones, Indian Harbor.

Among the clubs represented at the meeting were, besides the Columbia, the Larchmont, Indian Harbor, Sachem's Head, and Manhasset.

CORNELL BEAT PRINCETON.

New Jersey Collegians Failed to Score in Hockey Game Last Night.

In a match game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night Cornell defeated Princeton by the score of 4 to 0. Cornell is not a member of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, but from the showing made by the Ithaca men last night it is certain that they could more than hold their own against any of the league teams. Yale will play a special match with Cornell at the same rink to-night, and a close game is looked for.

Neither side played brilliantly, and, in fact, good plays were the exception. There was not as much rough work as has been seen in some of the intercollegiate championship contests, but nevertheless three of the competitors were punished. Ellis and Rafferty were penalized simultaneously in the first half, and Armstrong was put out of the game in the second half for holding.

Preston, Brown, and Ellis were the hardest workers for the winners during the first half, and they made repeated shots for the Princeton goal. Toward the end of this half Rafferty played the puck safely back of the goal, but when one of the Princeton team tried to play it out Lewis stopped the rubber, and, with a fine shot, scored the first goal. In the second half there was some good individual work done by Rafferty, Leake, Furnell, and Patton, but Day was very alert and blocked every shot made for his goal. Preston made some fine runs and after dodging down the middle of the ice floor, he shot a clean goal. This was quickly followed by one from Lewis, and the final goal was made by Armstrong off a pass by Lewis. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Day	Goal	King
Dedeker	Point	S. McClave
Preston	Cover point	Rafferty
Armstrong	Forward	Leake
Lewis	Forward	Furnell
Ellis	Forward	O'Brien
Brown	Forward	Patton

Goals—Lewis, (2,) Preston, Armstrong. Referee—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—Mr. Little of Princeton and Mr. Hitchcock of Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Century Wheelmen Elect Officers.

William A. Coulter was elected President of the Century Wheelmen of New York at the ninth annual meeting, which was held in the clubhouse, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, on Monday evening. There were several contests for some of the minor offices, and a big ballot was polled. The other successful officers for the coming year are: Vice President—E. Willis Warfield; Recording Secretary—George J. Kraemer; Financial Secretary—Joseph T. Staff; Corresponding Secretary—William H. Hale; Treasurer—Willis E. Frost; Captain—Matthew Gibb; First Lieutenant—Frank B. Bradley; Second Lieutenant—Herman Bormay; Jr.; First Sergeant—W. F. Herkness; Second Sergeant—George Gillies; Third Sergeant—W. W. St. John; Color Bearers—M. Keller and Frederick Schaffner; Buglers—Victor Koenig and Henry Rockefeller; Surgeons—G. H. Richtmyer, M. D., and L. Strauss; Board of Directors—W. J. Bormay, J. Fox, Brett, W. S. Brigham, William H. Klinker, William H. Mackey, Lester W. Palmer, Joseph P. Walsh, and L. S. Wilson.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
Charles Richman & Margaret Anglin.
IN ITS GREATEST TRIUMPH.
ROBERT MARSHALL'S GREATEST PLAY
THE UNFORESEEN
"A Great Success."—Herald.
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
"Deserving and interesting success."—Mail & Ex

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
"Success for star and author."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN
"Annie Russell in 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"Clever play by a clever playwright. Brilliantly acted."—Herald.
50th TIME, FEB. 3d. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
E. H. SOTHERN
LAST 4 NIGHTS AT 7:45.
LAST MATINEE SAT. AT 1:45.
AS
HAMLET
NEXT MONDAY Seat sale to-morrow 9 A. M.
E. H. SOTHERN in "If I Were King."
2d Extra Hamlet Matinée Tuesday.

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Another Marlowe Triumph. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE
THE CAVALIER.
Matinee To-day. DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.
(Curtain rises at 3 o'clock.)
"BETTER THAN FAUNTLEROY."
THE LITTLE PRINCESS,
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play. (MILLIE JAMES in the title role.)
"The Pocket Duse."—Evg. World.
N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" Every Evening and at the Saturday Matinee.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th.
TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME. Curtain will rise at 8 sharp Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Spectacle,
MR. BLUE BEARD
Seats on sale for four weeks.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. MOONLIGHT MAIDS CO. "A Day and Night." "A Festive Throng

BELASCO THEATRE B'y. 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HEARTS AFLAME

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. 'N. C. Goodwin—Maxine Elliott. "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. SECRET SERVICE

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BALLSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Three judgments aggregating $6,869 were entered yesterday against the Ballston Construction Company of 115 Broadway in favor of the First National Bank of Jersey City on three notes made in April, May, and June last. One of the judgments is also against Thomas F. Barrett, the Treasurer of the company, for $1,607, as indorser on one of the notes. Another judgment was obtained against the company on the 12th inst. in favor of the Second National Bank of Hoboken for $2,092. The company was incorporated in July, 1901, and $10,000 capital stock was issued.

CHARLES ROSENBLATT.—Sheriff O'Brien received an attachment yesterday against Charles Rosenblatt, a wholesale and retail dealer in wines and liquors, at 202 to 206 East One Hundred and First Street, for $807 in favor of the Cook & Bernheimer Company, which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property and had left the State. Assistant Deputy Sheriff Metzger went up to the store and levied on the stock remaining there, which he said was not worth $150. The barrels were all empty, and most of the bottles were filled with water. No books of account could be found. There were 20 cents in the cash drawer, which was claimed by an employe. It was said that Mr. Rosenblatt is sick in Cleveland, Ohio. He was formerly in the shoe business in Harlem, and went into the liquor business on Sept. 1, 1900, and in July, 1901, claimed to be worth $12,000, but he had no rating at Bradstreet's. Deputy Marshal Louis Levy has levied on the fixtures under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage of $300, and announced that he would sell them at auction to-day.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS BLUMEN.—Morris Blumen, a chalnmaker at 169 Bowery, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,388 and assets of $212 in accounts. Of the liabilities, $4,295 are to L. & M. Wollenstein.

GUSTAV SALZMAN.—Gustav Salzman of 111 East Eighth Street, formerly a cigar dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,526 and assets of $2,518 in outstanding accounts, of which twenty-one in number are due him by parties who had saloons and stands at Coney Island.

KAUFMAN BROTHERS.—Herman and Abraham Kaufman, who composed the firm of Kaufman Brothers, cigar manufacturers, formerly at 177 East Eighty-seventh Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $50,802 and no assets. The largest creditor is Simon Kaufman, $17,400, for borrowed money. The firm made an assignment on Jan. 30, 1899, and the creditors received 15 cents on the dollar.

ZION & LATZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Zion & Latz, manufacturers of clothing at 691 Broadway, show liabilities of $35,056 and nominal assets of $14,524, consisting of stock, $11,500; fixtures, $200; accounts, $1,700, mostly worthless, and cash in bank, $1,124. Mack Latz has individual debts of $2,600. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $6,322; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $5,000; M. Eiseman, $2,500, and Mackintosh, Taft & McKenny, $1,754.

JAMES H. NORRIS.—James H. Norris, salesman at 729 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,458 and no available assets. He has $100 in cash from earnings, which he claims is exempt, and $8,000 in accounts ten years old when he was in business at Portland, Oregon, which are worthless. The liabilities were contracted at Portland in 1891 to 1894 to three creditors, of which two are New York firms, viz.: E. H. Van Ingen & Co., $7,926, and Woods, Lowry & Co., $2,349.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted discharges to the following bankrupts: Barnet Brodezky, salesman, of 39 Maiden Lane, formerly a diamond dealer, whose liabilities were $23,800; Joseph Blumenfeld, manufacturer of braids at 9 St. Mark's Place, liabilities, $5,606; Louis Falk, formerly a clothing manufacturer at 124 Greene Street, liabilities, $4,131; Simon Innenberg, manufacturer of cloaks at 469 Broadway, liabilities, $4,417; Meyer Dubinsky, wholesale dealer in clothing and underwear at 108 Canal Street, who was reported as having been discharged from bankruptcy, was not discharged, but was granted a composition with his creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

Firm Receiver Appointed.

Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur Beck receiver of the assets of the firm of Arthur Beck & Co., manufacturers of picture frames at 209 East Seventy-fourth Street, in a suit brought by Arthur and Max Beck against Jacob Bauer, their partner, for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on Oct. 1 last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 20, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUGIER, Edward—W. B. Smith	213
ABELL, Henry E.—B. S. Coler, Controler, costs	
AMERICAN ICE COMPANY—H. Sommer, by guardian, costs	76
AVERY, Robert—Baldwin & Gleason Company, Ltd.	75
BENTLEY, Charles E.—C. Welde, Com.	209
BALLSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—First National Bank of Jersey City	2,103
BALLSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—First National Bank of Jersey City	3,159
BURCHARD, Anson W.—C. Welde, Com.	113
BROWN, Harvey T.—The Hobart Dairy Condensing Company	2,311
BACH, Gustave—H. Weiller	133
BROGAN, Charles—I. Ruddiman	240
BARRY, Thomas J.—J. B. Lippincott Company	27
BARRETT, Thomas F.—Ballston Construction Company—The First National Bank of Jersey City	1,607
BLOCK, Henry—S. B. Hopkins and another	69
BURN, Matthias—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	74
BERNENT, Charles F.—W. Astor	184
CITY OF N. Y.—C. Tauber, by guardian	329
CROKER, Edward F.—T. Sturgis, Com., costs	62
CALHOUN, John—Crane & Clark	89
CHRISTOL, Anna—E. Greenfield	32
CONDIT, Fred A.—F. M. Doubleday and another	65
DI SALVO, Cora—J. Nealis, costs	71
DUNCAN, Harry—G. H. Francis	452
DECHICCHIO, Domenico, and Michele Discanza—S. Giovannitti	64
DISALVO, Vincenzo—S. Adolph	68
COLBY, William—J. N. Partridge, Com., costs	58
CONSTANT, William S.—W. Astor	133
CARMODY, Michael F.—T. R. McMann	140
EVERHART, Charles—G. Horn	435
FAY, Patrick—J. N. Partridge, Com., costs	61
FRANK, Isaac—C. Welde, Com	110
GOLDMAN, Nellie, and Morris—J. Goldenberg	46
GOLDMAN, Nellie, and Morris—J. Goldenberg	30
GOLDMAN, Nellie, and Morris—J. Goldenberg	30
GOLDMAN, Nellie, and Morris—J. Goldenberg	50
GEEHARDT, Adolph—J. N. Partridge, Com.	51
GUION, Frederic B.—G. S. Seymour	90
GILLIGAN, Thomas—C. Welde, Com	26
HODGES, Arthur A.—F. Hertel and another	31
HOWARD, Albert S., and Trapier S. Plaisted—R. Hoffman	80
HOUSTON, Frank, Jr.—American Surety Company of New York	168
HAINES, Edwin H.—J. Finck	85
HAUSER, George E.—J. N. Partridge, Com., costs	50
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. N. Moon	70
IRVING, Joseph S.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
KIMBALL, Daniel T.—E. Walters	64
KNAPP, Clyde D., Jr.—Pascoe Apartment House Company	908
KALBFLEISCH, Edwin L., Jr.—F. C. Werner	80
KENNEFICK, Jeremiah—D. E. Finn, Justice, and another, costs	31
LITTLE, John, executor—M. Cogne, costs	16
LOEFFLER, Louis H.—F. Berenbroick	23
LAHEY, William J.—J. N. Partridge, Commissioner, costs	75
LAPHAM, Ada L.—A. W. Young, costs	44
LEVY, Samuel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	104
LEWIS, Albert P., and Albert E.—T. E. Greene	403
LUETKE ART METAL WORKS—M. Suizberger	101
LONDON, Albert—J. Moscow	658
LYNCH, Bartholomew—H. E. O'Reilly	122
McCLUSKEY, James J.—J. J. Phelan, costs	256
McDONALD, Alfred—G. A. Vroom	516
McMAHON, Patrick—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
MORRISON, H. Dunlap, and John F.—First National Bank of Jersey City	92
MOULTON, Alfred D.—Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York	1,777
McSORLEY, James—A. H. Gibler	121
MACKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMPANY—P. J. Brennan, costs	112
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Witter, costs	99
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Lurie, by guardian	1,160
MACKNIGHT FLINTIC STONE COMPANY—P. J. Brennan, costs	75
MARKS, Theodore, or Fred—J. Burke and another	189
McCARTHY, Patrick J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	200
NICHOLSBURG, Henry—J. Hallahan and another	883
NATHAN, P. William—J. B. Lippincott Company	30
SCHMUCKLER, Jacob—M. R. Petiger	27
OATMAN, David C.—A. F. Jewett and another	206
PAKAS, Solomon L.—H. H. Heywood	142
PENNELL, George C., and Edwin A. Rogers—E. C. Potter, cost	66
PRUSCHNOFSKY, Ester—S. Marcus	66
PRINCE, L. Bradley, and Charles De K. Townsend, trustee—W. H. Lunnig	600

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Kings County Trust Company vs. McGarry—Edward Moran, to sell. Scranton vs. Twiss—Elias T. Payne, to compute. Lusher vs. Fisher—Eugene V. Brewster, to sell. Hill vs. Sheldon—S. T. Maddox, to compute. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company vs. Dowd—George Brush, to compute.

New Publications.

A Complete Practical Handbook ON THE AUTOMOBILE.

SELF-PROPELLED VEHICLES.
(J. E. Homans, A. M.)
POPULAR EDITION, $2. A TIMELY BOOK.
Containing full explanations, in plain language, on the theory, practice and operation, care and successful management of all types, Steam, Gasoline and Electric Vehicles.
A valuable treatise for Owners, Operators, Repairmen, Manufacturers, and all interested in Automobiles. Contains 500 pages, 500 illustrations and diagrams, size 6x8½; handsomely bound. Complete list of contents and sample pages sent free on request.
Copies sent, express prepaid, to any address, upon receipt of $2.
THEO. AUDEL & CO., 63 FIFTH AVENUE.
Educational Book Publishers, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

PETERS, William K.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
ROSSMAN, Jonas—L. G. Bloomingdale	571
ROSENBERG, Joseph—Robert Graves Company	467
ROSENBERG, Anna—C. Roedelsperger	748
RATKOPP, Hersch—M. Zoiebel and another	217
RUTHERFURD, Francis M.—P. M. Stewart, Superintendent, costs	108
RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING Company—Munger Vehicle Fire Company, costs	127
RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman—G. F. Compson	216
SALBERZWEIG, Kurt C.—W. Von Twisten	2,239
STIESI, Mary—J. A. Campbell	140
STADIE, Charles, Augusta, and Clara H. —J. Breekwolt and another	340
SMACK, Samuel J.—German Exchange Bank	574
STIZER, Eckel M.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
SEAMAN, James J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
SCHNEMANN, Elizabeth—J. Witcover	74
SMITH, Alexander J.—T. W. Langstroth	44
TANNEBERGER, Herman—New York Couch Bed Company	34
TANNENBAUM, Charles—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WALTHER, Wilhelmine, Salo and Horowitz, and Max H. Raubitschek—W. Gastner	223
WENTZEL, Addison H.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WARENDORFF, Benjamin—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WICKWAR, James J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WICKWAR, James J.—C. Welde, Commissioner	110
WEICHMAN, Isaac—C. Welde, Commissioner	110

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—R. Walsh, $22; T. Wyzlanski, $28; P. Shattino, $24; G. Vita, $14; J. Patterson, $22; Nelson, $28; M. McLaughlin, $15; C. May, $26; G. Latelli, $26; S. Goluber, $28; G. Ferrara, $22; P. Di Fracio, $26; D. Henry, $24; C. Carucio, $26; R. Chirichello, $28; K. Claffey, $26; J. Burke, $30; J. Blake, $30; J. S. Brennan, $24; G. Armento, $26; A. Lubetkin, $37.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.42½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 75@79c; No. 3, 72@78c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 2 corn, 47¼c; No. 2 yellow, 47¾c; No. 2 oats, 33¾@34c; No. 3 white, 34@35¼c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; good feeding barley, 45@48c; fair to choice malting, 50@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $17.95; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.50@8.22½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.50@8.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10@$10.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $9.75@10.65.

COTTON.—Business continued active at the Cotton Exchange. The market opened easy at a decline of 16@18 points, cables being unsatisfactory and the outlook for receipts larger. The decline extended to 5@8 points during the forenoon; then there was a covering movement which caused a reaction of 2@3 points. Renewed liquidation of the long account, and, as alleged, renewed pressure brought to bear against the market by a certain Wall Street party carried the market quite steadily downward from this point until a net decline of 6@10 points was apparent. The market was finally steady at a net decline of 4@10 points. The total sales of futures were estimated at 250,000 bales.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Supreme Court of the United States:

137—Edward H. Pardee et al., plaintiffs, vs. A. D. Aldridge et al., trustees, et al.—Argument continued for the defendant and concluded for the plaintiffs in error. Leave granted to both sides to file additional briefs on or before Friday.

76—Ferdinand Shurtleff, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argued.

140 and 265—The Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary, plaintiff, vs. The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. Samuel B. Raymond, County Treasurer, &c.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

Call for Wednesday: 140, (and 265,) 141, 143, 144, 148, 149, 108, 47, 145 and 150.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

54—Fowler vs. City of New York.
49—Matter of Crary.
55—Stuart vs. Scow 39 E.
57—Wood vs. Niagara Falls Paper Co.
59—Adriana Platt Co. vs. Nat. Harrow Co.
60—In re Lyon.
61—Beard Dredging Co. vs. Hughes.
63—In re Sagar.
64—Davis vs. Mills.
65—In re Colonial Brewery.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Calendar of Appraisers' appeals.

67—Muller & Co. vs. United States.
76—Robinson vs. same.
77—Merchants' Dispatch & Trans. Co. vs. same.
70—Well & Co. vs. same.
84—A. & H. Veith vs. same.
88—A. Murphy & Co. vs. same.
104—United States vs. Goldenberg Bros.
155—Velt, Son & Co. vs. United States.
215—B. F. Ducas & Co. vs. same.
180—T. Bing & Co. vs. same.
190—Same vs. same.
192—Same vs. same.
195—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. same.
212—W. H. Graef & Co. vs. same.
213—Rumler vs. same.
216—J. M. Lyon & Sons vs. same.
221—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. same.
229—Hahn vs. same.
231—Schall vs. same.
236—United States vs. Bernhard.
59—Hunter & Whitcomb vs. United States.
3210—Wile Brothers vs. same.
3308—Horstman, Von Hein & Co. vs. same
160—Swan & Finch Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

In re accounting of Sheldon; in re Schenectady Railway Company, appointment of Commissioners; People ex rel. Stevenson Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Excise Commissioner Michals; People ex rel. Stevenson Brewing Company, appellant, vs. Commissioner Barry; People ex rel. Clifford, appellant, vs. Fire Commissioner; People ex rel. Tupper Lake Water Company, appellant, vs. Altamont Town Auditors; People ex rel. Murphy, appellant, vs. Board of Education of New York; Rowley vs. Feldman-Baldwin, appellant. Orders affirmed with costs.

Continental National Bank of New York, appellant, vs. Tradesmen's National Bank of New York; Nolan, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Banta vs. Merchant, appellant; Maloney, appellant, vs. Iroquois Brewing Company—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

People ex rel. Walton, appellant, vs. Supervisors of Delaware County—Order reversed and application for the writ granted with costs in all courts to relator.

Van Reed, appellant, vs. People's National Bank of Lebanon, Penn.—Order affirmed with costs and the first question certified answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative.

In re Board of Education of New York City (Boerum Street, Brooklyn)—Appeal dismissed without costs.

In re Stewart, mandamus, vs. Commissioner of Public Works, Buffalo—Order affirmed without costs.

Fortunato, appellant, vs. Mayor of New York; Dawson, administratrix, vs. Twelfth Ward Bank, appellant—Judgments modified, as set forth in the memorandum, and as modified affirmed without costs as between the executors of Patton and the Twelfth Ward Bank, but with costs to the City of New York.

Burns, appellant, vs. Mullen—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Calendar for Wednesday: 57, 51, 58, 59, 12, 56, 60, 61.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

15—In re U. S. Trust Co.
77—Jennings vs. Supreme Council Loyal, &c., Assn.
65—Columbia Bank vs. Equit. Life Assur. Society.
78—Hoagland & Robinson Co. vs. Robinson.
79—Moore vs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
81—Stuart vs. Press P. Co.
84—Egan vs. Fitch.
85—Blum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
58—Wise vs. Man. Ry. Co.
13—In re Law, deceased.
76—Mack vs. Latta.
62—Hagan vs. Ward.
73—French vs. N. Y. Merc. Exchange.
86—Episcops vs. Mayor, &c.
89—Schwarz vs. Paine.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McClelland vs. Rouss.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Rosebault vs. Hall.
4—In re Wilson.
5—Correll vs. Granger.
6—Am. Exch. National Bank vs. Whitney.
7—Aldrich vs. Olsen.
8—Ewald vs. O'Sullivan
9—Sabbath Committee vs. Greenwall, &c., Co.
10—Rigas vs. Livingston.
11—In re Baff.
12—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Wilenan vs. same.
14—Nelson vs. Crossman.
15—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Wagnon vs. Spencer
18—Goepel vs. Geselschaft.
19—Henry vs. Burke.
20—Minchin vs. Katzman.
21—Duncan vs. Sire.
23—Rosenzweig vs. Wolf.
23—Christy vs. Penton.
24—Jungman vs. Davis.
25—Oppenheimer vs. Wagner.
26—Kennedy vs. Kennedy.
27—Wait vs. Holmes.
28—Stearns vs. same.
29—Whitney vs. 55th St. Co.
30—Lauferford vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
31—In re Sheldon.
32—Ludke vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
33—Same vs. same.
34—Feinberg vs. Feinberg.
35—Warren vs. Stratton
36—Stafford vs. Brown.
37—In re B'klyn Life Ins. Co.
38—Mooney vs. Mooney.
39—Hamilton Bank vs. Jennings.
40—Langley vs. Langley.
41—In re Littig.
42—Mendel vs. Pickrell.
43—Same vs. same.
44—City of New York vs. Fleck.
45—Hinklein vs. Krauss.
46—Garvey vs. Dem. Gen. Committee
47—Dunlap vs. Mulry.
48—Feinberg vs. Feinberg.
49—Same vs. same.
50—Fallous vs. Elwell.
51—Sevati vs. Sevati.
52—People, &c., vs. Walker.
53—Niles vs. Sire.
54—Haffey vs. Lynch.
55—Barstow vs. Farrell.
56—Hall vs. Pierce.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Preferred cause.

2351—Finelite vs. Stonberg. General calendar.
800—Hall vs. Norton.
2343—Sheehan vs. Erbe.
698—Denison vs. Denison.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
514—Pemme vs. McDonald.
1089—Quincey vs. Lawson.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
1064—McDonald vs. Mayor, &c.
1135—Perlman vs. Bernstein.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
695—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1549—Kelly vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.
829—Barranco vs. Lau.
552—Fischel vs. Ackerman.
1425—Mackall vs. Olcott
753—Vandyke vs. Wood.
1510—Schlesinger vs. Meinken.
904—Amer. Pneumatic Tool Co. vs. McCoy.
940—Wolf vs. Wolff.
871—Levine vs. Wilkins
889—Hughes vs. Reardon.
915—Greenberg vs. D'Anzuzstower. Undefended Divorces.
1722—Morean vs. Morean.
1673—Kelley vs. Kelley.
1945—Block vs. Block.
1706—Wolter vs. Wolter.
2290—Johnson vs. Johnson.
2119—Van Orwick vs. Van Orwick.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest—8216—Du Bois vs. Shesler.

8572—Haaren & Menken vs. Schrader.
7456—Lehmeyer vs. Moses.
8830—Friedler vs. Stutz.
806—Cahn vs. Heyman.
6143—Citizens' Bank of Norfolk vs. Cohn.
2523—Hoerr vs. Crego.
8761—Morris vs. Hahn.
9036—Gorman vs. Lindenthal.
8816—Henry vs. Hynes.
8845—O'Brien vs. Gillespie.
8674—Williams vs. Gillespie.
8739—Venable vs. Nash.
8561—McLaughlin vs. Garrison.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
667—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
848—Rezwick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
758—Moffat vs. same.
9100—City of New York vs. Wohlgemuth.
8844—Strasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8687—Maier vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co
1031—Schreiber vs. Grand Lodge, A. O. U.
8672—Voss vs. Smith.
8710—Same vs. same.
8711—Same vs. same.
9158—Valdes vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co
1543—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8758—Mitchell vs. same.
1796½—Carr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co.
936—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9049—Statman vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1192—Eisengart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
644½—Sharpe vs. White.
1008½—Litchtenfels vs. Lawton.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
866—Allen vs. Home Bank.
867—Same vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
1513—Vooth vs. McEachen.
3227—Tounsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
6509½—Sire vs. City of New York.
1787—Klein vs. Zeman.
1788—Same vs. same.
1789—Same vs. same.
1790—Same vs. same.
1791—Bauman vs. same.
1792—Same vs. same.
1616—Rappaport vs. Fuller.
1793—Rollins vs. Bowman.
1472—Katz vs. India Rubber Co.
4251—Flagler vs. Hearst
897—Fay vs. Soper.
175—Bohmer vs. City of New York.
272—Motley vs. same.
1149—Smith vs. Sodon.
1402—Warn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
1566—McAney vs. Security Trust & L. Ins. Co.
1804—Schreiber vs. Tilyou.
715—Coverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
1511—Watriss vs. Everett.
716—Ronquette vs. Blackall.
1347—Leahy vs. City of New York.
8885—Leaux vs. same.
679—Levison vs. Hempstone.
886—McCann vs. City of New York.
1356—Lafferty vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
974—Friedlander vs. Mayor, &c.
7270—Doyle vs. May.
1464—Van Buren vs. Le Buren.
8506—Brown vs. Snyder.
1111—Thomson vs. Standard Oil Co.
1105—Baudoine vs. Garr.
1015—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
761—Evans vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
1014—Barekopf vs. Nat. Biscuit Co.
7077—Mayor, &c., vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
7155—Richardson vs. Richardson.
8842—Skelly vs. Jones.
1505—Dillingham vs. Taylor.
1654—Donthill vs. Farley.
1197—Darrin vs. Sittig.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for pro bate at 10:30 A. M.

James Logan, Adolph Mueller, Charlotte L. Gregory, Adeline Esposito, Alida Van Schaick.

George Jagels, Jennie Botsford, Mary T. G. Entz, Bernard McEntee, Benjamin Haxtun.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 10 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

190—Smith vs. Pollock.
2191—Weissman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2192—Kirk vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2193—Deutsch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2194—Mandel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2195—Kirby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2189—Branigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2190—Van Loan vs. Howes.
2160—McLaughlin vs. Whiton.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1713½—Parelka vs. Hlas Lidas.
1022—Kasindorf vs. Falk.
1854—Palmieri vs. Met. St. Ry.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1510—Winans vs. Demarest.
1783—Schor vs. Berkowitz.
1792—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry.
1556—Ward vs. Barron.
4154½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
2111—William McShane Co. vs. Marx.
771—Eckstein vs. Totten.
1544—Conti vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1545—Dollinger vs. same.
1314—Empire City Marble Co. vs. Standard Structural Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2205.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5077—Mankin vs. Dreyer.
5080—Blunder vs. same.
5078—Katz vs. Satzman.
5214—Taylor vs. Mc-Crea.
5230—Moore vs. Sands.
5126—Cole vs. White.
5205—Cooper vs. Becker.
5124—Holman vs. Krautman.
5316—Przowsky vs. Rubenstein.
5333—Silleck vs. Gerstein.
5286—C. Wilderman Co. vs. Sadlier.
4998—Wiley vs. McColl.
5326—Forbes vs. Bary.
2967—Frankel vs. Post.
5332—Benham vs. Arthur.
4962—Koffler vs. Levinsky.
4295—Palmer vs. Muhlman.
5370—Wallstein vs. Rosengarten.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2146—Grundler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2150—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2103—Bernstein vs. Pfeiffer.
2137—Maryland Cement Co. vs. Weeks.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr
4152½—Patterson vs. Powell.
2141—Zimmerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2142—Schilt vs. Union Ry. Co.
1351—McClarkin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2105—Sydman vs. same.
2106—Margin vs. same.
2124—Gorges vs. same.
2125—Chinery vs. same.
2126—Dustberg vs. same.
2132—Heppes vs. McSorley.
2140—Mystery vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1541—Moore vs. same.
2131—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Parke.
2135—Niles Tool Works vs. Aldrich.
1274—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2122—Barousky vs. Goldman.
4943½—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2205.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Frederick D. Johnson.
2—George Abraham.
3—Giuseppe Cirigliano.
4—Jacob Cassel.
5—John Halpin.
6—Frances Hodges.
7—John Hogan.
8—Frank Fucil.
9—Joseph Love.
10—John O'Reilly.
Frank Kroegel.
11—James H. Brown.
—Edward Bolin.
13—William H. Burell.
Pleadings.
1—Isaac Schumsky.
2—Henry Vorbuch.
3—Thomas McCullough.
4—Aaron Washington.
5—James Keyes.
6—Peter Euser.
7—Edward Collins.
8—Robert M. Bauman.
9—John Molino.
10—Martin Mercer.
James F. Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—William Leonard.
2—Peter Squazza.
3—Meyer Janofsky.
4—Philip Cassidy.
5—James Williams.
6—John O'Halloran.
7—George Ross, John Brush, alias John Doe.
8—William Cooney.
9—William Curley.
10—Martin Doolan, Henry Murphy, William Harrington, James McCarren, John Doolan, Joseph Dollard.
11—Joe Crawford.
12—Frederick Meyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 1:00 P. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Joe Wise, Bidah P. Freed.
2—Luke Blackburn.
3—Samuel E. Smith, Cecil Garcia. Arthur Spitznagel, Leslie Garcia.
4—James W. Hazlett.
5—Michael O'Callahan.
6—Michael V. Healey.
7—Luigi Lagroppo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—James Merritt.
2—James Carter.
3—Morris Korn.
4—Clara Feldman.
5—William R. Race.
6—Christian A. Landgraf.
7—Henry Aaronson.
8—Louis Barnes.
9—Michael Di Maria.
10—Julius Barnett.
11—Ignatz Kraus.
12—Oscar A. Daly.
13—Julius M. Hanser.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Leventritt, J.—Albert Deutsch vs. Sarah Alexander et al.—Monte Hutzler, Ruth A. Bruce—Brown vs. Samuel Ginsberg et al.—John W. Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Nicholas Vlantes vs. John Strates et al.—Cortas Cotowales.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Kernochan vs. Strauss—Louis Adler. Freygang vs. Morris —Albert I. Sire. Andrews vs. Andrews—Charles Putzel, McCullough vs. Abrogast; same vs. Markum—Frederic E. Perham: Weinstein vs. Clarke—Crowley Wentworth. David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Schwenck—Abraham A. Joseph. Sippelius vs. Schutz—Sol Kohn.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Evangelides vs. Evangelides—George H. Hart. Peet vs. Peet—Uriah W. Tompkins. McIntosh vs. Plenderieth—Alfred Steckler. Bigelow vs. Bigelow—Charles Donohue. Crippen vs. T. N. Motley Company—August C. Nanz. Wyner vs. Ginsberg—Francis C. Cantine.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Warren vs. Stratton—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Zimmerman vs. Smith—Jacob Gordon, Donovan vs. Donovan—Henry W. Bodstaver.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Lobel vs. Daniell—John M. Stoddard, ——.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

47 (N. E.)—Colell vs. D., L. & W. R. R.
59—De Belprat vs. Colé.
73—Rush vs. Bauland Co.
80—Du Bois vs. Erie R. R.
94—Kline vs. Abraham.
86 and 18, N. E.—Matter of Wischmann.
40—Williams vs. Supreme Council, Legion of Honor.
41—Barton vs. same.
96—Taylor vs. Larchmont Water Co.
141—Weeks vs. Coe.
97—Burdick vs. same.
98—Metcalfe vs. Burdick.
99—Stuart vs. Chilton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II.—Spencer, J.; Part IV., Forbes, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5478—Dessner vs. B. H. R. R.
5669—Sierra vs. same.
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
3523—Langer vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
5673—Gibney vs. B. H. R. R.
5680—Frogge vs. same.
5681—Fox vs. same.
5682—Basch vs. same.
5684—Corr vs. N. Y. Herald.
5690—Farrell vs. American Ice Co.
5623—Burrill vs. B. H. R. R.
2780—Noonan vs. Apt.
5709—Kelly vs. B. H. R. R.
5732—Brisk vs. same.
5739—McClellan vs. same.
5740—Fargher vs. same.
5747—Brennan vs. same.
5748—Foote vs. B. H. R. R.
5752—Helnen vs. same.
5755—Delaney vs. same.
5758—Eiseman vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1950—Yax vs. Burr.
1593—Gelberg vs. Heb. Pub. Co.
1426—Brown vs. Brown.
1702—N. Y. Metal Ceiling Co. vs. Foley.
1971—Frestera vs. Hazzell.
2000—India Wharf Br. Co. vs. B'klyn Wht. & Warehouse Co.
960—Hand vs. Hand.
1951—Sussman vs. Schweickert.
1955—Higginbotham vs. Powers.
1901—Everett vs. Everett.
1098—McGarry vs. Sup. Council Am. L. of Honor.
1961—Belap vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
1962—Scott vs. same.
1963—Same vs. same.
1964—Boyle vs. same.
1965—Same vs. same.
1966—Wedermeyer vs. same.
1967—Diemar vs. same.
1968—Masters vs. same.
1969—Same vs. same.
1970—Mittright vs. same.
1979—Courtney vs. same
1980—Kraft vs. same.
1981—Herschatt vs. same
1982—Englehardt vs. same.
1983—Weisbrod vs. same
1984—Diemar vs. same.
1985—Schnietzer vs. same
1986—Same vs. same.
1987—Malone vs. same.
1988—Campbell vs. same
1989—Boehm vs. same.
1989—Fette vs. same.
1961—Halliday vs. same.
1992—Simons vs. same.
1993—Seinsoth vs. same.
1994—Flanke vs. same.
1995—Englehardt vs. same.
1996—Dempsey vs. same
1997—Alice vs. same.
1698—Goodwin vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Brown. Same vs. Woodin. Same vs. Burcjin. Same vs. Furo.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

In re Cunningham. Inquest.
502—Lynch vs. Lamond.
496—Johnson vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
506—Rechtweg vs. same.
508—Overton vs. same.
509—Wright vs. same.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Case on trial. No day calendar.

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Miscellaneous.

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Surrogate Notices.

BIBBY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. BIBBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow, Townsend & Timpson, 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.
AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.
LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 45 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. o15-law6m-W.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.
EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-law6mW

Winter Resorts.

Florida.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA
Land of the Oranges, Pines and Palmettos

Tampa Bay Hotel
Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel

Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, Shell Roads for wheeling, automobiling. Pretty drives, splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting, and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, Out-of-Door Concerts in beautiful gardens.

A Resort for Young People A Winter Home for Families
Medicinal, Sulphur Spring, Bathing in Pool
Hydriatic Establishment Finest in America Open Jan. 8, 1903

Through Pullman Cars on Fastest Trains to Hotel.

BELLEAIR, FLORIDA
Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to THE NEW RESORT
Hotel Belleview Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens
Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating Open in January

HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston
3 Park Place, New York, Mondays 11 to 2.

New Sanford House,
SANFORD, FLA.
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE ST. JOHNS RIVER.
No malaria, dry climate, sulphur baths, excellent shooting and fishing, golf links, tennis, boating and driving. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet or call at Travelers' Information Company, 3 Park Place, New York.
INGLEHART & ACKERMAN, Props.

Hotel Kissimmee KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; pingpong. Best hunting and fishing; matchless climate. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

THE DARROW. ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. $2 up.
A. H. BARROW & SON.

FLORIDA HOUSE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Tourists and travelers' favorite. Steam heat. All improvements. Cheerful rooms. Southern exposure. $2.50-$3.00 daily.
F. C. HAYDEN.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Refined and homelike. Every improvement. Cheerful rooms. High-class cuisine. First-class service. Moderate.
G. WESTON.

ST. GEORGE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Everything new. Latest improvements. Private baths. Beautiful ground.
M. B. MONTGOMERY, of Huestis House, Saratoga, Owner & Prop.

THE VALENCIA. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. A refined, homelike resort. Verandas. Spacious grounds. Latest improvements. Steam heat. Mrs. MARY FRAZER.

Grand Atlantic Hotel. DAYTONA, FLA. FACING THE HALIFAX. Beautiful spacious groves. Improvements. High-class cuisine and service. $3 up. Waite & Fraim.

HOTEL GENEVA. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. (Absolutely fireproof.) $2.00-$2.50 daily. (Special weekly rates.) Nothing too good for table. G. T. NEWELL, Jr.

HARRY L. BEEMAN, Owner and Mgr.
The SAN JUAN, ORLANDO, FLA.
New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

CLARENDON INN. Seabreeze, Fla. Directly Facing Atlantic Ocean. Every modern improvement. Private Baths. Newly refurnished. E. L. POTTER.

ROCKLEDGE HOTEL, Rockledge, Fla. Facing Indian River. Accommodates 200. Improvements.
R. H. SHARES.

Indian River Hotel Rockledge, Fla. Grand location. Facing the Indian River. Beautiful orange groves. Latest improvements. Send for Booklet.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Located between the two Steel Piers, at the Southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year round.
BUILT OF STEEL, BRICK, AND STONE.
FIRE PROOF.
Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 11 to 1; and 4 to 5:30. 'Phone 1749—18th.
Fairlairn & Williams, Owners & Proprs.

SEA WATER BATHS.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Hot and cold sea water in all baths.
Capacity, 500. Café.
American and European Plans.
JNO. C. GOSSLER, Owner & Propr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEW HOTEL RUDOLF
Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information.
3 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 8 P. M.
Telephone 6050 Cortlandt.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Propr.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE DUNLOP,
On the Ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk, American and European plans. Fireproof, built of brick and iron. Unexcelled in furnishing and equipment. Hot sea water baths attached to suites, and public. Excellent Café. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP, Formerly Manager Hotel Imperial and Victoria, New York.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.
D. S. WHITE, President.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

Lakewood.

PALMER HOUSE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

BEECHWOOD VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Modern House, centrally located. Five minutes from hotels and pines. Circular. M. A. Paul.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET. CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 21ST,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

100 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
38 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. & $3 scrip.
5 shs. Aurora Grata Ass'n of B'klyn.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$1,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Co. of B'klyn 1st Consl'd 5 p. c. Mtge Bd., 1909.
$8,000 American Cotton Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Empire State Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
20 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
35 shs. Walter A. Wood Mowing & Reaping Machine Co. of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
$2,000 Long Island R. R. (North Shore Branch) 1st Consl'd Guar. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Brooklyn Borough Gas 5s, 1938.
100 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Pfd.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Pacific Bank.
$5,000 City of Mobile, Ala., 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank, North America.
87 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
2 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Wemaka Rubber Tire Co. of Chicago, Ill.
10,000 shs. Pioneer Mining Co.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
300 shs. Eastern Steamship Co.
20 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
14 shs. Brearley School.
100 shs. New York Steam Co.
$1,000 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1925.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.
25 shs. Chelsea Realty Co.
20 shs. Flint-Eddy & American Trading Co. Pfd. with 10 shs. common.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
17 shs. Bankers' Loan & Investment Co., Class A.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Keyport Steamboat Co.
50 shs. New Brunswick, Amboy & N. Y. Steamboat Co.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
22 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
25 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
400 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
$20,000 North American Lumber & Pulp Co. (Entitling Certfs.) to 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. of the United Lumber Co., Ltd.
$4,000 Cleve., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. (Spr. & Col. Div.) 1st 4s, 1940.
$8,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Genl. Mtge. 6s, 1931.
24 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
100 shs. International Power Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Empire State Idaho Mining & Dev. Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge Ins. Co.
15 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
400 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
4 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
40 shs. National Citizens' Bank.

To Depositors of "West Virginia Deferred Certificates" Under Agreement of Deposit, Dated the 28th Day of July, 1898.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph d, Section 1 of the said agreement, that a plan of settlement of the public debt of West Virginia has been formulated and has been approved of by the Advisory Board appointed under said agreement, and all parties in interest are notified that the plan may be obtained, without cost, in the City of New York, at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, and in the City of London, England, at the office of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, Founders Court, Lothbury, E. C., and 123 Pall Mall, S. W.—Dated New York, January 13th, 1903.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
CLARENCE CARY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
BARTLETT S. JOHNSTON, } Committee.
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
R. P. CHEW.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS,
DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twelve (12) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article 6 of the above-described mortgage, numbered as follows:
10 11 33 27 34 36 39 45 58 61 64 66
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupons maturing February 1st, 1903, attached, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of February, 1903, at par and interest to said date.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, New York, January 21st, 1903, that the stockholders of this Company duly voted to increase the capital stock of the Company from $48,000,000 to $60,000,000. Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, January 27th, 1903, will be entitled to subscribe for $7,200,000 of such increased capital stock at par, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent. of their respective holdings.

Transfer books will remain closed from 3 P. M. January 27th until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, February 13th.

Circulars with forms of subscriptions and assignment thereof will be mailed to all stockholders after Tuesday, January 27th.

By order of the Board of Directors.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES { 28 WEST 33RD ST., Opposite Waldorf Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE 42d Street and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members { New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. { 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 37 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED
IN THE
SUCCESS OF
The U.S. Steel Corporation
OR ANY INDUSTRIAL BAROMETER LIKE THE IRON TRADE THE WALL STREET JOURNAL WILL TELL YOU SOMETHING OF INTEREST AND PRACTICAL VALUE ON AN AVERAGE OF MORE THAN 300 DAYS IN THE YEAR

The publication of The Wall Street Journal in 1903 will cover an expenditure of more than $250,000.

IT IS A CLASS PAPER AND REACHES ONLY MONEY AND THE BRAINS BEHIND MONEY. THEREFORE THIS PROVERB OF ADVERTISERS:—"THE WALL STREET JOURNAL REACHES THE RICH."

The arguments and debates of Wall Street are usually based upon the facts gathered by Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., the oldest news agency of Wall Street and the publishers of The Wall Street Journal.

Start 1903 aright by sending $12.00 for a year's subscription to The Wall Street Journal, the true journal of the facts which guide Wall Street, the journal that reflects the best sentiment.

1903 opened the greatest in the history of American finance. How will it close? The facts in The Wall Street Journal will show you long before 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1889, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, I will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,380 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.
5,003 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.
4,994 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.
19,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)

No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.
Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

REDEMPTION OF Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighty-nine (89) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

16	1512	1766	2078	2398	2795	3164
1260	1513	1779	2087	2492	2856	3196
1279	1542	1782	2103	2496	2875	3240
1364	1552	1799	2111	2515	2876	3282
1386	1579	1805	2144	2648	2886	3289
1404	1626	1810	2160	2647	2906	3315
1421	1676	1836	2172	2648	3014	3325
1430	1679	1855	2182	2652	3019	3349
1444	1710	1974	2210	2660	3023	3366
1447	1726	1978	2232	2671	3068	3410
1454	1737	2000	2303	2693	3140	3471
1455	1758	2014	2362	2712	3156	3490
1472	1763	2024	2391	2728		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 1st, 1903, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

New York, January 17th, 1903.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the eighty-nine (89) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York,
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Asst. Treasurer
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d day of February, 1903, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES, 71 WILLIAM STREET AND WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.
SPECIALISTS IN UNLISTED SECURITIES IN ALL MARKETS.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital..... $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,828,970.32

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	James H. Hyde,
James Stillman,	Wm. H. McIntyre,
Anthony N. Brady,	Michael Coleman,
James N. Jarvie,	Frederic Cromwell,
James H. Post,	G. G. Haven,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	E. W. Coggeshall,
Henry O. Havemeyer,	Hugh J. Grant,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Henry Morgenthau.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,
170 BROADWAY.
Capital & Surplus, $2,000,000
Allows interest on Certificates of Deposit or accounts subject to check at such rates of interest as conservatism will permit.
BIRD S. COLER, President.
HERBERT H. SWASEY, Secretary.

AM. ALKALI, $6 PER HUNDRED PAID. Address H., Box 153 Times.

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE
Erie Railroad Company,
New York, January 7, 1903.

At a meeting held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable February 28th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1903.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of March, 1903.
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By G. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, January 7, 1903.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company, will close at 3 P. M. on January 31st, 1903, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 2d, 1903.

On February 28th, 1903, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Allis-Chalmers Company.
New York, Jan. 15, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1903.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Jan. 15th, 1903.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 24th, 1903, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Jan. 22d, 1903. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, Jan. 22d, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, Feb. 9th, 1903.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary & Treasurer.

The New York National Exchange Bank.
New York, January 16, 1903.
95th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1903. The transfer books close January 21st, 1903, and open February 1st, 1903.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Office of the Phenix Insurance Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 19, 1903.
93RD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5%,) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner of Church and Worth Streets,
New York, January 20, 1903.

The quarterly interest on the Preferred Stocks will be paid January 31st.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. January 23d, and reopened at 10 A. M. Monday, February 2d, 1903.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 144.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared, payable February 16th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 31st, 1903. Checks will be mailed.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, January 20th, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

To the STOCKHOLDERS of the

Chicago Union Traction Company, North Chicago St. R. R. Company, and West Chicago St. R. R. Company:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the capital stock of the foregoing corporations, have consented to act as a Protective Committee for such of the stockholders as shall elect to make deposits of their holdings under an Agreement of Deposit, adopted by the Committee and filed with the Depositaries, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, of Chicago, and the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.

The condition of the contractual relations between the corporations controlling the franchises operated by these Companies and the City, both as to duration and as to terms, is far from satisfactory to either party, and threatens to be the subject of bitter controversy injurious to the municipality, to public and private interests, as well as to the stockholders, by postponing to an indefinite future the solution of the transportation problem in the City of Chicago.

It is the hope of the Committee that this controversy can be set at rest by a prompt and prudent adjustment which will justify the investment of large sums of money in important and permanent changes and improvements in the construction, method of operation, and equipment of the railroad properties, in order to render a satisfactory public service to the citizens of Chicago, equal, if not superior, to that of other large cities, and to secure the advantages of an economical administration of the properties controlled by these corporations.

The Committee, so soon as there shall have been deposited with it such an amount of the capital stock of these corporations as, in their opinion, justifies such action, will undertake to prepare for the depositing stockholders a plan for the foregoing purposes. Any stockholder not assenting to such plan, when formulated, will, under the terms of the Deposit Agreement, have the right to withdraw his deposited stock without expense. Negotiable receipts, or certificates, of the Depositaries will be given to depositing stockholders.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application at either of the Depositaries.

The time for making deposits hereunder is limited to the Fifteenth day of February, Nineteen Hundred and Three.

New York, Chicago, } January 20th, 1903.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, MARSHALL FIELD, H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, JOHN H. WRENN, RAFAEL R. GOVIN,
GEORGE E. ADAMS, H. B. HOLLINS, NORMAN B. REAM, CHARLES STEELE, P. A. B. WIDENER,
OAKLEIGH THORNE.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York, N.Y.
WILSON, MOORE & McILVAINE, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Counsel to the Committee.

W. H. HENKLE, Secretary.

North American Trust Company,
135 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES

HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.	JOHN MACK, Philadelphia.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.	JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.	WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land, Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
H. B. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U.S. Realty & Con. Co.	JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
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HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.	WILLIAM A. READ, Vermilye & Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile and Marine Co., N. Y.	JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.	HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.	SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.	EDWIN THORNE, New York.
DAVID H. KING, JR., Pres. New York Dock Co.	OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York
JAMES S. KUHN, Director Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.	JOHN C. TOMLINSON, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Director International Bell Telephone Co., N. Y.	ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Exam. Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York.	WARNER VAN NORDEN, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
ALLAN McCULLOH, Counsellor at Law, New York.	P. A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, } VICE-PRES'TS.
RICHARD J. SCOLES,
S. D. SCUDDER, TREASURER.
G. M. WYNKOOP, SECRETARY.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,815,982

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes Charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbiere, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary;
Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND, G. G. HAVEN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
Deposits, $33,388,983.37.
66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Avenue. 100 West 125th Street.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P. FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. and Treas.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd V. P. J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Secretary.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P. HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
B. L. ALLEN, Manager.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $7,800,000.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E. C. | Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V.-Pres. Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

J. S. PRIMROSE,
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Tel. 418 Broad. 58 New Street.

THOSE DESIRING THE TURN IN STOCK market communicate immediately. Exchange, Box 139 Times.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 20th, 1903.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1902:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902.		$3,293,079.76
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1902		791,851.53
Total Marine Premiums		$4,084,931.29
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902		$3,284,527.73
Interest received during the year	$293,165.92	
Rent " " " less Taxes	122,523.04	$415,688.96
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1901 and previous years	$288,529.63	
Losses occurred, estimated, and paid in 1902	1,258,611.19	
		$1,547,140.82
Less Salvages	$118,295.96	
Re-insurances	83,905.68	202,201.64
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$477,850.08	$1,344,939.18

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities	$5,391,199.00
Loans secured by Collateral and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company	1,497,088.76
Real Estate, corner Wall and William Streets, cost	$2,657,000
Advanced on account of Real Estate and Lien held thereon	300,000
Other Real Estate and Claims due the Company	75,000 3,032,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,038,489.37
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	188,675.59
Cash in Bank	262,607.84
Amount	$11,430,060.56

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1897 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of **Forty** per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1902, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

GUSTAV AMSINCK, JOHN N. BEACH, FRANCIS M. BACON, WILLIAM B. BOULTON, VERNON H. BROWN, WALDRON P. BROWN, JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN, GEORGE C. CLARK, JAMES G. DE FOREST, WILLIAM E. DODGE, CORNELIUS ELDERT,	EWALD FLEITMANN, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, ANSON W. HARD, JOHN D. HEWLETT, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, LEANDER N. LOVELL, GEORGE H. MACY, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,	W. H. H. MOORE, LEVI P. MORTON, HENRY PARISH, FREDERIC A. PARSONS, DALLAS B. PRATT, GEORGE W. QUINTARD, A. A. RAVEN, JOHN L. RIKER, DOUGLAS ROBINSON, GUSTAV H. SCHWAB, WILLIAM C. STURGES.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.

Meetings and Elections.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, February 4th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon and at 2 o'clock P. M., respectively, at which time they will consider the proposition of an offer to purchase the Mobile and Bay Shore Railway, and instruct the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company to vote in favor of such proposition.

The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 28, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 10, 1903.
HY. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1903.

Annual Meeting of the American Stoker Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The American Stoker Co. will be held at the offices of the Company, 277 Broadway, New York City, on the second day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open for one-half hour for the reception of votes. Transfer books will be closed from January 23d to February 3d.
C. J. PEABODY, Secretary.

NOTICE of Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the S. BLUMENKROHN COMPANY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the S. Blumenkrohn Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of election and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held on the 2d day of February, 1903, at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, No. 841 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1903.
S. BLUMENKROHN, President.
S. BLUMENKROHN, Acting Secretary.
H. J. LYNCH, Jr., Treasurer.

Automatic Fire Alarm Company,
416 Broadway.
New York, January 14, 1903.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, 416 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, January 28, 1903, at 1 o'clock P. M. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock. Stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, January 24, and reopened Thursday, January 29.
E. O. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Notice to Stock Holders.
New York, January 19, 1903.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Downtown Realty Company will be held on the 3d day of February, 1903, at 3 P. M., at the office of said company, No. 60 Cedar Street, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its authorized capital stock from $1,000,000, consisting of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $270,200, to consist of 2,702 shares of the par value of $100 each.
GEORGE R. READ, President.
KARL R. MINER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of The Success Company will be held at the office of the company, at 92 Waverley Place, New York City, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open until 11 o'clock A. M.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, President.
GEORGE R. WARDEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 134 and 136 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on February 4th, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the morning, for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, January 20th, 1903.
HENRY LEHMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
9 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

St. P. Gas Light Cons. 6s, 1918.
South. Light & Tract. 5s, 1949.
DEALT IN
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET,
BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Certificates 5%
Open Accounts 4%
EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN Co
186 REMSEN St. BROOKLYN
Capital and Surplus over $900,000.00,
All Accounts Exempt from Taxation.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Company First Mortgage.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the first day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-eight 89-100 dollars ($25,388.89.)

Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon, on January 24th, 1903.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. Wallace, 4th Vice President.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK.
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., ST. L. & C. consolidated six per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1902, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 225, 561, 623, 837, 1056, 532, and 797, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1903, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER,
Dated January 13, 1903. President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money unchanged, 4@4½ per cent. on call.

Stocks weak.

Continued stagnation and further decline in prices, such was the story of yesterday's stock market. There was an absence of distinguishing feature, and the movement of prices was without significance. The traction stocks were influenced by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court declaring by a majority of one vote that one clause of the franchise tax law is unconstitutional. But this decision had been foreshadowed by Albany dispatches several days ago. Moreover, it does not affect the power of the Legislature to tax franchises, but holds that the assessments must be made by local officials. The decision is not final, as an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals, which may not take the same view of the matter. It will be recalled that the late Judge Earl, who was one of the ablest lawyers in the State, upheld the constitutionality of the act. If the present decision is confirmed, the result will be to invalidate the assessments already made under the law, a consummation eagerly desired by the assessed corporations. Its effect, however, had been largely discounted in Wall Street, and after an early advance, the traction stocks lost the gains they had made and closed weak, in unison with nearly all of the other active stocks.

Market sentiment was very much mixed yesterday. On the one hand, it was argued that the inactivity and weakness were without good cause, in view of the prevailing favorable conditions of business and the greater ease of money. On the other it was argued that prices are too high to attract outside speculative buying, and that, moreover, the rates of money, while much lower than they were, will not decline any further. Then there is the never-ending talk about gold shipments. Sterling exchange was stronger yesterday, but rates were also higher in Paris, which would seem to stop shipments this week. Moreover, it is noticeable that every time, of late, that sterling reaches close to the shipping point, bills come on the market freely, and exports are postponed. It remains to be seen whether there will be another repetition of this kind of manipulation. It is clear, however, that this is a normal period for shipments, that our foreign indebtedness is still very large, and that it would be better to ship now than to defer payment until the Fall, when we could not as well spare the money. There will probably be some gold exportation, but just when it is impossible to predict with safety. The export movement of wheat and corn continues large, more than a million bushels being reported as bought for export yesterday. It is of interest to note that as the Eastern roads find it difficult to handle this grain business, there has been a notable increase in shipments by the Gulf ports.

Apropos of the coming big Transvaal loans—Mr. Chamberlain well describes them by the adjective "enormous"—it looks as if there might be some American subscriptions. Already there have been inquiries at the banks by would-be investors.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Met. Securities	¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	½
Com. Cable	1	Twin City R.	½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	1	U. S. R. & R. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Linseed	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	¾
Am. Locomotive	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
Am. Smelting	⅞	Mo. Pacific	1
Am. Snuff pf.	1¾	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	¾
Am. Sugar	⅜	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Norf. & West	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Pacific Mail	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pullman	1¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Reading	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rock Island	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Rutland pf.	⅝
Corn Products	½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	St. L. S. W.	1¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1⅜
Detroit South.	½	Southern Pacific	1¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Erie	1	So. Ry. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	¾
General Chemical	½	Third Avenue	½
Gt. North. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	Un. Bag & P.	1½
Int. Power	½	Union Pacific	¾
Iowa Central	1	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Iowa Central pf.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Kan. City So.	1⅜	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	¾	Wabash pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W.	1	West. Union	¾
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotatnons of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	1½	Leh. & W. B. Ext. 4½s	1¾
Del., L. & W. 7s	2	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg.	1
Ga. Pac. 6s	1⅝	Sodus Bay & So. 1st	9½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2½	Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1	Nat. Starch 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 20	465,888
To date this year	12,394,583
Corresponding date last year	10,745,722

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 20	$2,098,000
To date this year	$43,735,000
Corresponding date last year	$60,812,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.
New York National Exchange Bank.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
GEORGE T. SULLIVAN,
(FORMERLY E. F. ROWLAND & CO.)
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, GRAINS, PROVISIONS, COTTON, PUTS AND CALLS.
YEARLY CHART BOOK,
showing daily fluctuations of all active Railway and Industrial Stocks, also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, and Lard. A comprehensive, concise record for ready reference. FREE upon request.
Also a SPECIAL LETTER on C. & O., N. & W., Erie Common, So. Ry., and Man.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE,
1128 BROADWAY,
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Company.
American Locomotive Company on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

City Trust Company.
Colonial Assurance Company.
De Witt Wire Cloth Company.
Eastern Trust Company.
Guardian Trust Company.
Hegeman & Co.
Liberty Silk Company.
Morris European Express Company.
Morton Trust Company.
Mutual Alliance Trust Company.
National Standard Insurance Company.
New York Times Company.
Non-Polarizing Dry Battery Company.
Oil Seeds Pressing Company.
Trust Company of America.
Trust Company of the Republic.
United Cigar Manufacturing Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Metropolitan Trust Company.

CONFLICTING MARKET VIEWS.

Not in many weeks has Wall Street generally been so badly "mixed" on the market and its probable future course as it is now. It is possible to obtain any and every kind of an opinion—each, because of the character of the banker or broker giving it, apparently as good as the other.

Take yesterday's selling, for example. Many representative bankers declare that it was purely professional and artificial, that is to say, was for the short account; and that little real stock was dislodged. Other bankers equally representative said that it looked as if the January rise was over and that the selling evidently came from disappointed speculators who bought at the top. These latter predict, therefore, a lower range of prices; the hopeful bankers, on the other hand, look for an advancing market.

Perhaps the wide diversity of opinion can be better illustrated by two bulletins issued during the day, each by a leading Stock Exchange house.

One was very brief, to this effect: "The market has been sold to a standstill."

The other read thus: "This market is being sold every time it lifts its head by people who are anxious to get out."

AN INTERESTING RUMOR.

The most interesting story in the Street yesterday was that a prominent Broad Street operator who for some time has been supposed to be bullish and has been openly talking that way is in reality a bear and has been selling the market steadily for more than a week.

It is said that this operator believes that the market will not go up again until those interests who sold the week before last on the million-share days are able to buy back at lower prices all their stock this disposed of.

Provident Savings Showing.

The twenty-eighth annual statement of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, just issued, shows: Amount of insurance outstanding, $98,159,633; insurance written, $35,371,913; insurance applied for and declined, $5,950,000. It shows an addition to its assets of over $1,000,000 and has added to reserves for policy holders nearly $1,000,000. It also shows gains in income, surplus, insurance written, insurance in force, and in excess of income over disbursements. The company further reports that it has returned to policy holders and now holds for their benefit over $28,000,000, with no death claims due and unpaid.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

An increase of 30 per cent. was made in the savings deposits in Chicago banks in 1902 according to dispatches from that city.

Organization at Charleston, S. C., of the Independent Cotton Oil Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

Statement that at the annual meeting of stockholders of the British Columbia Copper Company on Feb. 10 the question of increasing the capital from $1,250,000 to $2,000,000 will be considered.

Net earnings of the American Strawboard Company for 1902 said to be the best since 1893.

Massachusetts Senate petitioned to incorporate the People's Trust Company of Roxbury, with a capital of not less than $500,000.

Binghamton (N. Y.) dispatches stating that delegates of the Five States Milk Producers' Association have accepted an offer from a New York syndicate for their supplies.

Declaration of a semi-annual dividend of $2.50 per share by the Quincy Mining Company, a reduction of 50 cents from the dividend declared six months ago, and of $1.50 from that paid a year ago.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 15 shares of National City Bank stock sold at 310.

December sales of the National Biscuit Company said to have been the largest in the history of the company.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list Hocking Valley Railway $160,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 100-year 4½ per cent. bonds of 1999.

Decrease of $2,518,373 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $1,860,971 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Negotiating on behalf of New York capitalists said to be going forward for the purchase of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, which extends eight miles from Baltimore to York, Penn.

According to Pensacola, Fla., dispatches 30,000 bales of cotton, which is said to be a record cargo to be loaded in a vessel at a Gulf port, is being stored on a British steamship there by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Production of crude oil in California in 1902, it is stated, was 13,692,514 barrels, as against 8,742,500 barrels in 1901 and 4,320,950 barrels in 1900.

Reports from Boston that the Edwards Manufacturing Company proposes to erect another new cotton mill at Augusta, Me., provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

National Lime Manufacturers' Association organized at Indianapolis by thirty firms representing 500 kilns in the West, South, and Southwest.

Capital stock of the Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis increased from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 at the annual meeting yesterday.

Dispatches from Augusta, Me., stating that the Bank Examiner reports that the savings banks of that State, fifty-one in number, have resources of $77,853,816, an increase of $3,230,644.

Advices from Joplin, Mo., that the top price for zinc ore last week was $38, and most of the output brought $37, an advance of $3.50 for the week.

London cables stating that a gigantic anthracite trust is being formed by the owners of mines in South Wales of the aggregate value of $17,500,000.

Pioneer Trust Company of Kansas City chartered in Missouri, with $500,000 capital.

Directors of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Company authorized by the stockholders to issue $772,000 bonds to refund a like amount maturing May 1, 1903.

According to Chattanooga (Tenn.) dispatches the Ross Mchan Foundry Company of that city refuses to join the proposed $16,000,000 combine of the seventeen largest malleable iron concerns in the United States.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

One of the recent largest buyers of Chesapeake and Ohio—a further buyer on the decline yesterday—when asked to explain his purchases, said:

"I am buying the stock because of its worth, its earnings, and its strong position. There is no 'deal' that I know of, and I am not encouraging any talk along those lines. It is simply a question of value.

"That is why I am a buyer—not on any wild rumors."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $278,413,760; balances, $9,922,238; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,681,302.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83⅞; demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—In its financial columns The Times announces that money is more abundant and at lower rates, but that the market is very uneven, with a fair demand in some quarters. Lombard Street has completed the liquidation of its indebtedness. Bank discount rates are a shade easier.

The French buyers took little gold in bar from the bullion market, but the small demand does not mean a keen Stock Exchange. Business is small and dull in tone, with the exception of foreign securities, which are firm through Continental support.

South African securities are neglected and home railroad stocks are depressed by the joint revenue statement of the Southeastern and Chatham. American railroads opened at a decline of a half to a full point, in response to the Monday's decline in Wall Street. There was an all-around fall in the balance of the list, with St. Paul leading. Silver bars were 1-16d. higher. The closing tone was weak.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—With the repayments to the Bank of England completed, the tendency of money rates to-day was to be easier, though supplies were not plentiful. Discounts were easy.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were slightly more cheerful, but business was quiet. Consols hardened on easier money, and home rails were irregular.

Americans opened weak and rose to parity, but there was an indisposition to operate, the market being subject to New York influences, and they closed quiet. Grand Trunk was heavy on profit taking. Kafirs sagged. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92⅞; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 7; Atchison, 89⅝; Atchison preferred, 102⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 139⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅜; Chicago Great Western, 28¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 185; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 41⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91; Erie, 40½; Erie first preferred, 73¼; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville and Nashville, 130¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 70; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 31½; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 38⅜; Southern Railway, 36¼; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 66⅝; Union Pacific, 103¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 37⅜; United States Steel preferred, 89⅜; Wabash, 20⅜; Wabash preferred, 40¼.

Bar silver quiet at 23 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅛@3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜@3½ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £17,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.60; Lisbon, 25.

American eagles, 76s 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Kafirs were offered early on the Bourse to-day and prices were generally weak. Parquet stocks were firm, but inactive. Kafirs improved on London buying orders. Rentes were in steady demand and Portuguese were in good request on a rumor concerning the conversion of the 3 per cents of the internal debt. Banque de Paris and Crédit Lyonnais were favored. Industrials were stronger. At the close prices were firm.

Panama Canal shares were in request on a rumor that Colombia had been granted a further delay in giving a decision on the Panamian Canal propositions. Suez Canal shares suffered a fresh setback. Rio Tintos rallied on the rise in the price of copper.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 2½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 15½c. for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Internationals and locals were firm at the opening of the Boerse to-day, but the latter finished easier on realizations. Canadian Pacific was depressed on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—New York exchange to-day was 25 cents premium. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent. Chicago City Railway shares bounced upward with the opening of the local Exchange. The excellent position of the company in its franchise quest has influenced holders to retain their shares. To-day, on sales aggregating less than 600 shares, the price advanced to 231, as compared with 221 for the opening sales yesterday. Other traction issues were not inclined in the same direction. Union Traction preferred changed hands below 48, North Chicago near 170, and West at 88, a loss of 2 points. Swift's fell a point. Most of the buying in City Railway was by J. H. Wrenn & Co. and was influenced by the action of the City Councils last night. The rumor that the Union Traction interests have options on a controlling interest in City Railway for merger purposes was revived again, but was denied. Complete transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	B. Booth pf.	108	108	108
915	Am. Can	10	9¾	10
550	Am. Can pf.	49¼	48¾	48¾
200	Am. Radiator	52	52	52
25	Chi. Union Traction pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
50	Chicago Telephone	157½	157½	157½
685	Chicago City Ry.	231	227	230
76	Cent. Union Telephone	70	68	68
19	Diamond Match	140	139¾	140
50	Met. L. pf.	88½	88½	88½
240	Nat. Bis. com.	46½	46	46½
127	Nat. Bis. pf.	105¾	104¾	105¾
100	No. Chicago St. R. R.	170½	170½	170½
100	North Western L.	33	33	33
50	North Western L. pf.	78¾	78¼	78¼
88	Swift & Co.	127⅝	126	126
100	Quaker Oats pf.	91	91	91
92	South Side L.	109	108	109
101	Uni. B. B.	8	8	8
351	Uni. B. B. pf.	51	50	51
310	West Chicago	88¼	88	88

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
380	Crucible Steel	19½	19½	19½
131	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	85
170	Fire-Proofing	28¾	28¾	28¾
165	Fire-Proofing pf.	39½	39½	39½
1	Monongahela	39½	39½	39½
150	Philadelphia Company.	45½	45½	45½
2,915	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28½	28½
118	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	88⅜	88½
65	River Coal pf.	39½	39½	39½
255	United States Steel.	37	36⅞	36⅞
25	U. S. Steel pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼
21	Westing. Air Brake	176	175	175¼
110	Westing. Electric 2s	106¾	106½	106½
300	Window Glass	55¾	55	55
10	Window Glass pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
150	American Trust	190	175	175
5	Bank of Pittsburg	133	133	133
15	Federal National Bank	146½	146½	146½
10	German-Amer. S. & T.	162½	162½	162¼
70	Iron City Trust	130	128½	129½
5	Merchant S. & T.	61	61	61
20	Safe Deposit & Trust.	127	127	127
$11,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112

*Ex dividend 1¾ per cent.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Several of the stocks which have been most prominent recently in the outside market suffered sharp reactions yesterday, and with lower prices there came a considerable reduction in activity. Doubtless the position of the inside market, where many declines were brought about by the day's transactions, was largely responsible for the losses which occurred on the curb. Apart from these general conditions, however, it was but natural that the issues which for many days had been steadily advancing should show more or less extensive reactions. Northern Securities sold off nearly 3 points, Havana Tobacco common dropped 3¾ points, San Francisco 4s declined 1½ points, and in other parts of the list smaller net losses were recorded. At the low prices reached in the afternoon some resumption of the buying movement was noted, the declines having apparently been sufficiently decided to attract buyers.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, the course of which on Monday had been so gratifying to those long of the stock, changed front completely yesterday. Opening half a point below the closing price of the previous day, at 113½, the stock sold off sharply, and then became dull and heavy, closing at 113½, the lowest price of the day. In the early trading, at least, no effort was made to support the stock, and the opening drop of 2 points was made on very few sales.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was very weak, owing to the announcement of a proposed increase in the company's capital stock. Circulars have been mailed to the stockholders setting forth a plan to be voted upon at their meeting, to be held Feb. 10, to increase the stock from the present amount of $1,250,000 to $2,000,000. The funds to be derived from the increase in stock are to be used, among other purposes, for the construction of a reverberatory furnace and converting plant and for the purchase of additional mineral properties. Somewhat similar action was taken about a year ago, when the stock was increased from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. The announcement of the present plan caused the stock to sell down to 4; the price later recovering to 4¾.

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HAVANA TOBACCO, which for about ten days had been steadily advancing, yesterday came under the influence of profit-taking sales, with the result that the price dropped from 58¾ to 55. Of the 2,800 shares of the stock which sold yesterday nearly 2,000 shares were traded in at 55, the low price of the day. At this figure the stock received what seemed to be strong inside support, and it closed firm, after having been at times during the day very weak. There was practically no trading in the preferred stock, which was quoted about 2 points lower, at 65 bid.

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SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY 4s and San Francisco subscriptions were again actively traded in. The bonds sold from 82 down to 80, and the subscriptions dropped 1 point to 48.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
910	Am. Barrel & Pkg.	50⅞	*50⅜	50⅞
100	American Can	10	10	10
665	American Can pf.	49½	49	49
1,700	Am. De For. Wireless.	6⅛	4¼	6⅛
200	Am. Lt. & Trac.	44½	44¼	44½
2,600	Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	4¾	4¾
2,600	Bay State Gas.	1 1-16	1	1
1,150	British Col. Copper	4¾	4	4⅝
100	Compressed Air	2½	2½	2½
30	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	4½	4½	4½
2,155	Electric Vehicle	9¾	8½	8⅝
500	Electric Vehicle pf.	15	13½	13½
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
4,820	Greene Con. Copper	23	20⅜	20⅜
500	Hackensack Meadows	19	18½	18¾
2,737	Havana Tobacco	58½	55	55
20	Havana Tobacco pf.	66½	66½	66½
1,000	International Salt.	9½	9	9
505	Internat. Mer. Marine.	14¾	14½	14½
2	Kings Co. El. Lt. & P.	216½	216½	216½
1,500	Kitchener Mining	5¾	5⅜	5⅜
200	Mfrs' Rap. Tr., full pd.	116	116	116
330	Manhattan Transit	4½	4⅜	4⅜
9,700	Mont. & Boston Copper	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
10	National Enameling pf.	90	90	90
200	N. Eng. Trans.	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp.	9¾	9¾	9¾
8,500	Northern Securities	115½	113½	113¼
200	New Orleans Ry.	15¼	15⅛	15¼
200	Northwest. Nat. Gas.	60	60	60
13	Otis Elevator pf.	99	99	99
900	Pac. Packing & Navig.	3	2¾	2¾
50	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
9	Standard Oil	240	237	240
12	Terre Haute & Ind.	10½	10½	10½
200	Tennessee Copper	16	16	16
200	Union Copper	2½	2½	2½
97	Union Typewriter	126	123	123
3	Union Typew. 2d pf.	126	126	126
100	United Box Board pf.	51	51	51
10	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	36¾	36¾	36¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	†Brook. Rap. Tr. new 4s, w. i.	83¼	83¼	83¼
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	98	98	98
10,000	†Distillers' Sec. 5s	76½	76½	76½
5,000	†Intern. Silver deb. 6s	98¾	98	98¾
1,000	†Iron Steamboat 4s	50½	50½	50½
3,000	N. Amsterdam Gas 5s	109	109	109
140,000	†San Fran. subs.	48¾	48	48½
112,000	†San Francisco 4s	82	80	80½
3,000	†Va. Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	79	79	79

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Seller 20 flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54	56	54	56
American Chicle	114	120	115	120
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
Amer. Malting 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
American Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	21½	22½	21½	22½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	76	78	76	78
Bamberger De Lamar	9	10	9	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	110	115½	110	115½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110½	112	110	
California Copper	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry	⅜	3½		3¼
Central Foundry pf.	10	16	10½	16
Central Foundry deb.	63	65	63	65
Con. Refrigerator	5½	6	5⅝	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.		10		10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9½	11	9½	11
Dom. Securities		20	20	30
Electric Boat	22	26	22	26
Electric Boat pf.	30	40	30	40
Elec. Lead Reduction	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	4	5	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾	½

vanced 1 per cent. Total sales, 19,810 shares; $61,679 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Am. Cement	8 11-16	8⅝	8⅝
80	Cambria Steel	26¼	26	26
250	Con. Lake Superior	8 1-16	8	8
250	Con. Lake Superior pf	34½	34	34
250	Diamond Steel pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
363	Star Elec. Co. of Amer.	9 11-16	9½	9½
610	Erie	39¾	38¾	38¾
100	Keystone Watch Case	90	90	90
6,248	Lehigh Valley	41¾	40¾	41¾
13	Minehall	64	64	64
110	Norfolk & Western	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜
256	Pennsylvania Railroad	77¼	77	77
65	Philadelphia Traction	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,357	Penn. Traffic rts	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
200	Phila. & Erie	64	64	64
406	Phila. Elec. Co	8½	8⅜	8 7-16
55	Phila. Co	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞
14	Phila. Co. pf	49	49	49
6,550	Reading	30 11-16	30½	30½
50	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45
100	Reading Traction	30	30	30
5	United Cos. of N. J	280½	280½	280½
260	Union Traction	47	46⅞	46⅞
210	United Gas Imp	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
100	United Trac., Ind	51	51	51
100	U. S. Steel	37	36⅞	36⅞
2	U. S. Steel pf	87¼	87¾	87¾
200	War. Iron & Steel	5 3-16	5 3-16	5 3-16

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—The local market to-day was a repetition of that dullness which is always aggravating when there is no special reason for its presence. The prevalence of confident feeling without a correspondingly good market is always discouraging. That is the status here just now. Despite statements of a bullish character, the trading remains flat. There is no desire to sell at a lower level, but it seems difficult to induce any buying disposition. International Trust was bought at a better figure, due to good reports and prospects of a higher dividend. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 625 shares of stock and $30,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Seaboard Ry. com	43	42½	43
111	At. Coast Line com	135	135	135
100	At. C. L. ist. instal. pd.	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Northern Central	116	116	116
5	Consolidated Gas	70½	70½	70½
20	Maryland Casualty	57	57	57
35	International	147½	147½	147¾
15	Maryland (Ex.)	202	202	202
15	Baltimore	312½	312½	312½
100	American	91	90	91

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
5,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	83¾	84
5,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s	110½	110½	110½
9,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
5,000	United Rys. & El. 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Ga. Car. & North. 5s	119	119	119
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Nor. Cent. 5s (A)	121¼	121¼	121¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The money market is easier and rates are slightly lower. In local banking circles comment is very favorable regarding Secretary Shaw's action in calling for the substitution of United States bonds for State and municipal securities as collateral for Government deposits. Call loans to-day were 4½ to 5 per cent; time loans, collateral, 4¾ to 5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½ to 5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4½ to 5 per cent. New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $27,880,620. Balances, $1,636,641. The foreign exchange market is strong. Long sterling bills have been advanced ¼ cent.

The stock market was fairly active, but prices were softer in sympathy with the tone of the New York list. The coppers were weaker. The announcement that Quincy had declared a dividend of but $2.50 did not tend to strengthen these stocks. Utah was sold freely. One of the news sheets says: "It is said that the Standard Oil people are desirous of holding the coppers in check a little while longer, if possible, although they are not to be regarded as actually bearish on the situation."

Daily West dropped 5½ points, to 37. The decline was due to selling by holders who anticipated a reduction in the dividend from the present monthly rate of 60 cents. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Atchison	87¾	87	87¼
110	*Atchison pf	100⅜	99⅝	99⅝
65	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
17	Boston & Maine	192	191½	191½
5	Fitchburg pf	152	152	152
13	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
50	Mass. Elec	36	36	36
307	Mass. Elec. pf	94½	94	94
100	Pere Marquette	82	81¾	82
2	Rutland pf	71	71	71
210	Union Pacific	101⅞	101½	101⅞
6	West End	94½	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

80	American	163½	163¼	163¼
215	Cumbld. rights	5	4¾	5
25	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼
31	New England	137	137	138
140	Western	26½	26½	26½
20	Western pf	101	100¾	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

1	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	122½	122½	122½
150	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	83	82⅝	83
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	20	20	20
1,500	American Sugar	130⅝	129½	129½
155	American Sugar pf	123⅝	121	121
100	American Woolen	35¾	35¾	35¾
41	American Woolen pf	88	87½	87½
575	Dom. Iron & Steel	38½	37	37¼
85	*Edison	275	270	270
100	Georgia Ry. & Elec	38	38	38
25	General Electric	187½	187	187¼
6	Mass. Gas	42	41½	42
126	Mass. Gas 1st pf	95	95	95
40	Swift P. & P	127	127	127
25	*Torrington, Class A	24	24	24
165	United Fruit	110	109½	110
175	United Shoe Mach	51	50	50
40	United Shoe Mach. pf	30½	29½	30½
180	U. S. Rubber	37½	36½	36½
250	U. S. Steel pf	87½	87	87¼

MINING.

218	Adventure	15	14½	14½
2,550	Allouez	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
182	Amalgamated	64½	63	63
348	Arcadian	5	4¾	4¾
20	Atlantic	9½	9½	9½
1,584	Bingham	23½	22½	22½
50	Bonanza	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	British Columbia	45	41	45
9	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540
2,993	Centennial	23½	21½	24⅜
100	Central Oil	7½	7½	7½
1,090	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,075	Copper Range	65¼	64	64¼
2,985	Daly West	41¾	36¾	37¾
50	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
330	Guanajuato	3	2⅞	3
200	Mass.	16	16	16
3	Mayflower	24	24	24
1,410	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,155	Mohawk	51¾	50	50¾
335	Old Colony	22¾	21½	21½
150	Osceola	61	61	61
20	Parrott	27¼	27¼	27¼
170	Rhode Island	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,030	Santa Fé	23½	21¾	21¾
55	Shannon	11	10¾	11
10	Tamarack	152	152	152
1,315	Trinity	11	10½	11
20	U. S. Coal & Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
395	United States	27¾	26¾	26¾
2,655	Utah	27¾	26½	26½
10	Victoria	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,050	Winona	8¾	8	8
50	Wolverine	69	68	69

MERCANTILE BANK'S ELECTION.

The election of officials of the Mercantile National Bank, which was accomplished at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday, marks another step in the plan for the merger of that bank with the Seventh National Bank and the Broadway National Bank.

The new officers are:

President—Frederick B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank; First Vice President—Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Broadway National Bank; Second Vice President—William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Seventh National Bank and Bowling Green Trust Company; Cashier—James V. Lott.

The Executive Committee consists of Charles W. Morse, Edwin Gould, William Nelson Cromwell, R. M. Thompson, Warner Van Norden, Edward R. Thomas, Charles T. Barney, S. M. Milliken, Frederick B. Schenck, Miles M. O'Brien, William H. Taylor, General Counsel—Sullivan & Cromwell.

It is understood that Charles W. Morse will be Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Nineteenth Ward Bank Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected: President—Joseph J. Kittel; Vice President—Peter Doelger, Jr.; Directors—John F. Carroll, Peter Doelger, Jr., Charles P. Doelger, Thomas J. Dunn, William Forster, John J. Gibbons, Fritz Hendrich, John J. Harrington, Louis H. Halloway, Joseph J. Kittel, Charles Palm, R. C. Rathbone, John Riefe, John Slattery, and John A. Straley.

Washington Savings Bank Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Savings Bank yesterday, the following officers were elected: President—Joseph G. Robin; Vice Presidents—Samuel McMillan, James T. Wood, and Cassius M. Wicker; Secretary—George C. Thomas; Treasurer—William P. Youngs; Controller—Robert B. Waldo.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.

Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1903.

Tenn Settlement 3s	10,000		96¼
Adams Express 4s	3,000		104½
	3,000		104⅝
Am Bicycle 5s	4,000		37½
Am Dock & Imp 5s	5,000		113
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000		95¾
	10,000		95¼
A. T. & S. F gen 4s	1,000		102½
	500		102⅞
	2,000		102⅝
	50,000		102½
	1,000		102⅝
	500		102⅝
	8,000		102½
	10,000		102⅝
	1,000		102½
Adjustment 4s	11,000		91½
	1,000		92½
	2,000		92⅜
	500		92½
	500		92½
Adj 4s, stamped	47,000		92½
B & O prior lien 3½s	29,000		94
	10,000		94
Gold 4s	10,000		102½
P J & M 3½s	1,000		80
	5,000		88⅞
Bklyn R T 5s	2,000		107½
	2,000		107
	1,000		106⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	7,000		116½
Cent of Ga cons 5s	5,000		108¾
	2,000		108½
	2,000		109
C & O gen 4½s	11,000		106½
Chi & Alt 3½s	3,000		97¾
Chi & N W 7s	5,000		79
C. B & Q con 7s	1,000		101½
C. I. & L. 4s	25,000		97¾
	20,000		97¾
	13,000		97¾
	1,000		97¾
C. M & St P gen 4s	15,000		105¾
Series A	25,000		105⅝
C. R I & P 6s, reg	3,000		153½
	21,000		105⅜
C. R I & P gen 4s	1,000		104½
C. R I & P R R 4s	5,000		88
	10,000		87⅞
	5,000		88
	16,000		88
	49,000		87⅞
	10,000		88
	1,000		87⅞
	18,000		88
C. St. P. M & O 6s	1,000		135½
	10,000		135½
C. C. C & St. L. St. L. Div 1st	1,000		102
Col F & I conv 5s	1,000		102
Col & So 1st 4s	6,000		94½
	1,000		94⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s	5,000		80
Col & So 1st 4s	6,000		94½
	500		94½
	2,000		102⅝
	50,000		102½
	1,000		102⅝
	8,000		102½
	10,000		102⅝
	1,000		102½
Adjustment 4s	11,000		115
	1,000		92½
	2,000		92⅝
	500		92½
	500		92½
Adj 4s, stamped	47,000		92½
B & O pr lien 3½s	29,000		94
	10,000		94
Gold 4s	10,000		102½
P J & M 3½s	1,000		80
	5,000		88⅞
Bklyn R T 5s	2,000		107½
	2,000		107
	1,000		106⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	7,000		116½
Cent of Ga cons 5s	5,000		108¾
	2,000		108½
	2,000		109
C & O gen 4½s	11,000		106½
Chi & Alt 3½s	3,000		97¾
Chi & N W 7s	5,000		79
C. B & Q con 7s	1,000		101½
C. I. & L. 4s	25,000		97¾
	20,000		97¾
	13,000		97½
	1,000		97¾
C. M & St P gen 4s	15,000		105¾
Series A	25,000		105⅝
C. R I & P 6s, reg	3,000		153½
	21,000		105⅜
C. R I & P gen 4s	1,000		104½
C. R I & P R R 4s	5,000		88
	10,000		87⅞
	5,000		88
	16,000		88
	49,000		87⅞
	10,000		88
	1,000		87⅛

City Real Estate for Sale.

TO INVESTORS.

Five-story Columbus Avenue
Corner in the Seventies, 25x100, to be sold at land value; all rented; an unusual opportunity.
Particulars at
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
No. 284 Columbus Avenue, N. Y.

PAINT-KUM-OFF,
The Wonderful Paint and Varnish Remover. Contracts taken to Remove Paint. Estimates and orders receive immediate attention. Manufactured solely by P.-K.-O. Mfg. Co., 10 East 14th Street, New York.

MEDIUM-PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS. Just completed, three-story and basement, with extension; n. s. 137th St., west of 7th Av. drive; 219 to 231 West 137th St.; excellent neighborhood; up to date in every particular; can be seen at any time. Caretaker on premises.
PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION, CO., Owners, 1,061 7th Av., corner 118th St.

COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER
Best rented corner on avenue; two stores, occupied by excellent tenants, on long leases; one of owners going abroad to reside permanently; may take a small property in part payment.
EDWARD D. PALMER, 179 Columbus Av.

$28,250 WELL INVESTED.
Above will purchase new 5-story triple flat, all improvements, fully rented, $3,340; vicinity our office.
A. M. BAUMANN & CO.,
Tel. 827 Harlem. 5th Av., Cor. 110th St.

A.—5-story American basement dwelling, 20 ft. wide, swell front, beautiful interior; underground rapid transit station street; will increase in value. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

A Bargain.—Two modern five-story apartment houses on West 137th St., near 7th Av.; price only $22,500; rented at 10 per cent; two blocks from subway station.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

City, Country Combined.—Four-story, basement, whitestone corner dwelling, 18 rooms, garden; lot 32.6x100; owner, 730 St. Nicholas Av.; will sell, mortgage to suit, or exchange for free and clear city or country property.

A.—A.—A.—
——Lots for Sale——
for cash or with a building loan.
Slawson & Hobbs, 284 Columbus Av., nr. 73d St.

A Good Investment.—Five-story 20-family apartment house, 38 feet front, on West 100th St., near Amsterdam Av.; price reasonable.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.,

A property near City Hall, 50x119, six stories, substantially built, splendid light, having complete steam plant, for sale to close an estate.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

A.—3d Av.; near 65th St., 4-sty. store and tenement; leasehold; can be bought at a great bargain.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

101 East 81st St.—Five-story new double flat; direct from builder; 24.8x80x102; price, $39,000; mortgage, 4½%; excellent investment; fully rented. Picken & Lilly, corner 118th St., 7th Av.

SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS.
Avenue store property, fine location; possession; great bargain; only $5,000 cash required. Martin, 1,931 Broadway, 65th.

Elevator apartment, fine house and location; $45,000 equity; reasonable figure; easy terms. Owner, Miller, 1,931 Broadway.

Plots below 14th St., east or west, for immediate improvement. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Bargain.—Four-story English basement house, 10th St., near 3d Av.; asking $17,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive three-story residence, 11th St., near 5th Av., 22.6x94.10; asking $25,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

71st St. near Lexington Av. | 3-story and basement; fine condition; 20x60x100; price, $23,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Snap.—Modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av. $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; price, $52,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

8th St. near Ave. B. | 5-story improved tenement; 18 families; stores; price, $32,000; rent, $3,324. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

1st Ave. near 8th St. | 5-story 3-family flat, 40x100; store leased 3 years; price, $62,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

8th Ave. near 140th St. | 5-story 10-family flat; 2 stores, 25x100; price, $20,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

10th St., near 6th Av. | 5-story 16 families, stores; fine condition; price, $34,000; suitable terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

A new 30-foot mansion near 5th Av. for sale at a bargain.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av.

A.—A.—A.—Amsterdam Av. corner in the nineties; stores and flats; rents, $4,150; price, $41,500. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., N. Y.

25-foot dwelling in Fifties, near 5th Av., only $87,500.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., 542 5th Av.

57th St., west side; elegant flat, 23x100; big investment; $38,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th.

20th St. near 9th Ave. | 5-story flat, 7 rooms and bath; price, $23,000; very cheap. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Two corner plots, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 173d St. and 174th St. William Henry Gardiner, 222 East 83d St.

51st, Near 5th Av.—Four-story extension dwelling, 21x100.5, below cost. MacEvoy, 106 West 42d St.

Business property on Madison Av., near 131st St.; price, $26,000. Barnett & Co., 19 East 125th St.

Bargain.—Plot 100x114; high, improved land; block to 3d Av; $1,900 cash. Cash, 2,960 3d Av.

Bronx.

The most elegant two-family brick and stone houses ever built in New York; Clay Av., near 165th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.

Fine detached dwelling, Union Av.; nickel plumbing, hardwood trim, heater; lot 27x100; $3,900. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Plot 100x114; bargain; high improved land, one block to 3d Av, $1,900 cash. Address Cash, 2,960 3d Av.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale Cheap.—Farms and cottage, with South Bay water front; easy terms. W. S. Hankins, Brook Haven, L. I.

Real Estate.

4% 4½% A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 5%
Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages.
128 BROADWAY.

JOSEPH F. FEIST,
Real Estate,
408 West 42d St., near 9th Av.
Telephone 6842A-38th St. Open evenings.

An opportunity to make $22,000 in about three years by investing $30,000 in improved real estate. C. M. Prentice, Butte, Mont.

Money for building loans, Manhattan and Bronx. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

MACON ST., 25TH WARD. **FORCED SALE.**
Handsome, 2-family brownstone dwelling; 11 rooms, bath; price, $6,250, but no reasonable offer refused; property must be sold.
KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, **for first, second and third mortgages.**

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMPANIES, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale.—Westchester County—Country place, 200 acres; extensive views; buildings in good condition; have running water. Address Owner, care of W. D. Jones, 68 Wall St., New York City.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100
$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$150,000 improved Lots, Fernwood Park; station on property; 40 minutes from 23d St. by Northern and elevated railroads; unincumbered; title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.; will exchange whole or part for income property and add cash. JOSEPH R. STEIN, 99 Nassau St.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING!

27 Minutes to Manhattan.

ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

20 Houses Building

30 sold past year; plots 50x100; beautiful old trees arch broad macadamized avenues.

$3,800 to $5,500!

Minute station, eight to eleven rooms, bath, furnace heat, hardwood trim, all the latest improvements.

$500 cash, $12.50 monthly

Account of principal, ($33 average per month covers all expenses, including interest, taxes, water, insurance, and installment of principal.)

Falkingburg Realty Co.,

BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.
Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan—Sundays, 1, 2, 3, 4 P. M.; Week days—11.50 A. M., 12.50, 1.50, 3.20 P. M.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

Real Estate for Sale.

Taxes 50% Less than New York
You can avoid the excessive realty tax in Greater New York and live just as handy to your business by buying a home in

MORSEMERE.

Every metropolitan improvement. 35 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. Ferries, Erie Railroad.
Just to show your interest, send us your name and get full information.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
No. 1,135 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 150 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Most eligible lot in Rutherford, N. J., for sale; terms easy; will furnish money to build a house if desired. Addison Bly, Rutherford, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners.—Send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., 29 West 42d St.

Responsible party wants several tenements or flats on lease for term of years; send full particulars to reliable, capable manager. "Henrylyn," Box 215 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Immediately, one or more uptown flats or tenements; real bargains only; easy terms for cash; full particulars only noticed. "Adlegus," Box 225 Times, Harlem.

OWNERS NORTH SHORE PROPERTY, Send full particulars shore fronts, residences, cottages, farms for our Spring list. James Bleecker & Son, 158 Broadway.

Wanted—A private house, 35th to 40th St., bet. Madison and Sixth Avs.; English basement preferred; 16 feet or more. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St

Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St., makes a specialty of the sale, rental, and general management of property between 14th and 42d Sts.

Want small farm within hour from New York; house must be in fair condition; must be bargain. Cash, Box 141 Times.

Farms wanted for my new catalogue; no charges unless sale is effected. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—A 20-foot private house below 59th St., west of Lexington Av. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted—Lots or old tenements in any fair neighborhood. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Store, 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot.

Store 25x100
suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.,
or your own broker.

STORES AND LOFTS
Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

LOFTS TO LET WITH POWER.

LEON NOEL, 124TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE., 2 blocks west of 8th Av.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, cor. 13th St.; elevator; $13 up; also loft, 23x100; excellent north light; $1,250.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

15,000 feet; top loft; west side; all improvements; 2 immense elevators; 48 windows; 12 skylights; immediate possession. Kleeman & Co., 139 Avenue D.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desk room to let in bright, sunny office, opposite City Hall. Hanks, 243 Broadway, 1 flight up.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator; $10 up; store, $75.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A fire-proof store and cellar to let, 16 Rose St., adjoining Brooklyn Bridge; rent moderate. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Factory, East 107th St.; 4,000 square feet; steam engine and boiler; also gas engine cheap. Fox, 130th St. and Rider Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Antoinettes,

43-53 EAST 58TH ST.,
AND 480 PARK AV. AND
59TH ST., near Madison Av.

One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800; unfurnished apartments of two and three rooms; furnished apartments from one to seven rooms; rents from $900 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

Bachelor Suites
From 1 to 3, also suitable rooms and bath; for studios.

54 East 59th St.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
Herter Realty Co.,
43 East 58th St.;
or your own broker.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"THE ROXANE,"
67 WEST 127TH ST.
High-class apartments, five and six rooms and baths; all night elevator service; all modern improvements.
Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,150.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

539 to 545 East 136th St.—Four rooms and bath, $12; one-half month free.

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

75th St., 56 West.—Desirable furnished suite, three rooms, well heated; running water, bath; very reasonable.

A large, beautifully fitted up studio, with two bedrooms, to rent for two months, in first-class apartment house; references. 103 East 29th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th.—8 and 9 rooms; $1,000 and $1,200; elevator; telephone; every convenience.

244-6 East 90th St.—Nice, quiet apartments of 3 and 4 rooms; big value for little money.

228 West 25th St.—Elegant value for the money; apartments in fine condition; $14 per month.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.
—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:

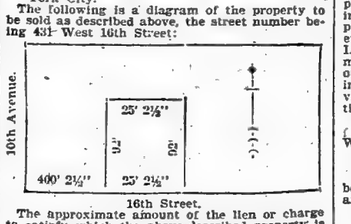

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs an allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&W&ja27

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.
Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1830 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

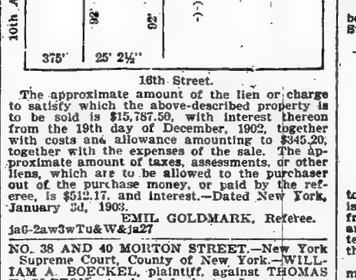

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $345.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&W&ja27

NO. 38 AND 40 MORTON STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM A. BOECKEL, plaintiff, against THOMAS EAGLETON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 21st day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Morton Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet two and one-half inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Morton and Bedford Streets, running thence westerly along said southerly side of Morton Street forty-nine feet eleven and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches; thence easterly and parallel with Morton Street forty-nine feet ten inches, and thence northerly, parallel or nearly so with Bedford Street, ninety-six feet six inches to the southerly side of Morton Street at the point or place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known by the street number thirty-eight and forty Morton Street.
The same being in the Borough of Manhattan.
Dated New York City, December 29th, 1902.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
EDWARD JACOBS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

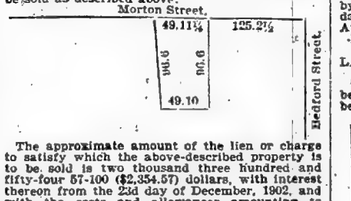

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand three hundred and fifty-four 57-100 ($2,354.57) dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, and with the costs and allowances amounting to $267.31 (two hundred and sixty-seven 31-100 dollars,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessment, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is two thousand and forty 85-100 ($2,040.85) dollars. The property will be sold subject to the following mortgages: A mortgage for $25,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest thereon at 5% from July 15th, 1902. A mortgage for $28,000, covering No. 38 Morton Street, and interest at 5% from June 9th, 1902. A mortgage for $3,000, covering No. 40 Morton Street, and interest at 6% from September 29th, 1902.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
d30-2aw-3w&j21

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and Fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1386 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

CANINE DEPARTMENT
New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, sold or made; high-grade goods; easy terms; accurate; durable. Decker, est. 1858, 105 East 14th.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CLARK W. DUNLOP, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE V. MULRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those five certain indentures of lease, bearing date the first day of January, 1887, made by the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bowery, City of New York, to James Mulry, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years, from the first day of January, 1887, at a yearly rental of $373 on all except one, which is $382.50; which leases were recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1887, in Liber 2,092 of Conveyances, Pages 382, 364, 376, 352, and 370, and which said leases were assigned by the executors of James Mulry, deceased, to Lawrence V. Mulry, by assignments of the leases all bearing date the 19th day of January, 1899, and recorded on the third day of May, 1899, in Section 2, Liber 73, of Conveyances, Pages 75, 81, and 73, and in Liber 70, Pages 314 and 310.

And also the leasehold premises thereto demised, described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue, and from thence running northeastwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; from thence running southeastwardly along said centre line and parallel with said streets one hundred and ten (110) feet; from thence running southwestwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the northerly line of Eleventh Street, and from thence running northwestwardly along said northerly line of Eleventh Street one hundred and ten (110) feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street numbers 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Lawrence V. Mulry, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.
Dated New York, January 19th, 1903.
JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street:

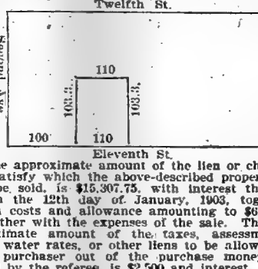

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,307.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $678.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500 and interest.
Dated New York, 19th day of January, 1903.
JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.
j21-2aw3wW&F&f11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE SHELTERING ARMS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. JACKSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and distant westerly one hundred and fifty-eight feet from the southwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue (formerly Sixth Avenue as widened) and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet; running thence northwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and running thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 112 West 136th Street.

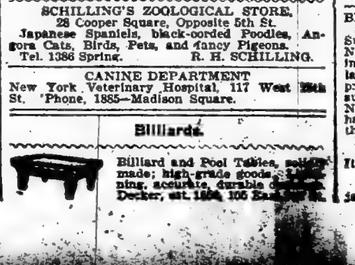

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,451.04, and interest thereon from December 26th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.31, with interest thereon from January 5th, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $181.87 and interest.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
ja7-2aw3wW&F&ja29

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. HILDEBRAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven feet and six inches south of the southerly line of East Fifteenth Street and running thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of Fifteenth Street, ninety-four feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A, twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence running easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street ninety-four feet to the said westerly line of Avenue A; thence running northerly along said westerly line of Avenue A twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Henry Kellus by Ernst F. Schilling by assignment of lease dated July 21, 1899, of said premises, No. 235 Avenue A.—Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
L. VICTOR FLECKLES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 235 Avenue A:
East Fifteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,410.76, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $301.26, with interest from 23d day of December, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $177.50 and interest.
Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.
ja7-2aw3wW&Sa&ja29

Surrogate Notices.

BROKHAHNE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BROKHAHNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.
Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1903.
GEORGE E. MOTT, Executor.
ROBERT D. ELDER, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja7-1aw6mW

For Sale.

SKATING AND HOCKEY MADE EASY by wearing **Nathan's Ventilating Ankle Corsets Supports.** Require no larger shoe, best support for WEAK or SPRAINED ankles.

For sale at all shoe and sporting goods stores or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
State size of shoe and smallest ankle measure. Price per pair—Men's, $1; Ladies', 90c.; Boys', 90c.; Misses', 70c.; Children's, 50c.

THE NATHAN ANKLE SUPPORT CO.
Dept. L 82 Duane St., New York.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSEMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Dac-Ka-Drion.—Balm pillows; good for insomnia, bronchial troubles, &c., as well as a useful article; $1.50 each. A. L. Schreiber, 434 Amsterdam Av.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5966 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches; weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 227 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

A few capitalists wanted to form a company manufacturing newly patented machines in all parts of the world, among which perpetual power engines, wonder of the twentieth century; I mean just what I say; strictest investigation courted. Address JOHN JOYCE, Willoughby Sask, N. W. T., Canada, or for quicker results call at once or write to Daniels & Co., Bankers, No. 6 Wall St., New York City.

PHYSICIANS.
A well-established physician's practice for sale; also a house, built especially for physician's work, together with automobile, library, surgical instruments, &c. Apply Mrs. H. B. Tingley, 343 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

Gentleman who has an established business in or near New York City requiring a few thousand dollars and services of energetic young man as office manager for partnership; references exchanged and correspondence solicited. W Box 133 Times.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

One-half the stock of a well established, conservative, staple line manufacturing business corporation; paying about 25 per cent., $10,000 required; investig

FIRE FIGHTERS WORN OUT

Continuous Work on Lower East Side Since Sunday.

Substitutes Drawn from Harlem and the Bronx to Relieve Exhausted Companies.

Chief Purroy of the Fire Department yesterday found it necessary to bring men in from the outlying stations to relieve the firemen on the lower east side, who, because of the remarkable series of fires in that district since Sunday morning, have not been able to get rest or sleep. From 2:55 o'clock on Sunday, when the alarm for the fire in the building on Cooper Square was sounded, until yesterday at noon, the fire companies within a radius of half a mile from that point were kept at work incessantly, sometimes running from one fire to another, and again being called out as soon as they had returned to the stations.

The strain on the men, aggravated by the exposure in the bitter cold, had rendered them unfit for duty by last night, and the alarms, which continued to come in at intervals, made it necessary to have fresh men there to respond. So Chief Purroy sent to the stations in the Bronx and in the upper part of Manhattan for firemen, many of whom had not responded to a fire in a fortnight.

The Chief, the Fire Marshal, and some of the oldest firemen in the city, said last night that they had never known such an unusual series of fires in so short a time as had occurred since Sunday morning in the lower part of the city east of Broadway. According to the records in the Chief's office, there were nine alarms sent in from a small territory surrounding Cooper Square on Sunday.

The experience of Engine Company No. 20, at 47 Marion Street, between Prince and Spring, indicates the strain which the firemen in that locality have been under during the past three days. The company responded to the first alarm for the Cooper Square fire, and until 11 o'clock that morning they were stationed in the Bowery fighting the Excelsior Building fire from the front. Then they were ordered into the rear, and from that position continued the work until 4:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon, being fed in the meantime by charitable folk, who distributed sandwiches and coffee.

They returned to their station at 4:30 o'clock, and at once set about to restock the hose, for all that belonged to the company had been left at the fire for the use of other companies. They had been in the station less than twenty-five minutes, when they were called on a fourth alarm to the fire at 392 to 396 Madison Street. They worked there until 11:30 o'clock, when they were ordered by the Chief to the fire in Mott Street, between Spring and Broome. It was 2:30 o'clock before they could leave there, but they hardly had reached the station when they received the alarm from Elizabeth and Grand Streets, and were there on one of the fiercest fires of the series until 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

When the men got back, instead of taking time to eat, they tumbled at once into bed, completely exhausted for lack of sleep. They had been in only a few hours, however, when another call came, at 1:22 o'clock, for a fire in Broadway, near Houston. It was a small blaze, but enough to rout all of the tired firemen out of their beds. In the afternoon several men came down to the station from up in Harlem, and a few of the regular men were permitted to go to their homes for rest. Almost the same conditions prevailed with many companies in that quarter during that time.

GUNCOTTON SCARE AT FIRE.

Report of Explosive Stored Close to Grand Street Blaze Did Not Deter Firemen.

A five-story "L" shaped factory building at 215 and 217 Grand Street, with an entrance at 97 Elizabeth Street, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. More than 200 Italian families occupying the adjoining tenements were forced to vacate their homes and take refuge in the houses of neighbors or near-by stores.

The third floor of 215 Grand Street, which was only damaged by smoke, is occupied by Elterich & Co., gun shell makers. A man named George Miller of 192 Bowery, who said he represented Johnson Brothers, the owners of the property, asserted that the firm had several tons of guncotton stored on the floor. The police, as soon as they heard that, drove the crowd of spectators back several blocks. The firemen were not dismayed, however, and about an hour later the owners of the building themselves arrived and said that Elterich & Co. had the explosive material stored in steel vaults in the cellar of the building, so that there was no danger of it exploding.

The total damage caused by the fire is estimated by Chief Purroy at from $25,000 to $40,000. About a dozen firms will suffer a total loss. Among them are, on the ground floor of 215-217 Grand Street, the Liberty Incandescent Lamp Company, Green Stamp Trading Company, second floor; Johnson Brothers, iron workers, third floor, and Knamber & Co., jewelers, fourth floor.

RATS' NEST OF BANK NOTES.

Policeman's Reserve Fund in a Bureau Drawer Chewed Up.

About a month ago Police Sergeant Alfred Cummings of Jersey City put $125 in a bureau drawer at his home, 638 Jersey Avenue. There was one twenty-dollar note, the rest being in small bills. When he went to draw on his reserve fund yesterday he found that rats had made their way into the drawer and used the notes to make a nest.

The twenty-dollar note was intact, but the other notes had been torn into pieces. Cummings submitted the débris to an expert, who succeeded in restoring about $45 so that it can be identified for redemption.

ILLICIT "STILL" RAIDED.

Alleged Moonshiners Caught at Work in Tenement House Cellar.

United States Revenue Agent John W. Sinsel and several deputies raided an alleged illicit distillery in the basement of a tenement house at 352 Cherry Street yesterday. A still of 100 gallons' capacity had a fire burning under it when the Government officials entered the place. Two prisoners were taken, and one, who gave his name as Hyman Levine, was afterward recognized by Commissioner Shields as an old offender. His companion, named Morris Joilwitsky, when Sinsel and his men made their way into the dark basement, tried to escape, but was caught in the hallway.

Besides the still the authorities seized a complete plant and 500 gallons of sugar mash, 50 gallons of spirits, and 3 kegs of whisky ready for delivery to a wagon which was standing at the door.

The prisoners were held by Commissioner Shields in $2,500 bail each for examination on Thursday.

TO AMPLIFY MONROE DOCTRINE.

Customs Congress Hears Plan for Its Application to Commercial Treaties.

Argentina wants the Monroe doctrine extended so to have commercial as well as political application according to a resolution presented by Dr. A. Alvarez de Toledo, delegate from that country to the Customs Congress, which held its third session at the City Hall yesterday. It proposed also that the Congress recommend to the different republics the yearly sanction of all treaties of a commercial character. The matter was referred to a special committee.

The report of the committee on future congresses recommended the appointment of a commission by the Board of Directors of the Bureau of American Republics to publish in English, Spanish, and Portuguese a compilation of the practices of each country in regard to vessels and merchandise, available for ready reference. The report was adopted. It named Washington as the place for the next Congress.

Israel Fischer presented an invitation to the Congress to dine at Delmonico's tomorrow evening as the guests of the State Department.

A great many Coughs originate in the throat. Before they go down on the Lungs, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will often effect a cure.—Adv.

NEW YORK. PARIS.
AUTOMOBILE
MASKS, GOGGLES,
AND
FACELIERES.
The Finest Display. Absent from the Garden for want of adequate space, but open to the inspection of Automobilists and dealers at our three stores. We are direct Importers and Manufacturers, selling at Wholesale and Retail.
Price List No. 2 on request.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

BANK CASE ENDS QUICKLY

Kimball and Rose Stop Trial by Pleading Guilty.

Seventh National's ex-Officials Remanded for Sentence—Other Indictments Not to be Pressed.

After a large portion of the testimony for the prosecution had been presented, William H. Kimball and Gamaliel W. Rose, who were President and paying teller of the old Seventh National Bank, pleaded guilty yesterday to the indictment charging them with violating the National banking law in overcertifying checks. The extreme penalty in such cases is a fine of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

The Seventh National Bank went into the hands of the United States Bank Examiner as receiver on June 27, 1901. It was charged that the trouble with the bank was that it had been "kiting" checks for the brokerage firm of Marquand & Co. The indictment against the prisoners specifies various overcertifications in favor of Marquand & Co. between June 5 and June 24. The amounts ranged from $300,000 to more than $1,000,000.

The case was called before Judge Thomas in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on Monday. George W. Adams, who was cashier of the bank prior to its failure and was on the witness stand all day Monday, was to have been cross-examined yesterday.

A conference of those interested in the defense was held late Monday afternoon. It was found that it would be impossible to disprove the fact that there had been a technical violation of the law. The evidence was conclusive that checks had been certified early in the morning, while deposits to cover them had not been made until toward the close of business in the day. Hence it was decided to plead guilty and throw the defendants upon the mercy of the court.

When court opened yesterday morning, therefore, Edward Lauterbach arose and made an impassioned speech in defense of the integrity of Messrs. Kimball, Rose, and Frank B. Poor. He said that he and his clients had arrived at the conclusion that there had been a technical violation of the law, though the violation was only such as every banking house in New York committed every day.

He said that the firm of Marquand & Co. was one of the highest standing and that the irregularities committed by Mr. Kimball and Mr. Rose were done only from a desire to retain the business of this firm. Mr. Lauterbach said that the defendant Rose had executed the order of Mr. Kimball and had acted in merely a clerical capacity.

Both Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Semple, acting for Mr Rose, asked that their clients be sentenced immediately. But Judge Thomas said that these men were before him now as if they had been found guilty by the jury, and that they must be remanded for sentence until their cases were thoroughly considered. The prisoners were then paroled in the custody of counsel until Tuesday next at 1 o'clock, when they will be sentenced.

Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin said, after this case had been disposed of, that the other two indictments against Mr. Kimball and the one charging Frank B. Poor and Mr. Kimball with conspiracy would not be pressed.

LEGAL NOTES.

MERE AGENCY WILL NOT CHARGE THE PRINCIPAL.—William Starr Miller has a residence at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson and also one at Newport. James Connell, Mr. Miller's head coachman, has at various times taken his employer's horses and carriages back and forth between those places, being supplied each time with money to defray expenses of transportation. On one of his trips Connell did not pay the Saugerties and New York Steamboat Company for the passage of the horses and carriages to New York, but induced the company to send the bill to Mr. Miller. A judgment for the steamboat company in its suit against Connell's employer has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division. The court holds that in the absence of proof that Mr. Miller ever authorized the head coachman to pledge his credit for the expenses of transportation the plaintiff could not recover. The rule in agency undoubtedly is that if the principal authorizes the agent to pledge his credit for property or services, he also gives the agent implied authority to pledge his credit for whatever he may purchase, though unauthorized, if it be within the scope of the agency. It is also law, however, that the mere relation of master and servant does not create in the latter the right to use the credit of the former and impose liability upon him. Nor can the agent buy on the credit of his principal where he is supplied with funds. These qualifying rules, said Justice Smith, for the Appellate Tribunal, are salutary and seem to be necessary for the protection of principals against the fraudulent acts of their agents. "The strict limitation of an agent's power to pledge the credit of the principal is an essential safeguard to large commercial transactions which must be conducted through agents. It is a limitation of which the law gives notice to all persons dealing with agents. * * * This plaintiff could have protected itself by demanding cash for the transportation, and could even have enforced that demand by asserting its lien. * * * The rule is unquestioned that an agent may charge his principal not only within his actual authority, but within his apparent authority, but there is no apparent authority to pledge the credit of the principal from the mere fact of agency."

***

COAL HOLES IN SIDEWALKS.—Where a person who is perfectly aware of the existence of a coal hole in a sidewalk, and while engaged in a friendly scuffle with a companion falls over an open iron grating into such hole, he is not entitled to damages from the owner of the abutting property. Henry Schubkegel was the person injured, and he had worked for the next door storekeeper for upward of six years. The accident happened on a bright sunny afternoon, and the place was perfectly safe to any one walking along the sidewalk in the ordinary way. A judgment in Schubkegel's favor in his action for damages against Jacob D. Butler, the owner of the abutting property, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of this city. "While realizing fully," said Justice Ingraham, for the court, "the obligation imposed upon any one maintaining such an opening in the street, I cannot see that if the maintenance of such an opening was legal, the defendant failed to perform the obligation imposed upon him of properly protecting and guarding it that those using the street should not be injured. The condition of the ash pit at the time of the injury was not one that to a person properly and carefully using the street was dangerous. The fact that this plaintiff, instead of using the street as ordinarily used, was engaged there in a friendly scuffle with a fellow-workman, and while so engaged backed into this coal hole, imposes no obligation upon the defendant, if, under all the circumstances, this ash pit was so guarded as to be safe for any one using the street in an ordinary and proper manner. While possibly we could not say, as a matter of law, that this plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence, it seems to me that the situation as it is existed, the use to which the ash pit was being put at the time, and the conduct of the plaintiff that caused him to fall into the hole, conclusively establish that the accident was not caused by the neglect of the defendant to properly perform his duty in guarding and caring for this construction in the sidewalk, and that he was not liable." Justices O'Brien and Hatch dissent.

¶ To the man who pays as much, sometimes more (the wearer of "ready-mades"), in "Semi-ready," an individuality he has never known.
¶ To the man who pays custom-tailors' prices, the same honest workmanship, with many times the variety and not much more than half the price. And besides, the convenience of trying-on clothes, having them finished-to-order and delivered same day, if you like.
¶ Tuxedo and Evening Dress Suits, $35 to $55.
¶ Sack Suits and Overcoats, $18 to $60.
¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.
¶ Eighteen Wardrobes in United States and Canada.
BOOKLET FREE
"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
RETAIL CONTROLLERS FOR NEW YORK

BOMB FOR PETER DOELGER

Powder-Filled Pipe at Millionaire Brewer's Residence.

Rivalry Among Watchmen, According to the Police, May Be at Bottom of Scare.

A bomb decorated with gilt and containing three-quarters of a pound of black powder was placed on the front doorstep of the home of Peter Doelger, the millionaire brewer, at Riverside Drive and West One Hundredth Street early yesterday morning. It was made of iron pipe two inches in diameter and nine inches long. The peculiar feature of the bomb was that it had no fuse.

A man whose identity was not learned ran up to Roundsman Relyea of the West One Hundredth Street Station, at West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, at 3 o'clock in the morning and told him that two men were acting suspiciously in front of the Doelger home. The Roundsman hastened to the place, but found no one there, and began inspecting the premises. He tried the front door and then discovered the piece of pipe. Awakening the coachman in the stable, Relyea told him to get a pail of water, into which the bomb was dropped. Afterward it was taken to the station.

The Sergeant awakened Capt. Weigand and immediately detectives were put on the case. The fact that there was no fuse attached to the bomb gave rise to the belief on the part of the family and the police Captain that it was meant possibly as a joke.

"If any harm was meant," said Capt. Weigand, "then there certainly would have been a fuse inserted in the small hole at the top. This hole was made by a file, and was hardly large enough to hold a fuse."

Central Office men were at work on the case last night, but Mr. Doelger was so ill that he could not see them. He sent word, however, that he could not imagine who would want to harm him or his family. He has not been in business for some time, having retired.

This is the second occasion within a couple of years on which a bomb has been found in that neighborhood. The Rev. John Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, received one of these machines at his house.

The police say that there has been much trouble for the last few months between rival watchmen along Riverside Drive and the cross streets in the immediate neighborhood. There was a fight between two of them some time ago which was settled in the courts. On another occasion one of the watchmen was knocked unconscious. Many of the residents yesterday said that all sorts of depredations had been committed in the neighborhood during the last year. In some cases the ivy vines on the houses have been cut and left hanging in the street.

Peter Doelger, Jr., yesterday afternoon visited the West One Hundredth Street Station. He talked with Capt. Weigand, but he thought the placing of the bomb was nothing more than a practical joke. He said that no servants in the house or employes of the brewery had been discharged recently, and he had not the faintest idea who could have tried to harm the family.

MANY CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

Col. Storey Transferred and a Brother of Jerome Named Special Agent.

The report of the law division of the New York Custom House to Collector Stranahan was made yesterday by Mr. Hamilton, head of the division. The report is for the six months ended New Year's, and shows that 525 separate seizures were either made or had not yet been disposed of by the law division during that period. The greater part of the seizures were of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. The seizures vary in amount from $1.22 to $64,122.80, the latter item being the Dodge pearl necklace seizure.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that some minor changes in the customs service were made by Collector Stranahan. Among these, it was said, was the transfer of Col. Storey from a Deputy Collectorship in the Second Division to a clerkship in the seizure room, the appointment of a brother of District Attorney Jerome as special agent in the Ninth Division, the transfer of Special Agent George A. Cross to Niagara Falls and of Special Agent Rice from the latter place to New York.

NEW VANDERBILT RESIDENCE.

Negotiations for Plot at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street Concluded.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the plot 50 by 130, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, part of the Hotel Langham site, now owned by the United States Realty and Construction Company.

Mr. Vanderbilt will erect a handsome residence on the plot as soon as he can get possession. The Langham property is to be turned over to the United States Realty and Construction Company on May 1 and the tearing down of the old hotel will probably be begun immediately thereafter.

Several months ago Mr. Vanderbilt acquired as a residence site a plot on the north side of Fifty-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, but his plans involving that parcel will be abandoned in view of his new purchase. The whole of the Langham site, according to report, was sold to the United States Realty and Construction Company for about $1,350,000 and it is probable that Mr. Vanderbilt pays in the neighborhood of $650,000 or $700,000 for the part which he will take.

There will remain a plot about 65 by 130 feet in size, which will be resold to such purchasers as will erect residences in keeping with the general character of the neighborhood.

WHAT MARCONI COULD DO.

As Easy to Communicate with New Zealand as with England, Manager Bottomley Says.

The Directors of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the company's offices, in the Maritime Building, and exchanged congratulatory messages with Mr. Marconi, who is now at Cape Cod. Only routine business was transacted, and further steps with a view to putting the wireless system on a commercial basis were discussed.

"The possibilities, however," said John Bottomley, the manager of the company, "are practically illimitable. In sending the President's message from Cape Cod to Poldhu, only one-sixth of the available power was used, and I believe that right now it would be just as easy to send a message to New Zealand.

"The King's message was sent here by cable, as the apparatus at Poldhu is not sufficiently strong. Many new stations are contemplated, but on account of opposition I cannot make the plans public just now. Some of them, however, will be on the Pacific Coast, and in time doubtless we shall have the world pretty thoroughly covered."

There is already wireless communication between the Island of Santa Catalina on the California Coast and the mainland, fifty miles distant. The intervening water is too deep for a cable, and previous to last Summer, when the wireless system was inaugurated, communication between the island and the mainland was intrusted to carrier pigeons.

Mr. Bottomley said that Mr. Marconi would be here this week, but his stay will be very short, as he intends to go at once to Poldhu.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
WEDDING GIFTS.
Chairs—Chippendale, or great tall-backed, soft-cushioned pieces, with "ears" to protect from draughts.
Desks—Room-topped, with just such delightful rows of drawers and pigeon-holes across the back and sides as Washington's letters were tucked into.
Sewing Tables—deep wide wells, drawers partitioned off for all sewing materials—the handiest is a copy of Mme. Washington's, now at Mt. Vernon.
Cupboards—On tall carved legs, quaint enough for the quaintest of china.
Tall Clocks, carved chests, inlaid tables, curio-cabinets—such a wealth of beauty, and all at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DEFECTS IN BIG DRY DOCK.

Dummy Piles Only 30 Inches Long Said to Have Been Used.

Evidence showing gross defects in a big dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was adduced before Judge Ray and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday in a suit brought by the Government against Contractors John D. Crimmins and Augustin Walsh to recover $170,000 which it expended in repairs.

Rear Admiral Francis Tiffany Bowles, Chief of Construction and Repairs, said that two foundation piles which according to the contract should have been not less than forty feet long were found, when the concrete which covered them had been removed, to be but thirty inches long. One of these stumps was produced and marked as an exhibit in the case. Admiral Bowles further testified that seams of the lower deck were only one-third filled with oakum where the contract called for complete caulking. The defense made vigorous objection to this testimony on the ground that the Admiral had not qualified as an expert.

A leveler named McKeon told of finding other short piles when the dock was repaired during the year of the war with Spain, and testified to the discovery of the dummy piles identified by Admiral Bowles. McKeon admitted on cross-examination having signed reports while the dock was being built stating that the piles put down where the short ones were found were of the proper length, but said he signed without personal knowledge on information furnished by the Inspectors. The trial will go on to-day.

TWINS IN THE BEAR FAMILY.

Mr. and Mrs. Peete of Prospect Park Not Ready to Receive Congratulations Because of Discord.

All the residents of Prospect Park were on the tiptoe of expectancy yesterday morning, and when the surgeon bird and the stork went away from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peete, wing in wing, they were met by several anxious inquirers.

"How is dear Mrs. Peete?" questioned the puma.

"Fighting Mr. Peete," said the surgeon bird, gruffly.

"Isn't it a little dear!" queried the flamingo.

"No, it's a little bear, and he has a little brother, too," responded the stork severely. "Do you think I ever mix matters up like that! A fine chance a little deer would have in that house!" and the two important personages stalked away.

The information given, however, was quite correct. Two baby bears were in the Peete family's den, and the head of the house took occasion to make a most shocking display of his temper. In fact, it took all of Mrs. Peete's determination to keep him from making a midday meal of what should have been his pride and joy. The mother finally took the little ones to the deepest recess of the cave and there guarded them. It is probable that she will keep them there until her husband reaches a more becoming frame of mind.

WILL OF PETER MARIE.

It Contains Bequests to Charities, Relatives, and Friends—Miniatures Go to the Metropolitan Museum.

The will of Peter Marié, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, contains the following charitable bequests: New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Society Française Bienfaisance of New York, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Havens Relief Fund Society, $5,000 each, and the New York Institution for the Blind, $3,000.

Mr. Marié also leaves to the Metropolitan Museum of Art his collection of modern miniatures, being portraits of his relatives and friends. He leaves to William W. Walt, Principal of the New York Institution for the Blind, a personal legacy of $1,000, in appreciation of his services to the sightless. A trust fund of $210,000 is created for the benefit of Mr. Marié's nephews, Jacob H. Thieriot, Albert Thieriot, John B. Marié, and Louis Marié and their children, and another, of $100,000, is established for the benefit of his nieces Leontine and Josephine Marié. There is a long list of other bequests to relatives, and household servants are remembered in sums ranging from $250 to $6,000. The residue of the estate goes to Leon Marié, Ferdinand Melly Thieriot, Elizabeth Barnwell, Leontine Marié, Josephine Marié, and Leontine Suse, nieces and nephews of the testator.

Ferdinand Melly Thieriot, Charles H. Thieriot, and Morgan Gibbes Barnwell are appointed executors, and the estate is stated to amount to $50,000 in real and more than $10,000 in personal property.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.
Extraordinary Values in the
SUIT DEPARTMENT
ANNOUNCE FOR WEDNESDAY, January 21st, a Sale of Ladies' Tailored Suits in several exclusive styles, of superior quality material, for present wear, at $22.00, a showing never before attempted in this city for value and style—at every point in keeping with our usual standard.
LADIES' TAILORED SUITS of Fancy Snowflake materials, Black and Navy Cheviots, value to $35.00, $22.00
Petticoats.
LADIES' PETTICOATS, of Heavy Quality Taffeta Silk, in stripes and plaids and all the leading light shades, including black (value $9.00) $5.90
Extra Quality of TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS, with deep accordion plaited flounce and heavy ruche (value $12.00) $7.90
Shoe Department.
The Famous "Queen Quality" $3.00 Shoes.
THE BEST $3.00 SHOE FOR WOMEN THAT HAS EVER BEEN PLACED ON SALE.
In addition will offer about 600 pairs of Ladies' Shoes, in AA, A and B widths, consisting of Patent Vici and Calf, button and lace; ranging in sizes 2½ to 6 . . . . . $1.95
Broadway and 21st Street.

We have too much of a very good thing—a merino underwear that's one of the best fitting and most carefully knit makes we know.
We'll sell the same thing again next season at the regular prices, $1.50 and $2.
Perhaps you'd rather pay less now.
Medium and heavy weights; shirts sizes 34 to 44, drawers sizes 30 to 42.
95 cents a garment.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.
2d Floor.
Furley and Buttrum's celebrated English Underwear. Full regular made. Vests and drawers. Medium and heavy weights.
75c.
Value 2.00 to 3.25
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Muslin Underwear.
Gowns, drawers, petticoats, chemises, and corset covers,—ranging in prices from
50c to 1.95 each.
Box seamed sateen skirts,—black or black and white.
95c to 1.45.
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Suits.
Blue and Black Cloth Suits, Collarless blouse jackets, trimmed with moire. Pleated skirt. Lined with silk. New spring model.
35.00.
Canvas Skirts,—trimmed with taffetas. Lined with silk.
16.50.
Unlined, Broadcloth skirts
13.50.
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Infants' Outfitting Dep't.
Russian Blouse Dresses Various models made of flue gingham. Suitable for boys or girls. Sizes 2 to 4 years.
.75, .95 and 1.35.
Boys' washable Suits—with pants. White and colors. Russian design.
1.45 and 1.75.
Twenty-third Street.

To-Measure Shirts.
AN INTRODUCTORY OFFER.
We think we can make shirts to-measure just as good as anyone. We would like you to think so, too---and will make it well worth your while to agree with us. As for the fabrics, even the most matter-of-fact man will find something in the elegant designs and exquisite color combinations which will appeal to him. For one week we will make the following shirts to your measure, of the highest grade fabrics, many of which are exclusive, at Special Prices:
Fancy Stiff Bosom Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras. Regular Price $3.50. At $2.75
Fancy or White Negligee Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras or Cheviots. Regular Price $3.50. At $2.75
Fancy or White Plaited Shirts of the finest quality Scotch Madras. Regular Price $4.00. At $3.25
White Dress Shirts without cuffs. Regular Price $2.50. At $2.00
With attached cuffs. Regular Price $3.00. At $2.50
After Saturday regular prices will prevail.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Stern Brothers
Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)
For a limited period will accept orders for
Costumes, Tailor Gowns, Waists, Etc.
suitable for all occasions
At Large Concessions from Regular Prices
Urgent orders completed to meet every requirement.
West Twenty-Third Street

The Bloomingdale Brothers' Ball.

The Bloomingdale Brothers' ball will take place next Saturday evening at the Grand Central Palace. The proceeds will help to swell the fund of the Mutual Aid Society, an organization which has disbursed over $60,000 to members distressed.

Mrs. H. G. Squires Injured at Sea.

Mrs. Herbert G. Squiers, wife of the United States Minister to Cuba, arrived yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Morro Castle. Mrs. Squiers was walking along the promenade deck on Friday, when a sudden lurch of the vessel caused her to slip and fall. As a result her back was slightly sprained, and she had to be assisted down the gangplank. Mrs. Squiers was accompanied by her daughter, and both will visit Mrs. Squiers's sister at Katona, Westchester.

$12,000 for Injuries.

Jacob Sees, after an inquest held before Justice Freedman and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday, recovered a verdict for $12,000 in a suit brought by him against Mrs. Sarah Schuyler, wife of Jacob Schuyler and owner of the property at 845 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Sees, while employed in the erection of the building, fell into the shaft constructed for the dumbwaiter, which was five stories in depth, and received serious and permanent injuries.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; northwest winds.

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DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT

Senator Hoar Declares It Is Not to Meddle with Congress.

Venerable Massachusetts Statesman Delivers a Homily on the Right of the Executive to Influence Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon there was a little scene that will be memorable for many days. Senator Spooner had made the motion to adjourn when Senator Burton asked him to withhold a moment to give him opportunity to ask for consideration of a bill which he named by its number.

Senator Spooner complied, and the Kansas Senator went on to explain that the measure was one that had been inadvertently vetoed by the President, and the committee that had had it in charge had reported it unanimously.

This extraordinary statement caused a number of Senators to prick up their ears, and Senator Spooner and Senator Hoar pressed Burton closely with question after question until they had drawn from him the fact that the bill was practically identical with the vetoed bill; but the committee of which Burton was a member had made a few nominal changes so that it could not be called the same bill, and so require a two-thirds vote to pass it. Then Senator Hoar took occasion to lecture the Kansas Senator on the error of the proceedings.

Burton interrupted with a remark referring to the President's interest in legislation before Congress, and this switched the venerable Massachusetts Senator off into a homily on the President's duty with regard to the deliberations of Congress. He said that the President was constantly being reported in the press, whether truly or not he could not say, as trying to influence legislation. Hardly a week or a day passed that he did not read that certain Senators had been called to the White House to be consulted by the President in regard to some measure pending before Congress. Only a few days ago a certain Senator, and Mr. Hoar turned and looked directly at Senator Aldrich, had been reported to have been at the White House to talk over trust legislation with the President.

Mr. Hoar said that the President should not meddle with the work of Congress. It was his duty if he thought it necessary to communicate his opinions and such information as he might have about matters of legislation in a message, and there he should stop. Not until Congress had acted and sent to the President the result of its deliberations in the shape of the act duly adopted should the President have anything to say about any measure before Congress.

The Senator's language was caustic and fearless, and was evidently the result of some prolonged thought on his part. The affair caused some excitement for a few moments.

PROF. ELIOT'S LABOR VIEWS.

Harvard's President Insists That No Hours Are Too Long for a Healthy Working Man.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard addressed 1,500 high school pupils to-day, and in the course of his remarks said:

"In 1886 I took occasion to say in a public speech that 'a scab is a hero,' and I still see nothing wrong in that remark. I have been a believer in labor unions, but my remark angered one man high in the councils of unionism, and he wrote a letter condoling with me in my ignorance and winding it up with what he called a curse. It was: 'I wish that you may live long, have hard work, long hours, and a hungering stomach while you live.'

"I believe that long hours and hard work are best for every man. Work is the foundation of civilization, and work makes nations as it does individuals. No man can work too hard or hours too long if his health will permit."

FOR QUAKER CITY BROKERS.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange to Regulate Commissions on the Floor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, at a special meeting to-day, decided to hold a meeting of the Exchange members Feb. 3 to vote on the question of abolishing the rule which provides for the division of commission with out-of-town brokers. Also to vote on a resolution providing for a minimum commission to the "one dollar floor broker" amounting to $1 per 100 shares of stock selling at $10 or over per share in the market, and 50 cents for such stocks as sell under $10 per share. As it is now, some floor brokers receive no commission, but are paid salaries by the houses they represent.

Another question which is being agitated by the members of the Exchange is how to increase the value of seats in the Exchange. A member of the Governing Committee, in speaking of this matter to-day, said:

"There has been talked of a proposition to increase the membership dues, which are only $25 a year, and thereby create a fund with which outstanding seats may be bought in from time to time, as a member dies, or as other opportunity may offer. These could be canceled, and by thus reducing the number of seats the value of those remaining should be enhanced. Reduction in the number of seats is what is going to help the Philadelphia Stock Exchange."

OUT ALL NIGHT IN OPEN BOAT.

Two Staten Island Fishermen Battle with Ice Floes and Fog in the Harbor.

Tempted by the offer of a large reward Clarence Smith and John Wilson, fishermen of Staten Island, put the mate of a schooner on board his vessel, lying just above the Narrows, late Tuesday night and came near losing their lives on the return trip in their frail flat-bottomed skiff. It had been a hard row out to the schooner, but it was easy when compared with the struggle back through the ice.

They had made but about a half mile when they became wedged in a floe, and then the fog rolled in upon them from the sea. Up and down the bay they drifted through the night, with hoarse marine whistles ringing in their ears from every side. Benumbed and powerless to help themselves, they shouted whenever a vessel seemed to pass near, but it was late yesterday when the mists lifted from the water for a moment and the Captain of the tug Stapleton saw their plight from the shore, and, putting out, soon had them in the hot engine room of the tug on the way to solid land. The men were badly chilled, but they do not expect to be ill.

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Buchanan's "Black & White" Scotch May be a little more expensive, but it is the best.—Adv.

TRUST TO USE BRITISH FLAG.

Four Ships of the American Line May Be Placed Under Foreign Registry for Economy's Sake.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The management of the International Mercantile Marine Company has begun a series of radical changes and financial reforms in the conduct of the affairs of the fleet of ocean liners which it controls. Although the plans have been kept secret, it was learned to-day that they embrace the changing of the registry of several of their steamers, which will shortly be placed under the British flag.

The first vessels to change their nationality will be four steamers of the old Red Star Line, and are among the largest freight carriers of the old International Navigation Company's fleet. They are the Westernland, the Noordland, the Rhynland, and the Belgenland.

The reason for obtaining a British registry for these ships is known only to the Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company. It is the consensus of opinion in shipping circles that the change is made in the interest of economy, the wages and incidental expenses in British vessels being lower than on this side of the Atlantic.

Two of these ships are to be taken off the Philadelphia Line. The Belgenland will sail on her last voyage from this port on July 5, when she will be succeeded by the Merion, sister ship to the Haverford, which is now under charter to the Dominion Line between Boston and Liverpool.

The Rhynland is scheduled to sail her last voyage from here on Feb. 28, and will be replaced by the Friesland, now on the company's New York-Antwerp line. The Friesland will sail her last voyage from here on April 11.

ATTITUDE OF APOSTLE SMOOT.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 21.—Apostle Reed Smoot was to-day formally declared elected to the Senate of the United States and made a speech of acceptance to the Legislature, in which he defined his attitude toward the Mormon Church and National issues. He promised that every vote in the Senate should be absolutely free and untrammeled.

"From my childhood I have held in the highest veneration our National form of government," he said. "I hold that the Constitution of the United States is divinely inspired; that under the folds of the starry flag freedom reigns supreme, and that my first duty is to my country, whose laws and institutions I love, honor, and respect. The business of the country, its material progress, shall receive my deepest consideration, not forgetting the rights of citizenship, for I believe that where prosperity reigns there will be found a contented community.

"The great irrigation problems of the West, which the present Administration, through the wise counsel of a Chief Executive who knows Western needs, has already undertaken to solve, must be foremost in the mind of every Western Senator and Representative until the great arid West is redeemed from its sterility.

"Closer commercial relations with Cuba should be encouraged, and needed reciprocal treaties extended to our sister republics in the South. The Monroe doctrine must be maintained. A navy sufficiently strong to command the continued peaceful relations of this country with the rest of the world should be kept ever ready for action. An efficient though limited army as a nucleus for larger forces in time of war guarantees the peace of the Republic at home and abroad."

Gov. Heber M. Wells made a brief speech, and Chief Justice R. N. Baskin of the Utah Supreme Court also addressed the joint assembly. Justice Baskin is one of the old line anti-Mormons, but he criticised President Roosevelt severely for attempting to interfere in the election of a Senator by a State.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

DENVER, Jan. 21.—A joint session of the two branches of the General Assembly for the election of United States Senator was held to-day, but only Democratic members participated, and there was no election. After concurring in adjournment of the House until 2 o'clock Friday, the Democratic Representatives proceeded to the Senate chamber, where the joint session was called to order by Senator Adams, President pro tem. of the Senate.

There were present 26 Senators and 25 Representatives, a total of 51, which is the number required to elect a Senator. Three Republican Senators were in the chamber during the session, but withdrew before a ballot was taken. Senator McGuire, a Democrat, also retired after the joint session had refused to excuse him from voting, leaving only fifty members present. Several members objected to the proceedings on the ground that the joint session was irregular, and five Democrats besides McGuire refused to vote for Senator. On the joint ballot forty-five votes were cast, all being for Henry M. Teller. The joint session then adjourned until noon to-morrow.

The Republican leaders say that any action of the joint session is illegal and invalid, as but one body had adjourned. They agreed to an adjournment of the House until Friday, in order to give the two Senates a chance to make peace, and they did not anticipate the plan of the Democrats to hold a joint session.

After the House adjourned without permitting a joint session, the point was raised that no ballots to be taken on subsequent days would be valid because the statutory provision had not been complied with to-day. The legal advisers of the House managers stated that they were satisfied, after a careful examination of the Federal and State Constitutions and the statutes of the United States and of the State of Colorado, that it was not necessary for the Assembly to meet to-day for the purpose of comparing the journals if it did not see fit. It was admitted that when the two houses did meet it would be necessary to go ahead with the balloting, and that one ballot must be taken on each legislative day thereafter, but it contended that there is no requirement that it must meet to-day and compare the journals.

Mr. Stewart, one of the Republican managers, said the subject had been examined very carefully by able attorneys, and they were unanimously of the opinion that it was not necessary to meet in joint session to-day or to-morrow.

The Republican Senators held an executive session to-day. Lieut. Gov. Haggott presiding, and at the conclusion the members said there was "nothing to give out." They adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow. All efforts to bring the two Senates together have proved unavailing.

SITUATION IN DELAWARE.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21.—The two houses of the Legislature assembled in joint session at noon to-day to ballot for United States Senator.

The ballot for the long term resulted: Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 21; Kenney, (Dem.,) 21; Henry A. Du Pont, (Regular Rep.,) 19. Necessary to elect, 27.

The ballot for the short term resulted: Addicks, 19; Saulsbury, (Dem.,) 21; Hughes, (Regular Rep.,) 10.

The ten regular Republicans received scores of letters and telegrams to-day from all parts of the country. Many favored coalition with the Democrats and others a continuance of the vacancies. Others urged giving way to the majority, thus electing Addicks.

LONG NOW HAS A MAJORITY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 21.—The Republican legislative caucus took three ballots for United States Senator to-night, the vote being: Long, 44; Curtis, 36; Stanley, 29; Calderhead, 12; Bowersock, 6.

After the caucus ex-Gov. W. E. Stanley withdrew from the race and Congressman Bowersock followed his example. Then the 29 Stanley men met and pledged themselves to vote for Congressman C. I. Long.

This will give Long 73 votes in the Republican caucus, or 11 more than a majority. It is expected that he will be nominated formally.

Not Agreed on Washington Senator.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 21.—The two houses of the Legislature in joint session to-day balloted for United States Senator with the following result: Ankeny, 50; Preston, 42; Turner, Democrat, 22; scattering, 22; necessary to a choice, 69.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

FIREMEN FLUNG FROM ENGINE; HORSE KILLED

Team Bolted After Accident in Fifth Avenue.

Were Responding to Alarm in Residence of Thomas F. Ryan, but Mrs. Ryan Extinguished the Flames.

With the driver and the firemen flung from an engine that was responding to an alarm from the residence of Thomas F. Ryan, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company, the three horses rushed down Fifth Avenue last night, plunging between lines of carriages, and only halting when one of the runaways had dashed its life out against a lamppost.

Mr. Ryan's home is at 60 Fifth Avenue. When the fire, which proved to be a slight one, was discovered, Mrs. Ryan threw a few bucketfuls of water on the flames and extinguished them. The blaze was caused by an open fireplace in the library. In the meantime, however, one of the servants sent in an alarm. The men of Engine Company 72, in Twelfth Street, near University Place, answered the call. The regular driver of the engine is on sick leave, suffering from pneumonia, and the regular engine of the company is out for repairs, both driver and engine having been used up by protracted service in the last week. A comparatively light engine was being used as a substitute yesterday, and Edward O'Connor was doing the driving. Owing to the short distance of the run, O'Connor did not strap himself to his seat when he started.

On the engine with him were Lieut. Walsh and Engineer John McLaughlin. O'Connor swung the three horses into Fifth Avenue south from Twelfth Street, and as he did so the rear wheels slipped and struck with terrific force against the curb. The engine slid out into the centre of the street. O'Connor was hurled from his seat, and both Lieut. Walsh and Engineer McLaughlin were sent headlong to the pavement. The horses, released from guidance or restraint, rushed on down Fifth Avenue at a breakneck speed.

Near the old Brevoort House, at Eighth Street, were scores of carriages. Policeman Dugan saw the peril and blew his police whistle. The carriages scattered into the side streets as the three fire horses thundered past. They had run almost down to Waverley Place, when they swerved from their course in the centre of the avenue, and the near horse struck its head squarely against a lamp post. Its neck was broken and it dropped dead.

The momentum of the engine was such that the other two horses could not bring it to a stop, and the engine and horses slid along the street for about fifty feet, the body of the dead animal being dragged along the pavement.

In the meantime the men of Fire Patrol No. 2 had responded to the alarm, and, driving up Fifth Avenue, had met the runaways. The driver swung about and gave chase. So when the horse fell the men of the patrol were on hand to grasp the other two of the team and restrain them.

O'Connor was carried back to the engine house. He is suffering from shock, and it is feared that his spine is injured. Lieut. Walsh and Engineer McLaughlin were roughly shaken and bruised, but no bones were broken.

O'Connor is one of the heroes of the Park Avenue Hotel fire. He was the first man to reach the top of the portico over the Park Avenue entrance to the hotel, and is the man who, when a woman jumped from the fourth floor story window almost directly above the portico, dropped on his hands and knees, seized the railing, and caught the woman on his back. She then rolled to the top of the portico, and O'Connor kept her from falling to the ground. He received a medal of honor

RIOT IN A BRONX SALOON.

Keeper Had Refused a Demand That He Stop Selling Non-Union Beer—Police Reserves Take 14 Prisoners.

Several excited men rushed into the Alexander Avenue Station about 10 o'clock last night with the news that there was a riot in progress in the saloon of James Flood, 547 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Sergt. McCarten called out the reserves and hurried to Flood's saloon.

A delegation of eleven men, said to have come from a branch of the United Brewery Workers' Association, had called upon Proprietor Flood and informed him that it was "up to him" to stop selling non-union beer or close his house. Flood stated with some emphasis that he would sell any kind of beer he wanted, and offered battle. The battle was joined. Flood called upon several frequenters of his place to help him. Some of the brewery workers went into the street for recruits, which were obtained without difficulty.

When the police arrived it looked as if most of the neighborhood was fighting in the saloon, somewhat to the detriment of the saloon. The reserves rushed inside, and after a short struggle fourteen prisoners were taken to the Alexander Avenue Station to await arraignment this morning on a charge of disorderly conduct.

TRUST COMPANY STOCK TAKEN.

New Organization in Philadelphia to Apply for a Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—At a meeting to-day of those interested in the organization of the New Central Trust and Savings Company it was decided to apply at once for a charter. It is stated that subscriptions to the stock to the amount of more than $450,000 have already been pledged. The company will start with a capital of $500,000 and $100,000 surplus.

This institution is in no way connected with the old Central Trust Company, which was affiliated with the Keystone Bank, and suspended when that institution failed. It is expected to begin business soon after the charter is granted, the time depending upon the extent of the alterations necessary to the building at Fourth and Market Streets.

Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Among the companies incorporated here to-day was the West Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company, New York, (to operate a 2,000-foot electric railroad on Eighty-sixth Street, from Eighth to Amsterdam Avenue;) capital, $10,000. The Directors are Charles E. Warren and D. B. Hasbrouck, Brooklyn; O. Root, Jr., New York, and De Clifford Moorehead, Jamaica.

Miss Gould Aids Tarrytown Plan.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Miss Helen Gould has given $1,000 toward the establishment of a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at this place.

Big Profits in Coal and Coke.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, held to-day, President J. B. Finley reported that the net profits of the company for the year ending Oct. 31, 1902, were $180,307.72, and that the undivided profits are $1,037,097.84. The report of the President was especially gratifying to the stockholders, since it was also shown that the company had during the some time reduced its bonded indebtedness from $10,000,000 to $9,468,000. The election for Directors for the coming year resulted in the selection of J. B. Finley, H. C. Fownes, S. S. Brown, George I. Whitney, A. Jutte, Hugh Moren, George W. Theis, John A. Wood, and R. H. Boggs.

Travel Is a Pleasure
When made on the Twenty-hour Pennsylvania Special from New York to Chicago. The equipment and speed the best to be obtained anywhere. Leaves New York daily.—Adv.

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Only daily all Pullmans. Quickest. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

A Wee Nippy O' Scotch,
and make it Usher's. Why? Because it is the standard of Scotch Whisky excellence.—Adv.

NEW ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Senator Elkins Introduces Measure Embodying Knox Recommendations as to Railways' Rebates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Elkins to-day introduced a bill which covers the features of anti-trust legislation so far as it relates to railroads. It contains the provisions which have been recommended by Attorney General Knox as to the punishment of those who receive as well as those who give rebates. It provides for the punishment of corporations by fine instead of imprisonment of the officials; also for injunctions to prevent discriminations.

The Elkins bill is the result of conferences among various Senators, most of them being members of the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

Its purpose is to separate inter-State commerce and railroads from other trust legislation. The Inter-State Commerce Committee has been unable to agree upon measures which have been pending before it relating to pooling and fixing rates by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The new bill leaves these contested questions out and covers features which have been most conspicuous in the preparation of anti-trust legislation.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, of which Senator Elkins is Chairman, and it is the intention of the committee to take it up at an early day. Among those who have been consulted in the preparation of the bill besides Mr. Knox were Senators Aldrich, Cullom, Foraker, Clapp, and others.

Among other provisions of the bill are the following: The willful failure to file tariff rates and observe them subjects the road to a fine of $1,000 or $20,000; granting or receiving rebates subjects the corporations or persons to the same fine. The Inter-State Commerce Commission can institute suits in the United States courts for supposed infractions of the law. It is the duty of United States District Attorneys, under direction of the Attorney General, to institute and prosecute suits provided for in the act.

The bill gives courts power to compel the attendance of witnesses, both carrier and shipper, who are required to answer on all subjects relating directly or indirectly to the controversy; the courts can also compel the production of all books and papers, but all witnesses shall have the same immunity from prosecution and punishment as now provided by law.

DEAD-LOCK NOT BROKEN.

Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark Adjourns Without Choosing a Coadjutor Bishop.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—Tired clergymen and lay deputies left Christ Church at 4:30 o'clock this morning after having tried for eighteen hours to elect a Coadjutor to Bishop Thomas Alfred Starkey of the Episcopal Diocese of Newark. After seventeen ballots had failed to break the dead-lock between the clergy and the laity, a vote to adjourn until the annual diocesan convention in May was carried, the majority believing that further voting, in the face of such a dead-lock, would engender bad feeling that would be prejudicial to the best interests of the diocese and also that neither of the two candidates would care to serve under the circumstances.

The indications were that it was a battle between the High and the Low Church. The Rev. Dr. George McClelland Fiske of Providence, R. I., a pronounced ritualist, was the choice of the clergymen. He was nominated by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, and the nomination was seconded by the Rev. Frank B. Reazor of St. Mark's Church, West Orange. The Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Grace Church, Orange, was the candidate of the broad churchmen and the laity.

On each ballot Dr. Mann had a majority of the lay vote sufficient to have elected him had the clergy concurred. The rectors supported Dr. Fiske, although on several ballots a change of three votes in either party would have resulted in a choice. During the contest attempts to go into committee of the whole, to adjourn until to-day, or until six weeks later, or until the annual convention, or for recesses to get meals were defeated.

In the last hour of the convention the two parties began to show the effects of the strain. Several laymen protested against being kept in the convention by the clergy, and said they would leave. Some of the clergy objected to threats. The temper was becoming so bad that a motion that the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. William Welles Holley, offer prayer was made. No one seconded the suggestion, and the prayer was not offered.

The laymen went into conference, with Vice Chancellor John R. Emery as Chairman, and decided that the best interests of the diocese would be served by postponing the election for two weeks. A resolution to that effect was defeated in convention, and then, by a slender majority, the convention adjourned.

NOTED SCOUT A SUICIDE.

George Van Buren, Who Served in Indian Wars in the West, Takes His Own Life.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 21.—George Van Buren, one of the most noted characters of the Northwest, committed suicide in a cabin in Rattlesnake Valley, north of Missoula. He placed the barrel of his rifle against his heart and touched the trigger with a stove poker.

Van Buren was sixty years of age, and claimed to be a lineal descendant of President Van Buren. He acted as scout under Gen. Howard during the Nez Perces trouble. He also was sent out by Gen. Miles with orders for Gen. Custer, reaching the scene of the massacre the day following the annihilation of the band of soldiers.

MINERS' WAGES RAISED.

West Virginia Soft Coal Operators Make a Twenty Per Cent. Advance.

Reports reached this city yesterday that the soft coal operators in the New River district of West Virginia had advanced the wages of their miners 20 per cent. Notices were posted to that effect at the collieries, the advance to go into effect from the 1st of January. The miners are paid by the month, and will be paid the advance for the present month. These advances affect about 30,000 miners. The reports were confirmed yesterday by C. J. Wittenberg, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Company of West Virginia. He added:

"There is reason to believe that the other operators will take the same action in order to head off the threatened strike in April. Several weeks ago these soft coal miners were eager to strike, but have been induced by the leaders of the United Mine Workers to change their minds, and the advance in wages will be accepted."

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

Pinehurst, Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C.
These great health resorts reached by the Southern Railway. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

"Glorious Trip at Lightning Speed."
This is the experience of a recent patron of the Pennsylvania Special—20 hours to Chicago—with every comfort in equipment.—Adv.

NAVY TUG LEYDEN ASHORE

Ran Aground on Block Island and Went to Pieces.

The Crew of 34 Men Rescued with Difficulty by Life Savers—Became Lost in the Fog.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. Jan. 21.—The United States tug Leyden, bound from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Newport, ran ashore on the south side of this island to-day, and is a total wreck. She is fast going to pieces. Six of her crew left the wrecked tug in a small boat, which was dashed to pieces on the rocks a short distance from the shore. They were rescued by the life savers. The remaining twenty-eight men and Lieut. Chester Wells, the commander, were taken off in the breeches buoy with great difficulty by the new Shoreham life saving crew. Seaman Laylamb, who was in the small boat when it was demolished, swam until he was rescued, but he is not expected to live as a result of the injuries he received in the heavy sea.

The call for help reached Capt. Littlefield at the life-saving station at 1 o'clock, and he immediately set out with his crew and apparatus. A persistent effort was made to cast a line aboard the tug, and it was finally successful, the end of a hawser 1,700 feet long being made fast to the foremast and the breeches buoy was put into operation. One by one the sailors were drawn through the surf and shortly after 3 o'clock the last man was hauled safely upon the shore.

Lieut. Wells reports that during the night he picked up Shinnecock Light and lay off until daylight, when he got Montauk Light. In a very short time the fog shut in very thick. He had intended to go two miles south of the light, and as his patent log indicated that his position was correct, he proceeded. He shaped his course for Point Judith whistling buoy, all the while expecting to hear the fog whistle at the South Light.

He was running at the rate of six knots per hour, when with a crash the Leyden brought up on the rocks. The life-savers sighted the vessel in distress very soon after the accident, and to their prompt response the Captain and crew owe their lives.

A heavy southeast swell was running and the surf dashed high over the wrecked craft. She began to go to pieces in less than half an hour after she struck. The crew will be taken care of to-night at the life-saving station and in the morning they will be sent to the mainland.

The Leyden was of the largest type of naval tug, schooner rigged, and of 450 tons displacement. She was built in Boston, in 1896, of iron, at a cost of about $100,000. She was 137 feet long by 26 feet beam and drew 9½ feet of water.

BUY THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Capitalists Acquire Group in Gulf of St. Lawrence and Secure Mining Rights.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Jan. 21.—The Magdalen Islands have been sold to a syndicate of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia capitalists by John T. Coffin. The price paid for the islands was $70,000, and $32,000 additional was paid for the mining rights.

The Magdalen group—Coffin, Alright, Entry, Amherst, Grindstone, and Byron Islands—lie in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sixty miles northwest of Prince Edward Island. The group is fifty miles long, but most of the islands are narrow. Their fisheries are of considerable value, as also are the mineral deposits.

ODD TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA.

WHITMAN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Two fissures in the earth about three feet deep and a few inches wide and running for a distance of three-quarters of a mile are the only evidence of a mysterious explosion which shook this town just before daylight today. Houses were violently shaken and crockery was broken in several residences. The report was heard three-quarters of a mile away.

Certain residents here aroused by the incident began search at daylight. In a meadow a quarter of a mile from their houses they found a crack in the earth's crust about three feet in depth and two or three inches wide. They followed it for three-quarters of a mile before they reached the end. Later they discovered another fissure of the same description about 75 feet away from the first and parallel with it. An explanation of the explosion is lacking.

KILLED IN BROADWAY CAVE-IN.

Michael Kennedy, seventeen years old, a plumber's apprentice, was buried so deeply by a fall of sand and concrete while working at the bottom of a deep excavation for a new building at 198 Broadway, near John Street, yesterday afternoon, that it took half a dozen workmen a full half hour to exhume his body.

Isaac A. Hopper is the contractor on the job, and he had engaged John McDonough, a plumber of 782 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to tap a water main. Kennedy assisted him. To reach the main the men had not only to go to the bottom of the pit, but out under Broadway, where the excavation has been made for the cellars. Above their heads was scaffolding, upon which was heaped the heavy material which fell.

McDonough jumped as the woodwork cracked and escaped harm, but Kennedy was caught and instantly killed.

"NAN," THE FIRE CAT, KILLED.

"Nan, the Rag," famous fire cat, lost her life yesterday in the discharge of her duty. In springing to her place beside the driver of Engine Company 9 of Jersey City, she misjudged her distance, fell under the horses' hoofs, and was trampled to death.

Nan attached herself to the engine company several years ago, and soon learned the trick of responding to alarms. At the sound of the gong she would abandon the pursuit of mice and seek her station. It was apparent that she enjoyed the ride to fires, and was regarded as the mascot of her companions.

A few months ago Nan broke her leg while scrambling on the engine, and the injured limb was set by a department surgeon. Until Nan had entirely recovered it was necessary to keep her confined in a cage to prevent her from attempting to take her usual station when the alarm was rung. On hearing the bell she would scratch at the bars in her eagerness to get out. When finally released she was quite thin, and the firemen believed that her condition was caused by worry over her enforced idleness.

North Carolina Railways Consolidated.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The Cleveland, Elyria and Western and the Cleveland and Southern Railway lines have merged with a capital of $3,000,000, under the name of the Southwestern Traction Company, with offices in Berea. The lines consolidated are Interurban. President H. Pomeroy of Cleveland is President of the new company, which will control lines between Cleveland, Rockport, Berea, Norwalk, North Amherst, Lorain, Wellington, Grafton, and Wooster.

All Records Eclipsed.
According to Custom House statistics, more than ONE MILLION bottles of Moët & Chandon Champagne were brought into the port of New York in the year 1902, being the largest quantity ever imported into this port, in any year, by any one house, which places MOET & CHANDON ahead of all their competitors in New York as it does in the world, marking an advance in this country equal to 564 PER CENT. GREATER than the combined increase of all the other Champagne houses.

"Not a small share of this increase has been due to the hearty endorsement given to MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL Champagne by leading physicians throughout the country." Such endorsements, coming from men with a medical conscience, confer on Moet & Chandon the crown of qualitative excellence." (Extract Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, Jan. 10, 1903.)—Adv.

COAL PIRATES AT WORK.

Brownsville Folks Daily Charge on Fuel Cars—Carry Away Anthracite by Tons.

Crowds of men, women, and children openly rifling coal cars may be seen every morning at the yards of the Kings County Elevated, near Sutter Avenue, a street lying in the border region between Brownsville and East New York, in the Borough of Brooklyn. Ever since the coal famine began the populace of Brownsville have been eking out their supply of fuel by levying contributions in this manner upon the railway. Each morning about 11 o'clock, or may be earlier, they arrive with bags and baskets and are joined by certain of those who live near by. As the crowd swells the raiders grow bold, climb upon the loaded cars, and help themselves in spite of the feeble resistance of the three or four watchmen in charge.

These watchmen, according to spectators, have at no time called in the police, and, if they have used clubs on the "coal pirates" at all, have been very sparing of their blows. At all events, the Brownsville folk and their allies have not ceased to return daily.

Yesterday the pirates were more numerous and bolder in proportion. The crowd that assailed the Kings County Elevated coal train numbered several hundred. Some enterprising person had a wagon into which the bags of coal were emptied. According to one onlooker, they managed, altogether, to cart away yesterday several tons from a train of a half dozen cars—the watchmen being quite powerless. The country is a boggy region, and one may walk long distances without seeing one of Commissioner Greene's peace officers.

The gutemen along that part of the line of the Long Island Railway said that anybody who cared to find his way to the spot this morning would surely see another assembly of the Brownsville residents, and, unless the police interfere, which they have never yet done, another carting away and sacking away of the Rapid Transit Company's coal.

Questions put to the inhabitants of the surrounding regions by strangers are received with suspicion and get no more answer than the guarded admission that a crowd had been seen about the yards. Yet the inquisitive stranger will presently find himself surrounded by a small mob watching him furtively.

CRISIS AT HAND IN AUSTRIA.

Infidelity of Politicians Causes Fears for the Monarchy—Said to be Insensible to Government's Interests.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times has the following dispatch from its correspondent in Vienna:

The present situation here is regarded as a crisis by observant Austro-Hungarians, and still more so by resident foreigners. If the present generation of Austro-Hungarian politicians were not too perverse and faithless they might find a sign in the conclusion of Secretary Chamberlain's Johannesburg speech, that "the day of small kingdoms with petty jealousies is past: their futures will be with great empires."

The Austro-Hungarian peoples, with their glorious traditions and venerable monarch whose only thoughts are for the welfare of his people, have a birthright to a splendid future. Yet these peoples, careless of the presence at their borders of two mighty empires that rose from their very acts of empire in accord with the truth enunciated by Chamberlain, appear bent on selling their birthright and breaking with the future in order to take a wanton suicidal plunge into the dead and barren past.

Instead of seeking to strengthen the bonds of union and sacrifice their most particular ambitions to the higher interests of the fatherland, they exaggerate every local pretension and exploit the embarrassments of the Government in order to extort economic or political blackmail.

With the collapse of the attempt to settle the Bohemian language question obstacles in the way of the ratification of the new financial compact between Austria and Hungary, hindrances to the negotiation for fresh commercial treaties, and the Hungarian agitation against the Army bill, the outlook at both Vienna and Budapest appears sufficiently obscure as to inspire concern.

WORKMEN IN GERMANY.

Their Condition Inferior to That of Laboring People in England and the United States.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—With reference to Chancellor von Buelow's remarks in the Reichstag on the Kaiser's social policy, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says the condition of the German working classes does not compare favorably with that of the English and American workmen, who would not change places with the Germans for the sake of the small old-age pension and State aid in the case of sickness.

The position of the women, he says, is miserably inferior to that of English and American working women, and the hours of work of English people a whole age ahead of those of their Continental brethren.

Dog in Flower-Strewn Coffin.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 21.—Jack, the fox terrier belonging to William T. Harris of 26 Centre Street, this city, was buried this afternoon in the presence of Mr. Harris's family and several children. The interment took place in Mr. Harris's rear yard. The coffin was filled with flowers, which the children of the neighborhood had brought. Mr Harris this morning received several letters of condolence, two of which were written on black-bordered paper.

House on Philippine Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House spent to-day in debate on the Philippine Coinage bill. The minority offered a substitute providing for the introduction of the American currency system into the islands, and it received powerful support from Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) who declared on the floor that the proposition for the extension of the American system had the support of Secretary Shaw and other high officials of the Treasury Department. Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Cooper, (Wis.,) Jones, (Va.,) Maddox, (Ga.,) Patterson, (Tenn.,) Shafroth, (Col.,) Cumpacker, (Ind.,) Williams, (Ill.,) Hill, (Conn.,) Cannon, (Ill.,) Robinson, (Ind.,) and Williams, (Miss.)

Connects With Them All.
Every line across the continent from the Canadian Pacific on the north to the Southern Pacific on the south connects with the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

WARSHIPS SHELLING FORT OF SAN CARLOS

Three German Vessels Open Fire in Maracaibo Harbor.

The Fort Returned the Fire—Roar of the Guns in the Engagement Was Terrific—The Panther Fired a Gun Every Minute—An Explosion in the Fort.

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Jan. 21.—Three German war vessels supposed to be the Panther, Vineta, and Falke, began shelling the fort of San Carlos at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The fort returned the fire.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, in a rowboat, approached to within three miles of the fort at noon. The roar of the guns was terrific. The Panther appeared to be not more than 500 yards from the fort. Her guns were being fired every minute.

The fort could not be seen for the clouds of smoke, but it was plain that the Venezuelan gunners were answering the German fire splendidly and with great rapidity.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an explosion occurred apparently in the fort, and a denser cloud of smoke covered part of the ramparts.

A number of Indian fishermen were intercepted fleeing from the direction of the fort in their dugout canoes. They reported that the smoke seen was from the burning village of San Carlos, which had been shelled by the German ships, and was in flames.

The shelling of San Carlos has created much excitement among the German residents of this port, who have protested against the action of the war ships.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 21.—The Dutch cruiser De Ruyter arrived here this morning. The cruiser has visited the islands of Los Roques, where she found the population, who are charcoal burners trading with La Guayra and whose sloops have been seized by the blockaders, to be upon the verge of starvation. The cruiser left provisions and water for eight days. The plan to convey the inhabitants of Los Roques to the Dutch island of Curacao is to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A schooner will be dispatched from here for that purpose. Los Roques are 120 miles north of La Guayra.

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ble that the arbitrators on the part of European powers should have their authority on that point clearly and fully defined, and time would be saved if it shall be settled in advance of the assembling of the convention.

The raising of the blockade at this stage of the proceedings cannot be insisted upon by Venezuela as a condition precedent to arbitration. The blockade may be raised as an act of grace on the part of European powers, but cannot, under the articles of The Hague tribunal, be insisted upon as a right or as a condition precedent.

The acceptance of mediation by Venezuela does not alter in any degree the status quo. Such a question might have been presented as a condition precedent prior to accepting arbitration, but it is the understanding that Venezuela in entering upon arbitration did so without conditions. Article VII. of Title 2 of The Hague Convention provides: "The acceptance of mediation cannot, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war.

"If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities, it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress, unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

Minister Bowen's communication has been presented to the representatives of the allies here and it has been cabled to the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin, and Rome. Little progress can be made pending the receipt of the answers, which it is expected will be in the nature of a joint reply, and may not reach Washington for several days.

Considerable reticence is being maintained by the negotiators as to the preliminary steps, and they are averse to discussing the nature of Venezuela's initial proposition until a reply to it has been made. It is understood, however, that in asking that the blockade be lifted, Minister Bowen let it be understood that he was in a position to offer suitable guarantee for the payment of the just claims of the allies. He did not state, however, what this surety was, and it is expected the reply of the powers will be in the nature of a counter proposition that Venezuela agree to a settlement of the claims arising from injuries done to foreign citizens.

Mr. Bowen called at the Executive offices to-day and had a brief interview with President Roosevelt. They did not discuss the Venezuelan situation at length, as the President was pressed for time, but Mr. Bowen expects soon to go very fully over all phases of it with the President.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

German Chancellor von Buelow Agrees that Controversy Should Go to The Hague.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Chancellor von Bülow, during his speech in the Reichstag yesterday on the Venezuelan situation, quoted the note from President Roosevelt declining to arbitrate, presented to the Foreign Office here by Ambassador Tower Dec. 27, as follows:

"The President appreciates to an extraordinary degree the honor that the powers have done him in asking him to act as arbitrator in settling their present difficulty with Venezuela. He would have been happy to meet the wishes of the powers and exert his best efforts for attaining so desirable a conclusion but for the fact that another and better way presents itself for settling this difficulty. The President has been of the opinion always that the whole controversy should be referred to the High Court of Arbitration at The Hague, since this court was created by the most important powers of the world to settle questions like the present, which involve no questions of national honor or cession of territory."

THANK OFFERING MOVEMENT.

Methodists Make 1,500,000 Converts and Raise $20,000,000 in Four Years.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—One million five hundred thousand converts have been made by the Methodist Episcopal Church during the four years of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering movement. This is the spiritual accomplishment to be placed in church annuals alongside of the $20,000,000 for benevolences raised through the same movement.

This announcement was made in the Northwestern Christian Advocate, published here to-day, the figures being based on reports of the probationers admitted to the Church.

WIRELESS STATIONS IN ITALY.

Galimberti Asks $150,000 to Establish Service with Argentina.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimberti, has announced that at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies he will ask for an appropriation of $150,000 to erect wireless telegraph stations for a service between Italy and Argentina.

The work will be directed by Signor Marconi.

PLATT RESOLUTION VETOED.

Mayor Low Refuses to Permit City Hall Park Celebration.

Mayor Low will not allow guns to boom in City Hall Park in honor of the re-election of Senator Thomas C Platt. In his veto message of the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen he says:

I should be glad to facilitate the desire of the Lincoln Club to fire such a salute in a suitable place, but the City Hall Park does not seem to me to be such a place. Since the accident in Madison Square I feel that too much care cannot be exercised as to the use of explosives in crowded parts of the city.

Transit Reform Hearing.

At the hearing to be held before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners this morning on suggestions for improving the street-car service, the following bodies, in addition to the Merchants' Association, will be represented: The New York Produce Exchange, Maritime Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, Stationers' Board of Trade, West End Association, Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, New York Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, East Side Civic Club, Harlem Property Owners' Association, the Committee of One Hundred, the Morrisania Branch of the Women's Municipal League, and the Mason Builders' Association of New York.

Joy Line Steamer Seaboard Aground.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 21.—The steamer Seaboard of the Joy Line, while on her regular trip from New York to Boston, put into Dutch Island Harbor to-day, owing to the thick and heavy weather, and in trying to make an anchorage ran upon the rocks on the south end of the island. The steamer was so badly damaged that she will probably be a total loss. Her bow lies high out of the water, with her stern less than thirty feet from the lighthouse. The Seaboard carried no passengers. She is of 563 tons burden. She was built in Wilmington, Del., in 1874, and is owned in New York.

Killed Himself with a Shotgun.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Paul Wenzel, twenty-three years old, who lived at 219 Mosvhorter Street, this city, killed himself at his home to-night. He lay down on the floor, and taking an old shotgun, placed it against his head, and discharged it. The report alarmed the other occupants of the house, and they forced the door to his room. He had been out of employment since May last.

Machine Worker Decapitated.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 21.—Victor Mortier, of 214 Grant Avenue, East Newark, was killed by the explosion of a steel cylinder at the Marine Engine and Machine Works in First Street, Harrison, at 9 o'clock this morning. Mortier was assisting in testing the cylinder with compressed air when the end of the generator blew out, severing his head from his body. George W. Collins of Bridgeport, Conn., was standing near by, and was painfully injured.

Thirty Years for Negro Murderer.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 21.—The jury in the case of Julius Toombs, colored, on trial for the killing of Walter Clark, a fellow-brickyard workman, found a verdict this afternoon of murder in the second degree. Toombs was sentenced to thirty years in State Prison.

Columbia Freshmen Lost at Hockey.

Hockey players of the Columbia Grammar School yesterday defeated the seven of the Columbia freshmen at the St. Nicholas Rink. The score was 3-1. Schoonmaker scored Columbia's only goal. The score at the end of the first half was 2-0.

BUCKLIN DEFIES THE GRAND JURY

Declines to Testify Against Canfield, Whose Case Is Submitted.

Says Testimony Might Tend to Incriminate Himself—Recorder Goff May Commit Alleged Gambler.

District Attorney Jerome sprang a surprise yesterday when he placed the case of Richard A. Canfield, whom he is seeking to have indicted for keeping a gambling house, before the Grand Jury. As his first witness he called David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager. Bucklin declined to answer the questions put to him before the Grand Jury, and he may be summarily committed for contempt this morning by Recorder Goff.

Bucklin, accompanied by his lawyer, Forbes J. Hennessey, arrived in the Criminal Courts Building soon after the Grand Jury had convened. After half an hour's wait in the corridor he was called into the Grand Jury room, while Mr. Hennessey was left outside. A moment later District Attorney Jerome went before the Grand Jury.

Bucklin was sworn and gave his name and address. Then he asked permission to make a statement, and that was granted by the foreman, Edward J. Cuddihy.

"I may as well tell you," he said, "that while as a law-abiding citizen I have appeared here out of respect for this body, in whose name the subpoena which was served on me was issued, I must decline to answer all and any questions put to me, on advice of my counsel. I am under charges in a case closely connected with the one in which I have been ordered to appear before this body and give testimony, and must decline to testify on the ground that it might tend to incriminate and degrade me."

Following this ultimatum District Attorney Jerome at once took Bucklin before Recorder Goff. Mr. Jerome was accompanied by Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sandford, and James E. Keese, the Grand Jury stenographer. Mr. Bucklin was accompanied by Mr. Hennessey.

When the Grand Jury filed into Recorder Goff's court to make its usual daily report, Mr. Jerome started to explain to the Recorder what had happened.

"I want to draw the attention of the court," he said, "to the fact that a witness duly subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury and give testimony in an important case, after having been sworn, has refused to answer the questions put to him."

At that point Recorder Goff turned abruptly to the foreman of the Grand Jury and asked:

"Mr. Foreman, have you any communication to make to the court?"

Mr. Cuddihy arose, but seemed somewhat confused. "No," he stammered, adding, after some delay: "Only that we had Mr. Bucklin before us as a witness in the case against Richard Canfield, and that he refused to answer questions."

Recorder Goff announced that he could not take cognizance of any verbal statement, but must have the Grand Jury record before he could take any action. Mr. Osborne called upon Mr. Keese to read the minutes of the Grand Jury in court, but Recorder Goff insisted he must have a transcript. In the meanwhile he called Bucklin before him and told him to consider himself subject to the subpoena until a decision had been reached. The Recorder ordered Mr. Buckhn to be in court this morning.

Asked whether he thought Bucklin could be compelled to testify against Canfield, Mr. Jerome said that if Justice Scott's decision in the Lewisohn case was good law Bucklin would have either to testify or else be summarily committed to jail for contempt of court.

Mr. Jerome made emphatic denial yesterday to the accusations of Bucklin's counsel that Bucklin's arrest in Jersey City the day before had been instigated by him for the purpose of getting at certain papers Bucklin was supposed to have in his possession.

"I did not instigate the arrest of Bucklin. I did not ask the New York police or the Jersey City police to arrest him and knew nothing about it until I was informed over the telephone that he was in custody. I have no knowledge of the reasons for his arrest."

When asked how it was that County Detective Maher happened to be in Jersey City and point Bucklin out to the officer who arrested him, Mr. Jerome said that a man, he did not know who, had called him up and asked him to send some person over to Jersey City who could identify David W. Bucklin.

"I sent Maher. Later in the day Maher called me up and told me of Bucklin's arrest and asked me what to do. I told him to come right back, as the arrest was none of our business," said Mr. Jerome.

Mr. Hennessey was told of Mr. Jerome's statement and said:

"If Mr. Jerome says he did not instigate the arrest of my client," said Mr. Hennessey, "then he makes a misstatement. It is true that he did not personally cause it, but this man Maher did. The arrest was evidently made for the purpose of finding some papers or documents on Mr. Bucklin. It was an outrage and only goes to show that a man's life or liberty is not safe in this city under the present system of administering justice."

CAPT. WALSH ACQUITTED.

His Reason for Neglecting City Island Sub-Station Accepted at Trial.

Second Deputy Commissioner Piper of the Police Department yesterday dismissed the charges against Capt. Edward Walsh of the Westchester Station, brought against him by Inspector Adam Cross for alleged neglect of duty in having failed to visit for four days in succession the sub-station on City Island.

Inspector Cross said at that trial that there was no rule in the police regulations that made such a visit compulsory, and that he made the charge so that the Commissioner could pass on the matter.

Capt. Walsh said that he had not visited the sub-station on the four days specified, and that the reasons were a great amount of accumulated work in his precinct, which has 350 miles of streets to be patrolled. On the days in question he was working on a rearrangement of patrolling posts under orders from Inspector Cross, and on one day of the four, he added, he was a witness at a police trial.

Deputy Commissioner Piper dismissed the charges, saying he believed Capt. Walsh had done all he could. He will recommend to Commissioner Greene that some provision be made for inserting a rule making it compulsory to visit the sub-station at least once a day.

CAPT. GANNON BEGINS DEFENSE.

The taking of testimony for the defense of Capt. Gannon, charged with neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses while in command of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, was begun at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and lasted two hours.

Six witnesses testified, including Inspector Thompson. The testimony tended to prove that on receipt of a complaint of the condition of the precinct, signed by one hundred citizens, Capt. Gannon had improved the condition. Inspector Thompson testified that he had participated in the raid on the Webster Hotel, 140 East Fifteenth Street, where Capt. Gannon was found. An adjournment was taken to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the defense will complete its case.

Voyage and Life Ended Together.

Capt. Stephen E. Sawyer of the three-masted schooner Olive T. Whittier of Portland, Me., died on board his vessel yesterday as she was anchored off Hart's Island. He had long been ill from consumption, and was satisfied when he left his home at Machiasport, Me., a few weeks ago that it would be his last voyage. The schooner went first to the Barbados, where the tropical air brought temporary relief. She then proceeded to Pensecola and then came on to this port with a cargo of cypress lumber to be discharged at Irvington-on-Hudson. The passage was a rough one, and the Whittier, during the closing days of the run, was so buffeted by icy blasts that at times it seemed as if she could not make port.

Erie.

"Erie Railroad Company. Good for one first-class passage, New York to Cleveland." Nothing else on the ticket but the signature of the General Passenger Agent. Rate, twelve dollars, on a beautiful train.—Adv.

JAPAN IS PROSPERING.

Political Turbulence Not Affecting Trade Interests—Rice Famine in Some Provinces Serious.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of The Times at Tokio telegraphs that the political troubles of Japan are not felt commercially. The foreign trade is prosperous and silk sales are large.

The only economic cloud is the rice famine in the northeast provinces, where considerable import rice will be required in the near future. The inflow of gold continues, and the reserve in the Central Bank is now 107,000,000 yen, being 36,000,000 greater than at the same period of last year. The rate of interest is falling and stocks are rising.

PORTE CONCEDES TO BRITAIN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times's correspondent at Constantinople says that the Porte has communicated to the British Embassy an Irade granting British schools and religious institutions privileges identical with those allowed Russian and other orthodox establishments.

ON TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Col. Lynch, M. P., at the Bar—Accused of Aiding Britain's Enemies in the Boer War.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The trial at bar, before a quorum of Judges, of Col. Arthur Lynch, Member of Parliament for Galway, on the charge of treason by aiding and abetting the King's and the late Queen's enemies during the war in South Africa, he, according to one unique sentence of the arraignment, "being moved and seduced thereto by the instigation of the devil," commenced this morning before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, and two other Justices. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Upward of sixty years have elapsed since a treason trial has been held in London. The last was that of John Francis, a youth who fired a pistol at the late Queen Victoria as she was riding down Constitution Hill. Francis was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and in 1867 the prisoner was released.

Unusual interest, therefore, is taken in the present case. The courtroom was crowded, many ladies, including Mrs. Lynch, being among those present. The Judges wore their full robes of scarlet and ermine.

Col. Lynch was pale and careworn, but he stood in the dock composedly listening to the lengthy indictment, which occupied nearly an hour in reading. The Attorney General, Sir Robert Finlay, opened the case, reciting the alleged treasonable acts, as fully reported at the preliminary hearing.

After the conclusion of the evidence for the Crown, which did not differ from that presented at the preliminary hearing, and the reading of Col. Lynch's statement made before the committing Magistrate, the case was adjourned.

Drawing, quartering, and beheading accompanied the death penalty for treason until 1870, when this was abolished. The death penalty, however, remains.

SWEDISH PRINCE ILL.

Condition of Eugene Said to be Serious —The King's Birthday Ball Countermanded.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 21.—The Court ball, usually held on the birthday of King Oscar, which occurred to-day, has been countermanded on account of the illness of Prince Eugene, his Majesty's youngest son, who is suffering from a tubercle hip.

The Prince's condition is reported to be serious.

TO BUILD SHIPS IN FRANCE.

Sheldon & Co. of Chicago and Paris Acquire Big Yards—Seek Benefit of Bounties Act.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—G. W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago, London, and Paris, state that they have formed a syndicate, including a number of French capitalists, and have acquired the Chantiers Maritimes of Bordeaux, one of the most important shipbuilding yards in France, with the object of profiting by the new French Shipping Bounties act.

The syndicate, which is said to be connected with the United States Shipbuilding Company, intends to modernize the yard in every detail. Steamers will be built there and will be run under the French flag in order to secure the bounty provided for by the new act and which is expected to give a very great impetus to shipbuilding in France.

MR. TOWER'S NEW RESIDENCE.

Ambassador to Occupy Stately House Near Reichstag Building—Rent Will Exceed His Salary.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Ambassador Tower has nearly closed the lease of a stately residence on Koenigsplatz, near the Reichstag Building, and overlooking the Thiergarten. The property belongs to the estate of the late Herr Prinzheim, the banker. It has two carriage entrances, is larger than the French Embassy, and is somewhat smaller than the British Embassy.

The rent considerably exceeds the Ambassador's salary, which is true also in the case of the American Embassies at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

THE POPE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Gave Several Long Audiences Yesterday—Report of His Death Unfounded.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The rumor that reached Paris that the Pope was dead is without foundation; on the contrary, the Pontiff is well.

He gave a number of long audiences today, and his callers included Señor Quirno-Costa, Vice President of Argentina, and the latter's wife and family. The Pontiff talked with Señor Quirno-Costa for one hour.

LA TOURAINE ON FIRE.

French Line Steamship Damaged at Havre.

HAVRE, Jan. 21.—The French Line steamship La Touraine, which arrived at Havre Dec. 25 from New York, was on fire to-day.

The blaze started at 12:30 and, raging with great fierceness, destroyed the saloons and deck cabins and spread to the holds before it was under control.

A cablegram to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique here yesterday said that the fire occurred in the main companionway of La Touraine as she was leaving dry dock. The damage, according to the agents, was slight.

THE LAHN STARTS FOR NEW YORK

Steamship That Was Grounded Near Gibraltar Not Damaged.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 21.—The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, Capt. Malchow, left here this evening at 7 o'clock for New York. She had on board 71 cabin and 657 steerage passengers.

The Lahn grounded on a sand bank last Sunday morning off Tumara, five miles east of Gibraltar. She was refloated Tuesday morning. It was reported that she sustained no damage.

American Foundry in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The National Zeitung says an American firm is about to erect a foundry at Magdeburg to make radiators. The paper assumes that this is due to the tariff, and that many foreigners will follow the firm's example.

CITY WATER MAIN TAPPED

Action to Recover Pay Begun Against Gravesend Ice Company.

Superintendent Under John Y. McKane Ordered to Do the Job—Low Pressure Caused Discovery.

Alleging that the concern has been taking from the city's mains thousands of dollars worth of water for several years without having paid anything for the same, the city authorities have brought legal proceedings against the Gravesend Hygienic Ice Company, of which Col. Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn Republican leader, is referred to as the President. The legal action follows upon charges that were made public last Fall, when residents of Sea Gate complained to the Water Department of the low pressure of water in the mains there. At that time it was alleged that a great amount of water used by the ice company at its plant on Neptune Avenue was the cause of the reduced pressure in the mains at Sea Gate.

Assistants Brewster and Wilson of the Corporation Counsel's office have obtained from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, an order that requires President Dady and other officers of the ice company to appear before Michael Furst, as referee, on Monday afternoon and show cause why the concern should not be compelled to pay for water it is alleged to have taken from the city through six unmetered taps at its plant. The order was secured upon affidavits by Water Commissioner Monroe, several employes of the department, and Isaac G. Ring, formerly Superintendent of the Water Works at Gravesend.

Commissioner Monroe declares that the old Town of Gravesend, or some other person or corporation, about 1893 caused a twelve-inch water main, then belonging to the town and running through Neptune Avenue, to be tapped near Twenty-first Street and six three-quarter-inch pipes inserted therein so that a supply of water might be run into the refrigerating and ice plant of the Kings County Hygienic Ice Company. On March 1, 1897, the plant of the Kings County Company was purchased by the Gravesend Hygienic Ice Company, and at about the same time the City of Brooklyn acquired the property of the Town of Gravesend, the water plant and system finally becoming a part of the system of New York City in 1898. At no time since 1897, the Commissioner avers, has the water flowing, as alleged, into the company's plant, through the taps, been measured by meter.

Vice President Baker of the Sea Gate Land Association declares that for five years past the water pressure at Sea Gate has been very poor and that the conditions existed until September last, when the taps at the ice company's plant were found by Inspectors. After the discovery of the pipes the pressure at Sea Gate increased to double what it had been and has since remained so.

Mr. Ring, who was the Superintendent of the Gravesend Water Works when John Y. McKane was the political boss of the town, alleges that in the Summer of 1893 six taps, leading into the ice company's plant, were placed in the main on Neptune Avenue.

"I superintended the job," he adds. "I must have been ordered to do this by John Y. McKane, who was Supervisor of the town and President of the Board of Health, for all the orders I received I took from him. The taps were never taken out in my time. Mr. McKane was interested, I understood, in the ice-making plant at that time."

Col. Dady is in Cuba on business.

VON BUELOW DEFENDS KAISER.

Chancellor Answers Criticism of the Emperor William's Utterances—Offers to Bear the Attacks.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Chancellor von Buelow, replying in the Reichstag to-day to an assertion of Herr Richter, the Radical leader, that the country and the Crown itself were harmed by the too frequent utterances of Emperor William without consulting his Ministers, said:

"In a constitutional State the leading statesmen must reckon with the individuality of the monarch. The stronger that individuality all the more is he inclined to influence the State's affairs, which does not always facilitate the statesman's official duties; but the strongly marked individuality of a ruler is a great advantage that cannot be underestimated. I have found many persons abroad that longed for a monarch of accentuated personality. Nobody should blind himself against the grand outlines in the character of our Emperor. He has a free and unprejudiced mind, as I can say without sycophancy, and there is nothing petty in him. Whatever you blame in him, he is no Philistine. If you wish to make attacks direct them against me."

The Chancellor later, referring to the remarks of Herr Liebermann von Sonenberg, said he recommended Emperor William to receive the Boer Generals if they sought presentation through the British Ambassador. Gen. De Wet first accepted and then changed his mind.

FEARED FIRE IN BELLEVUE.

Blaze Near By Spread Alarm Among the Patients, Who Thought it Was in the Hospital.

Clanging fire bells all about the outer walls of Bellevue and the announcement by an ambulance surgeon that fire had started in the hospital, caused terror to helpless patients in the institution yesterday afternoon. The report spread rapidly through all the wards, and the nurses stood ready to do what they could to move their charges.

The excitement was due to the explosion of a can of gasoline in the paint rooms of J. Caro & Sons, makers of wood mantels, 41 to 45 East Twenty-fifth Street. A column of flame shot through the rear windows of the fifth floor in plain view of those in the hospital grounds. The glare was reflected in the hospital windows, and Policeman August Kraus of the East Twenty-second Street Station was told by an excited passer-by that the hospital was afire. The doctor who spread the false report was hardly to blame, for the same word had been shouted to him as he rode into the hospital grounds on the rear of an ambulance, and he did not consider it a time to stop to investigate.

There was little short of a panic on the grounds, and the convalescents rushed to the exit in Twenty-sixth Street, but the keeper swung the big gates shut so that nobody could pass, and as the frightened ones came up he quickly reassured them by pointing out the real fire. The firemen quickly extinguished the flames, which caused $500 loss.

VACCINATION TOO THOROUGH.

Woman Clerk Said It Ruined Her Health and She Wants Damages from Employers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Because her employers, Truax, Greene & Co., insisted that she be vaccinated and because she alleges that she became ill from the effects of that vaccination, Miss Grace Voorhees has brought suit against her former employers for $50,000 damages.

Miss Voorhees asserts that she was able to earn $100 a month in February, 1901, and that she submitted to the vaccination because she thought that it would be properly done and that she could not retain her position unless she did submit.

She avers, however, that the vaccination was not well done, that from its effects she became ill, and that she will never again regain her strength because of the poison which was inserted in her system at that time.

Mrs. Gordon Seeks Absolute Divorce.

An action for absolute divorce has been instituted by Mrs. James Lindsay Gordon against her husband, ex-Assistant District Attorney Gordon of 346 Broadway. The suit is now pending in the Supreme Court, although papers in the case are not on file. Mrs. Gordon sues through her attorney, Alexander B. Halliday of 111 Broadway, and her husband has filed an answer denying charges made against him through Felix H. Levy of 115 Broadway, as attorney.

Fifty-one Cows Lost in a Fire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 21.—Fifty-one cows were burned to death this evening in a fire which destroyed the large buildings on the dairy farm of Henry McCandless at Linden, two and a half miles from this city. There was no water available with which to fight the fire.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BURGLARS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

They Entered a Tailor's Store Near a Police Station and Passed Out Cloth Valued at $5,000.

Within a stone's throw of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, burglars operated early yesterday morning. They entered the store of Joseph Berger, a custom tailor at 339 Bedford Avenue, and stole cloth valued at $5,000. By going through a wide alley alongside St. Leonard's Academy in South Fourth Street, just above Bedford Avenue, the burglars reached the yard of Berger's house, and after wrenching out of shape the lower part of iron shutters on a window and next sawing through an iron bar, they squeezed through into the store.

Then they went to another window, where they opened the iron shutters and sawed off four of the iron bars. They extinguished the gaslight in the store and worked by the aid of the electric light at the new Williamsburg Bridge on South Fifth Street. From twelve shelves they removed fifty-one rolls of cloth and took out of each roll the centre board. They handed the rolls out through the window and carried them through the yard of the academy to a wagon in the street.

Berger, who lives over the store, discovered the burglary when he went to his store to open it. In reporting the burglary he said he believed that the burglars were three men whom he noticed on Tuesday night in front of the house of the Brooklyn Athletic Club on the opposite side of the street.

A short distance from Berger's store burglars worked with dynamite on Sunday night in the distillery of Levy Rosenson at 147 Metropolitan Avenue. Holes were bored into a large safe and then dynamite sticks were inserted. The explosion was not powerful enough to blow open the safe, but it wrecked the front door. The burglars left without taking anything.

LACKAWANNA FERRY TERMINAL.

Up-Town Site at or Near the Foot of West Twenty-third Street Sought.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is seeking a ferry terminal at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. The Hoboken Ferry Company, which operates the Barclay Street and Christopher Street Ferries to the Lackawanna station in Hoboken, and also the ferry from Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, to Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, will have to abandon the New York terminal of the latter line in the near future to make way for the improvement by the city of the North River water front from Gansevoort to Twenty-third Street.

The Hoboken Ferry Company officers are now negotiating with Dock Commissioner Hawkes to the end that when these improvements are completed, their up-town ferry will land as near as possible to the foot of West Twenty-third Street, instead of at West Fourteenth Street.

Ostensibly, the plan is still to run the ferry to Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, just as at present, but it is known that if the changes on the New York side of the river can be carried through according to schedule the New Jersey end of the line will be moved down to the Lackawanna station, which is a considerable distance south of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken.

With no New York terminal at their disposal more accessible than the foot of West Fourteenth Street, Lackawanna officials have not heretofore given much attention to the possibilities of an up-town ferry, but, forced to abandon this Fourteenth Street property, they are very much alive to opportunities which will place their road on an equal footing with the Erie and Pennsylvania so far as accommodating up-town passenger traffic is concerned.

AUTOMOBILISTS TO BE CURBED.

Long Island Residents to be Further Protected by Amendments Said to Have Mr. Odell's Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—President Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America and Congressman-elect Townsend Scudder of Long Island, who is also the Secretary and General Counsel of the Long Island Highway Protective Association, were here to-day in the interest of some amendments to the law which was passed at the last session regulating the speed of automobiles.

The President of the Long Island Highway Protective Association is Charles W. Wetmore, Vice President Robert W. De Forest, and Treasurer W. Emlen Roosevelt, a cousin of the President. This association is of the opinion that the present statute upon the subject of the speed of automobiles does not do justice to the residents of Long Island, which is the speeding ground for the owners of fast machines.

Messrs. Shattuck and Scudder had a talk with Gov. Odell, and it is said that two amendments have been agreed upon.

The present law provides that no automobilist shall run his machine at a greater speed than eight miles an hour through an incorporated village. As most of the villages of Long Island are unincorporated, it is said to have been agreed that provision shall be made that a speed of not more than eight miles an hour shall be permissible within a mile of a Post Office.

The second proposed amendment is that all automobilists shall stop on being signaled and that their failure to do so shall make them guilty of a misdemeanor.

A third amendment, not yet agreed upon, is that chauffeurs must be licensed and that if they are guilty of not stopping on signal their second offense in this respect shall call for a revocation of their licenses.

Amendments to the Military Code.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The most important of the amendments to the Military Code approved by the Adjutant General and Governor and to be submitted to the Legislature are these: Increasing the Governor's staff by two detailed commissioned officers to act as aides de camp; making the minimum of Signal Corps forty-two instead of twenty-three; preventing officers from holding two titles at once, both on active and supernumerary lists, and requiring fifteen years' active service, ten years as a field officer, before promotion to a Brigadier Generalship.

Public Park at Far Rockaway.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—New York City is authorized to acquire land for a public park in Far Rockaway by a bill introduced by Assemblyman Doughty to-day. The property is located at the Rockaway Turnpike and Greenwood Avenue. The appropriation is made and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is directed to acquire.

Dr. Woolworth Severely Injured.

Dr. Earl E. Woolworth of 864 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, sustained a fractured skull yesterday afternoon by being thrown from his carriage at Fulton Street and Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. The horse took fright at an elevated railroad train. The doctor was picked unconscious and taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1 A. M.—229 West Thirty-first Street; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; damage, $200.

1:15 A. M.—135 and 137 Mulberry Street; William F. Flynn; damage, $1,500.

6:55 A. M.—Northeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue; owner not given; no damage.

9:30 A. M.—22 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; R. Jacobs; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—9 East Ninety-eighth Street; owner not given; damage, $100.

3:20 P. M.—413 and 415 East Twenty-fifth Street; Jacob Caro; damage, $1,500.

5:05 P. M.—105 Monroe Street; Anna Nelson; damage, $300.

5:40 P. M.—1,182 Madison Avenue; Samuel Harris; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—67 Avenue B; Charles Firnke; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—74 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Morris Opas; damage, $10.

10:15 P. M.—133 Cannon Street; Elias Diamond; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—60 Fifth Avenue; Thomas F. Ryan; damage trifling.

Registered Trade Mark.

1903 Washable Dress Fabrics

Our new lines of Washable Dress Goods for the Spring and Summer are now ready. The collection this season is the largest and finest we have ever shown, and includes:

White Goods

Embroidered Mulls.
Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
Dress Dimities.
Mercerized Cheviots and Madras.
Plain and Fancy Piqués.
Embroidered Linens.
English and French Shirtings.
Fancy Tuckings in Batiste, Swiss, Organdie, Lawn, and Cambric.
Fancy French and English Dress Cottons.
French Batiste, English and French Nainsook, French and English Percales, Soft-Finish Cambrics, Long Cloths, India Linons, Persian and Victoria Lawns, and Irish and German Linens for Shirt Waists.

Colored Goods

Embroidered Swiss Muslins.
Plain and Fancy Linen Batiste.
Printed Dimities.
Printed Linen Lawns.
Fancy Colored French Dress Cottons.
Fancy French Silk Shirtings.
Silk Mousselines.
Scotch Cheviot and Madras in many new and exclusive combinations.
Linen Zephyrs and Etamines.
Printed English and French Percales.
Galatea Suitings.
Plain, Colored, and Fancy Zephyr Ginghams.
Plain and Fancy Linen Suitings.
Fancy Linen Duck Suitings.
Fancy Linen Crash for Shirt-Waist Suits.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 West 23d St.

"One Cent Buys the Best."

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS at One Cent.

A Success from the Start.

Thousands of new readers.

Buy it to-night and see for yourself that

"One Cent Buys the Best."

Your Choice for

$250.00

Twenty-two Sealskin Jackets and Coats; one 32 bust measure; five 34 bust; seven 36 bust; five 38 bust; two 40 bust, and two 42 bust measure.

These garments are genuine Alaska seal, London dyed. Some are plain others trimmed with Mink and Chinchilla. The lowest priced garment is worth $325.00, and the highest priced $450.00.

This sale will continue Thursday and Friday only, and will afford an unusual opportunity to secure a magnificent sealskin garment at a bargain indeed

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,
41st and 42nd Street, Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
Carriage Entrance, 129 West 41st Street.

N. B.—The regular January Fur sale will continue at the discounts already advertised.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

500 5th Ave.

We desire herewith to announce the opening, on January 24th, of a Steinway Store at No. 500 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street.

$5.00 Down, $1.00 a Week,

Our

$155 Piano

is equal in every respect to those sold elsewhere at $250. We deliver this thoroughly reliable piano on the first payment of

Five Dollars.

NO EXTRAS OF ANY KIND.

10 years' guarantee with each; also stool and scarf free. Send for our piano booklet.

T. KELLY

263 SIXTH AVE., Near 17th St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Decrease in Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The monthly statement of the Collector of Internal Revenue shows that for the month of December, 1902, the total collections were $20,843,852, a decrease as compared with December, 1901, of $2,069,062. For the last six months the receipts show a falling off of $22,972,931.

JUDGES LOSING DIGNITY

Lawyers Say That the State Bench Is Demoralized.

Use of the Power of the Executive in Assigning Judges Criticised Before the State Bar Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Declarations that the judiciary of New York is being dragged into politics and is being demoralized by the use and abuse of executive authority were made before the State Bar Association today. Simon Fleischman of Buffalo, speaking on "The Supreme Court Dilemma," and Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn, speaking on "The Independent Judge," agreed that present conditions are prejudicial to the dignity of the bench. The association ordered that 5,000 copies of these addresses be printed for distribution.

"The State has a large judicial force, and one which, without any increase, could doubtless continue for many years to meet all demands if the work were judiciously distributed among the various courts and Judges, or the Judges were properly distributed amid the work," said Mr. Fleischman.

He asserted that the county courts are not doing sufficient work because attorneys bring suits in the Supreme Court which could be tried in county courts.

"It is safe to say that Judges do not even attempt to hold court on more than one-half of the days in the year," he said speaking further. "It is doubtful whether public servants in any other department can be found who are as lavishly treated in the matter of vacations as the Judges. Even school teachers have to begin work early in September."

Of the Appellate Divisions he said that "while they could with a proper distribution of work among them and sufficiently long terms, for some years, keep up with the work, it is likely that the Appellate Division in the First Department will have to be enlarged in the near future to ten Judges so as to be able to sit in two parts, as the business here is enormous, and the Judges work day and night, and it is feared, often Sundays, though they have over three months' vacation during July, August, and September."

INFLUENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

He then took up the influence of the Executive in judicial affairs.

"It has been pertinently suggested," he said, "that under the new Constitution our judicial system is top heavy, and that the number of Appellate Judges in the various departments is out of proportion to the number of trial Judges. This seems a reasonable criticism, notwithstanding which additional temporary assignments have been made from time to time to Appellate Divisions on slight pretexts.

"The principal existing causes for the present congestion of legal business in the State, outside of New York and Brooklyn, are found in the zest with which Justices elected in districts other than the First and Second seek designations in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, as well as assignments for trial work in New York and Brooklyn, owing to the larger emoluments there offered.

"It would be too much to expect, even of Judges, human as they are, that they should be entirely callous to the allurements of an occasional vacation in the metropolis, or to a protracted residence there, especially when it can be enjoyed at a handsome additional compensation.

"Under the new Constitution and the numerous statutes since passed an unfortunate situation has been created, which, by reason of the large financial inducements tempting Judges to go to New York and Brooklyn, has tended to throw the designation of Justices to these Appellate Divisions into the political arena, to be contended for and obtained through political influence brought to bear upon the State's Chief Executive.

"The mere statement of this condition shows its menace to the dignity, integrity, and independence of the judiciary."

To show the differences in salary he cited the case of "one of the Supreme Court Justices, now serving temporarily in the Court of Appeals, from the Second Judicial District, who receives as a Judge of the highest court of the State only $13,700, whereas if he had remained at home he would have received as a Supreme Court Justice in the Second Department $17,500."

DOUBLE SALARY FOR A JUDGE.

On the other hand, he states, "a year or two ago a Supreme Court Justice from the interior of the State, who also held trial courts in New York and Brooklyn, besides drawing his full salary for that year from the State, drew additional pay in New York and Kings Counties in one year for 377 days at $20 per day, thus almost doubling his salary, upon some paradoxical theory of the duplication of his services.

"This is a species of ingenious judicial construction," said Mr. Fleischman, "which the shrewdest practitioners of the bar have not yet equaled as far as the records show."

He then took up the history of legislation under which Judges in Brooklyn have been able to get additional compensation, making their salaries $17,500 a year.

Conspicuous among the "undesirable conditions" in the State's judicial system as a result of this condition he held was "the employment of political influence and pressure upon the Executive to secure such assignments in the First and Second Departments, and the consequent and incessant dragging of the judiciary into politics, with the demoralizing effect incident thereto."

In view of the temptations thus held out in the First and Second Districts and departments he suggested measures to correct inequalities in salaries.

Inferring that politics has a good deal to do with the shifting of Judges, he said:

"It is to be observed that since the days of 'Boss' Tweed judicial honor has been more or less mixed up with politics, and the higher salaries paid in the metropolis were not originally based solely on merit nor the amount of work required of Judges, and if such compensation is now not more than is fair or adequate it is because the great interests of the metropolis have grown up to the salaries."

MR. LITTLETON'S CRITICISM.

Mr. Littleton traced the efforts made in the Nation and in New York to make the judiciary independent of the executive and legislative branches. He stated as a principle of government that "those supreme instrumentalities created to administer justice and to preserve the solemn political agreements of a Nation or a State should never be compelled to choose between their Constitutional duty and their political existence."

He then took up the Constitutional provision of 1894 relating to the formation of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and the subsequent legislation.

"This section of our present Constitution, as amended," he said, "enables the Executive to exercise his best or his worst judgment in the creation of the entire system of intermediate Appellate Courts in this State, and to exercise an undue and unwarranted influence in the Court of Appeals by virtue of his power to designate under certain conditions four Associate Judges. Out of this section, and the use or abuse of the powers given by it to the Executive, there has arisen in this State a situation which humiliates the bench, demoralizes the legal business, and disgusts the people of the State.

"My position is that the Executive should be stripped clean of the power of designating any Judge to any station.

"The existence of the co-ordinate departments of government, clean and courageous, cannot be maintained with our appellate judiciary dependent upon the political disposition of the Executive. Alliances established in the fierce controversies of partisan politics, friendships wrought in the heat of burning campaigns, obligations fixed in the endless intrigue of party management, do not dissolve under the mellowing influence of even so large a responsibility as that imposed upon the Executive.

JUDGES DRAWN INTO POLITICS.

"On the other hand, this Appellate Judiciary, created it may be at the caprice of the Executive and dependent upon him for redesignation at the expiration of their five years' service, is drawn into the corrupting contests of politics for a continuance of their tenure and inevitably reach a position more or less subservient to the wish of the Executive.

"The weakness and inefficiency of the whole system lies in the fact that by unwarranted power and adroit amendment the Executive is enabled to practically abolish the elective principle and its wholesome restraints in so far as it applies to the Appellate Judiciary. It lies in the fact that men get their commission in one community and thereafter execute it in another.

"It lies in the fact that a great judicial system intended to serve the exigencies of public convenience by enabling a Supreme Court Judge to serve anywhere in the State has been perverted into a political platoon system calling to the surface designs which should be beyond the Executive and ambitions which do not belong to the bench.

"Permanent relief from such a situation must not be expected until every step which has removed the Appellate Judiciary from its single and simple obligation to the people has been retracted and every amendment and precedent which has entangled it in the unwholesome influences of politics has been abolished. And this can never be accomplished until the Executive is divested of the power absolutely of designation.

"This will at least withdraw from the Executive a power too easily prostituted into personal and political service, and relieve the bench of a dependence upon Executive favor and its ensuing embarrassments, and will rid the State of a situation which is a reproach to its name and a peril to its orderly well-being."

J. Newton Fiero of the Committee of Fifteen, appointed by Gov. Odell under authority of an act of the last Legislature, to investigate the condition of the statutes of the State, read to the association the report of that committee to the Legislature. The report stated that the committee found that a great deal of the statutory law of the State is chaotic and that in many cases it is difficult to determine without great research the law bearing on certain questions.

The report recommends that the work of consolidating statutes bearing on similar subjects be continued, and that the Civil Code be condensed and simplified; that a board of five lawyers be appointed to take charge of this work, the members to serve without compensation, with the exception of the Chairman.

The report was accompanied by a bill to carry these recommendations into effect. Both will be presented to the Legislature.

Seldon Bacon of New York City read a paper on "Probate Procedure." The result was the appointment of a committee to draft a bill to enlarge the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates. It consists of Surrogate L. V. Marcus of Erie County, S. A. Simons of Buffalo Seldon Bacon, E. B. Whitney, and Everett P. Wheeler of New York City.

Edward P. Whitney of New York delivered an address on "Further Reforms in Procedure." Papers on "Marriage and Divorce," by H. Cleveland Coxe of Paris and "The Life of Chancellor Kent," by John F. Dillon of New York City, were read.

The annual dinner of the association took place at the Hotel Ten Eyck this evening. The guests included Gov. Odell, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister.

CONSPIRACY OF COAL DEALERS.

Grand Jury at Toledo, Ohio, Indicts Officers of a Firm—Forty Other Persons Arrested.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 21.—After an investigation lasting a week the Common Pleas Grand Jury to-day indicted the following officers of the Toledo Coal Exchange on the charge of maintaining an alleged illegal combine to keep up prices of coal:

William F. Pardee President; Daniel D. Schenck, Lawrence Burkhart, and Anton Bueschen, First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents; Robert J. West, Secretary, and Arthur Herman, Treasurer. The report says that forty other persons are unlawfully engaged in the alleged conspiracy. They were arrested this afternoon and gave bond.

MINERS RESTRICTED OUTPUT.

Lehigh Valley Witness Says He Could Not Get Enough Coal Cut to Keep Breakers Going.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 21.—R. S. Mercur, a District Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley's collieries in the Mahanoy and Shamokin district, gave some interesting testimony before the arbitration committee yesterday which livened the proceedings considerably. The men in his collieries worked on an average, he said, of about seven hours a day. The miners, he continued, will not produce any more coal as a result of President Mitchell's "hurry up" order. They claim there is no coal shortage, and that it was a scheme of the operators to show the men are earning large wages.

Chairman Gray remarked that the miners should come to Wilmington (his home) and see poor people standing around waiting to buy a bucket of coal at 17 and 18 cents a bucket.

Mr. Darrow asked the witness why he did not work two shifts, and he replied that he could not get the men to cut enough coal to keep the breakers going ten hours a day. If the union will furnish men, he will put all of them to work.

Mr. Mercur told of the troubles in keeping the water from accumulating in the mines during the strike. He said the company had contracted with a man to build a boiler house for Packer Colliery No. 5. The strikers refused to permit this to be done; they would not even permit the material to be taken from the railroad cars. Finally the contractor wrote to District President Fahy, asking permission to erect the boiler house, and the labor leader replied: "On account of the existing conditions I cannot grant you the permission which, as I understand from your letter, you require."

The letter further stated that Mr. Fahy was willing to meet him and discuss the matter.

Chairman Gray asked the witness if he did not apply to Mr. Fahy, and he replied he did not. The President of the commission sarcastically asked the witness why he did not with due submission go to see Mr. Fahy and appeal to him to permit the building of the boiler house. He might have softened a little, added the Commissioner.

Mr. Darrow protested that the matter should not go any further until Mr. Fahy was heard. Mr. Fahy was not present; therefore nothing could be done. The Chairman and Mr. Darrow then had an animated colloquy over the matter, during which Judge Gray said he did not like the word "permission" as used by Mr. Fahy. This was a free country, and he was not educated up to using it in the way Mr. Fahy had employed it. He added he hated tyranny no matter whether it was practiced by an operator or a miner or any one else. The Chairman delivered his remarks with much force, and the incident created considerable of a stir in the courtroom.

Mr. Mercur closed his direct examination by saying that during the strike the miners compelled a man to cease hauling feed to mine mules. Judge Gray did not believe this until a letter showing that such a thing was ordered by a local union was shown to him.

MILD WEATHER AND COAL.

The Mayor's Committee Completing Its Plan for a Chain of Depots.

The springlike weather of yesterday caused consternation in the ranks of the independent operators, and if they had any ten-dollar-a-ton coal there were no buyers. Some independent coal was bought at $9 and $9.50 a ton, but the general price was $9, and there was little demand at that price.

Mayor Low left the City Hall for the day without receiving the report of the special committee of three retail coal dealers appointed to arrange for extending the distribution of coal to the poor by the pail. The committee, however, held a conference and made arrangements for the establishment of a great many more depots, and completed its report, which the Mayor will receive to-day.

Michael F. Burns of the committee said last evening: "The plans for the extension of this service embrace the establishment of a chain of depots all along the east and west sides and in the Bronx. The tenement districts on both the east and west sides will be well cared for. The plans also provide for the establishment of depots in Long Island City, where poor people find it hard to get coal.

"What about Brooklyn?" he was asked.

"President Swanstrom of the Borough of Brooklyn has undertaken to look after the poor there."

The Communipaw Coal Company established a depot yesterday at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, to supply coal at 10 cents a pail to the Brooklyn people. Each pail will contain 25 pounds.

Americans Seeking Coal in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—American agents in the Ruhr district are asking the terms for 100,000 tons of coal for shipment to the United States.

FIVE PERISH IN A WRECK

Rescuers Unable to Reach the Barkentine Abiel Abbott.

Vessel Pounds to Pieces Off Harvey Cedars—Four of the Crew Are Saved on a Raft.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Jan. 21.—The American barkentine Abiel Abbott, salt laden, from Turks Island to New York, beached off Harvey Cedars last night and went to pieces. Of her crew of nine only four are living. One body is ashore, the man having been brought in alive, but he died soon afterward. The bodies of the other four have not been recovered. The Captain and the three other men still alive are suffering from exposure and the injuries they received by being knocked about by wreckage. The Abbott lies well inshore and only a short distance from the wreck of the Spanish schooner Remedios Pasqual, which came ashore on Jan. 2.

James B. Hawkins was Captain of the Abbott. J. H. Pierce was first mate, and James Butler second mate.

There were a heavy sea and storm last night, when, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the beach patrol made out that some sort of a vessel was ashore on the outer bar. Efforts were made to go to her rescue, but although three life-saving crews tried to work out boats, they failed to accomplish their purpose. After the boat had been dashed back on the beach several times, to the great risk of the lives of the men, the attempt was abandoned.

While part of the men at the station had been trying to get the boat out the remainder had made the gun ready to try to get a line across the vessel if she worked close enough in. Toward morning it became apparent that the craft had worked over or through the outer bar and had come closer inshore. She could be made out tossing high on the waves at times. Then the gun was tried. Several shots were fired and it was almost certain that they had reached, but there was no response from the vessel and there was nothing to do but wait.

Wreckage was coming ashore steadily, and from its character the life-savers knew that the vessel was going to pieces. The heavy rain which was falling, aided by a change in the tide, began to flatten the sea toward daybreak, and as the morning advanced the life boats were made ready once more. When it became light enough to see, it appeared that there would be no need for their use. The barkentine had been dismasted and was even more completely wrecked by her few hours' pounding than is the bark close by after three weeks' buffeting. For a time it appeared there was no living thing on the Abbott, but a little later amid the wreckage the life-savers made out what appeared to be a larger piece, and it was evident that it contained men.

None of the rescued has as yet told the tale of what took place on board the barkentine after she struck. From appearances it would seem that Capt. Hawkins early made preparation to abandon the vessel. His boats would have been useless, so the men prepared to trust themselves to a raft. That was constructed of extra spars, beams, and hatch covers. Whether all nine men, or only the five found in it, got on the raft cannot yet be told. When the life-savers, after a hard pull, reached the raft they found five unconscious men. They were lashed fast. The five were taken into the surf boat and landed at Ship's Bottom Life-Saving Station. Their identities, as well as the names of those missing, were ascertained from papers in the possession of Capt. Hawkins.

Besides the Captain, those brought ashore were Second Mate Butler, Otto Beag, James Burns, and Frank Leaven. Leaven, besides suffering from cold and exposure like the rest, was badly bruised and his ribs were broken, apparently by falling wreckage when the masts gave way. He lived only a short time. The men lost were First Mate Pierce, Steward Charles Palmer, James Brandt, and Frank Carter.

STEEL TRUST CONFERENCES.

Presidents of Subsidiary Companies Holding a Series of Sessions in the Interest of Co-operation.

The Presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation are meeting this week in committee to pass on the improvements to be made at the various plants and to formulate plans for still further economies in the management of the corporation. The meetings, which began on Tuesday and will be continued until Saturday, are being held under the plan announced about two weeks ago by the Steel Corporation at the time that the profit-sharing scheme was first made public.

It was stated at the time that the Executive Committee of the corporation had decided to concentrate as much of the management of the company as possible in conferences and meetings of a committee to be composed entirely of Presidents of the subsidiary companies. In this way it was hoped to encourage suggestions from these officers for the improvement of the property, and to bring about an "esprit de corps" among the higher officials.

The meetings now being held are the first to be held under this plan, and it was said yesterday that all the officials were working overtime to dispose of the programme mapped out. For this reason the meetings are being held both day and night. In the daytime they are at the offices of the Steel Corporation, and at night they are at the Holland House. Yesterday's work was devoted to a consultation with the Finance Committee preliminary to deciding just what improvements should be made at the various shops.

CROKER'S PASSAGE BOOKED.

So Tammany Friends Declare—John C. Sheehan Says "It Is the Same Old Game."

Tammany friends of Richard Croker declared yesterday that Mr. Croker had booked passage for New York on the steamer Lucania, to arrive in New York on March 14. The Lucania is the favorite seagoing vessel of the ex-leader of Tammany Hall, and every one on the ship, from the Captain to the deck steward, always gives him attention while on board.

Daniel F. McMahon, Chairman of the Tammany Executive Committee, said yesterday:

"We expect that Mr. Croker will be here in the middle of March. He will, before sailing, I am informed, issue a statement of the reasons why he is coming and expressly declaring that he has no intention of resuming the leadership. Mr. Croker intends to see all his friends in New York and spend a few months in this country, during which he will take but a passing interest in political affairs."

It was also said yesterday that on Mr. Croker's arrival he would give out another statement expressly declaring a second time that he would not become active in Tammany affairs.

John C. Sheehan of the Greater New York Democracy, who was ousted by Mr. Croker from the leadership of the Wigwam on the eve of the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor, said yesterday:

"Of course, Mr. Croker is coming back. It is the same old game. He told me and gave out a statement that he did not intend to resume the leadership of Tammany, and that he was out for good. Then he began to plot.

"He is going to do the same thing this year. The only difference is that, while I was at the head of the organization I was the real leader, while now Mr. Murphy is leader by proxy. The line-up to the Squire of Wantage is complete. First it is Croker to Andrew Freedman, and then Freedman to Timothy D. Sullivan, and then Sullivan to Murphy."

President Cantor, also of the Greater New York Democracy, said yesterday:

"Mr. Croker may return to New York, but I do not think that he will attempt to take charge of the political affairs of Tammany Hall."

The Leader

During the year 1902 The New York Times six days in the week carried more advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Agate Lines.
The New York Times	4,472,740
2d Morning Newspaper	4,154,442
3d Morning Newspaper	4,133,640
4th Morning Newspaper	2,548,026
5th Morning Newspaper	2,285,713
6th Morning Newspaper	2,028,424
7th Morning Newspaper	1,916,779

This result has been achieved notwithstanding the exclusion of all classes of objectionable advertising. Circulation—The gains of The New York Times in circulation during the year 1902 were noteworthy and in keeping with its remarkable gains in advertising.

The New York Times goes into more first-class houses and reaches more of the thousands who demand the best wares than any other New York newspaper, morning or evening. The New York Times, "All the news that's fit to print." Daily one cent. Sunday five cents.—Adv.

TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.

In the Grand Ball-Room of the

Waldorf-Astoria

Will Be Sold by Auction the

John A. Hoagland

Collection of

Important Paintings

By Celebrated Masters of the American and European Schools.

JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. DREXEL'S PURCHASE.

Plot on Sixty-second Street Near Fifth Avenue His Site for a New Residence.

John R. Drexel has bought, as the site for a new residence, 1 and 3 East Sixty-second Street, a plot 42 by 100.5 feet, now covered by two four-story brownstone-front dwellings. The seller of No. 1 is Martin E. Green. No. 3 was acquired from Mrs. Prudence Boynton, through Broker Herbert A. Sherman. The plot is on the north side of the street, 108 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The houses on the Fifth Avenue front of the block extend back only 100 feet, and there is an agreement that the extra eight feet shall not be built upon, so that Mr. Drexel's new house will have a westerly "side light."

Several months ago Mr. Drexel bought 13 and 15 East Fifty-fourth Street, intending to build a residence there. In the meantime, however, other residents on the block have been more or less agitated by the possibility that a wing to the Hotel St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, might be built with a frontage on Fifty-fourth Street. The owners of the hotel, although they have sought to acquire 3 East Fifty-fourth Street, have denied that they had any idea of building. Whether the matter had anything to do with Mr. Drexel's buying another site is not known.

Mr. Drexel has had a residence in this city during the Winter season for several years, but he has always leased a house. He is occupying the residence of the late Samuel D. Babcock, at 630 Fifth Avenue. Last Winter he was the tenant of Frederick W. Vanderbilt's house, at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

WOMAN TEACHER PREFERRED.

Board of Education's Executive Committee in Heated Session Rejects Dr. Stitt's Name.

In direct contradiction to the action taken by the Board of Education one week ago, when the members refused to promote Miss Grace Strachan of Brooklyn to the position of Associate Superintendent, at a meeting held last night of the Executive Committee of the board it was decided, by a vote of nine to three, to favor the nomination of a woman for the position of District Superintendent, which now is vacant.

In making this recommendation to the board the committee rejected the nomination of Dr. Edward W. Stitt, at present Principal of Grammar School 89, and stated that it was the opinion of the committee that a woman should be nominated instead. The resolution to this effect was carefully worded so as to cast no reflection on the ability of Dr. Stitt and left it apparent that sex was the chief point at issue.

The meeting was of an executive nature, but was said to have been stormy. The resolution offered in the matter did not name any particular woman, nor was any of the members persuaded to state who is favored for the position.

After a half hour's session City Superintendent Maxwell and a half dozen other members who are known to be coworkers in the committee work with Dr. Maxwell left the meeting room. They appeared to be much disturbed, but none would talk for publication. No one would say whether or not they had "bolted" the meeting.

An hour afterward the meeting adjourned. It then was announced that the nomination of Dr. Stitt had been rejected and that of a woman favored. The vote, it was said, had been nine to three in favor of this action, there being only twelve of the full committee vote present. It was said that Messrs. Stern, Barry, and Mack had voted against the rejection of Dr. Stitt.

There also was a resolution offered and adopted calling upon the Committee on High Schools to personally inspect the proposed new site for the De Witt Clinton High School. This site lies in Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets. The proposed widening of Fifty-ninth Street, the presence of gas reservoirs in the immediate vicinity, and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad freight yards in Eleventh Avenue all were pointed out as objectionable features. The committee is asked to report to the board at its next meeting.

AN ASSOCIATED SCHOOL BOARD.

Twenty-five of the Local Boards Form a Central Body.

Twenty-five representatives from as many local school boards in Greater New York met last night and formed an Associated School Board. Twenty-one of the local school boards of the city were not represented, and were not therefore made a part of the new body.

A. J. Westmayer, representing the Bronx District, was elected President. Four Vice Presidents were then elected from the delegates representing Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Richmond, and Brooklyn Boroughs. An executive committee of eleven members was then apportioned: Manhattan Borough was given four members, Brooklyn Borough three, the Bronx two, and Queens and Richmond one each.

The work of the new body will be to act as a central organization for the local school boards, in the consideration of matters of general interest, when it will act as a representative unit for its constituent boards.

AQUARIUM'S HATCHERY.

New Feature Arranged for Spectators, with 14,000 Rainbow Trout Eggs—Others Coming Later.

The fish hatchery at the Aquarium is in operation. 14,000 rainbow trout eggs having been placed in the fish hatching trough on Tuesday afternoon. It is the first fish hatchery that has ever been established in an aquarium. Many visitors were straining their eyes yesterday to catch the first glimpse of a little trout breaking out from his egg.

No fish are expected for a fortnight, as the eggs were taken from a 30-degree temperature at Wytheville, Va., and as the temperature of the water in which they are at present is only 36 degrees, their development has been somewhat retarded. The eggs are in sixteen wire-bottomed pockets in the hatching trough, which has been built around one of the big tanks in the ground story of the Aquarium. The water passes up through the bottom of the first pocket, which it fills, then flows over and comes up through the second, and in the same manner through the other pockets.

First the tail of the fish makes its appearance through the egg, and then the head appears, the sac remaining. The sac finally forms the new trout's abdomen, and until it is absorbed as such, which process takes about a month, the fish does not eat. Then bits of liver are chopped very fine and fed to the trout three or four times a day. The fish, when they are fully formed, wriggle out through the wire bottoms of the pockets and drop into the lower part of the trough. They practice swimming there for a time and are put into the big tank, where they will be kept until they are three or four inches in length.

The new hatchery has a capacity of 2,000,000 eggs, and others are to be added as fast as they can be procured. In readiness also are twelve glass jars in which shad, perch, and whitefish eggs are to be placed as soon as they arrive. Each jar will hold 80,000 shad eggs, 150,000 whitefish eggs, or 250,000 perch eggs, and the experiments of the Fish Commission with the McDonald jars, as they are called, after a member of the commission, have shown that 90 per cent. of the eggs hatch.

R. J. Conway, formerly of the Fish Commission, has charge of the fish hatchery.

DEVERY CASE IN COURT.

Ex-Chief Seeks Dissolution of Credentials Committee—Lawyer Steuer Appears for the Wigwam.

Devery's fight with Tammany was before the Supreme Court yesterday, when his lieutenant, Peter J. Garvey, applied as a member of the General Democratic Committee of the Ninth Assembly District to Justice Leventritt for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the General Committee of Tammany Hall, J. Sergeant Cram and ex-Alderman John T. Oakley, to recognize him as a member of that body. Garvey also asked that "the alleged appointment of a Committee on Credentials be declared wholly void and without effect, and that its dissolution be directed."

"The question of rights seems to be involved here," said Justice Leventritt as Max D. Steuer opened the argument for Tammany. "Do you concede these rights?"

"We do," replied Mr. Steuer, "we concede everything."

"Well," said Justice Leventritt, addressing Abram I. Elkus, Garvey's counsel, "Well, what more do you want?"

"Nothing, nothing," said Mr. Elkus, "if they only will do it."

"We deny the right," Mr. Steuer continued, "that the delegates of any district have the right to elect the member of the Executive Committee. There are 8,000 members of the General Committee. It has always been a rule that the Chairman of the General Committee shall have the right to name the primary officers of any district."

"When 7,500 members of the General Committee say that one man shall not be a member of the Executive Committee," continued Mr. Steuer, "shall that man have the right to mandamus the entire organization? Can these 7,500 members be held up because they do not want an objectionable man on its Executive Committee?"

Justice Leventritt adjourned the hearing until this afternoon to give Mr. Elkus an opportunity to study facts set forth in Mr. Steuer's papers and to decide whether he will ask for a permanent or temporary writ of mandamus.

DINNER OF SHERIFF'S JURY.

Judges and Business Men the Guests of William J. O'Brien—Annual Assembly of the First Panel.

Two hundred and fifty men were the guests of Sheriff William J. O'Brien at Delmonico's last evening, the occasion being the annual dinner of the first panel of the Sheriff's Jury. A majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court attended the dinner. The souvenirs were red steins with silver covers and handles. On the front of each stein was an Indian's head. Toasts were responded to by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe, Sherman Evarts, A. S. Somers, and Loran L. Lewis, and addresses were delivered by Henry E. Davis, ex-District Attorney of Washington, and P. F. Murphy. W. H. McElroy acted as toastmaster.

At the principal table the guests were:

Justice Henry Bischoff, Jr.,	Justice Charles H. Truax,
P. F. Murphy,	W. H. McElroy,
Justice L. A. Giegerich,	Rev. W. S. Crowe,
A. S. Somers,	Franklin Murphy,
Justice James A. Blanchard,	Justice James Fitzgerald,
John S. Wise,	Sherman Evarts,
Justice David Leventritt,	Justice Francis M. Scott,
Loran L. Lewis,	Job E. Hedges,
Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve,	Justice Charles F. McLean,
Henry E. Davis,	Judge Rufus B. Cowing.

In responding to the toast to him, Sheriff O'Brien said that he felt as embarrassed as a prisoner whose bail had just been surrendered.

The Rev. Dr. Crowe spoke of the struggle for wealth, declaring it to be not such a bad proposition as some people tried to make out. "The world is full of sad things," said he, "because of the necessity of making money. But all National and civic progress has been gained by trouble and fighting. There is nothing that so totally destroys as an absolute calm. History shows that all National progress is due to wars."

In introducing Mr. Evarts, a son of the late William M. Evarts, Mr. McElroy said: "A man died a day or two ago which this great city is mourning—Abram S. Hewitt. The memory of such a man is one of the richest—one to which New York points when asked to name her riches."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Evarts said that he had been shocked to see a report that the old Evarts house was to be turned into a vaudeville house, and declared that he did not think that it would be likely to occur.

TINY PRISONER ON TRIAL.

Accused of Killing a Neighbor's Child, Pietro Suazza Testifies That He Is a Good Boy.

Pietro Suazza, a tiny youngster, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before Judge Newburger to answer a charge of manslaughter. Judge, jury, and spectators opened their eyes in pity and wonder when they saw the youthful defendant. He is eleven years old, but might be taken for six.

Pietro lives at 555 West Thirty-sixth Street. He is accused of having killed Ambrose Kerrigan, a neighbor's child, only three years old, last August. Ambrose was playing in the yard at the rear of an adjoining tenement, when Pietro is said to have thrown a brick from the roof of the house where he lived, fracturing the baby's skull.

Mrs. Kate Kerrigan, mother of the dead boy, testified that on the day her little boy was killed her daughter Lizzie came up stairs and told her that Suazza was throwing bricks at them. Mrs. Kerrigan testified that she threw open the window and called out to the boy: "What do you want to do, kill my children?" In reply, she said, he hurled another brick, which grazed her head and killed her little boy in the yard below. Her story was corroborated by Susie, five years old, and Maggie, ten, sisters of Ambrose. Walter Rhoades, one Pietro's playmates, who is fifteen years old, testified that Pietro's father had told him to say that Pietro had been with him swimming at the time Ambrose was killed.

The little prisoner took the stand and testified that he was a good boy, who went to school and Sunday school. He said he never threw bricks from the roof—the biggest thing he ever threw was a pebble. The case will go to the jury this morning. The boy is out on bail.

ARMORY PLANS APPROVED.

Board Decides $650,000 Is Needed for Sixty-ninth Regiment Building.

The Armory Board met yesterday and plans for new buildings were considered. It was decided that $550,000 would be insufficient for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, consequently $100,000 more will be asked for.

The plans for the new Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Fourth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, to cost $650,000, were approved. Favorable action also was taken on the plans for the new Second Naval Battalion Armory, in First Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, in Brooklyn. The cost is estimated at $225,000.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☛ Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently the Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because if We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, as Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Some Unique Features of the Macy Store.

Some of the things that may be seen here that no other retail store in the world has.

Cut Glass Factory. Eighth Floor, rear.

You are invited to witness the interesting mechanical and artistic processes that convert the plain, crude blanks into the most beautiful and brilliant finished products.

Decorating Glass. Eighth Floor rear.

We have every facility for ornamenting Glass with crests, monograms and mottoes in gold and colors. The highest priced European manufacturers do not excel us in this work.

Decorating China. Eighth Floor, rear.

Our China Decorating Shop on the premises is an attractive place to visit. Orders taken for special designs. The purest and best ideas of art control every effort in this department.

Rich Specimens from the Royal Berlin Porcelain Factory.

Third Floor, 34th St.

This collection is being displayed on the third floor. Herr Weissenburger, the personal representative of the famous works, will be here two more days. All special orders intrusted to him will receive careful attention immediately upon his arrival in Berlin.

The Gebhard Astronomical Clock.

The Gebhard Astronomical Clock is being exhibited and explained in the Furniture Department, fourth floor. Value $100,000.

Imported Dress Linens. First Floor, 35th St.

Flax is the fibre—for Spring and Summer Frocks. Natural color, or tints fast-dyed. The weaves are varied—sheer batistes, open-meshed canvas, dainty etamines, voiles and the sturdier cheviot family are represented in the gathering. Every piece is imported. Every piece is beautiful and serviceable. And the prices are attractive specimens of our value-giving.

These offerings come at a good time. From now until April minds and hands will be busy with important problems of warm-weather dress. No woman can count her wardrobe complete without something made of these cool Linens. They are equally charming for waist and dress.

Linen Batiste, natural color, 36 inches wide, 29c.

Linen Etamine, natural, black biscuit, navy, cadet, pale blue, reseda and myrtle, 27 in. wide, 29c.

Linen Bourette Suiting, grays, greens, blues, tans, pinks and natural, 30 in wide, 34c.

Silk-and-linen Batiste, fine and sheer, natural color, 40 in. wide, 36c.

Linen Suiting, heavy and closely-woven, pink, light blue, cadet, national, navy, reseda, black and natural, 36 in. wide, 39c.

Linen Etamines, natural, navy, light blue and reseda, 27 in. wide, 44c.

Linen Checked Suitings in combinations of light blue-and-white, navy-and-white, reseda-and-white, black-and-white, 27 in. wide, 48c.

Silk-embroidered Linen Suiting, many pretty color effects—entirely new, 30 in. wide, 59c.

Linen Basket-weave Suiting, red, cadet, light blue and tans, 30 in. wide, 69c.

Linen Voile, natural, navy, light blue, gray and black, 54 in. wide, 69c.

Embroidered Flax Cloth, white on reseda, tan, light blue and cadet, 46 in. wide, $1.98.

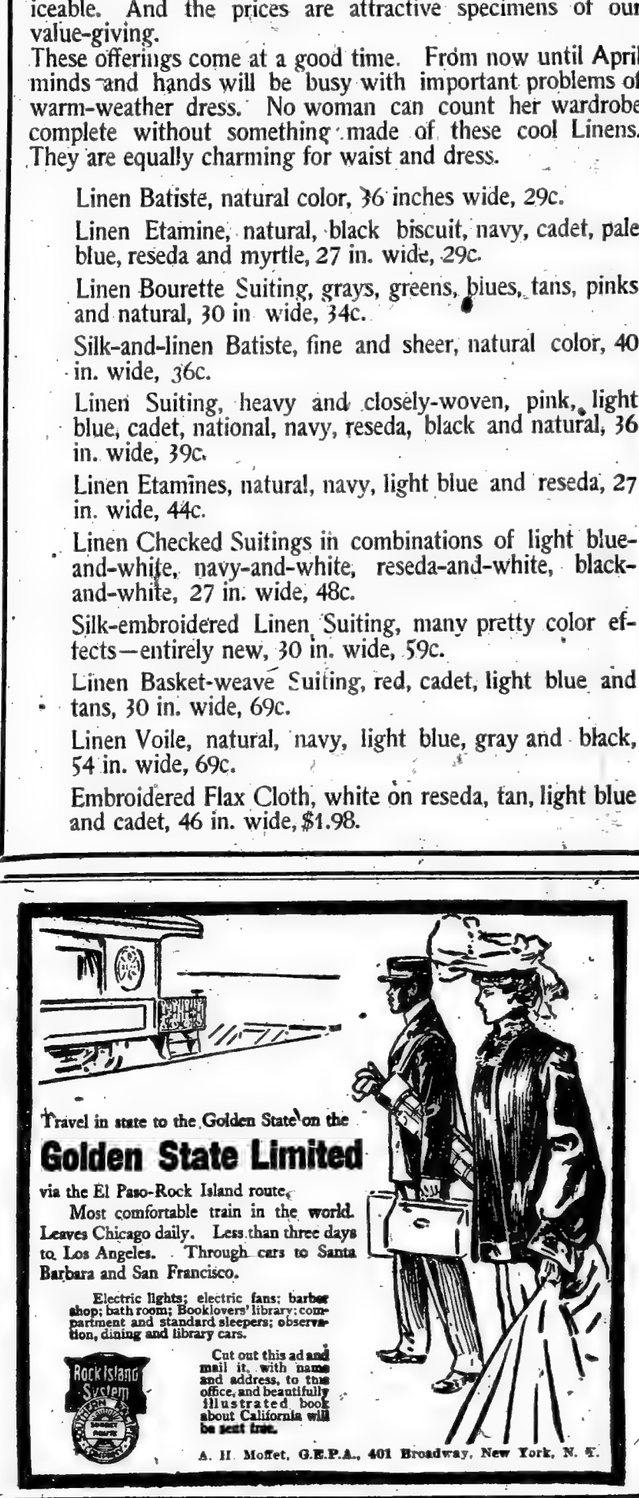

Travel in state to the Golden State on the

Golden State Limited

via the El Paso-Rock Island route.

Most comfortable train in the world. Leaves Chicago daily. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Rock Island System

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Rabbi Gottheil Slightly Ill.

At the residence of Dr. Gustav Gottheil, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, who lives at 681 Madison Avenue, his son stated last night that his father was not seriously ill, as had been reported, but was merely a little indisposed. He was at his son's office Tuesday when he was taken with a fainting spell and was removed to his home in a cab. While he has been confined to his bed, it is expected that he will be able to leave the house in a few days.

Norfolk and Western Pamphlet.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad has issued a new folder and time table giving a map of the United States and a brief description of the towns through which the road runs en route from New York to New Orleans, in accordance with the suggestions in the editorial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES on May 13, 1902.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Searchmont

"America's Leading Automobile."

THERE are four cardinal points upon which to test an automobile—Speed, Endurance, Ease of Operation and Style.

In speed the SEARCHMONT has no superior at its price. Thirty-five miles an hour satisfies most enthusiasts; and with the SEARCHMONT there is no risk about a break-down.

The SEARCHMONT is an American car, built for American roads, and while it embodies the good features of the latest imported models, such as design, vertical forward motor, governor, mechanical oiler, transmission, etc., it has none of the disadvantages of cars which are made only for good roads.

The most satisfactory Automobile is the one which gives the least trouble. A car which will make short trips or extended tours, over all sorts of roads with a minimum number of mishaps and smallest amount of readjustments and repairs, is the ideal motor vehicle.

All parts are interchangeable, and each one is stamped with a separate number, so that in ordering duplicates it is only necessary to examine the part and send us the number. Parts may be ordered at any time, for any of our models, with the absolute assurance that an exact duplicate will be received. This advantage is now fully appreciated by experienced automoblists.

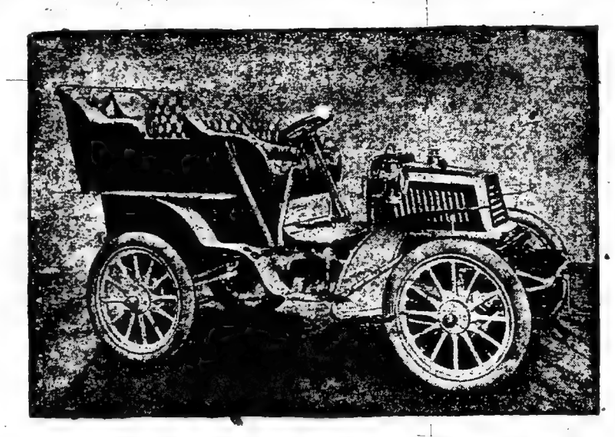

Although reliability is the most important feature, it is by no means the only one to be considered. Graceful lines, handsome finish, comfort and convenience, all are important.

The "King of Belgium" body is the handsomest style yet produced in Automobiles. The SEARCHMONT is made in this superb style.

The front seats are individual, very handsome and comfortable, and the tonneau is exceedingly roomy and luxurious. The finish is beautiful and lasting; the upholstering is of the best quality of hair and leather, the cushions being padded with hair on top of springs.

The SEARCHMONT is the only machine that combines *all* of the best features—the desired style, vertical engines forward, all parts interchangeable and easy to get at.

Price, $2,500.

Annex Store, 86 East Ninth street.

Full Dress Coats and Vests

Clean-Up Offering of Full Dress Clothes for Men, Much Under-Price : : : :

WE have quite a number of Full Dress Coats and Vests, in broken sizes, which we offer at decisive savings today. Stout sizes are in largest number, although in the twenty-five dollar group we can fit most any man.

32 Coats and Vests at $15, were $20.
41 Coats and Vests at $20, were $25 to $30
31 Coats and Vests at $25, were $35 and $38

Also Full Dress Vests at reduced prices; double and single-breasted, of all the latest wash fabrics. Some splendid choosing in this lot. Were $3 to $6; **now at $1.75.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Price-Tumbles on Boys' Clothing

News That Should Be of Interest to Parents

WE are sticking to our intention of ridding our stock of Boys' Clothing of all the odd Winter lots. It makes us feel better to clear out the stragglers; and it profits you—if your boys' clothing outfit needs toning up. Here's why:

At $3, formerly $5 to $7—Double-breasted and Norfolk Jacket Suits, of all sorts of patterns; broken sizes, from 8 to 16 years. Splendid bargains for merely a little picking.

At $3.75, from $5—Three-piece Suits, of fancy cheviots; broken lots, but all sizes from 8 to 11 years.

At 50c, worth 85c—Trousers of corduroy or fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 3 to 16 years.

At 75c, from $1—Flannel Waists and Blouses; sizes 3 to 15 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Derby Hats at $1.75

Their Equals Ordinarily Cost $3 to $3.50

THE shapes are all stylish—most of them advance Spring styles. The quality belongs to hats that sell at $3 to $3.50—what these Derbies were made to sell for. But the manufacturer takes inventory soon—hence you may choose at

$1.75 Each

All in black, all sizes.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Household Wares, Low-Priced

The Housekeeper's Economy Time

NO need to explain to a woman with a home to manage what housecleaning means. That's precisely what is happening among our stock of housewares.

And while the word usually signifies to the housekeeper a period of storm and stress, in this instance, it's a time of profit. For all sorts of good, useful utensils, are priced 'way down. Thus:

Imported French Coffee Mills, 75c, 90c, $1.
Chamois Skins, 5c each.
Mincing Knives, steel blades, 10c each.
Dust Brushes, 25c each.
Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands, 45c.
Chopping Bowls, 5c each.
Window Ventilators, 20c. each.
Trouser Hangers, 5c each.
Iron Match Safes, 12c each.
Whisk Brooms, 10c each.
Galvanized Iron Garbage Cans, 65c each.
Roasting Pans, 40c each.
Dust Pans, 5c each.
Family Scales, $1 each.
Wire Soap Dishes, 10c each.
Loose-bottom Fruit-cake Pans, 25c each.
Vegetable Slicers, 20c each.

Then there's a particularly attractive group of

DECORATED SCRAP BASKETS

that deserves especial mention. Made in Sweden, of wood, and decorated in odd designs in pyrography and bright colors. Formerly $3 to $4.50; now *half price*—$1.50 to $2.25.

Basement.

Women's Wraps Reduced

New Prices on Ulsters and Opera Wraps

THE Ulsters are the comfortable, long, warm variety, of covert cloths, kersey and zibeline. Wraps that will spite any storm, withal are stylish and well tailored.

Throughout the season they have maintained their first prices—$30 to $38. Today these take a tumble, to

TWENTY DOLLARS EACH

The Opera Wraps are either in "envelope" or coat style—full length, of soft material, mostly in light shades. They all have quilted linings, and collars and cuffs of white Thibet.

Delightful wraps, indeed, to snuggle into on a cold Winter's night, on the way to theatre, dinner or dance.

Many of them meet their first reductions today; though some have been already reduced to $30.

Now, these $40 to $58 Wraps are

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Garments at Half

Reductions on Waists, Robes and Wrappers

THE air is thick today with the flying halves of prices that have been clipped from these seasonable, sightly and comfortable garments for women. The French Flannel Waists, the Eiderdown Robes, the Cashmere Wrappers—all share an equal fate.

Naturally, lines are not complete as to styles and shades; but all sizes are here in sufficient supply.

These are the details that will interest many women:

The French Flannel Waists

In plain colors; some with plaits in different styles; others with embroidery or trimming of silk, braid or fancy stitching.

At $1.25 to $4.50, formerly $2.50 to $9

The Eiderdown Robes

In light blue or pink; satin-bound collars and cuffs; or front and large sailor collar trimmed with stitched satin.

At $2, formerly $3.75 to $4.75

The Cashmere Wrappers

In red, Gobelin blue, navy blue and rose; four styles; trimmed with ribbon, fancy braid or velvet.

At $2.50, from $5 and $6

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Underwear and Hosiery Sale

Last Word of an Important Event

THE Annual Sale of Hosiery and Underwear is rapidly reaching its end. Sizes and assortments are broken, naturally enough, after such tremendous selling.

But in each of the lots mentioned here, there is sufficient to make the most interesting and economical sort of picking. And prices are reduced, in many instances, beneath *actual cost to us!*

When these lots are gone, it's good-bye to such favorable opportunities for another year!

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c each, were 75c and $1—Vests of merino.
Suits of ribbed cotton.
At 75c each, were $1.25 to $1.75—Vests of silk-and-wool, merino.
Suits of ribbed merino.
At $1 each, were $1.50 to $3—
Corset Covers, of wool.
Vests, of silk or wool.
Drawers, of wool.
Suits, of lisle or merino.
At $2 each, were $3.75 to $4.50—
Vests, of silk.
Drawers, of black silk.
Suits, of silk.
Broadway.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 15c pair, from 25c—Black cotton.
Basement.
At 50c pair, from 75c and $1—Lisle thread, black or colored, openwork.
At $1 pair, from $1.50 to $3—Silk, black or colored.
At $2.50 pair, from $3.75 to $5—Silk, black or colored.
Broadway.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 15c pair, from 25c to 45c—Cotton, tan, Lisle, colored.
Wool, black.
Basement.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each, were 40c to 60c—
Shirts, of balbriggan.
Drawers, of balbriggan.
Suits, of cotton.
Basement.
At 50c each, were 75c to $1—
Suits of ribbed merino.
At 75c each, were $1.15 to $1.65—Vests, Pantalettes, and Drawers, of unshrinkable wool.
Suits, of plain merino.
At $1, were $1.40 to $2.40—Vests, Pantalettes, and Drawers, of unshrinkable wool.
Broadway.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c each, were 75c and $1—
Drawers, of Canton flannel.
At $1 each, were $1.50 to $2—
Shirts, of balbriggan or merino.
Drawers, of balbriggan or merino.
At $1.50 each, were $2.50 to $3.50—
Shirts and Drawers, of wool.
Suits, of merino.
At $2.50 each, were $4.25 to $5—
Suits, of balbriggan or merino.
Ninth street.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25c pair, from 37½c to 75c—Cotton or lisle, white, embroidered.
Broadway.

The SHOE SALE

The Great January Economy Time in Footwear.

ALL the good shoes in the land do not come to WANAMAKER'S; but all the shoes that come to WANAMAKER'S are *good*, no matter how little the price; and the average saving is a dollar a pair.

That's why so many thousands of people are profiting by this January Sale. They know that equally reliable shoes cannot be found elsewhere at such little prices.

Here are some of the facts in detail:

Men's Shoes at $1.50—Well-made, stout Shoes, shapely and durable; in broad widths only. Worth $2 to $2.50.

Men's Shoes at $1.90—Box and wax calf lace Shoes, with solid welted soles; stylish and well-made. $3 quality.

Women's Shoes at $1.90—Black kidskin Shoes, in various good toe-shapes; welted and stitched; light, flexible soles. Shoes that are worth $3.

Women's Shoes at $1.20—A bright new lot of fine kid Boots, both button and lace, with tips. Shoes that sell ordinarily at $2.

Boys' Shoes at $1.50—Solid leather lace Shoes, with full round toes and square heels. Splendid for school or play.

Basement.

Allover Plaitings and Embroideries

An Under-price Round-up

IN straightening out our Embroidery stock we have set aside sundry otherwise attractive patterns of Allover Plaitings and Allover Embroideries that have become mussed. But they'll have to go to the wash, anyhow, when they are first sewed on—so the sharp price-saving is sheer gain for you:

15c a yard, formerly 50c
50c a yard, formerly $1.25 to $1.75

Then a group of brand-new Allover Hemstitched Plaitings, of which we have too many, is reduced, for quick clearance, from $1.25 and $1.50 to **50c a yard.**

Broadway.

A New 20-Cent CANDY

Another Friend-maker for the Candy Store

YOU'RE probably familiar with Chocolate-Covered Honey and Molasses Candies, but not at this price. They're usually a 30-cent sort, but we offer them today at

Twenty Cents a Pound

And if you don't already know them, you'll be glad to make their acquaintance. Chocolate-covered Maple Cocoanut Candy, too, at the same price.

Basement.

The Angelus

The Substitute for Musically Educated Eyes and Skilled Fingers In Playing the Piano : : :

THE ANGELUS is a wonderful boon to the man or woman who loves music, but has never had the time, opportunity or patience to learn to know the notes and keys, and train fingers to produce piano music.

The *Angelus* was made to bring to life the thousands of *dead* pianos that are owned by homes all over the land—pianos that were bought with vast expectations, and proudly placed in a position of honor, only to stand silent week after week and month after month, except for the tiresome drumming of a learner who never learned.

Is Your Piano Dead?

Have you invested several hundred dollars in a mere piece of bric-a-brac? Have you become discouraged because your large investment is going to waste?

Then You Want An ANGELUS!

The moment an *Angelus* stands beside your piano you will realize all that you hoped for on that important day when your piano came. Then everyone can play the piano, *and play it well.* You can play anything you wish; play it with your own interpretation; play it with the real finger effects—if you buy an *Angelus.*

The *Angelus* has powers unknown by any other piano-playing instrument—powers which, as MASCAGNI said, "give it *life and soul.*"

Come and see and hear it.

Price, $250, for cash; or on easy monthly payments.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The Clean-up of China and Glass

RAIN isn't helpful to clearance sales. That's why there's better choosing among the Cut Glass, Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac this morning than there otherwise would have been.

For prices are extraordinarily low on goods of such attractiveness as these:

Fancy China and Plates
At Half Price

All French china, with rich decorations; the ends of stocks at closing-out prices:
Salad Bowls, $1.25, $2, $3 and $3.50, from $2.50, $4, $6 and $7.
Chop Dishes, $3.50, from $7.
Olive Dishes, 90c, from $1.75.
Sugars and Creams, $2.40 pair, from $4.75.
Punch Bowls, on stand, $9, from $18.
Bread and Butter Plates, 50c each, from $1.
Tea Plates, 50c each, from $1.
Breakfast plates, 50c each, from $1.25.
Soup Plates, 75c each, from $1.50.

Cut Glass

A very interesting collection of pieces for table use, at much below regular prices:
Bowls, 8 in., $3.50, from $5.
Celery Trays, $3.50, from $5.
Vases, flower, $1.50, from $2.50.
Spoon Trays, $2.50, from $3.50.
Covered Mustard Pots, 85c.
Sugars and Creams, $1.10, $2, $2.75 and $3 pair, from $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Oil Bottles, $1 and $1.25 each, from $1.50 and $2.

Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c, 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c.
Knife Rests, 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, $1.

Bric-a-Brac

A counter full of pretty pieces at reduced prices:
Austrian Bric-a-Brac, 50c, 75c and $1.25, from $1, $1.50 and $2.25.
Austrian Pottery, 75c, 85c and $1.15, from $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25.
Muller Bisque Pieces, 75c and $1.25, from $1.50 and $2.50.
Royal Bonn Pieces, $2.50, $2.75, $5.50 and $10, from $3.50, $4, $8 and $15.
Teplitz Vases, 85c, $1.70, $2 and $3.50, from $1.25, $2.50, $3 and $5.

French and Austrian China

Some very finely decorative pieces at
25 Cents Each, worth 50c
Breakfast Plates. Sugar and Cream Sets
Tea Plates. Custard Cups with handles
Salad Bowls. Bread and Butter Plates
Fruit Saucers. After-dinner Coffee Cups

Austrian China

In very neat flower decorations and all pieces gilt:
Tea Cups and Saucers Fruit Saucers
After-dinner Coffee Cups Oatmeal Saucers
Bread and Butter Plates Olive Dishes
Breakfast Plates Sugar Bowls
Tea Plates Mustard Pots Cream Jugs
At 10 Cents Each, worth 20c

Ninth street aisle.

The Under-Price Store

Sale of Remnants of Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Mattings -:- -:-

THIS is the final riddance of all the odd lots in our Carpet Store. And while it is most necessary for us to get rid of these remnants, they offer splendid economies to thrifty housekeepers, who can probably find just exactly the thing they want somewhere in the little-priced collection. Today these prices:

Oil Cloths, 7c to 35c. Linoleums, 13c to 50c. Straw Matting, 7c to 25c. All worth two or three times the prices quoted.

We have also added a lot of Rugs and Art Squares:

Art Squares, slightly stained, 9x12 feet, at $3.60, from $7.80.
Goatskins, gray, 28x64 in., at $1, from $2.75.
A lot of Sheepskin Rugs at half price; slightly shop-worn; at $1 to $4.25, formerly $2 to $8.50.
Smyrna Rugs—18x36 in., 65c, from 85c. 26x54 in., $1, from $1.75.
21x45 in., 90c, from $1.25. 30x60 in., $1.50, from $2.
Also a lot of *Carpet Samples*, nicely bound, 1 to 1½ yards long, at 60c to $1 each.

Sale of Hand-Bags

WE have secured about three hundred very excellent Hand-Bags from manufacturers who turn out nothing but first-class goods. The leathers are of high character; the making is well and skillfully done; the styles are the very best; and the prices are decidedly in your favor:

Hand-bags of genuine brown walrus, hand-sewed throughout; leather-lined; gilt trimmings; 14 to 18 in., $3.75 to $4.50.
Hand-bags, of tan sole leather; leather-lined; gilt trimmings; 14 to 18 in., $5.50 to $6.50.
Hand-bags, of grained cowhide; leather-lined; gilt trimmings; 14 to 18 in., $4.25 to $5.25.
Women's Hand-bags, of genuine cowhide, high cut; leather-lined; gilt trimmings; 14 to 18 in., $3.50 to $4.50.
Hand-bags, of finest boarded grain leather; gilt-trimmed and leather-lined; 12 to 18 in., $3.50 to $5.
Hand-bags, of tan cowhide; gilt trimmings; leather-lined; 15, 17 and 18 in., $4.25 to $5.25.
Hand-bags, of finest boarded grain leather; leather-lined; gilt trimmings; dark and light brown shades; 14 to 18 in., $3 to $4.

You can count a third more on any of the above prices for the real value.

Lawn Scarfs and Pillow Shams

PRETTY Bureau Scarfs and Pillow-Shams, of good lawn, embroidered in dainty fleur-de-lis, Napoleon wreath and floral designs, are priced today far below their real value—

35c, 3 for $1 instead of 45c and 65c.

The Scarfs are 20x54 in.; the shams 32 in. square.

Waist Lengths of White Goods

ACTIVE selling of the new White Goods for Spring Shirtwaists has produced many remnants, as an inevitable result.

Of these, many range in length from 2½ to 3½ yards—ample for a waist pattern. But they can't loiter—so we price these short ends at 50c to $1—a net saving to you of a third to one-half.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HEARING ON FIREWORKS

Explosives Commission's Proposed Rules for Makers and Sellers.

Counsel Expresses Doubt on the Legality of the Appointment of Commissioners—Threatens a Test Case.

At the meeting of the Municipal Explosives Commission yesterday, at which tentative rules and regulations governing the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, and use of fireworks in this city were discussed, the members were told that there was grave doubt as to the legality of the commission and that if they did not make their regulations satisfactory to the manufacturers and dealers in fireworks steps would be taken to have the appointment of the members declared illegal.

The hearing was in Fire Headquarters and several manufacturers and retail dealers in fireworks attended. Gen. George O. Eaton presided and all of the members except Fire Commissioner Sturgis were present. The rules propose to license all dealers in fireworks, the license to be issued by the Fire Commissioner, and no license is to be issued for the manufacture of fireworks in Manhattan, or the Bronx, and only in certain sections of the other boroughs. Wholesale dealers are to be required to file a bond of $5,000, 20 per cent. of which is to be forfeited in case of the first infringement of the regulations, and the balance to be forfeited on the second violation.

The manufacturers and retailers have banded together, and Mr. Blaney of Blaney, Mooney & Shipman appeared in their behalf and told the commission that there is doubt as to the legal standing of the body. He said that if the rules as proposed were adopted they would practically prohibit the sale or manufacture of fireworks in the city.

He said that the manufacturers and jobbers met recently and decided that the best interests of the city would be subserved by making no changes in the present regulations. He contended that the records of the Fire Department show that the fires caused by the use of fireworks are fewer than those caused by any other mercantile commodity.

He argued that only the Board of Aldermen has a right to issue permits for the sale or use of fireworks; that the Fire Commissioner has no power to do so, and that the board could not delegate its power to the Fire Commissioner or a body like the commission.

The meeting was adjourned without definite action.

J. Amory Haskins, a member of the Municipal Explosives Commission, said after the meeting that it was not to be wondered at that objection was offered to regulations regarding the production and use of fireworks, particularly their use, as they might mean a decrease in sales.

"It is absolutely necessary," he said, "to exercise supervision over these things in a city the size of this. The practice we particularly seek to break up is the manufacture of fireworks by Italians in the tenement houses. They are irresponsible, and the greatest danger arises from this condition. We are not seeking to curb in any way the manufacture of fireworks by reputable firms except as to the place of manufacture. Many of them are making fireworks in Richmond County, where there is sufficient room, and the factories can be placed far enough from residences to obviate practically all danger."

Mr. Haskins believed the threat to test the legality of the commission would amount to nothing more than the threat. He did not think the great body of reputable manufacturers had any idea of fighting the commission.

PREPARING POLICE CASES.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan received another call from ex-Wardman Bissert yesterday. Bissert was accompanied by Andrew Witt, a former keeper of a disorderly house, who has made a confession corroborating that of the ex-policeman.

Mr. Morgan was busy yesterday preparing the preliminary cases against the police officials who are affected by Bissert's confession. Several new witnesses called on Mr. Morgan yesterday and great pains were taken to conceal their identity.

Ex-Police Commissioner Partridge called on Mr. Jerome last night and the two left the Criminal Courts building together. Col. Partridge was asked if he had called in connection with the Bissert case, but he replied that he had merely been in to see Mr. Morgan in relation to the trial of Inspector Grant, which will be held to-day at Police Headquarters.

The remittur from the Appellate Division, affirming the conviction of Devery's man Glennon, was filed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but it could not be served, as Glennon had obtained a temporary stay from Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION FOR DOWER.—Before his death in January of last year, William B. Nichols contracted to purchase the premises at 16 East Seventy-fourth Street, but instead of taking title in himself, had the deed made out in his brother's name, for the purpose, as was alleged in a suit instituted subsequently by Mrs. Nichols, of preventing her inchoate right of dower from attaching. Mr. Nichols, however, went into possession of the property, and, after Mrs. Nichols had procured a divorce from him, took title in his own name. The premises were conveyed subsequently to William G. Park, who bought with knowledge of Mrs. Nichols's claim to inchoate right of dower. A judgment in the latter's favor and against Mr. Park has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The court holds that Mr. Nichols was under no obligation to purchase real estate so that his wife's dower might attach, and that his possession under the circumstances did not constitute seisin in fact or in law. It followed, therefore, that Mrs. Nichols took no interest in the property.

***

BREACH OF CONDITIONS IN DEED.—The Trustees of Union College, nearly thirty years ago, conveyed a piece of property in Long Island City to that municipality "for the purpose of building a City Hall thereon, and this conveyance is made upon the express condition that in case the said plot of ground above described shall ever cease to be used by said Long Island City for a City Hall, or other similar city buildings, then and in that case the said plot of land shall revert back to the parties hereto of the first part as if this conveyance had not been made." No City Hall or other building was ever constructed by Long Island City on the land, and in 1898 Union College brought suit in ejectment against the City of New York, Long Island City's successor, to recover the property. The trial Justice, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, found that ten years was a reasonable time in which to comply with the condition in the deed. That finding has been upheld on appeal by the Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals. "The language of the deed," said Judge Gray for the court of last resort, "expressed a condition, which was to defeat, not to create, an estate in the grantee. The grantor had parted with every interest and estate in the real property conveyed. The act to be performed by the grantee followed the vesting of the estate and the language imported a condition merely and not a covenant. The case, therefore, being one of a conveyance of land upon condition subsequent, came within the operation of the rule in such cases, that the grantee should comply within a reasonable time with the condition. * * * The whole language, in which the condition is expressed, must be considered and when it becomes quite apparent that the condition of the conveyance, which the grantee accepted, was that a City Hall or building was to be erected, and that if the land should ever cease to be used for such purposes the land should revert to the grantor. The condition was the use and the continuing use of the land for the purpose of the grant. The long-continued silence of the plaintiff could not operate as an estoppel upon or preclude it from insisting upon a forfeiture, and from claiming possession of the premises. The effect of an express condition in a deed cannot be destroyed by silent acquiescence. The title to the property was vested in the grantee and the plaintiff was entitled to assume that its grantee would comply with the condition of the grant. If it elected to await compliance as long as it did, that fact cannot be construed against its right to reclaim possession."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The area of low pressure off the South Carolina coast has moved rapidly northeastward to the Maine coast, having united with the depression central last night over Lake Huron. Its passage northward has been attended by high northeast winds and gales on the Carolina and New England coasts. A second depression of considerable energy is central to-night in South Dakota. Pressure is relatively higher in the Southwest.

The weather has cleared rapidly in Atlantic Coast districts, although rain fell during the night from the East Gulf States northward to the lake region and New England, and rain or snow fell to-day in the lower lake and rain in the east portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. The precipitation elsewhere has been light, except on the North Pacific Coast and the plateau region, where fairly heavy rains have fallen.

It is much warmer to-night in New England, over the Eastern Slope, and in the Missouri Valley, also in the South Atlantic States, and somewhat colder in the upper lake region and the extreme Northwest.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow, except in the Mississippi Valley, where rain is probable, and the lake region, where snow or rain is indicated. The rain area Friday will extend into the western portion of the Atlantic Coast district and into the Eastern Gulf States. Snow is probable to-morrow in the Upper Missouri Valley.

It will be warmer to-morrow in the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, and somewhat colder in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and also over the Eastern Slope and the Missouri Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue fresh west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable, and over Lake Michigan, fresh to brisk south, shifting to west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow in the northwest portion; fresh west winds, diminishing.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow rain or snow in west portion, fair in east; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

District of Columbia, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair and somewhat colder to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

Virginia and North Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; to-morrow rain and warmer; fresh west winds, becoming southeast.

West Virginia, fair in west, clear in east portion to-day; to-morrow rain.

Minnesota, snow to-day, with colder in west portion; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Dakota, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow rain; light variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; colder; northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	32	40	40
6 A. M.	35	46	47
9 A. M.	40	48	49
12 M.	45	44	51
3 P. M.	47	44	44
6 P. M.	45	41	46
9 P. M.	47	39	41
12 P. M.	49	38	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44¾
Weather Bureau	42½
Corresponding date 1902	42½
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 48 degrees, the maximum temperature, at 8 A. M., and 40 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the minimum being 36 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	36	40	W	Clear
Atlantic City	38	48	NW	Pt. cloudy
Boston	40	46	W	Cloudy
Buffalo	32	34	W	Snow
Cape May	38	50	NW	Clear
Eastport	38	46	NW	Rn. & Fgy
Hatteras	58	52	SW	Pt. cloudy
Norfolk	48	54	S	Cloudy
Oswego	32	34	NW	Snow
Philadelphia	42	46	S	Clear
Pittsburg	34	38	NW	Snow
Portland, Me.	38	44	W	Clear
Scranton	36	40	NW	Cloudy
Washington, D. C.	42	48	NW	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	22	34	SW	Clear
Chicago	24	26	W	Cloudy
Cincinnati	36	36	SW	Snow
Cleveland	30	32	W	Clear
Detroit	28	32	N	Cloudy
Duluth	16	16	S	Clear
Grand Haven	24	28	N	Cloudy
Green Bay	12	18	SE	Clear
Huron	28	28	S	Cloudy
Marquette	14	18	S	Clear
Milwaukee	22	26	W	Pt. cloudy
Toledo	30	34	NW	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	42	48	NW	Cloudy
Charlotte	42	48	SW	Clear
Corpus Christi	52	54	N	Clear
Galveston	46	48	NW	Cloudy
Jacksonville	56	62	S	Clear
Key West	66	72	N	Cloudy
Mobile	42	50	NW	Cloudy
Montgomery	44	46	NW	Cloudy
New Orleans	48	52	N	Cloudy
Savannah	50	60	SW	Clear
Tampa	60	62	SE	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	48	58	SW	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	10	24	N	Pt. cloudy
Davenport	18	22	SW	Clear
Dodge City	40	48	S	Cloudy
Kansas City	34	38	SE	Clear
North Platte	44	48	W	Cloudy
Omaha	36	38	S	Clear
St. Louis	28	32	NW	Clear
St. Paul	14	16	SE	Cloudy
Winnemeg	Zero	8	W	Clear
ROCKY MTS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	12	12	SE	Cloudy
Denver	46	50	NW	Cloudy
Helena	40	42	SW	Pt. cloudy
Salt Lake City	40	42	SE	Rain

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:18	Sun sets	5:05	Moon rises	2:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	2:35	Gov. Isl'd	3:14	H. Gate	5:10
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:00	Gov. Isl'd	3:30	H. Gate	5:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbados and Northern Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 23.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia, Barbados	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 24.		
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Bratsberg, Barbados and the Guianas	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	2:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela via San Juan and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 26.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 27.		
Alianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa, &c	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marqueas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Dec. 27; Sydney, Dec. 29; Auckland, Jan. 2, and Honolulu, Jan. 13, which reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East Monday at 6 P. M., and are due in New York Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 22.

Alamo, Mobile, Jan. 19.
Amazonense, Barbados, Jan. 14.
Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Celtic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Fernanina, Shields, Jan. 7.
Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 19.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 19.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 10.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Wells City, Swansea, Jan. 8.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Orizaba, Colon, Jan. 19.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 17.
Massilia, Naples, Jan. 8.
Seneca, Tampico, Jan. 16.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25.

Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 17.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 20.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 17.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:15 A. M., 22d.

SS Bellenoen, (Br.,) Jared, Swansea, Dec. 30, with coal to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at P. M., 20th.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam and Boulogne, Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 P. M., 20th.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) Rittmann, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Jan. 12, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M., 20th.

SS Emilia, (Aust.,) Ragusen, Venice, &c., Nov. 18, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M., 20th.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Cape Haitien, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 P. M., 20th.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Ohls, Santos, &c., Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool, Jan. 9, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:38 A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, Galveston, Jan. 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nueces, Hix, Galveston, Jan. 14, and Key West, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Normannia, (Dan.,) Ericksen, Stettin, &c., Dec. 21, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Speroi, (Nor.,) Iversen, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Jan. 10, with mdse. to W. L. Rathbun. Arrived at the Bar at 1:20 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville, Jan. 18, and Charleston, 19th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Russian Prince, (Br.,) Davison, Havana, &c., Jan. 10, with molasses to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Sartoria, Genoa, Jan. 5, and Naples, 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Antwerp, Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hilarius, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c., via Norfolk.
SS Cassel, (Ger.,) for Galveston.
SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) for Copenhagen and Stettin.
SS Monviso, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Carib, for Georgetown.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS New York, for San Domingo, &c.
SS Manica, (Br.,) for Port Natal, &c.
SS Mercator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch,) for St. Marc, &c., Paramaribo, Havre, and Amsterdam.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Santos Jan. 19.

SS Beckenham, (Br.,) from Calcutta via Colombo for Boston and New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 2:22 P. M. to-day.

SS Winchester, (Br.,) Capt. Coulthurst, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at East London Dec. 31.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Jan. 19.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Malta, Venice, &c., arr. at Algiers Jan. 19.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Arlington, (Br.,) Capt. Knowles, from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia Jan. 18.

SS Cobra, (Ger.,) for New York, sld. from Genoa Jan. 18.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. off Queenstown at 1 A. M. and proceeded without communicating on account of the gale which prevails.

SS Adana, (Br.,) Capt. Fowler, from New York via Algiers for Bombay, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from Genoa and Naples for New York, sld. from Gibraltar at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, from Nauwe Waterweg for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Capt. Oortgiese, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK.

The regulations governing the anchorage of vessels in the port of New York are amended as follows:

First.—Anchorages, Hudson River.—Owing to the difficulty experienced in entering the channel reserved for the West Shore Railroad Company's ferry across the anchorage grounds in the Hudson River, and the serious danger to be apprehended from a collision with the buoys marking said channel, in thick or foggy weather, it is ordered that said buoys be discontinued, the natural ranges described in Paragraphs 16 and 17 to remain in force, however, for the preservation of said unobstructed channel for the use and safety of said ferryboats, and that a white anchorage buoy be placed off Sixtieth Street, New York, for the range and demarkation of the eastern limit of the north anchorage, Hudson River, limits and ranges of anchorages in the Hudson River to remain otherwise as at present.

Second.—Western Anchorage, Upper Bay.—The white buoy to the northward and eastward of Ellis Island has been moved out toward the channel 100 yards, but the ranges otherwise retain their same magnetic bearings.

Third.—Eastern Anchorage, Lower Bay.—To the eastward of a line drawn through Fort Lafayette and Buoy No. 4, (approximate magnetic bearing S. ⅞ E.,) of Ambrose Channel, and to the northward of such buoys as may ultimately mark the new Ambrose Channel, &c., as at present in text.

Fourth.—Quarantine Anchorage.—Vessels arriving at Quarantine and awaiting inspection may anchor to the westward of a range passing through Craven Shoal Buoy and Robbins Reef Lighthouse and to the southward of a line passing through Clifton, Staten Island, and the white anchorage buoy off this place.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that on Jan. 21, 1903, there was established in 52 feet mean low water an anchorage spar buoy, painted white, with "ANCHOR" in black on opposite sides, off Sixtieth Street, Hudson River, New York City, to conform with circular amending Revised Rules and Regulations, relating to the anchorage of vessels, issued by the Treasury Department, on the following approximate magnetic bearings: Centre of New York Central Railroad roundhouse, ENE. ½ E.; end of Fifty-ninth Street Pier, New York, SE.; Boys Point, WSW. 1-16 W.

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9040 38th, 9020 Melrose.

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Overcoats and Suits.
One-Third Off.

No matter how low the regular price of the Overcoat or Suit you want, there's a full third off at this sale. Not a job lot bought to sell cheap and make a noise, but our own well cut and well tailored clothing at less than the original cost to make. We must have room for the incoming spring goods.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
$30.00 High-Grade Overcoats	$20.00
25.00 Fine Melton Overcoats	16.67
22.00 Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
21.00 Black Vicunas	14.00
20.00 High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
18.00 Meltons and Frieze	12.00
15.00 Meltons and Frieze	10.00
12.50 Oxford and Black Frieze	8.33
10.00 Oxford and Black Frieze	6.67

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Outfitters to Men and Boys.
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

84 1/2 WAY NOW ARE | 265 WAY TWELVE | 420 WAY DOLLARS
OVERCOATS AND SUITS

We, you and $12.00.

Our gain:—Rapid decrease of a big number of Suits and Overcoats.

Your gain:—The low $12 for the high grades we give you.

More of the $18, $20 & $22 classes go into the twelve dollar jubilee to-day.

Only a few more days to sell them.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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out of all silk, satin, cotton, and wool fabrics; cleans kid gloves and laces.

Every sort of fabric, from carpet to lace, cleaned instantly, and without harm to dye or thread, by *Eradeline,* which leaves no odor and no spot, and it cleans old gloves beautifully—like new.

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In Pullman Tourist Sleepers on fast trains, tri-weekly, personally conducted. New cars, courteous employes, satisfying meals. Cheap but comfortable. Thousands of pleased passengers yearly.

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Free illustrated books about the California tour.

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Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Fancy Jewelry & Buckles
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Real Coral Necklaces; graduated beads, well finished; special price.....$2.75
Pearl Fan Chains; 48 and 52 inches long, good quality beads; value $3.50, for...$2.25
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Belt and Black Pieces, in Rose Gold, French Gray and many jewelled effects; values up to $2.50, for.....65

Annual Sale of Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies.
First Floor.

To-day begins our annual trade movement in Notions and Dressmaking Supplies. It is an event the importance and fame of which has grown and extended with each succeeding year. It commands keenest interest from Dressmakers throughout the entire Eastern Section of our country. It stands pre-eminent in both its incomparable scope and its unequalled economical advantages. Unavoidable delay in announcing this annual event has led to our being fairly flooded with inquiries as to when it would begin. This is proof that thousands of Dressmakers and a large percentage of the general public have waited for the Simpson Crawford Co. Notion Sale, knowing how very ample will be their gain thereby. We express our positive belief that in the World of Notions the utmost limit of value-giving possibilities is reached in this announcement.

Dressmaking Supplies

We offer these standard articles at lower prices than you can buy them from any wholesale house in this city! We make this claim and will stand by it.

Whalebone.

The price of Whalebone has been steadily advancing for many months. Yet we offer one lot of 250 gross pure shell Whalebone of substantial weight, every piece guaranteed, at a sweeping cut price:—14c. piece; $1.45 dozen; gross.....$17.00

Sewing Silk.

Here again is the story of increased market value. Sewing Silks have increased in price. We offer 600 pounds of our well known Perfection brand of Sewing Silk, which is equal in quality to the very best on the market, in one ounce spools, actual value 58c., at 39c. a spool; dozen.....$4.60

Dress Shields.

These are our regular brands that are familiar to every dressmaker. Note the extreme price reductions:—

	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Light Weight, pair.	8c.	10c.	12½c.
dozen.	89c.	$1.10	$1.25
Single cov'd rubber, pr.	10c.	12½c.	15c.
Single cov'd rubber, doz.	$1.10	$1.25	$1.55
Double cov'd rubber, pr.	12c.	14c.	17c.
Double cov'd rubber, doz.	$1.25	$1.45	$1.85

Simpson Crawford Co.'s Perfect Dress Shields.

Patented, owned and sold exclusively here. Perfect in shape, perfect in quality, without exception the most practical shield on the market.

Light weight, size A, 18c. pair; $2.00 doz. B, 22c. pair; $2.45 doz.
Single Rubber, size A 19c. pair; $2.05 dozen. B, 23c. a pair $2.55 dozen.
Double covered, size A, 23c. pair; $2.55 dozen. B, 27c. a pair; $2.95 dozen.

Small Wares.

Hose Supporters, &c. Hook-on Hose Supporters; usual 25c. quality, at....19
Hook-on Hose Supporters, usual 50c. quality, at.....39
Padded Front Hose Supporters, usual 58c. quality, at.....39
Sew-on Hose Supporters, usual 25c. quality, at.....17
Sew-on Hose Supporters, usual 50c. quality, at.....35
Pin-on Hose Supporters, usual 20c. quality, at.....12½
Super Lisle Pin-on Hose Supporters. } Childs' Misses' Ladies', 5c. pr., 6c. pr., 7c. pr.
Fancy Garter Elastic, usual 19c. and 25c. qualities.....12½

Pins, Hair Pins, &c.

Standard American Dressing Pins, assorted sizes; 3 papers for.....10
English Dressing Pins, made by Kirby, Beard & Co.; 3 papers for.....15
English Steel Mourning Pins, finest made; 1 oz. boxes.....7

FRANCHISES MAY BE ASSESSED HIGHER

Grout on the Decision's Effect on All Indirect Taxation.

HE FAVORS FULL VALUATION

Frank H. Platt Dissents from the Controller's Opinion That Only Part of the Law Has Been Upset.

President Wells and the officials of the Tax Department are preparing to make large increases in the assessments on the corporations having franchise rights in New York. This action was taken after consultation with Controller Grout, when the text of the decision of the Appellate Division in Albany was discussed. Controller Grout maintained that as the decision did not apparently affect the first section of the franchise tax law declaring that franchise rights could be assessed as real estate, it was the duty of the city officials to put the full assessment on the corporations for 1903 for their real estate interests in franchise rights and make them bear the same burden as other property.

Controller Grout also held the opinion that the entire taxation plan formed by Gov. Odell for the levying of indirect taxes would probably be declared unconstitutional in accordance with the decision of the court in the franchise test case. It was claimed that under this decision the State Board of Tax Commissioners was declared to have no power to levy local assessments. Controller Grout asked if the State Board did not have the power to levy local assessments, what right had the various State officials to levy and even collect taxes under the inheritance tax law, the law taxing trust companies, insurance companies, and the surplus of savings banks.

The Controller said:

"The corporations which have and use enormously valuable franchises are fighting the city to evade the payment of just taxes. It is now time for the city to fight back. These corporations either have the interests and property which the officials of the Tax Department claim or they have not. If they have, they should be taxed accordingly. If these corporations continue to claim in the courts that they have not these vast property rights in and on the streets in the shape of franchises, then they are cheating the public by issuing certificates and selling stock to the people on the basis of their enormous franchise rights.

"The decisions in the franchise tax litigation and the decision of the Appellate Division in effect declare that the method of assessment of local franchise cannot be performed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. If it is unconstitutional for the State Board of Tax Commissioners to levy assessment on the franchise of corporations in New York City, why isn't this decision applicable to the laws under which not only are assessments levied but collected by State officers?

"If it is a violation of the provisions of the Constitution for the State Tax Board to levy assessments on franchises, how can the State officials levy assessments on the insurance companies of New York City and the surplus of trust companies?."

"What will be done about the franchise tax matter?" was asked.

"I think the assessments levied in 1900 and 1901 on the franchises of corporations will stand. One matter was apparently overlooked in the litigation which was decided by the Third Appellate Division. The city officials were not made a party to the suit in any way. Now, when the franchise taxes were levied in 1900 and 1901 these assessments were placed on the tax rolls of the city after assessment by the State Board. The final action of the Board of Aldermen was the affirmation of the tax rolls. Now, if the city was not made a party to that suit, and as we know the assessments were duly authorized by the Board of Aldermen and all the local taxing powers, it is a serious question whether the corporations can avoid those taxes. I have called the attention of President Wells of the Tax Department to the assessments of corporations having franchises. My opinion is that the assessments are too low and that they should be increased to the full value of the franchise rights of the companies.

"It is a mistake to have taxes levied in an indirect way. Taxes are a burden on the people, and they should be made direct, so that the people know each year what they pay for taxes. Taxes are an imposition and they should not be levied so indirectly that the taxpayers cannot tell what money is being taken out of their pockets. All this method of indirect taxation leads to extravagance."

President Wells, when asked about the tax on franchise of corporations, said:

"We are going right ahead with the work and the assessments on every corporation will be increased."

Frank H. Platt held the opinion yesterday that the entire franchise tax law was nullified by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Third District. Mr. Platt said yesterday:

"The Appellate Division decision is to the effect that the assessments for the year 1900 of the Metropolitan Street Railway, Brooklyn City Railroad, Consolidated Gas, Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway, and New Amsterdam Gas Companies are wholly set aside. These were the test cases actually argued. The same counsel who represented these cases also represent forty-seven companies, whose assessments for 1900 amounted to $150,000,000 out of total assessments for that year of $266,000,000.

"Following the Appellate Division decision orders will be entered setting wholly aside the assessments for 1900 in all of these cases. Similar writs of certiorari have been taken out against similar assessments of the same companies for the years 1901 and 1902. The same companies have filed their reports for the year 1903, but the assessments are not due for this year until March. Unless a decision is rendered by the Court of Appeals before the end of March, the State Board will undoubtedly undertake to make assessments for this year, and the same proceedings will be taken to review such action.

"There is nothing in Controller Grout's suggestion that the assessments are held by the Appellate Division to be valid in any respect. Judge Earl's decision is wholly reversed, and the assessments are wholly set aside. What Mr. Grout made his statement on that subject yesterday he had evidently not read the court's decision. Nor is there anything to sustain the proposition which Mr. Ford put out yesterday, that the law is held to be valid in that part which declared franchises to be real estate and invalid in that part which placed the power of assessment in the State Board."

GOVERNOR TO HASTEN DECISION

Attorney General Cunneen Will Ask the Court of Appeals to Act Before the Legislature Adjourns.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Odell and Attorney General Cunneen had a conference today with regard to the franchise tax decision of the Appellate Division. Gov. Odell informed Mr. Cunneen that, in view of the finding of the court, he was desirous that the matter should be brought up before the Court of Appeals as soon as possible in order that a decision of the State's highest court might be had before the adjournment of the Legislature, thus affording time for whatever legislation might seem desirable.

In speaking of his conference with the Governor, Mr. Cunneen said: "In obedience to the Governor's suggestion I will at once commence the preparation of the necessary papers to appeal the case to the Court of Appeals.

"These papers will be ready in ten days, and I think the matter can be presented to the court within two weeks. With this expedition we ought to have a decision from entirety, there would be no necessity for further legislation.

"Under the decision of the court I feel certain that the local assessors can, in the future, assess franchises, and if the Court of Appeals should sustain the opinion of the Appellate Division a bill could be passed by the Legislature which would enable the local Assessors to make assessments for the years in which the assessments, according to the decision of the Appellate Division, were illegally levied."

The fact that the Governor urged the Attorney General to get a decision upon the Constitutionality of the present franchise law from the State's highest court as expeditiously as possible is taken here to indicate that the Governor will not press his recommendations for the repeal of the law. If he was as firm as ever in his belief that the law ought to be repealed and a tax on gross earnings substituted, it is argued, he would have no concern whatever about what view of the Constitutionality of the law the Court of Appeals might take.

The belief is that if the Court of Appeals sustains the law, Gov. Odell will make no effort to insure its repeal. On the other hand if the Court of Appeals should make the law invalid, the Governor then, without a doubt, will press his recommendation for a tax on gross earnings to take the place of the present law.

The local Assessors of New York in anticipation of an unfavorable finding upon the provision of the law which gives authority to the State Board of Tax Commissioners to make the assessment have annually made their own assessments upon franchises. The opinion prevails here that no new legislation will be required to enable the City of New York to collect these back assessments.

The up-State counties did not follow the example of New York City and have annual assessments made by the local Boards of Assessors, and before they can receive any return for the money which they will have to refund new legislation will be required.

There is some question as to whether even with new legislation they will be able to collect the back taxes. Attorney General Cunneen, however, is of the opinion that they will be able to collect, basing his opinion upon the proposition that if it is held that the taxes were due the corporations are not absolved from payment by the fact that the assessments were not made by the proper authorities.

HEARING ON A GROUT BILL.

Controller's Plan to Use the Sinking Fund Excess Will Come Before a Committee To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—There will be a hearing to-morrow before the Assembly Committee on Cities on the bill prepared by Controller Grout to enable the City of New York to derive benefit from the money in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the principal and interest on the bonded debt, which is now required to be paid into the sinking fund created in 1878 for the liquidation of the obligations of the city which mature in 1928.

The Controller's bill makes no change whatever in the receipts of the old sinking fund. Every source of revenue is retained, nor is there any change proposed in the mode of investment and accumulation.

The money received in the sinking fund is still to be invested in the bonds of the City of New York, and these bonds are to be kept as live assets upon which interest is still to be regularly paid. The one change in the law is the grant of authority to the city to issue a carefully limited amount of "general fund bonds," the proceeds of which are to be paid into the general fund for the relief of taxation.

These bonds are declared in the bill to be "obligations of the city like other stocks and bonds of said city," and the faith and credit of the city is pledged for the fulfillment of all obligations thereby created. If necessary they may be sold, and in the event of sale they are to be secured like all other bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1898, by the new sinking fund of the city.

LOCAL OPTION IN TAXATION.

Bill Indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce Is Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Senator Elsberg to day introduced what is known as "the Local Option Tax bill," originating from the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Should direct taxes be entirely abolished, the bill, if it becomes a law, will be inactive, but Senator Elsberg says that the measure is introduced inasmuch as there must always be some system for raising direct taxes in the event of the taxes from indirect sources not equaling the appropriations.

The bill provides for an apportionment of direct State taxes among counties in the proportion that the local tax revenues bear to the aggregate total of local revenues of all the counties.

FOR NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Senator McCarren Introduces a Bill Which Is Said to Have the Mayor's Indorsement.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn has again introduced his bill providing for the erection of a municipal building in New York City. The bill is changed in several respects, and it is understood that in its present form it will meet with the favor of Mayor Low.

It provides that the Mayor shall appoint six members and the Borough Presidents one each of a commission that shall offer prizes to architects for plans for a municipal building and choose a site for it. The demolition of any and all the buildings in City Hall Park is authorized. If the commission deems it necessary to erect more than one building it has the power to do so.

The new City Hall will be for the use of all the chief departments of the city, for the Register and the County Clerk, and for such other purposes as may be designated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. For the expenses authorized under the bill the Controller is authorized to issue bonds.

WORKING FOR GOOD ROADS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Good Roads Convention to-day adopted resolutions favoring the appointment of county engineers for road construction and favoring the bill in Congress appropriating $20,000,000 for good roads, of which New York's share would be $2,000,000.

The delegates called on Gov. Odell and urged that the Legislature appropriate $2,000,000 for State highways already asked for and issue bonds for $50,000,000 for road improvement. The Governor said he was very much in favor of improved highways.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

By Assemblyman PRINCE—Providing that courts shall not issue injunctions on strikers or labor unions without giving notice, the length of which notice the Judge may determine.

By Assemblyman DEER—Allowing the appropriation of not more than 10 per cent. of the excise fund in cities for pensions for Volunteer firemen.

By Assemblyman CONKLIN—Discontinuing Catharine Market in New York City, and providing for the improvement of the land there.

By Senator GREENE—To incorporate the Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America.

By Senator MARSHALL—That in cases of libel, newspapers may give proof of intentions, and unless plaintiff proves malice or a failure to retract, he shall recover only actual damage proved and specially alleged in the complaint.

By Senator MARSHALL—Permitting the Police Commissioner of New York to retire on pension Caroline M. Fox, a police matron.

By Senator McCARREN—Authorizing the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York to reconsider the case of Roundsman Joseph Devlin.

By Senator GRADY—Amending the act relative to charitable institutions by eliminating the part that makes bequests made less than two months before death invalid.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Safeguard and Double O., 97 pounds each; Prince Eugene, 100; My Surprise, 104; King Dodo, 107; Lord Touchwood and Marco, 109 each; Farmer Jim, Uranium, Showman, Frank Rice, and Glenneyis, 112 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Saragamp, 128 pounds; Denny Duff, and Frank Kenny, 133; El Rey, Limelight, Heroics, Socapa, Peat, John Bull, and Judge Magee, 135 each; Silver Coin, 138; Alfred C., 142.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; five and one-half furlongs. Ben Mora, 100 pounds; Optional, 101; Senator Morrison, 104; Bummer, 105; The Pride of Surrey, 106; Allyar, 108, and Ed L., 109.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Great Star, 90 pounds; Malster, 93; Albert F. Dewey, 99; St. Tammany and Rankin, 101; Bard of Avon, 102; Hargis, 104; Major Mansir, 107; Nitrate, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Orpheum

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bill Supposed to be Aimed at Mr. Brackett Is Introduced.

Senator Platt Re-elected in Joint Session—Bills Aimed at Tobacco Trust and City Sportsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—What is generally thought to be the first step of the Republican organization to discipline Senator Brackett for leading a bolt against Senator Platt was taken to-day. Senator L'Hommedieu of Orleans County introduced a bill which provides that the Sheriff of any county may arrest a prisoner on a warrant directed to any Sheriff.

If this bill became a law a warrant directed against Richard Canfield for keeping a gambling house in Saratoga could be served by an outside Sheriff. It has been impossible to get a warrant served against Canfield in Saratoga on account of the sentiment in favor of gambling there, and the purpose of Mr. L'Hommedieu's bill is thought to be to afford a means whereby Canfield's gambling monopoly in Saratoga can be broken up. When Senator Brackett was shown the bill after the session, he said:

"We cannot allow that. The principle of home rule must prevail with Sheriffs as with other matters."

Senator L'Hommedieu received a call from ex-State Senator John Ford. Mr. Ford denied that the bill had originated with District Attorney Jerome.

Senator Fitzgerald, who represents the district formerly represented by Timothy D. Sullivan, to-day introduced a bill aimed at the Tobacco Trust. It provides that for any person to inclose or attach to any package, parcel, or bundle of cigars or cigarettes any tickets, coupons, or vouchers calling for a prize it shall be a misdemeanor. The penalty is a fine of not less than $10 and not more than $50 for each offense.

Assemblyman Charles T. Coutant to-day introduced a bill the apparent object of which is to establish county game monopolies. It provides that no person who is a non-resident of the county in which he desires to hunt, shall shoot woodcock, partridge, meadowlark, snipe, rabbits, or squirrels during the open season unless he holds a certificate from the Supervisor of the Township in which he wishes to hunt.

He must either pay $25 for a month's certificate, or if he be a non-resident taxpayer, must file with the Supervisor a full copy of his tax assessment in the county in which he resides. The practical effect of the bill, it is said, if enacted into law, would be to shut out the sportsmen of New York and other cities from hunting in the various counties of the State.

The Senate and Assembly in joint session to-day re-elected Thomas C. Platt United States Senator for a term of six years, beginning March 4, and elected Charles A. Gardiner Regent of the University of the State. The joint session was held at noon in the Assembly chamber, Lieut. Gov. Higgins presiding. The election was purely formal, there being no speeches.

As soon as the session of the Assembly opened to-day Assemblyman Scoville of Columbia arose to a question of personal privilege and announced that he had been unavoidably detained yesterday while the vote on the selection of a United States Senator had been taken.

"Had I been present I would have voted for the re-election of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt," concluded Mr. Scoville.

Speaker Nixon made the same announcement on behalf of Assemblyman Thorn of Ulster County.

In the Senate Chairman Malby of the Finance Committee reported from the Committee the first bill of the session and asked for immediate action. It appropriates $10,000 for the use of the State Agricultural Commission for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases among cattle. It is designed for the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease. The bill was advanced to third reading.

NEW JERSEY GOLFERS MEET.

Baltusrol Will Be the Scene of the Next State Championship.

New Jersey golfers will meet on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., on June 4, 5, and 6 for their next State championship tournament. The offer of the Baltusrol Club giving the use of its course for that tournament was accepted yesterday at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association, held in the office of the President, Lionel H. Graham, 11 Broadway. He was re-elected President for the coming year, and several new clubs were added to the membership, including Deal and the Country Club of Atlantic City.

The new system of adopting a par score as a basis for an equitable handicap arrangement of players was unanimously approved as previously ratified by the Executive Committee. In brief, it provides for a uniform par score for the different club links of 3 on holes up to 200 yards, 3½ to 250 yards, 4 to 375 yards, 4½ to 425 yards, 5 to 510 yards, 5½ to 600 yards, and 6 to 650 yards. On this basis the members' handicaps throughout the association will be made.

De La Salle's Basket Ball Victories.

Two lively games of basket ball were decided yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium of the De La Salle Institute, on West Fifty-ninth Street, between the first and second teams of De La Salle and Erasmus High School of Brooklyn. The local boys defeated the visitors in each contest. De La Salle's first team beat the seniors of Erasmus by 38 to 16, and the local second team scored a hollow victory over their opponents by 26 to 2. For the winning teams, Costello for the juniors and Thorp for the seniors were the most effective players. The lineups:

FIRST TEAMS.

De La Salle, 38.	Position.	Erasmus, 16.
Amezaga	Forward	A. Keindel
Aleyteo	Forward	F. Keindel
Thorp	Centre	Vaights
Pla	Guard	Smith
Goodwin	Guard	Archer

Goals from field—Thorp, 10; Amezaga, 7; Pla, 1; Aleyteo, 1; F. Keindel, 3; A. Keindel, 1; Archer, 2; Smith, 1. Goals from fouls—Archer, 1; Vaights, 1. Referee—J. Delaney, De La Salle. Umpire—M. McNamara, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

SECOND TEAMS.

De La Salle, 26.	Position.	Erasmus, 2.
Swerez	Forward	Bonsfield
Lyons	Forward	Johnson
Largey	Centre	Palmer
Feeney	Guard	Ruprecht
Costello	Guard	Brown

Goals from field—Costello, (7,) Feeney, (3,) Largey, (1,) Swerez, (1,) Palmer, (1.) Goals from fouls—Lyons, (1,) Costello, (1.) Referee—J. Delaney, De La Salle. Umpire—M. McNamara, De La Salle. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Cornell's Football Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—It was learned to-day that the Cornell graduate football committee appointed to select coaches for the year 1903 had chosen William J. Warner, '03, and Henry Purcell, Jr., '03, to coach the eleven. The committee appointed at the conference in December was composed of J. W. Beacham, '97, Captain of the '96 Varsity; Clinton R. Wyckoff, '96, and Lyndon S. Tracy, '96. The choice of Warner and Purcell as coaches was received with general approval. Both have records in their positions which have not been excelled by any players Cornell has produced. During the entire period of his playing Warner has taken part in every game except one. For the last two years he has been Captain of the eleven, and has been chosen as guard on various All-American elevens.

Sneden Wins in Pool Contest.

W. H. Sneden of Newark beat Joseph Kirtland of Washington last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament in the Montauk Billiard Rooms, Brooklyn. The contest was one of the closest that has been played in the entire series, Sneden finally

Registered Trade Mark.

Annual Sale Table Linens

At "The Linen Store."

These are all fresh, reliable linens, selected almost entirely from our regular stock, and much reduced in price to close out during our January Sale.

(Napkins, per doz.)

⅝ size. 20 to 22 in. sq.	$2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75
Reg. Price	2.25	2.50	3.00	3.75
¾ size. 24 to 27 in. sq.	$2.75	3.50	4.50	6.50	8.75
Reg. price	3.00	4.00	5.50	7.50	11.00

Cloths.

2x2 yards	$2.00	2.50	3.00	3.75	4.00
Reg. price	2.25	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50
2x2½ yards	$2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.50
Reg. price	2.75	3.75	5.00	6.50	8.00
2x3 yards	$2.50	3.00	3.75	4.50	7.50
Reg. price	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	10.50
2½x2½ yards	$3.50	4.50	5.50	6.00	8.00
Reg. price	4.25	5.50	6.50	7.50	10.50
2½x3 yards	$5.00	6.50	7.50	10.50	17.50
Reg. price	6.00	8.00	9.00	14.00	22.00
2½x3½ yards	$6.00	8.00	11.00	12.50	20.75
Reg. price	7.50	10.50	14.50	16.00	26.00

Also a large variety of extra long Cloths, 2 and 2½ yards wide and up to 6 yards long, at from 25% to 33⅓% reduction from regular prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

MUST PASS A CANAL BILL

Gov. Odell Delivers an Ultimatum to Legislators.

Business Ideas Alone Must Be Considered, He Declares, and Not the Demands of Localities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—"There must be some kind of canal legislation at this session if the Legislature stays here all Summer."

Gov. Odell to-day made this declaration to Senator Davis, the Chairman of the Senate Canal Committee, and to Assemblyman Graeff. They had called upon him to discuss the outlook with regard to the canals.

"There is no reason," the Governor continued, "why the Legislature cannot evolve a canal improvement bill which shall be thoroughly businesslike, for the very best commercial interests of the State, and which will put the canals in direct and vigorous competition with the railroads.

"I would suggest to you, gentlemen, that every means be taken by you to obtain the best sentiment as to a canal route and the amount of money to be expended for making a barge canal. No locality should dominate the decision, and no interest or set of interests should control the Legislature's judgment.

"It is absolutely a business proposition, and the Legislature should look upon it from that standpoint. Taking that view of it, I am positive that you can at this session present to me a bill that I will not only willingly but cheerfully sign."

Senator Davis and Assemblyman Graeff had a long talk with the Governor. Mr. Graeff particularly desired that the Champlain Canal should be made more navigable than at present, although he was not insistent upon its being turned into a thousand-ton barge canal. Senator Davis was anxious that the bill as prepared which ignores the Champlain Canal should be put through at this session of the Legislature.

Mr. Graeff said that, while he is not in any sense a thousand-ton-barge canal man, and, in fact, really believed that, in view of the building and proposed building of Canadian canals, the State would be unwise to spend any large sum in canal improvement. Yet if a decision was reached to expend a large sum of money, he thought the Champlain route should come in for a share in the improvement.

The fact that Gov. Odell made his estimates of the cost of the canal so high as to be in a way startling created the impression that he was not overfavorable to the project, and that his attitude would have the effect of defeating any canal legislation. But what he said to Senator Davis and Mr. Graeff to-day is thought to indicate beyond any doubt that all of his influence will be thrown in the direction of redeeming the pledge made in the Republican State platform to submit some sort of a canal proposition to the voters of the State next Fall.

The Governor's advice to the members of the canal committees is to give a sufficient number of hearings upon the measure which will be introduced to bring out all the ideas possible on the subject and then do what seems best. On one point he is insistent, and that is that the people shall have full knowledge of just what the proposition which will be submitted to them shall mean in the way of expenditure. He does not want the experience of the Black Administration repeated; when $9,000,000 was spent and no practical results achieved.

His idea is that the people should have accurate information as to the ultimate cost of any project of improvement which may be adopted in order that they may determine in their own minds as to whether the probable results will justify the necessary outlay. A clear exposition along this line is one thing which he will insist upon in connection with the proposed legislation.

In view of the Governor's estimate that the improvement of the Erie Canal so as to make it a thousand-ton barge canal would cost the State $255,000,000 an interesting proposition on the subject of canal improvement is being advanced here. It is to make a thousand-ton barge canal from Albany to Oswego, and then have the New York delegation in Congress use its influence with President Roosevelt to favor the building by the United States Government of a ship canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. It is estimated that a thousand-ton barge canal from Albany to Oswego could be constructed for $37,000,000.

The cost of digging the ship canal across the eight-mile strip of land between Lewiston, on Lake Ontario, and Lasalle, on Lake Erie, is estimated at $26,000,000. It is therefore pointed out that the cost of both these canals would be much less than the cost of converting the Erie Canal into a thousand-ton barge canal.

It is admitted that the canal situation at present is decidedly muddled. The bill which was prepared by the Greater New York Canal Association has been sharply criticised. The measure has not yet been introduced in the Senate, and before it is put in effort will be made to reconcile all differences. Compromises probably will be made at the conference to be held here by the canalmen next Tuesday.

ST. LOUIS PASSENGERS ACT.

Meet and Take Steps to Bring Suits for Damages Owing to the

the choice of New York counsel to represent the passengers in their claims against the American Line was left with Mr. Bernel. A. Parlett Lloyd of Baltimore will also act. A test case is to be made and the proceedings are to be begun as soon as possible.

Mr. Bernel said that the first case to be tried would be that of Mr. Victor S. Alien, a dry goods merchant of this city. Mr. Alien had an option of $500,000 worth of merchandise, it was said, and the option expired while he was at sea. He has declared that he was assured by the agents of the line before he sailed that the St. Louis would reach New York before the date upon which the option expired.

"The cases could be of two kinds," Mr. Bernel said, "those for damages sustained through misrepresentation and those based upon a breach of contract. It will be asked to determine whether six and a half days means six and a half days or thirteen days. Misrepresentation or deceit as the law has it will be alleged in one of these cases."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND—Capt. H. V. Hart-Davis, England; the Rev. George S. Fiske, Boston.

GRAND—George B. Anderson, United States Consul General, Prescott, Ontario; Capt. J. C. Fremont, United States Navy.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austro-Hungarian Minister to the United States, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. John E. Keller, Jr., Litchfield, Conn.; Capt. R. H. James, R. A., England.

VICTORIA—Col. Samual Goodman, Philadelphia.

STURTEVANT—The Rev. C. T. Wood-Wellington, Cape Town, South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions and ribbons; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. Schwartz, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; J. A. Hengerer, woolens and linens; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; A. Kaufman, cloaks and suits; M. Rubenstein, boys' clothing; 45 Leonard Street.

Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. Taylor, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, dress goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. E. Mullen, prints and white goods; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; D. Robillard, clothing; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hughes, William, Evansville, Ind.; R. P. Hughes, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 629 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

McCleery, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McTeers, clothing; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; A. P. Ray, furnishing goods; 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Newberger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newberger, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Hill, dress goods, silks, and linens; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss Parvin, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; H. C. Wortman, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Reynolds; A. R. Edwards, notions and leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Marlborough.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; H. S. Gibbs, millinery and notions; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. C. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, prints and domestics; A. L. Shaw, furs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Brytherick, laces and notions; H. C. Bennett, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company; Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Mendinhall, furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bush & Bull Company, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, notions and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Emporium and Golden Rule Bazaar, San Francisco Cal.; T. C. Copeland, cloaks and suits; 103 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Knapp, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; A. Murdison, leather goods; J. T. Boyle, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods, 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, gloves, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rogers, notions, laces, and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; F. F. Sturges, laces and white goods, 86 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. B. O. Hearn, dress goods and linings, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; Miss L. Bernard, cloaks and suits, 438 Broadway; Winsonia Hotel.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D TO 23D ST., NEW YORK.

WOMEN'S GARMENTS REDUCED

THIS day finds us but a little more than a week this side of stock counting. It is imperative that every possible garment made for this season's wear be sold now. That accounts for the startling reductions here indicated.

9.95 for $16.50 and $18.75 velveteen SHIRT WAISTS; broken lot of exceptionally pretty styles, good range of sizes and colors.

12.75 for $20.00 black broadcloth tailored SUITS, finished with stitched satin bands, cape effect jacket, military collar of stitched velvet, postillion back, drop skirt of percaline.

4.95 for a fine lot of stylish WALKING SKIRTS, made of choice quality materials in Oxford gray, blue and black; made seven gore flare; beautifully tailor-stitched; regular price $7.50.

7.95 for $12.00 black and blue broadcloth SKIRTS, trimmed stylishly with bands of taffeta; flounce styles.

Women's Coats—Very Special.

7.50 for $10.75, $12.75 and $14.75 Coats, made in the jaunty short fitted styles, five different effects, made of very fine smooth kersey cloth and Montagnacs, all lined in the finest guaranteed satin; the tailoring in the garments is excellent. These are coats that are always stylish and such as you can wear almost the year around.

Waist Selling Is On in Earnest, Too.

4.95 for choice of a beautiful lot of stylish WAISTS, Crepe de Chine, Peau de Cygne and Peau de Soie, in white, light blue and other handsome pastelle shades; all extremely effective styles in the way of fine tucks, shirred yoke and sleeve effects. Some made with tucks and row after row of briar stitching. All the waists have extra large puffs. This is an exceptional lot. Regular values, $6.75, $7.50 and $8.95.

3.95 for Cashmere WAISTS, in White, Light Blue and Black, made with yoke of lace insertion and box pleated front, back and sleeve; extra large puffs; excellent value at $6.50.

2.45 for stylish Bedford cord WAISTS, in pretty shades; all made up in a very becoming style; regular value, $5.

Big reductions on Eiderdown House and Bath ROBES; prices made for a quick clearing.

2.95 for the regular $5.00 robes.

3.95 for the regular $7.50 robes.

Sizes and colors broken.

Last Three Days of the

Great Fur Sale.

If You EVER GOT a Fur Bargain It's Now. EVERY GARMENT Must Go.

19.50 for regular $32.50 ELECTRIC SEAL COATS; beautiful skins, XXX quality, lined in fine guaranteed satin.

24.75 for $45.00 NEARSEAL COATS, beautifully made; can hardly be detected from genuine seal; handsomely lined.

69.50 for $100.00 Persian Lamb COATS, Leipsic dyed skins, beautifully matched, pretty style coat, elegantly lined.

4.95 for very large American Sable SCARFS, finished with 6 large tails and chain fastener.

7.95 for $12.50 and $14.75 French Marten BOAS, in sable and Isabella color, shaped at neck, full length, with two large brushes.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Men's $5 Shoes for $3.50

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (hand sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer, he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than any other concern, which enables him to sell a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

* * *

Established 1876.

FIT LIKE CUSTOM BENCH WORK.

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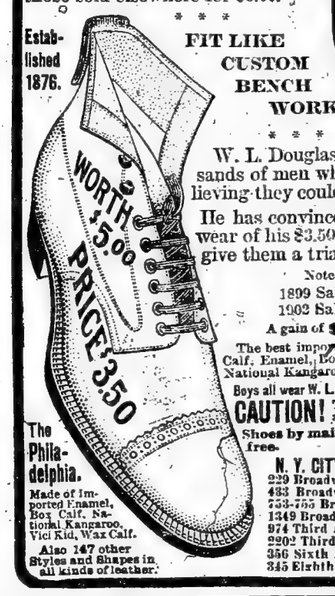

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying $5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.

He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good. Why not give them a trial, and save $1.50 on every pair.

Note the increase in business.

1899 Sales: **$2,203,883.21**
1902 Sales: **$5,024,340.00**
A gain of **$2,820,456.79** in four years.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Philadelphia. Made of Imported Enamel, Box Calf, National Kangaroo, Vici Kid, Wax Calf.

Also 147 other Styles and Shapes in all kinds of leather.

N. Y. CITY STORES:
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708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway.
479-421 Fulton Street.
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Jersey City: 18 Newark Ave.

"When you de drink, drink Trimble."

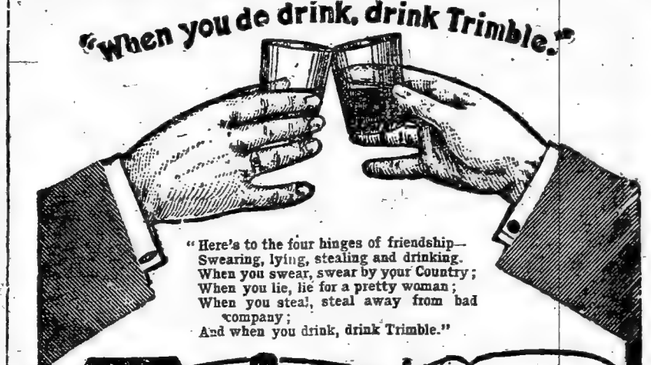

"Here's to the four hinges of friendship—
Swearing, lying, stealing and drinking.
When you swear, swear by your Country;
When you lie, lie for a pretty woman;
When you steal, steal away from bad company;
And when you drink, drink Trimble."

Trimble Green Label Whiskey

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phil. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. ESTABLISHED 1793.

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ASTOR PLACE AND EIGHTH ST., near Broadway.
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GERMAN CHARITY BALL

Thirteenth Annual Function Brilliant and Successful.

Large Financial Receipts for the Young Arion, Liederkranz, and Beethoven Bachelors' Affair—Some of the Gowns Worn.

Thirteen may be an unlucky number for some people, but it certainly proved lucky for the German Charity Ball Committee which had in charge the thirteenth occurrence of the German Charity Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. In point of attendance, brilliancy of the gowns of the women, beauty of decorations, and what is most important in a charity ball—financial results—the ball exceeded easily its twelve predecessors, thanks to the efforts of President Oscar B. Weber and his faithful committee.

Nearly two thousand persons thronged the ballroom, the Astor Gallery, and the Myrtle Room of the hotel. The entire first floor of the hostelry, including the dining room, had been reserved for the occasion, and yet this space was at times filled with dancers and promenaders to a degree more than seemed comfortable. But besides those who attended many had bought tickets which they did not use, and the committee estimated that the receipts, which will be distributed among the German charitable institutions of this city, will be close to $11,000. The first twelve balls netted a total of $108,500, which were distributed among the following societies:

German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, German West Side Dispensary, Isabella Home, German Poliklink, St. Francis Hospital, German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

The ball was formally opened at 11 o'clock by a grand march led by Oscar B. Weber and the Baroness Anna von Zedlitz-Leipe, followed by the ex-Presidents of the society. The Baroness wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin, with white Chantilly lace, heavily embroidered with pearls and silver ornaments, diamonds, and pearls. The Baroness also wore a gold badge, which was presented to her by the committee as a memento.

Some of the dresses worn at the ball were:

Mrs. Charles E. Mandelick, black net applique in rose design over white.

Mrs. J. C. Hupfel, pale gray crêpe de chine, with lace trimming, diamond ornaments

Mrs. Edward Schweyer, black velvet, lace, jet.

Mrs. Joseph Halk, black and silver spangled robe over white taffeta, trimmed in orchids.

Mrs. Adam Weber, white satin duchesse, point applique, silver spangles.

Miss Mathilda E. Weber, white chiffon, pink bodice.

Miss Lina A. Weber, white chiffon, handsome applique, deep blue bodice.

Mrs. H. Bleecker Rathbone, white chiffon, applique, silver spangles.

Mrs. John H. Flagler, point applique over white satin.

Mrs. H. F. Poggenburg, black spangled robe and diamonds.

Mrs. Frederic H. Keine, silk point d'esprit, lace.

Mrs. Oscar B. Weber, white chiffon in point lace and green foliage.

The ball was given under the auspices of the Yung Arion, Liederkranz Bachelor Circle, and the Beethoven Bachelors. These were represented by the following:

YOUNG ARION—William B. Anderson, George H. Diehl, Jr., William Holzderber, Frank Fechteler, Charles J. Gunther, Ferd. Neumer, Jr., John T. Schmidt, Dr. Aug. L. Peters.

LIEDERKRANZ—Emil H. Schwed, H. T. Eschwege, H. G. Friedmann, W. F. Rudolphy, O. R. Seltz, Frederick Vilmar, Joseph Halk, and F. E. Perham.

BEETHOVEN BACHELORS—August Schmidt, F. F. A. Treulehen, August J. Fox, George L. Fritzel, C. T. Klein, Henry E. Rau, Frank Thorn, and Charles Vonhof, Jr.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Amend, R. H. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Carl Beck, Emil L. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Cilla, Charles Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gulden, Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. May, Justice Charles F. McLean, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Mittendorf, Herman Ridder, Charles A. Stadler, E. J. H. Tamsen, Edward Uhl, Dr. L. Weber, and Mr. and Miss Von Briesen.

Orphan Asylum Society's Ball.

The twenty-fifth annual charity ball of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society was held last night in the Academy of Music, that borough. It was declared to be the most successful affair in the society's history. The attendance was so large as to tax the capacity of the Academy, which was made beautiful for the occasion by lavish floral decorations. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was Morris Adler, the Chairman of the Floor Committee was Max Weber, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee was Michael Furst.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Mooney—MacMahon.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—In St. John's Roman Catholic Church this morning Miss Mabelle MacMahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. MacMahon of 138 Washington Street, East Orange, was married to Charles A. Mooney of St. Mary's, Ohio. A nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. J. McDonald, assistant rector of the church, who performed the marriage ceremony. Attending the bride as maid of honor was her sister, Miss Katrina MacMahon. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was John Joseph Mooney, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were John Tierney of New York and Paul MacMahon, brother of the bride.

Coursen—Miller.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—Miss Grace Marion Miller, daughter of Mrs. William H. Miller of Winthrop Terrace, this city, was married to-night in her home to Walter Leslie Coursen of Newark by the Rev. Stephen Granberry of St. Barnabas's Church, Newark. Miss Florence Adele Miller, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. She wore pink chiffon. The bride wore a gown of white silk, trimmed with duchesse lace. The best man was James Banker of Staten Island. The ushers were James Agnew of Brooklyn, Frederick Austin of New York, Thomas Wickhoff of New York, and Dr. William Talbot of Newark.

Colt—Clery.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Clery of 98 Munn Avenue, East Orange, was married this evening in their residence to Thomas Clyde Colt of Orange by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow. The maid of honor was Miss Estelle Lynch of Philadelphia, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Amy Williams, Mabelle Gibson, and Grace Wheeler of East Orange, and Miss Helen Wright of Summit. The best man was John Van Doren of East Orange and the ushers were Howard Clery, brother of the bride; Frank Hodson, George La Foy of Newark, and William Van Cise of Summit.

Conkling—Jacobus.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—In their new home this afternoon Miss Nellie May Jacobus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Jacobus of 535 Main Street, this city, and Roscoe Perry Conkling of Orange were married by the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop. The wedding was celebrated in the home of the couple because a friend, Henry Thomas, of Grove Street, East Orange, called at the Jacobus residence about a week ago and was taken ill with scarlet fever. He was quarantined subsequently in the house. The bride was attended by Miss Irene Conkling, a sister of the bridegroom, and she wore a gown of white crepe duchesse lace with pearl trimming.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Gen. and Mrs. Draper entertained this evening at dinner. The company included Justice Brown, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, the Spanish Minister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mr. Riano, of the Spanish Legation, and Mr. de Oliveira of the Brazilian Legation.

Senator and Mrs. Alger gave their first large dinner party of the season this evening. The company included the entire Michigan delegation in Congress.

The Countess Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, with her sister, the Countess Antrim, will arrive in Washington Saturday for a visit of several days to British Ambassador and Lady Herbert. The latter will entertain in Lady Minto's honor on Monday evening.

Representative Edward Morrill entertained at dinner this evening. His guests were Darwin R. James, Merrill E. Gates, Senators Stewart of Nevada and Jones of Arkansas, Philip C. Garrett, Charles Bonaparte, Commissioner Jones of the Indian Bureau, John F. Lacy, and Frank Riggs. The dinner was complimentary to the Indian Commissioners' meeting in Washington.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although yesterday was a bit quiet, today is to be very busy for those who go out in society. Among the large affairs are to be the dinner dance at Delmonico's, arranged by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong, and the musicale and dinner to be given by Mrs. George Gould. There are to be also several receptions and other smaller events. Mrs. Richard Lounsbery will have the last of her three receptions. A notable occurrence is to be the wedding of Miss Eleanor Russell Morris and Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's Church, in the afternoon.

***

The wedding of Beeckman Lorillard, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, and Miss Kathleen Doyle at Asheville, N. C., was quite a surprise to many of the friends of the young man's parents and of his brother, Louis Lorillard, Jr. Beeckman Lorillard has not reached his majority. There were rumors of his attachment to Miss Doyle, but nothing serious was thought of it, as the young man was at school. Miss Doyle is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Bester Doyle of Washington, D. C., and Asheville. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have gone abroad for the Winter. Louis Lorillard was one of the heirs of Miss Catharine Wolfe. He married Miss Beeckman, the sister of Livingston Beeckman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander have cards out for a dinner on Feb. 7.

***

Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris gave a dinner last evening for her daughter, Miss Morris, her daughter's fiancé, Mr. McCormick, and their attendants at the wedding to-day.

***

The next meeting of the Thursday Evening Club is to be on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, at 67 Park Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will give the third in their series of dinners at Sherry's on that evening, and the Gerry dance is to be on that date.

***

A concert, the proceeds of which are to be for the endowment of a bed at the Stony Wold Sanatorium, is to be given at Sherry's on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 10. Mme. Nordica, Miss Marion Gregory, M. Gilibert, Mme. Gilibert, and Mr. Wetzler and his orchestra will appear.

***

The marriage on Monday afternoon of Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown and Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock in St. Francis Xavier's Church.

***

The first of the series of dinner dances organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong is to be attended at Delmonico's this evening. Each of the patronesses will have a table and will entertain a number of guests. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

***

Mrs. Howland Davis's dancing class had a meeting at Sherry's yesterday. Receptions were given by Mrs. A. Jacqueline Smith, Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir, and others.

***

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has changed the date of her cotillion from Friday evening, Jan. 30, to Thursday evening, Jan. 29.

***

The second of the musicales given by Mrs. K. J. Collins is to be begun at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Gerrit Smith studio at 124 East Thirty-third Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff and their family of Chelsea Square have gone to Jekyl Island, where they will remain for several weeks.

***

Among the passengers booked to sail today on the Savoie are Mrs. Alexander Brown, Commander Wentworth Chetwynd and Mrs. Chetwynd, (Miss Augusta Robinson,) Gen. A. L. Lee and Mrs. Lee, T. Markoe Rouinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. Neilson Brown, Mrs. Margaret De Witt Kennedy, and the Viscountess de Varigny.

***

Booked on the Cymric for Liverpool, which sailed yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. S. Burden, Horace G. Roberts, and Richard Sykes.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have sent out cards for a dinner for Jan. 31.

MRS. ODELL'S SECOND AT HOME.

Governor's Annual Reception Will Be Given on Next Wednesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Odell gave her second public "at home" this afternoon from 4 to 6 in the Executive Mansion. Assisting her were Mrs. William H. Stott, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. William J. Wallace, Mrs. George H. Thatcher, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. William C. Warren of Buffalo, Mrs. Samuel B. Ward, Miss Hildreth, Miss Hamilton, and Miss Gwendolin O'Brien.

Mrs. Odell was a guest of honor this evening, with Mrs. William C. Warren, at a women's dinner given at the Ten Eyck by Mrs. J. Newton Fiero.

Gov. and Mrs. Odell will give their annual reception to State officers and members of the Legislature next Wednesday. The invitations were issued to-day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William C. Rafferty, Artillery Corps, will proceed to New York City and inspect certain relocator instruments in process of manufacture.

Navy.

Lieut. R. Wells, Jr., is detached from the Mayflower and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. F. Swift (retired) is ordered to the Albatross.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage is detached from the Albatross and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign A. N. Mitchell is transferred from the Albatross to the Perry.

Cable from the Asiatic Station:

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. R. Venerable, Don Juan de Austria, to Cavite station.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. Hatch, Don Juan de Austria, to Celtic.

Assistant Paymaster R. Nicholson, Cavite station, to Don Juan de Austria.

Col. J. Forney, Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell, Major R. Dickins, and Surgeon W. F. Arnold, Cavite to home.

Assistant Surgeon C. M. Oman, Isabella station to Frolic.

Midshipman J. P. Lannon, Kentucky to Frolic.

Ensign J. F. Hellweg, Princeton to New Orleans.

Lieut. F. Boughter, Rainbow to Quiros.

Lieut. L. C. Bertollette, Quiros to Villalobos.

Ensign J. J. Hyland and Ensign B. T. Bulmer, New Orleans to Villalobos.

Midshipmen R. M. Griswold and R. Wallace, Jr., Rainbow to Kentucky.

Ensign H. Ellis, General Alava to Kentucky.

Midshipman G. J. Myers, Kentucky to Rainbow.

Ensign H. L. Weyman, Frolic to Rainbow.

Midshipman N. E. Nichols, Kentucky to Annapolis.

Midshipman R. R. Adams, Kentucky to Yorktown.

Midshipman C. W. Early, Kentucky to Princeton.

Appointments.—Acting Assistant Surgeons, W. H. Block, J. R. Dykes, G. G. Hart, and A. W. Kaines, and Chaplain J. McC. Bellows.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Sailings—Lebanon, Culebra for Hampton Roads; Massachusetts, Marcellus, Vixen, San Juan for Culebra; Eagle, Port Antonio for Ensenada de Mora; Yankton, Port Antonio for San Cruz del Sur; Modoc, Philadelphia, to search for wreck; Detroit and Fortune, Port of Spain for Para Maribo; Peoria, Norfolk for Yorktown; Brutus, Baltimore for Hampton Roads; Alliance, Hampton Roads for Port of Spain; Morris, Newport for New York.

Arrivals—Peoria at Yorktown, Amphitrite at Newport, Morris at New York.

The gunboat Villalobos was placed in commission to-day at Cavite.

Itinerary of the Alliance—Hampton Roads, leave Jan. 21; Port of Spain, arrive Feb. 19, leave March 2; Basseterre, St. Christopher, arrive March 7, leave March 14; Kingston, Jamaica, arrive March 24, leave March 31; Key West, arrive April 15, leave same day; Yorktown, Va., arrive May 7, leave May 18; Hampton Roads, arrive May 20.

MANY SOUGHT RICH WIFE

Police Say Furlong Profited by Advertising Mythical Heiress.

Thousands Paid $1 for Portrait of Woman to Marry and Divorce When They Were to Receive $20,000.

What the police consider to be a novel swindling scheme was disclosed yesterday in the arrest of William G. Furlong, who for the last month has had offices at 82 Wall Street. For several weeks past Furlong has been inserting in New York and Philadelphia papers this advertisement:

LADY to settle estate legally must marry before June. Her trustees take this method of finding suitable husband on whom they will settle $20,000 without restrictions on the day of marriage; eligible gentlemen, respectable, requested write for particulars.

The answers were sent to the newspaper offices. The police say that about 5,000 "eligible gentlemen, respectable," answered the advertisement. Upon receipt of this answer a circular letter would be forwarded to the applicant. Among those receiving one of the letters was Dr. George H. Reed of the Park Row Building, who complained to Police Commissioner Greene. The letter head of this document was of the "Robert T. Simpson Estate, Ltd. Arthur Simpson, George Grosvenor, Trustees; J. V. F. Scudder, Managing Director, 120 Lombard Street, London, E. C."

The circular letter set forth that the trustees of this estate were desirous of obtaining a suitable husband for the woman in question, and that the marriage was to take place under the following conditions:

That he shall never meet the lady before marriage.

That he will not in any way molest her after marriage. That he will take up his residence in a certain State immediately after marriage and procure from her a divorce as soon as possible.

The trustees of this estate are prepared to give a bank guarantee that they will pay to that gentleman, first, the sum of $5,000 on the day of marriage, and, secondly, that they will pay the sum of $15,000 on the day he shall place in their hands a divorce decree. All expenses of obtaining such decree will be paid by the estate and an attorney at law furnished.

The letter continued by saying that to protect as much as possible of the lady's fortune a number of photographs of her had been taken, and that applicants might have copies of them at $1 each, whereupon being satisfied of the desirability of marrying the client an application for her hand might be made direct or to the "estate."

It was to get these dollars, the police say, that the whole scheme was operated, for nothing more was heard of the woman. A vast number of men sent their dollars in. The police became suspicious and held up the mail of this "estate." Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau assigned several men to the case. In order to induce the man to come to the Post Office his mail was released, and Furlong was observed yesterday taking about 200 letters from his box. He was then followed to his office, where he was discovered in the act of opening the letters with the dollars.

The police say that Furlong had another scheme in which he advertised for representatives of the New York Financial Company. A salary of $2,400 a year was to be paid to the proper person in each town. Thousands of applications for this job were received, and it is said that the men who were "employed" obtained some money for this company for "lending purposes."

Furlong, the police declare, is also known as William D. Furnald. He was arrested in 1892 for passing a worthless check on the Bank of Milan, and his photograph is in the Rogues' Gallery. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in California for aiding thieves in stealing diamonds. The police say he is an unusually accomplished swindler. He was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court and remanded until to-day for examination. He will be prosecuted under a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

IN THE SHOPS.

Cases for all sorts of eyeglasses and spectacles come nowadays with a leather-covered hook at the top to attach to the belt like a chatelaine bag. Little silver ornaments are supposed to make these things attractive.

***

A patriotic clock has a bronze eagle upon a small pillar of onyx. The clock is in the form of a crystal ball, and nangs from the bill of the eagle.

***

A desk ornament that is at once useful and ornamental, or at least noticeable, is a fly about three inches long, of iron, with green wings, a gilt body, and gilt head. It is a paperweight and stamp box combined, for, raising the wings, the body is seen to be hollow. It costs only 8 cents.

***

A pottery seat for the garden is a big green leaf, and beneath it, reclining, is a monkey, which partially supports it.

***

Pretty handles are now made in mosaic work for after-dinner coffee spoons and small glove buttoners.

***

Beautiful plates, which are signed by the artists, show different varieties of fruit. But the most beautiful are the orchid plates, and many varieties of orchids are to be seen on them.

***

Very handsome leather bags are to be found just now selling for half price. Some are purse bags and others are small shopping bags. They are of dressed leather and suede.

***

There is an apron effect in a smart white linen gown which is trimmed with broad bands of linen lace. The skirt is finished around the lower edge with three-inch-wide tucks. The apron effect is given to the skirt by broad bands of the lace, five or six inches wide, put on in deep points in the front and finished at the top and bottom and below the bands by two-inch-wide tucks of the material. The lace and tucks are carried up from the point and meet in the back. The full bodice is made of the lace, with a short bolero of the linen, this finished on the edges with an inch band of linen set closely with French knots in the white. Inside this the jacket is covered with other French knots, in the white, but set scantily and giving quite a different effect. Set on the bands of lace on the skirt and on the lace of the bodice are open-centred diamonds formed of inch bands of the linen; these set like the band on the edge of the jacket with the French knots. The upper parts of the sleeves are of the linen and the lower parts, which are gathered into bands, are of the lace.

***

A blue gown of linen has two broad bands of linen lace around the lower part of the skirt and two others carried down the centre of the front of the skirt a little way apart. Turning, they are carried around the skirt, making three straight bands in the back. The upper band is formed by the two in front and gives the effect of an overdress. The bodice is made with two broad bands of the white linen lace carried down the side and across the front at the lower part. A broad band of lace is carried down the outside of the sleeves and the stock is of the lace.

***

In the linen lace which is used for trimming one blue gown, there are disks of the blue set here and there on it and finished with a bit of embroidery in white.

***

In another gown trimmed with linen lace the centres of the figures have a bit of black thread in them which is particularly smart.

***

Very charming is a pongee coat for a little girl. It is shirred around the shoulders and the entire upper parts of the sleeves are shirred, forming a yoke, the shirring set well apart. There is no collar to the coat, but an inch-wide silk braid the color of the pongee is carried around the neck and down the fronts on either side. Down the front another narrow row of the braid is set on inside. The sleeves are very full, gathered into cuffs at the wrist. These turn back from the hand gauntlet fashion, but in battlements. The battlements are outlined with the inch-wide silk braid. The coat hangs straight and full from the shirred shoulders to the lower edge of the dress skirt.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

The Marquand TREASURES

LAST TWO DAYS

Ending to-morrow (FRIDAY,) at noon.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On View Day and Evening

9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M. — 7:30 UNTIL 10 P. M.

THE Art Treasures Collected by the Late H. G. Marquand

prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of executors.

The Valuable PAINTINGS and Water Colors

Will be Sold To-Morrow (FRIDAY) Evening, beginning promptly at 8:30 o'clock, at

Mendelssohn Hall,

Fortieth St., East of Broadway.

(Admission by Card, to be had of the Managers.)

And the balance of the Collection will be disposed of at the

American Art Galleries

on the AFTERNOONS of January 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and EVENINGS of January 28, 29 and 30.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Friday, 23d inst., the Galleries will be closed at 12 o'clock noon and on the succeeding days of sale from 12 noon until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

NOTE—Admission to the exhibition, fifty cents.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

THEY BANISH PAIN,

whether it's from Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Lumbago, Kidney or other Troubles.

Medical Lake Plasters

Relieve and CURE where every other plaster fails—they've never failed—it's because they're the most splendid, strengthening and healing plaster ever made—marvelous curative properties—nothing like them ever before known.

Indian Head Brand—only genuine. Accept no other.

25c. each. All druggists.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

CURES RHEUMATISM Sure as nothing else will Sloan's Liniment 25 cents ALL DRUGGISTS

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. FEET MEAT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Important Mid-Winter Sale of Notions Begins To-Day.

THOUSANDS of women will eagerly read this news, and they will just as eagerly attend this Sale to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, for the list of attractions is immeasurably superior to anything hitherto offered in Mid-Winter.

Prices Are Lower Than Ever Before in Januury.

Every inducement, in fact, is extraordinary. The Sale is particularly notable for its comprehensiveness; it includes everything that is needed every day.

1—Quantities are enormous. Enough for everybody, no matter how great the demand.

2—Qualities are superior, the very best makers being represented in broadest variety.

3—This Store having the greatest and busiest of Notion Departments, it is fair to assume that the bargains named below are positively beyond the reach of competition.

On sale in the Main Aisle, and in the regular Notion Department, Main Floor, 18th Street.

SEWING SILKS; black or white; per dozen, $4.00; per ounce,	35	FANCY ALL-SILK FRILLED ELASTIC, all colors, ¾-yard lengths; regularly 15c. and 19c.,	8
DRESSMAKERS' ½-OZ. SILK; black; a spool,	19	MEN'S LISLE ELASTIC SUPPORTERS, usually 18c.; a pair,	9
WHALEBONE; 36-inch strips; guaranteed; doz., $1.25; each,	12	MEN'S LAMB'S WOOL SOLES, sizes 7 to 11; a pair,	18
VELVETEEN BINDING; black; 1⅝ inches wide; good as some at 21c; 5-yd. pieces,	10	WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SIDE SUPPORTERS, nickel clasps, pin top; black and white; regularly 10c. and 12c.; a pair,	5
BLACK DARNING COTTON, a dozen cards,	6	BLACK MOHAIR SHOE LACES, 4-4 and 5-4; usually 7c and 8c.; a dozen,	5
CHINESE IRONING WAX, with handles, a dozen,	7	GOLD BOND SHOE DRESSING, large-size bottle; usually sold for 25c.; a bottle,	9
F. P. C. IRONING WAX,	3	MANHATTAN COMBINATION SHOE POLISH,	8
50-YARD MACHINE SILK, black and colors, one dozen spools,	18	WHITTEMORE'S PATENT-LEATHER PASTE,	6
M. HEMINWAY & SONS' SKEIN SILK, all desirable shades; usually 4c.; a skein,	2	SIDE COMBS, a number of styles; us ually 38c. to 50c.; a pair,	23
ROMAN SEWING SILK, black and colors, the best there is in every detail, 100 yards; a dozen 67c.; a spool,	6	FLORODORA COMBS, for stray locks back of hair; each,	8 and 12
RENAISSANCE PATTERNS TIE ENDS DOYLIES, HANDKERCHIEFS and LACE PATTERNS, each,	3	SIDE COMBS, good quality; imitation of shell; usually 25c.; a pair,	15
Double covered NAINSOOK DRESS SHIELDS, rubber lined, a dozen, 90c.; a pair,	8	LARGE CELLULOID PINS for back of hair; originally 15c.; now	5
RICHARDSON'S & DELONG'S "HUMP" HOOK AND EYES; black and white, two dozen on a card, for	4	FRENCH PEARL BEADS; assorted sizes; 10-in. string; usually 15c. to 20c. a string,	10
FEATHER-STITCH BRAID; black and colors, six yards in a piece; many new patterns to select from; a piece,	4	KINDERGARTEN BEADS; a box,	4 and 7
Fountain SPRING HOOKS AND EYES; all sizes; a box of 12 dozen for	12	INDESTRUCTIBLE LACE PINS; good quality pearl, coral and turquoise; one dozen on a card,	4
COTTON BELTING, black and white, 9 yard piece,	8	NICKEL-PLATED SAFETY PINS; sizes 1, 2 and 3; one dozen on a card; 3 dozen assorted for	5
TWIN ANCHOR and SEW-ON HOSE SUPPORTERS; fancy frilled lisle elastic; regularly 25c. to 39c.; a pair,	15	LARGE PIN CUBES; bright jet, mat and colors; each,	3
		WOMEN'S LAMB'S WOOL SOLES, sizes 3 to 7; a pair,	12
		GERMANTOWN WOOL, 16 skeins to a lb.; per lb.,	95
		SAXONY WOOL, 20 skeins to a lb.; per lb.,	95
		SHETLAND FLOSS, 12 skeins to a lb.; per lb.,	69
		There are no better wools made than those quoted above.	
		HAIRPIN CABINETS; contain invisible and heavy straight and crimped hairpins, usually 8c., each,	5
		HAIRPINS, plain and crimped, a paper,	1
		CASHMERE MENDING WOOL, 30 yards, best grade, black and colors, a card,	2
		MUSLIN COVERED CORSET CLASPS, white and gray;	4
		LINEN CORSET LACES,	3
		TAPE MEASURES, woven, 60 inches,	1
		AMERICAN PINS, a paper,	2
		COTTON TAPE, a roll,	3
		TOMATO PIN CUSHIONS, large size,	5
		BASTING COTTON, white, a dozen spools,	3
		BASTING COTTON, 500-yard spool, a doz., 33c.; each,	8
		FEATHER-BONE COLLARS; the latest shapes; all sizes,	15
		SILESIA SAFETY POCKETS; nickel purse pocket; with waist belt,	17
		SATEEN SLEEVE PROTECTORS; good quality; a pair,	9
		NEAR SILK OR MERCERIZED FLAT CORSET LACES, in all colors, 5 yds. long,	5
		5,000 yards of BLACK or ASTRACHAN CLOTH TRIMMING; regularly 15c. and 25c.; at, a yd.,	5 and 9

Men's & Women's Gloves

Specially Underpriced for To-day.

MEN'S MERCERIZED GLOVES, in white only; all sizes, 50c. quality; a pair, 35

MEN'S GRAY MOCHA GLOVES, sizes 7, 7¼, 7½, 7¾, 8, 8¼ and 10; $1.00 quality; a pair, 69

WOMEN'S WOOL GLOVES, fancy mixed colors, 50c. and 60c. qualities, at 39

WOMEN'S REAL MOCHA GLOVES, gray; all sizes, from 5½ to 7, at 69

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

New Babies' Store.

A Quartet of Good Bargains for To-Day.

AT 19c GIRLS' STRIPED FLANNELETTE SKIRTS, umbrella flounce, sizes 4 to 14.

AT 19c CHILDRENS' RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, with feet; 3 to 6 years.

AT 25c INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT CAMBRIC SLIPS, embroidery yoke, hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes up to 3 years.

AT 29c GIRLS' STRIPED FLANNELETTE SKIRTS, umbrella ruffle, some with silk scallop; sizes 4 to 14 years.

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Flannelette Underwear.

New, Dainty and Comfortable Garments At Low Prices.

75c NIGHT GOWNS of Flannelette, in pretty stripe effects, Hubbard yoke, collar and sleeves; finished with silk scalloped edge.

PETTICOATS of Flannelette, stripe effects and solid colors; umbrella ruffle; silk scalloped edge. 39c

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Wrappers.

Two Signally Attractive Specials.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS of Flannelette and Lawn, pretty light and dark patterns, extra full skirt, with flounce; some have embroidery trimming, others fancy washable braid, 59

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS of Flannelette and Sea Island Percale, very desirable patterns, extra full skirt, with deep flounce and prettily trimmed waist, 98

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Suits.

New Styles in BLOUSE AND LONG COAT SUITS, of Broadcloth, Cheviot and Zibeline; priced extremely reasonable.

Special To-day:

Broadcloth Suits,

as in illustration,

Piped with Peau de Soie,

Trimmed with black and white crochet ornaments, at

23.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists.

To-day, an exceptional value in

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS,

AT 3.95

Fine, lustrous grade of silk in black, white, light blue, light gray, pink and red; very full pleated front, with pointed straps and silk ornaments.

Also exceptional values in

FLANNEL and ALBATROSS WAISTS,

as in illustration,

AT 1.40 AND 1.95

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Cloaks

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES.

The Bargain Opportunity Is Unprecedented.

Very Special To-day:

VELOUR JACKETS, at

13.25

KERSEY MONTE CARLO COATS, as in illustration, at

7.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Special Values in Furs.

500 Sable Fox Scarfs,

75 to 85 inches long, with two large brush tails,

At 7.50, 8.75 and 9.75

300 Sable Raccoon Scarfs,

60 inches long, with two large brush tails,

At 5.75, 7.50 and 8.25

100 Alaska Sable Muffs,

large size, down bed,

At 7.50

50 Mink Muffs,

richest dark fur, with 3, 4 and 5 stripes, $22.50 to $27.50 grades,

At 14.50 and 17.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE LAW?

In the judicial construction of statutes the court tries to ascertain the intent of the Legislature and declares that to be the law. Ex-Senator FORD in his counterfeited glee and Controller GROUT in his unconcealed alarm would have done well to bear in mind this general principle before they declared, perhaps too hastily, that the Ford franchise tax law still stands, except as to those sections declared unconstitutional by the Appellate Division at Albany. The local Board of Taxes and Assessments, which, on the advice of Controller GROUT, has hurriedly added the special franchise assessments to its rolls, runs some risk of making the tardy discovery that it has exceeded its powers. The question is, when the Appellate Division declared that the Franchise Tax act was unconstitutional, in so far as it put the power of assessment into the hands of a State Board, did its decision invalidate the entire act or only that part declared unconstitutional?

"In the administration of the laws for the collection of the public revenue," says the late Judge COOLEY in his "Treatise on the Law of Taxation," "it is in the first instance necessary that we ascertain the legislative intent in their several provisions, and next that we give effect to that intent in applying it to the subject matter with which we have to deal." If the Department of Taxes attempts to assess and collect taxes on franchises as real estate under the first section of the Ford law the question will naturally be brought before the courts. The courts might be led to conclude that the Legislature had clearly expressed its intention not to permit special franchises to be assessed by local Assessors.

The history of the act furnishes the ground for this belief. The Legislature of 1899 passed the Ford bill in its first form, declaring special franchises to be real estate and subject to assessment by the local authorities. Gov. ROOSEVELT convened the Legislature in extraordinary session to amend the bill as passed. In a message he sent to the special session on May 22 he said:

> Under the bill before me the assessment will be levied by the local authorities. This would result in many cases in a dozen different sets of local authorities assessing the value of different parts of the same franchise. It is on every account far better that this assessment should be delegated to the State authorities. * * * The Board of State Tax Commissioners can collate the facts, compare conditions, and determine values as a result of a wider range of observation and experience than can be obtained by the local officers, and under them the system of assessment will tend to produce justice, harmony, and uniformity.

Obedient to the recommendation of Gov. ROOSEVELT the Legislature amended the bill in such a way as to provide that the assessed value of special franchises should be determined by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Did not the Legislature thereby with unmistakable emphasis declare its intent that the special franchises should not be assessed by the local authorities? Had it at first passed the bill in its amended form there would be room for the belief that it was by inadvertence that the power of assessment had been conferred upon the State Board. But the Legislature appears to have been convinced by Gov. ROOSEVELT's reasoning. It evidently accepted the view that to leave the assessment to the local authorities would tend to produce injustice and want of harmony and uniformity. It is open to the courts to assume, and they might declare, that in the sober second thought of the Legislature, in its intent as deliberately expressed in the amended act, there is no warrant or authority for a valuation of these franchises by the local Assessors.

We are very far from saying that the court would reason in this way. No man, no lawyer, can with prudence affirm that the court will hold any particular view. But to assume that the court will not hold this view involves a risk which we think the local Assessors may not safely take.

Moreover, local Assessors have no statute authority for placing the special franchise valuations on their assessment roll. The law as it stood before the passage of the Ford act defines with care and precision the classes of property which may be put upon the roll. The Ford act declared the special franchises to be real estate, and indicated the column of the assessment roll in which "the value of the special franchise as fixed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners" should be entered. No other column is indicated. No other column is mentioned. The Ford act does not provide that the special franchises shall be assessed by the local Assessors. It does not provide that they shall be assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners. It does not provide that they shall be assessed at all. It does not provide that they shall be put upon the roll at all. It does not provide that they shall be entered in any column of the roll. It does not provide that they shall be entered in any column of the roll. It does not provide that they shall be entered in any column of the roll

"MR. BLUE BEARD" ON BROADWAY

Drury Lane Pantomime at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Dan McAvoy and Eddie Foy Hide Their Light Beneath a Bushel of Scenery, Costumes, and Girls — "A Chorus Girl" Makes an Individual Hit.

The melancholy knight—or was it Sancho?—was not altogether right; for the pantomimic nest in which birds sing one year in Drury Lane is sure to be filled the next with equally melodious fledglings on Broadway. John Bull's pantos very soon fit Jonathan. A little making-over of course is necessary. When Mr. Bluebeard turns up on Broadway, he is a sort of red white and Bluebeard. But that is a trifle. Pantomime is pantomime the world over; and a monstrously splendid and dazzling thing it is as served at the Knickerbocker.

The real protagonist in last night's performance was not the Bluebeard of Dan McAvoy, nor yet the Sister Anne of Eddie Foy. It was not even the Fatina of Flora Parker nor the Selim of Adele Rafter. It was the constantly shifting scenery, the thousands of gorgeous costumes, the floods of kaleidoscopic lights, and, most of all, the hundreds of young girls and young women that lent flesh and substance—a local habitation if not a name—to the fine frenzies of the costumer and the limelight man. Girls, girls, girls, nothing but girls—flashing, dashing, bewitching girls! Bright cheeks and glancing eyes and twinkling feetings, the patter of nimble dancing and the rush and swirl of march and counter march—it was this that caught the eye of a houseful of men and women and filled all the primitive senses with absorbing joy.

On all sides the show will be hailed as beautiful. It was far from being that in any right signification of the word, but quantitatively it was much more than that—and these shows are nothing if not quantitative—it was entrancing, bewildering, blinding, annihilating in its bursts of splendor.

Mr. McAvoy's beard was very blue. He had an occasional song and sang it well, scoring especially in "The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous." He gave a series of imitations, that of Dave Warfield being especially lifelike, owing no doubt to his Summer practice in "Sally in Our Alley," though he would perhaps not like this to be repeated, wherefore it is said in strict confidence. But he was mostly a Hamlet without a play. Mr. Foy was no more fortunate. His task, which was to play the ancient and ugly dame of extravaganza. It was the sort of job Dan Leno delights in at Drury Lane without, however, getting much fun out of it. The wittiest feature of his part was his bustle, which was indeed an inveterate wag.

Yet the evening was not without an individual success—an individual success of the first order. After day had dawned in "The Castle Terrace and Garden" (being somewhat incongruously ushered in by a chorus of piano lamps) on rushed a chorus of Bowery girls, singing "The Songbird of Melody Lane," with much flat-palmed gesture and open-faced mugging of the familiar type. A titter began in the audience, that broke out into scattered guffaws and continued laughter, as recall followed recall.

It was all occasioned by a slim, angular Lize in a pink-striped shirt and gray skirt, with wide vertical bars on a battered straw hat. Her name was not on the programme and she was quite unknown to the audience, but in three minutes she had won the house at her feet. Toward the end of the act her gestures became consciously exaggerated, so quickly are born the airs of the popular favorite! Will her success be repeated nightly during the run, or was it due to the quicker perceptions of a first-night audience? Will her fortune be made, or will she be spoiled?

Another sensational success was made by Fraulein Else Haerting, premiere of the corps of ladies who float and soar in ballet patterns, being called aerialists on the programme. At first her acts were on the familiar order; but she capped her performance by shooting like a star from the front of the stage straight to the verge of the top of the top gallery, scattering handfuls of fresh pinks as she soared, and a moment of breathless excitement was added to the bewilderment of light and color and ceaseless motion. The house was dumfounded and then broke out into rapturous applause.

What need to dole out praise to the separate scenes! All that can be done to dazzle the ercude senses was accomplished. Whoever doubts that the result was beautiful will deny that the valentine in the highest form of art—and that way madness lies. In the "Triumph of the Magic Fan" there were six separate ballets, representing the six most picturesque countries of the world in respect of fans, with music to match, and scenery that seemed composed of feathers and lace. The last scene represented the triumph of the fairy army, celebrating the overthrow of Bluebeard, and ended in a grand transformation scene.

It were vain perhaps to ask for more wit in the lines and more comedy in the action. In view of the quality of what wit and horseplay there was, in fact, it would be more rash than vain. The appeal throughout was to the senses rather than to the most elementary sense. Such wisdom is justified of children; and for months to come children of all ages (among the noble army of which one is glad to be enrolled) will flock to see Mr. Bluebeard, and will find a satisfying and after all a quite legitimate joy in doing so. Let them not be dismayed if they can secure only seats in the rear or in the topmost gallery. It is there that the illusion is most complete.

"FOR SWORD OR SONG."

Julia Neilson Appears at the Shaftesbury in London—Production Needs Treatment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times says that each of the three acts of "For Sword or Song," produced at the Shaftesbury Theatre last evening, begins with an ingredient of what it would be unkind to call pantomime opening and too kind to call a masque. The second ingredient is a good thick slice of romantic drama.

It is upon Miss Julia Neilson, as Prince Charming, that the burden of the evening falls. She bears it bravely in her boy's costume, but seems perpetually anxious to "bestride the world like Colossus." In plain English, she straddles.

As for the language of the piece, it can only be said with confidence that it is not prose, and it mostly seems to be speech in state of tumefaction. "Clearly criticism is not the treatment indicated here. It is a case of blistering hot flannels." The audience applauded Miss Neilson's warbling, Fred Terry's rodomontade, and Louis Calvert's truculence.

"AIDA" REPEATED.

The repetition of "Aida" last evening at the Opera House was an unusually fine one. It was an occasion of special interest because it introduced the English contralto, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, for the first time as Amneris, it being also her last appearance in her present engagement with Mr. Grau's company; and also because it brought back to a part in which she is singularly successful Mme. Gadski, who represented Aida, for the first time this season. It is perhaps not necessary at this time to note that the latter feature of the performance was of by far the greater importance. Mme. Kirby Lunn sang the music with superb opulence of voice, and she presented an imposing appearance as the King's daughter; but her idea of the dramatic requirements of the part is somewhat rudimentary, and is confined to the more obvious proceedings of stage routine. Her singing filled the scenes in which she participated with rich and mellow tones that were a delight to the ear, but her addition to the life and emotional expression of the action was slight.

Mme. Gadski's Aida, like everything else that she undertakes, is thoroughly sympathetic, thoroughly satisfying, and every disclosure of her impersonation raises her higher in the estimation of lovers of the lyric drama. She is certainly one of the best representatives of the part that has been seen on this stage. She enters into it with enthsiasm, as well as with intelligence and understanding, and she fills it with dramatic intensity and the accent of tragic power. Her voice was in fine form last evening, and not only in her solos, but in the ensemble pieces she sings with fervor and with a beautiful and heartfelt devotion. She presents a picture of striking Oriental beauty upon the stage in a costume of uncommon effectiveness.

Mr. de Marchi, who was the Radames, was likewise in admirable voice—better than he has been in any of the previous performances of "Aida" this season. Mr. Campanari and Mr. De Reszke presented their well-known performances of Amonasro and Rampis, and Mr. Journet was once more the King. Mr. Mancinelli conducted with animation and energy. The representation aroused an uncommon enthusiasm from the audience, which was deeply stirred by it.

THE MISSES SONDHEIM'S RECITAL.

Two sisters, the Misses Ottyle and Juliette Sondheim, who are from St. Louis and are said to have won success in various European cities, gave a recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday of music for two pianos. The literature of such music is not large nor very important, and it is not often brought upon the concert stage; but it has been done, and it is not difficult to recall half a dozen experiments of a similar character in the last dozen years or so—for there always seems to be a certain experimental character about such performances. The Misses Sondheim appeared without pretension; it would scarcely be fair to deny them somewhat greater technical proficiency than they showed yesterday, for they were clearly suffering from considerable nervousness, as was shown by the steady improvement in their ensemble as they went on with their programme, and in their individual playing. They have a fluent but not a brilliant technique, nor a very certain one, as it appeared yesterday from the number of slips that crept into their work not infrequently, especially in the beginning; but they play with intelligence and a degree of musical feeling that makes their performance interesting and, in its degree, acceptable.

Their programme included as its most important numbers a concerto by Bach in B flat, and Chopin's Rondo, Op. 73; in the former they had not "found themselves"; their playing was marked by a certain unsteadiness, and lacked the spirit and solidity that the music requires. The Chopin Rondo went much better, with fluency and brilliancy; and in the number of pieces of lesser consequence they gave pleasure, especially in a Romance by Carl Thern and a Caprice by Philipp. It is difficult nowadays to get far away from the perverters of the greater men; and in this concert the perversions appeared in a "paraphrase" by Eduard Schütt on a waltz of Chopin's, in which he showed, as other moderns have shown, how greatly that master can be "improved" by modern ideas. It was not an edifying exhibition of musical taste on the part of the arranger, though it gave the Misses Sondheim an opportunity for some of their most effective playing.

Mme. Nordica Scared by Fire.

Removal of hot ashes from the grate in Mme. Nordica's apartment in the Collingwood, 45 West Thirty-fifth Street, and the subsequent placing of them in a barrel in a closet by a servant resulted in a slight blaze Monday morning which gave the prima donna a fright. The smoke from the closet filled Mme. Nordica's room and awakened her. Her maid entered the room at that instant. The calls of the women caused E. R. Simmons, the singer's manager, to rush in, throw a robe about the star, and take her into the hall. Returning for her jewels, Manager Simmons took them and their owner to the dining room. The fire soon was extinguished and the damage was slight.

LILLIAN BURKHARDT'S SKETCH.

"Fifty Years Ago" Prettily Staged at Hurtig & Seamon's.

Among those actresses who, after a more or less successful career in the legitimate theatres, have sought vaudeville with its greater opportunities for individual freedom, none has won more popular esteem than Lillian Burkhardt, who has just staged at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall a new one-act play, "Fifty Years Ago." Miss Burkhardt has made it a point to introduce at least one new play each season since she went into vaudeville. The present work is by Hubert Henry Davies, a young English playwright, who has placed dramas with Charles Wyndham and Cyril Maude, and who is likewise the author of the new piece "Cynthia," which Elsie De Wolfe has now in rehearsal.

"Fifty Years Ago" is a mere episode, involving the return home of a wayward and eloping girl, and her forgiveness by her doting old grandfather. The time of the action—a century ago—permits of picturesque dresses and romantic surroundings, and the result is a vaudeville sketch of exceptional daintiness. Miss Burkhardt is an actress of charm and versatility. The rôle of the granddaughter permits her to do many things which she does well, including the dancing of a fantastic minuet. Several calls follow the fall of the final curtain, and a quaint and pretty epilogue takes the place of the usual before-the-curtain speech.

The present sketch is the twenty-fifth which Miss Burkhardt has appeared in since her vaudeville début, and the occasion is to be marked by the presentation of souvenirs at Hurtig & Seamon's tonight.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

The promised revival of Verdi's opera, "Ernani," is in active rehearsal at the Metropolitan Opera House, and will be produced on next Wednesday evening. Mme. Sembrich will sing the part of Elvira and Miss Bauermeister will be the Giovanna. Mr. de Marchi will interpret the title part, while Mr. Scotti will appear as Don Carlos and Edouard de Reszke as Don Ruy Gomez de Silva. The cast will be completed by Messrs. Bégué and Vanni. Mr. Mancinelli will direct the performance.

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Miss E. M. Smythe of London, the composer and librettist of the one-act opera, "Der Wald," (The Forest,) which is to be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House in February, is coming here to attend its rehearsals. She sailed Tuesday.

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Mme. Kirkby Lunn appeared for the last time this season last night in "Aida." Her appearances here were few, it is said, because Mme. Nordica's illness kept her from singing in several of the operas to have been given for her.

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London is to have two productions of Ibsen this Spring, the already announced one by Ellen Terry in "The Vikings," and another through Mary Shaw, who said yesterday that she would go there later in the year for a presentation of "Ghosts."

***

Mrs. Fiske's engagement at the Manhattan with "Mary of Magdala" is to be discontinued in March, when she must enter upon a brief road tour for which she contracted earlier in the season. This tour will last until May, when it is possible that she will return to New York to give a special bill for two or three weeks.

***

Mme. Duse and her representative, Joseph Smith, will sail for home to-day on La Savoie. The company will follow on the Silicia next Tuesday. Mme. Duse abandoned her German tour because of inability to reach Hamburg in time, and so will be seen next in Italy in some of d'Annunzio's plays. Mr. Smith will go to Florence, where he will reopen the Royal Theatre for a short season.

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell denies that she has any intention of leasing a theatre in New York. She is to continue her present tour until May and the return to London, where she will be seen in September in "The Joy of Living."

Mascagni Was Dismissed.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Minister of Public Instruction has confirmed Signor Mascagni's dismissal from the Directorship of the Musical Conservatory at Pesaro. The dispatch yesterday telling of the confirmation of the composer's nomination was an error.

Six Days in the Week

THE NEW YORK TIMES led in advertising gains for 1902. The following statement of advertising gains and losses of New York City morning newspapers, six days in the week, for the year 1902, as compared with 1901, will be found interesting:

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	gained 454,690
2d morning newspaper in volume of advertising	lost 10,609
3d morning newspaper in volume of advertising	gained 270,827
4th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	lost 39,357
5th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	gained 380,781
6th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	lost 179,598
7th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	gained 85,459

THE NEW YORK TIMES.—"All the news that's fit to print."—Adv.

THE MARQUAND COLLECTION.

The Rugs, Tapestries, Furniture, Antique Glass, Tiles, and Terra Cottas.

While the princely gifts of paintings to the Metropolitan Museum has left that portion of Mr. Marquand's artistic estate somewhat impoverished the tapestries and rugs in his collection show the connoisseur. The paintings will be sold to-morrow night at Mendelssohn Hall in Fortieth Street, but the embroideries and textiles will not be reached until Saturday afternoon, a week later, namely Jan. 31. We shall then see a number of old Persian rugs and carpets which are not to be found anywhere, not even in the Orient, where the buyers of rare pieces swarm and snap up any fairly good rug as soon as it appears in the market.

One of the most attractive is an antique Persian prayer mat framed under glass, having a dull red centre of wineless color, against which stand out the most eccentric columns with triple foliate capitals and zigzags running up their shafts. The arch that springs from column to column holds a strange mosque lamp or the like, and is decorated with a vine. The architectural part of the design is severe, but the tones are beautiful in the creamy yellow border and deep rich ground.

An old silk rug has another of these deep plain colors for background, but besprent with flowers, and the border has tones of green which go famously with the other notes. Another old rug with a pale green centre and elaborate borders will give much pleasure. The floral designs on the outer border are like butterflies; inside these are well-chosen colors in stripes. Tree, star, and mosque lamp are used here in conventional forms for decorations. Far from happy is a design in what the catalogue chooses to call a "Perso-Mongol" rug. Here the oblong concentric circles which do not curve, but zigzig round a common centre, give one vertigo to look at them. They suggest the Western designs called arabesques. The coloring of certain portions makes the rug expert believe that Persians had a hand in it, while the disquiet of its design leads him to think of the Mongol invasion.

The royal Persian rug with a poetical inscription is one of the most famous of the collection. It has a black centre, fine yellow border with cartouches in a splendid smooth red, and portions decorated with silver thread. The closing couplets in Persian are thus translated:

When Saki passes the beautiful cup around
The rosy cheeks of the beauties become

Violet for the love of the rose
And look like the purple robe of a horseman.

A square Chinese rug, catalogued 1,312, has the simple massive effect in design which distinguish the best art of that nation. The border has a pale reddish ground, and the decoration is in pale yellow. Few colors and dignified designs make this one of the most notable if not the most costly rugs in the collection.

There is a long carpet from old Persia with pale blue and pale yellow as the chief colors, which is most harmonious in tones—an exquisite creation of the loom that yields to nothing in its way in charm and grace, both in design and color. But in fact the rugs are such as to rejoice the soul of the collector.

A magnificent tapestry presents a scene from "Jerusalem Delivered," in which two heroes and a heroine on horseback are having a tournament, with an audience of soldiers and onlookers from a walled town. This is a Gobelin's piece of the Louis XV. period. The riders are full of spirit and the composition well balanced. A cloth of gold tapestry shows French art of the sixteenth century, and represents the Virgin under a canopy, supported by four columns. Six tapestries show subjects from the Old Testament, and four others are Indo-Portuguese, and represent scenes from the siege of Troy. There are some interesting Flemish tapestries of the seventeenth century, with landscapes, forests, and rivers, peopled by country folk, hunters, peasants, and nymphs.

The same afternoon the furniture will be sold, inclusive of the Alma Tadema piano, as it is called, because the case was furnished with its designs in painting and ivory inlays by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, the panel above the keyboard being painted by Poynter, now Sir Edward Poynter, Baronet, with small figures representing semi-classical musicians. They are delicately wrought. Opinions will differ concerning the taste displayed by the scheme that Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema has carried out in this piano, and the suite of furniture that goes with it. Certainly it is sumptuous, but it is more in the nature of museum work than anything else. Inlays of ebony, carved ivory, and woods of different colors make these pieces more surprising than thoroughly pleasing. One gets the impression of wealth rather than art. Carved-oak cabinets, settees, chairs, corner and miniature cabinets, bronze andirons, Louis XVI. clocks, portières and door curtains of remarkable sumptuousness belong in this section of the sale.

Two days earlier, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 29, the antique Greek and Roman glass and the Greek terra cottas will be disposed of; also the antique Persian, Spanish, Venetian, and French glass, some few pieces of Greek and Roman marbles, old Spanish Azulejos, and antique ceramics from Italy. On Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, the superb examples of Limoges enamels will be sold, some of them with the name or initials of Leonard of Limoges; also the Persian tiles, intaglios, and gems, Hispano-Moresque, and other plates, and the terra cottas of the Della Robbia family. Among the last mentioned is an exquisite Madonna and child by Luca della Robbia in a niche glazed in light blue with vertical stripes, floral scrolls, rosettes, and coats of arms in gilding. This is a very famous piece which ought to remain in the United States.

THE GILSEY COLLECTION SALE.

Books, Prints, and Playbills Bring Good Prices—Portrait of Booth Disposed of for $350.

A sale of the valuable dramatic collection of the late Peter Gilsey is taking place at the auction rooms of John Anderson, at 20 West Thirtieth Street. Included in the collection are many prints, playbills, mezzotints, and books.

The sales of Tuesday and last night were well attended and successful. The highest price yet paid for a copy of Kenrick's "British Stage," valued because of the colored sketches by George Cruikshank, was obtained last night, $250 being the sum paid. Another important sale was that of a drawing in charcoal and chalk of Edwin Booth as Hamlet, made in 1879 by William W. Scott. It brought $350. Several other drawings of the Booth family were sold. A large photograph of John Wilkes Booth brought $10.

A mezzotint of Kitty Clive, the English actress, showing her in a scene of "The Recruiting Officer," was sold for $51. It was by Faber after Mercier. A portrait of Mme. Du Barry, by T. Watson, after Drouais, also a mezzotint, was sold for $35.

A portrait of Thomas Betterton, a noted English actor early in the eighteenth century, was sold for $30.

Considerable attention was shown in an engraved portrait of Mrs. Susanna Centlivre, the Irish dramatist and actress, done by Peter Pelham, said to have been the first American mezzotint engraver. The price was $122.50. A mezzotint of George Frederick Cook as Iago was sold for $90. It was by James Ward, after J. Grene.

A copy of an extra edition of The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, issued Dec. 20, 1860, announcing the secession of the State from the Union, brought $20.

The remainder of the Gilsey collection will be sold next month.

THE REV. J. R. WILSON DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Rev. Joseph R. Wilson died this evening at Prospect, the home of his son, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Wilson was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on Feb. 28, 1822. He was a Professor of Theology in the Hampden-Sidney College, Va., and for seven years was at the Columbia (S. C.) Theological Seminary. He filled a pulpit in Prince Edward County, Va., and for the last thirty years had been the Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian Assembly of the South. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but the interment probably will be in the Princeton Cemetery.

Light and Electricity Experiments.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—At a meeting of the Academy of Science to-day, Henri Poincaré announced that American and French scientists were co-operating in a series of experiments on the law of light and electricity. It is added that the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., will defray the expenses of an American expert who will arrive here shortly to take part in the experiments.

TRUST COMPANY ELECTIONS.

Directors or Trustees Chosen and Some Boards Elect Officers.

At the annual meetings of trust companies held yesterday officers and Directors were chosen as follows:

CITY TRUST COMPANY—Directors: John D. Crimmins, George H. Sheldon, Charles B. Fornes, Frank H. Platt, Hugh Kelly, George W. Perkins, and Charles T. Barney. (the latter being the only new member of the board.)

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY—Retiring Board of Directors re-elected.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY—Retiring Directors re-elected.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY—President. Edwin Gould: First Vice President, William H. Taylor; Third Vice President and Treasurer, John A. Hilton; Secretary, William A. Laws; Executive Committee—Edwin Gould, William H. Taylor, Charles P. Armstrong, William Nelson Cromwell, E. C. Converse, Winslow S. Pierce, and Frank Brainard.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY—Directors, F. H. Allen, A. L. Brown, Newman Erb, Charles M. Thomas A. Nevins; Samuel R. Shipley, and and Harry A. Ware.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST COMPANY—Retiring Directors re-elected. George L. Nichols elected a Director to complete the unexpired term of Richard M. Parmly deceased.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY—Directors, Lewis Nixon, F. W. Woolworth, James H. Barker, Herman A. Metz, W. W. Barnard, Thomas A. Murry, and Bernard Mayer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY—Retiring Directors re-elected. No action taken regarding vacancy caused by the death of Abram S. Hewitt. Retiring officers re-elected by the board.

MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY—Retiring Board of Directors re-elected with the exception that Gordon McDonald, of Speyer & Co., was chosen in place of Martin Erdmann, resigned.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY—Retiring Trustees re-elected.

TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA—Directors, Myron T. Herrick, S. C. T. Dodd, Henry A. Redmond, James M. Donald, Ashbel P. Fitch, Henry S. Manning, Edwin Gould, and Anson R. Flower.

WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY—David M. Morrison, re-elected President; Charles F. Clark and George Austin Morrison, re-elected Vice Presidents; Francis H. Page, Secretary of the company since its organization, elected Second Vice President; M. S. Loft, Secretary, and H. S. Price, Assistant Secretary.

TRUST COMPANY OF REPUBLIC.

Shipbuilding Financial Operation Dealt with in Its First Annual Report.

The Trust Company of the Republic yesterday made public its first annual report for the nine months of its existence. This report contains a statement regarding the company's financing of the United States Shipbuilding Company, about which there was considerable discussion at one time. The report says:

The largest transaction which your company has during the year was in connection with the issue of the first mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund gold bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company. In this matter your company acted as banker in offering those bonds to the public. The whole offering of $9,000,000 of bonds, out of a total authorized issue of $16,000,000, was underwritten, under agreements between the Mercantile Trust Company of this city and various underwriters in this country and in France. The underwriting agreements provided that the bonds should be offered to the public through such banking channels as might be designated by the Mercantile Trust Company, and by virtue of these underwriting agreements the Mercantile Trust Company designated your company for the purpose of offering the bonds to the public.

The public issue did not result in the taking of the bonds offered. They were, however, in November sold to a syndicate of bankers in the City of New York who are now the holders of a large amount of these bonds, and of the preferred and common stock of the Shipbuilding Company. The practical result has been a profit to your company, which it is expected will be very much increased upon the marketing of the securities which the syndicate holds. Although your company is a member of the syndicate and is not responsible, directly or indirectly, for the ultimate result of its operations, it nevertheless is entitled to one-half of all the net profits which the syndicate may make. When the accounts of the syndicate shall have been finally closed the result will be duly communicated to the stockholders.

The report says that after providing for all expenses connected with the organization of the company, and of furnishing its main office and two branch offices, one of which was not opened until Jan. 19, 1903, the net profits amounted to $95,247.83. That is to say, they ran at a rate exceeding 12 2-3 per cent. per annum on the capital of $1,000,000, and 8 1-3 per cent. per annum on the capital and surplus of $1,500,000.

The condition of the company on Dec. 31, 1902, was as follows:

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	95,247.83

HORSEMEN IN COMIC DUEL.

Fierce Broadsword Combat by Armored Clad Knights in Central Park Riding Academy.

The music ride at the Central Park Riding Academy last night was followed by a humorous broadsword contest on horseback between Count Beroldinger and S. De Irsay, the latter one of the academy riding masters. The men were protected by metal cuirasses, which recalled the good old days of chivalry, when every knight rode abroad incased in heavy armor. Instead of the regulation helmet and visor these latter-day swordsmen protected their faces with enormous wire masks. Count Beroldinger, who is said to be the scion of an Austrian nobleman, had difficulty in keeping his headgear well balanced, and after receiving half a dozen vicious whacks from his opponent's sword the Count pulled out a big towel from beneath the mask which he had employed to keep the mask (evidently two or three sizes too large for him) in place.

The combatants were required to take their stations at opposite ends of the ring, and then ride at each other full tilt, slashing right manfully with their swords as they came within striking distance. Occasionally the battle waxed warm for a full minute, each man giving and receiving enough telling blows, which, without the armor, would have necessitated the carrying off of each fighter on a stretcher. The Count's horse showed his disapproval of this old-style battle by standing on his hind feet at times, which terrified his opponent's horse so badly as to cause the latter to back discreetly away. The Count's powerful broadsword came out of these fierce melees so horribly twisted that one of the stable boys had to employ his time straightening the weapon in the brief interludes. The judges, who tried to take the amusement seriously, finally announced in sonorous tones that Irsay had won, which was greeted with shouts of merriment and cheering.

MR. KEENER ON THE ELECTION.

Ex-Justice Tells Medico-Legal Society He Owed His Appointment but Not Defeat to Gov. Odell.

The Medico-Legal Society gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Brunswick to ex-Justices Steckler, Hall, and Keener. Among the guests present were Gen. O'Beirne, Charles V. Fornes, John W. Keller, and Gen. T. Jonathan Edwards. The dinner was followed by the installation of the officers elected at a previous meeting. Clark Bell was installed as President, Samuel Bell Thomas as Secretary, and Mrs. Caroline I. Taylor as Treasurer.

Ex-Justice Hall assured the society that it ought to take the lead in an effort to educate the people to the point of requiring that expert witnesses be men who cannot be bought. The expert, he said, should not be subjected to the influence of a fee from either side in a case.

In introducing ex-Justice Keener, President Bell said that if Gov. Odell had fulfilled his obligations to the State in his high office, New York City would not have given the vote it did at the last election.

To this statement ex-Justice Keener took exception. He owed his appointment to office to Gov. Odell, he said, but not his defeat. If integrity in office and fidelity to the interests of the people had been rewarded as they deserved, Gov. Odell's majority in this city would have been 150,000, he declared.

DEATH IN FORMALIN CASE.

St. Vincent's Hospital Patient Had Been Weakened by Pneumonia.

Mrs. Caroline Thompson, forty-two years of age, of 747 Washington Street, who was treated with formalin for blood poisoning in St. Vincent's Hospital, died yesterday. The physicians said it was an aggravated case, and Dr. William Baner, the visiting physician, had predicted that the patient would die. The blood poisoning resulted, it was said, from a wound on the scalp.

On account of pneumonia, the woman's condition was weakened and Dr. Baner said that it was not a fair test of the drug. After an autopsy, the declaration was that blood poisoning was the cause of death.

The woman's husband said that when she was removed from the house she had pleurisy and pneumonia, and that he did not know that she had a scalp wound.

ABRAM S. HEWITT BURIED

Distinguished Men Pay Last Tribute in Calvary Church.

Bishops Potter and Satterlee Conduct the Services—A Poem by Richard Watson Gilder Read.

Funeral services over the body of ex-Mayor Abram Stevens Hewitt were held in Calvary Episcopal Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The interment followed in the Peter Cooper family lot at Greenwood.

The services were conducted after the ritual of the Episcopal Church, with no address and only a single variation from the order appointed for the burial of the dead. That was the reading of a poem by Richard Watson Gilder. Bishops Henry C. Potter of the Diocese of New York and Henry Yates Satterlee of the Diocese of Washington, D. C., were the officiating clergymen, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the curates of Calvary.

A distinguished company filled the church to pay a last tribute to the dead, and the majority were men who had lived and worked with Mr. Hewitt. Few women were present.

The doors of the church were opened at 9:30 o'clock, and in a few minutes that part of the floor not reserved for special deputations and the galleries were well filled. By 10 o'clock the church was crowded, and many of the late comers were obliged to remain standing in the vestibule. Delegations from the Board of Aldermen, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange, and the Merchants' Association had entered by the side and front doors and the members of other delegations were coming in singly, or a few at a time. A few minutes after the hour several members of the Hewitt family entered the church by the door north of the chancel and took reserved pews. After them the Wardens and Vestrymen of Calvary Church took pews next the family, a position accorded them by reason of Mr. Hewitt's long and intimate connection with church affairs as member and Vestryman.

The organ sounded the slow strains of Chopin's Funeral March, which again died away in the rumbling of heavy bass, and the clear voices of choir boys were heard, faint in the distance, raising the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

The choir passed down the north aisle to the rear, there meeting the funeral procession, and so on to the centre aisle. Behind it, in approaching the chancel, walked Bishops Potter and Satterlee, with Drs. Parks and Huntington, and the curates of Calvary Church, the Rev. E. P. Newton and the Rev. H. R. Remsen. Then followed the pall bearers, nineteen in all, walking in this order: Charles Stewart Smith and Alexander E. Orr, John E. Parsons and Andrew Carnegie, R. Fulton Cutting and W. E. Dodge, Seth Low and Morgan K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan and H. H. Rogers, John Fritz, United States Senator John Kean and W. Butler Duncan, John L. Cadwalader and John S. Kennedy, Jacob H. Schiff and E. B. Thomas, Judge Henry E. Howland and Lord Charles Beresford.

The plain casket of roseweed was borne on the shoulders of four men and covered only by smilax and clematis. Directly behind it were ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, brother-in-law and business partner of Abram S. Hewitt; Peter Cooper Hewitt, his eldest son; the younger sons, Edward R. Hewitt and Erskine Hewitt, and Dr. J. O. Green and Edward M. Shepard.

The hymn ceased while the procession was yet in the aisle, and Dr. Parks's voice sounded, saying: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me shall never die." Then the bier was reached and the choir took up the solemn chant, "Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations." The Scripture reading followed from I. Corinthians, xv., beginning with the twentieth verse, and after that was the hymn, "Now the laborer's task is o'er."

Bishop Potter approached the front of the chancel and said: "It is not usual in our Church to pronounce words of eulogy in the service of burial, but a few words came to me this morning from a man whom you all know, and as I think them suitable I will read them to you." He then read these verses, entitled "The Great Citizen—Abram Stevens Hewitt":

Mourn for his death, but for his life rejoice,
Who was the city's heart, the city's voice.
Dauntless in youth, unsubtle in age,
Keen in debate, in civic counsel sage;
Talents and wealth to him were but a trust,
To lift his hapless brother from the dust.
Because he followed truth, he led all men
Through years and virile prime the great citizen.
So shall the city win a purer fame
Led by the living splendor of his name.

After the anthem "Blessed Are the Dead Who Die in the Lord," the commitment service and prayers were said by Bishop Satterlee. At the close Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction and the procession was reformed, the choir singing as the recessional, "Abide With Me, Fast Falls the Eventide."

Outside the church a dozen carriages were waiting to convey the members of the Hewitt family and certain of the pall bearers and representatives of the organizations to the cemetery. The cortege moved down Twenty-third Street to the ferry, and in Brooklyn along Bedford Avenue. Possibly 50 persons, all told, went with the body to its last resting place. The organizations represented at the funeral were:

The Board of Aldermen, Chamber of Commerce, Rapid Transit Commission, Faculty of Columbia University, Trustees and Faculty of Cooper Union, Trustees and Faculty of Barnard College, Carnegie Institute, Museum of Natural History, Directors of the Morton Trust Company, Clarke Foundation, Charity Organization, Cotton Exchange, Vestry of Calvary Church, General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, alumni and undergraduates of Cooper Union, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Federation of Churches of the City of New York, Merchants' Association, and Union Club.

There were present in addition unofficial representatives from the Columbia Alumni Association, Metropolitan Club, City Club, Church Club, Players' Club, Century Association, Down-Town Association, Tuxedo Club, American Geographical Society, Scientific Alliance, Dunlap Society, National Academy of Design, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Among those present at the funeral, not members of official delegations already announced, were:

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,
Gen. Alexander S. Webb,
Gustav H. Schwab,
Charles A. Schieren,
D. O. Mills,
John H. Starin,
Henry Clews,
Andrew H. Green,
Justice Vernon M. Davis,
Recorder Goff,
Prof. R. Ogden Doremus,
The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford,
Paul Dana,
Herman Ridder,
Isaac N. Seligman,
De Witt J. Seligman,
John Harsen Rhoads,
George Zabriskie,
Frank Lynde Stetson,
John Bigelow,
Frederick R. Hutton,
M. Warley Platzeck,
S. H. Alexander,
Frank Work,
Joseph J. Little,
Gen. Stone,
George Seward,
Dr. John McGaw Woodbury,
Robert A. Van Wyck,
E. Ellery Anderson,
John B. McDonald,
Theodore L. De Vinne,
The Rev. Dr. Winfield S. Crowe,
William Barclay Parsons,
Anthony J. Higgins,
John F. Faure,
George Wilson,
George Cromwell,
The Rt. Rev. Dr. John P. Peters,
James B. Reynolds,
Thomas R. Fulton,
Louis Windmuller,
George Whitfield Brown, Jr.,
Admiral Henry Erben,
Woodbury Langdon,
George L. Rives,
Smith S. Ely,
Richard T. Wilson,
John Murray Mitchell,
Edward N. Tailer,
Joseph C. Hendrix,
John I. Waterbury,
James W. Pinchot,
Charles Lanier,
Anson W. Hard,
Francis B. Thurber,
Charles M. Jesup,
Henry Hentz,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James G. Cooper.

James G. Cooper, who for many years was connected with The Tribune in this city, died on Monday at his home in Bayside, N. J., in the eightieth year of his age. His first newspaper work was done for The Sun sixty-four years ago. For the two years following the outbreak of the civil war he was connected with The Tribune. In 1863 he undertook the publication of The Daily Union. In 1870 Mr. Cooper went to Colorado, where he became one of the founders of the town of Greeley. He later served as Chief Clerk of the Colorado House of Representatives. In 1873 Mr. Cooper returned to the staff of The Tribune, where he remained until five years ago. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. One of the sons is a Colonel in the United States Army, the other a Sergeant on the New York police force.

Obituary Notes.

Col. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, a Confederate soldier in the civil war, died at Mobile, Ala., yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

Ex-State Senator ELLWOOD BECKER and United States Shipping Commissioner of the Port of Philadelphia died yesterday in Philadelphia from pneumonia.

AUGUSTUS C. BALDWIN, who represented the old Fifth Michigan District in the Thirty-eighth Congress, 1863-4, died at his home in Pontiac, Mich., last night. He was eighty-seven years old

JAMES P. SAWTELL, former editor and publisher of The Griffin Mornig Call, died at Griffin, Ga., yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He was owner and editor of The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Democrat many years ago.

Mrs. FRANCES H. QUIMBY died at her home, 89 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday, from Bright's disease. She was the widow of Dr. Isaac N. Quimby, who for more than half a century was one of the most prominent physicians of Hudson County.

CHARLES H. DAUCHY, long prominent in business and political circles in Troy, died there yesterday morning. He was a native of Troy and fifty-nine years old. About a year ago he was appointed by Gov. Odell Port Warden of New York as the successor of John H. Boland of

MANY AUTOMOBILE SALES

All Records Go at the Madison Square Garden Exhibition.

Henry Fournier and Alexander Winton Matched to Race at Empire City Track in July.

Reports from exhibitors at the third annual Automobile Show, now in progress in the Madison Square Garden, indicate that all expectations will be surpassed in the total amount of the sales made at the exhibition as well as in the matter of attendance. One large firm which makes a specialty of high-class vehicles is said to have taken orders for vehicles to a total amount of $200,000 up to last night, and expects to double this amount before the show ends. According to the reports made by various dealers yesterday it is estimated that the grand total of sales to date is about $1,500,000. One firm, which makes a light gasolene Stanhope, bearing the name of a well-known bicycle, claims to have sold its entire output for the season of 15,000 vehicles, and to have received $57,000 in cash deposits, but the greater part of this total was sold prior to the show.

The attendance continues large, and the total figures are now expected to be many times larger than the total of last year, which was about 20,000. The demonstrating vehicles in which prospective purchasers are taken for trial trips through the adjacent streets are kept busy from morning until night. Many of the persons who are recipients of these free rides are evidently making their first trip in an automobile, and some of them are obviously unlikely to be customers, but the manufacturers do not mind that, as they regard it as a matter of missionary work in such cases. Others are evidently experienced automobilists who are quick to understand and to note every detail of construction and operation as it is pointed out to them.

One of the most luxurious vehicles at the show is a steam coupe, priced at $3,000. The entire interior even to the roof is lined with finest morocco leather, and the attachments include a card case, mirror, speaking tube to the driver, &c. The seats are intended for four persons, but will seat six comfortably. A steam coil for heating is provided under one of the seats if desired. The frame of the entire vehicle is of steel, the wood and leather mercly incasing it. Another high-class vehicle shown by this firm is a heavy surrey seating six persons. One of these vehicles was recently sold to Col. John Jacob Astor, who already was the possessor of two of the type. The price is $1,950. Other large cars shown are a wagonette seating eleven persons, including the driver, priced at $2,150, and a victoria for two or four persons, at $1,400.

This same firm also shows one of the lowest priced cars in the entire exhibition—a steam runabout at $550, which they declare is in several features an improvement upon the similar car which they sold last year at $750. A practically similar vehicle won the Vanderbilt Cup at Newport in 1900, in a race open to all steam vehicles, and climbed a grade of 45 per cent. on an incline constructed on the roof of the Madison Square Garden at the first Automobile Show in November, 1900.

Another noticeable steam vehicle is a big white touring car of ten-horse power, made by a well-known firm of sewing machine makers. It has a flash boiler which superheats the steam and a compound engine which can be made into a simple one at will. It is also very economical in fuel consumption. Ten gallons of gasoline and fifteen gallons of water are carried.

There are two separate exhibits of carriages which are of unusual interest, because they do not use water to cool the engines, as most high-powered cars do. This gives them a decided advantage for use in cold climates. Both are manufactured in Massachusetts and designed especially for use in New England Winter weather. At first these vehicles were of low power, but the models offered for 1903 include a twenty-horse-power car capable of carrying four persons at a speed of 30 miles an hour.

Brooklynites who are complaining of the overcrowding of the transportation lines in that borough will not be surprised to learn that the President and officials of the Brooklyn rapid transit system make their tours of inspection in a steam surrey. According to the makers of the vehicle President Greatsinger says that it enables him not only to save valuable time in inspecting the widely scattered property of the road, but gives him a view of the roadbed which cannot be obtained from the cars.

Wooden or steel wheels have almost superseded wire wheels for automobiles, and one of the latter type are seen at the show, except on the lightest and cheapest vehicles. Tubular steel wheels of the artillery pattern are fitted to a very large number of American machines, and a great variety of these wheels are now on exhibition. It is claimed that the entire wheel is brazed by immersion, and that they have many advantages over wooden wheels in that they are easy to clean and never get out of true. Considering the service that some automobiles are obliged to furnish, the wheel problem is an important one.

It is noticed that roller bearings instead of ball bearings are now used to a very large extent in automobiles, especially those of heavy type. It is claimed that roller bearings are superior in many respects and one manufacturer at the automobile show states that a tractile force of only eight pounds is taken to start a 1,600-pound wagon fitted with roller bearings, whereas six times that force is necessary to move the same vehicle when fitted with ball bearings.

Final arrangements were made yesterday for a match between Alexander Winton of Cleveland, Ohio, and Henry Fournier of Paris, for a series of races next Summer. The first race will be on the Empire City track at Yonkers, on July 25, or possibly a week later, while the second race will be at the track of the Cleveland Driving Park, Glenville, Ohio. The prize will be a $1,000 silver cup to be supplied by the Empire City Trotting Club and the Cleveland Driving Park Association.

The distance will be twenty-five miles, the men starting from opposite sides of the track and riding in the same direction. Should a third race be necessary, it will be decided in favor of the track where the fastest time is made.

S. T. Davis, Jr., who has served two years as President of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, said yesterday that he positively is not a candidate for re-election at the annual meeting to be held to-morrow morning at the Madison Square Garden. Alexander Winton has declared himself a candidate for the office.

The annual meeting of the American Motor League will be held this afternoon at the Madison Square Garden.

CRESCENTS' HOCKEY VICTORY.

St. Nicholas Team Beaten in Brooklyn Rink by Big Margin.

At the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink last night the hockey game between the Crescent Athletic Club and St. Nicholas teams resulted in a very easy victory for the Crescents by the score of 10 goals to 1. The game was just as one-sided as the score indicates. The only point made by the St. Nicholas men was gained late in the second half, when, after clever team work, L. Campbell shot a goal off a pass by Gordon.

Within one minute after Gordon and Kennedy "faced off" in the first half Kennedy scored on Wall's pass. Dobby shot the next goal from a clever pass by Sheriff and Shiebler from Hardy was the play which scored the third and last goal in this half.

In the second half Dobby on fine individual work scored again for the Crescents. Hardy passed to Kennedy, who made a neat shot, but Hayward blocked cleverly and sent the puck back, but Kennedy stopped it and shot the goal successfully. G. W. Campbell was responsible for the next goal against his side, as he played Dobby's shot right into the net. Dobby scored again unassisted, Kennedy playing from behind the net sent the rubber out to Hardy, who quickly passed it to Dobby, and the latter made another goal. A pass from Dobby back of the net to Wall enabled the Crescents to score again. Gordon and Campbell then made the team play which prevented a shut-out for the visitors, and the final goal of the contest was made by Dobby, unassisted, in the last few seconds of the second half. The line-up:

Crescent, 10.	Position.	St. Nicholas, 1.
McKenzie	Goal	Hayward
Sherriff	Point	G. W. Campbell
Wall	Cover point	Grier Campbell
Dobby	Forward	Gordon
Shiebler	Forward	Steele
Hardy	Forward	S. Campbell
Kennedy	Forward	Palmer

Goals—Dobby, 5; Kennedy, 2; Wall, 1; Shiebler, 1; G. W. Campbell, 1; (for Crescents;) Gordon, 1. Referee—H. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—W. Goodwin and A. F. Bloor. Time of halves—Twenty minutes

BASEBALL SUITS DISMISSED.

Minority Report Creates Discussion in the National League Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The National League officials met to-day to hear the minority and majority reports of the Committee of the Whole on the proposed peace agreement with the American League. The minority report was made by the New York and Brooklyn Clubs. The two Boston representatives, Soden and Conant, have been courted all the week by both sides. While they were a unit in everything, Conant to-day was with the majority in the lobby and Soden was with Brush, Ebbets, Vonderhorst, and Knowles in their room, preparing the minority report.

The minority report was a résumé of the objections that have been presented during the week by the New York and Brooklyn Clubs. It is said to have undergone eliminations as well as revisions during the day. While protesting against the peace agreement as a whole, and also against the method of its adoption by the committee, in which it was held that the National Committee exceeded its authority, the report protested especially against the third section, under which the players were awarded; the fifth section, which included New York in the American circuit, and the ninth section, that specifically binds each of the sixteen clubs of the two leagues to the compact.

The two minority members were divided on the application of the third section. Brooklyn insisted unconditionally on the claims of that club to Kitson, Donovan, and Keeler, while the New York Club proposed to submit the whole question of the awarding of players to a board of five arbitrators, two to be selected by each league, and these four to select the fifth member. A long discussion followed the presentation of the minority report, and the members said they would probably continue in session during the night.

The majority report recited all the business of the two previous days, how the joint peace agreement had been considered, section by section, together with the vote on each provision.

During the afternoon President John T. Brush of the New York Club, as plaintiff in the injunction suits at Philadelphia, communicated with his attorneys, and tonight it was announced that the suits had been dismissed, so that the Pittsburg and Philadelphia Clubs are no longer restrained from full co-operation in voting to ratify the joint peace agreement. The withdrawal of these suits was not requested by those who signed the majority report.

PRIZES FOR THE DOGS.

A number of special prizes have been added to the list for the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held in the Madison Square Garden Feb. 11-14. Among them are:

A special field trial medal for the best pointer, the property of a member, that has been placed at a field trial given by the Pointer Club.

The Juvenile Challenge Plate, given by J. L. Kernochan, for the best beagle puppy, to be competed for annually and won three times by the same exhibitor before becoming his property.

The Manitoba Challenge Cup, given by A. C. Cumings, for the best medium weight black-and-tan terrier belonging to a member of the Black-and-Tan Terrier Club.

A challenge cup for the best black Chow Chow dog or bitch, given by Miss Marguerite Lewis, to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner.

A cup given by Dr. Z. J. Lewis for the best bulldog of either sex, owned and exhibited by a woman.

A trophy given by Mrs. E. K. Thayer of the Ladies' Kennel Association of Massachusetts for the best Boston terrier in the novice classes entered and shown in the ring by a member.

A silver cup, valued at $25, given by J. P. Morrow of the Irish Terrier Club for the best American-bred puppy shown by a member. To be won three times.

The English Setter Club will give bronze medals to the best English setters in the puppy, novice, limit, and field trial classes, and a silver medal for the best English setter in the show. The National Beagle Club announces that its Produce Stakes for 1903 will be decided at the coming show, and the club has appointed Dr. Frank H. Miller veterinarian at the show in place of Dr. H. Clay Glover, resigned.

Billiards at Knickerbocker Academy.

Frank A. Keeney and Byron Stark, the latter one of the amateurs who are preparing for the coming championship billiard tournament in the Hanover Club, played an unusually close match at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. It was for 250 points, at 14.2, and Keeney won by the narrow margin of 5 points in 27 innings. Stark had 245 in 26 innings. The scores are:

Stark—12 3 11 9 1 9 7 0 0 8 20 6 1 5 31 0 7 2 1 22 8 29 13 2 26 12. Total, 245. Average, 9 11-26.
High run, 31.
Keeney—0 13 28 0 4 0 7 37 0 0 1 24 11 15 2 2 4 24 0 33 9 20 1 5 1 4 5. Total, 250. Average, 9 7-27. High run, 37.

In the handicap billiard competition Frank Boyd defeated J. Tice by 200 to 175 points. The scores:

Boyd, (200)—7 0 4 9 0 11 0 0 15 1 1 6 1 4 0 0 4 1 3 4 0 0 4 0 3 8 0 0 15 1 2 7 8 6 11 3 5 1 4 3 1 9 2 1 0 2 2 7 0 2 0 18. Total, 200. Average, 9 11-13.

Tice, (146)—0 3 2 7 1 1 0 1 7 2 3 1 5 2 5 9 8 1 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 4 2 2 2 3 1 2 1 7 12 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 1. Total, 115. Average, 2 11-52.

William Foss, the Amateur Athletic Union billiard chapion, will play two games at the Knickerbocker Academy to-morrow. In the afternoon he will meet Frank A. Keeney, and in the evening he will be opposed to Stark. Each game will be 300 points.

Basket Ball Game on Horseback.

Basket ball on horseback was the chief feature at the music ride held at the Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, last night. The two teams were:

Blue and White—Charles Geyer, Captain; William Montgomery, Casper Weyher, J. McCreery, J. Rabbot, E. Curran, Red and White—Marshall Clapp, Captain; Charles Previdi, George Mills, George Rockwell, "Jack" Snedeker, M. Tynan. The referee was L. Coleman and the timekeeper Charles T. Krauss.

The game was hotly contested. At the start the Blue and White team played the best game, but the opposing side soon developed greater strength, and Capt. Geyer was at all times the first to reach the ball. He never retained it long, however, as Capt. Clapp was an alert opponent. In the first period Montgomery, Geyer, and Weyher were on the point of making goals, but were prevented by Clapp, Snedeker, and Mills of the opposing side. No score was made. In the second period Clapp of the Red and White team made one goal.

The game of Jeu-de-Barre, in which the players were Previdi, Montgomery, and Wilmerding, was a tie, as each of the players secured a ribbon.

Princeton Won Basket Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Princeton basket ball team defeated Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia here this afternoon by a score of 46 to 13. This is the first game on the home floor this season. The excellent passing and the accurate goal shooting won easily for the Tigers. Line-up:

Princeton, 46.	Positions.	Jefferson, 13.
Seeley, Carter	Forwards	Blank, Smith
Wrightson	Centre	Mace
Vanderbilt, McCoy	Guards	Swallow, Charlton

Goals from—Seeley, 7; Wrightson, 7; Carter, 4; Vanderbilt, 4; McCoy, 1; Blank, 1; Mace, 2; Smith, 1; Swallow, 1. Goals from foul—Mace, 3. Referee—J. Forney.

Fordham's Basket Ball Team Won.

The Fordhom College basket ball team defeated that of Westerleigh Collegiate Institute at West New Brighton, S. I., last night, by the score of 4 to 7. Line-up:

Fordham.	Position.	Westerleigh.
Curtin	Right forward	Williams
Connors	Left forward	Donovan
Robertson	Centre	Jenkins
Plunkett	Right guard	Willis
O'Toole	Left guard	Bedell

Field goals—Curtin, Connors, Robertson (3,) and Williams. Goals on fouls—Curtin, 4; Williams, 5. Referee—Mr. Hasbrouke, (Yale.)

Columbia's Indoor Athletic Games.

Columbia's track athletes held the first of the series of closed handicap games in the Columbia gymnasium yesterday. The contests similar to those of yesterday will be held throughout the indoor season, and those who make the best showing in the various events will be given medals. Summary:

Forty-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. B. Dean, 1903, Law, scratch; M. C. Ansorge, 1903, College, (5 feet,) second; F. L. O'Connell, 1904, College, (5 feet,) third. Time—4:05 1-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Creevey, 1905, Law, (scratch,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 3 inches; W. F. J. Piel, 1905, College, (3 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 4 feet 11 inches; F. L. O'Connell, 1904, College, (3 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. W. Albert, 1905, College, (scratch,) with an actual put of 35 feet 5 inches; M. D. Ferris, 1905, College, (2 feet,) second, with an actual put of 31 feet 2 inches; T. Thorpe, 1905, Science, (1 foot,) third, with an actual put of 31 feet 4½ inches.

YACHT PRIZES AWARDED.

Knickerbocker Club Members Elect Officers and Announce Cup Winners of the Year.

A large delegation of members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club attended their annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Manhattan last night. The meeting was held early in the evening and was followed by the dinner, which was one of the largest ever given by the club. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Commodore—James N. Norris; Vice Commodore—J. B. Palmer, M. D.; Rear Commodore—W. B. Beam; Treasurer—G. H. Cooper; Secretary—J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer—W. C. Leiber; Fleet Surgeon—G. D. Hamlin, M. D.; Board of Directors—G. E. Ailen, C. W. Schlesinger, H. Stephenson, R. Sands, and F. H Stillman.

The report of the different committees were all of a highly encouraging nature, and the present year is expected to be the best ever enjoyed by the club. A numbr of races are being arranged, and the club's active season will open about May 15. Announcement was made that a tug had been chartered for the first international cup race.

Commodore Norris presided at the dinner, and his table was adorned with the cups that had been raced for last year. One of the largest and most imposing was the Aledo Cup, given by George W. Childs Drexel of Philadelphia for annual competition, and which, after being raced for for five years was won permanently last season by ex-Commodore Stephen H. Mason. The conditions were that two victories by the same club member should give him possession of the trophy. Mr. Mason's 72-foot schooner Miladi won last year, and in 1899 he made his first victory with the Moccasin. The other holders were Dr. Boynton, with Whileaway in 1897, W. B. Beam with Pinte in 1900, and L. H. Zocker with Gurnard in 1901. Two of the handsomest club cups offered for the annual June regatta last year were won by the Effort, owned by F. J. Smith, and the Hummna, owned by Herman B. Duryea, respectively.

All of the officers were present at the meeting, and among the other members were C. B. Mason, J. D. Billard, Jr., O. H. Shelburg, L. D. Huntington, Stanley Seaman, H. L. Leggett, and ex-Commodore Glover. Several new boats are being built for the coming season.

YALE BEAT CORNELL.

Yale beat Cornell by the score of 2 to 0 in a special hockey match at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. Cornell did not appear to be able to repeat the good play of the night previous, and Yale's proverbial luck won the first goal for her through Oliver in the opening half. Individual play predominated, and only once or twice did the Yale men show any kind of team work. The first half was full of choppy playing, in which Dilworth was sent to the bench for a two-minute penalty for using his stick too freely when near opposing players.

Out of a close scrimmage in the first half the puck was shot toward the Cornell goal and neither of the points seemed to see it, although it lay between them. The forwards of both teams rushed toward the rubber, and in the scrimmage which followed Oliver, more through accident than design, knocked it in for a goal. Preston made some very fine runs and shots for Cornell, but Stern blocked him every time. In the second half Rowland replaced Dilworth on the Yale team. Ellis and Brown made several mistakes when attempting to shoot and lost the puck through poor judgment. The Yale men played stronger than in the first half and made a couple of good team plays, but these did not result in any gain. Lewis was cut on the head with a blow of Oliver's stick, but quickly resumed play. A few seconds after the game was resumed Ellis and Oliver were penalized for rough work. Rowland made a splendid run up the ice and made a well-timed pass to Potter, who shot the second and final goal of the game. The line-up:

Yale, 2.	Position.	Cornell, 0.
Stern	Goal	Day
Ward	Point	Dederer
Hitchcock	Cover point	Preston
Marcus	Forward	Ellis
Oliver	Forward	Lewis
Potter	Forward	Brown
Dilworth, Rowland.	Forward	Armstrong

Goals—Oliver, 1; Potter, 1. Referee—G. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—L. de Casanova, Hockey Club of New York, and A. Stern, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Metropolitan Jockey Club Stakes.

The Metropolitan Jockey Club has announced the stakes which are to be run for next Spring at its initial meeting on the new Jamaica racetrack, for which the entries will close on Monday, Feb. 16. The principal events will be the Excelsior Handicap, with $5,000 added, for three-year-olds and upward; the Fulton Stakes, with $1,500 added, for three-year-olds, and the Bushwick Stakes, with $1,500 added, for two-year-olds.

The other events for three-year-olds and upward are: Montague Stakes, $2,000 added; Kings County Handicap, $1,500; Newtown Stakes, $1,000, and Corona Stakes, $1,000. For three-year-olds—Williamsburg Handicap, $1,500, and Columbus Stakes, $1,000. For two-year-olds there will be the Rosedale Stakes, $1,500 added; Suffolk Stakes, $1,000, and Elmhurst Stakes, with $1,000 added. Nominations should be addressed to G. F. Dobson Secretary, 399 Fulton Street Brooklyn.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 78c; No. 3, 72@80c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 2 corn, 47½c; No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 3 white, 34½@35½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; good feeding barley, 44@48c; fair to choice malting, 49@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $4.10; mess pork, per bbl, $18; lard, per 100 lb, $10.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.95@9.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.50@8.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.60.

COTTON.—The early phases of the market were quite strong, but a period of weakness followed with the market finally showing a firm undertone. The first call developed an advance of 5@6 points. A further rise of 8@2 points on the more active positions was followed by a decline of 5@7 points in view of larger receipts. In the afternoon the market rallied with the close firm at a net rise of 2@4 points. Total sales reached 225,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.95 for middling uplland, and 9.20 for middling Gulf. Sales were 5,532 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 300 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8 9-16c; sales, 472 bales. Charleston firm, unchanged, at 8½c; sales nil. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales nil. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 13-16c; sales, 252 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; sales nil. St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 32 bales. New Orleans steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 4,900 bales. Galveston firm, unchanged, at 8 13-16c; sales, 805 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 163 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.73	8.75	8.72	8.74@8.75
February	8.71	8.71	8.69	8.69@8.70
March	8.76	8.78	8.73	8.76@8.77
April	....	....	....	8.78@8.79
May	8.82	8.84	8.78	8.81@8.82
June	8.83	8.83	8.80	8.80@8.82
July	8.83	8.84	8.77	8.81@8.82
August	8.64	8.64	8.57	8.59@8.60
September	8.30	8.30	8.24	8.24@8.26
October	8.16	8.16	8.12	8.15@8.18

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Spot cotton, good business done; prices unchanged to 2 points higher; American middling fair, 5.42; good middling, 5.00; middling, 4.80; low middling, 4.48; good ordinary, 4.56; ordinary, 4.44. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,700 bales of American. Receipts, 37,000 bales, including 36,100 bales of American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.73@4.74; January and February, 4.73@4.74; February and March, 4.73@4.74; March and April, 4.74; April and May, 4.75; May and June, 4.76; June and July, 4.76; July and August, 4.75@4.76; August and September, 4.68; September and October, 4.48; October and November, 4.37.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In view of the amount of wheat offered for sale, and the reluctance with which New York followed Western strength, the bulls kept a remarkably strong hand on the wheat market, and succeeded in closing it ¼c net higher locally. Northwest receipts were only 284 cars. Seaboard clearances were small. The export trade at New York was made up of 8 loads of Manitoba wheat, 2 loads of ungraded, and 2 loads of Spring; outports did 60 loads. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 89¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¼c, and No. 2 red, New York, 83½c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 73⅝c; May, 76⅝c; July, 72⅝c; No. 2 hard, 71@73c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 42½c; May, 41c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 35½c; May, 36¼c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 81@81½c; No. 2 Northern, 80@80½c; May, 80¾@80½c, sellers. Rye, No. 1, 51@52c. Barley, No. 2, 65@67c; sample, 45@58c. Corn, May, 44½c, bid.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.50; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $2.50@$2.60, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. Eagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.50; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	....	....	....	84⅞
May	83⅜	83⅝	82¾	83⅛
July	80	80⅛	79¼	80⅛
Corn—				
January	65¾	65¾	65	65
February	57	57	56¾	56½
March	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54⅝
May	49 5-16	49½	49¼	49½
July	48⅛	48¼	48⅛	48⅜
Oats—				
May	....	....	....	41¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	76⅝	77	76⅜	76⅝
May	79⅜	80 11-16	79⅜	80⅝
July	74⅜	75⅝	74½	75⅝
Corn—				
January	47¼	48	47¼	47¾
May	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞
July	43	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
Oats—				
January	....	....	....	34
May	36⅛	36⅝	36	36½
July	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜
Lard—				
January	$10.25	$10.30	$10.17	$10.17½
May	9.65	9.70	9.60	9.60
Ribs—				
January	....	....	....	9.07½
May	9.25	9.30	9.20	9.20
Pork—				
January	18.00	19.00	18.00	19.00
May	16.75	16.92½	16.70	16.70

COFFEE.—The market, opening steady at unchanged prices, ruled fairly active, but was rather irregular owing to covering in some options and liquidation in others, with the market finally steady at a net decline of 5 points to a net advance of 5 points. Sales footed up 38,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	....	....	4.20@4.25
February	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.20@4.25
March	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30@4.35
April	....	....	....	4.40@4.45
May	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.55
June	....	....	....	4.55@4.60
July	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.60@4.65

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, family, $18.50@$18.75; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15@$17; packet, extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180-lb, 8¾c; 160-lb, 8¾c; 140-lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10-lb, 9¼c; 12-lb, 9c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 5¾c; country, 6¼@6½c. Lard—$10.55; city lard, $9.75@$9.95; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.65; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10¼c; city lard, stearine, 11½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil casks, 61c; machine casks, 61½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.15@$2.20; oil bbls, $4.25. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.92½@$1.95; D and E, $2@$2.05; F, $2.05; G, $2.10; H, $2.30; I, $2.75@$2.80; K, $3.30; M, $3.75; N, $3.95@$4; WG, $4.25, and WW, $4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—Turpentine, 59c, bid; receipts, 184 casks; exports, 1,501 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,420 bbls; sales, 2,559 bbls; exports, 564 bbls. A, B, C, D, E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.85; H, $2.05; I, $2.40; K, $2.90; M, $3.35; N, $3.55; WG, $3.80; WW, $4.00.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 21.—Spirits of turpentine, 59c; receipts, 9 casks. Resin, $1.55@$1.60; receipts, 100 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.50; receipts, 16 casks. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 202.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady to a shade higher; bulls and cows unchanged. Native steers, $4.50@$5.50; tops, $5.60; bulls, $2.60@$4.40; cows, $1.75@$3.85; dressed beef in fair demand; native sides, 7½@10c per lb; Texas beef, 6½@7c. Choice veals steady; others lower; barnyard and Western calves slow and easier. Veals, $5@$9.75; tops, $10; little calves, $4@5; barnyard calves, $3@$3.75. City-dressed veals lower at 11@14½c per lb. Sheep firm; lambs slow and 10@15c lower. Sheep, $3.50@$5; lambs, $5.25@$6.37½; choice, $6.50; culls, $4.50. Dressed mutton steady at 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10½c. Hogs nominally weak. No sales reported. Country-dressed hogs slow at 7½@7½c per lb.

In cases where the human organism is subject to that wasting away or premature aging

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has no equal as a remedy. It is an effective restorative of natural functions.

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Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season—1902—1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evk., at 7:30—Der Ring des Nibelungen, GOTTERDAMMERUNG. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 24, at 2—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8, (at Pop. Prices)—LES HUGUENOTS. Gadski, Seygard, Electa Gifford; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Scotti, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 25th, at 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. Soloists: Homer, Scheff, Marilly; Saligmac, Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Flon.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 26, at 8—FAUST. Eames, Eridewell; Alvarez, Campanari; Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 28, at 8 (Revival)—ERNANI. Mme. Sembrich; MM. De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8 (Double Bill)—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Salignac; Glibert. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals, By Walter Damrosch.
Daly's Theatre—Mondays & Thurs. at 3 P. M. TO-DAY, "Die Walkure," (soloist, Mme. Sara Anderson, soprano.) Mon., Jan. 26th, "Siegfried." Seats 25c. to $1.00.

DALY'S THEATRE B'way & 20th.....at 8:15
THE BILLIONAIRE
4th Great Week. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION.

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THIRD ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE SHOW
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WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 50c. TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Violin Recital This Thurs. Aft. At 3
Management..HENRY WOLFSOHN
MAUD Mac Carthy
assisted by
Arthur Whiting, PIANIST
Seats, $1 to $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

Mendelssohn Hall. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE HUNGARIAN VIOLINIST
DOZSO NEMES
SELECT ORCHESTRA
H. H. WETZLER.....Conductor
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1 to $2, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Tues. Aft., Jan. 27, at 3, Song Recital
Mr. GEORGE Devoll TENOR.
Mr. EDWIN Isham BARITONE.
Mrs. J. E. Tippett at the Piano.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

DAVID BISPHAM.
Song Recital CARNEGIE HALL.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3.30
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Next Week—"THE PRICE OF HONOR."

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Even

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Supreme Court of the United States:

144—Douglass Company, appellant, vs. A. F. Stone, late Treasurer, &c.—Continued.

140 and 285—The Board of Directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary vs. the State of Illinois ex rel. Samuel Bramond, County Treasurer, &c.—Argument concluded.

141—The Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company of the District of Columbia vs. Florence McDevitt.—Argued.

143—August G. Reetz vs. the State of Michigan.—Argued.

Call for Thursday: 148, 149, 108, 47, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, and 154.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

55—Stuart vs. Scow 39 E.
60—Adriana Platt Co. vs. Nat. Harrow Co.
13—In re Law, deceased.
76—Mack vs. Latta.
62—Hagan vs. Ward.
73—French vs. N. Y. Merc. Exchange.
86—Episcops vs. Mayor, &c.
89—Schwarz vs. Paine.
90—Perry vs. Levenson.
91—Man. Real Estate & Bldg. Assn. vs. Cudlipp.
92—Willson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
93—Dunn vs. National Surety Co.
94—Lurman vs. Jarvie.
98—Morris vs. Thomas.
99—Sullivan vs. Union Ry. Co.
100—Barry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
61—Davis vs. Mills.
66—Arthur vs. Baron De Hirsch Fund.
67—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Ryan.
68—In re Pan American Badge Co.
70—Jones vs. the Mississippi.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, at 11 A. M. Calendar of Appraisers' appeals.

67—Muller & Co. vs. United States.
77—Merchants' Dispatch & Trans. Co. vs. same.
104—United States vs. Goldenberg Bros.
215—B. F. Ducas & Co. vs. same.
189—T. Bing & Co. vs. same.
190—Same vs. same.
192—Same vs. same.
195—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. same.
212—W. H. Gruef & Co. vs. same.
213—Rumler vs. same.
216—J. M.-Lyon & Sons vs. same.
221—R. F. Downing & Co. vs. same.
229—Hahn vs. same.
231—Schall vs. same.
236—United States vs. Bernhard.
3219—Wile Brothers vs. same.
3308—Horstmann, Von Hein & Co. vs. same
160—Swan & Finch Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

216—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 22: 50, 12, 56, 60, 61, 334, 63, 64.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Jan. 22

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

84—Egan vs. Fitch.
85—Blum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
58—Wise vs. Man. Ry. Co.
13—In re Law, deceased.
76—Mack vs. Latta.
62—Hagan vs. Ward.
73—French vs. N. Y. Merc. Exchange.
86—Episcops vs. Mayor, &c.
89—Schwarz vs. Paine.
90—Perry vs. Levenson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Chisolm vs. O'Brien.
2—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
3—Hey vs. Harney.
4—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfeld.
5—Holm vs. Hempy.
6—In re Roberts.
7—Dunlop vs. Mulry.
8—Cook vs. Stratton.
9—Cronk vs. Cohen.
10—Belasco vs. Watanna.
11—Kunst vs. Schuman.
12—McMahon vs. N. Y. Exchange for Woman's Work.
13—Dommerich vs.
14—Thurber vs. Connell.
15—Andrinolo vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
16—Schoff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Gaffney vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
18—Wileman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Zeman vs. Klein.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Same vs. same.
23—Same vs. same.
24—E. Thompson Co. vs. Rosenthal.
25—Nelson vs. Crossman.
26—Henderson vs. Dougherty.
27—Hennessy vs. City of New York.
28—Westin vs. Sternlicht.
29—Brown vs. City of New York.
30—McLaughlin vs. Naugle.
31—Cuecione vs. Liecione.
32—Merc. Bank vs. Internat. Registry Co.
33—Peck vs. Peck.
34—Stump vs. Butterfield.
35—Levati vs. Siano.
36—Seger vs. Grund.
37—In re Hyde.
38—Hagen vs. Hagen.
39—Balamut vs. Balamut.
40—Daly vs. Daly.
41—In re Fidelity & Dep. Co. of Md.
42—Eagle Fire Co. vs. Fidelity & Dep. Co. of Md.
43—Nichols vs. Tyler.
44—McGivney vs. Sperling.
45—Smith vs. Blauvelt.
46—Hubbard vs. Hubbard.
47—Walsh vs. Hastorf.
48—In re Wehrle.
49—In re Wuef.
50—Tanenbaum vs. Josephi.
51—Jacobs vs. Edelson.
52—Vlojanitis vs. Markos.
53—Roekey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
54—Friedman vs. Fernbach.
55—Graves vs. Graves.
56—Baxter vs. Holder.
57—Schaeffer vs. Tribune Association.
58—Albany Contracting Co. vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
59—Borriello vs. Forzlati.
60—Pritz vs. Williams.
61—Miller vs. Streifler.
62—Mut. Loan Ass'n vs. Lesser.
63—Same vs. same.
64—Porter vs. Nicholas.
65—Mitchell vs. Greenshields.
66—In re 11th and 12th Avs., 52d and 53d Sts.
67—In re Lex. Av., 25th and 26th Sts.
68—Barstow vs. Farrell.
69—Dommerich vs. Kessler.
70—Gorrie vs. City of New York.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
595—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1549—Kelly vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.
829—Barranco vs. Lau.
552—Fischel vs. Ackerman.
733—Vandyke vs. Wood.
1510—Schlesinger vs. Meinken.
849—Wolf vs. Wolff.
871—Levine vs. Wilkins
889—Hughes vs. Reardon.
915—Greenberg vs. D'Augustower.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

8830—Friedler vs. Stutz.
7806—Cahn vs. Heyman.
6143—Citizens' Bank of Norfolk vs. Cohn.
2528—Hoerr vs. Crego.
8761—Moore vs. Hahn.
8816—Henry vs. Hynes.
8674—Williams vs. Gillespie.
8838—McComb vs. Heilner.
9092—Griffen vs. Cantor.
9104—Wanzor vs. Sturgis
7851—Ward vs. National Park Bank.
8333—Perry vs. Tiffany.
8064—Snencer vs. Drake.
9066—Cooper vs. Murphy
6264—Chmelnitsky vs. Baum.
8879—McGrath vs. Equit. Life Assur. Soc'y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 7492—Cullinan
Stubenvoll vs. Eve.
Star Newspaper.
8401—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
667—Columbia Bank vs. Am. Surety Co.
756—Moffat vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9100—City of New York vs. Wohlgemuth.
8844—Stiasny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8687—Maier vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1031—Schreiber vs. Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.
8672—Voss vs. Smith.
8710—Same vs. same.
8711—Same vs. same.
9138—Valdes vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1543—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1796½—Carr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg Co.
936—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9049—Stutman vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1192—Eisengart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
644½—Sharpe vs. White.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Mc-Call, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
3227—Tounsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
1787—Klein vs. Zeman.
1788—Same vs. same.
1789—Same vs. same.
1790—Same vs. same.
1791—Hamman vs. same.
1792—Same vs. same.
897—Fay vs. Soper.
175—Bohmer vs. City of New York.
272—Motley vs. same.
715—Caverly vs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
1511—Watriss vs. Everett.
716—Ronquette vs.
1347—Leahy vs. City of New York.
8889—Leaux vs. same.
679—Levison vs. Hempstone.
886—McCarthy vs. City of New York.
1464—Van Buren vs. Le Turn.
1105—Baudoine vs. Carr.
1015—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
1014—Harekopf vs. Nat. Biscuit Co.
8842—Skelly vs. Jones.
7040—Mayor, &c., vs. Fitzpatrick.
7057—Same vs. Harlem Bridge, &c., R. R.
7069—Same vs. Clark.
7072—Same vs. Texter.
1694—Rodgers vs. Mayor, &c.
1721—Asiel vs. Steinberg.
1722—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Leubsuher.
1737—Strong vs. Tyse.
8741—Nelson vs. Man. Ry. Co.
554—Manda vs. Etienne.
927—Lanahan vs. Hodgskin.
8376—McGarrick vs. City of N. Y.
7255—Mayor, &c., vs. Sexton.
9218—Hardon vs. Dixon.
252—Benedict vs. Slocum.
1397—Stafford vs. Meyer.
3636—Heilbronn vs. Herzog.
5107—Barasch vs. Grell.
787—Lyons vs. Barber.
986—Rumble vs. Washington.
1864—Howard vs. Wershecker.
1959—Androvette vs. Reinhardt.
2007—Taylor vs. Primus Co.
2019—Horowitz vs. Reiss.
2051—Barron vs. Hammond Typewriter Co.
2168—Homes Life Ins. Co. vs. O'Kennedy.
2180—Owens vs. Dunkel.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1901—Everett vs. Everett.
1943—Butcher vs. Hirsch.
1909—Miller vs. Tuck.
1913—Hazard vs. Hennessy.
1911—Yerby vs. Sparks.
1945—Lashinsky vs. Linder.
1974—Goldman vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Woodin. Same vs. same. (2.) Same vs. Schroeder. Same vs. same. (3.) Same vs. Ruland. Same vs. Rowe. Same vs. Baumann, (1.) Same vs. Booker.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

475—Sweeny vs. Case.
459—Armstrong vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
466—Gottschaek vs. same.
510—Weeks vs. same.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Gildersleeve, J. — Amalie Schellenberger vs. Francis J. Schnugg et al.—James J. Neslis. Louis Cohen vs. Marks Levin —Max Rainthow.

CITY COURT—Scabury, J.—Aron Asen vs. Abraham Goldstein—Constantine T. Timonier.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Louis Hubener, executor, &c., vs. Richard Lehmann—Russell L. Tarbox.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—George Reubel vs. Otto W. Heck—Henry Kuntz.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Leventritt, J. — Trustees, &c., Leake & Watts Orphan House vs. Pfister —Austin E. Pressenger. In re Quaintance—Harold Nathan.

SUPREME COURT — MacLean, J. — Strong vs. Schawe—George Haas.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Rinaldo vs. Drossel—Reginald H. Williams.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

40—Williams vs. Supreme Council.
41—Barton vs. same.
96—Taylor vs. Larchmont Water Co.
141—Weeks vs. Coe.
97—Burdick vs. Burdick.
98—Metcalfe vs. Gerlon.
99—Stuart vs. Chilton.
13—Hoelter vs. McDonald.
34—Cox vs. Halloran.
100—Corwin vs. Erie R. R.
101—Davenport vs. Lord.
102—Levy vs. Ficken.
104—Rino vs. Metropol. St. Ry.
107—Clifford vs. B. H. R. R.
108—Wasserman vs. Bacon.
109—McGrath vs. Michaels.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Mayan, J.; Part II.—Spencer, J.; Part IV., Forbes, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

5063—Serra vs. B. H. R. R.
5540—Connors vs. Met. St. R. R.
1107—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
5328—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
5523—Langer vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
5673—Gibney vs. B. H. R. R.
5680—Frogge vs. same.
5681—Fox vs. same.
5682—Basch vs. same.
5684—Corr vs. N. Y. Herald.
5699—Farrell vs. American Ice Co.
5623—Burrill vs. B. H. R. R.
2780—Noonan vs. Apt.
5709—Kelly vs. B. H. R. R.
5732—Brisk vs. same.
5740—Fargher vs. same.
5747—Brennan vs. Vollmert.
5748—Foote vs. B. H. R. R.
5752—Heinen vs. same.
5755—Delaney vs. same.
5758—Eiseman vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

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Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—By Gaynor, J.—Lindhmann vs. Watjen et al.—Silas A. Underhill, to compute. Scranton vs. Twiss—Charles T. Payne, to sell. Bystrom vs. Moody—James Taylor, to try issue of fact. Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Mulligan et al.—Grenville T. Emmett, to compute. Macarty et al. vs. Roe—Arthur Dubois, to sell. In re Wray Drug Company, (dissolution)—Henry M. Baird, to hear and determine. Ferguson vs. Fricke, (two actions)—Norman J. Marsh, to sell. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company vs. Dowd—James Fitch, to sell. New York Dock Company vs. City of New York, (Actions 1 and 2)—Frederick A. Ward, to hear and determine.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Case on trial. No day calendar.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

F. S. Tesch of Denver has been appointed Commissioner of the Colorado State Insurance Department.

W. C. Cree has been appointed North Dakota State Agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

Frank B. Wilber has been appointed Buffalo Agent of the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland.

E. S. Phelps has resigned as Iowa State Agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency to become State Agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford for Iowa.

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NOTE.—EXHIBITION OPEN EVENINGS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Michael McDonald.
2—Waverly Hill, Americus Washington.
3—Joseph Miller.
4—Alfred Liguori, Ralph Liguori.
5—Michael Rolando.
6—James Martin, Edward Jackson, James Grady.
7—Herman Gierke.
8—Robert Burns, Joseph Dillon, Frank Collins.
9—John Halpin.
10—James Merritt.
11—James Carter.
12—Morris Korn.
13—Clara Feldman.
14—Julius M. Hauser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part V.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
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Winter Resorts. Florida.

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS

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PONCE DE LEON, St. Augustine, ROBERT MURRAY, Manager. — Now Open.
ALCAZAR, St. Augustine. JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager. — Now Open.
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THE BREAKERS, Palm Beach. FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Opening date will be decided later

For Reservations, Terms, Etc., Address the Managers.

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THE DUNLOP,

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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

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Open all the year. 350 handsomely furnished front rooms. Most central and best location within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier and Boardwalk. Hot sea water baths, private and public. Orchestra. Winter terms, American plan, $15 per week up; $2.50 to $3.50 by day; European plan, $1.50 per day up. Café attached.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.

D. S. WHITE, President.

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An ideal Winter resort; mild, bracing climate, with exceptional facilities for outdoor sports; good 18-hole golf course, new squash courts, and bowling alleys, tennis, billiards, &c.; also good quail and woodcock shooting in near vicinity. Excellent hard roads, country roads, beautiful drives, and a well equipped livery stable. Booklets and full information on application to C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ATTILA DE SZEMERE and LEOPOLD GRUNHUT, plaintiffs, against SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE L'ELECTROTYPOGRAPHE MERAY ROZAR, D. WEHRLIN & CIE., Paris, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 17th, 1902.

EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Société Française de l'Electrotypographe Meray Rozar, D. Wehrlin & Cie., Paris, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County, City, and State of New York, the 18th day of December, 1902.

New York, December 18th, 1902.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD A. ALEXANDER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. 218-Iaw8TuTh

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HOTEL LENOX

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Waldersee, Feb. 21, 1 PM | Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM | Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
Ravenna, Feb. 12, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Navy Co. Italia.

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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

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Kroonland

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money steady, 3½@4½ per cent. on call.

Stocks firm.

Without any special developments in the shape of news to give a new aspect to the situation, the stock market yesterday was much firmer, increasing in strength as the day advanced and closing with material net gains for the large majority of the stocks. There was, however, no expansion in the volume of trading, and the dealings were of course restricted to the professional class. The market was evidently due for an upward turn, and the bull leaders and pool manipulators felt encouraged to begin again their operations on a fairly active scale. But there was an absence of any significant feature to the speculation. The most active trading was in those stocks which have lately been the object of most interest, Erie, Reading, Chesapeake and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, and Atchison.

There was practically no change in monetary conditions, except a slight show of increased firmness in time money. But the banks are still gaining cash largely, and the Street looks forward to another good bank statement next Saturday. The bulls were encouraged by somewhat easier conditions in sterling exchange, which, with the decline in the price of bar gold in London, was taken as postponing gold exports. Moreover, it was argued that so much had been said about gold shipments, that when they came they would lose whatever speculative effect they might otherwise have. The day's purchases of grain for export were again heavy, aggregating over a million bushels. The report from Washington about President Roosevelt's determination to force the right kind of anti-trust legislation, the attitude of Germany toward Venezuela, and the revived talk about the bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast, were all subjects of more or less discussion in Wall Street, but were without any special influence on the market yesterday. Speculatively the situation is very narrow, depending for the direction it takes upon the impulse given it by the professional class.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5⅞	Keok. & D. M.	1⅝
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Mexican Central	½
American Ice	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
American Ice pf.	⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Smelting	½	National Lead	½
Am. Sugar	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y. Central	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Norf. & West.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Canada South	1	Reading	1⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	2	Rock Island	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	3	Rubber Goods	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	1¼
Chi. M. & St. P.	⅞	Rutland pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F.	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	3⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Corn Products	⅝	St. L. & S. F. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	2¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie	1⅜	Southern Railway	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Railway pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Gt. North. pf.	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Union Pacific	1⅛
Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	⅞	U. S. Realty	½
Kan. City So.	⅞	U. S. Steel	⅝
Kan. City So. pf.	⅞	Wabash pf.	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Ag. Chem.	⅝	pf.	1¼
Am. Beet Sugar	2½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	N. Y. Dock pf.	4
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	2¼
B'klyn Un. Gas	5	Pacific Coast	2⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pere Marquette	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. Southern	1	Tol. Ry. & L.	⅝
Det. Un. Ry.	⅝	U. S. Express	1¼
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Realty pf.	1½
General Electric	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Gal., H. & S. A. 1st 6s	1½	Chi. & Erie 1st	1½
W. & L. E. 1st 5s	1½	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Den. & S. W. s. f. 5s 6½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 21	513,364
To date this year	12,907,947
Corresponding date last year	11,054,890

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 21	$1,779,500
To date this year	$45,514,500
Corresponding date last year	$65,501,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company, common stock.
United Traction Company of Albany.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American District Telegraph Company.
Central Brewing Company.
Cincinnati, Milford and Eastern Traction Company.
New York Times Building Company.
Oriental Bank.

THE MARKET'S SHORT INTEREST.

Shrewd market observers declare that there is every indication that the market was largely oversold and that the short interest was greater than at any time in nearly two years. The remarkable part of the matter is that this interest does not show to any material extent in the loan crowd, where the borrowing demand is little above the normal. It is pointed out, however, that short sellers of the present day are pursuing a different policy to that adopted some months ago—that is to say, are in large measure borrowing privately so that their short sales may the better be concealed. Then, too, it is estimated, in respect to commission houses, that fully one-half the customers are short, with the other half long; so that here again, also, there would be no borrowing demand, the long stock offsetting the short.

BICYCLE'S LOWEST PRICE.

Bicycle common stock furnished the Street a mild surprise during the day, when 2,400 shares came out at ⅛—that is to say, at 12½c. per share. Inasmuch as the regular selling commission is ⅛, this would signify that were the seller other than a broker he would be actually giving his stock away, for after commissions paid there would be nothing left. As a matter of fact, however, the stock was owned by a Stock Exchange member, so that he was able to keep his full $12.50 obtained for each 100 shares.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The bubonic plague "scare," about which many professional operators expressed much concern on Tuesday, was either forgotten or neglected in yesterday's market.

Several Stock Exchange houses were in receipt yesterday of advices from their San Francisco correspondents, stating that, while the plague is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity there, its existence has not attracted any public interest, and no concern whatever is manifested.

COLORADO FUEL.

The biggest advance of the day in the active issues was in Colorado Fuel, which sold up nearly 4 points, the closing price being the highest of the day. The remarkable feature of the movement was that on the advance it was disclosed that there was practically no stock for sale, a buying order for 300 shares resulting in a jump in the quotation from 75 to 77 before a single share could be obtained.

A fair short interest has lately been created in the stock, while it appears that there has been continued accumulation of the issue by Gould and Harriman interests.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The upward movement in Chesapeake, which had been halted by the market decline of the day previous, was resumed yesterday on buying attributed to Philadelphia and Western houses. Unlike preceding days, the activity was not accompanied by any talk of a "deal" or of "important developments." Instead, the heaviest buyer of the stock frankly outlined his position in the following brief bulletin to his correspondents:

"After there is considerable absorption of any security it has a rise, and a lot of people who 'tail on' to movements buy, causing activity and a flurry. This leads to talk of 'deals.' When no deal eventuates these buyers sell out, and there is talk of unsuccessful efforts of the pool to realize. This is exactly the case in Chesapeake and Ohio. It has been and is being absorbed by people who know what it is worth."

ERIE'S RECOVERY.

Perhaps the most interesting development in connection with the movement in the Erie shares, all of which showed pronounced strength after early heaviness, was the selling of 10,000 shares of the first preferred stock around 70 by one single Stock Exchange house—and this though throughout the day the total dealings in the stock were little more than 17,000 shares.

The Street in general and brokers on the floor in particular did not take a very charitable view of the transactions, believing that they represented "matched" orders, in which a prominent speculator known to be operating in the stocks played a leading part. In other words, while the selling brokers themselves acted in good faith and sold as ordered, their principal had put in buying orders at the same time through other brokers. On the floor it was said as if the desire was to "wash down" the price without losing any stock, in an endeavor to shake out other holdings.

There was no news in connection with the issues to explain the sudden change from early weakness to late strength. The general opinion now is that the control of the properties will remain indefinitely in present hands.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

The financial district continues to hear bullish talk on copper and the copper trade situation, some of this talk coming from quarters where for more than a year nothing but pessimistic utterances have been heard. One of the most interesting of the late contributions is that furnished by President White of the New England Metal Company, who was yesterday quoted in the Street as saying that the copper consumption of the world during 1902 not only absorbed the production, but reduced the visible supply of refined copper by more than 50 per cent. In the United States, Mr. White declares, the visible supply fell from 100,000 tons on Jan. 1, 1902, to 50,000 tons Jan. 1, 1903. Mr. White adds that he looks for much higher metal prices in the next four or five months.

More directly bearing on Amalgamated itself was a report emanating from Boston that one subsidiary company alone of the Amalgamated earned enough in the last year to pay the Amalgamated's yearly dividend, leaving the earnings of all the other companies as a surplus.

ROCK ISLAND AND ATCHISON.

The advance in Rock Island yesterday naturally revived the story of a deal of some magnitude in which Rock Island will be the central figure.

In this connection the latest gossip is that Atchison would figure in the deal and that a Mexican railroad—presumably Mexican Central—would also appear as a factor. In all of these issues yesterday there was strength, but the deal rumors could not be confirmed.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Canadian houses were said to be the buyers of Canadian Pacific, interest in which was stimulated by the rumor of an alliance with Great Northern and the further talk of a fast Atlantic service assured to it.

There was some selling of Illinois Central following the announcement that only the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. had been declared, for in some quarters there had been expectation of an increase. The stock so sold was taken by brokers usually acting for interests identified with the property.

The demand for the coal stocks, with Reading a notable feature, was said to be due to the free movement of coal, to the more hopeful and conciliatory utterances of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and to the belief that the coal roads will soon be able, with the higher coal prices, to show handsome surpluses.

The break in Chicago Union Traction, following the announcement of the formation of a committee to unify the Chicago properties, was a decided surprise, inasmuch as the action was generally regarded as a bull argument. A vague report, which may explain the selling, was that an assessment might be levied in order to carry through the plan.

Standard Oil interests were credited with some of the buying of St. Paul.

St. Louis & Southwestern took practically all of the St. Louis and San Francisco stock sold during the day.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

The freight embargo and the coal and coke scarcity continue the principal features, notably in the Central West; nor does there seem much prospect of an improvement for some time to come. This affects primarily the cruder products and has less effect upon the more finished lines.

Buying has been light in the leading pig iron distributing markets, but manoeuvring for position continues. It is claimed that some important consuming interest, notably rolling mills and cast-iron pipe works, must soon enter the market. The Southern iron makers are asking $17.50 for gray forge and $18.50 for No. 2 foundry, Birmingham, prices which the rolling mills pronounce too high in view of the figures prevailing for bars.

Foreign foundry irons are selling at tidewater points $2 and $3 below the equivalent of domestic iron, but still few purchases for important are limited in volume. We note that one cargo of Middlesbrough No. 3 has recently been bought for shipment here. The heavy movement of coal for this side is affecting freights, too, and hampers importations of foreign pig iron.

It appears that a scarcity is developing in the West of low phosphorus pig, and Chicago advices indicate a sharp advance in charcoal pig.

There is very little doing in steel billets, either domestic or foreign.

The shipments of the rail mills, exclusive of the Colorado works, were 2,335,000 gross tons in 1902 of rails 50 pounds and heavier. This year the tonnage will be larger, since the new Lackawanna mill at Buffalo will contribute its quota, and a number of other works have notably increased their capacity.

Reports that an advance is imminent in plates are denied by good authority. The tonnage is coming in at a very satisfactory rate. Chicago reports one contract for 12,000 tons for delivery during the second half of this year.

Some good contracts for structural material have been placed, including one lot of 9,500 tons for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, 4,500 tons for the Missouri Pacific, and 2,500 tons for the buildings of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company. Further good orders are pending.

Work on the much talked of combination of the independent bar iron mills of the Chicago district has been resumed, and it is possible that it may be soon effected.

There has been little improvement in the sheet trade.

Pittsburg reports that during the last few weeks there have been heavy purchases in that market by large steel interests of heavy melting scrap. It is estimated that the total amount involved was 75,000 tons. The market has now quieted down.

In the metal trade reports are current that a very large order of copper has been placed by one of the leading electrical companies.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

100 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $100 each, 67⅞.

38 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and $3 Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company scrip, $100 each, 67⅝.

5 shares Aurora Grain Association of Brooklyn, $100 each, $5.25 per share.

$1,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due October, 1909, coupons April and October, 1054.

50 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 172.

10 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 641.

29 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 365.

19 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 325.

50 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 225.

20 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,236.

$5,000 City of Mobile, Ala., 5 per cent. bonds, due 1906, 100¾.

10 shares Windsor Trust Company, $100 each, 325.

10 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 251.

77 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, 327½.

50 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 131½.

2 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 315¾.

100 shares Wemaka Rubber Tire Company of Chicago, Ill., $100 each, $2.50 per share.

100 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 203.

25 shares Chelsea Realty Company, $10 each, 109½.

22 shares New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $100 each, 164⅝.

50 shares Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, $100 each, 224¼.

21 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 36⅜.

10 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 353½.

40 shares National Citizens' Bank, $100 each, 192.

The Prudential's Statement.

The advance made by the Prudential Insurance Company of America during the past year is shown in the annual statement, published to-day. In 1902 over $272,000,000 of insurance was issued, the income for the year was over $33,000,000, and the surplus now exceeds $9,000,000.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Colorado dispatches the sale of the Sunnyside group of mines to the Venture Corporation of London, for $2,500,000, has been practically completed.

Stockholders of the Downtown Realty Company to hold a special meeting on Feb. 3 to vote on a reduction of the authorized capital stock from $1,000,000 to $270,200.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches stating that the wire nail mill of the Sharon Steel Company is running double turn and all departments are working to their fullest capacity.

Mortgage filed by the American Match Manufacturing Company of Franklin, N. J., to secure $300,000 bonds.

Statement that indictments will soon be brought by the State of Kentucky against foreign corporations which have not paid the license fee required by the law of 1902.

Philadelphia advices that an effort is being made to re-establish the Central Savings Fund, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which failed at the time of the Keystone Bank failure.

Roanoke (Va.) dispatches stating that the sale of the Roanoke Railroad and Electric Company to Philadelphia capitalists has been consummated.

New electric road, it is said, will be constructed in the Spring from Camden to Liberty, Me., a distance of nineteen miles.

According to Cincinnati dispatches, at the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, Milford and Eastern Traction Company to-day the question of merging the interests of the company with those of the Kroger and Compton people will be discussed.

Reports from Detroit, Mich., that a new company called the Gilchrist Transportation Company, with $10,000,000 capital, will be incorporated in Ohio shortly, and will be a merger of a number of existing lake steamship companies.

Declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. by the Corn Exchange Bank, an increase of - per cent. on the previous half-yearly payment.

Statement from Chicago that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, which will be held on Jan. 29, there will be announced a committee to receive deposits of stock and to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the company.

Applications made to the Stock Exchange to list Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company $2,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. 100-year bonds of 2003, $995,500 capital stock, and Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company $6,993,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1949, and $8,641,000 capital stock.

Boston dispatches stating that a petition and bill were introduced in the Massachusetts House yesterday to incorporate the North Adams Trust Company, with a capital of not less than $200,000.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of 10 shares of Bank of Commerce at 335 and 100 shares at 331.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $247,404,891; balances, $11,490,362; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $845,447.

Money on call in London, 3@3¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—12½@10 discount. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c premium. St. Louis—35c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was abundant in this market yesterday, and the result was lower rates in the early hours. There was some demand toward the close, however. Discount rates were weak.

The Bank of England does not hold many Treasury notes maturing on Thursday, so the market supply will be considerably increased, but on the other hand the payment of the installment of £1,500,000 on the Japanese loan will cause some disturbance.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet in the morning but more active in the afternoon, in sympathy with the strong demand for consols. South Africans were somewhat firmer in tendency and foreign issues were steady, with the exception of Spanish bonds. As a rule, prices finished at a loss, although not at the lowest figures touched during the day.

Home railways were flat. American railways were featureless until late in the afternoon, when arbitrage buying caused a partial recovery, which was most pronounced in Atchison, Erie, and Union Pacific, as well as in United States Steel common. Nearly all the quotations, however, show a fall on the day.

Bar silver fell 1-16d., to 21¾d. an ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day, and it was difficult to maintain discounts in the face of the Continental competition. An early reduction of the Bank of England's rate of discount was regarded as probable.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were heavy in the absence of support. Consols hardened.

Americans were dull and generally below parity owing to the hesitating and discouraging operations in New York. They improved later on New York support and closed firm. Grand Trunk was offered, but prices were sagging. Kafirs were drooping, but closed with a better feeling as a result of the rumor that Italian labor will be introduced into South Africa.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 89⅝; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 139¼; Chesapeake & Ohio, 52½; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 182½; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90¾; Erie, 40¼; Erie first preferred, 72½; Erie second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 152; Louisville and Nashville, 130; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅜; New York Central, 135½; Norfolk and Western, 73⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 70; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 31½; Reading first preferred, 84; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 36¼; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 104; Union Pacific preferred, 95¾; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 89½; Wabash, 29¾; Wabash preferred, 45¼.

Bar silver steady at 21¾d per ounce.

Money, 3 to 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 7-16 to 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅜ to 3 7-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £72,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32; Lisbon, 2⅝.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Business opened animated on the Bourse to-day, with prices firm. Rentes were heavy, and Brazilians and Rio Tintos suffered from realizations. Offers were extended afterward to other departments; then there was a general lull, and, in spite of a temporary rally, stocks continued to sag and closed heavy. Foreigners and industrials were irregular. Rentes became firmer. Kafirs opened firm, reacted, rallied slightly, and closed irregular.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—On the Boerse to-day internationals were firm, Portuguese securities being in particular demand. Bank shares were strong. Mines were rather dull.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—New York was again an active buyer of Reading common in this market to-day, and transactions in that stock contributed one-half of the day's business. Lehigh Valley was less active, and some realizing was apparent, but the buying was so persistent that only a small fractional decline resulted. There is talk of the stock being listed in New York.

Outside of these two issues, little interest was manifested in the trading. A sale of Girard Trust was made at 700—an advance of 15 points, and the highest recorded price for the stock. Philadelphia and Erie was marked up a point, as was West Jersey and Seashore, while Morris Canal preferred was down 6½ from the last previous sale. Philadelphia Rapid Transit was not dealt in, but closed quoted at 16¾@17. Total sales, 26,977 shares and $41,490 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways Co.	52¾	52¼	52¾
117	Bell Telephone	74	74	74
100	Central Coal & Coke	68	68	68
183	Cumbria Steel	26	25⅞	26
970	Consol. Lake Superior	8	7¾	8
200	Diamond Steel pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼
25	Elec. Co. of America	9½	9½	9½
1,510	Erie	40	39⅞	40
10	Girard Trust Co.	700	700	700
85	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¾	24½	24½
4,766	Lehigh Valley	41½	40¾	41½
100	Marsden Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Morris Canal pf.	16½	16½	16½
100	North American	74	74	74
91	Pennsylvania R. R.	77½	76¾	77⅛
7	Penn. Traffic rights	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
2	Pennsylvania Steel Co.	50	50	50
32	Philadelphia & Erie	65	65	65
110	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98¼	98¼
1,700	Philadelphia Electric	8⅝	8 3-16	8⅝
230	Philadelphia Company	45¾	45½	45¾
3	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
13,960	Reading	31½	30 1-16	31½
6	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	42½	42¾
100	Reading 2d pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼
200	Southern R. R.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
90	Susquehanna Steel	2 9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16
164	United Gas. Imp. Co.	112¼	112	112
241	Union Traction	47	46¾	47
1,650	United States Steel	37	36⅝	37
100	Warwick Steel	5 3-16	5¼	5¼
5	W. Jersey & S. S. R. R.	73	73	73

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

After the reactions which occurred on Tuesday the outside market yesterday was quiet and at the same time firmer than on the previous day. In a few stocks, notably in Northern Securities, a good deal of strength was displayed, but the movements of prices were by no means uniform. In the bond department the day's sales, owing to the activity in the San Francisco issues, were the largest recorded since the beginning of the year, but this activity did not extend to stocks, which were in most cases relatively dull. Northern Securities, for example, after having on Monday shown a total of over 20,000 shares, was yesterday traded in to the extent of less than 7,000 shares.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES recovered about one point from Tuesday's sharp decline and closed within an eighth of a point of the best price of the day. The action which the Directors will take in regard to the coming dividend remains, of course, the most important factor influencing the stock at present. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon the Directors had not met to consider the question of the February dividend. It was stated on good authority yesterday that the Directors will probably meet to-day and that they will probably declare a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. Until the announcement comes, however, the rate of the coming dividend remains a matter of speculation and the stock is moving back and forth under the influence of the varying opinions as to whether the dividend will be increased or not.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE will soon, it is expected, be taken into the Stock Exchange, the application to list being now in preparation. Of late the price of both the stock and bonds has moved up sharply, but neither of them has been very active.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
702	Am. Barrel & Package.	51⅛	*50⅞	*50⅞
150	American Can.	9¾	9¾	9¾
815	American Can pf.	49	48¾	48¾
30	Am. Banknote.	55¾	55¾	55¾
700	Am. De For. Wireless.	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
7	Am. Lt. & Trac.	43½	43½	43½
200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	22¼	22¼
18,100	Bay State Gas.	1 1-16	15-16	1
15	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	110¼	110	110
650	British Col. Copper.	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
675	Electric Vehicle.	9	8½	8½
300	Electric Vehicle pf.	14	13½	14
700	Gold Hill Copper.	1½	1½	1½
1,300	Greene Con. Copper.	22½	22¾	22¾
100	Hackensack Meadows.	18½	18½	18½
1,412	Havana Tobacco.	55¾	55	55
100	Interbor. R. T. full pd.	116	116	116
1,300	Kitchener Mining.	5¼	5⅛	5¼
240	Manhattan Transit.	*41¾	*41¾	*41¾
7,800	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2½	2½	2½
400	National Enameling.	34¾	33¾	34¾
120	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp.	*9½	9⅝	*9½
6,500	Northern Securities.	114⅝	113¾	114¾
50	New Orleans.	155	155	155
60	N. W. Ohio Nat. Gas.	60½	60¼	60½
50	Otis Elevator.	44	44	44
100	Pac. Packing & Navig.	27½	27½	27½
100	Railway Auto. Sales.	13½	13½	13½
6	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	104½	104½	104½
60	Standard Oil.	736	736	736
110	Syracuse Lighting.	36	36	36
185	Trenton Potteries.	*27	*26	*27
50	United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	80	80

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	†American Malting 6s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	†Central Union Gas 5s.	110	110	110
1,000	†Chi., Ind. & Louis. 4s.	93	93	93
100	†Distillers' Secur. scp.	77	77	77
2,000	†Hackens'k Mead. 4½s.	75½	75½	75½
3,000	†Internat. Silv. deb. 6s.	98	98	98
3,000	†N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s.	101	101	101
212,000	†San Francisco subs.	48¾	48½	48¾
65,000	†San F. 4s, seller 20 flat	80¾	80¼	80½
75,000	†San F. 4s, seller 20 flat	81¾	81	81¾
6,000	Utah Power & Light 5s.	84½	84½	84½
10,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s.	78½	78	78

*Less than 100 shares. †Flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Chicle	114	120	114	120
American Chicle pf.	90	95	90	95
Amer. Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
American Type Founders.	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper.	4½	5	4⅝	5
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	78	78	78	78
Hamberger De Lamar.	9	10	9	10
Borden's Cond. Milk.	110	115½	110	115½
California Copper	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Camden Land	¾	¾	¾	¾
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry	3	3¼	3	3¼
Central Foundry pf.	15½	16½	16	16¼
Central Foundry deb.	63	65	63	65
Compressed Air	2¾	3	2	3
Con. Refrigerator	5½	6	6½	7
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf.			10	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s.	9½	11	9½	11
Distillers Securities 5s.	76	77	76	77
Dom. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	20	26	20	28
Electric Boat pf.	30	40	30	40
Elec. Lead Reduction.	2¾	3½	3	3¾
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	4	5	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	11	12½	11	12½
Empire Steel pf.	44	47	44	47
Gen'l Signal	110	115	105	112
Havana Tobacco pf.	65	66½	65½	66½
Houston Oil	6	8	8	8
Houston Oil pf.		60		60
Inter. R. Tr. 50% paid.	115	116¼	115¾	116¾
Inter. Mer. Marine.	14⅝	15½	15¼	15¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	45	47	45	47½
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s.			100	91
International Salt	9	10½	9	10½
Marconi Co. of Canada.	5¼	7	5¼	7
Maine Steamship.	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 6s.	79	81	79	81
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off.	6	7	6	7
National Enameling pf.	88	93	90	95
New England Trans.	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	101	106	101	106
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	40	45	40	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	80	75	80
N. Y. Trans.	10½	11½	10½	11⅝
Otis Elevator	43½	44½	43½	45
Otis Elevator pf.	98	99	98	99
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	22½	26	22½	26
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	104	104¼	104	105
Safety Car Heating.	165	170	165	170
Seaboard Air Line.	26	27	26	27
Seaboard Air Line pf.	42	42½	42	43
Simpson-Crawford	23	26	27	28
Simpson-Crawford 6s.	30	32¼	30	32¾
Standard Coupler	33	38	33	38
Standard Coupler pf.	128	135	128	135
Standard Milling.	7	8	7	8
Standard Milling pf.	26	29	26	29
Standard Milling 5s.	75	78	75	78
Tennessee Copper	15¾	17	16	17
Trenton Potteries pf.	96½	98½	96	98½
Trenton Potteries deb.	71	75	71	75
Union Copper	2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18⅝	18½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
86	...	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	— ½
63¾	64	12,330	*Amal. Copper Co.	63¼	64⅞	62¾	64	+ ⅞
22¾	25	100	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
...	...	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— 2½
...	⅛	2,400	Am. Bicycle Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅝	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	41	5,500	Am. Car & Found. Co.	40⅞	41	40⅜	41	+ ½
91¾	92	1,850	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90⅜	91⅞	90½	91⅞	+1⅜
27½	28½	150	Am. Grass Twine.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
43	44½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	—1½
37	40	20	Am. District Tel.	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
11¼	11¾	700	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅝	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+ ½
40½	41½	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
17⅛	18½	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
29⅜	29⅞	500	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29½	29½	29	29½	+ ¾
93½	94	450	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
23½	23½	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	...
44¾	44⅞	100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
96½	97½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
130½	130⅝	9,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	129½	130⅝	129⅝	130⅝	+1
96	100	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	95½	95½	95	95	—1
68	70	100	Ann Arbor pf.	69	69	69	69	...
88¼	88½	28,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86¾	88¼	86⅝	88¼	+1⅜
99⅜	99¾	5,050	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅜
101¾	101⅞	6,900	Baltimore & Ohio	100¾	101⅞	100¼	101¾	+1¼
94	94⅜	700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94⅜	94½	94⅜	+ ½
68½	68⅜	7,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	68⅜	67⅛	68½	+1½
220	228	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	225	225	225	225	—5
11¾	12⅜	100	Brunswick City	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	...
74	75	100	Canada Southern	74	74	74	74	+3
136⅞	130½	10,400	Canadian Pacific	135½	136⅞	135⅜	136⅜	+1⅜
53	53⅜	33,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	51⅞	53¾	50¾	53⅜	+2
34⅜	35	900	Chicago & Alton	34¾	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
71½	72½	150	Chicago & Alton pf.	72¼	72¾	72¼	72¾	+ ¾
...	...	100	Chi. & East Ill.	208	208	208	208	+3
...	...	200	Chi. & East Ill. pf.	134	134½	134	134½	+1½
27¾	28	2,300	Chi. Great West	27¼	28	27¼	28	+ ⅜
43¾	44½	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	43½	43¾	42⅞	43¾	+ ½
178¾	178⅞	22,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	177¾	178⅝	177	178¾	+1⅜
155	162	150	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	162	162	162	162	...
18	18½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	18	18	...
34	33⅜	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32¾	34	32⅝	34	— ⅛
13¾	13¼	7,450	Chicago Union Trac.	14½	14⅞	12½	13	—1⅜
77	77¼	2,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	74½	77	74¾	77	+3¾
29⅜	29½	500	Colorado & Southern	29	29⅜	29	29⅜	—1
44½	45½	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
216¾	217½	700	Consolidated Gas.	216	217¾	216	216¾	+ ¾
33⅞	33¾	2,510	Corn Products	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
83¾	84½	338	Corn Products pf.	84¼	84¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
173	173¾	200	Delaware & Hudson.	172	173	172	173	+2
40	40½	500	Denver & R. G.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
88¼	89	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅛
88¾	89⅜	114	Detroit United Ry.	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	+ ⅜
31	31¾	70	*Distillers' Securities.	30	30	30	30	...
40	40⅛	55,600	Erie	38⅞	40⅛	38¼	40⅛	+1⅜
71	71⅛	17,100	Erie 1st pf.	70⅞	71	69¾	71	+ ⅞
57½	57¾	2,400	Erie 2d pf.	56⅝	57⅜	55⅞	57⅜	+ ⅝
68½	69	200	Evans & T. H.	68½	68¾	68½	68½	—1
186	187	350	General Electric	187	187	186½	186½	— ½
206	207½	200	Great Northern pf.	205	206	205	206	+1
103¼	104¼	500	Hocking Valley	103½	104½	103½	104	...
97½	98	200	Hocking Valley pf.	97½	97⅝	97⅝	97⅞	— ⅛
148¼	148½	2,300	Illinois Central	147¾	148¾	147⅝	148¼	+ ⅛
17¾	18	100	Internat. Paper	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
44	44½	200	Iowa Central	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
80	80¼	475	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	80	79½	80	+ ½
34½	35	900	Kansas City South.	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+1⅜
59¾	60	1,300	Kansas City South. pf.	59½	60	59½	60	+ ½
34¾	36	2,000	Keokuk & D. M.	34	35⅜	33¾	35⅜	+1⅜
48	50	200	Lake Erie & West.	50	50	50	50	...
132⅜	128	1,900	Louisville & Nashville.	126⅞	128	126½	128	+1⅜
153	153⅛	5,400	Manhattan Elevated	153	153¼	152½	153	...
140¾	141	1,100	*Met. Street Railway.	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	1,000	Mexican Central	25¾	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
73	75	600	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	73	73½	72½	73¼	+ ⅛
123	126	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	123	123	122	122	—1¼
28¼	28½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	27½	28¾	27½	28¼	+ ½
60⅜	60⅝	825	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	+ ½
112¾	112¾	27,000	Missouri Pacific	111¼	112⅝	110½	112⅝	+1
45¾	46	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
27	27½	400	*National Lead Co.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
91	92	400	*National Lead Co. pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
19	19¼	1,500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19½	+1¼
37¼	37¾	400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37	— ⅛
172	175	100	*New York Air Brake.	174⅞	174⅞	174⅝	174⅞	+ ⅛
152¼	152⅜	3,470	New York Central	151¼	152⅜	151	152⅜	+1¼
86¼	87	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	86	86¼	86	86¼	+ ¼
50	55	150	New York Dock pf.	51	51	51	51	—4
222	223	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	223	223	223	223	—2¼
33⅝	33¾	7,330	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	74⅜	3,295	Norfolk & Western.	73½	74⅜	73½	74¼	+ ⅛
90	93	10	Norfolk & Western pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
68	70	200	Pacific Coast	68	68	68	68	—2⅝
154⅝	154¾	7,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	153⅜	154⅝	153⅜	154⅝	+ ⅞
103⅜	104	1,400	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¼	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	+ ⅛
80	82	300	Père Marquette	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
64½	64½	850	Pressed Steel Car	64	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅛
93½	94	150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	94	...
2	3	500	Quicksilver	2	1¾	2	2	...
84½	85	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	85¼	85½	85	85	...
62¼	62¾	46,900	Reading	61⅜	63⅜	60⅝	62¼	+1⅝
74½	76	100	Reading 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	—1½
213½	215	1,050	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	211½	214½	211½	214½	+ ⅞
78⅞	79	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	79	78½	79	+ ⅛
48⅜	48⅞	38,800	Rock Island	47⅜	49	47⅛	48¾	+1½
81½	82	5,200	Rock Island pf.	81	81½	80⅞	81½	+ ½
25	25½	5,300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	23⅜	25⅜	23⅜	25	+1¼
70¼	70½	310	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ¼
70	70½	300	Rutland pf.	69⅜	70	69½	70	+ ¼
55	58	20	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	55½	58½	55½	58½	...
75¼	75½	4,225	St. L. & San Fran.	72⅝	75⅞	72⅝	75½	+3½
79½	81	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+1½
71¼	72½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70¼	71⅝	70¼	71⅝	+ ⅝
62¾	63	700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61½	62⅝	61½	62⅝	+1
66½	67	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	65	66⅝	65	66⅝	—2¾
65¼	65⅜	20,255	Southern Pacific.	64¼	65⅝	63¾	65¼	+1¼
53⅜	53⅝	10,550	Southern Railway.	53	53⅝	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅝
95¾	95⅞	725	South. Ry. pf. Ext.	95	95½	95	95½	+1
95¾	100	200	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	95	95	95	95	...
5⅝	5¾	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
62⅞	63	2,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	61¾	63	61	63	—1½
40⅜	40⅝	3,700	Texas Pacific	40¼	40⅝	39½	40⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Toledo Ry. & Light.	35	35	35	35	—1
30¾	31	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	30¾	30¾	30	30¾	+ ¼
45	47	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45	45	45	45½	+ ⅝
119½	120¼	37	Twin City R. T.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	...
102¼	102¾	24,550	Union Pacific	101⅜	102⅞	100¾	102⅞	+1¼
93½	94	300	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
26¾	27	510	U. S. Realty & Con.	26¼	27	26¼	27	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	430	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70¼	70¼	+1¼
140	143	300	U. S. Express	142	142	141	141	—1¼
12¾	12⅞	650	*U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
17⅞	17⅞	10	U. S. Rubber	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
55¾	56¼	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	...
37¾	37½	13,107	U. S. Steel	36⅞	37⅝	36¾	37½	+ ⅜
87⅛	87¾	3,368	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87¼	86⅝	87¼	+ ⅜
...	...	100	U. S. Ry. Invest. pf.	62	62	62	62	...
62	63	200	Va.-Caro Chemical	62	62	62	62	...
30	30½	700	Wabash	29	29	28¾	29	...
45⅝	46	1,100	Wabash pf.	44	46	44	46	+1⅝
90⅞	90¾	700	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ¼
25	25½	500	Wheel. & L. E.	25½	25½	25	25	— ½
28¾	27	600	Wisconsin Central.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
53	53½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Sales.....		513,364	*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.					

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,330	Amal. Copper.	63¾	64¼	62⅞	64⅛
240	Am. Car & F.	40⅞	41	40⅜	40⅝
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
90	Am. Ice.	11	11¼	10⅜	11¼
10	Am. Smelting.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
3,880	Am. Sugar.	129¼	130⅜	129	130⅜
6,800	A., T. & S. F.	86⅞	88⅜	86⅝	88⅜
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,540	Balt. & Ohio.	101	102	100⅝	101⅞
1,600	Bay State Gas.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
5,850	Brooklyn R. T.	67½	68⅞	67¼	68⅛
720	Can. Pacific.	135⅜	136⅜	135¼	136⅜
2,880	Ches. & Ohio.	51	53¼	50⅜	53¼
320	Chicago Gt. W.	27⅝	28	27½	27¾
12,290	C., M. & St. P.	177⅜	178⅞	177¼	178¼
40	Chi. Union T.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
330	Col. Fuel & I.	75	76¾	75	75⅝
10	Col. Southern.	29½	29½	29½	29½
13,400	Erie.	38¾	40¼	38¼	40¼
240	Louis. & Nash.	125	126½	125	126
3,860	Manhattan.	153	153½	152⅜	153
20	Mex. Central.	26	26	26	26
20	Mo., K. & T.	28½	28½	28½	28½
150	M., K. & T. pf.	60	60¾	60	60¾
10,490	Mo. Pacific.	111¼	112⅞	110¾	112¾
80	N. R. R. of M.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
390	N. Y. Central.	151¾	152⅝	151⅜	152⅝
590	N. Y., O. & W.	33¾	34	33¾	33¾
610	Norf. & West.	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	74¼
1,120	Pennsylvania.	153⅜	154½	153⅜	154½
120	People's Gas.	103¼	104	103¼	104
12,810	Reading.	60⅝	62⅜	60¾	62¼
580	Rep. Steel.	21½	21½	21¼	21½
12,870	Rock Island.	47⅝	49¼	47⅜	49
7,700	Southern Pac.	64¼	65¼	63⅝	65¼
2,980	Southern Ry.	35¼	35⅝	34¾	35⅝
10	Southern Ry. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
220	Tenn. Coal & I.	61¾	63¼	61¾	63¼
680	Texas Pacific.	40⅜	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
8,340	Union Pacific.	101½	102¾	100⅝	102¾
220	U. S. Leather.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
6,420	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	37¼	36⅝	37¼
190	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87¼	86⅞	87¼
570	Wabash.	28¾	29⅜	28⅝	29⅜
190	Wabash pf.	44	45¼	43⅞	45¼
40	Wis. Central.	27	27	26¾	26¾
125,530					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Con. Tob. 4s.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
8,000	Rock Island 4s.	88	88	88	88
$12,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CLEVE., CINCINN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
2d week January.	$328,965	$317,687	$300,187
From July 1.	10,911,507	10,638,980	9,872,924
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week January.	91,245	90,500	84,497
From July 1.	3,159,180	2,894,406	2,616,862
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
2d week January.	104,641	81,905	64,959
July 1-Jan. 14	4,151,232	3,554,661	2,444,409
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
2d week January.	49,557	45,142	48,822
From July 1.	1,515,985	1,413,511	1,303,369
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,303	1,258
2d week January.	126,341	135,583	140,330
From July 1.	4,411,336	4,122,031	4,143,267

C., C., C. & ST. L. for six months ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	10,261,943	10,003,605	9,272,550
Op. expenses	5,723,515	7,139,792	6,448,455
Net earnings	4,538,428	2,863,813	2,824,095
Charges	1,429,111	1,406,119	1,468,478
Surplus	3,109,317	1,457,694	1,355,617

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	7,139,509	7,485,484	7,023,359
Operating ex.	5,614,027	5,967,626	5,492,265
Net earnings	1,525,482	1,517,858	1,531,094
Other income	32,596	32,291	26,721
Total	1,558,078	1,550,149	1,557,815
Fixed charges	777,000	777,000	777,000
Balance	781,078	773,149	780,815
Equip. trust	185,650	154,217	104,092
Balance	595,428	618,932	676,723
Dividends	580,000	580,000	470,000
Surplus	15,428	38,932	6,723

PHILADELPHIA CO. and affiliated companies for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,376,133	1,206,282	168,851
Op. ex. and taxes.	710,968	636,483	64,485
Net earnings	665,165	569,799	104,366
Other income	117,578	18,144	99,434
Total income	781,743	577,943	203,800
Int. and rentals.	340,699	262,584	138,115
Balance	441,044	375,359	65,685
Dividends	106,477	99,167	7,310
Surplus	334,697	276,192	58,415

Fiscal year—

Gross earnings	13,795,033	12,189,125	1,605,928
Op. ex. and taxes.	7,750,029	6,655,849	1,103,180
Net earnings	6,045,004	5,533,276	502,748
Other income	1,697,649	471,820	1,135,829
Total income	7,643,673	6,005,096	1,638,577
Int. and rentals.	3,880,969	2,434,752	1,446,217
Balance	3,762,704	3,570,344	192,360
Dividends	1,306,175	1,189,917	116,258
Surplus	2,456,529	2,380,427	76,102

TOLEDO RAILWAY & LIGHT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,459,091	1,311,084	1,182,517
Operating ex.	726,779	636,407	616,945
Net earnings	732,312	674,677	565,572
Interest	459,037	415,168	409,051
Surplus	273,275	259,509	156,521

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$212,808,393
Gold	101,049,997
Silver	13,799,711
United States notes	5,619,222
Treasury notes of 1890	148,602
National banknotes	19,815,784
Total receipts this day	2,039,694
Total receipts this month	29,584,286
Total receipts this year	318,217,735
Total expenditures this day	1,975,000
Total expenditures this month	26,865,000
Total expenditures this year	280,764,971
Deposits in National banks	150,751,421
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	1,430,313
Government Receipts—	
Internal revenue	370,584
Customs	1,623,043
Miscellaneous	46,066

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$394,445,069
Silver dollars	466,791,000
Silver dollars of 1890	736,948
Silver bullion of 1890	22,040,052
Total	$884,013,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$394,445,069
Silver certificates outstanding	466,791,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,377,000
Total	$884,613,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$77,334,807
Gold certificates	23,715,190
Silver coin and bullion	6,630,714
Silver certificates	7,168,597
United States notes	5,619,222
Treasury notes of 1890	148,602
National banknotes	19,815,784
Total	$140,432,916

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—Total stock transactions at the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
100	Brewing	31¾	31¾	31¾
235	Crucible Steel	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
554	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84⅞	85
580	Fire Proofing	29¼	28¾	29¼
100	Fire Proof. pf.	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
10	Mon. Water	39½	39½	39½
145	Philadelphia Company	45⅝	45½	45½
1,185	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28	28½
113	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
35	Pittsburg Plate Glass	137	136¾	137
105	River Coal	11½	11½	11½
110	River Coal pf.	39¼	39⅛	39¼
155	U. S. Steel	37	36¾	37
50	U. S. Steel pf.	87¼	87	87¼
60	West. Elec. 2ds	106½	106¼	106½
85	Window Glass	55½	55	55½
85	Window Glass pf.	80	80	80
20	American Trust	196	190	191
10	Commercial Trust	245	245	245
20	Diamond Sav. & Tr.	290	290	290
6	Ex. Nat. Bank	90	90	90
30	Fed. Nat. Bank	140¾	146½	140½
50	G. A. S. & T.	162½	162½	162½
25	Guar. T. & T.	142¼	142½	142½
180	Iron City Trust	132	130	132
30	North. Am. Savings	115	115	115
64	Real Estate Trust	115	115	115
100	S. D. & T.	127	126½	126½
$1,000	P. Co. Old 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
$13,000	River Coal 6s	113¾	113¼	113¼

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

American Smoke Abater Company, Sinclairville; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. N. Kelly, William Norman, and George Tarbox, Sinclairville.

Auto-Lighter Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. M. Fisher, William Scheuer, and R. E. Berthold, New York.

Lau, Dix & Co., New York, notions and dry goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. H. Lau, J. E. Dix, and Dorothy J. Dix, Brooklyn.

United States School of Music, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. P. Weiss, C. L. Partee, and Annette W. Kemp, New York.

R. H. Radford Engraving Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. H. Radford, Plainfield, N. J.; W. E. Entermann, Woodside; and George Martin, New York.

Henry Ettelson Company, New York, wrappers and coats; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. T. Emery, R. A. Weber, and E. B. Hawkins, New York.

Marston Lumber Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. E. Marston, C. S. Marston, and James McAvoy, New York.

McCreary Electric Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. A. McCreary, H. W. Brooks, and Ward W. Brooks, New York.

William Green, New York, printing and lithographing; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Green and H. B. Green, Brooklyn, and E. J. McDonnell, New York.

M. Kollam Company, Binghamton, groceries; capital, $30,000. Directors—Milton Kellam, J. B. Kellam, and A. J. Parsons, Binghamton.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Alaska Peninsula Packing Company; capital, $2,750,000. Incorporators—Julian M. Platz, Reginald H. Schenck, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Potomac Realty Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Louis B. Dailey, Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Gus Kohn Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., Albert C. Wall, and Gus Kohn.

Incandescent Light and Chemical Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Keystone Steel Mat and Manufacturing Company; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—J. K. Hendricks, A. M. Lane, and W. M. Sturgeon.

Atlantic Amusement and Construction Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Harry A. Durst, Charles G. Middleton, Harry M. Middleton, and Benjamin F. Stilling.

Shackleton Manufacturing Company, to manufacture furnaces; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Edward C. Mordyke, Benjamin F. Maguire, and Herbert A. Drake.

Parral Consolidated Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John G. White, Robert G. Ruxton, and Edwin B. Stanton.

Union Ribbon Company; capital, $60,000. Incorporators—Emil Weiberl, Harry B. Growther, and Lochlan McLean.

Sussex Silk Company; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Robert Souter, George A. Van Houten, Edwin Sargent, and Ada R. Sargent.

Victor Cassell Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—B. F. Underwood, L. V. Underwood, and H. S. Smith.

The Millville Bottle Works; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Walter Wheaten, James E. Mitchell, and Clarence Corsen.

THE MAKING OF IRON.

Buffalo as a Blast Furnace Centre Discussed by Elisha Walker.

A booklet entitled "Concerning Ironmaking" has just been written by Elisha Walker and published by Fisk & Robinson of New York and Boston. As it is intended for the layman and not the engineer the writer has refrained from using technical language and has in consequence produced a book which not only contains much valuable information, but is at the same time most readable.

After a brief but concise description of the foundations and history of iron and steel making in this country the actual production of pig iron is considered. The writer continues with a discussion of the special features of the Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company's plant, and notes the fact that this company owns its own iron ore and coalfields and that the transportation of its raw materials is in the hands of affiliated corporations. Another advantage is its location at Buffalo. Figures are given to prove the advantage of Buffalo over Pittsburg as a blast furnace centre.

FINANCIAL.

**REDEMPT

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings East of Central Park —Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of a residence site at 1 and 3 East Sixty-second Street by John R. Drexel.

David Kohn has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 East Sixty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

Collins & Collins have sold for Henry J. Kelly and Mary E. Daily to a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 131 East Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100. Several houses in this block have been sold recently for alteration into American basement dwellings.

Max Hessberg has bought the four-story dwelling 55 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold to a Dr. Alvarez the three-story dwelling 46 East Ninety-second Street, 21 by 100; also, for Mrs. J. H. Elcks, the four-story tenement 183 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Anthony W. Morse is the buyer of the dwelling 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by Louis W. Morrison.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Oppenheimer & Metzger the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 125 feet west of Broadway.

David Stewart has resold for a Mr. Strauss the plot of four lots at the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-first Street.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Julio Gonzalez to Weil & Mayer the five-story tenement 5 Monroe Street.

M. Sturtz, Jr., has sold for A. Sabarbro to a client, for improvement, 219 and 221 Mulberry Street, a plot 44.4 by 74.6.

Charles J. Weinstein has sold for a client to Oscar Englander the new six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Broome and Allen Streets, 43 by 88.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the northeast corner of Delancey and Essex Streets, three old buildings on plot 50 by 70.2.

Jacob Jablons and Abraham Berson have sold, for about $45,000, the six-story brick tenement 552 Grand Street, 25 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Jacob Herb the five-story tenement 318 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 31.6 by 100; also, for Henry Moll, the five-story tenement 19 Marion Street, 27 by 100.

Jacob Kissling is the buyer of the four five-story flats 264 to 270 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, sold recently through Brokers A. W. Miller & Co.

Charles Galewski has purchased 194 Second Avenue, 17.2 by 78, for a client who already owns No. 196, the two parcels making a plot 34.4 by 78.

P. J. Schweig & Co. have leased for Leopold Weil & Brother four lofts at 83 Mercer Street; also, for the estate of D. H. Haight, a suite of offices at 11 and 13 Waverley Place to the Faudon Hat Company, importing milliners.

John Tyler of the Hotel Gazette Exchange has leased for the owner, John M. Rogers, to Charles O'Connor, for a term of years, the Prospect House, Penataquit Hall, and cottages at Bay Shore, L. I. Mr. O'Connor was formerly proprietor of the Brighton Beach Hotel.

George E. Lovett & Co. have sold to W. S. Kellogg, for the estate of Mary Downing, the four-story and basement private residence 329 West Seventy-fifth Street for $37,750; also the four-story brick store and loft building 192 Front Street, lot 25 by 80 by irregular, for Mary E. Brinckerhoff to the Arthur Company; price, $30,000.

Charles N. Rosenthal has bought from Mr. Smith 37 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

J. Scott has resold for Albert Peiser the five-story tenement, with stores, at 1,844 Second Avenue, in exchange; also for Mrs. C. R. Stanton the six-story elevator apartment house, with stores at 235 and 237 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 40 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Charles Hoenninger the five-story three-family house 519 East Eighty-third Street to Frank A. Bohnig.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

2015, 22, and 22½ Macdougal Street, east side, 153 feet south of Prince Street, 75 by 100; three six-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jackson & Stern $97,857

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

38 and 40 Morton Street, south side, 125.2 feet west of Bedford Street, 49.1 by 96.6; 40 by 49.10 by 96.6, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. A. Boeckel 60,282

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John C. Coleman, referee; 115 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,811; subject to other mortgages for $15,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 345 East Sixty-second Street, north side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,405.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Ittner Place, for a four-story basement brick silk mill, 50 by 150; Samuel T. Jacobs of 12 West Eighty-third Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 320 Lenox Avenue, to four-story brick offices; with stores; Mrs. C. Shotwell of 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; H. Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 41 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick factory and dwelling; K. Shea of 67 West Fifty-second Street, owner; Snelling & Potter of 114 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $9,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, west side, 150 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a three-story brick store and dwelling, 24 by 70; Angelo Mannerello of 639 Eagle Avenue, Fordham, owner; W. J. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 23 by 30; James Farley of 458 Hall Place, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

AVENUE A, 1,431, w s, 26.1x100; Caroline Biersack to Christian Biersack, (mtg $4,000) $1

BANK ST, s w corner of 4th St, 40x42; Morris Weinstein to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

BANK ST, s w corner of 4th St, 40x42; Max Lipman and another to Charles M. Straub, (mtg $15,750) 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9 to Trinity Place, x46.9x264.4; Frederick F. Ayer and another, trustees, to United States Realty and Construction Company, 2-9 part and all title 562,500

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 40x259.9 to Trinity Place x46.9x264.4; Frederick F. Ayer, heir, to United States Realty and Construction Company, 2-9 part and all title 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 65th St, 100.5x125; Samuel B. Haines to Frances W. Haines, (mtg $165,000) 1

CHARLES ST, 68, s s, 18.6x49.2; Edwin A. Howell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

CHARLES ST, 66, s s, 18.6x49.2; Charles St, 70, s s, 18.6x49.2; Anna H. Brailliard to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

CHARLES ST, 64, s w corner of 4th St, 19.6x49; E. H. Sussman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148 ft n of 150th St, 29.7x100; Benjamin H. Newell to William D. Hoxie and others, executors. 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148 ft n of 150th St, 29.7x100; William D. Hoxie and others, executors, to Lewis Huffman 22,000

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lots 12 and 17, Map 368, part of Seton homestead; Edwards Av, w s, Lot 202, Map 368, part of Seton homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to John M. Digney, mtg $1,375) 2,790

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, Lots 12 and 17, Map 368, part of Seton homestead; Edwards Av, w s, Lot 202, Map 368, part of Seton homestead; John M. Digney to Benorle Platt, mtg $1,375) 1

GRAND AV, n e corner of North St, 144.1x103.3x169.11x100; J. Frederick Entz to the Lochinvar Realty Company, (mtg $6,700) 1

HENRY ST, n e corner of Clinton St, 24x85; John F. Huner to Louis Nieberg, (mtg $13,000) 36,000

HOUSTON ST, n s, 167 ft e of 1st Av, 18x [illegible] ..... [illegible]

GO.1x n e 55.9x n w 35; Albert Rothermel to Frederick Schnaufer 1

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Emil S. Levi to Russel S. Johnson 100

LOT 71, map of Neill estate, 24th Ward; Charles Forbach to Albert Von Belling, joint tenant 100

LUDLOW ST, 86, e s, 25x87.6; Herman Fichter to Morris Glick, (mtg $25,000). 130

MARION ST, 21, e s; Marion St, 21½, e s; Joseph Manganaro to Charles A. Casazza 100

MELROSE AV, n w corner of 149th St, 98x100; Van Norden Trust Company to American Real Estate Company 1

PARK AV, 93, e s, 18x80; Edwin Parsons, 3d, to Mary L. Parsons 1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 156th St, 25x89.6x25x90.6; Louis E. Bates to Katie Rasche, (mtg $23,000) 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 185th St, 50x91; Frank Eveland to Mary A. Eldridge 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 185th St, 50x91; Mary A. Eldridge to Frank Eveland 1

1ST AV, 1,088, e s, 25x75; Harry V. Binsse to Anita B. Quarrier and another, ½ part, (mtg $2,000) 1

1ST AV, n w s, 102.6 ft s w from the s e s of High Bridge St, 50x70x56x49; Wilfred R. Drummond to Frederick Grasmuck, quitclaim 1

2D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Albert Peiser to Caroline R. Stanton, (mtg $14,000) 100

2D AV, 411 to 415, s w corner of 24th St, 76.6x97.1x74.6x97; Mary T. McQuaid to George E. McQuaid 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 99th St, 45.11x100; Catharine Shea and others, executors and trustees, to Percy M. Sneekner. 64,000

11TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 45x123.7; Herbert L. Smith and others to Charles R. Protge, (mtg $120,000) 1

12TH ST, 545 East, 17.3x103.3x17.5x103.3; Morris Kronover and another to Samuel Levin, (mtg $10,500) 100

19TH ST, 115 East, 13.4x70; Mabel E. Brennan and another to Charles Goeller, (R S $10) 1

20TH ST, 335 to 347 East, 107.3x92; 17th St, 136 to 142 East, 78.11x92; Samuel Sherusky to Mary Feller, all liens 1

24TH ST, 230 to 236 East, 96.8x98.8x96.8x98.9; Mary T. McQuaid to George E. McQuaid 1

26TH ST, 40 West, 16.5x98.9; Helen M. Harriman, widow, to Maria S. Simpson, (mtg $16,000) 100

27TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x½ block; Caroline Biersack to Christian Biersack, (mtg $22,500) 1

34TH ST, 240 and 242 East; Rudolph Wallach to Simon Feinberg, 2 years 1

6TH AV, 765; M. V. B. Travis, trustee, to John V. Higgins, 3 years .....1,200 to

6TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, 32x77x irregular; Florence S. Crosby to Henry Ferdner, 10 years, 4 months.

8TH AV, 2,433; Adam Newman to William Muller, 3 years 1

8TH ST, 55 West; Louis E. Elson to Bernard Goodman, 2 years, 3 months 1

10TH AV, n w corner of 42d St; Jane E. Graeff to Michael Kelleher, 5 years. 2,500

35TH ST, 511, 513, and 515 West; Elizabeth Walker to Samuel Warwick and another, 10 years 2,000

125TH ST, n w corner of exterior bulkhead, 125x90x100x100; trustees of Henry A. Cram to Cording Salzmann, 10 9-12 years 2,000

142D ST, 500, s w corner of Amsterdam Av; Seymour P. Kurzman to John Dunphy, 35 years, $900 to 1,020

154TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 196 ft to Macomb's Dam Road x116x—x99.11; Albert Tilt to the Standard Hotel Company, Oct. 1, 1902, to May 1, 1910, $3,000 to 5,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

ADLER, Sigmund, to Louis Biel; 101st St, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, due April 17, 1903, 6 per cent., gold $2,500

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; Melrose Av, n w corner of 149th St, 1 year 60,000

ATTERBURY, Charles L., and others to Henry A. C. Taylor; 71st St, s e corner of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 45,000

CASAZZA, Charles A., and others to the Lawyers Title Insurance Company; Marion St, 21, formerly 21 and 21½, e s, 165.3 ft s of Spring St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 22,500

CASAZZA, Charles A., and others to Augustus Sbarbaro; Marion St, 21, formerly 21 and 21½, e s, 165.2 ft s of Spring St, prior mtg $22,500, 1 year 5,000

CROTTY, Michael, to Bridget Geoghegan and another; Valentine Av, n w corner of 181st St, 1 year 540

DAMM, Richard, to Rosa B. Heintz; Webster Av, w s, 50 ft s of 195th St, 1 year. 500

DOHERTY, John, to Antoinette B. De Witt; 117th St, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 5,000

DORFMAN, Lewis, to William D. Hoxie and others, executors and trustees; Courtlandt Av, e s, 148 ft n of 150th St, 6 years 18,000

DOUGLASS, Charles E., to William Beaman; Wales Av, e s, 175 ft s of 149th St, 5 years 2,000

FLANAGAN, Jeremiah, to Frederick Keppel; 124th St, 126 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

FLITNER, William H., and others to the Park Mortgage Company; Lots 138 to 141, 232 to 236, 243 to 249, map of part of Inwood, 3 years 7,000

GLICK, Morris, and another to Herman Fichter; Ludlow St, 86, installments, 6 per cent 6,750

GOSS, Patrick, to Matilda Cardwell; 35th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 8,000

GREENBERG, Davis, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 101st St, 116 East, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

GURNEY, Sarah M., to Emma B. Levin; Church St, 300, demand, 6 per cent. 12,500

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Morris Weinstein; Bank St, s w corner of 4th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,750

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to Green Ridge Lumber Company; Burnside Av, s w s, 356.4 ft e of Anthony Av, old line, 3 months — per cent., note .....

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to J. Frederick Entz; Grand Av, n e corner of North St, (closed,) prior mtg $3,400, 1 year 600

LOCHINVAR REALTY COMPANY to George H. Brouwer; Grand Av, n e corner of North St, (closed,) prior mtg $6,700, 1 year 3,300

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Charles St, s w corner of 4th St, 1 year 3,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Charles St, s w corner of 4th St, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

LUFT, Herman, to Mary Roberts; Houston St, n s, 167 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

LUFT, Herman, to Sarah Kahn; Houston St, n s, 167 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent 10,000

MADDEN, Bridget, to Hatty F. Kellogg; Commonwealth Av, w s of Lot 169, Block D, map of Mapes estate, 5 years. 2,000

MAY, Frank, to Frederick P. Hummel; Crotona Place, w s, 309.10 ft s of 171st St, 1 year 2,400

McCONVILLE, Joseph G., to Rollin H. Lynde; Lot 167, Block D, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 5 years. 2,500

McCORKLE, Walter L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, n e corner of 74th St, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 2,300

McGRATH, Nellie V. to Elizabeth Kelly, executrix; Beach Av, n e corner of Kelly St, 5 years 20,000

MOORE, Annie, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 314, map of part of Hunt estate, due 16,000

PEISER, Albert, to Caroline R. Stanton; 116th St, 235 and 237 West, due May 4, 1905, 6 per cent 3,000

PLATH, Ernst F., or Ernest, or Ernest F., to the East River Savings Institution; Park Row, 151 to 155, 5 years, 4 per cent 42,000

PROPFEN, Frank, to Catharine Kensler; 3d Av, w s, 135.2 ft n of 176th St, due Jan. 4, 1905 1,100

QUINN, Thomas J., to Nelson D. Stillwell; Jackson Av, n e corner of 166th St, prior mtg $33,000, time and interest due as per bond 3,500

RASCHE, Katie, to German Savings Bank; Prospect Av, s w corner of 156th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 19,000

RIESS, Ralph, to Anna Caskel and others, executors; 56th St, 156 to 160 East, 3 years 7,000

ROACH, Catherine, to New York Savings Bank; 25th St, 213 West, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 8,000

ROBINSON, Bessie, to Lee McCallum and another; 114th St, 22 West, prior mortgage $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 3,750

SNECKNER, Percy M., to Catharine Shea and others, executors and trustees; Central Park West, (8th Av.) n w corner of 99th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

STANDARD HOTEL COMPANY to Pabst Brewing Company; 154th St, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 196 ft to w s of Macomb's Dam Road x 116 x — x 99.11, leasehold, due April 30, 1910 — per cent 5,000

STRAUB, Charles M., to Max Lipman and another; Bank St, s w corner of 4th St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,750

THE DANE PIANO COMPANY to Mary Hannel; Avenue A, e s, extends from 7th to 8th St, Uniomport, 5 years 10,500

VAN VALKENBURG, Katherine, to Augustus L. Apelles; Monroe St, 62, 6 months, 6 per cent 3,500

VON BELLING, Albert, to Charles Forback; Lot 71, map of Neil estate, 3 years

WELLMAN, Louis P., heir, to William H. Palmer; 56th St, 441 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,400

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Mutual Mortgage Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 97th St, prior mortgages $268,500, due July 9, 1903, 6 per cent 10,000

WILLIAMS, John T., to Augustus Hemenway and others, trustees; Liberty St, 114 to 118; also Cedar St, 119 and 121, 5 years, 4 per cent 450,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to John T. Willets, guardian; 117th St, 322 East, 5 years... 33,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to John T. Willets, guardian; 117th St, 326 East, 3 years.. 33,000

WRIGHT, Elisha P. S., to Frank H. Dyckman; 24th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Esther, to Emanuel Glauber, ½ part $1

LORD, Sarah, to William G. Fellows 19,285

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to State Realty and Mortgage Company 28,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to New York Historical Society 25,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Manhattan Mortgage Company. 5,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Mutual Life Insurance Company 15,000

LEVI, Albert A., to Elizabeth Rankin... 35,000

MUELLER, Charles F., individually and as executor, to Charles F. W. A. Mueller and others 1

RAKE, Adolphus L., to William A. Martin, Jr 2,500

SPRAGUE, Benj. L., to S. Ward, Moore, assigns two mortgages 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 38,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Martha E. Magle 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 133 and 135; Bertha Helman against Sarah Michalson and another, owners and contractors 1,447

3D AV, w s, 47 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 26x131; Clementi Indelli against Architects' Realty Company, owner and contractor .....

4TH ST, 177 and 179 West; Robert McArtney against Ellen Barbier and another, owners and contractors 123

99TH ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 50x100; Ethan Worlem against Hoffman & Ellender, owners; David Pollack, contractor 75

99TH ST and 3d Av, s w corner, Station 7, Manhattan Railway Company; Loog, Kissam & Co. against Manhattan Railway Company, owners; John J. Fish, contractor .....

117TH ST, 4 to 10 East; Angelo Altieri against Jacob Fleigman, owner and contractor 1,315

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BANK and 4th Sts, s w corner, 40x42; Max Lipman and Max Straub with Charles M. Straub 12,000

HENRY and Clinton Sts, n e corner, 24x85; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine with Benjamin and Louis Nieberg. 17,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

34TH ST, 131 East; Julius Glaser against Jane E. Clerke and another, Jan. 7, 1902 235

34TH ST, 131 East; George R. Gunn against Jane E. Clerke and another, April 2, 1902 152

56TH ST, s s, 122.7 ft e of Broadway, 50.2 x122.2x irregular; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against William Gunn and another, July 10, 1902 1,960

60TH ST, 14 East; John Moglin against Will Rafel and another, Dec. 31, 1902... 216

97TH ST and Amsterdam Av, n w corner, 175.6x75; E. Stannel against Charles Brogan, Jan. 14, 1903 130

102D ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 94x26; Andrew N. Peterson against Lorimer Cushman and another, April 21, 1902 430

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 82 to 86, and 123, 125, and 131 West 48th St; Katherine Wilson, by guardian, against Charles H. Wilson and another, (partition;) attorney, F. Durgan.

HOWARD ST, City of New York against Edward Mitchell, trustee, &c., (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

LISPENARD ST, 23 and 25; City of New York against William G. Pigneron, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

TRINITY AV, 918; Sarah A. Goodwin and another, executors, against Berthold W. Frankel and another, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorneys, Fletcher, Sillcocks & Leahy.

WATER ST, 82; Ambrose K. Ely against Andrew C. Sullivan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Smith & Simpson.

3D ST, n s, 212.11 ft e of 1st Av, 150x192 to 4th St; City of New York against Conrad Hess and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

35TH ST, s s, 515 ft w of 5th Av, 60x98.9; David M. Nesbit and another against Henry J. Braker, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

134TH ST, n s, 20.2 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 33.4x w 10.8 to 3d Av x n 43.4x e 21.2x s 75x w 22.6 to beginning; the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital against Margaret S. Ferrier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis & Fosters.

146TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; William F. Dunning against Maria L. Warner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boardman, Platt & Soley.

187TH ST, n s, map of Belmont Village, 25x100, Bronx; Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America against Margaret A. T. Gormley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Turrell.

THEATRICAL MANAGER'S DEBTS.

Adolf Philipp, Lately of the Germania Theatre, Files a Petition in Bankruptcy—Owes Fifteen Players.

Adolf Philipp, who was for many years manager of the Germania Theatre, on Eighth Street, until it was demolished, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities to the amount of $65,426 and no assets. Of the liabilities, many are for breach of contract with various actors and theatrical managers. Those to the amount of $18,760 were contracted as a partner in the firm of Philipp & Biebe, theatrical managers, from February to September, 1899. A few months ago he started on a tour through the West with a company, which was not successful, and he closed the tour on Saturday last in Chicago.

Among the claims in the schedules for breach of contract with theatres are the following: M. C. Anderson, Cincinnati, $6,000; E. D. Shaw, Detroit, $3,000; L. M. Boda, Indianapolis, $2,000; M. C. Barber, Canton, Ohio, $1,000, and Edward S. Bronson, Defiance, Ohio, $1,000. Among the actors mentioned are Adelbert Matkofsky of Berlin, $7,000 in 1898; Josef Terensky, Berlin, $5,000, in 1893; Carl Schroeder, $2,000, in 1899; Emma Senne, $500; Carl Stille, $2,000; Fritz Linder, $1,000; Paul Lange, $1,500, and Herman Schmeltzer, $1,500.

He owes Paul Philipp $6,900 for borrowed money and Leopold Winterfeld $3,600 for money loaned and breach of contract. He owes $5,075 to fifteen actors and actresses for breach of contract this year. Rudolph Marks, his attorney, said yesterday that Mr. Philipp had lost $12,000 in the past five months on his Western tour, and found it impossible to continue any longer. When he closed in Chicago he paid the members of his company 100 per cent. for services and gave them first-class tickets for this city. He has promised to procure for the members of his company who came from Europe free passage for their return. He has an engagement in Europe next Summer as a star actor with Monte in Hamburg, and he expects to go there as soon as matters are settled here. He has a suit for divorce pending. His wife is living in Chicago.

T. Waring of the Standard Oil Company, De Witt C. Ivins, H. G. Runkle, and Edward M. Van Buren are interested in the concern, it is said. Close competition is said to be the cause of the company's trouble.

Policeman Stegmuller a Bankrupt.

George A. Stegmuller, a policeman, who lives at 426 West Forty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to pay the court fees of $25. He made an affidavit that he had worked only the last four months at a salary of $800 a year, and had paid all the money he earned for uniforms, &c.; that he has no money in bank or anywhere else, and that he had made diligent efforts to obtain the money from friends, but was unable to get it. His liabilities are $1,500, and he has no assets. He has only one creditor, Jacob Ruppert, brewer, for beer sold to him in 1899, when he kept a saloon.

Attachment Against Wilde Brothers.

Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment for $4,001 against John and Herbert W. Wilde, who composed the late firm of Samuel Wilde's Sons, wholesale dealers in coffees, teas, &c., at 13 Dutch Street, in favor of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company for balance due on a note of $7,305 of Samuel Wilde's Sons, made on July 16, 1902, and payable four months after date, on which $3,304 has been paid since it matured, on Nov. 17. The attachment was granted on the ground that they reside at East Orange, N. J., and was served on two banks. The firm was dissolved, it is said, in December last.

Attachment on a Picture.

Deputy Sheriff Fogarty has received an attachment for $1,050 against J. Eastman Chase, a dealer in pictures in Boston, in favor of Arthur Tooth & Sons, dealers in oil paintings, of this city, growing out of the sale of a picture entitled "Trouville," which they consigned to him to sell. They allege that he has not returned them the money. The attachment was granted on the ground that he is a non-resident. The Sheriff attached a picture here belonging to him entitled "Mill and River Scene," valued at $1,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY J. JOHANNSEN.—Henry J. Johannsen, a grocer at 99 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to William L. Stout. Mr. Johannsen has been in business about seven years and until recently he had two stores, the other one being at 804 Second Avenue.

FOREST PARK AND LAND COMPANY.—A judgment for $9,963 was entered here yesterday against the Forest Park and Land Company in favor of Margaret A. Murphy for the amount due on eight demand notes made by the company at Saratoga between March 1 and Dec. 15, 1902, signed by W. West Durant, President, and C. E. Durkee, Treasurer. The company was incorporated seven years ago with a capital stock of $30,000 to develop property in the Adirondacks.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SELDA FLUCKINGER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Selda Fluckinger, dealer in meat, formerly at 248 Bleecker Street, whose liabilities were $2,690.

CAULFIELD & BONNEY.—Judge Adams of the Supreme Court has appointed Walter P. Long receiver of the assets of Caulfield & Bonney, grocers of Mount Vernon, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 12 last.

MORITZ LATZKO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Moritz Latzko, doing business as the National Liquor Supply Company at 1,698 Third Avenue, by the following-named creditors: Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, $725; Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., $695, and Paris, Allen & Co., $1,250. It was alleged that he is insolvent, that he has transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $3,000 to various persons, and that he has removed a large portion of his property. The liabilities are more than $30,000 and the assets are estimated at $3,500. At a meeting of creditors on Monday last, at which thirty were present, a committee was appointed to investigate and question Mr. Latzko, but he refused to state the amount of his assets and liabilities. He admitted that in the past four months he had sold goods below cost and had paid various creditors to prefer them. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets. Latzko has been in business seven years and in January, 1902, he claimed to have a capital of $11,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Marguerita—C. Smith, executor $227

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE Company—M. E. Hewitt 1,571

AVERY, James H.—C. H. Dederer 281

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY—R. Guggenheimer and another 207

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G.—H. Simmons, costs 98

BRAMSON, Gustavus—J. E. Simons and another, costs 244

COSTELLO, Thomas F.—A. Bartelstone and another 71

DOWLER, Arthur E. and Robert A.—J. Lavin 373

DOLLARD, William J.—G. H. Southee... 94

DREYER, Louis—H. Maskin 322

FUSKIE, Joseph—L. Sasensky 96

FITZSIMMONS, Philip—R. Collins and another 62

FOREST PARK AND LAND COMPANY —M. A. Murphy 9,963

GINSBERG, Samuel—F. Cavaliere 619

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob—L. J. Anger 522

HLAS, Lidu—V. Palveka 470

HOFFMAN, Daniel and Mary A.—R. M. Johnston 227

HART, Samuel J.—E. Moss and another. 624

HORN, George, and Ernest Knigge—A. Kirchoff 746

HORN, William—I. K. Bronner 559

HEATON, Edward, and John Milnes—First National Bank of Staten Island 303

ISAACS, Morris—Keshin, Blitstein & Co.. 986

JONES, John L. Jr.—A. Gaylord 98

KARP, Davis—C. V. Kellogg 140

KNOX, William F. and Henry E.—C. H. P. Rich 362

KEATING, John—H. A. McGonigle, costs. 96

LEMMOVITZ, Sarah—Hamburg-American Packet Company, costs 59

LOUNSBERG, Florence—G. F. Harrison, individually and as executor, costs..... 182

LOUNSBERG, Florence—M. H. Hyman, costs 50

LOUNSBERG, Florence—J. Aitken, guardian, costs 115

MANHATTAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMpany and Thomson-Houston Electric Company—F. Klein, costs 118

MILLER, Philip—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 71

MARTINSON, Henry—M. B. Edinger and another 516

MARTINSON, Henry—Engel-Heller Company 293

MARTINSON, Henry—Sonn Brothers Company 350

MARTINSON, Henry—S. Kraus and another 748

MILLS, James—W. E. Delabarre 1,905

MILLS, James—W. E. Delabarre 501

McMULLEN, Joseph, and Morgan Ross—D. McMahon 391

MORSE IRON WORKS AND DRY DOCK Company—Worth Brothers Company... 1,108

PATCH, Fred—H. L. Hunter 28

PAINE, Jedediah C.—W. Muir and another 4,947

ROSENTHAL, Chauncey M.—H. Freeman and another 103

ROLLINS, Jordan J.—Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company, costs 109

ROSENBAUM, Henry W.—I. L. Rice, costs 129

STANDARD SIGN COMPANY—City of New York 109

SMITH, Warren D. W.—B. F. Andrews.. 283

SCHUYLER, Sarah—J. M. Sus, by guardian 12,432

SCHONHERTZ, Isaac—Hamburg-American Packet Company, costs 59

SNYDER, Franklin—T. W. Weed 96

SCHAUM, John—F. R. Perlhefter..... 151

SINKORN, David—D. Abrahams 44

SANDS, Joshua—E. Moore, administratrix 221

STAHL, Frederick—M. Zimmerman, by guardian 5,449

SHAPIRO, Alexander—F. Ehrlich 172

SEFRIN, Jacob—G. J. Guvenberg..... 96

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. A. Wood. 2,616

TUNICK, Abraham—D. Baum and another, costs 29

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMmonalty of the City of New York—F. Bochmer, Jr. 3,999

TASCHMAN, Philip—P. Jacobs and another 100

VERMILYE, Washington R.; George Newcombe, and J. Edward Carter—M. Brineveau 5,490

WAHLIG, Charles—F. A. Wahlig..... 4,607

WOOTEN, John W.—B. Altman 81

WAGNER, Peter—H. Darrow, costs..... 28

WALTHERS, Wilhelmine—R. P. Murphy. 217

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—The brick warehouse of William Grossman, filled with a stock of groceries, was damaged $75,000 by fire early to-day.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Fire today in the warehouse of the Blankington Packing Company, at Sixteenth Street and

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, January 29, 1903,
12 o'clock, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Esq., Referee.
THE
Choice & Valuable Property
Nos. 561 and 563 3d Avenue and
203 East 37th Street,
Northeast Corner,
650, 652 & 654 6th Avenue,
Southeast Corner 38th Street.
765 6th Avenue,
651 6th Avenue,
Southwest Corner 38th Street.
972 8th Avenue,
ALSO
938 & 940 6th Avenue and
57 West 53d Street,
Northeast Corner.
For book-maps, etc., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Wall St., or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, to close estate of
THOMAS F. WAY, Deceased,
THE 4-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING,
249 Lexington Av., between 34th & 35th Sts.
On Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For maps apply to the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

TO INVESTORS.
Five-story Columbus Avenue
Corner in the Seventies, 25x100, to be sold at land value; all rented; an unusual opportunity.
Particulars at
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
No. 284 Columbus Avenue, N. Y.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,
will be sold at sacrifice.
Only small amount of cash required.

Referees' Notices.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —FRAZIER GILMAN and another, Plaintiffs, against ANNA K. GILMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, more particularly described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 4, Block 1,012, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street with the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Westerly line of Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Seventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 2, Block 558, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue partly through a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly again parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

THIRD PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 783, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet, thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FOURTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 1,308, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-five (45) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FIFTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known and designated as Lot Number Twenty on a map of the lands of the late Francis Child, by Edwin Smith City Surveyor, dated October 28, 1850, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New York, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly eighty-six (86) feet and one-half (½) an inch to a point on the northerly boundary line of the whole tract of land designated in said map; thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet eight and three-fourths (8¾) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly ninety-one (91) feet nine (9) inches, and thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning in said Forty-seventh Street, be said dimensions more or less.

SIXTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel to the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence northerly and again parallel to said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 700, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

NINTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly side of Front Street, formerly known by the number 127 Front Street, now known by the number 129 Front Street, and bounded westerly in front on Front Street aforesaid, northerly by a lot of ground now or formerly owned by James Mathews, easterly in the rear by property lately belonging to the heirs of Robert Bruce, deceased, and southerly by property lately belonging to Thomas Marston, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-three (23) feet and in length on each side sixty (60) feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

First parcel: Being street Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street.

Forty-first Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $843.15 with interest.

Second parcel: Being street Nos. 126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street.

Thirteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $2,276.61, with interest.

Third parcel: Being street Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third Street.

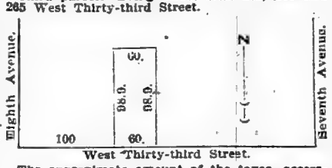

West Thirty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $6,004.83, with interest.

Fourth parcel: Being plot on East Fifty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

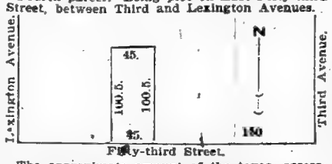

Fifty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $504.96, with interest.

Fifth parcel: Being street No. 253 West Forty-seventh Street.

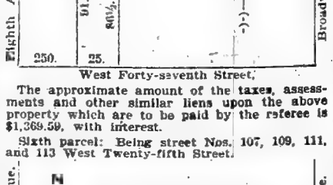

West Forty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,369.59, with interest.

Sixth parcel: Being street Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Twenty-fifth Street.

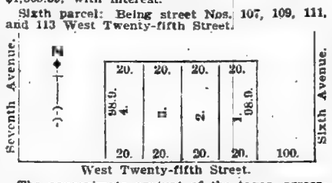

West Twenty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $9,588.07, with interest.

Seventh parcel: Being street No. 112 West Twenty-sixth Street.

West Twenty-sixth Street.

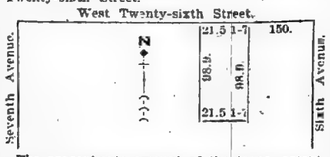

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,029.28, with interest.

Eighth parcel: Being street Nos. 355 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street.

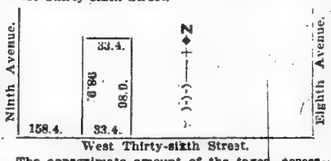

West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $813.32, with interest.

Ninth parcel: Being street No. 129 Front Street.

Pine Street.

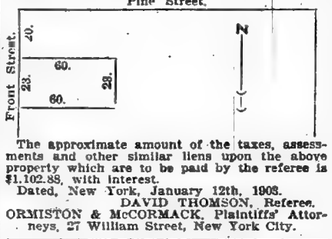

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,102.88, with interest.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 27 William Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. LANIER, executrix, and CHARLES LANIER, executor, plaintiffs, against EDWARD WILCKENS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant eighty-two (82) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-eight (88) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C twenty (20) feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-eight (88) feet, to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly along said westerly line of Avenue C twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 301 Avenue C:

18th Street.

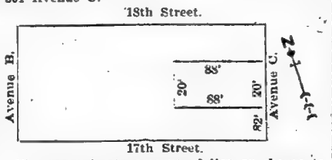

17th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318.92, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.82, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $185.23 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th&f9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BELLE MADDEN KRAUS, plaintiff, against EDITH THUREK, individually and as Executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Forster, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, do hereby give public notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Second Avenue running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet nine inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street sixteen feet three inches, thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet nine inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet three inches to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number two hundred and forty-one East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

HERBERT E. DANE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

105th Street.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

jl2-2aw3wM&Th&f2

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LISETTE LOOS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Loos, deceased, plaintiff, against JOSEPH TESORO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on January 9th, 1903, and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the number one (1) on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Central Morrisania, being part of the Bathgate Farm, in the manor of Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Feb. 1st, 1851," and on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, formerly Vanderbilt Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty-six feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the old line of Twelfth Street, now known as One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet and one-eighth of an inch to a point distant one hundred and eighty-two feet five and one-half inches northerly from the said old line of 12th Street; thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Park Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half inches; and thence westerly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 4,050 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

H. C. KUDLICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 4,050 Park Avenue:

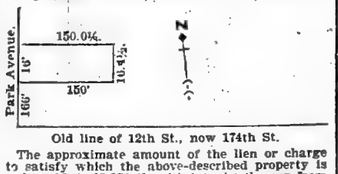

Old line of 12th St., now 174th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,273.61, with interest thereon from the 6th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304.94, with interest from January 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $121.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

2aw-3wM&Th&f2

144TH STREET AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS, as receiver, etc., plaintiff, against MARY LAVERY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by L. J. Phillips and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly the town of Morrisania, and known and designated on a map of East Morrisania, lying westerly of the branch railroad, being part of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, Esq., in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, October, 1851, which said map was (with a map of Fort Morris on the same sheet) on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, February 9th, 1852, as part of Lots Numbers sixty-two (62) and sixty-three, (63,) and the whole of Lots numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one, (21,) and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, (late Grove Street;) running thence northerly along the Southern Boulevard one hundred (100) feet more or less to the division line between Lots Numbers sixty-one (61) and sixty-two (62) and twenty-one (21) and twenty-two (22) on said map; thence easterly and along said division line one hundred and sixty (160) feet, more or less, to the westerly side of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Prospect Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street one hundred and sixty (160) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

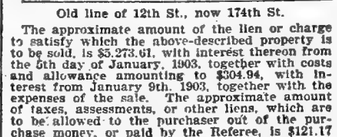

144th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,930.98, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,900.45.

Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $7,000, and accrued interest, at 6% per annum, from the first day of November, 1901, the interest being payable quarterly.

CHARLES A. KALISH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ja8-2aw3wTh&M&ja29

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as executor, plaintiff, against ELIAS KEMPNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant fifty-eight (58) feet, more or less, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Washington Street and the northerly side of Jane Street, at the centre of a party wall, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to the centre of another party wall; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Washington Street, and part of the distance through said party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly on a line parallel to Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to a point opposite the centre of the first-mentioned party wall, and thence easterly, at right angles to Washington Street, to and through said first-mentioned party wall sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 790 Washington Street:

Horatio Street.

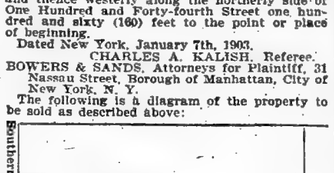

Jane Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,280.72, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $351, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $282.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th&f19

Surrogate Notices.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the 10th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at the office of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, N. Y., the 13th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, Jr., JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. BARTINE, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

nl1-law6mTh

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

6d Ave. & 59th St.

3rd Week of the Great January Piano Sale.

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

Including Stool and Cover.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,

3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

For Sale.

SKATING AND HOCKEY MADE EASY by wearing **Nathan's Ventilating Ankle Corsets Supports.** Require no larger shoe, best support for WEAK or SPRAINED ankles.

For sale at all shoe and sporting goods stores or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

State size of shoe and smallest ankle measure. Price per pair—Men's, $1; Ladies', 90c.; Boys', 70c.; Misses,' 70c.; Children's, 50c.

THE NATHAN ANKLE SUPPORT CO.

Dept. L 82 Duane St., New York.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

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GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FLINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Dac-Ka-Drion.—Balm pillows; good for insomnia, bronchial troubles, &c., as well as a useful article; $1.50 each. A. L. Schreiber, 434 Amsterdam Av.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential.

Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY, }

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after applications; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 143 Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and private people. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 729.

Wanted—$2,000 as a loan on second mortgage on equity of $6,500. Box G 1,012, Times Harlem.

SALARIES Money Advanced on Salaries. Lissner, 10 West 23d St., Room 45.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings) 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.

Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange.

EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.

113 EAST 14TH ST.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

123 WEST 42D ST., { bet. Broadway and 6th Av., } New York.

PIANOS RENTED $2 MONTHLY

Bargains—$175 Steinway upright, $8 monthly until paid; $150 Singer upright, $5 monthly until paid.

GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. 1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$20 Rosewood Piano. Chickering small upright $40. Large Upright $90. Steinway Sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Uprights used, $45, $80, $90; Weber, Chickering, and other splendid bargains. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

$35 magnificent mahogany upright, Colonial design; Waber $75. Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made at residences. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St.; tel. 5121 Broad.

Pawn tickets, old gold, jewelry, old silver, silverware bought; highest prices paid. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household effects, antiques, pianos, &c., before you see me. Nathan, 208 East 125th St.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHELLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE, 28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St. Japanese Spaniels, black-corded Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons. Tel. 1386 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

CANINE DEPARTMENT

New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1885—Madison Square.

Lost and Found.

Mislaid.—On Cortlandt Street Ferryboat, leaving New York at 4:10 P. M., Jan. 20, or between ferryboat and train, a report of S. B. Miller, December, 1902, covering gas properties in New Jersey; reward will be paid for its return to W. N. Coler, jr., 34 Nassau St., New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of AARON STREICHER and NATHAN SMIGELSKY, individually, and the firm of Streicher & Smigelsky, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that all the property, assets, and effects of the above named, consisting in the main of skirts, cloaks, and ladies' suits, will be sold to the highest bidder at private sale on competitive written bids which shall be sent to the receiver at his office, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that such bids will be opened by the receiver at his office on the 26th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the property hereby offered for sale is open for inspection at No. 1,046 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Friday, January 23d, and Saturday, January 24th, 1903, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The receiver shall not accept any bid unless it at least equals the appraised value of said property, and must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof.

Notice is further given that if the receiver shall reject all bids submitted to him, the said property shall be then sold at public auction on the 28th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1,046 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer.

Dated New York City, January 21st, 1903.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.

ABRAHAM S. WELTFISCH, Attorney for Receiver, office and Post Office address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN MISIKOW and MEYER POLENSKY and the firm of M. MANDIBERG & CO., bankrupts. No. 5,216.

To the creditors of Nathan Misikow and Meyer Polensky and the firm of M. Mandiberg & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Nathan Misikow and Meyer Polensky and the firm of Mandiberg & Co. were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 22, 1903.

ST

Greatest Record in the History of this Giant Company

Twenty-seventh Annual Statement
January 1, 1903

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages,	$10,996,953 27
Real Estate,	11,863,588 51
R. R. Bonds and Stocks (Market Value)	18,621,442 50
Municipal Bonds (Market Value),	5,737,301 95
U. S. Gov. Bonds (Market Value),	109,000 00
Cash in Banks and Office,	4,916,069 51
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	384,521 34
Loans on Collateral Securities,	4,736,750 00
Loans on Policies,	1,066,916 83
Premiums Deferred and in course of collection (net),	1,812,795 96
Total,	$60,245,339 87

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Policies,	$49,800,630 00
All other Liabilities,	923,304 54
Surplus to Policy-holders,	9,521,405 33
Total,	$60,245,339 87

LIFE INSURANCE ISSUED AND PAID FOR during 1902, including Ordinary Insurance ($87,000,000), over - - - - **272 MILLIONS**

ASSETS, end of 1902, over - - - - - - - - - - **60 MILLIONS**

INCOME, during 1902, over - - - - - - - - - - **33 MILLIONS**

PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, during 1902, over - - - - **9 MILLIONS**

SURPLUS, over - - - - - - - - - - - - - - **9 MILLIONS**

POLICIES IN FORCE, nearly - - - - - - - - - **5 MILLIONS**

INCREASE IN PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE, over - - **108 MILLIONS**

MAKING THE GRAND TOTAL OF

Paid-for Insurance in Force Over 800 Millions

Paid Policy-holders in 27 Years, nearly 68 Millions

Features of the Year's Administration were
MARKED REDUCTION IN EXPENSE RATE INCREASED DIVIDENDS TO POLICY-HOLDERS
The Progressive Management and the Judicious Care of, and Liberality in Dealing with, Policy-holders' Interests, have made this

ONE OF THE GREAT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF THE WORLD.

OFFICERS

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, 1st Vice President. EDGAR B. WARD, 2d V. Pres. and Counsel.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, 3d Vice-President.
EDWARD KANOUSE, Treasurer. T. C. E. BLANCHARD, Supt. of Real Estate.
JACOB E. WARD, Counsel. WILBUR S. JOHNSON, Comptroller.
F. C. BLANCHARD, Supervisor Loan Dept.
EDWARD GRAY, Secretary. EDWARD H. HAMILL, Medical Director.
VALENTINE RIKER, Assistant Secretary. ROBERT L. BURRAGE, Medical Director.
LESLIE P. WARD, Assistant Secretary. FREDERIC A. BOYLE, Cashier.
WILLARD I. HAMILTON, Assistant Secretary. JOHN K. GORE, Actuary.
FREDERICK H. JOHNSTON, Associate Actuary.
HENRY OVERGNE, Supervisor. GEORGE W. MUNSICK, Supervisor.
WM. PERRY WATSON, Assistant Medical Director.
FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN, Statistician.

THE PRUDENTIAL

Home Office: Newark, N. J.

INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

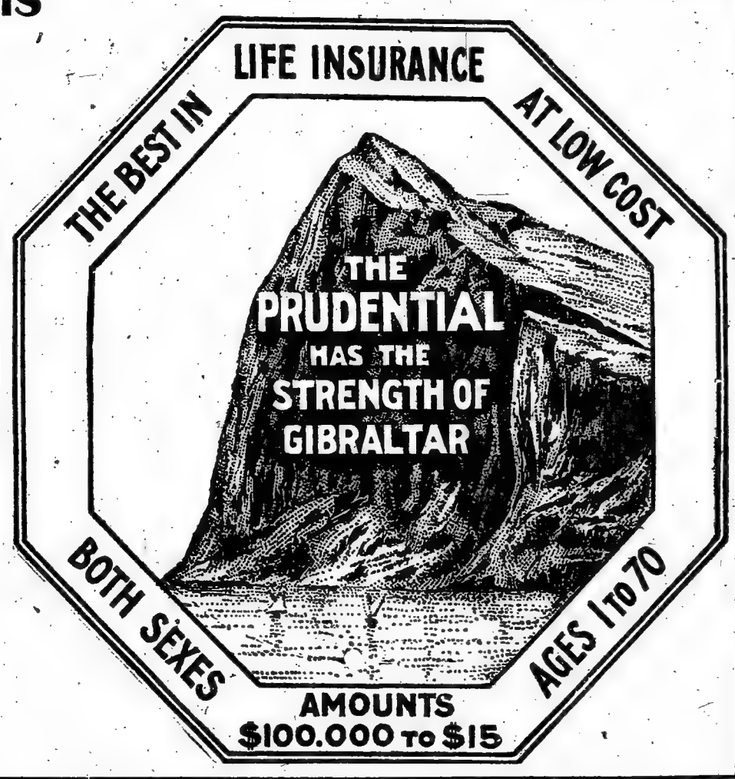

BRANCH OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY, STATEN ISLAND AND YONKERS:

WILLIAM DUTCHER, Gen. Agt., 141-145 Broadway.
J. H. MORGAN, Gen. Agt., 220 Broadway.
B. F. SADLER, Gen. Agt., 320 Broadway.
JAMES PERRY, Manager, 170 Broadway.
J. CARLTON WARD, Gen. Agt., 621 Broadway.
WM. DURBROW, Gen. Agt., 19 Liberty St.
RUDOLPH WEIS, Supt., 24 Union Square, East.
J. L. COYLE, Supt., 125 West 42d Street.
J. T. MCKENNA, Supt., 953 Third Avenue.
PETER EGENOLF, Supt., 127-133 4th Avenue.
JOHN H. HYDE, Supt., 147 East 125th Street.
ADOLF CHOBOTSKY, Supt., 240-2 West 23d Street.
N. L. SEE, Supt., 3d and Willis Avenues and 148th Street.
Z. T. MILLER, Supt., 213-17 West 125th Street.
DANIEL ZEISLER, Supt., 3d Avenue and 83d Street.
PAUL SIEBERT, Supt., 217 East 34th Street.
MAX ZILZ, Supt., 2273 Broadway, Corner 82d Street.
W. H. TREVIRANUS, Supt., New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
JOHN EICHBAUER, Supt., 15 North Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.

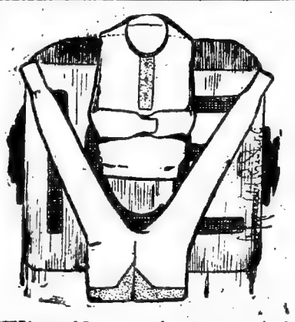

What if you don't need it now.

$1.50 and $2 underwear at 95 cents is worth keeping.

Merino underwear that fits splendidly—a make we've sold at $1.50 and $2; so good we'll sell it next season at $1.50 and $2.

Now, we have too much.

Medium and heavy weights, gray and white; shirt sizes 36 to 42; drawers, sizes 34 to 40—plenty of stout sizes.

95 cents a garment.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Everything high but the prices.

Men's Suits . . . have been $18, $20 to $22. Some of the best clothes we know how to make.

$15.

If you're a big man (wearing 42 to 48) there's an especially good selection.

Men's Overcoats . . Same size bargain, reduced to

$15.

Extra Trousers . . Worsted; always good to have around whether you need 'em to-day or not. Have been $5 and $6.

$3.50.

Young Men's Suits . . . Never mind what they cost us—they'll cost you $9.75 . . . A little while ago you would have paid $12 to $18.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Horner's Furniture

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

FOLLOWING our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on several Bedroom, Dining Room and Parlor Suites, as well as on many single pieces of Furniture, in order to effect their clearance and make needed room for incoming goods—an announcement which means a material saving from regular prices on every suite and piece included in the "mark down."

Houses and apartments can be promptly furnished from our large and unequalled stock, and in any style desired.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

FOR 27 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE
UNION MADE **7-20-4** 10c. CIGAR.
N. Y. distributor, Albert H. Hillman, 94 Park Row.
R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

FOR BEST QUALITY
Absolutely Pure, Imported and Domestic
Wines and Liquors
Try L. J. CALLANAN, 41 & 43 Vesey St., City.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BARGAINS FOR EVERY ROOM.

DRAWING ROOM—2 and 3 pc. Suites, Gold, Mahogany, Mahogany finish, and All-Upholstered—also many odd pieces.

LIBRARY—2 and 5 pc. Suites, Sofas, Chairs, Arm Chairs, etc., all finely finished woods, with artistic coverings.

DINING-ROOM—Sideboards, Extension Tables, Side Tables, China Closets, Cellarettes; in Weathered, Flemish and Golden Oak, also Mahogany.

BEDROOM—Suites, Bureaux, Chiffoniers, Toilet Tables, etc., in all the fashionable light woods, also Mahogany.

Many of the choicest pieces in our vast stock are now reduced below even factory prices, so promptly

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

RIGGS DISEASE.

(Inflamed Gums, Loosening Teeth.)
DR. COLTON'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.
Astringent—Antiseptic—Alterative.
(It cleanses, heals and hardens the gums.)
PREPARED BY
E. G. COLTON, M. D., Dental Specialist,
311 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Druggists have it, 50 cents a bottle.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

LAZENBY'S
English Pickles.
Finest Imported, Chow Chow and Mixed.
In Glass Patent Top Bottle.
15c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

OLIVES.
Fancy Queen, Extra Choice Olives.
4 oz. bottle, - - 5c
8 oz. bottle, - - 10c
STUFFED OLIVES.
4 oz. bottle, - - 10c
8 oz. bottle, - - 19c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A GROUP OF SPECIALS.

This week we have many good things to offer the economical housekeeper. So great has been the call for our Teas and Coffees that we again print the list and continue to sell the choicest grades of these goods imported into the country at the lowest prices ever quoted for like qualities. There are numerous other specials at attractive prices, and we ask you to look over the list. We also wish to announce the opening of another James Butler store, at 462 Amsterdam avenue, between 82d and 83d Sts., on Saturday next.

PRUNES.
All our Prunes come direct from the Santa Clara Valley of California. They are of fine flavor and make a delicious dessert.
Large size, about 55 to a pound. For this sale,
3-lbs. . . . . 20c.

FLOUR.
The famous "Pride of St. Louis," milled specially for us from hard Spring wheat. Excellent for baking and pastry making.
Bag, 24½ lbs., 47c. 7 lbs., 15c.
Bag, 12¼ lbs., 25c. 3½ lbs., 8c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.
East View Brand—choice quality and natural flavor. This week we offer these splendid California Fruits at a price lower than ever before quoted.
Pears, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Full size Can, 15c

TEAS.
To those desiring a tea of first quality and uniform richness of flavor we recommend our
Best No. 1.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon, Japan, Gunpowder and Young Hyson; 3 lbs, $1; pound 35c
Choice No. 2.
Good strength and full flavored Mixed, English Breakfast and Oolong, 3 lbs. 70c.; pound 25c
Unxld Brand.
Our extra fancy choicest first pickings, put up in parchment lined cartons to preserve their rich fragrance. Oolong, English Breakfast, Indian and Mixed; pound, 50c.; ½ lb 25c
Golden Tips Ceylon.
The finest of these famous Teas, in parchment lined cartons; pound, 50c.; ½ lb 25c

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java; 3 pounds, 70c.; pound 25c
Same grade elsewhere 38c. and 40c. lb.
Fancy Fresh Roasted Santos; 2 lbs., 25c.; pound 13c
Peerless Catsup, made of solid tomatoes and pure spices; pint bottle, 15c.; half pint bottle 8c
French Peas, very small, our own importation; can 10c
Peas, Hillside Brand, Early June, sifted; can, 13c; 2 cans 25c
Peas, Queen Brand, early June peas, can 10c
Seeded Raisins, Triumph Brand; lb. carton, 13c.; 2 for 25c
Seeded Raisins, Peerless Brand, lb. carton 10c

Liberty Preserves, made from fresh fruit and pure sugar; 3-lb. stone jar 25c
Persian Dates, package, 7c.; 3 for 20c
Salad Oil, Domestic, qt. bottle 15c
Best N. Y. State full cream **Cheese**, lb 15c
Peerless Prepared Flour, 3-lb. pkge. **Golden Drip Syrup**, qt. bottle . . . . . Both 19c
Peerless Buckwheat, 3-lb. pkge. **New Orleans Molasses**, qt. bottle . . . . . Both 19c
Evaporated **Peaches**, lb 11c
Evaporated **Apricots**, lb. carton 12c

Butler's **Mustard**, ¼-lb. can 8c
Butler's **Pepper**, ¼-lb. can 7c
Salmon, Monument Brand, Red Alaska, can 10c
Salmon, Sport Brand, fancy Sockeye, lb. flat, can 16c
Cromarty Bloaters, fine large new fish, 3 for 5c

CRACKERS.
Graham Crackers, large red package 8c
Uneeda Milk, **Zu Zu**, **Oysterettes** . . . . . 3 packages 10c
Nabiscos, assorted flavors, package 19c
Champagne Wafers, package 19c
Hominy, best 3-lb. carton 14c

Yellow or White Meal, 3-lb. linen bag 9c
Blue Ribbon Farina, pound carton 8c
Pearl Tapioca, pound carton 8c
Macaroni or **Spaghetti**, imported, ½-lb. package 5c
Essie Corn, finest Maine sugar corn, young and tender, can 10c
Essie Succotash, can 12c

CAN STRING BEANS
CAN PEAS
CAN TOMATOES
The 3 cans, 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ORANGES.
New crop fancy California Navels.
Medium size, dozen, 20c.
Large size, dozen, 25c.
Extra large size, dozen, 30c.

LEMONS.
Large, juicy Messinas, dozen, 11c.

STORES EVERYWHERE. 110 RETAIL BRANCHES

BLUE RIBBON BAKING POWDER.
An absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder.
QUARTER POUND CAN, 10c.
HALF POUND CAN, 18c.
POUND CAN, 35c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,552. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MUST ACT ON TAX BILLS

That Is Gov. Odell's Ultimatum to the Legislature.

He Is Still Opposed to the Present Franchise Tax Law and Will Seek Its Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Odell said to-night that any statement that he thought of giving up his fight against the present franchise tax law was made out of whole cloth. He did not believe that the people wanted to go back to the direct tax, and his proposals would, if carried out, assist in preventing that.

Those who have a right to speak for the Governor say that his request of the Attorney General to carry the case to the Court of Appeals and expedite as much as possible a decision from that tribunal was made solely to his desire to insure to the municipalities the taxes already levied under the law by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

If the Court of Appeals should sustain the law the Governor would then have the choice of either asking for the removal of the tax which the State's highest court had declared valid or abandoning his recommendation for a tax on gross earnings. And if he should deem it expedient to give up his idea of having the franchise law repealed he would be put to the necessity of devising some other measure of taxation which would bring into the State the revenues which it was estimated would be obtained from a tax upon gross earnings.

Upon one thing the Governor is absolutely determined, and that is that the present Legislature shall not adjourn until taxation measures have been passed which will provide the additional revenue needed to absolutely wipe out the direct State tax. Either the Legislature will do this or the Governor will hold up all appropriations for improvements.

He has decided, it is said by those who know whereof they speak, that during the coming fiscal year the expenditures of the State shall be no more than the amount which the State obtains from indirect taxation. The legislators therefore will have the choice squarely put to them of either passing a measure calculated to bring in the needed additional revenue or doing without appropriation measures.

Senator Fitzpatrick to-day introduced the original Ford Franchise Tax bill, which simply declares franchises to be real property and subject to assessment as such. He said he had been asked to introduce the bill by several New York attorneys, who said that the decision of the Appellate Division upon the present franchise law left no doubt as to the constitutionality of the measure as Senator Ford originally introduced it.

"I thought it would be a good thing to put the bill up to the Republican majority in the shape in which the court has declared it will be entirely constitutional," said the Senator, "and see whether they are willing to stand for it or not."

Senator Green, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation, said to-night that he understood it to be the Governor's purpose not to have introduced the bill for the repeal of the franchise tax law until after the Court of Appeals had decided upon the matter.

"I had a conference with the Governor to-day on the subject," said Senator Green, "and that is my understanding of the Governor's position. Of course, if the bill for the repeal of the franchise tax law is withheld until after the Court of Appeals decision the bill imposing a tax upon the gross earnings of corporations, which was to be a substitute for the present law, will also be withheld."

From another source it was learned to-night that the Governor had had prepared a bill for the repeal of the franchise tax law and had handed it to Senator Green for introduction, but, believing public sentiment would not indorse the introduction of the measure before the Court of Appeals had passed upon the constitutionality of the present law, had asked Senator Green to return the bill.

Senator Fitzpatrick represents Timothy D. Sullivan's district, and the fact that he introduced the bill is thought to foreshadow the action which the Democrats in the Legislature will take toward Gov. Odell's proposition to repeal the present franchise tax law and substitute a tax on the gross earnings of corporations.

Congressman Sullivan is one of Charles F. Murphy's closest advisers; and in view of their relations it is not thought that Senator Fitzpatrick would have introduced the bill unless he had first consulted with both Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Murphy.

Frank H. Platt was in Albany to-day and called upon Attorney General Cunneen to assure him that he would co-operate with him in his effort to secure an early decision upon the constitutionality of the franchise tax law from the Court of Appeals. He informed Mr. Cunneen that the corporations were as anxious as the State for an early decision.

An incident of Mr. Platt's visit to the Attorney General occasioned some comment. Attorney General Davies owed his political advancement to Senator Platt, and there was no more welcome visitor to his office than Frank Platt. Mr. Davies was never too busy to see Mr. Platt at once.

When Mr. Platt walked into Mr. Cunneen's office to-day he was not recognized. He announced his name, and asked to see Mr. Cunneen. A former employe, overhearing him, turned, bowed, and asked him to walk right into the room where the Attorney General was. Such were the instructions when Mr. Davies was the head of the office.

When Mr. Platt entered, Mr. Cunneen was engaged with two other lawyers. Mr. Platt announced his identity, he and Mr. Cunneen never having met. Mr. Cunneen said he was glad to meet Mr. Platt.

"Perhaps you would like to have me step outside until you have finished with these two gentlemen," said Mr. Platt, seeing that Mr. Cunneen's callers made no movement to go.

"Yes, I would," said Mr. Cunneen.

Mr. Platt went into the ante-room and waited patiently, absorbed in his own reflections, until Mr. Cunneen had finished with his other visitors, and then he was again ushered into the Attorney General's room. They conferred together for some time, and when they had concluded their talk it was announced by the Attorney General that the corporations would interpose no obstacle to an early hearing on the franchise tax appeal.

RECTOR DIES OF SMALLPOX.

Contracted Disease While Visiting Afflicted Parishoners.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—The Rev. Father Thomas F. Martin, assistant rector of St. James's Catholic Church, West End, died to-day of smallpox, contracted by visiting members of his congregation, who were suffering from the disease, to give them spiritual consolation.

Father Martin was thirty-three years of age, and came here from Bridgeport, Conn.

Woman Lost Diamond-Studded Watch.

Mrs. J. E. Winters of 25 West Thirty-seventh Street, wife of Dr. Joseph E. Winters, and her daughter, visited the West Thirtieth Street Station House last evening to report the loss by Miss Winters of a Geneva diamond-studded gold watch valued at $1,200. Miss Winters was on her way to have luncheon with a young woman friend yesterday afternoon, and left her home to go to the Third Avenue elevated road. As she walked through Thirty-seventh Street she discovered her watch was gone. It had hung to a gold bar attached to her dress, which had a good deal of lace on the front. It was of gold, with dark blue enameled background, the front being pen-faced. Half-carat diamonds formed a circle on the case.

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A Good Thing
is worth keeping. Usher's Scotch Whisky has proven itself. It should be in one's home.—Adv.

JURY ASKED DIVINE HELP.

Soon After Prayer They Found the Defendant Not Guilty of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—When the jury in the case of Patrick Deehan, charged with the murder of John Linders, retired to-day from Judge Chetlain's courtroom and took their places around the table one of the jurors arose.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is a most serious duty before us. A human life hangs in the balance awaiting but a word from us to be made free or to be ended. This is such a solemn duty that I almost fear to approach it, and I think that we ought to ask for courage and for light. Won't you gentlemen join me in a prayer? Let us kneel here in the jury chamber and ask Divine guidance in the duty we are undertaking."

The twelve men in the jury chamber dropped to their knees and bowed their heads as the one juror offered a prayer, in which he petitioned Supreme guidance. This juror was William H. Dietz, a Sunday school Superintendent, who lives at 1,467 Parnell Avenue.

Together the jurors recited, after their leader, the prayer.

The prayer ended, the jury began a consideration of the evidence against Deehan. After several ballots a verdict was reached early in the morning. At 10 o'clock the verdict was handed to the clerk and read to Judge Chetlain.

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Patrick Deehan, not guilty," it read.

TO OPPOSE GOULD INTERESTS.

Pennsylvania Railroad Prepared to Resist Encroachments of Wabash in Keystone State.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and George J. Gould, the controlling factor of the Wabash and Missouri Pacific Transcontinental system and of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will probably have a clash of interests at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature which has just opened.

Mr. Cassatt is said to be of the opinion that Gould, not satisfied with getting into Pittsburg, acquiring lines from Pittsburg to Baltimore, and getting at the latter city what are said to be the best terminal facilities on the Atlantic Coast, has planned an invasion of Pennsylvania.

Senator Grady of this city, a stanch Pennypacker man, has introduced in the Senate the first railroad bill of the session, and it is a mystery.

Nobody seems to know what is back of the Grady bill. It is generally regarded as some move on the part of the Pennsylvania to keep the Wabash or any other rival from acquiring any rights of way through the State under charters granted many years ago.

The Pennsylvania people are said to be absolutely in the dark as to the plans of the Wabash, but the Broad Street officials have decided, it is said, to be prepared for all emergencies, to fight either railroad or telegraph bills in the interests of the Wabash or Western Union.

CURB BROKERS EAT BEEFSTEAK

Traders in Outside Securities Forsake Quotations for Song and a Dinner.

As a diversion from the cares of Wall Street, the outside brokers last night gave a beefsteak dinner at Healy's Restaurant, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, which was attended by about eighty of the traders in outside securities. It was the first function of the kind that had been undertaken, and the hilarity that accompanied the evening's recreation rivaled the merriest of the holiday celebrations on the curb.

When their bodily wants had been attended to the brokers gave themselves over to song and merriment, and the votaries of music shared the honors with those of the brokers who could talk better than they could sing. By the time the real fun was well under way the number of the diners had been reduced by many departures, but the enthusiasm seemed to rise as the company dwindled.

The impromptu Committee on Entertainment consisted of Louis Heineman, M. A. Cornell, and Henry B. Herty, and each contributed a song or a story, or many songs and stories rather, while the choruses were sung by everybody. Others who helped to enliven the evening were Carl Rowley, Charles Matthews, and Messrs. Campbell and Welling.

FOUGHT POLICEMAN ON A CAR.

Alleged Thief, Another Man, and a Woman Tore Kuhn's Uniform.

Shouts of "Police" attracted Policeman Kuhn of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to an Eighth Avenue car at Thirty-sixth Street last night, and he found John Kelly of 227 West Twenty-ninth Street struggling in the grasp of Robert Wiggins of 516 Macon Street, Brooklyn. Wiggins said that Kelly had tried to steal his diamond pin.

The policeman started to arrest Kelly when he says he was attacked by two other passengers, a man and a woman, who threw him from the platform. Kuhn rapped for assistance and again seized Kelly. A desperate fight ensued, in which Kuhn's uniform was torn. Finally help arrived, and Kelly, with his two friends, was taken to the station. There the would-be rescuers said they were Edward H. Stewart of 228 West Thirty-seventh Street and Nellie Wilson of 172 West Ninetieth Street. All three were held.

MURDER AND SUICIDE SUSPECTED.

Colored Man's Body and That of His Wife Found in Ruins of a House.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The burning of the house of Frank Nichols, a colored man, at Springtown, a village near here, last night revealed, as the officials believe, a murder and a suicide. In the ruins the body of Mrs. Nichols was found. In another part of the ruins was the body of Nichols with the throat cut.

The theory of the police is that Nichols and his wife quarreled and that he murdered her, set fire to the house, and then committed suicide.

Wireless Station for Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 22.—Major Harrison, representing the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, has arrived here for the purpose of erecting a wireless station.

O'Reilly Accuses Three Policemen.

Capt. O'Reilly of the West Thirtieth Street Station has preferred charges against three of his patrolmen for failing to discover a burglary on their posts. The men are Hugh Jones, Martin Haniffy, and Thomas Dolan. The burglary was committed on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, when a big plate-glass window in the store of Victor M. Nunes's optical goods establishment, at 479 Fifth Avenue, was smashed and a lot of goods stolen, to the value of several hundred dollars.

The Luxury of Travel
is exemplified in the Pennsylvania Special. It leaves New York every day in the year for Chicago, making the trip in twenty hours.—Adv.

Thousands suffer from a short, hacking Cough who might be cured by Piso's Cure.—Adv.

WALKED UP BRIDGE CABLE

Young Man's Dizzy Climb to the Top of Manhattan Tower.

Policeman Goes in Unwilling Pursuit, Anticipating a Battle in the Air, but Is Disappointed in His Fears.

A tall, broad-shouldered young man, well dressed in a business suit, a light-colored raglan coat, and a light fedora hat, separated himself from the crowd of pedestrians on the Brooklyn Bridge last evening and sprang on a big supporting cable where it passes up beside the foot passage from the anchorage on the Manhattan side. Without further ado he started nimbly upward, bound for the dizzy height where the cable joins the top of the tower.

While a hundred voices shouted to him to come back, he kept on his course, sometimes almost breaking into a run. Occasionally he would grasp the guide ropes that run parallel to the cable, but, surefooted as a goat, he pursued his way, while the great crowd watched in momentary expectation of seeing the adventurous youth fall to death.

Policeman Hogan of the Bridge Squad, on post at the point where the climber began his daring venture, saw the start, but was too late to intercept him. So he went posthaste to the Park Row terminal to summon assistance. Sergt. Brophy and Roundsman Farrell accompanied Hogan back to the place where the crowd faced skyward. By that time the young man was half way up to the top.

"What'll I do?" inquired Hogan helplessly.

"Go after him," ordered Brophy.

"Sure," echoed Farrell; "it's on your post."

"But that man may think we're birds and want to go flying with me," protested Hogan. "He's foolish."

Both the Sergeant and the Roundsman agreed, however, that it was the patrolman's duty to go in pursuit, and Hogan, with the same degree of eagerness displayed by a man about to be hanged, gingerly tested the cable with one foot, as if doubtful of its sustaining power.

"Go on," yelled a man in the crowd. "Let's see you do the Steve Brodie act."

Hogan shivered perceptibly, and cast a reproachful glance in the direction of the voice. But he started. As he did so he slipped, and clutched a stay cable hurriedly, while he muttered something which provoked a solemn-faced bystander to say reprovingly:

"Man, would you swear in the face of death!"

Hogan waited to hear no more. Upward he started, while Brophy and Farrell shouted reassuringly that if they were wanted they could be found back at the trolley loop.

In the meantime the man in the raglan coat had progressed steadily. He was nearing the top, and to the throng on the bridge he looked like a manikin walking on a clothes line. Soon the diminished figure could be seen standing on the recess of the tower, quietly surveying the city and harbor at its feet. Far below could be seen the policeman, laboriously making the sweeping ascent and picking his way carefully. It was a long, painful climb, but that was as nothing to Hogan, compared with the fears of anticipation. He had no thought but that the man he pursued was a maniac, presumably with homicidal tendencies, who, having the advantage of a secure foothold on the masonry, would push him over into the river. Hogan could picture himself bounding from cable to cable and from girder to girder of the giant web, to drop finally in the water so far below that objects on its surface looked like those of a world in miniature.

When Hogan got within speaking distance of the youth he had the agreeable surprise of his life.

"Hello, old man," said the stranger genially. "I'm glad there are two persons of good sense in this city. Do you come up here often?"

"I could live up here," warmly assented Hogan as a great weight began to lift off his heart. "It's all I can do to keep from coming up, when I ought to be at work."

The stranger was delighted, and helped Hogan to a place beside himself. The policeman got his back against a solid wall and began to exercise diplomacy, which he immediately regretted.

"The other side of the tower is far nicer," he remarked. "Let's go down this cable and up the one over there."

The young man seemed pleased with part of the suggestion, but objected to the extra climb.

"Jump it," he ordered. "I'll help you."

Hogan demurred. He had rheumatism, he declared, and did not feel like jumping. Finally the young man agreed to retrace his steps down the cable, and he started first, with Hogan close—but not too close—behind.

It was a long walk, and the stranger seemed to have lost his nerve. The watching crowd thought that he surely would fall. At times he slipped to his knees and slid part of the way down. At last the bridge platform was reached, and Brophy and Farrell were there to congratulate Hogan.

"You done nobly," they averred, and then recommended that he take the stranger to the Oak Street Station. On hearing that the stranger began to fight, and he fought well all the way to the station. He finally was locked up, however.

He said he was Harry Leonard, twenty-four years old, but would give no address. His reason for climbing, he said, was to see if the tower was safe, and to inspect a little flag there.

Would-Be Robbers Wreck a Train.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—The St. Louis and San Francisco north-bound express which left Memphis, Tenn., at 9:15 A. M. yesterday was wrecked near South Greenfield, Mo., early to-day.

Fred Fisher, the engineer, was killed, and Fireman Ed Gilbert seriously injured. Several passengers were slightly hurt. A switch had been turned to indicate a clear track, possibly by would-be robbers, and the passenger crushed into a freight on a siding. The engine rolled down a steep embankment.

St. Louis Has a Butter Scandal Now.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—United States Revenue officers have within the last few days seized practically all the butter stored at the various city institutions. The butter seized is of an inferior grade, known as "process," or "renovated butter." None of the tubs in which it was originally delivered bears the required revenue label, which had, it is believed, been removed for purposes of substitution.

Bequests to Jewish Charities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—An estate conservatively valued at $46,000 will revert to various Jewish charitable institutions by the will of Moses Reinhard, who died Jan. 16, at his home in this city. The bulk will go to the Jewish hospital in Philadelphia.

All Records Eclipsed.
According to Custom House statistics, more than ONE MILLION bottles of Moët & Chandon Champagne were brought into the port of New York in the year 1902, being the largest quantity ever imported into this port, in any year, by any one house, which places MOET & CHANDON ahead of all their competitors in New York as it does in the world, marking an advance in this country equal to 564 PER CENT. GREATER than the combined increase of all the other Champagne houses.
"Not a small share of this increase has been due to the hearty endorsement given to MOET & CHANDON WHITE SEAL Champagne by leading physicians throughout the country. Such endorsements, coming from men with a medical conscience, confer on Moet & Chandon the crown of qualitative excellence." (Extract Bonfort's Wine & Spirit Circular, Jan. 14, 1903.)—Adv.

ARMOUR HAS WHEAT CORNERED

His Latest Purchase of 4,000,000 Bushels of May Option Places Traders at His Mercy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—J. Ogden Armour today holds the wheat situation of the country in his grasp. With the purchase to-day of 4,000,000 bushels of the May option he completed a line of 20,000,000 bushels, which practically gives him control and places all traders in the option at his mercy. This wheat is bought in Chicago and throughout the markets of the Northwest.

Armour's profit were he to unload now, would be $1,000,000. He can force the price up so that his profit will be from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Armour began buying at 75 cents. The price advanced steadily until this morning it reached 81⅞ cents, a cent higher than the close last night.

Armour began buying to-day at 80¾ cents, and the bulk of the 4,000,000 bushels he took to-day was at that figure. The shorts all over the country are trembling lest this king of the wheat pit unload his high price while he is trading in the open. Some expect to see the figure go as high as 85 cents through the clever manipulation of Armour. Were this to be the case, his profits would not be less than $3,500,000.

BENEDICT'S BODY REMOVED.

Widowed Daughter-in-Law of ex-Commodore Insists on Husband's Burial in Catholic Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 22.—The body of Frederick Benedict, which was placed in the receiving vault at Putnam Cemetery by order of Elias C. Benedict, father of the deceased, soon after the automobile accident which caused his death in October, 1901, has been taken away by order of the wife of the deceased to be interred in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn. The removal of the body is deemed significant by Greenwich folks, who have read of the differences between the ex-Commodore and his daughter-in-law, and have sided with the widow.

It is stated that Mrs. Benedict, who is of Roman Catholic faith, agreed with the Commodore at the time of Fred Benedict's death to have the body placed in the vault. It was the Commodore's desire to remove the remains of his father, who was an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and other members of the family from the Congregational Cemetery to a new plot in Putnam Cemetery and erect a sarcophagus there to place his son's remains in.

It is understood that the disposition of the body was an important factor when the Commodore and the widow had their disagreements some months later.

It was while Commodore Benedict was on a cruise a month ago that Undertaker Isaac Mead took the corpse to his undertaking rooms and secured a burial transfer permit to take the body to Calvary Cemetery. After awaiting orders for a few weeks the body was shipped away Saturday.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

Bishop McFaul's Explanation of the Objects of the Organization—Not to Go Into Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Bishop McFaul, after reading a dispatch from Rome relative to the charge that he and Bishop Mesmer of Green Bay aimed "to organize a Catholic party in local and National politics on the model of the Catholic Centre Party of Germany, which, by holding the balance of power in the Reichstag, has been able to get many valuable concessions for the Church," said this evening:

"Ever since the establishment of the Federation a few narrow-minded people have denounced it because they feared the organization might enter partisan politics.

"It has now been more than three years in existence, and no one can truthfully accuse it of having entered into the field of politics. In fact, no individual organization has or could engage in partisan politics; such a course would be suicidal. For a greater reason any organization composed of hundreds of societies, many of whose members are Republicans and Democrats, would seek self-destruction by advocating the advancement of any special political party."

The Bishop said that the object of the Federation, as stated in its constitution, set at rest all misunderstanding on the question. The object as set forth in the constitution is as follows:

"The objects of this federation are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity and the Catholic societies of the United States; the fostering and protecting of Catholic interests and works of religion, piety, education, and charity; the study of conditions in our social life; the dissemination of the truth and the encouragement of the spread of Catholic literature, and of the circulation of the Catholic press.

The Bishop added that if an attempt be made to have the movement condemned at Rome, the Vatican authorities will not act precipitately; that they will listen to the friends of the federation. In conclusion he said:

"The organization has the approbation of more than forty Bishops and Archbishops of the United States. Among others, two most eminent and conservative members of the hierarchy, Archbishops Katzer and Elder, are members of the Advisory Board.

"It will be found on examination that the objects of the federation are in entire conformity with the ideas set forth in the Papal letters upon Socialism, Christian Democracy, the Christian Press, the Apostolate of the Laity, &c. The federation is striving to propogate the ideas of the great pontiff, Leo XIII."

HAND OF THE PRESIDENT HURT.

Mr. Roosevelt Welcomes Guests with His Left Hand Because of a Blow of Gen. Wood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A feature of the reception at the White House to-night that caused some inquiry was the fact that the President extended his left hand to his guests in greeting them.

It was learned that he had hurt his right hand to a slight extent in single stick exercise with Gen. Leonard Wood, and that it had been deemed prudent for him not to undertake in its present condition to aggravate the injury by using the injured hand in shaking hands with the large number of persons present. It is stated that the injury is not at all serious.

Two Rhodes Scholarships Awarded.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Government of Rhodesia has awarded two of the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford to two Catholic students attending the Jesuit College at Buluwayo. These are among the first awards made.

Alfred Beit Returning to England.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 22.—Alfred Beit, the financier, who has been seriously ill, left here to-day for England. He had sufficiently recovered to be able to walk from his carriage to the train.

Mate Pierce's Body Washed Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 22.—The body of J. H. Pierce, the mate of the bark Abiel Abbott, that was wrecked on Tuesday night at Ship Bottom Light, was washed ashore to-day at the Harvey Cedars Life Saving Station, about three miles from the scene of the wreck.

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Buchanan's "Black & White" Scotch
May be a little more expensive, but it is the best.—Adv.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY SIGNED YESTERDAY

Signatures Affixed by Secretary Hay and Dr. Herran.

News of Agreement Officially Confirmed, but No Details Given—Convention to Go to the Senate To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States was signed to-day in this city.

No details of the signature of the treaty were obtainable to-night, but at the Presidential reception at the White House to-night the news that the treaty between the two countries at last was an accomplished fact leaked out and later was confirmed authoritatively on inquiry in official quarters.

It had been intended not to make the signature of the canal treaty public until to-morrow, but the news apparently was too good for some of the friends of the canal to keep after the long delay and suspense, and it transpired as stated at the President's official reception.

Fears had been entertained until this week that Colombia might not be willing to accede to the wishes of the United States in the matter, and that recourse to the Nicaragua Canal project might be forced on the Government of the United States.

This week, however, events took a more favorable turn, and Colombia transmitted instructions and authority to Dr. Herran, its representative in the United States, that made possible a conclusion of the long-pending negotiations.

The principal obstacle for some time to the conclusion of the treaty, it is understood, has been the price that the United States was to pay in the shape of a cash payment and by way of annual rental for the strip of territory along each side of the canal right of way.

It could not be learned to-night what was the price finally agreed on. Some time ago there was a hitch over the question of the extent to which control by the United States over this strip of land should go, Colombia objecting on the ground that the provisions requested in the treaty by the United States would mean a relinquishment of sovereignty by Colombia over part of her territory.

This matter was amicably adjusted, however, as was a difference as to the lifetime of the lease of the strip of land in question, the final result being a practical cession in perpetuity of the strip to the United States for canal purposes and incidental police control and protection of the canal right of way.

The treaty was signed at Secretary Hay's house this afternoon, Mr. Hay acting for the United States, and Dr. Herran, the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, who had been specially given full powers to negotiate the treaty, signing in behalf of Colombia.

The treaty will have to go to the Senate for ratification, and it is believed it will be transmitted to that body to-morrow. It is stated that details of the agreement will not be made public in advance of transmission of the treaty to the Senate. It is understood that Secretary Hay from time to time consulted leading members of the Senate on the essential features of the treaty he was negotiating, so that it is believed it will meet the approval of the Senate at the present session.

TO MOVE THE MARCIAN LIBRARY

Noted Venetian Collection Will Be Taken from the Ducal Palace to Zecca.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the monuments in Venice have definitely decided upon the transfer of the Marcian Library from the Ducal Palace to Zecca, which will immediately be arranged for its reception.

No architectural alterations will be needed, as Zecca affords thrice the space devoted to the library in the Ducal Palace.

NAVAL INSTITUTE MEDAL.

Awarded to Prof. P. R. Alger for Essay on "Gunnery in the Navy."

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—The Board of Control of the Naval Institute met here to-day and awarded the gold medal and prize which are offered annually. The Naval Institute is composed of United States naval officers in all parts of the world, and offers every year a prize, consisting of a gold medal, $100 in cash, and life membership in the institute, to the person who presents the best essay on a subject nearly related to the navy.

The board this year awarded the prize to Prof. P. R. Alger, United States Navy, for his essay on "Gunnery in the Navy; Causes of Inferiority and Its Remedy." Honorable mentions were awarded to the following essays: "A Manual Training Plan, and System," Lieut. J. H. Reid, United States Navy; "Systematic Training of Enlisted Personnel of Our Navy," Lieut. C. L. Hussey, United States Navy; "Our Torpedo Boat Flotilla, the Training Needed to Assure Its Efficiency," Lieut. E. E. Beach, United States Navy.

Against Slaughter of Pigeons.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—At work are the influences that put through the anti-Pigeon Shooting bill at the previous session of the House of Assembly by a vote of 43 to 7. It was smothered by a committee of the Senate. The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to-day petitioned every member of the Legislature to stop the slaughter of pigeons in contests and directed attention to the laws of other States against the "alleged sport." Sportsmen will try to smother the bill in the Senate.

Miners Thank the Public.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America, in convention here to-day, adopted a letter addressed "to the public at large," thanking the American people and press for support, financial and moral, during the anthracite strike.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
one of the eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

A Race with the Sun
The Pennsylvania Special maintains so rapid a schedule between New York and Chicago that the hours slip by without note.—Adv.

MAURICE GRAU TO RETIRE BECAUSE OF ILL-HEALTH.

The Impresario Will Take a Year's Rest—His Opera Company Not to Renew Its Lease of the Metropolitan.

Maurice Grau will abandon his management of the Metropolitan Opera House company this Spring, and it is believed by his friends that his failing health will prevent him from taking much active part in the future in supplying grand opera.

For the past few days the old rumors of Mr. Grau's retirement from the labors of thirty years as an impresario have been revived, and last night he put an end to them all by saying:

"You may say it is practically settled that the Maurice Grau opera company will give no opera next year, and that in that time I shall take a long-needed rest. The season after that I may continue to give operas here if my health permits. I have not heard from the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House itself, and, of course, can't say what its arrangements for next year's opera will be."

Those who know Mr. Grau well say that he has hardly touched a book in years that did not bear directly on his work. His illness has been coming upon him gradually, it being nervous trouble brought on by overwork. When he began this season he was not strong, and his nervousness was aggravated by an accident to his carriage about two months ago. A street car overturned it and excited him. He then dropped work for what he thought was a few days. Finally, when Mr. Grau was able to return to his office at the Opera House, after several weeks' absence, it was only for a few hours a day.

He concluded a few days ago that his physicians, Drs. Phelps and Janeway, were right. But still he wanted to hold on and yesterday held a consultation with his physicians and some friends.

Mr. Grau's five year lease on the Opera House will expire this Spring. The question as to who will take the Opera House has not yet been discussed by its Directors, they having waited until Mr. Grau, whom they hoped would remain, could give a definite answer as to his intentions. In fact, the Directors have not yet been officially informed of Mr. Grau's intentions, their President, G. G. Haven, stating last night that he knew nothing of the matter at all.

A person directly interested in the Opera House said last night that some of the names already suggested as possible managers were Jean de Reszke, Daniel Frohman, and Walter Damrosch, the latter of whom had the house in the last half of a season in 1897. Both Mr. Frohman and Mr. Damrosch were seen and said that they, of course, could not consider any proposition until presented to them.

Regarding Mr. Grau's immediate plans it is his purpose to remain in New York until May, finishing this season here, when he will probably go to his Summer home near Paris.

Whether or not he will continue his idea, in common with Charles Frohman, of bringing to America Sarah Bernhardt, Coquelin, Jane Hading, and other French actors, to appear in French plays and perhaps to establish a French theatre here, is not known. Mr. Frohman said last night that he had said but little to Mr. Grau about the project lately, but in the event of Mr. Grau not wishing to carry it out he would do it alone.

BANKERS CLEAN A STREET.

Syndicate Raises $24 and Gets the Job Done—Upper Broad Street Once Again in Condition.

There was joy in Broad Street yesterday; joy over its redemption from the mire which has held it captive for many months, joy because a few men with rakes and shovels were making little mounds of the dirt that has been covering the street for nearly a year, joy because these little mounds were in turn transferred to various carts and wagons, which hauled it away, leaving the street with a somewhat undulating and hilly but at least passable surface.

This public improvement was brought about by the organization of a bankers' syndicate for the sum of $24, probably one of the smallest syndicates ever organized in the Street, and at that about the only syndicate ever that was not organized for private gain. The syndicate was gotten up by J. S. Stanton, a curb broker, and the other subscribers were Drake, Mastin & Co., Temple Bowdoin of J. P. Morgan & Co., Henry Clews & Co., C. H. Smithers & Co., Lummis & Parsons, Roumage & Co., and Maxwell & Scoville, who each paid in $3.

Mr. Stanton engaged a contractor to do the work, and during the morning some half dozen carts and a complement of men appeared on the scene. Wall Street has been indignant about the condition of the street for some time.

Ever since the tearing down of the old building of the New York Stock Exchange began in May, 1901, Broad Street has been disordered. As the asphalt pavement was worn out in spots by the passage of the heavy trucks with building materials the holes were filled up with refuse to make the street somewhat even and the process was continued until finally the whole of Broad Street from Wall Street to Exchange Place was covered with a deep layer of dirt. In wet weather this was quickly transformed into a pond of black mud, in which horses splashed around showering passers-by. In dry weather the fine dust was carried into the air by the wind and spread broadcast.

This was not the only cleaning up going on in the Street yesterday. The granite steps of the United States Sub Treasury are being subjected to a drastic cleaning process. The pedestal of the Statue of Washington will also be cleaned, but with a sand blower. The rest of the building will be permitted to remain in its gray state.

Flames Damage a Trolley Car.

A trolley car of the Eighth Avenue line was badly damaged by fire shortly before 7 o'clock this morning at West Broadway and Chambers Street. The car caught fire at Thomas Street from the motor and electric sparks and flames lighted up the entire neighborhood. The motorman put on full speed and ran to Chambers Street, where there is a fire box, and turned in an alarm. An engine extinguished the blaze. The following car pushed the burned one back to the barns.

Suicide in a Busy Shop.

Trade was going briskly on in the salesrooms of the De Vourney Carriage Lamp Company at 389 Broome Street yesterday afternoon, when Charles Seppel, fifty-six years old, employed there as a porter, stepped to the centre of the store and without a word shot himself back of the right ear. He fell dead before the eyes of the horrified customers and employes. His family live at 8 Marion Street, Jersey City. He had separated from them two years ago. The man suffered from rheumatism and often had threatened suicide.

Officers for Morgan's Louisiana Line.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—E. H. Harriman has been elected President of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, the Louisiana Division of the Southern Pacific, to succeed the late A. C. Hutchinson, who died in New Orleans Dec. 7. Thornwell Fay was elected Vice President; John E. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer, at New Orleans; Alexander Miller, Assistant Secretary, in New York, and A. K. Vandeventer, Assistant Treasurer, in New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads give confidence to both horse and driver. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar Pad."—Adv.

MANY KILLED BY GERMAN WARSHIPS

Victims at San Carlos Include 25 Non-Combatants.

Twelve Soldiers Dead and Fifteen Wounded Within the Fort.

Fighting Stopped by Darkness Resumed Yesterday at Daybreak—Two Attempts by Warships to Land Troops in the Village Fail.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 22.—The bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German cruisers Vineta, Panther, and Falke was continued yesterday afternoon until 6 o'clock. It was resumed this morning at daybreak. Seven or eight shells were hurled at the fort at 4 o'clock at long range. They all fell short.

At 6 o'clock the Panther, being of light draught, closed in and again became actively engaged. The fort replied. At 8 o'clock the engagement was proceeding as fiercely as yesterday.

Twelve dead and fifteen badly wounded Venezuelan soldiers were counted in the fort at 7 o'clock last night by the correspondent of The Associated Press.

A fisherman from the Village of San Carlos has arrived here in a canoe with his family. Two of this man's children were killed by German shells. He reported that more than twenty-five Indian fishermen have been killed or wounded at San Carlos. The fishermen there are helpless.

Last night there was a popular demonstration on the streets of this town. The people paraded, but there were no words of hatred or insults as they passed the German stores, which are numerous in Maracaibo.

The Panther left her position close in to Fort San Carlos, which she took up earlier in the day, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and joined the Falke. This ship was half a mile outside the bar and about five miles from the fort.

At 3 o'clock the correspondent of The Associated Press, in a rowboat, approached one side of the fort, out of range, and from this point witnessed the long-range fire of the German cruisers, which was continued from 3 until 6 o'clock.

The Vineta and the Falke were close together and nearer the fort than the Panther; the first two vessels, at a range of four and a half miles, poured in a continuous rain of shell upon the fort, and only stopped firing with the advent of dusk, at 6 o'clock. At this hour the German vessels retired seaward, after having made a second ineffectual attempt to land troops in the village of San Carlos, situated at the base of the fort.

A SCENE OF DESTRUCTION.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the correspondent, who was accompanied by a Government telegrapher, bearing a telegram from President Castro to the commandant of San Carlos, landed on the island and entered the fort. The walls of the fort are terribly battered and there were many evidences of the fierce engag

Caracas. The Indians, the boatmen of Maracaibo, refuse to go out to the fort except when paid very liberally.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—From Caracas the correspondent of The Matin says in a dispatch upon the bombardment of Fort San Carlos that the fort has been totally destroyed, and that the limited range of the fort's guns prevented them from being effective against the German cruisers. The Panther has entered Lake Maracaibo, according to The Matin, but the other vessels were prevented from following by their greater draught.

The British cruiser Tribune and the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto are anchored before La Guayra. The latter is in communication with the Vineta and the Gazelle by wireless telegraphy.

UNEASINESS IN WASHINGTON.

Doubt and Uncertainty as to Effects of Bombardment on Peace Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Venezuelan question has again entered on a highly unfavorable stage in consequence of the second bombardment which took place at Fort San Carlos, and for which the odium will have to be borne by the Berlin Government.

The State Department takes the view that the Washington Government has retired into the background since the President declined to accept the office of arbitrator, and that the pending questions must now be solved by the representatives of Germany, England, and Italy, as well as Mr. Bowen, the plenipotentiary of the Venezuelan Government.

All the same the bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the three German men-of-war, Vineta, Panther, and Falke, has caused a good deal of agitation in official circles. The State Department has not received any detailed reports regarding the reasons which led to the bombardment of the fort, nor as to the bombardment itself. The American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Russell, has simply sent a meagre dispatch officially confirming the press reports of the bombardment.

Officials circles here cannot see, without having details of the whole affair, what reasons may have induced the commanders of the German ships to create new complications by the commission of warlike acts at a time when the negotiations for the solution of existing difficulties were about to begin here in Washington.

The statement coming from Berlin that the German Government had no previous knowledge of the intention to renew hostilities against Venezuela is regarded as improbable. It is not declared that this statement is disbelieved, but the officials limit their utterances to the explanation that the bombardment of itself involved no violation of the Monroe Doctrine, and that the Washington Government therefore had no immediate interest in the matter.

At the same time it is easy to see that this new warlike act in all probability will seriously impede the settlement of the controversy and make it much more difficult, since there was no telling what attitude the Venezuelan Government would now decide to maintain. A prominent diplomat today gave the following criticism of the situation:

"The procedure of the German Commandant is incomprehensible. On the one side it hard to believe that the officers should have acted without orders from Berlin; while on the other, it would be more unintelligible that the German Government has given instructions on which the Commandants of the ships could have based their reasons for the bombardment.

"The fact of the bombardment in itself might be construed as a negation of the peaceful assurances given by the German Government, and it is certain that the settlement of the Venezuelan question will thereby be considerably obstructed. Under existing circumstances the German officers should have even overlooked incidents which in other cases might have been considered a provocation for action.

As it is, there may be apprehension that the Venezuelan affair may eventually become rather precarious, and the most painstaking diplomatic treatment will be necessary to avoid unfavorable consequences which might grow out of the second bombardment."

There is criticism in diplomatic discussions here which is not to the favor of Great Britain. The belief gains ground that British diplomacy is at fault for much of the unfortunate consequences of the combination of the German and English forces on the Venezuelan coast. It is stated on good authority that notwithstanding the first reports, which have not been denied and have gained credence only because they have had the run of the press dispatches, the visit of Emperor William to England was not on his own initiative, but at the invitation of King Edward, and for the purpose of bringing about the joint assertion of the claims of the two countries.

It is also asserted with some emphasis that English diplomacy has inveigled Germany into a difficult situation and deserted her to the consequences of the rash action of a few German naval officers.

It is the understanding that none of the countries which refrained from joining in the blockade will be permitted to suffer by Venezuela in consequence of its forbearance, but that its citizens who have suffered as a result of the Venezuelan revolutionary movements and other causes will, when it comes to a settlement of its claims, be placed upon an equality with claimants from England, Germany, and Italy.

All this means that when it comes to financial settlement no one nation will have an advantage over any other, but the Venezuelan indemnity will be apportioned out very much as the Chinese indemnity fund, on an exact basis of damage sustained, and without regard to nationality. Under this reckoning the few United States claimants will not be barred from collecting their claims.

BERLIN UTTERLY IN THE DARK.

Foreign Office Professes Absolute Ignorance Regarding Bombardment—The Press Amazed.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Neither the Foreign Office here nor the Navy Department has received reports of the bombardments of Fort San Carlos. They both say no orders were given to bombard the fort. The naval officials admit they knew the Vineta was proceeding to Maracaibo, but they did not anticipate a bombardment.

The Foreign Office regrets extremely that it is unable to publish a report on the subject, due to the fact that it is wholly without information, through defective means of communication by way of Curacao and owing to the German Consul at Maracaibo being cut off from reporting by cable to the authorities at Berlin. The officials admit that the incident is likely to "renew anti-German agitation in the United States," and say they recognize the disadvantage Germany is placed in through the impossibility of getting prompt reports from Venezuela.

The Foreign Office does not even know what was the purpose of the Panther in its first action against Fort San Carlos.

The German Government has received a communication from its Chargé d'Affaires at Washington saying that Minister Bowen has seen the representatives of the allies separately. The Foreign Office admits that the subject discussed was the raising of the blockade, but the officials here decline to make any further statement.

The Foreign Office is very impatiently awaiting official news from Maracaibo. The German newspapers express amazement at the fact that the Government had not arranged for prompt information, "particularly in view of the nervousness of public opinion in the United States."

Gen. Bogulawsky, retired, the well-known writer on military matters, discussing the press telegrams, says:

"The commander of the Panther in the first incident was merely making the blockade effective on his station by seeking to prevent the carriage of coffee through Colombia. The second bombardment was probably intended to chastise the insolence of the Venezuelans and their exultation over the first affair."

APPREHENSION IN ENGLAND.

Government and Press Fearful of Results of Germany's Latest Move.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The opinion of Gen. Boguslowski of Germany that the bombardment of Fort San Carlos was fully justified by the necessity of making the blockade effective on the Lake of Maracaibo, and that the German ships would have neglected their duty if they had permitted the transportation of coffee from Colombia to Venezuela to be continued, finds support in the English press.

This, however, does not prevent the publication this morning of universal expressions of regret at the serious complications which have been brought into the difficulty by Germany's action. Apprehension also is felt at the probable effect of the bombardment on American public opinion.

The Daily Telegraph, The Morning Post, and The Standard all admit that Germany may have been technically within her rights, but at the same time they doubt her wisdom in risking offense to the United States and in confirming President Castro in his irreconcilable attitude.

What still more concerns the English press is the question how the bombardment of San Carlos will affect the Anglo-German agreement. The papers say the best to be hoped is that the pressure of an effective blockade will more quickly bring Venezuela to reason. It is recognized, however, that the British Government easily may find itself in a dilemma.

The Foreign Office officials here are apprehensive of the result of the bombardment. They say that no decision has yet been reached on the question of the suspension of the blockade.

The St. James's Gazette repudiates the aggressiveness of the Germans and says it trusts "the Americans will understand that the German proceedings are as little approved by the British Nation as by themselves."

Diplomatic circles here are much aroused by the news of the bombardment, but the officials of the various embassies seem equally as ignorant as the Foreign Office regarding its cause. The belief prevails that the step taken by the German commander will seriously delay the settlement of the questions in dispute.

There are many indications that the blockade will not be raised for the present, and that the negotiations at Washington will proceed with perhaps a modified form of blockade or some similar arrangement as the preliminary basis.

The Foreign Office points out that everything depends on the disposition of the Venezuelan Government. Should the forthcoming negotiations with Minister Bowen satisfy the powers that Venezuela is determined to do everything possible to meet her obligations, the powers will terminate the blockade at the earliest possible moment.

The belief is expressed that President Castro's offer to set aside the customs as a guarantee may prove to be a workable basis for a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties.

DISAPPROVED BY ITALY.

Officials Say Government Has No Resentment Toward Venezuela.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The second bombardment yesterday of Fort San Carlos by the German warships has produced an unfavorable impression here generally, as the necessity for a recourse to violence is considered to have passed.

Government officials are most cautious in expressing opinions of the matter, in view of the peculiar situation of Italy, that country being allied with Germany independently of the Venezuelan affair. Officials, however, say frankly that Itily will continue her efforts looking toward conciliation, as she has no resentment toward Venezuela, and is seeking only to effect the payment of her claims.

Up to a late hour this evening the Foreign Office had received no representations from Washington regarding the bombardment through either the Italian Ambassador to the United States, Signor Mayor des Planches, or the American Embassy here. The Embassy is still without official news of the occurrence.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

Dubief Says Many Are Those of Mere Adventurers, and Should Not Be Defended Officially.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Dubief, the new Reporter of the Budget of Foreign Affairs, points out with singular frankness that the French established in Venezuela include many mere adventurers who enter claims against the Government which it would be beneath the dignity of France to defend and urges on the Qua d'Orsay the propriety of ignoring such persons altogether.

The correspondent says that in this suggestion, as in Dubief's conclusions as to the advisability of suppressing the Vatican Embassy, are to be seen the almost obligatory viewpoints of a Socialist Radical member, and that it is very unlikely that Dubief cherishes any illusions as to the practical importance of his suggestions.

HOAGLAND PICTURE SALE.

A Corot Brought $14,100—The Sixty-four Paintings in the Collection Realized $106,075.

A Corot landscape, entitled "Souvenir d'Italie," which was formerly in the collection of the Comte Armand Doria and which for a time was on exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, was sold for $14,100 last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria at the auction of the John A. Hoagland collection of paintings. James P. Silo was the auctioneer.

The Grand Ballroom was crowded to its capacity with prominent people and art dealers, and the bidding was lively from the minute the first picture, which was a "Pointer" by Ten Kate, was put up until the last of the collection was disposed of, at about 10:30 o'clock. Besides the high-priced Corot, the name of the purchaser being withheld, other pictures that brought large sums were Meissonier's "Philosopher," which was sold to B. G. Gunther for $6,500, and the "Windstorm," by the same artist, which was also secured by Mr. Gunther, and which brought $2,450. Isabey's "Visit to the Ancestors" brought $4,150; Schreyer's "At the Pool," $550; Van Marcke's "Cattle," $8,100, and Breton's beautiful picture, the "Gleaners," $7,000.

The total receipts of the sale were $106,075 for the collection of sixty-four paintings. The principal sales last night with the name of the artist, purchaser, and price paid, follow:

"Pierrot and Pierrette," Van Beers; Frank J. Gould	$135
"Afternoon Visit," Escosura; R. C. Feil	260
"Evening at Atlantic City Beach," Rehn; E. R. Perkins	245
"Moonlight on the Grand Canal," Ziem; Thomas Scudder	600
"The Bridge at Amiens," Thaulow; J. B. Littlefield	600
"Return of the Flock," Charles Jacque; L. A. Lanthier	1,375
"The Lonely Road," Ben Foster; F. B. McGuire of Washington, D. C.	575
"Rocks of Cayeux-sur-Mer," Dupre; Hugo Reisinger	1,700
"The Ruins," Corot, formerly in the Comte Armand Doria collection; H. A. Meyer	1,750
"Head," Henner; E. C. Anderson	800
"Work in the Fields," Hagborg; H. S. Redmond	700
"Near Valmondois," Daubigny; J. B. Littlefield	2,350
"The Connoisseur," Roybet; purchaser's name withheld	1,625
"Scene in Cairo," Pasini; W. J. Curtis	850
"Landscape," Rousseau; George S. Palmer	2,400
"The Cavalier," Roybet; T. T. King	2,000
"Fisherman's Hut," Dupre; J. B. Bloomingdale	1,300
"Deer," Rosa Bonheur; George G. McMurtry	850
"Encampment of a Caravan," (Ruins on the Nile,) Fromentin; Eugene Fischof	1,200
"The Brown Cow," Troyon; Edward Brandus	3,400
"Leisure Hours," Jacquet; name of purchaser withheld	1,900
"Ideal Head," Henner; J. B. Wilson	3,200
"Landscape, Ruins, and Figures," Monticelli; Mrs. J. G. Thacher	1,200
"River Landscape and Figures," Monticelli; Hugo Reisinger	1,200
"Dutch Woman," Bail; Eugene Fischof	1,000
"Feeding the Swans," Hermann; purchaser's name withheld	1,600
"Forest of Fontainebleau," Diaz; S. Tillotson	1,700
"The Gleaners," Breton; H. R. Hazlitt	7,000
"Oriental Beauty," Comerre; Benjamin Sniffen	1,000
"Landscape in Auvergne," Corot; Blakeslee Gallery	3,400
"Cattle," van Marcke; S. Tillotson	8,100
"The Windstorm," Meissonier; B. G. Gunther	2,450
"Forest of Fontainebleau," Diaz; S. Tillotson	3,700
"Visit to the Ancestors," Isabey; Edward Brandus	4,150
"At the Pool," Schreyer; Eugene Fischof	5,500
"San Maria della Salute," (Venice,) Ziem; J. B. Wilson	2,800
"The Philosopher," Meissonier; B. G. Gunther	6,500
"Souvenir d'Italie," Corot; purchaser's name withheld	14,100
"Sunset," (The Windmill au Crotoy,) Dupre; E. G. [illegible]	4,150

HE PLAYED AT BURGLARY

A. D. Juilliard's Butler Admits Theft and Forgery.

Reilly Confesses That He Prepared an Elaborate Story of How He Thwarted Robbers to Win His Employer's Confidence.

After posing for almost a week as the heroic defender of his employer's home from robbers, James Reilly, twenty-one years old, second butler for Augustus D. Juilliard, of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, spent last night in a cell at Police Headquarters. He is, according to Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau, a confessed thief and forger and inventor of and the sole actor in the "burglary" which excited the whole neighborhood. It was all done, according to this confession, in order that Reilly might get into the full confidence of his employer.

On the night of Jan. 15 two shots rang out from the Juilliard house and the frightened inmates found a quantity of rich silverware lying in a confused heap in the dining room, while more silver, with other valuables, was scattered on the stairs, together with much expensive apparel which had been taken from the robms up stairs. Reilly apparently greatly excited, was standing at the telephone in the hall telling Police Headquarters how he had just surprised three burglars at work, and asking that help be sent to find them.

Mr. and Mrs. Juilliard had gone away for a brief visit. He said he had been reading in the basement when he heard a noise up stairs and arming himself went to investigate. He said he found the electric lights cut off. As he groped to the stairs, he said, a man rushed down through the darkness, shouting a warning, and almost upsetting him, while another man, whom he described as being short and stout and of sinster mien, dashed after the first from the rear of the house through the front door.

Reilly said that he quickly fired two shots at the men and was sure he hit one of them. As he did so, he said, the third man leaped through a back window into the yard and escaped over fences. He explained that there had been a fire in the block a few hours earlier, and that the robbers must have followed the firemen into the burning building and hidden themselves on the roofs until they descended into Mr. Juilliard's house through the scuttle.

Detectives Frazee and O'Rourke were assigned to the case. They saw one bullet hole in the wall near the telephone and where another had shattered the plate-glass door, and they praised Reilly mightily. His story of the shots and scattered treasures was confirmed by Annie Wright, a cook, who said that Reilly had shouted down to her to go for a policeman as soon as he fired. Some excitable neighbors also thought they had seen the thieves running and some said there had been a regular fusillade of shots as they fled.

Then the policeman praised Reilly some more, and went to work. Their first report was that the robbers could not have entered as he said; their next was that he had things put away in his room that a man in his position would not be likely either to buy or receive as presents, and then they found that he had presented two letters of recommendation, purporting to be from Peter Whitney of 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, whom he had served as second butler before coming to his present place—Juilliard's—about ten weeks ago.

Mr. Whitney said that Reilly had worked for him as stated, but that for reasons known to himself he had given him no letters. So they arrested Reilly for forgery and they say he confessed stealing from Mr. Whitney the following:

An alligator dress suit case, two horse blankets, a pair of horse boots, an elbow bit, a lap robe, two suits of clothes, two pairs of trousers, an umbrella, and a small stick pin.

Reilly was remanded back to the custody of the police in the Tombs Court yesterday, where he declared that his only object in planning and carrying out the "burglary" was to strengthen him in the good graces of Mr. Juillard so that he might continue to serve him long and faithfully.

"Rob him, too, perhaps," an auditor suggested.

"Oh, no," said Reilly. "I only desired to hold my position and lead a good life.

ROBBED, BOUND, AND GAGGED.

Real Estate Agent's Son Tells of Attack in Tenement Hallway—Other Bronx Robberies.

Deputed by his father to collect the rent from the tenants at 916 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, the Bronx, Tuesday night, Frederick McCarthy, Jr., acquired $83. As he was coming out of the lower hall, he declares, two men knocked him down and gagged him. Then he was picked up and carried to the top floor, the lights being extinguished on the way. He was thrown into a vacant room and tied hand and foot. Two hours after, or at 10:30 o'clock he worked himself out of his bonds and went to the Morrisania Police Station. Detectives Martha and Badger went to the house and discovered the ropes and gag. They discovered nothing else. McCarthy's father is a real estate dealer and renter of houses and flats, with offices at 743 Forest Avenue, the Bronx.

Silverware worth $300 and a watch and other articles aggregating $100 in value were taken from the home of Charles Litterer of 872 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street on Monday night, and Wednesday night Mrs. Litterer was held up in the street near her home and robbed of $34. One of the men wore a dark mustache. From the fact that one of the men attacking Frederick McCarthy also wore a black mustache, and that the hold-ups took place in the same territory, the police believe that the work in each case was by the same men.

SONS OF WESLEYAN DINE.

Dr. Hadley, of Yale on College Spirit—John Kendrick Bangs Has to Talk About "Suppressed Vices."

Three hundred graduates of Wesleyan grew young last night at the thirty-fourth annual banquet of the Wesleyan University Club of this city at the Waldorf-Astoria. The diners sang "Susie," marched the lockstep, and had lots of fun with Prof. W. O. Atwater, whose theory that alcohol is a food recently attracted much attention. John C. Clark, Mayor Low's legal adviser, was elected President for the ensuing year.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale spoke briefly on "The Prospect for the American College." "At the first dinner of college President that I ever attended," said Dr. Hadley, "I had a short talk previous to the dinner on this same subject with Prof. Raymond, who has just preceded me. The speeches came in order of the seniority of the colleges, and when my time came and as I had no equally good ideas of my own, I used Prof Raymond's. I therefore now annex his speech without repeating it.

"The strong point in Wesleyan, the strong point in every American college, is that it is the place where you know all about the man. Wherever you have the contact with man to man there you have the college. Wherever we have it there we have the college spirit."

President Bradford P. Raymond of Wesleyan, in responding to the toast "Wesleyan," expressed himself as opposed to a cutting down of the period of study now required for a baccalaureate degree.

John Kendrick Bangs, when he was called upon to speak on "Suppressed Vices," said that he could not imagine why he had been picked out to speak on such a subject. "I have no vices to suppress," he said, "and would not suppress them if I had. I had quite prepared myself to speak on 'What I Would Do if I Were President of Yale.' I had studied it up, but Prof. Raymond has said practically the same thing."

Other speakers were Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, on "The College Man as an American"; Dr. James M. Backley, "For the Alumni"; John E. Eustis, "Municipal Reform Politics," and Prof. Thomas B. Lindsay of Boston, on "The Dhammapada as an Active Ethical Factor."

PET DOG LED TO ARREST.

A pet fox terrier led to the arrest last night of Frank F. Judson, 32 years old, formerly a banker's clerk, who was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station on "suspicion." He has been living at 841 Amsterdam Avenue. His aunt was ill last August, and the nephew paid for her medicine with [illegible]

ler & Co., druggists, of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; W. J. Dargon, an undertaker of 954 Amsterdam Avenue, and Frederick Hegemer, a butcher of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, according to the police, are the complainants.

Detectives were put on the case, but Judson could not be found. They heard he had left the city, but that he had returned a few days ago. A pet fox terrier was taken out daily for an airing by Judson, and the police got a description of the dog. The man was arrested while with the animal at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He was indignant and said he would make Dargon and others account for his arrest.

"A PRINCESS OF KENSINGTON."

London Sees a New Play with a Mischievous, Evanescent Puck.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times says the comic opera "A Princess of Kensington," by Basil Hood and Edward German, which was produced at the Savoy Theatre on Thursday, may have been suggested partly by "A Midsummer Night's Dream," its theme being a game of cross-purposes played by certain mortal lovers as a consequence of Puck's practical jokes.

Puck, having undertaken to find a wife for Prince Albion, compels a banker's daughter called Joy to consent to marry a sailor who has the name "Albion" on his cap, and is consequently taken for the Prince. Complications are introduced by the arrival of a Devonshire publican, a teetotaler, and his niece, who has avowed that she will marry the worst man she can find. All this happens in the Kensington Gardens, in London, and after all the characters, including the fairest, have been transferred to Devonshire for the second act everything is straightened out.

There are many funny situations and jokes—perhaps too many—and patriotic songs. The music is deliciously lively, refined, artistic, and individual. In the opening there is fairy music, a gypsy trio, and a sailors' chorus cleverly combined, with chorus girls from among the best. Rosaline Brandram and Louise Pounds are both charming; Lytton does very funny justice to the rôle of the sailor, and Walter Passmore as Puck is amusing, especially in his miraculous appearances and disappearances.

MISS MacCARTHY'S RECITAL.

Miss Maud MacCarthy gave a violin recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, in which she had the assistance of Mr. Arthur Whiting, pianist. When Miss MacCarthy appeared a few weeks ago with the Philharmonic Society, and played Mendelssohn's concerto in Carnegie Hall, it was clear that she had undertaken an altogether too ambitious task.

The smaller hall is a place much better adapted for a talent such as hers; yet in resorting to it she set herself a task in some ways scarcely less exacting than that which she undertook before. She played with Mr. Whiting Beethoven's C minor sonata for piano and violin, Saint Saëns's B minor concerto, with accompaniment on the piano, and Wienlawski's arrangement of Russian airs. The results were not reassuring to those who hoped for a more convincing showing of her powers. Miss MacCarthy possesses most of the personal qualities that must give a prepossession in her favor.

She is a very young girl of gracious and unassuming presence, self-possessed without self-assertion, and playing with a sincerity and earnestness that speak of a real artistic purpose. But it can only be said that her youth is accompanied by the immaturity of youth, and that her confidence in herself has as yet all too little basis in her technical or artistic abilities.

Her tone made no gain in beauty of quality, fullness or expressive power by its production in the smaller hall. It is not beautiful and not expressive. Her technique is only the reasonably well-developed technique of a young player, who, if she will continue to persevere in well doing, will reach the station of an artist. Her performance of the Beethoven sonata was immature in feeling and in style, and tentative in its whole effect.

It was no doubt a sincere attempt, but it was not one that could be accepted as an interpretation of the sonata. Miss MacCarthy seemed more at home in Saint-Saëns's concerto, which she attacked with much aplomb and played with a certain facility; she was not always certain in the more florid passages, and her presentation of the piece was neither authoritative nor brilliant.

The young player is undoubtedly possessed of talent and it has been molded by good schooling; but she is not yet ready to make any considerable mark in the musical doings of this city, nor to occupy the position which she aspires to fill at the present time.

Mr. Whiting played the piano part of the sonata with sympathy and a fine feeling for its subtler values, and he afterward gave a number of Brahms's short piano pieces, which he has been among the most zealous in bringing to public attention and in causing to be admired.

DEZSO NEMES'S RECITAL.

Mr. Dezsö Nemes, a Hungarian violinist hitherto unknown by name or reputation in New York, made an appeal to the suffrages of the public last evening at Mendelssohn Hall, where he gave a concert with the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, which was under the direction of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler. The manner of his appearance was calculated to win approbation as dignified and moderate. There had been no resounding proclamation made as to his abilities or his successes in Europe, and he elected to stand on his own merits. He played Wieniawski's second concerto in D minor and the Mendelssohn concerto, with the orchestra.

In addition he gave three lesser pieces with pianoforte accompaniment, (played by Mme. Nemes,) an aria and a canzonetta by composers whose names are unfamiliar, Tenaglia and D'Ambrosio, respectively, but which sound as Italian as their music, and a Hungarian piece, a "Scardajelentek," by the Hungarian Jeno Hubay. To these he added the well-known air from Bach's B major suite.

Mr. Nemes's playing is Hungarian in style and in the temperament that informs it. It is full of spirit and energy that are not always restrained by a sense of moderation, balance, and the artistic fitness of things, though he knows how to use them to produce stirring effects. His bowing is not altogether free or dexterous, and his left hand is facile, though it leads him sometimes to false intonation.

It is in respect of his tone that Mr. Nemes chiefly fails to charm. There is little beauty in it, for it is now strident, now hollow in quality, and it is rarely the singing and colorful voice that is the essence of the violin's emotional power. Mr. Nemes's impetuous style best fits such works as Wieniawski's concerto, with its suggestions of Polish fire and melancholy, and of the gypsy rhythms in its finale, and the characteristic Hungarian piece of Hubay's.

His performance of the Mendelssohn concerto had little distinction or artistic repose, and the quality of his tone forestalled his enjoying of much of the charm that still inheres in it, even though it be one of the most hackneyed pieces of the violinist's repertory. With all the fire and elasticity of spirit that mark Mr. Nemes's playing, he is not an artist who is likely to move the musical sensibilities of this public to their depths.

He received much undiscriminating applause, and a huge flower-piece in the form of a lyre was forced upon him before he had finished playing Wieniawski's concerto. The orchestral accompaniments were rather crude, and at some points evidently hampered him by failing to support him in his ideas of tempo.

Concert for a Scholarship Fund.

A concert in aid of the free scholarships of the New York College of Music was given in Carnegie Hall last evening, with the assistance of an orchestra conducted by Mr. Walter Damrosch. Five advanced pupils of Mr. Alexander Lambert played pieces for the pianoforte with orchestra. They were the Misses Elsa Breidt, Josephine Hartman, Marion Luyster, Mercedes O'Leary, and Augusta Zuckerman. There were evidences that their performance pleased the audience, which was fairly numerous, and that the fund for which the concert was given had been benefited by the financial results of the entertainment.

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DEWAR'S SCOTCH

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We desire herewith to announce, the opening, on January 24th, of our Store at No. 500 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street.

MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE

Aged Convict, Twenty-four Years in Jail, Sees New Metropolis.

Brought to Plead for Relief from Life Imprisonment, He Is Bewildered, and Returns to His Cell.

With a wonder not unlike that of Rip Van Winkle come down from his long sleep in the Catskills to behold the changes time had wrought in the life and appearance of his village, there came yesterday into the rush and the roar of the great metropolis, which had been his home, an old man, for nearly a quarter of a century immured within the walls of Sing Sing Prison. He came to plead in court that a sentence of life imprisonment be lifted. He beheld a New York strangely and marvelously different from the New York he had known when in the seventies he left it to be shut off from the world. The tumult of the streets, the railroad trains running by up near the house tops, the multistoried office buildings, the Brooklyn Bridge, and the thousand and one changes which confronted him on all sides dazed and quite overwhelmed him.

John L. Downing, the man to whom has befallen this experience, in 1878 lived in a tenement at 454 West Nineteenth Street, this city, and worked as a shoemaker. On Dec. 3 of that year his wife, Mary, was found dead in her apartments, and he was accused of inflicting her fatal injuries. He asserts now that he was induced by Benjamin K. Phelps, then District Attorney, to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, on the representation that he would get only a light sentence. At that time the Revised Statutes provided that the punishment for the crime of manslaughter in the first degree should be imprisonment for not less than seven years. In January, 1879, Judge Cowing sentenced Downing to life imprisonment in Sing Sing. Stunned by the sentence Downing made no protest. Several men who became interested in Downing's case two years ago got Norman J. Marsh to take up the matter. He learned that both Downing and his wife were drunk on the night she was found dead, and that the evidence adduced against the man before the Grand Jury was, in part, hearsay. After vainly trying to get the Governor to take action in the case, Mr. Marsh obtained from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, about ten days ago a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari to have the case reviewed.

Justice Gaynor said yesterday that if he concluded that Downing had been illegally sentenced he would not send him back to be resentenced, as the twenty years he might have received had expired. The Justice directed the lawyers to hand up briefs to-day. Justice Gaynor suggested that the aged prisoner might be kept in the city until a decision could be reached, but the old man said he was willing to await the result in prison.

"I have become quite used to it there," he said with a wan smile.

Downing came down from Sing Sing with State Detective Jackson. He had never ridden on an elevated railroad before, and did not discover that he was riding on a railway up in the air until he had traveled some distance down from the Grand Central Station. The fact that the train was propelled by electricity was another cause for wonder to him. He was greatly bewildered by the crowds in the streets and on the cars, and when he reached Park Row and saw the skyscrapers he was lost in amazement.

Crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, the old man was quite beside himself with wonder and delight when his weakened eyes beheld the river far below and the impressive view of the city and the harbor.

When seen as he was leaving court Downing said he expected to be released and intended to go back to his old trade of shoemaking. It was said that a millionaire shoe manufacturer of Chicago had agreed to give the old man employment should he obtain his liberty.

DAVID'S WHISTLE NEVER DRY.

Boy Only Stops When He Sleeps, and Then He Sings, So Now He Is in the Insane Pavilion.

David Dunn's whistle has landed him in the Pavilion for the Insane at Bellevue at last. Now the neighbors around 550 West Forty-fourth Street, where the boy lives, and 610 Ninth Avenue, two blocks to the eastward where his sister lives, sleep once more in peace.

David is fourteen years old and small for his age. According to William C. McGirr, the sister's husband, his whistle has been going almost without a break, day and night for a week. Arguments and persuasion were met only with selections from popular airs, and while David whistled he looked viciously at McGirr's four little children. On Wednesday night McGirr took him to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they locked him up, but only for a little while, for he still whistled. The police sent him then to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, where he whistled all night. Yesterday morning they took him to the Children's Court, and he whistled as he stood in line with the rest of the juvenile prisoners. Justice Wyatt upset the order of the cases to send him away just as quickly as McGirr could tell his story.

At the hospital he answered the routine queries with short, shrill blasts from his puckered lips. He whistled through his bath and once he broke from the attendants and ran around the room, still whistling. The folks there wonder how they are going to stand it during the week that they will have to keep him for observation.

Sometimes his puckered lips relax while he is sleeping, Mr. McGirr said, but during these intervals he generally sings.

A DISCORDANT CONCERT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times's correspondent at Paris telegraphs his paper that he hears on excellent authority that France and Italy, which were parties to the treaty of 1856, have withheld their support from the British protest against the passage through the Dardanelles by the Russian torpedo boats.

Importer and Manufacturer. HALL Established 1856.

Special Mark Down Sale of Furs.

50% Reduction

TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Fur Coats.

$150 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Mink, Hudson Bay Sable or Chinchilla, regular value $300.
$100 for Persian Lamb Coats, plain or trimmed, fine glossy curl, regular value $200.
$75 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with handsome dark Mink, some plain, regular value $150.
$175 for handsome Sealskin Coats, London dyed, regular value $275.
$125 for handsome Sealskin Coats, new style, London dyed, regular value $225.

Muffs.

$25 for Mink Muffs that were $40.
$15 for " " " " $30.
$8 for " " " " $15.
$10 for Alaska Sable Muffs that were $20.
$10 for Brown Fox Muffs " " $20.
$15 for Black Lynx Muffs " " $30.
$15 for Chinchilla Muffs " " $30.
$15 for Bear Muffs " " $30.
$10 Persian Lamb Muffs " " $20.

Neck Pieces

$30 for Mink Stoles that were $65.
$35 for Baum Marten Stoles, were $75.
$20 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $40.
$10 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $20.
$19 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles that were $40.
$30 for Black Lynx Stoles that were $60.
$25 for Bear Boas (3 yds. long) that were $50.
$30 for Bear Stoles that were $60.
$9 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs that were $18.
$10 for Mink Scarfs that were $20.

Near Seal Coats.

$25 for Coats that were $35.
$30 for " " " $45.
$35 for " " " $50.
$45 for " " " $60.
$40 Mink trimmed that were $65.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Av., BETWEEN 21ST & 22D STS

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

The special features of this store news for to-day should commend it to every person in Greater New York to whom the saving of money is of consequence, as remarkably interesting reading.

Nearseal Coats.

$35—Nearseal Fur Coats, effectively trimmed with Alaska Sable collars, cuffs and revers. One of the smartest and most fashionable garments of the season. Values up to $75.00.

Men's Underwear.

$1.50—The regular $3 grades of the finest Medlicott health underwear; made full regular; of the purest Australian wool.
98c—Regular $2 quality of Medlicott underwear.

Men's Half Hose.

15c—The finest grades of mercerized half hose; just like all silk in appearance and better for wear; made to retail at double this price. Colors, silver gray, tan, black and royal blue.
17c—The finest grades of imported lisle thread and cotton fancy half hose; daintily embroidered on insteps; some with fancy Jacquard stripes; imported to sell at 35c. pair.
29c—The finest grades of imported lace, open-work and gauze embroidered lisle thread stockings; with lace ankles and lace throughout the length of the stockings; twelve dainty and effective styles for choice; sold elsewhere at 50c. pair.

Children's Coats $2.37.

Of all wool cloth; made in the daintiest of juvenile styles; with full deep cape, effectively trimmed with silk braid and fur; sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

Table Cloths.

25c. Yd.—Fine loom linen damask 54 inches wide.
69c. Yd.—Bleached Scotch damask in beautiful patterns.
39c. Ea.—Turkey red table covers; new styles; usual price 59c.

Bed Spreads.

49c.—White; good substantial quality; have sold at 79c.
69c.—White; for full size beds; good quality; honeycomb weave; usual price 89c.
89c.—White; heavy crochet sort, with Marseilles patterns; regular price $1.25.

Cloth Bound Books 12c.

Firmly and attractively bound in daintily decorated cloth covers; printed on fine quality paper from large, clear type.

Adam Bede—George Eliot.
Aesop's Fables.
Alice.
Andersen's Fair Tales.
Arabian Nights.
Ardath—Marie Corelli.
Aunt Diana—Rosa N. Carey.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table—O. W. Holmes.
Averil—Rosa N. Carey.
By England's Aid—Henty.
By Right of Conquest—Henty.
By Pike and Dyke—Henty.
Captain Bayley's Heir.
Changed Brides—Southworth.
Child's History of England—Dickens.
Coming Race—Bulwer Lytton.
Concernino Isabel Carnaby—Fowler.
Count of Monte Cristo—Dumas.
Cousin Maude—Mary J. Holmes.
Lorna Doone—Blackmore.
The Lost Heir—Henty.
Mine Own People—Kipling.
Minister's Wooing—H. B. Stowe.
Micah Clarke—A. C. Doyle.
Not Like Other Girls—R. N. Carey.
Old Curiosity Shop—Dickens.

Neck Pieces.

$5.95—Alaska Sable, with six sable tails; Sable Opossum, with six raccoon tails; Sable Fox, with two large brush tails; Isabella Fox, with two large brush tails; Russian Sable Lynx, with two large brush tails.

Women's Underwear.

29c, 50c and 75c—Combination suits, fleece lined; made by the Oneita Mills. They are perfectly finished throughout and button across the shoulders.
No mail orders filled.
19c—Fleece lined vest and French band pants to match; all sizes, including extra large; worth 35c.

Women's Stockings.

17c—Imported plain black cotton Hermsdorf dye, with white split soles; silk embroidered and lace open-work lisle thread; regular price 25c. and 35c.

Silk Petticoats, $5.98.

Excellent quality black taffeta; made with three section ruffle flounce, effectively trimmed with ruching and underlay of silk.

Blankets.

$1.00—Heavy 11-4 White Blankets for full size bed; usual value $1.39.
$2.75—Fine California Wool Blankets; white; 11-4 size; with pretty borders in all colors; our usual price $4.

Comfortables

TRANSIT REFORM HEARING

State Railroad Commission Expert Makes a Report.

Manager Root of the Interurban Says Regulation of Vehicular Traffic Would Better Conditions 25 Per Cent.

There was a public hearing, which continued over a period of eight hours, before the State Railroad Commission in the City Hall yesterday as to improving the traffic conditions on the surface roads of New York. The Merchants' Association had representatives at the hearing and several women representing health protective associations came to protest against the overcrowding of cars and the standing of passengers between seats in open cars.

Chairman Cole of the State Commission announced at the termination of the hearing that specific recommendations would be made for the improvement of the street car traffic. Then a surprise was sprung when it was announced that the State Railroad Commission had had experts at work for several weeks, and that in ten days the final report of the experts would be made and then definite and formal demands would be made for improvements. At the opening of the hearing several hundred representatives of organizations were present.

There was a disagreement at the start of the session. Mr. King of the Merchants' Association said he would like to hear from the railroad companies. Mr. Vreeland replied for the Metropolitan system that it was a strange proceeding to reply to charges made in a general statement and not substantiated by fact. Chairman Cole then volunteered to give an epitome of the seventeen sections of the Merchants' Association's brief complaining about street railroad conditions. Mr. King then said that the company had assumed the task because of the failure of the city officials to do their duty in this matter. President Cantor replied that the association had assumed the role without consulting city officials.

Uren L. Root, General Manager of the Interurban Company, took the complaints of the Merchants' Association one by one and showed, as he claimed, that the railroad company was doing everything in its power to give ample and frequent service. Mr. Root said that the Seventh and Ninth Avenue lines, which the company had expected would relieve the crowded conditions, were running during the non-rush hours with an average of less than a dozen passengers.

The lack of terminal facilities and the intersections of important streets like Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth, Mr. Root said, were the main causes of the company's troubles in handling the Broadway traffic. There is no usual headway. The traffic is governed by the particular conditions that prevail.

About 2,000 cars, Mr. Root said, are on the streets at one time daily in the rush hours in the system. He said there were times during the night when only 150 cars are running on the lines north and south. The minimum headway on the Sixth Avenue system during the non-rush hours is about one and a half minutes.

Emmet R. Olcott wanted to know if it is possible to reduce a lesser headway than twenty seconds on the Madison Avenue line. Mr. Root said it is impossible to do better than that. The line, he declared, under that headway had reached the limit of its capacity, and the Board of Experts who spent months experimenting in Chicago and elsewhere has decided that the system of two-car trains would not better conditions.

"Is there any remedy for existing conditions?" Mr. Olcott asked.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Root replied, "a regulation of vehicular traffic would help the situation and better conditions at least 25 per cent."

The next point taken up was the practicability of extending the Broadway route so as to avoid transfers at Fifty-ninth Street and turn east and west along Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Root said it would be impossible unless Fifty-ninth Street was widened.

President Cantor explained that the city is now considering widening the street, and the local Board of Public Improvement is to discuss the subject next week.

"In that regard," put in Mr. Vreeland, "I have a word to say to show the difficulties against which we have to contend. About five years ago I offered at our own expense to widen the street fifteen feet. Immediately there was a howl of 'another steal contemplated by the Metropolitan Railroad.'"

"That shows the effect of having a bad character," put in Col. Cole, "whether you deserve it or not."

At the afternoon session Chairman Cole said that the report of F. H. Shepard, special expert on transportation hired by the commission, would make a preliminary report. It was stated that the State expert had recommended the construction of a tunnel for Broadway cars from the park where the Greeley Statue is located under Thirty-fourth Street, and the cars to come to the surface in the small park in Herald Square. The cost was estimated at $450,000. Expert Shepard was called, sworn, and read a statement of his views on the surface railway conditions. He made the following recommendations:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

(1) The elimination of street obstruction wherever possible under existing ordinances.
(2) Taking on and discharging passengers at the near side of street intersections.
(3) The use of sand on the asphalt pavements when slippery.
(4) The removal from congested thoroughfares on which cars are operated of all idle vehicles; that is, those not in motion or taking on or discharging loads.
(5) The restriction of the movement of vehicular traffic across track intersections wherever possible.
(6) When the accomplishment of the above is secured the operation of the more cars during maximum traffic up to a point within the number that would restrict the capacity of the service.

FOR FUTURE RELIEF.

(1) Specific regulation of vehicular movement at all points where the car service is required.
(2) Provision on vehicles to discharge loads without obstructing the tracks.
(3) The designation of the official body to secure compliance with the above.
(4) The removal of the obstructions caused by the building of the rapid transit subway and the opening of Elm Street to traffic.
(5) The construction of a track subway for the Broadway cars at Thirty-fourth Street.
(6) The diversion of the Second Avenue cars to an east side route.
(7) Widening Central Park West to divide the streams of heavy traffic and keep it from the tracks.
(8) The use of large cars on the congested lines as is contemplated.

Beyond this point, further capacity can be obtained in either or both of two ways: First, operation of cars in trains; second, reduction in stopping places.

"The questions raised by the Merchants' Association and the others," said Mr. Vreeland in conclusion, "though perhaps new to them have been matters of daily experiment with us. We have considered every point raised and have investigated and tried to remedy every cause of complaint. As a matter of fact the only complaint that has been found to have a foundation in fact is one on a matter over which we have no control, the congestion of vehicular traffic in the longitudinal streets."

METROPOLITAN MOVE FOR NEW CROSS-TOWN FRANCHISE

Eighty-sixth Street Connection Wanted Again—D. Willis James's Objections—A Merchants' Association Suggestion.

The incorporation at Albany on Wednesday of the West Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company marks the beginning of another attempt of the Metropolitan Street Railway system to obtain the right to operate a street railway line on West Eighty-sixth Street, between Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue, thus connecting the two now divided sections of cross-town tracks and of giving the Metropolitan Street Railway another complete cross-town line from river to river.

At the present time the company operates a horse-car line from Eighty-sixth Street and Central Park West to nearly the East River at Eighty-eighth Street, and has tracks from Amsterdam Avenue to Riverside Drive on Eighty-sixth Street, on which it operates a so-called "jigger," or one-horse car, on a schedule made up more for the accommodation of the pupils of the Misses Ely's school than for any general service. As a matter of fact, according to President Vreeland, these pupils are the chief patrons of the line, and even these use it only on rainy or disagreeable days.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has made several previous attempts through one or another of its subsidiary companies to get the right to build this connection, but it has never been able to get the consent of the property holders. At one time President Vreeland himself was a resident of the street and a property owner, and he led the small minority which was willing to have the cars pass through the street. Since then, however, President Vreeland has moved his residence to Seventy-seventh Street, although he still owns the property in Eighty-sixth Street, so he said yesterday.

Explaining the incorporation of the new company, he said yesterday that it was done at the suggestion of the Merchants' Association, which has embodied the plan for a complete cross-town line on this street in its eighteen suggestions for the improvement of the car service. President Vreeland added that the association had volunteered to use its influence and power to get the consent of the property owners for this purpose.

D. Willis James, who with members of his family owns most of the property along Eighty-sixth Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"Ever since 1891 the street railway interests have been trying to invade Eighty-sixth Street. When the law was passed providing for the running of tracks through the transverse roads in Central Park, the East River, Central Park and North River Railway applied for a franchise to run cars across Eighty-sixth Street. The property owners objected strenuously to the project then. Through Charles W. Dayton a clause was inserted to Chapter 532 of the laws of 1892 to this effect: 'But nothing in this act shall authorize or permit, or be construed to authorize or permit, the construction of any extension of any railroad on Eighty-sixth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York.'

"The act passed the Assembly and the Senate with the clause affixed, but when it reached Gov. Flower it was dropped in some mysterious manner. The act became a law and vested in the Park Department the right to construct the proposed street railway.

"The protests of the property owners were so loud, however, that the department never attempted to construct the road.

"The street has been laid out and improved as a strictly residential street of the first class, and also as a parkway, and is generally recognized as one of the handsomest residential streets of the city. Its ruthless destruction as such by the granting of a franchise to a street railway company unless an absolute public necessity existed ought not to be considered for a moment."

FERRY FRANCHISE HEARING.

Arguments on the Plans for Better Facilities for Staten Islanders—Rapid Transit Company's Offer.

The two propositions in regard to the Staten Island Ferry franchise had a second airing yesterday before Dock Commissioner Hawkes and 800 or more residents of Staten Island, who gathered in the board room and corridors of the Dock Department.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company has asked that it be allowed to maintain the present service, which provides transportation between Manhattan and St. George for a five-cent fare. The other proposition was from H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, which controls the Staten Island trolley lines, for new terminals at Tompkinsville and West New Brighton and three-cent fare.

Two volumes, which contained a petition, with 5,000 signatures, were submitted in a protest against the removal of the ferry from St. George. Mr. Doyle, De Witt Stafford, Charles H. Ingalls, W. G. Wilcox, and Charles E. Griffith spoke in favor of retaining the present terminal at St. George.

Commissioner Hawkes read a letter from Vice President Sims of the Rapid Transit Company, in which were the following propositions:

We will build two new boats which can be operated on a twenty-minute schedule between slips.

We will operate a ferry service to two other points on the island for the transportation of teams and such passengers as may desire to land at the terminal points decided upon, the service to be as frequent as the business demands.

We will arrange such changes as may be necessary at the St. George terminal to improve the facilities for passengers for both the trolley and rapid transit lines, including double-decking of piers and boats. This last clause covers the Whitehall terminal as well as the St. George terminal.

In the course of the arguments, Commissioner Hawkes remarked: "I do not see how there can be any question that a commutation rate, giving a reduced fare, must be an important matter to consider in granting any franchise."

Edward Lauterbach said that he was prepared to put into any contract, which the Commissioner was ready to offer all the promises made in H. H. Rogers's proposition, and that the legislation necessary for the condemnation of the property needed for the new terminals could be secured at Albany as soon as the city asked for it.

Commissioner Hawkes in closing the hearing said: "There will be no more Staten Island hearings. This matter will be decided at once."

WILL NOT HALT SUBWAY WORK.

Justice Leventritt Denies an Injunction Sought to Stop Construction in Park Avenue.

The application of Charles T. Barney, as owner of property at Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, to enjoin the City of New York, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and John B. McDonald, the contractor, from the further construction of the tunnel between Thirty-second Street and Forty-second Street, was denied by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday. This is the third action of the kind in which Mr. Barney has been unsuccessful. Mr. Barney asserts that the contractors have deviated from the original plans to the damage of his interests. Mr. Barney is, Justice Leventritt says, entitled to a bond to indemnify him against all possible loss. Continuing, he says:

"A traffic-congested city awaits the opening of the underground railroad like a deliverance and the fulfillment of prophecy. The court should not lightly interfere to postpone the opening of the road by even a single day. The slight injury to the plaintiff is quite lost in the magnitude of the public improvement and the large public need."

HOW PATRICK LOST HIS JOB.

Just how Patrick Dowd came to lose his job he doesn't know even yet. And he may never solve the mystery, for yesterday Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Lee Avenue Court, Brooklyn, sent him to the Penitentiary for six months, and Dowd fears that when he comes out he will find the problem too deep for him.

Patrick was employed at St. John's College, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, to work about the building. Recently he was politely informed that the college thought it could manage to worry along without his services. The next day Patrick, who was curious about the affair, called up the college on the telephone.

"You know who I am, of 'course," he said to the priest who answered the call.

"No," responded the priest.

"Well, I'm Patrick Dowd. Say, how did I lose my job?"

The priest gave up the conundrum and hung up the receiver.

An hour later Patrick again called up the college and put the same query to another priest. He kept at that for a week, calling up half a dozen times a day, and the priests finally wearied. At their request their lawyer took the matter in hand. Stationing himself at the telephone in the college, the lawyer waited for Patrick to call up. He hadn't long to wait. Patrick was running on his regular schedule.

"Hello," he said, as the lawyer answered his call; "is this St. John's? Well, you know whom I am all right, don't you?"

"Oh, yes; you're Patrick Dowd," responded the lawyer.

"Sure thing," returned Patrick. "Say, will you tell me how I came to lose my job?"

"Certainly," returned the lawyer. "Just come around to the college, Patrick, and all will be explained to you."

Patrick cheerfully took the bait, and with his curiosity on edge hurried to the college, where he walked into the clutches of a waiting policeman

THE BALL CHECK Lightens your lighting troubles and your gas bills. Our "Light" Story free by mail. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., No. 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

SUBWAY TO WALL STREET

Plan to Run Moving Sidewalks There from Williamsburg.

Project Involves Use of New East River Bridge—Fares One Cent in Rush Hours.

Plans for the construction of a moving sidewalk from the Williamsburg end of the new East River Bridge to the Wall Street district in Manhattan will be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day. There is to be a hearing on the general subject of approaches to the new bridge, and this proposition will be offered by Bridge Commissioner Gustav Lindenthal in behalf of Schmidt & Gallatin, brokers, of 45 Broadway.

The proposed scheme is said to be backed by powerful financial interests organized into the Multiple Speed and Traction Company. They will ask the city to build a subway, which they will equip with a moving sidewalk without further expense to the municipality. The idea is that a fare of only one cent shall be charged for each passenger during rush hours.

The route proposed for the subway begins at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge, at Clinton Street, and runs under Delancey Street to Orchard, through Orchard to Grand, up Grand to Centre, south under Centre, and under the present bridge terminal to William Street, and through William Street to Hanover Square. It is proposed to have a loop under Hanover Square.

It is argued that such a route would connect the financial district with both bridges, with the rapid transit subway, and the Second and Third Avenue Railroads. That would prevent, it is said, the congestion at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, and would obviate the difficulties which would arise from the landing of a large number of passengers from Brooklyn at the Manhattan terminal of the Williamsburg bridge.

The subway as planned would be thirty feet wide. Inside it, it is proposed to operate two moving sidewalks, connected by a loop at each end. The speed of the carrying platforms will be about ten miles, and the carrying capacity 70,400 seated passengers, per hour. It is said by the projectors of the scheme that only twelve or fifteen minutes would be required to make the trip from Williamsburg to Hanover Square under this system. It is proposed to place a station at every other block, so that passengers would not have to walk more than one block to take a train.

Such a moving sidewalk, it is stated, would provide seats far in excess of any demand. The platforms would be run underover in a structure that could be uniformly heated in Winter, and no storage room for cars would be required. The system being self-balanced, grades up to 15 per cent. would be perfectly practicable. That would make it possible to follow the undulations of the streets in making excavations, thereby greatly reducing the cost.

In the proposition of Messrs. Schmidt and Gallatin, the city is to pay for building the subway. The contractor is to assume all risk, and the fares over the proposed route are not to exceed one cent during rush hours. At other hours and on Sundays and holidays the fares are to be two cents. The city is to be asked to lease the subway for a nominal sum, in view of the low fares charged, with the provision that at any time after the expiration of a certain number of years, the city may acquire the entire plant at an appraised valuation.

No definite figures as to the cost of the proposed subway have been announced. The whole plan would have to be submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission before it could be undertaken. Commissioner Lindenthal is in favor of creating a special commission to consider the whole question.

CUSTOMS CONGRESS CLOSED.

Delegate from Argentina Resigned, His Resolution Concerning Monroe Doctrine Not Having Been Favored.

Delegates to the Customs Congress closed their labors yesterday. At a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening they were the guests of the State Department, which was represented by William T. Armstrong, an Assistant Secretary. About a score partook of the dinner, which was a private affair.

The final business session was in the Governor's Room of the City Hall in the afternoon. Dr. R. Alvarez de Toledo, delegate from Argentina, presented his resignation, saying he could not sign the report of the Special Committee which declared that his resolution, urging the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to have commercial as well as political application, was beyond the purview of the congress. His letter was filled and the committee's report was tabled.

Augusto F. Fulido, delegate of Venezuela, withdrew also, saying that he was needed in Washington in view of the developments at home.

Fidel G. Pierra, of Cuba, presented the report of the Committee on Vessels and it was adopted. It recommended that the net registered tonnage be made the basis of national charges on ships and suggested regulations to facilitate the movement of ships, such as loading at night, Sundays, and holidays under certain conditions.

The Committee on Merchandise brought in a supplementary report which contained a resolution that the congress recommend to the American republics a reform in their Custom House regulations to attain the following results:

To give the utmost facilities to foreign goods coming into the jurisdiction of the country into which they are intended to be imported; to simplify as much as possible the original declarations that have to be made in the place of manufacture; to facilitate, either to shippers or importers, the rectification of errors or differences that may occur in the shippers' declarations without being liable to penalties, and to facilitate international traffic of foreign merchandise through different countries.

CHILDREN HIT IN STREET DUEL.

Italian Combatants Get Away—Police Arrest Two Men on Suspicion—Woman Seeks Protection.

As the result of a revolver duel between two Italians at the corner of Oak and James Streets last evening two innocent persons were shot. At 6 o'clock two Italians were seen running through Oak Street. At James Street they stopped and, backing away from each other a few feet, drew revolvers and began firing.

Patrolman Nolan ran to the corner, arriving in time to see two Italians running away. His attention was then called to a boy and a girl on Oak Street, about 100 feet away from where the shooting had taken place. Both had been shot and were hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital. The boy had been shot in the right groin and seriously wounded. The girl had been painfully but not seriously wounded in the right leg. The boy was William McLaughlin, sixteen years old, of 54 New Chambers Street and the girl was Maggie Pasquaella, fourteen years old, of 84 James Street.

Detectives Bannon, Murphy, McKeon, and Hay soon had descriptions of the two Italians who did the shooting. One is said to be a man known in the neighborhood as "Chinese Tony." The police say that he is a desperate character and has been under suspicion of being implicated in burglaries.

The detectives found one Italian woman whom they thought knew considerable about the shooting and the men who did it and took her to the station house. She is said to be known in the neighborhood as Angelina. Soon after she had been taken to the station house Detectives Bannon and Murphy arrested two men on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting. The men said they were Michael Russo, forty-five years old, of 49 Oliver Street, a butcher, and Salvatore Cilestino, twenty-one years old, of 65 James Street. The Italian woman in the station house became greatly excited and begged protection of the police. She declared that she would not dare to go among her country people, as they would suspect that she had said something to bring about the arrests.

John D. Crimmins Was Surety.

It was reported inadvertently in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday last that John D. Crimmins was one of the contractors sued by the Government for defects in the construction of a dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Crimmins was one of the two sureties of the contractor, Augustin Walsh, who had charge of the work, and he has no suit with the Government, having never been employed thereby for that kind of work.

SUES "FLATIRON" OWNERS

Clothier Says Wind Deflected by Big Building Wrought Havoc.

Plate Glass Windows of Store Smashed and Pedestrians Blown Over—Seeks $5,000 Damages.

Those who have sworn at and others who have borne in meekness the pranks of the winds at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street will be interested in a suit for $5,000 damages brought against the owners of the "Flatiron" building by Gibson N. Vincent, a clothing merchant, whose store is at 940 Broadway. Papers drawn up by Mr. Vincent's attorney, Harry A. Anderson, of 150 Nassau Street, have been served. In the specification of Mr. Vincent's injuries is the following:

That the said "Flatiron Building," by reason of its extremely peculiar and unusual shape and form of construction, is a public and a private nuisance, in that when the wind blows from a certain northeasterly direction against the high easterly wall of the building last aforesaid, such wind is diverted from its natural course and is deflected with great force and violence down and into the street opposite said easterly side of said "Flatiron Building" and across said Broadway and over and against the front of the buildings situated on the easterly side of Broadway opposite to said "Flatiron Building," and over and against the said store and premises leased and occupied by plaintiff as aforesaid, whereby pedestrians walking along Broadway and on and along said Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets are knocked down by said wind deflected from said building as aforesaid, and are thrown with great violence to the pavement; and whereby the large plate-glass windows in said store occupied by the plaintiff are blown in and broken by said wind, deflected as aforesaid; whereby and by reason whereof on Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902, and again on Friday, Dec. 5, 1902, the large plate-glass windows in said store occupied by plaintiff were blown in, broken, and completely smashed.

On one occasion, continues the plaint, if was raining and the clothier's stock was badly damaged. He suffered severe loss also on the other occasion, he says, when his store was filled with the dust, dirt, and general debris from the street.

Mr. Vincent says that the big building has caused the air currents to flood his place with water and cover his stock of clothing with dirt.

STRIKE HEARING NEARING END.

Belief That Ten More Days Will Be Sufficient—Who Is Responsible for Coal Shortage?

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The question of who is responsible for the apparent shortage in the supply of anthracite coal was the subject of considerable debate today by the attorneys representing the parties before the strike commission. It was testified to that the miners are not obeying President Mitchell's request to make extra efforts to produce more coal to relieve the situation. This was followed up by James H. Torrey and Everett Warren, both of Scranton, who represent several of the large companies, challenging the correctness of Mr. Mitchell's statement that 3,000 men are idle and ready to go to work.

C. S. Darrow, for the miners, replied that he would show that it was the operators and not the men who were responsible for the shortage in the production.

"If I don't," he said, "I will ask the commission to find against us."

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company closed its case to-day, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company consumed a few hours in presenting its evidence. This company closed shortly before the adjournment, and the independent operators of the upper region then took up the operators' side of the controversy.

It is expected the hearings will last ten more days. The commission informed the attorneys on both sides this afternoon that it would like them to confine their final arguments to about four or five days. The lawyers will agree among themselves as to the division of time. The miners want half the time allowed by the commission.

COAL PRICES TUMBLE.

The plans of the independent operators to hold up hard coal for high prices in spite of the mild weather were disturbed yesterday by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company that placed another embargo. For several days the wharves of the company at Perth Amboy had been clogged by independent coal, which was tied up on account of high prices, and about 75,000 tons had accumulated. Many hundreds of cars that should have been back at the collieries were kept on the side tracks, and the congestion was increasing hourly. The railroad decided to act yesterday and notified the operators that they must move the coal in order to get more cars. That in railroad parlance is termed an embargo.

Thousands of tons of independent coal had to be put on the market and prices tumbled. Independent coal that was not up to the usual standard was sold at $7.50. A few independent operators who had cleared their coal from the wharves into barges were asking higher prices, but buyers were not numerous.

A dealer on lower Broadway who has bought a good deal of independent coal said that independent coal was being bought at the mines for $4.77 a ton and sold in towns, as the operators could not afford to stop mining. On the New York tidewater basis that would have made the price $6.50 a ton if brought here.

On Wednesday 631 cars were brought to Perth Amboy by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, of which 311 contained the coal at $5 a ton controlled by the company.

Regarding the difficulty of basing any calculations on the efforts of the miners the following statement was issued later by the coal department of the Lehigh Company:

Two large collieries on the Lehigh Valley Railroad were closed yesterday, the 21st, one of them all day, the other all day, with the exception of two hours, by reason of the refusal of miners to work on account of funerals. Had these two mines been operated full time the output of the collieries on the Lehigh Valley would have been 1,500 tons greater than the figures show for that day. On the date in question there were 98,000 tons loaded at the mines and forwarded.

Advices from the distributing yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Packerton, Penn., show that from Saturday morning to Monday at 5 A. M. 2,054 carloads of coal, equal to about 61,000 tons, were moved, almost all of this coming east. In the 24 hours ended at 5 A. M. Wednesday 788 cars had passed Packerton, east-bound; 511 were unloaded at Perth Amboy, 57 at Newark pockets, 45 at Grand Street, Jersey City, and 98 floated to rail terminals in New York. In 24 hours ended at 5 A. M. Thursday, 1,000 cars of coal passed Packerton, east-bound. The unloading and delivery of coal at New York terminals increased 40 cars over the day before.

George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was in the city yesterday. He said that the coal situation is improving steadily.

"One colliery which had been flooded was put in commission again yesterday," he said, "but opposite this a colliery was closed yesterday on account of a funeral, and another colliery in the Reading system is to be closed for a day for the same reason. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, matters are improving and are in better shape to-day than they have been since the strike."

A dealer predicted that the retail price of coal will range from $7.50 to $8.50 a ton today.

Speaker Nixon, to whom the Charity Organization Society sent a letter, protesting against the bill appropriating $250,000 to provide coal for the poor, sent a letter in reply yesterday, saying that the protest had been placed before the Assembly Committee on Cities.

COAL PILFERING STOPPED.

The more adventurous dwellers in Brownsville, Brooklyn, were ready yesterday morning to levy the customary toll on the coal cars of the Kings County Elevated, near Sutter Avenue. As usual, the loaded cars were backed down on to the siding near the noon hour, and the usual crowd was increased by persons who had been impelled by curiosity. There was a difference, however. Capt. Harkins of the East New York Precinct was present with a squad of policemen. Seeing the bluecoats, the dwellers made no attempt to take coal.

General Foreman Consaul, who has charge of the company's yards, said that the people had been taking coal for a long time, as the cars remained on the side track only about a half hour, and the coal had to be filched piece by piece, the company's loss had been light. Many of the "pirates" were old women, and the guards were forbidden to use any violence.

The idea conveyed was that the company had winked at the gathering of small supplies. But on Wednesday the pilferers became too bold. They got it was believed, between one and two tons of coal. Now two policemen patrol the tracks in the vicinity.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Always Busy because always Rich in Value-Giving.

112-Piece Dinner Sets To-day for $7.50.

Here's a Dinner Set special that is bound to interest you if the saving of a third or more is any importance to you.

112 piece DINNER SETS, handsomely decorated in natural colors, fine thin porcelain, every piece gold-lined; very special for to-day, 7.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, very handsomely decorated, 5 different decorations; all handles coin gold stippled, 19.00

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, very richly decorated, every piece stippled with coin gold edges, regularly $28.00, 23.50

(Basement.)

Fancy China.

PLATES, all sizes; fine Austrian china; richly decorated; regularly 15c. to 20c., 10

CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size to match above, 10

PLATES, Bread and Butter size and FRUIT SAUCERS, finest French Limoges china; regularly 25c., 15

CREAM JUGS, large size; Austrian china; richly decorated. 10

(Basement.)

Toilet Sets.

You can save nearly half by buying to-day. Worth while, isn't it?

6-PIECE TOILET SETS, nicely decorated, 1.85

9-PIECE TOILET SETS, decorated in natural colors, variety of designs, very heavily gold-stippled edges, 3.50

12-PIECE TOILET SETS, including slop jar, handsomely decorated and richly gold-stippled edges, 5.00

(Basement.)

Fancy Linens.

Many at Half Price.

HAND-MADE DOILIES.

Hand-made RENAISSANCE DOILIES, regularly up to 15c. each, at 5

LACE EDGE DOILIES, regularly 20c. each, at 10

All-linen fringed DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS at, each, 8

LACE EDGE TRAY CLOTHS, regularly 75c. each, at 25

36-INCH HEMSTITCHED TABLE COVERS, with insertion, regularly 35c. each, at 15

BARGAINS IN SCARFS.

1,500 GUIPURE AND SPACHTEL SCARFS, in 1-yard and 1½-yard lengths, many patterns to choose from; regularly up to 95c. each, at 34

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

White Aprons.

Special Sale of White Lawn and Nainsook Aprons Continues. Decidedly Exceptional Values.

Though the sale began Tuesday with 4,800 pieces, and hundreds bought eagerly, there are still good selections left.

Eight styles, all new and pleasing. Grouped on special tables into three lots to expedite purchasing:

AT 10c. Four styles. White Lawn Aprons. Deep, plain hem, hem and tucks, hem and lace insertion, also deep hem, with pocket embroidery trimmed.

AT 18c. Two styles. White Aprons of fancy cross-barred Nainsook, very durable, one with hem and hemstitching, the other with very deep hem and wide ties.

AT 25c. Two styles of White Aprons; one of plain lawn with bib and bretelles over shoulder and embroidery trimmed; the other is of fancy cross-barred Nainsook, 55 inches wide, with 8-inch hem; regular 49c. aprons.

(Second Floor, East of Grand Stairway.)

Warm Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

Mid-Winter Sale of Broken Assortments Begins To-Day.

A bargain event to enthuse over. Last year's sale was unequalled in its way. This year's will be easily its superior. For stocks are products of the best mills. Prices are at from ⅓ to ½ less than usual.

MEN'S RIBBED SHIRTS, fleeced, 50c. grade, all sizes. 19

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, single or double-breasted, sizes up to 50; qualities up to $2.00; at 95

WOMEN'S FINE RIBBED WOOL VESTS AND DRAWERS, hand-embroidered, silk trimmed. Also broken lots of SWISS RIBBED WOOL OR MERINO VESTS, BLACK TIGHTS, AND NATURAL OR WHITE COMBINATION SUITS; qualities up to $1.75; at 75

WOMEN'S PURE NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes; $1.25 qualities; at 55

CHILDREN'S VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS, fleeced, Merino or wool; qualities up to 75c.; at 19

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Oil and Gas Stoves.

ALUMINUM HEATING STOVES, brass fount, holding 3 qts. of oil, brass burner, 10-inch cylinder wick, 32 inches high, Russia iron drum, nickel-plated steel, 6.50

ALUMINUM HEATER, brass fount, holding 5 qts. of oil, brass burner, 15-inch cylinder wick, 42 inches high, will heat a large suite of rooms, 7.85

ALUMINUM OIL HEATING STOVES, guaranteed not to smoke or smell, brass fount, holding two qts. of oil, 8-inch cylinder wick, 30 inches high, made entirely of steel, nickel-plated; cold handle, which enables the stove to be carried to various rooms, 5.00

GAS RADIATORS, 32 inches high, 4 tubes, Russia iron, and bronze finish, 1.25

GAS CYLINDER STOVES with 25 burners, large size, black finish, 1.30

Also many Oil Heaters much underpriced.

(Basement.)

To-Day's Shoe Bargains

Are Quite Extraordinary.

WOMEN'S SHOES, button and lace, medium soles, patent leather tips; neat shapes; these shoes sell ordinarily at $1.50 and $2.00, 1.00

WOMEN'S SHOES, shoes for dress or daily use, of kidskin, calfskin and patent leather, in button and lace, several styles in heels and toes; mostly $3.50 shoes, 1.95

MEN'S SHOES—Box calfskin and kid, lace, with heavy soles of pure oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; made on the most popular of this season's lasts; the balance of former $2.50 and $3.00 shoes, 1.65

(Women's Shoes, Second Floor, East.)
(Men's Shoes, Main Floor, East.)

Upholsteries.

To-day's Excellent Bargains.

Yesterday's offerings created such a stir that, in deference to popular demand, we offer another lot of handsome bargains for To-day.

NEW SLIP COVER DAMASK, in perfect reproductions of the Belgian stripes, extra heavy, durable quality, per yard, 13

BRASS EXTENSION RODS, 54 inches long, with large crimped ends, in fancy colorings to match the decorations; the 39c. grade; special, each, 19

FANCY SOFT PILLOWS, made from remnants of silk plush, tapestry and velours, in our own workrooms; about 150 in the lot; first comers will, of course, secure best values; each, 98

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

500 pairs Nottingham Curtains at 1-3 Less than Regular Prices.

Beautiful new designs, finished with patent overlock edges, made from finest double thread Egyptian yarns; per pair, 1.85 and 2.95

(Third, Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Housekeeping Linens and Muslins.

Clearance Sale of Odd Lots and Remnants At Less than Factory Prices.

MUSLINS.

Odd Lot of BLEACHED MUSLIN and CAMBRIC; regularly up to 8½c. yd.; at 5

CRASHES.

Bleached Brown CRASHES and checked GLASS TOWELING, in lengths of 2½ to 5 yds.; regularly 7½c. to 12½c. yd.; at 5 to 8

TABLE DAMASK.

Bleached Cream and Turkey Red DAMASK; in lengths of 1½ to 3 yds; regularly 29c. to $1.50 yd.; at 19 to 95

TOWELS.

Odd Lots TURKISH Huck and CRASH TOWELS, regularly 7½c. to 12½c. each; at 5 and 9

NAPKINS.

ALL-LINEN NAPKINS, in damask Patterns, regularly $1.25 doz.; at 79

DINNER CLOTHS.

Odd Lot of DAMASK DINNER CLOTHS, full bleached, regularly $1.69 each, at 1.10

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Odd lot of PILLOW CASES, made from the best qualities of bleached Muslins, sizes 40½ to 45x36 in.; regularly up to 15c each, at 8

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Men's Bath Robes Underpriced.

Surplus Stocks of Two Big Mills.

Newest 1903 Styles and Colors.

Direct from the Leicester and Continental Mills. The season's overproduct, purchased at one-half the scheduled wholesale prices. Because of this tremendous concession in price we place these Robes on sale at reductions from the usual retail prices that no man will willingly slight after reading this.

BOTH BLANKET AND EIDERDOWN ROBES IN ALL SIZES.

EVERY ROBE IS AMPLY CUT.

2.45 For $3.75 and $4.50 qualities.

3.45 For $5.50 and $6.50 qualities.

4.95 For $7.50 and $8.50 qualities.

6.75 For $9.50 to $15.00 qualities.

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

The Mid-Winter Furniture Sale.

Interest Increases Every Day.

If the prices were not lower than during any other time of the year except August, there would not be such powerful reasons why you should buy now.

The best interests in behalf of economy urge you to attend this splendidly planned Mid-Winter Sale. The week is naturally one of great business. Such fine bargains as these in Furniture command prompt attention:

Dining Chairs.

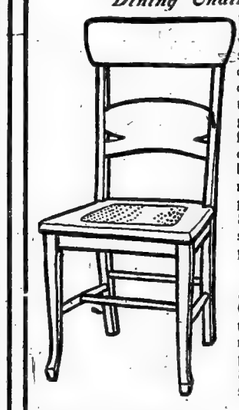

DINING CHAIRS, similar to cut, made of quartered oak, golden finish, carved box seat; regular price, $3.00; special price, 2.00

ARM CHAIRS, to match; regular price, $6.00; sale price, 4.00

DINING CHAIRS; made of quartered oak, golden finish, French legs, carved claw feet; reg. price, $4.50; sale price, 3.00

ARM CHAIRS to match; reg. price, $6.75; sale price, 5.25

Dining Tables.

ROUND OAK DINING TABLES; 4 ft. in diameter, golden finish; pedestal base; regular price, $25.00; sale price, 19.50

ROUND OAK DINING TABLES; 4 ft. 2 in. in diameter; golden finish; pedestal base; carved claw feet; regular price, $35.00; sale price, 28.25

China Closets

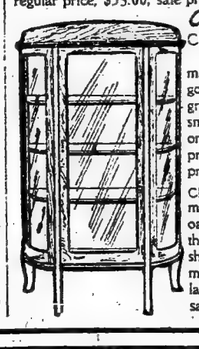

CHINA CLOSETS, made of solid oak, golden finish, three-grooved shelves, small plate mirror on top, regular price, $21; sale price, 15.50

CHINA CLOSETS, made of quartered oak, golden finish, three-grooved shelves, with inside mirror back, regular price, $27.75; sale price, 21.00

Parlor Cabinets.

A first-class selection of Parlor Cabinets in French Gold, Vernis-Martin and Rookwood finish.

These pieces were purchased much below the regular cost. We offer them to-day at prices which can't be equalled elsewhere.

PARLOR CABINETS, Rookwood finish, decorated with hand-painted designs, plate-glass shelf, mirror back; regular price, $36.75; sale price, 27.00

MUSIC CABINETS, Vernis-Martin finish, patent doors, finely decorated; regular price, $36.50; sale price, 23.00

PARLOR CABINETS, finished in the best French gold leaf, swelled front and shaped sides, two plate-glass shelves, mirror back; regular price, $94.50; sale price, 76.00

PARLOR CABINETS, finished in the best French gold leaf, panel on door decorated; carved curved legs, one plate-glass shelf mirror back; regular price, $68.00; sale price, 54.00

(Fifth Floor.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wash Goods

Some Early Season Offerings

YOU'VE probably heard your grandmother dilate on the beautiful lustre and the splendid wearing qualities of *Linen Ginghams.* They are one of the materials that have staid with us through the years because of their beauty and excellence.

Perhaps they are more beautiful today than in the old days; but they have retained the good old-fashioned wearing qualities, and women still love them. The fabric has a silk-like lustre that seems to grow more brilliant with each laundering.

We have secured a splendid collection of these excellent Linen Ginghams, which regularly sell at 40c and 50c, which we are able to offer

At 25c a Yard

About one hundred of the prettiest Striped Gingham patterns that you ever saw. All have white corded stripes with a line edge to the stripe of black; or line stripes of contrasting colors through the center of the white stripes, on grounds of light blue, green, pink, cardinal, medium blue, gray, dark blue, tan and heliotrope. All 30 inches wide. At 25c a yard, instead of 40c and 50c.

12½ Printed Percales at 10c a Yard

The quality of the cloth is the best that sells regularly at the higher price, and the patterns are identical with those that sell quickest out of our regular stocks. There are scores of catchy designs to choose from, in monogram figures and stripes, in black-and-white on light blue and pink grounds; as well as most of the staple patterns, such as polka-dots of different sizes, pin stripes, figured stripes, figures in black and colors on white grounds.

12½ Printed Dimities at 8c a Yard

No matter what the price the patterns could not be prettier, or the printing better. Over fifty patterns to choose from, mostly in favored designs on white grounds. The showing includes dainty figured stripes, medallion figured stripes, classical figures, and colored stripes all on white grounds; white figured stripes on black, and floral designs on white grounds. 8c a yard instead of 12½.

Fourth avenue.

All-wool Albatross

More of the 50c Kind at 37½c a Yard

WE don't seem able to gauge your capacity for absorption, as far as this soft, pretty all-wool Albatross is concerned. Each succeeding thousand pieces—30,000 yards—that we order in from the mills, goes as swiftly as though it were the first.

Here's a new, liberal supply today at the same low price—a quarter less than its value—that is possible only by the enormous order we placed for the goods originally. These colors:

Pink	Nile Green	Grays	Tans
Reseda	Cardinal	Royal Blue	Navy Blue

38 in. wide; and regular 50c Albatross, at 37½c a Yard

Rotunda.

Shirt-Waists for Spring

Fancy Choosing Among 120 Styles!

MANY of the styles and materials in this singularly broad exhibit of the new Shirt-Waists are intended for intermediate wear—that is, they are half-way between light and heavy. But the tendency seems to be more toward heavier materials this season—you won't see so many lawns and muslins, except for midsummer wear, as you will linen canvas, vestings, cheviot and the like—shirt-waists that will preserve a fresh appearance longer than the flimsier sorts.

All of which is borne out in this collection. Besides the fabrics mentioned, there are waists of damask, silk-and-cotton, cheviot, pique, and other attractive fabrics, many with an alluring touch of newness in weave.

As to ornament—antique lace, Mexican drawn-work, faggoting, the popular clusters of grapes, and embroidery are noticed.

Prices are 75c to $10, for colored shirt-waists, $1.25 to $14 for white.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Coats for $18

That Are Regular $25 Values

MADE of fine all-wool black or dark Oxford cloths, 30 in. long; double breasted, inverted plait in back, bishop sleeves, collarless; edged with band of stitched cloth.

That's a brief description of fifty extremely handsome Coats, that you wouldn't hesitate to pay $25 each for at the beginning of the season.

A manufacturer had the cloth on hand—he uses nothing but the best goods, and employs none but the best tailors—and made the coats up to our order at a concession. Hence—

$18 EACH

Second floor, Broadway.

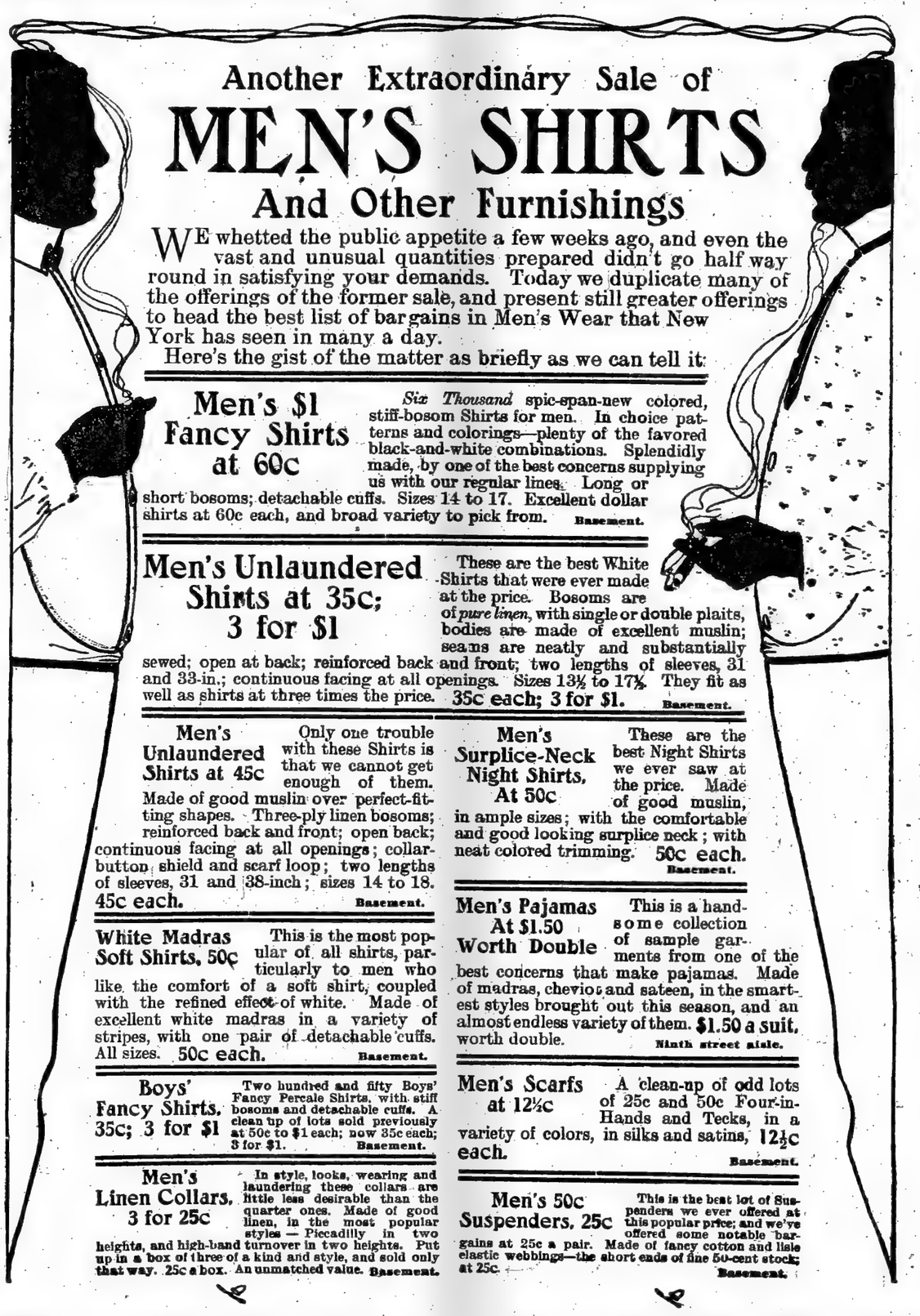

Another Extraordinary Sale of

MEN'S SHIRTS

And Other Furnishings

WE whetted the public appetite a few weeks ago, and even the vast and unusual quantities prepared didn't go half way round in satisfying your demands. Today we duplicate many of the offerings of the former sale, and present still greater offerings to head the best list of bargains in Men's Wear that New York has seen in many a day.

Here's the gist of the matter as briefly as we can tell it:

Men's $1 Fancy Shirts at 60c

Six Thousand spic-span-new colored, stiff-bosom Shirts for men. In choice patterns and colorings—plenty of the favored black-and-white combinations. Splendidly made, by one of the best concerns supplying us with our regular lines. Long or short bosoms; detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Excellent dollar shirts at 60c each, and broad variety to pick from. Basement.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts at 35c; 3 for $1

These are the best White Shirts that were ever made at the price. Bosoms are of *pure linen*, with single or double plaits, bodies are made of excellent muslin; seams are neatly and substantially sewed; open at back; reinforced back and front; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33-in.; continuous facing at all openings. Sizes 13½ to 17½. They fit as well as shirts at three times the price. 35c each; 3 for $1. Basement.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts at 45c

Only one trouble with these Shirts is that we cannot get enough of them. Made of good muslin over perfect-fitting shapes. Three-ply linen bosoms; reinforced back and front; open back; continuous facing at all openings; collar-button shield and scarf loop; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 38-inch; sizes 14 to 18. 45c each. Basement.

Men's Surplice-Neck Night Shirts, At 50c

These are the best Night Shirts we ever saw at the price. Made of good muslin, in ample sizes; with the comfortable and good looking surplice neck; with neat colored trimming. 50c each. Basement.

White Madras Soft Shirts, 50c

This is the most popular of all shirts, particularly to men who like the comfort of a soft shirt, coupled with the refined effect of white. Made of excellent white madras in a variety of stripes, with one pair of detachable cuffs. All sizes. 50c each. Basement.

Men's Pajamas At $1.50 Worth Double

This is a handsome collection of sample garments from one of the best concerns that make pajamas. Made of madras, cheviot and sateen, in the smartest styles brought out this season, and an almost endless variety of them. $1.50 a suit, worth double. Ninth street aisle.

Boys' Fancy Shirts, 35c; 3 for $1

Two hundred and fifty Boys' Fancy Percale Shirts, with stiff bosoms and detachable cuffs. A clean up of lots sold previously at 50c to $1 each; now 35c each; 3 for $1. Basement.

Men's Scarfs at 12½c

A clean-up of odd lots of 25c and 50c Four-in-Hands and Tecks, in a variety of colors, in silks and satins, 12½c each. Basement.

Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c

In style, looks, wearing and laundering these collars are little less desirable than the quarter ones. Made of good linen, in the most popular styles — Piccadilly in two heights, and high-band turnover in two heights. Put up in a box of three of a kind and style, and sold only that way. 25c a box. An unmatched value. Basement.

Men's 50c Suspenders, 25c

This is the best lot of Suspenders we ever offered at this popular price; and we've offered some notable bargains at 25c a pair. Made of fancy cotton and lisle elastic webbings—the short ends of fine 50-cent stock; at 25c. Basement.

Clothes-Bargains for Men

Now the Economies Come Thick and Fast

FOR the man who has been long-sighted enough to let a few clothing-needs go unsatisfied until now, there's rich recompense among this group of Suits and Overcoats at clear-up prices.

Some of the stocks look like the breaking up of a hard winter. Strictly speaking, they reflect a good winter's clothing business.

And prices are as demoralized as the size-ranges. Here's how badly:

At $8.50, reduced from $12 and $15

Men's Sack Suits in plain and fancy cheviots; large sizes only.

At $12, reduced from $15 and $18

Men's Sack Suits in blue and black cheviot; double-breasted.

At $14.50, reduced from $20

Men's heavy Overcoats in black and Oxford cheviots.

At $6.75, reduced from $10

Youths' fancy cheviot Sack Suits.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

Linens Like These—

Add Much to the Beauty of the Dinner Table

NEW supplies have just come to us, from one of the best of Scotch makers. They are two grades of Table-linen that might be called examples of the survival of the fittest. And they are unmatched elsewhere at their prices:

At $1 yard—Extra fine Single Damask Table-linen, fully 72 in. wide, in snowdrop, spot, and other beautiful patterns, with the latest open border effects.

At $1.25 yard—Heavy Double Damask Table-linen; sturdy, serviceable, snow-white; 70 in. wide.

NAPKINS TO MATCH

20 in. square, $2 and $2.50 a dozen; 22 in. square, $2.50 and $3 a dozen; 24 in. square, $3 and $3.50.

SOME TOWEL OFFERINGS

Bleached Huckaback Towels—the celebrated Webb's "Dew Bleach"—regularly $3 doz.; at $2 doz.; 17c each.

Bleached Twilled Crash, with Turkey red tape borders: 17 in. wide, at 12½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

White Sale News

Remarkable in Its Persistence

IT'S no mean achievement, to keep up such a plentiful supply of these dainty white undergarments, in the face of such unremitting buying.

But we're doing it, nevertheless, as the following details show:

Petticoats

At 50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle, finished with fine plaits.
At 75c—Of muslin, two styles; lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above, or hemstitched umbrella ruffle.
At 85c—Of cambric or muslin, three styles; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion, or hemstitched plaits.
At 90c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
At $1—Of cambric or muslin, three styles; cambric ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits, or point de Paris or torchon lace and insertion.
At $1.25—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and fine plaits above.

Drawers

At 25c—Of muslin, two styles; finished with cambric ruffle and trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace.
At 35c—Of cambric, two styles; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace.
At 65c—Of nainsook or cambric, two styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, with cluster plaits above.
At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric, three styles; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace, or embroidery.
At 85c—Of nainsook, two styles; trimmed with blind embroidery or torchon lace.
At $1—Of nainsook, two styles; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, with plaits above.

Nightgowns

At 65c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; short sleeves.
At 75c—Of muslin; square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
At 85c—Of cambric; round neck, surplice style, trimmed with hemstitched plaits and lawn ruffle.
At $1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; short sleeves.
At $1.50—Of cambric, two styles; square or high neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Corset Covers

At 18c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with torchon lace.
At 25c—Of cambric, two styles; round neck, trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion, or neat embroidery.
At 35c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.
At 50c—Of cambric; V neck, trimmed with neat embroidery; fitted.
At 75c—Of cambric; V neck, trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.
At $1—Of nainsook, three styles; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

Chemises

At 35c—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with fine plaits and embroidery insertion, finished with cambric ruffle.
At 65c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
At 75c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.
At 85c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with Cluny lace and insertion; ruffle on skirt.
At $1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; ribbon through beading.
At $1.50—Of cambric; trimmed with fine embroidery, insertion and ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Vose Piano Prices To Advance February 2nd

THREE years ago we selected the VOSE as being the best piano of its cost in the world, and established for it the lowest price at which any piano of equal merit was regularly sold.

Repeated efforts have been made by piano-dealers to induce us to advance the price a hundred dollars or more on the ground that the piano could easily command a higher price. This we have refused to do. Pianos here are marked in plain figures according to cost; not according to what they would bring if we chose to see how much we could get.

But the recent sharp advance in the cost of labor and material has twice compelled the manufacturers to raise prices to us.

We know that the announcement of a rise in the selling prices of pianos is unusual in the trade. The absence of fixed prices, and the liberal flexibility of all prices in usual piano stores makes such a procedure unnecessary.

The Wanamaker policy of low, fixed prices compels entirely different action.

Once our very narrow margin of profit was reduced, and we bore the burden ourselves. Now, with the second advance, we must ask our public to share the added cost with us.

Hence: on and after Monday, February 2nd, the prices of all Vose pianos will be advanced. On most styles the increase will be from $25 to $35.

Until February 2nd, VOSE pianos may be had at the old prices.

This simple announcement should take every VOSE piano off our floors before February 2nd, and those who want a choice of the beautiful instruments we have now will come early.

Buy on easy monthly payments if you perfer. No extra charge except interest at four per cent. per year for such time as you actually take to pay the whole amount.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Winter Coats for Girls

At a Clear Saving of a Third, or More

WHEN the stock begins to show ragged edges, then's the time that bargains are ripe.

Here's a tempting group of girls' coats, in approved Winter styles, at a new price that will scatter the pretty wraps very quickly:

$8.50, instead of $12 to $17.50

They are made of cheviot or kersey, in a variety of good colorings; and all handsomely finished. All sizes from 6 to 12 years somewhere in the lot.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Women's Walking Suits

You Can Save Up to Half on Some of Them

FOR shopping, for skating, for comfortable Winter wearing in general, Walking Suits like these are admirable.

And today, this particular group of them—not a large one—costs less than ever before—

$15, Worth $18 to $30

because it's a round-up of odd suits.

They are of cheviots, canvas and mixtures, in blouse, double-breasted, Eton and Norfolk styles. The tailor-work on all of them is excellent.

Second floor, Broadway.

Crisp Corset Economies

Three L. R. Models Sharply Reduced

ONE of the evidences of the approach of inventory—the clearing up of certain lots of our standard makes of Corsets.

These three groups of our popular L. R. Corsets, for instance, suffer considerable price-reductions today:

At $4.50 from $5.50—L. R. Corsets, of flowered white batiste; all whalebone; bias and gored cut; straight-front; new model; sizes 18 to 25 in.
At $1.75, from $3—L. R. Corsets, of broche material; in blue, pink and white; straight-front; stylish model; sizes 18 to 24 in.
At 75c, from $1.50—L. R. Corsets, of white batiste; bound with satin ribbon at top and bottom.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Embroidery Strips

Refined Patterns, a Third Under-Price

THESE are some of the daintiest, finest Embroideries that a noted St. Gall maker produces.

The designs are most delicate, and done in perfect and beautiful manner on fine nainsook.

But there's only one 4½ yard strip of a kind, hence the price comes a-tumbling. But you can do a good deal with thirteen feet of embroidery, particularly when you can get such beautiful patterns for the cost of the commonplace. The new prices are

25c to $5 a Strip

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOR BUCKLIN'S INDICTMENT

Jerome Ready to Take Alleged Gambler Before Grand Jury.

Recorder Goff Doubtful About Canfield's Manager Being in Contempt and Reserves Decision.

After having suffered what appeared to be at least a temporary set-back in his efforts to have David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, punished for contempt of court by Recorder Goff, for his refusal to answer questions before the Grand Jury, District Attorney Jerome yesterday announced that he was ready to take Bucklin's own case before that body.

That statement was made by the District Attorney at the close of yesterday's session of the preliminary examination before Justice Wyatt in the case against Bucklin growing out of his arrest on the night of the Canfield raid. Ex-Justice Fursman, the principal counsel for Bucklin, pleaded for another adjournment of two weeks' duration for the purpose of producing two material witnesses in defense of his client. Mr. Jerome said he did not see that the present examination would serve any useful purpose, as he had already obtained such a mass of evidence that he felt justified in taking the case before the Grand Jury.

"I am very much of the same opinion myself," replied Justice Fursman, "and I should not insist upon going on were it not that I am confident of being able to prove that your detective, Jacobs, was mistaken when he said that he had gambled in Mr. Canfield's house on the night of Nov. 25."

"Well," replied District Attorney Jerome, "Mr. Jacobs's testimony is only a small part of the evidence we have in this case. But for the very reason you have stated I should certainly desire that this examination be carried through to the end. In the meantime, however, I will not make any pledges not to place this case before the Grand Jury. In fact, it is my intention to do so."

Justice Fursman and the other counsel for the defense appeared gratified at this unexpected turn of events. With the distinct announcement of the District Attorney that he will seek Bucklin's indictment, the latter will have a valid plea on which to refuse to answer any questions before the Grand Jury.

Both Bucklin and Clarence Luce, an architect, who was a witness for Bucklin in the proceedings before Justice Wyatt were served with Grand Jury subpœnas at the close of the session yesterday, and there would therefore seem to be little doubt that that body will resume its investigation of the Canfield case when it convenes this morning.

The Grand Jury adjourned yesterday without receiving any advice from Recorder Goff regarding the alleged contumacy of Bucklin in refusing to answer questions before them on the day before. Just before noon the Grand Jury filed into Recorder Goff's court and made their formal presentment, asking the Recorder's advice regarding Bucklin's conduct.

The Recorder looked the papers over, and then said that the questions involved were such as to require careful consideration on the part of the court, and that he could not advise them offhand.

"Does your Honor make any ruling in regard to Bucklin?" asked Mr. Jerome, rising to his feet.

"Is it in my power to do so?" asked the Recorder.

"After your action yesterday I would presume so," answered Mr. Jerome rather pointedly.

Forbes J. Hennessey, Bucklin's counsel, asked Recorder Goff if there was any reason why his client should remain in court any longer. The Recorder replied that there was nothing before the court to make his presence obligatory. Bucklin and Mr. Hennessey, their faces wreathed in smiles, then left the court, while Mr. Jerome looked both angry and dejected.

The prosecution yesterday closed its case in the preliminary examination of Bucklin before Justice Wyatt, after examining as its last witness Detective O'Neill of the Citizens' Union, who testified that he shadowed Jacobs from the Waldorf-Astoria to Canfield's house on the night of Nov. 25, and saw him enter the premises. O'Neill said Jacobs was accompanied by another man whom he did not know, and that he remained in there for three-quarters of an hour. His testimony was not shaken on cross-examination.

For the defense, Mr. Luce, who lives at the Amsterdam Hotel, testified that he had driven to Canfield's house on the night in question, arriving there at about 11 o'clock and remaining there for an hour in conversation with Mr. Bucklin. That was the time when Jacobs testified that he was there playing faro and roulette. Mr. Luce swore that he had remained in the office on the ground floor, where he could see the main entrance, and that nobody had entered the house while he was there. He said when he arrived the entire house was in darkness, and he was quite positive no gambling was going on there that night.

"Did you ever see any gambling implements in the house?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Only those I told you about in the secret proceedings," was the reply.

Mr. Fursman objected to that line of examination, but Justice Wyatt directed the witness to answer. Mr. Luce then said that on one visit, he could not fix the date, he had seen two tables with card layouts on the second floor.

At this point Mr. Fursman asked for an adjournment, and announced that he wanted to call Canfield's physician, Dr. Newton, who was sick at present. Dr. Newton, he said, would be an important witness. An adjournment was then taken until Feb. 5.

Deputy Attorney General Maurice Blumenthal announced yesterday that he would arraign Police Inspector Brooks in the Court of Special Sessions to-day for the purpose of having him plead to the charge growing out of the Canfield raid.

CAPT. SHORT TRANSFERRED.

Gen. Greene's Action Arouses Brooklyn Friends of the Policeman—Old Sergeants' Hopes Fade.

Commissioner Greene announced yesterday that he had transferred Capt. Martin Short from the Sixtieth Precinct, Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to the Seventy-second Precinct, Coney Island. The Commissioner was asked if the transfer had been made because of a recent raid on a poolroom in Capt. Short's precinct. The Commissioner replied:

"It is evident that I desire a change in command of that precinct."

Capt. Short is popular in the section of Brooklyn in which he was stationed so long, and it was said last night that the Grand Street Board of Trade might take action on the transfer.

Capt. Robert E. Dooley, who recently was appointed by the Commissioner and put in command of the Old Slip Station, takes Capt. Short's place in the Sixtieth Precinct Sergt. McNally being placed in temporary command of the Old Slip Station. Capt. Edward J. Kenny goes from the Coney Island Station to the Nineteenth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, filling the vacancy made by the retirement of Capt. Patrick H. Leavy about ten days ago.

The Commissioner also announced the retirement on pension of Policeman John Ellerich of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Gen. Greene also summoned before him six Sergeants, all on the eligible list for promotion to Captaincies. Four of them were from Brooklyn and two from New York. Of the Brooklyn Sergeants, J. W. Wormell and W. H. Kelly have been passed over many times when Captains were made, both by Commissioner Partridge and Commissioner Greene, although they stood high on the list. Both are old men, and it was said that they were passed over for that reason. Commissioner Greene finally told them that he had decided to strike their names from the eligible list.

"This does not mean," said the Commissioner, "that you are not in line for promotion. If it so suits me to appoint either or both of you I can do so at any time."

The other Sergeants were James Lynch and Owen Rooney of Brooklyn and John J. Farrell and Joseph Barns of New York. He told them that he had not called them to his office to make any immediate appointments, but as they were the next four men on the eligible list, he thought that before making an appointment he would meet the men personally and talk over their records with them.

"There are four vacancies," said Gen. Greene, "but the appropriation will only permit of the appointment of one Captain. As the civil service list permits of four appointments, I may make them and run the chances of the new Captains getting their pay."

It was rumored that Sergt. Farrell of the West Forty-seventh Street Station would in all probability be appointed if only one Captain is made.

INSPECTOR GRANT'S TRIAL.

Testimony in the Stephenson Case Accepted as Applying to This One—Decision Is Reserved.

Police Inspector Donald Grant was tried before Deputy Commissioner Ebstein at Headquarters yesterday on charges of neglect of duty in permitting disorderly houses and violations of the excise law in the precinct governed from the Mulberry Street Station. The decision was reserved.

Ex-Commissioner Partridge was the first witness, but was only permitted to tell of having warned the Inspector in regard to his conduct in the presence of Inspector Cortright. Assistant District Attorney Morgan then rested, it having been agreed that the testimony taken in the trial of Capt. John Stephenson, who is Inspector Grant's brother-in-law, on the same charges, decision in which is still pending, should be applied to the present case.

Inspector Grant took the stand in his own defense, telling of the difficulties of obtaining evidence against the places mentioned in the complaint. His counsel, William M. K. Olcott, caused astonishment by announcing that his case was closed without calling a Sergeant and five patrolmen who were waiting to testify for the Inspector.

Policeman Heir to $50,000.

Policeman William Fullerton, who has been detailed in the Flushing Police Court for several years, has sent in his resignation from the Police Department and will leave here soon for Texas, where he will take possession of an estate valued at $50,000, left him by an uncle. Fullerton was appointed to the police force in 1892.

Commissioner Monroe's Appointments.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity yesterday appointed Charles F. Lacombe to be engineer of surface construction and James Kennedy to be cashier in the Water Registrar's Bureau, Manhattan, in place of Arthur S. Hawley, deceased. Charles F. Lacombe was an assistant instructor in assaying and general chemistry in Columbia University, and he has constructed and operated several gas, electric lighting, and power plants.

Cantor Resents Street Sign Removal.

Borough President Cantor said yesterday that he had received word that the new street signs recently placed on the lamp-posts along Lexington Avenue have been removed by order of the company whose mantles are used on the lights on the lamp-posts on that thoroughfare. Mr. Cantor was very much incensed when he learned of this action of the company, and he at once telephoned to Police Headquarters to have the police arrest any one caught removing the signs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The area of low pressure central yesterday in the Dakotas has moved rapidly eastward and merged with the low in the St. Lawrence Valley. The plateau low has advanced southeastward and overlies Northern Texas. An area of high pressure occupies the Upper Mississippi Valley, and pressure continues relatively high over Florida.

The weather has been fair in the great majority of districts. Light snow has fallen in the upper lake region and locally in the Upper Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain region. Rain continues on the Pacific Coast and the middle and northern plateaus. It is warmer in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and much colder in New England and the Middle Missouri Valley. The temperature continues above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country. Rain is indicated to-morrow in the Southwest and over the south slope, and there will be rain Saturday in the Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi, and Lower Ohio, and snow or rain in the lake region.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and somewhat warmer in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, also in the extreme Northwest. It will be warmer Saturday in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Upper Missouri Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue light to fresh west; on the Gulf Coast mostly fresh southeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk north to northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for the European ports will have light to fresh west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow fresh west winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; light to fresh west winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, rain by night; light variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow rain and warmer; light variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

North Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow rain; light variable winds becoming fresh southeast.

West Virginia, fair to-day; colder in western portion; to-morrow snow or rain with rising temperature.

Western New York, snow and colder to-day; to-morrow snow; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, except snow along the lake; to-morrow snow or rain; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in west portion to-day; warmer to-morrow; light north winds, becoming southeast.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	49	38	39
6 A. M.	45	38	40
9 A. M.	42	36	41
12 M.	42	40	45
3 P. M.	40	40	43
6 P. M.	38	41	41
9 P. M.	37	37	39
12 P. M.	37	36	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40½
Weather Bureau	37⅝
Corresponding date 1902	40
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIONS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	30	34	NW	Cloudy
Atlantic City	38	44	NW	Pt. cloudy
Boston	32	40	W	Clear
Buffalo	28	28	SW	Clear
Cape May	38	44	W	Pt. cloudy
Eastport	22	28	NW	Clear
Hatteras	46	50	SE	Clear
Oswego	26	32	S	Clear
Philadelphia	38	42	W	Clear
Pittsburg	34	36	SE	Clear
Portland, Me	28	34	NW	Clear
Scranton	30	38	SW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	38	46	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	44	48	S	Clear
Chicago	28	32	N	Snow
Cincinnati	36	40	SW	Clear
Cleveland	32	32	S	Cloudy
Detroit	32	32	SW	Snow
Duluth	10	16	NW	Clear
Grand Haven	24	32	N	Snow
Green Bay	16	22	N	Clear
Huron	2	4	N	Clear
Marquette	12	18	W	Pt. cloudy
Milwaukee	22	28	N	Clear
Toledo	34	34	SW	Snow
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	42	46	W	Clear
Charlotte	44	50	SW	Clear
Corpus Christi	60	64	S	Clear
Galveston	56	60	SE	Clear
Jacksonville	52	58	W	Clear
Key West	66	70	N	Cloudy
Mobile	46	50	S	Clear
Montgomery	46	50	S	Clear
New Orleans	50	58	S	Clear
Savannah	54	58	W	Clear
Tampa	58	62	NW	Pt. cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	44	54	W	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	10	10	SE	Cloudy
Davenport	30	34	NW	Pt. cloudy
Dodge City	48	48	E	Cloudy
Kansas City	32	34	NE	Clear
North Platte	20	30	E	Cloudy
Omaha	22	32	N	Clear
St. Louis	38	48	NW	Clear
St. Paul	8	14	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	*14	zero	S	Clear
ROCKY MTS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	30	40	W	Clear
Denver	34	40	N	Cloudy
Helena	34	40	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	36	44	NW	Cloudy

*Below zero.

The thermometer registered 36 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 A. M., and 37 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 40 degrees at 12 noon. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...5:06	Moon rises..3:10

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:32	Gov. Isl'd...4:08	H. Gate....6:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:58	Gov. Isl'd...4:32	H. Gate....6:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos Santiago		12:00 M.
Conal, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Lucia, Barbados		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hubert, Barbados		2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Mexico via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool		
Bratsberg, Barbados and the Guianas	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jeffersen, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico		9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela via San Juan and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa &c		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M. (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mikowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Dec. 27; Sydney, Dec. 29; Auckland, Jan. 2, and Honolulu, Jan. 13, which reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East Monday at 6 P. M., and are due here to-morrow.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 18; Hongkong, Dec. 23; Shanghai, Dec. 26, and Yokohama, Jan. 3, which reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, are due in this city on Sunday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 23.

Alamo, Mobile, Jan. 19.
Amazonense, Barbados, Jan. 14.
Arabistan, St. Lucia, Jan. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
British Princess, Antwerp, Jan. 8.
Celtic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
El Alba, Galveston, Jan. 17.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 17.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Ferndene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 19.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 10.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 17.
Massilia, Naples, Jan. 8.
Seneca, Tampico, Jan. 16.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25.

Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 17.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 20.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 17.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Blucher, Hamburg, Jan. 17.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 20.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 24.
Minneapolis, Southampton, Jan. 17.
Nord America, Naples, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Milton, (Br.,) Rainey, Alexandria, &c., Dec. 14, with sugar to Czarnikow, Macdougall & Co.; vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Talisman, (Nor.,) Berg, Demerara, Jan. 10, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Tecolutla, &c., Jan. 4, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Johnson, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol, &c., Dec. 31, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Esperanza, for Havana and Mexican ports.
United States revenue cutter Gresham, for ——
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Sud, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Orotava, (Br.,) Capt. Oswald, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Victorian, (Br.,) Capt. Shepherd, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Nora, (Nor.,) Capt. Stabell, from New York, arr. at St. Thomas yesterday.

SS St. Andrew, (Br.,) Capt. Parsell, from New York via Deptford, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Capt. Vinckers, from New York via West Indies, &c., for Amsterdam, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York, via St. Thomas, &c., (on a cruise,) arr. at Kingston to-day.

SS Ravenna, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Genoa Jan. 20.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Ireland, from New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Lindenfels, (Ger.,) Capt. Welhmann, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Delagoa Bay, arr. at Port Natal previous to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7:45 P. M. yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Pondelot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:15 A. M., 23d.

"The exhibition in its entirety will end To-day at Noon."

Sale Begins To-night.

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

On View This Day

9 A. M. UNTIL NOON. 9 A. M. UNTIL NOON.

THE

Art Treasures

Collected by the Late

H. G. Marquand

prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of the executors.

The Valuable PAINTINGS and Water Colors

Will be Sold at

Mendelssohn Hall,

This (Friday) Evening promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

(Admission by Card, to be had of the Managers.)

And the balance of the Collection will be disposed of at the

American Art Galleries

on the AFTERNOONS of To-morrow (Saturday) and every afternoon next week at 3 o'clock and on the EVENINGS of January 28, 29 and 30 at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To-day, Friday, the Galleries will be closed at 12 o'clock noon and on the succeeding days of sale from 12 noon until 2:30 o'clock P. M. The objects remaining unsold being on exhibition on the days of sale from 9 A. M. until noon.

NOTE.—Admission to the exhibition, fifty cents.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Semi-Annual Sale

Overcoats and Suits. One-Third Off.

The large and increasing business in our four big, busy stores is not possible without complete assortments and immense stocks. Extreme reductions are necessary to clear out winter stocks quickly. Overcoats and Suits for men and boys a full third below our own lowest regular prices.

Men's Winter Overcoats.

Regular Price.	Sale Price.
30.00 High-Grade Overcoats	20.00
25.00 Fine Melton Overcoats	16.67
22.00 Vicunas and Meltons	14.67
21.00 Black Vicunas	14.00
20.00 High-Grade Oxfords	13.33
18.00 Meltons and Frieze	12.00
15.00 Meltons and Frieze	10.00
12.50 Oxfords & Black Frieze	8.33
10.00 Oxford & Black Frieze	6.67

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

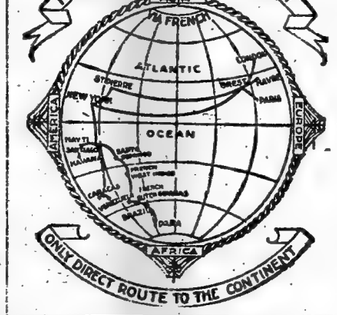

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. 339 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

New Publications.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW WEEK.

For all the news and features of the show read

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS DAILY.

On all news stands.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Take Escalator to Second Floor.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN New Batistes and Silk Mulls

First Floor.

Printed Batiste, in 1903 patterns, including all the new dots, floral and striped effects; the quality that usually retails at 12½c. Friday, yard...8

Silk Mull, in white, cream, pink, blue, maiz, tan, black, Nile, gray, helio and cardinal; 28 inches wide; value 29c., yard.....18

Notions and Supplies for Spring Dressmaking.

First Floor.

'Twas Bishop Hall who said:—"I will study more hard to give a good account of my little than how to make it more."

It is no small task to manage a little well.

Yesterday we began our Annual Sale of Notions and Supplies for Spring Dressmaking.

It's a big sale of little things—a sale in which you save largely even when you spend little.

Read the following list of the best of necessary dress accessories, things you must have, and compare the prices with those you have paid elsewhere. Count the pennies each little article bought at this rate will save for you, and then you'll realize why it's the little things you forget to estimate that mount up when the month's around.

We guarantee everything full count and first quality.

Whalebone.

The price of whalebone has been steadily advancing for many months. Yet we offer 250 gross pure shell Whalebone of substantial weight, every piece guaranteed, at a decided cut price:—14c. piece; $1.45 dozen; gross.....$17.00

Dress Shields.

These are our regular brands, which are familiar to every dressmaker. Note the extreme price reductions:—

	No. 3,	No. 4,	No. 5,
Light Weight, pair	8c.	10c.	12½c
dozen	89c.	$1.10	$1.25

Single covered, rubber, pair, 10c., 12½c., 15c

Single covered, rubber, dozen, $1.10, $1.25, $1.55

Double covered, rubber, pair, 12c., 14c., 17c

Double covered, rubber, dozen, $1.25, $1.45, $1.85

Simpson Crawford Co.'s Perfect Dress Shields.

Patented, owned and sold exclusively here. Perfect in shape, perfect in quality, without exception the most practical shield on the market.

Light weight, size A, 18c. pair; $2.00 doz.; B, 22c. pair; $2.45 doz.

Single rubber, size A, 19c. pair; $2.05 doz.; B, 25c. pair; $2.55 doz.

Double covered, size A, 23c. pair; $2.55 doz.; B, 27c. pair; $2.95 doz.

Sewing Silk.

Here again is the story of increased market value. Sewing Silks cost more now than they have in years. We offer 600 pounds of our well-known Perfection Sewing Silk, which is equal in quality to the very best on the market, in one ounce spools, actual value 58c., at 39c. a spool; dozen.....$4.60

Prussian and Taffeta Binding.

Silk Prussian Binding, excellent quality; piece, 12½c.; dozen.....$1.38

Silk Prussian Binding, finest quality; piece, 16c.; dozen.....$1.75

Silk Taffeta Binding; special quality; piece, 7c.; dozen.....79

Silk Taffeta Binding, standard quality; piece, 11c.; dozen.....$1.20

Hooks and Eyes, Pins, &c.

Spring back Hooks and Eyes; regular price, 15c. gross, at.....8

Our Hercules Spring back Hooks and Eyes, finest made, at.....14

Dressmaking Pins, standard American quality; F., 3½, 33c. dozen; S. C., 38c.; N. C.....42

Basting Cotton, special brand, 500 yards; dozen.....32

Kerr's Lustre Thread; not more than one dozen spools to each customer; spool.....9

Bias Velveteen, black; 36 yard pieces, $1.10

Beltings.

Silk Double Serge Belting, excellent grade; 10 yards; piece.....55

Silk Double Serge Belting, finest quality made; piece.....65

Silk Double Satin Belting, finest quality made; piece.....$1.00

Super Cotton Belting, 9 yard pieces, at 9

Sundries.

Bias Velveteen, black; 5 yard pieces; value 21c., at.....14

Brush Edge Braid; usually 7c. yard, sale price, 5 yards for.....15

Attachable Corset Clasps, 4 or 5 hooks, 5

Twin Dress Stays, all lengths, dozen..6

Curling Irons; regular 16c. grade, at 10

Bone Collar Buttons, small, 3c. dozen; large.....5

German Silver Thimbles; extra heavy and lined.....4

Flat spring back Hooks and Eyes; a new and improved Hook; flattened so that the form of the waist is not interfered with in the slightest degree; card.....5

White Bone Button Cabinets; 2 dozen in box.....3

Spring back Hooks and Eyes, best quality, card.....3

Large Darners, with handle; sale price..3

Sewing Cotton, 200 yards; 6 cord; sale price.....3

Basting Cotton, 500 yards; sale price, 3

Raven Mending Cotton, black; 6 cards for.....5

Pin Cubes, best quality, 100 pins on cube 4

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Third Floor.

Women's Tailor-made Suits; of excellent quality Cheviot; new spring model; in black, blue or fancy mixed materials; blouse coat, side plaited front and back; Bishop sleeves, effectively trimmed with black silk braid; coat taffeta lined, nine-gore side plaited or panel front skirts; inverted plait back.....$22.50

Women's Dress Skirts; of fine cloth Granite Cloth; nine-gore wide flaring stitched seams, inverted plait back over satin faced mercerized lining...$5.00

Women's Pedestrienne Suits; of fancy mixed materials; new spring model; blue and white effect; blouse coat with shoulder cape; smartly trimmed with piping of black and white silk; self-color taffeta lining; seven-gore wide flaring yoke skirt; habit back, all seams covered with braid stitched straps of self material.....$27.50

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts; of winter weight Cheviot, in black, seven-gore, side plaited seams, kilted at bottom, inverted plait back, finely shaped and correctly hanging skirts...$6.50

Women's Coats of Kersey and Covert Cloth; in black, blue, brown and castor; velvet collar, bell sleeve or turn-over cuffs, trimmed with stitched straps of self material or silk braid; lined with heavy grade satin; selling regularly at $25.00, $27.50 and $29.75, for Friday, $17.50

Women's Coats of Kersey, Cheviot and Montagnac; in a large variety of styles, loose or tight fitting, with or without velvet collar; lined throughout with heavy black satin.....$12.50

Women's double-breasted Kersey Jackets; in black and castor; bell sleeve, turn-over cuff, satin lined; value $8.75.....$5.00

Remarkable Offerings in Silks and Velvets.

Rotunda.

10,000 yards Black Imported Taffeta, excellent quality; exceptional value, 45c yard.

5,000 yards Black Peau de Cygne; all silk; excellent quality; extraordinary value, 58c. yard.

Velveteen and Corduroy; an absolute clearance sale; very remarkable values:—65c. yard.

Fur Rugs & Baby Carriage Robes.

Third Floor.

$2.95 Goatskin Rugs; in plain colors and contrasting combinations; for Friday.....$1.10

A limited number of slightly soiled Lambskin Baby Carriage Robes; selling regularly at $3.95, $4.50 and up to $7.50; choice at, each.....

FOR GERMANY'S PRESTIGE

Chancellor von Buelow's Reason for Venezuela Operations.

Goaded by Charges of National Madness, He Defincs Government Policy —Wants Navy to Hold Only Fourth or Fifth Place.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Chancellor von Bülow again spoke on Venezuela in the Reichstag to-day in answer to the criticisms of Herr Bebel (Socialist) on the Government's policy. The Chancellor said:

"Herr Bebel has defended the singular behavior of the Venezuelan Government against us with a degree of animation such as I have seen in no European newspaper. President Castro doubtless will read Herr Bebel's speech with the greatest delight at his morning coffee. Let me further remark that the question at issue between Venezuela and the powers is not merely one of claims, but of the defense by the powers of their prestige, which has been impaired through President Castro's action and through the manner in which he repudiated impolitely, to express it mildly, our just claims. We were therefore perfectly justified in proceeding jointly with Great Britain and Italy for the preservation of our prestige."

In answering Herr Bebel's attacks upon Germany's naval expenditure, the Imperial Chancellor spoke as follows:

"When Herr Bebel says that naval officers, retired and on waiting orders, have written articles claiming that our fleet must be strong enough to annihilate the British Navy, I answer him that this, of course, is a fancy picture which is found in the literature of all peoples. I point only to the imaginary battle of Dorking, which no responsible statesman dreams of and which no reasonable man in Germany regards as possible.

"You can see that these articles are mere fancy pictures by consulting our fleet plan, after the completion of which our navy will occupy only fourth or fifth place among the navies of the world. We follow no aggressive plans, but purpose merely the defense of our coasts and the protection of German interests and citizens abroad. That we should not remain defenseless at sea is the wish of the majority, I may say without exaggeration of the great majority, of the German people.

"If Herr Bebel contradicts this then he is out of harmony with the sentiments of the nation.

"Herr Bebel said also that the expression (our future lies upon the water) contains an aggressive aim toward other powers. Herr Bebel appears to me to have proceeded here also according to the principle of imputing false motives when other means of attack were exhausted.

"We intend nothing of the kind. The expression quoted does not mean that we want to drive any power from the sea, but we have just as good a right to sail around on the seas as other nations have, and the new German Empire has this right, too."

Chancellor von Buelow, later in his address, said that Herr Schaedler (Bavarian member of the Centre Party) had remarked the other day that the Germans were more hated than loved in the world.

"I regard this wide generalization as incorrect," continued the Chancellor. "I believe we have trustworthy political friends and that the world has not forgotten the radiant genius of the German people. I recently referred to a 'wild poet' who was unfavorably disposed toward us. I am glad to note to-day that the Belgo-French author, M. Maeterlinck, who is now in Berlin, has not improperly characterized the German people as 'the moral conscience of the world.'

"But, even if so much hatred and dislike for us prevail as Herr Bebel too, seems to assume, then, in my opinion, hatred and envy—and hate is usually born of envy—are sweeter than pity.

"Let us keep our powder dry; let us not quarrel too much among ourselves, and nobody will run foul of our wagons."

Earlier in his speech Count von Buelow, referring to Herr Bebel's criticisms of Emperor William's attacks upon social democracy, said:

"Are you not trying, by all the means of agitation, to injure the monarchy? You wonder that the monarch, penetrated with a sense of his responsibilities and rights, defends himself. So long as social democracy aims to overturn the existing constitutional system you cannot wonder that the highest bearer of the monarchic principle takes the defensive with all energy and even severity when this expresses his character."

The speech of Herr Bebel which drew forth the Chancellor's reply was made during the budget debate in the Reichstag to-day. Herr Bebel ascribed the empire's deficits to the enormous expenditures for the army and navy and to the futile efforts to play the first rôle in the world, which Germany was unable to do. The Government, he continued, was afflicted with the "malady of suddenness," which defeated its own aims.

The speaker instanced the rearmament of the army with artillery which had already been delegated to the second rank. The United States, Herr Bebel added, had entered into the competition for armaments, and owing to her great resources and energy will soon outstrip Europe.

Herr Bebel further said that the empire's expenditures for the army and navy were likely to grow even heavier under the present conception of the foreign policy.

Germany wanted to be first everywhere. Its attitude toward weaker States would never be tolerated toward itself. Its action toward Haiti was brusque, and how, the speaker asked, could the Panther's bombardment of Fort San Carlos be justified?

Continuing, Herr Bebel remarked:

"President Castro is struggling for life and the maintenance of the Presidency. We cannot take it ill of a man under such circumstances if he resists excessive demands.

"The coercion of Venezuela is in the interests of great capitalists, and the Krupp firm has a share in it. Such violence should be resorted to only in the most extreme cases."

M. CAMBON AT MADRID.

New French Ambassador to Spain Cordially Greeted by King Alfonso—Brilliant Ceremony.

MADRID, Jan. 22.— M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, was received officially by King Alfonso to-day, and presented his credentials. The ceremony at the Palace was a brilliant one and was marked with expressions of unusual cordiality.

The Ambassador proceeded to the Palace in a carriage drawn by six horses, followed by other carriages in which were members of the Embassy, and escorted by a squadron of the Royal Guards. At the Palace M. Cambon was received by a detachment of troops. Halberdiers lined the stairway to the Throne Room, where King Alfonso and the Court awaited the Ambassador.

In the course of his reply to M. Cambon, His Majesty said he was pleased to see France and Spain united in the ties of old friendship and recalled the fact that M. Cambon while occupying another post under critical circumstances had won the regard and friendship of Spain. The King said he was confident this regard and friendship would continue.

IN MEMORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The second anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was observed to-day at Windsor, London, and elsewhere by the depositing of wreaths on statues erected to her memory and by memorial services.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family were present at a service held in the Frogmore mausoleum. The sarcophagus of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were decorated with plants and white flowers.

Subsequently salutes were fired in celebration of the accession of King Edward.

For a New Chilean Railroad.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 22.—The Chilean Congress has approved the bill authorizing the Government to invite tenders for the construction of a trans-Andean railroad on the basis of a guarantee of 3 per cent. interest on the cost of the work.

More Millionaires in Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The number of millionaires in Prussia has increased since 1899 from 6,016 to 6,601, according to the general tax returns. The late Herr Krupp's fortune shrunk during the past three years $19,750,000, being now assessed at $40,750,000.

CONFUSION IN COLORADO.

Democrats Unable to Get a Quorum to Elect a Senator.

DENVER, Jan. 22.—Another attempt was made by the Democratic members of the Legislature to-day to obtain a quorum in joint session and re-elect Senator Teller. Representative William H. Kelly of Montezuma County was absent and could not be found. With his vote the quorum would have been complete.

Prior to the assembling of the Democratic members at noon they held a caucus, at which they listened to speeches by the leaders of the party. United States Senator Thomas H. Patterson said that Senator Teller felt keenly the neglect of six Democrats to vote at the joint session yesterday, thereby defeating his election.

Alva Adams, Charles S. Thomas, and Thomas J. O'Donnell declared in speeches that Mr. Teller was the only logical candidate.

Senator Teller said that he had not attended the meeting to find fault. He believed the Democratic Party was paramount to the interests of any one man. He said he had not withdrawn and did not intend to, but if things came to such a pass that the party could not agree upon him he was willing that his friends should support the party's choice.

Fifty Democratic members—one short of a quorum—were present when the joint session was called to order. The Senate Sergeant at Arms was instructed to bring in absentees. No attempt was made, however, to force attendance of Republican members. The members settled down for a long siege, with the evident purpose of taking a ballot for Senator, provided that Mr. Kelly should be found.

The Democratic Senators, who hold the Senate Chamber, have agreed, if necessary, to spend the remainder of the ninety days of the session in the chamber. They have adopted a set of rules and regulations, which will govern the members as long as the present condition of affairs shall continue. Each Senator is assigned to do a certain amount of duty as Captain of the Guard, and a list has been made out giving six Senators a night off together.

Lieut. Gov. Haggott's Senate held an executive session to-day, and some of its members conferred with Gov. Peabody. Attorney General Miller is examining the laws bearing upon the controversy, and it is believed that Gov. Peabody will be governed by his advice.

All the defeated Republican candidates for membership in the Legislature are in the city. It is said that the Republican leaders propose that at to-morrow's session of the House the twenty-five Democratic members shall be expelled and their seats given to the Republican contestants.

The Capitol has a warlike aspect to-day, owing to the presence of armed men in the House Chamber, and of a strong guard of policemen in plain clothes at all entrances to the Senate Chamber.

Sergeant at Arms Plummer of the House had posted thirty guards in and about the House chamber to resist an anticipated attempt of the supporters of Edward O. Wolcott, Republican candidate for Senator, to capture the hall. On every desk is a pair of big pistols, and in the corners stand many shotguns. The guards are commanded by Sherman Bell, formerly of the Rough Rider Regiment, and James H. Clark. The House did not meet to-day, having adjourned until Friday, but the anti-Wolcott Republicans will maintain their garrison.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. SMOOT.

Utah Ministerial Association Will Send a Committee to Washington to Oppose the Apostle.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 22.—The Ministerial Association of Salt Lake City, which has been conducting a systematic fight against the election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate, has sent a telegraphic protest to Senator Burrows, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, against the seating of Mr. Smoot.

A committee from the association will appear before the Senate Committee at the proper time to show cause for Mr. Smoot's exclusion.

SLIGHT CHANGE IN DELAWARE.

Denial That the President Has Intervened in the Dead-Lock.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 22.—One ballot was taken for United States Senator to-day. For the long term the vote was: Addicks, Union Republican, 21; H. A. Dupont, regular Republican, 10; Kenney, Democrat, 21. For the short term it was: Addicks, 19; Higgins, regular Republican, 12; Saulsbury, Democrat, 21. Senator Groves and Representative Jones, Union Republicans, changed their votes from T. C. Dupont to Higgins. Adjournment was taken until noon to-morrow.

The Democrats in the dead-locked Delaware Legislature will hold another caucus Monday morning to consider the withdrawal of ex-Senator Kenney as the caucus nominee for one of the Senatorial vacancies and the nomination of other Democrats to be voted for from time to time during the dead-lock. This, it is contended, will have the effect of again stirring up the anti-Addicks Republicans, who have asserted that they could not deal with the Democrats to defeat Addicks until the twenty-one Democrats presented a less strenuous partisan as their candidate for Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In view of assertions made by both sides in the Senatorial contest in Delaware it is authoritatively stated that the President has not interfered in the matter in any way.

Long Wins in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22.—Congressman Chester I. Long was nominated by acclamation this afternoon by the Republican legislative caucus as candidate for United States Senator. All the other candidates withdrew.

No Choice in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 22.—The balloting to-day for United States Senator resulted as follows: Ankeny, 52; Preston, 41; Wilson, 11; Turner, (Dem..) 22; Sharp, 5; Allen, 3; Crow, 1; Sanders, 1. Necessary to a choice, 69.

The Vote in Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 22.—On the ballot for United States Senator to-day C. W. Fulton gained one vote, and ex-Gov. Geer lost one. The ballot resulted as follows: Fulton, 32; Geer, 17; Wood, (Dem..) 17; M. C. George, 5; H. L. Pittock, 4; scattering, 11; absent, 4. Necessary to a choice, 46.

VON HOLLEBEN AT PARIS.

Retiring Ambassador Talks of His Leaving and of His Regard for Americans.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Dr. von Holleben, the retiring German Ambassador to the United States, who arrived here yesterday from Cherbourg, is still suffering from his recent illness. He will go in a few days to the Riviera. The Ambassador said to-day:

"My departure from Washington was quite devoid of significance, except that my Government had granted me leave of absence on account of ill-health. I regret that I was too ill at the time of leaving to call personally on President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay. As is well konwn, I have the highest regard and admiration for the President, and I shall take an early occasion to assure him of my regret at my inability to see him before leaving. Pleasant personal messages were exchanged with Secretary Hay on the eve of my sailing."

Referring to his stay in America Dr. von Holleben said:

"I count my stay in America as one of the most pleasant and most profitable experiences of my life, for I have seen the wonderful energy and colossal development of America and the Americans. I have made innumerable friendships and to some extent have aided in knitting together the bonds between two strong and prosperous nations."

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Legal Aid Society

A gift of $1,000 by Andrew Carnegie to the Legal Aid Society was announced at the monthly meeting of the society yesterday in the office of Arthur Von Briesen, at 49 Wall Street. The society made Mr. Carnegie a life member.

BIG GUN IS SHATTERED

Sandy Hook Weapon Wrecked by Abnormal Gelatine Charge.

Fragments of the Gun Thrown Wide Seaward—Great Hole in the Ground Torn Out—No One Killed.

One of the big 12-inch guns was torn apart yesterday afternoon at the far end of the proving grounds at Sandy Hook. Before the explosion the gun was valued at $40,000, and after such parts of it as were left if sold for junk would net bring much more than 40 cents. The big gun, which was not a great distance from the 16-inch gun tested last week, had gone through every trial of the Ordnance Board successfully and was soon to have been placed on its carriage in the site chosen for it. It was wrecked in the course of experiments in throwing high explosives under conditions that might happen in actual engagement, but which are spoken of by officers as "abnormal." No one was killed because of the elaborate precautions for the safety of visitors, officers, and men.

These experiments have been going on for some time. Major Smith, Major Birnie, and Capt. Dunn were in charge of the trials, which were witnessed by a board of officers from the Ordnance Department in Washington. Just before the firing one of the workingmen was caught in the shaft of the Gantry crane in front of the mortar batteries and his arm wrenched from the socket in such a way that he will lose it, if he does not lose his life.

A shell bearing 200 pounds of explosive gelatine was fired under abnormal pressure successfully. This extra pressure was gained by using more than the service charge of brown powder of the kind meant for a 10-inch instead of the 12-inch powder. In the larger space the smaller powder burns more quickly, causing a greater or abnormal pressure per square inch. As smokeless powder is notoriously eccentric and liable to unexpectedly develop abnormal pressure, it was thought that the necessary test of throwing explosive gelatine must be under the abnormal conditions.

The gun was loaded for the second shot with the explosive shell and a greater amount of the 10-inch brown powder put behind it. The wires were fixed to fire the detonating cap and the officers went a mile and a half away to the protection behind the mortar batteries. A Lieutenant carried the firing battery into a bomb-proof some distance from the gun and turned on the current.

There was a great cloud of yellow smoke, indicative of the explosion inside the gun of the gelatine in the shell, and the sea was whipped up a mile off shore with the fragments of the gun. It was as if rapid-fire guns had been turned loose on the waves, directing their fire from right to left. The falling fragments formed the quadrant of a circle, the last of them throwing up the foam directly to the left of the shelter taken by those who were conducting the experiments and as a precaution had gone a mile and a half away from the gun.

The accident was a grievous disappointment to the officers, as they have successfully experimented with these shells for some years, their tests dating back to 1899. An examination of the wreck showed that all remaining of the $40,000 gun were the breech block and the muzzle. The rest of the weapon had been thrown high and seaward, the greater force being to the left and backward. The breakage had been longitudinal. There was a great hole in the ground where the exploding gelatine, local in its force, had worked its havoc.

LAKE CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

To Incorporate with $20,000 Capital for Promotion of Lake Traffic.

DETROIT, Jan. 22.—Without a dissenting vote the plan for the reorganization and incorporation of the Lake Carriers' Association was adopted at the convention to-day.

The association will be organized under the laws of West Virginia with a capital stock of $20,000, and the articles will be filed as soon as possible. The agreement to incorporate says that the object and purposes of the incorporation are:

To establish and maintain shipping offices for the convenient securing of seamen for vessels on the Great Lakes, their connecting and tributary waters; to establish and maintain and procure the establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation; to improve and secure the improvement of channels, docks, wharves, loading and unloading, and terminal facilities; to establish and maintain by contract or otherwise such amicable relations between employer and employed as will avoid the public injury that would result from lockouts or strikes in the lake carrying service; to provide as far as may be for the prompt and amicable adjustment of matters affecting shipping and the interests of vessel owners of the Great Lakes and the connecting and tributary waters, and to lease, rent, purchase, or sell such real or personal property as may be necessary or convenient in carrying out the foregoing purposes.

The headquarters of the association will be in Detroit.

DEATH FOLLOWED "KNOCKOUT"

SCITUATE, R. I., Jan. 22.—Death to-day followed the knock-out blow given Eugene McCarthy of New York, the schoolboy pugilist, by Hugh Murphy, also of New York, in a bout here last night. Concussion of the brain was the cause.

McCarthy received the blow in the fifteenth round, it is claimed, after his seconds had thrown up the sponge. It was on the body, but the youth fell and his head struck the floor with great force.

He became unconscious and all efforts to revive him were futile. McCarthy was eighteen years of age and was a pupil at a New York High School.

Institute of Arts and Letters Election.

At the fourth annual meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, after the usual dinner, on Wednesday evening last, William Dean Howells was re-elected President of the institute and Edmund Clarence Stedman, William M. Sloane, James Ford Rhodes, Bronson Howard, John La Farge, and Augustus St. Gaudens were elected Vice Presidents. James Breck Perkins was re-elected Treasurer. W. Mabie having requested to be relieved from further service as Secretary, Robert Underwood Johnson was elected to fill that position.

In Memory of Abram S. Hewitt.

The Commissioners of the Palisades Inter-State Park, at a meeting yesterday, passed resolutions on the death of Abram S. Hewitt. A special meeting of the City Club in memory of Mr. Hewitt is to be held in the clubhouse on Monday evening next. Grover Cleveland, Bishop Poter, R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Watson Gilder, and Andrew Carnegie have been invited to speak.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

When Scott's Emulsion makes the consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

Exactly what goes on inside to make the consumptive gain weight when taking Scott's Emulsion is still a mystery.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs too that reduces the cough. More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N.Y.

Even a Sneeze

is significant. It shows that something is injuring the air passages. It's a warning to be heeded. Take **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** in time and ward off the coming cold or cough. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

DIVORCE AND THE CHURCH

Bishop Burgess of Long Island Attacks Episcopalian Laxity.

At Church Club Dinner Eulogizes Attitude of Rome—Bishop Potter and Whitelaw Reid Speak.

The question of marriage and divorce, the proposed change of name, and other questions which have agitated the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country during recent years, came in for a great deal of discussion by such eminent churchmen as Bishop Potter of New York and Bishop Burgess of Long Island at the sixteenth annual dinner of the Church Club, held at Sherry's last night.

S. Nicholson Kane presided in the absence of J. Macculloch Miller, the President of the club, who is ill. Among those at the guests' table were Whitelaw Reid, Robert C. Ogden, Archdeacon Nelson, the Rev. Dr. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, and F. B. Tuttle, President of the Church Club of Chicago. Bishop Potter was the first speaker of the evening. He said in part:

"I wish to say a word to you to-night in regard to the project of holding the conventions of this diocese in halls instead of in some church in the future. When the meeting of the Archdeaconry of Westchester was held last Fall we gathered for our business meeting in a certain hall in which the mural decorations were not exactly of the nature that you see in a church edifice. You may not know it, but one of the frescoes represented the "Sacrifice to Venus." I want you to aid in this matter, because I want to work up a feeling in this direction so that it will not jar the Church when the change is made.

"There is another matter of which I would also like to speak to you. We have out in Chicago a Bishop of Polish extraction, I mean Bishop Koslowski. He was ordained, if I remember right, by the Archbishop of Bonn, a Bishop of the old Catholic Church. He was consecrated by another Bishop, and if I have been rightly informed, by the Archbishop of Utrecht. We cannot question these orders; his ordination is unimpeachable. The movement of which he is the head, the old Catholic movement, is one of great interest and importance in the Middle West, and I think it would be a wise move for this Church to recognize Bishop Koslowski."

The old Catholic Church is a body which separated from the Roman Catholic Church and subsequently applied for admission to the Episcopal Church in this country. A special convention was held last Fall in Philadelphia, when the question of admitting them was left in the hands of a committee, after a great deal of argument for and against. The movement has about 70,000 followers, mostly Slavonians, in this country, and also a considerable following in Europe.

"I have great hope in our relation to the old Catholic movement," Bishop Potter continued. "It is of wider importance than any other which so far has appeared on the horizon. We may be believers in the Reformation, but we must think of our brethren in the Slavonic countries who to a certain extent are in sympathy with our order of service. You are not a legislative body, but I think the Church Club can do a great deal toward opening the door. I venture to say it will provoke considerable antagonism in certain quarters, but the most profound thought in the church will sympathize with you in the fullest measure."

Bishop Burgess spoke about the proposed change of name and the divorce canons. The name suggested for the Episcopal Church is "The Catholic Church of America."

"What does it matter whether we change our name or not," said the Bishop. "While I do not apprehend that our Church would suffer any loss of standing by doing so, for we are too influential for that, and this country looks to us for more even than we can imagine at present, I doubt whether it would serve to enhance our influence or favorably impress the people. What I know is that it would cause a great deal of confusion in real estate, for I can assure you that the Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church would not be slow to gobble up our titles.

"I want to say to you that I consider all this talk about changing the name of the church as premature. We have other things of more importance to attend to just now. We rejoice in the name Protestant. We are told that that name is a negative. But is it? It is a protest against the errors of Rome. For my part I want to protest not only against the errors of Rome, but against the errors of London, or Paris, or Boston, or New York, or wherever they appear. According to my conception a Protestant is a Christian who is not a Roman Catholic.

"A great modern historian has written an entire chapter against the Roman Catholic Church. He counts up all her errors and wrongs, but balances it all up in the last sentence where he says that she has made duty plain to the people, exalted the ideal of marriage, and raised the wife to be her husband's equal by forbidding any man within the pale to have more than one wife. In that respect, certainly, the Church of Rome has been like the shadow of a mighty rock in many a weary land.

"I am not here to make a plea for the Roman Catholic Church. I believe her doctrine of infallibility foolish and the doctrine of transubstantiation unphilosophical and unreasonable. I cannot forget, though, that that Church has stood in this country as a bulwark against divorce and a champion for the inviolability of the marriage tie.

"If we turn to our Church what do we find? We will find that our Prayer Book stands for one thing, while our canons tell an entirely different story. It seems to me that the most important work we have on hand at present is to harmonize our canons and our Book of Common Prayer. Let us do that first and then it will be time enough to think of changing our name.

"No one can deny that the evil of divorce has eaten out all the moral force from our land. Young men and young women are brought up under the idea that a marriage can be easily and properly dissolved. The children in our great schools, when vacation time comes, do not know where to spend it. The parents are divorced, and each has established a new home. Even the solid middle classes, where divorce was shunned once, now seem to think it all right.

"If you want me to agitate for a change of name, then you must bring our Church up to the standard of the Roman Church in this respect and stand shoulder to shoulder with her in battling against this evil. We must consider that question before we consider the question of changing the name."

Whitelaw Reid criticised "yellow" journals, "yellow" preachers, and the communistic tendencies of the age, which he characterized as the greatest menace to the country and to civilization.

"We go to church to be taught things that should tend to our eternal welfare," said Mr. Reid, "and we are only too often treated to an editorial—and a 'yellow' journal editorial at that. Sensationalism is undoubtedly a very valuable thing, but why sacred things should be treated in a sensational manner I have as yet not been able to understand.

"Of course, it is only the sermon which smacks of the 'yellow journal' editorial which gets into the newspapers. Of course. But then why should a sermon be reported? A sensational sermon acts on the average reader very much like a report of the reappearance in the Senate of Tillman with his pitchfork or the last outburst of Devery."

After declaring that the old-fashioned, ultra-orthodox preacher who looked at the Bible truths through the theological spectacles of the sixteenth century, was as much out of tune with his time and his mission as was the "yellow" preacher, Mr. Reid talked of the communistic tendencies which, he said, had crept not only among certain strata of cultured society, but even into the pulpit.

"Communistic notions," he said in this connection, "have begun to take hold of even the cultured, professional men and men of letters. A tendency to upset the established order of things, to rail against rich men, and ridicule men of wealth, is beginning to assert itself more and more. Somebody is ever seeking to bring about strife between capital and labor. I remember how a few years ago such an eminent man of letters as William D. Howells advocated the release of the murderers of the police during the Anarchistic riots in Chicago. These notions of sympathy with communistic tendencies, deplorably enough, have crept into the pulpit.

"History has taught us that these tendencies if carried to their ultimate logical conclusion will lead the world either to the Dead Sea of decay and demoralization or to the Red Sea of revolution and bloodshed."

Robert C. Ogden, the Rev. Dr. McConnell, and Mr. Tuttle also spoke.

LYNCH'S TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Member of British Parliament Loses an Important Point of His Defense—Crowds Attend Hearing.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The court in which Col. Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, is being tried on the charge of high treason was again crowded to-day. After reading the deposition of an American, Lewis Handley, who said Col. Lynch had compelled him to take up arms in behalf of the Boers at Glencoe, but who had got off through the intervention of the American Consul, counsel for the defense submitted that the prisoner was protected by the naturalization laws.

He claimed that a man was entitled to become an alien at any time, even after the outbreak of war; referred to the War of Independence, said there were at least 20,000 men of British birth in the American mercantile marine, and asserted that there were 20,000,000 people living in America who possessed two nationalities.

Counsel contended that Col. Lynch took up arms in behalf of the Transvaal without secrecy and under the mistaken belief that the Naturalization act permitted this. In any event, counsel added, if the court decided the prisoner was a British subject he ought to be triad in Australia, where he was born.

The Attorney General, Sir Robert Finlay, replying for the prosecution, argued that Col. Lynch procured naturalization for the purpose of fighting against his own country, and added that, even could naturalization cover the prisoner's subsequent actions, it could not cover his anterior treason, namely, adhering to the Queen's enemies and declaring his willingness to fight against her forces.

Ultimately the court decided that the Naturalization act afforded no defense in the present case. Naturalization was preceded by taking an oath of allegiance to the enemy, which was a treasonable action.

SUGGESTED BY PLAYING AN OLD FAVORITE BY MEANS of

The PIANOLA

THE COMPANY'S NOTE.—The enthusiasm of Pianola owners, which is manifested in various forms, but especially in an endeavor to interest others, is a feature of our business often commented upon, and certainly one very much appreciated by us.

It is true we are indebted to our patrons for a larger share of our business than to our extensive advertising.

The following suggestion for an advertisement was recently received in our office from one of our patrons and we believe it worth publishing, both to show how diversified is the pleasure derived from the Pianola and as an evidence of how "near" the owner gets to his instrument.

We would explain that there are at present **8,643** different selections available to the Pianola owner. These include the master-works of Chopin, Beethoven, Liszt, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Moszkowsky, Brahms, Chaminade, Gounod, Grieg, Verdi, Wagner, Meyerbeer, Raff, and Paderewski.

All the popular light operas: San Toy, The Show Girl, The Chaperones, King Dodo, Florodora, Sultan of Sulu, Dolly Varden, etc.

"THE attraction possessed by some pieces is explainable only on grounds other than merit of composition. One may listen unmoved to an overture composed by a master musician, and yet be thrilled by a simple melody. The one may be only pleasing to the sense of sound; the other may reach down into the recesses of memory and by the chords of sound draw back into the present the scenes and experiences indelibly associated with the air. A lullaby or cradle song may carry in its train mental pictures of childhood days which gladden e'en tho' they sadden. A waltz or minuet may cause to live again an event or experience enshrined within the heart. Happy the one who by reason of ability to play the piano can weave again on the resonance of its strings an airy fabric of their past's pleasurable experiences; and desirable the means that will enable *any one lacking such ability* to call forth at will the subtle power of music's wand."

The Pianola enables any one to play any musical composition.

Price of Pianola, $250. May be purchased by partial payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

Selling Agents:—FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark and Jersey City.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition

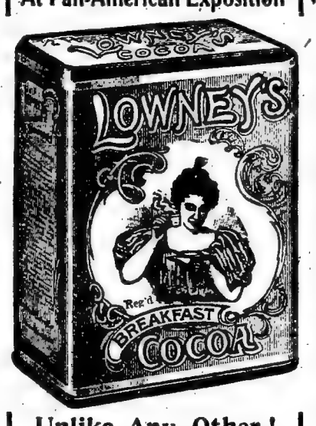

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

STOP COUGHING

You must stop that coughing at once, or before you know it your lungs will be affected and your life endangered by pneumonia. At this time of the year you must be particularly careful, as throat and lung troubles are hovering around, and

DEATH IS NEAR.

Oftentimes nearer than you can possibly imagine. Only last week a strong, robust young man, in the prime of life, who lived in White Plains and did business in New York City, had a slight cough. It was so slight that he paid no attention to it, and in a spirit of bravado continued his office work. In four days it went to his lungs, and he died from pneumonia within a week. Many such cases are happening every day, and every one of them can easily be cured by

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

The dose is a teaspoonful in a half glass of water every two hours until the cough is relieved. It is a SURE CURE. It will cure any cough in 24 hours if the patient will use it as directed.

CURED WEAK LUNGS.

Dear Sirs: Having suffered with weak lungs, severe cough and loss of appetite I tried nearly all medicines, but without benefit. A few weeks ago on advice I commenced the use of your Pure Malt Whiskey. My appetite improved almost immediately, my cough stopped, and my lungs are as strong as ever, my strength has returned, and I shall continue its use. Respectfully,
FLORENCE WHITING, No. 1106 C st., N. W., Washington, Jan. 4, 1902.

STOPPED HEMORRHAGES.

305 Cedar Avenue, Scranton, Pa., April 9, 1902.
Gentlemen—My lung trouble is two years old. Had about eight or ten hemorrhages, which broke me down in weight and strength. The last, in February, was the worst of all, so that I thought and believed myself that I could not see another Summer. When I commenced to take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey my weight was 117 pounds; my weight to-day is 129 pounds; made a good improvement in every respect. I feel stronger from day to day; no hemorrhage since I used the Whiskey.—GOTTFRIED LEBER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis and pneumonia. It stimulates and enriches the blood, aids digestion, builds up the nerve tissue, tones up the heart and fortifies the system against disease germs. It prolongs life, keeps the old young, and the young strong. It contains no fusel oil and is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

CAUTION.—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations, and so-called Malt Whiskey substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only, and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure malt whiskey which contains medicinal, health-giving qualities. Look for the trade-mark, "The Old Chemist," on the label.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct at $1.00 a bottle. Write for free medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and convincing testimonials, to the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.

"One Cent Buys the Best."

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS at One Cent.

A Success from the Start.

Thousands of new readers.

Buy it to-night and see for yourself that

"One Cent Buys the Best."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Lewis Arouses Canal Advocates with a Resolution.

Proposes That the Federal Government Be Asked to Construct a Ship Canal —Quarantine Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator Lewis of Monroe this morning revived the scheme suggested several years ago for the Government ownership of canals as a solution of the canal question in this State by the introduction of a resolution relative to the future policy of the Empire State in relation to canals and requesting Congress to consider the possibilities of a canal thirty feet deep for military and commercial purposes, as well as to make provision for the completion of the surveys of waterways between the Atlantic and the great lakes.

Senator Lewis is an anti-canal man, and his presentation of the resolution aroused at once the ardent advocates of canal improvement in the Senate.

After the resolution had been read Senator Grady, minority leader, who subsequently declared that this was one of the schemes whereby the real issue of canal improvement was to be dodged by the dominant party, asked if Senator Lewis intended to move for the immediate adoption of the resolution. Senator Lewis said he would permit the resolution to take its usual course.

Senator George A. Davis of Buffalo, Chairman of the Canal Committee, said if necessary he would make a motion to have the resolution referred to the Canal Committee. Senator Lewis said that he had no objection, and the resolution was referred.

The preamble to the resolution says:

There is a prevalent feeling in the State that the information at hand is not sufficient for an intelligent decision by the people of the question of the future policy of the State in relation to its canals.

That the United States Government expended during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 $485,000 for the expenses of an Engineering Commission to make complete surveys and examinations, and collect needful data to estimate costs and mature projects.

That the United States Engineering Commission express the opinion that it is probable that a down-grade canal from Tonawanda to Utica and thence by locks and dams on the Mohawk to Troy could be safely constructed.

That it is asserted by competent engineers that a ship canal constructed on such a plan would not only serve to the fullest extent the commercial requirements, but would in addition thereto make possible the development of water power of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars, distributed at many points along the 350 miles between Lake Erie and the Hudson River.

Both houses passed the first bill of the session to-day. It was Senator Ambler's measure, providing for an appropriation of $10,000 for the enforcement of the quarantine on the boundaries of the State against the importation of cattle infected by "hoof and mouth" disease, now raging in the Eastern States. The expenditure of the money rests with the State Agricultural Department.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Measures of Interest in the Senate and the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

By Senator ELSBERG—Forbidding the use of "name, portrait, or picture", of any living person for commercial purposes without the written consent of the person. Violation is a misdemeanor, with a penalty of one year's imprisonment and fine of $1,000, and the person offended may recover damages.

By Senator AMBLER—Bringing under the "Pure Food law" misrepresentation or intentional inferiority as to quality, kind, or quantity of goods, packing with injurious materials, and articles adulterated or misbranded.

By Senator ELSBERG—For the retirement upon half pay after reinstatement of Patrick J. Gilroy, who was dismissed from the New York City Fire Department in November, 1900.

By Senator McCLELLAND—Providing for a "contingent vote" at primary elections by which the voter indicates on his ballot his first and second choices respectively. If no one is elected by a majority of "first choice" votes then the "second choice" votes are to be counted.

By Senator RUSSELL—Providing for eleven additional Justices of the Municipal Court of New York—six in New York and five in Brooklyn.

By Assemblyman GRATEN—Authorizing the Court of Claims to consider the damage claim by the heirs of E. Leroy Smith, an Albany merchant, who was shot by a member of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, during the Albany street-car strike of 1901.

By Assemblyman PRINCE—Requiring every manufacturer of canned goods, excepting of canned condensed milk or cream, to print plainly upon the label the exact date of the canning.

By Assemblyman FITZPATRICK—Increasing salaries of uniformed members of the New York City Fire Department: Second grade, from $1,200 to $1,230; third grade, from $1,000 to $1,150, and fourth grade, from $800 to $1,000.

By Assemblyman REEVE—Adding infants unborn to those who may have interest in real property.

By Assemblyman BUTLER—Providing for an additional recreation pier at the foot of West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

By Assemblyman HAMMOND—Increasing the number of Directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company from twenty-five to thirty-five.

By Assemblyman REMSEN—Appropriating $3,600 to complete a monument on the field of Bull Run in honor of Duryee's Zouaves.

By Assemblyman HINSON—Regulating the size of dressing rooms in theatres, the location of lights, and providing for closer inspection by the Factory Inspector.

UNIONS AND THE MILITIA.

Bill Drawn to Prevent Discrimination Against Laboring Men Who Serve in the National Guard.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Discrimination in employment against members of the State National Guard would be forbidden under the terms of a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Hughes. The measure comes from the State Guard authorities, and is the outcome of the expulsion of William Potter of Schenectady from a labor union in that city because as a member of the National Guard he served during the strike on the Hudson Valley Railway.

It adds a section to the Penal Code providing that any person, corporation, or labor union, or any one acting in behalf of any association, who shall coerce or compel any person to enter into an agreement to refrain from enlistment in the National Guard as a condition of receiving employment or becoming a member of any labor union or discriminate against any individual by reason of his being a member of the National Guard, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The penalty is to be imprisonment for six months and a fine of $200.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF MILITIA.

Adjt. Gen. Henry Says the State Must Consent Before the New Army Plan Becomes Effective.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Before the militia of New York State can be amalgamated with the army of the United States as provided in the Dick bill, which President Roosevelt made a Federal law yesterday, the sanction of the State must be given, said Adjt. Gen. Nelson A. Henry to-day.

"The citizen soldier enlists in the service of the State of New York and not in the Federal service," continued Gen. Henry. "His service cannot be transferred until the State takes action bringing this about.

"The scheme proposed in the bill to have State troops camp out every year with regulars at the expense of the Federal Government is all right. The State would of course have to meet the difference in the pay received by the regulars and the militia. The transfer of 100,000 Krag Jorgensen rifles to the State militia will be all right if the Federal army is not to be furnished with a new arm. There must be uniformity in arms and ammunition. There may be a little difficulty encountered in placing officers properly.

"I intend going to Washington next week and will talk with the authorities there concerning the law. It is likely that everything will come out all right, but the matter will have to be carefully considered and the proposed changes brought about by regular action on the part of the State."

Dinner at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell gave a dinner party this evening. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Platt, Mr. Robert C. Pruyn, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Landon, Troy; Capt. and Mrs. Francis Landon, Poughkeepsie; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Warren, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. William Gorham Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bullions, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer of Albany, and Mr. Charles Spencer Boyd of Brooklyn.

OPPOSE JEROME EXCISE BILL.

Republican Leaders Indicate Dissent When the Measure for Sunday Opening of Saloons Is Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—District Attorney Jerome's Excise bill was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Howard Conkling of the Twenty-fifth District. It provides for the opening of the saloons of New York City after 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Sundays.

Assemblyman Jean Burnett, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, who comes from the same county as Senator Raines, said to-day that Mr. Jerome's bill would never get out of the Excise Committee if he could prevent such action.

"I fought a similar bill sent here by Mr. Jerome at the last session," Mr. Burnett said, "with the result that it was never even reported, and I think the measure introduced by Mr. Conkling will meet a like fate. If it should get out of the committee I will fight it on the floor, and if it should get through the Assembly I will do all I can to defeat it in the Senate.

"The bill, I know, is said to be backed by a considerable sentiment in New York City, but I am absolutely confident that it does not voice the sentiment of the community. It is an assault on the American Sabbath, and the people of the State have too much pride in the State's metropolis to pass legislation which would tend to make the Sabbath there a day of drunkenness and disorder."

Senator Raines will also do all in his power to defeat the bill. As Gov. Odell has intimated to Mr. Conkling that he, too, is opposed to it, there appears to be little chance for the measure unless Mr. Jerome can work up such influential church sentiment in its behalf that its opponents will give over their opposition.

STAMP TAX BILL EXTENDED.

Gov. Odell's Revenue Measure Will Apply to Many Papers Filed with County Clerks.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—One of the administration tax measures will be introduced in the Senate next week. It will provide for a stamp tax on all notorial papers, and papers signed by a Commissioner of Deeds, by a Supreme Court Judge—in fact, all papers, excepting realty transfers, filed with County Clerks.

The measure is an amplification of the Governor's notary tax idea as advanced in his annual message. It is expected that the proceeds to the State will amount to upward of $2,000,000 annually. The State Controller will issue the stamps to the County Treasurers.

Senator Green, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, conferred with Gov. Odell this morning on tax measures. He said that the Stamp bill was the first of the tax measures in complete shape. All have been roughly drafted, but the Governor wishes to wait until a revision commission, for which a bill appropriating $5,000 has just passed the Assembly, decides that they are in proper form.

REPUBLICANS FEAR MR. GROUT.

Possibility of His Future Strength in Politics Causing Opposition to His Tax Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—From expressions made by Republican members of the Legislature it seems safe to say that Controller Grout's tax bills are sure to meet with opposition which will be personal to the Controller.

Not only the Governor's friends, but Republicans generally in the Legislature, resent the attitude which Mr. Grout has taken toward the State administration in his recent utterances on taxation matters. Gov. Odell himself is indignant over the assault which Mr. Grout has made upon his tax recommendations.

While the Governor is not disposed to make any personal issue with the Controller, many of the Republican legislators feel that Mr. Grout should be placed on the blacklist with District Attorney Jerome, and not be accorded any recognition which can be avoided.

Speaking privately, they say they believe that Mr. Grout is attempting to make political capital for himself at the expense of the State administration in order to foster his candidacy for the Mayoralty in New York next Fall or his candidacy for the Governorship two years hence.

A friend of Mr. Grout who endeavored to ascertain the sentiment toward the Controller's tax measures was plainly informed that if the City of New York was really interested in the passage of the Sinking Fund bill and the bill changing the time for the annual tax levy it would be the part of wisdom on the part of the city authorities to have them presented as emanating from the Mayor.

The fact of the matter is said to be that the Republican politicians recognize Mr. Grout as a political possibility to be reckoned with, and that they are determined to do nothing they can avoid doing to encourage his political growth.

ENGINEERS VISIT MR. ODELL.

They Ask for the Retention of Mr. Baker as Railroad Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Odell to-day received the Legislative Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They urged him to reappoint Frank M. Baker of Owego a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. Mr. Baker's term will expire this year.

Gov. Odell did not commit himself on this point. In welcoming the committee he said he was quite a traveler, and had always admired the nerve of engineers in the performance of their duties.

No organization, he said, handled questions arising between employe and employer more conservatively. Their organization, he said, should be a standard for other labor unions.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

Women who want to vote as taxpayers at tax elections in cities of the third class, and women who oppose this plan, will have a hearing before the Senate Cities Committee in Albany on Feb. 3.

At the request of the State Civil Service Commission Attorney General Cunneen has directed that appeals be taken to the Court of Appeals in the cases of employes of the Sheriff and Register of Kings County, which were recently decided by the Appellate Division, Second Department, adversely to the State Commission.

The lighting, plumbing, and drainage facilities of the Capitol are condemned in the annual report of Robert J. Hill, Acting Superintendent of Public Buildings, soon to be submitted to the Legislature. It says the plumbing is old-fashioned and worn out.

Employes of the State Civil Service Commission are completing arrangements for the largest examination ever held in the history of the commission on Saturday in various cities. There are 1,320 candidates for positions in the office of the State Engineer, messengers in State and county offices, structural engineer in the State Architect's office, court attendants, and other places in State and county institutions.

The New York State Association of County Agricultural Societies held its annual meeting yesterday and elected these officers: President—J. H. Durkee, Washington County; First Vice President—W. T. Burleigh, Plattsburg; Second Vice President—G. P. Dick, Willink; Secretary—G. W. Harrison, Fort Edward; Treasurer—A. E. Brown, Batavia. On the Executive Committee are Dr. P. H. Murphy, New York, and E. B. Long, White Plains. The New York State Association of Union Agricultural Societies and the International Consolidated Record Association also elected officers.

The State Court of Claims during the past year heard claims aggregating $1,565,176, and awarded thereon $451,264. During 1902 485 claims were filed, aggregating $10,963,019. The court has before it undecided 1,612 claims, aggregating $13,808,375.

City Bills in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Bostwick introduced to-day three bills said to have been indorsed by the New York City Government. One makes the City Chamberlain, instead of the Controller, undertake the duties formerly performed by County Treasurers within the limits of the city. Another authorizes the Mayor to hold a preliminary court in all damage cases against the city. The third permits bidders on contracts for city work to have the securities representing their bond deposited in any solvent institution.

FEW ALL NIGHT LICENSES

Shanley's and Other Tenderloin Places Under O'Reilly's Ban.

Restaurants That Sought the Special $10 Privilege Because of the Old Guard Ball Are Disappointed.

Several hotels and saloons made application for all-night licenses for one night last night because of the Old Guard Ball in the Metropolitan Opera House, the places making the applications being close to that building. They were all refused because Capt. O'Reilly declined to indorse them. The places refused were the Metropole Hotel, conducted by George Considine; Forty-second Street and Broadway; the Delevan House, run by "Tom" O'Rourke, Forty-first Street and Broadway; the Criterion Hotel, Forty-first Street and Broadway; George A. Weiss's saloon, 1,420 Broadway; George Rapelyea's saloon, 1,443 Broadway; "Kid" McCoy's saloon, Broadway and Fortieth Street, and Shanley's Restaurant, Thirtieth Street and Broadway.

It was reported that an all-night license had been applied for by the Waldorf-Astoria and been refused. That was not true, as George Boldt, the proprietor, procures an all-night license only for special functions. Mr. Boldt got one for Wednesday night, because the German Charity Ball was held there.

It was said at all the places who could not get a license that the application for last night was made only because of the Old Guard ball. Thomas Shanley, the restaurant proprietor, said:

"We did not get an all-night license for the place at Thirtieth Street and Broadway, but we did get one for our place at Forty-second Street and Broadway. We got this because the Captain of the precinct the Forty-second Street place is in has some sense, while the Captain of this precinct hasn't any. O'Reilly has lived too long in Brooklyn to know anything. But we are not inconvenienced. Our patrons, instead of going to the Thirtieth Street place, finding it closed, will go to our place at Forty-second Street, and we will hardly lose $10, but the public will be inconvenienced."

G. T. Stockham, proprietor of the Criterion Hotel, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, said:

"I only have an all-night license because of the Old Guard ball, and I am much disappointed because of the refusal of this application, which was only for this night. I had promised many persons who had applied for tables that they should have them, and they will be inconvenienced and disappointed. Greene is Commissioner, and there's no use kicking against the pricks. I've got to take my medicine."

George Considine of the Metropole said it was the first time an all-night license had been asked for, and that there was no use in keeping open after 1 o'clock other times. "But this will cost me a lot of money by not being able to accommodate patrons of the Old Guard ball, for whom I wanted the license."

Mr. Paul, manager of the Marlborough Hotel Rathskeller, said:

"The Rathskeller will be open and without an all-night license. It has been open all along up to 2 and 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. We'll keep on keeping open. Anybody who comes here and eats a meal can have all he wants of anything we have."

The Marlborough has the usual license, but the bar and dining room close early. Only the rathskeller is open after hours. Capt. O'Reilly has never paid any attention to the open rathskeller since he has been in the precinct.

Acting Inspector Walsh said when asked about the matter:

"At any place like the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where public functions, such as balls and entertainments, take place attended by respectable people, an all-night license will be approved by me at any time, as in other respectable places where public entertainments take place. But places on the Bowery should not compare themselves with these places, as the crowds are different. All these other places have no reason for an all-night license. Ordinary restaurants should not have such licenses, as they are only for carousals when they are procured."

Capt. O'Reilly said last night that he had refused his approval of the applications for an all-night license of these places, because he did not see any reason for such places being open all night. He gave the impression that applications were made daily and that these places had applied for what is known as a "five-night" license, such licenses excepting only Saturday and Sunday nights. He said he had not indorsed applications for all-night licenses made by Corey's Haymarket, the Bohemia, in Twenty-ninth Street; the Berlin, in the same street; Koster & Bial's, in Twenty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue; the Alhambra, Twenty-eighth Street, and other restaurants, cafés, concert halls, and saloons of less prominence.

When Capt. O'Reilly was asked if he would refuse his indorsement of an application for an all-night license from the Waldorf-Astoria he said:

"The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel is a perfectly respectable place, and there is no reason why they should not have an all-night license if they desire it."

KIPLING TO TUFTS ALUMNI.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling of the Destiny of the United States.

Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the eighth annual dinner of the Tufts College Alumni Association of New York at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. He said in part:

"We had but four battleships at the opening of the Spanish war. The war brought into our hands the Philippines and Porto Rico, the temporary possession of Cuba, and the control of the West Indies. The United States has entered the race as a world power. The finger of destiny was in it, and it had to come. All that makes commercialism had demanded an outlet. With it come the problems.

"What reason have we to think the United States may not absorb others rather than to perish itself? In China, who worked for the good of the world and held a restraining hand for the peace and good order of the world? Are the college authorities awake to these problems? If they are then every graduate of the college will be born to the progress of the world, dedicated to the defense of the National honor, and to the advancement of the National glory."

Taber Ashton, who presided, read a letter from Rudyard Kipling, in which the British poet said:

Recollections of my life in New England are still vivid. My wife's family connections are there, you know, and in noting the fact I am reminded of the remark of your great humorist, Artemus Ward, that he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, so long as there were any of his wife's relations left. I confess to a similar feeling. Nevertheless, I note and rejoice in the prosperity of your country, and hope some time in the future to make an extended visit there.

The diners shrieked with laughter and some wanted to take parts of the letter home as souvenirs.

Prof. W. L. Hooper, Arthur W. Peirce, R. M. Lamb, and the Rev. Dr. Frank O. Hall of the Church of the Divine Paternity also spoke. Resolutions of regret at the death of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton were adopted.

AMHERST ALUMNI DINE.

Representatives of Many Classes Revive Undergraduate Memories.

One hundred and fifty Amherst alumni met at Delmonico's last evening and stirred things up with the songs and cheers of undergraduate days, listened with more or less attention to the speakers who had come to tell them about the college as it is and the college as it should be—according to the speakers' opinions, and adjourned at an early hour this morning.

It was the midwinter dinner of the Amherst Association of New York, and the diners included representatives of classes all the way from the fifties down to the opening years of this century. After the custom of such meetings, it was distinctly a "family" affair, with toasts and "roasts" on the college and the faculty. These latter and the college administration in general were represented by Prof. J. M. Tyler, in the absence of President Harris. Other speakers were Col. Alexander B. Crane of New York, Benjamin B. Hyde of Boston, and Frank N. Look of Florence, Mass. William R. Meade of Boston presided.

GIANT STRIDES

THE SALES OF

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3,733,744

BOTTLES, A FIGURE NEVER REACHED BY ANY OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSE.

THE INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1902 OVER 1901 WAS

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BOTTLES, A RECORD NEVER BEFORE ATTAINED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHAMPAGNE TRADE IN THIS COUNTRY, MARKING AN ADVANCE EQUAL TO

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GREATER THAN THE COMBINED INCREASE OF ALL THE OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSES."

Extract, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 10, 1903.

THESE NOTEWORTHY STATISTICS SHOW A FITTING TRIBUTE ENDORSING THE

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THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., NEW YORK

HARPERS MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY

A NEW STORY BY

MAURICE HEWLETT

With Pictures by ELIZABETH SHIPPEN GREEN.

LITERATURE. Professor Woodberry of Columbia writes of "The Literary Age of Boston"—an intensely interesting study of the period of Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Holmes, and Whittier.

ART. Gerome, the famous French painter, discusses "True and False Gods in Art." He tells how he painted the picture which was recently the subject of much discussion.

SOCIOLOGY AND SCIENCE. Professor R. T. Ely writes of a co-operative town in the West which has made a real success. Professor T. H. Morgan of Bryn Mawr writes of "Darwinism and Modern Criticism," a paper containing some interesting new views.

PICTURES IN COLOR. There are twenty-one pictures in color and tint in this number, among them four remarkable paintings by Miss Stillwell.

TRAVEL AND ARCHAEOLOGY. Mary Peixotto writes delightfully of a Venetian Summer, and Edwin Lester Arnold tells of the discoveries along the wall of Hadrian in England.

SHORT STORIES. There are eight short stories in this number. Among the authors are Mary E. Wilkins, Arthur Colton, George Madden Martin, Mary Tracy Earle, and Philip Verrill Mighels. They are of varied types and all interesting.

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LOW BIDS FOR CITY BONDS.

Controller Grout opened bids for city stock yesterday to the amount of about $7,000,000. The bids were the lowest offered the city on 3½ per cent. bonds in several years. Controller Grout was not satisfied with the sale and said afterward that he suspected there was a combination on the part of several of the large bond-buying houses of Wall Street to make the price very low, because of the adoption of the principle of allowing small bidders to have the preference in the sale of city bonds.

Ex-Controller Coler, who bid on $1,000,000 worth of bonds for the Guardian Trust Company, said after the sale that the low bids were caused by the financial policy which Gov. Odell has adopted toward New York City. The Finance Department late yesterday afternoon announced the allotment of the stock.

The bonds allotted comprise $2,000,000 for rapid transit construction, $2,000,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, $1,500,000 for the East River Bridge, $500,000 for the new Hall of Records, $400,000 for improving the Kings County Hall of Records, and $500,000 for the Public Library.

Total amount of bids received, $29,663,470.
Average price of stock, $104.568.
Term of stock about 49¾ years.
Net income basis about 3.31 per cent.

The highest bid was 108 by Edwin S. Kassing for $200 of the Kings County Hall of Records issue. The highest bid for a considerable lot was 107.208 by Goldman, Sachs & Co., for $250,000 of rapid transit bonds.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads enable your horse to do more work. Ask your shoer for the "Easy Bar Pad."—Adv.

Shipping Combine's Big Mortgage.

There was recorded in the Register's Office yesterday a mortgage for $75,000,000 made by the International Mercantile and Marine Company in favor of the New York Security and Trust Company, and covering the former corporation's "title to leasehold in Piers 14 and 15, North River, and all its property, both real and personal." The mortgage has twenty years to run, and bears 5 per cent. interest.

FRAUNCES TAVERN PROTEST.

Adjoining Property Owner Objects to the Park Feature.

The Aldermanic Committee on Education held a public hearing yesterday on the resolution recently adopted by the Board of Estimate providing that the city acquire Fraunces Tavern, at the corner of Broad and Water Streets, and half of the block extending through to Pearl Street for the purpose of preserving the landmark and laying out a public park. For the first time since the negotiations have been under way there was a protest against the laying out of the park. Mr. Walker of the firm of Walker & Burr of Water Street said that he was in favor of the city preserving the tavern, but he did not want a park laid out because it would take his property and compel him to move.

"There is very strong feeling among the business men of that section against the tearing down of half a block of buildings," said Mr. Walker. "There are three parks within an eighth of a mile of that point and we do not think that another park is necessary. I wish to protest most strongly against this park."

On motion of Alderman Harburger the resolution to acquire the property was adopted by the committee, and its report will be submitted to the board at the meeting on next Tuesday.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE GERMAN WAY.

The fine words of the German Chancellor in the Reichstag are outrageously belied by the behavior of German gunboats on the coast of Venezuela. "Rudeness is not dignity," said Chancellor VON BUELOW; and "business need not necessarily be transacted with bad manners." No, not "necessarily," unless the necessity springs from ignorance of good manners, or is inherent in the character of the offender.

Worse international manners than Germany has exhibited from the beginning of this wretched Venezuela business have rarely come under the observation of civilized men. There may be some shadow of excuse, some ground of justification, for the act of the Panther in opening fire on Fort San Carlos, at Maracaibo. But the German Foreign Office offers no explanation—professes ignorance. Between this act of hostility and firing on a flag of truce there is a technical difference. That there is a moral difference remains to be demonstrated. Venezuela's Peace Commissioner was on his way to Washington, was almost at his destination, when the Panther opened fire. The Venezuelan Government had assented to a plan of peaceful settlement. The allies in this disgraceful war had assented to it. The preliminary negotiations were about to begin at Washington, in quarters provided and under arrangements made by our Government. This is the moment chosen by the commander of a German gunboat to renew hostilities. Beaten off in his first attempt, he summons other German gunboats to his aid and opens a furious bombardment.

Rudeness is not dignity, says Chancellor VON BUELOW. That these proceedings in the Caribbean are either dignified or decent on the part of the German Empire cannot be successfully maintained by anybody on the basis of present information. The officials of the German Foreign Office predict that the incident will "renew anti-German agitation in the United States." Agitation, perhaps not; but indignation, certainly. We are accustomed to show resentment when occasion makes its concealment impossible.

The British Government is in the dark about this bombardment, and the English people regard it as they have regarded the entire transaction in which Germany has entangled them—with disgust.

Unless it be officially explained and disavowed from Berlin, this wanton renewal of hostilities at a time when peace negotiations, favored and aided by us, are in progress will wear in the eyes of the world the aspect of an affront to our Government. We are in a position to ask what it means.

DR. LORENZ IN ENGLAND.

The indifference manifested by the medical profession in England to the clinics of Dr. LORENZ in the treatment of congenital hip dislocation by the method identified with his name, amounting to positive discourtesy to a visiting surgeon of eminence, was perhaps characteristic. So well satisfied are the leading British surgeons with themselves and their methods that not even curiosity to witness the most remarkable exhibition of strength and skill in harmonious combination for the production in minutes of results which, by the English method, have been less successfully attained in months, led them to countenance the innovation by looking on, while those of less eminence who might gratify their curiosity without loss of dignity, retained the conviction that their own professional luminaries were infallible and their method the best.

If the British standards of surgical practice were the best attainable in the present state of the art, there would be better reason than now exists for an ostentation of indifference to the Lorenz innovation. But they are not. Surgery in Great Britain is far behind either the American or the Continental standards, and the Lorenz incident may serve to show why this is so. If any question of professional ethics was raised in this instance it might very well have been dismissed. The remarkable reception tendered LORENZ in this country, exceeding an ovation and approximating the proportions of a triumph, was not of his seeking. A more modest, unassuming man never visited this country. His effort while here was to do all the good he could and impart to as many as possible of those who wished to acquire them the theory and practice of his method. He did not pose or magnify himself, and to respond to the demands of the profession upon him he cheerfully surrendered all opportunities of personal gain from private operations.

The decadence of England in the departments of [illegible] and education needs [illegible] tion than is furnished in this illustration of what must be considered characteristic of the national temperament. Its backwardness in applied science may be due to the same unfortunate cause. The disposition to hold the world at arm's length does not favor the rapid assimilation of invention and discovery and makes conservatism a brake on the wheels of progress.

FOR A NEW CITY HALL.

That is a sensible looking bill for a new City Hall which Senator MCCARREN has introduced at Albany. It is said to have the sanction of the Mayor, and we see no reason why it should not have it. For it authorizes the Mayor to appoint a commission, with certain members ex officio, who shall, in short, do what they like with regard to a new municipal building or buildings. They are even authorized to remove all the buildings in City Hall Park, although of course nobody would dare to propose the removal of the old City Hall.

We suppose the minds of all New Yorkers who pay attention to such things are pretty well made up in favor of the proposition first broached by the Controller, and taken up by the President of the Borough of Manhattan. As it has been developed, that project is that there shall be three municipal buildings, of which the new Hall of Records shall be one, extending from Centre Street to Broadway and from Chambers Street to Reade, and that the architecture of them shall be determined in essentials by the existing building, which shall form one wing and be counterparted by another at the Broadway end, while the new City Hall shall form the central and dominating building of the pile. In addition to this, it has been proposed that the city shall erect its own office building on some of the cheap land in the neighborhood, and this may be carried as high as is practically necessary or desirable, since it will not form part of the architectural group. This would doubtless be an acceptable solution of the problem. The Controller's statement of the amount the city spends for hired quarters indicates that we should actually save money by such erections, and get for nothing the immense advantage such a project promises in convenience and dignity.

A CHECK TO USURPATION.

A fearless bar and an incorruptible bench are among the pillars of our safety. The bar of New York County has repeatedly shown that it is not afraid—not even of the bench. The Bar Association has not hesitated to speak plainly about unfit nominations made by bosses or about the unseemly conduct of Judges. At the meeting of the State Bar Association at Albany there was much good plain talk by lawyers about the tendency of the Executive to usurp control over the bench. Mr. SIMON FLEISCHMAN of Buffalo pointed out that the eager seeking after metropolitan designations by Judges from the interior was a "menace to the dignity, integrity, and independence of the judiciary." Mr. MARTIN W. LITTLETON of the Kings County bar, in pointing out the working of the section of the Constitution of 1894 relating to the Appellate Division and the legislation subsequent thereto, said:

> This section of our present Constitution, as amended, enables the Executive to exercise his best or his worst judgment in the creation of the entire system of intermediate Appellate Courts in this State, and to exercise an undue and unwarranted influence in the Court of Appeals by virtue of his power to designate under certain conditions four Associate Judges. Out of this section, and the use or abuse of the powers given by it to the Executive, there has arisen in this State a situation which humiliates the bench, demoralizes the legal business, and disgusts the people of the State.

Mr. LITTLETON insisted that the independence of the judiciary cannot be maintained if places upon the bench are made dependent upon the political disposition of the Executive. "My position is," said he, "that the Executive should be stripped clean of the power of designating any Judge to any station."

That is a complete safeguard, and perhaps the only one, against such encroachments upon the judicial prerogative as have been committed or attempted by the present Governor.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The completion, by the President's signature, of the enactment of the Militia bill effects one of the two reforms which will make this session of Congress memorable in military affairs, and tend to put the National defense upon a much sounder footing than it has ever been on before. The other measure is the General Staff bill. That modernizes the organization and methods of the regular army so as, it is hoped, to prevent a recurrence hereafter, in any conceivable circumstances, of the disgraceful confusion that marked the mobilization of the army in 1898, a confusion that would have been fatal in the face of a more powerful or a more enterprising enemy.

In the same way, the measure now signed is a modernization of the militia, so far as such a modernization can be effected by Federal legislation. And the General Government has a power of influence or coercion, by giving or withholding National aid, which is very important. We may reasonably hope that the efficiency of the National Guard in the States in which it is greatest will be improved under this measure, and that, in the more backward States, the standard will be gradually but steadily raised under the pressure of the law. Meanwhile, the law stamps with the stigma of moral treason, and might well have stamped with that of legal treason, those seditious "labor leaders" who attempt to bully their followers out of the performance of a public duty.

[illegible] valuable provision, [illegible] of the measure, for a "first reserve" should have been removed. In some other respects the act as passed doubtless disappoints the Secretary of War and Gen. DICK, the author and sponsor of the bill. But it is a great step in advance, and it marks the partial fulfillment of one of the schemes of public service to which Secretary ROOT has devoted himself since he accepted the Secretaryship of War, to the great gratitude of the army and the great benefit of the country.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

There was something curiously "academic" about Senator HOAR'S denunciation of the fact that the President had told an individual Senator that he would sign a bill which he had vetoed if a certain change were made in it. We say of the fact, for the venerable Senator seemed to avoid denunciation of the President. His theme was that which is famous in the British Parliamentary records of the eighteenth century: "Resolved, that the power of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

That is what makes the discussion "academic." Because Senator HOAR does not pretend to offer any remedy, or to tell how the President is to be prevented from expressing his opinions on current legislation, or on anything else, to a single Senator or other citizen, or to as many Senators or other citizens as may care to hear them. What does Senator HOAR mean to do about it? Apparently nothing but to say it is not constitutional. But whoever knows the President knows that "constitutional" is precisely what it is.

Perhaps the fittest comment upon the lecture which the Senator read the President was that which Senator SPOONER had the presence of mind to produce on the spur of the moment, and in these terms: "Of course the Senator from Massachusetts is right. I move that the Senate adjourn."

TEMPERATURE AND HEALTH.

Writers on hygiene have found a congenial theme for more or less intemperate denunciation in the fact that as a community we have accustomed ourselves to house temperatures so excessive as to predispose us to grave evils of one kind or another, especially colds, catarrh, pneumonia, and the like. The furnace has been condemned as an invention of the devil for the undoing of humanity, and of the steam radiator the contempt of the professional sanitarian has found the most emphatic expression of which the language permissible in polite society admitted. We have been told that it was our habit to keep our houses so warm that our systems were enfeebled, our ability to resist exposure to outdoor temperatures minimized, our children rendered anaemic, and our old people sacrificed to the first breath of fresh air reaching them.

This Winter the average New York house has not been too warm. Perhaps it would be true to say that the average house has not been comfortable, and that many thousands have had to be content with temperatures of 60 to 65 who would prefer 70 to 75. Few furnaces have been overdriven, and some have not been more than kept alight. Steam has been distributed at very light pressure, or none at all, and a large proportion of the population of New York has economized fuel to the limit. What will be the effect of this change of habit upon the public health? It is still too soon to trace it in the vital statistics of the city, and conjecture is likely to be influenced by temperament to an extent depriving it of much value. The citizen whose blood temperature is normal would, we are sure, rather be warm and take the chances of the evils which are assumed to attend overheating than cold and uncomfortable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Recently collected statistics indicate—perhaps it would be safer to say hint—that more women now than formerly go to college without any intention of putting the education they acquire to direct use in the earning of money. In other words, there is an increasing tendency to make intellectual training an end and not a means. Absolutely accurate answers to such questions as How many college women marry? and How many college women teach? could not be obtained, of course, without more trouble than anybody is willing to take, since the subjects of the inquiries are very widely scattered and not always responsive, but approximate figures are available and significant. When President M. CAREY THOMAS of Bryn Mawr prepared for the Paris Exposition of 1900 her monograph on "The Higher Education of Women" she found that in 1895 37.7 per cent. of Vassar graduates were teaching and 2 per cent. were engaged in graduate study. In 1898, she found, 49.7 per cent. of the Radcliffe Alumnae were teaching and 8.7 per cent. were engaged in graduate study. At Bryn Mawr, in 1899, 39 per cent. of the graduates were teaching and 11.4 per cent. were engaged in graduate study. Radcliffe, that year, had 17.5 of her Alumnae unmarried and without professional occupation, while Bryn Mawr had 26.6 per cent. Recently Bryn Mawr has published figures for 1901, collected by her Alumnae Association. It appears that only 30.8 per cent. of Bryn Mawr graduates are teaching and 9 per cent. engaged in graduate study, while 24.4 are married, if the two classes last graduated are not included. The fact that fewer of the Bryn Mawr graduates are teaching now than three years ago does not mean that Bryn Mawr has in any way lowered her standard of work, for every change that is made there in the college curriculum has been a step up higher. The decrease in the proportion of teachers is no doubt partly accounted for by the increased number of women who go into other professions, such as medicine and the law, but there does seem to be an increase in the number who seek the higher education for itself and do no part of the world's paid work.

—Current explanations as to why coal is so scarce and costly are not accepted by The American Syreg, a paper devoted to shipping matters. After calling attention to "the extraordinary condition of affairs when, although more coal is being produced than at any time on record, people who [illegible] refused to pay almost [illegible] to get it." [illegible] away from the inference that powerful interests are withholding supplies to a sufficient extent to prevent a reaction in prices to a reasonable level." This is nothing less or else than the assertion, in somewhat roundabout terms, that a criminal conspiracy to rob the public is in successful operation, and the identity of "the powerful interests" engaged in it ought not to be beyond discovery. The price of coal fluctuates with the thermometer, while the supply certainly does not do so—at least not so promptly or in response to changes of a few degrees. The "powerful interests" seem willing to sell only when needs are desperate and prices unconsidered. On the warmer days prices go down, but not enough to tempt purchasers who are not at the moment actually suffering, and consequently they do not make provision for the next cold snap. And though the so-called independent operators—marvelously independent they are, too, considering how utterly at the mercy of the big companies they were in ordinary times—are producing only 16 per cent. of the total output of anthracite, practically none of the "company" coal reaches this market. At any rate, the 84 per cent. lets the 16 per cent. fix prices for all except the very poor—who are, as it happens, the part of the public most prone to express emotion violently, and thereby to bring about the adoption of effective remedial measures. The situation is indeed extraordinary, and extraordinary results are likely to follow if its mysteries remain unsolved much longer. The least the coal men could do would be to give us some explanations that explain and some excuses that excuse. We have been deprived of both, now, for several months.

—In commenting upon "Christian Science" recently, Harper's Weekly made by implication the utterly needless admission that the "something in it" which everybody of sense recognizes is a something new and not to be found elsewhere. The words used in speaking of Mrs. EDDY were, "Somehow she has got hold of some important truths which the regular doctors have missed." This statement has filled The Philadelphia Medical Journal with an indignation entirely righteous, which it expresses as follows: "Of course, such an admission is just what the Christian Scientists want. And, of course, the admission is absurd. There is nothing new in Christian Science—nothing that has not been known ever * * * since the worship of AESCULAPIUS was conducted at Epidauros amid scenes of classic splendor. It is the same old scheme of trifling with religious credulity, and working a faith cure mill—a scheme as old as the race and as hollow as a pumpkin that has gone to seed. A 'journal of civilization' should not publish such nonsense." Indeed it shouldn't. The cures of a quack are his condemnation, not his justification, for the fact that he does cure sometimes shows that he is not using a mere placebo—an inert substance or harmless procedure—but is employing an active agent that must work injury in all cases for which it is not particularly adapted. Whoever administers the same remedy for every disease—and that is the characteristic of all quackery—hides a hundred victims for each patient whose recovery he vaunts.

—President ELIOT must like to be the object of angry roarings, else would he not take pains as often as he does to say things sure to stir up the animals. When it isn't the educators of the country whom he fills with rage by a startling statement which, after he has sufficiently enjoyed their excitement, he explains and qualifies into an axiom or a commonplace, it is the labor leaders that he treats in the same way. His latest experiment of this sort consists in saying that no man can work too hard or too long hours—if his health permits. He must have known that the saving clause would be unnoticed, while the rest of the declaration would fly far and wide and incite denunciation wherever it went. The humor of the ruler of Harvard is of a peculiar kind, and it would not do for all of us to resort to it as often as he does. And even in his case the reference to health will not carry through an apparent antagonism to any general shortening of the hours of labor. Work undoubtedly has its uses, but so has leisure, and leisure does not necessarily mean economic loss any more than work necessarily means economic gain.

THE POWERS AND VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a small boy, disregarding warnings, persists in throwing stones and insults at a bigger boy, and the latter finally catches and cuffs the little tormentor, some one surely happens along to shout "Coward!" And if the small boy only can count on such championship, how pluckily he yells "Bully!" and keeps up his impudent aggression.

Thus with Venezuela and the powers. Since Cleveland shouted "Halt!" to England in the boundary dispute we have been looked upon as a tolerant champion who will stand for any deviltry that the half-rotten little countries may commit. Only those who have lived under the piratical rule of the so-called republics of Latin-American fully realize the insecurity of life and property under the grasping policy of dictators, of whom Castro is chief. Americans in recent years have been rather more considerately treated than British or Germans, but that is saying little.

We very promptly press our claims against Turkey for damage done to our missionaries by fanatical Kurds, and not so long since we sent a warship to North-west Africa to enforce a small debt. Why, then, all this howl because the powers do a little debt-collecting on their own account in this hemisphere? It would be a good thing for Venezuela if we could twist a big enough loop in the Monroe Doctrine for the powers to run through, seize Caracas, depose Castro and his satellites, and put in power an unselfish patriot like Gen. Ybarra. Then aid him in establishing a firm government, secure from the machinations of freebooters, who succeed each other so rapidly, and Venezuela would soon be Mexico in miniature.

H. W. COOLEGE.
Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 21, 1903.

NUGGETS.

His Reverses.

"Funny thing that—ever notice it?"
"What 'tis?"
"Why, when a man's down it's all up with him."—Baltimore News.

Would Not Tarry If He Could Help It.

"Why are you in jail?" asked the kind-hearted visitor.
"Mister," was the response, "it ain't no fault of mine that I'm here. I'd leave in a minute if I could."—Washington Star.

It's Better to Give Than Receive.

Uncle Reuben says: "I kin sot down an' gib my feller-man advice by de hour an' feel as complacent as an old hen about it, but de minit my feller-man begins to advise me I git all upsot ober it an' wonder what de idlot am talkin' 'bout."—Detroit Free Press.

No Pretense About the Stogies.

"What do you smoke stogies for?" asked Rivers.
"Because," replied Brooks, lighting another one, "a stogie doesn't pretend to be anything but what it really is. It isn't a twofer (puff, puff), masquerading as a five-cent cigar that's just as good as a tencenter."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MONUMENT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"And have a shaft put up, dear—a shaft
That's tall and fair—
To show the people where I sleep, and leave
A blank space there
Where they may put your name, my love,
When your soul joins my soul above."

He left her all his fortune, the thousands he had won
Through trying years and toilsome years, by good work nobly done;
She put on black and mourned awhile,
And then again learned how to smile.

No tall shaft looms above him; the stone is low and mean;
His name is on the slab, but small—so small 'tis seldom seen—
He that from weeds the widow freed
Said it would do, and she agreed.

NEW BILL TO CURB TRUSTS

Measure to be Submitted to House Judiciary Committee.

Prepared by the Sub-Committee, of Which Representative Littlefield of Maine Is the Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Littlefield of Maine, Chairman of the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, to which all anti-trust bills were referred, will report to-morrow to the full Judiciary Committee a bill which has been drawn and adopted by the sub-committee. Several weeks have been devoted to the preparation of the bill. The sub-committee considered some twenty-five or thirty measures.

The text of the bill follows:

A bill requiring corporations engaged in inter-State commerce to make returns, prohibiting rebates and discriminations, the use of inter-State commerce in attempts to destroy competition, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., that every corporation which may be hereafter organized shall at the time of engaging in inter-State or foreign commerce file the return hereinafter provided for and every corporation whenever organized and engaged in inter-State or foreign commerce shall file a return with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ending Dec. 31, whenever and at such time as requested by said commission, stating its name, date of organization, where and when organized, giving statutes under which it is organized, and all amendments thereof; if consolidated, naming constituent companies and where and when organized, with the same information as to such constituent companies, so far as applicable, as is herein required of such corporation; if reorganized, name of original corporation or corporations, with full reference to laws under which all the reorganizations have taken place, with the same information as to all prior companies in the chain of reorganization, so far as applicable, as is herein required of such corporation; amount of authorized capital stock, shares into which it is divided; par value, whether common or preferred, and distinction between each; amount issued and outstanding; amount paid in; how much, if any, paid in in cash, and how much, if any, in property; if any part in property, describing in detail the kind and character and location, with its cash market value at the time it was received in payment, giving the elements upon which said market value is based, and especially whether in whole or in part upon the capitalization of earnings, earning capacity, or economies, with the date and the cash value paid therefor at its last sale; the name and address of each officer, managing agent, and Director; a true and correct copy of its articles of incorporation; a full, true, and correct copy of any and all rules, regulations, and by-laws adopted for the management and control of its business and the direction of its officers, managing agents, and Directors.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as relieving any corporation from making, in addition to the foregoing, such returns as are now required by the "act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all amendments thereof; but the provisions of this act as to signing and making oath to returns and making answers on oath to written inquiries shall be applicable to returns and such answers made under said act and amendments thereof.

So far as any return may be a duplicate of one already filed, that fact may be stated, and the details, which are in such case unnecessary, need not be repeated. Upon its being made to appear to the satisfaction of the commission that without fault on its part, it is impracticable for such corporation to furnish any of the items aforesaid, it may, by a written order of said commission, be excused from furnishing such item or items.

Said commission shall cause to be prepared a blank return for the use of such corporations, containing the foregoing requirements, and shall make such rules and regulations as may, in its judgment, be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. The President, Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors of such corporation shall make oath in writing on said return that said return is true. The Treasurer or other officer of such corporation having the requisite knowledge shall answer on oath all inquiries that may be made in writing, on the direction of said commission, in relation to said return. Any corporation failing to make such return, or whose Treasurer or other officer shall fail to make the answers aforesaid, may be restrained, on the suit of the United States, from engaging in inter-State commerce until such return as made. Suit may be brought in any district of the United States at the election of the Attorney General.

Sec. 2—That whoever knowingly swears to a return that is false in any material particular, or knowingly swears to an answer to any such inquiry that is false in any material particular, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and punished as provided in Section 5,392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Whoever shall knowingly prepare, or cause to be prepared, a return or answer that is false as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of subornation of perjury and punished as aforesaid.

Sec. 3—That it shall be the duty of said commission to cause to be prepared and published on or before the 1st day of June in each year a list of all corporations making returns, with an abstract of such returns, for free distribution in such number as said commission may deem necessary to meet any reasonable and proper demand therefor, to be distributed under the direction of the commission.

Sec. 4—That said commission shall have the same authority to inquire into the management of the business of said corporations relating to inter-State and foreign commerce in the same manner and to the same extent, with the same power to compel the attendance and the giving of testimony by witnesses and the production of books, papers, contracts, and agreements, as is provided in "an act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all amendments thereof. Said commission may employ such agents and clerks as in its judgment may be necessary for properly executing the provisions of this act. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President, containing, among other things, such specific recommendations for additional legislation as it may deem necessary.

Any person who shall neglect or refuse to make returns, attend and testify, or answer any lawful inquiry hereinbefore provided for, or produce books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents, if in his custody, control, or power to do so, in obedience to the subpoena or lawful requirements of the commission, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the United States, and upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000.

Sec. 5—That any person, carrier, lessee, trustee, receiver, officer, agent, or representative of a carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce who or which shall offer, grant, give, solicit, accept, or receive any rebate, concession, facilities, or service in respect to the transportation of any property in inter-State or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to said act, whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier as is required by said act to regulate commerce, or shall receive any advantage by way of facilities or service, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than $1,000.

Sec. 6—That no corporation engaged in the production, manufacture, or sale of any article of commerce violating any of the provisions of Section 5 of this act, or attempting to monopolize or control the production, manufacture, or sale thereof in any particular locality by discrimination in prices, or by giving special privileges or rebates or otherwise, in order to destroy competition therein in such locality, shall use, either directly or indirectly, any of the facilities or instrumentalities of inter-State commerce, or in any way engage in inter-State commerce for the purpose of aiding or facilitating, either directly or indirectly, such production, manufacture, or sale with such intent; nor shall any other person or corporation use any of the facilities or instrumentalities of inter-State commerce, or in buying, selling, or disposing of any such article of commerce for the purpog of enabling such first mentioned corporation to engage or to continue to engage in such production, manufacture, or sale or control with such intent. Every corporation or person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than $500 and not exceeding $5,000.

Sec. 7—That any common carrier, lessee, trustee, receiver, or transportation company engaged in inter-State commerce now subject to the provisions of said act to regulate commerce knowingly transporting any property produced, manufactured, or sold in violation of the provisions of this act, or in violation of the provisions of "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, in inter-State commerce, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $1,000, to be recovered by the United States in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, which suit may be brought in any district in which such common carrier, lessee, trustee, or receiver, or transportation company has an office or conducts business.

Sec. 8—That in all prosecutions, hearings, and proceedings under the provisions of this act and under the provisions of "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, whether civil or criminal, no person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents before the courts of the United States or the Commissioners thereof, or the Inter-State Commerce Commission, or in obedience to the subpoena of the same, on the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to criminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said courts, Commissioners, or commission, or in obedience to the subpoena of either of them, in any such case or proceeding.

Testimony of witnesses under the provisions of the act to regulate inter-State commerce and amendments thereof, and of this act, before said commission, or any member thereof, shall be on oath, and either of the members of said commission may administer oaths and affirmations and sign subpoenas.

Sec. 9—That the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain the violation of any of the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain [illegible] several acts herein forbidden. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that the acts hereby made unlawful shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall be duly notified of such petition, the court shall proceed as soon as may be to the hearing and determination of the case, and upon such petition and before final decree the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibit as shall be deemed just.

Sec. 10.—That whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceedings under this act shall be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties shall be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district where the court is held or not, and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the Marshal thereof.

Sec. 11.—That any person or corporation injured in business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant or defendants reside or are found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages sustained and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Sec. 12.—That this act shall take effect May 1, 1903.

The bill is offered as a substitute for the publicity bill introduced by Representative Littlefield at the last session. The full committee is expected to take the bill up to-morrow, and decide if it is to be reported to the House as now framed.

URGING THE CUBAN TREATY.

President Besieged by Merchants and Manufacturers Who Have Heavy Contingent Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Numerous letters are being received by Senators and Representatives from business men throughout the country urging the speedy ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Many of these letters are from the West. All express the belief that the establishing of reciprocal commercial relations between the two countries will tend to build up an extensive trade between the United States and Cuba, in which a large quantity of manufactured products as well as agricultural products from this country will naturally be included.

Messrs. William J. Van Patten and R. J. Caftam, business men of Burlington, Vt., were introduced to the President to-day by Representative Foster of that State. Mr. Patten informed the President that his information led him to believe business men throughout the country were deeply concerned for the ratification of the Cuban treaty. Among this class of men there was no doubt about the value of the treaty to the business interests of this country.

"My own individual case," said Mr. Patten, "illustrates the importance of the treaty and the necessity for speedy ratification. I have orders for $10,000 worth of goods for shipment to Cuba in case the treaty is ratified. If not ratified the orders will be canceled, simply for the reason that the business involved cannot be profitably conducted under conditions that now obtain. There is little doubt but that many business houses in every section of the country are in the same position."

Similar communications have been made to the President by other business men who have called upon him, and the same belief is expressed in the numerous letters daily received at the White House. Anticipating ratification, Cuban merchants have placed large orders in this country for goods of almost every description that are likely to find a market in the island and which will be given admission at the reduced duties, the orders being contingent on the ratification of the treaty.

BRITAIN AND THE CUBAN TREATY.

Foreign Secretary, Because of Illness, Does Not Hear Protests.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Owing to the fact that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, is suffering from influenza, his reception of important deputations from the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom for the purpose of discussing the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, fixed for to-day, was postponed.

The treaty, as previously cabled, was strongly criticised Jan. 16 at a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the speakers alleging that it practically shuts out other nations from trading with Cuba.

PROTEST AGAINST DR. CRUM.

Senate Committee Listens to Objections from South Carolinians, but Will Report Favorably on Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Charleston people who object to the appointment of Dr. Crum as Collector of Customs had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day.

The delegation consisted of Senator Tillman, Mayor J. Agar Smythe, A. C. Tobias, President of the Charleston Merchants' Exchange, and J. C. Hemphill, editor of The Charleston News and Courier. On the other side to speak for the colored man came ex-Senator Pinchback and Whittaker McKinley, both negroes.

Senator Tillman said the real objection to Crum was that he was a "nigger." Charleston people would not say he was not gentlemanly or capable. He was an educated "nigger," and was no doubt honest. If he were a white man he would be all right. But he was not, and that was all there was to it. The people down there, he declared, had their ideas, and it was folly to try to reform them by doing the things that were objectionable to them. "Oil and water will not unite," he declared.

Mayor Smythe said that the colored people did not do any business before the Custom House, and were not entitled to the office. There were no colored people in the Custom House in positions of responsibility. He thought it was distinctly offensive to the community to foist a negro on the people in this way.

Mr. Hemphill said that Dr. Crum had gone to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892 as a Harrison delegate and sold out to the Blaine interests. The committee at once demanded proof of this statement. Mr. Hemphill said he had none except the common and undenied statements current as public information. He was told that that would not do, and that if he had any tangible evidence of the truth of his statements to bring it in and it would be considered.

Dr. Crum's friends, Messrs. Pinchback and McKinley spoke briefly for him, saying he was one-eighth colored and seven-eighths white, that he was well educated, and that there had never been any criticism of his ability or integrity. They said a colored Deputy Collector of the Port had proved thoroughly capable and had served acceptably, and they believed this would prove true of Dr. Crum if he entered the office.

The committee will make a favorable report on the nomination, and unless something worse than is now in sight turns up Charleston may have a colored Collector of Customs before the month is out. The committee will, however, have another hearing, and give Dr. Crum's opponents further opportunity to support their objections to the appointment.

NO MERCY TO SMUGGLERS.

Naval Officers Involved in San Juan Scandal Must Stand Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Treasury Department has received a letter from Customs Collector Cruzen, at San Juan, Porto Rico, in regard to the indictment of a number of naval and army officers and other officials charged with bringing into Porto Rico cigars and liquors on Government vessels without reporting or paying duty on the same.

The Collector says in effect that this violation of the law has been going on ever since the American occupation. A list of the names of officers already indicted is given, and the Collector states that a number of others equally guilty have not yet been arrested. He also says that offers of compromise have been made, and he desires to know what course he shall pursue.

In his reply, sent to-day, the Secretary says that the department declines to entertain offers of compromise in the cases of smuggling, and that it is desired that all persons implicated should be prosecuted.

Free Postal Delivery at Cape May.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Postmaster [illegible] has ordered the establishment of [illegible] Cape May.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

House Leaders Defeated on Philippine Coinage Bill.

Minority Substitute Passed Providing for Introduction of American Currency and Coinage System in the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House leaders went down to signal defeat to-day when the House by a vote of 146 to 128 rejected the Philippine Coinage bill reported by the Insular Affairs Committee and adopted the substitute offered by the minority for the introduction of American currency and the American coinage system in the islands.

The Insular Committee includes in its membership the Chairman of the most powerful committees of the House, Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations; Mr. Hitt, Chairman of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Payne, Chairman of Ways and Means; Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of Inter-State Commerce, and Mr. Tawney, Chairman of the Committee on Expositions.

They reported a bill to establish the gold standard in the islands and to authorize the coinage of silver pesos of 416 grains, to be made legal tender at the rate of two pesos for one gold dollar.

The majority members made a gallant fight for their bill, but a considerable number of Republicans, twenty-eight on the final vote, under the lead of Mr. Hill of Connecticut, Mr. Fowler of New Jersey, and Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, joined with the Democrats and carried through the substitute. The fact that Secretary Shaw and other high Treasury officials were routed on the floor as favoring the substitute, aided in the overthrow of the committee bill. Their opinions were advanced as against those of Gov. Taft and other members of the Philippine Commission.

The substitute passed provides that the lawful money of the United States shall be legal tender in the Philippines and declares the coinage laws of the United States to be in full force there. It provides for the redemption of the Mexican and Spanish silver, not including any Mexican pesos imported into the islands after March 15, 1903, at their bullion value, as declared from time to time by the Philippine Commission, the silver coin authorized by the Philippine Government act to be redeemed at the rate of 2 pesos for $1 of United States currency.

After six months no coin except that of the United States shall be legal tender, with the following proviso: That all debts, except those otherwise provided for in the contract, owing on the date when this act shall take effect or contracted within six months thereafter shall be payable in the silver coins now in circulation in the Philippine Islands or in the lawful money of the United States at the rate of exchange prescribed at the time by the Philippine Commission.

The bill provides that the pesos coined under the Philippine Government act and the Mexican and Spanish coins when redeemed or received for public dues on the above basis shall be coined into United States coin at the mint authorized to be established in Manila.

The action of the House followed a protracted discussion, in which Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.) Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and others spoke in support of the majority bill and Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Mr. Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) and Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) in favor of the substitute.

THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Senator Burnham Consumes Another Day with Opposition Speech—Mr. Quay Confident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Statehood bill has consumed one more of the thirty-five legislative days that were left at the close of business yesterday. Little that was eventful and nothing that was exciting marked the day's proceedings. Senator Burnham was still the ostensible speaker, but he really did little of the talking. He read from his store of manuscript at intervals all day, there being about half an hour of Senator Burnham to an hour or more of Senator Beveridge, who conveniently asked a question or prodded some other Senator into asking one, and so started a colloquy that gave Mr. Burnham a chance to catch his breath and rest up for another half hour.

Senator Quay was at the forefront all day, but took no active part in the proceedings. Contrary to his threat yesterday, he did not insist on an all-night session, and the Senate adjourned about the usual time. The general reason for this was the fact that he did not wish to be responsible for an impolited discourtesy to the President in compelling a continuous session on the night of an official reception at the White House.

It is understood that the Democrats are beginning to be restive under the delay which Quay takes so good naturedly. They fear that they are being drawn into letting much good time go by to the prejudice of anti-trust legislation. They will, however, abide by the Pennsylvania Senator's leadership for a week longer.

There was considerable talk to-day of compromise propositions, but there does not appear to be any substance in them, and it is unmistakable that the Statehood leaders have no notion of quitting just yet.

Senator Quay is not the least boastful, but he says that the matter is practically settled, the opposition is dead, and he is only waiting decently for the proper time for the obsequies to take place before administering on the situation.

He feels so confident of what he has accomplished

TO INQUIRE INTO BRIBERY

House Authorizes Investigation of Mr. Lessler's Accusations.

John McCullagh Admits That He Acted in Behalf of Torpedo Boats, but Denies Impropriety.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Authority to prosecute a formal investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler of New York that attempts had been made by corrupt means to influence his action with respect to appropriations for submarine torpedo boats was obtained from the House by the Naval Committee to-day.

Before submitting the matter the committee considered a report made to it by one of its sub-committees of the inquiry the sub-committee had made into the charges of Mr. Lessler. The report recommended that the House be requested to authorize a formal investigation by the full committee or a sub-committee and to grant authority to send for persons and papers.

It is now known that there was another witness besides Mr. Lessler yesterday before the sub-committee. He was a deputy in the office of the Superintendent of Elections in New York and told his story voluntarily. In effect it was that an ex-Representative had told him to see Lessler and that there was "$6,000 in it, $1,000 for him and $5,000 for Mr. Lessler."

The subject was brought before the House immediately after the session began to-day. Mr. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the committee, offered this resolution:

Whereas, Information has come to the Committee on Naval Affairs through a member of said committee of an attempt to corruptly influence his action respecting proposed legislation pending before said committee and the House; Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs or such sub-committee thereof as said committee may appoint be and it is hereby authorized and directed to fully investigate said matter, and for such purpose it is hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers to compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths; said committee shall have authority to report at any time, and the expense incurred hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers approved by the Chairman.

Mr. Foss explained that the action of the committee was unanimous, and demanded the previous question. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) interposed to suggest that no names were given, and it seemed to him that something more definite should be vouchsafed the House.

"Ask for the name," cried Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.).

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) assured Mr. Richardson that the minority of the committee was satisfied, whereupon the latter yielded, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Naval Committee held quite a long session outlining its method of procedure. It was decided to begin the investigation at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Representatives of the press will be admitted to the hearings, which will be conducted by the full committee.

It was decided to summon as witnesses those persons whose names had been brought before the committee in the statements made before the sub-committee, and such others as Chairman Foss might deem important witnesses. The names of the witnesses will not be disclosed, the same reticence being maintained to-day as yesterday.

MR. QUIGG IS SUMMONED.

Ex-Congressman Goes to Washington to Testify in the Inquiry Into the Bribery Charges.

Ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg started for Washington at midnight on the request of Chairman Foss of the Naval Committee to give information about the rumors in reference to the Holland submarine boat purchases which have been circulated recently. A telephone message to Mr. Quigg's house brought a response from James J. McEvilly, who represented Mr. Quigg. He said:

"Mr. Quigg will start for Washington at once on the request of Chairman Foss."

A statement printed in an afternoon newspaper yesterday was read to Mr. Quigg's representative.

"You can say that Mr. Quigg's statement will be made to the Naval Committee and he will say nothing for publication tonight," was the reply.

Mr. Quigg declined yesterday afternoon to see reporters who called at his offices at 100 Broadway to ask about Washington reports mentioning him in connection with the bribery investigation. In answer to messages requesting an interview with Mr. Quigg his attorney, Mr. McEvilly appeared.

"Mr. Quigg will see no one," said Mr. McEvilly, "and he will neither affirm nor deny these reports. There is absolutely no truth in them, and any one saying that there is does so at his peril."

STATE INQUIRY ALSO PROBABLE

Democrats in the Senate Will Bring Up Mr. McCullagh's Action If the Republicans Ignore It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—There is a probability that State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh will be called before a committee of the Legislature to explain his connection with the bribery charges of Congressman Montague Lessler, made to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives.

Democratic members of the Legislature to-day discussed the published statement of Mr. McCullagh that he did solicit Congressman Lessler to vote for the Holland torpedo boat appropriation. The inference was drawn from it that Mr. McCullagh had made his services in aid of the election of Mr. Lessler in the performance of his duty as State Superintendent of Elections the ground for his request. It was said that in the event of an investigation not being ordered the matter would certainly be brought up when Gov. Odell reappointed Mr. McCullagh and his nomination came before the Senate for confirmation.

Mr. McCullagh was here to-day. He came to Albany to file his annual report with the Governor. When he was told of the discussion which his published statement had excited, he said that the publication had given an erroneous impression of the circumstances under which he solicited Mr. Lessler to use his influence in favor of the Holland torpedo boat.

"It is absolutely wrong," he said, "to say that what I did to aid Mr. Lessler's election in the performance of my duties as State Superintendent of Elections was made the basis for my request that he vote for the Holland boat appropriation. It is true that I was asked by a friend of mine to ask Mr. Lessler's support in the matter and that I did go to Washington for that express purpose.

"When I met Mr. Lessler I did not preface my request by recalling to him what I had done for him in his campaign for Congress in the way of preventing illegal voting. What occurred was that before I could say a word Mr. Lessler said to me: 'Mr. McCullagh, I want to thank you for what you did in preventing illegal voting in my district at the special election. I had intended to call upon you and thank you for your work, and I should have done so, but in the press of business I neglected.'

"I told him that whatever I had done was done in the performance of my duties as a State officer, and that he was under no obligations to me whatsoever on that account. Then it was that I mentioned that I had a personal favor to ask.

"When I told him that I wished him to vote for the Holland torpedo boat appropriation he said bluntly: 'I won't do it.'

"'All right,' I said to him, 'that ends the matter. I am sorry to have troubled you,' and with that I walked away.

"I do not consider that I was guilty of the slightest impropriety. If a committee of the Senate wants to call upon me for an explanation I am perfectly willing to give it, and I am sure that when they know the facts they will see no ground for complaint against me."

Mr. McCullagh did not see Gov. Odell when he called at the Executive Chamber to leave his report, the Governor having gone home to luncheon. He did not wait for the Governor's return, desiring to take the afternoon train for New York.

The impression prevails here that Gov. Odell will satisfy himself that Superintendent McCullagh was not guilty of any impropriety in the matter before he sends in Mr. McCullagh's name to the Senate for reappointment.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF CHANGES.

House Bill Radically Altered to Insure Passage Through Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Since the passage of the Philippine Tariff bill by the House there has been persistent opposition to that measure by the sugar and tobacco men, who have brought their influence successfully to bear on the Senate Philippine Committee.

As passed by the House, the bill provides that all merchandise from the Philippines, the product and growth of the islands, shall be given admission at the uniform rate of 25 per cent. of the rates of the existing law. This reduction of 75 per cent. of the rates of the Dingley act on sugar and tobacco was not satisfactory to the growers and manufacturers of sugar and tobacco, who insisted that the reduced rates would enable a trade to be built up between this country and the Philippines that would seriously interfere with those two industries in the United States.

Yielding to this argument, and in order not to jeopardize the success of the bill in the Senate, the committee decided to make radical changes in the House bill. As reported to-day, the bill provides that the duty on sugar and tobacco from the Philippines shall be admitted at 50 per cent. of the present rates of duty, and that all other articles and commodities grown and manufactured in the islands shall be admitted free. Another amendment provides that for five years following the passage of the act all materials used in the construction and equipment of steam and electrical roads shall at the discretion of the commission be given free admission to the islands.

BILL FOR A NAVAL AUXILIARY.

Senator Perkins's Measure Provides for a Reserve and a Militia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Perkins to-day introduced bills providing for the creation of a Naval Reserve and a Naval Militia. The Militia bill provides that the Naval Militia shall be a part of the regular militia of each State, and leaves the determination of the proportion to the authorities of each State.

It provided, however, that members of the Naval Militia shall be seafaring men or the owners of vessels.

Practically the same qualification is prescribed for members of the Naval Reserve force.

Porto Rico and the Cuban Treaty.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 22.—The Legislature has passed a resolution to memorialize the Senate of the United States to insert in the Cuban reciprocity treaty a clause providing for the free entrance of Porto Rican coffee into Cuba.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs at Passamaquoddy, Me.—George A. Curran, District of Passamaquoddy, Me.

Assistant Collector of Customs at Jersey City in District of New York—John Rotherham.

First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps—Second Lieut. Lee H. Purcell.

Register of Land Office at Del Norte, Col.—Lee Fairbanks.

Civil engineers in the navy—Ernest H. Browneil of Rhode Island, Ernest R. Gayler of Missouri, and Paul L. Reed.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—Willis W. Mildrum, East Berlin; Alfred W. Converse, Windsor Locks.

New York—Theodore C. Fletcher, Babylon; John L. Kyne, East Syracuse; John H. Eadie, New Brighton; Lewis B. Jewell, Ovid; Charles Schmeiser, Stapleton.

New Jersey—Joseph Miller, Salem.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McCormick—Morris.

Robert Hall McCormick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall McCormick, of Chicago and New York, and Miss Eleanor Russell Morris, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, were married in St. Bartholomew's Church at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. The bride, who walked to the altar with her father, wore a trained gown of white satin, trimmed elaborately with old Brussels point, and a long veil of the same lace attached to her blonde coiffure by orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

Miss Ethelberta P. Russell, the youthful maid of honor, wore a short frock of white dotted net, lace trimmed, and a white hat, trimmed with white plumes; a long trailing bouquet of white flowers was tied to her wrist by white ribbons. The bridesmaids, the Misses Phoebe and Elizabeth D. McCormick, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Fish, Miss Hester Gouverneur Hone, Miss Helen Peabody, and the bride's cousin, Miss Eva Van Cortlandt Morris, were in pink mousseline gowns, trimmed with pink lace, and they wore large hats of pink tulle and pink ostrich plumes. They carried large mousseline and tulle muffs, tied with pink ribbons.

Mark S. Willing was Mr. McCormick's best man, and the ushers were Johnston De Forest, Arthur Paterson, John B. Adams, Stanley and Medill McCormick, cousins of the bridegroom, and Lewis S. Morris, a brother of the bride. A small reception in the Morris residence at 12 West Fifty-third Street was for relatives and intimate friends only.

The church was decorated with palms, ferns, and white flowers. At the house the young couple stood in a bower of palms and ferns to receive congratulations. Mrs. McCormick's going-away gown was of greenish gray broadcloth, trimmed with bands of beaver cloth. The short coat had a stole of white lace as a decoration. A large black toque, trimmed with black marabout feathers, was worn with it.

The guests invited to the wedding included representatives of the Morris, Ostrander, De Forest, Jay, Pell, Gallatin, Hoppin, Rhinelander, Suydam, Satterlee, Delafield, McCormick, Fish, Pratt, Atterbury, Edgar, Newbold, Livingston, Stuyvesant, Rutherford, Van Rensselaer, Roosevelt, Russell, Lewis, Gouverneur, Stevens, Howland, de Peyster, Jones, Iselin, Stokes, Barbey, Dodge, Harriman, Kip, Johnson, Henderson, Peabody, Sands, Medill, Barclay, and Langdon families.

Republican Conference in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Robert C. Morris came here this afternoon and he and Frank Platt had a conference with the Governor at 5 o'clock lasting for half an hour or more. Later they went sleigh riding with the Governor.

Charity Organization Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $250 to place a man of seventy-eight years in a permanent home. He was formerly a stockbroker and in comfortable circumstances. Money sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged.

New Rochelle Water Co. Enlarged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The capital of the New Rochelle Water Company of New Rochelle has been increased from $80,000 to $2,450,000. Adrian Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and C. O'D. Iselin sign the certificate as Directors.

Augustus John Cuthbert Hare Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Augustus John Cuthbert Hare, the author, is dead. He was a member of a distinguished family and a nephew of the famous Archdeacon Hare, who married a sister of Denison Maurice.

Augustus John Cuthbert Hare was born in Rome in 1834, the youngest son of Francis George Hare of Sussex, England. He resided at Holmhurst. He was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and afterward traveled over much of Europe gathering material for his books. He was a prolific writer and a careful student of art, archaeology, and horticulture. His best-known works probably are "Walks in Great Cities" and his memoirs.

Received Mail Posted 21 Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MORGAN, Colo., Jan. 22.—J. E. Jewel to-day received a postal card written and mailed to him twenty-one years ago. At that time he lived in Independence, Iowa, and the card was started on its journey at a town only a few miles distant. The card has been in the dead letter office for years. Its writer is dead and was almost forgotten.

OLD GUARD'S BALL.

Lord Beresford Was the Guest of Honor —Visitors from Boston and Other Cities.

The attendance at the ball of the Old Guard last night in the Metropolitan Opera House was large. Long before the hour of opening many loud-voiced men were offering tickets at reduced rates. Where they got the tickets and how they got them those in charge could not explain.

When Vice Admiral Lord Beresford arrived as the guest of honor he was amused. When the trumpet called for the grand march he was ready to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and he walked with Major S. Ellis Briggs, the Chairman of the General Committee. Many representatives of the National Guard were there.

The curtain was lifted at 10:30 o'clock, disclosing a woodland scene, and a detail of the Old Guard saluted the colors. Lord Beresford was among the first to salute. He was received with applause when he appeared in the grand march. The other guests followed, and then the officers of the Army and Navy. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston made a formidable showing.

Following were the Foot Guards of New Haven and Hartford, the State Fencibles of Philadelphia, the Providence Light Infantry, the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Col. John E. Smith, Capt. Fletcher, and Capt. Lewis, and 25 men of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Among the others present were:

Gov. A. Chamberlain of Connecticut,	Brig. Gen. Wm. Seward, Assistant Secretary of War W. Cary Sanger,
Ex-Gov. R. E. Patterson of Pennsylvania,	Col. Daniel Appleton,
Brig. Gen. Joe Wheeler,	Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston,
Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson,	Senator J. R. Hawley,
Major Gen. O. O. Howard,	Gen. F. V. Greene,
Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry,	Gen. A. D. Andrews,
Brig. Gen. John T. Rodgers,	Rear Admiral George C. Remey,
	Rear Admiral James Entwistle.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the McCormick-Morris wedding, the musicale given by Mrs. George J. Gould, the dinner dance at Delmonico's, and the receptions and lesser entertainments, society people had a busy day yesterday. There were numerous parties at the plays, and small dinners besides. The automobile show attracted many who were interested in the various makes of machines.

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There are to be several receptions to-day. Mrs. Charles Du Vivier and the Misses Du Vivier, Mrs. John H. Davis, and Mrs. Arthur Sedgwick will entertain in the afternoon. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a small cotillion in her residence, and among the lesser dancing classes there are meetings of Mrs. David Dows's class for young people and the Friday Evening Assembly.

***

Mrs. Richard Lounsbery held the last of her three receptions yesterday afternoon. Receiving with here were the Countess Festetics and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

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Among the other receptions yesterday was that of Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., who will have receptions on Thursdays of this month. Mrs. Ronalds was Miss Hoadley. Mrs. Russell Hoadley has cards out for a large dinner next week.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. De Peyster has cards out for a dinner Monday evening, Feb. 2, for her youngest daughter, Miss Ella De Peyster. She will give a dinner this evening in the De Peyster residence at 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. Bishop Henry Potter and Mrs. Potter and Mayor Low and Mrs. Low are to be among the guests.

***

The engagement of Miss Laura Livingston Satterlee, the daughter of Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, to Tracy Johnson, a nephew of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, is announced. Miss Satterlee's mother, who died last Spring, was a Miss Suydam.

***

The Baron Andree de Neuflize will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Martin's on Feb. 5.

***

Charles Gibson has arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria from Boston, and he will remain for a few days.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer gave the second of their series of dinners at Sherry's last evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wellles, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss May Tolfree, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, and Mr. and Mrs. Minot.

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Mrs. W. G. Read, Jr., of 48 West Fifty-first Street will not receive on Monday, owing to the continued illness of her daughter, Miss Helen Read. Miss Read is recovering slowly.

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The second of the series of musicales given by Mrs. K. J. Collins at the Gerrit Smith studio took place yesterday afternoon. There was a representative fashionable audience present, some of those who attended having given luncheons previously. The programme was Polish-Russian, with Miss Marie Keller, mezzo-soprano; Bogea Osmiroff, baritone, and S. M. Fabian, pianist.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Edward Morrell entertained this evening at dinner in honor of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, to meet whom were present the Russian Ambassador, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, and Mme. de Margerie, Archbishop Falconio, General and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Henley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mrs. William J. Hunt, Mrs. H. B. Beale, Miss Jane Riggs, Miss Patten, Miss Randolph, John Lee Carroll, and Mr. Von Callenberg of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy.

Mme. Gabriel des Planques of Paris, with her little daughter, has joined her daughter Mlle. Irene des Planques, at the Russian Embassy, where it is expected the marriage of Mlle. des Planques to Alexander Pavlow, the Russian Minister to Korea, will take place Feb. 19. The prospective bridegroom is now in Paris, but expects to sail for New York with his prospective father-in-law Jan. 28.

MR. CARNEGIE ON HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be well for Andrew Carnegie to read some of the books he is giving away so lavishly? What does he mean by talking as he did last Tuesday night?

I will admit that in the days of savagery the head of a tribe or the head man of a village was likely to be the barbarian that had personally slain the greatest number of his enemies or of those that were in any way opposed to him, but not only to the reader of the classics, but to such a desultory reader as I assume Mr. Carnegie to be, I should think it would be known that the life of a citizen of Rome—i. e., all the then known world—was her most precious possession.

I will not make other reference to this acknowledged fact than to quote Dr. Johnson: "I have adopted the Roman sentiment that it is more honorable to save a citizen than to kill an enemy."

I do not think I err in believing that the life of a citizen of Rome, of Athens, of Sparta, and some other ancient cities was of less moment than the life of a citizen of any civilized country of to-day.

To quote Mr. Carnegie: "'What is he compared to the slayer of thousands?' inquires the barbaric past, which hailed not the man who had served or saved his fellows as a hero." Nonsense.

Mr. Carnegie ought to know that in many things and in many ways the civilization of the twentieth century suffers by comparison with that "barbaric past" of which he speaks.

READER.

New York, Jan. 22, 1903.

DINNER AND MUSICALE AT GEORGE J. GOULD'S

Remodeled Town Residence the Scene of a Brilliant Function.

Violinist Kocian, Mme. Eames, and M. Gilibert on the Programme—Some of the Invited Guests.

One of the handsomest and most notable entertainments of the season was the dinner and musicale at which Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould were the host and hostess last evening.

The Gould residence on upper Fifth Avenue has been remodeled and interiors from French chateaus have been placed therein. In addition to these and the superb tapestries and paintings, the floral decorations were rich and novel in design. There was little in the hall save an immense bowl of orchids and flowering shrubs and vines at the base of the large stairway leading up from the foyer and immense Australian tree ferns. The three large tables used for the dinner extended from the drawing room in front facing Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street through the dining room to the conservatory. There was a large table in each parlor connected by narrow ones, while the third table, in the dining room, was horseshoe shaped. The centres of all of these were filled in by McConnell with Australian tree ferns, the trunks being left bare so that there was nothing to obstruct the view of the guests, but the spreading branches decorated with mauve orchids, and the large oval spaces between were filled with mauve, white, red, and palest yellow orchids.

The orchid color scheme was carried out in the two shades of the candelabra candles, which were of delicate green and mauve.

Mrs. Gould received her guests, who began arriving a little before 8, in one of the suites of rooms on the second floor at the head of the main staircase. Flowers, palms, and ferns were used throughout this suite also.

On taking their places at the dinner tables each guest found a superb souvenir at her or his plate. For the men there were the card cases in the new curved shape to fit the vest pocket, and for the women there were gold jewel boxes lined with white moire and having in each the musical programme printed in gold letters on fringed white satin ribbon. Each souvenir had "January 22, '03," and the letter "G" engraved on it.

Mrs. Gould, who was at the head of the horseshoe-shaped table, had William A. Duer at her right and Mr. Belmont at her left, and Mr. Gould at the foot of the series of tables in the drawing room, had Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at his right and Mrs. Orme Wilson at his left.

The following was the menu of the dinner, which was served by Delmonico:

Caviar Russe a la Glace.
Tortue verte au claire. Mongol a la Pommeroy.
Timballes a la Parmentier.
Filets de bass Morney aux crabes d'hultres.
Concombres. Pommes de terre a la Viennoise.
Selle d'agneau de printemps Salvandi.
Chapon braisé aux truffles.
Jambon de Virginie au Champagne.
Tartlettes d'Epinards.
Asperges nouvelles, sauce Hollandaise.
Terrapin a la Baltimore.
Sorbet fantaisie.
Canards canvasback.
Ailes de Perdreaux Francaise en Casserole, Petits aspics de foies gras.
Celeri mayonnaise aux feuilles de laitues.
Coupes de fruits a l'ananas.
Petit Fours. Marrons et mandarines glacés, mille feuilles, raisins, fraises de serre.
Café Francais et Turque.
Moet et Chandon cuvee 1884. Calderon de la Barra 1851. White Port 1850.
Clos de Vougeat 1887.
Apollinaris. Liqueurs.

After dinner, and while the tables were being removed and the preparations for the musicale were under way, the guests went up to the library and smoking rooms on the second floor.

The musical programme was as follows:

A serenade	Pierre
Holka Madrooka	Serviek
Mr. Kocian.	
Le Reve du Prisonnier	Rubinstein
Adieu	Tosti
Les Toutes Petites	Vidal
M. Gilibert.	
Le Baiser	Goring-Thomas
Avril	Goring-Thomas
Arioso	Delibes
Mme. Eames.	
Romance	Svenden
Scherzo-Tarantelle	Wieniawski
Mr. Kocian.	
Plaisir d'Amour	Martini
Madrigal	Lemaire
Le Vierge a la Creche	Perilhon
M. Gilibert.	
Dopo	Tosti
Un Doux Lien	Delbruck
Meine Liebe ist Gruen	Brahms
Mme. Eames.	
Duo, "Viens"	Saint-Saens
Mme. Eames and M. Gilibert.	

Victor Harris and Franz Spindler at the piano.

Among the guests invited to the dinner were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,	Mr. and Mrs. C. Dana Gibson,
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings,
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter,	Mr. Nicoll,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.
Mrs. Kingdon,	Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Stuyvesant Le Roy,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,
Countess Fabbricotti,	James de W. Cutting,
James H. Hyde,	Creighton Webb,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman,	Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee,
Mrs. C. A. Marshall,	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin
The Countess de Castellane,	Harry Walters,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Post,
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin,	Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mr. and Mrs. James I. Townsend Burden, Jr.,	The Misses Sands,
Miss Polly Whittier,	Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer,
Miss Sisie Waterbury,	Mr. Russell.
Worthington Whitehouse,	J. Henry Smith,
Ralph Pulitzer,	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Randolph,
Mrs. Burke Roche,	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney,
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith,	T. Suffern Tailer,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stillman,	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury,
Mr. Pendleton,	Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Mrs. William Rhinelander,	Jules Nelson.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,	August Belmont,
William L. Stowe,	Samuel P. Blagden,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Frederic Baldwin,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr,	Miss Edith Clapp,
Mrs. Neilson,	Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton,	Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,
C. A. Munn,	A. M. Bagby,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	Miss Brice,
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould,	A. Philip Clarke,
	William A. Duer,
	Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest.

FIRST OF THE DINNER DANCES.

Those Who Attended the Function Organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. M. Strong.

The first of the two dinner dances organized by Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and J. Montgomery Strong took place at Delmonico's last evening in the large ballroom and the adjoining suites. Each of the subscribers had her own guests and entertained them at her own table; in several instances two hostesses had tables together.

The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt.

The tables were decorated with ferns and cut flowers, red being the predominant color. After the dinner there came the cotillion, led by Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Christine Roosevelt. The favors for it were pretty and picturesque, and consisted of large pink roses and buds with extremely long, wandlike stems; fans of rose petals and green sepals, and hunting horns covered with green, from which when blown pink roses blossomed. Lander's Orchestra furnished the music. J. Montgomery Strong will lead the cotillion at the second of the dances, on Thursday, Feb. 19.

The subscribers to the dinner dances who are new this season are Mrs. William Easlis, Mrs. Lewis C. Clark, Mrs. E. Howard Crosby, Mrs. J. Terry Gardiner, Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. R. G. Hall McCormick, Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Miss Irene A. Sands, Mrs. Charles Steele, and Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill, the death of the latter's sister, however, preventing her from taking part.

The older subscribers are Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Mrs. de Peyster, Miss Josephine W. Drexel, Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, Mrs. J. J. Higginson, Miss Louise E. Hollins, Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon, Mrs. Edward Leverich, Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. H. C. Perkins, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Mrs. G. T. E. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer.

The hostesses at last night's affair and their guests were as follows:

MRS. FRED. J. DE PEYSTER AND MRS. W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. de Peyster,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Mrs. Roosevelt,	Nelson Fairchild,
Miss Mary Hadden,	William Post,
Miss Constance Livermore,	Wister Kendall,
Miss Christine Roosevelt,	J. Langdon Erving,
Miss A. de Peyster,	H. H. Bayersan,
Miss Ella de Peyster,	Hamilton Fish Benjamin,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,	Alexander M. Hadden.

MISS LOUISE WARD McALLISTER.

Miss McAllister,	Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	J. Montgomery Strong,
Miss Florence Flower,	Marshall Kernochan,
Miss Natalie Schenck,	Charles H. Gibson,
Miss Laura Swan,	Groesbeck Fowler.

MRS. WOODBURY G. LANGDON AND MISS LOUISE HOLLINS.

Mrs. Langdon,	T. P. Luquer,
Miss Sophie Langdon,	William F. Meredith,
Miss Edith Martin,	David Milbank,
Miss Hester Hone,	Robert Cooke,
Miss Louise Hollins,	Beverly Robinson,
Miss Edith Hollins,	Clark G. Voorhees,
Miss Isabelle Gregory,	John G. Walker,
Miss Cornelia Floyd,	Mr. Talmadge.

MRS. JAMES T. GARDINER AND MRS. CHARLES TWEED IN PLACE OF MRS. WETHERILL.

Mrs. Gardiner,	Mr. Patterson,
Miss Gardiner,	Mr. Mahan,
Miss Landon,	Mr. Whipple,
Miss Tweed,	Mr. Phelps,
Miss Appleton,	Mr. Townsend,
Miss Scudder,	Mr. Thurston,
Miss Moran,	Mr. Nichols.
Mrs. Tweed,	Baron Schilling.

MRS. DALLAS BACHE PRATT AND MRS. ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

Mrs. Pratt,	Christopher Wyatt,
Mrs. Crosby,	Archibald King.
Miss Katherine Pratt,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Constance Pratt,	William Fearing, Jr.,
Miss Eleanor Crosby,	Soton Post, Sr.,
Miss Jean Hancy,	Arthur Patterson,
Miss Matilda Emory,	Count Elmo.
Philip Birckhead,	

MISS ANNA A. SANDS.

Miss Alice Sands,	Livingston Pell,
Miss Ruth Sands,	Mr. Darrach,
Miss Gertrude Wood,	Mr. Curtis,
Mrs. Livingston Pell,	Mr. Ruggles.

MRS. HASELL FOR MRS. W. E. ISELIN.

Mrs. L. C. Hasell,	W. Harold Brown,
Miss Mary Schuchardt,	Renwick C. Hurry,
Miss Gladys Crosby,	Walton Oakley,
Miss Gertrude Pell,	Chalmers Wood.

MRS. DAVID B. OGDEN.

Mrs. Lea McI. Luquer,	David B. Ogden,
Miss Mary E. Ogden,	Wm. Mason Smith,
Miss Jessie G. Sherman,	Henry R. Beekman,
Miss Grace A. Sedgwick,	Robert M. Derby.

MRS. MOSES TAYLOR PYNE.

Mrs. E. C. Delafield,	Mr. Delafield,
Miss Peabody,	Mr. de Peyster
Miss Lewis,	Mr. Wheeler,
Miss Beasley,	Mr. Pierrepont

MRS. JOHN C. JAY.

Mrs. Jay,	Russell Landale,
Miss Edith Van C. Jay,	Stacy Clark,
Miss Charlotte Prime,	Mr. Douglas Robinson,
Miss Park,	Mr. Bleecker.

MRS. HILBORNE ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Roosevelt,	Cecil Landale.
Miss Dorothy Roosevelt,	Herman Robinson,
Miss Madelaine Johnson,	Duane Humphreys, Nicholas Roosevelt,
Miss Elizabeth Masten,	Frederick Coerr,
Miss Marie Montant,	Hughart Laughlin,
Miss Kate Richardson,	William Wheelock,
Miss Eleanor Munroe,	Johnson de Forest.
Miss Rosalie Campbell.	

MRS. CHARLES STEELE.

Miss Lyman,	Mr. Whitridge,
Miss M. B. Atterbury,	Mr. Morton,
Miss Dominick,	Mr. Pell,
Mr. Atterbury.	Mr. Fuller.

MRS. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER.

Mrs. Livingston,	Mr. Livingston,
Miss Fellows,	Mr. Talton,
Miss Hitchcock,	Mr. Bacon,
Miss Alice de Gircouria,	Mr. Blagden.

MRS. SETH LOW AND MRS. WM. G. LOW.

Mrs. Seth Low,	Mr. Gade,
Mrs. Wm. G. Low,	Mr. Mead.
Miss Low,	Mr. Hayne.
Miss M. G. Low,	Mr. Gerrish.
Miss Lois Low,	Mr. Stewart,
Miss Helena P. Curtis,	Mr. Gray,
Miss Sloane,	Mr. Gilder.
Miss Hoe,	Mr. Hutcheson.

MRS. WILLIAM BAYLIS AND MRS. LOUIS C. CLARK.

Mrs. Clark,	Mr. Sturgis,
Miss Green,	Mr. Platt,
Miss Clark,	O. B. Baylis,
Miss Webb.	Mr. Groves.
Miss Scribner,	Mr. Kearny,
Miss Collier,	Mr. Clark,
Miss Baylis,	Mr. Postlethwaite.
Miss Ellis,	

MISS JOSEPHINE W. DREXEL.

Mrs. Charles J. Welch,	Charles James Welch,
Miss Drexel,	Mr. Stout,
Miss Boardman,	Mr. Howes,
Mrs. Stout,	Mr. Graves.

MRS. HENRY C. PERKINS.

Mrs. Perkins,	Edward C. Parish,
Mrs. Edward C. Parish,	Francis G. Stewart,
Miss Helena R. Ely,	Seymour Perkins,
Miss Frances de Peyster	Louis G. Smith.

MRS. JAMES J. HIGGINSON.

Mrs. Higginson,	Rupert Kinz,
Mrs. Rupert King,	Langdon Marvin,
Miss Rita Burgess,	George Wrenn.
Miss Dorothy Higginson,	Dr. William Darrach.

MRS. E. MORGAN GRINNELL.

Mrs. Grinnell,	Mr. Richards,
Miss Katherine Grinnell,	Mr. Riggs,
Miss Meredith,	Mr. Willis,
Miss Riggs,	Mr. Meredith.

MRS. DAVID M. MORRISON.

Mrs. Morrison,	Franklin Plummer,
Miss Elizabeth Clark,	Albert Akin,
Miss Matheson,	Noel Carpender,
Miss Natalie Morrison,

PLAN AUTOMOBILE TESTS

Contest for Trucks and Business Wagons Announced for May.

American Vehicles at the Show Attract Attention—State Bills Opposed by Motor League.

At a conference between the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America and a number of representative manufacturers of motor vehicles for business purposes, held at the clubhouse, 756 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold a test of this class of automobiles next May. The competition as outlined at the meeting will probably extend over two or three days, and a considerable part of it will be held in the down-town streets of this city. The committee will decide upon the exact nature and the conditions of the contest after further consultation with the makers. The committee consists of John A. Hill, Chairman; Emerson Brooks, and Roland R. Conklin.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers which has been sending out letters to prominent makers asking for expressions of opinion regarding the most acceptable form of an endurance run next summer has received over thirty replies, a majority of which favor a run from this city to Chicago. Most of the replies are against short runs.

The attendance at the Automobile Show in the Madison Square Garden continues large and the huge building was thronged both afternoon and evening yesterday. All the delayed exhibits are now in position and the exhibition is at its best. Many sales are reported by all exhibitors, large and small, and general satisfaction is expressed.

A marked feature of the present show is the excellent showing made by American manufacturers in competition with the best foreign makers. In the past the foreigners have had the better of it as far as large and expensive machines were concerned, but such is not the case now, as American automobiles are exhibited at the present show which surpass the average imported vehicle in every respect.

The most notable of these, and one of the highest priced American automobiles in the show, is a well built and equipped touring car made in Hyde Park, Mass., and selling for $6,000. It is of twenty-four horse power, with a four-cylinder engine, and has three speeds forward and reverse, the transmission device running in oil. The frame is all of steel. The tonneau body has a canopy top with a glass front, which can be swung up and secured to the inside of the roof when not desired. Curtains enable the entire body to be inclosed in bad weather.

One of the new things which is attracting much attention is an electro-magnetic speed-changing gear. This is a simple device, giving the chauffeur absolute control of the vehicle and the power to make any desired rate of speed forward or backward. The mechanism consists of a series of electro-magnetic friction clutches operating on the driving shaft. These are respectively opened or shut at the will of the operator, and while one clutch is fixed to the shaft the others are released.

Thus, while the slow speed clutch is operating, the intermediate and high-speed clutches are forced from the driving shaft and vice versa. The gear being always in mesh, there is no danger of stripping the teeth. The clutches are controlled by a finger lever, and independently by a foot brake, so that the cumbersome side levers are entirely dispensed with.

Another novelty is a new tire protector. It consists of a leather tread attached to a heavy duck base, all waterproofed, which is cinched over the ordinary pneumatic tire by means of wires on each side. Its purpose is to prevent all punctures and save the tires from wear. The tire expense, as every automobilist knows, is one of the burdensome items in the cost of maintaining a machine, and on that account the protector is attracting much favorable notice from the trade.

An interesting feature of the show is a daily paper, issued by E. E. Schwarzkopf, editor of Automobile Topics, a weekly trade publication. This daily paper is entitled Automobile Topics Daily. It contains eight pages and is well illustrated. The paper will be published until the end of the show, and also for a week in Chicago next month during the automobile show in that city.

The annual meeting of the American Motor League was held in the afternoon in the assembly hall of the Garden. Isaac B. Potter of New York, ex-President of the League of American Wheelmen, was elected President and other officers were chosen as follows: Charles E. Duryea, Reading, Penn., First Vice President; W. C. Murray, Chicago, Second Vice President; F. B. Hill, Boston, Treasurer, and S. W. Merrihew, New York, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature providing for the change of the speed limit for automobiles from fifteen to eight miles per hour, and in other ways imposing restrictions upon the use of those vehicles;

Resolved, That this association express its disapproval of the measures in view of the entirely satisfactory working of the present automobile law, and use its best endeavors to prevent its passage;

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature providing for a licensing system for automobiles, who are obliged to take out a license, undergo an examination, and pay a fee of five dollars;

Resolved, That this association express its disapproval of said measure and endeavor to bring about its defeat.

It was ordered that copies of these resolutions be drafted and sent to the Legislatures of the two States and the members of the league in these States be requested to personally protest through their legislators against the measures.

More than sixty representatives of the metropolitan daily press, the trade press, good roads interests, and the automobile industry attended the breakfast given yesterday morning at the Café Des Beaux Arts by E. E. Schwarzkopf. Col. Albert A. Pope spoke in favor of the good roads movement. He estimated that the automobile industry had spent twenty million dollars in reaching success. Col. W. L. Dickinson, President of the Chicago Good Roads Association, and Frank D. Lyon, representing the New York State Engineering Department, also were speakers on the good roads topic, the latter stating that New York would undoubtedly appropriate $2,000,000 for good roads this year.

Other speakers were Frank W. Roche, W. J. Stewart, E. E. Schwarzkopf, George Collister, Edward Emerson, H. Ward Leonard, J. C. Wetmore, and S. A. Miles. A. G. Batchelder was toastmaster.

ISELIN INSPECTS CUP YACHT.

He Watches the Setting Up of the Frames and Placing of Braces.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 22.—The work on the new ninety-footer, the latest aspirant for cup-defending honors, was witnessed for a short time to-day by C. Oliver Iselin, who will manage the boat during the coming yachting season.

Mr. Iselin saw the workmen setting up and fastening some of the frames, as well as the placing of a few of the braces in the masthead wake. The chain plates were also started to-day, and some of the plates were put on in the webs of the sternpost.

Mr. Iselin found the boat all framed amidships, and some work had been accomplished in raising the midship section of the gunwale. This section will act as binders in keeping the top of the frames in place. As has been announced, the new boat shows a flat floor to a striking degree, but out on the forward underbody, as far as the frames are set up, the boat is V-shaped. The belt system of the frames will be made to answer all the purposes of a bulkhead, which will materially lessen the weights forward. Mr. Iselin left for New York to-night.

Golf on Palm Beach Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 22.—The qualifying rounds in the tournament for the New Year Cup were played here to-day. The links were in fine condition. There were thirty-six entries. R. H. McElwee of Chicago won the medal for the lowest score for thirty-six holes. Those who qualified and their scores were: R. H. McElwee, 151; Paul Thaleman, New York, 159; A. G. Carpenter, Philadelphia, 157; C. L. Becker, 156; C. B. Cory, Boston, 161; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 166; J. H. Johnson, New York, 166; H. P. Dixon, Philadelphia, 167; Davison Lloyd, Pittsburg, 168; W. W. Burton, 171; T. Keating, 169; G. Farintosh, 167; Sidney Maddock, Brooklyn, 159; H. Suydam, New York, 159; J. B. Tilton, 174; W. Heath, 180; D. Hubert Hostetter, 170; T. G. Dodd, Bay City, Mich., 169; H. C. Hopkins, New York, 168; R. C. Watson, 168; Gordon Brown, 165; S. P. Shaw, 171; George Barnard, Boston, 175; E. N. Hugins, New York, 202; P. C. Weist, 202. The semi-final match will be played to-morrow and the final on Saturday.

BASEBALL PEACE ASSURED.

National League Members Ratify Compact — Brush and Ebbets Say They Are Pleased.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The National Baseball League to-day concluded its sessions. The resolution ratifying the peace agreement, which was unanimously adopted early in the morning, was:

"Resolved, That the agreement heretofore entered into between a committee of this League and a committee of the American League, which is commonly known as the peace agreement, and which agreement is herewith attached, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted, and ordered spread upon the minutes of this meeting."

Frank De Haas Robison made a statement of the manner in which he called up the matter of peace negotiations with the American League just as the National League was about to adjourn in New York last month. Then others spoke of what had been done by the Conference Committee, of which Herrmann was Chairman, and Hart, Robison, and Pulliam were members. Herrmann made a public statement reviewing the sacrifices that different clubs were called on to make, in order to reach an agreement with the American League on terms of peace.

Vanderhorst of Brooklyn added that at one o'clock this morning they were fully convinced of the justness and sincerity of Herrmann's explanation and heartily voted for ratification. Others stated that Mr. Brush also ought to be satisfied, as he had expressed absolute confidence in the inability of the American League to get grounds in the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Brush was quoted as saying that the Building Inspector of New York had not yet heard of any application for a grand stand or any other improvements.

President Pulliam said: "While acting under the advice of attorneys, I declared a few days ago that everything was as clear as the noonday sun. That is just how it turned out, a perfect understanding and all-round acceptance of the peace compact."

President Ebbets said: "Brooklyn is satisfied. We didn't understand the peace compact at the outset as we do now. We have been liberally treated by our associates."

John T. Brush said: "The New York club has always been for peace. I am glad we reached an understanding. Now let us have baseball, not talk.

President Pulliam announced James A. Hart of Chicago, Edward Hanlon of Brooklyn, and Max Fleischmann of Cincinnati as the Committee on Rules. He also announced Barney Dreyfus of Pittsburg, Charles N. Ebbets of Brooklyn, and James A. Hart of Chicago as the Schedule Committee. While no instructions were given this committee, there was a general expression of opinion that there should be no less than 140 games arranged for each club.

President Pulliam, with a trunk of documents to be put on record, left for Pittsburg to-night and will stop in Philadelphia before going to the National League headquarters in New York the first of next week.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

C. A. Harned & Co. Bowlers Win Two Games in Stock Exchange League.

In the tournament of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League last night the C. A. Harned & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the Clark, Dodge & Co. and the J. H. Jacquelin & Co. teams. The scores follow:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co.—Labaugh, 146; Lee, 158; Walker, 130; Cory, 135; Stewart, 124. Total, 693.

J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 143; Thomas, 141; Ahern, 102; Sohmer, 106; Cross, 113. Total, 605.

SECOND GAME.—J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 131; Thomas, 122; Ahern, 126; Sohmer, 132; Cross, 136. Total, 647.

C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobecki, 134; Roach, 145; Hatch, 150; Veasey, 158; W. Dobecki, 185. Total, 770.

THIRD GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobecki, 163; Roach, 176; Hatch, 117; Veasey, 180; W. Dobecki, 165. Total, 801.

Clark, Dodge & Co.—Labaugh, 127; Lee, 170; Walker, 138; Cory, 128; Stewart, 151. Total, 714.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Crawford, 188; Quay, 118; Rohrenbeck, 176; Fields, 162; Doyle, 167. Total, 811.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 175; Taylor, 151; Koch, 167; Dietz, 160; Matthews, 172. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 144; Taylor, 170; Koch, 134; Dietz, 150; Matthews, 145. Total, 693.

Singer Manufacturing Company.—Hardenbergh, 120; Hasling, 166; Cole, 139; Dodge, 166; Patterson, 144. Total, 791.

THIRD GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 175; Hasling, 166; Cole, 185; Dodge, 165; Patterson, 170. Total, 861.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Crawford, 123; Quay, 172; Rohrenbeck, 144; Fields, 156; Doyle, 158. Total, 753.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kellogg—Power, 145; Fratz, 112; Williams, 119; Stillwell, 124; Roeder, 164. Total, 664.

Commercial Advertiser—Junker, 118; Bradner, 91; Nenninger, 137; Taylor, 98; Bohlenbach, 161. Total, 605.

SECOND GAME.—Commercial Advertiser—Junker, 192; Thedford, 104; Menninger, 147; Taylor, 135; Bohlenbach, 148. Total, 726.

Commercial Bulletin—Haltigan, 147; O'Rourke, 124; Gardner, 141; Fitzgerald, 135; Doyle, 122. Total, 669.

THIRD GAME.—Commercial Bulletin—Haltigan, 156; O'Rourke, 137; Gardner, 162; Fitzgerald, 128; Doyle, 148. Total, 731.

Kellogg—Power, 124; Fratz, 133; Williams, 114; Stillwell, 141; Roeder, 178. Total, 690.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 162; McAdams, 149; Brown, 200; Rogers, 166; Galvin, 135. Total, 812.

Genoa Council—McGrath, 181; McBride, 143; Henegen, 163; Morrissey, 171; Maleady, 168. Total, 826.

SECOND GAME.—New Amsterdam Council—Lawless, 120; McAdams, 126; Brown, 156; Rogers, 113; Galvin, 166. Total, 681.

Congress Own Council—Gallagher, 150; E. Shugrue, 145; Houlihan, 152; Coleman, 198; F. Shugrue, 152. Total, 797.

THIRD GAME.—Congress Own Council—Gallagher, 157; E. Shugrue, 173; Houlihan, 122; Coleman, 195; F. Shugrue, 156. Total, 801.

Genoa Council—McGrath, 203; McBride, 147; Henegen, 146; Morrissey, 173; Maleady, 184. Total, 853.

Pool at Montauk Academy.

Peter Rogers of Jersey City surprised every one last night who saw him defeat William Wenrick of this city in the professional pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. Wenrick was a pronounced favorite among the onlookers, but the Jersey City man played such a splendid game from the beginning that he soon gained a winning lead. His safety, angle, and combination shots were executed almost perfectly, and the accuracy of Rogers in every instance was sensational, as up to last night he had not shown very good form in the other games which he played. The scores:

Rogers—15 0 15 13 8 8 0 14 4 3 15 7 0 5 15 4. Total, 125. High run, 28. Scratches, 2.

Wenrick—0 15 0 2 6 6 15 1 11 11 0 8 13 10 0 0. Total, 98. High run, 25. Scratches, 4.

Moran Wins at Billiards.

H. Moran (130) and A. Vanderwerker (130) were the rival competitors in the 14.2 handicap billiard tournament game at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, and Moran won by the score of 130 to 122. The scores follow:

Moran—3 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 11 1 0 4 0 1 2 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 3 2 1 5 1 5 1 4 0 1 1 0 0 4 1 6 2 0 5 11 6 5 2 0 1 0 0 0 7 0 1 2. Total, 130. Average, 2 18-56.

Vanderwerker—0 1 1 1 0 5 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 8 3 3 1 1 2 0 6 2 3 0 0 1 0 2 8 4 0 1 0 4 4 2 0 6 3 0 3 1 2 0 0 1 3 2 2 1 0 2 0 0 2 1 6. Total, 122. Average, 2 10-56.

Ayres Leads at Shuffleboard.

Charles Ayres of the Fred Roever Shuffleboard Association still holds the lead by eleven points in the shuffleboard competition for the championship, the semi-final series of which were played on the Schwartz Association boards at Newark on Wednesday night. The standing is as follows:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Total Points.
Ayres	8	5	3	584
Wurster	8	5	3	373
McCoy	8	5	3	373
Creger	8	1	7	225
Francis	4	2	2	157
Sullivan	4	2	2	148

ROUGH TACTICS IN HOCKEY

Brooklyn Skaters Defeat the N. Y. A. C. in St. Nicholas Rink.

Harmon Injured from a Hard Blow, and Several Collisions Mar the Beauty of the Game.

By a score of 5 goals to 3, the Brooklyn Skating Club's hockey team defeated the New York Athletic Club seven at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. The victory of the Brooklyn players was unexpected, although the manager of the New York team did not have all of his best men in the game. Fenwick and Hunt were absent, while Max Hornfeck, who is only recovering from a very severe injury to his shoulder, played among the forwards for the Mercury Foot Club, but was by no means able to do himself justice. He played a very plucky game, however, and got several falls, which were not conducive to his speedy convalescence.

From the beginning the New York men played roughly, and their body checking was entirely too severe, H. Donaldson and Howard being particularly aggressive. After Johnson had brought the rubber up the ice in a clever run he passed the puck to Harmon, who scored the first goal for Brooklyn in eight minutes. "Ben" Phillips of the Hockey Club of New York, who is an expert player and knows the game and the rules governing it thoroughly, did not seem to heed the rough tactics of the New York Athletic Club's representatives, but he was quick to penalize Allcock, the Brooklyn goalkeeper, for kneeling in defense. Only once before had a referee used his prerogative for this offense in any local game, and many of the spectators did not understand why the penalty was inflicted. Allcock had barely resumed his position when he was punished a second time for a similar infraction of the rule, which definitely states that the goalkeeper shall always remain in a standing position. These two severe lessons proved sufficient for the Brooklyn man, who played his position perfectly during the remainder of the contest.

Harmon scored the second goal for Brooklyn out of a scrimmage after some rough play, in which the puck was driven from end to end of the rink several times, and thirty seconds later his team mate, Wills, shot another goal from a scrimmage. The New York men then bent all their energies to offset the advantage gained by their opponents, and H. G. Donaldson scored a goal with a long shot from the centre of the ice floor and followed it up with another one from a point fully thirty yards from the goal net. Wills and Howard had a wordy argument after they had been thrown by the force of a collision, and Max Hornfeck and Harmon rolled over each other on the ice after falling in a mad scramble for the rubber. The half ended with the score 3 to 2 in favor of the Brooklyn men.

There was no change in the line up for the second half. The puck had been in play about three minutes when it was taken to a point about twenty yards from the Brooklyn goal. From the "face off" Hornfeck sent the rubber to Howard, who shot the goal and tied the score. The Brooklyn players then adopted just as rough tactics as their opponents had been and were using and collisions were frequent. Henderson was penalized two minutes for tripping and a moment later Harmon was knocked out from the effects of a blow on the body by Howard's stick. After a few minutes Harmon got back in the game and Johnson, after bringing the puck up the rink alone, shot a goal for Brooklyn. This gave the visitors the lead again and on a pass from Harmon, Wills scored the fifth goal for Brooklyn and the last goal of the game. The line-up:

Brooklyn S. C., 5.	Positions.	New York A. C., 3.
Allcock	Goal	O'Donnell
Smith	Point	Carruthers
Jennison	Cover point	Henderson
Huntington	Forward	H. Donaldson
Wills	Forward	M. Hornfeck
Harmon	Forward	Howard
Johnson	Forward	H. G. Donaldson

Goals—Harmon, 2; Wills, 2; Johnson, 1; H. G. Donaldson, 2; Howard, 1. Referee—B. Phillips, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

At the St. Nicholas Rink to-night the Yale and Brown University teams will meet in an intercollegiate championship hockey match. As Princeton beat Brown, and Yale defeated Cornell after the latter had won from Princeton this week, it looks as if Harvard and Yale will again be the factors in the final series for this year's intercollegiate championship.

Boys' High School Wins at Hockey.

The first of the inter-scholastic hockey championship matches was played at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night between teams representing the Boys' High School and Adelphi Academy. Owing to superior team work the lads from the Boys' High School had all the better of the contest and shut out their opponents by the score of 6 to 0. The line-up:

Boys' High, 6.	Position.	Adelphi, 0.
Stuart	Goal	Pritchard
Herrmann	Point	Chesamajor
Morris	Cover point	Rand
Pollard	Forward	Burns
Gibson	Forward	Kelly
Horie	Forward	Haschke
Spooner	Forward	Dingee

Goals—Horie, (3,) Gibson, (2,) Pollard. Referee—Mr. Dobson. Goal umpires—Messrs. Campbell and Paige. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

After the game Peter Sinnirud and A. Y. Sarony of the New York Athletic Club took part in a one-mile skating pursuit race. The men started from opposite sides of the track, and remained on fairly even terms for three-fifths of the journey. Then Sinnirud began to gain, and continued to close in on Sarony in each succeeding lap, finally winning in 2:53. Sarony's time was 2:58 2-5.

De La Salle Won at Basket Ball.

The fourth basket-ball team of De La Salle Institute defeated a picked team of the smaller boys of Dwight School yesterday by a score of 17 to 2. The game was played in the gymnasium of Dwight School. While the boys from De La Salle were smaller, they possessed a superior knowledge of the finer points of the game, and with excellent team work they succeeded in blocking more than one attempt at goal. The line-up:

De La Salle, 17.	Position.	Dwight, 2.
Farrell	Forward	W. Renner
Manning	Forward	H. Renner
Tabernilla	Centre	Katzour
Gurry, Kruger	Guard	Fauth
McMahon	Guard	Lewis

Referees—Messrs. Seixas and Thorp. Goals from field—Tabernilla, 4; Farrell, 2; McMahon, 1; Katzour, 1. Goals from foul—Tabernilla, 3.

Columbia Freshmen Win at Basket Ball

Columbia's freshman basket ball team yesterday defeated the five of the De Witt Clinton High School in the Columbia gymnasium. The score was 41 to 10. The tally at the end of the first half was 26 to 6. Marcus Hurley, the bicyclist, was one of those who played on the freshman team. The line-up:

Columbia, '06, 41.	Pos'n.	De Witt Clinton, 10.
Keyes	Forward	F. Bammann
Haight	Forward	Pearlman
See	Centre	C. Bammann
Hurley	Guard	Wallace
Fettrick	Guard	Old

Referee—T. Thorpe, Columbia. Umpires—Mr. Levine, De Witt Clinton; H. H. Elias, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Ten Eyck to Coach Syracuse Crew.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The Navy of Syracuse University has engaged James A. Ten Eyck, the Worcester (Mass.) professional, as coach. He will take the place occupied for several years by E. B. Sweetland, who also coached the football teams during the last three years. No definite arrangements have been made concerning a coach for the football teams.

The high salary demanded by Coach Sweetland is given as the reason. The action of the Athletic Cuncil does not meet with the approval of the student body, and there are threats of revolt among the crew.

Pennsylvania Cuts Baseball Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The Baseball Committee of the University of Pennsylvania to-night announced that the University Club will play no games during the coming season with Holy Cross, Fordham, Manhattan, or Georgetown Colleges. The reason given is the alleged questionable amateur status of some of the players of the teams mentioned. Announcement was also made that Pennsylvania will play two games each with Yale and Harvard and one with Princeton.

GOLD CUP FOR TROTTERS.

Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland Offers a Valuable Trophy.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—The Gentlemen's Driving Club of this city has decided to offer a trophy, to be of gold and valued at $5,000, for the best horses that can be raced for it. Any club that wins the trophy three times will become its permanent owner. To be eligible a horse must have started in at least two matinées and not have started in a public race for at least thirty days prior to the contest for the trophy. The race may take place as early as Aug. 15 and not later than Sept. 15.

In case of eight or more starters in the race the field shall be divided and the eligibles in each heat contest in the final heat. The race will be open only to amateur reinsmen, and an amateur is described in the deed of gift as one who never accepted wages or hire as a trainer or driver.

RACING VALUES INCREASED.

Saratoga Association Announces Purses for Prominent Cups — New Stake Added.

The Saratoga Racing Association has raised the value of the Ballston Cup for hunters to $2,000 guaranteed, the Beverwyck to $2,500 guaranteed, and the Shillehali to $2,000 added. The association announces a new stake, the Saratoga Champion, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age, $5,000 added, distance, one mile and a quarter, and the value of the Saratoga Handicap has been raised to $12,000.

Entries for the following stakes will close Monday, March 9: Saratoga Handicap, Saratoga Cup, the Champlain, the Merchants and Citizens', the Delaware, the Amsterdam, the Catskill, the Saranac, the Huron, the Seneca, the Mohawk, the Saratoga Special, the Adirondack, the Kentucky, the Albany, and the Troy.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Favorites met defeat in the six events on the card to-day. Nitrate was looked upon as a certainty in his race, and under pressure his price receded from sixes to 5 to 2, but he was beaten by a head at the post by Hargis. The Stewards have ordered the refusal of further entry of the horse Alfred C., and the mounts of Jockey J. Winkfield are restricted to the horses of his employer, Ed Corrigan. The weather was clear and the track heavy. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Showman, 112 pounds, (Haack,) 30 to 1, won; Glennevis, 112, (Redfern,) 3 to 1, second; My Surprise, 104, (Buchanan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17 4-5. Farmer Jim, Marco, Frank Rice, Safeguard, Double O., King Dodo, Uranium, and Prince Eugene also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. El Rey, 135 pounds, (Robertson,) 8 to 1, won; Peat, 135, (Buchanan,) 4 to 1, second; Frank Kenny, 103, (Fuller,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Limelight, Denny Duffy, Alfred C., John Bull, Saragamp, Judge Magee, Socapa, Silver Coin, and Heroics also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Bummer, 105 pounds, (Robbins,) 3 to 1, won; Optional, 101, (Scully,) 7 to 1, second; Ed L., 109, (Redfern,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Senator Morrison, Ben Mora, Ailyar, and The Pride of Surrey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile. Hargis, 104 pounds, (Winslett,) 3 to 1, won; Nitrate, 110, (Redfern,) 5 to 2, second; Rankin, 101, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45. St. Tammany, Major Mansir, Maister, Bard of Avon, Albert F. Dewey, and Great Star also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Federal, 112 pounds, (Winkfield,) 3 to 2, won; Wealth, 110, (Buchanan,) even, second; St. Cuthbert, 112, (Redfern,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Harry New and Orpheum also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Carat, 104 pounds, (Battiste,) 5 to 2, won; Frank M., 104, (Robbins,) 11 to 10, second; Mosketo, 102, (Reddington,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Glennon, King Barleycorn, Dutch Carter, Pierce J., and Deloraine also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds; mile and seventy yards. Latson, 94 pounds; Hedge and Immortelle, 96 each; Kiwasa, 101; John Coulter, Blanco, Exapo, and The Wizard, 104 each; Mauser, 106; Welcome Light, 108; Roll Call, 109, and Glendon, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Lola, 95 pounds; White Owl, 98; Kiss Quick, 100; Four Leaf C., 101; Inspector Shea, Willard J., and Zack Ford, 102 each; Andes, Bounditee, Censor, and O'Hagen, 105 each, and Carl Kahler, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; mile. Star and Garter and oBurke Cochran, 87 pounds each; Discus, 90; Pinnick, 94; Elizabeth Bell, 97; Dougherty, 98; Rough Rider, 98; Great American, 99; Wealth, 102; Marcos, 103, and McChesney, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Marie Bell and Bummer II., 90 pounds each; If You Dare and Carpet Knight, 98 each; Mrs. Frank Foster, Amigari, and Andes, 100 each; Carl Kahler, Glendon, and Salago.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and an eighth. Blue Ridge and Wissendine, 93 pounds each; Simoon, 95; Eliza Dillon, 98; Pay the Fiddler, 100; Leflare, 102; Chickadee, Marion Lynch, and Doctor Fannie, 103 each; Ceylon, 105; Swordsman and Benson Caldwell, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; three-year-old fillies; six furlongs. Bal Poudre, Lizzie Brooks, and Candaveon, 100 pounds each; Dodona, Newest, and Our Bessie, 103 each; Princess Tulane, Tioga, Fading Light, Latuka, Mam'selle, and Sweet Nell, 110 each.

RED BANK SKATING RACES.

John Wood Wins the Half-Mile Monmouth County Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 22.—A series of skating races were held here to-day under the direction of the Red Bank Athletic Club. Three skaters of National reputation, Morris Wood, Peter Sinnirud, and Gustave Sarmon, were among the starters. Morris Wood and two of his brothers from Long Branch carried away the honors. Sinnirud and Sarmon failed to land any of the good prizes. The races were skated on an oval, which lacked 125 feet of being a quarter of a mile, which accounts for the seemingly fast time in the following summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by John Wood, Long Branch; Mort Wood, Long Branch, second; Del Fisher, Red Bank, third.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by John Wood, (200 yards;) Charles Wood, (200 yards,) Long Branch, second; Fisher, (200 yards,) third; Mort Wood and Sinnirud, (scratch.) Time—2:30.

Half-Mile Race for Boys.—Won by John White; Oliver Brown, second; Herbert Wiggins, third. Time—1:37.

Half Mile, Scratch.—Won by M. Wood; Sinnirud, second; J. Wood, third. Time—1:03.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Charles Wood, (300 yards;) M. Wood, (scratch,) second; J. Wood, (200 yards,) third. Time—4:19.

Half Mile, Monmouth County Championship.—Won by J. Wood; C. Wood, second; Fisher, third. Time—1:08.

Scotch Curlers in Tie Game.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 22.—The Scotch curlers played a five-rink match this afternoon against Barrie, Oshawa, Whitby, Churchill, and Ontario Curling Association officers, which resulted in a tie, each side scoring 43 shots.

The Scotchmen were defeated to-night in a five-rink match with the Granite Club by a score of 65 to 39.

Ice Yacht Races Postponed.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 22.—The Gull Lake ice yacht races had to be postponed again to-day on account of the poor condition of the ice. The snow crust is softening, however, under a warm sun, and it is now thought the regatta may begin on Saturday.

BANKNOTE FOR PEN WIPER.

Ink-Stained Money Caused the Arrest of a Conductor Who Had to Stand Trial for Theft.

Cash Receiver Johnson of the Bergen Street barns of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system has found that dollar notes make excellent pen wipers, and that casual way of treating money led to the capture of Harry Ruland, a conductor, who was tried yesterday on the charge of stealing $150 from Johnson's office.

Johnson finished counting money at 2 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 17, shut his window, wiped his pen on the first money that came at hand, and turned to answer a telephone call. The person at the other end of the line represented himself as a big manufacturer, who wanted to hire Johnson at a good salary, and they talked a while.

Turning on his heel, he was surprised by not seeing the money. Investigation showed that just before the loss Ruland had left two other men with whom he had been sitting in a saloon near by. One of these, the saloon keeper recalled, had then talked over the telephone with a man named Johnson about a good job. Ruland was arrested and searched. He had thirteen dollar notes, one of which had been used unmistakably for pen wiping.

The jury had not agreed at a late hour.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW CROWDED.

The crowds at the Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden take much interest in the Cadillac, the prepossessing and powerful motor car of the Cadillac Co., New York and Detroit. It is a beauty, strongly built, has seven horse-power engine and every improvement, and the price is but $750, or $850 with the Tonneau attachment. The New York offices of the Cadillac Co. are at 151 West 38th St.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

50c. Four-in-Hands; 25c.

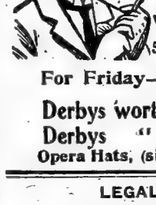

A maker put all his left over pieces of fine Silks into Scarfs, that's why.

Underwear Bargains.

Combination Suits, 89c., worth 1.50.

Shirts.

Colored Shirts, (imported percale,) 85c., worth 1.50.
2.00 Shirts, (Scotch Madras,) 1.25 each.
1.00 Shirts, (white laundered,) 59c. each.

More Shoe Samples From Geo. Snow & Co., Brockton, Mass.

$2.25 pair, Value 3.50 to 5.00

They are double and single sole, calf, vici and patent leather; all sizes.

Custom lasts, 4.98, worth 10.00.

They are flat lasts, high heels, narrow shank and bench made. Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

Men's Hats.

The top notch of style is the flat brim derby,

1.90 and 2.75

Why pay 3.00 to 5.00 elsewhere?

For Friday—January Sale.

Derbys worth 3.00 at 1.39
Derbys " 4.00 " 2.25
Opera Hats, (silk-ribbed,) 4.80.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT FOR LIFE EMPLOYMENT.—The defense of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to an action brought against it by John H. Usher to recover for the breach of a contract, whereby the railroad company agreed to employ him for life as a flagman, was that such contract was beyond the authority of Division Superintendent William G. Watson, who made it. The contract was made with Usher because he claimed the right to sue for damages for injuries which he received while a brakeman on the road. He was injured in March, 1895, and the promise of permanent employment was made by Watson in the month of June following. Usher also received from Watson a check for $128, one-half of his wages as brakeman for the time he was laid up, suffering from his injuries. The company took a general release from him and gave him the employment promised and kept him at it until November, 1900, when he was discharged. The Second Appellate Division, in affirming a judgment in Usher's favor, holds that the contract is not an unreasonable one. "It is within general knowledge," says Justice Hirschberg, for the court, "that such contracts under such circumstanes are by no means unusual, and to whatever other objection they may be obnoxious they would seem to be free from the taint of unreason as infringing upon the powers of succeeding corporate officers." The court further holds that admitting that the contract was beyond the scope of the Division Superintendent's authority, the railroad company was not in a position to assert that defense because Usher's claim is now barred by the Statute of Limitations, and to uphold the defendant in the position it takes would relieve it from all liability on a contract which the plaintiff fully performed when he relinquished his claim.

SCHOOLMASTER'S JURISDICTION.—The Law Journal treated editorially the other day on the "Jurisdiction of Schoolmasters Over Children Out of School." The decision which occasioned the editorial is that of the Supreme Court of Michigan in Jones and wife vs. Cody, (92 Northwestern Reporter, 495.) It was there held that a Principal of a public city school, enforcing an order of the Board of Education, requiring pupils to go directly to their homes at the close of school, enacted under a statute conferring authority on the board to make rules relative to the good government of the schools of the city, is not liable for damages sustained by an owner of a store near the school by reason of a loss of trade in consequence of such enforcement. The plaintiffs were the proprietors of a confectionery shop in which children were wont to loiter after the dismissal of school. The court said in part: "It is not only the legal right, but the moral duty of the school authorities to require children to go directly from school to their homes. All parents who have a proper regard for the welfare of their children desire it. The State makes it compulsory upon parents to send their children to school, and punishes them for failure to do so. The least that the State can in reason do is to throw every safeguard possible around the children who in obedience to the law are attending school. The dangers to which children are exposed upon the streets of cities are matters of common knowledge. Humanity and the welfare of the country demand that a most watchful safeguard should, so far as possible, accompany children when required or allowed to be on the streets. Parents have a right to understand that their children will be promptly sent home after school, and to believe that something untoward has happened when they do not return in time. In no other way can parents and teachers act in harmony to protect children from bad influences, bad companionship, and bad morals. No trader or merchant has the constitutional right to have children stop at his place of business in order that they may spend money there while they are on their way to and from school. The liberty of neither the children nor parent, nor trader, is at all unlawfully restrained by this rule and its reasonable enforcement."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Strauss, Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Spranger, linens; 196 West Broadway; Hotel Darlington.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.

Six, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; M. D. Neusteter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrup, silks; Grand Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Wyler, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Young, carpets, domestics, linens, and white goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; M. May

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States.

154—W. F. Wyman vs. Virgile Herard.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Dismissed, with costs pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

145—Kokomo Fence Machine Company, petitioner, vs. Alva L. Kitselman et al.—Argued.

Call for Friday: 149, 108, 47, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 157, (and 158.)

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

55—Stuart vs. Scow Bay E.
64—Davis vs. Mills.
66—Arthur vs. Baron De Hirsch Fund.
—N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Ryan.
—In re Am. American Image Co.
70—Jones vs. the Mississippi.
19—In re Feigenbaum.
72—Internat. Postal Co. vs. Bruce.
73—Anderson vs. United States.
74—In re Wheeler.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. Cases noticed.

1—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange County Gas, &c., Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
3—Rinehart vs. Thomas.
4—Colford vs. Brown.
5—Witmark vs. Perley.
6—Carter vs. Harris.
7—Painton Elec. SS. Co. vs. Elec. Boat Co.
8—United States vs. Carter.
9—Mackey vs. Wheeler.
10—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Straus.
11—Baille vs. Le Maire.
12—United States vs. Neely.
13—Howell vs. Frank.
14—Hills & Co. vs. Austrich.
17—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. Internat. Power Co.
22—Leadam vs. McKnight.
23—Edison vs. American Mutoscope, &c., Co.
24—Same vs. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chem. Co.
25—Consol. Retail Booksellers vs. Ward & Gow.
26—Wheaton vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
27—Well vs. Halsey & Smith.
28—Eastern Paper Bag Co. vs. Continental Paper Bag Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

60—Davis vs. Propeller Newburg.
68—Belden vs. same.
71—Wilson vs. Tug Thomas Purcell.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 23: 56, 60, 61, 334, 63, 64.

New York Calendars—Friday, Jan. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—McArdle vs. Woodbury.
2—Grant vs. Mayor, &c.
3—Hagan vs. E. R. Bridge Co.
4—In re Brann.
5—Martin vs. Nevenstritt.
6—Zimmerman vs. Meyrowitz.
7—In re Grant Av.
8—In re Townsend Av.
9—In re Bolles.
10—Hall vs. Irwin.
11—Morgan vs. City of New York.
12—Hall vs. Gilman.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Hirshback vs. Ketchum.
15—Barr vs. Kirby.
16—In re Penn., N. Y. & L. I. R. R. Co.
17—Rice vs. Sturgis. Non-enumerated motions.
18—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Cutler Elec., &c., Co.
19—Same vs. Stevens.
20—Hallanan vs. Man. Rubber & Mfg. Co.
21—Klopsch vs. Stranahan.
22—Leadam vs. McKnight.
23—Edison vs. American Mutoscope, &c., Co.
24—Same vs. Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chem. Co.
25—Consol. Retail Booksellers vs. Ward & Gow.
26—Wheaton vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
27—Well vs. Halsey & Smith.
28—Eastern Paper Bag Co. vs. Continental Paper Bag Co.
29—Hart vs. City of New York.
30—Maginn vs. Wagner.
31—Thor vs. Hochner.
32—Harrington vs. N. Y. Transp. Co.
33—Same vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
34—Smith vs. Daly.
35—Fry vs. Heyn.
36—Peters vs. Daly.
37—Neal vs. Neal.
38—In re Sittig.
39—Columbia Hosiery Co. vs. Neuville.
40—Globe Woolen Co. vs. Globe Woolen Co.
41—Power vs. Franklin Typewriter Co.
42—In re Healy.
43—Mfrs.' Commercial Co. vs. Scott.
44—Wagner vs. Hall.
45—In re Roberts.
46—McGlyney vs. Sperling.
47—Works vs. Strasburger.
48—Brown vs. City of New York.
49—Gatchel vs. Mittleberger.
50—Felber vs. Bruencker.
51—Ruccala vs. Ruccala
52—In re Randall.
53—Travers vs. Barnum
54—Swift vs. Aspell & Co.
55—Dunlop vs. Mulry.
56—Jacob vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hall vs. Pierce.
2—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
3—Wilson vs. Grosvenor.
4—Longley vs. Longley.
5—In re Betts.
6—Havens vs. City of New York.
7—McKeon vs. same.
8—Farewell vs. Witzel.
9—Tauber vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Gaither vs. same.
11—Stover vs. Van Ingen.
12—Steinback vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
13—Baker vs. Byrnes.
14—Gillin Pig. Co. vs. Goodall.
15—Prudential Ins. Co. vs. Sullivan.
16—Smik vs. City of New York.
17—Jackson vs. Parker.
18—Harris vs. Levin.
19—Chinchin vs. Katzman.
20—People, &c., vs. Walker.
21—In re Baff.
22—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
23—Conkling vs. Conkling.
24—James vs. James.
25—City of New York vs. Fleck.
26—Ninth Nat. Bank vs. Moses.
27—Graves vs. Graves.
28—In re Levinson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.

1459—Cohen vs. Woodard.
2098—Webber vs. Hamblen. General calendar.
608—Denison vs. Denison.
1135—Perlman vs. Bernstein.
1425—Mackall vs. Olcott
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
514—Temme vs. McDonald.
800—Hall vs. Norton.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
595—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1549—Kelly vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.
529—Barranco vs. Lau.
552—Fischel vs. Ackerman.
733—Vandyke vs. Wood.
1510—Schlesinger vs. Meinken.
849—Wolf vs. Wolff.
871—Levine vs. Wilkins
881—Hughes vs. Reardon.
915—Greenberg vs. D'Augustower.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1,909.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Inquest, 9066—Cooper vs. Murphy.
Inquest, 9477—Coleman vs. Alexander.
7806—Cahn vs. Heyman.
8674—Williams vs. Gillespie.
9092—Griffen vs. Cantor.
9104—Wanzor vs. Sturgis
7851—Ward vs. National Park Bank.
8933—Perry vs. Tiffany.
8864—Spencer vs. Drake.
6264—Chmelnitsky vs. Baum.
8979—McGrath vs. Equit. Life Assur. Soc'y.
9517—Ficken vs. Goin.
9068—Holm vs. Hemyp.
9276—Bennes vs. Haight & Freese Co.
8390—Seide vs. Eustis.
8810—Eustis vs. St. Louis Stamping Co.
9459—Barber Asphalt Co. vs. City of New York.
9169—Same vs. same.
1763—Hall vs. N. Y. Brick & Paving Co.
1901/2—Ferry vs. Nutting.
1541—Franz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
807—Degener vs. Irons.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 679—Levison vs. Hempstone.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8702—Shields vs. City of New York.
1701—Bauman vs. Zeman.
1792—Same vs. same.
1511—Watriss vs. Everett.
8888—Leaux vs. City of New York.
886—McCann vs. City of New York.
1464—Van Buren vs. Le Buren.
1014—Barekopf vs. Nat. Biscuit Co.
7057—Mayor, &c., vs. Harlem Bridge, &c., R. R. Co.
7069—Same vs. Clark.
927—Lanahan vs. Hodgskin.
986—Rumble vs. Washington.
2007—Taylor vs. Primus Co.
2019—Horowitz vs. Reiss.
1456—Tams vs. Witmark
1510—Lucas vs. Brady.
8793—Roberge vs. Bonner.
6752—Bentz vs. Hartshorne.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louise Marjory.
2—Frank Lawrence.
3—John D. Lee.
4—Mary C. Sellken.
5—George Guttroff.
6—Julia A. Anderson.
7—Chas. W. Thompson.
8—Mary A. Hadden.
9—Seabury Tredwell.
10—Julia P. Rawls.
11—W. H. Alfring.
12—A. H. Silva.
13—Winifred Austin.
14—Lucy Pelagius Wick.
15—Edwin M. Schwarz.
16—Conrad F. Schweers.
17—Sarah A. O'Leary.
18—Mary Ann Rohs.
19—Richard P. Roe.
20—Wm. Collins.
21—Arthur R. Held.
22—Rupert Schefbauer.
23—Matthew Smith.
24—Fannie E. Spangler.
25—Sarah Phillips.
26—Elizabeth Byrne.
27—Georgianna J. Trim.
28—Wm. F. Holdsworth.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2311—Hackett vs. Ward, Subway, &c., Co.
2312—Wiener vs. Marquis.
2313—Danser vs. Schubert.
2314—Gerry vs. Siebrecht.
2315—Goldwasser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2316—Graham vs. Wigant.
2317—Wohlsben vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2318—Singer vs. same.
2319—Loftus vs. Meyer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1459—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1510—Winans vs. Demarest.
1792—Connolly vs. Met. St. Ry.
4573½—Parella vs. Manchester Assur. Co.
1709—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1888—Yankers vs. Brklyn Ferry Co.
931—Chisenor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1821—Met. Store Fixture Co. vs. Ward.
1799—Same vs. same.
1800—Frisch vs. same.
1801—Same vs. same.
1753—Weisz vs. Central Vermont Ry.
1871—Edwards vs. Schattman.
1716—Frabbito vs. Glassheim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short causes.
2188—Bloodgood vs. Lederer Amuse. Co.
3715—Morris vs. Dayton.
5383—Girsch vs. United Pub. Corporation.
5027—Swift & Co. vs. Wohl.
4874—Brundage vs. Pentlarge.
5396—Kaufman vs. Rothblatt.
5236—Ingersoll vs. Brown.
5202—Albany Brass, &c., Co. vs. Alton.
5400—McCabe vs. Shirley
5388—Sobel vs. Sire.
4929—N. Y. Edison Co. vs. Jacobs.
5311—Jacobs vs. Thomas.
5386—Meshel vs. Fargo.
5412—Levy vs. Keslowitzky.
5392—Ellsworth Mfg. Co. vs. Sterry.
5349—Patterson vs. Vogt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2103—Bernstein vs. Pfeiffer.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
2139—Moskowitz vs. Kerr
1556—Ward vs. Barron.
4154½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
771—Eckstein vs. Totten.
2142—Schiett vs. Union Ry. Co.
1351—McClurkin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2105—Sydman vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on 2319.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder ——. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—James H. Brown.
2—William Schayne.
3—William H. Burell.
4—Henry Weber.
5—George Brown.
6—Lionel Hamley, Herman Green.
7—Charles H. Brown.
8—George Gray.
9—William Jansen.
10—Frederick D. Johnson.

Pleadings.

1—Jacob Schumsky.
2—William Lancaster.
3—John Ward.
4—Isaac Ozdoba, Solomon Ozdoba.
5—Thomas Cunningham, Joseph Rafter.
6—August Mensching.
7—James Harris.
8—Philip Goldfarb.
9—Matthew Burke, Edward Loonie.
10—Hyman Kaplowitz.
11—Henry Meyer, alias Heinrich Meyer.
12—William H. Collister Joseph Bennett.
13—Martin Herman.
14—John Byrne, William Weiner, Jack Williams.
15—Martin Mercer, James F. Wilson.
16—George Ennis.
17—Sanford Ennis.
18—William Parkes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Joe Crawford.
2—Edward J. McLaughlin, William Geary.
3—Mamie Brennan.
4—Louis Hill.
5—James Williams.
6—George Murray.
7—William Graham.
8—John Hogan.
9—Meyer Roodner, Joseph Lipschitz.
10—David Green.
11—Isidore Weinstein, Christopher Wallace
12—Frederick Mayer.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Isaac J. Geary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge McMahon presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—William Collins.
2—Max Muller.
3—Michael V. Healy.
4—David H. West.
5—August Schilling.
6—James Ferris.
7—Thomas C. Walsh.
8—Max Bernstein.
9—Harry Davis.
10—Charles Cohen.
11—Michael O'Callahan.
12—John Bons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Charles J. Fitzpatrick.
2—Henry Hilliard, May Philbin.
3—Charles Horner.
4—John Molino, Frank Jackson, James Scavoni.
5—Henry Vorbach, James Keyes.
7—Aaron Washington.
8—Thomas McCullough
9—John Neupert.
10—Herman Gierke.
11—Clara Feldman.
12—Morris Korn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Samuel Henry vs. Eliza Burke et al.—William J. Hirschfield.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Louis Sasse et al. vs. States M. Sackett—Melvin G. Palliser, William Meckiem vs. Willoughby F. Hill—H. C. S. Stimpson. Isidore Blumenthal vs. Alice H. Clancy—Herman Herst, Jr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Ewald vs. O'Sullivan—Oswald N. Jacoby. Christy vs. Fenton—Charles A. Kalish. Rigas vs. Livingston—Mark Goldberg. Teachers' Mutual Benevolent Association vs. McDowell—Peter Zucker.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Schlosser vs. Green, (Action No. 1)—Eugene C. Gilroy. Same vs. same, (Action No. 2)—Leslie J. Tompkins. Hornberger vs. Dusenbury—Henry W. Bookstaver.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Fletcher vs. Olsen; Schultze vs. same—Francis C. Cantine. Kissam vs. Squires—David Thomson. O'Connor vs. Williams—Charles W. Dayton. Huntington vs. Picken—Louis H. Hahlo.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

41, N. E.—Burns vs. Partridge.
98—Metcalfe vs. Gordon
13—Hoelter vs. McDonald.
34—Cox vs. Halloran.
100—Corwin vs. Erie R. R.
102—Levy vs. Huwer.
108—Wasserman vs. Bacon.
109—McGrath vs. Michaels.
291, R. A.—Wink vs. City of New York.
90—Ward vs. Stanard.
110—Ailsworth Mfg. Co. vs. Burton.
111—James vs. Met. St. Ry.
112—Prince vs. Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Betts, J.; Part V., Chester, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Short cause calendar. Regular calendar.

10018—Margaret Liomin an alleged incompetent.
10308—Margaret M. Hannon, an alleged incompetent.
9880—Vaughan vs. Adams Construction Co.
9122—McDonald vs. Schaeffer.
7942—8th Ward Bank vs. McLoughlin.
10231—Lester vs. Horstman.
10238—Madden vs. Dady
7377—Volkommer vs. Mulhauser.
9759—Richter vs. O'Connell.
9720—Squires vs. Lehman.
9900—Platt vs. Buehler.
9970—Brick vs. Singer.
10065—Spence vs. Herrman.
10306—Roberts, Jr., vs. Schaf.
10046—Dickle vs. Adams

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

1945—Lashinsky vs. Linder.
1974—Goldman vs. Murray.
70—Bassler vs. Heyman.
1594—Connor vs. Connor.
1999—Nenning vs. Nenning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—No day calendar. Arraignments at 10 A. M. Naturalization of citizens at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.

649—Coggeshall vs. Petterson.
650—Same vs. Birch.
651—Same, vs. Fetzer.
646—Mulligan vs. Hill.
647—McGoldrick vs. same.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Call Calendar—Opens in Room 10 at 2 P. M.

526—Helferich vs. Berbert.
506—Rechtweg vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
508—Overton vs. same.
508—Wright vs. same.
459—Armstrong vs. same.
466—Gottschalk vs. same.
510—Weeks vs. same.
454—Horovitz vs. same.
498—Schoeller vs. same.
496—Same vs. same.
503—Spinetti vs. Carlucci.
511—Keenan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
512—Geldart vs. Moran.
513—Kenny vs. Brown.
513½—Gersitz vs. B'klyn H. R. R. Co.
516—Roessler vs. Appell.
523—Conran vs. Farley.
524—Luyster vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
334—Caro vs. Liebmann's Son's Brew. Co.
374—Gabriel vs. Fanser.
418—Hill vs. B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
380—Downey vs. Granaldo.
267—Prince vs. Radin.
62—Wallace vs. Lincoln Club.
172—Rubin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
173—Same vs. same.
419—McCorisken vs. Flinman.
420—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
979—Mante vs. Bookman.
386—Michell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
151—Seligman vs. Frank.
196—Robinson vs. Hatch
528—Flynn vs. Levin.
462—Meisels vs. Dike.
466—Same vs. same.
530—Baron vs. Heppenheimer.
531—Bien vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
532—Title Guar. & Trust Co. vs. Sherman.
533—Javin vs. O'Hara.
534—Greenberg vs. Canavello.
535—Lee vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
536—Slutz vs. Blackman
537—Kantro vs. Tilyou.
538—Stager vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
539—Fay vs. Feltman.
540—Mullen vs. Terry.
541—Murphy vs. Stellman.
542—Hehl vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
543—Mangan vs. same.
544—Sullivan vs. same
545—Cox vs. Krekeler Co.
546—Nilson vs. Nilson.
547—Martin vs. Kaiser.
548—Forrester vs. Schwartz.
550—Hochman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
551—Pope vs. Ferguson.
552—Decker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
553—Gottschalk vs same.
554—Curley vs. same.
555—Feltman vs. Fay.
556—Berns vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
438—Emmerick vs. Marine Rubber Co.
134—Neary vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
364—Baldwin vs. same.
452—Smith vs. Ackron.
136—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
423—Morris vs. Kimball.
652—Cranford vs. Cunningham.
557—Bidell vs. Diamond Dairy Co.
560—Kellet vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
561—Brown vs. Weill.
562—Grills vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
563—Same vs. same.
564—Aiff vs. Berlenbach
963—Dawe vs. Townsend.
566—During vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
567—Criscuolo vs. same.
322—Evans vs. Parker.
402—Davids vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
495—Sennett vs. same.
572—Mahoney vs. Dronet.
573—Boyd vs. Simonson.
574—Berstein vs. Kaplan.
575—Ashmore vs. Johnston.
576—Tlecholz vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
578—Grogan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
579—Keefe vs. City of New York.
580—Brodie vs. same.
581—Crit. Bklyn Guild Assn. vs. same.
582—McKeon vs. same.
583—Paritz vs. Feldman
584—Congress Brewing Co. vs. Marcello.
585—Auterieth vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
586—Blecher vs. Gurian.
587—Berry vs. Parkin.
588—Parker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Foley vs. Quinn—William A. Hale, to sell. Whitman vs. Hendrickson—James W. Glendenning. Dickinson vs. Schiff—Lloyd Thompson, to compute. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Worthridge—W. H. Ingersoll, to compute. Scott vs. Scott—Felix R. McCloskey, to hear and determine. Yzquierodo vs. Conover—M. E. Parrott, to compute. Rhall vs. Rogers—Granville T. Emmett, to report abstract of conveyance. Brooklyn City Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Gilthey—Delancy F. Nichols, to compute. Same vs. same—Julius Siegelman, to compute. Konpf vs. Doty—T. N. Sleywright, to take proof. Brooklyn City Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Gilhooley—Julius Siegelman, to compute.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Smith, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Case on trial. No day calendar until Monday, Jan. 26, 1903.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES MILLER.—A deficiency judgment for $9,182 was docketed yesterday against Charles Miller in favor of the Metropolitan Savings Bank growing out of the foreclosure sale of an apartment house at 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

NEVELSON BROTHERS.—Schedules in the assignment of Nevelson Brothers, druggists, at 961 Park Avenue, show firm liabilities of $978, nominal assets of $521, and actual assets of $250. Bernard Nevelson has individual liabilities to the amount of $2,425.

JOSEPH A. FARLEY.—Schedules in the assignment of Joseph A. Farley, builder, of 503 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities to the amount of $444,764, of which those to the amount of $332,000 are secured by mortgage and those to the amount of $112,764 are unsecured. There are also contingent liabilities to the amount of $100,525 to indorsers of his notes, which amounts are also included in the liabilities of $444,764. The nominal assets are $652,800, consisting of four houses on Riverside Drive, 330 to 333, and a fourteenth interest in property at the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street, all of the property being valued at $444,000, subject to mortgages of $332,000; accounts, $8,275, and office furniture, $153. The actual assets are $844, consisting of accounts, $775, and office furniture, $69. It was said that the houses on Riverside Drive are high class, for which there are few buyers, and if sold at forced assignee's auction sale will probably not realize the incumbrances thereon, and that of the accounts there are offsets against them. Among the creditors are the estate of L. Lewisohn, $100,000, secured by mortgages; Dometille Denison, trustee, $105,000, secured by mortgage; Joseph Hamerschlag, $90,800, secured by mortgage; Mutual Bank, $27,021, secured by mortgage; Fifth National Bank, $102,305, on discounted notes which have indorsers, and Theodore E. Tack, $5,765.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE M. CHAFFEE.—George M. Chaffee, a clerk, residing at 8 West One Hundred and Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $637 and no assets. The liabilities are for legal services to two firms of lawyers.

ADOLPH E. KRIEGSMANN.—Adolph E. Kriegsmann, residing at 168 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $1,390 and no assets. Of the liabilities, those to the amount of $697 are to three physicians for services and one to the amount of $100 is to a lawyer.

HOPKINS & ROBERTS.—A meeting of the creditors of Hopkins & Roberts, builders, of 245 Broadway was held yesterday before Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, at 40 Exchange Place. Twenty claims, aggregating $21,600, were filed, and Addison S. Pratt was elected trustee. The liabilities are $50,941 and nominal assets $42,370.

FEB & RIESS.—Judge Adams of the United State District Court has appointed John J. McEvilley receiver of the assets of Feb & Riess, dealers in furniture at 1,065 Third Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday last. The stock has been sold and the assets remaining consist of outstanding accounts of over $1,000 for goods sold on the installment plan.

TURKISH TOBACCO TRADING COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Ten Eyck receiver of the assets of the Turkish Tobacco Trading Company, manufacturer of cigarettes at 34 and 36 Pearl Street, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday last. The assets consist of cigarettes, worth $1,000, which have been levied upon by a City Marshal.

GUSTAV SCHUMANN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Gustav Schumann, who kept a restaurant at 4 West Twenty-second Street by John Jetter, a creditor, for $1,327 for milk and cream supplied to him. It was alleged that he is insolvent; that he has admitted in writing his insolvency, and that he has sold his restaurant. He has been in this line of business since 1878 at various places, and he opened the place at 4 West Twenty-second Street in May, 1901.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APT, Herman—United Dressed Beef Company	$284
BURNETT, D. P.—W. A. Fricke	188
CALLENDER, Joseph W.—J. M. Fiske and another	1,783
CHURCH, Edward F.—W. Mecklem	119
CHESHIRE, John—S. Fallon	114
COHEN, Julius—United Dressed Beef Company of New York	437
CHAFFEE, George M.—F. H. Clothier and another	37
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY—Home Insurance Company and another.	257
DRISCOLL, John J.—City of New York, costs	123
DESMOND, Thomas E.—H. Hollander	175
DURHAM, Arthur—C. Durham	79
DWYER, William—J. F. Egan	111
DOCTOR, David—American Lithographic Company	1,145
DUY, George E.—L. F. Goldman	81
DELLING, Myron C.—J. Farowich	182
ELLWOOD, Frank A.—C. W. Schumann, Jr., and another	47
FREYTAG, Annie—G. Eichhorn	79
FRIEDLAND, Koppel—St. Croix Shoe Company	1,703
FANNING, Thomas J., Andrew Wyne, and Samuel Greason—City of New York	151
GOLDSMITH, Rachel and David—R. Schreiber	2,655
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob—F. R. Jersey	519
HESSEMANN, Martin—K. S. Schaefer, executor	554
HERSCHMAN, Kalman—S. Terrace and another	114
HALL, Mary—A. Kramer	65
HAENSTADT, Charles—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	70
HAINES, Charles D.—F. Wesel Manufacturing Company	87
HOHNE, Frank—H. W. Lein	136
HOFFMAN, Isaac—J. A. McCafferty and another	67
HIRSCHFELD, Ike—S. Stein	121
ISAACS, Morris—J. Cohen	775
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Maher	100
JACKSON, David—K. Schaefer, executrix.	1,951
JACOBS, Ike—C. V. Forges	173
KATZ, Robert—L. G. Bloomingdale	75
KOMREICH, Abraham—R. Fuchs	125
KELTZ, Alice—City of New York, costs	45
LEVIN, Marks—L. Levin	2,529
LOEWENSTEIN, Joseph—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	73
LYON, Charlotte A.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	354
LEVINSKY, Hyman, and Sophia—S. Kofler	265
LARSENMANN, John—L. Hauftmann	38
MARTINSON, Henry—B. Dornett	87
MARTINSON, Henry—A. Dryfoos and another	347
MORROW, Thomas P.—W. O. Saxton and another	347
MITNICK, Louis A.—O. Doeffner	208
MARSH, Harvey—J. Wise	108
MITLER, Charles—Metropolitan Savings Bank	9,182
MELS, Edgar—W. H. Livingston	70
MEYER, J. F. Otto—New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, costs.	106
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Scher	449
McDONALD, Bernard—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	107
McDONALD, Bernard—B. Naughton and another, costs	112
NICHOLS, Sterling—H. Brush & Son	95
NEUBERGER, David M.—J. Pattern	168
OBERLAENDER, Edward J.—A. Loughlin	335
PHELAN, John—Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company	80
PITCHER, James R.—J. M. Bowers, receiver	8,064
RYAN, Pierce—City of New York, costs.	95
ROSENBLATT, William H., and Leopold Samuels—J. Levy	1,025
RECHTER, John H.—H. J. Baker	324
ST. JOHN, Gamaliel C.—S. O. Pell	1,462
STEARNS, Walter H.—E. Horowitz	272
SAWYER, Victory L.—E. Forgotston	340
THURBER, Fannie R.—J. E. Mills	151
THE CENTRAL SPARVEREIN OF NEW York City—J. Finck	852
TOAL, Peter—F. L. Wandell	159
THE MORSE IRON WORKS AND DRY Dock Company—J. A. McCafferty and another	4
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. F. Swift and another	66
THEPS, Charles, and John Pollack—C. Block	210
WINTERMUTE, William S.—A. M. Sneeberg	105
	218

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Miscellaneous.

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OLD DOMINION LINE

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

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Stocks irregular.

The bombardment of Fort San Carlos by three German warships had a depressing effect on the stock market yesterday morning. It revived the apprehensions of possible international complications as a result of the mysterious and unsatisfactory position of Germany toward the Venezuelan controversy. The feeling of apprehension from this cause wore off, however, as the day progressed, the idea prevailing that the matter would be adjusted by diplomacy. The fact that England was not concerned in the bombardment was the most favorable feature of the situation. The market was firmer in the afternoon, with the St. Louis and San Francisco stocks and the Oregon Short Line bonds the features. The former advanced sharply with revived rumors of further extensions and of a closer alliance with the Southern Railway. The heavy buying of the Short Line bonds was attributed to the prospect of an increased dividend on Northern Securities, although the Oregon Short Line does not begin to participate until February, 1904. It was not until after the close of business that the action of the Northern Securities Directors in advancing the quarterly dividend to 1⅛ per cent. was announced.

The market was the dullest and narrowest of the year. The total sales were under 400,000 shares, and the closing prices showed gains and losses nearly equally divided. Such a restricted market represented nothing but professional trading without any pronounced trend to the speculation. There was no special change in the money and exchange markets. The banks are still gaining heavily in cash. The demand for grain for export keeps up its rapid pace, and resulted yesterday in an advance in prices for wheat and corn. Some attention was given to the question of possible rights to stockholders of St. Paul, a question that has been mooted for some time but has not yet been settled, although the conservative opinion yesterday was that the management would probably not declare rights. There was no action at yesterday's meeting of the Directors. The sluggishness of the market is a great disappointment to the traders and commission brokers. There were times yesterday, when the ticker was long silent. The attendance in the board room was reduced and the brokers' offices were deserted save by those that make the market a daily study.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
Am. Linseed	½	N. Y. Dock pf	1½
Am. Malting pf	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	1
Anaconda Copper	1	Reading 1st pf	1
Canada South	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅜
Col. Southern	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅛
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Iowa Central	¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅜
Keok. & D. M.	⅝	Union Pacific pf	½
Morris & Essex	1½	Wabash	⅞
Nat. Biscuit	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. St. Fds. pf	1	Missouri Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	⅜
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅞	Rock Island pf	½
Com. Cable	1⅛	Southern Pacific	½
Erie	⅞	Southern Railway pf.	⅜
Erie 2d pf	¾	U. S. Express	½
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Realty	1
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Manhattan	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	½	Vulcan Detinning	½
Mo., K. & T.	½	Wabash pf	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P. J. & M., Div. 1st	1
C., B. & Q., Iowa	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1
Va. Mid. gen	2

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½
Louis. & Nash. col. tr. 5s	1
West. Nor. Car. 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 22	391,119
To date this year	13,290,066
Corresponding date last year	11,446,956

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 22	$2,972,000
To date this year	$48,486,500
Corresponding date last year	$70,878,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Stoker Company.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad new preferred stock.
H. B. Claflin Company, first and second preferred stocks.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Federal Bank.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Erie was strong in the early trading on what the gossips declared to be "inside buying." Later, on its decline, the same gossips talked knowingly of "inside selling." As a matter of fact, most of the trading in the issue was purely professional. One of the reports during the day was that a Director of the company has this week bought 10,000 shares of the stock, and that he has also been a buyer of Northern Securities and Atchison.

The sharp advance in Delaware and Hudson revived the story that a change in the control of the system is at hand. At the offices of the company this was pronounced absurd.

In explanation of the decline in Manhattan, two reasons were offered; one, the uncertainties in respect to the franchise tax law; two, the alleged desire of insiders to "shake out" weak followers and accumulate more stock themselves before the "rights" come off the stock.

Colorado Fuel, which on Wednesday had advanced so sharply, sold off as sharply yesterday on limited transactions. The decline had no more significance than had the advance. So limited is the market in the stock that any sudden demand sends the price sharply up, because the floating supply is so small. Contrariwise, when any selling order appears it as often as not finds no bidder within a point or two of the last previous quotation, and hence the decline.

The Rock Island shares were active, but moved within narrow limits. The report that insiders had "placated" traders by promising to divide up the market business was not treated seriously.

UNION PACIFIC.

Of the 20,000 shares of stock sold in this market by London, nearly one-third were said to have been of Union Pacific, with the balance fairly well distributed throughout the list.

The greater pressure upon Union Pacific was explained by private cable advices as due to the exaggerated reports of the labor trouble on the system. London, it was said, was especially alarmed by the report that the strikers had appealed to the Federation of Labor for over $1,000,000 to help them carry on the strike.

The primary cause of all the selling, however, was undoubtedly the fresh Venezuelan disturbances.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

It was not possible to obtain any satisfactory explanation for the decided strength and the unusual activity in the shares of St. Louis and San Francisco. The control of the road is now lodged in the hands of a very few men, principally St. Louis interests, and local banking interests formerly identified with the property seem to be taking no interest in it or in the market movement of the stock.

As was to be expected under the circumstances, there was much talk of a "deal" involving the property, but so far as can be learned this amounts to nothing more than talk. Even wire houses with St. Louis connections were not able to offer any explanation for the movement.

In not a few quarters of the Street the rise is regarded as a manipulative one, under the leadership of a well-known Western operator.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

While the whole market opened lower as a result of the uneasiness created by the new Venezuelan developments, the greatest weakness, singularly enough, was in a stock which would suffer least of all in any international complications. This was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which having closed on Wednesday at 68⅝ surprised the Street and its friends by opening down at 67½ and 67¼. It promptly rallied, but at no time reached as high a figure as Wednesday's close.

In some quarters the belief was that an unfortunate error on the part of one of the news agencies in reporting a decrease of $68,760 in the company's December net earnings instead of an increase—the report of the decrease being sent out over many wires—may have been responsible for the early weakness.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Amalgamated Copper was much quieter than for some days past. The stock sold ex-dividend during the day, and closed fractionally lower.

Some interests in the Street were inclined to attach significance to the fact that a firm which for more than a week past has been selling quietly each day from 1,000 to 2,000 shares of the stock was yesterday again a seller of about 1,500 shares. This firm usually does business for Boston interests. In well-informed quarters, however, little attention was paid to this selling.

GREAT NORTHERN AT HIGHEST.

One of the features of the day was the advance of 3 points in Great Northern preferred stock to the highest price on record, though only 1,700 shares changed hands. Of these, 1,000 shares were taken by a firm which was most active on the buying side of Northern Pacific when the contest for control was on, it subsequently developing that this buying was for the account of the Morgan-Hill interests.

The advance led to the report that a special meeting might be held at any time, when the much-talked-of "melon cutting" would be made. This could not be confirmed.

EXPECTATIONS NOT REALIZED.

A perusal of the various bulletins put out during the day by Stock Exchange houses and a canvass of the leading commission houses, disclose pretty clearly that, had it not been for the Venezuelan developments the expectation was of a generally higher market. It is a fact that many intending buyers who came down in the morning were restrained from making their purchases by reason of the Venezuelan happening—or if they were not through this they were later by reason of the policy of caution and conservatism urged upon them by their brokers.

Under the circumstances the comparative steadiness of the market was a source of decided surprise to most people in the Street. It was believed, however, that the buying came from substantial interests. Apropos of this, it may be said that traders and professionals who were the largest sellers in the early trading were surprised to find many thousand-share buying orders at practically little concessions.

HIGHER WAGES, AND IRON.

Discussing the condition of the pig iron market, Rogers, Brown & Co., after noting that the demand is mainly for Winter and Spring deliveries, and that buyers feel unreconciled to the prices that are asked, make this interesting statement:

> It seems evident that the underlying conditions of wages, &c., must change, or the views of consumers must be adjusted to materially higher prices than the average of the past year. Several instances have been mentioned where the coke bills of furnace companies, commencing in January, are more than double those of the corresponding months of last year for the same tonnage. Even at the high figures, fuel is not furnished according to contract, and costly stoppages are constantly occurring. Nearly all furnaces have been delivering on old and low price contracts and still have more or less of such business to work up. Many of these orders were filled at an actual loss. It was supposed that the new business at higher prices would average up. Now, however, come the unexpected high costs, and the unhappy furnaceman is led to wonder whether he is not better off in times of depression and low prices.
>
> There is little disposition by either buyers or sellers to discuss the last half year. With the coal miners in session demanding further heavy increases in wages; with the railroads talking further freight advance, and with labor in other departments reaching out for more, the furnaceman is quite as willing as the buyer to let the last half take care of itself.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH.

The annual report of the American District Telegraph Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1902, was made public yesterday. This should net revenue of $96,867, an increase of $8,219, and a total surplus of $98,710, an increase of $9,981.

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows:

Assets.—Plant, franchises, patents, stocks of merged companies, &c., $4,018,865; stocks and bonds of companies not merged, $235,700; supplies, including uniforms, $21,413; sundry accounts receivable, $46,487; advances, $746; due from managers, $22,241; due from agents, $2,023; cash in treasury, $18,725; total, $4,366,200.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $3,844,700; sundry accounts payable, $7,266; contingent liabilities, $5,044; profit and loss, $508,299; total, $4,366,200.

The following figures are given: Miles of wire in operation, 1,552; number of offices in operation, 455; number of instruments in circuit, 27,940; total number of messages delivered, (for year,) 5,223,871; total number of messages collected, (for year,) 2,298,036.

NORTHERN SECURITIES ACTION.

After a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northern Securities Company, held yesterday afternoon, it was announced that the dividend had been increased one-half of 1 per cent. a year, placing the stock on a 4½ per cent. basis.

The dividend is payable at the rate of 1⅛ per cent. quarterly, the next payment being due on Feb. 4, to holders of record as of that date. Books close Jan. 27, and open Feb. 5.

Among the Directors present at the meeting were J. J. Hill, George W. Perkins, Jacob H. Schiff, E. H. Harriman, and President Stillman of the National City Bank.

MERGED COMPANY'S BOARD.

At the meeting for organization on Tuesday of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with which the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn was recently merged, the old Board of Trustees of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company was re-elected, with the addition of E. T. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company, William H. Nichols, President of the General Chemical Company; Sanford H. Steele of Steele & Otis, James H. Oliphant of James H. Oliphant & Co., bankers, and William J. Matheson, President of W. J. Matheson & Co., Limited.

The committee in charge of the banking interests of the company are Alexander E. Orr, Chairman; E. T. Bedford, John S. Kennedy, William H. Nichols, James H. Oliphant, George G. Williams, Clarence H. Kelsey, President, and Charles M. Dow, Second Vice President, ex officio.

The full Board of Trustees of the company is now as follows: John Jacob Astor, Frank Bailey, Edward T. Bedford, Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies, William J. Easton, Charles B. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks, John D. Hicks, William M. Ingraham, Augustus D. Juilliard, Martin Joost, Clarence H. Kelsey, John S. Kennedy, Woodbury Langdon, James D. Lynch, William J. Matheson, Charles Matlack, William H. Nichols, James H. Oliphant, Robert Olphant, Alexander E. Orr, Charles A. Peabody, Frederick Potter, Charles Richardson, Elihu Root, Sanford H. Steele, Ellis D. Williams, George G. Williams, and Louis Windmüller.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Capital stock of the Toledo, Port Clinton and Lakeside Railway increased from $100,000 to $1,800,000.

Reports from Chicago that Swift and Armour have combined and will manufacture tin cans and build a tin plate mill at Bergen Point, N. J.

Name of the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie to be changed to the Brockville and Northwestern Railway, and the road extended to Sault Ste. Marie.

Standard Oil Company said to have made a bid for 320 acres of land and 20 oil wells in Kentucky, belonging to the Central Gas, Oil and Mining Company.

Application made to the Secretary of State in Tennessee for a charter for the Chattahoochee Terminal Railway, with a capitalization of $250,000, reserving the right to increase it to $2,000,000.

Current reports that the combination of Missouri and Kansas zinc producers will be incorporated under New Jersey laws in a few days.

Dispatches from New Orleans stating that the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association has advanced prices of all grades of lumber $1 and $2 per 1,000 feet.

Citizens' Street Railway Company of Vincennes, Ind., stated to have executed a mortgage to New York parties to secure bonds to the amount of $200,000.

McKeesport, Pa., advices that local business men have organized the Real Estate Company of McKeesport, which is to have trust company powers.

Consolidation of the Baltimore, Middle River and Sparrows Point Railroad and the Dundalk, Sparrows Point and North Point Railway as the Baltimore, Sparrows Point and Chesapeake Railway, with $2,000,000 capital stock.

Louisville capitalists said to have bought a number of old franchises and propose to build trolley lines to several Mississippi Gulf towns and furnish them with electric light, power, and water.

Incorporation in Florida of the United States Naval Stores Company, with $10,000,000 capital and headquarters at Jacksonville.

Baltimore dispatches stating that the charters secured in West Virginia for the Morgan County Railroad Company and the Potomac Railroad Company of Martinsburg, each with a capital of $10,000, are for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

According to Minneapolis dispatches flax receipts there for 1902 were the largest ever known, running 8,166,400 bushels, against 7,060,000 bushels in 1901.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2½@4¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $246,080,704; balances, $9,919,549; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,370,390.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 3-16 per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@4.84; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@4.83⅜.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; less 1-16@5.16¼; reichmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅜; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5@10c discount and par. New Orleans—25c discount; bank $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium. Cincinnati—20c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times in its City article to-day says the repayment of treasury bills was not followed by an immediate abundance of money, the effect being somewhat counterbalanced by the call on the Japanese issue. Later, however, balances were offered rather freely. The discount market was weak and rather uneven.

Stock Exchange business was inactive. Tendency toward a firm sympathy with consols was the rule, and prices finished rather higher, except home railroads, which were flat. South Africans did not attract much attention.

American railroads opened firm, but the news of the Venezuelan bombardment by German ships produced a relapse, quotations closing from ½ to 1 point below the highest for the day. Prices of foreigners were well maintained.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Money was easy in the market to-day and supplies were increased by the repayment og $12,500,000 of Treasury bills, which was partly offset by the call for $7,500,000 of the last Japanese loan. Discounts weakened consequently and also owing to the condition of the Continental rates of exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened quiet, with prices firm, and became somewhat more active. Consols stiffened in view of the money prospects and the report that the Government was buying. Home rails were irregular. Americans opened firm and at parity, became idle and irregular and closed quiet. Kafirs fluctuated, but closed with a better tone.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 59⅝; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 104¼; Canadian Pacific, 130⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 64⅜; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183½; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91; Erie, 40⅞; Erie first preferred, 73⅛; Erie second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville and Nashville, 131; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 76⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 24½; Pennsylvania, 79¼; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 31⅞; Reading first preferred, 44¼; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 36¼; Southern Railway preferred, 97; Southern Pacific, 68⅝; Union Pacific, 104⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 43⅜; United States Steel preferred, 89½; Wabash, 31; Wabash preferred, 47.

Bar silver quiet at 21 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buneos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid 32.10; Lisbon, 25.

American eagles, 76s 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Business was quiet. Rentes weakened, but recovered. Spanish 4s and Turks were in brisk demand. The whole list became firm near the close of the day. Rentes became stronger and foreigners benefited by the relaxation in the stringency of money in London. Firmness ruled at the close. Most of the tractions rose materially. Industrials were generally firm. Rio Tintos grew firmer on the recovery in the price of copper. Kafirs hardened owing to hopes that the South African labor question shortly will be satisfactorily solved.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 70,925,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 19,657,000f, gold in hand increased 5,050,000f, bills discounted decreased 60,600,000f, and silver in hand increased 975,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Investment stocks, especially home funds, were in good demand on the Boerse to-day, owing to the ease of money. Banks and mines were firm. Prices at the close were somewhat irregular. Canadian Pacific was steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennings for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Financiers here expect a reduction of the Reichsbank's rate of discount one-half per cent. in a few days.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,724,000; circulation decreased £439,000; bullion increased £1,284,000; other securities increased £8,000; other deposits decreased £670,000; public deposits increased £2,400,000, notes reserve increased £1,699,000; government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.05 per cent. as compared with 44.14 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Union Traction common stock declined again on the local Exchange, slipping off from 4 last night to near 12 on the early sale. This was due largely to the absence of definite information concerning the general traction plans for the city. Members of the Protective Committee of the Chicago Union Traction Company and its constituent committees say the request for deposits of stock has met with prompt response and large amounts are being deposited. The plans of the committee as yet are said to be vague. The attitude of the Eastern representative who will arrive in the city early next week will have much to do with the solution of the problem.

The rumor persists that the Chicago City Railway is to be absorbed. The variation to-day was that there was method in the attitude of the City Railway representative before the Traction Committee of the City Council yesterday. It was said that it might not be improbable that better things could be secured through the City Railway than through Union Traction; that if plums were awarded the South Side line they would be used to sweeten a merger.

Other issues on the local Exchange were dull. Lake Street Elevated sold below 8, but Can and Biscuit gained fractionally early. Chicago City Railway fell 5 points, West Chicago sold at 87½, and Swifts closed at 125½. Tool lost 2 points.

Time and call loans, 5½ per cent. New York exchange was quoted at 40c premium.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
250	American Can	10	10	10
250	American Can pf	49	48½	49
5	Chicago City Ry	225	225	225
58	Chicago Edison	182	182	182
55	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	75	75	75
21	Chicago Tel	158	157½	157½
20	Chic. Title & Trust	107¼	107¼	107¼
460	Chic. Union Traction	13	12⅝	12¼
10	Diamond Matches	140	140	140
250	Lake St. Elevated	8	7¾	8
85	National Biscuit	46¼	46¼	46½
148	Swift & Co	126	125½	125½
60	United Box Board pf	51	51	51
200	Unibn Pacific	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
5	West Chicago	87½	87½	87½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	Commonwealth Elec. 5s	105	..	..
3,000	Met. El. 4s	101	..	..
5,000	N. W. El. 4s	93¼	..	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Extra dullness prevailed in the local market to-day and a heavy tone characterized the trading, which was active early in Lehigh Valley, Reading, and Philadelphia Electric. Pressure was exerted against the latter on the reviving of the report that the trouble among the Republican leaders in Pennsylvania will operate against the company securing certain legislation which had been promised it.

Realizing sales weakened Lehigh Valley, but it rallied sharply in the late trading. A block of Bethlehem Steel 6s brought 122, 1¼ per cent. advance over its last previous transaction. The tractions continued neglected. Total sales, 21,400 shares and $105,400 bonds.

Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
33	Am. Rys. Co	52¼	52	52
445	Cambria Steel	26	25⅞	26
888	Con. Lake Superior	8	7⅞	7⅞
565	Con. Lake Superior pf	34	33⅜	34
75	Electric Co. of America	9½	9⅜	9½
1,690	Erie	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜
12	Franklin Nat. Bank	295	295	295
100	Huntingdon & B. Top	30¾	30¾	30¾
22	Insurance Co. of N. A	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3,830	Lehigh Valley	41	40⅝	40⅝
100	Marsden Co.	3¼	3⅛	3¼
10	Penn. R. R.	77	76⅞	77
1,800	Penn. traffic rights	1	⅞	1
1	Penn. Steel pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
265	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98½	98½
2,385	Philadelphia Electric	8⅝	8 1-16	8⅝
852	Philadelphia Gas	46⅞	46	46
143	Philadelphia Co. pf	49	49	49
7,345	Reading	31 1-16	30⅝	30⅞
10	Southern Pacific	64½	64½	64½
121	United Gas Imp. Co	112⅜	112	112
210	Union Traction	47	46⅞	47
700	United States Steel	37	36⅝	37
139	Warwick Steel	5 3-16	5⅛	5 3-16

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balances	$213,764,797
Gold	100,005,549
Silver	13,932,246
United States notes	6,323,343
Treasury notes of 1890	161,481
National banknotes	20,327,457
Total receipts this day	2,063,355
Total receipts this month	31,647,641
Total receipts this year	320,281,090
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	28,885,000
Total expenditures this year	292,764,971
Deposits in National banks	151,015,394
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	721,260
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	930,958
Customs	962,672
Miscellaneous	169,523

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$396,415,069
Silver dollars	466,679,000
Silver dollars of 1890	708,948
Silver bullion of 1890	22,640,052
Total	$886,435,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$396,415,069
Silver certificates outstanding	466,679,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,341,000
Total	$886,435,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,536,058
Gold certificates	24,469,490
Silver coin and bullion	6,850,553
Silver certificates	7,081,692
United States notes	6,323,343
Other assets	28,837,056
Total in Treasury	$149,098,194
Deposits in National banks	151,015,395
Total	$300,113,589
Current liabilities	86,349,791
Available cash balance	$213,764,797

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 47c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@39½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .08½, 50 Alice at .28, 1,600 Chollar at .34@.32@.36, 5,500 Comstock at .12@.11, 1,000 Comstock bond at .10, 600 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.95@2, 200 Crown Point at .52, 300 Hale & Norcross at .85, 200 Iron Silver at .77, 300 Mexican at 1.80, 300 Ophir at 2.25, 2,000 Pharmacist at .06, 100 Potosi at .50, and 100 Union Consolidated at 1.35.

REALTY CONCERN A WRECK.

Time Limit for Filing Claims—No Record of Many Receipts.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 22.—Frederick J. Greenberg, receiver of the North American Realty Company, obtained an order from Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day limiting to three months the time in which creditors may file claims. In speaking of the affairs of the concern Mr. Greenberg said that it is a hopeless wreck.

The books of the company are mutilated by leaves being torn out and the cash book is gone entirely, having been stolen the night before the receiver was appointed. Over $1,156 that was paid in by clients since October was never even entered on the books. The same condition exists at the Paterson and Elizabeth offices.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Were it not for the interest taken in Northern Securities yesterday's market in outside securities would have attracted very little attention. Only a few stocks showed activity, and even in these the price movements were generally too narrow to be worthy of special comment. Such changes as did result from the day's operations were so divided between losses and gains that the market cannot be said to have shown any decided tendency in either direction. It was noticeable, however, that several of the stocks which recently had been among the most active issues showed a heavy falling off in transactions and at the same time displayed a more or less pronounced reactionary tendency.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was more active than any other stock in the list and at the same time the most irregular. Owing to the discussion that has been going on as to the amount of the February dividend the stock has been exposed to the varying influence of opinion in regard to this dividend. Action was finally taken by the Directors of the company yesterday afternoon, but the increased dividend of 1⅛ per cent. for the quarter was not announced until after the close of the market, so that the course of the stock was not shaped by the dividend declaration, except so far as the action of the Directors had been discounted. It had become the general belief that a small increase in the rate would be made and the stock had for some time been advancing because of this expectation. How far the new dividend rate has been discounted by the recent movement in Northern Securities remains to be seen.

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HAVANA COMMERCIAL, Electric Vehicle, and some of the other stocks recently very strong and active were dull and heavy. The losses in these stocks, however, were to some extent at least offset by gains recorded elsewhere in the list.

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MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH OF CANADA was traded in for the first time, although the stock has been quoted for some days without sales. About 1,500 shares of the stock were dealt in at 5⅛ and 5¼.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
425	Am. Barrel & Package	51¼	51⅛	51¼
100	Am. Can pf	49	49	49
500	Am. DeForest Wireless	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
5	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
300	Am. Writing Paper pf	22½	22¼	22½
9,800	Bay State Gas	15	15	15-16
100	British Columbia Cop	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	B'klyn City Railroad	244⅜	244⅜	244⅜
100	Buffalo Gas	9½	9½	9½
100	Central Foundry pf	16	16	16
50	Consol. Refrrating	6	6	6
310	Electric Vehicle	8	8	8
50	Electric Vehicle pf	13	13	13
2,100	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼
125	Hackensack Meadows	183½	181½	183½
352	Havana Tobacco	54½	53½	53½
700	Havana Commercial pf	65½	65	65½
100	Houston Oil	7	7	7
100	Interborough Rap. Tr., 50 p. c. paid	115¼	115¼	115¼
100	Interborough Rap. Tr., full paid	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
100	Inter. Merch. Marine	14½	14½	14½
1,200	Kitchener Mining	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1,500	Marconi Co. of Canada	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,300	Mont. & Boston	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	National Enameling	34¾	34⅛	34¾
70	National Enamel. pf	90	90	90
300	North Am. L. & P	9	8½	8½
19,700	Northern Securities	116	114½	115
100	Otis Elevator	44	44	44
50	Otis Elevator pf	99	99	99
300	Pac. Pack. & Nav	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
5	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	20	20	20
50	Royal Baking Pow. pf	104½	104½	104½
41	Standard Oil	738	736	737
400	Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Tennessee Copper	17½	17	17½
15	Trenton Potteries pf	98	98	98
37	United Rys. of St. L. pf	80	80	80
300	Virginia I., C. & C	39½	36½	36½
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	48	48	48

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,600	†Buffalo Gas 5s	83	83	83
1,000	N. Amsterdam Gas 5s	109	109	109
1,000	N. Y. & Hob. 1st 5s	110	110	110
91,000	San Francisco subs.	50	49½	49½
136,000	S. F. 4s, seller, 20 flat	81½	80¾	81

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	57½	55	57½
American Can	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10
American Chicle	114	120	114	120
American Chicle pf	90	95	90	98
American Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
American Malting 6s	99	100¼	99½	100½
American Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	4¾	5	4⅝	5
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	76	78	76	78
Bamberger Co. Limited	45	46	45	46
Borden's Cond. Milk	119½	122½	119½	122½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110	111	110	111
California Copper	¾	¾	¾	⅞
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry	3	3¼	3	3¼
Central Foundry deb	63	65	63	65
Compressed Air	2	3	2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 22, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
63⅜	63½	9,800	*Amal. C. Co., ex div.	63½	63⅞	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅛
9½	10	200	Amer. Hide & Leather	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
...	⅛	2,400	American Bicycle Co.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
⅛	⅜	600	Amer. Bicycle Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	40⅞	2,225	Amer. Car & Foundry	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
27½	28	400	*Amer. Grass Twine	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	...
44	44½	200	Amer. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44	+ ¾
11⅛	11⅝	100	*American Ice Co.	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	18⅛	100	*Amer. Linseed Co.	18	18	18	18	— ½
29¾	29⅞	500	*Am. Locomotive Co.	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	...
93	94	10	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	...
23½	25	600	*Amer. Malting Co. pf.	23½	24	23½	24	+ ¾
44¼	44⅝	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45	45	44½	44½	...
94	94¼	400	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
96½	98½	100	*Amer. Snuff Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
65	66½	100	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	66	66	66	66	—1
130	130¼	3,300	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅝	130½	129¾	130¼	— ⅜
95	100	200	*Anaconda C. M. Co.	96	96	96	69	+1
87⅝	87¾	18,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87½	88⅛	87⅛	87⅝	— ⅝
99½	99⅝	2,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99½	99⅞	99¼	99⅜	...
101¼	101⅝	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	101¼	— ⅛
95	96	310	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	8,300	Brook. Rapid Transit	67⅛	68¼	67⅛	68	+ ⅛
74	76	100	Canada Southern	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
135¾	136	3,550	Canadian Pacific	135⅝	136⅝	135¼	135⅝	— ⅝
187	188	100	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	—2
52½	52⅝	23,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅜	53½	52⅛	52⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	35	200	Chicago & Alton	34½	35	34½	34½	— ½
27⅜	27⅝	1,700	Chicago Gt. Western	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	44¼	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
178	178¼	20,050	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	178½	178⅝	177⅝	178¼	— ⅛
191	193½	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190⅝	190⅝	190⅝	190⅝	...
...	...	50	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	232	232	232	232	...
160	163	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	162	162	162	162	...
180½	19	100	Chi. Terminal Transfer.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
33	35	600	Chi. Term. Transfer pf.	33½	33½	33½	34½	— ⅛
123¾	127⅜	3,700	Chi. Union Traction.	13	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	76	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	77	77	74½	75⅞	—1⅝
28⅝	30	1,200	Colorado Southern.	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	— ⅛
69½	71	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	70¾	70⅞	70¾	70⅝	...
44⅜	45	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	...
19	20	100	Columbus & H. C. & I.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
172	175	300	Commercial Cable.	174¾	174¾	173¾	173¾	—1⅜
216½	218	600	Consolidated Gas.	216½	216½	215¾	216¼	— ¼
116⅜	118	300	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	— ¼
33¾	33¾	2,300	Corn Products.	33½	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
83	84½	145	Corn Products pf.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	...
174	175	3,045	Delaware & Hudson.	174½	176	173½	174½	+1⅛
270	274	200	Del., Lack. & Western.	272	272	272	272	...
88½	88½	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
31	31¾	24	*Distillers' Securities.	30	31⅜	30	31⅜	...
17	17¼	10	*Dul., S. Shore & At.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	...
39¾	39⅝	26,100	Erie	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	— ⅛
70½	70⅝	6,200	Erie 1st pf.	70¾	71¼	70⅜	70⅝	— ⅛
56⅜	57¼	1,400	Erie 2d pf.	57	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
68	69	1,000	Evans & Terre Haute.	68¾	68⅜	68½	68¾	...
185	186	200	General Electric	186	186	186	186	— ¼
208½	210	1,700	Great Northern pf.	207½	209	206½	209	—3
102¾	103⅛	800	Hocking Valley.	103	103½	103	103	—1
148½	148⅝	400	Illinois Central.	148¼	148⅝	148	148¼	...
45	45¼	600	Iowa Central.	44½	45¼	44½	45	— ⅜
80	80½	1,600	K. C., S. & M. pf.	79½	80¼	79½	80	...
35¼	35⅝	700	Kansas City Southern.	34½	35⅛	34½	35¼	...
60¾	61	4,200	Kansas City South. pf.	60¼	61¼	60	61	+1
35	36	900	Keokuk & Des Moines.	35	36	35	36	+ ⅝
128½	128¾	2,100	Louisville & Nashville.	124¾	128½	127	128¼	+ ⅝
151⅜	152	21,500	Manhattan Elevated.	152	152¾	150	151¼	—1⅜
140½	140⅝	1,650	*Met. Street Railway.	140⅜	140⅝	140	140⅜	— ⅛
25¾	26	420	Mexican Central	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
107½	108	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	1,400	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	28	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	61	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	60	61	60	61	+ ⅛
111½	111¾	15,600	Missouri Pacific.	112	112	111	111⅝	— ⅜
...	...	100	Morris & Essex.	193	193	193	193	+1½
46⅞	46¾	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅝
104½	105½	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105	107	105	105	+ ½
27	27½	500	*Nat. Lead Co.	27¼	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
19⅝	19¾	2,000	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	19¼	19⅝	19	19¼	— ⅛
37¼	37½	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
151⅜	152	1,500	New York Central.	152	152	151⅜	152	+ ¾
42½	43	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43	43¼	42⅝	42½	—1⅞
116	119	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
52	56	125	New York Dock pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+1½
33¼	33½	2,475	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	33½	33½	33	33⅜	— ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	4,450	Norfolk & Western.	74	74⅜	73⅝	74⅜	+ ⅛
92⅝	93½	420	Norfolk & Western pf.	93	93	93	93	—1
39	40	100	Pacific Mail.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
154⅜	154½	5,200	Pennsylvania Railroad.	154⅜	154⅝	153⅞	154	— ⅛
103¾	104	300	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	— ¼
64	64½	900	Pressed Steel Car.	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¼	+ ½
61⅝	61¾	25,800	Reading.	61¾	62¾	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
87	88	300	Reading 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
74½	75	100	Reading 2d pf.	74	74	74	74	— ½
215	215¾	3,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21½	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
78	78¾	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	79	78½	78¾	— ⅝
48⅞	48¾	29,400	Rock Island.	48⅝	49	48⅝	48¾	...
81	81½	1,672	Rock Island pf.	81	81¼	80½	81	— ½
24½	25	4,250	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	25	25½	25	25	...
79	79½	800	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf.	79	79⅝	79	79	...
70½	70⅝	300	Rutland pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70¼	70⅜	+ ⅜
78⅜	78¾	21,300	St. Louis & San Fran.	77½	78¾	75	78½	+3
73⅜	73⅝	5,600	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	71¼	74¼	71¼	73½	—2½
27⅜	28	200	St. Louis Southwestern.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅝
67	67¾	1,100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co.	66¾	67½	66½	67½	+ ¾
93	93½	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
64⅝	64⅝	4,025	Southern Pacific.	64⅝	65¼	64¼	64⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	35¼	6,050	Southern Railway.	35¼	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜	— ⅛
94⅜	95½	300	Southern Railway pf.	95½	95½	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅜
63¾	63⅞	10,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	62¾	64½	62¾	63⅜	+ ⅜
40⅜	40⅝	800	Texas Pacific.	40½	40½	40	40¼	— ⅜
30¾	31	1,500	Tol., St. L. & Western.	30⅝	31¼	30¾	30⅝	...
45¼	45⅜	370	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	44½	45½	44½	45⅛	...
120¾	120⅞	100	Twin City Rapid Tran.	120½	120¾	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
...	...	100	*Union B. & Paper pf.	78	78	78	78	...
101⅜	102	19,300	Union Pacific.	101⅜	102⅜	101¼	101⅞	— ⅛
93¾	94¼	1,330	Union Pacific pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
138	142	110	United States Express.	140½	140½	140½	140½	— ½
125½	125¾	410	*United States Leather.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12⅝	...
88½	88⅝	475	U. S. Leather pf.	88⅞	89	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	17¾	100	U. S. Rubber.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
54	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ½
37	37⅛	7,710	U. S. Steel.	37⅝	37⅞	36⅜	37⅛	— ⅛
87	87⅜	2,950	U. S. Steel pf.	87¼	87¾	87	87⅜	— ⅛
26½	26⅝	2,235	U. S. Realty & Con.	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26	—1
70¾	70⅞	435	U. S. Realty & C. pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	— ½
121½	122	375	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	123¾	123¾	121¾	121¾	—1⅜
...	...	300	*Vulcan Detinning.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30⅜	— ½
...	...	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	81	81	81	81	...
29¾	30	800	Wabash.	29½	29¾	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
45	45⅞	2,000	Wabash pf.	45	45¾	45	45⅞	— ⅛
90¾	90⅝	300	West. Union Telegraph.	90⅜	90⅝	90¼	90¼	— ¼
35	35½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	34½	35	34½	35	...
26¾	27	1,150	Wisconsin Central.	27⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
52½	53	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	53	53	52¾	52¾	...

Sales.....301,119 | *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.09	.10
Alpha Con	.06	.08
Andes	.13	.14
Belcher	.07	.06
Best & Belcher	1.70	1.70
Bullion	.08	.09
Caledonia	2.25	2.25
Challenge Con	.32	.33
Chollar	.22	.24
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.85	1.85
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.35	.42
Gould & Curry	.50	.58
Hale & Norcross	.57	.77
Julia	.07	.08
Justice	.11	.12
Kentucky Con	.06	.06
Mexican	1.20	1.65
Occidental Con	.33	.40
Ophir	1.65	1.85
Overman	.56	.61
Potosi	.25	.34
Savage	.37	.37
Sag Belcher	.20	.20
Sierra Nevada	.05	.07
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.14	.15
Union Con	.95	1.20
Utah Con	.36	.40
Yellow Jacket	.35	.47
Silver bars	.67¼	.67¼
Mexican dollars	48@49	48@49
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9	8	9
Alamo	3	4	3	4
American Con	21½	21½	17½	21½
Anaconda	19½	19	15½	20
Blue Bell	2	3	1½	2½
C., K. & N.	21	23½	22	24
C. O. D. Con	4¾	5	4¾	5½
Coriolanus	3	4	3	4
C. R. & M.	2¼	2¾	2	2½
Dante	2¾	3	2½	3
Dr. Jackpot	18¾	19	18¾	19¾
Elkton	34½	36	33½	36
El Paso	68½	69	66¼	67
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	10	10¾	10	10¾
Gold Dollar Con.	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
Golden Cycle	68½	70	68½	70
Golden Fleece	5	20	5	20
Gold Bond	2½	3	2½	3
Gold Sovereign	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Gould	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Gold Exploration	2¾	3	2¾	3
Isabella	28	28¼	28¾	29
Jackpot	12	12	10	13
Keystone	4¾	5	4	5
Last Dollar	49	65	40	65
Lexington	4¾	5	4½	5
Little Puck	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4¼
Little Bessie	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	4	5	5	5½
Moon Anchor	7½	11	8	11
New Haven	23½	25¾	23¾	25
Old Gold	4¾	5¼	4¾	4¾
Pharmacist	5¼	5½	5	5½
Pinnacle	3¾	4¾	4	4¾
Pointer	1	2	1¼	2
Portland	165	175	167	172½
Rose Maud	23¾	25¾	23¾	25
Rose Nicol	24¾	25¾	24¾	25
Sunset Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	95	107	95	103
Work	6¾	7½	7	7¾

Liverpool and London and Globe Showing.

The fifty-fifth annual statement of the United States branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1902, shows among the assets real estate valued at $1,865,833; bonds, $1,750,115; stocks, $1,000,000; cash in bank and office, $1,000,000; cash in hands of agents, $1,000,000; interest accrued, $50,000; total assets, $6,665,948. Liabilities: Reserve for unearned premiums, $3,000,000; reserve for losses, $1,000,000; reserve for taxes, $100,000; total liabilities, $4,100,000. Surplus, $2,565,948.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
2d week Jan.	$317,835	$308,079	$282,276
From July 1	8,173,325	9,051,642	8,480,969
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	589
2d week Jan.	40,017	41,458	34,940
From July 1	1,510,757	1,459,954	1,379,154
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week Jan.	8,614	8,713	.....
2d week Jan.	10,087	9,362	.....
From July 1	280,031	321,985	.....
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for December—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,070,192	1,038,158	978,026
Op. expenses	655,896	686,622	672,568
Net earnings	420,296	351,536	305,458
Gross, 6 months	6,836,569	6,513,229	6,137,956
Op. expenses	3,785,175	4,083,729	3,902,051
Net, 6 months	3,051,194	2,429,510	2,235,905
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for December—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	177,367	158,195	148,937
Op. expenses	115,917	105,696	98,736
Net earnings	61,450	52,589	51,901
Charges	17,405	15,185	9,220
Surplus	46,045	37,404	42,681
Gross, 3 months	531,045	479,169	455,529
Op. expenses	313,964	287,307	278,809
Net, 3 months	217,081	191,862	176,724
Surplus, 3 months	168,206	147,325	148,707

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Rev., all sources	$610,043	$624,192	$580,536
Ex. main. & con.	513,176	535,544	503,680
Net revenue	96,867	88,648	86,846
Dividends	70,886	86,107	86,497
Surplus	19,981	1,459	349
Previous surplus	78,729	80,188	80,154
Total surplus	98,710	78,729	80,503
*Deficit.			

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY for November—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Profit from oper.	206,476	98,673	107,803
Bond int. & taxes	20,000	19,196	804
Balance	186,476	79,477	106,999
Repairs, renewal fund, and insurance	.....	13,180	*13,180
Surplus	186,476	66,297	120,179
*Decrease.			

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of January showed increases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$9,756
Mineral Range	155
Total increase, 2 roads	$9,911
Increase previously reported	633,313
Total increase, 29 roads	$743,224
Decrease:	
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic	$811
Decrease previously reported	110,987
Total decrease, 14 roads	$111,798
Net increase, 43 roads	$631,426

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
455	Brewing	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
50	Brewing pf.	47½	47	47½
75	Crucible Steel.	19⅝	19¼	19¾
63	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	85
480	Fireproof	29¾	29	29
100	Fireproof pf.	38¾	38½	38½
20	Marsden	38	38	38
975	Pittsburg Coal	28¾	28½	28¾
185	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88¾	88¼	88¼
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	137	137	137
175	River Coal	12	11½	11½
207	River Coal pf.	39½	39¼	39½
10	Stove & Range	3	3	3

Liverpool and London and Globe Showing.

The fifty-fifth annual statement of the United States branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1902, shows among the assets real estate valued at $1,865,833; bonds, $1,750,115; stocks, $1,000,000; cash in bank and office, $1,000,000; cash in hands of agents, $1,000,000; interest accrued, $50,000; total assets, $6,665,948. Liabilities: Reserve for unearned premiums, $3,000,000; reserve for losses, $1,000,000; reserve for taxes, $100,000; total liabilities, $4,100,000. Surplus, $2,565,948.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.21
9 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.
30 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WILL SEEK NEW YORK CHARTER.

Central Brewing Stockholders Decide to Leave New Jersey.

The Central Brewing Company of New York, whose plant is at Fifty-eighth Street and the East River, Manhattan, held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. Officers and Directors were voted for on one ticket, and all the old officials were re-elected except that Henry Herstberg was elected Vice President in place of George B. Dimminger, who wished to retire. It was also decided to cancel the act of incorporation in New Jersey and reincorporate the company under the laws of New York.

The President said the modified laws of New York are quite as favorable to corporations as those of New Jersey, while it would be more convenient to hold the meetings in Manhattan, the company having a large hall at its brewery. It was also decided to convert the surplus fund of $291,000 into working capital for the extension of its plant and business.

Price of Crude Oil Cut.

The Standard Oil Company, which has been raising the price of oil for some months, has now reversed its policy and has made a cut of 2 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil in all the Northern fields, except Rutland and Barboursville. The cut came as a surprise to most dealers and others interested in oil as another raise had been confidently expected.

Board of Trade Election.

At a meeting of the Managing Directors of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation held yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the year: President—Oscar S. Straus; Vice Presidents—John H. Washburn, James Talcott and John M. Peters; Treasurer—Frank O. Herring; Secretary—Frank S. Gardner.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Sherman Mott, ex-President of the Commercial Insurance Company of Indianapolis, has organized the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which will begin fire underwriting operations next month under his management.

Local fire underwriters say that so far January fire losses are considerably larger than the record of the same month to date last year, or in 1901. The number of factory fires, where the damage on stock has been severe, has been especially large.

"The Supreme Court of Wisconsin," The Insurance Press says, "has just decided an important point in connection with 80 per cent. co-insurance and the reduced-rate clause, which is said never to have been passed upon, the decisions in Missouri and New York being in subordinate courts." The owners of the old insurance building in Milwaukee carried seven policies for $27,500, without the 80 per cent. clause. They took out an eighth policy for $7,500 in the Milwaukee Mechanics', with the 80 per cent. clause. The building was damaged $14,169 by a fire in 1901. The Milwaukee Mechanics', under its reduced rate clause, paid $1,413, while without it it would have paid $1,623 more. The owners of the building claimed indemnity to the full amount of their policies from the other companies, but they held that as the owners had relieved the Milwaukee Mechanics' of part of the risk and agreed to carry it themselves, they could not claim full indemnity from the other companies. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has affirmed the lower courts, holding that the 80 per cent. clause merely reduces the liability of the company, and that in pro-rating the insurance the 80 per cent. clause policy must be figured for the face value.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Nova Scotia Gilt Edge Mining Company, Troy; capital, $500,000. Directors—W. C. Davis, Readsborough, Vt.; George D. Swallow and J. H. Brockett, Fitchburg.

Randall Company, Ripley, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—F. N. Randall and Stella R. Porter, Ripley; E. S. Porter, Buffalo.

Rector Gas Lamp Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Alcorn Rector, Edward Dewine, and P. J. Roony, New York.

The American, Brooklyn, (millinery goods;) capital, $2,500. Directors—Joseph Plash and C. E. Jolliffe, Brooklyn; David Fine, New York.

Dr. Seth Barnes Company, New York, (patent medicines;) capital, $2,000. Directors—J. J. Reedy, H. J. R. Lockwood, and Seymour Vancleve, New York.

Henry Pape & Co., New York, (produce;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry Pape, Philip Peters, and John Fleming, New York.

White Hod Elevator Company, New York; capital, $7,000. Directors—Patrick White and James White, Perth Amboy; E. A. White, New York.

Bankers' Publishing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—L. Hollingsworth Wood, Mount Kisco; Moses Ely and Thomas Kearney, New York.

United Milk Company of San Francisco; capital, $2,000,000. Of the capital stock, $80,000 is paid in.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighty-nine (89) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

16	1512	1766	2078	2398	2795	3164
1260	1513	1779	2087	2402	2856	3196
1279	1542	1782	2103	2406	2875	3240
1364	1552	1799	2111	2515	2876	3282
1386	1579	1805	2144	2646	2886	3289
1404	1626	1810	2160	2647	2996	3315
1421	1676	1836	2172	2648	3014	3325
1430	1679	1855	2182	2652	3019	3349
1444	1710	1974	2210	2660	3021	3366
1447	1726	1978	2232	2671	3068	3410
1454	1737	2000	2303	2693	3140	3471
1455	1758	2014	2362	2712	3156	3490
1472	1763	2024	2391	2728		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 1st, 1903, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the eighty-nine (89) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Asst. Treasurer Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Levi C. Weir Buys 52d Street Residence —Deal on 34th Street—Other Sales and Auction Results.

Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, has bought from Perez M. Stewart the new six-story American-basement dwelling 12 East Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100. This house has been held at $275,000. Mr. Weir's present residence is at 23 East Fifty-seventh Street.

The Knower estate has sold, through H. R. Drew & Co., the property 3 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through to Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 107.6, to James R. Hay, whose name in real estate transactions is frequently associated with that of Charles T. Barney. This lot adjoins on the west the holdings of the Century Realty Company, consisting of three lots on Thirty-fourth Street and an abutting lot on Thirty-fifth Street.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Henry C. Valentine to Gerald L. Hoyt of the banking firm of Maitland, Coppell & Co., the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Rumors to the effect that 396 Fifth Avenue had been sold were denied yesterday by representatives of the owners, the Erastus E. Marcy estate.

S. Osgood, Pell & Co. report that they have sold for Mrs. H. B. Gilbert to W. W. & T. M. Hall the five-story dwelling 826 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street, on lot 22.6 by 120; also, for the Messrs. Hall to Mrs. Gilbert the new five-story American-basement dwelling 17 East Sixty-third Street, on lot 22.6 by 100.5.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Mrs. Adele Meyer 142 and 144 West Twenty-ninth Street, old three-story buildings on plot 32.6 by 98.9.

It is reported that F. W. Saltzleder has sold the three-story building 115 West Twenty-ninth Street. The buyer is said to be William P. Dixon, owner of adjoining property.

James Byrnes has sold the five-story double flat 155 East Thirty-ninth Street, 27.3 by 98.9.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for John Frank the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 158 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.

Edwin Lord has sold the three-story dwelling 76 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 19 by 100.5.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of John R. Ford to Nelson D. Stilwell the plot of four lots on the north side of Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.4.

The West Side Bank has sold to a builder for improvement the plot on the east side of Lenox Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 75 by 100.

Potter & Brother, owners of 163 West Forty-seventh Street, are the buyers of No. 165, sold recently by H. B. Sire.

John McCarthy has sold for Randolph Guggenheimer to Hyman Greenberg the three-story dwelling 118 East One Hundred and First Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Max Marx has sold, through Hulbert Peck & Sons, to Katie L. Rothwell the five-story apartment house 557 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 27 by 100.

William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein have sold the two five-story brick flats 236 and 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 27 by 99.11.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company was interested as broker in the purchase of 1 and 3 East Sixty-second Street by John R. Drexel.

C. Schieloh has sold for the Fraser estate of Montreal the property 327 Spring Street. The broker reports that this parcel has been held in the Fraser family for nearly 100 years.

John Katzman has bought the three six-story tenements 719 to 731 East Ninth Street, on plot 120 by 92.

Goodman & Simon have bought 207 and 209 West Tenth Street, 37.6 by 92. The same operators have sold 625 and 627 East Fifth Street, 43 by 97.6, to Abraham Siegel, who will erect on the plot a six-story tenement, with stores.

Joseph Jacobowitz and others have sold for Morris Berger the seven-story brick building 241 and 243 Rivington Street.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Julius Weinstein the two five-story tenements at the northwest corner of Avenue C and Ninth Street, 46.6 by 85; also to Adolf Mandel the similar properties at the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and First Avenue, on plot 75 by 64.

Paul M. Herzog, President of the Tremont Avenue Land Company, reports the sale of a plot of ten lots on the Southern Boulevard, south of Tremont Avenue, and running through to Daly Avenue. The purchaser is James E. Dougherty.

Brokers Levy & Winmand report that Robert Friedman is the buyer of the southeast corner of Delancey and Essex Streets, 50 by 70.2, sold recently by Nathan Kirsh and others.

John P. Kirwin has just issued a very attractive "Calendar of Old New York," which is at the same time an exposition of the city's real estate growth. Each of the calendar's twelve leaves shows a view of some prominent point in the city, as it appeared anywhere from 100 to 250 years ago, together with a small photogravure showing the same locality to-day.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

No. 115 West Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Reilly: $18,562

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

No. 345 East Sixty-second Street, north side, 211 feet west of First Avenue, 17 by 100.5, three-story stone front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emmeline S. Nichols: 4,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,056 Fifth Avenue, east side, 106.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,990; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 41 North Moore Street, for six-story brick flats with store, 19.9 by 70.6; J. H. Beams of 119 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 196 to 200 Waverley Place, for six-story brick apartment, 56.6 by 61.9; I. Kammermann and M. Malbin of 922 Third Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham of 56 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Front Street, northwest corner of Chisholm Street, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 21 by 65; Louis Z. Lazelle of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owner; William P. Lazelle, 1,175 Hoe Avenue, architect; cost, $9,500.

Alterations.

No. 85 Attorney Street, to a six-story brick tenement; D. Zabuiski of 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; S. Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 540 Broadway and 78 Crosby Street, to a five-story brick store and showrooms; T. Lewis estate of 286 Broadway, owners; L. Gilier of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 514 and 516 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a six-story brick factory; C. Stein Sons of 524 West Fifty-seventh Street, owners; Kutzer & Reutz, Spring Street and Bowery, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 622 West Forty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement with store; R. Fanning of 159 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; T. N. Fanning of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

ALLEN ST, 127 and 139, w s, 40x70; Nathan I. Drapkin to Davis Berkman, (mtg $40,000) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 142d St, 24.11x139x irregular; Seymour P. Kurzman to Fortuna Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $7,000) 1

BELMONT, (Mailson Ave.) n w corner of 183d St, 100x100, (mtg $5,000); Fairmount Place, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 76x129.5x139x154.11, (mtg $4,500); Fortuna Real Estate Corporation to Seymour P. Kurzman 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 414 and 416, w s, 65.11x81; Mary E. Arthur to Emma Haslup, (mtg $80,000) ..... Exch.

HUDSON ST, 541, w s, 18.10x97.11x17.9x 75.6, with strip on s s; William H. Sage, executor, to Joseph Fiberg 1

LEXINGTON AV, 95, e s, 24.8x95; William H. Smith to Catharine Frech, as executrix, (mtg $15,000) 28,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 56 and 58, e s, 50x 100; Lucile F. von Ohlen to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

MANHATTAN AV, 282, e s, 34x100; William H. Wood, Jr., to Lillian A. Waterman, (mtg $40,000) 1

MELROSE PL, s s, 140 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100; John J. Bell to Henry Wentworth 100

MONROE ST, 62, s s, 25x92; Augustus L. Appelles to Catherine Van Valkenburg, (mtg $20,000) 27,500

SAMUEL ST, n s, 198 ft e of Grove Av, 132x159; Morris Weiss to Seymour P. Kurzman, (mtg $4,000) 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 243.8 ft n of Wolf St, 25x100; Frederick Mayer to Henry L. Meyer 1

TINTON AV, w s, 143.6 ft s of Home St, 19x110; Clara Decker to Adolph Otto and wife, (mtg $5,000) 1

TOPPING (LAFAYETTE) AV, w s, 100 ft s of 175th St, 50x100; J. Hunter Lack, executor, to John M. Whyte, executor, (mtg $3,960) 7,000

WOODYCREST AV, w s, 175 ft n of Devoe St, 15.11x92.3x15.11x91.11; Jeremiah O'Hea and wife to Annie O'Hea, (mtg $4,000) 100

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 174th St, 25x99.6; Paul L. Kiernan, referee, to John J. Pearson and others, trustees 13,500

3D AV, e s, 275.6 ft n of 161st St, 25.2x 123x25x125.11; Rosalia Coniglio to Charles F. Kelly, all liens 1

2D AV, e s, 229.11 ft s of 163d St, old line, 25.2x133.3x25x130.4; Rosalia Coniglio to Charles F. Kelly, all liens 1

47TH ST, 162 and 164 East, 40.5x96.2; Samuel Mandel and another to Abraham Liebenthal, (mtg $35,000) 100

57TH ST, n s, 125.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 25x103; Herman W. Vander Poel, referee, to Mary B. Lefferts 1

57TH ST, n s, 225.11 ft e of Green Lane, or Av, 25x103; H. W. Vander Poel, referee, to Mary B. Lefferts 3,000

14TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; John J. Astor to William Horrmann and another, trustees 17,000

26TH ST, 46 East, 16.3x98.9; Maria S. Simpson to Charles A. Schrag, (mtg $16,000) 100

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 100.5; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to William M. O'Connor, all title 28,400

58TH ST, 402 East, 18x100.4; Helene Liebman and another to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $8,500) 1

220 ST, 57 West, 20x100.8; Caroline Uthoff to Rodolfo G. Barthold, (mtg $12,000) 1

102D ST, 221 East, 25x100.11; Julius Shweitzer to Michael Levy 100

109TH ST, 108 East, 19x100.11; Frances A. Chapman to Mary Gormley, (mtg $7,500) 800

114TH ST, 25 West, 25x100.11; Bessie Robinson to David Joslovitz, (mtg $23,750) 1

117TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.11; Lena Greenbaum to Hattie Herschbach, (mtg $25,000) 1

118TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Louis Russell and wife to Robert M. Silverman, (mtg $5,000) 1

126TH ST, 404 East, 25x100; the Provident Realty Company of New York to Frances V. Dixon, (mtg $15,000) 1

135TH ST, n s, 156.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; Theodore Merritt, executor, to Margaret McEvoy 8,750

135TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft w of Willis Av, 50x100; Daniel H. Merritt to Margaret McEvoy, quitclaim 1

142D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; Marie A. Roos to Jennie Schwab, (mtg $7,000) ..... Exch.

176TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Madison Av, now Pleasant, 25x125; Joseph Reilly to John Tynes, (mtg $2,850) 1

177TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 100x 100; Rosalia Coniglio to Rosario Didato, all liens 1

177TH ST, s s, 149.9 ft e of Central Av, 50x125; Rosalia Coniglio to Rosario Didato, all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 117; executors of Philip Sobel to Jacob Pick, 5 years $18,000

DELANCEY ST, 118; Bertha Herschfeld to Sarah Betzig, 2 years 1,850

PITT ST, 23; Philip Tenzer to Sam Fein and another, 3 years 3,500

PRINCE ST, 47, n w corner of Mulberry St; George J. Kenny to Francesco Marchioni, 5 years 1,600

8TH AV, 2,611 and 2,613; Jacob Baumann to Marie & Hayman, 1 year 2,400

10TH ST, 327 East; Dora Finkelstein to Max Goldstein, 3 years 1,350

22D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue A, 85x 197.6 to 236 St x irregular; Henry B. Turner to the Commonwealth Roofing Company, July 1, 1899, to May 1, 1905.. 2,640

74TH ST, 119 East; estate of A. S. Rosenbaum to Mortimer L. Schiff, 5 years 2,750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALHEIT, Charles, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 144th St, 718 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent $3,500

BERKMAN, Davis, to Nathan Drapkin; Allen St, 137 and 139, installments, 6 per cent 1,900

BORGER, Herman C., to Enoch C. Bell; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 151st St, demand 3,500

BRUNSWICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to William P. Dixon and another, executors and trustees; 9th Av, s e corner of 57th St, 1 year, 6½ per cent 187,500

CAVA, Carmine, to City Real Estate Company; Batavia St, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 78, to New Chambers St, 70, with all title to Batavia St, n w corner of New Chambers St, prior mtg $24,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

DIXON, Frances V., to Provident Realty Company; 126th St, 404 East, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

FELDMANN, Margaretta, to Myron Smith, Com.; Boston Post Road, s e s, 100 ft from s s of road from West Farms to Westchester, 3 years 3,500

FISHER, Elizabeth T., and another to Anton M. Mosle; 76th St, 47 East, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 10,000

FITZERE, Joseph, to William H. Sage, executor; Hudson St, 541, 5 years 11,500

GINSBURGER, Emil, to Frances Dayton; 183d St, n s, 47 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years, gold 4,000

GINSBURGER, Emil, to Henry Uebthor; 183d St, n s, 71 ft w of Prospect Av, due Jan. 1, 1906 3,800

GOLD, Max, to Thomas B. Hidden, trustee; 118th St, 153 and 155 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 41,000

GRUEN, Fanny, to Berthold Veit; 110th St, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, old line, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 50,000

HAAS, Anna L., to the New York Savings Bank; 39th St, s s, 712.10 ft w of 5th Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent 30,000

HARRISON, Constance C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 29th St, 45 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 18,000

HEGEL, Marie L., to Louis Reimenschneider; Valentine Av, w s, 49.5 ft s of 180th St, 5 years 2,000

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE Company to New York Security and Trust Company, all of lease held in Piers 14 and 15 North River and all property, both real and personal, 20 years 75,000,000

JOHNSTON, Robert M., to C. W. H. Arnold; 2d Av, 3,570, demand 500

LAVERLE, Charine A., to John J. Bell; Jackson Av, e s, 98.3 ft n of 166th St, prior mtg $8,000, due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent 11,000

LEIER, Elizabetha, to Charlotte Plock; Lot 434, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

LEVY, Michael, to William T. Mason; 102d St, n s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.. 14,000

LIEBENTHAL, Abraham, to Samuel Mandel and another; 4th St, 162 and 164 East, prior mtg ——, installments, 4½ per cent 16,000

LIEBENTHAL, Abraham, to Samuel Mandel and another; 4th St, 162 and 164 East, prior mtg ——, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Macdougal St, 56 and 58, 1 year 28,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Macdougal St, 56 and 58, prior mortgage $28,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

McEVOY, Margaret, to Harlem Savings Bank; 126th St, 623 and 625 East, 1 year 6 per cent 8,000

MEYERS, Nellie M., to Victoria Realty Company; Beach Av, n e corner of Kelly St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

MONEYPENNY, Robert B., to Amelia Sammenicht; 48th St, s s, 141 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $4,000, due Feb. 11, 1904, 6 per cent 2,000

MORTON, Myron C., to Eliza N. Hall; West End Av, w s, 90.8 ft n of 92d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

NIESEL, Frank, to Valentine Nessel, trustee; 44th St, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

O'CONNOR, William M., to James McClenahan and others, executors; 52d St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, gold 13,000

O'CONNOR, William M., to Harry B. Kruger; 52d St, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, gold 13,000

O'GORMAN, William, to Henry McCabe and another, as trustees; 139th St, 697 East, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 4,500

O'GORMAN, William, to Alexander B. Coxe and another, trustees; 139th St, 699 East, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 4,000

O'GORMAN, William, to West Side Savings Bank; 139th St, 711 to 719 East, 5 mtgs, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent, each 4,500

RIESS, George, to Margaret Biller; Riess Pl, n s, 119.5 ft w of White Plains Road, Branxdale, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SCHWAB, Catharine, to Meyer Loeb and another; old road from William's Bridge to Westchester, e s, adjoining land of John Wilkinson, contains 3 69-100 acres, Pelhamville, prior mtg $2,800, defiand, 6 per cent 500

SCHWAB, Jennie, to Helene Liebman and another; 58th St, 402 East, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

STAATS, David, and another to Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Canal St, S2, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 19,000

STERN, Henrietta, to Ida Hirshbaum; Lexington Av, w s, 51.2 ft s of 102d St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 1,500

SULLIVAN, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 18 ft n of Denman Pl, 1 year 3,000

TALBOT, Jane, formerly Donaldson, to Title Insurance Company; 141st St, n s, 114.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years.. 2,500

WEIL, Marcus, to Emma W. Haag; Houston St, 321 East, 3 years 11,000

WEIR, Eugene J., to Anna C. Wildey; 183d St, n s, 420.6 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 3 years 2,500

WEISS, Sarah, to Charles Thomson; 5th St, 651, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

WENTWORTH, Henry, to John J. Bell; Melrose St, s s, 140 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100 to and across s s of 150th St, prior mtg $1,500, due Jan. 9, 1908.. 3,000

WENTWORTH, Henry, to John J. Bell; Melrose St, s s, 140 ft e of Terrace Place, 25x100 to and across s s of 150th St, prior mtg $3,000, due Jan. 9, 1908.. 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Nellie Shulman $2,000

BEGGS, Jessie E., to Lillie M. Beggs, ½ part and all title 5,000

DORLAND, Samuel G., to George E. Ketcham 5,000

GIMBERNAT, Clara L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company 15,000

KELLY, Anna T., to John J. Kelly, correction assignment 1

LEVIN, Emma B., to Elizabeth Rippel... 3,000
MOONAN, John, to George E. Ketcham.. 4,641
MORRIS, Julia A., to Marianne O'Gorman 2,085
NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Clara L. Gimbernat.... 6,000
SIEGEL, Abraham, to Sigmund Cohn... 1,500
TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the New York Mortgage and Security Company 60,000
TOWNSEND, Gerard B., to Tillie Veith 1
WEBSTER, David, to Marianne O'Gorman 2,068
WEINSTEIN, Max, and another to Louis Lese, other consideration and 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 129; Gustav A. Strauch against George Ehret, owner; James J. Murray, lessee and contractor $530

MANHATTAN AV, 282; Julius Glaser against William H. Wood, Jr., owner; I. L. Currier, contractor 47

PARK AV, 97 and 99; Roseman & Bracker Company against Charles Parsons, owners and contractors 1,381

PARK ROW, 92; F. A. Hyde Tiling Company against John Simon, owner; Welz & Zerwick, contractor—Gerger & Muller, sub-contractors 400

WILLIAM ST, 160; Berger Manufacturing Company against Frederick Haines, owner and contractor 302

3D ST, 66 West; Mount Holly Brick and Clay Company against Cecilia McCarthy, owner; Stephen Cavinato, contractor.... 53

10TH ST, 232 West; David McKay Company against Fannie McGay, owner; Matthew E. Reynolds, contractor 31

116TH ST, 551-553 East; Clarence V. Cheesman against Ida M. Tucker, owner; William G. Tucker, contractor 260

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

JEROME AV, e s, 108 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Rocco Lucchini against Asher L. Smith, Nov. 6, 1902 129

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,448; Jacob Shire against Robert D. Green and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sullivan & Co.

BRADHURST AV, 29; Emma E. Cattus, the younger, against James V. Lawrence, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. M. Speir.

KINSELLA AV, n s, Lots 86 and 87, map of 211 lots, a portion of Downing estate, Van Nest Station, Bronx, 50x100; Eugene McKenna against Ellen Collins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor.

LEXINGTON AV, 178; Rube R. Fogel against Isaac Davidson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

MONROE ST, 94; John H. Judge, trustee, against Julius Miller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. J. Wehle.

26TH ST, 442 West; Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Smith and another, executrix, against Martin L. Sugarman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

40TH ST, 316 East; Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against John Schweidler and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

58TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 100x100.5x irregular; The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn against Delphine Lo Forte, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney W. N. Dunham.

62D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Isabel Rich against Louisa Josephsohn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Hyman.

64TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x 100; Elwood Harlam, by guardian, against Moses Harlam and another, (partition;) attorneys, Blumenthal, Moss & Feiner.

95TH ST, 151 West; The New York Magdalen Benevolent Society against Henry W. Richardson and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Addows.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.44
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 79@82c; No. 3, 72@80c; No. 2 Red, 77@77½c; No. 2 corn, 47¼c; No. 2 yellow, 47¼c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 34½@35½c; No. 2 rye, 50¾c; good feeding barley, 45@47c; fair to choice malting, 50@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $18.75@18.90; lard, per 100 lb, $10.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.97½@9.22½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.50@8.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.85.

COTTON.—The market opened firm at an advance of 3@4 points, cables being strong. There was a further advance of 1@2 points on the more active positions, followed by a decline of 5@7 points from the top prices. The market closed quiet at 1@4 points advance. Total sales of futures were estimated at 225,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 5,400 bales. Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 400 bales. Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 531 bales. Charleston firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, nil. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; sales, nil. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 13-16c; sales, 411 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 9c. Philadelphia steady, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 2,088 bales. Augusta steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 15-16c; sales, 754 bales. St. Louis firm, unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 56 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.78	8.78	8.75	8.72@8.73
February	8.75	8.75	8.72	8.73@8.74
March	8.80	8.82	8.75	8.79@8.80
April	8.82	8.82	8.81	8.81@8.82
May	8.85	8.86	8.83	8.83@8.84
June	8.85	8.84	8.84	8.82@8.83
July	8.87	8.87	8.83	8.83@8.84
August	8.63	8.64	8.59	8.62@8.62
September	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.25@8.26
October	8.15	8.16	8.12	8.12@8.13

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22. — Spot — Good business done; prices 2 to 4 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.46; good middling, 5.02; middling, 4.84; low middling, 4.72; good ordinary, 4.60; ordinary, 4.48. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 10,600 bales American. Receipts, 10,000 bales, including 8,800 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.76; January and February, 4.76; February and March, 4.76; March and April, 4.76; April and May, 4.77; May and June, 4.77@4.78; June and July, 4.77@4.78; July and August, 4.77; August and September, 4.69; September and October, 4.47; October and November, 4.36.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Wheat advanced to the best point of the present bull campaign and appeared very strong throughout the day. On fresh export account the sales at outports aggregated 1,040,000 bushels, for which New York worked 14 loads No. 2 red for France and 11 loads Spring wheat. A feature of the day also was active buying of May and July. The interior movement was 596,000 bushels, compared with 414,000 bushels last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 91¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 90¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 83½c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 74c; May, 77½@77¾c; July, 75c; No. 2 hard, 71¼@74c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 42¾c; May, 41¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 36c; May, 36¾c; No. 2 white, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 81½@82c; No. 2 Northern, 80@81½c; May, 81¾@81½c, sellers. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—Sample, 48@50c. Corn—May, 44⅞@45c.

DULUTH, Jan. 22.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; May, 78¾c; July, 76¾c. Oats—May, 30c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 22.—Wheat—May, 78¾c; July, 78¾@78¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@3.65; Winter patents, $3.75@4; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.85; red dog, $2.50@$2.60; spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.15@3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.50; Spring bran, middlings, $20@$21, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $23.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	85¼	85¾	85⅛	85¼
May	83⅝	83 13-16	83 3-16	83¼
July	80⅛	80⅝	80⅛	80⅜
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	66
February	..	..	..	57¾
March	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¼
May	49¾	50 5-16	49 7-16	50⅛
July	..	..	..	48¾
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	41⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	77	77½	77	77½
May	80⅝	81⅞	80½	81⅝
July	75½	76	75½	75⅝
Corn—				
January	47⅝	48	47	47⅜
May	44 7-16	45	44⅛	44⅜
July	43	43 7-16	42⅞	43⅛
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	34½
May	36⅜	36½	36 1-16	36⅛
July	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32½
Lard—				
January	$10.12½	$10.12½	$10.07½	$10.10
May	9.35	9.62½	9.35	9.62½
Ribs—				
January	..	..	..	9.10
May	9.17½	9.25	9.17½	9.25
Pork—				
January	19.00	19.12½	19.00	19.10
May	16.62½	16.87½	16.62½	16.82½

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at a partial decline of 5 points, ruled fairly active during the morning, and then turned quiet, with the market finally steady on the opening basis. Sales were 24,000 bags, including about 10,000 for January, 1904, at 3.10c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.25
February	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20@4.25
March	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25@4.30
April	..	..	..	4.35@4.40
May	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.45@4.50
June	..	..	..	4.55@4.60
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.65

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18.50@$18.75; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $16@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@27. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 7½@9c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 6@6¼c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$10.45; city lard, $9.75@9.95; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.60; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10¾c; city lard stearine, 11¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 61¾@62c. Tar—Pine barrels, $2.15@$2.20; oil barrels, $4.25. Resin—Common to good, strained, $4.95@$2; D, $2; E, $2.05; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.10@$2.15; H, $2.30@$2.35; I, $2.75@$2.80; K, $3.25@$3.30; M, $3.75@$3.80; N, $3.95@$4; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.60.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.—Turpentine, 59½c; receipts, 257 casks; sales, 425 casks; exports, 42 casks. Resin, receipts, 2,884 barrels; sales, 2,921 barrels; exports, 1,000 barrels; A, B, C, D, E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.85; H, $2.05; I, $2.40; K, $2.80; M, $3.35; N, $3.35; W G, $3.80; W W, $4.20.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22.—Spirits turpentine, 39c; receipts, 23 casks. Resin, $1.55@$1.60; receipts, 376 barrels. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.50; receipts, 7 casks. Tar, $1.60; receipts, 223 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, extreme range, 7½@10c per lb. Calves of all sorts slow and weak; veals sold at $5@$9.50 per 100 lb, generally; barnyard calves at $3@$3.50; a car of Western at $2.75; city-dressed veals, 11@14½c per lb. Sheep about steady; lambs around ½c lower; sheep sold at $3@$4.75 per 100 lb; one deck at $6.35; a deck of Canadian at $5.50. Dressed mutton, 6@8c per lb; dressed lambs, general sales, 8@10c. Hogs about steady; State hogs sold at $6.75@$6.90 per 100 lb, mainly at $6.90.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 28th and December 3d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcom Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING:

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 196 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also.

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 80 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 hogsheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts, with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 8 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Appended hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.
Dated December 31, 1902.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

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Referees' Notices.

BROOK AV., NO. 469.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—HELENE FULD, plaintiff, against LENA GEBHARDT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated January 8, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Brook Avenue and the northerly side of 146th Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Brook Avenue 25 feet; to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence westerly and parallel with Brook Avenue part of the way through the centre of the said party wall 70 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Brook Avenue 25 feet, to the northerly side of 146th Street, and thence easterly along the same 70 feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 469 Brook Avenue, New York City. Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in deed from Lewis B. Brown and wife to Dwight Andrew Ripley, dated May 1st, 1864, recorded May 24, 1864, in Liber 529 of Conveyances, page 338, in the Register's Office of Westchester County.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

KURZMAN & PHINKENSTEIN, Attorneys for plff., 25 Broad Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,301.52, with interest thereon from the 8th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $168.88, with interest from January 8th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $725.00 and interest.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

ja13-2aw3wTu&F&f4.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE SHELTERING ARMS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. JACKSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and distant westerly one hundred and fifty-eight feet from the southwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue (formerly Sixth Avenue as widened) and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet; running thence northwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and running thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its' street number is 112 West 136th Street.

136th Street.

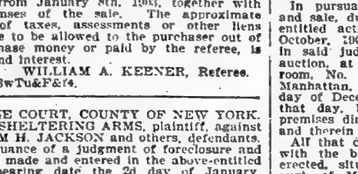

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,451.64, and interest thereon from December 26th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.31, with interest thereon from January 5th, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $481.87 and interest.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wW&F&fa28

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CLARK W. DUNLOP, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE V. MULRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those five certain indentures of lease, bearing date the first day of January, 1887, made by the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bowery, City of New York, to James Mulry, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years, from the first day of January, 1887, at a yearly rental of $574 on all except one, which is $382.50; which leases were recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1887, in Liber 2,092 of Conveyances, Pages 382, 364, 376, 352, and 370, and which said leases were assigned by the executors of James Mulry, deceased, to Lawrence V. Mulry, by assignments of leases all bearing date the 19th day of January, 1899, and recorded on the third day of May, 1899, in Section 2, Liber 73, of Conveyances, Pages 75, 81, and 73, and in Liber 70, Pages 314 and 310.

And also the leasehold premises thereto demised, described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue, and from thence running northeastwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; from thence running southeastwardly along said centre line and parallel with said streets one hundred and ten (110) feet; from thence running southwestwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the northerly line of Eleventh Street, and from thence running northwestwardly along said northerly line of Eleventh Street one hundred and ten (110) feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street numbers 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Lawrence V. Mulry, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1903.

JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.

WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Twelfth St.

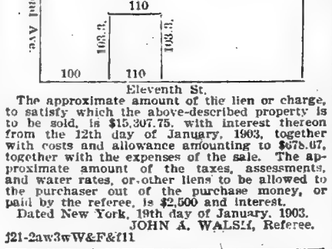

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,307.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $675.07, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500 and interest.

Dated New York, 19th day of January, 1903.

JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.

j21-2aw3wW&F&f11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against JOANNA McSORLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in the City of New York, known as Lot No. 1 upon a map entitled, "Map of Land, conveyed by Levi P. Morton and George Bliss to Pauline Simon, by deed dated April 29th, 1891, surveyed by George C. Hollerith, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, May 20th, 1891," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 25th, 1891, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

180th Street. 100

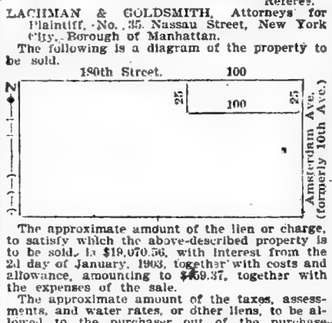

58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $19,070.56, with interest from the 2d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $469.37, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500 and interest.

Dated New York, 19th day of January, 1903.

JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.

j21-2aw3wW&F&f11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

59th Street.

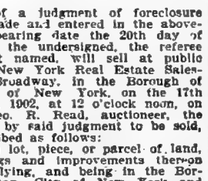

58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,403.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated, New York, January 7th, 1903.

PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City. Borough of Manhattan.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1902. Present, Hon. Ernest Hall, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the EXPORT LUMBER COMPANY, a domestic corporation.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition in the above-entitled matter, of Waterman A. Taft, Frank J. Saxe, Francis Gordon Brown, Harry E. Converse, James B. Ford, and Samuel Norris, Jr., Directors of the Export Lumber Company above named, a domestic corporation having its principal office and place of business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified on the 9th day of October, 1902, by which it appears that the petitioners are a majority of the Directors having the management of the concerns of the said corporation, and that the said petitioners have discovered that the stock, effects, and other property of the said Export Lumber Company are not sufficient to pay all the debts and just demands for which it is liable, or to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and they deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders of the said corporation that the said corporation should be dissolved for the reasons stated in their said petition;

And on reading and filing notice of motion for this order and proof of due, timely and sufficient service of a copy of the said petition and of the schedules and of this proposed order on the Attorney General of the State of New York, and after hearing Mr. Charles W. Bangs, of counsel for the said petitioners, the said Attorney General of New York, appearing by Clarence W. Francis, Esq., his counsel, and not opposing;

Now, on motion of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, attorneys for the said petitioners, it is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, the Export Lumber Company, show cause before Henry Thompson, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why the said Export Lumber Company should not be dissolved, and why the said petitioners should not have such further or other order or relief as may be proper in the premises; and that such proceedings be had thereon as required by law.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 4th day of February, 1903, in the "Argus," the newspaper printed at Albany in which legal notices are required to be published; and in the "New York Real Estate Journal" and in the "New York Times," two newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York; and also that a copy of this order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedule attached to the petition hereinbefore mentioned as a creditor or stockholder of the said corporation, the Export Lumber Company, or as a person to whom an engagement of the said corporation is to be performed, in the manner provided by law.

Enter,

E. H., J.

A copy.
[Seal.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 15 Broad Street, New York.

ja9-1aw4wF

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of October, 1902.—Present: Hon. Ernest Hall, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the PRUDENTIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of William J. Kennedy, Charles D. Winfield, and Ella A. Keating, as Directors of the Prudential Credit Association, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 38 Park Row, New York City, this State, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 2d day of June, 1902, and on reading and filing the affidavit of George W. Thomas, verified the 21st day of October, 1902, and the notice of application for this order thereto annexed, with proof of due service thereof upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and after hearing George W. Thomas of counsel for the petitioners in support of said motion and no one appearing in opposition thereto, now, on motion of George W. Thomas, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court before James M. Gifford, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of February, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 5th day of February, 1903, in the New York Law Journal and the New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

ERNEST HALL, Justice of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT, Second Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Petition of Thomas F. Gilroy, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under said acts.—Eighth Supplemental Proceeding, Cornell Dam.—Notice of filing and of motion to confirm Fifth Separate Report.

Public notice is hereby given that the Fifth Separate Report of the Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester at White Plains in said County, on the 13th day of December, 1902.

Notice is further given that the said report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 45, 46, 62, 63, 68, 100, 102, 104, 114, 115, 122, 123, 137, 139, 142, 147, 159, 165, 170, 172, 176, 183, 185, 254 (Harrington claim), 254 (Blackman claim), 254 (Travis claim), 254½, 254½, 389, 465, 465, 466, 483, 484, 487, 554, 583, and the claims of Isabella Potter et al (in re Parcel 114) and Samuel Barker (in re Parcel 114).

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District at the Court House in White Plains on the 7th day of February, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order confirming said report and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated, New York, January 6, 1903.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel: No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, Second Judicial District.—In the Matter of the Petition of Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, under and in pursuance of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883, and the laws amendatory thereof, on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under said acts.—Notice of filing and of motion to confirm report.

DOUBLE RESERVOIR "I." ADDITIONAL LANDS, SECOND SECTION.—Parcels 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92.—Public notice is hereby given that the report of Leonard Rose, Frank Wells and William M. Benjamin, Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 31st day of December, 1902, and a certified copy thereof was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Putnam on the 2d day of January, 1903.

Notice is further given that said report includes and affects the parcels of land designated as Parcels Nos. 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92.

Notice is further given that an application will be made at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, on the 7th day of February, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order confirming said report and for such other and further relief as may be just.

Dated, New York, Jan. 6, 1903.

GEORGE L. RIVES, Corporation Counsel No. 2 Tryon Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RAWLINS & CO., assigned to Angus J. Macdonald, for the benefit of creditors, greeting:

Each of you is hereby required to appear before me, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., of said Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, State of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of the proceedings of Angus J. Macdonald, as assignee of the above-named RAWLINS & CO., should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Honorable Ernest Hall, Justice of said court, this 30th day of December, 1902.

[Seal.] M. Scott, Justice of said court, this 30th day of December, 1902.

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Assignee. ja2-1aw8wF&f13

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by Joseph Agostini to Augustus T. Ghiradelli, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of January, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of the said Augustus T. Gillender, as assignee of the said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of said Court, and the seal of said Court, on the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, THIRD District.—October Sessions, 1892.—No. 1.—In Equity.—WILLIAM B. BRATTEN et al. vs. MAHLON HUTCHINSON et al.

The Master appointed by the Court to report a distribution of the proceeds of the foreclosure sale held herein as now remaining in his hands will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Friday, February 13th, 1903, at 3 P. M., at his office, Rooms 1,116-20 Stephen Girard Building, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

HENRY C. LOUGHLIN, Master.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

Ed Ave. & 59th St.

3rd Week of the Great January Piano Sale.

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155
Harmony Piano $175

Including Stool and Cover.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

For Sale.

SKATING AND HOCKEY MADE EASY by wearing **Nathan's Ventilating Ankle Corsets Supports.** Require no larger shoe, best support for WEAK or SPRAINED ankles.

For sale at all shoe and sporting goods stores or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

State size of shoe and smallest ankle measure. Price per pair—Men's, $1; Ladies', 90c.; Boys', 90c.; Misses', 70c.; Children's, 50c.

THE NATHAN ANKLE SUPPORT CO.
Dept. L 82 Duane St., New York.

QUIT LIMPING

Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHINSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Dac-Ka-Drion.—Balm pillows; good for insomnia, bronchial troubles, &c., as well as a useful article; $1.50 each. A. L. Schreiber, 434 Amsterdam Av.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

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IN ANY AMOUNT

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Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

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Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., } BROOKLYN.
44 COURT ST., }
84 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on their accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after applications; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 143 Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lowest rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and private people. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 729.

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WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

PIANOS RENTED $2 MONTHLY

Bargains—$375 Steinway upright, $8 monthly until paid; $150 Singer upright, $5 monthly until paid.

GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. **MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY. COR. 47TH ST.**

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$20 Rosewood Piano. Chickering small upright $40. Large Upright $90. Steinway Sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$95 magnificent mahogany upright, Colonial design; Weber $75, Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY R. CALLENDER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHWARZLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 28, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue (formerly Avenue A) distant 50 feet and 8 inches southerly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue with the southerly line of 119th Street; running thence easterly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 76 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches; thence westerly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through another party wall 76 feet to the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

S. L

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Every Saks garment made for this season's service must see service this season. We don't propose to store one of them; it's contrary to our way of doing things. We have several hundred

Suits and Overcoats for Men.

A few are the regular $18.00 garments; the others were $20.00 or more.
You may choose your fancy of Suit or Overcoat

At $13.50

And rest assured you have never received more value, no matter under what circumstances. They include all styles and all Fabrics.

High-Grade Hats for Men.

Without restriction, you may have your choice of all our soft or stiff hats, including the Henry Heath, London, $6.00, and the Saks $3.50, $4.00, and $4.50 Hats in this season's latest blocks, at **$2.45**

THIS OFFER IS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

To lend a helping leg to your winter suit.
Separate trousers, dozens of patterns at lessened prices.
Many on the $5 tables were $6, $7 and $8.

Abundance of medium sizes left in the $1.50 and $2 underwear we marked 95 cents—not much for very big or little men.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

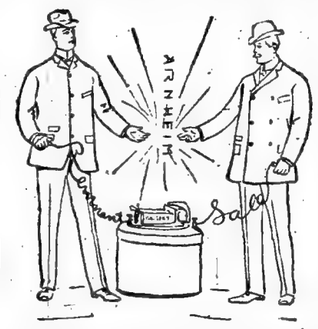

Here's a strong current of values. Our Remnant Sale is a rare opportunity to get a combination of double value with all the style and snap that goes to dress a man.
Suits to order $17.00, Coat and Vest $12.50, Trousers $4.50, Overcoats $20.00, Fancy Vests $6.00—all regardless of their former cost. Double value or money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL MORRIS CHAIRS.

"A blink of rest's a sweet enjoyment."

Our designs have backs adjustable to the angle which best suits yours, and broad, convenient arms—altogether, just the kind of sweet enjoyment that it is hard to live without.

GOLDEN OAK, $3.50.
CUSHIONS, $4.50.

Tapestry and Velour.
Many other designs in Flemish and Weathered Oak, Mahogany and Mahogany finish.
Furniture comforts, many below factory prices now, so

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22d TO 23d ST., NEW YORK.

Smoking Jackets

429 in all,

$10.98, $8.50, $7.00, 6.50 and $5.00 Coats marked for to-day

$3.00

These are left over from our Christmas selling; original price tickets still remain on every coat. We must clear them out before stock-taking, and that means now. Don't be without a house coat when you can buy one for $3.00. All sizes, 34 to 46 chest.

On Sale in Men's Furnishing Dept., Main Floor.

Boys' Suits with Extra Pants.

Only a Limited Number of These—All Go To-day at

1.45.

These suits have double-breasted coats and an Extra pair of Pants to match. 20 PATTERNS to select from. You couldn't get the material alone for the price we ask for the complete outfit. Workmanship first class. Italian lining, patent waist bands; sizes 8 to 15 years. No mail order. None C. O. D.

Boys' $2.50 and $3.00 Suits Now

1.00

FRIDAY, 10 TO 12 O'CLOCK ONLY.

Elegant Sailor Blouse Suits in blue, brown and gray cheviots, trimmed with several rows of silk soutache braid, large detachable embroidered shield, some with inlaid collars of fine flannel—sizes 3 to 8; cheap at $2.50 and $3.00 each; limit of two suits to a buyer. Remember, 2 hours only. **1.00**

For Tired Brains
and overwrought nerves
Bass' Ale
stimulates the digestion and
Induces Restful Sleep!

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Titan of Chasms

The Grand Canyon of Arizona. Our great round world has nothing like it.
Comfortably reached by rail on the way to California, any day in the year.
"Titan of Chasms" pamphlet mailed free. A beautiful Grand Canyon book for 50 cents.
GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Marvellous Results From Plain Statements About Our

Trousers at 2.00

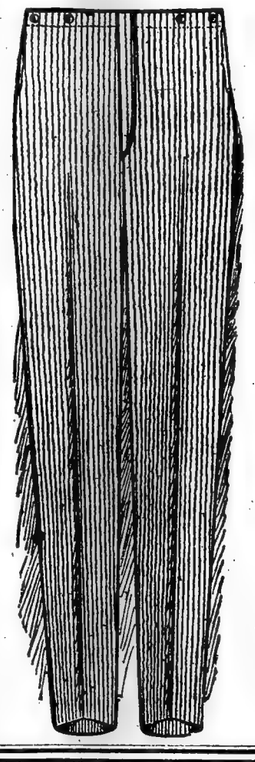

NOT only the plain statements of our announcements, but by word of mouth from the *Thousands of Gratified Purchasers of the*

Trousers.

Day by day the enthusiasm increases. Not only do New Yorkers help to make this Sale the *Great Event It Is,* but to Connecticut, New Jersey, up the State and further points do these wonderful Trousers find their way. Mail orders are pouring in from all over the country. The solution is simple:

We Are Selling Fine Trousers at Far Less Than Competitors Would Be Glad to Pay at Wholesale.

And a more potent factor:

Every Good Style.
All Good Qualities.
Every Size for Every Build of Man.

The Men's Store,

Direct Entrance, 18th St., near 5th Ave.

The Liverpool and London and Globe

Insurance Company

A STOCK COMPANY OF UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

55th Annual Statement United States Branch—Statement 31st December, 1902.

REAL ESTATE	$1,865,833.00
U. S. GOVERNMENT 4 PER CENT. BONDS	1,570,445.00
STATE & CITY BONDS & R. R. STOCKS & BONDS	2,062,393.75
BOND AND MORTGAGE LOANS	2,861,750.00
BANK BALANCES AND ALL OTHER ASSETS	2,844,292.52
Total Assets	**$11,204,714 27**
PREMIUM RESERVE AND RESERVE FOR ALL CLAIMS	6,392,511.35
Surplus	**$4,812,202 92**

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.....Chairman
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, JOHN A. STEWART,
JAMES E. PULSFORD, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
HENRY W. EATON, Resident Manager. GEORGE W. HOYT, Deputy Manager.
JNO. J. MARTIN, Agency Superintendent

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK

The Best Shoe for Women.

$3.50 per pair.

The Sorosis Shoe is an epitome of all that is excellent in shoe-making.

Skating boots, walking shoes, dancing slippers,—and all footgear that the season demands.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Storm Ulsters and Rain Coats.

12.50 and 15.00

Half length Coats,—made of Castor Kersey or tan Covert Cloth. Double capes. Semi-fitted. Lined with satin.

10.50 and 14.50

Remaining stock of Velours Blouse Coats.

16.50.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Mink Scarfs, finished with Fox Tails.

5.00 and 7.50

Alaska Sable Scarfs.

5.00, 14.50 and 22.50

Sable Fox Scarfs.

10.50, 12.50 and 22.50

Bear Boas.....27.50
" Muffs.....22.50

Persian Lamb Coats.

85.00 and 100.00

Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Baum Marten or Mink.

150.00

Twenty-third Street.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

RIGGS DISEASE.

(Inflamed Gums, Loosening Teeth.)
DR. COLTON'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.
Astringent—Antiseptic—Alterative.
(It cleanses, heals and hardens the gums.)
PREPARED BY
E. G. COLTON, M. D., Dental Specialist,
311 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Druggists have it, 50 cents a bottle.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE
TEA IN PERFECTION
Try L. J. CALLANAN'S 41-Blends
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
41 AND 43 VESEY STREET, CITY.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Two Great Price Reducing Forces,
"White Sale" and "January Clearances,"
Result in Friday Opportunities
too numerous to permit
of any but briefest descriptions.

LET PRICES TELL THE STORY

You'll need no urging to buy
when you see qualities they represent.

In Muslin Department

Great Friday Sale of Reliable Muslins at less than wholesale prices.

Yd. wide Bleached—value 6¾..... 4⅞
No Mail Orders.
Yd. wide Unbleached—value 5½..... 3⅞
No Mail Orders.
2¼ yd. Unbleached Sheetings—value .21..... 15¾
Corded Border Pillow Cases—45x36 size only—value .14..... 7½
A. C. A. Tickings—value .12½..... 9¾
German Linen Tickings—value .25..... .19

Friday Specials in Quilts Blankets Pillows

	Usually.	Friday.
Full size Crochet Spreads.....	.98	.59
No Mail Orders.		
Full size Crochet—knot fringe..	1.25	.98
Mitcheline Spreads—knot fringe.	1.79	1.39
Full size Silkoline Comfortables—with or without ruffle.....	1.25	.89
Full size Silkoline Comfortables.	1.89	1.39
Full size Sateen—bordered.....	2.49	1.89
White Baby Blankets.....	2.00	1.49
11-4 Fine White Californias.....	5.00	3.49
Full size—all wool Scarlet—Gray, Fawn and Natural Colors.	7.00	4.98
Heavy Cotton Blankets.....	.98	.79
Pure Feather Pillows—21x27....	.69	.39
21x27....	1.49	.98
Pure Gray Down—24x30.....	2.79	2.29

Friday Specials in Linens, Towels, etc.

	Usually.	Friday.
All Linen Damasks, 70 inch.....	.69	.49
Double Damasks, 68 inch.....	.98	.69
19 inch Napkins—all linen—doz...	1.39	.95
24 inch Napkins—all linen—doz..	2.98	1.98
Linen Huck Towels—18x36, Hemstitched.....	.16½	.11
All Linen Damask Towels—24x50—usually .29.....	.29	.19
16 inch Towellings—all linen....	8	4¾
18 inch Towellings.....	.12½	7½

White Goods Specials

9 cent Cambrics—yard wide..... 4¼
21 cent Mercerized Basket Cheviot.... .15
10 cent Victoria Lawns—40 inch..... 6¾
98 cent Long Cloth—12 yds..... .69

Friday Specials in Silks and Dress Goods

	Value.	Friday.
24-inch Silk Foulards.....	.50	.39
Black Peau de Soie.....	.75	.59
45-inch Black Grenadines.....	.98	.79
"Guaranteed" Taffetas—27 inch.	.75	.59
24-inch col'd Pongees.....	.50	.39
Corded Wash Silks.....	.45	.39
New Cord Taffetas.....	.75	.59
Col'd Lining Taffetas.....	.39	.29
Satin Stripe Challies.....	.39	.29
All Wool Challies.....	.65	.49
Silk and Wool Challies.....	.87	.69
All Wool Cheviots.....	.59	.39
All Wool Tricots.....	.39	.29
44 and 50 inch Fancy Suitings..	.89	.59
54-inch Snowflake Suitings.....	.79	.59
46 and 50 inch Melrose Suitings.	1.00	.89
50-inch Broadcloths.....	1.19	.98
All Wool Crepe Albatross.....	.85	.69

Friday Specials in Wash Dress Fabrics

12½ ct. Seersuckers and Ginghams...	8¾
19 ct. Madras and Cheviots.....	9
10 ct. Heavy Nap Outing Flannels....	4
No Mail Orders.	
10 ct. American Novelty Ginghams...	6¾
19 ct. Palermo Crashes.....	.10
12½ ct. Percales—yd. wide.....	5¾
15 ct. Piques—best styles.....	9¾
12½ ct. Batistes—excellent styles.....	5
12½ ct. Dimities—neat designs.....	5
8 ct. Apron Ginghams—short lengths.	3⅞
8 ct. Cotton Challies—best styles.....	3⅞
15 ct. Fancy Dress Sateens.....	8¾

Friday Specials in Trimmings Flannels Linings

	Usually.	Friday.
Black Silk Grape Appliques.....	1.39	.98
Black Spangle Trimmings.....	.98	.69
White and Black Appliques.....	.79	.49
Silk Drop Ornaments.....	.15	.12½
Black Rustle Percalines.....	.12½	8¾
Mercerized Sateens.....	.25	.19
Colored Percalines.....	.15	.10
Black Mercerized Moreens.....	.39	.29
Domet Flannels.....	9½	5¾
Heavy all-wool Scarlet and Navy Twill Flannels.....	.55	.39
Fancy Scotch Flannels.....	.75	.49
Silk Emb'd Flannels—white and colored.....	.98	.49

Friday Specials in Rugs Shades Poles

Art Squares—reversible—small and large designs—all colors—3x2½ yds—value 2.19.....	1.69
No Mail Orders.	
Reversible Smyrnas—2x3 yards—best designs and colors—were 5.98.....	3.98
Wool Brussels Rugs—3 yds. wide by 3 and 3½ yds. long—value 11.98.....	9.98
Curtain Poles—1¼ inch—Oak, Ash, Walnut, Mahogany—value .35.....	.15
Opaque Shades—3x6 ft.—were .21....	.15
39 cent Shades—knot fringe.....	.24

Friday Specials in Toilet Articles Stationery Stamped Goods

	Usually.	Friday.
All Bristle Tooth Brushes.....	.10	5
Curved Handle Bath Brushes....	.29	.19
Bay Rum—8 oz. bottle.....	.24	.18
Aluminum Puff Boxes.....	.25	.19
Linen Paper—8x10½—500 sh'ts...	.49	.29
Quire Stationery—cr'm & col'd...	.10	6
School Tablets—50 to 200 sh'ts....	8	5
6-inch Globes—on stand.....	.35	.21
Openwork Bureau Scarfs.....	.39	.29
Washstand Scarfs to match.....	.29	.24
Openwork Tray Covers.....	.12	9

Rogers Silverware

	Value.	Friday.
Extra plate Tea Spoons—½ doz.....	.69	.44
Table Spoons and Forks.....	1.25	.89
Triple Plate Knives—½ doz.....	1.35	1.10
Sugar Shell or Butter Knives....	.25	.15

American Club Skates

whole or half clamp—high nickel polish—were 4.98..... 2.98

LADIES' Cloaks, Waists Dress Skirts

Special values in each.....Friday will see some of the Best Bargains yet given.

	Were.	Now.
Kersey Monte Carlo Coats.....	7.98	3.98
Kersey Monte Carlo.....	12.98	7.98
Oxford Raglans—triple cape....	11.98	7.98
Fine Montagnac Coats.....	13.98	9.98
Velour Blouse Jackets.....	22.00	13.98
Silk Monte Carlo Coats.....	28.98	19.98
Velour Capes—Sable Edge.....	24.00	15.98
Double Face Golf Capes.....	6.98	3.98
Near Seal Jackets.....	40.00	29.98
Cheviot Dress Skirts.....	7.98	5.98
Walking Skirts.....	5.98	3.98
Fine Tailored Suits.....	15.98	11.98
Taffeta and Velvet Suits.....	17.98	9.98
Flannel Waists.....	2.98	1.98
French Flannel Waists.....	3.98	2.98
Taffeta Silk Waists.....	3.98	2.49
Fine Silk Waists.....	7.98	5.00

Ladies' Eiderdown Garments

Best Colors——Best Styles.

Sacques.....	were .79	.49
Sacques.....	were 1.24	.98
Sacques.....	were 2.25	1.79
Sacques.....	were 2.50	1.98
Sacques.....	were 5.98	3.98
Robes.....	were 3.98	2.49
Robes.....	were 4.49	2.98
Robes and Kimonos.....	were 5.98	3.98

Young Men's Suits

Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Wide Wales, Serges, and Fancy and Unfinished Worsteds—navy and mixtures—ages 14 to 20.

Were 7.98.....Now 3.98
Were 8.98.....Now 4.98
Were 10.98.....Now 5.98
Were 14.98.....Now 7.98

Also

General Reductions as follows:

Boys' $4.98 Three-piece Suits.....	2.98
Boys' $3.98 Double Breast Suits.....	2.98
Boys' $5.98 Double Breast Suits.....	3.98
Boys' $6.98 Russian Suits.....	3.98
Boys' $7.98 Sailor Suits.....	3.98
Boys' $8.75 Russian Coats.....	4.98
Boys' $5.98 Reefers.....	2.98
Boys' $8.98 Reefers.....	3.98
Boys' 98 cent Sweaters.....	.69
Boys' 75 cent Knee Pants.....	.49
Boys' 1.00 Knee Pants.....	.69

No Mistake About These Figures.

Great Values in Misses' Cloaks and Dresses

	Value.	Friday.
Check Dresses—4 to 14.....	1.69	.95
Cashmere Dresses—4 to 14.....	3.98	1.98
Long Cloaks—8 to 12.....	3.98	1.98
Long Cloaks—6 to 14.....	7.98	3.98
Long Cloaks—14 to 18.....	10.98	6.98

Higher-priced garments at corresponding reductions.

Friday Babies' Wear Specials

	Usually.	Friday.
Long Bedford Cord Coats.....	3.98	2.69
Tucked and Emb'd Silk Caps..	.69	.49
Outing Flannel Dresses.....	.39	.29
Long Cambric Slips	.25	.16
Daisy Flannel Sacques	.19	.12½
Short Nainsook and Lawn Dresses—fancy yokes.....	.39	.24

Ladies' Underwear

White Sale Values have been great, but Friday's Specials will be even more remarkable.....The following are fine garments of excellent shapes, full cut, and trimmed in various ways, with Hemstitchings, Laces, Tucks or Embroideries.

	Value.	Friday.
Drawers——2 styles	.29	.17
Drawers——4 styles	.55	.39
Drawers——6 styles	.79	.59
Gowns——3 styles	.69	.37
Gowns——6 styles	.75	.59
Gowns——10 styles	.98	.79
Gowns——20 styles	1.25	.98
Gowns——12 styles	1.98	1.49
Skirts——2 styles	1.39	.87
Skirts——9 styles	1.69	1.25
Skirts——10 styles	1.98	1.49
Skirts——8 styles	2.69	1.98
Corset Covers——8 styles	.49	.29
Corset Covers——10 styles	.69	.49
Corset Covers——10 styles	.98	.79
Corset Covers——8 styles	1.25	.98
Chemises——2 styles	.59	.35
Chemises——6 styles	.79	.59
Chemises——10 styles	1.25	.98

No Mail Orders.

Children's Underwear

	Value.	Friday.
Drawers—2 styles—1 to 14.....	.35	.17
Skirts—3 styles.....	.49	.29
Gowns—2 styles—2 to 14.....	.65	.49
Boys' or Girls' Pajamas.....	.89	.69

No Mail Orders.

Special Apron Values

Nurse's full size—wide hem and strings.....	.19
Nurse's full size—five wide tucks.....	.19
Waitress'—H. S. hem, bib, straps and strings.....	.19
Child's Hubbard—ruffled.....	.29
Child's Bretelle style—bib of emb'y and inserting.....	.49

Friday Specials in Toilet Articles Stationery Stamped Goods

	Usually	Friday.
All Bristle Tooth Brushes.....	.10	.5
Carved Handle Bath Brushes..	.29	.19
Bay Rum—8 oz. bottle.....	.24	.18
Alumnium Puff Boxes.....	.25	.19
Linen Paper—8x10½—500 sh'ts..	.49	.29
Quire Stationery—cr'm & col'd.	.10	.6
School Tablets—50 to 200 sh'ts..	.8	.5
6-inch Globes—on stand.....	.35	.21
Openwork Bureau Scarfs.....	.39	.29
Washstand Scarfs to match...	.29	.24
Openwork Tray Covers.....	.12	.9

Great Values in Corsets

Friday starts a wonderful clearance of Corsets as follows:

$1.75 Corsets.....	.98
$1.25 to $2.50 Corsets.....	.69
$1.00 Corsets.....	.49
79 cent Corsets—18 to 20 only.....	.37

Fine French Flowers at Half Price

Flowers and Foliage—
All kinds, sizes and colors—
29 to 49 cent quality..... .17
69 to 1.25 quality..... .39

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow warmer; north to northeast winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,553. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MR. LESSLER'S STORY OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY

Says He was Offered $5,000 to Support Holland Boat Bill.

Names Mr. Quigg in Connection With the Reported Proposition—Supt. McCullagh's Alleged Threat of Political Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day began the investigation authorized by the House in consequence of the charges made by Representative Lessler of New York during a recent session of the committee, that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote in committee in favor of construction of submarine torpedo boats. A brief, secret session was held prior to the opening of the inquiry, at which the method of procedure was considered. Among those present during the hearing to-day aside from the committee and press representatives were ex-Senator John M. Thurston, who appeared as counsel for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company; Lemuel E. Quigg, formerly a member of the House; ex-Senator Eppa Hunton, and De Lancey Nicoll, an attorney from New York.

Representative Lessler was the first witness, and his examination occupied a greater portion of to-day's session. Only two other witnesses were heard to-day—F. B. Son, Mr. Lessler's secretary, and ex-Senator Hunton. At 1 P. M. the committee after a brief secret session took an adjournment until to-morrow.

When, at 11:10, the doors were opened, Chairman Foss announced the purpose of the meeting, reading the resolution adopted by the House yesterday. Mr. Foss first called Representative Lessler, who was sworn.

Mr. Tayler of the committee questioned Mr. Lessler, who said that he was opposed to the building of more submarine torpedo boats. Mr. Lessler identified Philip Doblin, and told of a conversation he said he had had with him.

Mr. Lessler said Mr. Doblin came to him one morning and asked if the Holland submarine torpedo boat proposition would again come before the House. "I said I supposed so," he continued. "He asked if I was still opposed to it, and I said I was."

Mr. Lessler testified that Mr. Doblin said he had been sent for by Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Quigg had told him there was $5,000 in it if he (Lessler) could be brought to the other side.

Mr. Lessler said he replied that there must be no further talk on that proposition. Mr. Lessler than said that Doblin suggested that Mr. Quigg was a man of power and influence, and "that if I wanted to come back here I would be aiding myself by doing him this favor."

Mr. Lessler then told of a conversation which he said he had with Mr. Quigg at his (Lessler's) office, 31 Nassau Street, New York. He said that before the opening of Congress or during the holiday recess Mr. Quigg telephoned that he wanted to see him. "I told him to come over, and he came to my office within an hour," said Mr. Lessler. He continued that he then told Mr. Quigg that there should be no question of money. In answer to questions, he said Mr. Quigg had not mentioned torpedo boats, but added: "I had no other business with Mr. Quigg, and inferred that it was on this account that he came to see me."

Mr. Lessler told of a conversation he had with John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections in New York, at his hotel in Washington. Mr. McCullagh, he said, told him that there were men in New York who could re-elect him or defeat him and that they wanted him to support the measure.

Mr. Lessler said he told McCullagh that he would not do it.

Mr. Lessler said that at the time of the conversation with Doblin the latter was a deputy in Mr. McCullagh's office. He said that Doblin got some mail in his (Lessler's) office and had the freedom of his office. He said, also, that Doblin was an ardent and faithful political friend and he (Lessler) felt under obligations to him. He did not know except through the newspapers that Doblin had been ordered off the floor of the Board of Aldermen, New York City.

Asked what were the political relations between Mr. Quigg and Mr. McCullagh, Mr. Lessler explained the political positions held by the two men. He knew of no relations except that Mr. Quigg was probably one of those who advised Mr. McCullagh's appointments.

At the request of Mr. Quigg, De Lancey Nicoll was permitted to question Mr. Lessler. His questions aimed to develop the relation existing between Mr. Lessler and Mr. Doblin. Mr. Nicoll then questioned the witness relative to a conversation he testified he had with Doblin. Mr. Lessler could not fix the time when the conversation occurred.

Mr. Lessler said he believed Doblin was authorized to come to him. Mr. Lessler said that Mr. Quigg had told him that he (Quigg) had no interest in the Holland boat, but that a friend—a Mr. Hunter of Virginia, is he remembered the name—was interested in them and that he wanted to do him a favor.

"To whom, if anybody, did you tell the story of the proposal?" Mr. Tayler asked.

"To Mr. Foss and Mr. Payton of this committee, shortly after Congress opened," he replied.

Mr. Lessler added that he also had told Representative Wheeler about it, and Mr. Wheeler explained that it was some time during the holidays, and that Lessler did not want to say anything about it if he could avoid it.

A question by Representative Vandiver brought out the statement from Mr. Lessler that he made the statement in the committee, believing that it would be held in confidence and that he did not believe any member of the committee would repeat it outside the committee.

John M. Thurston announced to the committee that he represented the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, and said that, inasmuch as nothing had been said to connect the company with the charges, he did not desire to ask any questions, but asked to reserve the right to interrogate witnesses if necessary.

Ex-Senator Eppa Hunton of Virginia, the next witness, said he was counsel for the Holland Company.

"Have you any acquaintance with Mr. Quigg?" he was asked.

"Yes, Sir. My acquaintance began with him at 11 o'clock to-day in the committee room." He said he had never authorized any one to make any proposals, and had never heard of Mr. Quigg being connected with the company.

Mr. Lessler's Secretary, Frank B. Son, testified to a conversation which he said took place between Representative Lessler and Mr. McCullagh at Mr. Lessler's hotel in Washington, when, he said, Mr. McCullagh told Mr. Lessler that he represented men who could either defeat his nomination or nominate him, and wanted him to vote for the Torpedo Boat bill.

Mr. Lessler, he said, refused. The witness, replying to Mr. Thurston, said that McCullagh did not give the names of the men he said he represented.

Gen. Hunton was recalled, when it was explained to him that he was called because of the similarity between his name and the name "Hunter" mentioned by Mr. Lessler.

Ex-Representative Lemuel E. Quigg, who was present, addressed the committee and said that in view of the fact that his name had been brought into this matter he would like to be heard at the earliest moment. The committee went into executive session at 11 o'clock. During the course of the hearing Chairman Foss read a telegram from Mr. Doblin, saying he could not come to Washington until Monday. The committee in active session decided to hear Mr. Doblin next, and a summons was sent to him to appear before the committee to-morrow, to which time an adjournment was taken.

QUIGG ADMITS THAT HE SPOKE TO LESSLER.

Says He Advocated Holland Boats for a "Friend"—No Talk of Money, He Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Lemuel E. Quigg made the following statement to-night with reference to the testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee by Representative Lessler:

"I regret that the committee declined to receive my testimony to-day, inasmuch as I think it should have gone out with Mr. Lessler's. I have no interest whatsoever and never have had an interest in the Holland torpedo boat, or in any of the companies organized to promote it. Nor am I nor was I ever in any way interested in obtainng pending or other legislation in their behalf.

"At the solicitation of a friend, whose name I will give to the committee, who said he was interested, I consented to speak with Mr. Lessler in advocacy of the boat. As the result of efforts to reach Mr. Lessler by telephone I was visited by Philip Doblin, whom I knew to be Mr. Lessler's personal friend. I made no other request of Doblin than that he should let me know when Mr. Lessler was in town and in his office, in order that I might call to see him. Subsequently Doblin called at my office again and told me that Lessler was in his office, and I called there accordingly.

"Mr. Lessler at his office did not open the conversation by saying that, of course, there could be no talk about money. He did not say this then or at any other time during the conversation, nor was there any talk about money, except in his own declamations against the methods to which he said the company was resorting. It is very true, however, that he did not mention to me any prior conversation between him and Doblin. He received me politely and in a friendly way, and it was I who introduced the subject of the Holland torpedo boat.

"Mr. Lessler promptly announced his opposition to the pending appropriation, and stated, with great detail, why in his opinion the Holland bill should not pass. I did not feel myself sufficiently well informed about the merits of the case to discuss it with him, and when he had done I told him that I guessed he knew more about the subject than I did, that I had sufficiently performed my errand, and that I had no request whatever to make of him.

"I did not mention to Mr. Lessler the name of the gentleman who had requested me to talk with him or say more on that subject than that he was a friend whom I should like to oblige. As a matter of fact he was not Gen. Eppa Hunton, or any Mr. Hunter, or any person of a similar name. I never said anything of that sort to Mr. Lessler. Subsequently to this conversation between Lessler and me, Doblin called twice at my office, urging me to visit Lessler again, but I did not do so."

Mr. Quigg also specifically denied the statements made concerning Doblin so far as they associated him (Quigg) with offers of money.

ARMOUR FRIGHTENS THE PIT.

Forces May Wheat Up to 82¼ and Dictates Chicago Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Amid the tumult caused by the frantic selling of hundreds of excited traders, the price of May wheat shot up to 82¼ cents on the opening transactions. It closed at 81⅝ to 81¾ cents yesterday. The rise was due to the anxiety of the shorts to free themselves from the grasp of Armour, who is long on a big line and is said to be in a position to dictate prices.

In the midst of the excited mass of humanity stood President Valentine of the Armour Grain Company, and his presence in the pit served as the explanation for most of the hubbub. With an enormous line of May wheat at his back he held the whip hand over the market and lashed prices around in a way to cause traders to indulge in the wildest sort of demonstrations.

On all sides little was talked about except Armour and his big May wheat holdings, which, it is said, make it possible for him to dictate to the market.

The action of prices to-day tended to bear out these assertions. They were strong early in the day, when Armour saw fit to support them openly while unloading some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bushels through other houses. A sharp decline took place as soon as the Armour support was withdrawn, and the holdings of the smaller bulls were pressing for sale, but when the May price had dropped about 1 cent Armour support was again apparent and a reaction under way.

The Armour line of May wheat is estimated at 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels. This does not represent the total wheat supply, but the amount is several times larger than the local "contract" stock.

WOMAN HER OWN LAWYER.

Miss Taylor, Dismissed by Secretary Root, Will Conduct a Suit Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Rebecca J. Taylor announced in court to-day that she is going to conduct her own case, though she is not a lawyer. Miss Taylor is the clerk who was dismissed from the War Department by Secretary Root for writing a letter to a newspaper in which she criticised the Administration's Philippine policy, and she is suing the Secretary for reinstatement. She engaged two lawyers, but they found that their views of the way in which the case should be conducted differed from their client's, and a few days ago they withdrew.

Nothing daunted, Miss Taylor determined to carry it on herself. She appeared in the District Supreme Court to-day in a blue suit and carried two large bundles of lawbooks. She also had a large volume of manuscript.

When her case was called she announced her readiness to proceed, but Chief Justice Bingham set it down for next Friday.

Skating on the Public Parks.

Double-page views; coal congestion on railroads; biggest gun in the world; 4,000 people playing euchre, etc.; 64 illustrations, to-day's Pictorial Review, Commercial Advertiser.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv

"Absolute Comfort."

So says a passenger on the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour train to Chicago. Every convenience to make traveling a pleasure.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Beats Wireless Telegraph.

The New York Central's "20th Century Limited" is more satisfactory than wireless telegraph, as it gets you there and you can deliver your own message and receive an immediate answer.—Adv.

C. M. SCHWAB VERY SICK

Will Not Again Be Active Head of Steeel Trust, It Is Said.

Charles C. Schneider of the American Bridge Company Mentioned as His Probable Successor.

That Charles M. Schwab is sick beyond hope of recovery, and that he will never again take active charge of the United States Steel Corporation, of which he is still the formal head, have now come to be accepted as facts in financial circles, and are even privately admitted by officials of the Steel Corporation. Even at the financial headquarters denials that Mr. Schwab is a very sick man are no longer vouchsafed. On the contrary, a prominent member of the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation admitted yesterday, though hesitatingly, that the views of Wall Street regarding Mr. Schwab's health had become too firmly rooted to be shaken by a denial such as was made yesterday by Oliver Wren, secretary to Mr. Schwab.

Mr. Wren said that the report from Palermo that Mr. Schwab's yacht had suddenly returned from Tunis because of a turn for the worse in his health was absolutely false, the return having been made, he said, for the purpose of taking aboard Mrs. Schwab, who had remained at Palermo. A person of a high position in the Steel Company said when he heard of this denial that Mr. Wren was probably not informed of the real state of affairs. In view of the fact that it was stated, before the trip from Palermo was undertaken, that Mrs. Schwab would not accompany her husband, Wall Street expressed the opinion that this sudden change of plans was, to say the least, peculiar.

That the belief of the Street regarding Mr. Schwab's health is shared in the highest financial circles was evidenced yesterday by a dispatch from abroad, which came from a well-known financier and former diplomat, and which was directed to one of the best-known railroad Presidents in this country to the effect that Mr. Schwab's health was gone beyond recovery.

Accompanying this renewed interest in the man who is still formally President of the biggest trust on earth, rumors innumerable were circulated yesterday regarding his probable successor. The old reports about ex-Judge E. H. Gary, Vice President Gailey, and others were revived, but from good sources came the report that the successor of Mr. Schwab will probably be a comparatively unknown man, who has not heretofore been mentioned as a possibility, a Vice President of the American Bridge Company, Charles C. Schneider.

It was said that ex-Judge Gary was in his right place now, and that a man was desired as President who had a large practical knowledge of the steel business, and such a man Mr. Schneider is said to be. Confirmation of this report could not, however, be obtained.

MR. SCHWAB COMING HOME.

Steel President Will Sail from Palermo, Sicily, for New York Direct on Jan. 26.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 23.—It is understood that Charles M. Schwab will sail from here Jan. 26 direct for New York.

The steam yacht Margarita, with Mr. Schwab on board, has returned here. Mr. Schwab was rejoined at this port by his wife. Information regarding the health of Mr. Schwab was refused. He is said to be annoyed by the reports circulated to the effect that he is seriously ill.

Mr. Schwab went for a three hours' ride in a motor this afternoon.

STEEL TRUST PLANS TO SPEND $25,000,000.

Extensive Improvements to be Made—Acquisition of Noted Mesaba Iron Range Expected.

Before their adjournment yesterday, the Presidents of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, who had been in session here since Monday last, made recommendations for the expenditure of approximately $25,000,000 for improvements and extensions to the manufacturing, mining, and transportation properties of the various companies. When the meeting had closed a statement was given out to the effect that various important questions were discussed and recommendations made. These suggestions will be sent to the proper committees of the United States Steel Corporation.

What these proposed improvements were was not stated, except that they were in the general direction of increasing production, bettering facilities for manufacturing, and more especially to reduce the cost of production and distribution.

The question of transportation by outside railroad companies, particularly in the coal and coke districts, was also considered, and recommendations were made, which, it was stated, if adopted, probably would be highly beneficial. It was announced that there was perfect harmony between the officers of the subsidiary companies, and between them and the officers and members of the committees of the United States Steel Corporation.

The following named were in attendance: W. E. Corey, W. P. Palmer, E. J. Buffington, Thomas Lynch, W. B. Schiller, George G. McMurtry, W. T. Graham, A. J. Major, Daniel Coolidge, T. F. Cole, W. J. Olcott, A. F. Banks, A. B. Wolvin, D. M. Clemson, D. G. Kerr, and W. H. Donner. The officers of the United States Steel Corporation, and some of the members of the Executive and Finance Committees, were also in attendance all or a portion of the time.

It is now regarded as settled in Wall Street that the United States Steel Corporation will ultimately get the extensive holdings of ore lands belonging to J. J. Hill and the Northern Pacific in the Mesaba Range, though no public and official announcement is expected until the deal shall have been absolutely concluded.

YALE FRESHMEN MUST DANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 23.—Yale is to have instruction in dancing given as one of its gymnasium courses. It is to be introduced by Dr. William G. Anderson, one of the gymnasium directors, who is convinced that clog, jig, and reel dancing is one of the surest methods of acquiring ease and grace of motion as well as a valuable physical culture exercise.

Dancing will be taught as a part of the required work in gymnastics for the freshman class. The freshmen are compelled to take gymnastic work, and those who choose will be allowed to substitute dancing for the routine floor drill. At first Irish reels will be taught, to acquire balance on the feet and the graceful shifting of the weight of the body. Then the Irish hit will be taken up. This is a leaping dance, and will be used to give grace in springing. Nothing beyond the jigs and the hit will be attempted during the present school year.

Another year the reels and the clogs will be put on and the soft-shoe dances, the wing and buck movements, will be attempted. The acrobatic dances are the acme of this kind of stage dances combined with gymnastic work, but they may not be tried at Yale because of thier difficulty.

The Line of Least Resistance

runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

Three Tours to Florida

via Royal Blue Line, Jan. 27, Feb. 10, and March 10. Only $50 round trip from New York, including expenses en route. Procure detailed pamphlet at B. & O. Ticket Offices.—Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are particularly valuable for cabs and public teams. Ask your Shoer for "Phoenix" pad, with thick heels.—Adv.

TEN TUGS AT BIG LINER.

The Celtic Docks at Midnight with Much Difficulty—Wind and Tide Against the Largest of Vessels.

The big White Star liner Celtic was sighted off Fire Island at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and left Quarantine at 7:45 last night, but the biggest ship in commission had so many difficulties to contend with in the way of wind and tide and darkness that her first passenger was not landed until fifteen minutes before midnight.

George Westinghouse was one of the passengers, and he wanted particularly to catch the midnight train for the West. For that reason, it was said, Capt. Lindsay decided to bring the ship up to her dock. She reached the end of Pier 48 before 9 o'clock, but it was nearly three hours later when Mr. Westinghouse dashed off among the first group of passengers. He didn't catch his train, and is sorry now that he did not board the special tug which was sent down to Quarantine to take him off.

Three tugs put their noses against the Celtic's great hull when she arrived off her pier, but wind and tide were both down stream, and after working for three-quarters of an hour, they had not budged the big liner. Extra tugs were whistled for, until finally ten were puffing away, trying to push the Celtic's stern around. The liner came around inch by inch, but she ran in so close to the pier that she carried away two cargo derricks on it. Her bow scraped all the way along the side of the pier, twisting her port rail forward and carrying away several piles with a crash that frightened persons waiting on the pier.

Those who had friends on the liner began to assemble at the pier as early as 7:30 o'clock, and an hour later there were two or three hundred persons within the customs lines. The Celtic could be seen off the end of the pier, but she remained there so long that the crowd had to invent ways and means of keeping warm while they waited for the ship to dock.

The pier is nearly 1,000 feet long and afforded lots of room for exercise, but the strong and constant cold air attempts to warm up in that way. The customs officers have a room about twenty feet square in the middle of the pier, and as many as possible crowded into that. When 10 o'clock came and the Celtic was still off the end of the pier a quartet evolved itself out of the crowd, and within an hour everybody who could sing "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home," "We won't Go Home Till Morning," "In the Good Old Summer Time," and others more or less appropriate to the occasion, had an opportunity to exercise their talent.

The temperature on the pier grew steadily colder, but as the thermometer inside the little customs office registered at least 85 degrees there was a constant interchange of places.

The work of the little tugs began to tell, however, and inch by inch the giant liner was warped into her dock. The main gangplank was run out, and the cold and tired passengers came off with a rush. That was only the beginning of their troubles, however, for the Customs men were busy with them for an hour longer.

The Celtic had a rough trip, and, what is rare on a ship of her size and build, most of the passengers were seasick. When she was two days out on Jan. 16, in a heavy northeasterly gale, a big sea boarded her and knocked a sailor up against a skylight, breaking his thigh.

Among the passengers was Ansel Opperheim, a Director of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad, who has been glad negotiating for the sale of Great Western securities. "I have been successful in raising money for the road," said Mr. Oppenheim, "and have returned to be present at a Directors' meeting to be held in St. Paul on Feb. 21. Most of the proxies are in my name. I will return to London after the meeting and finish the negotiation."

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon were booked to sail on the Celtic, but were not on board. Other passengers were W. L. Abingdon, an actor, who comes to play with Amelia Bingham's company; W. H. Baker, G. Hall Cormack, Clarence Eddy, and T. H. Valentine.

The Celtic brought 154 first cabin, 143 second cabin, and 271 steerage passengers.

TO IMPEACH JUDGE HARNEY.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 23.—By a vote of 59 to 28 the House of Representatives to-day took steps to institute impeachment proceedings against Judge Edward W. Harney of the Second Judicial District of Silver Bow County. Representative Conner of Ravalli County, the Republican floor leader, introduced the following resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, That Edward W. Harney, a Judge of the District Court of Silver Bow County, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanor and of malfeasance in office, and that five members be elected by the House of Representatives to prepare articles of impeachment and present them at the bar of the Senate and prosecute the same."

By a vote of 6 to 1 the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day decided to report favorably a bill containing the measure indorsed by the Montana State Bar Association recently, giving the Supreme Court the exclusive right to disbar an attorney.

It is understood to be the purpose of the bill to take from Judge McClernand jurisdiction in a suit instituted by Judge Harney against A. J. Shores, chief attorney for the Amalgamated Copper Company, whom he alleges tried to bribe him in the sum of $250,0000 through the agency of the son of Senator Clark to decide the Minnie Healy case against Heinze.

It was Judge Harney who decided the Minnie Healy mining case, and whose name was involved in sensational affidavits, filed as part of records of the case.

HANNA STOPS STORING COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Winter loading of lake vessels at the Mark Hanna docks at Ashtabula has been discontinued for the rest of the season. Although no reason has been officially given out for this action, it is said that it is with a view to helping to relieve the coal famine. The previous plan was to load coal-carrying vessels wintering at this port with cargoes during the Winter, so that they would be ready to start without any delay to the upper lake ports at the opening of navigation. In order that these vessels might be moved to and from the Hanna Company's coal docks a tug has been employed keeping the ice broken in the river channel.

Several thousand tons of coal had already been loaded into some of these vessels, when the order came from headquarters in Cleveland to discontinue the work. The boats which were to have been loaded with coal during the coming week were the schooner Warriner and the steamer Warner. The total capacity of these vessels is probably not less than 10,000 tons.

TROLLEY CAR TO OPERA STAGE.

By arguing with William G. Stewart, General Director of the American School of Art, at 215 West Forty-second Street, against breaking the rule bearing on smoking on the front platform of surface cars, Lone McAdam, a motorman, twenty-two years old, of 443 West Fifty-seventh Street, entertained good fortune unawares yesterday morning.

As the argument grew lengthy, the motorman told Stewart he had sought an audience with him the day preceding, hoping to get an opportunity to demonstrate the powers of his voice. Stewart was interested at once, and the rule-breaking was ignored as being too trivial for further mention. The motorman told of his life and ambitions, and the upshot was that he was told to call at the school in the afternoon. He did so, and exhibited his vocal powers for the benefit of himself, Director Stewart, Reginald De Koven, and others. So well did the motorman skim the scale that a free scholarship was presented to him. McAdam will run his car at night in future, and seek to prove his worthiness to the free scholarship in the daytime.

An Office on Wheels.

The services of a stenographer at the command of patrons of the Pennsylvania Special. Correspondence may be conducted en route.—Adv.

Buchanan's "Black & White" Scotch

May be a little more expensive, but it is the best.—Adv.

MARQUAND PICTURE SALE

Total on the First Day for Ninety-three Paintings, $197,070.

"A Reading from Homer," by Alma-Tadema, Brought $30,300, and a Portrait of Mrs. Gwyn $22,200.

The sale of the paintings collected by the late Henry G. Marquand was begun in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. The art treasures are to be sold by auction in the afternoons until Thursday, when the afternoon sales are to be followed by evening sales.

The sale last evening was attended by the art-loving people of New York, but, according to the auctioneers and those who were supposed to know, no new treasures were gathered for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the best prices were bid by agents for galleries in Paris, Boston, and Pittsburg. The ninety-three paintings brought $197,070.

Sir Alma-Tadema's "A Reading from Homer" brought the highest price—$30,000—in a spirited contest. The bids began at $5,000, jumped rapidly by the hundreds, and then went into the region of thousands, one jump being $5,000. Knoedler & Co. purchased the painting.

The lowest figure in the sale was $35. Knoedler & Co. bought another of the pictures of Alma-Tadema—a little gem about 13 by 4 inches—entitled "Amo te. Amo me," for $10,600. Immediately afterward "In Good Hands," the work of Lady Alma-Tadema, sold for $700, the bidding being largely by women.

It was said that Knoedler & Co. were buying for Pittsburg. John Hoppner's portrait of Mrs. Gwyn, bought by J. Seligman, it was said, was for an art gallery in Paris. Mr. Seligman would not be denied in the bidding, and he obtained the canvas for $22,200. His satisfaction at his achievement gave the impression to those about him that he felt sure that he had paid a small price for the portrait.

Following is the list of the paintings that were sold for more than $1,000 each:

"Katz Castle with Rheinfels," J. M. W. Turner; S. P. Schottler	$1,025
"Peterhof," J. M. W. Turner; T. Jefferson Coolidge	1,700
"From Ehrenbreitstein," J. M. W. Turner; Arthur Tooth & Sons	1,750
"Marianna: Measure for Measure," Edwin A. Abbey; H. Schaus	2,050
"Shepherd Boys," Thomas Gainsborough; S. B. Avery, Jr.	2,850
"The Shy Child," George Romney; Fischof	7,800
"Landscape with Cottage," Old Crome; Cottier & Co.	1,600
"Portrait of Charles Lamb," Sir Henry Raeburn; A. Richmond	1,150
"Portrait of Young Shelley," John Hoppner; Laurie & Co.	1,000
"Portrait of the Countess of Nottingham," Sir Joshua Reynolds; M. Roder	2,300
"Portrait of Lady Almeria Carpenter," John Hoppner; S. P. Schottler	3,200
"Portrait of Hon. Mrs. Stanhope," Sir Joshua Reynolds; Coolidge	7,900
"Old Mill on the Yare," Old Crome; Fischof	8,800
"Portrait of Mrs. Wells," George Romney; Roder	15,500
"Dedham Vale," John Constable; James Henry Smith	13,750
"Portrait of Mrs. Gwyn," John Hoppner; J. Seligman	22,200
"Classic Landscape," J. B. C. Corot; J. Oehme	1,850
"The Porlington Oak," Old Crome; Karl Gluckman	3,600
"La Charrette des Blessés," August von Pettenkofen; Fischof	2,500
"Landscape and Cattle," Constant Troyon; (name reserved)	2,650
"Landscape," Alexandre Decamps; Cottier & Co.	3,000
"Landscape," Théodore Rousseau; S. B. Avery & Co.	3,200
"Amo te, Ama me," Sir L. Alma-Tadema; Knoedler	10,600
"A Knickerbocker Citizen," Frank D. Millet; M. F. Savage	1,450
"Black-Eyed Susan," George H. Boughton; Herman Schaus	1,000
"Rocky Farm," Newport, R. I., Swain Gifford; R. C. Vose	1,000
"Marvell's Last Visit to Milton," George H. Boughton; Roeder	4,600
"A Reading from Homer," Sir L. Alma-Tadema; Knoedler & Co.	30,300
A Mythological Triptych Illustrating Music, three panels, Lord Leighton, P. R. A.; Cottier & Co.	16,000
"A Golden Afternoon," Lucombe, Chine, Isle of Wight, George H. Boughton; name not given	1,500

NO CHOICE IN COLORADO.

Democrats Unable to Obtain a Quorum to Elect a Senator and Republicans Still at Odds.

DENVER, Jan. 23.—There was no solution of Colorado's Senatorial dead-lock to-day. The Democrats were unable to get a quorum at their joint session and the Republicans are still divided into hostile factions.

The House, which adjourned on Wednesday until 2 o'clock to-day, held only a brief session this afternoon. No steps were taken toward unseating any more Democrats. A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning was carried by a vote of 36 to 23.

Most of the anti-Wolcott Republicans and the Democrats voted for the adjournment, while the Wolcott men opposed the motion, asserting that it was the intention of the "antis" to permit the Democratic joint session to elect a Senator. This is denied by the anti-Wolcott leaders, who say the adjournment was for the purpose of effecting a Republican agreement.

After a conference to-day with Supreme Justice Campbell and D. B. Fairley of the Republican Committee, Gov. Peabody announced that overtures are being made to settle the Senatorial fight in the Republican ranks, but declared he would take no hand in it.

The Republican Senate held an executive session to-day in the Lieutenant Governor's office and adopted resolutions notifying the State Treasurer and Auditor that the officers of the Democratic Senate have been removed from office and are not entitled to pay for services and forbidding the printing of bills of the other Senate.

A resolution was passed providing for a joint session of the Senate and House in the House chamber at noon to-morrow to vote for a Senator. Gov. Peabody is still using his influence to bring the two Senates together, but appears to have made no progress in that direction.

An additional barricade is being erected for the protection of the Democratic Senate. Carpenters were at work to-day putting up heavy doors in the corridors leading to the cloak rooms of the Senate chamber. Part of the guard will be placed at these doors should an attack be made on the chamber with a view to securing possession.

The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this afternoon and signed an agreement that if any Democratic member shall willfully absent himself from roll call, the others will join with the Republicans in unseating him.

Another Ballot in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan 23.—The third ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Long term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Dupont, 10; Kenney, 21.

Short term—Addicks, 19; Higgins, 12; Saulsbury, 21.

No election.

F. W. VANDERBILT'S GIFT.

He Promises Another Dormitory to Yale University.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York has signified his intention of giving another dormitory building to Yale for the Sheffield Scientific School.

The new dormitory will stand on College Street, near another building of the same character given to the university by Mr. Vanderbilt last Summer.

For the Connoisseur:

Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

POPE'S PHILIPPINE BULL.

Friars to Remain Until Native Priests Replace Them—Leo XIII. Enjoins on All Catholics Obedience to the American Government.

A copy of the Papal bull concerning the religious questions in the Philippines, which have furnished so much controversy during the past year, was given out yesterday. This bull sets at rest the question of the immediate withdrawal of the friars, as Pope Leo distinctly says that they will remain in charge of the parishes until their places can be taken by native priests.

The Pope also comes out squarely for the American Government and enjoins obedience on all Catholics to the new Government. He also urges the ordination of native priests and prohibits their taking part in politics in these words:

"The clergy are to be strongly urged never to allow themselves to be separated from study. For, although the common law provides that those who are enlisted in the host of God shall not give themselves up to secular cares, we are anxious that this be specially avoided by the clergy in the Philippine Islands to-day."

That portion of the bull which has most significance in the United States follows:

"It now remains for us to address some observations inspired by paternal charity to all the natives of the Philippine Islands and to exhort them with all our soul to preserve unity in the bonds of peace. The profession of Christianity demands this; for the brotherhood of Christ is greater than that of blood, for the brotherhood of blood bears only the likeness of the body, but the brotherhood of Christ shows the unanimity of heart and soul, as it is written:

"'The multitude of the believers were one heart and one soul.'

"And the same things are demanded by the interests of religion, which was the chief source and origin of those noble qualities which have always flourished in the Philippines in former times.

"Finally this concord is demanded by true patriotism, for the country can only suffer hurt and injury from public disturbances. Let them who hold the reins of government be reverenced according to the precept of the apostle, for all power is from God. And, although we are separated by long distance from the people of the Philippines, let them remember that they are under the protection of the Holy See, which holds them especially dear and which will never cease to look after their interests."

In referring to the appointment of the new Apostolic Delegate it is stated that a provincial synod will be held in the near future. The bull says on this point:

"For the observance of the discipline and for the due execution of this apostolic constitution of ours we do send as our representative to the Philippines, as Delegate Apostolic Extraordinary, our venerable brother, John Baptist Guidi, Archbishop of St. Aurpolis. We have bestowed on him all of the necessary faculties to this end, and have, moreover, intrusted to him the task of summoning and celebrating the provincial Synod as soon as circumstances permit."

ADOPTS ANTI-TRUST BILL.

House Committee Accepts Measure Prepared by Mr. Littlefield's Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day adopted the anti-trust bill which was prepared by the sub-committee of which Representative Littlefield of Maine is Chairman. The bill was reported to the full committee to-day as a substitute for the Littlefield Publicity bill. The committee authorized the bill to be favorably reported to the House. The House leaders have decided that, owing to the pressure of other business next week, the consideration of the anti-trust bill shall be postponed until the week following.

Six hours were given by the Judiciary Committee to-day to consideration of the bill before a final vote on its adoption was reached. There were differences between members as to several features of the bill, and much discussion was had. Votes were taken on several sections, but none was disturbed. A few changes in punctuation and one verbal change were made. On the question of favorably reporting the bill to the House the vote was unanimous, the Democratic members and some of the Republican members reserving the right to propose amendments when the bill is before the House.

Representative Littlefield, Chairman of the sub-committee which formulated the measure, expects to make his report of the bill to the House by Monday, the text of the report to accompany the bill being practically complete.

The only changes made in the bill to-day by the full committee were the droping out of an "of" or the elimination of a comma, but no change affecting the measure in any material respect was made. It is said that on some of the votes affecting sections of the bill Republicans and Democrats voted on the same side.

Some consideration was given in the Cabinet to-day to the proposed anti-trust legislation now pending in Congress. Regret was expressed that the impression prevailed in some quarters that the bill reported to the House from the Judiciary Committee was an Administration measure. It is made clear that it is not an Administration measure and does not represent entirely the views of the Administration on what anti-trust legislation should be enacted by this Congress. It can be said to be the hope of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet that anti-trust legislation along the lines indicated by Attorney General Knox in the bills which he submitted to the House Judiciary Committee may be enacted at this session.

SHOOTS FATHER AND SON.

The Former Dead, the Latter Seriously Wounded by an Italian at Burrillville, R. I.

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., Jan. 23.—A quarrel some few weeks ago between Michael Angelo de Palma and Robert Lyon, Jr., and another to-day between the Italian and Robert Lyon, Sr., all three employed in the dyercom of the Anchor Mill, led to the killing of the senior Lyon and the serious wounding of young Lyon by shooting this afternoon. Palma ran two miles and gave himself up to an officer, after which he was placed in jail on the charge of murder.

Nearly all the employes of the mill, which is owned by the American Woolen Company, knew of the quarrel, and when the shooting began there was a general exodus, especially from the dye room. But young Lyon stayed and attacked the Italian after his father had fallen with bullets in the temple and mouth. In the struggle young Lyon received a bad wound in the shoulder. The Italian then rushed out of the dye room, and, thinking that the shouting crowd intended to lynch him, ran two miles and fairly threw himself into the arms of Police Officer Wood. The crowd made no effort to take him from the officer.

TIED AGED MAN WITH CHAINS.

His Wife and Son Sentenced to Jail for Cruel Treatment.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 23. — Elijah Beers and his mother, Susan M. Beers, were convicted in the Warren County Circuit Court here this afternoon of cruel treatment toward John M. Beers, who was chained to a post in an old barn. The mother testified in their own defense that she had ordered her son and other men to chain the old man so he could not get away.

Sentence was passed by Judge Shipman. The son must serve four months in jail and pay the costs. The mother must pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

Why Not See Niagara Falls?

You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York

on the Panther first, as the cruiser was feeling her way into the inner harbor channel.

GERMANS FEARED AN ATTACK.

Moved a Gunboat Out of La Guayra Harbor After Shots Had Been Fired on Shore.

LA GUAYRA, Jan. 23.—The Restaurador, formerly a Venezuelan gunboat, now in the possession of the Germans, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Puerto Cabello and anchored near the shore. Her presence caused great popular indignation. Several rifle shots were heard in the distance at 3 o'clock. Shortly afterward the Restaurador left her anchorage and moved to a position outside the harbor and under the protection of the guns of the British cruiser Tribune.

The Restaurador has been armed, equipped, and manned by the Germans since her capture. Her action in anchoring close in to the shore was taken by the populace, in view of the Maracaibo occurrences, as a direct provocation to retaliation.

It is not known where the rifleshots of this afternoon were fired, but it is believed that the precaution of the Restaurador in moving away from the shore was timely, as the hungry unemployed populace of La Guayra, excited by recent events and driven to exasperation by their condition, had applied to the local authorities for arms and purposed making a night attack on the gunboat. Excitement against Germans is running high here.

GERMANY AND THE REBELS.

Assertion in London That Mr. Bowen Has Evidence of Their Co-operation—Mr. Bowen Silent.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—N. J. H. Schotberg, the Venezuelan representative here, referring to the report circulated in the United States that he is awaiting permission to publish information showing that Germany has been supporting Gen. Matos in the latter's efforts to overthrow President Castro, said to-day that there were no new developments in the case.

He is merely awaiting documents from Caracas to prove the repeated assertions of the Venezuelan Government that Great Britain and Germany have been assisting the Venezuelan revolutionists. These documents, it was added, are in the hands of Minister Bowen as part of Venezuela's case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Reports from London that Minister Bowen came to Washington with documentary evidence of the collusion of the German Government with the revolutionists in Venezuela for the overthrow of President Castro are lacking of confirmation here. Mr. Bowen is unwilling as yet to affirm or deny them. It is stated, however, that the revolutionists are finding no trouble in securing ammunition and arms from some source.

PARIS REMINDED OF '71-'73.

German Cannon at Maracaibo Awaken Indignation Among Frenchmen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's Paris correspondent remarks that the thunder of the German cannon at Maracaibo has awakened unpleasant recollections among Parisians, reviving memories of the dark days when the French capital was the target for Prussian artillery.

"Only those who, like myself, were on this side of the fortifications," says the correspondent, "can realize the frenzied desperation of the Parisians at seeing the destruction wrought by the Prussian shells. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Venezuelan news is evoking much indignant criticism in this city, which is being reflected in the press."

DISAPPROVAL IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna Newspaper Says That the Kaiser Might Now Send the Message, "Badly Done, Panther."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that Austrian comment on Germany's naval action at Venezuela expresses the painful surprise prevalent in political circles. Even the philo-German organs, like the Zeit and Neue Freie Presse, express their disapproval of the latest acts of the German warships.

The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung summarizes public opinion by saying that the Kaiser, who telegraphed "Well done, Panther!" after the Haiti incident, might now aply cable, "Badly done, Panther!"

The abstention of the British vessels from participation in the bombardment is regarded here as very significant.

BLOCKADE CAUSES STARVATION.

Twelve Men and Five Women Die at Los Roques Because of Lack of Food and Water.

CARACAS, Jan. 23.—It developed to-day that the Dutch cruiser De Ruyter, which arrived at La Guayra Wednesday from the Island of Los Roques, mostly inhabited by charcoal burners trading with La Guayra, found that twelve men and five women had died of hunger and thirst there as a result of the blockade measures of the allied powers, which prohibited schooners from carrying provisions and water to the island, which is situated in the Venezuelan littoral, opposite and about 120 miles north of La Guayra.

As previously cabled, the De Ruyter left provisions and water sufficient to last eight days with the inhabitants of Los Roques, who are to be conveyed in a schooner to Curaçao at the earliest possible date.

UNITED STATES NOT TO ACT.

Cabinet Feels That It Can Do Nothing But Await the Result of the Peace Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—While the Administration regards the bombardment of San Carlos by the German warships as unwarranted, the United States has no intention of taking cognizance of it.

The Venezuelan situation was discussed at length in the Cabinet to-day, but it can be said by authority that no change in the attitude of the United States is in contemplation at this time. This Government will continue its policy of "sitting tight." The bombardment by the German warships of Fort San Carlos is regretted sincerely by officials of the Administration, because of their apprehension that it may complicate seriously the pending negotiations between Minister Bowen, as the representative of Venezuela, and the representatives of the powers.

Minister Bowen's position is one of patient waiting. He has not yet received an answer from his initial proposition to the allies that the blockade be immediately raised, though exchanges are still being made between the London, Berlin, and Rome Foreign Offices in an effort to prepare a joint reply.

Much as he deplores the action of Germany, Mr. Bowen is disposed to treat this part of the affair as "local," and, so far as he is concerned, will not let it interfere with his efforts to secure peace.

The departure of the German Chargé from Caracas, after the presentation of his ultimatum, with the ensuing attack upon the legation building, and the repulse of the Panther by the Venezuelan forts, is regarded as affording motives for the continuing hostilities of the German men-of-war. It is understood that both these incidents have been the source of considerable chagrin to the German Emperor, and on this ground his supposed orders to the Vineta, Falke, and Panther are not so surprising.

Delay is to be expected in the negotiations at Washington because of the limited powers given the representatives of the allies here. It appears that they are unable to make a move save under specific instructions from their Foreign Offices. In the matter of blockade, all they can do is to transmit their Governments' answers to Mr. Bowen.

FORT'S STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

Venezuelans Were Still Fighting with the German Warships at 2 o'Clock Yesterday Afternoon.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 23.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Fort San Carlos was in the possession of the Government forces and the bombardment by the German warships was still going on. The gunboat Panther was the only vessel to come inside the bar.

There has been no material change in the situation. Communication with the fort is very difficult.

Great excitement prevails in Maracaibo. President Aranguren of the State has, by a decree published last night, called to arms all citizens, from sixteen to sixty years of age, belonging to the militia, in order to resist the possible landing of German forces at Lake Maracaibo. About 5,200 men immediately answered the call.

CARACAS, Jan. 23.—No news has been received here tending to confirm the report that the German warship Panther had entered Lake Maracaibo, and that the Venezuelan cruiser Miranda had surrendered to her. The rumor is believed to be without foundation.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—In a dispatch from Willemstad, Curaçao, the correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"On Wednesday the German gunboat Panther, which was insecurely anchored off San Carlos, moved in close to the Castillo battery, which fired one shot as a warning. The Panther disregarded the hint. Another shot was fired from the Castillo battery; thereupon the Panther opened fire and continued the cannonade for half an hour, when she retired. The Vineta immediately began a heavy bombardment of Fort San Carlos, seriously damaging the fort and the houses in the vicinity."

SERGT. WELSH DEAD.

Shooting of District Attorney's Detective Proves Fatal—Mystery Surrounds the Case.

Detective Sergeant William D. Welsh of the District Attorney's office and a protégé of Mr. Jerome, who was shot in the Chat Noir restaurant, in West Broadway, near Bleecker Street, last Friday night, died at midnight last night in St. Vincent's Hospital.

There has been considerable mystery about the shooting of Welsh. On the night of Friday of last week he, in company with Deputy Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnstone, County Detective John M. O'Shea, and John Hutchinson, a friend of Welsh's, dined in the Chat Noir restaurant. During a fight that followed a dispute over a small amount of change Welsh was shot in the neck.

All the employes were arrested. The wounded man said he thought Gabrielzza Arne had fired the shot, while Hutchinson made an affidavit that Mrs. Cherriere, wife of the proprietor, did the shooting. Mrs. Cherriere is held at the Tombs, charged with the crime, and her husband and Arne are held as accomplices.

Detective Sergeant Welsh was married and lived at 112 First Place, Brooklyn. He was appointed to the force Nov. 17, 1897. He went to the Philippines the year after with the Astor Battery, and on returning went back to the force Nov. 1, 1902.

WANTED TO STRIKE PRISONERS.

Walsh Identified Alleged Swindlers as Men Who Robbed Him and Tried to Get at Them.

Thomas Burns, who said he lived at 28 Cole Street, Jersey City, and Edward O'Brien, who says he is a laborer, of 402 West Twenty-seventh Street, were arrested last evening for playing the "pocketbook game," by which, it is charged, they obtained $26 from H. Belca of 272 West Street. They were locked up in the Leonard Street Station.

Later the two prisoners were identified again as highwaymen. About a week ago Thomas Walsh came to this city from Scranton, Penn., on his way to Ireland. On the night of his arrival he was in Chambers Street, near the North River, when two men shoved him into a hallway and robbed him of $148. Walsh reported the matter to the police of the Leonard Street Station, and detectives were put on the case. The police persuaded Walsh to postpone his voyage, and he had his steamship ticket extended until to-day.

Walsh called at the station last night to see if any progress had been made in his case, and Sergt. Braun thought that it would be a good idea to see if he could recognize Burns and O'Brien. Walsh, as soon as he caught sight of them, shouted, "That's them! That's them!" and made frantic efforts to get at the men to strike them. When Walsh became a little calmer he said that he could positively identify the prisoners as the men who had robbed him. He declared that he would stay to prosecute the prisoners.

CHEAP FREIGHTS TO MANILA.

Heavy Cutting by Railways and Steamships Has Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—One of the roads reaching from this city to the Pacific Coast is expected to make a rail rate of 25 cents a hundred to the coast on flour shipments to Manila. The rate is now 70 cents.

The rate to the Atlantic Coast is 25 cents and the cut by the Western road will be made in order to get business. The probable rate from New York to Hongkong is 32 cents, making the total rate from Minneapolis to the Orient 57 cents.

It is expected that the Pacific steamship lines will make a rate as low as the Atlantic rate and thus the advantage will be with the western route with the same rate for transportation. This rate cutting will have a good effect upon trade with the Far East.

NOTE'S JOURNEY IN BOTTLE.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 23.—Last October Malcom Little and Martin O'Connell, who live in Sheffield, just over the State line, in Massachusetts, wrote a note which they sealed in a bottle and cast into the Housatonic River, near that village. This week they received a letter from Miss Rosey Boggs of 5 East Eighth Street, New York, saying that she had found the bottle near Battery Park. She returned the original note, which was as follows:

"The finder of this message will please communicate with Malcom Little or Martin O'Connell, Sheffield, Mass." The Housatonic River enters into the Sound at Stratford, and it is estimated that the bottle traveled 130 miles.

The boys say they will have the note framed.

HERMIT FOUND DEAD IN HIS HUT

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23.—John D. Merry, the famous hermit of Swinefield Bridge, was found dead in his cabin this morning by boys who were passing. He was last seen alive Monday night, when he entertained a few friends. It was his custom to have the boys and men in occasionally of an evening, and he would amuse them with stories and music on his "fiddle."

Merry was seventy-six years old, large, and athletic, and for the last forty years had done nothing but hunt and fish. He was well known throughout this section, and many fishermen from other parts engaged him as guide on trips among the lakes and rivers of upper Morris and Sussex Counties.

Bank Robbers Escape with $6,000.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Jan. 23.—At Somerton, Ohio, robbers forced an entrance into the City Bank last night and blew open the safe. They secured $6,000 and escaped.

Erie.

In going to Buffalo or Niagara Falls either the day or night service on the Erie can be unreservedly commended. Café smoking cars and the most delightful meals as you order them are special features. A ticket costs but eight dollars.—Adv.

COL. LYNCH FOUND GUILTY

Member of Parliament Sentenced to Death for High Treason.

Prisoner Joined the Boer Army and Fought During South African War —Sentence Will Probably Be Commuted.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Col. Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament for Galway, was found guilty of the charge of high treason here to-day and was sentenced to death.

Although formally sentenced to be hanged, the prisoner's sentence will probably be commuted.

In delivering sentence Justice Wills said the crime of high treason, of which the prisoner had been found guilty, was happily so rare that it seemed to be almost an anachronism. No civilized community had yet failed to punish severely defection from loyalty, whether in the way of open warfare or secret intrigue. In the darkest hours of his country's fortune, when engaged in a deadly struggle, Lynch joined the ranks of its foes and shed the blood of his fellow-subjects fighting for their country and sought to dethrone Great Britain from her place among the nations. The only palliation which could be offered was that it had been the fashion for some years to treat lightly matters of this kind, and men had been encouraged to play with sedition and toy with treason. The nation had treated with contemptuous indifference speeches and acts of sedition, but it was one thing to talk sedition and quite a different thing to bear arms in the ranks of the country's foes.

Lynch throughout bore himself with unfaltering composure. He walked out steadily between the jailers and past the bench where his wife and other relatives were seated. Mrs. Lynch has been given permission to see her husband.

When the trial of Col. Lynch was resumed to-day counsel for the defense began summing up. There was no attempt to deny that Col. Lynch supported the Boers, but counsel contended that his naturalization was in no way prompted by treasonable intent and was solely for the advantage he would thus secure for journalistic purposes. Subsequently the defendant actively supported the Boer cause in the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

Replying for the prosecution, the Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson, maintained that Col. Lynch joined the Boer Army as a discontented Irishman, "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." His naturalization, continued the Solicitor General, was only a flimsy pretext. Counsel then proceeded to detail the prisoner's alleged acts of adherence to his country's enemies.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up very briefly. He said that if in war time a British subject joined the King's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during war time afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts in aiding the King's enemies.

The jury, after having been out half an hour, returned a verdict of guilty.

When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death, Col. Lynch replied:

"Thank you. I will say nothing."

The sentence of death was passed on each of the four counts in the indictment. The prisoner then bowed to the court and was removed.

After the prisoner had been removed, Lynch and his counsel had a conference regarding the course to be adopted in the future, and later it was announced that no action would be taken at present. Counsel can proceed with applying for a writ of error, but it is thought likely that this will be rendered unnecessary by the commutation of the sentence to a short term of imprisonment, in which case it is probable that the prisoner will accept the situation.

Lynch's conviction creates a vacancy in Galway, and it is understood that Capt. Shawe-Taylor, organizer of the recent Land Conference, who is now in America, will be a candidate, with the approval of the various political parties.

Col. Arthur Alfred Lynch, journalist, teacher of mathematics, civil engineer, and soldier, is of Irish parentage and Australian birth. He was born at Smythesdale, Victoria Province, in 1861. His education was received at Ballarat and Melbourne University. Further instruction was received at Berlin University and in Paris technical schools.

From his earliest years Col. Lynch took great interest in Irish affairs. He became a resident of Great Britain, and in 1891 ran on the Parnell ticket for member of Parliament from Galway. He was defeated by only 51 votes.

Journalism afforded him great opportunities, and as a war correspondent he shone brilliantly. He went to Ashanti as representative of The London News, and to Constantinople during the Armenian troubles as correspondent of The London Daily Mail and Le Journal of Paris. His most notable piece of work was an interview with Dreyfus on the latter's return from captivity, when others were not aware of the ex-Captain's whereabouts.

In January, 1902, Col. Lynch went to the Transvaal and organized the Second Irish Brigade of the Boer army. It was one of the most cosmopolitan bodies of soldiers ever gotten together in any land. The work of this brigade called forth the highest praise from the Boer commanders. It was attached to the rear guard in many an important battle and retreat, fighting all through the Natal campaign.

At the close of the war Col. Lynch went to Paris, becoming connected with a news issue. While still in the service he was put up as the candidate of the Nationalist Party in Galway. He received the support of the Irish Parliamentary Party also, and was elected by a majority of 774 votes.

It was his intention to take his seat last January, but he sent a letter to the Speaker explaining that he thought it best to remain away while public feeling over the Boer war was rife. When Col. Lynch did appear to take his seat he was arrested at once on a charge of treason. He was arraigned in June.

The trial on this charge began last Wednesday before the Lord Chief Justice. The prisoner was indicted under a statute of 1351 and the sentence of death pronounced by virtue of an act passed hundreds of years ago.

NEWS TO CAPT. SHAWE-TAYLOR

Had No Idea That He Might Succeed Col. Lynch in Parliament.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Capt. Shawe-Taylor, whose name has been suggested for the seat in the House of Commons, vacated by Col. Lynch's conviction, was much surprised when acquainted with the fact to-night.

"I have not been approached in any way on the subject," he said, "and what you tell me is the first I have heard of it."

Capt. Taylor is to be presented to the President to-morrow by T. St. John Gaffney of New York. He is in this country in the interest of a movement which has for its object the arrival at a settlement between the landlords and tenants of Ireland. Irishmen here say that it would be an excellent platform, and that his nomination as the candidate of such a movement would have an admirable effect upon the contending factions.

IRISH-AMERICANS WILL PROTEST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—James E. Dolan, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who resides in this city, will to-morrow issue a circular letter to all of the Hibernians of the United States and Canada, calling upon them to hold indignation meetings protesting against the condemnation of Col. Arthur Lynch, and asserting their undying allegiance to the principles of Irish nationality. In an interview to-night Mr. Dolan said:

"We do not condone crime, but the charge of treason has not been proved with satisfaction to our people."

CLAN-NA-GAEL'S DENIAL.

Officers Say Funds for Irish in Boer Army Were Not Wasted.

A statement has been issued by D. F. Cohalan, M. J. Jennings, John L. Gannon, and John Devoy, members of the Clan-na-Gael Committee which looked after Irish soldiers in the Boer Army, replying to the utterances of Col. Blake in a speech at Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 16. The committee's statement denies Col. Blake's charges that the returning Irish soldiers were not properly cared for, and says the Clan-na-Gael expended in the work more than $10,000, besides securing positions for many of the men.

The statement cites specific instances of relief work, gives amounts expended, and says that when the expenditure is completed proper accounts will be rendered. It says that about $700 was contributed for men of the Irish Brigade by citizens of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey, which will be duly accounted for by the Treasurer, Edward C. Sheehy, former Tax Commissioner of New York.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESS.

His South African Visit of Untold Value Both to Crown and Colonies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's Potchefstroom correspondent says that Secretary Chamberlain's mission to Johannesburg has undoubtedly been successful, but that the immediate results of the mission are less important in the long run than the intimate knowledge of South African affairs acquired during his stay. This will be particularly evident, the correspondent points out, when South Africa loses Lord Milner.

There is said to be no truth in the rumor of his early retirement, as many problems in South Africa still require his master hand, but it is impossible that he can stand the strain of his labors indefinitely, and when his successor has to be appointed, it will be found that the most permanent and the greatest benefits of Mr. Chamberlain's visit are not so much the achievements whereof the public is cognizant as the attainment of a better understanding between the home Government and the new colonies.

REICHSTAG PRESIDENT QUITS.

Count von Ballestrem Resigns on Account of Criticisms of Socialist Members.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Count von Ballestrem has resigned the Presidency of the Reichstag in consequence of disapproval with his attitude during the attempt Jan. 20 of Herr Vollmar, Socialist, to raise a debate in the House on the charges brought against the late Herr Krupp and on Emperor William's telegrams and speeches on the subject.

The President at that time declined to permit the discussion on the ground that it was out of order to discuss a private person while debating the budget. His action called forth violent protests from the Socialists, who asserted that he was violating the rights of the Reichstag.

Even the organs of Count von Ballestrem's own party, the Centre, condemned his ruling as partial and unjust, and it is said also that Count von Bülow, the Chancellor, was prepared to reply to Herr Vollmar, expecting the Socialists would be allowed to speak.

The Socialists, who have been making an effective agitation against the ruling of Count von Ballestrem, held thirty-one meetings in Berlin last night to protest against his action.

It is probable that Count von Ballestrem will be re-elected, as he is personally popular, and his rulings are generally fair. He had the unbroken confidence of the Reichstag until the tariff discussion of December last.

The Conservative newspapers, which disapproved of shutting off the debate urged by Herr Vollmar, now advocate the re-election of Count von Ballestrem.

The general debate on the budget was closed to-day, and the House adjourned to Jan. 29.

LABORS OF M. THIERS.

Documents Made Public Throw Light on Work of Patriot in Franco-Prussian War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Paris Temps, according to the Paris correspondent of The Times, publishes a series of documents selected by the sister-in-law of the late M. Thiers from his papers and presented to the French Academy, which throw a new light on the negotiations carried on between the great French patriot and Gen. Manteuffel, Commander in Chief of the German Army during the Paris occupation of 1871-3.

Thiers quickly won the confidence of Manteuffel, and as the negotiations proceeded addressed him as "My Dear General," and the note of regard becomes at times almost touching.

The documents show that Thiers's patience was often tried by the attitude of subordinate officials who persisted in insulting the Germans.

COLONISTS LEAVING RUSSIA.

Some 2,000 German Families Have Already Returned to Posen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that German efforts to strengthen the German element in Prussian Poland by promoting the return of German colonists from Southwestern Russia are meeting with considerable success.

Some 2,000 German families have already left Russia, mostly for Posen, causing complaints among the local tradesmen, who to a great extent are dependent upon the custom of the German colonists.

THREE TIMES DUBLIN'S MAYOR.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—Timothy Harrington, member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin, was to-day re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the third successive time. The keenest interest was taken in the contest. The Municipal Council six months ago selected Alderman Dowd for the Lord Mayoralty, but nevertheless Mr. Harrington determined to contest the election.

The controversy which followed threatened to disrupt the Nationalist forces in Dublin.

How King Edward should be received by the Corporation of Dublin in the event of a royal visit to this city was one of the issues of the campaign. Mr. Harrington opposed a reception of his Majesty and Mr. Dowd promised to be guided in this matter by the opinion of the Municipal Council.

KING OSCAR'S ILL-HEALTH.

Compelled Temporarily to Intrust Government of Sweden and Norway to Crown Prince.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 23.—King Oscar has decided to temporarily intrust the Government of the country to the Crown Prince, Gustaf, who will take over the Regency next week. This action of his Majesty is taken as the result of medical advice. The King has abandoned his projected visit to Norway.

WORK ON THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent says that, apprehending difficulties regarding the unification of the debt consequent upon the delay in arranging the kilometric guarantee for the Bagdad Railway, the Germans are preparing proposals for the construction of the first section of the line, from Konia to Eregli, on the basis of a loan that they would issue and the Porte would guarantee.

Purity Bill in Belgium.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that the Senate before adjourning passed the Government bill for the suppression of obscene songs and speeches in public gatherings by a vote of 68 to 1.

PROTEST AGAINST TREATY.

British Deputation Given Hearing by Lord Lansdowne on the American Convention with Cuba.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which was selected to discuss the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, on the ground that it shuts out other nations from trading with Cuba, was received to-day at the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, who is still indisposed.

The deputation, in behalf of the British West Indian sugar trade, urged that the proposed treaty should not contain tariff reductions as against Great Britain. Lord Lansdowne promised that due consideration would be paid to the representations of the deputation.

German Ambassador to Visit King.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—King Edward has invited Count Wolff-Metternich, German Ambassador to Great Britain, to dine at Windsor Castle next Tuesday, Emperor William's birthday.

London Call for American Preacher.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Westminster Chapel, one of the best-known churches in London, has decided to invite the Rev. Samuel George Smith of St. Paul, Minn., to fill the pulpit.

LIKE AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

Big Increase in Cuban Trade Predicted If the Reciprocity Treaty Is Ratified.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—One of the heaviest importers of dry goods in Havana predicts that within one year after the ratification of the Cuban-American reciprocity treaty 75 per cent. of the Cuban dry goods trade will be in the hands of the United States.

The importer in question said that while English cottons are 20 per cent. cheaper than American goods, they are losing ground in Cuba on account of their inferior quality. Orders placed in England are not filled under four months, while American orders are filled in six weeks. The American custom of giving discounts for cash is also more attractive to Cuban dealers than English methods.

HELD UP DIVORCE 20 YEARS.

Benjamin Loder Waited Long Before Filing Decree, in the Hope of a Reconciliation.

Domestic sorrows of a generation ago, in which one of the principal actors has lain in his grave for twenty years, first became a matter of public record yesterday when John Henry Hull of 138 Nassau Street filed a time-worn paper in the County Clerk's office. The document was a decree of divorce granted by Supreme Court Judge Abraham R. Lawrence on Feb. 16, 1875, in favor of Benjamin Loder and against Sarah E. Loder on the recommendation of Edward D. Gale. Andrew Polhemus was named in the case.

Mr. Hull was the attorney then as now for Mr. Loder, and Polhemus, who died in the early eighties, had been in even earlier days the close friend and comrade in arms of both, for the three went to the front in the civil war with Company 8 of the Seventh Regiment. Mr. Hull said that Mr. Loder had never lost his love for his wife through all these years, and had held the decree in abeyance in the hope that he might bring her back, but had recently realized that it was impossible and instructed him to take the step which makes the separation final and complete.

Mrs. Loder was a Miss Oliver, daughter of a prominent member of Tammany Hall. Loder was the heir of a wealthy dry goods merchant and the couple married during the stirring days of 1861, just before the three young soldiers went away. The trouble with Polhemus began before peace had been restored.

RAILROAD WAR AVERTED.

The Atchison and Rock Island Companies Reach an Agreement on Business in the Southwest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The threatened danger of a serious conflict between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Rock Island Railroads has been averted. As the result of last week's conferences between the Presidents and executive officers of both systems an understanding has been reached by which the rights of each company will be safeguarded, and there will be no rate cutting and no unnecessary traffic rivalry.

While the Atchison has been steadily extending its lines in Oklahoma and New Mexico, the Rock Island, in its remarkable expansion within the last year and a half, has spread into territory heretofore served exclusively by the Atchison. It has been agreed, however, by the executive officers of the two railroads that the rapid development of the territory in the Southwest will afford business enough for both, and they do not intend to reduce their revenues or profits by any cutting of rates. Changes in tariffs that may be found necessary hereafter will be made by joint action.

William S. Mitchell a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—William S. Mitchell of Boston, a lumber dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy showing liabilities amounting to $127,040, of which $86,275 represent secured claims. His assets, consisting largely of real estate, amount to $89,331.

Abbott Wreck Victim Found.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 23.—A body found by the life-saving crew to-day at Harvey Cedars was later identified by Capt. Hawkins of the wrecked bark Abiel Abbott as that of Henry Carter of New York, one of the seamen drowned when the vessel was wrecked on Wednesday morning. The Abiel Abbott has completely broken up.

Earthquake in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 8:11 o'clock to-night. There was one distinct shock, which was not sufficient to cause any damage to property, nor even to occasion serious alarm. Reports from points near the city indicate that the shock was felt throughout lower South Carolina.

Boy Cut in Two by a Train.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Chares Smith Bernsett, a ten-year-old schoolboy, was cut in two on North York Street to-day by the Middletown Express on the Susquehanna Railroad. He was picking coal and did not notice the approaching train until it was too late to escape.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:03 A. M.—7 Leroy Street; John Dunn; damage, $100.

2:55 A. M.—231 East Eighty-ninth Street; Ernest Goldwasser; damage, $50.

5:55 A. M.—2,101 Third Avenue; Abraham Bergstein; damage slight.

7:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Sheridan Avenue; New York Central Gas House; damage, $200.

8:50 A. M.—159 Crosby Street; David H. Davian; damage to stock, $10,000; to building, $3,000.

9:30 A. M.—21 and 23 First Avenue; Isaac Bauman; damage, $800.

10:40 A. M.—153 West Sixty-sixth Street; Edward Whittzik; damage trifling.

1:25 P. M.—532 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Thomas Burke; damage, $500.

1:45 P. M.—1,618 Broadway; George J. Bowman; damage, $10.

4:45 P. M.—139 Essex Street; Rachel Dirginvich; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—2,160 First Avenue; Frank Squilan; damage, $50.

6:45 P. M.—561 Eleventh Avenue; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—16 Liberty Street; Underwriters' Club; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—329 East Twelfth Street; James Hogan; damage, $800.

8 P. M.—159-161 Sullivan Street; Zain & Latz; damage, $2,000.

6:25 P. M.—49 East Fifty-fourth Street; Charles C. Nott; damage, $5,000.

10:30 P. M.—613 East Sixtieth Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

11:45 P. M.—68 Morton Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.

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All of them made on the newest lasts—of best leather and workmanship—$2.10 a pair.
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DRY GOODS
FOR JANUARY. 1903.
MAX JAGERHUBER, Editor.
Needed Reform in the Customs Department—The Textile Trade for 1902—Growth of New York and Trade Conditions—Influence of Fashion on Manufacture—The Race for the Orient—Our Export Trade—Co-operative Credit Reporting—Men of Mark in the Dry Goods Trade, John Gibb (portrait)—Men of Mark in the Silk Trade, R. Arai (portrait)—Silk for Spring—Chiffons, Nets and Vellings—Laces and Trimmings for Spring—Muslin Underwear and Wash Shirt Waists—Cloaks and Suits for Spring—Fashions—News for Merchants—Trade News—Markets—The Silk Industry in 1902—4-Page Fashion Plate; York Silks—Model of Calling Costume Made of Wm. Openhym & Sons' "Spottprufe" Taffeta—2-Page Colored Plate Showing E. T. Mason's Silk Ponge Robes—2-Page Fashion Plate Showing J. R. Simon's Oriental Waterproof Silks—2-Page Fashion Plate Showing Plaut, Bamberg & Co.'s Spring Serge Suit—2-Page Fashion Plate Showing Evening Costume of Nonpareil Velvet Sold by Abegg & Rusch—Models Showing Cluett-Silk-Mills Novelties—A Toilette for Evening Showing the Latest Thing in Trimmings and Laces. Edward C. Mix—Evening Gowns with Ribbon Garniture, Corbett, Reinhardt & Co.—Etc., etc. Subscription, $5 per year.
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AUTOMOBILE SHOW WEEK.
For all the news and features of the show read
AUTOMOBILE TOPICS DAILY.
On all news stands.

Y. M. C. A. Bowery Branch Anniversary.

The thirty-first anniversary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be celebrated at 153 Bowery to-morrow afternoon. E. W. Booth will deliver an address. The report will show 25,000 free lodgings, 147,193 meals served, (more than half of the number free,) 2,229 men sent to situations, and 1,281 professed conversion.

New Jersey Central's Up-Town Office.

The New Jersey Central has opened a ticket office at 1,300 Broadway, corner of Thirty-fourth Street. The Eastern Passenger Agent will have his office there, where he will be in close touch with the theatrical business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 23.—At an early hour to-day fire destroyed the Post Office, Jones's hardware store, Tichner's undertaking rooms, Rickers's barber's shop, Richard Occobock's residence, and two barns, at Ashville, Chautauqua County. Considerable mail matter, stamps, &c., were burned. Loss, $10,000.

CONGRESSMAN SUITOR FOR MYSTERIOUS BRIDE

Western Representative One of Those After $20,000 Dowry.

In Letter to Alleged Matrimonial Swindler, Seeks His Good Offices, and Suggests Future Favors.

Chief Inspector Thorpe and Inspector Little of the Post Office Department spent an interesting afternoon yesterday with the correspondence of "the Robert T. Simpson Estate, Limited," of 82 Wall Street, an alleged fraudulent marriage bureau, raided on Tuesday. The reputed proprietor, who is known by many names, including Scudder, Furlong, and Furnald, was discharged by Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, to be rearrested immediately by United States Marshal McAviney on the charge of illegally using the mails.

United States Commissioner Shields committed the prisoner to the Ludlow Street Jail in default of $2,500 bail for further examination Thursday. Then it was that the Inspectors settled down to their task of finding further evidence against him. The circumstance which brought about Furnald's downfall was a certain widely published newspaper advertisement to the effect that an English heiress must marry before June to secure her in certain property rights, and would settle $20,000 upon the bridegroom. Applicants were informed that the "trustee" who advertised would forward a photograph of the heiress for $1.

Vanity was the prevailing note of many, if not most of the letters. "I am handsome," and "My friends consider me good looking," as well as "I look ten years younger than I am," were oft-repeated phrases.

Most astonishing of all was the letter of a Western Congressman, whose name is suppressed. The Representative wrote that with $20,000 he could so further his political interests that there would be no office within the gift of his State to which he could not reasonably aspire.

"It is not improbable," he wrote to the "trustee" at the close, "that you may yourself be interested in legislation one of these days, and a friend seated in the halls of Congress might not be a bad thing to cling to."

Suspicion was awakened in one resident of Norfolk, Va., however, for he wrote in part as follows:

"Why should I contribute one dollar for a photo of the lady? If I am to marry her in the morning, and according to your letter, leave her at once, why should I care how she looks? You are correct in assuming that I have a dollar, but not to exchange for a six and three-quarter cent. photograph of a beautiful heiress.

Still, the Norfolk man thought there might be something in the offer, as the next paragraph of his long letter reads:

But if, perchance, you really do need some bright young man to wed the lady and save for her this vast estate, you can call on me with perfect assurance that I will meet her at any old place and at any old time, but if it is essential that I produce that dollar, permit me to herewith resign in favor of the 24,999 other "young and handsome gentlemen" who, as you express it, "have entered the lists."

Four closely written pages came from the inventor of an electrical device. The invention was fully described, and then the writer set forth that $20,000 invested in it would develop it into a veritable mint. He promised the "trustee" that if he would see that he got the heiress he would make him a present of the $20,000 as soon as the invention began to yield and would also give him a few shares in the patent, but enough to make him a multi-millionaire.

Heiresses might serve as an introduction, but they were not the only rich property dealt in by the "Simpson Estate, limited." The "trustee" it was seen, had unfolded a plan to a Mr. Stevens of Colorado for lending money on call loans to New York stockbrokers at rates which would yield a return of from 4 to 20 per cent. a month. The answer, prompted apparently merely by sense of duty to acknowledge all communications, was a model of business brevity. It follows, in full:

Managing Trustee, Robert T. Simpson Estate, Limited:
Dear Sir: Count me out. Yours truly,
EDGAR T. STEVENS.
324 Larimer Street, Denver, Col., Dec. 15, 1902.

BIG DROP IN COAL PRICES.

Independent Operators Yield, and Retailers Supply Customers at $7.50 and $8.50 a Ton.

A further break in the price of independent coal took place yesterday, the prices asked being in some cases as low as $7 a ton, free on board, while no dealer was willing to buy at a higher figure than $8 a ton.

In order to get the embargo, ordered two days ago, taken off, some of the independent operators whose coal is carried by the Lehigh Valley Railroad were selling their coal at anything above $4 a ton at the collieries for delivery at points between New York and the collieries.

The drop in the wholesale price of independent coal was followed by a sympathetic drop in the retail price. On Monday, though $7.50 a ton was charged by some of the dealers, the general retail price was from $9.50 to $10.50. Yesterday the general retail price was $8.50, while some coal was selling at $7.50.

The committee appointed by Mayor Low to arrange for more depots for supplying coal by the pail to the poor mailed its report to Mayor Low last night, and the report will be made public to-day.

The special committee of the Central Federated Union appointed to agitate for Government ownership and control of the coal mines has called a mass meeting to be held to-night at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

COAL STRIKE HEARING.

Independent Operators Tell Their Side —Lack of Discipline and Restriction of Output.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The independent operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, in which Scranton and Wilkesbarre are situated, occupied the time of to-day's session of the Coal Strike Commission. The attorneys representing the thirty companies in these two regions called about a dozen witnesses, who represented different concerns.

In the examination of these witnesses the lawyers tried to avoid as much as possible the repetition of testimony already presented by the larger companies. Therefore the examination was confined to the particular company with which the witness was connected. Nothing of importance was elicited. There was unanimity of opinion, however, that the lack of discipline among the miners and the restriction of their earning capacity, testified to by witnesses for the large coal companies, is more pronounced since the union came into the anthracite field than it was before the men were organized.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant's Estate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald, on an application made by Gen. Frederick D. Grant, held yesterday, that the estate of Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, the widow of President Grant, was not liable to pay inheritance tax. Mrs. Grant left a comparatively small amount of personal estate in this State, and Gen. Grant contended that this property had been placed in his hands some years ago as trustee and disposed of by him according to the conditions of the trust.

Court's Release of Mrs. Larner Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday sustained the action of Justice Gaynor in releasing Mrs. Alma Louise Larner from a sanitarium in Westchester County, where she had been held because of intemperance. The release was made probationary, and Mrs. Larner was ordered to report to the Justice next Fall.

Juilliard Servant Held for Larceny.

Peter Reilly, who as a servant in the household of Augustus D. Juilliard, at 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, planned and attempted the "fake" burglary on the night of Jan. 15, was held in $1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Zeller in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Property said to have been stolen from Peter Whitney, who formerly employed Reilly, was found in Reilly's possession. He pleaded guilty.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Board of Estimate Considers a New Provision of Proposed Franchise for the Interborough Company.

The Board of Estimate held a long session yesterday. Among the first questions considered were the applications of the Union Railway Company and the Interborough Street Railway Company for franchise rights in the Bronx and also for authority to lay tracks on Macomb's Dam and other bridges across the Harlem River. A new provision was introduced into the franchise of the Interborough Company yesterday, which provides that upon the termination of the franchise the plant and property shall become the property of the city on payment at a fair valuation.

Everett P. Wheeler objected on the ground that the city had raised the price of the franchise, and in addition now wants the company to equip the lines with a subsurface trolley instead of the overhead system. Mayor Low suggested that the purchase should be left optional with the city at the end of fifty years. Mr. Wheeler opposed that suggestion, and when it was put to a vote it was lost.

Alderman Peck asserted that the Interborough Company, on receiving the franchise, would be controlled by the Interurban Railway, which has absorbed the Union Railway Company. Mr. Wheeler denied that the company he represented and the Union Railway Company were bitter opponents. Mayor Low then declared that action on the franchise would not be taken until the meeting next Friday.

At the afternoon session of the board the question of the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge and the Brooklyn approach to the Manhattan Bridge were considered, but the Controller and the Mayor finally decided to refer the matter to Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate and Engineer W. B. Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission.

STREET RAILWAY CHANGES.

Metropolitan Company to Expend $4,500,000, Largely in New Underground Equipment.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has announced that during the present year $4,500,000 will be expended for improvements, mainly in the way of equipping old lines with the electric underground system. The Eighty-sixth Street Crosstown line will be so equipped. The Thirty-fourth Street line will be changed from storage power to underground trolley. The Fourteenth Street line will have a spur through Avenue A to Twenty-third Street, and there also will be a line down Avenue A to the Grand Street Ferry. The Grand Street line and the First Avenue line will also be changed from horse power to underground electricity.

The work will be started in March. The Chambers and Duane Street lines will be rebuilt during the latter part of the year if the plans which are now being prepared shall be approved.

FOOD IN HOSPITALS.

Charities Commissioner Folks Announces Plans for Placing a New Dietary in Each Institution.

Charities Commissioner Homer Folks was one of the speakers at the thirtieth annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association in the United Charities Building yesterday afternoon, and in his address he dwelt upon food supplies, organization of the medical service, and methods of securing employes for middle-grade positions.

He said that the expenditure for food is the largest item in the maintenance of the municipal hospitals. A dietitian has been appointed and a new dietary has been adopted for the patients of the City Hospital, to take effect on Feb. 1.

"It is proposed to establish a new dietary for each institution," he said, "suited to the needs of the particular class of patients cared for, and to try to introduce something like order and system in the food supplies for the employes of the department."

Regarding the organization of the medical service, the speaker said that he thought the organization of the various medical boards, the frequent changes of those on duty, and the tradition of a change in the officers and duties of the board each year were responsible in a considerable part for the failure of the medical service to exercise a due influence upon the management and development of the hospital.

He believed that the civil service, as related to the middle-grade positions in the hospital service, could be improved. The clinging to an "original" list of eligibles was held to keep out new candidates, no matter how promising and qualified they might be. Examinations more frequently was considered to be a partial remedy.

The following-named officers were elected: George F. Canfield, President; Mrs. William H. Rice, Miss Louise Lee Schuyler, Joseph H. Choate, Vice Presidents; Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer, and Mrs. Henry Oothout, Librarian.

SLEEPWALKER ORDERED BEER.

Little Boy, Clad in a Nightgown, Woke Up in a Saloon.

A dozen men were standing at the bar of Koehler's saloon in Seventeenth Street, West New York, about 9 o'clock Thursday evening when a little boy fast asleep, clad only in a nightgown, entered and said in a weak voice: "Give me a point of beer, mister."

It was noticed that the child carried no vessel in which to put the beer. The little fellow woke up, gazed about him in a bewildered fashion, and then began to cry. He was so scared that he could not tell his name. He was wrapped in a blanket and placed in a chair beside the fire.

It was learned that he was Fred Siefert, six years old, and lived five blocks away. His parents had missed him and had organized a searching party to find him. The parents say the child is a somnambulist.

FOR PRESENT TENEMENT LAW.

Woman's Municipal League of Brooklyn Protests Against Changes.

Opposition to the proposed amendments to the tenement house law caused the Woman's Municipal League of Brooklyn to hold a meeting at the Maxwell House Thursday, at which most of the philanthropic workers of the Second Assembly District, which includes the tenement districts in the vicinity of the navy yard, were present.

Resolutions were adopted which charged that the proposed amendments were inspired by building and tenement house owning interests, and which if passed "would vitiate the essential and wholesome features in this law by reducing the requirements for light by lessening the amount of ventilation, by changing the provisions for sanitary plumbing and by taking away many guards against fire."

Miss Deer of 6 Montague Terrace was instructed to co-operate with other bodies in New York City which are now considering the subject.

More Official Changes at Jersey City.

The resignations of Chief Deputy Health Inspector Edwin P. Hart, M. D., and Deputy Health Inspector John Stephen Stout were requested from them yesterday afternoon by Health Inspector Daniel Benjamin of Jersey City. They are Democrats and were appointed through the influence of Dr. John D. McGill in 1900, when Dr. McGill was President of the Police Board, then Democratic. Dr. Hart says he understands the places are wanted for Republican candidates.

Williamsburg Liederkranz Embarrassed

Some of the Trustees of the German Liederkranz in Williamsburg have decided to apply to the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a receiver for the new building at Manhattan Avenue and Meserole Street. The number of Russian Hebrews in that section has overcome that of the German population and embarrassed the society, that is almost the last of the leading German societies without new quarters elsewhere. The building was erected about five years ago at a cost of about $60,000.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are the thing for nobby private rigs. Ask your shoer for the White "Easy" on felt.—Adv

MENACES BRIDE'S MOTHER

Police Guard Mrs. Heckman from Her Coachman Son-in-Law.

Latter, Who Married His Employer's Rich Daughter Clandestinely, Wants Recognition.

The Winter dullness of things at Bath Beach and Bensonhurst, Brooklyn's shore suburbs, was relieved yesterday by a local sensation, in which Mrs. Charles Heckman, the wife of a Fifth Avenue (Manhattan) caterer; her son-in-law, John Riley; her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Riley, and the police figured. Charging that Riley, who, as she declares, secretly married her daughter while in her employ as coachman, had threatened the lives of herself and daughter, Mrs. Heckman swore out a warrant for his arrest, and also called upon the police of the Bath Beach Station to protect her. All yesterday afternoon and last evening a policeman was stationed at the Heckman home because of Mrs. Heckman's fear that her son-in-law would pay a visit there.

The Heckman family live in a handsome house on Bay Twenty-first Street, near Eighty-sixth Street, Bensonhurst. Mrs. Riley's maiden name was Nellie Connell, she being a daughter of Mrs. Heckman by a former marriage. She inherited a considerable estate from her father, and was prominent in Bensonhurst society circles. Riley, who is a good-looking young man, was employed as coachman by the Heckmans for some time. On Dec. 23 last he went with Miss Connell to the Brooklyn Borough Hall, where they were married by an Alderman. Mrs. Heckman claims that she did not learn of the marriage of her daughter to the coachman until last Thursday. On that day, she says, she received a letter begging that Nellie might be "permitted to go to her Prince" and declaring that if she refused to come "all hands" would be killed.

Mrs. Heckman asked her daughter to explain the contents of the letter, and the young woman then confessed the marriage, saying she had been afraid to tell of it before.

"It was not until yesterday," said Mrs. Heckman, when seen at her home, last night, "that I learned that Nellie had married Riley. He was in our employ as a coachman until about three weeks ago, when he became too familiar in his behavior, as I thought, and he was discharged. My daughter has never lived with him. I tried to get him to leave the country by offering him money for his passage, but he refused to go. I have now sworn out a warrant for his arrest and instructed my lawyer, George F. Eschbach, to bring an action to have the marriage annulled on the ground that it was brought about through coercion."

The Heckmans claim that Riley got into the good graces of Miss Connell by telling her that he was a member of an old English family, and that he had lived with his uncle, the Rev. Paul Riley of Ashton Court, Birmingham, England. According to their story Riley was graduated from Oxford in 1895, and came to this country in the following year because he did not love the girl who had been chosen by his family to become his wife. He is also said to have declared that there was a chance of a reconciliation on the other side, and in that event he might come into considerable property in England. All this is said to have appealed to Miss Connell, who became much interested in the handsome young coachman.

When his wife did not go to live with him after the marriage, according to the Heckmans, he began to demand recognition of her, and finally, as Mrs. Heckman alleges, wrote the letter threatening mother and daughter. If Riley ever had any intention of visiting the Heckman home he did not appear there yesterday or last night, and the policeman on guard was chiefly employed in keeping himself awake.

SPECULATOR GETS VERDICT.

End of Litigation That Has Extended Through Fifteen Years—Effect of a Stop Order.

By a verdict rendered for the defendant, after a trial before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday, an end was put to litigation that had been pending for fifteen years, Palmster & Butter, grain brokers in this city, having sued Alfred N. Beadleston, the senior partner of the brewing firm of Beadleston & Woerz, to recover $36,000.

Speculations in grain were involved in the suit. It was admitted that Beadleston authorized the brokers to speculate for his account. On the first transaction he gave them a stop limit of $2,000 and authorized them to sell 50,000 bushels of corn short, but to use their discretion. They closed out that transaction with a profit, and then sold 50,000 bushels of wheat short for Beadleston's account just before the "Hutchinson corner."

The brokers, after calling on Beadleston, who refused to make any further payment of margin, bought in the wheat and paid a loss of more than $19,000. For that sum, with interest, they sued.

Beadleston's defense was that his stop order on the first transaction applied to all dealings with them and that, according to the custom in speculation where an account is opened by a stop order, the order applies to the entire account.

ADVERTISER HELD TO PLEDGE.

Court Rules That Promises Made in an Advertisement Are Binding.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day held that an advertisement is binding upon the advertiser in the case of M. C. Rettner against the Minnesota Cold Storage Company. A verdict of $380 against the company, awarded because a lot of celery stored in the company's plant was spoiled by too high temperature, was sustained.

The company's defense was that there was no contract as to temperature and therefore it was not responsible. The court holds that the plaintiff had a right to rely on an advertisement of the company guaranteeing "uniform and even temperature." It further holds that Mr. Rettner was not guilty of contributory negligence in leaving the goods with the defendant after giving notice that the temperature was too high.

TRICK POLICE DOG MISSING.

Rags Followed a Stranger Who Had a Savory Package.

The police of the Elizabeth Street Station are seeking Rags, their pet dog, who was taken from them by what they consider a low trick. While Rags had been attached to the station only a few weeks, having followed Sergt. Colton in, he had endeared himself to the men by his unfailing good nature and many remarkable tricks.

Just before the men were turned out at 6 o'clock yesterday evening a man entered the station. He had a small package in his hand, and inquired: "Where is my dog?"

Rags was at the far end of the room, and, running forward, smelled of the package and wagged his tail. The man smiled and, saying the dog was his, started to leave, with Rags at his heels, still smelling of the package. The man was stopped, however, and asked where he lived. He said that his home was in 192 Hester Street and that he had owned the dog a long time. He then left with Rags still smelling of the package.

When Sergt. McManus turned out the platoon and heard that Rags had been claimed, he became suspicious and sent a Roundsman to make inquiries. The Roundsman reported later that at the Hester Street address no such man or dog was known. It was then concluded that Rags had been induced to follow the man by the odor of some dog delicacy in the package.

Miss Gould Aids Lakewood Library.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 23.—Miss Helen Gould during her stay last week visited the Lakewood Public Library rooms here, and on her return home sent a check for $500 to the President of the Library Association.

Send and get our "Light" Story free—Tells how to get more light with less gas by using the BALL CHECK. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., No. 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

NEW YORK. PARIS.
Auto-Masks AND GOGGLES.
Makers and Importers, showing the finest line in the City.
Wholesale and Retail.
Price list No. 2 on request.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., B'way & 6th Av
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

POSTMASTER AS A PRESIDENT.

Mr. Van Cott Describes in the Gridley Case His Relations with the National Mercantile Agency.

Postmaster Van Cott was a witness in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against W. T. Gridley of Syracuse, who was arrested several weeks ago on a charge of forgery growing out of transactions in connection with the National Mercantile Agency, through which Mr. Van Cott lost money, as he declared.

Mr. Van Cott said that he had been elected President of the concern on Dec. 9, 1901, at a salary of $5,000 a year, with the understanding that the amount would be doubled when he had sold $60,000 worth of the stock at par, and that he had then issued notes for $30,000, with the understanding that $18,000 worth of the company's stock and sales by the company should serve as collateral.

"I never got a cent of salary and no money for the notes," the Postmaster said. "I owned one share of stock and I only lent my name to the company and was not to have any business to transact for it. I sold about $6,000 worth of stock in about six weeks, but after that I did not sell any more."

"Aren't you connected with other corporations?" the Postmaster was asked by Gridley's lawyer.

"Yes," was his reply.

"Don't you know anything about the methods of issuing and transferring stock?"

"Nothing."

"Don't you know what the treasury stock of this company is?"

"I think it was the preferred stock," the Postmaster replied, and the lawyer laughed.

To further questions the Postmaster said he had never owed the company for $19,000 worth of stock.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday in the Tombs Court.

GUARDSMEN AGAINST JUNKETS.

Several Regiments Decline to Send Delegates to the Association Meeting in Albany.

Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment have voted not to send any delegates to the annual meeting of the National Guard Association, to be held in Albany next month. Similar action has been taken by the Thirteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, and several other organizations, it is expected, will follow their example. The association, it is held by those opposing it, now fulfills no useful purpose, and is only a junketing trip for the majority of the delegates attending, and a useless expense.

"It is time enough for the officers to meet and advise the Commander in Chief what regulations are best for the conduct of the guard after they have been requested to do so by competent authority," said Col. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment yesterday. "I consider it a presumption for officers to meet and advise as to military laws."

PATERSON SANITARIUM BURNED

Inmates, Who Were Carried Out, Suffered from the Cold — Fireman Probably Fatally Injured.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—The River Lawn Sanitarium, owned by Dr. D. T. Millspaugh, was destroyed by fire this evening. The inmates, about thirty in number, all escaped, although some of the more recently admitted had to be carried out.

Fireman Felix McCann of Truck 2 was caught under a falling chimney and seriously if not fatally injured. Both arms are broken, and his skull is fractured. Three other firemen were hurt. The inmates were sheltered by neighbors, but several of them suffered severely from exposure to the cold.

The building was a three-story brick and frame structure and on the outskirts of the city. The origin of the fire is not known but, owing to the extreme cold to-night, resort was had to oil stoves to aid in heating the building, and it is believed one of these burst or was upset. The loss is said to be about $25,000, which is the amount of the insurance.

STATEHOOD LOSES A VOTE.

Senator Tillman Will Not Support It in Its Present Shape—Democrats Surprised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Democratic Senators were thrown into consternation to-day by the defection of Senator Tillman, who announced he would not vote for the Statehood bill unless the pending measure were amended in regard to the arid lands which hereafter may be taken from the Indian Territory and annexed to Oklahoma. There were a number of important conferences during the day on the Democratic side to learn the extent of the insurrection.

It was feared that Senators Clay and Bacon would also refuse to vote for the bill on similar grounds. Senator Bate, who is the Democratic whip on this bill, said to-night that there need be no fear on the part of the friends of Statehood that either of the Georgia Senators would resist the passage of the measure.

DEAF-MUTE CONVICTED.

Given Fourteen-Year Sentence for Murder—Cannot Read or Write.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Judge McEwen of the Criminal Court to-day imposed a sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment on Besett Rolooger, a negro, who is deaf and dumb, cannot read or write, and does not understand the sign language.

A picture of the penitentiary was shown Rolooger, next a picture of a man behind the bars; then the figures "14" were held up before him, and finally by means of the 365 leaves of a calendar, an attempt was made to give him an inferential idea of the length of a year.

Rolooger was found guilty of killing one man and shooting another.

MGR. O'CONNELL'S INSTRUCTIONS

ROME, Jan. 23.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Mgr. Dennis O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, and conversed animatedly with him on measures to improve the university.

The Pontiff assured Mgr. O'Connell he could depend on his personal support in all his efforts to further Catholic studies in the United States.

Before receiving Mgr. O'Connell, the Pope had a private audience with Cardinal Satolli, in which he expressed his satisfaction that the Catholic University at Washington is now under the supreme jurisdiction of the Congregation of Studies, which is presided over by Cardinal Satolli.

The Pontiff recalled that when this university was founded some wished to intrust its direction to the Dominicans, others to the Jesuits, while the Pope insisted that its direction be arranged like that of the Roman Catholic College at Louvain, which is under the direction of a Belgian Cardinal, assisted by a Board of Bishops. Similarly the Pope said he wished the university at Washington to be controlled by Cardinal Gibbons, together with a Board of Trustees, including the leading Bishops.

After Cardinal Satolli introduced Mgr. O'Connell to the Pope, the Pontiff said: "If any difficulty arises apply to your direct superior, Satolli, who knows America thoroughly."

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Clearance Sale of Girls' and Misses' Coats.

Such a notable event is sure to crowd the Girls' and Misses' Store to overflowing to-day.
More than One Thousand *Jackets, Coats and Long Garments* Will Be on Sale.
AT THESE STARTLING PRICES:
3.50, 3.95, 4.75 and 6.75
For garments that sold up to $15.00.
Also To-day, Misses' Walking Skirts *2.95*
Of all-wool Scotch Mixtures, in various desirable styles, at
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Silk Waists.
Beautiful New Styles Specially Priced for To-day.
Unhesitatingly a sale that will attract by its superlative values. Considering newness, beauty and workmanship, such pleasing prices have not been named before.
Crepe de Chine Waists, In black, white and pastel shades, with seven rows of drawn work, at *5.00*
Louisine Waists, In black, white and pastel shades, with four rows of drawn work and cluster tucking between, new cap sleeves, at *5.00*
Peau de Soie Waists, In black, white and pastel shades, yoke of drawn work and cluster tucking, at *3.95*
Jap. Silk Waists, In white or black, very elaborately made, and trimmed with Val. lace insertion and fine tucking, at *4.50*
(Second Floor, Front.)

Shoes at 1/2 Price.
IMPORTANT NEWS FOR TO-DAY.
Women's Shoes at $1.00. Button and lace, medium soles, patent leather tips; neat shapes; these shoes sell ordinarily at $1.50 and $2.00.
Women's Shoes at $1.95. Shoes for dress or daily use, of kidskin, calfskin and patent leather, in button and lace, several styles in heels and toes; mostly $3.50 shoes.
Girls' Shoes at 98c. Kid, calf and patent leather; good wearing, yet dressy shoes; in all sizes up to 11. Also Large Girls' Shoes. Kid and patent leather tips, spring heels, in button and lace; all sizes up to women's.
Men's Shoes at $1.65. Box calfskin and kid lace shoes, with heavy soles of pure oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; made on the most popular of this season's lasts; the balance of former $2.50 and $3.00 shoes.
Men's Shoes at $1.95. Box calfskin, black Russia leather, kidskin and patent leather; modern toe-shapes, careful workmanship. Goodyear welted soles, and best wearing sole leather. Mostly $3.50 shoes.
Boys' Shoes at 98c. Kid and calf, all sizes from the children's 8½ to youths' No. 2; also some for large boys. (Main and Second Floors, East.)

World's Greatest Grocery.
COFFEE—Fancy Cucuta Maracaibo, fresh roasted daily, 5 lbs., 70c.; lb., 15
CRACKERS—Delicious home-made Fig Bars or Vanilla Brownies; the crisp kind; per lb., 15
OATMEAL — "Fountain," kiln-dried, steam-cooked Rolled Oats, best on the market; 2-lb. carton, 8
TEA—Choice cup qualities, green, black or blended teas; lb., 40
LAMB — Hindquarters fancy Canadian Spring Lamb, lb., 14
ROAST BEEF—Extra choice native Prime Ribs; lb., 16
MUTTON—Legs or Hindquarters fancy Canada Mutton; lb., 11
PORK—Special small fresh California Hams or Loins of fancy corn-fed Jersey Pork; per lb., 12½
SIRLOIN STEAKS—Extra fancy quality; per lb., 15
FANCY SIRLOIN ROAST; per lb. 12½
FISH—Selected Smoked Haddies; per lb., 10
ORANGES—Sweet, juicy California Seedling; per doz., 15
NEW POTATOES—The dry and mealy kind; 3 qts. for 25c.; qt., 10
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS; 3 qts. for 25c.; per qt., 10
CELERY—Large White Kalamazoo Stalk, for 8
LEMONS—Large juicy Messina Lemons; doz., 12
All Orders for Meat and Poultry amounting to $2.00 or more DELIVERED FREE between 8th and 59th Sts. by special wagons.
Particulars at the market. (Fourth Floor.)

More Shirts at 39c.
For Men and Boys.
A New Shipment of Colored Negligee and Stiff Bosom Shirts.
The last gigantic purchase of 36,000 was sold out in less than two weeks.
Great Crowds Every Day.
To-day we start another special sale; 10,000 SHIRTS. No more to be had at that price this winter. Hurry!
Some are "seconds," but the flaws are trifling. Every Shirt is guaranteed to fit. The Shirts are in all styles, including those with separate collars and cuffs, attached collars and cuffs, or with neckband only and attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 12 to 17½; made to sell at 75c. to $1.00.
(Main Floor, East of Escalator.)

Another Important Special Sale of Cameras and Supplies.
THE last sale we held (and that was about a month ago) was an immense success. All day long the Camera Store on the Third Floor was crowded to its limits. For
To-day We Offer Still Better Bargains.
We can do this because we have obtained the entire output of two of the largest factories in the United States. For instance, Cameras that are listed at $12.00 are priced in this sale at $5.45; $18.00 Cameras are marked $6.95.
Supplies are offered at equally tempting prices. Spring is not far distant, and enthusiasts will be seen everywhere with their cameras. Experts are here to wait on you and to give you as many valuable suggestions as you want.
Cameras.

CYCLE WIZARD A1 4x5 CAMERAS; 1903 model; has double rectilinear lenses; set in the new Korona automatic shutters; iris diaphragm; rising and falling front; carrying case and plate-holder with each camera; list price $12.00; our price, this sale, *5.45*
CYCLE WIZARD "B" SPECIAL; No. 93 CAMERAS; 4x5 size; double rectilinear lenses; set in the Korona double valve shutters, has rack and pinion; 10-in. bellows extension; list price $18.00; our special price, this sale, *6.95*
CYCLE WIZARD "C" JR. CAMERAS; has 12-inch bellows extension; double lenses, reversible back; every valuable photographic attachment; list price 4x5 size $20.00; special at *7.95*
5x7 size, listed at $29.00; this sale, at *12.50*
CYCLE KORONA CAMERA; Series IIIA; 4x5 sizes; Gundlach shutter, which sets for time, bulb also for 2, 1, ½, ¼ seconds and for snap shots; double symmetrical lenses; rack and pinion; reversible back; list price $22.00; our special price, *10.00*
CYCLE KORONA VII. 4x5 CAMERA; a superb instrument, suitable for doing the best of work; triple extension bed, 16-inch bellows; double symmetrical lenses, which can be used either in front or back combination; reversible back, swing back; every new improvement; leather carrying case included; list price, $35; special, *15.50*
Camera Supplies.
MANHATTAN TRIPOD, 3-fold, ash, nickel trim, $2.00 grade; special, *1.25*
FOUNTAIN DRY PLATES, a new brand, special prices to introduce; guaranteed;
4x5 size, per dozen, 25
5x7 size, per dozen, 48
IDEAL DEVELOPER or TONING SOLUTION, 8-oz. bottle of either, special, this sale, *10*
CARD MOUNTS, professional and amateur sizes, few hundred dozen left; per doz., *1*
WIZARD PLATE HOLDERS; 5x7 size; special, *50*
FOCUSING CLOTH; plain blue back; heavy gossamer; per sq. yd., *20*
FERROTYPE TINS; extra heavy 10x14; per sheet, *10*
COMBINATION WASH BOX AND DRYING RACK; of heavy zinc; holds 5x7 or smaller size plates; special, this sale, *65*
RUBBEROID HYPO BOXES for 4x5 plates, special, *75*
RUBBEROID TRAYS, clean and chemical proof, 4x5 size, special, *7*
5x8 size, special, *14*
CALENDAR MOUNTS, all sizes, 3½x3½ to 5x7, special at, each, *2*
PRINTING FRAMES, 4x5, professional, heavy, *10*
5x7, professional, *15*
FLASH POWDERS, per box of 7 cgs., *15*
COPYING AND ENLARGING LENSES, fit any shutter, each, *18*
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND MOUNTING for amateurs our specialty. We are lowest in price and guarantee satisfaction. Send for prices.
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Saturday Offerings Of MEN'S CLOTHING

WE'RE drawing the lines tighter and tighter around the stocks; cleaning up every broken line, no matter how choice the goods.

Today we have assembled a collection of Men's Fancy Cheviot Suits, made up of the odd lots of the choicest styles shown this season. The lowest-priced suit in the lot was $16.50; others were $18 and $20. Today choose

At $12 a Suit

These suits are medium weights, and can be worn late in the Spring. Some very handsome black and blue cheviots in double-breasted Sack Coats are included in the lot.

Another offering presents a collection of attractive **Striped Worsted Trousers** that were $5; today at $3.50.

And a group of **Men's Fine Winter Overcoats**—in fact, all of our $38 and $40 Overcoats; today at **$25 each.**

Overcoats of Oxford and black velours; silk-lined throughout, almost hand-made throughout. The kind of work you will find in overcoats made by swell custom tailors.

18 coats in black; 39 coats in Oxford—altogether 57 coats, in a good range of sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Saturday Specials In BOYS' CLOTHING

IT'S a rare good time to buy Clothing for boys as well as men. We've just secured some exceptionally good things from manufacturers, and added clean-up bargains of the most decisive sort from our own stocks.

From the manufacturer come about a hundred *Blue Cheviot Sailor Suits*, trimmed with black braid; in sizes for 3 to 12 years; worth $3.75; today **at $2.50 a suit.**

A round-up of broken lots of Sailor Suits of the better grade of serges and cheviot; in sizes for 3 to 12 years; were $5 to $7; now **at $3.50 a suit.**

Also a round-up of Top Coats of Oxford frieze, in sizes for 6 to 16 years. Were $6 to $7.50; today **at $4.50 each.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Regina Music Boxes

Their Contribution to Home Pleasure

NO home should be without music of some description. Perhaps you can't play the piano, or can't afford the space taken up by one, with or without an Angelus.

There's where the "Regina" scores point Number One. You can buy it in any size you wish, from the style that goes on a small table, to the upright that stands on the floor, but requires little space even then.

Then, the REGINA requires no supervision, apart from the easily and quickly managed winding-up process, and changing the music-discs. You can avoid even the latter in some styles—They shift tunes automatically. That's good point Number Two.

Again, you may be sure of music whenever you want it, and of the kind you like—music to dance by, or just to listen to—popular, operatic, classic; and always abreast of the times in its selections. Point Number Three.

And, lastly, (though there are lots of other points in between) there's the easy way in which you can buy a Regina—

ONE DOLLAR DOWN

and the rest in payments that are so small as to be almost imperceptible. This happens after you have joined our REGINA MUSIC BOX CLUB, and satisfied its simple conditions as to credit. And it applies to the numerous styles of Music Boxes between $30 and $80. There are others, as low as $17.50, as high as $375.

Dosen't this sound interesting? It's more so, the more you look into it. We'll gladly help you, by mail, or at the store.

Annex Store, 779 Broadway.

Cameras and Supplies

WE have practically everything that the amateur photographer needs. All the favored cameras—Eastman Kodaks, Premo and Poco cameras, and Blair film cameras.

This special offering:

H C. Korona Cameras, cycle style; size 4x5 in.; including sole-leather carrying case and shoulder-straps; camera fitted with double rapid rectilinear lens and double valve shutter; every camera guaranteed, $7.50. Same, in 5x7 in. size, $9.

Supplies

Rubber back Focusing cloth, one square yard in neat box, 25c.
Wash Boxes, zinc, for all sizes up to 5x7 in.; 65c.
Three-fold Tripods, very rigid, 65c. Double Print Rollers, 40c.
10x14 in. Squeegee Plates, heavy, 15c. Single Print Rollers, 15c.
Wanamaker Oil Ruby Lamps, double glass, 40c.
Wanamaker Flash Cartridges, in three sizes, 15c, 25c and 35c for box of six.
5x6 in. Backgrounds, $1.25. Annex.

HONEST SHOES

At the Lowest Prices in New York City

That Is the Kernel of the Story of this Great January Sale

THIS store's reputation for the lowest-priced shoes in the country has been earned by selling none but worthy shoes even at the littlest prices in our bargain sales.

You Never Run Any Risk at Wanamaker's.

When we tell you that soles are *oak-tanned* you'll find that scraping the soles shows the white leather, that is elastic, comfortable, and durable. Just yesterday we cut the sole of a shoe advertised elsewhere as oak-tanned, and it blushed as red as a school-girl caught eating candy in study hours. It was the cheap hemlock tannage, that is stiff to wear, and soft to wear out. Shoes called "calfskin" were simply split leather; machine sewing was called "welted."

Antiquated methods? Yes; but still in vogue.

But it all tends to emphasize the goodness of WANAMAKER SHOES—shoes always exactly as represented, and often better. Shoes good to look at when you buy them; comfortable to wear; and that give good, honest, satisfying service.

Judge our January Sale by two medium-priced and representative offerings:

Men's Calfskin Shoes at $1.90
Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.60

Both are genteel and correct in style; made of good, honest leathers. Both have genuine *oak-tanned* soles; both are *welted;* both are unmatchable anywhere at their price.

Then here are prices above and below:

Men's Shoes

$2 Quality for $1.50
Black satin calf; tanned in the old-fashioned way; firm, soft and durable; heavy.

$3.50 Quality for $2.40
Kidskin, calf and black Russia leather; lace, with double soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; smart styles; well-put together.

Boys' Shoes

$1.25 Quality for $1
Small boys' shoes are seldom to be had at a reduction, but these are genuine bargains. Solid leather spring-heel lace shoes; made with broad toes and tips; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.75 and $2 Quality for $1.30
Sturdy satin and box calf lace shoes; solid leather soles and flat heels; shapely, too; fit easy and wear well.

$1.75 Quality for $1.20
Box calf; little men's styles; made like the "big fellows'" shoes; only with spring heels; solid and durable; sizes 9 to 13½.

Women's Shoes

$3.50 Quality for $2.40
And nearly all feet can be fitted. Shoes with high heels and arched insteps, others with lower heels; some common-sense style. Kidskin, box calf and enamel leather—all welted and stitched soles.

$2 Quality for $1.50
Splendid wearing shoes for business women or school girls; made from selected kidskin with solid leather soles; all sizes in the broad widths.

Children's Shoes

$1.50 Quality for $1.20
Girls' kid and calfskin lace shoes; also kidskin button style, made on handsome well-shaped lasts, with spring heels; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.25 Quality for $1
Same styles as above, in smaller sizes; durable for play or school; sizes 8½ to 10½.

Basement.

The Under-Price Store

THE Under-Price Store has long since developed from an intention to an institution. But its rapid growth has surprised even our sanguine selves.

Even the men, those ultra-conservatives, when it comes to shopping, appreciate the chances for economy the Basement Store offers them. And no wonder, when such bargains are in the wind as these

Men's Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

Buying has been fast and furious, but lots were large, and there are aplenty today.

Men's $1 Fancy Shirts at 60c
These are spic-span-new colored, stiff-bosom Shirts for men. In choice patterns and colorings—plenty of the favored black-and-white combinations. Splendidly made, by one of the best concerns supplying us with our regular lines. Long or short bosoms; detachable cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. Excellent dollar shirts at 60c each, and broad variety to pick from.

White Madras Soft Shirts at 50c
This is the most popular of all shirts, particularly to men who like the comfort of a soft shirt, coupled with the refined effect of white. Made of excellent white Madras in a variety of stripes, with one pair of detachable cuffs. All sizes. 50c each.

Men's Linen Collars, 3 for 25c
In style, looks, wearing and launderiug these collars are little less desirable than the quarter ones. Made of good linen, in the most popular styles—Piccadilly in two heights, and high-band turnovers in two heights. Put up in a box of three of a kind and style, and sold only that way. 25c box.

Men's Cuffs, 10c a pair
Made in most popular shape, round cornered, single tab, link cuffs. Sizes 10 and 10½. 10c a pair.

Then here are a few other economy capsules:

$1.50 Gloves, 75c Pair
They are Men's one-clasp P. X. M. Cape Gloves, in tan shades, and P. X. M. Mocha Gloves; also women's Black Kid Gloves; the latter chiefly in small sizes. All regular dollar-fifty gloves, at
75c a Pair

Derby Hats, $1
We have collected a quantity of maker's samples of Black Derby Hats, in a variety of good models.
They are stylish and well-made, and easily worth double. Five hundred today at
One Dollar Each

Handkerchiefs
You can't get *any* sort of Handkerchiefs much cheaper than these, and you can't usually get the all-linen kind, such as these are, for nearly as little:
At 5c, worth 8c. At 7c, worth 10c
Women's soft-finish all-linen Handkerchiefs; new, fresh, crisp; hemstitched.
At 8c Each, worth 12½c
Men's All-Linen Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, with pretty colors woven in. 12½c quality, now 8c each.

More New Candies
"Peanut and Pignolia Nuggets"—a delicious combination of these two tempting nuts, in buttercup shape, and "Golden Rod"—twisted sticks of cream candy with a molasses covering. You'll like them both—and they're marvelously low-priced at
25 CENTS A POUND

Hand-Bags Below Value
A specially fortunate purchase enables us to offer these excellent, well-finished Hand-bags, at fully one-third below value:
Club-shaped Hand-bags, of finest boarded grain leather, in light and dark shades; brass-trimmed and brass lock; leather-lined, fitted with inside pocket; sizes 16, 17 and 18 in. $3.50 to $4.
Hand-bags of finest boarded grain leather; brass-trimmed and brass lock, leather-lined; sizes 14, 15 and 16 in. $3 to $3.50.
Women's high-cut Hand-bags of tan-colored sole leather; brass-trimmed, brass lock, leather-lined; two styles. $3.75 to $5.25.

Low-Priced Umbrellas
Some particularly low-priced groups of Umbrellas, for men, women and children:
At $1, worth $1.50—26 and 28-in., fast black, piece-dyed Taffeta Umbrellas, with cases; good-looking and serviceable; plain natural wood or fancy handles.
At 25c, worth 50c—Children's 22 and 24-in. School Umbrellas; some reduced from our regular stock.

Framed Pictures, 25c
Two groups:
Framed Etchings, in landscape and figure subjects, matted, in ½-inch gilt frames and brass corners; 10x12 in., 25c, from 50c.
Framed Reproductions of Paintings in figure subjects, in 1½-inch Florentine oak frames with matched corners; 8x10 in.; 25c, fully worth 50c.

Corset Bargains
Some remarkably attractive offerings of good, stylish Corsets:
38c, worth 50c—White Batiste, straight-front, short hips, medium low bust, lace-trimmed; sizes 18 to 30.
50c, worth $1 and $1.25—Straight front, bias cut, gored and dip hips and abdomen; some with garters attached in front; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 30.
50c, worth $1—Tape and Batiste Girdles; straight front; for slender figures; in white; sizes 20 to 23.
45c, worth $1—In flowered and plain white material; short hips, low bust, straight-front; some without side steels; for medium and slight figures; sizes 18 to 23.
75c, worth $1.25—C. B. and Elite Corsets of jean, coutil and batiste; dip hips, long over abdomen, bias and gored cut, straight-front; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 26.

Bamboo Furniture
UNDER-PRICED
Well-made useful articles of Japanese Bamboo, much below their real values:
Footstools, at 20c and 25c, worth 25c and 35c.
Tabourettes, at 25c to 50c, worth 35c to 75c.
Bookshelves, at $1, worth $1.35.
Pedestals, at 75c, worth $1.10.
Tables, at $1, worth $1.35.
Corner and Straight Shelves, 35c, worth 50c.
And a variety of other articles, at equally low prices.

Men's Derby Hats, $1.75

Perfect Hats in $3 and $3.50 Grades

IT'S between seasons. Plenty of hats get dingy looking about this time, but men hesitate to pay three to five dollars with Spring coming along. It's a different matter when a real $3 or $3.50 Derby can be picked out from a variety of smart new styles at $1.75.

That's exactly what you can do in the WANAMAKER HAT STORE today. Why not brighten up a bit?

Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Handsome Pajamas

Best Styles of the Season, Under-Price

THIS is a collection of sample garments from one of the best concerns that make pajamas. Not only are they made of handsome madras and sateen, but the styles are the smartest brought out this season, and this offering presents an almost endless variety of them. **$1.50 a suit,** worth double.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's Coats Reduced

From Prices Already Temptingly Low

THIS soft, Spring-like weather, with inventory only a week ahead forms a coalition against prices, that's hard to withstand. And our Women's Winter Coats aren't standing it, as today's still further reduced offerings testify.

It should be remembered, that one zephyr in January doesn't make for primroses as much as it does for pneumonia; and that there will be plenty of chances, between now and April, to get full value out of these stylish, low-priced coats:

At $7.50, worth $13.50
Coats of black cheviot and oxford mixtures; 28 inches long; double-breasted; inverted plaited back; satin lining; excellent values.

At $13.50, worth $20
Coats of black zibeline; 30 inches long; collarless; double shoulder capes; fancy sleeves; coat trimmed with bands of stitched taffeta; lining of satin.
Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Coats at $5

Former $7.50 to $10 Values

ONE group succeeds another with kaleidoscopic swiftness and variety, in these pre-inventory offerings of girls' garments.

Today it's this attractive lot of Winter Coats for girls of 6 to 12 years; and at a most enticing new price—

FIVE DOLLARS EACH

—when you consider that they have been $7.50 to $10 up to now.

They are reefers and coats, chinchilla or kersey; made and trimmed in a variety of pretty ways.

Of course, there aren't all sizes in each style.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Waists and Robes

Most Advantageously Priced

EVEN if thin, Spring-like garments and fabrics are asserting themselves nowadays, there's more immediate use and comfort in these Eiderdown Robes and Silk and Velveteen Waists, designed primarily for present wearing.

To add to their attractions, there are these marked concessions in price:

Eiderdown Robes
At $2, worth $3.75 and $4.50—In light blue or pink; fitted backs with girdle at waists; full front fastened with frogs; or sailor collar bound with satin; others embroidered with black applique. Three styles.

Silk Waists
At $3.50, worth $5 to $6.50—Of taffeta or Louisine, in solid colors; plaited in many different ways; some plain, others piped with Persian Liberty satin.

Velveteen Waists
At $3.50, worth $5.50—In solid colors; plaited front with slot seams; strap on shoulders, French back, pointed stock collar.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Economical Undermuslins

Certain Attractive White Sale Features

"ECONOMICAL" applies to the whole broad range of the "White Sale." For every garment of muslin, cambric or nainsook in it, is economical, in its ratio of value to price.

But we speak more especially today of the garments, that, by their very moderate prices, appeal strongly to the modest pocketbook. In them are combined tasteful appearance, serviceability and comfort, at prices unmatchable outside of WANAMAKER'S:

Petticoats
At 50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle with plain hem and plaits above.
At 75c—Of muslin; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
At 85c—Of cambric; flounce of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.
At $1—Of muslin; cambric ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits above.

Corset Covers
At 18c—Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with torchon lace.
At 25c—Of cambric; round neck front; trimmed with four rows of torchon lace; neck trimmed with lace.
At 50c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.
At 75c—Of nainsook; front trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace insertion; round neck trimmed with lace.

Drawers
At 15c—Of cambric or muslin; deep hem with plaits above. Only three to a buyer.
At 25c—Of cambric; two styles; trimmed with embroidery or torchon lace with plaits above.
At 35c—Of cambric; two styles; with Valenciennes or torchon lace.
At 65c—Of nainsook or cambric; two styles; trimmed with open or blind embroidery.

Nightgowns
At 38c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke of fine plaits; neck finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle. Three to a buyer.
At 65c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; ribbon-trimmed; short sleeves.
At 75c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves finished with lawn ruffle.
At $1—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion; ribbon through beading.

Second floor.

Gloves at a Dollar

Men and Women Are Alike Interested

HERE are two lines of gloves, one for men, the other for women, that possess a rare combination of merit. They are excellently made, of reliable, durable stock, with due regard to the colorings and fashions of the season.

And they are priced in a most moderate way

ONE DOLLAR A PAIR

These are their descriptions:

Women's Princess Louise Gloves at $1
Newly assorted, fresh from the maker. Made of finest quality lambskin, soft and supple, and perfect in shape; in black and white and all fashionable colors. With two clasps, and Paris point embroidery on backs. Tenth street.

Men's Cape Gloves at $1
"Cape" is a strong thick leather, dyed through and through. This process of dyeing makes the skins very soft and pliable, and at the same time durable; hence they are almost the only gloves used by men for street and business wear. Rich shades of Havana, Manila, russet, rouge and oak; with new patent thumbs; P. X. M. sewed; one-clasp; in all sizes. Broadway and Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A TRUST IN SCHOONERS

Merger Will Start with Nine Big Vessels.

Capital Will Be Not Less Than $3,000,000 — Will Control the Crowley Fleet of Trading Schooners.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—It is understood that the capitalization of the new coastwise schooner combination, to be known as the Coastwise Transportation Company, will be $3,000,000.

This company, which was practically formed at Young's Hotel on Tuesday, will control the Crowley fleet of trading schooners, and will, on the start, comprise nine big schooners now in the coal trade, including the Thomas W. Lawson and another new schooner now in the stocks, measuring 6,000 tons.

This new company contains some of the best-known financiers in the country, among them being Clement A. Griscom, John Bissell of Pittsburg, the Cramps, the Consolidated Coal Company, the M. E. Hope Iron Company, Thomas W. Lawson, and Charles W. Henry of Philadelphia, and others.

The meeting was unanimous in voting to leave the formation of the new company to a committee. The committee appointed was as follows: Thomas W. Lawson, Boston; Charles W. Henry, Philadelphia; Capt. J. G. Crowley, H. M. Bean, Camden, Me.; James W. Fitch, Boston, and S. M. Goucher of Philadelphia.

The committee has full powers and has already appointed Homer Albers of Boston and Bayard Henry of Philadelphia attorneys to prepare the necessary papers. The incorporation of the company will be in New Jersey, and the papers will be filed this week or the first of next.

Said John Bissell, the Philadelphia coal man, who is very close in touch with the Cramp interest, in speaking of the new combine: "This company will undoubtedly bear the same relation to the coastwise trade as the Morgan syndicate does to the transatlantic trade. It will be a big concern, with at least 250 stockholders. After things get in running order the vessels of the company may go abroad. They will not to be confined to coal trade, either, but will engage in the transportation of general merchandise, so you can easily see the possibility of the new company."

TROUBLES OF A POLICEMAN.

He Tries Valiantly but Vainly to Get a Court to Try His Prisoners, Then Disappears.

Policeman John J. Molloy had a multitude of troubles yesterday, having tried for several hours to get a Justice in some court to listen to a case he had against two prisoners he had arrested on a charge of violating Section 103 of the Sanitary Code. Molloy is attached to the Health Department squad. His prisoners were Michael Lawrence, thirty-three years old, of 380 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Philip Marapola, aged thirty-four, of 333 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The trio was mysteriously missing at midnight. The policeman first took the prisoners before Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Court, but the Magistrate directed that the men be taken to the Court of Special Sessions, as he had no jurisdiction in the case. At the Special Sessions Court Justice Olmsted told the policeman that the men had to be held for trial by a City Magistrate first, and the keeper and his charges went back to the Harlem Court.

Magistrate Pool's reception of the men was not cordial. He threw the papers in the policeman's face and told him that if Justice Olmsted talked as Molloy reported him he didn't know the law. He declined to listen to the case, and told the policeman why Special Sessions alone had jurisdiction.

It was getting near dinner time for Molloy, but he decided to forego the meal until his duty had been done. So with his prisoners he trudged off toward the elevated station.

What happened to him and his prisoners after he had started down town for Special Sessions the last time could not be ascertained up to last midnight. He did not reach Special Sessions, according to any records there, and no trace of either him or his prisoners could be found.

It is supposed that Molloy grew weary of riding back and forth between the two courts and placed his prisoners in a police station somewhere and decided to try his luck again to-day.

KILLED CAT AND HIMSELF.

Feron Gave Up the Struggle with Poverty, and Wanted His Pet Buried with Him.

Mr. Coroner:

Sir: I want my cat to be bary wit me. My life insurance is pay to Feb. 2. I want to be bary same grave wit my wife. Yours respectful.

ARISTIDE FERON.

209 East 104th Street.

After firing four bullets into the head of a big black and gray cat that had been his sole companion for the last eighteen months and placing the dead body on a sofa pillow at the foot of his bed, Aristide Feron, a silversmith, seventy years old, last night penned the above note to the Coroner, another to his landlord, Charles Muller, and then drank carbolic acid. He was found unconscious by two policemen, who had broken in the door of his three-room apartment at 209 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and died soon after.

No money was found in the apartment, and it is thought that Feron was slowly starving to death and that he feared eviction from his rooms. On the table beside his bed on which the letters were found was an unsigned note which was in the form of a notification to Feron that his rent was overdue and that the rooms were wanted. The note to Muller, the landlord, was as follows:

I thank you for you kindness for my rent for yon not by very hard on me. I take you advised French Society. They help me give me 50 cents week 10 cents carfare 15 cents life insurance remenber 25 cents to live week. I leave to you all furniture in rooms.

Under the letters was a life insurance policy for $45 issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

RESCUES DROWNING PLAYMATE

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy, Lying on a Cake of Ice, Holds Up Companion Until Aid Comes.

Edward Scofield, Jr., thirteen years old, son of Coroner's Clerk Scofield in the Bronx, proved himself a hero yesterday afternoon by saving a companion from drowning. He and Frank Mahoney, son of a fireman attached to Engine No. 52, were playing yesterday afternoon on ice cakes in the Harlem River at the foot of East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, King's Bridge.

The cakes were large and very close together, and the boys could step from cake to cake and float slowly down the river. While Eddie was near the shore he saw the icecake on which Mahoney was then standing suddenly part in the middle and his companion sink into the river.

Young Scofield, by jumping from cake to cake, reached his companion, but found it impossible to pull him from the water, as the cakes were not strong enough to hold two of them. He shouted loudly for help, and then, lying flat on his stomach on the ice cake, held Mahoney above water. Mahoney's father happened to be near at the time, and heard the shouts. Putting out in a rowboat, he picked the two boys up and took them to the shore.

When Scofield reached home he was spanked for having his clothes wet, but when the story of his bravery was told he was forgiven and was given a handsome present by his father.

WOULD BUILD RIVER TUNNEL.

Company About to be Formed to Bid for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Subway.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—John Dunfee, a millionaire contractor of this city; A. K. Hiscock, son of ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, and Charles F. Taylor of this city, Stephen Peabody of Albany, William L. Elkins of Philadelphia, and Robert C. Shaller of Boston are to compose a company which will be organized to bid for the contract for the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the Hudson River. This announcement was made to-day by Mr. Dunfee, who has just returned from New York, where preliminary arrangements to form the company were made. All of the men mentioned except Mr. Peabody and Mr. Elkins are interested in the Boston Tunnel Construction Company, engaged in tunneling Boston Harbor for Boston's new rapid transit system.

Mr. Dunfee is organizing the new company. He says that, while the details are not settled, the organization is certain. Mr. Shaller is President and Chief Engineer of the Boston company, and will make the estimates on the Pennsylvania work, assisted by Mr. Taylor, who is a well-known engineer. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Peabody are to be the real capitalists of the company.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Southwest storm has moved eastward to Western Tennessee. It has not been accompanied thus far by precipitation of consequence, except in its Northwest quadrant. The area of high pressure central last evening in Minnesota has advanced to Western Ontario, and increased considerably in magnitude. A second low of great depth occupies the Northeast Rocky Mountain Slope and Missouri Valley. There has been very little precipitation in any part of the country. Moderately heavy rains have fallen in California, and light rains on the North Pacific Coast. Light rain or snow has fallen on the plateau region, and in Kansas and Missouri.

It is colder in New England and the lower lake region, with temperatures 10 to 12 degrees below the seasonal average. It is also colder in the Southwest and warmer in the Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

The Southwest storm will move northeastward to-morrow, giving snow in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and rain in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The area of snow or rain probably will extend into the Middle States and New England by to-morrow evening or night, or there will be snow in northern districts to-morrow night and Sunday, and rain along the Middle Atlantic Coast Sunday morning.

It will be somewhat cooler to-morrow in Texas and the West Gulf States, and colder Sunday in the South Atlantic States. The temperature will rise in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and generally over the east slope.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh north, shifting to northeast and increasing; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southwest to south, and on the Gulf Coast mostly fresh west to northwest; on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk east.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest to west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon coasts and on the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, snow to-day, except fair in Eastern Maine, rising temperature; to-morrow snow, fresh north to northeast winds, increasing.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, snow this afternoon or night with rising temperature; to-morrow rain or snow, fresh north to northeast winds, increasing.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain or snow to-day; to-morrow fair, variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

North Carolina and South Carolina, rain to-day, warmer on the coast; to-morrow, fair; fresh to southeast winds, increasing.

Western New York, snow to-day, rising temperature; to-morrow, snow; fresh northeast winds, becoming northwest.

New Jersey, rain or snow this afternoon or to-night; to-morrow, fair in south, rain or snow in north portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day and probably to-morrow; fresh northeast winds, becoming northwest.

West Virginia, snow to-day and in the east portion to-morrow.

North Dakota, snow or rain and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair.

South Dakota, snow to-day; rising temperature in east portion; to-morrow, fair and colder.

Minnesota, snow to-day; rising temperature; to-morrow, snow or rain; fresh southeast winds, increasing.

LOCAL FORECAST—Snow; warmer; north to northeast winds.

The thermometer registered 31 degrees at 9 A. M. and 24 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 39 degrees at 12 noon and the minimum 20 degrees at 10:10 P. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

—Weather Bureau.— TIMES.

	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	37	32	35
6 A. M.	35	32	33
9 A. M.	34	32	36
12 M.	37	39	45
3 P. M.	39	34	42
6 P. M.	37	30	30
9 P. M.	32	32	26
12 P. M.	31	20	22

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33¾
Weather Bureau	30¾
Corresponding date 1902	35¼
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN—				
Albany	12	32	NW	Clear
Atlantic City	30	44	N	Clear
Boston	18	38	NW	Clear
Buffalo	14	24	N	Clear
Cape May	36	44	NW	Cloudy
Eastport	12	30	NW	Clear
Nantucket	30	38	NW	Clear
Norfolk	44	54	NE	Clear
Oswego	14	26	N	Clear
Philadelphia	28	44	N	Clear
Pittsburg	26	36	NE	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	10	34	NW	Clear
Scranton	16	24	N	Clear
Washington, D. C.	36	44	NW	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	42	44	NE	Cloudy
Chicago	24	26	E	Cloudy
Cincinnati	32	38	NE	Cloudy
Cleveland	26	24	NE	Clear
Detroit	22	26	NE	Clear
Duluth	16	16	SE	Cloudy
Grand Haven	16	24	E	Clear
Green Bay	4	14	N	Clear
Huron	20	20	SE	Cloudy
Marquette	14	16	S	Clear
Milwaukee	26	28	E	Pt. cloudy
Toledo	18	24	NE	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	50	56	S	Clear
Charlotte	48	54	SE	Clear
Corpus Christi	68	74	N	Clear
Galveston	64	68	W	Clear
Hatteras	40	50	SW	Clear
Jacksonville	50	60	NE	Pt. cloudy
Key West	68	68	NE	Pt. cloudy
Mobile	56	58	SE	Cloudy
Montgomery	56	60	S	Cloudy
New Orleans	58	64	SE	Cloudy
Savannah	48	60	SW	Clear
Tampa	58	64	NE	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	44	60	S	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	24	34	SE	Cloudy
Davenport	26	26	E	Cloudy
Dodge City	28	30	NW	Clear
Kansas City	26	26	N	Cloudy
North Platte	30	34	S	Clear
Omaha	26	28	E	Cloudy
St. Louis	34	36	NE	Sleeting
St. Paul	16	16	SE	Cloudy
Winnipeg	6	14	S	Cloudy
ROCKY MTS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	36	42	W	Pt. cloudy
Denver	46	50	NW	Pt. cloudy
Helena	40	46	SW	Pt. cloudy
Salt Lake City	38	42	SE	Cloudy
PACIFIC COAST.				
Los Angeles	60	66	E	Pt. cloudy

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...5:07	Moon rises..4:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:24	Gov. Isl'd...4:59	H. Gate...6:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:53	Gov. Isl'd...5:28	H. Gate...7:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Jamaica, Fortune Island, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Gratsberg, Barbados and the Guianas	12:00 M. *11:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauretian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	2:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pathfinder, Porto Rico	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela via San Juan and Curacao	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, JAN. 26.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 27.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa, &c	.....	.....
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.		
Celtic, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Empress of China. Merchandise for United States postal agency at Shangai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Dec. 27; Sydney, Dec. 29; Auckland, Jan. 2, and Honolulu, Jan. 13, which reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched East Monday at 6 P. M., and are due here to-day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 18; Hongkong, Dec. 23; Shanghai, Dec. 26, and Yokohama, Jan. 3, which reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic and were dispatched East at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, are due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 24.

Alamo, Mobile, Jan. 19.
Arkansas, Copenhagen Jan. 2.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 3.
Caribbee, St. Kitt's, Jan. 17.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Ferncane, Shields, Jan. 7.
Iroquois, Charleston, Jan. 1.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Massilia, Naples, Jan. 8.
Mongibello, Palermo, Dec. 28.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Rhela, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Seneca, Tampico, Jan. 16.

SUNDAY, JAN. 25.

Etruria, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 17.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 19.
Orizaba, Nassau, Jan. 22.
Ponce, San Juan, Jan. 20.
Vigilancia, Havana, Jan. 21.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 17.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Bluecher, Hamburg, Jan. 17.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 20.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 24.
Minneapolis, Southampton, Jan. 17.
Nord America, Naples, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 22.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Rotterdam, Jan. 7, and Shields, 9th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at about 10:15 P. M.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool, Jan. 14, and Queenstown, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Arabistan, (Br.,) Roberts, Buenos Ayres, &c., Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Thornhill, (Br.,) Reed, Perth Amboy, in ballast to Beeche, Du'all & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Paso, Patten, New Orleans, Jan. 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Jan. 19, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp, Jan. 8, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Amazonense, (Br.,) Hughes, Manaos, &c., Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Hunt, Sagua, &c., Jan. 9, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M., 22d.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg, Jan. 10, Boulogne, 11th, and Plymouth, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS El Alba, Quick, Galveston, Jan. 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jefferson, Dole, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Falke, Stettin, &c., Dec. 14, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Mas, McKenzie, Boston, to A. H. Bull & Co.

SS Hector, Kenne, Boston, in ballast to F. B. Dalzell.

Sailed.

SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS Seriphos, (Ger.,) for Bordeaux, Malta, &c.
SS City of Savannah, for Savannah, 22d.
SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) for Bremerhaven.
SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Hubert, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Nedenaes, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Lothian, (Br.,) for Dunkirk via Havre.
SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) for Nassau, Santiago, &c.
SS Santiago, for Tampico, &c.
SS Comal, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Hoar, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Santos for New York, sld. from Bahia Jan. 21.

SS Phoebus, (Ital.,) Capt. Difonzo, for New York, sld. from Glasgow yesterday.

SS M. C. Holm, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from Dantzic for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Bechuana, (Br.,) Capt. Greggan, from New York, arr. at Cape Town to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Clan Ferguson, (Br.,) Capt. McAlister, from New York via Cape Town, arr. at Delagoa Bay Jan. 19.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Capt. Oliver, from New York, arr. at Barcelona Jan. 20.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Sluiter, from New York, arr. at Hamburg Jan. 20.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marleiros, from New York, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poncelot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, for New York, sld. from Genoa Jan. 20.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, from Venice and Trieste for New York, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) Capt. Heno, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

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¶ Can never tell when you want (and want quick) Dress or Tuxedo or Business Suit, Overcoat or separate pair of Trousers.

¶ Can always count on "Semi-ready" finish-to-order and delivery same day.

¶ Suits and Overcoats, $18 to $60.

¶ Tuxedo and Dress Suits, $35 to $55.

¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

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Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Controllers for New York.

If You Want An Honest Watch
don't buy one with this
WARRANTED →14K← U.S.ASSAY
stamp on the case; it means nothing and is only used to deceive purchasers.
The U. S. Government does not stamp any article of gold or silver used in the arts. Gold watch-cases are valued by weight. Makebelieve gold cases, with the above stamp, are stuffed with lead. If you buy them, you buy lead at the price of gold.

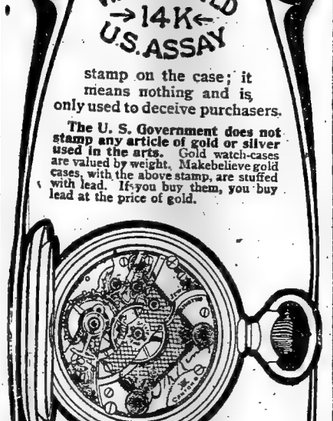

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DUEBER 18-K — Guarantee Them. Worth their weight in gold, because made by us. — 14-K DUEBER
DUEBER STERLING — Our Sterling Silver Cases, with silver caps, gold joints and crowns, are stamped like this.
DUEBER SPECIAL — Our 14-karat Gold Filled Cases, guaranteed for twenty-five years, bear a stamp like this.
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Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
Take Escalator to Second Floor.

Candies and Favors.
Basement, 20th St. Side.
We have an elaborate assortment of Favors for cotillons, dinners, card parties or children's parties; also a fine line of snapping Bonbons, Paper Napkins, Candle Shades, Paper Lace Doilies, Birthday Cake Trimmings, Paper Cases, &c.
Saturday Candy Specials.
Genuine Chocolate covered Molasses Chips; regular 40c. kind, lb. .30
Nut-Centre Sweet Buttercups, 8 flavors; regular 30c. kind, lb. .18

Misses' & Girls' Outerwear.
Third Floor.
Misses' high grade Kersey Coats, full loose back, 45 inches long, stitched velvet, military collar; large top cape, with consecutive rows of stitching; new model sleeve, with fancy cuff, self strapped, custom tailored, satin lined throughout; 14 to 18 year sizes; formerly $24.75, now.....$15.75
Misses' three-quarter length Coats, of fine grade Oxford Melton; box back, large slash cape, military velvet collar, bishop sleeve, with newest cuff; lined with good grade satin; 14 to 18 years; formerly $18.75, now.....$12.75
Girls' full length, double-breasted Kersey Coats, loose back, stitched velvet rolling collar, large cape, stylishly trimmed with bands of velvet and passementerie, full sleeves, with reversed velvet cuffs; 6 to 14 years; reduced from $17.00 to.....$9.50
Misses' Walking Skirts, in newest models and variety of materials, handsomely strapped, custom tailored; sizes 36 to 40; from $5.00 to $10.75

The Great Sale of Ess-See-Ess Shoes for Women at $1.90 and $2.40 Pair.
Second Floor.
Success was assured from the very outset. Women quickly realized the importance of a sale at which they could procure for $1.90 and $2.40 Shoes that never before sold for less than $3.50. Although the selling has been immense, there are still several hundred pairs left in broken sizes, which, while they last, will be sold at the above prices. Ess-See-Ess Shoes are equal in every respect to the average $5.00 Shoe.
There Are Fifteen Styles to Choose From.
In medium weight and Fall and Winter Shoes. Patent Leather, Patent Kid, Enamel Leather, Vici Kid, with dull kid tops, and all Glace Kid, with patent tips; Chrome Calf and Box Calfskin are among the leathers represented.
If you would purchase superior Shoes at prices generally charged for inferior qualities this sale should be of paramount interest to you.

Women's Neckwear.
First Floor.
Complete assortments of Venise Lace Collars; a variety of shapes, in ecru and white; reduced from 95c. and $1.50 to.....65 and 95
50 dozen imported embroidered Swiss Collar and Collar and Cuff Sets; in fancy floral designs, all white and pastel; set.....68
Embroidered Swiss Top Collars; in many handsome designs and patterns; each.....19 and 29
Washable Silk Twice-around Ties; with fancy silk embroidered Top Collars; or with embroidered-hemstitched borders.....48
We are offering the latest style Capes, Ruffs, Rigolettes, &c., in black, and black and white, at greatly reduced prices, $1.95, $4.50 and $6.50

Cameras and Supplies
Much Below Regular Prices.
Second Floor.
Long focus Premo Cameras, 4x5, for professionals or amateurs; suitable for advance work of every description; catalogue price $45.00, our price.....$18.00
Royal Plate Cameras, 6½x8½; up to date in every respect; complete, with carrying case; catalogue price $52.00, our price.....$37.50
Complete line of Royal Plate Cameras, ranging in price from $7.00 to.....$25.00
Gross and half gross Velox Paper, always in stock.
Metol-Quinon Tube Developers for Velox Paper; tube..5
8-ounce bottle of Trenol, hydro-chinon and metal hydro-developers.....16
Acid Hypo for fixing Velox Paper; makes 16 ounces...8
Eastman Toning Solution; 4 ounce and 8 ounce; regularly 25c. and 45c., special at.....15 and 25
Special 5x7 Plate Holders; with rubber slides; regularly 85c., for.....50
Photo Trimmers; regularly $1.19 and $1.59, special at 95 and $1.25
1-lb. package of pure Crystal Hypo; regularly 9c., special at.....4
Special Photograph Paste; regularly 5c., 10c. and 15c., special at.....3, 5, 8
Large sheets of Card Board; 22x28; red, green, gray and brown; each.....9
Passe Partout Binding; roll.....5 and 10
Negative Albums, at.....59

Musical Instruments.
Basement.
Our Phonograph and Musical Instrument Store is one of the most complete in New York. Last Tuesday's sale was so great a success that we have decided to repeat it. The following gives a few of the prices:—
Outfit No. 1—Columbia Graphophones; with horn, reproducer and six moulded records; formerly $8.00, now $4.95
Outfit No. 2—Columbia Graphophones; with recorder, reproducer, fancy carrying case, horn and six moulded records; formerly $23.00, special at.....$14.75
Columbia Graphophones; including horn, reproducer, recorder, six moulded records and fancy carrying case formerly $13.00, special at.....$8.75
Edison Gem Phonograph, including reproducer, carrying case and six records.....$13.00
Edison Standard Phonograph, including reproducer, carrying case, horn and six records. The Standard is much larger, has a clearer tone, is altogether a better constructed machine than the Gem. It costs here.....$23.00
Edison Home Phonograph; including reproducer, recorder, 14 inch horn; fancy carrying case and six records, for.....$33.00
Record Boxes; 12 pegs, extra quality; special.....19
Record Boxes; 24 pegs, extra quality; special.....39
30 inch Brass Horn; special.....$1.95
24 inch

SAYS THE METROPOLITAN CAN IMPROVE SERVICE

Conclusion Reached by Merchants' Association Car Committee.

Declares the Company Does Not Exert Full Efforts—Sanitary Measures and Police Control of Trucks Urged.

The preliminary report of the special Engineering and Sanitation Committee of the Merchants' Association, made public yesterday, deals with conditions of travel on surface street car lines, and, taking up suggested improvements, has something to say for or against each one.

"Generally," the committee says, "we firmly believe, from the evidence before us, that the surface roads are not doing all they can to relieve the congested traffic on the important central north and south arteries of the city and the more important cross-town lines."

As to "ample and frequent service on lines east of Madison Avenue and west of Broadway" as a means of relieving congestion on the main lines, the committee says:

So far as the Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues are involved we are decidedly of the opinion that increased service on these avenues, tapping Broadway from the side streets at various points, will, if the service is continued persistently, relieve much of the traffic that now seeks Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, and Lexington Avenue.

At the same time, the committee admits that such a service might not pay the company.

As to the practicability of turning northbound Broadway cars into Sixth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street and north-bound Sixth Avenue cars into Broadway at Thirty-fourth Street, thus abolishing the congestion at that point, the committee finds that there would be no structural difficulty in making the proposed changes in the tracks, but does not regard such a change as at present necessary, for the reason that the capacity of the Thirty-fourth Street crossing is not nearly reached by the present traffic.

The report goes on to say that the operating company admits that under favorable conditions 975 cars an hour may be passed over the Thirty-fourth Street-Broadway crossing by the three lines intersecting there. Taking 75 per cent. of this number, or 731 cars, as the normal number that can be passed per hour, the committee states that by its count, running over four days, the maximum number of cars passed between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening was less than 500. They then declare:

"From the company's reports and testimony, the 'rush hours' or 'standing room time' on Sixth Avenue extends from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 12 M. to 7 P. M., and the 'rush hours' on Broadway are approximately as long. The operating company should therefore maintain its maximum service on both avenue and street from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M., and thereafter with only slight reduction of the number of cars until midnight."

The report adds: "Careful observations at other points, where it is represented by the operating companies that the maximum movement of cars has been reached, convinces the committee that there is yet a wide margin between the actual daily movement and the maximum possible movement."

A list of other congested points follows with the number of cars which actually passed there on given days between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. A little over 500 is the maximum, and the minimum is 150. Yet the committee thinks the capacity of each of these crossings is as great as that of the Thirty-fourth Street crossing.

As a relief to that narrow and crowded part of Broadway between Seventeenth and Twenty-first Streets, the committee does not think the turning off of the north-bound Lexington Avenue cars at Fourteenth Street would be effective, but suggests that proper police regulation of the movement of vehicles would do much to improve existing conditions.

The committee advises that the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town line, across the Park, be extended west of Eighth Avenue and the motive power changed to electricity. On the Thirty-fourth Street line they denounce the fume-producing storage batteries.

As to street car conditions in the Bronx and other outlying districts, the committee says it is not yet completely informed, but it is urged that shelters be provided for the waiting public not only in these regions but at transfer places in Manhattan—such as the circle.

Further the committee suggests that disused tracks be taken up—with legislative safeguards of the existing franchises if necessary. It does no think the vestibuling of surface cars is desirable under New York conditions, but favors upon long cars during rush hours an additional trained employe stationed upon the rear platform, whose only duties shall be to give signals for stopping and starting and to assist passengers in safely and expeditiously getting on and off the car.

Proper police regulations of trucking and traffic in the streets through which the lines are operated the committee regards as one of the most important and far-reaching of the questions submitted to it.

The committee advises further that the building laws be amended so as to prevent any occupation of Broadway south of Fifty-ninth Street for building material, and urges the strict enforcement of laws of sanitation and ventilation. The use of cocoa matting and other absorbent material upon the floors of the cars is strongly condemned. As to a law preventing passengers from standing between the seats of open cars, the committee, while admitting the evil of present conditions, says: "We believe that the enforcement of such laws would be very difficult until such time as the transportation facilities of the city are greatly increased."

The report is signed by Cassius M. Wicker, Chairman; H. W. Brinckerhoff, Foster Crowell, C. H. Myers, George A. Soper, and S. Whinery.

FOR AN EAST SIDE SUBWAY.

Harlem Property Owners' Association Demands Consideration Before the West Side Route Is Extended.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association held its annual meeting last night in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, electing officers for the ensuing year. The association decided to continue its fight for an east side branch of the rapid transit subway. The association wants a Lexington Avenue route, but it charged the committee to appear before the Rapid Transit Commission next Thursday to insist on some east side route before any addition is made to the west side routes.

The association indorsed the proposed changes to the tenement house laws now before the Legislature.

The declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Ford franchise tax law came up and the association announced itself as not in favor of the repeal of the law. A committee was appointed to act with the Citizens' Union committee in the preparation of mass meetings against the repeal.

RAILROADS IN ALASKA.

Rival Company Spurs the White Pass Company to Rush Work on Its Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 23.—A spirited fight is being started by the White Pass Railway to prevent New York and English capitalists from constructing a railroad from Eagle City on the Yukon to Dawson before the White Pass line can get a railroad in operation between the points named. The White Pass Railroad recently removed its general offices to Vancouver, and it is understood to have passed under the control of the Canadian Pacific. It controls transportation on the upper Yukon River, operating 120 miles of road between Skagway and White Horse and covering the remainder of the distance by steamer.

Helm & Abbott of New York, with Butters & Co., representing English and German capital, are financing the Baldes, Copper River and Yukon Railroad, which has purchased rails for the construction next Summer of the first hundred-mile section between Baldes and Yukon. The line will be completed, according to present plans, within two years. It will afford transportation to immense copper deposits, besides opening Central Alaska for agricultural purposes. The company has announced its intention of building from Eagle to Dawson.

The White Pass Railroad has applied at Ottawa for a franchise permitting railroad construction from Dawson to American territory. It is announced that this franchise will be granted in sixty days, following which the White Pass Company will commence construction this Summer. If successful they will shut out extension of American lines into the Klondyke district.

LOAN OF $35,000,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Gets It for Six Months—Proxies Wanted for Annual Meeting.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday arranged for a loan of $35,000,000 at 4½ per cent. for six months, with the privilege of renewing it for another six months.

What the money is to be used for could not be ascertained definitely, but it was intimated that the purpose is to pay for contracts that are maturing and to reimburse the company for expenses that are to be paid ultimately out of the stock increase which is to be authorized at the annual meeting of stockholders on March 10 and the annual election on March 24.

For the meeting representatives of the railroad are soliciting proxies. It is understood that the company desires to have as large a vote as possible at the meeting as a sort of vote of confidence in the present management. Under the charter of the company no person can vote more than three proxies, although the number of shares represented by any one proxy is not limited.

Secretary Neilson said that there was nothing unusual in the course which the company is pursuing in getting proxies; that it has been the custom of the company for more than twenty-five years to collect proxies by personal solicitation in this city.

GRAND TRUNK EXTENSION.

Engineer Says That the Western Terminus Will Be at or Near Fort Simpson.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Jan. 23.—Samuel R. Carron of Montreal, a prominent engineer, who will have charge of the surveys in British Columbia and through the Rocky Mountains for the extension of the Grand Trunk Railroad to the Pacific Coast, has announced that the terminus of the main line will be at or adjacent to Port Simpson village, just north of Queeen Charlotte Island.

He will start surveys as soon as the details of the land grants through British Columbia are announced. They are expected within thirty days with the opening of Spring.

Mr. Carron says that the surveys and final location of line will be hurried at both ends. Construction work will start before the Summer is over at both ends. Plans now formulated call for the completion of the line within five years. Mr. Carron believes that it will be finished within four years.

He lays stress on the fact that Port Simpson is several miles nearer to the Orient than any other Pacific Ocean terminal, and that the growth of Oriental trade is one of the chief reasons for the extension of the railroad. The new line will start from North Bay and run northwesterly through Ontario, Keewatin, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabaska, and British Columbia.

ERIE'S NEW FERRYBOATS.

Three Double-Decked Propellers to be Constructed, Each with a Seating Capacity of 900.

A contract was let yesterday by the Erie Railroad for three new ferryboats for service between New York and Jersey City. Each boat is to be double-decked, 225 feet in length, and 64 feet in width, and to have a propeller at each end. Special attention is to be given to cabin ventilation. The seating capacity is to be 900. The interior finish is to be in mahogany and cherry. Two of the boats are to be in service by Nov. 1, and the third by Dec. 31 next. The cost of the boats is to be about $230,000 each.

The addition of the boats will enable the company to put on more boats on the Twenty-third Street line.

Two of the boats are to be built by the United States Shipbuilding Company.

SAYS MAN TRIED TO KILL HER.

Two Young Women Terrified in the Street by a Shot Which One of Them Says Was Intended for Her.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Policeman Rohrs of the West Thirtieth Street Station was standing at the corner of Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue when he heard a shot. Then he heard two women scream.

Looking east on Twentieth Street he saw two women standing hugging each other. One of the women, who said she was Miss Blanche Ashley of 262 West Fifteenth Street, told Rohrs in excited tones that a man had tried to kill her. The other woman was too excited to talk.

Rohrs took both of the women to the station house. When she had quieted down Miss Ashley said that she had been shot at by a man, who had threatened to kill her a number of times, and that he was an officer in the United States Navy. She said that she had to appeal to the police of Montreal for protection one time when he threatened her life in that city.

The other woman, who said she was Miss Carrie Rosa of 425 West Twenty-eighth Street, corroborated part of the story.

The police are investigating the shooting, but have been unable to locate the man alleged to have fired the shot.

TO CONTROL EMERY OUTPUT.

Plan for Forming a Combination of Greatest Abrasive Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Norton Emery Wheel Company and the National Emery Wheel Company, both of this city, have been invited to join a combination of the twenty largest producers of emery, corundum, and other abrasives which is being formed with a capital of $10,000,000 to control the output.

A meeting of those interested will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Thursday morning, Jan. 29. Frank M. Atterholt of Akron, Ohio, and Josiah B. Espy of Springfield, Ohio, who represent the backers of the project, will then disclose the plans of the combination.

The Norton Company of Worcester is the largest abrasive manufacturing concern in the world. Other concerns interested are the Carborunduk Company of Niagara Falls and the Detroit Emery Wheel Company.

MINERS WORK OVERTIME.

1,000 of Them Will Dig Eleven Hours a Day—Non-Union Man's Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 23.—The 1,000 mine workers at the Nottingham Colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have agreed to work eleven hours a day in the effort to reduce the coal famine. This means that they will be able to increase the output of coal to about 3,000 tons a day.

Officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declare that they have yet been unable to come to an understanding with the mine workers at the Pettebone and Woodward Collieries about working extra time. There are some features of the payment for the work yet to be adjusted.

Abram Alazzi, who claims that he was ejected from the civil fraternal society of Hazleton because he worked as a fireman during the miners' strike, to-day began suit for $1,000 damages against the society.

CONCERT AT BELLEVUE.

An entertainment was given in the amphitheatre at Bellevue Hospital last night for the benefit of the convalescent patients. About 300 attended. The entertainment was given by Miss Henrietta Markstein, pianist; Miss Addie Goldman, reader; Miss Hattie Eller, soprano; Baby Hazel Mazur, monologue, and Miss Florence Eller, violinist. It was furnished gratis by those who participated. Ice cream and light refreshments were served after the entertainment.

Superintendent Mabon was highly pleased with the entertainment and said it had done more for the patients than medicine would.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Ambler Puts Forth a Proposal to Sell the Canals.

Suspicion in Albany That the Republican Organization Is Not Desirous of Passing a Canal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Another covert attack upon the proposed legislation for the improvement of the canals was made in the Senate to-day when Senator Ambler introduced a resolution which, if passed and approved by the Governor, would permit the sale of the State waterways. Senator Ambler's resolution reads:

"Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that Article 7 of the Constitution be amended by striking out Section 8 thereof."

Section 8 forbids the sale or disposition of the canals and specifies that they shall remain the property of the State forever.

Senator Ambler is a pronounced anti-canal man. He is a farmer in Columbia County, of which Louis F. Payn is the Republican leader. His resolution, following as it does on the heels of the resolution introduced by Senator Lewis of Rochester, which has for its object the turning over of the canal system to the United States Government, is considered to be indicative of the purpose of the representatives from the sections of the State not directly benefited by the canals to obstruct in any and every manner possible any great expenditure by the State for the improvement of the waterways.

Senator Ambler said to-day:

"My resolution follows nicely the resolution of Senator Lewis, introduced Thursday, asking the Federal Government to continue its surveys of waterways between the Atlantic and the great lakes and to consider the value of New York State canals, if enlarged to a depth of thirty feet, for both military and commercial purposes.

"There is no doubt whatever that the agriculturists of the State are determinedly opposed to the expenditure of any such amount of money for the improvement of the canals as Gov. Odell indicates in his message will be necessary to carry out the thousand-ton barge project. I have received a great number of protests in my mail from various sections of the State against the voting of any such sum as is asked. In fact, my constituency and the constituencies of a number of other Senators believe that the expenditure of any money for the canals would be money wasted.

"There will be a meeting of the State Grange in Albany on Feb. 2, and at that meeting, I believe, action unfavorable to further canal improvement will be taken."

The most significant feature about the introduction of the Lewis and the Ambler resolutions is that before they were introduced they were shown to Senator Raines, the Republican leader, and he interposed no objection to their being offered. Senator Raines comes from an anti-canal county, and has always been an opponent of canal improvement, but as leader of the majority he is, of course, expected to waive his personal views on any party measure.

In view of the pledges made by the Republican Party, and in view of the Governor's declaration to Senator Davis that some canal legislation must be enacted this session, the bushwhacking methods which have been inaugurated by two Republican Senators, with the consent, if not the approval, of Senator Raines, to obstruct canal legislation have created the impression that there is bad faith somewhere, and that the passage of any canal legislation is, to say the least, doubtful.

There will be a conference of canal men in Albany next Tuesday. It is not unlikely that the canal men will make it clear to the Republican members of the Legislature that the canal interests will this year hold the party strictly to its pledge, and that no excuse for the failure of canal legislation at this session will be accepted. Unless action of this kind is taken the guerrilla fighting against canal legislation undoubtedly will be carried on with increased vigor.

Short sessions were held by both houses to-day. Few members were present, and no business of importance was done.

REPORT OF JOHN McCULLAGH.

He Recommends the Abolition of the Supplementary Enrollment at Primary Elections.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—John McCullagh's annual report as the State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District was made public to-day. He lays stress on the primary election of 1902, and says it was remarkable for the widespread frauds which characterized it, principally in the Assembly districts in which the Democratic factions contested for supremacy.

"In view of the frauds which have been perpetrated under the supplementary enrollment and transfer system, authorized by the primary law and which are increasing with each year," he says, "I again respectfully recommend that these two features of the law be amended or absolutely repealed, as their retention is a serious menace, not only to the integrity of party management, but also tends to debauch the elective franchise at the general elections."

Blame for some fraud in the general election of last year is laid on individual policemen. The Superintendent gave to the police the names of 1,506 persons who had been found disqualified as voters, with the demand that any persons presenting themselves to vote under any such names be arrested. Of them 209 persons appeared, and of this number 151 were arrested by the police; 58 persons, however, were allowed to vote upon the disqualified names, including the names of two dead men.

Charges of neglect of duty will be made against the members of the police force who allowed the 58 persons to vote without causing their arrest. These charges will be filed with the Commissioner of Police as soon as perfected.

HASTEN FRANCHISE TAX APPEAL

Mr. Cunneen Will Argue That the Appellate Court Decision Did Not Make the Tax Illegal.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—"I shall contend upon the argument of the franchise tax case before the Court of Appeals," said Attorney General Cunneen to-night, "that the first sections of the franchise tax law, defining these franchises as taxable property, is in no way affected by the decision of the Appellate Division, and that the only effect of this decision, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, will be to cause the assessment to be made by the local Assessors of each city, town, and village, instead of by the State Tax Commissioners, as it has been done since the statute was enacted."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day amended the decision handed down by it on Tuesday, in the Metropolitan Street Railway case, and decided the appeals of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and the New Amsterdam Gas Company of New York City. In each case the decision of the court below is affirmed on findings of fact and reversed on findings of law.

The appeal of the Electrical Subway Company of New York City was not decided, because there is a dispute as to the facts involved.

These decisions were handed down by the Appellate Division after a hearing at which Attorney General Cunneen represented the State and Charles A. Collin of New York City the interested corporations. The lawyers agreed on the action to be taken as a means of expediting a final decision in the Court of Appeals.

The record being clear, the lawyers will meet to-day and confer on the form of the decision in the Appellate Division. There will then be nothing to cause delay in the appeal.

NURSES SEEK A LEGAL STATUS.

Would Have Their Profession Supervised by the Board of Regents.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A bill will be introduced soon on behalf of the New York State Nurses' Association, providing for the supervision of all training schools for nurses by the State Board of Regents.

A course of at least two years in an incorporated general hospital or training school connected therewith will be necessary to obtain a diploma. A board of three examiners chosen by the Regents from persons nominated by the Nurses' Association would frame rules to govern the examination of nurses.

"As matters now stand," say officials of the Nurses' Association, "any one can pose as a trained nurse after two or three months' work in some private and often ill-qualified sanitarium, where the experience to be gained is very limited."

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. HINSON—Creating the office of State gas and electrical chemist, the officer to test the illuminating power of gas and electric light whenever requested to do so by any Inspector of gas meters or other properly accredited municipal officer.

By Mr. RUEHL—Providing for semi-monthly payment of wages by steam surface railroad companies.

By Mr. HINSON—Making punishable as a misdemeanor the inducement of persons to become scholars of correspondence schools and purchase books, &c., by fraudulent promises of commissions or of salary otherwise than in weekly cash payments, or future appointment to positions.

By Mr. WOOD—Giving to the Controller of New York City power to subpoena witnesses in claim cases and defining false testimony before him as a perjury.

By Mr. McINERNEY—Permitting the Clerk of Kings County to make more than one charge for judgments, records, and special proceedings recorded.

By Mr. CONKLING—Providing that the prospective fees of the County Clerk and Sheriff must be omitted when an execution is issued to a Marshal in a New York City municipal court.

Gov. Odell Signs the First Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Odell to-day signed Chapter No. 1 of the Laws of 1903. It is the bill of Senator Ambler, appropriating $10,000 for the State Commissioner of Agriculture, to pay the cost of maintaining the quarantine to prevent the invasion of this State by the "foot-and mouth" disease, epidemic among the cattle of New England.

Condemned Man Seeks a New Trial.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Court of Appeals to-day heard an appeal for a new trial for Luigi Filippelli of New York City, convicted of the murder of Michael Carrapiello in October, 1900. Filippelli was convicted of stabbing Carrapiello in a brawl at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue, New York. A new trial is asked on the ground that no motive for the crime is shown.

Father of the Governor Better.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 23.—B. B. Odell, father of the Governor, who has been confined to his room for several days with a very severe cold, is much better to-day. His illness is not serious.

VACCINATION TO SAVE CATTLE.

Dr. Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania Declares That He Can Avert Tuberculosis.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Dr. Leonard Pearson, Dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania to-day announced that experiments covering a period of more than two years had proved conclusively that cattle may be rendered immune from tuberculosis by vaccination.

The experiments were conducted by Drs Pearson and S. H. Gilliland. The vaccination consisted of the injection into the veins of the animals of a small quantity of tubercle bacilli non-virulent for cattle. This procedure was repeated several times with gradually ascending quantities. The immediate effect was to produce a passing fever following each injection which did not seriously annoy the animal.

Two cows were vaccinated, and they, with two others not vaccinated, were inoculated with virulent tubercle bacilli. At the expiration of nearly a year the inoculated cattle were killed. The two animals that had been vaccinated were perfectly sound, while the unvaccinated animals were extensively tubercular.

Dr. Pearson said that he intends to devote his energies to the perfection of the method used in vaccination. In conjunction with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, of which he is the Secretary, he will continue the experiments.

DANGEROUS SUITOR BANISHED.

Rojas Sent Threatening Letters to His Former Sweetheart, and Must Go Back to Cuba.

Banishment to his native island of Cuba was the punishment meted out to Antonio Rojas, a cigar maker, at 114 Maiden Lane, by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, when he was convicted of writing letters, of which the following is a sample, to his former sweetheart, Marie Avanz of 1,865 Third Avenue, also a Cuban:

Friend Marie: You have trampled my name in the dust, but I shall have my revenge if I have to give my life for it. Sooner or later you shall die like a dog by my hands, so Beware!

ANTHONY ROJAS.

His correspondence assumed this tone, the girl said, when she transferred her affections to another. "Some of his letters nearly made my heart stop," she added.

"Rojas, you must go back to Cuba," said the Magistrate sternly, after hearing the girl's story. "You must leave the city by the first available steamship. If you do not, I shall send you to jail."

Mr. Van Cott who appeared for the prisoner held a brief conference with his client, and then announced that the order would be obeyed. Rojas was then permitted to depart with his lawyer.

DETECTIVES' LONG CHASE.

Exciting Pursuit of an Evanescent Rig Through Several Villages.

Three detectives drove at breakneck speed through as many villages yesterday afternoon in pursuit of a horse and buggy belonging to Robert M. Cole, a coal dealer, which disappeared mysteriously early in the afternoon from Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Their efforts were at last successful, for they found the missing rig, with two strangers in it, standing before a store in Port Chester. The men were arrested.

The prisoners said they were John Davis, twenty-four years old, and Robert Davis, twenty-two, brothers, living at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The alleged theft was reported at the Alexander Avenue station by Joseph Deagan, a collector for Cole, who had lost the horse and buggy when he went into a building to get some money.

Detectives Kelly, Farrell, and Mallon were put on the case. By a free use of the telephone they found that the rig had been in Mount Vernon. Hiring another rig, the detectives drove to that place, only to be told that the wagon had left in the direction of New Rochelle.

There they went while during their chase word of the movements of the advancing carriage was sent far and wide to the various police stations, and policemen all along the route were keeping a sharp watch for the runaway. So they had hardly reached New Rochelle than they were sent right on to Port Chester.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. K. Cowen, Baltimore; Benjamin Thaw, Pittsburg; N. B. Blackstone, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOLLAND—G. Marconi, London; Dr. H. F. Fitcher, Haverhill.

PARK AVENUE—Lewis A. Platt, Waterbury.

GRAND—Capt. R. W. Reynolds, Thirteenth United States Cavalry; Capt. R. S. Paxton, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—J. A. Hanna, Cleveland; P. D. Willcox, South Carolina.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts; ex-Gov. W. M. Crane, Massachusetts.

MANHATTAN—Bishop O'Connor, Portland.

NETHERLAND—Dr. Petrie Hoyle, San Francisco; J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., Washington.

NORMANDIE—Col. M. A. Winton, Washington; Capt. M. M. Lewis, Washington; Admiral George C. Remey, Washington.

ASTOR—Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Washington.

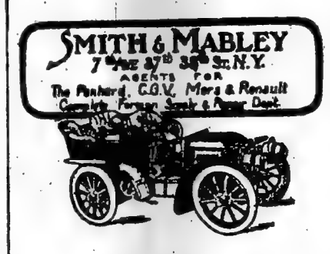

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Goldsmith, L., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Goldsmith, carpets; 515 Broadway; Hotel Rossmore.

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Seibel Brothers, Bloomington, Ill.; O. Seibel, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; H. F. Williamson, upholstery goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Day Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Russell, cloaks, suits, and waists; 66 Grand Street.

Holmes, D. S., & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. J. Smith, laces; 33 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dunlap, D. R., Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; E. O. Fowlkes, notions and furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Gilsey House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, linens, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Drain, jeans; 104 Worth Street.

Elsinger, Dessauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Elsinger, notions and dress goods; 79 Grand Street; Belvedere House

Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. Bloodworth cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Scott, groceries; 708 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Caldwell, W. D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. D. Caldwell, notions and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heitzman, domestics; 51 Franklin Street.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery, cloaks, and infants' wear; 622 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

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N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" every evening and at the Saturday matinée.

Madison Sq. Theatre, 24th St., near B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. First Matinée To-day at 2. To-night at 8. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of the Drury Lane Musical Comedy, Ballet, Spectacle,
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Mme. ROGER MILOS,
FRENCH PIANIST,
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Further particulars in future announcements.
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THIRD ANNUAL
Last DAY AUTOMOBILE SHOW

AUTOMOBILE SHOW'S END

One More Day Left for the Madison Square Garden Exhibit.

Large Crowds View the Vehicle—Annual Banquet of National Association of Automobile Manufacturers.

This is the last day of the Automobile Show at the Madison Square Garden, and persons who have not yet visited the exhibition and who desire to see the largest and finest collection of motor vehicles and their adjuncts ever shown in this country must do so before 11 o'clock to-night, when the doors will be finally closed.

The exhibition as a whole is proving more successful than its most sanguine projectors had anticipated, and an enormous benefit to the sport and industry during the coming year is anticipated in consequence. The sales are estimated to amount to over $2,000,000, and a larger total may be shown when all the reports are made after the close of the show. The attendance already has been more than double that of last year.

An interesting matter developed yesterday through the show which goes to prove that the purchasers of automobiles are not buying cars on their appearance only. One gentleman who wanted to purchase a tonneau-body car called for a test of the machine, and the demonstrating cars were requested to pass a test of his own, which was climbing the Forty-eighth Street viaduct over the New York Central Railroad tracks. This test was tried daily, with varying success, until a machine was found which ran up the hill on the high gear without a hitch, then down again, and as a last test ran up the hill backward. The City Surveyor gives the grade as 22 per cent. at the bottom and 26 per cent. at the top. The running backward part of the test was considered a joke on the purchaser, as a car generally runs backward on its slowest gear, which naturally is the easiest for a grade.

An interesting exhibit is a controller for an electric carriage which combines all the operating actions required in running and controlling the vehicle. Not only does the controller give four speeds ahead, but it automatically applies the brake and reverses the carriage without any foot control. The first starting and last brake contact are through carbon points, preventing sparking and thereby burning out the switch. For reversing, the controller is brought back to its "off" notch and a small button establishes contact with the reversing switch. The same rates of speed backward are given as in forward running. The readjustment of the controller to normal operation is made by bringing it back to its "off" position. The bell is also contained in the controller.

Conspicuous among the models shown is a new four-cylinder gasoline touring car, made by a well-known firm making electric vehicles, which will undoubtedly prove a notable addition to the various high-powered gasoline machines in the market. In appearance this car suggests the general lines adopted by the most successful French and German manufacturers. The vertical, water-cooled engine is carried in a forward bonnet, and the cooling coil at the extreme front has radiating surface enough to maintain a constant low temperature in the water around the cylinders. The shaft drives directly to the countershaft, which is connected by chains with individually propelled driving wheels. The car is nominally rated at twenty horse power, but the engine develops twenty six actual brake horse power. The mechanism contains a number of new features which secure complete interchangeability and instant accessibility of every part connected with the engine and driving gear.

Four speeds ahead and one reverse are controlled by a single lever with safety locks, preventing any possibility of improper gear shifting. The clutch system is of entirely new design, and every detail of the driving mechanism is so arranged that binding or cramping of the parts is declared to be impossible. A new form of wheel steering is used, securing great stability as well as flexibility. The body of the tonneau type is entirely independent, and consists of two parts; the tonneau part may be removed by withdrawing four bolts, leaving the platform. There is seating accommodation for five persons. The body is supported above the axles by two full elliptical springs at the rear and two half elliptical springs in front, these being so arranged that all driving strains are taken in the plane of the wheel centres. There are four double brakes of the band type.

Among the electric vehicles in the same exhibit are two of the latest style broughams. The extension front pattern has inside accommodation for four passengers, while the straight front pattern provides for two. The forward seat of the extension front pattern is hinged, and, when not in use, may be raised, leaving a clear space. Both these vehicles are richly upholstered and the interior furnishings include silk curtains, electric light in dome fixture controlled from inside, driver's signal, card case with memorandum pad, and a mirror placed in a convenient pocket. The extra space in the straight front pattern is utilized for additional conveniences, including a toilet case and clock, sterling silver scent bottles, and an umbrella holder. All inside appointments are in accordance with the furnishings of the most modern horse-drawn broughams of the highest grade. The driver's seats of both vehicles provide for one person each beside the operator.

The large-sized wheels, by reducing to a minimum vibrations incident to uneven street surfaces, contribute greatly to ease of riding, durability, and economy of operation. The double motor equipment gives four speeds forward and two backward, with a maximum speed of fourteen miles per hour. The controller is at the operator's left. The vehicles are steered by a wheel so arranged as to secure complete control under all conditions of city traffic. There are foot-operated, regular, and emergency brakes, and a foot-operated safety cut-off switch. The underslung battery of forty-four cells has a capacity of 140 ampere hours, at a thirty-five-ampere rate, and affords forty miles on one charge. The front and rear wheels are 36 and 42 inches in diameter respectively, and are equipped with 3½ inch solid tires.

In Space 36 are shown a number of decided novelties, one of which is a new combination acetylene gas lamp with candle attachment. When the lamp is used only as a signal in the city streets the candle is used; when wanted as a strong headlight, the change is quickly made, substituting the gas burner for the candle.

Two hundred and sixty-two persons attended the dinner of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Winthrop E. Scarrett, former President of the American Automobile Association, was toastmaster, and the speakers were Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan, whose subject was "The City of New York"; F. S. Fish, who spoke on "Horse Carriages and Motor Cars"; F. L. Smith, who talked about "How to Sell an Automobile"; T. C. Smith, who spoke on "Electrical Matters Pertaining to Automobiles," and John S. Wise, who told "What Lawyers Expect of Automobiles."

Others at the first table were James B. Reynolds, T. M. Hilliard, George A. Pearre, S. T. Davis, Jr., S. A. Miles, W. C. Reick, F. W. Sanger, and O. C. Barber. The annual meeting of the association will be held at the Madison Square Garden this morning.

TO ADVOCATE GOOD ROADS.

International Conference to be Held in Detroit Next Month.

Much interest is being manifested in this city as well as throughout the country in the coming International Conference upon the subject of good roads to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Road Makers; to be held in Detroit on Feb. 13 and 14. The subject is a most important one, and if the plans of the Executive Committee of the American Road Makers materialize, the conference will mark the epoch of a revolution in good roads on this continent. The main object of the conference is to discuss the proposed plan to connect all of the capitals and principal cities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico by good roads, conforming in this respect with the principal countries of Europe. The organizers of the movement point to the fact that France is spending $30,000,000 a year in maintaining its highways alone, that Germany and England spend about $20,000,000 each, and other countries substantial amounts.

When seen last night at the headquarters of the American Road Makers, Secretary William S. Crandall talked enthusiastically on the subject and defined the scope of the conference. He said:

"In view of the great importance and magnitude of the subject, it has been thought advisable to assemble an international conference of public officials and prominent good roads advocates to discuss the proposed plan for inter-capital-connecting improved highways in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, to be constructed and maintained by the co-operation of the Federal, State, County, and Township Governments. It is also proposed to discuss the bill which is now before Congress, introduced by Mr. Brownlow of Tennessee, providing for the creation of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, involving an appropriation of $30,000,000 for the purpose of co-operating with the various States, counties, and townships throughout the United States in the construction and maintenance of public highways.

"To this end President Roosevelt, who has expressed hearty sympathy for this needed reform, the members of both houses of Congress, the Governors of all the States and Territories, and Canadian and Mexican officials were invited to attend the conference or send representatives. Gov. Bliss and both houses of the Michigan Legislature have promised to attend in a body. The President of the association is Horatio S. Earle, State Senator in Michigan. Next year the Presidency of the American Road Makers will go to State Engineer Bond of New York.

"I have received replies from more than ten of the Governors, who have either promised to attend in person or send delegations. We have asked that ten delegates be sent from each State to be appointed by the Governor. The New York and Chicago Road Association, the Connecticut Valley Highway Association, the Automobile Club of America, and other similar organizations have already signified their intention to send delegates.

"The American Road Makers is the only good roads organization with a paid membership and an object. Its membership is limited to 450, or ten from each State. The object of this is to prevent any one section of the country dominating another. But it is proposed to open a way for auxiliary organizations with unlimited membership in the various States.

"Our ultimate plan is this: We propose to gradually improve old roads and build new ones, until every capital and principal city in the United States, Canada, and Mexico has been connected. Everybody will be benefited by it, and it will enhance the value of property along these highways. It is proposed that the expense be borne in this way: Say, for example, that in carrying out the plan, New York State would require 1,000 miles of good roads. We propose that the United States Government pay one-half of the expense, the other half to be borne by the State, counties, and townships. The State would pay 25 per cent. of the total cost, the county 15 per cent., and the town 10 per cent. In this way the total expense would hardly be felt."

Canada's Cup Yacht Races.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 23.—A change in the dates for the Canada's Cup yacht races off Toronto next Summer has been proposed by the Rochester Yacht Club. It is probable that they will be sailed the last week in July.

Pacer Insured for $112,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—M. W. Savage, recent purchaser and present owner of Dan Patch, the famous pacer, has insured his valuable animal for $112,000.

Horses Race on the Ice.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—L. F. Sprague's bay gelding The Duke won the one-mile free-for-all race on the ice easily to-day in a field of four entries. The best time was 2:21¼. Lady Chimes (Wicker) won easily in the 2:40 class.

Ketcham Buys Another Trotter.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 23.—George H. Ketcham, owner of Cresceus, the champion trotter, has purchased The Conqueror, a stallion with a trotting record of 2:12½. He paid $3,000 for the horse.

Another Defeat for Scotch Curlers.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 23.—The Scotch curlers were defeated this afternoon by the Toronto Club by 60 to 52.

CORONER'S RESCUES AT FIRE.

Mr. O'Gorman Runs Into Blazing Bronx Tenement and Guides Occupants to Safety.

Fire was discovered shortly after 11 o'clock last night in the confectionery store of Julius Hamburger, on the ground floor of 614 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by Thomas Gunson, an ex-policeman, who was on his way home. He turned in an alarm and ran back to the house.

Coroner O'Gorman, who happened to be passing, dashed into the building, alarming the occupants. He aroused the family of William Gilleck, who with his wife and three children occupied the third-floor flat. While he guided the half-clad family down the stairs the Coroner caught sight of a man and a woman at a window in the back of the house trying to reach the stairs. The next moment a sheet of flame shot up and they were lost to view. The Coroner also rescued Rebecca Hamburger, sister of the confectioner. He lifted her over a fence to safety.

By the time the Coroner reached the street the flames had spread to No. 616. Next door, at No. 618, is the Eugene J. McGuire Association Club house. At the first alarm John J. Buckley and P. J. McNulty, members of the club, rushed into No. 616, and through the smoke to the third floor, where they awakened the families of Dennis O'Brien and Thomas Barret. Forming a line by clasping hands, all succeeded in reaching the street in safety. Buckley only yesterday passed the examination for appointment to the Fire Department.

Meanwhile other tenants that had fled from the burning building in their night clothers were being cared for in the saloon of Eugene J. McGuire. The man and the woman whom Coroner O'Gorman had seen in the rear flat proved to be Mr. and Mrs. Schmaehl, who were found after the excitement was over in McGuire's saloon. Mrs. Schmaehl held in her arms her large and heavy poodle, which she had rescued.

The flames were confined to the basement, first, second, and third floors of 614 and to the basement of 616. The total damage is estimated at $1,500.

BIG CARGO OF COTTON.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 23.—When the British steamship Manchester Corporation sails from this port to-morrow for Bremen she will carry what is said to be the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from a port of the United States to a foreign country. Thirty thousand bales will constitute the cargo. In addition to the cotton, the vessel carries 40,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 feet of lumber, and 200 tons of cottonseed meal, the total valuation being $1,000,000.

$5,000 Fire in C. C. Nott's Home.

The apartment of Deputy Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Nott, on the first floor of the four-story apartment house at 49 East Fifty-fourth Street, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $5,000. The fire spread to the second floor of the building, where $1,000 additional damage was caused to the furnishings of the apartments occupied by the family of H. H. Harrison, an instructor of languages. The fire originated in a lambrequin, which caught fire from the grate in Mr. Nott's parlor.

Unidentified Man Found Unconscious.

An unconscious man apparently about thirty-five years of age, was taken to Bellevue Hospital about 8:30 o'clock last night, from 93 Broadway. From papers in the man's pockets it is supposed that he is William B. Mason, a merchant living at 1,310 Eastern Avenue, St. Louis. He was unable to give an account of himself at the hospital.

Accidentally Killed His Baby.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 23.—Joseph Arthur of Lawnside, a village a few miles south of here, accidentally shot and killed his two-year-old child last night while he was examining a revolver which he believed to be empty. Arthur was holding the baby on his knee while inspecting the weapon, which in some way yet unexplained was discharged.

New Rochelle Officials Not Indicted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Grand Jury to-day declined to find true bills against Mayor Clarke and the Common Council of New Rochelle, based on complaints that they had illegally audited bills for the investigation of sewer work done under Mayor Dillon's administration.

Some of the Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are made with canvas backs, which are best for Winter. Ask your dealer for a "Winged Foot" air cushion.—Adv.

CLOSE HOCKEY MATCHES

Yale's Team Beat Brown by Score of 2 to 0.

Canadian Seven from Montreal Lost to Crescent Athletic Club Team in the Brooklyn Rink.

At the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night the Yale University hockey team defeated the Brown University seven by a score of 2 to 0 in the fourth game of the intercollegiate hockey championship series. In comparison with the lively and rough struggles which the several college teams had played previously in the same rink, last night's contest was very slow and almost tame. During the first half neither side scored, and the work of both teams was very clean, being absolutely devoid of roughness. In the second half, however, things were different, as the Yale men's body checking was at times sufficiently rough and aggressive to throw several of their opponents heavily to the ice floor. The two Captains—Hitchcock and MacKinney—came together with a crash which sent both sprawling, but neither seemed to mind the spill, as both were on their feet instantly and went right along as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened.

Ward, the Yale point, did not play his position well, and his tactics in checking or blocking an opponent were very unfair. He frequently used his knee on opposing players, but always managed to select an opportune moment for this unsportsmanlike work, as the referee's back was turned to him on each occasion. He earned the hisses of the spectators more than once for his actions, but this did not make him desist, as he seemed to be satisfied as long as he escaped the censure of the referee. Hunt, one of the Brown forwards, was penalized in the second half for two minutes for rough work, and he was the only player punished during the game.

Walworth, a big strapping fellow, who played cover point for Brown, proved a source of amusement for the onlookers during both halves. He was rather awkward in his movements and palpably nervous. At times he seemed at a loss as to how or when to use his hockey stick, and invariably, when the puck would be driven his way, he would either miss it or, after making three or four little nervous jumps, let it go by him. When Walworth appeared for the second half it was seen that he had eye glasses on, but these did not seem to enable him to see the puck to any better advantage, although he distinguished himself by making three or four long shots, each of which fell wide of the goal.

The teams were pretty evenly matched in the opening half. Hitchcock played his position splendidly, and frequently went up the floor dodging cleverly. Marcus, too, was in all of the rushes, and some of his attempts to shoot a goal were well worthy of success. Rowland, Potter, and Oliver were at all times quick in their movements, and Stern's work at goal left nothing to be desired. For Brown, MacKinney, Marble, and Hunt were the most prominent in clever plays, MacKinney being particularly fine in his runs down the centre.

During the second half the play was much livelier, and after six minutes Oliver shot a goal from a scrimmage. The second goal also was scored by Oliver off a fine pass by Marcus. About the middle of this half Chase replaced Marble on the Brown side, and during the last three minutes of the contest Vanderpool took Ward's place at point for Yale. The line-up:

Yale, 2.	Position.	Brown, 0.
Stern	Goal	Gray
Ward, Vanderpool	Point	Carpenter
Hitchcock	Cover point	Walworth
Rowland	Forward	Hunt
Marcus	Forward	Marble, Chase
Potter	Forward	MacKinney
Oliver	Forward	Ostby

Goals—Oliver, 2. Referee—H. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CANADIANS LOST HOCKEY GAME

Crescent Athletic Club Seven Won—Local Official Criticised.

In the presence of one of the largest crowds that has ever assembled to see a hockey match in Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club players, the champions of the Amateur Hockey League, defeated the Montreals of Canada by a score of 5 goals to 4. The game was played in the Clermont Avenue Rink.

The Montreal players were not at all satisfied with the result of the contest, and seemed to think that the referee, C. McKenzie of the Crescent Athletic Club, had as much to do with their defeat as the Crescent players. Three of their men were ruled off the ice. Marshall went off for two minutes in the first half and Bellinger was off for the same time in the second half. When Bellinger was off but a minute, and with seven minutes left to play, Capt. Boone of the Canadians was put out of the game for good after a scrimmage back of his goal. It was while this player was off the ice that the Crescent Athletic Club managed to score the tieing and winning goals. The home players managed to keep their team intact during the entire game.

While the playing was very rapid, there was very little roughness. The home team's game was exceptionally clean, and there was no unnecessary body checking, while the work of the Canadians during the greater part of the contest was above reproach.

From the start until the last few minutes of play the Crescents did the bulk of the aggressive work. The four forwards constantly carried the puck down the rink, but their efforts were usually balked by an exceptionally clever defense. Dobby and Liffiton scored all the Crescent goals and did the best individual playing for their team. For the Montreals, Boone, Marshall, and Gardner excelled.

At the end of the first half the score was 3 to 2 in favor of the Canadian players. The first goal of the contest was scored by Dobby. The Montreals soon tied the score, Strike shooting the goal. A pretty shoot from the side by Liffiton gave the Crescents an advantage, which was shortlived, Strike's effort evening up matters. Marshall sent the puck into the net for the last score of the half.

Immediately after the face-off in the second half Liffiton shot a goal for the Crescents. Two other attempts were skillfully blocked by the Canadian goal keeper, and then the Montreals started in to do some aggressive playing. The forwards carried the puck down the ice, and Gardner sent the ball through the air from the side. It landed square in the centre of the net. Having the lead the Canadians played on the defensive. A broken skate of Kennedy's delayed matters. The teams had hardly started again when Gardner was put out of the game for two minutes, and soon after Bellingham's skate went back on him. Then Capt. Boone had to retire from the contest. With but seven minutes to play the Crescents strove valiantly to tie the score. Weakened as they were the Canadians were able to hold their own until Gardner was back in the game. With four minutes to play Liffiton scored the tying goal, and the crowd had barely got through cheering when Dobby sent the puck into the net and won the game. The Canadians played desperately, but were unable to do anything in the last two minutes of play. The line-up:

Montreal, 4.	Position.	Crescent A. C., 5.
Nicholson	Goal	McKenzie
Judge	Point	Drakely
Boone	Cover point	Wall
Bellingham	Forward	Liffiton
Gardner	Forward	Shiebler
Marshall	Forward	Dobby
Strike	Forward	Kennedy

Referee—C. McKenzie, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—Messrs. De Witt and Cook. Goals—Liffiton, 3; Dobby, 2; Strike, 2; Marshall, 1; Gardner, 1. Time of Game—Two twenty-minute halves.

New Jersey Interscholastic Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association here to-day arrangements were made for the baseball season. The schedule is as follows:

April 18—East Orange High vs. Montclair Military Academy, at East Orange; 25, East Orange High vs. Montclair High School, at Montclair; Newark Academy vs. Stevens Preparatory School, at Hoboken; 29, Montclair Military Academy vs. Newark Academy, at Newark.

May 2, East Orange High vs. Stevens Preparatory School, at Hoboken; Newark High vs. Montclair High, at Newark; 9, Newark Academy vs. East Orange High, at Newark; Newark High vs. Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair; Montclair High vs. Stevens Preparatory School, at Hoboken; 12, Newark High vs. Stevens Preparatory School, at Newark; 13, Newark High vs. East Orange High, at Newark; Newark Academy vs. Montclair High, at Newark; 23, Newark High vs. Newark Academy, at Newark; Montclair High vs. Montclair Military Academy, at Montclair.

You can drink it "neat." Requires no "softening."

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

The purest and most wholesome distilled spirits in the world.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL POOL GAMES.

Sneden Beat Ward in Montauk Sweepstakes Tournament Last Night.

Although twenty-two games of the series in the professional sweepstakes pool tournament have been decided at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, the outcome still is doubtful. Surprises which occurred during the past week have changed the feature of certainty on the part of at least two of the competitors, and interest in the efforts of the ten contestants is increasing as the tournament progresses. The defeat of Wenrick, the New York expert, by Peter Rogers of Jersey City on Thursday night was absolutely unlooked for, and the defeat of any of the leaders makes the task of picking the winner more difficult.

Two games are played each night, but heretofore the second contest has not been concluded until well into the early morning hours. In order to avoid this the management has decided to begin the first game to-night promptly at half-past 7 o'clock, and the second game will follow immediately. A good deal of interest is centred in the playing of young Kirkland of Washington, D. C., and to-night he will meet Charles Weston of Chicago, who has played very successfully so far in this contest. The meeting of Kirkland and Weston should prove to be one of the best exhibitions of the tourney, and while opinion is divided as to the relative merits of these two, the nineteen-year-old lad from Washington has a host of friends, who believe that he can outplay and out-general the cowboy champion.

In the first of the two games decided last night William H. Sneden of Newark won from "Nat" Ward, the Brooklyn champion, by the score of 125 to 106. Sneden played almost faultlessly, and not a scratch was marked against him, while Ward made nine. The game was pretty evenly contested, but Ward's hard luck told against him, and the scratches came at times when he seemed to have good opportunities of overtaking his opponent. The score:

Sneden—9 5 8 15 6 11 8 11 6 13 2 0 7 10 8 6. Total—125. High run, 16; scratches, 0.
Ward—6 10 7 0 8 3 7 4 8 2 11 14 3 5 0 7. Total—106. High run—15. Scratches, 9.

FOSS'S GOOD BILLIARDS.

Amateur Champion Beat Frank Keeney and J. Byron Stark.

Wilson P. Foss, the amateur billiard champion, gave a fine exhibition of his skill in two matches at 14.2 billiards in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, yesterday. In the afternoon Foss defeated Frank A. Keeney by a score of 300 to 251. Each man played twenty-five innings, and the winner's average was 12, while Keeney's was 10 1-25. At the end of the twentieth inning the men were even, each having made 195 points. When Keeney finished his half of the twenty-fifth inning his score was 251 to 266 for Foss in twenty-four innings, and the latter ran out with an unfinished run of 34. The features of the game were Foss's masse and draw shots, and Keeney's run of 44 was principally earned by close nursing. The scores:

Wilson P. Foss—0 7 27 0 43 14 13 2 2 8 15 2 2 1 41 0 14 0 4 19 3 46 2 1 34. Total, 300; average, 12.

Frank A. Keeney—10 0 7 26 18 7 11 2 17 4 1 14 1 11 2 17 21 3 2 2 3 3 44 4. Total, 251; average, 10 1-25.

During the evening Foss again demonstrated his ability to defend successfully his title of amateur champion by beating J. Byron Stark of Wilkesbarre in another 300-point game of 14.2 billiards. Foss was in wonderfully fine form, and made 214 points in his first ten innings. His close nursing was the feature, and his run of 60 in the eighth inning was made up of some choice shots in which the balls were only moved sufficiently to clear the balklines. Stark was not seen to advantage, and his play showed that he only lacked practice. His open-table work was beautifully executed, but he slipped up on easy draw shots and other simple plays which he ought to have made without any trouble. His best effort netted him 39 points, but he only succeeded in making double figures in five of the twenty-seven innings played. The scores:

Wilson P. Foss—28 12 1 26 35 18 7 60 1 26 2 1 6 0 30 1 7 2 6 0 1 0 8 3 22 24. Total, 300; average, 11 3-27.

J. Byron Stark—13 1 0 4 14 8 0 13 0 5 0 8 0 15 0 39 12 1 0 1 2 4 0 0 0 2 3. Total, 145; average, 5 10-27.

YALE BEAT COLUMBIA.

Local Basket Ball Team Lost Close Game by Score of 14 to 12.

Columbia's Varsity basket ball team met with its first defeat of the season in the Columbia gymnasium last night, being defeated by Yale in an intercollegiate championship match. The score was 14 to 12. The game was exciting, especially in the last three minutes, when Columbia had half a dozen shots for goal which carromed on the edge of the basket and rolled out. Columbia's team was very nervous throughout the contest, and suffered through making long passes and long shots, and by not passing short and fast. Yale won the game on throws from foul, making four points in this way, where the local team made but two. Columbia missed three goals fro foul.

The largest crowd that ever saw a Columbia basket ball game witnessed the contest, about 1,500 persons being present. At the start of the match neither side could score for five minutes. Yale was the first to tally, Colton, Barber, and Hyatt making 5 points. Columbia then braced up and scored three field goals, giving Columbia a lead of 1 point. Yale tied the tally on a foul, but Columbia pulled into the lead on a difficult goal. It was some time before either team added to its score, but Columbia fouled, and Yale got another point. Fisher, however, made another foul goal, giving Columbia a lead of 1 point at the finish.

A goal from foul by Yale was the first tally in the second period. The game continued hard and fast, but do what she would Columbia could not quite manage to rub down Yale's lead of 2 points, which the visitors maintained throughout the second half. In the last seven minutes Columbia had a dozen shots which missed. The line-up:

Columbia.	Position.	Yale.
Allen, Townsend	Forward	W. Hyatt
Fisher	Forward	Barber
O'Connell	Centre	R. B. Hyatt
Elias, Earle	Guard	Church
Von Sholly	Guard	Colton

Goals from field—For Yale: Barber, (2;) W. Hyatt, R. B. Hyatt, Colton, (2.) Goals from foul—For Columbia: Von Sholly, (2;) O'Connell, Allen, Fisher. For Yale: Colton, (4;) Fisher, (2.) Referee—Frank Quigg, New York Athletic Club. Umpires—A. Shoemaker, New York Athletic Club, and George B. Velte, Trinity College. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Andes, McChesney, and Benson Caldwell were the winning favorites to-day. The first two outclassed their fields easily, and in each case the result was a foregone conclusion. Benson Caldwell was run up to $1,500, and bought in. Weather cloudy; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile and seventy yards. Hedge, 96 pounds, (Haack,) 8 to 1, won; Mauser, 100, (Robbins,) 9 to 2, second; Exapo, 104, (Maddox,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Liawasa, John Coulter, Immortelle, Glendon, The Wizard, and Welcome Light also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Andes, 105 pounds, (Robbins,) 3 to 5, won; O'Hagen, 105, (Hoar,) 6 to 1, second; Zack Ford, 102, (Lindsey,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:30 3-5. Four Leaf C., White Owl, Willard J., Boundlee, and Kiss Quick also ran. Inspector Shea and Loka were left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. McChesney, 113 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 5, won; Rough Rider, 99, (Creamer,) 30 to 1, second; Flintlock, 95, (Scully,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Wealth, Great American, Marcos, Bourke Cockran, Eda Riley, Discus, and Dougherty also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. If You Dare, 98 pounds, (Redfern,) 13 to 2, won; Carl Kahler, 101, (Robbins,) 6 to 5, second; Telamon, 105, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Imaegina, Mrs. Frank Foster, Marie Bell, and Carpet Knight also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Benson Caldwell, 105 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 10, won; Chickadee, 103, (Haack,) 9 to 1, second; Ceylon, 105, (Battiste,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:59. Eliza Dillon, Doctor Fannie, Leflare, Sunmoon, Wissendine Pay the Fiddler, Marion Lynch, and Blue Ridge also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Princess Tulnue, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 2, won; Tioga, 110, (O'Neil,) 4 to 1, second; Sweet Nell, 110, (Beissen,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:16. Latuka, Our Bessie, Noweta, Bal Poudre, Dodona, Candareen, and Lizzie Brooks also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. Ernest Parham and Dutch Carter, 96 pounds; Frank M., 99; King Barleycorn, O'Hagen, and Limelight, 101; Carat, 102; Censor, 104; Pyrrho, 106; Prince Richard, 108.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, two-year-olds; three furlongs. Nettie E. and Happy Hooligan, 110 pounds; J. Reiff, Superlative, and John Doyle, 113; Jicky and Petunia, 105; Billy Jackson and Arnold K., 108; McGonigle, 110; Saito, 113; St. Roche, (formerly Sir Roche,) 117.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and an eighth. The Messenger, 91 pounds; Leenja, 96; Adelante, 95; Jena, 97; Ben Chance, 98; Jessie Jarboe, 102; Major Mansir, 108; Nitrate, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cotton Selling Stakes; one mile. John A. Clark, 101 pounds; Bard of Avon, 103; O'Hagen, 105; Pyrrho and Sarilla, 109; St. Tammany and Major Tenny, 108; Hargis, 111; McWilliams, 117; Scotch Plaid, 112; Nitrate, 120. Scotch Plaid and Nitrate coupled as Durnell & Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and five furlongs. The Way, 88 pounds; Brief, 89; Compass, 94; Locochee, 98; Swordsman, 99; Erne, 100; Peat, 101; Potheen, 108; Gin Spray, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Orpheum, 88 pounds; Mattie Spencer, 96; Philo, 98; Miss Aubrey, 100; Harry New, 101; The Bouncer, St. Cuthbert, Captain Gaston, and Tonicum, 102; Henry McDaniel, 103; Prince of Melrose, 105; John Peters, 116.

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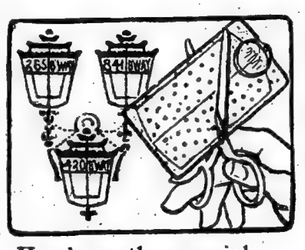

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A COMMERCIAL MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is not clearly apparent from anything published what Dr. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO had in mind when he urged the American Customs Congress to promote the extension of the Monroe Doctrine to commerce. It cannot be supposed that he meant to forbid Europe to trade here. But although the idea is not permissible in that exact sense, it is already effective in a sense not very different. We quote JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: "To attempt the establishment of a colony in these possessions would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse, which is the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon the existing rights of the United States."

In other words, foreign political systems are excluded from encroaching upon this continent because such encroachments involve the right to impose such attributes of German imperialism as the German tariff, with its retaliatory and exclusive motives.

No protectionist can either deny its resemblance to our own tariff policy or affirm that it is to the advantage of the United States to have it applied against the United States either in America or Asia. That is why England and the United States oppose the acquisition of spheres by Germany or Russia in China. If trade does not follow the flag, tariff policies do, and the spirit of MONROE'S flat is effective commercially through its political application.

The Congress was, perhaps, right in deciding that such matters were outside its province. But that does not preclude the idea that Dr. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO was also right, whether or not he knew why he was right.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Although the United States Senate has been called the graveyard of treaties, there is reason to hope that it may be graciously pleased to give life to the canal treaty with Colombia just signed by Secretary HAY and Minister HERRAN. Whatever other Senators may do, Senator MARK HANNA must vote for ratification. Any Senator who votes against it, save only those who have a conscientious belief that the Nicaragua route is to be preferred, will have need of a plausible tongue to convince those who may interrogate him that he is not opposed to any kind of canal across the isthmus.

The terms of the treaty are not yet disclosed, but the statement is made with positiveness that we agree to pay $10,000,000 in cash to Colombia, and $250,000 annually from the date when operation of the canal begins. This is more than we expected to pay, perhaps more than we ought to pay, but we want a canal, and the conditions we must exact are really hard for Colombia to grant. The Spooner act authorizes the President to acquire from the Republic of Colombia the perpetual control of a strip of land not less than six miles in width. Perpetuity of control, we may suppose, is assured by privilege of renewal.

If we capitalize at 2 per cent. the annual rental to Colombia, the cost of the Panama Canal will foot up in this way, taking the Canal Commission's estimate of cost of construction:

Construction	$144,233,358
For French company's rights	40,000,000
Payment to Colombia	10,000,000
Rental capitalized	12,500,000
Total	$206,733,358

In the project submitted by Minister COREA of Nicaragua, that republic proposed a payment of $6,000,000, and an annual rent of $25,000. On this basis, using the same computation as above, the cost of the Nicaragua Canal would be $197,114,062, or $9,619,296 less than the cost of the Panama Canal. The commission, however, estimated that the annual cost of maintenance at Nicaragua would be $1,300,000 greater than at Panama. There remains, therefore, a slight balance financially in favor of the Panama route; but the difference is not sufficient to determine our choice, had not the commission found the canal through the territory of Colombia preferable for physical reasons.

Should the treaty be promptly ratified by the Senate, we should then proceed to exercise our option, which expires on March 4, to acquire a satisfactory title to all the property and rights of the New Panama Canal Company, including 68,863 shares of the Panama Railroad, for which we are to pay $40,000,000. The Spooner act appropriates funds for this purpose and for the lump sum payment to the Republic of Colombia "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on warrant or warrants drawn by the President." This will involve exchange operations of quite unusual magnitude. When we made to Spain the payment of $20,000,000, as agreed by the treaty of Paris, a large amount of European exchange was bought in advance of the date of the first payment of $5,000,000. Three other drafts of $5,000,000 each settled the account. There was then no considerable disturbance of the exchange market, but on the maturity of the bills two months later there were heavy exports of gold. This larger operation will devolve upon the Government the duty to use great care in arranging for the payment to the Frenchmen, in order to avoid serious disturbance to the New York money market.

The Spooner act further provides that in payment for the construction of the canal appropriations shall from time to time be made, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of $135,000,000, in addition to the payments to Colombia and to the Frenchmen; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $130,000,000, coupon or registered, bearing 2 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable thirty years from the date of issue. By reason of the low rate of interest these bonds will not be likely to command a premium so high as to put them beyond the reach of National banks desiring to use them as a basis of circulation.

MARCONI AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The utter futility of opposition on the part of the representatives of vested interests to so much of progress in applied science as they do not control, appears to be difficult of comprehension by those who view with alarm any encroachment upon their monopolies. The forces which make for progress are irresistible.

When King EDWARD received the congratulatory message from President ROOSEVELT transmitted from the Marconi station on Cape Cod, he had no way of getting his reply from London to Poldhu, the Post Office Department which controls telegraphic communication in Great Britain having refused the Marconi management facilities for distributing messages from its station on the Welsh coast. As a rebuke to this unfriendly and obstructive policy the King sent his response to the President by cable. Perhaps it would have been more emphatic a rebuke, assuming it to have been his purpose to administer one, if he had sent the reply by a King's messenger to Poldhu and explained the cause of the delay in the wording thereof. When monarchs wish to express disapproval of an existing condition of affairs it usually consists with royal dignity to do it in language or in a manner not liable to be mistaken for an easy expedient to save trouble and expense.

No doubt the postal authorities of Great Britain have some sort of working alliance with the Anglo-American Cable Company, and their unwillingness to extend telegraphic facilities to Poldhu is probably the result of a desire to discourage as far and as long as possible the development of the Marconi system into a competitor of the cable for business. If so it is comparable to an attempt to dam the Nile with bullrushes. A discovery which has commercial utility is neither defeated nor restrained for long by the opposition of interests actuated thereto by selfish considerations. The rule of the shrewd politicians, "If you can't beat a man you'd better go with him," applies peculiarly to such revolutionary inventors as MARCONI. He was put to some trouble and expense by the opposition of the Anglo-American to the maintenance of his station on the Newfoundland shore, but he has built a better plant at Cape Cod, and the change has probably effected a more rapid progress than he could have made had he remained in his original location. If the wireless system menaces the value of ocean cables, the owners of such cables could not do better than abandon them before they are relegated to the classification of unrecoverable junk by the progress of the arts. The right of use in the Marconi system has more value to them than it can possibly have to any one else, and that they did not long ago take steps to secure it by eager and active co-operation with the inventor does not indicate a high order of business foresight. When its practicability as a competitor of the cable is fully demonstrated, it may not be too late to secure these rights, but it will clearly be too late to secure them on favorable terms. Mere dogged opposition and refusal to recognize what has already been accomplished indicates the paralysis of fear, and tends to give the Marconi system a commercial value it could not have gained up to this time in any other way.

COL. LYNCH'S TREASON.

Nobody can deny that the conviction of Col. LYNCH is quite just. No jury could have done anything else, on the evidence, but to find him guilty, and no Judge anything else, on the verdict, but to sentence him to death.

The defendant owes this result entirely to himself, and mainly if not altogether to his stupefying impudence. If he had kept quiet and private, it is very unlikely that any proceedings would have been taken against him. He is probably not the only Irishman, by several hundreds, now in the United Kingdom who has borne arms for the Boers. But he is the only one who has had the face to ask for the votes of British subjects on that account. For him to come back red-handed from the war in South Africa and run for Parliament on his "war record," with the intention of taking an oath of allegiance if he won, was a paralyzing piece of presumption. It would not be submitted to in any country in the world, in our own as little as in any other. The verdict of all impartial persons must be that that of the jury served him right.

Not that it is to be expected that the sentence will be executed. LYNCH is of too slight stuff to be worth making a martyr of, though many martyrs of no more intrinsic importance have done much posthumous political mischief. His sentence will most likely be commuted, in the first instance to imprisonment for life, and after a few years he may be released. But it would not be fitting that he should escape without a real and substantial punishment which will teach him and others like him, as the Judge said in sentencing him, not to "toy with treason."

GLOUCESTER FISH SMUGGLING.

The Evening Post has rendered a public service in unearthing proof of a fact previously known to those for whom the subject had interest, but not substantiated by such evidence as is now presented by the Newfoundland correspondent of that journal, of the real character of the Gloucester "fishing" industry, which has been tenderly fostered by the protective tariff as a school of hardy seamen for the American Navy and merchant marine.

The method of procedure in the highly protected herring industry of Gloucester port is extremely simple. A vessel of suitable size and build for the Banks service is equipped by the enterprising herring importers of that port, and cheaply manned by Nova Scotians, of whom there are just enough to navigate her but not enough to operate trawls profitably. She carries a set of old nets for appearances, and puts to sea with as much salt in barrels and bulk as is needed for ballast. Arrived at Bay of Islands, her skipper enters his salt, paying duty thereon, and proceeds to buy a cargo of fish from the shore fishermen. Certain little fictions are observed which permit him to comply with the forms at the home Custom House without straining his conscience beyond its elastic limit. He buys his fish at so much a barrel and carries them to Gloucester, where they are entered as "American caught," and admitted duty free, while other herring, identical in character and caught, it may be, by the same people in the same nets, pay from one-half to three-fourths of a cent per pound, according to the cure. There is said to be incidental smuggling of a still more profitable kind in wines, tobacco, silk, opium, and other articles of small bulk and large value which may be picked up at St. Pierre-Miquelon. Occasional seizures are made, but not frequently enough to discourage the "industry."

The opposition of the New England representatives in the Senate to the Hay-Bond treaty will need, in the light of these revelations, a better explanation than is found in the hackneyed plea for the encouragement of a struggling industry which is the school of hardy seamen to carry the American flag around the world and furnish the man behind the gun for our navy. The game is up. No doubt it has been very profitable, but there are a good many profitable operations in illicit trade, fortified by systematic perjury, which a reputable and high-minded statesman might not be willing to "stand for." The facts are of record in reports in the Treasury Department and their suppression is in the highest degree discreditable to somebody. Who that somebody is might furnish a profitable subject for Congressional investigation.

THE "FLATIRON" AS A WIND-BREAK.

Probably nobody doubts that some regulation of tall buildings is desirable—nobody, that is to say, except architects who make a specialty of skyscrapers and owners who have land suitable for the erection of skyscrapers on which skyscrapers have not yet been erected. The architects, all the same, have been honorably conspicuous in devising regulations designed to limit the height of buildings according to the special circumstances, and to offer rewards, in the form of additional altitude, to owners who should take pains not to encroach upon the light and air of their neighbors.

It is undeniable that in this matter the rule of the Roman law, so to use one's own as not to injure another's, is very commonly broken. It has been repeatedly held in this State that the English common law doctrine of "ancient lights" does not apply and was not imported. On the other hand, and characteristically in Boston, it has been held that there is such a thing as an "aesthetic easement" on the part of the public, and that it was constitutional for the Legislature to interfere and restrain by law a vandal who built an apartment house over ninety feet high fronting Copley Square.

But the question that is raised by the clothier in Broadway who has had his plate-glass windows blown in by wind deflected, as he says, from the opposite "Flatiron" Building, we believe to be absolutely novel in jurisprudence. In this case the plaintiff maintains that the wind which would otherwise have blown where it listed was arrested, backed, and "spilled" against his plate glass by the taller edifice, from the owners of which he thereupon claims damages. To the lay mind his contention that all this happened because of the "extremely peculiar and unusual shape and form of construction" of the Flatiron, and that on these accounts that building is a public and private nuisance, will not be convincing or even intelligible. So far as the clothier and his plate glass were concerned, the Flatiron consisted of the screen, 200 feet long by 260 or so high, with which it confronted his premises. Apparently the effect of the rebuff of the air currents by this screen or reverse-acting windbreak would have been exactly the same if the skyscraper had been the frontage of a whole city block, and therefore had nothing at all to do with the "extremely peculiar and unusual shape" of the peccant obstacle. All the same, the point raised by the suit is as interesting as it is novel.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

The growing conviction that the sanitary authorities have for some time past deliberately misrepresented the facts within their knowledge regarding the occurrence and increase of bubonic plague in San Francisco will do that city vastly more injury in its material interests than the truth could have done. Concealment and evasion suggest the idea that the situation is worse than it really is, and with distrust started it is extremely easy to precipitate a panic.

It is not likely that measures as heroic as those proposed in the abolition of Chinatown and the purification of its site by fire will be either necessary or desirable. To any one who has visited this quarter, however, it is perfectly evident that the sanitary administration of San Francisco has been criminally lax, and that conditions have been tolerated which have no better apology than that they interest visitors and bring a considerable revenue to those in position to collect it. Local interests should not be permitted for a moment to put the State in peril. Cases of bubonic plague originating in San Francisco have been carried elsewhere to widely separated points on the Pacific Coast, and it has become the duty of the Governor of California to take the initiative in setting in motion the powers of the State for the protection of life and health. At present the State Board of Health of California rests under what the New Haven conference described as the "irretrievable disgrace" of deliberate and purposeful negligence in this important matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Human nature at its very worst was revealed by the little fire in Crosby Street which quite needlessly had such frightful consequences yesterday, but the humiliation we must feel at the knowledge that there are in the United States men whom panic fear can turn into wild beasts is mitigated by the fact that very few of those who trampled their way to safety over the bodies of dying women could speak the English language. Ability to do so would, of course, have proved nothing as to racial origin, but the inability did prove that the participants in the mad and cowardly rush down the narrow stairway were only in America, and not yet of it—that they had not been here long enough to assimilate with their new surroundings or to acquire the ideas and habits of their new neighbors. These men disgraced themselves and us, not because they come of this or that blood, but because circumstances, social and economic, had not developed in them the mental qualities which, we hope and believe, inevitably result from life under and participation in a system of government like ours. The children of the wretches whose unresisted impulse was to save themselves at any cost to others, though the others were women, will be indistinguishable—except possibly by feature or complexion—from the great mass of the American population. The change will not be wrought by speaking the English language, but by being and doing the things that in this country are more likely to go with the use of that language than with the use of any other. It is well to note that even at this fire men whose names make it certain that their ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower or from the land whence the Mayflower sailed, bore themselves with truest manliness and heroism, returning again and again without a trace of hesitation from places of safety to what they had every reason to suppose was the peril of painful death. They, we know, were real Americans, whatever their lineage, and the woman-killers were not the representatives of any race, but the victims of ignorance, poverty, and oppression, continued through centuries. Anger against them yields to pity as the explanations of their hideous conduct are considered, and with the pity comes, or should come, realization of a public duty that cannot be fulfilled by exercise of the policeman's club. That club was properly used while the beastly panic was in progress, but it did nothing toward solving the problems we have assumed.

—Current events are of sufficient diversity and importance to supply most newspapers with topics for discussion, but they do not content The New Orleans Picayune, and we find in it, leading the editorial page, a long and elaborate answer to the more than academic question—"Why was the South defeated?" And so many of us had half forgotten not only that the South really was defeated, away back in another century, but even the existence of a South distinguishable otherwise than geographically from the rest of a great and prosperous country! But The Picayune, for a day at least, had not forgotten, and with amazing patience it recalled the conditions of the sixties, went over the old arguments, and reached the conclusion that "lack of machinery and skill for manufacturing all our products" is the answer to its conundrum! That's as may be—and what's the difference? The living interest of The Picayune's article lies not in its conclusion—which might have been anything else and have been just as useful—but in two quaint and curious sentences near the beginning of its essay. They read as follows:

> The men of the South who fought for their country in the war of 1861-5 will never cease to ask the causes of their defeat, although many of them at this distance of time have come to understand vastly more of the situation than they did during the conflict. * * * If disproportion in numbers had been all, there are many reasons to hope, if not to believe with confidence, that the result would have been different.

It takes a little effort to see only the humorous side of these remarks, but it can be done by some, and others would better divert their attention from their spirit to their letter and struggle with The Picayune's use of the word "hope" in relation to the past. There, now, is a question worth studying, especially by those who have been worried by a very up-to-date dictionary advertisement. Does or can our estimable neighbor really "hope" that "the result would have been different"? As word sharps we doubt it, whatever we, in turn, may hope as patriots.

—Civilized Jerseymen are preparing to engage in another contest with the Senators of the State in regard to pigeon shooting. Since New York rose in its much too long-delayed indignation and prohibited bird butchering and the advertising of guns and powders under the guise of "sport," our own savages have been forced to cross the Hudson when they wanted to kill a few creatures that couldn't fight back, and, as New Jersey had a good supply of home-grown savages, "tournaments" have been unendurably numerous there during the past year. The State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals hopes that public sentiment has now been so thoroughly aroused that even the Jersey Senate will not dare to ignore decency and smother the anti-pigeon-shooting bill soon to be introduced. The last one passed the lower house of the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote, but the upper house refused to take any action at all in the matter, and the "sport" went on. The "influence" exerted by the marksmen and their employers can only be inferred from the fact that in this State they raised a large fund and vainly tried to distribute it where it would do the most harm. Perhaps this inference is unjust, and other measures were taken in New Jersey, but—well, the pigeon shooters have more persistence than ingenuity, and it is hard to believe that they put their trust in anything except money. The result of the coming battle will be awaited with interest all over the country.

—A's Charleston reverences white blood so much, why does it make no more account than it does of the fact that seven-eighths of the blood which flows through the veins of Dr. CRUM is white and only one-eighth black? Surely the larger fraction, on general principles, ought to conquer the smaller without any trouble at all and save the man from being called a "nigger," even by Senator TILLMAN. To which part of his composition are Dr. CRUM'S admitted virtues credited by his opponents? Experience does teach, however, that even a small trace of black blood produces very marked effects, and perhaps the would-be Collector is more of a negro than a white man.

President Roosevelt's Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In President Roosevelt's Washington speech, reported in this morning's TIMES, occurs this passage, which embodies an apt quotation:

> An old and favorite quotation of mine has been Wesley's remark when some one criticised him because his "hymn tunes" were so good. The answer was that he was not going to leave all the good tunes to the devil. [Laughter.] And we want to be exceedingly careful that the impression shall not go out that good men intend to leave strength to those who serve the devil. [Laughter and applause.]

No doubt Wesley may have said what is here attributed to him, but when I was a boy I used to hear the maxim attributed to the eccentric Lorenzo Dow apropos of his employment of very worldly secular music in connection with the hymns he gave out in his religious meetings. The author of the sentiment, however, was neither Wesley nor Dow, but Rowland Hill—who said: "Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1903.

Private Ownership of Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the coal mines indeed belong to the operators, why may they not demand even famine prices for coal as justly as banks may exact panic rates for money loaned?

What is the coal famine but an aggravated symptom of disease from which society must suffer so long as it continues to legalize so-called, but miscalled, private "ownership" of natural opportunities and governmental facilities for making a living? JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Jan. 19, 1903.

Suggestion for Elevated Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your valuable paper I beg to suggest an immediate relief from the congestion on the elevated system. Move the Battery station north to loop, run Ninth Avenue trains down Ninth Avenue and up Second, and Sixth Avenue trains up Third Avenue, reversing them in the other direction. This I estimate will permit of about 30 per cent. increase in the number of trains, and at a trifling expense. It also saves transferring at the Battery.

M. F. WOOD.

New York, Jan. 21, 1903.

A Lee Statue at Gettysburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the proposed erection of a statue to Gen. Lee at Gettysburg reminds me of the statue to Napoleon which I saw in Moscow; a proof that, whatever may be the extent of our generosity in this respect, we will find it difficult to outdo the Russians:

"Over another motley collection in the Kremlin, over its faded insignias of empire, its emblems of present greatness and past crimes, alike indifferent to its jewels, its precious monuments, or the still more highly cherished mementos of the French defeat, stands the great Napoleon, in white marble. It is a generous and graceful tribute to this man's genius which alone led the Russians to erect his image in this place—for tribute it is and not vulgar triumph. He is represented in no mood of baffled hope, as well he might have been at Moscow, but in an attitude of proud complacency and intellectual grandeur. This very statue thus very half marks the physical limits, the ultima thule, of his wonderful career."

Such were my impressions when I saw the statue some thirty-odd years ago; impressions which are not yet effaced.

ALEX. DEL MAR.

New York, Jan. 21, 1903.

Jury System Reorganization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with Mr. B. B. Townsend that New York's jury system should be reorganized.

How is it that I am called twice in seven months to serve as a juror? I registered duly at last election and voted and yet only two months later I am called for jury duty.

Truly it is time that something should be done in this matter. A. S.

New York, Jan. 21, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Not Averse.

He (facetiously)—A society belle should have the right ring.

She (demurely)—Well, I have hopes.—Yonkers Statesman.

Inertia.

In theory an equal force
Must be used to move or stop a thing.
But why, when two bells start a car,
Does it stop for just a single ring?
—Buffalo Express.

In the Absence of the Street Signs.

Mr. White—Pardon me, but is this Smith Street?

Mr. Black—No, Sah; dis am Jones Street. Smith Street done run perzackly paralyzed ter dis one, Sah.—Judge.

Tunnel Discomforts.

The prairie dog that had started out to see the world was taking in the sights in a neighboring village inhabited by his own species.

"Well," he said, as he backed hastily out of a subterranean dwelling that a rattlesnake had pre-empted. "I see they have the same tunnel problem to solve here that they have in other cities."—Chicago Tribune.

PLOD, PLOD, PLOD.

Amos R. Wells in The Ram's Horn.

When your hands and head are weary,
And your soul has lost its song;
When the road is hot and dreary,
And the way seems very long;
When you have no heart for action,
When you need the spur and rod—
There's a world of satisfaction
In a plod, plod, plod!

Just to see the task before you,
And forget the distant goal;
Just to bid Renown ignore you,
And to bear a humble soul;
Just to trudge along contented
Where the many feet have trod—
There's no better rest invented
Than a plod, plod, plod!

Let the genius leap to glory—
Winged feet that spurn the soil;
Though I think the truer story
Is that talents always toil.
We will make a reputation
From a broom, a hoe, a hod;
There are fame and fascination
In a plod, plod, plod!

For in this way and no other
Do the seasons come and go,
And the great world is a brother
To the toiler with his hoe;
Near to nature working slowly,
We are close to nature's God
When we give our spirits wholly
To a plod, plod, plod!

CANAL TREATY IN SENATE

Convention Transmitted to That Body Yesterday Afternoon.

Had Been Read First at Cabinet Meeting—The President and His Associates Pleased—Only Change is as to Annuity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Hay presented a draft of the Panama Canal treaty signed last evening, and both the President and his associates in the Cabinet expressed satisfaction with the results achieved through the long and difficult negotiations.

Subsequently the convention was transmitted to the Senate. There it was read in executive session and then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This committee will meet to-morrow to consider the convention.

The prospect is good for the ratification of the treaty by a two-thirds vote without any serious opposition. It is said that a few votes are in doubt, but that the majority leaders are confident there will be no effort to delay or defeat the treaty. Ratification by the Senate this session will anticipate by several months the ratification by the Colombian Congress, but assurances have been given by the Colombian Government that this Government may rely on the completion of the agreement so far as the other contracting party is concerned.

It seems that but for an unfortunate accident in the transmission of a cable dispatch the treaty would have been signed and sent to the Senate last week. A dispatch was received by the Colombian Minister in Washington last Thursday instructing him to sign the convention. The dispatch was in cipher and was badly confused, so that it was necessary to cable a request to Bogota to have the message repeated. This occupied the interval up to last Monday night, when a clear and unmistakable authorization was received.

The representatives of the Panama Canal Company in New York were sent for and arrived here Tuesday afternoon, and negotiations were at once taken up at the residence of Secretary Hay, who was said to be confined to his room by serious indisposition. Tuesday evening there was a conference of all the leading Republican and Democratic Senators from the Foreign Relations Committee and the Isthmian Canal Committee, including Senators Morgan, Hanna, Kittredge, Lodge, Harris, Cullom, Frye, Foraker, Spooner, Fairbanks, and Aldrich. The substance of the treaty was at that conference assembled in definite shape, and the next day it was cast into formal phrases at the State Department by Assistant Secretary Adee and Mr. Cromwell of counsel for the Panama Canal Company in collaboration.

The treaty is identical with that drawn by this Government several months ago, and at that time submitted to the Colombian Government, with the single exception of the amount of annuity to be paid Colombia for the right of way of the canal. This Government proposed an annuity of $100,000, while Colombia demanded $650,000. The Colombian Government's demand was based, it is said, upon the ascertained returns from the Panama Railroad Company in port dues, &c., which Colombia did not desire to have reduced. During the several months of negotiations, Colombia agreed to all points in the treaty proposed by the United States with the exception of the annuity. That has been the point of difference for many weeks, and at one time it threatened to break off negotiations entirely.

Secretary Hay communicated directly with the Colombian Government, intimating that some agreement must be reached soon, as the United States desired to enter on the construction of the canal, if it were to be constructed by the Panama route. For several days active efforts have been making to secure an agreement, but not until yesterday were they successful. The Colombian Government then, through Mr. Herran, the Chargé d'Affaires here, agreed to accept annuity of $250,000. This was entirely satisfactory to the President and Secretary Hay, and while it is a larger amount than was offered at first, it is believed by Administration officials that the Senate undoubtedly will accept the figure named in the treaty, particularly after it is made clear that a lesser amount would deprive Colombia of income which she is now actually receiving.

All other points than this one of rental remain as they stood in the original draft of the treaty, and are completely satisfactory to the United States Government. The United States promises to make a cash payment in gold of $10,000,000. She will have control of the canal practically in perpetuity, as required by the Spooner act, this result having been attained by the adoption of a plan for a lease for one hundred years, renewable at the pleasure of the United States, and Colombia having nothing to say about the extension.

The matters of police and juridical control are settled by a scheme of joint action, although it especially is assured that no citizen of the United States will be tried by any other than his own courts. Control of the waters of the ports of Colon and Panama is vested in the United States just as far as may be necessary for the complete operation of the canal, and it is assured that our extra-territorial jurisdiction will be unquestioned as to waters and streams pertaining to the canal. All port dues on vessels passing the canal are to go to the United States by way of offset for the annuity payments.

The strip of land to be used for the canal and for canal purposes is to be ten kilometers, or about six miles in width. The United States is to have the privilege of free importation of vessels and material to be used in the construction of the canal. It also is given the right to improve, use, and protect harbors at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal.

It was not Secretary Hay's intention to transmit the signed treaty to the Senate to-day, but after the President and the Cabinet discussed it, the conclusion was reached that it would be advisable to send it to the Senate at the earliest possible moment. The formal letter of transmittal, therefore, was prepared at once, and late this afternoon the treaty was sent to the Senate. The President and members of the Cabinet are confident that the treaty will be ratified at a reasonably early date without encountering serious opposition.

The estimated cost of completing the canal is $144,233,358, to which must be added the sum of $40,000,000 to be paid the Panama Canal Company for its franchises, concessions, property, and work done, making a total cost of $184,233,358.

Its total length from 36 feet deep in the Atlantic to 36 feet deep in the Pacific is 49.09 miles. The distance from the inner end of the harbor enlargement at Colon to the shore end of the bay channel at La Boca is 42.3 miles. The length of the Nicaragua route is 183.66 miles, and it is estimated that thirty-three hours would be required for a vessel to pass through, while to pass thrugh the Panama Canal only twelve hours will be required. There is a saving in distance in favor of the Panama route of 134 miles and in time of twenty-one hours. The annual cost of operating the Nicaragua Canal is estimated at $1,350,000 above that of operating the Panama Canal.

Aside from the cost and time saved, the Panama route is said to be desirable for other reasons. The Panama route is said to be feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be by locks. In addition, the Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end. Such harbors exist at either end of the Panama route. Then scientists have recently called attention to the fact that the Nicaragua route is in the seismic disturbance zone.

The act providing for the construction of an isthmian canal, which was passed last June, authorized the President to acquire on behalf of the United States at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000 all the rights, privileges, franchises, and property of every description owned by the Panama Canal Company, including all the capital stock, and not less than 68,863 shares of the Panama Railroad Company, now held by the Panama Canal Company, provided a satisfactory title to all the property described could be obtained. The President was further authorized to acquire from Colombia exclusive and perpetual control of a strip of land in Colombia not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, with the right to use and dispose of the waters thereon, and to construct and perpetually maintain, operate and protect a canal of sufficient depth and capacity to afford passage to ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use.

Authority was given the President to acquire such additional territory and rights from Colombia as in his judgment will facilities the operation and maintenance of the canal; the United States to have jurisdiction over the strip of land and the ports at both ends, with the right to make such police and sanitary regulations as shall be deemed necessary to preserve public order.

The act further provides for the issue of $130,000,000 2 per cent. gold bonds to meet the expenditures authorized by the act. They are to be issued from time to time, as the proceeds may be required; are redeemable after ten years and payable in twenty years, the interest to be payable quarterly in gold coin. They are to be exempt from taxation; are to be disposed of at not less than par, and are to be open to popular subscription.

The agreement with Great Britain, known as the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty, superseding the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which gave England a say in the isthmian canal question, gives this country the right to construct the canal, to police it, and to keep the waterway neutral. In times of war no belligerent can embark or disembark land stores, or revictual in the canal. In addition, under this agreement, the canal must never be blockaded, and must be open to vessels of all nations observing the rules.

PANAMA COMPANY REJOICES.

Officials Believe the Consummation of the Whole Canal Project Is Near.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The officers of the Panama Canal Company are highly gratified at the signing of the treaty between the United States and Colombia providing for the construction of the canal. They have received private advices from Washington, confirming the press reports on the subject, but not giving details regarding the terms of the treaty. One of the chief officers of the company said:

"Although we lack details, yet we have reason to believe that the recent negotiations tended to remove the difficult question of sovereignty by a clause giving the United States a hundred years' lease, with the exclusive right of the United States to renew the lease at the end of a hundred years. This amounts to complete authority over the route, but it saves Colombia from a technical violation of the clause of the Constitution providing against ceding her sovereignty.

"We were not entirely surprised at the conclusion of the treaty, as recent advices indicated that a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations was probable. At the same time we considered the actual signing of the treaty to be the most difficult obstacle. Now that that is accomplished we consider the consummation of the whole project to be not far off. Our friends in Washington say they are confident the Senate will ratify the treaty during its present session. After that it will be necessary for the Colombian Congress to ratify it. Fortunately the revolution in Colombia is over, and a peace treaty has been signed.

"Our reports from Bogota show that the elections for members of the Colombian Congress are now being held, with the intention of calling a session of Congress next April or May, at the latest. There is little probability of serious opposition to the canal treaty in the Colombian Congress, particularly if the United States Senate ratifies it. Therefore, we are satisfied that the signing of the treaty yesterday will lead to the conclusion of the transaction within a few months."

When the official quoted above was asked if the conclusion of the transfer of the canal company's property was compulsory before March 4, he replied:

"Yes. Our option on the route at $40,000,000 when transmitted to the Canal Commission specified that it was open until March 4 next. It will be for our Board of Directors to say whether this time can be extended. But I have no doubt that if the United States Senate ratifies the treaty, the board will willingly grant an extension of time until the Colombian Congress acts."

JUBILATION ON THE ISTHMUS.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 23.—The news received here to-day that the canal treaty between the United States and Colombia had been signed caused much jubilation throughout the Isthmus, and hopes are expressed that the United States will soon begin the completion of the canal.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Spirited Colloquies in the Senate Over the Statehood Bill—Mr. Quay Again Demands a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Statehood bill again occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. During the debate several spirited colloquies occurred, in which Senators on both sides of the question charged the others with obstructing important legislation.

Upon the conclusion of morning business Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) referred to his notice of yesterday that he would call up the Immigration bill to-day, and said that he understood that it would be agreeable to Mr. Quay.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) explained his position in the matter by saying that he consented to the arrangement believing there would be no debate upon the bill, but he had been informed that Senators desired to discuss the bill and he felt bound to object.

Mr. Fairbanks temporarily withdrew his request for consideration of the bill, on a suggestion from Mr. Quay that later in the day some arrangement might be made with the view to taking it up.

Mr. Hoar went to the desk and had read a letter addressed to him by Chairman Fowler of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, referring to the Currency bill reported by that committee and stating that "it has the approval and support of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, and the Director of the Mint." At Mr. Hoar's request the letter was ordered to lie on the table. It is supposed that the letter had reference to remarks of Mr. Hoar a few days since upon influence of executive departments upon legislation.

Mr. Quay yielded to permit the passage of a bill authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the navy the name of Julius A. Kaiser as a Passed Assistant Engineer.

When Mr. Gallinger called up a pension bill, Mr. Quay said he would object if any further committee reports were read. "Those calls have become fashionable this morning," said he.

"Has it come to this," interjected Mr. Spooner, "that no business is to be transacted except the Statehood bill?"

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a revenue cutter to be employed in Hawaiian waters. There was a temporary lull in the proceedings, and Mr. Quay said he would be pleased to have a vote on the Statehood bill unless some Senator was ready to proceed.

"The Senator need not be impatient," interrupted Mr. Beveridge. "There is somebody prepared to argue this question."

"I will be glad if he will take the floor, that's all," replied Mr. Quay.

Immediately following this came a demand for a vote by Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.) Mr. Beveridge then spoke against the Omnibus bill.

Quite a spirited colloquy arose when Mr. McComas (Md.) demanded to know why there was such a rush to secure a vote upon the Territorial bill to the obstruction of all other business.

Mr. Dubois, (Idaho,) replying, said that the minority was obstructing; that if a time could be fixed for a vote on the Statehood bill other business could proceed. He declared that the majority would have a vote, no matter what might be done. "You may try to unite Arizona and New Mexico," he said; "you may bring in a trust bill, but you cannot divide us. The majority always has had a vote, and will have a vote on this bill."

Mr. Burnham then resumed his remarks in opposition to the Omnibus Statehood bill. Mr. Burnham spoke for two hours without concluding.

THE HOUSE PASSES BILLS.

Pensions for Widows of Gen. Sigel, Gen. Negley, and Rear Admiral Picking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House to-day passed 235 private pension bills. They included pensions to the widow of Gen. Franz Sigel at $100 a month, the widow of Gen. Francis Negley at $50, and the widow of Rear Admiral Henry F. Picking at $40.

The Alaska Delegate bill was passed. It provides for the representation of the Territory of Alaska in the House of Representatives by a Delegate. It also defines the citizenship and the qualification of electors and creates the machinery for the elections, the date of which shall be the last Tuesday in September. The first Delegate is to be elected next Autumn, and is to hold a seat in the Fifty-eighth Congress.

COMMISSIONER IDE'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Root to-day received a cablegram from Gov. Taft, at Manila, requesting a six months' leave of absence for Commissioner Ide, dating from Feb. 15. Commissioner Ide is in ill-health, owing to his two years and a half of continuous service in the islands, and his condition requires that he should recuperate in a temperate climate.

The leave requested will be granted

THE NIBELUNG TRILOGY

Performance of "Goetterdaemmerung" Brings It to a Close.

Mme. Nordica as Brunnhilde and Herr Anthes as Siegfried—An Admirable Production of the Work.

The performance of Wagner's trilogy of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" that has been in progress at the Metropolitan Opera House was completed last evening, when "Goetterdaemmerung," the crown and chief glory of the great work, was given. It was a presentation, as was to be expected from those that have preceded it, admirable in many respects, and worthy to take its place at the climax of the series. The work is most exacting in its demands upon all concerned in it, as well as upon the audience, and with wisdom born of experience the management gave a version of it shortened to suit the exigencies of operatic audiences of this day and this state of society.

It is hard for lovers of this monumental work, which embodies the highest development of Wagner's genius and technical methods, to part with any of it; but the necessity of it is obvious in view of the time it all requires. So the prologue, with the three Norns and the strand of the fate of the world, had to go by the board. It contains some of the most wonderful of Wagner's musical inspiration, truly suggestive of the dim mystery and power of the world rulers; yet from the point of view of the drama and its connection with the thread of the development it can most easily be spared. The long scene between Waltrante and Brünnhilde, in which the Valkyrior brings the message of the coming twilight of the gods, was retained, but there were numerous shorter cuts made all through the rest of the drama which brought it down to a compass comparatively reasonable—namely, about four hours, instead of nearly five.

The performance was not one to efface memories of glorious achievements in the past, but it was the spirit of the tragedy, and disclosed some of the finest efforts that the singers of the present company at the Opera House have put to their credit. Chief among these was Mme. Nordica, whose Brünnhilde takes on in "Götterdämmerung" a majesty, an accent of tragic desolation, and a supreme eloquence at the final climax that makes it seem the very height of her expression as a dramatic singer. She gave herself freely and fully last evening, pouring forth her voice in unstinted measure, and acting with a vigor and a poignancy, a command of all the resources of an actor's expression that she has seldom surpassed.

Mr. Anthes made a more favorable impression as the mature than as the youthful Siegfried. His singing was better, his voice better than it was in the previous portion of the Trilogy. The dignity and heroic stature of the part became him better; he was more at home and moved with greater freedom in it. There is still something too much of sweeping gesture and sudden movement in his procedures. It is not a performance notable for its subtlety; but it has a certainty of touch and the impress of mastery that go for much in making it a valid interpretation of Wagner's hero.

Mme. Homer's Waltraute was a disappointment after some of her work in other things; but it was, after all, in line with the inexperience in dramatic expression that she has shown that in her recital of the woes of the gods and the consternation that prevailed in Walhalla she should so entirely miss the potency and significance of it all. With that showing many would have gladly exchanged this scene for that of the norns at the beginning.

Mr. De Reszke's grimly baleful and ponderous impersonation of Hagen is one of the most excellent that the whole Trilogy has to offer, and the brief scene that remains for Mr. Bispham's black Alberich is a bit of effective work. Of the Gutrune of Mme. Reuss-Belce and the Gunther of Mr. Mühlmann there cannot be much said that is favorable; the former especially is singularly ineffective.

Mr. Hertz dominated the performance from the beginning to the end with an unceasing vigilance for the production of all the power of expression that resides in the orchestral score. It was another superb reading, and another laurel in the crown that the genial conductor has been gathering in these latter days.

OPERA HOUSE MANAGEMENT.

Walter Damrosch, Daniel Frohman, and F. W. Sanger Mentioned as Controllers of Affairs.

In the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday the Directors said that they had not been notified officially of the intentions of Maurice Grau to relinquish the management. A report was that Mr. Grau said he did not believe Jean de Reszke would take the position if it was offered. The General rumor was that the management will devolve upon Walter Damrosch, Daniel Frohman, and F. W. Sanger; the first to conduct the artistic affairs, the third to have sole charge of the business matters, and the second to exercise a general supervision over both.

It is believed that by April or May Mr. Grau will be able to say whether he will take up the reins again in 1905.

It was said that Klaw & Erlanger would be willing to lease the Opera House in case the decision be to shelve grand opera next season.

MR. BJORKSTEN'S RECITAL.

At Mr. Theodor Björksten's second song recital, which he gave in the small chamber music hall of the Carnegie Building yesterday afternoon, he appeared in considerably better voice than at his first, some weeks ago. His programme was considerably less interesting, however, containing a number of hackneyed pieces and a number that, while they were comparatively unfamiliar are more suited to the drawing room than to a recital of artistic pretension. Among the more interesting were Saint Saëns's song, "Sérénité" and Augusta Holmes's "Message d'Amour," and three folk tunes, one from the North, one an old French chanson, and a tarantella from Italy. Miss Martha Strickland, who was to assist Mr. Björksten, was unable to sing, and the concert giver substituted a number of pieces himself.

HOWELLS, BJORNSON, AND CALDERON.

An Interesting Triple Bill Given by the Empire Dramatic School.

For the sixth matinée of the present season the students of the Empire School of Acting yesterday gave the first performance on any stage of the duologue, "The Mother," by W. D. Howells, which lately appeared in the Christmas number of Harper's Magazine; the first American performance of Björnson's "A Gauntlet," ("En Hanske,") a problem play in two acts, and the first performance in English of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of Calderon's "Beware of Smooth Waters," ("Guardate de la Agua Mansa.")

Mr. Howells's little play will be remembered as a bedside talk between a young father and a young mother to whom a child has just been born. The tender, poignant feeling and the sad philosophy of the little conversation received little or no added emphasis by virtue of stage presentation, but they were quite touching enough to catch and hold the intelligent attention of the audience.

Björnson's play raises the problem as to whether a woman has not the same right to expect the man she is to marry to have been morally pure as the man has to expect this of her. The sympathy of the author is clearly with the young woman. To her mind matrimony is no longer to be a convenient laundry for cleansing the soiled linen of Erring Man. Learning that the youth she loves has previously been what he should not have been, she not only throws him over, but when he comes to plead his case she slaps him on the cheek with her gloves, which, for some inscrutable reason, she has been wearing indoors throughout the act. It is so plotted that by doing this she is bringing scandal upon her own family and his; but that does not in the least deter her. Even those who do not particularly approve of masculine high jinks will probably regard her action in this particular instance as a windmill tilt. "The Gauntlet" is dramatically on a far lower plane than "Beyond Human Power."

The Calderon comedy, coming after this Norwegian play, shows a most noticeable indifference to high moral standards on the part of its characters, who blithely do many things that seem foolish and wrong-headed to western eyes. But it is clever in its somewhat complicated intrigue, and gives the impression of being a true if somewhat highly colored and emphatic picture of manners. It is a good example of the degree in which the Spanish dramatist resembled Shakespeare—and of the no less marked degree in which he fell short of him. The acting was on the whole creditable to the school.

CANADIANS BAR 'NATHAN HALE.'

Company Not Permitted to Play the Clyde Fitch Drama.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 23.—Citizens of Guelph, Ontario, practically forbade the performance in that town to-night of Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale," and Howard Kyle, the star, brought his company back to the United States, arriving here this evening.

The play was booked in Canada for this week at the request of the local managers, and despite Mr. Kyle's protest. The audiences received with chilling silence and adverse criticism its appeals to American patriotism and references to the British forces.

Canadian newspapers said the performances were "little better than poison" and "an insult to the British subjects." One said that Hale's death "was something of a compensation to the audience."

These reports traveled to Guelph, where the citizens declared they would not allow the drama to be performed, and induced the local manager to cancel Mr. Kyle's engagement.

SUCCESS OF "VIVIAN'S PAPAS."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Leo Ditrichstein's new play, "Vivian's Papas," was presented to a large audience at the Columbia Theatre to-night by Rich & Harris's comedians, and received a flattering reception from a large and fashionable audience. President Roosevelt's children, accompanied by their tutor, occupied a box. Attorney General Knox and many members of Congress witnessed the performance.

The leading rôles were taken by John C. Rice, Thomas A. Wise, and Sally Cohen. There were curtain calls at the end of each act, and the author of the play responded after the second act.

TESTIMONIAL TO A. M. PALMER.

A testimonial to A. M. Palmer is being arranged by Charles Frohman and others, it being their object to give a single play with an all-star cast at the Metropolitan Opera House in May.

Theatrical folk yesterday commented on the action of Mr. Frohman, saying that this testimonial must be a graceful way of indicating that all past differences between the two managers was at an end.

Will Tack Writ on Clara Morris's Door.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, to-day, signed an order directing Deputy Sheriff Kuss to tack the writ of mortgage foreclosure which he has upon the door of Clara Morris's house. Kuss has had the writ some time, and has not been able to serve it personally.

COALING STATIONS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Public sentiment is retarding the completion of the agreemcnt between Cuba and the United States with regard to coaling stations. The Cubans, while realizing their obligations toward the United States, dread having their ports placed between fires in the event of a conflict between the United States and a foreign power.

The Cuban Government is willing to concede one naval and one coaling station, located for instance at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo, but it is not ready to believe that the United States will bring pressure to bear to secure more than two or three stations.

IN THE SHOPS.

For running ribbons into underwear there is nothing better than the flat little bone needles. They are dainty in appearance and cost 1 cent apiece.

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A big checker table in the mission furniture has covers cut from the top of the table at the two ends, and these lifted show a couple of wire basket pockets for the checkers.

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There are a good many pieces of furniture made nowadays in reproductions of old designs of a half-way period, which is not of the best, and yet in some ways is very attractive. It is of a later date than the work of Sheraton and his followers, and has not the delicacy of the work of that artist or his contemporaries. There are many old styles revived in bureaus. These are high, with heavy side columns and large ball, or other styles of heavy feet, with, in some of them, two small drawers at the top, with larger ones below. Many of the pieces have small drawers on top of the bureau, with a glass attached. These drawers on some bureaus are stationary and on others separate. Large glasses are set across many of the bureaus, square ones swinging, but the prettiest of all are the oval glasses hanging from carved supports. These bureaus are the best of them all, and have carved side pieces and claw feet. Old-fashioned swinging brass handles are used on the bureaus, or there are knobs of glass, or in some cases they are of wood.

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Old-fashioned sideboards of the same period are to be seen with heavy side pieces and large feet, cupboards and drawers, and no top shelves. They are not made for houses where economy of room is required, as in our modern apartments.

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Pieces of furniture which are useful and economical of space are the corner closets, also reproductions. These are tall and have shelves the full length, and doors. Some of the side pieces are plain and others handsomely carved. There are six or eight shelves on the inside, and the closets are some six feet high. The glass is put into the drawers in fanciful designs.

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Here are some very beautiful and artistic pottery jugs, tall, straight pitchers. One of a soft wood brown has red woodbine leaves, natural size, trailing over the handles. Another of a dull blue-green, with the imprint of pine branches in it, is decorated with small pine cones in the natural colors and shape. The effect is very good. The pieces are signed with the artist's name.

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One of those small bead purses with gilt frames and a ring by which they are worn on a chain is of coral red, and is worn on a long string of coral beads. The purse costs 40 cents.

***

Baroque pearls of all sizes and shapes are used in cuff links. The opposite button in each link is of gold, polished. There are many varieties of scarab cuff links, the scarabs carved from different kinds and different colors of the opaque stones. The opposite buttons are of gold, but these in some fanciful shape and in the dull gold. The buttons with the pearls are smooth and plain.

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A comparatively inexpensive and attractive pocket match safe for a man is in dull silver, made of innumerable twisted coils of a serpent. It costs $3.50.

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A perfectly plain match safe in gold will cost $60.

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Vinaigrettes made of the favril glass have the tops of dull stones, which blend with the colors of the glass. One in green shades, for instance, has emeralds around the neck of the bottle. Another with rose tints is set principally with rubies. There are stones of other colors, but those blending with the strongest tone of the glass are the most numerous.

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A beautiful vinaigrette is small and round, of crystal, with a deep-toned gold top set with diamonds. The chain and ring for carrying it on the finger are set solidly with diamonds.

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Both bonbon boxes and vinaigrettes come in the beautiful Russian enamel.

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A coffee set of Russian silver has for a foundation the silver with black enamel which is to be seen in so many Russian pieces, but over this the large pieces are incrusted heavily with gold, and the effect is beautiful. There are the coffee pot, sugar bowl, and creamer with this decoration, and the small cups of china are set into more shallow metal cups of the silver and black.

"Tired to death" is the feeling which frequently precedes a collapse. Don't neglect the warning. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will remove the obstructions, and pave the way to health.—Adv.

SIG. MARCONI IN NEW YORK

Inventor Tells of the Work on the Various Stations.

He Thinks Transatlantic Wireless Service at One Cent a Word a Probability.

Guglielmo Marconi, having completed the equipping of his wireless transatlantic stations in Cape Breton and at South Wellfleet, on Cape Cod, Mass., arrived in New York yesterday morning. Mr. Marconi is at the Holland House. He will remain here until Wednesday, when he expects to sail for England on the White Star liner Celtic, and will finish the work of getting the station at Poldhu in readiness for transoceanic communication.

Mr. Marconi said that the stations on Cape Breton and Cape Cod were now finished, and that in about three months he expected to have the station at Poldhu completed. Then, he said, wireless telegraphy would be ready for the transaction of commercial business across the Atlantic Ocean. The Cape Cod station, he said, had four steel towers, each tower being equipped with 100 wires. This does not mean that it is possible to send 400 messages across the ocean at the same time, Mr. Marconi explained, although he said it was possible to send fifty messages by the syntonic system across simultaneously.

Mr. Marconi was asked about the proposed service between Italy and the Argentine Republic.

"Work on the Italian-Argentina line," he answered, "will soon begin. The Italian Government has been asked to appropriate $200,000 for the station in that country, and Argentina will probably do likewise for the Southern station. At any rate, the whole matter, should Argentina not appropriate, will be financed by Italy. The distance between the two countries is 6,000 miles, and of course very powerful apparatus will be required."

"How about the one-cent-a-word rate between England and the United States?"

"That's right; you know the cable companies started at $5 a word, and now they have come down to 25 cents a word. In the usual course of events it is quite probable that we, beginning at 10 cents per word, will be able eventually to transmit messages across the Atlantic at the one-cent rate."

The Alaskan and Cuban services between the United States and those places, Mr. Marconi said, were assured, and work will be begun on the stations soon. With the exception of a line between New Zealand and Australia, he said, the various Marconi companies had no projects for Pacific communication at present under consideration.

"Is it true that the electrical currents generated by the apparatus at Wellfleet have seriously hampered the telephone service in that vicinity?"

"I investigated that report, but was unable to verify it," Mr. Marconi replied.

Regarding the suit brought against the Marconi Company by the De Forest Wireless Telegraph people, Mr. Marconi, when it was referred to, smiled and said:

"That matter is for the courts to decide, and I am quite willing for them to decide the case on its merits."

Mr. Marconi yesterday afternoon met the Directors of the Marconi Company in this country and explained to them the equipment and prospects of the stations on this side of the Atlantic. He will be entertained at dinner to-night at the Metropolitan Club by the Directors of the American company.

Dr. J. Clifton Edgar of 50 East Thirty-fourth Street, house physician at the Holland, was in attendance upon Mr. Marconi twice yesterday, in the morning and in the evening. He said, however, that Signor Marconi had been up and about attending to his affairs all day, and that the ailment was slight and of no consequence.

SALE OF GILSEY COLLECTION.

Portraits of Forrest, Garrick, and Booth Among the Items—Spanish Inquisition Document.

On the last day of the sale by John Anderson, Jr., 20 West Thirtieth Street, of Part I. of the late Peter Gilsey's literary collection, good prices were obtained. Some of the items and successful bids are as follows:

"The Dream," a small copper engraving by Albert Durer, $30.50.

An Inquisition document, signed by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, addressed to Don Juan de Ribera, dated May, 1486, $32.50.

A part of the original manuscript music of the songs in "Lilliput," in which Clara Fisher, aged six, made her first appearance on any stage, at Drury Lane Theatre, Dec. 10, 1817, $11.

A portrait of Clara Fisher in evening dress, engraved in stipple after the original picture by Henry Inman, New York, 1825, $72.50.

Playbill of Edwin Forrest's second performance on any stage, Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1820, in the character of Young Norval, $27.

Colored acquatint portrait of Benjamin Franklin, in oval, head to right, by P. M. Alix, after Vanloo, $21.50.

Colored acquatint, signed D. B., 92, (1792,) of a garden party at Versailles, $145.

A portrait of David Garrick in military uniform, mezzotint, by J. Dixon, after T. Hudson, London, 1779, $47.50.

A portrait of David Garrick as Richard III., mezzotint engraved, by S. W. Reynolds after N. Dance, London, 1825, $22.

Portrait of Edwin Booth as Iago, large sibe, charcoal draying, by Oswald, London, 1872, $30.

CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT'S WILL.

Half of His Property Left to Mrs. Roosevelt—Mrs. Motley's Claim Against the Estate.

The will of Cornelius Roosevelt, a cousin of the President, who died in Presbyterian Hospital on Feb. 15 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. About a month ago Mrs. Gertrude Beverly Motley announced that she would endeavor to recover $25,000 from the estate in the Surrogates' Court.

Mrs. Motley declared that the money is due her by reason of a suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt made to invest in the stock of La Caisse Financiere. She said that Mr. Roosevelt took $28,000 to invest for her. He subsequently repaid her $3,000 and continued to pay her interest on the balance until his death. She says she was secured by Mr. Roosevelt, who transferred to her his interest in the estate of his brother Frank, under whose will he was to get a one-third share, and also his interest in the estate of his uncle, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt stipulated, she said, that he was to reserve to himself the first $5,000 received from either estate. The executors of the will are W. Emlen Roosevelt and John E. Roosevelt. They have declared that Mrs. Motley has no cause for action. The amount of the estate is not named. The testator left half his property in fee to his wife, one-quarter to her for life, to revert to their children, and the remaining quarter to the children.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI DINNER.

Tributes to Abram S. Hewitt and Thomas B. Reed, Who Was President of the Association.

Bowdoin College Alumni Association had its thirty-third annual dinner and meeting last night at the Manhattan Hotel, in Forty-fourth Street. George E. Moulton presided. The guests were President W. De Witt Hyde of the college and George Haven Putnam. All of the speakers paid tributes to the memory of the late Thomas B. Reed, who at the time of his death in December last was President of the Alumni Association, and to the late Abram S. Hewitt.

Prior to the banquet the annual business meeting was held and these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—George E. Moulton; Vice Presidents—P. P. Simmons, John G. Wight, G. F. Harriman, Dr. W. B. Chase, and Frank H. Cothren; Secretary—Dr. F. H. Dillingham; Corresponding Secretary—L. A. Rogers; Treasurer—Earl A. Merrill; Executive Committee—Dr. A. A. Hussey, Henry Pierce, Edgar G. Pratt, J. D. Sinkinson, and Almon F. Hill, Jr.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There are to be several dances this evening. Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's class will meet at Sherry's. The Saturday Evening Dancing Class will meet at Delmonico's. In the Metropolitan Club Annex the youngest set, not yet out, will have the second of the series of dances arranged for them.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman will give a dinner this evening in their residence, at 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, for Lady Swansea. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, 51 East Fifty-third Street, will give a dinner this evening. Several receptions are to be held in the afternoon.

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The friends of John G. Follansbee will sympathize with him on account of the death of his mother on Wednesday at her country seat in England. Mr. Follansbee sailed for England on Wednesday a week ago.

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To-morrow is to be quite lively for Sunday. There are to be several entertainments, besides many small luncheons and informal receptions. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will receive and have music. Mrs. John Cowdin will have a musical evening and Mrs. William T. Bull has another afternoon.

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Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm (Miss Henrietta Mason) of 813 Fifth Avenue has invitations out for dinners on Tuesday next and Feb. 10, and a luncheon on Feb. 4.

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Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt of 1,062 Madison Avenue will give a dinner this evening for her debutante daughter, Miss Mary Schuchardt.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier (Miss Sara Van Alen) will give a dinner to-morrow evening for Mrs. Collier's grandmother, Mrs. Astor. It is to be followed by a musicale, at which Mme. Sembrich will sing, Maud MacCarthy, the violiniste, will play, and a Viennese string quartet will appear. There is to be also singing by a choir of boys. A supper will follow the musicale. The decorations are to be Japanese in character.

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Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster gave a dinner of twelve covers last evening in the de Peyster residence at 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. The guests were Bishop Henry C. Potter and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Dr. David H. Greer and Mrs. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. Van Amringe, and Mrs. George L. Kingsland. The decorations were white roses and violets.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a small cotillion last evening in her residence, at 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, as is her custom each year. Worthington Whitehouse led. There were about sixty couples from the married and the younger sets. The decorations were simple but effective. Hodgson used a white and pink scheme in roses, the supply being lavish. There were quantities of palms and ferns for a background. Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills received their guests in the drawing room in the second story. Before supper there was general dancing, the music being furnished by a Hungarian band. Supper was served at about forty small tables in the dining room and the large apartment adjoining in the first story. Each table had a centrepiece of pink and white roses. Dancing was in the new ballroom, that was completed two years ago. It is in the Louis Quinze style. There were pretty favors and effective favor figures. The white and pink idea was carried out in that detail also. Among the favors were fans of pink carnations, outlined with green leaves, gauze ribbons and orders, and other effective trifles that make a dance decorative. In one figure large hoops, trimmed with pink flowers, were used.

Among those invited were:

Mrs. Astor,	Miss Caroline Wilmerding,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
The Misses Burden,	Miss Natica Rives,
Miss Marion Fish,	Miss Eleanor Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,	Miss Sybil Douglas,
The Misses Gerry,	Miss Anna Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	Miss Caroline Drayton,
Miss Cutting,	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley,
Miss Maud Livingston,	Mrs. Arthur Paget,
Miss Van Rensselaer,	Mrs. Charles Marshall,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Miss Laura Swann,
Miss Natalie Schenck,	Miss Janet Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,	Miss Therese Iselin,
Miss Jean Reid,	Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman,	Miss Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,	Mrs. Mary Newbold,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Miss Josephine Johnson,	Miss Florence Twombly,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	The Misses Iselin,
Miss Jessie Sloane,	Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris,	Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller,	Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,
Miss Violet Cruger,	Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams,	Marquis Primoli,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	Frank Otis,
Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,	Robert Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Osgood Field,	James Burden,
Count Montesquiou,	Leonard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies,	Center Hitchcock,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,	Alfonso de Navarro,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Richard Peters,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	William A. Burden,
Miss May Goelet,	Rawlins Cottenet,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting,	Frederick Bull,
Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding,	Frank Polk,
	Peter Gerry,
	Henry Bull,
	Ernest Iselin,
	Reginald Ronalds,
	Phoenix Ingraham,
	Cass Ledyard, Jr.,
	Frederick d'Hauteville,
	Philip Livermore,
	Creighton Webb,
	Alan Sands.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Roosevelt entertained this evening at her usual weekly musicale, when the new piano recently made for the White House was used for the first time. This instrument is a concert grand with gold colored case, decorated with the shields of the thirteen original States. The legs represent the American eagle with outstretched wings supporting the body of the instrument.

The artists of the evening were Mrs. Dora Howard, soprano, and Mr. Albert Lockwood, pianist, with Mrs. May Pomeroy Graves as accompanist.

Among the guests invited in addition to the members of the President's official household were the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the Spanish Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Calderon, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Mme. Bonaparte, Mrs. Julian Catlin, Miss Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, the Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, M. Theobold Chartran, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Senator and Mrs. Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, Senator Penrose, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Merritt, Mr. John R. McLean, Representative and Mrs. Wayne Parker, Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLanahan, Miss McLanahan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Steinway, and Gen. S. B. M. Young.

The Chargé d'Affaires of France and Mme. de Margerie entertained this evening at dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, to meet whom were present Commander and Mrs. Cowles, the Spanish Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, and the Countess Quadt. Mr. and Mrs. Ward Thoron, and Miss Edith Wetmore. The company later attended the musicale at the White House.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw entertained at dinner this evening, when their guests were the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takhaira, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, Senator and Mrs. Kearns, Senator Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Representative and Mrs. Showalter, Miss Elizabeth Kean of New Jersey.

Representative Morrell of Philadelphia gave a dinner to-night to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. The guests were Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Bishop T. J. Conaty, Mgr. F. V. Rooker, Secretary of the Papal Legation; the Rev. Jerome Dougherty of Georgetown, the Rev. W. H. Ketchum, Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions; the Rev. Thomas S. Lee, the Rev. D. J. Stafford, the Rev. J. D. Sterling, the Rev. E. L. Buckley, Catholic clergymen of Washington; Representative Henry Burke of Philadelphia and Representative James R. Young of Philadelphia. Archbishop Ryan has been in Washington for a week attending a meeting of the Indian Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert.

Senator and Mrs. Hale also entertained a distinguished dinner company this evening.

MYOPIA HUNT CLUB BALL.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The great ball of the Myopia and the Norfolk Hunt Clubs to-night at the Somerset was the greatest event of the Winter season. Among fashionable folk an invitation to the hunt ball is considered sufficient proof of the recipient's social standing to admit him or her to the highest social functions in Boston.

Francis Peabody, Jr., had charge of the arrangements and had the able assistance from the members of the clubs. It was an all-night affair. The first supper was served at 12:30 and the second one at 4. The cotillion began at 2 A. M. Two bands furnished continuous music. Round dances filled up the time from 10:30 until the supper at 12:30.

Count de Montesquiou Entertained.

Count de Montesquiou was the guest of honor at the Grolier Club on Thursday evening, and he attended the small dance given by Mrs. Ogden Mills yesterday. On Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday dinners are to be given in his honor by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, respectively.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM THE CIGAR AND TOBACCO TRADES.

By Sigmund Bosenwald:

Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$100	Weil & Sons	10
E. Rosenwald & Bro.	100	Carl Vogt's Sons	10
A. Cohn & Co.	100	C. R. Goldsmith & Co.	10
Sartorius & Co.	50	Fred Rose	10
Weil & Co.	50	L. Goldschmidt & Co.	10
Fred Schulz	50	G. V. Watson & Co.	10
C. H. Spitzner & Son	50	Lozano, Selgas & Co.	10
F. Miranda & Co.	25	Levi, Blumenstiel & Co.	10
E. Hoffman & Son	25	Newgass & Greenhut	10
S. Rossin & Sons	25	B. Rosenblutt	10
Rothschild & Bro.	25	M. Levy & Bros.	10
E. Arendt & Son	25	Ohio & Rovira	10
L. Schmid & Co.	25	M. Ertheiler & Son	10
J. Bunzl & Sons	25	Simon Auerbach & Co.	10
Havemeyer & Vigelius	25	Fischner	10
J. Mayer's Sons	25	Julius Marquesee	10
J. Bernheim & Sons	25	J. Cohn & Co.	10
Pretzfeld & Co.	25	Tobacco Leaf Publishing Co.	10
H. Duvs & Co.	25	L. Gerschel & Bro.	10
G. Falk & Brother	25	Wm. Stake & Co.	10
G. Salomon & Bros.	25	U. S. Tobacco Journal	10
E. Bach & Son	25	Ruscher & Co.	10
E. & L. Franz	25	Meyer Mendelsohn	10
J. Hirsch & Son	25	W. H. Stiner & Son	10
L. Friedman & Co.	25	A. Blumlein & Co.	10
F. Hirsch Co.	25	Baker & Dubois	10
J. Meyer & Co.	25	M. Neuburger & Co.	10
Meyer Mendelsohn	25	J. Schoerner & Co.	10
J. S. Gans & Co.	25	Mark Harris	10
Cullman Brothers	25	J. H. Goetze & Co.	10
Lichtenstein Bros.	25	In smaller amounts	90
Y. Pendas & Alvarez	15	Total	$1,550
F. Candle, Hamilton & Co.	15		
H. Koenig, Popper & Co.	10		
Palmer & Co.	10		
E. Spingarn	10		

By William H. Cummings:

M. Abenheim & Co.	$25
H. Toel & Co.	25
Kremelberg & Co.	25
E. Muller & Co.	15
Henry Siebert	10
W. H. Cummings	$10
Total	$110
Total for trade	$1,660

DEATH OF FATHER McCORMICK.

Priest, Suddenly Stricken, Asks for His Mother, but Dies Within a Few Minutes.

Just as he was entering his residence yesterday afternoon the Rev. Daniel J. McCormick, pastor of St. Veronica's Roman Catholic Church, on Washington Street, was noticed to be ill, and he died before a physician could reach him.

While the servant was trying to get him to a chair he remarked: "Call mother; I'm dying." But he was dead before a move could be made to carry out his wishes.

He died just as the great ambition of his life was about to be realized. He found the parishioners worshipping in a one-story building when he was assigned to be their pastor, ten years ago. He first strengthened the parish, and about a year ago the erection of a handsome church building in Washington Street was begun. For the last three weeks Father McCormick had been laboring indefatigably to make the church fair which was held to help pay for the new church a success, and he had managed, with the aid of his assistants, Fathers Reany and Kane, to raise $17,500. It was his one great desire to see the church dedicated. It will be finished about three weeks hence.

The priest was fifty years old. He was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College. He was ordained on Dec. 22, 1877, and had on the anniversary of his ordination celebrated his silver jubilee as priest. Besides his mother he leaves a brother and two sisters.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William C. Codman.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—William C. Codman, an old-time merchant prominently known in this city and elsewhere, died this morning, in his eighty-second year. His passing was merely the closing of a long life devoted to business activities, in which he kept up his interest till a few months ago.

Mr. Codman was born in Dorchester, and was the son of the Rev. John Codman, D. D., pastor of the second church in that place. His mother was Mary Wheelwright. Mr. Codman went into the Calcutta trade when a youth and spent several years in the Far East, where he was the representative of Reynolds & Co. of this city. Later, on his return to this country, Mr. Codman was in trade on his own account as a Calcutta merchant. His place of business was on Central Wharf, and he was one of the very last to abandon this place and this trade, after others in it had either retired or moved their business over to New York, which outstripped Boston as a centre for all this foreign trade.

Mr. Codman then became proprietor of the Lawrence Insurance Company until the company, like nearly all others of its kind, was forced out of existence by the heavy losses of the Boston fire of 1872. He then became receiver for the company to wind up its affairs. Later Mr. Codman went into the real estate business.

Catherine Alexander Duer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 23.—Miss Catherine Alexander Duer, a member of the well-known family of that name, died here to-day in her ninetieth year after an illness of eight or nine years.

She came to Newport to make a visit to her cousin, Mrs. George M. Odell, and before the visit was concluded suffered an attack of paralysis, from which she never fully recovered. During the greater part of these years she had been confined to her bed, but was an incessant reader.

Miss Duer was a granddaughter of John Duer, who was a member of the Continental Congress and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Alexander Hamilton.

Her grandmother was a famous beauty, and a woman of great prominence in the days of the Revolution.

Miss Duer's father was the Hon. John Duer, at one time Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York and one of the most distinguished jurists in the early half of the nineteenth century.

The funeral will be private, and the body will be taken to New York for burial with the other members of the Duer family.

Frederick Chippendale.

Frederick Chippendale, formerly a well-known actor, died yesterday at the Edwin Forrest Home, near Philadelphia, where he had lived for ten years. He was born in Ayr, Scotland, in 1820, coming of a theatrical family, his father and grandfather having been noted actors. Chippendale in in 1845 came to the United States, and in 1848 first appeared before the footlights in Richmond. In his subsequent career he had parts in the best productions. He is survived by one daughter, Belle Chippendale Warner, and three granddaughters, two of whom, Afy and Lenore, are actresses. The third, May, retired from the stage a short time ago. The body will be brought to this city to-day and services will be held on Monday at 1:30 o'clock at the Church of the Transfiguration.

Mrs. C. A. Waterbury.

Mrs. C. A. Waterbury, the widow of the late Lawrence Waterbury, died yesterday at Jacksonville, Fla., in her eighty-first year. Mrs. Waterbury was Miss Caroline A. Cleveland, the daughter of Palmer Cleveland, a lawyer well known in Connecticut a half century ago. Mrs. Waterbury leaves a son; James M. Waterbury, who is a well-known financier in this city and prominent in society and in club life. Mrs. Waterbury also leaves three daughters, Mrs. John S. Ellis, Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop, and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. C. M. HALL of the Chair of Geology of the North Dakota State Agricultural College is dead of diabetes, after a short illness.

FRANCIS ARNOLD HOFFMAN, who was Lieutenant Governor of Illinois during the administration of "war

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening—"Abundant Rain in Answer to Elijah's Prayer," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, pastor.—11 A. M.—"Copying God's Plan." 7:45 P. M.—"Men's Lame Excuses." Baptism at night. Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St.,
REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., PASTOR.
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning—Sermon by Rev. H. C. MABIE, D. D.; subject, "The Advance of the Cross and Recent Achievements." Evening—Sermon by DR. LORIMER on the Ninth Commandment; subject, "The Immoralities of Human Speech." Sunday-school and Bible class, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE
Dr. Judson, 10:45 and 7:30. Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45, and Mr. MacMurray, 7:30. Evangelistic Service every night, including Saturday. Preaching by Dr. Judson every night except Friday.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—11 A. M., W. C. Bitting, pastor; "Enriched by Loss"; 7:45 P. M., Rev. W. M. Upcraft, China's Home Missionary, will speak.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Pastor:
Fifteen-minute Organ recital preceding evening service.
5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St.—Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor. Morning service at 11 A. M. Special evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 30th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH 4th Ave. and 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Sermon and part of Oratorio "St. Paul," 8 P. M. Preacher, DR. PARKS. Lacey Baker at the Organ.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M. holy communion; 11 A. M., morning service, preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN:
Epiphanytide. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Offertory: "As the Hart Pants"....Mendelssohn
Evening service, 8 P. M.
The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 a. m. Holy Communion.
11 a. m. Morning Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Robert B. Kimber.
4 p. m. Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.
8 p. m. Service; Preacher, Rev. John Mills Gilbert.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Children's Service.
11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon.
Noon.—Holy Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
8:00 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.,
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist, Tours in F, and Sermon, 10:30.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning prayer; preacher, the rector....11 o'clock
Evening prayer..... 4:15 o'clock
Choral litany; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27e rue. Services divins le dimanche, a 10h.½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittemeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dean Hodges of Cambridge will preach in the morning.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
Stuyvesant Square, (16th St., east of 3d Av.,)
Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector.
Musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The choir will render the Baal music from Mendelssohn's Oratorio, "Elijah," including the descent of the fire.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. and 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon (all seats free) 8 P.M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 74d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

ST. TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture; subject, "Ethics and Religion." Seats free. All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Messiah," by Handel.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "Some Respectable Brutes in our Modern Life."

REDDING CHURCH, 337 East 17th St.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11. Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject, "THE STRAIT GATE."
Evening subject, "BROKEN FETTERS."
Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METH. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.,
REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by REV. C. W. MILLARD, D. D.; 8 P. M., Dr. Wilson will preach.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM."
8 P. M.—"WORK AND PLAY."
Special service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
7th Av., 14th Street.
The pastor will preach at 10:45 and 7:45.
Mr. J. M. Cornell will preside at the 4 o'clock meeting. Evangelistic meetings Monday, Wednesday and Thursday at 8.
Concert to-night by American Indians.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH,
West 4th St., near 6th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor.
10:30—"A Great Truth to Tie To."
7:45—"Things Which Are Ignored."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Frank C. Porter, D. D., of Yale University.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS:
WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, JANUARY 25TH,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M.; Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Life's Anchor." Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 55th St.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
Pastor.
On January 25, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning Topic, "A Commanding Purpose."
Afternoon Topic, "The Life and Translation of Enoch."
The Home-Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., will lecture on "The Best Chapter in the Bible."
Wednesday evening 7 rice at 8:15.

Religious Notices.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 91st St.
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The God of Comfort." 8 P. M., "Salt."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street,
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Way God Loves."
4:30 P. M., "The Way God Gives."
(Special Music.)

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.,
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Service preparatory to communion will be held in the church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper service at 4:30 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Bow and Arrows of Joash."
Evening—"An Interview with a Scientist of 900 B. C."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"How a Man Grows Spiritually."
Evening—"The City's Need of a Man: A Tribute to Abram S. Hewitt."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Supper in Simon's House."
Evening—"Reuben."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach at both services; in the evening, the second sermon on "Elijah the Prophet." The choir will give selections from the oratorio of "Elijah."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach on "The Right Emphasis in Religion." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Pastor's study class after service. Sunday School at Parish House 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "The Religious Revolution"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach fifth sermon in series on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "Jesus and the Father." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Morning subject, "The Religion of Jesus or Religion About Jesus. Which?" evening, "Right Adjustments in Life." III. "Right Adjustment to the World of Amusement."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches. Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Sixty minutes of music To-night Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN, PRESIDENT OF Swarthmore College, will deliver an address at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place, to-day at 2:30 P. M.; subject, "A View of Nature and the Bible." All are cordially invited.

EIGHTEENTH STREET CHURCH,
(Near 8th Avenue.)
Rev. Arthur Jamieson, Pastor.
Morning, 10:45. Evening, 7:45.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-145 West 46th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.
REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
At Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 5th Av. and 29th St., Tuesday, 3:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Unpardonable Sin." Admission free.

HARRY STEELE MORRISON,
"Interviews with Famous Christian."
FREDERICK W. JAMESON,
Tenor.
23d St. Y. M. C. A.,
Sunday, Jan. 25, 3:45 P. M.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday morning, 11:15, "Social Unrest." Sunday night, 108 West 45th St., class in Philosophy.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St.
Sunday at 11 A. M.
"Is Man Immortal?"

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. GERDSEN, D. D., pastor. —Services, 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Jan. 25th, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Adler; subject, "The Universities and the People." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St.; Sunday, 3 and 8, Rev. May S. Pepper, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Ave. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night. Come.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA WILL lecture on "Spiritual Evolution of the Soul," Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15. Free.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN EVANGELism.—The fourth meeting of ministers and laymen under the lead of the General Assembly's Evangelistic Committee will be held Monday, Jan. 26, in Assembly Hall, 156 Fifth Av., at 11 A. M. At twelve, Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler will speak, followed by the Rev. Drs. Hunter, Stevenson, and Alexander. All invited.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
Sunday School Teachers and the PUBLIC in general are cordially invited to a
PUBLIC MEETING
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, AT 8 O'CLOCK, MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway, corner 76th St.
Addresses by
Prof. W. W. White on "God's Book."
Rev. A. H. McKinney, Ph. D., on "God's Boy."
Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D., on "God's Spirit."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Man, Mortal and Immortal," by Mr. C. E. Birdsall.

WHAT THE NEW CHURCH HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE BIBLE.
Its origin, its character, how to interpret it, the question of its inspiration and the "higher criticism." Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., east of Park Ave. Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock. Subject of lecture January 25, by the Rev. John C. Ager of Brooklyn: "Efforts of the Christian Church, Ancient and Modern, to Interpret the Bible." Morning service, with sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, at 11 o'clock.

A Macaroni Bride.

NAPLES, Jan 5.—An eccentric old man named Tasino, living in a small village near Naples, offered his hand and his purse some weeks ago to the lady who knew how to cook macaroni to suit his palate.

As Tasino was reputed very wealthy, no fewer than 120 ladies entered the contest, with the result that two days ago the successful macaroni specialist was led to the altar by Tasino, who presented his blushing bride with £100 as a wedding present.—London Express.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Churchmen Discuss Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws.

Executive Committee, with Bishop Doane as Chairman, to Urge Action by All Religious Bodies.

Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist committees, in furtherance of common action by religious bodies to secure uniform marriage and divorce laws, have met in this city, and have elected an Executive Committee, of which Bishop Doane of Albany has been made Chairman and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Stated Clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Secretary.

The meeting was in St. Bartholomew's parish house, and there were present Bishop Doane, the Rev. Dr. Greer, who introduced the resolution at San Francisco; the Rev. Dr. John Fulton, Philadelphia, representing the Episcopal Church; the Rev. Drs. Roberts and Dickey, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. McIlvain, Baltimore; the Rev. Dr. Niccolls, St. Louis; the Rev. Dr. McCaughan, Chicago; Judge Lanning, Trenton, and John E. Parsons, New York, representing the Presbyterians, and Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley, and Judge Reynolds, representing the Methodists.

Discussion lasted for three hours, and it is said that the delegates agreed in the opinion that common action by all religious bodies in America is desirable to abate the number of divorces, and to ecure uniform laws on the subject of marriage. The Executive Committee was elected for the purpose of directing the common aim and enlisting representatives of other religious bodies. Work is to be undertaken at once by the Secretary of the committee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 1, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul at Athens. Acts, xvii., 22-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—He preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection. Acts, xvii., 18.

When Paul declared to the Jews of Thessalonica that their expected Messiah—the Christ—must of necessity die—that He must rise from the dead—and that, therefore, Jesus of Nazareth was the Christ—he at once aroused their most bitter enmity. He had offended their most cherished expectations and prejudices. For the Messiah, or Christ, for whom they looked, was to be a great King, who should deliver their nation from all oppressors, and bring back to it the ancient splendor and power of King David.

This expectation they based upon their reading of their sacred rolls. Paul, however, took these same rolls and explaining passage after passage, and laying them alongside of each other, and other passages—and all alongside of facts in the life of Jesus—thus "opening and alleging"—he proved that Jesus of Nazareth was in truth the very Messiah who was promised by Moses, by all the prophets, and in the Psalms.

So in every age since the time of Paul, the Scriptures have been an impregnable fortress for the defense of the Gospel. Their testimony is clear, full, and decisive. They declare that there is but one God, and that He is the Sovereign Ruler over all. This they declare as an unquestionable fact, and all of their testimony concerning sin and redemption rests on the assumption that this fact is admitted. As long as Paul addressed himself only to the Jews or to Jewish proselytes, he had nothing to do but to proceed from this accepted fact in presenting the great truths of "Jesus and the resurrection."

In this lesson, however, he has another class of hearers before him. They are neither Jews nor proselytes, and have no knowledge of the Scriptures. How shall he reach them with the Gospel? Has God revealed Himself in any other way than in the Holy Scriptures? The answer to this question Paul himself was inspired to write. For he says: "The invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and God-head; so that they are without excuse," (Rom., i., 20.) Therefore at Athens he reasoned with them from "the things that are made."

PAUL'S JOURNEY.

Leaving Timothy and Silas in Berea, some of the brethren there accompanied him—as we have already seen—as far as to Athens. If he went by water, as he probably did, he landed at its seaport called "Piraeus." It was about five miles from the city. "Had St. Paul come to the spot 400 years before," —Conybeare and Howson say—"he would have been in Athens from the moment of his landing at the Piraeus. At that time the two cities were united together by the double line of fortification which is famous under the name of 'The Long Walls.' The space included between these two arms of stone might be considered (as, indeed, it was sometimes called,) a third city, for the street of five miles in length thus formed across the plain was crowded with people whose habitations were shut out from all view of the country by the vast walls on either side."

At the time of Paul's landing, however, this wall was somewhat broken down, but its line was distinctly marked. The independent sovereignty of Athens, and its position as military head of the Greek confederacy, had long before passed away. It was now subject to the Roman power, but in recognition of its former military preeminence, and to conciliate a friendly feeling among the Greeks, like Thessalonica and many other cities, it was made a "free city." It thus governed itself by its own civil magistrates, and independently of military power. Its supremacy now, however, was quite as great as when it was sovereign, but from a different cause.

For although her ancient military glory and political importance had departed, "and the seat of government had since the conquest of Greece by the Romans been transferred to Corinth, yet the sun of her glory had not set. She was the centre of Grecian, and indirectly of Roman, refinement. Philosophy and the liberal arts were still carefully cultivated; students in every department and from every quarter still resorted thither for improvement; and her streets were crowded with Senators, and rhetoricians, philosophers, and statesmen. The eye of the stranger still rested with wonder upon the temples, and portices, and statues, the masterpieces of art." (Kitto.) It was thus not a commercial or a manufacturing city, but a scholarly one.

Notwithstanding this high culture, however, the city was full of idolatry, so full, that "one of the heathen satirists wrote, that it was easier to find a god in Athens, than a man—and Pausanius said, that they had more gods in Athens than in all the rest of Greece." (W. H. Lewis.) Statues of every conceivable god, wrought with the most exquisite skill in marble or bronze, were to be found in every part of this city. So when Paul saw "the city wholly given to idolatry" (v. 16) he simply saw that it abounded with idols.

It was in this city that he found himself an utter stranger. He understood the language, but in the whole city there were none to whom he could speak as to a friend. A few years before, when he sat as an enthusiastic scholar at the feet of Gamaliel, he would have rejoiced at the great opportunity now opened to him to see with his own eyes the world renowned creations of Greek art, and to hear with his own ears the discussions in the Greek schools. But now he looked upon them with very different feelings. They were, indeed, very attractive to the eye and mind, but he saw with a clear vision all that was hidden beneath this outward attractiveness. The magnificence of the temples—the beauty and grace of the statuary, the subtle arguments of the philosophers—now filled him with the deepest pity and sorrow. His "spirit was stirred in him." For the things so attractive to others were to him the evidences of spiritual blindness—a groping, and a feeling after something to satisfy the longings of an immortal nature. If art, and science, and philosophy by themselves could ever give strength and stability, Athens ought to be a living power among the nations to-day. But she is not. The beautiful monuments of her art are now crumbling into ruin and her famous schools were long ago broken up. It is a striking and solemn lesson for our own, and for all future time.

DISCUSSIONS IN ATHENS.

When Paul's "spirit was stirred in him" (Verse 16) it awakened not only a feeling of sadness, but a deep sense of his own personal responsibility. For, although he was alone in Athens, so far as human friends were concerned, yet he was God's servant, and must be about His business. On the Sabbath days, therefore, and whenever the synagogue was open, as his custom was, he presented the Gospel there to the Jews, and to other "devout persons" (Verse 17)—probably proselytes—who met with them. But the Jews were not very numerous, or of much importance, in Athens, and his ministry to them did not awaken much interest.

Falling in with the custom of the place, therefore, "in the market daily" he entered into discussion "with them that met with him." (Verse 17,) and it was not difficult to gather an audience there at any time. (Verse 21.) He thus soon attracted the attention of the philosophers. Two different classes are particularly mentioned as interested in his discurses. They were "the Epicureans" and "the Stoics," (Verse 18.)

"The Epicurians" based their teaching on the idea of a present, personal enjoyment, an idea which has always had sway in the mind of sinful man. It said: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die" (Isaiah, xxii., 13; I. Cor., xv., 32.) To them he was the truest philosopher who got the most pleasure out of life, and who threw off care and responsibility.

"The Stoics," on the contrary, schooled themselves to be indifferent to both pleasure and pain. To them life was a solemn and heavy burden which they were forced to bear, and it best became men to do it with calmness, with courage, and without feeling. They prided themselves on neither giving themselves up to its pleasures, nor of being overwhelmed by its sorrows. The truest philosopher, in their estimation, was the man who was the most devout, thoughtful, patient, and callous, for after death he would be absorbed by the gods and greatly exalted.

The Epicurians derived their name from Epicurus, a philosopher who taught in a delightful garden and surrounded by all that could gratify the palate or in any way minister to the comfort or pleasure of the body. The Stoics were founded by Zeno, and derived their name from the Painted Porch, where he walked and taught—the Greek word "stoa" signifying "porch." The Gospel has always "encountered" (v. 18) these two classes of men. "The Garden" and "The Porch"—pleasure and pride—have always been its enemies. They are its opponents as much to-day as ever, and as much in our own land as ever they were in Athens.

When these philosophers heard Paul speak of "Jesus, and the resurrection," they supposed that he was calling attention to one or more gods of whom they had never heard. Now the law condemned to death any private person who introduced a new god to the people "that had not been publicly recognized. It was under this law that Socrates had been tried and condemned" ((Kitto.) At Thessalonica the cry of the unbelieving Jews was that those who had turned the world upside down were violating the law in proclaiming another King. Here it was that they were proclaiming another god. In both cases the cry showed the attention which the Gospel was exciting. It was in fact turning the "up" side of the world down, for that side is not always the right side. In both cases the cry marked the spirit of the place. In Thessalonica it emanated from the professed loyalty of the people. In Athens from their religious zeal.

THE ATHENIAN COURT.

In order that they might fully inquire into this matter of introducing "strange gods," (verse 18,) Paul was brought to Areopagus, not probably as a criminal, but simply for the purpose of investigation. This was the highest Athenian Court. It was held on the summit of Areopagus—or the hill of Ares, or Mars—so called because tradition asserted that Mars—the god of war—was tried there by a jury of twelve gods for the murder of the son of Neptune.

When Paul stood before this august court of eminence and scholarly men, he began his address with consummate wisdom and grace. Although we have only an outline of what he said, it is not difficult to trace his line of argument. It must have been in substance somewhat as follows:

"Ye men of Athens, I percieve that you are a religious people. As a stranger I have passed through your streets, and seen the number and variety of gods you worship. Among your altars I have seen one with this inscription—'To the Unknown God.' This is the God of whom I have spoken. Whom, therefore, ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you. So I cannot be a setter forth of strange gods. He is Lord of heaven and earth. He made the world, and all things therein, and he upholds all things by the word of His power. But He who made all things must be greater than anything He has made. Therefore He dwelleth not in temples made with hands. He needeth not anything, seeing He giveth to all life, and breath; and all things. You are feeling after Him, as though He were very far away. But in fact He is very nigh to each one—as near as a father is to his child—for in Him we live and move, and have our being. One of your poets, (see Kitto,) Aratus—a fellow-countryman of my own—in his 'Phenomena' thus speaks of this 'Unknown God':

From Jove begin we—who can touch the string,
And not harp praise of Heaven's eternal King?
He animates the mart and crowded way,
The restless ocean and the sheltered bay.
Doth care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh?
We are His offspring, and to Jove we fly.

Another poet, Cleanthus—the Stoic of Assos in Troas—in his "Hymn to Jove," speaks in a similar strain (Kitto:)

Great Jove! Most glorious of the immortal band,
Worshipped by many names—alone in might!
Author of all! Whose word is Nature's law!
Hail! Unto Thee may mortals lift their voice.
For we Thine offspring are. All things that creep
Are but the echo of the voice Divine.

If then, "we are the offspring" of God—he very logically went on to say—"we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device." Yet men, ignorant of Him, had made such images, as their own altars testified. But then—as the context proves—he must also have gone on to show them that God had not only patiently borne with "the times of this ignorance," but also, "when the fullness of that time was come," He had "sent forth His Son"—even Jesus—"in the likeness of sinful flesh" to make atonement for sin. Therefore, he added, He "now commandeth all men, everywhere, to repent," for there is a judgment coming when "He will judge the world in righteousness, by that Man whom He hath ordained"—even His own Son, Jesus Christ, to whom He hath given "authority to execute judgment, because He is the Son of Man" (John v., 27.) Moreover, of this redemption and judgment, "He hath given assurance unto all men, in that He hath raised Him from the dead," and "exalted Him to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance and forgiveness of sins." (Acts v., 31.)

Thus Paul preached the Gospel in Athens. He showed them from the works of Nature that there must be one Sovereign Ruler over all—"one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all." (Eph. iv., 6.) Before Him all men have sinned. By Him all men must be judged. Therefore, He requires "all men, everywhere, to repent."

But when Paul said that God "commandeth all men to repent," he did more than simply to assert God's authority. He also declared His grace. For this word—"commandeth"—literally means "to lay alongside of," (Young.) Like the words "compassion," "communion," "compel," it had as its root the word "Come." The authority of God was placed "alongside of" the invitation of God. For His command is always the gracious invitation of a loving Father to wayward children, bidding them to come unto Him and live. Whosoever, therefore, accepts the invitation obeys the command.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Upon what did Paul base his arguments at Thessalonica—and at Athens?

What is said of the City of Athens, and to what particular characteristic is attention called in this lesson?

How did Paul look upon it, and what was the effect?

What did he do—what two classes of philosophers met him—and what is said of each?

How did they look upon Paul's teaching and what did they do?

What was the general line of his argument and how was it illustrated?

How is it summed up, and what is said of God's command?

The Incentive Gone.

"I dunno what to do about Josh," said Farmer Cornstossel. "He don't seem to have much enterprise."

"You've been complainin' 'bout the boy ever sence we went to that theayter," replied his wife, reprovingly. "You've gone ahead an' cleared all the debts off the place, an' ef there ain't any incentive for Josh to go out in the wide world an' hustle, so's he can come back an' lift the mortgage fer as the landlord is about to foreclose, it's your own fault."—Washington Star.

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COFFEE MEN IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petition Filed Against John & Herbert W. Wilde—Business Started in 1814 in Dutch Street.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against John and Herbert W. Wilde, who composed the firm of Samuel Wilde's Sons, wholesale dealers in coffees, teas, and spices at 11 and 13 Dutch Street, by Morris J. Hirsch, for H. C. Bennett & Co., note brokers, of 71 Wall Street, creditors for $103,500 for money loaned to the firm between Aug. 21 and Nov. 17, 1902.

It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they have transferred a portion of their property to creditors; that they transferred a portion of their assets to Henry P. Doremus for the purpose of realizing on the assets and paying certain creditors a portion of the debts due these creditors, to the exclusion of other creditors; that they transferred a portion of their property to a corporation known as the Samuel Wilde's Sons Company, and that they allowed the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to obtain a preference by an attachment for $4,000.

The business is one of the oldest in the city, having been established in 1814, and has been in the same place, 11 and 13 Dutch Street, since that year. John Wilde has been a partner since 1878 and Herbert W. Wilde became a partner in 1894. On Nov. 12 last they incorporated the Samuel Wilde's Sons Company under New York laws, with a capital stock of $125,000, of which $75,000 is preferred and $50,000 common stock, the latter representing the good will of the business. John Wilde became President and Herbert W. Wilde Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr. Hirsch said that he had been told that the liabilities are between $200,000 and $250,000 and that an endeavor would be made to set aside any and all conveyances recently made by the firm, including the transfer of any property to the corporation. The other liabilities are principally to the banks.

Mr. Bowman of Smith & Bowman, attorneys for the Messrs. Wilde, said that the firm's affairs are in liquidation and that the new company is a separate concern from the firm, and that it took over no part of the assets of the firm except that which it paid for in cash at a fair and liberal valuation, such as trucks, horses

CORNELL BEAT HARVARD.

Ithaca Basket Ball Team Rolls Up a Large Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Cornell defeated Harvard to-night at basket ball in the university armory by a score of 23 to 9. The playing lacked the rough features of the Cornell-Columbia game of last week and was, moreover, a much better exhibition of basket ball than Cornell played then.

The game was full of brilliant individual plays. The star player of them all was Hermes, the little Cornell forward, who played his giant antagonist off his feet and kept the rest of the Harvard team bunched in fearful expectancy of his swift runs down the floor and his unfailing shots at the basket. Twice this little player made plays that with their cleverness and neatness brought the 300 spectators to their feet in shouting admiration. In two successive tries for goals from fouls he missed the basket, and then, before the Crimson players knew what was doing, caught the ball from the rebound of his own shot and tossed two goals, giving Cornell the first lead over Harvard. After this Cornell increased the smoothness of her team work and Harvard's playing became ragged and her players took long and hopeless shots at the basket from the middle of the floor. At times when the Cambridge players did work the big ball to within good throwing distance they invariably missed and much creditable work went for naught. Line-up:

Harvard, 9.	Position.	Cornell, 23.
Hanavan	Right guard	Lyford
Fosdick	Left guard	Townsend
Smith	Centre	Wadsworth
Bigelow	Left forward	Knapp
Gillis, Henderson	Right forward	Hermes

Goals—Smith, Gillis, Henderson, Lyford, Townsend, Wadsworth, (4,) Knapp, (2,) Hermes, (3.) Foul goal—Smith, (3,) Hermes. Umpire—Mr. Finck. Referee—S. S. Smith.

Barnard Girls Want Gymnasium.

Barnard College students and alumnae have begun a movement looking to the establishment of a gymnasium for the undergraduates of the college. Practical means for the accomplishment of this purpose have been taken by the appointment of an Alumnae Committee to consider the proposition.

This committee consists of Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, '99, Chairman; Miss Evelyn Osborne, 1900, and Miss Elsa Elsberg, 1902. All those concerned agree that such a building is essential for the physical culture of the Barnard girls. The gymnasium which is to be built for the students of Teachers College will not be completed until 1905, and the Barnard undergraduates are not anxious to make use of the Columbia gymnasium, since the objections expressed to their presence there by the Columbia students last year.

According to the proposed plan of the committee in charge of the movement, it will be possible to fit up the hall beneath the Brinckerhoff Theatre at the college in such a way as to provide a suitable gymnasium.

Prominent Runners for Mohawk Games.

Indications point to a large entry for the joint games of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Company H of the Eighth Regiment, which will take place at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on the evening of Feb. 7. All of the local clubs have promised to enter their full teams, and Secretary E. J. Rohner has received favorable replies from a large number of the college men. The main event on the programme will be a one-and-a-half-mile scratch race, for which an effort will be made to secure the entries of the best distance runners in the country. Franchot of Yale will be one of the starters in this contest. He hopes to meet his old rival, A. C. Bowen of Pennsylvania, who beat him in the intercollegiate cross-country championship. Among the other long-distance men expected to line up at the start are George Orton, Alexander Grant, A. L. Newton, J. K. Baillie, and Jerry Pierce, the plucky Indian runner.

Verona Lake Skating Races Arranged.

Speed skating devotees of the metropolitan district are displaying keen interest as to the outcome of the special series of races to be held to-day at Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J. Morris Wood and Peter Sinnirud, the American champion, will endeavor to decide the much-mooted question of supremacy.

These two athletes, who are in the first flight of experts on steel runners in the East, have a host of followers who desire to see the question of premiership settled before the "Swede" turns professional, which he intends doing at the world's championships in Canada next month. With this idea in view, and in order to get a line on their respective merits, a special prize will be awarded for contests at 880 yards and one mile, best of three heats in each case to decide.

Another special series will be the matches at one-half and one mile between Waller, the Norwegian expert, and Sorman of the Verona Lake Skating Club.

Athletics at Colgate University.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Carl C. Burt, '03, manager of the basket ball team of Colgate University, has announced the following schedule: Jan. 24, University of Rochester at Hamilton; Jan. 31, Washington Continentals at Schenectady; Feb. 7, Hamilton College at Hamilton; Feb. 14, Syracuse University at Hamilton; Feb. 21, University of Pennsylvania at Hamilton; March 7, Hamilton College at Clinton; March 12, Syracuse University at Syracuse; March 13, University of Rochester at Rochester. Several other games are pending.

At the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Athletic Association of Colgate University to-day it was voted to re-engage Paul Potter of Williams, '01, as track coach for the coming season. Under his coaching the track team made an excellent record last season.

New York A. C. Swimming Races.

The New York Athletic Club has arranged for swimming races to be held in the tank of the clubhouse on Jan. 31, the following events being open to all amateurs registered with the Amateur Athletic Union: Fifty-yard novice, 100-yard handicap, 250-yard handicap. In addition to these races there will be a 800-yard relay race between teams of four men (each to swim 75 yards) from the Old Columbia, and a water polo game between Columbia and New York Athletic Club second team. Entries close on Monday with Charles L. Burnham, New York Athletic Club.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon at the office of August Belmont. There were present August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, F. K. Sturgis, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and H. K. Knapp.

H. U. Homan was appointed Starting Judge for the season of 1903.

The applications for reinstatement lodged by G. A. Murphy, James Hogan, C. Coombs, and Mark Reardon were denied.

The Stewards restored Trainer John Gordon to all privileges under the rules.

Ice Yacht Races Again Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 23.—There is no improvement in the condition of the ice surface of Gull Lake, and the chances for the successful launching of the international ice yacht regatta are no better than they were a week ago. It may possibly be a week or ten days yet before the races can be pulled off. A score or more of yacht owners are camped at the lake waiting for a thaw, and several have returned home, but will show up again as soon as favorable word is received from Commodore Owen.

Annapolis Fencers Elect a Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 23.—The members of the Academy's fencing team have elected Roland R. Riggs of New Jersey, a member of the second class, Captain of the team. He will assume the position after Feb. 2, when Richard D. Gatewood, the present Captain, will graduate.

The team will not be considered representative of the Naval Academy after the first class men leave, but exhibition bouts will take place at Annapolis are being arranged with the New York Fencing Club and the New York Athletic Club.

Saratoga Handicap Distance Changed.

At a meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association yesterday it was decided to change the distance of the Saratoga Handicap from one mile and three sixteenths to one mile and a quarter. A silver cup valued at $500 will be added to the Shillelah Steeplechase by William C. Whitney.

Columbia Freshmen Beaten at Hockey.

Columbia's freshman hockey team suffered another defeat yesterday at the St. Nicholas Rink, being beaten by the seven of Berkeley School. The score was 2 to 1. The Varsity hockey team of Columbia will play the seven of the Morristown School at Morristown this afternoon.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Mount Morris Bank Bowlers Win Two Games in Bank Clerks' League.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League last night the Mount Morris Bank bowlers won two games, defeating the Kountze Brothers and the J. P. Morgan & Co. teams. The scores follow:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 130; Forsyth, 221; Brown, 155; Gilpin, 189; Schmitt, 167. Total, 862.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 157; Whitney, 124; Moore, 153; McNicol, 147; Bucken, 171. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.—Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 162; Forsyth, 114; Brown, 123; Gilpin, 152; Schmitt, 180. Total, 731.

Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 140; Wendell, 146; Hill, 181; G. McKeever, 108; Roach, 178. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.—Mount Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 107; Wendell, 154; Hill, 155; G. McKeever, 167; Roach, 164. Total, 837.

J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 118; Whitney, 131; Moore, 139; McNicol, 146; Bucklin, 152. Total, 686.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 168; Halpin, 133; E. Welcke, 144; McIntyre, 183; Potter, 169. Total, 797.

Castilian Council—Smith, 135; Lynch, 212; Patterson, 161; Feeley, 204; Fox, 138. Total, 850.

SECOND GAME.—Castilian Council—Smith, 161; Lynch, 186; Patterson, 126; Feeley, 184; Fox, 159. Total, 816.

Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 170; McNamara, 110; Kristic, 113; Welsh, 137; Huberth, 132. Total—662.

THIRD GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Hennessey, 137; McNamara, 139; Kristic, 125; Welsh, 156; Huberth, 144. Total—701.

Almirante Council—W. Welcke, 148; Halpin, 125; E. Welcke, 148; McIntyre, 118; Potter, 155. Total—694.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 199; Dewes, 173; Frankel, 132; Nutzhorn, 167; Twiddy, 152. Total, 823.

Daily America—Hobby, 129; Joseph, 130; Tetzlaff, 136; Shepherd, 184; Hannigan, 89. Total, 668.

SECOND GAME.—New York Herald—Allen, 216; Dewes, 143; Frankel, 152; Nutzhorn, 178; Twiddy, 208. Total, 925.

New York American—Caspari, 210; Wood, 165; Newman, 123; Demarest, 205; Hissong, 188. Total, 891.

THIRD GAME.—New York American—Caspari, 151; Wood, 154; Newman, 168; Demarest, 179; Hissong, 144. Total, 796.

Daily America—Hobby, 93; Joseph, 136; Tetzlaff, 152; Shepherd, 140; Hannigan, 115. Total, 636.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Hyperion Bowling Club	898	938	
Spartan Bowling Club	944		930
Newburg Wheelmen		808	796

High-Class Entries for Pastime Games.

Handicapper O'Brien of the Amateur Athletic Union announces that the list of men entered at the games of the Pastime A. C. and Company K, Eighth Regiment, in the latter's armory on Saturday, Jan. 31, comprises the best lot to whom he has allotted marks this season.

He further states that the constant improvement in form of the many local and out-of-town experts is such that greater care than usual is needed for the work of affixing handicaps for what promises to be the record list of the year thus far.

In every event with but one exception a record holder will occupy the post of honor at scratch, and the fields are of such good class that the back markers will have to be at their best to get home in front.

Entries close with George Bolster, Sixty-sixth Street and East River; Capt. C. P. Starbuck, Eighth Regiment, or C. Dieges, 25 John Street, on Monday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Supreme Court of the United States:

189—John D. Hooker et al., plaintiffs, vs. the City of Los Angeles.—Argued. Leave granted to counsel to file additional briefs within five days.

108—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Argument commenced for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday. Call for Monday: 109, 47, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 157, (and 158,) and 216.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 26: 2, 68, 70, 71, 73, 77, 81, and 82.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Mary O. Ward as administratrix, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Mary Darby, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

William Edwards vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Mary Bell vs. City of New York.—Motion to confirm report granted.

In the matter of Ann Cassidy, deceased.—Motion granted on payment of $20 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Robert Hand.—Motion granted.

H. Koehler & Co. vs. James W. Brady.—Motion denied.

H. Whitney Tew vs. Henry Wolfsohn, impleaded.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. James Regan, rel., vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Mary Levine, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

W. Preston Hix, respondent, vs. Edison Electric Light Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Annie Moran, appellant, vs. J. Lee Morrill, as executor, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and plaintiff permitted to enter judgment in proper form against the defendants on the special verdict. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Gottfried Schmid, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John H. Goetschius, respondent, vs. Edward H. Harlam, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles Swenson, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Rachel Weinstein, respondent, vs. Joseph Weber, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

James P. McGuire, respondent, vs. Charles W. Hall, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below.

Moe Aronson, respondent, vs. Mayer Greenberg, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Agnes V. Jackson, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, appellant.—Upon the plaintiff stipulating to reduce the judgment as entered to the sum of $1,600.40, the judgment as so reduced affirmed, without costs to either party; if such stipulation be not given, judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. No opinion.

Katherine O'Connell, respondent, vs. Ethelinda M. Shera, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Esther Kaminski, respondent appellant, vs. Carl Schefer et al., appellant respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs to the plaintiff respondent. No opinion.

William P. McFadden, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Upon the plaintiff stipulating to reduce the judgment as entered to the sum of $2,368.58, the judgment as so reduced affirmed, without costs to either party; if such stipulation be not given, judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. No opinion.

Harris Delkowski, as administrator, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Crandall & Godfrey Company, respondent, vs. Eddy Confectionery Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Clarence R. Conger, as trustee, respondent, vs. Theodore M. Conger, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William B. Isham and another, plaintiff, vs. New York Association for Improving Condition of Poor, et al., defendants.—Judgment ordered for defendants as directed in opinion, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Thomas C. Taylor, respondent, vs. Board of Health of the Department of Health of the City of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs on the authority of People ex rel. Kennedy vs. Brady. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Charles Coad and another, administrators, appellants, vs. John C. Stokes, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joanna M. Copeland, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

William H. Lewis, appellant, vs. Amy Boardman, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

John D. Moore, respondent, vs. Monumental Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs on the authority of Moore vs. Monumental Insurance Company, decided Dec. 5, 1902.

John D. Moore, respondent, vs. Monumental Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs, on the authority of Moore vs. Monumental Insurance Company, decided Dec. 5, 1902.

Samuel Borts, an infant, respondent, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Ray Sokolski, respondent, vs. Joseph L. Buttenweiser, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles A. Mathews, an infant, respondent, vs. City of New York and James Dugan, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, as to the appellant Dugan; and reversed and a new trial ordered as to the City of New York, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, respondent, vs. John B. McDonald, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Francis S. K. Seagrist, respondent, vs. Perez M. Stewart, as Superintendent, &c., appellants.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

John F. Plummer, respondent, vs. International Power Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Eli P. Miller and another, appellants, vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order entered directing that the cause be restored to the equity calendar for trial. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In re John W. Nelson, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Marcus Kronfeld, as trustee, appellant, vs. Herman Liebman, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

James Murray, as trustee, respondent, vs. David Bush, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles A. Brown and another, appellant, vs. City of New York and another, respondents.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John A. Dempsey vs. Joseph M. Gazzam.—Motion denied. Memorandum per curiam.

Herman Gunther, as administrator, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Upon payment of $10 costs, plaintiff permitted to submit his points on appeal, and defendant to reply to same; unless defendant desires oral argument, in which case default opened, on payment of such costs, and plaintiff allowed to put case on calendar for argument. Memorandum per curiam.

Cecelia L. Slater and another, as executors, appellants and respondents, vs. James Slater, individually, &c., respondent and appellant.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, with costs to each party, payable by the receiver. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Jan. 24

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Albert B. Storms and Eleanor Lee.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Max Schlansky vs. Louis Silverman—Henry M. Stevenson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Baiter vs. Holder—Morris J. Hirsch, Ackerman vs. Ackerman—Emil Goldmark, Chisolm vs. O'Brien—Cephas Bainerd. In re Larner—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—In re Schiffer—Edward G. Whitaker. Fox vs. Fox—Edmund J. Tinsdale.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Garfinkel vs. Rappaport—Adolph Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Adler vs. Califano—James T. Lee.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
Located between the two Steel Piers, at the Southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year round.
BUILT OF STEEL, BRICK, AND STONE.
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Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 11 to 1; and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.
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The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
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THE HOLMHURST,
Pennsylvania Ave., Close to Beach, Boardwalk and Piers.
Embodying every appointment of a high-class modern hotel, with homelike comfort. Elevator to street level, steam heat, baths, sun-parlors, etc. In the finest section, with unobstructed view. Excellent cuisine and service. Open throughout the year. Write for further information and special Winter and Spring terms.
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DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
Hot and cold sea water in all baths.
Capacity, 500. Café.
American and European Plans.
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Virginia Av. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. Centrally located within a few steps of Steel Pier, and all amusements. Steam heat, Sun Parlor, elevator to street level; $2.50 per day; $12.50 per week. Café attached. Send for illustrated booklet. Representative, H. E. Lansing, 289 Fourth Av., Cor. 23d St.
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With separate Sanatorium Annex. Whole Block Beach Front. Entirely New. 300 Ocean Rooms. 100 baths. Hydrotherapy Equipment Sea Water Plunges, Winter, $2.50 daily. $15.00 up weekly. Automobile. Booklet.
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On the Ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk, American and European plans. Fireproof, built of brick and iron. Unexcelled in furnishing, and equipment. Hot sea water baths attached to suites, and public. Excellent Café. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP, Formerly Manager Hotel Imperial and Victoria, New York.

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D. S. WHITE, President.

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Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Steam heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator. Private baths. Central location, adjoining Boardwalk. Open all the year. Moderate rates. Quiet, refined, select, first-class. Illustrated booklet.
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European plan only. Splendid accommodations. Long distance 'phone. Baggage checked in Hotel

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On the Southern Railway
A new modern Hotel and Sanatorium. Shooting preserves. Golf. Chloride Calcium and Lithia mineral waters used with wonderful results.
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THE ROCKLEDGE, Asheville, N. C. First-class accommodation. Latest improvements. Home comforts. Generous table. $2.00 daily.

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CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
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Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.
W. IRVING DAVIDS.

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GRAND AVE. HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Steam heat. Sun parlors. Good table. $2 daily.

Surrogate Notices.

KEDEY, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA D. JOHNSON, Martha Fischer, Charlotte Dixon, Martha Dixon, infants over 14 years; George H. Dixon, Mary J. Kedey, Thomas Kedey, William K. Hume, Elizabeth Watson, Martha Hair, Hannah Kelly, Sanford Kelly, William Frederick Hume, an infant over 14 years of age; Clarence E. Hume and Luella Maud Hume, infants under the age of 14 years; Rachel Buntie, (formerly Hume,) mother of the above-named infants, with whom they reside; William H. Watson, David Watson, Robert J. Watson, Mary E. Campbell, John A. Watson, Emma Jane McFarlane, Sarah Ann McMaster, Margaret R. McMaster, Hester Donaldson, Thomas Watson, Matilda B. Bennett, Thomas A. Wilmurt, Samuel K. Wilmurt, Francis M. Wilmurt, Addison Wilmurt, Florence A. Johnson, and the Empire State Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES KEDEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert Dixon, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja3-law6wS

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

To Madeira, The Mediterranean And the **ORIENT**

By the Twin-Screw S. S. AUG. VICTORIA
From New York February 3, 1903.
A Trip of
77 Days Cost $350 up

ITINERARY—Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piraeus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM | Kaiser, Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM | Kaiser Wm. II, Apr. 28, 4 PM

Special Notice.
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.
(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power.)
Will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

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From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. | *Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM | Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon | Kaiser, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
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NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM | Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
†A. Victoria, Feb. 3, 11 AM | †P. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM
*Ravenna, Feb. 12, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
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MINNETONKA ..... Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
MINNEAPOLIS ..... Jan. 31, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Feb. 7, 7 A. M.
MESABA ..... Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE ..... Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Money easy, 3½@4 per cent. on call.

Stocks dull and irregular.

The Venezuelan complication, if it may be so termed, dominated the stock market yesterday. It was, however, more a subject of discussion than of actual influence upon prices, for the market displayed no marked weakness, even in spite of the wild talk of possible war with Germany, talk in which even one of the prominent Senators at Washington was reported as indulging. Unquestionably the attitude of Germany in this matter is mysterious and possibly menacing, but the course of the market disclosed no pronounced apprehension that the incident will proceed any further than diplomatic negotiations so far as this country is concerned. The market is apparently in greater danger from sensational talk of war than from any real danger of war. The chief effect yesterday was to confirm the speculative stagnation. It was a traders' market throughout. There was little commission-house business.

Outside of the Venezuelan affair the market movement was without important development. Monetary conditions were, if anything, a trifle easier. Preliminary estimates show that the banks have gained more than eight million dollars cash this week, and the outlook, therefore, is for a favorable bank statement to-morrow. The announcement was made after the close of business that the Pennsylvania Railroad has been able to borrow $35,000,000 for six months at 4½ per cent., with the option of one renewal for another six months. Compared with the recent Lake Shore loan for one year at 5¼ per cent. interest and commission, this shows the relaxation in the money market in the past two weeks. The signing of the Panama Canal treaty increases the interest in the foreign exchange situation, in view of the payment this country must make. But as a matter of fact, even the experts are uncertain whether, or when, there will be gold exports.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	Laclede Gas	1
Balt. R. & P.	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf	½	Rubber Goods pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Gen. Chemical pf	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. C. & F.	¾	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	½	Met. Securities	2¼
Am. Ice pf	1½	Met. Street Ry	1⅝
Am. Locomotive	1	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Malting pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Am. Smelting	¾	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Sugar	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	1
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Peoria & West.	½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	¾	Rock Island	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Rock Island pf	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Corn Products	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Evans. & T. H.	⅝	Union Pacific	1
Hocking Valley	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Express	1½
Int. Power	2¼	U. S. Realty	⅝
Int. Pump	⅝	U. S. Steel	½
Iowa Cent. pf	1½	Wabash	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	Wabash pf	1¼
Kan. City So. pf	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., Dak. & Gt. So. 5s	1½	Hous. & Texas gen. 4s	1
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	2¾	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. Nor. 1st..1¾ |Mex. Cent. con. 4s..1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 23	430,644
To date this year	13,729,710
Corresponding date last year	11,911,475

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 23	$2,888,500
To date this year	$51,375,000
Corresponding date last year	$74,462,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allis-Chalmers Company preferred stock.
Automatic Fire Alarm Company.
Central Oil Company.
Chelsea Realty Company.
Chicago Edison Company.
Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland.
Municipal Gas Company of Albany.
Syracuse Lighting Company preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Bell Telephone Company, Philadelphia.
National Fireproofing Company on preferred.
Pittsburg Coal Company on preferred.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Metropolitan Street Railway, (adjourned.)

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The weakest issues on the list were the St. Louis and San Francisco shares, which on the day previous had been the strongest. The stocks declined even when the general market was strong, and declined still more when, later, heaviness developed throughout the list. The action of the securities went far to confirm the generally accepted theory that the movement on Thursday had been purely a manipulative one, designed to permit of distribution of the stock by an old-time pool in it.

Another endeavor was made to create a "bubonic plague scare," but it was promptly nipped in the bud by the declaration of Union Pacific and Atchison officials that such talk was nonsense, and that advices received by the officials of the companies led to the suspicion that the stories had been put out for stock-jobbing purposes.

The heaviness of the Wabash shares was noticeable throughout the day, the issues declining on limited transactions. The selling was attributed to the rather authentic stories reporting fresh friction between the Goulds and Pennsylvania interests, and declaring a firm intention on the part of the Pennsylvania to resist Wabash's proposed entrance into Pittsburg.

There was some selling of the steel stocks following the report of the illness of President Schwab, but the stocks were well supported. The buying had every appearance of syndicate support.

WESTERN ELEMENT BEARISH.

Since the collapse in prices some months ago as a result of which so many of the recognized Western crowd were badly hurt, these interests have not been doing much in the market, and what little they have been doing has been on the short side. From rampant bulls the decline converted them into decided bears, though not with the same courage of their convictions as formerly.

However this may be, they latterly have been growing less timid, and have been selling the market every time it has shown strength. They were among the largest sellers yesterday, and were confidently predicting a lower range of prices, claiming that they had the Standard Oil interests with them.

THE MOVEMENT IN ERIE.

When the Erie shares became suddenly active and strong in the early trading, the board room and the Street generally heard that at last the long-promised developments in the stock were at hand, and that an important announcement might be expected at any time. When, later, the shares became heavy those people who had been predicting an announcement were conspicuous by their absence, while on the other hand a new crowd sprang up who declared that the early advance had been designed solely for the purpose of permitting selling in other parts of the list.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the movement was nothing more or less than a demonstration against the short interest in the stock. This is understood to be considerable and to have for its leader a well-known room trader.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

The extreme weakness of the local railway shares was on selling, part of it apparently by insiders, prompted it was said by the new substitute for the franchise tax law introduced in Albany. The break in Manhattan was especially felt by the trading element, because that element was long of the stock at higher prices on purchases induced by very bullish talk coming from Gould sources. The various reports, too, recently circulated, telling in a vague way of "coming favorable developments," had led to some public buying. Most of yesterday's selling came from the enthusiastic buyers of a week ago.

MANY VENEZUELAN RUMORS.

When the market sold off in the afternoon, largely as the result of a bear attack upon it, which, however, did not dislodge much long stock, the Street heard several stories to explain the selling. All of these had to do with Venezuela. One was that a definite statement was to be given out during the afternoon by President Roosevelt, explaining the position of this country in the matter. Another was that at the Cabinet meeting held during the afternoon it had been decided to send a note to Germany warning against any further aggressive action on her part. A third was in the form of a denial of a story heard earlier in the day, that the German Emperor had apologized to this country for the shelling of the fort.

Of course the stories were all ridiculous, but they served the purpose of the bears and combined to create a temporary "scare" on the floor.

COLORADO FUEL'S YEAR.

The full report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the year ended June 30—the publication of which, the report explains, was delayed "on account of the postponement of the annual meeting," when the fight for control was on—was issued yesterday. It shows an increase in gross earnings of $1,614,049, a decrease in net of $338,971, and a decrease in surplus of $600,090. The income account shows as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$13,860,595	$12,246,545	$1,614,049
Expenses	11,857,507	9,904,386	1,953,021
Net earnings	2,003,088	2,342,059	*338,971
Less management	201,163	199,388	1,775
Total net	$1,801,925	$2,142,671	*$340,746
Other income	231,185	67,851	163,334
Total income	$2,033,110	$2,210,522	*$1,774,122
Charges & taxes	827,904	469,395	358,599
Balance	$1,205,110	$1,741,127	*$536,011
Sinking fund, &c.	512,284	449,205	64,079
Balance	$691,832	$1,291,922	*$600,090
Preferred div.	160,000	160,000	.....
Surplus	$531,832	$1,131,922	*$600,090
Previous suplus	2,096,476	.....	.....
Total surplus	$2,627,308	.....	.....

*Decrease.

In his report President Kebler refers to the exasperating delays in the completion of improvements, additions, &c., thus interfering with the satisfactory operation of the company. He then says:

The total amount of net earnings set aside as sinking fund for depreciation of property is $382,786, and an additional $82,890 (being 2 cents per ton on all coal and ore mined) has been set aside as an emergency fund. During the year four new mines were opened up and four new ovens constructed. The decrease in the earnings of the iron department is due to additional cost caused by operating the steel works while no much construction was going on, the new construction interfering very seriously with the operation of old plants. Of the additional tonnage produced by the fuel department only 283,000 tons of coal and 68,000 tons of coke were sold, the company using the balance.

The condensed balance sheet as of June 30 shows as follows:

Assets—	1902.	1901.
Real estate	$16,816,914	$16,142,388
Equipment, fuel department	5,031,314	3,771,276
Equipment, iron department	15,078,549	7,882,908
Equipment, miscellaneous	136,491	119,545
Equipment, sociological	7,468	.....
Hospital department	217,312	46,625
Coal mine development	142,200	98,415
Royalties paid in advance	59,046	45,139
Cash and conv. assets	8,053,461	9,089,939
Total	$45,516,737	$37,196,256
Liabilities—		
Preferred stock	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
Common stock	23,961,000	23,000,000
Bonds	15,065,000	5,995,000
Fund for payment of taxes	60,000	35,000
Fund for payment personal injuries	27,822	30,344
Fund for payment fire insurance	58,919	37,764
Fund for payment relining furnaces	86,145	29,146
Fund for emergencies	124,034	82,125
Sinking funds	1,020,992	1,478,394
Cash liabilities	2,615,163	2,412,096
Profit and loss surplus	528,640	2,066,475
Total	$45,516,737	$37,196,256

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review say that weather has not been favorable for business at St. John, but gains are reported in some lines, and collections are better than usual at this season in both wholesale and retail dealings. Spring dry goods are moving out actively at Montreal, and travelers send in good orders for later shipment of hardware, paints, and oils. Boot and shoe factories are busy and complaints as to payments are few. Wholesale trade is good at Quebec, especially in shoes and dry goods. Orders come in freely, collections are fair, and money is easy in the country districts. The turnover in retail lines since the new year began has been normal at Hamilton, notwithstanding the high cost of living and scarcity of fuel. Jobbers of groceries and provisions report business only fair, while in wholesale clothing, footwear, harness, hardware, drugs, and building materials an increased trade has been done. Prospects are generally good and collections fair. Toronto reports activity in dry goods, hardware and metals in moderate demand, with prospects for a large Spring trade. Lumber is in good demand at Vancouver, and prospects are favorable in building lines. Retail trade and collections are slow.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Previously existing favorable conditions still rule. Spring trade shows further expansion, particularly in dry goods, such as linens, wash fabrics, underwear, and hosiery. Clothing, shoes, hardware, and hardwood lumber are active, and the volume of shipments of Spring goods to fill orders offers still another problem for the congested transportation companies to solve. A spell of mild weather has induced the beginning of the usual clearance sales of surplus Winter goods by retailers. It has also tended to soften the neuteness of the anthracite coal shortage at the East and cause a lowering in prices. This, however, is regarded as temporary only, another seasonable cold snap containing great possibilities in the way of enhanced prices. A certain amount of complaint of interruption to manufacturing industry by the high price or scarcity of coal at the East is still noted. Some textile manufacturers are reported advising agents to be conservative in accepting orders for quick delivery on this account. Imports of foreign coal are increasing, some cities in the interior making arrangements for importing. The snow covering on Winter wheat is not uniform, and is, on the whole, rather scant, but no unusual deterioration is reported. Money is easier, but without any noticeable effect on stock speculation, which is depressed. Interest tends to be deflected from the stock market to that for the cereals and cotton, in both of which public interest is reported increasing. Collections fail to show much, if any, improvement.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Heavy transactions in merchandise are reported, but there is much complaint regarding the slow movement of freight. The situation as to general lines is aggravated by the precedence given fuel over all other freight except live stock and perishable goods. Notwithstanding the extensive increase in transporting facilities during the past year, some roads have been compelled to decline consignments, and in many cases where a large number of cars were desired, only one was provided. Earnings thus far available for January surpass last year's by 5 per cent., and those of 1901 by 16.2 per cent. Labor disputes are few, the most serious occurring in the footwear industry between two organizations of workers, the employers having the support of the parties in controversy. Wages and hours apparently giving satisfaction. In some other industries further advances in wages are reported. It is conspicuous in practically every section of the country that, despite high prices, buying is limited to the better qualities of goods, while dealings as a rule are on more of a cash basis. Demand for building materials is unusually brisk for the season, and prices of lumber at the South have advanced. Bank exchanges at New York for the week increased 6 per cent., as compared with the corresponding week of 1902, while there appears a loss of 1 per cent. from the figures of 1901, when speculative operations were fully one-half larger. At other leading cities there were gains of 10.9 and 30.9 per cent., respectively. Dealings in securities continue light.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Boston dispatches the report is current that the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company will put on a double shift at their collieries at the Sydney mines, which will practically double the output.

Baltimore, Sparrows Point and Chesapeake Railway to issue $2,000,000 bonds, the proceeds to be used to construct the new road.

Incorporation in Delaware of the Kentucky and Portland Cement Company of Louisville, with $900,000 capital.

Statement that the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company will move its headquarters from this city to Atlanta, Ga.

Boston advices that the management of the Utah Consolidated Gold Mines last week forwarded 302,000 pounds of bullion.

Approval by the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway of the purchase of the White River Railway and the proposition to increase the bonded debt of the company by $10,000,000.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the Jones & Laughlin Company has made application to the War Department at Washington for a charter for a bridge across the Monongahela River to cost $1,000,000.

Statement from Boston that Thomas W. Lawson proposes to form a corporation of the principal shipping interests in the coastwise coal-carrying trade.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company said to have concluded arrangements for the construction of four new mills, which are to be in operation on May 1, and will result in the outlay of $635,000.

Capital stock of the New Rochelle Water Company increased from $80,000 to $2,450,000.

Incorporation in Nebraska of the Omaha, Decatur and Northern Railway, with a capital of $1,000,000, to build electric lines between cities in that State.

According to Detroit dispatches the Lake Carriers' Association has voted to incorporate under West Virginia laws.

Plans said to have been practically completed by Chicago capitalists to establish a $1,500,000 cement plant at Cartersville, Ga., and to develop the power of the Etowah River at that place under another company with a capital of $500,000.

Southern Indiana Railroad Company to build an extension of the road from Elnora to Evansville, a distance of about seventy-five miles.

Applications to the Stock Exchange to list Colorado Fuel and Iron Company $2,000,000 additional 5 per cent. ten-year convertible debenture bonds of 1911, and American Thread Company $6,000,000 first mortgage twenty-year gold or sterling 4 per cent. bonds of 1919.

National Barrel and Package Corporation to turn over to the American Barrel and Package Corporation all its property, franchises, rights, and privileges, including its factory at Cleveland and the one at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Decrease of $892,002 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and decrease of $843,227 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Incorporation in Alabama of the Great Southern Oil and Development Company with a capital of $2,000,000.

REPORT ON TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The State Banking Committee completed to-day a summary of the reports of the seventy-seven trust companies operating in this State, showing the condition of their business on Dec. 31 last. During 1902 fifteen new companies were organized, and this increase in number with the increase in volume of business makes the total resources $70,362,981 greater than on the corresponding date of 1901. The aggregate resources and liabilities are:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$52,385,360
Stock investments	219,378,946
Loaned on collaterals	554,963,220
Loaned on personal securities	42,223,106
Overdrafts	60,398
Due from banks and bankers	5,449,669
Real estate	12,179,769
Cash on deposit	128,166,652
Cash on hand	10,493,226
Other assets	14,648,269
Total resources	$1,039,956,625

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$80,575,000
Surplus fund	82,549,877
Undivided profits	47,546,278
Deposits in trust	205,341,299
General deposits	529,001,547
Due to trust companies	*2,889,570
Due to savings banks	34,484,164
Due to banks and bankers	21,882,282
Other liabilities	23,487,617
Total	$1,309,956,625

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total profits during year	$55,272,116
Interest paid depositors	22,896,922
Expenses for year	6,718,912
Dividends declared	9,309,500
Taxes paid	1,944,944
Total deposits on which interest is allowed	757,202,621
Invested in bonds and mortgages	60,962,710
Mortgages paid	54,026,220

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4¾ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $230,665,999; balances, $12,126,658; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,129,019.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84⅛; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—15c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was in fair demand yesterday morning, but was extremely abundant toward the close of the market for the day, and discount rates were again easy.

The French demand for gold was revived, and the French and Austrian exchanges moved against London. On the Stock Exchange business was quiet. The approach of settlement and the absence of business made the tendency dull in some of the markets, especially in that of home rails and Kafirs. The latter were said to have been depressed by the Times's leader. On the other hand, foreigners were firm and West Australians were in active demand.

American rails were firm throughout, although business was very limited. The opening prices were above the Wall Street parity, owing to local purchase caused by the rumor that the Venezuelan blockade had been raised. They closed steady, with a general rise except in Northern Securities.

In regard to the new guaranteed Transvaal loan, which will be assumed at 3 per cent., some critics have been asking why more than 2½ per cent. should be paid, especially as the Greek loan pays only 2½ per cent. The Times points out, however, that the Greek loan pays 2¾ per cent. at the present price of money, and it has the guarantee of other powers. Moreover, it is unlikely that at the present price of consols the issue of the British guaranteed stock can be placed at much better terms than 90.

The spot price of bar silver is unchanged. The forward price is 1/16d. lower. The quotation now is 21 11-16d. per ounce. Business was on a small scale and the tone rather dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Money was fairly easy in the market to-day. Discounts were weak on the figures of the Bank return and increased expectation of an early reduction of the Bank rate. Rates, however, are not expected to go much lower, in view of the heavy revenue collections, until the end of the quarter.

Business on the Stock Exchange was on the verge of stagnation. Consols were easier. Home rails were weak, particularly the heavies, dividends being very mixed. Americans opened irregular and recovered a fraction, though business was narrow. They closed steady. Kafirs were lower.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93⅛; consols, for the account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90½; Atchison preferred, 102¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 104; Canadian Pacific, 139⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183½; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91; Erie, 40¼; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 58¾; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville and Nashville, 131½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28½; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Pennsylvania, 79; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 31⅜; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 36½; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 68¾; Union Pacific, 104¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90½; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 89¼; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 46¾.

Bar silver steady at 21 11-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 3-16@3⅜ per cent.

Bar gold, 77s 9⅝d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.10; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Kafirs opened weak on the Bourse to-day, but the stocks on the official list were strong. Foreigners were heavy at first, but recovered. The shares of the new Panama Canal Company rose on the signing of the treaty between the United States and Colombia, providing for the construction of the canal. Credit Lyonnaise was in lively inquiry owing to the extent in which that concern is involved in the Panama Canal interests. Later the official list reacted.

A feature of the day's transactions was the recovery of Rio Tintos in consequence of the sharp rise in the price of copper. Most of the departments were strengthened and firmness prevailed at the close. Kafirs closed with an unsatisfactory tone, due to the uneasiness regarding the labor supply of South Africa.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Internationals were in good demand on the Boerse to-day. Argentines and Spanish 4s being particularly so. Banks were maintained. Mines relapsed on profit taking. Canadian Pacific was harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rate: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The money market is extremely dull and comfortably easy. Call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, on mercantile paper, 4¾@5¼ per cent. Clearing House loans, 4½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $26,926,575; balances, $1,256,666. The foreign exchange market is firm. Long sterling rates have been advanced ¼ cent.

The stock market was rather quiet today. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Atchison	87½	87	87
50	*Atchison pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
80	Boston Elevated	153¼	153	153
23	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
31	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
51	Boston & Maine	191	190¼	190¼
20	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
20	Con. & Passumpsic pf	165	165	165
30	Fitchburg pf	141	141	141
227	Mass. Elec.	36	35¼	35½
10	Mass. Elec. pf	94	94	94
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	222	222	222
5	Providence & Wor	299	299	299
50	Rutland pf	70	70	70
100	Union Pacific	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	Union Pacific pf	94½	94¼	94¼
17	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

709	American	163	162	162
81	Cumberland rts	5	5	5
20	New England	137	137	137
10	Western	247⅞	247⅞	247⅞
55	*Western pf	99⅛	99	99⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,211	Am. Sugar	130	128½	128¾
101	Am. Sugar pf	121½	121¼	121½
10	Am. Woolen	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Am. Woolen pf	79	78¾	78¾
700	Dom. Iron & Steel	56¼	55¾	56
10	*Edison	279½	279½	279½
200	Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	General Electric	187½	187½	187½
107	Mass. Gas	41¾	41¾	41¾
108	Mass. Gas pf	85	84¾	85
90	Merrimac rts	40c.	40c.	40c.
50	Planters' Compress	18	18	18
50	Planters' Compress pf	67	67	67
8	Pullman	236	235	236
20	Seattle Elec. pf	102	102	102
5	*Torrington, Class A	26	26	26
200	United Fruit	110	110	110
198	United Shoe Machine	52	51	52
32	United Shoe Machine pf	31	31	31
100	U. S. Rubber	17¼	17¼	17¼
122	U. S. Steel	37⅞	36⅞	37
237	*U. S. Steel pf	87¼	86¾	87¼

MINING.

135	Adventure	15¼	15	15
3,420	Allouez	5	4¾	4¾
3,585	*Amalgamated	64¼	63	63⅛
10	Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Arnold	50c.	50c.	50c.
175	Atlantic	9¼	9	9
400	Bingham	34	33¾	33¾
975	Bonanza	75c.	70c.	70c.
100	Brocco	70c.	70c.	70c.
11	Calumet & Hecla	725	725	725
810	Centennial	25¾	24¾	24¾
1,420	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,040	Copper Range	64½	62¾	63½
150	Dominion Coal	130	130	130
265	Elm River	3¾	3½	3½
92	Franklin	10	10	10
125	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½
100	Mass.	15¾	15¾	15¾
640	Mayflower	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Michigan	9	9	9
210	Mohawk	52	51	51
100	Montana Coal & Coke	6	6	6
50	National	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Old Colony	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
200	Dominion	18	18	18
297	Osceola	61¼	61	61
1	Parrot	26	26	26
10	Quincy	110	110	110
10	Rhode Island	3	3	3
1,805	Santa Fe	3	2 9-16	2¾
100	Shannon	10¾	10¾	10¾
6	Tamarack	150	150	150
210	Trimountain	91½	90½	90½
112	Trinity	11⅜	11	11
280	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13¾	13¾
915	United States	22¼	22	22
1,045	Utah	26⅝	26	26¼
70	Victoria	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	Washington	25c.	25c.	25c.
990	Winona	8¾	7⅞	7⅞
10	Wolverine	68	68	68
50	Wyandotte	1¾	1⅝	1⅝

British Columbia, 5 bid, 6 asked.
*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 23.—Total transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	Brewing	31⅝	31⅜	31½
20	Con. Ice	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
30	Crucible Steel	19¾	19½	19⅝
283	Crucible Steel pf	85	84¾	84¾
60	Fireproofing	28¾	28¾	28¾
56	Fireproofing pf	38¾	38¾	38¾
20	Mfrs. Light & Heat	82	82	82
50	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
80	Monon. Water	33½	33½	33½
25	Philadelphia Co	46	46	46
1,485	Pittsburg Coal	29½	29½	29½
9	Pittsburg Coal pf	88¾	88¾	88¾
300	River Coal	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
15	River Coal pf	39½	39½	39½
195	Stove & Range	32	32	32
100	U. S. Steel	39¾	39¾	39¾
271	U. S. Steel pf	87½	87	87½
1	United Traction pf	51	51	51
10	Westinghouse Air B	175	175	175
170	West. Elec. 2d	106¾	106	106
80	Window Glass	55	55	55
25	Diamond Sav. Bank	220	220	220
25	Federal Nat. Bank	147¾	146½	147
45	Guar. T. & T.	145	144½	145
5	Iron City Trust	135½	135½	135½
50	M. & M. Nat. Bank	135	135	135
50	Merchants' Sav. & T.	62	62	62
65	North. Am. Savings	125	122½	122¾

BOND.

$7,000	River Coal 6s	114	114	114

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—"Nothing new" is the most concise phrase in which the local market can be summarized. There was an abundance of bidding and asking but very little in the way of actual selling. The tone was fairly steady. It might be counted as encouragingly steady in view of the very slack demand on the buying side. Price changes were few and without significance. Such shading as occurred was due to the dullness of the trading and not to apprehensiveness. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,053 shares of stock and $89,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Ry. common	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
40	Atlantic Coast L. 1st pf	41½	41½	41½
200	Northern Central	116	116	116
400	G. B. S. Brew. com	14½	14	14
100	United Elec. L. & P. pf	38½	37½	37½
140	United Rys. & El. com	13½	13½	13½
25	American	90½	90½	90½
33	Citizens' Bank	32½	32	32
15	Md. Nat. Bank	19	19	19
10	Man. Bank	103	103	103

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-year 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	110½	110½	110½
3,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114½	114	114
14,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	67	67	67
25,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95	94⅞	95
5,000	Ga., Carolina & Nor. 5s	110	110	110
16,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	52	51½	52
12,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc	38	38	38
4,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s, c. c.	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Baltimore Traction 6s	116½	116½	116½
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	116½	116½	116½
1,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	112	112	112

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The principal features of the local market to-day were the heavy buying of Lehigh Valley, which advanced its price to 42—the highest since 1895; a 5-point break in Delaware County Railway 4s to 80, and the demand for other issues of bon

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 23, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
63⅜	63⅝	10,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	62¼	64⅜	63	63¼	— ⅜
...	...	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	26	26	26	26	—1½
⅜	½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	½	½	½	½	...
40	40⅝	3,500	Am. Car & F. Co.	40½	40⅝	40	40	— ¾
91	92	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91½	— ⅝
91⅝	92	150	Am. Hide & Leather	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	27¾	200	*Am. Grass Twine	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
10⅝	11	430	*Am. Ice Co.	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	29½	29½	28½	29½	—1½
17¾	18½	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	18	18	18	18	...
28½	29	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	—1
93¼	94	700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93	93½	— ¼
23¾	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
43⅞	44⅜	1,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44¾	45	44	44	— ⅛
93	94⅛	250	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	— ¼
129	129¼	8,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	129⅝	130⅜	128⅝	129	—1⅛
95	100	200	*Anaconda Cop M. Co.	96½	96½	96	96	...
87	87⅛	17,450	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87¼	88¼	86⅞	87	— ⅝
98⅝	99⅛	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99½	— ⅝
100⅝	100⅝	8,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	101½	101⅝	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅝
96	97	320	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
67	67¼	6,050	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅞	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅝
127	128	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
135¼	135½	3,500	Canadian Pacific	135⅝	136	135	135⅝	— ⅜
51⅞	52	12,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ¼
34½	34⅝	200	Chicago & Alton	35	35	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
27⅝	27½	1,500	Chicago Great West.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
43⅜	43⅝	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ½
177⅝	177¾	21,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	178¼	178½	177	177⅝	— ⅞
191	193½	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	192½	192¾	191¾	192⅝	+ ¾
18	18½	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	18¾	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
33¼	35	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ½
12	12½	2,400	Chicago Union Trac.	12¾	13½	12	12	— ⅝
...	...	700	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	47	47½	47	47½	— ⅜
95⅞	97	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—3⅜
74	74½	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	75	75	74	74	—1⅝
29	29½	400	Colorado & Southern.	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
44	44½	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ½
213¼	216	600	Consolidated Gas.	216⅞	217½	215	215	—1½
32⅛	33	812	Corn Products	33¼	33¼	33	33	— ½
172½	173½	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	174	174¾	172½	173	—1½
39	39½	200	Denver & R. G.	40	40	39¼	39¼	— ¾
87⅜	88	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	88¼	88¼	88	88	...
17⅛	18	700	Detroit Southern.	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
88½	89¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	89½	89⅝	89¼	89¼	...
27⅜	27	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
39⅝	39¾	60,700	Erie	39¼	40⅜	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	9,100	Erie 1st pf.	71	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
56¼	56⅜	2,000	Erie 2d pf.	57	58	56	56½	— ⅜
67¾	68½	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	68¾	68⅞	68	68	— ¾
100	101	100	General Chemical.	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
203	208	200	Great Northern pf.	207	207	207	207	...
101¼	103	500	Hocking Valley	103¼	103¾	101⅝	101⅝	—1⅜
147½	147⅝	1,600	Illinois Central	147⅞	148¼	147½	147½	— ¾
17⅜	18	100	International Paper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
72	72½	200	Internat. Paper pf.	72⅝	72⅞	72½	72½	...
67	72½	200	Internat. Power Co.	71	71	69	69	—2½
44	46	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	—1½
72¼	73¼	210	Iowa Central pf.	73½	73½	72½	72½	—1½
78⅜	79	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79¾	79¾	79	79	—1
34⅝	35¼	1,200	Kansas City South.	35⅜	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
60	60¼	1,600	Kansas City South. pf.	61	61	60	60⅛	— ⅛
35½	36	200	Keokuk & D. M.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
85	86	100	Lachede Gas	85	85	85	85	+1
124½	124⅝	2,100	Louis. & Nash., ex d.	125¾	125¾	123¾	123⅞	—1⅞
150½	150⅝	10,200	Manhattan Elevated	151¾	152	150⅜	150⅜	— ⅛
124	125	1,600	*Met. Securities	126	126¼	124½	125	—2¼
128⅛	129	6,700	*Met. Street Railway.	140¼	140¼	138⅝	139	—1⅝
24⅝	25	1,300	Mexican Central.	25½	25¾	25	25	— ¾
71⅜	72	225	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	73	73	73	72½	— ¾
27½	27⅝	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	27⅝	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
59⅝	60½	125	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	61	61	61	61	...
105¾	106⅛	24,400	Missouri Pacific	111¾	111¾	110¼	110¼	—1⅝
48⅝	49⅜	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	49¾	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅜
26⅞	27	400	*National Lead Co.	27	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
18⅝	19	1,500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
36⅜	37	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ⅜
151	151¼	2,700	New York Central	151⅝	152	151¼	151¼	— ¾
42	42⅜	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	42¼	42	42¼	...
116	120	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	116	116	116	116	—1
102⅝	103	10,810	N. Y., Ont. & West.	103⅝	103⅝	102¾	102⅞	— ½
73⅝	74⅜	5,620	Norfolk & West.	74½	74⅝	73¾	74	— ⅜
92	93	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
39½	40	400	Pacific Mail	40	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
153⅜	153⅝	10,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	154⅜	154⅞	153¼	153¾	— ⅛
103¾	104	1,600	People's Gas, Chicago.	103½	104½	103¼	103¾	+ ⅛
37	38	100	Peoria & Eastern	37	37	37	37	—2
64	64½	3,000	Pressed Steel Car	64	64⅝	63⅞	64	— ¼
93⅞	94¼	500	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	93¾	93¾	— ½
50⅜	51¾	1,400	*Ry. Steel Spring	51½	51¾	51¼	51¾	—1½
84½	85	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	85	85	85	85	...
60⅝	61	26,200	Reading	61⅝	62¼	61	61	— ¾
87¼	87⅝	700	Reading 1st pf.	87½	87¾	87	87¼	— ¼
74	74½	300	Reading 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
21	21½	2,050	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21½	21½	21	21⅞	— ⅛
78¼	78⅝	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78¾	79	78⅝	78⅝	...
47⅜	47⅝	20,750	Rock Island	48¾	49	47½	47⅝	—1
80¼	80½	900	Rock Island pf.	81	81	80¼	80¼	— ¾
24½	24⅝	2,010	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	24½	25	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
71⅜	72½	125	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅜
69⅝	71	100	Rutland pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
75⅝	76	6,025	St. L. & San Fran.	78⅝	79	75⅝	76	—2½
71⅜	71½	1,700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73¾	74	71½	71½	—2
26⅞	27	400	St. Louis Southw.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ½
66⅜	67¼	1,500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	67¾	68½	67¼	67¼	— ...
64	64⅜	14,600	Southern Pacific	64⅜	65¼	63⅞	64⅛	— ⅜
34⅜	35	10,100	Southern Railway	35⅞	35½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
94⅜	95	400	Southern Railway pf.	95	95½	95	95	+ ⅛
62⅜	63	5,190	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63¾	64¼	62¾	62¾	—1
40	40⅛	3,300	Texas & Pacific	40⅜	40⅝	39⅝	40	— ¼
39	39½	1,500	Tol., St. L. & West.	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	...
44½	45	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
120⅝	121¼	2,240	Twin City R. T.	121	122¼	120¾	120¾	+ ½
77⅝	79	150	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	...
100⅝	101	20,700	Union Pacific	101⅞	102	100⅞	100⅞	—1
93½	94	300	Union Pacific pf.	94¼	94¼	94	94	— ½
138	143	200	U. S. Express	139¼	139½	139	139	—1½
123	125	1,500	*U. S. Leather	125	125	124½	124½	...
88½	89	480	*U. S. Leather pf.	88⅞	89	88⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	17	1,000	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
36⅝	36⅞	7,000	U. S. Steel	37	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
86⅞	87	3,000	U. S. Steel pf.	87	87⅝	86⅝	87	— ⅛
25½	25½	2,250	U. S. Realty & Con.	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
69⅜	70	900	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70	70	— ⅜
62¼	63	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	— ¼
...	...	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ¼
28½	29	1,950	Wabash	28⅞	29¼	28¾	28¾	—1
44½	44⅝	1,300	Wabash pf.	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	—1¼
90	90⅜	350	Western Union Tel.	90¼	90⅝	90	90	— ¼
25	25⅛	200	Wheel. & L. E.	25	25	25	25	...
26¼	26⅝	700	Wisconsin Central	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
52	53⅛	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	52½	52⅞	52½	52½	— ¼

Sales..... 430,644 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 23, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,460	Amal. Copper	63¼	64⅛	63¼	63½
160	Am. Car & F.	40¼	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜
10	Am. Ice pf.	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
30	Am. Locomotive	28¾	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
5,360	Am. Sugar Ref.	129¼	129⅝	128⅝	129
5,900	Atch., T. & S. F.	87¼	88¼	86⅞	87
90	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99⅝	99½	99½
930	Balt. & Ohio.	101⅜	101⅝	100⅜	100⅝
1,510	Brook. Rap. Tran.	67¾	68	67	67⅝
650	Can. Pacific.	135⅞	136	135⅝	135⅞
1,210	Ches. & Ohio.	52⅜	52⅝	51⅞	52⅛
30	Chi. & Alton.	35	35	34¾	34¾
200	Chi. Gt. West.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
12,400	Chi., M. & St. P.	178¾	177⅞	177⅜	177⅜
70	Chi. Union Trac.	13	13	12¾	12¾
310	Col. Fuel & I.	74⅝	75¼	74¾	74⅝
20	Den. & R. G.	40	40	40	40
15,400	Erie	39½	40⅛	39¼	39¼
780	Louis. & Nash.	126	126	124	124⅛
2,680	Manhattan	151¾	152	150⅜	150⅜
50	Met. Street	140¼	140⅜	139¾	139¾
20	Mex. Central	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
30	Mo., K. & T.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
8,200	Mo. Pacific	111¾	112	110¾	111⅜
60	N. Y. Central	151⅜	151⅝	151¼	151⅜
790	N. Y., Ont. & W.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛
20	Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40¼	40¼
400	Pennsylvania	154⅜	154⅝	153⅞	154⅛
40	People's Gas	104	104	104	104
9,680	Reading	61⅝	62¼	60⅞	61
420	Rep. Steel	21¾	21¾	21	21
7,410	Rock Island	49	49	47⅜	47⅜
10	St. L. & San F.	78	78	78	78
6,630	Southern Pac.	64⅛	65¼	63⅞	64⅛
910	Southern Ry.	35⅛	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝
30	Southern Ry. pf.	95	95	95	95
1,540	Tenn. Coal & I.	64	64¼	62⅞	62⅞
400	Texas Pac.	40⅛	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞
6,280	Union Pac.	101⅞	102¼	100⅞	101⅝
130	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,680	U. S. Steel	37	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
800	U. S. Steel pf.	87⅛	87⅜	86⅞	86⅞
240	Wabash	28¾	29¼	28¾	28¾
470	Wabash pf.	45⅛	45⅞	44½	44⅝
10	West. Union.	90¼	90¼	90	90
20	Wheel. & L. E.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
50	Wis. Cent. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
95,700					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$212,080,466
Gold	140,180,038
Silver	14,767,833
United States notes	6,284,057
Treasury notes of 1890	180,061
National bank notes	20,886,515
Total receipts this day	1,616,419
Total receipts this month	23,264,120
Total receipts this year	221,897,570
Total expenditures this day	1,560,000
Total expenditures this month	30,445,000
Total expenditures this year	224,344,971
Deposits in National banks	150,632,660
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	1,544,056
Government receipts:	
Fror internal revenue	516,293
Customs	930,360
Miscellaneous	169,835

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$397,000,069
Silver dollars	466,223,000
Silver dollars of 1890	670,948
Silver bullion of 1890	22,646,052
Total	$886,540,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$397,000,069
Silver certificates outstanding	466,223,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,317,000
Total	$886,540,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,505,408
Gold certificates	24,955,570
Silver coin and bullion	4,402,729
Silver certificates	7,328,713
United States notes	6,284,057
Other assets	29,532,049
Total in Treasury	$150,742,976
Deposits in National banks	150,632,660
Total	$301,375,636
Current liabilities	88,695,170
Available cash balance	$212,680,466

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
2d Week Jan.	$47,009	$47,871	$47,921
From July 1	1,431,590	1,346,362	1,189,120
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEX. PAC.—			
Mileage	336	336	336
24 week Jan.	103,704	97,504	83,828
From July 1	3,106,194	2,943,241	2,622,067
NORTHWEST—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Month December	3,787,901	3,614,773	3,293,034
From June 1	29,511,396	28,584,103	26,160,659
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
24 week Jan.	214,688	213,922	218,354
From July 1	6,635,845	6,062,549	5,652,345
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	236	225	225
24 week Jan.	12,354	12,396	14,473
From July 1	361,349	386,746	407,798
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	982
3d Week Jan.	105,700	97,228	91,650
From July 1	3,690,395	3,315,948	3,012,784
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for December—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,951,737	1,770,697	1,721,240
Op. expenses	1,763,739	1,315,392	1,346,153
Net earnings	187,994	464,305	375,087
Ratio op. exp.	90.3%	73.9%	78.2%
Gross, 12 months	22,559,575	20,684,214	19,012,677
Op. expenses	16,379,744	14,675,890	14,064,027
Net, 12 months	5,679,831	6,008,324	4,948,650

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON for the year ended June 30, 1902—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$13,860,595	$12,246,545	$1,614,049
Op. expenses	11,857,507	9,904,486	1,953,021
Net earnings	2,003,088	2,342,059	*338,971
Less manage.	201,163	199,388	1,775
Total net	1,801,925	2,142,671	*340,746
Other income	231,185	67,851	163,334
Total income	2,033,110	2,210,522	*$177,412
Charges and tax	827,994	409,395	338,599
Balance	1,205,116	1,741,127	*536,011
Sink. fund, &c.	513,284	449,205	64,079
Balance	691,832	1,291,922	*600,090
Pfd. div.	199,000	199,000	...
Surplus	531,832	1,131,922	*600,090
Previous surplus	2,095,476	.....	.....
Total surplus	2,627,308	.....	.....

*Decrease.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of January showed increases:

C., N. O. & Texas Pacific	$6,290
Seaboard Air Line system	766
Total increase, 2 roads	$7,056
Increase previously reported	743,224
Total increase, 31 roads	$750,280

***

The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$862
Texas Central	42
Total decrease, 2 roads	$904
Decrease previously reported	111,798
Total decrease, 16 roads	$112,702
Net increase	$637,578

***

Wisconsin Central reported for the third week of January an increase of $8,472.

Cincinnati Water Works Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—The Atlas National Bank and the Western German Bank jointly were awarded the $1,000,000 Cincinnati 3½ per cent. 20-40 year water works bonds to-day. Their bid for the issue was $1,015,600.

Merchants' Oil and Asphalt Company.

The Merchants' Oil and Asphalt Company has been organized to expoit oil lands in Kern County, Cal. Its capital stock of $200,000, in shares of $10 each, is offered for public subscription. The National Park Bank will receive offers in this city, or they may be sent to the company's offices at 25 Pine Street.

Riverside Bank's New President.

Henry C. Copeland, one of the founders of the Riverside Bank, resigned the Presidency yesterday. He retains his Directorship and large interest in the bank. Charles N. Taintor was elected President.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase, sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Nat'l Park Bank
(Stock and Rights)
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

HAVEN & CLEMENT,
Successors to HAVEN & STOUT,
1 Nassau Street, cor. Wall Street,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

S. H. P. PELL, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. CHAS. A. KITTLE. ROBT. M. THOMPSON, Special.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BICYCLE TRUST REORGANIZATION.

Protective Committee Will Not Promulgate Plan to Debenture Holders.

The debenture holders' protective committee of the American Bicycle Company has issued a circular to depositors notifying them that the committee has decided not to promulgate a plan for the reorganization of the affairs of the company and that it will proceed no further with its work as a committee. The protective committee also withdraws its request that debenture holders withhold the deposits of their securities from the Read committee.

No information could be obtained yesterday as to the reason for this step, but the supposition in Wall Street was that an amicable understanding with the Read committee had been reached. All opposition to the Read plan has been withdrawn.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

John H. Hanan Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $300,000. Directors—J. H. Hanan, H. W. Hanan, and A. G. Hanan, Brooklyn.

L. Vinney Company, Syracuse, (clothing;) capital, $35,000. Directors—Lance Vinney, H. R. Peck, and J. A. Griffin, Syracuse.

B. F. Keating Company, New York, (to manufacture plumbers' and steam fitters' supplies;) capital, $200,000. Directors—William Smith and F. T. Cushing, New York; P. J. McGoldrick, Brooklyn.

John W. Havlenbeek Company, New York, (to roast coffee and mill peas and beans;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. W. Havlenbeek and W. P. Clagett, Hackensack, N. J.; B. J. Hill, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Anderson Coal Mining Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Franklin D. Peale, George A. McLaughlin, and K. Connelly.

De Wolfe Hose Handler and Carrier Manufacturing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlan, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

New Century Manufacturing Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles P. Mosher, William F. Gorsuch, and William F. Rea.

International Wood Fireproofing Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—T. W. Crowley, W. S. Coursey, and Leo Hauser.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 23.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Queen City Hotel Company of New York City, to erect hotels; capital, $250,000.

Central Securities Company of Wilmington, to deal in bonds, mortgages, and other securities; capital, $10,000.

Baltimore Underwriters' Corporation of Philadelphia, to represent insurance corporations; capital, $100,000.

Philadelphia Light Supply Company of Philadelphia, to deal in lighting supplies for oil, gas, and electric lights; capital, $20,000.

American Street Lighting Company of Wilmington, for private and public lighting; capital stock, $350,000.

American Automatic Lighting Company of Wilmington, for public and private lighting; capital, $540,000.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
300 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley R. R. Guar.
133 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
15 shs. N. Y. Submarine Co.
10 shs. Denver Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Denver Investors' Finance Co.
700 shs. Essex & Diadem Mining Co.
20 shs. Hamilton Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Old Lyme Hotel Co.
4,000 shs. Niagara Hydraulic Mining Co.
1,500 shs. Magdalena Constd. Mill & Mining Co.
550 shs. Hector Mining Co.
38 shs. The J. O. Smith Manfg. Co.
18 shs. American Type Founders' Co. common.
$45 American Type Founders' Co. Scrip.
$108 American Type Founders' Co. Blue Scrip.
$300 Ridgefield Club 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1907.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Adirondack Land & Improvement Co. of N. Y.
17 shs. Adirondack Land & Impt. Co. of N. Y.
60 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
21 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. 4th National Bank.
400 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
$20,000 North American Lumber & Pulp Co. Entitling Ctfs. to 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. United Lumber Co., Ltd.
43 shs. Eastern Dynamite Co.
15 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Insurance Co.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 1st 4s, Guar., 1942.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co. Constd. 5s, 1946.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. Hanover National Bank.
16 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
15 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
150 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. City Trust Co.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$5,000 Perth Ambo

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West 106th Street Lots Sold for Improvement—Park Avenue Apartment House in a Trade.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for E. A. Wheaton to an operator the plot 147.6 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 150 feet east of Columbus Avenue, and have resold the westerly half of the property to a builder, who will erect thereon a six-story apartment house.

Charles S. Gregor has sold for Daniel Robert of Somerville, N. J., the seven-story apartment house known as the Palacio, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 95 by 100. The buyers, the Lahey Company, give in part payment four lots, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George Kitching to an investor the three three-story stone-front dwellings 336, 338, and 340 West Seventy-first Street, each 18 by 100.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold the five-story brick flat 237 East Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Anna Lewenstein has sold, through Harry E. Zittel, the three-story dwelling 75 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Oscar M. Lipton has leased the entire basement, about 16,000 square feet of floor space, in the new building now in course of construction, at 42 Broadway.

M. & L. Hess have leased to a combination of manufacturers of toys the first floor in the building now nearing completion, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth Street, owned by the National Realty Company.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Father Peter McNamee of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, 554 and 556 Grand Street and 1 to 5 Lewis Street, being the northwest corner, old buildings on plot 50 by 125, with an "L" 25 by 50. The church property on Cannon Street was among the properties taken for the approach to the new East River Bridge, and the Grand Street corner was bought as the site for a new edifice, but the latter plan has now been abandoned.

Lippman & Gold have bought 90 to 100 Cannon Street, old buildings on plot 127.6 by 100.

Pizer Brothers have bought from Leon Taub 90 Pitt Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Marie Landert the two five-story flats 404 and 406 East Eighteenth Street, 50 by 92.

Braisted & Goodman have sold for Sophie Fabregen the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 111 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 17.6 by 99.11.

Max Marx has sold to Margaret Fogarty the block on East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, between Cambreling and Beaumont Avenues, 148 by 100 by 145 by 100, and has taken in part payment the two-five-story flats 458 and 460 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, each 25 by 99.11

Zereda A. Murray has sold, through P. J. Heaney & Co., the two-family house 1,971 Hughes Avenue.

Julius Bloch has leased for Abram Bachrach to Schlinhaus & Colman, for a term of three years, the two seven-story tenements 221 and 223 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

No. 1,056 Fifth Avenue, e st side, 100.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale of the plaintiff, the North American Trust Company.....$82,015

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 93, 95, and 97, Cannon Street, for a six-story brick tenement with stores, 50 by 86.8; L. Lippman of 176 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 25 Park Row, architects; cost, $45,000.

Tapping Street, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 40; Andrew Turbino of 498 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Zelmiro Zucchi of 830 Herman Avenue, Hoboken, architect; cost, $4,400.

North Brother Island, south side, for a four-story brick nurses' home, 70 by 34; city, owner; W. Wheeler Smith of 7 Wall Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 12 by 15; Christian Riegos of 702 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; E. S. Meese of 578 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, for a two-story and basement brick clubhouse, 25 by 98; John J. Lyons of 381 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander of 320 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 39 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. Robbins of 64 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; D. McGrath of 4 Warren Street, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 737 Broadway, to a seven-story brick factory; H. E. Jones and another of Paris, France, owners; C. Volz of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 220 Eighth Avenue, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling with store; J. C. Twiple and another, owners; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 447 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts with store; M. Gardiner of 158 East Eighty-third Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL SITE.

Construction Company Takes Title to Properties for New Structure—Estimated Consideration, $2,520,000.

Title to the various properties to be included in the site of the new Hotel Brunswick passed yesterday to the Brunswick Construction Company. The work of removing the old buildings is to be begun on Feb. 1, and the erection of the new structure is to be started as soon as possible thereafter. Contracts for the work have been let to the General Building and Construction Company.

Although nominal considerations appear in some of the deeds recorded yesterday, it is learned that the total amount paid for the site is about $2,520,000, divided as follows: For the Hull estate plot, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, $550,000; for Charles T. Barney's seven-story building, adjoining on the north, $520,000; for James G. Wallace's parcel, adjoining on the north, $190,000; for the Fiske plot, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, $250,000; for the Lattimer property, 3 East Twenty-sixth Street, $400,000; for I. Townsend Burden's house, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, $380,000; and for the Stevenson property, 7 East Twenty-sixth Street, running through to Twenty-seventh Street, $220,000.

The new hotel will be twenty stories in height, and will contain 1,100 rooms. The cost of construction is estimated at $4,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 23.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 17.11 ft n of 179th St, 17.11x87.3x17x92.10; Frederick C. Haab to Lucie C. Haab, correction deed. Nom.

ATTORNEY ST, 01 and 33, w s, 50x100; Adolf Mandel to Israel D. Goodman, mtg. $42,500 .....

AVENUE B, w s, 48 ft s of 4th St, 48.1x80; Max Lipman and another to David Zipkin and another, mtg. $50,000. Nom.

BLEECKER ST, n e cor of Mercer St, 17.10x81.7x17.10x81.5; Alfred R. Conkling to Elizabeth Haag.....$31,500

CATHARINE ST, s s, Lot 78, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; Henry Wilkins to Ellen M. Parker, (mtg $2,000) Nom.

CATHARINE ST, s s, Lot 78, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; John Norz to Henry Wilkins, (mtg $2,000)..... Exch.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 99th St, 40.11x100, Henry M. Buecker to Commercial Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 16, e s, 25x75.7; Henry J. Adrian to David Geizler, other consideration and.....100

CYPRESS AV, e s, 150.3 ft s of 134th St, 24.9x100; Everett N. Garnsey to Emma L. Robinson, mtg. $4,000..... Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, 201, 22, and 22½, s e s, 75x100; John E. Duffy, referee, to Isidore Jackson and another, mtgs. $80,000.. 96,000

MADISON AV, 1,730, w s, 25.11x79; Sella Citron and others to Davis Levy, mtg. $21,000 ..... Nom.

ORCHARD ST, 43 and 45, w s, 36.7x65; Morris Levy to Rose Horowitz..... 62,000

PROSPECT PL, n s, 100 ft e of Bristol St, 84.8x150.3; Tommaso Giordano to Giosue Galiani 100

RAILROAD AV EAST, Terrace Place, s e s, 84.9 ft s w of 159th St, 25.3x153.7x irx140.6; David F. Frisbie to Benjamin F. Frisbie, mtg. $3,500..... Nom.

SHEIL ST, s s, Lots 798 and 799, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Timothy Power to M. Helen Lewis, all liens..... 3,000

STANTON ST, n w corner of Ridge St, 25x80; Israel D. Goodman to Adolf Mandel, mtgs. $27,500..... Nom.

WEIHER COURT, begins at Washington Av, e s, 237.6 ft n of 164th St runs e 105x n 2x e 161x n 17.6x w 105x s 7x w 105x s 12.6 to beginning; Bradley & Currier Company to David R. Grobert, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,232, e s, 20x75; Max Rollnick to Charles Wolinsky and another, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,232, e s, 20x75; Charles Wolinsky and others to Max Rollnick, correction deed, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 42 ft s of 27th St, 42.8x100; 25th St, 7 East, 30x98.9; 27th St, 2 East, e 30.6x s 98.9x w —x n 14.1x w 0.6x n 84.8; John O. Baker to the Brunswick Construction Company, all liens..... Nom.

5TH AV, s e corner of 27th St, 21x100; William P. Dixon and another, trustees and executors, to the Brunswick Construction Company 250,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 29th St, 112.10x80; Willard Lester, executor and trustee, to Brunswick Construction Company, (mtg $200,000)..... 450,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 27th St, 21x100; Martha T. Collord to the Brunswick Construction Company, quitclaim..... Nom.

8TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, runs e 97.6 to Broadway x n 75.8x w 75.3x s 40.8 to beginning; Mary A. Fitzgerald to Wesley Thorn, E. & S., other consideration and..... 1,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, runs e 97.6 to Broadway x n 75.8x w 75.3x s 40.8 to beginning; Wesley Thorn to William R. Hearst, other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, s s, 74.10 ft w of 2d Av, 45.2x 46.9; Hyman Adelstein and another to William Feinberg and another, (mtgs $16,000) ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 5 East, 24.6x112.10; Townsend Burden to the Brunswick Construction Company, (mtg $250,000)..... Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of 5th Av, 30x112.10; James H. Postlethwaite to the Brunswick Construction Company, (mtgs $126,924) ..... Nom.

33TH ST, s s, 82.6 ft w of 3d Av, 13x 80; George H. Robinson to the Reconstruction Company, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Alice B. Crawford to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $15,250)..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Christina Baer to New Amsterdam Realty Company..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Christina Baer to New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

41ST ST, s s, 381 ft e of 2d Av, 17x98.9; James D'W. Cutting to Jacob F. Oberle, other considerations and..... 100

43D ST, n s, 63.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.5; John A. Johnson to Medcef Eden Realty Corporation, mtgs. $32,500..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 330 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; George F. Kumpf to Rosalie J. Kumpf, all title, lien & S..... Gift

44TH ST, 152, n s, 199.7 ft e of Broadway, 25.4x100.4; John A. Johnson to Medcef Eden Realty Corporation, (mtg $38,500) ..... Nom.

47TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.5; Julius Braun to Lucie Stern, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

54TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 40x100.5; Lester Heyer to Augusta H. Meyer and others, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; Leander S. Sire to William F. Donnelly, all liens..... Nom.

65TH ST, 4, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Charles T. Yerkes to Mary A. Yerkes ..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 109.3 ft w of Park Av, 15.3x100.11; Maggie A. McCrodden and another, executors and trustees, to George P. Rechten, (mtg $5,000)..... 8,500

112TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Thompson S. Grant and others to State Realty and Mortgage Company, other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 74.5x100.11; Abraham Ruth to Clementine McSilverman, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

136TH ST, 700 East, 25x100; William Schmidt to Michael Ripp, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

138TH ST, w s, 389 ft e of Willis Av, 36x 100; 136th St, n s, 96 ft w of Willis Av, 40x100; Henry Muller to Robert P. Lee, B. & S. .....

138TH ST, w s, 389 ft e of Willis Av, 36x 100; 136th St, n s, 96 ft w of Willis Av, 40x100; Robert P. Lee to Henry Muller and another, B. & S. ..... Nom.

161ST ST, n s, 100.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.11x99.11; Isaac Hesberg to Joseph Frank, (mtg, $14,500,) other considerations and..... 100

161ST ST, 400.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18.11x99.11; Joseph Frank to Walter B. Horn, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 107; Louis P. Rollwagen to Frederick W. Schneider, 5 years..... $720

BOWERY, 29; Charles Gaetjens to Joseph Ajello, 5 years..... 3,600

CHURCH ST, 274 and 276; Alfred Wagstaff to Otto E. Dryious, 10 years..... 5,800

COLUMBUS AV, 746; David W. Cromwell to Matthias Ossenbrugen, 3 years.. 1,800

FRANKLIN ST, 152 and 154; William H. Catlin to Western Union Telegraph Company, 10 2-12 years..... 8,750

GRAND ST, 580; James Jacobs to Henry Gumbel, 5 years..... 1,000

GREENWICH AV, 97 and 99, 12th St, 28S West; Horatio Gomez, executor and trustee, to August Schreiber, 3 years.... 2,000

HORATIO ST, 10; Pierre E. Guerin to John L. Rodermacher, 5 years..... 2,300

MOTT ST, 104; Charles H. Louis to Louis Polrano, 5 years..... 2,550

RUTGERS PL, 7; Hyman D. Baker to St. & J. Gordon, 4 10-12 years..... 1,500

PELHAM ST, 53; William Rubsam and another, administrators, to Jenerose Lanordo, 15 months..... 540

1ST AV, 2,048; Emanuel Arnstein to Walter Bertenberg, 5 years..... 600

47TH ST, 17 West; First National Bank to Jane P. Allen, 3 years..... 1,400

133D ST, 127 to 131; Marx Rubinsky to Ludwig Levitt, 3 years..... $6,900. 7,000

150TH ST, 300; John A. Prigge to James Canavan, 8 5-12 years..... 1,000 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRANDT, Annie F., to Charles A. Robinson and another, Trustees; 117th St, 111 West, due June 11, 1905..... $15,000

BROWER, William W., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 103d St, s s, 110 ft e of West End Av; 3 years 5 per cent..... 20,000

BRUNSWICK CONSTRUCTION COMpany to Knickerbocker Trust Company, trustee; 5th Av, 217 to 221, s e corner of 27th St, No. 2, prior mtg $4,000,000, 20 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 7,500,000

BRUNSWICK CONSTRUCTION COMpany to I. Townsend Burden; 26th St, 5 East, due July 22, 1903..... 250,000

CALLANAN, Lawrence J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 142 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

CARROLL, Ella E., and another to Dollar Savings Bank; 159th St, s s, 292 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 3,000

DEWEY, William C., to Home for Incurables; 124th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 32,500

EDINGTON, Emma, to West Side Savings Bank; 6th Av, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 120,000

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of Our Saviour to Metta Steneck; Audubon Av, n e corner of 179th St, prior mortgage $8,800, 2 years..... 2,500

FEINBERG, William, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; 9th St, s s, 74.10 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg ——, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FLITNER, William H., to Joseph Bird; 136th St, s s, 266.8 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years..... 11,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 117th St, 334 and 336 East, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GALIANI, Giosue, to Bazena T. Downes; Prospect Av, e s, 128 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 1,500

GALIANI, Giosue, to Tommaso Giordano; Prospect Av, e s, 128 ft s of 180th St, prior mtg $1,500, 1 year..... 900

GEIZLER, David, to Henry J. Adrian; Chrystie St, 16, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 18,000

GEIZLER, David, to Henry J. Adrian; Chrystie St, 16, prior mtg $18,000, 3 years..... 2,000

GILMARTIN, Patrick F., to People's Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers; Bailey Av, e s, 450 ft n of Boston Av, 1 year..... 3,500

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Adolf Mandel; Attorney St, 31 and 33, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GROBERT, David R., to Bradley & Currier Company; Weiher Court, n s, 105 ft e of Washington Av; also Washington Av, e s, 237.6 ft n of 164th St, prior mortgage $34,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GROBERT, David R., to Walter R. Comfort; Washington Av, e s, at n s of Weiher Court, (prior mtg $32,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HAAG, Elisabetha, to Alfred R. Conkling; Bleecker St, 83, due Jan. 28, 1908, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

HARRIS, Amelia, to Daniel Levy; 27th St, 117 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

HEARST, William R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 59th St, runs e 97.6 to w s of Broadway x n 75.8 to s s of Grand Circle x irregular, due July 23, 1904..... 275,000

HOROWITZ, Rose, to Mutual Trust Company of W. Co., trustee; Orchard St, 43 and 45, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

HOROWITZ, Rose, to Morris Levy; Orchard St, 43 and 45, prior mortgage $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HUNECKE, Herman, to Green Ridge Lumber Company; Morris Av, e s, 188.9 ft n of Burnside Av, prior mortgage —, due May 9, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,120

HYATT, James, to Louise C. Knapp; Main St, e s, adjoining lands of Sarah Roulle, City Island, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 300

JOHNSON, John A., to Mabel R. Cushing; 43d St, n s, 93.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KLEIN, Samuel, to Charles Thomsen; Manhattan St, 3 to 7, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

LEVY, Davis, to Selig Citron and others; Madison Av, 1,730, prior mortgage $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

LEVY, Michael, to Rachel Schweitzer; 102d St, 223 East, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAURY, James F., to Cornelius Walke; Clinton Place, or 9th St, 79, n s, 156.6 ft w of 5th Av, prior mortgage $17,500, 7 years, 4 per cent., gold..... 2,500

MEYER, Augusta H., to Augusta H. Meyer and others, executors; 54th St, s s, 165 ft e of Park Av, ½ part, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,500

MORAN, Adam, and Daniel J. O'Connor, executor; Avenue A, 1,374, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

MORAN, Adam, to Augustus F. Holly; Avenue A, 1,374, prior mortgage $15,000, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Christine Baer; 40th St, s s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

OPPENHEIM, Jacob to James De Wolf Cutting; 41st St, s s, 381 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

O'DONNELL, Margaret B., to West Side Savings Bank; 123d St, 336 East, due May 1, 1904..... 100

RECHTEN, George P., to Title Insurance Company; 111th St, 83 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

RIPP, Michael, to Bowery Savings Bank; 136th St, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

ROLLNICK, Max, to Union Lodge Benevolent Society; 2d Av, 2,232, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 115th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 80,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine M., to Abraham Ruth; 115th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $80,000, 6 months, 6 per cent..... 6,250

SINGHI, Henry W., to Hannah Hitchings, executrix; Davidson Av, e s, 80 ft n of 184th St, due Feb. 1, 1906..... 5,750

SINGHI, Henry C., to John Kudlich; 184th St, n s, 66.8 ft w of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

SINGHI, Henry C., to August Dunsing; 184th St, n s, 83.4 ft w of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, and another to the State Bank; 4th St, 336 East; also 4th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue D, 6 months, 6 per cent., note..... 3,000

TESORO, Filomena, to Bazena T. Downes; Hughes Av, w s, 175 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 3,750

TESORO, Filomena, to Bazena T. Downes; Hughes Av, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 3 years..... 3,750

THE NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY Company to Christina Baer; 40th St, s s, 400 ft e of 10th Av, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years..... 3,500

WATSON, Joseph T., to Emma S. Levin; Passage Av, n w corner of Westchester Railroad St, 100 to Terrace Place x—x—x 20, 3 years..... 3,000

WILSON, Henrietta W., to Henry L. Calman and another, trustees; 11th Lexington Av, 529, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

WOOLLEY, James V. S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 121st St, due Jan. 9, 1908, 5 per cent..... 22,000

ZIPKIN, David, and another to Max Lipman and another; Avenue B, w s, 48 ft s of 4th St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNDTSTEIN, Moses, to the Jefferson Bank, two assignments..... $1

BORDON, Bertram H., trustee, to Fannie A. Dodge 2,600

ELY, Ambrose K., trustee, to the Society of St. Johnland..... 39,600

FISCHEL, Harry, to the State Bank..... 1

FOLZ, Frederick, to Katharine Folz..... 1

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Bazena T. Downes 2,500

GRACE, Annie, to James Meehan..... 4,000

HANDTE, Frohn C., to Adeline Weil..... 15,043

KELLY, John J., to Catharine Paris..... 1

MACLACHLAN, Jeannie A., to Joseph Bird 10,500

MARKHAM, Mary J., to Austin D. Ewen, executor 1,500

MARKHAM, Mary J., as administratrix, to Mary J. Markham 4,000

PURDY, Samuel G., and another, executors, to Annie M. Halstead and another. 2,400

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank, two assignments 91,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Nannie S. Vanderpool..... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Annie E. Meehan..... 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Sender Jarmulowsky 1

WOLF, Jacob, to the State Bank..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

VANDAM ST, 5; John Best against Samuel Ginsberg, owner and contractor.... $288

WATER ST, 52; John C. Gabler against Thomas Smith, owner and contractor; John Gallant, contractor..... 41

5TH AV and 127th St, s w corner, 50x 100; Maximilian Bechter against the Columbia Club, owner; Moen's Asphaltic Cement Company, contractor..... 170

7TH AV, 2,208 and 2,210; Charles Bloom and another against William Salomon, owner; Morris Dilitsky, contractor..... 250

18TH ST, 108 West; Christian Hansen against Jacob Semel, owner; Nicholas H. Engelsky, lessee and contractor..... 90

18TH ST, 108 West; Emanuel Hollenbeck against Jacob Semel, owner; Nicholas H. Engelsky, lessee and contractor..... 250

42D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av and Broadway, 30x100; Maximilian Bechter against the Bates Realty Company, owner; Moen's Asphaltic Cement Company, contractor 291

116TH ST, 66 East; Patrick Martin against E. H. Haines, owner and contractor.... 60

124TH ST, 64 West; Ernest Sexauer against Samuel Werner, owner; A. H. Price, contractor..... 204

169TH ST and Marcher Av, n w corner, 125x131.2x irregular; Alexander McMurray & Co. against Pietro De Respiris and Giuseppe Fusco, owners and contractors. 300

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

115TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 74.5x100.11; State Realty and Mortgage Company with Clementine M. Silverman $80,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

117TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100; Pietro Indelli on Charles Adams to Goodwin Brothers..... 196

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

3D AV and 90th St, s w corner, Station No. 7, Manhattan Railroad Company; Loog, Kissam & Co. against the Manhattan Railroad Company and another, Jan. 21, 1903..... $20

47TH ST, 66 and 68 East, and 15 and 17 East 48d St; Sigmund Seiler against the Congress Brewing Company, Limited, June 13, 1902..... 90

106TH ST, 166 East; Frederick Neuhs against W. H. Mayer and another, Jan. 16, 1903 48

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, 301; City of New York against Elias Kempner, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. Rich.

CHRYSTIE and Canal Sts, s e corner, 25x60.5; Morris Affel against George H. Simpson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Strauss.

CLINTON ST, 173; Jacob L. Hill, trustee, against Sarah Warsawski and another, (action to declare conveyance;) attorneys, Hastings & G.

DELANCEY ST, 106; Elizabeth Albrecht against Rose A. Block, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Botty.

LETT AV, s s, Lot 192, map of property of H. C. Mapes, Bronx, 25x100; Alice E. Leonard and another against George Bonavia and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & C.

8TH AV, e s, 55 ft s of Horatio St, 19x46.7x irregular; Leo Hirsch against Letitia A. Emmens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Klein & J.

62D ST, s s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Mathilde Eidlitz and another, trustees, and Joshua M. Sprague and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eidlitz & H.

129TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, two actions; Carrie Bauer against John R. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Klein & J.

169TH ST and Marcher Av, n w corner, 125x 131.2x irregular; Alexander McMurray and another against Pietro D. Respiris and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BALLSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Another judgment was entered yesterday against the Ballston Construction Company of 115 Broadway for $5,195 in favor of Joseph H. Claffy on a note of the company dated May 1, 1902, payable six months after date.

SAMUEL GINSBERG.—A deficiency judgment for $10,210 was docketed yesterday against Samuel Ginsberg in favor of Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern growing out of the foreclosure sale of three pieces of property at 20½, 22, and 22½ Macdougal Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PAULINE GROSS.—Pauline Gross, formerly known as Pauline Goldstein, residing at 17 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $3,631 and no assets. The liabilities are in the form of ten judgments obtained against her in 1896, when she was in the millinery business. Among the creditors are Stern & Spingarn, $1,327, and Joseph Swan, $553.

STANDARD FRAME AND SASH COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Standard Frame and Sash Company of 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by the following-named creditors: Charles Olsen, $800; S. F. Minter, $500, and James H. Brown, $175. It was alleged that it is insolvent and that it has transferred an account of $900 to a Miss Gracie, suffered four judgments, aggregating $1,227, to be taken against it on Dec. 3, and allowed a receiver to be appointed in dissolution proceedings in the Supreme Court. The receiver has asked the court for leave to sell the assets for $1,200. The liabilities are $6,861.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 253 failures in the United States during the week, against 234 for the previous week, and 292, 281, 252, and 246 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 52, New England 35, Southern 71, Western 68, Northwestern 17, Pacific 10, and Territories 7. Canada had 22, against 23 for the preceding week. About 93 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 3 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Allan K.—W. J. Coleman $231

BLINKS, George P.—W. J. Wright..... 431

BALLSTON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY —J. H. Claffy..... 5,195

BRODY, Thomas—S. M. Sugerman..... 129

COONS, Thomas H., and Jonas J. Cole—J. F. B. Crosby, administratrix..... 272

CARNEY, Catherine, and Abraham J. Kaplan—People of the State of New York 100

CIRINO, Bartolomeo, and Rosalia Conliglio—People of the State of New York. 2,500

CIRINO, Bartolomeo, and Rosalia Conliglio—People of the State of New York. 2,500

CLARK, William—V. Mancibo and another 40

DOUGHTY, Walter—J. E. Nichols and another 21

DEUTSCH, Charles K.—City of New York, costs 126

DAM, Morris, by guardian—S. Seelig, costs 25

DIVIOLI, Tony—P. W. Allinan, Comm... 15

FALK, Sarah—R. Kasindorf..... 546

FELDMAN, Elias, and Samuel Sheropsky —J. J. Halstead and another, trustees.. 2,313

FOX, Peter, and Israel Grossman—M. L. Rohman..... 97

FELDMAN, John and James—I. O. Schiff and another..... 43

GIRVACE, John—P. Beck..... 39

GRIFFIN, James B. A.—J. B. Leo..... 103

GINSBERG, Samuel—I. Jackson..... 10,210

GEDDES, James P.—Western Union Telegraph Company..... 74

GIBBONS, Mary—D. V. Singer..... 33

GOLDSTEIN, Charles—Berlin Aniline Works..... 1,410

HARTMAN, Mary—Eppens, Smith & Wieman Company..... 54

HARBY, Marx E.—H. S. Brew..... 37

HLAS, Lider—V. Pavelka..... 470

HEALY, Luke—W. H. Murphy..... 145

HOWARD, Raymond, by guardian—C. Weisbecker, costs..... 116

HAAS, Frank—H. A. Abrahams..... 547

HAPPEL, Adam—H. Herrmann Lumber Company..... 137

IBA, Caspar—E. Chamberlain and another 4,305

JANOWSKY, Max—J. Stroh..... 94

KLING, Adelaide N., executrix—L. M. Seaver, executor 63

KRAMRICH, Charles F.—F. Ury..... 179

KOUPAL, De Witt C.—H. Cohn..... 525

LATZKO, Moritz—G. S. Nicholas and another 853

LEHRE, Charles F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 71

LEIGH, Eugene—G. W. Dease..... 2,548

LADIES' MUTUAL AID SOCIETY—M. Platner, executor 65

LOSEE, Mary and Charles J.—H. C. Copeland 90

MORRIS, Henry C.—F. S. Rand..... 427

MILLER, Charles M.—T. E. Hodgskin.... 527

McINTYRE, Thomas P.—Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York..... 258

McINTYRE, Thomas P.—Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York..... 189

MAIBRUNN, David and Henry—A. H. Skillin, Trustee 54

MARTIN, William H.—S. Henderson..... 3,010

NEW YORK ELEVATOR SUPPLY AND Repair Company—Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, costs 12

NORDEN, Edwin J., and Walter Raymond—People of the State of New York. 1,000

O'NEIL, Franklin E.—H. Manhart..... 126

O'TOOLE, James—Fifth National Bank of the City of New York 3,480

POOLE, Oscar E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 68

PIZA, Thaddeus, and George H. W. Weyand—C. A. Cook and another, receivers.. 2,062

ROBERTSON, William P.—J. G. Siegling. 72

RUHE, Frank, and Fred N. Wintress—A. Scholl 253

ROBERTSON, Emma—L. Neumann..... 220

SCANDHEIMER, Henry—City of New York, costs..... 127

SEAGER, Emma—Hyde Park Milk Company..... 34

SANGER, Eugene B.—A. B. Cunningham. 459

SIMMONS, Jane E. C.—F. W. Seybel Company..... 151

SHERWOOD, Samuel C.—S. A. Goodwin and another, executors..... 481

SMITH, Albert E.—J. O. Clement..... 730

SCHRADER, Henry C.—Harren & Meinken 9,322

TUCKER, William G.—H. Rosenberg.... 144

TAYLOR, George H., Jr.—W. G. McCrea, costs..... 68

THOMS, Henry W.—A. Kroeger..... 5,483

THE SMITH OF NEW YORK—J. Weil and another..... 382

THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY Company—Majestic Printing Company.. 26

TALCOTT, James—H. Tone, costs..... 70

UGGLA, Charles—L. W. Brokaw, costs... 95

WELLS, Judson G.—N. A. Berwin and another 835

WEAD, Leslie C.—Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company..... 2,312

WOLBER, Philip—United Dressed Beef Company of New York..... 76

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .60½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .44
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.35
Cotton, middling..... 8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05¼
Sugar, granulated..... 4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef, family..... 16.00
Beef hams..... 21.25
Tallow, prime..... .06
Pork, mess..... 18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .08¾
Lard, prime..... 10.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 24.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .26

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 79@81c; No. 3, 74c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 46¾c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 34@35c; No. 2 rye, 50c; good feeding barley, 42@43c; fair to choice malting, 50@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $18; lard, per 100 lb, $10.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9@$9.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.87½@$10; whisky, basis of

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; H. C. Bennett, Charles A. Lindley, Hudson Plaster Board Company, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn and Simon Spingarn, Joseph M. Tishman, Max Tishman, Joseph Katz, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Manuel F. de Tena, Arthur S. Stone, Augustus Millus, said name Augustus being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Joseph B. Rosenback, Henry G. Nunes, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Antonio Fonte, said name Antonio being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Henry Sickels, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank W. E. Dennis, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 38 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Hannah Frankel:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja10-1awSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Jeremiah T. Smith, Francis Boorsem, John Schubert, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, James Shipman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Wolfenstein, Joseph Abren, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward S. Grandin, James Willey, Charles Immler, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Benjamin L. England, Joseph Whitmore, James C. Whitney, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward Rauscher, Charles G. Davis, Frank Boorsem, Abel, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam, and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; William H. Gill, as Trustee; J. L. Mott Iron Works, Richard C. Cummings, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Julia A. Reeves, Alice Whitehouse, said name Alice being fictitious, her true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Meyer Rimberg, said name Meyer being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Fred Clarkson, Charles Eustace, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; James Sugarman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Norsworthy, Charles Totten, Augusta E. Hart, Flora Hart, Sarah M. Aylsworth, Harrison R. Massey, August Schneider, said name August being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1903, which said complaint was originally filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 24th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1903.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Legal Notices.

W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY.

Certificate of continued use of copartnership name.

Whereas, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON and JOHN H. COCKBURN have heretofore transacted business as copartners in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, for more than three years, and during said period have had business relations with foreign countries, under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY; and

Whereas, JOHN H. COCKBURN has withdrawn and retired from the said copartnership, and has transferred and assigned all his right, title, and interest in said copartnership and business to the undersigned; and

Whereas, The undersigned, the remaining copartner, is desirous of continuing the said business and the use of the said copartnership name connected therewith;

Now, therefore, in compliance with the statute in such case made and provided, I, the undersigned, WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, whose place of residence is No. 320 Central Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City, do hereby certify that I intend to, and will continue, to deal and carry on business under the copartnership name of W. J. DAVIDSON & COMPANY, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; that I am the only person dealing and doing business under the said copartnership name, and that my principal place of business is located at No. 800 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, December 31, 1902.

WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 31st day of December, 1902, before me personally appeared WILLIAM J. DAVIDSON, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he thereupon duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

WM. B. McGRATH, [Seal.] Notary Public for Westchester Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 14th day of January, 1903, by the Honorable John J. Freedman, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THOMAS SINNOTT, late of the building business at No. 114 West 125th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber and duly appointed assignee of the said Thomas Sinnott for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, January 14th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Assignee.

CHARLES W. SINNOTT, Times Building, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON, formerly ANNIE ANDERSON, Executrix.

DAVID CARLL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of MALCOM BREWING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, as Temporary Receivers, (having for the purpose the rights and powers of permanent receivers,) of the property of the Malcom Brewing Company, a corporation located and doing business in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, will, under and by virtue of the orders of this Court, made herein and entered in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, bearing date July 25th and December 5d, 1902, respectively, sell at public auction, at the office of the said brewery of said Company, corner Flushing Avenue and Skillman Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Charles J. Fox, auctioneer, all and singular the property (except cash) of said Malcop Brewing Company, real, personal, and mixed, including the good will of its business, generally described as follows, viz.:

1. REAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE BREWERY, MALT HOUSE, AND STABLE BUILDINGS THEREON, BEING,

A plot of land, having an entire frontage of 200 feet 4 inches on the southerly side of Flushing Avenue, between Franklin Avenue and Skillman Street, extending back on Skillman Street 207 feet 11 inches, and on Franklin Avenue 198 feet 3 inches, and with a rear width of 200 feet; and also,

A plot of land on the west side of Franklin Avenue, 102 feet 9 inches south of Flushing Avenue, 50 feet wide in front and rear, and with a depth on the northerly side of 118 feet 7 inches, and on the southerly side of 116 feet 11 inches.

2. ALL BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, sufficient for an annual output of about 150,000 barrels of ale and lager, including ice plant of about 40 tons capacity daily, and Milwaukee grain drying machine; malt house machinery of about 600 bushels capacity daily; also, bottling machinery, and office furniture and fixtures; all comparatively new and in good order.

3. ALE AND LAGER PACKAGES, viz.: About 2,000 horseheads, 500 barrels, 2,700 half and 500 quarter barrels.

4. SALOON FIXTURES, viz.: About 20 sets, besides various partitions, Summer doors, window screens, &c.

5. MERCHANDISE, viz.: Lager and ale in bulk, between 5,000 and 7,000 barrels, raw material, and supplies.

6. STABLE CONTENTS, viz.: 36 horses, 27 delivery trucks and carts with harnesses, blankets, covers, feed, and other stable supplies.

7. BOOK ACCOUNTS, consisting of ledger receivable accounts, loans, chattel mortgages, and licenses of about 86 saloons; real estate mortgages, bills receivable, personal accounts, unexpired insurance, &c., all aggregating about $215,000; also leases of 5 saloons.

All said property will be sold in one parcel and subject to a mortgage for $200,000, covering the land, with the buildings, engines, boiler, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting, pumps, tubs, vats, casks, and machinery, made to and held by the Nassau Trust Company to secure bonds to that amount, with interest thereon at 6% from July 1st, 1902, which said mortgage will become due and payable January 1st, 1906.

10% of the purchase price in cash will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and he will also be required then and there to sign the terms of sale; and upon the payment of the balance of the purchase price the purchaser or his assigns will receive a good and sufficient deed and assignment and all other necessary instruments of transfer of the property sold, upon the presentation of which he or they shall be entitled to enter into possession and receive the whole of such property except such part or parts as may intermediate the sale and the consummation thereof have changed form or been converted into cash in the regular course of business, as to which the purchaser or his assigns will be entitled to receive the proceeds less the expenses incurred during said period; it being understood that for such time the temporary receivers will be conducting the business for the account of the purchaser.

Annexed hereto is a diagram of the real property.

Schedules of the property as it now exists may be seen at the office of the brewery at any time, and schedules of the property in the form in which it is to be sold may be there examined at any time on and after December 29th, 1902.—Dated Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y. City, December 8th, 1902.

HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attys. for Receivers, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

The foregoing sale is adjourned to Saturday, January 31, 1903, same hour and place.

Dated December 31, 1902.

C. HENRY OFFERMAN,
A. H. F. SEEGER,
Temporary Receivers.

ja2-2awfwF&S

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET D. POTTER and Elizabeth S. Jones, plaintiffs, against JOHN WALTER POLLOCK and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe; the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs; Leo G. Pollock, Dominick Pollock, Robert E. Pollock, Alphonse Pollock, Mary Edna Pollock, Nathan Schlossberg, William Foley, Mary Varley, Frederick Mayr, Ann Palmer, Bernard McLaughlin, James Blake, James Lawlor, James J. Bligh, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated December 30th, 1902.

MAN & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John Walter Pollock and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1903.

MAN & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja3-1awSa

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—JOSEPH MARKOFF, plaintiff, against SARAH MARKOFF, defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14th, 1902.

LOUIS LEVENE, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

LOUIS LEVENE, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ja10-1awSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England, Plaintiff, against J. FENNELLY, C. B. Fox, and G. W. Anderson, doing business together under the firm name of Fennelly, Fox & Co., Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 6, 1902.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the County of New York in the County Court House in the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1903.

MAN & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja3-1awSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Silkeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LAWRENCE A. DODSWORTH, Plaintiff, against ANDREW J. DAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, do hereby give public notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—All that lot of land situate on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street between Union Square and Irving Place, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street at the northeast corner of the lot known on a map of property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, deceased, made by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor, dated New York, March, 1835, by the number four, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles with Fifteenth Street sixty-nine feet six inches; thence westerly or northwesterly in a straight line twenty-eight feet four and one-third inches to the southeast corner of the said lot number four, and thence northerly along the east line of said lot number four, and at right angles with Fifteenth Street, fifty-six feet one inch to the southerly side of Fifteenth Street at the point of beginning, and which lot was known and distinguished by the number five on the map above mentioned.

Second Parcel—All that certain lot of ground situate in the City of New York and known as the northerly part of lot number six (6) on a map entitled "Map of property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, late deceased, between Fourteenth and Twentieth Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the Third Avenue," bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifteenth Street and said road, now Fourth Avenue, (commonly called Union Square,) thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles to Fifteenth Street, and along the west side of lot number "seven" on said map, eighty-two feet eight inches, thence southwesterly along said lot number "seven" thirteen feet three inches; thence northwesterly in a straight line twenty-five feet to a point in the easterly side of lot number five on said map, distant sixty-nine feet and six inches from the southerly line of Fifteenth Street and thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot number "five" sixty-nine feet and six inches to the place of beginning.

Third Parcel—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifteenth Street with the easterly line of Fourth Avenue, (commonly called Union Square,) thence southerly in a line at right angles with Fifteenth Street eight-two feet five inches, thence easterly in a line at right angles to Union Square, or nearly so, and along a wall erected on the premises adjoining the rear of the premises hereby conveyed twenty-five feet seven inches; thence northerly in a line at right angles to Fifteenth Street seventy-five feet seven and five-eighths inches to the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth Parcel—All that certain lot of land in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York on the east side of the Fourth Avenue (formerly the Bowery at Union Place) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the east line of the Fourth Avenue, distant one foot southwardly from the northerly line of the lot which on the map of the lands of Cornelius T. Williams made by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, is designated by the number four, (4,) and from that point running eastwardly at right angles with the said east line of Fourth Avenue sixty-eight feet and eleven inches, thence running on a line nearly parallel with Fifteenth Street seventy-six feet and two inches to a point in a line drawn at right angles with Fifteenth Street and one hundred and twenty-three feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Union Place, said last mentioned point being distant forty-three feet and ten inches southwestwardly from Fifteenth Street, thence running southwestwardly on a line at right angles with said Fifteenth Street twelve feet and five inches to the southerly line of said lot number four, (4,) thence running along said southerly line westwardly eighty-three feet and nine inches to the said easterly line of the Fourth Avenue, and thence running along the same northwardly twenty-four feet to the place of beginning; together with the right and privilege of the party wall standing between the said house and the house next adjacent on the northerly side thereof; together with all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in and to the sewer or drain as now constructed in the rear of said house and leading from the same to the public sewer in Fourth Avenue near the corner of Fifteenth Street.

Dated New York, Jan. 20th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

RALPH H. HOLLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, 170 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 being 102, 104, and 106 East Fifteenth Street, respectively, and Parcel 4 being 12 Union Square. Parcels 1, 2, and 3 to be sold in one plot:

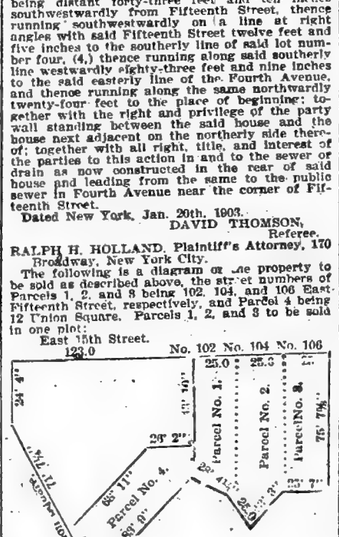

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee are $5,686 on parcels 1, 2, and 3, and $334 on parcel 4, both with interest.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ja22-2aw3wTh&S&fe11

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. HILDEBRAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven feet and six inches south of the southerly line of East Fifteenth Street and running thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of Fifteenth Street, ninety-four feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A, twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence running easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street ninety-four feet to the said westerly line of Avenue A; thence running northerly along said westerly line of Avenue A twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Henry Keilhua by Ernst F. Schilling by assignment of lease dated July 21, 1899, of said premises, No. 235 Avenue A.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

L. VICTOR FLECKLES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 235 Avenue A:

East Fifteenth Street.

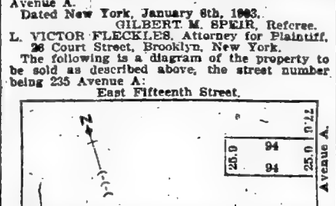

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,410.76, with interest thereon from the 22d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $301.28, with interest from 23d day of December, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $177.50 and interest.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wW&Sa&ja20

Surrogate Notices.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PEET, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Silkeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. HARRY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

3rd Week of the Great January Piano Sale

$1 a Week

Secures the Celebrated Tone-Lasting

Walters Piano

Built by the Walters Piano Company and guaranteed for ten years. One of the best makes of pianos on the market.

The Walters Piano will always keep its tone. The more used the more resonant become its singing qualities.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Walters Piano are sold daily at from $300 to $400 each.

Our special January price is

$195,

$5 down and $1 a week

Pianos delivered upon first payment of $5.

We also offer on the same easy terms

Wilson Piano $155

Harmony Piano $175

Including Stool and Cover.

Bloomingdales' is the only department store in the world having in connection with it a piano factory of its own. Thus, you can see our facilities for selling pianos are unmatched.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

For Sale.

SKATING AND ROCKEY MADE EASY by wearing Nathan's Ventilating Ankle Corsets Supports. Require no larger shoe, best support for WEAK or SPRAINED ankles.

For sale at all shoe and sporting goods stores or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

State size of shoe and smallest ankle measure. Price per pair—Men's, $1; Ladies', 90c.; Boys', 90c.; Misses,' 70c.; Children's, 50c.

THE NATHAN ANKLE SUPPORT CO Dept. L 82 Duane St., New York.

QUIT LIMPING

Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHINSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

Yokohama Letter Copying Book. Genuine home-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.35. YOKOHAMA STEEL PENS. RYON STATIONERY CO., New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS. LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving, stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 6886 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; lowest prices; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 287 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH IN ANY AMOUNT advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character. Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland, 115 OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW. 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY. } BROOKLYN. NEW YORK. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after application; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 148, Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and private people. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 729.

SALARIES Money Advanced on Salaries. Lissner, 1C West 23d St., Room 45.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings) 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

New Pianos, $100-200.

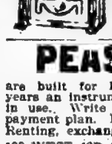

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 501 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. 128 WEST 42D ST., { bet. Broadway } and 6th Av., } New York.

PIANOS RENTED $2 MONTHLY. Bargains—$375 Steinway upright, $8 monthly until paid; $150 Singer upright, $5 monthly until paid. GOE Z & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 EAST 14TH ST. Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO. EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th 1569 BROADWAY. Cor. 47th St.

$20 Rosewood Piano. Chickering small upright $40. Large Upright $90. Steinway Sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$95 magnificent mahogany upright, Colonial design; Weber $75. Chickering, bargain. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 102 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERIC A

MEN TRAMPLE WOMEN IN GROUNDLESS PANIC

Three Lives Lost in Mad Rush from Factory at Cry of "Fire!"

Fear-Crazed Cigar Makers Thrust Weaker Fellow-Workers from Fire Escapes—Flames Are Next Door.

Three women were killed and twelve persons were seriously injured, some of them probably fatally, in a mad rush to get out of a fancied danger from fire in the cigar factory of Leopold Miller & Sons, at 155 and 157 Crosby Street, yesterday morning. The fire was next door, and those who became so panic-stricken were in no peril from the flames.

During the few minutes in which all of the tragedy occurred, there were instances of extraordinary brutality. Men thrust women from their path, crowded them from the fire escapes, and fised their fists in the endeavor to plow their way to safety.

The Miller establishment is a five-story structure reaching through from Crosby to Elm Street. The employes on the second floor were mostly Italians, while those of the upper floors were largely American-born. It was the Italians who completely lost their heads, and it was among them that nearly every one of the injuries and deaths were suffered. The American girls of the upper floors were calmer, and nearly every one of them reached the street safely and comfortably.

The fire took place on the third floor of the Elm Square Building, at 158-161 Crosby Street, in the workshop of the New Idea Publishing Company, manufacturers of paper patterns. A large quantity of tissue paper was on the floor of this concern, and a spark falling among it started the blaze.

The employes there were under the direction of S. R. Crawbuck and Al Hayward, members of the Passaic Volunteer Fire Department, and the sixty men and women on the floor reached the street safely by elevators, fire escapes, and stairways. The tenants of the floors above also got out safely, and there was little excitement around the place of real danger.

But as soon as the flames shot out of the windows of the burning building, one of the girls employed in the Miller factory shouted "Fire!" On the second floor, where most of the employes were, the Italians made a wild dash for the fire escapes and stairways. The stairway was quickly congested with screaming women and howling, pushing men. The crush was so great that no one could move.

The fire escapes were filled quickly also, especially on the Crosby Street side. When men found women in their way they pushed them aside, and jumped to the street. The office force on the first floor rushed up stairs and yelled to the excited people to be quiet, that there was no danger. But in that excited jangle of tongues, no voices of reason were to be listened to.

The firemen responded quickly, and as many men were sent into the Miller building to quiet the panic-stricken people as went into the burning structure. Sergt. Bourke of Commissioner Greene's office, at Police Headquarters, and Police Captain Titus happened to be passing at the time, and they rushed to the Miller place. Bourke and several firemen got to the second floor on the Elm Street windows, and devoted themselves to dragging the women out of the jam.

The conduct of the men employes was so exasperating to the rescuers that the firemen and policemen used clubs freely in their efforts to protect the women. Capt. Titus and Policeman Moneypenny went to work with the mob, which held itself fast in the stairway. In the rear of this crowd the police saw men pushing and kicking the shrieking women.

At last the police and firemen were able to drag the women from the crush. Two women had been injured so severely that both died within a few minutes. Nine ambulances were summoned, and the injured were hurried to hospitals as rapidly as possible. Two alarms of fire had meanwhile been sent in, and Chaplain Walkley and two priests had hurried to the scene. Mary Sparbara, twenty-five years old, of 5 Crosby Street, and Fannie Kirschberg, thirty-two years old, of 5 Avenue B, were those killed in this stairway crush.

Battalion Chief Guerin had his hands full with the escaping employes. One woman hung from a fire escape, and it was necessary to push her hand loose before she would drop to those waiting to catch her below. Jennie Mesino, twenty-eight years old, of 515 East Fourteenth Street, was killed by a fall from an Elm Street fire escape in attempting to get away.

Sergt. Bourke, Chief Guerin, and Capt. Titus all had some lively scuffles themselves in handling the crowds, and after the excitement each of them was pretty well covered with dirt and blood, but none of them suffered any real injuries.

The full list of the injured in hospitals is as follows:

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

CORANAIL, MARIA, thirty-six, cigarmaker, of 16 Downing Street; overcome by smoke; unconscious; condition serious.

LANDSMAN, PAULINE, thirteen years old, cleric, 108 Allen Street; overcome by smoke; unconscious; condition serious.

UNIDENTIFIED GIRL, about eighteen years; a physician by smoke; unconscious; condition serious.

AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

CAGONER, VIRGINIA, (supposed,) Elizabeth Street; unconscious and may die.

COHLAN, ANNA, twenty years old, of 317 East Fifty-ninth Street; compound fracture of the base of the skull; probably will die.

PEGLINNA, MARIE, twenty-six years old, of 227 Sullivan Street; ankle dislocated.

AT ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

BUTTS, MICHAEL, age and residence unknown; burns of abdomen; delirious.

FASCINELLI, GRACE, twenty-two years old, of 79 Baxter Street; shock; hysterical and delirious.

GOSHLIN, JOSEPHINE, fifty-six years old, of 102 West Sixteenth Street; wounds of legs and body; trampled upon; hysterical and delirious.

SCHENO, MARIE, sixteen years old residence unknown; contusions and asphyxiation by smoke; condition serious.

UNIDENTIFIED YOUNG WOMAN; hysterical from shock.

UNIDENTIFIED YOUNG WOMAN; hysterical from shock.

The fire was out in a very short time, although some $10,000 or $15,000 damage to the stock of the New Idea Publishing Company had been done. The excitement of the morning rendered the factory operatives of the neighborhood unfit for further work for the day and most of them were sent home.

MOTHER ABSENT; BABY BURNED.

Little Brother of Mary Baker Is Believed to Have Set Her Afire.

Mrs. Mary Baker's absence of twenty minutes from her home, at 532 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, yesterday afternoon cost the life of her nine-months-old daughter, Mary, who was burned to death while strapped in a baby carriage in the kitchen of the house.

Mrs. Baker had been gone only five minutes when her four-year-old son, Thomas, ran out into the street, crying: "Baby's on fire!" A passer-by turned in an alarm and Engine 47, stationed one block away, quickly arrived. The firemen found the whole kitchen of the house ablaze. The wheels were all that remained of the baby carriage and the little body was burned to a crisp. Soon Mrs. Baker rushed into the house, shrieking for her child, and would have gone into the blazing room had not some of the firemen held her back. The woman caught a glimpse of the body, however, and fainted.

The boy, Thomas, could tell nothing as to how the fire had started. It is believed, however, that the boy had been playing with matches and accidentally set the baby's clothing on fire. The damage to the house was $200.

RICH WOMAN DIES BY FIRE.

Mrs. Maria Kennedy of Brooklyn Burned at Her Country House.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Maria Kennedy, the wife of a wealthy contractor of Brooklyn, was burned to death this morning in her country residence, half way between this place and Syosset. Mrs. Kennedy was seventy-five years old. Early this morning she started down stairs with a lighted lamp in her hand. After descending a few steps she tripped and fell.

The lamp broke and Mrs. Kennedy's dress ignited from the blazing oil. In a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her cries brought other members of the family to her assistance, but she had been terribly burned before the fire was beaten out and she died soon afterward. Mrs. Kennedy was rich in her own right and owned a large lumber yard in Brooklyn.

SAW IMAGINARY CATS AND GAVE AWAY STOCK.

Jersey City Merchant Says Faith Cure Changed His Views, and He Recovers His Property.

A case in which hypnotism, Christian Science, and faith cure were mixed up was heard before Vice Chancellor Stevenson in Jersey City yesterday. Jacob Hosbach of 475 Grove Street had brought suit against William J. Devoursney to compel him to surrender $5,000 of stock in the Hosbach Dry Goods Company, which it was alleged he had obtained without rendering any equivalent.

Hosbach testified that he kept a dry goods store at the address given. Some time ago his mind became impaired, he said. He imagined that he saw cats, which scratched his back, and that an invisible hand at times painted his face with a brush. He was advised to take cold baths, and when he did so he imagined that the water was so hot it scalded him. He consulted several medical experts and spent $2,000 without obtaining relief.

Then he tried Christian Science and found that a failure. But when he went to the Faith Cure Church, the advocates of that cult laid hands on him and he was cured almost immediately, he declared.

It was while he was mentally unsound, he said, that Devoursney, who had been his friend for years, suggested that he should form a joint stock company capitalized at $25,000. Devoursney offered to arrange the matter and become a nominal shareholder, because under the law there must be three incorporators. One of Hosbach's relatives was to be the third.

The dry goods dealer consented, but when he recovered his senses he said he found that Devoursney, who had been nominally assigned $5,000 worth of stock, and was to have nothing to do with the business, was exceedingly active in its management and was sharing in the profits.

Devoursney said he organized the company and received $5,000 worth of stock in consideration of his services.

Hosbach's testimony was corroborated by several witnesses, and the Vice Chancellor decided in his favor. He ordered Devoursney to surrender the stock he held.

LIZARD SCARES WORKMEN.

Green One with a Horned Tail and an Awful Bite Too Much for Their Nerves.

When the British steamship Vittoria, which arrived here on Thursday, cleared from Tampico on Jan. 10, the ship's papers did not mention a big green horn-tailed lizard which took for his own that part of the hold that was not occupied by the cargo of mahogany and cedar.

The crew caught occasional glimpses of the reptile on the trip up from Mexico, and Capt. McKenzie tried a few shots at him from a revolver. According to the negro cook, the lizard would wait for the flash and then sidestep. When the smoke cleared away he would climb up on a piece of cedar, where the Captain could take better aim.

Nothing about the lizard, however, was said to the longshoremen who began to unload the Vittoria yesterday morning at Pier 15, Brooklyn. Finally they discovered him occupying eighteen inches of basking space on a big log of mahogany. They were just about to fix the hoisting tackle around the log, but they changed their minds and drew away to the other side of the hold.

"What is it?" they asked of the negro cook, who just then looked down the hatchway.

"Gran Dios!" he cried, turning as green as the lizard. "A caiman! a caiman!"

"Jim" Kennedy and "Bud" Lannigan didn't know that caiman was the Spanish word for alligator, but they were up on deck in a jiffy. The two other men were not far behind.

"If that thing bit you, you would turn yellow and die in five minutes," said the cook.

"No yellow for ours," said the men to "Big Bill" Kenny, the foreman. "We don't work with that."

"Big Bill" tried to persuade them to go back to work. That wasn't any use, and then, as he is 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 253 pounds, he tried force, but only tired himself out. Then he went down into the hold, crushed the lizard's head with a chunk of cedar, and grabbing him by the horny tail threw him up on deck.

Then he went out and hired a new gang. "There is another lizard down there, and a big snake, for I saw them, but I won't say anything about those fellows to this bunch of coal slingers. Let them find the brutes themselves," declared Kennedy.

ROGERS ESTATE NOT TAXABLE.

Residence of Locomotive Manufacturer Held to be in Paterson—Decision Aids Metropolitan Museum.

By a decision handed down by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday the estate of the late Jacob S. Rogers, the Paterson locomotive millionaire, in this State, was declared exempt from inheritance tax, the Surrogate holding that Mr. Rogers was at the time of his death a resident of Paterson, N. J. This decision will save about $270,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to which institution Mr. Rogers left all his residuary estate, comprising the bulk of his property, and valued at $5,000,000.

The inheritance tax, according to New Jersey law, will only amount to about $30,000, while the tax, had the will been probated according to New York law, would have been $300,000. The State Controller contended that Mr. Rogers was a resident of New York, while, on behalf of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it was maintained he had lived for forty years in Paterson and had always maintained two residences there and two establishments. His home, it was asserted, always continued in Paterson, and any residence he had here was only of a temporary nature.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITY.

Court Holds That Beneficiaries Under Mrs. Walker's Will Need Not Pay Tax.

On the submission to the Appellate Division of a controversy between the executors of Mrs. Mary J. Walker and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and eleven other charitable organizations, as to which of the two parties to the dispute should pay the transfer tax on legacies given by Mrs. Walker under a power of disposition of a fund of $500,000 contained in the will of her father, John Watson, that court has decided in favor of the charitable organizations.

Mrs. Walker's executors claimed that the direction in their testatrix's will to pay all transfer and inheritance taxes out of her residuary estate applied only to specific legacies and not to those made under the power of appointment. The Appellate Court, however, thinks that it was Mrs. Walker's intention to charge her residuary estate with the payment of transfer taxes on all the property she disposed of.

Mrs. Walker's specific legacies amounted to over $1,000,000, and Justice Laughlin, in dissenting, thinks that she only referred to the recipients of those gifts, as the beneficiaries under the power of appointment were not her legatees.

Right to Her Husband's Paintings.

The judgment granted by Justice Clarke dismissing Mrs. Annette Moran's complaint in her action against the executors of her husband, Edward Moran, the painter, after a jury had found in her favor, was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division. Mrs. Moran sued on an alleged assignment to her of certain paintings of her husband and also on a gift of certain other paintings. The pictures aggregated in value about $65,000. The dismissal was on the ground that the action was in tort, and improperly brought against the executors in their representative capacity.

DOG GIVES ALARM OF FIRE.

Stray Animal in Jersey City Repays Its Benefactor's Kindness.

Walter Stuart of Monticello Avenue and Emory Street, Jersey City, found a stray, half-starved dog some time ago. He took it home and fed it and as the dog declined to leave the premises Mr. Stuart finally concluded to accept the animal as a fixture. His reward came at a late hour Thursday night, when the dog set up an unusual barking. When Mr. Stuart went down stairs to investigate he found a shed that had been built in the yard for storage purposes was burning. Mr. Stuart turned in an alarm. The house was saved, but the shed was destroyed, with its contents. The loss was $100, but Mr. Stuart says that was not the dog's fault. He did his best and he saved the house anyway.

ALL-NIGHT LICENSE RULE

Gen. Greene Does Not Plan to Prohibit Any Being Issued.

Calls for a Report on Capt. O'Reilly's Refusal to Approve Any Applications in the Tenderloin.

The action of Capt. O'Reilly, commanding the Tenderloin precinct, in refusing to approve applications for all-night liquor licenses made on behalf of various resorts for the night of the Old Guard ball, was on his own initiative, and was not indicative of the general policy of the police administration. Commissioner Greene yesterday said:

"I have certainly not decided not to issue any more all-night licenses for the sale of liquor. On the contrary, they will continue to be issued, but after rigid examination into the class of places to be licensed and the purpose of the privilege."

"What is to be done in regard to restaurants that sell liquor after 1 o'clock?" was asked.

"The law is there. It will be enforced like any other. I do not care to enter into the subject further. As to all-night licenses on account of the Old Guard ball being issued because of the indorsement of the application by Capt. Schmittberger and not issued because of the disapproval of Capt. O'Reilly, I have called for a report on the subject from Acting Inspector Walsh. When I get it I can talk on the subject."

Chief Inspector Cortright asked to be excused from discussing the excise question in relation to all-night licenses and the selling of liquor in restaurants after 1 o'clock. "All laws," he added, "are supposed to be lived up to, and violations of the excise law won't be winked at."

"The intricacies and red tape about all-night licenses," said a superior officer of the department, "are not generally known or understood. The first operation is to go to the State Excise Commissioner's office and pay $10 for each night the privilege is desired. Then the applicant gets a license blank partly filled out, which he brings to Police Headquarters. Thence it goes to the Captain of the precinct in which the place for which the license desired is located, and the Inspector of the district in which the precinct is. They may jointly approve or disapprove or one may approve and the other disapprove. One disapproval practically settles the fate of the application. Then back the blank goes to Police Headquarters. If it is then approved, the Chief Inspector passes on it with his approval or disapproval. If he approves, it goes to Gen. Greene, and if he signs it, it has to go to Mayor Low for final indorsement or rejection.

"The Chief Inspector generally follows the action of his subordinates, no doubt because he relies on their judgment and because they have better opportunities of knowing exact conditions than he. As to Gen. Greene, his judgment is final except as to the Mayor."

Mayor Low yesterday made public the following list of places in Manhattan and the Bronx that have now or have had special all-night licenses since Jan. 1. They are in no case for more than nine days:

J. P. Flannery, 2,151 Eighth Avenue.
S. W. Bryant, 323 West Forty-first Street.
Charles Furthman, 77 Park Row.
Volk Brothers, 661 Eighth Avenue.
Van Glahn & Wage, 355 West Fifty-ninth Street.
Martin Strauss, 286 Bowery.
P. H. O'Connell, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Macomb's Dam Road.
T. F. O'Rourke, 1,469 Broadway.
Rudolph Joseph, 43 Third Avenue.
Campbell & Woodbury, 1,492 Broadway.
Hungarian Restaurant Company, 156 Second Avenue.
Joseph Fuchs, 253 Bowery.
Hartmann & Co., 27 Whitehall Street.
Frank Zeniro, 405 Park Row.
J. R. Considine, 1,469 Broadway.
Theodore Bungartz, 387 Fourth Avenue.
Walter Flatz, 742 St. Ann's Avenue.
Johnson & Book, 991 Eighth Avenue.
John Dunston, 761 Sixth Avenue.
Wellbrock & Thomford, 63 Madison Avenue.
Montauk Club, 725 Sixth Avenue.
Schurz Harlem Casino Company, 2,081 Seventh Avenue.
Madison Square Garden Company, 51 Madison Avenue
Samuel F. Burns, 781 Sixth Avenue.
Metropolitan Opera House, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway.
Bartholomew O'Connor, 701 Third Avenue.
Ernest Sulzer, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.
Augustus Bunfreire, 2,228 Broadway.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, 12 West Thirty-fourth Street.
George H. Huber, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Jerome Avenue.
Shanley & Co., 476 Broadway.
Rector's, 1,508 Broadway.

The applications disapproved by Commissioner Greene were from the following places:

Theodore Bungarz, 387 Fourth Avenue.
John R. Considine, 1,469 Broadway.
John F. Flannery, 2,152 Eighth Avenue.
Frederick Pump, 709 Tremont Avenue.
Thomas F. O'Rourke, Fortieth Street and Broadway.
George Steeks, 1,451 Broadway.
Shanley & Co., Thirtieth Street and Broadway.
George N. Rapelye, 1,443 Broadway.
Frank Weiss, 1,429 Broadway.
George Grant, 1,432 Broadway.
Horth, Buse & Co., 1,517 Third Avenue.

The licenses confer authority to sell during the prohibited hours for from one to nine nights. Only one of nine days' duration has been granted, and the majority of them are for three to five days.

BROOKS CASE DISMISSED.

Court Disposes of Bucklin's Charges Against the Inspector—Report of Canfield's Indictment.

Recorder Goff did not give any decision yesterday in the matter of David W. Bucklin's refusal to testify before the Grand Jury against Richard A. Canfield, District Attorney Jerome said he did not care, anyhow, as he had enough evidence to convict both Canfield and Bucklin, even leaving out the testimony of the latter and Detective Joseph Jacobs as well.

There were rumors about the Criminal Courts Building yesterday to the effect that Canfield and Bucklin had been indicted. Mr. Jerome was asked whether the rumors were true, but declined to discuss the question. The report was considered to be without foundation.

The case against Inspector Brooks, in which he is charged by Bucklin with exceeding his authority in entering through Canfield's parlor window on the night of the raid, was dismissed yesterday by the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions on the ground that Magistrate Brann had neglected to certify properly the papers in the case.

Justice Olmstead said the case was not yet properly out of the police court. It is generally believed that this will end the prosecution, and Deputy Attorney General Blumenthal said he probably would take no further action.

CAPT. GORMAN ACQUITTED.

Policeman Summarily Suspended by the Commissioner Is Restored to Duty.

After one of the quickest police trials on record, Capt. Michael Gorman, formerly in command of the Union Market Station, was restored to duty yesterday afternoon, the charges of neglect of duty against him were dismissed, and the back pay stopped by reason of his suspension while under charges was ordered paid to him. Gorman was then assigned to duty as commander of the Mercer Street Station to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Capt. Chapman.

Deputy Commissioner Piper found the Captain had taken steps to enforce the excise law, and that the fact that the enforcement of the law was not carried out was due to no neglect on his part, but to the neglect of Policeman Hennessy.

Police Trials for Detectives.

Commissioner Greene announced yesterday that charges had been preferred by him against Sergt. John H. Shields and Detective Sergeants John Dwyer, Patrick J. Darcey, James J. Devaney, George Schoenich, and Patrick Cox. The charges are brought in connection with the conviction of Wardman Glennon. Shields, Darcey, and Schoenich are now under indictment in the same case.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cure many of the worst Colds.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

FURS SEIZED IN A LOFT

Identified in a Prince Street Building as Stolen Goods.

Arrest of a Man Who Offered Bargains —Garments Valued at $40,000 Found —East Side Dealers Robbed.

Directed in their investigations by Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau, two detectives threw open the doors of the fourth story of the building at 56 Prince Street yesterday morning that contained about $40,000 worth of furs, remarking: "Here's a fence for fair." They had sent word to fifteen or twenty fur dealers, most of them doing business on the east side, to be present. The dealers had been robbed, and they went in a hurry to the place.

The exclamations that followed the opening of doors amused the detectives. Aside from the common exclamation of "That's mine," there were those that indicated that an effort had been made, by tearing out the lining of seal, Persian lamb, and astrakhan garments to prevent identification. The effort was not clever enough to deceive the owners of the garments. They pulled apart the piles of furs, and each claimant invariably showed his mark on the fur.

Before the identifications Samuel Filosky of the "United States Fur Manufacturing Company" that, as alleged, carried on business at the place, had been arrested and taken to Police Headquarters. It was said that he had been arrested before on a similar charge, that of receiving stolen goods.

The discovery of the fur-filled loft, it was said, strikes at the root of a business that has been going on for a long time. Recently the men engaged in taking goods from burglars and disposing of them became bold and at times twitted detectives on their inability to arrest them. Detectives Duggan and Kinsler received this challenge one day: "Land us if you can!"

The stolen goods were usually shipped to Chicago and reshipped to this city. Somewhere, while being handled, they were invariably altered so as to prevent identification, at least to casual examiners.

Attention that led to the arrest of Filosky was directed toward him after two robberies at 113 Mercer Street. It was a mysterious case, as not a lock or door on the outside of the building had been disturbed. Two fur firms in the building—H. Blaustein & Brothers and Meiseria Fishbeck & Co.—were robbed of stock. The former firm lost $3,000 worth of goods and the latter $5,000 worth. Detectives Duggan and Kinsler said yesterday that they knew that the firm with which Filosky is connected, known then by a name other than the "United States Fur Manufacturing Company," carried on business in the Mercer Street building.

The detectives rented a room in the Hotel Raleigh on Broadway, and Detective Kinsler posed as a man who wanted to buy furs at prices so cheap that he did not care where they came from. In the Prince Street place he was overwhelmed with bargains; including a sealskin sacque worth $350 for $80 cash, and he arrested Filosky.

Besides the firms mentioned the owners of furs who established claims to goods found in the Prince Street place are:

I. Harris, 7 Bleecker Street, robbed on Dec. 19; furs valued at $4,000.
Adolph Busick, 61 Great Jones Street, robbed on Nov. 17; furs valued at $1,000.
H. Schachter, 24 Bleecker Street, robbed on Jan. 1; furs valued at $400.
I. Bosen, 63 East Broadway, robbed on Nov. 26 last; furs valued at $15,000.
Pike & Applebaum, 45 East Eighth Street, robbed on Jan. 17; furs valued at $5,000.
Henrod Brothers, 12 Bond Street, robbed on Dec. 1; furs valued at $3,200.

Other dealers who had been robbed examined the goods last evening after they had been carted to Police Headquarters.

In the Tombs Police Court Filosky was remanded to Police Headquarters. George Cohen of 106 Prince Street was arrested also, the suspicion being that he was a salesman for Filosky, but he was discharged by Magistrate Crane. The detectives are looking for Filosky's partner. They know the name of the man in Chicago who received and resent the goods.

NEGRO ROBS SCHOOLBOYS.

Police Searching for Man Who Takes Money from Pockets of Children on Stuyvesant Heights, Brooklyn.

Search is being conducted by the police of the Ralph Avenue Station, Brooklyn, for a negro, about nineteen years old, who, it is alleged, has lately been robbing children under ten years of age who attend Public School 137, at Saratoga Avenue and Bainbridge Street. Pupils in other schools on Stuyvesant Heights, in the same section, also have been robbed by the same thief. The fathers of some of the boys who have been victims are co-operating with the police in their efforts to find the negro.

The victims are generally attacked within a block or two of the school. The negro, it was said, forces them to hold up their hands and then rifles their pockets, securing what money they have. Usually it is but from 1 to 10 cents. An investigation by the police showed that some of the school children had become so terrorized by the fear that they would be attacked that their parents had much difficulty in inducing them to go to school.

RECEPTION TO GOV. TERRELL.

Georgians in New York Complete Plans to Honor Their Native State's Executive.

Final arrangements have been made for the reception and banquet to Gov. Terrell of Georgia by the Georgia Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 3. The Governor will be accompanied by Mrs. Terrell, Clark Howell, President of the Georgia Senate, and Mrs. Howell; members of the Governor's staff and their wives, Representatives Livingston and Griggs, and Senator Clay.

Among those who will attend the reception and banquet are Gov. and Mrs. Odell, Mayor and Mrs. Low, Dr. and Mrs. James Henry Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Oscar S. Straus, and the Presidents of the various State societies in New York. Gov. Odell will respond to the toast "The Empire State of the South." Gov. Terrell will respond to "The Empire State of the North," and Mayor Low will respond to "The Empire City of the World."

The committees are as follows: Reception—George Foster Peabody, Chairman; Samuel Spencer, R. G. Erwin, E. T. Charlton, Charles H. Williams, and Patrick Calhoun; Banquet—David Robinson, Chairman; L. H. Mercer, W. A. Strachan, M. J. Verdery, Felix Russak, and James A. Gray.

On Monday evening preceding the banquet Gov. Terrell and his party will be entertained by a box party at the Criterion Theatre, to witness "The Cavalier," in which Julia Marlowe is playing.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Homespun Cheviot blouse suits. New spring model. Colors,—red, blue, tan and grey.
Collar, belt and latest bell cuff of contrasting colored cloth. Pleated skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.

12.50.

Norfolk Suits, made of plain or "mixed" cloth. Jackets lined with taffetas silk. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

22.50.

Blue and Black Melton Cloth Pedestrian skirts. Lengths 37 to 40 inches.

5.00

Plain or pleated, black brilliantine walking skirts.

6.50.

Three quarters or full length, military and box coats. Various materials and colors.
Sizes 6 to 12 years.

5.75.

Twenty-third Street.

If you need a whole new suit—many are $15 that were more.

If only the trousers are gone—you're still in luck; prices all through the separate trouser stock have been revised, $5 buys many patterns that were $6, $7 and $8.

If your need is underwear—a fine make of merino that was $1.50 and $2, is now 95 cents a garment; mostly medium sizes with plenty of stouts.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

No Room to mention all the marked-down Specialties — just you come and see if we do not do better than others in anything you may need.

Some hundreds of Little Child's Reefers at $2.

Valued from $5 to $8.

Men's Suits, Extra Good Ones, Down to $15.

About 200 big men wanted to take bargains in Winter Overcoats at $15.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

PECULIAR PRICE CHARMS

have our artistic left-overs. But what are "left-overs"? Suites and odd pieces for every room in rich, beautiful woods, some perhaps painted, carved or inlaid—all the wondrous handiwork of sympathetic artists. Also Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Draperies, etc. Lots of room must be made for Spring daintiness that will soon clamor for admission.

Our mark-down revel gives everybody an opportunity to learn how economical it is to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

None better made; send for price list.

41 AND 43 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

White Sale
January Clearances
} It pays to buy in January

Read and you will know some of the reasons.

Boys' Sailor Suits
Finest Serges—rich braid trimming and embroidered emblems—smartest styles of the season—3 to 10 yrs.—were $5.98 to $7.98—
January Clearance Price... 3.98

Boys' Russian Suits
Fine Cheviots and Serges—best colors—sailor or high collar—2½ to 6 years—
Those that were $5.98 and $6.98..... 3.98
Those that were $7.98..... 5.98

Special Sale of Knee Pants
4 to 15 yrs.—49 cent values..... .25
A special offer made to meet demands for extra school trousers that most boys need at between-season time....Price absurdly low for the quality.

Knee Pants
Made of Tailors' fine cloth and Corduroy Remnants—cut extra full—4 to 16 yrs.—
1,000 pairs at .....49 cents
(Cloth alone worth more.)
750 pairs at.....69 cents
Bought in regular way
Could not be sold for less than $1.25 and $1.50.
Having control of a large manufacturer's output of these Knee Pants, we are enabled to give extraordinary values.

Boys' Waists and Blouses
Fine Assabet and Twill Flannels—best colors—plain, box or side pleated Waists, with patent waistbands; all Blouses full and roomy—Sailor, Byron, Russian or Military Collars, many trimmed with fancy braids, silk cords, or stitched Silk—

Were	For Clearance.
.59 and .69	.39
.98	.49
1.29 to 1.49	.69
1.69	.98

Also, Clearance of
25 cent Outing Flannel Blouses..... .12½
49 cent Laundered Percale Waists..... .25
49 cent Outing Flannel Neckband Waists—patent waistbands..... .25
75 cent Stiff Bosom Shirts; also Negligee, with two collars..... .39
39 cent Underwaists—"seconds"..... .19

Girls' Monte Carlo Cloaks
Full lengths—sizes 6 to 14—Heavy Warm Friezes and Cheviots—Red, Brown, Navy and Royal Blue—single and double capes, with velvet or satin pipings—new full sleeve with cuff—value $8.98..... 4.98

Girls' Full Length Cloaks
Monte Carlo and Box—rough and Smooth Cloths—double Capes—stitched or piped with satin—with and without velvet collars—best colors—6 to 14 yrs. value $7.98..... 3.98

Misses' Long Cloaks
Ulster, Raglan and Norfolk styles—Heavy Cheviots and Coverts—Oxford and medium gray—14 to 18 years—

Were.	Clearance Price.
10.98	6.98
12.98	7.98
16.98	10.98
18.98	12.98
24.98	15.98

Girls' School Dresses
Pretty, fancy checks—best colors—new straight front Bertha Effect—Combination Cloth bands, braid and button trim—4 to 14 yrs.—value $1.98..... .98
Skirts lined through—Made as neatly as a Five-dollar Dress.
Wool Cashmere Dresses—old rose, blue, red, green and brown—plaid silk or allover lace yokes—trimmed accordion ruffle or bertha—4 to 14 yrs.—value $3.98..... 1.98

Ladies' Chiffon Hats—worth 1.69..... .98
Newest midwinter shapes—Brims of full tucked or pleated Chiffon—Black and White—lined and ready for the addition of feather, flower or bow.

Fine Chiffon Hats..... 1.98
Combined with horsehair braids, ribbons or jet—quality and styles elsewhere shown at $2.50 and $3.00.
Still finer to $4.98.

January Clearance of Leather Goods
In connection with a manufacturer's stock of samples and small lots, bought at Clearance concessions, we offer a large variety from our own stock

At Half Former Prices!

Thousands of Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags, Purses and Combination Pocketbooks—Alligator, Real and Imitation Seal and Walrus, Morocco and other fancy leathers—Black and Colored—with fancy carved or jewelled mountings or trimmings of Sterling Silver.

Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags, Pocketbooks, Purses } 25c Value .50.
Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags, Pocketbooks, Purses } 39c Value .69 and .75.
Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags, Pocketbooks } 49c Hitherto .79 and .98.
Chatelaine Bags, Wrist Bags, Pocketbooks } 79c Until now $1.50.

Ribbon Velvets
Considering their desirability, it is scarcely likely that customers will miss opportunity to buy at such prices as these—
No 1½—usually .16 piece..... .11
No. 1⅝—usually .19 piece..... .12½
No. 1½—usually .23 piece..... .15
No. 1¾—usually .25 piece..... .17
No. 2 —usually .29 piece..... .19
No. 2 —Satin back—usually .98 piece .79
Satin backs in widths up to 3 inch. Best qualities.
12 to 59 cents per yard.

Fine French Flowers at Half Price
An importer's samples, on which he took orders for Spring.
Comprising
Roses and Rosebuds of all kinds, including new Cascade bunches; Poppies, Geraniums, Lilies of Valley, Daisies, Pansies, Blossoms, also Foliage of all kinds, and Black Flowers with and without colored centres.

Flowers, worth .69 to 1.25—Special.....29
Large Garlands, worth 1.50—Special.....69

Ladies' Neckwear
Many of the prettiest articles are included in these reductions just because there are but a few of a kind, or because they have not sold as quickly as our ideas of quick sales warrant.

	Were.	Now.
Taffeta Silk Stocks	.69	.49
Twice-around Net Ties with Venise Appliqued Ends	1.39	.98
Crepe de Chine Stock and Tie	.98	.69
Venise Lace Collars	1.98	1.49
Black Liberty Silk Collarettes and Capes	4.98	2.98
Lace and Emb'd Top Collars	.39	.25
Silk Collars—Russian applique	1.39	.98
Taffeta Silk Collars—Stole fronts—lace appliqued	4.98	2.25
Lace and Chiffon Stocks	3.50	2.98

Great Values in Gloves
At January Clearance prices 'twill pay to buy for future needs.
Ladies' Gray Mocha—one clasp—usually .79..... .59
Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves—Black, White and leading shades—value .89..... .65
Ladies' Suede Evening Gloves—12 to 20 button length Mousquetaires—finest qualities—sizes 5½ and 5¾—were 98 cents to $2.00..... .49

Men's Laundered Shirts
Open back and front—fine linen bosoms—usual price $1.00..... .50

Men's Domet Night Shirts
Warm and fleecy—cut extra long and full—value .65..... .49

Silver Jewelry
Silver Jewelry is enjoying a special vogue just now. The following are Simon-pure goods (Sterling Silver 925-1000 fine)—and of latest designs—Prices are very low for such quality and workmanship.

Sterling Hat Pins—French gray finish	.24
Sterling Hat Pins—Extra heavy	.49
Sterling Belt Pins—Jewel set	.49
Sterling Belt Pins—large designs	.98
Sterling Lorgnette Chains—soldered links	.98
Sterling Lorgnette Chains—heavy rope designs	2.98
Sterling Nethersole Bracelets—chased or plain	.74
Sterling Chain Bracelets—extra weight—large and small link	.98
Men's Sterling Silver Cuff Links	.74
Extra Heavy Sterling Silver Links	.98

2,000 pair Corsets at Less than Half Former Prices
A January Clearance that takes in all styles of which there are but small lots, or in which the sizes are not complete—
They comprise
Fine Sateen, Coutille, Brocade Cloth, Silk Warp Batiste and Imported Prunella Cloth—Straight fronts (extreme and modified.) Short Hip, and Medium and Long Lengths—styles to suit all figures—You will probably find your favorite kind among them, and can judge for yourself the great values obtained.
Sizes run from 18 to 30, but we do not promise your particular size in each lot.

CORSETS THAT WERE	YOU CAN BUY TO-DAY
2.98	at 1.79
2.25	at 1.49
1.75	at .98
1.25 to 2.50	at .69
1.00	at .49

For

JAN 1903

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A SOCIETY of Confessed Bibliophiles may be expected to luxuriously indulge itself in a literary way. Earl Grey, it may be remembered, in rummaging among the papers of one of his ancestors, a British General of the era of the American Revolution, lately discovered a diary kept by Major André, who was on Gen. Grey's staff. The historical or literary value of such a discovery is dubious. It is not likely that words privately set down by the officer hanged as a spy will throw any new light on history. André's maps, plans, and sketches, too, which are said to be beautifully drawn, are surely more interesting to the antiquarian than valuable to the student. But the Bibliophile Society of Boston, which owns this document, Earl Grey's "find" having been purchased with a handsome sum of money by one of its wealthy members, is about to publish it for private circulation among its members, and in the next generation of bibliophiles this will be a "rare book," to be "quoted" occasionally at fancy prices in public sales. This Bibliophile Society, by the way, is a private club, not a subscription book agency. There are bibliophiles for profit and bibliophiles for aesthetic pleasure, and to the latter class these men of Boston belong.

We commend to notice the communication, printed elsewhere, from Prof. F. A. Blackburn of the University of Chicago. Our comments upon a scheme for the establishment in Chicago of a literary journal to meet the "needs of the West" were based on what purported to be an authentic and verbatim report of a speech by Prof. Blackburn at a meeting of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association. It seems that Prof. Blackburn made no speech at all at that meeting and that one of his associates, Prof. Carpenter, did make one, objecting to the foundation of an exclusively Western literary journal on the excellent ground that literature is not sectional. Nothing more was done and no committee was appointed. The committee, its plans, and Prof. Blackburn's speech were all imagined by a Chicago reporter of a literary bent. There seems to be no moral to this tale and there seems to be no present remedy for the evil it sets forth.

Probably for twenty of our readers who know their Hawthorne fairly well, there is not more than one who ever heard of William Austin, a New England writer of Hawthorne's youth, whom Col. T. W. Higginson credited, in his latest Lowell Institute lecture, with having perceptibly influenced the author of "The Scarlet Letter." Austin, who was a Harvard man and a lawyer, published no work of fiction except his mystic tale of "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," who, having sworn to do what he could not do, became a perpetual traveler over the face of the earth.

Since the English annual called "Who's Who" has monopolized its field of biographical sketches of living men and women, "Men of the Time" and similar once esteemed publications having disappeared, the need of some modification in its original plan and some check upon the exuberance of its contributors becomes urgent. Many of these contributors are the men and women of more or less contemporary importance whom the editor sees fit to include in his list. Blanks are sent to them by the editor, upon which they are requested to write particulars of their birth, parentage, education, occupation, official honors, publications, &c. One question printed on these blanks, "What is your favorite pastime?" might surely be omitted now that "Who's Who" has become a standard authority. The answers are rarely informing and never edifying, and what may be amusing in an idle hour becomes tedious when embalmed in an annual book of reference to be consulted in all moods and seasons. The editor, too, would doubtless not impair the value of his book if he would omit one-third or one-quarter of its biographical sketches.

According to a veracious English correspondent, all Italy is stirred up by the rumored presence of an American of fabulous wealth, who is called the King of Books. This presumably uncrowned monarch of the West on his way through the sunny land is picking up first editions of Italian authors, and when the author is living obtaining his autograph for the flyleaf. D'Annunzio and Lombroso have treated him kindly and so have some of the others, but the poet, Carducci, has shut his door in the king's face. Quite right, too, because Carducci is a poet and hates publicity. But who is this king? Not Mr. Schwab, surely. Probably he is of the famed stock of Crawford, the original owner of "the Humbert millions."

The English publisher of a new edition of "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," through the carelessness of printers and proofreaders, has been compelled to endure a great deal of censure. The cause is small, too, only a little, dotted "i." The name of the author appears on the title page as "Annie Brontë" instead of "Anne." Even in these days it seems incongruous to call the prim little Yorkshire governess "Annie," but it would have seemed more so in her own days, which were before the era of Cissies and Mamies and Jennies.

In the year that has lately flown 7,381 books were published in Great Britain and Ireland, and 1902 was not a record year either. Only about 250 of these were six-penny novels, and perhaps 1,000 were mere pamphlets. Many more, of course, were new editions of old books, while some of the others were law books, treatises on technical matters and educational books. Of the books of the year that were of literary pretensions and entirely new, one sage authority cautiously says they were plentiful, but included none of astonishing excellence.

SOCIAL UNREST.

A Volume of Essays on Uppermost Questions by John Graham Brooks.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

THESE are studies of labor and socialism at first hand. Mr. Brooks states that he began, as most students of social and economic questions do, with a too exclusive study of books, and found that for "live questions," such as strikes, trade unions, the influence of machinery, &c., few had more than slight value. He does not define, as he might very well have done without exposing himself to the charge of vanity, the exact nature and extent of his personal investigations, but it is plain from the references to them that they have been unusually extensive, painstaking, and intimate.

He has evidently visited the scenes of nearly all the important strikes for some years in this country; he has formed the acquaintance of leaders among the employers and the employed; he has studied on the ground, and even taken part in, some of the enterprises in co-operation; he has resided abroad, in Belgium, Germany, and France, and has traveled and studied in England; he has attended a number of the various representative assemblies and congresses of trade unions, of Socialists, and of scientists dealing with like subjects, and he has had much opportunity to listen, not only to the public discussion, but to the discussion between the active men in these assemblies in private; he has visited and investigated apparently with care such typical works as the co-operative bakeries of Belgium on the one hand and the great industrial establishments of the United States on the other. Which is not to say that he is unfamiliar with the literature of his subject, as it is usually known to students and professors; on the contrary, he has both read it and digested it, and he is evidently well informed in a branch of publications as to labor and socialism not generally known to men of the employing class, but of peculiar value—the current journals and periodicals of the unions themselves.

Clearly this is an equipment and an experience that should fit a writer to discuss with intelligence and authority the vexed and complicated questions connected with the changes desired, sought, or proposed in the relations of what, for lack of a better term, we call the laboring classes, provided the student and the writer has the mental and moral qualities for his work. These Mr. Brooks has in a remarkable degree. Hardly a page of his packed book but bears evidence of his patience, industry, acuteness, and fair-mindedness. He is, indeed, plainly the friend of the two great classes that may broadly be said to be arrayed against each other, and each of them might, if they considered only his adverse criticism, look upon him as that worst plague of avenging heaven, the "candid friend," so searching and merciless is his exposure of their defects and faults and errors. In reality his feeling of friendship is as sincere as it is impartial. He is animated by a strong desire to find some principle of mutual action that shall be for the best interests of all.

He seeks peace, and, though he is by no means an unreasoning optimist and thinks that the path to peace will be long and tortuous and thorny, he thinks also it can be found and followed. Throughout his book he is steadily engaged in pointing out in a practical and convincing manner the lines on which the two opposing armies, if we may call them so, are moving, either parallel or converging. We wish it were possible that his book could be very generally read on both sides. Its manifest fairness and sympathy as regards the workingmen will tend to the accomplishment of this result; its equal candor and intelligence with regard to the employers should have a like effect with them. If not, it will largely be due to the curious obsession that prevails so largely among them—the notion that they have nothing to learn as to what they insist is their "own business."

The broad fact that comes out most distinctly and impressively from the studies of Mr. Brooks is the general and serious tendency in modern industrial and commercial activity to do away with the undesirable and injurious effects of unrestricted competition. This often appears to be a tendency toward monopoly, and in some notable instances it is so, but for the most part it is simply a tendency toward closer organization, in order to bring within control the various processes by which a product is made and distributed. Mr. Brooks says in his opening chapter:

"We need no longer call in the Socialist to testify

*THE SOCIAL UNREST. Studies in Labor and Socialist Movements. By John Graham Brooks. Pp. 394. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

against the uncurbed struggle in industry. The last twenty years have taught the lesson so thoroughly to our foremost business men that they are becoming our instructors. Not alone with transportation, but with iron, with textiles, with insurance, with banking, and with many of the commonest products, the unrestrained scramble of private interests is now seen to be intolerable. Good business now sets the limit to competition by organizing co-operation. To check and control the excesses of competition has become the mark of first-class ability. The term "industrial organization" carries no offense, but is seen to be the next great step even in further material progress. On the side of capital, organization began for the sake of safer dividends. As business enlarged, and came finally to touch the wide and permanent wants of the consumer, organization from the public point of view was also found to be necessary. This completed organization is impossible without the assistance of legal regulation that is superior to every separate interest.

What is now forced upon every critical observer is the degree and extent of purely chaotic forces on the industrial field. Competition as such has no tendency to remove this mischief, rather indeed to aggravate it when business has reached a given stage of development. The great lesson that employers have to learn is that organization has done but half its work when their own end alone is systematised. Organization has to pass straight through from top to bottom, including labor as well.

This extract will give our readers a rough idea of the aim of Mr. Brooks's writing. It is to point the way to a practical adjustment of the claims of the employers and the employed through discussion and agreement by responsible representatives of organizations on the one part and on the other. He gives some most significant and encouraging instances of the successful application of this principle in important interests, and many instances of the recognition of its soundness by leaders of each class. It would be unfair to select from these; we can only urge our readers to go to the book itself, and to study it in the spirit in which it is written.

The study of Socialism in Mr. Brooks's little volume is interesting and informing. Broadly speaking, we should say that he regards Socialism in its various forms as the result of the universal desire to secure the greatest practicable equality for those now less privileged with those now more privileged. He points out with great clearness the degree to which the assertion of entire equality of right and the demand for equality in fact have gradually been abandoned, and the corresponding degree to which a policy of compromise and reform has taken the place of a policy of irreconcilable conflict. Especially interesting is his account of the results of this change in Germany and in Belgium. For our own country the simple lesson we take him to draw from his wide study is that a movement toward political Socialism will be the logical consequence of failure in securing a fair degree of industrial peace, and that this alternative must be kept in mind by all intelligent observers, employers or others, who wish to understand the direction in which our society is moving, and to aid in guiding it.

We regret that with our limited space we can give but so imperfect an account of Mr. Brooks's admirable work. But we trust we have said enough to induce many readers to examine it for themselves.

EDWARD CARY.

A Pocket Pepys.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, ESQ., F. R. S. Edited by Lord Braybrooke. London: George Newnes, Limited. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 16mo. Pp. 917.

What a benefactor of the species is George Newnes, Limited, for having seen the publishing possibilities of the incredibly thin paper that can now be made without ceasing to be opaque! Here, for example, is the original Braybrooke edition of Pepys's Diary, not apparently condensed or abridged, and comprising, we estimate, at least 400,000 words, making two stout volumes in the original edition and four, it is true with some additions, in the Bohn edition, which is probably familiar to more readers than any other. Here the matter is presented in a perfectly portable and even pocketable volume, measuring six and a half inches by four by one, and in a perfectly legible type. It is a mechanical marvel, and should be of much more than mechanical interest. It is to be assumed that many persons would read classics who now read trash if the classics were in equally convenient form with the trash. Here is a "library" already which will go into a "dress suit case" without crowding the other necessaries of a journey. One might wish perhaps that the republisher had not pushed his desire for portability quite so far, and had taken a later edition to reprint, even if the reprint had extended the republication from one volume to two. Lord Braybrooke took a somewhat pedantic and a somewhat prudish view of his editorial functions, and thereby did injustice to his original. Mr. Mynors Bright added about a third to the material Lord Braybrooke thought "fit to print," and finally Mr. Wheatley, according to those who know the original, has reached in his eight volume edition the utmost limits of the printable. Much of this newly available material is necessary for a judgment both of the diarist and of his "times," and Stevenson very justly complains of Mynor Bright's excisions by saying that the readers of Pepys have a right to be treated like scholars and not like children. But it is hardly fair, considering what an excellent service the reprinter has done, to complain that he has not done more. It is to be hoped and expected that, as with the other British classics he has reprinted in this wonderfully convenient form, so with Pepys, who, to be sure, is a very queer kind of "classic," the presentation of him in a handy volume may have the effect of greatly extending his "circulation."

KRUGER.

Col. H. G. Prout Reviews the Boer President's Memoirs.*

STEPHANUS JOHANNES PAUL'S KRUGER† was four times President of the South African Republic by no accident. When he was a boy he began to acquire his ascendency over other people by courage and efficiency in war and hunting, and that ascendency he held until after he left his country in the Autumn of 1900, within a month of his seventy-fifth birthday. Indeed he holds much of it yet in spite of the fact that he fled while his people were still at war, and even left his aged wife, the mother of his sixteen children, to die in Pretoria.

His leadership was never undisputed. Those simple Boers have a turn for politics. In his first and second candidacies he was opposed by Joubert, and in his third election he beat Joubert by only 845 votes in a total of 14,944 cast. In his fourth election he received 12,858 votes, and 5,751 were divided between Joubert and Schalkburger. This was in 1898, two years after the Jameson raid; war was in the wind, and the republic wanted a real leader. For more than fifty years Kruger had been before the people, where he could be seen and measured. For fifteen years he had been President of the republic, and in this critical election he received 69 per cent. of all the votes cast, with two strong men against him. No charlatan or time-server, no mere politician could have fixed himself so securely in the confidence of the people and held their confidence so long. Such a place in the hearts of men is not got by skill, however cunning, much less by luck. It can only be got by a real man. Whether we admire Paul Kruger or whether we detest him, we must conclude that he has great, strong, human qualities, that he is one of Carlyle's natural kings. "The commander over men; he to whose will our wills are to be subordinated, and loyally surrender themselves, and find their welfare in doing so, may be reckoned among the most important of Great Men. He is called • • • King, Können, which means Can-ning, Able-man."

Kruger was born in Cape Colony, Oct. 10, 1825. His father (a farmer) treked northward in 1835 with about twenty relatives, 20,000 sheep, and a few hundred horses and cattle. The Great Trek took place in 1836, and the groups of immigrants who had preceded the great movement were absorbed into the primitive government which was formed. For three years there was considerable fighting with the Kafirs, and in 1839 and 1840 young Kruger went with military expeditions against the Zulu chief Moselikate. These seem to have been effective, for Kruger says that "at last the wanderers had found a comparatively safe home."

When he was sixteen he was entitled to choose two farms, a grazing farm and a crop farm, and at seventeen he married. At twenty he went north with a colonizing expedition as Deputy Field Cornet. In 1846 his first wife and baby died, and later he married Gezina Susanna Frederika Wilhelmina du Plessis, who bore nine sons and seven daughters, of whom three sons and five daughters still live.

As a young man he was a great hunter, and remembers to have killed thirty or forty elephants, five hippopotamuses, and five lions. He was but fourteen when he killed his first lion; but we cannot reprint here any of his entertaining stories of those early hunting days.

In 1852 (at the age of twenty-seven) he was made a full Field Cornet under Gen. Pretorius, and in the same year took part as commandant in an expedition against the Bechuana chief Secheli. The next year he again followed Pretorius to war, this time against two Kafir chiefs.

In the twenty-five years that followed he had much public occupation in war and in negotiation with the negroes and with the Boers themselves, who had a civil war of considerable importance and duration, and throughout the latter part of this period he came in frequent contact with the English, who finally annexed the Transvaal in 1877. During this quarter of a century Kruger seems to have been a leader and a trusted man, in the field and in council, and once he was asked to stand for the Presidency, but declined.

In 1877 and again in 1878 he was sent to England to try to procure the repeal of the annexation, and up to 1880 he worked to that end in England and in Africa, negotiating with Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Garnet Wolsey, and finally, by letter, with Gladstone. In 1880 and 1881 came the "War of Independence," closing with Majuba Hill. Kruger's part in this was civil, but he was active and influential, and with Gen. Joubert signed for the Boers the agreement for the peace.

In 1883 he was first elected President and he served as President until the end of the republic. It is quite impracticable to sketch here even the main events of the seventeen years which ended with President Kruger's departure for Europe late in 1900. Indeed, this book does not give us the material for such a sketch, for it is itself but a sketch, and a thoroughly partisan one. If one would get a fair notion of the history of the South African Republic during those seventeen eventful and critical years he must not confine his reading to Mr. Kruger's memoirs.

Something like the first third of the book is narrative and is interesting. It gives us glimpses of a courageous, energetic, and efficient man, and of a rough, simple people living a kind of life that can never come back. We have the long marches in the wilderness, the big game hunting, the wars with the negroes, the relentless pursuit and destruction of the savages, the love of freedom, the faithful education of the children, and the stanch piety of old and young. These things are not told with spirit or fancy, or in much detail, but we can find them in the text. We can see how, through the generations, the Boers have been bred to the fortitude, the plainscraft, the marksmanship, and the physical and moral endurance which made them so formidable in the war just ended. Most of us have completely forgotten Capt. Mayne Reid's "Giraffe Hunters," but if we had read it carefully at the beginning of the Boer war we should have been a good deal better prepared for what came. Reid's giraffe-hunting Boers were young Krugers and De Wets and De la Reys. From childhood they learned as matters of course exactly the arts and the qualities which made them such extremely difficult men to whip, to drive, and to catch in the veldt and in the mountains.

But much the greater part of Mr. Kruger's book tells of his public life, and has to do with affairs of state. Here he is not very interesting. He is tediously controversial; he makes no effort to be fair; we are sure that we are getting but one side of the story; we are conscious that facts are distorted or hidden, and discourtesy, prejudice, and even hatred are always obvious.

We have all of us made up our minds long ago about the Boer war, on one side or the other, and we do not care to go over again the old controversies, particularly when we know that we are getting only half the truth and suspect that we are getting even less. We are beginning, in fact, to see what we could have seen from the first if we had taken time to meditate carefully over the matter, that the war was only an episode in a race struggle which had begun before the Dutch Admiral's sailed up the Thames and before Peter Stuyvesant ruled in New Amsterdam. We realize now how unimportant were the disputed details of this episode, and we are glad to close this chapter of history and pass on. Poor old Kruger is already as much a part of the past as Tromp or De Ruyter or Stuyvesant.

H. G. PROUT.

*THE MEMOIRS OF PAUL KRUGER. Four times President of the South African Republic. Told by Himself. Recorded by H. C. Bredell and Piet Grobler. Edited by A. Schowalter. English translation by A. Teixeira de Mattos. Octavo. Pp. xiv.-444. Two portraits, index. New York: The Century Company. 1902. $3.50 net.

†Kruger writes his name with an umlaut, but in this edition the plain "u" is used. Probably there is adequate reason for this departure from what seems to be the best authority.

Japanese Symbolisms.

MYTHOLOGICAL JAPAN; OR, THE SYMBOLISMS OF MYTHOLOGY IN RELATION TO JAPANESE ART. With Illustrations drawn in Japan, by native artists. By Alexander F. Otto and Theodore S. Holbrook. Pp. 83. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $7.50.

Say you have a fad, and that is the accumulation of Japanese objects. You see on them certain emblems; often repeated, and you want to know what they mean. In "Mythological Japan" you will read about the symbolisms of mythology in relation to Japanese art. But there is something beyond that. If you are the least appreciative, you will find out what remarkable artists are these Japanese, and how from the remote past they have devoted their lives to their special calling. A long and perhaps tedious dissertation might be presented on the influence Japanese art has had on modern aesthetics. That it has had an undoubted import cannot be questioned. What it has done is to make us less conventional, and yet the superficial criticism on Japanese art is that it is conventional. No hard-and-fast frame pens up within a parallelogram a Japanese picture. At the will of the artist he overrides all our fixed rules of composition. Perspective is only a matter of ruler and square and an entirely mechanical process. As to freedom of handling, the Japanese are masters of that. We differ from them in one way, and that is in amplitude. The Japanese artist devoted his attention to the decoration of small objects, though in the long past he did fashion huge bronzes which cause our wonder to-day, not alone for their immensity, but for the grand effects they produce. As to form and color, of course, it was the first that occupied man's attention; then color followed. The Japanese drew what he saw, and his eyes were of the sharpest. There are some curious reasons for his technical skill, and one is that the handling of the brush, with which the Japanese schoolboy first makes his letters, together with the intricacies of his sign alphabet, require the greatest dexterity. European fingers are clumsy things when compared with Japanese ones.

In our study of the mythological creatures of the Japanese it is the dragon which particularly expresses their artistic idea of the fabulous Saurian. Now, the European dragon, as followed out from Mediaeval times, is a coarse, blatant beast, belching out fire. If St. George, the champion, had a hand-to-hand fight with the dragon, Tatsu, the Japanese dragon, bears not the least resemblance to the European one. Tatsu is rather elusive. He can make himself invisible if he pleases. He may coil himself up and extend over ever so much ground, or he may dwindle away until he is no larger than a worm. He is celestial or spiritual at will. He is of all colors, but looks more clever than wicked. Some of the legends concerning him are exceedingly pretty and show him off in an amiable light. On many a piece of Japanese ware there is a mythological animal, called by the Japanese the Kirin. The Kirin, the authors tell us, is next in importance to Tatsu, the dragon, "having the head and breast of a dragon, a horn on its forehead, the body of a deer, flamelike wings and tail, and the legs of a horse." In looking at a Japanese plaque of some merit having the Kirin as the main subject, the writer of this notice is particularly struck with the energy of the Japanese artist. The figure of the animal is tremulous with life. It is typical of unlimited power. The creature, the authors tell us, is the "incarnation of the five elements—earth, air, fire, and ether—of which all things are made."

We do not appreciate to-day, no matter whether Japanese or Spanish, the impersonations of the demons or fiends born of the credulity of the past, and, strangely enough, the Oriental artist was rather chary of presenting this ugliness. Fudo, the god of punishment, is fairly saturnine, however, with his cobalt blue complexion, his scowl, and the crimson flames that burst forth from his body.

It is in their jollity that the Japanese are so pleasing. You cannot help smiling when you look at Fukurokujin, the god of fortune and wisdom. He has the loftiest of heads, some sixteen stories high, and carries pendulously fat ears. Futen, the god of the winds, is essentially ludicrous, for he manufactures the storm by squeezing a huge bag. Children have in Japan their patron saint, and the good Hotie, with his bag of toys, is the typical Kriss Kringle. For nice discrimination in the artistic expression of birds and flowers, nothing is better than Japanese art. Something strange is the depicting of goitre as peculiar to Japanese deities. The volume, with its Japanese make-up and many illustrations, is a most entertaining and useful one. The colored prints follow closely the precise shades of the original Japanese pictures.

Washington's Road.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. Vol. III. Washington's Road. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Maps and illustrations. Pp. 215. 12mo. Cloth. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. The set, sixteen volumes, $25.

The story of the Delaware Indian Nemacolin's Path, which Washington widened and made practicable for military uses in 1754, is the third volume in the Historic Highways series. This great highway, the line of which is closely paralleled to-day by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was one of the absolutely necessary links in the chain that kept the Middle West in the Union. Since any study of this period inevitably becomes a study of the life of George Washington, this book is more a history of the efforts made by Washington to create the road than a description of the road itself.

Toner's "Journal of Colonel George Washington," (1754,) is freely used; the text of the capitulation at Fort Necessity, July 4, 1754, is given, and a spirited original account of this disastrous expedition which opened the old French war. It was during this campaign that the plan to unite the East and the West by means of public highways crystallised in the mind of Washington.

If England was to hold the West, she must have a passageway to it. Almost her only communication with the West was by means of Braddock's twelve-foot road. But Washington held to his boyhood dream of a highway over the mountains whose eastern and western termini were to be connected with navigable waterways.

Thirty years after the battle of Fort Necessity he made another tour through this region, the results of which he embodied in a report to the Governor of Virginia. These words were added to the report: "If you concur with me in the proposition I have suggested, and it is adopted by the Legislature, it will signalize your administration as an important era in the history of this country."

Within two years of Washington's death the great highway across the mountains for which he had pleaded many years was assured; for the next half-century the first National Road in the United States fulfilled to the letter Washington's fondest dreams of welding more firmly "the chain of Federal union."

Old London.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LONDON. By Mrs. E. T. Cook. With Illustrations by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs. Crown 8vo. Pp. 480. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Macmillan Company has been very lucky both with the writers and the illustrators of its "Highways and Byways Series." The books are well written and well illustrated. Mr. Percy Dearmer's volume on "Normandy," with Mr. Pennell's illustrations, is almost equally delightful, whether you have been there, whether you are there, or whether you only hope to go there. The happy medium between a random record of travel and a guide book is struck and kept as scarcely in any other work known to us, always excepting Ford's Handbook to Spain.

Mrs. Cook is quite up to the standard of the series. The book has not at all the air of a piece of bookmaking, but rather of the work of a chronic enthusiast on her subject, who has saturated herself with it before she entertained the notion of writing about it at all. Distinctly she has not just been "getting it up." It is such a book as it is to be hoped another woman, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who is so much more conspicuously competent to it than any male writer, may some day write about New York.

The illustrations are spirited and characteristic, and the book is very pleasant reading both to those who have not been to London and to those who have been there, and still would go.

JAN

1903

HUDSON RIVER.

Mr. Bacon's Account of Its Picturesque and Historical Legends.*

To think that Henry Hudson when he found the Hudson fancied that he was en route for the furthermost Ind! What a bitter disappointment it must have been to him when he noted that there was tidewater. When the Half Moon sighted the lower end of Manhattan Island, in 1609, even had her Captain been an imaginative man, in his wildest fancy he never could have dreamt of what was to come. After Hudson's discovery and his return to Holland, those clever Dutchmen gave up at once the idea that they would find fragrant spices growing wild on the banks of the "Groot Riviere," but wisely opined that there were furs and pelt ries obtainable and trade to be established with the Indians, and so in time they sent ships to the river and established a settlement and built a fort for the protection of the newcomers. Whether Peter Minuit bought the entire Island of Manhattan from Indians for goods said to be worth $24 is not well established, but, as the author puts it, "taking into account the relative values of land and money at that time and place, the purchase may be regarded as equitable." Edgar Mayhew Bacon writes in relation to the purchase of Manhattan:

There is one old document, written in 1634, that concludes with a burst that has the ring of prophecy: "Further, not only were the * * * forts enlarged and renewed, but the said Company [the West India Company] purchased from the Indians, who were the indubitable owners of the Island of Manhattan, situated at the entrance of said river, and there laid the foundation of a city." Whoever the forgotten framer of that paragraph he wrote, as his contemporaries builded, better than he knew.

What was the precise spelling of Manhattan at the beginning cannot be accurately given, for, according to old documents, there are not less than forty-two ways of arranging the letters. The early maps of the river are not reliable, though those of the first settlements can be determined, but their precise situation slips around in accordance with the whims of the cartographer. In a work of the kind under notice the method of it must be "topical rather than consecutive." The course of the Hudson with descriptions of the many towns on its banks is given. You may get a fair idea of the character of the old Dutch settler when the status of the Boer in South Africa is understood.

Instead of a Transvaal farm, substitute a Hudson River bouwerie. Let the colonist trek with his family and household goods and gods to the pleasant lands of Schuyler or Van Rensselaer. He carries a matchlock gun, heavy as a weaver's beam, easy to handle as a small cannon, and taking probably not more than five minutes to load and fire. His garments are of quaint cut, and he has a cherubic breadth of feature, if we trust the painters. He is unlettered, practical, not too nice in manners, and far from fanciful either regarding this life or the next. He has accepted Calvinism, but does not allow it to disturb him, wherein he differs essentially from his New England neighbor, who wears his creed as an ascetic wears a hair shirt, to the discomfort of himself and the annoyance of his neighbors. * * * Is the Boer capable of self-development, of high achievement, of ultimate success? It may be that the answer lies in the history of the men who settled the Valley of the Hudson.

The chapter on the navigation of the Hudson is full of interest. Before the days of the steamboat or the railroad, there was no village or small town on the Hudson that did not own a fleet of from five to sixty sail.

Even now nearly half of the old men in many a town along shore answer to the title of Captain, the explanation in each case being that "He used to follow the river." This phrase has an old-time sound. Once it was acknowledged and even deemed a proud profession to follow the river. He who made the best runs and carried the biggest freights without loss of either deckloads or time was counted a man among his fellow-men. * * * They carried peltries from Rensselaerswyk and Esopus, and ran the dreaded gantlet of the Highlands, saying their prayers in Dutch when the awful shadow of the phantom ship crossed their bows in the moonlight under Point No Point. From generation to generation they transmitted the legends and the secrets of boatcraft that no mere landsman can ever know and never one among them all had the wit or the skill to put pen to paper and set down for our delectation and his own enduring fame. * * * In 1694 there belonged to the City of New Amsterdam sixty ships, twenty-five sloops, and forty boats. But neither then nor at any time in its history did the number of sails owned on the island begin to indicate the extent of its river trade or the size of the fleet at the wharves.

Washington Irving tells in his delightful way of his first trip on the Hudson in 1800, and he writes: "A voyage to Albany then was equal to a voyage to Europe at present, and took almost as much time. We enjoyed the beauties of the river in those days; the features of nature were not all jumbled together, nor the towns and villages huddled one into the other by railroad speed as they are now." Very well told is the Fulton episode, and the first trip of the Clermont and her wonderful achievements. That steamer made, on an average, five miles an hour! The chapter with the heading, "The Literary Associations of the Hudson," has to do with such well-known writers as Fitz-Greene Halleck, Charles Fenno Hoffman, Joseph Rodman Drake, Nathaniel Parker Willis, Gen. George P. Morris, Frederick Swartwout Cozzens, the brothers Duyckinck, and Gulian Crommelin Verplanck. The Revolutionary episodes having to do with the Hudson are not overlooked. There was that incident which led up to the storming of Stony Point. Washington saw what were the disadvantages of permitting the British to occupy such a position.

He discussed the possibility of dislodging the invaders. An amusing and characteristic (and possibly true) anecdote records a conversation supposed to have taken place between the commander and Gen. Wayne on this topic. Asked whether he thought he could storm Stony Point, the impetuous Wayne—"Mad Anthony"—replied: "I'll storm hell if you make the plans, Sir." Washington looked at him meditatively for a moment, and then replied quietly: "Better try Stony Point first, General."

The history of the old Dutch town Albany is to be read at the conclusion of the volume.

Old Albany was the fountainhead of the Knickerbocker race, though they who spell it in this corrupt way do but deny the original, which was Knickkerbakker; that is to say, a baker of knickers, or marbles. Some have claimed that knickknacks, such as olly-kooks, dood-koeks, and new jaarskocks, rather than the trifling knicker, stood sponsor to that Dutchest of titles, and that the first Knackerbocker of eminence was Valkert Jan Pietersen Van Amsterdam, whose name was too long even for the patience of his neighbors, who shortened it to Baas—that is to say, Boss.

The very handsome volume, with its many illustrations, gives a complete history of the noblest of American rivers.

Recollections of the Civil War.

CIVIL WAR TIMES, 1861-1865. By Daniel Wait Howe. Pp. 421. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Mr. Daniel Wait Howe is right when at the very beginning of his volume he says:

The time has not yet come, nor has the historian appeared, for writing a history of the civil war. No man now living can write with that impartiality that should characterize the historian, and no historian could now write such a history without rekindling the embers of passions and prejudice still smoldering beneath the ashes of the conflict that once glowed with such fierce heat.

In the opening chapter the author describes the actions of Oliver P. Morton, who with indomitable will and energy did as much as any other man to save the Union. The troubles in Indiana are fully explained. When President Lincoln's proclamation was issued calling for six regiments of three months' men Mr. Howe was among the first to volunteer, and, arriving at Indianapolis, he became a soldier of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers. The chapter entitled "Three Months' Picnic" is an amusing one, and shows what was soldiering at the beginning of the conflict and how little was known or even suspected of what was to come. After his three months' service Mr. Howe returned to his home, but when there was a second appeal to arms he at once re-enlisted and remained in service until severely wounded at Kenesaw Mountain in 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In his three years' service he never had a furlough, never had been absent from duty, and never in hospital until wounded. It was in the West that Mr. Howe spent the most of his service. He took part in the heavy action of Stone's River, the Chattanooga campaign, and the battle of Chickamauga. He witnessed as a combatant the fighting around Atlanta until he was wounded.

The author discusses at length many of the troubles of the time when Secretaries of War were at variance with their Generals, and when, too, Generals rather fought with one another than with the enemy. Mr. Howe has no liking for Halleck nor for Stanton. To him Thomas was the true hero of the war. The volume is a singularly interesting one and full of personal experiences. It gives the exact comprehension of what was the soldier's life. Describing the effects of artillery in action, Mr. Howe writes:

The artillery in battle made the greater noise, but comparatively few men were killed by cannon balls. A single cannon ball rarely hits more than one man; most hit no one. The most deadly work of artillery was when it fired grape and canister at short range, especially at dense columns of men, or at a line exposed to an enfilading fire. The greatest danger in a battle was that of being killed or wounded by a musket ball. Considering the number of musket balls fired in a great battle, the wonder, at first thought, is not how many were killed or wounded by them, but how many escaped unhurt. It has been said, however, that it takes a man's weight in lead to kill him in battle, but though that is a rough guess, I suppose it is near the truth. Generally most of the bullets fired in battle overshoot the mark; many just miss; some go through the clothing only; of those which hit the person, many inflict only flesh wounds and do not touch a vital spot.

The deserter meets his doom, and this is the method of his execution:

The man was a member of a Kentucky regiment, and had been tried by court-martial and condemned to death. On the day fixed for the execution the whole division was ordered out and was so formed as to make three sides of a square. In the open side of the square a grave had been dug. At the time set the funeral procession entered the square, preceded by a band playing a dead march; following it came the coffin, and behind it marched the condemned man in his shirt sleeves with his hands tied behind him and a guard on each side; then came the detail of twelve men selected to shoot him. Half the guns were loaded with ball and half with blank cartridges, but none of the detail knew how his own was loaded. As the procession passed the grave the coffin was deposited over it and the deserter was seated on the lid. The twelve men who were to do the shooting were then drawn up about thirty feet in front of him; at the word of command they fired, and the man, shot through with several bullets, instantly fell over dead on the coffin. It was the most dreadful sight I ever saw; far more dreadful than anything I ever witnessed in battle.

At the conclusion of the volume are given statistics of the war, the number of men engaged, and the fearful bills of mortality. The work is a valuable one, showing much care in its preparation.

Sentimentalism and War.

J. A. Altsheler has finished his new novel of the fall of Richmond, entitled "Before the Dawn," and he says, in reading the files of papers during the war, he discovered the fact, curious to him, that the Southern newspapers were filled with love stories and sentimental verse. Times were so tense and disaster so inevitable in those last days, Mr. Altsheler presumes that people sought some relief in songs and reading of this sort. The new novel will be issued shortly by Doubleday, Page & Co., who brought out Mr. Altsheler's earlier novel, "In Hostile Red."

*THE HUDSON RIVER. From Ocean to Source. Historical, Legendary, Picturesque. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. With 100 illustrations, and sectional map of the Hudson River. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 360. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

The *February* Scribner

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of a group of articles of commanding interest, importance and authority on the various departments of the United States Government will appear in the February Scribner:

The Presidential Office—by James Ford Rhodes

A most lucid and interesting account of the chief executive office of the nation, its growth and significance, and of the most remarkable men who have filled it, comparing their methods of carrying out the will of the people, and the way they have impressed their character upon the office. What he says of men so diverse as Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt, is equally acute and full of personal interest Mr. Rhodes has long enjoyed the friendship of many prominent public men, and has had extraordinary advantages in preparing his article.

Among other articles to succeed Mr. Rhodes's are the following:

THE SUPREME COURT, by Justice David J. Brewer
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, by Capt. A. T. Mahan
THE TREASURY, by Frank A. Vanderlip
THE UNITED STATES SENATE, by Henry Cabot Lodge
THE WAR DEPARTMENT, in two articles, by Gen. W. H. Carter and Judge C. E. Magoon
THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT, by Prof. S. P. Langley
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE EAST, by Gov. William H. Taft

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER ALSO CONTAINS

English Court and Society in the Eighties. Some more of the delightful letters of the French Ambassadress, Mary King Waddington, illustrated from photographs.

John Fox's New Serial Story, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

Edith Wharton's "Picturesque Milan." A descriptive article, with color illustrations, by E. C. Peixotto.

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The Isle of Pines. A picturesque account of the old Cuban "Treasure Island," by Prof. John Finley, illustrated from photographs.

Censor. A humorous story, by George Buchanan Fife, illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

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The Romance Attributed to John Milton.

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OLD QUINCY.

Daniel Munro Wilson's Book on a Historic Massachusetts Neighborhood.*

MR. WILSON brings to an interesting subject an enthusiasm which is stimulating and contagious. He has qualified himself for writing his book by wide reading and careful study, long familiarity with the local situation, and a period of residence in the fine old house which is preeminently associated with the Quincy name and fame. Had he been born in Quincy, his interest in the town and its distinguished families could not be greater than it is. Many of his good things have been said before him, many of his best by Charles Francis Adams in his "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," but he has drawn his material from many sources and arranged it in an effective manner. If our critical complacency required that we should "hint a fault or hesitate dislike" in some particular, we might possibly say that Mr. Wilson has had too little confidence in the intrinsic interest of his material; that he has been too much afraid of being dull, and, consequently, has worked his facetious vein a trifle overmuch. But, quite certainly, the wiser thought is that he has been unable to resist the essential humor of many of the situations and events afforded by the material in which he works.

In his main title Mr. Wilson is playing to the galleries; his sub-title is much more expressive of the substance of his book, which, in its course, has far more concern with the personal aspect of Quincy, Mass., than with American independence. Great as was the part played in that drama by the original Adams, President John, its relative significance was less preponderant than it is here represented. Many were the contributory streams that swelled the flood which broke the dam of Colonial subjection in 1776, and if any individual is to be called the Father of Independence, it is John Adams's distant cousin Samuel, rather than the irascible John. Mr. Wilson's second chapter, "License Before Liberty," is fortunate in its return upon that delightful episode which attracted Motley and Hawthorne, Morton at Merry-Mount. The leaning of the Maypole in England was so much toward "superfluity of naughtiness" that the cutting down of Morton's by his Puritan neighbors was an inevitable consummation. Even more interesting and suggestive than his account of Morton is Mr. Wilson's account of the divagations of Sir Christopher Gardiner and Mary Grove. Never was more poetic justice done than in the last act of this drama. Thomas Purchase, who married Mary Grove, was obliged to pay for a warming-pan which Sir Christopher had bought for his own comfort. That Purchase, having robbed the Knight of his consort, should grudge him the price of a warming-pan was contemptible ingratitude.

A third chapter, "Liberty Checked," acquaints us with the fortunes of that antinomian group of sympathizers with Anne Hutchinson; who settled in Quincy after the Puritans had purged the wilderness of Morton and Gardiner. They thought quite as ill of Coddington and Wheelright, and these also had to go. So (Charles Francis Adams speaking) "Massachusetts missed a great destiny. * * * like the base Indian threw the pearl away, richer than all his tribe." But there was seed of this second planting that fell into the ground and died, and, springing up later, bore much fruit; here in the religious liberalism of Lemuel Briant, there in the passion of John Adams for a free church in a free State.

Mr. Wilson's book is notable for the place it gives to the women who took part in this local drama, who were the mothers, wives, and sisters of these noble Adamses and Quincys, and fit companions of their high-hearted mates. A "Judith and Joanna" chapter does appropriate honor to Judith Quincy and Joanna Hoar, Judith, the progenitress of the long line of Quincys, marrying her son Edmund to Joanna Hoar, from whose mother, also Joanna, the Hoars as well as the Quincys trace the line of their descent. How Mr. Wilson can write of so many intermarriages without confounding the persons of whom he writes is something marvelous. To us the solution of the riddle which identifies a man with his own grandfather is not so difficult. The next two chapters are "The Great Advocate of Independence, John Adams," and "The Puritan President, John Quincy Adams." Both are good, the valor of their frankness tempered a little too much with discretion.

Either President Adams had foibles that qualified his greatness in a fashion which ought not to be disguised. Both can afford to have them frankly exhibited; rather, they cannot afford to have them concealed or minimized, any more than Dr. Johnson could afford the loss of those least amiable traits which Boswell has preserved for our perennial joy. "Charles Francis Adams and the War for the Union" is a chapter that does not exaggerate the great service done by Adams the Third in the crowning business of his life, his diplomatic work as United States Minister to England, but hardly could there be praise more entirely misplaced than that accorded to his position in Washington in the dreadful Winter of 1860-61, when his voice was for a compromise in comparison with which that of 1850 was most admirable and just.

Midway of the book we pass from the Adamses to the Quincys, but, as the former part has much incidental Quincy matter, so the latter has much incidental Adams matter. There is first a chapter on "The Colonial Colonels" of the Quincy stock, wherein we find ourselves in joyful company with many noble gentlemen and lovely dames; but the chapter of dames par excellence is that entitled "Dorothy Q. and Other Dorothys," which will prove, if we mistake not, the most attractive chapter in the book. And the truth is, though we hate to confess it, that the interest of Dr. Holmes's Dorothy Q. pales in the stronger light of the other Dorothy Q. who married John Hancock. Is there not here an opportunity which the Colonial novelists have neglected, or are there novels which embrace this opportunity of which we are shamefully ignorant? Certainly the attraction of Dorothy Quincy to young Aaron Burr, when she was already engaged to Hancock, is an episode of striking interest. Who knows but that, if she had jilted Hancock and married Burr, she would have developed in Burr that part of his nature which he inherited from his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, and made him truly "a Christian statesman"? "Tutor Flynt, New England's Earliest Humorist," is a chapter that justifies the promise of its title to the full. He is not dragged in at all, for his sister Dorothy married Judge Edmund Quincy, and she made the Quincy house larger by a study and chamber, so that the Harvard tutor might enjoy his pipe and toddy with less scandal to her friends. There is such an admirable and accessible biography of Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard, that the page he gets is quite enough, but Edmund Quincy of anti-slavery fame would have rewarded a more careful inquisition of his unique originality.

No review of this book would be even tolerably adequate that did not mention the prodigality of illustrations with which it is enriched. They are portraits for the most part, but the old Adams and Quincy houses are also represented. Of course, the famous portrait of Dorothy Q. which inspired Dr. Holmes is here; so is Dorothy Hancock's; but the most astonishing of the whole collection is one of John Quincy Adams, remarkably beautiful, with a delicate and spiritual beauty which does not even faintly suggest the short, round face and bullet head which have been made familiar as a just presentment of "the old man eloquent."

*WHERE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE BEGAN. Quincy: Its Famous Group of Patriots; Their Deeds, Homes, and Descendants. By Daniel Munro Wilson. With Illustrations. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. xii.-289. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Two Arthurian Romances.

THE STORY OF TRISTRAM: THE STORY OF THE FAERIE QUEEN. Edited by Dr. Edward Brooks. 12mo. 2 vols. Illustrated. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. $1 per volume.

There are always people who like their poetry reduced to prose, and who want the masters interpreted. For this class of readers Dr. Brooks has prepared some very attractive literature. His stories of the Iliad and the Odyssey have now been followed by later renderings of "The Faerie Queen" and the story of the love of "Tristram and Isoude." Of the latter legend Dr. Brooks has chosen Malory's version in preference to the many others current. The author writes that the name "Isoude" is variously given by different authors; thus Malory writes it Isoud; Tennyson Isolt; Wagner Isolde; and we meet in other writers with Iseult, Yseult, &c. The name Tristram is sometimes given Tristran; thus Gottfried of Strassburg gives the story as "Tristran and Isolt," but he gives neither reason nor authority for his own choice of "Tristram" and "Isoude." The story of the love of the brave knight for his beautiful lady is very attractively set forth by Dr. Brooks, but probably his other volume, wherein he has simplified the many difficult allusions and references with which Spenser has complicated his exquisite poem, is likely to prove more valuable to youthful readers. Of this poem he says:

It is rarely attractive to readers of the present day. This is due partly to the archaic language in which it is written and the irregular flow of verse. * * * Moreover, though teeming with passages of beauty, pathos, and grandeur, yet, as a whole, it is wanting in unity and completeness. * * * However [it] contains so much that is delightful and elevating, so much that is pure and sweet and noble, that the general ignorance of the public in respect to it is to be regretted.

The Creator of "Raffles."

E. W. Hornung, whose new novel, "No Hero," will be brought out this Spring, was not born in Australia, as has been recently stated, but in Middleboro, England. But he spent two years in Australia. Since his return to England in 1890 he has been doing literary work. His first story was "A Bride from the Bush." Then came "Under Two Skies," in 1892; "Tiny Luttrell," a year later, and "The Unbidden Guest," in 1894, all of which dealt with Australian subjects and were successful. "The Rogue's March," which appeared in 1896, had the first real stroke of success, and dealt with convict life in Australia. In lighter vein were "Irralie's Bush Ranger," in 1896, and "My Lord Duke," which came out in 1897. The year after came "Some Persons Unknown," a volume of short stories, and "Young Blood." His first "Raffles" book, "The Amateur Cracksman," was published in 1899, and "Dead Men Tell No Tales," in the same year, was in a very grim and melodramatic vein. After these came "The Belle of Toorak," "The Boss of Tarcomba," and "Peceavi." "Raffles" was the immediate predecessor of "The Shadow of the Rope," which latter book was highly praised.

A MADCAP.

An Earl Who Was the Product of the Loose Times of Charles II.*

FLUX and reflux. The higher and the lower level. When Cromwell was dead and his great acts forgotten, then came Charles II. and reaction. He was the "merry monarch," and how he smirked when he pocketed the allowance that that most Christian monarch Louis XIV. doled out to him. The jollity, if you may call it so, of James I. and his son Charles were not forgotten. Puritanism was prone to "nasal psalm singing," and had tried its best to squelch all frolicking, and had been hard, harsh, and repellant. The eradication of vice can never be an instantaneous process. Neither the individual nor the nation can be bad one day and made good the next. When Henry VIII. was King the men and the women of the Court were not paragons of virtue. The morals of the King himself were of the very worst. Bad conduct as far as Charles was concerned was an inheritance.

Does the word "naughtiness" as used by the anonymous author of "Rochester" supply the precise word wanted as explanatory of the behavior of John Wilmot? Does it suit Charles II.? The subtitle of the volume explains certain peculiarities, for it reads "and other literary rakes of the Court of Charles II." Then we are to suppose that Rochester was the prime rake. There is no good reason why in a notice of this book we should give a place to any of the scandalous acts of the time. We may credit the author for handling the blackguardism of the period with a pair of gloves. In the preface he says: "In a study of the rakish side of the Court of Charles II., and even in a study of the literary rakishness, it will be necessary to enter some unsavory places and to mix among questionable companions." Having given this warning, the anonymous one shows, as has been before intimated, a certain nicety in footing his way through that sink of iniquity in which King Charles and his Court wallowed. As throwing light into the morals of Whitehall, the book really does not tell much that is new. We are rather inclined, following the bent of modern criticism, to question whether the ribald verses of Rochester or his fellow-rakes had any effect save the most transient one on English literature. Are we to fall into raptures over what Samuel Johnson says about these indecent pasquinades?

They have no particular character; they tell, like other songs in smooth and easy language of scorn and kindness, dismission and desertion, absence and inconstancy, with the commonplaces of artificial courtship. They are commonly smooth and easy, but have little nature and little sentiment.

Since Rochester is the main subject of the volume, let us look at a picture of the Earl, as painted by Wissing. Unconsciously one has preconceived ideas of what Rochester looked like. There is nothing sinister in the face as the artist painted it. It is rather a placid and delicate face. The man is distinctly handsome, despite his periwig and his long false curls. But the action of it! Rochester is crowning a black-faced monkey with a wreath of laurel. The monkey is toying with books, and has torn out some of their leaves. The picture can mean nothing else than the utter contempt Rochester felt, not for his boon companions, but for all those engaged in literary pursuits. There is nothing of the caricature about the picture; it is a direct challenge thrown in the face of humanity. Rochester, it may be said apologetically, inherited the faults of his sire. In his boyhood he was sent to France, and as a lad he at once began a career of viciousness. There never was a worse forcing ground than that to be found in Paris at the end of the seventeenth century. There is nothing notable in the life of Rochester. He served in the navy and in the army. There were those of his time who denied him personal courage, but we see no reason to suppose that he was a coward. He was preeminently a debauchee and a roysterer. He was more often drunk than sober. When in the humor he wrote verses, and had Bishop Burnet to describe him, so that after his death the ribald Rochester acquired some additional notoriety. To recall the poetry of Rochester, save as a study of an ungodly period, is rather uncommon. It is at best a distasteful job.

The work is of some use because it affords study for a better comprehension of the times of Charles II. Here is the London of Charles:

As a town, London had more disadvantages than attractions. The streets were filthy. Pails were freely emptied into them from windows instead of as now into drains. Besides, some of the streets ran open but polluted brooks. At night, until the last year of the reign of Charles II., the streets were not systematically lighted. Thieves, robbers, and drunken youths bent on mischief made it dangerous to go out after nightfall. If a man had enemies he was in yet further danger after dark, for there were men even then of high rank who did not hesitate to hire professional ruffians to waylay and beat those against whom they had a grudge. * * * If the town had its disadvantages, so also had the country. * * * If the roads were bad for horses and carriages, they were even worse for people on foot. Indoors things were little better. The appliances for warming even the finest country houses were even so inadequate that in the Winter their inmates wore hats and cloaks in them. Coal was brought to London by sea, but in most country districts there was none to be had. Pepys complains of having caught cold on one occasion by not wearing his hat at dinner, and Clarendon says that when a young man he always took off his hat in the presence of his elders except at meals. Hats were worn in church as a matter of course.

They were rather gross feeders in the time of Charles, though there had been some improvement since the time of Queen Bess.

The aristocracy of the seventeenth century began the day by eating a quantity of cold meat. Pepys mentions a breakfast on turkey pie and goose, washed down with beer; their dinners were the heaviest of the heavy, and they ended the day with an equally heavy supper on cold meat, after which they sipped spiced ale or possets. At what period of the day or night could good poetry or even good prose be expected upon such a diet? To give Rochester his due, however, there is no record of his having been a gross feeder, nor do his portraits represent him as such; probably he drank too much to be able to eat.

The amusements of the time were brutal, like those of Spain to-day, nor have we in the United States improved as much as we should to criticise too closely the older ways.

The courtiers of Whitehall had neither Hurlingham nor a Ranelagh nor a Prince's; but they had what was much more to their taste, a Bear Garden. This particular garden was not restricted to its original purpose, the baiting of bears, for this so-called Bear Garden was also used for fights between other animals, including men. Pepys writes: "After dinner with my wife to the Bear Garden; where * * * I saw some good sport of the bulls tossing of the dogs." A few months later he was there again, to witness a prizefight between a butcher and a waterman. The house was so full that he had to go "into the pit, where the bears are baited; and upon a stool to see them fight; which they did furiously, a butcher and a waterman." The waterman was worsted in the combat—the details are disagreeable and his friends suspected unfair measures. * * * The more refined Evelyn also went, though somewhat reluctantly, to the same place of amusement. "I went with some friends to the Bear Garden, where was cock fighting, dog fighting, bear and bull baiting, it being a famous day for all these butcherly sports, or rather barbarous cruelty. The bulls did exceedingly well. One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap, as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena." Both Evelyn and Pepys make mention of ladies at the Bear Garden.

When tastes were coarse, what else was to be expected than that so-called decent people delighted in seeing public executions?

But above all other sports, pastimes, and pleasures in those times the entertainment most appreciated was an execution. Even fifty years ago, when executions were public, they were thought, and rightly, to have a degrading influence; but what were the simple hangings of that time in comparison with the horrible executions of the seventeenth century? And when we reflect that the upper classes of both sexes in that century went to executions as a sport and a pastime, we naturally draw our own conclusions as to their refinement, taste, and spirit.

Rochester, no better than his peers, was a gambler; in fact, all the Court indulged in play.

There was a good deal of play at hazard, as well as at hombre and at trente et quarante, but the favorite medium for heavy gambling of those times was basset, a game practically the same as faro. At this game the chances are much in favor of the banker, which may have been the reason why each of the King's mistresses kept a basset table. The greatest gambler of those times would appear to have been Lady Castlemaine, who is stated to have lost £25,000 at basset in one night and to have been in the habit of staking from £1,000 to £1,500 at a cast. Courtin, the French Ambassador, stated that at the Duchess of Portsmouth's there were usually three gambling tables going at once—one for hombre, one for basset, and one for trente et quarante.

Dress was everything in the time of Charles, and here is a passing description:

The men in preposterous wigs, rising high above the tops of their heads and falling in ridiculous ringlets below their shoulders. Their jackets and their doublets are so slashed and cut about that their shirts are protruding in all sorts of unexpected places: laces, fringes, tassels, bows, and embroidery are here, there, and everywhere upon their persons, and wherever it is possible to tie some ribbon, there is ribbon tied. The dresses of the ladies are more changed. They are all festoons and flounces; they are gathered and looped up with jewels. The bodices, to put it mildly, are cut very low, and more may be learned on this point from a contemporary tract, entitled "A Just and Seasonable Reprehension of Naked Breasts and Shoulders." Paint and patches now became the fashion.

*ROCHESTER AND OTHER LITERARY RAKES OF THE COURT OF CHARLES II. With Some Account of Their Surroundings. By the author of "Sir Kenelm Digby." Cloth. With portraits. Pp. 332. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.80.

Is It So?

ISN'T IT SO? By Nettie Seeley Murphy. Pictured by J. C. Coll. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Availing herself of her woman's privilege Mrs. Nettie Seeley Murphy has produced a number of inconsistencies and amiable cynicisms which lose entirely the bitterness of a sting by her friendly introductory note. For who can feel either horrified or unhappy over the utterances of a woman who avows herself in the start to be a happy wife and a proud mother and who declares that "no more contented and serenely satisfied woman lives" than herself.

Now and then she has a happy inspiration and while many of her cynicisms lose flavor in having been better said before, here and there unexpectedly, one might say, she hits the nail on the head.

Some of her thoughts are thus expressed:

What is called impetuosity in youth is called crankiness in age.

Don't plan how to do this, that and the other. Do it, and then plan how to get out of the scrape.

A man always hugs the delusion to his heart that he is not growing old as fast as his wife is.

A man who is a hero to his wife is a hero indeed.

Every woman's promises should be taken with a pinch of salt and every man's with a barrel of it.

Lies are necessary evils to protect us from consequences.

Vice has at least one merit, it throws virtue into greater relief.

1903

THE ONLY MARQUESS

Mr. Willcock's Defense of the Eighth Earl of Argyll.*

THROUGH thick and thin, fair and foul, Mr. John Willcock stands up in defense of Archibald, the eighth Earl and the "only Marquess of Argyll," and we may give the author the credit of being an able champion. But why was this particular Marquess "great"? There was his rival, Montrose, and he, too, had been dubbed "great." Mr. Willcock begs the reader to remove all bias from his mind. Do not put your trust in anything you may have read before. There was Walter Scott, and our authority intimates that the Wizard of the North was rather a trimmer when in "The Legend of Montrose" he found no eulogy for the Duke of Argyll. We are feign to confess that "The Great and Only Marquess" is rather a puzzle. The question arises, Was Argyll ambitious and self-seeking, or was he humble and self-sacrificing? A difficult period, indeed, and not readily comprehended to-day. There were so many Englishmen and Scotchmen who played fast and loose, veering about as they followed the changing fortunes of Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. There were terrible animosities in those days, and in a measure they were long-lived. One might almost fancy that some of them were still above ground, when you read between the lines of "The Great Marquess."

Would it be highly flattering to her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, to have the memory of her husband's ancestor made clean and beautiful? As for ourselves, without prejudice, we deem the entire rehabilitation of the Duke of Argyll to be a difficult task. Mr. Willcock tries to do too much, and though we may feel obliged to him for some new light thrown on an obscure topic, we are forced to think that the Duke of Argyll will never be considered as "the noble pathetic figure of the Champion of the Covenant." We only wish that Argyll could "stand out again in bright and living colors." Credit at least is due the author for his efforts to reinstate Argyll, whose fate it was to have his head cut off.

In the opening chapter of "The Great Marquess" the history of the Campbells is given. According to misty annals the ruling family in Argyll was that of the O'Duins, a colony from Ireland, the founder of the O'Duins being a certain Diarmid. Why the clan name of Campbell was taken is not clear. Tradition says that a Norman Knight, Gillepsie Cambel, married Eva, the daughter of and heiress of Paul O'Duin. But the Norman name has been disputed. At once you jump to the conclusion that Cambel is the clipped "Campo Bello" and is Latin. But then there are Frenchmen who were called Campello and Campville. Here is an origin for Campbell, which has to do with the look of the clan. One of the early chieftains had a twisted mouth, and in Celtic wry-mouthed is cam or caime (curved) and beul (the mouth), hence Campbell. Passing over many legends of the Campbells, it was Sir Duncan, who was made a Baron by James I. of Scotland in 1445, and his grandson was created Earl of Argyll by James IV. The father of the eighth Earl of Argyll was Archibald. This Archibald had such an ugly face that he was called "the sullen." Mr. Willcock is by no means pleased with Sir Walter Scott because he notices some of the peculiar physical traits of the only Marquess. From what is told of Archibald the Seventh he seems to have been a particularly untrustworthy personage. It was by a first marriage that the subject of the memoir was born, but exactly when has not been discovered. It may be said that in reading Mr. Willcock's book his habit of entering into the most tortuous details renders him difficult of comprehension. It may have been that the year of the Marquess's birth was 1607. James VI. had no particular liking for the heir of the house of Argyll, because of the Marquess's father's change of religion, and his having fled the country. Lord Lorne, his title in his younger days, went to St. Leonard's College. When he was nineteen he married Margaret Douglas, the daughter of his cousin, William, the ninth Earl of Morton. Many pages are devoted to the differences in the family as to the division of the estate. In 1628 he was chosen a Privy Councilor. Clarendon speaks of "obligations heaped upon him by his sovereign, which he asserts would have prevented any generous nature from ever resisting the royal will and power." Mr. Willcock denies this. In 1636 Lord Lorne had a famous robber, Patrick Macgregor, arrested, and as one of the Court the Macgregor suffered death.

Now came the period when Lord Lorne "felt called upon to come forward as the defender of a great cause—that of religious and national independence—and to enter upon a career of public service from which he was never to be released until he bowed his head upon the scaffold to receive the stroke of death." It would be impossible within the limits of our columns to follow out the history of the long and dreary episodes of contests between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy. In the many expeditions under the command of Argyll his failures sum up much larger than do his successes. Occasionally he showed how hard he could be, but his benavior was no worse than others of his times. Religion and plundering went hand-in-hand. On one occasion the Marquess drove out of a house two ladies who were said to be his nieces, and they fled "with grey plaids on their heads," and, according to rote, Mr. Willcock writes:

It was easy for those who on other grounds objected to Argyll's proceedings to represent this as an instance of special hardness, and to say that he might at least have shown compassion to his own niece; but in this, as in all else, the innocent on both sides were often involved in suffering with the guilty, and it was hardly to be expected that the family of one of the chief offenders should get off scot-free.

As to Argyll's soldierly qualities, they amounted to little or nothing. To say that he was wanting in personal courage is a calumny. That he was incompetent as a General Mr. Willcock is obliged to acknowledge, but how, he asks, could one man be such a great political chief and at the same time be a soldier?

As to Cromwell, Mr. Willcock doubts the veracity of the Lord Protector, and believes that Argyll was very much the more reliable man. This footnote (Page 216) is a curious one.

The opinion above expressed is of course not necessarily to be accepted as an accurate estimate of the character of Cromwell, but it certainly testifies to the fact that this very able and devout contemporary of the great Englishman (Robert Blair) was convinced of his (Cromwell's) duplicity. More than Blair at the time held the same opinion, and those who have striven to rehabilitate the character of Cromwell have scarcely given an adequate explanation of the fact. Carlyle's system of persistently attaching epithets like "wooden" and "pudding head" to inconvenient witnesses whose words he is constrained to quote is "a short and easy method" of deriding them, and probably would have been employed by him in the case of Blair if he had chosen to refer in his "Cromwell" to that divine's interview with the English General in Edinburgh. The method in question is not to be commended.

Despite the endless care taken by our author it becomes no easy task to follow out the career of the Duke of Argyll, who was made a Marquess in 1641. Three years afterward the Marquess turned against the King. Notwithstanding all that, he joined in the Restoration, and helped at the crowning of Charles II. at Scone, (1651.) If the great Marquess had been popular before this, with the Restoration he found no favor. He was tried twice for treason, in 1660 and 1661, and his execution took place on the 27th of May, 1661. There never was a stronger case of hero worship than that shown by the author of "The Great Marquess."

Dr. Brandes's New Works.

Dr. Georg Brandes, author of "William Shakespeare," "Ibsen," &c., has produced this week the third volume in the series published by the Macmillan Company as Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature. Prof. Brandes's work on "The Reaction of France" is in six groups. Of the scope of the work the author says:

In the first group the French Emigrant Literature, inspired by Rousseau, the reaction begins, but here the reactionary are still everywhere mingled with the revolutionary currents. In the second group the semi-Catholic romantic school of Germany, the reaction is on the increase. * * * The third group, consisting of such men as Joseph le Maistre, Lamennais, Lemartine, and Victor Hugo, * * * represents the militant, triumphant reaction. Byron and his English contemporaries form the fourth group. * * * Shortly before the revolution of July a change of front occurs among the great authors of France; they form the French Romantic School, which is our fifth group, * * * in which we find such names as de Musset, George Sand, Hugo, &c. * * * The writers forming the sixth and last group which I shall depict, Young Germany, are inspired by the ideas of the Greek war of liberation and the revolution of July, and, like the French authors, see in Byron's great shade the leader of the Liberal movement. The authors of Young Germany—Heine, Borne, Gutzkow, Ruge, Feuerbach, &c.—prepare, together with the contemporary French authors, the great upheaval of 1848.

Who Was Arthur Stirling?

D. Appleton & Company will publish Feb. 6 "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," edited by his friend, who furnishes the introductory sketch.

Arthur Stirling is said to have educated himself. He read five languages, and knew a lot of poetry by heart. He is described as "a tall, dark-haired boy, with a singularly beautiful face, and a strange, wistful expression of the eyes." He kept to himself most of the time, and his writings show this. He wrote a tragedy in blank verse, which he called "The Captive." It was rejected by nine publishers. The play was begun in April, 1901, and it was finished late that year. Arthur Stirling committed suicide in June, 1902.

On June 7 the editor of the "journal" received a large package, which was sent from New York, but marked as coming from another person. On opening the package he found it to contain two sealed parcels. One of these was the manuscript of "The Captive," and the other was this "journal." On the top of the latter manuscript lay a letter.

In it Stirling says that when the letter will have arrived at its destination he will be dead. "There is nothing I can tell you about it," he continues, "that you will not read in the papers I send you. It is simply that I was born to be an artist, and that as anything else I cannot live." He then asks his friend to "take this manuscript what" he likes to make it printable. And as to "The Captive," he wrote that, after two years, the editor was to try to have it published. He intimated in the letter that he would end his life. "I mean * * * to buy a ticket for as far up the Hudson as I can go. In the evening I mean to find a sleep bank, and, with a heavy dumbbell I have bought and a strong rope I think I can find the peace I have been seeking." Thus concludes the editor of the "journal": "So he lived and so he worked; the world had no use for his work, and so he died."

A notice of the suicide of Stirling appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 9, 1902.

*THE GREAT MARQUESS. Life and Times of Archibald, Eighth Earl and First (and only) Marquess of Argyll, (1607-1661.) By John Willcock. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated with portraits. Pp. 336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

On the Influence of Kipling's Latest Poem—Modern Humor —Goldsmith and Johnson.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Kipling's poem in The Times is a characteristic one. It is full of vigor and patriotism; full of that strong, rushing melody of which he alone has the mastery. As a poem it will add to his reputation, and there is no doubt that the sentiment it voices will find an echo in thousands of English breasts. But all the same, I wish he had not written it.

Nobody denies that the Germans sympathized with the Boers in the late war and that the German newspapers, especially those of the baser sort, circulated all sorts of infamous lies concerning the British Army. But it is equally true that the German Emperor has been steadily the friend of England ever since the war began, and has done what was in his power, even at the risk of his popularity with his subjects, to promote friendly relations with England. As for his telegram to Kruger congratulating him on the defeat of a raid the scoundrelism of which was only equalled by its idiocy, it is difficult to see how any fair-minded Englishman can still feel indignant at it. Germany is the natural ally of England on the Continent, and it is the greatest pity that the German people and the English people dislike one another. Is it wise to increase the irritation now existing between the two nations by mutual recriminations? What possible good can Mr. Kipling's poem do? It can only increase on the part of Englishmen the dislike of Germany, while it also increases the dislike of Germans for England. Unlimited as is my admiration for Mr. Kipling, I regret the appearance of this poem, so far as its political tendency is concerned. If, with his great influence, Mr. Kipling had seen his way to aid the German Emperor in his effort to draw the two nations together, he would surely have done a good work. Granted that the German newspapers, and especially the German Socialist newspapers, abused England during the war. Is that fact to serve as the basis of a permanent hatred between the two countries? Many of the American newspapers abused England during the Boer war, but that would hardly justify a deep hatred of America on the part of the English people.

After all it is possible that, unknown to themselves, the English people have their just resentment against the German newspapers deepened by the fact that Germany is proving such a formidable rival by sea. The best steamers in the Atlantic trade are German, and the same is true of the Chinese and the Australian trade, where the great Nord Deutscher liners are taking both the freight and passenger traffic away from the more conservative British lines. Naturally this is not pleasant for Englishmen, and though an intelligent and magnanimous people like the English do not consciously hate a nation because it is a powerful commercial rival, the success of the Germans at sea probably has more to do with the English dislike of Germany than the English people have admitted to themselves.

It is annoying to enjoy a thing and to dislike it at the same time. I enjoy unspeakably some of the verses in Mr. Kipling's new poem, at the same moment that I regret its political tone. And to fail to admire from the beginning to the end anything that Mr. Kipling writes is to me eminently painful.

***

The revived Pilot of last week contains an article on the abuse of humor. It is the opinion of the author that we have altogether too much humor in our books and periodicals, and that the humor of to-day is far below the humor of past generations in quality. The author must surely be a typical Scotsman. That a good deal of the humor that is annually thrown on the market is of a poor quality no one denies, but even poor humor is better than no humor at all. Instead of regretting that authors and journalists have found humor to be a marketable article, we might better regret that the supply is not larger than it is. We can hardly have too much humor in any path of life. Has any one ever remarked on the desirability of a House of Commons or a Congress composed exclusively of humorists? As nearly everything has been said at one time or another, probably this suggestion has been made more than once. But it is undoubtedly true that a House of Commons composed exclusively of humorists would furnish a delightful entertainment, and that it would be any less unwise than the average House I very much doubt. Why should Mr. Anstey or Mr. Jerome make a worse legislator than some dull country squire, and why should Mark Twain be any less competent to vote on questions of importance than is a member of the House of Representatives from Montana who has never in his life comprehended a joke?

As for the theory held by the writer in The Pilot that the humor of to-day is inferior to that of past generations that assertion simply shows that he has a very dim idea of the nature of humor. Compare the dull pointless abuse that Horace regarded as humor as duly reported in the "Journey to Brundusium," with Mark Twain's humor as displayed in his books of travel. Can any one pretend that the humor of Horace's day was superior in quality to the humor of to-day? And is it not true that much of the humor of Shakespeare was coarse and brutal? Shakespeare asked us to laugh over the woes of Shylock. To him anything that made a Jew grieve was essentially humorous. And did not Oliver Goldsmith think that the gross of spectacles episode was immensely funny, whereas it was in reality decidedly sad? Of all nonsense that is written, the nonsense which affects to regard the "new humor" as something vastly inferior to the old humor is the most tiresome. The theory that a joke that is new must necessarily be bad, is worthy of the mind which can see humor in the jokes of the Greek and Latin Readers, and fails to see any humor in Mark Twain.

***

According to the booksellers the two books that have had the largest sale during the present season have been the "Just So Stories" and De Wet's book on the war. This is what might have been expected. Any book by Mr. Kipling would have been sure of a large sale, but the "Just So Stories" were so thoroughly new in matter and style that they could not fail to meet with instant popularity. De Wet's book has sold partly because of its subject, and partly because of De Wet's personal popularity. Of all the Boer Generals he was the one who was most admired in England. The skill with which he escaped every time the British forces had him surrounded was probably admired as much by his enemies as his friends. On the other hand, Mr. Kruger's book does not appear to have achieved very much success, although, of course, I do not know how large the sales have been. Just at this season the Englishman has to pay his income tax, and he is fully aware of the fact that, thanks to Mr. Kruger, it is precisely twice as large as it would have been had there been no war. This does not make for popularity so far as Mr. Kruger's book is concerned. Besides, Mr. Kruger never was the sort of man to inspire enthusiastic admiration, and his book is undeniably a dull one. Who wrote it, nobody really knows, but few persons believe that it was really written by Kruger himself. However, he probably dictated a large part of it, or at all events revised it, and there is no real deception in announcing him as the author of it.

***

The house of Oliver Goldsmith, in Wine Office Court, came very near destruction recently. The house next to it was torn down, and the Goldsmith house is now supported on immense props, which are to keep the walls upright until a new building is reared against the side wall. This house is generally known to Americans as one of the numerous residences of Dr. Johnson. Indeed, in many of the guide books it is mentioned as Dr. Johnson's house. That Goldsmith lived in it and that Dr. Johnson called to see him in the early days is undoubtedly true, but the house ought to be known as Goldsmith's house, and not as Johnson's. In point of fact, there are so many Johnson houses in London that this one might well be spared to Goldsmith. After all, why should the house in which a man lived be of so much more interest than the street in which the house stands. To my mind, Fleet Street recalls Dr. Johnson more forcibly than any of the many houses in which he is said to have lived. Fleet Street has, moreover, the advantage that it is safe from destruction, and, though it will all be widened in time, it will still be the Fleet Street which Dr. Johnson preferred to any other place.

***

By the bye, is it generally known that the motto which Sala placed on the front page of Temple Bar Magazine and credited to Dr. Johnson was Sala's own invention? Very possibly Johnson may have said, not once, but many times, "Sir! Let us take a walk down Fleet Street," but if so, Boswell has failed to chronicle the fact. However, the remark sounds very Johnsonian, and it is precisely the sort of thing that the doctor would have said to almost any one whom he met.

***

No novels of any marked interest have been published during the last week, and I am afraid that the same thing will be true of the coming weeks, until the Spring season is reached. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's "An Old Country House," is in some respects a clever volume of essays, but Mr. Le Gallienne's circle of admirers is not a very wide one, and of late years he has failed to sustain the promise of his earlier books. There have also been launched a fleet of minor poetical works, all of which, so far as I can judge, are eminently minor. A new and handsome edition of Carlyle's "French Revolution" is perhaps the most noteworthy among the new editions published last week. The book has long since ceased to be regarded as serious history, but as a story it will always be fascinating. Sir Walter Besant's great work on London has been finally completed, at least as far as it ever can, by the publication of "London in the Eighteenth Century." It is well illustrated, and ought to be in the hands of every one who loves the dark, foggy, grimy, lovable city.

***

Mr. Barr's new Idler is said to be gaining greatly in circulation. It is rather a pity that Mr. Barr does not write the whole magazine himself. He is perfectly well able to do it, for he is a most indomitable worker, and a magazine written exclusively by one man would be something of a novelty. Those contributions in the last number of the Idler which are from the pen of Mr. Barr are decidedly the most interesting of all the contents of the magazine, and if he will give us nothing but his own writings the public will be abundantly satisfied with the Idler.

***

The death of the Archbishop of Canterbury will of course be followed by the republication of many of his writings. It would be interesting to read to-day his essay in the famous volume of "Essays and Reviews," which at the time awoke the wild indignation of the unthinking orthodox, and drew from Lord Shaftesbury the pleading assertion that it had been "vomited out of hell." There is probably nothing in the essay with which ninety-nine churchmen in a hundred would not agree to-day. Clearly the world does move, in spite of Popes and Presbyters.

W. L. ALDEN.

THE VERSIFIERS.

Books of Verse, Old and New, Lately Published.

A WANDERER'S SONGS" is perhaps more historic than poetic. The author has attempted to reproduce the "chanties" which now are only sung on deep-water sailing vessels, and which he describes as follows:

When a ship has been laboring through a storm under shortened canvas and the wind abates, the skipper, anxious to make a quick voyage, gives the command to set more sail. Men are ordered aloft to free the lashings and the heavy spar must then be hoisted to its place. The full watch take hold of the halyard, a rope on which the spar is suspended, and which passes through a pulley on the deck. Then the leader of the crew commences a chanty. All hands join in the refrain, pulling in unison at every accented syllable of the chorus. With the wind humming and whistling through the rigging, the ship tossing in the great ocean rollers, and the muffled thud of crashing waves upon its sides, the setting is a wildly picturesque one for the stirring rhythm of such well-known chanties as "Blow the Man Down," "Ranzo," or "Whisky for My Johnnie," sung with lusty voices by the crew bending in their sou'westers over the wet rope.

A number of the refrains in Mr. Keeler's chanties are those used by the sailors; one, "Aye, Aye, Aye, Mr. Storm Along," being a favorite to which the sailors improvise verses on the incidents of the voyage. The "Black Sailors' Chanty" is the one that seems to suggest most the swing and melody with which doubtless its prototypes are sung:

Yo ho, ma hahties, da's a hurricane a-brewin',
Fo' de cook he hasn't nuffin' fo' de sallahmen a-stewin'—
He am skulkin' in his bunk, am dat niggah of a cook,
An' his chaowdah 'm in de ocean while de pot am on de hook.
Yo' can chaw a chunk o' hahd-tack mos' as tendah as a brick,
But d' aint no smokin' possum when de cook am lyin' sick.

Ah remembah in de canefiel' we had pone-cakes eb'ry day;
Slack yo' line a bit, ma hahties!—pull away! pull away!
An' Ah low Ah'm feelin' homesick jes' t' mention of ma honey—
She's a fibbin' at de cabin an' she's out o' clo'es an' money.
While we chaw a chunk o' hahd-tack mos' as tendah as a brick,
But d'aint no smokin' possum while de cook am lyin' sick.

Oh, ma po' neglected Liza an' her picaninny Jo,
Ah's been roamin' sence Ah left her case Ah wanted fo' to go!
Ah's been hustlin' roun' de islands, navigatin' all de sea,
While ma honey specs a hungry shark done stuff hisself wid me.
While we chaw a chunk o' hahd-tack mos' as tendah as a brick,
But d' ain't no smokin' possum while de cook am lyin' sick.

In addition to the chanties are some verses in Australian dialect, of which "The Ballad of Minnie Ramsay" belongs to the Kipling type in subject, treatment, and "go." The last long poem of the very spirited little collection is called "The Voyage of Kiepe," and chronicles the discovery of New Zealand by the Maoris some 600 years ago.

We recommend "A Wanderer's Song of the Sea" to readers who need the refreshment of perusing some sixty pages of verse without encountering either a rose or a violet, either a nightingale or a wounded heart, either a rosy dawn or a starry night, an autumnal sorrow or a Spring fever. Moreover, it is printed admirably on extraordinarily tough paper, and bound in a felicitous brown cover, with a gorgeous galleon moving, all sails set, across a flaming sunset.

Mr. Rennell Rodd writes in a milder and more bookish strain, inditing graceful tributes to Tennyson, Browning, Victor Hugo, and Wagner, and vacillating between Attic and British themes, with occasional tender verses to dead children and sorrowful mothers. His gift is worn with entire simplicity and his sentiment is genuine and quite without the mawkish touch that kills. Himself a traveler in many countries through his connection with the English diplomatic service, his taste is not for the alien or the unaccustomed, a fact at which he expresses naïve surprise in some lines to "F. M. C.":

Strange, is it not, old friend, that you who sit
Bowered in quiet, four garden walls your world,
With books and love and silence—sails fast furled
And grounded keel that hardly now will quit
Its stormless haven—you sit there and write
Of human passions, of the fateful fight,
Of all men suffer, dream and do,
Denounce the false and glorify the true!

While I, the wanderer—I, whose journey lies
In stormy passages of life and sound,
I, with the world's throb ever beating round,
Here in that very stress and storm of cries,
Make songs of birds, weave lyric wreaths of flowers,
Recall the Spring's joy and the moonlit hours,
And know that children's ways are more to me
Than all you write of and I have to see.

Mr. George Cabot Lodge, like Mr. Keeler, summons the turmoil and freedom of the sea to the aid of his poetic inspiration; but, unlike Mr. Keeler, he appears to value the sea and all the elements chiefly as synonyms of life whereon he beholds the human soul constantly tossed and in danger of submergence by fate. He adapts Browning's philosophy to the extent of urging upon his readers the virtue of boldness, whatever the consequence, and abhors the thought of obedience to convention, as witness the following sonnet, one of many poems of revolt against "mere respectability, the mood of fear":

Cut loose! Hoist sail! Leave the familiar
Shores of life! Drive out on love's enormous wind
Far from the safe small pieties and blind
Tangles of conscience! O set wide the doors
And throw the strong arms open utterly!
Go forth reckless with faith and unreasoning,
Thus only seeking shall you surely find
The peril and rapture of true liberty!
Thus only shall divine discoveries
Stretch the vague margins of the conscious soul
And fire the peaks of more inclusive skies;
Thus may we burst the self-created bond
Of sordid fears and hear life's surges roll
On shores of truth that always lie beyond!

Few apothegms can stand being "soused down into prose," to quote the famous Richard Saunders, and these "Whimlets" gain doubtless an added point from their rhymed version. They are not without a sprightly humor, however, and some of them contain philosophy none the worse for its familiar sound. For example:

These ancient proverbs make me wroth;
They often miss their aim.
Too many cooks can spoil the broth.
But one can do the same.

The following has the virtue of modernity:

To mind your business, as wise men do,
May aid you at fortune's shrine to kneel.
The man who paddles his own canoe
May some day ride in his automobile.

And this sentiment shows discrimination, if not the purest ray of wit:

Some people hide their light beneath
A bushel for a bluff,
And know full well a thimble would
Be plenty large enough.

"Whimlets" may be recommended to those who like their life lesson whipped into a light meringue, easily digested and not too nourishing.

The title "In [illegible]y Keys" indicates the generous range of subject in Mr. Bengough's volume. Thirteen "Canadian" poems, eleven "international," twelve "personal," nine "memorial," and twenty-eight "miscellaneous," carry out the promise of variety. Many of the poems are based on public incidents, and these are perhaps the most fortunate in treatment. "A Scotch Engineer's Address to Spain" is apropos of a statement in the papers that the inactivity of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, at the opening of the Spanish-American war, was accounted for by the difficulty of replacing the Scottish engineers who resigned their posts rather than fight against the United States. We quote the poem as a fair example of its class:

Oh, aye, I gar my engines shine,
An industry wi' brains combine,
My wages—aye, they suit me fine—
The job's a' richt;
But Maister Spain, it's no my line
Wi' kith to richt!

A'll stay an' dae hael-hearted wark
'Gainst Rooshian, Gearman, French, or Turk,
An' nae stern duty will a' shirk
To gar Spain win;
But in ma breist soft feelin's lurk
For my ain kin.

'Tis true the Yankee mayna' be
A Presbyterian like me,
Nor diz he speak sae puerfeckly
Oor mither tongue;
But fecht wi' him—I canna dae
A thing sae wrang!

There's maybe pints a' dinna lo'e,
An' fithers that fair gar me grue
Aboot his government, its true—
Things far frae guid;
But then, ye ken, there's fithers, too,
That show his bluid.

His flag is no juist like oor ain—
A' mean the Breetish, Maister Spain—
No, juist sae simple-like an' plain,
Wi' 'is strips and stars;
But wi' oor Jock for Richts o' Men,
The breeze it shares!

Na', na', a' see the day's at han'
When Saxons maun thegither stan'
In Leeberty's maist holy ban'
'Gainst banded foe;
An' there, thegither in the van,
Thae flags maun flow!

Sae, Maister Spain, a'll need tae gang
Frae this auld lan' o' dance and sang,
An' drop the job a've had sae lang,
A'm greatly fearin',
Yer ain folk maun juist get the hang
O' engineering.

The minute collection of "Eugene Field's Favorite Poems," compiled by Ralph A. Lyon, needs no description further than a list of the contents. It is an inexpensive addition to Fieldiana, and has, of course, no other value. The poems are those named by Field in his "Auto-Analysis," half a dozen in number, and most of them moving from other than purely poetic qualities. They consist of Körner's "Battle Prayer," Wordsworth's "We Are Seven," Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light," Luther's Hymn, (Carlyle's translation,) Schiller's "The Diver," Horace's "Fons Bandusiae," and Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night."

*A WANDERER'S SONGS OF THE SEA. By Charles Keeler. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

*MYRTLE AND OAK. By Rennell Rodd. Boston and Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.

*GEORGE CABOT LODGE: POEMS. (1859-1902.) New York: Cameron, Blake & Co.

*WHIMLETS. By S. Scott Stinson. Pictured by Clare Victor Dwiggins. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. 50c.

*IN MANY KEYS. A Book of Verse. By John Wilson Bengough. Toronto: William Briggs. $1.25.

*EUGENE FIELD'S FAVORITE POEMS. Compiled by Ralph A. Lyon. Evanston: W. S. Lord.

A History by Col. Eggleston.

George Cary Eggleston, the well-known author of "Dorothy South," "A Rebel's Recollection," &c., has in preparation for the Macmillan Company a "History of the Confederate War," in two volumes. The author aims to present truthfully and dramatically the incidents of the struggle. He tells the story so simply and without minute details that it will interest the general reader as well as instruct him. The author criticises the blunders on each side which needlessly prolonged the war and added to its cost in human life and suffering. Before Mr. Eggleston's discussion of the conduct of the war he gives a history of the causes which brought about the struggle, which is written with perfect candor and impartiality. The work will be illustrated with a number of maps.

JAN

1903

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF ENGLISH PORCELAIN. By William Burton. 8vo. Pp. xii.-290. New York: A. Wessel's Company. $10 net.

THE STORY OF THE TRAPPER. By A. C. Laut. The story of the West Series. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. 12mo. Pp. xv.-294. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. By Ralph C. H. Catterall. The Decennial Publications. Second Series. Volume II. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-538. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Essays and General Literature.

CRITICAL CONFESSIONS AND JOHN MARSHALL AND HIS TIMES. 12mo. Pp. 259. Wausau, Wis.: The Philosopher Press.

A SURVEY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE. By Miss Isabel F. Hapgood. Pp. iii.-279. Chautauqua: The Chautauqua Press.

New Editions.

THE WORKS OF THEOPHILE GAUTIER. Vols. XXI.-XXII. Translated and edited by Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast. 8vo. New York: Published for subscribers by George D. Sproul.

THE VARIORUM AND DEFINITIVE EDITION OF THE POETICAL AND PROSE WRITINGS OF EDWARD FITZGERALD. Including a Complete Bibliography and Interesting Personal and Literary Notes. The whole collected and arranged by George Bentham. Introduction by Edmund Gosse. 8vo. Vol. V. Pp. xiii.-320. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

SCHILLER'S WILHELM TELL. A Drama. Edited, with introduction and notes, by C. A. Buchheim. Revised edition by Hermann Schoenfeld. 12mo. Pp. lxix.-256. New York: Oxford University Press.

Travel and Description.

ALAMA RANCH. A Story of New Mexico. By Sarah Wagner Brooks. 8vo. Pp. 148. Cambridge: Privately printed.

OVER THE DEAD LINE; Or, Tracked by Bloodhounds. 8vo. Pp. viii.-283. Written and published by S. M. Dufur, Company I, First Vermont Cavalry War of 1861-5.

Poetry and the Drama.

THE MORNING ROAD. A Book of Verses. By Thomas Wood Stevens and Alden Charles Noble. 12mo. Pp. 64. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press. $1.50.

PEN LYRICS. By F. Strange Kolle. 12mo. Pp. 88. New York: The Grafton Press.

SOPHOCLES. Translated and Explained by John Swinnerton Phillimore. With illustrations. 8vo. Vol. II. in the Athenian Drama Series. Pp. lxxxvi.-215. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Educational.

THE LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES. The Story of Alchemy and the Beginnings of Chemistry. By M. M. Pattison Muir. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 153. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

L'EDUCATION MUSICALE. Par Albert Lavignoc. 12mo. Pp. 417. Paris: Librairie C. Delagrave. (Paper.)

REAL THINGS IN NATURE. A Reading Book of Science for American Boys and Girls. By Edward S. Holden. 12mo. Pp. xxxviii.-443. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PITMAN'S SHORT-HAND DICTIONARY. (Eighth Edition.) Revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. $1.50.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BIBLE. Being a Popular Account of the Formation and Development of the Canon. By Bronson C. Keeler. 12mo. Pp. 126. New York: C. P. Farrell. (Paper.) 50 cents.

THE ART OF SPEAKING. By Ernest Pertwee. 12mo. Pp. vii.-122. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS. For Engineering Students. By William L. Hooper and Roy T. Wells. 8vo. Pp. v.-170. Boston: Ginn & Co.

HOW TO GESTURE. By Edward Amherst Ott. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 125. New York: Hinds & Noble. $1.

Fiction.

THE PIT. The Epic of the Wheat. A story of Chicago. By Frank Norris. 12mo. Pp. 421. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE KING OF UNADILLA. Stories of Court Secrets Concerning His Majesty. By Howard R. Garis. 12mo. Pp. 124. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 50 cents.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. 12mo. Pp. xxxi.-259. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Miscellaneous.

THE SECOND PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS. By John Vayasour Noel. With Notes on the Republic of Mexico. 12mo. Pp. 372. Baltimore, Md.: Guggenheimer, Weil & Co.

THE WORK OF WALL STREET. By Sereno S. Pratt. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-286. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

RACQUETS, TENNIS, AND SQUASH. By Eustace Miles. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxix.-336. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60 net.

DON'T YOU FORGET. 1903. Franklin Book Binding Company. New York: E. M. Tanner & Co.

THE CHEMISTRY OF INDIA RUBBER. Including the Outlines of a Theory on Vulcanization. By Carl Otto Weber. 8vo. Pp. x.-314. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $5.50.

PRECIOUS STONES. A Book of Reference for Jewelers. By W. R. Cattelle. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 223. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

The Deeper Teachings of Flowers.

THE DEEPER TEACHINGS OF PLANT LIFE. By Hugh Macmillan. 12mo. Pp. vii.-386. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.20.

Here is a volume par excellence of its kind. Without dealing in technicalities or taking up the botanical relations of plants, it nevertheless presents on almost every page some information most valuable and complete. Seeing flowers and shrubs through the eyes of Mr. Macmillan, they cease to be simple harbingers of the changing seasons, but become the signs and symbols of a deeper feeling than that of a mere visual gladness. Speaking of the poetry of plant life the author writes:

"The whole science of flowers to the thoughtful mind in these days is full to the brim of the most delightful and suggestive poetry. * * * We see our own human nature reflected in the nature of the flowers of the field in a previously unknown way. We see the analogue of the mother's bosom in the milky substance of the two cotyledons of the seed for the primary nourishing of the young embryo which they contain. We see the lover's joy in the Spring blossoming of the flowers, and the loveliness with which Nature has adorned her bridal bower; and we see our own selfishness in the spreading of the flat leaves of the daisy around its roots close to the earth, so that no other plant may grow beside it, and it may get whatever space and air and sunshine it needs for its own development.

Mr. Macmillan has taken his texts mainly from the lowly flowers of the fields and pastures. In the daffodil, that boldest of flowers coming just after the snows of Winter, and even before the swallows dare, and which must give place so soon to its more timid sisters, he has read the lesson of the transitoriness of this life. Who has not noticed the dry, membraneous spathe clinging closely to the base of the flower, and, having noticed it, has not felt the desire to tear it off, leaving the bright yellow blossom to rise directly from its fresh, green stem? But in this brown, withered substance, resembling so closely the dried wrappings of a mummy, Mr. Macmillan has read the lesson of death even in the midst of life, while the bright blossom beyond is symbolic to him of that still more beautiful life after death.

All the flowers of the woods are treated according to seasons, and the author has enhanced his spiritual lessons by many interesting facts concerning the life of flowers. Incidentally we learn where they may be found in richest profusion, the character of their growth, the legends and folklore which surround them, and lastly that deep religious meaning that may be drawn from even the tiniest blade of grass if one only knows where to look for it.

The primrose and the cowslip! The name of the former originally had nothing to do with roses. Like the tuberose, it is simply another instance of our manner of corrupting languages. Long ago it was called the primerole, which is an abbreviation of the French primaverola, which in its turn is derived from the Italian fiore di prima vera —the first flower of Spring. Chaucer and Gower both wrote of it as the primerole. While the primrose seems to be freer from legend than most flowers, the cowslip, which scientists declare to be only a belated and somewhat varied form of the primrose, is rich in significance. In olden days it was strongly recommended to remove freckles and other facial blemishes. It has been called the fairy flower, and in each golden cup a tiny elf is said to make its home, and in olden times it was known as the key flower, or St. Peter's Wort, because the umbel of the drooping flowers resembles a bunch of keys. Going further and completing the theory, it was supposed to possess the power of unlocking hidden treasures. The author has taken occasion to retell a pretty legend:

The goddess Bertha, or Friga, of the Northern mythology on one occasion allured a child to follow her to a doorway in a rocky hill by a bunch of Cowslips. When the Key flower touched it, it opened, and the child passed with its supernatural guide from room to room of the enchanted castle rock, filled with vases containing great stores of gold and jewels, and covered over with Cowslips. The child was allowed to help itself from the gold and jewels, but in coming away it had to replace the Cowslip coverings, otherwise a black dog would rush out and worry her. Mythologists are accustomed to interpret this legend as a personification of the return of Spring each year; and certainly no fairer key than the golden Cowslip could be used by nature to unlock the kingdom of heaven or earth and to scatter her floral jewels over the earth.

And so on through the list of Summer flowers, with their mystic meanings and symbols, until at last comes the bluebell, symbol of decay and the dying season.

It is associated with the melancholy days when the leaves are fading and the light is waning, and the robin's song gives a feeling of sadness to all the landscape, and one has an overpowering sense of the fleetingness and vanity of all earthly things. The bluebell is, as it were, rung by the trembling hand of the old man, like the curfew bell of his own short day of life, telling us of that great evening time that "brings us all home." But it beautifies what it saddens, and shows that the last years of our life may be as lovely as a Lapland night, and that even in our senescence there may be an April mood in our nature that can put a spirit of youth into everything.

The sacred flowers of Jerusalem and Palestine, the wood sorrel and the violet, the Bible trees, the sacred ash, the cranberry, and withered leaves are only a few of the other subjects from which Mr. Macmillan has drawn his lessons. The book is interesting, aside from all spiritual teachings, and one feels instinctively that here is a man whose love for nature is as keen as Thoreau's himself. It is a pity that the volume should be marred by several obvious lapses in grammar which a little care might easily have eliminated.

Ready Next Week

Mediaeval India Under Mohammedan Rule

By STANLEY LANE-POOLE. No. 63 in "The Story of the Nations." 12mo. Fully illustrated. Net, $1.35. Half leather, net, $1.60. (Postage, 15c.)

10,000 Words Often Mispronounced

A Revised and Enlarged Edition of "7,000 Words Often Mispronounced." With a Supplement of 3,000 Additional Words. By W. H. P. PHYFE. 16mo, net, $1.00.

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The Social Evil

With Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York. A Report Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee of Fifteen. New Edition No. 98 in "Questions of the Day."

"If the Committee of Fifteen had done nothing else to merit the gratitude of this community, the remarkable study of the social evil and the various methods of combating it would entitle its members to the warm thanks of the citizens of New York City."—Evening Post.

Burke's Peerage

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage, Together with Memoirs of the Privy Councillors and Knights. 64th edition. 1903. 1 volume, royal 8vo, net, $2.00.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, NEW YORK and LONDON

A Son of Destiny

The Story of Andrew Jackson

By MISS MARY C. FRANCIS

In view of the extraordinary interest that is now being taken in the career of Andrew Jackson, the forming of numerous Jackson clubs throughout the country and the intense and revived interest in the career of this remarkable man, the publication of Miss Francis's story is very opportune.

The **BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE**, in a column review of this remarkable book, says: "Is a fascinating and impressive novel. Even with its faults the fact that it's a biography of so historical a figure as Andrew Jackson should insure for it a wide popularity."

The **ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT** says: "It will be read by the student and novel reader, and enjoyed because it is full of incident and movement."

The **NASHVILLE AMERICAN** says: "'A Son of Destiny' is a splendid book, and one that captures interest from the first, never to lose its hold. As a bit of history it will appeal to all; as a romance to every one who admires a splendid story splendidly told."

The **PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH** says, in a column review: "It is singular that in all the searchings and strivings for suitable material for the much-talked-of 'great American novel,' so little attention has been paid to the very rich period of American history during the first three decades of the century just passed. The excitement and thrilling adventure, the grace and charm, the historical importance of the early Colonial and Revolutionary periods have so engaged the minds of fiction writers that few have realized the wealth of the first half century of our national existence. Mary C. Francis, however, has explored the mine and gathered a rich abundance of literary ore, which she has wrought into a novel of unusual interest, and of decided value under the title of 'A Son of Destiny: The Story of Andrew Jackson.'

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, JAN. 24, 1903.—16 PAGES.

READING AND CULTURE.

Perhaps none of Matthew Arnold's own books, interesting and suggestive as they are, is more interesting or suggestive than the "note books" he made a practice of keeping, and which have now been published by the Macmillan Company with an introduction by his daughter.

None of Arnold's sentences has become or deserved to become more current than his saying that it was the main aim of culture "to know the best that has been thought and said in the world." He represented this as a kind of duty that one owes to one's self, and indeed it appeals as such to all persons who really desire for their own satisfaction to cultivate themselves.

These note books show, in a very interesting way, that it was a duty which the preacher of culture took very seriously in his own case. From the beginning of his mature life to the end of it he laid out lists of "legenda," tasks of reading for himself, which should ultimately embrace the whole round of that kind of knowledge which is called "scholarly" and he came unusually near filling the measure of this ambition. These note books show how wide was his range of reading and how very appreciatively he read. He could and did read Greek. Latin, Italian, French, and German, besides his own language, and the things that struck him and that he found important enough to transcribe will be found striking by those readers of the note books who are already students of their author.

The extracts from so many great writers are not only edifying in themselves. They are particularly, they are exemplary, useful for reproof as well as for edification. For they bring home to the right reader a sense of responsibility for his particularly, perhaps for her reading, for in this country at least the female is the reading sex, and most of the reading done by women is undertaken simply to pass the time, and consequently results in merely wasting it. Suppose that any reading person abjured the transient trash which is the chief pabulum of the great majority of readers, and set out with a determination to "know the best that has been thought and said in the world." Not all of them, to be sure, only a small fraction of them, have enjoyed the early advantages which made Arnold free of all literatures. But they can comfort themselves with the recollection that Emerson cultivated himself almost entirely on translations and did it extremely well. In fact, it is within the power of every reader who is choice in his reading and maintains an intellectual standard concerning it, and a sense of responsibility for the time spent in it, to become a cultivated person, at the expenditure of no more time than the average reader simply wastes and throws away in reading what is not worth reading.

BOHEMIANS AND BOOKS.

It was inevitable, perhaps, that our remarks last week on the hint of unpracticality in some passages of the recent report of Mr. Edwin White Gaillard of the Webster Free Library should arouse some resentment because we expressed the opinion that money raised by city taxation should not be used to provide free books in the Bohemian language for immigrants from Bohemia. We have no doubt of the broad utility of many of Mr. Gaillard's plans and the sound wisdom which governs most of his efforts for the enlightenment of his fellow-man. The Webster Library, as a branch of the East Side House, is part of an altruistic experiment of great importance to the welfare of this community, and nobody can help admiring Mr. Gaillard's broad and high conception of the duties of a librarian, the office, in his view, combining the functions of curator and schoolmaster with those of collector and custodian of books.

Our criticism was entirely directed toward the city's relation to this free library, which is under the supervision of the Board of Regents of the State University, and has other sources of income than its annual grant from the city, the amount of which has not been increased this year.

A gentleman of Bohemian or Czech parentage writes to us protesting, sentimentally as we think, that free books in the Bohemian language should be distributed among immigrants from Bohemia. His argument that there are French and German books in public libraries will not suffice. English is the language of this country and this State, and no man can become a good citizen until he has learned to speak, read, and write in that language, and to think in it. Why should American citizens be taxed to print and buy books in a foreign language for the entertainment of persons supposed to be citizens in the rough?

Magazine Notes.

The latest number of Out West, published monthly in San Francisco, contains an article on the attractions of San Francisco by Charles F. Lummis, who is publisher, editor, chief contributor, and principal illustrator of this periodical. The article is up-to-date and well illustrated.

Dean Hart of Denver, Col., argues in the current number of The Church Eclectic that "Darwinianism" is dying and that the demise of the "higher criticism" will follow. The Rev. E. P. Hurley has a striking article in the same periodical on "The Law and Philosophy of Sin."

Readers of Harper's Bazar for February will find it difficult to decide which of the two most striking contributions it contains is the better, John J. a Beckett's graphic, slightly satrical account of the day's routine of a successful New York business man, or Elizabeth G. Jordan's humorous and pathetic tale of "The Three Prodigals," in which two children are lost and four are found, not counting the kitten. This tale gains much from Miss Corey's sympathetic illustrations.

"The Picaroons," by Gellett Burgess and Will Irwin, which begins in Pearson's for February, is a tale of the undercurrent of life in San Francisco. A picaroon is a petty rascal, and this tale is avowedly and genially picaresque. It resembles others of its type in its form, as it is made up of stories told to each other by the various personages. The same number of Pearson's contains the very last "Adventure of Captain Kettle," a droll tale of Irish politics by Seumas MacManus, and an alleged spy's story of how the Maine was destroyed, which is delightfully English in its conception of things American, but is sufficiently stirring.

There is one particularly good article in the current number of The Woman's Home Companion on "Lincoln's Neglected Birthplace." Clifton Johnson wrote it, and it is well illustrated.

The February number of The House Beautiful (Chicago) contains a taking article on a fine house on the Surrey Hills, in England, by Gertrude Jekyll, and another by Isabel McDougall on "A William Morris Room." Both of these, and most of the other contributions, are handsomely illustrated."

A Mistake Corrected.

We note in an infrequent but dark-red periodical called New Shakespeareana, published at Westfield, N. J., under the direction of "The Shakespeare Society of New York," a statement derogatory to the scholarship of Mr. Sidney Lee and the extent of his acquaintance with Shakespeare credited to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. During a somewhat wild controversy in regard to Shakespeare, Bacon, and a Mrs. Gallup, which occupied some space in this REVIEW many months ago, many foolish things were doubtless published to which the names of the authors were plainly signed. We assumed no responsibility for such utterances then and admit none now. We have always entertained the greatest respect for the Shakespearean scholarship of Mr. Lee.

An Exhibition in Erie, Penn.

The Woman's Club of Erie, Penn., had a book exhibition lately, which included a noteworthy show of rare first editions, and a fine display of bindings. The exhibition was held in the art room of the Erie Public Library, the walls of which are hung with paintings by famous artists. The show included two authenticated Elzevirs, including the "De Principibus Italiae Segethus" (Leyden, 1628,) and an English Bible printed in London by Christopher Baker in 1599. Among the books printed the first quarter of the seventeenth century was one bearing this quaint title, "His Majesty's Instruction to His Dearest Sonne, Henry, the Prince."

There were several Dickens first editions and a copy of the first edition of Emerson's "Transcendentalism." An interesting volume lent by William Doxey of New York was Young's "Night Thoughts," with forty-two illustrations by William Blake, colored by the artist's own hand. Fine bindings from Miss Prat's studio and elsewhere attracted much attention. The exhibition was pecuniarily successful.

Exhibition at Grolier Club.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Grolier Club was held at the clubhouse on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, at 8:30 P. M. The President made an address and the reports of officers for the past year were read.

A private view of an exhibition of 100 books famous in English literature, the title pages of which were reproduced in the last Grolier publication, was inaugurated. In connection with the exhibition a number of copper plate portraits of the authors of the volumes shown were on view.

Among the books shown were: Edmund Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590; Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," 1478; "Pierce Plowman," by William Langland, 1550; "The Book of Common Prayer," dated 1549; Bacon's "Essaies," 1598; Walton's "The Compleat Angler," 1653; De Foe's "Robinson Cruso," 1719; Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," 1758; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766; Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," 1768; Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church Yard," 1751; "Gulliver's Travels," by Dean Swift, 1726; Lamb's "Essays of Elia," 1833; "Adonai's," by P. B. Shelley, 1821; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1852; Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," 1850; Poe's "Raven," 1845; "Vanity Fair," by W. M. Thackeray, 1848; Fitzgerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," 1859, and J. G. Whittier's "Snow-Bound," 1866.

At 10:30 a supper was served to the members of the club and their guests.

A little booklet issued by the club in connection with the present exhibition contained as a frontispiece the first page of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," and as a tail piece, the title page of Whittier's "Snow-Bound." The exhibition will continue until Feb. 21.

How to Play Bridge.

Somebody has audaciously sent to us for "review" a copy of "Bridge Rules in Rhyme," written by H. C. Du Val, who is thus shown to be the victim of an epidemic which threatens to shake the foundations of polite society, if we may be permitted to mix our metaphors. Mr. Du Val's book has one great recommendation. Not counting the covers and the fly leaves, it comprises exactly seven small pages of large type. Of its contents we shall cautiously venture to quote only one cryptic couplet:

Aces three and guarded king.
Say at once No Trump's the thing.

The book is all like that. But to one with an inkling of the mysteries of bridge we can say that its rhymed rules are intelligible and wise, and one who masters them all and follows them will soon play bridge so well that no one else will be willing to play with him. Wherefore the little book may be, after all, a blessing in disguise. It is published by the Patraets Book Company of Troy, N. Y.

International Encyclopaedia.

The fifth volume of the International Encyclopaedia has just been published by Dodd, Mead & Co., embracing the field from Coleoptera, or beetles, to Desiderius, the last King of the Lombards. There are 40 full-page engravings, 10 maps, and 2 colored plates. One of them, illustrating Decorative Art, is a very good reproduction of a Pompeian wall painting; the rich red tone of the background is faithfully rendered. Reproductions of Constable's painting "The Holy Wain" and Correggio's "The Holy Night" are among the full-page engravings. A good history of Costumes is given, also 10 pages with 3 full-page plates, of which one shows ecclesiastical costumes. Four plates show coral growths in various beautiful forms. The subject of dams and reservoirs is very fully treated; there is a full-page picture of the Croton Dam and a page of statistics on the great dams of the world. A most useful feature is the great quantity of short yet adequate articles on the various literatures, Cuban, Czech, &c., including valuable bibliographies.

A Book of Cartoons.

R. C. Bowman, the political cartoonist of The Minneapolis Tribune, doubtless exerts much influence in the Northwest. His rough, droll, effective cartoons are collected and published in permanent form every year, and the volume containing his 1902 work is now at hand. Among its principal subjects are the coal strike, the trust issue, the Venezuela affair, and reciprocity. Mr. Bowman is no respecter of persons, his sense of humor is keen, and he cleverly associates his political allegories with topics uppermost, for the time being, in the public mind.

Business Letters.

A collection of letters under the title of "The Actual Business Dictator" for the use of teachers and students of "amanuensis stenography" has been reissued by the Ellis Publishing Company of Battle Creek, Mich. There are three volumes bound in one which "cover" the business field thoroughly. The letters have been taken from the actual correspondence of a large number of firms, and they enable a budding stenographer to overcome the difficulties which may confront him in a business office.

"EGREGIOUS."

IT WAS once the good fortune of the writer of these remarks to spend forty-eight hours at Bruges, in Flanders. The statement is made in no boastful way. It reflects no glory on any one to have been in Bruges unless he did something noteworthy there, and this visitor did nothing more than look at the Memling pictures in the Hôpital de Saint Jean and, sheltered by an umbrella, view the procession of the Phial of the Holy Blood, the sacred relic preserved in Bruges, as it wended its damp but joyous way through the narrow streets and across the canals.

But in Bruges there is a reasonably comfortable small hotel, and that chill May day there was a cheerful fire in only one of its public rooms, called the smoking-room, and supposably set apart for men. When the visitor entered this room, in search of warmth, it was occupied by a typical English family, who might have sat for their pictures to the draughtsmen of Punch any time this last half century; pater familias bearded, stolid of countenance, mater of ample proportions and forbidding aspect, and two angular, elderly daughters of the common equine type. As the intruder entered, all four, on the initiative of the old woman, who greeted him with a characteristic scowl, drew their chairs closer to the open fire, while the women spread out their skirts so as to make his approach to the warmth at any point impossible.

Probably this one incident, which has its counterpart in the experience of almost every American traveler on the Continent of Europe, illustrates and typifies all that is found objectionable by foreigners in the English national character. It is useless to try to explain away this inherent rudeness. The caricaturists and other humorists have not overdrawn it. It is a recognized national trait.

***

The author of "The Egregious English" says, ironically, that the order of creation began in protoplasm and has achieved, at length, the Englishman. This book was designed as a "reply" to "The Unspeakable Scot," and is, ostensibly, the work of one "Angus McNeill." It is written in a vein of biting sarcasm. It is extant, in a good form, with the reassuring imprint of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons on its title page, and its retail price ($1.25) places it within easy reach of the enemies of England, who will find in it much to gloat over.

Yet we fancy that the author was smiling when he wrote down his idea that while the English expect the rest of the world to look upon them as the savages looked on Captain Cook, the fact is Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Continental Europeans regard Englishmen as Captain Cook regarded the savages.

But one does not doubt for an instant that "Angus McNeill," if not of English birth, is persona grata in English society and a habitual Londoner. Moreover, he finds support for his arguments against the English in the works of English writers, such as Matthew Arnold, who called the aristocracy barbarians and the middle class Philistines. The English wits and humorists and comic artists have always done more than any one else to hold the absurdities of English character up to ridicule.

***

Angus McNeill derides the English fondness for sport as affectation. His comparison of the British man of business of forty years ago with the London business man of to-day is amusing but not to the point, for the quality of "egregiousness" was as much in evidence then as now. The present man of business, this pretended Scot pretends to think, does no work and lives beyond his income. But that is a subject for economists to consider, not humorists.

Angus has "fun" with the English journalist, who, he declares, has not been extinguished by the Scot as Mr. Crosland insisted, but exists in his old, dull way. He intimates that Englishmen are ruled by their wives, that the English soldier is "not a delectable person," and for "downright childishness has no peer," that Mr. Kipling in his patriotic mood is a bore, and that honest British Jack, with his heart of oak, is neither the sailor nor the fighting man he was. And he actually dares to intimate that the Continental sailorman is as good if not better, while he believes the warships of Continental countries superior.

***

All the same, this is an English book, as a large proportion of our books still are, and it does not leave one with the impression that the British race is about to be annihilated. On the contrary, it is a race which can stand a great deal of this sort of criticism, from within or without, though it is doubtful if criticism will ever correct its "egregiousness."

1903

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A series of illustrated practical handbooks dealing with country life is announced for publication by John Lane. The editor will be Harry Roberts. Every aspect of country life will be dealt with pleasantly by experts whose desire is to rank among disciples of Gilbert White, Thoreau, Jefferies, and Borrow, rather than to be classed as armchair naturalists and sportsmen. Beginning next March the volumes will appear at monthly intervals.

The first volume will be a "Tramp's Handbook for Travelers, Soldiers, Cyclists, and Lovers of the Country." This volume will be by Harry Roberts, and will be followed by "The Motor Book," by R. J. Mecredy; "The Still Room," by Mrs. Charles Roundell; "The Bird Book," by A. J. R. Roberts; "The Tree Book," by Mary Rowles Jarvis; "The Woman Out of Doors," by Ménie Muriel Dowie, and "Wild Bees of Britain," by F. W. L. Sladen.

***

Arthur Morrison is writing a book on Japanese painters, which he hopes will furnish a pretty complete handbook for English readers on the subject. He has been for many years a serious student and collector of Japanese pictures.

Mr. Morrison will publish this Spring a series of detective stories called "The Red Triangle."

***

Lord Kilmarnock, the eldest son of the Earl of Erroll, whose title goes back to the fifteenth century, has written a novel called "Ferelith," which apparently deals with occult subjects. Lord Kilmarnock is twenty-six years old. Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. will publish the book immediately.

***

General regret is expressed at the death yesterday from heart disease of Augustus J. C. Hare, who had real merits as a traveler. He worked hard on his guide books, and his "Memorials of a Quiet Life" had immense success with peaceable, religious people who like easily written records of aimable lives.

***

Mr. A. E. W. Mason has gone to Morocco, where he has evidently been attracted by the civil wars now raging. It was in Morocco that he obtained his local color for his novel, "Miranda of the Balcony."

***

Mrs. Humphry Ward is slowly recovering from a very painful illness, from which she has been suffering for the last month.

***

In the course of a lecture delivered last Monday before the Manchester Philosophical Society, Marie Corelli denounced the critics very severely. She was entertained at luncheon and dinner by the Lord Mayor of Manchester. Much honor was paid to her at the Town Hall.

***

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have secured the American rights to "The Sins of a Saint," by Aitken Swan. The book will be published in London by Sonnenschein & Co. E. B.

Prof. Blackburn Misrepresented.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Under "Topics of the Week" in your issue of Jan. 10 I find a statement that the demand for a "high-grade literary journal" was "put into forcible words" by myself at the late meeting of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America. Your article is based no doubt on a report of the meeting in one of the Chicago dailies, in which the reporter not only composed a speech for me, but put into my mouth among other "forcible words" the statement that the sole purpose of this "high-grade" journal is "to preserve to the future the most worthy of the smaller efforts of literary men"!

That I should be represented as favoring such an enterprise is a personal matter which I should not consider it necessary to discuss in the press, even though I am charged with making so asinine a statement as the one just quoted. But as your article shows that the report has gained attention in the East, (and presumably in other sections of the country,) it seems possible that it may place the Modern Language Association in a false light. I hope, therefore, that you will find room for a correct statement of what "the West demands," so far as that demand can be inferred from the proceedings of the late meeting at the University of Chicago.

Among the topics selected for discussion at the separate meeting of the English section on Jan. 2 was "The Possibility of Founding a High-grade Literary Journal in the West." I was requested by the Secretary to act as presiding officer, and in that capacity I announced the topic and stated that I supposed that the word "possibility" as used in the printed programme implied a question whether such a journal, if founded, would be likely to find local contributors of "high grade," or receive the necessary financial support. I made no speech, and put no demand of the West into "forcible" words, or any other words. At my request, Prof. Carpenter of Chicago opened the discussion. He opposed the establishment of a Western journal, for the reason, which you also give in your article, that literature is general, not sectional, and added very pointedly that the topic was not one that concerned us at all as members of an association whose purpose is the promotion of the study and teaching of the modern languages. No other member offered any remarks whatever; no committee was appointed or proposed, and it was plain that all present agreed entirely with the speaker in his assertion that such a matter lies entirely outside the province of the Modern Language Association.

Whether the West demands a special journal of its own to preserve the "smaller efforts" of literary men is a question on which I have no information, but it is certain that no such demand has been voiced by me or supported by the Modern Language Association of America.

F. A. BLACKBURN.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1903.

Another Fanshawe to Be Sold.

The "Fanshawe" to be sold by Messrs. Libbie in Boston during next week's sale of Jan. 27-29 is nearly as good a copy as the one sold by them Oct. 28, 1902, for the record price of $840. Its minor defects are these: The binding, original boards, is somewhat worn, and a portion of the paper label is missing; a name written on the title page and last leaf has been cut through with a knife two-thirds up from the bottom, and part of top margin of last leaf has been torn off. In spite of these defects it should bring a large sum, for the rarity of "Fanshawe" in any condition is extreme. Not within a decade at least have two copies occurred for sale within one season.

The same sale includes Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," 1839, in original paper wrappers, but with a small embossed library stamp on title page and front corner; Longfellow's "Poem on Slavery," 1842, a fine, uncut copy of the first edition, in the original yellow glazed wrappers, and bearing the following on its title page: "J. R. Lowell, Dec. 15, 1842"; Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal," 1848, glazed boards, uncut, a presentation copy from the author; Lowell's "Il Pescebello," 1862, a rare little pamphlet of thirty-two pages, stitched together without cover or title page; Thoreau's "Concord and Merrimac Rivers," 1849, presentation copy from the author; Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," 1855, fine, fresh copy of the first edition in the original cloth; Whittier's "Legends of New England," 1831, boards, uncut, paper label, but binding worn; Dinsmoor's "Incident Poems," 1828, containing the first poem of Whittier in any book over his own name, an immaculate copy, called the finest and tallest yet offered for sale by auction, and Whittier's "History of Haverhill," 1832, also described as the finest yet offered. There is also a rare hitherto unknown Whittier broadside, "Little Eva Song: Words by John G. Whittier, Music by Manuel Emilio," printed in quarto form on linen, and apparently issued six months after the first publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In addition the sale contains a number of uncommon autograph letters and two very rare prints, one of them Paul Revefe's "Boston Massacre," (a small portion of upper left hand corner torn off, but of great value in any shape, the French copy selling for $800,) the other being a perfect and brilliant example of Blodget's "Plan of the Battle of Lake George," 1755, the Whitmore copy of which, though damaged, fetched $155 last November.

Fine Bookmaking.

A model of fine bookmaking is "The Story of a Motto and a Mark," by Walter Gilliss, just issued in a limited edition from the Gilliss Press. This contains the history of the "mark" of the Gilliss Press and explains the meaning of the inscription upon its shield. Incidentally it includes a veracious history of printers' marks and mottoes from the beginning of the craft. The little book, which contains only fifty-six pages, is of about the size and proportions of an Elzevir. The type was expressly imported. The chapter initials, printed in gold on pale blue squares, are particularly tasteful. The few illustrations are of unique historical and technical interest.

Mr. Platt's Annual.

Mr. John James Platt, poet of the Ohio Valley, is the editor and chief "begetter" of a handsome volume called "The Hesperian Tree, an Annual of the Ohio Valley, 1903." This large octavo is a handsome example of bookmaking in every respect, creditable alike to the publisher, (S. F. Harriman of Columbus,) to the printer, (the Champlin Press of that city,) to the paper maker, and, above all, to Mr. Platt and the writers in prose and verse, the designers and draughtsmen, and other artists associated with him. The book contains "original stories, sketches, essays, and poems by writers native to or identified with the Ohio Valley States, accompanied by or illustrated with reproductions by the best current processes from pictures and drawings as well as works in sculpture by artists also native to or identified with the same region." The edition is limited to 500 copies, and the price of each volume is $5 net. Among the sixty-five literary contributors are men and women of such wide renown as John Hay, W. D. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, Madison, Cawein, and Edith M. Thomas. Paintings, pottery, sketches, and stationary by artists born in the Ohio Valley are beautifully reproduced. Yet the chief charm of the book is not pictorial. The freshness, imaginative sweep, and vitality of many of the contributions in prose and verse are not to be denied. This is a book to read as well as to look at.

Greek Masterpieces.

Prof. J. H. Wright of Harvard has edited a collection of "Masterpieces of Greek Literature," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The actual work of choosing the worthy originals and the fitting translations, however, was done by a recent graduate of Bryn Mawr, Clara Hitchcock Seymour, with the advice of her father, the Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale. It was Miss Seymour, too, who wrote the short biographical and critical notes which enhance the interest of the translations. All the old favorites are there in their most beautiful English dress; a number of authors little known to any but the very widely read are rescued from undeserved obscurity. Campbell's translation of Tyrtaeus's "Martial Elegy" is worthy of a comparison with his own well-known "Pleasures of Hope." Hay's version of Archilochus's "Tossed on a Sea of Troubles, Soul, My Soul," will bring cheer to many a downcast spirit. The Scholia of Callistratus and of Hybrias the Cretan are rousing good drinking songs, and Symonds's translations of the "Swallow Song" and of Alcaeus's "Winter" richly deserve reprinting here. Homer, Sappho, Anacreon, Pindar, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Demosthenes, Theocritus, and Lucian are the better known names represented; in each case the most characteristic extract is chosen to illustrate its own class, and nearly all the classes of extant Greek poetry are included.

Scenes in the life of Hector from Bryant's translation of the Iliad and one book of the Odyssey open the volume and give a glimpse of epic poetry. Lyric poetry is exemplified by Tyrtaeus, Sappho, Pindar, &c. Mrs. Browning's "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus and Plumptre's "Antigone" of Sophocles are given entire; these, with Robert Browning's "Alcestis" of Euripides, stand for Greek tragedy. Scenes from the "Birds" and "Frogs" of Aristophanes in Frere's paraphrases show Greek comedy at its best. Jowett's Plato and Lord Brougham's Demosthenes translations are drawn upon for specimens of prose, while Calverley and Arnold's translation exhibit the "Idyls" of Theocritus, the post-classical poet. The book closes with extracts from Lucian, the prose satirist of the second century.

Regnier, the French Poet.

Edmund Gosse says that Henri de Régnier's new volume of poems, "La Cité des Eaux," just published in Paris, is the most important book of poetry produced in France thus far this Winter. Régnier has been before the public sixteen or seventeen years. In Mr. Gosse's opinion "his verse is learned, copious, varied, and always distinguished. Like all the younger poets of France, he has posed as a revolutionary, and has adopted a new system of aesthetics, and in particular an emancipated prosody. But he has carried his reforms to no absurd excess; he has kept in touch with the tradition, and he has never demanded more liberty than he required to give ease to the movements of his genius. By the side of the fanatics of the new schools he has often seemed conservative, and sometimes almost reactionary. He has always had too much to say and too great a joy in saying it to be forever fidgeting about his apparatus."

Some of the most striking verses in the new volume are the sonnets on Versailles, which give it a title. Mr. Gosse says: "M. de Régnier wanders through the pavilions and across the terraces of Versailles, and everywhere he studies the effect of its mossed and melancholy waters. He becomes hypnotized at last, and the very inclosures of turf take the form of pools to his eyes. The vast and monumental garden stretches itself before us in these sonnets, with its invariable alleys of cypress and box, its porcelain dolphins, its roses floating across the wasted marble of its statues, the strange autumnal odor of its boscages and its labyrinths, and, above all, still regnant, the majestic and monotonous façade of its incomparable palace."

Stock Speculation.

"The A B C of Stock Speculation," written and published by S. Q. Nelson, ($1.50,) is the third alphabet of this kind to appear in this publisher's "Wall Street Library." Of the 232 pages, the theory of speculation as evolved by Charles H. Dow requires seventy-five. The author frankly states that "there is no royal road to success in speculation. No infallible plan to make money has yet been discovered. Experience and observation are valuable, however, when intelligent, and the average speculator will find a study of the book both useful and profitable." Among the chapter headings are, for instance: Stock Speculation and Gambling, Morality of Wall Street, Swings Within Swings, Concerning Discretionary Accounts, The Physical Position of the Stock Speculator, Temperament and Equipment, The Tipster, Record of Five Panics, Dealing in Unissued Stocks. The book concludes with this sage utterance: "The small operator cannot put prices up, but if his premises are sound he can hold stock with the assurance that large operators and investors will put the price up for [illegible]

"GERMANY"

Speaker Henderson, during a visit in Berlin, said to Wolf von Schierbrand, then chief correspondent there of the Associated Press, "Berlin for an American is the most delicate ground to tread."

For seven consecutive years Mr. von Schierbrand trod the "delicate ground," thoroughly familiarizing himself during this time with every phase of public and private life in the young and ambitious Empire. He shrewdly observed the rapid commercial and naval expansion of the Empire, gaining a complete insight into this remarkable phenomenon.

The kaleidoscopic and brilliant picture he has drawn in his book, "Germany: the Welding of a World Power," is unique and reads like a series of instantaneous mental photographs, with the actors in it moving and speaking.

No intelligent American can afford to go without this book, which is the first complete and truth-telling portrayal of the Germany of to-day. It is more than this: it is an absorbingly interesting book which, once taken up, one finds it hard to put down.

Here are passages taken at random from the mass of testimony as to the worth of "Germany":

N. Y. Sun: "Every chapter of this book ought to be read."
Philadelphia Inquirer: "Undoubtedly one of the most important books of the year."
N. Y. Herald: "Most eminently interesting and instructive."
Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Full of valuable information very timely at this moment."
Chicago Evening Post: "A less pretentious but far more informing, valuable, and intelligent work on modern Germany."
San Francisco Chronicle: "A better insight into the social and political conditions than any other author we know of."
N. Y. American and Journal: "A capital book, painstaking, intelligent, sincere, and eminently readable."
N. Y. Times: "Book will be found of particular value."
Brooklyn Eagle: "One of the few modern historical monographs of real importance."
St. Louis Westliche Post: "Clear picture of existing conditions."
N. Y. Staats-Zeitung: "Most comprehensive and fascinating book."
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser: "No easy task, fulfilled remarkably well."
N. Y. Public Opinion: "Best view of the present status of Germany yet appeared."
Chicago Western Trade Journal: "Among the really important books of the year none deserves to take higher rank."
Brooklyn Citizen: "One of the ablest examples of condensed historical writing that the public has had in recent years."
St. Paul Pioneer Press: "Most interesting and timely."

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A FEW LETTERS.

Mr. Buell Returns to the Subject of Andrew Jackson.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MR. FRED H. COMSTOCK seems to misapprehend my phrase to the effect that Dr. Wilson, in his "History of the American People," is the first historian to tell us why Andrew Jackson was. He suggests that I forget Prof. Sumner's "Life of Jackson" and Prof. Fiske's sketch of him in Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography. I have read both without finding reason to alter the phrase or the view it expresses. On the whole, Prof. Sumner's work impressed me as an elaborate apology for Jackson himself, with a historical explanation to mankind at large of the reasons which induced the American people to honor and elevate him as they did.

I rose from the reading of Prof. Sumner's work convinced that his extenuation of the conduct of the American people in this respect left nothing to be desired. He seemed to make it perfectly clear that mankind at large must forgive the American people for running Jackson three times for the Presidency and electing him twice, because they didn't know any better.

An undertone of similar purport runs through Prof. Fiske's monograph. Both do indeed tell us why Jackson was, but they both leave upon your mind the unpleasant impression that Jackson was a popular mistake, if not a National blunder.

Prof. Wilson avoids this campaign document fashion of writing history, gives the underlying facts and causes without argument, and describes their effects without either criticism or apology. From this point of view I must adhere to the phrase which Mr. Comstock disapproves. Perhaps, however, Mr. Comstock's chief cause of discontent may be found in his concluding paragraph:

> As Mr. Buell does not comment on Dr. Wilson's views of Jackson's relations to the "spoils system," it is apprehended that neither Dr. Wilson nor Mr. Buell has been able to defend the foundation laid by Jackson "of a gigantic system of corruption."

This observation might easily be mistaken for a voice from the tomb of Federalism. It suited the purposes of the Federalists to teach—whether they believed it or not—that the principal function of government was the appointment of Postmasters, clerks, and tide-waiters, and that therefore Jackson's clean sweep of the barnacles and hibernators fastened upon the public service under the aristocratic and oligarchic régime was a mere grab at "spoils." In those days about seven-eighths of the public writing was done by Federalists, or at least their writings had vastly wider circulation than those of Democrats. By incessant harping on "spoils" they ultimately created a broadcast impression that Jackson was the exponent of nothing but removal of ancient incumbents from office and the public deposits from the United States Bank.

Most men of sound business sense will agree that the mere clerical force of any Government should be as free as possible from the vicissitudes of party politics. But this is a proposition of business method rather than of political principle. The bank, too, was a business institution under Government patronage. The universality of its notes was a convenience. But it, like the barnacle civil service, had become a power for perpetuation of the aristocratic régime for whose overthrow the people selected Jackson as their instrument. Under such conditions—which amounted to a bloodless revolution—the appanages had to share the fate of the régime.

These things, which it pleased the Federalists to harp on as "the spoils system," were only surface incidents. The real significance, the paramount political fact, of Jackson's election as the common people's President was the passing of the sceptre from New England and Virgina; and, in the end, actual popular sovereignty based on manhood suffrage and majority rule.

Beyond this the forces whose exponent Jackson was believed in manifest destiny. They were territorial expansionists to a degree that in our day would be called "imperialism." New England alone—a compact bunch of little States—saw the inevitable passing of her power in the creation of new Commonwealths, and resisted expansion with an energy which impelled John Quincy Adams in 1843 to declare that the annexation of Texas would justify the secession of New England from the Union.

No other chapter in our history is as repulsive as the attitude of New England toward the rest of the Union from the reign of John Adams to the end of the Mexican war. It was a sectional selfishness that smothered patriotism until, verily, they seemed ready to beat the Sword of Bunker Hill into codfish hooks and supplant the Goddess of Liberty with a brazen image of Hester Prynne.

Jackson's mission was that of leading the common people to overthrow this citadel of Federalism. It was demolished. Out of its ruins grew a readjustment of party organization which, whatever its faults, embodied the virtue of actual popular sovereignty—in New England itself, as well as elsewhere. It is not too much to say that the popular forces of which Andrew Jackson was the exponent conquered New England and compelled her to keep step to the music of the Union without shedding a drop of blood. That was the fundamental "why" and the enduring "wherefore" of Andrew Jackson.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1903.

Perfec. Short Stories.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

From time to time I have noticed the comment in your ever-interesting REVIEW upon the short story and its development, and my deep interest as an appreciator of this branch of literature in its finer expression in different forms and languages tempts me to ask the courtesy of your columns for a word upon the subject.

Mr. W. L. Alden's repeated praise of Mr. Conrad's story, "Youth," which, like him, I read in Blackwood's some years ago, suggests the thought that the short story is finer in its most perfect form than the long novel—as a class—in which the appeal of charm is less vivid and direct. As an instance, Mrs. Wharton's short stories are much better, to my mind, than her long novel, notwithstanding Mr. Austin's praise.

A story by Mr. Chambers in the December Harper's, "The Bridal Pair," has splendidly sustained the difficult demands of psychological thought in fiction and is of almost faultless workmanship.

READER.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 17, 1903.

"The Poe Cult."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Didier's reply to my criticism of his Bookman article on "The Poe Cult" is not wholly convincing. In the first place, in defending his statement that the British Museum copy of "Tamerlane" is "imperfect," though that imperfection consists solely in the absence of the original paper wrappers, he says: "I know that the British Museum copy is not regarded as a perfect one." This view may be questioned. The British Museum copy would be a finer one were it in the original binding, but when one considers the book's extraordinary rarity, only three copies being known, the absence of the covers is overlooked by collectors. One is fortunate, indeed, to see the book in any shape. To continue the argument, how many of the world's oldest and rarest books exist to-day in their original bindings? Is Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, first or second issue, to be considered "imperfect" if it does not boast the original binding of sheep? Bibliographers are fastidious, as Mr. Didier says, but the absence of the date in the title page of Denton's "New York," 1670, for example, is a vastly more important matter than the absence of the original covers, and in this instance one may remind Mr. Didier that the Ashburton copy of Denton's work, which brought the record price of £400 in November, 1900, was unbound, the original binding being sheep or vellum.

In the second place, he calls Poe's "Murders in the Rue Morgue" a "reprint," a "republication." As a matter of fact, the first separate issue in book form of anything written by a great literary artist is more valuable than any magazine or annual that contained the story as it first appeared in print. Lastly, I called in question Mr. Didier's statement that "Poe's letters possess a market value five times as great as those of Byron, twice as great as those of Shelley, and one hundred times as great as those of Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, and other contemporaneous American authors," and he says in reply, "Is there any record of a Byron letter selling for more than $50, one of Shelley's selling for $125, or a Bryant, Longfellow, or Lowell letter for more than $2.50?"

Mr. Didier seems to be unfamiliar with the auction market, in which every season for the last few years autograph sales have established astonishing records. One instance will be sufficient: Sotheby's sale of Dec. 4 last, when a Byron letter sold for "more than $50," in reality bringing £90.

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE ON "POE IN THE AUCTION ROOM."

Southern Literature Again.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your article in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Dec. 27, referring to "Southern Literature" suggests much to the thoughtful mind. It is, as was mentioned in the article, not a question of patriotic reverence for the idols of one's own section nor yet artificial stimulation by means of publishing houses—when one seeks to establish a literature. The people must learn to love books, to read them, and to give them to their friends. And most of us Southerners have not yet acquired the bookish habit so common with the great masses of the people of Germany, France, or New England. It is not the ambition of the average middle-class man in the South to make a scholar of his son. To him the lawyer or preacher may have his books; but not the ordinary citizen. I have heard a well-to-do farmer in North Carolina soundly scold his son for being snugly "seated in his room like a lawyer reading" on a rainy day. The son was sent in a hurry to "the barn to find something to do." In ante-bellum days the man who ruled the land was a lawyer or a gentleman planter who was expected to monopolize the learning. Small property holders who, notwithstanding, represented a large majority of the white population, sought information of the 'squire when he desired and he received it in the main free of charge; he never thought of reading books and becoming himself his own counselor. The slaveholder under such conditions was the only purchaser of the literary output, and he purchased more for ornament than for actual use. The bookmaker's trade fared ill under such a régime.

Not a little of this same spirit is manifested in some of our best colleges at present. The most influential educational institution in the South allows its library to be opened to students only on two or three stated days of the week, and then only for a few hours. The majority of colleges in Virginia—so long our Southern exemplar—do not even now throw open their libraries to all as is done in schools of the same grade in the North. A library is to a large class of our people still a sort of museum—a place of safe keeping for books rather than a workshop. In one large Virginia school the students have been conducting a regular agitation campaign for several months calling for an open library—leading their Faculty in this! Of all the libraries erected and kept open by means of Carnegie's liberality few, only two or three, I believe, are located in our section. Richmond actually refuses to accept a hundred-thousand-dollar public library, even though the Aldermen have once formally accepted it, because, forsooth, the negro must be allowed to use it.

But there is room for hope! The future means as much for our section intellectually as it surely promises in things material. In addition to the magazines mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS there are some others equally promising and already well received; to instance, The South Atlantic Quarterly of Durham, N. C., and the Southern History Papers of Washington. The editors of these publications, as well as their contributors, are men of broad culture and catholicity of spirit. Besides this, the public libraries, where there are such, are beginning to be well used. In North Carolina, for example, the State Library is opened from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.—unusual hours for the South—and, what is equally significant, the negroes, even under a strenuous Democratic régime, are allowed free use of its treasures. The colleges in many instances are beginning to teach their students the use and value of books, and their libraries are growing rapidly. In the country and particularly in small towns the circulating library has made its appearance; in one State 500 small public school libraries were established last year by public taxation, aided by private munificence.

Books of singular importance are being produced by Southern men, books of critical and literary value. Good examples of this may be seen in Col. McCrady's four-volumed history of South Carolina, in the invaluable North Carolina Colonial and State Records, and in the various works of Thomas A. Owens of Alabama and Frank L. Riley of Mississippi. In pure literature mention might be made of Prof. Harrison of Virginia, of Thomas Dixon of North Carolina, and of course of the brilliant coterie of Southern writers connected with The Atlanta Constitution. But the works of these men are all published by Northern houses, not because of their being Northern, but because of the value of the books themselves. Far from encouraging the production of a specifically Southern literature, these very writers hasten on the day when our isolation shall cease. The Southern harvest is ripe for the man who can reap it. That man is apt to be to the manor born; his reward will be great, and his rank high in the world of American literature.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Randolph-Mason College, Jan. 14, 1903.

Missouri Flora.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am only too glad to be corrected by Mr. Lewis's letter, which I have just now read, as to the uniqueness of the "Flora of Jackson County, Missouri."

I have not seen the "Flora Festrica" which he mentions, but I take it, from his description, to be a true local manual.

I am delighted that it exists, and only wish that I possessed a copy of it.

Still, with that exception—over half a century ago—it remains that what I said is correct. Mr. Mackenzie's book is unique, though I trust it will not long remain so.

CAMERON MANN.

Bishop's House, Fargo, N. D., January, 1902.

Was Roger Williams an Agnostic?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I be allowed a brief space in which to notice Mr. Richman's courteous reply (Jan. 17) to my criticism published Jan. 3. It is very evident that Mr. Richman uses the term Agnostic in a sense quite unusual, or else that he misunderstands Roger Williams's position. Agnosticism is defined as "the theory that God is unknown or unknowable," or "in loose usage, the view that all supernatural beings or existences, all spiritual verities, &c., are unknowable or at least incomprehensible." (See Standard Dictionary.) It is a technical theological term with a definite meaning. There is no evidence that Roger Williams ever abandoned a definite faith in the being of God or in the spiritual truths of the Christian revelation. He did question the validity of the outward rites and institutions of religion as then practiced, on account of the corruption in the Church in genera, but he was as orthodox in his doctrinal beliefs as any Puritan of his day.

He is charged with having "discarded all theologies" and of "becoming a humble seeker after truth," as if he had abandoned all certainties in religious faith. In his reply to my criticism Mr. Richman associates Williams with Huxley, saying "he brought religion so close to the Agnostic point of the late Prof. Huxley," &c. The fact is that they were so wide apart that the two names should not be spoken the same day. As well might the Friends of to-day be called Agnostics, and put in the same category with Mr. Huxley, because they practice no outward rites of religion.

Had Mr. Richman said that Roger Williams was agnostic (spelt without the capital A) as to the institutions and forms of Christianity, it might have been allowed to pass without notice, though even then some other word would have been better. Williams was a Dissenter, pure and simple, gifted, as Mr. Bryce says, "with a double portion of the dissidence of dissent." He dissented from the Puritans in the matter of religious liberty, in the question of the ownership of the soil, and in his view of the outward organization and ceremonies of religion, and that is all that Mr. Bryce intended to be understood as meaning by his language when he called him in the same sentence "an orthodox Puritan." His dissent did not extend to his doctrinal beliefs. The Dissenters of England occupy substantially the same theological positions as the State Church, although they repudiate all union of Church and State and the ecclesiastical forms established by law. They would protest vehemently and most justly against the slightest suspicion of agnosticism.

It is possible that Mr. Richman, like many others, does not understand fully the term "seeker," which was applied to a small Puritan sect in the seventeenth century, and by which Roger Williams was known. It did not describe men who were uncertain and afloat in their theological views, but men who were "seeking the true Church, ministry, and sacraments," that is, a new external order of things. They were "seekers after truth," but it was truth within a very limited sphere, while they held clearly and firmly the great body of essential truth undiminished. (See Schaff-Herzog Encyclo.)

Roger Williams has left himself on record as believing in God, "the most Holy and only Wise," in "the Holy Trinity," in "the Bible as God's Word," in the doctrine of "regeneration by the Holy Spirit," in "salvation through the grace and mercy of the Saviour," in the communion of saints, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the life everlasting. Surely this is pretty substantial and definite creed for a man who was an Agnostic or had any tendency to agnosticism. And this creed, which he held firmly, he preached to the Indians, as their loved apostle, as long as he lived, removing his residence into their neighborhood for a time that he might have easier access to them, and suffering many privations and perils that he might persuade them to a like faith and hope and to a life of purity and obedience to God.

Such facts show us how little value is to be attached to Mr. Edward Eggleston's statement, which Mr. Richman quotes in justification of his position, that Roger Williams "passed out into the region of devout and contented uncertainty." If this refers to any uncertainty in matters of essential doctrine, it is not in harmony with the known facts. I am still constrained to believe that any suspicion of agnosticism, properly understood, or any tendency thereto, cannot be chargeable against Roger Williams, and is utterly without justification.

HENRY M. KING.

Providence, Jan. 19, 1903.

Danger of Superficial Readings

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Though not a member of the New York Library Club, I was fortunate enough to be a visitor at its last monthly meeting at Columbia University. The talk on the "Dangers of Overreading," by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon of the Cathedral Library, interested me very much. It was instructive throughout, but I think that some may have received a wrong impression from his words. It is because of this that I "crave the indulgence of an overworked editor" for some space in his columns.

In the first place, I think that the title of the address was inappropriate. Instead of being "The Dangers of Overreading," it should have been, I think, "The Danger of Superficial Reading." The reason is obvious, it seems to me. There can be no danger of overreading, of reading too much, if that which is read is assimilated. To use the doctor's own figure of speech, there can be no danger of overeating if the food which is taken into the body is assimilated—made part and parcel of one's self. It is only that food which is perfectly digested that finally becomes part of the body. "Overeating," bolted food, makes one sick. Overreading, bolted knowledge, more elegantly known as superficial reading, is as dangerous to the mind as bolted food is dangerous to our physical well-being.

In the course of his address the doctor remarked that "much reading destroys the power of individual thought." To me just the opposite seems true. Here again it is superficial reading, not much reading, that "destroys the power of individual thought." I believe that a man should read as many books as he can. But he should read the thought, not the words alone. "Thought produces thought," and so the reading of what somebody else thinks develops the thought faculties of the reader, provided, I say, that the thought is read. We find that all great writers read much, but not superficially. This can be proved by opening any volume of Macaulay, Emerson, Lowell, or any other great writer and noting the many references to other works therein contained. The reverend gentleman himself, as he stood there, was a living contradiction to his own statements. Certainly, with all due respect to him as a scholar, so profound a knowledge as he displayed in his quotations from history and philosophy could not have been gained except by much reading, especially in topics pertaining to history.

But I do not mean to criticise what the doctor said. I only wish to correct any impression that may have been made by his words that much reading is harmful. It is not. Superficial reading it is that is dangerous; that kind where only words are seen by the eye, and not thought by the mind.

DAVID HAAR.

New York, Jan. 19, 1903.

The Spelling of Negro.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of last Saturday Mr. J. M. Boddy quotes me as saying that the spelling of the word negro with a capital "N" was "highly improper, ungrammatical, and unscientific." Now, the fact is that I did not say what Mr. Boddy represents me to have said. I cited Macaulay as an authority for spelling the word with a small "n," and I said that I was not able to believe that Macaulay had, in his latest writings, followed a spelling demonstrably incorrect. But I did not dispute that authorities could be produced in favor of spelling the word with a small "n." Some expressions used by Mr. Boddy in his first article seemed to imply that it was his opinion that there was no good authority in favor of spelling the word with a small letter, and it was to disprove this that I quoted the passages from Macaulay and others.

As to Mr. Boddy's quotation from Longfellow containing the word negro spelled with a capital letter, the following verse from Campbell may be set off against it, as the verse in question contains the word spelled with a small "n":

> TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
> Your Standard's constellation types
> White freedom by its stars,
> But what's the meaning of the stripes?
> They mean your negroes' scars.

Alexandria, Va., Jan. 14, 1903. G. P.

The Cherry Tree Myth.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As Washington's Birthday draws near the public has for some two generations been accustomed to reading and hearing a variety of more or less humorous stuff about the cherry tree story. The late James Parton particularly detested this myth. He was right in saying that its only effect has been to cover Washington's name with ridicule, and that the average American of to-day never thinks of our first President except in connection with the silly hatchet fable, written in 1801 by the crack-brained "Parson" Weems. I am surprised and grieved to find that the story is read to this day by children in the New York schools. It appears in Barnes's National Reader, published by the American Book Company, and is in the traditional mawkish, phraseology, as may be seen by the following sample:

"'Looking up at his father, he said, 'Father, I did it. I cannot tell a lie about it. I cut it with my little hatchet.' His father was very much pleased to know that his boy would not tell a lie."

The admission of this story was due either to some oversight or to a surprising lack of taste on the part of both publishers and compilers. I would humbly suggest that in future editions the few pages devoted to the cherry tree fable be replaced by new matter.

LIBRE PENSEUR.

New York, Jan. 18, 1903.

1903

BOSTON IDEAS.

London Criticism of C. G. D. Roberts—A Book for Imperialists.

MYSTERIOUS are the fortunes of books published both in the United Kingdom and the United States. Sometimes the English reviews precede their subjects by months; and, again, long after a story has been read and forgotten on this side of the Atlantic it makes a new avatar in London, and one renews one's youth in reading of it. "The Heart of the Ancient Wood," for instance, has just manifested itself to The London Queen, which finds it one of the very best books "of the year," but, evidently without intentional equivocation, says that the author has created "no heroine more human than Knoof, the great she bear." Its only doubt is as to the possibility of a panther's attacking a human being. The panther, it says, follows human beings because it loves their company, and it tells of a virtuous panther which attacked a bad jaguar "while it was killing a man." This amiable romance properly has a puma for its hero, and is a perfectly safe story to tell outside of the puma's own territory, and possibly within its limits; but, shades of Fenimore Cooper and Mayne Reid! is the great North American cat a dog that he should do this thing? The panther's love for the human being is the love of the untamed Fijian or the Timbuctoo cassowary for the missionary, and when he attacks any other beast who has caught a man it is as the burgomaster gull falls upon the kittiwake, or the State boss upon the ward boss. The Queen desires to question Prof. Roberts as to the panther; it really should do so before it goes near the animal's cage at the Zoo.

⁂

Having produced the bane, the anti-Imperialist, it is only proper that Boston should bring forth the antidote, and it will soon appear in "A Blow from Behind," by Mr. F. C. Chamberlain, who brings his legal training in cases of international importance to bear upon those conditions in Manila and in the Philippines which made it impossible for the United States to follow English precedents and leave the islands as soon as naval and military superiority were demonstrated. He shows that the worst enemy of the American soldier is not the Filipino, but his countryman who strikes the blow from behind. The substance of all this will not be new to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, but it is sadly needed by those whose only light is the darkness emanating from an anti-Imperialist newspaper.

⁂

Mr. Chamberlain's book will be published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, who also have in preparation "Social Evolution or Regeneration," by Mr. R. C. Douglas, and a "Life of Elijah Kellogg," edited by Prof. W. L. Mitchell of Bowdoin College and written by Judge Grimes of Nashua, N. H., and other friends of Mr. Kellogg, each one taking in hand that period of Mr. Kellogg's life with which he is best acquainted. The volume will contain "Icilius," "Regulus," "Spartacus," and other productions once familiar to all schoolboys, as well as some valuable biographical material showing the quality of a mind curiously untouched by later Victorian influences and to the last cherishing its youthful ideals of eloquence and of Roman patriotism.

⁂

The indefatigable Mr. Stratemeyer has written "The Young Explorers of the Isthmus" for the Pan-American Series, and is preparing "The Fall of Montreal" for the Colonial Series, the former for publication in the Spring, the latter for the early Autumn.

⁂

Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin's novels so little suggest the statistician that his appearance as candidate in the regular line of promotion for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rather surprises even those who faithfully read all the little biographies of authors, and consequently think that Mr. Howells lives at Ponkapog, and Mr. Aldrich at Dixondale, and Mr. Dix in Benicia Street. Those who knew him in the anti-Quincy Adams Sawyer period are aware, however, that he is enthusiastic in his profession, enjoying not only its frequent surprises and coincidences, but its routine drudgery. Whether or not he would equal Mr. Wadlin in his keenness for the correction of abuses and negligence, or Mr. Wright in that quiet persistence which seemed to draw desired material to his desk by sheer magnetic power, is another matter. Zeal, experience, and industry certainly would not be lacking.

⁂

Mr. John T. Morse's biographical and historical labors occupy so large a space in the public eye that his legal work is quite unknown to many of his admirers, but his "The Law of Banks and Banking" is still the highest authority in its own department, and its fourth edition, revised carefully and enlarged by some 1,800 new cases, comes down to 1903. Mr. Frank Parsons of the Boston University School of Law and a large number of assistants have for three years been at work on this revision of the third edition, have more than doubled the number of cases cited, have reinforced the references to the conflict of laws by references to minor, and have added the parallel citations in the National Reporter system to the ordinary methods of citation. The work now makes two large volumes, which are published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

⁂

In lighter vein this firm announces "The Wars of Peace," by Miss Annie F. Wilson, a Maine graduate of Wellesley in 1896. The hero pits himself against the trust organized by his father and attempts to manage a small mill according to his own ideas, and comes to grief, as might be expected. The author made economics her special study at Wellesley, and is familiar with the conditions of the poorer class of workmen, having been for some months one of the workers at the Elizabeth Peabody House at West End. There is no seriousness whatsoever about Miss Helen Millicete's "A Detached Pirate," although a divorce is one of its incidents. A reconciliation follows, and the action flits from London and Halifax to New York, and takes place entirely "in society."

⁂

Andy Adams, cowboy, is known to all those writers of cowboy books who have taken the trouble to visit the cowboy country, and he has now written a story, "The Log of a Cowboy," which shows how he appears to himself, and is therefore unique. It tells of a "drive" of 3,500 miles from Mexico to Montana with 3,000 cattle in the herd, and gives the log of the five months' journey, with some of the yarns told by the campfire. Mr. Adams has, to use his own phrase, lived on a horse for years, and has made his way to the position of foreman and has reserved his most valuable knowledge for this book, which will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

⁂

A sharper contrast than that between his volume and Mr. Clarence Moore Weed's "The Flower Beautiful" could hardly be imagined. This work treats of the decorative use of flowers in many places and on many occasions.

⁂

Miss Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days" prepares readers for an interesting anthology, "The Poets of Transcendentalism," arranged by Mr. George Willis Cooke. Here one may learn exactly what those of whom she writes really said—Margaret Fuller, Cranch, Thoreau, Alcott, Emerson, Jones Very, Ellery Channing, and some thirty-five others, all feeling younger, stronger, and surer than any body of men and women has ever felt since. It is pretty to hear those who profit by their thought and work sneering at it, now calling it narrow, and now labeling it futile, and asking, "Who reads it?" Mr. Cooke's book may silence some of them by showing them the source of thoughts and even of phrases which they fondly deem their own. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Jan. 22, 1903.

John Bigelow on Sleep.

A new and revised edition of John Bigelow's book on "The Mystery of Sleep" will be issued Feb. 6 by Harper & Brothers. The author has so thoroughly rewritten the edition of 1896 that the present one is practically new. Since the publication of the first monograph, Mr. Bigelow says, he has devoted much time in trying to confirm or correct his views as regards sleep, and, he tells us in his preface to the new edition, "especially to divine, as far as is possible, the purpose of our Creator is requiring one-third of our lives to be spent in a state of absolute unconsciousness, as in death." The results of his meditations have strengthened his convictions that the supposed exemptions from customary toils and activities was not the final purpose of sleep. He asserts that it is as much the "part of wisdom to so order our lives as to avoid everything apt to interfere or impair the quality or quantity of our sleep, as in our waking hours it is to respect the laws of life essential to the growth, health, and perfection of our bodies."

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bigelow states: "It scarcely requires prophetic vision to foresee the time when the art or science of sleeping will be studied as systematically as the physiology of our nutritive and nervous systems, and then much of the literature and pseudo-science now in vogue, relating to both, will find their way in to the wallet wherein Time puts alms for Oblivion."

He sets forth the following propositions:

It is not consistent with any rational notion of a Divine Providence that we should pass one-third of our lives under conditions in which we could experience no spiritual growth or development, as would be the inevitable result of absolute rest. * * *

The suspension of our consciousness during sleep simply interrupts our relations temporarily with the phenomenal world and shelters us from the distractions and fascinations, without which spiritual growth and development—the divine purpose of our creation—would be impossible. * * *

All virtues favor sleep and all vices discourage it.

And he asks:

Should we not regard every wish thwarted, scheme frustrated, project brought to naught, as a Sabbath of rest, like sleep, to remind us that we are not sufficient unto ourselves, and providentially designed "to withdraw man from his purpose, to hide pride from man, and to keep back his soul from the pit"? Is it not thus that we are taught to regard all our disappointments in life as manifestations of Divine love and contributory to spiritual development?

The Care of Doggy.

In "Toy Dogs: How to Breed and Rear Them," by Muriel Handley Spicer, which is published this week by the Macmillan Company, the author tells how we can obtain our "doggy" experience without losing any of our pets. She gives a careful account of all the foods and medicines she has found most useful in rearing her dogs. The index gives references to prescriptions, feeds, diseases, diets, exercises, training, washing, and every question which arises in the care of a favorite dog. The book is illustrated.

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PICTURESQUE MILAN.....Edith Wharton
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ENGLISH COURT AND SOCIETY, 1805-1900. Letters of the French Ambassadress. (Second paper.)...Mary King Waddington
THE IMPERFECT PILGRIM. Poem.....Arthur Colton
WEATHERBY'S MOTHER.....Juliet Wilbor Tompkins
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THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME. Chapters IV.—VIII.....John Fox, Jr.
PHOEBUS APOLLO. Poem.....Guy Wetmore Carryl
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CENTURY.

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THE SIXTH DAY.....Edith de Blois Laskey
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RECENT FICTION.

A Temperamental Tragedy.*

ANOTHER writer has arisen to take his place among that school of stern realists of which Ibsen, Sudermann, and Hauptmann are among the masters. In his "Deens of Deliverance" Herr van Eeden has presented a temperamental study of an extraordinarily searching order. Having invested his heroine with diverse and conflicting characteristics he stands back, as it were, and following and chronicling her every thought and action, has arrayed, as logical evidence against her, her own illogical deeds. Nothing in the character of Hedwig de Fontayne has escaped him. Hers was a highly sensitive nature, deeply sensible to spiritual things, yet tied to earth by a strong vein of human weakness and animal passions. Young, beautiful, fond of the good things of life, and left early without the guidance of a mother's watchful care, the child was allowed to grow up lacking the spiritual festering she needed so much and utterly devoid of the power or the strength to resist where resistance is most needed. Morbid she undoubtedly was to a most unwholesome degree. Suicide and death had a gruesome fascination for her, and yet life called loudly to her from every side, luxury held out its arms to her, and vice, in the guise of pleasure, beckoned alluringly on. Possessing strongly the artistic temperament without the usual outlets, for she was an artist in nothing save the art of dress, her whole life, from the time of her earliest childhood, even before she was herself conscious of it, was deadly dull. It was the life that the ordinarily wealthy, middle-class Holland family lead, but it warped her soul, hedged her in as a wall on all sides, and chained her to the rocks.

It was this dullness that inspired her first innocent girlish flirtation with Johan, a peasant, beneath her in social position, but passionate in his devotion to her. Rather than hurt his feelings by breaking with the youth entirely, she continued to encourage him with false promises until her own marriage, when, infuriated by rage and jealousy, he turned like the worm, and vented on her all the venom of his disappointed love.

In Gerard Wybrands she thought she found the antithesis of her own nature. He seemed to have been sent to her from heaven, the wisest and the best, and the girl saw in him the realization of all that was purity and virtue, while he attributed to her the perfection of womanhood that brooks no faults. But in their marriage Hedwig did not find the peace and comfort that she longed for. His devotion never found an outlet in that mad riotous love that she longed for—he was content for all time with proving his affection by constant and unremitting solicitude. She was to him a goddess too high above common men to permit of more than reverence, or at most he dared only kneel at her feet and humbly kiss her hand. And so when Ritsaart came and wooed her, first with his music and then with his words of love, she fell an easy victim to his charms.

Thus the two, in spite of high intentions and keen understanding, drew one another alternately down into the whirl of passion. And when they both came to regret their conduct they did not even then agree. For tradition and public opinion was nothing to Ritsaart. He only cared that he had allowed himself to be blinded by an illusion which led him into a quicksand of misery instead of the rock of safety; whereas Hedwig was of the same opinion with the world when it called her sinful, though she never allowed that the glory of her love had been false or a delusion.

For the rest, the downward path was easy for one constituted as was she. Herr Van Eeden does not shrink from holding the cup of gall to her lips, and, having watched her drain it to the dregs, sets down all the effects as they showed themselves. Lower and lower she sank until a thing more vile than she scarce walked the boulevards of Paris. Sick, disgusted, a prey to morphine, reckless and steeped in wickedness, she drifted to St. John's Hospital in Paris. And here Herr Van Eeden, having led her through the fires of hell, brings her now to the "deeps of deliverance." Sister Paula's teachings, so full of the spirit of forgiveness and tenderness, opened up for her a new life, which had in it the peace, without the dullness, that she had sought all her life. There was about her a peculiar sanguinity which more than anything else bespoke the weakness of her will. "It will be better to-morrow," was her constant assurance to herself, and, trusting in the redemption of to-morrow, she lived joyously for to-day.

The book is far more than a melancholy story of a woman's downfall and ultimate redemption. It is a deep moral study, Job the cripple's bitter philosophy, which, nevertheless, is full of a splendid resignation; Sister Paula's divine comfort, which still possesses so much humanity, and, above all, the stern, implacable fate of Hedwig, the cold whirlwind of emotions which forms her life—these are things which will make the reader pause and think. As a pretty story of love and happiness it can never be recommended, but as a strong, bold picture of human frailty it cannot be too highly praised.

Bonnie Prince Charlie.

A DAUGHTER OF RAASAY. By William MacLeod Raine. Illustrated by Stuart Travis. In one volume. Pp. 311. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.50.

"A Daughter of Raasay," is a title that sounds simple, unoffending, and unhistorical, but in one of those affected "forewords" which have lately taken the place of prefaces, the author, Mr. William Macleod Raine, speedily reveals that "Bonnie Prince Charlie" is the centre about which this romance revolves, and it does not require very much of a plunge into the narrative itself to convince one that the revolution is rapid, even for that most approved form of fiction, the twentieth century historical novel. Why any one should think that "the strenuous life" is of recent discovery is a mystery. It is simply a revival, along with this generation's strenuous effort to become acquainted with the lads and ladies of past epochs. Two hours spent in perusing Mr. Raine's swiftly moving tale is as invigorating as a morning on the golf links, for it takes considerable mental effort to follow up people who crowd as many adventures into their day as did these loyal but misguided followers of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, solving, as with a charm, apparently countless impossible problems of conduct.

Of course Mr. Raine's hero, Kenneth Montagu, is one of those youthful, but imperturbable and abnormally courageous individuals who invariably occupy the centre of every such novel. Equally, of course, the heroine is a masterpiece of beauty, charm, and wit, and she meets innumerable disasters, simply to be extricated from them by the resourceful Kenneth, but in some way Mr. Raine has succeeded in making them both of interest to his readers, and their doings not beyond the realm of the credible, while the villain of the plot turns out to be extremely well drawn and, as often happens, rather more agreeable than those possessed of the more homely virtues. There are Donalds and Malcoms and Macdonalds, and a sufficiency of queer Scotch words and phrases to make one sure that it is all taking place among the lochs and misty hills of the Highlands, though the scene finally shifts down to London and the Tower, the inevitable goal in the England of those days for most Pretenders and all their followers.

The author assures the public in what ought to be his preface that he has stuck as closely as possible to the accepted facts of history. That is certainly a recommendation that can not be given to all the tales that profess to be founded upon actual events. It is to be feared that, as a general thing, those who plan to get their knowledge of history from the current form of fiction will sooner or later find themselves possessed of a very much sugar-coated and diluted form of the real article.

The Author of "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur."

It was while wandering about the woods of Northern New York and thinking of the many strange sights and dramatic encounters that the old trees had witnessed that the plot of "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur" first suggested itself to the author, Olin L. Lyman. The story of the Frenchman and his daughter Renée, who had quitted their disturbed country for these shores; their rude cabin in the all but broken wilderness, are said to be historical facts. The old town of Sacket's Harbor, where many of the scenes are laid, is itself prolific in suggestions to the novelist. It is one of the most important points on Lake Ontario garrisoned by the United States Government, and there is still a barracks there where regulars rest after arduous campaigns. It was from this place that the famous "fighting Ninth" was ordered at the outbreak of the war with Spain. It was to this sleepy old town that Gen. Grant went on his wedding trip, and it was also to this place that the late Mrs. Grant paid a visit two years ago, to renew the associations of so many years before, for neither she nor the General had been there in the interim. Mr. Lyman is now living in Watertown. In referring to his literary work in the course of a conversation with his publishers he said he liked to work early in the morning and that much of the story had been written in the early morning hours, when nature was at her freshest and best.

Unfamiliar Pages of Hellenic-Persian History.

Edwin Robert Revan has written an elaborate two-volume work entitled "The House of Seleucus," which will be brought out in this country in a few weeks by Longmans, Green & Co. Besides numerous references to and citations of little-known Greek and Latin authors, the work is supplied with numerous maps and plates. The author's excuse is to be found in his opening words: "Of works dealing with the history of the Greek world between the death of Alexander and the establishment of the Roman Empire an English reader has but few at his disposal."

Starting with the date of the death of the Macedonian conqueror of the East, 323 B. C., the author begins with a detailed description of the Hellenism which was brought into the East by the conquerors and shows how it developed there through what is known as the Diadochi Wars, carried on by the successors of Alexander until the great Eastern empire of the Greeks fell a prey to the more humanizing influences of the rising Roman Empire. This period is known as the era of the Seleuci, and, with brief references to its wars, Mr. Revan devotes the larger portion of his work to defining and arranging those elements of Persian civilization which were incorporated into that of the Greek and in explaining the conditions under which these elements in art, literature, politics, and sociology developed into institutions which were never purely Hellenic, but in which Persian characteristics were never dominant.

*THE DEEPS OF DELIVERANCE. By Frederik Van Eeden. Translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson. With an introduction by Will H. Dircks. 12mo. Pp. vi.-366. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FROM THE BOOK THAT HAS TAKEN NEW ENGLAND BY STORM.

JAN. 6. THE
it snowed last nite and today, speaking in school today. i spoke the berrial of sir John More. Old Francis said he never heard enny-thing wirse in his life. i hope he wont tell father. This afternoon we played stewdcats.

JAN. 7. REAL
Ed Tole has got a gote. the fellers stumped me to hold him by the horns and he buted me over in the slosh. Mother said i had no bisiness to be playing on sunday.

JAN. 8. DIARY
bute and fair. there is going to be a nigger show in the town hall tonight. father says i cant go becauss i sassed aunt Sarah. it is Uncle Toms cabbin.

JAN. 9. OF
brite and fair. Beany went to the nigger show. he led one of the blud hounds in the procession and got a ticket. Beany had on a red coat just like the dogs. he said it was buty.

JAN. 10. A
rany. Nipper Brown is the best scolar in my class. i am the wirst. i can lick Nipper easy.

JAN. 11. REAL
brite and fair. After school me and Beany and Pewt and Fatty Melcher and Pozzy Chadwick and lots of fellers went skating on fresh river. i was skating backward and got one leg in a eal hole. gosh the water was cold.

JAN. 12. BOY
nobody got licked in school today, gess why, becaus there wasent enny school. old Francis was sick, i went skating.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming Books.

THE KEMPTON-WACE LETTERS" is to be published anonymously by the Macmillan Company early in the Spring. These letters develop a discussion of the function and significance of love. Herbert Wace maintains that love is a convention and, inconsistent with his philosophy, smothers his love for a woman who is not free to become his wife, and becomes engaged to a girl whom he merely likes. Dane Kempton, a very intimate friend of Wace, is a poet writing from England. To him love is sure and true, and he believes that to forego love is to forego life. In addition to the letters on love there is a prologue of love letters in which is developed the third great side of the question; that is, the side of the woman.

"Our Northern Shrubs and How to Identify Them," by Miss Harriet L. Keeler, will appear shortly from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. This volume will be a companion to the author's "Our Native Trees." It will be of especial help to the amateur and lover of nature who wish to know how to select and arrange shrubs for their home grounds. The volume contains descriptions of 175 native and about 40 naturalized shrubs. There are many photographic plates. At the end of the volume will be glossaries, lists of genera and species, a guide to shrubs, and indices.

A social picture of London in the eighteenth century is given in Sir Walter Besant's "London in the Eighteenth Century," which will come from the press of the Macmillan Company in a few weeks. The author portrays vividly the century of Fielding, Smollett, Pope, Addison; the century whose sleek faces and fat figures spoke of little exercise and much meat and drink; when bear baiting and cock fighting were the principal sports; the century with strange mixture of refinement and coarseness. The book itself is prefaced by a series of concise historical notes which give a bird's-eye view of the century; these are followed by sections treating of London, topographically, socially, &c. The historical notes are followed by accounts of the "City of Streets," "Church and Chapel," "Government and Trade of the City," "Manners and Customs," "Society and Amusements," "Crime, Police, Justice," "Debtors' Prisons." The volume contains over 100 illustrations from contemporary prints and a map.

Ralph Henry Barbour's "Behind the Line" has just been issued in a fourth edition by D. Appleton & Co.

The New Amsterdam Book Company is publishing Shakespeare's comedy, "The Tempest," with eighty-five drawings by Robert Anning Bell. The text is that of the Cambridge edition, printed in two colors.

The Oxford University Press is bringing out a three-volume edition of Dr. E. Moore's text of "La Divina Commedia" of Dante, so that the three parts of the poem may have one volume each. The same scheme has also been applied to H. F. Tozer's "English Commentary on Dante's Divina Commedia," which appeared in one volume a year ago.

"The Price of Freedom," by Arthur W. Marchmont, author of "By Right of Sword," &c., will be brought out in March in the Red Letter Series, published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. The novel will be illustrated by Clare Angell.

A book that tells "How to Make Money" is in preparation for early publication by Doubleday, Page & Co. The volume is edited by Katharine Newbold Birdsall, and contains about 100 detailed suggestions to untrained women for adding to their income. The ideas are drawn from actual experience.

Ernest Crosby's volume of verse, "Swords and Plowshares," recently published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, will be issued in England in the Spring by Grant Richards.

Frederick A. Cleveland's "Funds and Their Uses," in D. Appleton & Co.'s Business Series, is now in its sixteenth thousand.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported "The Called of God," a collection of sermons by the celebrated Scotch divine, Prof. A. B. Davidson, who was for almost forty years Professor of Hebrew in New College, Edinburgh. Prof. J. A. Patterson, D. D., edits the volume, and a biographical sketch is provided by A. Taylor Innes.

What is said to be a novel of more than ordinary historical importance has just been written by Arnold Davenport, and will be published this Spring by Longmans, Green & Co. under the title of "Under the Ramparts of Jezrul." Many of the scenes are connected with the building of Solomon's Temple, while the story itself is drawn from the first and part of the second Book of Kings. It will be illustrated by Lancelot Speed, who, it is said, has put nothing in his pictures that cannot be confirmed by the ancient sculptures still in existence.

Benjamin Swift, the well-known English author, has written about London society, or rather that portion known as the "smart set," in a novel which will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons in February. It will be called "In Piccadilly," and some of the best pages in it are said to describe the impressions of an old laird, who leases a house in Piccadilly in order that he may be near his fashionable son, and finally finds himself drawn into the vortex of society.

"True Tales of Mountain Adventure for Non-Climbers Young and Old" is the title of a volume on mountaineering by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, (Mrs. Main,) which E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly issue. The volume, which is well illustrated by scenes in the Alpine country and with portraits of guides, is a picturesque narrative in which the author's climaxes, such as the ascending of a hitherto inaccessible summit, are as dramatically worked out as those in a novel of fictitious adventure. "There is no manlier sport in the world than mountaineering," she declares in her preface, which sentiment she proceeds to prove.

George Francis Train's autobiography, "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," is reported by D. Appleton & Co. to be in its fourth edition.

"Bacteria in Daily Life," by Mrs. Percy Frankland, F. R. M. S., will shortly appear with the imprint of Longmans, Green & Co. Mrs. Frankland discusses the hygienic applications of bacteriology in regard to water, milk, air, disease, and agriculture. Some of the chapters are "Sunshine and Life," "What We Breathe," "Bacteriology and Water," "Bacteria and Ice," "Milk Danger and Remedies." The book is written in a semi-scientific, semi-literary style.

Among the works of fiction to be issued this Spring by the Macmillan Company will be a new novel by James Lane Allen, which, it is declared, will be the most important story that author has yet written; the fourth novel of Winston Churchill, which will perhaps be published in the Summer, and Charles Major's new novel, to be ready for publication in the Spring. This is said to be in an entirely new field. William Stearns Davis has almost finished a new novel; Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks has written a novel, the scenes of which are in another corner of Kentucky. This may appear in May. "The Birthright," a new story by Gwendolen Overton, author of "The Heritage of Unrest," is soon to be brought out by the same house.

Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish a number of the writings of Sir William Wilson Hunter in one volume. Included will be the series of articles on "The India of the Queen," which appeared in The London Times in the jubilee year of 1887; the story of "A Pilgrim Scholar," and other studies, which display his knowledge of Indian religion and manners. An introduction to these essays has been written by F. H. Skrine, the author's biographer.

"Water Fowl," by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford and T. S. Van Dyke, is soon to appear from the press of the Macmillan Company. Dr. Sanford has handled the subject from the sportsman-naturalist point of view. Mr. Van Dyke, who is as well known in the East as in the West, gives a chapter on the varieties of wild fowl of the Pacific Coast. The book is fully illustrated by A. B. Frost, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and Charles Livingston Bull.

"The Portraitures of Julius Cæsar: A Monograph," by Frank J. Scott, is in the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The volume will contain many full-page plates and other illustrations.

New volumes are announced in the English classics published by Longmans, Green & Co., under the editorship of Prof. George R. Carpenter. They are Irving's "Life of Goldsmith," edited, with introduction and notes, by Lewis B. Semple; Macaulay's "Life of Johnson and Addison," the lives edited, respectively, by the Rev. Huber Gray Buehler and James Greenleaf Croswell; Scott's "Lady of the Lake," edited, with introduction and notes, by George Rice Carpenter of Columbia University; Tennyson's "Idylls of the King: Gareth and Lynette, the Passing of Arthur, Lancelot, and Elaine," edited, with introduction and notes, by Sophie C. Hart of Wellesley College.

"Roderick Taliaferro," by George Cram Cook, is announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company. The hero pronounces his name "Tulliver," and is a soldier of the Confederacy who enters the Mexican army. His love story forms the principal part of the narrative. The time of the story is during the reign of Maximilian.

"The Mycology of the Mouth: A Textbook of Oral Bacteria," by Prof. Kenneth W. Goadby, is in preparation at Longmans, Green & Co. The volume contains a number of illustrations.

The Macmillan Company are publishing this week Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" in two volumes, in the Temple Classics for Young People; "Greuze," by Harold Armitage, in Bell's Miniature Series of Painters; "Light for Students," by Edwin Edser; "Text-Book of Palæontology," by Karl A. von Zittel; Jane Austen's Works in five volumes, in the Illustrated Pocket Classics; Book V. of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," edited by the Rev. Donald Bayne; Vol. III., "The Reaction in France, (1873,)" by George Brandes, in the Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature; "Frederic Lord Leighton," by George C. Williamson, in Bell's Miniature Series of Painters; Thomas Carlyle's "History of the French Revolution" in three volumes; Vol. I. of the Works of Edward FitzGerald, edited by W. Aldis Wright; "Rex Regum. A Painter's Study of the Likeness of Christ from the Time of the Apostles to the Present Day," by Sir Wyke Bayliss; "The Dawn of Day," by Friedrich Nietzsche; "Around the World Through Japan," by Walter Del Mar; "The English Humorists, the Four Georges," in the Prose Works of William Makepeace Thackeray; "Toy Dogs and How to Breed Them," by Muriel H. Spicer.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," now nearing completion in Harper's Magazine, will first appear in a special subscription edition by Harper & Brothers. The edition will be issued in two volumes, signed by Mrs. Ward, and there will be 350 numbered sets. Each set will contain sixteen illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. The binding will be in pale blue and gold. The publishers will issue two other editions at a lower price.

A new edition of Justin McCarthy's "History of the Reign of Queen Anne" is about to come from the press of Harper & Brothers. The volume was well received in England and in this country.

"The Age of the Fathers: Being Chapters in the History of the Church During the Fourth and Fifth Centuries," by the late Dr. William Bright, edited by Walter Lock, is in the course of publication at Longmans, Green & Co. The work is in two volumes.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported the new edition of Prof. A. Seth Pringle-Pattison's "Man's Place in the Cosmos." The edition includes new chapters whose subjects seemed more essential to the rounding out of the volume.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are about to publish a new anthology of verse for children similar to the "Golden Numbers," edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Sara Archibald Smith. The new volume is called "Posy Ring," and is intended for children younger than those for whom the "Golden Numbers" was written. It is edited by the same authors.

"Parliament Past and Present" is a picturesque work with illustrations in color and reproductions from old prints which will shortly be issued in two volumes by E. P. Dutton & Co. The authors are Arnold Wright and Philip Smith. The work was first published in monthly parts in England. It gives in illustrations and text a history of the British Parliament from its foundation down to the present day. Its special feature is its pictures, which are said to represent the most extensive collection of the kind ever reproduced in a single work.

The remaining copies of A. E. Gallatin's "Aubrey Beardsley as a Designer of Book Plates" have been transferred to the Tonnelé Company, 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, New York. In England the book is published by Elkin Mathews.

New England Writers.

From Col. Higginson's Lowell Institute Lecture.

The name of Whipple, for instance, or of Dr. Holland, now scarcely appeals to the memory of most young students. The shadow of oblivion is even overtaking the name of the brilliant George William Curtis, and even one so recent as that of Charles Dudley Warner.

As Dr. Holmes derived, at the beginning, a certain well-defined prestige from being in literature the representative of the medical profession in America—its conspicuous bid for literary fame—so Whipple had in a like manner the mercantile community, a far larger constituency than the physicians, behind him. He was one of themselves; the Boston Mercantile Library had been his study, the lecture room of the same association his first field of prominence, his immediate occupation that of Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange. At a time when almost all New England authors came from Harvard College and from the training of Prof. E. T. Channing, he stepped into the arena with only the merchants' powerful guild behind him. * * * He had modeled his style upon that of Macaulay, then much read, and was said to have been complimented by Macaulay himself. His memory was great, his reading constant, his acquaintance large, his perceptions ready and clear. What he wrote was so pithy, so candid, so neat, that you felt for the moment as if it were the final word.

One remarkable outcome of the transfer to New England of the literary centre was the development of a series of historians who for the first time took up the annals of the country, and something more than that, for treatment. It was Jared Sparks who first chose the task of collecting and reprinting successively the correspondence of Washington and then of Franklin. * * * Then followed Bancroft, with a style thought eloquent, but now felt to be overstrained and inflated; Prescott with attractive but rather colorless style and rather superficial interpretation; Ticknor, dull and accurate; Hildreth, extremely dry; Palfrey, more graceful, but one-sided; Motley, laborious yet delightful, and Parkman, more original in his work and probably more permanent in fame than any of these. But it is to be remembered as a drawback in historic work that no such work, from the nature of things, is immortal. Just as the most solid building of marble or granite crumbles, while the invisible and wandering air around it remains unchanged for ages, so a narrative of great events lasts only until it is superseded by other narrative, while the creations of pure imagination, simply because they are built of air, can never be superseded. The intuitions of Emerson, the dream-children of Hawthorne and of Poe, remain untouched. Systems of philosophy may change and supersede one another, while that which is above all system has a life of its own. * * * As Lord Bacon recognized, however, the historic work is to be ranked rather with science than with literature, though it obtains, like scientific writings, additional influence when possessing also a charm of utterance.

The remarkable thing is that there is now such an increasing rush toward American history—the more volumes the better—with Fiske just now foremost, and MacMaster, Schouler, Rhodes, Woodrow Wilson, Hart, and Channing, all pushing on to the goal, that we look on all our literary friends with some solicitude in these incessant labors, and are tempted at any moment to say to each, as you happen to meet him: "Good morning, my friend, and how is your dear little sixth volume?"

A Literary Coachman.

Charles G. Harper, the historian of old English coaching roads, whose latest volume, "The Cambridge Road," has been well received in England, seems to have availed himself of some of the facts in a forgotten book, "The Autobiography of a Coachman," by Thomas Cross, which was published forty years ago. Of the author of this book The Athenæum says:

Cross's father was a Hampshire squire, who became a mail contractor and stage-coach proprietor at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, the hostelry from which Mr. Pickwick set out on his famous journey. The elder Cross was an extravagant man, with a great capacity for business, making from time to time much money, and squandering it recklessly. Thomas, his son, was destined for the navy, but circumstances stood in his way; then he assisted his father in a wine business; this did not answer, so he settled down as a farmer, but soon became involved in financial difficulties; at length he was so far reduced in his circumstances as to accept an engagement in the very yard of which his father had once been proprietor. He drove the coach from London to King's Lynn for many years, and, on the whole, during this period his life seems to have been fairly happy, for he was probably fitted for no other employment; but the railways came and marred his life. After he withdrew from the road he was for some time helped by his former employers; but their doles were not permanent. Before he died he found an asylum in Huggins's College, a charitable institution near Gravesend, where he ended his days. Many of the old coachmen who were driven off the road by the railways were objects of pity, and we fear that in most cases little was done to minister to their old age. They were most of them steady, good fellows, who had done their work faithfully and knew no other way of making a living. Cross's end, though not so melancholy as that of many others, was sad, for he had received the education of a gentleman and, so far as we know, led a correct life. He had but little literary power, but, as well as his "Autobiography," he wrote a history of coaching which, though we may feel pretty sure it had little in the way of form to recommend it, must have contained many facts of interest. It is, however, irrevocably lost; the manuscript and proofs were destroyed by some accident on his printers' becoming bankrupt.

Romance of a Sioux Author.

The way Dr. Charles A. Eastman, the full-blooded Sioux author of "Indian Boyhood," and his wife came to know each other is about as romantic an incident as J. Fenimore Cooper could have desired for a novel. Mrs. Eastman was Miss Elaine Goodale, one of the "Sky Farm" poets, and known through her book of "Apple Blossom" verses. But she deserted her literary career because she became interested in the Indians. She was for some years supervisor of the Indian schools in the Dakotas, and at Christmas time, 1890, she found herself at the Pine Ridge Agency, preparing to spend her holidays there. At this time the Indian outbreak occurred. The little Episcopal church of the agency was turned into a hospital, into which scores of wounded Indians came. Dr. Eastman came with them. The Indian-educator and the poetess worked together beside the swarthy native. The natural result followed this constant being together, and a few months after their meeting Dr. Eastman and Miss Goodale were married. The pair have now five children. The oldest is a girl of eleven, and the youngest is just beginning to walk. There is one boy, four years old, who is named after his father, Chiyesa, which means "The Successful One." Dr. Eastman wrote his autobiography for his son, but it will be some years before the boy will be able to understand what a wonderful life his father has lived.

Scientific Side-lights.

What the rhyming dictionary is to the poetaster, "Scientific Sidelights," is to the ill-prepared or unready speaker or writer on scientific subjects. Published by Funk & Wagnalls ($5 net,) and edited by James C. Fernald, one of the editors of the Standard Dictionary, it forms a condensed library of the scientific thought and information best suited to writers and speakers for purposes of illustration. In its more than 900 pages are gathered over 4,000 paragraphs containing (5,000) classified illustrations culled from the entire realm of science, using the exact words of "the masters" on the topics of which they are specially competent to speak.

The topics are arranged alphabetically, are numbered consecutively, and for each one is given author, title, and page whence it was taken. Four indexes most admirably arranged, both scientifically and typographically, give instant access to any of the quotations. The last index is bibliographical.

How Houses of the Rich Are Run

Further information has been forthcoming of Miss M. E. Carter's book on "Millionaire Households, Their Domestic Economy, with Some Hints on Fine Living," which D. Appleton & Co. will shortly issue. Through her experience, as "administratora di casa" in one of the Vanderbilt houses, Miss Carter is able to set forth what are the duties of the hostess and her housekeeper all the way along the line and down to the humblest member of the corps domestique. Anecdotes are given in every chapter. The keynote of the book is "eternal fitness"; that the life and the household management should accord with one's income rather than for show's sake. In her opening and closing chapters Miss Carter pleads for higher ideals. Those who have read the manuscript compare it with Pepys's Diary. They say that Miss Carter's work will be for future generations what Pepys's is for to-day.

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QUERIES.

MISS JOSEPHINE HOPKINS, Catskill, N. Y.: "Will you kindly answer in your queries my question of some weeks ago? Where can I obtain an early novel of Mrs. Oliphant's called 'Zaidee'? All traces of it for twenty years or more seem to have been lost."

This appeared under Appeals to Readers, Dec. 6, 1902. "Zaidee" was published in 1856, but has long been out of print. Perhaps some one of our readers may know of a copy.

O. B. LEWIS, 81 Fulton Street, New York City: "Where does Robert Browning's define faith as 'meeting the unseen with a cheer'?"

See Browning's "Epilogue," beginning of last stanza:

No, at noonday in the bustle of man's worktimes,
Greet the unseen with a cheer!"

JAMES G. SANDFORD, 411 Lewis Avenue, New York City: "Will you have the kindness to print a list of the works of Alexandre Dumas, the elder? Also, give a brief biographical sketch of Stanley J. Weyman."

For a list of Dumas's works see Henry A. Spurr's "Life of Alexandre Dumas Père," (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $2,) or Arthur F. Davidson's "Alexandre Dumas: His Life and Work," (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3.75.) Stanley John Weyman was born on Aug. 7, 1855, at Ludlow, Shropshire, and was educated at Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1884, and the next eight years were spent in law practice, varied by some first essays in fiction, which culminated in "The House of the Wolf," 1890. This was followed by "The New Rector," 1891; "The Story of Francis Cludde," 1892; "A Gentleman of France," 1893; "The Man in Black," 1894; "Under the Red Robe," 1894; "My Lady Rotha," 1894; "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France," 1895; "The Red Cockade," 1895; "Shrewsbury," 1898; "The Castle Inn," 1898; "Sophia," 1900; "Count Hannibal," 1901, and "In Kings' Byways," 1902. Mr. Weyman is married and lives at Rutlin, in North Wales.

"J. M.," 247 West One Hundred and Second Street, New York City: "Who is the author of a short story, published in one of the first magazines last Spring called 'The Gay Chevalier,'?"

"The Gay Chevalier," by S. H. Preston, appeared in Harper's Magazine, April, 1902.

THOMAS BARRETT, Monticello, Ill.: "Will you please inform me in your answers to Queries where Gilfillan's 'Literary Portraits' (first and second galleries) may be had, and at what price? They were published by the Harpers forty or fifty years ago. Where can Borrow's 'Bible in Spain' and other works he had, and price of same?

The first named work is not in print. It might be obtained through an advertisement. Borrow's "Bible in Spain," "The Zincali," "Lavengro," "The Romany Rye," and "Wild Wales" can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 each.

"G. S. S.," 17 Broadway, New York City: "Please give the names of author and publisher of the 'History of Tammany Hall,' published a year or more ago."

"History of Tammany Hall," by Gustavus Myers, published by the author, 52 William Street, New York City, $1.50.

D. L. LOWSON, 61 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York City: "Among the Appeals of Jan. 10 is one from Richard F. Morgan, 439½ Masten Street, Buffalo, N. Y., who is desirous of obtaining a poem about King William and God. The following may be what he wants. It appeared in the Birmingham Post, England, shortly after the battle of Gravelotte, August, 1870, over the name of Charles Barnes:

'KING WILLIAM THANKS HIS GOD.

'The sombre pall of night had spread
Upon the horrid scene,
The field was thickly strewn with dead,
The struggle fierce had been;
And heaps of rigid, gory men
Lay pillowed on the sod,
For this by telegram and pen,
King William thanks his God!

'If these are Thine anointed, Lord,
And thus they do Thy will,
The lowly ones can ill afford
To work each other ill;
And would prefer, though little worth,
To poor obscurely plod
Than telegraph throughout the earth
Offensive thanks to God.'

"Three more verses. These are the first and last."

"H.," Governors Island, New York City: "Who and what manner of man or woman is Bram Stoker? Is it a nom-de-plume or a genuine designation? What books have appeared over that name?"

Bram (Abraham) Stoker is a London barrister and novelist, author of "Under the Sunset," "The Snakes' Pass," "The Watter's Mou'," "The Shoulder of Shasta," "Dracula," "Miss Betty," &c. He was the second son of the late Abraham Stoker of Chief Secretary's office, Dublin Castle. He held various offices in Ireland, 1866-78, and in the latter year joined Henry Irving when he took over the management of the Lyceum Theatre. Mr. Stoker has since been and still is Sir Henry Irving's business manager.

CHARLES M. KUSELL, 403 North Eden Street, Baltimore, Md.: "Referring to query of 'C. E. C.,' Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., I enclose the 'Swarm of Bees Worth Having,' asked for by your correspondent:

'B patient, B prayerful, B humble, B mild,
B wise as a Solon, B meek as a child,
B studious, B thoughtful, B loving, B kind;
B sure you make matter subservient to mind,
B cautious, B prudent, B trustful, B true,
B courteous to all men, B friendly with few;
B temperate in argument, pleasure, and wine,
B careful of money, conduct, and time;
B cheerful, B grateful, B hopeful, B firm,
B peaceful, benevolent, willing to learn;
B courageous, B gentle, B liberal, B just,
B aspiring; B humble, Because thou art dust;
B penitent, circumspect; scornful in the faith,
B active, devoted, Be faithful till death;
B honest, B holy, transparent, and pure;
B dependent, B Christ-like, and you'll B secure.'"

We thank our other friends who sent copies of this literary curiosity, which seems to be of anonymous origin. The earliest date given to it by any of our correspondents is 1851, when, according to J. F. Sleeper, 690 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., it appeared in The Family Friend, old series, Volume III., No. 52, Page 231, (an English magazine.)

"A. H. A.," Bedford, N. Y.: "Please inform me, is the author of "Those Delightful Americans" (Sara J. Duncan) an English woman or an American."

Sara Jeannette Duncan, born at Brantford, Canada, in 1861, married Everard Cotes, press correspondent with the Government of India. She was a writer on The Washington Post, later on The Toronto Globe and Week, and The Montreal Star. Her first book was "A Social Departure," 1890, which originally appeared in The Montreal Star in the shape of special articles from Japan and the East. She lives in Holcombe, Simla, India.

H. L. HALE, 69 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City: "Where can I get a book of Fredrika Bremer's, translated by Mary Howitt, called 'The Neighbor'?"

From the Macmillan Company, $1.

C. M. YONGE, 905½ East Main Street, Richmond, Va.: "I wish to procure a copy of Arber's edition of Captain John Smith's Works."

The Macmillan Company, two volumes, $4.

"R. A.," 302 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "In what years did Charles Dickens visit the United States?"

In 1842 and 1867-8.

"M. C. L.," Plainfield, N. J.: "Mrs. D. F. H., 69 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J., asks for the following enigma:

'AN OLD SHOE.

What is it men and women both despise,
Yet each and all of them so dearly prize;
Which never was for sale, yet every day
The poorest beggar can the best display;
Which Kings possess not, yet full sure am I
For this great luxury they often sigh;
Which never bride did own, yet woe the day
When bride without one dared to go away;
Which oft we give away yet long to keep,
And oftentimes we toast, but never eat;
A thing most needful to the growing corn,
Which weary husbandmen would never scorn;
The very thing to take to a sick room,
And coming silent as Spring's early bloom;
A little thing oft wet with mother's tears;
A great, soft, yielding thing that no one fears;
A thing so holy that we strive to wear
Sacredly hidden from the world's rude stare?'"

Appeals to Readers.

THE RIGHT REV. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Syracuse, N. Y.: "A dozen persons, somewhat acquainted with modern poetry, have been trying to discover who wrote the following couplet, or where the lines may be found, several of us being quite sure that we have seen them more than once:

"'Still, as of old, thy precious word
Is by the nation dimly heard.'"

MISS S. F. CARTER, 2,472 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, Ill.: "I wish to secure a copy of 'Art for America,' by William Ordway Partridge, which I believe is out of print."

M. G. STARR, 31 Chestnut Street, Salem, Mass.: "Can any reader give the significance—not literal translation—of 'Decus et tutamen ab illo,' as found on a dinner set presented to Martha Washington by the officers of the French fleet? Her monogram is in the middle of the plate, and around the edge are the names of the thirteen States, each inclosed in a ring. Any information as to the incident, or where an account of it can be found, would be very welcome."

MRS. E. F. WELSH, 137 Somerset Street, New Brunswick, N. J.: "Will some reader kindly tell me where can obtain a good account of the Plowden family?"

O. B. LEWIS, 81 Fulton Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me where I can find a poem based on the legend of Peter's vision on the Appian Way? ('Domine Quo Vadis?') As you are aware, St. Ambrose tells the story. Canon Farrar repeats it in his 'Early Days of Christianity.' Many references are elsewhere made to the story itself in prose, but I am desirous of finding the story in verse."

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Jr., 56 Wall Street, New York City: "I shall be obliged for any information as to the authorship of the following verse:

"'Whither are going with hurrying feet
Forms that are passing to-night on the street?
Faces all sunny and faces all sad;
Hearts that are weary and hearts that are glad;
Eyes that are heavy with sorrow and strife;
Eyes that are gleaming with beauty and life;
Pictures of pleasure and crosses of care—
Going, all going, God only knows where!'"

The Rev. W. P. GEORGE, D. D., 214 West Fifteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.: "I am anxious to secure a copy of a poem by Mary Lathbury. It is a prize poem and begins:

"'Children of yesterday,
Heirs of to-morrow,
What are you weaving?
Labor and sorrow?'

"It concludes with something like this:

"'See how the shuttles go,
Faster and faster,
Turn it, and lo!
The design of the Master.
He's at your loom,
Room for Him, room!'"

J. ZELLER, 113 West Ninety-fourth Street, New York City: "Can any of the readers of The New York Times Saturday Review of Books help me to secure copies of the supplements dated July 5, July 26, Aug. 2, and Aug. 9, 1902?"

GEORGE H. MELLISH, 114 West Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Sometime and somewhere I have read the title, 'Our Later Franklin,' applied to Horace Greeley. The term seemed to me to be a happy one, and I have been in vain trying to trace the authorship of it. I am inclined to think that it was contained in a poem read at the dedication of the statue in Printing House Square."

DAVID Y. THOMAS, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.: "A portrait of Gardoqui, Spanish Charge d'Affaires to the United States 1785-9, by C. W. Peale, was exhibited at Peale's Museum in Philadelphia in 1795, and was sold at auction in 1854 at a sale of Peale portraits. Can any one tell me the present location of this picture?"

"R. P. B.," 35 Nassau Street, New York City: "Will some reader conversant with the subject of American coins tell me what is the nature of a bronze coin found last week at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, near Broadway, on Manhattan Island, bearing the following: 'Victori Connec,' head in Roman style. Reverse, 'Inde et Lib,' seated figure; 1787."

JESSIE F. BOYD, 440 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York City: "I am anxious to know where I can get the name of an old song. Some of the words are:

"'Jamie has long been courting me,
Never a lover more true;
But if he asks me to marry him,
What in the world shall I do?'

"This is all I know, and do not know whether this is verse or chorus. I would be glad if any of the readers of this column could tell me where I might find words and music."

English Literature Illustrated.

An illustrated history of English literature, in four volumes, by Dr. Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, is in preparation by the Macmillan Company. Volumes I. and II. will be issued in February, and are entitled respectively "From Earliest Times of 1200" and "From Milton to Johnson." Dr. Garnett has undertaken to write the first part, from the earliest times to the Shakespearian age, and Mr. Gosse continues the work to the present time. The work will contain a large number of the best accredited portraits of English authors, together with autographs, title pages, caricatures, and whatever will be of interest. There will be many color plates, photogravures, wood engravings, and lithographic facsimiles. In one type will be given the history of the entire course of English literature from the Anglo-Saxon until to-day, while in another will be given a biography of each author. At least one quotation will be made from each leading writer. Volumes II. and IV. will be issued as soon as possible after the first and third.

Joe Miller Reprinted.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has in preparation for publication in March a reprint of the edition of "Joe Miller's Complete Jest Book," which was published in 1739. The edition will be issued in two volumes, and will contain a complete collection of the wittiest sayings, the most brilliant jests and the subtlest repartee of the men who have made history, brought together and arranged by John Mottley. Since the work was first published no attempt has been made to furnish an index, but the forthcoming reprint will have an index in which all the jests have been classified so that they can be readily referred to. The introduction and the index are by Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr. There will be a large paper edition limited to 250 numbered copies with photogravures on India paper.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing or Planning.

GEORGE MOORE'S new book, which the J. B. Lippincott Company will bring out early in February, has for its title "The Untilled Field," and is said to contain some of the most intense of its author's work. Mr. Moore has recently been devoting himself almost entirely to the study of Irish life, and his interest in the preservation of the Celtic language and customs has identified him with that small circle of Irish enthusiasts one of the most prominent members of which is W. B. Yeats, the poet.

E. W. Hornung, in his new novel, "No Hero," which is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons, tells how an Eton boy escapes from his mother's influences and falls in love with a woman who is believed to be an adventuress. The scene of the novel is laid in Switzerland, with a background of hotel gossip. The narrative is told by the boy's mother, who has undertaken the task of disillusionizing her son. The result is said to be unexpected.

William P. Trent divides his "History of American Literature," (the next volume in D. Appleton & Co.'s Literature of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gossé,) into four main parts: "The Colonial Period, (1607-1764)" "The Revolutionary Period, (1765-1788)"; "The Formative Period, (1789-1829,)" and "The Sectional Period, (1830-1865.)" A brief "Conclusion" sketches the conditions of literature from the close of the civil war to the present day, but as the work aims at historical impartiality the author does not criticise living authors.

The three most popular novels during the past few months, according to the librarian of the Tabard Inn and the Booklovers Library, are Owen Wister's "The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains," Charles Major's "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror." For the week ending Jan. 15 the circulating department of the Public Library reports the following popular books: Hall Caine's "The Eternal City," Owen Wister's "The Virginian: A Horseman of the Plains," Emerson Hough's "The Mississippi Bubble," Howells's "Flight of Pony Baker," Ralph Henry Barbour's "Behind the Line," Lang's "Yellow Fairy Book," Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," Charles Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," and Dexter and Garlick's "Psychology in the Schoolroom."

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University has written for Doubleday, Page & Co. a volume in which he sums up in a large way the results of public education—its benefits and its shortcomings. President Eliot explains just what is needed for the further improvement of our schools, and urges an increased expenditure, which he shows could be spent to advantage. President Eliot has this year been elected President of the American Educational Association.

A novel by Vance Thompson will appear in February with the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company under the title of "Spinners of Life." Mr. Thompson has been in this country the past two months arranging for the publication of the book and the staging of a new play which will be brought out by David Belasco, and the author has just returned to Paris, where he has been residing for some years.

C. H. Van Tyne is the editor of the "unexpurgated" collection of "Webster's Letters," just published by McClure, Phillips, & Co. The volume, though incomplete as regards all the important writings of Daniel Webster gives a complete picture of Webster, the man. Mr. Van Tyne has reproduced the letters as they were written, without changing the punctuation, spelling, capitalization, &c. Whatever strength Webster might have had as a politician and statesman, his letters show that he was not very strong in the direction of orthography.

Olin L. Lyman, a new writer, is to publish in March, through the New Amsterdam Book Company, an American story entitled "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur." The scene of the story is at Sacket's Harbor. The illustrations are in color and the work of J. Steeple Davis and Clare Angell. The author attempts to treat his theme from several points of view—problematical, romantic, descriptive, and purely narrative.

Sewell Ford, a well-known magazine writer, has collected nine stories under the title "Horses Nine: Stories of Harness and Saddle," which Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out in a few weeks. The heroes of the tales are Skipper, Chieftain, Pacha, Barnacles, Black Eagle, Calico, Old Silver, Blue Blazes, and Bonfire. The stories portray the sympathy, pathos, and humor of episodes in the careers of these horses.

Sir Gilbert Parker has just informed Mr. Frohman, the theatrical manager, that Parliamentary and other duties have prevented him from completing the dramatization of "The Right of Way." The play will probably be produced in this country next season, with William Faversham in the rôle of Charley Steele.

Considerable interest has been shown in the location of Lynn Roby Meekins's American love story, "Adam Rush." Chicago papers placed it in Ohio. Philadelphia papers said it was a Maryland story. New York papers said Virginia. A Pittsburg journal declared that "only those in the secret can know how near Pittsburg the actual scene is laid." When the author was asked he replied that "good Americans are about the same everywhere in the eastern middle belt of the country. And if the people are all right in the story it doesn't make very much difference about the Post Office address."

Lady Ramsden contributes to a current English periodical an article entitled "Is Society Worse Than It Was?" She attributes the present tendencies of certain sets in English society not so much to the actual bad influence of a few as to the timidity and cowardice of those who fear to protest, either for social or other prudential reasons—"respectable people who condone conduct which in their heart of hearts they condemn." She thus appears to support the theories advanced by Mrs. Glyn in "The Visits of Elizabeth" and "The Reflections of Ambrosine."

Steward Edward White, in contradicting a remark made about authors choosing to work after midnight, champions the early hours of the morning. He says that he wrote "The Blazed Trail" between 4 and 9 o'clock A. M. He was living at that time in the heart of the forest, and after he had written for five hours he spent the rest of the day among the trees on snowshoes.

Gérôme, whose painting, "Promenade de Louis XIV.," has been altered by a skillful vandal, contributes an articles in the February Harper's Magazine in which he tells how he came to paint the picture. He says: "One night some years ago I was invited to dinner at Versailles. The rendezvous was at the Trianon. An admirable twilight, all of green and rose-colored golds, made of the garden of Versailles an enchanted fairyland. The moon was rising over the palace. I started to dream of the great century of Louis XIV. I made of this little souvenir my 'Promenade de Louis XIV.' Had I not arrived late, had I not been invited to dine at Versailles—who knows—perhaps I should never have painted this tableau."

Dr. Samuel Johnson's "Prayers" have just been issued in one volume by McClure, Phillips & Co. It is a well-known fact that it was Dr. Johnson's custom to compose a devotional piece at every important time of his life. These pieces are contained in this little book, which is issued in a library edition.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. will introduce early this Spring a new writer, whose book they will issue under the title "A Tar Heel Baron." She is Mrs. M. S. Clarke Pelton, who resides near Asheville, N. C. The scene of the story is laid in North Carolina. The hero is a German gentleman, who comes as a stranger into the little settlement.

Lord Wolseley has written a letter to Arthur Paterson, author of "The King's Agent," in which he praises that novel. He says: "Where did you ever meet with a Karl Brownker? He is a sort of Mephistopheles in the costume of a Williamite courtier, and you have portrayed him as a living character with all the human passions of a historical character that make him mortal, and therefore so much more interesting than we read of him in Faust."

Henry Seton Merriman, (Hugh Scott,) author of "The Vultures," who does not permit his portrait to be published, is said to bear resemblance to Robert Louis Stevenson. A friend of the author says that "if Scott would turn down his collars and his hair (which he wears boot-brush fashion) the resemblance to R. L. S. would be striking." The author is further described as being "tall and long-limbed, careless as regards clothes, lazy as regards movement, with the same sharpness of feature and brilliance of eye that suggested delicacy in Stevenson."

Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Margaret Vincent," has written a one-act play which appears in the current number of The Nineteenth Century. The heroine is an Ibsenesque character, who has murdered her husband.

Dr. William Henry Furness, 3d, author of "The Borneo Head Hunters," which was issued by J. B. Lippincott in a limited edition a short time ago, is now at Sydney, Australia. Dr. Furness intends shortly to land upon the eastern coast of Borneo, planning to cross the island. If Dr. Furness succeeds this will be the first time a white man has successfully been over Borneo.

An order received by Harper & Brothers the other day read: "'Napoleon: The Last Faze,' by Rosenberg; 'Heroines of Affection,' by Howls.'" This would seem the most unkindest blow Lord Rosebery and Mr. Howells have ever received in the stress of literary life.

Mme. Sarah Grand, the author of "Babs, the Impossible" and "The Heavenly Twins," is described in an English periodical as being at present "a bright, pretty woman in the prime of life, with a charming personality and winning ways." Mme. Grand's severely critical attitude toward the masculine sex, which is set forth in her book, is attributed to an unhappy marriage. Mme. Grand is a member of the Pioneer Club, an association devoted to philanthropy. The underlying motive in all her work is an extension of knowledge and freedom for women.

"The People of the Whirlpool" is the title under which a new story by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" is to be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. The point of view in this story is about the same as that in the author's first one, although the action is rapid and the characters more varied. The scene shifts from the neighborhood of the country home of Barbara and Evan to New York in the present time. The significance of the title of the book is to be found in a diary which is quoted by one of the characters to Barbara: "My dear, everything has a precedent in history and the basis of things; it is a well-known fact that the Indian tribes have taken their distinctive names chiefly from geographical features which more or less influence the habits of the people. Their name for the island since known as New Amsterdam and New York is holding place again—Mon-ahtan-uk. (Anglicé Manhattan)—a phrase descriptive of the deceptive and rushing waters of Hell Gate that separated them from the Long Island tribe of Montoacks, making all communication perilous, the inhabitants themselves being called Monatans or, literally, 'People of the Whirlpool,' a title which, though the termagant humor of the waters be abated, it seems as aptly befits them at this day."

How to be Successful.

SUMMITS OF SUCCESS. How They Have Been Reached. With sketches of the careers of some notable climbers. By James Burnley. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Within the range of seventeen chapters dealing with invention, transportation, trade, commerce and finance, literature and the professions Mr. James Burnley presents a varied picture of the men who in these different phases of activity have achieved the summits of success. A varied picture, because of the obviously different circumstances surrounding the making of beer, for instance, and the making of verses, but noticeably similar in the record of certain fundamental qualities of honesty, ambition, and energy which practically make up the achieving power of great men.

This generalization—old as it is—is perhaps the most valuable impression to be drawn from the book and one which the author rightly believes will bear many repetitions.

Taking the world's great money winners as a whole, it will be found that it is more by the good that has been in their lives than the bad that they have gained their position. Selfishness has been a prompting influence with some of them, it has to be admitted, and greed and avarice have ruled in many instances, yet success has rarely resulted from the operation of these baser passions alone.

In the main the author sustains this statement of his position extremely well, although he has certainly weakened it in a few cases by leaving unsaid or saying too guardedly a number of things which could be agrayed against him. He avoids any discussion of the ethical and sociological questions involved in the dealings of corporations, maintaining that these lie beyond the limits of his subject, yet unless such questions are honestly debated no true estimate can be made of the character and conduct of the individuals who compose the corporations. Mr. Burnley's point of view, however, is usually sound. He deals confessedly with the success that means material power in one guise or another, but he is fully alive to the fact that such success may degenerate into the most complete moral failure, and in the few obvious cases of this sort which he finds it necessary to discuss he speaks fearlessly and to the point.

It is doubtful if the book is entertaining enough or really valuable enough to appeal to the general reader or sufficiently thorough and detailed to serve as a reference book for those seeking special information; it gives, however, a bird's-eye view of the development of various avenues of enterprise, and several of the chapters present some interesting material which is well worth reading. One noteworthy fact which we Americans could profit by observing is the great number of Englishmen who, having won fortune and eminence in large money-making ventures, find their reward and a new expression of individual power as shrewd and honest public servants. Owing in part to the author's nationality the book is primarily a record of English achievement. Its literary quality on the whole is better than a few curious lapses in good taste and even in grammar might lead one to suppose.

"Francis Lynde in his new novel, 'The Master of Appleby,' has done for the Carolinas what Maurice Thompson in 'Alice of Old Vincennes' did for Indiana."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"'The Master of Appleby' is a continuous succession of thrilling situations. The hero is an unusual character and combines the exploits of a D'Artagnan and the doings of an American of Colonial times. There is plenty of go in the story and many striking scenes. The love story is fine and the incidents are bound together with skill."
—*The New York Sun.*

"'The Master of Appleby' bristles with startling adventures set forth in a crisp and pleasing style."
—*Chicago Journal.*

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow and not so cold; wind northeast.

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SENATE HEARS OF INDIANOLA INCIDENT

Spooner Says Postal Affair Revives Ante-Bellum Questions.

McLaurin Declares It Will Take 100,000 Bayonets to Change Mississippi's Attitude Toward Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The expected debate on the Southern question was begun to-day in the Senate. Senator Spooner made his long-anticipated speech on the Indianola affair, and was followed by Senator McLaurin of Mississippi. It is understood that Senators Tillman and Carmack will make speeches as soon as possible.

A sub-committee of the House on Post Offices decided to report favorably the Crumpacker resolution, calling on the Postmaster General for all papers relating to the Indianola case, amending it so as to strike out the inquiry why the Post Office had been closed. That resolution will be reported on Monday, but the papers are already before Congress, for Mr. Spooner read most of them in his speech to-day. The House will pass the resolution, however, so that the members of that body can have a chance to talk about it.

Not since the "bloody shirt" debates of twenty years ago has the Senate come so near to talking sectionalism. Mr. Spooner disclaimed any desire to make a sectional question of the debate, but he talked about the civil war and said the principle involved in the Indianola case was that for which the Union army was raised and fought.

"This question," he declared, "has been settled, and the President ought not to have to settle it again. It is the question on which the war was carried on, the right of the Federal Government to carry on the Governmental business without the consent of localities. That was the principle for which the army was raised, for which the war was fought, for which Gen. Dix issued his order, 'If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'"

Mr. McLaurin, on his part, defined the principle back of the attitude of the Mississippians, and both speakers made it clear that the issue was above and beyond the local interests of Indianola and that they were discussing a National issue. Mr. McLaurin declared that the question was that of negro domination. He told of the atrocities which had led to lynchings and charged that those were due to the agitation against the South which is kept up in the North. It would take 100,000 bayonets, he declared, to make Mississippi change its attitude toward the negro.

The most interesting feature of the debate was the production by Mr. Spooner of the Post Office Department papers. The friends of the Administration have been hinting that when these were produced a shocking state of affairs in Indianola would be revealed. Its foes have been curious and anxious to learn the exact nature of the "threats of physical violence" which, in the words of President Roosevelt's statement, were made by "a brutal and lawless element" in Indianola and so forced Postmaster Minnie M. Cox to resign.

Mr. Spooner showed from the evidence that on Oct. 1 a mass meeting was held at which a committee was appointed to circulate a petition that Mrs. Cox should resign. It was requested that she have time to settle her accounts and to relieve her bondsmen from responsibility. Mrs. Cox, on hearing of the action taken, resigned. The mass meeting was reconvened and accepted her resignation, to take effect Jan. 1.

Mr. McLaurin's statement of the case did not materially differ from that, but he asserted that the people of the town simply exercised the right of petition. He said that Mrs. Cox and her husband were held in high esteem, as negroes; that they were on most friendly terms with the people; that the people, however, did not want a negro, however highly esteemed personally, to handle their mail, and that accordingly they petitioned her to resign.

He asserted that such an action did not indicate in any way an effort on the part of "a brutal and lawless element" to terrorize the Postmaster, but was the natural course of any community desiring to induce an unpopular official to get out. He read a statement of Wayne Cox, the woman's husband, saying that she resigned, not because she was afraid, but because she did not wish to hold office when she was not wanted.

Mr. Spooner asked why the petition had been presented to the Postmaster instead of to a higher official.

"Simply because," replied Mr. McLaurin, "the time has not yet arrived, thank God, when the residents of a community are forbidden even to petition a negro."

"Even the people of Mississippi?" suggested Mr. Carmack.

"Even the people of Mississippi can petition a negro to resign," said Mr. McLaurin, adding after a pause, "as yet."

Mr. Spooner also produced evidence to show that a conspiracy existed against Mrs. Cox. That was contained mainly in the letters of A. B. Weeks, a Republican, who was a candidate for her place. Weeks first asked for the place nearly a year ago. Then, in September, he wrote to Postmaster General Payne that there was "a determined effort on the part of the people to make the Postmaster resign," adding, "I hope the excitement will blow over without anything being done, but if it does not, I will be glad if you will remember my application for the office." In December Weeks wrote to the President: Mrs. Cox then had resigned, and Weeks asked for the place, dwelling on his Republicanism, and saying he was the only friend Mr. Roosevelt had in Indianola.

Mr. Spooner also read a letter from Mayor Davis, Weeks's business partner, written in November. In that letter Davis said that there was no conspiracy against Mrs. Cox, but that she had resigned when she learned that public opinion favored it. As Mayor, he said, he preferred "to have no unpleasant affairs to deal with," and thought Mrs. Cox had taken the course dictated by wisdom.

Mr. McLaurin contended that the only evidence Mr. Spooner had of a conspiracy against Mrs. Cox came from a Republican who was confessedly after her place.

Mr. Spooner then quoted the statement of Post Office Inspector Fitzgerald, that Davis, Weeks's partner, had told Fitzgerald he would not be answerable for Mrs. Cox's safety if she retained the office, and that the Sheriff had said the same thing.

It was the whole town, and not a brutal and lawless minority, according to Mr. McLaurin, that demanded the resignation. He said that the mass meeting was attended by every white citizen in Indianola except Weeks, "who has gone over to the Republican party for the purpose of getting office." He declared that the people of Indianola had had no chance for a hearing, but had been condemned on ex-parte statements. He likened the President's action to that of the Vehmgerichte in the Middle Ages, which condemned its victims in their absence. The only difference, he said, was that the Vehmgerichte punished its victims with death, while the President had only punished the Mississippians by cutting them off from intercourse with the world.

HORRORS OF MAZATLAN.

Famine and Panic in the Plague-Infected City in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 24.—A letter just received here by a minister from the Rev. R. C. Eliott, pastor of the Methodist Church at Mazatlan, Mexico, describes the horrors of that plague-infested city. "The port has been closed," says the writer, "and no vessels come or go. Factories have been closed down, and the city is dead. Thousands of the people have fled, and others would like to follow but cannot.

"Most of the Americans have gone, but a cordon of soldiers has been placed around the city to serve as a barrier. Another serious difficulty confronts us—hunger. Provisions are running short and the prices are exorbitant. There is no work for the masses and distress is increasing daily."

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Leaves New York daily except Sunday at 12:40 noon, reaching St. Augustine following afternoon. The most luxurious train ever operated between New York and Florida. N. Y. offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

BROADWAY GOES "DRY."

Restaurants Inform Their Guests That the Wine Rooms Will Not Be Open After Hours.

Having failed in their endeavor to be permitted to keep their places open all night, saloons and restaurants in the Tenderloin, and further north and south on Broadway, closed uniformally at midnight, and there was every indication that to-day would be a "dry Sunday." Most of the prominent restaurants have had signs printed which were displayed in a prominent place in their establishments last night. The sign displayed in Shanley's restaurants on Broadway was a fair sample, and read:

"We wish to inform our patrons that the wine room of this establishment will close at 1 o'clock sharp, and that no liquor will be served after that hour unless ordered before and the same placed at the guest's table."

This sign applying to weekdays merely, the hotels either wrote signs providing for the 12 o'clock closing hour on Saturday, or they informed their guests through employes.

Capt. O'Reilly of the West Thirtieth Street Station was asked about midnight if he thought to-day would be a "dry Sunday," and he replied:

"No; it's snowing now."

CONFERENCE IN ERIE OFFICE.

Delegation of Trainmen in Session with Officials—Employes Here Talked of Higher Wages.

A large delegation of trainmen employed on the Erie Railroad system called at the offices of the company yesterday, and had a secret conference lasting three hours with the officials, including President Underwood and Third Vice President Willard. A similar conference was held on Friday afternoon.

The members of the delegation would not talk about the subject of the conference. The officials of the company said that the conference was only a "friendly call" to talk over railroad matters.

For some time there has been friction between the men and the company at points on the line, and the Grievance Committee of the men has held meetings frequently. Both sides have declared that there is no serious trouble.

Some of the representatives of the company have said that a large system is likely to have individuals who are inclined to complain about something or another. Some of the employes of the road have said they are not so well paid as the men on some railroads, and that they want their wages advanced to the level of the highest.

SISTERS-IN-LAW AT ODDS.

Disagreement Over the Burial Place of a Husband—Grave Said to Have Been Leveled.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—By a suit in chancery filed to-day Mrs. Elenore Smith of Bloomfield seeks to have the body of her husband removed from the plot owned by her sister-in-law Mrs. Emma Shepherd, to one of her own. Smith was a wealthy manufacturer, and his widow, who had been his housekeeper, received his fortune.

At the time of Mr. Smith's death, in May, 1898, the widow has declared, she agreed to have the body buried in Mrs. Shepherd's plot, the understanding being that upon her death she was to be buried in the same grave with her husband. It was said that Mrs. Shepherd, after discovering that the widow was the sole beneficiary under the will, served notice that Mrs. Smith would have to look elsewhere for a last resting place for her body.

Mrs. Smith had plants placed upon the grave, and she said that Mrs. Shepherd caused them to be cut down, and had the mound leveled to the ground twice.

CHICAGO TRACTION FINANCES.

J. P. Morgan Said to be Ready to Raise $50,000,000 for Improvements If Franchises Are Renewed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—It was learned to-day from one of the committee formed to negotiate terms with the city for a renewal of street car franchises that prior to the formation of that body "strong Eastern interests" in the Union Traction Company pledged themselves to raise $50,000,000, if needed, for improvements.

It is understood that this pledge originated with J. Pierpont Morgan, and therefore it is not doubted that the pledge will be made valid when the time arrives for using the money. The same authority says that after the franchises shall have been granted a complete reorganization of the finances of the Union Traction Company will take place. This also would involve the raising of a large amount of new capital. It is proposed in a tentative way to retire most of the underlying securities with a general 4 per cent. bond. Nothing, however, will be done with the old Chicago West Division and North Chicago Railway stocks guaranteed at 35 and 30 per cent. respectively.

George W. Perkins, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived in Chicago to-day, and it is said was closeted the greater part of the day with Mr. Shallfield and other members of the Union Traction "Protective Committee." Mr. Perkins will be followed to-morrow night by Joseph S. Auerbach, W. F. Harrity, R. R. Govin, and the other New York representatives of the Eastern Union Traction stockholders.

WOOD FOR BOSTON'S POOR.

Nearly 1,000 Cords Found Buried Under a Street Given to the Needy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Nearly 1,000 cords of wood have been discovered in the East Boston tunnel from Chatham Row to Merchants Row underneath State Street. The wood was found to-day by the men who are excavating for the tunnel.

It is being given free to all who desire to carry it away. The remainder is being carted to a field on Levett Street, Roxbury. The poor people who need fuel can have it as long as it lasts. The wood is what is left of the old corduroy road that once ran from the water front, which at that time was at the rear of the Custom House, back toward the old State House.

The wood is about 12 feet below the surface. On top of the mud were laid layers of huge logs and then over these layers of small timbers were filled in and crisscrossed for several feet. Over all a pavement of heavy bridge planking was laid.

MEN ONLY MAY INHERIT.

F. Gordon Dexter's Will Provides That No Woman Descendent Is to Share His Wealth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—F. Gordon Dexter, the old merchant who died on Tuesday, and whose will was filed to-day, made strict provisions in that instrument that only his male descendants should inherit, and says:

"I have made the distinction in this will between male and female descendants because I would avoid the chance of any descendant of mine bearing my respectable name coming to absolute want, and because the thought of my whole property perhaps coming into the possession of a single female inheritor, and she becoming the wife of one of the modern fortune hunters, is distasteful to me."

The will stipulates that the trustees are to pay to Susan Greene Dexter $10,000 annually during her life. In case there shall be a failure of male issue the entire estate is to go to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Pinehurst, Camden & Charleston
Via P. R. R. & Southern Ry., the popular route. N. Y. offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

MAY REVOLUTIONIZE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Prof. Braun's Announcement to Strasburg Scientific Society.

Method of Producing and Projecting Electric Energy of Unlimited Volume—What Pupin and Marconi Say.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prof. Ferdinand Braun of Strasburg University, whose application of Leyden jars in propagating electric waves is said to have enabled Signor Marconi to telegraph without wires across the Atlantic, announced before the Strasburg Scientific Society yesterday that he had discovered a method of producing electric energy of unlimited volume and projecting it into space in the form of electric waves to any desired distance.

Prof. Braun's new method secures greater accuracy of transmission through a more perfect attunement of the transmitting and receiving instruments. He thinks he has substantially reached a method of transmitting exclusively to one point of the compass, thus avoiding interference by other waves. The method, it is claimed, will work economically and simply.

When asked last evening about Prof. Braun's discovery, Prof. Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia University made the following statement:

"Prof. Braun teaches physics at Strasburg. He has invented a system of wireless telegraphy which is used by the Siemens-Halske Company of Berlin. It resembles the Marconi system in many essential features. It is based upon principles well known to physics, which have been productive of excellent results in their application to wireless telegraphy. One feature that Prof. Braun claims for his system is that in it it is not necessary to connect the transmitting wire with the ground.

"Prof. Braun's system is subsidiary to the broad claims of Marconi, but with the exception of Marconi I feel free to say that Prof. Braun has contributed more essential improvements to wireless telegraphy than any other man. If it be true that he made the announcement of his discovery, I am inclined to believe it is correct."

Signor Marconi, when questioned concerning the announcement, smiled slightly and said:

"It is not my policy to make a statement before I am absolutely sure of the facts. I think this a very good policy to follow, but if, as is said, Prof. Braun has perfected such an improvement to wireless telegraphy, we will all take our hats off to him."

Congress's Thanks to Marconi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Hoar to-day introduced a concurrent resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Signor Marconi for the great benefit he has done to mankind by the invention of the wireless telegraph.

COASTWISE SHIP TRUST.

Capitalists Decide on a Combination of Atlantic Interests—The Crowley Fleet of Schooners Will Form the Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—A new shipping trust was launched at a private meeting of capitalists interested in the Atlantic coastwise trade at Young's Hotel, Boston, on Tuesday last.

The combination will be known as the Coastwise Transportation Company. It will have a nominal capital, which will be increased, of $3,000,000. It will begin business by purchasing what is generally known as the Crowley fleet of schooners, which embraces some of the largest sailing vessels in the coastwise trade, under the management of Capt. John G. Crowley of Taunton, Mass.

The capitalists who met at Boston and agreed to incorporate the new concern include Clement A. Griscom, John Bissell of Pittsburg; representatives of the Cramps, the Consolidated Coal Company, the M. B. Mope Iron Company, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and Charles W. Henry of this city.

A committee to take charge of the formation of the company consists of Thomas W. Lawson, Charles W. Henry, Capt. John G. Crowley, H. M. Bean, Camden, Maine; James W. Fitch, Boston, and Samuel M. Goucher of this city.

This committee was intrusted with full powers to act in forming the company, and appointed Homer Albers of Boston and Bayard Henry of this city, attorneys for the new concern, to draw up the incorporation papers, which will be filed in Trenton early next week.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S LOAN.

The $35,000,000 Will Be Used at Once in Extensive Improvements.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—First Vice President John P. Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad issued a statement late to-day in which he says that the $35,000,000 loan negotiated in New York yesterday is for immediate use in carrying on the construction work now under way and planned on the Pennsylvania lines. The loan is temporary pending the authorization of the increase in capital to be asked of the stockholders at the annual meeting in March. The statement says:

"In making the financial arrangements referred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is temporarily financing for the construction work necessary to be prosecuted at once east and west of Pittsburg, in order to relieve the present congestion of traffic upon its lines and provide additional yards, second, third, and fourth tracks, and other facilities absolutely necessary in order to bring about a free movement of its traffic. This work is scattered over the various lines in its system, both east and west of Pittsburg."

ICE GORGE IN THE HUDSON.

Cakes Banked Forty Feet High for a Distance of a Mile.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The ice and log jam at the Glen Station, on the Adirondack division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, gorges the upper Hudson River from bank to bank, is a mile long, and is piled up over forty feet high. The pent-up waters have formed a lake back of the gorge. To-day's cold wave has had the effect of temporarily postponing the breaking away of the jam, which is likely to occur at any time when the weather becomes milder.

As a section of the Adirondack Road and one of its bridges are adjacent to the river, it is expected they will suffer when the jam moves down the river.

John D. Rockefeller Selling Wood.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—John D. Rockefeller has wood choppers at work in his forest, cutting down and sawing trees that are to be sold to the poor families on his estate. Nearly three hundred cords have been sold at $3 a cord. The wood is delivered free to the purchasers.

Usher's, the Standard Scotch.
When a thing is standard, there is nothing more to be said. Usher's Scotch is standard.—Adv.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans.
Write Southern Ry., 271 & 1,185 Broadway, New York, for rates.—Adv.

CRACKED FIVE SAFES, GOT LITTLE BOOTY.

Burglar Confesses After His Arrest with Two "Pals."

Capt. Langan of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters announced last night that four of his detectives arrested three men last Friday evening who had proved, he said, to be safe-opening burglars, who had been wanted by the police for a long time. Within the past month five robberies of safes, similar in almost every detail, have taken place in the city, and one of the prisoners, Capt. Langan announced, confessed that he and his companions had committed them all.

The firms alleged to have been robbed by the men are, Farrell's furniture store, at Eighth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; Griffenhagen Brothers bottling establishment at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; the distillery of M. Von Glahn, at Sixty-first Street and Tenth Avenue; a cafe on Rose, near William Street, and the warehouse of Charles L. Rickerson and Sons, dealers in hay, straw, &c., at 212 and 213 West Street.

Two of the prisoners are said by the police to be ex-convicts. The names of the prisoners are James W. Wilson, 42 years old, address refused; Albert Emerson, 29 years, of 347 West Thirty-fifth Street, and Edward Gallagher, 36 years of 219 West Sixtieth Street.

Gallagher was employed by the Marvin Safe Company for eight years, leaving his position last July. According to the police he was the supervisor of all the safe-breaking expeditions, the knowledge he had gained while working for the Marvin Company standing him in good stead. Mr. Marvin, the police said, identified a number of safe-opening tools found in Gallagher's house as having been stolen from the firm, and had declared Gallagher to be the smartest man he had ever known in his line of work. During the time he was in the company's employ he was sent all over the city to open safes for firms who had forgotten the combination or had some other trouble with their safes.

In Gallagher's possession, the detectives say, they found a notebook with the names of several concerns that deal in safes. Opposite each name was a description of the combinations of that particular make of safes, and in some instances diagrams had been drawn to show where a hole bored in the steel would have the best effect in breaking open the door.

The three men had been followed and watched for a week by Detective Sergeants Reap, MacCauley, Collins, Murphy, and Deevy. On Friday night Wilson and Emerson were arrested by them at the Circle, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and taken to Police Headquarters. Two of the detectives watched Gallagher's house until 5:30 the next morning. They then went to his apartment, where they found him, fully dressed and apparently waiting for some one. He lives with his wife and two children. The man took his arrest coolly and did not show the least concern, the detectives say, when they found the incriminating evidence of the jimmies, bits, &c., that are said to have been stolen from the Marvin Safe Company.

The men were all taken to the Tombs Police Court and remanded by Magistrate Zeller until this morning.

Yesterday Emerson sent word to Capt. Langan that he would like to see him. The man then confessed, the Captain said, that he and his companions had committed the five safe robberies that had been reported to the police within the last month, saying that Gallagher was so clever a burglar that he was jokingly called "The Dope" by his companions.

The depredations of the gang brought them little financial gain, it appears. At the furniture store the burglars found $52 in the safe, which was divided evenly among them. Two hours' work on the safe of Griffenhagen Brothers revealed an empty interior, but some clothing that was lying around in the store partly made up for this disappointment. Mr. Von Glahn's safe also contained nothing; but in this case Emerson told Capt. Langan they took 1,200 cigars, for which they received $25. The safe in the cafe had only contained a few dollars. At Rickerson & Sons 75 cents in pennies were sadly divided among three of the most disgusted thieves ever seen, after a three hours' manipulation of the safe's combination.

NEW YORKER CONTESTS A WILL

Edward A. Hutchinson Opposes a Nuncupative Bequest Made to Tulane University by His Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Edward A. Hutchinson of New York City to-day filed a petition in the office of the Clerk of the Civil District Court contesting the nuncupative will of Alexander C. Hutchinson, who made a bequest of the bulk of his estate to the Tulane University.

In this will, which has been filed for probate, the testator, after making certain donations, declared in substance that he gave the balance of his estate to the Tulane University, the funds to be used for the purchase of ground and the construction of buildings for the medical school.

The petitioner holds that the will is void and that the title thereby attempted to be conveyed to the Tulane University is forbidden by the laws of Louisiana. He asks that the will be set aside and that he be recognized as the brother and one of the four heirs of the deceased, and that he be put in possession of one-fourth of the estate, which amounts to about $1,000,000.

HIS WEALTH WAS IN WORDS.

Widow Lured Across the Continent by Advertisement for a Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 24.—Left penniless as the widow of a drunkard and gambler, who had squandered her wealth in dissipation, followed by a hard struggle for livelihood; lured across the continent by a man who proposed marriage, who said he was wealthy, but who proved to have a wife and no money; thousands of miles away from home and relatives, a mother and her daughter must work to earn a living, all because Mrs. Lillie Elizabeth Worthington, a comely widow, once beautiful and wealthy, came to Los Angeles from Boston, in smiles and happiness with her daughter, Lillian Elizabeth, to become the wife of Jefferson Baker of Penrose, Ventura County.

To-day Mrs. Worthington and Baker met by arrangement. He had written that he was a wealthy owner of orange groves and vividly painted word pictures of wedded happiness and ease that would lure any widow across the continent.

But Mrs. Worthington's mind's picture, hopes, and life were shattered. Instead of being greeted by a handsome, spry, well-dressed individual she was met by a man fifty-five years old, slightly crippled, and devoid of all appearances of wealth, who explained that his wife had recently been granted a divorce and had secured all his money, leaving him a poor man.

Mrs. Worthington emphatically refused to marry him.

TRENTON MURDERER COVICTED.

Disagreement of the Jury Refused Twice by Judge Pitney.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—After being out for thirty-one hours the jury in the case of Bartholomew Zdanowicz came in this afternoon with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The trial lasted four days.

Zdanowicz is convicted of killing Nellie Cubberley and hacking her body with a broad axe on Aug. 24 last. It was said that his mind is unbalanced, and on that account the jury recommended mercy, but Justice Pitney must sentence the man to death. The Judge refused twice to accept a disagreement of the jury.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.
The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and the West.—Adv.

TELLER IS AGAIN ELECTED

Democrats Get a Quorum and Break the Colorado Dead-Lock.

One Member Leaves a Sickbed to Attend the Joint Session—Republicans Dispute the Election.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives at 5 o'clock this afternoon cast their ballots, 51 in number, for Henry M. Teller, to succeed himself as United States Senator, and he was declared elected by W. H. Adams, who presided.

No Republican members were present and the leaders of that party refuse to concede the legality of the election of Mr. Teller.

The result was reached after a week of untiring effort on the part of the Democratic leaders, during which many rumors of treachery had been circulated and many delays had occurred by reason of the absence from roll call of different members of the Assembly. The Democratic branch of the Senate has been in practically continuous session since Monday morning, and since Wednesday at noon the joint session of the Democratic members of both houses has been continuous.

All Democrats have been ready to cast their ballots for Mr. Teller since yesterday, except Representative Madden of Denver. The absence of Mr. Madden was unaccounted for until this afternoon, when it was learned that he was at home ill with the grip and had been forbidden to leave his house by his physicians.

In spite of his condition, Mr. Madden decided to attend the session this afternoon. He entered the Senate chamber at 4:45 o'clock and was greeted with a burst of applause. This was renewed when on the roll call for the Senatorship, which followed immediately, he cast his vote for Mr. Teller. When the call was finished and the result announced the cheering was prolonged.

Senator Teller was escorted to the platform and expressed his thanks for the patient zeal of his friends. He was elected six years ago by a practically unanimous vote of the Legislature and he disclaimed the belief than any act of his since then has turned the sentiment of the people of Colorado against him. He said he had expected to have to defen his seat against a contest by the Republicans, but denied that he had been threatened with treachery.

Senator Thomas M. Patterson followed in a speech in which he declared the Democrats of the State are now more united than ever before. He declared that he did not think it likely that a contest will be made against Senator Teller. After more speeches the joint session adjourned.

The Democrats were determined to force an election of Senator to-day if possible. Many Democratic Representatives camped with the Senators in the Senate chamber all night.

A moderate police guard was maintained all night, but Republican Senators and Representatives, as well as the Democrats, were freely permitted to enter the chamber and write letters. In the House chamber a strong guard was stationed and no person was permitted to enter.

The House also met, but after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday, the vote being 39 to 23, with Democrats and anti-Wolcott Republicans voting in the affirmative. There were three absentees.

The Secretary of State to-day recognized the Democratic Senate as regular by sending to it a bill for printing.

Republican Senators and a committee of five each from the Wolcott and anti-Wolcott Republican factions in the House met in secret conference this afternoon in the Supreme Court Chamber.

As a result of the conference a proposition will be submitted in the House Monday to recognize the Republican Senate as regular. The Wolcott men hope that a sufficient number of anti-Wolcott Republicans will join them in support of their proposition to secure its adoption. In that event it is proposed to hold a joint session of Republicans next week to vote upon a United States Senator. Should they succeed in agreeing upon a candidate, he will contest the seat with Mr. Teller.

The Democratic Senate resumed its session immediately after the adjournment of the joint session, and its leaders announced that they would continue to occupy the Senate chamber until Monday morning at least.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND DELAWARE

Representatives of the Warring Republican Factions Have Short Conference with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representatives of the warring Republican factions in Delaware were among the callers on the President to-day, and both had short interviews. J. Edward Addicks and his principal supporter, Senator Alee, were here for the Union Republicans, and T. Coleman Du Pont, a relative of Col. Du Pont, and M. Henry Robertson for the regular Republicans.

None of the visitors would discuss their interview with the President, but it is understood that it had relation to the pending Senatorial contest at Dover. The President is outspoken in urging that the Republicans should not lose the fruits of victory in the State and be deprived of two United States Senators, but will not attempt to interfere with the choice of the Legislature.

Many of the Republican Senators and Representatives are of the opinion that Delaware should no longer be deprived of its representation in the Senate and that the present Legislature should choose two Senators at its present session, even if one should be a Democrat, under the tender made by the Democratic members of the Legislature to the Regular Republicans.

The four Delaware visitors were at the President's office at the same time, but each couple was accorded a separate interview, and neither occupied more than ten minutes. After leaving the President, Mr. Addicks insisted that while he had never exacted a pledge from the members of the Legislature, he felt as confident as ever that he would be chosen one of the two Senators. He would not talk about the conference with the President.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—The Senatorial voting to-day was merely perfunctory, only four members—two Union Republicans and two Democrats—attending the joint session.

ARMOUR WHIPSAWS TRADERS.

Juggles with Prices in His Corner on May Wheat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Armour gave the wheat trade another twist to-day by bidding up the May price from 80⅝c. to 82¾c., or 1½c. above the point where it left off at the previous session, and then unloading enough of his holdings to cause a reaction to 82 cents at the close. Local traders were badly whip-sawed by the Armour manoeuvres. They made a drive at the market only to find themselves forced to cover at a big loss on the sharp advance which followed.

The advance to-day was helped materially by a sharp advance in Paris cables and direct sales of wheat to France from the seaboard. In addition, there were reports from San Francisco that three vessels were loading at that port with wheat for Australia.

Florida-Cuba-Thomasville-Augusta.
8:55 A. M., one night to Tampa and Palm Beach. Also 2:10 P. M., "Fla. Spcl." Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 1,161 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

C. M. SCHWAB CHANGES PLANS.

Steel President Indefinitely Postpones Sailing for Home—Denies Rumors of Ill-Health.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 24.—It was said to-day that the plans of Charles M. Schwab had been entirely changed. Yesterday it was understood that he would sail from here Jan. 26, direct for New York, on the yacht Margarita. It is now reported that he will remain abroad for several weeks longer, that the Margarita will possibly be sent back without him, and that Mr. Schwab will return to the United States on some other vessel.

Oliver Wrenn, private secretary to President Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, said yesterday that he had received the following cable message from Mr. Schwab at Palermo, Italy:

"Report concerning health being worse entirely unfounded. Am better."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 24.—Joseph E. Schwab, President of the American Foundry Company, does not treat seriously the announcement that his brother, Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, has suffered a relapse and that his health is seriously endangered. "I could not state positively that the cablegrams concerning my brother's health are absolutely untrue," Mr. Schwab said. "I heard directly from him on Monday, and the communication had nothing in it to indicate that he was not so well, nor has any information come to this country that I know of to the effect that his condition is less favorable.

"I visited my brother at Nice last month. I was several days with him, and the improvement in his health since I saw him when he went abroad in August last was very marked. He was bright, cheerful, and happy. He talked with much enthusiasm of his return to the United States, planned for early in March, to take up his work again.

"He will resume his place at the head of the Steel Corporation on his return. I can assure you he has no intention of resigning."

MINERS REJECT SOCIALISM.

Proposition for Government Ownership of Mines and Railroads Tabled by the Indianapolis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Another clash between the Socialistic and Conservative factions opened the United Mine Workers' Convention to-day.

A resolution from L. P. Talmage of Gwynn, Kan., favored public ownership of railroads and the coal mines. The Committee on Resolutions formed of conservative members brought in a counter resolution setting forth the inability of the railroads to move the coal from the mines, and recommended that the convention be not committed on "get coal" movements, Government ownership, and other such grave questions. The whole matter was tabled on motion of W. H. Haskins of Ohio.

The convention voted to increase salaries as follows: John Mitchell, President, to $3,000; W. B. Wilson Secretary and Treasurer, to $2,500; Vice President Lewis to $2,500; members of Executive and Auditing Committees to $4 per day; S. M. Sexton editor of Mining Journal, $1,500. The convention adopted a resolution in favor of limiting the power of the Federal courts in issuing injunctions against labor organizations.

NO MORE COAL MIDDLEMEN.

Trust Said to be About to Establish a System of Dealing Direct with Consumers.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—The Coal Trust proposes to adopt the Standard Oil Company's business method to a large degree, and in the absence of adverse legislation by Congress, will have a strong distributing system in operation by next year. A Detroit man says he received a statement to this effect from George F. Baer himself within the last few days.

The plan is said to be for the Coal Trust to invade the entire field and deal direct with the consumers. The public's attitude toward the coal dealer has become such all over the country that the time is considered peculiarly propitious for carrying out such a move, and while the subject is one that has been more or less under discussion for the last few years, the attitude of the consumer toward the dealer points to the present time as the moment to put the plan into effect.

In many communities the local dealers would not be likely to obtain sympathy from the public, being suspected of having themselves participated in a "hold-up game" on the public during the scarcity of coal. The Detroit retail coal dealers agree that such an outcome seems inevitable as a step in commercial evolution, but they do not all agree as to the benefits the public will receive.

RICHMOND NEWSPAPER DEAL.

Warring Publications Cease Strife and Divide the Field—Two Journals Now Instead of Four.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24.—Consolidation of the four Richmond newspapers into two—one morning and one afternoon—will be announced to-morrow. The Dispatch and The Times, morning papers, will be combined and issued hereafter as The Times-Dispatch. The News and The Leader, afternoon papers, will be issued as one paper under the title News-Leader.

A lively newspaper war has been waged here for the last two years between Leland Rankin and his associates of The Dispatch and Alfred B. Williams of The News on the one hand and Joseph Bryan of The Times and Leader on the other. Consolidation was the logical outcome of the losing war. It is practically a division of the local newspaper field.

PLANS A BUFFALO TRUST.

Major Lillie Starts a Million-Dollar Enterprise to Control the Supply of Those Animals.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 24.—Major Gordon W. Lillie has bought a 500-acre farm near here, on which he will raise buffaloes for the market. He plans a million-dollar buffalo trust, and when the trains bring the buffalo and their Indian tenders from the ranches in Oklahoma the entire supply of buffalo available for the market will be within a few miles of Milwaukee and Chicago.

In the entire country to-day the Government statistics show that there are only 365 buffaloes. Major Lillie already owns 288 of that number, and before the close of the deal he will have all those animals not owned by the Government or in public parks.

California—Sunset Limited
Leave New York every day 4:25 P. M. via P. R. R., Southern Ry., A. & W. P., W. & A., L. & N. Superb service. N. Y. offices 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THE SHOREHAM, Washington, D. C., after most extensive alterations and refurnishings, NOW OPEN.—Adv.

LESSLER'S FRIEND SAYS QUIGG OFFERED $5,000

Doblin Swears to Bid for Submarine Boat Vote.

DENIAL BY ACCUSED MAN

Calls on House Committee Members to Put Themselves in His Place and Believe Him—Superintendent McCullagh's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the House to-day resumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler of New York, that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote in the committee. Philip Doblin of New York was the first witness called, and the taking of his testimony occupied a greater portion of the forenoon session. He was followed by John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections in New York.

Ex-Representative Lemuel E. Quigg testified at the afternoon session. At a secret session of the committee, held at the close of the hearing to-day, it was decided to call two witnesses on Monday.

Mr. Doblin was interrogated by Representative Tayler for the committee. He said he had no employment at present, but had been employed by the Republican Committee during the campaign of 1902, and that he also had been a Deputy in the office of the Superintendent of Elections. He said he did what he could to aid in the election of Representative Lessler, whom he had known since 1894.

Q.—Did you have a talk with Mr. Quigg relative to Holland submarine boats? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—Somewhere between Dec. 10 and 15.

Q.—Where? A.—I received a telephone message asking me to come to 100 Broadway, Mr. Quigg's office.

Mr. Doblin had only seen Mr. Quigg once since the State Convention up to that time. He went to Mr. Quigg's office, he continued, and went out to luncheon with him.

"Mr. Quigg wanted to know how Mr. Lessler and were," said Mr. Doblin. "I told him I thought Mr. Lessler and I were very intimate. He wanted to know if I had heard anything about submarine boats. I said: 'Yes, I understand that Mr. Lessler made a trip on the boat and was against the proposition.' Of course, I heard Mr. Lessler say he was against the proposition. We talked over the Roberts bill—that, I understand, is the name of the submarine boat bill. Mr. Quigg was anxious to get Lessler's friendly disposition toward the bill, and he said, after talking variously: 'There is $5,000 in it.'"

"Tell us as near as you can just what he said."

"He said he was not personally interested in this thing. He said: 'There is some friend of mine whom I desire to favor if I can. If I can get the aid I want there will be $5,000 in it.' Then he said: 'I think I can make it $1,000 for you.' He said: 'He telephones me at 3 o'clock, and I will let you know about that.'"

REFERRED TO LESSLER.

Q.—For whom did he say there was $5,000 in it? A.—We were talking about Lessler. We were not talking about anybody else. He didn't use his name, but he specifically said, 'I may be able to fix it for a thousand for you. You telephone me at 3 o'clock and I will let you know about it.' Then we left. At 3 o'clock I telephoned.

Q.—You went to see Mr. Lessler, did

tude to him (McCullagh) for his election. Mr. McCullagh testified that he protested that he had done nothing except perform his duty. Mr. McCullagh then testified that he told Mr. Lessler of his errand. He told him he came from a friend, who had no interest in the Holland boat, to ask him to vote for the appropriation. Mr. Lessler, he testified, replied that he could not support the proposition. He said he was "No d— fool; that he was not born yesterday."

"He told me," Mr. McCullagh said, "that there was not a man on the committee he would trust except one. I do not remember the name of the member, although he mentioned it—"

"We are glad you don't," cried several of the members in chorus, and there was a general laugh around the room.

Proceeding, Mr. McCullagh testified that Mr. Lessler went on to say that he was satisfied there was a lobby here in the interest of the boats.

Mr. McCullagh then denied specifically Mr. Lessler's statement that he said he came to Washington on behalf of men who could defeat him (Lessler) for election, and that Lessler had replied to his request that he would see him (McCullagh) "in hell first."

Mr. McCullagh, replying to questions by members of the committee, said he had not in any way intimated to Mr. Lessler that his acts would in any way affect his election. He said he paid no attention to the presence of Mr. Lessler's secretary in the room at the hotel, and did not have any purpose in speaking in an undertone.

"I paid my way from New York to Washington," he said, and he added that his visit to Mr. Lessler was purely a question of friendship.

Mr. McCullagh added: "'Furthermore,' he said, 'I have weighed the whole thing. While I cannot prove it, I believe there is a lobby here and there is boodle. The composition of the whole thing, gentlemen, from my standpoint, what I have seen of it, is wine, terrapin, and women.'"

After recess Mr. Quigg was sworn. He said he had known Mr. Lessler for eight years, but his acquaintance, while cordial, had not been intimate. He had known Doblin for about the same length of time. He described Doblin as "a district worker." He then told his story as follows:

On Dec. 9, 1902, he testified, he called at the Waldorf-Astoria and sent his card to Senator Hanna to invite him to a public dinner. While he was waiting he encountered Dr. Kerr of Chicago, whom he had known as a partner of Mr. Milholland in the pneumatic tube business. Dr. Kerr asked him if he knew Lessler, and on being answered in the affirmative, asked him if he (Quigg) would do him a favor. The doctor then asked him if he would see Lessler on behalf of the Holland torpedo boat. Dr. Kerr, he said, told him that Lessler was opposing the boats in a "boisterous and noisy" way. He said he did not suppose he could do much with Lessler, but if he could "cool Lessler off" it would be appreciated. Mr. Quigg said he knew little about the Holland boat, but Dr. Kerr said perhaps he could induce Lessler to be a little less "pestiferous."

"I said I would," went on the witness. "A few days later Dr. Kerr called me on the telephone and asked me if I had seen Lessler, and requested me to see him at once, as the matter was coming up in Washington. I called Lessler up on the telephone, but he was not in. Subsequently I was called up by Dr. Kerr, and then I got Lessler's office on the telephone. I was informed that Lessler was not in, but was with Doblin, and if I could connect with Doblin I could find him. This was about ten days after my first talk with Kerr.

FORGOT ABOUT BOATS.

"The next day Doblin came into my office. At first I forgot what I wanted to talk to him about, and I invited him out to luncheon. On the way to the elevator I tried to recall. Doblin then asked me if I could not get Mr. McCullagh to have him retained. I explained to him that I could not, but in casting around in my mind for some one who might help him I thought of Lessler and mentioned him.

"'But Lessler's relations with McCullagh are not good,' Doblin said. I asked why and he said: 'On account of the Holland torpedo boats.'

"That recalled Kerr's request to my mind. I then asked him about the Lessler-McCullagh matter, and he told me that McCullagh had gone down to Washington and had threatened to defeat Lessler unless he voted for the Holland boats. I expressed incredulity."

Later, when they were at lunch, Mr. Quigg said, he told Doblin that it was curious; that it was the Holland boat matter about which he desired to talk to him. Doblin told him Lessler would be home at the end of the week, and Quigg asked him to let him know when he came. It was a week after that, Quigg said, that Doblin came into the office and told him Lessler was in his office and would see him. Doblin at the time said: "Lessler is pretty hot about the torpedo boat proposition, and did not believe he would vote for it." Mr. Quigg said he called Lessler up on the telephone, and in the conversation talked to him about a pending Post Office matter.

"When I got to the office," continued the witness, "I referred to the conversation over the telephone concerning the Post Office matter. Then I said: 'Lessler, I called here to talk with you about the Holland torpedo boats on behalf of a friend of mine whom I would like to oblige. He has told me your opposition is ugly and malignant, and that you have said all manner of nasty and disagreeable things about the Holland people. I wanted to see if I could not persuade you not to be so stiff about the matter.'

Witness said Mr. Lessler thereupon told him he was very much opposed to building any more of the boats and entered upon a long and detailed statement of his reasons, describing the mechanism of the boats, and saying he did not believe they were, or ever would be, a success.

Continuing, Mr. Quigg said: "He says, 'You have got no idea of the abominable methods to which these people have resorted.' He said they maintain a most unscrupulous lobby in Washington, and it is as much as anybody's reputation is worth to have anything to do with them."

Mr. Quigg specifically denied that he had offered $5,000 for Lessler's vote, or that he had told Doblin that he would try to fix it so there would be $1,000 in it for him. He also stated that he had not authorized Doblin to make any offer of any kind to any one, politically or otherwise.

MR. QUIGG'S PLEA.

Representative Vandiver then said:

Q.—You heard the statement of Mr. McCullagh in regard to Mr. Lessler's remarks about a lobby swarming here and the integrity of the committee. In your conversation with Mr. Lessler you also referred to his remarks along the same line as to the lobby. Did he, in his conversation with you, say anything of the same nature that Mr. McCullagh quoted? A.—Yes. The only thing he said to me was this: That on the subject of the Holland torpedo boat this committee would be divided into honest men and knaves, and that he could not be—

Q.—That this committee would be divided into honest men and knaves? A.—Yes, and that he could not be in the wrong crowd.

In conclusion, Mr. Quigg made the following personal statement:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not know as I see at this time the motive of Doblin for what he has said here; I do not quite make it out. I do not know whether Doblin has been anybody in connection with this enterprise or what he has done. I do not understand it. But I deem it proper to say, not, of course, as a matter of testimony, that I served in three Congresses with many of the members of this committee, and I cannot believe that any member of this committee will believe what has been stated. I cannot believe it.

Q. (Mr. Dayton)—You cannot believe what? I do not understand you. A.—I said that I cannot believe, Mr. Dayton, that any member of this committee, especially any member who served with me in other Congresses, who knows that such an imputation could not have lain against me, who has never seen me down here at Washington lobbying for anything or ever seen me here except in the most occasional way, mostly of a social character, can believe such terrible statements. I beg you not to grind me between the millstone of the interests for or against this boat. You gentlemen have formed your opinion whether this boat is a good thing or whether it is not, whether you want to support it, or whether you do not. But I want to beg that each of you will put yourself in my position; will know that a thousand requests are made of me in this way as to this, that, and the other; how sometimes you consent to them and then you have consented and have promised how you feel you have got to do it, and how any one of you may find yourselves in the position I am in at this moment. I beg that you will remember that, and that you will think of it.

Major R. W. Hunter of Virginia disclaimed any connection with the "Hunter of Virginia" mentioned in the testimony yesterday.

Strike in Shooter's Island Shipyard.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 24.—About 200 boilermakers employed in the Townsend & Downey Company's shipyard, at Shooter's Island, went on strike to-day because of the employment of non-union men. Several punching machines were placed in operation recently, and non-union men were employed to run them. The strikers declare that a mechanic should do the work, although an apprentice can operate a puncher.

Smallpox at South Bound Brook.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 24.—Smallpox has broken out in South Bound Brook. Up to to-day seven cases have been reported. The infected houses are all under the control of the Board of Health. Some of the inmates objected to being quarantined and tried to escape, but the orders of the health officials are being rigidly enforced and nobody has succeeded in eluding the officers on guard.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION WILL AID INDIVIDUALS

Policy Is to Develop Original Talent in Scientific Research.

Will Endeavor to Organize the Efforts of Explorers in Various Fields—Appropriations for the Departments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Plans for scientific investigations and appropriations made for this purpose last year are announced in the advance sheets of the first year book of the Carnegie Institution.

Among the allotments were $4,000 to the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Hole, Mass., for general support; $1,000 to Dr. J. McK. Cattell, Columbia University, New York, for preparing a list of the scientific men of the United States, and $1,000 to Dr. Hideyo Noguichi and Prof. Simon Flexner of Philadelphia, for continuation of their studies of the toxicological actions of snake venom and allied poisons.

These grants have been made to the several departments of science:

Astronomy	$21,000
Bibliography	15,000
Botany	11,700
Chemistry	1,500
Economics	15,000
Engineering	4,500
Exploration	5,000
Geology	12,000
Geophysics	8,500
History	5,000
Investigation of project for Southern and solar observatory	5,060
Investigation of project for physical and geophysical laboratories	5,000
Investigation of natural history projects.	5,000
Marine biological research	12,500
Paleontology	1,600
Physics	4,000
Physiology	5,000
Psychology	1,600
Publications	5,000
Research assistants	25,000
Student research work in Washington	10,000
Zoology	6,000

The year book says of the plans: "The only organization outside of Washington to be provided for at present should be such advisors and advisory committees as may from time to time be found necessary in connection with the development of the research work of the institution.

"The Executive Committee defines research as original investigation in any field, whether in science, literature or art. In the field of research the function of the institution should be organization, the substitution of organized for unorganized effort wherever such combination of effort promises the best results, and the prevention of needless duplication of work.

"The committee says it appears to be wiser, at the beginning, to make a number of small grants and to thoroughly prepare to take up some of the larger projects. Promising men are to be put upon research work under proper guidance and supervision. In making grants the wisest policy appears to be to make them to individuals for a specific purpose rather than to institutions for general purposes."

Ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, in a summary of the year book, says:

"The methods of administration of the Carnegie institution thus far developed are general rather than specific.

"Efforts have been and will be made to secure co-operation with other agencies established for the advancement of knowledge, while care will be exercised to refrain from interference or rivalry with them. For example, if medical research is provided for by other agencies, as it appears to be, the Carnegie Institution will not enter that field. Systematic education will not be undertaken. Sites or buildings for other institutions will not be provided.

"Specific grants have been and will be made for definite purposes to individual investigators, young or old, of marked ability, and for assistance, books, instruments, apparatus, and materials. It is understood that such purchases are the property of the Carnegie Institution and subject to its control. The persons thus aided will be expected to report upon the methods followed and the results obtained.

"Appropriations will be made for publication, especially for the printing of papers of acknowledged importance so abstruse, so extended, or so costly that without the aid of this fund they may not see the light.

"With respect to certain large undertakings involving much expense, which have been or may be suggested, careful preliminary inquiries have been and will be made."

The Executive Committee of the institution held a meeting here to-day, at which the principal features were the allotment of appropriations to encourage work in certain branches of science and a discussion of the policy of encouraging exceptional talent by the appointment of research assistants at fixed salaries.

The grants decided were not made public, in accordance with the fixed policy to leave the publication of such matters to the grantees. None involved large amounts. It was announced that the total grants so far made by the institution aggregate $200,000, which is the sum allotted by the Trustees for this purpose during 1903.

The research assistants have not yet been chosen. The purpose of this work is to discover and develop, under competent scrutiny and favorable conditions, such persons as have unusual ability. Work of a more advanced and special character is expected of all who receive these appointments.

The positions will not be those commonly known as fellowships or scholarships, nor is it intended to contribute to the payment of mechanical helpers or of assistants in the work of instruction. It also is not intended to provide means for a student to complete his courses of study nor to assist in the preparation of dissertations for academic degrees.

The annual emolument of these men will vary according to circumstances, not exceeding $1,000 as a rule. Appointments will be made for one year at first, but may be continued, and no limitations are prescribed as to age, sex, nationality, graduation or residence. These appointees are to work under the supervision of an investigator known to the authorities of the Carnegie Institution, to be engaged in an important field of scientific research and in a place easy of access to libraries and apparatus.

CARNEGIE RELIEF FUND WORK.

Amounts Paid Out for Benefits to the Steel Workers in 1902 Are Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Bulletins issued by the Andrew Carnegie Relief Fund were posted to-day at all the works of the Carnegie Steel Company, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and other component interests of the Carnegie Company. They exhibit for the information of the employes a summarized statement of disbursements for the first year of the fund founded with an endowment of $4,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie.

The statement shows that during 1902 the amounts paid out were: Accident benefits, $17,430; death benefits, $15,111; pension allowances, $9,123.05; total, $41,664.05. The payments made on behalf of the other associations and companies which are constituent parts of the Carnegie Company, including the H. C. Frick Coal Company, bring the grand total of payments made during 1902 up to $48,213.85. The total number of accident cases was 257, the death cases 113, and the pension cases 133, making the whole number of beneficiaries of the fund 503.

In the bulletins posted to-day the regulations governing the granting of benefits and allowances are made clear to the employes in parallel columns, showing the conditions under which benefits will be paid, and the cases in which benefits will not be paid. While all employes have the privilege of application, no legal rights to benefits are vested in them. These regulations are made to preclude applicants whose cases do not conform to the stated conditions, and to protect the fund for the benefit of the deserving employes for whom Mr. Carnegie intended it.

The plan evolved for the administration of the trust is principally the work of Chairman Charles L. Taylor and Manager F. M. Wilmot, who devoted months of study to the subject, investigating every system of workingmen's relief and pension in this country and Europe. This investigation was, however, fruitless, as none of the schemes studied afforded a plan applicable to the requirements of Mr. Carnegie's proposition.

F. M. Wilmot, to whom the business management of the fund has been intrusted, was for eleven years with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and is thoroughly experienced in the detail operations of a business of this character. The fund will be administered by an Advisory Board appointed by the Directors of the Carnegie Company under the President, and composed as follows: Charles L. Taylor, Chairman; Homer Lindsay, Vice President; Thomas Morrison, Thomas Lynch, D. G. Kerr, and E. H. Utley.

In creating this trust it was not the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to relieve the various companies of their obligations to indemnify employes injured in their service or to care for the dependents of the killed, as the companies have been accustomed to do, but he desired the benefits paid from the fund to be in addition to the compensation paid by the companies in such cases.

JUDGE HARNEY'S IMPEACHMENT

Committee of the Montana House Hears Testimony Bearing on the Proposed Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 24.—The House Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution demanding the impeachment of District Judge Harney of Butte, on the ground of "high crimes and misdemeanors and malfeasance in office," begun taking testimony to-day. That consisted largely of Judge Harney's testimony in the disbarment proceedings instituted by him against A. J. Shores, chief counsel of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana. Efforts were made by two Heinze Democrats of the committee to delay the proceedings.

The testimony read had to deal largely with Harney's relations with Mrs. Ada H. Brackett, the woman alleged to have unduly influenced Harney to decide the famous Minnie Healy case in favor of Heinze. The various meetings between Judge Harney and Mrs. Brackett, as related by the Judge on cross-examination at the Butte hearing, were gone over, but before the reading of his testimony had been completed the Silver Bow members insisted upon an adjournment, which was taken until Monday. It is stated authoritatively that the committee, which is composed of five Republicans and two Democrats, will report on Wednesday.

FELL FROM ELEVATED TRAIN.

Law Student Found Unconscious Within Two Inches of the Third Rail—Next Train Barely Stopped.

Charles Gustafson, twenty-two years old, a law student, living at 22 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, was found early yesterday morning lying across the south-bound track of the elevated road at Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, his body within two inches of the charged third rail. Gustafson was a passenger on the south-bound train and had fallen from the rear platform of the last car. He had been visiting friends in Harlem, and when the train on which he was returning passed the station at Sixty-sixth Street, he went to the rear platform to get some fresh air, having become suddenly ill. Afterward he became insensible, and remembered nothing until he arrived at Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken.

No one on the train from which he had fallen missed him, and he would probably have lain there and been crushed to death by the next train, which was due in a few minutes, had not a switchman on the surface road noticed his form. The switchman told Policeman Marsh of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station of what he had seen, and the policeman ran to the station and notified the ticket agent.

Both shouted to the motorman to stop the train which was just pulling into the station, and then, with some of the train hands walked down the track to where the body of the young student lay. He was unconscious and had a deep cut in the back of his head.

COAL LAND OWNERSHIP.

The Coal Famine Discussed and Remedy Suggested at a Meeting of Workmen's Institute.

"The Coal Famine; What Can We do About It?" was the subject for discussion at a mass meeting last evening in Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, under the auspices of the Christian Workingmen's Institute. The Rev. Leighton Williams presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Owen R. Lovejoy and the Rev. F. J. Clay Moran. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the Government should assume control of the coal mines and work them, and that "public ownership or control of corporate franchises and other public utilities monopolistic in their nature is the ultimate solution of the issues now before the country as the result of a growing plutocracy and ever-aggressive endeavor of the great corporations to triumph over democracy and the people."

Dr. Williams said:

"It is great folly on the part of capital to be careless of the condition of the wage earner. The public has the supreme ownership of the earth, and those who think that simply because the coalfields are in possession of certain men they can raise the price of the output to whatever figure they see fit do not realize that back of all is the right of community."

The Rev. Mr. Moran said that the people ought to be thankful that a law-abiding spirit has prevailed and that there has been no great disorder due to the coal famine. In the past, he said, the independent operators were crushed by the big men, but now they are running up the price of coal because they think they see their chance. He advised the opening of public piers where consumers could buy foreign coal.

WOULD HONOR DR. E. R. SHAW.

School of Pedagogy to Collect Fund for a Public Testimonial.

The Council of the New York University, its Woman's Advisory Committee, and the Faculty and students of the School of Pedagogy, have united in a movement in honor of Dr. Edward R. Shaw, ex-Dean of the school, who will go to Rochester Feb. 1 as Superintendent of the Public Schools of that city. Dr. Shaw, who was a pioneer in a movement begun a few years ago that has made pedagogy a separate department in American universities, is temporarily ill at a hospital in Yonkers.

A large meeting yesterday noon in the assembly room of the University Building, at Washington Square, was addressed by Chancellor MacCracken, Dr. J. P. Gordy, and Dr. Frederick Monteser of the Faculty of the School of Pedagogy, and Ossian H. Lang of The School Journal. Among those attending were Miss Helen Miller Gould, President of the Woman's Advisory Committee; Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, its Vice President, and Miss Emily O. Butler. A committee of twenty, representing the students and graduates of the School of Pedagogy, was appointed to collect funds and arrange for a public testimonial.

Chancellor MacCracken said that he believed the Trustees of the New York University would be pleased to accept a portrait of Dr. Shaw to be hung in the library of the School of Pedagogy.

HURT ON CENTRAL PARK LAKES.

Policeman Breaks His Arm and Skater Fractures His Leg.

Two accidents occurred on the lakes in Central Park last night, one of the injured persons being a policeman sent to watch the crowd of skaters. He was Patrolman Bernard M. Devine of the Central Park Station. While walking on the ice on the lake at Seventy-second Street he slipped and fell, breaking his right arm. After being attended at the Presbyterian Hospital he went home.

Benjamin Jandorf, fifteen years old, of 90 Lenox Avenue, collided with one of the skaters and was thrown to the ice. He broke his left leg and went home in a cab. The accident occurred on the Mere, at One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Party of G. H. Daniels's Friends Touring

Attached to the Montreal Express that left the Grand Central Station at 6:35 P. M. yesterday was a special car that carried a party of friends of General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New York Central bound on a tour that will include Montreal and Quebec. With Mr. Daniels were his daughter, Miss Harriet Daniels, Philip White of Nyack, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Tompkins, and Harry R. and Miss Jane Tompkins of Fishkill Landing, and Mr. and Mrs. William Stotesbury of this city.

Barnard's Girl Editors.

The young women of Barnard College have elected editors for The Barnard Bulletin, the student weekly newspaper, for 1903-04, to succeed the present seniors, as follows: Louise E. Peters, '04, editor in chief; Helen Erskine, '04, and Helen Cooley, '05, managing editors; Edith Somborn, '06, assistant editor.

MILES O'REILLY LAUGHS AT TRESPASS CHARGE

McAuliffe Had Ten Valiant Men to Ward Off Trouble.

Now the Supreme Court May Hear About the Murray Hill Athletic Association Over the Saloon of "Paddy the Pig."

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Tenderloin Precinct was served yesterday by ex-Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for the Murray Hill Athletic Association, with a process from the Supreme Court to answer to the charge of trespass upon the premises of this alleged athletic association at 616 Sixth Avenue.

It was about 6:30 last evening when Daniel O'Reilly, accompanied by the process server, his brother Thomas O'Reilly, came to the West Thirtieth Street Station upon this business. The building at 616 Sixth Avenue, so far as the ground floor is concerned, is devoted to a saloon kept by Clarence O'Brien, otherwise known as "Paddy the Pig." Capt. O'Reilly says the second floor harbors a poolroom.

Acting upon this opinion about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Captain, when, according to his custom, he sent out fifteen patrolmen and his plain-clothes men to watch the places in his precinct which he thinks or suspects are poolrooms, dispatched Policemen Hollman and Gorman to 616 Sixth Avenue.

There the men took up their stand in a passageway with an entrance into the saloon, and another entrance closed by a locked iron door, leading, according to the theory of the police, to the place supposed by Capt. O'Reilly to be a poolroom.

While the officers stood in this passageway and stared at this iron door, a company of ten other men arrived, headed by one "Jack" McAuliffe, once a prizefighter, but now said to be the manager of the place up stairs, supposed to be accessible through the iron door, and suspected of being a poolroom. To the officers McAuliffe said he and his ten were members of a private Club, the "Murray Hill Athletic Association," and that the officers were trespassers who had no business in that passageway. He commanded them sternly to go away.

The officers replied that on the contrary they intended to accompany him and his ten behind the mysterious iron door. They added that he knew who they were and they knew equally well who he was. For answer one of McAuliffe's valiant ten men grabbed at Hollman, who promptly arrested the assailant. Then McAuliffe and another of the ten pummeled Gorman and tried to push him out. Gorman arrested both his assailants also.

With their three prisoners the officers marched to the station house, where the men gave their names as "Jack" McAuliffe, Thomas Flynn, and Walter De Bonn. All were locked up.

It was about 3 P. M. when this happened. As soon as the officers went off with their prizes the remaining seven of the ten men opened the iron door and vanished behind it. Reinforcements of police arrived, but the seven were not molested.

It was on Tuesday last that Roundsman Shattuck and the same officer, Gorman, went to the same place, and there were forcibly accused of trespass by the same Flynn. Flynn was arrested, but discharged by Magistrate Flammer the next morning with a reprimand to the officers for making the arrest.

Daniel O'Reilly, attorney for the alleged Murray Hill Athletic Association, follows Magistrate Flammer. He says the officers on both occasions were trespassers. Capt. Miles O'Reilly says, on the other hand, that the place is a pool room and the men were in the discharge of their duty. Daniel O'Reilly says Miles O'Reilly does not know the place is a pool room, and asserts for his part that it is the premises of a private club.

Daniel O'Reilly last night offered first to bail the prisoners, but Capt. O'Reilly said assaulting an officer in the discharge of his duty was a felony and he could not bail such cases—that was a Magistrate's privilege. So Daniel O'Reilly served his summons for trespass upon Capt. O'Reilly as the man responsible for his officers' acts. The summons is returnable in twenty days. Daniel O'Reilly says further that he has begun suits for $5,000 damages each for false arrest in the cases of McAuliffe, De Bonn, and Flynn.

When Daniel O'Reilly and Thomas O'Reilly were gone and Capt. Miles O'Reilly was left with the summons in his hand, the commander of the Tenderloin threw himself back in his chair and laughed. The fact that the document allowed him twenty days for his answer seemed to amuse him hugely. It also amused him that Daniel O'Reilly said the iron door was a fire screen.

Justice Wyatt went to the West Thirtieth Street station later with Daniel O'Reilly, but on seeing the charge against the men was that of assault and interfering with an officer, he said he did not care to take the responsibility of accepting bail on so serious a charge.

POLICE RAID ON JEROME TIP.

Capt. Gallagher Descends on Chinatown and Takes Many Prisoners.

On a tip furnished by District Attorney Jerome to Capt. Gallagher of the Elizabeth Street Station, that officer raided in Chinatown and thereabouts last night. He and Detectives Reardon, Young, and Gerhold went to 10 Doyers Street, where they found Bernard McCullough, four men, and two women, whom they arrested. McCullough was charged with keeping a disorderly house and the others with disorderly conduct. Chinatown turned out, a curious crowd, which blocked Doyers Street, to see what was happening.

The police then went to 102 Worth Street, where twenty-two men and two women were found in an establishment, said to be run by Michael Mallo, who was arrested as the alleged proprietor. All were Italians, and all were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station.

HOTEL BOOKKEEPER IN JAIL.

Turnbull Accused by the Ansonia's Manager of Changing Entries.

Henry Turnbull, fifty-seven years old, who has had a wide experience and many friends in the hotel business, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail in the West Side Court for examination to-morrow on a charge of grand larceny preferred by G. E. Webb, manager of W. E. D. Stokes's Ansonia Hotel, at Broadway and Seventy-third Street.

Mr. Webb said that Turnbull, who has been employed for the last two months at the Ansonia as head bookkeeper, had in that time stolen $460 from the house, the specific charge against him being that he had changed an entry of $66 to $1.66.

Turnbull, who lives at 1,900 Lexington Avenue, was once employed as amanuensis by A. T. Stewart, in connection with his hotel ventures. Afterward he was bookkeeper at the Hotel Netherland, and last Summer was employed at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

Recently it is alleged that the surety company which was on his bond for $10,000 declined to continue the obligation and he was advised to resign and did so, the alleged shortage being discovered by his successor.

SMALL STEAMER ASHORE.

Pilot of Schooner Kandahar Saw the Vessel in the Lower Bay.

The pilot of the British schooner Kandahar, which arrived here last night from Macoris, reported a small steamer ashore in the lower bay opposite the West Bank Light.

Owing to the storm and the thick weather prevailing at the time, it was impossible to identify the steamer. The marine observer at Sandy Hook, however, reported that she was probably the steamer John J. Hill, from Jacksonville, loaded with railroad ties.

SCHOONERS IN COLLISION.

One Man Drowned—Seven Others Adrift on Helpless Ship.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 24.—The schooner John H. Buttrick, bound from Boston for Wilmington, N. C., crashed into the granite-laden schooner Hattie C. Luce of Rockport, Me., twenty miles southeast of Highland Light at 10:45 o'clock last night. One man from the Luce is known to have been drowned, and two others clambered aboard the Buttrick, which put in here to-day. The fate of the Luce is unknown.

Capt. Sprague of the Buttrick says the Luce would make a southeast drift, and should she keep afloat would in all probability drift in the track of fishermen, in which case the seven men still on board would probably be rescued. As her stern boat was badly stove, they would have no means of saving themselves unless taken off by some other vessel.

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When the hair has become thin from any cause, our wigs quickly remedy all defects. Are non-detectable, and harmonize with the contour of wearer's face. Curling iron not required, as they always retain their naturally wavy condition.
New and exclusive productions in CURLY KNOT, WAVY BANGS, POMPADORS, HALF WIGS FOR ELDERLY LADIES.
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will issue to subscribers in February and March in the order of their subscriptions.

This firm has compiled under letters patent which it exclusively holds this map as an extension of its famous series of colored railroad mortgage maps, which are authoritative in financial and railroad circles.

By arrangement with Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co., the publishers of The Wall Street Journal, this map will not only show in various colors the location of every plant of each constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation, but also the location of its ore lands, railroad and steamship lines, all in varying colors, so as to present at a glance the geography of the world's greatest industrial organization. This map will be bound and folded between board covers, together with a

VOLUME OF STATISTICS

presenting for every investor or any one interested in the industrial steel development invaluable data obtainable nowhere else, and showing the maximum capacity of all the subsidiary plants, official statements of earnings to date, distribution of capital, division of securities, incorporation certificate, full text of by-laws, complete legal digest of the mortgage, etc., etc.

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Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.

ROCK ISLAND TO EXTEND.

Bids for an Interest in Santa Fe—Failing to Buy, Will Build to Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—It was reported here to-day that the Rock Island interests have made a bid for a half ownership of the Santa Fé system, and that the offer is likely to be accepted. A meeting, it is said, has been arranged for Monday in New York, at which it is hoped the deal will be consummated.

If not, and the bid is rejected, the Rock Island will at once proceed to secure a route of its own to the Pacific Coast.

It means to have such an outlet, and has decided that its future welfare demands that it place itself in possession of one with the least possible delay. It would prefer to buy rather than build, but if it finds it cannot buy on reasonable terms construction work on an extension from El Paso will be begun with the least possible delay and pushed to completion with the utmost vigor.

It is not the intention, if the Rock Island's bid be accepted, that there should be any merger of the two systems interested.

They will continue to be operated as separate and distinct roads, but for all traffic purposes the closest relations will exist between them, and they will feed each other's line whenever it is possible to do so.

TORTURE FOR HER PARROT.

New Jersey Woman Says Her Husband Twisted Off Its Tail.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Barbara Behr of Union filed a suit for divorce in the Chancery Court to-day against Ernest Behr of New York City, on the ground of cruel treatment.

Mrs. Behr declared that her husband, not content with brutality toward her, turned on her pet parrot, gouged out its eyes, and twisted off its tail with a pair of pincers.

Carnegie Company Officials Dine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—One of the dinners of officials of the Carnegie Company branch of the United States Steel Corporation took place to-night at the Duquesne Club. First Vice President James Gayley of the Steel Corporation was the guest of honor, and James H. Reed, general counsel for the Carnegie interests and Director in the Steel Corporation, presided. The names of Andrew Carnegie and Charles M. Schwab, with the word "Welcome" between, were set in miniature electric lights on one of the walls.

Old Man Freezes to Death.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Volney Carpenter, aged seventy years, was frozen to death near Kins station on the Adirondack Division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to-day.

HALL
EXTRAORDINARY CLEARING SALE OF
FURS
Prices Marked Down 50% Below Actual Value.

Fur Coats.
$150 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with Mink, Hudson Bay Sable or Chinchilla, regular value $300.
$125 for Persian Lamb Coats, plain or trimmed, handsomely lined, fine glossy curl, regular value $250.
$100 for Persian Lamb Coats, plain or trimmed, fine glossy curl, regular value $200.
$75 for Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with handsome dark Mink, some plain, regular value $150.
$200 for Sea skin Coats, XXXXX quality, fine short nap, handsomely lined, regular value $350.
$175 for handsome Sealskin Coats, London dyed, regular value $275.
$100 for handsome Sealskin Coats, new style, London dyed, regular value $225.

Fur Caps and Gloves
$25 for Sealskin Hoods that were $50.
$8 for Nearseal (cony) Hoods that were $16.
$10 for Men's Sealskin Caps that were $20.
$8 for Men's Sealskin Caps that were $16.
$5 for Men's Sealskin Caps that were $10.
$14 for Men's Sealskin Gloves that were $28.
$12 for Men's Sealskin Gloves that were $24.
$10 for Men's Sealskin Gloves that were $20.
$4 for Electric Seal Caps that were $6.
$5 for Nutria Beaver Gloves, worth $10.
$3 50 for Mufflers that were $7.

Fur-Lined Overcoats
$50 for fur-lined Overcoats, lined with Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Lynx, Wildcat, &c., with collar of Persian Lamb, formerly $100.

Neck Pieces.
$30 for Mink Stoles that were $65.
$35 for Baum Marten Stoles worth $75.
$20 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $40.
$10 for Brown Fox Stoles that were $20.
$19 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Stoles that were $35.
$30 for Black Lynx Stoles that were $50.
$25 for Bear Boas (3 yds. long) that were $50.
$30 for Bear Stoles that were $60.
$9 for Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs that were $18.
$10 for Mink Scarfs that were $20.
$15 for Black Fox Stoles that were $30.

Muffs.
$25 for Mink Muffs that were $40.
$15 for " " " " $30.
$8 for " " " " $15.
$10 for Alaska Sable Muffs that were $20
$10 for Brown Fox Muffs " " $20.
$15 for Black Lynx Muffs " " $30.
$15 for Chinchilla Muffs " " $30.
$15 for Bear Muffs " " $30.
$10 for Persian Lamb Muffs worth $20.

Nearseal Coats.
$25 for Coats that were $40.
$30 for " " " $50.
$35 for " " " $60.
$45 for " " " $75.
$45 Mink trimmed, that were $85.

Fur Sets.
$5 for Children's Fur Sets, worth $10.
$10 for Misses' Fur Sets, worth $20.

CARRIAGE ROBES.
$150 for HUDSON BAY BEAVER CARRIAGE ROBES, handsomest goods in America, reduced from $300.
$80 for TIGER CARRIAGE ROBES, magnificent goods, large sizes, reduced from $160.
$300 for MINK CARRIAGE ROBES, very dark natural Eastern Mink, rich as a sable, full size, reduced from $600.
$150 for BLACK BEAR ROBES, large size, made of cubs, handsomest robes in the city, reduced from $300.

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Special Sale.

Exceptional Values.

1200 prs. Children's Muslin Drawers
trimmed with neat embroidery; sizes 1 to 6 years,
25c. pair.

Girls' and Misses' Cambric Skirts,
4 to 14 years,
39c., 45c., 65c., 85c. & 98c.

Girls' and Misses'
Cambric and Muslin Night Gowns,
4 to 16 years,
45c., 65c., 78c. & 98c.

Good styles and material—well-made and nicely trimmed.

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To close the balance of
IMPORTED MODELS IN CLOTH,
FUR-LINED AND FUR-TRIMMED,
representing the best Foreign Makers, they will be offered at a
REDUCTION OF 50%.
PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COATS
GREATLY REDUCED.
OUR MANUFACTURED GOODS IN
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE
AT A DECIDED REDUCTION.

37 UNION SQUARE, WEST.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MR. BOWEN BELIEVES PEACE IS IN SIGHT

Venezuela's Representative Predicts a Settlement Soon.

London Hears That the Allied Powers Will Insist Upon Satisfactory Guarantees Before Raising the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Minister Bowen, who is representing Venezuela in the peace negotiations, gave out the following statement at midnight:

"I have good reason to believe that the pending controversy between the three allied powers and Venezuela will be settled soon and satisfactorily."

Mr. Bowen said that he was able to make this positive statement after a number of conferences held during the day and evening with the representatives of the allied powers. He expressed his gratification over the prospects of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. He had nothing to say, however, as to whether the assurances he has received include an immediate raising of the blockade.

REPORT OF ALLIES' ATTITUDE.

Information Given in London Indicated Rejection of the Proposals Made by President Castro.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It was learned by a representative of the Associated Press today that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have agreed that Minister Bowen's proposal that the blockade of Venezuela be immediately raised cannot be entertained, and that coercive action must continue until a proper guarantee is forthcoming.

The Foreign Offices hold that any other course would entail a failuure of the attempts to bring about a settlement by diplomacy at Washington.

Regarding the position of the other claimants against Venezuela, the blockading powers contend that their claims must first be satisfactorily settled before the demands of countries that are not actively asserting claims can receive attention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Nothing definite can be learned here with regard to the progress of the negotiations between the representative of the European powers are Mr. Bowen, the envoy of Venezuela. The diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy conferred separately to-day with Mr. Bowen, but these officials observe the greatest reticence in regard to their labors.

It is the understanding, however, that nothing has been received from Berlin, London, or Rome in reference to raising the blockade at the embassies here, which warrants the inference that the tender of Venezuela either has not been fully considered by the powers or that it is not regarded as satisfactory.

Subsequent to the conferences with the diplomatic representatives, Minister Bowen conferred with President Roosevelt, and it is understood the Venezuelan situation was discussed.

There is reason for the belief that Venezuela has offered, in consideration of raising the blockade, to guarantee any award that may be made by the arbitrators by pledging the customs revenue, and to place the collection of them practically under the supervision of agents of the powers, to insure payment of the indemnities.

While no official utterance can be had from this Government on the character of the alleged guarantee, conversation with prominent officials indicates that there is a feeling here that the offer to turn over the customs revenue to the powers to meet indemnities is an indication of a desire on the part of Venezuela to reach a settlement, and the tender should be regarded as a sufficient guarantee for the raising of the blockade pending further negotiations.

The action of the German naval officers in assailing the forts has materially aggravated the situation and increased the complications, but it is confidently expected at the State Department that a basis for settlement will shortly be reached, at least so far as the continuance of the blockade is concerned. With the removal of the blockading vessels it is believed negotiations would be promoted and further conflict avoided.

The President is reported to have remarked to a member of the Senate Foreign Committee this afternoon that he was hopeful of a basis for agreement being reached within a few days.

From a trustworthy source it is learned to-night that Venezuela's attitude with respect to claimants is that there shall be no preferred creditors. The contention of the blockading powers that their claims shall be adjusted first, it is declared on authority, will be resisted to the utmost.

It is well understood that in the representation of Venezuela by Minister Bowen he has been instructed to treat with the powers demanding indemnities on a fair and equitable basis and to secure if possible the concession of a reasonable time in which to satisfy these demands.

It was said that Venezuela, in view of her efforts through Minister Bowen to effect a settlement as speedily as possible, regards as wanton the bombardments which have taken place and as rendering it more difficult to reach an understanding with the claimants.

DISLIKE AMERICAN COMMENT.

German Officials Declare That Public Opinion in the United States Is Being Misled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—A high official of the Foreign Office said to-day that the Government was much displeased by the misleading of public opinion in America regarding the Maracaibo matter.

"The Foreign Office," he said, "cannot believe that Washington statesmen would judge hastily and adversely without knowing the true facts, and it is hoped that they have now been fully informed. The German commander is not engaged in politics. He has merely sustained the blockade, which is not only his right, but also his duty. He must see to it that no contraband of war is sent to Venezuela from Colombia by way of Maracaibo.

"No shot would have been fired had Fort San Carlos not opened fire. This action on the part of the fort was an illegal act which surely every American commander would have answered in the same manner.

"The German commander could not know how far the diplomatic negotiations had gone. That in fact was none of his affair.

"President Castro is to blame for this affair, because he did not grant the demands for securities made by the three powers. Otherwise the blockade would have been raised long before this. We would not be surprised if events showed that the firing by the San Carlos fort had been ordered by Castro, who from Caracas has done everything to mislead the public by proclaiming alleged victories over the Panther.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Foreign Office representatives to-day in conversation referred in aggrieved tones to the American press comments upon the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. One official said:

"In view of Commodore Scheder's report, Germany has a just right to feeling indignant at the fact that a portion of the American press is aroused over the false statements of what occurred at San Carlos, without awaiting the facts in the case, and thereupon attacking a friendly power. "The Panther's action, the official report shows, was strictly within the limits of international law. She was proceeding past the fort to enter the lagoon of Maracaibo in order to prevent the importation of contraband articles from Colombia, and in doing so was fired upon. The Panther, of course, answered the fire, as she was entitled to do. The attack was not made by us, but by the Venezuelan fort.

"We are quite unable to see why any neutral should express disapproval because the Panther replied, or because our vessels afterward leveled the fort, since it was a hindrance to an effective blockade.

"The assumption that we want to prevent a settlement of the matter at Washington and the speedy raising of the blockade is wholly mistaken. We want the blockade to be raised just as soon as the powers have adequate guarantees in hand that their claims will be met. We do not even ask for the immediate payment of money, but only for guarantees. We cannot raise the blockade empty handed, without any form of guarantee."

VENEZUELANS HOLD THE FORT.

Germans Ceased Bombarding San Carlos on Thursday Night—The Panther Still Outside the Bar.

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Jan. 23.—A boat which was sent from here yesterday to Fort San Carlos returned to Maracaibo at 11 o'clock this morning, bringing the news that the German warships had not shelled the fort since Thursday night. When the boat left San Carlos the German cruiser Panther was the only war vessel in sight. She was about one mile from the bar.

The village of San Carlos, consisting of eighty houses, built of wood and straw, and inhabited by about 250 fisher folk, was totally burned as the result of having been set on fire by the explosion of shells from the warships.

The garrison of San Carlos, numbering 239 men, was still holding the fort when the boat left the island. As the walls of the fort are low and near the waterline, they are still in good condition, except on the sea side. The Panther on Thursday tried on two occasions to pass through the channel in front of the fort, but desisted from doing so, probably owing to the danger of navigating those waters or for some other reason unknown.

The German cruiser Vineta, as this dispatch is sent, is, according to reports current here, at Willemstad, Curacao, where she has been cabling to Berlin for instructions.

A rumor was current here yesterday that the German Consul and Herr Breuer, a leading merchant of this place, were murdered during the patriotic parade in honor of the defenders of Fort San Carlos. But investigation showed there was absolutely no truth in the report, which is believed to have been circulated by supporters of Gen. Matos, the revolutionary leader.

Maracaibo is quiet at present, and the only thing which may cause a disturbance is the appearance of the Panther here, should she succeed in passing the fort. In this case it is believed the soldiers and the populace would be aroused to commit patriotic excesses. The Maracaiboans are determined to resist to the utmost any foreign aggression, and pride themselves upon being termed the "Yankees of Venezuela."

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—An official dispatch from Willemstad, Curacao, dated Jan. 23, says:

"The Vineta arrived in the Gulf of Maracaibo Jan. 21 and approached within 7,300 yards of the shore. At 11 she began a bombardment, which was continued with an hour of intermission until 3 P. M. The Panther, which was standing by, observed that forty-four shells took effect."

AMERICANS FOR VENEZUELA.

Company Advertises for 1,000 Men with Military Training to Form a Colony in the Republic.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 24.—"A thousand men for colonization in Venezuela," is the beginning of a significant want advertisement, which appeared to-day in the Joplin newspapers. "Hardy men are wanted, and only those who have seen military servies," it continues. The advertisement is signed, "Venezuelan Company, Joplin, Mo." It is known that the company is composed of men with military training, who have been in correspondence with officials of the Venezuelan Government for some time.

From certain movements that have taken place, it has been learned that the Venezuelan Company is in touch with persons in St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and other places in the Mississippi Valley, who are working secretly to organize colonization parties. It is said that the company already has signed more than a hundred men, all of whom have had military training.

It is also reported that the company is making arrangements for the immediate transportation of the men to Venezuela by way of the Gulf ports at New Orleans.

RUSH ORDERS AT NAVY YARDS.

Extra Men Taken On to Complete Work of Preparing Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In naval circles to-night it was stated that rush orders have been given to all navy yards and stations to push to completion the work in hand. It was said that this was in accordance with the rule of the department, when disturbing conditions exist, to increase its activity.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 24.—There is an unusual degree of activity at the naval training station here, and judging from the large number of men employed, it looks as if rush orders had been received. In the machine shop alone, there are twenty-five mechanics at work, and in all the departments, the work is being carried on to their utmost capacity.

The work of assembling harbor defense mines, which are to be supplied to all the battleships in commission, is being pushed ahead, and as fast as the outfits are ready they will be shipped to the various vessels.

ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The invitation extended by King Edward to the German Ambassador here, Count Wolff-Metternich, to dine at Windsor Castle next Tuesday, Emperor William's birthday, has aroused considerable interest. It is the first time that Emperor William's birthday has been formally observed by the British Court, and therefore the King's action has given much satisfaction at Berlin, where it is regarded as emphasizing the friendship between the two countries.

SNOW COMES WITH THE NIGHT.

Downfall Carpets the Ground and Makes Things Unpleasant for Pedestrians and Horses.

The intricate machines controlled and guided by the weather man moved very little yesterday, but the crowds so many feet below him kept stirring along quite rapidly, for it was cold. Those full-blooded persons who love the cold so well were here and there discovered with noses aglow and collars turned up high, for there was a dampness in the air that robbed it of the snappy pleasantness of frosty days.

When evening came, about the time that lights were lit, hard flakes of snow began to pelt the faces of pedestrians, and by 10 o'clock there was snow enough to make a creditable showing. It kept right on, but in a feeble, half-hearted sort of way that made prognostications dangerous to those who have ambitions in that line. By midnight engineers and motormen experienced trouble in seeing far ahead, but trains and cars moved along regularly and steadily.

The horses had a hard time nearly everywhere, but on the slippery Fifth Avenue asphalt they suffered much. At one time eleven horses were down in front of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-seventh Street. One team of whites, drawing a large theatre coach, went down seven times in making the block from Thirty-eighth to Thirty-seventh Street. Then a delivery wagon horse slipped and fell and then a hansom horse went down. A coach horse fell, then another hansom horse, and so on until eleven horses were on the ground, making wild efforts to get up and blocking the avenue traffic.

Sozodont
TOOTH POWDER
No Waste No Acid
No Spilling No Grit
BIG BOX 25c
Containing New Can with Patent Top
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY

Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert Sign a Convention.

Provides for Mixed Tribunal, Three on a Side, with No Odd Man to Break a Tie.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, to-day signed a treaty providing for the settlement of the Alaska boundary question. Efforts in that direction have been put forth for a long time, the pressure coming from both sides, the Canadian miners being anxious to get through the Klondike to the sea without passing through American territory and the Americans insisting upon their right to the coastline and the control of the ports.

The treaty signed to-day provides for the reference of all these boundary questions to a mixed tribunal, three on each side, to determine the interpretation to be placed on the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, which defined the boundaries between British America and Alaska. This proposition is virtually the same as that brought forward by the American members of the high joint commission which met in Washington three years ago, but which then was rejected by the British and Canadian representatives. It has taken three years to obtain the consent of the British and Canadian Governments to adjust the boundary dispute on the present basis.

It is understood that the treaty has been drawn up after thorough consultation with the leading members of the Senate of both political parties, the Administration desiring to do everything possible in advance to make certain its ratification.

The commission proposed is curious in composition, consisting of an equal number of members upon each side without an umpire or odd man to cast the deciding vote. No other terms of arbitration would have been acceptable to the people of the Northwest, who see in this arrangement a practical extinction of any chance of a decision hostile to their plans. On the other hand, to get a verdict favorable to the American claim our case must be so strongly presented as to win the support of at least one of the Canadian contingent.

The treaty will be submitted to the Senate soon, and the effort will be made to ratify it before the expiration of the present session.

DEPOTS FOR PAIL COAL.

Twenty-one New Places Designated by the Mayor After Receiving Report of Retail Dealers' Committee.

The committee of retail coal dealers appointed by Mayor Low to arrange for more depots where coal can be retailed at 10 cents a pail submitted its report to the Mayor yesterday. The committee based its plans, in arranging for new stations, on experience during previous Winters. The Mayor, after receiving the report, issued the following list of distributing stations, (new) at which coal may be purchased at 10 cents a pail:

THE BRONX.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Brook Avenue.
No. 811 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.
No. 616 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.
No. 931 Forest Avenue.
No. 195 St. Ann's Avenue.
One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue.
No. 3,315 Third Avenue.
No. 2,948 Third Avenue.

MANHATTAN.

No. 559 West Fifty-fifth Street.
Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue.
No. 427 West Thirty-ninth Street.
No. 410 West Thirty-ninth Street.
No. 221 West Thirty-second Street.
No. 219 West Twenty-eighth Street.
No. 515 West Twenty-eighth Street.
Northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue.
Third Street and East River.
Twentieth Street and Avenue A.
No. 524 Second Avenue.
No. 315 Stanton Street.

QUEENS.

Foot of East Avenue, Long Island City.

The following is a list of stations in operation before the appointment of the Mayor's committee:

MANHATTAN.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and East River.
No. 421 East Fifty-ninth Street.
Fifty-sixth Street and East River.
Twenty-eighth Street and East River.
No. 100 Washington Street.
No. 377 Water Street.
No. 242 West Thirty-seventh Street.
No. 201 East Thirty-third Street.
No. 816 East Forty-fifth Street.
No. 314 First Avenue.
No. 514 East Sixteenth Street.
No. 246 First Avenue.
No. 236 Delancey Street.
Brazeman Building, East Broadway and Chatham Square.
No. 451 Hudson Street.
No. 793 Washington Street.
No. 11 Seventh Avenue.
Thirteenth Street and Greenwich Street.

There are other stations of minor importance at which coal is being distributed by churches, missions, and organizations.

Brooklyn was left out of the schedule for the reason that Borough President Swanstrom is looking out for the welfare of the poor in that borough. He has made arrangements whereby coal can be bought by the pailful.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company issued the following statement yesterday afternoon:

Plenty of coal is now being brought to the market to supply demands. On Friday, the 23d inst., there were loaded at the mines on the Lehigh Valley Railroad 41,300 tons of anthracite. On the same day 780 cars were unloaded and floated at the New York and Perth Amboy terminals of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. This is practically a repetition of the previous day's movement, and conditions are such that, barring any unforeseen obstruction, every day will show similar activity.

In the offices of the Erie Railroad Company it was said that the quantity of coal being brought to tide water was increasing and that in a few days the company will bring to tide water a greater proportion of the coal it controls.

Some of the independent operators took advantage of the cold spell yesterday to try to boost prices again, but they were unsuccessful. In one or two cases independent coal was sold at $8.50 a ton, free on board, and one case was talked of in which independent coal was sold at $9. The average price remained at $8 a ton.

Coal dealers who reduced their retail prices on Friday from $10 and $10.50 a ton to $8.50 continued to sell at $8.50.

Union of Women to be Proposed.

An attempt is to be made this afternoon at 12 St. Mark's Place, at a meeting of women engaged in the boxmaking trade, to organize a union. Affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is to be proposed.

New Yorkers to Light New England.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A syndicate of New York capitalists are planning a combination of a number of electric light plants in New England cities. Representatives of the syndicate have interviewed the officers of the companies which ar to be included in the companies which are to be included in received options on the properties. The promoters say that further details can be made public in a few weeks.

Kings County Surrogate's New Office.

Mayor Low issued yesterday a proclamation, changing temporarily the office of the Surrogate of Kings County. He announced that on account of the changes in the Hall of Records in Kings County it is necessary that some other place should be selected. Room 37 of the County Court House was designated as the new office.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Final Reductions in Suits, Cloaks & Fur Garments.

Abnormally low prices for standard, high-grade apparel--that's the gist of the story.

TO CONDUCT a business upon the broad and exhaustive principles which characterize ours, an unusual variety of every specific garment is essential. The ordinary course of merchandising does not admit of the disposition of every one of them by a given time; but we do not propose to harbor a single garment until next season which was created for this. Therefore, we have elected to reduce the prices enough to absolutely insure a demand for every garment which this sale embraces. We invite a critical examination of every individual one of them, secure in the knowledge that they are of the standard which is earning prestige and confidence for the Saks business. We shall be unable to give attention to mail orders for garments included in this sale.

Fur Garments

	Quantity.	Former Price.	Now at
Baby Lamb Coat, full back, green velvet trimmings,	1	$550.00	$275.00
Broadtail Persian Lamb Coat, with chinchilla trimmings,	1	350.00	210.00
Broadtail Persian Lamb Blouse, with ermine trimmings,	1	289.00	145.00
Squirrel Blouse, with ermine trimmings,	1	275.00	145.00
Persian Lamb Coat, with Russian sable collar and revers,	1	245.00	145.00
Sealskin Coats, Rice's London dye, high flare collar, wide revers,	2	290.00	190.00
Persian Lamb Coat, with Baum Marten collar and revers,	1	210.00	145.00
Sealskin Coats, Rices's London dye, high flare collar, wide revers,	3	225.00	135.00
Sealskin Coats, Rice's London dye, high flare collar, wide revers,	3	190.00	125.00
Squirrel Coat, with embroidered white moire collar and cuffs,	1	195.00	110.00
Broadtail Persian Lamb Coat, with large collar and revers,	1	185.00	110.00
Persian Lamb Coat, blouse effect,	1	160.00	110.00
Persian Lamb Coat, with Baum Marten collar and revers,	1	185.00	110.00
Persian Lamb Coat, with Baum Marten collar and revers,	1	165.00	110.00
Tan Cloth Paletot, Squirrel lined; collar and revers of dark mink,	1	175.00	110.00
Persian Lamb Coats, Leipzig dye; large flare collar and revers,	4	125.00	65.00
Persian Lamb Coats, Leipzig dye; collar and revers of chinchilla,	3	125.00	65.00
Persian Lamb Coats, Leipzig dye; flare collar and revers,	12	95.00	49.00
Electric Seal Coat, high grade,	1	85.00	59.00
Electric Seal Coats, high grade,	1	98.00	59.00
Electric Seal Coats, with Persian lamb or chinchilla collar and revers,	4 2 2	62.00 65.00 68.00	39.00 39.00 39.00
Electric Seal Coats, with high collar and large revers,	3 2 1 4	48.00 26.50 34.00 42.00	25.00 19.50 19.50 19.50

Millinery.

Exquisitely trimmed Hats of Velvet, Taffeta, and Tulle; faithful and amended copies of the models of foremost Parisian Milliners. Former Prices $11.00, $14.50 and $15.00. Now at $5.00

Negligee Gowns.

Many of them are exclusive French models, the masterpieces of their creators. Good taste is the basis of the elaboration, which is of laces, ribbons, medallions and fancy stitching.
Former Prices $55.00 and $85.00.
Now at $35.00 and $50.00

Tailor-Made Walking and Shirt Waist Suits for Women.

Tailor-made and Walking Suits of Cheviots and Mixtures; also
Shirt Waist Suits of Velvet and Fancy Materials.
Former Prices $14.75 to $22.00. Now at $9.50

Tailor-made Suits of Broadcloth and Cheviot.
Walking Suits of Camel's Hair and various other materials.
Former Prices $26.00 to $39.00. Now at $16.50

Tailor-made Suits of fine black Broadcloth; also
Walking Suits of Cheviots, Mixtures and Velvets.
Former Prices $42.00 to $60.00. Now at $27.50

Tailor-made Suits of Novelty Materials, Velour and Cheviot; also
Walking Suits of Broadcloth and Fancy Mixtures.
Former Prices $62.00 to $98.00. Now at $35.00

Coats and Jackets for Women.

Jackets of Kersey and Cheviot Cloth.
Former Prices $9.50 to $14.50. Now at $5.00

Jackets and Three-quarter Coats of Kersey, Cheviot and Tan Covert Cloth.
Former Prices $16.50 to $22.00 Now at $8.00

Jackets and Three-quarter Coats of fine quality Kersey, Cheviot and Covert Cloth.
Former Prices $25.00 to $39.00. Now at $11.00

Monte Carlo Coats of Cloth, Silk and Peau de Soie; also
Three-quarter Coats of Peau de Soie and Fancy Materials.
Former Prices $40.00 to $55.00. Now at $16.00

Monte Carlo, Three-quarter and Long Coats of Silk, Cloth or Velour.
Were $60.00 to $85.00. Now at $24.00

Tailor-Made and Walking Suits for Misses.

Tailor-made and Walking Suits of Black or Blue Cheviots and Mixtures.
Former Prices $18.75 to $20.00. Now at $9.75

Tailor-made and Walking Suits of Black, Blue and Fancy Cheviots.
Former Prices $22.50 to $25.00. Now at $13.75

Tailor-made Suits of Broadcloth, Camel's Hair and Fancy Cheviots; also
Walking Suits of Velvet and Fancy Mixtures.
Former Prices $29.00 to $42.00. Now at $19.50

Coats and Jackets for Misses.

Jackets and Three-quarter Coats of Cheviot and Kersey.
Former Prices $6.50 to $9.00. Now at $4.25

Short and Three-quarter Coats of Tan and Oxford Covert Cloths, Kersey and Cheviots.
Former Prices $12.00 to $15.00. Now at $6.75

Monte Carlo and Three-quarter Coats of Kersey and Tan Covert Cloth.
Former Prices $19.50 to $39.00. Now at $9.75

Reefers and Long Coats for Girls.

Girls' Reefers and Long Coats of Cloth, Velvet and Novelty Materials.

Former Prices	Now at
$6.00 to $9.50	$2.50
$10.00 to $15.00	$3.75
$18.00 to $27.50	$5.75

Silk Waists.

Of Black Taffeta, back and front of yoke and bodice hemstitched with insertions of white feather stitching; fancy sleeves and stock collar. Value $6.50. At $4.95
Of Peau de Cygne, Taffeta and Peau de Soie in all the newest effects of tuckings and hemstitchings, in light or dark shades. Value $6.50. At $4.95
Of fancy Plaid Silk in various combinations of light and dark colors, made in a variety of models.
Values $7.00 to $9.50. At $5.75

BITTER REGRET IN ENGLAND OVER COALITION WITH GERMANY

Shelling of Fort San Carlos Condemned on All Sides as High-Handed and Ill-Advised—Growing Boldness of German Socialists—Von Buelow's Soft Words Belied—Quaint Scenes at Trial of Col. Lynch for High Treason.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 24.—People here had hoped that the Venezuelan affair would be settled without further irritation to American feeling, and had welcomed the prospect of a speedy adjustment of the differences between England and Castro's republic; but once more they are uneasy, owing to the aggressive action of their partner in this unfortunate business.

The continued shelling of Fort San Carlos is condemned on all sides and regret is again being loudly expressed that Great Britain should be associated with a power which adopts an action so high-handed and so ill-advised.

"If only we could escape from this entanglement with Germany!" is the exclamation one constantly hears here, but regrets are unavailing, for when once a great nation has entered into a coalition of this kind it must accept the consequences of its acts. Until quite recently it was England's policy to avoid alliances, and events are now proving the wisdom of that policy. But John Bull, who had lived so long in single blessedness, was greatly discontented with the splendid isolation of which he once boasted so proudly.

He forgot the profound political philosophy embodied in Mr. Punch's immortal advice to those about to marry, "Don't," and lately espoused a youthful, charming, accomplished Japanese bride. This at least was done with due deliberation, and the nuptials were proclaimed to all the world. Who would have expected that so soon after entering upon this new estate in which it behooved him to conduct himself discreetly and soberly, he would have allowed himself to fall a victim to the blandishments of tempestuous Germania and even to contract a clandestine relationship with that artful and unscrupulous person? This, however, is what he has done, and, as is usual in cases of irregular unions, he is bitterly repenting his folly and short-sightedness.

DARING GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Germany is at the present moment unquestionably the most interesting country in Europe. All eyes have been directed this week to the Reichstag, where, instead of that calm atmosphere appropriate to a deliberative assembly, there has been one so highly charged with electricity that stormy, passionate scenes have been of daily occurrence. Bismarck's prophecy that William would be his own Chancellor has long been fulfilled, but the Kaiser's conception of his privilege in this capacity is, to say the least, a peculiar one.

He makes violent political speeches, denounces whole sections of his subjects, indulges in criticisms which exasperate men until they almost burst the bonds of self-control, and then expects his utterances to pass without question or comment in the one place where legally chosen representatives of the people assemble to discuss the affairs of the nation.

As Queen Elizabeth, when she sat for her portrait, insisted that her august countenance should be depicted entirely without shadows, so William insists, though not with equal success, that his imperial orations shall remain wholly without criticism.

The speeches delivered in the Reichstag this week by Herren von Vollmar, Richter, and Bebel have been characterized by remarkable debating power. They have made a sensible impression on European opinion. Herr Vollmar's attempt to criticise the Emperor's action in the tragic Krupp affair was met by an angry and flat refusal on the part of Count von Ballestrem, the President of the Reichstag, to allow him to discuss the Emperor's speeches, whereupon, after a most painful scene between Herr Vollmar and the President, the former pertinently observed that two million Socialists would know how to interpret the refusal.

This was a home thrust, and two days later Herr Bebel was allowed to discuss these very speeches without a protest by the President.

The press having commented severely on Count von Ballestrem's lack of judgment and incapacity, he resigned the Presidency on Friday, giving as his immediate reason for doing so that the Kreuz Zeitung, the Conservative organ, had criticised him adversely.

One can only say of Ballestrem as Byron said of Keats and with more justice:

"'Tis strange, the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article.

Altogether, Count von Ballestrem has come very badly out of his encounter with the Socialists.

Nothing is more significant than the growing influence of Socialism in Germany. It is already far greater than when William succeeded his father, and it is gaining strength in these days of economic depression, and the boldness of its leaders sufficiently testifies to their conviction of the unswerving support they can count on from the laboring classes, by whom the Social Democratic representatives are elected.

THE KAISER CRITICISED.

What could be more significant, for example, than Herr Bebel's daring declaration on Thursday that the Emperor's attacks on the Socialists were "unjust, improper, and inadmissible," or his assertion that every imperial speech against the Socialists meant a gain of 100,000 votes to their party, or his attack on the German Crown Prince, who had described the Socialists as wretches. By the time the Prince came to the throne, said Herr Bebel, Social Democracy would probably be so strong that it would not be to his advantage to have treated it that way.

It must be admitted that Chancellor von Bülow made skillful and eloquent replies to the attacks upon the Emperor and the imperial policy, but his language was so suave and conciliatory, both in regard to domestic and foreign affairs, that The Times pointedly remarks that it is "not sure this change from his former manner is evidence of the commanding strength of Germany in international politics."

Of one thing, however, one may be sure; whether Germany is menacing or coaxing, her policy remains unaltered. It is a policy pursued with an utter disregard of all considerations save those of Germany's aggrandizement.

During Christmas week I received a visit from one of the chief leaders of the Macedonian revolutionary movement, who bore a letter of introduction from a French friend in Paris. He expounded to me the hopes and fears of his people, and said bitterly: "I have traveled through Europe, and wherever I go I find Germany, sleepless and untiring, incessantly endeavoring to turn international jealousies and suspicions to her own advantage. What have humanity and civilization to hope for from an Emperor who on the morrow of the Armenian massacres, when all Europe and America were shuddering at the atrocities committed, sent his portrait and blew kisses to the Sultan whose hands were imbrued in Christian blood?"

I remembered these words this week as I read the German Chancellor's eulogy of Emperor William. The great feature of the Kaiser's character, said von Bülow, was his freedom from all prejudice, "and whatever you may say of him he is not a Philistine."

To this one may perhaps be permitted to add that Emperor William is Bismarck's pupil and is a representative of a policy which is exactly described by the French expression that the more it changes the more it remains the same.

TRIAL OF COL. LYNCH.

Chancellor von Bülow in the course of his speeches urged the Germans to forget their hostility toward England aroused by the South African war. We have been reminded of that hostility by the trial for high treason of Col. Lynch, a British subject who took up arms against his country, fought on the Boer side at the head of an Irish brigade, and subsequently was elected a member of the British Parliament for an Irish constituency. The trial of Col. Lynch has been the most important incident here this week, and has occasioned "a flutter of curiosity." In the first place a trial for high treason is quite unknown to this generation, and therefore this trial came with all the force of novelty. In the next place the very name of the offense has something thrilling about it. It calls up visions of the Tower of London, of the Traitor's Gate, of the dungeons and scaffolds, and the grisly spectacle of gory heads exposed to view on London Bridge and Temple Bar. It reminds one of many of the most tragic and romantic episodes in all the centuries of English history.

A century ago Lynch would have been sentenced to be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, hanged and cut down alive, disemboweled, divided into quarters. As we live in more humane times he has simply been sentenced to be hanged. It is probable that this sentence will be commuted by the King's clemency to penal servitude for life.

Lynch himself evidently does not fear the extreme penalty of the law, for he was quite unmoved at the termination of his trial, and even smiled to friends in the courtroom before his removal.

It is remarkable testimony to the antiquity and conservatism of the English legal system that Lynch's indictment was mainly framed under the statute of the time of Edward III. and which accused him of taking up arms against Victoria "not having the fear of God in his heart and being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil." In the proceedings in the court itself there was a curious mingling of the quaint and picturesque. While the legal usages and forms dated from bygone ages there was a distinct touch of modernity in the crowd of brilliantly attired ladies, whose gowns unmistakably bespoke Bond Street and the latest twentieth century fashion. The Judges were the Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justices Channel and Wills, all wearing scarlet and ermine and full-bottomed wigs.

The trial itself was like any other trial for a serious crime; indeed far less interesting than many sensational cases. When the verdict guilty had been found all three Judges assumed the black cap, which is always put on before the passing of the death sentence. This part of the proceedings was naturally extremely solemn and impressive, and brought home to every one present the fact that though times and customs alter the laws possess remarkable vitality. Offenses such as treason may seem very romantic in historical novels, but have an unpleasantly matter-of-fact complexion when brought to a trial at the bar.

CARNEGIE GIFT TO SCIENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Dispatches from Edinburgh announce that in furtherance of his educational scheme for Scotland Andrew Carnegie has decided to endow a trust for scientific research.

The sum of £5,000,000 will be expended on the scheme.

Accident to Steamship St. Paul.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 24.—The American Line steamer St. Paul broke down in Southampton Water this afternoon shortly after sailing for New York, owing to the cracking of a cylinder cover. The injury caused only a few hours' delay, the St. Paul proceeding at 8:30 o'clock last night.

BRITISH TOPICS BY MAIL

How the Law Making Drunkenness a Misdemeanor Works.

TESTS OF A MAN'S SOBRIETY

Funny Men Crack Many Jokes Over the Ordeals Suspects Are Put Through —Adulterated Liquors Sold as "Fine Old Scotch."

New York's property sandwich and police "protection" as aids to liquid refreshment are things no Englishman can understand. Perhaps it will be equally difficult to explain the English license of 1903 to Americans. By the facetious it is variously called "the husband's charter," the "society act," and the "anti-drunkards' act," and so on, but, as it is a veritable new departure in the attempt to control the drink traffic, and, singular to say, pleases almost everybody except "soakers," it is worth while to give its chief features before telling how they work.

A person found drunk in any highway or other public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed premises, and apparently incapable of taking care of himself, may be fined 10s. A second conviction in the same year will cost him 20s., a third 40s., and each subsequent conviction 40s.

Any one found drunk in a public place while in charge of a child under the age of seven may be fined 40s., or imprisoned for a month with hard labor.

The wife of a habitual drunkard can obtain a separation order against her husband, and the husband of a habitual drunkard can obtain a separation from his wife.

A habitual drunkard may be notified to the police as such, and by them to licensees. If he then attempts to obtain drink at licensed premises or a club within three years of his conviction he may be fined 20s. the first time and 40s. for subsequent offenses. The licensee who knowingly supplies him with drink may be fined £10 the first time and £20 afterward. Anybody who attempts to procure drink for him may be fined 40s. or imprisoned for a month with hard labor.

TESTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

The trouble began with the effort to determine when a man is drunk, for it will be remarked that simple drunkenness without disorderly conduct is now for the first time made a legal offense in any Anglo-Saxon community. Over this the funny men cracked many jokes, recalling the various tests in use by the police. If we may believe assertions by leader writers in Scotland, where the authorities have some experience of the drunken, a shibboleth forms the test. The Glasgow police exact from the suspect easy and fluent utterance of the words "Shoes and socks shock Susan." In Edinburgh the authorities hold to the ancient "Burgess's fish sauce shop." In some parts of England the man must walk the chalked line, and other tests include "truly rural," "British Constitution," and the apotheosis of the thistle-sifting woman who had "six sieves of sifted thistles and six sieves of unsifted thistles." There is, however, a more generous definition of drunkenness which holds that a man is not really drunk so long as he can lie on the floor without holding on.

In practice, of course, the first decision is just left to Bobby's good sense, subject to magisterial revision.

The next question was, How are habitual drunkards to be distinguished from casual "drunks"? The suggestion to tattoo them was rejected as frivolous. The method adopted is to photograph and blacklist them. Every bar is to have a sort of rogues' gallery and a directory of those who may and may not drink. For them it is a case of "Whisky, whisky everywhere, and not a drop to drink for a long three years." For these "habituals" there is a fresh crop of synonyms. "Lister" explains itself. "Ritchie's lambs" is an allusion to the name of the author of the act. "Sambos" is an allusion to a mythical Sambo, who, being charged with being drunk again, excused himself as being still on the same old drunk. The papers are full of queer stories of drunks and Bobbies who are dazed by new conditions.

Men, very drunk in their gait, on the sight of a constable "straighten up" marvelously until the danger shoal is skirted, only to "crumple up" as suddenly under the strain of the moment's rigidity. Others noisily inebriated on the family doorstep, and inviting a whole court to mortal combat, "at the rhythmic beat of the policeman's feet" with ludicrous agility spring within their doors until the enemy has passed. One policeman told of a rather respectable tradesman who, after midnight, feeling he'd slightly o'erstepped his limits, came up to him to complain that "dust" had blown in his eyes, and he couldn't see too well. A hearty reassuring laugh—for the rain lay on the roads—sent him, however, hurriedly, though raggedly, onward.

OPERATION OF THE LAW.

Here are some of the first cases under this novel act. A gentleman, slightly intoxicated, asked a bar to serve drinks to himself and cabby. He could not be served because he was drunk, nor his cabman, because he was in a drunken man's company. The gentleman, therefore, took a short walk while his cabby had a nip. A man who thought a bite or two would steady his stomach, disordered by drink, was refused. Those who have been accustomed to supply drink and charge it as "groceries" for gulleless husbands to pay for cannot do this longer, except at dangerous risk, which indeed becomes excessive when the order is by mail. How, such licensees ask, can they know whether the person ordering by mail is drunk, or, if sober, may not transfer the drink to another who is drunk. The much importance should not be attached to these quibbles, nor even to the lightness of manner in which the law is treated. It is a serious attempt to deal with a very serious topic, and with unexpected measure of success.

One manager of an important retail house remarked: "It is the best licensing measure ever passed, and the results of its working will be most beneficial."

"What has been the immediate effect?" he was asked.

"The effect has been to rid the bars, to some extent, of undesirable customers, and the exemplary sentences passed by the Magistrates on habitual drunkards have had a good effect in that demented class. Managers and their staffs have become more stringent in the exercise of their right 'to refuse to serve,' and any indication of rowdyism is immediately suppressed by a general 'clearing out.'"

"And the financial result?"

"So far as we are concerned," was the reply, which was afterward indorsed by other managers, "the act has not had a prejudicial influence on trade, and the presumption is that it will not. No doubt in the slum districts trade will suffer to some extent, and a few houses may have to shut up because they cannot pay their way, but that would be a public advantage."

VERY HOT SCOTCH.

From drunks to drinks is a natural transition, and the newspapers are doing their best to reinforce the new law by exposing the awful stuff sold as the best. A Government official is authority for revising the old saying, "There is no bad whisky, though some whisky may be better than other whisky," to read, "There is no good whisky, although some whisky may be worse than other whisky." There is no legal definition of whisky, and if the name when applied to "Scotch" is supposed to signify a malt product it is a misnomer. Almost no such liquor is supplied to drinkers. If grain spirits be admitted to the name whisky, at least it should not cover distillations from decomposed molasses, sugar dregs, potatoes, damaged corn, or a mixture of such scalding drink only fit to be methylated. Very often not more than one cask of real Scotch or Irish goes to make up the blend, the rest, in any proportion that the blender likes, thirty, forty, or fifty casks, being composed of this fiery stuff. The mixture is then marked "Fine Old Scotch," or "Fine Old Irish," and sold and priced accordingly. It came out at the trial of Messrs. Pattison that out of 50,000 gallons blended, which they then valued at 8s. 8d. per gallon 30,000 gallons were composed of patent still spirit purchased at 11d. a gallon. The following is given in the words of the official quoted:

"Spirit of a very low class, 'made in England,' was warehoused in a Government warehouse in Scotland, and there simply colored, (not a drop of Scotch added,) made up into small pocket flasks, and then labeled 'Fine Old Scotch.' But this was not all. A chemist's certificate of analysis was affixed, vouching for its mellowness and all the other good qualities which it did not possess. It was then exported to a buyer, who receives periodical consignments of it, I believe, up to this day. The consumer is afforded no protection whatsoever as to the nature or quality of the spirits, whether whisky, brandy, rum, or gin, supplied him. The publican may sell the veriest poison for whisky—the law, in its clemency and wisdom, only insisting on one stipulation—namely, that it shall be strong, and not fall below twenty-five degrees under proof. That is the only restriction imposed." So many "hot Scotches" and "Scotch high balls" are consumed in lands beyond the sea because of alien labels that this exposé on high British authority may be worth attention by those who think anything to be good must be foreign, and anything foreign must be good.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.

London is not only the world's largest city; it is among the world's healthiest towns, and is improving at a rate which bids fair to make it a health resort. Perhaps it is because life is leisurely—the latest figures, just issued, are for 1901—rather than strenuous. However that may be, London's death rate is only 18.8, lower than any of the great towns such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, and others, with two exceptions, Bristol and Leicester. For the ten years 1891-1900 the London rate was below that of any of the great towns of Europe or of New York, except Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Berlin, and in 1901 was lower than that of any except Brussels, Amsterdam, and Stockholm.

The improvement for the latest reported year over the decade's average is equal to 9,289 lives. But the birth rate has fallen from 33.6 fifty years ago to 29, and the persons married have fallen from 20.6 per thousand fifty years ago to 17.6. Among the chief causes of the lower death rate are better sanitation and decreased overcrowding. The latter is interesting because it is concurrent with continued growth of the overgrown city. More persons live in London than ever, but better transit enables them to scatter and live in better habitations. Ten years since one-fifth of London's population was hived at the rate of over two persons to each room; now only one-sixth is thus huddled together. The most crowded borough—Southwark—averages 182 to the acre, or 266 if the crowded area be selected. This centrifugal tendency of population is worth noting at New York, where also decline of population in Manhattan Borough accompanies great growth in the city's population at large.

THE MOSELY COMMISSION.

Mr. Barnes, the Engineers' delegate who went to America with Mr. Mosely's Industrial Commission, having arrived home, gives this summary of the conclusions he came to in the course of the inquiry into American "push":

Machinery: More used than at home.
Sanitation: Not so good.
Hours of labor: Longer.
Work: Not so good.
Wages: Higher.
Cost of living: Higher still.
Trades unionism: Not so strong.

Providing England uses the best machinery, he thinks Britain has nothing to fear from America and is quite able to hold her own.

AMERICAN ARRIVALS IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 24.—American arrivals at the Savoy this week were:

M. D. Rogers.
L. O. Thompson.
Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Hillman.
Dr. J. I. Wendell.
Mrs. E. Hillman Mead.
L. A. Lyne.
C. Frank Dewey.
J. E. Johnson, Jr.

At Claridge's are:

R. Schuster.
Mrs. Henry E. Bowers.
Miss B. M. Bayer.
Mrs. William Clark.
W. Bonn.
M. Bonn.

ENGLISH ANTHRACITE TRUST.

Leading Operators to Form a Combination with $15,000,000 Capital.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—After months of negotiations between the owners of anthracite coal mines a definite arrangement for the formation of a combination was concluded yesterday.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says it understands that matters have so far progressed that the promoters of the plan have decided to register a company under the name of "The Anthracite Trust," with a capital of $15,000,000.

Most of the collieries, it is added, are ready to accept the promoters' terms.

TURKEY'S TOBACCO CROP SOLD.

American Trust Arranges to Secure Practically the Entire Output.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Constantinople says:

"The American Tobacco Trust has arranged with the Porte to secure nearly the whole of the output of Turkish tobacco."

Grounded Ship Helga in Bad Position.

CORK, Ireland, Jan. 24.—The British ship Helga, Capt. Ferguson, from San Francisco, which went ashore Thursday half a mile west of the Ballycroneen Coastguard Station, is lying on a rocky bottom. Her hull has been seriously damaged, the vessel is full of water, and her deck is badly set up amidships. Efforts are being made to salvage her cargo, most of which has been damaged.

Santo Domingo Will Settle Claims.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, Jan. 24.—At the request of President Vasquez, United States Minister Powell had a two hours' interview with the Chief Executive to-day with the result that it is probable that an arrangement will be made within the next few days for a settlement of all the pending American claims. The political situation here is still unsettled.

DRUIDISM IN PARIS.

Society of Faubourg St. Germain Ladies Who Hold Incantations in the Fontainebleau Forest.

Among those curious orders, sects, or fraternities which from time to time inspire sensational gossip in the Paris press, an association formed by ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain is at present attracting most attention.

This association is said to combine the intellectual ambitions of the Précieuses, who in the seventeenth century had their headquarters at the Hôtel de Rambouillet until they were finally satirized out of existence by Molière, with the religious customs of the ancient Celtic Druids. It is called the Ancient Order of Druidesses. The movement originated at the beginning of the Winter with two well-known society women of the noblesse, who, when not gowned in the most ravishing creations of Parisian dressmaking, wear the flowing white robes of their order.

Men, who have their eligibility tested by recitations from the old French poets and by their ability to create "bon-mots," are also admitted to the order. Assemblies are held every fortnight in some house in the Faubourg, and at the height of every lunar month the order repairs in the evening to the Forest of Fontainebleau, where the members march through the woods in the full light of the moon singing hymns to Nature and addressing poetical invocations to the rocks, streams, and trees.

Of course no one takes the order very seriously, nor do the members take themselves seriously, but it is said that the movement is really doing good work in the Faubourg, as it stimulates a love for intellectual pursuits. On the last night of December the Druidesses and their friends went to Fontainebleau Forest, where they gathered mistletoe, bringing it down from the trees with billhooks especially prepared for the occasion.

So far the "reptile press" of Paris has been unable to unearth a scandal in its organization, and hence papers like La Libre Parole see in it merely "another sign of degeneration among our effete nobility."

Crown Prince Leaves St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, bid farewell to the Czar and Czarina this morning and started for Novgorod.

BRITISH ARE AGAINST THE CUBAN TREATY

Serious Difference of Opinion with United States Probable.

Special Cabinet Meeting in London to Discuss Effect of Convention on West Indian Sugar Trade.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States threatens to raise one of the most serious differences of opinion between Great Britain and the United States that has occurred for years. So much importance is attached to the matter that a meeting of the Cabinet is being specially summoned to see what action can be taken. There is of course no alarmist feeling as to any possible straining of diplomatic relations, but Great Britain's entire commercial policy is believed to be vitally concerned.

The question come to an issue through the deputation from the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom which waited on Foreign Secretary Lansdowne yesterday. It included several members of Parliament and represented the most powerful business interests from all the British industrial centres. Replying to the delegates' argument that all the advantages which the Government had gained by securing the abolition of the sugar bounties would be sacrificed if the Cuban reciprocity treaty became operative, Lord Lansdowne said he thoroughly realized the gravity of the situation, and proceeded to read dispatches showing that Ambassador Herbert had forcefully represented the British objections to the treaty, pointing out that it was to all intents and purposes a discrimination against all the British possessions in the West Indies.

Secretary Hay's reply maintained that the United States was doing no more than it had the right to do, and intimated that it had no intention of modifying the Cuban treaty.

Lord Lansdowne added that all the information available pointed to the fact that the treaty would pass, but he announced that the Cabinet would consider if anything further could be done.

The delegates said they understood that the treaty contains a "secret" clause stipulating that no further measures of reciprocity shall be undertaken by the United States toward the British West Indies. If such was the case, it was suggested to Lord Lansdowne that Great Britain would be only within her rights in retaliating with an increased duty on grain. The Foreign Secretary gave no intimation on that point, which, apparently, was only suggested in the hope that some of the members of the Cabinet who are reported to be strongly in favor of a more protectionist policy might use it as a handle to forward their views.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 24.—The planters of Jamaica are alarmed at the prospect of the passage of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, and are again strongly urging the Government of this colony to take measures to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty with the United States. One of the leading planters has written to the newspapers, saying that without a reciprocity treaty it is "impossible to compete against Cubans, under the new conditions, in America, which is our best market."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The period of time fixed for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty expires Jan. 31, one week from to-day. It is considered very doubtful whether ratification can be secured before that date, and the State Department therefore has taken steps to have the limit of time extended. The Statehood bill is one of the principal causes of delaying consideration of the treaty. Senator Cullom is confident the Senate will confirm the treaty when a vote is reached, and if the Statehood bill could be disposed of he believes action on the treaty would not be long delayed.

The attention of officials who have had to do with this treaty was directed to-day to the statement made in London to Lord Lansdowne by the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to the effect that the Cuban treaty contained a "secret" clause stipulating that no further measures of reciprocity shall be undertaken by the United States toward the British West Indies. It was explained that there was no secret clause in the treaty. The delegates undoubtedly had reference to was the amendment to the treaty made by the Senate committee, prohibiting for a term of five years any diminution of the sugar duties in the tariff laws, the effect of which would be to prevent the confirmation of any reciprocity treaty with the British West Indian colonies, or indeed with any country permitting a reduction of sugar duties. This amendment is entirely obnoxious to the Administration.

GREAT SCARCITY OF SARDINES.

May Be Caused by Naval Manoeuvres—Fishermen and Canners Said to be Starving in Brest.

Dispatches from Brest published in the Paris papers say that great distress exists among the sardine fishermen and canners at the former place. The sardine industry, which usually gives employment to 100,000 men, now employes not a hundredth part of that number, and the consequence is that many families are starving.

Local subscriptions for their relief have been opened in Brittany, but the need is greater than the local means for relieving it, and Paris has been appealed to.

The trouble is due to the great scarcity of sardines, which is said to be due either to submarine volcanic convulsions or to submarine explosions attending the manoeuvres of the French fleet off Brest last Fall.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE MICROBE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Prof. Sormagni of Paris Asserts He Has Succeeded in Isolating It.

According to Il Secolo of Milan, an Italian scientist has discovered the microbe of hydrophobia. At a recent sitting of the Medical Society Prof. Sormagni of the University of Pavia announced that after a long series of experiments he had at last succeeded in isolating the microbe in question.

It is a well-known fact that Dr. Pasteur's treatment of the disease has never been controlled with absolute scientific certainty, owing to the fact that the bacteria producing the disease had not been sufficiently identified.

Dr. Bacolli, the highest medical authority in Rome, states that if Prof. Sormagni's claim can be proved there is no reason why the treatment of hydrophobia should not become revolutionized and take its place among the few exact sciences of materia medica.

CZAR HELPS FRENCH CHARITY.

Sends $5,000 for Relief of Distressed Breton Fisherfolk.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Czar has sent President Loubet $5,000 for the relief of the Breton fisherfolk engaged in the sardine industry, who are suffering severely from the scarcity of fish, as "evidence of my lively and inalterable sympathy for my friend and ally, France."

The President, in reply, telegraphed an expression of the profound gratitude of France for this new mark of the Czar's friendship.

DOINGS OF SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

American Women the Leaders in Style at Paris This Winter—The Gatherings on the Riviera—Gray Dinsmore's Algerian Tour—Brilliant Dinner at the American Embassy. Banquet at the Men's Club.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—At the dinner given yesterday at the United States Embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Horace Porter the guests included the United States Minister to Spain and Mrs. Arthur S. Hardy, the United States Minister to Japan and Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom, Col. Tillman, professor at the West Point Military Academy, and Mrs. Tillman; Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Military Attaché of the embassy; Mr. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Leishman, Miss Parish, Mlle. de Heeckeren, Mlle. de Machado, Miss Hyde, Miss Dick, Miss Payne, Miss Lawrence, Miss Minor, Miss Porter, Mr. Gould, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Drake, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Joy, Mr. Nouffiard, Mr. Meiggs, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Clarence Porter.

Mrs. Horace Porter's usual Monday receptions are suspended owing to her contemplated absence from Paris.

The Consul General and Mrs. Gowdy were not receiving last Tuesday, owing to the death of Mr. McLean, the Vice Consul General.

Gen. and Mrs. Harrison left Paris on Wednesday for a visit to Mentone and the Riviera.

Mrs. John Mackay has arrived from America and will join her daughter, Princess Colonna, at Naples, in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Sykes Singer of Cleveland, Ohio, with their daughter, Miss Mary Rowena, are spending the Winter here.

Baroness von Orendorff and niece, Miss Gladys Calla, have returned from their visit to Wiesbaden, and are in their apartment on the Avenue Bugeaud.

Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, says The American Register, has given up her apartment on the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and is now making the Hotel Ritz her home.

Some beautiful gowns are being worn this Winter by American women in Paris. These may be seen any afternoon at tea in the big hotels or at the opera or theatre in the evening. The other afternoon at the Ritz I noticed Mrs. Clarkson Potter of the American Embassy, who wore a long velvet coat in black, fastened with large cut steel buttons. The wide collar cape was finished off in scallops of Venetian point lace. A toque of violets, cream lace, and sable tails completed the very dressy toilet.

The Duchess de la Rochefoucauld (née Mitchell of Oregon) wore a dark brown cloth suit and large picture hat, covered with black and white plumes.

Mrs. Valentine of New York was handsome in a sealskin jacket, with hat of violets and foliage.

Mrs. Smith Clift of Philadelphia wore a black costume of silk ribbed in velvet. Her wrap was of Prussian sable and her black net hat was decorated in black plumes with a paradise aigrette in white.

The Comtesse de Morny was in white cloth, trimmed in vison.

Mrs. Carroll of Baltimore wore a costume in beige cloth, with jacket of petit gris, trimmed in coarse lace.

Princesse Constantin Radziwill wore a dark wood-brown cloth suit, finished in bands of sable. Her long jacket was of sable, caught in at the waist with a gilded jeweled ceinture. Her large hat was of lace, with red berries and black plumes.

It would be impossible to mention all the beautiful costumes, but among the best-dressed women present whose names occur to me for the moment were Mrs. Heseltine, Miss Taylor, Comtesse Etienne de Borzenski, Mme. de la Beraudiere, Mrs. Epiphany, Princesse D'Issemburg, Princess de Tarante, Mrs. W. P. Ward, and Mme. Guzman Blanco.

Mr. and Mrs. Pruyne, Miss Pruyne, and Miss Metcalf of Albany are stopping for a few days in Paris en route for southern resorts.

Gray Dinsmore has left Nice with his forty horse power Mercedes for a three weeks' trip in Algeria.

Capt. and Mrs. Blackburn, (nee Alice Ward,) have taken an apartment in the Rue Leo Delibés, which they intend occupying for several months.

A pleasure party from Buffalo are stopping at the Continental a few days before seeking their destination at Nice. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. Emmons Beach, the Misses Beach, George Van, Mr. Schell, and Miss Juliet Robinson.

The entertainment to-night at the American Men's Club in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs was as brilliant as that of the Tombola, held last month. M. Coquelin, cadet, was one of the stars on the programme. This was the second public function given by the club since moving into its new home.

M. BOIS POPULAR IN PARIS

The Personality and Life of Mme. Calvé's Fiance.

The Notorious "Apaches" Have Not Been Obliterated in French Capital —M. Pierre Wolff's New Play.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—M. Jules Bois, whose engagement to Mme. Calvé has just been announced, is one of the most popular figures in Paris literary circles. Everybody likes the learned, gentle-mannered, witty little man, with the rubicund meridional face, and the black hair worn long (or at least it was so until recently.) M. Jules Bois, when I first knew him, occupied a miniature flat near the northern fortifications, and he was not, I fancy, blessed with much material wealth at that time. His star, however, was in the ascendant, and he was gradually making himself known as the widest read authority on occult matters in France, and quite as the most charming lecturer on these subjects who has ever paced a public platform. The old Bodinière was the scene of his first lecturing triumph, if I remember rightly. The lectures took place in the afternoon, and his audience was largely composed of ladies, with whom he has always been highly popular. His gay skepticism and ironical style have always rendered it an impossibility to ascertain whether he himself believed or not in the occult marvels which he recounted.

With the professional magicians, the late Guaita and Dr. Papus, he has never been on good terms. I fancy they knew him to be in his heart a scoffer. Guaita he accused of having tried to kill him in a duel by the treacherous means of dipping the point of the sword in ptomaine poisoning—Guaita, that amazing student of black art and delicate aesthete, who was accustomed to have bowls of hissing poison on the table at his breakfast. But this murderous design was frustrated by the precautions of one of M. Bois's seconds, himself an occultist of mark, Comte Antoine de la Rochefaucauld. Thus Jules Bois was spared to his many friends, and to fulfill the high destiny of becoming Mme. Calvé's husband.

The notorious Casque d'Or, the golden-haired siren of the exterior boulevards whom the Apaches—that sanguinary band of suburban brigands—had made their queen, is again in trouble. She has recently been stabbed just over the heart, and her life is in danger. True to the traditions of her class, she refuses to reveal the name of her assailant, whose identity is a mystery to the police, the entire band of the Apaches having been recently captured and transferred into either the central penitentiaries or to penal servitude.

Yesterday I ran across (after not having seen him for months) the amiable barrister whose specialty it is to defend these dangerous criminals—a task which he often accomplishes with complete success, and never without having produced a marked effect on the jury. Baron d'Astier de Lavigérie is the name of the eloquent lawyer in question; and after congratulating him on his most recent exploit, the defense of a stepmother whose amiable system of domestic discipline was to make her stepson—a lad of thirteen—kneel for hours on a block of wood studded with broken nails and who, thanks to the Baron's apologia, had escaped with thirty days, I asked him if the Apaches had any worthy successors.

"Yes," he replied, "and though you may not believe it, they are really charming fellows. Only a couple of days ago they recognized my wife, who had come to the Palais de Justice to hear me plead, and was struggling to find a place in court. A most sensational case was in progress, and the crowd was dense. With admirable gallantry and great deftness they forced a passage for her to the very front row, and, after bowing their acknowledgments of her thanks, they—well—they disappeared. You see, their politeness had caused them to be recognized. And they are so well dressed, too. None of the traditional trois-ponts silk bonnet, which you see represented on the stage, but yellow shoes, neatly cut clothes, bowler hats! You see, they make money so easily."

Incidentally, Baron de Lavigérie expressed his belief that Mme. Humbert would be acquitted, owing to the difficulty of bringing against her any positive evidence of fraud. This opinion, though extreme, is shared by a good many French lawyers. Mme. Humbert herself has wisely refused to make any statement to the Juge d'Instruction, reserving her defense for the Court of Assizes. But her tribulations so far as M. Leydet, the investigating Magistrate, is concerned, are not ended. There are methods frequently used in French prisons for reducing the determination and courage of culprits, such as cutting down their allowance of water after feeding them on highly salted food, and it is a question whether Terèse Humbert's extraordinary force of character will triumph over this kind of judicial torture. Most probably it will. And it then remains to be seen whether at the Court of Assizes she will decide to speak out and tell the whole truth. If she should, the scandal will be considerable.

"Theroigne de Méricourt," Paul Hervieu's new piece, which Sarah Bernhardt has produced at her theatre, has not had what is called here a very "good press." For some reason or other a portion of the public has decided to look upon it as a Dreyfusard demonstration on the part of the author and the principal actress, both of whom are known to have held strong opinions on the famous "affaire." Theroigne de Méricourt was an interesting revolutionary figure; but of late French playgoers have been satiated with revolutionary subjects, and will have no more of them.

At the Gymnase M. Pierre Wolff, who has several witty comedies to his credit, has given us "Les Secrets de Polichinelle," in three acts—which is likely to prove one of the greatest successes of the season. It turns on the irrepressible affection of an old couple for their son, whom they have turned out of doors for refusing to marry according to their wishes. Each, in turn, and unsuspected by the other, visits the disobedient son and his simple ménage, and fondles the little grandchild which has been born to them. Once they nearly meet, and the grandfather, thinking that his wife is still obdurate, determines to make an appeal to soften her. But his courage fails him. At last, on the advice of a faithful friend Trévoux, the youthful ménage quit their lodgings, the two old people are in despair, and Trévoux, in an admirably conceived passage, brings them at last to understand that they are both of the same mind. The last scene reunites the entire family. Rarely has a play so excellently adapted for the American and English stage been produced in Paris as is Pierre Wolff's "Les Secrets de Polichinelle."

ROWLAND STRONG.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S TOMB.

It Is Built at Pere La Chaise, in Paris, and The Actress Visits and Decorates It Often.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—All that Sarah Bernhardt does has an interest for Parisians and for all the world as well. She is so wonderful at her age. Every one is divided between amazement at her and wonder as to how long she will last. As Théroigne, in Hervieu's "Théroigne de Méricourt," which she is playing here now, she looks seventeen—not a day older.

It may be interesting to know that Sarah Bernhardt has her tomb built. It is at Père la Chaise, only a step behind that of the Rochambault family, where Americans always stop to see the two cannon from Yorktown that serve as columns on each side of the tomb doors. Sarah's tomb is a simple canopy of polished graystone, under which is a coffin of stone. On it is cut in big letters the one word, "Bernhardt."

It is a story told in Paris, and believed, that the tomb is empty and that Sarah comes there on All Saints' Day and always before leaving for a tour abroad to pray and leave a wreath of flowers. For my part, I think the tomb is not empty—but that is a belief I could not support by proof—but on the day that Sarah is buried I am sure something will be said on that matter which would be out of place now. Until then Parisians will believe that among Bernhardt's queer goings on is that of decorating her tomb that is to be—of paying p

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Boulevardiers Shocked at Escapade of Saxon Princess.

Prince Murat Made Vice President of Steeplechase Society—Baron Henri de Rothschild Sentenced to Prison for Fast Automobiling.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The opinion here about the escapade of the Crown Princess of Saxony and of M. Giron is in accord with the general attitude of the French toward acts which outrage public morality.

The French are a very prudish people, in spite of their literature and their art, and the crime of which the Crown Princess of Saxony has rendered herself guilty is severely judged. The sole solution to the situation which the typical Parisian has to suggest is for the Crown Prince to go over to Geneva and to shoot both his erring wife and her lover. There is no doubt that French opinion would be with him if he were to do this, and that it is equally certain that no law could touch him, and that he would be safe from arrest.

It would not be necessary for a sentimental Swiss jury (if such a thing exists) to acquit him on the ground of having acted on the impulse of the moment and prompted by an ungovernable passion. As heir to the throne of a European monarch, he is strictly exterritorial, and consequently enjoys an absolute immunity from all legal process.

This, indeed, is likewise the privilege of the Crown Princess, and owing to it she is perfectly safe where she is, and were she to come to France nothing could be done to interfere with her, although the laws against adultery are even more severe in this country than in England, where one would imagine that just the reverse would be the case.

This fact has been clearly explained by one of the principal lawyers in France, Maître Clunet, who is a great authority on international law. Whatever the Royal House of Saxony might do with the idea of persecuting the erring Princess it is quite impossible that her extradition could be granted. Moreover, according to an old tradition of courtesy prevailing between European nations, the heads of reigning houses are always looked upon as being entirely outside the law of the foreign countries in which they may happen to reside, and this privilege is also extended to all the immediate members of their families.

At Fontainebleau the room is still shown where the then Queen of Sweden in the time of Louis XV. caused one of her faithless courtiers to be slaughtered in cold blood. This did not prevent her from continuing to reside at the Royal Palace for a couple of years afterward, although the hideous savagery of her deed called down a mild reproof from the King of France. More than one Paris tragedy on a small scale has been enacted during the recent visits of successive Shahs of Persia to Paris, the cause of death being charitably set down by the Commissaire of the Police as suicide or accident.

A couple of months ago, when the eldest son of Lord Yu, the Chinese Minister here, married against his father's wish the daughter of a suburban piano tuner, the irate Celestial, who is a member of the imperial family, spent half a day rushing around the hotel of the Chinese Legation accompanied by two lackeys and furnished with a rope with which it was his expressed intention to hang his prodigal son to the most convenient chandelier.

Whether the Crown Princess of Saxony obtains a divorce or not she is perfectly at liberty to visit and reside in France together with her paramour without being in any way disturbed by the judicial authorities.

Prince Joachim Murat has been elected Vice President of the Société des Steeple Chases of France in succession to the late M. de la Haye-Jousselin. The Prince, or rather Duc de Sagan, who still remains in a state of hopeless dotage, retains the title of President in memory of the great services which he has rendered in the past.

Prince Murat is a comparatively young man and has long been associated with French sport. He is fair and fat, and forty-five, and still a bachelor. His father, Gen. Murat, was, with Comte de Juigné, the originator of steeplechasing in this country.

The police court magistrates continue to act with great severity toward automobilists who exceed the legal speed. Baron Henri de Rothschild has just been sentenced to three days' imprisonment and a substantial fine for furious driving. His remarkable philanthropic record and great social influence did not suffice to get him off. However, the disagreeable side of imprisonment for this kind of offense has been considerably reduced of late. The prisoners are no longer stripped and douched and submitted to various sorts of indignities. They are shut up in a cell, but allowed to get their meals from a neighboring restaurant, and are treated much as were the old political inmates of the Ste. Pélagie Prison, which has now been swept away.

As I predicted in a former letter, the President of the Republic has been forced, on the strength of the medical evidence, to commute the capital sentence pronounced against Vidal, the notorious woman killer. There was never a particle of doubt that the man was a raving lunatic, and only a Nice jury would have convicted him. All the excitement, therefore, that the inhabitants of Nice have promised themselves in view of a public execution in one of the public squares of their lovely town, all the money they have spent in erecting grand stands and hiring windows in advance has been just as much thrown away as if it had been a simple coronation.

Since his condemnation Vidal has bene subjected to various medical experiments with a view of establishing his total physical and moral insensibility. Needles have been run into the soft parts of his body without causing him the slightest pain. The feet of the woman killer have been tickled with feathers, and he has not exhibited the least sign of discomfort. Questions put to him have proved that he has no longer any recollection of the crimes for which he was condemned. The President of the republic very naturally decided therefore that he was not entirely responsible for his actions.

At last the Academie des Goncourt shows some signs of life. Its legal situation is not yet completely established, but it has recently elected a new member, Monsieur Elémir Bourges, who in the opinion of many of the rising young French men of letters is one of the greatest novelists which this generation has produced. He is a new comer; and I do not remember to have met him at Alphonse Daudet's Thursdays, where the first list of the de Goncourt Academy was discussed and drawn up. Monsieur Elémir Bourges is a native of Marseilles, and it can only be said of his style that it is le style Bourges. He is even more painstaking and particular than was Flaubert. It takes him two years to correct the proof sheets of a novel, and about ten years to write one. One of his friends told me to-day that Bourges recently prepared a second edition of his famous book "Le Crépuscule des Dieux," with no fewer than 2,000 author's corrections. He started as a journalist, and was at one time managing editor of an important boulevard paper.

Then it dawned on him that he was a man of genius; so he retired to the forest of Fontainebleau, where he has been living in learned and strenuous poverty ever since. Flaubert used to write ten lines a day. Elémir Bourges rarely exceeds that quantity per month. "Le Crépuscule des Dieux" deals with the clash of character between a monarch and a musician, the former of course being the mad King of Bavaria, while the musician is Wagner. Incidentally it may be observed that it requires a Marseillais living at Fontainebleau to still take Wagner seriously—at least in France.

The great social event of the week has been the marriage of M. Francis Waddington, son of the late French Ambassador to London and of Mrs. Waddington, (née King,) to Mlle. Charlotte Sallandrouze de Lamormaix at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot.

White flowers and green palms banked up formed an illuminated background to the many beautiful dresses worn by those in the cortège.

It might be called a diplomatic wedding, for quite a number of the Ambassadors accredited to France were present.

The bride's graceful figure, arrayed in a white satin robe, was marked by its extreme simplicity. The corsage, draped à la vierge, was finished by a bunch of orange blossoms on one side, while mousseline and point lace arranged around the shoulders were its only trimming. The plain satin skirt was relieved by the long veil of old point d'Angleterre.

FRENCH LINE JOINS ALLIANCE.

Agrees to Same Terms as German Lines with Shipping Trust.

COLOGNE, Prussia, Jan. 24.—Representatives of the International Mercantile Marine Company and of the two German lines have signed an agreement with the General Superintendent of the French Transatlantic Company on the same general basis as that which unites the trust and the German companies. The negotiations have been proceeding here for three days. The French company retains its individuality. The Government of France approves of the agreement.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French Steamship line has made a working arrangement with the American and other allied lines relative to transatlantic rates. A Cologne dispatch published here briefly mentions the fact that "a French company joins the alliance." When the correspondent of The Associated Press brought this to the attention of the General Superintendent of the French Transatlantic Company he said:

"That undoubtedly refers to this company, as I returned this morning from Cologne, where I have been in conference with representatives of the various leading lines. The arrangement does not contemplate any surrender of independence on the part of the French line. It is simply a mutual agreement. We abide by the same scale of passenger rates as the other companies joining in the agreement.

"We desire to secure the adherence of all the companies, including those outside as well as those inside the International Mercantile Marine Company; but some of the British lines have not yet given their adherence, so the terms of the agreement cannot be stated. It relates solely to the passenger tariff, and not to freight rates. Besides equalizing rates it also agrees on the facilities to be granted to first-class passengers.

"The agreement is in the form of a printed circular, showing that practically all the leading transatlantic lines have adhered to it."

ERRANT ROYAL WOMEN.

Cases in History Like That of the Crown Princess of Saxony.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The remarkable course of the Saxon Crown Princess, while somewhat rare, is not the first one in history. A similar affair occurred in 1809 in Denmark. The wife of the Crown Prince, the future King Christian VIII., eloped with a French musician. She was officially banished. She went to Italy and lived there until her death, in 1840. Her only son was Frederick VII., with whom the Oldenburg-Danish line became extinct.

Many of the fair progenitors of the Saxon Crown Princess possessed some of the characteristics which have now made her notorious. Her grandmother, after the murder of her husband in 1854, became the ruler of the Duchy of Parma, and ruled the country in a wise and able manner until the State became a part of the united Italy. She was the daughter of the Duke of Berry, who was murdered in 1820. Her mother was that heroic woman who in the July revolution endeavored to stir up an uprising in the Vendee. She was, however, unsuccessful, and was put into prison by Louis Phillipe. She was beloved by an Italian nobleman, Marchesi Luchesi Palli, to whom she was married after her release from prison.

A younger sister of this same Duchess of Berry was the notorious Spanish Regent Marie Christina. A grandmother of these two royal dames was Queen Marie Caroline of Naples, known for her beauty, her hatred of the first Napoleon, and her notorious character. She was a daughter of the famous Queen Maria Theresa, the mother of Emperor Joseph II.

THE REBELLION IN ACRE.

President Pando of Bolivia Leads a Second Expedition to Turbulent District.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 24.—An official dispatch received here from La Paz, Bolivia, confirms the report that President Pando was to leave La Paz for Acre to-day in command of the second expeditionary force.

The dispatch added that the President has imprisoned the First Vice President, Col. Velasco, who opposed the Acre concessions made to the American syndicate, and delegated the duties of the Presidency to the Second Vice President, Dr. Capriles.

Ice Packs in Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 24.—The steamer Thorpe, from Sydney to Cape Breton, has arrived here and reports the presence of immense ice floes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which extend beyond the range of vision. The floes evidently are Arctic ice which has been forced through the Strait of Belle Isle and driven to the southward. It took the Thorpe 18 hours to work her way through the ice; part of the time she was in danger. The ice was forced over her rail and carried away a section of her bulwarks.

South America and St. Louis Fair.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 24.—Commissioner Wands of the St. Louis Exposition will proceed to-day to Arequipa, Cuzco, and Puno, in order to further interest probable exhibitors in the fair.

Destructive Storm in Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 24.—As the result of a storm which swept over the coast yesterday the steamer Adekke, belonging to Bergen, and having on board a crew of thirteen men, is reported to have foundered in the North Sea; a fishing smack was sunk in Randoe-Sund and three men were drowned, and a ferryboat was wrecked at Vardoe, with the loss of five lives.

Schooner Yacht Coronet Disabled.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 24.—The American schooner yacht Coronet has arrived here with her bowsprit carried away. The Coronet, owned by Louis Bossert of New York, sailed from that port a few days ago on a cruise to the West Indies. It was reported at the time that she was under charter.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Lord Currie's Successor in Rome—The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty Proclaimed—France as Agent Provocateur in Morocco—Great Britain's Belated Protest in the Dardanelles Affair.

In Diplomatic Circles. The Italian press of all shades, which takes any interest at all in international affairs, expresses open pleasure at the appointment of the Hon. Sir Francis Leveson-Bertie to succeed Lord Currie as the British Ambassador at Rome. Nevertheless, there seems to be an undercurrent of ill-defined wish that some better-known diplomat might have been selected. All papers make a point of the fact that there is a great future in store for the Anglo-Italian entente, but that, perhaps after all, it is better to have at the Quirinal an English representative who can grow up with the movement.

La Tribuna di Roma says: "Italy, indeed, finds a pleasant prophecy not only in the sentiments expressed by Sir Francis in favor of Anglo-Italian intimacy, but also because the new Ambassador, having been attached to the British Foreign Office, is better able to appreciate exactly the common questions and interests in which the diplomacy of the two countries has been and will be called upon to act in agreement."

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A collection of the reasons why Dr. von Holleben asked for "extended leave of absence" from the German Embassy in Washington, as expressed by the German press, forms a formidable list, although, as the Cologne Gazette states, there is no reason to believe that any of the charges made forms the real basis of his removal. The allegations upon which most of the papers agree are as follows: It was the doctor who, during Kipling's illness, advised the Kaiser to send his famous telegram of sympathy to the poet's wife, and—Kipling is now the most unpopular man in Germany; it was the doctor who invited his imperial master to present Americans with a statue of Frederick the Great—a gift not appreciated; it was the doctor who, during the champagne controversy which arose after the Kaiser's yacht had been christened, lent his name to a wine advertisement; it was the doctor who, during the last Presidential campaign, mixed in American politics by taking sides with Mr. Bryan, and finally it was the doctor who has failed sufficiently to explain to Americans that England's policy is to make mischief between Germany and the United States.

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That portion of the European press which deals conspicuously with diplomatic and international topics has almost ignored a remarkable passage in the speech from the throne delivered by the King of Portugal before the Cortes on the opening of the present session. That passage is: "The Crown Prince went as a mark of esteem for the nation that is our ally to attend the coronation of King Edward. The manner in which the nation received this first official act of the Prince as the official representative of our country commands my gratitude."

This should have been sufficient to show that a secret treaty exists between Great Britain and Portugal, even though the King had not proceeded to define in general terms what will probably be the first fruits of the alliance. He went on to enumerate the steps taken in connection with the harbor works at Lorenzo Marques, for the conclusion of an agreement between the Mormugao Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway, the regulation of native labor in St. Thomas, Angola, Guinea, and Mozambique, the extension of the transafrican line from Ambaka to Lunda, and finally for the construction of a railway from Lobito on the coast of Bengvella to the eastern frontier of that colony—all of which statements could have no practical meaning were it not taken for granted that the projects enumerated were to have the full support of Great Britain's African policy.

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France and Spain and the Morocco Problem. The regular way in which the French Government is being informed via Madrid of what is going on in Morocco has caused diplomatic circles in Paris to believe that the entente between Spain and France is based upon something more substantial than commercial treaties, the rebuilding of the Spanish fleet by a French syndicate, or the completion of two half-finished railway lines across the Franco-Spanish frontier.

French interests in Morocco are well known. It was only a year ago that Moorish raids upon the Algerian frontier caused France to send a small squadron to Morocco, with the result that all Europe was on the qui vive for a rupture in the status quo of the Mediterranean. Yet now, with all these interests and many more of greater importance placed in jeopardy by the rise of the Moorish pretender, the French Ministerial press is comparatively tranquil. This state of affairs has led to the accusation from a German source that France has learned a lesson from her Russian ally in the Boxer episode, and that this lesson is now finding expression in the fact that the rising in Morocco was brought about through French agents working in the Algerian-Moroccan hinterland.

But if the French Government organs seem to be confining their interest to Spanish official reports of what goes on at Tangier and Fez, advices from Paris, at the same time, show that curious activity is being indulged in by the War and Marine Offices. The cruiser Du Chayla is being kept at Oran in readiness to sail for Tangier at a moment's notice. At Toulon the battleships Gaulois and Charlemagne and the cruiser Linois have taken aboard full war equipment, while the crews of these ships are not allowed to leave them.

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Sagasta's Successor in Polities. Although on his retirement a fortnight or so before his death, Señor Sagasta firmly declared that it was his intention to withdraw permanently from politics, still no attempt was made at the time to select his successor as leader of the Liberals. The subject, however, was broached Jan. 10 last, when, on the suggestion of the Marquis Vega di Armijo, a meeting of ex-Ministers and leading statesmen convened with the ostensible object of seeking means to raise a mausoleum to the memory of the late Liberal leader.

As, from this meeting Conservative statesmen courteously absented themselves, the speeches there delivered probably indicate the future policy of the Liberal party in Spain. An attempt will be made to choose a leader of Dynastic Liberalism who shall be able to reunite under the old banner of constitutional rights all the dissentient group. The Duke of Tetuan and Marshal Lopez Domingues, who have been sounded on the matter, say that they consider it expedient to hold aloof until they know who the new leader will be. On the other hand, Señor Canalejas, leader of the Advanced Liberals, declares that his followers will only give their support to the new leader as an independent group.

Madrid papers generally agree that with the death of Sagasta an end has come to old historic liberalism, which the dead statesman himself founded in the first Cortes of the Restoration in 1876, but they are also of the opinion that the present moment is an excellent one in which to unite all the liberal groups under one head and by one policy, provided the right man can be found.

It is the general impression in Madrid that Señor Montero Rios will be invited to attempt to reorganize the Liberal Party, and that if his work brings success to the Liberals at the general election next Spring, he will become the permanent successor of Sagasta. In the meantime, the Government, which much prefers to deal directly with a solid opposition, even though it finds defeat thereby, than with antagonistic factions, has promised every possible facility for a reorganization and a fair representation in the future Cortes.

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Modernization of Rome. The opening of the new tunnel which connects the Via Nazionale with the Via dei Due Marcelli in Rome is not the only sign of modernization in the Eternal City which has greeted the eyes of numerous tourists this Winter.

Besides the tunnel, which is now so far completed as to allow cab traffic, several new buildings have risen into prominence in the Sallustiano and Prati di Castello neighborhood. So many new streets and roads, indeed, have been built of late in the second of these districts that the cabmen are still ill at ease when asked to drive to any specified house there. Several new convents have also been built, and new houses have sprung up in the Via Nomentana, the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, and the Corso Umberto. For the year 1903 the sum of 12,500,000 lire has been set aside by the Government for public works in Rome. The first to be begun will be the opening of the new thoroughfare which still leads from the Palace of Justice to the Piazza Navona. Steps have already been taken toward signing the necessary contracts and setting aside the money needed for appropriation purposes.

Another piece of work which will soon be taken in hand is the enlargement of the road leading from the Via del Tritone along the Via del Due Marcelli to the Piazza Barberini. The frontage of the new tunnel will also be built in the course of the year. This question has been the subject of very much discussion for months past. The comic papers have cracked jokes on it without end, and wordy warfare has been waged in municipal circles.

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Oysters in Constantinople. The popular European and American controversy as to what are the exact poisonous qualities of oysters and as to when and when not the bivalves may be eaten is just now agitating the press of Constantinople. The subject first came up about three weeks ago at a meeting of the Medical Men's Association in Para, and since then many articles and communications have appeared in the local foreign press, as well as in Mohammedan newspapers.

For some time past it has been noticed that a very large percentage of cases of typhoid occurring in private practice among the better classes were distinctly traceable to the consumption of oysters. In cases among the poor and in hospitals probably less trouble was taken to discover the original cause of the attack. In the numerous typhoid illnesses which have occurred during the three or four past years within certain circles they were, medical men declare, without exception due to oysters.

Bacteriological researches in Constantinople have detected the Eberth bacillus in many oysters, but have failed to discover it in others; but as far as appears from what has been published, no systematic or exhaustive experiments have been made as to the separate beds of oysters. It is only rational to suppose that oysters from the Golden Horn, or from close to the shores of any village on the Bosphorus, or entrance to the Marmora, whose sewage drains directly on the beds, are likely to be injurious to health. On the other hand, it is contended that the fisheries on the Gulf of Ismidt and round the Princes' Islands are beyond suspicion. As it is impossible to be sure whence come the oysters without seeing them fished, an ever-increasing number of prudent people in Constantinople have entirely given up oysters as a feature of their menus.

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Count Lamsdorff's Pilgrimage. The recent visit to Vienna of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister, still offers food for speculation in European Chancelleries, where its real object is unknown. The fact that while in the Austrian capital he mingled with Servian, Roumanian, and Albanian representatives led to the report that the result of his visit is to be found in the joint agreement between Russia and Austria for a regulation of the affairs in the Balkans. Another rumor, of German origin, is that his conferences with Count Szechenyi, the Hungarian Minister, prove that at least one errand in the Count's mission was consecrated to the Pan-Slavonic movement in the Dual Monarchy as opposed to the Pan-Germanic movement.

The first theory is confirmed, in a way, by the official press of Vienna saying that the conferences between Count Lamsdorff and Count Goluchowski concerned mainly, if not exclusively, the status quo of Macedonia, and to this is added the statement that Austria and Russia will never consent to any partitioning of Macedonia or Albania by the contiguous principalities, and that whatever action they themselves may take in the future will be explained on the ground that such action is taken with a view to maintain the status quo and to enforce the terms of the Berlin treaty. How far the supposed Russo-Austrian agreement may lead is explained with no little ingenuity by the Soleil of Paris in a letter from St. Petersburg on the subject of Count Lamsdorff's tour:

"Not even the Czar could remove the cloud which overhangs this voyage. Is peace or war behind it? One may be certain that Russia will in the Eastern question act in concert with Austria, and quite outside the influence of Germany. Russian diplomacy still remembers the equivocal and malevolent rôle of the latter at the Berlin conference of 1878. In case, therefore, of intervention or sharing, Russia will only negotiate with Austria; and the adhesion of the Court of Vienna to this course is certain.

"That which is imminent is the immediate and enforced cessation of the criminal warfare in Macedonia. The task of Russia will be to bring pressure to bear upon Bulgaria, while Austria will do the same with Servia. An ultimatum, the text of which is already prepared, will be sent to the Sultan, exacting reforms in Macedonia. If, as anticipated, he refuses, Austria will occupy Albania and Russia will effect a landing at Burgas and then advance with the Bulgarians to the Rhodope Mountains.

A naval demonstration in the Bosphorus is quite upon the cards. The attitude of Germany and England will be awaited with anxiety. Germany is the protectress of Turkish oppression, but England can scarcely support the persecution of the Armenians. In any event the downfall of the Ottoman Empire is in sight."

A similar view is taken by Max Nordau in an elaborate article in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, which champions the cause of Hellenism in the Balkans. "Whoever assists in weakening Hellenism in Macedonia," concludes the writer, "be it for Roman Catholic clerical motives or on political grounds, promotes a Russian conquest of that province, whatever diplomatic arrangements may be made with Russia for the maintenance of the status quo. Constantinople fell in 1453, principally because Rome, out of hatred of the Oriental Church, did not move a finger to save the Byzantine Empire, and Rome, in our days, is not foreign to the sacrifice of Hellenism in the Balkan Peninsula."

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The Passing of the Dardanelles. The passage through the Dardanelles by four Russian torpedo boat destroyers last October would doubtless have been forgotten were it not that Great Britain has now tardily protested against Russia's action. Although it is believed in diplomatic circles that Austria-Hungary and Italy may follow England's example, and that Germany and France will hold aloof, the whole trend of the Continental press is warming against England either seriously or sarcastically.

The German papers excuse Russia's action on the score of successful diplomacy "which strikes hard at England in every particular and shows that Russia is advancing in the northern provinces of Persia at the expense of England, just as she is ousting English commerce from the North and Baltic Seas."

As might be expected, Le Temps of Paris, as the organ of the French Government, contends that Russia cannot be precluded from demanding nor Turkey from granting exceptional treatment for certain war vessels, and it points out that England has established a coaling station in the archipelago, which naturally arouses in Russia the desire to form a similar establishment on one of the islands of the Aegean Sea.

In Vienna the Government organs treat the matter with some embarrassment, as is natural, owing to the new turn of Austro-Russian relations, still the Vienna press in general does not regard the Russian passage of the Dardanelles as a sign of England's failing prestige in the Levant—an opinion which is maintained in Berlin—while it looks upon the British protest as a proof of the disappearance of British apathy toward the Nearer Eastern question, and as a sign that the Eastern question itself is once more forcing its way to the front of Continental problems which require urgent diplomatic attention.

The circumstance that England's protest, nearly three months after the Russian boats passed the Dardanelles, has called forth columns and columns of diplomatic discussion in the Continental press, has an importance which has been almost ignored by European press agencies. This is the reappearance of Great Britain in the Near Eastern question and the revival of Anglophobia inspired thereby.

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News Items From Rome. There exists in the Chapel of Strozzi, in the Church of Santa Maria Novella of Florence, an ancient fresco by Orcagna representing Paradise. Among the figures in the picture is one which Signor Chiapelli believes is an exact portrait of Dante painted directly from the original, and hence the only one—if one declines to accept Giotto's in the Bargello at Florence as authentic—in existence. A photograph is about to be taken of the figure.

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The Italian Ministry of Public Works is contemplating a scheme for supplementing the local train service in the Roman Province by a service of automobiles. A syndicate of English and American Roman residents is said to be promoting the matter. In the petition to the Ministry it was pointed out that the ruins of ancient Ostia, the old mediaeval town of Castel Nuova di Porto, and the Via Flaminia, where Garibaldi made his unsuccessful attack upon the French and Papal troops, are at present almost inaccessible to foreigners who stick to the trains. Whether anything comes of the scheme or not, its introduction is at least a sign of the constantly growing foreign influence in Rome.

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Unbounded satisfaction is manifested in the Italian press over the notification of the Governor of Malta whereby the Maltese are allowed to be examined in the technical school and the university in either the Italian or English languages. This measure restores, it is said, all the pristine dignity to the Italian language, and the susceptibilities of the Maltese are now no longer wounded in this very vexing and to them very important question.

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The Osservatore Romano announces that Cardinal Vaughan has requested the Vatican to send two Italian priests to reside in London in the Cardinal's house in order to facilitate intercourse and relations between the British and Italian Catholic communities.

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Italian agents in Abyssinia report that the Mad Mullah has sent the local sheikh Jussef Ali north into the Soudan for the express purpose of demonstrating to the still existing remnants of Osman Digna dervishes that the mantle of El Mahdi has fallen by Divine will upon the shoulders of the Mullah, who, through Jussef Ali, calls upon all "true believers" to recognize in the Somaliland chieftain the Prophet of Al-Islam.

ANOTHER TUBERCULOSIS SERUM.

Paris Physician's Reported Discovery of a Cure for This Disease.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Your correspondent learns from a private source that the well-known bacteriologist, Dr. Marmorek of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, has succeeded after years of experiments to secure a tuberculosis serum which in numerous cases has proved a specific cure.

Dr. Marmorek will soon present the results of his investigation to the Paris Academy of Science. Dr. Marmorek's discovery was completed nine months ago, but he hesitated to make his discovery public because he feared the demand for the serum would have been so great that he would have been unable to satisfy it at that time.

German Artist's Gift to J. P. Morgan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prof. von Menzel, the famous artist, has sent to J. Pierpont Morgan by the steamer Auguste Victoria an engraving showing Frederick the Great, which is dedicated to the American Republic.

A New Gorki Play in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Maxim Gorki's "The Night Refuge; or, Scenes From the Lowest Life," produced here yesterday evening, shows the same general features as "The Petty Townspeople." It is a series of character studies in repulsive surroundings, misery, and suffering, and is more descriptive than dramatic. The critics praise its literary qualities.

KAISER AND THE REICHSTAG.

Emperor's Personality Discussed This Week with a Plainness Never Before Heard.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The debates in the Reichstag this week are universally regarded as being the most important parliamentary episode since the late Prince Bismarck's Chancellorship. Emperor William's personality and his political rôle were discussed with a plainness never before heard.

The Socialist and Radical position was that when his Majesty makes speeches of the highest political significance before the country the members of the Reichstag have the right of replying in the Reichstag.

Chancellor von Bülow's answer that Emperor William was entitled to self-defense when attacked is received by the loyal press as inadequate. It is remarked by such papers that no Conservative member attempted to defend his Majesty against the frank criticisms on Thursday of Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader. These papers indulge for their part in some plain speaking, emphasizing the impossibility of keeping Emperor William out of the debates so long as he assumes a political role, and saying there is also serious danger to the monarchy from the annual discussion of the Emperor's personality before the country.

Loyalist circles manifest a feeling of disappointment over the week's debate, through the ineffectual attempt of Count von Ballestrem, as President of the House, to prevent a discussion of his Majesty's speeches, the Count's disavowal by all parties, and the final analysis of Emperor William's political personality by Herr Bebel.

The Chancellor, without trying to support Count von Ballestrem's ruling, that a distinction must be made between his Majesty's private and political speeches, took the position that with a monarch of virile and fertile mind it would be a loss to the country if he did not speak his mind, and that Germany was indebted for some of the best impulses of the Government to Emperor William's initiative.

TO EDUCATE GERMAN WORKMEN

Plan for Sending Delegations to the St. Louis Fair for Purposes of Observation.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Privy Councillor Goldberger has concluded a series of articles on the St. Louis Exposition with urging the various German States to appropriate money for the purpose of sending delegations of German workmen to the fair, where, he says, they can learn as much and as well as in American workshops and factories.

Dr. Goldberger further asserts that it will also be a valuable experience for these workmen to "see the total lack of workingmen's insurance and other benevolent institutions for the laboring population," and says they will return more contented with Germany.

RECEPTION AT BERLIN PALACE.

Brilliant Gathering at Annual Drawing Room of Emperor and Empress.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The yearly Drawing Room last evening of Emperor William and the Empress was attended by all the members of the United States Embassy and their wives. Miss Nellie Lytle accompanied Mrs. Biddle, wife of Capt. W. S. Biddle, the Military Attaché. Col. Maus, who arrived here a day ahead of Lieut. Gen. Miles, was also present.

The following noblewomen of American birth were present: Baroness von Uechtritz, Baroness von Hegeman, Frau von Ohnesorge, Baroness Oppenheim, and Baroness Sievsdorf.

Gen. Miles will arrive here at 7:37 o'clock this evening and proceed to Paris at 11 P. M.

PRINCE HENRY TO CELEBRATE.

Will Attend Reunion of Members of His Suite Who Accompanied Him on American Tour.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, Adjt. Gen. von Plessen, Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Seckendorf, and all the other members of the party which accompanied Prince Henry to the United States last year will have a reunion and dine together on Jan. 28.

Capt. von Mueller, who has since been promoted to command the battleship Wettin, will come here from Kiel to attend the dinner.

WAGNER OPERA ROYALTIES.

Great Composer's Heirs Annually Receive $140,000, Not Counting Baireuth Receipts.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Some months ago Siegfried Wagner is said to have declared that it was useless to present any of his father's works outside of Baireuth. That the presentation of the great composer's opus is not so "useless" is shown by their popularity, not only in Germany, but in England, America, and France as well. The most popular opera is "Lohengrin," and financially it is also the most successful. It was presented in the last year 397 times in Germany, 420 times in Holland, Italy, and France, and 312 times in England and America. For the right of presenting "Lohengrin," 113,000 marks ($28,250) was paid in Germany, 92,000 marks ($23,000) in America, and $2,000 marks ($15,500) in France, in all a total of 272,000 marks ($68,000) for the last year.

"The Flying Dutchman" was presented on the German boards 194 times, but while the popularity of "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser" increased, the former fell by fifty-one presentations, and brought only 31,000 marks ($7,750) in royalties in Germany and 20,000 marks ($5,000) abroad. On the other hand, "Die Meistersinger" increased by eleven performances, and for a total of 130 performances 72,000 marks ($18,000) were obtained. The popularity of "Tristan und Isolde" has also fallen, for while the opera in 1901 was given ninety times, it fell in 1902 to fifty-nine presentations, and received but 14,000 marks ($3,500) in royalties.

While, according to the will of Wagner, the "Ring of the Nibelungen" should be given in its entirety, the managers of operas favor "Die Walküre," which was presented in Germany 102 times out of the regular order. The Wagner heirs obtained from this opera a royalty of 24,800 marks ($6,200) in Germany alone; "Das Rheingold," with 105 performances, brought 26,250 marks, ($6,561;) "Siegfried," with 80 performances, 19,000 marks, ($4,750;) "Die Goetterdaemmerung," with 78 performances, 18,000 marks, ($4,500.) To this must be added the royalties for concert rights, which, at a low estimate, amount to 30,000 marks, ($7,500,) and finally the royalties for musical publications, which the heirs also receive. The Wagner heirs obtain annually a total revenue of 560,000 marks, ($140,000,) not counting the receipts of Baireuth. And this large sum the Dauphin of the Wagner house calls useless!

TO TELEPHONE FROM PARIS TO ROME FOR TWO FRANCS.

According to advices from Rome, the telephone from that city to Paris, which was to have begun working on Jan. 15, will not be ready for some time. M. Bérard, the French Director of Posts and Telegraphs, has arranged with the Italian Government that the fee shall be 4f. for three minutes from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 2f. for three minues from 9 P. M. to 6 A. M. The maximum time allowed will be eighteen minutes. Monthly subscriptions for fixed hours will be allowed.

The difference in price between a trans-Alpine service of nearly 1,000 miles and the telephone from Paris to London is occupying the attention of the Paris British Chamber of Commerce.

A NEW PRETENDER WANTED

Bonapartists Will Ask Prince Victor to Abdicate.

Prince Louis, Now a General in the Russian Army, Looked Upon as a Better Leader of the Cause—Success of d'Indy's New Opera.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—A number of well-known Bonapartist leaders, including Prince d'Essling, the Duc de Rivoli, Prince de la Moskova, Prince Murat, and the Duc d'Elchingen have just arrived in Brussels. The object of their visit to the Belgian capital is, it is stated, to confer with the Pretender, Prince Victor Napoleon, concerning certain impending changes in the Bonapartist Party, and particularly Prince Victor's abdication in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, General in the Russian Army.

It was pointed out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago that the rumor of Prince Victor's "abdication" was again current in Brussels. This report, it will be remembered, followed closely upon the petition signed by the members of a Paris Bonapartist committee calling upon Prince Victor to renounce his claims in favor of his younger brother, whose prestige has been enhanced by his promotion to the rank of a General in the Czar's service.

Prince Victor, and the fact is well known to his friends and associates in Brussels, has no desire to reign or even to play an active part as Pretender.

The political heir of Napoleon I., Napoleon III., and of the Prince Imperial is of an easy-going and happy disposition, quite content to lead the life of a good "bourgeois" in this hospitable capital, the Mecca of political exiles.

The Prince, who is a familiar figure to the Brussels "boulevardiers," is not of the cut that heroes, and particularly French heroes, are made of. Of medium height, slightly bald, and inclined to embonpoint, Plon-Plon's elder son has nothing in his features or appearance to indicate his Bonaparte ancestry.

As the Prince is quite content to continue in his present mode of existence, there is nothing improbable in the announcement that he is prepared to accede to the wishes of the Bonapartists at home and renounce his claims in Prince Louis's favor. The truth is that the French Imperialists are fully aware that a change must be made in the party ranks to prevent the complete disruption of Bonapartism.

A first step looking to the regeneration of the party was made recently by the Imperialists of the Paris tenth "arrondissement," in an open letter addressed to Prince Victor. This letter, though couched in respectful terms, strongly blamed the Prince for his inaction and called upon him to rouse himself from his state of lethargy; the entirely different attitude of the Duc d'Orléans was mentioned, and the Orleans Pretender pointed out as an example and a warning. "For," it was stated in this open letter, "the French people, whether Bonapartist or Royalists, will not hesitate to follow the Prince who displays the greatest amount of energy when the time for action is at hand."

The members of the committee further stated in their letter that the Bonapartist followers remain firmly attached to the principles of government created by Napoleon the Great, continued by Napoleon III., and ratified by the Prince Imperial. In conclusion, Prince Victor is advised to read over the history of his family and to see how, "through energy and persistency, a throne can be won"; it is, moreover, characteristic of the French people, so runs to the letter, to plébiscite the Prince who has imposed himself as the nation's chief executive.

In the course of an interview which THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had with one of the Bonapartist leaders now in Brussels, this gentleman stated that Prince Victor since his exile had done little or nothing in his rôle as pretender, this being to such an extent true that in some of the more remote country districts of France his very existence is unknown. "There have been many reasons," continued the gentleman in question, "who bears one of the best-known names in the Bonapartist aristocracy, "for the rapid falling away of adherents to the Bonapartist cause. Chief among these may be mentioned the conversion of many imperialists to republican principles, a change which in their case was easier than for the royalists, as the imperial form of government was nominally, at least, founded on the sovereignty of the people. So it happens that one finds many well-known republican statesmen of to-day who were officials under the empire, among others M. Ribot, ex-Prime Minister, and Launes de Montebello, recently Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and descendant of the great Marshal, Duc de Montebello."

The first performance of Vincent d'Indy's new opera, "L'Etranger," at the Monnaie, on Wednesday, was the dramatic event of the season. The importance attached to this premiere by critics and theatregoers in Paris may be judged by the fact that some 300 persons representing the élite of society, artistic and journalistic circles, journeyed to Brussels for the purpose of seeing the first performance of their countryman's latest masterpiece.

"L'Etranger" marks an epoch in the history of the French Wagnerian school. Since the production of "Fervaal," six years ago, at the Monnaie, Vincent d'Indy has been the recognized head of this school. His name and uncontested talent, together with the pertinacity with which he has ever clung to his artistic ideals, all contributed to invest the first performance of "L'Etranger" with a more than ordinary amount of interest.

Let it be stated at once that "L'Etranger" proved a great success by the unanimous consent

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"COURT POLITICS" IN ENGLAND.

The blunder of the British Government in entering into a joint operation with the German Government for the forcible collection of debts owed by Venezuela to British and German subjects was so gross and palpable that it is no wonder Britons as well as Americans should be casting about for an explanation of it. Such an agreement is an alliance "ad hoc," and the feeling in Great Britain is at present almost fiercely against an alliance with Germany for any purpose whatever. Add that this is not only an alliance with Germany, but that it is construed in Great Britain as well as in this country as an alliance against the United States as an attempt, by an overwhelming show of naval strength, to prevent us from making effectual remonstrance or resistance even if the means employed by the allies against Venezuela should amount to an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine, and you have accumulated all the elements of a political blunder of the very first magnitude.

How did the British Ministry come to commit it? That is what English journals and politicians are asking each other. Their answer seems to be that which we suggested when the news of this singular alliance was first published, namely, that it is a piece of "dynastic politics." We can readily understand that a gentleman over sixty years of age, who has never taken any serious interest in politics, should entirely misconceive the temper of his own people, and even the limitations of his own position, and that he should be willing to show that he is as really a monarch as his royal and imperial nephew, about whose monarchism there is no dispute.

What is more remarkable is that the British Ministers should have permitted themselves to be betrayed into this huge blunder by royal influence, as the English expressions of opinion, carefully guarded as most of them are, assume that they have been. It is quite inconceivable that such a judge of the British temper and such an experienced statesman as Mr. GLADSTONE, or Lord BEACONSFIELD, or Lord SALISBURY, should have endeavored to meet the royal views at the cost or the risk of forfeiting for himself and his Ministry the confidence of the country. Mr. BALFOUR is much younger in politics than were those veterans when they were respectively at the head of the Government. He has just "commenced" Prime Minister. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who surely would have dissuaded him from the German alliance, was out of the way when the question came up. And it seems that Mr. BALFOUR was not the kind of man to tell his royal master, gently but firmly, that what he proposed simply would not do.

The British bewilderment on this occasion was at first quite equal to our own. Until the same conjectural explanation occurred to us on this side that is now brought forward in London we were entirely at a loss to understand the alliance. We would have resented it if we had not been sure that, in this matter, the British Government did not represent the British people and that the rash act of the Government would in due course be undone. But in England the bewilderment seems to have changed to resentment in proportion as the explanation of the Ministerial blunder is made and accepted. And no wonder. To Englishmen the constitutional question involved is of more importance even than the goodwill of the United States. The positions that the "King reigns, but does not govern," and that the real Government of England is the will of the English people, exercised through "a committee of the House of Commons," who are responsible to the nation, and to the nation alone: these positions have been won through so long a contest, through so much agitation, through so much bloodshed, that the English people are by no means prepared to accept with equanimity any explanation of an act of Government which assumes that they have been in any instance abandoned. The natives of a land in which, as Mr. GLADSTONE had it, "Freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full grown," must necessarily resent what seems to be a reversion on the part of England to the political backwardness of Germany. As one London journal bluntly puts it: "Though the German people do not rule Germany, the British people do rule Britain."

It is quite intelligible that the constitutional question thus raised should be deemed in England far more important than the occasion of raising it, and quite conceivable that discussion of it may long outlast discussion of the "incident" of Venezuela. In the very first year of EDWARD VII., the English are again reminded how very fortunate it was for them that the sovereign, for sixty long and elsewhere troublous years, should have been a woman who could reign without governing and still without loss of importance or dignity, and who added the immunities of her sex to the immunities of a constitutional monarch.

THE LAW AND THE BRITISH TRADES UNIONS.

The conviction expressed by British labor leaders that the verdict in the Taff Vale case against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants "makes it impossible for the unions to strike at all without the gravest pecuniary risks" is a confession which shrewd men should have been careful to avoid. Lord LINDLEY was quite within the facts in saying: "You cannot make a strike effective without doing more than is lawful." If this is true, as experience everywhere shows it to be, labor stands in the position of employing the power of organization for the attainment of its purposes by unlawful means, and the untenability of that position should be apparent without argument. The evidence in the Taff Vale case made it perfectly clear that the persons named as defendants had entered into a conspiracy to molest and injure the plaintiffs by unlawful means, to compel men who did not want to strike to break their contracts with their employers, and generally to authorize and assist in carrying on the strike by means which in any other social or business relation would have rendered them liable to prosecution and amenable to judgment in damages. These facts were not disputed, but the cleverness of the union counsel was employed in an effort to establish the contention that for such acts by its officers and members, from which it expected to profit in winning the strike, no liability attached to the union, and that as it had not been shown that the defendants had personally committed the acts of violence or personally uttered the threats by which non-union men were intimidated, not only could they not be held responsible in damages, but a judgment against them could not be satisfied from the funds in the union treasury without an invasion of the equitable rights of members who had not been shown to be guilty of any of the offenses charged against the defendants individually and the union collectively. This tissue of sophistries having been destroyed by the ruling of the Law Lords and the finding of the jury in the Court of the King's Bench, the labor leaders have at last reached a realizing sense of the fact that strikes must hereafter be conducted with some reference to the rights of persons and property.

Further contention in the courts offering no promise of advantage, the talent of the labor leaders has been employed in drafting a bill for presentation to Parliament, investing the unions with the privileges and immunities they thought they enjoyed before the courts held otherwise. The chance of this becoming a law in the present temper of the English people would seem to be extremely small.

ELEVATED RAILROAD DISCOMFORTS.

In some important respects the service of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad has materially improved since public attention was focused upon the conspicuous defects of its management as a corporation. It is more amenable to the force of public opinion than any one connected with it in an executive capacity would be willing to admit. It has not been possible materially to improve the conditions during the rush hours, and perhaps will not be, for the reason that the number of persons wishing to take trains within those hours is greater than the system can comfortably accommodate. Outside the rush hours the service is certainly better than it was three months ago; more and longer trains are run, and all who wish to ride can find seats. We have no doubt the management is making a sustained and intelligent effort to improve its service and correct any just grounds for criticism. Good business judgment would suggest this course, and there is evidence that it is being followed.

Having said this much we feel quite at liberty to call attention to one or two minor inconveniences the correction of which would be appreciated by the public. It is desirable that the trains should have brake appliances which will stop them very short; but having such appliances it is neither necessary nor desirable to use them habitually in such a way at every station that passengers are subjected to painful internal strains and are made to lurch forward and backward like drunken men in the grasp of stalwart policemen. The new electric trains are jerked to a standstill at each station in a way painful for those who are standing or who have risen for the purpose of getting off. The time saved in stopping is not worth the discomfort and injury caused by clapping on the brakes too suddenly and locking the wheels immovably. This is destructive of structure, rolling stock, and the diaphragms of passengers.

We also suggest some modification of the air pumps now employed to refill the brake reservoirs so that they shall not pound so hard as to jar the cars from end to end. The moment a train stops the pumps start up, automatically we presume, and until the air pressure is restored they are extremely disagreeable. It should not require an impossible degree of mechanical ingenuity to cushion the shocks of the plunger and make such a pump practically noiseless and incapable of imparting its rapid pulsations to the structure of the car. These are minor annoyances, of course, but if the management is inspired by the desire with which we find pleasure in accrediting it of rendering the public a perfectly satisfactory service, it will not consider unimportant anything which occasions discomfort or inconvenience.

MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE.

A meeting of municipal representatives was held in London a few days ago to consider a scheme for the mutual insurance of municipal property, based upon the following propositions:

That the insuring authorities pay premiums for all fire insurances under their control into a common fund, managed by an executive committee, upon which each authority insuring shall be represented, such committee to appoint five Trustees, in whose names such fund shall be banked and invested, and who shall issue policies. The first year's premiums shall be at current office rates, and on the conditions of the existing policies, premiums to be decreased or increased at the discretion of the committee. Insuring authorities are to be required to continue insurances under the scheme for at least five years. The committee is to be authorized in its discretion to admit to the scheme any municipal or local authority in the United Kingdom.

Out of twenty-six municipalities and boroughs represented at the conference fifteen accepted the system unconditionally, three declined it, and eight were non-committal. It is believed, however, that the plan will be generally adopted as a measure of economy. A circular issued by the secretary of the conference states that for fire insurance to the total value of £11,210,115 the London municipal authorities now pay premiums to the amount of £14,697, and the average annual loss for the past five years has been £2,401. The reports of 377 municipalities for 1900 showed that during the preceding twenty years they had paid out in fire insurance premiums £445,794, and collected in settlement of claims for losses £100,806, showing a profit of £344,988 for the insurance companies on municipal business.

There is an idea in this which will repay consideration. It has attracted some attention in this country, but the plan of mutual municipal insurance has not been carried here to the point reached in London. Intimately connected with it is the scheme of expanding the system of municipal trading to cover the insurance by cities and towns of property subject to taxation, which has been a good deal discussed in England and seems to be regarded with much favor by the advanced Socialists. That, too, will bear consideration, but the conclusion reached concerning it will probably depend a good deal upon the point of view. The argument in favor of it covers the ground that if the city or municipality assumes the risk of losses by fire, building codes will be made stringent and rigidly enforced, fire departments and water supply maintained at the highest standards of efficiency, and losses minimized by public vigilance against the toleration of incendiary conditions. The argument against it is that it would drive from the field the companies which have established the business and which conduct it more cheaply than the cities could, and would be an unnecessary and unwarranted intrusion upon the domain of private business. The temptation would be to underestimate the risk and fix premiums so low that any deficit occurring would have to be made up by direct taxation.

Without pausing at the moment to debate the principle, the most useful contribution we can make to the discussion is to recall a remark once made by the late ABRAM S. HEWITT while Mayor of New York, that if we could forget all we thought we knew about municipal government it would be no misfortune, since we could learn all that was worth knowing from Berlin, and it would be worth a great deal more than what we had forgotten. This would appear to be peculiarly true in the matter of municipal regulations relating to fires. When a conflagration occurs in Berlin the first business of the authorities is to extinguish it; the next to make a rigid investigation into the cause of it. This investigation is conducted with great thoroughness and has the dignity and character of an inquest by the Grand Jury, supplemented by the powers of a criminal court. If any one is found at fault in the violation or careless observance of municipal regulations he not only pays all the costs incurred by the city in the extinguishment and investigation of the fire, but a considerable fine as well, and from such assessed damages there is no escape. In consequence there are few fires in Berlin which are not strictly accidental, and still fewer in which the loss is considerable. The highest function of the municipality in such matters is not to effect an arbitrary distribution of losses, but to prevent them, or at least to reduce them to the minimum. If Municipal Governments will give their attention to penalizing carelessness in matters involving danger to life and property they will do vastly more good than if they organize insurance systems for the indemnification of those who suffer losses.

"THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

An interesting address was made at the annual dinner of the Church Club on Thursday evening by Bishop BURGESS upon what is perhaps the question that most agitates the Church of which he is a prelate. That is the proposition to change its name. The late General Convention has referred the question to the several dioceses for their opinions, dividing it into two questions, the first whether the name shall be changed, and the second what name it shall be changed for.

There is not, perhaps, much to be said in favor of the present name of the Church, except that the Church has worn it for a century and a quarter or thereabout, and has grown and prospered under it at an accelerated rate ever since it began to outlive the political prejudice induced by its connection, before the Revolution, with the Church of England. "The Church of England, as by law established," is a sufficient designation for what it designates. But when the political independence of the United States was established, that title, or any variant of it, became inapplicable. The name then tentatively suggested has been adhered to ever since. It is objected to, and with apparent reason, as seeming to denote that the Church which bears it took its rise in the sixteenth century, instead of in the first, and as if its "protest" were not only the most important but the earliest event in its career.

It would seem probable, on this and other grounds, that the assent to an undefined change of name would be general, and that the trouble would begin upon the second question. But Bishop BURGESS takes issue upon the first. One argument he advances, which we should think might impress even those clergymen and laymen, the former doubtless the more numerous, who are most anxious for the change. That is that such a change would be greatly to the advantage of the Reformed Episcopal Church, so called. That body would not only be apt to gain greatly in membership from those Protestant Episcopalians who desire to continue to be known as such. It would also, as Bishop BURGESS points out, be apt to profit by gifts and devises that have been made to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and would be able to disturb the titles to property to which the right of the organization from which it seceded is quite clear so long as that organization retains its historical name.

MUSEUMS AND THEIR ETHICS.

A correspondent whose letter was printed a Sunday or two ago was kind enough to indorse what we said on the subject of the ethics that should govern the management of museums. The remarks were in connection with the discovery of a slip in virtue on the part of that venerable old Philadelphian, the Academy of Fine Arts. She had been detected in the crime of selling off pictures given or bequeathed to her, in order to make room on her walls for newer gifts and purchases which the management deemed more valuable.

Such a disposal of pictures not actually purchased by the fund of a museum cannot be defended, the more so because there are ways of relieving the walls of a too great plethora of works of art, while continuing to exhibit them to the public. We like to think that it was lack of imagination or a good counselor which drove the Pennsylvania Academy into crime, for she is a well-bred old lady.

Has it never occurred to the managers of our museums of art that there are plenty of public buildings, plenty of schools, plenty of clubs which would gladly accept the loan of pictures in order to clothe their walls for a year, would insure them, and guarantee their return? Or are they and their Boards of Directors so hidebound in their methods that such a proposition might give them an apoplectic turn? Are they like some collectors who sit on their treasures like dragons and hate to think of others enjoying them, save only at the times and seasons they shall graciously ordain? It is better to think that measures of this sort have not been presented to their consideration and that they will hail them blithely as a possible escape from a difficult situation.

In every large city there are Town Halls, court houses, libraries, and schools which have no adornment for their walls, but offer aching voids for the bestowal of pictures. These spaces might receive a succession of loans from the art museum, changing their decorations once a year or triennially.

A scattering of the pictures and sculptures through the public buildings and schools of a city would tend to educate adults and children in the habit and, one may even say, the art of examining and enjoying such things. This could not fail in the long run to react favorably on the art gallery or museum. It would tend to encourage gifts of art works and money and increase the attendance on the collections. But, above all, the suggestion ought to be received with joy by the management of museums whose wall space is crowded, for it will afford them a way out of the dilemma which stares them in the face, the dilemma of selling off objects on the sly or consigning them for indefinite periods to the garret.

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.

An English correspondent, following up the remarks of other British correspondents, explains that the reason why so few Englishmen seek American naturalization is that they are not hospitably treated by Americans. Instead of being made welcome, he says, by the natives they are constantly made to hear all things British spoken of with dislike and contempt.

It is undoubtedly true that Americans have, from the days of their school histories, been brought up to hate England, if not Englishmen. It is true also that, up to the last generation, Americans felt themselves at a disadvantage and their country on its defense in the presence of a Briton. Very likely in the "back districts," intellectually as well as geographically, this feeling may have survived its cause.

But upon the whole the reception of an individual Englishman by individual Americans depends entirely upon himself. There is nothing about it "gentilitious or national." If he devotes himself to finding fault with the land he lives in the natives will find fault with that he came from, and to which, in extreme cases, they will recommend him to return. If an Englishman finds himself in disfavor with Americans his best recourse is not to write to the newspapers, but, in the language of Scripture, to commune with his own heart and in his own chamber and be still.

CATS AND MICE.

Now that the incident of the proposed mouse-killing contest for pet cats at Stamford is closed to the satisfaction of all in interest, the cats and mice included, there remains just a suspicion that the estimable women who were credited with the purpose of putting the vermicidal capacity of their pets to the test were perpetrating a joke upon those who took them quite seriously. Assuming that they know as much about cats as the average small boy has learned from experience, especially as to their temperamental idiosyncrasies, they must have known that cats have at least one distinctly and characteristically feminine trait, in that when they will they will, and when they won't they won't.

Any one who has ever taken a cat to a strange place and "put it up to her" to do something peculiarly in her own line of business has invariably found that the cat had something else to think about just then and could not be induced to do what, in other circumstances, she could not be restrained from doing. The lad who has corralled a rat or mouse in some place from which it could not escape, and brought the family cat with a well-established reputation as a valiant and puissant mouser to slay it, hoping to have one ecstatic moment of make-believe that he was a spectator at a Roman arena ever so long ago, has had the disappointment of his life. The cat has squatted in one corner like a brooding Buddha and the mouse in another. If dislodged with a stick the mouse's safest place of refuge at the moment was under the cat. No doubt if left together long enough the cat's instinct as a hunter would triumph over her nervousness, closely corresponding to stage fright, and she would stalk the mouse in good style; but rather than gratify a morbid curiosity to see her perform she would let the mouse die of the complaint which killed the fox the day after a Meadow Brook hunt—fatty degeneration of the tissues due to lack of exercise. It is safe to say that the Happy Family of childish memory, with its congregation of normally antipathetic animals, was less free from sanguinary conflict about feeding time than would be a pit in which mice and cats were reluctantly foregathered under observation.

The Stamford ladies are playful, or else they have so much to learn about cats that a local cat club is a necessity.

BAGDAD AS A RAILROAD CENTRE.

One must have been deeply impressed with "the stamp of the Golden Age" of material achievements to read with entire equanimity the announcement that German engineers are about to build a railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad—the Bagdad of our childish legends. Probably such a railroad is needed, but what will become of the romance of the East when one is "yanked" through it on an observation car, at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, blinded by the glare of its unblinking sunshine and choked with the dust of a past the beginnings of which are lost in the mists of tradition?

Once the great emporium of Eastern commerce, Bagdad gradually declined from its high estate, and to rouse it from the coma of centuries is to do the modern world a disservice. It remains a distributing point for the manufactures and products of India which filter in from Bengal by way of Bussorah, but it is still the Bagdad of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and this it will cease to be when "the locomotive's sonorous tenor note" wakes the echoes of its mosques and minarets. Approached by way of the Tigris by lazy propulsion against its sluggish current, the traveler reaches it in a frame of mind to meditate suitably before the tomb of MAARUF-EL-KERKHI with its impressive tablet bearing date of 1252, or contemplate with appropriate emotions the Tehiyeh shrine, duly authenticated as built in 944, or follow the nocturnal incognito wanderings of Good HAROUN-AL-RASCHID to learn the hearts and familiarize the grievances of his people, or find the resting place of his favorite wife, ZOBEIDE, who about 827 A. D. ceased to wonder what kept her lord and master out o' nights so unconscionably late.

To pull up at Bagdad station with a jerk resulting from the too impulsive application of the air brakes, be whirled in a trolley car to a modern hotel when one had expected a khan with a vaulted roof of Saracenic brickwork, and to order one's dinner from a menu printed in culinary French, may suit the purposes of a Cook's tourist, but the traveler who seeks the East in order to live again its traditions and to breathe its air of mystery will turn from these things with a shudder and wish that he might have known Bagdad as it was before the German engineers began negotiations with the Porte for a kilometric guarantee.

GENERAL NOTES.

In Gov. Nathan J. Bachelder the State of New Hampshire has the first real farmer who has occupied its executive chair since 1842.

* * *

United States Senator George G. Vest of Missouri and August Emmett Maxwell of Pensacola, Fla., are believed to be the only surviving members of the Confederate States Senate.

* * *

The New Hampshire House of Representatives has passed a bill prohibiting spitting on sidewalks or in cars or public places. In this New Hampshire as a State seems to lead.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the Populist Party of Nebraska have adopted a resolution declaring that in their opinion their party should hereafter act independently in politics. The committee submitted the question to the State Committee for a referendum vote.

* * *

The entire police force of Topeka, Kan., is interested in a suit which has been brought against the Rev. J. D. McFarland, pastor of the First Methodist Church of that city, for alleged slander said to have been uttered by him in a sermon two Sundays ago. The case is brought by Chief O'Donovan as plaintiff and damages are asked.

* * *

Some members of the Legislature of Alabama are believed to favor the granting to reputable citizens of licenses to carry pistols. To them The Birmingham News says: "The whole history of jurisprudence might be searched in vain for a single instance where an evil thing was restricted or abolished by granting it license."

* * *

The Hon James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is to be one of the speakers at the annual convention of the Wyoming Industrial Association to be held in Cheyenne Feb. 3 and 4. Many other speakers, gentlemen prominent in Wyoming agricultural, educational, and political affairs, will take active part in the meetings.

* * *

A bill introduced in the Connecticut House of Representatives does away with the death penalty and provides that persons found guilty of murder in the first degree shall be imprisoned in the State prison during life and shall, when their condition permits, "spend one day in every week in a solitary chamber of reflection."

* * *

General Superintendent D. W. Sanborn of the Boston and Maine Railroad system has issued an order addressed to passengers, conductors, baggagemasters, and brakemen, saying: "The playing of games with cards for money or chips in cars on the Boston and Maine Railroad is strictly forbidden. This order is imperative." Recent unpleasant experiences of unwary passengers are said to have prompted the order.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Samuel J. Crawford of Kansas has printed an urgent plea for the enactment of a bird protecting law. He says: "Birds of every kind and variety, except the hawk and the English sparrow, are useful, and many of them are invaluable. They should be protected by a rigid, stringent law with a severe penalty attached thereto. One quail will destroy a thousand insects in a single day, and many other birds will do as much."

* * *

Sir William Mulock, Canadian Postmaster General and Minister of Labor, has been elected President of the Toronto (Ontario) Reform Association by a unanimous vote. He briefly addressed the association, urging activity on the part of Toronto Liberals in order to carry the stronghold of conservatism. He especially impressed upon the members the desirability of bringing about friendly relations and a good understanding between capital and labor, thus to avoid conflicts that have proved disastrous in other countries.

* * *

Alexander Sullivan, who is now residing in Denver, Col., served in the British Army in the Crimean war, and acted as trumpeter at the terrible charge of the Light Brigade, "the noble 600," at Balaklava. In describing the horrors of that day, he says that when Lord Cardigan ordered him to sound the retreat he raised his bugle to his lips, but was unable to give out a sound. "Lord Cardigan," as he tells the story, "turned to me with a fierce oath to repeat his command, but I shook my head and dropped my bugle. He must have understood, for, raising his sword high above my head, he shrieked: 'Retreat, men, as best you can, and save yourselves.'"

PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

Discussing Senator Hoar's criticism of the relations which have grown up between the President and Senators, and the practice of Senators visiting the White House and there arranging with the President "what the Senate shall do about a treaty or about a trust bill," The Philadelphia Public Ledger of Jan. 24 has this to say:

"Whether the Senators or the President are right is not an unimportant matter. However laudable the President's purpose may be, no infringement of the privileges of the Senate, or invasion upon its independence, should for a moment be tolerated. But wherein does the Constitution forbid informal conferences between the President and individual members of the Senate? The analogy drawn by Senator Hoar between the relation of the British Crown and Parliament is wholly misleading, for under the British Constitution the Crown is without power in legislation. The right of veto has not been exercised since the time of Queen Anne, and is regarded as obsolete. The King is in matters of legislation a mere figurehead, and is designedly made such that he may be above party, and in no respect a factor in legislation. The duties of the President are very different. He has not only a duty with respect to legislation, but he is given a power with respect to it far greater than any individual Senator or Representative, and greater, in a sense, than the collective power of a majority of either body. With him may rest not merely the initiative of legislation, but its final approval or rejection.

"Article II., Section 3, of the Constitution provides:

"'He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.'

"The duty of determining preliminarily, therefore, as to the necessity and expediency of legislation is devolved upon him, and where there is responsibility there must of necessity be power, and while the Constitution suggests as one means for the exercise of such power a formal communication to Congress, yet it does not expressly or impliedly exclude any other legitimate method of conveying his views from time to time to influential members.

"Article I., Section 7, provides that

"'Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States,' and unless approved by him it fails to become a law, 'unless repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives.'

"If the President has reached the conclusion that a pending bill is so inimical to the public interests that he will veto it in the event of its passage, why should he not, in the interests of the economy of time or of public tranquillity, convey his opposition to the proposed legislation to Congress by informal conferences? The Constitution does not forbid, and the necessity of such informal conferences is purely a question of propriety for the President. As the Constitution has seen fit to make the President a more formidable factor in legislation than any other citizen, he has a commensurate responsibility, and the Senate cannot claim to be independent of his suggestions or objections.

"The President does not cease to be a citizen, and his right as a citizen to confer with the representatives of the American people cannot be abridged by his high office. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the letter of the Constitution and its practical workings are not necessarily identical. As an illustration, the theory of the Electoral College and its practical operation are as wide apart as are 'the antipodes unto us.' No constitution is so rigid and inflexible as not to feel the molding influence of the unwritten political institutions of a free people. In our country, these institutions make the President the leader of the party in power, charged with the most recent mandate of the public will, and with the duty of carrying into execution the policies of the majority. His position is more analogous to the English Premier than to an English King, but is immeasurably greater in power and responsibility than either. He is President of the whole people, but he is likewise, by virtue of his office, the leader of the 'Government,' using that term in the sense with which it is used in English politics, meaning thereby the party in power. If he fails in obedience to the public mandate, his party will fail, and if his party fails, he will fail.

"It is in the election of a President that the public will with respect to given policies is most emphatically pronounced, and the President enters upon his office bound to nothing except the Constitution and the will of the people. Under our political system he can only effect this will through the medium of party government, and he must see to it that the party in power shall not be recreant to its pledges, or faithless to the will of the people as declared at the polls. Even, therefore, if Senators Hoar and Spooner be right that the President may not, as President, confer with Senators individually, but is confined to a formal message to Congress, yet as a citizen and party leader he has the fullest right of conference with the leaders of his party, in order that there shall be harmonious cooperation in enacting the policies favored by the people into public laws.

"Mr. Cleveland felt this responsibility, and his masterful personality was always felt in the Capitol, although he was not always fortunate in his personal relations with individual Senators. Mr. McKinley utilized his right to shape legislation in a manner more tactful, and, therefore, more effective, than any President within recollection. He not only expressed his views to Senators of his own party, but with exceptional diplomacy gained the confidence and support of influential leaders of the so-called opposition, which melted away before his genial influence as a bank of snow disappears under the sunshine of a Spring day. It is known that when he perceived that the Spanish-American war was inevitable he called the influential leaders of both parties in Congress into personal conference, and asked them to share with him the responsibility of spending without any previous appropriation the sum of $50,000,000 to put the United States into a condition for war. Assured of their cooperation, the money was spent and the appropriation bill, which was subsequently passed to justify the expenditure, received a practically unanimous vote.

"Mr Roosevelt therefore is but following in the footsteps of his predecessors, and his influence, if not always as graciously tactful as McKinley's, has yet a vigorous strength peculiar to his strenuous individuality, and which has and will exert an impressive influence upon the party policies of the party in power, and therefore upon the councils of the Nation. Notwithstanding the criticism of Senators who are jealous of the independence of the Senate, the American people will concede to the President full power and responsibility with respect to legislation, and will only hold him responsible for the manner of its exercise and for its results."

A STORY OF A DREAM.

The Duke of Argyle in Royal Magazine.

It was from the Dean of a certain cathedral in the east of England that I learned the following tale:

His niece, ordinarily a strong and active young lady, was slowly recovering from an unusually severe attack of scarlet fever, and was in a very nervous and weak condition when, one night, her sleep was disturbed by a strange and terrible dream.

It seemed to her that she stood before a house she had never in her life seen before, and that her sight could penetrate the walls as though they had been of glass. The whole interior lay open to her view; the staircase with curiously carved balusters, the lower rooms and the upper room with all they contained, and, finally, her attention focused itself on one room in particular—a bedroom, the walls of which were covered with wall paper of a peculiar pattern.

In one corner of the room was a bed, and on it lay a sick man. He was asleep, to judge from his appearance. Suddenly and silently another man entered the room, crept toward the sleeper, and with a quick movement removed the pillow from under his head.

The sick man awoke and stared at the intruder with horror-stricken eyes. The next moment the pillow was brought down on his face and held there with all the murderer's strength. The sheets moved convulsively; the sick man was being smothered. * * * What followed the sleeper never saw, for at that juncture she awoke with a cry and in a fever of horror.

For change of air she was afterward taken to the cathedral town, and stayed for a while at the house of the Dean, her uncle. He tried to amuse her by driving her about in a pony chaise. One day he took her into the country to see a house which he thought might suit her, for her people intended to take a place in the neighborhood. But on arriving at the palings before the path that led to the door the girl showed the greatest reluctance to get out of the chaise.

"No! no!" she said, "not that place! I will not be taken there! It is the place I dreamed of!"

The Dean told her she was talking nonsense.

"No, no! I know the place! I will prove it to you. You will find that the stair is one with curious balusters, the pattern of the wallpaper is as I will describe it to you, also the peculiar pattern on the walls of that bedroom to the right of the stairs landing. The bed is placed in the corner, and in that bed the man was murdered. I will not go in!"

The Dean discovered that all was exactly as she had said; he knew also that a very strange death had taken place lately in that house! He pressed her no further, agreeing with her that "the place would not do."

There is no doubt that the girl, through some strange bond of sympathy between her soul and that of the murdered man, had witnessed a crime which to this day remains a mystery.

NUGGETS.

No Cause to Worry.

Mr. Bacon—When all the fools are dead I don't want to be alive.

Mrs. Bacon—Well, don't worry; you won't be.—Yonkers Statesman.

Quite Another Thing.

"He was unable to meet his bills, I understand?"

"Well, that's where you're wrong. He couldn't dodge them."—Chicago Post.

The Light That Failed.

Mrs. A.—When I was engaged to my husband he was the very light of my existence.

Miss D.—And now—?

Mrs. A.—The light goes out every night.—Brooklyn Life.

Down with Impertinent Neighbors.

Mr. Mulhooly—Phwat fur are yez makin' such a noise on thot pianny? Yr drivin' me distracted wid yr racket, an' me head achin' loik it wud split in two paces.

Daughter—Them new neighbors nixt door has been complainin' of my playin'.

Mr. Mulhooly—Begorra, hammer harder.—New York Weekly.

Suspicious of the Gilt Edges.

"This is what I call a gilt-edge investment," said the persuasive agent.

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntassel, "but that's just how it was with the gold brick I bought. The edges were fine, but the inside was a delusion and a snare."—Washington Star.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Bird of the clutching talon,
Beast of the grasping paw,
This is the Eagle's eyrie!
'Ware of the Eagle's claw!

Here, by the craggy summits
Guarded, he makes his throne;
Here are the eaglets nourished;
Leave them to hunt alone!

Oft have ye grappled fiercely,
Locked in your home-bred wars;
Hungry, each scans the other;
Fearful, each views his scars.

"Nay! such debate were sinful!"
(These be the words ye say.)
"Come! let us band together;
Harry a helpless prey."

North! where the red aurora
Flames like a sheaf of swords,
East! where the fateful Mongol
Bows to your puissant lords,

South! where the naked negro
Falls to the cannonade—
So have ye spread your conquest.
When shall your glory fade!

When will your zeal be sated?
When will your greed have rest?
"Stop!" roars the voice of Oceans;
"Look that ye range not West!"

What! shall the fulsome raven
Soar where the Eagle swings?
What! shall our cleanly heaven
Darken with vulture wings?

Beast of the grasping talon,
Bird of the greedy maw,
This is the Eagle's eyrie!
'Ware of the rending claw!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

The last week of January brings a great deal of entertaining. In fact, with the exception of one more large private affair, it may be said to wind up the season. Lent is very near at hand. Florida and the South are offering special inducements to those weary of cold weather. New Orleans is to have a very brilliant carnival, with Miss Roosevelt as its guest. Miss Roosevelt will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McIlhenny. Mr. McIlhenny is the grandson of the late Mr. Avery, and he was brought up on the odd, hilly island that rises out of the sea and the salt marshes in Lower Louisiana. There his ancestors resided in almost patriarchal fashion for a century or more. At one time they were so cut off from the world and were such a community in themselves that they published their own newspaper. The hospitality of the Averys has been famous throughout the South for generations. Miss Roosevelt will attend all of the carnival balls and the famous Carnival Cotillion, and will go also on a visit to Petite Anse and the volcanic islands of the Gulf, if the programme be carried out as arranged.

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The trend of society this Spring is toward Florida. Aiken is more or less governed by a little set, and outsiders are never welcomed warmly. Palm Beach will be the Mecca of many, and the Bahamas will also be a pleasant place for the months of February and March. Anson Phelps Stokes is one of the patrons of this island resort, and he goes there each year. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will be visitors at Palm Beach this year.

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The fad for Sunday entertaining is growing. To-day there are to be the customary receptions and afternoon musicales and luncheons. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier will give their first large entertainment in the residence that belonged formerly to Stuyvesant Fish on Gramercy Park. It is to be a dinner, followed by a musicale, a very popular form just now of entertaining, and is to be in honor of Mrs Astor, the grandmother of the hostess. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are young, and their romantic wedding at Newport last Summer excited much interest. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will have the usual informal afternoon reception.

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The week is to be begun with a cotillion to be given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor in their residence, at 840 Fifth Avenue. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Astor. The affair is to be for the members of the younger married set, who do not seem to have had their innings recently. Mrs. Stephen H. Pell on the following evening will give a dinner-dance for her husband's young cousin, Miss Gertrude Pell. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell were married two years ago, and this is to be their first large entertainment.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give on Tuesday a dance for Miss Mildred Stokes. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have been at Lakewood, and they are going to the South soon. They have been entertaining considerably this season. On Wednesday the Wednesday Cotillion will have another dance at Delmonico's. It is one of the largest and most popular classes for the west side and the Southern sets.

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There are to be two dances on Thursday evening. The last of the Cinderella Cotillions is to be at Sherry's, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will give a large ball in her residence for the Misses Gerry. For Saturday evening, the last of the month, theatricals in the Metropolitan Club Annex have been arranged by Justice and Mrs. Ingraham.

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Of lesser entertainments there are numerous receptions, musicales, and dinners. The performance of "Philemon et Baucis" in the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday is to be for the benefit of the Catholic Church at Chatsworth. The artists who will sing include Messrs. Journet, Gregory, and Salignac and Mme. Seygard. Mrs. Ogden Mills will continue her dinners, and on Saturday Mrs. Astor will give the second of her series.

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During the past week there have been some notable entertainments. When the Knickerbocker set, as it is called, has given one of its characteristic dinner-dances at Delmonico's, one of the young matrons of the very wealthy set also had an entertainment. On Thursday last Mrs. George Gould gave the entertainment. Mrs. Mackay and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had functions in previous years. Mrs. Gould's entertainment was a superb affair, and the menu was chosen with rare judgment and taste. It dispensed with raw oysters, but it gave every possible delicacy, and the wines were few in selection, but remarkable of their kind. It is no longer the fashion to serve claret. The red wine with the game must be the very best burgundy. At the Gould dinner there was some white port of an old and a rare vintage.

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The dinner-dance is a happy idea. It is conspicuously for young people, although a number of middle-aged persons were guests at the entertainment on Thursday. The names of the hostesses were representative of New York society for the past century or more. The débutantes were there, and the cotillion, led by Alexander Hadden, was spirited. The favors were out of the ordinary. It was organized by Mrs. F. J. de Peyster and others.

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The Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital is to be in the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 5. Among the hostesses for that evening for dinner and the Charity Ball will be Mrs. Joseph Stickney, who will have as her guests Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin and Gen. Merritt, and Mrs. Thomas Hicks, who will have a party of twelve. Members of the Cotillion of Eighty and parties from the subscription dancing classes are making arrangements to be present. As usual there will be an opening march, led by the Floor Committee, of which George Hammond Sullivan is Chairman, followed by the managers, the patrons and patronesses, and their invited guests. Three orchestras will play, the ballrooms being so constructed that the music of one will not interfere with that of another. Following is the musical programme:

Grand March Charity Ball.....Clappe
1. Waltz, Ruby Royal.....Gregh
2. Two-step, Lockstep Luke.....Balmoor
3. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons.....Strauss
4. Two-step, The Tale of the Bumble Bee.Luder
5. Waltz, Espana.....Waldteufel
6. Two-step, Habt acht.....Gungl
7. Waltz, A Country Girl.....Monkton
8. Two-step, Rondo des Bebes.....Bose
9. Waltz, Army Blue.....Clapps
10. Two-step, Sue.....Stone
11. Waltz, The Illusioni.....Capitant
12. Two-step, Mr. Dooley.....Schwartz
13. Waltz, Casino Tunze.....Gungl
14. Two-step, Dreamy Eyes.....Dampe
15. Waltz, El Gaudalquivir.....Maquet
16. Two-step, The Cats' Parade.....Johnson
17. Waltz, Wedding of the Winds.....Hall
18. Two-step, Good Old Summer Time..Chattaway
19. Waltz, Big Harbor.....Knox
20. Two-step, To the Front.....Savasta
21. Waltz, Illustone.....Strauss
22. Two-step, Silver Slipper.....Stuart
23. Waltz, Dear Old Illinois.....Dresser
24. Two-step, Belle of Avenue A.....Peters
G. Savasta, Bandmaster, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Boxes may be secured from Mrs. F. N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, between the hours of 11 and 1.

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The beautiful dinner favors that were given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould on Thursday evening revived a custom which has been falling into disuse. The favors this Winter have been very pretty at the cotillions, but comparatively inexpensive, and fit afterward for no possible use. Mrs. Ogden Mills employed natural flowers among the other trifles given on Friday last at her cotillion. Dinner favors have been very few and far between, and with the death of Peter Marie, who was famous for giving things, there seemed no one left who would keep up the generous custom. The gold boxes given the guests at the Gould dinner had the letter G upon each. This is the very height of good taste in giving, according to European standards. An Austrian or a Russian of position will always give a remembrance in the shape of a cigarette or card case or a matchbox with his crest, or initials, or monogram on it.

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Cards are in high favor yet. There is hardly a day on which there are not several card parties. The Whist Club meets regularly in the houses of the members. Some of the card entertainments have been very elaborate, with beautiful prizes and delicious suppers. Women wear their best gowns and most brilliant jewels, because there is a smaller assemblage and clothes show off much better than in a crowded ballroom. Among the card parties for next week is to be one given to the Neighborhood Club by Mrs. Joseph Todhunter Thompson of 10 East Seventy-eighth Street, one by Mrs. Bradford and Miss Ada Phipps on Friday afternoon, and a dinner, with bridge afterward, on Feb. 4, by Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

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Mr. Bagby will give the last of his musical mornings to-morrow. Mme. Nordica will be the soloist on this occasion. The musical mornings this season have been very successful.

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Mrs. R. James Cross and the Misses Cross of 6 Washington Square North will receive Tuesday next and Feb. 3. Miss Redmond and Mrs. Allan Marquand of Princeton will assist in receiving.

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Mrs. Austin Flint of 34 East Fifty-fourth Street has cards out for Wednesdays until Lent.

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Mrs. S. Barton French will give a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Walker Fearn.

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W. Alston Flagg continues to be very ill. He has a place at Morristown, but he resides in New York in Winter. He is a connection of the Vanderbilts. John Sloane and his son have recovered, and they intend to go to California soon.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet will cruise soon in the Nahma, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her daughter will go abroad soon. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will cruise in the Cherokee. Mrs. Astor will sail about Feb. 22. She will go to Paris and remain there until late in the Spring.

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The season has slipped away so quickly that, although some reference has been made from time to time concerning families in mourning, it has not been realized how many in one set alone have not been out this Winter on account of family affliction. Early in the season Mrs. Cass Canfield was placed in mourning by the death of her mother. Mrs. Clarence Mackay is in crêpe for her father-in-law. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has been in black for her brother. The recent death of Abram S. Hewitt has thrown not only his immediate family but the Bryces likewise in mourning. Mrs. Nicholas Fish, who had just emerged from it, was put in again by the death of her husband, and the tragedy deterred Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish from entertaining until January. The death of Heber R. Bishop has caused the retirement of the Lanlers, the J. S. Harrimans, and the Moses Taylors, besides taking from the gay world for a period of two months Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. The Maries are in mourning, and so are Mrs. Bayard White and Mrs. Wetherill. Mrs. Charles Childs lost her father in the late Summer. The alarming illness of Cornelius Vanderbilt made a difference also, and for ten days the entire family connection gave up all entertainments and entertaining. The death of Mr. Schermerhorn placed a very large family connection in mourning.

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The possible abandonment of opera next Winter means a great deal to society. Many of the critics contend that opera at the Metropolitan is purely a social function, that the interest of the entire audience is centred on the parterre, where in their best frocks and most brilliant jewels are the leaders of fashion. There have been seasons without opera, and very gay ones. It is not really such a visionary idea that another opera house may be built. If so, it will be planned after the famous one in Paris. There the boxes are so small that there are at least five times the number in the first circle. In Covent Garden the management very wisely put the royal box in the second circle, called here the first tier. That makes both tiers desirable. Owing to the demand that society, with its biggest S, must be in the parterre circle, the boxes in the first or grand tier have not been so eagerly sought after; and each year finds only music lovers and those who are on the waiting list for promotion among the majority of the boxholders of the first tier. There are, of course, exceptions, and some do not care a bit in which tier they are seated. It is only a generation ago that similar dissatisfaction was prevalent at the old Academy. There leaders of society, like Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Cutting, the Duncans, and others held the proscenium boxes as heirlooms. They had moved from opera house to opera house. The difficulty that the Vanderbilts found in not being able to get a proscenium box caused the building of the opera house up town, and now, at the end of Mr. Grau's administration, a similar question presents itself. When it does come—and it has to come—where will the new opera house be? It is to be hoped that the boxes will be placed again in the old horseshoe order and the house lighted better. That would make the opera here the brilliant spectacle that it is abroad.

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The only metropolitan engagement of the week has been that of Miss Satterlee, the daughter of Dr. Le Roy Satterlee, and Tracy Johnson. Miss Satterlee is descended from the Suydams, Livingstons, and other prominent families.

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At the Saturday Evening Dances, known as Mrs. Huntington's class, at Delmonico's last evening, Stowe Phelps led the cotillion, the favors for which were alligator match cases for the men, and fans for the women. There was a full attendance of members.

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The second in the series of dances for girls not yet out, in the Metropolitan Club Annex, was another of the evening's dances. Marshall Kernochan led the cotillion, and the favors were miniatures, wands, folly sticks, and pipes. The patronesses of the class are Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. W. A. Street, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

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Lady Swansea, who was to have been the guest of honor at the dinner given last evening by Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, has not arrived yet from England. The guests invited to the dinner were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. John McG. Woodbury, Mrs. James Kernochan, Henry C. Taymor, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith.

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For the dinner that Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will give to-morrow evening the guests asked are Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright.

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Mrs. Frederick Schuchardt of 1,062 Madison Avenue gave a small dinner last evening for her younger daughter. Miss Nannie Atterbury, Miss Olga Kobbe, Robert Bartholomew, Arthur Scott, John Thompson, and Bayard Ver Planck were among the guests.

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Miss Marie Burr Harmon, younger daughter of Frank Denham Harmon by his first wife, whose marriage to Guernsey Curran, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Curran, is to be celebrated in St. Thomas's Church on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 11, will have her sister, Miss Harriet B. Harmon, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be her cousin, Miss Martie J. Havemeyer, daughter of William F. Havemeyer, and the Misses Elise Postley, Elsa Hake, and Emlyn Morton. The Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires, rector of the church, will officiate.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron are to be congratulated on the birth of a daughter yesterday at Hempstead. Mrs. Cameron was Miss Rosalie de Goiconria, and her wedding was celebrated in April last.

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A parlor meeting in the interest of the New York Consumers' League is to be held in the residence of Mrs. James Speyer, at 257 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon next. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer will speak on "The Aims of the League," and Dr. Louise Fish Bryson, on "Evils of Child Labor."

***

Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of the late Frank G. Brown; and Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore are to be married to-morrow at 4 o'clock in St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate.

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Mrs. Pembroke Jones has cards out for dinners on Feb. 7, 14, and 17.

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Mrs. F. J. de Peyster will give a dinner for young people to-morrow evening; also a dinner on Feb. 2 for Miss Ella de Peyster, and one on Feb. 5 for Miss Helen de Peyster.

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The dinner and musicale in honor of Mrs. Astor are to be given this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier in their Gramercy Park home. Mme. Sembrich will sing, Miss Maud MacCarthy, the Irish violinist, will play, and there is to be singing by a choir of boys and also music by a Viennese quartet. A supper will follow the musicale.

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Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt's dancing class for girls not yet out met at Sherry's last evening. The cotillion was led by Alfred Wagstaff, and the favors were fancy pincushions, silver pencils, walking sticks, and old weapons.

ENGAGEMENTS AND RECEPTIONS.

Miss Sadie Claire Flaum has announced her engagement to Max Lieberskind. Her reception is to be at 36 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to-day.

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The entertainment for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children is to be on March 5, in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, at 2:30 P. M. The members of the committee are Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Mrs. Minot J. Savage, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Mrs. William Evarts Benjamin, Mrs. J. Wells Champney and Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, Chairman, from whom tickets and boxes may be obtained.

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Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel gave a reception to the members of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., of which she is Regent, in her apartments in the Buckingham on Monday afternoon. Miss Amy Murray sang Scottish ballads.

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A reception is to be given by Mrs. Rufus Horton Batcheler of Horton Manor, Dunellen, N. J., on Thursday afternoon next from 4 until 7, in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Charles Perrin Somerby, Mrs. Robert Cable, Mrs. William B. Hicks, Mrs. M. D. Swartwout, and Mrs. Robert Wood Johnson will receive with Mrs. Batcheler, and Mrs. Otto Hudson Bauer, Mrs. Irving Bunnell, and the Misses L. Violet Reed, Leila Post, Grace Cable, Marion Grace Le Compte, and Lulu M. Clark will serve tea.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, who are being entertained at a series of Cabinet dinners, were this evening the guests of the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox. The company to meet them included the members of the Cabinet and their wives, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator Spooner, Senator Beveridge Mrs. Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg; Mrs. Mather of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Kean, Miss Knox, and Reed Knox.

Right Rev. Bishop Spalding was the guest of honor at a dinner this evening at Rauscher's, at which his hostess was Mrs. Attwell, wife of Lieut. Commander Juan S. Attwell, formerly naval attaché of the Argentine legation. In compliment to the Bishop the table was decorated in purple orchids surrounded by lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Auchenried gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. George B. McClellan, widow of the late Gen. McClellan and mother of Representative McClellan, of New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 24.—Center Hitchcock, President of the Newport Clambake Club, has purchased of Henry A. Robbins the site at Easton's Point, which the club has leased for the past six years. As the club is in a very prosperous condition it is probable that it will take over the property from Mr. Hitchcock so that it will own its own site, which is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of Newport.

The Clambake Club's house has been the scene of many Rhode Island clambakes, which have been served generally exclusively to the members, but frequently to their friends, and has also been the scene of many notable dinners and dances given by the club members. Among these latter was a dinner given a year ago last Summer by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, and the dinner dance given by Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, soon after the announcement of her daughter's engagement to Mr. Peter D. Martin.

The entertainments of the Clambake Club have been noted for the lack of formality, and have undoubtedly been the better enjoyed by those who participated in them.

Mrs. Clarence Pell of New York has rented to Mrs. Joseph Howland her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue for the season of 1903.

George Pepper Norris has taken a cottage on Kay Street for next Summer.

E. J. Berwind, who last Summer purchased the Tweedy property adjoining his Bellevue Avenue estate, and had the house removed, has given out a contract for a regrading of the two estates into one large park.

Music at the Arts Club.

The fourth tea in the series which are being held by the Entertainment Committee at the National Arts Club took place yesterday afternoon in the galleries of the club, on the walls of which are the Dudley collection of Napoleonic portraits. Music was rendered during the afternoon by members of the American School of Opera under the direction of W. G. Stewart. It consisted of excerpts from the grand operas and the standard light operas. Miss Gabrielle Stewart acted as hostess, and was assisted by Mmes. David G. Ball, Frederic Ranken, Mortimer Randall, J. H. Fry, E. L. Everett, F. S. Lamb, Nelson Worden, David Randall, F. W. Langstroth, R. C. Penfield, and the Misses Herrick, Miller, Julia Whiting, Mary Stewart, Pilkington, Geraldine Anthony, and Kelly. On Wednesday night the Music Committee will give the second musicale of the season.

PORCELAINS AT AUCTION

Marquand Treasures Bring $22,637.50 on Second Day's Sale.

Much Eagerness Displayed by Dealers and Private Purchasers—How a Woman Got a Coveted Vase.

Antique Chinese porcelain from the collection of the late Henry G. Marquand was sold at auction yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street. The 255 vases, jars, dishes, bowls, beakers, incense burners, water-vases, wine cups, and writer's water jars brought $22,637.50. On many of the pieces the bidding was spirited, dealers in art treasures contesting fiercely one against the other, and would-be independent purchasers in their eagerness occasionally sent prices somewhere near the real value of the objects.

Early in the afternoon the rooms of the American Art Association were filled with enthusiasts who wanted to take a last look at some coveted treasure and to decide whether they ought to raise the limit on their original estimate of what they were willing to pay. There was more than one sigh, when after bidding far beyond the intended limit the would-be purchaser had to quit and let the representative of some one to whom two or three figures make little or no difference secure the prize. There were others who went away very well satisfied that they had won what they wanted at prices far below what they had decided was the most they could afford to pay.

Representatives from art institutes in Berlin, Paris, Boston, Pittsburg, and Chicago made the bidding particularly lively when they found that they were all commissioned to buy some particular object, but they too had a stated limit, which, a rule, was below that of agents for wealthy New Yorkers familiar with the treasures in the home of the Marquands, who had given carte blanche to the agents.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, having a full collection of Chinese porcelains, did not figure in the bidding, although it was rumored that some of the smaller vases, sold at moderate prices, which as examples of Chinese art in porcelains were lacking, were gathered in for the Museum.

The large gallery of the American Art Institute was used as the auction room. The porcelains were placed on a pedestal, backed by a reversible screen, to give the proper ground for the exhibits, so that their colors might be displayed to the fullest advantage.

The early bidding on the diminutive vases was spirited. Among the first to carry off the little prizes was T. B. Clarke, who has a splendid collection of his own. He was also one of the successful bidders for some of the larger pieces. It developed later that some of the fancy prices were bid by an agent for Frank Gould. One professional art dealer had commissions from four wealthy men of New York. It became evident that the price was immaterial with him, and that he would bid to the last. For a while he was having it all his own way; then dealers whose commissions were not so handsome took revenge and bid above him for the fun of it, certain that they would not have to pay, for he would add $50, or $100, as if mentioning so many cents.

He tried new tactics and let one vase go to a rival. There was a second of consternation among the merrymakers who had been forcing up prices, and then the man who first felt that he had gone too far realized that the agent with an unlimited buying capacity might need to buy from him, so that the bidding kept up at good prices.

There were several instances of gallantry and fair play in the struggle. In one of the aisles a woman had bid unsuccessfully several times. A Flambé vase, invested with a purple and clair-de-lune splash glaze, and with the prized "incised mark" found her eagerly bidding. She was so interested that she was standing up making her offers at $2.50 each. The larger bidders looked at the vase and then at the woman. They had not commenced to bid, waiting for the first fire of little offers to clear the way to a real fight in figures, when the woman made a jump of $10, just as a man in the front row bid the same figure.

The auctioneer could not but recognize the woman, for the bids were simultaneous. The man protested, and then, looking back and seeing the eager face of the woman, sat down with a smile, and the woman seated herself, too, for she realized that she was conspicuous. The dealers consulted their catalogues, and the Flambé vase with the clair-de-lune splash glaze was knocked down to her for the ridiculous price of $45.

There was a sigh on the part of the dealers, and a smile on the part of the woman. Later she appreciated her good fortune, and when the sale was over walked up and thanked the man who had been bidding against her. He remarked that he had wanted the vase for his wife, but that he had bought almost a duplicate for three times the price. The woman colored and drew out her checkbook to make it even with him. The man had fled.

Another instance illustrative of the spirit of the occasion, where the bidding was rapid and fiercely competitive, was when Thomas B. Kirby announced that the association would not be responsible, under the conditions of the sale, for treasures not taken away at its conclusion, and that purchases would be left at the sole risk of the purchaser. A dignified man who had been a quiet and successful bidder called attention to the fact that Sunday would begin at midnight, and that it might not be possible to remove without risk the porcelains he had bought before the Sabbath. Mr. Kirby replied that he had forgotten Sunday was so near.

"Are you a church member?" asked the bidder.

"Yes, I pay rent for the pew next to yours and I go every Sunday."

"That's true, and I see you every Sunday I go to church."

There was a laugh, and the point was made manifest that unless the purchasers wished to leave the precious porcelains over Sunday at the risk of possible loss by fire or theft they had better see to it that the treasures were removed without delay. The result was many extra calls for cabs and carriages, in which the articles were taken away.

The highest price brought was for a "decorated turquois-blue vase." The successful bid, $1,500, was by E. Fishof, who was supposed to have made the purchase for J. Pierpont Morgan. The vase is oriform, with a tubular neck, capped by a scalloped collar worked out in the paste. This is covered with a monochrome glaze of brilliant turquois tint, minutely crackled throughout. The decoration etched in the paste is an elaborate conventional scroll of peonies round the body and neck, with a band of gadroons below. It is of the period of K'ang-hsi. (1662-1722.) The vase is twenty-five inches in height—one of the largest sold. Other porcelains bringing high prices were the following, the name of the purchaser being added:

Bottle-shaped vase, 12 inches; globular body with tall, cylindrical neck; enameled with a brilliant ruby-red glaze; K'ang-hsi, 1662-1722, $1,000; Savage.

Turquoise-blue vase, 19 inches; of the K'ang-hsi period; the surface covered with etched designs; $1,000; E. Fischof.

Bottle-shaped vase, 17¼ inches; K'ang-hsi period; decorated with a bold dragon in bleu-de-Nankin, and coated with a flambé glaze of sang-de-boeuf, olive green, purple, and other tints; $500; Knoedler & Co.

Vase, 25 inches; invested with a dark green celadon glaze, applied over a pronounced brown crackled surface; K'ang-hsi period; $500; E. Fischof.

Hexagonal vase, 18 inches; Ch'ien-lung period, (1736-1795) invested with a monochrone glaze of powdered-tea color of uniform tint; $1,450. E. Fischof.

Bottle-shaped vase, 25 inches; Ch'ien-lung period; covered with a glaze of pale sea-green tone; decorations in relief modeling; $1,475; E. Fischof.

The delicacy and beauty of the collection offered for sale was the subject of enthusiastic comment by the collectors and dealers. There were as many colors and shades as there are in the rainbow, with peculiar metallic glows, which can be found rarely outside of the works of art of the Orientals.

"What will the penalty be if I break one of these?" asked one of the packers of another, as the crowd was struggling out form the auction room. "Will it be electrocution?"

"Worse," said a lady standing behind him. "You will be drawn and quartered."

She stood by during the packing. Her footman and the packer carried the treasure to her carriage. The packer received a bill of large denomination, and the footman positive orders, impossible of execution, that he was not to allow the driver to cross a single car track on the way home.

"Burning the candle at both ends," is that what you are doing, if you lie awake nights and worry without cause? Set your system right with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP DEBATE.

Conference of New England Educators Results in Three Separate Recommendations.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—The meeting of the prominent educators from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which met at Harvard to-day in the interest of the Rhodes Oxford scholarships brought forth the keenest discussion and resulted in the delegates of each of the three States represented drawing up separate recommendations to the Rhodes trustees. Over thirty delegates in all were present to confer with Dr. Parkin of Toronto, who is the traveling representative of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund, and all that was done was merely in the form of recommendations to him as to how candidates for scholarships should be chosen and what requirements should be necessary for eligibility to a scholarship.

President Eliot of Harvard presided at the meeting. Dr. Parkin made a long speech at the opening of the meeting, in which he told of the conditions under which students were to be received at Oxford, specifying that all candidates would be subject of course to the entrance examinations at Oxford.

Then arose a matter for discussion which occupied fully two hours of the time. It was whether the candidates should be simply high school graduates, college undergraduates, or college graduates.

The delegates divided on this point, and one side argued strongly for it being open to school graduates, which they claimed was the idea that Cecil Rhodes had. President Eliot favored the latter view. This point was not decided, and was left to the different committees to determine.

Each suggested that a committee be appointed to take charge of nominating candidates for the scholarships and defining the rules governing the eligibility of recipients. The following suggestions were adopted by the representatives of the various States:

MASSACHUSETTS.—The representatives of Massachusetts colleges and schools advise Dr. Parkin that the selection of Rhodes scholars from that State might well be made by a committee to be named by the President of Harvard University, and to consist of three college men, of whom the President of Harvard University shall be one, and two school men. The membership of the committee shall gradually be renewed from year to year, and the action of the committee should be unrestricted, except as regulations made by the Rhodes Trustees or by the Oxford University restrict it.

CONNECTICUT.—Resolved, That it is the sense of the Connecticut representatives in the Rhodes scholarship conference at Cambridge that a committee of three college men, one from each college, and two schoolmasters be appointed by President Hadley of Yale University to select Rhodes scholars from Connecticut, in accordance with the conditions of the Rhodes bequest.

RHODE ISLAND. — The delegates from Rhode Island at the conference recommend for that State that the President of Brown University be requested to appoint a board of seven on the scholarships for Rhode Island, of which he shall be one member, three representing the university and three the secondary schools; that the candidates shall be residents of Rhode Island; that the conditions of age of candidates and all other matters be left to this board.

LARGE AUDIENCES AT THE OPERA.

"La Boheme" Given in the Afternoon and "Les Huguenots" in the Evening.

There were large audiences afternoon and evening yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House, that were much pleased with performances of widely different degrees of merit. In the afternoon there was a repetition of Puccini's "La Bohème," that had all the gusto and brilliancy that its previous presentations have had this season. Mme. Sembrich again appeared as the Mimi, a capital and most engaging impersonation, that becomes fuller of spirit and is marked by a deeper accentuation of character each time it is heard.

Mme. Fritz Scheff was unable to take the part of Musetta, for which she had been announced and was set down upon the programme, and her place was filled by Mme. Seygard. This lady sang the music well and made a well-directed attempt to represent the effervescent gayety and capriciousness of the character; and perhaps it would not be fair under the circumstances to inquire too closely into her success in this matter. She was certainly an acceptable and attractive addition to the stage picture. The four men, Messrs. De Marchi, Campanari, Gilibert, and Journet, were delightful Bohemians, and Mr. Mancinelli conducted with inimitable spirit.

In the evening, at the ninth of the "popular Saturday night performances," "Les Huguenots" was repeated, with a number of changes in the cast from the previous performances this year—most of them in the direction of fitting it for the "popularity" of the occasion, and not of improving the dramatic or musical quality of the representation.

A singer new to the company and to New York, Miss Electa Gifford, took the part of Marguerite of Valois, which ventursome undertaking was her first appearance here. She is an American singer who is said to have had experience in various European and other cities in operatic singing. It is not an agreeable task to tell unpleasant truths about a singer who returns under such circumstances to find an opportunity for her highest ambitions in the chief opera House of her native land. But the fact is that a more completely incompetent performance has scarcely been heard at the Metropolitan in many years.

Miss Gifford's voice is small, poor in quality, unsteady, and in the elaborate florid passages of the music given to the Queen quite helpless. Of style and spirit in her delivery there was no question. It was clear that she was extremely nervous, and extreme nervousness was more than justified in a singer of her qualifications, who should step into such a place. Her appearance could only be regarded as unfortunate from many points of view.

Mme. Seygard, who had already sung in the afternoon performance of "La Bohème," appeared again as Urbain, and not for the best advantage. It was the first time she has essayed the character here. Mr. Mühlmann was another unfamiliar member of this cast as Saint Bris. It is believed to have been his first attempt to sing the part in French, though he is known to have done it in both German and Italian. The rest of the singers were those who have appeared in previous performances—Mme. Gadski as Valentine, Mr. Alvarez as Raoul, Mr. de Reszke as Marcel, and Mr. Scotti as Nevers.

LEDERER SAFE FROM ARREST.

Federal Court Gives Him Protection on Civil Suits in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Judge Lowell in the United States District Court to-day issued a writ of protection on the application of George Lederer, the theatrical manager, prohibiting his arrest in this State on any civil process.

Lederer filed a petition in bankruptcy in New York a short time since. The writ here will stay in force until the bankruptcy proceedings have closed.

Mme. Eames Nervously Indisposed.

Mme. Eames, although announced to appear to-morrow night in "Faust" and on Saturday night in "Romeo and Juliet," will not sing during the coming week because of a nervous malady. She remains in retirement by the direction of her physician.

"Billionaire" Girl Married.

Belle Ashland, who has been filling a minor part in "The Billionaire" at Daly's, and E. J. Maxfield, a manufacturer, were married at the Little Church Around the Corner yesterday morning. She will retire from the stage. Both belong in Philadelphia.

"Sultan of Sulu" Girl Burned.

Charlotte Groves, one of the school teachers in the "Sultan of Sulu" company, was so severely burned about the right arm and right cheek by her costume taking fire from a gas jet while she was preparing to appear at yesterday's matinée at Wallack's that she will not be able to go upon the stage for at least a week. The flames were extinguished by her companions amid considerable excitement. Victoria Gale will take her place in the company.

County Cavan Association Ball.

The thirty-seventh annual ball of the County Cavan Association will be given to-morrow evening at the Lexington Opera House. Among those who have been invited are ex-Mayor Van Wyck, Charles F. Murphy, Judge Giegerich, P. J. Conway, Senator James J. Frawley, Maurice Featherstone, E. C. Sheehy, Ferdinand Levy, Patrick Keegan, Patrick Keadon, T. J. McMannus, Maurice F. Holahan, Col. D. C. McCarthy, Thomas M. Campbell, John J. O'Brien, P. E. Nagle, and W. Grell.

Coiffures of Beauty

Are those of my creation which have set the style for women of fashion. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is one of my latest coiffures, and is especially designed for dressing the back hair in the low style. It consists of two strands of natural wavy hair, made separately, then joined, and no matter how little a knack you may have you can arrange most beautifully a low hair dress with perfect ease.

My illusive

Wigs and Toupees

are perfect in fit, neither bind nor slip, and are the standard of perfection in every detail. My assortment of Pompadours and Hair Lace Partings for dressing the front hair is very complete.

Hair Dressing, Shampooing and the Coloring of Hair to any desired shade done promptly and satisfactorily.

Hair Ornaments, Wreaths, Laces and particularly articles of genuine Tortoise and Amber Shell, which are unequalled. My assortment is the largest and choicest in the United States.

A. Simonson

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Obituary Notes.

JAMES P. KENNEDY died yesterday in his residence in Tarrytown, N. Y. He was born in Galway, N. Y., fifty-four years ago and was a prominent Mason.

HENRY PABST, forty-five years of age, died yesterday in his home, in Middlebush, N. J. He was a wealthy resident and was prominent in Masonic circles. He was born in Warrenville.

Mrs. JULIETTE HANNAH STARR DANA, widow of Richard P. Dana, died Friday at her home, 338 West Eighty-eighth Street. The funeral will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at her late residence.

Col. CHARLES W. WOOLLEY died at his home yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He was one of the oldest members of the Cincinnati bar, and was an active politician in the Democratic Party twenty or thirty years ago, though never an office holder.

MICHAEL STEIN, senior member of the banking firm of Stein Brothers, Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning from apoplexy, following an illness of about six months. He was a prominent member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, and well known in financial circles throughout the country.

Mrs. JOHN VOORHEES, seventy years of age, died of pneumonia yesterday in her home, in South Branch, N. J. She was the mother of Prof. E. B. Voorhees of the New Jersey Experimental Station and a relative of ex-Gov. Voorhees. She was a native of Bedminster Township.

WILLIAM HUDSON MESLAR, a hardware dealer in Morristown, N. J., died yesterday in his residence in Washington Street. He was born in Morristown in 1836. He was foreman of Washington Engine Company for several years and Assistant Chief of the Fire Department for three years.

Dr. MARGARET TAYLOR SHUTT died at the family residence in Springfield, Ill., yesterday from typhoid fever. Dr. Shutt was well known throughout Illinois, and had held positions on the medical staffs of Bellevue and Kings County Hospitals, in this city. She is survived by her parents, and one brother, State's Attorney William E. Shutt.

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, who was Surrogate of Essex County, N. J., from 1864 to 1869, died at his home in Belleville, N. J., on Friday from a complication of diseases, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Webster was until a few years ago actively engaged in the lumber business in Newark

BROKER COATS'S BOY WAS LOST FOR HOURS

Missionaries Found the Child in Front of a Candy Store.

PARENTS' LONG, VAIN SEARCH

His Benefactors Took Him Home and Gave Him Warm Bread and Milk, and Almost Everything Else, Except Pickles and Sugar.

Harold, the three-and-a-half-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Coats, through a spirit of independence and a longing for adventure, yesterday innocently caused his parents more anxious moments than the ordinary small boy can in the short space of three and a half years. All sorts of alarms were sent out for the boy, fabulous rewards were offered for his recovery, and his mother was taken home from a dry goods store in a state bordering on hysteria. His little sister Evelyn, four and a half years old, was in a similar state through trying to comfort her mother.

A big dry goods store was ransacked and an unearthly noise made in the hope of rousing the child if he could possibly have fallen to sleep there, and in the end the little fellow was taken home to announce he had enjoyed himself hugely, although for a time he had been very unhappy in the belief that he had been lost. A kind lady had taken him to her home and fed him with almost everything he wanted.

Young Mr. Coats, whose father is a broker at 71 Wall Street, and who lives in the Granville Apartments, 250 West Ninety-third Street, went with his parents and sister on a shopping expedition yesterday afternoon. They were in the child's department of O'Neill's buying clothes for the little girl. The boy wearied of the shopping, and asked his father, who held him by the hand, if he could not go into the street to see the sights. Mr. Coats told him to be patient. He let go the boy's hand for a second to reach for a handkerchief, and when he reached down for the little fellow he was gone.

Every department of the store was notified at once and a search begun. The boy was described and persons were stationed at the doors to look for him. An hour passed, and there was no sign of the boy. Mrs. Coats, who by this time was in a pitiable state of alarm, was sent home in a carriage with her daughter, it was then about 4:30 o'clock. Mr. Coats notified his partner, Theodore H. Price, by telephone to come to his help and sent out a general alarm.

The two men visited the police stations in the vicinity and the various hospitals, but thre was no news of the missing boy. They searched the streets together, and finally went back to the store, under the impression that the boy might be there, where there are many places in which he could have fallen asleep. With the watchman they went from top to bottom, shouting and making all the noise they could. It was useless, and they went again to the Thirtieth Street Station. There was no news there, and Mr. Coats, with his partner, hurried to his home to comfort his wife as best he could before going out on an all-night search.

He had not been gone long when Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Noble, a white-haired old couple, came to the station house, covered with snow. They told of a lost child they had. The description tallied exactly with that of the father's, and the boy had given them his right name. The old people had lost a great deal of time seeking out the various erroneous addresses he had given, and were fagged out from their long search for the child's parents. The Sergeant when he was sure that there could be no mistake jumped to the telephone and called up Mr. Coats.

Mrs. Coats answered. The Sergeant listened a minute, stepped back, brushing his coat sleeve across his face, and said to the visitors that they had better tell the mother their story. It was in substance that they had found the little fellow standing outside of Brummell's candy store, near O'Neill's, where he said that he was waiting for his mother to buy him candy. He was a beautiful boy, and evidently lost.

It had not occurred to them that it might be best to notify the police. The little fellow was tired and cold. He could tell his story better when he had a supper and had warmed up. They took the boy to their home, 209 West Ninety-seventh Street, where they fed him with warm bread and milk and everything else he thought he wanted until he asked for pickles and sugar. Mrs. Noble persuaded him that he did not need these things, and then got several addresses from him, all of which were incorrect. She had then gone to the station house which she was told was the one nearest to where she had found the boy. Dr. Noble and his wife are missionaries. When they heard of the rewards offered they said that they now had their reward.

Dr. and Mrs. Noble went to the Coats home, accompanied by Detective Troy. There they told the mother more than they could explain over the telephone. The detective, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Noble, went to their home, where the detective took the lad in his arms and started for the Coats home.

Meanwhile Mr. Coats, who had been wearily pursuing every clue, called up his wife on the telephone.

"No news yet, dear," he said.

"Yes, there is great good news," replied Mrs. Coats, cheerily. "He's been found."

"Thank God!" exclaimed Mr. Coats, and he started for home. Before he reached there Detective Troy, carrying the sleepy little boy through the snowstorm, reached the Coats home. When he handed the child to its mother the boy said, sleepily:

"I wants to go to bed. I am so sleepy, and I've had a good time."

FOR A NEW CUBAN PLATFORM.

Dissatisfied Ones Proclaim Something Different from Existing Government.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The convention of political parties that are opposed to the Republican Conservative, or Administration Party, has appointed a committee to proclaim a platform. The principal features of this platform are as follows: Revision of the Platt amendment; the independence and the sovereignty of the Cuban Republic to be an absolute fact; the Platt amendment to be considered transitory and not to be a perpetual feature of the Constitution; liberal interpretation of the Constitution; liberty of industry and of commerce; the prohibition of monopolistic tendencies; protection by tariffs; commercial treaties to be exclusively on the basis of protection; the encouragement of industries and agriculture; the organization of an army, a navy, and a militia; gold to be the monetary basis of the republic, with silver for the fractional currency; the establishment of a system of labor arbitration; the abolition of Sunday work, and the total freedom and independence of Church and State.

TAWNEY'S TARIFF MEASURE.

Proposes That a Joint Committee of the Two Houses Make an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, today introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, six Senators and eleven Representatives-elect to the Fifty-eighth Congress, to inquire during the coming recess of Congress into the present condition of domestic and foreign production and the necessity for "any modification of duty on any or all dutiable articles, whether any reduction thereof can be made consistent with reasonable protection to American industry and labor, by what means and in what manner the foreign trade of the United States can be promoted and extended, whether or not the tariff system known as the maximum and minimum tariff possesses for the productive industries, business interests, and foreign trade of the people of the United States advantages superior to our present tariff system."

The committee is directed to make a full report of its conclusions at the opening of the session in December, 1903, and is given authority to send for persons and papers.

ISAAC G. REED DEAD.

Author with a Romantic History Was a Patient in Manhattan State Hospital.

Isaac George Reed, an author with a romantic history, died in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, at Ward's Island, yesterday, where he had been confined since last August.

Mr. Reed was born in Philadelphia in 1836, and was the grandson of Isaac Reed, who invented the gold nib now used in fountain pens and for whom Reed Street in that city was named, and who left an estate which is now the second largest in Philadelphia.

Mr. Reed studied for the ministry in Bordentown Seminary. Then he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Next he studied law for several years, in the meantime making a fair start on his literary career. Mr. Reed's father had been a heavy speculator and at one time lost $195,000 in a patent medicine, but left a large property.

Upon the death of the mother in 1860 a contest arose over the distribution of her estate when Isaac G. Reed, who was the executor, made the whole property over to his eleven brothers and sisters and came to New York in 1863. Here he married a Jewish girl, but they separated because of their differences of religion, but Mrs. Cummings said Mr. Reed had always given his wife half his salary, no matter what the amount might be.

Mrs. Cummings said that when her husband died Mr. Reed introduced her to the Lotos Club, through which she started on a successful theatrical career, playing at Booth's Theatre. In this way, she said, he had incurred her gratitude. She built a home during recent years at Elberon, on the New Jersey coast, and here she fitted up a study for Mr. Reed, in an isolated tower, where he wrote some of his best works, and where he toiled until he collapsed in 1897.

Since then he had been in several sanitariums, sometimes being discharged as cured, only to have a relapse of mental trouble. Most of Mr. Reed's work was for New York newspapers, but among his individual published efforts are "Head and Heart Fruit" and "Ode to a Dying Wife," poems, and "The Divine Tramp," "America by an American," "Monogamy and Polygamy," "The Conflict That Came," and "The Queen of New York."

DEATH OF FLORIAN GROSJEAN.

An Invalid for Two Years, He Found Delight in Having Flowers and Hearing Street Band's Music.

Florian Grosjean, founder of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company of 19-21 Cliff Street, died of pneumonia last evening in his residence, at 314 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He had been an invalid for two years. He was seventy-nine years of age and was born in Switzerland. He came to this country in 1850, and began the importation of house furnishing goods. Later he established the firm of Lalance & Grosjean and began manufacturing sheet-metal goods, their spoons being the first of that material to be introduced in America.

In 1863 the firm built a factory at Woodhaven, L. I. It was destroyed by fire in 1876, and the firm rebuilt on a large scale, their plant covering sixteen acres of land and employing 2,000 persons. A colony of Swiss mechanics was established in the immediate vicinity. The concern was incorporated six years ago, and two years later Mr. Grosjean retired from active participation in its affairs. One daughter, Mrs. Cordier, survives him.

Mr. Grosjean reconstructed a dwelling house on the southwest corner of Schermerhorn and Nevins Streets several years ago and transformed a coal yard at the northwest corner of State and Nevins Streets into a flower garden. The expense was large, but he took great delight in having flowers. The flower garden of his country place at Woodhaven was one of the noticeable sights for passengers in trains of the Long Island Railroad.

At a front window of the Schermerhorn Street house Mr. Grosjean sat every morning during the past two years. Every afternoon he was assisted by his butler to an open carriage in which he went for a ride through Prospect Park. At times it was necessary to carry him in a chair down to the steps of the carriage. Late in the afternoon a street band appeared in front of the house occasionally and played for the entertainment of the invalid. The gifts to the players were liberal.

CHOPPED A BODY FROM ICE.

Coroner Scholer Thinks Brick Handler Gibboney Was Murdered.

Brick handlers working on a brick barge in the North River discovered a body in the ice between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets yesterday morning, and it was identified by a dozen or more of the men as that of John Gibboney, forty-two years old, a brick handler, of Tompkins Cove, New York. Attempts were made to get the body out of the water, but it was found that the ice was too thick about it and assistance had to be secured.

Firemen from Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, armed with long hooks and axes, and policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station were summoned. By going out one at a time on the ice, they succeeded in getting near enough to the body to cut the ice away. This was done in the shape of a square, and then the body was lifted to a near-by barge and the ice was cut from the clothes. Dr Bull of Roosevelt Hospital said that the man had been dead some hours.

Dr. Bull said death as not due to asphyxiation from drowning, as there was no water in the lungs. The man's face was cut in innumerable places and there was a jagged wound over the right eye. Both hands were also laccrated badly.

Coroner Scholer said later that, from a cursory examination, he thought the man had been murdered. He said he found two deep gashes over the right eye, the fingers of both hands badly cut, and the body covered with bruises and abrasions. Dr. O'Hanlon will perform an autopsy this afternoon.

From John Rawlson, a brick handler of Tompkins Cove. It was learned that Gibboney was a widower and had three children. He left his barge last night to spend the evening with some friends. When the body was found it was dressed in the man's best clothes.

SCHOOLGIRLS RAN AWAY.

Left Pittsburg, Penn., and Turned Up in Kearny, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Kearny police have in custody Bessie Bradner, aged fifteen years, and Irene Duff, sixteen years, of Pittsburg, Penn. The girls last night accosted Policeman Oliver, who was in citizen's clothes, and asked him if he knew where they could get a place to sleep. He took the girls to his house, and after his wife had given them a warm supper he questioned them closely and forced them to admit they were runaways and reveal their identity.

They said they had left home yesterday morning and after reaching Jersey City crossed to New York and then returned to Kearny. Three girls who were to accompany them backed out at the last moment. They had run away, they said, because they were tired of going to school and wanted to work.

The Pittsburg police were notified and they requested the Kearny police to hold the girls until a sister of one of them arrived.

REPUBLICAN CLUB FAREWELL.

The Organization Says Good-bye to Its Fifth Avenue Home.

With music and congratulations on the progress of the organization, the members of the Republican Club last evening bade farewell to their clubhouse at 450 Fifth Avenue, and on Tuesday the club will take partial possession of its new home at 54 and 56 West Fortieth Street, which is still in the hands of the contractors, the work on three of the floors being so far advanced that the carpenters are putting in the woodwork.

The clubhouse was crowded last evening and a concert was given under the direction of John G. W. Kuehl, with Mr. Rosenstein as accompanist. The artists were Miss Edith Jeanette Decker, soprano; Signor Abramoff, basso; William Xanten, tenor; Richard Kay, violinist; H. O. C. Kortheuer, pianist; Joseph Gerhartz, tenor; the Otto Young Trio, violin, piano, and flute, and the New York Templar Quartet, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, baritone; Harry B. Mook, tenor; George S. Sturgis, tenor, and Herman Troost, Jr., basso.

MISSOURI SOCIETY DINNER

Ex-Gov. Stone Extols the Virtues of the Mule of That State.

References to "That Grand, Gloomy, and Peculiar" Animal Evoke Long and Rapturous Applause.

Of all the memories of Missouri revived by former residents of that State at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, none created such noisy expressions of patriotic enthusiasm as those of the Missouri mule. The first mention, by ex-Gov. William J. Stone, the newly elected United States Senator, of that "grand, gloomy, and peculiar" animal, started the applause, which did not diminish because there were other references to the beast by all of the other speakers, R. C. Kerens, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, State Senator Thomas F. Grady of this city, and F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis.

In only one other instance did the cheering approach that given the mule, and that was when Mr. Grady repeated the subject of his response, "You'll have to show me," which is characteristically and historically Missourian.

Mr. Kerens is the Republican National Committeeman for Missouri. He and ex-Gov. Stone were opposing candidates for election to the United States Senate, and a few days ago the ex-Governor won the contest, which was unusually bitter and acrimonious. Walking into the banquet room Mr. Kerens met Gov. Stone for the first time since the election, and it was some time previous to the final vote that they had been in each other's presence. They shook hands, were silent for a moment, and then Mr. Kerens said:

"Well, Governor, you got the baggage."

"Yes," replied Mr. Stone, and he smiled broadly.

They did not talk long with each other, but went at once to the guests' table.

District Attorney Folk, the young man who broke up the gang of boodlers in St. Louis, sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present. The mention of his name evoked great cheering.

"We decided to invite him to come here," said Toastmaster Thomas, "no matter how his presence would cut down the attendance. [Laughter.] But he has decided not to come. Now, I call that combining mercy with justice."

Gov. Stone's speech in response to the toast "Home" was a glowing picture of the beauties and advantages possessed by Missouri.

"It is a noble State you are from, my friends," he said, in part. "But I need not tell you that, for you have seen with your own eyes. You know the State, you know what Nature has done for it, what art has done for it, and you know the people.

"The flocks and herds of Missouri literally cover a thousand hills and brouse upon pastures as green as any under heaven. The Missouri horse is fit for any Lochinvar who ever sped for sake of love, or for any prince who ever flashed his shining blade in thunderous charge. For the beauty and excellence of the superb quadrupeds Missouri is the rival of Arabia and Kentucky; and the Missouri mule, for number and quality, is confessedly without a rival."

The applause that interrupted the speaker when he mentioned the mule was deafening, and several of the diners imitated the braying of the animal.

"He is sui generis," continued Gov. Stone. "We may say of him what Philips said of Napoleon—he is 'grand, gloomy, and peculiar.' Monarch of his race, he is conscious of his power and proud of his sovereignty."

"I had hoped that the Governor in his toast," said Mr. Kerens, his late political rival, "would tell us something about the push and pull; we have lots of it in Missouri. [Laughter.] We have all had it, Governor—in our day." At this there was renewed laughter.

Mr. Kerens did not refer in any other way to politics, except to say that he had lived in St. Louis for twenty-eight years, and that in all that time he had never attended a ward meeting. He said he presumed his political education had been sadly neglected.

"Mr. Kerens has said," remarked Augustus Thomas, President of the society and toastmaster, "that he had hoped that the Governor would tell us something about the 'push and pull' in Missouri. I had, too. It is a peculiar situation.

"Success is a swing-to door, swung to,
And the lobby is always full;
Some get in by the door marked 'Push,'
And some by the door marked 'Pull.'"

The toastmaster in introducing Congressman Bartholdt said that he was making a glorious record in his successive campaign for his seat in the House of Representatives, and was cutting down his majority with wonderful regularity, until it had dwindled from 40,000 to 4,000 in the last election.

Mr. Bartholdt explained that he represented such a good district that a man could not walk a block without finding several other men who were more competent to represent his district that he was.

Thomas F. Grady was enthusiastically received. Among other things he said that after a few years he hoped the people of this State would be able to get up a society as big as the Missouri Society. One of the previous speakers had expressed the opinion that Missouri soon would outstrip New York, and Mr. Grady said he did not wonder at this orator's confidence "inasmuch as we have a Republican Governor, a Republican Legislature, and, to be frank with you, gentlemen—Republican Judges." He said he wished the Missourians would come to New York with the old Missouri spirit—political spirit. "Your friends' friends and relatives will be welcome here," he said. "We will receive them with open arms and—place them in some of our doubtful districts."

The speech of F. G. Niedringhaus, who is one of the leading figures in the tin-plate industry, dealt with the experiences of a young man come to this country from abroad—himself.

It was the third annual dinner of the society. There were about 125 present.

LIPTON CHALLENGE DISCUSSED.

Yachtsmen Dine at Commodore Ledyard's Round Table—The America's Cup in the Centre.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club gave a dinner last night at his residence, 271 Lexington Avenue, to some of the prominent yachtsmen of the United States. The purpose of the dinner was to give all those directly interested in the coming races with Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. a chance to discuss the matter with greater thoroughness than at any time since the challenge was accepted, and also to receive reports on the progress of the work in building the new yacht.

Commodore Ledyard escorted his guests into the dining room where they took seats at a great round table in the centre of which was the cup for the keeping of which thousands of dollars has been spent. It was the first time the cup was ever in a private house.

Going from right to left around the table there were seated Commodore Ledyard, L. C. Ledyard, Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan, E. D. Morgan, Henry Walters, Newberry D. Thorne, Seth Barton French, Robert Bacon, Clement A. Griscom, W. Butler Duncan, James A. Wright, Thomas Ash Bronson, P. A. B. Widener, George A. Cormack, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Frederick G. Bourne, James Stillman, Dr. John McG. Woodbury, Charles H. Osgood, Newbury D. Lawton, William V. Pratt, Mr. Ward, Archibald Rogers, S. Nicholson Kane, Norman B. Ream, William B. Leeds, August Belmont, George W. Perkins, C. Oliver Iselin, and James J. Hill.

WIFE'S VICTORY OVER HUSBAND

Dr. Julius Broder Directed to Continue to Support Mrs. Broder—Separation Suit Dismissed.

Dr. Julius Broder, who is 5 feet 1 inch in height and weighs 122 ponuds, was ordered by Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday to continue to support his wife, Bertha, who weighs 165 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height. He had sought a separation on the ground of her cruelty toward him. Mrs. Broder brought a counter suit, in which she declared that her husband made enough money to support her in comfort, but refused to do so.

Justice MacLean dismissed the doctor's suit and gave judgment for Mrs. Broder in her counter-action, awarding her the custody of their five-year-old child.

The Broders were married in 1894, Mrs. Broder being a licensed pharmacist. Dr. Broder was twenty-one at the time of the marriage and his wife was a few years younger.

PREPARING JURY LISTS

Difficulty in Carrying Out Provisions of the New Law.

Only 1,300 Non-Voters Have Been Listed by the Commissioner of Jurors—Complaints of Voters.

Many inquiries have been made recently concerning the actual effect of the law, passed by the State Legislature of last year, making "non-voters" liable for jury duty in this county before "voters" may be called upon. Many "voters" have complained that they have been called for jury duty, although the election took place only a little more than two months ago.

Those most familiar with the jury system of New York City are of the opinion that the new law has accomplished absolutely nothing except to cause an unnecessary amount of trouble to the members of the force of the Commissioner of Jurors. Although the registration last Fall was 14,000 less than in 1901 and 31,000 less than in 1900, only about 1,300 names of men qualified for jury duty have been obtained from this large number of "non-voters."

Commissioner of Jurors Thomas Allison did draw a panel of 400 "non-voters" at the earliest oportunity after the election, and a subsequent panel of 400 was drawn, but the demands of the courts of this county very rapidly exhaust lists of this size. That is why many citizens who registered and voted have been summoned to perform jury duty thus early.

Those charged with the actual enforcement of the new law find many things to urge against it. One of these is what is considered the absolute impossibility of really carrying the law out. One of those in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors put the case in this way:

"Consider the information from which we may gather data concerning men who have not registered. We have no police lists of citizens in the city, such as are provided in many European cities. The law says that the Commissioner 'must consult the last census enumeration,' but the Government wanted more than $5,000 to provide us with the census lists, and it was not considered that the information would be worth the price. So that provision of the law has amounted to nothing.

"We are forced then to fall back on the City Directory and the tax lists, and especially the City Directory. This volume is the foundation of all the jury lists. We have experts who study the Directory and select the names of men they believe will be available jurors. Then notices are sent out instructing the persons to appear and be examined as to their qualifications for jury duty.

"The first question that is asked these men when they appear is: 'Did you register for the last election?' The names are then classified according to the responses given. In this method a few hundred 'non-voters' are found.

"The political district leaders also constitute themselves voluntary inspectors of the registration lists, and, in order to save as many as possible of their clienteles from jury duty, they bring in lists of men in their districts who did not register. The working of the law causes much difficulty in this connection. The law says a list of 'non-voters' shall be kept, while the law applies only to those who do not register. One district leader brought in a list of names, 'non-voters,' and it was found that all of them registered, but none of them voted.

"We are required to investigate every complaint made to us, and since the election we have investigated about 20,000 cases of supposed 'non-voters,' but only 1,300 names have been obtained, and probably a large number of them would not prove acceptable in court.

"To see just how great the problem is, notice that the registration lists are not alphabetical. They are printed in The City Record by election districts. To rearrange those lists and make a comparison with the City Directory, tax lists, and other available records would be a task that would require a very much larger force than this office has. Then, when it is reflected that each of these names must be investigated; that the 'City Directory' lists must be inaccurate in numerous instances; that in a city of this size there must needs be a large amount of moving from one address to another, and—most important of all—that there is a new registry list every year, just how Herculean the whole task is may be realized.

"This office is doing all it can do to enforce the law as it stands, but such a law in a city of this size cannot be enforced effectively, and it is simply a source of extra expense to the city to keep such a regulation on the statute books."

Many complaints have also been made that negroes are seldom or never called for jury duty in this city. This, too, was pronounced incorrect in the Commissioner of Jurors office. Several cases were noted in which negroes have served as jurymen recently.

"People who talk about negroes not being summoned," said this member of the office force, "do not know what they are talking about. Besides that, a very large number of white men object to serving on juries with negroes, and if too many negroes are summoned there is likely to be trouble. We have had one case of a negro who asked to have his name stricken from the jury lists because he did not wish to serve with white men."

FEE FOR A LAWYER.

Judge Lacombe Expresses the Belief That 50 Per Cent. in an Ordinary Suit Is Too Much.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe handed down an opinion in which he put himself on record as believing that a lawyer is not entitled to a 50 per cent. contingent fee in an ordinary accident suit.

Michael Herman sued the Metropolitan Street Railway for slight damages for injuries which he received in a collision between his truck and one of the company's cars. The jury found that the company had been negligent and assessed the damages at $500. The plaintiff then settled personally with the company without giving his attorney, Henry C. Franklin, notice, accepting a sum satisfactory to himself.

The lawyer served notice of a lien for his compensation, and undertook to prove that he had a verbal contract, calling for 50 per cent. of any amount recovered, the plaintiff to pay all disbursements. That the plaintiff denied.

"The court is not satisfied," Judge Lacombe said, "that such a contract was made, but if it was it was so utterly unconscionable as to be void. To constrain or persuade a client into agreeing to give half the recovery and to pay all disbursements besides for preparing and trying such a case is an abuse of confidence, which in the language of a similar case cited it would not be in the interests of public policy or professional ethics to approve."

Judge Lacombe fixed the lawyer's compensation at $150, and directed a verdict for that sum.

CANNOT HOLD TWO OFFICES.

Attorney General Tells Judge Bulger He Must Resign the Bench to be First Deputy.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, Jan. 24.—Attorney General Cunneen has asked Judge Charles N. Bulger to resign the office of Municipal Court Judge in this city before taking the office of First Deputy Attorney General at Albany. Attorney General Cunneen is strongly opposed to Judge Bulger's action in attempting to hold both offices, and will require him to give his whole time and attention to the duties of First Deputy. Mr. Cunneen has requested Judge Bulger to relieve Coman on Feb. 12.

It is said to have been Judge Bulger's wish to retain his office in this city until the expiration of his term, and that he is permitted by the city charter to do so. The Justices of the Peace of the city are empowered by the charter to serve during Judge Bulger's absence from the city, and in order to prevent the appointment of a Republican as his successor he wished nominally to retain his office.

Judge Bulger refuses to make any statement, but it is said that he will tender his resignation to Mayor Baker on Feb. 1. As the result of Judge Bulger's action, strong political opposition has developed against him, and many of his former friends have joined the opposing faction.

BORINE

CONTAINS

FORMALIN

Making It the Best

Mouth Wash and Antiseptic.

SALVATION ARMY HOTEL

Newly Overhauled "Braveman" in Chatham Square Opens.

Ten-Story Building Elaborately Fitted with Dormitories, Baths, and Reading Rooms at Cheap Rates.

The Braveman, the fifteen and twenty-five cent hotel which is to be run under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and which is designed to give poor men a place where for a moderate price they may secure a good, clean bed, take a bath, and have their clothes washed and dried, was opened to the public last night.

Consul Mrs. Booth Tucker dedicated the building yesterday afternoon, having come to the city for the purpose. She had to make a long trip to get here, she being in the party that is accompanying Gen. William Booth, the founder and head of the Salvation Army, on his tour of the United States. Mrs. Booth Tucker has traveled more than 15,000 miles with her venerable father in the past few weeks, and expects to travel about 4,000 more before the tour is ended.

The Braveman has been completely overhauled, and it would be hard to find a neater, cleaner place of the kind in this or any other city. Accommodations have been made for the housing of 505 men. Seven of the ten floors have been fixed up as dormitories, where the beds are 15 cents each, while one floor has been partitioned off into nice cozy little rooms which will rent for 25 cents a night.

Col. Higgins of the army made the principal address of the afternoon and explained in detail the way the hotel is to be conducted and the class of people that it is intended to accommodate. It was not designed as a place of refuge for "toughs" and "rowdies," he explained, but rather for the honest man who was out of work and in need of assistance. The price charged, he explained, would about pay the running expenses of the house.

"Our object," said Col. Higgins, "is to lift these poor men when necessary and to help them get back their independence and amount to something in the world. The reason that we charge for the beds is in order to make the men feel independent and to know that they have a chance in the world. We are now running other houses, and more are contemplated. As I said, the mission of this hotel is to uplift poor, unfortunate men and teach them to lead a better life, and if you will think a moment, you will remember that there are hundreds of unfortunates in this great city that are pretty low down, so to speak, and in need of a helping hand."

Mrs. Booth Tucker did not speak, she being too fatigued as a result of her long journeyings. She did, however, make the dedicatory prayer.

The Braveman is situated at the corner of East Broadway and Chatham Square. It is a ten-story building of brick, and has been leased for a long term of years by the Salvation Army. All the beds and equipment have been passed on by the Board of Health, the mattresses being covered with oilcloth, so as to give them an additional sanitary value. Each dormitory has nineteen large windows. The heating is by steam.

The bathing arrangements include shower and needle baths, as well as tubs. There is a large drying machine for drying clothes that adjoins the bathroom. This makes it possible for a man to wash his own clothes, a room being set apart for that work. While he is bathing his wet clothes are placed in the drying machine, and when he emerges from the tub or shower he will find his clothes dry and clean. There is plenty of hot and cold water, and there are several porcelain washstands in each of the dormitories. There is a large reading room on the second floor, where the guests can get pen and paper, and where he can also read newspapers and magazines, which will be kept on file.

Whenever desired the reading room can be turned into a meeting hall, and it is the intention of the Salvation Army to hold two or three meetings weekly. At present there will be no restaurant run in connection with the hotel, although one is contemplated.

THEY STOLE HIS YELLOW DOG.

He Excused Highwaymen for Beating and Robbing Him, but Sorrowed Over the Canine.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24—John Verilibo of Soho appeared in the police court here to-day showing many signs of having been roughly handled. He asked the police to help him find a little yellow dog he lost while fighting three highwaymen last night on Mount Pleasant Avenue. Verilibo said he had been beaten and robbed, but he did not mind losing his money and receiving a bad beating as much as the loss of the dog, which had been his companion for several years.

He did not want the authorities to make any effort to find his assailants, but insisted that they search the city for his little dog. The police promised to keep a sharp lookout for the canine, and the man went home without giving the details of the hold-up.

NOVELIST AGAINST GOVERNOR.

Booth Tarkington Leads Opposition in Legislature to Indiana Executive.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Newton Booth Tarkington, the novelist, is measuring his strength as a political organizer with Gov. Winfield T. Durbin. Gov. Durbin is backing a bill reorganizing the management of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville, and Tarkington is leading the fight against the measure in the House. It has already passed the Senate.

The opposition to the bill is based on the charge that the Governor is attempting to use the Legislature to punish his enemies. The Governor's bill removes the present board, and authorizes the appointment of a new one. One-third of the Representatives have announced themselves as opposed to it.

ARREST OF A COLLECTOR.

Charge of Embezzlement Made by President of a Newark Association.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 24.—Michael J. Brown, employed as a collector in Summit, Sterling, and near-by towns by the National Building and Provident Association of Newark, was arrested here to-day on a charge of embezzling $500, President John T. Flourney being the complainant. Judge Bray released Brown under $1,000 bail.

President Flourney said that Brown had been in trouble before. It was said that his shortage may amount to $1,000.

WOMAN BURNED SEVERELY.

Daughter Tried to Wrap a Blanket Around Her and Was Burned, Too.

Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, sixty-eight years of age, of 343 East Twenty-second Street, was burned severely in her home last evening. Her daughter Nora tried to protect her and was burned slightly.

A piece of lighted paper slipped from the woman's hands and fell on a table. A cloth caught fire, and when she tried to extinguish the blaze her dress caught fire. Her daughter tried to wrap a blanket around her, but it caught fire also. Mrs. Sullivan was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

B. Altman & Co.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 26th and 27th, will hold a sale of

UNUSUALLY FINE DECORATIVE TABLE and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

A variety of beautiful specimens of Linen Cloths, for Reception, Dinner and Tea Tables, in exclusive designs, round or square, trimmed with Point de Flandres, Cluny and Renaissance Laces, formerly marked at $75.00, $125.00, $200.00, $375.00, to $450.00 will be offered at

$50.00, 75.00 to 290.00 Each.

Marked reductions have been made in the prices of Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads and Towels.

800 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,

comprising Renaissance Lace and several other styles, will be offered at Forty per cent. below regular prices, as follows:

$5.25, 6.50 and 8.75 Per Pair.

Tapestries and Damasks suitable for Draperies, Wall and Furniture Coverings; regular prices $2.50 to $6.50 per yard, at . . . $1.50, 2.50 and 3.50

Cushion Squares, Silk and Cotton Fabrics, 55c., 85c., $1.20 Each.

1,000 White Down Cushions (cambric covered), 24 inches square, regular price $1.65, at . . . . . Each, 98c

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch and Table covers, Screens and Cushions; Sash Materials by the yard, in large variety of Colors and designs, at MODERATE PRICES.

Early Importations of PARASOLS

are shown, embracing many exclusive styles.

On TUESDAY, January 27th,

Imported Corsets,

Regular prices $2.25, $4.90, and $6.75, $1.25, 2.25, 2.75

Directoire Girdle Corsets, . $1.50
Regular Price $2.75

On TUESDAY, January 27th,

EMBROIDERIES of Superior Quality.

A collection of White Muslin Embroideries, comprising Edges, Insertings, Beadings, etc., in strips of four and one-half yards,

At One-Third to One-Half Actual Values.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

COMMENCING MONDAY JANUARY 26.

Best Quality

Body Brussels Carpets

Last Season's Patterns

$1.00 per yard

Formerly $1.35.

Broadway & 19th Street.

TIMBER CLAIMS SUSPENDED.

Government Suspects Frauds in Connection with Minnesota Tracts.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 24.—The activities of the United States General Land Office in unearthing alleged timber and stone frauds have been transferred to the Duluth district. Upon the report of Special Agent M. A. O'Connor, twenty-three timber and stone claims have been suspended on the belief that the lands were taken by the several claimants in the interest of the Swallow & Hopkins Lumber Company of Duluth.

The lumber company says it has obtained no lands in an illegal manner. Ten of the claimants are women. The timber and stone business at the Duluth Land Office has been heavy during the last two years. Since pine has become very valuable the lumber companies are paying more money now for timber tracts that they secured five years ago than they were then paying for choice tracts

GRAND JURY INDICTS CANFIELD AND BUCKLIN

The Manager Arrested at the Forty-fourth Street House.

H. Archibald Pell, Edward Wasserman, Henry K. Vingut, E. C. Evans, Clarence Luce, and Joseph Jacobs Named as Witnesses.

Both Richard Canfield and David Bucklin, his manager, have been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of keeping and maintaining a gambling house at 5 East Forty-fourth Street. The indictment was found and filed in the Court of General Sessions on Friday, and yesterday Bucklin was arrested on a bench warrant subsequently issued by Recorder Goff. Canfield is in Europe and cannot be extradited on the indictment, but his lawyer says he will return of his own volition when he feels good and ready.

Bucklin was arrested yesterday morning by Detective William F. Delaney, who is attached to the District Attorney's office. The arrest took place at the Canfield house [illegible] Delmonico's, and Bucklin was at once taken to the Criminal Courts Building, where he was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in chambers, and released on $2,500 bail.

The moment Bucklin was taken into custody the indictment found against him became part of the court record and public property. The indictment is of the "blanket" variety, charging him with maintaining and conducting a gambling house, thereby creating and continuing a public nuisance, and covers a period extending from 1898 to Dec. 1, 1902. The indictment against Canfield, which has not been made public, is understood to be similar to the one found against his manager.

The indictment contains four counts. In the first count Bucklin is charged with maintaining a room in which gambling tables and apparatus were kept. In the second count he is charged with the supervision of this room, and in the third with the care and custody of it. In the fourth count he is charged with being a common gambler and maintaining a public nuisance, where certain idle and evil persons congregated and were allowed to play certain games known as faro and roulette for excessive sums, to the discomfort and danger and annoyance of the citizens of the City and County of New York and the disturbance of the dignity and peace of the State.

On the back of the indictment filed with the Recorder were the following names of witnesses who had appeared before the Grand Jury: H. Archibald Pell, Edward Wasserman, Henry K. Vingut, E. C. Evans, Clarence Luce, and Joseph Jacobs. The three first named are well-known men about town; Mr. Evans is the cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, where Mr. Canfield kept an account and deposited checks given him for gambling debts by many of his wealthy patrons; Clarence Luce is a well-known architect, who made many business calls on Canfield at 5 East Forty-fourth Street prior to his departure for Europe, and on one of those occasions saw gaming tables with card layouts in a room on the second floor; Joseph Jacobs is the Western sleuth who furnished Jerome with the evidence on which the Canfield establishment was raided on the night of Dec. 1 last year.

Recorder Goff did not make his appearance in the Criminal Courts Building until noon yesterday. While Bucklin was waiting for him to arrive he walked up and down in the corridor, whistling a tune occasionally and conversing with Forbes J. Hennessey, his lawyer, who had preceded him there. Mr. Bucklin did not seem worried in the least about the indictments and spoke freely to the newspaper men.

"These proceedings are entirely unwarranted," he said among other things. "I have lived very quietly, and a quiet life is very much to my taste, so of course this is most annoying. I have not the slightest misgiving regarding the outcome, though. These charges are utterly foolish, and in my opinion Mr. Jerome could have exercised his strenuousness to better advantage in other directions."

In reply to another question Mr. Bucklin said he understood Mr. Canfield had been indicted also.

"It is all utter rubbish to say that Mr. Canfield will not return to this country," he went on. "Jerome will see. Mr. Canfield did not run away—not on your life. There were no charges against him when he left for his usual trip to Europe. All his interests and his family are here, and he will return and face any charge or indictment when his trip is over."

When Recorder Goff arrived Bucklin was at once brought before him in his chambers. Assistant District Attorney Schurman was present and so were Messrs. Hennessey and John Delahunty, Bucklin's lawyers. The Recorder fixed bail at $2,500. This amount Mr. Schurman thought far too small and asked that Bucklin be held in $5,000.

"'Al' Adams, who was indicted on similar charges, has been held in $7,500," he said.

Recorder Goff did not change his decision. He said if District Attorney Jerome could give him good reasons why the bail should be fixed in a larger sum he would take the matter under consideration at that time. He then fixed to-morrow as the day on which Bucklin should enter his plea. Andrew J. Dam, a hotelman, gave the property at 12 Union Square as surety for the prisoner.

Before leaving the building Bucklin said he understood the information on which Canfield was indicted had been furnished by the same witnesses as appeared in his case.

H. Archibald Pell lives at 39 East Tenth Street. He is well known in society and is a member of several clubs, among them the Corinthian Yacht Club and the Society of Colonial Wars. He has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1900.

Edward Wasserman, the broker, is a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Wasserman Brothers, with offices at 40 Exchange Place. He is a member of the Republican Club.

Henry K. Vingut has his city residence at 46 West Thirty-fourth Street, and a country place on Long Island. He is a member of the Harvard and Racquet Clubs, and is a well-known gentleman rider and a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club.

DECISION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Judge Morris in Baltimore Forbids Interference with the Men Working at the Sheppard Plant.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—Judge Morris, in the United States Court, to-day, affirmed the injunction forbidding the striking iron molders from interfering with the business of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. He decided against the union at every point.

He said that the object of such proceedings was not to administer criminal law, but to prevent damage to property. The strike of the molders might have been fully justified, but that question was not to be decided. The court had to consider merely whether, as charged in the bill, the strikers had made a systematic effort to prevent others from taking their places.

If had been established by the evidence, Judge Morris said, that the men had opened headquarters, which they had frequented for some purpose, whether lawful or unlawful, and that there had been assaults and a disposition to engender the mob spirit against those who had taken the places of the strikers.

It was clear that the strikers had sought to prevent the works being operated by some means. There was no doubt, Judge Morris held, that the business of Isaac A. Sheppard & Co. was unlawfully obstructed. Jurisdiction was conferred upon the United States Court, he decided, by the diverse citizenship of the persons concerned.

MINERS' WIDOWS SELL LIQUOR.

Fact of the Existence of Unlicensed Saloons Brought Out at the Coal Strike Inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission held one session to-day, at which it continued to hear witnesses representing the independent coal companies.

Edward Shiwe, an accountant of the Wyoming Coal and Iron Company, said that the contract miners employed by the company are not mining as much coal now as they did prior to the organization of the Miners' Union.

John J. Gilligan, an outside foreman, said his company wanted men to load culm and was willing to pay union wages and allow them union hours, but the union would not let any men go to work. After considerable trouble the President and Secretary of the local union gave the company "permission" to hire men.

Henry Hughes, an assistant foreman of the company, testified he went on strike, and during the suspension he was granted the demands asked for by the union, but the organization would not permit him to go to work.

M. M. Hughes, inside foreman, and C. W. Page, outside foreman of the Dolph Coal Company, testified there was no blacklist in existence at that colliery. Where a place was hard to work, he declared, the men frequently boycott it by making a certain mark on the working place. Union men, seeing this, will not work there.

Charles E. Bradbury, statistician for the independent operators, presented figures showing that the internal revenue licenses issued in Lackawanna County were 331 in excess of the county licenses for saloons, thus showing that number of illegal saloons. Counsel for the miners said this was due to the fact that widows of miners who had been killed in the mines took this method of making a living.

Award May Come in Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, one of the members of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, made a flying trip here today from Philadelphia. He said the commission expected the hearing of testimony would be closed within a fortnight and that the award would follow immediately. He said the commission would then begin the framing of its report looking to the prevention of similar strikes in the future.

PASSAIC VALLEY SEWER PLAN.

Commission's Report Made Public and a Bill Prepared for the New Jersey Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 24.—The report of the Passaic Valley District Sewerage Commission was made public to-day, and a bill authorizing the carrying out of the commission's recommendations is already prepared and will be introduced in the State Legislature by Senator Bachelier Monday.

The commission estimates that the cost of the sewer, which will be 26½ miles long, from the Valley of the Rocks, in Paterson, to an outlet near Robbins Reef Light, in New York Bay, will reach $8,800,000, which is $1,800,000 more than the estimate made by the State Commission last year.

The commission proposes beginning the construction of the sewer at Paterson Falls, and it will be built along the west bank of the Passaic River, with pumping stations at Wallington and Lyndhurst to force into the trunk drain the sewage from Bergen and Hudson Counties, through intercepting sewers built under the river. The main pumping station is to be located on the Newark meadows, just north of the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge, where the sewage will be pumped through force mains laid on the bottom of Newark Bay to a high point in Bayonne, whence it will flow by gravity through the outfall sewer into the outlet at a deep point in the main channel of New York Bay into the basin.

The estimated cost to each of the twenty interested municipalities, allowing a deduction for the area in the various municipalities outside the drainage district, would be approximately as follows:

ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark	$4,965,000
Orange	325,000
East Orange	556,000
Bloomfield	154,000
Glen Ridge	55,000
Montclair	315,000
Belleville	70,000
Nutley	48,000
	$6,490,000
PASSAIC COUNTY.	
Paterson	$1,488,000
Passaic	316,500
Acquackanonk	65,500
	$1,870,000
BERGEN COUNTY.	
Garfield	$26,000
Wallington	14,000
East Rutherford	10,000
Rutherford	46,500
Union	10,500
North Arlington	4,000
	$117,000
HUDSON COUNTY.	
Kearny	$146,000
Harrison	118,000
East Newark	59,000
	$323,000

The commission, among other things, estimates that the fixed charge upon the district for construction, maintenance, interest, and sinking fund, would not exceed 17 cents of each $100 of ratables, and that such a charge would extinguish the bonded indebtedness incurred for the building of the sewer in forty-seven years.

STEAMSHIP DAMAGED BY ICE.

The Kelpie, Leaking, Was Run Aground but Subsequently Floated.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 24.—The steamship Kelpie, of this place, loaded with timber for the new Government building at this place, was struck by an ice floe in the Thames River, near New London, last night. A hasty examination showed the vessel was leaking badly, and she was run up to within a few feet of shore and beached.

Capt. J. Glenn and his crew of ten men had a very narrow escape. The river was full of ice, and it was impossible to launch a boat. The crew remained on board all night. They suffered greatly from exposure.

Early this morning the men managed to plug up the hole in the vessel. At high tide she was floated, and she reached Greenport this evening under her own steam.

SHE WANTS WILL FILED HERE.

Addie Tiernan Claims to be the Common-Law Wife of Frank Lawrence of St. Louis.

Addie Tiernan, who claims to be the common-law wife of Frank Lawrence of St. Louis, who died at the Hotel Imperial in this city in July last, through her attorneys, Cantwell & Moore, applied to Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday to compel Dr. Joseph L. Lawrence, who resides here and is the executor and chief beneficiary under the will of Frank Lawrence, whose father he is, to file a will, which she alleges is in the doctor's possession, for probate in this State. It is claimed by the woman that Frank Lawrence was a resident of this city and that his will should be filed and probated here.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, on behalf of Dr. Lawrence, contended that the woman had no claim, as she was not in any case a party in interest. A will had been made, counsel said, and admitted to probate in St. Louis, and if Miss Tiernan had any claim it should be made there. Miss Tiernan had come to New York and stayed at the Hotel Victoria on Jan. 23 as Miss Addie Tiernan of St. Louis, and now claimed to come into court here. If she wished to have ancillary letters of administration taken out here, she could make an application to that effect, but this application was without merit, and was an attempt to involve a valid will, which had been admitted to probate in a competent court of jurisdiction in another State.

The Surrogate said he thought the regular course to adopt would be for Miss Tiernan to present a petition for the probate of the will said to be in existence here, but reserved his decision on the motion before the court.

GOLDSTEIN'S LUCKY LETTER.

Postman Arrived with It Just in Time to Save the Addressee's House from Burning.

Special to The New York Times

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 24.—Isaac Goldstein owes the preservation of his $2,000 suburban cottage from destruction by fire to the chance arrival of a letter.

The missive is the first, Post Office officials say, that has arrived for Goldstein in two months. When Mail Carrier George Miner went to deliver it he found the house locked up and the family away. He was about to thrust it under the door when the glass panes of the door fell with a crash at his feet and a cloud of smoke poured out.

Miner's shout for help brought Dr. Scott R. Baker from the bedside of a patient in a neighboring house. They forced the door and found the kitchen had ignited from an overheated stove and was all ablaze. They extinguished the flames with pails of water, confining the damage to $100. Goldstein carried no insurance.

AMERICANS MUST UNITE TO GET WORLD'S TRADE

Frederic Emory Points Out the Need of Commercial Outposts.

Consuls a Strong Factor in Extending Commerce—Foreign Rivalry Must Be Taken Seriously in the Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Better organization of the agencies for the extension of American trade is recommended by Frederic Emory, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, in a review of the world's commerce, written as an introduction to the 1902 book on commercial relations of the United States, he points out the necessity of some action in this direction. Foreign rivals are equipping themselves to meet Yankee competition, and extension of trade will be a harder task under these conditions.

"There has, of course, been considerable subsidence of export activity, especially on the part of those manufacturers upon whom the pressure for filling home orders has been greatest," says Mr. Emery, speaking of trade conditions in 1902, "but it is a notable and highly gratifying symptom that neglect of foreign trade for the more profitable home market has not been nearly so general as might have been expected. It would seem to be reasonable to conclude that the business world of the United States is becoming more and more alive to the fact that foreign trade is a good thing to hold on to, even during flush times, and is likely to be of immense value at a turn of the tide.

"The economic movement which has characterized the recent industrial development of the United States in the creation of vast consolidations of capital, with the resulting augmentation of productive energy, promises, at no distant day, to outstrip any possible growth of domestic consumption.

"It is reassuring to be told by our Consuls that, in the event of overproduction from overstimulation of our industries or from diminished home consumption, the foreign markets are becoming more and more accessible to our goods and that, in even the remotest corners of the earth, we are gaining substantial headway. In the least developed and most unprogressive regions, such as Asiatic Turkey, the East Coast of Africa, China, Corea, American manufactures show a steady advance, and in the most highly developed industrial countries our labor-saving machines and apparatus, especially, enjoy an ever-increasing popularity.

"The obvious deduction is that American goods possess distinguishing merits in such a wide range of utility and special fitness that we have only to properly cultivate our opportunities in order to indefinitely extend and hold foreign trade.

"It is probably due to this increasing demand for our goods rather than to any diversion of effort by our manufacturers from the home market that there has been recovery in the export of factory products during the past year. A wise merchant is not likely to lose sight of a steady customer, even at a time when he may seem unimportant in a stream of larger buyers."

After citing statistics of the year in foreign trade, he continues:

"It would be a serious mistake to assume from the indications which have been cited as favorable to our sustained and increasingly successful competition with the other industrial nations for a much larger share of the world's trade that we have only to go forward on existing lines. Our success has been more a matter of accident than of design, and was largely the result of economic conditions, peculiar to ourselves, which had no relation originally to foreign trade, but sprang from our absorption in an industrial activity purely domestic and directed solely to supplying the home market.

"Even yet we cannot be said to be manufacturing expressly for export to any large extent, and the study of conditions in foreign markets and the intelligent direction of industrial energy to meet them effectively have not gone much further than the initial stage. Moreover, the success we have achieved and the superiority which our goods have developed when brought into comparison with those which had previously been most in favor in foreign markets have naturally aroused our chief competitors to the necessity of a more strenuous rivalry.

"Such access of competitive energy may outweigh to a considerable extent the advantages we now enjoy, and it suggests the importance of preparing ourselves for the time when our goods may no longer be able to 'sell themselves,' as they have so largely done in the past and are still doing.

"It is within the bounds of reasonable probability, at least, to assume that, when another period of great accumulation arrives, we may find it difficult to unload upon foreign customers by merely shipping the excess abroad. We succeeded in doing this once because we took Europe by surprise, but it is by no means certain that we could do it again, now that Europe is fully awake to our industrial superiority and is equipping herself to meet us at every point.

"The truth is that the United States has been gradually drawn, without volition of its own and by the play of economic forces which it has more or less unconsciously generated and set in motion, into a state of greater or less dependence upon foreign markets for the maintenance of its industrial prosperity. This dependence is hardly perceptible to the manufacturer working full time and perhaps overtime to supply home orders, but is none the less real, even for him, since it may become imminent at any moment from a sudden change of conditions.

"Moreover, our trade relations with the world at large are constantly becoming more intimate and more reciprocal, not only from the growing sales of our goods, but also from investments of American capital in foreign countries. We are exporting not only the products of our factories and workshops, but money, skilled labor, brains.

"Within the past few years a number of our large industrial concerns have established plants in Europe, in Canada, and elsewhere for the manufacture of goods for which there was an active demand. It would seem to follow that, as we broaden the scope of such enterprises, we shall inevitably bring about a closer and closer state of interdependence.

"As such interdependence grows closer, it necessarily becomes more sensitive to disturbing influences and more complex. It follows, therefore, that we can not afford to rely any longer upon instrumentalities not specially shaped for promoting trade intercourse with other nations and successful in the past only because they happened at the moment to be sufficient. In other words, we must have the best machinery not merely for manufacturing goods, but for selling them when made."

He turns his attention then to the services of Consuls in the extension of trade.

"Whatever may be the defects of our Consular service," he says, "it is at least showing itself to be generally alert and responsive to the new conditions, and it is due to its zealous co-operation that the Bureau of Foreign Commerce is enabled this year to complete the work of compiling the annual reports for the two volumes of Commercial Relations, of about 1,000 octavo pages each, a week in advance of any previous date of transmission to Congress.

"In addition to the published reports, the Consuls of late, by means of correspondence conducted under the supervision of the Department of State, have supplied a great mass of information to trade bodies and business firms, and in many cases have voluntarily exerted themselves in other ways to promote commercial expansion.

"Their efforts frequently elicit warm commendation in letters to the department from the trade interests thus benefited, and even when a Consular officer lacks other qualifications it seldom happens that he fails to exhibit the characteristic American spirit in 'hustling' for business, not for himself, but for his country.

"With judicious improvement in the Consular organization it may readily be seen that the service might be made an unrivaled auxiliary of that concerted and intelligently organized movement for efficient export methods which promises soon to be an absolute prerequisite to further extension of our foreign trade."

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

Michael Donovan Had Not Been Seen for Two Days.

Michael Donovan, forty-five years old, a printer, who had a furnished room in the home of his cousin, Mary Crowley, in 345 Cherry Street, was found dead by the latter late yesterday afternoon. Dr. Milliken of Gouverneur Hospital said the man had probably been dead for two days. When this report reached the Coroners' office they requested the police of the Madison Street Station to investigate the matter.

Two detectives reported later that there was nothing suspicious in the death or in the fact that the body had not been discovered before. Donovan was irregular in his habits, and frequently stayed away from his room for days at a time. He carried the key of the room with him generally and Mrs. Crowley seldom went near the room unless she found the key hanging near the door. In that case she made up the room, as it was a prearranged signal between the cousins that Donovan wished her to do so. Mrs. Crowley yesterday afternoon suspected something was wrong in the room, and getting another key entered and found the body.

SKATERS FELL INTO THE LAKE.

Girl and Her Two Escorts Rescued by Van Cortlandt Curler—Another Young Woman Fell on the Ice.

Three young persons had a very narrow escape from drowning while skating yesterday afternoon on Van Cortlandt Lake in the Bronx. One was a young girl of fifteen years and the others were two young men who accompanied her. They were rescued by a member of the Van Cortlandt Curling Club, who gave his name as William Delancey of 143 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, but who the police say is a wealthy young man named Pratt, residing in the Van Cortlandt district.

When the young girl was rescued she gave her name as Olive Raynor, and said she was fifteen years old. Before she could tell her address one of the young men escorts interfered and she refused to answer any more questions. The names of her companions were not learned.

A curling match was in progress at the time of the accident, and a big crowd had gathered about the ring watching the players. Miss Raynor and her escorts, to avoid the crowd went near a danger sign, and suddenly the ice gave way underneath them and all were precipitated into the lake. There was a shout from the crowd, but most of the skaters fearing a more serious accident did not move toward the hole.

One of the curlers picked up a long pole used for marking the rink and went to the rescue. He pushed the pole out so that Miss Raynor could reach it, and, while she held on, pulled her in to a place of safety. The two young men were rescued in the same way. They were carried to the Van Cortlandt Hotel, where stimulants were administered, and they were sent home in a carriage. The affair caused some excitement, and an extra guard was put around the dangerous portion of the lake.

During the excitement Miss Sadie Fox, twenty-one years old, of Randolph Street, Yonkers, slipped and fell backward, striking her head on the ice. She was stunned for a few moments, but when she came to her senses refused medical aid and left for home.

CARRIAGE STAMPEDE AVERTED.

Policemen Act Quickly in Broadway Collision—Matinee Crowds Were Leaving the Theatres.

A stampede of carriage horses was narrowly averted yesterday afternoon on Broadway, near Thirty-eighth Street, by the quick action of several policemen on the Broadway Squad, the scare resulting from a collision between an automobile delivery wagon and a newspaper delivery wagon owned by Abraham Newman of 260 East Houston Street, and driven by Joseph Price of 98 Seventh Street.

The accident happened just as the crowds were beginning to leave the theatres after the Saturday matinées. A long line of carriages was waiting for patrons of a theatre on Broadway, near Thirty-eighth Street. Both of the wagons were going south. Each of the drivers accuses the other of running into him. The horse attached to the delivery wagon was cut about the legs, but no one was injured.

Standing in front of the Hotel Normandie was a victoria owned by J. E. McDonald of 216 West Seventy-sixth Street, driven by Caswell Mills of 334 West Thirty-third Street, and a victoria owned by G. W. Shephard of 244 West Seventieth Street, and in charge of Coachman William Clark.

When the wagons collided the automobile was forced against the McDonald carriage. The horses became frightened and pranced about in a lively way, causing uneasiness among horses attached to other carriages. Three policemen ran out and caught the horses by their bridles and held them until they were quiet. Both of the victorias were slightly damaged.

SMOKE OVERCOMES FIREMEN.

Restaurant Kitchen Fire in Havemeyer Building Baffles the Department for a Time.

Fire in the kitchen of the Havemeyer restaurant, 32 Church Street, which was discovered shortly after 8 o'clock last night, caused so much smoke and was so difficult to get at that Deputy Chief Ahearn turned in a second alarm. The restaurant, which is nearly in the centre of the block between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, is L-shaped, and extends to a sort of court in the rear. There are two kitchens used by the restaurant, one on the floor with the eating room and the other in the basement underneath. When the engines arrived smoke was coming out of the front of the restaurant in great volumes, and was also discovered coming from buildings on both Cortlandt and Dey Streets. For a few minutes it looked as if the entire block might be on fire. The firemen had to fight the fire from three sides. They took hose in through the restaurant and an adjoining store and stores on both Cortlandt and Dey Streets. The smoke, which continued to pour out in volume, hampered the firemen in their work.

Firemen Porter and Miller of Engine Company No. 6 were overcome by smoke and had to be assisted from the burning restaurant by their companions. They soon revived. The property damage was not large.

German Exchange Bank Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Exchange Bank yesterday Charles L. Adrian was unanimously elected President, to succeed M. J. Adrian, retired, and Edmund F. Swanberg was appointed Cashier.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second Cavalry; Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry, and Capt. Fred L. Munson, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., for the purpose of making a firing test of the new experimental rifle.

Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty on the transport McClellan, and will proceed to Fort Meade, S. D., for temporary duty as Quartermaster, and also will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Meade, relieving Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Thirteenth Cavalry.

Capt. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

The following-named officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion:

Second Lieuts. Charles H. Danforth, Tenth Infantry; John F. McCarthy, Nineteenth Infantry, and Frederick W. Mills, Jr., Seventh Infantry.

First Lieut. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to the works of the American Steel and Wire Company, Worcester, Mass., on official business.

Capt. William S. Pierce, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits to the works of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., on official business.

Navy.

Lieut. F. Marble is ordered to duty as Secretary to the General Board.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes is ordered to the Wisconsin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth's resignation is accepted.

Civil Engineer F. R. Harris is ordered to the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Pay Inspector S. R. Colhoun is detached from the Iowa and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. L. Robins is detached from the Atlanta and ordered home to wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. F. Huntington is ordered to the Iowa.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Insley is ordered to the Atlanta.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. V. H. Rose is ordered to the Panther.

Assistant Paymaster C. W. Ellason is detached from the Panther and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Arrivals: Yankton, at Santa Cruz Del Sur; Chicago and Cincinnati, at Teneriffe; Osceola, at Port Tampa; Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton, and Nina, at Charleston, and Puritan, at Norfolk.

Sailings—Dolphin, for Hampton Roads; Sylph, for cruise; Topeka, for Trinidad; Solace, at Manila, and Modoc at Philadelphia.

New York Building-Loan Banking Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PAUL WORMS, President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.		
Cash on hand and in Banks, and Bills Receivable	$ 26,076.14	Liability to Shareholders on Shares		$2,414,410.53
Investment Securities Account	48,168.54	Liability to Shareholders' Mortgage Account		5,100,903.50
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	4,669,057.68	Maturity Fund	$431,069.52	
Real Estate, secured by Deeds and Leases	3,905,847.49	Less Reserve under Article 70	192,570.75	
Temporary Loans on Shares	55,217.09			238,498.77
Furniture and Fixtures	8,294.80	Cash Payments on Account of Purchases		980.00
Interest and Premium accrued, in course of collection	85,659.99	Due on Loans		6,025.00
		Dividend and Interest on Mortgages accrued		64,690.77
		Interest paid in advance		2,848.95
Taxes, Insurance, etc., in course of collection	51,609.33	Due for Taxes, Repairs and Insurance		2,401.79
		Bills Payable		45,600.00
Agents' Debit Balances	8,800.52	Guaranty Fund	$530,071.06	
Due from Members on account of Purchases	2,225.00	Surplus and Reserve Fund	262,065.44	
Paid on account of uncompleted transactions	110.00	Reserve from Maturity Fund	192,570.75	
				984,707.27
	$8,861,066.58			$8,861,066.58

We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing Statement of the Secretary has been compared with the books and accounts of the Corporation, and that we find the same correct.

JAS. P. CLARK, MILTON ORR, HENRY G. LEIST, } Examining Committee.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE GROWTH OF THE COMPANY.

	Total Assets.	Total Earnings.	Guaranty Fund Reserve and Surplus.
January 1st, '91	$ 13,895.10	$ 1,818.13	$ 8.01
" '92	267,895.42	35,275.19	24,622.21
" '93	516,001.59	84,648.18	45,328.25
" '94	776,571.48	154,522.47	61,672.56
" '95	1,135,867.28	267,108.78	83,587.46
" '96	1,464,497.76	403,897.14	90,933.98
" '97	2,120,014.42	630,233.05	112,227.26
" '98	3,143,960.93	992,036.80	190,840.90
" '99	4,315,029.93	1,381,187.90	206,473.58
1900	6,002,929.36	1,933,199.48	242,303.94
1901	7,868,312.62	2,610,871.94	515,529.89
1902	8,748,680.59	3,209,468.66	577,011.88
1903	$8,861,066.58	$3,888,394.91	984,707.27

FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS FOR 1902.

Income during year over	$3,000,000.00
Paid Shareholders during year nearly	800,000.00
Assets end of year nearly	9,000,000.00
Surplus, Guaranty and Reserve Funds nearly	1,000,000.00
Shares issued during year over	40,000
Shares in force end of year nearly	300,000

WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEARN A LANGUAGE?

Not in the Old, Slow, Tedious, Uncertain and "Round-About" Way, but in a Short Time, by Easy Stages and Pleasant Methods.

For Instance, How Would You Like to SPEAK, READ and WRITE French, German or Spanish in TEN WEEKS, Studying Only THIRTY MINUTES A DAY?

THAT DESIRED KNOWLEDGE IS NOW IN EASY REACH!

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the publishers of DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL'S famous work, the **"Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistry"**—the only method by which a practical mastery of foreign tongues can be accomplished—we have been allotted a certain number of sets of this marvellous work, which has been described as "the only short cut to language learning." It is a marvel of conciseness, simplicity and thoroughness. It is a method by which you learn a foreign language almost unconsciously. It has been praised by Professors of Languages all over the world. It is, in short, a

"ROYAL ROAD TO LEARNING"

so far as the acquisition of foreign languages is concerned.

We have purchased this limited number of sets of **Dr. Rosenthal's** world-famous work, which has hitherto been beyond the reach of many, for the purpose of placing it within access of the poorest, whose poverty has not robbed them of the ambition to learn a language. In order to distribute them fairly we have allotted a certain number of these books to various sections of the country, to be advertised in this manner to newspaper readers. The number assigned to each territory is necessarily limited, so quick action on the part of would-be buyers is essential. **The number of books will not be increased, nor can another edition be bought.** Below we give you two plans of purchase—cash or instalments.

Dr. R. S. Rosenthal, the author of this wonderful system of language teaching, was formerly private tutor to the imperial family of Austria, and, later, Director of the Academy of Foreign Languages at Berlin. He is recognized throughout the world to-day as the greatest living authority on language teaching. By his method the student acquires a knowledge of the language **from the first lesson.** From a tedious task language learning becomes a pleasant pastime. Anybody, young or old, with ordinary intelligence can soon become an expert linguist.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES ARE GREAT ACQUISITIONS.

If you are going to travel abroad, a conversational knowledge of French or German is almost essential. You should be able to understand and speak the ordinary every-day colloquialisms, the commonest expressions and sentences. The old language-teaching methods never gave these, so as practical teachers they were utterly useless, stuffing the student's head with page after page of nonsensical examples.

Dr. Rosenthal's Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry.

Conversational French, German or Spanish easily acquired in less than three months. Almost without an effort you get the habit of **thinking** in the language you are learning—the surest method of correctly acquiring a foreign tongue. And the highest cost of this system of learning a language is **Five Dollars,** the lowest, **Three Dollars and Seventy-five Cents!**

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE!

SELECT YOUR COUPON AND SEND THE CASH WITH IT.

SPOT CASH COUPON.

Cut this out and mail it to address below with $3.75 and the set of ten Text Books will be mailed to you at once. State the language needed.

T

This Offer Is Without a Parallel!

For a few dollars you will be getting a practical education for which others have vainly paid hundreds of times as much money. You will learn the correct idioms, accent and pronunciation, and in such a way as to give you confidence in your own ability to speak with native correctness. Three ten-minute lessons per day is sufficient to acquire French, German or Spanish in ten weeks, and you can take these lessons in odd, spare moments.

CREDIT COUPON.

Cut this out and mail it with one dollar. The books for any one language will then be sent you, together with a form for you to sign, agreeing to pay $4 more at $1 a month.

T

DON'T DELAY---WRITE TO-DAY

A handsome Certificate of Membership is given free to all who become purchasers on either cash or credit, and he or she will have the additional privilege of sending their exercises direct to **Dr. Rosenthal** for correction. If you elect to pay cash cut out the left hand coupon and mail it with $3.75 in check, money order or express order. If you want to pay $1 down and $1 a month mail right hand coupon to

American Newspaper Language Club,

319 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

ARRESTED A FLEEING MAN.

Detectives Failed to Find Two Men Who Fired at the Fugitive.

Detectives Humphreys and Fredauer of the West Shore Railroad were standing at the corner of Garden and Twelfth Streets, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon when they saw a crowd of 200 men chasing a man down Garden Street. Two men in the mob were firing revolvers. The detectives arrested the fleeing man, but could find no trace of the men who were firing the shots.

The prisoner gave his name as John Burbridge, twenty-seven years old, of 618 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He said he was a machinist in the employ of the Fletcher Iron Works in Hoboken. While he was at work yesterday two men who said they were United States Marshals placed him under arrest on a charge of being a deserter from the navy.

Burbridge told them he had never been in the navy, but the men insisted on placing him under arrest. Burbridge then broke away and ran until the detectives captured him. The alleged Marshals, followed by an increasing crowd, pursued Burbridge, and each fired five shots without hitting anybody. The detectives could not find the men who wanted to arrest Burbridge. The detectives did not believe the prisoner's story. They think there is something back of his story, and he is being held by the police.

ERIE OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

First Vice President Cummings Leaves the Road's Service.

The resignation of G. I. Cummings as First Vice President of the Erie Railroad was announced yesterday. The resignation of Mr. Cummings had been expected for some time, rumors about his retirement having been in circulation for the last six months. Mr. Cummings some weeks ago left on an extended vacation, and at that time the reports were renewed, without any special confirmation, however.

Mr. Cummings was formerly a lawyer, but had been connected with the Erie Railroad for some years. He was in charge of the traffic department. In railroad circles he has generally been held responsible for the sudden retirement from the service of the road as General Passenger Agent of D. I. Roberts.

PERSONAL TAX BUREAU REPORT.

Martin Saxe, the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, sent a report to Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday showing that while the bureau had spent more money during 1902 than had been expended in any previous year the outlay was justified because of the results accomplished.

According to the report from 1898 to 1901, inclusive, the total collections were $157,316, and the total expenses and salaries $35,176. The ratio of these expenses and salaries was .2236. In 1902 the collections aggregated $385,032, and the estimated expenses $28,179, showing a ratio of expenses to collections of .0731.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City Is Ill.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City is suffering from a severe cold, and his physician has advised him to go to Lakewood and rest for two weeks. This he declines to do. In his absence P. Anthony Brock, Alderman at Large, would be Acting Mayor. He is a Democrat, and Mayor Fagan fears should Mr. Brock become Mayor temporarily he might undo some of the actual Mayor's acts or revoke some of his appointments and so lead to unpleasant political complications.

Columbia Seniors' Class Day Speakers.

The seniors of Columbia College have held their election for class-day speakers, and have chosen the following-named students to represent them in the exercises in June: Valedictorian, Gerald Stuart O'Loughlin of New York City; Presentation Orator, Roi Cooper Megrue of Lake Mohonk, N. Y.; Yew Tree Orator, Robert Bradford Bartholomew of New York City; Prophet, Roscoe Crosby Gaige of Nelson, N. Y.; Historian, Richard Compton Harrison of Brooklyn; Poet, Albert Davis of Brooklyn.

MARCONI TELLS OF HIS LATEST SUCCESS

Dinner in His Honor at the Metropolitan Club.

He Says the Message of President Roosevelt to King Edward VII. Was Sent Without a Preliminary Test.

A dinner in honor of Signor Marconi was given at the Metropolitan Club last night by the Directors of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. About fifty persons were present, including a number of prominent scientific men.

The menu card was an elaborate affair, with an excellen engraving of Signor Marconi on the cover. Some amusement was created by the fact that the engraving represented the inventor as wearing a slight mustache, while at the dinner he appeared as clean shaven, having had his mustache removed yesterday morning. The souvenir consisted of a small papier maché model of the Marconi Station at Cape Cod. There were four small gray towers connected by fine wires, set on a base of gress-green pasteboard.

Attorney General Griggs presided. Before introducing Signor Marconi, he proposed a triple toast to the Kings of Italy and Great Britain and to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing:

Signor Marconi said in part:

"The difference between the work of starting the cable system and that we have to do in wireless telegraphy is very great. You must remember that one-half of the machine in the wireless system is on this half of the Atlantic and the other half on the other side. During all of the time we have not been able to communicate our messages from our stations. We canont send all our instructions from one station to the other by cable [Laughter]. I do not say anything about the cable company, but the land wires over which our messages would have to go run through villages where they have a mysterious way of discovering one's secrets."

He said that he had been invited to dinners five years ago for sending messages over a distance of two miles, told of his later achievement of sending a message thirty miles ard referred to his use of the letter S in experiments.

"The letter S is a very important letter," he said. "I don't konw but some of the cable companies took it as a signal to sell."

He then spoke of the use of his system by the British Admiralty, which now has sixty warships equipped with it, capable of communicating to distances varying between 75 and 150 miles.

"My experiments at Cape Cod and their results," he continued, "justify me in saying that the fact is assured that messages at a high rate of speed and with absolute accuracy can be sent across the Atlantic with no tangible connecting medium except the ether. The fact that stations can be placed on each side of the Atlantic at very slight cost is greatly in our favor. We are under contract with the Canadian Government to send messages from Canada to England at an expense not to exceed 10 cents a word. I do not see why that rate should not be a remunerative one to the company."

He said that they will be able to send messages at greater speed than messages can be carried by cable, and that wireless telegraphy does not carry any limitation as to speed. He concluded his address by reading a brief extract from an English newspaper, which gave as one of the effects of wireles stelegraphy the bringing about of a closer union between England and America.

Before taking his seat he said that the message he sent across the ocean for President Roosevelt had to him a unique interest. In all his previous experiments he had never before sent a message without making many preliminary tests. That was the only message that had ever been sent without these previous experiments.

Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, the next speaker, likened wireless telegraphy to what he called the Divine method of the communication of impulse. He compared the cable with a human nerve, and traced many points of similarity. The transmission of light from one heavenly body to another is a wireless system, he said, and is the same method that is being developed in wireless telegraphy by Signor Marconi. "The difference between the problems of sending an impulse from a nerve cell to the brain and that of sending an impulse from the sun to the earth is one of distance," he explained.

While Prof. Pupin was speaking Thomas A. Edison entered the dining hall and took his place near Signor Marconi. Mr. Griggs proposed the health of Mr. Edison, adding that they would be pleased to have him speak to them if he would. Mr. Edison bowed his thanks, but did not arise.

Major Page Flood spoke briefly of some of the difficulties that the Marconi Company had had in establishing its plant in England. He said that the English telegraph systems were subject to Government control, and that the authorities were very slow to grant privileges to an outsider like Marconi. As an instance of the foolish obstacles put in the way of Marconi's work by the British officials, Major Page said that the inventor was allowed to send messages to ships three miles from land, but when they came within the two-and-one-half-mile limit communication with them was forbidden. In this country, where telegraph lines were not under Governmental control, he did not anticipate so much trouble and delay as had been experienced in England.

At the conclusion of the dinner a demonstration of the working of the wireless telegraph was given across the table, instruments being set up at each end of the room. Messages of congratulation and of a similar nature were transmitted. One from Marconi to Thomas A. Edison was as follows:

To Thomas A. Edison:
Seventy-three.
MARCONI.

In the vocabulary of the operator "seventy-three" means "kind greetings."

Another Marconigram ran as follows:

To George R. Sheldon:
The private station is the post of honor.
ANTIPODES.

Among those who attended the dinner were:

Sir Percy Sanderson,	Eugene H. Lewis,
The Rev. Dr. Hurrell,	H. H. McClure,
Charles R. Miller,	Cyrus S. Sedgwick,
George G. Ward,	Spencer Trask,
Prof. Francis B. Crocker,	S. S. McClure,
W. W. Bradfield,	Charles J. Steedman,
Gustav H. Schwab,	John Bottomley,
Frank J. Sprague,	W. C. Gulliver,
Dr. St. Clair McKelway,	Theodore G. Lewis,
Hart Lyman,	Charles A. Coffin,
Frederic H. Betts,	Eugene Griffin,
John J. McCook,	John D. Oppe,
T. C. Martin,	Ralph Pulitzer,
Signor das Planches the Italian Ambasador	D. O. Mills,
W. R. Betts,	Chester S. Lord,
Herman E. Dick,	S. H. Goddard,
George R. Sheldon,	E. W. Rice,
E. R. Morse,	F. Benedict Herzog,
William H. Bentley,	C. W. Barron,
Robert Goodbody,	Signor Branchi, Italian Consul General,
J. D. J. Kelley,	Benjamin T. Cable.

DINNER TO EX-JUDGE COLLINS.

New Jersey Bench and Bar Entertain Him — Charles Blandy Says New York Judges Do Not Resign.

Two hundred and fifty members of the Bar Association of Hudson County, New Jersey, crossed the North River last night on the "Third Annual Pilgrimage of the Association to the Borough of Manhattan," and attended the dinner at the Hotel St. Denis, in honor of ex-Judge Gilbert Collins of the Supreme Court Bench of New Jersey, who recently resigned his judicial position to resume the practice of the law. Nearly all of the members of the Supreme Court Bench, as well as those of the Court of Errors and appeals, were present.

William H. Speer, President of the Hudson County Bar Association, acted as toastmaster. At the guests' table were ex-Judge Collins, Judge Francis J. Swaize, who succeeded to the vacancy on the bench brought about by Judge Collins's resignation; Judges Jonathan Dixon, Charles S. Gaines, J. Franklin Fort, Charles E. Hendrickson, and Charles N. McCarter; Vice Chancellors Pitney, Stevenson, and Emory, and Charles Blandy and Addison H. Joline.

The menus were drawn in imitation of a typewritten "Procedendo," ruled with red ink and ready for filing in the clerk's office. The procedendo, a sort of New Jersey subpoena, after the customary legal greeting commanded the Hon. Gilbert Collins to attend at the Hotel St. Denis on the night of Jan. 24, 1903, and there partake of the "following," which consisted of the menu of the dinner.

After the dinner, Toastmaster Speers introduced District Court Judge Crouse of New Jersey, who, in a humorous address, presented to the retiring Justice a loving cup, a gift of the Bar Association.

Judge Collins said that it was very gratifying to know the high esteem in which his former associates and the members of the bar held him as a Judge, yet it was still more gratifying to be welcomed back to the ranks of the profession in such a hearty fashion. He spoke at length of his experiences while on the bench, and of its many pleasant associations. He particularly commended his successor, Francis J. Swayze, to their good graces, and asked that they treat with him with the same distinguished consideration that had always marked the bar's relations with him.

Justice Dixon followed, and said that while he was presumed to speak for the Bench, yet, as a matter of fact, he could only speak for one-ninth of the Supreme Court and one-sixteenth of the Bar of the Court of Errors and Appeals, but that portion of the Bench regretted exceedingly to see Judge Collins leave them.

Adrian H. Joline, of the New York Bar, said it was always pleasant to meet lawyers.

"I always like to meet lawyers from other States. I am always pleased to know lawyers and judges—some of whom are also lawyers."

Charles Blandy, also of the New York Bar, said that the resignation of a Supreme Court Judge in New York was unheard of. He insisted that if one of them were to resign, an inquiry "de lunatico" would immediately follow, and added that it would be the easiest thing under the sun to get a verdict of guilty in the case, and have the man condemned to an insane asylum for the rest of his natural life.

Addresses were also made by Judges Fort, Hendrickson, and McCarter, and Vice Chancellors Pitney, Stevenson, and Emory.

AGAINST THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Bird S. Coler, on Behalf of Unpaid Arizona Bondholders, Sees the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Bird S. Coler was in Washington to-day working against the Statehood bill. He talked about it to President Roosevelt and to Attorney General Knox, and subsequently saw several Senators.

Mr. Coler's interest in the measure arises from the fact that he represents New York financial interests which are the holders of about $500,000 of Arizona bonds. The bonds were issued many years ago in aid of railroad construction, and later were validated by act of Congress. Payment of the bonds was resisted, though when the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court judgment was given in favor of the bondholders.

In spite of that, it is asserted, the bonds have never been taken up, and every effort to satisfy the judgment is fought by the authorities of the Territory. The bondholders believe that Arizona never intends to pay, and they are alarmed over the prospect, as Coler thinks that if Arizona is admitted to the Union it is unlikely that the bondholders would get their money soon, if ever.

He contends that a Territory which does not manifest a proper regard for decisions of the United States Supreme Court ought not to be admitted to the Union while it stays in that frame of mind. The bondholders represented by him urge that their judgments ought to be satisfied before Arizona is admitted.

OLD DIX ESTATE SOLD.

Tenant of Property Owned by Governor Is Its Purchaser.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Dix estate, near the Otsego and Madison County line, has been purchased by John D. Camenga, who has resided on the farm all his life. The land was acquired from the State of New York early in the last century, being given to John I. Morgan for his services as surveyor of the State lands.

By the marriage of Gov. John A. Dix to an adopted daughter of Mr. Morgan the property came into his hands, and later descended to his son, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church, New York. The house is over a century old, and is the third frame house erected in this section of the State. Gov. Dix and his family used to spend portions of the Summer there.

THREATENED NEGRO TAILOR.

Coffee Merchant Lester Now Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

PELHAM, N. Y., Jan. 24.—George C. Lester, President of the W. C. Prather Coffee Company of 79 Front Street, New York, was put under bonds to keep the peace by Judge Young at this place today for threatening John Jones, a negro, after a trial which attracted much attention because of his prominence in the community.

Jones, it appeared, repaired a coat for Mr. Lester, who refused to pay for the work, claiming that it was improperly done. Jones regained possession of the garment during Mr. Lester's absence by saying that he wanted to do some more work on it.

Jones testified that as soon as Mr. Lester learned of this upon his return he called him on the telephone and threatened to shoot him on sight. Jones said he knew Mr. Lester was a Southern man and was in such fear for this reason that he was afraid to stir from his shop. Mr. Lester denied that he had threatened to shoot Jones, but admitted that he had promised him a beating.

TOOK HIS WIFE TO BELLEVUE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Placed in the Insane Pavilion for Observation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, the wife of William D. Duncan of 374 Central Park West, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night in a coach by her husband to be examined as to her sanity. After a superficial examination by the doctors in the hospital, Mrs. Duncan was placed in the insane pavilion. Accompanying Mr. Duncan was Dr. Orrin S. Wightman of 113 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Mr. Duncan when seen at his home denied that his wife was insane, but declared she was suffering from nervous prostration. He declined to say anything further about the case. Dr. Wightman refused to be seen.

For a New Assay Office in New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Shaw to-day transmitted to the House a recommendation for an appropriation of $750,000 for a new assay office in New York City. The Secretary says the present office is not suitably located, and that the property is worth $2,000,000, but advises against its sale until after a new office has been erected. The Secretary also reported to the House that sites for Post Offices at Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii, can be obtained free of cost to the Government.

Agricultural Appropriation Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House worked all day on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and finally passed it with only one amendment of moment, an increase of the appropriation for free seeds from $270,000 to $390,000. The House adjourned until to-morrow, when eulogies will be delivered on the late Representatives De Graffenreid and Sheppard of Texas.

A Providence Broker Arrested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—Henry F. Mullen, who was formerly the head of the stockbroker firm of Mullen & Doody of this city, was arrested this afternoon in Providence, R. I., by Detective Ahearn of that city and Detective Sergeant Dennhy of this city. Seven allegations are in a warrant charging him with embezzlement of moneys paid to his firm by customers last Summer. The police decline to state the amount of moneys alleged to have been embezzled.

Bullet Taken from Boy's Shoulder.

At 10 o'clock last night a young man, who gave his name as George Rippo, eighteen years old, of 360 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, went into the Harlem Hospital and said he had been shot. Dr. Griel examined him and found that the boy had a bullet in his left shoulder. The doctor probed for the bullet and succeeded in removing it. He then told Rippo that he had better stay in the hospital for some time, but the boy refused. In answer to the doctor's questions, he said he had been shot by an Italian during a fight at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Second Avenue last night.

STABBED MAN FOUND DYING.

Police Searching for Two Missing Women—Victim Had Been Stabbed Before.

Joseph Paluma, thirty-two years old, said to have been a gambler, was stabbed and killed about noon yesterday in his apartments at 128 Hester Street. A woman with whom he had lived and who was known by the name of Maiurius, and her daughter, whose first name was known to be "Rosie," are missing. The daughter lived in an adjoining apartment of two rooms.

Paluma and the woman, according to the tenants in the house, had frequent quarrels, and it is said that the woman had stabbed Paluma previously several times, but at no time did the injuries prove serious.

Screams were heard in the rooms yesterday and then some one was heard going down the stairs. After a few minutes one of the occupants of the house, Mrs. Gussie Harron, ventured into the apartments and found Paluma lying on the floor. She ran screaming from the house to the street and met Policemen Flanders and Miller of the Eldridge Street Station. Before Dr. Milliken of Gouverneur Hospital reached the house Paluma had died. The man had been stabbed in the abdomen about a dozen times with what is believed to have been a large knife.

Efforts had been made apparently to remove blood stains on the floor and from a woman's red waist. No knife was found in the room.

Capt. Albertson of the Eldridge Street Station went to the house and took charge. He directed his men to hunt for the two women said to be missing. Soon after the police reached the house Assistant District Attorney Krotel arrived and began an investigation. The husband of the daughter, Rosie, whose last name is said to be Maiurius, is said to be working somewhere in the country. His whereabouts are at present unknown.

When the screams were heard coming from Paluma's apartments several of the tenants ran out of the building, thinking it was on fire.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

Prof. Curtis's Columbia-Cooper Union Schedule Arranged.

During February and March the series of free public lectures given by Columbia University in co-operation with Cooper Union, will be delivered by Dr. John G. Curtis, Professor of Physiology in the College of Physicians and Suregons. These lectures will be held in the hall of Cooper Union. No tickets will be required. The doors will be open from 7:15 P. M. to 8 P. M., after which no one will be admitted. Prof. Curtis will treat in eight lectures the general topics of "Physiology of the Nervous System and Related Parts." The days are as follows:

I.—Feb. 9—How We Know That the Brain is the Seat of Feeling, Thought, and Will.
II.—Feb. 16—How the Nerves Work.
III.—Feb. 23—How the Muscles Work.
IV.—March 2—How We See.
V.—March 9—How We Hear.
VI.—March 16—Taste, Smell, and Touch.
VII.—March 23—The Involuntary Workings of the Nervous System.
VIII.—March 30—How Our Bodies Keep Their Balance.

The following public lectures will be held at Columbia during the coming week:

Wednesday, 4:30 P. M., Room 309, Havemeyer Hall—Leopold Bahlsen, Ph. D., on "Der Deutche Kaiser und die Deutsche Schule."
Wednesday, 5 P. M., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Prof. James McKeen Cattell, on "Physical and Mental Fatigue."

J. O. A. M. SUIT SETTLED.

Vice Chancellor Decides in Favor of New Jersey State Council.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—Secretary Meirs of the New Jersey State Council Junior Order of American Mechanics today received notice that Vice Chancellor Pitney had decided in favor of the State council in the case that has been pending in the courts for a long time between that body and the National organization.

The suit was brought by the National council to compel the State council to pay over about $20,000 back per capita tax which the latter body refused to pay at the time the State council broke away from the National organization. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and some other States seceded from the National body three or four years ago.

LABOR CONSPIRATORS GUILTY.

Chicago Brass Molders Fined for Directing Attacks on Non-Union Men.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Four of the six molders on trial for conspiracy to injure non-union workmen during the labor troubles of 1902 were found guilty to-day. They are Jacob Johnson, W. H. Magan, both of whom were sentenced to pay a fine of $1,250; Gus Hoppe and Thomas Christie, fined $750 each. William Maloney and Gus Johnson were acquitted.

The six men were members of a local brass molders' union and constituted a secret Executive Committee alleged to have been appointed for the purpose of employing a band of men to injure certain non-union men who were pointed out by pickets. As the result, two men were shot and several were beaten.

PIGEON COVE HOTEL BURNED.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Jan. 24.—A loss of $33,000 results from the burning of the Pigeon Cove Hotel and other property at Pigeon Cove early to-day. The hotel, a spacious structure of wood, containing 200 rooms, and the residence of Charles H. Andrews, Postmaster at Pigeon Cove, were destroyed, and several other houses were damaged.

The hotel, valued at $30,000, was built in 1871, and recently was purchased by Mrs. Mabel Woolford, who last night gave a masquerade ball to residents of the vicinity. It is believed the flames started from one of the open fires. Mr. Andrews's loss is $3,000 and is partially covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

9:25 A. M.—2,366 Old Broadway; Michael O'Rorke; no damage.
10:30 A. M.—218 Avenue A; Tony Perlotz, damage, $10.
12:10 P. M.—68 West Forty-ninth Street; Julia Tierney; damage, $25.
1:17 P. M.—310 West Eighty-ninth Street; Mrs. E. L. Johnson; no damage.
2 P. M.—30 East Twentieth Street; Willard & Co.; damage trifling.
3:05 P. M.—232 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Snyder; damage trifling.
3:30 P. M.—512 First Avenue; Jacob Doll; no damage.
4:25 P. M.—443 Melrose Avenue; Adela Solomon; damage, $125.
7 P. M.—810 Second Avenue; James Friehill; damage, $100.
7:20, P. M.—1,626 Madison Avenue; Henry Seaburn; damage, $10.
8:10 P. M.—32 Church Street; L. Moll; damage, $3,000.
9 P. M.—227 East Ninety-seventh Street; P. Lamberti; damage trifling.
11:10 P. M.—304 West Forty-ninth Street; William Chapman; damage, $25.
11:30 P. M.—256 West Fourth Street; Adelia Palmer; damage, $20.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Fire to-day destroyed Sauerbreys & Birdsall's carriage factory near the Erie station and a building on the opposite side of North Avenue. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The buildings and contents were insured for $5,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. A. Gary, Baltimore; Gov. W. J. Stone, Missouri.

HOLLAND—Mrs. M. Wade-Hall, Sheffield, England; R. Massu Jima, Tokyo, Japan; R. M. Bird, London.

IMPERIAL—Col. W. M. Smith, Mexico; Col C. S. Whitney, Texas; Dr. R. E. Dana, Newport.

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. H. E. MacDonald, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Clarence Eddy, Paris; W. F. Trimble, London; Charles E. Yerkes, Chicago; the Rev. Richard L. Howell, Washington.

EARLINGTON—Judge Lynn J. Arnold, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Congressman B. F. Caldwell, Illinois.

ALBEMARLE—A. D. Moir, Saranac Lake; R. A. Austen Leigh, London.

STURTEVANT—Col. E. C. Waters, Montana.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia.

MAJESTIC—D. J. Hurley, New Haven; M. E. Curtis, Detroit; Charles P. Oneil, Dublin; J. S. Butterfield, St. Louis.

WOMAN SUES FOR SECURITIES.

Bonds and Stock Deposited with Lockwood, Hurd & Co., Who Failed, at Issue in Her Action.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday an action was begun by Miss Fannie Noonan, a resident of Frederick, Md., against Edward T. Perrine, as assignee of the brokerage firm of Lockwood, Hurd & Co., to recover $18,110.

According to the complaint, she was the owner of thirteen State of Virginia bonds, having a marketable value of $12,870; two City of Frederick bonds, worth $1,030; seventy shares of the Farmers' and National Bank of Baltimore, valued at $4,935, and three bonds of the Atlanta (Ga.) Street Railway, worth in the open market $3,187, and she deposited the securities with Lockwood, Hurd & Co. prior to the firm's assignment in May, 1902, as collateral.

The allegations are that the securities, excepting the City of Frederick bonds, were hypothecated by the firm and were returned to the assignee.

Miss Noonan, who was indebted to the firm in the sum of $4,201.77, made a tender of that amount to the assignee on Aug. 15 last, and demanded the securities, the demand being refused, and again on Nov. 15.

BOERS INSPECT SOUTHWEST.

Party Taken Over Southern Pacific in Search of Homes for Immigrants.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—At 5 o'clock this morning the Southern Pacific's special train of two private cars and an observation car pulled out of the Union Station, having on board Dr. W. F. Reitz, the Boer statesman; Gen. Samuel Pearson, late of the Boer Army; C. W. Van Der Hoogt, formerly the Boer agent at Washington; the Rev. J. A. Van Blerk, Chaplain to the Boer prisoners in the Bermudas, and P. A. Dalm, editor of the Dutch paper at Kalamazoo, Mich., all in charge of Col. Samuel F. B. Morse, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and J. D. Newman, General Eastern Land and Immigrant Agent of the big Harriman line at New York.

To-day they are en route through the Southwest, where stops will be made and the distinguished party of Boer visitors shown the wonderfully productive rice, cattle, and oil country. They will continue through Texas and will be taken to all points on the line of the Southern Pacific which offer opportunities for colonization, and by the time the party returns to New Orleans, a week or two hence, the Afrikanders will have gained an idea of the great Southwest.

The present trip of the Boer representatives is the outcome of a prodigious fight which was waged between the Gould and the Harriman interests.

Both big railroad systems were hot after the great Boer immigration movement, and it is said that so strong became the fight that George J. Gould, President of the immense Southwestern system, personally called on Dr. Reitz three times to secure his support. In the end, however, the Southern Pacific came off victorious, and the recent visit of Dr. Reitz and his fellow-countrymen is the result.

COACHMAN'S ALLEGED THREATS

Letters Sent to His Wife and Her Mother at Bath Beach—Described Himself as an Artist.

John Riley, coachman, or Paul Rilea, a member of a prominent English family, as he declared, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of writing threatening letters to Mrs. Charles Heckman of 41 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bath Beach, and her daughter, Nellie R. Connell, to whom he was married on Dec. 25. He was held under bail for a hearing on Thursday next.

According to his statement, Riley was born thirty years ago in Staffordshire, England. He said that his father was the largest manufacturer of guns in the British Empire and that his uncle is an Episcopal minister, who is to become a Bishop soon. He described himself as an artist and said that he came to this country eight months ago and lost his money in mining speculation.

He met Miss Connell, and, desiring to be near where she was, obtained employment as coachman for her step-father. After the marriage he was discharged. He said that he wrote several ardent letters to his wife, but none of them was threatening.

ITALIAN SHOT IN SALOON ROW.

Victim in a Critical Condition — Man Locked Up for the Shooting.

Constanzo Celli, twenty-two years old, of 504 Morris Avenue, and John Arnama, thirty-seven years old, of 510 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, had a fight last night in a saloon at the corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Morris Avenue.

The fight became general, and finally the proprietor of the saloon ordered the men out into the street. They left the saloon, and on the sidewalk the fight was renewed.

During the fight it is alleged that Celli drew a revolver from his hip pocket and shot Arnama in the left side.

Policeman Suttle of the Morrisania Station saw Arnama fall, and says that he caught Celli with the revolver in his hand. The wounded man was sent to the Lebanon Hospital, where it is said that he is in a critical condition, and Celli was locked up charged with felonious assault.

The police could only secure one witness to the shooting in addition to Patrolman Suttle, in the person of Peter Camail of 456 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

"BOMB" WAS HARMLESS.

Piece of Pipe Found on a Doctor's Stoop Contained a Dry Battery.

While passing the house of Dr. J. Franklin Dunsieth, 354 West Forty-second Street, about 8 o'clock last night, Frederick Herman of 324 West Forty-second Street, noticed a piece of iron pipe about three inches long by an inch and a half in circumference, lying on the fifth step of the Doctor's stoop. Examining it he found that one end was closed by a metal cap and that from the other protruded what looked like a fuse, which appeared to have been extinguished.

Herman carried the piece of pipe into the doctor's office, being himself a patient of the physician. Policemen Boyd and Goodwin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were called in, and they took it to the stationhouse, whence it was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles.

There Inspector George Murray examined the piece of pipe. He said that it only contained a dry battery and was perfectly harmless. He thought it had been placed on the stoop for a joke, or else was the work of some inventor who had dropped it accidentally.

AGED WOMAN ASTRAY.

An aged woman, who seemed to be dazed, was found by Max Zigler in front of his home, at 189 Chambers Street, late last night. She said that she lived on Tenth Street, near Avenue B. Zigler helped her to the Bowery, and when she refused to board a car he called a policeman, who took her to the Oak Street Station.

She described herself as Margaret Hochman, aged eighty years, and said that she lived with her married daughter, Annie Schmidt. She was cared for in the station.

Delta Tau Delta Conference.

The twenty-first annual conference of the Eastern Division of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday, Feb. 21. The business sessions will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A joint banquet of the Eastern Division and the New York Alumni Association will begin at 7 o'clock in the evening. Among the speakers will be Dr. Frank Wieland, President of the fraternity; Charles O. Mass, President of the New York Alumni Association; Dr. H. L. Willett of the University of Chicago, and others.

Father Accused of Killing Son.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 24.—As a result of the investigation by Sheriff Hawley of the death of John Gorman, aged forty, whose body was found lying in a pool of blood at his home in Monroe, last evening, Patrick Gorman, sixty-three years old, and the father of the dead man, was placed under arrest this afternoon to await the inquest which will begin Monday morning at Stepney Depot.

Furniture in White Raiment

offers a beautiful scheme for the Bedroom, where lightness and grace of design are desired. We have adapted some simple Colonial features in this conception, that takes form in the low post Beds—the useful chest of Drawers—the Toilet Table of ample size, with Desks, Tables and Chairs, that form a unit for good taste and simple purpose.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

The Bargain hunter ought to come to our Remnant Sale, where big values are plenty. Suits to order, $17.00; the same materials, trimmings and style other tailors would charge $50 to $60.

4,000 trousers lengths; we will match your coat and vest and make a perfect pair of trousers to order for $4.50. All Fancy Vestings, silk trimmed, to order, $6.00. Try our pointer—if not correct, money back.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Medical Lake Tablets
Nature's Great Cure for
DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION
AND ALL IRREGULARITIES OF THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. THEY STIMULATE AND REGULATE THE SECRETIONS AND ENRICH THE BLOOD.
NOT A PHYSIC.
25c. a Bottle, at Drug Stores.
INDIAN HEAD BRAND—ONLY GENUINE.
MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

Asbury's Neighbor Would Be a City.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—A movement to incorporate as a city that territory surrounding Asbury Park known as Neptune Township has come with startling suddenness upon this city. The district contains twice the number of inhabitants that Asbury Park has, yet the city has heretofore refused to annex the territory, although drawing much of its commercial revenue therefrom and locating its factories and corporation yards in the township. Neptune Township also now demands its own Post Office.

Council for Civic Co-operation.

"Child Labor in New York" will be one of the subjects of the addresses to be delivered before the Council for Civic Co-operation at the meeting of the organization, which will be held at the rooms of the League for Political Education, at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening. The address will be by Robert Hunter of the University Settlement. "Instructing immigration" will be the subject of the address by David Blaustein of the Educational Alliance, and "The Public School as a Social Settlement" will be the subject discussed by J. G. Phelps Stokes.

Buffalo to Chicago by Electric Cars.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 24.—At the annual meeting of the Toledo and Western Railway Company, held here to-day, it developed that plans were on foot for a consolidation of electric roads which will make one through line between Buffalo and Chicago. The plans for the acquisition of the necessary line between Toledo and Chicago have been completed.

Lawyer Dies in His Chair.

Charles Wahlers, a lawyer, died in a chair in the dining room of his home, at 108 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, last evening. He had been reading and apparently had fallen asleep. He was forty-eight years of age, and he had an office at 130 Fulton Street. He had been under treatment for heart disease.

FRENCH CADETS BECOME SLAVES TO POKER.

Scandal at the Ecole Polytechnique Reveals a Demoralizing Situation in the Latin Quarter.

The French Minister of War is investigating a scandalous incident which recently took place at the Ecole Polytechnique, or French military school. It is said that the investigators, officers of the General Staff, are dumfounded in finding that gambling is widespread among the cadets and that the American game of poker has driven out every French game of chance—from lotto to baccarat.

It appears that a M. Hinstin, a nephew of the General of that name, has been accused of stealing a large amount of jewelry from his fellow-students and pawning it, the money thus obtained being spent at poker. After his arrest by Gen. Villien he attempted to commit suicide, and certain students were then ordered to watch him. This they refused to do, on the ground that they were not jailers. Hence the scandal and hence the investigation.

All over the Latin Quarter, it is said, poker now appears to be the favorite game, and at the cafés and brasseries, where students congregate every evening, songs, instrumental music, and recitations have given place to an indulgence in the "great American game." The authorities, it is alleged, are practically powerless to deal with these establishments, for even if the proprietors are convicted a fine of 1f. to 5f. settles the business.

In a recent interview on the subject, M. Cochefert, Chief de la Suraté, says that these people laugh at police intervention and at its meagre results, and prefer the payment of the small fine to the loss of ill-gotten gains which the setting of their houses in order would mean. The poker mania, he adds mournfully, is making ravages in the Latin Quarter, and the picture does not seem to be overdrawn. The need for more effective means of preventing imprudent students from the consequences of such folly appears to be pressing. Large sums, indeed, are said to have been lost in a very brief space of time by a fair number of youths, and mischief is represented as being altogether on the increase.

H. C. F. **KOCH & CO.**

Last Week of
Pre-Inventory Sale.

New reductions for Monday—a new pace set—no let up until Saturday. Ordinarily it would take three weeks to get stocks where they belong, yet if there is power in price we shall do it in ONE WEEK. This big business has never known such a sweeping, such an unsparing cut.

A Final Clean up Cloaks, Suits, Furs.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, of various all wool materials, jacket or blouse effects, black and colors; were $10.00 to $25.00, now 5.00, 7.50, 11.75
LADIES' TAILORED JACKETS, heavy and medium weights, short and long effects, black, castor and tan; were $10.00 to $35.00, now 5.00, 9.75, 16.50
$35.00 NEAR SEAL COATS, stylish effects, 19.75
$45.00 NEAR SEAL COATS, newest styles, 25.00
$150.00 to $250.00 PERSIAN LAMB COATS, finest selected skins 79.50, 97.50

Millinery---At a Sacrifice.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR HATS; a variety of this season's styles; were 98c. to $1.50 ..... 25c
WOMEN'S BLACK DRESS SHAPES, of scratched felt; all the popular styles—turbans, rolled brim sailors and large effects; were $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98. 48c
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED SCHOOL HATS, this season's best styles and colors; were $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98 ..... 48c
NAPPED BEAVER HATS, extra quality; the balance of our dress shapes, including the large bell crown flat; were $3.98 ..... 1.65
WOMEN'S FINE TUCKED CHIFFON AND RIBBON HATS, newest mid-winter shapes, beautifully made on wire frames, lined and ready for trimmings, black, white and light blue; elsewhere $2.98, here 1.98
FUR AND FUR TRIMMED HATS at unheard of low prices.

Silks---Underpriced.

BLACK TAFFETA, all silk, a superior grade, extra heavy, 19 in. wide; reg. 65c. per yd 49c
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, pure silk, a fine quality and finish, 20 in. wide; reg. 85c. per yd 69c
NATURAL PONGEE, all silk, the season's most popular fabric, 19 in. wide; reg. 65c. per yd 49c
CREPE DE CHINE, pure silk, all the latest shades, 24 in. wide; reg. 89c. per yd 69c

Big Reductions on Dress Goods.

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITINGS, all wool, heavy, good quality, 50 in. wide; reg. 75c. per yd 49c
BLACK MISTRAL CLOTH, all wool, a superior grade, all the latest weaves, 46 in. wide; reg. 79c. per yd 59c
STORMPROOF SERGES, pure worsted, a full line of colors, 46 in. wide; reg. 69c. per yd 49c
FRENCH VENETIANS AND BROADCLOTHS, all wool, the latest shades, 52 in. wide; reg. $1.39 per yd 98c

Cotton Dress Fabrics.

PLAIN COLORED DIMITIES AND PRINTED LAWNS, regularly 15c per yard 11c
L'AIGLON ZEPHYRS, a large variety of styles, 32 in. wide, regularly 18c. per yard 12c

Carpets and Rugs-Below Cost

EXTRA AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match; were $1.35 per yd 89c
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS:—
Size 6x9 ft.; were $14.00, now 9.50
Size 7.6x10.6 ft.; were $17.50, now 14.25
Size 9x12 ft., were $25.00, now 19.50
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, mottled effects; were 65c. per yd 45c
ALL WOOL ART SQUARES:—
Size 2x3 yds.; were $4.50 ..... 3.50
Size 3x3 yds.; were $6.75 ..... 5.50
Size 3x4 yds.; were $8.50 ..... 7.25

A Special in New Silk Waists.

LADIES' WAISTS, of all silk Peau de Soie, pretty style, with fine cluster tuckings and hemstit hing front and back, full pouch sleeve, colors black, blue, pink, green and white; value $5.50, for Monday 3.49

125th Street West, Between Lenox & Seventh Aves.

January Piano Sale!
$1 A Week
for the Celebrated
Tone-Lasting
Walters Piano.
$195--$5 Down, $1 a Week
Beautiful Harmony, $175.
New Style Wilson, $155.
Including Stool and Cover.
Pianos Delivered on First Payment of $5.
ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave. 59th & 60th Sts.

ERADELINE
"KNOCKS GREASE SPOTS OUT OF EVERY THING"
25 cents per bottle
NON-IN

LOCAL TROTTING EVENTS

George Coleman Predicts a Lively Speedway Season.

E. H. Harriman's Stable Leased to W. J. Andrews—Burke's Challenge Accepted for an Early Race.

Among the latest additions to the stable of Dr. H. D. Gill is the bay trotting mare Darling, 2:22¼, who is much faster than her mark, and gives promise of lowering her record at least ten seconds during the coming season. Dr. Gill has shipped the animal to Bob Davis of Columbia, S. C., for her Winter schooling.

***

Charles J. Sanford, a well-known road driver of this city, has purchased a beautifully matched pair of black trotters in Chicago and will ship them East as soon as the season opens on the Speedway.

***

[illegible] the first brushes to be trotted over the Speedway course this Spring will be a match race between Luke A. Burke's trotter West Wilkes, who surprised everybody by his performance at the closing meeting of the Empire City track last Fall, and George Coleman's trotter Volo. It was first proposed to have Kingmond, the winner of the Fall Speedway championship, meet West Wilkes first, but now it has been decided to give Volo first chance. Mr. Burke's challenge included any horse on the Speedway, the conditions of the race being the best two heats out of three and the prize a red apple or dinners for a score or more. The red apple has been cut out and the dinners decided upon.

***

A committee, composed of George W. Grote, Dr. W. H. Flagg, and Dr. H. D. Gill, has been appointed by President John F. Cockerill of the Road Drivers' Association of New York to revise the Constitution and by-laws of the organization. One of the most important of the proposed changes is the raising of the annual dues from $5 to $10.

***

E. E. Smathers is said to have disposed of his brokerage business at 61 Broadway and will sail for Europe about Feb. 1, where he will remain until the opening of the Empire City track. He will, however, maintain his extensive racing stable, which will be under the supervision of Trainer George Spear during his absence.

***

George Coleman, in speaking of the prospects of the coming season, said: "I have not the slightest doubt that the season of 1903 will be the greatest in the history of the Harlem River Speedway. It was nothing to see crowds of ten or twelve thousand persons watching the matinée and Sunday morning brushes last year, and it will double this year, for interest is increasing all the time. Many men who have started out by walking to the speeding ground to watch the horses have seen the benefits to be derived from driving a fast horse and are now among the most enthusiastic of drivers. There will be many more this year. The only drawback is the fact that good brush horses are very scarce, but those who want to begin road driving will be able to get something that will do to start with and then they will have to do as all old-timers do, that is, keep a sharp lookout for a topnotcher. In the history of road driving in New York City there were never so many fine horses used exclusively for roadsters as there are at the present time. There was never a time when so many drivers kept regular trainers to look after their horses, and never before were so many road horses sent South or to some favored Winter quarters in charge of professional trainers to be jogged and put in prime condition for the coming season. All this makes business. Breeders and dealers find a ready market for their horses. All the automobiles and flying machines in the world will never be able to knock it out, for driving a fast horse is the real thing."

***

Weather conditions of the past week have put the Speedway completely out of business, but road drivers who have found it necessary to exercise their fast steppers have made good use of the half mile stretch of macadam leading from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct down to the lower stretch of the Speedway.

***

W. J. Andrews has leased from E. H. Harriman the handsome stable which the latter built two years ago in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street at the entrance to the Speedway. The star of Mr. Andrews's stable is the black trotter Promise, 2:12¾, recently purchased by Renssaelaer Weston who has great faith in the animal. Before Mr. Weston bought the horse Mr. Andrews drove him a half mile over the Speedway in 1:03 3-5.

***

John Dickerson has engaged to train for W. B. Dickerman at Hill and Dale farm, but he will undoubtedly bring the pick of the stable to Empire City track.

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Among the famous trotters to occupy a place in the training stable of C. A. Thompson at the Empire City track during the Spring training season will be the trotter Colonel Wilkes, 2:13¾, owned by Charles Willis. Before his speed was a known quantity he was employed in the humble occupation of hauling telegraph poles in Baltimore. Alice Barnes, another famous trotter who has won many purses in the Grand Circuit, is said to have been hooked to a grocery wagon when she was discovered by an individual who knew good horseflesh and bought the mare for a mere song as compared to the price she would bring at an open sale to-day.

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The champion trotter Lord Derby, 2:05¾, is to be seen every fair day on the Speedway, where he is jogged by E. E. Smathers's trainer, George Spear. It is the first time the champion has ever been wintered amid surroundings of city life.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Cory Wins the New Year Cup—Tennis and Shooting Will Soon Add Their Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24.—The tournament for the New Year Cup was finished here this afternoon, C. B. Cory of the Oak-[illegible] Country Club, Boston, won the cup by defeating Sidney Maddock of the Crescent [illegible] Club by 6 up and 5 to play. [illegible] Barnard of Brookline, Mass., beat [illegible] Hilton for the consolation cup, 2 up [illegible] one to play. The Blasted Hopes Cup was won by Paul Waterman of the Lakewood Club, who defeated A. W. Black of Lakewood by 3 up and 1 to play. In the semi-finals for the chief trophy Cory defeated Gilbert Farintosh of Virginia Hot Springs by 8 up and 6 to play. Maddock defeated C. L. Becker of Braeburn by 5 up and 4 to play. Cory made the round of 18 holes in 70 strokes, lowering the amateur record for the Palm Beach course by [illegible] strokes.

Among the coming golf events that have been scheduled are:

Jan. 29, 30, and 31—Lake Worth Cup. Qualification round, 36 holes—First sixteen to qualify for the Lake Worth Cup; second sixteen for the consolation cup.

Feb. 7—Handicap mixed foursomes.

Feb. 12, 13, and 14—Jefferson Cup, presented by Joseph Jefferson. Qualification round, 36 holes—First sixteen to qualify for the Jefferson Cup and second sixteen to qualify for the consolation cup.

Feb. 19—President's Cup, representing the championship of South Florida, and presented by Fred Storry; Secretary's Cup, presented by C. H. Cory; Seminole Cup, presented by E. M. O'Neill. Qualification round, 36 holes—First sixteen to qualify for the Championship Cup, second sixteen for the Secretary's Cup, and third sixteen for the Seminole Cup.

Feb. 27—Open tournament, professionals and amateurs, 36 holes, medal play.

March 2 and 3—Women's championship of [illegible] Florida—First eight to qualify for Champ[illegible] Cup and second eight for consolation cup.

March 12, and [illegible] Annual tournament for [illegible] Poinciana, the Breakers, and the [illegible] Cups.

[illegible] courts here are in fine condi[illegible] and while there has been little play [illegible] the indications are that there will be [illegible] interesting matches in February and [illegible]. In the latter month a tournament [illegible] be held. Among those who have indi[illegible] their intention of coming to Palm Beach are O. S. Campbell and H. W. Slocum.

The first shoot of the season of the Florida Gun Club will be held on Saturday, Feb. 2. John D. Crimmins, Jr., President of the club; Harry Suydam, and W. J. Stafford, Vice Presidents, will be on hand. Mr. Suydam is already here. The grounds have been improved, and a thousand fast birds have been shipped from Chicago. A feature of the season will be the ladies' shoots. The club was organized last Winter, and was very successful. There are sixty members.

ATHLETES MUST OBEY RULES.

A. A. U. Officials Determine to Keep Better Management in Future Games.

On many occasions, during the present indoor athletic season, attention has been called to the mismanagement of indoor games. Many meetings, particularly those which are open to all athletes, have been spoiled on account of the invasion of the infield or open floor space by persons who had no right to be there. The space should at all times be reserved for officials. The repeated transgressions of the rules governing athletics have been so glaring that the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union have decided to enforce the laws which were framed to prevent such unseemly invasion. Secretary James E. Sullivan, in speaking of this drawback, yesterday, said:

"I have watched very closely of late the reports of the athletic meetings, and where I have been personally connected have observed that the mismanagement is not due to the club officials or to the officials of the games, but to outsiders, and notably the contesting athletes, the younger element, and in many cases those athletes who have been competing for years and who should know better. Athletes, before and after they compete, take possession of the inner field or the floor, and it is utterly impossible for the officials to drive them out, and the result is that disorder reigns supreme and competition is obstructed. In order that this matter may come before the proper committee, I have written to John Stell, Chairman of the Registration Committee, calling his attention to the state of affairs. To the Pastime A. C., the Mohawk A. C., and the Greater New York Irish A. A., I would suggest that they invite the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association to be present at all future meetings, and also instruct their marshal as to his proper duties."

The duty of the marshal as set forth in the A. A. U. rules is:

"The Marshal shall have full police charge of the inclosure and shall prevent any but officials and actual competitors from entering or remaining therein. He shall control his assistants and assign them to their duties."

This gives to the Marshal absolute control and it is his duty after he asks an athlete to leave the field, if he does not go, to take his number and report him to the Registration Committee and have him suspended for six months. So far as the power of the Registration Committee is concerned, it has unlimited power. The athlete who goes on the track before his competition is called or before ordered by the clerk of the course or his assistant is guilty of an act which tends to disturb or obstruct a competition.

At the coming games of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, on March 14, at Madison Square Garden the Games Committee will appoint two awarding judges, who will have the prizes at the finish of each race and present them to the athletes before they leave the track. This will do away with the practice of athletes returning to the arena for their trophies. Another innovation will be to have the assistant clerk of the course call the heats in the dressing rooms and send each of the competitors in each heat to the starting line.

At some games it has been the custom of many of the officials to congregate around the finish post, hindering the judges and timekeepers and obstructing the finish. The assistant Marshals are the ones to stand around the track where there is a possibility of outsiders making an attempt to go on the track. The inspectors, without instructions, are supposed to take their positions on the corners and stay there, and the scorers and measurers for the respective events are required to go to their places and remain there.

In continuing on this subject Mr. Sullivan said: "While it is true that our entire athletic foundation is copied from English custom and in many respects we excel them athletically, we apparently do not in so far as the actual management of meetings is concerned. Secretary Herbert of the English Amateur Athletic Association extended to me while in England a guest's badge for the amateur championship meeting, and naturally I was interested in observing just how they managed their events, and I came away favorably impressed. The officials seemed to be supreme and order was observed during the entire meting. When the events and heats were called out the clerk of the course would go into the dressing rooms, check the starters, and bring them to the mark. Immediately after their event the athletes left the field without being driven out by the officials, as is the custom in America. At no time during the entire meeting were there enough spectators or athletes on the infield to obstruct the view of the thousands of spectators who were in the grounds. During the running broad jump the jumpers could be seen from all parts of the field."

The games that have been held here this Winter have been largely attended and show that athletics are thoroughly enjoyed and that the public is taking kindly to track and field sports. But nothing will tend to discourage spectators more than mismanagement, and it is unfair to ask people to pay for seats and then have the arrangements carried out in such a manner that it is merely guesswork for them to know who won and how they won.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Nitrate, Brief, and John Peters were the winning favorites here to-day. Pyrrho and Scotch Plaid, who recently have shown far from winning form, each landed a race to-day at the liberal odds of 10 to 1. The star event of the card was the Cotton Selling Sweepstakes, worth $1,760 to the winner. Ed Corrigan's Harkis was a hot favorite, being backed from 7 to 5 to 9 to 10, but Winkfield spoiled his chances by chasing the light-weighted O'Hagen. Scotch Plaid, carefully ridden, came through when the leaders were tired and won very handily. Winkfield has been restored to all privileges, the Stewards lifting the band to-day. Weather clear; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. Pyrrho, 106 pounds, (Lindsey.) 10 to 1, won; Frank M., 99, (Robbins.) 9 to 5, second; Limelight, 102, (Munro.) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Censor, Carat, Prince Richard, and Dutch Carter ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; three furlongs. Petunia, 105 pounds, (Lindsey.) 5 to 1, won; McGonigle, 110, (D. Hall.) 7 to 2, second; Nettie E., 110, (Gleason.) 60 to 1, third. Time—0:36 4-5. Salto, Billy Jackson, J. Reiff, Arnold K., St. Roche, Jickey, Superlative, and John Doyle ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and an eighth. Nitrate, 105 pounds, (Redfern,) even, won; The Messenger, 91, (Scully,) 10 to 1, second; Adelante, 93, (Hauck,) 11 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Leenia, Ben Chance, Jessie Jarboe, and Major Nansir ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Cotton Selling Stakes; one mile. Scotch Plaid, 112 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 10 to 1, won; Hargis, 111, (Winkfield, 9 to 10, second; Bard of Avon, 103, (Fuller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43 3-5. St. Tammany, O'Haven, John Clarke, McWilliams, Major Tenny, and Sarilla ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and five furlongs. Brief, 89 pounds, (Robbins,) 3 to 2, won; Erne, 100, (Redfern,) 9 to 5, second; The Way, 88, (Phillips,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:57 1-5. Feat, Compass, Gin Spray, and Locochee ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. John Peters, 103 pounds, (Buchanan,) even, won; Henry McDaniel, 103, (Lindsey,) 5 to 1, second; Harry New, 101, (Fuller,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Orpheum, Captain Gaston, Tonicum, and Prince Melrose ran.

Georgetown's Baseball Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Georgetown University baseball schedule was announced to-night by Manager J. Z. Miller. A game with Harvard will be played April 18, and Brown and Syracuse will be seen for the first time on the local campus. Many of last year's crack team are not back, but Jerome Bradley, Princeton, '97, who has been secured as coach, is expected to whip the new material into good shape. Samuel Apperious of Alabama is Captain of this season's nine. The schedule follows:

March 25, M. A. C. at Georgetown; 30, Lafayette at Georgetown.

April 1, Brown at Georgetown; 4, Syracuse at Georgetown; 7, Cornell at Georgetown; 9, Yale at Georgetown; 11, Princeton at Georgetown; 13, Princeton at Georgetown; 14, Yale at Georgetown; 18, Harvard at Georgetown; 22, Dickinson at Georgetown; 25, Naval Academy at Annapolis; 29, Villanova at Georgetown.

May 2, North Carolina at Georgetown; 6, Princeton at Princeton; 13, Johns Hopkins at Georgetown; 20, Gallaudet at Georgetown; 23, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge; 25, Yale at New Haven; 26, Wesleyan at Middletown; 27, Andover at Andover; 28, Holy Cross at Worcester, 29, Harvard at Cambridge; 30, Brown at Providence.

CLOSE PLAY AT RACQUETS

New York Team Beats Philadelphia in Inter-City Match.

Large Crowd Watches the Final Games in the Racquet and Tennis Club—Many Brilliant Plays Made.

New York won the inter-city racquet competition with the Philadelphians yesterday in the last half of the inter-city match played on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue. The teams were practically the same as played last week at the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club, when the New Yorkers won both sets. Yesterday honors were even, each side getting one set. The record, therefore, left the series at three victories to one for the New York club. It was the third inter-city contest. New York won in 1901, but the Quakers were superior last year, and the present victory gives the local club the ascendancy.

The contest yesterday was one of the closest ever seen in these inter-city matches. In the last set, after each team had won three games, excitement was intense. The deciding match reached 13 all, showing the even balance of the opponents, M. S. Rogers and Payne Whitney for New York and H. Davids and R. K. Cassatt for the visitors. By magnificent volleying and serving Whitney and Rogers scored the necessary margin to win, getting the game by the unusually close score of 18 to 16.

Every seat in the small galleries overlooking the court was occupied, and a large delegation of Philadelphians came on with their team. Among the latter were Albert E. Kennedy, Harry Disston, J. R. E. Roberts, A. Stevenson, T. J. Dolan, W. B. Dolan, S. M. Wright, and Erskine M. Smith. Among the New York clubmen were Richard H. Williams, C. L. Perkins, Clarence H. Mackay, H. C. Mortimer, J. W. Henning, R. W. Gillette, A. W. Hoyt, J. S. Hoyt, C. E. Sands, L. E. Larocque, J. D. Forbes, H. M. De Navarro, H. N. Putter, A. M. Blake, George Brook, H. M. Billings, C. A. Munn, P. H. McMinn, Harry Payne Whitney, George E. Sanctan, S. S. French, Reginald Ronalds, E. Hale, Jr., E. La Montagne, R. A. Peabody, W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Henry Bull, and Frederick Bull. The referees were M. S. Rogers for the first match and F. L. Polk for the second. David Gardner and Edward Rodgers were the markers.

The first set was played between E. T. Scott and James Potter of Philadelphia and Martin S. Paton and L. Madison of the New York Club. The opening game started in a fairly active manner, Scott showing excellent judgment in placing the ball. His service was long, and he volleyed and half-volleyed with splendid accuracy. Notwithstanding this, the first match went to the local team by 15 to 7, but the Philadelphians played remarkably strong racquets after that and won three straight games, the third one standing 18 to 17. Potter showed evidences of his old-time brilliancy. He made some marvelous wrist plays, and was always cool in the most trying situations. Paton showed good judgment, but was not quite up to his best form, and Madison was very erratic, failing to give the support expected of him. The latter got the fifth game, but the sixth and the match went to the visitors: The scores:

E. T. Scott and James Potter, Philadelphia—7 15 18 15 13 15.

M. S. Paton and L. Madison, New York—15 7 17 11 15 9.

The falling off in the play of the home team is seen from the fact that last week the same men beat their Philadelphia opponent, in four straight games.

The next set was the more interesting and exciting. Davids and Cassatt of the visiting team began in dashing style, Cassatt especially sending swift services with a decided cut to the ball. These services were very puzzling to Rogers and Whitney, and when the latter lost three games in succession there were evidences of consternation in the New York ranks. Davids supported Cassatt admirably in these games. His agility in getting over the court was little short of marvelous. He was an adept at picking up hot services, and some that he returned from the right-hand court were among the prettiest plays of the match. His volleys and half volleys were of exceptional excellence.

With three games in their favor and only one more to get, the Philadelphians made a grand effort to close the match in the fourth game. Their previous activity, however, had clearly weakened their play and they failed to return the services of the New Yorkers as accurately as before. Superior team work, combined with grand judgment in placing the ball, gave the honors to the local team by 15 to 10. Similar tactics gave the New Yorkers the following two games. Payne and Rogers both sending terrific services. The New Yorkers were warmly cheered by their friends for their grand up-hill work, and when the opponents faced each other for the seventh and deciding set intense excitement reigned. Whitney fairly surprised his friends by his brilliancy and accuracy. He made five aces before losing his hand. Cassatt then made a magnificent run of hot services, and when one hand was called out by the marker the score was 5 to 4 for New York.

Davids was then put out without scoring, and Whitney added enough to raise his team's score to 7. Rogers then made two brilliant services that brought cheers from the racquet veterans. The Philadelphians soon caught up to their opponents, and the score reached 13 all. Davids then made a run of aces. Rogers followed by a grand display and added 3 to the New York's score. Then Whitney came in to finish the match, and by making two fine services won the game and the match by 18 to 16. The scores:

M. S. Rogers and Payne Whitney, New York, 3, 9, 8, 15, 15, 15, 18.

H. Davids and R. K. Cassatt, Philadelphia, 15, 15, 15, 10, 7, 11, 16.

The annual club championship games of the Racquet and Tennis Club will begin this week.

SLOSSON OFF FOR PARIS.

"Student" Billiardist to Take Part in the International Tournament.

Aboard the Cunard liner Lucania when she sailed yesterday was George Slosson, the professional billiard player, who is widely known as the "Student." He is journeying to Paris to participate in the tournament for the championship of the world at eighteen-inch balk line, with two shots to count within the chalked squares. Slosson has held various championships at the various styles of billiards, but cushion carroms has always been considered his strongest game. At carroms he is regarded as without a peer, but in his last trial at balk line in the Madison Square Garden tournament of a year ago Slosson was beaten for the world's title and trophy by his old rival, "Wizard" Jacob Schaefer. It is really with a view to beating Schaefer, who is now in Paris, and the great Frenchman, Vignaux, that Slosson is making the trip.

"I do not relish the idea of the voyage across, especially as I am suffering from a severe attack of the grip," remarked Slosson. "However, perhaps I can lose the malady on the way over and be in better shape than ever. The tournament does not begin until Feb. 15, and that will give me a good two weeks to get my cue arm in excellent working order. It is my intention to practice at the American Academy, and possibly I may do some of my preliminary work in the short match games that are so popular in several of the Parisian rooms. The tournament will be played in the grand salon of the Grand Hotel. It is a big place, and holds a crowd of spectators. Most of the matches begin about 11 o'clock at night, but I have been through the tournaments in Paris before along with Frank Ives, Schaefer, and others, and know just what to expect."

Among the most prominent players who are entered in the tournament are Maurice Vignaux, Cure, Gibelin, and Barutel, the French experts; America will be represented by Slosson, Jacob Schaefer, Leonard Howison, Ora Morningstar, and George Sutton. The latter four are now in Paris, playing in the academy matches. In a preliminary tournament to the championship it is reported that Willie Hoppe, the boy professional, will play against several of the second-rate players. Slosson's former partner in the Forty-second Street room that is now closed, George Wheelock, the bookmaker, is also in Paris, and will look after Slosson's interests. He is planning to have several of the Frenchmen return to this country at the end of the tournament and meet an equal number of Americans in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Should the arrangements to this end be perfected, the sweepstakes matches would be played about the latter part of March.

The surprising feature of the amateur billiard situation is that Wilson P. Foss, for three years the billiard champion of the Amateur Athletic Union, has entered and will play in the coming tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. This meeting will begin on the night of Monday, Feb. 2, in the grillroom of the Hanover Club, Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Brooklyn. A special table has been set up so that Foss may get all the practice he requires before the matches begin. Throughout the circle of amateur billiard players and their followers in this city the entry of Foss in this tournament is regarded as sufficient evidence that there will be no meeting of a championship or other nature under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union this year. Many claim that the Amateur Athletic Union will discontinue its effort to hold governing sway in billiards altogether. The plans to hold a tournament for the Amateur Athletic Union championship in the West at the Chicago Athletic Club appears to have been abandoned. None of the metropolitan amateurs have heard anything since the first circular was sent out asking if they would support the Western meeting.

Maurice Daly expects to sail on the Celtic on Wednesday for Paris. He goes as a spectator and to look after the interests of Morningstar at the professional championship.

WORK ON CUP YACHT.

It Is Expected That the New Boat Will Be Framed in This Week.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 24.—It is expected that the new ninety-foot yacht now building at the Herreshoff shops will be all framed in next week, as at the close of work to-night more than half of the ribs were in place. The work of planking the boat was commenced to-day, one of the bronze plates being attached at the garboard strake amidships. The plate was not riveted, and this work will not commence until several of the plates are in place. There will be seven strakes in all.

The deck at the midship section shows a crown of about nine inches, and while the sheer of the boat is similar to the Constitution, it does not look as much as in the case of the 1901 boat on account of the greater length.

The progress of the work has so far been very satisfactory, but it is believed the Lipton challenger will be in the water several weeks before the intended defender.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR DOGS.

More Cups Offered for the Westminster Club's Show Next Month.

One of the leading features of the annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club, which takes place in the Madison Square Garden Feb. 11 to 14, will be the foxhound packs. Many of the leading hunt clubs in the country will be represented in competition for the prize of $150 in money or plate for the best pack of five couples, in judging which the scale of points will be strictly adhered to as follows: Symmetry of pack, 50 points; conformation of individual hounds, 25 points; condition, 15 points; manners, 10 points. The packs of beagles which will be shown under the same conditions will be judged by G. B. Post, Jr.

Mrs. H. S. Morris offers a silver bowl through the Toy Spaniel Club for the best red English toy spaniel puppy bred and exhibited by a member. Allan Pinkerton offers $10 in gold for the best French bulldog under 18 pounds, and $10 in gold for the best French bulldog bitch under 16 pounds, the property of the same owner. Miss Catherine N. Cameron offers a cup for the best toy bull terrier. Dr. C. Y. Ford offers a special prize of $5 for the collie with the most typical head, ears, and expression. G. M. Carnochan offers $50 for the best wire-haired fox terrier bred in 1901 outside of his kennels and sired by any of his stud dogs; $25 for best smooth fox terrier bred in 1901 outside of his kennels, and sired by any of his wire-haired stud dogs, and $50 for the best fox terrier bred in 1901 outside of his kennels, and sired by any of his smooth-haired stud dogs.

To-morrow is the day set for closing the entries, and those mailed up to midnight will be accepted at the office of the club, Room 701, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway, and made to James Mortimer, Superintendent.

PENN WON BASKET BALL GAME.

Pratt Institute's Players No Match for the University Five.

The basket ball team of the University of Pennsylvania defeated the five representing Pratt Institute last night by a score of 35 to 16 in the gymnasium of the Institute. It was the first appearance of the University's team in this vicinity, and the showing made was very good. It was Platt's opening game this season, however, and the players were not quite up in team work. In fact, all the men with one exception are new to the sport. The team is therefore not as good as some of the fives that have represented the Institute and which have shown ability to cope successfully with college teams.

From the start to the finish of the contest the Pennsylvania players outgeneraled their schoolboy competitors. Their team work was much better, and their ability to shoot goals when they were familiar with the gymnasium showed constant practice. The game itself was well played. Very little roughness was indulged in, although the play was exceedingly rapid at times.

Lawrence and Smith shot some clever goals and they were the principal point winners of the university. For the Pratt Institute Preston excelled.

The bulk of the scoring was done in the first half, the score standing 22 to 10 at its finish. In the second half both teams played a better defensive game and Pratt succeeded in holding the Pennsylvanians down to 13 points. The line-up:

Pratt, 16.	Positions.	Pennsylvania, 35.
Davis	Forward	Bennett
Hannigan	Forward	Lawrence
Dix	Centre	McCredden
Ritchie	Guard	Evans
Preston	Guard	Smith

Referee—A. Ritter. Umpire—T. Darragh. Goals from Field—Lawrence, 6; Smith, 5; Evans, 3; Bennett, 1; McCredden, 1; Davis, 2; Ritchie, 1; Hannigan 1; Brady, 1; Preston, 3. Goals from Foul—Lawrence, Evans, 2.

Colgate Basket Ball Team Won.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—To-night the Colgate University basket ball team defeated the team of the University of Rochester by the score of 40 to 0. The feature of the game was the playing of Runge, Colgate's right forward. The game was fast and the visitors were outclassed at every point. Ivan Benedict was referee.

Erie.

One of the best things about the Erie is the through train service, and this comes of having its own line to the West. To Cincinnati, for example, the service is excellent and the fare only sixteen dollars.—Adv.

"77" FOR GRIP

"When Grip prevails, everything is Grip." That Grip is epidemic is proven by the *rush* orders for Dr. Humphreys' "77." The telegraph and telephone wires are kept hot by the urgency of the demand.

Taken early, cuts it short promptly.

Taken during its prevalence, it preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion.

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The use of "77" will break up an obstinate Cold that hangs on.

At all Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, on receipt of price. DOCTOR'S BOOK MAILED FREE. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Corner William and John Streets, New York.

Women's Dept.

To-morrow we will close our January Sale. The last but the most important Monday of the month. For this is a general and final clean up. While our assortment and sizes are broken, if you can find your style and size—the price, we know, will suit you.

Coats, 22 and 27 in. lengths, 3.95, 5.00 & 7.50

" Tan, 22, 27 and 36 in. lengths, 3.95, 5.00 & 7.50

" ¾ and full lengths, 10.00, 12.50, 19.50 & 25.00

" Velour, short, ¾ and full lengths, 12.50, 29.50 & 39.50

The above are about 1-4 of their real value.

Persian Lamb Coats, Value 100.00, 175.00, 250.00 at 57.50, 89.50, 125.00

Have you heard about our great sale of Walking Skirts? At this time of the year we cut up all piece goods carried over. Out of some pieces we cut 10 or 12 Skirts, that means all sizes, and some will only make one or two, that means a lot of odd but very stylish skirts, and you know the quality is good in every one. As to the price? They would ordinarily sell for

5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 Special 2.95 and 5.00

Lots of other things to interest you.

Imported Dresses and Costumes, Evening Wraps, Choice Fur Scarfs and Muffs, House and Street Dresses, Silk Petticoats, Fancy Neck Ruffs and odd Silk or Crepe de Chine Waists, to close out at prices in proportion to above values.

New Spring Suits and Skirts coming in daily.

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PARTIAL SUMMARY OF THE ARTISTS REPRESENTED:

J. L. GEROME,	SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE,	E. BERNE BELLECOUR,	M. F. H. DE HAAS,
M. RICO,	LOUIS MOELLER,	A. TOULMOUCHE,	J. ROSIERSE,
C. F. DAUBIGNY,	E. L. ISABEY,	A. STEVENS,	F. EDS,
A. H. WYANT,	M. FORTUNY,	ARTHUR A. DAVIS,	W. T. RICHARDS,
A. VAN MARCKE,	J. M. CULVERHOUSE,	E. R. MAER,	A. SCHRODER,
A. T. BRICHER,	C. KUWASSEG,	W. ROELOFS,	HENRI DE BEUL,
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THIS SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY C. W. TOBOLDT OF THE

C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES, 33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 1:30 P. M.

(NOTE CHANGE IN HOUR.)

ALSO TUESDAY, LAST DAY OF

NEW YORK'S GREATEST

FURNITURE SALE AT AUCTION

M[illegible] gnificent Stock of the Famous House of

SCHRENKEISEN CO.,

18-20-22 WEST 20TH ST. (ESTABLISHED 1859.)

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Monday's Sale contains some of the finest lots. Several Louis XIV., XV., XVI. and Empire Suits that are conceded by every one to be the very finest that can possibly be made. Schrenkeisen Company's wholesale prices on these suites ranged from $1,200.00 to $4,000.00 for three pieces. The workmanship cannot be excelled in this or any other country. Several Library suits and tables are also included together with the balance of the Elliott Tubular Chime Clocks and several Royal Sevres vases and pedestals.

NEVER IN THE PRESENT GENERATION

has such a magnificent display of beautiful and artistic furniture (intended only for the highest trade) been offered at auction absolutely without any reserve, nor will it ever be so again, for there is not such another stock in America.

Exhibition from 9 A. M. Till Time of Sale.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLEMEN.

Edward Kemp Trophy Won by Company C and Col. Clark Trophy by Company G.

The Edward Kemp Trophy match and the Col. Emmons Clark Trophy match were concluded at the Seventh Regiment Armory Friday night. The matches are shot annually, the Kemp match consisting of twenty-five men from each company, and the Clark match of fifty men. The scores made in the Kemp match are added to the scores of the twenty-five other men from each company respectively.

The Kemp Trophy was won by Company C by the score of 523 at 200 yards, 568 at 500 yards, making a total of 1,091, the record being 1,124 held by Company B. The Clark Trophy was won by Company G, making a score of 1,018 at 200 yards and 1,002 at 500 yards; total, 2,110, the record being 2,144, held by Company F. Following are the scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company A	504	504	1,008
Company B	516	547	1,063
Company C	523	568	1,091
Company D	516	549	1,065
Company E	512	534	1,046
Company F	502	532	1,034
Company G	527	559	1,086
Company H	518	533	1,051
Company I	513	536	1,049
Company K	507	540	1,047

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Company A	931	869	1,800
Company B	992	1,022	2,014
Company C	1,018	1,066	2,084
Company D	997	1,051	1,997
Company E	907	967	1,934
Company F	948	1,029	1,977
Company G	1,018	1,629	1,977
Company H	987	1,004	1,991
Company I	984	967	1,951
Company K	971	998	1,969

COLLEGE ATHLETIC MEETING.

Secrecy About Yale and Harvard Conference on Eligibility Rules.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—Athletic representatives of Harvard and Yale met in conference at the Harvard Union to-day and discussed at length the question of eligibility rules, the meeting lasting from 10 o'clock this morning until late in the afternoon. At its conclusion Prof. Hollis would not make a formal statement, as he said nothing definite had been decided upon. It was said, however, that the best of feeling characterized the discussion, and that there is every reason to believe that the athletic relations between the two universities will be continued.

It is expected that another conference will be held at New Haven in the near future, this to be followed by still other meetings. At to-day's conference neither college showed a disposition to insist upon its own rules so far as they antagonized the rules of the other. The case of Glass was not mentioned. The keynote of the discussion was a mutual desire for a satisfactory agreement in the interests of pure sport. A provisional set of rules was drawn up to be further considered later. Capt. Chadwick of Yale stated to-day that, in spite of rumors to the contrary, no Captain had been elected for next year's team.

Elliott Won Lissak Handicap.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Elliott won the Lissak Handicap at Oakland to-day in a hard drive, finishing a head in front of Lord Badge, with Durazzo third, a length away. The race was worth $2,600 to the winner and thirteen horses faced the starter with Corrigan favorite at 4 to 1. Elliott made his run in the stretch. Burns barely getting him up in time to beat out Lord Badge.

THE GREAT COAL SAVER

THE ÆOLIPYLE

THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL FREE

As important an invention for the purposes intended as the Telephone.

SAVES 25% IN COAL

The Æolipyle saves 25 per cent. in coal, will more than pay for itself this Winter and return 100 per cent. dividend annually.

INCREASES HEAT

It consumes the coal gas, which is turned into heat, and thereby prevents all escape of gas into the house.

EVEN TEMPERATURE

The Æolipyle maintains an even temperature through the whole house, night and day. It insures a warm house in the morning.

REDUCES LABOR

The furnace, with an Æolipyle attached, requires attention morning and night only. The coal is all consumed to a fine ash, hence no sifting of ashes.

NO COLD ROOMS

The Æolipyle attached to a furnace, hot water or steam heater, will heat every part of the house, including that room which you have never been able to heat.

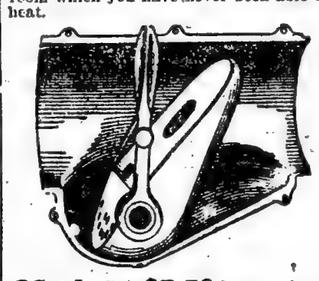

COAL at $7.50 per ton

If we should offer to sell you coal at $7.50 when you know that the selling price is $10 and upward we would secure your trade. Yet that is practically what we are doing. The Æolipyle will make three-quarters of a ton of coal produce better results than a ton without it.

SOFT COAL.

We guarantee that soft coal can be burned satisfactorily in hot water heaters, house furnaces or boilers by using the Æolipyle.

OWNERS OF LARGE BUILDINGS

will find the Æolipyle a coal saver, will be able to keep an even temperature with a great saving of labor, as one stoker can care for as many fires as five without it.

TENANTS.

Tenants can have the Æolipyle attached, save 25 per cent. in coal, and take the Æolipyle with them on removal.

APPLICATION

The ÆOLIPYLE is applied at smoke collar of the furnace, or within six inches thereof, thus giving the results we claim for it.

COST OF THE ÆOLIPYLE

The price of the ÆOLIPYLE is $15 for 7 inch and upward for larger diameter of smoke-pipe. It is merely nominal. The Æolipyle is indestructible, and will last as long as a furnace.

The above prices include attaching the Æolipyle to your heater anywhere in Greater New York or vicinity.

WOMEN WANT THE JOB OF BOARDING LINERS

For the Six New Positions One Hundred and Fifty Have Applied.

Ex-Trapeze Performer and a Tramp Steamship Stewardess Among Those Who Wish to be Treasury Inspectors.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams has not yet selected the six women boarding officers whom the Treasury Department has authorized him to appoint, but he has 150 applications on file, the majority of the women having applied to him personally yesterday.

The appointment of women as special boarding officers is an experiment which the Treasury Department is going to try with a view to checking the traffic in girls by which, the department has evidence to show, the young victims are induced under one pretense or another to come to this country, and are here compelled to lead immoral lives. Revelations recently made in a series of raids on disorderly resorts in Philadelphia brought to light the fact that most of the girls are brought over in the first and second cabins, where they escape the rigorous examination to which the steerage passengers are subjected. The women boarding officers will therefore confine their examinations to girls who arrive as first or second cabin passengers and whom the women inspectors may think to have been enticed here by the so-called "Vice Syndicate."

It was first proposed to make the appointments from the civil service list, but none of the women eligible was inclined to accept the position. Notwithstanding the fact that those appointed will have to climb ships' ladders as a part of their duty, a large number have declared their willingness to do that and to wear any sort of uniform that may be decided upon for the stipulated salary of $1,200 a year.

The most difficult part of the duty will be to board the incoming liners from the revenue cutter. Sometimes when big steamships like the Celtic or the Kronprinz Wilhelm come in high out of water on account of small cargo it is necessary to lash two fifteen-foot ladders to reach the liner's deck from the cutter. In rough weather it is a ticklish undertaking even for the regular boarding officers, and they are looking forward with interest to the first day that the women go down the bay on the revenue cutter to board a liner.

One woman who applied for the job yesterday urged as a special qualification that she formerly had been a trapeze performer in a circus. Another applicant had been a stewardess on tramp steamships for fifteen years and had traveled all around the world.

"Climbing up a ship's side is nothing to me," she said. "I can skin up to the mast-head in a jiffy. I've done it lots of times."

The question of clothes is another matter which bothers the applicants, and they invariably ask what sort of a uniform they will be obliged to wear. Most of them favor bloomers, as the problem of handling two or three petticoats in a ten-knot breeze on a perpendicular ladder, and before an interested audience, is one which nearly all of them hesitate to confront. Some of them indulge in the hope that the steamship Captains will lower a boatswain's chair for them.

The opinion among most of the immigration officials seems to be that the women who can go down in the revenue cutter at all hours of the day or night, and can clamber up the ship's ladder without embarrassment, will not have the proper mental and moral qualifications rightly to perform their otherwise delicate duties.

DREAD ARTS OF HERRMANN.

How He Exercised Them Upon a Theatrical Manager's Wife in Order to Bury Her Alive.

Magical arts, perhaps inherited, perhaps imbibed from a press agent, were responsible for the troubles of a man who described himself as Lawson Herrmann, a magician and nephew of a deceased entertainer of the same family name, who was released under parole in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He was charged by Joseph Sohl, manager of the Opera House at Passaic, N. J., with having made a prisoner of Mrs. Sohl through hypnotic influence.

Herrmann, whose appearance indicated that he belonged to the theatrical calling, protested that he meant no harm and that he simply intended to bury his alleged victim alive for the edification of the patrons of Huber's Museum, in East Fourteenth Street. He assured Magistrate Mayo that at the end of a week the woman would be exhumed and be able to immediately resume her functions among the living.

Mrs. Sohl was not in court, but it was said that she had been rescued from her impending fate and would appear to-day, when her sadly shaken nervous organism had resumed its sway.

Sohl was corroborated in a measure by Policeman Kidney of the court squad, who arrested Herrmann at his apartments, at 207 East Fourteenth Street, on Friday. The policeman testified that when he called, armed with his warrant and accompanied by Sohl and two female relatives, he found the manager's wife laid out, apparently in a stupor. She spoke, however, after Herrmann had performed some strange manipulations.

"But there didn't seem to be much the matter with her," said the practical policeman. "I guess Herrmann had been doctoring her."

Herrmann insisted that the woman was in his pay at $10 a week, but professed to be able to hypnotize people at a distance. Then Sohl said that his wife had been talking daily to Herrmann over his house telephone since she first met him while he was playing a week's engagement in Passaic a month ago.

"That telephone comes out to-day," he added.

CHILD'S FALL TO DEATH.

Tried to Hang Her Doll's Clothes on a Line Outside the Window.

All day long yesterday Mrs. Marguerite Fitzgerald, who lived with her husband and daughter Julia, four years old, on the fourth floor of the tenement at 248 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, washed the family clothing. By her side in the kitchen little Julia washed her doll's clothing and dried it on a little line stretched between the legs of the kitchen table.

About 6 o'clock Mrs. Fitzgerald's task was over, and after hanging the garments on the line that ran from the kitchen window to a pole in the yard, she turned to get supper ready for her husband.

"I want to hang my wash on the line, too," cried Julia. Her mother had often hung the doll's wash on the line to please the child.

"Not to-night, baby," replied the mother, for she was in a hurry.

While Mrs. Fitzgerald's back was turned Julia opened the window, reached out for the line, and pitched headlong to the yard. She died before an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital reached the house.

STURGIS PRAISES FIREMEN.

Their Bravery at Recent Dangerous Fires Commended.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis has issued a circular officially recognizing and commending the conduct of the uniformed force at "a number of fires of unusual magnitude and importance, the greater part of which," the circular says, "were compressed into a short period of time."

The circular mentions specifically the fire of Nov. 10 on the Manhattan pier of the Williamsburg Bridge, the fire of Dec. 24 at the pier of the Ocean Steamship Company on the North River, and the fires at Houston and Allen Streets, Jan 12; at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, Jan. 16; at 394-396 Bowery, Jan. 15; those in Madison Street and Mott Street, both Jan. 19, and in Grand Street Jan. 20.

The city, says the circular, has reason to be proud of its uniformed force of firemen, whose bravery as well as the cool judgment of the officers the Commissioner praises. The order is signed by Secretary Leary and countersigned by Acting Chief Purroy.

WOMAN'S HARD TUSSLE

Two Negroes Assault and Rob a Man and His Wife.

NO POLICEMAN WAS IN SIGHT

Crowd Watches Hallway and Sidewalk Struggle—Truck Driver Arrested for Aiding One of the Negroes to Escape.

A bold assault and robbery was committed yesterday afternoon in a hallway at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, in which John Bannaer and his wife of 306 West Twenty-sixth Street were the victims. Mrs. Bannaer fought bravely with one of the two assailants for five minutes until her husband came to her aid.

They would have held him but for the alleged interference of a truck driver and the fact that no policeman appeared for fifteen minutes after the trouble started. Finally a policeman was found on Sixth Avenue, and he arrested the truck driver. About three hundred people were attracted to the scene, the trouble having started in the hallway and then continued out on the sidewalk. Both of the assailants, who were negroes, escaped.

About 3 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Bannaer went to 151 West Twenty-fourth Street to look up a reference for a servant. The place where they made inquiry is over a saloon at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue. The entrance is on Twenty-fourth Street, and there is a door leading from the hallway into the saloon. When they left the building Mrs. Bannaer went first, her husband staying behind for a moment to converse with the people he had been visiting. As Bannaer reached the foot of the stairs, Mrs. Bannaer having passed out through the doorway, he was pounced upon by two negroes. One pinned him against the wall, while the other unscrewed a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond stud from his shirt front. Bannaer shouted for help, and at the same time fought desperately with his assailants. The man who got the pin rushed out on the sidewalk while Bannaer was grappling with the other.

Mrs. Bannaer had heard her husband's cry and was starting for the hallway when she saw the negro run out. She threw her arms around him and held the man. He struggled, and both fell to the ground, but the woman still held on. In the meantime Bannaer was badly beaten by the other man, who knocked him down and then escaped, going through the door into the saloon, according to Mr. Bannaer. The latter then went into the street and found that his wife was being beaten by the other negro, the one he says took the pin.

Bannaer grappled with the man also, and together they held him. Both had been shouting for help, and a crowd gathered.

"Where are the police?" some one shouted.

Men and boys ran in all directions, but not a policeman was in sight. The struggle was getting bitter, but the Bannaers were holding their prisoner, when Mr. Bannaer alleged that a truck driver, who said he was Arthur Wright, twenty-five years old, of 226 Seventh Avenue, went to the negro's rescue. It is alleged that he struck Bannaer several times with his fist. The negro got free and made his escape.

Another truckman, who had witnessed the interference of Wright, jumped from his truck and grabbed Wright, holding him until the arrival of Policeman Craven of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who had been summoned to the scene of trouble by a passerby. When Craven arrived it was just fifteen minutes after the trouble started. The trouble was not near Craven's post, but he was the first man who could be found.

Craven immediately placed Wright under arrest and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Bannaer preferred a charge of assault against him.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bannaer were badly used up, and they were very indignant over what they termed "the scarcity of police." Mr. Bannaer said that he was paying taxes for police protection, and when he wanted a policeman he was nowhere to be found.

Seventh Avenue divides the West Thirtieth and West Twentieth Street Station Precincts at that point. Two policemen should have been on post on Seventh Avenue at that time, but they also tour east and west, respectively, for half a block on the side streets. Three detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station have been put on the case.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE SCHEDULE

List of Places Where Examinations Are to be Held Next June Announced.

The annual catalogue of the College Entrance Examination Board was published yesterday. It includes general information in regard to the examinations and also a list of places where examinations are to be held next June for prospective candidates for admission to college. The June examinations will be held in eighty-six places, in the United States, Europe, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. The list as announced is as follows:

Alabama—Mobile.
California—Belmont and San Mateo.
Colorado—Denver and Pueblo.
Connecticut—Hartford, Lakeville, New Haven, Pomfret Centre, and Stamford.
Delaware—Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Washington.
England—London.
Florida—Jacksonville.
France—Paris.
Georgia—Atlanta and Savannah.
Germany—Dresden and Strasburg.
Hawaii—Honolulu.
Illinois—Chicago.
Indiana—Fort Wayne and Indianapolis.
Iowa—Dubuque and Sioux City.
Kentucky—Louisville.
Maine—Bangor and Portland.
Maryland—Baltimore and Port Deposit.
Massachusetts—Boston, Fall River, Great Barrington, South Hadley, and Springfield.
Michigan—Detroit.
Minnesota—Duluth and St. Paul.
Missouri—Kansas City and St. Louis.
New Hampshire—Concord and Exeter.
New Jersey—Asbury Park, Jersey City, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, and Trenton.
New York—Albany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira, Geneva, Ithaca, New York, Ossining, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Utica.
Ohio—Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Youngstown.
Oregon—Portland.
Pennsylvania—Allegheny, Erie, Bethlehem, Lancaster, Reading, Wilkesbarre, and Williamsport.
Porto Rico—Ponce and San Juan.
Rhode Island—Providence.
Tennessee—Chattanooga and Memphis.
Texas—Houston.
Vermont—Burlington and Saxon's River.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee.

HOBOKEN STUDENTS CLASH.

Stevens Institute Professors Stop a Sophomore-Freshman Fight.

There was a lively half hour among the students of Stevens Institute on the campus in Hoboken yesterday. The freshmen heard that the sophomores were to have a dinner and determined to stop it. They waylaid some of the sophomores and bound them with ropes, intending to remove them all later to a place of concealment.

The sophomores in the institute came to the rescue of their comrades, but were borne down by numbers, and, retreating to the college, returned armed with heavy canes, with which for a time they beat back the freshmen. The latter attacked them from the rear, when Profs. Reisenberger and MacCord appeared and put an end to the fight. The students had their clothing torn, and several of them were cut and bruised.

Cigarettes May Have Killed Him.

Morris Goodwin, forty-two years old, of 485 Grove Street, Jersey City, fell unconscious in Fourth Street on Friday night. He was carried into the home of Bernard Miller, but died before medical aid could be summoned. County Physician Charles B. Converse attributed his death to heart disease, but Dr. C. D. Hill of 102 Grand Street, who had previously attended Goodwin, said his death was hastened by excessive cigarette smoking.

Georgia University Alumni Dine.

The annual dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the University of Georgia was given last night at the Royalton, 44 West Forty-fourth Street. The guests of honor were Chancellor Walter B. Hill and George Foster Peabody. Mr. Peabody gave promise of extensive financial support to the plans for enlarging the institution.

Oriental Rugs.

Final Sale Previous to Inventory.

Special inducements offered in all sizes and qualities.

These are especially mentioned:—

Lot 1.
200 Guenje and Mousoul Rugs,
$15 & $18.50.

Lot 2.
150 Antique Kurdistan and Iran Rugs,
$25.00.

Lot 3.
200 Fine Daghestan and Kazak Rugs,
$30.00.

All of above are exceptional values.

⅓ less than usual prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COMFORT—COLOR—GRACE

It is easy enough to make one's home artistic now. Here are the essentials.

COMFORT—Suites and Couches in leather, tapestries, etc.; comfortable Sofas with rich coverings; Chairs and Arm Chairs—veritable "Fountains of Youth" for all who dip into them.

COLOR—The different woods with their grainings, stains, inlays, and paintings, run the whole gamut, from the soberest to the gayest tones—superb backgrounds from our boundless fields of upholsteries and hangings.

GRACE—Designs showing the finest lines of Greece, of Gothic, of the Renaissance—perfection for every room in the house, and mid-winter reductions cut even factory prices, so

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BAKER CAUGHT IN BRAZIL.

Fugitive Jewelry Salesman to be Extradited to Face $18,000 Absconding Charge.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city received cable advices from its representative in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, informing it of the arrest in that city on Jan. 22 of Frederick L. Baker, one of the best known salesmen of jewelry in this country.

Baker absconded from Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 3, taking with him $18,000 worth of watches and watch cases, the property of the Non-Retailing Company of Lancaster, Penn., by which concern he was employed. His arrest occurred on the arrival at Rio of the Lamport & Holt steamship Byron, on which he took passage under an assumed name when she sailed from this city Jan. 5.

On Jan. 3 the Non-Retailing Company, wholesale dealer in watches, watch cases, works, and chains received a dispatch from Baker to the effect that he was on his way from Detroit to Lancaster to make his yearly settlement. It was about that time he disappeared with all the stock he carried.

The Pinkertons were not advised of Baker's flight until Jan. 9, when President O. G. Fessenden of the Jewelers' Protective Union asked them to locate him. The Pinkerton people began their search at Detroit and found that Baker had left that city on Jan. 3. He was traced to this city, where he was found to have arrived on Jan. 4 over the West Shore Railroad.

Upon his arrival in this city Baker hired an expressman on the street and had his trunks taken to the Mansion House in Brooklyn. Though he was exceedingly well dressed he mounted the driver's seat and affected the airs of a countryman, expressed his astonishment at the tall buildings, and asked the driver the name of the Brooklyn Bridge. These circumstances all helped the Pinkertons in their search. After they had traced him to the Brooklyn hostelry, where he registered as John Barclay, they had no difficulty tracing his further movements. Negotiations to have Baker extradited are pending, and a Pinkerton detective will leave for Brazil within a few days to bring him back to this country.

Prior to 1901 Baker had been for years a traveling salesman for Hayden W. Wheeler & Co. of this city. They found his accounts were irregular and had him arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He was released on these charges on bail at Detroit and is also a fugitive from that city. He lived for a number of years in Newark, and was known to the jewelry trade throughout the United States.

RAVED AT THE MAYOR.

Demented Man Ejected from the City Hall—Struggle with Eight Policemen Afterward.

A demented man rushed up the steps of the City Hall yesterday and shouted that he was going to kill Mayor Low. His actions attracted a crowd, and he was put out of the building. Then he declaimed in City Hall Park that Emperor William and Mayor Low had formed a partnership that he was going to break by an assassination. Another crowd gathered, and for five minutes the man was master of the situation, as he held up a large piece of iron and threatened any one who came near him.

Confidential Clerk Matthew Doblin, who succeeded in getting the man out of City Hall, telephoned to the police station in the building. A policeman came out and the man became quiet for a few minutes. In front of the Sergeant's desk he shouted:

"I'm Hugo Bernheimer, and I was born in 1829. How old am I? Figure it up yourself."

The man then began to handle the piece of iron and the reserve squad surrounded him. Eight policemen put the man in a patrol wagon after a hard struggle.

A constant Cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in DR. D JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow, on the Second Floor,

First Spring Importations of

Hand-made French Waists

comprising large assortments of exclusive styles of the following materials

Linons, Batistes, Irish, Natural, Butcher and Handspun Linens, Beige, Crash, Silk Mull, Crystalline, French Glace Silk and Crepe de Chines.

ANOTHER COLLECTION OF WOMEN'S

Tailor-made Walking Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Camel's Hair Cheviots, Blouse Coat, pleated and new cape effect, trimmed with stitched taffeta silk, entire suit silk lined, $29.50
Real value $42.00

Women's House Gowns

of Cashmere, Real value $6.50 $4.25
of Challies and Albatross, Real value $9.50 and 12.50 $7.50, 9.25
of China Silks, handsomely trimmed, Real value $16.00 $10.95

Special Reduction of Prices in their

Cloak Departments

Tailored silk lined, Cloth Coats, $5.85, 8.00, 10.00, 12.75
Imported Golf & Traveling Capes, $6.50, 9.75
English Rain Coats, $12.50, 15.00

Fur Garments

Persian Lamb Coats, $85.00, 115.00
Alaska Sealskin Coats, London Dye, $185.00
Cloth Capes, lined with gray and white squirrel, $19.50

With the remainder of their

Imported Street and Evening Garments,
Fur and Fur-lined Coats,
Neck Pieces and Muffs
At Corresponding Prices

Cotton Dress Fabrics

At Exceptional Prices

4500 Yds. PANAMA AND JAVA LINEN CRASH, 36 inches wide, 18c
7000 Yds. SILK MOUSSELINES with embroidered designs, in all the popular colors, also white and black, 23c

Formerly 50c yd.

Silk Departments

A Special Purchase of

5500 Yds. PRINTED PEAU DE GANT, SATIN LIBERTY AND SATIN FINISH FOULARDS in new designs and choice colors, Also 24 INCH PEAU DE CYGNE with self-colored dots, in the most desirable shades for evening wear, 59c
Value $1.00 a yard.

Another Important Offering of

French Corsets

Paris Hand-made, straight front, of gray and white coutil, Value $1.75 98c
of White Coutil and Black Sateen, Value $2.75, 3.50 & 4.25 $1.69
of White Coutil and Black Sateen, with genuine whalebone, trimmed with lace and ribbon, Value $5.75, 6.50 & 7.75 $1.95

Annual January Sale

of

Infants' and Children's Wear

IMPORTED HAND-MADE GUIMPES, sizes 1 to 8 years, 65, 79, 93c
SHORT DRESSES, sizes 6 months to 2 years, 35, 59, 95c
NURSES' AND MAIDS' APRONS, 19, 25, 37c

The Remainder of

Girls' & Winter Apparel & Misses'

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $6.50 $3.75
MISSES' JACKETS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $12.00 $6.95
MISSES' SUITS, New Spring Model, 14 to 18 yrs., $19.75
MISSES' PALETOTS, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $18.00 to 23.00 $11.95, 13.95
GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, 6 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $9.50 to 12.90 $4.95, 7.50

Special Values in Lace

Curtains & Stores Bonne Femme

TAMBOUR MUSLIN CURTAINS, Pr. $1.95, 2.25, 2.75
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, Pr. $1.95, 2.50, 3.00
RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, Value $6.50 to 9.50 Pr. $4.85, 6.50, 7.50
STORES BONNE FEMME, Value $12.50, 19.50 & 28.50 Each $7.50, 10.75, 19.75

West Twenty-third Street

CHARLES T. YERKES SAILS.

The Traction Financier Suddenly Decides to Go to London.

Charles T. Yerkes sailed for London yesterday on the Cunarder Lucania. His decision to sail was made suddenly and his name did not appear on the passenger list.

"I am going abroad on a little business about which I would rather not say anything just now," he said. Mrs. Yerkes will join him in London in a month.

The Lucania was scheduled to sail at 1 o'clock, but on account of the failure of the Australian mail to arrive on time she was delayed an hour. The 252 bags left San Francisco four days ago and arrived in Chicago on time, but storms caused delays between Chicago and this city. The mail train reached the Grand Central Station at 12:40, and it was 1:30 P. M. before the first wagon arrived at the Cunard pier.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Inventory week with us means giving the best values of the business year in every department.

WASH GOODS; SPECIALS.

We are daily receiving novelties which are offered at very low prices.

Among the favorites are Mercerized Canvas Waistings, at 49c. and 55c. yard
Silk and Linen Pongee, in a great variety of patterns and colorings; special price, 39c. yard
Oxford Shirtings, absolutely fast colors, 18c. yard
Fine Printed Madras, 28c. yard
Fine English Pique, in spots and stripes, 12½c. yard

Remnant Sale of Silks, Dress Goods, &c.

All cut lengths Silks, Velvets, Woollen Dress Goods and Wash Fabrics, suitable for children's dresses, ladies' waists and skirt lengths, will be closed out at less than half price.

Fine New Embroideries Cheaper Than Ever.

Notwithstanding the great advance in the cost of embroideries, we still offer big values and invite special attention to the [illegible] showing at 5c., 10c., 12½c. and [illegible]
Fast edges and firm cloth.
Also a large and beautiful collection of matched patterns at very low prices for fine goods.

WHITE GOODS.

2 cases English Long Cloth; piece of 12 yards, $1.50; value $1.75.

PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS AND INQUIRIES BY MAIL.

Entrances on Three Thoroughfares.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

C. C. SHAYNE

offers a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable Furs, up to date styles, elegantly finished, with the firm name on, carrying the guarantee of reliability, at the following very great reductions:—

Squirrel, Fox, Thibet, Bear ..... 20% discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Marten ..... 15% "
Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay Sables ..... 20% "
Royal Ermine, Mink, Persian Lamb and Sealskin Jackets and Coats, plain and trimmed ..... 10 % "
Capes of Mink, Alaska Sable, Persian Lamb, Otter ..... 33⅓% "
Men's fur-lined Overcoats, large assortment, from $85, $125, $150, $200, $300 up ..... 15% "
Automobile Coats from $50 to $90 ..... 20% "
Women's fur-lined Circulars ..... 25% "
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, large assortment ..... 25% "

The leading styles in Sealskin, Persian Lamb, and Siberian Squirrel jackets, coats, wraps, newmarkets, paletots, &c.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, some as low as $100, $125, $150, $250, all grades up to $1,500. Extra large sizes, many new shapes. Neck pieces, scarfs, mantles, capes, victorines, at corresponding prices.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS, $50, $65, $75, $90, $125, $165, $185, $225, $250, $300, $325. Neck pieces, leading styles, at corresponding prices. All Sales subject to 20 per cent. discount; take your pencil and figure the discount.

NOTE—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian or Hudson Bay Sable or Mink, only the genuine natural skins, which wear for years. Ladies who have purchased blended Sables or Mink elsewhere complain they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time, and for that reason I will not sell them. I import Russian Sables, undressed, duty free; they are dressed here better than in any other country.
I was awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair for garments of Russian Sable, Mink, Ermine, Otter, Sealskin, Persian Lamb and for pelts dressed ready for use, all kinds, against the world's competition.
Purchasing fur skins in the leading markets of the world, with the advantages which capital and long experience afford, manufacturing on my own premises, I can successfully compete with any other reliable house in the world. Our styles are better, and better fitting and more elegantly finished than those produced abroad; there is no need of ladies buying in Europe when they can do better at home, and now that I am anxious to dispose of my manufactured furs before commencing to build on my 41st St. property, I am offering unusual inducements in genuine furs which I can recommend, except Fox and Chinchilla, both of which are fashionable and beautiful, but not recommended for service.

Exceptional bargains in odd Rusisan and Hudson Bay Sable Muffs and Neck Pieces, also odd sizes in Persian Lamb and Sealskin Coats, which have been used as model garments.

Over $350,000 worth of manufactured furs to select from, which cannot be duplicated next season at the prices I am now selling, and were it not, as already stated, that I want to use the money for building purposes, instead of paying interest and carrying the goods over to another season, I would not sell at the low prices now offered.

NOTE—All sales strictly for cash; no goods sent on approval.

C. C. SHAYNE,
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT,
41st and 42d Sts., Bet. B'way and 6th Ave.
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MONDAY, JANUARY 26.

Fine Costumes

Black Net, Crepe de Chine, Chiffon, Silk and Broadcloth,

$85.00 and $125.00

Short Walking Suits

in mixtures and plain materials,

$15.00

Trimmed Dress Waists

Black and Colors,
Louisine and Crepe de Chine,

$12.50.

Broadway & 19th Street.

WOMAN MISSING 19 YEARS.

G. H. Smythe, a lawyer, is endeavoring to locate Miss Margaret Murray, who has $1,631.29 to her credit in the Provident Institution for Savings, Jersey City. She was employed as a servant by a family living in Bayonne in 1884. She had been employed previously by Mrs. Joseph D. Gopsill of 140 Mercer Street, Jersey City, with whom she left her bankbook.

She was last seen by Mrs. [illegible] Good Friday, 1884, and left Mrs. [illegible] house to return to Bayonne. Since [illegible] she has not been heard from. [illegible] Smythe believes she is dead, and is [illegible] on behalf of the presumptive heirs. [illegible] has not been able thus far to find any [illegible] of Miss Murray's death.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
January 25, 1903.

TEXT OF CANAL TREATY

Colombia's Sovereignty to Remain Absolutely Intact.

Free Ports to be Established at Terminals—United States to Supply Drainage Systems for Panama and Colon—Two Countries Will Jointly Repel Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate late this afternoon held a brief executive session and voted to make public the Panama canal treaty. The letetrs of transmittal of the President and Secretary were brief and formal and contained no recommendations. Article 1 of the treaty is as follows:

"The Government of Colombia authorizes the new Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties, and concessions, as well as the Panama Railroad and all the shares or part of the shares of that company, but the public lands situated outside of the zone hereinafter specified, now corresponding to the concessions to both said enterprises, shall revert to the Republic of Colombia, except any property now owned by or in the possession of the said companies, within Panama or Colon, or the ports and terminals thereof.

"But it is understood that Colombia reserves all its rights to the special shares in the capital of the new Panama Canal Company, to which reference is made in Article 4 of the contract of Dec. 10, 1890, which shares shall be paid their full nominal value at least, but as such right of Colombia exists solely in its character of stockholder in said company, no obligation under this provision is imposed upon or assumed by the United States.

"The railrad company (and the United States as owner of the enterprise) shall be free from the obligations imposed by the railroad concession, excepting as to the payment at maturity by the railroad company of the outstanding bonds issued by said railroad company."

Article II. relates to the concession for constructing the canal and the rights of this Government to the property for 100 years with the privilege of having the lease perpetually renewed.

Article III. grants to the United States a zone of territory ten kilometers (about six miles) wide, "including therein the necessary auxiliary canals not exceeding in any case 15 miles from the main canal and other works, together with ten fathoms of water in the Bay of Limon in extension of the canal, and at least three marine miles from mean low water mark from each terminus of the canal into the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, respectively. So far as necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal, the United States shall have the use and occupation of the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Terreo, Naos, Culebra, and Flamenco, but the same shall not be construed as being within the zone herein defined nor governed by the special provisions applicable to the same.

"This grant shall in no manner invalidate the titles or rights of private land holders in the said zone of territory, nor shall it interfere with the rights of way over the public roads of the department; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish, impair, or restrict the rights elsewhere herein granted to the United States.

"This grant shall not include the Cities of Panama and Colon, except so far as lands and other property therein are now owned by or in possession of the said canal company or the said railroad company, but all the stipulations contained in Article 35 of the treaty of 1846-48 between the contracting parties shall continue and apply in full force to the Cities of Panama and Colon and to the accessory community lands and other property within the said zone and the territory thereon shall be neutral territory, and the United States shall continue to guarantee the neutrality thereof and the sovereignty of Colombia thereover, in conformity with the abovementioned Article 35 of said treaty.

"In furtherance of this last provision there shall be created a joint commission by the Governments of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce sanitary and police regulations.

"Article IV.—The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised.

"The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent, and to promote, develop, and maintain their prosperity and independence.

FREE PORTS AT TERMINALS.

"Article V.—The Republic of Colombia authorizes the United States to construct and maintain at each entrance and terminus of the proposed canal a port for vessels using the same, with suitable lighthouses and other aids to navigation, and the United States is authorized to use and occupy within the limits of the zone fixed by this convention such parts of the coastline and of the lands and islands adjacent thereto as are necessary for this purpose, including the construction and maintenance of breakwaters, dikes, jetties, embankments, coaling stations, docks, and other appropriate works, and the United States undertakes the construction and maintenance of such works, and will bear all the expense thereof. The ports when established are declared free, and their demarkations shall be clearly and definitely defined.

"To give effect to this article the United States will give special attention and care to the maintenance of works for drainage, sanitary, and healthful purposes along the line of the canal and its dependencies, in order to prevent the invasion of epidemics or of securing their prompt suppression should they appear. With this end in view the United States will organize hospitals along the line of the canal, will suitably supply or cause to be supplied the towns of Panama and Colon with necessary aqueducts and drainage works, in order to prevent their becoming centres of infection on account of their proximity to the canal.

"The Government of Colombia will secure for the United States or its nominees the lands and rights that may be required in the towns of Panama and Colon to effect the improvements above referred to, and the Government of the United States or its nominees shall be authorized to impose and collect equitable water rates during fifty years for the service rendered; but on the expiration of said term the use of the water shall be free for the inhabitants of Panama and Colon, except to the extent that may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of said water system, including reservoirs, aqueducts, hydrants, supply service, drainage, and other works.

"Article VI.—The Republic of Colombia agrees that it will not cede or lease to any foreign Government any of its islands or harbors within or adjacent to the Bay of Panama nor on the Atlantic coast of Colombia between the Atrato River and the western boundary of the Department of Panama, for the purpose of establishing fortifications, naval or coaling stations, military posts, docks, or other works that might interfere with the construction, maintenance, operation, protection, safety, and free use of the canal and auxiliary works.

"In order to enable Colombia to comply with this stipulation the Government of the United States agrees to give Colombia the material support that may be required in order to prevent the occupation of said islands and ports, guaranteeing there the sovereignty, independence, and integrity of Colombia.

"Article VII.—The Republic of Colombia declares in the foregoing grant the right, without obstacle, cost, or impediments, to such control, consumption, and general utilization in any manner found necessary by the United States to the exercise by it of the grants to and rights conferred upon it by this treaty, the waters of the Chagres River, and other streams, lakes, and lagoons; of all non-navigable waters, natural and artificial, and also to navigate all rivers, streams, lakes, and other navigable waterways within the jurisdiction and under the dominion of the Republic of Colombia, in the Department of Panama, within or without said zone, as may be necessary or desirable for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal and its auxiliary canals and other works, and without tolls or charges of any kind, and to raise and lower the levels of the waters, and to deflect them, and to impound any such waters, and to overflow any lands necessary for the due exercise of such grants and rights to the United States, and to rectify, construct, and improve the navigation of any such rivers, streams, lakes, and lagoons at the sole cost of the United States, but any such waterways so made by the United States may be used by citizens of Colombia free of tolls or other charges. And the United States shall have the right to use without cost any water, stone, clay, earth, or other mineral belonging to Colombia on the public domain that may be needed by it.

"All damages caused to private land owners by inundation or by the deviation of water courses, or in other ways, arising out of the construction or operation of the canal, shall in each case be appraised and settled by a joint commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and Colombia, but the cost of the indemnities so agreed upon shall be borne solely by the United States."

Artile VIII. declares Panama and Colon free ports for vessels and goods destined for transmission through the canal, but reserves the right to Colombia to establish custom houses for the collection of duties on goods going to other portions of her territory.

Article IX. provides that no charges of any character shall be imposed upon any persons connected with the construction and operation of the canal or on any vessels, tools, &c., used in such construction.

Article X. provides for the use of telegraph and telephone facilities.

Article XI. permits immigrants of all nationalities to work on the canal.

Article XII. allows the United States to import free of duty all material necessary in the construction of the canal.

THE POLICE REGULATIONS.

"Article XIII.—The United States shall have authority to protect and make secure the canal as well as railways and other auxiliary works and dependencies, and to preserve order and discipline among the laborers and other persons who may congregate in that region, and to make and enforce such police and sanitary regulations as it may deem necessary to preserve order and public health thereon; and to protect navigation and commerce through and over said canal, railroads and other works and dependencies from interruption or damage.

"I. The Republic of Colombia may establish judicial tribunals within said zone for the determination, according to its laws and judicial procedure, of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned. Such judicial tribunal or tribunals so established by the Republic of Colombia shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the Republic of Colombia, or between citizens of the Republic of Columbia and citizens of any foreign nation other than the United States.

"II. Subject to the general sovereignty of Colombia over said zone, the United States may establish judicial tribunals thereon, which shall have jurisdiction of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned to be determined according to the laws and judicial procedure of the United States.

"Such judicial tribunal or tribunals so established by the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the United States, and between citizens of the United States and citizens of any foreign nation other than the Republic of Colombia, and of all controversies over the construction, maintenance, or operation of the canal, railway, and other properties and works.

"III. The United States and Colombia engage jointly to establish and maintain upon said zone judicial tribunals having civil, criminal, and admiralty jurisdiction, and to be composed of the jurists appointed by the Governments of the United States and Colombia in a manner hereafter to be agreed upon between said Governments, and which tribunal shall have jurisdiction of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned, and of all crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors committed within such zone, and of all cases arising in admiralty, according to such laws and procedure as shall be hereafter agreed upon and declared by the two Governments.

"Such joint judicial tribunal shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the United States and citizens of Colombia and between citizens of nations other than Colombia or the United States, and also of all crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors committed within said zone, and of all questions of admiralty arising therein.

"IV. The two Government hereafter, and from time to time as occasion arises, shall agree upon and establish the laws and procedures which shall govern such joint judicial tribunal and which shall be applicable to the persons and cases over which such tribunal shall have jurisdiction, and also shall likewise create the requisite officers and employes of such court and establish their powers and duties, and, further, shall make adequate provision by like agreement for the pursuit, capture, imprisonment, detention, and delivery within said zone of persons charged with the commitment of crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors, without said zone, and for the pursuit, capture, imprisonment, detention, and delivery without said zone of persons charged with the commitment of crimes, felonies, and misdemeanors within said zone.

CONDEMNATION OF LAND.

"Article XIV.—The works of the canal, the railways, and their auxiliaries are declared of public utility, and in consequence all areas of land and water necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal and the other specified works may be expropriated in conformity with the laws of Colombia, except that the indemnity shall be conclusively determined without appeal, by a joint commission appointed by the Governments of Colombia and the United States.

"The indemnities awarded by the commission for such expropriation shall be borne by the United States, but the appraisal of said lands and the assessment of damages shall be based upon their value before the commencement of the work upon the canal.

"Article XV.—The Republic of Colombia grants to the United States the use of all the ports of the republic open to commerce as places of refuge for any vessels employed in the canal enterprise, and for all vessels in distress having the right to pass through the canal and wishing to anchor in said ports. Such vessels shall be exempt from anchorage and tonnage dues on the part of Colombia.

"Article XVI.—The canal, when constructed, and the entrance thereto shall be neutral in perpetuity and shall be opened upon the terms provided for by Section 1 of Article III. of, and in conformity with all the stipulations of the treaty entered into by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on Nov. 18, 1901.

"Article XVII.—The Government of Colombia shall have the right to transport over the canal its vessels, troops, and munitions of war at all times without paying charges of any kind. This exemption is to be extended to the auxiliary railway for the transportation of persons in the service of the Republic of Colombia or of the Department of Panama, or of the police force charged with the preservation of public order outside of said zone, as well as to their baggage, munitions of war, and supplies.

"Article XVIII.—The United States shall have full power and authority to establish and enforce regulations for the use of the canal, railways, and the entering ports and auxiliary works, and to fix rates of tolls and charges thereof, subject to the limitations stated in Article XVI.

"Article XIX.—The rights and privileges granted to the United States by this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the real estate that may be acquired by the United States by reason of the transfer of any rights of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company lying outside of the said canal zone."

By Article XX. Colombia agrees to cancel or modify within four months any treaty it may have with any other country regarding any privilege or concession it may have with any third power.

Article XXI. declares all grants and concessions to the United States to be free from all anterior concessions, and should any claims arise Colombia becomes responsible for any indemnity that may be awarded.

By Article XXII. Colombia renounces all claims to earnings in the New Panama Canal Company, the Old Panama Canal Company, the Panama Railroad Company, or to Lucien N. B. Wise, and grants the same to the United States.

"Article XXIII.—If it should become necessary at any time to employ armed force for the safety or protection of the canal, or of the ships that make use of the same, or the railways or other works, the Republic of Colombia agrees to provide the forces necessary for such purposes, according to the circumstances of the case, but if the Government of Colombia cannot effectively comply with this obligation, then, with the consent of or at the request of Colombia, or of her Minister at Washington, or of the local authorities, civil or military, the United States shall employ such force as may be necessary for that sole purpose; and as soon as the necessity shall have ceased will withdraw the forces so employed. Under exceptional circumstances, however, on account of unforeseen or imminent danger to said canal, railways, and other works, or to the lives and property of the persons employed upon the canal, railways, and other works, the Government of the United States is authorized to act in the interest of their protection without the necessity of obtaining the consent beforehand of the Government of Colombia; and it shall give immediate advice of the measures adopted for the purpose stated, and as soon as sufficient Colombian forces shall arrive to attend to the indicated purpose, those of the United States shall retire.

TO BE OPENED IN FOURTEEN YEARS.

"The Government of the United States agrees to complete the construction of the preliminary works necessary, together with all the auxiliary works, in the shortest time possible; and within two years from the date of the exchange of ratification of this convention the main works of the canal proper shall be commenced, and it shall be opened to the traffic between the oceans within twelve years after such period of two years. In case, however, that any difficulties or obstacles should arise in the construction of the canal which are at present impossible to foresee, in consideration of the good faith with which the Government of the United States shall have proceeded, and the large amount of money expended so far on the works, and the nature of the difficulties which may have arisen, the Government of Colombia will prolong the terms stipulated in this article up to twelve years more for the completion of the work of the canal.

"But in case the United States should, at any time, determine to make such canal practically a sea level canal, then such period shall be extended for ten years further."

Article XXV. provides for the payment of $250,000 gold annually for the lease, beginning nine years after the date of ratification, and $10,000,000 in gold upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and adds:

"But no delay nor difference of opinion under this article shall affect or interrupt the full operation and effect of this convention in all other respects."

Article XXVI. provides that no change in the government, laws or treaties of Colombia shall affect any right of the United States without the consent of this Government.

Article XXVII.—The joint commission referred to in Articles III., VII., and XIV. shall be established as follows:

"The President of the United States shall nominate two persons and the President of Colombia shall nominate two persons, and they shall proceed to a decision, but in case of disagreement of the commission (by reason of their being equally divided in conclusion) an umpire shall be appointed by the two Governments, who shall render the decision. In the event of death, absence or incapacity of any Commissioner or umpire, or of his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act, his place shall be filled by appointment of another person in the manner above indicated. All decisions by a majority of the commission or by the umpire shall be final."

Article XXVIII. provides that the treaty shall be ratified and exchanged within eight months from the 22d day of January, 1903.

It is signed by John Hay and Thomas Herran.

THE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations Committee Cursorily Examine the Document—No Objectionable Features Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations considered the Panama Canal treaty to-day, the session of the committee continuing for two hours. Its provisions were given cursory examination, and so far as the examination went it is understood no objectionable features were found. The treaty is a long document and several days doubtless will be devoted to its careful examination.

The injunction of the Secretary will be removed and the treaty ordered printed, the committee having decided to recommend publication. This action, it is expected, will result in materially promoting the work of examining and analyzing the text of the document, as publication will bring criticism from the press and from individual citizens interested in the project that will be serviceable and lighten the labors of the members of the committee.

Canal Prospects Please Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 24.—The announcement of the signing of the treaty between the United States and Colombia providing for the completion of the Panama Canal has caused great rejoicing here.

GLENN COURT-MARTIAL ENDS.

Belief That the Major Has Been Acquitted—Accused Officer's Extended Argument.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—The arguments in the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, charged with unlawfully killing prisoners of war, were heard to-day, and the court submitted a verdict, which was believed to be an acquittal, although the finding was not announced.

Major Glenn at the opening of the proceedings read an extended argument devoted to the conditions in the Island of Samar and justification of the measures taken to end the insurrection. He quoted many war precedents and authorities on the laws of war.

Major Waltz read the argument which counsel for the defense had jointly prepared, contending that the men killed in Samar were not prisoners of war, and that they were not executed by order of Major Glenn.

Major Goodier, for the prosecution, asserted that Major Glenn was responsible for the execution of the guides. He discredited the testimony of the civilian scouts to the effect that the guides were killed while attempting to escape, and argued that Major Glenn exceeded his rights when he forced natives to act first as peace envoys and then as guides. Major Goodier also asserted that the United States was not willing to force an enemy under threat of death to do what it forbade its own officers doing under pain of death, and asserted that Major Glenn had by mistake selected men to act as guides who did not know the location of the enemy.

TO GRADUATE MIDSHIPMEN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Owing to the pressing demand for officers in the navy, the first-class at the Naval Academy will be graduted this year on Feb. 2. The usual time for graduation is in the early part of June. This year's class numbers forty-nine, and it is expected that all of them will pass the final examinations. Twenty-one States are represented in the class, and in addition there is one cadet from the District of Columbia and three from the country at large. New York has ten representatives in the class, Pennsylvania four, California, Iowa, and Texas three each, and Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi two each. Following is a list of the graduating class arranged by States:

ALABAMA—Charles C. Moses and Frank H. Sadler.
CALIFORNIA—Milton S. Davis, Martin K. Metcalf, and William E. T. Neumann.
GEORGIA—Hugh McL. Walker.
ILLINOIS—Walter S. Anderson and S. C. Loomis.
INDIANA—John S. Arwine and James D. Wilson.
IOWA—Roy W. Riden, Leo Sahm, and William W. Smythe.
KENTUCY—Charles A. Blakely.
MASSACHUSETTS—Charles Belnap.
MICHIGAN—George S. Radford and Alexander H. Van Keuran.
MINNESOTA—Webb R. Raudenbush.
MISSISSIPPI—Butler Y. Rhodes and Thomas H. Taylor.
MISSOURI—Fred H. Potet.
NEBRASKA—Ralph H. Koch.
NEW YORK—Francis J. Cleary, Henry D. Cooke, Jr., Ernest Friederick, Richard D. Gatewood, William J. Giles, Ralston S. Holmes, Austin S. Kibbee, Lamar L. Leahey, Wilbur P. Van Auken, and Thomas Ward, Jr.
NORTH DAKOTA—Paul H. Frets.
OHIO—Macgillivary Milne, Ross P. Schlabach, and Charles E. Smith.
PENNSYLVANIA—Donald R. Battles, Charles E. Brillhart, Alfred T. Brisben, and Herold R. Stark.
SOUTH CAROLINA—William Ancrum.
TEXAS—Daniel T. Ghent, Lindsay H. Lacri, and Samuel M. Robinson.
WISCONSIN—John S. Abbott.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Rufus S. Thompson.
AT LARGE—Red V. McNair, John Rodgers, and Stephen C. Rowan.

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SPRING, 1903
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN
FIGURED SATIN FOULARDS
59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00
Also
OUR FOPULAR NEW INDIA SILKS
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10,000 yards

Highest grade CORDED JAPANESE WASH SILKS just from the looms, and by far the best line ever shown in this city.

Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-Third Street.

The Volume of Dry Goods Advertising

In THE NEW YORK TIMES in the year 1902 was

GREATER than that of any other New York Morning Newspaper.

	Agate Lines.
The New York Times,	1,976,009
Second morning newspaper,	1,851,532
Third " "	1,527,295
Fourth " "	1,313,598
Fifth " "	941,463
Sixth " "	502,800
Seventh " "	371,311

The New York Times Led

Every other New York Newspaper in the volume of Financial, Book, Resort, and Legal Advertising.

NEGRO APPOINTMENT PLAN

Colored Leaders Suggest New Scheme to the President.

Would Have Approval or Rejection of Claims for Office Left with Afro-American Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A new scheme for dealing with negro patronage has been suggested to the President by two prominent colored men. One of them is Bishop Walters of New Jersey, who was one of the three negro clergymen taken to the White House by Surveyor Clarkson during the Fall campaign, as a result of which the threatened negro bolt against the Republican Party was called off. The other is William Pledger of Georgia, President of the Afro-American Council, the leading negro political organization in the country. Bishop Walters is Chairman of its Executive Committee.

The scheme is to have a central committee of negroes appointed, whose headquarters shall be in Washington. This committee is to have the final presentation of all requests to the President, and is to be recognized as the official spokesman of the colored race. The Afro-American Council is to appoint a committee of five negroes in each State. Every negro aspirant must submit his claims to this State committee, which will pass on his case and transmit its recommendations to the Supreme Committee in Washington. The Supreme Committee will then decide whether or not to present the case to the President.

This plan is to be submitted to a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, which is to be called soon. It is said this scheme has been matured through correspondence with leading negroes throughout the country.

The idea, its formulators explain, is to reduce appointments to office to a system and save the President from the trouble of dealing with every demand for office made by a negro anywhere in the country. Many of the negroes who have been here seeking office, if is said, have no standing, and have no title to recognition by the President.

Bishop Walters and Mr. Pledger are in favor of putting an end to the ex-slave pension scheme, and probably will submit a proposition to that effect to the Executive Commitee.

SULTAN OF JOLO NOT DEAD.

His Mother's Demise Caused False Report—He Will Visit the St. Louis Fair.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—The Sultan of Jolo has announced his intention to visit the St. Louis Exposition. He will be accompanied by a native retinue.

It was erroneously announced from here on Jan. 19 that the Sultan had died from cholera. It was the Sultana of Jolo, his mother, who died at that time.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Robert B. Armstrong, Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

George R. Carter, Hawaii, to be Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sargent S. Morton to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco.

Army.—Robert L. Richards, California, to be Assistant Surgeon with rank of First Lieutenant.

Navy.—Lieut. Joseph H. Rohrbacher to be Lieutenant Commander.

Postmasters.—New York—Gervas H. Kerr, Pelham Manor; Benjamin L. Ward, Cambridge; William B. Leroy, Cohoes; Charles S. Munger, Herkimer; James F. Peck, Jordan; Jutur R. Rogers, Southampton.

Horner's Furniture.

THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our stock. And not only this, but the assortments are absolutely complete as to the variety of woods and styles, and range of prices.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits—Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture—Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.

The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety in all lines to select from. Prices convincingly moderate, and in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

MABINI MAY LEAVE GUAM.

Will Not Be Permitted to Land in the Philippines Without Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt explained the status of Apolinario Mabini, the Filipino leader, who is exiled at Guam, in a letter sent to the Senate to-day. It was in reply to the resolution of Senator Hoar asking for information about the government of Guam and for the reasons why Mabini is still detained.

Documents relating to the Government and letters from the Navy and War Departments relating to the Filipino exiles are transmitted.

"By these letters the Governor of Guam is explicitly directed to release from detention all prisoners, and it is presumed that he has acted accordingly," said the President, "but to provide against the slightest chance of misapprehension he has been specifically directed that all persons found in the Island under the direction of the War Department shall be released in accordance with the Secretary of War's letter of July 18.

"In other words, the inhabitant of the Philippine Islands named Mabini, concerning whom a special inquiry is made in the resolution of the Senate, is at liberty to go on a Government transport anywhere outside of the Philippine Islands where such transports touch without taking any oath of allegiance whatsoever, and is allowed to go to any part of the world save the Philippine Islands without taking the oath of allegiance.

"He will be allowed to go on any private vessel to the Philippine Islands, but he cannot land there save on condition of complying with the act of the Philippine Commission demanding that he take the oath of allegiance. This is also a condition of the proclamation of peace and amnesty."

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Representative Padgett of Tennessee has introduced a bill to provide a more elastic bank currency.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate yesterday. It carries $36,000 increase over the amount appropriated by the House. It authorizes the payment to the widow of the late Minister to Japan, Mr. Buck, of $6,000, and to the heirs of Thomas F. Prentis, late Consul at Martinique, who was lost in the Mount Pelee disaster, $5,000.

Cuban Consular Fees Bill Passed.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The Consular Fees Bill has passed both Houses, and has been signed by President Palma, as amended in accordance with the representations of mercantile interests and of the United States Government, so as to provide a revenue of $450,000 annually, instead of $800,000.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Last Week of the White Sale
Do Not Miss
The Last Opportunities to Buy
at
White Sale Prices

It will pay to secure a year's supply. Prices are less—far less than Fine Qualities can possibly be bought, except in such a sale as this. The goods are fine, The prices very, very low.

Qualities and Prices of Muslins, Linens, Undergarments and all other goods in this great sale have made our offerings the attractions of the month. They will be remembered for many and many a day.

This Is Positively the Last Week.

Last Opportunity to Buy Ladies' Underwear At White Sale Prices

Most of last week's values repeated, and in addition the following NEW OFFERINGS:

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS—Pointed back and front—front and back each with 12 hemstitch tucks and lace and two insertings—trim'd arm holes—shirred front—value .49.. .27
No mail orders.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES—Soft, firm muslin—yoke with hemstitch ruffle and 22 H. S. tucks—splendid value at .59..... .39
No mail orders.

LADIES' DRAWERS—Cambric or Muslin—three fine tucks—wide hemstitch ruffle—value .35..... .17
No mail orders.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS—15-inch flounce, with fine tucks and 8-inch ruffle of openwork emb'y—or with four insertings, bow-knot lace and deep edge—neither of which can be elsewhere matched under $1.69..... .98
No mail orders.

LADIES' SKIRT CHEMISES—Cambric—front with four cluster tucks and three pointed lace insertings—lace and ribbon finish—value .98.... .57
No mail orders.

White Sale Values in Children's Underwear.

Drawers—three tucks—1 to 6 yrs.... 9
8 to 14 yrs.... .14
Drawers—Hemstich ruffle with Emb'y or ruffle with 2 rows lace—1 to 6 yrs..... .17
8 to 14 yrs..... .23
Skirts—Hemstich tucks and ruffles—8 to 14 years..... .39
No mail orders.

Last Opportunity to Buy Babies' Wear At White Sale Prices

Nainsook Lawn and Cambric Dresses—Yoke and Waist effects—value .69..... .44
Extra fine French Dresses—for girls and boys—low and high neck—with lace, medallions or tucks—sizes to 3 years—value 1.39 to 1.69..... .95
Babies' Lawn Christening Robe with Skirt to match—both trim'd with insettings and ruffles of Point de Paris lace—value $5.98—2 pieces for..... 3.98
Fine White All Wool Bedford Cord—full cape, with satin ribbon, silk gimp and Point Venise lace—interlined and lined with silk—value $7.98..... 4.98
Tucked and Emb'd Silk Caps—silk lined—value .69..... .39

Last Opportunity to Buy White Goods At White Sale Prices

Yard-Wide Cambrics—value .09..... 4¾
Fine Nainsooks—12 yd. piece in box—value 2.29..... 1.98
White Sale Long Cloths—12-yd. pcs.—98-cent quality..... .69
32-inch Persian Lawns—value .34..... .25
40-inch Victoria Lawns—value 8 cents. 4¾
68-inch French Organdy—value .49..... .39
30-inch Silk Mull—value .50..... .39
32-inch India Linons—value .21..... .15

Last Opportunity to Buy Housekeeping Muslins At White Sale Prices

DWIGHT ANCHOR AND UTICA

Sheets	54x90	.37
Sheets	63x90	.41
Sheets	72x90	.45
Sheets	81x90	.49
Sheets	90x90	.55
Pillow Cases	42x36	11½
Pillow Cases	45x36	12½
Pillow Cases	50x36	13½
Pillow Cases	54x36	14½

Those who know wholesale values wonder how we can sell at the prices quoted.... Never mind the "how"—buy while you can....NO MAIL ORDERS.

YARD WIDE MUSLINS
Bleached ..... 4⅞ cents
Unbleached ..... 3⅝ cents
Almost like buying gold dollars at price of a Mexican silver, for case prices are nearly twice as much as our "White Sale" prices.
On Sale
9 A. M. to 12 M.—2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
NO MAIL ORDERS.

Last Opportunity to Buy at White Sale Prices

Don't Miss Such Values as These.
Crochet Bed Spreads—full size—usually sold at .85..... .59
No Mail Orders.
Fine Honeycomb—Marseilles designs—usually 1.98..... 1.49
Balance of fine White and colored California Wool Blankets—full and three-quarter size—were 4.98 For last week..... 3.98
Several cases All Wool White Blankets—full size—worth 6.50—this week..... 4.98
About 300 pair White Cotton and Wool Mixed Blankets—for single and three-quarter beds; were 2.69..... 1.98
Full size White and Colored Cotton Blankets—extra heavy fleece..... 89
Even at advance of season reductions they could not be duplicated by the case at our price.
Soft Domet Baby-Blankets..... .34
German Linen Tickings—plain red and blue and white stripe—value .69.. .49
Strong Herringbone Ticking—value .25..... .19

Last Opportunity to Buy Linens and Towels at White Sale Prices

	Usually.	Spec.
Huck Towels—18x36	.19	.11
Turkish Towels—20x40	.15	9
Damask—24x50	.29	.19
Barber's Towels—dozen	.80	.69
Table Damasks—72 inch	.98	.69
Full Bleach—70 inch	.69	.49
All Linen Damask—60 inch	.44	.29
All Linen Fringed Sets—Cloth 8-10 dozen Napkins	2.98	1.98
All Linen H. S. Sets—Cloths—size 8-10 and 8-12—doz. 20x20 inch Napkins	5.98 and 6.98	4.98
Linen Napkins—21x21—doz.	1.75	1.29
Linen Napkins—24x24—doz.	2.98	1.98
Linen Lunch Cloths—8-4	.79	.59
Linen Lunch Cloths—8-10	.98	.69
Linen Towelling—16 inch	.8	4¾
Linen Towelling—17 & 18 inch	12½	7½
Check Glass—20 inch	.17	8¾
All Linen Roller—20 inch	.18	12½

This is positively the last "White Sale" week. Don't miss its opportunities.

Important Offering of High Class Wash Dress Fabrics

Two importers' entire accumulation of sample pieces—nearly 2,000 in all....As there are but one to five pieces of a kind, you can judge of the variety....This season's finest novelties are among them, such as:—

Pineapple Tissues, Silk Chambrays, Lace Stripe Dimities, Silk Ginghams, French Gauzes and Grenadines, Embroidered Tissues, Finest Linen Ginghams, Silk Albatross, and other exquisite goods of foreign make.

WE BOUGHT FAR BELOW VALUE—WE'LL SELL ACCORDINGLY.

At 1.19	Novelties	worth 1.75 to 2.25
At 59 cents	Novelties	worth .93
At 39 cents	Novelties	worth .59 and .69
At 24 cents	Novelties	worth .39 and .49
At 19 cents	Novelties	worth .35
At 12½ cents	Novelties	worth .24 and .29

Every piece new and perfect——"No seconds."
Only on sale in Foreign Gingham section—Basement.

500 Ladies' Cloaks at About Half Value

Right from the manufacturer, who had the surplus cloth, and gladly made these garments up to our order, at great concession in price.....Fine, stylish coats of Montagnac, Kersey and Zibeline-Cheviot—Black, Castor and Tan—the finest values we have yet offered—
At 9.50...Regular Fifteen dollar cloaks
At 7.50...Regular Fourteen dollar cloaks
At 5.50...Regular Eleven dollar cloaks
All sizes.
Fitted, Half Fitted, and Monte Carlo Stitched or Strapped.
with and without Collars and Capes—
All handsomely lined.

1,000 Smyrna Rugs

Best styles and colors—hand-knot wool fringe—5 feet long—2½ feet wide—rugs that regularly sell at $1.50..... .98

Brussels Carpet Rugs

New, handsome patterns, Oriental styles and soft color tones predominating—fit for the best room in the house—
3x4 yds—value 17.98..... 11.98
Size smaller—6x9 ft.—value 9.98..... 6.98

Dining Room Squares

Reversible Ingrain—3x2½ yards—best colors—special to-morrow..... 1.69
No Mail Orders.

Clearing Sale of Heavy Curtains

About 400 pair handsome Mercerized, Damask and Combination Tapestry in Ottoman and Armure weaves—all full length, with handsome throw-over fringe—full range of colorings—from fawn to crimson—
4.98 Curtains are now..... 2.98
Those that were $6.98 are..... 4.98

Miss Nancy Brown.

50 Visiting Cards in type as shown above (shaded Old English), Finest work, plate included—
Special Three-Day Price..... 1.98
CONDITIONS—This price is for name only, not to exceed 18 letters. Extra letters—12 cents each.
Quality of cardboard and lettering is precisely the same as that for which stationers charge $3.75 and upward.
Mail orders received up to Wednesday Eve. will be attended to.

PAINTINGS BY HOMER MARTIN.

A visit to the Clausen Galleries just now will be likely to give to any who may still be lukewarm in their admiration of the work of Homer D. Martin a chance to appreciate it better. The collection is not so full as that made last year at the Democratic Club, but these fourteen canvases are not the same, and, moreover, stand by themselves and permit impressions to add their force one to the other undisturbed by pictures from other landscapists. There are more views here which were taken during Martin's visit to France in the early eighties than landscapes from the United States. The period was one of great importance to Martin, because for the first time in his career he had a complete change of scene and was relieved of the cares that oppressed him.

The pictures of this period show the mental state of the man in their marvelous coloring. They give one a very different impression of the seascape and landscape of Normandy from that which we get in the pictures of Frenchmen in love with grays and those by their clever American pupils. At the time the plein-airists had not fought their way to recognition, with the potent aid of M. Durand-Ruel, the art dealer, and the charming gray note that is so strong in European landscape reigned supreme. So it came about that the splendid "Westchester Hills," which received so complete though tardy a recognition in Paris in 1900, was rejected by the Salon when Martin was in France. His rich coloration was too foreign for the eyes of the French painters who ruled the Salon, and thus it was that in the height of his enjoyment of his outing in Europe the much-tried painter received a mortifying blow.

Notes from the Normandy coast are seen in No. 13—a cliff to the left, a stretch of shoal at ebbtide to the right, and two lines of cloud summarily and delicately inserted in the sky above a charming touch of sea. No. 11—"Coast of France"—dated 1884, shows a lugger ashore drying her sails. Lovely tints are on sea and cloudy sky. "Off Trouville," more careful, larger, and bolder in coloring, is somewhat the same kind of picture. This is a particularly fine example of the French trip. Earlier is the "Normandy Bridge," belonging to President Alexander Humphreys of Stevens Institute, with saffron tints on the clouds and a grove on the right near the river very delightfully composed, the bridge reaching across the middle distance with its pleasant reiteration of the stone arch. A very attractive quick sketch is "Old Abandoned Mill, St. Cloud," and a little landscape full of the most attractive touches, delicately put in, but never insisted upon, is "On the Seine."

In sharp contrast to these is an early American scene, "The Mill," which has fine work in the foreground on the torrents pouring down a rock face, but otherwise might have been painted by several other National Academicians. It lacks the personal color note of Martin. On the other hand, distinctly the finest canvas present is an American scene, one of those inlets in the rocky coast near Newport, which form part of the fascination of Little Rhody for all who admire a combination of land and ocean. Here we have Martin at his highest level, painting with a mastery that leaves nothing to be desired, and giving us, not only his extraordinary work as a colorist, but his skill in expressing distance, and a test of his power as a composer. It is said to belong to Mr. William T. Evans. The sky is exquisite in its refinement; the browns of the rocky fields, the dark grays and browns of the bare and kelp-covered rocks are true, and the entire composition proves that the artist was at a high point of poetical inspiration when he wrought it.

Eleven out of the fourteen pictures are such as would be sure to grow steadily in the grace of their owners. One of the loveliest is No. 14, a pool in the Adirondacks, with tinted clouds reflected in the smooth surface of the water and a tree slanting from the right foreground into the scene. A color scheme that rivets the attention is No. 10, "Normandy Coast," with a clump of drying sails on stranded luggers in the centre of the view. Very attractive is No. 8, "Early Morning," an American landscape carried not far, showing an irregular line of Autumn-tinted trees beyond brownish fields, with a stretch of still water behind them. In No. 6, "Near Moret," we have a poetical little impression that should be compared with Corots and Daubignys to see how an American sees the views so often painted by the most eminent French landscapists.

Martin's fate of limited recognition, while at his highest point of working power, is recalled by the sad condition of Ralph A. Blakelock, who is only getting purchasers for his color pieces since he has become incapacitated by mental trouble. It is good news that the admirers of Blakelock are about to make amends for the neglect which was his unfortunate fate while he was at work. Of course Martin was a very different character, and looked at Nature from his own most philosophical, robust, yet poetical point of view. It is indeed a treat to see these paintings, some of which will return to the owners who have lent them, and the others pass by sale to private hands.

ART NOTES.

A very promising young artist of twenty-three has just died in England after beginning to be known here and abroad for his powers of design. Frank Richmond Kimbrough, born in Tennessee and for some time resident in Rhode Island, went to England in 1898 to study at Herkomer's school, in Bushey, Herts, but soon found so many commissions for book covers and illustrations among the British publishers that he left Bushey for London. He was a social favorite and died of pneumonia while staying at a country house during the Christmas holidays.

⁂

A competition for a monument to the Duke of Wellington, held in 1857, resulted in three designs taking the three prizes offered, and the third was that by Alfred Stevens, which exists to-day in an incomplete state in St. Paul's Cathedral. When the merits of Stevens's monument began to be perceived the fact that the first prize man and the second were in the way was a great embarassment. Finally it was solved by deducting $30,000 from the $100,000 to be given the successful sculptor and presenting each of the prize men with that sum in equal portions. But the trouble did not end there. Dean Milman had convictions about allowing horses, even in effigy, under the roof tree of the house of God, so the monument in St. Paul's never received its equestrian figure, and indeed was placed where it could not have an equestrian figure on it. Largely owing to the efforts of the late Lord Leighton the monument was removed in 1885 to the spot for which it was originally intended, and now it is proposed to crown the whole with the horse and man after the models the sculptor left. It represents Wellington on his favorite horse and symbolises the Christian Knight. The Sculptor John Tweed has been commissioned to prepare the equestrian group.

⁂

Three apartments in the Hohenzollern Museum, formerly the little palace in Berlin called Mon Bijou, ("My Jewel,") have been thrown together into a special hall to contain memorials of the first German Emperor, Wilhelm I. Among the exhibits is the marble seated statue of the old Emperor by Michel Lock, which represents Wilhelm I. in his sickness. It preserves the story of the Emperor's answer when asked if he were not weary: "I have no time to be tired," he said. Lock received the gold medal for this work, but died soon after, and Lübbecke attended to its carving in marble. In a cushioned, throne-like armchair, with his legs covered by a lap rug, the Emperor sits, inclined forward, and with bent head. A winged female genius with drapery over her head stands behind and leans one arm on the back of the chair.

⁂

A London paper, announcing that Mr. John S. Sargent is to paint the portrait of President Roosevelt, remarks: "Whether a President of the United States was ever painted by Copley or by Benjamin West does not much concern us, and if Mr. Sargent is not the first British Academician to paint a President of the United States, he is certainly the only artist of the first class who has painted the virtual monarch of America. What will the Senators say to this? It is more than likely, adds this journal, "that a replica of it will find its way to a royal palace, if not to the Royal Academy." Nothing could be more flattering—though Americans may smile a little at the terms employed and the compliment implied. Historically there is warrant enough for a Royal Academician to paint an eminent American, seeing that it was the courtier Quaker from America, Benjamin West, who conceived the idea of the Royal Academy and procured its charter from George III. The Royal Academy may do well to place a [illegible] in the most prominent wall-

and a likeness of the President whose term represents the welcome era of good feeling between Britisher and Yankee on another.

⁂

While excavating a mound in Palestine called the Tel Sandahannah the agent of the Palestine Exploration Fund discovered curious magical figures and inscriptions in Greek belonging to the period when Greek civilization had overrun Asia Minor. Among the latter is a long letter from Zebatos, presumably a Hellenized Jew, addressed to some god or demon whose name is not mentioned, perhaps from fear to write it. Poor Zebatos was in prison and could not get out. "I have been ruined by tyranny," he wrote; "and it is high time, if I am ever to be saved and delivered, that thou shouldst deliver me this day." Part of a calendar of lucky and unlucky days was found. Lucky days are marked GAD, the name of the god of fortune; unlucky days are marked DAG, the same god's name written backward. In similar calendars found in Egypt the word "nefer," good, was placed with lucky days and "aha," evil, with unlucky days. Small figures of clay and stone are supposed to have had their use for incantations, being considered effigies of persons who would be sure to suffer whatever punishment might be inflicted on their representatives. They are similar to the little figures of lead with bound or broken arms and legs found in various places in the Levant, which are evidences of malicious magic.

⁂

The heroic statue of President William McKinley by Mr. Augustus Lukeman is finished in the clay and will be shown at the sculptor's studio on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Jan. 26, 27, and 28.

⁂

Portraits by Mr. S. Montgomery Roosevelt will be shown at the Kraushaar Galleries, 260 Fifth Avenue, from Jan. 26 to Feb. 9.

⁂

The Salmagundi Club is holding its annual exhibition of sketches afternoons and evenings. The pictures will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Club Fund the evenings of Jan. 30 and 31.

⁂

Mr. Charles P. Gruppe is one of the younger American painters who has fallen in love with Holland and finds in the modern Dutch work the examples in art that appeal to him most. Three dozen oils and water colors at the Noé, formerly Avery, Galleries, testify to his skill and also to the sympathy he feels for the moist atmosphere and picturesque town and country scenery at Laren, Katwyk, Delft, Voorburg, the Hague, and other Dutch towns and villages.

⁂

Oil paintings belonging to the estate of Conde Ashmead are shown preparatory to auction at the art rooms of C. W. Toboldt, 33 Liberty Street. Among them is a painting by Gérôme showing the arena at Rome after wild beasts have killed a band of Christians. Slaves are driving the lions, tigers, and leopards back into their dens with whips. Paintings by Fritz Thaulow, Alfred Stevens, Dupré, George Inness, Harpignies and others are in the collection. They will be sold at Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, on the evenings Jan. 26 and 27.

⁂

A celestial globe of bronze, fashioned in China under the direction of Jesuit priests several centuries ago, was seized at Peking by the Germans and carried off with other loot. It has been erected in the Park of Sans Souci, at Potsdam, near Berlin. At one time it was understood that this and other astronomical bric-à-brac were to be returned, but the big globe remains after all.

⁂

Famous old Lombard Street, in London, named for the early "Lombard" bankers who came from Northern Italy and Spain, was the only street during the recent coronation ceremonies which offered a tasteful and interesting appearance as a whole. The reason is worth noting. The banking and insurance companies still occupying this narrow passage made a subscription and employed J. Starkie-Gardner, an artist in bronze and iron, to decorate it. He revived some of the picturesque signs of the old banks and goldsmith shops of the past.

Each of them is racy of the locality, of artistic merit, and possessed of its own individuality, says a correspondent of The London Times, who writes urging that they remain where they are, instead of being torn down like the inartistic decorations in the other streets. Waxing eloquent, Mr. George Birdwood adds: "These signs are not vulgar and offensive, because ignorant and selfish advertisements. They are the natural, spontaneous, correlative, and concordant embellishments of a constricted, lofty-shadowed, public thoroughfare of inspiring and fruitful name. They do not impede either the perspective or the traffic of the street.

"On the contrary, they give to it that iridescent play of light and color much needed in a street which, while architecturally dignified, is sombre, owing to its narrow course lying at right angles to the daily path of the sun." The eloquent thing to us is the example for use in the future, when Manhattan must decorate herself for some procession or festival. The merchants on certain streets or certain blocks along an avenue should meet together and engage an expert to decorate a given space of street and housefronts on a plan. Only in this way can satisfactory results be achieved.

⁂

The large decorative panel by Millet called "Daphnis and Chloé," or "Spring," which Sensier celebrates in his book on the Barbizon master, is on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, where it will remain throughout February.

⁂

Concerning Mr. Mark Fisher, the American painter domiciled these many years in London, a daily of that city in noticing a collection of ten pictures by him at the Dudley, mentions the simplicity of his landscapes and how "they are all transformed by the miracle of light." The tendency of the modern painter, it remarks, alluding especially to British landscapists, who endeavor to paint light and atmosphere, is to make a study, a note of a passing effect, frequently swallowed up in the merest topography. But Mr. Fisher, according to this critic, never forgets that it is the business of the artist to round out that which Nature leaves incomplete. "He trusts to composition rather than chance, though he does not let you see how carefully his landscapes are composed." His sunlight "is so true that you do not feel the difficulty there must have been in obtaining this truth."

⁂

Restorations on the Panthenon at Athens, which have been going on for three or four years, are not complete, and the scaffolding has been removed. The earthquake of 1894 did much harm to a ruin which survived the Turk in the modern epoch as its forerunner did not the Persian in antiquity. The cost of replacing the Parthenon has been about $25,000. The Erechtheion is now about to be restored, and there is a plan afoot to excavate the old agora or market place.

⁂

In a fresco by Orcagna representing Paradise, which is in the Church of Santa Maria Novella in Florence a figure has been found which is thought to be a portrait of Dante. It has the aquiline nose, long prominent jaw, the hair and stooping form of the poet of the Inferno just as he is described by Boccaccio. Signor C. Hiapelli, the discoverer of this identification, is thoroughly persuaded of the truth of his assertion.

⁂

A statue to Ernest Renan is to be erected at Tréguier in Brittany, where he was born. Letters from admirers and well-wishers to the project are being collected in a "Golden Book" in honor of the writer.

⁂

The American painter Mark Fisher, who settled in London in the seventies, remained faithful to his early methods of work in landscape and townscape until the rise of the open-air school in France. He is a convert to the gospel of vibrating colors, to produce the effect of sunlight, and in the Landscape Exhibition, or "Six-Men Show," now being held at the Dudley Gallery, London, his large picture of a sunny landscape with big trees in the foreground makes itself felt by contrast with most of the other canvases, which are supplied by Messrs. Peppercorn, Aumonier, R. W. Allan, Leslie Thompson, and Sir Ernest Waterlow.

⁂

A Florentine lady, Signora Rossi, claims a share in the estate of the late Auguste Dutuit, who left a marvelous collection of Rembrandt etchings, paintings by old Dutch masters, mediaeval missals, and other works of ancient art to the City of Paris. According to her story Auguste Dutuit, though he did not recognize her mother as his wife, acknowledged her as his daughter, and had her educated. In 1870 she was told that her father had been killed in a duel, and Auguste Dutuit, she believes, was told that she had died of typhoid fever.

Hence it was merely by chance that she learned that she had been misled. As she has taken legal steps to establish her claim to the estate, the truth or falsity of the matter may appear, and if the facts are as she states, the person or persons who separated father and daughter may be discovered. For so utterly unromantic a man as Auguste Dutuit presented himself to the world, a very considerable halo of romance appears to have gathered about his dingy figure.

⁂

Mr. Wedworth Wadsworth will open his studio at Hotel St. George, the Heights, Brooklyn Borough, on Thursday afternoons and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings until April.

⁂

Paintings and bronzes by Frederick MacMonnies are on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and will remain on public view until Feb. 2.

⁂

The exhibition of portraits by Mr. Muller-Ury at the Noé, formerly Avery, Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, will remain another week, until Jan. 26.

⁂

A collection of several hundred etchings and dry points, mixed in colors, will be shown at the Max Williams Gallery, 397 Fifth Avenue, until the end of the month.

The Theatre Magazine Wins French Suit

The American publication called The Theatre, according to a cablegram from its attorneys in Paris, has had judgment rendered in its favor in the suit instituted against it in France by the French magazine Le Théâtre. The publishers of Le Théâtre alleged that The Theatre was a willful imitation and injured the sale of the foreign publication.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tele. 6726-38th. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Managers.
A TENTH BIG MONTH.
CHINESE HONEYMOON.
OUVENIRS. 300th Time, Tuesday Evening, Feb 10th
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Broadway & 35th St. Telephone 703—38th.
Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
DE WOLF HOPPER
And the Greatest Company of Singing Comedians in America, in a Magnificent Musical Production, Entitled
MR. PICKWICK
Based on Dickens' Masterpiece.
Music by Manuel Klein. Book by Charles Klein. Lyrics by Grant Stewart.

PRINCESS Theatre. B'way & 29th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:30. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. LOUIS MANN
In his new four-act comedy by C. F. NIRDLINGER,
THE CONSUL
Direction Walter D. Yager.
Mats. Thursday and Saturday.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
Avoid crowd. Visit 12 & 6 Show.
BARNUM'S "ZIP" or WHAT IS IT?
Last Week—KOREAN TWINS.
MOTH MILLER.
GOLD-TOOTHED HORSE.
The Lee's Mysterious Cabin.
Boxer Dwarf Midget Cop.
20 BIG FEATURES. ALL NEW.

THEATRE—J. B. BURKE & CO. IN "THE CHAMPION LIAR;" Dunbar & Kelly, Sutherland & Russel, Horace Vion, Edison pictures representing A Trip to the Moon. A $ Show for 10c. Concert Sunday.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. MAT. DAILY, 25c (Except Mon.) Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
For Home and Honor. Next week—NEVADA.
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town. 25c 50c
Ed. Hayes & Co., Wm. Gould, Madge Fox, Lottie West Symonds, The Great Vernon, and seven other Big Acts.

WEST END THEATRE. 125 St., W. of 8 Av. M. R. BIMBERG.... Manager
TO-NIGHT CONCERTS RESUMED. 25, 50, 75c.
TO-MORROW BIG ALL STAR PROGRAMME. Wed. & Sat. Mats. Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c.
THE BIG SCENIC MELODRAMA.
THE PRICE OF HONOR.
Monday, Feb. 2—THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. and 107th St. Ev'gs, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. To-morrow MATINEE, 25c.
WHY WOMEN SIN.
TONIGHT Concert Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c
Mr & Mrs. Chas. T. Ellis. Patrice & Co., Barton & Brooks. Royal Italian Band of 50 Odth.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor, BONN
Mon., Last Time "HAMLET"; Tues. & Wed., "DER GOLDENE SCHMETTERLING" and "DER GEIGENMACHER VON CREMONA"; Thurs. & Friday, "EDLES BLUT," Sat. Mat., & Eve. "KEAN."

METROPOLIS Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 142d St. & 3d Av.
LOST RIVER.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT. 25 & 50c 4 HILLS, THE HUNTERS, NELLIE LYTTON & oth's.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Props. & Managers
Owing to length of performance curtain will rise Evenings at 8, Afternoons at 2.
Greatest Sensational Hit in History of American Stage.
NOTHING LIKE IT EVER PRESENTED IN THIS COUNTRY.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. Wed. Mat. Prices, 50c. to $1.50. Special Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th.
"The audience, after the first thrill of wonder, rose and cheered again and again."—Herald.
"It was entrancing, bewildering, blinding, annihilating, in bursts of splendor."—Times.
"Mr. Blue Beard" has won the town."—Sun.

KLAW & ERLANGER'S
COLOSSAL PRODUCTION OF THE DRURY LANE SPECTACLE BY
Arthur Collins and J. Hickory Wood,
"MR. BLUE BEARD"
REARRANGED FOR THE AMERICAN STAGE BY JOHN J. McNALLY, WITH LYRICS BY J. CHEEVER GOODWIN, AND MUSIC BY FREDERICK SOLOMON.
More Than 3 Shows in One
Seats On Sale For Every Performance in Next Four Weeks.

PROCTOR'S
125TH NEAR St. Lex. Av. Res. 75c., 50c., 75c. 15 25c., Aft., 15c., 25c. Box Seats, $1.
THE PERMANENT STOCK CO., WITH ADELAIDE KEIM, JAMES E. WILSON, ALL THE FAVORITES IN LESTER WALLACK'S MILITARY DRAMA
ROSEDALE.
Every Aft. and Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c., RESERVED MATINEE DAILY, 25. Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

23D ST. WEST OF SIXTH AVE. 25c., 50c.; Res. 75c.; Box. st. $1.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE, ALL STAR ACTS.
HOLLY TREE INN.
TECHOW'S CATS, THE FOUR OTTS, FREDERICK BROS. & BURNS, YOUNG AMERICA QUINTET, MR. & MRS. HARRY ELSWORTH.
Big Sunday Concert.

5TH AV. 28TH ST. & BROADWAY 25, 50; Res. 75; Box. st. $1.
MINNIE SELIGMAN, WM. BRADWELL, THE BIG STOCK CO.
CONTINUOUS—FULL ORCHESTRA.
The Largest, Highest-Salaried and Most Artistic Stock Co. in America.
FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT & STEPHEN TOWNSEND'S ROMANTIC DRAMA
A LADY OF QUALITY
Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

58TH ST. NEAR THIRD AV. 15c., 25c., Aft.; Evgs. 25c.; Res. 35, 50, 75c. Box. st. $1.
FAVORITE STOCK. Edna Archer Crawford. Ned Howard Fowler
Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. 25c—RESERVED MATINEE DAILY—25c
FRANKLIN FYLES' STIRRING WAR DRAMA
CUMBERLAND '61
Vaudeville—Sunday Concert.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One week beginning To-morrow Evg., ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY. KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
THE ROGERS BROS. IN HARVARD.
In John J. McNally's Latest Vaudeville Farce
THE ROGERS BROS. IN HARVARD.
Music by Maurice Levi. Lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin and Ed. Gardenier.
100—ENTERTAINERS—100.
Cast Includes
Lee Harrison, Eugene Jepson, William West, Pat Rooney, George Honey, James Cherry, Hattie Williams, Clara Palmer, Emma Francis, Edith St. Clair, Neva Aymar, Stella Maury.
TO-NIGHT 1,000 Choice Orchestra Seats. 50 AND 75c
Sacred Concert
Lillian Burkhart & Co., Lew Bloom, The Great Powell, Elizabeth Murray, John F. Clark, Harry Le Clair, Carmen Sisters, Murray & Alden, Vitagraph.
FEB. 2ND MARY MANNERING in The Stubbornness of Geraldine Seat Sale Thursday.

Manhattan Theatre B'w'y & 33d St. Evening at 8. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
—ELEVENTH WEEK—
MRS. FISKE
In Paul Heyse's drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
EXTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEES JAN. 28 AND FEB. 4.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
-SPECIAL—MATINEES ONLY-
JAN. 26, 27, 29, 30,
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT presents
MARY SHAW
In Henrik Ibsen's great drama,
GHOSTS

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
PAPINTA.
MR. & MRS. CLAY CLEMENT.
RAPOLI.
KEOUGH & BALLARD.
STUART BARNES.
ERETTO TROUPE, CARSON & WILLARD, ANNA CALDWELL, LYNCH & JEWELL, REIDY & CURRIER, RENZETTA & BeLAIR, KLEIN, OTT BROS. & NICKERSON, Mr. & Mrs. LITCHFIELD, W. D. HALL, W. J. TOMPKINS, TRACY & GLADDEN.
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"2d act showed a N. Y. Theatre with audience and actors—burlesque of the best order."—Times.
THE BILLIONAIRE
5th Great Week. A Merry Musical Riot.
JEROME SYKES KLAW & ERLANGER'S GREAT PRODUCTION

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
YE ELIZABETHAN STAGE.
OPENS FIRST WEEK Tuesday, Jan. 27 SEATS NOW ON SALE PRICES, 50c. TO $1.50.
Romeo et Juliette.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY TWIRLY-WHIRLY
A Burlesque. THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE.

MAJESTIC
GRAND CIRCLE. B'way and 59th St. NEW YORK'S FINEST; THE WORLD'S SAFEST THEATRE.
A HIT RIGHT OFF THE REEL.
WIZARD OF OZ
THE WISE MEN'S WORDS
HILARY BELL, IN THE PRESS: "'THE WIZARD OF OZ' is a magician of degree, for he bewitched every sense of the spectator. The best part of him is that he is a native humorist. He is full of honest American fun, lively, animated, vivacious and of the most cheerful philosophy."
ACTON DAVIES IN THE EVENING SUN: "A great, hilarious hit. Montgomery & Stone are the funniest men New York has seen in years."
FRANKLIN FYLES IN MAIL AND EXPRESS: "Bound to become popular."
LOUIS DE VORE IN THE WORLD: "Mitchell's best."
ALAN DALE IN THE AMERICAN: "All silk and a yard wide."
JAMES HUNEKER IN THE SUN: "And the girls! Oh, those girls deserve a separate chapter! There are acres of them—young, slim, ox-eyed (peroxide also), tall, short, blond, brunette—all pretty, all lively, all engaging."
Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Curtain rises on the marvelous Kansas Cyclone If you are five minutes late you'll miss it. Wed. Mat. Prices, $1, 75, 50, 25c. Bring your children

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
5TH BIG WEEK.
"DO YOU FEEL A DRAFT?" HENRY W. SAVAGE PRESENTS GEORGE ADE'S witty Musical Success,
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall. "THERE'S A CHERRY IN IT."
SPECIAL MATINEES
Thurs., Feb. 12th, Lincoln's Birthday. Monday, Feb. 23d, Washington's Birthday
Frank Moulan, Fred Frear, Paul Nicholson, George Shields, Frank Rainger, Maude Lillian Berri, Gertrude Quinlan, Blanche Chapman, Templer Saxe.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
BIRTH OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.
This Afternoon and Evening
POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
TO-NIGHT SACRED CONCERT.
Sig. Sciaretti, Miriam Bernard, Sig. Cibelli, Neapolitan Quartette, &c.
TO-MORROW EVENING & ALL THE WEEK.
DE KOLTA In His New Tricks and Illusions.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers
LAST 3 WEEKS.
THE SENSATIONAL MILITARY COMIC OPERA by Stange and Edwards,
"WHEN"
JOHNNY
—COMES MARCHING HOME."
PRETTY GIRLS IN HOOP-SKIRT REVELRY. SUPERB MUSICAL ORGANIZATION.
350—WHITNEY OPERA CO.—350
Seats selling for all remaining performances.
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS'S GREAT CONCERT. 25c. to $1.00.
Mme. Mantelli, R. G. Knowles, Geo. Fuller Golden, Wm. Gould, Jas. R. Glenroy, Artie Hall, and 10 other big acts.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
PRICES EVENING —25— 35—50
HIS WIFE'S FATHER
Henry V. Donnelly as Buchanan Billings. By Martha Morton.
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 2d. OUIDA'S FAMOUS STORY, MOTHS

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Phone 2224 Mad.
3D CROWDED WEEK!!! THE GAYEST OF BIRDS!!
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S Biggest Comedy Success
THE BIRD IN THE CAGE
"Another Success."—Sun.
Cast includes:
SANDOL MILLIKEN, GRACE HENDERSON, JENNIE HATTERSLEE, EDWARD HARRIGAN, GUY BATES POST, CHARLES MACKAY, ARNOLD DALY, AND OTHERS.

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. 3RD AV. & 4TH AVE.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL Popular Prices 25c. 50c.
Mr. & Mrs. PERKINS FISHER, DOOLEY & TEN BROOKE, ED. LATELL, EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE 2—FUCKS—2, WESTON & ALLEN, VERA KING, THE BROWNINGS, HASSELMER & OLIVETTE, Rob't Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow, Mon. Mat., and All Week, GAY MORNING GLORIES.
Vaudeville—2—Burlesques—2—Vaudeville.

BELASCO THEATRE
B'way & 42d St. Only Matinées Saturdays.
CURTAIN RISES 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
The Darling of the Gods
A Drama of Old Japan in 5 Acts.
By DAVID BELASCO & JOHN LUTHER LONG.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRENCH COOKS' BALL
Tuesday, February 3.
Grand Afternoon Display of Pieces de Fantasie from 2:30 to 6.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. & 7TH AVE. MATINEE TO-DAY
To-morrow Mat. and ALL WEEK. Maud Raymond, Clayton White & Marie Stuart & Co., Hines & Remington, Four Rinaldos, Weston & Allen, Hebert Sisters, Gross & Holden, Reed's Bull-Terriers, American Vita. Best Aft. & Eve. Sacred Concerts

GRAND TO-NIGHT 25c. 50c.
JOE WELCH "The Peddler"
SUNDAY CONCERT. R. G. Knowles, DOLAN & LENHARR, Hines & Remington

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3D WEEK
CHARLES FROHMAN EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes CHARLES RICHMAN MARGARET ANGLIN
In Its Greatest Triumph,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"A great success."—Herald.
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.
"Clever and interesting."—Evg. Sun.
"Not a dull moment in it."—Telegram.
"Deserving and interesting success."—Mail & Express.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50th Time, Feb 3. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
"A CLEVER PLAY BY A CLEVER PLAYWRIGHT, BRILLIANTLY ACTED."—HERALD.
"A WAVE OF JOY."
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES,
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
YOU MUST HEAR CLARA BLOODGOOD SING "I WANT TO BE A ACTOR LADY."
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND EXTRA HAMLET MATINEE TUESDAY, 1:45.
Monday, Every Eve., 8, and Sat. Mat., 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management Daniel Frohman.)
IF I WERE KING
By Justin Huntly McCarthy.
Mr. Sothern as.....Francis Villon
Cecilia Loftus as.....Katharine
George W. Wilson as.....Louis XI.
Margaret Illington as.....Huguette
and Messrs. Wm. Harris, Rowland Buckstone, Wm. Mather, Stephen Wright, H. J. Carvill, J. Findlay, Etc.
TUESDAY MATINEE, SOTHERN as HAMLET. SAT. MAT., SOTHERN in IF I WERE KING.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. EVGS., 8:15; MATS. AT 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS
OF THIS SEASON'S ENGAGEMENT.
"Another Marlowe Triumph."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance
THE CAVALIER
—SPECIAL—
DAILY MATINEES EXCEPT SATURDAY
—During Miss Marlowe's Engagement—
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play,
The Little Princess
with MILLIE JAMES.
"BETTER THAN FAUNTLEROY"
N. B.—Miss Marlowe will play "The Cavalier" every evening and at the Saturday matinée.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE 24th St., n'r B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
ELIZABETH TYREE
Last Matinées Thursday & Saturday.
GRETNA GREEN.
THURSDAY, FEB'Y 5
Augustus Thomas's Comedy,
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET
with ELIZABETH TYREE & LAWRENCE D'ORSAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND WEEK.
"Success for star and author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
"MICE & MEN."
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & Broadway. Evgs. at 8, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
SPECIAL PRICES WEDNESDAY MATS. 50c to $1.50
14TH WEEK
4TH MONTH OF THE BIGGEST BRIGHTEST BEST SHOW ON BROADWAY
JOHN C. FISHER'S
Magnificent $50,000 Production,
THE SILVER SLIPPER
By the Authors of "FLORODORA."
Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12th, Special Matinée.
SAM BERNARD CYRIL SCOTT Eva Davenport Eleanor Kent
Washington's Birthday Matinée, Monday, Feb. 23.
SNITZ EDWARDS, STANLEY HAWKINS, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, NELLIE THORNE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
14th Street and Irving Place.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW EVENING
JOHN C. FISHER & THOS. W. RYLEY'S SPECIAL REVIVAL OF THE GREATEST OF ALL MUSICAL PLAYS.
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER, EXCELLING IN EVERY WAY THE ORIGINAL PRODUCTION.
FLORODORA
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES
THE FAMOUS Beauty Chorus
AND THE RENOWNED DOUBLE SEXTETTE
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00
SEATS SIX WEEKS AHEAD.
MATS. WED & SAT., 2. EV'GS, 8:15.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1903.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and Reserved Seats for sale at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; Hanft Bros., Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmeyer, 19 Liberty St.; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Ave.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Ave. and 118 E. 23d St.; McBride, 71 Broadway; Henry Bischoff & Co., 1 Tryon Row; Edward Weinacht & Co., 18 Broadway; C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway; Tyson's, and at all principal hotels.

WALDORF-ASTORIA BALLROOM.
Tues. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:30, ending at 10 o'clock.
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
MME. ROGER MICLOS
with WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA. Boxes, $15 and $12. Floor seats, $2. At leading hotels, Tyson's, and Rullman's.
Management L. M. RUBEN, 108 5th Av.
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

Mendelssohn Hall.—Sat., Aft., Jan. 31st, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
MRS. HADDEN ALEXANDER
Assisted by Mr. David Mannes, Violinist
Tickets, $1.00 & $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Bdway.

DANNREUTHER QUARTETTE
First Concert—Seventeenth Season.
CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, (Carnegie Hall,)
Tuesday Evening, January 27th, at 8:30.
Mrs. GUSTAV DANNREUTHER, Pianiste
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

14th Street Theatre

RESULTS OF AUTOMOBILE SHOW

Profits of Observation at the Big Madison Square Garden Exhibition Which Closed Last Night—Types of Machines and New Inventions.

The third annual automobile show under the auspices of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and the Automobile Club of America closed last night, after having eclipsed all previous records for attendance at an exhibition of that class.

Although exact figures of the attendance were lacking at 11 o'clock last night, when the doors were finally closed, it was estimated that the total was about 75,000, three times that of the last show.

In the amount of business transacted the exhibition was equally successful, and it was estimated that the total sales for the week, including agents' contracts, amounted to $4,000,000. One firm received orders for 3,600 light runabouts of a popular gasoline model, and 450 tonneau cars, which was said to be the largest total for any one maker.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers held yesterday the question of the next show was thoroughly discussed, and there was a tendency toward having it as early in January as possible. Windsor T. White, H. Ward Leonard, Lucius T. Gibbs, and F. S. Fish were re-elected to vacancies on the Executive Committee, and I. A. Page was elected to replace W. C. Baker.

When the Executive Committee holds its next meeting in this city on Feb. 5, it is practically certain that Windsor T. White will be elected President of the association.

There was some talk of a reliability run under stricter rules than those governing the affair to Boston last October. There seems to be a tendency to favor speed as well as endurance.

***

As was noted at the opening of the show, practicability was the keynote of the exhibition as a whole. A majority of the exhibits, whether of entire vehicles, parts, or attachments, were of practical and proved reliability, showing that the industry has passed the experimental stage and entered upon a period of substantial progress and prosperity. A vast sum of money has been spent in trial and experiment, Col. Pope, the veteran manufacturer, estimating the total amount to date at not less than $20,000,000. The end has not yet been reached in that direction, but the period of discouragements and trials is passed and the pioneers in experiment are now reaping their reward in supplying the widespread demand for motor vehicles which their efforts in the past have created. At least one firm of exhibitors has already disposed of its entire anticipated output for the coming season of 15,000 vehicles, and in spite of the large increase in the number of makers there is a prospect of an actual scarcity of some popular types before Summer comes. This, of course, will result to the advantage of the new-comers in the business, who will have the better opportunity to market their products.

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The total number of complete vehicles exhibited was 253, of which 168, almost exactly two-thirds, were propelled by gasoline, 51 by electricity, and 34 by steam. Included in this total are 24 special vehicles, comprising 15 delivery wagons, trucks, and ambulances, all but two of which were actuated by electricity and 9 bicycles and tricycles, all of which used gasoline. Omitting these and considering only the ordinary pleasure automobiles, the total exhibited was 229, of which 157 were actuated by gasoline, 38 by electricity, and 34 by steam. One vehicle used electric batteries charged by a dynamo operated by a gasoline engine, making it actually a gasoline propelled vehicle, though not of the ordinary type. In addition about twenty makers exhibited chaises, or complete running gears lacking only the bodies.

The predominance of the gasoline vehicles was mostly in the large cars with tonneau bodies, many of which had canopy tops or were completely inclosed in glass. Light gasoline runabouts were plentiful, but their makers almost without exception exhibited large cars as well, while many of the exhibitors of large cars showed no small ones.

Electricity was the favorite power in the business vehicles shown, all but two being so equipped. The two exceptions used gasoline, there being no steam trucks shown. Handsome private vehicles for city use were mostly electric, though a number of very handsome ones were operated by steam. The remaining steam vehicles were generally of the light single seated class, though large steam touring cars were shown by two makers.

***

Comparison of the three classes of automobiles, dividing according to their motive power, electricity, steam, and gasoline, is difficult on account of the varying nature of their performances. So far as simplicity goes, the electric carriage is in a class by itself. The source of power—the storage battery—is well understood and requires practically but little attention in addition to the charging, which is always a simple matter; the motor, while made up of a number of components, is, when assembled, a simple device that cannot readily become deranged; the controller is a purely mechanical arrangement that requires no attention, and these various parts mounted on wheels make up an electric automobile.

A carriage of this type while not suitable for long tours is yet the ideal type for urban and suburban use, and for drives radiating from the country home in which its mileage exceeds that of the horse-driven vehicle twice over. For physicians' use also an electric carriage offers perhaps more satisfactory service than any other type, and women may be permitted to drive vehicles of this class with absolutely no danger, while its cleanliness and freedom from noise cannot fail to attract them. Despite these undoubted advantages which the electric vehicle so deservedly enjoys, it does not appeal to those desiring unlimited range and high speed, nor can it be used to advantage in a hilly or sandy country or over very poor roads.

***

Steam carriages are particularly adapted to service in the country, especially in hilly or sandy districts. Steam is an elastic power, and the energy developed by the engine is limited only by the working pressure of the boiler. The double-cylinder steam engine of the high-pressure type, receiving, as it does, the power on its every downward and upward stroke, even without a fly wheel, produces a steady pull, without dead centres, on the driving shaft, hence its special adaptability to the particular service just mentioned. In addition to this and its freedom from noise and vibration, due to its perfect balance, its horse power is gained with less weight than any of the other types, consequently this type, comparing its weight, horse power, and price, presents advantages not to be overlooked where conditions of roads are such as to require severe service.

Modern improvements in steam propelled vehicles have brought this type to a high state of efficiency, and thus many of the objections to the necessary, and seemingly over, amount of care and attention required in the operation of this class of motor cars are no longer valid.

The legitimate field of the steam carriage then is where plenty of power is wanted to meet any emergency and rough roads have to be traveled at good speed. A steam vehicle also offers a good solution of the problem of city service, as owing to its instant control and noiseless running it may be handled to perfection in crowded thoroughfares. It proves a happy medium between the electric vehicle and the heavy gasoline car, and it solves the problem only partially met by the many light gasoline vehicles recently put on the market; for, whereas they are practical under favorable conditions, many of them have neither the constructive strength nor engine power to work successfully under difficult conditions. The chief disadvantage of the ordinary steam car is its large consumption of both fuel and water, which makes it more expensive and troublesome in operation than should be the case. Improvement in the one respect of fuel undoubtedly will be obtained by the substitution of kerosene, or possibly charcoal, while the need for a constant supply of water is being met by the attachment of condensers, which add comparatively little to the weight of the vehicle and greatly increase its efficiency of operation.

The gasoline vehicle presents two distinct types, one the light runabout, which for ordinary use by one or two persons is the most economical type, though lacking the ease of control of electricity and the reliability of steam, and the large and heavy touring car, which will carry from four to six persons any distance and under almost any conditions. For this purpose the gasoline car is at present the most popular and finds its greatest application.

***

The range of prices of this season's models, as shown at the exhibition, is from $500 to $8,000 for a vehicle of American manufacture, and from $3,000 to $9,500 for those of foreign make. In general it may be said that the price of a light runabout ranges from $500 to $750, either steam or gasoline being offered in this class. A heavier runabout, dos-a-dos, or trap can be purchased at prices ranging from $750 to $1,200, the average figure being $850, at which price either steam, electric, or gasoline vehicles are offered, and a surrey or tonneau, either steam or gasoline, and seating four persons, can be bought from $950 upward to $8,000, the average price being about $2,500.

In the light runabout class four vehicles are offered at the lowest price of $500, one being a small electric runabout for a child and the other three light gasoline runabouts. The best appearing of these is built on regular runabout lines, and was sold during the past year for $600. It weighs 450 pounds, has a motor of three horse power, and will run at a speed of five to twenty miles an hour. The transmission gear is furnished with two forward speeds only, both of which are controlled by one lever; moving the lever forward operates the slow speed clutch, and moving it backward operates the high speed, while left in its central position allows the transmission gear to run idle; a ratchet crank attached to the other end of the shaft is used for starting the motor.

The motor, which is air-cooled, is placed under the body back of the seat, and there is a hood in front which affords space for tools, wraps, packages, &c. The controlling levers are placed in a convenient position, at the right of the operator; the longer lever is used for steering, being connected with ball joints to the left steering knuckle arm; the short lever controls both the low and high speed clutches, while the small lever on top controls the sparking device, which regulates the speed of the motor. The two small levers for controlling the carbureter are placed directly behind the steering post, at the edge of the seat.

Another five-hundred-dollar vehicle is a two-seated buckboard, weighing only 350 pounds. The motive power is a four-horse-power, air-cooled motor, cooled by a revolving fan fixed directly on the motor shaft. The speed can be regulated at the will of the operator, from four to thirty miles an hour, simply by pressure on the foot throttle and movement of the spark lever. The machine will climb with two persons all ordinary hills. The wheel base is 80 inches, and the long, flexible reaches of the buckboard platform make riding quite luxurious. The tread is 3 feet 6 inches. It is fitted with a gasoline tank holding a supply for 100 miles. The finish is natural oak, highly polished, with maroon enamel and nickel trimmings; the seat is upholstered in brown leather. The wheels are 26 inches, heavily spoked, and fitted with wood rims and 2½-inch single-tube tires.

The third $500 vehicle is a gasoline runabout which has an air-cooled motor which is attached to the front of the vehicle and is not inclosed in any manner. The body is of the ordinary runabout type with a straight dash and will seat two persons. The motor is of 3½ horse power. With a box dash this carriage is sold at $550 and with a board in front the price is $600.

At $550 the intending purchaser is offered the choice of either steam or gasoline carriage of runabout type. The steamer, which is much the larger vehicle, is said by its makers to be in several features an improvement upon the similar car which they sold last year at $750. A practically similar vehicle won the Vanderbilt cup at Newport in 1900 in a race open to all steam vehicles, and climbed a grade of 45 per cent. on an incline constructed on the roof of the Madison Square Garden at the first Automobile Show in November, 1900. It seats two persons, is 7 feet 3½ inches long and 4 feet 11 inches wide. The water tank has a capacity of 22½ gallons and the gasoline tank 6½ gallons. The equipment includes steam air-pump, mechanical cylinder oil pump, low-water alarm, and double-acting brake. The gasoline car is the $500 vehicle already described, but with a box dash.

At $600 is offered a steam carriage made by a Toledo firm, having a two-cylinder engine, automatic fuel regulator, &c., which is a duplicate except in weight and power of a larger vehicle selling at $800.

At $650 is a light gasoline runabout, with a curved dash, which is reputed to have the largest sale of any one model during the past year. It has a single cylinder motor of four horse power. The range of speed is from three to twenty miles an hour.

At $750 is offered a gasoline touring car of five horse power, by a former well-known bicycle manufacturer in Wisconsin, which has proved so popular that it is stated that the entire output for the coming year of 15,000 vehicles is already contracted for. The car seats two persons, and is said to have a speed up to twenty miles an hour. The gasoline capacity supply is sufficient for 150 miles. Another vehicle at this price is the small runabout, with an air-cooled motor already mentioned, with the addition of a bonnet in front, and a third is a runabout with a five horse power water-cooled engine, and a chainless transmission, weighing 650 pounds. Still another at this price has an extension in the rear to which another seat may be bolted, so as to accommodate four persons.

Above $750 there is a large choice, several vehicles being listed at almost every advance of $50, and the selection depends upon the purchasers' desires, rather than the price. Electric runabouts range in price from $850 to $1,000, and Stanhopes from $1,000 to $1,600. An electric victoria may be bought for $1,500, a cabriolet for $2,250, and a brougham or a handsom for $3,500. In steam vehicles a dos-a-dos is priced at $1,100, a victoria at $1,400, an eight surrey at $1,325, a heavy surrey at $2,200, and a coupe at $3,000. Steam touring cars, with tonneau bodies, are shown by several makes, and range in price from $900 to $2,500, depending upon size, power, and finish. The $950 tonneau car is shown by a Cleveland maker, and is termed a "general utility" car, as it can be used for three purposes, namely: A two passenger, four passenger, or a small delivery car. The tonneau may be utilized as a receptacle for carrying wearing apparel while touring, light packages of merchandise, &c., or may be detached at pleasure, thus having for general utility purposes three vehicles contained in one.

Gasoline tonneau touring cars range in price from $1,000 upward to $8,000, or in the case of certain high-powered foreign makes, even higher, and comprise the major portion of the gasoline vehicle exhibit. A car of 8 horse-power, which its makers declare is ample for ordinary purposes, may be bought for $1,250, while some of the best-known makes can be purchased for $2,000 or $2,500. Above these figures very high power and great speed, with the most luxurious equipment, may be had at prices ranging upward almost indefinitely.

Most of the business vehicles exhibited were electrically propelled, the prices ranging from $2,400 for a delivery wagon of ½-ton capacity to $4,400 for a truck with a capacity of 5 tons. Two gasoline delivery wagons and a gasoline truck were exhibited, the latter presenting one of the most novel devices in the entire exhibition, in the shape of a new type of transmission, which did not use either chains or gears.

In general the leading features of construction showed a general lengthening of the wheel base, and consequent substitution of steel tubing for wooden beams in the lighter vehicles and of angle or channel steel to replace tubing in the heavier models. Wire wheels have been superseded by wood, except in the very lightest models, while some of the heaviest cars have tubular steel wheels. Tires are generally of the detachable type, except on some of the heaviest vehicles, which have solid tires, or some of the lightest, which use single tubes. Engines are principally of the vertical type, placed under a hood in the front of the vehicle, and having two or more cylinders. The single-chain driver is generally used, with wheel steering, except in the very lightest vehicles.

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Although the automobile of to-day is a commercially practical vehicle, it is far from a perfect one, and much yet remains to be done before perfection is attained. Among the improvements most needed are a cheaper fuel for steam or internal combustion engines than gasoline, cheaper and lighter batteries for electric vehicles, cheaper and more durable tires, more efficient cooling devices for internal combustion engines, and simpler and more efficient controlling devices.

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Improvements are shown in all of these points, but the practicability and actual value of most of them remain to be demonstrated by experience. In the matter of tires, efforts are being made in the direction of greater strength and durability and of non-collapsibility after being punctured. Three different types of internally strengthened tires were shown, two of which are declared to keep their shape no matter how badly punctured. One is strengthened by a truss-like arrangement of rubber inside, and the other is molded in a cellular form, the cells being connected by air passages. The third has a heavy molded tongue of rubber on the inside of the tread, which fits into a corresponding groove in the rim side of the tire when it is punctured, and so prevents the collapse of the tire. Several tire covers are also shown.

The most radical, and at the same time a very promising, attempt to solve the tire problem is one which consists of a wheel within a wheel, the inner wheel having a pneumatic tire, which is protected by the outer wheel from all contact with the road. This invention puts the weight upon the air cushion—the pneumatic tube—and then locks the hub by a simple device, so that while the weight of the vehicle rests fully upon the air tube and responds to its most sensitive motion there is no driving force applied to it; the driving force is applied to the solid tire at the rim.

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In the matter of more economical fuel, efforts are being made in the direction of substituting kerosene for gasoline, and two well-known makes of steam cars were exhibited fitted with kercsene burners. The advantages of a burner of this type are obvious, as kerosene is a fluid of which the supply is practically unlimited; it is much cheaper than gasoline per unit of energy contained, it is everywhere obtainable, does not waste appreciably in storage, and its use is surrounded with but slight restrictions by the fire underwriters.

The deficiencies of previous kerosene burners have been numerous and difficult to overcome. Leading authorities on this subject now agree that a satisfactory kerosene burner must be built very much on the same lines as those now universally employed on vehicles using gasoline for fuel, and it must be subject to the same automatic regulation.

The burner made by a Toledo firm and exhibited at the show is claimed to be almost noiseless in operation, it does not readily become clogged, and it emits no unpleasant odor. The air pressure should be about the same as when gasoline is employed. The initial vaporization is effected by pouring a small amount of gasoline or preferably wood alcohol into the vaporizing cup of the pilot light, or a small piece of waste saturated in kerosene will answer the purpose if alcohol or gasoline is not procurable. A slightly longer time is required to vaporize kerosene than is necessary when gasoline is used, otherwise the operation is about the same. To fit one of these burners to a carriage now using gasoline it is only necessary to arrange the automatic regulator so that it will act on the cold fuel and not on the vaporized oil.

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In the matter of improved speed-changing devices a radical departure was shown in an electro-magnetic speed-changing gear, which appeared to combine in a remarkable manner simplicity, efficiency, and durability.

The characteristic features of the invention are comprehended in the fact that the side levers, by means of which variable speed, forward or backward, is secured in different types of automobiles, are entirely eliminated. In their stead an extremely simple switch device—almost as simple as a push button—controls the movement of the car at any desired speed, forward or backward, with absolute certainty and the least exertion.

The gear is always in mesh and is made fast or free on the driving shaft by the action of electro-magnetic clutches, operating positively while permitting progressive acceleration or retardation of motion to any desired rate. This is accomplished, too without disagreeable jarring and without appreciable wear of the surfaces, which are run in an oil bath. This construction prevents the stripping of the gear, so common and so annoying in the speed changing apparatus of the sliding gear type.

Another important feature of the new device is its compactness, by which it can be made an intrinsic part of the motor itself, as the electro-magnetic friction clutches constitute the fly wheel of the engine, while two of the gears applying to the speed-changing contrivance are also valves. It is, therefore, possible to place utilized in the operation of the motor this motor and speed-changing gear combination already mounted, self contained, and as a unit capable of being tested as a whole. It can be adapted alike to driving by means of bevel gear or to driving by means of chains.

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Another new controlling device is actuated by compressed air, supplied by the operation of the engine, and a third, which is used on a heavy business vehicle, uses a roller ratchet system somewhat resembling a coaster brake used on bicycles.

In cooling devices for gasoline motors the principal novelty is a fire-chambered engine in which the crank shaft is fixed and the cylinders revolve about it. It is claimed for this arrangement that the rapidity of revolution is such as to keep the motor perfectly cool without water-jacketing.

The principal novelty in electric batteries was the new Edison invention, which was not shown in operation, but was declared by its inventor to be completed and ready to be marketed in the Spring.

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The success of the show has caused many regrets among the manufacturers that it closes so soon, and arrangements are being perfected for a permanent exhibit of a similar character in this city, where those interested in automobiles may see all the principal makes under one roof. R. H. Macy & Co. will devote a whole floor of their immense establishment in Herald Square, a space as large as that in Madison Square Garden, to this purpose. It is expected that the exhibit will be ready about the middle of February.

SHOW ARRANGED FOR COLLIES.

Will Be Held at Stamford and Many Fine Prizes Are Offered.

A dog show restricted to collies, and to be held under the management of the Collie Club of America, will take place at Stamford, Conn., on Feb. 6 and 7. These dates are selected as being just previous to the Westminster Kennel Club Show of New York, which is followed by that of the New Jersey Kennel Club, and the combination of the three shows should attract all the best collies in the States and Canada, as such an opportunity has never been previously offered. The classes are puppy, novice, junior, under two years, limit, and open, together with veteran and local classes. The limit class is divided by colors, one being for sable and white and the other for tri-color, or black, tan, and white.

A long list of special prizes has been prepared. The Collie Club puts in competition six cups, including two of the value of $300 each; H. O. Havemeyer has donated $50, P. W. Moen $20, in addition to which there are fifteen donations of $10 each, and more than that of minor amounts, altogether making it the most liberal prize list ever offered for any single breed of dogs. The entries will close on Jan. 30, the Secretary being W. C. Hunter of Fayetteville, Penn. There is no restriction as to the entries, although a few of the club cups are confined to members. R. A. Murray of Boston will judge the dogs.

Cornell Elects Football Coaches.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The athletic council which met to-day for the purpose of selecting football coaches, chose William J. Warner, '03, last year's captain, and Henry Purcell, Jr. Both are Seniors and played on the eleven last Fall.

HANDY PONIES FOR POLO

England Still Produces Those of Greater Endurance.

In This Country Texas and California Have Furnished Excellent Mounts—Polo Ponies Good for the Army.

Foxhall Keene, in stating what he believed to be one of the main causes of the American polo team's defeat for the International Cup last June at Hurlingham, England, said that it was due to the superior ponies of the English players. The excellence and reliability of polo ponies in America have improved wonderfully within recent years, and the best ponies command prices that to those unacquainted with the game would appear marvellous. Yet there are probably more good polo ponies valued at high prices in England than in America, and it is certain that more attention is given to the development of these ponies there than in this country. Englishmen have also criticised American ponies by saying that they give out much sooner than their own horses, and that, as a rule, more frequent changes are required here than abroad.

English horsemen regard their dwarf hunters, to which careful attention has been given for a number of years, superior to every foreign breed. They recognize, however, a few individual exceptions, one of the most notable cases being that of Foxhall Keene's well-known Texiana. This speedy and all around handy polo pony has not been seen in America for over two years. As the name implies, the horse is a Texas pony, and when first used here three or four years ago, attracted marked attention from experts in the game at Meadowbrook and Cedarhurst. The California pony, Rex, owned by F. J. Macky of Chicago, but who has played chiefly in England during the last few years; E. S. Miller's Argentine pony, Langost II, and Buckmaster's Canadian pony, Bendigo are also cited as examples of foreign breeds that are in every way the equals of the best home bred horses.

The American and English rules regarding size agree, 14.2 hands being the limit. Here ponies over five years old are registered for life, but under that age they are registered only for the season. The Hurlingham Polo Committee and the Polo Pony Association in England give perhaps closer attention to the registration of polo ponies than is done here, and the latter organization has done excellent work in improving the breed of the small horses. Speed is by no means the chief quality aimed at in a good polo pony. The elements that go to make up a first class racehorse will not satisfy for polo ponies. On this subject T. F. Dale, one of the polo authorities in England, has said: "Docility, handiness, power, weight, and some quality, these are what we shall find salable, not size; it matters little nowadays whether a pony is taller than another. Nor even pace, for the pony that can turn and start will beat the faster one in the scramble for the ball."

This element of greater endurance was well illustrated during the recent international games, and the better staying powers of the English ponies were laid, to some extent, to the difference in practice between the two countries. The polo-playing periods abroad are ten minutes each without stoppages, unless rendered necessary by an accident. Here the periods are fifteen minutes, and the ponies are frequently changed in that time. In playing under the English rules, as the international contest last year was governed, the American ponies found themselves outclassed after about five minutes of play, for, according to English critics, they were not so well bred, not so large, not so well trained for a soft ground, and could not last as long as the home-bred ponies. Some of the latter, in fact, could be played for fully twenty minutes at a stretch—that is, counting the period of rest between the ten-minute intervals. This, of course, was a distinct aid to team play. One of the ponies used in the contest was valued at nearly $4,000, and no pony was allowed on the English team that could not claim at least three years of experience on the polo field. In team play and better horses, therefore, depended the ultimate success of the Englishmen, for they themselves admitted that in regard to individual skill there was practically no difference. The difference in the English rules, as to stick-crossing and offside play, may have been somewhat troublesome, but when all is said it did not have as important a bearing upon the final result as some had predicted.

The so-called dwarf hunters of England, which are so largely used for polo-playing, come from the breeding of thoroughbred blood with the hardy ponies of Dartmoor, Exmoor, Wales, or the New Forest. These British ponies are not only hardy, but intelligent, produced from years of hard living and exposure, and although much smaller than the regulation size for a polo pony, this is corrected by the thoroughbred blood. An English horseman who has wide experience in the selection of polo ponies has said that one side of the parentage is already a fairly mixed breed, the pony of the British moors and hills, but it is becoming more and more evident that the other side of the future polo pony's pedigree must be chosen from a fixed breed as well, and if so that must be the imported blood that has mixed with the native horses since the days of the Roman invasion and produced the ponies of Dartmoor and New Forest.

The Arabian pony has been tried in England. The English officers who play polo in India nearly always ride Arabian ponies, but their size seldom exceeds 14.1 hands. Against the 14.2 English pony, the Arab has little chance, for he cannot carry so much weight, and he is liable to fall on the slippery ground more prevalent in England without being able to recover rapidly. The pure breeds, no matter what they are, are not in demand for polo. Some Egyptian ponies have been tried, but they do not conform to type, and differ very much from each other. The Syrian ponies have larger heads and ears than the Arabs, and are coarser and easier to train. Some of them have been developed into high-class animals on English food, and E. S. Miller has used a Syrian polo pony with great success.

The Bard ponies are in vogue at Malta and Gibraltar. They are not the equal of the Arabian ponies, however. They are cheaper, and are usually very hardy and sound, but are generally too slow. Few ponies from South America have yet fulfilled the requirements demanded of polo pony stock, but in the United States the Texas and California ponies have reached a high state of proficiency.

It is interesting to note that the development of these hardy polo ponies in England has had a marked influence in determining the selection of suitable horses for the British Army. It has been freely expressed in English club circles that the knowledge of what the game has done for officers in India as well as personal experience of what the dwarf hunters can do, led Lord Roberts to advocate so strongly the playing of polo in the army. A game which requires complete mastery of the horse in every position, a light hand, muscular strength, physical soundness, and thorough knowledge of the stable is admirable training for the soldier, and a pony trained for polo is well fitted for practically every army service.

Appreciation of this fact is seen in this country, where polo has just been taken up at the West Point Academy, and in this city Squadron A has shown a lively interest in the game, and the results of the past year have furnished many examples, beneficial alike to individuals and to the ponies used by the troopers.

McCoy Leads in Shuffleboard.

As a result of Friday night's shuffleboard tournament for the New Jersey championship at Newark John McCoy of the John G. Vogt Association defeated the five contestants and won first place over Ayres of the Roever Association. The standing is as follows:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Total.
McCoy	9	7	2	412
Wurster	9	5	4	407
Ayres	9	5	4	406
Sullivan	9	5	4	398
Creger	9	1	8	240
Francis	5	2	3	196

Tennessee Breeders' Stakes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—The list of entries to the stakes of the Tennessee Breeders' Association, which will be decided at Cumberland Park from April 28 to May 2, were made public to-day. The stakes are five in number, and include among the entries the American Derby winner Wyeth and the Futurity winner Savable. The Cumberland Derby received 41 entries, the Citizens' Handicap 57, the Carter Memorial 52, the Avondale Stakes 36, and the Belle Meade Stakes 30.

CADILLAC SETS NEW PACE.

Representatives of the Cadillac Co. were kept busy explaining to the many visitors the numerous superior points of excellence of the Cadillac Automobile at the Automobile Show, which closed yesterday at Madison Square Garden. That such a splendidly made machine, so beautifully finished and completely equipped can be sold for $750 surprises even those familar with automobiles. It is now considered that the Cadillac is the best value in the automobile market. The New York offices of the Cadillac Co. are at 151 West 38th St.

WANTS TENNIS STANDARD

Meeting of National Association to be Held Here Next Month.

Changes in the Rules Will Be Seriously Considered—American Team to Go Abroad.

Much more than the usual routine of allotting tournament dates is likely to occupy the attention of the delegates to the twenty-second annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association that will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday, Feb. 14. Several changes in the playing rules will be given careful consideration, looking toward a standard that is the same both in this country and in England. The sending of an American team abroad and the arrangements toward considering the challenge that is sure to come from the English Lawn Tennis Association must also be settled. New rules governing the play in the National championship at Newport are also to be brought to the front, so that the winner of the tournament will be obliged to meet the champion.

These things are all of great import, and are likely to result in the most wordy meeting that the American tennis body has held in many years. Coming as it does just before the playing of the National indoor championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory, the annual meeting is sure to be well attended. It is generally believed that the present officers will be re-elected. They are as follows:

President—James Dwight, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, and Somerset Club, Boston, Mass; Vice President—R. D. Wrenn, 45 Wall Street, New York City; Secretary—Palmer E. Presbrey, Longwood Cricket Club, National Bank of Redemption, Boston; Treasurer—Richard Stevens, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 1 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J.; Executive Committee—William A. Larned, Summit, N. J.; M. D. Whitman, Boston, Mass.; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Gardner, Chicago, Ill.; R. D. Little, New York; W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. W. Glazebrook, Washington, D. C.

The changes in the rules such as relate to foot-faults and other minor details have already been agreed upon after much correspondence with the English Lawn Tennis Association. These only need the sanction and votes of the delegates to become operative.

The matter of sending a team abroad was also practically decided last August at Newport. At that time the men named and who signified their willingness to go were: William A. Larned, the National champion in the singles; Malcolm D. Whitman, the ex-champion; Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis, ex-champions in the doubles; Beals C. Wright of Harvard, William J. Clothier of Harvard, and Clarence Hobart. These are the men who were agreed upon at that time, and the word of the Americans was practically given to Capt. Collins and the Doherty brothers of the English team to send a representative number of American players over in time for the all-England championship tournament held at Wimbledon, England, in the early part of June. The team would probably play in several of the other meetings, it was then planned, returning with the challenging English team the latter part of July in time for the international contests for the Dwight F. Davis Challenge Cup, that would be scheduled for the early part of August and just before the Newport date. Of course, it must be settled just what men will go abroad, and upon this hangs the question of the dates for both the international and National competitions. This really means that the whole of the August schedule will be left open.

The question as to where the international matches will be played seems destined to lead to unpleasantness, for several sections are very desirous of getting the matches. From the players' side, the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge are all that could be desired. The Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, where the first international matches were held, and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club of Newark, Jersey will probably endeavor to capture the event this year. It is reported that the matter will probably be referred to a committee, which will confer with the Doherty brothers as to their preference in the matter. In any event, the United States National Lawn Tennis Association will govern the entire international series and not allow the club or organization upon whose grounds the international meeting is held to run things as it wishes.

Upon one point there is no doubt, and that is that R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty will head the English team. The selection of the third place appears likely to fall to H. S. Smith. Possibly there may be four men, but that contingency appears remote.

When Malcolm D. Whitman refused to play for the championship last season at Newport in the event of his defeating R. F. Doherty, it brought up the question of whether or not a player should be allowed to play through the tournament only to default at the end to the title holder. To overcome a strange state of affairs, for, had Whitman won from the Englishman, William A. Larned would have twice been the holder of the cup, each time taking it by default, an empty honor. To overcome this a rule is likely to be framed obligating the winner of the tournament to challenge the champion.

The indoor championship date is not settled upon, but will in all probability be Feb. 16, and continue through the week at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Both the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments use their drill floors for a lot of indoor tennis throughout the Winter, and on Saturday afternoon the sport is exceedingly fine. On special days, women, accompanied by members of the regiment, are allowed to play also. This indoor practice keeps many of the top class-men in splendid practice, allowing them just enough exercise to begin the season in good stroke. The indoor meeting last year drew an entry list of more than thirty men. Wylie C. Grant was easily the most remarkable player of the meeting, and with Robert LeRoy of Columbia University as his partner he won the title in the doubles. The indoor tournament about to be played promises well, and also a larger and more brilliant entry from the ranks of the foremost players.

Policeman Flanagan After a Record.

New records will probably be made for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height at the Greater New York Irish A. A. games at Madison Square Garden on Saturday, March 14. All the big weight throwers are expected to appear. Policeman John Flanagan, holder of the world's record for throwing the hammer and the fifty-six-pound weight for distance, still finds time to indulge in his favorite pastime, and he will soon begin training in order to get into proper condition for winning the event at the Garden. At present his rival and the former world's record holder, "Jim" Mitchell, is the possessor of the record for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight for height. He ridicules the idea of Flanagan's equaling his record of 15 feet 6¾ inches, and states that even if this should happen he himself has fourteen inches at least in reserve to beat the figures of the present record. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, 16 and 18 Park Place, on March 7.

College Basket Ball Standing.

College basket-ball is now well under way, almost a third of the season's schedule having been completed. Yale leads, Columbia is second, with Harvard and Cornell tied for third, and Princeton last. The ranking:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Yale	2	0	1.000
Columbia	2	1	.666
Cornell	1	1	.500
Harvard	1	1	.500
Princeton	0	3	.000

Owing to the occurence of the annual mid-year examinations at the various colleges there will be a lapse in the schedule until Feb. 6, when Yale plays Columbia at New Haven.

Hanlon Is Out of Jockey Club.

F. O. Hanlon, having severed his relations with The Jockey Club, all future communications should be addressed to F. K. Sturgis, Secretary.

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How much does each horse earn per day?
How many days in the year is each horse sick?
Can you afford to stand this loss?

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Salt is its base and the flavor. We have added a few harmless remedies which regulate the bowels and keep the pores open, purify the blood, and tone up the system generally, making the organs perform their functions perfectly so that the sytem can readily resist disease. Write for free booklet—the diseases of the horse and their treatment. Trial package of Blue Grass Salts sent on application.

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SKATING RECORDS BROKEN

Morris Woods Betters the Time for the Sprint Distances.

Sinnirud and Waller Contested the Races with Woods on Verona Lake—Ice in Good Condition.

Morris Woods, the amateur champion skater at a mile and three miles, demonstrated his ability as a sprinter yesterday by making new records in the 75, 100, and 220 yards skating races held on Verona Lake, N. Y. These were the only events contested, and in each of them he had to contend with Peter Sinnirud and C. Waller. S. D. See, the holder of the 75 yard record of 0:08 3-5, which he made in 1883, started Woods on his record-breaking performances yesterday. Woods's time for this distance was 0:08 1-5. By negotiating the 100 yards in 0:09 3-5 he clipped one-fifth of a second from the record made by J. S. Johnson in 1893. J. Nilssen in 1896 skated the 220 yards in 0:20 1-5, and W. Caldwell duplicated this feat a year later. The time made by Woods was 0:19.

The ice was in fairly good condition for the trials, and the wind, which came from the side, aided the skaters but little. A large crowd lined the entire course when the races were in progress.

The race at seventy-five yards was the first event contested. Woods, Sinnirud, and Waller got off together and skated on even terms for half the distance. Woods then began to draw away from Waller, but Sinnirud hung on gamely, and they breasted the tape almost together, Woods's lead being but six inches. Waller was about three yards behind.

The 100-yard race was skated over twice in order to make sure of the time. Two of the watches made the time of the first of these races as 0:09 4-5, while a third showed that the distance had been covered in 0:10 2-5. The discrepancy in the time was too much, and it was decided to skate the race over again. After a short rest, the three skaters lined up again at the start, and they were sent away almost immediately on even terms. Woods immediately sprung into the lead, and before he had covered half the distance he was able to skate directly in front of his opponents. He gradually increased his lead, and at the finish he had four or five feet the best of it. The race for second place was contested stubbornly, and it was not decided until the last stride, Sinnirud having an advantage of about three inches.

It had grown quite dark by the time the skaters were ready to start in the 220 yards race, and the failure of one of the timekeepers to see the flash of the pistol also made it necessary to have the skaters go over this distance again. In the first of these trials Woods's time, according to one official, was 0:18 4-5. Waller finished second, and Sinnirud brought up the rear with a broken skate. As Sinnirud was therefore unable to compete, it was decided that Woods should skate against time at this distance, and Gustave Sorman was started some distance ahead of Woods and Waller to act as pacemaker. Woods got away badly, but it did not take him long to get into his stride. He soon caught up to Waller, but he found it hard work overtaking Sorman. With about 25 yards to go Woods skated by Sorman. When near the finish he had to turn in to avoid the crowd. He finished very strong, however, and seemed to think that he could better the time if he had another trial.

Woods and Sinnirud are to compete in the Canadian championships next month. Sinnirud is to skate against the professionals, and yesterday's races were probably his last in the amateur ranks. Woods will compete with the amateurs at Montreal. Summary:

75-yards Race—Won by Morris Woods; Peter Sinnirud, second; C. Waller, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-yards Race—Won by Morris Woods; Peter Sinnirud, second. Time, 0:09 3-5.

220 Yards Against Time—Won by Morris Woods. Time, 0:19. Previous record, 0:20 1-5.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Philadelphians Will Meet Many Strong English Teams—National Association May Be Formed Here.

All arrangements for the visit of a team of Philadelphia cricketers to England this season have been completed. The team has been selected, and the following schedule of games has been received from C. W. Alcock, Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club, who made the fixtures for the tourists:

June 8, 9, 10—At Cambridge, vs. Cambridge University.
June 11, 12, 13—At Oxford, vs. Oxford University.
June 16, 17, 18—At Cheltenham, vs. Gloucestershire.
June 18, 19, 20—At Nottingham, vs. Notts.
June 22, 23, 24—At Lord's, vs. Marylebone C. C.
June 25, 26, 27—At Beckenham, vs. Kent.
June 29, 30, July 1—At Taunton, vs. Somerset.
July 6, 7, 8—At Manchester, vs. Lancashire.
July 9, 10, 11—At Birmingham, vs. Warwickshire.
July 13, 14, 15—At Worcester, vs. Worcestershire.
July 16, 17, 18—At Southampton, vs. Hampshire.
July 27, 28, 29—At Brighton, vs. Sussex.
Aug. 3, 4, 5—At Leicester, vs. Leicestershire.

ACTIVITY IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS

New Methods at Yale in Electing Athletic Managers—Close Fight in Track Athletics Expected Between Yale and Harvard—Football Plans at Princeton.

A university mass meeting will be held at Yale to-morrow evening and a radical change will be inaugurated in the method of choosing officers for the various university athletic associations. There will be no change in the election of the manager in chief of the associations, but as the method now in vogue at Yale of electing his assistant and subsequent successor is open to objections on the ground that it is too loose a system to find the best man, a change was decided upon. The proposed method is that the sophomore class, which selects the assistant managers from its ranks to cover the junior year, shall meet annually previous to the university meeting. At this meeting each position shall be filled by viva voce vote and a formal ballot held to fill each position with two candidates, whose names shall be kept secret until put before the university meeting to be voted upon. In like manner the Sheffield junior class is to nominate men for Vice Presidents of the various organizations. Under this plan the present method of a minority of the university electing unknown men to these important places will be done away with. Instead, the sophomore class, which is supposed to know its own members, bears the brunt of the responsibility in choosing two candidates, of whom the university general meeting afterward elects one.

The first managership election affected by this arrangement will be that of the football association. It has always been a precedent at Yale to elect the assistant manager to the full managership. There is, however, to be a contest this year, Herbert C Miller of Bloomingburg, N. Y., the present assistant manager, being opposed by the friends of David Boles of Scranton, Penn. Both candidates are experienced undergraduate business managers, and the contest, which is the first in ten years, will be a close one. The election of football Captain for 1903 will await the election of the football manager.

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Mass plays, the slogan of several university football men just now, is likely to be strenuously upheld by Yale if it comes to be a serious question before any intercollegiate football rules revision commission All old Yale players, as well as those now in college and their advisers, are thoroughly in favor of keeping the present rules as they are. Yale has been a leader in close formation plays, and this is possibly one reason why Yale football men cling to the present rules, but the unanimous expression of the players themselves is that mass plays are much less serious in consequence to the physical condition of players than the open game. In the last six football seasons at Yale no serious mishap has befallen a player when engaged in close formation plays. When de Saulles was hurt in 1902 at Cambridge he was bringing down a Harvard runner in open field. When Morris Ely was badly injured four years ago he was in a quarter back play. Close formations, however, Yale football players assert from their own experience, give little chance, comparatively, for injuries to the players. In mass plays the attacking side does not get under sufficient headway to work up much speed, while in the more open style of play a runner with the ball may be at his top speed when downed. It is always the custom at Yale in the last two weeks of practice preliminary to the championship games to give the men all the close formations they can physically stand, and to disbar all open play, as running with the ball and tackling in open field. Whether the colleges which desire a change do so because they cannot expect to win from the heavier teams by mass play formation is another question. The fact remains that Yale will most vigorously oppose any change to open play rules.

Capt. J. B. Thomas of the Yale track team is making preparations to begin the season's work. This will be a crucial year in intercollegiate track athletics, as the Mott Haven Cup, offered in 1889 for the greatest number of victories on the track and field in fourteen years will go to Yale if the New Haven team wins. In the thirteen years Yale has won five victories, Harvard four, and the University of Pennsylvania four. If Harvard wins, therefore, the championship will be a tie.

It looks now as if Harvard and Yale would enter the lists in about equal shape. Yale has eight men and Harvard also has eight men who won intercollegiate points last year, Yale taking one first, five seconds, and three thirds; Harvard, two firsts, three seconds, one third, and four fourths. Yale and Harvard will enter the following veterans this year, with their place-taking records: 100-yard dash—Yale, Moulton fourth; Harvard, Shick second. 220-yard dash—Yale, Moulton third; Harvard, Shick second, Haigh fourth, and Lightner first. 440-yard dash—Yale, Long second; Harvard, Lightner fourth, Rust third. 120-yard hurdles—Yale, Clapp second; Harvard, Converse first. 220-yard dash—Yale, Clapp second. One mile—Yale, Jacobus third. Two miles—Yale, Franchot second. Broad jump—Yale, Fallows second. High jump—Yale, Jack third. Hammer throw—Harvard, Piper fourth. Shot put—Yale, Beck first; Harvard, Tingley second and Robinson fourth.

Yale will also have in line for this year's team several other good men who have not yet had intercollegiate records, among them Deming and Hastings for the half-mile, Lilley in the 220-yard dash, Stevens and Waldron in the one-mile run, Bumstead and Donahue in the two-mile run, J. B. Thomas and Milburn in the hurdles, Goss, Glass, and Kinney in the shot put, Harris, Hogan, Bergin, and Shevlin in the hammer throw, Preston and Thompson in the pole vault, Du Val and R. H. Thomas in the high jump, and Fulton and Bowman in the broad jump. The 1902 championship football team gives Glass, Hogan, Goss, Kinney, and Bowman to the track team. The general call for candidates will be issued Feb. 10.

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Pennsylvania is at last to have a gymnasium which will be commensurate with the standard of the university as an institution of learning. For several years the Quaker students have been promised a good gymnasium, but invariably the plans have miscarried. About five years ago a Gymnasium Committee was appointed, and its labors have at last been successful. The money has been raised and the contract for the building awarded. The building will be up to date in every particular, and it is promised that when finished Pennsylvania will have one of the best gymnasiums in the country.

The swimming men of the university have commenced work, and they will apply for recognition as one of the regular university teams. Up to this time any teams that have gone from Pennsylvania have had to represent the Houston Club, but hereafter they will represent their college. At a recent meeting W. Whittemore was elected Captain and plans for the season's work were made. Pennsylvania has the best swimming instructor in the country in C. Kistler, who brought out Schaefer and was mainly responsible for Arthus Kenney's great success in the early nineties. There are some good men in training, and a fast relay team will be formed to met Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. Colinshaw and Whittemore are both breaking records for the Houston Club tank, and Kistler expects them to do close to 1.05 for the 100 yards before the Winter is over. A water polo team will also be developed.

The track team candidates and the oarsmen have trained regularly all the week. Dr. J. K. Shell, trainer of the track team, is giving especial attention to the one-mile relay candidates who will meet Harvard at Boston next month. A large number of candidates are trying for the team, and it will be the fastest quartet that has ever been sent to Boston. Westney, Dear, and Amsler are practically sure of places on the team, while from Smith, Gill, Langfeld, and three or four others a fast fourth man should be developed. A two-mile relay team will not be sent to Boston, as three of the best half-milers in the university will not start in training until after the mid-year examinations, which will not be finished until one week before the Boston games.

The lacrosse candidates, the hockey men, and the basket ball players have all been hard at work the past week, while the fencers and gymnasts are fast getting into condition. Pennsylvania gave her first gymnastic exhibition last Saturday, and it was much better than first appearances in former years.

The discussion as to Pennsylvania's failure to schedule games with Georgetown, Fordham, and Holy Cross is mainly rumor. The fact of the matter is that the two Yale games and a Princeton contest have forced out some of the other teams from Pennsylvania's schedule. A college season is only of so many weeks' duration, and under the circumstances Pennsylvania's action merely argues that she prefers games with Yale and Princeton to matches with the colleges mentioned.

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Midwinter interest in Amherst athletics is centred in rounding out a team for the indoor games of the Boston Athletic Association, which will be held on Feb. 14 in Mechanics' Hall. A large squad of men is at work on the new twelve-lap outdoor board track and in the gymnasium, and entries will be placed in nearly all the open track and field events. But the star contest, from an Amherst point of view, is the relay race with Georgetown, and the Massachusetts boys have high hopes of pulling out a victory. Of the four places on the team, three have already been determined, and will go to Taylor, the intercollegiate half-mile champion of last year; Thompson, Captain of last year's and this year's track teams, a quarter-miler, with a record of 0:49 4-5, who holds the New England intercollegiate championship, and Eaton, holder of the world's records for 60 and 100 yards, both made at the Pan-American games at Buffalo a year ago last Summer. For the fourth place there are a number of fast candidates. Amherst counts particularly on the relay team this year, having been beaten by Georgetown last year in the Boston games in a neck-to-neck finish, and losing close races the two years previous to the latter event to John Bray's quartet from Williams. The prospects, barring accidents, look brighter for the present team than for any year since the famous '97 relay team, composed of Morgan, Elliot, Billings, and Fletcher, who ran together for four years without losing a race.

Second only to the work of the track men in point of college interest, is that of the basket ball five. The basket ball team is being developed from practically new material, as four of last year's unbeaten five were graduated with the class of 1902. There are a lot of men being tried out, however, and a good schedule is an incentive to fast work. The schedule is as follows: Jan. 10, Williston at Amherst; Jan. 14, Manhattan Athletic Club at Pratt Gymnasium; Jan. 21, Hamilton at Amherst; Jan. 24, Williston at Easthampton; Jan. 28, Harvard at Amherst; Jan. 31, Trinity at Hartford; Feb. 11, Brown at Providence; Feb. 21, Holy Cross at Worcester; Feb. 26, Brown at Amherst; Feb. 28, Trinity at Amherst; March 11, Dartmouth at Amherst; March 14, Dartmouth at Hanover; March 18, Holy Cross at Amherst.

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The midwinter examinations at Princeton started last Thursday, and for the next two weeks athletics will be at a complete standstill. Neither the hockey nor the basket-ball teams have games scheduled forthis period, but short daily practices will be held. After the examinations Capt. Pearson will call out the candidates for the baseball team.

A great deal of satisfaction is being expressed over the report that the Princeton team will play the Carlisle Indians next Fall in football. Negotiations are under way, and everything points to an early settlement on a date and place. Manager Lawson said yesterday that the chief difficulty in arranging the game was the place where it should be played. The Indians are in favor of playing the game in New York City, but in pursuance of the policy of the Princeton management in the past two years the home team refuses to play there. Contrary to reports, no definite date has yet been set. Manager Lawson also wants to correct the reports which have been circulated that Princeton does not wish to play Cornell next Fall. The two managements have already opened correspondence in regard to a game. The only trouble, as in the case of the Indians, is to find a place. Princeton refuses to go to Ithaca. Both teams have now had a chance on their own grounds, and neutral territory will be decided upon for next Fall. Cornell is willing to come to New York City, and even Philadelphia has been suggested, but both these places are long rides from Ithaca. Albany is another city suggested, and this seems to be the favorite place.

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The track team management has arranged a series of races to be held in the baseball cage on Feb. 20 and 21. The corners of the cage have been boarded and carefully banked, making a splendid indoor track, until the new gymnasium is finished. The narrowness of the track necessitates the events being pursuit races of half-mile, mile, and two miles. The object of the races is to try out the distance material in the Sophomore and Freshmen classes, to which the entries will be confined. The preliminary heats will be run on Friday and the finals on Saturday. Capt. Horton and Trainer Robinson have reduced the squad that will represent Princeton in the Boston Athletic Association games to ten men, who are practicing regularly.

The continued defeats of the basket ball and hockey teams, and especially of the latter, after such a good showing against Brown and the professional Pittsburg teams, has aroused much talk on the campus. At present neither teams are under direct supervision of the University Athletic Association, but are separate organizations, and consequently less interest is taken in those sports than if they were under the direct control of the athletic authorities. It is reported that next season will see both teams consolidated with the general management. Neither team plays until Feb. 7, when the basket ball team will meet Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the hockey team will meet Yale. Two practice games in Albany will probably be played by the hockey team on Feb. 5 and 6.

The gymnasium team has been reduced to fifteen men, most of whom are untried. Capt. Wallower and Instructor Georges Goldie have been compelled to build up an almost entirely new team. They open the season with the University of Pennsylvania at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Feb. 7.

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Arrangements have been completed for Columbia's third annual indoor interscholastic track games, to be held on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 28, in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street. The details were announced yesterday by Ernest Stauffen, Jr., manager of the Columbia track team. The events will be: Seventy yards dash, 70 yards dash, (under sixteen years,) 10 yards low hurdle, 440 yards dash, 880 yards run, one-mile run, running high jump, and putting sixteen-pound shot. There will also be special events, consisting of 70 yards dash and 880 yards, for grammar school boys only. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded in each event. A silk banner will be given to the school securing the greatest number of points, on a basis of five for first place, three for second place, and one for third place. Contestants must be of good standing, and have registered in their school either on or before Oct 15, 1902. The age limit of the competitors is twenty-one years. Invitations to send representatives have been extended to all the prominent preparatory schools within 100 miles of New York. Entries will be received until Feb. 21.

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Manager Stauffen has completed his schedule for the Columbia 'Varsity track team. The scheme of contests includes competition in both closed and open meets. There are over twenty contests in all, as follows: Jan. 21, closed handicap games, Jan. 31, Pastime Athletic Club games; Feb. 11, closed handicap games; Feb. 14, Boston relay races; Feb. 18, closed handicap games; Feb. 21, National Athletic Association games; Feb. 25, closed handicap games; Feb. 28, Columbia annual indoor open games; March 4, closed handicap games; March 7, Georgetown relay races; March 11, closed handicap games; March 14, relay races Madison Square Garden; March 18, 25, April 1, 15, 22, and 29, closed handicap games; May 2, dual outdoor meet with New York University, at New York; May 9, dual outdoor meet with Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 16, dual outdoor meet with Princeton, at Princeton; May 30, intercollegiate track championships, at New York.

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Candidates for the Columbia track team have reported for work to O. M. Bishop, the Captain, and E. W. Hjertberg, the trainer of the team. One Hundred and ten men have begun work, a larger number than ever before. The names of the candidates follow:

Sprints—H. F. Breuning, A. E. Budell, R. S. Burdette, G. Burns, R. A. De Sallier, J. A. Fried, J. M. Heckes, J. W. Hill, S. F. Hollister, R. W. Kirchwey, H. L. Mack, G. Mittenberger, E. M. Morris, E. W. Putnam, W. Putnam, G. B. Tompkins, R. S. Stangland, W. P. S. Earle, H. R. Steeves, H. H. Weekes, J. F. Thompson, H. B. Dean, C. Wood, Jr., M. C. Ansorge, J. Wals, A. J. McDonnell, W. J. Brennan, H. W. Haines, S. C. Pilcher, A. L. Haan, E. P. Holliday, H. B. Hedinger, S. N. Arnold, F. S. Crowell, F. T. Eddinfield, L. J. Kohler, P. M. Lennox, I. H. Loder, T. W. Ludlow, H. L. Silverman, G. M. Moscher.

Distance Runners—H. T. Willis, O. M. Bishop, J. A. Taylor, M. E. Smith, H. O. Mosenthal, F. L. O'Connell, W. P. Lawson, W. M. Van Cise, E. D. Oppenheimer, W. N. Kohn, C. A. Fulton, H. J. Bartholomae, R. Braunstein, H. C. Droge, W. Duden, A. W. Evans, H. A. Evans, E. Goldwater, R. L. Hammerslough, C. N. Hirshberg, A. S. McDonald, L. G. MacAneny, W. F. Piel, H. B. Post, E. A. Prentiss, G. F. Stainton, W. E. Strauss, W. F. Thoman, J. E. R. Verplanck, A. Walz, L. E. Werner, J. F. Phillips, E. E. Stowell.

High and Broad Jumping—H. H. Barrett, T. R. Buell, M. T. Cornell, G. B. Curtiss, S. M. Day, H. C. Feeldman, V. Goodwin, L. L. Leventritt, E. H. Loder, E. T. See.

Shot Put and Hammer Throw—R. S. Smith, H. W. Albert, W. D. Hennen, T. B. Johnson, H. Duden, M. D. Ferris, L. E. Mahan, C. D. McCarthy, J. F. Murphy, F. S. Shaw, J. C. Tomlinson and R. L. Von Bernuth.

Hurdles—F. Beekman, R. A. Wadeleton, D. S. Carter, N. C. Cutis, E. J. Eytinge, D. D. Muir.

Pole Vault—H. M. McClintock, A. C. Jerry, W. Newell, F. H. Duncombe, T. E. Fisher, E. M. Shipp, R. A. Hubbard, and R. B. Rogers.

George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Columbia Law School and a member of the University Faculty Committee on Athletics at Columbia, has written an interesting article in the current issue of The Columbia University Quarterly on the problem of Faculty control of athletics at American universities. He rehearses first of all the situation in sports and points out the many evils that have arisen as a result of the modern devotion to college athletics. He practically suggests that the system of Faculty control, while apparently of absolute necessity, is none the less almost powerless to control or check the greater of these evils, which must continue so long as they are condoned or furthered by the students of the colleges in question. He suggests in the final part of his article that the best reform that could be accomplished would be to have a system of control that should not be university control, but rather control by the graduates in the way of committees. He thinks, however, it would be wise to have the different branches of intercollegiate sport form a federation of interests that should make a general system of eligibility rules for the various kinds of sports. In one instance this has been done with signal success in the case of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association.

Prof. Kirchwey's objection to the Faculty control of athletics is that it emphasizes offensively the official distrust of student management and gives no opportunity for competent and right-minded students to manage their own affairs. He mentions three elements of danger which require regulation. These are:

First—The tendency on the part of the students to excessive devotion to athletics, to the detriment of their serious work and of the intellectual interests of the university.

Second—The danger of wasteful and dishonest financial management, with its resultant evils of demoralization to the students and disgrace to the university.

Third—The temptation to seek success in athletic competitions by dishonorable and unsportsmanlike methods, such as the introduction into the teams of men who are not bona-fide students or who are tainted with professionalism.

Joseph W. Spencer, manager of the Columbia gymnastic team, yesterday announced the complete schedule of the gymnastic team for this season. The most important meets are with Yale and Pennsylvania. The Amherst and Princeton meets have been omitted. The dates of the meets are: Feb. 6, Yale, at Columbia; Feb. 11, exhibition at the De Witt Clinton High School; Feb. 20, exhibition at the Montclair High School; Feb. 21, dual meet with Pennsylvania in the Columbia gymnasium; March 6, dual meet with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; March 27, intercollegiate meet with Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Haverford, and New York University, and Pennsylvania at New York University. Besides these events there will be two exhibitions in the Columbia gymnasium, the annual university championships, and the interscholastic championships, which are to be held under Columbia's auspices.

Columbia's water polo team will hereafter be coached by Joseph Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club team. The candidates are now at work in preparation for the coming intercollegiate water polo championship tournament.

Columbia is negotiating with Yale for a dual fencing meet. It will probably take place at New Haven about the middle of March, with four men on each team.

The defeat of the basketball team by Yale on Friday night came as a distinct surprise, for while the team did not anticipate an easy game it was far from expecting a defeat. Columbia and Yale each scored the same number of field goals, so that it was really inability to throw goals from first that lost the local team the game. It will be Columbia's effort to perfect this feature in the next two weeks. Columbia's next game will be with Yale at New Haven, and it will be the team's greatest effort of the season to win that contest.

Columbia's 'Varsity lacrosse team has formally adopted a constitution for the governing of its existence this year. The document provides for the usual officers elected for the various athletic associations of Columbia. The Captain of the freshman team is H. R. Temple. The freshmen are conducting negotiations for games with the freshman tdelves of Harvard, Pennsylvania, College of the City of New York, Stevens Preparatory School, and Heffley School. Columbia's sophomore lacrosse team has also settled down to work. G. Fallen has been elected Captain and J. Arnold manager. Regular practice for the team will be held twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays. Besides the members of last year's freshman team the following new men have reported: B. M. Kaye, J. C. Tonnellé, Jr., G. R. Bradley, T. J. Brady, Jr., and S. D. Townsend.

Military Tournament Committees.

The seventh annual tournament under the direction of the Military Athletic League will be held in Madison Square Garden from April 27 to May 2. The new officers of the league, with Col. Dyer as President, are taking an active interest in making the coming event a success. The committee appointed are:

Executive.—Col. George R. Dyer, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Engineers; Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry, Naval Militia; Capt. Charles I. De Bevoise, Troop C; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, I. S. A. P.; Major Robert Edwards, Jr., Eighth Infantry.

Military.—Col. George R. Dyer, Twelfth Infantry; Gen. Thomas A. Barrett, United States Army; Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Engineers; Commander R. P. Forshew, Second Battery and Naval Militia; Capt. C. I. De Bevoise, Troop C; Lieut. Col. T. J. Donohue, First Brigade staff.

Trials, Contests, and Suspensions.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, Seventy-first Infantry; Capt. O. Erlandsen, First Signal Corps; Capt. J. E. Duffy, Sixty-ninth Infantry.

Handicapping.—Capt. J. J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Infantry; Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery; Major John J. Byrne, Ninth Infantry.

Athletic and Cycling.—Capt. C. P. Staubach, Eighth Infantry; Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery; Capt. J. J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Infantry; Capt. C. A. Myer, Ninth Infantry; Capt. W. A. Du Bois, Twenty-third Infantry.

Press and Printing.—Major Robert Edwards, Jr., Eighth Infantry; Major T. C. Buek, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, I. S. A. P.

Prizes.—Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Engineers; Commander W. B. Franklin, First Battalion Naval Militia; Capt. W. H. Camfield, Jr., First Infantry, N. J.

Tickets and Arrangements.—Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, Twenty-second Engineers; Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry, Naval Militia; Capt. R. A. De Russy, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut. C. G. Moses, Twenty-second Engineers.

Matinées.—Gen. George Moore Smith, First Brigade; Col. A. S. Kline, Fourteenth Infantry; Major F. H. E. Ebstein, United States Army; Capt. C. B. Baldwin, Second Signal Corps; Capt. L. W. McLeod, Seventy-first Infantry.

Louisville Jockey Club Entries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 24.—More than 150 owners are represented in the list of entries to the stakes of the new Louisville Jockey Club, including all the leading Western stables. Omitting the steeplechase handicap, which naturally has a limited number, the stakes have averaged more than 100 each, the total being 991 entries, as follows: Debutante, 98; Basaford Manor, 98; Juvenile, 98; Clark Handicap, 71; Febr. 95; Blue Grass, 81; Steeplechase, 35; Kentucky Derby, 137; Kentucky Oaks, 105; Nursery, 127.

PLANNING FOR GOLF YEAR

Tournaments Already Arranged in Several Localities.

More English Criticism on the Rubber-Filled Ball—Boston Women Enlarge Their Association.

Golf plans are beginning to assume definite shape for the coming year. Three prominent Eastern associations held meetings last week—New Jersey, Philadelphia, and the Women's Association of Boston—and in each case dates for coming tournaments were announced. The women of the Metropolitan Association will meet in this city next Friday and elect officers for the coming year, and plans may possibly be made for the regular team matches and the championship tournament. On the following Tuesday, Feb. 3, the Metropolitan Association will meet in the Metropolitan Club, and in addition to other things it is probable that the new handicap for score system just adopted by the New Jersey golfers may be adopted by the local organization. It has already received the hearty approval of Walter J. Travis and others prominent in the metropolitan world.

The officers who have been nominated for election at the meeting this week of the Women's Association are: President—Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol; Vice President—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; Secretary—Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country; Treasurer—Miss F. Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock; Additional Member of Executive Committee—Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood.

The selection of the Baltusrol Golf Club for the next championship tournament of the New Jersey State golfers has met with unanimous approval. New Jersey and local golfers generally are perhaps better acquainted with the Baltusrol links than almost any other in the metropolitan district, except, perhaps, Lakewood. The club has earned its right to be considered a representative championship course. The delegates selected the first week of June for the event, but will present their choice for final sanction before the Metropolitan Association. Five new clubs were elected to membership—Cape May, Atlantic City, New Brunswick, Madison, and Arsdale of East Orange. The re-elected President, Lionel H. Graham, will appoint the new executive and other committees at an early date.

Samuel G. Heebner, the popular Treasurer of the United States Golf Association, was re-elected President of the Philadelphia Golf Association at its annual meeting last week. The association is one of the most progressive of the large number of sectional golf organizations. The intercity team competitions between Philadelphia and New York have been one of the features of the golf season in the East for over three years. The Quaker golfers have decided to enlarge the scope of their intercity team matches this year, for arrangements have been made to meet the golfers of Pittsburg and Washington. The events will probably be home-and-home contests, as are the annual meetings with the Metropolitan Association. The choice of dates and other arrangements were left to the Executive Committee, as was the time for the more important Philadelphia tournaments this year. Of these, the individual championship event will be played on the links of the Huntington Valley Country Club in the Fall; the Philadelphia Cup contest will be played on the course of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and the annual event for the Joseph Henry Patterson Cup will be played at the St. David's Club. An open tournament for the Merion Cricket Club was sanctioned for the second week in June, and the annual tournament of the Huntington Valley Country Club for the Lynnewood Hall Cup will be held on June 18, 19, and 20.

Unfortunately for the young golfers in the University of Pennsylvania, the by-laws of the association prevent them from taking part in the regular tournaments held under the latter body's auspices. Many of the students do play in them, but only as members of the clubs that are in the association. It is possible that this restriction may be changed in the near future, as a special meeting of the association is to be held before March 1 to act upon several changes. President Heebner said that the present constitution was inadequate to meet the needs of the organization now. Its membership consists of ten clubs, and three new ones have requested to join—Frankford Country, Bala Golf, and Camden Country. With the exception of Mr. Heebner the other officers elected for the year are: Vice President—P. C. Madeira; Secretary—Julian M. Wilson; Committee—Rodman E. Griscom, Harrison Townsend, George A. Crump, and S. B. Carigan. The next meeting of the Philadelphia and Metropolitan golfers will be in the Spring in Philadelphia.

GOLF PLANS OF BOSTON WOMEN.

Plans for an enlarged golf association of women in the clubs around Boston were perfected last week. The Women's Golf Association of Boston has taken the initiative in the matter and has proposed a number of radical changes. Hitherto confined to a membership of seven clubs in the immediate vicinity of Boston, the officers have determined to make their purely local body one that will include every available club in Eastern Massachusetts. Seventy clubs have been invited to join and twenty-seven of these clubs sent delegates to the first meeting. Another meeting will be held within a short time, when the new organization will be definitely perfected. The Executive Committee in the meanwhile is to make such changes in the by-laws as will be necessary for the enlarged association. The old system of inter-club team matches has been abandoned. Two big women's tournaments have been planned for the season, one to be held in May, while the annual Boston championship contest will be played during the second week in June. A big Fall tournament will probably be held, either just before or after the National women's championship. The three-cornered women's golf inter-city team match will be played upon a Boston golf course this year, as the Bostonians defeated both the Philadelphia and New York women last Fall at Baltusrol. This triumph of the Boston women has had a strong influence upon the organization of this larger association.

S. Mure Fergusson, who is one of the most prominent amateurs in the English golfing world, has written a very interesting letter to The London Times in defense of the professionals who have asked that the lively rubber-filled ball be barred from use in the open championship event. Mr. Fergusson says that he prefers the rubber-filled ball but that, as it does lessen the difficulties of play, the big championship events should continue to be restricted to the use of the regulation gutta-percha ball. He says:

Personally, I prefer to cast in my lot with the opinion of such golfers as Vardon, Braid, and Taylor, to say nothing of John Low, who knows more about the game than almost any one living. Having had over thirty years' experience of the game, I have no hesitation in saying that the rubber-cored ball is in every way superior to the gutta; but, at the same time, by using this ball in playing the game of golf it makes it so immeasurably easier that the game is robbed of half its difficulties, and, in my opinion, has every chance of falling from its standard as a first-class game.

Surely the man who has youth, strength, and accuracy on his side ought to have the advantage over a man who has passed the prime of life, and also over the accurate player who, however good he may be at the short game, lacks the driving power necessary to make a first-class player. As the golf courses are at present laid out, these attributes avail him nothing, as his powers are not called into requisition, the holes being too short to bring out the shots which could only be achieved by the player having these qualities.

If the rubber-cored balls are to be used in the competitions such as the open championship, the amateur championship, &c., which were instigated to produce the best golfer, then the holes should be lengthened by at least 60 yards; this would be impossible on some of the championship courses, and even if it were possible, are we any nearer the solution of the question, when one has to bear in mind the probability of some new invention coming out which would enable the player to get a still greater distance?

No one wishes to bar the rubber-cored ball, and I admit it would probably be impossible to do so; but let those who have the true interest of the game at heart adhere to the gutta ball to play the championships with, and let those who do not aspire to championship honors continue to flatter themselves by playing with the new invention and pity the poor, misguided creatures who have the honesty to see through the deception.

The coming golf championship for the women players of Ireland will be held at the Royal Portrush Club early in the Spring. It will be the tenth championship contest of the Irish Women's Association. Miss Rhona Adair holds the title now, her victory last year being her third successive win.

The Marine and Field Club of Bath Beach, whose golf links are located near the club, and are kept open throughout the year, has elected the following officers for the coming season: President—E. H. Driggs; Vice President—E. C. Platt; Secretary—C. M. Camp; Treasurer—J. E. Way; Directors—D. E. Woodhull, J. M. Knox, W. Baylor, W. F. Spalding, P. H. Goodwin, and A. Chandler.

The new officers of the Hillandale Golf Club, near Stamford, Conn., are: President—Charles F. Dean; Vice President—Edward Holbrook; Secretary—Herbert Lawton; Treasurer—Samuel Pierson; Captain—M. B. Phelps; Governors—Edward Leavitt, J. Albert Meek, James S. Jenkins, James I. Raymond, Frederick Schavior, and Henry K. McHarg.

Jamie Anderson has been engaged as the golf professional for the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, during the coming year. With him will be associated Willie Marshall, who was at Onwentsia last year. Anderson was the first professional for the Onwentsia links, but in 1899 he resigned to return to Scotland. The club has been anxious to secure him again, and succeeded in getting his promise a few weeks ago. He has been engaged since 1899 on the old St. Andrew's links. Marshall is now in Scotland, where he went early in the Winter for a brief visit, and the two golfers will return together early in April.

FISHING IN FLORIDA.

Angling for Tarpon Has Given Way to Trolling for Kingfish—Big Catch by Mrs. Yates.

Catching kingfish off the Florida coast has become quite as popular with the tourist as tarpon fishing was a few years ago. The tarpon is a favorite fish, on account of its gameness, though angling for it is tedious and tiresome. Tarpon are very hard to land when hooked. Besides, they are not so plentiful as formerly. On the other hand kingfish are abundant on the lower East coast. They are easy to catch, as it only requires a few hours' trolling. Women engage in the sport quite freely, and make equally as large catches as the men.

So far this season the record for kingfishing is held by Mrs. Yates, the wife of the Governor of Illinois, who caught seventy-one beauties off Biscayne Bay recently. The catch was one of the largest that was made by a woman in several years. The entire party caught over two hundred fish. It was Governor and Mrs. Yates' first experience at ocean fishing, and they enjoyed the sport immensely.

Spanish mackeral are plentiful on the Florida coast, hundreds of barrels being shipped North every month during the Winter season. This fish was unknown to that section a few years ago. There are now hundreds of native fishermen making a splendid living, and the industry is almost equal to the sponge or orange industry.

Low Prices for Thoroughbreds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Thoroughbreds that originally cost in the neighborhood of $25,000 have been sacrificed at public auction at the Occidental Horse Exchange. They came from the Nevada breeding farm of Paul G. Lane, son of the well-known mining man, who decided to retire, and shipped all of his blooded stock to San Francisco. They brought a total of only $1,300, less than one of the horses cost him. Cimeter, a daughter of the sensational brood mare Sabrina, was secured by Charles Kerr for $45. Salonica, a Grinstead mare, went to the bid of Barney Schreiber for $39. The auctioneer could only obtain $50 for a mare by imp. Islington, the sire of Kinley Mack, the only horse to win both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps. A number of others brought $15, $20, and $3. One reason for the small prices was the bad condition of the animals.

"It gives me great pleasure to write you and congratulate you on having put upon the market such a valuable medicine in a minute form. It has done me so much good that as soon as one box is gone I purchase another. I have been somewhat constipated and my liver has been out of order, but Iron-Ox Tablets have put my whole system right."

F. H. HARRIS,
59 Grove Street,
New Haven, Conn.

IRON-OX TABLETS
Fifty for 25 Cents.

AN UNRIVALED NERVE TONIC

LUMBAGO and other disagreeable aches yield to Sloan's Liniment The old reliable 25cts a Bottle

Brooklyn Advertisements.

How many in need of a Piano will take advantage of January's reduced prices?

Here is an opportunity to secure an absolutely high grade Piano seldom if ever equaled.

WISSNER

Baby Grand and Upright PIANOS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

We have a number of WISSNER PIANOS, our finest styles, both in Uprights and Baby Grands, practically new, although not of our very latest designs, and we offer them for the next week at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

A few of the always reliable LECKERLING PIANOS, used only for a few months, at great price concessions.

UPRIGHT PIANOS in good condition, including eminent makes, and worthy in every way, $85, $120, $135.

SQUARE PIANOS, $20, $40, $65.

Tuning, repairing, etc., by experts at reasonable rates.

Wissner Warerooms:

BROOKLYN, Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.
NEWARK, 603 Broad St.
NEW YORK, 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY, 138 Newark Av.
Bridgeport, Conn., 1,0.9 Main St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
115 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

A. D. Matthews Sons

Shining Minds in Shabby Coats.

It's a rule that holds good of men and books—that a shopworn coat, as a rule, detracts from the earning power. There is no use arguing the question, and thus we offer 175 volumes of slightly shopworn fiction for the cost of the cover.

Some of Monday's Live Wires.

Women's Tailor Made Suits
At Great Actual Reductions.

Special sale women's Suits of Venetian coverts and canvas cloths, styles are mostly blouse effect, regular prices of these Suits are $10.98, $12.50, $15.00 and $17.00, special to close $7.98

All of our Suits and Costumes from $25.00 to $100.00 we will close out at ½ off.

Exquisite Foulards ⅓ Off.

The riot of color and patterns shown on 100 feet of counter space here is worthy the enthusiasm of the best silk taste——and the quality does honor to the beauty. Suppose you investigate our superior silk ability.

$1.25 yd. silk Satin Foulards ..... 79c. yd
Japanese corded Wash Silks ..... 29c. yd
90c. yd. quality guaranteed black Taffeta ..... 69c. yd
$1.50 yd. 27-in. guaranteed black Taffeta ..... $1.00 yd
60c. yd. quality all silk black satin Duchesse ..... 39c. yd
$1.00 yd. black zephyr Velvet, 24 inch, extra fine, for coats and suits ..... $1.00 yd

Closing Sale of Furs.

Furs at prices that will surely interest you.

$6.00 American sable cluster Scarfs for $3.98
$9.00 American sable Boas for $5.98
$10.00 sable fox Boas for $6.50
$15.00 black lynx Boas, 2 yards long, for $7.98
$35.00 sable fox Boas, double, for $25.00

Dress Goods About ½ Off.

To rush the work among the dressmakers.

52 to 56 inch all wool Suitings, double face cloths and plaid back materials, actual value $1.75 to $2.75 yd., for ..... $1.25 yd
50 to 56 inch all wool Venetian, colored Broadcloths and Panama Suitings, $1.00 value, for ..... 69c. yd
100 pieces all wool fancy stripe Waisting, 50c. value for ..... 29c. yd
34 to 38 inch all wool Flannels, Tricot, Albatross and Shepherd Checks, 35c. to 40c. values, at ..... 29c. yd
260 remnants plain and fancy Dress Suiting, marked about ½ price.
(On the Bargain Table, Main Aisle, Rear, Main Floor.)

12½c. Yd. Percales for 6c Yd.

is the tuning fork that starts the music of this sale of 1903 cottons. Of course this impossibly low price for Percales is due to the fact that this is a 3,000 yard lot of manufacturer's loom remnants. But that doesn't signify, because they are just as high toned as if you paid 12½c. yd. elsewhere.

6c Apron Ginghams, for 4½c. yd., in various size checks, brown only.

7c Apron Ginghams, 5c yd., in pretty blue checks. Sturdy seersucker Ginghams, 5½c. yd.

18c. Yd. Scotch Madras, 10c Yd.

Fine for shirt waists, white grounds, dots of all sizes, neat figures.

15c. Yd. Quality Printed Flannelettes, 5½c. Yd.

That is because they are manufactur

MONTREAL WINS IN HOCKEY

New York A. C. Beaten in an Admirably Fought Contest.

Canadians Show Superior Individual Work—The Score Was 4 to 1 in Their Favor.

In a fine clean game of hockey, which was almost devoid of rough work, the Montreal Athletic Club team defeated the New York Athletic Club players by 4 goals to 1 at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. Both sides played well, but the Canadians were the cleverer. Their individual work was clean cut and many of the American university players could have learned a great deal from the Canadian amateur champions as to playing without unnecessary chopping and aggressive checking. The local men behaved well, only one of their number, Fenwick, being penalized for being just a bit too strenuous in body checking.

The building was comfortably filled, extra seating room having been provided around the rink side. The assemblage was a very impartial one, and good plays on either side were duly appreciated and warmly applauded. At 8:30 o'clock the Canadian visitors filed in on the ice floor for preliminary practice, and they were greeted with generous cheers while the band played "God Save the King." Capt. Howard and his New York players followed a minute later, and they, too, got a warm reception, the cheers mingling with the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

When the men began practice it was seen that O'Donnell, who usually plays goal for the New York Athletic Club team, was supplanted by Smith, who at one time was on the Yale team. Carruthers played point and Fenwick was in his old position at cover point. The two Donaldsons, with Clark and Capt. Howard as forwards, made up the team.

Capt. Boone played cover point for a few minutes on the Canadian side, but when the game was in full swing he joined the forwards and Bellingham played cover point. In the preliminary work the easy, graceful swing of the visitors in gliding over the ice was remarked by nearly everybody, and the careful manner in which they avoided offside play was particularly noticeable. Boone exhibited wonderful cleverness in quick turns, and his dodging and passing were features.

Marshall, who was penalized twice during the game in Brooklyn last Friday night, soon became a prime favorite with the spectators. He has a dashing style which just borders on recklessness and his fast runs and repeated attempts to score soon won for him the heartiest applause. Bellingham, who is a big-framed athlete, was extremely useful for Montreal, as he scored the best goal of the game. Nickerson at goal was almost invincible, the only score made on him being secured after he had blocked the rubber which Fenwick sent flying at him, but the puck carromed off his chest and fell into the net.

On the New York side, Howard, of course, was by far the most prominent. Some of his runs were on the irresistible order, and he frequently surprised the opposing players by his clever manipulation of the puck while being checked and pursued sometimes the entire length of the rink. Fenwick and H. G. Donaldson were the next best among the local men, and the only reason for their team being beaten was that their opponents were vastly superior in general playing ability.

When play began every move on both sides was of the clearest kind, the checking being confined principally to stick work. After the game had progressed about four minutes Strike knocked the puck in for a goal out of a scrimmage. A few seconds later Howard made a fine shot from the middle of the rink, which Nickerson stopped beautifully. Gardner then made a pretty run, but lost the puck to Clark, who lifted the rubber almost into the net forty yards away. Strike took the puck up the rink, dodging all the attacks of the forwards, and when he came to Fenwick passed it to Marshall, who scored the second goal for Montreal. Marshall always was right up with any of his team mates when they were making a run, and on two occasions he only missed the goal by a hair's breadth.

In sending the puck away Boone shot it through one of the windows on the north side of the building. After a series of long lifts by both sides, Hodge sent the rubber flying among the spectators. The puck knocked the eye-glasses off one of the men seated near the rink side, but fortunately it did not injure him.

In the second half Bellingham, after a fine run, sent the rubber against one of the uprights which held the New York net, and as it bounced back he shot it again successfully. Fenwick shot the only goal for the local men after a scrimmage, and the rubber, though well blocked, bounded off Nickerson's body and scored. Bellingham was taken with a cramp and the game was delayed fully ten minutes. Just as soon as he returned Bellingham passed the puck to Marshall, who ran down the centre and scored a clean goal, the last one of the game. The line-up:

Montreal, 4.	Position.	New York A. C., 1.
Nickerson	Goal	Smith
Hodges	Point	Carruthers
Bellingham	Cover Point	Fenwick
Boone	Forward	H. Donaldson
Marshall	Forward	Howard
Gardner	Forward	Clark
Strike	Forward	H. G. Donaldson

Goals—Marshall, 2; Strike, 1; Bellingham, 1; Fenwick, 1. Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal Umpires—W. G. Mowat, Montreal, and E. L. Giannini, New York A. C. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes.

BASKET BALL TROUBLES.

Washington Continental Team Plays Harvard Despite A. A. U. Threat of Disqualification.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The Washington Continental basket ball team defeated the Harvard five by a score of 29 to 15 in the armory to-night. The game was an exciting one and both sides played fast ball.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday received word from the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union that the Harvard University basket ball team had left Boston to play a series of games in the New York district, the first game to be with the Washington Continental team at Schenectady. As the latter team is registered with the Amateur Athletic Union, Chairman Steil sent the manager a telegram saying if the team played Harvard it would be disqualified. Harvard is not registered. Word has also been received that Harvard will play the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn on Feb. 14. As the National Athletic Club team is an Amateur Athletic Union team, this game will probably not be played.

Tie Hockey Game at Orange.

A hockey team made up of Yale University graduates played a tie game with the hockey players of the South Orange Field Club yesterday at Orange, N. J. The score was 3—3, and in an extra period of ten minutes neither side was able to score another goal.

Columbia Hockey Team Wins.

At Verona Lake, N. J., yesterday, the Columbia 'Varsity hockey team defeated the Montclair High School seven by a score of 7 goals to 1.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB DINNER.

Three Hundred Members and Guests Attend Annual Banquet in Waldorf.

Over three hundred members and guests of the Automobile Club of America were present at the annual dinner of that organization held in the large banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

President Albert R. Shattuck of the club was toastmaster and the speakers were State Senator W. W. Armstrong, who spoke on the origin and operation of the "Higbie-Armstrong" bill; Simeon Ford, who gave an amusing talk on "Automobiles"; Job E. Hedges, whose subject was "What I Know About Automobiles"; Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor, who spoke on "The Construction of Roads in New York State"; Col. Albert A. Pope, whose subject was "Improvement in Highways"; W. Pierrepont White, Chairman of the fourth annual convention of the County Boards of Supervisors of New York State, who spoke on "The State and Good Roads," and Gen. Roy Stone, whose subject was "The Brownlow Bill."

Others at the guests' table included Willard A. Smith, Elliott C. Lee, Winthrop E. Scarritt, J. P. Allds, Charles E. Adams, J. A. Ockerson, and W. T. Carleton.

Among the prominent members present were Thomas A. Edison, Russell A. Alger, Jr., Arthur Brisbane, Jacob A. Cantor, Bird S. Coler, John H. Flagler, E. R. L. Gould, William Leary, Frank A. Munsey, Col. K. C. Pardee, Henry W. Poor, William C. Reick, De Witt J. Seligman, J. Walter Thompson, H. H. Vreeland, and John Brisben Walker.

President Shattuck, in his opening address said that $13,140,000 had already been spent in the four States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York in building 2,148 miles of good roads, divided among the States mentioned as follows: Massachusetts, 483 miles, costing $4,500,000; New Jersey 797 miles costing $3,800,000; Connecticut, 515 miles, costing $1,910,000; and New York, 353 miles, costing $2,930,000.

Simeon Ford, who was the humorist of the occasion, in announcing his intention of touching lightly upon "Automobiles," said that he differed from Job Hedges, who was to follow him, because the latter, being a lawyer, would touch everything he came in contact with. "I, being a hotel keeper," said Mr. Ford, "am accustomed to being touched right along and do very little touching myself. My business is melancholy, but not touching. I would much rather touch lightly upon automobiles than have automobiles touch me."

"No man is evil except the devil, and we know him by his horns. This horn blowing is not only nerve racking, but unnecessary. I have always observed that the smaller the automobile the larger the horn. I have seen these tin boiler automobiles coming down the avenue with a one-horse-power automobile and a twenty-horse-power horn, and you would think you heard Gabriel coming, but when you look up you see—not a trump, but a two-spot. I don't say every man who was an automobile is a fool, but I do say every fool runs an automobile.

"I am one myself, but when I run over a man I don't add insult to injury by scaring him to death before I kill him.

"Some men achieve automobiles, and some have automobiles thrust upon them."

The hit of the evening was made when an electric automobile ran into the elaborately decorated ball room, made the circuit of the hall, and stopped in front of the speakers' rostrum, and Will Carleton, attired in a fantastic costume, rose and announced that he was Mr. Dooley and would sing the popular song of that name. The audience joined heartily in the chorus.

Motor Launch for G. R. Bidwell.

Ex-Collector George R. Bidwell has placed an order with the Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Company for a seventy-foot launch. It will have a beam of eight feet and will be equipped with an entirely new make of improved motor, consuming kerosene as fuel. The complete machinery will weigh but 1,800 pounds, having a 140-brake horse power motor. The guaranteed speed is 25 miles an hour, or a continuous run of 118 miles in five hours. The contract calls for the boat to be delivered and a speed trial made before May 15 next.

J. Charles Davis has also ordered from the same company a similar speed launch.

ATHLETES GOING ABROAD.

Hjertberg's Professional Team Has Many Games Arranged—Sweeney Will Compete.

Ernest W. Hjertberg, the professional athlete and trainer of Columbia's track team, has completed some of his arrangements for the foreign tour in England and Scotland which he proposes to take with a team of professional athletes next Summer. He believes he has secured a team which will be able to defeat the foreigners in a majority of events. A partial schedule of meets in which the American professionals will compete is:

June 13, Vale of Leven sports, Scotland; June 20, Airdrie games, near Glasgow, Scotland; July 5, Highland games, Glasgow Plains; July 11, Highland games, Jedburgh, Scotland; July 15, Highland games, Dunfermline, Scotland; July 21, Gartmore and Oberfoyle sports; July 24, Thornton, Scotland; July 26, Denny, Scotland; July 28, Kinross, Scotland; Aug. 1, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, Scotland; Aug. 8, Edinburgh, Scotland; Aug. 14, Alva, Scotland; Aug. 16, Crieff, Scotland; Aug. 22, Helensburgh, Scotland; Aug. 30, Dunoon, Scotland.

The most prominent athlete who will go abroad will be "Mike" Sweeney, the champion high jumper, who holds the world's record in this event. Another prominent man is Harry D. Gill, formerly well known as an amateur athlete. He will be relied upon principally in the high jump and shot put. In the last named contest he has a record of 44 feet. William Marsh is another jumper who will represent this country in the high jump. Dennis Mahoney will be the other athlete in the weight events. In the sprints this country will rely on "Tommy" Keane of Boston, who is well known as a short distance runner.

Eddie Hobbs, another New Englander, will run in the half and quarter mile contests. E. W. Hjertberg and Frank Kanaly will do the distance running. Hjertberg holds the world's indoor record for the mile and has come close to equaling the record in the two mile and three mile events. Kanaly is the former National five-mile champion. He can run with equal skill at from one to ten miles. Another man who is expected to accompany the team is Walter Guertin, a high jumper of ability, and also an excellent hurdler. He comes from Brockton, Mass.

YALE IN TIE HOCKEY GAME.

Stubborn Contest on the Ice at Short Hills.

A tie game of hockey, which lasted throughout two twenty-minute halves and an extra period of five minutes, was played between Yale and the Short Hills Club seven at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday. The goals made were scored in the first half and the game had to be discontinued in order to allow the players to catch a train for this city. The line-up:

Yale, 1.	Position.	Short Hills, 1.
Stern	Goal	Harrington
Vanderpoel	Point	G. W. Campbell
Hitchcock	Cover point	Grier Campbell
Rowland	Forward	Gwynne
Oliver	Forward	Dean
Potter	Forward	Palmer
Marcus	Forward	Diederichon

Goals—Oliver, 1; Dean, 1. Referee—H. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal Umpires—F. Blood, Short Hills, and Dilworth, Yale. Time—Two twenty-minute halves and a five-minute period.

Records of Pastime Athletes.

For the third consecutive season the athletes of the Pastime Athletic Club lead all the local athletic organizations in the number of points scored in competition during the year. With a team of sixty-six men, the wearers of the blue Brazilian cross gathered a total of 670 points.

The "Indians" hold individual championships, won during the season, as follows: Metropolitan Association, three miles, "Jerry" Pierce; discus throw, Martin Sheridan, (world's record holder;) National Association 220-yard junior, G. A. Ashley; five miles, junior, John J. Joyce; shot-put, junior, M. J. Sheridan; discus, senior, R. J. Sheridan; Metropolitan Association wrestling championships, 105-pound class, W. Karl; same, 135-pound class, Frederick Cooke; same, 145-pound class, A. Yokel; National Association championships, 105 pounds, W. Karl; same, 125-pound class, I. Niflot; same, 145-pound class, N. Nelson.

In the team championships, first place in both National and Metropolitan Association championships, wrestling and boxing, fell to the Pastime Athletic Club, with second place to the New York Athletic Club. Also both senior and junior National track championships, and third place in the Metropolitan Association meeting for the Spalding Trophy, probably the most keenly contested scratch point competition in America, a margin of but three points separating the first three teams. In addition to the above, the first honors cross-country, both National and Metropolitan, team and individual, remain with the club, no competition having been held this year by either association.

In a season prolific of sterling performances it is a difficult matter to single out an individual for special mention, but consistent work with the discus brings prominently to the front Martin J. Sheridan, who has altered existing figures on several occasions. The work of Arthur R. Kent is also deserving of commendation as, in addition to leading in points scored, he has equaled several of the accepted world's sprinting marks, viz.: at forty, fifty, and sixty yards. The relay teams of the club have performed creditably throughout the season, the middle and long distance teams especially distinguishing themselves, while the shorter distance team, though not up to previous seasons, has more than held its own, accounting for places in all but two competitions out of seventeen starts.

The scores of the leading point winners follow: A. R. Kent, 82; M. J. Sheridan, 71; R. J. Sheridan, 49; John McCarthy, 41; John J. Joyce, 33; G. A. Ashley, 31. The balance of the 670 points are divided among sixty-nine men.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Russian Wedding Feast.

The celebrated painting by Konstantin Makoffsky is publicly exhibited in the Art Galleries. You are cordially invited to see it.

The Season's Best News of Lace Curtains

Fresh, crisp, dainty—and the handsomest patterns you would find if you hunted all over town. The greatest bargains you would find if you hunted all over the country. Two lots of white Irish point Lace Curtains, for instance:

$6.00 Irish Point Curtains, $4.35. $7.00 Irish Point Curtains, $4.85.

Ten patterns in each lot—and nobody could find fresher or better Curtains at the full prices anywhere.

Then there are the white Nottingham Curtains—dropped patterns from one of the best mills in the country.

$1.35 Curtains, 95c. $2.25 Curtains, $1.45. $3.75 Curtains, $2.65.

Fine values among the Upholsterings, too, for those who come promptly to-morrow:

250 Oriental stripe tapestry Couch Covers, 50 inches wide and fringed; $1.35 quality at....95c each

Odd lots of reversible tapestry Portieres, a single pair of a pattern; $3.50 quality at....$1.98 a pair

300 single tapestry Portieres, odds and ends for quick clearance; values $2.00 to $3.00, at....98c

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Great Values in Splendid Furs.

Fur Scarfs:

$5.95, Value $7.95. Alaska sable Scarfs, trimmed with cluster of tails.

$9.45, Value $12.50. Alaska sable Scarfs, extra quality, trimmed with cluster of natural tails.

$11.95, Value $15.00. Alaska sable Scarfs, extra quality, trimmed with cluster of natural tails.

$6.45, Value $10.00. Long Scarfs of sable fox, 2 skins.

$3.95, Value $7.00. Long Scarfs of sable fox, 1 skin.

$28.00, Value $40.00. Long Scarfs of blue lynx, 2 skins.

$18.50, Value $27.50. Long Scarfs of mink, 4 skins.

$32.74, Value $55.00. Long Scarfs of squirrel, dark skins.

$3.95, Value $8.00. Cluster Scarfs of fine black Astrachan, trimmed with tails.

$11.74, Value $20.00. Cluster Scarfs of fine beaver, trimmed with tails.

$27.50, Value $55.00. Long neck Pieces of mink and ermine.

$14.50, Value $29.00. Cluster Scarfs of natural stone marten, 6 natural tails and paws.

$32.50, Value $50.00. Broad Collar of fine chinchilla, trimmed; Baum marten, trimmed with tails and paws.

$22.50, Value $45.00. Long Neck Pieces of dark mink.

Muffs.

$8.45, Value $12.50. Alaska sable Muffs, extra large, best quality.

$14.45, Value $19.50. Mink Muffs, 3 stripes.

$15.84, Value $22.50. Mink Muffs, 4 stripes.

Women's Fur Neck Pieces.

$37.50, Value $75.00. Long double Boa of black fox.

$22.50, Value $45.00. Flat Cushion Muffs to match the above.

Boas.

$23.75, Value $37.50. Broad double Shoulder Scarfs of black lynx.

$22.45, Value $75.00. Long Boas of silvered lynx, 3 yards long.

Fur Jackets.

$147.50, reduced from $295.00. Russian squirrel ¾ Coat, large ermine collar and cuffs.

$93.75, reduced from $187.50. Russian squirrel blouse Jacket, trimmed with ermine.

$247.50, reduced from $495.00. Broadtail Jacket, new double ruffle sleeve.

$287.50, reduced from $575.00. Broadtail Jacket, trimmed with real chinchilla.

$347.50, reduced from $695.00. Three-quarter Coat of fine broadtail, trimmed with real chinchilla.

Fur Sets, One-Third Prices.

$37.40. Real Arctic fox long Scarf and Muff.

$57.50, value $175.00. Real blue fox, 2 skins, long Scarf and Muff.

$47.50, value $150.00. Real cross fox, 2 skins, long Scarf and Muff.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Absolutely New $1.00 Fancy Shirts at 49c.

That's the wonder of the sale. It is not a clearance, or odds and ends or anything of the sort. These Shirts are absolutely new, just from the maker, in the fine patterns that will be favored for next Spring's wearing, and through an odd trade twist that we can't tell about, here for just about their cost to make.

They are made of excellent percale, mostly white grounds, with neat printed lines and cluster stripes. All with stiff bosoms. All with a pair of detached cuffs to match.

No finer Shirts are sold anywhere for a dollar apiece. These at 49c. Not sent C. O. D.

All through the Men's Furnishing Store there are extraordinary values for to-morrow. We list some of them:

Unlaundered Shirts, 47c.
Unlaundered Dress Shirts of Utica nonpareil muslin, felled seams, linen bosom, reinforced back and front, and equal to a custom made Shirt.

75c Night Shirts, 59c.
Night Shirts of a good fine quality muslin, cut full and long, with felled seams and fast color woven trimming, sewn on in neat narrow bands.

Underwear for Men:

Balbriggan Underwear, 29c. Winter weight ribbed Balbriggan, in ecru and gray; also a lot of wool fleeced Underwear, mostly Shirts, in several colors. Most all sizes in the ribbed goods, but only medium sizes in the wool fleeced Underwear.

Natural Wool Underwear, 59c. Shirts and Drawers, camel's hair color; Shirts, both single and double breasted, and Drawers are finely made; from 5 to 25 per cent. cotton; just enough to prevent shrinking. Every garment is finely made and finished, and the only reason we close them out at these low prices is the fact that they are broken sizes.

Hosiery for Men:

15c. Sox, 9c. Heavy cotton Sox, with double heels and toes; fast black, tan and slate colors.

25c. Sox, 19c. Fast black cotton Sox, with double soles, heels and toes; very strongly made.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Half Priced Embroideries.

If you see something you specially like in to-morrow's sale—take it. Each day is breaking records of selling and such bargains as these don't wait for long. To-morrow we add to the sale a fine lot of—

50c. to $1.50 Demi-Flouncings at 25c. to 75c. Yd.

Made on nainsook, Swiss and cambric with wide margins and cut out edges, blind and open work effects, suitable for waists, skirts and corset covers.

2c. to 25c. a Yard Instead of 5c. to 75c.

Neat and showy patterns worked on excellent nainsook, Swiss and cambric, all with wide margins and all with the edges cut out ready to use. Edgings, Beadings, Insertions, Galloons and Demi-Flouncings. They are in 4 to 5 yard strips and we cannot cut the strips.

75c. to $5.00 Allovers at 35c. to $2.49. Baby patterns and showy effects on nainsook, Swiss and cambric; detached and attached figures, scrolls, vines and stripe designs, suitable for yokes, waists, guimpes, etc.

Novelty Galloons, 19c. to $1.75 a Yard.
In a large variety of pretty designs, in various widths, fancy, straight and motif effects.

Novelty Insertions, 3 to 6 inches wide, in blind, open work and Paraguay effects, exclusive designs....50c. to $4.00 a yard
Edgings up to flouncing widths to match....45c. to $4.50 a yard
Allovers, single and double widths, not shown elsewhere in Brooklyn....$2.98 to $7.50 a yard

Embroidered Waist Patterns.
Fresh and crisp and pretty, embroidered in floral and conventional patterns and solid colors on butcher's linen that is to be so popular this season, on Shantung Pongee silk and on crepe de chine. Little priced, too—the butcher's linen at $4.98; the pongee at $6.98; the crepe de chene at....$10.98

Main Floor, Central Building.

Fine News of Dress Goods.

Looking over the list of favored Dress Fabrics just now, when women are thinking about Spring tailored wear, we could find nothing better than these, even if we had to charge the regular price for them. But they are less than half price—that's why they get into the papers to-day:

$1.25 Vicuna Cheviot Mixtures---59c.
54 inches wide—that's a yard and a half and cuts to best advantage. Absolutely all wool, of course, and just the right weight for Spring suits and skirts. Oxford, medium gray and the stylish shades of tan. The lowest price this fine stuff has ever reached....59c. a yard

$1.25 Zibeline Mixtures---59c.
Also 54 inches wide and in the correct weight for present and Spring wearing. No need to tell any woman nowadays of the beauty and popularity of Zibelines. These are in Oxford, gray, castor and tan mixtures and were modestly priced at a dollar and a quarter a yard until we made this new price of....59c.

Main floor, West Building.

Cravenette Silk Umbrellas.

Strong and pure silk, made waterproof by the cravenette process—it is the first time there has been a chance to buy a silk Umbrella that wouldn't let the water through after a time.

Umbrellas waterproofed by this process are here exclusively, and fitted with the choicest imported natural wood handles, they make the very best Umbrellas any one can buy:

26 Inch, for Women, $4.95.
28 Inch, for Men, $5.45.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Women's Beaded Bags For Half and Under Half.

The character of these beaded Bags is much above the usual. We have picked out this maker to deal with because he uses nothing but the finest materials. Three-fourths of the Bags are hand crocheted; the rest the best of machine work. In addition to the plain styles and such staples as solid black and solid steel, there are combinations of two colors in fancy designs, plain white, black and gold, black and steel, purple and black and single pieces in a wide variety.

Altogether, it is the most remarkable offering of the kind we ever knew. The list shows the regular low prices a which these Bags have been sold here and to-morrow's prices (Not sent C. O. D.):

$1.47 Bags, 63c.	$4.20 Bags, $1.67.
$1.83 Bags, 74c.	$4.55 Bags, $1.97.
$2.10 Bags, 97c.	$4.90 Bags, $2.47.
$2.47 Bags, $1.23.	$5.60 Bags, $2.68.
$2.83 Bags, $1.34.	$7.20 Bags, $2.97.
$3.20 Bags, $1.44.	$8.90 Bags, $4.10.

Bargain Table, opposite Court, Central Building.

Women's Wraps Reduced.

Kersey, cheviot and silk Coats, three-quarter and full length; mostly black; some plain, others with fur collars or double capes:

17 Coats, formerly $75.00 to $100.00, at $49.50.
19 Coats, formerly $45.00 to $50.00, at $37.50.
9 Coats, formerly $34.75 to $39.75, at $24.75.

White broadcloth and kersey Coats, medium and three-quarter length:

9 Coats, formerly $24.75 to $29.75, at $14.75.
13 Coats, formerly $75.00 to $145.00, at $49.50 to $98.50.

Velour garments, short, medium and three-quarter length:

17 Jackets, formerly $22.50 and $24.95, at $17.50.
12 Jackets, formerly $32.50 and $39.75, at $24.75.
10 Handsome and Exclusive Garments at About Half.

100 Monte Carlo Coats of black kersey, double-breasted front; loose, with pleat or semi-fitting back; with or without double cape; edges finished with rows of stitching, full sleeve with turn cuff, lined with black satin; sizes 32 to 42, value $15.00, at $7.50.

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

PIANOS

OUR ANNUAL MID-WINTER SALE

Commences Monday morning and continues until our entire stock of odd Pianos is sold.

There are about 30 new Sterlings, including discontinued designs, factory samples, special holiday designs, and a few with slightly bruised cases. All have been marked low enough to make them sell quickly. It's a genuine bargain time.

20 Used Uprights, Marked Down.

This lot includes Sterlings, Huntingtons, and many other well-known makes. All are in perfect repair and are decidely better bargains than cheap new pianos. Original prices were from $250 to $450. Special sale prices, $125 to $250, and fully guaranteed for 5 years, with privilege of exchange if unsatisfactory.

Grand Pianos.

A beautiful Chickering Baby Grand in perfect condition, $360

2 Sterling Baby Grands, concert used a few times, were $650, now $500

Square Pianos.

We never sold such good Square Pianos so cheap. This is really a half-price sale. Small Squares, $25, $35, $40, $50. Medium size, $40, $50, $60, and beautiful Grand Squares at $75, $90, $100. You can purchase now and exchange later for an upright.

Parlor Organs, Chapel Organs.

Good used Organs at $15, $25, $35, $50. New Organs, very fine tone, handsome cases, all improvements, $25, $35, $45, $60 and up. Chapel and lodge room Organs, beautiful instruments, $50, $75, $100, $125.

Piano Renting.

We undoubtedly have the cream of Brooklyn Rentals, and yet, with our vast facilities, we want more.

We rent **only** new Pianos of rich design in natural wood cases. We develop tone, quality and action to suit your requirements and take excellent care of the Piano free of charge as long as you rent.

Our prices are surprisingly moderate and we apply a liberal portion of the rent should you decide to purchase.

Piano Tuning.

We have a competent force of workmen whose exclusive duties are tuning, tone restoring, action restoring or regulating, polishing, refinishing, reconstructing, etc. Each man's work is assigned according to the requirements of the Piano and his special knowledge and skill.

Write or phone 1929 Main concerning your Piano. The application of a little skill will produce a pleasing change in your Piano whose tone quality is on the wane.

Our Monthly Payment System

Is a practical, common sense method of purchasing a piano for those who do not wish to pay cash. We do not charge interest nor do we take a note or mortgage—you simply agree to pay a certain amount each month. We deliver the Piano on first payment and require no references, nor do we investigate your private affairs.

The **Sterling Piano** Co.

FULTON STREET AND HANOVER PLACE, BROOKLYN.
OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Clearance Sale in Suit Dept.

FURS, $12.00, Reduced to $5.95.

SABLE FOX SCARFS, two yards long, with two large brush tails, $12.00, for $5.95.

$14.00 Jackets for $6.95.
Jackets, in smooth and rough materials, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, in tan and black, $14.00, for $6.95.

$25.00 Suits for $12.50.
Ladies' Suits in Cheviot and other materials, colors and black, were $25.00, for $12.50.

$25.00 Ulsters for $12.50.
Ladies' Ulsters, in Kerseys and Cheviots, man tailored, reduced to $12.50.

$3.00 Waists for $1.65.
French Flannel Waists, good assortment of colors, sizes 40, 42, 44 only, for $1.65.

$5.00 and $6.00 for $3.85.
French Flannel Waists, in Novelties and plain styles, all sizes and colors, were $5.00 and $6.00, for $3.85.

$5.00 and $6.00 for $3.90.
Silk Petticoats, with ruffle and accordion plaiting, colors and black, regular $5.00 and $6.00 goods, for $3.90.

Colored Dress Goods.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES.

$1.25 for 79 Cts.
56 inch Canvas Weave Cheviot, mottled with white on blue and black grounds, 79 cts.

$1.50 for 95 Cts.
56 inch Wool Frieze in Oxford and tan, for skirts and suits, 95 cts.

$2.25 for $1.25.
48 and 56 inch Imported Zibelines with long glossy gray hairs, $2.25 quality at $1.25.

$1.00 for 75 Cts.
44 inch French Voile, in navy, royal, tan, gray, and reseda, hard, crisp finish, durable in all kinds of weather.

1903 FRENCH CHALLIES.

New French Challies, never before has there been such a variety of beautiful designs, the latest in Ribbon Stripes covered with Foulard and Floral patterns; also plain grounds with small Dresden Polka Dots and Stripes. Prices 49, 55, 68, 75, 79 and 85 cts.

Remnants Colored Dress Goods At Half Prices.

Remnants of Voiles, Broadcloths, Eolliennes, Cheviots, Albatross, Waistings, Etc., 1½ to 4 yd. lengths, all this season's goods,

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Ladies' Underwear, Half Price.

Ribbed fleece lined VESTS, long sleeves, 50 ct. quality for 25 cts.

VESTS, DRAWERS and UNION SUITS, long and short sleeves. $1.00, reduced to 50 cts.

RIBBED MERINO UNION SUITS, natural and white, $1.50 and $2.00, for $1.00.

Table Linens Reduced ⅓ and ½.

Clearance sale Table Cloths, remnants of Damasks and Napkins prior to stocktaking.

Cloths, $1.65 to $16.50; Napkins, $4.00 and $5.00, reduced to $3.00; $5.50 and $6.00 to $4.00 dozen.

12½c to 35 Ct. Laces at 5 Cts.

Torchon, Platt, Val., Cluny, Maltese and other styles of Edgings and Insertions, in white, cream, butter and Champagne, 1 to 4 inches wide.

FOR MONDAY, 5 CTS.

MEN'S SHIRTS,

TWO SPECIAL OFFERS.

$1.00 Goods for 50 Cts

COLORED OXFORDS, for men who like the comforts of a soft shirt for present wear, made of good materials, excellent assortment of patterns, detached cuffs, for 50 cts.

FANCY SHIRTS, stiff bosoms, choice patterns and colorings, also black and white combinations, made of fine percale, detached cuffs, for 50 cts.

Death List of the Week.

ABELL
Abrams
Adickes
Adler
Alexander
Allen
Almond
Alward
Andrus
Appleby
Atherton
Aukner

BALLARD
Barrett
Bartow
Batten
Beatty
Beggs
Bell
Bente
Bergman
Bergin
Betjeman
Bevins
Biden
Bininger
Birkland
Bliss
Boate
Bolinger
Booth
Bowen
Boyce
Brandt
Brice
Brinckerhoff
Brown
Bruce
Brunner
Bryan
Bunten
Burke
Burlinson
Burns
Bushnell

CAMERON
Carey
Carman
Carmina
Carpenter
Carr
Carroll
Carton
Case
Cavanagh
Chambers
Chappell
Chatillon
Chippendale
Churchill
Clancy
Clark
Colton
Condon
Connor
Cook
Cooke
Cooper
Coppers
Corbett
Cordes
Corwin
Courtney
Covert
Cronin
Crosby
Crowe
Curley
Curtin
Cuftiss

DANA
Dauchy
Davis
Dawe
Decker
Degen
Dempsey
Denison
Desribes
Devine
Devlin
De Voe
Dolan
Dooley
Dowdell
Dowling
Doris
Duer
Dunleavy
Durkin
Dwyer

EDGETT
Eichells
Eichorn
Elsass

FAGAN
Fales
Falvey
Farrell
Fegan
Ferguson
Fessenden
Flinn
Finnegan
Flanagan
Flynt
Foley
Follansbee
Ford
Foster
Frank
Fribourg
Frieary
Frisee
Fry

O'BRIEN
O'Connell
O'Donnell
O'Donoghue
O'Hare
O'Keefe
O'Malley
O'Rourke
Osgood

PALMER
Pape
Phillips
Pine
Plunkett
Polchinski
Post
Postelthwaite
Price

QUACKENBUSH
Quimby
Quinn

RAFFERTY
Raines
Ranges
Rapsael
Read
Redmond
Regan
Reilly
Reynolds
Rennenberg
Richards
Riker
Riverburgh
Robbins
Robinson
Robottom
Rohr
Roper
Rosemon
Rumsey
Ryan
Ryder

SALISBURY
Scanlon
Schmidt
Schneider
Schroeder
Schultz
Secor
Sentenne
Seymour
Shea
Sheehan
Sheridan
Silvester
Sipp
Smiley
Smith
Sonnee
Southwick
Spencer
Stacpole
Stelljes
Stelling
Stevens
Stickler
Stukhart
Sullivan
Sutherland
Sutton

TAYLOR
Thomas
Thompson
Thomson
Thorne
Tracy
Treacy
Treharne
Troensegaard
Tufts
Turck
Turner

UPTON
VAIL
Van Boskerck
Van Derem
Van Noeman
Van Sicklen
Van Winkle
Viala

VOGEL

WAIT
Wall
Wallace
Wandell
Wannemacher
Ward
Warren
Washington
Waterbury
Watson
Webster
Weightman
Weigner
Weinschenk
Weis
Weise
Weisse.
Wenk
West
Wheeler
White
Wilkins
Willis
Wisner
Woodall

YATES
Young

ZEIMER
Nye

A

ADLER.—Jan. 16, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., Leopold Adler of 86 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

ALEXANDER.—Jan. 17, at 136 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Edward Alexander, aged 76 years.

ABELL.—Jan. 18, at Worthington, N. Y., Mary A. Abell.

AUKNER.—Jan. 18, at 63 West Ninety-ninth Street, Catherine, widow of John Aukner.

ALEXANDER.—Jan. 19, at 1,153 Forest Avenue, Bronx, Washington Alexander.

ALWARD.—Jan. 18, at Bound Brook, N. J., in the 84th year of her age, Margaret S., widow of the late Nathaniel Alward.

ATHERTON.—Jan. 18, at 110 East End Avenue, George Dudley Atherton.

APPLEBY.—Jan. 20, at St. Paul, Minn., Cornelia Day, wife of E. Villiers Appleby, M. D., daughter of the late Amherst H. Wilder.

ABRAMS.—Jan. 21, at 1,154 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Maude Chisholm, wife of Franklin Abrams, of Westfield, N. J., in her 34th year.

ADICKES.—Jan. 19, at 422 West Nineteenth Street, William H. Adickes, aged 39 years.

ALLEN.—Jan. 21, at Cranberry, N. J., Eloise Hadden, wife of the Rev. Adolos Allen.

ALMOND.—Jan. 23, at Bath Beach, Mary, daughter of Daniel Almond, aged 5 years.

ANDRUS.—Jan. 23, at Hackensack, N. J., Mary E., widow of John H. Andrus, in the 75th year of her age.

B

BEATTY.—Jan. 17, at 78 West Twelfth Street, Mary, widow of Robert Beatty, aged 79 years.

BEGGS.—Jan. 17, at 573 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, Robert Beggs, aged 65 years.

BOLLINGER.—Jan. 16, at Washington, D. C., Christopher G. Bollinger, aged 62 years.

BOYCE.—Jan. 16, at 47 Bedford Street, Robert B. D. Boyce.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Jan. 16, at Jamaica, L. I., John H. Brinckerhoff, aged 73 years.

BUSHNELL.—Jan. 15, at Newport News, Va., William E. Bushnell of New York, in his 57th year.

BENTE.—Jan. 17, at Hoboken, N. J., August Bente, in the 69th year of his age.

BOWEN.—Jan. 18, at 311 West Ninty-fourth Street, Frances M., widow of Jason Marvin Bowen, in the 63d year of her age.

BROWN.—Jan. 18, at 450 Lexington Avenue, Lottie A., youngest daughter of Michael J. Brown.

BRUCE.—Jan. 18, at 391 Second Street, Brooklyn, Robert J. Bruce, aged 46 years.

BURLINSON.—Jan. 18, at Fordham, Mrs. Annie Rooney Burlinson.

BALLARD.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 19, Lewis Mortimer Ballard in his 66th year.

BATTEN.—Jan. 19, at 170 East Seventy-fourth Street, Rae A., wife of A. Nelson Batten.

BINNINGER.—Jan. 19, at 487 West Fifty-first Street, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Joseph H. Binninger.

BARRETT.—Jan. 19, at 452 West Forty-ninth Street, Fanny Barrett, in her 69th year.

BARTOW.—Jan. 17, at Englewood, N. J., Alexander McKim Bartow, aged 31 years.

BOATE.—Jan. 20, at 55 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, Richard B. Boate, aged 66 years.

BOOTH.—Jan. 19, at Elmsford, N. Y., Walter W. Booth, aged 61.

BRICE.—Jan. 20, at 451 West Thirty-seventh Street, Henry, son of Henry O'Neil Brice.

BRUNNER.—Jan. 19, at 405 East Fifty-second Street, Sarah, widow of Isaac Brunner, in her 82d year.

BERGMAN.—Jan. 22, at 530 West End Avenue, Alice, wife of H. J. Bergman.

BERGIN.—Jan. 21, at 354 Second Street, Brooklyn, Timothy, son of Michael Bergin, of Inch O'Rourk, County Tipperary, Ireland.

BETJEMAN.—Jan. 22, at 510 East Eighty-seventh Street, Katharina, widow of John C. Betjeman, in the 78th year of her age.

BIDEN.—Jan. 20, at 871 Union Street, Brooklyn, Richard Thorne, only son of the late Edward A. Biden.

BUNTEN.—Jan. 22, at New London, Conn., Gilbert Bunten.

BURKE.—Jan. 22, at 414 Madison Avenue, Maria E., wife of the late John Burke.

BELL.—Jan. 22, at 803 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, Bridget M. A., wife of John Bell.

BEVINS.—Jan. 22, at 440 West Twentieth Street, Seth Harris Bevins, aged 56 years.

BIRKLAND.—Jan. 23, at 116 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Elisabeth Herna, wife of R. T. Birkland.

BLISS.—Jan. 23, at 857 Eighth Avenue, Rosie Murphy, wife of Charles C. Bliss.

BRANDT.—Jan. 22, at 585 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, Ethel M., daughter of Henry H. Brandt, in her 17th year.

BROWN.—Jan. 22, at Newark, N. J., Hannah Woodruff, widow of Francis Brown, in her 77th year.

BRUCE.—Jan. 22, at Louisville, Ky., Horatio Washington Bruce, aged 72 years.

BRYAN.—Jan. 22, at 121 Vernon Avenue, Anne, widow of James Bryan.

BURNS.—Jan. 23, at 2,405 Seventh Avenue, John L. Burns.

C

CARPENTER.—Jan. 16, at Sea Cliff, L. I., Thomas J. Carpenter.

CHAMBERS.—Jan. 17, at 10 Suydam Place, Brooklyn, John Chambers.

COPPERS.—Jan. 17, George H. Coppers, aged 30 years, son of Edward Coppers.

CORDES.—Jan. 16, at Astoria, L. I., Laura F., wife of Frederick D. Cordes, in her 58th year.

COURTNEY.—Jan. 16, at 230 West Twenty-second Street, Peter Courtney, aged 36 years, native of Corlea, Parish of Marachlone, County Monaghan, Ireland.

CRONIN.—Jan. 16, at 150 East Fifty-second Street, John Cronin, aged 52 years, native of Cork, Ireland.

CARR.—Jan. 18, at 1,283 Degraw Street, Harriet F., wife of Walter Carr and daughter of the late Harris Northrop, in the 68th year of her age.

CHAMBERS.—Jan. 17, at 10 Suydam Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Capt. John Chambers.

CHAPPELL.—Jan. 17, at 108 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Lavinia, widow of George A. Chappell, in the 56th year of her age.

COOKE.—Jan. 18, at 414 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., David M. Cook, in his 55th year.

CORBETT.—Jan. 18, at 369 West Forty-eighth Street, James G. Corbett.

CURTISS.—Jan. 18, at 540 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Sophia Isabelle, (née Walt,) wife of Joseph H. Curtiss, aged 58 years.

CARTON.—Jan. 17, at 704 Washington Street, Peter Carton.

CHATILLON.—Jan. 19, at 14 East Eightieth Street, in the 65th year of his age, George Henry, son of the late John Chatilon.

CLANCY.—Jan. 19, at 239 East Fifty-first Street, Mary, wife of Michael Clancy, aged 43 years.

COOK.—Jan. 19, at East Orange, N. J., Herman J. Cook, in the 55th year of his age.

CROSBY.—Jan. 19, at 206 West Eighty-eighth Street, Charles B. Crosby.

CROWE.—Jan. 18, at 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, John D. Crowe, Jr.

CASE.—Jan. 20, at 448 Mott Avenue, Marie J., daughter of Truman G. Case.

CLARK.—Jan. 19, Joseph E. Clark, M. D., in the 80th year of his age.

COOPER.—Jan. 19, at Bayonne, N. J., in the 80th year of his age, James G. Cooper, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMERON.—Jan. 21, at 117 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in her 87th year, Eliza Lewis, widow of George S. Cameron.

CAREY.—Jan. 21, at 251 Harrison Street, Mrs. Mary S. Carey.

CARMAN.—Jan. 20, at 96 Pine Street, East New York, Benjamin H. Carman, in his 86th year.

CAVANAGH.—Jan. 20, at 552 Broome Street, Mary Cavanagh, daughter of Dennis Magarahan, of Parish of Larah, County Cavan, Ireland.

CHURCHILL.—Jan. 19, at 132 Vernon Avenue, Judson J., only son of Judson Churchill, in the 29th year of his age.

COLTON.—Jan. 21, at Northampton, Mass., Sarah Bogue, wife of the late Rev. A. M. Colton, of Easthampton, Mass.

CONDON.—Jan. 22, at Hoboken, N. J., Henry Condon, aged 66 years.

CONNOR.—Jan. 21, at 239 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Thomas F., son of the late Nicholas Connor, in his 46th year.

CORWIN.—Jan. 21, at St. Lawrence University, Howard F. Corwin, son of John Howard Corwin.

CURLEY.—Jan. 20, at 142 Java Street, Brooklyn, Theodore, son of William J. Curley, aged 2 years.

CURTIN.—Jan. 20, at 354 West Eighteenth Street, Catherine Curtin.

CARMINA.—Jan. 22, at Porto Empedocoe, Joseph, father of Michael Carminia, of New York.

CARROLL.—Jan. 23, Mammie, wife of James F. Carroll of 2,521 Washington Avenue, Fordham.

CHIPPENDALE.—Jan. 23, at Forrest Home, Philadelphia, Frederick Chippendale, aged 82 years.

COVERT.—Jan. 20, at Bainbridge, Ga., John P. Covert of Goshen, N. Y.

D

DEVLIN.—Jan. 16, Elizabeth Benzle, wife of Francis Devlin.

DESRIBES.—Jan. 19, the Rev. Joseph Desribes, S. J., aged 78.

DENISON.—Jan. 17, at Denver, Col., Margaretta H., widow of James C. Denison, aged 85 years.

DAUCHY.—Jan. 21, at 460 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y., Charles H. Dauchy, aged 59 years.

DECKER.—Jan. 22, at Lakewood, N. J., Anna Louise, wife of Joseph S. Decker.

DEGEN.—Jan. 21, Teresa Scudder, wife of Joseph Degen, in her 64th year.

DEMPSEY.—Jan. 21, Mary Dempsey, at 529 West Fifty-second Street.

DEVINE.—Jan. 22, at 363 West Fifty-second Street, George Loughlin; only son of George Devine, age 1 year.

DE VOE.—Jan. 21, at 223 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Susannah, widow of William H. De Voe.

DOOLEY.—Jan. 21, at 220 High Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Dooley.

DORIS.—Jan. 20, at 216 Livingston Street, Emma F. Doris.

DUNLEAVY.—Jan. 21, at 525 East Eighty-fourth Street, Mary Dunleavy.

DWYER.—Jan. 20, at 323 Tenth Street, Walter X., son of John Dwyer, in the 17th year of his age.

DANA.—Jan. 23, at 338 West Eighty-eighth Street, Juliette Henrietta, widow of Richard P. Dana.

DAVIS.—Jan. 22, at 232 Eighteenth Street, William J. Davis, aged 35 years.

DAWE.—Jan. 23, at 819A Greene Avenue, Jesse Dawe, aged 83 years.

DOLAN.—Jan. 22, at South Woodhaven, Bridget Dolan, in the 77th year of her age.

DOWDELL.—Jan. 22, at 151 Jefferson Avenue, John Dowdell, in the 61st year of his age, native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

DOWLING.—Jan. 23, at 1,727 Second Avenue, Thomas Dowling, born in Cordfen, Clare, Ireland.

DUER.—Jan. 22, at Newport, R. I., in her eighty-eighth year, Katherine Alexander Duer, daughter of the late Judge John Duer.

DURKIN.—Jan. 23, at 419 West Eighteenth Street, Cornelius J. Durkin.

E

EDGETT.—Jan. 21, at 510 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Ruth Edgett, in the 84th year of her age.

EICHHORN.—Jan. 21, at 18 Stuyvesant Avenue, Katharina, née Hubert, wife of Louis Eichhorn.

EICHELLS.—Jan. 24, Martha A., widow of William G. Eichells, in the 78th year of her age.

F

FAGAN.—Jan. 15, at 1,221 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, James Fagan, in his 65th year.

FOLEY.—Jan. 16, at 205 East Forty-third Street, Dora Foley.

FRIBOURG.—Jan. 17, Eugene Fribourg.

FRY.—Jan. 16, at 244 East Forty-sixth Street, Mary, wife of Charles T. Fry.

FUERTES.—Jan. 16, at Ithaca, N. Y., Estevan Antonio Fuertes of Cornell University.

FARRELL.—Jan. 17, at 542 Warren Street, Thomas, son of Michael Farrell.

FRIEARY.—Jan. 18, at 38 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, George F. Frieary.

FINN.—Jan. 19, at 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, Caroline Crawford, daughter of the late Archibald T. Finn.

FLANAGAN.—Jan. 18, William Livingston, in the 45th year of his age, son of the late James Flanagan.

FLYNT.—Jan. 18, at Hackensack, N. J., Sarah C., widow of Lyndon C. Flynt, in the 59th year of her age.

FORD.—Jan. 17, at 57 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Mrs. Catherine Ford.

FEGAN.—Jan. 20, at Paterson, N. J., Catharine L., daughter of the late James A. Fegan.

FINNEGAN.—Jan. 20, at 108 Charles Street, Mary, (née Kelly,) wife of Patrick Finnegan, native of Duagh, County Kerry, Ireland.

FOSTER.—Jan. 19 at 733 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, Edwin L., son of the late Robert Foster.

ELSASS.—Jan. 21, at 60 West Eighty-eighth Street, Emil Elsass, in the 42d year of his age.

FALES.—Jan. 20, at Yonkers, Helen Colgate, daughter of Colgate Fales, aged 8 years.

FALVEY.—Jan. 20, at 34 Desbrosses Street, John Joseph, aged 2 years, son of Daniel Falvey.

FESSENDEN.—Jan. 22, Samuel Fessenden of Sandwich, Mass., aged 57 years.

FOLLANSBEE.—Jan. 21, at Brighton, England, Cecelia J., widow of John S. Follansbee of San Francisco, Cal.

FRISSE.—Jan. 20, at 18 Harmon Street, Joseph Frisse, in his 60th year.

FURMAN.—Jan. 20, at 1,220 Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, William D. Furman, aged 53 years.

FERGUSON.—Jan. 23, at Ocean Parkway and Avenue N, Brooklyn, Thomas Ferguson, in the 58th year of his age.

FRANK.—Jan. 22, Martin Frank, aged 40, son of J. W. Frank.

G

GLASS.—Jan. 17, at 698 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth A. Glass.

GLESSNER.—Jan. 18, at 225 Hull Street, Kitty Roche, wife of Herman Glesner.

GOODELL.—Jan. 17, at 330 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, May Dutcher, wife of Wilford M. Goodell.

GRAHAM.—Jan. 17, at 66 Barrow Street, Annie M. Graham.

GRAHAM.—Jan. 17, in Paterson, N. J., William H. Graham, aged 70 years.

GRIFFEN.—Jan. 17, at Peekskill, N. Y., Fannie T., widow of John R. Griffen, in the 82d year of her age.

GUNTHER.—Jan. 17, at 210 Eighteenth Street, Alexander Gunther, in the 48th year of his age.

GOLDSMITH.—Jan. 19, in his 28th year, Maurice B., son of Louis Goldsmith.

GORMAN.—Jan. 19, at 403 West Forty-third Street, John, son of the late James Gorman.

GORMAN.—Jan. 19, at North Tarrytown, N. Y., Lucy Helen Gorman, aged 19 years.

GALLAGHER.—Jan. 22, at 212 West Fiftieth Street, Mary A. M., daughter of the late John Gallagher.

GARRISON.—Jan. 20, at Union Course, L. I., George Henry, son of the late Robert E. Garrison.

GRAEME.—Jan. 21, at 920 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Georgianna, wife of the late James Graeme.

GRAHAM.—Jan. 22, at 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Grace Sullivan, wife of Robert H. Graham.

GREENWALD.—Jan. 21, at 217 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Benjamin Greenwald, in his 54th year.

GROSHON.—Jan. 20, at East Chester, Bronx, Caroline A. Groshon.

GABRIEL.—Jan. 22, at 147 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, Emily, wife of Charles V. Gabriel.

GREENFIELD.—Jan. 21, at 150 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, Joseph A. Greenfield, in his 37th year.

H

HALL.—Jan. 17, at 248 Twelfth Street, John H. Hall.

HEUSER.—Jan. 16, at Appleton, Wis., Charles L., son of the late George L. Heuser, in the 47th year of his age.

HILDER.—Jan. 16, at 314 Sixth Street, Alfred Hilder.

HAAS.—Jan. 17, at 3,281 Park Avenue, William A. Haas, aged 51 years.

HAY.—Jan. 18, at 37 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, Theodore Frelinghuysen, son of the late Rev. Philip C. Hay.

HEWITT.—Jan. 18, at 9 Lexington Avenue, in the 81st year of his age, Abram Stevens Hewitt.

HUGHES.—Jan. 18, at 64 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Louise Gertrude Travers, wife of Charles J. Hughes.

HUNTER.—Jan. 18, at 113 West Ninety-sixth Street, Mary A., (née Mone,) widow of James Hunter.

HANSON.—Jan. 19, at 45 Downing Street, Brooklyn, Eliza Hanson.

HARDEN.—Jan. 19, at Fort Wadsworth, S. I., John Harden.

HARMS.—Jan. 19, at 204 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, William H. Harms, aged 28 years.

HAWLEY.—Jan. 19, Arthur S. Hawley.

HEALEY.—Jan. 18, at 159 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Catherine, wife of Patrick Healey.

HICKS.—Jan. 20, Mrs. Mary Ellen Hicks, in her 55th year.

HOLDRIDGE.—Jan. 20, at White Plains, N. Y., Augustus Holdridge, in the 57th year of his age.

HAGERTY.Jan. 20, at 107 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Patrick Hagerty.

HALLOCK.—Jan. 22, at 348 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Frances M., widow of the late Daniel B. Hallock.

HARRIGAN.—Jan. 21, at Yonkers, in his 35th year, John C. Harrigan, brother of the Rev. D. J. Harrigan, of St. Bridget's Church, New York.

HATHAWAY.—Jan. 21, Dorothy V., wife of Ewen Hathaway.

HEAD.—Jan. 21, at 571 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, Albert, son of George Head.

HEERWAGEN.—Jan. 20, at 227 West Fifteenth Street, Edward C. Heerwagen, aged 57 years.

HILL.—Jan. 21, at 237A Clifton Place, Brooklyn, Benedict B. Hill, in his 53d year.

HOFMEISTER.—Jan. 20, at 440 West Twenty-ninth Street, Charles H. Hofmeister.

HOOLEY.—Jan. 22, at 70 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Neil Hooley.

HAGGERTY.—Jan. 23, at 109 West Thirty-second Street, Ellen Haggerty.

HALL.—Jan. 22, at 707½ Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas J. Hall, in her 35th year.

HEAD.—Jan. 22, at 105 Schenectady Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Head.

HEANEY.—Jan. 23, at 576 Warren Street, Francis, son of James A. Heaney, aged 18 months.

HINMAN.—Jan. 22, at 280 Argyle Road, Flatbush, Ravillo C. Hinman.

HITCHCOCK.—Jan. 23, at 848 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Harvey N. Hitchcock, in the 90th year of his age.

HORTON.—Jan. 22, at 522 Lafayette Avenue, Mrs. Sarah S. Horton.

I

INGMAN.—Jan. 19, at 718 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, Mary A. Ingman, in her 55th year.

J

JOSEPHSOHN.—Jan. 17, at 32 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Hermine, beloved daughter of S. Josephsohn, aged 20 years.

JEREMIAH.—Jan. 18, at Richmond Hill, L. I., Leah, wife of William Jeremiah.

JACKSON.—Jan. 20, at 172 West Seventy-seventh Street, Sarah M. Jackson.

JACKSON.—Jan. 22, at 15 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Leon Jackson, aged 32.

K

KEARNEY.—Jan. 17, at 53 West Seventy-first Street, Walter A., son of the late Peter Kearney.

KELLOGG.—Jan. 16, at 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Sarah, wife of Edwin C. Kellogg and daughter of the late Hon. David Moulton.

KING.—Jan. 18, at Montvale, N. J., Margaret King, (née Anderson,) aged 88 years.

KETCHUM.—Jan. 19, at Saugatuck, Conn., Isabella Landon Jones, wife of Landon Ketchum.

KANSE.—Jan. 20, at 301 First Avenue, Jane Kanse, aged 65 years.

KRUG.—Jan. 20, at 370 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, Sophia Ottilie, née Huerbrandt, widow of Charles Krug, aged 81 years.

KELLY.—Jan. 21, George, son of James Kelly, of Moville, Ireland.

KENNEDY.—Jan. 21, at 280 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Doris Cann, daughter of William H. Kennedy.

KERN.—Jan. 22, at 337 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, George Ph., son of John Kern, aged 1 year.

KILGOUR.—Jan. 20, at 249 Tompkin Avenue, Sarah M., daughter of the late David Kilgour, aged 63 years.

KNOX.—Jan. 21, at 804 Cathedral Street, Baltimore, James Hall Mason Knox, D. D., LL. D.

KRAUS.—Jan. 21, at 362 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, Herman, son of the late William J. Kraus.

KENNEDY.—Jan. 22, at 636 President Street, Mary A. Kennedy.

KENNEDY.—Jan. 23, at Syosset, L. I., Mariah, wife of John Kennedy, aged 85 years.

KINGSLEY.—Jan. 21, at Red Bank, N. J., Harry L., son of Edwin A. Kingsley, aged 18 years.

L

LEVY.—Jan. 17, at 520 East Eighty-eighth Street, Henriette, (née Guthmann,) wife of Edward Levy.

LYON.—Jan. 17, at 763 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Catherine Ann Lyon, aged 74 years.

LANIGAN.—Jan. 18, at 726 Lafayette Avenue, Mary A., daughter of Daniel Lanigan.

LOCKWOOD.—Jan. 19, at 107 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Robert Gardiner Lockwood.

LEONARD.—Jan. 20, at 168 East Thirty-eighth Street, Ellen, daughter of James Leonard, native of Ireland.

LEECH.—Jan. 21, at 270 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Anne Electa, daughter of the late Samuel Leech.

LEWIS.—Jan. 21, at 270 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Margaret T., wife of John H. Lewis, in her 32d year.

LIENAU.—Jan. 18, at Napanee, Ontario, Canada, Eliza, widow of Johannes Lienau.

LINDERMAN.—Jan. 21, at South Bethlehem, Penn., Robert Packer Linderman, in the 40th year.

LOVETT.—Jan. 21, Richard Ober Lovett, [illegible] Hingham, Mass.

LEDWITH.—Jan. 23, at 608 Lexington Av., Michael Ledwith.

LEWIS.—Jan. 23, at 100 St. Nicholas Avenue, Lucille, daughter of Jacob Lewis, aged 13 years.

LICHTENSTEIN.—Jan. 22, at 742 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Edward Lichtenstein, aged 80 years.

LOESCH.—Jan. 22, at 46 Gold Street, Charlott, wife of Jacob Loesch.

LONG.—Jan. 23, at Lyndhurst, N. J., Robert Long, aged 42 years, of St. Thomas, West Indies.

M

McGARRY.—Jan. 17, at 325 East Twenty-fifth Street, John McGarry, native of County Leitrim, Ireland, aged 41 years.

McGUIRE.—Jan. 16, at 316 Water Street, Phil McGuire.

MARSHALL.—Jan. 15, at Thornhill House, London, England, William Marshall, in his 88th year.

MARTIN.—Jan. 17, at 724 East Twelfth Street, John Martin, in his 31st year.

MARTINEAU.—Jan. 17, at 182 West Eighty-eighth Street, John C. Martineau.

MAY.—Jan. 16, at 441 East Seventy-fourth Street, in his 85th year, Elias H. May.

MORGAN.—Jan. 16, at Ridgefield, Conn., Caleb Morgan.

MULLEN.—Jan. 16, at 1,420 Third Avenue, Jennie, wife of Hugh Mullen.

McCABE.—Jan. 18, at Pearl River, N. Y., Thomas F. McCabe.

MAHR.—Jan. 17, at 204 Ralph Street, Andrew Mahr, aged 56 years.

MALIN.—Jan. 18, at 241 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Harry C., elder son of the late Henry E. Malin.

MASSA.—Jan. 18, Theodora Barrett, widow of Ferdinand Massa, in her 95th year.

MEADE.—Jan. 17, at 433 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, Mary Ann Meade, in her 77th year.

MEYER.—Jan. 18, at 33 Dominick Street, Frederick Meyer, in his 78th year.

MILLER.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Jan. 17, George Miller, aged 75 years.

MILNOR.—Jan. 17, at Glen Cove, L. I., Fanny Woods Milnor, aged 82, daughter of the late Joseph Kirkbride Milnor of New York City.

MILNOR.—Jan. 17, at Glen Cove, L. I., Phoebe Lloyd, daughter of the late Joseph Kirkbride Milnor, of New York City, aged 75 years.

MOLONEY.—Jan. 18, at 38 Grove Street, Nora Moloney, native of Ogonoloe, County Clare, Ireland.

MURPHY.—Jan. 18, at 119 East Ninety-first Street, James D. Murphy.

MAHONEY.—Jan. 19, at 873 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, Helen, wife of Patrick A. Mahoney.

MEYER.—Jan. 19, at 578 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, John Meyer, in his 72d year.

MURRAY.—Jan. 18, at 138 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Catherine, native of County Longford, Ireland, wife of the late William Murray.

MATHEWS.—Jan. 20, at Jersey City, Mary E., widow of William R. Mathews, aged 75 years.

MEYERS.—Jan. 20, at 38 Norfolk Street, Esther, wife of Louis Meyers.

MILLER.—Jan. 20, at 189 Division Street, Louis Miller, in his 72d year.

MOSSBACHER.—Jan. 20, at 145 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Rosalia, widow of Meyer Mossbacher.

MURPHY.—Jan. 19, at 119 East Ninety-first Street, James D. Murphy, in the 65th year of his age.

McALEER.—Jan. 21, at 609 Lexington Avenue, Flatbush, Margaret, wife of the late Andrew Nolan, in her 86th year.

McCORMACK.—Jan. 21, Ellen, wife of the late John McCormack.

McCOY.—Jan. 22, Alice Williams, wife of the late John F. McCoy, in the 65th year of her age.

McSWEENY.—Jan. 21, at 129 East Twenty-ninth Street, Anne Finn, wife of Dr. Daniel E. McSweeny.

MAGUIRE.—Jan. 22, at 141 East Twenty-seventh Street, Frances Maguire.

MAHER.—Jan. 20, at 77 East Eighty-fifth Street, William Maher.

MESSENGER.—Jan. 20, at Sands Point, L. I., Kitty C., wife of Albert A. Messenger, in her 39th year.

MOFFAT.—Jan. 21, at 181 Keap Street, Brooklyn, Peter M. Moffat, in the 57th year of his age.

MUREN.—Jan. 21, at 73 Orange Street, Brooklyn, infant son of G. Morgan Muren.

MURTAGH.—Jan. 21, at 404 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, Lillian, daughter of John H. Murtagh.

McQUADE.—Jan. 22, at 300 East Seventieth Street, Sarah, in the 29th year of her age, daughter of James McQuade, a native of Paris Drum Quin, County Tyrone, Ireland.

McQUILLAN.—Jan. 22, at 415 East Seventy-eighth Street, Margaret, wife of James McQuillan, native of Grangebellew, County Louth, Ireland.

MACVEAGH.—Jan. 22, at 900 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Walter S. MacVeagh.

N

NOCKTON.—Jan. 18, at 329 East Thirty-sixth Street, Nellie, daughter of the late Michael Nockton.

NELSON.—Jan. 19, at 55 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Fredrick T. Nelson.

NUGENT.—Jan. 20, at 64 Gouverneur Street, Dennis Nugent, a native of Ospital, County Limerick, Ireland.

NEILSON.—Jan. 21, at White Plains, N. Y., Andrew S. Neilson, in his 43d year.

NEUMANN.—Jan. 22, at 2,433 Eighth Avenue, Adam Neumann, aged 74 years.

NEU.—Jan. 23, at 504 West Forty-fourth Street, Wilhelmina, widow of Adam Neu.

NOLAN.—Jan. 22, at 1,009 Washington Avenue, Flatbush, Margaret, wife of the late Andrew Nolan, in her 86th year.

NYE.—Jan. 22, at 138 East Fifteenth Street, Lillian Kennedy, wife of William C. Nye.

O

O'BRIEN.—Jan. 18, at 57 Montgomery Street, Timothy O'Brien.

O'ROURKE.—Jan. 18, at 116 East Ninety-second Street, Norah O'Rourke, in her 68th year.

O'DONNELL.—Jan. 20, at 1 Charlton Street, Lillie, daughter of Peter O'Donnell.

O'DONOGHUE.—Jan. 20, at 108 West Ninety-sixth Street, Thomas J. O'Donoghue.

O'HARE.—Jan. 19, at 423 East Fifty-seventh Street, Joseph J. O'Hare.

O'MALLEY.—Jan. 21, at 309 West Thirty-third Street, Edward O'Malley.

OSGOOD.—Jan. 20, at 33 Second Street, John Osgood, Sr., in his 63d year.

O'CONNELL.—Jan. 23, at Laurel Hill, L. I., Maurice O'Connell, Sr.

O'KEEFE.—Jan. 23, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Ella O'Keefe.

P

PALMER.—Jan. 15, at 55 Broadway, Port Chester, Mary Elizabeth, wife of David W. Palmer.

PINE.—Jan 16, Charles E. Pine of Jersey City.

POLCHINSKI.—Jan. 18, at William's Bridge, N. Y., Louis Loichinski, aged 47 years.

POST.—Jan. 18, at East Orange, N. J., George C. Post, aged 32 years.

PAPE.—Jan. 20, at 940 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret, aged 76 years, widow of Frederick Pape.

PHILLIPS.—Jan. 22, 1,037 Lafayette Avenue, Ellen, G., wife of Thomas Phillips.

PLUNKETT.—Jan. 23, Timothy Plunkett, late of 551 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

POSTELTHWAITE.—Nov. 23, at 605 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Eliza J. Postelthwaite, in her 80th year.

PRICE.—Jan. 22, at 722 Tenth Avenue, Thomas F. Price.

Q

QUINN.—Jan. 17, at 2,303 Seventh Avenue, John J. Quinn.

QUIMBY.—Jan. 19, at Jersey City, Frances H. Fleming, widow of Isaac N. Quimby, M. D.

QUACKENBUSH.—Jan. 22, at Roselle, N. J., in the 79th year of her age, Rachel W., widow of David Quackenbush.

R

RAINES.—Jan. 16, at 54 Kelly Street, Anita Halsey, (née Quintero,) wife of W. Guy Raines, Jr.

RIVENBURGH.—Jan. 17, at 19 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, William H., son of Harry Rivenburgh.

ROSEMON.—Jan. 16, at Baltimore, Md., Elizabeth, widow of Harrison Rosemon.

RUMSEY.—Jan. 16, at 200 West Fifty-sixth Street, William Rumsey, late Justice of the Supreme Court.

RANGES.—Jan. 16, at Union Hill, N. J., John Henry Ranges, aged 50 years.

RENNENBERG.—Jan. 18, at 337 West Eighteenth Street, Theodor Rennenberg.

ROHR.—Jan. 17, at Newark, N. J., Fred C. Rohr.

RIKER.—Jan. 19, at Port Chester, Abram S. Riker.

RAFFERTY.—Jan. 20, at 100 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Bridget Rafferty.

ROBOTTOM.—Jan. 20, at 683 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., in the 13th year of his age, James Linford, youngest son of James W. Robottom.

RAPHAEL.—Jan. 21, at Bayonne, N. J., Nathaniel Wolfe Raphael, in his 70th year.

RICHARDS.—Jan. 22, at Orange, N. J., Dora, daughter of Dr. William T. Richards, in her 15th year.

ROBINSON.—Jan. 19, James Robinson, aged 32 years.

RYAN.—Jan. 21, at 2,200 Valentine Avenue, Tremont, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Ryan, native of Lisacul, County Roscommon, Ireland.

READ.—Jan. 21, at 434 West Twenty-sixth Street, Mary J., nee O'Connor, wife of William Read.

REDMOND.—Jan. 23, at 47 New Bowery, Mary F., wife of August J. Redmond, only daughter of the late Daniel Sullivan.

REGAN.—Jan. 23, at 50 Beach Street, Michael J. Regan, Sr.

REILLY.—Jan. 22, at 224 West Nineteenth Street, Ellenor, infant daughter of Bernard J. Reilly.

REYNOLDS.—Jan. 22, at 129 West Thirty-third Street, Patrick J.

PROFESSIONAL POOL CONTEST.

Weston and Rogers Win Good Matches in the Montauk Billiard Academy.

One of the most interesting games of the professional tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, was played last night between Charles Weston of Chicago and Joseph Kirkland of Washington, D. C. Kirkland led from the start, and was 30 points ahead when Weston began a long run in the twelfth frame and won out the game with a continuous 55. The score:

Weston—11 7 9 2 11 0 7 3 3 0 8 15 15 14 11. Total, 125; high run, 55; scratches, 1.
Kirkland—3 7 0 13 3 10 8 12 12 6 7 0 0. 1 0. Total, 90; high run, 21; scratches, 5.

In the second game Peter Rogers of Jersey City defeated George Smith, the New England champion, by the score of 125 to 122. This was one of the closest games of the tournament and it was productive of some brilliant plays on both sides. The scores:

Rogers—8 2 3 10 4 7 10 7 0 3 7 10 9 11 12 6 15 1. Total, 125; high run, 21; scratches, 5.
Smith—5 13 12 4 11 7 4 8 15 12 7 6 2 3 0 0 0. Total, 122; high run, 22; scratches, 4.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.44
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.70@$3.85; straights, $3.30@$3.60; Spring patents, $3.60@$3.90; straights, $3.10@$3.50; bakers', $2.85@$2.90. No. 2 Spring wheat, 76c; No. 3, 72@73c; No. 2 red, 75¾@78¾c. No. 2 corn, 46½@47c; No. 2 yellow, 46¾@47c; No. 2 oats, 34½c; No. 3 white, 34¼@36c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; good feeding barley, 40@48½c; fair to choice malting, 49@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; Prime timothy seed, $4.15. Mess pork, per bbl, $17.50@17.60; lard, per 100 lb, $10.20@$10.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.12½@$9.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.50@$9.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.80.

COTTON.—The market opened easy at a decline of four points. The weakness followed unsatisfactory cables and larger receipts. A further decline of a point or two was noted, after which there was a partial reaction on profit-taking by the shorts. But the undertone of the market remained easy under continued liquidation. The closing was quiet and steady at a net decline of 3@5 points. Total sales reached about 100,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.77	8.77	8.74	8.73@8.74
February	...	...	...	8.69@8.70
March	8.73	8.75	8.72	8.73@8.74
April	...	...	...	8.75@8.76
May	8.78	8.78	8.75	8.77@8.78
June	8.76	8.76	8.76	8.77@8.78
July	8.77	8.78	8.75	8.77@8.78
August	8.56	8.56	8.54	8.55@8.56
September	...	...	...	8.17@8.18
October	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.05@8.06

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24.—Spot in fair demand; prices 6 points lower; American middling fair, 4.40; good middling, 4.26; middling, 4.78; low middling, 4.86; good ordinary, 4.54; ordinary, 4.42. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 6,900 American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 8,400 American. Futures opened and closed quiet. American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.71@4.72; January and February, 4.71@4.72; February and March, 4.71@4.72; March and April, 4.71@4.72; April and May, 4.73@4.73; May and June, 4.73@4.74; June and July, 4.73@4.74; July and August, 4.73; August and September, 4.85@4.86; September and October, 4.47; October and November, 4.36.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market, following some irregularity after the opening, set into one of the strongest advances of the week, and reached the highest prices of the half campaign. After the regular close wheat continued its advancing tendency until shortly before 1 o'clock, when profit-taking operations destroyed part of the advance. Nevertheless, May closed at 83¾c at 1 o'clock, after having touched as high as 84.1-16c during the day. The seaboard clearances slightly exceeded 400,000 bushels. Export business was all at outports, consisting of 28 loads. No. 2 red closed at 83¾c elevator, and 84¼c. free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 90¾c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 91¼c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 76c; May, 77¼@77¼c; July, 73c; No. 2 hard, 77@78c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 43c; May, 41⅝@41¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 36c; May, 37c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

DULUTH, Jan. 24.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; May, 79¾@79½c; July, 79½c. Oats—May, 36c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 81½@82¼c; No. 2, 80¼@81¾c; May, 81¼c, sellers. Rye—No. 1, 61@62c. Barley—No. 2, 65@66c; sample, 46@60c. Corn—May, 44½c, sellers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Wheat—May, 76¼c; July, 78¾@78¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.65@$4. Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; Red Dog, $22.30@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.25@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. Corn-meal—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. Bag-meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.12@$1.20. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.50; Spring bran, middling, $22@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	83 7-16	83⅝	83¼	83¾
July	80¾	80¾	79 13-16	80¾
Corn—				
February	58¼	59	58¼	59
March	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾
May	49⅝	50¾	49⅝	50¾
July	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	43

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
May	81¼	82¾	80¾	82
July	75¾	75¾	74¾	75¾
Corn—				
January	46¾	47	46¼	46¼
May	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅞
July	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅜
Oats—				
January	...	...	...	34½
May	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
July	32½	32¾	32½	32⅝
Lard—				
January	$10.20	$10.25	$10.20	$10.25
May	9.62½	9.67½	9.62½	9.65
Ribs—				
January	...	...	...	9.12½
May	9 25	9.30	9.25	9.27½
Pork—				
January	19.20	19.20	19.00	19.05
May	16.87½	16.90	16.85	16.90

COFFEE.—The market opened steady at unchanged prices under a very limited trade, then turned slightly easier, and was finally quiet at prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were about 10,250 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	4.15@4.25
February	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.15@4.25
March	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.25@4.30
April	...	...	...	4.35@4.40
May	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
June	...	...	...	4.55@4.60
July	...	...	...	4.60@4.65
August	...	...	...	4.70@4.75
September	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
October	...	...	...	4.80@4.85
November	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
December	...	...	...	5.15@5.20

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18.75@$19; short clear, $19.50@$21.50. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS—$20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 150 lb, 8¼c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¼c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUPMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9@9¼c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 11@11¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¾c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$10.40; city lard, $9.60@$9.80; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.55; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10¼c; city lard stearine, 11¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil barrels, 61½c; machine made barrels, 62c asked. Tar, pine barrels, $2.15@$2.20; oil barrels, $4.25. Rosin, common, strained, $1.95@$1.97½; good strained, $1.97½@$2; D, $2; E, $2.05; F, $2.05@$2.10; G, $2.10@$2.15; H, $2.30@$2.35; I, $2.50@$2.55; K, $3.20@$3.30; M, $3.75@$3.80; N, $3.95@$4; W. G., $4.25; W. W., $4.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Spirits turpentine, 59¼c; receipts, 8 casks. Rosin, $1.55@$1.60; receipts, 772 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2@$3.80; receipts, 14 casks. Tar, $1.80; receipts, 211 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24.—Turpentine, 59¼c; receipts 161 casks; sales, 211 casks; exports, 206 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 4,413 bbls; sales, 1,289; exports, 283 bbls; A, B, C, D, E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.85; H, $2.05; I, $2.40; K, $2.90; M, $3.35; N, $3.65; WG, $3.80; WW, $4.20.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 7¼@10c per lb; Texas beef, 6½@7c. No sale of calves reported; city dressed veals, 10¾@14c per lb. Sheep quoted dull and weak; lambs slow, about steady in prices; no reported sales of sheep. Lambs sold at $5.65@$8.25; dressed muttons, cities per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10c. No [illegible] reported; country dressed at 7½@

Winter Resorts. Florida.

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Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM	Kaiser Wm. II. Ap 28, 4 PM

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From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn, Apr. 21, 10 A. M.	†Main, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM.	‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon	K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
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Patricia, Jan. 31, 7 AM	Patricia, Mar. 14, 9 AM
Bluecher, Feb. 7, 1 PM	Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM
Waldersee, Feb. 21, 1 PM	Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM	Wald'see, Apr. 4, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Phœnicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM	Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
†A. Victoria, Feb. 3, 11 AM	†P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM
*Ravenna, Feb. 12, 2 PM	Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM

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MINNEAPOLIS	Jan. 31, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
MESABA	Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA	Feb. 28, 6 A. M.

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Amsterdam	Feb. 4	Amsterdam	Mar. 11
Ryndam	Feb. 18	Statendam	Mar. 18

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Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

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STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 2:10 P. M week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 5:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:30 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:35, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:25, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway; and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
1-12-1903.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century," and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5.55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Residential Property Prominent in a Week of Better Business.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Sixth Avenue Corners at Auction—Complete List of the Week's Offerings.

After having been in a somewhat unsettled state for three or four weeks, the market again shows signs of returning to normal channels, and the outlook is good for the resumption of business of a general character such as prevailed during the Fall months.

Comparison of current reports with those of a year ago shows an almost total lack of those spectacular transactions which made the early part of 1902 one of the most remarkable periods in the city's real estate history. Many of the speculative purchases, which contributed to that era of activity, are still awaiting a resale, or are in process of development, and, while the same corporations and individuals are in the field, it is very apparent that there is no such eager array upon the buying side of the market as there was a year ago. The conditions seem to warrant the belief that the business of the next few months, if not lacking in volume, will at least be of a more conservative and conventional sort.

The news of the week has had as its most striking feature a group of transactions in residential properties, in which the buying of sites for new mansions by wealthy men and the purchase of completed houses from speculative builders have both been well represented. Rumors to the effect that the Langham Hotel site at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, or at least a part of it, would ultimately be the site of a Vanderbilt mansion, were confirmed by the announcement that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., would build on the plot, 50 by 100, on the immediate corner. That the future of the Langham corner has been thus definitely and satisfactorily determined is the final step in insuring the residential character of a considerable stretch of Fifth Avenue for many years to come, and its effect upon all surrounding property is already apparent. Indeed, it is highly probable that Levi C. Weir's purchase of the new house at 647 East Fifty-second Street was hastened by the settling of the Langham question.

John R. Drexel's purchase of 1 and 3 East Sixty-second Street was largely in the nature of a surprise, it being generally supposed that he intended to carry out his plans for a residence at 15 and 15 East Fifty-fourth Street, a plot which he bought last Spring. But the invasion of that latter neighborhood by improvements of an undesirable character has been imminent two or three times during the last year, and has been averted only by concerted action on the part of owners. How much these circumstances have had to do with Mr. Drexel's decision to go up to Sixty-second Street is not known, but annoyances of this character will be much more unlikely in the latter neighborhood than at Fifty-fourth Street. The week's other transactions affecting high-class residential property were Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert's sale of 826 Fifth Avenue and the purchase by her of W. W. & T. M. Hall's new dwelling at 17 East Sixty-third Street.

The deal involving 3 West Thirty-fourth Street is nominally a sale to James R. Hay, representing Charles T. Barney. Mr. Barney, however, has recently become a Director in the Century Realty Company, which owns an adjoining frontage of 75 feet on Thirty-fourth Street—facts which have caused the name of that corporation to be mentioned in connection with the purchase, and which make it probable that the improvement of its holdings will be undertaken upon a somewhat larger scale than was originally intended.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold for Charles W. Dayton 9 and 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, two old dwellings on plot 47 by 100, facing Mount Morris Park. The buyer is a builder, who will erect a twelve-story apartment house.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for John E. Nicholson and Isabelle N. Doremus to a client for occupancy the four-story dwelling, with extension, 45 West Seventy-fifth Street, 21 by 102.2. The price was about $53,000.

Horace S. Ely & Co. in conjunction with Collins & Collins have sold for William S. Day, as executor, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 31 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mrs. H. H. Chittenden 62 East Fifty-fourth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 17 by 50 by 100; also, for Mrs. Mary F. Betts, 102 and 104 East Seventy-first Street, two four-story brownstone flats, each 20.8 by 96.5.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Ruel W. Poor the two three-story buildings 204 and 224 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, each 16.8 by 99.11.

The estate of Julia Elkus has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Mitchell A. Levy to W. Sanford Dunbar the three-story dwelling 807 East Sixty-second Street, 17.6 by 64.

Henry Corn has sold to George H. Pigueron 14 and 16 Wooster Street, old buildings on plot 44 by 100. The buyer will erect a seven-story building on the site.

Myer Foster has sold the six-story building 79 Nassau Street, between Fulton and John Streets, on plot 25.8 by 106.9 by 23.11 by 105.6.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. have sold for Albert J. Adams to Goldstone Brothers, pawnbrokers, the four-story building at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 21 by 60.

Christine Gutman has sold the two four-story dwellings, on plot 43.3 by 80, at the southeast corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for the estate of Obadiah Newcomb to Lowenfeld & Prager the old four-story dwelling 233 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Reid & Murphy have sold for Mrs. C. Hess to James B. Nimmons the three-story brick dwelling 139 East Twenty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

The firm of Leonard J. Carpenter has sold for Henry Schiff the five-story flat 566 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 64.10.

The same brokers have also sold the five-story tenement 707 East Twelfth Street, 25.10 by 102.6.

Pepe & Brother have sold for a client, at about $26,000, the five-story front and rear buildings 3 Franklin Street, near Baxter Street, 22 by 100. The same firm has leased 234 Spring Street, for G. H. Pigueron to the Fuller-Burr Company for a term of years at an annual rental of $4,000.

Isaac Cohen has resold for Jackson & Stern to Davis & Levy the five six-story tenements 209, 211, and 213½ Macdougal Street, on plot 75 by 100.7½. The sellers bought the property at foreclosure sale on Wednesday for $97,857.

Amelia Rogers has sold to H. Cohen the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 250 feet west of Broadway, 50 by 100.11.

C. M. Silverman has bought the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75.5 by 100.11.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Eleanor Byrnes to John Einburger the five-story flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 24 by 100.

Janeway & Shaw have sold for the Weigand estate to A. Goodman the five-story flat 112 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 19 by 100.11.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for a Mrs. Baer to the New Amsterdam Realty Company the two five-story tenements 428 and 430 West Fortieth Street, on plot 50 by 98.9.

Herman Schiffer & Charles Brennermann have sold the two four-story dwellings 155 and 157 East Seventy-first Street, on plot 40 by 100.5.

Gustav Roos has sold for F. Freese the four-story flat, with store, 1,227 Webster Avenue; also, for E. J. N. Schneider the three-story frame flat, with store, 683 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

H. Raabe & Son, owners of the block front on the Boulevard Lafayette, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, will erect thereon two six-story elevator apartment houses.

The property 90 East Seventh Street, a five-story three-family flathouse, has been sold for $40,000.

Announcement is made of the sale of 1111 West Nineteth Street, a five-story two-family flathouse.

John H. Berry has sold for George Clinchy the premises 310 East Twenty-third Street; for John Bayer, 308 East Twenty-third Street; for the estate of William Baumeister, 306 East Twenty-third Street, and for the estate of Rudolph Prellwitz, 304 East Twenty-third Street, all four-story brick buildings, forming a plot 72 feet on East Twenty-third Street, with a depth of 98 feet 9 inches. The buyer is Wesley Thorn.

The Thompson-Starrett Company will not be absorbed by the United States Realty and Construction Company, but will continue its business as a separate concern. Several weeks ago negotiations for such a merger were well advanced, and their successful outcome seemed practically assured. It was asserted yesterday, however, by one of the directly interested parties that these negotiations had been broken off, and that there is no probability that they will be reopened.

Henry D. Winans & May, in conjunction with the McVickar Realty Trust Company, have sold to a client, for the John Auchincloss estate, 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story house, 30.6 by 100.5, the price being about $215,000.

The Auction Room.

The first offering of any importance to be announced so far this year is a partition sale, to be conducted by Peter F. Meyer on Thursday, and affecting the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, 49.5 by 105; 972 Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street; 765 Sixth Avenue, as well as the southeast and southwest corners at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street and the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Auctioneer Meyer will also sell on the same day a large plot running through from 257 and 259 West Twenty-seventh Street to 256 and 258 West Twenty-eighth Street.

For Tuesday there are listed voluntary and executors' sales of 128 West Seventy-ninth Street, 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and 228 Division Street. On Wednesday the four-story dwelling, 249 Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, will be sold at the stand of Samuel Goldsticker.

There were recorded last week 342 mortgages for $6,016,345, of which 109, for $1,423,945, were at 5 per cent.; 121, for $1,041,410, were at more, and 112, for $3,550,990, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 384 mortgages for $7,191,787, of which 121, for $1,696,952, were at 5 per cent.; 91, for $3,490,747, were at more, and 72, for $2,004,088, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 128 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, about 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 24 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale in bankruptcy, 512 and 514 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 50 by 87.5 by 50.5 by 95.5, one and two-story brick and frame buildings.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 243.9 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 228 Division Street, south side, 112 feet east of Clinton Street, 24 by 65.3 by 25.9 by 74.6, five-story brick flat with stores.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 431 and 433 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth Avenue, each 25.2 by 92, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $16,131.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ware, referee, 550 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50.8 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.3 by 76, five-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $15,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 590 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 68 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 74.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,787.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 2,080 Valentine Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 18.11 by 85.10 by 18.9 by 88.3, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $9,168.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Paul Halpin, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 136.9 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 150 by 117.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $522; subject to other mortgages for $14,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 2,256 Old Broadway, east side, 49.5 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 105, vacant; all title and interest of Theodosia B. Moore on Nov. 24, 1902.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, northwest corner of Clinton Avenue, runs east 199.8 by north 200 by west 49.9 by south 120 by east 30.2 by south 80, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,078.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.—By Samuel Goldsticker, trustee's sale, 249 Lexington Avenue, east side, 72.6 feet south of Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, 264 William Street, south side, 165.11 feet east of New Chambers Street, 18.10 by 68.1 by 18.2 by 72.2, five-story brick building.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 380 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.11 by 125, subject to covenant as to private street, three-story dwelling and two-story brick clubhouse. Due on judgment, $21,558.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,543.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 892 Third Avenue and 160 East Fifty-fourth Street, being the southwest corner, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear; 4,243 to 4,251 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 92 by 129 and irregular, two three-story frame flats and a two-story frame dwelling.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 561 and 563 Third Avenue, and 203 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northeast corner, 49.5 by 105, three five-story brick buildings, with store; also,

650 to 654 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 59.5 by 75, three five-story brick buildings, with stores; also,

765 Sixth Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brownstone front flat, with store; also,

651 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 60, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

972 Eighth Avenue, east side, 155.6 feet south of Fifty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 80, four-story brick building, with store; also,

938 and 940 Sixth Avenue, and 57 West Fifty-third Street, being the northeast corner, 43 by 97 by 100.5, and irregular, two four-story brick buildings with four-story brownstone-front dwelling adjoining on the street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 257 and 259 West Twenty-seventh Street, running through to 256 and 258 West Twenty-eighth Street, 100.11 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 49.9 by 107.6 and irregular, two, four, and five story brick buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 49 and 51 Elizabeth Street, west side 175.1 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 94.3, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,316; subject to another mortgage for $55,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 235 Avenue A, west side, 77.6 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 25.9 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,712.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 158 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,786.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee, Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 160, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,630; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Jeroloman, referee, 1,749 and 1,751 Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 307.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,404.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighteenth Avenue, north side, 255 feet west of Sixth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Sven Monson of 216 East Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Carl P. Johnson of 8 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No. 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick factory; R. J. Russell of 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner; G. Kaister of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 33 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. W. White of 15 East Twenty-fourth Street, owner; A. J. Weingart of 510 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores; F. Rogers, premises, owner; B. & J. P. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 45 West Ninety-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. Piser of 24 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; M. Gratzner of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $350.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

FORSYTH ST, 99, w s, 25x100; William Solomon to Hannah Merson, (mtgs $27,228,) other consideration and..... 100

HESTER ST, n s, 21.10 ft e of Allen St, 43.9x75; Samuel Sass to Louis Livingston, ½ part, (mtgs $65,000)..... Nom.

HUDSON ST, w s, 92.6 ft n of Watts St, runs w 42.x w 21.x n w 12.x e 66.10 to street x s 17.7; James J. Carey to William J. Lawlor, quitclaim, all title..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, w s, 119.8 ft s of 160th St, 19.8x72; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, B. and S..... Nom.

JEROME AV, w s, 110.6 ft n from e s of Anderson Av, runs n 103x w 88.6x84.5x s 100x e 43.4x45.4; Jerome Av, w s, 213.6 ft n from e s of Anderson Av, 168x100.4 x120x88.3; Albert L. Lowenstein to Regina Abrahams, B. & S..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, n w s, at s w s of 4th St, runs n w 101 ft x w 76.1 x s e 25 x n e 20.1 x s e 75 to Lewis St x n e 42.6; Aaron Gottlieb to Ignatz Roth and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, n w s, at s w s of 4th St, 42.6x75x52.4x—; 4th St, s w s, 75.8 ft from the s w corner of Lewis St, 24.4x73.6x24.4x70.9; Aaron Gottlieb to Ignatz Roth and another, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration, and..... 100

MACY PLACE, s s, 75 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9, (mtg $4,300;) Macy Place, s s, 50 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9, (mtg $4,300;) Macy Place, s s, 25 ft w of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9, (mtg $4,300;) John Higgins and another to Margaret Golden, quitclaim, other considerations, and..... 300

MACY PLACE, s w corner of Hewitt Place, 25x94.9; John Higgins and another to Margaret Golden, quitclaim, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

PARK AV, 4,650, e s, 16.8x100; Lawrence Davis and another to George Doer, (mtg $2,600)..... 4,000

PERRY ST, 48, s s, 25x95; Walter M. Bennet, executor, to Thomas O'Donnell, (mtg $15,000)..... 30,000

PIER 28, East River, being first pier east from Dover St, and to bulkhead on outside of South St; Sadie E. Harper and others, heirs, to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

PIER 28, East River, being first pier east from Dover St, and to bulkhead on outside of South St; Florence W. Williams and others, heirs, &c., Helen I. Seeley to Helen C. Van Bokkelen, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

PIER 28, East River, being first pier east from Dover St, and to bulkhead on outside of South St; Edward F. Macey, heirs, &c., to Helen C. Bokkelen, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

PIER 28, East River, being first pier east from Dover St, and to bulkhead on outside of South St; Amelia Thode to Helen C. Bokkelen, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

RIVERDALE AV, e s, nearly opposite Cuthbert's Lane, beginning at s w corner of land hereby conveyed at n w corner of land of Patrick Gleason, runs n e along avenue 40x n e along land of L. Stewart, 75, still n e 118x s w 189x n w 99 to beginning; John F. Bolger to Mary A. Bolger, ½ part, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, s, 102 ft n of Broome St, runs e 94x n 13.9x w 4x n 20.3x w 90x s 33.9; Charles Edelson to Nathan R. Leavitt, (mtg $29,500)..... Nom.

8TH AV, s e corner of 35th St, 25x77.4; Charles Bradley to the Saranac Realty Company, B. and S..... Nom.

14TH ST, 318 West, 25x103.1; Edward A. Kerbs and others to Moses S. Stern..... Nom.

29TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 100x98.9; Joseph J. Meany to Henry F. Samstag and others, (mtgs $110,000,) other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, 31 West, 17x100.4; Henry L. Morris to Eleanor R. McCormick..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 867; Conrad Schickerling and another to Drake Business College, from April 1, 1903, to Dec. 31, 1906.... $1,200

BROADWAY, 857; "De Youngs" a corporation, to Conrad Schickerling and another, 5 years..... 1,800

CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; Morris Levy to Louis Stronger, 3 years..... 13,000

CHERRY ST, 330 to 334; Horace Stokes to Louis Strongin, 5 years..... 5,250

1ST AV, 1,328; Herman Mandelbaum to Joseph Jedlicka, 5 years..... 660

1ST AV, 1,556; Jno. A. Haesler to Peach Brewing Company, 5 years..... 3,000

3D AV, 557; Conrad F. Wettgen to John Duggan, 5 years..... 3,000

8TH AV, 398; Ralph T. McCormick to Frank J. Sullivan, 10 years..... 3,000

86TH ST, 220 East; Edward Hassett to Herbert Rees, 3¼ years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DORR, George, to Lawrence Davis; Park Av, 4,650, prior mtg, $2,600, due Jan. 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 500

DORR, George, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Park Av, 4,650, instalments, 6 per cent..... 4,533

ETTLINGER, Bianca De Roy, to Charles H. Heimerdinger; 10th St, s s, 358.5 ft w of Broadway, 4 years..... 5,000

GOLDENBERG, Samuel, to Otto A. Rosalsky; 7th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg, $27,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,500

KANE, James M., executor, to James E. Gayner; Bailey Av, e s, being Lot 88, map lands of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge, due Jan. 10, 1904, 6 per cent..... 400

KARP, Louis, to Gustav Ernst; 117th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, due April 21, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,230

MEANY, Joseph J., Charles W. H. Arnold; 29th St, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, due July 14, 1903, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ROTH, Ignatz, and another to Aaron Gottlieb; Lewis St, e w s, at s w s 4th St; also 4th St, 338 East, prior mtg, $24,000, due July 23, 1904, 6 per cent.... 9,000

RUSSELL, Estella S., to S. Otis Livingston; 19th St, 245 West, 3 years..... 5,000

SCATCHERD, John N., to Louise W. Tiffany; 16th St, 267 West, n w corner of Greenwich St, 702, due Jan. 1, 1906.. 14,000

SCHULTHEIS, Elizabeth, to Meta Sethman; 49th St, 523 West, due Jan. 17, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,000

STERN, Moses S., to Helen Kaiser; 14th St, 318 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

STODDART, Thomas A., to Katherine Youngling; Park Av, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, 5 years..... 2,600

STODDART, Thomas A., to Katherine Youngling; Park Av, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, prior mtg, $2,000..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $21,000

DAVIDSON, Gabriel, to Harry B. Davis.. 1

DENMEAD, Henry T., to Long Dock Mills and Elevator, note..... 500

EHRENREICH, Rina, to Gabriel Davidson..... 1

FAWCETT, James E., to Anna C. Gaynor.. 400

RUDENBECK, Victor, and another to William H. Taubert..... 1

MENHUE, Emanuel, to Sarah M. Bernstein..... 3,000

MILLER, Mary J., to Catharine C. Straub 1,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Franklin Burr, executor... 20,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 7 assignments..... 103,500

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lederman Savings Bank..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, s w corner of 4th St, 35.2x100; Schratwieser Fireproof Construction Company against Louis Lippmann and another, owners and contractors.... $450

PARK AV, e s, 350 ft s of 182d St, 72.8 x141; William Clarke against Harriett E. Lockwood, owner and contractor.... 200

43D ST, 206 and 208 West; Allerton-Clark Company against Bates Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,186

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West; Spricklerhoff & Scharenberger against Louis Karp, owner and contractor..... 77

174TH ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 89.10x100; Contessa & Co. against Stephen M. Anderson, owner; Christian Blinn, owner and contractor..... 3,098

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PERRY ST, 77; Gildo Fernando against Benjamin Weissman and another, May 14, 1902..... $180

Lis Pendens.

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x100; John E. Alexander against Annie Hauck and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Henshaw.

149TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Charles M. Rosenthal against Davis Karp and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, S. Nordlinger.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

75—Rogers vs. U. S. Motions.
1—Thomas Houston Co. vs. Wagner.
2—Nat. Box Co. vs. Maroni.
3—Morehead vs. Striker.
4—Hanley vs. U. S.
5—Timolat vs. Frankelin.
6—In re Ocean SS. Co.
7—Westinghouse Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
8—Nat. Surety Co. vs. United States.
9—Goodyear Co. vs. Dance!.
10—Farrell vs. Security Co.
11—Kerr vs. Southwick.
12—In re Gurowitz.
13—Cimiotti vs. Nearseal.
14—Montgomery vs. the Sherin.
15—Wheaton vs. Daily Telegraph.
55—Stuart vs. Scow 39 E.
64—Davis vs. Mills.
68—Matter of Pan-Am. Badge Co.
70—Jones vs. the Mississippi.
19—Matter of Feigenbaum.
72—Internat. Postal Co. vs. Bruce.
73—Anderson vs. United States.
74—Matter of Wheeler.
75—Matter of Kanter & Cohen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Calendar of Appraisers' appeals.
212—W. H. Graef & Co. vs. United States.
218—Rumbo vs. same.
220—Hahn vs. same.
3308—Horstmann, Von Hein & Co, vs. same.
3292—Brauss vs. same. Collectors cases.
205—Segree vs. Magone.
641—Levy vs. Erhardt.
716—Same vs. same.
408—De Jonge vs. Magone.
485—Lueders vs. same.
718—Same vs. Erhardt.
351—McKesson vs. Magone.
261—Wicker vs. same.
563—Same vs. Erhardt.
419—Sheldon vs. same.
388—Hecht vs. Magone.
78—Goldberg vs. Hedden.
616—Riley vs. Erhardt.
300—Farmer vs. Magone
422—Same vs. Erhardt.
365—Same vs. Magone.
508—Same vs. Erhardt.
207—Pratt vs. Magone.
382—Scherer vs. Erhardt.
355—Bates vs. Magone.
271—Shannon vs. same.
334—Same vs. same.
423—Same vs. same.
447—Same vs. Erhardt.
648—Same vs. same.
89—Rothfeld vs. Hedden.
424—Lamb vs. same.
147—Pustau vs. same.
182—Stein vs. Magone.
273—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day calendar.
118—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.
4874—Wm. M. Beck.
5380—Hugh Smith.
5381—John W. Felter.
5387—Max Kinzelberg.
4904—Max Saloff.
4944—Philip Wechsler.
5412—Samuel Spitz.
5451—Plomden Stevens.
5436—Charles D. Mackin.
4898—William Ross.
5397—William M. Nesbit.
4153—John A. McKinnon.
5479—Paul W. Gussow.
4694—William H. Reinecke.
5271—Goldblatt, Lehr & Brossman.
5457—Isidor Moll. Under objection.
5204—Harry's Lake.
5154—Isaac Jacobs.

In re Julius Horwitz.
In re Catharine Nolan.
In re Schiff Brothers.
In re Palansky & Curan.
In re B. & S. Marcus.
In re G. A. John & Co.
In re W. H. Reinecke.
In re Spiegel Sons & Co.
In re Wolff & Lubin.
In re Puritan Baking Co.
In re J. A. Jahn & Co.
In re Grant & Van Sickle.
In re William Byron.
In re Cummings & Stockbridge.
In re B. & S. Marcus.
In re Myers & Co.
In re Richman & Berg.
In re German-Am. Auto Co.
In re Standard Frame & Sash Co.
In re J. & A. Zimmerman.
Involuntary cases.
5494—Miebis Tobacco Co.
5290—Simon Feist.
5506—N. & S. H. Kahn.
5542—Julius Datnut.
5526—A. & W. Elnhorn.
5527—A. & W. Elnhorn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Jan. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Old Pier 24 E. R.
2—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
3—Antisdel vs. Neufeld
4—In re Am. Bonding Co.
5—Master Horseshoers' Assn. vs. Quinlinan.
6—People, &c., vs. German-Am. R. E. T. G. Co.
7—Ware vs. Maillard.
8—Harrison vs. Wilson.
9—Hencken vs. Engler.
10—Freeman vs. Chewning.
11—Brown vs. City of New York.
12—Magino vs. Wagner.
13—Saunderson vs. Naughton.
14—Boehm vs. Simon.
15—Murray vs. Marx.
16—Fent vs. Clark.
17—McCreery vs. Yetter.
18—Bird vs. Hoffman.
19—In re Donnelly.
20—Kavanagh vs. Union Ry. Co.
21—Byrnes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
22—Mono vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
23—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
24—Killeen vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
25—Abendstein vs. Abendstein.
26—O'Donohue vs. Bien.
27—Sabbath Committee vs. Greenwall, &c., Co.
28—Connors vs. Lichtwitz
29—Am. Exch. Nat. Bank vs. Whitney.
30—Kunst vs. Schumann
31—Mackall vs. Davis.
32—In re Wehrle.
33—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Bergin.
63½—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
34—Correll vs. Grange.
35—Weekes vs. Golden.
36—Massuary vs. Dauchy.
36½—Nat. Lead Co. vs. same.
37—Dennison vs. same.
37½—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. vs. same.
38—Darcy vs. McClenahan.
38½—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes. Demurrers.
66—Clarke vs. Heylman.
132—Bayliss vs. Ingram.
118—Messinger vs. Spalding.
94—Watkins vs. Wetterer.
Preferred causes.
1459—Cohen vs. Woodard
1891—People ex rel. Beers vs. Feitner.
1984—Lory vs. Lory.
2285—Burgess vs. Mela Realty Co.
2184—Hall vs. Wortmann.
2169—Werner vs. Werner.
1186—Dale vs. Jackson. General calendar.
1425—Mackall vs. Olcott
800—Hall vs. Norton.
1078—McGuire vs. Hall.
1679—Same vs. same.
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
1482—Jarvis vs. Am. Forcite Powder Mfg Co.
936—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1192—Eisengart vs. same
1006½—Litchtenfels vs. Lawton.
9207—Stewart vs. Russell.
9209—Spindler vs. Gibson.
1590—Klein vs. Garvey.
6902—McCue vs. Cornell.
1565—Ruch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1689—Briggs vs. Hoffmine.
8340—Melzer vs. Gersteln.
8993—City of N. Y. vs. Kaufman.
9038—Same vs. Misciek & M. Co.
9111—Same vs. Katz.
1477—Salia vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5329—Dunham vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
8701—City of New York vs. Bass Paint Co.
2410—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
1701—Reilly vs. Lee.
1796—Ramsey vs. O'Neill.
987—Goetz vs. Webber.
7890—Haughey vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1658—Stary vs. Steinitz.
541—Gaither vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
5213—E. & E. A. Meyer.
5267—M. & J. Tepper.
5061—Herman A. Brodek Adjourned cases.
4393—Robert A. Irving.
5381—Jacob R. Riess.
1698—Francesco Aiello.
5331—C. H. & J. A. Hyman.
5382—Louis Ablowich.
5435—Israel Singer.
5278—Lapin Goldman.
4513—Samuel Bank.
5277—Kuper & Lapin.
4937—Bernheim & Goldsmith.
Motions.
In re Fred. A. Wahl.
In re Baker Notion Co.
In re J. & A. Zimmerman.
In re Abraham I. Perlstein.
In re Alf. N. Cohen.
In re A. & W. Elnhorn.
In re Bauman & Jacobs.
In re Sarah Goldensohn.
In re Yatkowsky & Manacus.
In re Julius Horwitz.
In re August Nieman.
In re Nichthauser & Vorzimmer.
In re Colonial Confectionery Co.
In re Morris Polowitz.
In re Kanter & Cohen.

Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.
Inquest, 7900—Mayor vs. Mitchell.
Inquest, 1505—Dillingham vs. Taylor.
7470—Tajardo vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
886—McCann vs. City of New York.
1464—Van Buren vs. Le Buren.
1014—Barekopf vs. Nat. Biscuit Co.
927—Lanahan vs. Hodgskin.
986—Rumble vs. Washington.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1903,

at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.

ABSOLUTE SALE,

By order of Peter H. McArdle, Katherine A. McArdle, and Margaret E. Callaghan,

Executors and Trustees

OF

THE ESTATE OF HENRY McARDLE, Dec'd.

26 Varick St.

Northeast Cor. Beach St.

Two six-story brick tenements with stores; size of lot 25x95.

28 Varick St.

Six-story brick tenement with store; size of lot 25x95.

27 & 29 North Moore St.

Four and five-story brick tenements; size of plot 54x91x irregular.

23 North Moore St.

Four-story brick tenement; size of lot 22.6x75.

17 North Moore St.

Northwest Cor. Varick St.

Four-story brick tenement with store; size of lot 22.6x75.

16-18-20 Beach St.

AND

23 Varick St.

Southwest Corner.

Four 3½-story brick buildings; size of plot 100x100.

34 Laight St.

Running through and connecting with

13 Vestry St.

Six-story brick tenement with stores, covering entire lot; size of plot 28.8x175.

20 Varick St.

Four-story and basement brick building with stores; size of lot 25x100.

13 Barrow St.

2½-story brick dwelling; size of lot 25x85.

24 Varick St.

AND

12 and 14 Beach St.

Southeast Corner.

(JOHNSON ESTATE LEASEHOLD.)

Two six-story tenements with five stores, in good order, well rented; size of lots 25x68.7 and 33.11½x36.9x irregular.

22 Varick St.

(DOLAN LEASEHOLD.)

Four-story and basement brick dwelling; size of lot 25x68.7.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

CHOICE PLOT

SITUATED ON

North side Montgomery St.

45 feet east Nostrand Av.
Size of plot, 50x100x irregular.

CHARLES W. BENNETT, ESQ.,
ATTORNEY FOR THE ESTATE,
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Book, maps, &c., with attorney or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St., New York City.

D. Y. Swainson, A. H. Carpenter, C. L. Carpenter.
Firm of

Leonard J. Carpenter,

41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.

Makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, to close estate of
THOMAS P. WAY, Deceased,
THE 4-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING,
249 Lexington Av., between 34th & 35th Sts.
On Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For maps apply to the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

5TH AVENUE CORNER,

Near 57th Street, elegant site for large dwelling. Plot over

8,000 SQUARE FEET.

Exceptional opportunity seldom offered in this section. Price reasonable.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. & 541 5TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.

ABOVE 42D STREET,

Near 5th Avenue; Plot Over

6,000 SQUARE FEET.

Especially desirable for apartment, hotel or business building. Low price to quick buyer.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. & 541 5TH AV., NEAR 45TH ST.

SPECIAL — Choice Investment properties in the Wholesale Mercantile and Herald Square Districts. Pay well. H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

Hudson, near new Tunnel Building, rent, $1,800, 25x100; Horatio, near Hudson, old buildings, 50x87; tenement on Washington, opposite Gansevoort Market, $17,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 B'way.

Attention!—$250,000 to loan on mortgage, Manhattan property; 4 and 4½ per cent. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargains in apartment houses, tenement houses, private residences; sell or trade. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdort & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Desirable residences near 5th Av., between 34th and 72d Sts.; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A good chance to buy 5-story single flat in good location; free and clear; easy terms. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

Fine 17-room house, one hour from city; high ground; fine; new; bargain. ATWATER, 171 Broadway.

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Have business building rented to one tenant; will pay 15 per cent. net investment of $12,000. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

$30,000 equity, 4 per cent. mortgage, elevator apartment; prominent avenue. A. M. Bauman & Co., 5th Ave. and 116th St.

$90,000, worth $140,000, subject woman's life interest 68 years old. Caffery & Co., 2 West 90th St.

Attractive Bargains.—Private dwellings; also apartment houses; paying good income. Sterling Realty Co., Owners, 203 Broadway.

25-ft. 3-family flat in Harlem for sale at less than cost. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

New dwelling, 16.6 feet wide, 10 rooms and 2 baths, $13,500. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

All matters entrusted to my care receive my personal attention. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Four family flats in the nineties at bargains. QUACKENBUSH & BRICE, 78 East 96th St.

Lots for sale with loans; builder's loans made. QUACKENBUSH & BRICE, 78 East 96th St.

Have paid $300 on fine lots; can pay no more; make offer. D., Box 207 Times.

I have choice properties up for investment; great chance for builders. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

Choice business properties for sale in the wholesale dry goods district. Sol Stern, 621 B'way.

City Real Estate for Sale.

WILLIAM J. ROOME,

11 WEST 34TH STREET,

Offers for sale the following choice corner properties:

2D AV., Corner, bet. 34th and 42d Sts.; 5-story modern apartment house; size, 25x100. Rent, $6,000. Price, $63,000.

3D AV., Corner, near 42d St. Brick building; size, 20x80. Leased to one tenant at $2,000 a year, water tax, and repairs. Price, $27,000.

3D AV., Corner, below 59th St.; 4-story building; size, 20x100. Rent, $4,300. Price, $55,000.

3D AV., Corner, near 59th St.; 4-story building; size, 25x100. Rent, $4,000. Price, $51,000.

LEXINGTON AV., Corner, near 42d St; 4-story building; size, 20x68. Rent, $4,410. Price, $45,000.

7TH AV., Corner, near 23d St.; 5-story building; size, 25x92. Rent, $4,100. Price, $65,000.

8TH AV., Corner, near 23d St.; 3-story building; size, 26.4x100. Rent, $4,836. Price, $60,000.

9TH AV., Corner, near 42d St.; 4-story building; size, 22x75. Rent, $3,100. Price, $40,000.

9TH AV., Corner, near 59th St.; 6-story modern apartment; size, 20x100. Rent, $5,900. Price, $60,000.

The above properties can be sold subject to liberal mortgages at 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent., and would then pay a larger net return on the investment.

Full particulars can be had by applying to

WILLIAM J. ROOME,
11 WEST 34TH STREET.

PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.

149 Broadway,

Offer for Sale:

A Fine Office Building, financial district, paying 10 per cent. net on necessary investment.

A New Apartment House, fully rented, paying 12 per cent. net on investment.

A plot in Fifth Ave., nearly two lots, near 16th St., suitable for improvement.

A full size, high-grade dwelling in 50's, near Fifth Av., very low to a quick buyer. Principals only.

A perfectly appointed American basement dwelling in the 80s, near Central Park West, very reasonable.

A high-grade dwelling in 77th Street, near Riverside Drive, very cheap. Will trade. Principals only.

PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY & CO.,

Successors to Wm. M. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

G. E. BELLAMY, Owner,
3d Av. and 61st St.

For sale or Exchange. Will add cash.

No. 1—Second Av., S. W. Cor. of 104th St., 22x50x75; 4-story and extension brick building, 3 stores and flats; price, $25,000; mortgage, $15,000; rent, $2,100. Geo. E. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

No. 2—167 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.; 5-story single flat, 22x85x100; price, $25,000; mortgage, $15,000, at 5 per cent.; rent, $2,000. Geo. E. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

No. 3—1,722 Madison Av., near 113th St.; 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 16.8x50x68; price, $14,000; mortgage, $8,880; rent, $800. Geo. E. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

No. 4—Jersey City dwelling, No. 191 Arlington Av.; wide 2-story and attic dwelling, with plot 75x125; all improvements; price, $8,500; mortgage, $3,000; rent, $400. Geo. E. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

No. 5—140 East 71st St.; 4-story basement brownstone dwelling, 13x60x100; $14,500; mortgage, $10,000, 4½ per cent. Geo. E. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Below Canal St.

Five-story Business Building, Barclay St., near Broadway, 25x74.6; asking $70,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Speculators, Attention!—Plot, Bank St., near Greenwich St., 46.10x100; asking $39,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East Side.

52D STREET,

Southeast corner Madison Avenue; excellent private dwelling sites.

100x100.

Will divide to suit purchaser. Entire block restricted.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. & 541 5TH AVE., NEAR 45TH ST.

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Ave.

Perry St., Terminal Hudson River Tunnel; five-story, three-family, 25x88x96 tenement; $30,000; rent, $3,072; mortgage, $25,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

70th St., near Columbus Av., 20 ft. four-story dwelling; mortgage, $20,000 at four; price, $35,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

Amsterdam Av., near 80th St.; mortgage, $22,000 at four; actual rental, $3,888; price, $40,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

83d St., near Central Park West; 19 ft. four-story dwelling; price, $32,000; mortgage, $18,000 at four. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

79th St., near Columbus Av., four-story dwelling, 22 ft.; price, $45,000; $30,000 at four. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

121st St., near Eighth Av., five-story flat, 27 ft.; price, $26,000; mortgage, $18,000; actual rental, $2,800. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

71st St., near West End Av., three-story dwelling, with extension 17 ft.; price, $26,000. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

10th Av., near 57th St., five-story double flat; actual rental, $2,616; price, $26,000; mortgage, $15,000 at 4½. SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

SAMUEL H. MARTIN,
150 Columbus Ave.

LEXINGTON AVENUE CORNER.

I can offer a fine investment property, north of 79th St., 20 per cent. less than cost, and showing more than 10 per cent. rentals.

EDWARD N. CROSBY, 31 Nassau Street.

1ST AV. STORE PROPERTY, $17,000.
Just above 110th St.; 4-story; 2 families on floor; 2 stores; 4½ mortgage; will bear investigation!
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, Corner 44th.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story double flat, 54 East 106th St.; five year mortgage; actually pays $1,250 yearly over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. WM. BAKER, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 7,268 Cortlandt.

Bargains in apartment houses, tenement houses, private residences; sell or trade. Richard Heynemann, 103 West 68th St.

Property for sale, any part of city; bargains to quick purchasers. Bauerdort & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

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Have business building rented to one tenant; will pay 15 per cent. net investment of $12,000. Sol Stern, 621 Broadway.

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City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

East 36th St., near Fifth Ave.—16.6 ft. four-story; $85,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 38th St., near Lexington Ave.—20 ft.; good order; $30,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 49th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four stories; $45,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 51st St., near Madison Ave.—20-ft. American basement; $72,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 57th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $67,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 57th St., near Park Ave.—17.6 ft.; modernized; $40,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 36th St., near Fifth Ave.—18.3 ft. four-story; $50,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 37th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft. four-story; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 37th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft. four-story; dining room extension; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 38th St., near Fifth Ave.—23 ft. four-story; dining room extension; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 46th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four stories; $51,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 46th St., near Fifth Ave.—16.8 ft.; good order; $40,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 47th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; done over; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Desirable dwellings to rent from May 1st. List ready. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 51st St., near Fifth Ave.—21 ft.; dining-room extension; $55,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 52d St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four stories; $57,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 53d St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; extension; $55,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 56th St., near Fifth Ave.—23 ft.; four-story; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

West 57th St., near Sixth Ave.—18 ft.; four stories; $52,500. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Desirable dwellings to rent from May 1st. List ready. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 61st St., near Madison Ave.—19 ft.; four-story; $50,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Avenue.

East 63d St., near Madison Ave.—17 ft.; four-story; $42,500. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Avenue.

East 64th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $83,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 65th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; American basement; $185,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Lexington Ave. Corner; Murray Hill; 20 ft.; renovated; $40,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Private stables in the 70s, 80s, and 90s. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 67th St., near Fifth Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $85,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 68th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft. four-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 69th St., near Madison Ave.—19 ft.; four-story; $60,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 72d St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 74th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $53,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 75th St., near Madison Ave.—16 ft.; dining-room extension; $35,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

All the Builders' new Houses in the "Fifth Avenue Section." L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 75th St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; modern; $105,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 76th St., near Fifth Ave.—19 ft.; four-story; $70,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 76th St., near Madison Ave.—20 ft.; four-story; $40,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 80th St., near Madison Ave.—22 ft.; four-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 81st St., near Fifth Ave.—21 ft.; three-story; $75,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 82d St., near Madison Ave.—17 ft.; American basement; $43,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

East 92d St., near Fifth Ave.—25 ft.; $80,000. L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON, 536 Fifth Ave.

Murray Hill Plot, Near Park Av.—29 feet front; $65,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

83d St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 18x100.5; $50,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

55th St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 19x200.5; $55,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

Fifties, Near 5th Av.—American basement; dining-room extension; elevator; 5 baths; only $85,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

Fifties, Near Madison Av.—American basement; $68,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

60th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20.6x100.5; $30,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

61st St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 19 feet wide; $27,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

62d St., Near Park Av.—Three-story stone, 16 feet wide; $20,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

63d St., Close to Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 17x100.5; $50,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

64th St., Close to Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20 feet wide; $40,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

65th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone; $35,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

66th St., Near Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 20x100.5; $57,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

70th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 20x100.5; $40,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

70th St., East of Lexington.—Plot 36x100.5; $33,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

71st St., East of Park Av.—Four-story stone, 15 feet wide, $23,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

71st St., Just Off Lexington Av.—Four-story brownstone dwelling; $14,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

72d St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 20x102.2; $75,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

73d St., Between 5th and Madison Avs.—Four-story stone, 20 feet wide; $70,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

74th St., Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, 18x102.2; $20,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

74th St., East of Lexington.—Plot 37.6x100.5; $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

75th St., East of Madison Av.—American basement; well rented; $40,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

75th St.—Four-story dining room extension, near Madison Av.; $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

76th St.—Four-story stone, near Madison Av., 20x102.2; $40,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

76th St., East of Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 16x102.2; $19,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

77th St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, narrow; $18,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

78th St., East of Madison Av.—Four-story stone, 17x102.2; $32,000. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

79th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement, 20x100.5; $30,500. BUEK & CRAWFORD, 503 Fifth Av.

$4,100 rent, price $33,000; bargain; 15-family flat, 98th St., near Central Park West; finest investment; $25,000 mortgage can remain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Investors, Attention.—No. 233 East 22d St., six-story and basement stores, 14-room house, new building; actual rent, $4,600; price, $42,000. Herman J. Levy, 35 Nassau St.

Near Broadway, 43d.—Four-story, 20x100; suitable for club or restaurant; immediate possession. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Modern residence, 57th St., adjacent to Fifth Av., 30.6x100.5; asking $215,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, 30x100, East 22d St.; $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East 78th St.—Three-story residence, 20x100; good order; $21,000; easy terms. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Two four-story tenements on Av. C., corner and adjoining; rental over $2,300. Brown, 422 East 14th St.

Bargain.—Five-story flat, 21st St., near 2d Av.; price, $16,000; excellent investment. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

East 69th St. near Park Avenue.

For sale a medium-sized dwelling in good order. APPLY TO (9351)

GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 MADISON AVE. 60 CEDAR ST.

In the 60s bet. 5th and Mad. Aves.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

For sale, a 25-ft. dwelling with dining-room and butler's pantry extension. (North of 66th St.).
PERMITS AND PARTICULARS. (9357)

GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

BROOME ST. — Tenement; old lady wants to sell; $25,000; no brokers. H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

101ST ST., EAST. — Well rented Flat, cheap; must sell; no brokers. H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

Investors, Attention.—No. 233 East 22d St., six-story and basement stores; 14-room house; new building; actual rent, $4,600; price, $42,000. HERMAN J. LEVY, 35 NASSAU ST.

A.—Two five-story apartment houses, 70 feet frontage, near 125th St. and Park Av.; a bargain, $32,000 each. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Attractive ! ! !—Best investment proposition of lower east side; builders must have ready cash; four extra wide apartment houses; rental $44,000; asking $400,000; want offer; will sacrifice. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Elevator apartment; leased tenants; rental, $16,000; price, $135,000; central location. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Actual bargain; 50.6 extra wide apartment house; rental, $6,950; price, $61,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

12th St. Bargain ! ! !—Five-story tenement; rental, $1,800; price, $16,500. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Choice paying investment; new apartment house; lower section; rental, $11,000; price, $100,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Three modern apartment houses, below 14th St.; asking $65,000 each. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

14th St. apartment house, extra wide; rental, $12,000; price, $102,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

West 43d St., two five-story tenements, 50x100; rental, $3,300; $30,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Choice location, apartment house, Stuyvesant Park section; asking only $75,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Seven-story, elevator, apartment house; eighties; price, $90,000; might consider exchange. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Division St., five-story tenement; price $25,000; terms to suit. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Chrystie St., six-story tenement; rental, $2,750; price, $26,000; sacrifice. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

Avenue Investment—Five-story, double tenement; rental, $2,300; asking $21,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

46th St., near 3d Av., 50x100; tenements; asking $35,500; bargain. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

23d St., East, 41x100, two 4-story flats; rent $3,204; price $45,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

22d St., East, 25x100, two 5-story; rent $2,358; price $22,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Lexington Av., 76th St., 17x50x70; three-story; 11 rooms; $13,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East, 53x100; two five-story double; rent $4,464; price $50,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

25th St., East, nice private house; rented $900; price $12,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

2d Av., 1,976, 25x100; five-story double; two stores; rent $2,244; price $25,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

44th St., East, 25x100; five-story double; rent $3,000; price $30,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Plot on Lower Lexington Av., 60x94, with L on side street; $85,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Fine corner, Lexington Av., near 25th St.; $40,000. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

19th St., East, fine private house, 25x70. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

29th St., East, 50x100; three small houses; price $18,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

28th St., East, 20x98.9; fine private house; $22,500. SYDNEY FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

East 137th St., Near 138th St. "L" Station.—4-story flat, always rented, $13,500; mortgage, $10,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

Builders, Attention!—Plot 53d St., near 3d Av., 50x100; asking $32,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Near Lexington Av., East 64th.—Three-story dwelling, good order; $16,500. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Builders, Speculators, Attention!—Plot, Charles St., near Greenwich, 40x95; asking $30,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—GOOD PAYING, DOUBLE, COLD WATER FLAT; LITTLE CASH REQUIRED. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 Broadway.

East 61st.—Four-story dwelling, 20x100; $26,000; positive bargain; May 1st. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

American basement (new) 5-story, East 64th St., $35,000. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Snap.—Modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av., $23,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Single flat, 86th St., near East River Park; always rented; bargain. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Bargain.—82d, near Lexington Av., 20-ft. dwelling, $16,500; mtge. to suit. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

One-story brick business building, 25x100, near Lexington Av., Harlem; price, $9,500. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., near 119th St.

Bargain—14-room tenement, east side; rents $2,514; perfect condition. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Handsomest, best-renting flat, 3d Av., Harlem; $7,000 investment. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Madison Av. corner; five-story; rented; $42,000; mortgage, $25,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

1ST AV., NEAR 20TH ST., LARGE DOUBLE FLAT, WITH STORES. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 Broadway.

3d Av.—Full-sized 5-story tenement, $20,000; want offer. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

50-ft. vacant on Broadway, near this office, for sale. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

$1,250 Cash.—8-room cottage, west of 3d Av., Harlem. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Madison Av. dwelling near 84th St., a bargain at $35,000. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Sacrifice Bargain.—Brownstone dwelling, 123d St., near 2d Av. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Madison Av. full lot 5-story double flat, two stores, a sacrifice. A. Loeffler, 19 East 112th St.

Private houses near 3d Av., 86th St., for sale. QUACKENBUSH & BRICE, 78 East 96th St.

East 74th St., Near 3d Av.—Four-story, 20x100. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

East 35th St., Near 3d Av.—16.8 ft. three-story; $12,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 36th St., Near Lexington Av.—16.6 ft. four-story; $35,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 47th St., Near 5th Av.—25 ft.; $90,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 60th St., Near Park Av.—20 ft. four-story; $40,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

East 80th St., Near Madison Av.—21 ft. four-story; $55,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West Side.

Bargain.—Lenox Av., near 132d St.; 5-story double flat, with 2 stores; 4 per cent. mortgage. Picken & Lilly, 118th St. and 7th Av.

124th St., Between 5th and Lenox Avs.—Plot suitable for bachelors' apartments. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

GOOD CHANCE; 5-STORY DOUBLE, COLD WATER FLAT, WITH STORES. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 Broadway.

31st St., Near 6th Av.—Lot, 40x120, for improvement. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat; $25,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Corner 11th Av., near 42d St.—75x125; cheap. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

5,000 cash will buy 2 triple flats, West Side. Offers wanted. Caffery & Co., 2 West 90th St.

Central Park, West—2 lots, 55x100; will sell small amount cash. Caffery & Co., 2 W. 90th.

Corner plot on Washington St., 70x115 feet. Chas. J. Ohlhaver, 252 West 42d St.

8th Av. store property; $33,000; rent, $3,600; all rented; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

West 37th St., Near 5th.—25 ft. four-story; $35,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 39th St., 5th and 6th.—21 ft.; $60,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 22d St., Near 9th Av.—25-ft. five-story; $25,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 32d St., Near Broadway.—Four-story, 22.6 ft.; $80,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

West 51st St., Near 5th Av.—21 ft.; $80,000. Whitehouse & Porter, 509 5th Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.

SOME BARGAINS.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

116th St., near Morningside, 3-sty..... $13,000
121st St., near Lenox, 3-sty. 20 ft..... 22,000
123d St., near 7th, 3-sty. 16.8 ft..... 12,000
129th St., near 7th Av., 3-sty., 19 ft..... 13,150
Lenox Av., near 130th St., 3-sty..... 11,500

INVESTMENTS.

COR. EDGECOMBE AV., 44 ft., 5-sty., 3 families on a floor; want offer; $55,000.
MANHATTAN AV., near 116th St.; plot 75x95; 8 Double flats; Rents $3,816 each; asking $35,000 each.
122D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—No heat; rents $2,800; 5-sty., 3 families on each floor; asking $28,000.

PLOT SUITABLE FOR HOTEL.

Near 125th St., 7th Av.; now covered with 4-sty. bldgs.; (58x75.)

PORTER & CO.,

159 W. 125TH ST.
2,727 B'WAY, AT 104TH ST.

BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.

A beautiful 4-story, high-stoop dwelling, 19x80x bath extension x100; strictly modern in all its appointments, including open plumbing and 5 tiled baths.

Unusual opportunity to locate in centre of select resident block, convenient to 72d St. "L" station and very near Central Park, for $37,500. Particulars of

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

MEDIUM-PRICED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Just completed, three-story and basement, with extensions; north side 137th St., west of 7th Av. drive; Nos. 219 to 231 West 137th St.; excellent neighborhood; up-to-date in every particular; can be seen at any time; caretaker on premises.
PICKEN & LILLY CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Owners, 1,961 7th Av., corner 118th St.

A BARGAIN.—118th, near Lenox Av., five story double flat, 27 feet wide; all improvements; no vacancies; price only $30,000; rent $3,4 0; first mortgage $22,000, at 4½ per cent.; also 133d St., near 7th Av., 5-story, 27 feet wide, with all improvements; price $29,000; terms to suit; also many others for sale and to exchange.
FRED A. CARLL, 171 Broadway.

A Big Bargain.—Amsterdam Av., near 86th St.—Handsome five-story corner flat, with stores; all improvements; 28 feet wide; also two adjoining flats on avenue; can be bought on easy terms; an elegant investment.
FRED A. CARL

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Ackerson Houses, Flatbush.

Every Month a Selling Season.

Purchasers appreciate our superior workmanship and variety in design, the general "Park Like" surroundings and advances we are making in the construction of up-to-date detached dwellings.

We own the land and charge cost of houses only; we are satisfied with the land profits.

RESULT IS MANY QUICK SALES.

Seven houses now ready; 14 others to be completed April 1st. Prices $7,900 to $13,000.

Send for Descriptive List and Prices, or Call at Office.

T. B. Ackerson Company,

297 Marlborough Road (East Fifteen St.)

25 Minutes from Park Row by Kings County Elevated, or Flatbush trolleys. Leave car at Avenue C. Telephone, day or night, 95 Flatbush. Private branch to residences of our representatives.

Manhattan Office: 140 Nassau Street.

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Throwing money away. Commence now and save for a future. Real Estate is the safest and surest way to make money. Borough Park is the best developed suburb in Greater New York. As low as $10 will start you.

BOROUGH PARK

Investigate yourself or write for our new prospectus.

Fare, 5c. Time, 27 Minutes. Property: 49th St. and 12th Ave., BROOKLYN.

Bor ough Park Co., Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres.

277 Broadway, New York.

SNAP. FLATBUSH. SACRIFICED, AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE, $8,500. REAL VALUE, $10,000. Terms Cash, or $650 Cash and $55 Monthly pays all. AN ARTIST'S HOME. NO PICTURE ever taken, can describe a MORE BEAUTIFUL HOME, OR A MORE BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 29 minutes to Manhattan. Large Foyer Hall with OAK SEATS, Open Fire Place, and Oak Book Cases. Very Handsome Stair Landing. Fine Parlor, Library, and Large Dining Room, Wainscoted in Oak, ALL Parquet floors. Fine large Kitchen. Back Stairs, Six Bed Chambers. Exquisite, Dainty Decorations. Fine plot of land. $300 paid now will secure it till May 1st. STEAM HEATED. DETACHED. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

Beautiful stone house on Eastern Parkway, near Bedford Av.; only two left; one-family, new, up-to-date houses; hard wood trim; sanitary plumbing; don't fail to see these houses before buying; finest location in Brooklyn. H. S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Av.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second and third mortgages.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE. BEST COMpanies, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Two-story house, all improvements, with alleyway and two-story rear building; good for any business; full lot. 84 Palmetto St.

Herkimer, Near Sackman.—Two-story, basement, 15 rooms; needs repairing; $2,500; permit. Jones, 189 Montague St.

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To Architects, Builders and Real Estate Operators.

The Belle Harbor Estate,

12,000 Feet Frontage on the Atlantic Ocean.

Situated on Rockaway Point, Long Island, New York City.

Thirty-five minutes from East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

The finest seashore property on the Atlantic Coast, extending back to Jamaica Bay.

A restricted neighborhood.

Land graded, macadamized streets, sidewalks, sewers, gas, water and electric lights.

Five minutes' walk from Long Island R. R. Station at the Rockaway Terminus.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Unusual opportunities to acquire large plots for improvements at very low prices.

Full particulars by addressing or calling on Thomas P. Hughes, Room 290, Washington Building, Number One Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone 5048 Broad.

SHORE FRONTS

8 acres, with fine water front, at EASTPORT; good beach; excellent land, shade, fruit, and garden; modern house with all improvements; overflow cottage; barn, dock, boathouse, henery; all in the finest condition; price, $7,500; worth $12,000.

25 acres at HUNTINGTON, with fine sandy beach on Lloyd's Harbor; woodland, field, and hill; ideal spot for country home; a decided bargain at $14,000.

Very desirable plot, 200x250, in best section of AMITYVILLE, with fine water front; cheap at $3,250.

If You Want Anything on Long Island We Have It.

T. B. ACKERSON CO., 140 Nassau St., New York.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.

J. METCALFE THOMAS

10 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Any gentleman desiring to purchase one of the finest country seats on south side of Long Island, 200 acres, 1,400 feet water front, elegant buildings, may have full description from POTTER & PRICE, Patchogue, L. I.

$1. One Dollar $1.

down and $1 per week buys lot, 25x100 feet. Long Island property, with two tunnels, 5 bridges, is bound to increase in value. We have just opened 11,000 building lots, $25 to $300. Greatest inducements to home seekers. SECURITY LAND & INDEMNITY CO., 150 Nassau St.

For Sale.—On the Great South Bay, new dwelling containing 14 rooms, beautifully finished with oak trim, stairs and floors, bath, laundry, gas, fine large piazza, commanding view of bay and ocean for 20 miles; large windmill; fine stable with 1 box stall, 3 standing stalls, coachman's rooms upstairs; nearly 2 acres with shade and fruit trees; price $9,000, on easy terms. John A. Potter, Patchogue, L. I.

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$5,000 Lot, East Harlem, no mortgage; want equity; triple flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Five-story tenement, 20 families, $22,500; mortgage, $15,000; rents, $2,200; want suburban. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

50x100 in forties, free and clear, in exchange for avenue apartment; add cash. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

We have several 50-ft. elevator apartment houses in this section to exchange. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

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$150,000 equity, corner apartment house; want old buildings or lots. J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

Good investment, city property in exchange for country property. QUACKENBUSH & BRICE, 78 East 96th St.

Large list city and country property for exchange; prompt propositions; state wants. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Free and clear corner, with stable, in Astoria, $7,000; exchange for Mount Vernon or Bronx residence, and add cash. LEIST, 204 E. 86th St.

Fine flat in Brooklyn, all rented, will exchange for country place. ATWATER, 171 Broadway.

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Two houses in Brooklyn, well rented, will exchanger for property in Jersey. ATWATER, 171 Broadway.

Yorkville, 5-story flat, 50x100, store, equity $35,000; ex. for Bronx or Manhattan lots lightly mtge. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av.

Near 5th Av., West 56th.—Four-story, 25x100; want Bronx lots. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Ten lots at Arden, Bronx Borough, to exchange; might consider a nearby farm, not less than 150 acres. Fred Hulberg, 265 West 125th St.

Gentleman's country home, $75,000; unincumbered; want income. J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

Want nearby unincumbered farm, value about $10,000, for Manhattan income. J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

Lots—Far Rockaway, $4,000 or $10,000; no mortgage; want flats. Murrays Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$35,000 free and clear Country Hotel; will not loan back; exchange for Bronx flats. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

320 corners for sale or exchange; vacant and improved. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av., Bronx.

Harlem dwelling, $6,000 equity; will exchange for Bronx lots. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

Want small east Harlem dwelling for single flat near Mt. Morris. Murray's, 3d Av., 112th St.

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Central Park West corner apartment house, near 72d St.; value $500,000. The property will stand the closest investigation, showing ten per cent. investment. Will entertain other property and cash. EDWARD N. CROSBY, 31 Nassau St.

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Wanted—Seven-story apartment house south of 59th, in exchange for unincumbered private residence on West 72d; add cash. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

$6,000, $8,000, $12,000, $18,000, $30,000, and $40,000 free and clear Bronx lots, exchange for flats. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

Long Branch.—Fine residence, $17,000; unincumbered; wants west side dwelling. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Will exchange residence at Montclair and add $2,000 cash for flat. Caffery & Co., 2 West 99th St.

$40,000 EQUITY WEBSTER AV. LOTS, EAST SIDE, TO TRADE FOR DOWNTOWN AVENUE PROPERTIES. SIEKER, 3,608 3D AV.

$50,000 to $100,000, scattered equities and cash to exchange for elevator apartment or row of Manhattan flats. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

$65,000 equity, elevator apartment; want lots or country and cash. J. W. Doolittle, 220 B'way.

Bronx lot, 54x200; near "L" station; $8,500; want flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Three-family flat; equity, $11,500; want Brooklyn dwelling. J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

Two triple flats, equity $20,000; what is offered in exchange? J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

Will exchange Manhattan income for unincumbered Bronx lots. J. W. Doolittle, 220 B'way.

A country hotel, value $15,000; want city or Brooklyn. J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

A roadhouse, value $12,000; want city. J. W. Doolittle, 220 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

ROOFS

Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. Snow is penetrating. Drop card for estimate, free. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

A real estate man, with well-established business, wants first-class apartment of five or six rooms for himself and wife, west side, at reasonable rent reduction in exchange for management of house. Address Responsible, 103 West 88th St.

Have $200,000 estate funds to invest at once in improved Brooklyn realty, flats, or private houses; no charges or commissions; immediate answers. Send full particulars George H. Macleston, Trustee, Brooklyn Post Office.

Wanted for cash, large house, with grounds, small farm, perhaps, on or very near Hudson River, south of West Point, not to exceed ten thousand; fullest particulars and price desired. A. H. C., Box 205 Times Office.

Have cash buyer for factory or else vacant lots, 50x100, east side, 80th to 129th St, for laundry. Send particulars at once. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th.

CITY REAL ESTATE WANTED; SALE OR EXCHANGE; OWNERS, SEND DESCRIPTION. E. EDMUND MARKS, 229 Broadway.

Owners, send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., No. 29 West 42d St.

Attention, Owners!—Our extensive advertising brings results; have hundreds of clients waiting to purchase flats and tenements; send particulars; quick sales. Rexer, 156 Broadway.

Particular attention given to renting and collection of rents; full charge real estate; 18 years' experience; best references. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th.

Desire to purchase for cash gentleman's residence in New Rochelle; pay as high as $75,000 if suited. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., N. Y.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT WANTED. GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PRICE. ADDRESS CARROLL, BOX 64, TIMES OFFICE.

Wanted—For all cash, about $14,000 single flat or tenement below 90th St. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Farms and country places wanted for sale or exchange; quick sales and exchanges. ATWATER, 171 Broadway.

Property wanted for rent, sell, or exchange; registered and advertised free. ATWATER, 171 Broadway.

Wanted, a gentleman's country seat; acreage and good buildings; particulars; cash price. ATWATER, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—At once, 50x100 or more bet. Vesey and Duane St., west of Church. Austin Finegan, 1,122 Madison Av.

Send particulars of real estate you have for sale or exchange in Manhattan or Bronx. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av., wants double or triple flat; cash buyer; west side preferred; owners only.

Want to lease apartment houses, flats; favorable terms to owners. Caffery & Co., 2 West 99th St.

Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St., makes a specialty of the sale, rental, and general management of property between 14th and 42d Sts.

We have new methods of managing properties; can reduce running expenses. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Plans furnished for buildings from $15 up; reliable architect. Room 4, Post Office Building, Jamaica.

Wanted—A 20-foot private house below 59th St., west of Lexington Av. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Economical management of apartment houses and business

CLOSE SEASON FOR CLAMS.

Stamford Diggers Want a Law to Protect the Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.—There is a project on foot among Greenwich oystermen and others in the vicinity of Sound Beach looking to the enactment in the present Legislature of a law restricting the digging of soft or blue shell clams along the shores of the Sound during the Summer months. A committee will visit Greenwich to take up the subject with members of the Legislature.

Persons interested say that a law that would prevent the digging of small clams is necessary, because year by year clams of marketable size are becoming scarcer. There was an enormous "set" of soft clams last Fall, and if they should be permitted to grow undisturbed for four or five months it would be better for the markets.

What the clam diggers object to most is the fact that the shore is dug over and over again by Stamford residents before the clams have a chance to grow to a marketable size. Their idea is to have a law framed making the months of May, June, July, August, and September a close season.

Standard Oil Tank Ship Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The tank steamship Col. E. L. Drake, built at the Cramps' shipyard for the Standard Oil Company, was launched to-day. Mrs. Charles E. Bushnell, wife of the Treasurer of the oil company, christened the vessel. The Drake is equipped with a single screw and triple expansion engines, and will speed at thirteen knots. She has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons of bulk oil. She will use oil as fuel.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1902 and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan. 3	$10,193,850	$7,515,575	$14,150,075
Jan. 10	14,810,300	12,958,450	22,398,050
Jan. 17	20,217,125	19,061,450	27,256,600
Jan. 24	26,414,975	25,332,400	30,799,450

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1902, 1901, and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 25	$25,332,400	$30,799,450	$29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,223,350	30,838,925	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,382,625	27,870,575
Feb. 15	13,580,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,078,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	1,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,956,156
April 5	2,649,325	5,817,975	7,004,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,050,271
April 19	6,578,650	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,600	16,750,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,290,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,251,050	19,122,275
June 7	11,285,575	18,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	6,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,609,375	19,960,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,020,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,128,600	18,421,900	26,537,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	21,748,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	6,915,875	26,058,254
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,650	13,654,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,295,925	12,942,600
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,509,025	9,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,467,925
Oct. 18	5,608,250	15,465,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,713,175	6,631,825
Nov. 1	21,389,100	10,482,800	5,850,400
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,689,925	4,606,050
Nov. 15	18,328,350	10,103,825	7,689,775
Nov. 22	19,529,975	14,486,925	12,278,275
Nov. 29	15,786,300	13,414,575	10,865,675
Dec. 6	9,973,750	6,997,675	5,701,125
Dec. 13	8,386,900	5,455,025	6,325,375
Dec. 20	8,693,600	6,755,325	9,497,000
Dec. 27	6,549,200	7,891,350	11,525,900

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1903	$26,414,975	1897	$37,067,806
1902	25,332,400	1896	37,678,500
1901	30,799,450	1895	45,880,450
1900	29,277,975	1894	103,043,000
1899	34,693,675	1893	22,529,600
1898	31,275,200	1892	33,902,900

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 24	$1,376,582,208	$68,091,347
Jan. 17	1,859,121,244	75,445,419
Jan. 10	1,826,127,571	83,718,848
*Jan. 3	1,465,599,203	74,429,906
*Dec. 27	1,184,940,987	53,053,625
Dec 20	1,495,316,389	63,927,580
Dec. 13	1,371,026,325	56,971,531
Dec. 6	1,471,610,451	65,488,518
*Nov. 29	1,367,580,005	61,585,597
Nov. 22	1,745,827,967	62,966,373
Nov. 15	1,737,727,857	60,277,221
*Nov. 8	1,397,827,470	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,092,479	80,100,211
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	82,313,565
Oct. 18	1,721,164,799	62,999,109
Oct. 11	1,702,293,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,451
Sept. 27	1,748,396,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,504,667	50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,602,063,123	61,218,781
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,185
Aug. 30	1,570,870,095	45,539,840
Aug. 23	1,375,558,456	69,887,937
Aug. 16	1,354,552,608	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,206
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,558,861	67,859,531
July 19	1,517,873,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	69,126,604
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,698,007	59,483,150
June 14	1,095,280,988	54,921,447
June 7	1,241,207,292	57,220,895
May 31	1,016,672,980	52,275,333
May 24	1,356,058,894	61,334,676
May 17	1,498,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,346	78,597,349
April 26	1,944,980,011	68,819,066
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,500
April 12	1,515,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,877,397	66,042,182
March 15	1,345,284,303	63,699,967
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,183
March 1	1,480,914,803	60,507,220
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,874	61,171,136
Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,626
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,514
Feb. 1	1,375,859,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177

*Five days.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Cushman & Denison Manufacturing Company, to manufacture stationers' and office supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. W. Cushman, J. S. Cushman, and Howard Cushman, New York.

Wilfred B. Miller Company, New York, to manufacture shoes and sandals; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. B. Miller, J. E. Saunders, and D. E. O. Hunt, New York.

Magazine Publishing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. M. Stoddard, John Habberton, and Lisle De V. Matthewman, New York.

The Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. J. Freeman, R. E. Lane, and T. J. Donigan, New York.

Physical Culture Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—C. P. Rogers, J. M. Nolan, and Emily Baxter, New York.

Wheelock Piano Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. B. Lawson, New York; W. E. Wheelock, Brooklyn; Socrates Hubbard, Englewood, N. J.

The Knit Goods Reporting Company, New York, to carry on a mercantile agency business; capital, $1,000. Directors—H. H. Sanders, L. L. Loeb, and Arthur Mayer, New York.

Nerlanger, Blumgart & Co., New York, to deal in dry goods and cotton goods; capital, $600,000. Directors—Louis Blumgart, C. L. Sulzberger, and Emanuel Brunswick, New York.

The Tanana Exploration and Mining Company, New York; capital, $160,000. Directors—W. F. Ward, Isaac Untermyer, and R. P. Lounsbery, New York.

Velutina Bias Company, New York, to manufacture velveteen skirt bindings; capital, $500. Directors—Louis Blumgart, C. S. Sulzberger, and Emanuel Brunswick, New York.

S. Guggenheimer, Rosenberg & Co., New York, to deal in white and colored fabrics and dry goods; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. C. Guggenheimer, S. H. Kahn, and J. C. Guggenheimer, New York.

The Netherlands Corporation, New York, to deal in real estate; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. B. Stern, W. B. Stone, Jr., and R. D. Green, New York.

The Lower West Side Property Owners' Association of New York City. Directors—Dr. D. Edwin O'Neil, Michael Hallanan, Michael E. O'Donovan, Patrick Shiel, Michael J. Horan, Paul F. O'Neil, and E. A. G. Jutemann.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 24.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

International Oil Company of Mexico, to explore, refine, and deal in oil; capital, $500,000.

United States Receipt Association of Philadelphia, to manufacture patented returning receipts for the delivery of mail; capital, $100,000.

The Samuel Mackey Company of Baltimore, to manufacture patented articles; capital, $200,000.

Instruction.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!"

MILLER SCHOOL
1133-1135 Broadway New York

When a school has reached that point in public favor, that the leading railroads, the banks, the city departments, and the large business houses come straight to it for the various clerks needed, it is a sure sign that that school IS A SUCCESS. On January 14, 1903, one of our night students, by name William Rouch, was appointed private secretary to the President of the Board of Elections, at a salary of $1,500 a year. A few months of evening study did it. The Police Department, the Fire Department, the Bridge Commission, and other City Departments are employing stenographers and bookkeepers trained by the Proprietor of this school. The same is true of the Corn Exchange Bank, the Chase National Bank, the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Fifth Avenue Trust Co., the Astor Place Bank, the Morton Trust Company, and other financial institutions. It is also true of the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the D., L. & W., the New York Central, and various other railroads. The MILLER METHODS prevailing in this school are responsible for its great success. Ranking with the largest schools in the United States, and possessing the most modern and complete equipment in New York, it is but natural that our graduates are proud of the school, and want their friends to attend it. We have daily calls for our graduates.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, WRITING—all of the business subjects are taught by experienced and expensive teachers in both the day and the night sessions. This is no place for cheap talent of any kind. It is a wide-awake, energetic, and progressive school in every sense of the word. Send for our booklet.

DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

EASTMAN
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

All Commercial Branches Taught Thoroughly.

N. B.—The February graduates of the Public Schools are eligible to compete for the Free Scholarships awarded each year by the President of Eastman to a limited number of the girls and boys who have completed their Grammar School studies. Write for particulars.

CLEMENT GAINES, President.

Employment Department for Graduates.

NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE 103 East 125th St.

$100. FREE SCHOLARSHIP.

A philanthropist has purchased a scholarship in our college to be used in educating and establishing in a good position a bright **boy** or **girl**. Must be a **February Graduate from Grammar School**. This is worth **$100** to the holder of the certificate. The selection of the candidate has been left to us. Any one wishing to qualify for the appointment can do so by calling at our office or writing.

Merchants and Bankers School,

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Civil Service, Languages.

59th St. and Madison Ave., (Tuxedo Bldg.) Phone, 2863—79th.

We furnish good positions to all of our graduates or refund money paid.

ESTEY, McNEECE & GARDNER. Registered by the Regents.

NINETEENTH YEAR.....1884-1903

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FRANKLIN SARGENT.....President.

A practical Training School in connection with Mr. CHARLES FROHMAN'S New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to

E. F. STEPHENSON, General Manager.

Room 145, Carnegie Hall, New York.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL

A UNIVERSITY IN SCOPE

Law, journalism, engineering, business, stenography, typewriting, languages, Regents, preparatory, high school, and college courses. Day and evening. Begin now. Call, write, or telephone.

NORMAN P. HEFFLEY, Pres., 245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

Are You Satisfied With Your Boy's PROGRESS IN SCHOOL?

IF NOT, WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CONFER WITH YOU. WE CAN MEET THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDS OF YOUR BOY. ADDRESS LITTLE & BEEMAN, 2,231 BROADWAY, (79TH ST.) TEL. 1200 RIVERSIDE.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Military Boarding School. **Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N.Y.** An ideal location on the shores of Long Island Sound; registered by the Regents; prepares for college and business; large and commodious buildings; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. 2d Term begins Feb. 1st. Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

$7.50 IN CASH will put you through the complete three months' course in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, telegraphy, &c., with the guarantee of a permanent position, if you start right away, day or night. Call or write at once for full particulars.

GAFFEY'S BIG SCHOOL,
168 West 23d St., corner 7th Av.

LEARN TO DRAW.

We teach drawing by mail by our new system; anybody can learn and make big money; write for circular. THE WILSIG ART SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, 121 East 92d St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHY,

typewriting, telegraphy, bookkeeping, English, &c., taught day and evening. THE PAINE UPTOWN BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1,931 Broadway, corner West 65th St., New York.

Wilmington Military Academy

Have vacancy for two pupils. Send for particulars and illustrated catalogue. W. H. Morrison, Head Master, Wilmington, Delaware.

DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY, Taught. Easy Payments. Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. McDowell School, 310-316 6th Av., cor. 20th St.

A French gentleman wants lessons in English from person understanding French. Address, stating particulars, &c., Serious, Box 112, 530 6th Av.

Private lessons, any hour, day or evening; waltz guaranteed, $3; violin, mandolin, banjo, guitar, and stage dancing taught. Dean's, 519 3d Av., 35th St.

GENEALOGY.—Direction, instruction, or production; great experience; best methods. Address L. D., Box 124, Times.

Experienced university teacher, mathematician, gives private lessons in return for board or lodging. Address Box 82, 263 W. 125th St.

Free.—French, Mondays, Thursdays, 2 o'clock; also other French and German classes, Rochefort, 216 West 102d St.

Shorthand, typewriting, &c.; individual instruction by experts, $1 weekly; positions guaranteed. 140 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Musical.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS,

VOICE CULTURE, 3 East 14th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

PROF. A. LIPSER, 149 East 54th St. Formerly teacher in conservatory in Germany; thorough instruction in piano, theory, composition; suites guaranteed; moderate terms; at his or pupil's residence.

A collection of 50 VIOLINS will be sold in 3 days at $5 each, beginning Monday, Jan. 26; open evenings. PFEIFFER'S, 220 East 86th St.

Piano Instruction by thorough lady teacher; beginners or advanced; terms, $5, 10 lessons. 1,254 Lexington Av.

POSITIONS SECURED for competent organists and singers at Webster's Choir Exchange, 5 East 14th St.

Religious Notices.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M. Full choral service, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture; subject, "Ethics and Religion." Seats free. All welcome.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouses, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597—38th.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV., (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time.

All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall, Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly, attend

HOWS PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.

WALTZ. WALTZ.

"This is the best school in the city in which to learn the glide waltz thoroughly."—N. Y. World.

We will positively guarantee to teach you the perfect glide waltz, "half time, and two-step" in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, on any day, at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally in separate rooms and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. MR. and MRS. HOWE, Harvard Building, 720 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

HARVARD ACADEMY.
136 and 138 West 23d St.
Ed. J. Finnegan, Director

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

For Sale.

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

If you value your life, equip our home at once with the G. B. Self Locking Scuttle Opener. It may save your life and others, secures you from burglars, and is a quick escape in case of

FIRE.

Send for Pamphlet.

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'Phone, 675-38th.

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Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHINSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

Yokohama Letter Copying Book. Genuine hand-made Japaness Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.25. **YOKOHAMA STEEL PENS.** RYON STATIONERY CO., New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

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LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

Three Remington typewriters; perfect condition; used for circular work only two months; must turn into cash; am giving up business to go West; will sell rolltop desks cheap; no dealers need answer. Mail Order, Box 122 Times.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **J. M. MOSSMAN,** 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

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239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

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Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre-St., between Reade and Duane.

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TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

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John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY loaned in any amount, to business and private people. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 729.

SALARIES Money Advanced on Salaries. Lissner, 10 West 23d St., Room 45.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1858, 105 East 9th St.

Machinery.

Two electric and two belt elevator machines; one 5 horse power motor. Meagher, 189 Centre St.

Dynamos and motors bought, sold, and repaired. Jordan Bros., 74 Beekman St.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between ISIDORE J. HOROWITZ, HENRY I. GREENBLATT, and NATHAN BERGER, under the firm name of HOROWITZ, GREENBLATT & BERGER, was dissolved on the 23d day of January, 1903, so far as relates to the said HENRY I. GREENBLATT. All debts due to the said partnership and those due by them will be settled with and by the remaining partners, ISIDORE J. HOROWITZ and NATHAN BERGER, who will continue the business.

Dated N. Y., January 23, 1903.

ISIDORE J. HOROWITZ,
NATHAN BERGER.

Winter Resorts.

GLENOAK, CAMDEN, S. C.

A select family house, with every modern improvement. Rates, $2.50 per day, $12 to $15 per week.

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Wanted—Inventors, patentees, and mechanics, and everyone interested in patents and inventions to send for our Inventors' Guide; this 60-page book sent free; contains full information about patents; how to obtain a patent; what to invent for profit and how to sell a patent; this elegantly printed book sent free to any address. O'Meara & Brock, Patent Attorneys, 620 Eleventh St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

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WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.

READ THESE FACTS:

FIRST.—We are the largest dealers in High-Grade slightly used Pianos in the United States.

SECOND.—Our expression "slightly used," means a piano from six months to six years old.

THIRD.—A High-Grade Piano, (slightly used,) made by such prominent manufacturers as Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Wm. Knabe, Schmer and a few others, bought at our prices, is without doubt value received for your money.

Be convinced before purchasing a new Piano of inferior quality.

Good Uprights from $75 Upward.

WISE P'ANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS:
235 EAST 149TH ST.

UPRIGHT,	used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT,	taken in trade	85
	138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
UPRIGHT,	for beginners	75
UPRIGHT,	was $450, now	225
	603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT,	celebrated maker, slightly used.	185
UPRIGHT,	taken in trade	90
	638 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
UPRIGHT	used little by artists	245
SQUARE,	elegant, cost $650	75

INVENTORY SALE OF KRANICH & BACH AND HELD PIANOS.

Must make room for new stock delayed before the Holidays. Terms to suit. Old Instruments taken in exchange. Call in and look at them, even if you don't buy.

HELD & CO.,
313-315 FULTON STREET, Block below City Hall, Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.

Special Inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange. EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,600 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

123 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

PIANOS RENTED $2 MONTHLY

Bargains—$375—Steinway upright, $8 monthly until paid; $150 Singer upright, $5 monthly until paid. **GOETZ & CO., 83 Court St., Brooklyn**

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit, Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. **MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.**

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th. **1569 BROADWAY. Cor. 47th St.**

THE PIANOTIST

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$25 Rosewood Piano; Upright, $25; Chickering, $40; Mahogany Upright, $90; Steinway sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

$20 Rosewood Piano. Chickering small upright $40. Large Upright $90. Steinway Sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

$95 magnificent mahogany upright, Colonial design; Weber $75. Chickering, bargain, Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Auction Sales.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Business Opportunities.

Confectioners! Confectioners!—Large store, with up stairs, to lease; established business; grand opportunity for proper party; New York Central Station near by. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Useful novelties and specialties wanted; exclusive rights and territory. Selected Specialties, room 2,013, 150 Nassau St.

CORPORATION CHARTERS drawn with care so as to secure full powers. Apply or address, Lawyer, Room F, 10th floor, 220 Broadway.

$5,000 for established manufacturing business; share profits; security given; guarantee 8%. B., Box 1,016 Times Office, Harlem.

West 23d St.—19 rooms, all full; rent $75; $750 income; $185; other business. Call 311½ West 24th St.

Hotels and boarding houses for rent. Cuthbert & Co., Boardwalk and Rhode Island Av., Atlantic City.

Laundry, $500; greatest bargain ever offered; rent, including living apartments, $35. Laundry Exchange, Park Row Building.

Chance for $5.00 worth printing free; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, 1,826 Park Row Building, City.

Business Opportunities.

BUSINESS BARGAINS.

Boat building and repairing business, Miami, Fla. $4,000.

32 lots, coal yard, and siding Mill Hall, Pa. Complete creamery, Custards, Pa. $2,000.

Good creamery, Bald Mound, Ill. $1,800.

Stock drugs and stationery, Texarkana, Tex. Trade-mark, formula, stock, and good will of patent meacine bus., $3,710.

Department store, stock, and bus., Ash Grove, Mo.; established bus.; excellent location. $7,000.

Established drug bus., up to date stock, fixtures, and good will, Ashland, Ky. $6,000.

M. D. practice, office outfit, &c., Berne, N. Y. Complete brick and tile plant, cottage, and 10 a., Columbus Jct., Ia. $6,500.

$3,000 wanted to start gen'l mdse. bus., New Point, Ind.

Complete paper mill, Riverton, Conn.; steam and water power; first-class condition. $14,000.

Coal lights on 300 a., Mason County, W. Va.; 3 to 5 veins; 2 to 3 ft. thick. $12,000.

Furnished hotel, Northport, Me.; fine Summer resort; beautiful location. $10,000.

Flour and feed mill, blacksmith shop, res., and tenant house, Spofford, N. Y. $5,000.

Sawmill, Nez Perces Co., Idaho. $2,000.

Medical practice, res., and ¾ ac., Price's Mills, Ky. $2,500.

Gold mine, 217 a., Oglethorpe Co., Ga.; large possibilities when further developed. $30,000.

Shirt and overall factory, Woodstown, N. J. Opera house, E. Brookfield, Mass. $4,500.

Complete knitting mill, Greenville, N. C.; private elec. lt. plant and water wks. $30,000.

Complete fruit package mfg. plant, N. Hector, N. Y.; established bus. $6,000.

$10,000 7 per cent. preferred stock in Minnesota Brewing Co., Minneapolis, Minn. $10,000.

178 shares of stock in Nebr. Land and Canal Co.; $75 ea.; par $100.

$25,000 worth of stock in Nat'l Syrup & Oil Co., Foreston, Minn.

$2,500 capital wanted to start sheep raising bus. in Idaho.

Drug bus., Upper Montclair, N. J. $3,500.

3-story fully equipped wool hat factory, Mohnsville, Pa. $5,000.

Up-to-date stock dry goods, gents' furnishings, clothing, hats, &c., Newberry, S. C.

Hotel and 28 a., Neshannock Falls, Pa.; 36 sleeping rooms; bath; modern impts. $15,000.

½ int. in patent for imp'd self-adjusting window screen; popular article. $10,000.

Magnificent Summer hotel, Block Island, R. I.; 2 cottages, livery stable, and 10 acres land. Electric light and gas plant, 250 rooms. Fine fishing, bathing, &c. Well patronized. Excellent investment.

Limited quantity preferred 6 per cent. stock in one of the largest and most prosperous glass manufacturing concerns in the United States. Established 1888. Write for prospectus.

Complete Ale Brewery, Catskill, N. Y. $4,000.

Complete bakery and Res., Hazleton, Pa.; heated with hot air; electric lighted. $8,000.

Partner wanted, with $6,000 capital, to start musical publishing bus., Marion, Ohio.

Brick plant, well equipped, and 4 a. good clay land, Chicopee, Mass. $11,000.

Summer hotel, Cold Sulphur Springs, and 150 a. land, Rockbridge Co., Va. $30,000.

Hotel, furniture, and fixtures, best location in Louisville, Ky.; doing fine bus. $32,000.

Fine furnished hotel, Williams, Arizona; doing excellent business; also 14 bldg. lots, 25x142. Hotel only one in town. $40,000.

50,000 shares in the Bonanza Gold Mine Development Co.,

STATE CAPITAL POLITICS

Gov. Odell's Tax Programme a Source of Much Worry.

Ruralists Now Wish to Monopolize the Fish and Game the State Has Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—These are days full of worry for Gov. Odell. Things seem to be at sixes and sevens so far as his legislative plans are concerned. Following directly upon his recommendation for the repeal of the franchise tax law the Appellate Division in effect declared the principle of the law valid, and the court's decision has served to make more formidable than ever the opposition to repeal.

It was out of regard for public sentiment on the matter that the Governor has decided not to have introduced the repeal bill which he had had prepared until after a final decision in the matter of the law's constitutionality has been obtained from the Court of Appeals. This decision involves also the postponement of the introduction of the measure which he had had prepared for a tax on the gross earnings of corporations, which was designed to take the place of the franchise tax.

It is considered doubtful whether the Governor in the face of a decision from the Court of Appeals upholding the Ford law would press his recommendation for repeal. Should such a decision be given it is held that he must devise some new form of tax legislation which will bring into the State the revenue which it was expected to derive under the proposed bill for a tax on gross earnings.

The Governor is also having trouble over his notarial tax bill. This provides for a stamp costing 10 cents on all notarial certificates. It now developes that the imposition of the tax would be a serious interference with independent political nominations. It is required by the present election law that every signer of an independent nomination petition shall make oath before a notary that he is an elector and has truly stated his place of residence.

For each such certificate there would be a tax of 10 cents under the proposed measure. In the case of independent State nominations there would be 6,000 names, and a tax of 10 cents would have to be made on each name. The necessity for such a large expenditure would be a serious handicap to independent nominations, and there are already threats that the notarial bill will be opposed unless an amendment is made to it which will exempt independent nominations from its provisions.

The proposed form of the mortgage tax bill seems to be meeting with fewer objections than such bills presented at the last two sessions, but that it will go through without serious opposition is not expected.

So the prospect is that all of the tax measures which the Governor has recommended to make up the threatened deficiency of $5,000,000 in the State revenues will encounter trouble. In view of the fact that the Republicans cannot spare one vote in the Senate, the situation is one well calculated to cause anxiety to the Governor and to the party managers.

It is well known to the Governor's friends that he has one ambition which he is determined to realize, and that is to close his four years' occupancy of the Governor's office with the record of having completely wiped out the direct State tax. All his energies and influence will be directed to the attainment of this end. It was for this reason that he has served notice on the Legislature that it must provide at this session tax legislation which will bring in the $5,000,000 additional revenue needed or he will cut down appropriations to the figures of the revenues from indirect taxes.

Considering the difficulties which are in the way of the accomplishment of the Governor's taxation programme and the obstacles which will be thrown in the way of canal legislation, it is the general opinion that the Legislature is certain to be in session until the middle of April, and that possibly an adjournment may not be reached before May.

***

The selfishness of the ruralists is strikingly illustrated in the game legislation which has been introduced at this session. As is well known, the stock of fish in the lakes of the State is annually replenished by the State Forest, Fish, and Game Commission under appropriations made by the State for that purpose. Mr. Burnett of Ontario County has introduced a bill which will permit the spearing of fish through the ice in Canandalgua Lake, and Mr. Cadin has introduced a similar bill with reference to Cross Lake, in Onondaga County.

The Forest, Fish, and Game Commission is opposed to any such legislation, and its members do not hesitate to say that it is ridiculous for the State to spend large amounts of money in stocking the lakes of the State with fish and then permit them to be slaughtered by the thousands through the ice in the Winter in the interest of trade.

The purpose of the lake county representatives is plainly to create a game monopoly for the benefit of the citizens of their localities at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole State, for if Senator Nixon's recommendation to permit the counties to make their own game laws were carried out, the counties in which good fishing and hunting are to be found undoubtedly would devise regulations which practically would be prohibitive against the city sportsmen.

That this is their disposition is indicated by the bill introduced by Mr. Coutant Ulster County, which, if it should become a law, would prevent any sportsman from one of the cities of the State going into a county to hunt unless he paid $25 to the Supervisor of the township for a month's hunting certificate.

***

William C. Whitney is rendering valuable assistance to the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission in the re-stocking of the Adirondacks with big game. He gave the Commission a number of elk to be let loose in the mountains last year, and this year he has made an additional contribution of 22 of these animals from his farm in Lenox, Mass. The elk let loose last year are said to be doing well. Hunting of them is not permitted.

The Commission has received reports from all of the express companies upon the number of deer carcasses shipped out of the Adirondack region last year, and the figures show that more of these animals were killed last year than in a number of years passed. It is figured that for every one deer whose carcass is shipped out of the Adirondacks four have been killed and eaten in camps.

***

The desire of the country legislator to take advantage of the cities, and particularly of New York, served as a text for some remarks from Senator Plunkitt at the Ten Eyck the other evening.

"Why," said the Tammany Senator, "there seems to be no bounds to their greed. They would rob New York of everything she had if they could, and give us nothing in return. Unless there is a halt called on this policy of the country toward the city, do you know what is going to happen? Well, I will tell you.

"Some day when there is a Democratic National Administration and a Democratic State Administration, there will be a proposition to divide New York State into two States, and it will go through. This is no new proposition, but the up-State people seem bent on accumulating reasons every year which will make the proposal more popular with the people of New York City."

***

A member of the Assembly desiring to have a little fun with some of his Republican friends remarked to a group of them:

"I see that the State Superintendent of Elections is now interested in submarine boats."

"Nothing so very queer about that," remarked one of the Republicans. "He has always been on the lookout for floaters, and in interesting himself in divers he is entirely within his element."

***

It is a remarkable fact about the First Senatorial District, which embraces Suffolk and Richmond Counties, that no Senator has been re-elected from the district since 1832. The present Senator is Edwin Bailey, a real estate dealer of Patchogue. He is a Democrat. His predecessor, Senator McKinney, was a Republican.

During the last session of the Legislature Senator Bailey came to Albany on a matter of legislation in which he and his fellow-citizens of Patchogue were much interested. They did not find an enthusiastic disposition to oblige them and they were compelled to visit the Capitol day after day to urge their claims. One day one of his friends joked Mr. Bailey upon having to climb the hill so often.

"It is rather hard," said Bailey, "when you are not used to it. But I have become so accustomed to it now that I am thinking of taking it as a daily exercise next year."

And when he went home he announced his candidacy to succeed Senator McKinney.

***

Justice Charles W. Hinson, who represents the Fifth District of Erie County in the Legislature this year, was a member of the Assembly in 1867, thirty-six years ago. He was elected this year by the narrow margin of eight votes over his Republican opponent. At their caucus on the United States Senatorship the Democrats did Justice Hinson the honor of electing him Chairman.

***

Senator Frawley put on the gloves with James J. Corbett in a private gymnasium in Albany the other night. His friend, Senator Russell, who heard of the bout, meeting Frawley, asked:

"Jim, how did Corbett impress you?"

"On the ribs, principally," said Frawley.

***

After Assemblyman Butler had denounced John B. Stanchfield for referring to the delegation from the Ninth District to the Saratoga Convention as "thugs and ruffians," and then voted for Mr. Stanchfield for the minority nomination for United States Senator, he was congratulated by an up-State Democrat for his regularity.

"Oh, we fight in the Ninth District whenever we have a grievance," he said, "but we never take the nod to 'God bless Our Home' from the wall."

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services designated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild; 11 and 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. H. C. Marle, 11; the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, 7:45.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting, 11; the Rev. W. M. Upcraft of China, 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.

TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Dr. K. Kohler; 11.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Arthur Jamieson; 10:45 and 7:45.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 12 and 8.

HEDDING, 237 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 8.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Dr. Bagnell, 10:45 and 7:45; Mr. J. M. Cornell, 4.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, 11; the Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson, 8.

ST. PAUL'S, East End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ADAMS CHAPEL, 700 Park Av.—The Rev. Dr. Frank C. Porter of Yale; 4:30.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11 and 4:30.

CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Pleasant Hunter; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.

PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.

RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.

SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, 11 and 8; vespers, 4:30.

WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 68th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8; Mendelssohn's "As the Heart Pants," 4.

CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks; 11 and 8; oratorio "St. Paul" at evening service.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11; the Rev. J. L. Lasher, 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, 4, and 8; the Rev. Robert B. Kimber, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4; the Rev. John Mills Gilbert, 8.

HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.—7:30, 9:30, 11, 12, 4, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, 11, 4, and 8.

INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, 11 and 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. Dean Hodges of Cambridge, 11.

ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.

ST. GEORGE'S, Stuyvesant Square, 16th St., Near 3d Av.—Mendelssohn's "Elijah," 8.

ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, 11 and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 11 and 4.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, and 10:30.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.

MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.

SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg, 11; the Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, 8.

SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—11 and 4. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, 11; Handel's oratorio "The Messiah," 4.

WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av., Corner 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.

MESSIAH, Park Av., Corner 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Adler; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.

CHRIST'S MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.

HENRY FRANK, 108 West 45th St.—8 P. M.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., Near 27th St.—11.

MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.

MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen; 11.

NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 11; the Rev. John C. Ager of Brooklyn, 8.

Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—Harry Steele Morrison; 3:45.

Gov. Odell Visits His Father.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Odell went to Newburg this afternoon to visit his father, who is ill. He will return to Albany tomorrow night.

CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK LINE

J. J. Hill and Others Said to be Out to Defeat the Project.

The Assertion That the Proposed Land Grants Would Be a Virtual "Steal" Sets the Dominion Thinking.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 24.—A combination of United States railroad men, headed by James J. Hill, has created a furor throughout Canada by declaring its intention to prevent if possible the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental line across the Dominion. At least this is the charge made by those favoring the proposed line and the hundred-million-dollar subsidy the corporation is about to ask of the Dominion Parliament. The Grand Trunk Pacific corporation, which has behind it some of the strongest men in the Dominion, who have put into the fight colossal fortunes and organized a bank with $100,000,000 capital to float the new scheme, asserts through its representatives that the Canadian Pacific and the combined railway interests of the Northwestern States are in the fight to beat the new line simply because it menaces a section of the country that these different interests have divided among themselves.

They point to the presence of innumerable branches of James Hill's big lines right up to the Canadian border, but not one entering the Dominion, as evidence that the railroad king has an understanding with the Canadian Pacific that it will not interfere with its traffic. Mr. Hill has authorized a formal interview in the Toronto press stamping the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme as a gigantic steal and declaring that if the country demands another transcontinental railroad the capital is ready in the States and Canada to construct it without asking a dollar bonus to do the work.

He further asserts that a Government bonus in this age of railroad building is a bad thing, since it ties down the road with intolerable and unbusinesslike conditions. He denies any desire to interfere in Canadian transportation problems, but says he was born and reared in Canada and has a right to speak out on such a subject when the interests of the Canadian people are threatened.

The game, as it is being framed up in Canada, is for amazingly big stakes. The proposed line will require ten years in the building, and will cost approximately $100,000,000. Since every railroad built in the Dominion has received a bonus of from $10,000 to $40,000 per mile and an empire in land grants, the Grand Trunk Pacific corporation has innumerable precedents to cite in support of the claim for a bonus. In his authorized interview Mr. Hill says the proposed line is to traverse a wilderness, that it cannot hope to secure legitimate business enough to warrant its operation until well along in the century, and concludes by saying that the Government should have a first mortgage on the whole property in return for any subsidy granted. Inferentially the impression is spread that the line is a stock-jobbing undertaking for the purpose of securing the bonus, which, by the way, is being asked for in cash.

It is a curious situation, since the corporations have always stood together in Canada for the subsidy proposition. Now the vast interests of the Canadian Pacific and Canada Northern, to say nothing of the James J. Hill allies, are arrayed in solid ranks against what they characterize as a proposed treasury raid. It promises to be a sensational fight. Advocates of the new road assert startling revelations of venality in Canadian Pacific camps and exposure of questionable methods by which the old Canadian Pacific Railroad gang controlled affairs in securing a subsidy. The present Canadian Pacific Railroad leaders are not the men who profited by the original construction work, and therefore are not alarmed over the threats. A turbulent scene seems to be inevitable in the Dominion Parliament before the conditions in the British possessions in North America again assume normal proportions.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day shows the unmistakable earmarks of the cloven hoof that dipped into all its affairs at the time of its construction. The line to-day is rendered immensely expensive because it climbs to the high land at almost every possible turn. It runs away from the natural overland trail of the valleys and winds and curves around in order to reach high grades. This is explained by the old terms which granted a subsidy in proportion to the grade which each mile was forced to ascend. Much speculation is being indulged in as to whether the same methods will be introduced into the construction of the new line.

The lobby that is lining up for the campaign at Ottawa next month contains all the old heads as well as a big field of new entries. The resentment can be better imagined than described against James J. Hill and others from the States who have intimated that they might be induced to build this line without a dollar of Government subsidy. If this scheme crystallizes, and it is believed it will, the Liberal Government will hardly dare grant the Grand Trunk Pacific subsidy. Hill's Canadian nativity and far-reaching connections in the railroad world give him a prestige here that the newly organized Grand Trunk Pacific management cannot easily dominate.

But Mr. Hill says candidly that the conditions do not warrant the investment. He puts it very tritely, in his own language: "The period of great railroad subsidies has passed, never to return in North America. A railroad that requires a bonus to be built is not required by the country. What Canada needs is the development of the roads she now has. The Central Pacific Railroad is not carrying to its proper limit. Why, the estimated yield of the Canadian Northwest in grain next year is a hundred million bushels. Canada has the Central Pacific and Canadian Northern to handle this grain. The Great Northern alone last year hauled more grain than this. So these lines want to improve their equipment and haul to their full capacity before the Canadian public ought to be held up for any Government subsidized railroads covering the same territory."

This is an aspect of the situation that is attracting serious attention, too, all over Canada. The opening of Parliament is awaited with intense interest by all classes in the Dominion.

LEGAL NOTES.

NO TRANSFER TAX ON WIDOW'S EXEMPTIONS.—Surrogate Booth of Clinton County has decided that a transfer tax is not leviable on the exemptions given a widow by Section 2,713 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The question arose on an appraisal made by the County Treasurer to fix the net value of the estate of John Page. The appraisal put the net value at $10,199.51, but included in this sum the household furniture, valued at $100, and the $150 cash allowed a widow by Section 2,713. If these two items were deducted the estate would be brought below $10,000, and then would not be subject to a transfer tax. While the Surrogate has not referred to any decision on the subject he is, however, of the opinion that a widow's exemptions should not be included in estimating the value of an estate subject to tax. "Without tracing the origin and history of these exemptions," said the Surrogate, "it is sufficient to say that the household furniture and the $150 are statutory exemptions, set apart to the widow and minor children, and 'shall not be deemed assets.' They pass to the widow regardless of the fact whether decedent was testate or intestate. If testate, he cannot by will defeat this provision which the law makes for the benefit of his family. If intestate, his administrator has no power or authority over this property, except to inventory and set it apart to the widow and minor children. Where, as here, there is no minor child, the widow takes title to it absolutely by the express terms of the statute."

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USURY.—Where a debtor executes a note and mortgage for a loan of money at a lawful rate of interest, and at its maturity enters into a new contract with the lender for a further extension of the loan, which is tainted with the vice of usury, and the lender by agreement retains the note and mortgage as collateral security to the usurious contract, it is held in the case of the Chicago Lumber Company vs. Bancroft (57, Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 910,) that, in a suit to enforce the mortgage security, the lender is restricted in his recovery to the amount due on the indebtedness at the time of making the usurious contract, after which all interest is, by force of the statute, forfeited.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—A city is held, in Iler vs. Ross, decided by the Nebraska courts, and reported in 57 Lawyers' Reports Annotated, 895, to have no right to grant a monopoly to one individual by contract to enter upon the private premises of the inhabitants of the city, and, at their expense, collect and remove innoxious substances, such as ashes, cinders, and other substances not in themselves nuisances, though, if allowed to accumulate, they would become such, or which may be utilized for some beneficial purpose.

NEW PATROL SYSTEM TO START

Greene Six-Section Police Plan Ready to be Put Into Operation To-night.

The Greene six-section system of police patrol, which has its title from Gen. Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner, who mapped it out, goes into effect at 7 P. M. to-day and succeeds the time-honored but complicated two-platoon patrol system of four sections, which of late years, with increase of the city's population and territory, has been considered inadequate, severe on the patrolmen, and fostering many abuses. The system which will be abandoned to-night worked itself out in a "patrolman's day" of ninety-six hours. The new system, which gives each man in its working out in patrol, reserve, and off duty the same tours, will run forty-two days, until it ends the schedule and reaches the point of beginning on March 8. The Greene system goes into effect unchanged from the plan announced by the Commissioner Jan. 15.

The 7 o'clock roll call to-night puts the first, second, and third sections on duty, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth off duty for twelve hours. The first sections to patrol will be the first and second, and the third will be in reserve at the station houses. Four hours later the third section goes on patrol, and a section that has been on patrol duty goes on reserve, and the switching, according to schedule, has begun. At 7 A. M. to-morrow the first, second, and third sections go off duty, and the other three come on for full patrol and reserve duty on the same plan.

At all times two sections will be on patrol, one in reserve and three off duty, so that, the force of patrolmen being 6,482, there will be at all times, day and night, be 2,160 patrolmen on the street posts.

BISHOP SPALDING TO LECTURE.

Archbishop Farley to Preside at St. Vincent de Paul Benefit.

Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria, Ill., a member of President Roosevelt's Anthracite Coal Arbitration Committee, will deliver a lecture in Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. His subject will be "How to Make the Most of Life." The lecture will be given for the benefit of the special works fund of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and Archbishop Farley will preside at the meeting.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society, in addition to visiting and assisting the poor in their own homes, carries on in this city many special works. Among these may be mentioned the regular weekly visitation of the hospitals, prisons, and other public institutions; twelve boys' clubs, with an average nightly attendance of upward of 1,000 boys; a free employment bureau, a placing-out bureau for dependent orphan children, and a Summer fresh-air home for the poor children of the tenements.

Cathedral Club Minstrel Show.

The Cathedral Club, which is composed of members of the St. Patrick Cathedral Parish, will give its second annual minstrel show on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday night. On Friday night the entertainment will be closed with a dance. The rooms of the club are at 144 East Fiftieth Street, but the entertainment will be given at the Cathedral School Hall, Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue. The proceeds will go to the building fund.

Albert Van Santvoord's Estate.

The personal estate of Alfred Van Santvoord, who died in 1901, has been appraised at $1,969,056, for the purposes of the inheritance tax. The gross amount of the personalty was appraised at $2,087,982, from which deductions for expenses of administration and other disbursements to the amount of $118,925 are made.

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL "BOOM"

Mr. Vanderbilt's Second Gift Greatly Aids a Yale Department.

Although Neglected for Many Years "Sheff" Has Now Four Buildings Under Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24.—Sheffield Scientific School, long neglected by the wealthy friends of Yale, now bids fair to become a more important factor in the university. Announcement that Frederick W. Vanderbilt has given a second dormitory to "Sheff.," of which he was a graduate in 1876, has called attention to the "boom" which has set in for this school. Wealthy graduates and other friends of Yale have also turned their attention to "Sheff."

The first of the Vanderbilt dormitories is already under construction on Wall Street. The second Vanderbilt hall, the gift of which was announced on Friday, will stand on College Street. It is expected that, as soon as the necessary purchases of real estate are made, more dormitories will be added, so as to finally inclose the city block bounded by College, Wall, Temple, and Grove Streets, opposite the Sheff. laboratory building, in pursuance of Mr. Vanderbilt's plan of endowing the school with a dormitory campus system.

While Sheffield Scientific School has been in existence since 1846, its growth until now has been slow, private gifts having added from time to time only a few laboratory buildings. In this respect it has not kept pace with the rapid growth of other departments of the university, notably the Academic Department, which has now entirely filled in the original campus square, and overflowed to four other city blocks.

There is also to be an additional laboratory building, which is to be known as Kirtland Hall, and which is to be erected on Hillhouse Avenue, on the block now partly covered by the school buildings. With Byers Hall, the new dormitory, and the Y. M. C. A. hall, the school will have added in another year four new structures.

Because "Sheff" has had no campus, and no dormitories, five societies have erected costly private clubhouses in the last few years. These have afforded dormitory advantages to a favored few members of the various societies, such as "Book and Snake," "St. Anthony," "York Hall," "St. Elmo," and the "Cloisters," but the great majority of the students have had to live in boarding houses, thus losing the great advantage of the social life of the academic department.

The Vanderbilt dormitory on Wall Street will have a frontage of about 200 feet, extending from St. Anthony's Society Hall nearly to the corner of Temple Street. In general architectural plan it will be like the Vanderbilt Hall, on the academic campus, which was erected in 1893 as the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. It will be in the English Gothic style, of buff Indiana limestone.

The Wall Street front, along which an ornamented iron fence will run, will have two projecting wings, with a low, massive tower in the middle, through which a vaulted passageway will lead from the street to the interior courtyard. On the campus side there will be two projecting staircases, one on either flank, and an interior quadrangle, which in time will connect with other quadrangles.

The building will be fireproof throughout, the floors being laid in concrete on iron, the roof of Spanish tile. There will be rooms for about seventy students, distributed through fifty apartments. It will be entirely lighted by electricity, and each study as well as the single rooms will have fireplaces.

The second Vanderbilt dormitory will flank the Wall Street building, and will face the Bicentennial buildings, standing between Byers Hall and St. Anthony Society Building. It will be of the same general architectural construction as the first, and will have a College Street frontage of about 125 feet. It will contain rooms for about forty-five students.

"Sheff" has just completed a handsome Young Men's Christian Association hall and dormitory, known as Byers Hall, the gift of Mrs. Martha F. Byers of Pittsburg, Penn., in memory of her husband and son. It stands at College and Grove Streets, and is built of Indiana limestone, three stories high, with a high basement. It is in a severe classic style, with a double winding staircase leading from the street, and the facade ornamented with immense pillars. Byers Hall will be used for both religious and social purposes.

On the top floor are dormitories for about a score of students. In the basement are billiard rooms, lunch rooms, and an office for The Sheffield Scientific Monthly. On the main floor is a social room with fireplace, wainscoted in oak, and a library. On the second floor will be the Young Men's Christian Association rooms with a large assembly hall having a seating capacity of 400, with a stage and organ for religious services. There will also be classrooms for Bible study on this floor.

Kirtland Hall, the new laboratory building, is the gift of Mrs. William W. Boardman of New Haven, in memory of Prof. Jared Potter Kirtland, a graduate of the Yale Medical School in 1815, and during the middle of the last century one of the American pioneers in science. The building has just been commenced, and will face Hillhouse Avenue, costing about $110,000. It will be used for mining, mineralogy, physical geology, physical geography, and paleography, taking the place of the old Sheffield mansion for some of those departments. It will have a frontage of ninety-two feet, and will be built of Longmeadow brownstone. It will be ready for occupancy by the Spring of 1904.

FRENCH REPUBLIC'S GIFT.

Sevres Vase for the Society of the Cincinnati Because of the Rochambeau Mission's Reception.

A vase that was considered the pride of the Sèvres Museum, in France, has been given to the Society of the Cincinnati by the Government of France. The gift, which was a token of France's appreciation of the courtesies extended by the society to the Rochambeau mission on its recent visit to this country, stands on exhibition in a window at Tiffany's store, Union Square and Fifteenth Street. The following letter, written in French, was sent by Gen. Brugère to ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum of this society:

The members of the French mission, of which I had the honor to be the head, were especially touched by the cordial reception extended to them in New York by the members of the Order of the Cincinnati.

They will never forget the charming reunion of May 27, 1902, which showed how close and lasting are the bonds which have united the United States and France since their soldiers fought and shed their blood, side by side, under the leadership of the great Washington.

I requested the Government of the French Republic to do us the favor of sending to the Order of the Cincinnati some object of art as a testimonial of our warm sympathy and profound gratitude, and I am happy to be able to announce to you that my request was favorably received and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon transmit to you, through our Ambassador, a vase from the national manufactory at Sevres, which was selected by myself, and which I beg that you will have placed among the archives and valued possessions of your order, as a souvenir of our too brief sojourn with you.

The vase is three feet three inches high, of a long oviform shape. The remarkable feature of it is its translucency, which critics have declared to be extraordinary in a substance so opaque as the material of which it is made. The color is a wonderfully rich blue, and there is nothing fancy about the design. On the bottom is stamped the date, 1892. The vase was made in the National Manufactory at Sevres. It is said that the society intends to give it to some art museum.

Suit to Break Hutchinson Will.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Edwin A. Hutchinson of New York, brother of the late A. C. Hutchinson, millionaire President of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, to-day began suit in the Civil District Court here to break the will of Mr. Hutchinson in so far as the bequest to the Tulane Medical College is concerned. No attack is made upon the gifts to individuals and public institutions other than Tulane. The petitioner holds that Tulane University is not competent to receive the bequest, which amounts to more than $500,000.

Frank Thompson's Estate Distributed.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Surrogate Lester has divided the $1,500,000 estate of the late Frank Thompson, lawyer, of New York, among the seven next of kin. The beneficiaries are Edward D. Thompson of Pottawatomie, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Deforest of Deforestville, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis B. McLean of Ballston; Miss Rhoda Thompson, Rosehill, N. Y.; John W. Thompson, Kobe, Japan; George L. Thompson and Miss Anna A. Thompson of Philadelphia.

FOR AN ESPLANADE IN CENTRAL PARK

John D. Crimmins Would Have Lower Reservoir Covered.

Permanent Palace for Exhibition Purposes Also Suggested—Plan Would Give Tract of 35 Acres.

President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan has received from John D. Crimmins a plan for covering the lower reservoir in Central Park from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth Street, and midway between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, for the purposes of establishing an esplanade. A communication was last week sent to President Willcox of the Park Board on the subject. President Cantor said yesterday that he hoped the Board of Estimate would adopt the plan and make the necessary appropriation.

The suggestion is to convert for park purposes the thirty-five acres within the inclosed area of the Park which are now employed for the storage of water. The length of the lower reservoir is 1,340 feet, and its width 800 feet, and by roofing the reservoir and establishing an esplanade upon it, it will form a very prominent feature of Central Park. The reservoir is situated at the highest elevation on the island, being 115 feet above tide water. The roof to support the flooring of this esplanade might be raised twenty feet, which would place it 135 feet above tide water, and at this height there would be an unobstructed view in every direction and as free a circulation of air as on the top of a mountain.

The plan contemplates broad entrances to the esplanade, which would be located about midway between the Art Museum, on Fifth Avenue, and the Museum of Natural History, on Central Park West. The lower reservoir is described as a blank space in the Park, so far as its having any ornamental effect is concerned, and has no park features. The building of a permanent palace for exhibition purposes on this esplanade is proposed. The exterior and cross walls of the reservoir are of strong masonry, built on rock, and these walls would support, in part, the building, and also the flooring of the entire area. Such a building, it is said, could be used for flower exhibitions and for public receptions or for other public purposes. If the idea is adopted, a large additional area would be available for recreation purposes.

The contemplated building will occupy but a small percentage of the thirty-five acres which the reservoir covers. The suggestion will not lessen the available capacity of the lower reservoir except to the extent of the space the columns will occupy, and that therefore there can be no objection to the roofing of the reservoir from any sanitary point. The plan shows that the roof is to be twenty feet above the water, which will leave ample air space, and the roof will prevent any contamination of the water from birds or other sources.

It is pointed out that there is no other tract obtainable of thirty-five acres of level land on the Island of Manhattan, and even if such a tract could be secured its cost would be many millions of dollars.

Mr. Cantor says that the plan submitted has been approved by many landscape engineers, and Andrew Carnegie has indorsed the suggestion. The additional space required in the Park for the thousands of children who go there on Saturdays and holidays, as well as during the Summer vacation, has put forward an additional reason, he thinks, why the plan should be adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Coming Arion Pageant and Ball.

The annual Arion ball, preceded as usual with an allegorical procession, will take place at Madison Square Garden on Friday evening, Feb. 6. The procession, it is promised, will excel in splendor any of those gone before. The pageant will be headed by the allegorical float intended to illustrate the motto of the night—"wine, women, and song." Ten figures will be grouped under a canopy, above which two towers will be visible, suggesting the ancient city of Nuremberg. Other floats will follow, and a long line of carnival characters, gorgeously dressed, will follow.

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Annual February Opening Never Equalled.

Best Buying Time for Every One.

Our Annual February Furniture Sale will open to-morrow. Its customary advantages are so well known by past achievements that the mere announcement of the sale must acquaint you with its importance. There are, however, more reasons this year than ever why this sale will be of particular interest to you. Because, aside from the fact that our preparations have met with more than usual success, extending an assortment and novelty never equalled in variety and quantity, we have made some unusual purchases that will mark an event in furniture selling.

First—We bought the entire surplus stock of one of the largest Furniture Makers in the West, comprising the newest and most fashionable B

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
January 25, 1903.

Emergency Hospital for Treatment of Trachoma

Scenes in the Institution Organized for the Relief of Those Children Who Have Been Withdrawn from the Public Schools Recently.

IN one of the upper rooms in the old Gouverneur Hospital Building, which backs against the new building of the foot of Gouverneur Street and the East River, five very little boys and two tiny girls dressed for the occasion in the cleanest of night gowns, stood, backed against screens, waiting. They did not know why they had been brought to this place, nor where the soft voiced nurses in the blue checked gingham uniforms would lead them presently. As they were children of Polish parents, they made no movement, only looked solemn—and waited. Overhead, in two rooms filled with small white beds, were a dozen other children, fully dressed, but none the less under restraint.

Down stairs, again, in a large room, there were swarms of "kinder," a tightly packed mass of boys and girls of all ages, with here and there the figure of a mother or grown sister. Near a window two doctors in long white coats were seated at a table. This was the desirable point for which each child was making.

Together more than 100 children, coming and going, made up this scene, and that day, as every day, easily 300 to 400 would wedge their way into this room, each with a ticket held in his grimy hand. The unobservant, stumbling upon the groups, would have pronounced the place at once a children's dispensary and hospital, with its nurses, its doctors, and its beds. Were it that only, however, it would have no exceptional interest. As it is, these scenes mark a new and extraordinary phase in school work in America, the opening up of fresh fields for children's comfort and well-being.

The old Gouverneur Hospital Building is now the emergency hospital of the schools of New York, established on Dec. 16 as a necessary extension to the work of the medical school Inspectors and the new school nurses. It has been established in this down-town section of the east side by the Department of Health, and may or may not be permanent. At present it has more work than it can possibly handle, the result of the extraordinary campaign among tenement children of recent years, the battle against trachoma, the eye disease which has come to be recognized as the great juvenile danger of the crowded districts.

Investigations have brought about this necessity for the acceptance of additional responsibilities in connection with the work of the city schools; the actual study of each child individually from the physical point of view, first by the doctor, then by the nurse in the schoolhouse, now by doctors and nurses, both in a special hospital, where disease may be arrested in its first stages.

The Health Department has stepped into the breach, and now its staff figures as impartially in the schools as the teaching force of the Board of Education.

The present emergency school hospital, which has placed itself in the first convenient spot, is looking out for cases of trachoma only at the present time. But, now established, it will be difficult to limit its work. From out of the inspection of school children and the nursing of their little maladies right in the schoolhouses there has grown up on the instant the necessity of the caring for the more afflicted youngsters directly in a hospital and dispensary which shall be under the direct supervision of the School Board and the Health Department. New York is the first city to come to that.

UNFORESEEN RESULTS.

Neither Health Department nor School Board had any idea what they were coming to when they originated the corps of school nurses, when they started individually to inspect the children. The beginning of all this was one day last June, when Dr. Richard K. Derby, the distinguished opthalmologist and a member of the consulting staff of the Health Department, asked Dr. Lederle, the Health Department's chief, if he had any idea of the spread of the disease of trachoma down among the tenements.

Dr. Lederle had not, but he at once started in to find out. Fourteen specially detailed oculists went through twenty-six schools, and when their reports came to be tabulated it was found that 15 to 18 per cent. of the children examined had trachoma well developed, 6,000 to 7,000 just in these twenty-six schools.

No time was lost during the Summer in providing for these new conditions, by completely reorganizing the force of medical school Inspectors. These began work on Sept. 8, and up to Jan. 1 had excluded 25,000 children from the schools, some for incipient scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps, measles, scalp diseases, but the greater number of them for eye diseases. A child could not come back to his class until he had been treated.

Then a new complication arose. All the eye and ear hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries of the city were flooded with school children, begging for treatment. The cases could not possibly be handled. It rested with the Board of Health and the Department of Education, having turned these children out of school, to get them back again, cured, as quickly as possible. Thus the new emergency hospital has sprung up, witnessing each day the most interesting series of pictures in the school life of children which New York has ever presented.

From all the schools of the east side the medical school Inspectors send the children here, to these old rooms backing up against the new Gouverneur Hospital. If a child, excluded from a school, does not understand where he is to go, or his parents stupidly do not take him, the school nurse on her afternoon travels, armed with the Inspectors' list, finds this out, and the boy or girl is dispatched forthwith. On his or her arrival in the big room of this new "school hospital," a burly, good-natured officer gets the little one in line for the clerk, who examines his ticket, makes a record, gives him a new slip, and moves him over to the window where the two doctors examine and treat every case.

Here come in large degree the children of the very poor, for the cases in the better-to-do families are treated, as a rule, either by some private physician or at the nearest dispensary. These are the youngsters most hopeless of all, the worst cases, the dirtiest little atoms, boys and girls, who have literally had to be drummed into coming anywhere, who do not realize, nor do their parents, the dangers that are being run. In their cases the Health Department and the School Board have had to step in with a very positive "must."

One by one the doctors make hay of the long line. Most of the cases have been caught in the early stages. The trouble has spread neither far nor dangerously. A little treatment, a good eye washing, a trifle of bandaging, a few "drops" to take away, and the injunction to come the "day after to-morrow," are all that is necessary. These are the ideal cases. The Medical Inspectors are trying to go through the schools so thoroughly that none get beyond this stage.

But trachoma has gone too far among New York's tenement school children for this to be invariably the case. There is not a day in this emergency hospital of the Health Board that from fifteen to twenty children have not to be set aside for operations. Organized as a dispensary alone, this new institution would fall far short of its needs. The cases that call for operation are cases where it means that if there is no operating either the child's eyesight will go and he will become totally blind or at the very best his eyes will be badly impaired for the rest of his life.

These are children of parents who do not realize, who cannot be made to understand. The Health Board and the School Board have to step in with a very positive hand. They whip the youngster up stairs, where, as has already been said, there are two wards, one for boys, the other for girls. If they are astonished, these children do not show it. Tenement life in the Russo-Polish quarter makes little stoics of children of either sex, surprised at nothing, taking all that comes as but one of the events of a day.

If the child, detached and deported up stairs, comes of the afternoon's grist, he is operated upon the next morning, kept over night. If he has been passed upon in the morning his operation takes place in the afternoon. None of the children thus held are actually sick enough to be put to bed or even to be kept indoors, but it has been found that if they are allowed to go home their parents invariably allow them to eat, and the use of ether is not advisable on a full little stomach. So the child is held under observation, and if the operation is for the afternoon gets no dinner; if for the morning, no breakfast.

No little boy or girl belonging to rich parents could be found anywhere who would climb up on the operating table with half the sangfroid and the real bravery of these children of the poor. It is quite likely that they do not appreciate what is coming. But, whether they do or not, no cry comes from them.

At the operating table itself the scene is even more interesting. To the spectator the disease shows itself plainly, and in no unpleasant form. The germs in which trachoma lurks are in little sacs or spots on the under side of the eyelid. The child put under ether, the eye surgeon turns back the eyelid and scrapes away at its under side. As if by magic the granulations disappear. Then the eyes are filled with a soft paste and bound about with many bandages.

His hands now plunged into a bowl of water made antiseptic, the eye surgeon makes ready for the next case. Now the prettiest feature of the School Board's new work comes into play. Out of another room a big and strong attendant comes, a blanket in his arms. Picking up the little unconscious form on the operating table, this man takes it tenderly, wraps it carefully in the blanket, and carries it up stairs to the wards. He is the city as father and mother pro tem.

CHARACTERS OF WATER FRONT

Some Men Who Still Show Evidences of Refinement.

THERE is an impression afloat that tramps have a natural aversion to water, and yet no part of the city seems to have so much fascination for the vagrant as the river front, and nowhere else can such queer specimens of humanity be found.

Around the docks near the region known as "Hell's Kitchen" slouching men in battered hats and shabby raiment wander aimlessly at all hours of the day and night. They have no regular occupation; but occasionally pick up a job, such as running errands for storekeepers or minding a horse and wagon while the driver goes after a drink. They receive a nickel or dime as compensation, and promptly visit a saloon, where they order a glass of beer with a lordly air and eat enough free lunch to render them comfortable until the next job turns up.

In warm weather the problem of where to sleep is easily solved, as there are nooks and corners around the wharves in which they can hide from the eagle-eyed policeman, and here they can enjoy river breezes all through the sweltering night. During the reign of Jack Frost, however, they are obliged to beg, borrow, or work for 15 cents in order to secure lodging. If they fail they must seek admission in the charitable homes where wanderers find welcome, but this is the last resource, as they prefer to blush unseen along the river front rather than court observation and questioning in a free lodging house.

The king of the North River tramps is a low-browed, round-shouldered fellow, who rejoices in the nickname of "Bull." He answers to it genially enough, although it was originally intended as a reflection on his neck, which is of bull-like proportions. His only resemblance to the lilies of the field consists in the fact that he toils not at all. His subjects pay tribute to him, for they recognize that his is the master mind. He can think up brilliant schemes for dodging the watchman, outwitting the "cop," and keeping the "growler" full, and his ingenuity in finding resting places at night is the envy of the tramping fraternity. It was "Bull" who hit upon the plan of sneaking into lumber yards when the watchman's back was turned, and making a bed for himself between rows of piled-up planks in some dark corner. He lies on the loose boards and stretches out as luxuriously as though he were on a bed of down. He generally manages to move a few planks and place them so that he will be sheltered from the winds, but on the whole, winds and weather have no terrors for him, and he has earned the reputation of being able to sleep on a cake of ice.

A number of vagrants are always hanging around the landing place of steamships and ferryboats. The dockhands try to frighten them off, but they manage to slip back again, and make a few pennies by opening carriage doors or picking up dropped packages for passengers.

One of their number has been nicknamed "The Earl" by his comrades. He is about fifty-five, and there is a subtle something in his aspect that tells of better days. His clothes are sadly worn, but he manages to have his linen fairly clean, and wonder of wonders, he manicures his nails! As a rule, he is very silent, but sometimes when his tongue is loosened by five-cent whisky he talks volubly and with the accent of an educated man. He does not mind telling people that he is a graduate of Oxford University, and that he speaks seven languages, but when asked about his birthplace and lineage he is dumb.

Another odd character who is often seen in the vicinity of Christopher Street Ferry looks as though he might have been an army man. He drinks like the proverbial fish, and at times his language is "painful and frequent and free," but there are moments when the instincts of a gentleman find expression in some little word or act of his. Last week, for instance, his chums say that he went to the rescue of a lady who had slipped on a banana peel, brushed the mud from her gown as deftly as a well-trained maid, and when she thanked him, took off his hat and bowed with the grace of a Chesterfield. She handed him a quarter, which he took after a little hesitation, but before she had gone many steps he caught up with her and presented two long-stemmed white roses which he had just purchased with her coin from a Greek peddler. She listened to his quiet words, looked in surprise at his uncovered head, and accepted the flowers with a kindly smile, then impulsively held out her hand. He touched it and rushed away. The other tramps insisted that he wept, but when they taxed him with it he cursed roundly and redeemed himself by getting very drunk.

SUBWAY WORK IN BROOKLYN

The Section Under Fulton Street a Difficult Problem.

SUBWAY problems along the Manhattan-Bronx tunnel having been practically solved, the centre of interest nowadays is in the Brooklyn extension. The plans for Section 1, or the Broadway stretch from Ann Street to Battery Park, have been discussed pro and con, so that there will not be much more to tell about them until the work gets under way. Section 2, the East River tunnel, has been barely begun by Sub-Contractor Andrew Onderdonk, and the work up to date has presented no especially remarkable features. Section 3, the one that is most interesting just at present to Brooklynites, has not been started, but Messrs. Cranford & McNamee, the sub-contractors, are busy perfecting the details of their plans so as to finish up the job in fast time and make as little trouble for street traffic as possible. Their task is as difficult, as far as impeding traffic is concerned, as any tunnel work hitherto done in the city, and there has been no long stretch of tunnel work in this borough that could compare with that along Fulton Street in regard to the extent of trolley and elevated and sidewalk travel.

One of the clauses in the Brooklyn contract stipulates that the Fulton Street demolition shall not begin until the sub-contractors have the necessary steel on hand, so that the work may proceed without a let-up from start to finish. Steel is scarce. The builders have been unable to get all of it, although it is ordered and although the Pennsylvania mills have promised it. This is the reason Fulton Street has not been touched as yet. Before the steel work can begin, however, there is a lot of pipe rearranging to be done. Old sewers must be replaced and new ones substituted in some places. There is an almost continuous network of sewers all along the route, and most of them will have to be raised, lowered, or shifted.

In addition to the surface car tracks that must be supported in Fulton Street so as to allow traffic over them, there is an elevated road, the supports of which must remain firm all the time the excavation is being carried on. This problem of supporting both the surface lines and the elevated is one that the contractors in New York have had to meet only at crossings, but four of the elevated columns being held up in each case.

One fact that the contractors for Section 3 of the extension have to be thankful for is that the excavation throughout the whole way is in either sand or clay; there is no rock from one end to the other. On this account it will not be necessary to construct any compressed air or steam plant with which to drive rock drills.

The work on the sewer complications will begin about March 1. The putting in of the steel frame will not be started until some months afterward—that is, until all the steel is on hand. One of the largest pipes that will have to be moved is the large sewer running right under the middle of Fulton Street. Instead of raising or lowering this two smaller tubes will be built to substitute it, and each will run down one side of the street, giving room in between for the steel subway frame. Most of the other pipes that are in the way of the tunnel will be lowered.

The next difficult part of the rearrangement of sewers is under Flatbush Avenue. Here, instead of one large pipe as in Fulton Street, there are two slightly smaller ones, running directly under the middle of Flatbush Avenue. In this case no rebuilding of sewers is necessary. Each one of the old ones will be moved over to the side to which it is nearest, and then the steel frame will go in between, just as under Fulton Street.

The two above-mentioned difficulties are not the only ones. There is a large sewer under Ashland Place that will have to be put out of the way before the subway can pass. It must be lowered so much that it will be completely under the foundations upon which rests the steel frame. To accomplish this the digging will have to be as far down as fifty or sixty feet below the surface. Besides the Ashland Place sewer, there is another one, very similar to it, beneath Hudson Avenue, and it is necessary to lower this one also to a depth of fifty or sixty feet below the surface. These two conduits will not only have to be lowered, but they must be rebuilt beforehand—a very difficult matter when it is remembered that they must be in use all the time, just as they were before the work on the subway commenced.

The elevated road supports in Fulton Street will be held up by very heavy timbers, like the surface tracks, while the excavation is being carried on. It is not yet decided whether the street will be broken up at one end and the work will proceed in one direction, or whether the excavation will start in the middle and go toward each end.

Adopting American Methods.

THE Nottingham, England, electrical tramways afford such excellent facilities for rapid transit that some of the large shopkeepers in the centre of the town are now advertising that they will pay the fares of customers from the outlying districts.

HARD LABOR FOR WIFE BEATERS

Problem of Providing for Their Families Now Solved.

TO THOSE husbands whose form of amusement at certain times is the beating of helpless women New York City last week served due and formal notice to stop such crimes or take the consequences. The peculiar fact is that for years the City Magistrates of New York, and also the Judges of the higher courts, have come face to face with difficulties which could not be surmounted in punishing wife-beaters. A man crazed with drink comes home to a half-starved family and on some pretext begins brutal abuse, which ends in a kick, a punch, or a blow with a plate or anything else that is handy. Thousands of cases of just this kind occur every year, and but very few of the inhuman husbands are punished.

In one court last week there appeared over a dozen women with battered faces and heads, asking that punishment be meted out to their husbands. In every one of these cases a dialogue somewhat as follows has taken place between the battered wife and the City Magistrate:

"Madame, can you support yourself if your husband is sent to prison?"

"I am poor, your Honor, and we are nearly starved. My husband takes all the money he earns for drink and leaves us a dollar to live on."

"I am sorry for you, but what can I do? If I send your husband to jail you and your family will starve. He is a brute and we want to punish him, but how can we without making you and the children suffer?"

The result is that the brutal husbands are released on a perfunctory promise not to do it again, which is broken during the next drunken debauch.

One of the most startling cases of this kind was in Brooklyn in the Eastern District. There a laborer who could not keep away from drink had a habit of kicking and punching his blind wife at least once a week. The case was most pitiable. Although the man was arrested more than ten times in a year, the blind wife would always plead for his freedom as soon as she was able to appear in court. Short terms in jail was all the punishment this man ever received for the assaults which, if perpetrated on any one else but a wife, would have been punished with a sentence of from one to five years in prison.

The thousands of cases of wife-beating and the great increase of such crimes among the poor of the city led many charitable people to seek a remedy and punishment. Delaware's system of the whipping post for wife-beaters was not considered. At last a solution was found and the facts became known last week through a letter which Commissioner of Corrections Hynes sent to every City Magistrate in New York.

The letter announced that an ample fund had been contributed by private persons for the purpose of supporting the families of wife-beaters. Commissioner Hynes explained that the City Magistrates need in the future have no fear about the care of the wives and children of wife-beaters, but that on conviction the latter should be dealt with sternly and sentenced to a term of six months in prison.

If the assault is a very serious one then a longer sentence can be obtained through conviction by the Court of Special Sessions or the General Sessions.

Commissioner Hynes requested the City Magistrates to report to his office all cases of wife-beating, and on investigation he would undertake to pay to the wives the needed money for their support during the term of imprisonment of the husband. It was declared that with the money in the special fund allowances as high as $7 a week could be made for the support of families while the brutal husbands were being punished.

It is also proposed to put wife-beaters to work on the rock work at Riker's Island. Here a breakwater is being constructed by the city, and they will have to work hard.

One of the first cases under the new plan was heard last week before Magistrate Higginbotham. A man named Rice was not only an habitual wife-beater, but he would lay abed all day and allow his wife to do washing and then take her meagre earnings after inflicting brutal beatings. Magistrate Higginbotham said in sentencing the prisoner:

"Under a new arrangement which has been made, Rice, we will see that your wife and family are taken care of. I am going to sentence you to six months. You are no good, and in future any wife-beater who comes before me will get the limit. You will go up on Riker's Island for six months and break stones, and when you are released, if you touch your wife again your punishment will be more severe."

Commissioner Hynes would not give any information as to where the fund came from for the support of the wives and children of brutal husbands.

ILETZK'S GREAT SALT MINES.

IN a recent report to the State Department at Washington, W. R. Holloway, United States Consul General at St. Petersburg, gives the following interesting particulars concerning the remarkable salt mines of Iletzk, Russia:

"Iletzk is a small settlement of 62 kilometers (38.5 miles) from Orenburg, in the region of the Kirgiz Steppes. Cossacks of the Ural and emigrants from old Moscovia established this settlement in the middle of the seventeenth century, when the rich stratum, containing from 70,000,000,000 to 80,000,000,000 poods (1,120,000,000 to 1,300,000,000 tons) of excellent mineral salt, covering an area of four square versts, (1.75 square miles,) was discovered. The depth of the mines has recently been ascertained to exceed 90 sagenes (630 feet.)

"In the beginning of the sixteenth century Bashkirs worked this layer in a primitive way. The Russian Government took possession of it in 1753. In 1810 the Government built the Orenburg-Samara salt track, and from 1817 a regular exploitation of the mine has been carried on, first by convicts and since 1849 by free workmen.

"At present a company of Orenburg merchants holds these rich mines on lease from the Government, but the work is not extensive. The yearly production does not exceed 1,500,000 poods, (24,389 tons,) because of the lack of good roads—the place having been inaccessible—but now that a branch of the railway of Orenburg-Tashkent leads to the mine, it is expected that the export will be largely increased.

The salt is now worked by one enormous pit—a sort of cavern—at a depth of 57 sagenes (399 feet) underground. This excavation measures 112 sagenes (784 feet) in length, 12 sagenes (84 feet) in breadth, and 25 sagenes (175 feet) in height. The walls are quite white. The ceiling is of a cylindric form and has a thickness of 30 sagenes (210 feet.) A sand layer, 10 to 15 sagenes (70 to 105 feet) thick, covers the mineral stratum, and, absorbing the dampness, protects the vein of pure crystallic salt. The cavern is lighted by several electric lamps.

"Eighty workmen are occupied in this cavern. Some trace new lines for work, others make canals in the direction marked, and when these reach the points indicated by the engineer the bed is blasted with gunpowder in the same manner as is used for blasting stone.

"A steam elevator serves for communication with the surface of the earth and for the carrying of salt. There is also a wooden screw staircase, (485 steps,) with platforms for rest. Owing to the salt walls, the wood of the stairs remains in good condition, and in course of time hardens more and more; iron parts, on the contrary, rust very soon. Dynamos and steam engines are place in special buildings on the surface, and serve not only for the lift, but also for the mill, which mechanically assorts the salt.

"Since the construction of the railway the excavation of four other caverns of the same dimensions has been planned."

BASKETBALL AS A COLLEGE SPORT

Likely Soon to be the Leading Branch of Winter Athletics.

BASKETBALL as a college sport has come into remarkable prominence the last year, and bids fair within a year or so to become the leading branch of Winter athletics in many colleges. Hockey a year or so ago was popularly hailed as the coming college Winter sport, but the reason why basketball is so rapidly distancing hockey in student favor is not far to seek.

The games of the Intercollegiate Hockey League are all played in the St. Nicholas Rink in this city, and are, therefore, fought out on non-college grounds. In basketball the case is reversed. In the intercollegiate league the members are Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and Cornell. A schedule of twenty games is played, in which each team meets every other twice. Yale, for example, plays two games with Harvard, one at New Haven and the other at Cambridge. In this way every one of the five colleges has the benefit of playing before its own students, arousing their interest and having them to count on for spectators.

It is not difficult to understand the popularity of basketball with those who play it as well as with those who watch it. Contrary to ignorant prejudice, few sports require more endurance and staying power. For forty minutes, the length of the average game, the players are constantly on the go, exerting every energy and putting forth every effort. The poorly trained or physically undeveloped have no chance to succeed in 'varsity basketball as it is played to-day. As an evidence of what physicians and trainers think of the qualities required for participation in basketball, it is of interest to note that Columbia's gymnasium authorities require a man to pass as rigorous a physical examination and attain as high a standard in the strength test to play basketball as to play football or row.

Basketball, when it is well played, as it usually is by the colleges, is a fast and spectacular game. It is exciting to watch and exciting to play. It has, too, that element of roughness which college men and the public generally seem to like in college sport. Basketball, too, has an advantage in that there are so few Winter sports, hockey and gymnastics being the only real competitors. In spectacular interest it is of course much superior to gymnastics, and is rapidly surpassing hockey. Where Harvard has 35 candidates for its hockey team it has 125 in basketball, and the same figures prevail at Columbia. Yale, Princeton, and Cornell each have about fifty candidates for their basketball teams. Basketball usually attracts men who have attained some prominence in other sports that are seasonable at other times of the year. Columbia, for example, has among its team and substitutes the stroke of the 'varsity crew, the Captain of the baseball nine, the quarterback of the football team, the Captain of the gymnastic team, a member of the 'varsity four-oared crew, a member of the lacrosse team, one of the water polo team, and the Captain of the cross-country team.

To those who are unfamiliar with college men's basketball the sport must not be confused with the game as played in the girls' colleges. They are as different as possible, not only in rules and number of competitors, but in general style of play.

COLLEGE GIRL'S IDEA

Studied to Become Expert Dietist and So Obtained Good Position.

THE graduate of a woman's college who recently was engaged by the New York Department of Charities as consulting dietitian appears to have discovered an entirely new field of endeavor for members of her sex who have received a liberal education. Moreover, it is one in which the possibility of male competition is very slight.

While studying at college, the young woman realized that it was possible for her to become an expert on matters of diet, and planned her course to that end. Though not an executive, she will soon be one of the most important officers of that branch of the City Government, because she is sent upon investigations on everything concerning foods, their preparation, their nutriment, and their serving in the various institutions. She reports directly to and consults with the Commissioner.

She has studied so as to be practical and scientific, too. She can cook, from soups to cake, and she has Prof. Atwater's food researches at her fingers' end. Along with old-fashioned housekeeping she took up biology, physiology, chemistry, and domestic science. A man would have a hard time competing with her unless he was an expert cook and had a good working knowledge of housewifery.

The Three-Hour Dinner.

THE three-hour dinner, against which certain prominent public men in Washington are uniting in a crusade, is undeniably an affair that needs to be pruned; but it is not so serious an evil as the ten-minute breakfast or the five-minute lunch, says The Providence Journal, and the crusaders should be careful not to go too far in their proposed reform. One can "feed" in a very short time, but it is impossible to give the necessary studious and finished attention to the chief meal of the day in less than an hour and a half; unless the most rigid economy of time is absolutely required two hours is better.

RENAMING STREETS OF CITY

Brooklyn Commission Would Honor Henry Ward Beecher, Hugh McLaughlin, and Senator McCarren in New Designations.

ONE of the problems with which the officials of Mayor Low's administration are grappling in earnest is the renaming of the city streets so as to avoid confusion caused by the duplication in the various boroughs. The worst sufferers from the duplication of the names of thoroughfares are the people of Brooklyn. In Manhattan Borough President Cantor is in favor of renaming many of the streets, but he is of the opinion that, as the Borough of Manhattan is the oldest as well as the most important section of the greater city, the other borough officials should change through the usual channels the names of streets which conflict with those of old New York.

Borough President Swanstrom has approached the matter through a special commission appointed to make a new list of street names. The report was received last week, and it is suggested to change the names of 249 streets. The researches of the Commissioners brought to light many curious facts in reference to the naming of New York's streets. It was found that many street names were duplicated in all five of the boroughs of New York. For instance there is a Broadway in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, another in Queens, one in Richmond, and under the action of the Board of Aldermen the Manhattan Broadway now extends into the Borough of the Bronx.

There is a Fulton Street in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. There is a Fulton Avenue in several of the boroughs, and also a Fulton Place in Brooklyn.

One street name will not be changed and that is the Bowery. This matter was settled a short time ago by the Board of Aldermen. Many wholesale men of the Bowery wanted the name of the thoroughfare changed, because they claimed that their business was injured when customers saw on their letter-heads or cards the name of the place where, according to the song-writer, "they say such things and they do such things." The Board of Aldermen decided that the wholesale merchants would have to get along as best they could, and that really New York could not do without the Bowery.

"Where will the soldiers and sailors go if we change the name of the Bowery?" asked a Tammany Alderman. "They will get lost looking all round New York on their days off ship, and the efficiency of the army and navy will be impaired. Change the flag of the country, but don't change the name of the Bowery."

The Street Renaming Commission which Borough President Swanstrom has had at work have recommended many novelties in street naming. For instance, it is proposed to rename Clinton Street, which extends from near the Bridge down into South Brooklyn, and is one of the residential streets of well-to-do people, Beecher Avenue, in honor of Henry Ward Beecher, the pastor of Plymouth Church. The large wagonway down toward the Bridge entrance which is now known as Liberty Street, and which cost the city of Brooklyn $4,000,000 to lay out, may also be named Beecher Avenue, as it is a continuation of Clinton Street. If this arrangement is adopted Beecher Avenue will become one of the main thoroughfares of the borough, especially if the trolley companies secure the franchise to the street in order to relieve the bridge jam.

TO HONOR HUGH McLAUGHLIN.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, is to be honored. For more than thirty years Mr. McLaughlin has made his political headquarters in the auction rooms on Willoughby Street, near the City Hall. This street is one of the oldest in Brooklyn and was named after Lord Willoughby. At the present time what is known as the Willoughby Mansion, a structure of old Colonial architecture, which is more than 150 years old, stands in a dilapidated condition not far from the City Hall. The fact that the name of the English Lord is to be replaced on the street signs by that of a political leader of Irish parentage shows the march of events in this city.

Another famous street name is also likely to be changed. For more than fifty years Columbia Heights, overlooking the East River, has been an exclusive section of Brooklyn. It is now proposed to do away with the name Columbia Heights and substitute in its place Everet Street.

A famous Brooklynite who was largely instrumental in establishing Prospect Park is also to be honored in the street renaming. J. S. T. Stranahan was for more than forty years one of Brooklyn's leading citizens. It is proposed to perpetuate the family name by changing Union Street, which runs through the Sixth and Ninth Wards, into Stranahan Avenue. One feature of this name is that the avenue on which Mr. Stranahan lived for more than half a century will lead directly to the pleasure ground which he established in Brooklyn.

Senator McCarren, close friend of Richard Croker, will also have the honor, of having a street named after him if the recommendations of the Street Renaming Commission are adopted. North Thirteenth Street, in Williamsburg, is to be named McCarren Street.

Johnson Street, one of the oldest in Brooklyn, is to be renamed Van Anden Street, in honor of the Van Anden family, and Vernon Avenue in Flatbush is to become Van Sant Street. Washington Street, in Brooklyn, is to become Court Street. South Ninth Street, in Williamsburg, is to be named Peters Street, in honor of the late Bernard Peters, who owned a Brooklyn newspaper.

Former Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn will also have a street named after him. Ex-Register Howe, who gave the spoils of his office for the purpose of erecting a statue in Brooklyn, will also have a street named in his honor. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's name will be perpetuated in the street vocabulary of New York. Linden Avenue, in Brooklyn, is to be called Newport Avenue.

PLANS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Street Renaming Commission in explaining its plan said: "In assigning the new names of streets we have attempted to commemorate early settlers and distinguished citizens and officials of Brooklyn. Where possible, the new name begins with the same initial letter, and has the same number of syllables as the old one. Names which are employed in other boroughs of Greater New York are avoided. An attempt has been made to select such names as are phonetic. The commission appreciates the fact that the enforcement of its recommendations will entail some temporary inconvenience to those living on streets where the names are changed, but we are convinced that the subsequent gain to them and to the community as a whole, and to strangers who in the future shall visit the city, will more than offset such inconvenience. The work of the commission has been indorsed by the officials of the Post Office, telegraph and express companies, newspapers, and other large distributing agencies, and every department of the Borough Government has commended the work."

Vice President McInnes of the Board of Aldermen has also taken up the problem of renaming streets and will in a few weeks recommend many more changes.

UNIQUE HOME FOR RICH MAN

Giant Sequoias from Calaveras Grove to be Utilized.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DULUTH, Jan. 17.—Robert B. Whiteside, a millionaire iron mining man of Duluth, owner of the famous Calaveras (Cal.) grove of big trees, and whose interests otherwise are not only extensive but interesting, is planning what will probably be a unique private mansion. He owns a site on the Duluth hillside at the Second Street Terrace, corner of Fourth Avenue East, affording one of the finest views of Lake Superior and the Duluth-Superior Harbor to be found anywhere here except on the Boulevard. Mr. Whiteside proposes to erect upon the site a dwelling which will cost at least $150,000, and may cost twice that much. Two things only have been decided. One is that the building shall be constructed wholly of giant sequoias from the Calaveras grove, or of a combination of the sequoias and immense blocks of natural cement from Manitoba.

Practically all of the material will come from points ranging from 1,000 to more than 2,000 miles distant from Duluth. It is said that the big trees are practically fireproof.

R. B. Whiteside, familiarly known to his friends as "Bob" Whiteside, is one of the most interesting of a large and conspicuous group of Northwestern men of affairs. He was "dead broke" in Duluth in 1881. To-day he could produce several million dollars on short notice if he wished. Necessity caused him to get out early in life to cope with the world. He made some money in logging contracts before coming to Duluth, but later met with reverses. He had several teams and $3,500 in cash when he struck Duluth, coming here from Canada, but he lost $1,500 on a contract to build a dam, and the following Winter sustained losses on a logging contract. In the Spring of 1881 he had to sell his teams to settle up his losses, and that left him broke. This was just before the late George C. Stone got Charlemagne Tower, Sr., interested in the Vermilion iron range of Minnesota. Mr. Whiteside was on the ground early when the iron excitement set in here in 1885, and acquired some valuable interests, from which he now derives a princely income in royalties. Mr. Whiteside is a very modest and unassuming man, and shrinks from publicity, but fate has decreed that he cannot escape it altogether. He had succeeded pretty well in keeping out of the newspapers until he stole out to California one day two Winters ago and got an option on the Calaveras grove of big trees to purchase at $100,000. Instantly he sprang into prominence all over the United States. The good people of California were indignant that a "practical lumberman from Minnesota" should have the presumption even to think of buying their big trees. They declared he had no conception of the wonders of nature, and was going to sacrifice the big trees to the sordid demands of business and commerce.

Mr. Whiteside was lectured by the California press, scolded by the women's clubs of that State, and even the pulpit took a few scattering shots at him. He was described as a man whose loftiest conception of things in this world was based on board measure. The people of California imagined that Mr. Whiteside might move on the grove any minute with an army of men and saw the big trees down. But the good people of the Golden State were needlessly alarmed. Mr. Whiteside had no notion of destroying the wonderful forest sentinels, but has kept a very discreet and mysterious silence ever since he secured the property.

Californians seemed to marvel at his temerity in buying the wonderful grove, but they could have been no more astonished than was Mr. Whiteside when he discovered that the grove could be bought for money. He says he was never more surprised in his life than when somebody out in California told him that $100,000 would buy the Calaveras grove. He promptly sought out the agent of the owners of the grove and asked the price. He was told $100,000 cash. He asked for an option, and it was given. Mr. Whiteside laid a thousand-dollar bill in the hand of the agent to bind the option. It was soon known in San Francisco that Mr. Whiteside had secured this option, and then the press and the people of that State began abusing the "lumberman from Minnesota."

Referring recently to the hard things that were said of him by the Californians, Mr. Whiteside said:

"I may not appreciate the grandeur of the big trees quite as much as the people of California, but if they had safeguarded their treasure as they should have done they would have it under their control now. They left the property lying around like a tract of jack pine, ready to be picked up by the first man that had the price. The people out on the Pacific Coast need not think I am trying to hold them up for anything. I possess nothing that I would rather hand down to my children than the Calaveras grove. If by buying the famous trees I have produced in the minds of Californians a proper appreciation of that marvel of nature in their State I shall feel that I have done something."

Mr. Whiteside does not intend to cut down any of the larger and more famous of the big trees for use in erecting his costly dwelling in Duluth. He will cut a few of the moderate-sized trees. Doubtless the people of California will not begrudge him a few of these.

Since his big tree experience, Mr. Whiteside has acquired the natural cement fields of Manitoba, and has discovered an iron mine down in the hops and honey district of Wisconsin, near Baraboo. His latest move was to take an option to buy the 9,000 acres of land on the eastern Mesaba range in Minnesota, owned by the Mesaba Iron Company, for $300,000.

PERILS OF HERRING FISHERS

Hardy Gloucester Sailors Who Brave Arctic Rigors of Gulf of St. Lawrence in Midwinter in Order to Make Big Catches and Freeze Fish in Open Air.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 20.—One of the branches of the New England deep-sea fishery which is affected by the Bond-Hay treaty is that for frozen herring in Newfoundland waters every Winter, and no more perilous vocation is known to the world. The Gloucester, Mass., fishing fleet is manned chiefly by Newfoundlanders, and of its fatality roll of eleven ships and eighty-two men for 1902 four vessels were lost with all hands in the frozen herring fishery last season, while there are already ships "missing" this year, and four have driven ashore, though with but slight loss of life.

Drifting about the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the remorseless grip of arctic icefloe, at the mercy of every wind that blows and every wave that gathers force enough to oversweep the frozen islets, the stanch little vessels battle with the blizzards. Sometimes the broken hull of one is sighted dismantled and tenantless, and the fate of her crew becomes a matter for conjecture, though it is morally certain that its members are no longer above water. None but the most daring spirits man these fishing vessels, for an unequaled school for inculcating the lessons of reckless endeavor and marine heroism is afforded by this industry, though the courage and endurance constantly and silently displayed by these sturdy fishermen go almost unrecorded.

"If you cleared out for hell," said a Gloucester skipper not long ago, "and offered a month's advance you'd get hundreds of men in our town to join you." This about describes the crews of the herring fleet—the greater the danger the more there are ready to brave it. Early in November each year the active preparations for this remarkable fishery begin. A fleet of 80 stoutly built and well found schooners starts from Gloucester for this coast. The herrings are found in innumerable "reaches" in the deep inlets on the Newfoundland seaboard, where the fish spawn in the sandy creeks, navigable only for small boats. Here the fish are netted, then frozen in the keen, crisp midwinter air and put aboard the American vessels to be conveyed to market. The herring are used both for food and bait purposes.

For the former, they are sold in all the cities of the Atlantic States, and for the latter, they go to the vessels which fish for cod and halibut on George's and Southern Banks during the Winter months. About 200,000 barrels of herring are taken in Newfoundland waters every Winter, the great bulk of which goes to the United States, being monopolized by the American vessels because these evade the duty which alien ships have to pay on their fish cargoes. This herring fishery is capable of much greater enlargement, but while the Gloucester dealers control the fishing policy of the Republic, as they appear to do now, through the Senate, there will be no cheapening of this palatable and convenient form of fish food for the American people.

WHAT THE TREATY MAY DO.

It seems rather remarkable that merely because this island does not belong to Uncle Sam its fish products are barred from the 80,000,000 of people in the United States, who are only eager for cheap and fresh fish, whereas, if this were a State of the Union it would be the headquarters of the whole fisheries of the North Atlantic, and good, wholesome fish would be placed within the reach of the very poorest of the city dwellers. The Bond-Hay treaty aims to do this, and herring, for instance, that are now bought in Newfoundland for ½ cent each and sold in Boston or New York for 5 cents will then be purchasable for 2 cents at most. A portion of this herring is cold-stored in Gloucester for bait, and if there is a big demand for both food and bait herring in the Spring, when the supply is getting exhausted, it is not unusual for the skippers of trawling vessels to have to pay $250 for 25 barrels of herring, a sufficiency of bait to carry them over a cruise to the Southern Banks, and then along toward this coast, where they can replenish their supplies of this essential during the Spring.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES.

That is, however, another story. To deal with the fishery as we find it, the cardinal fact is that the Yankees circulate $250,000 in gold among Newfoundland fisherfolk every Winter. Every "Gloster" vessel brings about $2,000 in stout canvas bags, and it is estimated that our people in these herring districts have over $2,000,000 in gold pieces hoarded up, the product of this fishery. The Yankee pays well and promptly for his fish or for labor, and is very popular with the settlers. He has other traits which commend him. He is generous to the poor, he attends all the local festivities of the Winter season, and he reciprocates with a dance now and again in a fish store, all the expenses being, of course, charged to the cargo. Winter in a Newfoundland fishing village is one round of pleasure. Dances, raffles, and "scoffs," or barbecues, are the chief enjoyments, and the people extract immense enjoyment from these rude diversions. The crews of the United States vessels, being "Newfoundland Yankees" themselves mainly, take a prominent part in the revels, and find that it is a good business investment also, as they are the first to get the herring. The Canadians come for the herring also, but they are not nearly so generous or socially inclined, and they do not fare as well as their rivals.

In past years the fishery was most wastefully conducted, the practice being to throw overboard with shovels the immense quantity of herring which could not be sold or used. It is on record that a coastal steamer once ran through a shoal of herring extending some four miles in length, and churned up hundreds of barrels of the fish with her screw. It is also notorious that hundreds, if not thousands, of barrels of them have been allowed to perish in seines where they were barred, and all this mass of dead fish was shaken into the sea, this accumulation on the bottom year after year from these causes becoming enormous and as it decayed polluting the whole area of water and forcing the live herring to abandon these locations and seek new ones. This cause has sent the fish migrating from one inlet to another every eight or ten years.

FREEZING THE HERRING.

The process of freezing the herring is most interesting. Platforms, or scaffolds, of stout poles are raised over the vessel's decks and along the strand, and on these the fish are spread for the night, the weather being usually bitterly cold at this season. If a prolonged spell of frost is met, the congealing of the fish is a simple matter. The keen, dry, hoar-laden night air speedily solidifies the fish, and they are gathered up and packed in the ship's holds before daybreak. If the sun gets on the fish they become sapless and brittle, and, strangely enough, the same result ensues if snow falls on them. Given favorable conditions, a schooner can load 1,000 barrels of the fish within a week, whereas if the weather is changeable she may be detained for a month or more and yet fail to secure a paying cargo after all, because in a mild spell the fish in her hold may become affected.

Some of the fish are always salted and carried away in that condition, and a salt herring cargo always commands a fair figure, though there is not the chance of a big profit which the frozen fish always involve. The salt herring are shipped in barrels to all parts of the States, or are smoked at Gloucester and sold in that form. It is said that Gloucester's smoke-houses require 75,000 barrels every year for this purpose, most of which come from Newfoundland. The frozen fish go into more immediate consumption in all the Atlantic seaboard cities, especially in Lent, and it is characteristic of the "herringers" that there is not one of them who does not bring along a few baskets of the fish to give to the nuns and sisters who collect for orphanages and other institutions.

The fishery continues until the end of March, by which time the Lenten demand has ceased and the vessels are required to take up their Summer's cod fishing again on the Grand Banks, using the last of their frozen herring as bait for this purpose. Throughout the Summer they also obtain herring bait in our port under a modus vivendi, but this is a matter distinct altogether from the Winter herring business and provided for by an international modus vivendi.

THE CHIEF PERIL.

It is in running the cargoes home that the great perils of this fishery are encountered. The St. Lawrence Gulf and Cabot Sea, to the south of Newfoundland, are swept by fierce gales in midwinter, to which the intense cold adds an additional danger. The sprays, as they are flung against the schooners, freeze where they fall, until every rope becomes as thick as a hawser and every sail as stiff as armor plate. The ship's forepart becomes thickly incrusted with ice, which, as it "makes," buries her head from its weight until she is almost swept from stem to stern. To avoid the danger of fouling which this involves, every ship has a supply of hardwood mallets with eight-foot handles, which the crew wield energetically and almost without ceasing to pound the ice off the bows and jibboom, which the men dare not venture on under these conditions. During the voyage the six or eight men imperiled on these little craft of 100 tons or so know neither rest nor sleep, for it requires the whole crew to pull a rope or trim a sail, owing to the coatings of ice that have first to be beaten off, and then there is the constant pounding to keep her free of the ice that cumbers the decks. Nothing but the daring of the men and the stanchness of the ship make the industry at all possible, and even then the total of losses each year is very large.

There is a saying that in Gloucester they run a crape factory for their own needs, and though this is an exaggeration the annual total of fatalities is an eloquent proof of the risks that are run. As these Winter herringers make for home they run the chance of being sunk by the storms or of being driven ashore on the Nova Scotia coast by the northeast gales. Sable Island brings up many of them. If there is a weak rope, a worn sail, or a rotten spar in a vessel, it is certain to be found out on this voyage, and an accident often brings fatal results in its train. If anything important gives out there is little hope for either vessel or crew. She is overwhelmed ere repairs can be effected, or, broken-winged and helpless, is cast upon the ragged rocks that fringe the north Atlantic seaboard.

The Iolanthe must have gone to pieces on Sable Island, for a ship of her rig was sighted pounding to pieces on the shoals by some others of the fleet that were driven rear there by the gales, but fortunately worked past it, though with great difficulty. The Parkhurst was sunk by a gale in the St. Lawrence Gulf, she having a full load of herring aboard. She succumbed the very day after starting, and her wreck was located near a shoal recently by the oil from the herring cargo percolating to the surface of the ocean and spreading over it, so that a grapnel was dropped there and material from the wreck brought up. Four of the fleet were forced ashore by the storms along the Nova Scotia coast and became total losses, though their crews escaped the same fate, except for two in one case and one in another.

When the Yankee schooners get belated and have to face these hurricanes then it is that anxiety respecting them becomes most acute, and when all the ships have reached home there is a feeling of relief that the casualties are not worse, though last year's record of eighty-two men, leaving forty-six widows and seventy-four orphans, is sufficiently appalling to cause the most unthinking to ponder over the dangers of this arduous pursuit.

THIRTY YEARS TO BUILD A CLOCK

Wonderful Astronomical Timepiece Now on Exhibition in New York.

THERE is at the present time on exhibition in New York a wonderful astronomical clock, the result of thirty years' work of the inventor, the late Christian Gebhard of Baden, Germany. The clock consists of 15,000 parts, and displays twenty-six separate and mechanical movements, all of which are propelled by one weight.

In the centre of the clock are ten dials, showing the time in ten great cities of the world—Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, &c. The clock has four different time systems—mean time, solar or sun time, sidereal or star time, and decimal time. Mean time is the universally accepted system of the world. Twelve o'clock to-day falls on the same second to-day as it did yesterday, but solar or sun time is irregular, losing and gaining during the year as much as 35 minutes, and for that reason no timepieces are regulated by it. Star time advances daily on mean time 3 minutes 56½ seconds daily, and as each day is that much longer than mean time, the year calculated by that system has always 366 days complete. The decimal time is a new idea used at present in several cities of France. By this there are 100 seconds to the minute, 100 minutes to the hour, and 20 hours to the day. A. M. and P. M. are thus entirely dropped, as the dial reads from 1 to 20.

The announcing of the hours and quarter hours is one of the most interesting features of the clock, which is at present to be seen at R. H. Macy & Co.'s store. At the first quarter the figure of a child emerges from an arched door and strikes one on an anvil. At the half hour a youth appears and strikes two. At the third quarter manhood appears and strikes three, and at the hour old age strikes four. At the first three of these stages the figure of an angel lifts its hands in blessing. On the completion of the hour another figure reverses an hour glass, and a figure representing Death announces the number of the hour.

At 12 o'clock twelve figures representing the Apostles appear in turn and bow before the Saviour, excepting Judas Iscariot, who turns his back to the Lord. The Saviour blesses the first eleven. Each is represented with some appropriate symbol—Judas with the money bag, Peter with the golden key, &c. When Peter appears a cock emerges from another arch and crows thrice. At the end of the year a bugler appears to herald the new year. While the Apostles are taking their positions an automatic organ plays a sacred melody.

On the right and left of the clock are two globes, one representing the earth revolving on its axis every twenty-four hours. A band surrounding the globe shows the exact time on the earth at any time. The other globe represents the heavenly constellations, and this turns on sidereal time, gaining 3 minutes 56½ seconds on the earth globe each day.

On the lower part of the clock is an automatic calendar. It shows at all times the day, date, month, and year, changing automatically at 12 o'clock midnight daily. The leap years are also designated at the proper time.

On either side of the calendar are the following chronological cycles: The Golden Number or lunar cycle, which is a period of nineteen years. For instance, if a full moon appeared on Dec. 1 it would not occur again on that day for nineteen years, and the eclipses of the moon will recur on the same day, date, and minute as they did nineteen years before. The next cycle is called the Epact, which shows the age of the moon on entering the new year. For instance, if there is a new moon on Dec. 20 the age of the moon on the new year is 11., or Epact 11. The next is the Roman Indiction, devised by Constantine to assess his subjects. This occurs at intervals of fifteen years.

Another register shows the Dominical Letter, which indicates the date on which the first Sunday of the year fell. If on Jan. 3 the Dominical letter is C, if on the 7th G, &c. Still another register shows the movable holiday Easter, and all these register themselves automatically.

The dial to the upper right hand shows the time of the sun's rise and setting, or the length of the day. In another place is a globe representing the moon, half light, half dark, which revolves to show the phases of the moon.

Another dial, and the most wonderful of all, is that representing the planets. This shows the heliocentric movements of the six planets round the sun. The sun in the centre turns on its axis once in 25½ days, then Mercury revolves around the sun once in 87 days, Venus in 225 days, the earth in 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9 seconds, Mars in 686 days, Jupiter in 11⅞ years, and Saturn takes 29½ years to complete the circle.

The clock is valued at $100,000, and is exhibited by Mr. R. L. Gebhard, who worked with his father for seventeen years before the clock was completed in 1895.

WOMEN VISITORS IN THE SUBWAY

Some Dress for the Occasion, Others Do Not.

PEOPLE with slumming tendencies have found a brand-new diversion. Chinatown, the Bowery, and the sprightly "Tenderloin" have lost all charm for them since they discovered the steep steps that lead to the marvelous tunnel known as the rapid transit subway.

Women who shriek at sight of a mouse and faint if they hear the whisper of an accident on the surface of the earth, pick up courage and skirts and descend a depth of twenty-five feet into a region which at first glance looks like an illustration of Dante's Inferno. They walk ankle-deep in liquid mud, perform acrobatic feats in balancing on narrow planks, and are escorted by nervous men who bump their hats against unexpected beams, and get their coats spattered with dirty water.

The Superintendents and general managers do not welcome slumming parties, as there is always the possibility that some one may be hurt or frightened, but if for any reason it is not considered feasible to head them off, permission to pass through is given.

The women slummers almost invariably wear short skirts and rubber boots, but now and then the subway laborers are regaled with a glimpse of a lady in a costume suited to an afternoon reception. A woman who recently made a tour of the tunnel wore a handsome silk gown trimmed with jet, and another was attired in violet velvet. The workers chuckle as they tell how the owner of the last-named gown fell into a pool of dirty water and "had to be fished out, body and bones."

As Sub-Section 14 is an important vein in the heart of New York, extending as it does from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second Street, it is a popular resort for subway slummers who are lucky enough to be allowed to enter. If they are in search of a novel sensation they surely find it in this wonderful place, with its walls of solid rock and vaulted roof.

The electric lights as yet are few and far between, but the majority of the workmen carry lamps in their caps, and the effect from a little distance is weird. The men look as healthy as their brethren who work in the open air, and some of them do not take advantage of the half hour at noon to climb the steps leading to the upper world, but prefer to lunch at their posts. The majority are Italians, some of whom cannot speak a word of English.

Now that the section is rapidly approaching completion, there are only two shifts instead of three, as formerly. The day shift reports for work at 7 A. M., and "knocks off" at 3:30 P. M., and the night shift leaves at midnight.

The noise in the subway is deafening, but the voices of the men rise high above the din of drilling machines and pumps, and singing, joking, and even a lively dance, when the overseer is not looking, make the hours pass swiftly. The drill workers receive $2.75 a day, and the other mechanics are paid in proportion to their abilities. One very intelligent man named "Jim" said that he and his children's children would always feel proud and glad because he had a hand in making the greatest and grandest subway in the world.

When the Red Ball Is Up.

THE merry little sailorman and jack-of-all-trades who mends toy boats that the boys sail in the pond in Central Park before it gets into the icy grip of Winter is by no means out of business when the red ball is up for a carnival of skaters. He can mend skates as well as he can mend boats. He makes the circuit of the three lakes used for skating three or four times a day, carrying his toolbag and picking up many an honestly-earned dollar. The children and the nurses in charge of the children know him as "the Cap'n." While the red ball is up he takes a bagful of skates home to be sharpened over night and returns them in the morning, the nurses of the children getting the money from indulgent fathers and mothers, who know more about the "Cap'n" and the wonderful stories of the sea he has told their children than they know about the personality of the men who assess their taxes or manage their city government.

WINTER TOURISTS FLOCK TO HAVANA

Peculiar Habits of Some of the Visitors — Cuba Becoming Popular as Winter Convention Place.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Havana is alive with tourists at the present time; on every side they are to be seen, many of them exclaiming thankfulully over their good fortune in being away from the cold of the North. They are coming from all points, New York, Miami—the Miami boat is broken just now, I believe—Tampa, and New Orleans; now and then some come across from Mobile. Most of the tourists are American, but there are others from further away. Not long ago a large party of English people were here. All of the people affected by the tide of travel are reaping a harvest which will last them over the Summer months, when the island will be so studiously avoided, as it always is at that season. There are all of the different classes of tourists, the professional sightseer, the overworked business man who has come for a little relaxation, the leisured traveler, who is spending the Winter in a mild climate; the invalid in search of health, and the teacher or student on a short vacation. While some more than others are here with the avowed intention of seeing what there is to see, almost all are attracted by the prominence given to the island at the present time.

The sightseer usually finds that the hotel does his thinking for him; it plans the excursions to various points of interest and provides the guides. In return for this there is of course a monetary consideration, but only a reasonable one, considering the services given. The longest trip planned occupies a day, a twelve-hour day, beginning at 6 A. M., and ending after that hour in the evening. It takes those desiring to go seventy-five miles by rail to Matanzas through beautiful rolling and at times mountainous country, arriving there in time for breakfast. Breakfast finished, the guide takes his charges to the Caves of Bellamar, well up on a high hill. Sometimes the volantes carry them comfortably all the way, sometimes the road proves too rocky for a heavy burden, and they walk a few yards. The cave is filled with stalactites and stalagmites, among which they pick their way. Fortunately, the extent of the cave is not great. I say fortunately, since the heat is very intense. Those of us who have been through Mammoth Cave in our own country recall the refreshing coolness which greeted us at the entrance and continued through the entire underground walk of twenty miles or more.

There are three other regular excursions provided by the hotels, all of which are accomplished in half a day or less. One is for a trip to a sugar ingenio. The Toledo is the one usually visited, as it is nearest the city, and is a very good example of the modern sugar mill. A drive about the city, visiting cemetery, hospitals, parks, &c., is a third, and the fourth is to Morro Castle and Cabaña Fortress across the harbor. Every one takes this last mentioned, whether with guides or on his own account; it is more often than not placed on the programme for the first day. It is a tiresome trip, unless one is used to climbing, for there is a long hill to be mounted before either place is reached, much walking to be done within, and a rocky half mile separating the two places. A year or so ago it was the customary thing for every one to start for the Isle of Pines almost as soon as he landed in Havana. More especially was this true of those interested in the politics of our country. Now we rarely hear of any one going there, and those people who have settled in that place do not seem to have prospered.

ASHAMED OF COMPATRIOTS.

Some of the American tourists that come make the rest of us Americans wish that we need not acknowledge them as compatriots, for they seem to have the idea that in this foreign country no one has rights which they are bound to respect. This is especially noticeable as the Cubans themselves, of all classes, are exceedingly courteous. A striking example of this occurred last Winter when an American officer was in command of Cabaña Fortress, and, with his family, lived within the walls. One day his wife was standing in a doorway of the house when three American tourists, a man and two ladies, came up the steps, and, crowding by her, went into the parlor and sat down. As they were pushing her aside in passing, she politely inquired if there was anything they wished. They answered carelessly that they were going in to sit down. And as she watched them go in and take possession of her parlor, which could scarcely have been mistaken for a public resting place, furnished as it was with Turkish rugs and dainty water colors, but they evidently considered it such, and the mistress of the house, a woman-in-waiting. The man ordered her to bring a drink of water to one of his companions who was thirsty; no courteous, if, perhaps, superfluous "If you please," accompanied this request. Still somewhat dazed by the unexpected intrusion, the lady had the water brought.

"Who's in command of this place?" inquired the man, superciliously.

The lady replied that her husband, Capt. —, was.

"You don't say! H'm! I'm a Captain myself; I belonged to the — Volunteers. The President and I fought together at Santiago. I'll be glad to meet the Captain. Just tell him I'm here. Capt. Blank of the — Volunteers."

The lady replied that it would be impossible to see her husband, as he was very tired and had lain down to sleep. Finding that her suggestion that the house was a private residence had no effect, she left the room to her unwelcome guests. They made themselves at home, however, ordering the servants to do various services and receiving eight or ten friends that had been wandering about the fortress. Other cases similar to this could be cited, but, fortunately, the tourists who do things of this kind are in a great minority.

Conventions find this an agreeable meeting place. Doctors, bankers, railroad conductors, and I know not what other organizations have found within the past few years that this is a central point—even though all of the delegates might live in the same State, as in the case of the Texas bankers last Spring. Whenever we see half a dozen or more persons wandering about together we know that they are tourists, and if they wear badges we know there must be a convention in progress. During the holidays a large number of students were here, some from Yale, some from other colleges

Fifty years ago hundreds of people came in the hope of becoming better of consumption. Almost every book of travel on Cuba written at that time mentioned these unhappy people as fellow-passengers of the authors on the ship. They seemed to form the majority of Cuban travelers. Many of them died on the way to or from here; some of them are sleeping the long sleep in Colon Cemetery. There are several stones bearing American names and inscriptions in English, a part of which is "Died at sea." But the day is passed when this island seemed a haven of health—save for those that need a mild climate. Tuberculosis claims hundreds of victims among the natives, and strangers coming here not infrequently contract it. Those who find themselves afflicted with the disease hurry back to the States if they were able.

One of the saddest incidents of tourist life occurred only a week or so ago. A lady and gentleman, with their three-year-old boy, came across from Tampa. The child became ill almost as soon as the boat left the dock, and by night was in a dangerous condition with diphtheria. A physician happened to be among the passengers and was summoned. He did what little he could, but there were no medicines on board that would answer, and Havana was almost sixty hours away. The child grew steadily worse, and when Havana was reached early Saturday morning there was little hope left; antitoxin was used at once, but it was too late. Sunday afternoon the father and mother carried a little casket to the Baptist Cemetery. The good doctor and his wife, who had watched with them, were the only ones that went with the parents—all strangers in a strange land.

Now and then a yacht touches here with its quota of pleasure seekers; some of them remain only a day or so, others several weeks. The Kanawha, which came in some months ago, remained only a day and a half, but carried one of the most distinguished parties that has been here in years, and yet they came and went so quietly that scarcely any one knew they were here. Mr. H. H. Rogers, the well-known "Oil King," was the host, and had among his guests the late ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Mark Twain, and Laurence Hutton. They made only one call, and it was then that Mark Twain wrote in his hostess's guest book a sentiment which has been quoted by tongue and pen many times since and by many different people.

"Truth is the most valuable thing we have; let us economize it."

As the Kanawha sailed out of port the little gun fired one shot as a parting salute to the friends who were waving the passengers bood-bye from the shore.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

"LOST MONDAY"

Popular Fete in Belgium the Origin of Which Is a Mystery.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 12.—To-day being the first Monday after Epiphany is a fête day throughout Belgium. "Lost Monday" it is called here; exactly why no one seems able to explain. The origin of the fête is lost in the legends of the Middle Ages, but the modern acceptation of the day is certainly lost to no one here. Like Mardi Gras, Lost Monday is a day of general merrymaking; every café and restaurant in Brussels keeps "open house," and free drinks are on hand for all patrons of the establishment, and as a matter of fact for many others as well who are not regular patrons.

On Black Monday, then, as it is ironically called by some of King Leopold's subjects not overenchanted with the day, the streets of Brussels are given over to the people and the adventurous foreigner, who, ignorant of the country's customs, ventures out, is apt to find that the Belgian populace is no respecter of persons. On this day, the shopkeepers, sighing behind their counters, find themselves compelled to hand over to their customers' servants a forced contribution, amounting to a certain percentage of the yeat's purchases, while the bakers, too, have a contribution to offer in the shape of cakes specially made for the occasion, and offered as gifts to their clientele.

In this manner the unique fête is perpetuated, though the calendar does not note in any particular manner the first Monday after Epiphany.

An Optical Scare.

AS THE Erie ferryboat John G. McCullough was leaving its slip at Chambers Street the other night, crowded with commuters, some one opened one of the forward doors of the women's cabin and the glass caught the reflection of the headlight on the pier in such a way as to make it appear that a light was crossing in front of the ferryboat. Instinctively a score of people who saw the light shuddered and braced themselves for the shock of a collision, thinking that it was the light of a boat close in front of the McCullough. Just then the door swung back, showing the light apparently moving in an opposite direction, and it was clear that it was merely a reflection of the pier light.

NOW PROPOSED TO ERECT A TEN-STORY SCHOOLHOUSE

Radical Departure Advocated by School Commissioner Lummis in Order to Solve the Problem of the Housing of Rapidly Increasing School Population on the East Side.

THE Board of Education of this city has been endeavoring for several weeks past to find the solution for a problem which has been presented to the members by a plan submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings for the erection of a "sky-scraper" schoolhouse, of steel skeleton construction, eight or ten stories high. This is such a radical departure from the custom which has prevailed for many years of limiting the height of a schoolhouse to four, or, at the most, five stories that many of the members have been simply dumfounded at the boldness which characterized the new plan.

The proposition, which has created quite a sensation in educational circles, was made by Commissioner Lummis, who is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the board. It is for the erection of an eight or ten story schoolhouse of the most modern and approved steel skeleton construction on the site of the old Essex Market, on Grand Street, between Ludlow and Essex Streets. This is in the heart of the Ghetto, where the housing of the rapidly increasing school population is apparently an unsolvable problem.

The projected building is to take the place of Primary School No. 137, at present situated in the old Essex Market structure, a building never intended for a schoolhouse and badly adapted for such a purpose. The building is old and was at one time pronounced absolutely unsafe. It was originally intended as a public market, and for many years the basement and ground floor were used for that purpose. The upper floors were utilized as a police station for the Tenth Precinct force under the Metropolitan system, and also as an armory and drill room for the Fifth Regiment of militia until its disbandment, and then the Sixty-ninth Regiment was housed there. When its usefulness for these various purposes came to an end, the Sinking Fund Commissioners turned the premises, the building and site on which it stands being owned by the city, over to the Board of Education. The structure was fitted up then for school purposes, but it was always regarded as a temporary makeshift to relieve in some measure the congestion of school population in this densely populated district.

Upon this site it is proposed to erect the educational "skyscraper" projected by Commissioner Lummis. The building would be in every sense a scholastic counterpart of the great office buildings in the lower portion of the city, would be as fire-proof as human ingenuity could make it, and would have elevators capable of transporting a whole class of children at one trip. The erection of such a building is regarded by Commissioner Lummis as an economy, as classrooms to accommodate 5,000 children could be put on property which, if devoted to the ordinary four or five story schoolhouse, would furnish accommodations for 2,500 children only.

Commissioner Lummis, in outlining his plans for the new departure in school building, said that the board had already voted to erect an addition to Public School No. 75 in Norfolk Street, near Grand Street, which was only a block and a half distant from the Essex Market School. The seven lots to be acquired for this purpose and the building would cost over $400,000, and then the addition would not accommodate more than 1,500 children at the outside. On the other hand, the board could erect the eight or ten story building on the Essex Market site already owned by the city for about the same amount of money that the addition to the Norfolk Street building would cost, and 3,000 more children could be housed in the taller building.

The opposition to the plan was centred in the difficulty of handling 5,000 children under one roof. It was contended that in case of fire or other excitement it would not be possible to dismiss the pupils as speedily and without creating a panic as it is now in the smaller schools under the system of "fire drills," or rapid dismissals as they are technically called. Commissioner Stern voiced the opposition when he said that the project was, in his opinion, entirely impracticable. He contended that it was absolutely dangerous to gather 5,000 little children in such a building as contemplated.

The project is still before the Committee on Buildings, and the members of the Executive Committee of the board have been frequently consulted on the matter. It is intended to have the plans for the building placed formally before the Executive Committee next month, when it is expected some action will be taken.

ILL-FORTUNES OF DUKE OF ORLEANS

Recent Reception in Brussels Shows Hopelessness of Royalist Cause.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—The Duke and Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Comte de Gramont and Mlle. de Villeneuve-Bargemon, made a flying visit to Brussels last week. The only interesting point about the coming of the French Pretender is the proof it affords of the low ebb to which the fortunes of the Royalist party have fallen. The episodes of the Duke's stay in Brussels, beginning with the informal and casual manner in which he and the Duchess were received at the station by a hotel carriage which did not even arrive on time, were of a kind to make one philosophize, when one remembers that less than ten years ago the Royalist party was still in practical force in French politics.

To-day, the heir of the old French Kings is so far removed from the position which he considers his by right of birth that members of his own family, including King Leopold, do not dare to treat him otherwise than as a private individual, for fear of offending the French Republican Government. The fêtes which took place in honor of the Duke and Duchess were of the most perfunctory kind, and no demonstration of a political nature was made by the handful of the Duke's partisans who came to greet him. If, after this reception, the Duke still entertains any hopes of establishing a monarchy in France, he must be possessed of greater optimism than the average mortal.

That he does hold optimistic views on the subject is quite true, as I am assured by one of his closest friends and advisers. This is largely owing to the fact that the Duke has lately allowed himself to be entirely influenced by the younger men among the Royalist leaders, such as the Duke de Luynes, the Duke d'Uzès, Count de Labran, and the Count de Lur-Saluces, who have led him to believe that the recent scandals in France, including the Humbert affair, afford a most propitious occasion for a Royalist restoration.

B. C. de W.

New Use for Christmas Trees.

THOUGH it is some time since the beginning of the new year, when the Christmas tree is supposed to be stripped of its decorations and to be cast away to be carried off by the city dump carts, there are still in evidence in back yards or, in the majority of cases, in the cellars the remainders of holiday festivities. The sympathetic rise in the price of kindling wood with the famine prices for coal has made people economical and ingenious in finding material to use for fuel. It has occurred to more than one person that the cedar or pine would make excellent kindling, and that a few branches would answer the purpose of several bundles of the ordinary material used in lighting stoves and furnaces. The result has been that the trees have not been wasted, and that there are many of them still in the city, mostly stripped of the branches, and the bare trunks being rapidly split up into resinous fagots. The man of the house has been benefited with the recreation of Gladstone and Greeley, in a modified form. Even the tradesman who overstocked himself with trees has not suffered the heavy loss he expected on the day following Christmas, for he, too, has grasped the idea that the trees would make excellent fuel.

Financial. Financial. Financial.

W. L. Douglas 7% Stock

The Safest Investment in America

Why the 7% Preferred Stock of the Douglas Shoe Co., One of the Strongest and Most Prosperous American Industrial Institutions, is Offered to the Public.

Send for Prospectus and Option Certificate.

Stock in the Douglas Shoe Company, of Brockton, Mass., preferred, for 7% is now offered to the general public. Every man or woman having money to invest should read and consider the main points which follow:

Details. The capitalization of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. is $2,000,000. Of this $1,000,000 is common stock owned by Mr. Douglas. $1,000,000 is preferred for 7% and is now offered the public at par, one hundred dollars ($100) per share. Under the laws governing corporations, Mr. Douglas cannot receive a dollar in income from the Company until preferred stockholders have been paid their 7% dividends.

The Reasons. This is now the greatest business of its kind in the world, and Mr. Douglas naturally desires that it so remain for an indefinite period. Therefore, it has been necessary to incorporate the business, and in order to insure its perpetuation, it has been thought best to infuse new interests and to broaden the field of future possibilities by placing the preferred stock of the Company in the hands of the general public. In this manner the organization will become a staple, corporate entity, unaffected by individual changes. In this manner the ability, capital and experience of many widely differing classes of people will be available—yet all will be bound together by the common purpose of increasing the power and prestige of this business. Experience has shown that this is the only method of insuring the permanency and rapid growth of a commercial institution, manufacturing an article of universal consumption.

Security. The entire capitalization of the preferred stock is more than covered by actual, tangible assets—real estate, plant, equipment, stock, etc. The great factories at Brockton, the 64 Douglas stores in 45 leading American cities, are all owned without encumbrance. Leaving the business of the Company altogether out of consideration, the stockholder is absolutely protected against loss by the property of the Company upon which preferred stock is by law in the position of a first mortgage.

Dividends. The 7% dividends upon the preferred stock cannot fail to be paid even in times of financial stringency. For twenty-three years this business has not failed to pay more than 7% on the entire capital involved, and the business is increasing and becoming more profitable every day, becoming stronger and stronger in its position as the merits of the Douglas Shoes become known.

Large Profits. This preferred stock is as safe as any investment in America, but at the same time it pays double the dividends of other investments of similar soundness. The savings bank is no better, and savings banks pay but 3 or 3½%. Remember that this stock, although offered at par, is, on the basis of actual earnings, worth a great deal more, and will increase in value.

Investigation. The affairs of this Company, its books and records, are open to the investigation of the prospective purchaser of this stock. Nothing is hidden, and nothing is left unexplained. The investor may satisfy himself thoroughly upon every possible point, and will have the full and cheerful assistance of the Company in so doing.

Promptness. As this stock not only represents a positive safety, but large dividends, it is very attractive to the shrewdest investors among the American people, and it is difficult to say how long the opportunity will remain open, as the stock is now selling very fast. Promptness is, therefore, necessary. The matter should not be deferred.

Option. By filling out the attached coupon, stating the number of shares desired, and giving name and address, the Company will grant an option of thirty days and forward a certificate to that effect. This will give time for thought and investigation. No obligation is incurred by the coupon or the certificate.

Prospectus of the Company explains all of these matters in detail. Write for it, and read it.

Address for prospectus, option certificate, and full information, and send subscriptions and certified checks to

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

All stock sold this month will receive 6 months' dividend July 1, 1903. Dividends are payable January 1 and July 1. If you do not want to wait for the prospectus, send the money and certificates of stock will be sent you by return mail.

(COUPON)

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.:
Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days ..... shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name.....
Street Address.....
City or town.....
State..... (137)

WOMAN PLAY AGENT'S WORK OF SIFTING YEARLY OUTPUT

Miss Elisabeth Marbury Handles from 3,000 to 5,000 Manuscripts Every Twelve Months—Methods of Handling a Business Which Has Branches in London, Paris and Berlin.

ONE of the most interested auditors at the first performance at the Criterion Theatre of the new children's play, "The Little Princess," was Miss Elisabeth Marbury, the well-known agent and play broker, who occupied a seat beside Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett in the latter's box. Miss Marbury had reason to be particularly interested, for her first venture in the business in which she is now engaged was for Mrs. Burnett in arranging the production of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Three years spent in looking after the interests of that play convinced her that if she could be of assistance in a business way to one author she might be to others, and so began a business which to-day is of international importance and whose clients are most of the greater as well as many of the lesser playwrights and authors of the world. It is a business of great magnitude, not ranked as a woman's business, but as a big interest among other big interests.

"Mrs. Burnett had faith in me," says Miss Marbury. "She took me on faith as her agent."

It is not strange that after ten years of independent work Miss Marbury should have felt some emotion in watching with the woman to whom she feels she owes much another child's play, the interim between this last and the first having been filled with so many successful achievements.

Her work as it stands now is most interesting, and her manner of accomplishing it not less so. In these days of eager competition constant attention and hard work are required in controlling any line of business, but there are few men who lead more strenuous lives than does Miss Marbury. Her work is never to be considered from a woman's standpoint. Few women would have the nerve force to accomplish one-half she does and few men the ability and application.

Her business of placing plays has spread until it is a big network connecting all countries where the theatre is in vogue. She is the representative of all the French authors for plays in England and America, places English plays in America, American plays in England, and English and American plays in Germany. Recently she has been made representative for English-speaking playwrights in Manila. She has offices in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin. She is as much in touch with theatrical matters in the Transvaal, in Johannesburg, and Cape Town as in New York. There is a big business in plays done between London and India, and she knows the secrets of theatrical matters in Australia.

YEARLY PLAY OUTPUT.

To keep this system running means that an enormous number of plays must be considered in the course of a year. There is an immense amount of business aside from this, but the plays are the foundation of it all, and they must be carefully read. From 3,000 to 5,000 come to the four offices during the year. Miss Marbury reads on an average four or five plays a day. To do this she must be at work in the morning in good season. A history of her day shows how it is done. It is a history of regular, systematic work.

At 6:30 she arises, but previous to that she has been reading by electric light for some time in bed, and has perhaps gone through a play. A cold plunge is taken as soon as she is out of bed, followed by a cup of coffee, which is her only breakfast. Between this and 9 o'clock she attends to her private correspondence, gives orders to the cook, and directs household matters. That is one of her pleasures. She is a good housekeeper, and her home, the charming little Washington Irving house, in Irving Place, with the many beautiful and odd things with which it is furnished, is an attractive home to look after.

At 9 o'clock a stenographer arrives from the office with the first batch of the morning's mail. This is gone through and by that time it is 10 o'clock, and another stenographer arrives with more letters. By 11 this is over and the bulk of the office work for the day is done, and Miss Marbury can see her friends. She is at liberty until 12, when she has her luncheon, which is more or less substantial, though there is no meat and nothing in the nature of wine.

In the afternoon she is at the office, and there, by appointments which must be punctual to the minute, she meets her clients or any one with whom she may have business dealings. In the evening she is usually at the theatre and home late, this, with her early rising, leaving her not more than four or five hours for sleep. She comes of a family requiring but little sleep, and five hours is the most that she ever takes. If there is a play in progress in which she takes a special interest she puts aside the office work for the time being and gives herself up to the rehearsals, which she attends faithfully.

In her work, aside from reading plays, she makes the terms between the playwright and manager or star; makes the contracts; collects the royalties, and attends to the matter of copyright in handling foreign plays.

ACTS WITH AUTHORITY.

"My clients leave everything to me," says Miss Marbury. "They never even talk business. Clyde Fitch, for instance, never has anything to say to a manager, never talks business with him. I attend to everything and leave the author free to work. A man will sometimes think he can do better himself and go around and peddle his plays, and then he comes to me finally, when generally I have to do the work all over.

"I have all the players labeled in little apartments in my brain, and I am constantly thinking of plays that will suit them. For this year my work is practically done, and I am arranging for things ahead. I see a play and I think it will be just the thing for such or such an actor. If it doesn't suit one it may another. I try it first with the bigger players. That is better for them, for the author, and for me. I see a book that I think will make a good play, and I take it to a man to see about dramatizing. If he becomes enthusiastic then I am sure he can do it. If he isn't interested in it then there is nothing for him in it.

"Or I may have an idea that I think will make a play that some one can write, or it will be good in collaboration. You never know when you are going to have a good play, and I read everything.

"All kinds of people write plays, from the Secretary of State to the bricklayer. There is no one who doesn't write them. Sometimes I come across some one hitherto unknown who has just what I want. There is Henry Hubert Davies, who has not been heard of before, and he has three plays that have gone off like hot cakes. The first one, 'Cynthia,' Miss De Wolfe has taken, the second has gone to the Haymarket, and Charles Wyndham has taken the third. Sometimes I read a play over six times and make suggestions in one way and another until the play is in salable condition."

Miss Marbury may claim to be a cosmopolitan. She spends six months in New York, two in London, two in Paris, and two in Berlin. As a matter of fact, she manages to get very nearly four in Paris, or at Versailles, where she has a charming little pavilion, her real home, she calls it. She attributes her good health to the time she spends there, a simple out-of-door life, running up to Paris for business, and entertaining prominent people at the little pavilion, which is within pleasant driving distance of the city. It is her interest in the eighteenth century works of art which attracts her to Trianon, the home of Marie Antoinette.

"I don't care for dresses and I don't care for jewels," she says, "but I am mad on the subject of everything artistic, bibelots and old furniture, particularly the treasures of the eighteenth century, and I believe everything bought in that line is a good investment. I am greatly interested in the Marquand exhibition."

Miss Marbury was made one of the judges of the Dog Show this year, an unusual honor for a woman, but she is an expert on the subject of French bulldogs, and owns one prize winner, for which she has refused $2,000. These things are her recreations. Here is the creed to which she credits her success in business:

"The whole secret of getting along is to have a limitless capacity for taking pains. Cultivate a cheerful disposition by doing the best you can all day long, and if it doesn't come out as you wish, don't grieve over it. You can't do any more than the best. I am an optimist. I believe in the goodness of people. I have been warned to be careful in having dealings with some men, but I find that people turn out to be pretty much what I believe them to be. And frankness is always best in business. It saves trouble."

Her business ability she believes she inherited from a long line of lawyers on both her mother's and father's side.

"I suppose I should have been a lawyer if I had been a man or lived in Arizona," she continues. "My only regret is now that I have never married. I believe that every woman should marry and have children if the Lord is good to her. And if I meet an old maid and she says she is glad she has never married I don't believe her."

PEDESTRIANS WHO CAUSE ANNOYANCE

Habits of Some Who Walk Broadway Discussed and Disapproved.

THE Kickers settled into their places about a big round table in an old John Street chop house and began to discuss the things that fret one and fray the edges of human tempers in the hurrying, jostling crowds that fill the sidewalks of New York.

"I declare," said the President, "there ought to be a law to keep people moving on the sidewalks. I was rushing over here when a big man in front of me stopped suddenly, and I went bang up against him, the man behind me trod on my heels and a newsboy couldn't stop quick enough to avoid crashing into us. The big man who had caused the mix-up turned around and instead of apologizing, said tartly, 'Look where you are walking, Sir.'"

"At any rate," said Mr. Grouchy, "the man who stops isn't as bad as the man who walks one way while he is looking another, bumping into people and keeping them dodging out of his way."

"The palm belongs to the man who carries his umbrella like a spear in action," spoke up Mr. Grumpy. "I saw one of these nuisances in full swing on Broadway today. He had one of those steel-shank affairs, poised ready to do execution fore and aft. Somebody stopped in front of him, and he drew the weapon back, striking the man behind him. The impact sent the steel tip into the middle of the back of the man in front, and in turning around the umbrella fiend caught the watch chain of another man and yanked the timepiece out of his pocket. Then he sailed away with the umbrella in position for further execution."

"Better send the nuisance-killer after the woman who lets her skirt drag," declared Mr. Misogeny. "She raises the dust in dry weather, spatters mud over your shoes when its wet, and keeps you hopping and side-stepping to keep off the train."

"Talking of side-stepping," said the President, "you have to do a lot of that to get past the newsboys, who, in their superior wisdom, think you ought to buy a paper, and dance along in front of you, waving extras at you, shooing you from one side of the pavement to the other. The only way to keep clear of them is to carry a newspaper in your hand, so that they will see that you are supplied."

Then the waiter appeared and the Kickers began to criticise the luncheon.

BRIDGE BUILDING IN ZERO WEATHER

Great Risks That Uncerve Workers on the New East River Span.

WHEN the thermometer begins to fall toward zero there is one set of men in New York who go to their daily toil with fear and misgiving. They are the men who during the past three weeks have been pushing the span of steel across the East River on which in future hundreds of thousands of the people of New York and Queens will travel daily. The terrible experiences of these men in very cold weather have been recounted by one of the engineers in charge of the structure.

"Our men don't mind anything but terribly cold and high winds," said an engineer in charge of the work last week. "It is dreadful on a bitter cold day to see these brave men go at their work. On a balmy day, when there is not much wind, they will skip about on a girder twelve inches in breadth, with almost certain death, in case of a misstep, in the waters of the East River, and they will laugh and whistle and sing at their work. Not a vestige of fear is shown in any of their movements, and many of them take reckless chances.

"Now change the scene and let those people of New York who are indoors on a cold day imagine the men up on the big bridge risking their lives every minute. A peculiar fear takes hold of every man. Their faces become as death masks with fear. I have been up there on the work and have seen brave men weeping, with hands half frozen grasping and clinging desperately to anything near them. It is the cold and the wind which unnerve them.

"One of their number may make a slight mistake in his calculations as to distance, which would be mere play on a fine day, and immediately there spreads over all the workmen on the span the fear of a calamity. We try as much as possible to keep the men off the span work in cold weather, but the work has to be pushed, and we employ only the most expert bridgemen on the job. Another thing which many people forget is that a gentle breeze on the street may amount to almost a gale up in the bridge towers. Now take a man at this work on a windy day when the thermometer is falling. Their hands become half frozen, their legs tremble with cold, and the quicker they gain the solid platforms the better. It is a touching sight, even to a man like myself, accustomed to witnessing great risks, to see these dauntless men break down and weep when they have finished a hard and dangerous piece of work safely."

It was explained by the engineers that on very cold days work in a large measure has to be suspended on the middle span. The work on this part of the new East River bridge is progressing rapidly. For the first time during the five years in which the bridge has been under construction does the progress seem rapid. The Pennsylvania Bridge Company is exerting itself to complete the work in record time. There have been several delays caused by the failure of the contractors on the cables to complete the strands in contract time. Now that the cable work has been finished and the suspenders are in place the company will try to make the junction between the work started on the New York side and the work now started on the Brooklyn side before Aug. 1 of this year. At the present time about 100 feet of the span have been built on each side.

To complete the entire span in seven months will be to establish a record in bridge building. Mayor Low and Controller Grout expect that in about eighteen months the new East River bridge will be ready for public use. Elevated trains and trolley cars have obtained franchise rights over the structure, and the city officials are now considering a new plan for the prevention of the nightly crush at the Manhattan end of the present East River bridge.

TOOK GUN TO PICK OFF RATS

Experiences in a City Cellar of the Man Who Shoots.

IT'S about time that some of those fellows who tell so much about wild animals they have known out on the prairies took a look at some of the things that are to be found right here in New York," said the man who knows yesterday.

"He could get plenty of material if he wanted out of the rats we have too plentifully here. They're as smart as any of the coyotes or other things you see in the story books now and then. I know, for I've had experience in running a hotel in New York, and one of the biggest problems we have is to keep down the population of rats.

"We had a pest of them once in our kitchen, which was in the basement. They'd run up and down the pipes and sometimes when they got ravenous they'd steal food right out from under the noses of men in the kitchen. Of course as soon as they touched anything that had to go to waste. Well, we tried traps and we tried poison and we had the rat-catcher man around and we put in cats and dogs and weasels, but the population kept increasing, and there didn't seem to be any way of getting rid of them.

"Then I thought I'd go hunting. I got a small rifle and in the early morning I'd lie and watch for them for an hour or two at a time. It was great sport. The first two or three nights I bagged about three dozen. Then the number got less. Finally all I could get a shot at was the tip of a nose or tail or two bright eyes that would disappear as soon as I raised the gun.

"I gave that up at last, because it was no use. Then I hit on another idea. I swung a lid on a barrel with a swivel, filled the barrel half full of water and put a lump of cheese in the centre of the lid. Of course as soon as a rat would alight on either side of the lid down he would go into the barrel. That worked famously. We bagged them by the dozens for a while.

"Then I guess they held a rat council. Suddenly the number of victims got smaller. Sometimes there would be two or three in the barrel, but no more. I watched and saw they were trying to figure out how to get that cheese. Two rats would get on the edge of the barrel opposite each other and balance on the lid as they went up. They generally got so greedy, however, that both would go over.

"Then some old rat figured the game all out. He must have found that when he stood in the centre over the swivel he was safe. Several nights the cheese disappeared and there was no rat there in the morning to show for it. I caught him one night. He dropped from some of the pipes right on the centre of the lid, balanced himself for a moment, and then went after the cheese. Another dropped the other side. I don't know what the rest of them did, but those two gobbled up that cheese and then carefully moved off along the swivel and dropped to the floor.

"That was the point where I gave it up. There are some other people figuring on it now, but I'll back the common house variety of rat against the best of them."

The Contortions of a Transfer.

"I WONDER," said a Twenty-third Street conductor, "if people ever think of the amount of trouble they give a conductor straightening out their transfers. There are ten transfer points on my route, and so nearly half of my passengers hand me transfers. You ought to see the condition these paper slips are in when they reach me. Some are torn, some crumpled, some folded, and each one has to be smoothed out and examined. All this has to be done between avenues, as I must be back on the platform at crossings. Most passengers toy with their transfers, folding them over and over again, creasing them at each fold, until it becomes quite a job opening them, especially if one's fingers are cold. But, worse still, some passengers roll up their transfers as if they were trying to make lamp-lighters out of them, and women often crunch these little bits of paper into little balls."

"Like Silly Sheep."

IT takes a rancher to appreciate that expression 'Like silly sheep,'" declared a Western cattleman at the Grand Union Hotel the other evening. "I had several thousand sheep on my ranch at one time, but I was cured of raising them by their own eternal dumbness. One time we were driving a flock to market, when one of the leaders leaped into the air, and after the habit of sheep every one made a similar leap when it came to that spot. This is such a common trick with sheep that we thought nothing of it, until we noticed that the sheep disappeared after leaping. By quick work we stopped the performance, and found that the trail had been broken by a cave-in, and the sheep when they came to the brink simply leaped frantically and went down into a hole thirty feet deep. Before we could get them out nineteen were smothered to death."

FACULTY CONTROL OF STUDENT CLUBS

Columbia University Authorities Announce Details of What Is Considered to be Best System Evolved.

THE authorities of Columbia University published last week a sixteen-page pamphlet explaining exhaustively the scheme of Faculty control of student organizations, and especially of undergraduate athletics. The system in operation at Columbia is believed to be the most perfect in use at any American university, both for the protection of the university's good name in its relation to the public and for the legitimate control of student activities, with a view to preventing professionalism or financial mismanagement, both common evils in Varsity athletics.

Rules have been drawn up, after months of careful thought, which, it is believed, provide for every possible contingency that may arise in the activities of the undergraduates. The main problem is, of course, athletics, and it is thought that specially effective rules have been prepared for their control.

The first step in the forming of any undergraduate association, for athletic, musical, dramatic, or debating purposes, is to call a public meeting of those interested. At such meeting there are elected a manager and assistant manager. As soon as this is accomplished the manager must report the organization of the association to the Chairman of the university Committee on Student Organizations. Following this, President Nicholas Murray Butler appoints two graduate directors of the association. These, together with the managers and the Captain or President of the association, direct the policy of the organization. The financial administration of all student organizations which in any way represent the university before the public is vested in a Controller of Student Organizations, who is appointed by the President of the university.

CONTROL OF FINANCE.

The system relating to the financial control of the undergraduate activities is peculiarly complete. By the plans in operation not a cent can be expended until the Controller has certified his approval of it as a legitimate expenditure. The Board of Directors is first of all required to submit to the Controller a budget of the association's estimated expenses for the year. The Controller has power to modify this budget and to otherwise change it at his discretion. Before any association can begin its formal work for the year it must have in cash in the bank a sum satisfactory to the Controller to cover any possible deficiency in the estimated receipts.

The Controller has the authority to prescribe the form in which the accounts of every such association shall be kept, and no person is allowed to serve as Treasurer of any association who is unwilling or unable to keep the accounts in the form prescribed. Any student incurring obligations outside the budget or in excess of the budget as approved by the Controller is liable to suspension or expulsion from the university at the instance of the University Committee.

After the manager has had his budget passed by the Controller, every time he wishes to spend any money, no matter whether it is only for postage or telephones, he must make out a statement of what he wishes the money for, and state against what item in the budget it is to be charged. This statement goes to the Controller; if he approves he countersigns the check for the amount as submitted by the manager, who is then able to cash the check. Without the Controller's countersignature the bank has orders to refuse to honor any checks drawn upon it.

This is a more elaborate system than is in vogue at any other college, but it is scarcely a circumstance to the rules which are provided for the governance of the eligibility of students who compete in athletics with a view to preventing any possible corruption of their amateur status. These rules were drawn up two years ago based on the similar regulations in use at other colleges. The Columbia committee, however, took the most stringent rules from every other college and embodied them in its own regulations. In the last two years they have increased the stringency of the rules in many ways until now they are generally recognized as the most severe of all American colleges. The more important of the laws follow:

RULES FOR ATHLETES.

No one shall be allowed to represent the university in any public contest, either individually or as a member of any team, unless he can satisfy the committee that he is, and intends to be throughout the academic year, a bona fide member of the university, taking a full year's work.

No student shall be allowed to represent the university in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who, either before or since entering the university, shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake, or a money prize, or a share of the entrance fees or admission money; or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; or who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from his college organization, or from any permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member, the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses.

No student shall represent Columbia in intercollegiate athletics for a longer period than four years, or than four years diminished by the number of years during which he has so represented any other college or university. In applying this rule to a student coming from another institution to Columbia only those years are to be counted which are regarded as the equivalent of college years in Columbia.

No student of the university who has ever played in any intercollegiate contest upon a team of any other college or university shall represent the university until he has resided one calendar year at the university, and has attained in examinations upon the year's work a satisfactory standard of scholarship.

MUST NOT NEGLECT STUDIES.

No student, regular or special, who fails to perform the work of the courses taken by him to the satisfaction of the Dean of the Faculty under which he is registered, shall be eligible for any athletic team; and any student, otherwise eligible, who falls below the standard of satisfactory work set by the Dean of the Faculty under which he is registered, shall thereby forfeit his eligibility. If a special student, he must take courses amounting to not less than fifteen hours per week. He must have been in the university at least one academic year, must have taken and completed courses amounting to at least fifteen hours per week during the preceding year, and must have passed examinations in subjects aggregating at least twelve hours in those courses when such were given.

If a regular student he must have passed satisfactory examinations in at least 80 per cent. of the work for which he was registered during the preceding year or half year. No student whose aggregate deficiencies at any time amount to more than 20 per cent. of a full year's work in the courses in which he is registered shall be eligible for any athletic team.

No student who has been dropped from his class or from any school or department of the university by reason of deficiency in his studies shall be eligible for any athletic team, nor shall any change in registration, such as from special to regular or vice versa, make an otherwise ineligible student eligible. Such student must complete an academic year's work and pass satisfactory examinations therein before he shall be deemed to be in good standing unless he shall in the meantime have been permitted by the proper authorities to regain his class.

Furthermore, no one is eligible to represent the university in any athletic contest unless he has since the September preceding passed a physical examination satisfactory to the Director of the Gymnasium. Different standards are required of men who compete in different branches of sport.

WORK OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—With the far-spreading development of great industrial plants in the last two decades a new profession has come into existence—chemical engineering, for which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in this city has apparently been the first technical school, either in this country or abroad, to make adequate provision.

The chemical engineer is part mechanical engineer, part physicist, part chemist. In this combined capacity he is responsible for about all our modern advance in industrial processes from the making of rubber boots to the production of crystallized sugar, from oil refining to the manufacture of armor plate. Wherever you see a great plant for the manufacture of any important chemical compound or the utilization of any important chemical process you may be sure that a chemical engineer laid down the plans and solved many of the preliminary problems necessary to meet on a large scale the demands of successful commercial operation.

The necessity of this combination of chemist and mechanical engineer for the development of any large industrial enterprise that depends for results upon the action of chemicals becomes evident when one realizes that a powerful chemical agent acts upon other materials with which it comes in contact as well as upon the particular substances with which it originally enters into combination. The mechanical engineer knows nothing of chemical reactions. While he can tell to a nicety the amount of wear and tear to which an ordinary boiler or pipe will be subjected when used to boil or conduct water, he faces an altogether different problem if his boiler is to be filled with a corrosive acid. Here the chemical knowledge of the chemical engineer comes into play. He is able not only to foretell the action of that acid on the material of that boiler, but to choose material upon which the acid will have the least hurtful effect, and thus save time and money as well as increase efficiency. Moreover, his knowledge of physics solves countless problems in which the physical properties of his chemicals play an important part in producing the manufactured product.

The modern development of sugar refining is a good concrete illustration of the use of chemical engineering in a long line of industries. Not so long ago the processes of sugar refining were carried on entirely by hand, although the chemical reactions on which they depended were practically identical with those now utilized. In the modern refinery the crude sugar is unloaded direct from the vessel into the lower story of the tall building which the chemical engineer has designed to receive it; here it is mixed with water to be pumped to an upper story, where it begins mechanically and on a large scale the same series of changes which it formerly underwent by hand and on a small scale. In the top story it is first boiled and skimmed, skimmed and boiled, with certain chemicals added to coagulate the impurities, until the whole is reduced to a thick syrup. This syrup flows downward into a series of strainers that still further purify it. Leaving these strainers, it works itself slowly through a purifying machine some thirty feet high. From this machine the sugar, now a transparent mass, drops into the "vacuum pans," where more boiling reduces it to a mush of crystals and molasses. Then the floor opens beneath it and it falls of its own weight to the "mixer," where continuous stirring, once done with shovels in the hands of negro laborers, reduces the crystals to more perfect condition.

The vacuum pan in which the sugar first crystallizes is one of the earliest triumphs of chemical engineering as applied to this special industry. The vacuum under which the operation goes forward lessens the time necessary for evaporation, and so lessens the coal bill that runs the fires under the boiler, and begins the process of diminishing the cost of the product when it comes to the market. With the ordinary evaporator, open to the air, one pound of coal will usually evaporate eight pounds of water; with the improved evaporator of a big refinery this same pound of coal will evaporate some 30 pounds of water. The apparatus, invented by the mechanical engineer who has also a working knowledge of chemistry, has economized the necessary heat by nearly 50 per cent., and has at the same time saved the sugar itself from a considerable amount of deterioration. And in a smaller way the dropping of the crystals into the mixer is another triumph. Formerly this would have been done by shovels, while the whole mass would have had to be turned over many times more during the succeeding steps of the operation. But in the refinery the sugar drops from floor to floor, each devoted to a single process, until, by a final drop, it falls into the barrels in which it goes out to the market.

The chemical engineer, however, does not stop with the construction, maintenance, and operation of his plant. He is a "tryer-out" of inventions, the man who decides whether a suggestion looking toward the improvement of a product or the cheapening of the cost of manufacture is worth an initial expenditure of perhaps many thousand dollars for the necessary machinery. And it is also his business to see that no part of the raw material is wasted. A great packing establishment, for example, utilizes not only the meat of a steer, but every part of the animal; the hair goes into mattresses, the bones become buttons, the fats soap, and so on until every part of the creature is a salable commodity—all because the chemical engineer has been able so to combine building, machinery, and chemical agents that each of these marvelous transformations can be carried out quickly, successfully, and economically.

WORK OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Interesting Souvenirs and Curios Made by Clever Boers During Their Stay in Bermuda—Primitive Tools and Materials Utilized to Produce Many Highly Artistic Articles.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 17.—Visitors to these islands this year are finding new and interesting varieties of souvenirs in the shape of curios made by the Boer prisoners of war. The prisoners numbered several thousand at one time, and judging by the number of souvenirs which they turned out nearly all of them must have been handy with their jackknives and as ingenious as so many Connecticut Yankees. The ending of the war and the freedom of the prisoners to go about the islands on their good behavior have put these trinkets on the market. They command a ready sale, for many visitors sympathized with the South Africans, and are eager for their handiwork, not alone as reminders of their visit but from sentimental interest in the men who were imprisoned here.

The Bermudas are said to be exactly suited to those who were born tired and have been getting worse ever since. There is no excitement. The weather itself is lazy. The active world is 700 miles away, and cable tolls are about 60 cents a word. The raising of onions, potatoes, and lily bulbs is the chief industry, and their inspection does not wear heavily on tired nerves. There is no such thing as shopping, except to buy now and then an extra collar or shirtwaist, and so the collecting of souvenirs is a diversion that even the most tired take to in a few days. Heretofore the angel fish has had the call as the most characteristic of the Bermuda souvenirs. Every corner of the street has its windows, in which are displayed all manner of pins, buckles, rings, cuff buttons, collar buttons, brooches, and a dozen other articles, all ornamented with lifelike reproductions in enamel of this beautifully shaded blue "Aristocrat of the Ocean." They were not only attractive but they were reckoned as the most suitable reminders of these islands, because, while angel fish are found in the waters further south, Bermuda regards itself as the real, true home of this fish. It is the supply point for the Aquarium in New York City, and the natives on the street tell with pride that Prof. Bristol of New York "gets his angel fish here."

But the angel fish, in point of real interest, has to stop or swim aside for the souvenirs marked "P. O. W."—prisoner of war. Every souvenir store, every jewelry establishment, the drug stores, the department stores, and even the laundries and photograph galleries—in short, every place which a tourist from the United States or Canada is likely to visit—has "Boer Souvenirs."

The islands on which the prisoners were kept have many cedar trees, as do all these islands, and it is said that the cedar is the only tree which was growing here when they were discovered. So cedar is the characteristic wood. The Boers, finding time hanging heavy on their hands, carved all manner of canes, little picture frames, toys, paper folders, and such like things from the cedar, and then with such oil or grease as they could find in their rations polished the wood until it has in many instances all the beauty of work done under more favoring circumstances.

There are canes with dogs' heads, ornamented with tin bands, from the cans in which their rations came, and others with bone tips, the bones coming from the steers or sheep which were their food. These were cut, bleached, and polished until they are as white as the coral rock. One of the Boers came in from Hawkins Island one day with some cedar penholders which his companions had carved. On each end of the holder was a hand perfectly carved. One held a closed book. The other grasped the end of a small cannon, over which the pen was to be fitted.

"This," said the prisoner of war, "is particularly a Boer souvenir. It typifies the common remark we used to hear when the war broke out, that we fight 'with the Bible in one hand and a gun in the other.'"

CLEVER ARTISANS.

A few of the prisoners were artisans of great skill. With no other tools than a knife, and perhaps a file, they have made of two English shillings, which are almost the exact size of silver quarters, complete knives. The coins have been cut into strips, which when trimmed and the edges smoothed, have made the sides of the handle, the spring, and the blade, while the odd pieces have been used for rivets. Some dozens of these have found their way to the market, each engraved on the handle—on one side "Bermuda, 1902," and on the other the inevitable letters in which they seem to glory, "P. O. W." Some have the name of the maker also carved on them, and with all this there is enough of the surface of the coin left so there is no mistaking that the material is from the original shilling. They are works of real art, and are eagerly snapped up by tourists at three or four shillings apiece.

Many of the Boer canes bear names that are familiar to all newspaper readers. Some have De Wet carved on them, and the vendors explained that these were made by "a nephew of Gen. De Wet." If all these stories are true, either the nephew was very busy making canes, or the General had several nephews among the prisoners. The supply of souvenirs from the prisoners is large, and this has led some cynical tourists to say that there must be a factory somewhere which is doing a land office business making "P. O. W." souvenirs. This may be the case later, if their popularity holds out, though, as the prisoners themselves, concerning whose identity there can be no doubt, are to be seen on the streets of Hamilton almost any day with the same souvenirs to sell, it is pretty safe to say that all in the market up to date are the genuine article.

Among the captive Boers who were brought here were about one hundred boys, ranging from eight to fourteen years old. They were put on Hinson Island and sent to school. Since their departure the two or three small houses on that island have been eagerly ransacked for souvenirs. In one of these structures were found a number of small bags of rough cotton cloth, filled with reddish dirt. It pleased the fancy of those who found them to imagine that they were samples of genuine South African earth, brought here by the youngsters that they might have with them a bit of their native soil. This made a very pretty story, and as there is no means of proving that it is not true, it is just about as satisfactory to the particular party of tourists that found the little sandbags as if backed by conclusive evidence.

TOM MOORE SOUVENIRS.

"Tom Moore Souvenirs" take high rank among the collectors, particularly among those who have literary tastes. The house where Moore lived, or at any rate where he spent much of his time during the period when he was connected with the Colonial Secretary's office, is still in reasonably good state of repair. The newel posts have been whittled away by the souvenir hunters, and scraps of the fine old cedar beams and boards have been cut out by the same class of vandals. This has all been stopped now, for there is some one always on hand to prevent that sort of work when visitors go through the house. Moore's calabash tree, "under which he wrote all his poems," as the colored boy who acts as guide explains, is still standing and is in thriving condition. It is on the Walsingham estate, not far from the famous Walsingham caves, and bears each year a crop of calabashes as large as cocoanuts, and with a brown shell that can be carved and polished effectively. These calabashes are sold everywhere by the souvenir vendors. Rarely is it possible to find one which may be traced to the tree under which the poet used to sit. But the calabash is not a native tree on the islands, and for that reason the baskets, tobacco holders, and other articles made from its dried shell are not held in high regard as essentially Bermuda souvenirs.

The pig is one of the early inhabitants of the islands, and because of the fact he figures in the souvenir business. When Juan Bermudez landed on the islands he found the land overrun with swine. The original inhabitants had been captured and carted away to be sold as slaves, and for years the hogs had had sole possession. A hundred years ago the coins in use here bore recognition of this fact, for on one side they had the image of a well-fed porker. This was known as "hog money," and there are in the collections of coins numerous samples of it to be seen now, although it has wholly gone out of use. Reproductions of these copper coins are now made for souvenirs, and miniatures on scarfpins, breastpins, and bracelets are counted of especial interest. Small gold pigs, with ruby eyes, and sometimes set with diamonds, are found in many souvenir stores, and watch charms with the pig as the sole adornment are as common as calabashes.

There is one other distinctively Bermudan product which rivals all the other souvenirs in its beauty, and that is the "lucky shell," or "lucky stones," as the natives call them. They are minute shells, which are found in small quantities on the few sandy beaches. Most of them come from the south shore, and the natives who search for them have a tradition that they bring good luck to any one who either finds them or secures them as a gift. To buy one spoils the charm. Of course the keepers of souvenir stores do not share this belief. The shells are smaller than the average French pea of the restaurant, and while the same variety of shell may be found in the West Indian Islands the peculiarities of the water and the coral bottom seem to have been imparted to them. Some are green, with milky streaks in them; others are pink, and others violet. Some change colors in varying lights like opals, and these have a native brilliancy, as if they were really gems. Many have a slightly corrugated surface. They are set in scarfpins, brooches, buckles, and rings, and one of the commonest of souvenirs is a turtle scarfpin with a lucky stone set in the turtle's back. To still further add to the good luck which is supposed to go with them, the makers of souvenirs group four of these stones on the leaves of a silver or gold four-leaved clover. Sometimes a combination souvenir is made by setting one in the back of a gold or silver pig.

ONIONS AND POTATOES.

The onion, the potato, and the lily bulb, the staple products of the Bermudas, are to be found among the souvenirs. Hat pins and watch charms bearing a small silver or gold potato or onion are among the commonest. Some of these are hollow and contain microscopic photographs of fields of the particular vegetable, with groups of natives digging and packing them for the market. The coral reefs and the minor growths of the same nature which are found all about the waters of the bays and sounds are prolific for the souvenir hunter. There is a flavor of the literary among those who sell these articles, even among the colored folks who have little stores in out of the way corners. They have learned, from visitors doubtless, that when "The Tempest" was written Shakespeare had in mind the wreck of the ship Sea Venture out on the reefs, and they appropriate, as strictly Bermudan, the lines:

Full fathom five thy father lies,
Of his bones are coral made.

Some will even tell the visitor that this refers to "Five Fathom Hole," the place where the ships anchor over night when they do not reach a pilot boat in time to enter the winding channel before dark, and they produce coral from the very reef on which the ship Sea Venture was wrecked. They quote the poetry to every purchaser. Without going into too many details or questioning too closely the historic and geographic accuracy it is possible to secure beautiful pieces of coral for almost nothing. There are samples of lace coral, called Neptune's Ear, because they are shaped very much like the human ear, to be had for threepence, and sea fans of pink or gray coral for the same price. If it is fair weather and the sea is smooth the visitor may go out to the reef and with a pair of sea tongs dig up his own souvenirs fresh from the bottom. Those will be the real article, but the poetry will not be thrown in.

Gen. Booth a Vegetarian.

FEW people are aware that Gen. Booth, head and founder of the Salvation Army, who recently visited this city, is a pronounced vegetarian. In years he has eaten neither fish, flesh, nor eggs, says The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Even butter, milk, or vegetables cooked with fat are denied. His diet is solely upon cereals, boiled rice being largely his sustenance. He occasionally eats rice for breakfast, dinner, and supper, and then enters upon the same diet the next day.

A member of the army said recently: "Gen. Booth believes in his body. Yet meats and strong drinks he heartily despises. He will not smoke, because he realizes that he has a nervous system that must be protected. He will not drink, partly from principle and partly because he realizes that for every stimulation there is an equal and consequent reaction. He is a vegetarian not merely because he believes that primitive mankind—the Adam and Eve of the Bible—were vegetarians, but because, after a long practical trial, he finds himself far younger than his years, while the mortal parts of most men, who laugh at what they call his crankiness, are like John Brown's body—a-mouldering in the grave."

THE MAKING OF MELODRAMAS

A Writer of Plays for the Cheap Houses Tells of a Recent Experience With a Would-Be Star and Her Managers—Consistency and a Trained Monkey.

"WHAT are the requirements for success in writing plays for the masses?" repeated the man who provides material for managers who make a specialty of shows of the melodramatic kind seen in Third Avenue.

The melodramatist paused, lighted a cigar, and after a moment's reflection, continued:

"Let me tell you of a recent experience of my own and it will give you a good insight into my business. While in the West some months ago I met a prominent actress who was playing leads in a local stock company. She told me that a firm of managers of popular price attractions were prepared to star her could they secure a suitable play. I expressed surprise that they should have encountered difficulty, for the firm is well known, and manuscripts are sent to them by the freight load. She explained that a number had been refused because the language was over the heads of the audiences they were intended for, though the principal objection to most of them was that they were lacking in grotesque comedy and heart-rending pathos deftly inserted between blood-curdling situations and sensational effects.

"We sat down to talk it over and to outline a scenario. The prospective star was very exacting. These are a few of the things she insisted upon.

"1.—The play must contain every emotion known to mankind or womankind.

"2.—She must have all the good speeches.

"3.—She must occupy the centre of the stage and speak the last line in every climax.

"4.—All the dialogue must be of her, or lead up to some effective situation so arranged that she could come on and take the applause after the other actors had worked like Trojans to lead up to it.

"5.—The climaxes should be 'like bacon, not only fat, but streaked.'' In other words, she wanted one to be physical, necessitating a remarkable amount of vocal strength and muscular effort, and the next mental or emotional, for it is effective to make them cry at one moment and shout with excitement the next.'

"6.—The play was to have eleven scenes. This gave her eleven climaxes.

"With this much understood she thought she was willing to allow me to cut out the rest of the work to suit myself. There were a few suggestions on the side, such as the introduction of a trained monkey, and an opportunity to display her versatility in the line of dialects. The last item was really important, as I felt that the interest would not be sustained if she played more than one part. So we decided to make her a female detective.

"When we finally got into the thing she demanded "doubles never tempted by any actress." And according to her demand the chief motive had to be maternal affection with a strong dash of romantic love. There was a poser. How to combine the two.

"I suggested making her a widow, for it would never do to try to make an audience accept seriously a woman loving, with romantic fervor, the father of her four-year-old boy, particularly when they were married. She objected to the widow idea on the ground that black was not becoming to her. But I thought I had her when I suggested that her husband would have been dead five years. She pondered a minute, then asked:

"'Do you think the audience would like a wife who forgot her husband so soon? I can't possibly be more than twenty-four in the play, and that widow idea would make me eighteen when I married. Women are so curious and they would be discussing my age and looks when they ought to be paying serious attention to the details of the play.'

"I agreed with her to an extent, for in these melodramas the audiences must be kept on the go. If they hesitate all is lost. But I insisted that a widow she had to be. And she acceded with poor grace.

"Then the locale came up for discussion. The manager had told her that he had two very fine sets of scenery—one representing a gorge in the Rocky Mountains and the other a room in a Fifth Avenue mansion. So we agreed on those two scenes.

"'I'm great in mad scenes,' she said, and hurried for a book of press notices, displaying several in which her playing of a demented woman was praised to the skies. I saw what was coming, so I outlined a scene in which she could roam about the stage, her curls floating down the shoulders of her thin white dress.

"'Great,' she said, 'great. Write that as you describe it, and both our fortunes are made.'

"Shortly after that I was favored with a French café chantant solo, and the moment she struck the first chord I scented complications. The next minute she insisted that one of her disguises must be that of a French variety actress. Here, then, was the proposition reduced to skeleton form:

"Madness,
"Maternal love,
"Romantic affection,
"A trained monkey,
"Rocky Mountains,
"Fifth Avenue,
"Song and dance,
"and
"Consistency.

"My brain reeled as I staggered out with a promise to try my best.

"In less than a day a typewritten copy of the synopsis was before her. Seven copies had been made—one for her, two for the copyright, one for a critical friend whose opinion was valuable, a fifth for the prospective managers, and the remainder for us to blue pencil. The New York managers did not receive their copy until the copyright was secured.

"The wise friend received his. There is not the slightest doubt about it, for he often alludes to it in broken tones. His wife told me he expressed doubt as to my sanity when he read the synopsis. He has always glared reproachfully at me since that day, for he leans toward Maeterlinck and the higher ideals. He said he would have never thought it of me. So did the leading lady. But she was pleased. She screamed with delight when I read her the climax, pronounced it a wonderful play, said that it gave her the opportunity of a lifetime. In the light of subsequent results I place her prophetic powers below par.

"The scenario had been dashed off with the fervor of desperation. I shudder to think of it. If the bull's-eye had been struck it was as if a drunken man had staggered into a shooting gallery and blazed away at the first target only to strike the mark. Strange to say, however, a great deal had been done with the meagre material. Among the nine characters were the persecuted heroine and her child, a tedious little ruffian, singularly precocious and brimming over with moral sentiments framed to make women weep. He will play very well, for he is forever running about in a nightgown, thereby supplying much dramatic effect and interest, to say nothing of the sartorial element, for any amount of lace can be draped about him, thus catering to the dressmaking mothers.

"We also have the heroine's stern papa, a venerable and peculiarly noble party of very moral sentiments and who is almost too good to be true. Notwithstanding his lofty ideals he has a craving for rum, this touch being added so as to give an opening for a temperance speech, for as the leading lady said: 'It takes all kinds to make a world, and a pretty speech may win a friend or touch the right spot in some whose men folks may have gone astray from drink.' And so the 'noble sentiment' was dragged in by the heels. This singularly objectionable specimen of middle-aged virtue is an inventor whose patents have been stolen by an aged hypocrite, his brother-in-law. He seeks to obtain possession of the 'che-e-ild' by fair or by foul means, and this apparent bad taste is actuated by an ulterior motive, for the infant stands between him and an inheritance. This worthy old gentleman revels in crime, and makes away with the inventor while trying to find the missing deeds, kidnaps the child, and the story of the play is devoted to the mother's efforts to regain him.

"Among a few other pretty little things she operates a lever that sends the trio of villains to the bottom of a mining shaft. Owing to a safety brake they are not killed, and appear in the succeeding act and set fire to a house. The distressed mother obtains admittance to the villain's house while disguised as an Italian organ-grinding woman, (here is where we work in the monkey,) seizes the boy, and gains the street with him, only to be apprehended and thrust into a madhouse as an escaped lunatic. She is dragged toward the patrol wagon, screaming for her child, while the villain is pulling the boy the other way. She escapes from the madhouse, after almost killing the dashing but unprincipled adventuress, by disguising herself in the latter's wraps and bonnet. Once free from the institution, she jumps into the adventuress's automobile and goes away post haste. Our poor heroine was very depressed prior to this bold action, and in the short space of twenty minutes had defied the villains and successfully resisted the passionate importunities of the asylum Superintendent, whom she drives from her cell in remorse brought about by remembrances of his mother, to say nothing of a few trifles about love, fear, hate, religious enthusiasm, and triumph. The denouement is brought about when she shrinks from the taunts and slurs hurled at her by the bad woman; she endures these passively, but becomes a tigress when she hears of her child's sufferings.

"In the ensuing scenes the mother visits the abode of wealth and wickedness disguised as a Chinese laundryman and carries off the child in a laundry basket. They discover the loss, and rush after her, but she leaps into a cab, basket and all, and, tearing off the disguise, cries:

"'Thank God! I have my child again.'

"I went home and wrote the entire play in four days; four manifold carbon copies in forty working hours; twenty-seven thousand words in four days, or six hundred and seventy words an hour. In this time the entire business, characterizations, scenic effects, dialogue, music, and scene plots had been evolved and the business ruled in red ink. Then I took the train for New York and beguiled the tedium of the journey by correcting my notes and planning what I would do with the royalties.

"As soon as I arrived in New York arrangements were made for an interview. By this time I was feeling satisfied with myself, and began to look upon the play as a presentable piece of work. I had received a secret tip that the managers considered it a wonderful property and that they had told several it was a strong work and the gains should be enormous.

"I hastened to the Broadway office and could see they were pleased with it, for they pronounced certain situations wonderful. But they insisted that it must be sold to them outright, and that it must go cheap. Very cheap.

"'You see,' said the genial impresario, the senior member of the firm, as he selected a cigar and inspected it with the eye of an expert, 'the comedy is so weak, and you are too particular about consistency and the working up of situations. Curse probability! Confound nature and the unities! Give them sensation. Effect after effect. Pile it on thick. What if it doesn't belong to the characters, the play, or the period? Let them see the effect, and before they can analyze it dumfound them with another and a hotter one.'

"'Yes,' ventured the junior partner, 'I am not a writer, but I could have worked up the climax with a thousand times more dramatic effect.'

"'Then you are a wonder,' I retorted. 'I have run the gamut of every known impulse or passion. I have exhausted human complication and muscular energy. We have trafficked with assassination, dallied with kidnapping, made light of hypocrisy, revenge, hatred, blackmailing, theft, sandbagging, battle, murder, and sudden death. There is nothing more to be done except to set fire to all the characters and have a real fire engine put them out.'

"'Ridiculous!' cried the senior partner, taking me seriously; 'such a situation would frighten the children, thus killing the matinées, and you might burn one of the actors or set fire to the theatre. It cannot be done.'

"'It's not such a bad idea,' ventured the other. 'It might be worked with fireproof scenery and an asbestos overcoat on the villain.'

"I was instructed to make a note of the idea, and he continued:

"'The comedy is simply diabolical.'

"'Not so,' I answered, with some spirit. 'I played low comedy for years, and you know well enough that my jokes and situations will go with a howl if the comedian can "mug" and wears a red wig and checked pantaloons.'

"'The script says nothing about checked pants,' observed the second partner, with the air of a Supreme Court Judge.

"'That can be written in,' sagely observed the other.

"'I am an expert at inserting wardrobe effects, and as for the red hair, what do you say of having him try to dye it black and have it turn a pea green?'

"'Grand!' cried one.

"'Superb!' echoed the other.

"They glanced at each other and, realising that they were booming my wares, changed their expression, and the senior partner addressed me with some asperity.

"'There's one deadly knock-out in,' he growled. 'The leading lady is up against it and can't wear good clothes. An awful handicap.'

"'The adventuress simply rustles in silks and can supply the dressy portion,' I answered. It's strange you are so fault finding, for the play was written to order and suits the customer.'

"'Oh, there's some awful grand things in it,' sighed the second partner.

"'The Chinaman double is fine,' echoed the other.

"'But can she get away with it?' asked the junior.

"'If she can't I'll get one that will. It's solid stuff and will bring down the house. I can't swallow the comedy, though.'

"This brought me to my feet.

"'Gentlemen, consider; this was dashed off in four days. You should not have seen it until it was brushed up. It's virgin soil, and not even a period has been corrected, and if you are the kind that pick flaws in a rough first draft—well, give it back to me, and I'll try elsewhere.'

"'Oh, we'll put it on if you can come to terms, but the dull comedy!'

"I determined to give it to them strong.

"'Listen,' I said. 'What do you think of this? The comedian goes to kiss the soubrette, and during her struggle she accidentally spills a large pan of flour over him. He falls, and the grocery man entering with some coal, stumbles and empties the pail over him. This allows of a joke on the coal situation. He then pushes the grocery man through the door and collides with the well-dressed and gentlemanly villain, who enters and falls on the stove. As it is hot, he jumps up with a shout, bringing the stovepipe down, and he is covered with soot. While the comedian is trying to brush him off with a broom a dude enters and laughs at the whitened comedian and the blackened villain. His mirth is checked by the funny man, who, angered at his merriment, empties a pot of red paint over him.'

"My managerial friends were holding their sides. They said those were the greatest comedy suggestions ever devised. Audiences in popular-price houses don't like dudes, and that touch of human nature settled it. The contracts were signed."

GROWTH OF THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL

Success Has Caused It to Become the Section Beautiful.

BROOKLYN'S Block Beautiful, made famous last year as the most practical and the simplest method of starting a movement for the civic embellishment of a city, has taken a leap forward, and is no longer to be a Block Beautiful It is to be a District Beautiful, the new plans covering the entire Heights of Brooklyn instead of a single square of residence streets. This much has been informally decided within the past few days. The official beginnings of the extended enterprise will be taken up during the coming month, and under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League of the Heights a fine exhibition of window boxes will be held in one of the largest Heights residences in April or May.

The District Beautiful (though the work will probably still be called by the name of the Block Beautiful because of the catchiness and popularity of that name) has been made necessary by reason of the enthusiasm of Brooklyn Heights people who chanced to have their homes outside of the block's limits. Scores of these have been saying all the Winter to Miss Zella Milhau, member of the National Arts Club of Manhattan, (which stands behind the movement and appointed, just a year ago, Miss Milhau a committee to carry out the idea experimentally in her own section,) that they wanted to co-operate, and the Block should be extended. When the situation came to be canvassed it was seen that those interested represented many blocks—the whole Heights, in fact. Thus, as hoped a year ago, but scarcely looked for, the Block Beautiful has burst its bounds at the beginning of its second season.

This, of course, was the great object of the movement from the start. It was not expected, and by Miss Milhau, its projector, least of all, that more than a fair percentage of the residents of this experimental block that was to have window boxes and stoop boxes, courtyard plants and beautified back yards, trees set out in front of the houses, would fall in with the scheme. What was hoped was that some few would start, that there would be in consequence an object lesson that would lead all the rest of the Heights to follow suit, and that other residential parts of Brooklyn and Manhattan, seeing the advantages, would fall in its line. The first expectation is being fulfilled.

This first year's programme of the District Beautiful will probably be devoted to the setting out of new trees along the streets and the transforming of back yards into places of charm in place of the somewhat dreary patches they are now. This, at all events, is the talk of the Heights men and women who have become converted to this movement, and are taking up the watchword of "Beautiful" as applied to their section. The present idea seems to be to have the planting of trees in front of the houses and the reformation of back yards have the precedence over the setting out of window boxes and boxes above doorways and the placing of shrubs and plants on the high stoops. The latter, however, are by no means to be lost sight of or put aside.

It was, as a matter of fact, in the planting of trees that the Block Beautiful scored really its greatest measure of success in the year just past. Many residents of the Block responded to the window box call, but the suggestion of fringing the Block with new trees aroused the greatest enthusiasm of all. The Heights of Brooklyn, like many another long settled and fashionable section of New York, has gradually been denuded of its old trees that once gave the streets delightful shade. To-day, save along the Block Beautiful, where many little trees of promising growth have been set out, the Heights is very nearly treeless.

In all not far from fifty trees were set out on the Block Beautiful last Summer, trees of many varieties, each selected in accord with the personal preference of the householder who was paying for it. Practically all of these trees, Miss Milhau says, have flourished.

In this work and its present results the Woman's Municipal League has co-operated vigorously, appointing a special committee to aid the National Arts Club and making Miss Milhau its Chairman.

He Changed the Sign.

BUT this car was marked 'Columbus Avenue,'" wailed one well-dressed woman after another one afternoon last week as the car they were seated in whisked past the corner of Fifty-third Street and kept on straight up Seventh Avenue. Dismayed and agitated they crowded about the door. "It's a Broadway car," said the conductor stolidly.

One woman, bolder than the rest, pushed her way out on the platform. "It is marked 'Columbus Avenue,'" she said decidedly. "I saw it on the side as I got in."

The conductor, with a motion of his hand, twisted something. The changing of the panel on the side could be plainly heard. "It's a Broadway car now, anyhow," said the conductor.

A New "Great Seal."

UNCLE SAM is having a new "great seal" made, at a cost of $1,250, to replace the one made in 1885, which is worn out, having been put to more use in seventeen years than the previous "great seal" in the forty-four years in which it did duty. The first "great seal" of the United States was made in 1782 in Philadelphia, from a design carefully worked out under the direction of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and it was used until 1841. The "great seal" that is now being cut will be the fourth made, its three predecessors having done duty for a total of 120 years.

ENGINEER MAKES REPORT ON CHICAGO'S TRANSIT PROBLEM

Declares that Most of Tunnel Work Will Have to Be Done from the Surface—Likenesses and Contrasts Between Conditions in New York and Western City.

CHICAGO, as well as New York, is fast outgrowing its rapid transit facilities. City committees, corporation officials, skilled accountants, and expert engineers have been spending their time in devising plans of relief, and the Mayor of the Western metropolis now has in his possession a multitude of ideas on the subject. Under a resolution of the City Council, the Mayor and Controller were authorized to employ Bion J. Arnold to make a complete investigation and submit a report covering the engineering and financial aspects of needed surface, elevated, and underground railroads in the city. Mr. Arnold, who is well known as one of the New York Central Railroad's consulting engineers, has filed his findings in the shape of two bulky volumes. In what he has said there is much that has interest for New Yorkers, for although the layout of Chicago is different from that of this city, there are important likenesses and contrasts in several features of the transportation problems of the two cities.

While the engineer expresses the opinion that the increase of population cannot be so rapid in future as it has been in the past, he calculates that, if the rate of increase should be proportionate, the inhabitants of Chicago in 1952 would number 13,250,000. Before explaining what subways will be needed, what changes and extensions in the lines above ground, he sets forth the difference between solving transit questions for "peninsular cities," like New York, and "radiating cities," like Chicago or Brooklyn. It is cited, for instance, that all the systems of New York, serving a population of 2,050,000, earn about $13 per capita, with a track mileage of 393 miles, while in Chicago, where the radiating plan means greater mileage for the population served, the surface and elevated lines earn less than $10 per capita, with 610 miles of tracks.

Mr. Arnold's views of the amount of inconvenience sustained by citizens because of the streets being torn up for subway building may appeal to New Yorkers who have lived near the scenes of blasting and digging within the last two years. After saying that most of the tunnel work in Chicago will have to be done from the surface, he adds:

TORN-UP STREETS.

"By the use of a proper system of timbering for the surface excavation, the surface of the street may be planked over and to a considerable extent kept open to traffic during the construction period; but a certain amount of interference with the street traffic would be a part of the sacrifice to be made by the public to secure adequate transportation facilities within the business district, and the permanent disposition of other underground public utilities in a manner to provide for their future maintenance or extension without disturbing the surface of the streets occupied by the subways."

In city underground railways, says the engineer, there are two principal sources of danger—the combustibility of cars and the possibility of fatal shocks from the working conductor rail after an accident. The first heed of the builders should be to procure cars that will not catch fire.

"There is one other source of danger in the use of electrically operated cars in tunnels," he continued, "viz., the liability of injury to passengers from the electric current in case of accident, which would precipitate the passengers upon the working conductor, or short-circuit the working conductors by means of the metallic or other parts of the wreckage. To provide for this, so far as practicable, the working conductor, either overhead or underneath, should be divided into sections, each section provided with suitable circuit breakers, which will open automatically in case of a short circuit on any particular section, and which can be manually controlled by tower men, located at suitable points, or by station employes. This method involves no radical improvement in the existing electrical apparatus, for the parts necessary are standardized to-day, but attention should be given to this subject at the time of the building of the subway."

In pursuing his investigations in behalf of the city Mr. Arnold was aided actively by the officials of the different railway companies, whose records were open to him. Two recommendations as to future subway systems are made. The first plan calls for three north and south tunnels on a high level, from Fourteenth Street on the south to Indiana Street on the north, and two subways entering the business district from the west side, utilizing the present Van Buren and Washington Street tunnels, and looping back at Clark Street. The second or alternate plan calls for practically the same north and south subways, in combination with three or more low-level lines crossing under the higher ones, and connected by stairways at stations, the low level tracks requiring elevators from the surface.

COST OF PROPOSED SUBWAYS.

It is estimated that the cost of the first system would be $16,000,000, while the second would involve an expenditure of at least $20,000,000. Mr. Arnold considers the latter far preferable, but says the former will do. In the case of either, certain rules ought to be regarded by the city, and what he says in this relation recalls Mayor Low's and Chief Engineer Parsons's ideas as to what should be done in New York. Mr. Arnold writes:

"No subways should be built in such a manner as to preclude the operation of cars through them on the through-route principle. Under either of the plans as outlined the whole system of subways need not necessarily be constructed at once. One or more of the subways could be built at a time and utilized separately, but with a view to their ultimately forming a part of a comprehensive system. The subway plans as submitted do not necessarily call for the removal of all tracks from the street surface in the business district, and Subway Plan No. 1 necessitates some surface loops. Under either plan there should be a street surface system connecting the stations and designed to accommodate a short-haul traffic in the business district. Under Plan No. 2 there could also be a low-level subway system for connecting all stations, and by using it in connection with this subway all tracks could be kept off from the surface of the streets in the business district for some years to come."

In presenting a plan for a new and complete system of combined surface and subway railways, the engineer calculates the cost of such a project at $85,800,000, including Subway Plan No. 1, or at $90,000,000, with the second tunnel scheme. The surface tracks of the system would aggregate 745 miles in length, costing, if constructed anew from the beginning, about $70,000,000. The cost of a mile of electric underground track is placed at $81,300 on the average for a system covering the city at large, exclusive of the cost of power, rolling stock and paving. The cost to reproduce the following properties complete with new construction and equipment throughout would be: Chicago City Railway Company, about $17,200,000; Chicago Union Traction Company, not including the Consolidated Traction Company, about $22,200,000. The actual present values of the two properties are estimated, respectively, at $12,000,000 and $15,000,000.

"It is obvious to the most casual observer," says the report, "that the primary cause for the unsatisfactory condition and multiplied fares is found in the diversity of ownership of the corporations charged with furnishing transportation facilities. The unification of ownership or a consolidation of management on some basis is a condition which must be precedent to any really satisfactory and lasting solution of the problem, although an equitable arrangement for the joint use of tracks would effect a temporary solution and probably result ultimately in unification. All other considerations should be subservient to the accomplishment of this one feature—one fare within the city limits."

In New York, Mayor Low and others of the Rapid Transit Commission have maintained steadily that this city should be so furnished with transportation facilities that it should be one city, and not many. Mr. Arnold, explaining the underlying ideas of his report, maintains the same point about Chicago, saying:

"These ideas should prevail at all times and be the guiding and determining factors in arriving at conclusions: That Chicago is one city, not three; that there are no divisional lines traversing the district embraced within its boundaries; that the citizens have the right to expect and demand that they be transported in, through, and about the whole district in one general direction for one fare, and with as little inconvenience attendant upon the use of transfers as practicable."

NEW YORK WON'T ALLOW THIS.

Among the many things Chicago street railway companies are allowed to do that would not be permitted in New York is the running of "trailers" on the surface. The headway on the north division loop, which crosses the Milwaukee Avenue cable loop four times, says the engineer, "is a train of one grip and two 'trailers,' every forty seconds, or say one car in every twenty seconds." On the west division loop there is a multiple train every fifty-three seconds.

Mr. Arnold does not agree with those New Yorkers who have urged running of cars joined together. He says that the Broadway system has demonstrated the advisability of the single car theory. Two or more cars operated in a train decrease the frequency of cars on a street and increase the number of stops in the ratio that the larger number of passengers on the train bears to the capacity of a single car. More time, too, is required for acceleration and retardation. There is nothing to be said in favor of the Chicago method, he continues, not even from the ownership standpoint. The money saved in drivers' wages is more than dissipated in the accident account. Nearly all of the objectionable features of train operation by cable power apply to train operation by electric power, and the operation of trailers on electric motors should be discouraged.

After recalling that the two surface railway companies carried 273,264,630 passengers in a year, the report goes into the matter about which President Vreeland complained when he answered the charges recently made against the Metropolitan system in this city. Says Mr. Arnold:

"While one of the city ordinances provides that teams shall leave the track on the approach of the car, it is qualified by the provision, 'as soon as possible,' and the teamster, in the absence of a police officer, is the sole judge of when it is possible. In the judgment of the average teamster the possibility of leaving the track decreases in ratio to the weight of the load, generally resulting, if he has a heavy load, in his retaining the track until he reaches an intersecting street."

The report recalls an abuse that exists to some extent here. Chicago truckmen so often have heavy loads on their vehicles that they cannot go up a hill without help, and this fact has become so well known that many of the electric cars carry on their front platforms "push bars" to be used in aiding loaded trucks on the different bridge approaches. Occasionally there is evidence of the same cause of delay on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The average speed of the street cars in Chicago, says Mr. Arnold, is 8 22-100 miles an hour, and his investigation has shown that the City Railway Company gives to citizens "transfers within its territory in every conceivable combination that within reason could be demanded," while, with a few exceptions, the same may be said of the Union Traction Company.

UNFAIR TRANSFER DEMANDS.

"A large number of people," says Mr. Arnold, "hold the idea that under a universal transfer system they should be permitted to choose their own route and receive transfers at all points of intersection or juncture, permitting them to ride in any direction they choose for one fare. To this misapprehension is due a great deal of the misunderstanding that seems to exist between the people and street railways in general. The universal transfer within a one-fare district should be considered to be a continuous ride in one general direction over the shortest distance between two points within the one-fare district. A street railway that attempted to issue transfers under any other course of reasoning would soon lose a very large percentage of its receipts; to which it is justly entitled, through the improper use of transfers by the public."

Having detailed the plans for uniting surface and underground railway lines harmoniously, the engineer says that if it were possible to incorporate the elevated system into this general plan of transportation, operating the elevated cars within certain prescribed districts adjacent to the business centre, as express lines only, and using the crossing surface lines outside of that boundary as feeders to the elevated lines, the residents of the outlying territory would be brought as close to the business centre, in point of time, as the more favorably located residents of the territory directly contiguous to the business district, served by the surface system only; but as the problems submitted by the city authorities contemplate only a rearrangement of surface transportation, ultra ideal conditions had to be dismissed from the engineer's consideration.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the consideration of the Union Elevated Loop, a two-track road which encircles the business district for two miles and serves as a terminal for traffic from practically seven different elevated lines. No less than 1,600 trains a day, ranging from two to five cars in length, are delivered on the loop daily, and the total number of cars is 5,000 every day. In the hours of the heaviest rush, extending through half an hour in the morning and half an hour in the evening, the average headway between trains is about nineteen seconds.

"It has been demonstrated that a train of five cars can be successfully and successively passed through one of the junctions from a state of rest to clearance, and the interlocking combination be operated to open another route for the passage of an incoming or outgoing train, in forty-five seconds' time. * * * The station platforms are much too short to admit of trains being operated at intervals and speeds which will equal the capacity of the junction. They should be lengthened sufficiently to permit two trains of five or six cars each to occupy simultaneously a platform."

THEY NEED PIPE GALLERIES.

Mr. Arnold says he considers one of the chief ultimate objects of his proposed subway system to be "the disposition of all underground utilities in such a manner that they will be easily accessible without disturbing the surface of the street, and without any direct connection with the transportation subway."

All pipes and conduits in streets, especially those under business districts, says the report, should be placed in properly constructed galleries to avoid the incessant disturbance of the street surfaces which existing methods necessarily entail. Wherever practicable these galleries should occupy the space beneath the sidewalks, and in preparing the drawings for subways this plan of disposing of the underground improvements has been followed. The sort of galleries described as proper by the engineer may furnish a subject interesting to those who have followed the long and vain fight for galleries in New York. He says:

"For the disposition of electric wires and cables for electric lighting, power, telegraph, telephone, and other public utilities of like character occupying conduits beneath the surface of the streets it is proposed to supply roomy, dry, and well-ventilated galleries running parallel with, and adjacent to the transportation subways.

"The galleries designed to carry the feeder mains would have their floors located at practically the same level as the railway tracks within the subway. These galleries would be approximately nine and a half feet wide and eleven feet high in the clear, with an arched roof which would also form the floor of a gallery immediately beneath the surface of the street and designed to contain the high level sewer and pneumatic tubes. The galleries for the electrical feeder mains would be contingent between the subway stations and would occupy the space between the wall of the subway and the curb wall situated at the outer edge of the sidewalk space. The electrical wires and cables would pass by the station points in tile conduits situated beneath the station platforms. These tile conduits would terminate in large manholes, located outside the subway walls at each end of a station platform. Out of the manholes the feeder mains would be carried to the racks provided for them in the galleries above mentioned. The manholes would be of sufficient size to permit of making all necessary transposition of the wires and cables of the various circuits, and to make necessary connections with the service mains which it is proposed to locate within the separate gallery at a higher level and convenient for the distribution system.

"On account of the precautions which would be taken to exclude moisture, it is not expected that these wire galleries would ever contain much water; however, it is proposed to incline the floors of the galleries toward the manholes into which the tile conduits would terminate, and to connect these manholes with the low level sewers with outlets of sufficient capacity to meet any emergency, including possible leakage from water pipes located in the water pipe gallery at a higher level than the level of the wire and cable gallery. Adequate ventilation of the wire and cable gallery would be provided by the introduction of ventilating flues into the curb walls. These ventilating flues would terminate at the sidewalk level and would be covered with iron bar grates.

"It is proposed to carry the service mains in each block in a gallery which would occupy the first five feet of the space inside of the curb wall; the floor of this gallery would be at or near the level of the basement floor of the building, and its roof would be formed by the concrete sidewalk.

"In the space between the service main gallery and the building line of the street would be located the gallery for water pipes, and the space filled with sand, which would be devoted to gas mains. A concrete wall would separate these latter utilities from the upper wire gallery. Through the walls of the electrical service main gallery, at intervals of about twenty feet, would be provided surface ducts, through which surface wires could be drawn into the buildings on either side of the street, as the ducts through the curb wall would extend entirely across the street above the subway roof."

In reading Mr. Arnold's subway plans, probably the most striking feature, from the standpoint of a New Yorker, is that he intends single, heavy cars to run in the tunnels, and not multiple electric trains like those to be operated in this city after next Christmas.

Book Agents Ride in Cabs.

A NEW YORKER out of work last week was attracted by an alluring advertisement from a publishing house. The compensation mentioned was $30 a week to commence, and more as sales increased. The young man was ambitious and had a good general acquaintance among the sort of men who buy books. When he went for his job he was told that the $30 a week proposition meant that the firm did not care to employ book agents who had not demonstrated their ability to earn that sum regularly on commission. There was nothing in the nature of a salary guarantee about it. He was told, also, that there were men book agents in New York who made their $5,000 to $10,000 a year without much trouble. These agents, he was told, handled only the highest and most expensive publications. They had become acquainted with the individual tastes and peculiarities of rich men, who never questioned the price of a book if it was something they wanted. The trade of these men was entirely in editions de luxe. The agents made appointments with their customers by telephone, either at the homes or offices of the latter, and rode in a hansom cab to keep the appointment. If they did not ride they took a boy from the publishing house to carry the book.

The American Language.

IT USED to be considered a witticism to ask a man whether he spoke United States," said an English university man at the Lawyers' Club the other day, "but there is in fact an American language, distinctive from the King's English not only in idioms and in the use of particular words, but in the clipping of words to save time and breath. On this side of the Atlantic one scarcely ever hears 'I have' and 'you are.' You hurrying Americans say 'I've' and 'you're.' You shorten up 'cannot' into 'can't,' and your pufest speakers use 'don't' and 'won't,' and it is almost a universal habit among Americans to clip the 'g' off of words ending in 'ing.' Even your professors of English fail to sound the 'e' in 'righteous' and 'courteous,' and shorten 'knowledge' into 'knoledge.' I might recite scores of words that are practically shortened by a syllable in usage, and as usage makes language, you Americans are gradually constructing a speech that is quite distinct from that form of English which Oxford and Cambridge are preserving with such care."

SEEK REMOVAL OF ROCKS FROM KILLS

Bronx Citizens Encouraged by the Reception Given to a Delegation Which Visited Washington.

THE delegation from the North Side Board of Trade which recently visited Washington to urge the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Bronx Kills, and was accorded an audience with President Roosevelt and Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, returned well satisfied with the result of its efforts.

Congressman Burton informed them that there were two reasons why the Government had not heretofore regarded the proposition seriously, first, because there had not seemed to be any strong demand for the improvement from the commercial and business interests of New York City, and, second, because such demand as had heretofore been most in evidence had invariably been coupled with the stipulation that the work be awarded directly to a private individual rather than through the Corps of Engineers, which was contrary to the policy of the Government. If the committee was convinced that the commercial interests of New York City required it, and the city officials urged it, he thought an appropriation would be included in next year's budget. He would like to visit the locality personally and investigate for himself the necessity for the work. The North Side Board of Trade delegation promptly extended to him an invitation to do so, which he agreed to accept in the Spring.

Speaking on the necessity for the improvements, Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade, said: "That the obstructing rocks in Bronx Kills must sooner or later be removed is self-evident, for so dangerous and useless a waterway between two such important centres as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is an anomaly. The kills are some 500 feet wide and half a mile long, and if made navigable would shorten the water route from the Hudson to the Sound about three and one-half miles.

"The Borough of the Bronx has an excellent water front, some twenty-five miles in extent, on the Hudson, Harlem, and East Rivers and Long Island Sound, but the authorities do not seem heretofore to have appreciated its value, or perhaps it would be fairer to say that the citizens themselves have not been alive to the importance of its proper development, for officials usually respond to an assertive public sentiment. Of course, if this borough, with its quarter of a million inhabitants, were a separate community, utilization of its water front would have long since become a public necessity; as it is, it has depended on Manhattan for its commercial facilities.

"The early development of its own commercial facilities would not only be of immense advantage to the Borough of the Bronx, but of corresponding benefit to Manhattan, for, by building up a new centre, it would relieve the congestion of lower Manhattan and divide and divert the daily increasing stream of people all going one way to business.

"Our purpose in inviting Mayor Low and Dock Commissioner Hawkes to accompany us on a tour around the borough last Fall was to illustrate and emphasize the value of our water front and the necessity for its improvement. Commissioner Hawkes is now preparing plans for its development, and at the next session of Congress, if not at this, we confidently expect the United States Government to make provision for completing its improvement of the Harlem River and Bronx Kills."

Charles Stoughton, a prominent citizen of the Borough of the Bronx, who for years has advocated the scheme, says in a memorial sent to Congress a few days ago:

For three-quarters of a century commerce has been clamoring for the building of a six-and-a-half-mile canal in tidewater, from the deep water of Long Island Sound at Port Morris on the Hudson River, by way of the Harlem River and Kills and the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, avoiding the circuitous route of twenty miles around the Battery. De Witt Clinton, the builder of the Erie Canal, recognized its need and instituted State legislation thereon during the Winter of 1826, but owing to his early death his well-conceived plan was not carried out.

The State of New York requested Congress to appropriate money for it in 1856 without success.

The Great Eastern, having entered the Port of New York by the Sandy Hook Bar route under protest, on her second and third entries she chose the deep channel of Long Island Sound, unaffected by tidal influences.

The writer investigated the subject somewhat, his convictions deepened, and without knowing of all the previous efforts to carry out this project, came to the same conclusions as De Witt Clinton. In 1876 he sent out a missive far and near to a number of men, inviting them to meet and discuss the following problems:

First—Is Port Morris the central point in our city of the world's greatest highway from Europe to New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Japan, and China, if connected by steamships and railways?

Second—Could or would a steamship in a round trip from the said port, to and from Europe, save a day of twenty-four hours, rather than to and from Jersey City or on the North River, thereby lessening the steamship's expenses some $4,000?

Third—Could a company of travelers of 10, 50, or 100 persons, in urgent haste from one continent to another continent, or further on, by the same route, save a day in time, also twenty or more dollars each, in such a route or trip?

Fourth—Could the passage ticket by such a European route be reduced $10 or $15?

Fifth—Could corn be sent from Port Morris and shipped to Europe fully 1 cent a bushel cheaper than by any other route? Also wheat and all kinds of products that go forward for the world's consumption be sent with correspondingly less expense and quickness of time; and merchandise be returned in like manner at less expense for our great continent than by any other route?

Sixth—Will not the several nations of the earth be mingling together more and more, thereby requiring more complete nation's or world's highways?

Seventh—If the foregoing questions could be answered in the affirmative, should we take any preliminary steps in the matter, or turn over on the other side, saying: "A little more sleep, a little more slumber"?

The said questions were answered in the affirmative.

Why has the construction of this six-and-a-half-mile canal been so delayed that with the money in part appropriated it has not been finished in a quarter of a century?

It is not for lack of the manifestation of large commercial interests.

It was not because Congress was not willing to appropriate liberally for the work. In fact, the Forty-fifth Congress, at a time when homesteads were being sold for taxes, promptly appropriated $400,000 therefor for the Engineer Corps to apply to the work.

Needless and fruitless legislation occurred in the endeavor to secure the right of way. The work was held up for nine and a half years, the canal was resurveyed and widened for the larger part from 350 to 400 feet, this delay costing $400,000. Congress lost its interest and made small appropriations, so that the six-and-a-half-mile canal in tidewater through the centre of the City of New York is now only half built. Six and a half miles across saves a circuit of twenty miles around the Battery through crowded waters.

Congressman-elect Col. Joseph A. Goulden of the new Eighteenth Congressional District, in the Borough of the Bronx, is highly interested in the plan to complete the canal and has pledged his support to any measure introduced in Congress that will further its interests.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

It has been an uneventful period in Wall Street. The inactivity of the preceding week contracted into stagnation. The speculative dead-lock continued. There was no pressure to sell, and there was no eagerness to buy. Under such conditions, the movement of prices possessed no significance whatever. The Street was hard pressed to account for this state of things. The action of Secretary Shaw in requesting such National banks as had put up municipal and State bonds as security for Government deposits to substitute Federal bonds for them occasioned some apprehension of abridged credit capacity. But it was ascertained that the effect of the Secretary's action would be rather the gradual reduction of note circulation than any sudden or large reduction in Government deposits. The banks have six months in which to make the substitutions of Federal for municipal and State bonds. There is no doubt that the Secretary is fully justified in taking this step. If he is open to any criticism, it is that he first lowered the bars of security for Government deposits, not that he has now put up the bars. His defense for lowering them is, of course, that the act was a measure of stern necessity in a time of severe and possibly dangerous stringency in money. His policy has established a precedent that may be followed in another money crisis. Notwithstanding the Secretary's action, there has been no change in the condition of the money market. The banks have continued to gain large sums from the interior and the Treasury, and have increased their surplus reserves. Rates for loans have stood upon an average basis of 4@4½ per cent. for call and 4½@5 for time. The announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad has been able to negotiate a $55,000,000 loan for six months with a right of one renewal at 4½ per cent. is significant of the recent relaxation in the money market. While it is thought probable that rates will not work much, if any, lower than this, yet this is not burdensome, and would not of itself prevent an active bull speculation. There has been much talk of gold shipments, but as has been the case on several other occasions in recent months, the nearer we approached the gold shipping point the further the actual export movement receded. In other words, something has always happened to prevent or postpone shipments. All that can be said is that our indebtedness to Europe is still heavy, and that as we have the money in plenty, now would be the best time to make partial payment rather than wait until later in the year, when we might find it a great hardship to pay. However, we are liquidating a part of the debt by notably heavy sales of wheat and corn.

If the conditions of the money market did not fully account for the speculative inactivity, neither did the legislative developments. Anti-trust legislation of some kind is probable, and it is reported that the President will call an extra session of Congress if the right kind of a bill is not passed at the regular session. But it cannot be said that this has been a vital factor in the Wall Street situation the past week. As for currency reform, further inquiry confirms the belief that no bill for that purpose will get through the Senate, though the Fowler bill is making gratifying progress in the House. An event of the week has been the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that the franchise tax law, so far as it provided for the levying of the assessments by State Assessors, is unconstitutional. This has helped the franchise stocks a trifle, but had been largely discounted. Besides, the decision will be appealed to the Court of Appeals, and may be overturned there.

Germany's ugly attitude toward Venezuela and the bombardment of Fort San Carlos by German gunboats have had an unsettling effect upon the market, and yet it cannot be said that there is any real apprehension that the incident, so far as this country is concerned, will proceed further than diplomatic adjustment. There has also been more or less talk about the bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast, the theory being that this might develop into such a scare that the traffic of the transcontinental lines would be reduced. But it is difficult to assign the prevailing speculative dullness to any one of these causes, although they have all had some influence. The fact is that the public for some reason cannot be induced to take hold of the market. Yet business conditions are brilliant, trade reports are all that can be desired, and unless the crops fail, there is assurance of another year of great National prosperity.

Mr. Morgan's testimony before the Inter-State Commerce Commission has raised some very interesting questions. Mr. Morgan, it will be recalled, said practically that he took hold of the Louisville and Nashville because he considered Mr. Gates to be a dangerous man to have control of such a property. There is a world of significance in this. From one point of view Mr. Morgan seems to have been amply justified in his interference. Mr. Gates was not a railroad man. His purchase of Louisville and Nashville stock was a speculative venture. He discovered that Mr. Belmont was selling the stock short, and proceeded very adroitly to buy control. It makes little difference whether Mr. Gates represented himself alone or others. The fact was patent that it was not a legitimate railroad deal, but a stock-jobbing operation. The control of the road as a purely speculative venture introduced an element of danger into the railroad world. As the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian gunboats threatened to disturb the peace of Europe, so this speculation of Mr. Gates threatened to disturb the stability and balance of the railroad situation. The possibilities of harm in the control of a railroad by an irresponsible speculative interest were vividly illustrated in the history of Erie under the management of Drew, and then Gould, not to mention more modern instances. It is true that Mr. Gates might have managed Louisville as a strictly business enterprise, but Mr. Morgan evidently feared that he would use his power as a lever to raise and lower prices in the stock market. It would have been easy for him by cutting rates or even by going so far as to wreck the property to demoralize the entire railroad situation, and his gains in doing this might have been greater than any he could possibly achieve through any legitimate management of the property. Whether Mr. Gates and those concerned with him in the deal would have done this is apart from the question. The fact is that Mr. Morgan considered Mr. Gates's incursion into Louisville and Nashville as throwing a firebrand into the railroad situation, and as one of the seven or eight great powers in the railroads of the United States he took immediate steps to protect them against this danger. For this service he is undoubtedly entitled to the thanks of the investors and business men of the country. Business prosperity depends in large measure upon railroad peace, upon stability of railroad rates, and upon conservative railroad management.

But there is another side of the question, and it has received considerable attention this week. The Louisville incident has led to the adoption of extraordinary measures for perpetuity of control of corporations. The day of proxy control, it is held, is passed. We have long been familiar with "voting trusts," but there has been a notable increase in the number of these. Other devices for safeguarding control without absolute ownership of a majority of stock have been introduced. In the recent reorganization of the Rock Island the control of the system was lodged in a majority of preferred stock, so that persons holding $27,000,000 of that stock could control a property whose aggregate capital amounts to $150,000,000. It has been said that the best government is an absolute monarchy, when the absolute monarch is a man of ability and conscience. It might be urged with equal force that it is better for business that the government of the railroads shall be lodged in the hands of a few men, and that they are justified in taking even extreme measures in safeguarding their control and perpetuating their power. But it is needless to say that this is opposed to the genius of our political system. It means an oligarchy, as opposed to a democracy. And it may well be asked whether in the long run it is not more dangerous to the country that an oligarchy be firmly established in control of the railroads than that even an interloper like Mr. Gates should occasionally break in to disturb the peace. The growing tendency to deprive stockholders of power over their own property introduces a problem of the first magnitude into the business situation.

Though the stock market dragged wearily along for the greater part of the week, with most of the operations of a purely professional nature, there were nevertheless a few movements worthy of note. Of the stocks most conspicuous in this respect may be mentioned the Erie issues, Chesapeake and Ohio, Great Northern preferred, Rock Island, Tennessee Coal, St. Louis and San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Colorado Fuel, while in the bond department the features have been the Consolidated Tobacco fours and the Oregon Short Line bonds.

In respect to the Eries there is really nothing new to be said, for the reason that there is nothing new of an offical nature to be gotten. The gossips, however, continue to busy themselves with the property and suggest all manner of important developments. Some of these suggestions may have foundation in fact, but no one in authority is willing to stand sponsor for them. What apparently is true, however, is that any change in the control of the property is not now likely to be made. Such are the intimations at least that now come from the present controlling interests. In Chesapeake and Ohio the sharp upward movement was early in the week accompanied by much mysterious talk of a "deal." The largest buyers of the stock promptly put a quietus upon such talk by declaring that their purchases had nothing whatever to do with any deal, but were made solely because they believed in the property.

Despite the fact that no information to explain the rise in the stock is yet forthcoming, the Street is firmly convinced that the rise last week in Great Northern preferred to the highest price on record—making a 25-point rise in about four weeks—is to be followed by announcement that the long-expected, much-discussed "melon cutting" for the benefit of the shareholders is shortly to be made. It appears that the heaviest buying of the stock lately has come from interests who would be the first to know of any coming favorable action.

In Rock Island there has been much less activity marketwise than usual, but none the less the talk of an alliance of the property with another or perhaps two other systems continues. Atchison and Mexican Central are mentioned in this connection.

Apropos of the spurt toward the close of the week in St. Louis and San Francisco, which advanced the common stock (which pays no dividends) 5 points above the second preferred, which pays 4 per cent., best information is that the rise was purely a speculative and manipulative one by a pool which has been carrying the stock for some time. The demand for Tennessee Coal came apparently from investment interests who believe in the property "for a long pull," because of its excellent earnings and its constantly improving position. The recent frank declaration of the management that there is no possibility of dividends in the immediate future has, however, cooled the ardor of the would-be speculators in the stock. Gould interests were prominent as buyers throughout the week in Missouri Pacific; while it is understood they took most of the floating supply of Colorado Fuel off the market.

In the bond market the buying of the Oregon Short Line bonds was, of course, due to the fact that these bonds will participate in the increased dividend on Northern Securities stock, though the participation, it is true, will not begin until a year hence. The demand for the Consolidated Tobacco fours is said to be largely for syndicate account.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

In a second article on American railways The London Times points out many differences between the English and the American systems. "The most striking of these differences," it says, "is to be found in the respective mileage of the two countries. The total length of completed railways in the United States on Dec. 31, 1901, was 198,787 miles, whereas the length of line open for traffic in the United Kingdom on the same date was 22,078 miles.

"The longest railway system under the control of a single company in Great Britain is the Great Western, which represents 2,656 miles. The next longest is the London and Northwestern, with 1,937 miles, and this is followed by the Northeastern with 1,654 miles, the Midland with 1,441, and the Great Eastern with 1,109 miles. But in the United States the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company each control over 10,000 miles of railways. There are 28 systems which own and control over 2,000 miles each, and 49 which operate a mileage of over 1,000 each. While, too, the mileage of the American railways is greatly in excess of that of the British railways, the density of passenger traffic in Great Britain is far greater than that of the United States, for whereas in 1900 the number of passengers carried (exclusive of season-ticket holders) was 1,142,000,000 in the case of the British railways, it was only 576,000,000 for those of the United States, though the length of railroad there is nine times that in Great Britain.

"In Great Britain the railway companies must provide for a prodigious number of people traveling short distances, while they stretch from London to Glasgow or Edinburgh as a typical long-distance journey. In the United States there are fewer passengers, but far longer journeys. The British companies draw the larger proportion of their revenues from passenger traffic, whereas in America the companies derive their income mostly from freight.

"In regard to working expenses, it must be remembered that 1900 and 1901 were record bad years for British railways. Allowing for the slightly larger number of train miles run in 1901 than in 1899, coal cost the British companies over £2,898,000 more in the former year than it would have done had the price remained the same as in 1899; and against the disadvantage experienced through the increase in the price of coal there was no adequate set-off in the form of advanced profits from business done. On the other hand, there is the fact that the last two years have been record good years for the American railways, that their carrying capacity in respect to freight has been taxed to the uttermost, and that their coal bills, in proportion to the length of their lines and to the amount of their business, are far below those of the English companies.

"The question of local taxation," continues The Times, "is another consideration not to be ignored. In 1901 the railways of the United Kingdom had to pay in rates and taxes a sum equal to no less than £180 per mile. It is difficult to generalize on this point in regard to America, inasmuch as each State adopts its own method in the taxation of railways, and the whole matter is most complicated. The sum paid per mile of line varies, in fact, from $11.26 in Indian Territory to $1,366.32 in Massachusetts; but the average for the whole of the United States is equivalent, in English currency, to a little over £54 per mile of line.

"Taking the working expenses as a whole, they amount to 69.01 per cent. of gross earnings in the case of the United States and 63 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

"One point that tells in favor of the American railways in this matter of working expenses is their comparatively smaller number of employes, the total per 100 miles of line being 548 in the United States, as against 2,635 in the United Kingdom.

"Contrasting earnings per mile, one gets these figures for the year 1901: United States, gross, £1,697 per mile; net, £531; United Kingdom, gross, £4,826; net, £1,769.

"Taking next the total capital of the American railways in 1901 at $11,688,177,991—say, £2,337,635,598—we find that the net earnings were £104,059,000, say, £4.45, or £4 8s., per cent. The total capital of the railways in the United Kingdom for the same year (after allowing for nominal additions) was £1,008,107,000, and the net earnings were £39,069,000, say, £3.87, or £3 17s. 4½d., per cent. If coal had remained at the same price as in 1899 the net earnings on English railways would have been increased to £41,967,000, thus yielding, say, £4.16, or £4 3s. 2½d., per cent. If, in addition to this, rates and taxes had increased since the year 1891 only in the same proportion as the gross receipts, say, 30 per cent., the amount payable in that respect, instead of being £3,979,000, would have been only £2,919,000, a saving of £1,060,000. Adding this to the figures given above, the net earnings for the year 1901 would have been increased to £42,027,000, yielding, say, £4.26, or £4 5s. 2½d., per cent.

"The amount of capital stock in the American railways paying no dividend at all on June 30, 1901, was $2,829,021,925, or 48.73 per cent. of the total amount then outstanding. Omitting equipment trust obligations, the amount of funded debt which paid no interest was $361,905,203. Of the stock paying dividends 8.82 per cent. of the total amount outstanding paid from 1 to 4 per cent., 13.37 paid from 4 to 5 per cent., 10.47 paid from 5 to 6 per cent., 8.71 paid from 6 to 7 per cent., and 6.67 paid from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of dividends declared during the year was $150,735,784, which was equivalent to a dividend of 5.26 per cent. on the amount of stock on which some dividend was declared. It is, however, only during the last year or two that certain of these companies which now pay dividends, and especially in the Western States, have been able to show any profits at all. The effect of increased prosperity on the American railways generally, however, is shown by the fact that for the year ended June 30, 1902, the dividends of essentially the same operating roads were greater by nearly $30,000,000 than for the previous financial year."

Commenting upon the operation of American railways, The Times gets the impression that they are both in advance of their times and two or three decades out of date. Special criticism is made of the grade crossings, and the passing of trains through crowded streets of populous towns without adequate protection for the public. "At York, a populous Pennsylvania city," says the writer, "where the train passed down the centre of an extremely narrow street before it reached the railway station, there seemed to be something peculiarly appropriate in the injunction which some one had had painted in prominent letters on a fence alongside: 'Prepare to meet thy God, for thou shalt surely die.'"

STRATEGIC POSITION OF CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Whether officials of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have been more sinned against than sinning in the matter of cutting rates and disturbing traffic conditions will remain in doubt while conflicting claims are heard and confession is not forthcoming. Roads in the same territory have many a time and oft loudly heralded the accusation, and as frequently as made the assertion has been called down. Whatever the truth, rate-cutting is supposed to have been the reason for some one of the larger lines wanting control, and certainly this is the feature which has been more often quoted than any other when the Chicago Great Western stocks have assumed activity and have been talked about as being in process of accumulation with intent to secure the property.

The company's position is an important one strategically. Of no very considerable mileage, the system touches such important points as Chicago, the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul; St. Joseph, Kansas City, Sioux City, and Omaha, to some extent made possible by recent juncture with the Mason City and Fort Dodge. The latter has been brought about largely by an exchange of securities, to effect which the Chicago Great Western has increased its outstanding common stock $6,500,000 within the past two months, while stockholders are to be asked on Feb. 18 next to authorize expansion in the total (now nearly all issued) from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000, for extensions and to take up any further issue of Mason City and Fort Dodge stock. The substance of the circular referring to this important matter is worth reproduction, in view of current interest in Chicago Great Western affairs and the attention which is being centred upon prospective developments. As explained in the annual report of 1901 and the annual letter of Feb. 10, 1902, approved by security holders on March 5, 1902, the company has arranged with the proprietors of the Mason City and Fort Dodge Railroad Company to extend its lines to Omaha and Sioux City and to purchase and improve certain branch lines, belonging to this company, together making a system of about 503 miles, connecting with the main lines of the Chicago Great Western at Oelwein, Iowa, and at Hayfield, Minn.

"To make the control of the Mason City and Fort Dodge lines by the Chicago Great Western more secure, the proprietors of the Mason City and Fort Dodge lines have agreed to transfer all the stock of that company to the Chicago Great Western in exchange for a like amount of the common stock of this company. By this arrangement the Chicago Great Western Company secures for all time about 503 miles of valuable feeders, without the investment of a dollar of cash or incurring any indebtedness or other liability, except an increase of its common stock. To complete the arrangement will require only a part of the proposed increased common stock, leaving the balance unissued."

It may now be in order to demonstrate further what a strong position the lines of the Chicago Great Western hold, tending naturally to prove the value such a piece of property might easily become to any of the large roads, apart even from considerations of rate disturbance. These facts have been set forth officially, that with only 1,304 miles to operate, the Chicago Great Western will make the following links in transcontinental transportation between the important commercial centres:

	Miles.
Chicago and St. Joseph	458
Chicago and Omaha	490
Chicago and Sioux City	510
Chicago and St. Paul-Minneapolis	412

Also the following cross lines:

St. Paul-Minneapolis and St. Joseph-Kansas City	565
St. Paul-Minneapolis and Omaha	364
St. Paul-Minneapolis and Sioux City	280

Thus with 3,079 miles by the shortest existing lines of through traffic concentrated on only 1,304 miles of track, the claim made by President Stickney is that the traffic on existing lines will necessarily become dense and profitable. Existing lines could scarcely mean anything else than the Chicago Great Western system as it stands, and as it has stood for a decade past, but so far it can hardly be said that results have come up to expectations foreshadowed if not put into exact phrase. Considerably more than a year has elapsed since the view thus expressed was taken, but the company, while enjoying a satisfactory increase in gross earnings—largely due to better rates, by the way—has not made very striking progress with profits.

For the fiscal year 1902 a gain of $535,827, or 7.64 per cent., in gross earnings was secured, but in net the improvement was only $81,884, or 4.14 per cent. The volume of freight traffic, although resulting in a gain in earnings, actually fell off from 834,000,000 ton miles to 805,000,000 ton miles, the average rate rising from 0.64 cent per ton per mile to 0.69 cent. There was a larger passenger movement in 1902 than in 1901—the increase, in fact, was equal to nearly 15 per cent., which lower rates did not hinder from bringing in an increase in earnings. It has to be stated, however, that for the current year both gross and net earnings are slightly in arrears, hence it would seem that looked-for beneficial results—a more dense and profitable traffic—must largely be a development to take place in the future.

But proper conception of the progress made by the Chicago Great Western is not to be had by confining observation to one or two recent years. In 1892 the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company was reorganized into the present Chicago Great Western Railway Company, it having been originally organized in 1886. To quote the President of the road, "this reorganization, on purely a stock basis, the new company not issuing a bond of any kind, was completed without foreclosure of any of the mortgages, without proceedings in court, without a receiver, and practically without expenses, the principal expense being for printing and postage stamps.

"The reorganization was not made easy, as some have supposed, by reason of the first mortgage bonds being held by a syndicate, or in the hands of a few, for they were held by nearly 3,000 investors scattered over England and the Continent of Europe, with a few in the United States. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Company had a floating debt amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, which the plan permitted to be honorably paid in full, instead of wasting two or three times the amount in foreclosure proceedings."

It has been the boast of Mr. Stickney that the Chicago Great Western is "the only trunk line railway company in the United States which has never issued mortgage bonds, and whose railway is unincumbered by a mortgage," and it may be said of the official in question that he has brought to the practical working of the road operating skill and financial judgment of a rare order, prosecuting his work for the benefit of owners and creditors with a vigor which has at times been criticised, but which has made of the Chicago Great Western a factor to be reckoned with. As President of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, Mr. Stickney, in his report for 1890, referred to the fact that the average ton mile rate had then fallen from 0.95 cent to 0.75 cent and the passenger mile rate from 2.21 cents to 2.02 cents, saying, "The war of rates has been fierce and continuous throughout the year, and the Directors feel that special consideration should be accorded to the manager and his staff that the company has passed through the ordeal with the good results recorded, which have only been attained by persistent and intelligent effort on their part. What the coming year may have in store in the matter of rates your Directors will not hazard an opinion, except that it seems improbable that they will go lower. It is the settled policy of the management to occupy a conservative position in this regard, always favoring fair and stable rates, never making a 'cut' of its own accord, but always meeting the rates made by other companies."

At all events, the policy as to rates was declared, whatever may have been the course actually adopted with regard thereto. For a time thereafter—1892-3—Mr. John M. Egan was President, as well as general manager of the road, and no allusion was made to conditions or prospects, the reports issued being mainly statistical. Again in 1894, however, Mr. Stickney's signature is found in the report as President, and, while the rate question was not touched upon, there had been a sharp recovery. One year later and traffic statistics were suppressed, to be partially restored in 1896, but not wholly so until 1900. Between those dates, therefore, the records are a blank as far as the actual publication of the figures is concerned, and between those dates it is known that more than one lively scrimmage took place for business, that being largely the period when traffics were depressed owing to the hard times, the suspension of industrial activity, and the effects of the partly destroyed crops of Spring wheat and corn in 1894. Realizing that mileage has undergone scarcely any change—887 miles for 1891, 922 miles for 1892, and 929 miles for 1902—a twelve-year comparison of earnings should show to what extent the road's position has changed as a money-getting and profit-making power.

	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Amount.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per Mile.
1891	$4,380,851	$4,917	$1,075,511	$1,213
1892	5,024,740	5,417	1,360,063	1,474
1893	5,063,014	5,510	1,127,839	1,223
1894	4,011,710	4,349	1,128,813	1,224
1895	3,633,099	3,942	819,350	888
1896	4,709,821	5,079	1,399,578	1,509
1897	4,680,360	5,044	1,253,272	1,350
1898	5,386,044	5,794	1,608,671	1,731
1899	5,867,740	6,313	1,924,223	2,070
1900	6,721,037	7,231	2,230,814	2,400
1901	7,013,862	7,546	2,182,346	2,348
1902	7,549,689	8,122	2,264,998	2,437

As far as possible traffic development and rates are set forth in this tabulation.

	Ton Miles.	Rate. Cents.	Passenger Miles.	Rate. Cents.
1891	391,436,813	79	42,970,824	2.20
1892	459,759,903	80	45,451,145	2.19
1893	484,357,549	77	43,506,258	2.25
1894	335,648,771	82	43,640,424	2.03
1895	.....	..	.....	..
1896	.....	..	39,869,805	2.14
1897	.....	..	40,885,158	2.02
1898	.....	..	46,712,643	2.06
1899	.....	..	52,888,135	2.00
1900	706,924,174	72	61,255,609	2.03
1901	833,799,170	64	66,052,117	2.01
1902	804,613,173	69	75,768,287	2.06

As testimony to the fact that a tremendous upbuilding of business has been going on, the above is conclusive, the system of late having been called upon to handle practically twice the amount of traffic offered to it but a few years ago. It has been frequently given out that the Chicago Great Western was for sale—at a price. The price, it has always been understood, was a high one, justification for which would seem to be apparent here, and also in the fact that the level of earnings has risen anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent. As much as $5,386,044 was earned in 1898, but results showed in excess of $5,000,000 for both 1892 and 1893. For 1897 the figures were about equal to the average obtained for a series of years to that date. Since then the gross total has gained $2,868,329, or fully 60 per cent., and the gain in net has been $1,011,726, or 80 per cent. Per mile, of course, improvement has been on a similar scale, there having been no aid to results forthcoming from additional lines. Such an access to profits has been of benefit to the junior securities of the road, the 4 per cent. debenture stock getting its full payment and the preferred stock a dividend of 5 per cent. in the late year against nothing in 1899. The latter is known to stand next to the debentures, but it may not be as generally understood that while the dividend on the preferred stock A is not cumulative, unlike ordinary preferred stocks, the payment of the dividend in each year, if earned, is not left to the discretion of the Board of Directors, there being a specific contract in each certificate to the effect that the dividend must be paid whenever earned. Here, of course, are seen accounted for the small surpluses reported by the company—thus for each of the past four years:

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Surplus	$9,156	$143,785	*$9,106	$21,021

*Deficit.

The status of the stocks is naturally of interest in view of the attention they have recently attracted. The company pays interest—$147,999 last year—on equipment lease warrants, interest on loans for capital improvements, and small amounts on bonds of the St. Paul Union Depot Company and the Minnesota Transfer Company, in which it has a joint liability. Beginning with the debenture stock, this partakes of the nature of both stock and bonds. As a stock it participates in the management in all respects the same as the other stocks.

In addition to its rights as a stock, debenture stock, like a bond, bears a fixed rate of interest which must be paid semi-annually. It has a lien upon the income of the railway for its interest. It is a perpetual security, not terminable like a bond by lapse of time, and the rate of interest cannot be cut down by default, foreclosure, and reorganization. This feature adds materially to its value as a security, as the experience of the last few years proves.

The debentures are limited to 4 per cent. The preferred stock A stands next, and is limited to 5 per cent. Its other features have been recited. Following is the preferred B, which is entitled to not in excess of 4 per cent. Altogether it is to be seen that it requires the current rate of income to satisfy the A stock, which sells to yield about 5¾ per cent., and at a lower price than the 4 per cent. debentures, which yield about 4½ per cent.

MILTON J. PLATT.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—The development of Canadian railways during the last twenty years has been enormous. In all sections of the country has this improvement been taking place. The Government reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, and that ended June 30, 1901, show the following figures:

	1881.	1901.
Total mileage	7,260	18,139
Number passengers carried	6,943,671	18,385,722
Tons freight handled	12,065,323	36,899,371
Miles of steel rails	4,935	18,184
Total earnings	$27,987,508	$72,898,749
Operating expenses	20,121,418	50,368,726
Net earnings	7,866,090	22,530,023
Total paid-up capital	389,285,700	1,042,755,538

The yearly statements of the Canadian railroads for the twelve months of 1902 are even more satisfactory. The Canadian Pacific announces that its gross receipts are over $5,000,000 greater than during the twelve months of 1901, while the Grand Trunk also claims an increase of over $1,250,000.

The prospects for 1903 are that the record of the past year will be left far behind. The greater portion of the immense wheat crop of the Canadian Northwest has still to furnish trade to the Canadian Pacific, while the Grand Trunk has a percentage of that trade to come out, and has besides its share of the banner corn crop to take out. The mild weather just before the new year is responsible for the fact that the corn which, under ordinary circumstances would now be on its way to the seaboard, is still in the bins, in cob. The holiday trade has also been very much higher than usual, and add to this the increase which must come to the revenues as a consequence of the raising of rates and the big companies can surely count on an increase of $100,000,000 in their receipts. This would bring the total increase on all Canadian roads to about $500,000,000 proportionately. A prominent Grand Trunk official conveyed his idea of the situation when he said: "We are sharing in the general prosperity of the continent, and apparently there is no let-up to it."

A Canadian Pacific Railway official said: "The public generally, and especially the farmers, are more prosperous than ever. The merchandise movement is still large and increasing. Every available car and engine has been pressed into service, and still the car shortage is badly felt in this country and the United States."

Railroad men estimate that it will take the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern until next July, or perhaps longer, to haul out the crop of the Northwest. In connection with the hauling out, there is a larger amount of merchandise offering to be hauled back than ever before in the experience of these roads. Added to these the constant influx of settlers from the United States to the New Ontario and the Northwest territories, and the prospect for Canadian railways is of the brightest.

During the past year the country saw its greatest railway development. The Grand Trunk double-tracked its line from Montreal to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Detroit. Great improvements are also in progress at Portland, Me., the terminus of the road on the Atlantic, where a new station is in progress and a million-bushel elevator is about to be finished. Extensive dock works are also in progress.

The Canadian Pacific Railway keeps on extending its ramifications in all sections of the country it traverses. The official statement shows that more than 200 miles of new track were laid and 146 miles were graded besides, in the branches in Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia, in nine branches of feeders to the main line. To equip the road the new shops at Hochelaga are being rushed to completion. Eight contracts have been signed for the first eight of the sixteen shops to be erected before next year for car building.

The Canadian Northern has also had a year of unprecedented prosperity, and brought more grain to the Port Arthur elevators than it had sent to Duluth during the preceding year. Another grain-carrying route that has largely increased its capacity, and consequently its receipts, is the Canada Atlantic, which so nearly merged with the Webb interests just before the bursting of the Meyer syndicate bubble.

The Great Northern, extending from Quebec with a design to reach Parry Sound, has made great strides during the past year. The new elevator has been completed at Quebec, and handles 15,000 bushels an hour, while the Montfort Colonization Road has been acquired and arrangements concluded for the entrance of the line to Montreal over the tracks of the Chateaugay and Northern. The equipment of all the roads has been largely increased, and an estimate of the orders placed in November alone is to the effect that for Canada and the United States 40,000 cars and 400 locomotives would cost $45,000,000. The Canadian Pacific, according to the last annual report, in June last had 745 locomotives, 679 first and second class coaches and colonist cars, 124 first-class sleepers and diners, 40 parlor cars, 21,150 freight cars, and 1,400 miscellaneous cars. Since that time the equipment has been increased, as follows: Locomotives, 92; passenger coaches, 51; freight cars, 3,934; vans, 110; miscellaneous, 35. The Grand Trunk during the past year built 45 locomotives and about 1,000 boxcars, 75 flat-cars, 25 first-class coaches, and several Pullman cars.

EIGHTEEN BILLIONS IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Fully one-fifth of the wealth of the United States is represented in the stocks and bonds admitted to dealings in the listed and unlisted departments of the New York Stock Exchange. Strange to say, no record is kept of the total of Stock Exchange listings, and even Wall Street men are ignorant of the immense capital represented in the stock market. To fill this vacuum in Wall Street statistics a careful compilation has been made from official sources and an accurate record obtained of the aggregate of par value of the securities that may be dealt in on the floor of the Stock Exchange. On the 31st of December, 1902, the total amounted to $18,157,493,423, of which $16,843,770,658 were regularly listed stocks and bonds and $1,303,722,765 belonged to the unlisted department.

In 1868 it was estimated that the amount of securities dealt in in Wall Street was about $3,000,000,000, so that there has been an increase of $15,000,000,000 in thirty-four years.

The record is so extraordinary as to be well worth giving in full:

BONDS.

	Amount Listed.
Steam railroads	$5,341,891,100
Street railways	196,944,000
United States Government	928,732,860
Foreign Government	606,175,532
State	75,443,376
Manufacturing and industrial	277,761,400
Gas and electric light	152,314,000
Coal and iron	39,898,000
Telephone and telegraph	709,805,000
Miscellaneous	73,996,000
Total	$9,338,761,268

STOCKS.

Steam railroads	$4,484,365,615
Street railways	232,898,700
Manufacturing and industrial	1,866,410,065
Gas and electric light	293,756,386
Express	48,000,000
Coal and iron	79,833,600
Telephone and telegraph	228,328,825
Banks	97,822,700
Trust companies	5,500,000
Total	$7,307,715,811
City and county stocks and bonds	$126,515,179
Special list	50,778,400
Total	$177,293,579
Grand total regularly listed	$16,843,770,658

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT.

	Amount Quoted.
Railroad stocks	$43,071,100
Street railways	61,598,000
Industrial and manufacturing	973,152,065
Coal and iron	11,462,000
Gas companies	20,051,700
Telephone	7,500,000
Mining	183,887,900
Miscellaneous	3,000,000
Total	$1,303,722,765
Grand total listed and unlisted	$18,157,493,423

In the unlisted department there are many companies for which no amounts are given and whose capital would further swell the above total by many millions of dollars.

OUTLOOK FROM ENGLISH STANDPOINT.

A. Sauerbeck writes in The London Times: "The United States has again occupied an exceptional position. If a year ago fears were expressed that the state of affairs there was not free from danger, it must now be admitted that they were premature, as the marvelous prosperity has continued unabated to the present day. American securities had another boom, and though a reaction followed the last prices still occupy a high level. It is estimated that the iron production of the States reached the enormous total of over 17,000,000 tons, and even this was insufficient for the requirements.

"The prospects for the present year are, if anything, a little more hopeful. Adverse points in this country (England) are still high taxation, undigested Government loans, and high prices of meat, but the corn crops of the world were plentiful, the development in South Africa will no doubt be important, the condition of Australia is improving, and it is not improbable that the trade to the East and also to the Argentine Republic will increase. The latter country had large corn crops, and is favored by much higher prices for wool and meat. In Germany the period of liquidation seems to be coming to an end, and a return of confidence may be near at hand, but the recovery after the serious depression will naturally be a slow one. Much will depend on the United States. Continued activity will benefit Europe as well, while a sudden break will cause a stoppage of American demand and perhaps a flood of American products into Europe."

PROFIT SHARING.

The attention recently paid to the United States Steel's plan of profit sharing with its employes makes of interest the account given by The Railway News of London of a profit-sharing scheme in Vancouver. "The adoption of a practical system of profit-sharing by the Street Railway Company of Vancouver," it says, "is an interesting experiment. The company has voluntarily decided that the regular employes shall receive as their share of its profits one-third of the amount available for dividends after the ordinary shareholders have received 4 per cent. This means, as estimated, that at the end of the first year each employe will receive about $30, at the end of the second year the share will be about $50, and in five years it will be $100. The men will receive the standard union wages. The manager says that, in his opinion, the increased interest in the company's welfare on the part of the employes created by the new system will add so much to the company's success that the shareholders, as well as the men, will gain by the innovation."

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

N. W. Harris & Co., who for some little time have occupied temporary offices at 31 Pine Street, have leased for ten years the entire ground floor of the building at the northeast corner of Pine and William Streets, formerly occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. The firm will remove to these quarters on May 1. They will also occupy considerable space on the third floor of the same building.

This change calls attention to the fact that Pine Street and the vicinity of Pine and William Streets are rapidly becoming the investment centre of the city. Speyer & Co.'s new building, about halfway between Nassau and William Streets, is nearing completion. The same is true of the building of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., directly east. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will have a handsome large new building at the corner of Pine and William Streets, and in a few years the National City Bank will erect its large new structure on the site of the old Custom House.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Yesterday's stock market was so altogether narrow and listless that so far as particular stocks are concerned there is little to be said. At times the market had the appearance of actual weakness, but this weakness was more apparent than real, and was due to the drive made against a number of the leading issues, which, because of their position, are likely, should they decline, to affect the general list unfavorably.

Conspicuous of these were Northwest, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Missouri Pacific. Indeed, had it not been for these issues and such low-priced stocks as Erie and Rock Island, (always more or less active speculatively) there would have been no market worthy the name.

In Northwest a decline of 7 points was brought about on selling, presumably for the short account, of a few hundred shares. On the decline, substantial support appeared, 1,000 shares being taken after the issue had rallied 4 points. The buying was said to be for Vanderbilt interests.

St. Paul, after early strength, sold off sharply on what was reported to be Standard Oil selling. It was said that important Standard Oil interests in the property have given their friends to understand that the proposed issue of new stock has been indefinitely postponed.

Pennsylvania was sold by houses with Philadelphia connections. The suggestion was made that perhaps this selling was of Treasury stock by the company in anticipation of the new issue.

In respect to Missouri Pacific the gossips had it that the Gould interests have abandoned their recent expressed plan to "bull" the stock, and are again out of their speculative holdings.

The selling of New York Central was on the theory that for a 5 per cent. issue the stock is selling, relatively, much too high, as compared with Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and other stocks of the same class.

In other parts of the list the market held well, with very little pressure of real stock at any time.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Nashville Board of Fire Underwriters has elected these officers for the year: President—J. K. Chase; Vice President—M. Sharpe; Secretary—J. B. Murrey; Inspector—J. W. Hart.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Illinois has been licensed to transact business in the State of Illinois.

The North American Accident Insurance Company has been admitted to write casualty insurance in Utah and the State of Washington.

The Vindicator of New Orleans says: "A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature and reported by the Joint Finance Committee increasing the tax in premiums 1 per cent., making this tax 2 per cent. Another bill has been introduced, and at last account was under consideration by committee, re-enacting the Wharton law against combination agreements on rates, &c., and still another to void the three-quarter value clause. An effort is being made to have the first of these three bills recommitted and modified."

F. R. Holtfoot has

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money nominal, 3½@4 per cent. on call.

Stocks heavy.

The Venezuelan affair assumed a less menacing shape and the bank statement was even more favorable than had been expected. These were the only developments of yesterday having any pronounced bearing upon the speculative situation, and yet their effect could scarcely be traced, so narrow and stagnant was the market.

As for Venezuela, it was thought that either the German naval officers could justify themselves for firing upon Fort San Carlos, or that the German Government would give an adequate explanation or apology for the occurrence. It may be some time, and perhaps after serious complications, that Europe will be willing to accept, as having the force of international law, our Monroe Doctrine, but the international bankers disclose no signs of uneasiness over the present situation.

The most notable feature of the bank statement was the large increase in the cash reserves. As the expansion in loans was only one-half the increase in cash, it follows that there was a large addition to the surplus reserves, which are now greater than last year at this time, and nearly as large as two years ago. There are no disclosures in the statement of the big Pennsylvania loan announced the day before. But even this showing of augmented strength of the banks failed to quicken in the least the pulse of the stock market. This moved in a dull and lifeless way. Prices were heavy, closing generally with net losses, but there were no signs of pressure to sell indicative of anxious liquidation.

Export buying of wheat and corn has been one of the events of the past week which has inspired optimism and strengthened materially our position as regards international credits. But this heavy demand for grain for export has resulted in advancing the prices of wheat and corn, and there is some apprehension expressed lest this advance shall serve to diminish the export demand. Whether it will have this effect will depend, it is thought, on the character of the advance. If it represents a mere speculative move, an attempt to corner the market, undoubtedly it would have the effect of checking the export movement. If, on the other hand, it is merely a normal rise, attending a legitimate demand, then it is believed that there will be no appreciable decline in exports until the needs of Europe are satisfied.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Detroit South. pf.	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	General Electric	1
Brunswick	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Col Fuel & Iron	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Consolidated Gas	1		
Corn Products pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Ann Arbor	1½	North American	3
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. & N'w'n.	2½	Ry. Steel Spr. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. L. & San F.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	¾
Great Northern pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Iowa Central	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	1
Met. Securities	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Mo. K. & T. pf.	1½	Western Union	⅝
N. Y. Air Brake	2½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	1½	Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	1½
		Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tran. 4s	1	Peoria & East. Inc.	2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 24	201,835
To date this year	13,932,426
Corresponding date last year	12,160,211

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 24	$1,152,500
To date this year	$52,557,500
Corresponding date last year	$76,385,500

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 24	2,537,078
Same week last year	2,379,227
To date this year	13,932,426
Corresponding date last year	12,160,211
Bonds for the week	$13,781,000
Same week last year	$24,203,000
To date this year	$52,557,500
Corresponding date last year	$76,385,500

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	Jan. 25,'02.	Jan. 24,'03.	Decrease.
Railroads	1,662,544	2,114,937	*352,393
Industrial	716,683	422,841	294,542
Mining	155		*155

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	Jan. 25,'02.	Jan. 24,'03.	Decrease.
Railroads	$10,396,000	$12,105,500	$2,290,500
Industrial	4,876,500	1,665,500	3,213,000
Government	6,500	1,000	5,500
State	14,000	10,000	4,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4½ per cent.; at three months, 4¾ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money, 4¾ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $240,426,753; balances, $16,110,852; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $956,891.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 3-16@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84½; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—10c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraph, 15c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

Not a Knickerbocker Trust Loan.

The recording of the mortgage by the Brunswick Construction Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustee, to secure a proposed issue of $7,500,000 of bonds, has been made the basis of a statement to the effect that the Knickerbocker Trust Company has made a loan to that amount to the construction company. The Knickerbocker Trust Company authorizes the statement that this is not true, and the trust company is acting in the matter merely as trustee under the mortgage.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was practically lifeless. Even the securities which earlier in the week had shown considerable activity were almost entirely neglected, and in nearly all cases the fluctuations were confined to small fractions. The dullness extended to the pool stocks, at least some of which are generally active despite the general conditions which may prevail in the market. There were no new elements in the market, and altogether the day was one of the least interesting that the curb has experienced in many weeks. The stock in which most animation might have been expected, owing to the position which it occupied during the week, Northern Securities, shared the fate of the rest of the list and fluctuated no more than a quarter of a point on sales amounting to less than 2,500 shares.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	47¼	47¼	47¼
520	Am. Barrel & Package	51¼	*51¼	51½
300	Am. De Forest Wireless	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	American Writing Paper	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,700	Bay State Gas	1	15-16	15-16
100	British Columbia Cop.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Consol. Refrigerating	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Elec. Lead Reduction	3½	3½	3½
500	Electric Vehicle	8½	8	8
2,280	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	22	22
100	Hackensack Meadows	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Havana Tobacco	53⅛	53⅛	53½
200	Int. Merch. Marine	14½	14½	14½
200	Inter. Merch Marine pf.	45	45	45
100	Kitchener Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
710	MarconiWireless,Canada	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5,350	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	National Enameling	34½	34¼	34¼
2,400	Northern Securities	113⅜	113⅜	113½
10	Safety Car Heating	166¾	166¾	166¾
400	S. A. Land & Explor.	.25	.25	.25
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	42½	42½	42½
15	Standard Oil	736	735	735
200	Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
510	Virginia I., C. & C.	36⅝	35¾	36⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	†Am. Malting 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
21,000	†Central Foundry 6s	65	65	65
1,000	†C., Ind. & L. gold 4s	92½	92½	92½
28,000	San F. 4s, seller 20 flat	81¾	81⅛	81⅛
17,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	76½	76	76

†Sell flat.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 24, 1903:

Note.—Par value of stocks, when other than $100, is inserted after the name of the stock. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	Am. Banknote	55⅝	55¾	55⅝	+ ⅜
3,827	Am. Bar & Pack.	51½	50½	51½	+ 1½
1,780	American Can	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5,030	Am. Can pf.	50¼	47½	48	— 2¼
5	Am. Chicle pf.	90	90	90	....
4,100	Am. De F. W.	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
443	Am. L. & Tr.	44½	*43	44½	+ 1½
725	Am. Writ. Pap.	5¼	4¾	5¼	....
800	Am. Wr. P. pf.	23	22	23	+ ½
43,400	Bay S. G. ($50)	1 1-16	⅞	15-16	— 1-16
15	Borden's Con. pf.	110¼	110	110	— ¼
3,400	Brit. Col. C., ($5)	5½	4	4½	— ⅛
430	Bkln. C.R., ($10)	244¾	244¾	244¾	— 1½
400	Buffalo Gas	9½	9	9½	+ 1½
300	Cent. Fdy. pf.	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
700	Compressed Air.	2½	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
450	Con. Refrigerat.	6	5½	5½	— ⅝
40	Cramps' Shipyds.	53½	53½	53½	....
320	Elec. L. Reduct.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
70	Elec. L. R. pf.	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5,830	Electric Vehicle.	8⅝	8	8	....
2,950	Elec. Vehicle pf.	16¼	13½	14	+ 1½
800	Gold H. C., ($10)	½	½	¾	....
18,292	Gr. C. C., ($10).	24½	22	22	— ⅛
1,125	Hacken. Mead.	19	18⅝	18½	....
5	Hall Signal	110	110	110	+ 5
7,805	Havana Tobacco.	53¾	53½	53½	— ⅛
2,420	Hav. Tobacco pf.	67¾	64	64	— 3½
200	Houston Oil	7½	7	7	+ 1
400	Int. R.T.,50% pd.	115⅜	115	115	— 1½
400	Int. R.T., full pd.	116	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅜
1,457	Int. Mer. Mar.	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— 1½
400	Int. Mer. M. pf.	47¼	45	45	— 2
1,400	Internat. Salt	10	9	9	— 1
500	J. C., H. & Pat.	19	19	19	....
2	K. C. El. L. & P.	21½	21½	21½	....
7,100	Kitchener Min.	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	....
300	Lack. Steel, full pd.	105	104	104	— 1
870	Manhat. Transit.	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5,010	Marc. Wire of C.	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
29,550	Mon. & B.C., ($5)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
1,650	Nat. Enameling.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	— 1⅛
80	Nat. Enam. pf.	90	90	90	+ 1
1,400	N. Eng. Trans.	¾	¾	¾	....
250	N. Orleans Rys.	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
100	N. Y. Tr. ($20).	11	11	11	....
750	N. Am. L. & P.	10	8½	10	+ ⅝
67,450	Northern Secur.	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	— ⅛
340	N. Y. Nat. Gas.	*90½	*90½	*90½	....
296	Otis Elevator	44	44	44	+ ⅛
313	Otis Elevator pf.	99	98½	99	— ⅛
1,575	Pac. Pack. & N.	2	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5	Pac. P. & N. pf.	20	20	20	— 5
100	Ry. Auto. Sales.	13½	13½	13½	....
106	Royal Bak. P. C.	104¾	104¼	104¼	....
25	Safety Car Heat.	169	166¾	166¾	— 2¼
400	S. Am. Land & Explor. ($1)	25	25	25	— 7
50	Seab. Air Line.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	....
400	Seab. Air Line pf.	42⅜	42⅜	42½	— ⅛
105	Standard Oil	736	735	735	— 9
800	Storage Power	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
10	Syracuse Light.	36	36	36	+ 1
1,590	Tennessee Copper	17⅛	16	17¼	+ 1
12	Terre H. & Ind.	110½	110¼	110½	....
260	Trenton Pot.	*27	25	25	....
15	Trenton Pot. pf.	98	98	98	....
700	Union Cop. ($10)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	....
847	Union Typewr.	*130½	124	124	— 5
2	Union Ty. 2d pf.	126	126	126	— 1
100	United Box B.pf.	51	51	51	— 4¼
87	Un'dRys.St.L.pf.	80	80	80	— ⅜
1,720	Va. Iron, C. & C.	37	36	36⅜	— ⅛
100	Wash.Ry.&E.pf.	48	48	48	— 2
590	White Knob Cop.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
$5,000	Amer. Malt. 6s	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
20,000	B. R. T. new 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¾
28,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	84	+ 4
31,000	C. Foundry 6s	65	65	65	....
2,000	C., I. & L. gtd. 4s	93	92½	92½	+ ⅜
3,000	Cent. U. Gas 5s	110	110	110	....
50,000	Con. Rub. T. 4s	11	10	11	....
5,000	Cub. Is of 1905	28	28	28	+ 6
15,000	Cub. Sec. 5s	76½	76	76	— ½
100	Dis. S. 5s scrip	77	77	77	+ ½
5,000	H. Mead. 4½s	76	75½	75½	+ ½
2,000	Int. Salt 5s	49	48	48	+ 2
11,000	Int. Sil. deb. 6s	98½	98	98	— ½
1,000	Iron Steamb. 4s	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
4,000	Am. Gas 5s	109	109	109	....
1,000	N.Y. & H. 1st 5s	110	110	110	....
41,000	N.Y. & H. c. 5s	101½	101	101	+ ⅜
10,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s	82	82	82	— ½
695,000	San Fran. subs.	50	48	48¾	+ 1⅜
678,000	S. F. 4s, s. 20 f.	83	80	81⅛	+ ⅛
110,000	S. F. 4s, s. 20 f.	82¾	81	82⅜	....
6,000	T. R. of St. L. 4s	84½	84½	84½	....
63,000	V. L. C. & C. 5s	76¼	76	76	— 3
20,000	W. Ry. & E. 4s	80½	80½	80½	....

†Sell flat. *Less than 100 shares.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, Jan. 24, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
620	Am. Copper	63½	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
70	Am. Car & F.	40	40	40	40
20	American Ice	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,900	Am. Sugar pf.	120½	120⅝	120⅛	120⅛
2,420	A., T. & S. F.	87¼	88⅞	86⅞	87⅜
10	A., T. & S.F. pf.	99	99	99	99
650	Balt. & Ohio	100¾	100⅞	100½	100⅝
1,200	Bay State Gas	1	1	1	1
1,800	Brook. R. T.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼
250	Can. Pacific	135½	135⅝	135	135⅛
650	Ches. & Ohio	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅞
10,030	Chi., M. & St. P.	177⅞	177⅞	176½	176⅝
180	Chic. Gt. West.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
40	Col. Fuel	74	74	74	74
4,450	Erie	39¾	39⅝	39	39¼
10	Ill. Central	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾
190	Louis. & Nash.	124	124	123⅜	124
1,830	Manhattan	150¾	150¾	149⅞	150⅜
30	Met. Street	139¼	139¼	138⅞	138⅞
100	Mexican Central	25	25¼	24⅞	24⅝
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
5,230	Mo. Pacific	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
230	N. Y. Central	151¼	151¼	151	151
240	N. Y., O. & W.	33¼	33¼	32¾	33
160	Norf. & West.	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	73¾
20	Pacific Mail	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
600	Pennsylvania	153¼	153⅜	152¾	152¾
150	People's Gas.	104¼	104¾	103⅞	103⅞
2,950	Reading	61⅝	61⅝	61	61
80	Rep. Steel	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
2,400	Rock Island	48⅜	48⅜	47¾	47¾
3,700	Southern Pac.	64⅜	64⅜	63¾	64
360	Southern Ry.	35	35	34¾	34¾
610	Tenn. C. & I.	63	63	62	62¼
200	Texas Pac.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
3,110	Union Pac.	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
160	U. S. Leather	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
2,510	U. S. Steel	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
160	U. S. Steel pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86¾	86¾
40	Wabash	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
60	Wabash pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
10	West. Union	89½	89½	89½	89½
20	Wis. Central	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾

49,170

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	C., B. & Q.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	Rock Isl. col. 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼

$7,000

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Brewing	31¾	31¾	31¾
150	Crucible Steel	19⅝	19½	19½
225	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾
510	Fireproof	28½	28¾	28¾
35	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
20	Philadelphia Co.	46	46	46
14	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	88½	88½
1,525	River Coal	11½	11½	11½
80	River Coal pf.	39½	39½	39½
256	United States Steel pf.	87⅛	86⅞	86⅞
45	Window Glass pf.	90	89½	90
12	*Arsenal Bank	150	150	150
10	G. A. S & T.	162½	162½	162½
5	Iron City Trust	135	135	135
67	Safe Dep. & Trust	125	125	125
10	U. S Nat. Bank	141	141	141
$1,000	Brewing 6s	112¼	112½	112¼
3,000	River Coal 6s	114	114	114

*New high mark.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Easier Money Market and a Sharp Rise in Consols.

Reduction in Bank of England Rate Expected—English Railway Shares Weak on Disappointing Dividends.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Jan. 24.—The money market was active this week. A very large amount due to the Bank of England on Monday was repaid, but the operation caused a pressure, so that 4 per cent. was occasionally given for loans overnight. Money was more abundant on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the repayment of Treasury bills which matured on Thursday was not followed by an immediate abundance of money, the effect being to some extent counterbalanced by a call on the scrip of the recent Japanese issue. Toward the close, however, balances were offered rather freely. Money was easy on Friday and discount was weak, one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. lower.

Anticipations of an early reduction in the Bank of England rate were strengthened by the temporary cessation of French purchases of gold and by the purchase for the first time since September of a parcel of bars by the Bank of England, which is said to have paid just over 77s. 9½d. per ounce. The Paris demand for gold, however, was revived on Friday.

The Bank of England's return, owing to the progress of revenue collection, which added £2,400,000 to the public deposits, shows that a considerable quantity of coin and notes has been returned from the country. The reserve is £1,724,000 higher, being at £23,335,000.

Stocks were fairly strong, except home rails and Kafirs. Foreigns were firm on Continental support. Consols were strongly in demand on Wednesday. Transactions in them on Tuesday were very large, and appear to have reduced the amount of floating stock appreciably. The tendency for high-class investment securities was subsequently firm, in sympathy with the rise in consols, which were also influenced by a continued decline in discount rates. Home rails were depressed by the disappointment with some dividends and with traffic statements.

American rails declined on Tuesday sympathetically with Wall Street. Arbitrage buying caused a partial recovery on Wednesday, but nearly all quotations showed a decline for the day. There was some improvement on Thursday, but the market relapsed on the news of the German bombardment of San Carlos.

Africans were weak owing to difficulties connected with the labor question. General mines were quiet. West Australians, after some reaction, have hardened again. The dividend announcement of the London India Docks Company caused a great rise in its stock.

Gold arrived from Australia, South Africa, and India. A small amount was withdrawn in sovereigns for South America. Bar silver was weak. There was some pressure to sell for spot on Thursday, and the price consequently fell 1-16d., to 21 11-16d.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Money was in moderate request, and the supplies were plentiful in the market to-day. Discounts were weak.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet, prices were irregular, and the attendance was slim, operators being occupied with the preliminaries of the mining contangos of Monday next. Consols were dull. Americans opened weak, were disposed to harden in spite of New York advices, and closed quiet. Grand Trunk did not respond to the increased traffic returns, which exceeded expectations. Other sections were featureless.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 89½; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¼; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53¼; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182½; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 40¾; Erie first preferred, 72⅝; Erie second preferred, 57½; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 130¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; New York Central, 155½; Norfolk and Western, 76¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 78⅜; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 31⅜; Reading first preferred, 84½; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 65⅞; Union Pacific, 103⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 37¾; United States Steel preferred, 89½; Wabash, 29; Wabash preferred, 45¼.

Bar silver steady at 21⅜d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 3-16@3¼ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £20,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day and the sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.72; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, and business was quiet. There was some bear covering on account of option operations. The death of M. Amboynean, Manager of the Ottoman Bank in Paris, depressed Turkish securities at first, but they partly recovered. Industrials were irregular. Firmness prevailed at the close.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Business on the Boerse to-day had a tendency to be dull, although high-class investment securities were in demand. Mines receded on realizations, Banks were dull and Canadian Pacific was steady.

Exchange on London 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months bills 2 per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Local issues were almost stagnant in the stock market today. In the main the tendency was easier. Union Traction common lost fractionally, but the preferred gained almost a point. Western Stove also showed strength, selling at 29½. Box Board, Biscuit, and Can preferred lost fractionally. New York exchange was at 35c premium to-day. Time and call loans 5½@6 per cent. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	American Can pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼
45	Chicago Union Traction	12½	12½	12½
40	Diamond Match	139½	139½	139½
100	Lake Street Elevated	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Swift & Co.	126	125½	126
20	National Biscuit Co.	46¼	46¼	46¼
42	National Biscuit pf.	105	104¾	104¾
10	Quaker Oats pf.	90½	90½	90½
10	United Box Board	8	8	8
100	United Box Board pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
150	Western Stove	29½	27	29½

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.21
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

E. CLARENCE JONES & CO., BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 26th, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, Monday, January 26th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27th, 1903.
JAMES A. BENNETT, Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

New York Stock Exchange.
Saturday, Jan. 24, 1903.

U S 3s, coup 1,000 108
Am Bicycle 5s 1,000 ..... 37½
9,000 37
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 2,500 ..... 102½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 1,000 ..... 102¾
S'w'n div 3½s 500 89
500 ..... 89¼
500 ..... 89¼
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
B'klyn Un El 1st 10,000 104
Buff, N Y & E 1st 4,000 120
Bur, C R & N 1st 500 103
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s 1,000 79
2d inc 5s 10,000 ..... 38½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 101¼
Ches & O con 5s 4,000 119
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 11,000 ..... 94½
1,000 94
6,000 ..... 94½
44,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94½
10,000 94
Ill div 3½s 3,000 97
Chi, Mil & St P, S Minn div 6s 3,000 ..... 113⅜
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 5,000 ..... 87⅜
25,000 ..... 87¼
102,000 ..... 86⅞
2,000 ..... 86⅞
10,000 87
20,000 ..... 86⅞
Chi Term Tran 4s 5,000 85
Col F & I conv 5s 48,000 ..... 93¾
Col & South 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 94⅜
5,000 ..... 94½
Consol Tobacco 4s 5,000 67
1,000 ..... 67½
50,000 67
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 6,000 ..... 98⅝
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s 4,000 ..... 86½
East Tenn, V & G div 5s 1,000 115
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 2,000 ..... 93⅜
Ft W & D C 1st 1,000 ..... 111½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 10,000 ..... 23½
Hous & Tex Cent 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 110⅜
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s 10,000 100
10,000 ..... 100½
Int & Gt N 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 120½
Int & Gt N 2d 5s 5,000 100
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s 8,000 108
Louisville & Nashv col trust 5s 1,000 ..... 120F
Unified 4s 6,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 101
Met Elev 1st 6s 21,000 ..... 100⅝
Met St Ry ref 4s 4,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 96
Mex Cent con 4s 2,000 ..... 76½
Mex Cent 1st inc 1,000 ..... 25½
Mex Cent 2d inc 10,000 ..... 16½
Total sales $1,152,500

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 99
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 2,000 ..... 84½
12,000s20F 84¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 10,000 ..... 107½
Mob & O ext 6s 2,000 ..... 125¼
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s 2,000 ..... 94½
M C col 3½s 7,000 ..... 92¾
10,000 ..... 92½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s 2,000 111
Pur money 4s 4,000 97
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 5,000 93
45,000 ..... 92¾
North Pac 4s 2,000 ..... 103⅝
3,000 ..... 103½
10,000 ..... 103¾
Oregon Sh L 1st con 5s 500 ..... 114½
4% & participat- ing

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 24, 1903.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
⅝	63¼	3,900	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	63⅝	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
⅝	½	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	½	½	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
40	40⅜	1,600	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	40⅛	40⅜	40	40	...
43	44⅛	100	Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	+ ⅛
11	11¼	200	*Am. Ice Co	11	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
39¾	40⅛	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf	39½	39¾	39¼	39⅜	...
17⅞	18⅛	100	*Am. Linseed Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ½
28½	29	300	*Am. Locomotive Co	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	...
93	94	500	*Am. Loco. Co. pf	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	...
23	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	24	24	24	24	+ ½
44	44½	300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	44⅜	44¾	44⅛	44¾	+ ⅝
94	94½	200	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	94¼	94¼	94	94	...
129½	129¾	5,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	129⅛	129⅞	128¾	129⅛	+ ⅛
96	97	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	96	96	96	96	...
37	39	100	Ann Arbor	38	38	38	38	— 1½
87⅛	87¼	8,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	87⅛	87⅜	86⅞	87	...
90⅝	90¾	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	90⅛	90½	90	90¼	...
100¼	100⅝	3,010	Baltimore & Ohio	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
67¼	67½	2,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	67¼	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	+ ¼
127⅜	13	1,945	Brunswick City	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	+1
135	135⅛	3,620	Canadian Pacific	135⅜	135⅞	134⅞	135	— ⅝
185	190	100	Central R. R. of N. J	186	186	186	186	—1⅜
51⅝	51¾	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52⅜	51¼	51¾	— ⅛
34¼	34⅜	500	Chicago & Alton	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	— ¼
27⅝	27¼	1,500	Chicago Gt. Western	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ¼
43⅛	43⅜	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	42¾	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅝
176½	176¾	14,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177⅜	177⅝	176⅝	176½	— ⅛
222	225	1,500	Chicago & N'western	220	222	218	222	—2½
18	19	300	Chi. Terminal Transfer	18	18	18	18	...
32¾	33¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	—1½
12	12½	500	Chicago Union Trac	12¼	12½	12	12	...
120	130	200	C., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	118½	118⅝	118¼	118⅝	+ ⅛
74	76	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	74¼	74½	74¼	74½	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	100	Colorado & Southern	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
216¼	217½	300	Consolidated Gas	215	216	215	216	+1
32¾	33	300	Corn Products	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
84	85	170	Corn Products pf	84¼	84¼	84⅛	84¼	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	300	Denver & Rio Grande	39½	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
40	45	400	Des Moines & Ft. D	44½	44½	44	44½	—1½
17½	18	500	Detroit Southern	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Detroit Southern pf	35	35	35	35	+ ½
88¼	89¼	50	Detroit United Ry	89	89	89	89	...
25¾	26⅜	900	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	25⅜	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
39¼	39⅜	15,700	Erie	39½	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	2,200	Erie 1st pf	70⅝	71	70⅜	70⅝	+ ¼
56½	57¼	300	Erie 2d pf	56½	57	56½	57	+ ½
186¼	187½	700	General Electric	186	187	186	187	+1
203	208	100	Great Northern pf	208	208	208	208	— 1
100¼	100¾	3,400	Hocking Valley	101	101	100	100⅝	—1¼
97½	98	200	Hocking Valley pf	97½	97¼	97½	97½	— ⅜
146¾	147	2,700	Illinois Central	148	148	147	147	— ½
72	72¼	700	International Paper pf	72¼	72½	72¼	72¼	— ¼
44	44½	700	Iowa Central	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44¼	— ¼
69	70½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	70¾	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅜
34⅜	35	300	Kansas City Southern	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
59¾	60	600	Kansas City South. pf	60	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
124	124½	300	Louisville & Nashville	123¾	123⅞	123¾	123⅞	— ⅛
150⅜	150⅝	4,250	Manhattan Elevated	150⅜	150⅝	150	150½	— ⅛
123⅛	125	100	*Met. Securities	124½	124½	124½	123½	— ⅛
138⅝	139	1,250	*Metropolitan St. Ry	139¼	139¼	138½	138⅝	— ⅛
24¾	25	900	Mexican Central	25¼	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
72¼	73	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
27	27⅛	900	Mo., Kansas & Texas	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
60	60½	400	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅜	59½	—1½
110	110¼	11,400	Missouri Pacific	111	111	110	110	— ¼
170	175	100	*New York Air Brake	172	172	172	172	—2½
151	151¼	1,600	New York Central	151¾	151¼	150⅜	151⅛	— ⅛
41¼	41⅜	3,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
221	224	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	222	222	222	222	—1
33	33¼	1,640	N. Y., Ontario & West	33	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
73¾	74	1,500	Norfolk & Western	74¼	74¼	73¾	73¾	— ¼
115	116	600	North American	116	116	115	115	—3
38	40	100	Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅜
153	153¼	22,400	Pennsylvania Railroad	153⅝	153⅝	152⅝	153	— ⅛
103⅜	104	200	People's Gas (Chicago)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅜
64¼	64¾	900	Pressed Steel Car	65	65	64½	64½	+ ⅜
31½	31¾	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	31¾	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
84	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
60⅞	61	12,200	Reading	61½	61⅝	60⅞	61	...
74	74½	200	Reading 2d pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
21¼	21⅜	1,000	*Republic Iron & Steel	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	...
78¼	78⅝	300	*Republic Iron & S. pf	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
47⅞	48	9,800	Rock Island	48¼	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	...
79⅜	80	1,610	Rock Island pf	80⅜	80⅜	79½	80	— ¼
24	24½	320	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅜	...
77½	79	100	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf	79	79	79	79	— ⅝
75	75½	1,000	St. Louis & San Fran	76	76⅜	74⅝	75½	— ½
71¼	72	1,000	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	71⅜	72¼	71⅜	71½	...
26¾	27	100	St. Louis S'western	27	27	27	27	...
61	62	300	St. Louis S'western pf	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅝
65¾	66¼	400	Shoe Mach. Sec. Co	66½	66⅝	66	66¼	—1¼
64¾	64⅞	7,700	Southern Pacific	64½	64½	63⅞	64⅜	...
34⅝	34⅞	3,300	Southern Railway	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	62¾	2,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63	63	62	62⅜	— ⅝
39½	39⅝	1,500	Texas Pacific	39⅞	40	39½	39½	— ½
124	125⅜	100	Third Avenue	125	125	125	125	...
55	55¼	200	Toledo Rys. & Light	55	55	55	55	...
99	100½	200	Toledo, St. L. & West	100	100	99¾	100	— ⅛
100⅜	101	10,850	Union Pacific	101⅜	101⅝	100⅝	100⅞	...
94⅛	94¼	100	Union Pacific pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
19	21	200	United Rys. Invest	20	20	20	20	—1
12¾	12¾	200	*United States Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
88½	89	10	*U. S. Leather pf	89	89	89	89	+ ⅜
17	17¾	10	U. S. Rubber	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	16¾	...
36⅝	36¾	2,400	U. S. Steel	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	...
86⅝	86¾	2,050	U. S. Steel pf	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	— ¼
25½	26	1,400	U. S. Realty & Con	25½	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
69¾	69¾	700	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	70	70	69½	69½	— ½
28¾	28⅞	200	Wabash	28⅜	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅜	300	Wabash pf	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
89	89¼	450	Western Union Tel	89⅜	89¾	89¼	89⅜	— ⅛
24½	25	200	Wheeling & L. E	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
55	57	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	57½	57¾	57	57	—1½
26¼	27⅝	400	Wisconsin Central	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ¼
52¼	53	700	Wisconsin Central pf	53	53¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Total		201,835						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Jan. 24, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$301,100.00	$6,650.00	$14,000	$31,800.00	.....	$228,500.00
Colonial	100,000	2,102,500.00	73,700.00	207,700	221,600.00	$150,000.00	2,440,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,883,000.00	180,000.00	108,000	227,000.00	3,000.00	3,050,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	666,680.00	12,036.00	38,485	43,760.00	.....	574,553.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,662,400.00	92,600.00	65,700	207,900.00	100,000.00	1,977,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,479,065.38	37,829.00	74,677	182,010.85	38,666.66	1,073,601.54
Hamilton	200,000	1,906,100.00	114,800.00	96,700	170,400.00	5,000.00	2,052,400.00
Jefferson	400,000	1,559,800.00	12,500.00	63,400	231,800.00	300.00	1,422,100.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,294,900.00	132,200.00	91,300	301,900.00	53,600.00	2,926,800.00
Mutual	200,000	2,200,554.00	29,331.00	128,161	210,031.00	.....	2,259,378.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,543,406.00	36,295.00	159,629	366,476.00	432.00	1,876,526.00
Plaza	100,000	3,217,700.00	199,200.00	212,730	70,000.00	.....	3,239,000.00
Riverside	100,000	946,738.22	21,444.18	87,820	73,722.54	.....	982,552.76
State	100,000	5,774,000.00	402,000.00	201,000	204,000.00	387,000.00	6,613,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,510,000.00	43,000.00	152,000	58,000.00	.....	1,730,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,219,600.00	50,700.00	113,700	71,600.00	20,100.00	1,374,800.00
United National	1,000,000	2,224,300.00	278,500.00	50,600	91,500.00	.....	1,393,000.00
Varick	100,000	755,000.00	3,000.00	46,000	65,000.00	4,000.00	755,000.00
Washington	100,000	848,765.00	15,258.00	37,567	74,896.00	14,166.00	823,443.00
Washington H'ghts	100,000	533,545.00	8,124.00	13,407	45,041.00	.....	408,927.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,565,500.00	37,500.00	141,550	157,400.00	1,800.00	1,599,600.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,397,106.00	17,520.00	109,549	210,788.00	121,789.00	1,617,149.00
Broadway	100,000	1,616,780.00	20,816.00	136,710	157,700.00	.....	1,751,681.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,404,300.00	92,000.00	51,500	113,800.00	61,100.00	1,422,800.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	296,900.00	5,500.00	39,100	46,300.00	39,300.00	378,000.00
Manufacturers' Nat	252,000	3,001,700.00	413,900.00	88,400	496,800.00	.....	3,554,600.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,738,000.00	186,300.00	318,600	182,100.00	27,800.00	5,166,500.00
Merchants'	100,000	777,141.00	19,400.00	54,522	73,722.00	7,200.00	857,039.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,056,000.00	200,000.00	350,000	484,000.00	23,000.00	4,425,000.00
National City	300,000	2,783,000.00	171,000.00	368,000	345,000.00	91,000.00	3,212,000.00
North Side	100,000	973,361.96	15,541.03	55,356	44,981.83	71,890.53	927,460.77
People's	100,000	1,224,500.00	48,300.00	99,300	66,600.00	42,100.00	1,305,000.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	576,010.00	16,800.00	48,000	66,590.00	25,508.00	564,851.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,138,800.00	52,700.00	17,000	150,400.00	41,000.00	1,181,200.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	645,165.00	29,911.00	28,266	63,253.00	4,478.00	657,090.00
Union	200,000	1,148,900.00	39,500.00	79,000	72,800.00	145,100.00	1,170,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	770,200.00	34,500.00	25,100	33,400.00	42,500.00	738,100.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	531,300.00	19,700.00	15,000	85,000.00	31,800.00	600,900.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	710,800.00	46,700.00	10,000	114,100.00	.....	687,700.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,917,000.00	281,800.00	305,900	1,436,800.00	449,600.00	7,090,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,286,774.00	94,913.00	69,192	136,290.00	54,440.00	1,855,719.00
Second National	250,000	1,142,400.00	72,500.00	15,100	349,800.00	10,200.00	1,165,400.00
Third National	200,000	1,157,507.07	48,436.20	52,484	307,008.70	22,392.68	1,227,055.24
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,471,200.00	132,900.00	24,900	202,900.00	13,300.00	2,289,400.00
Second National	125,000	1,013,640.00	38,23 0.00	50,793	19,900.00	26,000.00	1,190,841.00
BAYONNE.							
Mech. Trust Co	50,000	1,671,178.00	6,16 4.00	63,245	72,636.00	5,707.00	1,693,666.00

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1902.	P. C.
New York	$1,116,136,455	$1,143,008,766	— 2.3
Boston	125,940,681	105,736,901	+19.1
Philadelphia	102,255,460	96,060,704	+ 6.1
Baltimore	17,408,169	18,077,487	— 3.7
Chicago	151,570,987	136,571,076	+11.0
St. Louis	42,341,467	43,542,499	— 1.4
New Orleans	15,592,592	13,464,562	+15.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,572,130,151	$1,557,050,695	+ 1.0
Other cities, 5 days	296,884,011	259,463,817	+14.4
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,868,934,162	$1,816,523,512	+ 2.9
All cities, 1 day	388,168,923	399,925,646	— 2.9
Total all cities, for week	$2,257,103,085	$2,216,449,158	+ 1.8

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Jan. 17 to 23.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Paloma	Cape Haiti	$1,100
Philadelphia	Curacao	4,160
American Silver Coin—		
Paloma	Inagua	250
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curaçao	858
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	122
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Port Limon	3,522
Alliance	Colon	10,909
City of Washington	Colon	7,275
Silver Bullion—		
Alleghany	Port Limon	2,978
Total		$31,174

Exports, New York, Jan. 19 to 24.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Jan. 20	Bellvia	Haiti, G. C., U. S.	$5,620
Jan. 20	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	401,620
Jan. 21	New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)	7,000
Jan. 21	La Savoie	Havre, S. B.	30,386
Jan. 23	Fontabelle	Demerara, S. C.	.....
		(Mex.)	410
Jan. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	80,000
Total			$525,536

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 16	Ivernia	London, S. B. $24,700
Jan. 16	Finland	London, S. B. 352,340
Grand total		$902,576

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement, issued somewhat earlier than usual, was a very favorable one and made a much better showing than generally had been expected. Reserves on all deposits increased $6,197,850, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits increased $6,188,550, loans increased $4,394,000, specie increased $8,928,600, legal tenders increased $194,300, and deposits increased $11,700,200.

The gain in cash of over $9,000,000 was approximately what the known movements of money had led to expect, while the increase in loans was smaller than most people had looked for—this because there was some expectation that the new Pennsylvania loan would figure in its entirety in the statement.

The increase in deposits necessitates additional reserve of nearly $3,000,000, so that the very large increase in surplus was considered especially gratifying. Deposits now are measurably greater than loans.

***

The position of the banks this week compares as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Loans	$890,448,100	$869,942,600	$841,367,300
Deposits	912,812,100	949,668,800	937,423,000
Circulation	45,414,400	31,713,900	31,253,200
Legal tenders	77,448,000	76,857,900	73,445,000
Specie	177,170,000	185,391,200	191,710,200
Total res.	$254,618,000	$262,749,100	$265,155,200
Res. required	228,203,025	237,416,700	234,355,750
Surplus	$26,414,975	$25,332,400	$30,799,450
U. S. deposits	40,173,100	.....	.....

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21¾d per ounce and in New York at 47⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37¼@39¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,300 shares of Comstock sold at .10@.09¼, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75@1.80, 1,00 Comstock bond at .08¾, 100 Crown Point at .35, 30 Daly at 2.50, 500 Elkton at .37, 2,000 Gold Dollar at .06, 500 Hale & Norcross at .80, 500 Ophir at 1.70@1.75, 100 Portland at 1.80, 300 Potosi at .65, 100 Sierra Nevada at .85, and 1o0 Small Hopes at .30.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 12	Feb. 3
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 14
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. com. (semi-an.)	2½	Feb. 18	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf. (semi-an.)	3	Feb. 18	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Chi. Gt. Western pf. A (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 28	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Chi., Ind. & Louisville com.	1¼	Jan. 29	Jan. 22	Jan. 30
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton new pf.	1¼	Feb. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com. (semi-annual)	2	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 16	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Erie 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Feb. 28	Jan. 31	Mar. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	Feb. 3
Green Bay & Western	4	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 3
Huntingdon & Broad Top pf. (semi-an.)	2½	Jan. 28	Jan. 16	Jan. 28
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Mar. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 24
Lake Shore & Michigan South'n Ry. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 29	Holders of record	Dec. 31
Louisville & Nashville (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 9
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 29	Holders of record	Dec. 31
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf. (annual)	5	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 31
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf. (annual)	3	Mar. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-ann.)	$2	Feb. 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 20
Northern Securities	1½	Feb. 4	Jan. 27	Feb. 5
Pacific Coast (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pacific Coast 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 17	Feb. 2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis com.	1½	Feb. 16	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Rock Island Co. of N. J. pf. (quar.)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 16	Feb. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus Railway pf.	1¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Dartmouth & Westport, New Bedford, Mass. (quarter)	2	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Dayton, Springfield & Urb. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Grand Rapids Ry. (Mich.) pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. ...	.....	.....
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.	$3	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 3
Milwaukee El. Ry. & L't Co. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 21	Feb. 3
Phil. Co. of Pittsburg com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 2
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 14	Feb. 3	Feb. 16
United Trac. Co., Albany (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 2	Jan. 22	Feb. 3
West Chicago Street (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	.....
Wor'ster Ry's Invest. Co. (semi-an.)	$225	Feb. 25	Holders of record	Jan. 20

FIRE INSURANCE.

Phenix Ins. Co., B'klyn (semi-ann.)	5	On demand		

BANK STOCKS.

German-American	3	Feb. 2	Jan. 23	Feb. 3
N. Y. National Exchange (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

City	4	Feb. 2	Jan. 8	Feb. 3
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 26	Feb. 3
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	8	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 29

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Allis-Chalmers pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	½	Feb. 24	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Amer. Car & Foundry (quarter)	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
Amer. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 2	Jan. 10	Feb. 3
American Cotton Oil Co. com	2	June 1	May 15	June 2
American Glue Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Amer. Graphophone pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Amer. Light & Traction pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 2
Amer. Tobacco Co. com	2½	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Amer. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 15	Feb. 3
Butte Elec. & Power Co. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 26
Cambria Steel	75c	Feb. 14	Holders of record	Jan. 31
Central Oil Co	1	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Champion Oil Co. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Chicago Edison Co. (quarter)	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	.....
Col. Fuel & Iron pf. (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 21
Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co. com	3	Jan. 26	Holders of record	Jan. 10
Consol. Car Heat. Co. (semi-annual)	1½	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consol. Car Heating Co. (extra)	1½	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 16
Consolidated Gas, Pittsburg, pf.	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Consol. Coal Co. of Maryland	$2	Feb. 2	Jan. 24	Feb. 3
Consol. Mercur Gold Mines Co. (month)	3c	Feb. 9	Jan. 26	Feb. 10
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 15	Jan. 27
Edison El. Ill. Co. of Boston (quar.)	2½	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 15
Electric Co. of America (semi-ann.)	30c	Jan. 31	Holders of record	Jan. 20
Estate of Bradish Johnson (quarter)	1	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 10
Great Northern Paper Co	3	Mar. 2	Feb. 23	Mar. 3
Greene Consol. Copper	2	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 5
H. B. Claflin Co., 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 31	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 31	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
Hudson River Telephone Co. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	.....
Internat. Steam Pump Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Feb. 2	Jan. 19	Feb. 3
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron pf. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 16	Holders of record	Feb. 6
Merrimack Mfg. Co. (Mass.)	3	Feb. 2	Holders of record	Jan. 5
Mil. & Chi. Breweries pf. (semi-ann.)	2½

Letters to The Editor of The Times

AS TO THE FORD FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very able editorial of the 22d inst. as to what is left of the Ford franchise tax law under the recent decision of the Appellate Division has created a quantity of discussion. It is quite true that opinions differ as to whether it will be eventually held that the primary provision of the act taxing special franchises as real estate is invalidated by the subsequent unconstitutional provision devolving the duty of assessment upon State commissioners. Your editorial is, however, deemed to be misleading in basing the question of unconstitutionality practically upon extrinsic evidence as to the legislative intent.

It is not the province of the court to seek to ascertain whether the Legislature would have passed the original bill or whether the Governor would have signed it had they known that the State assessment plan would be declared unconstitutional. It may be that Gov. Roosevelt would have signed the original act had the Legislature refused in the extra session to amend it; it may be that he would have vetoed it, but his possible mental attitude will not be controlling with the courts in the matter of statutory construction.

Where part of an act is declared unconstitutional, the general rule is that the essential part of the act remains unaffected by the invalidity of an incidental part, but that if the essential part be invalid the incidental parts fall with it. The essential part of the Ford act was the taxation of special franchises as real estate; that was the purpose of the act, and was the entire act as originally passed by the Legislature; it was able to stand by itself, unpropped and unassisted by the incidental measures for transferring the levy to State officials engrafted by the amendemnts at the extra session. The invalidity of these amendments or additions does not seem to interfere with the primary, positive enactment that these special franchises should be taxed as real estate. The very fact that no further or additional legislation would be necessary to carry out or enforce the provisions of the act is strongly argumenative of its continued vitality.

While no one is specifically designated in the concluding remark in your editorial that "The Ford bill was put together and forced through the Legislature by men with far more zeal than knowledge," I think that, in simple justice, you should take notice of the fact that the constitutionality of that part of the act originally framed by Senator Ford has been upheld; that the amendements were suggested by Gov. Roosevelt after consultation with corporation lawyers of high rank; that upon the reference before a former Justice of the Court of Appeals the provision for assessment by State officials was upheld as valid; that this provision has been declared invalid by the Appellate Division by a vote of three to two; that it is still within the realm of possibility that the Court of Appeals may rule the provision to be constitutional, and that it is not yet time for that wise and prudent "hind sight," which would ascribe ignorance to the original framers of a statute conceived in the best interest of the State.

WILLIAM VICTOR GOLDBERG.
New York, Jan. 24, 1903.

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The existing franchise tax law in New York may well be called the Roosevelt franchise tax law to distinguish it from the law proposed by Senator Ford. The great and most vital distinction is as to who shall make the valuation. Should it be made by local Assessors or by designated State officers? This question seems to be uppermost in the public mind and is relied upon to hold the law invalid and as an appeal to party prejudice.

Some attention to the conditions of the corporations to which it applies must be given. Then it will plainly appear to the observer how the valuation should be made. The corporations most affected have lines and properties in several tax districts, each of the latter having an independent and separate Board of Assessors, appointed in some cities, but elected in towns and villages. In such cases which Assessors should decide the value of the whole franchise, or could it be divided up into tax districts? These local Assessors cannot assess any real estate outside of their tax district. A law authorizing them to do so, it has been held, will be Constitutional. The personal property of corporations can be locally assessed where the principal financial office is situated and the tax collected there. This can be done only in the form of a tax upon the value of the capital, all other personal property being exempt from other taxation wherever situated. The revenue from this is not distributed along the line of the corporation.

Under the proposed Ford law there would necessarily be constant conflicting and multifarious valuations in cases of telegraph, telephone, and some railroad and other corporations which run into hundreds and thousands of tax districts in the State. Each local board would have its own idea of the intangible value within its borders. The terminals would be thought the most valuable perhaps, while the parts of a line would be regarded by others as of great value because the terminals were profitable or supposed to be so. This kind of assessment under the law as it existed before the franchise tax law caused the corporations much trouble and very unjust and unequal and heavy assessments. This fact the State Tax Commissioners mentioned in their report for 1897.

It was thought that it would be more just and for the protection of corporations from local prejudices and exaggerations of assessments that it should be done by one board of experts, and by careful knowledge of conditions that should be ascertained and applied to intangible values, and for the public benefit.

The many owners of property of a like class all located in one street or road rendered it impossible to ascertain the value of any one franchise in many cases. The Ford law did not provide any means of obtaining information as to ownership or profits or expense or extent of use. This plainly rendered it impracticable of application. The corporations saw this, and, hence, did not oppose the Ford law.

When Gov. Roosevelt's attention was called to these conditions, he refused to approve the Ford law, but called a special session of the Legislature to enact a proper law on the subject, which it was apparent that public opinion demanded. We now have the Roosevelt law, which must be retained in substance so long as there is to be any law for the taxation of franchises for use of public streets by private corporations. It provides means for ascertaining the value of the property and franchise. It is valued as a whole and is then apportioned according to the value of the tangible property located in the streets and roads in the particular tax district—let it be a highway or school district or in a city or village.

Now, the question of the constitutionality of the present law scarcely needs discussion, only because it is raised without forethought. In the first place it must be admitted by the most casual observer that *public ownership gives legislative control!* Who else have control unless given by the Legislature? If they give it to any body or corporation they must have the authority or power to give it or grant it. Hence the Legislature can impose such terms and conditions upon the private property and its use that is placed there as it may deem proper. This is a fundamental principle of government that can be recognized by ordinary observation and experience.

The New York Court of Appeals held under the law compelling telegraph and telephone lines to be placed under ground in New York City that the Legislature had this right of eminent domain without regard to the city's authority to the contrary, and that it is not an infringement of the franchise rights that corporations had obtained by law to use the streets for their lines. The Court of Appeals has also held that the tax for State purposes upon the franchise and business of certain corporations is not an infringement of the franchise within the constitutional restriction against the impairment of contracts by legislation.

Under these conditions and the constitutional authority vested in the Legislature they deemed it proper to designate by law that three State Tax Commissioners shall have the power and authority to make the valuations of the private property that is located in the streets for private profit and exclusive use and to value that privilege as a special franchise. The same authority and power could be given to the State Comptroller or any other State officer, and a tax imposed for State purposes alone, which is now done in some cases, or be allowed to be applied for local purposes.

This law has wisely taken away from local authorities to same extent the right to impose excessive valuations or to give away such privileges as the exclusive use of public property without further legislative authority. If local license charges or a percentage of gross earnings or of income are imposed they are to be credited on the tax that is laid upon the valuations by the State officers.

The law in regard to having a Board of State officers, with power to obtain information upon which to make valuations, is much more in favor of legal rights and justice to all than it possibly could be if the valuation is left to many local boards without proper knowledge, and whose judgment would be more liable to be biased by local prejudice or corruption than a responsible State board. Corporations, like individuals, of which they are composed, object to paying taxes, but laws should compel them to pay taxes for the privileges they have the same as if they were individuals

Under the Roosevelt law the action of the State Board of Tax Commissioners can be reviewed by the courts. This of itself implies that the corporations and the people are entitled to the equal protection of the laws in such cases as is usual in all legal proceedings.

The question of the propriety and the Constitutionality of the present law and the mode of fixing the valuations is so well settled by judicial precedents both in State and Federal courts and approved by an enlightened public opinion that there need be no fear of the law being repealed or held invalid by any court. Vox Populi, vox Dei is apparent in this case.

R. S. GUERNSEY.
New York, Jan 19, 1903.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since my letter of Jan. 19 the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided by three Judges against two that the law as to the mode of assessment is unconstitutional. The court has disposed of the question before it in the most appropriate manner, because now the case can go to the Court of Appeals, which could not have been done had there been a unanimous decision either way. In the latter case the question would still be open, and might be decided differently by any other Appellate Division, as one division does not follow the decisions or practice in any other division. A decision by the Court of Appeals will be final and binding on all other courts, including that of the United States Supreme Court, because the latter court is bound by law to follow the decision of the highest court in a State on the interpretation of its own laws and Constitution so long as any question affecting the United States Constitution and laws does not arise and is not involved in such decision.

The "home rule" decision seems to be the only question fully considered by the court affecting the State and local authorities. The provision that license charges and a percentage on gross receipts be allowed the corporation and credited on its tax is more of a saving clause in favor of corporations and to prevent the claim of the impairment of the contract by the mode of assessment than otherwise. In any event, it only affects a very few corporations, and cannot invalidate the entire law as to others that it does not reach.

A few further remarks about the law and its enactment cannot be amiss. When the Ford law was passed every Democratic member of Assembly from New York City excepting George J. Grossman voted for the law. At that time he was President of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx. When the Roosevelt law came up he was the only Democratic member from New York City that voted for it—all the others voted against it. He said he voted for his convictions and not to merely please his constituents actuated by party prejudices. He saw how the Ford law was impracticable and weak in many particulars.

R. S. GUERNSEY.
New York, Jan. 22, 1903.

ANDREW CARNEGIE CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to thank you for your semi-editorial in to-day's issue toning down Andrew Carnegie's "fervid oratory" in presenting something or other to a boy who had saved somebody, (a very ordinary occurrence in civilized life, although it may not have been so among the unathletic, although cheeky and conceited, weaver boys of Andrew's native town of Dunfermline in the ancient Kingdom of Fife.)

Incidentally you style Andrew as the "great philanthropist." I am a Scotchman, and from Fifeshire, too, and I venture to affirm, if Andrew's countrymen on either side of the Atlantic were fairly polled on this proposition, it would be so snowed down it would never be more heard of. I don't believe there would be 250,000 honest votes in the affirmative, and they would be chiefly drawn from the classes that Andrew gave much of his time and cash to after reviling until very recent years.

I have been ten years in the United States, and when I threw in my lot with this country I declared my intentions at once, and did not straddle the fence for years like the self-seeking, vainglorious egotist from Dunfermline.

Now as to this recent "function" at which Andrew disported his vanity and arbitrary self-conceit. Do you not think, honor bright, the old man had his leg pulled? What is the Volunteer Life Saving Association? Who are its Directors or Trustees? When and where are its financial statements filed or published? Has it any existence apart from Col. J. Wesley Jones? Is it not his means of livelihood? Are its accounts ever audited?

Andrew had better look into all this, and not, in his old age, and apparently succumbing to the temptations and weaknesses of old age, run away with the idea that the glance of his Napoleonic eye guarantees everything.

Some months ago I read in The Glasgow Herald a speech by Dr. Story, the accomplished Principal of Glasgow University, in which, under cover of superficial compliments to Andrew's good intentions, he made it plain that Andrew's donations, with his arbitrary and ignoramus restrictions, had been an embarrassment to the university; had tended to undermine the old Scotch feeling of lofty independence among struggling students, and had left the university in worse condition than Andrew found it to cope with all its higher, up-to-date aspirations in equipment, buildings, new chairs, &c., and the constantly increasing number of earnest and not merely Carnegie-subsidized students in search of what the university was unable to give.

KIRKCALDY.
New York, Jan. 22, 1903.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S VIEW OF HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The various contributors to your columns regarding the alleged ignorance of history exemplified by Dr. Andrew Carnegie in his recent presentation speech to the young life-saver seem to have missed the point Mr. Carnegie tried to make; and, pardon the assumption, desire more to flaunt their own erudition, real or fancied, than the good man's want of it.

In my humble opinion Mr. Carnegie is right. The world admires more to-day the man who saves a life than the one who takes it, and he is the greater hero who at the risk of losing his own preserves to himself and mankind the life of his fellowbeing. While outwardly the warrior who has slain his thousands may be lauded, feted, and crowned with the palm of victory, every right-thinking man even to-day inwardly abhors and detests him, when we pause and reflect upon the untold misery, the destruction of all that is dearest on earth in home and family ties; the widow and orphan weeping and would not be comforted for loved ones that lie sleeping their last sleep in some far-away unknown grave or in the depths of the pathless ocean, all through the "grand generalship" of the "monster in human form" who carries out the mandates of superiors, more inhuman than himself, and more often than not for illegitimate, selfish ends.

It may be claimed that all war is necessary; that civilization can only follow the sword. Yes, but the death of selfishness is "our and the world's way to contentment and peace."

Would any man imbued with the highest and noblest aspirations prefer the friendship and companionship of the man whose hands are dyed with the blood of his fellows to him who was willing to lay down his life for a friend in order that that friend might live? I think not.

Now, history records the deeds, nay, sometimes extols them, of a butcher like Napoleon, a human exterminator like Alexander, and those "able Generals" who in modern times follow in their wake. But—

> It's comin' here, it will be here,
> It's comin' here for a' that,
> When man to man the wide world o'er
> Shall brothers be, an' a' that.

Then shall the life-saver assume his rightful position—as he does at the present time among those in whose bosoms the passion of illegitimate selfishness lies dead—as the hero whom the world honors. His medals and stars will illumine all their brilliancy, proclaiming to him who gazes upon and admires their splendor that he on whose manly bosom they sparkle and radiate stands forth as a representative of the highest type of humanity, in that he preserved to mankind that which the world cannot give, but, unfortunately, can so easily take away, and therein lies the difference between the work of the hero in war and the hero in peace; consequently the latter is deserving of the greater credit.

ALEXANDER WALLACE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1903.

MR. CARNEGIE ON HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you allow, through your valuable paper, the son of a brave soldier, who gave his life to save this Nation from division and curruption, to say we owe Mr. Carnegie a debt of gratitude which is beyond measure for the noble words which he uttered last Tuesday evening?

They are to my mind the grandest thoughts of the twentieth century. They are an inspiration to me, and worthy of being placed with the classics. They will be remembered with Abraham Lincoln's immortal Gettysburg address and transmitted to the coming generation.

JOHN W. LEWIS.
New York, Jan. 24, 1903.

PLATT'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Boston Herald of this morning tells us that the Republican Party of New York has no other candidate for the United States Senate than the President of the United States Express Company. Now, in view of the recent extortionate increases of express rates, increases in some cases of from 50 to 100 per cent.—increases which the florists assembled here yesterday declared were destroying their business, and which threaten every other business, and in view of the already aroused feeling against the express companies—can the Republican Party afford to make such an acknowledgment?

And in view of the commercial interests of New York, can the Republican Party afford to send again to Washington a man who, by virtue of his position as President of an express company, must be interested in making those commercial interests subject to his control and to his individual enrichment? Can the rural population of New York quietly submit to the continued subjection of their commercial interests to those of the express companies and the railroads that have so long dominated the Empire State?

And this matter affects not only New York, but the whole country. Every individual in every State in this Union of States is deeply interested to-day in having a United States Senate devoted to the common interest rather than to private interests. Every thinking citizen is looking to the quick advancement of the Post Office as the only practical means of rescuing their business interests from the domination of the greatest of the trusts, the transportation trust. And can the Postal Service be advanced with men in the Senate devoting their every power to its abolition, and if not its abolition, to putting all possible obstacles in the way of its development?

And what have we here from Colorado? Is it possible to return to the Senate a man who, as I am credibly informed, while acting as Chairman of the Senate Postal Committee, was at the same time a leading railroad attorney—an attorney of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and of several Colorado railroads? Is Mr. Wolcott to be sent to Washington in order that he may again check postal development, and, by at least consenting to unfair railroad contracts, involve the Post Office in unnecessary postal deficiencies? Can the Republican Party safely back up these men and the interests they represent as against the common interests?

Is it not certain that the people of this country are absolutely determined to have the best, the cheapest, the most efficient postal service upon earth, and will they long submit to the election of Senators sent to Washington for the special purpose of thwarting the popular demand?

And is it not time, indeed, that the public, which pays the transport taxes levied to the tune of over $1,200,000,000 annually, had some real representatives of the public on the Tax Board?

Never in all human history was there a more flagrant instance of taxation without representation than that to which the American people are subjected to-day by our great public transport rulers, and then think of the character of this taxation, always levied on the principle of "what the traffic will bear," variable as an April zephyr, now at least steadily increasing, and with this further characteristic, that if one is but a member of the imperial railway family, or perchance a peculiar friend, he probably will either enjoy altogether free transportation for himself and his merchandise or will receive rebates that will quickly enrich him at the common expense.

And does the Republican Party of New York acknowledge that it has no other candidate for the United States Senate than a man who for years past has been the impersonality of this kind of rule? Now, we do not believe that either Mr. Platt or Mr. Wolcott represents any large number of any political party. Nor ought they to dominate any party. And yet we have no quarrel with these gentleman. Nor have we any quarrel with our great railroad or express interests. We only say that the time has come when they should no longer dominate either any political party or any Government, State or National.

JAMES L. COWLES.
Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1903.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON LABOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Eliot recently delivered himself as follows: "I believe long hours and hard work are the best for every man. Work is the foundation of every civilization, and work makes nations, as it does individuals. No man can work too hard or hours too long, if his health will permit." Then the "Topics of the Times" man calls attention to the saving clause—if his health permits. Trades unionists declare that the hours generally prevalent are too long for the good health of the average man; that if the hours for all labor were reduced to an eight-hour basis, and in some trades requiring especially severe physical and nervous energy, even less, the workman would become more skillful and his products of a higher grade—his mental vigor would increase.

If these contentions are true, President Eliot is simply throwing the weight of his influence on the side of a debased and unhealthy citizenship. For anything that gives the great mass of working people a clearer mentality and greater skill in their several callings must redound to the credit of the country. Good citizenship is the object of the Nation. Else why have a Government? Is the chief end of man to work and be a beast of burden? Or is he a living, thinking being, whose mental development transcends all other demands? And here comes the old, old question—what is the object of existence?

If President Eliot classifies study and mental development, the gaining of knowledge, as work, then I agree with him. Every man should work as long and as hard as is consistent with good health, unhampered by any eight-hour regulation, when it comes to gaining knowledge. But the average man has too long hours and too low wages to devote much time or money to self-education.

Some young men have worked their way through Harvard and like institutions, but the ability to do so under the present economic conditions is the exception rather than the rule. There are thousands of young men and women who would like to take advantage of a course in Harvard or other educational institutions, but hours of labor and emoluments therefor are such that it is impossible for them to do so, and hence they go through life with a cramped and undeveloped mentality. Is that healthful? Does that tend to build up the Nation and the individual?

President Eliot says that "work is the foundation of civilization." But will not too much work, wrongly assigned, kill civilization? Civilization as we now have it takes the twelve or fourteen year old child from school and puts him at hard work at $2 or $3 per week while strong men are walking the streets looking for a chance to earn a fair living. And the head of Harvard would continue this state of affairs, else why did he make the unqualified declaration quoted above. Does this enhance citizenship and make a high type of individual?

He also reiterates that a "scab" is a hero. According to my experience and according to the testimony of my fellow-unionists, a "scab" is a man who would rather swallow the sops thrown to him by his employer than stand upright, a free and independent man, associating with other free and independent men. Can such a man be a hero?

ED. A. JANEWAY.
New York, Jan. 23, 1903.

SLOW DELIVERY OF MAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest Mr. G. W. Hopping's letter in your issue of to-day, as my experience is identical with his, namely, that for business purposes, where promptitude is necessary, the postal service is absolutely useless in this city. I have occasion to send orders for early delivery to a firm on Sixth Avenue at Tenth Street, and find that a postcard mailed at Canal Street and the Bowery any time in the day, early or late, will reach its destination possibly, but not certainly, by 9:30 A. M. next day.

Surely, a letter mailed, say, before noon should be delievered the same day. Any complaint elicits a request for the delinquent piece of mail, with promise of investigation, and there it ends. Thirty years ago in slow old London I well remember that they did these things better and did not shout about rapid transit, either.

New York, Jan. 22, 1903. J. G. H.

SLOW MAIL DELIVERIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is New York slow? I should answer "Yes," if the subject of mail delivery was under discussion. I'll give you two personal instances in support of my contention.

Recently I dropped a letter on Sunday night in a letter box, Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue, for a place a block away. It reached its destination Tuesday, too late to accomplish the object desired.

Another: On Monday last a letter was sent me from a New Jersey town, being mailed at noon. It got to the New York Post Office the same afternoon, according to postmark, but was not delivered until Thursday noon.

Some one should wake the Post Office people up. There is no excuse for such delay.

TIMES READER.
New York, Jan. 23, 1902.

SPITTING FROM ELEVATED CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Spitting in public places is a great nuisance, every one admits; at least, every woman does. But in spite of the general dissatisfaction, very little has been done to stop it. It is always disgusting, but the habit of spitting from the elevated trains which some men have seems to me to be the most objectionable of all the ways in which spitters indulge themselves. The people in the streets below have absolutely no protection against the onslaught.

Not long ago I heard of an incident which well illustrated this. A man chewing tobacco sat by an open window on one of the Sixth Avenue trains. The occupation necessitated spitting, and he used the window frequently. After each offense he turned to his appreciative companion with the remark: "How d'ye think that will look on them bunnits down there?"

Truly, the "bunnits" had small chance of escape that time.

The trainmen never appear to see these offenders against decency, whether it is from the windows that they spit or on the floor. If one observes them a little the reason of their negligence becomes apparent—it is merely another case of "persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Why is such a filthy habit allowed to go unchecked? It is a disgrace to our civilization and would be tolerated in no other civilized country in the world.

New York, Jan. 19, 1903. K. A. P.

ENTERPRISING CUSTOMS LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the speech of Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, to the members of the Customs Congress in this city, reported in your issue of Jan. 18, he is credited with the following statement:

> It has always been the policy of the United States, and it is also the law as again and again announced by our courts, to resolve reasonable doubts in favor of the importer. I assume that the same rule prevails in all countries. In other words, however much individuals may differ on the question of strict construction of constitutional provisions and legislative enactments, all agree that in administering customs laws a liberal interpretation is not only permissible, but well nigh imperative.

In justice to the importing interests, I do not think it right to allow this statement to be scattered broadcast over the country without being challenged or contradicted. After an experience of over thirty years with the Appraisers' Department in this city, I regret having to say that it does not support the statement of Mr. Shaw that the law is interpreted liberally in favor of the importer. If the policy of the United States has always been what Mr. Shaw claims, I would like him to state if such instructions or anything approaching "liberal interpretation" have ever been issued to the Appraisers' Department at this port. If so, I can unhesitatingly state, without fear of contradiction, that they have not been carried out by his subordinates. More especially since the passage of the Dingley law my experience has been that as far as the Fourth Division of the Appraisers' Department is concerned, the reasonable doubt has been resolved to the extreme limit against the importer in every instance, on the question of classification, even on bona fide purchased invoices in the face of the oath of reputable manufacturers and importers, thus by the acts of his subordinates, for which I presume Mr. Shaw is responsible, branding them perjurers. But such is the penalty of being an importer, even if a citizen.

CITIZEN IMPORTER.
New York, Jan. 20, 1903.

POLES' RECORDS AS CITIZENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Waclaw Perkowski's letter under the heading, "The Poles as Immigrants," dated Jan. 6, and which recently appeared in your columns, well deserves attention.

The debt of gratitude owed by this Republic to Kosciusko and Pulaski debars on the part of Americans all unjust and untrue criticism of our fellow-citizens of Polish origin, who are most valuable components of our great and growing population.

The memorial issued in 1898 in reference to the Lodge Immigration bill by the Polish-American organizations has just been sent to me through the courtesy of T. M. Helimski of Chicago, Secretary of the Polish National Alliance. It is an interesting document, giving, as it does, the history and wrongs of Poland, but of special importance are the testimonials of the fitness of Poles for American citizenship. These testimonials, which of necessity were gathered within a limited time, came from the city officials of Detroit and Manistee, in Michigan, of Milwaukee, Toledo, Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo, Boston, and New York, and from the late Gov. Pingree of Michigan, whose inimitable aim was to improve the condition of his fellow-men.

In every instance the Polish-Americans, instead of being detrimental to the community, are held to be industrious, honest, and peaceful toward their neighbors, quick and willing to learn, and to prefer work to subsistence by charity.

At Manistee the police records show a smaller proportion of arrests among the Poles than among others, and the Mayor of that city states that the Poles are "peculiarly adapted to our institutions." A similar condition exists in Boston. No city cited has any ground for complaint against the Poles.

In the testimonial from Toledo is the only hint of even the slightest dissatisfaction, and that is qualified. The Secretary of Police of Toledo says:

> We have very little bother with Polish-American residents of this city; they quarrel among themselves, mostly church troubles, but are very peaceful with other citizens.

These "mostly church troubles" are the saving graces. Of their causes and merits I have no knowledge, but any people or religious body that is in controversy with its pastor or other spiritual head is not likely to lie down in supine submission to the pretensions of ecclesiasticism and sacerdotalism which in nearly all countries and denominations constantly seek to supplant the power of the individual and of the State.

These very "church troubles," therefore, may be an additional guarantee of good citizenship on the part of our Polish-American fellow-citizens. Let justice be done the Poles.

JOHN Y. L. PRUYN.
New York, Jan. 20, 1903.

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letters of "Londoner" and "Kinaria," and allow me to state that from my experience here I can indorse every word they have said.

It is often uttered as a reproach to Englishmen that they rarely become citizens of the United States. I have not the slightest doubt the reason for this is with a large majority that Americans, instead of making Englishmen feel at home here, antagonize them by, as "Kinaria" so aptly puts it, referring to everything British in terms of disapproval and contempt. Of course, this is usually in the case of those Americans who have never been outside of the United States. Many such Americans appear to think that England is the same country that she was in 1776 and that she has not advanced with the times in the manner the United States has. This, I take it, is largely the fault of the teaching of history in the public schools.

In conclusion, permit me to say I was for nine years a resident of Toronto, Ontario, and I can assure all your readers that the day will never come when the United States will own Canada—at least not if the Canadians have anything to say about it.

AN OLD LONDONER.
New York, Jan. 20, 1903.

CONDUCTOR BOUGHT FUEL FOR CAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I rode one night last week in a Metropolitan surface car, from Grand Street Ferry to Fourteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. The bitter cold in the car was rendered more intense by the icy stove which seemed to mock the misery of the passengers. When I left the car at Tenth Avenue, my legs and feet ached with cold.

I boarded a Tenth Avenue car, and to my delight found a roaring fire in the little stove. I said to the conductor: "I am glad the Tenth Avenue line does not intend to freeze us to death. I will write the Superintendent a letter of thanks for this fire."

The conductor replied, "If you thank any one, you will have to thank me, for I made this fire. The car was so frightfully cold, I did not like to see women and children ride in it, so I bought two bundles of wood to take the chill out of the air. The fire will not last much longer, for I have just thrown in the last piece of wood." I thanked the kind-hearted man and said: "I wish you were President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company."

Then I began to think about the disgraceful state of things, in which a poor street car conductor, out of his hard-earned wages, finds it necessary to furnish fuel for our street cars. Surely it is time for the State Railway Commissioners, if they have any power, to begin to exercise it. If they have no power, it is high time for the Legislature to give them power to end this present frightful condition of things in Greater New York.

W. T. ELSING.
New York, Jan. 20, 1903.

GOOD AND BAD FORMS OF GIVING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many interesting letters published in your last Sunday's issue was one discussing the spirit of charitable giving. Polemically, this may be a threadbare theme. Practically, however, it sustains vital relationship in this work-a-day world, for the poor we have with us always. One of the issues raised in the letter in question was the propriety of recognizing and receiving funds supposed to have been derived from unrighteous sources. Permit me to say that I regard this as a concrete expression of hypercritical fastidiousness. Any one conversant with modern scheming must be aware that Simon-pure honesty and orthodox methods are not excessively in vogue. Tax dodging, watering of stocks, criminal cornering of the necessities of existence, and political venality and rascality are some of the very shady avenues that conduct to the citadel of wealth. By all means let money, independent of its source, circulate wherever it will crystallize into forms of philanthropy and noble benefaction.

Charity exists in many forms. Primarily it is a product of Christianity. During the centuries, under the Pagan domination of a Roman civilization, there were no individual or organized forms of charity, as we understand them to-day. When Christianity took the throne the incalculable value of a human soul was recognized; the eleemosynary instinct asserted itself; altruism began to exercise a cohesive power; in truth the whole regime of Paganism and its inseparable concomitant, gross materialism, was revolutionized. I am not very much in sympathy with ostentatious charity. While it promotes the interests of society, educationally, it nevertheless appears to be a perpetual advertisement of the generosity of the donor. When the grand concept of an American Pantheon first suggested itself a noble-hearted woman gave the sum of $100,000 toward the enterprise with the proviso, as I am informed, that her name should be withheld from publicity.

There is something radically wrong in an indiscriminate charity that is practiced upon our thoroughfares, putting a premium upon idleness, aiding professional beggary, and even encouraging the tramp, whose pet theory seems to be that the world, under all circumstances, owes him a living. Again, there is a form of charity that hurts. Self-effort is the trade mark of true manhood. The independent spirit arouses a man to a consciousness of his innate powers. When an aspiring youth is reaching for the next round in the ladder of success it is questionable whether he should be charitably boosted. The one thing that kills our charities is self-interest. The true measure of charity is self-sacrifice. When you give of your substance, how much does it pinch your pocket? The world, moreover, needs more of that spirit that does not memorialize in dollars and cents; that does not write itself in sentimental epitaph on tombstones, but rather reaches the living, pulsating heart with words of encouragement and consolation, and is at all times disposed to put the best possible construction on human error and misfortune. In conclusion it seems to me, the Bible story of the widow and her mite best illustrates the spirit of charitable giving in its broadest and purest sense. Only as we are willing to square our benevolence by this model will our charity receive worthy recognition beyond this life.

A TIMES READER.
New York, Jan. 23, 1903.

RENAMING BROOKLYN STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may have escaped your notice that the gentlemen who were selected by some official to correct the confusion of street names in the Borough of Brooklyn have lately made their report, giving their choice of names for many of the old and well-known thoroughfares, some of which will cause considerable trouble for awhile, such as making Washington Street (one of the best-known streets) into Court Street, and Liberty Street into Clinton Street, although neither of them continues the one it is named like in anything like a straight or continuous line.

In the case of Joralemon and Willoughby Streets, which are perfectly straight, and in line with each other, as true as a die, the honorable and well-known name of Willoughby is dropped and "McGillicudy" substituted to gratify some politician for the benefit of some of the committee, I suppose. Can it not be prevented?

NO POLITICS.
New York, Jan. 22, 1903.

ERIE ROAD'S TRAIN SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in to-day's TIMES a letter from a correspondent protesting against the Erie Railroad Company's ferry service, I am led to protest against what is to me and to hundreds of other commuters a still greater evil, viz.: the unreliable train schedule obtaining on the Erie's lines coming into Jersey City. Trains are delayed at the tunnel entrance time and time again, causing business men to miss their scheduled boat, thus making them ten minutes late, instead of the usual three or four minutes past the time advertised.

Railroad men are not infallible, and one should and would make allowance for an occasional delay, but the long delays on the Erie, at least on the Greenwood Lake Division, are of such frequent occurrence—fully 20 to 30 per cent. of the time in the case of the "express" leaving Upper Montclair at 8 o'clock in the morning and due at Chambers Street at 8:45—that business suffers and patience ceases to be a virtue. Imagine the New York rapid transit tunnel operated on the same plan as the Erie tunnel!

Much more might be written and specific examples of poor management cited in abundance. The road's officials, when appealed to, hint vague rumors of improvement, but indicate no active policy of making needed changes for the better. It is time they did something.

COMMUTER.
Upper Montclair, N. J., Jan. 20, 1903.

THE POWERS AND VENEZUELA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would respectfully ask for leave to respond by way of objection to the sentiments in "The Powers and Venezuela," which appeared in THE TIMES of Jan. 23. The writer of that letter (H. W. Coolege) utters strong but not profound sentiments. It is more important to the welfare of humanity that democracy as an ideal of government be stanchly supported than that an aggressive monarchy on any pretext should be permitted to endanger the stability of even a feeble attempt at republican government, so long as it is apparent that at heart the native population is honestly striving for this standard.

With all the patriotism that the writer can work up he is not able to convince himself that our own exhibit of democracy is free from blemish. Mob rule and passion often break out here. Yet, what American is prepared to argue that democracy is a proved failure as a method of government? Well, then, if to mankind at large we appeal for "more time" in which to "do better" in the way of showing a simonpure republic, why not adopt a more tolerant and friendly attitude of sympathy toward Venezuela and the other South American republics, and say to monarchy in general and now to Germany in particular: "We still stand for free government in the Western Hemisphere. To destroy the property of a debtor is not the way to collect a debt. You shall wait a while for your money, and, indeed, it may be that the debt is more than canceled by what you have wantonly destroyed in a revengeful spirit."

WALTER E. CLENDANIEL.
Brooklyn, Jan. 23, 1903.

A "LOOP" IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, H. W. College, in his letter of Jan. 21, apparently overlooks and desires others to overlook some of the essential features of the case.

If in his metaphor the small boy has agreed to be good and make reparation for his devilry, and if his champion has tacitly indorsed his promise, the big boy, instead of letting him up and giving him a chance to make good, proceeds to go at him and hit him again, the illustration becomes analogous to the present German-Venezuelan situation.

A "loop" in the Monroe doctrine permitting European powers to dictate the ruler and the form of government of South American countries would be a loop indeed, and this Government could go on record as a champion in the popular exhibition of "looping the loop."

B. S. BOWDISH.
New York, Jan. 23, 1903.

JUSTIFICATION OF GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those whose experience of the Monroe Doctrine, as interpreted by the Spanish-American "republics," has entailed, like mine, a considerable money cost, it is, morally, if not monetarily, refreshing to read a letter like that of Mr. H. W. Coolege in to-day's issue, more particularly when printed on the same page with the editorial "The German Way." I would offer, likewise, my humble favorable comment on the letter of Mr. Robert Stevenson on the same subject, printed a few Sundays ago.

Why should we expect the German Empire to take our "way" of collecting the debts due to German subjects by "republics" of South America, when so many citizens of different nationalities know by their money experiences that those "republics" use the Monroe scheme as a shield to protect them as a last resort against the payment of their just debts to European creditors? Would we permit the German Empire to prescribe for us the German way of collecting debts honestly due us from any nation on the globe, once we should determine to collect them by arms?

National sovereignty is the same thing around the globe by universal recognition. No part of this hemisphere affords any exception. In civilization responsibility is concurrent with authority. If we assume to defend the territorial integrity of those "republics" in any and all instances, why is it not our duty either to prohibit them from contracting any foreign debts or agree to pay their obligations when they default? If we would put the Monroe Doctrine definitely on that basis, every nation on earth would willingly accept it as a binding finality.

MORTIMER THOMSON.
New York, Jan. 23, 1903.

AN ANECDOTE FOR MAYOR LOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is conceded that a special sense is required to gracefully accept a favor. Is it possible that the City of New York, which has so often responded to the needs of other localities, should fail to appreciate the spirit which prompts a return of courtesies? If the objection is raised only to the quality of the proffered coal, Mayor Low reminds us of a story once current in the South:

A certain man, too lazy to work, was slowly starving to death. His neighbors decided to hang him, as being a cumberer of the earth. They took the unresisting man in a wagon and were driving with him to a convenient tree, when they met a prosperous farmer, who inquired into the meaning of the procession. Upon being told the circumstances he said: "Why, boys, it don't seem right to hang a man simply because he's lazy. I've got a crib full of corn, and he is welcome to what he wants of it."

The man in the wagon half rose, and in a die-away voice asked: "Is it shelled?"

"No," said the farmer, "but—"

The lazy man waved his hand and sank down with a sigh, saying: "Drive on, boys."

SOUTHERNER.
New York, Jan. 24, 1903.

"MORE MATTER AND LESS ART."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too great stress seems to have been laid on the artistic feature of the coming street signs. The old signs, when kept up, were very good and neat. In fact, not having the stencil form, but solid letters, they were more readily legible than the new specimen we see at the end of Spruce Street. If this long delay is for further elaboration of the design, we may repeat the advice given to Polonius, "More matter and less art."

Last Summer it occurred to me that the signs had been held back purposely, to furnish the Mayor with a good, timely subject for one of his talks to the people. But this proved not to be so. Now, just possibly, the administration has planned to defer action until close on to the next election, so as then to bring out the signs with telling effect. It is hard to believe this, and I only offer the explanation because nothing better has been suggested.

But it seems to me at least that this plan would irritate more voters than it would please, and it would be well to give it up. Suppose, further, that the signs, after being stored, are damaged by fire too late to be replaced. This much may be safely said, that if, through any miscalculation or mishap, the signs are not up by election day, it will affect the voting unfavorably, and possibly to Tammany, coming in and finishing the job, the whole credit might fall.

The affair is disappointing. Marking the streets was a popular plank in our platform. If it had materialized by last February, say, people would have been delighted, but now the longer they have to wait the more grudging will be their thanks to the administration. And if they must wait till the eve of election the claim to this gratitude will bear a heavy discount.

New York, Jan. 24, 1903. N. H. S.

COUNTRY WOMAN SEES "JULIUS CAESAR."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I just want to write a word to your paper about that play "Julius Caesar." You see, I'm from the country and when I see such a good thing I

TOPICS of The DRAMA

A Model Theatrical Auditorium—A Glimpse at Current Extravaganzas—"Ye Elizabethan Stage"—Mr. Sothern on the Acting of Hamlet—The Rooster in "Hamlet."

Perhaps the most vivid remembrance of the past week is of the opening of the Majestic Theatre, at the Broadway entrance of Central Park. The site has the advantage of being equally accessible by trolley from either east or west side, and from down town by means of both trolley and the elevated. When a subway station is added the Circle seems likely to become one of the busiest centres of metropolitan life. Yet the new house is some fifteen blocks north of the previous outpost of the theatrical world, and, in view of the recent failure of the Circle Auditorium as a stock company house, the success of the venture cannot be regarded as otherwise than problematical.

How the Auditorium Makes You Laugh.

The impression of the opening performance, however, was of assured success, not only for "The Wizard of Oz," but for the Majestic as a home of theatrical entertainment of any sort. The audience was a brilliant one, as the phrase goes; and between the acts there was an air of social happenings of an intensity that is seldom surpassed in the heart of the Rialto. This may have been a matter of prearrangement on the part of the management, or it may not. One prefers to think that it was not, for there is something in the very walls of the theatre that radiates congeniality. It is not in altogether the green burlap, which is of a somewhat virulent tone, nor in the gold frame of the proscenium arch, which is somewhat dull, nor the sculptured decorations, which are inclined to be heavy, nor yet the effect of the whole, which, though rich, is a trifle gaudy. It would be hard to say in what it consisted; but a conjecture may be hazarded that it was the shape of the broad, shallow, and well-curved auditorium. This is a matter too little considered by the builders of our pleasure palaces. There are houses in town that are as long and as narrow as coffins, and in these the lightest comedy somehow takes on a funereal air. All that one sees of his neighbors in front are the backs of their heads, and as for those on either side, the rows of seats are so straight that one never thinks of them. In the tenth row back it is as if one were out of the game, and behind this one instinctively longs for a binocular.

The auditorium of the Majestic seems broader than it is long, and the curve of the rows of seats is such that one feels as if he were able to see every face in the house. It is a commonplace of the psychologists that mobs laugh, cry, and rage not as individuals but as a unit, that emotions, in a word, are contagious. The fool knew this long before the psychologist. "For there be of them," as Hamlet observed, "that will themselves laugh to set some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too." Now, at any play, in the nature of the case, the majority of an audience is having a good time, and when smiles and laughter prevail, as they did at the Majestic, the effect is electrical. So give us plenty of broad, well-curved auditoriums, you makers of theatres.

Two New Actors of Extravaganza.

The success of the play was due to the scenery and the acting. Pictorially, it is the best thing of its sort in town—provided one bars "The Darling of the Gods." Of course "Mr. Blue Beard" is larger and more elaborate, and has more gorgeousness to the square inch, or, shall we say, square mile? But it lacks both the solidity and the variety of the picture effects in "The Wizard of Oz." The book, though far and away above that of the Drury Lane pantomime, is quite as much below that of "The Sultan of Sulu." It is in the acting that "The Wizard of Oz" is supreme. A more quaint and freshly amusing couple than Arthur Stone as the animated scarecrow in search of brains and David Montgomery as the tin-plate man in search of a heart, has not for a long time been seen on Broadway. All the attitudes and motions of the one suggest finely and comically a man of straw, and of the other a man of stovepipes. The acting of extravaganza has seldom been carried to a higher pitch of art.

An Interesting Shakespearean Experiment.

What is archaeology in the Shakespearean drama? Mr. Mansfield thinks that in "Julius Caesar" it consists in restoring ancient Rome upon the stage, its temples and its togas; and here he only falls in with the custom of his time. Such archaeology is architectural, not dramatic; and if the cat must be let out of the bag, its purpose is not so much truth of any sort as to give us a most beautified Shakespeake, (a vile phrase, and not a wholly pleasing thing.) Shakespeare had no scenery; and he speaks of the conspirators as wearing Elizabethan cloaks and hats, and of Caesar as wearing a doublet. The people on his stage were clothed in precisely the same costumes as the people in the audience.

From the point of view of the history of the drama, archaeology in a Shakespearean production consists properly in recreating the stage of the Globe Theatre on the Bankside. This is what Mr. Frank Lea Short is to do for us next Tuesday in what was once the Berkeley Lyceum, and then Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, but is now Ye Elizabethan Stage. The play is to be "Romeo and Juliet," and if anything happens on the stage that was not contemplated by Shakespeare, Mr. Short may expect his withers to be wrung. The experiment is not new. Mr. Alfred Poel and the Elizabethan Stage Society of London have archaeologized the Elizabethan drama for years. It was they, for example, who first resurrected "Everyman," and passed it on to Mr. Ben Greet. The English department at Harvard some nine years ago put on Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" in the Elizabethan manner. But the fact that the experiment has been tried before does not lessen its interest and importance for us who have never seen it. Mr. Short is doing for our old drama precisely what Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch is doing for our old music. And the value of what he has to convey to us by his productions is infinitely greater. A visit to his playhouse is indispensable to any one who wishes to be intelligent on the subject of the staging and the acting of Shakespeare. In modern productions it is no doubt necessary to defer to modern conditions, but one of the great vices of the English stage is the custom of tampering needlessly with Shakespeare's obvious intention.

How far is an actor justified in departing on the modern stage from the text of Shakespeare? In Germany, where Shakespare scholarship is most exact, few liberties are permitted; and the repertory theatres, in which the traditions from the great actors of the past are scrupulously preserved, have proved a strong conservative influence. Until lately, even at the Royal Court Theatre of Vienna, where German taste is at its best, Hamlet was represented as fat, though a little common sense would have convinced the most scrupulous scholar that the Queen's remark, "He's fat and scant of breath," must have been occasioned by the physique of the actor who created the part rather than by Shakespeare's conception of the character. It was only after seeing Booth that the German Hamlet's flesh was permitted to melt—except, of course, when it was too, too solid. It is still the custom, if one can take Herr Bonn's reading as representative, to follow the stage direction that requires Hamlet as well as Laertes to leap into Ophelia's grave. On this point it is more than questionable whether the English actors have been right in deviating from Shakespeare's express intention, different as is our modern conception of princely dignity from that of the Elizabethans.

Mr. Sothern on the Acting of Hamlet.

The minor points of difference are legion. Few Hamlets of living memory have struck a clearer and more consistent note than that which we have seen of late at the Garden Theatre, and yet, although not many theatregoers have been aware of the fact, it varied in many important details during its short stay in New York, and is likely to keep on changing. For Mr Sothern is keenly interested in every detail of it, and never loses an opportunity to experiment and to improve. He lately discussed questions of the poetic drama with a party of amateurs almost until cockcrow, and then met them again for further discussion at a midday breakfast.

There is that queer matter of the tablets in which Hamlet, after talking with the Ghost, sets it down that a man may smile and smile and be a villain. Most of the great commentators have taken the passage literally, and indeed a literal representation is quite in the Elizabethan spirit. But the modern actors have found it hard to preserve their dignity while scribbling. Mr. Sothern used the tablets at first, but, yielding to friendly entreaty, substituted the more usual business of tapping his forehead, implying that the tablets are metaphorically placed in his memory. The change seems scarcely justified. If the public is not willing to take Shakespeare as he is, why go to the plays at all? There is something repulsive about using the great dramatist as a dish at a restaurant that is varied to suit the palate of every customer. In the matter of Hamlet's casual and vernacular remarks to the Ghost in the cellarage, Mr. Sothern has shown a scholarly adherence to the text. Most actors have thought it undignified to address the spirit of the Royal Dane as "Truepenny" and "old mole." It is to be hoped that he will not be dissuaded here.

In one particular Mr. Sothern is obdurate against his critics. When Hamlet, having killed Polonius behind the arras, dismisses the incident with an outburst of ruthless scorn—

Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell.
I took thee for thy betters, take thy fortune—

most people have regarded his mood as far indeed from tenderness and repentance. The passage is very much in the spirit of the Ur Hamlet, and some pages later, when Hamlet "lugs the guts into a neighbor room," he is so far from repentance that he calls Ophelia's dead father a "foolish, prating knave." Mr. Sothern's Hamlet dissolves in a mood of repentant tears in the very moment of the killing. At first sight this seems warrantable only as a frank concession to modern taste, but Mr. Sothern has grounds more relative than this. To begin with, he denies that Hamlet's words express ruthlessness. Suppose a practical joker has entered your house at night and you have killed him for a burglar. Nine out of ten men would cry out: "You idiot! What were you doing here?" But the words would express an excited horror of the deed rather than callous contempt. Polonius was not only an intruding busybody, but a secret enemy in the employ of the King. Such methods of reasoning are of course quite in the air, and may lead to the conclusion that Hamlet is mad or sane, prompt or dilatory. Mr. Sothern clinches his point with more positive logic. No sooner has Hamlet "tugged in Polonius" than the King comes on, and the Queen says to him: "He weeps for what is done." This speech, to be sure, refers to Hamlet's state of mind not at the actual moment of the killing, but many minutes after it. Mr. Sothern has not quite justified the business he has interpolated, yet he has given far better reason for it than at first blush we had thought possible.

There can be little doubt that in the Ur Hamlet the killing of Polonius was a source of unalloyed delight, and nothing can quite convince us that even in Shakespeare, Hamlet's demeanor in this passage is quite in his noblest vein. Yet it is evident that in the end Shakespeare's Hamlet wept for what was done. It is interesting to compare the Queen's report as to Hamlet's tears over Polonius with his own expressed repentance (Act V., Scene II.,) at the unseemly scene he had made by leaping into Ophelia's grave. Is it not likely that both the killing and the quarrel were traditions from the Ur Hamlet, and that the touch of repentance in both cases was added by Shakespeare's gentler hand? With regard to the killing of Rosencranz and Guildenstern in England, of course no repentance is possible, for Hamlet planned and carried out its subtle bloodiness at leisure. In speaking of it Horatio shows pity, but Hamlet stills his conscience with a fierce Ur Hamletian resentment.

The Ghost and the Properly Rooster.

Mr. Sothern's inclination to respect his text is most strikingly shown perhaps in the matter of the crowing of the cock that (in Shakespeare) summons the Ghost to the nether world. The later Quartos have the stage direction "cock crows," and even if this were lacking the bare lines would sufficiently indicate Shakespeare's intention. Garrick made the cock crow, and here and there an actor has followed him down to modern times. Live cocks seem to have been used, for in one case of which we have record six were collected in order apparently to make assurance doubly sure. Most modern actors have shrunk from the cock-a-doodle-doo. Mr. Southern proposed to supersede the live cock with a specially prepared organ, the notes of which were faint and distant. It may be that the Elizabethans had a live cock, or a dozen of them, but it seems more probable that the clarion tone was simulated by the human throat, which is capable of rendering just the pitch and the effect of distance required. It is only to base city ears and to the minds of sluggards that the cock crow is laughable or unpoetical. Any one who has ever greeted the sunrise in a countryside knows that in reality it is one of the most strangely fascinating of outdoor sounds. It begins at the first faint gray of dawn, and is slowly taken up from farmyard to farmyard for miles around the distant horizon, clear, even shrill, yet with an indescribable poetic effect of distance. The Elizabethans, whose sense of beauty was of the keenest, knew the poetic value of the sound.

The cock that is the trumpet of the morn
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day.

This is the way Shakespeare speaks of his stage cock, and Milton has an equally frank and strikingly poetic description of the cockcrow. Properly rendered the sound would not only add a dramatic touch to the scene, but give it a rare effect of atmosphere and distance. At the last moment Mr. Sothern's courage failed him, but he promises to give a cockcrow performance if it is desired. It is well worth while to make "the trumpet of the morn" a feature of the approaching Tuesday matinées of "Hamlet."

In "Nathan Hale" Clyde Fitch some years ago introduced a cockcrow for its poetic effect in a serious scene against the wishes of his associates, and it proved highly effective. His rooster was a vaudeville artist, and by masking his mouth in his hands gave the effect of varying distances and intensities.

JOHN CORBIN.

SOME STAGE SONG HITS.

"Taking" Words as Well as "Catchy" Music Necessary for a "Popular" Number.

It is not always easy to explain why one song becomes "popular," while others fail to do so, but it requires no great mental effort to decide which songs are "popular" after they have made a "hit." It would be too much to say that the success of a song nowadays is entirely dependent upon its music. If a number has a swinging tune, easily remembered, its chances for success are increased, to be sure, but many other things enter into the question. A new method of singing the song, a bit of business on the part of the actor serving to emphasize the points of the words sung, or a novel dance accompanying the music, are frequently factors that serve to win success for a number that in a musical way would probably not have scored at all. The words of the average popular song "hit" are not such as to commend themselves to literature. Indeed, some of the greatest favorites of the past have been so lacking in anything that approached intelligent ideas that one could but wonder at their acceptance by an over-indulgent public.

Of the musical plays now on view "The Sultan of Sulu," at Wallack's, furnishes one tuneful favorite in "Since I First Met You," sung by Frank Moulan in the second act. The words lend themselves readily to an ear-tickling melody that causes many to hum the tune even while it is yet being sung on the stage.

"Since I First Met You" is sung by Sultan Ki-ram as a bombastic peroration, as it were, to his spectacular proposal of marriage to the handsome daughter of the visiting Colonel. He has no sooner sung to her of the great joy he feels "since he first met her," than from a distance is heard her American lover, the West Pointer," singing the same song. The young woman instantly leaves the Sultan "cold" to join her sweetheart. Confused and half amused, the Sultan starts to make the best of the situation, humming the song to himself, when suddenly his favorite wife appears on the arm of the American Colonel, singing to her the same "Since I First Met You." Then from every nook and corner of the palace comes a procession of the Sultan's wives with Uncle Sam's love-making soldier-boys, all singing "Since I First Met You."

I am a dashing
Gay lothario,
I've a reputation
As a reckless beau;
Courting pretty maids
Is a habit hard to break,
I'm a bald coquette
And rather roguish rake.
I've told my live to many a girl,
But never a word was true,
For my passion intense,
It was mere pretense
Until I encountered you,
Since I first met you,
Since I first met you,
The open sky above me seems a deeper blue;
Golden, dripping sunshine
Warms me through and through,
Each flower has a new perfume
Since I met you.

The habit of "talking the words" of a topical song while the orchestra is playing the accompaniment is illustrated in "Mr. Pickwick" at the Herald Square, where Grant Stewart, the author of the lyrics of that piece, appears as Alfred Jingle. In the first act Jingle, in the course of a short scene with Sam and Tony Weller, breaks out with this song of the "Golden Rules":

Child at school—copy book—way that he should go.
Little fool believes it all—mother told him so.
Rolling stones get no moss—never get a bit on 'em;
Good thing, too—full of moss—people try to sit on 'em.
Love your neighbor—tried it once—had to leave the place.
Tried to love her—did my best—breach of promise case.
Early bird gets the worm—very proper rule.
Teach the worm to stay in bed—stupid little fool.

Golden rules—taught at schools—people keep 'em—silly fools.
Asses—make 'em—wise men break 'em—devil take 'em
Golden rules.

Wine is in—wit is out—that's what wit is for.
Chap who lets his wit stay in—apt to be a bore.
Foolish rule—the one about chap who goes a-borrowing.
Take my word—chap who lends—chap who does the sorrowing.
Uneasy—head that wears a crown—nonsense—fail to see
If it hadn't got a crown—what good the head would be.
Home is where the heart is—bosh—hearts are apt to roam.
Half the hearts I know are in some other fellow's home.

Every rule exception to—that is why I take exception to the lot of 'em.
Rules were made to break.
How doth the little busy bee—don't believe a word of it.
What bee makes some man takes—bee don't get a third of it.
Truth lies in a well—in water, that's to say, whereas
Every next rule that you find—in vino veritas.
Stone walls do not a prison make—bah! what tommy rot!
They may not make the prison—but they help an awful lot.

Julian Edwards has written for "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" a new patriotic song, which has already become very popular. It is in a vein that appeals to the masses and evokes repeated encores at the New York Theatre. The title of the song is "My Own United States," and these are the words:

The poet sings of sunny France, fair olive-laden Spain,
The Grecian Isles, Italia's smiles, and India's torrid plain,
Of Egypt, countless ages old, Dark Afric's palms and dates.
Let me acclaim the land I name, my own United States.

The poet sings of Switzerland, Braw Scotland's heathered moor,
The shimmering sheen of Ireland's green, Old England's rock-bound shore,
Quaint Holland and the Fatherland, their chorus in verse relates.
Let me acclaim the land I name, my own United States.

CHORUS.

I love ev'ry inch of her prairie land, each stone on her mountain's side;
I love ev'ry drop of the water clear that flows in her rivers wide;
I love ev'ry tree, ev'ry blade of grass, within Columbia's gates!
The queen of the earth, is the land of my birth, my own United States.

SECOND CIRCLE THEATRE TALK.

Plot Purchased by a Member of the Firm of Liebler & Co.

Joseph P. Day, real estate broker, has sold for S. W. Harriot of Whitestone, L. I., to W. F. Connor of the theatrical firm of Liebler & Co., the plot at 991, 993, and 995 Eighth Avenue. The plot measures 100 by 50 feet and has some old buildings on it. It adjoins Reisenweber's Hotel, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Harriot, the seller, is a member of a branch of the Havemeyer family, in whose possession the property had remained for 100 years before it was sold.

It is said that Liebler & Co. propose to build a theatre on the site. Mr. Connor, when asked about the purchase last night, said he could not make public any plans as to what use would be made of the property.

OFFERINGS OF THE WEEK AT NEW YORK PLAY HOUSES

Ibsen's Drama of Heredity Ghosts, with a Problem Included, to be Presented at The Manhattan with Mary Shaw—Revival of Old English Plays at Mrs. Osborn's.

WEEK'S THEATRICAL CALENDAR.

MONDAY—Manhattan, Mary Shaw in Ibsen's "Ghosts," special matinées. American, "For Home and Honor." Garden, "If I Were King."

TUESDAY—Irving Place, Bonn, in "The Worm of Conscience. Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, "Romeo and Juliet."

Ibsen's drama of heredity, "Ghosts," will be presented by George Fawcett's company, supporting Mary Shaw at four matinées in the Manhattan Theatre this week. These matinées will be given Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Previously this same company has presented "Ghosts" in Baltimore and in Washington, in both of which cities Miss Shaw's work caused something of a sensation. Supporting Miss Shaw are Frederick Lewis, leading men of one of Mr. Fawcett's companies; Maurice Wilkinson, Charles A. Gay, and Virginia Kline. Every individual member of the company has been highly praised for work done in this drama.

Few plays in modern times have aroused as much discussion as "Ghosts." The story is that of a wife who, after years of devotion to a dissipated husband, welcomes home her son from his studies—a son whom she has kept away from home during her husband's lifetime so that he might never know the true character of his father. But she finds that the separation meant nothing, for the son has inherited his father's vices and that they have been so visited on him that his health and reason are shattered. The son becomes an imbecile, but before losing his reason, makes the mother promise to poison him in that event. She promises and the curtain falls with her facing the problem: Shall she or shall she not kill her own son?

AN INTERVIEW WITH MISS SHAW.

Miss Shaw, who is to play the leading rôle—that of the mother—is one of the many who have became fascinated with the Ibsen plays which he has written in later years—not the romantic ones of his earlier style. She has practically devoted herself to their production and is full of enthusiasm regarding them. In an interview she says:

"Ibsen has always been the red rag which drives to desperation the bull of criticism. The critics, the Church, and others have raved at him, have screamed at him, and still the power, the force, the baldness of the man's teachings are in existence and making themselves more widely felt now than ever before. So great has the influence of his writings been that that rare, honor—imitation—in a milder form has been undertaken. For what indeed are the writings, the so-called problem plays of such men as Sudermann, Hauptmann, Pinero, Jones, and the others but diluted doses of Ibsen?

"While it is true there has come an abatement of the screamings of his critics during the last few years, there is still enough of it. When the play of 'Ghosts' was first produced in London several years ago the censor, good-hearted chap, would not permit the presentation to take place in London, so it was necessary to give a private performance of the play outside the limits of London. And then what the critics did! I don't recall any word in the language which carries the meaning of hysterical opposition and bitter denunciation which was not used at that time. It was either aimed at the play, the players, Ibsen or his followers, those who believe that this man's philosophy of life is ultimately intended to do good.

"At the original performance of the play in this city, in which I played Mrs. Alving, the play had to stand again this scathing rebuke, but in a milder form, because Americans don't get excited about these things as easily as foreigners do. Now that the play is to be given again by Mr. Fawcett's company, I do not anticipate any of those bitter adjectives which assailed me and the play on the occasion of its presentation here before. In fact, the world is beginning to realize that Ibsen is a power, that he has exerted an influence for good, that he has brought unthinking people to a consideration of the really serious problems of life, and that in time many of the reforms for which he stands will prevail.

"Ibsen dared as no other man in the world has ever dared to tear the mask from the face of hypocrisy which underlies civilization. He did it, too, without any apology, all at once revealing the horrible truths which have been fermenting there. According to the ideas of civilization it is improper to tell the world that what is is. There are some evils in this world which, according to some narrow thinkers, should never be mentioned—just let them alone to rot out the core of life and our social system. That is what they want. But Ibsen didn't happen to see it this way.

"Say what you will of Ibsen, he stands for a reform of our social system. What more powerful argument in favor of divorce, or a change in the matrimonial relation, could be devised than 'Ghosts'? There is shown in all its horror the real life of a woman who remained with her husband when he was spending his life in dissolute pleasures and life-sapping dissipation. Once she fled from him, only to be forced back into his unholy arms by the will of the man whom she really loved but who would not receive her. His narrow view of life was that having undertaken the burden of this dissolute man's life, she must bear it to the end.

"And what was the result? A child—a son—is born of this unhappy union. To this son the mother's life is a living lie. Rather than tell him who his father is, what manner of man he was, she sends him away from her to be educated and to grow up in Paris. The beginning of 'Ghosts' shows his return to the home in Norway. He, too, has known the joy of living. He likes the bright life, the dazzle, the glamour of crowds, all those things which his father before him liked. There is nothing in the home of his mother for him—her love is insufficient. He feels within him the dread grasp of insanity, of mental collapse.

"This all leads to what? There is in the house a maidservant, the unlawful child of the boy's father. She is the daughter of a former maidservant in the house. The boy turns to the maidservant for amusement, if nothing else. It is the insanity in him. As a solution of what must be the inevitable consequence, Mrs. Alving, the mother, suggests a marriage between half-brother and half-sister. In this point possibly Ibsen has been bolder than on any other. This idea is overturned by Pastor Manders, an extremely natural clergyman in the play.

"Then, in order to end the liason, the mother calls son and maidservant together and tells them the truth. The result is that the maideervant, who has been a self-respecting girl, finds what her mother was, and she goes away to the life of her mother. She does not care to battle against what was, but she sinks beneath it to the depths. Then, bereft of this last touch of sympathy, the son grows irritable, nervous. He tells his mother of the brain attack he has had. There comes into his eyes the glare of insanity. It is the following in the footsteps of his father. She reasons with him, she tries to make him believe that it is nothing, yet the awful agony of the tragedy that is to come is heavy within her.

"At length the appalling climax is reached—the most appalling tragedy the stage has ever known. This follows the words of consolation of the mother. She tells her son he will live with her as her boy, a child again, he shall have all he wants. He has only to ask. Then, in a last lucid glimmer, the son demands that when madness shall have come to him that she take back the life she gave. He makes her promise that when insanity shows itself to give him poison and end it all. Then there comes into his eyes gradually the vacuity of idiocy. She pleads with him, asking if he knows her. He knows nothing; he asks childishly for the sun, and the curtain falls, leaving the woman to face her pledge of murdering her own son. Whether she will or will not constitutes the 'problem.' There has never been a more powerful climax than this written. Its effect on an audience is electrical; it paralyzes the mind almost by the fearful ending.

"And this Ibsen has dared to do in a plea for divorce. What reasoning man could see the play and not realize the necessity of either divorce or a change in the marital relations?

"But I fear Mr. Ibsen has trampled painfully on the toes of the world at large, and that is why he has been so bitterly denounced for his teachings. He shows what is, unmistakably and without a quibble, while others, who have idealized the marital relation, have screamed at him for tearing their ideals to pieces. Personally I believe that Ibsen will in time become the reformer of the human race. It will not be in my time nor in the time of our grandchildren, but it will come, and then he will attain that honor which is rightfully his."

"What is the fascination to actors in the Ibsen rôles?" Miss Shaw was asked.

"That is difficult to explain," she replied, "yet there is a fascination. I have seen some of the strangest things happen at Ibsen performances of 'Ghosts.' In fact, I know one man who played Oswald, the son who goes mad, who declares that no sum of money would ever induce him to play Oswald again. Immediately after the performance he went to his dressing room and fainted. He somehow got the idea into his head that he was going crazy, and it took half a bottle of ammonia to make him believe otherwise. From that day to this he has had enough Ibsen.

"I remember another time that I was playing 'Ghosts,' when in the last act, just before the mad scene, I heard a scream in the audience, one of those heart-tearing screams, and naturally the interruption was so startling that I had to look. A woman had become so hysterical that she had to be taken out of the theatre, screaming at every step.

"Whatever else may be said of Ibsen, for or against him, he is a powerful writer, who presents an absorbingly interesting story in a quiet, intensely dramatic manner. The voices in 'Ghosts' are barely raised above an ordinary conversational tone, yet it holds an audience absolutely enthralled."

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE REOPENED WITH SHAKESPEARE.

It is a far cry from "Fad and Folly" to "Romeo and Juliet," with which Frank Lea Short will open on Tuesday the house that was Mrs. Osborn's, for a series of revivals of old English plays.

Unlike his predecessor, Mr. Short says that he undertakes his enterprise alone, and as yet doesn't know the meaning of the word "angel." Neither will he attempt to make the theatre a social centre. He will appeal to the general public, and, more particularly, those interested in the old English drama.

In order to give the plays a proper atmosphere, Mr. Short has reproduced on the stage the interior of the old Swan Theatre, London, of about the year 1600. So to speak, it will be a theatre within a theatre, for the Elizabethan audience will be represented watching the performance as it was originally given. As nearly as possible, the costumes worn by the actors of that day will be used.

It has taken many years of study for Mr. Short to gather the necessary information to thus reproduce Shakespeare's day. He acquired it largely while producing old plays at Harvard, Yale, the University of Chicago, and elsewhere.

SOTHERN REVIVES "IF I WERE KING."

E. H. Sothern's impersonation of the vagabond lover, poet, and warrior, Francois Villon, in Justin Huntly McCarthy's romantic poem-play, "If I Were King," has been enrolled among the successes of dramatic expression of the past year, and his return in this character Monday night at the Garden Theatre has already enlisted the attention of theatregoers. To accommodate the demand to see "Hamlet," he will give two special matinées of that play during his first two weeks of "If I Were King," the first on Tuesday afternoon and the next on the Tuesday following. These will not interfere with the regular Saturday matinées of "If I Were King."

The company supporting Mr. Sothern contains in the leading rôles practically the same names as assisted him to make a success of the play last year. Cecilia Loftus, who has added to her admirers through her portrayal of Ophelia, will be seen in the leading rôle of Katherine de Vaucelles. Miss Illington plays the rôle of Huguette, the abbess who sacrifices her life for Villon; George W. Wilson will again be seen in his portrayal of Louis XI., Rowland Buckstone as Guy Tabarie, William Harris as Thibaut D'Aussigny, and Stephen Wright as Tristan.

"FOR HOME AND HONOR" AT THE AMERICAN.

"For Home and Honor," a new comedy drama by L. B. Parker, will be the attraction presented by the American Theatre stock company at the American this week. It deals with a woman who falls under the wiles of a villain. He marries her and then deceives her into believing the marriage is not legal. She afterward leaves him and marries the hero, a naval officer. Then the villain appears on the scene, aided by an adventuress, the plot thickens, and a startling climax is reached. The hero escapes from a hotel where he has been lured and shoots the villain. The latter recovers, is stricken by [illegible] when he is wheeled into court to appear against his assailant, denounces himself, and while the excitement is at its height draws a revolver and shoots himself and dies as the curtain falls. The cast is as follows:

Margaret Mordaunt.....Jessaline Rodgers
Nancette Leduc.....Lillian Bayer
Mrs. Kirkland.....Julia Blanc
Aunt Sarah Tempest.....Laura Almosnino
Jailer.....Charles Farrington
Officer Moynahan.....Thomas O'Hern
Judge Grier.....John Ravold
Dr. Kirkland.....Thomas Reynolds
Commodore White, U. S. N.....F. E. Jamison
Capt. Chris. Weber, German Navy....Paul Scott
Gussy Love.....Bert Lyttel
Staunton Mordaunt.....Robert Cummings
Capt. George Tempest, U. S. N.Maurice Freeman

BONN IN VARIOUS ROLES.

Ferdinand Bonn, the star at Heinrich Conried's Irving Place Theatre, will appear in a number of plays this week. The programme has been so arranged as to give the public opportunity to see the artist, whose star engagement is nearing its close, in classic drama as well as comedy. To-morrow night Mr. Bonn will appear for the last time as Hamlet.

Tuesday and Wednesday he will be seen in a rural comedy called "Der G'wissenswurm," (The Worm of Conscience) by the Austrian poet, Ludwig Anzengruber. Mr. Bonn will play the part of a peasant, Dusterer. "Der G'wissenswurm," which is in three acts, will be preceded by the well-known one-act play, "The Violin Maker of Cremona," in which Mr. Bonn was seen during his last season's engagement at the Irving Place, not only as an actor, but also as violin virtuoso.

Thursday and Friday nights, as also at Saturday's matinée, he will give "Noble Blood." Saturday matinée and night he gives Dumas's famous "Kean," (known on the American stage as "A Royal Box.") He will be supported in all the plays by leading members of Manager Conried's company. In preparation is Goethe's "Faust," with Mr. Bonn as Mephisto.

PLAYS THAT LINGER.

Friends of Annie Russell declare that she is more charming than ever as Peggy in "Mice and Men." At any rate, her portrayal of gentle and winning womanhood has started this comedy on a prosperous run at the Garrick.

"Mr. Pickwick" and his drolleries are proving an attractive medium for De Wolf Hopper and the members of his musical comedy company at the Herald Square. Many lovers of Dickens are seen in the house nightly, come to see how their favorite has been interpreted.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of the Drury Lane spectacle, "Mr. Blue Beard," has scored a hit at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where it will probably remain for several months.

"The Wizard of Oz," at the new Majestic Theatre, promises to be an enduring success. At every performance during the past week the playhouse was crowded, and if straws show how the wind blows, "The Wizard" will be the tenant of the Majestic's stage for many months to come.

That Louis Mann scored a success in "The Consul" at the Princess Theatre is attested by the patronage the attraction enjoyed the past week.

"Mary of Magdala," with which Mrs. Fiske has been attracting large houses at the Manhattan this season, will close its run in March, owing to contracts for its production in Boston and elsewhere. To meet a demand for seats, an extra matinée will be given this Wednesday and the one following.

Margaret Anglin, Charles Richman, and other actors contribute to make entertaining Mr. Marshall's "The Unforeseen" at the Empire.

Jerome Sykes in the "Billionaire" is keeping things moving at a lively pace at Daly's, where John Doe's theatre and its first-night sensations make great audiences laugh till they are tired.

"The Girl with the Green Eyes," as played by Clara Bloodgood, is running toward its fiftieth performance at the Savoy.

The other Fitch comedy on Broadway is "The Bird in the Cage" at the Bijou. Edward Harrigan has recently introduced into his Irish part his old song, "Dad's Dinner Pail."

David Belasco's "Darling of the Gods" continues its run. The box office practically has been removed to the sidewalk, almost the only tickets to be had being in the hands of the speculators.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" continues its merry way at the Casino.

The special matinées at the Criterion Theatre of "The Little Princess" every afternoon except on Saturday, when Miss Marlowe appears in "The Cavalier," have proved exceedingly popular. The charming sentiment of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play and the clever acting of Millie James and her associates in Mr. Dillingham's company divide evenly the credit for one of the most prompt and most decisive hits of the theatrical year. The matinées begin at 3 o'clock, so that schoolchildren can attend. Julia Marlowe gives "The Cavalier" at night.

The seventh week of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," at the New York Theatre, is said to have the largest advance sale that the opera has yet had. A time limit has been set to its New York run, and it leaves here Feb. 14.

While the bill at Weber & Fields's Music Hall remains the same in name, there are so many changes made in "Twirly-Whirly" and "The Stickiness of Gelatine" by the introduction of new matter that the entertainment is seldom the same two weeks in succession. More "business" is scheduled for this week.

Elizabeth Tyree will begin the last week of her engagement in "Gretna Green," at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night. The following week she will appear in the leading feminine role in Kirke La Shelle's production of Augustus Thomas' comedy, "Earl of Pawtucket," for which she has been loaned by Henry B. Harris. It is Miss Tyree's intention to make a tour of the leading American cities in "Gretna Green" at the conclusion of the New York run of Mr. Thomas' comedy.

Having successfully passed the century mark, "The Silver Slipper" hopes to celebrate many more souvenir nights before it leaves the Broadway.

"The Sultan of Sulu" begins its second month at Wallack's this week with the same conditions that have prevailed since the first performance of George Ade's witty opera on Broadway. It is a fact that every seat in the house has been sold since the first night. The explanation of this is found in its tuneful numbers and breezy comedy, minus horseplay.

"The Eternal City" is drawing toward the close of its run at the Victoria.

"Jim Bludso" continues at the Fourteenth Street.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

A revival of "Florodora" is announced for the Academy of Music, commencing to-morrow night. The company which is to appear there has for principals Grace Dudley, Robert E. Graham, Helen Redmond, W. P. Carleton, Philip H. Ryley, Edna Hunter, Donald Brine, Lily Collins, and Nace Bonville. The chorus has been increased to eighty, and the double sextet will introduce a half dozen girls who are said to maintain the standard of "Florodora" beauty. The scenery for the revival at the Academy has been newly built to meet the requirements of the big stage, and in the costuming there will be the same display of magnificent gowns that distinguished the production at the Casino. "Florodora" is now in the third year of continuous presentation in this country.

"The Rogers Brothers in Harvard" is the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week.

"His Wife's Father," made familiar to the public by William H. Crane, will be the week's revival of the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre. The cast will include Henry V. Donnelly as Buchanan Billings.

The Grand Opera House attraction for the week starting to-morrow will be Joe Welch in his play, "The Peddler." The piece has been rewritten since its original presentation here.

"Lost River," said to have a quaint flavor of Indiana and massive mechanic effects, will be the attraction at the Metropolis Theatre this week.

"Why Women Sin," described as a "life lesson," comes to the Star Theatre to-morrow, to remain for the week.

Proctor Theatres.—At the Fifth Avenue, "A Lady of Quality," by Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend, is revived. "The Holly Tree Inn" leads the vaudeville bill at the Twenty-third Street. Franklin Fyles's war drama, "Cumberland, '61," is given again at the Sixty-eighth Street. Lester Wallack's "Rosedale" is repeated in Harlem.

"The Price of Honor" is the melodramatic attraction at the West End for the week.

"Fedora" will be the week's attraction at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, the MacDowell-Stone combination of stars appearing in it.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

Heading the bill at Keith's is Papinta, the "myriad dancer," who appears in New York for the first time in many months. She is supplied with new costumes and with light effects that are said to surpass anything seen heretofore. Mr. and Mrs. Clay Clement, vaudeville's most recent recruits from the legitimate, present "The Baron's Love Story," a twenty-minute sketch based on Mr. Clement's play. "The New Dominion," Rapoli, the European juggler; Keough and Ballard in a farcical skit, "A Vaudeville Surprise;" Stuart Barnes in monologue; Trask and Gladden, dancing specialists, with numerous other performers, will figure on the programme.

The usual burlesque is given at the Dewey Theatre.

Zip, Barnum's "What Is It," will enter on his last week at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum. This will also be the last week of the Korean Twins, and of Moth Miller, the gold-toothed horse. The vaudeville bill includes Dunbar and Kelly, Joe Hartman, Sutherland and Russell, Horace Vion, and the Edison pictures presenting a trip to the moon.

An array of vaudeville features will be offered at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. Maud Raymond will entertain in a monologue and a number of new songs; Clayton White and Marie Stuart Company are to offer their skit, "Dickey." The American Vitograph will be one of the other features on the bill.

The "Birth of the American Flag" is the latest group added to the World in Wax. It has the place of honor in the Entrance Hall. In the group stands George Washington examining the flag just completed by the deft fingers of Betsy Ross. John Quincy Adams stands by explaining the beauties of the newly made banner, and Dame Ross is listening to his eulogy of her work. The furnishing of the room is an exact reproduction of the chamber in the Philadelphia house where the new flag was born.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT

Following is the programme for the concert to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House by members of Mr. Grau's opera company and the orchestra. Mr. Flon will conduct, and the solo singers will be Mme. Homer, Miss Marilly, Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Mr. Salignac, and Mr. Van Rooy.

March, from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Song, "Air d'Ossian," from "Werther."
Massenet
Mr. Salignac.
Songs—(a) "Wiegenlied".....Mozart
(b) "Tu me dirais".....Chaminade
Miss Marilly.
Hymn to St. Cecilia.....Gounod
Songs—(a) "Der Asra".....Rubinstein
(b) "Fruhlingsnacht".....Schumann
(c) "Phyllis und die Mutter".....Erk
Mr. Van Rooy.
Air, "Chanson Boheme," from "Carmen".....Bizet
Mme.

"THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG" AND "ERNANI"

A Review of the Trilogy Just Performed—The Revival This Week of Verdi's Early Opera.

The performance of Wagner's Trilogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," just completed at the Metropolitan Opera House, marks the fulfillment of an annual function to which the management of that establishment appears to consider itself obligated. There is never much enthusiasm on its part in entering into it, and there have been lamentable instances in recent years of imperfect preparation for it, and inadequate results. Things went much better this year, and for this it seems that gratitude is largely due to the indefatigable and zealous conductor, Mr. Hertz, who has forced through thorough rehearsals, and whose overflowing vitality has communicated life to the performances and transfused into them dramatic blood. To the devotion of the singers who have cooperated in them he has added the necessary touch without which success would have been impossible.

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It is needless to say that the performances have been far from impeccable. The detailed consideration that has been given them from day to day in these columns has pointed this out. But they have been on the whole the finest performances that have been seen here in many years—the finest in general effect, in spirit, and in the co-operation of all the factors that should go to realize the impression that Wagner intended. For this the lovers of his great world-tragedy should be thankful. There have been greater interpreters seen here of most of the individual characters in the drama. But a few towering figures upon the stage, inspiring and impressive as they may be, cannot compensate for the lack of the many other things that must go to make up a vital and living and dramatically complete performance. The other things have too often been lacking, and it cannot be forgotten that Wagner's chief striving was for the total effect. The measure of success with which that has been achieved in this cycle of the "Ring" makes one of the bright pages in the recent history of the Opera House.

An excellent beginning was made with "Das Rheingold," a work that offers some of the greatest difficulties in consistent and plausible presentation. Dramatically powerful was the performance of "Die Walküre"; the seeking for the qualities of life, buoyancy, and energy led Mr. Hertz to certain extravagances in "Siegfried" that were an injury to its effect. A fitting climax was reached in "Götterdämmerung," the profoundest in spirit and significance, the most complex in motive and in the marvels of its musical organism, the most difficult of all to compass in its tragic power. It was a superbly eloquent representation and reached the loftiest heights.

Not many of the outward features of the performances were new; but with some unfortunate exceptions that were purely accidental and should have been avoided, the stage pictures were animated with a new spirit and presented in a new way. The management of the lights was one of the most noteworthy of these features. But of course the chief element has been the superb conducting of Mr. Hertz.

Mr. Hertz has stimulated the orchestra to an effectiveness that we have not been in recent years accustomed to. He filled it with elasticity and fire; he persuaded it to large and sonorous or to delicate and tenderly subdued utterance. He brought out many of the finer details of the score, its dramatic accents, its light and shade, its color. He wrought deeply impressive climaxes and kept the tempo always in sensitive accord with the dramatic significance of the music. It was excellent conducting. It was not free from exaggerations and crudities, but there was much that could be forgiven for the sake of the vitality that was in it.

These performances have in a special degree imparted the feeling of unity from the fact that throughout them the same singers have represented the same characters. It is an element which, if not essential, is at least of great importance in its effect upon the observant listener; and it is one that has often been lacking, even in performances given under far more favorable circumstances than these.

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There is little to be said of any of the singers, who had all sung before in the parts assumed by them, except of Mr. Anthes. His performances of Loge, of Siegmund, and of the young and the mature Siegfried have confirmed the knowledge that we have previously had of his experience and skill. It could hardly escape observation, however, that they showed, in comparison with his Tristan, the dulling effect of routine and of conventionalities that had grown upon him on the German stage. His Tristan, although it is still tentative and not fully wrought out, is more instinct with dramatic truth than any of these. It is destined to show the stimulating effect of New York ideals of dramatic singing; the others are formed on models that are not accepted here as the highest exposition of the Wagnerian style. Mr. Anthes is manly and engaging, though sometimes somewhat awkward, in bearing, and on the whole intelligent in action and in declamation. He puzzles his hearers sometimes, however, by some of his glaring lapses from intelligence, which seem to imply an indifference on his part to the words he is uttering, and a presumption of the ignorance of his audience. To give only a single instance, why, in the first act of "Die Walküre," after explaining to Sieglinde his troublous lot, does he calmly turn his back upon her and sing mellifluously:

> Nun weisst du, fragende Frau,
> Warum ich Friedmund nicht heisse!

Wagner directs him to do it with "a gaze full of the fire of grief upon Sieglinde." Mr. Anthes's voice is of various quality at different times, but more often than not is hard and metallic, and his disconnected phrasing, which has before been noted, is prominent.

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Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde is an impersonation that steadily rises in the impressiveness of its action and the splendor of its singing. The contrast between the Brünnhilde of the three dramas is denoted in penetrating and subtle fashion. Mme. Nordica has seldom equaled her representation in the last act of "Siegfried" in its voicing of jubilant womanhood and the awakening of the new passion of love. It is one of the highest achievements of her art. So in "Götterdämmerung" are her brilliant first scene, the gloomy tragedy of her betrayal, and the eloquence of her transfiguration at the final climax.

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The representations were given with nearly the same scenic arrangements as have been used in previous years. Those of "Das Rheingold" are beautiful and appropriate, especially the first scene, representing the glimmering depths of the Rhine. The first scene of "Die Walküre" does not carry conviction, with the foliage of the tree around which Hunding's hut is built luxuriously growing beneath the roof in an impossible manner, and with the roof itself, when the moonlight comes, showing so many holes that Siegmund could scarcely have welcomed it as a shelter from the tempest in which he arrives. The last scene in "Die Walküre," identical with the last in "Siegfried," the mountain summit upon which Brünnhilde slumbers, is shabby and quite without illusion. The last scene of "Götterdämmerung" is a problem that the authorities of the Opera House have long ceased to wrestle with, and the immolation, the Rhine flood, the conflagration, are all of the old familiar crudity.

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The promise that Verdi would loom large in the present opera season has been fulfilled already, and there is more to come in the near future. Two of his operas that are doubtless as good as unknown to a large portion of the opera-going public to-day will be given before long; "Un Ballo in Maschera" has been announced as in preparation, and "Ernani" will be revived on Wednesday. It is twenty-one years since "Ernani" has been seen on the operatic stage in this city. There were several performances of it in 1882; since then the dust has gathered thick upon it. In that year it was given by two opera companies that were contending for popular favor in New York—Col. Mapleson's at the Academy of Music, and an organization called the Strakosch-Gerster Company at the old Booth's Theatre.

Col. Mapleson's cast included Signor Ravelli as Ernani, Signor Del Puente as Carlo V., Signor Novara as Silva, and Mlle. Paolina Rossini as Donna Elvira, with Signor Arditi as conductor. The last performance of the opera—the last that has been given in New York till next Wednesday's revival—was on April 6. The rival company had performed "Ernani" several times earlier in the season, with Signor Giannini as Ernani, Mr. George Sweet as Carlo V., Signor Mancini as Silva, and Miss Abbie Carrington as Elvira. S. Behrens was the conductor.

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Twenty-one years ago "Ernani" was regarded as a decidedly old-fashioned work—and those were days when Italian opera was luxuriously flourishing. The reviewer of THE TIMES speaks thus of the first "Ernani" performance:

> Twenty years ago this opera was a favorite with the public, but it is seldom heard nowadays. It is the best example of Verdi's first style * * * an opera of the so-called old school, in which the dramatic situations are not so much considered as the opportunity for personal display by the principal artists.

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"Ernani," indeed, takes us back to the earliest days of Verdi's career. When it was produced in 1844 he had only three successful operas to his credit, and they were unknown outside of his native land—"Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio," his first work, that has long since vanished except from the biographical dictionaries; "Nabucodonosor," and "I Lombardi," of which the names are at least known, and the latter has been performed here within the memory of people not yet decrepit. Verdi was the rising man of Italy, and "Ernani," written for the theatre Le Fenice, in Venice, at once established his fame as the most brilliant composer of his native land.

Victor Hugo's series of romantic dramas that so excited Paris and the rest of the European world in the thirties had made their immediate appeal to the Italian operatic composers as furnishing subjects for musical exploitation. "Hernani," which, in common with Hugo's other theatrical and inflated tragedies, has appeared to Dr. Hanslick not so much as a tragedy as an operatic libretto waiting for a composer, was promptly appropriated. Verdi was the second Italian composer to choose it. The preparation of the libretto he intrusted to Francesco Maria Piave, who then first began that series of hack librettos that satisfied the composer for a long time. "A tolerably bad poet, quite wanting in invention," as he has truly been called, he was willing to cut and trim and otherwise tailor his work to suit the composer, for whom at that period in his career the musical effect was wholly paramount in the lyric drama. No wonder that Victor Hugo was wrought to the point of fury by the mutilations his works underwent at the hands of this trible of librettists, and that he vigorously proceeded at law against every one of the operas founded on them. The French law is very explicit in its protection of literary rights, and Hugo's proceedings required changes to be made in the action, in the names of the characters, and even in the title; and as a matter of fact "Ernani" was first given in Venice, and afterward in Paris, as "Il Proscritto," with the Spanish characters of the original metamorphosed into Italians.

Besides their troubles with Victor Hugo, Italian operatic composers of that period had others nearer home in the shape of the Austrian censorship, which exercised a jealous supervision over the stage as being one of the agencies most likely to fan the fire of revolution and unrest then smoldering through Italy. Some of their experiences make amusing reading nowadays, and some of the changes required in their operas seem fantastic. In "Ernani" it was considered impossible to allow a conspiracy against the powers of government to be represented on the stage—it would be altogether too suggestive; but the conspiracy scene in the third act was finally retained on condition that some of the verses should be modified. Even this, however, did not prevent the inflammable Italians from turning more than one passage of the opera into political watchwords.

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The political background of the Austrian domination is to be taken into account in explaining the instant success of Verdi's music. Italy was seething with sedition, and upon it, as Mr. Streatfeild says, the melodies of Verdi smote with an almost superhuman effect. He continues:

> Here at length was the musician of the epoch, the bard of liberty. The fire and passion of his music seemed to give voice to all the aspirations of bruised and bleeding Italy. In his stirring tunes his countrymen read the message of freedom. There was a life and a movement about Verdi's early operas that just hit the taste of that turbulent time. On ears accustomed to the insipidities of Donizetti "Ernani" struck like a trumpet call.
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> Yet it was not in Italy alone that this inspiriting effect was felt. "Ernani" soon spread Verdi's fame beyond the Alps. It was the first of his works to reach England, where it was produced in 1845. In those days New York was more on the alert to obtain a speedy hearing of operatic novelties from Europe than it is now; and "Ernani" was heard here three years after its Venetian production. It was given here at the old Park Theatre on April 15, 1847, by the Italian Opera Company, "lately arrived from Havana," with Luigi Arditi as conductor.

RICHARD ALDRICH.

AT THE OPERA.

The tenth week of the grand opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House will see a return to the lighter repertory from which attention had been temporarily diverted by the performances of the "Ring des Nibelungen." On Wednesday evening the promised revival of Verdi's opera, "Ernani," will be given on an elaborate scale. Mme. Sembrich will sing the part of Elvira to the Giovanna of Miss Bauermeister. The Ernani in the revival will be Mr. De Marchi, while Mr. Scotti will be Don Carlos. Mr. Edouard de Reszke will assume the character of Don Ruy Gomez de Silva, and the cast will be completed by Mr. Bégué as Jago and Mr. Vanni as Don Riccardo. Mr. Mancinelli will be at the conductor's desk. Following are the casts of the week:

Monday Evening.

"FAUST."
(In French.)

Marguerite	Mme. Emma Eames
Marta	Miss Bauermeister
Siebel	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Faust	Mr. Alvarez
Valentin	Mr. Campanari
Mephistopheles	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Wagner	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor—Mr. Mancinelli.

Wednesday Evening.

"ERNANI."
(In Italian.)

Elvira	Mme. Sembrich
Giovanna	Miss Bauermeister
Ernani	Mr. De Marchi
Don Carlos	Mr. Scotti
Don Ruy Gomez de Silva	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Jago	Mr. Bégué
Don Riccardo	Mr. Vanni

Conductor—Mr. Mancinelli.

Friday Evening.

"LA FILLE DU REGIMENT."
(In French.)

Marie	Mme. Sembrich
La Marquise de Berkenfield	Mme. Van Cauteren
Tonio	Mr. Salignac
Sulpice	Mr. Gilibert
Hortensius	Mr. Dufriche
Un Caporal	Mr. Bégué

Conductor—Mr. Flon.
To be followed at 10:15 by
"PAGLIACCI."
(In Italian.)

Nedda	Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Canio	Mr. Alvarez
Tonio	Mr. Scotti
Peppe	Mr. Reiss
Silvio	Mr. Declery

Conductor—Mr. Flon.

Saturday Afternoon.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE."
(In French.)

Juliette	Mme. Emma Eames
Stephano	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Gertrude	Miss Bauermeister
Romeo	Mr. Alvarez
Frere Laurent	Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Capulet	Mr. Gilibert
Tybalt	Mr. Jacques Bars
Mercutio	Mr. Declery
Le Duc de Verone	Mr. Dufriche
Gregorio	Mr. Bégué

Conductor—Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday Evening.

"AIDA."
(In Italian.)

Aida	Mme. Gadski
Una Sacerdotessa	Miss Marilly
Radames	Mr. De Marchi
Amonasro	Mr. Campanari
Ramfis	Mr. Journet
Il Re	Mr. Muhlmann
Un Messaggiero	Mr. Vanni

Incidental Dance by the Corps de Ballet.
Conductor—Mr. Flon.

MESSRS. DEVOLL AND ISHAM'S RECITAL.

George Devoll, tenor, and Edwin Isham, baritone, will give their first New York recital at Mendelssohn Hall Tuesday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. Mrs. J. E. Tippett will be at the piano, and the following programme will be presented:

Duets—
"Greeting" ..... Mendelssohn
"The Harvest Field" ..... Mendelssohn
Songs for Baritone—
"Generoso chi sol brama" ..... Handel
"Au bord de l'eau" ..... Fauré
"La Belle du Roi" ..... Augusta Holmès
Songs for Tenor—
"Auf Flügeln des Gesanges" ..... Mendelssohn
"Le Désir" ..... Liszt
"Chanson de Juillet" ..... Godard
Duets—
"Viens" ..... Saint-Saëns
"Night in the Desert" ..... Amherst Webber
Songs for Baritone—
"O Let Night Speak of Me" ..... Chadwick
"Come Into the Garden, Maud" ..... Dresel
"Freebooter Song" ..... William Wallace
Songs for Tenor—
"O Sleep, Why Dost Thou Leave Me?" ..... Handel
"Nevermore Alone" ..... Hadley
"The Forsaken Maid" (Old English) ..... Thomas Smart
Duet—From "Les Pecheurs de Perles" ..... Bizet

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The fifth public rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening. Miss Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, will be the solo performer, and the programme is as follows:

Symphony No. 1, B flat ..... Schumann
Two fragments from "Psyche," symphonic poem ..... Cesar Franck
(New, first time.)
Concerto for violoncello, D major ..... E. Lalo
Miss Elsa Ruegger.
Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys" ..... E. Lalo

The fragments from "Psyche" are respectively the orchestral introduction descriptive of the slumbers of Psyche, and of Psyche borne away by the Zephyrs. The composer has taken the well-known Grecian legend for his theme, and gives the following programme for the orchestral introduction:

> "Psyche sleeps. * * * In the dim regions of her dreams her spirit becomes aware of some perfect bliss, not of this world, which she feels will yet be hers.
>
> "Suddenly the air vibrates with strange sounds. * * * Psyche is borne away by zephyrs to the gardens of Eros, the young God of Love."

SAM FRANKO'S CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

The second of Mr. Sam Franko's series of concerts of ancient music will be given at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch will be the solo performer, playing the harpsichord in J. S. Bach's concerto in D minor. The programme will be as follows:

Symphony in A major ..... von Gluck
Concerto in D minor ..... Bach
For harpsichord accompanied by string quintet,
Mrs. Dolmetsch.
Chaconne et Rigaudon, Pierre Alexandre Monsigny
Allegro and Fugue (for strings) ..... Mozart
Symphony in A major (K. 201) ..... Mozart

Of the first number, the programme note of Mr. Krehbiel says:

> "Glück's symphonies were written early in his career and while he was still specifically a composer of Italian operas; before he had begun to dream of the great reform which he accomplished in his prime. In that early day he followed the example of composers like Scarlatti and others, and instead of an overture related in spirit to the opera which it introduced, he wrote an independent orchestral piece which he called a symphony. Neither in spirit nor in thematic material did such a symphony have anything to do with the opera which it preceded. It was simply an entertainment, like the farce before a tragedy—a 'curtain raiser,' in the theatrical parlance of to-day."

Monsigny's two dance pieces are taken from his opera "Aline, Reine de Golconde."

Mozart's symphony in A, so far as can be ascertained, has been performed but once in New York, and then by Mr. Franko, in 1897. The symphony is characterized as full of cheerful humor and tender grace. "The symphonies of that time do not, as a rule, attempt to express passion or tragic emotion. They were, with few exceptions, intended to promote social enjoyment; consequently their essential characteristics are animation and brilliancy, or else calm serenity. The composer concentrated his efforts in the form and mechanism of his composition; to express deep feeling or the secret of his own heart would have been alike impossible to him as an artist and contrary to the spirit of the time. A sharp line of division was drawn in theory and practice between human and artistic emotions, and any display of subjective emotion was discouraged."

DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

The first of three concerts by the Dannreuther String Quartet will be given in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Gustav Dannreuther, pianist, will assist. The programme will be as follows:

Quartet, Opus 59, No. 3, in C major ..... Beethoven
Sonata, Opus 13, in G major, for pianoforte and violin ..... Grieg
Quintet, Opus 114, for pianoforte, two violins, viola, and violoncello ..... Rheinberger

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—David Bispham's song recital, Carnegie Hall, 3 P. M. Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

MONDAY.—Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M. Damrosch lecture recital, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Faust," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Sam Franko's concert of ancient music, Daly's Theatre, 3:30 P. M. Messrs. Devoll and Isham's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Dannreuther Quartet, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Ernani," 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Damrosch lecture recital, Daly's Theatre, 3 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "La Fille du Regiment" and "Pagliacci," 8 P. M. "In Fairyland," song cycle, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Roméo et Juliette," 2 P. M. "Aida," 8 P. M. Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M. Mrs. Hadden Alexander, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The fourth symphony concert for young people will be given on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch. The soloist is to be Miss Maud MacCarthy, who will play an adagio by Mozart for violin and orchestra and the romance from the Wieniawski concerto in D minor.

***

Miss Ada Crossley, the Australian contralto, reached New York last Sunday on the Philadelphia for her first concert tour in this country. She made her début here on Monday at Morris Bagby's musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria. Miss Crossley goes at once to Toronto for a recital on the 23d, returns here for a drawing room appearance on the 27th, and then goes to Detroit for the 29th and a series of concerts arranged for her in the principal cities. She will give a recital in Menhelssohn Hall in this city on Friday evening, Feb. 6.

***

Susan Metcalfe will give her second song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock.

***

Maud Louise Kennedy, the daughter of the late Harry Kennedy, who was widely known as a popular song writer, is to make her début as a concert singer in a concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 5, when she will have the assistance of several well-known artists.

***

The fourth of the Wetzler symphony concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 5. The soloist will be Prof. Hugo Heermann, violinist. This will be his first appearance in America. He will play the Beethoven concerto.

***

Mme. Blauvelt is the only American artist who has been engaged for the cycle of music festivals to be given this Spring through the Dominion of Canada, the special feature of which is the coronation ode and other late English musical works. The conductor engaged for the entire series is the noted composer and leader, Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

***

There has been excitement in Rome over the first performance there of Wagner's "Siegfried"—"Sigfrido," as the bills had it. The Sigfrido is said to have sung the music well, but unfortunately was several inches shorter than Mime. The dragon was "a sheer delight." Instead of lumbering, he almost capered; he raised himself on his legs and showed the advantages of being a dragon from every possible point of view. The work was cut in a way that one correspondent describes as "humorous rather than ruthless." It was, on the whole, a version of "Siegfried" "terribly thinned and flattened out."

***

A correspondent from Milan writes to The London Telegraph: "Great interest attached to the revival at the Scala last Thursday of Verdi's early opera, 'Luisa Miller.' This work had not been performed in Milan for over forty years, so was regarded almost in the light of a novelty. The opera was composed in 1849, and produced with great success at the Naples San Carlo. But, alas, the dry bones could not be made to live again, and in spite of good singing and beautiful scenery 'Luisa Miller' did not please the Milanese at all. In a word, the general feeling is that the opera in question should have been allowed to rest on the shelf in company with the other predecessors of 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore,' and 'Traviata.'"

***

The London Philharmonic Society will open its season of seven concerts on Feb. 26. M. Glazunow, the Russian composer, will go to London to conduct one of his symphonies and a new orchestral suite. Among the solo performers will be Emil Sauer, who will play his own pianoforte concerto; Kubelik, Raoul Pugno, Fritz Kreisler, Josef Hofmann, Clara Butt, and Susan Strong. A result of the persistent agitation that is going on in London for the greater recognition there of British composers will be seen in the fact that nearly all the leading ones will be represented on the Philharmonic's programmes this season.

***

It is announced in London that the "royal opera season" at Covent Garden will open on May 4, with probably a performance of "Carmen." During the first week there will be a cycle of the Nibelungen Ring, conducted by Dr. Richter, and among the vocalists taking part are Fräulein Ternina, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, Fräulein Fremstad, Fraulein Fürster, Herren van Dyck, Ernest Kraus, van Rooy, Reiss, and Klopfer. New scenery has been painted for this production. One of the features of the season, which promises to be exceptionally brilliant, in that there is a possibility of a "command" performance, will be an elaborate revival of "Don Giovanni," with new scenery and costumes. A week before the season commences there will be another cycle of the Ring. These representations will be given with the same artists and scenery as those on the following week.

***

The annual entertainment given by the Directors and lady managers of the Home of the Homeless will take place to-morrow and Tuesday evenings in the Jersey City Club Theatre. For the last few seasons the committee has presented various amateur performances of the light operas of the day. "Priscilla," "The Mikado," and "Pinafore" have in turn been given with success. This year the committee decided to present Planquette's popular and tuneful opera, "The Chimes of Normandy." Rehearsals have been going on for some weeks with gratifying results under the direction of Mr. Louis R. Dressler. The chorus will number fifty voices, while the cast will be made up of well-known amateurs from New York and Jersey City. Special scenery, costumes, and stage effects have been prepared, and a large orchestra will provide the accompaniments to chorus and soloists.

***

The only new opera that there is any expectation of producing at the Metropolitan Opera House this season is a short work in German entitled "Der Wald," by Miss E. M. Smyth. Rehearsals for this were begun last week, and the opera will undoubtedly be heard before the end of the season. Miss Smyth is an Englishwoman who has lived in Germany for many years. She wrote her own libretto in German.

***

A song recital by Mr. David Bispham was announced for this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, but owing to a severe cold caught during a rehearsal at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Bispham's medical advisers decline to permit him to sing at the recital, and have sent Mr. Bispham out of town for a few days for a change of air. The recital, therefore, has been postponed until a date to be later announced.

***

On Monday evening, Feb. 2, in Association Hall, which is in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Dolmetsch, assisted by Mrs. Elodie Doimetsch and Miss Mabel Johnston, will give one of his lecture concerts with the old instruments. At the close of the entertainment an informal reception will be held, when the archaic instruments will be explained and exhibited at close range to all who wish to examine them.

***

Aptommas, who is modestly described as "the greatest living harpist in the world," has arrived in this country from Europe and will give a harp recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Thursday, Feb. 5. This will be his first appearance in New York after an absence of ten years.

***

Mr. Frank Damrosch will be the conductor at the third of the People's Symphony Concerts at Cooper Union on Tuesday, Feb. 17th. The orchestral numbers of the programme, in which an orchestra of between fifty and sixty performers will be heard, will include Humperdinck's overture to "Haensel and Gretel," the pastoral symphony of Beethoven, Saint-Saëns's "Phaeton," and Schubert's "Marche Militaire" in the orchestral adaptation by Leopold Damrosch. Mr. Gwilym Miles, baritone, and Mr. David Mannes, violinist, will be the soloists at the concert.

IN A DIME MUSEUM.

Tragedy and Comedy as Dilated On by the Versifying Lecturer.

A jolly jack tar on shore leave, a fat woman who probably is enjoying a brief respite from the cares incident to the rearing of a large family, and a variegated assortment of human beings whose opportunities for pleasure are so rare that their sense of humor is satisfied by that which is most primitive—these are the elements that make for continuous and increasing interest as the "wonders" of the dime museum are revealed and expatiated upon by the lecturer.

He has taken his position beside a white-capped, white-aproned man, who stands before a table laden with vegetables. The lecturer thus introduces him:

> Behold this artist in his dress of snow;
> A wonderful thing he now will show.
> Turning this turnip—as all suppose,
> Into a beautiful, fragrant white rose.

The artist picks up a homely turnip, applies his knife to it, and a few moments later has fashioned it into a semblance of a full-blossomed Bride's rose. As he holds it up to view the lecturer continues:

> 'Tis a beautiful flower,
> Fit for a lady's bower.
> For sale any time.
> The price only a dime.

***

A rotund, rosy-cheeked chap, with a long, red nose and a squeaky voice. Who, to look at him, would take him for the bloodthirsty wretch he is? The crowd in front of the little booth follows his every movement and punctuates what he has to say and do with audible comment. The tragedy unfolded on the little stage before a scene painted in vivid yellow and green to represent an Autumnal landscape is evidently of interest to most of them, although it has been enacted before countless numbers of men in every country from time immemorable.

"Have you seen my wife?" asks the rotund one.

"Naw! Tell her to come up," shouts a small boy near the booth, and this actor, who is evidently so engrossed in his art that he loses sight of his audience, replies promptly:

"All right, old chap; I'll do it." Then he calls loudly:

"Judy! Judy! Judy!"

That famous personage makes her appearance.

"Where's the kid?" asks Punch, and he sends Judy to fetch the baby. When the infant is brought forth there is a shout of laughter from the audience.

"My! ain't it cute?" says a girl to her companion.

"It's a shame to keep it up so late," adds another.

"Wonder if the Gerry Society knows?" asks a third.

In the meantime Punch has taken the wooden baby in his arms, and when it cries he clubs it unmercifully.

There are cries of "Oh, shame!" from the spectators, who are as susceptible to the tragedy of the puppets as if they were witnessing human actors under similar conditions.

"Oh my, Oh my, you've killed the baby!" shrieks Judy.

"Shut up!" says Punch, and whacks her over the head unmercifully amid cries of protest from the people in front of the booth.

"Who are you, anyhow?" asks Punch as a blue-coated figure appears.

"I'm Miles O'Reilly, and I've come to arrest you. Commissioner Greene says I haven't done anything since I got on the force, and he's going to fire me unless I make an arrest. Come along."

Again Punch's club comes into use, and poor Miles O'Reilly is soon "down and out." But Punch's triumph is shortlived. The avenging Nemesis is at hand. A great alligator appears and swallows him.

"Serves him right," says the fat woman. "The way he treated his poor wife and baby."

But the crowd is moving again in the wake of the lecturer.

***

Signor Gerardi and his trained cockatoos.
The sight of these birds is good for the blues.

Thus the lecturer introduces him, and the Signor puts his little troupe through their lessons. Of course there is a clown, distinguished by a red ruff about his neck. The birds dance, perform acrobatic feats, and six of them ride on a Ferris wheel, while a seventh turns the crank. The hit of the show, however, is a bird who marches solemnly with an American flag uplifted, the orchestra meanwhile playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." And then the crowd flocks to the curio hall. A dwarf policeman is the first freak exhibited and dilated upon, the lecturer informing his hearers that the little fellow is

> Clever and witty,
> He hails from Jersey City.

And then he adds in an impressive tone:

> To reprobates he will not yield
> For proof of which see his buckle and shield.

More doggerel is forthcoming as the "What-Is-It?" is introduced, the lecturer, however, dropping into prose to remark, "Ladies and gentlemen, what study is so interesting as that of anthropology? Darwin claimed that man was descended from the lower animals. Was he not right? Certainly this remarkable creature caught in the wilds seems to point to the same conclusion.

"The 'What-Is-It?' grins and, when the lecturer announces that he is a born actor, looks up with an expression of untold delight.

And then the crowd flocks to the theatre, where "Rip Van Winkle" is to be seen, a play, according to the lecturer, that—

> Moves to smiles and tears
> And is sometimes called "the sleep of twenty years."

Let those who believe that appreciation is dead visit Huber's Museum. They will there discover audiences whose enthusiasm and receptivity are boundless.

TALES THE ACTORS TELL

Fact and Fiction Heard Up and Down the Rialto.

The Power of a Name—Edward Harrigan's Types—Louis Mann's Story of Anton Lang.

De Wolf Hopper, on his last Saturday night in Philadelphia, after the performance, wandered into a leading hotel bar and, sitting down with a friend at a table, his companion ordered two cocktails. The waiter returned with the statement that it was impossible to fill the order, as the bar closed on Saturdays promptly at 12.

"My boy," said Hopper, "I'll show you the efficacy of a name," and turning to the waiter he exclaimed: "You go back and tell that bartender that those cocktails are for De Wolf Hopper."

Almost instantly the waiter returned with the cocktails, and while the comedian was expatiating on the value of his name in particular and all the great names in general, the bartender came out and, snatching the drinks off the table, reprimanded the waiter for serving drinks after hours.

"Who did you say those drinks were for?" asked the barkeeper.

"Why," replied the humiliated waiter, "I said they were for De Wolf Hopper."

"Well," he replied, "he can't have them. I thought you said they were for Wolf, the copper."

***

Somebody asked "Ned" Harrigan a few days ago how he managed to get the types for the various characters that he has introduced during his long career.

"That question," he answered, "reminds me of an old negro I ran across during one of my Southern trips. While riding through a little country village a hundred miles or so from nowhere I saw this old darky sitting on a fence. He was a picture. He wore an old ragged straw hat, through which his white wool peeked, and his blue jeans trousers were held up by one single rag suspender.

"'Hello, uncle,' I said, 'what are you doing there?'

"'See dose woods away off yondah?' he replied, pointing to the forest miles away.

"'Yes,' I replied.

"'Well, Sah,' he went on, 'I walked from way ovah dah dis mawnin an' I'se been a sittin' heah evah sence. See dat dah cyah out dah on de railroad? (pointing to a freight car standing on the siding.) Well, boss, I'se been waitin' all day to see whether dat cyah was a goin' dis way or a goin' de othah way. Kin you tell me, boss?'

"And that," concluded the comedian, who has revealed his old-time self in "The Bird in the Cage" at the Bijou, "is the way I get my types. The world is full of them and, once seen, I never forget a character which has any individuality."

***

George Arliss, whom David Belasco especially engaged for the part of Zakkuri, the War Minister, in support of Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods," is said to spend a good deal of his time in London explaining that he is not Joseph Chamberlain. Arliss happens to wear an eyeglass, and so does Chamberlain. Arliss is clean shaven, and so is Chamberlain. In fact, in many ways they closely resemble each other.

"But, as he is nearly double my age," says Arliss, "either his pictures flatter him or time has dealt unkindly with me."

Mr. Arliss thought he had escaped all this when he came to America, but the last time he was in Washington he was stopped by a negro, who asked whether he was not "Lord Chamberlain, Sah?"

Mr. Arliss is still a young man, despite that in recent years he has been cast so regularly for old men's parts. Mr. Arliss's wife once took an elderly woman friend to see him act before they were married. Of course, he was playing an old man.

The future Mrs. Arliss said, "That is the man I am going to marry."

"That," said the old lady, "Good Heaven, child, how old is he?"

"Twenty-eight."

"Don't you believe it, my dear. He is sixty if he is a day."

***

"Who is Richard Harding Davis? I never heard of him."

The speaker was a gruff but kindly manager of the Opera House at a small Indiana town, between Indianapolis and Chicago, technically known as a "one night stand," for the reason that it was a convenient and profitable town for theatrical companies to visit en route to Chicago.

The listener gasped.

"You have never heard of Richard Harding Davis?"

"No. Who is he? Did he write 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' or 'Whose Baby Are You'?"

The advance agent who was endeavoring to transact business with the manager endeavored to collect his scattered wits. He made an effort to speak, but the manager interrupted him harshly.

"I guess he don't amount to much, and anyhow, I've changed my mind about letting his play come in here to my Opery House. I like Henry Miller, but I can't take no chances on a play by a fellow I've never even heard of."

"But Mr. Davis is one of the most successful authors in New York or London," insisted the advance man. "Besides, we hold a contract to appear at your theatre."

"Oh, well, we'll just tear that up," retorted the local magnate, lighting a bad cigar. "Your show's canceled. I have decided to play 'A Ragged Hero' the night you want. That's a melodrama, and the people here like melodramas. They prefer Lincoln J. Carter to anything this chap Davis can write. Davis, eh? He may be all right in New York or London, but Indiana ain't on to him yet."

***

"The recent announcement of the marriage of Anton Lang and Mathilde Rutz," said Louis Mann, "recalls one of the pleasantest moments of my life. While I was abroad last Summer I met some charming and congenial friends, many of whom were ever on the alert to find some new source of pleasure for me. Plans were made sometimes weeks ahead, and I must confess that it was with difficulty that I carried them all out.

"On one occasion two very estimable men called on me one morning and suggested that we make the journey to the scene of the world-famous Passion Play. I protested that I had other arrangements for the day, but my protestations were in vain. Their entreaties prevailed, though I think the desire on the part of Miss Lipman to make the trip was the convincing argument. Anton Lang, it will be remembered, played the Christus, and his present bride played the Virgin in that memorable production.

"As we proceeded on our journey my friends dilated at length on the qualities of this wonderful man and woman. Both had taken part in previous presentations, but Lang only in minor rôles, while Mathilde Rutz had even before the drama of 1900 played principal characters, and had on one occasion taken Anna Pflunger's part as the Madonna. She was the daughter of a blacksmith, yet her standing was high. He always loved her, yet as one of the crowd in Jerusalem, Lang felt that he could not pay court to her. She was above him in social standing, for caste there is fixed, not by wealth, where no one is rich, but by the importance of the part assigned in the sacred drama. Lang is really the most unassuming man in the village, and never dreamed as he looked on Julius Mayer, the Christus, for so many years, that he should be called on to follow in his footsteps. He was much astonished, consequently, when Mayer himself called upon him to become his successor in the next presentation. From the humblest he became the most important man in the little colony, and the world knows the perfection of his portrayal. This presentation was his triumph. High caste was his. The humble hero took courage to court the girl of his choice, and the recent prints announce the culmination of his wooing. That is the story as they told it to me, and I was all interest to meet the man. In due time I did.

"I saw before me a man of more than ordinary height, erect, long hair and beard, and a countenance, spiritual and pensive, resembling in expression the masterpieces of ancient portraiture. His greeting was most cordial, and when he learned that I was an actor, a new light seemed to come into his eyes, and he was all ears to hear something of those who made dramatic art a profession. This simple man had never seen a modern theatre, and yet what a remarkable performance he gave! Our conversation, which we carried on in German, lasted for some time, and then what a chord of sympathy he struck in my heart when he said in good English, "Good-bye; I'm always glad to see any one from America."

***

With Mrs. Burnett's play successful at the Criterion and Madeline Lucette Ryley's "Mice and Men" serving Annie Russell at the Garrick, the fact is again illustrated that women are

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1903.

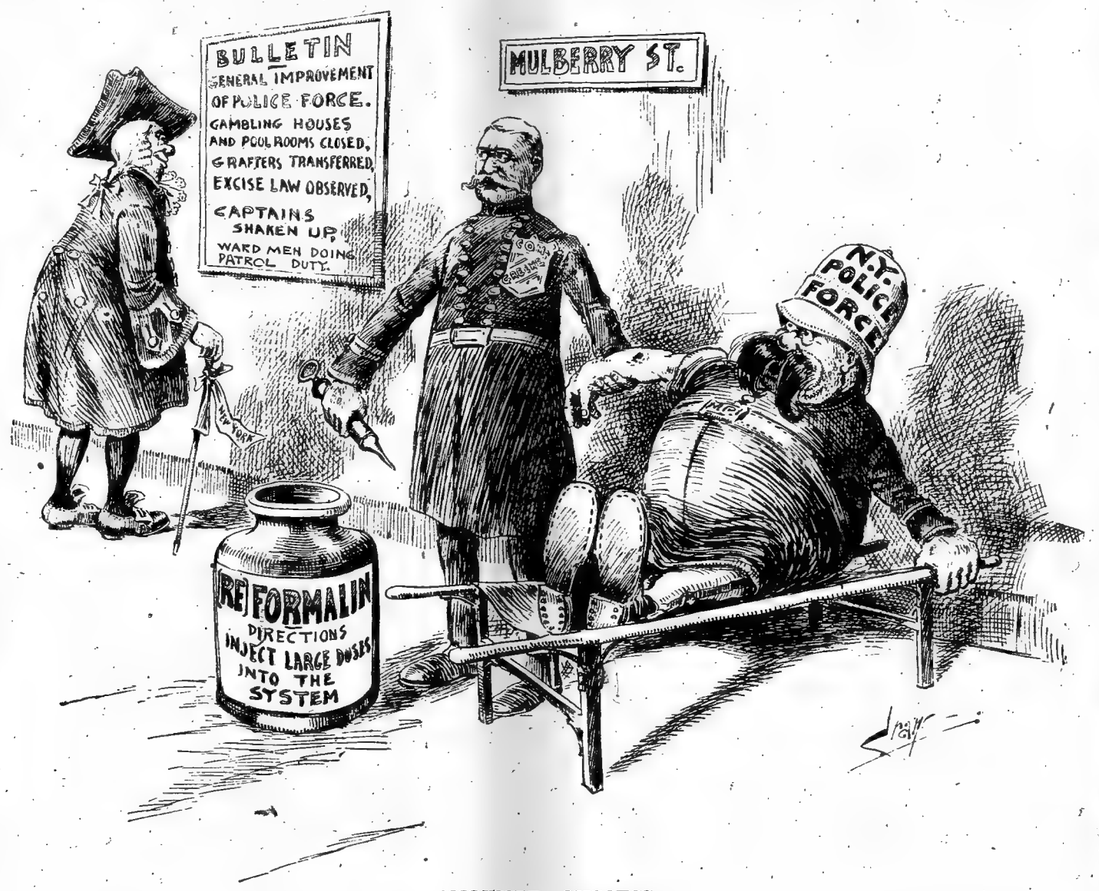

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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THAT Abram S. Hewitt retained to the very last the keen sense of humor which so often delighted his friends and no doubt served at times to lighten burdens which came to him in his long and useful life, was manifest to those who stood at his bedside until the end came. Those nearest and dearest to Mr. Hewitt were assembled about his bed, a sorrowful company, bowed with the knowledge of an impending loss that could not be averted. The doctors were endeavoring to prolong the vital spark by the use of oxygen, but Mr. Hewitt suddenly reached out his hand, grasped the little tube firmly, and removed it from his mouth.

"And now," he whispered, "I am officially dead."

A smile flitted across his face, his eyes seemed to light up for one brief moment, and the end had come.

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GOV. ODELL has a very bright little son in Bryant, upon whose mind he tries by argument to enforce the lessons he is desirous that the lad should learn.

One day they were going over the list of articles purchased by the child during the month. Here and there the father would caution the boy to be a little less extravagant, for, said he: "You will only learn to take care of the dollars by watching the pennies."

"But, papa," said Bryant, "I think that I ought to have 25 cents more a week, for truly I don't have enough."

"My son," began the Governor, "you already spend more money than many small boys." Then, thinking to make an impression by reciting from his own boyish experiences, he added, "When I was a boy, if I had 50 cents a month I should have been highly pleased."

"Didn't your father believe in giving little boys money to spend?" questioned the boy.

"Oh, no, Bryant. Dear, no," answered the Governor, in a reminiscent manner.

The lad thought a moment, and said in a wheedling tone: "Well, papa, you didn't make as good choice of a father as I did, did you?"

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PETER McARTHUR was once talking with a friend, when he quoted another man as a financial authority. His friend disputed the right of the person quoted to be considered an expert. Mr. McArthur insisted that the man had a right to speak like an oracle.

"What is your definition of an authority?" asked his friend.

"My idea of an authority," retorted Mr. McArthur, "is a person who bluffs beyond my limit."

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HENRY WALL of the New York bar tells the story of a man who was asked if he was a sompambulist.

"Certainly not," he replied. "If I were, I would be on the police force yet."

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CAPT. EDGAR S. DOW of New Haven, to whom was given the honor of piloting President Roosevelt's yacht into New Haven Harbor on his visit to Connecticut's metropolis last Fall, is an entertaining old salt, who can always go a story teller one better. Apropos of the humorous mistakes that printers make, the Captain lately told the following of his own observation:

"Years ago," he declared, "I used to take a New York paper that printed its shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. You can imagine the shock it gave me one morning to find the captions exchanged, and a long list of respectable names printed under the marine heading, "Passed Through Hell Gate Yesterday."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

M. LE COMPTE ROBERT DE MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, here to lecture on French literature, met with a surprise the other day at a reception. He was talking to a daintie little lady, who spoke very good French. She was telling of the vast possibilities in the English language, and neglectful of the fact that he imperfectly understands the language, she gave him the following:

"A flock of girls is called a bevy, a bevy of wolves is called a pack, a pack of thieves is called a gang, a gang of angels is called a host, a host of fish is called a shoal, a shoal of cattle is called a herd, a herd of children is called a troop, a troop of partridges is called a covey, a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, a horde of coal is called a heap, a heap of oxen is called a drove, a drove of blackguards is called a mob, a mob of whales is called a school, a school of worshippers is called a congregation, a congregation of engineers is called a corps, a corps of robbers is called a band, a band of locusts is called a swarm, and a swarm of people is called a crowd."

M. le Compte asked the fair one to please write it out for him, as he wished to use a lexicon for purposes of translation. He tried it later and gave up in despair.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

ONE of Dr. Lorenz's compatriots chuckles every time he tells this anecdote, which is told as an actual occurrence in the great surgeon's career:

"The doctor was always very charitable and treated a great many people gratuitously. Among them was a poor little girl in whose case he was deeply interested. One morning Dr. Lorenz happened to meet her mother, and was surprised to hear that his patient had died a few days before.

"Why didn't you send for me when the change came!" he asked.

"We were going to do so, Sir, but we thought it better to let the dear child die a natural death," was the tearful answer.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S failure to kill a bear on his recent hunting expedition into Mississippi continues to be a matter for almost daily jest at the White House. Lest he forget bruin's discretion and complete triumph, a diminutive major ursa has for some time occupied a prominent place in nearly every cartoon published by The Washington Post. It is a pitiable little bear with big, innocent eyes, which are cast furtively at the President when he is the subject of the cartoon, and at other times a bear whose eyes seem filled with an unknown fear.

This miserable cub has afforded the President lots of fun and has also had the effect of cooling his ardor for the chase. At one of the White House receptions Mr. Berryman, the cartoonist, was present, and as he passed with others in front of the President and the re-

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ceiving party, Mr. Roosevelt grasped him by the hand and personally introduced him to Mrs. Roosevelt as "the bear man," acknowledging at the same time the amusement which the daily appearance of the bear had caused him, following it with this confession:

"You know," said he, "a feeling of pity comes over me after I have had my laugh, and I don't believe I could find it in my heart ever to kill another bear."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SPEAKING of the Senator," said the veteran counselor from Oneida, "Chauncey's career as a humorist began purely by accident. It was in his college days, way back in the fifties. One Spring morning he was riding from the station to the New Haven House on top of the hotel omnibus. Chadwick, the ink purveyor, was driving about town making his annual delivery of ink. In some unaccountable manner his team took fright, ran into and overturned the omnibus, throwing Chauncey to the ground. Of course the severe impact smashed innumerable bottles, and the omnibus, all drenched with ink, pinned him to the road. Friends rushed to his rescue, anxious to learn to what extent he had been injured. After being extricated, he said:

"'I appear to be all right, but I am rather lame from the fact that the old vehicle lay heavily across my chest like an inky-bus.'

"The joke caught on at once and rippled around the campus—his popularity growing to that extent that he was compelled to repeat it at least a thousand times that day, and it is said that excursions were run from neighboring towns to give the populace an opportunity to hear the unction with which he got it off. It was from this humble beginning that he commenced to develop, until now he stands before the world unrivaled as a humorist and the proud originator of the unapproachable conundrum as to why the chicken crosses the street."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT THE recent dinner of the Holland Society William McElroy told the story of a Congressional candidate in Montana who, with great fervor and earnestness, made a speech lasting an hour and a half, and concluded by saying:

"These, gentlemen, are my convictions. However, if they don't suit, they can be changed."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

BALLINGTON BOOTH has been telling his friends about a woman who stood up to testify to her conversion in the days when he was with the Salvation Army. She said:

"I was very foolish and vain. Worldly pleasures, and especially the fashions, were my only thought. I was fond of silks, satins, jewelry, ribbons, and laces. But, my friends, I found they were dragging me down to perdition. So I gave them all to my sister!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

NOT the least amusing of the echoes from the far-away durbar, and a happening characteristically American, repeats a remark attributed to Mrs. Leiter, the mother of the young woman who stood in the centre of all that barbaric splendor and imperial show.

"Of course I have sort of realized what Molly was," Mrs. Leiter is said to have remarked, "but just what it meant to be the wife of the English Viceroy I never fully understood until I saw Molly on that elephant."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell was one who added to the general fund of stories at a recent dinner at the Waldorf. The pride of those of Puritan ancestry was under discussion, and Dr. Burrell told a story of a hen whose loud cackling attracted the attention of a passer-by. He asked a farmer what was the cause of the unusual haughty mien and strut of the hen. In response the farmer said:

"You see that hole over there? Well, we are going to build a school house there. I think the hen has got the idea that she laid te cornerstone."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

RECORDER GOFF relates with great glee this joke on himself: A juryman applied to him to be excused from serving, on the ground that he was deaf and could not hear clearly.

"You've been in the court all the morning—didn't you hear my charge to the jury?" asked the Recorder.

"Oh, yes, your Honor," was the quick reply; "I heard it right enough, but I couldn't make any sense of it."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE late Abram S. Hewitt had a very nimble wit and dearly loved a joke. He was once a guest at a dinner which included the late Recorder Smyth and Senator Evarts. The Recorder was poking fun at the Senator, and, adjusting his eyeglasses, read from a newspaper clipping what purported to be a sentence from a recent speech made by the Senator, but was in reality wholly fictitious—as the Recorder knew quite well. At its conclusion the laugh was long and hearty at Mr. Evarts's expense, and no one laughed longer or heartier than the Senator himself.

As soon as the laughter had subsided, Mr. Hewitt suddenly leaned across the table, and looking rather sternly into the smiling face of the Recorder, said, in a well-assumed tone of reproach:

"That certainly is a remarkable sentence, your Honor, but criticism of it does not come well from you if to-day's newspapers are to be believed, for they contain a sentence of much greater length which is attributed to you."

"Why—why—how is that, Mr. Hewitt?" inquired the Recorder with considerable confusion.

"Because," said Mr. Hewitt, with the utmost gravity, and that grim smile which always accompanied his best sayings, "you are there quoted as uttering a sentence that was to last through the whole life of the prisoner."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THERE is a restaurant keeper with a new and capacious place on the upper west side about whom a story is going the rounds. This "mine host" makes no secret of the fact that when he arrived in America as a youth he had more fingers and toes than dollars, and that it is due to his own industry that he now can command his little army of cooks, waiters, and other help. When he opened an addition to his rooms recently his friends were surprised to see a crest emblazoned conspicuously on various parts of the wall. The glassware also bears the crest.

"I say, Pat," said a friend recently, "where did you get that crest."

"That belonged to a King of my name in Ireland," was the reply.

"And I suppose you were one of the royal family?"

"Well, I don't know," was the confidential reply. "I looked it up in the Astor Library. There were several hundred years to account for, but I thought I'd take a chance."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SIGNORA ELEANOR DUSE at times has proved an enigma to persons who have set out to manage her theatrical tours. There was one occasion in New York when she shut up a theatre for several performances and refused to see her half-distracted manager. In her recent tour, however, she has been decidedly tractable and has failed to meet her engagements only when illness made it impossible for her to appear. Much of the credit for this is due to her personal manager, Joseph Smith. Mr. Smith is an American, but he has lived in Italy long enough to absorb the serenity of the atmosphere.

Something went wrong during Signora Duse's first visit to New York this season. She sent for Mr. Smith. He proceeded to explain. He had just begun to dive into the subject, when Signora Duse dismissed him.

"No more to-day," she said abruptly; "I do not care to hear you."

Mr. Smith went away to think it over. Half an hour later he received a note from Signora Duse.

"Dear and Tranquil Mr. Smith," it began, and peace was made.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THERE is one man in Tennessee who, no matter how many years pass over his genial head as ex-Gov. Taylor, will remain to the great majority of his friends simply "Governor Bob." His wit is as keen as his oratory is clear.

When Dr. Duncan, a noted Southern divine of the Methodist persuasion, resigned from the Conference to enter the business world, it was announced that he would "go into insurance."

"Insurance?" repeated a questioner. "Life or fire?"

"Why life, of course," answered Governor Bob with his infectious chuckle. "Hasn't he just resigned from fire insurance?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

AT THE Casino Café Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke was recently boasting of his proficiency in French pronunciation when his fellow-thespian, William Pruette, happened along and overheard him.

"Tom," remarked the singer antagonistically, "I will bet the dinners that you can't say Colomne Vendome so that our old friend Gaspard at the restaurant will know what you are saying."

"Taken," replied the comedian eagerly. "My dear Pruette, you are eminently on. If any man of my acquaintance knows Simon-Pure French pronunciation it is my old friend Gaspard. I have often ridden in the fee-awor-er-rrrr which he used to drive in Paree."

There were several in the party that followed the pair to a certain popular eating place in the neighborhood. The waiter was called.

"Gaspard," began Mr. Seabrooke, "how many feet tall is the Colong Vawndome?"

The Frenchman seemed alarmed by the intent air of his auditors, and perhaps feared he would make a mistake and lose a tip.

"I don't know him," he replied, after blank hesitation.

"What!" snapped the comedian, turning red. "Don't know the Cawlon Vongdomay?"

"The Colonel doesn't order from me," explained Gaspard at a venture.

"I'm talking about the Clome Venndumm," persisted the comedian earnestly; "of course you know the Coalem Vandawm."

The waiter brightened up with an inspiration.

"He don't eat here any more," he smiled.

"Well, I can't blame him," retorted Mr. Seabrooke facing the general grin belligerently. "He probably doesn't care to patronize a garcon who doesn't recognize his own language after hearing it all his life. I will order these dinners in plain English rather than run the risk of not getting them."

And the bewildered Gaspard staggered away with the American names of eatables ringing in his ears.

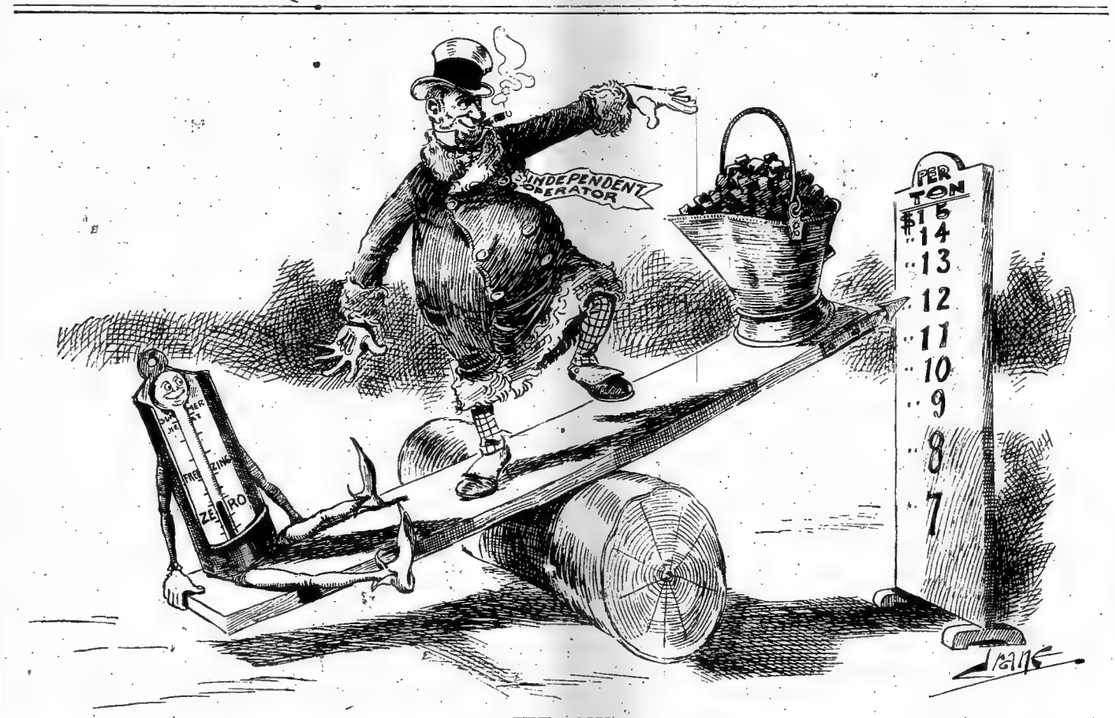

SEE-SAW.

CHILDREN OF THE STAGE.

NOT the least of the delight taken in "The Little Princess" at the Criterion Theatre is with the appearance of a score of children who give support to Millie James and the other players of mature years who do most of the "acting." The children are there mostly for "color," but three or four of them play little "bits" with such skill and art as to make them not unworthy of one critic's reference to them as "pocket Dusés, Bernhardts, Marlowes, and Coquelins."

"Who are they?" "How are they trained?" and other similar queries are aroused in the audience every afternoon at the Criterion Theatre.

There are several hundred "theatrical children" in New York, most of them born in the profession, sons and daughters of actors and familiar with the atmosphere and parlance of the theatre from their babyhood. They are seen together only once a year—at the Christmas festival given by Mrs. E. L. Fernandez and other good hearts at Tony Pastor's Theatre. It was there three or four weeks ago that Charles T. Dillingham, to whom credit is due for giving New York in "The Little Princess" the dramatic novelty of this season, sent a representative to collect information and note talent from which to make up the cast for the new play. Then, when it was announced that children were required, scores of letters were received from little ones and their parents. It was easy enough to pick from the wealth of material twenty beautiful and gifted children.

Among the cleverest of the little ones is Beryl Morse, who plays Lottie, the baby of Miss Minchin's school in the play. She is the daughter of a Boston lawyer, and is so pretty that from her babyhood she has been in demand by artists as a model. She is a natural actress, has never been trained, and can make an audience roar with laughter at her comedy and the next minute sob with her sympathy for Sara, the little Princess, in the loss of her papa.

Then there is Master Donald Gallaher, who declares himself "the leading man" of the company. He struts about the stage waiting for his cue, nodding with condescension to actors twice as tall as himself, and ignoring the "extras" altogether. He made a big "kick" because he was not given the dressing room that Frank Worthing, Miss Marlowe's leading man, uses in the evening, and berated the business manager of the company roundly because on the first day's programme his name was spelled with a "g" in the middle. Master Donald was the boy in Charles Frohman's production of "The Wilderness."

Others in the company are Mildred Morris, daughter of the late Felix Morris; Phyllis Phillips, daughter of Grace Sherwood, an actress of reputation; Rene Grau, who was the child in "Sapho," and Lillian Claire and Edna Hall Smith, who have both been stars in Mrs. Burnett's other play, "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Too old by two or three years to be called children are Mabel Taliafero and Leonie Darmon, who play principal parts, while preserving in their appearance, on account of their diminutive physique, the illusion of childhood, just as do Millie James, Louise Galloway, and Pauline Chase.

Francis Neilson, who came from London to stage the play, said the children did not need any special training—he found that they needed no more directions than he gives to grown actors. In fact, they proved much more apt than the older people. They seemed to learn their lines with less effort and to pick up the "business" quicker. The hour of the matinées—3 o'clock—permits the children to go to school and keep up with their studies. Little Beryl Morse had her teacher at the Criterion Theatre as her guest the other day.

"I want her to hear me say the multiplication table in the second act," she said.

A woman is employed by the management to look after the little ones while in the theatre, and each has a mother or sister as well acting as maid to help her dress. The little girls have had their interest in dolls rekindled by the big doll in the first act, and each one comes to the theatre with her favorite. The dolls are stacked up in a corner of the stage while the play is on, staring with wide-eyed amazement and appreciation of the talents of their little mistresses.

"How did I happen to go in for children's parts?" repeated Miss James, who, as has been indicated, is past the age of childhood, although not yet so far upward in years that she would refuse to tell her age if one were indelicate enough to ask it. "Well, it just happened: that's all. I had played all sorts of roles before I was engaged for the child's part in 'Lover's Lane.' When asked if I could do that I said, 'Oh, yes, of course.' I looked upon it as I would upon any other part. An actress, to be really worthy of that term, must be able to simulate many things. Why not a child, then? True, it is difficult perhaps to satisfy demands as to appearance in such a role, but—well, you know whether I have succeeded in that."

Miss James colored slightly and modestly expressed her appreciation of the decidedly affirmative answer. For there is no doubt about it whatsoever. No one seeing her performance and not knowing beforehand that she was a "grown-up" would realize that she was not the twelve-year-old in reality.

"As a matter of fact," continued the actress, "the question of appearance did not worry me a great deal. To play a child I believed that it was necessary to feel as a child feels.

"I was aided by my natural fondness for little ones and the fact that I have always been with children as much as possible. Unconsciously, I suppose, I fell into their way of looking at things. And when the time came for me to play a child I was prepared in a measure to adapt my mental condition to that which prevails in the case of a child."

The little monkey who appears in the second act of the play asserted his presence at this moment with a violent chattering.

"Oh, he's only a dear little baby," said Miss James, "and like the rest of them he requires lots of attention." Mr. Monkey evidently wanted to say something about his stage début—and no doubt did—but his remarks were not intelligible, so they are omitted here.

"It's funny, isn't it?" continued Miss James, "so many people ask me if I wear a wig. I don't know why. Does my hair look like a wig from the front?"

Miss James was assured that it did not—it is sunshiny hair, and falls in such plentifully golden ripples that to many no doubt it seems "too good to be true." Peculiarly enough, too, there is no loss of illusion when one meets this little actress. She has the naturalness of a child, her voice in ordinary conversational passages has the youthful ring of "Sara Crewe," and one fond of children might almost be tempted to drop into the simple phrases used with children when conversing with her.

Little Beryl Morse, on the other hand, is really a child, but she has the viewpoint of a real, grown-up actress.

"Do you like to act?" was the question which naturally suggested itself first, when the little one appeared.

"Oh, my, yes! I love it!"

"And will you be an actress when you grow up?"

"Indeed I will. I am going to act until I am fourteen; then I will spend two years having my voice cultivated. And then I shall go on the stage again. Excuse me a minute, please. I never get tired of seeing this scene."

She was off in a jiffy to watch the transformation of little Sara's garret into an Oriental bower. And when she returned, in answer to a question as to what kind of parts she would like to play when she has grown up, she answered with conviction:

"Star parts."

The answer at least indicated a broad range to choose from. It is hardly possible that little Miss Morse realized quite how comprehensive her choice was. It was clear, though, that she had the point of view of the real player. And yet she does not come from theatrical stock. At least there is no record of any of her family having been players as far as memory and the family tree goes.

"Suppose," inquired the interviewer, "some handsome young Prince comes along and asks you to marry him. Would you give up the stage?"

"Oh, I'm never going to get married," replied the child. "But"—as if reconsidering it, "if I do," she hesitated.

"You'll make the Prince act, too, won't you?"

"No. He'll have to stay at home."

What the Prince will have to say to that, however, it is too early to prophesy.

The proportion of children who realize the promise of their childhood on the stage is so small as to be almost inappreciable.

"I shall certainly die if I don't become an actor," remarked the youthful Betty after seeing Mrs. Siddons. He was then ten years old, but had decision of character and a will of his own. And two years later he made his first appearance at Belfast as Osmyn in "Zara." The judgment of the Irish manager Atkins was that he was an infant Garrick. Think of the furore that this boy created!

"The public are respectfully informed that no person coming from the theatre will be stopped until after 11 o'clock." Such was the curious announcement on the Irish playbill which invited the public to go and see Master Betty, and advised them to get home early if they would not be taken for traitors. Those days were the days of United Irishmen, when Ireland was divided into factions.

Critics said the infant Roscius excelled Kemble, and one referred to him as "Cooke, Kemble, Holman, Garrick, all in one."

"Theatrical coach to carry six inside to see the young Roscius," was the placard on many a vehicle which carried an impatient public from Doncaster races to Sheffield, where crowds fought for admission to the theatre. In twenty-three nights at Drury Lane, he drew over £17,000, and on one night the House of Commons, on a motion by Pitt, adjourned and went to see him play Hamlet. But the London furore subsided, the provinces remained loyal to him for a season or two, and he ended his career as Capt. Betty of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry, his father having purchased him an estate. He did indeed try again four years later, but his day was past.

That is the story of the infant prodigy on the stage, and it has been repeated again and again—less strikingly, to be sure, but in all cases the result has been the same.

And while on the subject of child actors and of this early example, a story comes to mind which, though it dates back to the time of Mrs. Siddons, will probably be new to many.

Very young children on the stage are sometimes as difficult to manage as performing seals. Not infrequently little tricks have to be resorted to in order to preserve propriety. When Mrs. Siddons was selected to play Venus in Garrick's revival "jubilee" she had little Tom Dibdin for Cupid. They were seated in front of the stage, and it was necessary that the son of the goddess should smile in his mother's face. But Tom was too much frightened to take any liberties of that sort.

Whereupon Venus looked fondly on him, and asked in a stage whisper if he loved sugar plums, and what sort would he like, and wouldn't he like some when the piece was over.

At which Cupid's face expanded in wreathed smiles, and he gazed on Venus with laughing admiration, and in mental anticipation of the sweets to come.

When one comes to think of it, isn't it just a bit surprising that theatrical managers do not more often cater to the juvenile playgoer? "The Little Princess," to be sure, makes as strong an appeal to the grown-ups, but it is hardly possible that the management realized in advance that such would be the case. But productions designed especially for children are rare, despite the fact that young people are now confirmed theatregoers.

He begins his devotion to the drama in the uppermost gallery of the low-priced home of melodrama. Here he hears and sees that which cannot fail to touch his heart and inflame his soul. He knows right from wrong; there is no doubting the little fellow's happy possession of the moral sense. He scowls at the expedients of the stage villain, hisses the scoundrel at every turn of his encounter with the hero, and applauds the latter. Garlands of roses for the noble hero, tears and honest sympathy for the poor girl temporarily under the spell of the gentlemanly ruffian! Is the boy learning harm? At least his wits are being sharpened; he learns to distinguish good from evil without using magnifying glasses. He realizes that between the two forces there is no chance for argument; it's right or wrong; no "perhaps," no "maybe"—the man on the stage is either a villain or an angel, and the uneducated boy of the gallery is quick to decide which.

He remains true to his youthful ideal, melodrama, for a long period; possibly may never turn his back on his first dramatic love. A good deal depends on the boy and his after education. Many of the type weary of the blood-and-thunder just as other boys have wearied of the dime novel. Years of stage villainy pall on some; the manly hero and the betrayed girl will, give them time, knock all the sentiment out of a chap if he is not too steeped in their variety of stage sentimentality. A liberal portion of the little men who stand in the gallery door line once a week, week after week, may be reckoned upon to support "popular" melodrama as long as they go to "the show," but the great majority sooner or later graduate from the fierce villainy and manly heroism and take the higher or the lower theatrical degrees.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

Better Than the Locomotive.

Passing the Academy of Music one matinée day, I met a friend coming out. "What is the matter," I asked; "play bad?"

"No," re replied, "but it is too hot in there; the house is literally packed with women. You see it's the name—'Ninety and Nine'—that catches them. They fancy that the admission has been marked down from a dollar and can't resist the bargain."

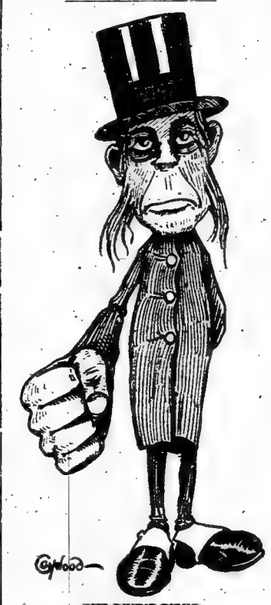

THE DIVINE RIGHT.

ODD FACTS ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS.

SECRETARY OF WAR ROOT laughingly remarked to President Roosevelt recently: "Do you know, Mr. President, that you have one particular distinction that no other President has had?"

"Give it up," replied the President.

"It is," replied the Secretary, "that you are the first President whose family name begins, like mine, with an R." And he might have added that Roosevelt is the only President excepting Thomas Jefferson whose baptismal name begins with a T.

The off-hand remark of the Secretary of War invites a delving for other interesting points relating to the names of Presidents with which people generally are not familiar.

Fifteen of the twenty-five Presidents, including Roosevelt, have had no middle names. They have all been plain George, John, James, Andrew, William, and so on.

The letter in the alphabet which has most signalized itself in the names of Presidents is the letter N. It figures extraordinarily as the final letter of the surnames of fourteen successful candidates. Moreover, eight out of ten times when two men ran for President and Vice President respectively on the same ticket and when the name of each ended with N they were elected. Proof? Here it is:

1804—Jefferson and Clinton.
1808—Madison and Clinton.
1828—Jackson and Calhoun.
1832—Jackson and Van Buren.
1836—Van Buren and Johnson.
1880—Lincoln and Hamlin.
1864—Lincoln and Johnson.
1888—Harrison and Morton.

One of the two failures was when Van Buren and Johnson ran for a second term in 1840, and yet it took a man with an N at the end of his name to beat Van Buren. The man who beat him was William H. Harrison. The other failure was when McClellan and Pendleton were Democratic candidates in 1864. However, even then two men with N at the end of their respective names defeated them, namely, Lincoln and Johnson.

There has been only one man named David up to date who has had the hardihood to run for President and the Goliath he ran against laid him out badly. This David's surname was Davis. It was in 1872 that he tried to capture the great White House prize. Including himself, there were eight candidates in the field. The Goliath of the occasion was U. S. Grant. Anyhow, David Davis made a special fame for himself, for he goes down on the page of history as one of the eight men who have been candidates for President who received each but one vote in the Electoral College.

"Willie" was the baptismal name of one of the four Whig candidates in 1836. His full name was Willie P. Mangam. He was a North Carolinian. Probably not one person in a million who is not a historical expert as to names of public men and data of events in American history has the remotest recollection of that Willie. Yet Willie P. Mangam got within three as many votes in the same Electoral College as a man who was one of the greatest orators of the age and a great statesman and whose name is to-day a household word in every State in the Union. That man was no less a person than Daniel Webster. What, indeed, after all, is in a name in a Presidential contest—sometimes!

Ulysses S. Grant was the only graduate of West Point elected President. In fact, Grant, McClellan, and Hancock were the only West Pointers ever nominated for the office. And, by the way, Grant's correct initials were not "U. S." when he went to West Point. They were "U. H.," and he so registered himself on the registry book at Roe's Hotel, now called the West Point Hotel. The mistake as to the second initial was made by the Congressman who had appointed Cadet Grant and who thought Grant's second baptismal name was Simpson instead of Hiram.

Grant went through his four years' course at the Military Academy and through all the rest of his life as U. S. Grant. On the certificate of his appointment the "U. S." initials were a matter of record which the military authorities could not change, so rather than be delayed in his cadetship, for a long period probably, after his tiresome journey from his far-away home, the "plebe" Grant good-naturedly let the initial S. stand. To this day while the name of "Grant, U. S.," is on the official record of graduates of West Point, the official record there has a foot note explaining how the initial H. was changed to S.

Finally, as to names, the "Father of His Country," let it be plain to everybody, is the only George on the grand roll of Presidents of the United States. Indeed, since his day only one man named George has ever been even nominated for President. That was George B. McClellan.

Now to swing away to other scraps of interest concerning Presidents:

To begin with, the only Cabinet office which has been a stepping stone to the Presidency is that of Secretary of State. Six Presidents have come from that nest. They were Jefferson, who was Secretary under Washington; Madison, under Jefferson; Monroe, under Madison; John Quincy Adams, under Monroe; Van Buren, under Jackson, and Buchanan, under Polk. It may be said, however, that a once Secretary of War (Monroe) became President, but as he had been also Secretary of State, as has been mentioned, that War Office incident can hardly count for anything.

James Buchanan, that "Old Public Functionary," as he called himself in one of his messages, was the only confirmed bachelor we have had in the White House. He was so "confirmed" that he was not married before he became President, he did not get married while he was President, as Cleveland did, nor did he abandon his bachelorhood at any time afterward.

Washington, Madison, and Polk were the only Presidents who had no children, but Tyler, who was a twice married man—his second marriage taking place when he was President—had thirteen children.

No person who was at any time Speaker of the House of Representatives, with one exception, has ever succeeded in reaching the Presidential chair, although many Speakers have in their day tried hard to get there. Notably, among the aspirants were Henry Clay, Samuel J. Randall, James G. Blaine, and Thomas B. Reed. The successful exception to the rule was a very ordinary man compared to Speakers who failed to win the much-coveted prize. He was James K. Polk.

There have been three occupants of the White House who were elected without obtaining even a plurality of the popular vote, not to say anything of a majority. They were John Quincy Adams, in 1824, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and Benjamin Harrison in 1888. The smallest plurality any candidate elected ever got was 7,018. And that, too, was out of a total vote of 9,209,406. It was Garfield who got that unprecedentedly small plurality in 1880. The Democratic candidate who gave Garfield such a close shave was Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

Not to go further back than 1824, because the records before that period are fragmentary only, it may be a surprise to many readers to learn that but seven of the twenty Presidents elected since then received a majority of the popular vote, that is to say, more votes than the combined vote of all their opponents. Those seven were Jackson, in 1828 and 1832; Van Buren, in 1836; William H. Harrison, in 1840; Pierce in 1852; Lincoln, in 1864; Grant, in 1868 and 1872, and McKinley, in 1896 and 1900.

Strange to say, Cleveland, who ran three times for President and was elected twice, did not have a majority at either of the two elections when he was victorious. When he defeated Blaine in 1884 he had 62,683 plurality, but he lacked 222,951 votes of a majority. Yet when he was defeated in 1888 he received 98,017 more votes than Harrison, that is to say, 25,334 more votes than when he was elected four years before, and yet when he defeated Harrison, in 1892, although he had 380,810 plurality, he lacked 945,515 of a majority!

Washington, when he began his second term, made the shortest inaugural address on record. It made about seventeen lines of the average space of a newspaper. There were only 588 words in Lincoln's second inaugural and only 431 in Arthur's. Astonishing as it may seem, it is a fact nevertheless that the personal pronoun I was made use of but once in each of these two last-mentioned addresses. While this fact is doubtless an eye-opener to a good many, but few people probably are aware that there was one President who at his inauguration made no address at all. That inaugural wonder was Fillmore.

But Cleveland did an unprecedented thing also at his inauguration. It was not like Fillmore's, however. It almost paralyzed with amazement the old-time statesmen who were present and who had been present at many other inaugurations. All Presidents had, theretofore, read their addresses from printed copy or written copy, carefully prepared beforehand. Cleveland, without a scrap of paper in hand or in sight anywhere, delivered his address from memory. He did the same thing at his second inauguration. None of his successors have ventured to follow his example. It is said that when a friend spoke to Cleveland after his first inauguration about his wonderful memory the President remarked laughingly, "I never remember anything which I want to forget."

When McKinley ended his first term of office the Democratic Party and the party or parties opposed to it since and including the days of Washington had had possession of the Government for precisely the same number of years. The term "Republican" of course covers the two terms of Washington and the one term of John Adams, they both being "Federalists," and the terms of William H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Fillmore, who were "Whigs." The following table presents the situation in detail, the figures being the years in office:

	Republican.	Democrat.
Washington	8	..
Adams (John)	4	..
Jefferson	..	8
Madison	..	8
Monroe	..	8
Adams (John Quincy)	4	..
Jackson	..	8
Van Buren	..	4
Harrison and Tyler	4	..
Polk	..	4
Taylor and Fillmore	4	..
Pierce	..	4
Buchanan	..	4
Lincoln and Johnson	8	..
Grant	8	..
Hayes	4	..
Garfield and Arthur	4	..
Cleveland	..	8
Harrison	4	..
McKinley	4	..
Total	56	56

W. J. C. MEIGHAN.

Reflections of a Cash Girl

SAY, but I wish't I wuz de head lady sales in de ready-made costumes department. De bald-headed floorwalker with the wabbly legs is dat stuck on her he can't see dat she took most twenty minutes fer her eatin' hour dis noon. And me gittin' decked a quarter fer bein' in a surface block dis mornin'. 'Tain't fair to take it out on de cashes like dat. Say, I just guess I'll let dat floorwalker on to it dat his head lady sales goes to luncheon wid de handsome lace drummer dat travels for de firm. P'raps then I might git dat quarter back.

"Say, but I remember when dat head lady sales wuz down to de notion counter in de basement sellin' to de kind of shoppers dat gits out for a paper of pins marked down. Nobody noticed her then. She wore her hair plain and flat, and didn't put on no shape or style. Then she got promoted up stairs to joolry. And soon she had a lovely straight-front figure, an' a big, fluffy pompadour, done Doo Barry, an' a gold-filled smile dat no gentleman customer could see without weakenin'.

"Not long after, she got another raise an' came up to the costumes department. Say, but you oughter seen de odder sales look when she walked down de room de first day wid dat avenue line of hers. She looked so much like one of de costume figgers dat you couldn't tell de difference 'cept when she walked. They ain't a customer comes in here can match her for style. Dat's one reason she gits so many sales.

"Say, but you oughter watch her git a sale. It's like a play wot you sees at a show, only de lady on de stage can't touch her for clo'es and talk. She'll come up to a customer that's sorter handlin' and pickin' at things, the way they does to show they're particklar, an' say, all soft an' sweetlike:

"'Is there something in gowns I could show you to-day, Madam?'

"Then, if de lady hands out de old jolly about 'just lookin', dat's all,' she don't weaken one bit. Not a'tall she don't. She just waits until de lady gits busy wid a high-priced garment, and then she says:

"'That's a sweet little moddle, Madam. One of our Paris sample gowns, marked down for to-day only to two hundred dollars. Yes, indeed, it's very sweet. So chick an' dainty, too. Oh, you don't care for canary, Madam? Why, I should think you could wear almost anything with a complexion like yours, Madam. Let me see. Do you care for pink? Here's something in rose-pink, very swell. So simple and youthful, too. Just your style, I should say. Yes, Madam, it's lovely on. Gives you a nice full front and a wide effect across the hips.

"'And you can wear it almost any time, you know. That's the beauty of a little gown like this, Madam. Not too simple for an evening gown, and not too dressy for an afternoon tea. Oh, yes, indeed, Madam, it's absolutely exclusive. All our Paris moddles are, you know. You think you'd like to try it on? Very well, Madam. I'm sure you'll be perfectly charmed with it when you see it on. Any others you'd like to try? Here's a chick little thing in black net and spangles. You don't care for spangles? Well, I think they're in rather bad taste myself, but you'd be surprised the number of ladies that buys them. Very swell-looking ladies like yourself, too, Madam. Oh, yes, indeed. But I should say they'd be a little old for you yet.

"'You'll try the white chiffon, too? Yes, that ought to be very becoming to you, Madam. It's a sweet, youthful moddle. Step right this way, please.'

"Say, ain't that a smooth jolly? And de customer forty, if she's a day. You can bet she knows what she's about. The other day a kinder frisky thing about thirty blew in, and began to look at things through an eyeglass, real actor-inelike. De head lady sales walks up to her, and she says:

"'Were you looking for the misses' department? Oh, I beg your pardon! I guess you are rather a full figure for a miss's size. We'll try to fit you here, Miss.'

"Does she sell dat lady a gown? Well, rather!

"It's all right to jolly, you know. But you gotter fit a jolly all de same as you does a gown. It has to be padded in front an' in back, an' it's gotter fit smooth over de hips. As de poet says, it's de made-to-order jolly dat sells de ready-made gown."

MABEL W. SANFORD.

Did He Wait?

"Please, may I have a kiss?" he said,
And straightway she
Spoke sharply, with averted head,
"Sir-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-tainly!"

DOINGS IN CLUBLAND

THE week has been taken up with various meetings and dinners of the automobile clubs. The show which has just closed at the Garden has been the most successful of its kind. The objection to motors from country clubs has now almost entirely disappeared. There is still some opposition on Long Island, especially in the Meadow Brook and Oyster Bay districts, however, for there the horses are slow in getting used to the machine. A number of clubmen who run machines all Summer were at the show frequently. Sidney Dillon Ripley, a brother-in-law of James H. Hyde; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Gould Brokaw, James Breese—who has cultivated a most Gallic beard since his return from Europe—and Col. John Jacob Astor, who has a decided penchant for motors, were of the number. Among the exhibitors was Lucius Gibbs, the inventor, who is a member of the Calumet Club.

***

"Williams is a progressive sort of fellow; never objects to any public improvement."

"Certainly not. He doesn't pay taxes."

***

These are the days of the annual meetings. On Wednesday evening that of the Knickerbocker Yacht was held. There was no opposition ticket, and the following nominations went through: Commodore—James N. Norris; Vice Commodore—J. B. Palmer, M. D.; Rear Commodore—W. B. Beam; Treasurer—G. H. Cooper; Secretary—J. O. Sinkerson; Treasurer—W. C. Leiber; Fleet Surgeon—G. D. Hamblin, M. D.

***

Hewitt—There aren't many people in business for their health these days, old chappie.

Jewett—How about these dealers in health foods?

Hewitt—And those physical culture fellows?

***

The new Country Club at Lakewood has been the scene of several large entertainments recently. There was a luncheon given to Mrs. George Gould there on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton have also entertained on several occasions. The Country Club of to-day plays a very important part in club life, and now that the automobile has come to stay suburban life is all the more popular. Clubs which were formerly closed during the Winter are now open for the whole season. Entertainments are given regularly each week end, when there are house parties in the neighborhood. The Apawamis and the Knollwood Clubs have had large attendance each Sunday. The skating at the former is excellent and electric lights illuminate the ponds at night. Near Baltusrol, between that and Short Hills, there is a very large pond which is used by many of the residents in that part of New Jersey. The Staten Island clubs patronize Silver Lake, which has been crowded with skaters this Winter.

***

Lord Charles Beresford, who is now a visitor, is quite a representative London clubman. He does not belong to any of the clubs there which are merely social or frivolous. A London club always is an index to the social standing of an Englishman. His chief club is the Carlton, which is political and extremely Conservative. He is fond of outdoor sports, and is a member of the Turf, which is an excellent organization. Being high in station in the navy, he also belongs to the United Service, and, having written and having literary tendencies, he is also a member of the Savage. In town, he has put up at all the clubs, but the Metropolitan and University are the places where he is more frequently seen.

***

"I say, Johnson, should you say that a man marries or is married?"

"Well, that depends a good deal on the woman in the case; if she happens to be a widow, it is pretty safe to say he is married."

***

William R. Travers, popularly known as "Willie" Travers, who is the only surviving son of the renowned humorist, is a very popular fellow, though he has not inherited the talent of his father in the telling of stories. He spends a great deal of his time in Europe or at his cottage, Rye Patch, on the Whiskey Road, at Aiken, S. C. This is one of the odd names of habitations in that place. When in town "Willie" Travers can usually be found at the Knickerbocker Club. He is not a member of the Union, his father's club.

***

Considerable curiosity is felt in club circles as to the identity of the two members of the Westminster Kennel Club who late one night during the recent cold snap picked up an iron dog from in front of a residence, called a cab, and carried it around to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There they humanely turned it over to the custodian with the explanation that it had been found in the street frozen stiff.

***

The making of James H. Hyde a Commander of the Legion of Honor is quite a tribute on the part of the French Government to this young clubman. There are very few Commanders of the Legion of Honor in this country, and it is an honor very seldom given to Americans, although the plain red ribbon is so frequent as to be the occasion of forming a club. The highest official among the Americans is the Hon. Perry Belmont, who received the grand cross in acknowledgment of his services to this country and France while he was Minister to Spain. Mr. Hyde, by the way, is one of the few young bachelors who has a complete domestic establishment of his own. The older men who affect this sort of thing are quite famous for their dinners and their chefs, and it was one of the boasts of the late Peter Marié, whose servants lived with him a very long time, that he had one of the best chefs in New York. Mr. Hyde, like James J. Van Alen, in one respect, is a gourmet, and one of the few in New York. Having lived abroad many years, he has the Gallic appreciation of the poetry of a good breakfast or dinner. He has an excellent chef, whom he always takes with him when he goes down to his country place on Long Island. At his town house, which is next door to that of his mother, as well as at his country place, he has a corps of servants.

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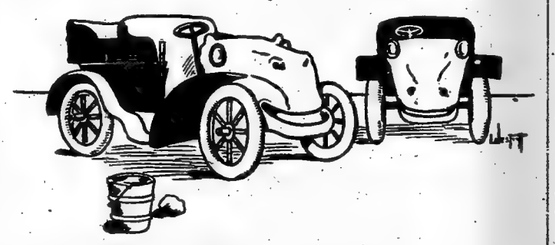

"Isn't Miss Steam Carriage puffed up?"
"Yes, and she's done nothing but blow off ever since she won first prize at the Automobile Show!"

***

The Wesleyan University Club of New York held its thirty-fourth annual meeting on Thursday in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. President Hadley of Yale University, Prof. T. B. Lindsay of Boston, John Kendrick Bangs, F. H Giddings of Columbia, and the Rev. J. M. Buckley all made addresses.

***

Woodbury Kane of the Knickerbocker is passing the Winter at Aiken, and so far he holds the record at the Palmetto Club for bags of game. The Aiken game preserves are now among the finest in this country. They comprise miles of pine forest and gently undulating country. The principal game is quail and there are rabbits and wild doves, and for the mounted hunter a number of wild foxes. The colony—every member of which belongs to the club—employs a regiment of game keepers, and the entire place is like a vast English estate.

***

Besides the Palmetto Club Aiken has the Tennis Club and the Aiken Club. These two adjoin each other on Park Street. The members are the same, but there are different officers. A splendid tennis court has just been built by the Tennis Club. The charges are $2.50 for each hour's play on the grounds. The chief patrons are Joseph Harriman, Clarence Dolan, W. R. Travers, W. Butler Duncan, Woodbury Kane, Goold Redmond, and Dr. Valentine Mott. Both of these clubs are extremely exclusive. Coal, by the way, is said to be almost an unknown factor at Aiken, and the houses are built without cellars, after the manner of many Southern cottages. There is no dampness, but occasionally there comes a spell of cold weather which is fearful. The last one experienced was at Christmas, when William C. Whitney went down with his party from New York to enjoy the balmy breezes of the South. All the pine logs at the Palmetto Club could not make them warm, and they beat a hasty retreat to the land of furnaces and steam heat. The Palmetto Club, which is the golf club of the region, is run more like a hotel than a club, and there are no social events connected with it. Visitors are put up at a fixed price a day.

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FORTUNATE.
"By Jove! If it was Summer now I'd get wet—I always was lucky."

***

"Connecticut is a fine State," said a man in the smoking room who had just returned from a visit to friends in the Wooden Nutmeg State, "but I had to clear out of it a good deal sooner than I intended to do. I couldn't stand the Great Connecticut Joke, which you cannot escape if you are anywhere within a hundred miles of the river. I laughed the first time I heard it, yes, and the second and third times—out of courtesy to my different hosts. Then I smiled for a few more times, then I grinned—faintly; then I listened in stony silence and was voted a mighty dull fellow, a regular Dismal Jemmy, and then I shook the mud of the Connecticut valley from my shoes and fled back to New York.

"Before I was well off the boat at Hartford—I made the river trip—dear old Brown, who met me, began the torture.

"'Nice trip?' he asked. I glowed and expanded in praise, much to Brown's gratification.

"Then he grinned. Alas! it was the signal!

"'You passed Haddam on the way up' said he, fixing me with an eye like the Old Mariner.

"'Well, rather?' I answered. 'About a dozen Haddams, I should reckon. Haddams to right and to left. The boatmen seemed to be calling out the name of a new one every hour—South Haddam or North Ditto, or East or Centre.'

"'Sure, that's right,' said Brown. 'Did you ever hear what a traveler said about the Haddams one time? No? Ha! ha! ha! I must tell you. He was going at night, you know, and was kept awake all through it by the cries for Haddams and the boat stopping at different ones. He inquired where he was the first time and was told at Haddam. "And now?" "West Haddam." "And now?" "East Haddam." "And for heaven's sake, where now?" "Lower Haddam." "Oh," he growled, "I wish the devil had 'em!" Ha! ha! Not so bad, eh?'

"'No,' I replied, 'pretty good.'

"That was the beginning, and that alleged joke kept me on the run trying to dodge it all the rest of the time I was in Connecticut. As soon as it was known that I had come up the river by boat that sorry old jest was trotted out for the travelers' entertainment. Hotel clerks, barkeepers, barbers, to say nothing about my friends, all took a shot at me with that confounded Haddam story. My nerves at last gave way and I dreamed at night of being wrecked or murdered or chased by Carrie Nation at interminable Haddams, so I cut short my visit and fled back to town. I'm going to lambast Mark Twain when I see him for ever having invented it, as they say he did. 'Twas hearing it so often made him give up Hartford as an abiding place."

***

Nick O'Tine—Why, he's become so popular they've named a cigar after him.

Dopely—Well, he has my sympathy—I've smoked the cigar.

***

The Calumet Club, which enters upon a new year of prosperity, owes much of its success to the efforts of Arthur Turnure, who has been indefatigable since he has been on the Board of Governors and Vice President of the organization. Mr. Turnure is a successful publisher, and as the years wax he waxes with them, and is the very picture of contentment and success. He is a graduate of Princeton and a member of the Princeton and other clubs.

***

Murray Hill—Girls are always changing their minds, you know.

Riverside—Don't you believe it, my boy. I've proposed to that rich girl three times and she has always refused me.

***

Tuxedo is the real home of Winter sports, although it finds a rival in Newfoundland, N. J. At present, however, there is no club at the latter place. T. Suffern Tailer is living out at Tuxedo this Winter and has arranged for a series of all kinds of sports. The skating now is excellent. Coasting has again come into fashion, and moonlight or electric light parties are arranged each pleasant evening. J. Henry Smith has remained a great part of the time at Tuxedo this Winter, and his frequent house parties add much to the gayety of the place.

***

The Horse Show seems to be immortal. Here in the very depths of Winter at Minneapolis the Riding and Driving Club of that city will give a show on Jan. 29, 30, and 31. There will not be many exhibits, if any, from New York. Most of the horses here have gone into Winter quarters. Mr. Whitney's stable is now at Aiken, where a magnificent building has been put up for them.

***

Members of one of the most exclusive of the clubs are having a quiet little laugh at the discomfiture of a fellow-member who delights to pose as a connoisseur in wines. He has a cock-sure way of declaring vintages that is irritating to some of his fellows, who may be a bit envious of his skill. At all events, it happened that a clubmate was at a wine merchant's when he heard that one of two cases of a certain vintage had been sold to Hamilton McK. Twombly for use at a little dinner at which both were to be present. Getting the date fixed in mind, he went to the table prepared for a coup. So, when this wine was served the primed and posted guest, who is a bit of a joker, inhaled the fragrant bouquet, tasted, and said to the "connoisseur" in a hesitating sort of way:

"Fine wine this. Vintage of '69, I should say. Charming old Chambertin!"

"Hardly right, my friend. Better leave placing of wines to men who know. This is certainly '74."

Mr. Twombly was too diplomatic to decide. But whenever Chambertin appears at the club the query, "Is this '69 or '74?" never fails to make the connoisseur most uncomfortable and a bit testy for a couple of hours afterward, as he has learned that the story has gone the rounds among his fellows.

AFTERNOON TEA CHATTER

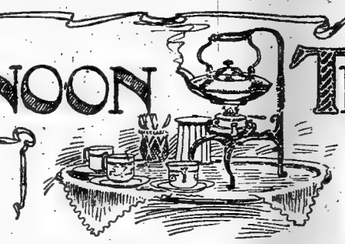

AS the young woman walked along the platform at the Grand Central Station toward her train many eyes followed her, for she was lithe and fascinating, and through the meshes of her veil showed a face prepossessing and pretty. Therefore she was escorted on her way by the conductor, who, like all his ilk, was a connoisseur when it came to judging beauty.

It happened that the young woman had traveled with this same conductor a number of times before, and that he had managed to scrape up a "bowing acquaintance" with her, so he felt justified in dropping into a seat alongside to help her while away the time until the train must pull out for its run. The seat ahead he turned over, especially for the fair one's benefit, and all was snug and ready when a fat old gentleman, puffing beneath the weight of a heavy gray ulster, squatted in the opposite seat and stretched his wet feet toward his fair vis-à-vis and the conductor. That was too much for the train man.

"That seat is engaged, Sir, and you'll have to vacate it," he said. But the fat old man looked at him with a vacant stare and never moved.

"If you don't move I'll have to make you move," said the conductor, nettled by a somewhat provoking smile which began to nestle on the face of the intruder.

"I beg your pardon, the gentleman is my father," the pretty passenger explained, and the conductor waited just long enough to apologize.

***

WOMAN.

Alice—What is your favorite resort?
Hilda—Tears.

***

Ruth, the four-year-old terror, could not devour enough of buttered toast that morning. After disposing of a liberal number of slices she was finally told that she must have no more, as otherwise she would be sick. So she sat quietly and gazed wistfully, all the while planning for a flank movement on just another slice, be it by fair means or foul. At last she solved the problem.

"Muzzer," she said, "give me just anuzzer piece of toast an' send for the doctor."

***

When a man decides to economize he generally begins with his wife.

***

"I saw a woman as I was crossing the bridge on my way home to-night," said Aunt Madge at the tea table, "who, I'd wager, could always be depended upon to paddle her own canoe. You know there is a good deal of a crowd about 5 o'clock at the New York end of the bridge, though by no means the jam that comes a little later.

"I was struggling up the stairs holding my skirt with one hand, the other filled with parcels and an umbrella, and wishing that the people behind me wouldn't push so, when I noticed a little further along a space that seemed cleared and free from the crowd. I hastened to enter it, but then discreetly stopped when a second glance showed me the reason for the clearance. A woman was calmly taking her time mounting the stairs, quite undaunted by the black looks and the very audible remarks that she could not help noticing.

Under one arm she had two umbrellas, held in an X fashion, the point of one sticking out in the back and the other clearing the way in front.

"I was, of course, as angry for a time as the rest of the people trying to get up stairs and catch a train, but the sight of men who are no respecters of persons in their mad bridge rushes respectfully making way for the umbrella bearer was enough to speedily restore my good humor."

***

"There are women," said the cooking school teacher, "who, when the recipe calls for a teaspoon of hot water, will go to the teakettle and attempt to pour out water directly into the teaspoon."

***

Jamie's mother had been a teacher before her marriage, and although a period of seven years had elapsed since that auspicious event, the trail of the schoolma'am was over her still, and she never lost a chance to administer a useful-knowledge pill with an anecdotal coating. An opportunity of this nature was given her the other day, when Jamie came in and, placing his hand over his heart, asked his learned mother what that thing was that ticked so loudly inside him every time he ran. Then his mother, glad to practice her favorite theory of "proceeding from the known to the unknown," told her offspring that the "ticking" was done by nature's clock, called the heart; that every time we ate a meal we wound up this clock afresh, and, should we finally stop eating, why, the little clock inside us would stop forgood, and we would die. Jamie seemed duly impressed and the incident closed.

About a week later Jamie's mother gave a luncheon to a certain Executive Committee that met at her house. She was a surprising woman in many ways, and determined to outdo the popular proverb that concerns itself with children being "seen, but not heard," by not permitting Jamie to be either seen or heard. Consequently he was relegated to the playroom until such time as the maid would be at liberty to attend to his wants. However, his mother had failed to reckon with the ravenous appetite of a growing boy, and just as the Executive Committee was becoming specially "executive," Jamie burst in with:

"Say, Mamma, I'm mos' starved, an' my little clock is mos' stopped, an' will you please let Katie wind me up with some lunch, or I'll soon die, I guess!"

It took considerable explanation on the part of Jamie's mother to allay the dawning suspicion that her child was an idiot; and even then she caught two members exchanging pitying glances as they adjusted their hats.

***

Things had not always run oil-smooth in the couple's domestic life; in fact, rather the reverse. Both were self willed, each with strong opinions. But the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding had arrived and they had decided to "kiss and make up" once and for all, and to celebrate the occasion fittingly invited a houseful of friends and relatives. A pair of irrepressible brothers-in-law were among the guests.

Said Brother-in-Law No. 1: "What on earth has gotten into the old pair, and why are they making such a fuss over each other?"

"Because this is the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding, of course," answered No. 2.

"H'm," said No. 1; "the end of the Thirty Years' War, so to speak."

***

Most women envy the freedom in getting about which men have and which fashions in dress make impossible to women. In the Borough of Brooklyn there is a woman who is emancipated. She peddles peanuts from a handcart, which trade she inherited. This lifework she adopted when still a young girl, with the costume, which makes her inconspicuous in her business hours. Firmly built and muscular, the coat and trousers she wears hang well upon her, and the casual passer-by would purchase her wares without a suspicion that she is a woman. She holds a special license and goes about her business unmolested by the authorities, making a good living, as did her father before her.

***

Foolishness in an intellectual woman seems so much more foolish than in an unintelligent woman.

***

Minna is a little pickaninny aged four, whose chief delight is to be taken to the big toy shops to see the dolls. She stands before the glass cases in which they are kept, entranced at the sight of the wax and bisque beauties, her favorites being those of the blonde type, which appeal to her, doubtless, because they are so different from her own dusky self. Minna's aunt is nurse to one of fortune's favorites, a dainty maiden of three Summers, who has eyes as blue as the skies in June and a wealth of golden curls. One day the nurse took her charge robed in a white coat profusely trimmed in white fur, with collarette and muff of the same, and a large white hat decorated with white feathers, to call on a sister, the mother of "the lover of dolls." This small daughter of Ham was not in the room when the callers arrived, but came in soon afterward, and gazed at the exquisite little figure of the white child, who with her yellow tresses, eyes of heaven's blue, and white apparel looked not unlike the tempting visions of dolldom Minna had seen in the stores, in speechless delight for a time. Then walking up to the small maid, she touched her gently on the arm and said softly:

"Is you a doll-baby?"

***

Gerald—I'm going to kiss you when the clock strikes nine.

Geraldine—Wouldn't that be foolish; the clock sometimes runs down.

***

It was a small maiden's first day at school and she came home quite breathless with excitement over the events of the morning.

"And mamma, and mamma," she said eagerly, "there's two of the nicest girls in my class, and they're sisters."

"How do you know they're sisters," inquired her mother.

"Why, 'cause they're both named Ethel," was the reply.

***

An elderly maiden named Ann,
After many years married a man.
His last name was Teek,
And great was her pique,
For as Ann Teek her troubles began!

***

THE SERVANT'S QUESTION.

Mrs. Newly Wed (from above)—Bridget! Put the lemons on the ice so they won't get sour.

Bridget (to herself)—Is it anny whonder thot I asks dooble pay fer serving the loikes of thot?

They were demure little misses, and one of them was discussing the possibility of breaking into that portion of local society whose ages were over ten and under fifteen. The medium through which she hoped to burst on a delighted group of contemporaries was a "surprise" party. Now in this mercenary age, even infants are required to "pay the fiddler," and a fee of 25 cents was exacted of intending merrymakers.

"Oh, yes," announced the coming débutante, "I think I'll be able to get the money. You see, the party ain't for three weeks yet, an' my mamma an' sisters get headaches; an' then they buy citrate magnesia, an' when I bring the bottles back the druggist gives me 5 cents each for them; an' if they get sick five times in three weeks I'll have enough."

And she stopped worrying over her own affairs and began to condole with her friend, whose outrageously healthy family meanly refused to contribute one friendly headache for her benefit.

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PROOF.

Emma—Do you know how old Hilda is?
Ella—No, but I do know that she orders her photographs from an old proof.

***

About the first realization that comes to a mother that her child is growing up is when the little one sniffs at a proffered penny with the remark, "A cent isn't much."

***

Ella—How long did it take Fred to propose to you?

Stella—He talked about twenty minutes.

Ella—That's an awfully long time.

Stella—I know it seems so; but then you must remember that he is a lawyer.

***

Woman at one end of the telephone—Please send a reporter up here this afternoon. I have a small item I'd like to put in the paper.

Practical man at the other end of the telephone—Can't you telephone it?

Woman, (with some confusion)—Why, yes. I hadn't thought of that.

***

The extra woman who had come in, to "lend a hand" with the work, proved herself a jewel in that she was not one hand, but two. Furthermore, instead of hinting at better days, and deprecating the necessity of engaging in her present employment, she seemed absolutely anxious to give satisfaction, and inquired as to the possibilities of further engagements with an undertone of positive eagerness. This unusual attitude awakened both the interest and the curiosity of the owner of the apartment, and she proceeded to inquire into the private affairs of the charwoman.

Had she children? Yes, five.

Was she a widow? No, indeed! (With a faint disposition to bridle at the question.)

Did her husband work? Well—no!

But why didn't he? Was he an invalid?

At this point the goaded one exclaimed: "No, ma'am, he ain't none of them things. He's just a home body!"

MID-WINTER MODES

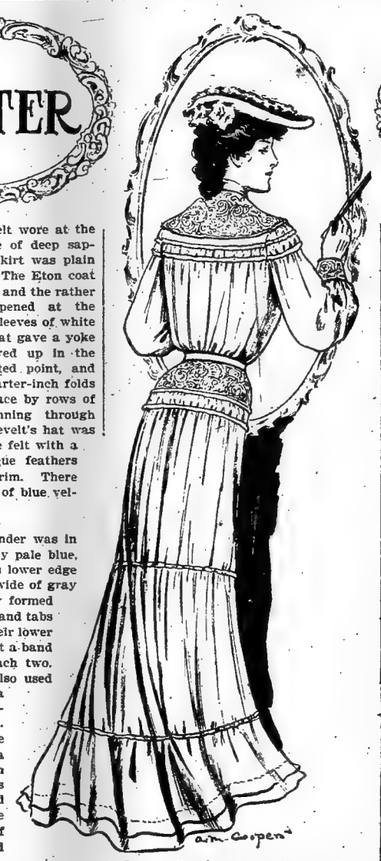

The reception dress illustrated is of Havana brown etamine, with the yoke of bodice and skirt heavily embroidered in different shades of browns, yellows, and greens. The same dull shades were used in the hat.

THERE have been so many weddings in the past few days that the departures from the ordinary in wedding gowns is worthy of note. Two veils of old point lace—one that of the grandmother and the other that of the mother of the bride—were used in Miss Augusta Robinson's wedding gown. One partially covered the train and the other was worn as a veil. The attendants, were the Misses Eleanor Jay, Pauline Robinson, and Catherine Dix, of New York, Eleanor Gray of Boston: Beryl Rhoades and the Hon. Rhona Hanbury-Tracy of England, with Miss Edith Evans as maid of honor. Instead of hats they wore squares of white tulle arranged in court veil fashion, with three rather large white Prince of Wales ostrich tips rising above each pompadour. The frocks were of white liberty satin with vertical rows of fagoting and white lace medallions.

***

Instead of satin Miss Ethel Robinson wore crepe de chine at her wedding, and the bridesmaids—the Misses Carol Eidlitz, Isabel Nash, Edith Robinson, and Margaret Beaman were in accordion plaited frocks of white crepe de chine, with long coats of heavy white lace, topped by large white felt picture hats trimmed with long plumes.

***

Mrs. William Jay, at the Chetwynd-Robinson wedding wore a trailing princess robe of black cloth richly trimmed with bands in modified festoon patterns of black passementerie with drooping ends. The yoke and undersleeves were of unlined black figured gauze. Her large black hat was trimmed with sable ostrich plumes.

***

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was in cream-colored Russian lace over white chiffon, elaborately trimmed with white silk passementerie and loops of white silk cord. The skirt had quite a train, and the loose coat was of the regular Monte Carlo length, with full sleeves and fuller undersleeves of the lace. The passementerie was used in wide bands about the skirt and across the back of the coat. It outlined the yoke, formed caps to the sleeves and was plentifully used elsewhere as well.

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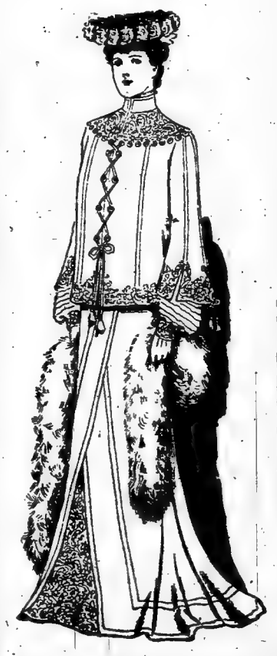

The all-white costume shown is of broadcloth trimmed with lace, strappings of the cloth and silk cord and tassels. The toque is made entirely of white roses and the large feather boa is also white.

Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt wore at the same wedding a costume of deep sapphire blue velvet. The skirt was plain and touched all around. The Eton coat came to the belt line only, and the rather small bishop sleeves opened at the wrists over tucked undersleeves of white satin. The deep collar that gave a yoke effect to the back, curved up in the centre to a sharp inverted point, and was outlined by three quarter-inch folds of white satin held in place by rows of black French knots running through their centres. Mrs. Roosevelt's hat was rather small and of white felt with a wide band of white coque feathers about the crown and brim. There were pipings and facings of blue velvet around the brim.

***

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in a cloth gown of extremely pale blue, the skirt having about its lower edge a band or flounce a foot wide of gray and white fur. The gray formed the background and edge, and tabs of white fur rounded at their lower edges were inserted so that a band of gray came between each two. This fur trimming was also used on the bodice, forming a postilion back, and it finished the sleeves as well. The upper sleeves were close at the tops and a line of silk cord laid in blue silk crochet buttons at each point extended from the shoulders to the elbow. Her large hat of pale blue felt was trimmed to match the gown.

***

Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart wore at the opera one evening a gown of turquois blue velvet. The bodice was cut low and in a straight line across the top, with a plastron of flashing jewels in the centre of the front. There were full sleeves of blue chiffon that started above the shoulder curve and fell below the elbows. Up over one shoulder a band of blue passementerie was carried, and was finished at the side of the front by pendants to match.

***

Mrs. George Gould and her sister-in-law, the Countess Boni de Castellane, dined at Sherry's Sunday evening. Mrs. Gould was in black dotted net, a trailing robe garlanded about the front and bottom, with ropes of large jet spangles. The bodice pouched in front and had an unlined yoke and elbow sleeves with ruffles of jetted net. Her very large round hat was made of black tulle and edged with box-plaitings of tulle. At the left of the front there was a large cluster of black ostrich tips, from the centre of which rose a high feathery black aigrette. She wore a string of magnificent pearls wound twice around her neck—the only note of white, as her gloves were black.

The Countess de Castellane was in white lace over pink. The sweeping skirt was bordered with a narrow band of sable, and some six inches above it a second band was placed. The lace was applied at the sides in a panel effect. The bodice had a deep notched yoke of lace bordered with sable, and the sleeves, small at the top, widened at the elbows into flounces. Her rather small toque was white and pink, with a touch of sable at one side.

***

Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings has one of the new princess robes that, starting from a deep shoulder yoke of net, is fitted by the skillful arrangement of tucks. The robe is of the palest blue crêpe de chine, and the lace or net yoke begins to narrow in the back and tapers down into a pointed wedge shape ending three or four inches above the waistline. Narrow tucks curve down from each side of the pointed back yoke, and fit it smoothly at, above, and below the waistline, the tucks running down below the waist in the back being released some eight or ten inches below it. In front the deep yoke, white net, embroidered in pale blue and pearl spangles, swings loose and hangs in a frill below the yoke termination almost to the waistline. Curving tucks fit the front from the bust to the side, their release giving a fullness over the hips. The sleeves, of embroidered net, are close over the shoulder tops, but flare in flounce effect at the elbows, where they end. Two four-inch insertions of net embroidered in a fine vine with blue and pearl spangles are inserted at the bottom of the robe, the lower band being eight inches from the edge and the other perhaps six inches above the lower band. At the left side a fine vine in pearl embroidery runs from the yoke to the insertions. With this gown she wore recently at a dinner in a public restaurant a large hat of ruched black chiffon, with black ostrich plumes winding around the crown, set well over the face and turned up behind.

***

Miss Marie De Neufville was in one of the parterre boxes at the opera recently in an exquisite lavender gown. It seemed to be of chiffon over silk of the same shade, and was especially girlish and charming in its simple lines. The bodice was cut straight across the upper line, running in a straight line into the tops of the chiffon sleeves, which began below the shoulder curve. The corsage was held up by straps of white tulle over the shoulders and was modestly high. The chiffon from under a plaited edge of white tulle fell in soft folds to below the bust. The sleeves, which came nearly to the elbows, were pointed at the outside of the arm, slanting up at the inner seams, and were edged with ruchings of the chiffon. Mauve orchids were worn.

***

Dining with Mrs. A. G. Jennings one evening at Sherry's was Miss Daisy McClure, who wore a picturesque costume of panne velvet in a medium shade of gray, gauged on large cords to fit her tall, slight figure. The gown had a yoke of unlined gray chiffon. Around this and drooping to a slight point in both back and front the velvet was shirred or gauged on three large cords. There were two more sets of three cords to fit the pouching bodice, one just where the pouching drooped and another midway between it and the top row. At the waistline the gauging held the frock in to the figure. Another set of three formed a hip yoke, and two more, some eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, respectively, confined the fullness of the skirt until it swept out at the back in a short train. The sleeves were gauged to fit smoothly and closely at the tops, and from the elbows, under the overhanging velvet and gray passementerie, there fell very full undersleeves of gray chiffon, ornamented by short pointed straps of panne velvet several inches apart, and applied irregularly. These undersleeves were plaited into tight narrow cuffs formed of folds of the chiffon. Her hat was a large flat affair of gray felt raised by a bandeau of panne velvet and having, running across it from side to side and hanging over the right ear, a wide gray ostrich plume.

***

An altogether novel fitted coat for carriage wear was seen at Delmonico's the other evening. Made of pale gray cloth it was lined with white satin. The top was fitted to the figure like a gown. It was tight in the back from neck to waist, the back being laid in several inward-turning tucks in the centre. There was a stitched belt of gray cloth fastened to the coat in the back at the waistline and from the hips it slanted down a little to give the long-waisted effect in front; above this belt, in front, the coat bloused. The belt itself, apparently stitched in place, was fastened a little to the left of the front with a steel buckle. There was a deep notched collar and wide revers of chinchilla. The sleeves were not large at the tops, and were at the outside laid in several inward tucks as far as the elbow, where they were released and gave a fullness that was held in at the wrists by deep, flaring turned-back cuffs of chinchilla. Large steel buttons were placed each side of the blousing front and loops of gray silk cord closed it. Below the belt the coat was fitted over each hip by a cluster of five tiny tucks; in front below the blousing portion it hung rather straight and plain, and in the back a half-dozen inward turning plaits flaring gradually from the waist gave the requisite fullness. The bottom of the coat, which came to the floor, was finished by three overlapping shaped bands of gray cloth, perhaps two inches wide, that curved up each side of the opening in front and extended up to the waistline. A strapping of gray cloth covered the joining of the upper band to the skirt. A toque of chinchilla fur trimmed with shaded red Autumn leaves and a flat muff of the gray fur accompanied the coat.

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The toque illustrated is of plaited white chiffon having its top and back covered by white lace. On each side of the back there is a large pearl cabochan, from which depends a white silk tassel. Smaller cabochans are used at the sides.

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Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Sr., has a carriage gown that is especially well suited to a matron. The skirt of black broadcloth is trimmed with black velvet, and the tight-fitting coat, of black velvet, is trimmed with strappings of black cloth. The long plain skirt has three bands of black velvet around the bottom, and the coat, which has deep rounded tails in the back, curving up over the hips and with scarcely any skirt to it in front, has straps of black cloth perhaps an inch wide slanting across the tails and also across the front. The sleeves, which are rather small, are fuller at the wrists, and are gathered into narrow bands. Straps of the cloth also cross the sleeves. A small black hat with small ostrich plumes accompanies it.

MARIE WELDON.

A Wireless Proposal.

YOU may imagine my disappointment as I stood on the dock at Southampton and saw the Minneapolis steam slowly out of the harbor, taking from me the dearest girl in the world. Not only was I chagrined at losing the pleasures of an ocean voyage with her—the strolls up and down the deck, with the shining expanse of water all around us, the quiet tête-à-tête in snug corners by moonlight, the long days and evenings with nothing to do but revel in her sweet companionship—but there was a particular reason why I was anxious to sail with Eleanor on the Minneapolis. She had promised to give a final answer to a certain question I had repeated several times, but to which she had returned only evasive replies. You can see, therefore, that my cup of misery was running over when I realized that an accident to my train had made it impossible for me to secure that answer, and the somewhat strong language which I hurled at the slowly vanishing bulk of the departing steamer may be excused.

I had, in fact, spent my holiday in Europe thus far apparently to no purpose. Was ever girl so vacillating, so capricious, so uncertain, and yet so fascinating? When I joined her party in London three months previous I found her effusively gracious, and during the days we spent together there it seemed to me that my suit was making rapid progress. But at Berlin—dull, stupid, inhospitable Berlin—she was formal, cold, distant. At Vienna she melted somewhat, but another suitor joined her train, and I was in despair until I started to pay a visit to relatives who were summering in the mountains. At Lake Constance she was distinctly kind, and when I broached the subject nearest my heart she seemed about to yield—but, alas! did not. Then at Monte Carlo her gayety amid a swarm of butterflies kept me aloof, while at Paris she was sweetest of all, a marvel of tenderness and graciousness. But she would not give me a final, definite answer, reserving that, she said coyly, for the quiet contemplation of the sea voyage home.

A run up to Glasgow on business took me from her, and now she had gone and I was not with her. Was ever fortune so outrageously fickle?

Well, there was nothing to do but submit. I could not take the Minneapolis, that was sure. But it suddenly occurred to me that there was one thing I could do. I could take the first train down to Plymouth and there embark on a steamer of the German line, a faster vessel than the Minneapolis, and, in all probability be on the dock in New York to claim my answer when Eleanor landed. So, pulling myself together, I bustled about, and was soon speeding away toward Plymouth, assured that, barring another accident, I would be in time to meet the Bismarck when she touched there. But I was in the very worst of tempers when I finally secured my berth and made preparations for a lonely voyage, and I must have made a decidedly unfavorable impression upon my stateroom companion, a middle-aged German with a terrible accent and a more terrible thirst.

I was still in a bad temper the next morning when I went on deck after breakfast and overheard my name mentioned by one of a group of American ladies just after I had passed.

"Why, that's Guy Manning, the Harvard half back," I heard one of them say. "He's the man who made that long run that won the game from Yale last year."

Ordinarily recognition of that kind would have been grateful enough at the outset of an ocean voyage, the more especially as I noticed on passing the group later that they averaged well for beauty. But just then the only girl I cared for was somewhere off on that heaving, trackless waste, and I could not join her. I looked ahead, sweeping the horizon with my glass, wondering where the Minneapolis was and whether we should overtake her soon. But I could see nothing, and went to the smoking room, where I passed a wretched forenoon playing cards.

After dinner, happening to meet the Captain, I asked him when we should overtake the Minneapolis.

"To-morrow some time," he replied.

"Shall we pass near her?" I asked, with, I fear, too evident anxiety.

"Within fifty or sixty miles," he answered. "Near enough to talk to her."

"What do you mean?"

"Wireless telegraph. All the boats of this line and the American line are now equipped with the new system of wireless telegraphy, and we can easily communicate a distance of 125 miles with our instruments."

"Can any one send messages to the Minneapolis, Sir?" I asked, pressing a cigar into his hands.

"Any one who's got the price," he remarked laconically, as he walked away.

With that assurance my mood changed. I spent the afternoon in preparing a message to send to Eleanor as soon as the two boats were within communicating distance. Though not a poet, I could have written an ode to Marconi then.

The following morning I was up early, to the annoyance of my fellow-lodger, and at once went on deck. Surely enough, they were already talking to the Minneapolis, the delicate little instrument attached to the rigging in the forward part of the ship having put its long, invisible finger upon her.

"It's a fine morning," remarked the officer in charge of the Marconi apparatus.

"Yes," I assented. "I have a message I wish to send to a lady on the Minneapolis." I produced the message I had penned, well aware that it was a little long, but I was unable to see how I could spare a single word of it.

The officer looked at it and burst out laughing. "Why, there's three or four hundred words in that. We can't take love letters. It will bankrupt you if you don't cut it short. Boil it down to four or five words."

Boil down that letter! I felt myself turning red in the face under his ironical smile, and crushed the message in my pocket. "Very well," I said sadly, "I'll write another."

After a short time I produced an abbreviated dispatch, and he received it with a grunt of satisfaction. It was as follows:

Miss E. F. Rives, Steamer Minneapolis:
Missed steamer. Is my proposition accepted? Relieve anxiety.
GUY MANNING.

The message was sent, and I was assured that it undoubtedly had been caught up from the air by the wonderful receiver on the Minneapolis. Giving the operator a fee to secure prompt notification of a reply, I went to the dining room. It was afternoon, however, before the answer came. It read as follows:

Guy Manning, Steamer Bismarck:
What proposition? Don't understand.
Miss E. F. RIVES.

More of Eleanor's arrant coquetry! Here I had been chasing her all over Europe, trying to make her accept me, and she had promised me solemnly to give a reply during the voyage home. And now she could trifle with me in this fashion!

But I resolved to be inexorably specific, so I penned and sent my second love message vibrating through the air. It read:

Miss E. F. Rives, Steamer Minneapolis:
Proposal of marriage. Must say yes.
GUY MANNING.

I could see the operator smile as he read the message, but he said nothing.

It was a sleepless night for me, as no reply came, and I feared the boats might get so far apart that we could not communicate, though the Captain assured me to the contrary. On our third morning out, while I was in the reading room trying to get interested in a novel, a dispatch was brought to me. I tore it open and read this astonishing communication:

Guy Manning, Steamer Bismarck:
What inducements do you offer?
Miss E. F. RIVES.

Was the girl trying to make a fool of me? It looked so. I could see that something of what was going on was becoming known aboard the ship from the way the passengers began to look at me, and I wondered if the whole passenger list of the Bismarck was laughing at my expense. The lover who stuck his rhymes on trees in the forest of Arden made a fool of himself, exposing his lovesickness to any chance passer, but I, it seemed, had plastered the atmosphere with my proposals for the amusement of every ship that possessed the requisite apparatus to catch them. However, I resolved to be firm, and, after an hour or two of deliberation, during which I gazed at Eleanor's picture for courage, I prepared this message:

Miss E. F. Rives, Steamer Minneapolis:
Lifelong devotion, health, and fortune.
GUY MANNING.

That afternoon a terrific storm came up and continued to increase in fury throughout the night. Every effort was made to continue communication with the Minneapolis, but after a time no responses were obtained and the officers said that it was quite unlikely that we should be able to get in touch with the boat again during the voyage. During the next day the storm wore away, the ship plowed along steadily, the sun came out, and the waves ceased their fury, and as I was chatting with the officer at the wireless telegraph station—he chaffing me good-naturedly on the difficulties of conducting a courtship by the Marconi system—the instrument began to click; and after messages regarding the storm had been exchanged, this dispatch, labeled "urgent," was clearly made out:

Guy Manning, Steamer Bismarck:
Proposal accepted. Meet me at New York. Miss E. F. RIVES.

I pass over my subsequent emotions. Those who know by experience need not be told how I felt, and those who do not know don't deserve to be. My only anxiety was to reach the dock and greet my affianced bride; my only annoyance the snoring of my fellow-voyager and the odor of stale beer that seemed to emanate from his quarters.

As was expected, we landed well in advance of the Minneapolis, and I had time to go up town and return with flowers for Eleanor. When the boat entered the slip I formed one of an eager crowd to welcome her. As soon as possible I went on board and asked for Miss Rives. I felt somewhat conspicuous with the flowers, but in a tumultuous assembly of hurrying, chattering people, giving and receiving greetings, no one is especially noticed, and suddenly I heard a voice from behind saying:

"Miss Rives, Sir."

"Eleanor," I cried joyously, turning to salute her. "Why, no—there is some mistake," I gasped, seeing that the lady, though undeniably one of the most beautiful of her sex, was not Eleanor. "I was looking for Miss E. F. Rives of Boston."

"That is my name and address," she said, with entire composure.

"But you are not Eleanor!" I exclaimed.

"No, I am Elizabeth," she said smiling.

"Oh, I see—I beg your pardon—it was a mistake, due to the similarity of the names. Quite remarkable, I am sure. Hope you'll pardon me for troubling you, but I must excuse myself, as I am anxious to find Miss Rives."

"Pardon me, but there is no other Miss Rives on the boat."

"Are you sure?"

"Absolutely certain."

"But I communicated with her by wireless telegraphy during the voyage. I was on the Bismarck."

She smiled demurely. "You are Mr. Guy Manning, are you not?"

"That's my name," I said, more mystified.

"I know you by sight. Have often seen you on the football field and know of your family in Boston. So when I received your proposal of marriage by wireless telegraph I, though much astonished at first, thought it would be too bad to disappoint you. You seemed so determined."

"But, Miss Rives, I—you know—the message—oh, what shall I say?" I stammered, growing more confused every second. A small audience was gathering.

"Oh, Mr. Manning, I only answered as I thought the other girl should. If she does not care to ratify my agreement, that is a matter I can't control."

"But I think I shall hold you to your promise." She was charming, and then I thought it was time to turn the joke.

"I don't know about that," she replied, blushing. "You see, the promise was made for the other Miss Rives. Pardon me if I hurt your feelings. I must go now. Should be pleased to have you call on us in Boston. We live not far from your house."

With that she left me. My predicament was most unpleasant. I turned away, consoling myself with the reflection that I was the pioneer in the art of proposing marriage at sea by wireless telegraphy.

The progress of my suit with Miss Rives—which one the reader can surmise—has led me to write this for the benefit of the Amalgamated Association of Matriculated Matchmakers.

HERBERT PALMER.

The Point of View.

A BOWL of violets, her favorite books and pictures, a tiny desk, a couch full of pillows—"Inspiration Corner," she called it: and it helped her when the weariness of night came.

She was a miniature painter, with a fair education, lots of pluck, and the right sort of ideals; but neither influence nor money. Sometimes a discouraging day tempted her to give up the struggle for true merit in the dainty ivories, and just paint bits that sell.

When this feeling came her friends in "Inspiration Corner," the books and the pictures, were her counselors. She had a way of picking out her own lesson, pinning a copy to the wall, then reading it from her cozy place among the couch pillows. Soon it became a part of herself, and with eyes shut she would go over the thought.

It had been a trying day at the little studio. A purchaser had chosen a ruddy French fisher maid, in bright velvet mounting, the work of a few days at odd times. The artist's sincere study of a Gainsborough head, in siennas, with its handsome gilt oval framing, had been called "not effective," though it stood for hard work for weeks.

That night a low-spirited little woman sought the corner; but an old friend soon came to the rescue, for she read:

They shall work for an age at a sitting
and never be tired at all!
And only the Master shall praise us and
only the Master shall blame.

A smile of cheer came at the coincidence. The verses seemed to fit so well that she went on:

And no one shall work for money, and no
one shall work for fame.

Then there had come a feeling of shame at the memory of the thoughts that were with her. She jumped up, again in tune with herself,

"I must say a thank you for my mental shaking up." So she pinned to the wall a magazine picture of her helper, Rudyard Kipling, in the plain white linen working coat that he wore in India.

Mother, too, believed in the development of the individual, but with no psychology in her simple reasoning. She seldom interfered, or invaded the corner. That night, however, she had noticed the tired shadows in the young face, so the rattling of a spoon announced her coming with a cup of hot chocolate and some biscuits to help in the resting process.

Suddenly her eyes found the new picture. She tried not to do it, but she couldn't help scowling.

"What is it, mother mine?" asked the little artist.

She hesitated, feeling that she should not criticise, but it would come:

"Must you have him here—that man in the shirt sleeves?"

The little Idealist sighed. Then she thought to herself, as she remembered her verses: "Mother only 'draws the thing as she sees it.' To me the picture is inspiration; to her, Kipling is just a man in his shirt sleeves."

Every Man to His Trade.

There went into a beer saloon
A farmer, rough and bony,
And from the man behind the bar
Demanded he a pony.

A sailor followed close behind—
He couldn't get there sooner—
And in a voice of urgent need
He ordered up a schooner.

Fashion Note.

Spilling vinegar on a pepper-and-salt Winter suit will not make it seasonable.

THE MAN WHO CALLS.

By Kate Masterson.

WITH plenty of women, young, middle-aged, and old, single and married, The Man Who Calls never loses his popularity.

The titter of the electric bell that announces his coming never ceases to bring a corresponding thrill of delight to the flattered consciousness of the hostess, be she débutante or grandmother.

There is the quick glance in the mirror, the pat on the coiffure, if the visit be an expected one, or the sudden dash into a dressing room if the caller has precipitated himself, as he usually does, without warning.

This special group of women, always welcoming the calling man, metaphorically, with open arms, do much to encourage and increase his tribe. After a few seasons of existence, during which he has done nothing toward the upbuilding of the social life, more than the unending succession of his visits, he gets to look upon the bestowal of his presence as a favor and keeps a well-worn book in his pocket in which he records his calls carefully, so that he may keep his route well covered and neglect none of his hostesses.

The women who encourage The Man Who Calls are usually those on whose hands time hangs heavily. There is a stage of a woman's existence when she regards the constant presence of one or two men in her drawing room as a visible tribute to her powers of fascination.

Then there are many women who have neither society nor home life to engross them and who have no special pursuit, even a fad, to take up their spare moments. As a rule they live in hotels, non-housekeeping apartments, and boarding houses. Their husbands depart each morning to offices and shops and their only programme for the day is shopping, luncheon, and then home again for the afternoon, for calling has gone out of fashion with women very much of late. They may meet for luncheon, for the matinée, or at an afternoon reception or tea, but the old fashion of paying rounds of calls is passé.

During the time that the woman of leisure is at home a caller is a welcome break in the monotony. Therefore he is welcomed, fed with cakes and tea, allowed to smoke, and generally converted into a parlor pet. Rarely, of course, is he a man of any serious purpose in life; not even pleasure, except in his own chosen groove, interests him.

He seems to regard killing time as a legitimate object in life, and the easier he can do it the better content is he.

The idea that he is a good deal of a bore never occurs to him until he includes in his list, to which he is always adding industriously, some hostess who may be a busy school teacher, an art or music student, or a wage-earning woman whose afternoons and evenings are times of restful recreation, upon which the presence of the confirmed caller becomes more or less of a blot.

Then only does he realize what it is to miss the sugar-charged glance and the winning smile of welcome that more leisurely women have made him accustomed to. He votes his new hostess shockingly rude and not at all a society girl, but somehow or other he keeps on calling.

Her manner of finding him tiresome seems to egg him on more and more. She may yawn at his twaddle and intimate that she has interests outside of the mild chatter talked and retalked by him at every home he visits, but while he is jarred rudely, he comes back smiling, for calling is the one thing he does well, and small matters will not discourage him.

He tells about other charming women whom he visits, and dilates on their costumes and their way of always being in good humor. He seems to think one should be up and dressed all the time waiting for his hand on the bell, and as he always chooses the time for his call irrespective of the plans of his hostess, he is always pouncing in at a time when some really nice man happens to be on hand or some assembly is in progress to which he has not been asked.

The Man Who Calls is never the sort who sends a note in advance to know if he may come. Not he! He has learned by experience that he must take people off their guard like a social cyclone and then apologize profusely for having come without warning; and he does it in such a débonnaire fashion that people never seem to realize that this is his game. So he goes on unchecked in his career of calls.

So fixed does the habit become with this chap who bores us, perhaps more than all the rest, that if some ambitious hostess strives to lure him into some other form of entertainment that might call for effort on his part, he always refuses, with regret, for he has calls to make on that day. A coaching party, a game of bridge, a theatre party, anything that might involve more personal sacrifice than to mount a front stoop and push a button at an hour suiting his own convenience, finds The Man Who Calls with other engagements on hand.

He is a sort of fireside angel, and nothing suits him better than to expatiate on the beauty of home life; but he never gets further than theorizing about it, and as he never stays home in any sort of weather you wonder how it is. Even in the next world you cannot imagine him happy in heaven if he couldn't drop in now and then for a call in the lower courts.

The fiercest storm never deters him. He seems to glory in going out when the wind blows and the rain falls and the lightning rages. He has learned that there is an advantage in this. It accents his otherwise stupid specialty and makes it seem picturesque. Then, too, when it rains or snows, the wise woman, mindful of her boots and gowns and temper and the awfulness of cab bills, remains indoors. Of course, she soliloquizes, no calling man would have delicacy enough to call on an afternoon of this sort!

One never realizes that The Man Who Calls does so in order to get rid of his own company, which is always uninteresting, and that this it is that drives him out when it storms, although he may be clever enough to mention that he thought you would be home.

If, worn out by the persistence of the calling man, one ventures to disturb his serenity by explaining that you were just about to go out when he came in, he never appears to seem in the least hurt, but graciously explans that he has a few other calls to make. And this is probably true. He always has calls to make. It is one strenuous phase of life.

The calling man proper of course always chooses the afternoon for his rounds, but there are some of the species who strive for effect by dropping in about breakfast time, while others choose the evening, as they may appear resplendent in black and white. These latter have always been to dinner somewhere or are going on to some late festivity, but why they choose to drop in between the two events on the not-eager hostess can only be explained on the ground that the calling habit, like every other vice, is deep rooted and cannot be resisted.

Wise girls know enough to discourage The Man Who Calls during his early stages. Once he has grown to take in a certain address as the postman or the milkman does, nothing can stop him; nothing can hurt his feelings. He goes on calling in spite of all obstacles, and so fixed is he in his habit of constantly recurring that by degrees he assumes the rights and privileges of an old friend, although he has done nothing to deserve them except to call—to call forever!

He criticises severely other callers like himself whom he may happen to run into, and he warns you about them and tells you to take his word for it that you will be sorry if you allow them to call. He gives his opinions unreservedly and unasked on the subject of other girls who do not ask him to call, and if one dares to move one's place of residence and neglects to send him word, he thinks it humorous to show up some afternoon without alluding to the matter except to run down the new neighborhood. He knows all the bad features of the locality, and frequently as he calls he says that he is set upon by footpads, with whom he explains the neighborhood abounds. But he never stops calling. He is willing to risk his life if necessary in carrying on his work.

The very worst feature of the calling man is that, like other demoralizing influences, he grows on you. By degrees you begin to take him frivolously, make fun of him to his face, and deride his propensity for calling. This he takes in a Christian spirit, as one who is used to suffering. Then, no matter how deadly a bore he may be when one has any other man on hand or anything lively in prospect, there always comes a day, some rainy afternoon usually, when the world seems gray and desolate and all the people one really cares for seem to have forgotten you. You may even telephone to one or two, but you find them out, or else they all want to call next day, when the weather will be clear, probably, and you'll wish to go out. The fact that no one has the leisure that is forced on you irritates you. It seems almost like a conspiracy. If you were a calling man at a time like this you could take a hat and an umbrella and seek some victim with a gas log and a good disposition, who might give you some tea and a few kind words. But not being one—and your lips curl with scorn at the very idea—you must remain indoors and mope. Perhaps cry, even? At this moment the bell rings and The Man Who Calls comes in. You forget the past and the fact that the weather was never known to make any difference to him and that he has called only through habit. You greet him with such unaccustomed warmth that he looks at you with a pleased surprise in his eyes, forgetting the numberless times you have been out when he called or else sat and snubbed him until he politely took his leave.

After all, he is on the ground. The Duke's motto, "I am here!" still holds good. You feel positively penitent as you pour out some tea for him and ask him "How many lumps?" although he knows and you know that he is used to taking just as many as you feel like, sometimes one—sometimes four.

This is a very dangerous moment.

HE—I don't believe you can keep a secret.
SHE—Oh, yes I can, if I'm not unfortunate enough to tell things to girls who can't.

Persistence.

THE following story is told of a certain young man in Mount Vernon who had been living rather close to the ground, as the saying goes, and who was badly in need of funds.

The young man went to a friend, and told him of his predicament, requesting a loan at the same time. His friend was not "touchable," however, but he told the young man that if he would collect a bill he had against a certain man whose home was in the swell district of the city he might have half of the proceeds.

The fellow accepted and made his way to the home of the debtor. A young lady answered his ring, and he inquired for Mr. B., the man of the house.

"Mr. B. is not at home," replied the young lady.

"Oh, he isn't?" said the collector. "Well, I'll just step in and wait for him."

Without waiting for an answer he slipped inside the door, took off his coat and hat, and sat down in an easy chair in the parlor. He picked up a paper and made himself as much at home as if the house was his own. He had read about fifteen minutes when Mr. B. came into the room and inquired as to the young man's business.

"Well," said that individual, "I have a little bill here that I wish to collect. It is from E. & Co."

"I am very sorry," said Mr. B., "but I am afraid that I cannot meet it just at present."

"Oh, there's no hurry," said the collector, "I can wait a while," and he settled back in the chair and resumed reading the paper.

Mr. B. looked at him in surprise, and after a minute's thought, said: "Really, it is dinner time, and I am quite hungry. You must excuse me."

"Why, certainly," was the reply. "I am a little hungry myself. I don't mind eating dinner with you at all," and before the astonished man could reply he was through the door and inquiring where his seat would be. Mr. B. did not know what to do, but he was polite, and made a place for him. They ate dinner, and had a cold bottle after it, and by that time it was growing late. They talked of the weather, and one thing and another, and in time the clock struck 10, and Mr. B. began to be worried. As a last resource he remarked:

"It is time that I should retire. While your company has not been anticipated it has been enjoyable. I hope that you will call again."

But the young man was not fazed. He calmly replied: "I have been pleasantly entertained, Mr. B. Now, if you will show me to my room, I shall retire also."

Mr. B. glared at the intruder. That person simply sat and smoked his after-dinner cigar, and looked at peace with the world. This state of affairs continued until early in the morning, when Mr. B. lost all control of himself, pulled out his checkbook, wrote a check for the amount of the bill, and threw it to the young man.

"Now, you blank-blanked jobster," he said, "get out of this house as quick as you can. If you don't there'll be trouble."

The collector got his hat and coat and went out into the street with a smile on his face. It was a hard struggle, but persistence had won.

The Famous Fullerton Forgeries.

WHEN a millionaire dies there's generally the dickens to pay. Two or three superfluous wives are apt to turn up, or a blackmailer comes forward with a bit of private history—or something. If nothing else happens the heirs fight over the estate. And then they spend it—spend quickly that which it took years to accumulate.

In the case of Fullerton, however, there was nothing of that kind. He had no children, and his young widow—there being only one—succeeded to everything real and personal wheresoever situate. After the funeral she started in to settle up things systematically. It was her purpose to begin at the beginning and finish up at the end. One bright day she stepped successively into several banks in the town and addressed the paying tellers.

"These checks," she suggested at each place, "do not contain my husband's signature. They seem to be forgeries. Examine them, please."

They were examined. She was right. They were forgeries. And there were not a few of them, after all. When every check had been examined it was found that more than $100,000 worth of paper, forged with the utmost skill and cleverness, had been presented at the banks and paid. That much was clear. But the question was, Who did it?

"We'll find out," said the bank officers. And they started in. They sent up three of the best experts in the town and examined all the recent papers of the millionaire.

One evening two officers in plain clothes stepped into the bachelor apartment of Chauncey G. Ilingsworth, where he was dining alone. Ilingsworth had been the private secretary of Fullerton, the millionaire.

"We want you," said the men in plain clothes. Ilingsworth turned pale.

"What for?" he gasped.

"You know well enough," they replied, "its forgery."

Ilingsworth was lodged in jail, and although the prosecutor had made the complaint on three checks only, aggregating some $4,500, the court fixed the bail at a large sum, and Chauncey could not obtain it. So he stayed where he was and the county paid his expenses. The day of trial approached. A week before it came on Ilingsworth received a note from one of the well-known lawyers of the town. It was addressed to him, and this is what it said:

You are accused of the forgery of checks aggregating $100,000. I have had some success in forgery cases, and I am somewhat of a handwriting expert. I will guarantee to clear you, and that without charge. Your father once did me a favor and I am anxious to reciprocate. Let me hear from you.
Yours, LANDGRAF.

Landgraf's services were accepted. Landgraf was a man well known, and by some highly admired. The whole town respected his genius. Ilingsworth had met him, for at one time Landgraf had transacted considerable business for the dead millionaire. Landgraf explained nothing to the prisoner—indeed, he hardly listened to what he had to say. But he assured him solemnly that he would see him cleared.

The prosecution based its case upon three of the checks. They held the rest in abeyance for future action. These checks, upon the trial, the prosecutor introduced in evidence. Then he placed his experts on the stand and each testified without reservation of any sort that Ilingsworth had forged the checks. Landgraf asked the court if he might withhold his cross-examination until the morrow. The court assented.

"May—may I take the checks, the three exhibits, and examine them overnight?" he then asked. The court frowned and looked at the District Attorney. That gentleman thought for a moment or two. It was dangerous, placing this evidence in the grasp of his opponent, one who might be unscrupulous—one who, perhaps, might destroy it utterly. "But, by George!" he reasoned with himself, "if he does that it ruins his defense, for the jury will salt him then, worse than ever." He therefore smiled, and said that of course he would accord the privilege to Counselor Landgraf. This with an air that meant that to anybody else he of course could not extend such a favor. Landgraf took the checks.

All that night Counselor Landgraf sat behind closed doors, with the three checks before him, and with five reputable men, men of prominence in the city, watching him do—what? On that night only he and the five men knew. At the trial next day, the first of the experts for the State went on the stand for the cross-examination. To him Counselor Landgraf handed a small slip of paper. On it were the words:

"This is not my handwriting.
"CHAUNCEY G. ILINGSWORTH."
"Whose handwriting is that?" demanded Landgraf.

The expert examined it. "It is the handwriting," he replied, "of the prisoner at the bar."

Behind Landgraf at the time sat five men. One of these men, a leading merchant of the place, leaned forward and handed a few pieces of paper to Landgraf. There were three of them.

"And now," continued Landgraf, "once more we have these three checks. Look them over carefully, just as if you had never seen them, and tell the jury in whose handwriting is the signature."

The expert again examined them, and again he repeated his former answer. The other experts corroborated the first in each detail.

"And now," said Landgraf, "I will take the stand myself." He did so, and was sworn.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, as he glanced at the first piece of paper on which was the written disclaimer signed by the name of Ilingsworth; "gentlemen of the jury, I am ready to testify that this paper is not written in the handwriting of the prisoner."

The District Attorney jumped to his feet. "I object!" he exclaimed. "Counselor Landgraf is no expert. He cannot testify."

The Judge nodded. "Mr. Landgraf," he said, "you cannot give your opinion unless you qualify as an expert. The District Attorney is right."

Landgraf smiled. "Your Honor," he returned, "I have ventured no opinion. I have stated as a fact that this is not in the handwriting of the prisoner. Neither," he continued impressively, "are these three checks in evidence. I state that also as a fact."

The Judge looked puzzled. "How can you know that, Mr. Landgraf?" he inquired.

"Here are the three checks," he added, handing them to the Judge.

The Judge took them. "Why—why," he stammered, "there are not three—there are six, Counselor Landgraf."

Landgraf smiled again. "Exactly," he replied, "three that are in evidence, and three duplicates of them. The three duplicates," he continued, "I—I made myself last night in the presence of these estimable gentlemen."

The Judge scanned the papers.

"Which are the three, Mr. Landgraf?" he inquired.

"Cannot your Honor tell?" he asked.

The Judge thought he could, and so did the experts, who finally picked out the three that had been marked in evidence. These three were then handed to the five gentlemen. They examined them for secret marks.

"These," they testified, "were not in evidence. They were copied from the others by Counselor Landgraf in our presence at his office last night."

Landgraf rose and smiled upon the jury. "What are you going to do about it, gentlemen?" he asked. "The case against the prisoner depends entirely upon the expert evidence. You see the value of it. None can tell the checks apart. Look at them." He handed over not six, but nine checks. The extra three no one but himself had ever seen. Apparently each check was like the other, and no man could tell which was which.

Ten minutes later Chauncey G. Ilingsworth shook hands with the foreman of the jury and turned to receive the congratulations of his friends. But first he held forth his hand to thank his counsel. But his counsel had disappeared in the confusion incident to the sensational outcome of the trial, and had gone apparently from off the face of the earth. No man in town ever heard of him again. None save Ilingsworth. He received a note a few days later.

"The obvious," it said, "of course did not occur to the mind of any in the courtroom. But it will in a day or two. I am off, therefore, to enjoy what is left of a cool $100,000 of old Fullerton's cash. My advice to you now is to sue the banks for false imprisonment and then to marry Fullerton's young widow. You will find that it pays. In the meantime never forget the fact that the man that forged all of old Fullerton's checks was at the same time the man who got you free and clear, and that his name, my dear young friend, was once, but will not be henceforth, LLEWELLYN LANDGRAF."

JAN

HOW ROD GOT BACK

CAN'T I go down with you, Uncle Nate? It's only seven miles and I'll sit very still in the cab."

The stout engineer scratched his head doubtfully. "Yes," he said at last, giving way before the appeal in the blue eyes. "Nine-forty sharp, Bessie."

"Rod Platt won't be botherin' you in Welton. Better stay as long as Cousin Sally will keep you." He gave an irritable shrug and looked at his watch. "It's 9 o'clock now. I must be going."

"I'll be there," cried the girl. "Thank you, Uncle. I don't thank you, though, for being so mean to Rodney. He fired for you two years and you thought there was no one like him. Then, just because he accidentally hit you with a lump of coal—"

"Accident! Huh!" snorted Nathan Bellows. "He done it a purpose."

"He didn't. He was trying to hit a bird by the track."

"Well, he hit the wrong bird, then. He's made his last run with me. And with you, too! I told him if I caught him round here again I'd brain him."

"You did! you mean old—".

But the door had slammed, and Bessie Paxton was left to finish her sentence to empty walls, while a sob strangled the words.

* * * * * * *

"I might as well go down to Welton to-night and ask Tom Sears to give me a job haying," thought Rod Platt, recently and unceremoniously bounced from the company's employ at the wrathful request of Nathan. "The old man will never forgive me—and Bess; well, it's hard luck."

The clean-built young fireman ground his big, white, irregular teeth. "Fangs," the boys on the road dubbed him, but he didn't mind. "I'll take one more trip with Nate," he grunted. "Passenger, too. Reserved seat and free ticket. Tom will give me a bed. Going to be dark—that's good."

When No. 127 puffed her fast gathering way by the coal sheds beyond the roundhouse, a quick form slipped out from the gloom and pounced on the pilot like a diminutive spider on a huge insect.

"If Nate knew this," chuckled Platt, fastening comfortably, "he'd blow up. That dub of a Rickett is firing for him, I heard. Shucks! He can't feed a house boiler. Spinning, now, ain't we?"

The night express whirled on in the blackness—on past the icehouses by Sedge Pond, waking the stillness with a steady, rattling roar. "Two, three, four miles," counted Rod. "Now the gorge and the woods. Seems natural, don't it—or would if I was back there where I ought to be. Here's where I tried to peg that cussed partridge and the blamed lump broke and took Nate behind the ear. What a fool I was!"

They flew around a curve to the straight stretch of rails glittering in the headlight's glare. "Hullo!" whispered the man. "Slowing up—what's the matter?"

Shading his eyes he peered ahead to see a swinging lantern's signal of warning. "I knew that gravel would slide down," he muttered. "That's it, I guess. I'll get out of this berth and walk the rest of the way."

As the engine panted to a halt he dropped off, hearing the gruff hail of Bellows. "What in thunder's the trouble?"

The man with the lantern stepped forward, speaking in incoherent mumble. Rod could have touched him.

"Hey! Louder!" called the engineer, sharply.

Then Platt heard something else—a rush of men, a spring, fierce oaths, a faint scream, two thuds, then a long moment of silence.

The chill in his blood pulsed back into hot wrath, but he lay still behind the little rock. Now his half-blinded eyes could see more plainly. His straining ears caught every whisper.

Four men, counting the fellow with the lantern. What could he—what should he do?

He knew that Bellows was lying on the floor of his cab, although he could not see him. The fireman he could see, a motionless black shape upon his blacker coal. Something was huddled against the window of the cab upon his side. That he could not make out at all. He knew that in the locked express car, behind, a pale, determined man was sitting on a small steel safe, with a revolver in his firm hand. And the three quick-moving shapes—the low, tense voices.

"Uncouple the express car, now—all three of us. Got your dynamite, Bob? The men are 'out' all right. Was that a woman up there, Sim?"

"Yes, I tied up her mouth an' feet, Cap. Now, Eddie, soon's we whistle climb in an' start her up. Let her buzz a mile an' stop. We'll be on."

The three whisked back like great cats. The other planted his lantern on the steps and raised one foot and hand.

He got no further. The stone that crashed on his skull may have killed him as he sank down, sliding under the truck wheels.

The hand which had held the stone was on the throttle now. It yanked it viciously to the widest notch. A tremendous jarring jerk shot through the link of cars. The great drivers whizzed, stationary for a second in their revolution, then grasped the rails, and No. 127 shot on with a snorting scream, a gasping, straining demon in the darkness.

Platt heard the wild, despairing yell behind the express car, and, laughing uncannily, glanced back. Yes, he had been in time. The train was intact.

* * * * * * *

When he came out of his faint on the station platform a few minutes later a girl with pathetic, tearless eyes held his head in her tender lap. She bent down and kissed him.

"Where's Uncle Nate?" murmured Rod, trying to rise and gazing at the circle of sympathetic faces.

"Here!" growled a husky voice, which quavered and broke, as the big engineer fell upon his knees and seized Platt's hand. "Here, boy, and they're fetchin' poor Rickett round, too. I'm a—I'm—a—"

"No, you're not," whispered his former fireman, with a weak smile. "Just tell me one thing, old man. Have I got back?'

"Sure!" cried Nathan Bellows, emphatically. "I guess we'll have to take him back, Bess, eh!"

"I've never let him go," said the girl quietly, and kissed him again.

The Last Thing in Doggerel.

The L'road in poor old Manh.
On passengers daily doth f.,
And while it is bent
On 7 per cent.
The passengers bend not, but fl.

Provided For.

Pat—Hov yez made a will?
Mike—Yis. Oi lift everything to the doctor thot saves me loife.

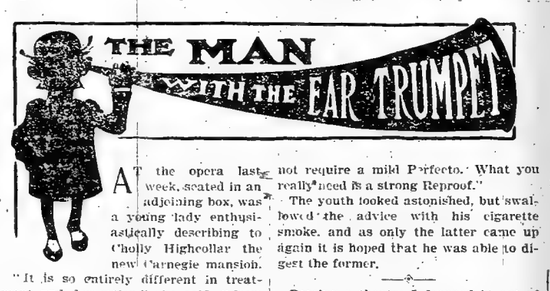

AT the opera last week, seated in an adjoining box, was a young lady enthusiastically describing to Cholly Highcollar the new Carnegie mansion.

"It is so entirely different in treatment and decoration," she said, "from most of the other swell places which affect so much the style of the Louis'. It is more rococo, and I must confess that I like it better. I am particularly fond of the rococo, and am surprised that it is not more adopted. I know that the rococo is not considered as delicate and dainty by many, but rococo has a breadth and conception that to me is more satisfying."

The word rococo seemed to fall as constantly from her lips as if it had metaphorically seized her by the larynx. I could not but feel synipathy for so beautiful a young creature shipwrecked upon the vast expanse of a conversation sea with no other word to cling to but rococo.

—♀—

Apropos of conviviality, I overheard a lady relating that she had recently received a confidential communication, by special messenger, from a local practitioner claiming that he had discovered a remedy which she could secretly administer to her husband at home and entirely overcome his unfortunate desire for liquor.

"What a blessing if true—did you send for it?"

"No. I wrote back saying that I could control his desire at home all right, but what I wanted was something that would curb it when he was out at the club.

—♀—

Last week I had occasion to go to Newark on business. Walking down to the ferry a man ahead of me pointed to a sign in a window, which read "Stationary," remarking to his companion as he did so, "that printer was not much of a stickler for orthography."

"Oh, that's correct," replied his friend, "for that paper and those envelopes have been in identically the same position for the past three months."

—♀—

"How is this for high?" queried a man aboard the ferryboat who was reading his paper. "A man out in New Brunswick, whose feet were frozen, had three wives."

"I am not at all surprised," answered the interrogated, "for I think that three wives are enough to give any man cold feet. I have even known that number of antes to do it often."

—♀—

One of the metropolitan papers had sent out an enterprising reporter to interview the various booksellers throughout the city in relation to the order in which popular books had sold during the week. Equipped with the information gleaned he had compiled a list, which one of the two gentlemen sitting in front of me in the car had and was commenting on.

"Now this," he said, "is the order in which this paper places them—'Mrs. Wigg' first, 'The Virginian' second, 'Cecilia' third, and—"

At this point of the conversation a sporty-looking individual who was working his way toward the door and who had overheard the last remark, turned to the two saying:

"Excuse me, gentlemen, but I'm an old sport, born right here in this same town of Newark, and I've followed the races for years. That dope card is a fake. There are no such horses running, and I'm giving it to you straight."

—♀—

After dinner I stepped into a cigar store and found an elderly, dignified gentleman at the counter, making a selection. Just then a young man entered and, rushing up to the counter, demanded in a loud, commanding tone: "A mild Perfecto—right away."

The salesman said: "One moment, please," and after serving his customer handed out a box to the young man, who said, as he picked out a cigar:

"You seem to take your own time in serving patrons. Didn't you hear me ask for a mild Perfecto?"

The old gentleman turned, as he placed his package in his pocket and very quietly remarked to the young man: "You do not require a mild Perfecto. What you really need is a strong Reproof."

The youth looked astonished, but swallowed the advice with his cigarette smoke, and as only the latter came up again it is hoped that he was able to digest the former.

—♀—

Passing a theatre I dropped in out of curiosity and to pass away an hour. It was of the usual vaudeville type. A party in front of me said to a gentleman beside him:

"Whenever I see a programme announcing the attraction for next week I am reminded of the time I attended a theatre in a Western town. The play was 'East Lynne'—badly staged and horribly acted. At the bottom of the programme was this carelessly printed announcement:

"Next week the ever-vernal 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' will be the atrocity."

—♀—

Returning to New York by way of the Cortlandt Street ferry in company with an acquaintance we sought the outside of the ferryboat to enjoy the grand panorama which the lower portion of the city presents. The night was beautiful and the grand, massive, towering structures were silhouetted against a cloudless, starlit sky. The deep shadows and fantastic outline gave fancy free play and imagination ran riot with delight. Many of the buildings were brilliantly illuminated, some to the very top, others sombre, with but here and there a point of light to challenge admiration. "Is it not beautiful?" I asked. "One can almost fancy that those dizzy heights represent the hanging gardens of Babylon."

ROCOCO.

Of course the omnipresent knowledger was at hand eager to impart information. He edged up and repeated "hanging gardens of Babylon?" seemingly to himself, and then burst out with:

"Look here, my friend, I live down at Patchogue and pass through Babylon at least four times a week. There are no hanging gardens there. Why, there isn't an acre of the town three feet above the South Bay. It's as flat as a pancake. The highest ground on Long Island is out on the Shinnecock Hills, and they are fully thirty miles beyond Babylon."

This man was one of a class who mean well when they answer advertisements and send $2 out to Oshkosh for a Beebe range and receive in return an oil brick.

—♀—

"How is this Altar of Friendship?"

"Don't know. Haven't seen it, but suppose that it leads to the Halter of Matrimony."

—♀—

"I noticed a paragraph in the papers," remarked the old first nighter, "to the effect that Carrie Nation will soon appear in a temperance drama. I should think that with her strong antipathy for alcohol she would enact the character of Gretchen in 'Rip Van Wynkle' to perfection. As Rip's wife she would certainly enter into that scene where he is forced out into the pitiless storm with considerable spirit. I think that I will suggest the advantage of such a combination to my old friend Jefferson and see if I can awaken him to his interests."

—♀—

"How ill is Hackett, anyway?"

"Don't know that he is ill at all. What put that idea into your head?"

"Because everywhere he goes he seems to have the 'crisis.'"

—♀—

At the cavernous excavation of the subway at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street stood an Irishman gazing down into the pit. Suddenly he espied a friend among the workmen and sung out: "Hello, Moike, phat are yez doin' down there?"

"Working on the subway," answered Mike.

"Well, will yez have it finished this afternoon?"

—♀—

"What is the lioness making such a fuss about?" asked a lady of one of the guards out at the Zoo.

"Mrs. Roarer is finding fault with the way her dinner has been cooked," was the logical answer.

Her Letter and Her Answer.

WOULD you be kind enough to return my photograph? she wrote. "I gave it to you in a moment of girlish folly, and I have since had occasion to regret that I was so thoughtless in such matters."

Of course she pictured that photograph framed and hung up in his room, and was inclined to think that he would part with it with deep regret. Just why she wanted it returned is immaterial. Of course he had offended her in some way, but it is unnecessary to inquire how.

The answer to her note came the following day.

"I regret," it read, "that I am unable at this late day to pick out your photograph. However, I send you my entire collection, numbering a little over 500, and would request that you would return all except your own by express at my expense."

EXERCISE FOR YOUR WITS

HOME entertainments in which the whole family and chance visitors may join are desirable during the long Winter evenings. Some clever young women recently devised a variety of Authors game that has proved a great success.

The way it is played is for some one person, generally the eldest of the party, to read from some such list of prepared questions as is given herewith, while the rest of the company, who are seated in a circle, answer in turn. If No. 1, after a minute or two, cannot answer the question put, it is passed on until some one does answer it, and that person is given credit. The one who answers the greatest number of questions is given a little prize of some kind, and the "booby," of course is also provided for.

Any bright-witted person can get up questions of their own to supplement the list below and work in any author wanted. The originators of the list herewith given took up the names of standard authors for the most part:

Q.—What a rough man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly. A.—Chaucer.

Q.—A lion's house dug inside a hill where there is no water. A.—Dryden.

Q.—Pilgrims and flatters have knelt low to kiss him. A.—Pope.

Q.—Makes and mends for first-class customers. A.—Taylor, (Bayard Taylor.)

Q.—Represents the dwellings of civilized men. A.—Holmes.

Q.—A kind of linen. A.—Holland, (J. G.)

Q.—Is worn on the head. A.—Hood.

Q.—A name that means such fiery things, I can't describe their pains and stings. A.—Burns.

Q.—Belongs to a monastery. A.—Prior.

Q.—Not one of the four points of the compass, but inclining toward one of them. A.—Southey.

Q.—What an oyster heap is apt to be. A.—Shelley.

Q.—A chain of hills containing a dark treasure. A.—Coleridge.

Q.—An American manufacturing town. A.—Lowell.

Q.—Humpbacked, but not deformed. A.—Campbell, (pronounced cam'el.)

Q.—An internal pain. A.—Aiken.

Q.—The value of a word. A.—Wordsworth.

Q.—A worker in precious metals. A.—Goldsmith.

Q.—A very vital part of the body. A.—Harte. (Bret.)

Q.—A lady's garment. A.—Saxe, (J. G.)

Q.—Small talk and heavy weight. A.—Chatterton.

Q.—A prefix and a disease. A.—De Quincey.

Q.—Comes from a pig. A.—Bacon.

Q.—A disagreeable fellow to have on one's foot. A.—Bunyan.

Q.—A sick place of worship. A.—Churchill.

Q.—A mean dog 'tis. A.—Curtis, (George William.)

Q.—An official dreaded by the students of English universities. A.—Proctor.

Q.—His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot. A.—Walter Savage Landor.

Q.—A manufactured metal. A.—Steele.

Q.—A game and a male of the human species. A.—Tennyson.

Q.—An answer to "Which is the greater poet, William Shakespeare or Martin Tupper?" A.—Willis.

Q.—Meat, what are you doing? A.—Browning.

Q.—Is very fast indeed. A.—Swift.

Q.—A barrier built by an edible. A.—Cornwall, (Barry.)

Q.—To agitate a weapon. A.—Shakespeare

Q.—A domestic worker. A.—Cook, (Rose Terry.)

Q.—A slang expression. A.—Dickens.

Q.—Pack her away closely, do not scatter, and doing so you'll soon get at her. A.—Stowe, (Harriet Beecher.)

Q.—A young domestic animal. A.—Lamb.

Q.—"Mama is in perfect health, my child." And thus he named a poet mild. A.—Motherwell.

Q.—A girl's name and a male relation. A.—Addison.

Q.—Put an edible betwixt an ant and a bee, and a much-loved poet you will see. A.—Bryant.

Q.—A common domestic animal and what it can never do. A.—Cowper.

Q.—A boy's name and my child. A.—Johnson.

Q.—Colorless and hard as rock. A.—Blackstone.

Q.—Decidedly mixed up. A.—Riley.

Q.—Neither black nor white, but just between, a much-loved poet may be seen. A.—Gray.

Q.—Upper rooms. A.—Story.

Q.—To secure with anchors. A.—Moore.

Q.—Twice written. A.—Mark Twain.

Q.—A girl's name and light. A.—Emerson.

Q.—To wade. A.—Ford, (Paul Leicester.)

Q.—A dark color. A.—Black.

Q.—Always lively and bright, whether sober or tight. A.—Gay.

Q.—A watery sport. A.—Rowe, (E. P.)

Q.—Is found near a vessel. A.—Cable, (George W.)

Q.—Is what authors want you to do. A.—Reade, (Charles.)

Why He Unlimbered.

ONE of the Waldorf bellboys who had just entered the service of the hotel, and consequently was unable to discriminate between the more profitable patrons and those who merely used the hotel as a meeting place, calmly appropriating its reading room, stationery, and in fact every convenience the use of which would not entail parting with the coin of the realm. He soon discovered, however, that, in the parlance of the other boys, such habitues were known as "stiffs."

It was during the second morning of his service there that an imposing-looking stranger entered and stood directly before the bellboys' bench. At once the new boy, on tip intent, sprang to his feet and began to dust off the new-comer with praiseworthy vigor. When he paused for breath his ear caught the warning whisper of "Stiff; worst kind," while a glance at the waiting line of boys showed that nearly all were convulsed with the effort to refrain from laughing aloud. However, he was "game," and kept on brushing away for dear life. Suddenly the Imposing One faced about and caught a full view of the grinning Mercurys.

"What are those boys laughing at?" he asked affably.

"Well," returned young buttons, with affected embarrassment, "they're laughing at me. You see, they say you're a 'stiff,' and they think you won't give me anything for brushing you off."

"They do, do they?" snarled the "stiff." Then, with a mighty effort he "limbered up" sufficiently to hand a dollar bill to the relieved boy. "Here," he said savagely. "You show 'em that and tell them I'll have every last one of them discharged."

As he has never since presented himself for further attention, it is presumed that he is now patronizing some hotel where the employes do not cultivate a sense of humor.

At the Automobile Show.

Mrs. Chatterton—Well, I have got to go back to horses and a coachman.

Mrs. Perfume—Indeed?

Mrs. Chatterton—Yes! Our chauffeur is so high-toned he won't associate with our cook!

FROM ALL ABOUT TOWN.

Letter-Writing Time.

IT was 10 P. M. when the back parlor boarder dropped in to gossip with the girl on the top floor.

"My goodness," she said, "you are doing something that you couldn't hire me to do in the evening."

"What is that?" asked the top floor girl.

"Writing letters," was the reply.

The top floor girl scribbled, "Yours lovingly," and signed her name with a mighty flourish. "From 9 to 11 P. M.," she said, "are the best hours in the whole twenty-four for getting your correspondence out of the way. You feel so comfortable then and so confidential."

"That is just the trouble," broke in the back parlor boarder. "You feel too confidential. It does'nt pay to write letters when you are in a confidential mood. You say things in an evening letter that you wouldn't say in broad daylight for a thousand dollars. I used to write letters at night, myself—great long fat letters in which I poured out my soul through the neck of the ink bottle. And what came of those heart-to-heart talks? Disappointment, anxiety, and woe. I have lost the best friends I ever had in the world simply through writing to them at night, and through their writing to me at the same time. Somehow, the spell of the hour bewitched us, and we would tell each other things that we would afterward be mortally ashamed to have anybody know, and the consequence was that at our next meeting we couldn't bear to look each other in the face, and acted so cold and constrained that the fires of our friendship couldn't stand the chill, but died away into the coldest and grayest of ashes.

"After I had quarreled with my old set of friends and made new ones, I quit writing letters at night, for I didn't want to lose them. Unfortunately, only a few of my correspondents have grown as wise as I, and out of all my mail I can pick out every letter that has been written at night. Such an intimate tone as those after-dinner epistles have. I know quite well that if the writers had only left them lying unsealed till morning they would never have mailed them, and I am half afraid to meet them again lest they repent of their confidential revelations and cut me off their list because I know things that they don't want me to know."

The top floor girl reread the last page of her letter carefully.

"I don't think that I have been beguiled into unwise admissions," she said. "I don't see anything here that I should like to take back."

The back parlor woman looked over her shoulder. "How about the final phrase?" she said. "You know well enough that you wouldn't sign yourself, 'Yours lovingly,' in this case, if the sun was shining."

The top floor girl clapped the stopper into the ink bottle and put down her pen. "That is true," she said. "I wouldn't. I'll write the letter over again in the morning."

One Way to Tell.

A COURTROOM attendant declared that half the people who run up against the bulwark of the law cannot tell their right hand from their left without stopping to think about it.

"And it is not only people who come to court who are so puzzled," he said, "but people whom you meet under ordinary circumstances in your own home and about town. Of course, they really know which is the right hand and which is the left, but if you should come out with an unexpected request to do something with a particular hand they would have to stop and figure out which is which.

"I know several people who have very queer ways of determining which hand they ought to use when a certain one is called for. One man says that the only way he can find out is to picture to himself the way he looked when kicked over by a cow when a boy. He had gone upon the wrong side in an attempt to milk her, whereupon she very promptly sent him flying heels over head as a punishment for his indiscretion. Every time the subject of right and left hands is mentioned now, he instinctively sees the relative position of his two hands with respect to that cow, and is thereby enabled to present the proper member."

Questions of the Hour.

WHEN the mercury's at zero
And no coal is in the bin
If you break the Ten Commandments,
Is it really such a sin?

If you say in bitter accents
Things that don't look well in print,
Is it wrong to use the swear words
Coined at the devil's mint?

When the ice is in the pitcher
And you cannot wash your face,
Can you go right down to breakfast
And succeed in saying grace?

When your teeth begin to chatter
And your feet begin to chill,
Just think how you cursed hot weather—
Is it not a bitter pill?

When the coal man and the plumber
Have you at their mercy quite,
Can you say you hope that they will
Ever wear the robes of white?

Have you ever fully realized
When in past on pleasure bent,
What Bill Shakespeare meant by saying
"Winter of our discontent"?

HARRY IRVING HORTON.

Wanted a Sample Cigar.

"LET me have a sample of these," said a woman after looking critically at several boxes of cigars which the salesman exhibited as "just the thing for him."

The clerk put one of the cigars in a paper case and handed it over as if giving away "sample" cigars was quite customary.

"That's the way women beat the joke-smiths," said the salesman, when the woman had gone out. "You don't see so many jokes nowadays about women giving their husbands and beaus bad cigars? Well, that's because they get samples, just as they do in buying silks and ribbons, and try them on their men folks. The 'he' in this case will smoke that cigar to-night. If he likes it, she will be in to-morrow to buy a box of them. It struck us as pretty cheeky when the first request was made of us for a sample cigar, but now we are quite used to it and it pays, bringing us quite a little steady trade."

A Little Doubtful.

THE veteran undertaker was discussing some of his experiences with his young assistant. "When I was young in the business," he said, "a drunken man came into the office about 9 o'clock. He couldn't walk straight, but he was very loquacious. He lived in the country and wanted to take a casket out with him for his wife, who had died the night before. I told him I needed the measurements of the body to give him a casket of the proper size. He pulled himself up with a great deal of dignity, grandly waved me off with his right hand and said thickly:

"I made all measurements 'fore I came down. I know measurements and I want a casket five foot ten or ten foot five and I'll be jiggered if I know which."

Diamond Cut Diamond.

PRESIDENT Leeds of Rock Island and Chairman Reid of the same road are bosom friends. They are together so much that the Street has nicknamed them "The Rock Island Twins."

One day Mr. Reid came into the office of Mr. Leeds with a morning newspaper in his hand. On the front page was a picture that looked like a reproduction of a very bad photograph of some criminal or other. At the bottom of the picture was printed the name of President Leeds of the Rock Island.

"There you are, Leeds—just like you, too!" said Mr. Reid, throwing the paper at his chum.

Mr. Leeds took it up and looked at it. Now Mr. Leeds is one of the handsome men on the Street, and, as he doesn't seem to know it, may yet be pardoned for resenting that hideous parody on himself. What he said had nothing to do with the story, but what Mr. Reid said was:

"Well, if you want them to make you look handsome you should get a good-looking man to pose for you."

The President swallowed the insult with what grace he could. About a week later he got even with his partner, though the process cost him ten dollars.

The same paper that had printed the photograph of President Leeds brought out what purported to be a picture of Chairman Reid. It was more hideous than the former would-be photographs. Mr. Leeds walked into Mr. Reid's room and handed him the paper.

"I'll give you ten dollars if you'll tell me the name of the handsome man that posed for that picture of you!" he said.

The Chairman looked at the picture. He saw that the joke was on him. So he answered, smiling:

"Give me the ten. His name is D. G. Reid!"

Easiest Way Out of It.

THE Society for the Reformation of Anyoldthing was in session and the discussion was on measures for the relief of traffic conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge. Various plans had been suggested and talked over when a member in a back seat woke up and took the floor.

"It has been suggested," he began, with the air of one who had given the matter much deep and earnest thought, "that there are thousands of Brooklynites who come over to Manhattan in the morning and who for some unexplained reason try to get back to Brooklyn again at night. There doesn't seem to be any getting away from that. Well, then, if they must go back there's only one thing that can be done to get them over without crowding."

"What's that?" asked the chairman.

"Fill in the East River and let 'em walk."

The meeting then adjourned.

Guessed It, First Time.

IN one of the public schools of Brooklyn the other day the teacher of a class was suggesting to the young pupils words to be incorporated into sentences.

"Who can tell me something with man in it?" she asked with an encouraging smile.

There was deep silence for a moment, and then the chubby hand of a fat, dull looking boy in a back seat shot up into the air.

"I know, teacher," he declared, inspiredly.

"Well?"

"It's pants."

Misunderstood.

HOW dare you, Sir!"

Drawing herself up to her full height, her wonderful hazel eyes blazing, the strikingly beautiful girl uttered this exclamation of surprise and anger as she gazed indignantly at the young man, who, in a moment of rashness, dared to step beyond the bounds of conventionality behind which she was so firmly entrenched.

"Mr. Loophole," she said, by a supreme effort gaining her self-control, "during the short time I have been out in society I have been the recipient of much respectful and manly admiration from the other sex. It has pleased me greatly to think that my few charms, whatever they may be, are of such a nature as to elicit from the men whom I respect that homage which every woman, although she may not be willing to acknowledge it, is fond of receiving. Yet I may say that never, until this moment, has any man so far forgotten himself as to be guilty of the conduct which on your part I have just been subjected to. Hitherto your manner, and the high position you hold, have led me to believe that you were unexceptionable. And so you will believe me when I say that it is a great shock to me to discover that you are different from all that my fancy has painted you. I repeat, Sir, how dare you when you find me alone and unprotected, attempt to take hold of my hand?"

The young man thus addressed leaned forward courteously and whispered a few words into the ear of the sensitive creature whom, by an apparently rash act, he had so unwittingly offended. And then it was that with a suppressed cry of joy she turned and, throwing herself into his arms, muttered:

"Dearest, will you forgive me? I had no idea that you were trying to get the size of my finger." TOM MASSON.

Wanted Oak to Cling To.

"I HAVE a queer bloke in there," said a cabman the other day as he was readjusting part of the harness of his rig on an Erie Twenty-third Street boat.

A prosaic-looking man of the prosperous country merchant type sat in the cab studying a notebook.

"What's the matter with him?"

"He came in on the Pennsylvania," was the reply, "and told me to drive him to the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the Erie ferry."

"'What's the matter with the Pennsylvania ferry?' I asked.

"'They're steel boats, aren't they?' he asked.

"'Yes,' I said.

"'Did you ever hear of steel floating?' he replied. "I want something to cling to if the boat is wrecked, and I'd prefer an oak beam to a piece of steel.'

"So here I have the nervous gentleman on this sturdy oak bottom, after jolting him over a mile and a half of Jersey City cobblestones."

In the Zoo.

THEY stood in front of the elephants, watching the two big animals moving restlessly about. The man was of aldermanic proportions, of generous girth, well fed apparently, and also well satisfied with himself. The boy was a little bit of a chap, who clung to his father's hand quite desperately. It was evident that the boy was enjoying his first visit to the zoo. His questions were many. The last one he asked in the elephant house was:

"Daddy, do you think that elephant is as heavy as you?"

Why He Wept.

IT was a cold day, and when a messenger boy with a dispatch for the head of the firm came into the store, leaving the street door open behind him, there were angry growls from the clerks, who shivered in the draught.

"Say, kid, were you brought up in a stable, that you don't know enough to close a door after you?" howled the bookkeeper, a dyspeptic, irritable chap.

The little messenger, apparently hurt to the quick, began to cry bitterly. A kind hearted clerk went over to him and patted him on the shoulder.

"There, my boy," he said soothingly, "don't take on like that. He didn't mean it; of course you weren't brought up in a stable."

"Well, that—that's just it," whimpered the boy, wiping the tears from his eyes with the cuff of his coat sleeve; "I—I was brought up in a stable. They had some donkeys in the stalls there and—and," indicating the bookkeeper with a jerk of the thumb, "every time I see an ass now it makes me feel homesick."

A Tip for Actors.

SO you think that I made a grave error in presenting the play here in New York without first trying it elsewhere?" said the playwright.

"I do, indeed," frankly answered the critic.

"But what locality would you have suggested as more appropriate?"

"Well," replied the critic, after giving the subject due consideration, "there is a little settlement somewhere up in the wilds of Maine called Alamoosook. It's an Indian name signifying 'Great Dog Place.'"

A·STUDY·IN DEGENERACY

IF a man deliberately turns his back on the things he knows to be good and true," said Uncle Crosby decidedly to a group who had been talking over old times in the Northwestern mining camps, "and wastes his time on soul-destroying fads, it isn't long before he becomes what scientific men call a degenerate. No man can continue to side-step the blessings of Providence without getting his moral nature properly bumped in the end. It's a pitiable sight at all times. But the saddest case I ever saw was that of Tom Howard, who used to deal faro in the old Diamond Centre mining camp.

"When Tom first struck the camp he was worthy of the liking and friendship of any one. He wasn't a genius, or a man in a million, but he had the qualities that make a man admired and respected wherever he goes. There were men in the camp who could imbibe more tanglefoot than Tom, a few who could shoot straighter, and one or two who could play a better game of poker. Still Tom had a sufficient supply of these talents, so that no one was ashamed to call him a resident of Diamond Centre camp. To all appearances he was a man among men. But the fairest peach is sometimes rotten at the core, and subsequent developments showed that Tom Howard, the man we had loved and trusted, was at bottom only a weak, yellow-hearted, four-flusher.

"I'm not sure whether it was weakness, or just pure viciousness that led to Tom's downfall, but he had been in the camp nearly a year before I began to suspect what a viper we were cherishing. One afternoon, before it was time for the game in Jim Townsend's place to start up, I wandered over to Tom's cabin. When I came in he was reading a paper which he put down in a sort of ashamed, penitent fashion. Just out of curiosity I picked it up. I was so shocked and grieved that for a minute I couldn't say a word. It was one of those Eastern papers about culture and society, and how with fifty cents and an old basket and a yard of red silk one could make a beautiful cradle for the baby. Being an older and wiser man, and having a fondness for Tom Howard, I talked to him in a fatherly way and showed him the moral and mental ruin that was sure to follow from the habit of reading such literature.

"'And, Tom,' I said to him impressively after I had pointed out some of the other evils of such indulgences, 'Tom, once when I was in the East I met the man that edits one of those papers. At least he wore trousers and let on to be a man. And do you know he said he had never smoked, or taken a drink of good whisky, and didn't even understand how the National game was played. And after a while he got so that he used to write, "Sidetalks with Young Widows," and "Bathos for Bachelor Girls," and such stuff. I can hardly ask you to believe that, but it is the truth and shows what such courses as you are pursuing will lead to.'

"Tom wasn't then so far gone in degeneracy but that he was horrified at the picture I had drawn. He was mighty penitent and promised never to look at such a paper again. We took the two or three copies he admitted he had and burned them, and then scattered the ashes. Wishing to give Tom a chance to reform and make a man of himself again I promised I wouldn't tell the boys about his fall from grace. Then he put on his boots, saw that his gun was loaded, took a big drink of red-eye, and started over to Townsend's to take his trick at dealing faro. He walked fast and held his head up like a man who has made up his mind to resist temptation and deserve the respect of his fellow men. As he strode off I looked at him, almost with tears of honest pride in my eyes as I thought how I had saved him from ruin.

"But while Tom no doubt meant to act like a man he was weak. And I think he must have kept back one of those Happy Homes for Humble Heiresses papers and read it on the sly. For a time he kept up a whited sepulchre front and deceived me into thinking he was a fit person for a self-respecting man to associate with. Then he fell. And the manner of his fall showed that a man can't indulge in any vicious habit without its corrupting his whole nature and making him selfish and regardless of the rights of others.

"About a week after I had the heart-to-heart talk with Tom an English tourist came to the camp. He wore the latest fads in clothes, and an eyeglass, and altogether was the sort of man one would have been justified at shooting on sight. He was a lord, or some other big social duck in his own country. Still he was a harmless kind of party and it would have been perfectly safe for any man in the Diamond Centre Camp except Tom Howard to associate with him. I was away from the camp when the tourist arrived, or I would have warned Tom of the risk he was running, for, as a result of reading those Eastern papers, Tom even then had a touch of the longing for 'social functions' that later was to make him an outcast with good men. As the poet says, 'It is the little rift within the lover's lute that later will queer the game.' Having that weakness, and knowing that he had it, Tom Howard should have fought mighty shy of the tourist. But he didn't.

"The tourist was anxious to do some hunting and offered big pay to any one who would act as his guide. Tom took the offer and one morning he and the tourist started for the hills. After they had been out a couple of hours Tom somehow got separated from the stranger. Then he heard cries of distress and hurrying in the direction of the sound saw the tourist up a tree, clinging to one of the branches for dear life. At the foot of the tree was a big grizzly, who was earnestly inviting the tourist not to be shy and distant but to come down and get acquainted.

"Now that grizzly was an old Idaho grizzly, one that had been a resident of that part of the country all his life. All the boys knew him by sight and he knew them and had never offered to touch a regular citizen of the Diamond Centre Camp. He had been hours without food, was hungry and here was a stranger, not even a resident of the United States. The grizzly felt, and I think he was right, that he was entitled to the tourist, and that it would be just robbery to deprive him of the expected meal. The least Tom Howard could have honestly done was to keep his hands off. The tourist would have got tired clinging to the branch. In a few minutes he would have dropped. Then the bear would have had his dinner and Tom would have had nothing to reproach himself with. Instead of that Tom ups with his gun and fires at the bear. He didn't hit him, but the poor bear was so hurt and astonished at being treated that way by one of the Diamond Centre boys that he gave Tom one reproachful look and then shambled off, a mortified and humiliated bear. The tourist dropped to the ground in safety. He swore that Tom had saved his life and promised to do all manner of things to show his gratitude.

"But when I heard of the case I told Tom plainly what I and the rest of the boys thought of his conduct. 'That was a native born, Idaho bear,' I said solemnly, 'a bear that we had all known and respected for years. And you chest him out of his dinner for the sake of an English tourist. Tourists aren't valuable. Every train brings in a good many more of them than the camp has any use for. But bears like that grizzly are getting rarer each year. And the least we can do is to give them their rights.'

"Tom listened in a sullen sort of manner which showed that my kindly words didn't affect his hardened heart. He growled out something about men of the social standing of the tourist being worth more than bears. I was too disgusted to talk to him any more, or ask him what he meant by such language.

"After that Tom and the tourist were thicker than ever. The rest of the boys got to giving Tom the cold shoulder. It was plain he was going down hill faster and faster. Finally he reached the point where it seemed as if a man had touched the bottom level.

"I was walking down the street one afternoon, thinking how the love of money was the root of all evil, and what a pious thing it would be if I could relieve some stranger of his coin, when Tom Howard and the English tourist passed me. And I heard the tourist say:

"'By the way, me boy, there is one thing I want to learn and that is the game you Yankees call poker. Can you show me how it is played? Or don't you understand it yourself?'

"At these words my heart gave a little jump of joy.

"'Now, if Tom can only overlook the insult in the tourist's last words here will be a chance for him to redeem himself, show that he is a man, and bring some good money into circulation in the Diamond Centre Camp,' I said.

"But the next second I was ready to sink through the ground with shame at the thought that I had ever spoken to Tom Howard.

"'Seeing you don't understand the game,' said Tom, a little regretfully, like a man who feels he is turning his back on a decent life, 'it wouldn't be fair to play with money. While you're learning we'll use matches for chips.'

"Of course, when a man, brought up like Tom Howard had been, said a thing of that sort there wasn't but one thing to be done. I told the rest of the boys what I had heard and we set to work organizing a lynching party. The English tourist wasn't so much to blame, not having had Tom's advantages, so we decided to give him ten minutes to leave the camp. In some way Tom and the tourist got wind of what was going on. They slid out.

"We were all sort of relieved when we heard it, at that, for even if we lynched Tom the news of his offense might have got around and then any man from Diamond Centre Camp would have been ashamed to hold up his head in the presence of strangers. And we made up our minds to try and forget, if we could, that such a person as Tom Howard ever existed.

"About two years later I went down to Denver to try and sell a mine that the boys hadn't been able to find much good ore in. Being dusty and normally thirsty when I got off the train I hunted for a place where I could get a little needed stimulant. I didn't have any trouble finding one. After I had ordered my drink and was standing in front of the bar a man came in. He was dressed in Eastern clothes, wore an eyeglass, and had the general look of one of those fellows that make a person ashamed of being a man. But there was something familiar about his face. I looked at him again, and sure enough it was Tom Howard, his self-respect gone, and sunk in the depths of degradation, but still showing some traces of the man who used to deal faro for Jim Townsend and was liked and respected by all who knew him. I slipped my hand to my gun, for of course I would have had to drop him if he had insulted me by speaking to me. But he walked right up to the bar without noticing me and ordered a drink.

"'If he takes a good drink of the National beverage there may be hope even yet for Tom Howard,' I thought to myself.

"I couldn't hear the order, but the bartender put two bottles out in front of Tom. Then, while I stood there shocked and dejected and scarcely believing my own eyes, Tom poured some milk into a glass. He poured some seltzer on the milk, and reached out his hand for the mixture. I half drew my gun, for I wanted to save him from the disgrace of drinking it. Then I happened to think that probably he had often drank the stuff before, and that it was too late to rescue him. I sneaked out of the saloon, went to a hotel, hired a room, and locked myself in. I was disgusted with the world and wanted to be alone. For I had known Tom Howard when he was a man. And it made me sick at heart to see the depths to which he had fallen."

EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

Hard Luck for the Coopers.

THE Coopers have been to the theatre only twice this season, and the chances are they will not go again. If they do, they will probably try either grand opera or Shakespearean tragedy. They have had bad luck both times in the choice of entertainment. Their misfortune was due wholly to Mr. Cooper's disinclination to take the advice of his wife as far back as last August.

The latter part of that month was a pretty busy one in theatrical circles. Theatres and halls all over the city were pressed into service by rearsing companies. The hall that backed up to the Coopers' kitchen did not escape. The second week in August a light opera company took possession and sang their tra-la-las from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. for so many days that Mrs. Cooper learned every note and "gag" by heart, and could have capably understudied anybody in the cast.

When that company reached the point of excellence where they could go through their parts with not more than two violent explosions every ten minutes from the stage manager, they made way for a new set of players. They, too, sang tra-la-la and reveled in choice repartee. Mrs. Cooper, being quick of ear, retentive of memory, and light of foot, soon added a second whole opera to her répertoire, and she frequently relieved the tedium of domestic drudgery by joining in their merry lilting and sportive capering.

No fewer than threescore times while those rehearsals were in progress did Mrs. Cooper ask her husband to find out the names of the operas, but he, either through diffidence or criminal carelessness, failed to do so, and both companies finally went on their tour, leaving Mrs. Cooper's two Thespian achievements nameless so far as she was concerned.

The Coopers did not go to the theatre until just before Christmas. One evening Mr. Cooper came home with two orchestra chairs for a light opera which had been voted a success by "the fellows in the office." They went in style; Mrs. Cooper put on her prettiest crêpe de chine gown, and Mr. Cooper wore his opera hat. They counted on having a very nice time, but they were disappointed. Before the orchestra had played four bars of the prelude they knew what was coming; it was Rehearsal No. 2. It was dreadfully dull, but they stayed till the show was out.

Mrs. Cooper was not sweet-tempered on the way home.

"If you had only found out the name of the thing last Summer, as I told you to, it wouldn't have happened," she said.

"Why didn't you find out yourself?" retorted Cooper, whose own mood was not very amiable.

"I did try once," she said. "I called out of the kitchen window and asked one of the young men in the chorus, but he laughed at me."

"Of course," said Cooper, with an air of self-vindication. "I'm glad now I didn't ask them. They would have laughed at me, too."

The next time the Coopers went to the theatre was on the 19th of January.

"I should not be a bit surprised," said Mrs. Cooper, as they were ushered to their seats, "if this turns out to be Rehearsal No. 1."

She did not really mean that when she said it, for she was very much surprised when the opera turned out to be that very thing. She was also very angry.

"If you had only asked," she said again, "it would not have happened."

IN GOERCK STREET

WHEN Giuseppe Brugnoli came to live in Goerck Street he found it a very uninteresting and monotonous quarter. Enterprising newspaper writers might have found "local color" in Goerck Street. But to Giuseppe the dingy, ill smelling little thoroughfare over near the East River had no color of any kind; certainly not that of the purple skies that overhung the blue Isle of Ischia, where he was born.

Young Brugnoli had settled in Goerck Street because the Ischians lived there, as the Neapolitans congregated on Mulberry Street, the Sicilians on Prince, and the North of Italy people up around Bleecker. All Italians knew the name of his family, and so they came to him to send money back to their wives, to draw their contracts, or to do any other business which required education. For Giuseppe was a graduate of the University of Naples, and an "avvocato." But, what would you? Were there not more lawyers than cases in Naples, as well as more doctors than patients? It was necessary to do something after the father died. Before that there had been money for the university, and for that pleasant year in the Latin Quarter, and for his little tour through Europe.

But the father died, and Guiseppe, driven by forces as big and inexorable as civilization itself, sailed out of the blue Bay of Naples in the wake of so many of his countrymen.

After the first interest of novelty had worn off; after his "bank" was in running order, in its one little room, with the money nicely displayed in the window every morning, Giuseppe was overwhelmed with a poignant sense of loneliness. Mingled with the basic homesickness was an acute sense of isolation from all cultivated companionship. The men who came to him in business were illiterate peasants, their native innocence just enough sharpened by their New World experiences to imbue them with distrust and dislike of everything American. The English-speaking people whom he met in Goerck Street seemed to him a curious lot, compounded of varying nationalities, but every mother's son of them calling himself an American, and holding a lofty scorn for Giuseppe's race. To the Italians of the quarter these people stood for American people, but Giuseppe knew they were not real Americans.

He went out of Goerck Street occasionally in the morning, his customers mostly having business at the subway at that time. He rode in the "L" trains and the surface cars and the Fifth Avenue stages. He toured as far as Central Park and the Metropolitan Museum, which he fancied must be good, as an Italian was at the head of it. And in these various explorations young Brugnoli learned to recognize a certain type of woman; and because it differed, in various slight but salient ways, from any type he had ever known before, he took it to be the real American type. His eye learned to seek for this type whenever he went out, and he would recognize it far off, with curious heart-sinkings.

Should he ever become a part of that great, splendid American world, which lay beyond the Italian quarter? Could he ever make friends there, pleasant, cultivated, agreeable people, such as he had been used to associating with all his life? Would he ever be able to speak to those queenly girls who flashed by his vision sometimes on uptown streets? It seemed impossible. There was no way for the two classes to come in contact, and, with inward shrinking, Giuseppe felt the oppression of that universal regard in which his race seemed to be held in New York.

"I suppose they call me a 'Giny' in their minds, when their eyes happen to fall on me, if they think of me at all," he thought.

One day, as he came out of the cheerless little room where he lived in the tenement house over the "bank," he stopped short in the hall. He saw the type before him.

He recognized it immediately. He had studied it often enough. The tall, graceful, well-poised figure; the swaying, long-limbed walk; the clean-cut, high-bred, cultivated face; the soft, shining hair, fluffed in great masses around her forehead; the plain, smart little walking suit; the perfectly quiet, unassertive self-possession and self-confidence—he knew them all. But what was the Type doing here?

She came out of Pietro Pucci's room. Brugnoli knew Pietro very well. His wife was sick, also one of the eight children, and he had let Pietro money. He lay in wait for Pietro that night and made inquiries.

Pietro said the Type was some kind of a "missionary woman," he did not know just what; a Protestant, unfortunately. But still, she never spoke of her religion at all, which was very strange, as she had been coming to put the rooms to rights and send the children to school every morning since his wife fell sick. Elettra, Pietro's oldest daughter, who had been at the public schools until removed at the age of twelve to marry Egidio, the barber, denied her father's statement. She said the Signorina was a teacher, and lived with a number of other teachers in a large school on Charles Street. She herself had been there to parties and a singing class, before her attainment of matrimonial dignities last year.

Giuseppe was puzzled. He knew the public school teachers did not live at the schoolhouse, and he knew there could not be a private school in that neighborhood. The Type was evidently not a "religious," not even a Protestant one, he thought. The cut of her tailor-made gown seemed somehow to preclude that idea. It was even subtly contradictive of the pedagogic theory.

Somehow Giuseppe was always coming up stairs or going down, or coming out of his room, or standing at the door of his bank, when the Type came to see Mrs. Pucci. He thought he managed it very cleverly, and that she was quite unaware, because she had never once looked at him. There seemed no way to meet her. Pietro was always away at work when she came, and he could not obtrude into Mrs. Pucci's room. He thought of accosting her, to offer assistance in caring for the patients, but her perfect unconsciousness of him whenever they met had made it thus far impossible to him. And, then, one day, the door of his bank opened, and she stood there, tall and fair, holding the knob in her hand.

"Mr. Brugnoli?" she said inquiringly. And then began speaking to him in very pure and beautiful French. It bathed Giuseppe's consciousness like a soft-water bath after a week in the desert to hear a cultivated person speaking to him again. And how did she know that he talked French?

He was thinking of so many things as he stood listening to her with grave deference, that he hardly understood what she was saying. But eventually he gathered that she wished to have lessons in Italian. She had ventured to appeal to Monsieur Brugnoli because she wished to take lessons not only of a university man, but also of one who lived among the poor Italians of the quarter, and knew all the dialects they spoke. She wished not only to learn the pure Tuscan, the language of literary Italy, which she already read a little, but also all the dialects of Italy.

Giuseppe gasped.

"But, madame," he said; "every village in Italy has a dialect."

The Type was taken a little back. Of course, she said, she could not learn as many as that; but could she not learn the principal ones; the Sicilian and the Neapolitan, for instance, which were used so much in New York?

But yes, why not? Brugnoli would be only too much honored to be her instructor; but only on condition that she would pay in kind; that she would also have the exceeding goodness to give him English lessons in return for Italian.

So it was arranged.

Did he know where the Settlement was? He did not. He did not know what the Settlement was, either, though he did not mention the fact. He had supposed a Settlement was a small village on the Western frontier, and he marveled. She gave him the address of the Settlement, and appointed a time.

"Ask for Miss Widdrington, Miss Rose Widdrington," she said, and then she went, leaving Giuseppe in a dazed condition.

It was some time after that, when Brugnoli had learned what a settlement was quite well, that for a review he was drilling her one evening on conversation out of "The Tourist in Italy."

"Che è la rosa?" he asked her, after he had inquired with particularity as to the house of the shoemaker's aunt.

"La Rosa è la regina dei fiori," she responded glibly, quoting from the book.

"E vero," he said, which was not in the book. "E vero, carissima mia, rosa del mio cuore."

The liquid Italian words dropped from his lips like music.

"E vero—it is true"—he dropped the book and seized both her white hands, while he looked into her eyes in a way that only a son of the South can look. And then they kissed, as only the dark and the fair do kiss, when both are young and comely, and the mystic currents run right.

* * * * * * *

"But he's an Italian," shrieked the Type's friends, all in a chorus, when she told them of it. It was a helpless chorus, for La Rosa was her own mistress, and no one had ever known her to do as she was told.

"But he's an Italian," they groaned, feebly.

"Well, you were all perfectly delighted when you thought I was going to marry that Primavoli man two Winters ago," replied Rose.

"But he was a Prince," wailed the chorus.

"So he was," said Rose, meditatively; "so kind of the Prince, wasn't it, to offer me the privilege of restoring his old palace? And he fifty-four years old, and not a penny to his name, and couldn't earn one to save his life. And I never heard a single objection to my marrying him. Strange, I never knew what an aversion you all had to Italians! So much more respectable, isn't it, to marry an Italian who knows you're an heiress, than one who doesn't?"

When the Type talked in this perfectly unreasonable way the chorus knew that it was quite useless to argue with her.

And so Rose and her Giuseppe sailed away for their honeymoon, to where fair

> "Ischia smiles
> O'er liquid miles,
> And yonder, bluest of the isles,
> Calm Capri waits,
> Her sapphire gates
> Beguiling to her bright estates."

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

$1.50 WORTH OF STRATEGY

A YOUNG MAN who is usually seriously handicapped by financial shortage, and whose comfort decrees that he must wear a certain brand of low collars, recently saved himself from a change of style—which would have been far from pleasant—and a still further depletion of the contents of his purse by resorting to a little strategy.

The young man feels that he cannot wear a standing collar of any variety. When he went to the haberdasher to get a half dozen of his favorites he found that the stock had been exhausted, and that, owing to their unpopularity, the collars were no longer carried. The clerk expressed his regret in unmistakable terms, but assured the customer that if he would order a dozen they would be ordered at once.

Three dollars—the price of a dozen of his "dears," as he called them—was a small sum, but it was just $1.50 more than he cared to part with at that particular time. That was the only shop in town where he could get the collars, so he was in more of a dilemma than may be readily understood by the man who can wear any sort of a fashionable collar. He told the clerk that he did not need so many collars at present, as he merely wished to replace a few which had become frayed.

"I will make a few tries other places," he said, "and if I can't find them of course I shall have to ask you to order me a dozen or so, and then I will have them."

The young man went out and began to do some tall thinking. The following morning he put his plan in motion. He went to the telephone and called up the haberdasher and a conversation something like this took place:

"Hello, Style's?"

"This is Style's."

"Have you any of Good & Easy's collars—high back and low front?"

"Very sorry, but we're out of the stock. Can't tempt you with anything else?"

"No, only Good & Easy's."

"If you want a dozen we'll order them for you."

"Oh, that's all right; don't want more than half a dozen. Good-by!" and he rang off before the man at Style's could ask who was talking.

About an hour later he called up Style's again, and a similar conversation ensued. Another hour and the performance was repeated. When he went out to lunch he stepped into the telephone booth and once more called up Style's.

"Hello, Style's! This is Wine & Dinem's. [No harm in that, he thought, for so it was.] Have you any of Good & Easy's collars—high back and low front?" And the talk continued after the order of the previous schedule.

During the afternoon the young man called up Style's three times and asked for Good & Easy's collars, each time expressing a wish for about half a dozen, declining Style's generous offer to order a dozen, and managing to avoid giving his name. At Style's there was considerable surprise over the sudden demand for Good & Easy's collars.

"We've had seven calls, so far," said the proprietor. "Each one mentioned a half dozen. That would be $10.50 worth of collars. We'd better order about six dozens."

The subsequent day the young man called up Style's for the purpose of making further inquiries about the Good & Easy collars, for he was determined to make his strategy effective, and was told that "we're out of them at present, but we ordered six dozens yesterday, and they'll be here in about five days."

On the fifth day the young man dropped into Style's and got his half dozen collars.

JAMES RAVENSCROFT.

A Burning Plea.

Though she scorns my roses red,
Bonbons sweet and billets doux,
Though she turns away her head
When I beg a kiss or two,
Not for long shall we play foes.
My trump card she cannot spurn—
She'll surrender when she knows
I have anthracite to burn.

MABEL WARREN SANFORD.

His Plight.

In front of a millionaire's mansion
Dan Cupid was sitting in tears.
"Oh, what," I inquired, "is the matter,
And what is the cause of your fears?"
"It's this," he replied with emotion;
"A terrible state of affairs—
If you aren't at the top of the ladder
You're helped to the foot of the stairs."

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

1903

OLLIE'S ANNUITY.

OLLIE went it a bit strong in his college days; got away with twenty-five hundred over and above all necessary expenses the first year, which was his last year as a collegiate. Pop called him home and started him in the life strenuous by appointing him watch over the water wheel of a grist mill. Ollie worked steadily for one entire week, and then the mill quit taking in grist. Couldn't work the machinery because the water wheel had been hypothecated; Ollie had sold it to a junk dealer who knew a good bargain when he saw it, and got away with the goods as quickly as possible.

Pop was mad and wanted to commit a serious crime at once and on the spot, but ma and the girls said Ollie had a future before him yet if he only had a chance to find it. Where it was and what it consisted of would be hard to say.

Pop started the bright young man with $1,000 and no blank checks. "That blank check affair does not go any more," he said. "not even between twin brothers who have cooed in the same crib together and got tangled up with a girl who couldn't tell the lovers apart. No, the blank check has been relegated to the hence; it has had the kibosh so to speak."

However Ollie had one thousand plunks to the good and was going to carve his fortune or help the other fellow slice his to ribbons.

He went to Boston and bought two or three hundred thousand shares in an oil well that was called a gusher. It was a gusher and is gushing yet, right in Boston. If only the gushers Boston has foisted on the impressionable young souls would gush New England would not now suffer under the stress of the coal famine. But Ollie thought he saw a good thing and that is all he did see of his well.

Then he hit copper a hard swat. Also in good old Boston. Ollie, like the other innocent souls, found out that he had been skun. He and the rest had been oiled and copper bottomed to their hearts' content. He had a few plunks to the good when generous Boston presented him with the freedom of the earth and fired him out by the way of the B. and A. line, meaning "beans and all gone."

He went West by through freight and did not stop until he landed in Oshkosh with a bad taste in his mouth and a sentence of fifty-nine days hanging over him. He took his gruel like a little man, and fell upon the keeper's neck and wept like a child because he had to part from the daily fare.

Then he slipped on the walk, wrenched his ankle and did three months in the hospital—which was not bad for a young man just starting out in life. A young limb of the law who was willing to get practice at the other fellow's expense sued the city for Ollie's benefit and collected $5,000. He was not of a sordid nature, and when he bid Ollie farewell at the depot he pressed three dollars into the boy's hand and told him it was for a lunch; he also gave him a postal card to write home for more scudi.

Ollie got the price of a second-hand fare in time, had his whiskers trimmed and his mustache edited a la the Kaiser, and hied away from the wool-shearing West quite satisfied that he was not nimble enough on his pins for that part of the land of the free. When he reached home he was greeted by a house full of kind friends and relatives who were so sorry—to see him back.

Pop took Ollie to the city and bought a life insurance annuity, and lost Ollie as quickly as possible. The young man is now very happy, after a fashion. He can go every day and look at the nice gold sign over the door and tell his bosom friends that he has stock there that brings him in six hundred per year; and he don't have to sweat a hair about the old thing any more. Ollie is thoughtful of Pop, and sends him a bright green neck-tie every birthday anniversary. Ollie lives in a hall bedroom, washes his own socks and does other little things to patch out—as well as patching his pants. And then he writes funny things for the papers, and the papers forget sometimes and print them.

There is no moral to this sketch; only this. There are a lot of heavy-weight thinkers and feather-weight joke mongers who would like to own stock in the same concern Ollie does. It is so safe, you know.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

GENTILE WOMAN AND HER WATCH.

ELLEN does not differ much from the generality of women, and to say this is to pay her a high compliment. But, while the feminine intellect is quick of perception and almost intuitive in its reasoning processes, it doubtless has its limitations, and the piece of mechanism known as a watch is beyond its utmost boundary. To the man a watch is practically no conundrum at all; the woman almost invariably gives it up.

It was a recent experience with Ellen that led to this conclusion. Since then observation shows that other women as, inquiringly and painfully, they grappled the problem of the pocket timepiece, have one by one succumbed to its mystery. To a mere man this limitation of the feminine intellect appears strange, but, on the other hand, he cannot use a hairpin as a corkscrew or a latchkey.

It was on one of Ellen's birthdays that her husband bought a watch, took it home, and presented it to her. He was more than repaid by the delight she displayed.

"Isn't it charming!" she said; "and won't it look just lovely with my new purple gown?"

As a matter of fact, he had not thought of the purple-and-gold combination, but he realized that it would be very pretty, and so he said "Yes" before he continued:

"And of course you will be very certain to wind it every night."

"Oh, yes, indeed! And it will look nice with my black dress, too."

"Certainly. When you see me wind my watch it will remind you to wind yours."

"Oh, yes; and it will look just as sweet with the blue as with the purple."

Then and there they wound their watches, and Ellen said that she didn't see how she ever had managed to do without a timepiece so long. The next evening, after they had retired, the husband asked her if she had wound her watch, and she said, "Why, no; I forgot it." So he got up and wound it. On the third day they went down town together, and on the way Ellen said to him:

"What time is it, Henry?"

The afternoon was bitterly cold, both coat and overcoat were closely buttoned, and to exhume his watch was no slight labor, so he replied:

"You forget that you now have your own timepiece, dear."

"No, I don't, but—"

"But what?"

"Well, it isn't going."

"Spring broken?"

"No-o-o."

"What's wrong?"

"Well, I—I forgot to wind it. I wish you would tell me what time it is, because—"

"Because what?"

"Well, I think a lady that carries a watch ought always to know the time, don't you?"

He bowed to the force of the argument, dug up his watch, and told her the time. Since then he has done a similar thing thousands of times, for Ellen is very grateful, and when she sees him she thinks of the watch and naturally wants to know what is the time. Sometimes he almost wishes that she were not so grateful, for it is hard to be interrupted in serious reflection, for instance, to announce the time to a woman with a watch.

For a time he struggled against fate, but it was in vain. Ellen is a good girl, but she is feminine, and cannot grasp the idea that a watch should be wound with regularity. She cannot get over the idea that it is an ornament, which looks better with some dresses than it does with others. She winds her watch, but spasmodically—very spasmodically. Once he caught her winding it on a Christmas, and thought for a time that he understood her system; that she wound it on holidays, but as she wound it neither on New Year's Day nor on Washington's Birthday he was all at sea again. He was convinced that—

Ellen has just asked him to tell her the time, and he is going to devote a few minutes to an effort to convince her that it would be well to trade her watch for a meat-cutter that is highly recommended for use in private families. To be sure, the meat-cutter would not look so well with her purple dress, but it would be more useful.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Monk—Did you know I was a Building Inspector?

Fox—Shake hands, old man! I'm a Chicken-Coop Inspector.

QUESTION?

Teacher—Remember boys, the past of see is saw.

Johnnie—And when a sea-fish swims past me is it a sawfish?

SOMETHING of a BOOMERANG

YOUNG Mr. Johnston, having eaten an excellent dinner, sat down to smoke a good cigar while his wife ran up stairs to make her toilet for the theatre. So peaceful was his state of mind that he did not even look accusingly at his watch when, after the promised "minute" had developed into sixty, she entered the room.

"Seems to me that you are looking very nice to-night, my dear," he remarked.

"I'm so glad you think so, darling. Of course, I care more for your admiration than that of any one else. Besides, the Swelltons sit right behind us this evening, and this waist will give Mrs. Swellton a bad headache before the second act is over."

Mr. Johnston looked anxious. "So this is a new waist, is it? Wasn't the old one good enough?"

"N—not quite, dear. Besides, I earned the money for this one myself."

"You haven't been economizing again, have you? You know, when things are charged at the meat market the money is not really saved. The bill must be paid the first of the month."

"I don't owe anybody a cent. By the way, George, you remember you gave the money to buy Ethel a wedding present because Mr. Hooker is a business friend of yours."

"You don't mean to say you took—"

"I sent her a handsome present today. I like her immensely, though you are always so stiff with her, and I mean to be great friends with her, now that she is going to live so near."

Mr. Johnston changed a groan into a cough.

"Oh, I know you don't like her," went on his wife, "but I do! It isn't her fault if she could not get married sooner, and—"

"But you forgot to tell me about the new waist. I'm curious to know how you earned the money."

"Oh, yes! George, did you really like the girl you used to be engaged to before you knew me?"

"I—ahem—that is, not so well as I like you, my love. Really, that waist is most becoming."

"Is it? You never would tell me her name."

"I—why, bless you, I never think of her now. Wouldn't you like a new diamond pin one of these days?"

"Indeed I would. What a dear you are! I'm so glad I've been so economical."

"But how did you earn—"

"Oh, after you left I got to thinking what a lot of money it was to spend on a wedding present when I really needed so many things! Then an idea struck me. I remembered all those pretty things I found in your big trunk after we were married—the ones that horrid girl sent back when she—when the engagement was broken. I wouldn't have one of them myself, but it seemed a pity for them to lie there, so I went up stairs and looked them all over. I selected that lovely silver-backed mirror and cleaned it up until it looked just like new. Then I—"

"Sold it to buy the waist—I see."

"Nothing of the kind. I bought the waist with the money you gave me. The mirror I sent to Ethel, with our best wishes. Won't she be surprised, and—why, George, are you ill?"

"Not at all, my dear. You are quite right. Ethel will no doubt be much surprised, for, you see, she herself was the girl who returned those presents; that is all."

Hoist by His Own Petard.

DIDN'T he ramble, ramble?" sang two boys who are the hope of a Brooklyn family.

"Now, boys," said their father, a staid citizen, who has always taught his sons to emulate his example, "I wish you wouldn't sing that. Whenever I am out late at night and see men taking more of the sidewalk than they are entitled to they are always singing that song. Maybe there are sober men who sing it, but I have yet to find one."

"All right, papa," said the boys.

A few evenings later the staid citizen came home in a particularly jovial mood.

The two young mischiefs exchanged glances. Going into an adjoining room they began: "Didn't he ramble—"

"Ram-m-b-l-e-e-e!" came in stentorian tones from the father. And he sang what he knew of the song and then repeated.

The delight of the boys was equaled only by the consternation of the mother, whose suspicions were now confirmed, for she now knew that the odorous breath she had detected on the arrival of her husband emanated from something stronger than orange phosphate.

It Did Not Matter.

THE man in the case was old and profoundly in love with a young, beautiful, and fashionable woman.

Whether she loved him in return is not said. It is enough to say that she permitted his attentions—nay, more, she encouraged them.

In fact, they were to be married.

Is it necessary to state that he was rich?

"My darling," he said to her as he clasped a magnificent bracelet of diamonds about her wrist, "I love you more than I can tell you."

He spoke the truth, too, for it is easy for an old man to love a young and beautiful woman who smiles upon him.

"Oh," she laughed, as she tapped him playfully on his bald head, "you don't have to! Money talks, you know."

And the old man thought it was so very bright and funny that he stooped down and kissed her.

MR. STOUTLEIGH AND FAITHFUL PONTO DO A LITTLE TOBOGGANING.

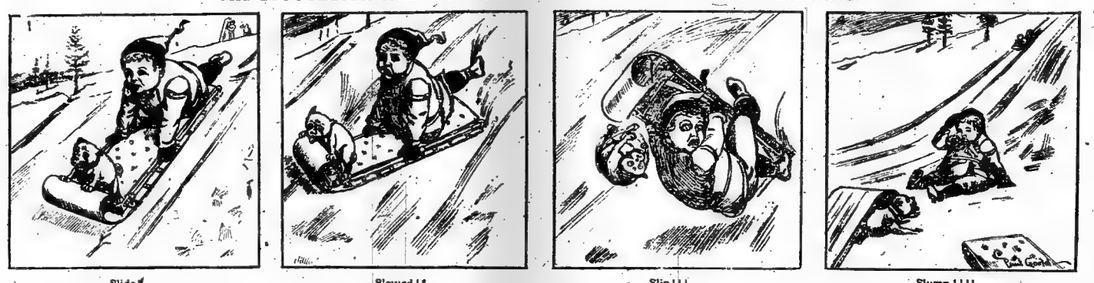

Slide! Slewed!! Slip!!! Slump!!!!

Beans and Browning.

Boston is on the verge of a bean famine—Daily Times.

Only three beans are left, mother, only
three shriveled beans.
My brain is getting woozy, mother, Oh,
think of what this means.
My Browning class is on to-day, what-
ever shall I do,
With only three small beans with which
to see my reading through?

'Twas yesterday I scurried round, and
at the corner store
I begged and pleaded with the clerk; he
said there were no more.
My spectacles hang limp, mother, my
words are growing thin,
I dream of beans the livelong night,
O can this be a sin?

O mother, where's that empty pot? I'd
gaze upon its shape,
And let me have a good sharp spoon—
the bottom I will scrape.
Some inspiration there may be within
its classic deep
Or else unto that Browning class, O
mother, I can't creep!

Only three beans are left mother, only
three beans are left,
I've tried to beg and borrow, I've even
tried by theft.
O Homer and Theocritus! O Plato! hear
my cry!
I must have beans to fill me, or else I'll
surely die!"

TOM MASSON.

Affluent Man and Poor Wretch.

AS A MAN of Affluence, whose Charities were Loudly Proclaimed in the Newspapers, was sitting in his Luxurious Office there came to him a Poor Wretch.

"What wouldst thou?" the Man of Affluence inquired, at the same time kindly permitting the Poor Wretch to stand.

"An' it please thee, I am an-hungered."

"Go to! It does not please me. Mine experience has convinced me that hunger is but a dream."

"Still, I need sustenance."

For a time the Man of Affluence blew Blue Wreaths of Smoke from his Mouth as he Thought. Then he again spoke:

"Were you formerly a Child of Wealth, now Reduced in Circumstances?"

"Not into several."

"Were you a Leading Citizen, now wedded to an Untoward Fate?"

"It is not so written."

"Have you been a Prominent Politician, now taking a Tammany Vacation?"

"No such sad lot is mine. I am merely one of the Untagged Hungry."

"Then thou bearest no assurance that if I assist thee the Potent Press will take me up and will Herald me as a Benefactor of My Kind and a Savior of The Race?"

"Not an assurance."

"Go! Avaunt! Now I bethink me of a Golden Rule which saith: 'Charity begins at home.'"

And the Poor Wretch went and avaunted.

Moral—If Charity never carried its own Horn we would hear less of it.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

A HEAVY MOVE

Mr. Portly—I hear you have moved to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street.

Mr. Stoutly—Oh, yes, and I moved my office to South Ferry

Mr. Portly—Indeed, and why?

Mr. Stoutly—Because they are the only two stations that I can get on and off the "L" trains.

Farming in the City.

Teacher (trying to enlarge Johnny's vocabulary)—Now, Johnny, what is the name of the place I told you about a while ago where your father sends cream to be made into butter?

Johnny—The creamatory!

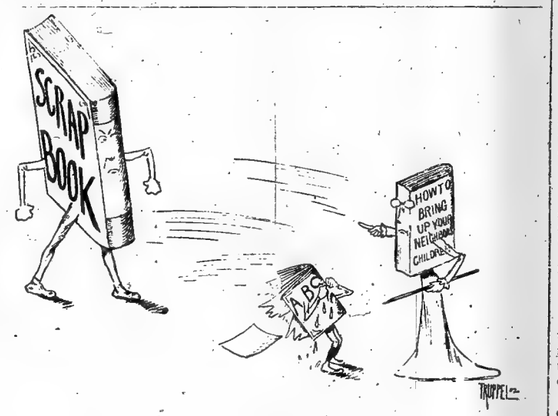

BOOK TALK.

"So you've been with that Scrap Book again.

A Congressional Library Incident.

ONE day last week a well-dressed man of gentlemanly appearance walked into the music department of the Congressional Library in Washington and asked to see the catalogue. There was only one clerk in the department at the time, and she was a young woman. She showed the man where the catalogue was, and he began to turn it over. After a while she stepped up and said pleasantly:

"Can I help you to find what you want? Is there any particular piece of music you are looking for?"

"I'm sorry, my dear, but I'm obliged to say no," he said.

The young woman was startled. She could hardly believe her ears, but as he did not look up from the catalogue she began to think that she must have misunderstood him. She waited a moment, and as he did not look up or speak again she cleared her throat rather nervously and said:

"Perhaps I can help you. Did you say you were looking for anything that I can assist you to find?"

"I'm sorry, my dear, but I'm obliged to say no," he replied.

This time there was no doubt about it. The young woman turned a frightened gaze around and saw that she was alone. As the music department is in a remote corner of the Congressional Library, and there was no help at hand, she turned around and walked precipitately toward the door. Then she told herself that she was a coward, and stole back to have another look at the man. It was not possible that so gentlemanly-looking a man could mean anything wrong. Besides, he did not look up from the catalogue or say anything more. So she came back and said again:

"What is it you are looking for? Can I help you to find it?"

"I'm sorry, my dear, but I'm obliged to say no," he said, in exactly the same tone as before.

He was a madman! She knew it now, and she went to the furthest corner of the department and sat down. With a beating heart she watched him out of the corner of her eye while he pawed over the catalogue. Still he did not look up, and at last the quick beating of her heart began to subside a little. She resolved to be brave. Compressing her lips she walked resolutely over to him, and said, steadily but pleasantly:

"What is the title of the music you are looking for?"

"'I'm Sorry, My Dear, but I'm Obliged to Say No,'" he said, "is the title of the song, but I know neither the composer's name nor the publisher's. This catalogue is a little intricate, and perhaps you can help me to find my way through it."

Then she blushed vividly and turned to the catalogue to help him find the song. But all the time she was looking through the catalogue she was inwardly calling herself names.

The Not Available.

Would-Be Contributor—You did not read all my article that you rejected. I pasted a few of the pages together and they weren't opened.

Editor—Do I have to eat a whole egg to know that it is bad?

Paying for His Fun.

"That boy of mine is a philosopher, there's no doubt about it," said Jimmie's father as the boy bade the circle about the open fireplace good night and went off to bed.

"You know he played truant yesterday; spent the whole day out in Prospect Park skating and playing hockey, as well as 'hookey.' So to-night, after his delinquency had been explained to me by his mother here, who said, 'Punish him, Tom—but not too hard, will you, dear?'—I took Master Jim up to my room and gave him a good sound thrashing.

"He stood it like a Spartan, though I assure you that I did not spare the rod. A few minutes later I saw him join his brothers who had been waiting around the corner, and I heard one say, jeeringly:

"'Hello, Jim! Got licked, didn't you?'

"'Yep,' replied Master Jim, 'but'—with a shrug of his shoulders—'what's three minutes' licking to a whole day's fun?'"

I ain't got no coat to lay down for you to walk on, like that feller in the story books, but I'll be hanged if I'm a goin' ter be beat in perliteness by a furriner anyway.

Cleaned Out.

Jaggles—Did you buy anything at the art sale?

Waggles—No. After I'd paid for one of the high-priced catalogues I found I hadn't any more money to spare.

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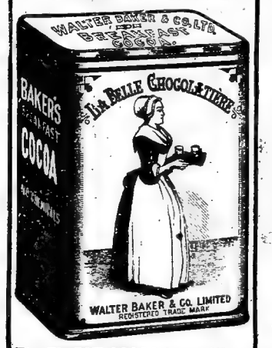

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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1903. EIGHT PAGES.

JAN 1903

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Range for Year 1902. Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1903. Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Jan. 24, 2,537,078.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 24. First.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 24. High.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 24. Low.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 24. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 24, '03.
21	18	19½	Jan. 5.	18¼	Jan. 20.	18⅝	18½	— ½	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	...	600
82½	80⅝	80½	Jan. 19.	80	Jan. 9.	84½	...	— ...	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	80½	80½	80	80	...	200
70	53	66½	Jan. 5.	62¼	Jan. 15.	63	63¼	— ⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	64½	65⅛	62⅜	63¼	71⅝	82,445
32¼	21	24	Jan. 12.	22	Jan. 6.	21⅝	25	— ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	16,715,600	.....	..	..	23½	23½	23½	23½	22¼	175
30	30	27½	Jan. 21.	26	Jan. 2.	...	...	— 4	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	27½	27½	26	26	...	300
8⅞	¼	⅞	Jan. 3.	⅛	Jan. 21.	...	...	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,300	.....	..	..	⅞	⅞	⅛	⅛	...	4,900
26½	1½	1	Jan. 5.	⅝	Jan. 24.	⅝	½	— ⅜	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,284,900	.....	..	..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...	2,900
37⅜	28¼	41¾	Jan. 19.	35⅞	Jan. 3.	40	40⅞	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	41¾	41¾	40	40	29¼	23,725
93⅝	85¼	93	Jan. 6.	90¾	Jan. 15.	91	92	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90¾	91⅞	90¼	91½	86½	2,250
57⅞	30½	46½	Jan. 7.	43½	Jan. 21.	43	44¼	— ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 2, '02.	4	A	44¾	44¾	43½	44½	31	600
42⅜	32½	41½	Jan. 2.	39½	Jan. 2.	36	40	...	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1	SA	40½	40⅞	40¼	40½	...	20
62¼	27	29⅜	Jan. 7.	20½	Jan. 10.	27	27½	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,683,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	Q.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	41¾	1,221
13⅜	8⅝	11½	Jan. 2	9⅛	Jan. 20.	9⅜	9⅝	...	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,574,100	.....	..	..	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	...	850
43½	34	37⅝	Jan. 6.	36	Jan. 9.	34⅜	35½	+ ¾	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,348,300	.....	..	..	36¼	36¼	36⅞	36¼	...	100
31⅞	9½	11⅜	Jan. 2.	10⅛	Jan. 5.	11	11¼	...	American Ice Co.	100	22,021,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11½	11½	10¾	11¼	20	2,080
67	32	42	Jan. 15.	38½	Jan. 5.	39¾	40½	— 2¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,227,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	41⅞	41⅞	39½	39½	60½	1,300
28	14	19½	Jan. 6.	16	Jan. 2.	17⅛	18½	— ⅓	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	14½	900
38⅞	23½	30⅝	Jan. 6.	28½	Jan. 23.	28½	29	— 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30⅝	28½	28½	31	5,600
100½	89	95	Jan. 7.	93	Jan. 23.	93	94	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Jan. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	94	94	93	93½	91⅞	1,900
29	21	24½	Jan. 7.	23	Jan. 16.	23	24	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	23¼	24	23½	24	21	1,100
49⅝	36⅞	47½	Jan. 8.	42⅜	Jan. 2.	44	44½	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	44⅞	45	44	44⅜	47¼	5,510
100½	87½	95½	Jan. 9.	93	Jan. 5.	94	94½	— ½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 6, '03.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	94	94	97	1,100
101	85	98⅝	Jan. 10.	96	Jan. 13.	97	98¼	+ 1	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	98⅞	98⅝	97½	88	870	
15	12	20	Jan. 12.	16	Jan. 2.	17½	18½	...	American Steel Foundries Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19	19	...	200	
70	50¼	68	Jan. 2.	66	Jan. 22.	65	66	— 1	American Steel Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	66	66	66	66	...	100
135½	113	134⅜	Jan. 8.	127¼	Jan. 3.	129¼	129½	— 2	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	131½	131⅝	129⅜	129½	125	30,720
122	115	121½	Jan. 14.	120	Jan. 3.	120½	121½	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	121	121	121	121	117	100
17⅛	12	15	Jan. 6.	12⅝	Jan. 19.	13⅝	14	...	American Woolen Co.	100	39,500,000	.....	..	..	12½	13	12¾	13	13¼	400
140	80	101¼	Jan. 6.	85	Jan. 21.	96	97	— 1½	Amsconda Copper Mining Co.	25	20,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	50c	SA	97½	97½	95	96	127	1,300
48¾	32	41	Jan. 10.	38	Jan. 24.	37	39	— 3	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	39½	39½	38	38	...	200
77⅛	62¼	69	Jan. 10.	69	Jan. 10.	67	70	...	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	69	69	69	69	...	100
96⅝	74½	89⅞	Jan. 10.	83⅜	Jan. 3.	87½	87¾	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	162,000,000	Dec. 2, '02.	2	SA	88⅜	89¼	86⅝	87	75½	151,000
106⅛	95½	103½	Jan. 10.	99	Jan. 24.	99⅜	99¾	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,189,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	99⅞	100⅛	99	99¼	96⅛	14,750
118½	92⅝	104	Jan. 9.	100	Jan. 3.	100¼	100⅝	— 3⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,228,100	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	102¼	102⅜	100¼	100⅛	102	36,010
98	92	96	Jan. 23.	94	Jan. 3.	95	96	+ 1⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	138,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	96	94⅛	96	96	1,380
75⅝	54⅝	70⅜	Jan. 9.	60¼	Jan. 3.	67¼	67½	— ⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	68¼	69¼	67⅜	67⅜	65	35,240
233	210	223	Jan. 21.	225	Jan. 21.	220	226	— 3	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	2	Q	225	225	223	225	217	100
14⅝	7⅛	13	Jan. 24.	10	Jan. 5.	12⅝	13	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅝	13	11⅜	12⅜	10¼	2,945
128	110	127½	Jan. 23.	124	Jan. 8.	125	128	— ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	127½	127½	127½	127½	118	100
53	41	55	Jan. 6.	52½	Jan. 6.	52½	53	— ⅛	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	53½	53⅝	53	53	...	400
97	71	78½	Jan. 5.	71	Jan. 14.	73¼	74½	+ 3½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1	SA	74	74½	74	74½	86¾	200
145¼	112¼	138⅝	Jan. 14.	131⅞	Jan. 3.	135	135⅝	— 1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	78,726,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	137⅜	137⅜	134⅜	135	113½	33,795
198	165	190	Jan. 19.	180	Jan. 2.	185	190	— 1¾	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	127,415,800	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	188	190	186	186	189½	1,318
57½	42⅝	53½	Jan. 19.	48¼	Jan. 2.	51⅞	51¾	— ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	30,342,100	Nov. 26, '02.	1	A	52	53¼	50¾	51¾	45¾	157,750
43⅜	22½	37½	Jan. 5.	34½	Jan. 21.	34⅞	...	— 1	Chicago & Alton	100	19,342,900	.....	..	..	35½	35¾	34½	34½	34	2,500
70	68	73½	Jan. 7.	71½	Jan. 20.	71	72½	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 1, '03.	2	SA	72⅜	72⅜	71½	72¼	76	620
220¾	134¾	208	Jan. 21.	202	Jan. 15.	190	210	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '03.	3	SA	205	208	205	208	138	300
151	136½	134½	Jan. 21.	130	Jan. 13.	120	133	+ 4½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	6,320,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	133	134¾	133	133½	...	300
35	22	29⅝	Jan. 9.	27	Jan. 24.	27¼	...	— 1½	Chicago Great Western	100	29,918,000	.....	..	..	28⅝	28⅝	27	27	22½	15,025
51⅜	33	46⅝	Jan. 19.	40⅜	Jan. 15.	43½	43¾	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	45⅞	46⅝	42⅞	43½	43½	7,900
198⅜	160½	183¼	Jan. 7.	176⅜	Jan. 24.	176½	176⅝	— 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	4	SA	180¼	180⅝	176⅜	176½	161⅝	114,100
200⅝	186	194¼	Jan. 9.	192	Jan. 2.	191	193½	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	192	193⅜	192	192⅜	186	504
271	204⅛	224½	Jan. 14.	218	Jan. 24.	222	223	— 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	Jan. 2, '03.	3½	SA	222	222	218	222	212⅜	1,600
274½	230	250	Jan. 7.	250	Jan. 7.	...	...	...	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,396,500	Jan. 2, '03.	2	Q	232	232	232	232	...	50
170½	140	182	Jan. 19.	160	Jan. 2.	160	163	+ 2	Chi. St. P. Minn. & Omaha	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	160	162	160	162	...	550
210	194⅞	194	Jan. 5.	194	Jan. 2.	190	195	...	Chi. St. P. Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '02.	3½	SA	187½	187½	187½	187½	...	50
24⅞	15	19⅞	Jan. 9.	18	Jan. 20.	18	19	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅜	19⅛	18	18	17½	1,700
44	29	36	Jan. 8.	32⅜	Jan. 21.	32⅜	33½	— 1⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33½	32⅝	33¼	32⅜	1,900
23	10⅜	17½	Jan. 10.	12	Jan. 22.	12	12½	— 4	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16¼	16½	12	12	...	17,700
60	44¾	50½	Jan. 14.	47	Jan. 23.	...	...	— 3¼	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	47½	47⅝	47	47½	...	300
108⅜	93	99⅜	Jan. 6.	95½	Jan. 23.	95⅞	97	— 3⅜	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sept. 2, '02.	2	SA	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅞	98½	100
124⅛	118	118⅛	Jan. 24.	118	Jan. 8.	120	120	— 1⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1¼	Q	118	118⅛	118	118⅛	120⅜	260
110½	103¾	85½	Jan. 6.	63	Jan. 2.	74	78	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	76¼	77	73	74½	85⅞	9,600
140	130½	122	Jan. 3.	122	Jan. 3.	120	130	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 20, '02.	4	SA	123	123	123	123	...	50
35⅜	14¼	31⅞	Jan. 7.	28½	Jan. 2.	29	29½	— ⅜	Colorado Southern	100	30,895,000	.....	..	..	29	30	29	29½	14½	2,200
79½	59¼	72	Jan. 9.	67⅝	Jan. 2.	69¾	70½	...	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	70½	70¾	70¼	70½	60½	190
53½	28	48	Jan. 8.	44⅜	Jan. 23.	43½	44½	— 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	45	45¾	44½	44½	28½	800
24⅞	14¼	20⅜	Jan. 10.	19¼	Jan. 5.	19¼	19½	— ¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,822,000	.....	..	..	19½	19¾	19½	19½	14⅝	524
180	152	176	Jan. 20.	171½	Jan. 12.	167	175	+ ¾	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	Jan. 2, '03.	••2¾	Q	174	176	173¾	173¾	166	600
230⅜	206	225	Jan. 7.	215	Jan. 12.	216½	217¼	+ 2⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	Dec. 15, '02.	2	Q	218	219	216	216	217½	4,700
126½	114	119	Jan. 2.	116¾	Jan. 20.	116¾	117⅞	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	117½	118	116⅜	117	118	1,150
38⅝	27	34½	Jan. 19.	30¼	Jan. 2	32⅜	33	— ¾	Corn Products Co.	100	44,869,255	.....	..	..	33½	34¼	32⅜	32⅝	...	17,807
90	79⅜	85½	Jan. 19.	82	Jan. 2.	84	85	— ⅞	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Jan. 10, '03.	1¾	Q	84¾	85¼	83⅜	84¼	...	1,933
184½	153½	176	Jan. 22.	171	Jan. 20.	172⅝	173	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	173	176	171	173	172½	7,345
297	231	276½	Jan. 8.	262½	Jan. 5.	270	272	...	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1¾	Q	272	272	272	272	270½	200
51⅜	33¼	42⅝	Jan. 6.	39½	Jan. 23.	39½	39¾	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	‡38,000,000	.....	..	..	41	41	39¼	39½	42¾	2,000
96⅞	86½	90⅝	Jan. 6.	88	Jan. 2.	87½	88½	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,345,800	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	88¼	89⅝	88	88	90⅞	1,500
53⅜	35	47¼	Jan. 8.	44	Jan. 5.	40	45	— 1½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	44	44⅞	44	44½	...	400
25	13	20⅜	Jan. 2	17¼	Jan. 19.	17⅞	18	— ⅛	Detroit Southern	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	17⅝	18	17½	17⅝	13½	1,800
48¼	28	39⅜	Jan. 2.	34	Jan. 14.	34	35	...	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	35½	35½	35	35	35	200
97	75	90	Jan. 6.	88¼	Jan. 2.	88¼	89¼	— ¾	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Jan. 3, '03.	1	Q	89½	89⅝	89¼	89¼	...	564
139⅞	130¼	140	Jan. 19.	137⅝	Jan. 7.	137½	140	+ 1	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 12, '02.	2½	Q	140	140	140	140	133½	160
33	27	34⅜	Jan. 6.	31⅝	Jan. 16.	31	31⅜	— ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,300	.....	..	..	32	32	32	32	...	280
24	10	19¼	Jan. 7.	17⅜	Jan. 2.	17	17⅜	— ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17⅛	18⅝	17⅛	17⅜	10¼	316
35⅝	18⅝	28½	Jan. 6.	25⅜	Jan. 24.	25⅝	26⅜	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	26½	26⅝	25⅞	25⅝	19⅞	443
44⅝	28⅝	42⅜	Jan. 9.	38¼	Jan. 3.	39¼	39⅝	— ⅝	**Erie**	100	112,378,000	.....	..	..	40⅜	41	38½	39¼	38½	231,750
75⅞	60½	73	Jan. 15.	67⅞	Jan. 7.	70⅝	70⅝	— 1⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	72⅝	72⅝	69⅝	70½	70	45,500
63⅜	41½	58⅞	Jan. 15.	51⅝	Jan. 2.	56½	57¼	— ⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	57⅛	58	55⅞	57	55⅝	14,400
74⅞	50	72½	Jan. 8.	66⅜	Jan. 2.	67½	68½	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	69½	69⅝	68	68	58½	3,100
67½	30	66½	Jan. 20.	62	Jan. 7.	64	66	+ 2½	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	64½	66¼	64½	66	33	1,411
67½	60¾	63	Jan. 16.	60¼	Jan. 8.	61	63	— ⅛	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	62½	63¾	62¼	62¼	...	100
103	98½	101	Jan. 6.	100	Jan. 9.	100	101	+ ½	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	9,416,000	Jan. 2, '03.	2	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½	...	100
334	170	189⅜	Jan. 7.	183	Jan. 2.	185½	187½	+ ½	General Electric Co.	100	41,953,800	Jan 15, '03.	2	Q	186	187	186	187	280	1,450
208	181½	209	Jan. 22.	200⅜	Jan. 8.	203	208	+ 3	Great Northern pf.	100	123,925,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	207½	209	205	208	186½	3,100
106	66	105⅞	Jan. 19.	96½	Jan. 2.	100¼	100⅜	— 4⅞	**Hocking Valley**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 19, '03.	1½	SA	105⅞	105⅞	100	100⅜	68½	6,700
98⅝	81½	98½	Jan. 19.	93⅞	Jan. 6.	97½	98	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 19, '03.	2	SA	97½	98½	97½	97½	82½	2,500
173½	137	151	Jan. 10.	146	Jan. 3.	146⅜	147	— 1⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	‡89,075,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	148⅝	149¾	147	147	138⅜	10,330
23⅝	16½	19⅞	Jan. 5.	17⅝	Jan. 20.	17⅝	18	— ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '89.	1	..	19¾	18¾	17⅝	17⅞	20	1,435
77¼	70	73¼	Jan. 9.	71⅛	Jan. 13.	72	72½	+ ⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	72½	72⅝	72¼	72¼	75½	660
199	49	73	Jan. 19.	63	Jan. 10.	67	72	...	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	71⅜	73	69	69	87	600
57½	40	46	Jan. 8.	44½	Jan. 2.	44	47	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	44½	44½	44¼	44½	50	100
51⅝	35½	48	Jan. 12.	40⅝	Jan. 2.	44	44½	— ⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	45	45¼	44	44½	30	1,340
90⅝	65	77⅜	Jan. 12.	71½	Jan. 2.	72	73½	— 3½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	74	74	72½	72½	72⅜	380
88	75	81¼	Jan. 2.	78¼	Jan. 16.	79	79½	+ 1¼	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem.** pf.	100	12,510,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	79¼	80½	79	79⅜	82½	2,608
39	19	36½	Jan. 12.	33½	Jan. 20.	34⅝	35	— 1½	Kansas City Southern	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	35	35½	33½	34½	19¼	4,800
62⅝	44	61¼	Jan. 22.	57⅞	Jan. 2.	59⅝	60	— ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	61	61¼	59½	60¼	45	10,800
41	13	36⅞	Jaq. 23.	33⅜	Jan. 21.	35	36⅛	+ 2¼	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	34	36⅞	33⅝	36¼	...	3,500
92	88½	85	Jan. 23.	84	Jan. 7.	85	86½	+ ½	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 15, '02.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	...	100
71¼	49	53	Jan. 8.	50	Jan. 20.	45	49	— 1	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	50	50	50	50	68	300
91½	72½	83	Jan. 7.	80	Jan. 2.	78	82	— 1½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	80	80	80	80	...	100
159½	102⅛	130½	Jan. 8.	123⅜	Jan. 23.	124	124¼	— 2⅝	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,400,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	125¾	129⅛	123⅜	123⅜	102⅝	12,700
158	128	155¼	Jan. 14.	148¼	Jan. 2.	150⅜	150⅝	— 3⅜	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	48,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	153⅜	154¼	150	150¾	135	91,080
134½	108½	128⅞	Jan. 6.	124½	Jan. 23.	125¼	125	— ⅜	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	127	128	124½	124½	...	3,800
174	135	142⅞	Jan. 6.	138¼	Jan. 24.	138½	139	— 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1¾	Q	141½	141¾	138½	139⅝	160⅜	12,500
91⅜	89	88	Jan. 20.	88	Jan. 20.	...	...	— 1	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	88	88	88	88	90	100
31⅝	20¾	26⅝	Jan. 10.	24⅜	Jan. 2.	24⅝	25	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,453,100	.....	..	..	25¼	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	28	5,720
115	103	110	Jan. 9.	107⅛	Jan. 3.	107	108½	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2½	SA	108	108	108	108	106¾	100
84	36½	77	Jan. 5.	72⅜	Jan. 21.	72½	73	— 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	74½	74½	72½	72½	38	1,525
139	90	129	Jan. 9.	122	Jan. 21.	122½	124	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	125	125	122	122	92	300
33⅝	22½	30¼	Jan. 5.	27⅜	Jan. 23.	27	27½	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	56,100,300	.....	..	..	29	29	27⅜	27½	24⅜	6,800
69⅜	51	62½	Jan. 9.	58⅞	Jan. 2.	60	60½	— 2¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	62	62	59½	59½	52⅝	4,300
125½	96⅞	113⅝	Jan. 8.	107⅝	Jan. 3.	110	110⅝	— 3	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,453,200	Jan. 20, '03.	2½	SA	113¼	113¼	110	110	101	124,600
197	193	193	Jan. 22.	193	Jan. 22.	192	195	+ 1½	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	Jan., '03.	3½	SA	193	193	193	193	...	114
122	80	109¼	Jan. 16.	108¼	Jan. 7.	105	108	— ½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	100	‡10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903—Continued.

Range for Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Jan. 24. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge For Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Jan. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 24, '03.
109½	98¼	105⅝	Jan. 9.	103	Jan. 2.	103⅝	104	— ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	Nov. 25, '02.	1½	Q	104¼	104¼	103⅝	104⅛	101	4,400
47½	30	39	Jan. 7.	37	Jan. 23.	33	39	— 2	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	37	37	37	37	...	100
85½	71	82	Jan. 7.	81½	Jan. 5.	80	82	— ½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	.....	..	..	81½	81½	81½	81½	...	300
69½	39	63	Jan. 8.	62	Jan. 5.	64½	64½	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 26, '02.	1	Q	64⅞	65	62⅞	64½	40¾	9,950
96⅝	82¾	94¾	Jan. 8.	93	Jan. 2.	93½	94	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 19, '02.	1¾	Q	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	84¼	1,380
260	215	235¾	Jan. 14.	230	Jan. 2.	232	235	— 1½	Pullman Co.	100	74,900,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	234	234	234	234	222½	291
4⅝	2.	3	Jan. 15.	1¾	Jan. 21.	2	3	..	Quicksilver	100	5,798,700	.....	..	..	2	2	1¾	2	...	700
38¼	24	35	Jan. 2.	31¼	Jan. 24.	31⅛	31⅝	— 1⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	33½	33½	31½	31½	...	2,100
90⅞	80	87	Jan. 2.	84½	Jan. 24.	84	86	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,300,000	Dec. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	85¾	87	85¾	86½	...	617
75½	53½	69¼	Jan. 2.	66¼	Jan. 13.	66¾	68	— 1½	Read'ng.	50	62,800,000	.....	..	..	62¾	62¾	60¾	61	55	150,500
90¾	79¾	86⅝	Jan. 7.	85¼	Jan. 13.	87¾	87½	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	86	87½	86	87½	81½	700
66¾	60	68	Jan. 6.	74	Jan. 22.	74	74½	— 1½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	74½	74¾	74	74½	66¾	610
24⅜	15⅝	22¼	Jan. 10.	20½	Jan. 2.	21¼	21⅝	— ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	21¾	22¼	21	21⅛	19¾	14,600
82⅞	66	78½	Jan. 9.	77½	Jan. 2.	78½	79⅛	— ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,308,900	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	78¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	69	3,400
62⅞	33½	53¾	Jan. 9.	47¾	Jan. 21.	47⅞	48	— 2¾	Rock Island	100	68,728,600	.....	..	..	50¾	50¾	47½	47⅝	...	181,300
85½	71	80	Jan. 9.	78½	Jan. 24.	78⅝	80	— 2½	Rock Island pf.	100	48,100,000	.....	..	..	82	82¾	79½	80	...	13,682
22¾	17¼	25½	Jan. 22.	21½	Jan. 5.	24	24½	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	24	25½	23¾	24¾	...	13,180
74	68	79	Jan. 22.	72¾	Jan. 2.	77½	79	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Dec. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	78	79½	78	79	68½	1,245
125	64½	70¾	Jan. 19.	65	Jan. 9.	69½	70	+ ⅝	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	SA	70	70¾	69½	70¾	115	1,800
51¼	49⅜	52	Jan. 5.	51	Jan. 2.	51	57	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,600,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	58½	58¾	58½	58½	...	20
25	24½	25	Jan. 19.	24	Jan. 6.	24	25	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	...	900
55½	53⅜	73	Jan. 23.	71	Jan. 16.	73	75½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,397,800	.....	..	..	72	76	71½	75½	61⅜	34,550
80	77	81½	Jan. 12.	79	Jan. 5.	78	81	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1	Q	79½	80	79	80½	64	300
89¾	65½	74¾	Jan. 22.	70½	Jan. 19.	71¼	72	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	10,000,000	Dec. 1, '02.	1	Q	70¾	74¾	70½	71½	74½	9,200
29	24½	30	Jan. 7.	28¾	Jan. 20.	26¾	27	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	18,580,600	.....	..	..	28½	28½	26¾	27	27½	1,800
69	55½	66	Jan. 7.	61	Jan. 20.	61	62	— ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	63	63½	61	61½	58½	1,600
85	39½	68¼	Jan. 23.	59½	Jan. 2.	65¼	66½	+ 3¾	Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	63½	68¼	63	65¾	39½	300
95½	80¼	93½	Jan. 22.	90¼	Jan. 2.	92	93½	+ ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	92¾	93½	92¾	93½	...	...
81½	56	68¼	Jan. 9.	63¾	Jan. 21.	64½	64½	— 2	Southern Pacific.	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	66	68¼	63¾	64½	58¾	81,410
38¾	28	36¼	Jan. 9.	34	Jan. 3.	34⅜	34½	— 1¼	Southern Railway extended.	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	38¾	38¾	34⅜	34½	32¾	44,500
97	89¾	95½	Jan. 17.	92¾	Jan. 2.	94⅞	95¼	— ½	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	95½	95¾	94½	95	92¾	2,165
98	90	95	Jan. 19.	94	Jan. 7.	95	96	+ 1	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	94	95	94	95	...	500
8¾	4	6	Jan. 8.	5¼	Jan. 5.	5¾	6	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	100
74⅝	49½	65	Jan. 6.	59⅜	Jan. 2.	62¼	62½	+ ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	62	64½	61	62½	62¼	20,380
54¾	37	43	Jan. 9.	38½	Jan. 21.	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	41⅝	41½	39½	39¾	38	15,000
134	122	128¾	Jan. 2.	124	Jan. 20.	124	125½	— 2	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	126	126	124	125	126	900
38	32¼	37⅜	Jan. 12.	34½	Jan. 5.	35	35¼	— 1	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	36	36	35	35	...	500
33½	16½	31½	Jan. 9.	28	Jan. 2.	30	30¾	— ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	30¾	31¼	30	30⅝	19¼	4,010
49¾	33	48	Jan. 8.	44½	Jan. 22.	44	45	— ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46	44½	45½	36	1,770
129	107	122¾	Jan. 23.	114¼	Jan. 2.	120⅝	121½	+ 1½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	119	122¾	118¾	120⅝	109	3,177
18¾	11½	15	Jan. 19.	13½	Jan. 3.	14	14½	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	14	15	14	14½	13¾	2,200
85	72	79¾	Jan. 8.	77	Jan. 2.	77¾	78½	..	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 2, '03.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	74	650
113½	93½	104⅝	Jan. 8.	100⅜	Jan. 3.	100⅜	101	— 2	Union Pacific.	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	102⅞	103½	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	123,100
96	86⅝	94½	Jan. 22.	92¼	Jan. 2.	94⅛	94¼	+ ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	86,539,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	94	94½	93½	94¼	88	4,140
24½	20	22¾	Jan. 13.	20	Jan. 24.	21	21	— 1½	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	21½	21½	20	20	...	400
66	60	64½	Jan. 6.	62	Jan. 19.	61¼	63	— 1	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	62	62	62	62	...	400
160	97	149	Jan. 9.	139	Jan. 23.	136	142	— 3½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	142	142	139	139	105	610
15¾	10½	13⅝	Jan. 2.	12¾	Jan. 8.	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,980,800	.....	..	..	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	11¼	4,560
91¼	70⅝	90	Jan. 5.	88	Jan. 16.	88½	89	+ ⅝	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	88½	89	88¼	88	80¾	1,540
32	20	28¼	Jan. 2.	25	Jan. 24.	25¾	26	— 2	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,198,000	.....	..	..	27¾	27¾	25	25¼	...	2,721
73¼	64½	78	Jan. 2.	69½	Jan. 24.	69½	69¾	— 2¼	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,011,100	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	71¾	71¾	69½	69¾	...	3,768
68	57	56	Jan. 14.	55	Jan. 20.	55	60	..	United States Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Jan. 2, '03.	1½	Q	55½	56	55	56	...	300
19¾	14	18¼	Jan. 13.	17	Jan. 9.	17	17⅝	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,686,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	17	17⅛	17	17	14	1,070
64	49¼	57½	Jan. 6.	52¾	Jan. 19.	54	56	— ½	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	56	56	55¼	55½	50⅞	210
46⅝	29⅝	39	Jan. 7.	36½	Jan. 21.	36½	36⅝	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '02.	1	Q	37⅝	37¾	36½	36⅝	42¼	49,492
97⅛	79	89¾	Jan. 7.	86¼	Jan. 2.	86⅞	86⅝	— ¾	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89⅝	89¾	86⅞	86⅝	92¾	20,328
78⅜	54	64½	Jan. 5.	61⅝	Jan. 13.	61	63	— 1	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	Dec. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	62¼	62¼	62	62¼	60½	1,030
134½	120	123	Jan. 5.	121⅛	Jan. 22.	121	123	— 1⅞	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 15, '03.	2	Q	122¾	122¾	121¼	121½	...	475
34½	29½	33⅜	Jan. 9.	30	Jan. 23.	....	....	— 1	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1	Q	31	31	30	30	...	300
83½	78½	81	Jan. 19.	80	Jan. 13.	....	....	+ ⅜	Vulcan Detinnig Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '03.	1½	Q	81	81	80¾	80¾	...	300
38⅝	21¾	32½	Jan. 8.	28½	Jan. 23.	28¾	28⅞	— 1⅝	Wabash.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	30½	30¾	28¾	28⅞	22¾	7,750
54½	37	47⅝	Jan. 9.	44	Jan. 8.	44½	44½	— 1⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	46	44	44½	41⅞	7,508
97½	84⅜	93	Jan. 14.	88½	Jan. 6.	89	89¼	— 2¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '03.	1½	Q	91½	91¾	89½	89⅝	91	3,550
253	160½	221	Jan. 7.	209	Jan. 2.	210½	215	— 2	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,391,406	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	215	215	215	215	174	200
30¼	17	27	Jan. 8.	24⅜	Jan. 24.	24½	25	— ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	25¼	25½	24⅜	24⅜	17½	900
68	49½	59¾	Jan. 13.	56	Jan. 2.	57	57	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	58½	58½	57	57	51	300
42⅝	28	38⅝	Jan. 9.	35½	Jan. 22.	34½	35½	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	35½	35¾	34½	35	29½	810
31	19¼	27⅜	Jan. 9.	25½	Jan. 24.	26½	26⅝	— ⅞	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	27½	27½	26¾	26¾	19¼	4,650
57⅜	39½	54	Jan. 6.	52¼	Jan. 13.	52¼	53	— 1	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	54	54	52¼	52¼	39½	2,100

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $5,000,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice-President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Asst. Secretary
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:
Charles S. Fairchild, James A. Blair,
James J. Hill, Frank W. Stearns,
Stuart G. Nelson, Edmund D. Randolph,
Hudson Hoagland, George W. Perkins,
James Stillman, Abram M. Hyatt,
M. C. D. Borden, Norman B. Ream,
John G. McCullough, Charles M. Schwab,
Frederic R. Coudert, John S. Phipps,
B. Aymar Sands, Frank Hilford,
John W. Sterling, Wolcott Langdon,
John A. McCall, Osborn W. Bright,
E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt, Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon, Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Fyre, George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger, Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, jr., Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng, Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace, Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly, Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Charles T. Barney.
Jas. Ross Curran.

Norf. & West. Imp. Ext 6s, 1933
Keokuk & Des Moines 5s, 1924
DEALT IN
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
29 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Edward Morrison. John Henry Townsend.
Morrison & Townsend
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
25 Broad St. New York

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.
WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
$3,000,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN L. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
AMOS T. FRENCH, }
W. H. Duane, 3d Vice-Pres. & Treas. C. H. Smith, Sec.
F. Dwight, Trust Officer. E. A. Skinner, Asst. Sec.

DIRECTORS.
Francis R. Appleton, James J. Hill
August Belmont, Daniel S. Lamont,
George F. Baker, J. H. Latham,
H. W. Cannon, Oliver H. Payne,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, Grant B. Schley,
Amos T. French, James O. Sheldon,
John Kean, R. T. Wilson,
John L. Waterbury.

Trust Company of the Republic.
Capital.....$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....500,000 00
Undivided Profits.....95,247 83

MAIN OFFICE, 346 BROADWAY.
DOWN TOWN Branch, 71 WILLIAM ST.
UPTOWN Branch, WALDORF-ASTORIA

Statement, December 31st, 1902.
RESOURCES.
New York City Bonds.....$1,001,196.82
Other Stocks and Bonds.....411,711.55
Loans on Collateral.....1,291,359.44
Bills Purchased.....205,150.00
Overdrafts Secured.....2,389.55
Cash on hand and in Banks 734,424.87
Interest accrued.....19,017 93
$3,589,850.16

LIABILITIES.
Capital.....$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....500,000.00
Undivided Profits.....95,247.83
Deposits.....2,074,649.25
Interest Due Depositors.....19,953.08
$3,689,850.16

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock and Cotton Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 & 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a general banking business, act as fiscal agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies.
Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.
Dealers in
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
and other
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances subject to Draft at sight.
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members {New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

DEALERS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES

FRANK R. ALLEN, 25 Broad St. Tel. 4150 Broad. Investment and miscellaneous securities. New Orleans and other street railways.

BATCHELLER & ADEE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 45 Pine Street. Tel. 3138 John. Private wire direct from curb to office.

CURRIE & GWYNNE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

WM. S. DUGAN & CO., 18 Wall St., New York. Tel. 1911 Cort. Miscellaneous Securities. Bank & Trust Stocks. Atlantic Mutual Script Bought and Sold.

H. A. HARRISON and CO., Unlisted Stocks and Bonds, 20 BROAD ST. Tel. 7443 & 7444 Cortland. Curb Phone, 5000 Broad.

KENNETH GWYNNE, Office of Whittemore & Co., 45 Broadway, New York. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds.

W. C. MOORE, 28 New St., New York. Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Telephone 64 Cort.

J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 5490—Cort. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

O. PRESSPRICH & COMPANY, Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, 20 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone 1427 Cortlandt.

J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 418 Broad. 55 New Street.

A. SARTORIUS, 20 BROAD STREET TEL. 4636 CORTLANDT.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS. 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4488 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 456 Cortlandt, Curb, 4117 Broad.

1903

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.....1
Am. Snuff pf.....4
Balt. & Ohio pf.....1¾
Brunswick City.....1
Can. Southern.....2½
Chi. & E. Ill.....6
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.....4½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.2
Del. & Hudson.....1½
Ft. W. & D. C.....2½
Gt. Northern pf.....3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.....1½
K. & T. M.....2¼
Laclede Gas.....3
Morris & Essex.....1½
Norf. & West. pf.....1
Reading 1st pf.....1½
Rub. Goods Mfg.....1½
St. L. & S. F.....2½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1½
Sloss-S. S. & I.....3¾
So. Ry., Mob. & O. ctfs.....1
Twin City R. T.....1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar.....4
Am. Ice pf.....2½
Am. Locomotive.....1½
Am. Steel Fds. pf..1
Am. Sugar Ref.....3
Anaconda Copper.....1½
Ann Arbor.....2
At., T. & S. F.....1½
Balt. & Ohio.....2½
B'klyn Un. Gas.....5
Can. Pacific.....2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J..3½
Chi. Gt. West.....1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B..1½
Chi., M. & St. P.....1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.1½
Chi. & N. W.....2½
Chi. Term. Trans.....1
Chi. Un. Tract.....3
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.....1½
C., C., C. & St. L..3½
Col. Fuel & I.....2
Col. South. 2d pf.....2½
Consol. Gas.....2½
Den. & R. G.....1½
Des. M. & Ft. D.....1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..1
Erie.....1½
Erie 1st pf.....1½
Evans. & T. H.....1
Hocking Valley.....4½
Ill. Central.....1½
Int. Steam Pump.....1½
Iowa Central pf.....3½
Kan. City So.....1½
Lake Erie & W.....1
Long Island.....1¼
Louis. & Nash.....2½
Manhattan.....½
Met. Securities.....3
Met. Street Ry.....2½
M., W. S. El., Chi., pf.....1
Mexican Central.....1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.1
Mo., Kan. & Texas..1½
Mo., K. & T. pf.....2½
N. Y. Air Brake.....1
N. Y. Central.....1½
N. Y., C. & St. L.2½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.....2
N. Y. Dock pf.....2½
N. Y., N. H. & H..3½
N. Y., Ont. & W.....1½
North American...3
Pacific Coast.....2½
Pacific Mail.....1
Pennsylvania.....2½
Peo. & Eastern.....2
Pullman Co.....1½
Ry. Steel Spring...1½
Reading.....1½
Reading 2d pf.....1½
Rock Island.....2½
Rock Island pf.....2½
St. L. S. W.....1
Southern Railway..1½
Texas Pacific.....2
Third Avenue.....2
Tol. Pitts. & W.....1
Union Pacific.....2
U. Rys. Invest.....1½
U. Rys. Invest. pf..1
U. S. Express.....3½
U. S. Realty & Con.2
U. S. R. & C. pf..2½
Va.-Car. Chem.....1
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.....1½
Vulcan Detinning..1
Wabash.....1½
Wabash pf.....1½
West. Union.....2½
W. El. & Mfg.....2
Wheel. & L. E.....1½
Wis. Central pf.....1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s.....1
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st.....1½
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s.....1½
Chi. & E. Ill. s. f. 6s.....1½
Chi. & Erie 1st.....1½
Chi., M. & St. P., Term. 5s.....1½
C., M. & St. P., D. & Gt. So. 5s.....1½
Chi., R. I. & P. 6s, reg.....1½
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s.2½
Del., L. & W. 7s..2
Erie 1st con. 7s.....2
Gal., H. & S. A. 6s.2
Ga. Pac. 6s.....1½
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s.1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951.1
Int. & G. N. 2d...2
Iowa Central ref. 4s..1
Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s.....1½
Met. St. gen. 5s.....1
Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s.....1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s, reg.....1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s.....1
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s.....1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.1
Sodus Bay & So. 1st.2
Va. Mid. gen.....1½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st..3½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....3
Am. D. & Imp. 5s..1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.....1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s.....1½
Den. & S. W. 5s..6½
Det., M. & M. 1 s. 3½s.....2
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s..1½
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s.2½
Green Bay deb. B..1½
Int. & G. N. 1st.....1½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.1
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s.....1
L. & N., No. & Mob. 6s.....2½
Mex. Central 1st inc.1
Mut. Fuel Gas 5s...1
Nat. Starch 6s.....1
Nor. Pac. 3s, reg...2
Penn. conv. 3½s....1
Peo. & East. inc....1
Peo. & P. U. 1st..3½
T., McK. & Y. 1st..4½
Tenn. Assn. 4st. L. con. 5s.....1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.1½
Union Pac. conv. 4s.1
Wabash deb. B.....2½
W. Nor. Car. 6s...1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 26.

American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred Feb. 2 to holders of record this date.
Butte Electric and Power Company—Dividend payable on preferred Feb. 2 to holders of record this date.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.
Club Corporation—Annual meeting.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company—Dividend payable on common.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Books close.
Distillers' Securities Corporation—Dividend payable.
Federal Trust Company of Newark—Special meeting.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Annual meeting.
Great Northern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Haynes Company—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Libby Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.
Rock Island Company of New Jersey—Annual meeting.
Rockwell Engineering Company—Annual meeting.
Streets West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Victoria Copper Company—Annual meeting.
Woodbridge Company—Annual meeting.
Wylly's Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

Chemical and Electrical Company—Annual meeting.
Lazell, Dalley & Co.—Annual meeting.
Merchants'-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis—Special meeting.
New York O. K. Model Bakery—Annual meeting.
Northern Securities Company—Books close.
Turner Construction Company—Annual meeting.
Universal Car Bearing Company—Annual meeting.
Windsor Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Automatic Fire Alarm Company—Annual meeting.
City Trust Company—Books close.
Frankfort-American Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Helios Photo Paper Company—Annual meeting.
Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Surety Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Boston Dyewood Company—Annual meeting.
Sicilian Asphalt Company—Annual meeting.
W. & J. Sloane—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Kaufman Advertising Company—Annual meeting.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Clearing House Building Company—Annual meeting.
New York Security and Trust Company—Books close.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for annual meeting.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 30.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—Annual meeting.
Missouri Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
St. Louis Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Jan. 31.

American Graphophone Company—Dividend payable on preferred Feb. 16 to holders of record this date.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable February 14 to holders of record this date.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Electric Company of America—Dividend payable.
Erie Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
H. B Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable March 2 on first and second preferred to holders of record this date.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common Feb. 14 to holders of record this date.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable Feb. 16 to holders of record this date.
Worcester Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1903 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1903 Highest.		Range in 1903 Lowest.		Last Sale	
Jan. 24.											
205	225	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 2, 1902	4	*215	Jan. 16	*215	Jan. 16	*215	Jan. 16, 1903
225	..	Albany & Sus	6,000,000	Jan., 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
82	83	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3	83½	Jan. 12	83	Jan. 12	83	Jan. 12, 1903
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	70	July 13, 1901
200	230	Am. Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902	5	..	.....	..	.....	200	Dec. 9, 1902
95	98	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	Dec. 2, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	98	Dec. 24, 1902
220	225	Am. Express	18,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	4	230	Jan. 13	230	Jan. 13	220	Jan. 13, 1903
43¾	47¾	Am. Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	48½	Jan. 6	43	Jan. 5	45	Jan. 13, 1903
4½	5	Am. Malting	14,500,000	.....	..	5	Jan. 5	4¾	Jan. 7	4¾	Jan. 16, 1903
..	127½	Am. Snuff	11,001,400	Jan. 2, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	127½	Dec. 29, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	2¾	Dec. 18, 1901
88	90	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Dec. 1, 1902	1¼	*92	Jan. 7	*85	Jan. 8	*92	Jan. 7, 1903
160	165	Am. Tel. & Tel	104,338,700	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	165½	Jan. 17	164¼	Jan. 15	165½	Jan. 17, 1903
140	146	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Jan., 1902	3	*149	Jan. 9	*149	Jan. 9	*149	Jan. 9, 1903
77	78	Am. Woolen pf	20,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1¾	78¼	Jan. 6	77	Jan. 12	77	Jan. 12, 1903
88¾	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	95	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1902	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,865,000	Jan., 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,436,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
145	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	146	Jan. 16	145	Jan. 16	146	Jan. 16, 1903
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1	126½	Jan. 7	126½	Jan. 7	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Cent. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Jan. 15, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
188	210	Cent. Iron & Quincy	111,142,900	Jan. 2, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	194¾	Apr. 26, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	39	Apr. 28, 1900
82	85½	Chi. Gt. Western pf., A	11,372,400	July 31, 1902	2½	85½	Jan. 9	84	Jan. 6	85½	Jan. 9, 1903
90¾	91	Chi. Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	90¾	Jan. 13	89	Jan. 2	90¾	Jan. 13, 1903
67	..	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 29, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	73	Nov. 11, 1902
..	96	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Apr. 20, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	90	Sep. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	74,719,900	Jan. 2, 1903	1¼	209½	Jan. 9	200	Jan. 9	209½	Jan. 9, 1903
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	102¾	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Jan. 2, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
90	95	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	.....	..	100	Jan. 5	88½	Jan. 2	98½	Jan. 9, 1903
90	93	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	97	Jan. 5	93	Jan. 6	97	Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts ($50)	11,243,700	Dec. 1, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*170	Dec. 29, 1902
88	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	80	Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Dec. 29, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	85¾	May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwest**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	*12	Jan. 6	*12	Jan. 6	*12	Jan. 6, 1903
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	61	Aug. 5, 1902
110	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	..	.....	..	.....	122	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	..	.....	..	.....	87¾	Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Jan., 1903	3¾	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
88	92	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,264,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	91	Jan. 8	91	Jan. 8	91	Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	3,108,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Jan., 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	..	.....	..	.....	84¾	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Sep. 12, 1900
60	75	Homestake Mining	21,940,000	Dec. 26, 1902	25c	..	.....	..	.....	65	Nov. 14, 1902
103	..	**Ill. Central** leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*105	Sep. 2, 1902
10	24	International Silver	9,944,700	.....	..	*10	Jan. 7	*10	Jan. 7	*10	Jan. 7, 1903
61	65¾	International Silver pf	.....	Jan. 2, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	41½	Dec. 31, 1902
82	90	International Steam Pump pf	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	89½	Jan. 12	88¾	Jan. 2	89½	Jan. 12, 1903
45¾	46	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	47½	Jan. 6	45	Jan. 8	47	Jan. 15, 1903
56	65	Keokuk & Des M. pf	15,246,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	62	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan., 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,334,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 23, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf ($50)	1,000,600	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	20	Mar. 13, 1901
10	20	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan., 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	12	Oct. 31, 1902
40	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf	5,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	55	Apr. 7, 1902
95	105	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1902	2¼	..	.....	..	.....	100	Nov. 29, 1902
113	120	Lake Erie & West. pf	11,840,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	120	Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	40,465,500	July 29, 1902	3½	334½	Jan. 5	334½	Jan. 5	334½	Jan. 5, 1903
12	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	11	Jan. 7	11	Jan. 7	11	Jan. 7, 1903
90	105	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1902	4	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co	7,493,700	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	183½	Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi	7,493,100	.....	..	38	Jan. 8	38	Jan. 8	38	Jan. 8, 1903
125	150	Mich. Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902	2	135	Jan. 15	126	Jan. 14	125	Jan. 15, 1903
120	..	Mil. El Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
116	122	Minn. & St. L. pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Dec. 20, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3¾	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	..	.....	..	.....	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	66	Feb. 13, 1902
47	53	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	50	Jan. 15	47	Jan. 14	50	Jan. 15, 1903
20	25	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	20	Jan. 12	20	Jan. 12	20	Jan. 13, 1903
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Jan. 2, 1903	5	414	Jan. 8	414	Jan. 8	414	Jan. 8, 1903
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	20,000,000	Jan. 1, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1903	5	..	.....	..	.....	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	*175	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	89¾	Nov. 14, 1899
220	..	Northern Central ($50)	11,462,900	Jan. 15, 1903	4	..	.....	..	.....	246	Sep. 23, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
5½	6¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	..	.....	..	.....	5½	Dec. 30, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	26,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	..	.....	..	.....	*45	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,110,100	Jan. 1, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
97	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	98	Jan. 5	98	Jan. 5	98	Jan. 5, 1903
71	76	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,014,400	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	74	Jan. 5	73½	Jan. 5	74	Jan. 9, 1903
82	86	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	..	.....	..	.....	82½	Nov. 28, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	24,933,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 14, 1900
90	94	P., C. C. & St. L.	24,347,100	Aug. 15, 1902	1½	94	Jan. 7	90	Jan. 6	92½	Jan. 16, 1903
110	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	12,649,300	Jan. 15, 1903	2	115	Jan. 17	110	Jan. 8	115	Jan. 17, 1903
189	191	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,300	Jan. 6, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	192¾	Dec. 9, 1902
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
7¼	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	8	Jan. 6	8	Jan. 6	8	Jan. 6, 1903
210	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1903	4	..	.....	..	.....	215	Oct. 25, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	139	Jan. 3	139	Jan. 3	139	Jan. 3, 1903
14	16	**St. J. & G. I.**	4,000,000	.....	..	15½	Jan. 2	14	Jan. 10	14	Jan. 10, 1903
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	80	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	52¾	Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	559,525	Jan., 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*40	Apr. 9, 1900
37	40	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8,645,300	.....	..	40¾	Jan. 7	40	Jan. 2	40	Jan. 9, 1903
20	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,900	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20	June 6, 1902
157	159	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	Jan. 2, 1903	1¾	159	Jan. 12	156	Jan. 12	159	Jan. 12, 1903
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.**	21,240,400	Jan. 10, 1903	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*280	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F.	12,106,300	.....	..	14	Jan. 6	13½	Jan. 6	13¾	Jan. 15, 1903
..	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	12,108,300	Dec. 1, 1902	1	53	Jan. 5	52	Jan. 14	52	Jan. 14, 1903
34¾	35¾	U. S. Red. & Refining	5,918,600	Jan. 1, 1903	1	35	Jan. 14	33¾	Jan. 9	35	Jan. 14, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad** ($50)	1,800,000	Jan., 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	1174	Nov. 11, 1898
210	225	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, 1903	4	230	Jan. 7	230	Jan. 7	230	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,600	Nov. 15, 1902	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1903	3	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Mar. 13, 1899
205	220	W'house E. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	3,398,700	Jan. 2, 1903	1¾	224	Jan. 7	215	Jan. 3	230	Jan. 14, 1903

Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Henry Clews. James S. Clews. John H. Clews.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. F. Heinsheimer, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
399 5d Av., cor. 27th St. | 366 5th Av., cor. 34th St.
257 F'ney. 125th St. Bldg. | 39 Worth & 20 Thomas.
47 Hudson St., Mans. Bk. | 14 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nat'l Park Bank
(Stock and Rights)
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6925 Cortlandt. 67 Broadway.

E. B. HAVENS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
20 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4927 CORTLANDT.

Pennsylvania's Big Loan.

Something like a dozen banks and other corporations, including several of the leading insurance companies, are interested in the loan of about $40,000,000 negotiated last week by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The statement comes from a member of the syndicate that the money was loaned at 4½ per cent, flat, no commission being paid by the borrowers.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Range for Year 1903. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	90¾	Jan 22	85	Jan 2	98	Jan 23	95½	96
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	102⅞	Jan 16	102	Jan 2	102½	Jan 24	102¼	102½
Do registered	AO*	102⅞	Jan 12	102½	Jan 12	102⅜	Jan 12	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	92¾	Jan 15	91½	Jan 5	92⅜	Jan 23	92¼	92¾
Do do registered	Nov.	..	..	..	..	94¼	Ap 15, 02	..	..
Do stamped	..	92¾	Jan 23	91½	Jan 5	92¾	Jan 23	..	..
Do deb 4s, Series A, 1908	*FA	..	..	..	..	97	Ad 5, 02	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	..	..	92½	No 10, 02	..	98
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	..	..	..	..	114½	Oc 8, 02	114	119
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	94⅛	Jan 7	93¼	Jan 2	94	Jan 23	93¼	93⅜
Do do registered	..	94½	Jan 12	94	Jan 6	94½	Jan 12	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103	Jan 23	101⅜	Jan 8	102¾	Jan 24	102¼	102⅝
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97	Ap 29, 02	..	101¾
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	106	Jan 5	104¾	Jan 13	104½	Jan 13	104¾	..
Do P.J.&M.Div. 7st g.3½s,1925	MN*	90	Jan 22	89	Jan 20	90	Jan 22	89½	..
Do P. L.E.& W.Va.ref.g.4s,1941	MN*	97⅝	Jan 10	96¾	Jan 5	96½	Jan 24	96	97
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	89	Jan 17	88	Jan 2	89	Jan 23	88½	89
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	90¾	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	..	..	..	114¾	Je 27, 02	111	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	..	..	..	..	108	Se 9, 02	..	..
Duff. R. & Pitts. gen. g. 6s, 1937	MS*	..	..	..	..	110	De 30, 02	118	110½
Cleart. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	..	..	..	..	110	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	..	..	..	..	130	My 26, 02	126	128½
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	125⅝	Jan 24	125	Jan 16	125⅝	Jan 24	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	AO*	..	..	..	..	100	No 18, 99	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s April, 1951	JJ	..	..	..	..	103	Je 16, 02	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	101	Jan 19	102¾	Jan 8	103	Jan 19	103	103⅛
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122	Jan 21	121¾	Jan 12	122	Jan 21	121⅝	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	124⅝	Fe 28, 02	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	..	..	..	118	Ja 27, 02	114½	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JD	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104¼	Jan 21	103¾	Jan 6	104	Jan 22	104	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	108¾	Jan 23	108¾	Jan 2	108¾	Jan 23	108¾	109¾
Do do registered	*MS	..	..	..	..	106⅝	De 29, 02	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	..	..	..	..	94¾	Se 6, 02	93	95
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col.g.5s,1937	*MN	..	..	..	..	107½	De 29, 02	107	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	122⅝	Jan 2	122¾	Jan 2	122⅝	Jan 2	..	122¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	109	Jan 19	106¾	Jan 2	109	Jan 23	108¾	109¾
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Se 18, 01	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s. Nov., 1945. Oct.	*JD	80	Jan 14	76¼	Jan 6	79	Jan 24	78	79
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	*JD	37⅞	Jan 13	37¼	Jan 3	38½	Jan 24	38¼	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct.	*JD	27	Jan 14	25¾	Jan 6	27	Jan 14	26	28
Do Chat. Div. pur.mon.g.4s,1951	*JD	..	..	..	..	92	Au 21, 02	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	..	..	108¼	Se 5, 02	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	..	..	102	Je 27, 00	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JJ	..	..	..	..	112½	Ap 30, 02	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	134	Jan 8	133½	Jan 23	133½	Jan 23	133½	134
Do do registered	QJ	133½	Jan 14	132½	Jan 7	133½	Jan 14	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	QJ*	113	Jan 20	113	Jan 2	113	Jan 20	113½	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	103¾	Jan 16	103¾	Jan 16	103½	Jan 16	103	104
Do con. 7s, ext.at 4½ to Je.1,1910	QM	102	Jan 20	100¼	Jan 8	102	Jan 20	100¼	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	..	..	..	..	109⅝	No 29, 02	110½	113½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	114	Jan 5	113¾	Jan 7	113¾	Jan 7	113½	115½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110¾	Jan 10	118½	Jan. 6	119	Jan 24	118½	119½
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	129¼	De 31, 01	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	106¾	Jan 19	103¾	Jan 2	106¾	Jan 23	105½	106
Do do registered	*MS	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 18, 01	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	*JJ	..	..	..	..	112	No 3, 02	110	111
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	102	Jan 12	101½	Jan 2	102	Jan 12	100½	102
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	JJ	96	Jan 14	95	Jan 9	96	Jan 14	96½	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g.5s,1941	*MS	..	..	..	..	106¾	De 20, 02	108¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*MN	..	..	..	..	101	De 20, 02	100	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	83¾	Jan 12	82⅞	Jan 6	83¼	Jan 12	83	83¾
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	79⅝	Jan 2	78½	Jan 6	79	Jan 20	78½	79¼
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	83¾	Ap 16, 02	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	JJ*	101¼	Jan 23	101	Jan 6	101¼	Jan 23	101¼	101¾
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11, 00	..	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	101⅜	Jan 5	101⅜	Jan 5	101⅜	Jan 5	101¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	97	Jan 10	96¾	Jan 6	97	Jan 24	96¾	97
Do Iowa Div. g. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	..	..	..	..	114¾	Au 6, 02	112½	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	104¼	Jan 22	104¼	Jan 22	104¼	Jan 22	104¼	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	107¼	Jan 15	107	Jan 7	107¼	Jan 15	107¼	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	101½	Au 9, 01	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	..	..	..	..	100	Mr 20, 02	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	107	Jan 2	106¾	Jan 9	107	Jan 13	107	100
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	120	Jan 20	117	Jan 2	117½	Jan 23	117½	118
Chi. & East Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	110¾	Jan 23	110	Jan 19	110¾	Jan 23	105½	110¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	..	..	..	..	136	De 23, 02	..	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1951	MN*	121	Jan 12	120¾	Jan 8	121	Jan 23	120¾	121
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	120	De 4, 02	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	120¾	Jan 19	120	Jan 7	120¾	Jan 19	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	..	..	..	..	132	No 17, 02	128¾	131
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	..	..	..	..	117½	No 20, 02	111	114
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	111¾	Jan 17	111¾	Jan 17	111¾	Jan 17	111¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	194¼	Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	..	..	..	..	113⅝	De 4, 02	110½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	112	Jan 15	111⅝	Jan 23	111⅝	Jan 23	110½	..
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	..	..	111	De 8, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ja 20, 02	..	..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	..	..	..	120¾	Mr 21, 02	115½	..
Do C. & M. Div. 3s, 1926	*JJ	..	..	..	..	121¾	Oc 31, 02	117½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾	Jan 7	112¾	Jan 7	112¾	Jan 7	113¾	113¾
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	111½	Jan 14	111	Jan 13	111½	Jan 14	111½	117¾
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	111½	Jan 23	111½	Jan 23	111½	Jan 23	111¾	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	..	..	..	137½	Jy 18, 99	130⅜	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	..	..	122	Oc 1, 02	119½	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107⅜	Au 28, 02	100¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	..	..	..	119½	Oc 7, 02	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	..	..	..	..	116	Se 30, 02	114½	116½
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 3, 02	102⅜	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 4s, 1910	*JJ	113⅜	Jan 24	112¾	Jan 6	113⅜	Jan 24	113⅜	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	112¾	Jan 16	112¾	Jan 16	112¾	Jan 16	112½	..
Do Wis.& Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	..	..	..	..	118⅝	No 21, 02	115½	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	..	..	..	..	117	Mr 19, 02	113¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	..	..	..	..	120¾	Au 5, 02	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	..	..	..	..	134½	De 4, 02	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	..	..	..	..	105	De 20, 02	104	..
Do do registered	FA15	..	..	..	..	108⅝	Oc 9, 02	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1987	MN*	..	..	..	..	104½	De 18, 02	..	..
Do do registered	QF	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 02	98	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	..	..	..	116¾	Jy 22, 02	113½	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	..	..	111	Oc 18, 00	112½	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	..	..	..	..	108	De 4, 02	102	..
Do do registered	AO*	107½	Jan 10	107½	Jan 10	107½	Jan 10	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	108	Jan 16	108	Jan 16	108	Jan 16	107	109
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	104½	De 25, 02	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	..	..	..	..	112½	No 1, 02	112	..
Do do registered	AO15	..	..	..	..	114	Oc 24, 01	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118	Jan 13	118	Jan 13	118	Jan 13	117½	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	123½	My 24, 01	..	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	..	..	..	106	No 5, 02	100¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	..	..	..	108	Oc 9, 02	100⅝	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	..	..	..	..	107	Oc 28, 02	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	..	..	..	..	116¾	Je 10, 02	113½	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	132⅜	Jan 21	131⅝	Jan 12	132⅜	Jan 21	132⅜	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	125	Jan 14	125	Jan 14	125	Jan 14	..	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	..	..	142½	Fe 10, 02	136⅝	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	..	..	..	..	139¾	Ja 10, 02	134⅝	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	..	..	..	107½	Fe 21, 01	104	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	..	..	..	114½	Se 17, 02	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	*JJ	..	..	..	..	129	De 4, 02	129½	..
Do registered	JJ	129¼	Jan 20	129¼	Jan 20	129¼	Jan 20	129½	129¾
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	108	Jan 5	106¾	Jan 2	107¾	Jan 23	..	107¾
Do do registered	*JJ	107	Jan 16	107	Jan 16	107	Jan 16	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.B,1904	*MN	..	..	..	..	99	De 6, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.C,1905	*MN	..	..	..	..	100⅜	Jy 2, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.H,1910	*MN	..	..	..	..	102⅜	Je 20, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.M,1917	*MN	..	..	..	..	103⅛	Jy 10, 02	..	..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser.N,1918	*MN	..	..	..	..	103⅜	Je 28, 02	..	..
C., R. I. & P. R.R.col.tr.g.4s,2002	MN*	86½	Jan 19	86¾	Jan 24	86¼	Jan 24	85⅞	86⅜
Do do registered	..	88¼	Jan 7	88¼	Jan 7	88¼	Jan 7	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	107½	De 1, 02	99¾	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*JJ	69¾	Jan 19	69¾	Jan 19	69¾	Jan 19	69	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*JJ	94¾	Jan 9	94¾	Jan 9	94¾	Jan 9	95½	..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	..	..	..	..	110½	Ap 4, 02	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	..	..	..	107	De 1, 02	..	..
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	130½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 7	130½	Jan 20	130½	137
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	134½	Jan 6	134½	Jan 6	134½	Jan 6	135	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1909	*JJ	..	..	..	..	134½	Se 25, 02	134	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	120½	Jan. 14	120	Jan 8	120½	Jan 10	119½	..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	84	Jan 22	84	Jan 6	85	Jan 24	85	85½
Chi. & West. Ind. gen.g.6s,Dec.,1932	QM	..	..	..	..	116¾	No 21, 02	115½	119½
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	..	..	..	106¾	Au 28, 02	103	..
Choc. Okla & G. gen.g.5s,Oct.1,1919	JJ	..	..	..	..	114½	My 14, 02	107	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	*JJ	..	..	..	..	111½	De 9, 01	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	..	..	..	112½	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin. D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	..	..	..	..	115⅜	De 12, 02	114	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s, 1993	*JJ	106	Jan 17	105¾	Jan 2	106	Jan 17	101½	102
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	..	..	..	101½	Oc 8, 02	100	..
Do C., W. & M. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	JJ*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	98	100
Northern Ohio 1st g. 5s, 1945	*JJ	102½	Jan 17	102	Jan 20	102	Jan 22	102	103½
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	103	Oc 10, 02	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	..	..	..	..	102	De 9, 02	..	101½
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	..	..	97	De 20, 02	100	..
C., I. St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 01	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	102¼	Jan 23	102¼	Jan 23	102¼	Jan 23	102	103
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 6s,1928	*JJ	..	..	..	..	115	No 3, 02	112½	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	..	..	..	..	124½	Ja 2, 02	124½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	131½	Jan 10	131½	Jan 10	131½	Jan 10	130½	..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	*AO	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 29, 01	..	..
Pec. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	90¾	Jan 22	90¾	Jan 14	90¾	Jan 22	90	100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82	Jan 22	78	Jan 6	80	Jan 23	79½	84½
C., S. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	..	..	..	..	114	De 19, 02	112	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	..	..	128	Je 6, 02	120¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	86¾	Jan 2	85¾	Jan 13	86	Jan 22	..	86¾
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	JJ	102¾	Jan 14	102¾	Jan 14	102¾	Jan 23	101	104½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	117	Jan 20	115	Jan 7	117	Jan 20	115	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	130½	Jan 23	129¾	Jan 8	130½	Jan 21	129½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	134⅜	Jan 12	134½	Jan 12	134⅜	Jan 15	134	..
Do do registered	JD	..	..	..	..	130	De 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1021	*JJ	..	..	..	..	132⅝	De 27, 02	131	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	125⅝	De 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	..	..	..	..	117⅜	Au 4, 02	115⅜	..
Do term. and imp 4s, 1923	*MN	..	..	..	..	102	De 13, 02	102	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	..	..	..	..	112	No 23, 02	111⅝	..
Warren R. 1st ref.gtd.g.3½s,2000	FA*	..	..	..	..	103½	De 28, 02	..	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	..	..	..	..	140½	De 3, 02	140½	..
Do registered	MS*	..	..	..	..	149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	..	..	..	..	113	Au 18, 02	111	..
Do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	122	Je 6, 02	116	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 7, 02	107	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	..	..	111½	Fe 4, 02	..	..
Ran. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	..	..	..	..	143¾	No 10, 02	142	..
Do registered	*MN	..	..	..	..	147¾	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	95⅝	Jan 2	93½	Jan 7	95⅜	Jan 24	..	96⅞
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾	Jan 2	104¼	Jan 2	104¾	Jan 2	104	106
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	..	..	..	..	105	De 17, 02	..	107
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	80	Jan 21	80	Jan 21	80	Jan 23	..	80¼
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	..	..	..	111	Fe 28, 01	105	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	..	..	102⅝	Oc 16, 02	90	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	..	..	93½	Au 3, 02	92¼	..
Det.,M. & M. Id.grt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	Oct. 1	90	Jan 2	86¾	Jan 24	89½	Jan 24	85½	86¾
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1951	*JD	85	Jan 6	84	Jan 8	84	Jan 8	..	84
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	91	Jan 2	89	Jan 17	91	Jan 17	90	91
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	..	..	..	..	114	De 3, 02	113	114
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	111⅛	Jan 19	111⅛	Jan 19	111⅛	Jan 19	..	114½
Erie, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	114⅝	Jan 15	114⅛	Jan 15	114⅝	Jan 15	112¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	..	..	..	..	110⅝	De 23, 02	114⅞	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	..	..	116⅝	Je 6, 02	117⅞	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	..	..	..	..	110⅞	Ap 10, 02	114⅞	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	..	..	..	..	117	De 19, 02	118¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	..	..	..	..	103¾	Ja 10, 02	102⅞	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	139	Jan 19	139	Jan 19	139	Jan 19	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	MS*	..	..	..	..	136	Se 16, 02	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	98¾	Jan 19	97⅜	Jan 14	98¼	Jan 23	97⅜	98¼
Do registered	*JJ	98	Jan 2	98	Jan 2	98	Jan 2	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	86¾	Jan 15	84¾	Jan 2	85¾	Jan 23	85¾	86
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97¾	Jan 15	97¾	Jan 2	98¾	Jan 24	93¾	94
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	129	Jan 24	129	Jan 24	129	Jan 24	128	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	121½	Jan 21	121½	Jan 21	121½	Jan 21	120½	..
Jefferson 1st.gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	MN*	..	..	..	..	106	Au 5, 02	105	107
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	134½	Jan 7	134½	Jan 7	134½	Jan 7	134½	135
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 17, 02	114	..
N.Y.,L.E.& W.D. & I. 1st c.6s,1913	JJ*	..	..	..	..	118½	Ap 23, 02	114	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s,1946	*MN	..	..	..	..	109	Oc 27, 98	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s,1910	*AO	..	..	..	..	112⅝	De 31, 02	108	..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s,1937	*JJ	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	112½	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	103	Jan 6	103	Jan 8	103	Jan 6	102	104
Do gen. g. 6s, 1940	FAO	106¾	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 7	107	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	117	Jan 8	113	Jan 12	115	Jan 17	113½	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	111	Jan 13	110	Jan 6	111	Jan 12	112	115
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*JJ	..	..	..	..	93	No 10, 97	..	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	105	Jan 19	105	Jan 19	105	Jan 19	105	..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*AO	..	..	..	..	112	Je 2, 02	110	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	..	..	..	..	110	Sep., 91	102	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1920	JJ	..	..	..	..	115	My 28, 02	110	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	105	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	..	..	108½	Fe 26, 02	105	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	JJ	..	..	..	..	105	Mr 11, 98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	JD*	112¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 2	111¾	Jan 24	111½	112
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	JJ*	..	..	..	..	86¾	De 4, 02	..	..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913

1903

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s. 1997	J J*	104 Jan 5		104 Jan 5		104 Jan 5	105	..
Do do registered	J J*	103½ Jan 20		103½ Jan 5		105½ Jan 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	103½ Jan 10		103 Jan 2		103½ Jan 10	103½	..
Do do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	101¾ Oc 6, 02	103½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	100⅞ Jan 13		100⅝ Jan 13		100⅝ Jan 13	100⅞	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	90 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	100⅝ Jan 6		100⅜ Jan 6		100⅝ Jan 6	100⅝	101¼
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	100½ No 8, 02	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	94⅞ Jan 8		94 Jan 2		94½ Jan 24	94	94½
Do do registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	93 De 31, 02	..	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	92⅞ Jan 21		92 Jan 6		92½ Jan 24	..	92½
Do do registered	*F A	91 Jan 17		91 Jan 17		91 Jan 17	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	..	..	..	..	111¼ Oc 10, 01	107½	110½
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	..	..	..	..	110½ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	..	..	..	..	103½ No 15, 01	102	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	111 Jan 3		110 Jan 10		110½ Jan 24	110½	111
Do registered	*J J	110⅞ Jan 3		109⅝ Jan 8		110 Jan 24	109½	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	103 Jan 15		102⅝ Jan 3		103 Jan 15	103	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	102⅝ Jan 9		102¼ Jan 3		102⅝ Jan 9	103	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	105⅜ Jan 6		105¼ Jan 15		105¼ Jan 22	105⅜	..
Do do registered	*J D	103 Jan 6		103 Jan 6		103 Jan 6	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	..	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124 Jan 5		124 Jan 5		124 Jan 5	120	..
Pitts., Mck. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	139 Jan 21		139 Jan 21		138 Jan 21	138	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	118⅝ De 4, 01	..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	125½ Jan 22		125½ Jan 15		125½ Jan 22	125½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	127 Fe 19, 02	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	..	..	..	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	100½ No 26, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	115⅞ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	..	..	..	110½ De 3, 02	..	122
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	121⅜ Jan 12		121¼ Jan 6		121⅜ Jan 12	121⅞	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113⅜ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½ Jan 8		107¼ Jan 8		107½ Jan 8	..	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104⅝ Jan 6		104 Jan 12		104¼ Jan 22	104	104½
Do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	105 De 8, 02	..	104
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	..	..	..	100 De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	221 Jan 20		220 Jan 6		221 Jan 20	220	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	187 No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	..	..	..	..	220 No 25, 02	218	220
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	133½ Ja 14, 02	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	114 Ja 3, 00	102⅜	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	100⅜ Mr 18, 02	101½	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	103½ Jan 9		102⅜ Jan 19		103½ Jan 23	102½	103¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	..	..	..	..	116½ Mr 23, 02	114½	116¾
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	..	..	..	..	133 Au 11, 02	132	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	..	..	..	132 De 31, 02	..	132
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	132½ Jan 16		132 Jan 9		132½ Jan 16	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	101⅜ Jan 23		100 Jan 2		101⅜ Jan 23	101½	102
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	100½ Ja 13, 02	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	93¾ Jan 21		91 Jan 5		92⅝ Jan 24	92⅜	93
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	..	..	..	107½ Jy 1, 01	108	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	..	..	..	..	100½ De 28, 02	100	..
N. P. Ry. pr. lien ry. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	104 Jan 6		102⅝ Jan 2		103⅜ Jan 24	103½	103¾
Do registered	Q J	103⅜ Jan 15		103½ Jan 7		103⅜ Jan 24	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73½ Jan 14		72¾ Jan 2		73½ Jan 24	73¼	73⅝
Do do registered	Q F	70½ Jan 21		70½ Jan 21		70½ Jan 21	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	..	..	..	..	102¾ My 20, 02	96	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col. 1921	J J*	94⅜ Jan 6		94 Jan 3		94 Jan 24	94	94⅛
Do do registered	..	94⅛ Jan 5		93¾ Jan 2		94⅜ Jan 19	94	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	127 Jan 8		127 Jan 8		127 Jan 8	127	..
Do registered certificates	Q F*	..	..	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99	125½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	..	..	..	118 No 6, 02	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	..	..	..	..	110 Oc 6, 02	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	98 Jan 9		97 Jan 16		97½ Jan 23	97	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	..	..	..	94½ Fe 19, 02	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	115½ Jan 22		115½ Jan 22		115½ Jan 22	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	..	..	..	114 De 30, 02	112	114½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Jy 9, 02	110	113
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	108 Jan 2		108 Jan 2		108 Jan 22	..	108
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102 Jan 14		102 Jan 14		102 Jan 14	102	105
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	99	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	109⅝ Jan 23		108⅝ Jan 3		109⅝ Jan 23	..	108
Do registered, 1921	J J*	108½ Jan. 16		108 Jan 8		108½ Jan 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102 No 11, 98	96	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B. 1941	*F A	..	..	..	..	98 Oc 16, 02	96	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	..	..	..	..	96 De 11, 02	96½	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 3		122½ Jan 10		123½ Jan 10	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	121 Oc 22, 00	117	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	114½ Jan 12		114½ Jan 12		114½ Jan 20	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	..	..	..	..	113 De 9, 02	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	116½ Fe 14, 01	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	..	..	..	100½ No 19, 02	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	*F A	96 Jan 13		96 Jan 13		96 Jan 13	93½	96¾
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	..	..	..	127½ Oc 21, 02	128	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	..	..	..	127¾ Oc 17, 02	128	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	J J	..	..	..	..	128 Ap 1, 01	128	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	..	..	..	106 De 8, 02	104	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107 Jan 6		105 Jan. 24		105 Jan 24	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 16, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	112
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	111 De 8, 02	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	127 Jan 21		127 Jan 21		127 Jan 21	125	129
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	103 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	121½ Jan 15		121½ Jan 15		121½ Jan 15	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	111 Jan 5		111 Jan 5		111 Jan 8	111¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	113 Jan 8		113 Jan 8		113 Jan 8	112¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Cleve. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	..	..	..	107½ Oc 26, 98	120	..
Pitts. June. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	121 Oc 11, 01	119	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	112½ De 13, 02	113½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	..	..	..	..	110 No 25, 02	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & W. est. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	..	..	..	..	101½ No 26, 02	99½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	..	..	..	..	101 No 26, 02	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	..	..	..	..	120½ De 8, 02	115¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	96½ Jan 12		95¼ Jan 3		97⅜ Jan 24	97½	97¾
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	92 Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p.c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*A O	99 Jan 13		93½ Jan 5		95⅝ Jan 23	95½	98
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	98½ Jan 9		97 Jan 2		98 Jan 24	97½	98½
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	A O	92 Jan 14		91½ Jan 23		91½ Jan 23	..	91½
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	..	..	..	..	97 Ja 3, 02	94	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	112½ Jan 3		112½ Jan 3		112½ Jan 3	110	112½
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	80½ Jy 3, 02	77	82
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	..	..	..	94½ No 15, 02	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	94 Jan 5		94 Jan 5		94 Jan 5	..	94
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	105⅜ Jan 3		105⅜ Jan 3		105⅜ Jan 3	105⅜	..
Do do, Class C, 1906	M N*	..	..	..	..	108¾ Au 14, 02	107⅜	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	128 Jan 7		127½ Jan 6		128 Jan 7	129	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	114⅜ Jan 14		113 Jan 7		114 Jan 22	113	113½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	95½ Jan 9		95½ Jan 9		95¾ Jan 9	94½	97
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	..	..	..	..	100 Ja. 3, 02	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	91⅞ Jan 3		91 Jan 17		91⅜ Jan 22	91½	92½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	127⅜ Jan 6		..	..	127⅜ Je 16, 02	124½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	88½ Jan 5		86⅝ Jan 13		88 Jan 22	88	88½
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	97¼ Jan 19		94⅜ Jan 3		96½ Jan 24	96⅜	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	85½ Jan 6		84½ Jan 7		85½ Jan 12	82	84
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	86 Jan 9		84½ Jan 6		84½ Jan 10	..	86
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	113½ Jan 9		113½ Jan 9		113¾ Jan 9	112½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	135¼ Jan 12		134¾ Jan 9		135¼ Jan 12	135½	135⅞
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	111¾ Jan 23		110¾ Jan 5		111 Jan 23	111	111½
Do do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	113⅜ No 11, 02	113½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	104 Jan 14		103½ Jan 5		104 Jan 19	103	103⅞
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	..	..	..	..	107½ Ap 28, 02	105	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	128 Ap 2, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134 Jan 3		134 Jan 3		134 Jan 3	134½	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	..	..	..	..	124½ Je 12, 02	118½	119½
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	..	..	..	125½ Fe 17, 02	..	..
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	117 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942	M S*	..	..	..	..	111 Au 15, 01	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 11, 01	108	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	128 Oc 28, 02	128½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 17, 99	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	90¼ No 30, 01	94	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	..	..	..	..	112¾ No 19, 02	115½	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	..	..	..	87 Au 22, 01	95½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	97 De 22, 02	95	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	84 Jan 6		83¼ Jan 8		83½ Jan 20	83½	84
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	102⅝ Jan 12		101½ Jan 3		102½ Jan 24	*102	103
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	104½ Fe 15, 97	110	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	..	..	..	..	97 Oc 10, 02	93	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	102 Jan 29		102 Jan 20		102 Jan 20	102	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D*	99 Jan 7		98 Jan 5		98⅝ Jan 23	98¼	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	92⅝ Jan 12		90½ Jan 2		91⅝ Jan 24	91½	91⅞
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	93 Ap 10, 02	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	111 Ja 26, 01	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	102 Jan 13		101¼ Jan 2		101⅜ Jan 24	101⅜	101⅝
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97⅝ Je 1, 00	*98	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	87 Jan 17		84 Jan 3		86½ Jan 19	86¼	87
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112 Jan 21		112 Jan 21		112 Jan 21	110	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	..	..	..	..	*108 Mr 23, 02	104½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	..	..	..	..	110¼ Ap 28, 02	107	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	..	..	..	..	112 Oc 20, 02	107	109
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*M N	..	..	..	..	108 Au 18, 02	105	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	..	..	..	..	102½ De 1, 02	104	106½
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	111 Jan 21		110 Jan 5		110⅝ Jan 24	110½	111½
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912	A O*	112 Jan 5		112 Jan 5		112 Jan 5	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1903. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	94 Jan 23		93 Jan 15		94 Jan 23	93	94½
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	..	..	..	127½ Fe 27, 02	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	..	..	..	..	129 Nov 19, 02	125½	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	..	..	..	..	122 Se 15, 02	117	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	106	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 4, 01	117	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	..	..	..	3 55½ No 7, 01	99	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	89½ Jan 23		85 Jan 2		89½ Jan 24	86	89½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	..	..	..	..	113 Mr 21, 02	107½	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	..	..	..	..	112¾ Au 7, 02	108¾	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	..	..	..	..	105¼ Ap 23, 02	107⅝	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	108 De 23, 01	106½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	110⅝ Ja 14, 02	108¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	109½ Ja 13, 02	110¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	..	..	..	..	108½ De 16, 02	102¾	110
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	..	..	..	..	112 De 31, 02	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	..	..	..	108 My 20, 02	105	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	..	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	108½ Jy 29, 01	104	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118⅛ Jan 13		116⅜ Jan 3		117⅛ Jan 24	117	117¾
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	122 Ja 2, 02	117	117¾
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	96 Jan 12		93½ Jan 5		96 Jan 12	96½	97¾
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	113 Jan 12		113 Jan 12		113½ Jan 12	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J	98½ Jan 19		97¾ Jan 24		98 Jan 24	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	120 De 25, 01	113	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	..	..	..	..	95 De 4, 02	94	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	..	..	..	..	120 Se 10, 02	..	..
E. Tn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	115½ Jan 17		115 Jan 24		115 Jan 24	115	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	119½ Jan 10		119½ Jan 10		119½ Jan 10	119	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	115¾ Jan 2		115 Jan 14		115 Jan 14	..	..
Ga. 1st g. Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	121 Jan 29		120⅜ Jan 6		124 Jan 29	123	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124 Jan 16		123 Jan 12		124 Jan 16	124½	125½
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	117⅜ Jan 7		117⅜ Jan 7		117⅜ Jan 16	..	119½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	101¼ Jy 20, 00	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	..	..	..	..	101 De 22, 02	100½	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	..	..	..	..	92 Se 9, 02	87	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	107½ Jan 7		107 Jan 6		107½ Jan 22	107	108½
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936	*M N	119 Jan 22		115½ Jan 23		115⅜ Jan 23	115	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	..	..	..	116½ De 30, 01	..	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	112½ Jan 6		112½ Jan 6		112½ Jan 6	113⅜	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	..	..	..	123 Fe 8, 02	120¾	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	..	..	..	..	113½ No 10, 02	111⅝	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	115 Jan 6		115 Jan 6		115 Jan 6	115	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	..	..	..	114 De 18, 02	..	115
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	..	..	..	..	98 Ap 22, 02	95	98
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	115 Jan 22		115 Jan 22		115 Jan 22	114½	115½
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry. gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	..	..	..	..	104½ Se 2, 02	100	104
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 24, 02	112	113
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	*F A	118 Jan 19		118 Jan 19		118 Jan 19	118½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	115¼ My 15, 02	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	..	..	..	..	101⅝ Se 25, 02	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	117⅞ Jan 23		116½ Jan 9		117¼ Jan 23	117	118
Do, La. Inc. g. 5s, Dec., 2000	Mar	100 Jan 9		99 Jan 9		100 Jan 9	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111 Jan 3		111 Jan 3		111 Jan 3	109	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	112 Jan 14		111½ Jan 10		112 Jan 14	111¼	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	..	..	..	113⅞ No 17, 02	..	..
Do gen. mtg. 4s, 1935	*J D	107 Jan 9		107 Jan 9		107 Jan 9	106¾	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	95 Jan 9		93 Jan 2		95 Jan 9	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	91 Jan 16		90 Jan 2		91 Jan 16	90	92
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	85 Jan 9		83½ Jan 9		85 Jan 30	83¾	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	80 Jan 19		76 Jan 2		78 Jan 24	78	79½
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	..	..	..	..	98½ Au 14, 02	98½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	110 Jan 7		110 Jan 7		110 Jan 7	109¾	112
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	103⅝ Jan 24		102⅝ Jan 24		103⅝ Jan 24	103¼	103½
Do registered	J J*	103¾ Jan 14		102 Jan 5	

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942	JJ*	....	....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	67⅞ Jan 7	66⅝ Jan 13	67 Jan 24	67	67½
Do registered		....	....	68½ Oc 8, 02	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s 1911	*II	99 Jan 17	99 Jan 17	99 Jan 19	98	99
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	100	..
Int. Paper con. deb. 6s, 1913	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	May 2, 02	100	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 Jan 17	108 Jan 2	110 Jan 23	110	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	93 Au 25, 00	..	93
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	95 Jan 20	95 Jan 20	95 Jan 20	98	95
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	80 Jan 3	80 Jan 3	80 Jan 3	..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	68 Jan 2	66⅜ Jan 5	67 Jan 22	66	68
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		13½ Jan 7	11¼ Jan 8	12 Jan 22	11¾	12¾
U. S. Shipbuilding 1st s. f. 5s, 1932	JJ*	80 Jan 16	80 Jan 16	80 Jan 16	..	82
Do. col. tr. 5s, 1922	FA*	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	91 Jan 15	90	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s.f. deb. g.6s,1913	*MN	114¼ Jan 20	112 Jan 3	114¼ Jan 20	..	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1931	JJ*	85 Jan 12	86 Jan 12	85 Jan 16	..	..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,1909	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	104½ Jan 21	103 Jan 10	104¼ Jan 21	104	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	96⅝ Jan 7	93 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 24	96¾	94
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Au 22, 02	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	.. ....	.. ....	115 Je 23, 02	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	99 My 4, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s,1951	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Fe 27, 02	100	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
T. C., I. & R.,T.Div.1st 6s,Jan.,1917	AO	107½ Jan 13	107¼ Jan 13	107¼ Jan 13	107	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	107 Jan 24	105¾ Jan 3	107 Jan 24	106¼	108
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1922	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	May 2, 02	..	..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 9, 00	..	..
		.. ....	.. ....	102¾ No 16, 02	..	..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	97¼ Au 6, 02	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Ap 8, 02	..	..
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 20, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 1, 96	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g.6s,1915	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	124 No 7, 02	..	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	109 Jan 2	109 Jan 2	109 Jan 8	109	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	104⅝ Jan 20	103 Jan 8	104 Jan 23	104	..
Do do registered		103½ Jan 23	103½ Jan 22	103½ Jan 23	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	.. ....	.. ....	111 Je 17, 02	..	..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	†104 My 9, 02	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 24. $13,781,000	Week Ended Jan. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	6½
American Bicycle 5s	37½	39	36½	37½	39
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	16
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	113	113	113	113	6
American Hide & Leather 6s	95½	95½	95	95	30
Ann Arbor 4s	92½	92½	92½	92	29
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	207
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	11
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	48
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¼	94¼	94	94	52
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	102½	103	102⅜	102⅝	102
Balt. & Ohio Pitts. J. & M. 3½s	89	90	89	90	11
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	88⅜	89	88½	88	38
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96½	96½	96⅜	96½	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	73	73	73	73	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	107¼	107¼	106¾	106¾	7
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	10
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	34
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st	120	120	120	120	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	5½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. col. tr. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104	104½	104	104½	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108½	109	108½	109	98
Central of Georgia 1st pf. inc.	79¾	79¾	78½	79	20
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	59
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133¾	133¾	133½	133½	13
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	86½	86½	86½	86½	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101¾	102	101½	101¾	50
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	64
Chicago & Altcn 3½s	79	79	79	79	5
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	94½	94½	94	94	534
C., B. & Q. coll., N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	47
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96⅜	97	96½	97	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	121	121	121	121	10
Chicago and Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	110	110¼	110	110¼	26
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. Div. 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	3
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	111½	111½	111⅜	111⅜	16
C., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chi., Rock Island & Pac., 6s reg.	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	1,750
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107⅜	107⅜	107	107½	31
Chicago & St. Paul, Minn. & O. con. 6s	136⅞	136⅞	136⅝	136⅝	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85	86	84½	85	20
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chicago 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	94½	95	93⅜	93⅜	635
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	16
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	79½	80	79¼	80	47
Colorado & Southern 4s	94½	94½	94	94¼	51
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67¾	67¾	67	67	334
Del., Lackawanna & Western 1st 7s	117	117	117	117	14
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	98½	98⅞	43
Denver & Southwestern gen. 5s	80	80	80	80	2
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 2½s	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
Det., Mack. & Marquette l. g. 3½s	88	88½	86½	86½	64
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	90	90	89	89	70
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	111⅞	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Div'l 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Erie 1st general 4s	88¼	89¼	85⅜	85⅜	107
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜	14
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	94⅜	94⅜	93⅝	93⅝	54
Erie 1st consol. 7s	130	130	130	130	2
Evans. & Terre Haute gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112	112	111½	111½	13
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	123	123	124	124	9
Green Bay debenture, B	24½	24½	23½	23½	56
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	117⅛	117⅝	117½	117⅝	7
Hocking Valley 4½s	109½	109½	109	109½	13
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110⅝	111	110⅜	110⅜	24
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	112½	112½	112½	112½	35
Illinois Central, 4s, 1953	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	4
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	100	100½	100	100½	20
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120½	120⅝	120½	120½	30
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	35
International Paper 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	92	92	92	92	5
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	87½	88⅜	87½	88	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅜	69⅝	69⅛	69½	158
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	88	88⅜	88	88½	13
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. money 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108½	108½	108	108	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	22
Lehigh & W. B. ext. 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4s	108½	108¼	108	108	22
Long Island gen. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Long Island unified 4s	100	100	100	100	5
Long Island con. 5s	118	118	118	118	5
Louisville & Nashville gen 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	1
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100½	101⅜	100½	101	93
Louis. & Nash., Nash., F. & S. 6s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	5
Manhattan 4s	104½	104½	104	104½	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	109⅜	109⅜	108⅝	108⅝	25
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119½	120	119½	120	35
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96	96	95	96	29
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77½	77½	76½	76½	21
Mexican Central 1st income	26⅝	26⅝	25½	25½	25
Mexican Central 2d income	17	17	16½	16½	23
Michigan Central 5s, 1931	125½	125½	125½	125½	4
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Mo., Kan. & T. 1as of Texas 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98½	99½	98½	99	99
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	84¾	87	84¼	84¼	89
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121	121¼	121	121¼	5
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	107½	107½	103⅝	107½	148
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	9
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Mobile & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	115¼	115¼	115	115	13
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	3
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	132½	133½	133½	133½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	104	104	104	104	5
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	77	77	77	77	1
National Ry. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	101	101	101	101	3
National Starch 6s	95	95	95	95	1
New York Central, Michigan Cent. col. 3½s	92⅝	92⅝	92¼	92¼	21
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	25
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	39
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	2
New York Dock Company 4s	94	94	94	94	5
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	97	97	96¾	97	31
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	16
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102⅝	103½	102⅝	103¼	35

BONDS.	Week Ended Jan. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101¼	101⅞	101	101⅞	761
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	93	93⅝	92⅞	92⅝	228
Northern Pacific gen 3s	73¼	73½	72⅝	72⅝	29
Northern Pacific general 3s reg	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅝	24
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	114
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	103½	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	55
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	19
Ore. Railroad & Navigation 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101½	67
Oregon Short Line 4s	97¼	98½	97⅝	97⅝	3,281
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127	127¼	127	127¼	11
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113	113½	113	113½	15
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	5
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	105¾	106	105	105	325
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	10
Peoria & Eastern incomes	80⅝	82	80	80	43
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99½	99⅞	99¼	99⅝	3
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Pitts., McKeesport & Yough. 1st 6s	139	139	139	139	1
Reading general 4s	97¾	98	97	97⅝	175
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98	98¼	97¼	98	48
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	115	114	115	37
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	90¾	90¾	90	90⅝	134
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 6s	114	114	114	114	8
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	129	129	129	129	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96½	97½	96½	96½	20
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
St. Paul., Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	111½	111½	111	111	12
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103½	104	103½	104	4
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	86½	86	86½	31
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	24
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Sodus Bay & Southern 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Southern Pacific 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91½	91⅝	118
Southern Pacific 4½s	99	99	98½	98⅞	16
Southern Railway 5s	117½	118	117½	117½	20
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div	98½	98½	97⅝	98	11
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	97½	97½	97	97	11
Standard Rope & Twine income	12	12	12	12	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. 6s	107	107	107	107	5
Tenn. R. R. Assn., St. Louis con 5s	118	118	118	118	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116⅝	117⅝	116⅝	117½	0
Third Avenue con. 4s	98½	98½	98	98	31
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 3½s	85	85	85	85	22
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79½	80	78	78	56
Union Pacific 1st 4s	103⅜	103⅞	103½	103⅝	128½
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1,070
Union Pacific 1st conv. 4s reg	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
United States Leather 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Virginia Midland gen 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117⅝	117	117	19
Wabash 2d 5s	110¾	111	110½	110⅝	88
Wabash debenture, Series B	78½	78½	76	76	480
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	100	100	100	100	1
West Shore 4s	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	16
West Shore 4s, registered	110½	110½	110	110	18
Western Union Tel. real estate & ref. 4½s	104¼	104⅝	104	104	86
West. Union Tel., real estate & ref. 4s reg.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	4
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115	116½	115	116½	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92½	92⅝	92¼	92½	58
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91½	91½	91	91¼	32
Total sales					$13,769,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903.					
United States 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108	1

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903.					
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Grand total					$13,781,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions, New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 24, 1903.					
U. S. of Mexico sink. fund 5s	90¼	90½	90½	90⅜	1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICE S, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930 reg.	Q. Jan.	....	....	....	108⅜	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	....	....	....	108⅜	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	110½	Jan. 14	110 Jan. 7	110	Jan. 14
U. S. 4s, coupon	Q. Jan.	110⅝	Jan. 12	109½ Jan. 5	109⅝	Jan. 16
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	....	....	....	133½	Dec. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	....	....	....	136⅝	Nov. 26
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	....	....	....	103⅝	Dec. 2
U. S. 5s, 104, coupon	Q. F.	....	....	....	103⅞	Nov. 26
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108½	Jan. 7	107⅞ Jan. 7	108	Jan. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918,coup.small	Q. F.	....	....	....	107⅞	Dec. 3
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	....	....	....	107⅞	Dec. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small		....	....	....	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1903.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1902 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	....	....	....	104⅝	Sept. 3
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	....	....	....	102	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J. J.	....	....	....	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	....	....	....	106½	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	....	....	....	104	Nov. 11
North Carolina special tax	A. O.	....	....	....	2	Nov. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jan. 14	95 Jan. 9	96¼	Jan. 20
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		....	....	....	85½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		....	....	....	94½	Oct. 22
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.		12	Jan. 10	11 Jan. 13	12	Jan. 16
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	....	....	....	98½	Oct. 30

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual. F—Five months.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 03	545	560
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	268	275
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	800	..
Bowery	250,000	4	..	Nov. 1, 02	330	..
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	365	375
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan., 1900	155	165
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	178	185
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	355	..
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Jan. 2, 03	4300	..
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	190	198
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	300	310
Colonial	100,000	5	..	Dec., 1897	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	330	333
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	205
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat.	250,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	160	170
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	225	Q	Jan. 2, 03	3800	4000
Fifth National	200,000	9	S	Jan. 2, 03	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	790	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	210	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Oct., 1902	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	11	Q	Dec 31, 02	515	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	390	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov., 1902	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	370	400
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	175	200
Hanover	3,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 03	640	650
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	660	665
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	190	204
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	225	245
Jefferson	400,000	..	..	.....	160	170
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	285
****Liberty Nat.**	1,000,000	55	Q	Oct. 1, 02	360	..
Lincoln National	300,000	19	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug., 1902	330	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	290	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	155	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	350	375
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	100	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	485	500
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	220	230
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	290	295
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Jan. 2, 03	550	600
New-York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	333	338
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 2, 03	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	175	180
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	5	S	.....	160	170
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	248	253
Oriental ($25)	300,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 03	340	346
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	250	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	5½	S	Jan. 2, 03	657	670
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	295	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1900	130	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Riverside	100,000	..	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Royal	100,000	2½	F	Dec 31, 02	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	680	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	117½	120
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	180	..
State	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
34th Street Nat.	164,300	..	..	.....	205	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	120	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	125	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	135
Un. States (Nat.)	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Variek	100,000	..	..	.....	210	220
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	205	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	585	605
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 03	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	..	Jan 15, 03	270	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Dec 29, 02	338	363
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 02	170	175
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 15, 02	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	240	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 03	480	500
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 02	1975	2000
Central Realty Bond & Trust	2,000,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	625	675
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug., 1902	395	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	405	412
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	685	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	186	191
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	195	200
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	3	..	Dec 31, 02	550	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	615	635
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 03	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	345	360
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 03	715	735
Guardian Trust	2,000,000	..	..	.....	195	205
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	320
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	435	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 02	300	325
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	365	375
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	40 2½	410
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 03	700	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	8	Q	Dec 31, 02	420	..
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	Jan. 2, 03	1750	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	330	340
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 15, 03	725	750
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 02	1090	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	270	300
Nassau	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Jan 28, 03	145	155
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	30	S	Dec 10, 02	1225	..
N.Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 5, 03	128	130
N.Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1370	1400
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	Dec 31, 02	325	330
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Dec. 1, 02	385	..
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	425	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	395	405
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 02	530	535
Titles Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 03	300	305
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 03	1420	..
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 02	490	500
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 03	1700	1730
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	238	255
Washington Tr.	300,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 03	420	..
Williamsburg	750,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	250	..
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	255	267

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	25,000,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Hoboken 1st 6s, 1946	4,000,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	108	110
N.J.&Hud. River	250,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	82	85
Do 1st 5s, 1923	750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	90½	..
††Deco.St.1st,1908	4,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	101	101½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	98	100
Do 1st 5s, 1919	250,000	2½	S	Dec., 1902	100	105
Union	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	41½	46½
††Do 1st 5s, 1938	2,500,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	96	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,000	..	..	.....	43	44
Do preferred	8,772,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	123½	94
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	15-16	1
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	84½	85½
††Do 1st 5s,1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	83	85
Cent. Ua. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	107	109
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1938	971,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	87½	89
Consumers' (J. C.) 1st 6s, 1904	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	100	102
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	..	Sep., 1900	17	20
††Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65½	..
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan., 1903	53	58
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	103	105
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	65
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	53	60
††Logansport&W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	49	55
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 03	310	325
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	109	109⅝
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	112	114
††Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	108	111
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	106	107
††Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S	Dec., 1902	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	90	96
††South. Lt. & Tra. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	85	88
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 02	131	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 02	132½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115	117
††Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	Jan., 1903	98	100
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	37	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	87½	90½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	500,000	14	S	Jan., 1903	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	710	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq dation	300,000	7½	..	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	650	725
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Jan., 1903	520	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 03	100	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 03	140	150
Home	3,000,000	7	S	Jan 15, 03	340	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec., 1902	185	195
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	150	..
New York	200,000	5	S	Aug., 1902	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 03	280	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Oct. 10, 02	100	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	150	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1903	235	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	4	..	Jan., 1902	45	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	2	S	Jan., 1903	108	..
Wchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1902	320	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1903	600	..

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 24, 1903. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	105	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	31	Q	Dec 31, 02	54½	57½
American Can	41,235,300	..	..	.....	9⅝	10
Do preferred	41,238,300	..	..	.....	47	47¾
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Jan 10, 03	114	120
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	83	90
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
††Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	Dec. 1, 02	90½	100½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,380,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	300	..
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 03	42	45
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	102
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	54½	55½
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	88½	91
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	23½	24
††Do 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 03	76	78
Bamberger-De Lamar ($10)	5,500,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	30
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	Q	Dec. 1, 02	128	132
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 03	110	113
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 02	121	123
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 02	110	113
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	4⅝	4¾
††Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Jan. 2, 03	90	90½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	⅛
Camden Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅝
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 31, 02	120	125
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	18½
††Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	94	96
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	Jan. 7, 03	95¾	100
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug 9, 03	20	23
Do preferred	1,287,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	17½	M	Dec 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	$,355,100	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	30	40
Do preferred	549,000	3	S.	.....	60	65
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	..	Dec., 1900	..	10
††Do 4s, 1951	$,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	10	..
††Con. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1902	104	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,886,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	..	55
††Cuban 6s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Distil. Securities 5s	£16,000,000	..	..	.....	75	76¼
Dominion Secur.	1,051,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	20	30
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	23	25
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	30	40
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3¼
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	8	..	1899	8	8½
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	13½	14
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	½	¾
Empire Steel	7,280,000	..	..	.....	11	12½
Do preferred	2,570,000	1½	S	Jan. 2, 03	44	47
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Jan. 2, 03	22	22½
Hawaii Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	18	19
Hall Signal	1,985,300	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	105	115
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	..	..	.....	42⅝	44
Do preferred	15,000,000	..	..	.....	64	66
H'ng-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1½	3
Do 1st pref'd	990,000	..	..	.....	22½	30
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	3	6½
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6½	7½
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Sep. 15, 02	..	65
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 03	115	122
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	100	105
Interborough R. T. 50% paid	16,000,000	..	..	.....	114⅝	115¼
Do full paid	9,000,000	..	..	.....	114	115
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	14⅝
Do preferred	60,000,000	..	..	.....	44½	45½
International Salt	16,750,000	..	..	.....	9	10
††Do 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 02	45	50
Lan. M'type ($100)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Lastlland pf	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 03	120	140
Man. Trans. ($20)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	4⅝
Margenthaler	10,000,000	17½	Q	Dec 31, 02	167	180
Marconi Tel.	422,700,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	29⅝	30⅛
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	5¼
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	1	Q	Jan. 2, 03	34	34½
Do preferred	7,958,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 03	90	92
Nat. Sugar pf	9,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 03	101	103
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3-16
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,375,000	12	Q	Jan 15, 03	161	166
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	41	45
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	75	80
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	113	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	10½	11¼
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Nor. Securities	($400,000,000	1	Q	No.. 1, 02	113⅝	113¾
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	43½	44¼
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 03	98	90
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	..	Q	Nov 15, 02	338	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 03	203½	207½
Royal B. Pow. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 02	103½	104½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,900	3	Q	Dec 24, 02	165	170
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	28	29¼
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	42	42¾
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec., 1902	320	350
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Dec 31, 02	33½	38½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 31, 02	127	135
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	8
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	26	29
††Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	75	78
Standard Oil	97,500,000	10	Q	Dec 15, 02	735	738
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	1
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 5, 02	124	126
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 03	101	103
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*16¾	17⅝
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	25	27
Do pf., new	1,250,000	5	Q	Dec 16, 02	98	97
Do deb. 4s	..	3	S	Jan 10, 03	71	75
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	2¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	130
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	124	127
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	124	127
Unit. B. B. & P.	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred	$15,000,000	..	..	.....	49	51
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	27	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	18
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	71	75
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	96	97
Universal Tobac	67,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	$3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	15
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,641,600	..	..	.....	35½	36¼
††Do 1st 5s, 1949, assent.	7,184,000	3	..	Dec. 1, 02	75½	77
††Do unassent.	116,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	98	..
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	..
††Do 1st 5s	2,500,000	..	..	.....	100	103
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,050,000	26	Q	Jan 10, 03	*175	176
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	10	10⅜
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov. 1, 02	122	127

STREET RAILWAYS.

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THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; wind northeast, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,554. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MAY BREAK STATEHOOD DEAD-LOCK THIS WEEK

Senators Realize That This Obstacle Must Be Removed.

Many Important Measures Being Held Up and Only Thirty-two Working Days Remain — Both Sides Continue Stubborn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An effort will be made this week to get the Statehood bill out of the way, so that the necessary work of the session may be proceeded with. With only thirty-two working days remaining to the Fifty-seventh Congress, it is realized that the obstacle to the progress of legislation must be speedily removed if the appropriation bills and other important measures are to be disposed of before March 4. It is understood Senator Quay (Pennsylvania) will to-morrow give notice that he will ask the Senate to sit continuously until an agreement shall be reached on Statehood, and that Tuesday he will act on this notice and ask his followers to support him in the movement to force a vote.

Under the unanimous agreement the Statehood bill is laid before the Senate every day at the expiration of the morning hour, which extends to 2 o'clock. During the two hours covered by this parliamentary morning hour certain business prescribed by the rules has the right of way. When that business is completed without exhausting the morning hour, any pending measure may be taken up by a majority vote, and continued until the expiration of the hour, when the unfinished business must be laid before the Senate.

Senator Quay one day last week had the Statehood bill taken up in the morning hour upon completion of the regular morning business. This movement was made in the hope that the opposition would resist the motion and bring on a vote that would have been regarded as a test of strength between the advocates and opponents of the Statehood bill. The fact that the opposition declined the challenge was regarded as an admission that they were in the minority. It is not probable that Mr. Quay will repeat this movement this week and push the bill into the morning hour against measures which it is desired to dispose of in that hour, as such a course might irritate some of his followers who are interested in measures that could be easily passed in the morning hour and by unanimous consent.

The question that is likely to be decided within the next few days is whether Mr. Quay can hold his followers together against the measures that must be passed if an extra session is to be avoided. There is no doubt that a majority favors the Statehood bill, but it is very doubtful if a majority can be held for that measure regardless of consequences. That is in fact the turning point in the contest. If anything shall occur to make it apparent that a majority is determined to hold Statehood before the Senate the opposition may yield and agree that a vote shall be had. On the other hand, if the advocates of Statehood exhibit any weakness the opposition will be encouraged to adhere with the reasonable expectation that the bill will have to be abandoned.

The Cuban reciprocity and Panama Canal treaties are two measures that demand early attention. There is reason for the belief that both these measures can be disposed of without protracted debate. Mr. Quay, although understood to be favorable to the ratification of both, has given notice that he will not yield for either. It is probable an effort will be made to break the Statehood lines with the Panama treaty, which is believed to be stronger than the Cuban reciprocity treaty for the reason that the latter involves questions of tariff rates which will provoke discussion. Several of the Senators who are supporting the Statehood bill are earnest advocates of the canal, and it is expected these gentlemen will drop Statehood rather than jeopardize the success of the Panama treaty.

Delay is the strongest element of strength with the opposition. Senator Spooner's speech on the Indianola case yesterday shows what may be done in this line by a strong and resourceful minority. Whether intended or not as a drive at the Statehood bill, his speech was the most adroit and threatening movement presented against that measure. His defense of President and the Postmaster General and his assault on the people of Indianola for forcing Mrs. Cox to resign her office not only occupied several hours in the delivery, but has been instrumental in arousing many Senators on the Democratic side who will undoubtedly feel called upon to reply to Mr. Spooner's assault, and who will take the time to make the defense from the Statehood bill.

The appropriation bills will also demand attention and will undoubtedly be pushed against the Statehood bill, if that measure remains undecided until the latter part of the week. These measures are in a fair state of progress in the House. Six of the thirteen regular bills have been acted on by that body, and are now with the Senate committee. Only one of these, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, has been reported from the Senate Committee.

Behind these measures are several others of an important public character that should receive attention within the next three weeks. These are the Army Staff bill, the Philippine Currency, the General Currency bill, now on the calendar of the House; the Bankruptcy bill, and the bill to establish a Department of Commerce. The two bills last named have been affirmatively acted upon by the two houses, and are now hung up with disagreeing votes, the reconciliation of which will require considerable time.

The work of the week will begin with the taking up of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill to-morrow. This measure is in charge of Senator Hale, and he will attempt to put it through with his usual dispatch. As the bill stands it is not likely to provoke much debate, though there is a probability that there will be an effort to attach to it Senator Lodge's Consular Reform bill as an amendment. If this effort should be made, considerable discussion is probable.

There are several special orders for the week, which will consume more or less time, and one of these will require almost an entire day for its enforcement. This is the memorial exercise ordered for Friday in honor of the memory of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan. As usual in such cases, the Senate will adjourn after the conclusion of the memorial addresses. Some time will be devoted Saturday to exercises connected with the acceptance of the statues of Charles Carroll and Charles Hanson, which have been presented for places in Statuary Hall at the Capitol by the State of Maryland. Senator Scott also has given notice of a speech for Tuesday on the subject of the pension laws.

The coming week probably will witness the passage by the House of the Fowler Currency bill. The House managers have arranged to bring in a special rule making that measure a continuing order until disposed of, beginning on Wednesday. While it is anticipated that the bill will precipitate a very lively debate, its friends believe that its passage is assured. To-morrow will be District of Columbia day, and Tuesday will be given to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has quite a number of measures of minor importance dealing with court matters in various sections of the Union to present. There are three appropriation bills on the calendar, and if any time should remain they will be pressed forward, as it is the desire of the leaders to get all appropriation bills to the Senate as soon as possible. The anti-trust bill will not come up until next week.

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Chicago in Twenty Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special affords a rapid and popular method of journeying between New York and the West. Leaves New York every day.—Adv.

The Test of Time
is most severe. Usher's Scotch Whisky has withstood it. Draw your own conclusions.—Adv.

VON BALLESTREM INCAPABLE.

Not Believed That He Can Long Preside Over Reichstag If Re-elected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that the total collapse of Count von Ballestrem, President of the Reichstag, in dealing with Herr Vollmar, Socialist member, and the whole circumstances of his resignation seem to have rendered it impossible, even if re-elected, that he can long continue to occupy the Presidential chair of the Reichstag.

He is in his seventieth year, and the Presidency of the Reichstag is becoming a difficult office for an old man to fill. It is assumed that if he will consent to resume the Presidency until the close of the present session, the parties which composed the "tariff majority" will re-elect him.

A WOMAN BURGLAR.

Confesses That She Helped Her Husband Rob Cleveland Dwellings.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Rose Hough, a really pretty woman, confessed to the police to-night that she had helped her husband commit twenty burglaries in apartment houses. She is twenty years of age and was married last October. She said that within a week after her marriage she began helping her husband commit burglaries.

When arrested she wore several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. The pair operated with skeleton keys and they did their work early in the evening. Mrs. Hough belonged to a respectable family before her marriage.

DUST CARRIED 2,000 MILES.

Fine Sand in San Francisco's Streets Believed to Have Come from a Guatemala Volcano.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Small patches of an extremely fine white sand or dust were in evidence on many asphaltum streets of the city to-day when the thoroughfares had dried after the fall of rain Saturday night. Scientists say this dust must have fallen with the rain, as such dust was never seen here before.

The sand is believed to have come from the volcano of Santa Maria in Guatemala, which broke out in violent eruption on Oct. 14 and caused the ruin of a great area of cultivated country. The dust was carried 2,000 miles from the point of its ascension.

EARTHQUAKES TERRIFY MEXICO

Nentana Mountain Split Open in State of Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25.—News has been received here by the Minister of the Interior of earthquakes and volcanic disturbances near Urique, State of Chihuahua. Nentana Mountain has been riven in twain, and the atmosphere is filled with fine volcanic dust.

An earthquake at midnight on the 23d was terrifying to the inhabitants, and the people were filled with consternation.

PLAYTHING OF THE GALES.

Trying Experience of the Bark Nile in Her Effort to Get to Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The British bark Nile, Capt. Symons, which made port to-day from Samarang, Java, via Barbados, was between New York and Nantucket on Christmas Day.

Not until last Friday was she able to get into Massachusetts Bay, and that night she was driven off the coast by the northwest gale. To-day, in the northeast storm, the Nile made the bay again, and was taken in tow by the tug Underwriter and brought safely into port.

The crew of the Nile has had a trying voyage. Six or seven different times the vessel was within 100 miles of port, and each time was blown off the coast. The officers and several members of the crew had their faces, hands, and feet frostbitten.

DIED OF EXCESSIVE STUDY.

Ann Arbor (Mich.) Student Burst an Artery in His Head, Said the Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 25.—C. Herbert Orr, a student in the Department of Engineering here, died this morning at his rooms from the effects of excessive studying. With the final examination a week off, young Orr began to study last Thursday, and has burned an electric light until 3 o'clock each morning.

"Late last night," said his room mate, "Herbert complained of a terrible headache, and went to bed at a quarter to 2, earlier than he had before this week. This morning at 6 o'clock, just as he had dressed, he cried, putting his hands to his head: 'Oh, I have broken something in my head; send for a doctor, quick.'"

Before a doctor could be secured the young student had expired. Dr. Darling, the attending physician, announced that Orr had died by bursting an artery from an excess of blood in the head.

HORSEWHIPPED HER HUSBAND.

She Rode Up to a Supposed Gambling House in an Automobile, Called Him Out, and Accused Him of Taking Her Money.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a stylishly dressed woman rode up in an automobile to an alleged gambling house in West Thirty-fourth Street and told the man at the wicket that her husband was inside and that she wanted to see him.

The doorkeeper summoned the husband, who stepped out into the vestibule of the house, and then a number of things happened. The woman accused her husband of having taken $1,500 of her money to gamble with, called him "thief" and "loafer," and finally drew from under her coat a horsewhip, which she laid about him in a manner calculated to impress him with the firmness of her intentions.

Several of the persons supposed to have been playing in the house gathered in the vestibule and attempted to rescue the husband, but suceeded in getting a taste of the horsewhip for their pains and desisted, while the woman continued her exercise and her unburdening of mind. Finally the officer on the beat came into sight, and the outer door of the house was suddenly closed. When the officer had gone away the woman emerged, entered her automobile, and rode away as well, but without her husband.

The story of the occurrence was told yesterday by a man who said he was in the house at the time, but who refused to give any names. Capt. O'Reilly of the Tenderloin Precinct, when told of it, said that the house was one against which he had been trying to obtain evidence for some time past, and without success. He said that the place was being watched, but that he could not raid it until he had evidence to warrant the supposition that it was a gambling house.

The Line of Least Resistance
runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF COAL

Official Price Is Now Said to be $8.50 a Ton.

Large Sunday Crowds Besiege the Depots Where the Fuel Is Sold by the Pail.

In spite of the snowstorm large shipments of coal arrived at tidewater yesterday on the lines of some of the companies. President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad said:

"We are bringing in more coal than we have ever done before, and so far I have not heard of the snow interfering much in the bringing of coal to tidewater. Every means known to the company of rushing coal here quickly is put in operation. Men are working at the docks on Sundays as well as week days, and night shifts of men are put on so as to get as much anthracite here as possible without losing time."

Dealers who were seen said that as long as the weather remained dry the handling of coal would not be delayed much by the snow. There was no intention of raising the prices unless something unforeseen happened to make coal scarce.

The largest crowd that has gathered this Winter appeared yesterday morning at the depot of H. Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, where coal is sold by the pail. In spite of the driving snow a line of people four feet deep was on hand before 6 A. M., though the depot did not open until 6:30. Mr. Barber said last night that by 8:30 A. M. $423 had been received, much of this sum being in pennies. Between that time and noon $543 more was collected for the sale of the coal, and when the depot closed at 7 P. M. over $1,500 altogether had been collected. At this depot 35 pounds of coal are sold for 13 cents, or two pails for a quarter. At the other depots the pails contain 20 pounds of coal and are sold for 10 cents each.

Mr. Barber said that the retail price of anthracite was $8.50 a ton. This is now looked upon as the official price, though a few dealers have been selling at $6.50 a ton. A week ago the official price ran from $10 to $11 a ton.

THE COAL CRISIS.

The Rev. Mr. Grinton Says the People Are Growing Weary of the Constant Filching Process.

The Rev. George W. Grinton, pastor of the West Forty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in a sermon yesterday on "Brotherhood and the Coal Famine," said in part:

"The coal tragedy bears a strong resemblance to the saints' tragedy, a story of the Middle Ages, described by Charles Kingsley. A mob is represented as gathered around the gateway of a castle, and crying: 'Bread, bread, bread!. Give us bread, we perish!' A merchant appears with mules laden with corn, but the scoundrel wants three times its value. He says: 'Not a penny less. I bought it on speculation. I must live. I get my bread by buying corn that's cheap and selling where it is dearest. You need it, and you must pay according to your need.'

"There is no question as to whom to place the responsibility on in this corn deal, but in the present crisis it is a little more difficult. Evidently the pot is calling the kettle black, while the operators and the dealers are exchanging compliments prices advance, and the consumers have to pay.

"We are a long-suffering people, but are growing very weary of this constant filching that we are subjected to by these gentlemen of the push and chain gang who have modernized the methods of Jesse James and Tracy, and can rob and plunder to their hearts' content without incurring a fraction the risk. Insult is added to injury by inquiring what we are going to do about it. Echo answers, What?

"Some can see in the coal famine the beginning of a long conflict between capital and labor—God forbid! Organization is the salient feature of this age of increased and increasing machinery. If capital has a right to organize, why not labor? We cannot deny the right of men to combine for self-advancement and self-improvement; if we acknowledge this we admit that the trust and the union are both permissible. They are a menace to society, however, when selfishly selfish, and considerate of no interest but their own."

DECORATES AN AMERICAN.

Minister Witte Rewards ex-Consul Heydecker, Who Helped Break a Cork Trust in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—Mr. Heydecker, ex-United States Consul here, and now residing at Nice, has received the Order of St. Ann of the Third Class for assisting Minister Witte in overthrowing the cork trust, which was detrimental to the vodka monopoly.

The Government, on Mr. Heydecker's advice, and utilizing his technical knowledge, built a cork factory to defend its interests.

MIDSHIPMEN CHOSE BIBLES.

Presentation to Fifty Graduates by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAFOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—The first event in connection with the graduation of the first class at the Naval Academy took place to-day, when the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York City, preached to the battalion of midshipmen and presented the fifty graduates with Bibles on behalf of the society. The society is custodian of a fund raised for this purpose by the Women's Christian Association of Central New York.

The midshipmen were given the choice of a number of books, and, as in former years, all of them chose Bibles.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT DRUGGED?

Youthful Consul, Who Strangely Disappeared from Milwaukee, Turns Up at Los Angeles, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 25.—Charles Vivier, the youth who was consul for France at Milwaukee, and who disappeared mysteriously the day after Christmas, has appeared as mysteriously as he vanished in Los Angeles.

Vivier was notified in December that he was promoted to assistant to the French Minister of Finance in America, with headquarters in Chicago. He left here to report there and never reached his destination. It was supposed that he had been murdered for the large amount of money he carried with him. Vivier is not twenty years old, and is the youngest man in the diplomatic service of France.

According to messages received here today from Los Angeles, Vivier appeared there with no money, and appealed to the French agent for aid. He said that he did not get off the steamer on which he embarked for Chicago, and believed that he had been brought back to Milwaukee the next day. Then he says that he has no memory of what he may have done between the time he vanished and his reappearance in California. His character is unimpeachable, and it is believed that he may have been drugged and robbed.

Shanley finds establishment too small
With the addition of the new and spacious building on Forty-third Street, Shanley's Restaurant is now enabled to cater to large as well as smaller dinner parties in a manner in keeping with the well-known reputation of this establishment.—Adv.

Dewars Scotch—Purest Imported.
The great English fashion—always good form.—Adv.

SLAP AT MR. CARNEGIE.

Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal Objects to Accepting Alms of an American Millionaire.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Archbishop Bruchesi, who has just returned from a trip to Rome, was the preacher at the cathedral this afternoon. In the course of his remarks he said that he thought, as Archbishop and citizen of Montreal, that when the city required a public library it was rich enough and proud enough to provide one without having recourse to the alms of an American millionaire.

The city has been offered a Carnegie library under the usual conditions.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S HEALTH

He Says It Is Useless to Reiterate the Statement That He Is Well.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 25.—Charles M. Schwab gave an interview to The Associated Press correspondent to-day aboard the steam yacht Margarita. Mr. Schwab appeared to be in good health mentally and physically.

Asked whether he desired that it should be stated that his health was as perfect as it appeared from his looks, he replied: "Better cable nothing at all, as the more I say on the subject the less I succeed in convincing."

Mr. Schwab stated that he would leave Palermo in a few days.

AUTOMOBILISTS CLASH.

Massachusetts Club and Dealers' Association Disagree and New Organization Is Talked Of.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—It is rumored that there is a serious misunderstanding between the Massachusetts Automobile Club and the Dealers' Association. The trouble originates through the fact that two of the leading members of the Dealers' Association were blackballed for membership by the Massachusetts Automobile Club. As a result the committee of the two organizations, it is believed, will not work together in looking after legislation concerning automobile interests.

It is understood that growing out of this controversy, a New England automobile association or club, is to be organized, taking in some of the most prominent and wealthy men in the New England States. Leading members of the Massachusetts Automobile Club, it is said, have applied for a charter, and the new association will take charge of all exhibits and races which are to be patronized by the clubs in several cities. A lively interest is being manifested in the controversy.

REVOLT SPREADING IN CHINA.

Tung Fuh Siang's Army Causing Grave Apprehension in Kansu—Kwangsi Rebellion Also Serious.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25.—The steamers Athenian and Tremont arrived to-day from the Orient, both having sailed from Yokohama and arrived within an hour of each other. The steamers bring further news of the revolution in Kansu. One correspondent telegraphs to the Shanghai papers from Lashekow to the effect that, unless Tung Fuh Siang is suppressed the powers will soon find themselves face to face with a bigger revolt than that of two years ago. Missionaries already are beginning to leave the threatened district. A correspondent of The Shanghai Mercury in Kansu wires:

"A crisis is imminent and the officials are powerless to act. The Taotia is suppressing news. There is cause for grave apprehension unless Tung Fuh Siang is suppressed."

Messrs. Rydbig and Soderstray, missionaries, who have reached Shanghai from Sinang, having come from the interior because of the threatened revolt, in interviews given to a German daily paper of Shanghai, state that Tung Fuh Siang is gaining ground and intends to lead his army to Singan, where he will endeavor to make his capital and place Pu Chun, who has been proclaimed Emperor, on the throne.

Tung is himself enlisting troops and everything else points to the fact that he has Government support. Kansu and Shensi are overrun by Tung's spies. All pro-foreign officials are being removed from Sungan.

Peking correspondents also tell of the threatened outbreak in the Northwest and credit Yong Lu, "the real ruler of China," with being behind the movement.

The evacuation of Shanghai by the German and British troops, who were last to retire, was marred by a fatal accident to a German mounted soldier, who was thrown from his horse and so badly injured that he died shortly afterward.

The Canton correspondent of a Hongkong paper states that the rebellion in Kwangsi is more serious than ever known. The rebels, 40,000 to 50,000 in number, have taken possession of many districts and towns, and Pakngai, Pakshek, Sishing, Sygan, Kingyip, and Lauchowware are in their possession. They are now marching into Yunnan, armed with modern rifles. The names of their chiefs are Chan and Luk. The officials at Canton are enlisting soldiers.

The Russian steamers Ying Chow and Minna collided thirty miles north of Chefoo on Dec. 24, and the Minna foundered. Two passengers were drowned.

MOTHER AND CHILD IN A WELL.

She Leaped In to Save the Little One—Both Pulled Out.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 25.—The three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Niles of Branchport, while playing with several other children in the rear of the De Nyse store, yesterday, fell into an unused well that had become uncovered, and which contained about four feet of water.

The other children gave the alarm, and Mrs. Niles jumped into the well and held the child above the water until neighbors arrived and pulled them both out.

RAILWAY COMPANY CHEATED.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Representatives of the passenger departments of the Erie Railroad, together with a number of conductors and detectives in the employ of the road, were among the witnesses before the local Grand Jury during the past week. The object of their presence was to give evidence in connection with certain practices by which the railroad company has lost a good many dollars.

The cost of a commutation ticket between Paterson and New York is $5.80, entitling the holder to one ride each way for as many days as there are in the month the ticket is issued. Some persons in this city have been in the habit of purchasing a number of these tickets and loaning them to any person applying for them in consideration of either 40 or 45 cents for each trip. The commutation tickets were purchased by agents employed for that purpose, and were almost invariably issued in fictitious names. It is said that one man in Paterson did a thriving business in this line, purchasing as many as forty or fifty tickets each month.

The claim of the Erie is that the tickets were secured under false pretenses, but it is a question whether the tickets were bought in New York or through the agents of the company at Paterson, and so the jurisdiction of the local jury is doubtful.

Boy Threw Stick, Blinded Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 25.—Foster Duncan, a schoolboy of Little Silver, while throwing sticks at school on Friday afternoon, struck Mamie Wright, a schoolmate, in the left eye, the sight of which is entirely destroyed. Five splinters were removed. It is feared the girl may lose the sight of her right eye also.

Beats Wireless Telegraph.
The New York Central's "20th Century Limited" is more satisfactory than wireless telegraph, as it gets you there and you can deliver your own message and receive an immediate answer.—Adv.

NEW PATROL SYSTEM IS IN OPERATION

Went Into Effect at 7 o'Clock Last Night.

Favorable and Unfavorable Comments Made by the Policemen — Long Posts in Some Precincts.

Commissioner Greene's new "six section patrol system," which takes the place of the "two-platoon system," went into effect at 7 o'clock last night, when Sections 1 and 2 at the various precincts went on duty, leaving Section 3 at the station house as a reserve. At the same time Sections 4, 5, and 6 donned their "Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes" and walked out of the stations to spend the next twelve hours just as they felt inclined, for under the new system they are not required to show up again until 7 o'clock this morning, when the first three sections will take twelve hours off.

The new scheme, like the two and three platoon schemes, works itself out by switching the six sections so that in time the sections may come to the point where they started last night. The old two-platoon system worked out in ninety-six hours. The three-platoon's system pivotal point was never fully worked out, but it was planned to have it reach the point of beginning four times a year. The month of February was, however, an obstacle to the perfect operation of the scheme.

By a mathematical and equitable arrangement of rotation the six sections, under the six-section scheme, will in forty-two days come to the point where they were at 7 o'clock last night, and the schedule will begin anew. During the forty-two days the patrolmen of the city—the quota as given by Gen. Greene is 6,842, including details—will have been on patrol and reserve duty 504 hours, and off duty, at home or enjoying leisure, 504 hours.

CRITICISM OF THE SYSTEM.

There was a great deal of criticism, favorable and adverse, to the system made yesterday by the men on the force. The principal complaint seemed to be regarding the length of the new posts, to properly patrol which the men will have to do some lively walking and keep constantly on the alert. The lengthening of the posts was necessitated by the reduced number of men available for patrol duty under the new system.

For instance, in the West Thirtieth Street Station on Saturday night the number of men on post was fifty-two or fifty-three, according to the Sergeant on desk duty at that station last night, whereas the number that went out at 7 o'clock under the new system was forty, and to even matters up, of course, the twelve or thirteen posts patroled the previous night had to be merged as advantageously as possible into the new posts. Many of the men claimed that their posts were too long, especially those who had to patrol two or three blocks on an avenue and an additional street as well.

Capt. O'Reilly seemed to be pleased with the new arrangement and said that he is inclined to believe it would prove a success. He said he would be able to speak more definitely after the system had had a month or six weeks' trial.

The exact difference in number of the men on duty last night and the previous night was variously estimated, although policemen who should know said that it was nearly a thousand less than last night. Commissioner Greene said that he did not think the difference was so great. However this may be, it is certain that there were fewer men on patrol duty in the City of New York last night than there have been for a long time past.

In different parts of the city conditions varied, the reduction not being nearly so appreciable in the lower districts as in those on the northern outskirts, where the posts of some patrolmen were said to be as long as a mile. In the more thickly settled sections the posts varied anywhere from two to twelve blocks.

On the lower east side it was said that the night patrol of the Mulberry Street station was reduced by about ten men, and the Eldridge Street Station by a dozen. Capt. Gallagher of the Elizabeth Street Station had twenty-five men on duty instead of about thirty, as usual. He talked to the men at roll-call and explained to them the changes in their posts, which, he said, are about the same under the new system as they were under the three-platoon plan.

Over on the west side, a precinct that has its patrolling force considerably reduced, is the Leonard Street Station. In that precinct, which includes the territory in which nearly all the big wholesale dry goods and clothing houses are situated, there were forty-five posts under the two-platoon system, while under the new plan there are but thirty.

Where formerly there were about thirty-two men turned out at midnight there now will be but twenty-five, and during the early morning hours, when it is said the greatest protection is needed, there will be a marked decrease in the number of men on patrol, although there will be a considerable increase in the reserve force on duty.

In other downtown precincts the changes made in posts and number of men on duty were not so large.

IN UPTOWN SECTIONS.

The men on the upper east side, including the East Fifty-first, East Sixty-seventh, and East Eighty-eighth Street Police Stations, declared themselves to be well pleased with the new system.

In each of the above stations but thirty-eight of the usual forty-six patrolmen were sent out on the night tour. The sections which will to-day be turned out on the day tour will exceed the former morning sections by eight men, so as to balance the decrease in the number of the night sections. The only protest heard on the upper east side against the system was from the reserves, who were expected to turn out in four hours. They said it took so long to get to sleep that they got but a wink before they were called for duty.

In Harlem little change was made in the length of the posts, and the number of men turned out at 7 o'clock last night was practically the same as under the old system. Thirty-four went out from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station; thirty-four from the West One Hundred and Fifty-second; thirty-eight from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and forty from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

In the Bronx the new system met with very little favorable criticism. The men found that their posts were in some cases doubled, and mounted policemen formerly patrolling two miles of road found they had a four-mile stretch of snow-clad road before them. This was caused by the decreased number of men turned out to do patrol duty. In the Alexander Avenue force only thirty-two men were on patrol instead of the usual forty-nine.

Then the dismounted policemen had a special grievance. The new system allows only thirty minutes for dinner. There is not a restaurant within a mile of any of the Bronx police stations, and the policemen found themselves confronted with the necessity of carrying dinner pails to the station houses, which is distasteful to them. Formerly they were allowed an hour or more to go home and eat in comfort.

In other parts of the city the criticism was generally favorable and the opinion seemed to be that under the new system the patrolling would be an improvement over the old system.

Commissioner Greene, especially, was certain that conditions would greatly improve, for, as he said, "under the old system the men had more work than they could do, and simply would not do it. Now they are required to do what they are able to, and they will do it. That is the difference, and a big difference it is, too."

In order to see for himself how the system was working, Comissioner Greene left his home in an automobile about 10 o'clock and traveled through the Tenderloin district. He visited two stations on the tour—the West Forty-seventh and the West Thirtieth Street. At the West Thirtieth Street he turned out the third section, which relieved the first section, after which he expressed his satisfaction with the new scheme.

"I have looked over the various posts," he said, "and so far it seems to be working very well. I can find no fault with it whatever."

An Important Feature
Of the equipment of the Pennsylvania Special is the stenographer—a saving of hours and dollars to business men.—Adv.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured coughs for 40 years. It is still on the market.—Adv.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S PLEA.

Hearing in Paris Court on His Appeal from a Sentence of Two Days' Imprisonment.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The appeal of W. K. Vanderbilt against the sentence of two days' imprisonment for scorching on an automobile last year came up for hearing yesterday.

Mr. Vanderbilt was summoned by the court last Summer on this charge of scorching, but being in America at the time he did not appear and was sentenced in default.

His counsel yesterday stated that Mr. Vanderbilt never drove an automobile himself, and in this instance he was not even in the vehicle. This contention was supported by an affidavit by the Duke of Marlborough, and the judge postponed further hearing of the case to Feb. 13 for further testimony.

JOSEPH K. CLARK DEAD.

Brother of United States Senator Clark Stricken with Brain Trouble at Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 25.—Joseph K. Clark, brother of United States Senator W. A. Clark, died to-day at the home of his sister, Mrs. G. F. Miller, in this city, aged sixty years. Mr. Clark, accompanied by his wife, came to Los Angeles last Thursday to attend a family reunion in honor of the eighty-ninth anniversary birthday of his mother. Mr. Clark was stricken with a brain affection Friday and sank into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. Up to the time of the attack he was in his usual health.

Joseph K. Clark resided at Portland, Oregon, near which city he had large mining interests. For many years he lived in Butte, Mon. He was associated with his brother, Senator Clark, in mining enterprises, and with W. A. and J. Ross Clark in the sugar industry in this city. He leaves a widow, but no children.

CITIES WITHOUT CAR SERVICE.

Strike in Indiana Affects South Bend, Elkhart, Mishawaka, and Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 25.—The threatened trouble between the Indiana Railway Company and its employes broke out to-day, and as a result of a strike declared at 4 o'clock this morning by South Bend Division 317, Amalgamation of Railway Employes of America, the cities of South Bend, Mishawaka, Elkhart, and Goshen are practically without street car service.

The railway company tried to-day to operate the line connecting the cities southward with crews made up from office employes and men and boys employed at the power houses. During the day the company succeeded in running one car over each line on an hourly schedule, but all service stopped at 6 o'clock to-night.

SOUTHERN TRAINS DELAYED.

Some Were Nearly Four Hours Late in Arriving in Jersey City—Little Trouble for Locals.

All through trains on railroads terminating in Jersey City and Hoboken were delayed by the storm in reaching their stations yesterday. On the Pennsylvania Road train No. 34, the "Palm Limited," from the South, due at 3:55, was 35 minutes late.

Other through trains were less fortunate. The Southern Railway train No. 36, due at 12:31 P. M., was 3 hours and 45 minutes late. The Southern Railway train No. 68, due at 1:30, was 2 hours and 15 minutes late; the Atlantic Express, due at 3:25, was 3 hours and 30 minutes behind; the Florida Special, due at 4:20, was 3 hours and 30 minutes late.

Local trains run closely to schedule time. Train No. 44, from Washington, due at 2:46, was a few minutes late.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC TIED UP.

Thousands of Cars Blocked at Pittsburg —2,000 Iron Workers Idle at McKeesport, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—Pittsburg is in the grasp of blizzard weather. The snow and ice on the ground ruined the well-laid plans of the railroads to relieve the freight congestion of this district to-day. There are 5,000 cars blocked on sidetracks between here and Philadelphia on the Pennsylvania Railroad, with many more in the yards of the other roads that come into this city. Arrangements had been made by the Pennsylvania Company to get some kind of order out of the freight department. Little could be done toward moving the trains, as all traffic was impeded.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Jan. 25.—As a result of the shortage in coal and the congestion of freight, fully 2,000 working men of McKeesport are suffering enforced idleness, which is costing them not less than $6,000 per day in wages. In addition to these, there are perhaps 5,000 others who can work only half time, owing to the shortage of material. All the employes of the Boston Rolling Mill have been out of work for the past week.

FIVE INCHES OF SNOW.

Wind Swept Along for Awhile at a 25-Mile Rate—Street Cleaners at Work Early.

The transportation problem for persons who were compelled to be abroad in the snowstorm yesterday morning was a disagreeable one, but the traction companies, on account of the light traffic and the use of snow plows, were not inconvenienced seriously. The church attendance in the morning was very slim.

The snow began to fall soon after 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and continued until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The total snowfall was five inches. The snow was driven along the streets and around corners by a wind that varied in velocity from eighteen to twenty-five miles an hour. The twenty-five-mile point was reached at 10 A. M., but the wind blew at that rate for only five minutes.

One thousand men and 300 carts were put to work in the streets as soon as the snowfall ceased, at 4 o'clock. The intersections and cross walks were cleaned first, and at 10 o'clock last night good headway had been made on lower Broadway, the financial district, and the streets leading to the ferries. It is expected that the principal down-town business streets, and Broadway, from Thirty-second Street down, will be cleaned of snow by 9 o'clock this morning.

J. R. Morewood's Death in Church.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 25.—John Roland Morewood, aged eighty-one, died suddenly of heart disease in Christ Episcopal Church in the course of the services this morning. Excitement prevailed in the congregation until Dr. Livengood arrived. Mr. Morewood had been a member of the church for many years. At one time he was interested in a tin plate company that built a plant at Elizabethport, but failed. He retired several years ago.

Burnett's Cocoaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

POWERS MAY RAISE THE BLOCKADE TO-DAY

Report in Rome That Agreement Has Been Reached.

Rumor That a Commission Appointed by the United States Will Administer Venezuelan Customs Offices—Conferences Among the Representatives at Washington.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The Patria asserts that the Venezuelan blockade will be raised to-morrow (Monday).

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Berlin states that an agreement in the Venezuelan question will be reached next week, and that a commission appointed by the United States Government will be charged with the administration of all the maritime customs offices of Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A long conference between Minister Bowen and Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, beginning at noon, followed by a shorter conference between Sir Michael, Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, and Count Quadt, the German Chargé d'Affaires, indicated diplomatic activity in Washington to-day over the Venezuelan situation. All the negotiators decline to discuss the results of to-day's meetings, but general statements by them that the situation warrants hope of early relief are significant of what has been accomplished in the last twenty-four hours.

Minister Bowen feels very optimistic to-night of the future in the Venezuelan matter. He adheres to the belief expressed by him in the statement he gave out at midnight last night that the case would be settled soon and satisfactorily. His latest proposition, the important feature of which is a matter of guarantee as a preliminary to the raising of the blockade, will be in the hands of all the allies by to-morrow afternoon, and Mr. Bowen thinks an answer might be received in Washington within a very few days, or possibly Tuesday.

Mr. Bowen declined to-night to discuss the announcement made by a Brussels newspaper to the effect that a commission appointed by the United States will be charged with the administration of the maritime customs offices in Venezuela. The inference drawn from his remarks was that, while the statement as a whole was incorrect, yet there was an element of probability to some feature of it.

By this time the London, Berlin, and Rome Foreign Offices are in possession of Mr. Bowen's third proposition, stating the nature of the guarantee he is prepared to offer for Venezuela if his initial request is complied with and the blockade raised at once. Strict reticence is maintained by all the negotiators as to the nature of this guarantee, and until the joint reply of the powers is received this will not be disclosed.

Count Quadt has been advised by the German Foreign Office of the reasons for the bombardments of the San Carlos forts. This explanation agrees with that cabled by The Associated Press from Berlin.

Minister Bowen and also the State Department are greatly impressed with the attitude of the representatives in Washington of the allies throughout the present negoti

nd capture the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda, the fortress fired with shell, and instantly the Panther at 1,300 yards range answered with twelve guns, followed by hundreds of shots.

"It is reported also that the Panther carried a red flag as a signal, but as the fortress possessed no signal code, and could not interpret the red flag as a peace symbol, white being the color of a flag of truce, it regarded the action of the Panther as a premeditated aggression."

SAY GERMANS FIRED FIRST.

Venezuelan Officials Assert That They Have Absolute Proof That Attack Was Planned in Berlin.

CARACAS, Jan. 25.—The Associated Press correspondent has been making inquiries with a view to ascertaining whether the German gunboat Panther or Fort San Carlos fired the first shot.

The Foreign Minister said: "The Panther on Jan. 17 attacked the fort first without provocation. The gunboat approached the fort and fired on it. We can guarantee that the attack was premeditated and planned in Berlin. The proof of this assertion is a letter we received on the morning of Jan. 16 from Curacao, and which President Castro retains in his possession, notifying us that San Carlos would be attacked between Jan. 16 and Jan. 18—that is to say, before the arrival of United States Minister Bowen at Washington.

"Another proof that the attack was premeditated is the circumstance that Gen. Bello, who is in command of the fortress, received no notification as to the object of the Panther in approaching the fortress similar to the written ultimatum that the Germans transmitted through the United States Consul to the Venezuelan representative at Puerto Cabello when Fort Libertador was shelled. The letter referred to above has been communicated to certain legations."

The correspondent also saw Dr. Torres Cardenas, President Castro's secretary. Dr. Cardenas was at first unwilling to discuss the matter, but afterward said: "The Panther attacked first. We have proof of it. Germany may try to explain her conduct by asserting that the fort fired on them first, but we deny it. It was not the fortress, which is immovable, that called on the Germans. No, it was the Panther, which was enforcing the blockade outside the bar, six miles from the fortress, which one morning came and attacked the fortress. Why should we attack? Have we tried since Dec. 9 to trouble the Germans, English, or Italians, notwithstanding their aggressive policy? Our rôle was finished a fortnight ago.

"Mr. Bowen, the United States Minister, represents our interests, and we were patiently and silently awaiting the result of his mission when this sad event occurred.

"Compare the conduct of England and Italy with Germany's system of enforcing the blockade. You will see that the latter alone has interest in creating trouble."

The Venezuelan War Minister said: "The report that we fired first on the Panther is stupid. Venezuela, being aware that the guns of the fortress were inferior and of shorter range than the German guns, had learned by the experience of the shelling of Puerto Cabello that if any one suffered it would be the fortress."

LONDON TIMES OUTSPOKEN.

Says Germany's Ill-Timed Punitive Measures Will Not Make Easier a Difficult Task.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times in an editorial this morning says that an act of uncompromising hostility committed by German warships in Venezuelan waters has startled and dismayed all who were bent on a speedy and tranquil solution of the problem.

"There is a time for the exercise of force," continues the editorial, "and there is a time when its exercise, even its display, should be avoided. The surprise and resentment of the United States are natural, but what is unexpected is the unanimity of the French and Austrian comments in the matter.

"Among our own countrymen the feeling of irritation and apprehension is universal and undisguised. We certainly never contemplated that abombardment would be carried on in Venezuela simultaneously with the transaction of diplomatic business in Washington. It is perfectly clear that these ill-timed punitive measures will not make easier the already difficult task of determining the conditions for a speedy removal of the blockade."

ARGUMENTS OF GERMAN PRESS.

Action of Warship Declared an Inevitable Consequence of Blockade.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The German press discusses calmly the bombardment of San Carlos. The leading newspapers here and in the provincial cities publish telegrams from New York reproducing the views held there, and giving the supposed attitude of the United States Government in regretting the bombardment, the loss of life it caused, and its consequences.

The newspapers take the position that if the United States put itself in the place of Germany it would see that the commander of the Panther, unless the blockade were to become a mere operetta, was obliged to enter the lagoon of Maracaibo, and that the action of the fort and the subsequent cooperation of the Vineta with the Panther was an inevitable consequence.

The newspapers attach some importance to President Castro's throwing ridicule on the blockade, and his remark that he could render the blockade useless through the Maracaibo lagoon.

EXPERIENCE FOR GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin Thankful for This Benefit from San Carlos Bombardment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says it seems to be recognized there that but for England's association in the Venezuelan blockade Germany's position would be even more awkward than it is, especially in view of American feeling in the matter.

Meanwhile Germany's navy is adding to its slight store of experience in actual warfare and is bringing itself under the country's favorable notice.

It has hitherto been the custom of the Emperor to send a telegram of congratulation to vessels performing a piece of active service. When the Panther sank the abandoned Crete Pierrot in Haitien waters the Kaiser telegraphed: "Well done, Panther." No telegram on this occasion has yet been made public.

FRANCE SUSPECTS GERMANY.

Believes That Action in Venezuela Was Part and Parcel of Mysterious World Policy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's Paris correspondent says: "Nobody here suspects England of having anything in view in the Venezuelan matter except her avowed object, or is seeking to use the Venezuelan difficulty for any ulterior purposes.

"On the other hand there is a consensus of opinion that Germany's action in Venezuela is merely part and parcel of her world policy, and that she is using her claims against Venezuela to further far-reaching schemes which she has good reasons for not disclosing.

"It is impossible to converse on the subject with any French politician without his asking what is the Kaiser's secret motive in the affair. The fact is, the suspicion of the whole world has been aroused against those motives and nobody outside of Germany believes them anything but hostile to the United States.

"The American people have every reason on this occasion to take European public opinion seriously into account. Germany's peculiar methods of international politics are too well known on this side of the Atlantic not to be easy of application, but the United States, although no novice in the field of diplomacy, has had little opportunity of treating questions so rife with dangerous possibilities with a country which for the last thirty years has outwitted almost every Continental Government and exciting the profound suspicion of even her own allies.

EXULTATION IN VIENNA.

Germany's Opponents Rejoice at What They Consider Her Blunder in Venezuela.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that in quarters least disposed to censure the German action in Venezuela amazement prevails and the most serious misgivings are entertained in regard to the international consequences of the bombardment of Fort San Carlos.

Germany's opponents rejoice at what they consider such a sorry exemplification of "schneidigkeit," or tactless self-assertion, and take no pains to conceal their satisfaction at the embarrassing position into which Germany has thrust herself.

The semi-official Fremdenblatt, which has striven to place Germany's aims and actions in Venezuela in the most favorable light, is silent. The pro-German Neue Freie Presse warns Berlin that the German "schneidigkeit" enjoys little sympathy anywhere. The irresponsible but vivacious Reichswehr surmises that Germany does not want a pacific solution, but "feels the need of being insulted so as to be able to demand greater compensation later."

An authority whose good will toward the German Government it would be heresy to doubt declares that the only way out of the muddle is for Germany to disavow directly or indirectly responsibility for the action of her cruisers. The authority says this is preferable to the lasting enmity of the United States and England.

FAVOR A COMPROMISE.

New Mexican Democratic Committee May Declare for Joint Statehood with Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 25.—W. S. Hopewell, Chairman of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee, has called a meeting for Tuesday in this city to recommend action upon the pending Statehood bill. Mr. Hopewell favors a compromise by the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one State and Oklahoma and Indian Territory as another. He is said to be assured of the support of the Democratic committee in recommending such a compromise to the Democratic wing in the United States Senate. It is believed here that such action would result in the Democratic Senators withdrawing their support from Senator Quay's omnibus measure and the passage of a compromise bill.

The activity of Mr. Hopewell in behalf of a compromise has started all sorts of rumors in New Mexico. Mr. Hopewell is a Pittsburg capitalist, associated with ex-Senator W. H. Andrews of Pennsylvania in the building of the Santa Fé Central and Albuquerque Eastern Railroads. Mr. Andrews was one of Senator Quay's lieutenants, and his aspiration is to be one of the first United States Senators from New Mexico. He is now a member of the Territorial Council, and at present is in Washington helping in the Statehood fight. The political opposition of his business partner, Mr. Hopewell, is causing much comment.

Joint Statehood with Arizona is strongly opposed by the Republicans of this Territory, as well as of Arizona, and the fight will not be given up nor a compromise proposition entertained until the last hope of independent Statehood is passed.

HOUSE CLERKS TO ORGANIZE.

Desirous of Legislation That Shall Give Permanency to Their Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The clerks to Representatives in Congress have taken steps to organize a social club or union, which it is said has for one of its objects, besides mutual advantage and social improvement, a combination to secure the permanency of the service of such clerks.

Under the present law a member of the House is allowed pay for clerical services not exceeding $100 a month. Accounts for such service are paid by the Sergeant at Arms on the voucher signed by the member. The personality or the name of the clerk does not enter into the matter, and the clerk has no official status as an employe of Congress or of the Government. Naturally the clerks, who must be especially well fitted for the confidential work they do, are not satisfied with the uncertain tenure they have, and would like to be placed on a regular footing as other employes around the House are.

The enrollment of the clerks of members of the House must be secured, if at all, through action of Congress, provision for this service being made in the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Senate will not interfere in a matter pertaining to the prerogatives of Representatives, and the House will not itself take the initiative. There is therefore little prospect that anything will be done.

Oberlin College's Chapel Burned.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The chapel of Oberlin College was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, together with its contents, including a $10,000 pipe organ. The fire started in the attic, and was well under way when discovered. Loss, $50,000; covered by insurance. The building was erected in 1854 and remodeled in 1871.

Stamford Pastor Resigns.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—The Rev. Dr. William J. Long, for four years pastor of the First Congregational Church, tendered his resignation this morning. Dr. Long has been in ill health for some time past and wishes a rest. He is a writer on natural history subjects and is the author of a number of books.

Office for ex-Assemblyman Brown.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Ex-Assemblyman D. B. Brown of Mayfield has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the district comprising the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Saratoga, succeeding Ervin Klein of Gloversville, deceased.

Newark Man Killed by a Car.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 25.—Benjamin Culley, who is said to live in Newark, was struck by a trolley car early this morning. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he died without recovering consciousness.

Steamer Reported Ashore Is Safe.

When the fog lifted from the lower bay early yesterday morning the steamer John J. Hill, from Jacksonville, which was reported to have been ashore opposite the West Bank Light Saturday night, was lying at anchor in Gravesend Bay, near the [illegible] Lightship. She passed up to the city during the day and in all appearances was not [illegible] Her damage is thought doubtful. That the vessel was ashore, and may have continued there on account of the storm and thick weather.

JUGGLING WITH TARIFFS

How the Maximum and Minimum System Works.

Its Use by Russia, France, Spain, Brazil, Greece, and Norway Has Never Been Completely Successful—Some of the Weak Spots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The introduction of a maximum and minimum tariff proposition in the Senate and its discussion lends interest to a statement recently published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding the maximum and minimum tariffs of the world and their method of application.

The maximum and minimum tariff system, it says, is distinguished from others, first of all, in its form. Instead of having two rates for a few articles it has two rates on most articles on which duties are imposed, and for this reason is frequently called the double tariff system. In the application of these rates the maximum schedule corresponds to the general schedule, and the minimum schedule to the conventional schedule of conventional tariffs, since the minimum rates are given only to those countries which receive the most-favored-nation treatment.

The characteristic difference between the two systems, however, arises from the difference in their origin. The minimum schedule is not drawn up by negotiations between the executives of two countries, but is framed by the legislative body at the same time that the maximum schedule is made. That is, the legislative power fixes two rates of duty on each article in the tariff. The higher rate is the one which fixes the maximum extent to which those articles may be taxed on entering the country; the lower, or minimum rate, is the one which fixes the minimum extent to which the duty may be lowered. If it is desired to make commercial treaties at any time, these two rates show the exact limits between which the treaty rates are to be fixed.

The countries at present using a multiple or maximum and minimum tariff system are Spain, France, Russia, Brazil, Greece, and Norway.

The present tariff of Spain dates from 1892, when the commercial treaties were denounced and a consistent scheme of double rates was drawn up. At the same time the Spanish administration announced its intention of no longer making unconditional most-favored-nation treaties. Commercial relations with other countries at once became strained. A tariff war broke out with Germany, and the penalty tariffs of several countries were applied to Spanish goods. The relations at present are mainly on the basis of a provisional most-favored-nation treatment.

In 1893 Russia adopted a system somewhat similar to that of France. Instead of having a special rate on each article, however, as was the case in the French law, the Russian tariff made the general schedule (which was in use prior to 1892) the minimum schedule of the new tariff, and placed increases ranging as high as 30 per cent. over the minimum. Russia was not able to uphold the plan in its entirety, and was compelled to make commercial treaties with France and Germany, in which reductions on the minimum rates were given. At present, therefore, Russia's tariff system is composed of a maximum, a minimum, and a conventional schedule. The conventional rates are given to countries having most-favored-nation agreements, the minimum rate to other countries, while the maximum rates are intended to be used in case of a tariff war.

The Brazilian tariff of 1900 is arranged in a manner similar to the Russian. The tariff contains maximum and minimum rates, the latter to be applied to imports from those countries which treat Brazilian exports, especially coffee, on a favorable basis.

The experience of Greece with the maximum and minimum system has been similar to that of Russia. The law of 1893 provided maximum and minimum rates, but the later commercial treaties reduced the latter, so that at present the rates applied to most-favored-nation countries are partially the conventional rates and partially the minimum rates.

In Norway the maximum rates are intended to be used only in case Norwegian goods are treated less favorably than those of any other country—that is, these rates are to be used in case of a tariff war.

Although Spain was the first country to attempt to use the system of maximum and minimum tariffs, France may be regarded as the country which has given the system its present prominence. The first efforts to have it adopted as the tariff system of France were made by M. Méline early in the seventies and again in 1881, but the attempts were unsuccessful; ten years later, however, the demand for higher rates of duty became stronger, and Méline's party viewed the plan with more favor. The method of having conventional tariffs with the various countries with which France had commercial intercourse was the cause of much dissatisfaction at the time, as the investigation of the superior council of commerce showed. The existing treaties were denounced, and Méline's bill, after some modifications, was adopted in January, 1892. The underlying idea of the plan was that the legislative body should fix the limits of the tariff rate below which the executive could not go in the effort to establish commercial connections with other countries. That is, the home industries were to be assured that they would not be disturbed by any attempts to alter the tariff rates in the minimum schedule, and perfect stability of conditions was thus hoped for. On the other hand, in order to make it to the advantage of foreign countries to grant concessions to France, in return for which they would receive the rates of the minimum tariff, it was proposed to make the difference between the maximum and minimum rates as large as possible, so that there would be a gain if the minimum rate were secured and a loss if it were not. The author of this bill also desired that the largest possible number of items should be included in the two schedules, as that would increase the power of compelling other countries to grant low duties in return for the rates of the minimum tariff. If any country refused to grant either the most-favored-nation treatment to French goods, or to apply tariff rates which the French officials considered low enough, the maximum tariff rates were to be imposed on all goods coming from or through that country.

The rates in the two tariffs differ by about 15 per cent.—that is, the maximum rates average about 15 per cent. higher than those of the minimum tariff. Agricultural products were, however, given the same rates in both the maximum and minimum schedules. By special decree the administration was authorized to grant the minimum tariff to all countries which before 1892 had enjoyed the conventional tariff and which after that date had given French commodities the most-favored-nation treatment. Accordingly, only Portugal was subjected to the complete maximum tariff and the United States to part of it.

The administration was not successful in maintaining the minimum tariff intact; Switzerland was able to obtain reductions on some thirty articles after a tariff war of three years, while Russia secured some concessions for its petroleum and Italy some reductions on miscellaneous articles.

FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Two Cars and a Caboose Burned in a Snowstorm at Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—There was a collision in the blinding snowstorm this evening between two New York Central freight trains just north of the Glenwood station, above here, and before the local firemen could respond to the alarm there were two freight cars and a caboose of the first train burned, together with their cargo.

It is supposed that the engineer on the rear freight, not knowing there was a train ahead of him, and being unable to see far any great distance on account of the snowstorm raging here, ran into the rear end of the first train before he knew it. The red-hot coals from the engine ignited the cargo in the freight trains.

The caboose was overturned and traffic on the road was delayed some time. The two freights were on the centre track and this was the reason for the comparatively short delay to traffic on the road. Mr. Mulcahey of the local Fire Department said the two cars that were burned contained valuable underwear, gloves, and silk merchandise, and the loss would be quite heavy.

Philippine Mass Meeting.

A public meeting will be held in Cooper Union Tuesday night in regard to "Present Duties in the Philippines," at which the speakers will be Edward M. Shepard on "Immediate Needs," Felix Adler on "Coolie Labor," and President J. G. Schurman on "American Ideals." George Foster Peabody will preside.

ONE CHURCH A CENTURY.

Perth Amboy's Two Centuries of Presbyterianism—New Edifice Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 25.—A new Presbyterian Church costing $30,000 was dedicated here this morning. The church built 100 years ago was used until 1900, when it was removed to make way for the one used for the first time to-day. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton of Trenton preached, and John H. Gregory, Chairman of the Building Committee, formally presented the keys of the church to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Harlan G. Meudenhall. They were then delivered to Charles D. Snedeker, President of the Board of Trustees.

The first Presbyterian society was organized in Perth Amboy more than two centuries ago. In 1724 a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Philadelphia asking for "sermons sometimes." In 1735 a small building was erected, and the Rev. Gilbert Tenhant preached the first sermon. The first permanent organization of the parent of the present church was formed in 1782, with eight members.

In 1801 they petitioned the Presbytery, then in session at Woodbridge, N. J., asking for aid in securing money with which to build a church. The appeal was indorsed, and Stephen Girard, John Quincy Adams, Elias Boudinot, Lewis Claflin, Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, and Peter Schermerhorn were contributors to the fund which was secured.

The church was built, and the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, preached the sermon. The Rev. Elias Riggs was the first pastor. Gen. Stevens gave the church a Bible for the pulpit. It is still a treasured relic of the early days of the church. The pastors of the church have been the Revs. Joseph B. Andrews, Nathaniel A. Wilson, Benjamin Cory, Charles C. Wallace, James A. Little, Aaron Peck, David Stevenson, James H. Owens, and George B. Van Dyke.

Among the gifts to the church to-day was a stained glass memorial window by Mrs. Aaron Peck, which portrays one of the parables.

The new church building is of English Gothic architecture. Ground was broken in November, 1901, and the cornerstone was laid April 12, 1902. The structure is 78 feet wide and 115 feet long. It is constructed of Stockton peach-blossom granite. The ceiling is an open truss, and is paneled in hard wood.

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON.

The Total Production of American Furnaces in 1902 Was 17,821,307 Gross Tons.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in 1902.

The total production of pig iron in 1902 was 17,821,307 gross tons, against 15,878,354 tons in 1901 and 13,789,242 tons in 1900. The increase in production in the second half of 1902 over the first half of the year was 204,159 tons. The total increase in 1902 over 1901 was 1,942,953 tons. The Bulletin says:

"It is remarkable that there should have been such a large increase in production in 1902, when there were serious adverse conditions to contend with, chiefly inadequate transportation facilities, resulting in a short supply of coke and iron ore and the banking for longer or shorter periods of many furnaces. The anthracite coal strike also seriously interfered with the activity of many Eastern furnaces."

The production of Bessemer and low-phosphorus pig iron in 1902 was 10,393,168 tons, against 9,596,783 tons in 1901. Of basic pig iron, 2,038,580 tons were made, against 1,448,850 tons in 1901. The output of charcoal pig iron was 378,504 tons, against 360,147 tons in 1901. The production of mixed charcoal and coke pig iron was 1,665 tons, against 23,204 tons in 1901. Of spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese there were made 212,981 tons, against 291,401 tons in 1901.

In 1901 this country made more pig iron than Great Britain and Germany combined, and in 1902 the United States made more than these two countries and Belgium combined.

The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or which were under their control at the close of 1902, and were not intended for their own consumption, amounted to 49,951 tons, against 70,647 tons at the close of 1901 and 442,370 tons at the close of 1900.

The American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company held no pig iron whatever in any of its yards on Dec. 31, 1902. This is the first time since its organization in 1888 that the company has not held at least a small quantity of pig iron in its yards at the close of a calendar year. At the end of 1901 it had 3,000 tons. The whole number of furnaces in blast on Dec. 31, 1902, was 307, against 280 on Dec. 31, 1901, and 223 on Dec. 31, 1900. Of the 17,821,307 tons of pig iron produced in 1902 the five largest producing States were:

Pennsylvania, 8,117,800 tons; Ohio, 3,631,388; Illinois, 1,780,220; Alabama, 1,472,211; Virginia, 537,216.

THE ROMANCE OF MIKE.

Ex-Orderly of Bellevue Has a Wife, and All the Hospital Is Sure Her Name Is Tessie.

"Mike" Sheridan, sixty years old, an orderly at Bellevue Hospital for nearly twenty years, got $200 a year with his board, and he used to save every cent of it.

"What are you saving for, Mike?" he was asked often and often, and he as often would answer, with a wink and a smile:

"You jess wait. I'll surprise you all some day."

Three years ago the laundry engaged a good-looking young woman, Tessie O'Brien. She was thirty-three years younger than "Mike," but it was immediately noticed that he took a great interest in her and often stopped to chat, a thing he never did with any other woman in the hospital. Two weeks ago Tessie resigned.

"The best laundress Bellevue ever had," said "Mike."

Three days later "Mike" was late for about the first time in his life. So astounded were the Bellevue people that they could not speak when he walked in in new clothes and asked for two hours' extra leave. Last night he tendered his resignation to Assistant Superintendent Rickard. Crowds of the helpers, chiefly the women, gathered around and asked him what had happened.

"We saw you with Tessie the other day," said two of them.

"All right," said the old man, slyly; "I got a little wife and a little business, and I told you I'd surprise you some day."

Not even the chief clerk, his most intimate friend, could find out from "Mike" just whom he had married, but everybody is convinced that her name is Tessie.

HANNA BOOM IN ALABAMA.

Chairman of the Republican Convention at Birmingham Says Sentiment for Roosevelt Has Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The Hanna boom has been started in Alabama. The white Republicans, known as the "Lily Whites," have never been well pleased with the actions of President Roosevelt, and his recent acts in connection with the negro question have made this feeling all the more marked. The first Republican in the South to assert that the Republicans of Alabama to-day stand ready to indorse Hanna and throw Roosevelt over the fence is W. J. Davidson, Chairman of the Birmingham convention last September. He says:

"Roosevelt announced just after he assumed the office of President that he would carry out the policy of McKinley, but in this respect he has failed absolutely. I think Mark Hanna is the greatest American statesman, and should he be nominated and elected to the Presidency it would guarantee four years of the greatest prosperity and happiness in the history of this country.

"I know that the rank and file of the Republicans in Alabama will not be for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt for President, but will readily rally to Mr. Hanna as the most available man. In fact, the Republicans of Alabama have not now the same feeling for Roosevelt as they did when the convention met last September. It can be safely said they are ready to rescind the action in indorsing Roosevelt and indorse Hanna. Many Republicans who were opposed to the exclusion of the negro delegates are heart and soul for Mr. Hanna for the next Presidential nominee."

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

HOUSE SNUBS MR. WILSON

Agricultural Department's Estimate for Irrigation Plans Cut.

Conservative Policy of Its Rival, the Geological Survey, Favored—This Has Secretary Hitchcock's Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House has taken a hand in the rivalry between the irrigation experts of the Department of Agriculture and those of the Geological Survey, and in the Appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, which was passed yesterday, decided in favor of the latter. This was done by cutting down the amount allowed for irrigation investigations from $65,000, as it was last year, to $25,000.

Secretary Wilson, believing that the work of his department should expand now that the Government has entered deliberately on an irrigation policy, had asked a slight increase for the next year. The House Committee on Agriculture, however, took the ground that there was no need of the work that has been done by the Department of Agriculture along this line and proposed the reduction which is equivalent to extinguishing the Irrigation Bureau of the department entirely.

The fact is that the irrigationists of the Department of Agriculture have done a vast amount of practical scientific work directly connected with the irrigation of land in Western agriculture. Of late the efforts of the force have been directed to the subject of water rights and inter-State fights as affected by the proposed National development of water conservation and use. In the meantime the hydrographic division of the Geological Survey has gone on with the work of surveying sites for reservoirs and taking general jurisdiction of all questions connected with carrying out the Government policy. There will be no appropriations this session directly for this work.

There are many millions in the Treasury available for every feature of the project, and when the accumulated fund is exhausted there will have accumulated many millions more for the same purpose from the sales of public lands, which are by law to be applicable to works of irrigation. This gives opportunity for building up a strong bureau to which shall be committed every feature of the general subject of irrigation. At present in the policy of F. H. Newell, the head of what is called the reclamation bureau, with the full approval of Secretary Hitchcock, to make haste slowly and establish sure ground before authorizing any great outlay of money. Not only will there be painstaking work on the surveys for sites, but there is a disposition to postpone actual construction in many regions until Congress shall have had time to become acquainted with the legislation needed to correct the difficulties that beset inter-State use of water.

Senator Stewart has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, in the opinion of many constitutional lawyers, is indispensable to the right adjustment of the matter. It probably will be years before all the obstacles in the way of a realization of the dream of Western irrigationists will be removed. But the organization of the work is to be carried on as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that a large bureau similar to the Geological Survey will be gradually built up, with Mr. Newell at the head of it. When the right time comes, the expectation is that it will be made an independent bureau, and its scope and jurisdiction will gradually be defined in the legislation of Congress, as has been the case with the Geological Survey.

This is the view taken by the leaders in the irrigation movement. They have the fullest confidence in Mr. Newell.

EULOGIES IN THE HOUSE.

Experiment of Holding Memorial Services on Sunday Successful—Tributes to Three Late Members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House of Representatives to-day inaugurated the experiment of holding memorial services for deceased members upon the Sabbath. It will be followed hereafter during this session and probably will become the general practice in the House in the future. Heretofore the House has broken in upon its legislation work on Friday or Saturday to listen to eulogies on deceased members, but the time has seldom been propitious, and latterly the practice has been meeting with growing disfavor.

On account of the pressure of public business at this session it was decided to hold these memorial sessions on Sunday, and during the course of their eulogies to-day several members took occasion to voice their commendation of the innovation and to express their opinion that it should be followed in the future.

At the session to-day tribute was paid to the life and public service of the late Representatives Russell of Connecticut and Sheppard and Degraffenreid of Texas, each of whom died during the Congressional recess. The attendance in the galleries was quite large, and there was a numerous assemblage of the friends of the deceased members on the floor. The following members paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Russell:

Messrs. Brandegee, Connecticut; Capron, Rhode Island; Sperry, Connecticut; Hill, Connecticut; Henry, Connecticut; Payne, New York; McClellan, New York; Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Grosvenor, Ohio, and McCall, Massachusetts.

Those who eulogized Mr. Sheppard were: Messrs. Henry, Texas; Brantley, Georgia; Ball, Texas; Randall, Texas; Burleson, Texas, and Feeley, Illinois.

Those who eulogized Mr. Degraffenried were Messrs. Russell, Texas; Stephens, Texas, and Kleberg, Texas.

At 2:55, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

A Canadian Trade Regulation.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—An order has been passed providing that vessels engaged in the Canadian coasting trade can carry goods in bond or duty paid from one Canadian port to another Canadian port, notwithstanding that part of the distance may be in waters outside the limits of Canada. If any vessel not engaged in the coasting trade undertakes this sort of transportation the goods she carries are liable to seizure and forfeiture.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:45 A. M.—435 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:50 A. M.—Southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue; J. Cafey; damage trifling.

4:10 A. M.—282 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Peter Doelger; damage, $125.

4:35 A. M.—11-15 Murray Street; Swansky & Co., and others; damage, $100,000.

7:50 A. M.—163 Stanton Street; Alex. Adelstein; damage, $25.

8:35 A. M.—220 East Seventy-[illegible] Street; Dr. Chmolock; damage, $2[illegible]

3:05 P. M.—220 Madison Street; [illegible] Rosen; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—23 West Thirty-second [illegible] A. Bush; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—255 Rivington Street; [illegible] Goldfob; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—68 Pitt Street; David R[illegible] damage trifling.

9 P. M.—45 Avenue D; Morris Glu[illegible] age, $50.

9:05 P. M.—118 Allen Street; [illegible] Son; damage trifling.

More Facts About Ale.

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale is made by Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton of Burton-on-Trent, England. *They never bottle it*, but sell it in bulk, or by the cask, to various dealers and bottlers. *It's all one brew.* Remember that fact.

Read Bros., London, bottle it, and use as their label the "Dog's-Head" label simply to distinguish what they bottle.

Thos. McMullen & Co. also bottle it, and use what's called the "White Label." Other concerns also bottle it, but use no particular label, but simply a Bass label.

The ale itself is ***one and the same***—one brew, one brand. All of the bottlers understand their business, and one cannot better the ale ahead of the other, and the labels do not signify anything but the ***name of the bottler.***

Here's the EVANS Argument.

The founder of the EVANS BREWERY mastered the science of brewing superior ale and established the business in 1786—one hundred and eighteen years ago—in Hudson, N. Y., since which time his successors have made uninterrupted strides in perfecting their product. So much so that no other ale can compare with it, and when **EVANS' ALE** is offered at a less price than foreign brands they do not present an ale "just as good," but one **SUPERIOR TO ALL.**

The question has been asked why Foreign Ale has not the same good taste here that it has in England. It is answered by the fact that the climate and conditions are different, and, besides, there is the disturbance and exposure of ocean transportation.

EVANS' ALE escapes this long journey and is bottled at the brewery by experts who know exactly when and how to handle it. You never find any sediment in a bottle of **EVANS' ALE.** Its brilliancy and clearness cannot escape your observation.

Compare prices of current price lists.

"White Label"	Bass	$2.00 doz.
"Dog's Head"	"	2.00 "
"Burke's"	"	1.90 "
"Bull Dog"	"	1.80 "

Evans' Ale $1.50 doz
Bottled at the Brewery.

Evans' Ale is for Sale by All Leading Dealers and Restaurants Everywhere.
New York City Depot (wholesale only) 127 Hudson St.

"WHITE COAL" OF THE ALPS

Glacial Falls Being Converted Into Power for Factories.

Huge Pipes Assist in Utilizing in Some Instances a Force of 10,000 Horse Power—Water Carried More Than 2,000 Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—One of the most remarkable engineering feats now being undertaken in the world is the conversion of the glacial falls of France and Switzerland into power with which to operate mills, factories, and electric plants. The glaciers have been called a "mine of white coal," which, unlike the product of the earth, is inexhaustible, renewing itself from year to year. Some very interesting facts as to what has already been accomplished are contained in a report to the State Department from United States Consul C. P. H. Nason of Grenoble.

"The streams and cascades have been used to a certain extent for years," says Mr. Nason, "but not until recently, under the leadership of such enterprising men as Berges and Joya and Despres, has this water been 'canalized'—conducted by huge pipes from vast heights down the mountain sides—and, with the aid of turbine wheels, made to develop tens of thousands of horse power and to distribute energy, heat, and light in all directions.

"In 1863 it was considered a bold achievement to bring water from a height of 260 feet, as at Uriage, but now M. Berges has succeeded in canalizing a fall of 1,640 feet and another of 1,804 feet. At Epierre (Savoie) M. Joya used a fall of 1,935 feet, and at Chapareillan (25 miles from Grenoble) another of 2,040 feet, until this year said to be the highest fall in the world."

Mr. Nason says that the water at Lancey, near Grenoble, gives power to mills of various kinds, and to the electrical plant which lights the valley of the Graisvairdan, and maintains its several tramway systems. The water here is brought by three successive falls whose total is 1,560 feet. Light is also furnished to the farmhouses of the neighborhood at moderate cost.

"Starting from the little lakes of Domenon," continues Mr. Nason, "among the snows of the peak of the same name, the water is drawn by pipes which tap the lake at its bottom and are carried to a lake lower down the mountain, and from this still further down to a third lake, whence the conduits bear it, always at a certain gradient, to the factories below, where it yields the equivalent of 10,000 horse power.

"As illustrating the enormous pressure of the water thus canalized the pipes in many cases (as below) are as much as 3 meters 30 millimeters, or 10.83 feet, in diameter. The tunnel under the Thames at London has a diameter of about 11 feet, but this is for a distance of 30 meters, or 98½ feet, only. The Société Hydro-Electrique de Fure et Morge at Grenoble, which utilizes the waters of the torrent Drac near Vizille, has 4,600 meters, or 15,092 feet (of which 3,200 feet are in steel plates and 6,892 feet in wired cement), of piping with a diameter, as stated, of 10.83 feet.

"This installation permits the distribution of force to the extent of 3,500 horse power under a tension of 26,000 volts for a distance of 40 miles to factories in Moirans, Voltron, and Rivas.

"Grenoble will soon be lighted by electricity, the power being supplied by the Electro-Chemical Society of the Romanche, which has its works in the village of Livet (altitude 1,794 feet), 27 miles distant from this city. The valley of the Romanche was until recent years sparsely populated; to-day, within a distance of 12 miles, there are already installed six establishments for the making of paper, wood pulp, acetylene, aluminium, &c., and for the generation of electric force.

"The stream itself is fed by the powerful glacial reservoirs of the Massifs of the Belledonne and the Peloux, ranges of mountains (in altitude from 9,500 to 13,000 feet) on either side of the valley, and in Winter and Summer alike this water supply is unremitting and abundant."

So notable have been the achievements in and around Grenoble that there was recently held there a "white coal" convention. More than 500 prominent engineers and scientists from France and other countries assembled to examine and discuss the utilization of the water power of the glaciers and mountain streams of Alpine France.

That very great possibilities may follow this investigation and study is evident from an estimate recently made of the total energy employed in all industries in France. This sum, as produced by steam, is 6,500,000 horse power. M. Berges, according to Consul Nason, estimates the hydraulic forces of France in her mountainous regions to be 10,000,000 horse power. To distribute this power over France would mean as much there as would the distribution of the power of Niagara over the State of New York and the surrounding country.

Slight Fire Near Gas Tanks.

Fire was discovered early this morning in an old frame shed in the rear of the stables of the Consolidated Gas Company, at Avenue A and One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Because of the proximity of one of the huge gas tanks of the company, just across the street, two alarms were sent out, and a large force of firemen [illegible] at one line of hose was turned on [illegible], which was insignificant. The [illegible] lined a lot of oil-soaked rags, and [illegible] posed they ignited by spontaneous [illegible]n. The damage is trifling. There [illegible] excitement among the tenants [illegible]ements near by.

PAY FOR RAILROAD MEN.

[illegible]URG, Jan. 25.—It was announced [illegible] D. J. Burke, who represented the [illegible]s at a recent conference with [illegible] and Ohio Railroad officials at [illegible] that an agreement had been [illegible] by the company granting a 10 [illegible]dvance in wages, to date from [illegible] The advance extends over all [illegible] of the road, and is given to con[illegible]akemen, and yardmen.

[illegible]rician Dies of Burns.

[illegible]Miller, twenty-one years old, an [illegible], of 312 West One Hundred and [illegible]rst Street, died in the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday as the result of burns received on Monday last in an explosion of gasoline in the Fifty-ninth Street power house of the Manhattan Railway Company. Miller was a

IRELAND AND COL. LYNCH

Public Not Excited by the Death Sentence for Treason.

Only the Execution of the Penalty Could Turn Lynch Into a Hero in Ireland, Where He Is Little Known.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's Dublin correspondent says that the sentence of death passed on Col. Arthur Lynch for high treason in fighting in the Boer Army during the South African war has not in any way excited public opinion in Ireland. Lynch is only a name to the vast majority of Irishmen. Furthermore, the offense was of a kind with which at this day sensible Nationalists have no sympathy.

The only thing that could turn Lynch into a hero, says the correspondent, would be the infliction of the death sentence, and nobody in Ireland believes that this will be carried out.

COL. LYNCH'S SENTENCE.

Representatives of Irish Societies Start a Movement in Behalf of the Condemned Australian.

The first concerted movement by Irish Americans in this city in behalf of Col. Lynch, the Irish-Australian convicted in England of treason, in having fought with the Boers in South Africa, was started last evening at a conference of representatives of Irish societies in the Hoffman House. About fifty men were present, President R. J. Kennedy of the United Irish League presiding.

Thomas H. Ronayne said that such a short time had elapsed since the conviction of Col. Lynch that few persons had formed an opinion on the matter. Peculiar conditions are involved, he said, and a danger exists in that a pronunciamento might hurriedly be sent abroad, the nature of which would cause exasperation and resistance in England sufficient to defeat the very purpose its senders have in view—the commutation of Col. Lynch's death sentence.

"I advocate a policy of silence, as far as the American Irish in this country are concerned," he said. "I think it best to await instructions from Ireland, and especially from Australia, where Col. Lynch was born, and where of course a deep feeling in his behalf must exist. I understand that a telegram was received in this city to-day from an Australian gentleman, saying that steps had been taken there to invoke the clemency of the King in Col. Lynch's behalf."

Mr. Ronayne moved the appointment of a committee of nine to bring together the representatives of the societies in a uniform action, and to act as a general committee for the Irishmen of the city in behalf of Col. Lynch. Mr. Ronayne was appointed Chairman, and the other members were named as follows: F. B. McFarland, D. McMahon, Major Thomas D., Henry of Brooklyn, J. I. Donlon, Michael Breslin, J. T. Smith of the Bronx, Hugh Curtin, and Robert O'Flaherty. The committee decided to call a conference this week.

Eccentric Firemen's Union No. 36 submitted to the Central Federated Union yesterday for indorsement resolutions that had been passed at a meeting of the firemen on Saturday evening. They condemned the action of England in the case of Col. Lynch "as cowardly and murderous," and "worthy of the Dark Ages and not of this twentieth century," and requested the Central Federated Union to appoint a committee of five to take some action on the subject. The resolutions were approved without debate, and George McVey, Daniel Quinn, James Carroll, Frank McArdle, and Morris Brown were appointed members of the committee.

Resolutions condemning the action of Great Britain in sentencing Col. Lynch to death were adopted by the County Cavan Association at a special meeting on Saturday night, and the organization has issued a call for a public demonstration on the occasion of its thirty-seventh annual reunion to-night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

MOSQUITO EXPERT COMING.

Major Ross, the Discoverer of the Malaria-Bearing Pest of Africa, Has a Mission Here.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Presiding at a complimentary banquet given on Saturday to Major Ronald Ross, the recipient of the Nobel Prize for medical research, Sir Alfred Jones announced that the United States had applied to Major Ross for advice, and that he was going to America shortly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—No information is obtainable to-night to show that a recent application has been made by officials of the United States for advice from Major Ronald Ross, who, however, is well known here as the physician who discovered the fact that malarial fever is transmitted by mosquitos.

About a year ago some informal talks were had by a surgeon attached to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service with Major Ross at the latter's home in England, with a view to having the doctor become identified with the yellow fever institute, a bureau of the service devoted to the study of yellow fever in all its branches.

This was about the time that a commission was going to Vera Cruz to study the yellow fever situation. Major Ross, in a letter to the officials here having expressed a disinclination to go to any South American country, the consideration of his name in connection with the matter was dropped.

If a fresh proposition has been made to Major Ross it is believed it proceeded from the Carnegie Institute, but no information was obtainable to-night from the latter source.

Major Ronald Ross, Principal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, was awarded the $15,000 prize for medical research by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting on Dec. 10 last.

Major Ross entered the Indian Medical Service in 1881 and some years later began the study of malaria, for which his reputation was attained. He is best known as the leader of the expedition in 1899 which discovered the malaria-bearing mosquitos of West Africa. In the same year he retired from the Indian Medical Service.

Turkey Ceases Spending Money.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's correspondent at Constantinople says that the Grand Vizier has instructed the Treasury to cease all payments until further orders.

NEW SERUM FOR PNEUMONIA.

Prof. Tizzoni of Bologna University Announces Discovery.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Prof. Tizzoni of the Bologna University has announced to the Royal Academy of Sciences the discovery of a serum to combat pneumonia.

ECUADOR FEARS THE PLAGUE.

Refuses to Allow Steamer from San Francisco to Touch at Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 25.—The Board of Health has resolved not to admit into port the Kosmos Line steamer Hermonthis, from San Francisco, Dec. 31, for Hamburg, which has arrived here.

The board also asks President Plaza to recall the Ecuadorian Consul at San Francisco and to request Dr. Felicisimo Lopez of New York to go immediately to San Francisco and act as Consul until the plague disappears from that city.

Big Fire at Armagh, Ireland.

ARMAGH, Ireland, Jan. 25.—A great fire broke out here to-day and spread so rapidly that the local fire brigade was unable to cope with it, and assistance had to be sent for from Belfast, thirty-five miles distant. The result of the fire was that ten of the largest warehouses and shops in the centre of the town were destroyed, the damage being estimated at $300,000. The trade of the town is paralyzed by this destruction. The timely removal of a quantity of dynamite from one of the doomed stores averted a worse disaster.

BOERS GREET CHAMBERLAIN.

Gen. De la Rey Says He Is "the Man to Set Things Right" in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain started Saturday on an interesting wagon trek from Potchestroom to Mafeking, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain, Sir Arthur Lawley, Major Gen. Baden-Powell, and others. Relays of mules had been arranged to enable the party to travel at about ten miles an hour.

There was a picturesque scene outside of Ventersforp, thirty-one miles northwest of Potchestroom. A commando of Boers met the party and escorted it into the town. A bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary was conducted to the house of the Landrost, and the commando of Boers drew up in a half circle outside. Soon after Gen. De la Rey arrived and was cordially received by Mr. Chamberlain, who introduced him to Mrs. Chamberlain.

After the presentation of an address of welcome Mr. Chamberlain made a speech to the commando, in which he congratulated the Boers on being the comrades of so great and gallant a man as Gen. De la Rey. The Colonial Secretary continued:

"I hope he is my friend, and I hope you all are my friends. We fought a good fight, and there is nothing to be ashamed of on either side."

On the conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, which was throughout in this vein, Gen. De la Rey unexpectedly stepped forward and addressed the Boers in Dutch, declaring his belief that the Colonial Secretary was "the man to set things right in South Africa."

These speeches made an excellent impression. On proceeding on their journey to-day Gen. De la Rey accompanied the party.

Herr Fischer Returns to Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that Herr Fischer, the late Boer delegate to Europe, has received permission to return to South Africa. He leaves London on Tuesday.

CASTELLANE RE-ELECTED.

Apparently Certain That He Has Been Chosen Deputy in the Basses-Alpes District.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The election of a Deputy in the Basses-Alpes District, rendered necessary by the invalidation of Count Boni de Castellane's election by the Chamber of Deputies Nov. 7, took place to-day. Count Boni de Castellane again was a candidate and was opposed by Andre Siegfried. The contest was conducted strenuously on both sides.

The result of the polling at the town of Castellane, made known to-night, shows a majority of 500 for the Count.

The returns from twenty other electoral stations are still lacking, but the re-election of Count Boni de Castellane seems assured.

BRAZIL HAS AN EYE ON ACRE.

Has Decided to Concentrate Troops in Adjoining States—Statement of Her Position.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Brazilian Legation here has issued an official statement by the Brazilian Government explaining the latter's position toward the Acre dispute and the projected expedition into the Acre territory of President Pando of Bolivia.

The statement declares that the Brazilian Government has given Bolivia to understand that the contract with the Bolivian syndicate is a monstrosity in law since it entails the partial alienation of sovereignty to a foreign company, and that the concession is void inasmuch as it disposes of territory which is at the present time the subject of dispute with Peru.

The statement proceeds to say that Brazil always has given a liberal interpretation to the treaty of 1867, seeking to favor Bolivia by procuring her facilities of communication on the Amazon and Paraguay. But Bolivia having alienated to a foreign syndicate the rights conceded to her in the Acre territory, Brazil will now sustain the strict interpretation of the treaty.

After reccunting the various proposals which have been made to adjust the dispute, the statement concludes: "Bolivia having refused all these proposals, and President Pando having decided to march against the Brazilian subjects in Acre, the President of Brazil has decided to concentrate troops in the adjoining States of Matto Grosso and Amazonas."

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 25.—During the past week several conferences have taken place between the Brazilian Minister and President Pando. The object of these meetings has not been definitely ascertained, but it is believed that Brazil is seeking to dissuade the Bolivian Government from proceeding with the military expedition to Acre. It is said that Brazil is offering in exchange the Madeira territory situated on the Bolivian frontier with financial facilities for Acre.

At noon yesterday the First Vice President, Col. Velasco, was banished under an executive decree for an indefinite period. A police patrol conducted him to the Peruvian frontier. The reason for this action was that Vice President Velasco, being a leader of the Opposition, could not assume the Presidency without creating political disturbances.

The Second Vice President, Dr. Anibal Capriles, will assume the Presidency when President Pando goes to Acre.

A TEST CASE IN CHINA.

Result of Christian Student's Revolt in a College Puts End to Hopes of Religious Toleration.

When Yuan Shih Kai was Governor of the Province of Shantung, previous to his promotion as Viceroy of China, he appointed the Rev. Dr. William M. Hayes of Tungchow College, a missionary of the Presbyterian Mission Board, to the responsible post of head of the Western Science Department in the Provincial College at Chinanfu. This college is described as an ancient Confucian institution, and from his first connection with it the presence of the Rev. Dr. Hayes was a challenge for religious toleration.

As all the students in the college must worship Confucius on certain prescribed days of the year, one Christian student there objected to the requirement, thus making a test case. Dr. Hayes pushed the matter to the extent of his influence, and now the Mission Board learns, the old law having been strictly reaffirmed from the throne, he has informed the authorities of his purpose to retire from his chair at the end of the year. All the Christian men who went on the Faculty with him will also withdraw, it is said.

Von Plehve Gets Better of M. Witte.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 25.—Through the action of Interior Minister von Plehve in ordering the Governors and Chairmen of committees to prevent the discussion of political subjects, Minister Witte has lost control of the Provincial Agricultural Committees, of which he was the general Chairman.

ROYAL ROMANCE DENIED.

Report That Archduke Eugene Will Marry a Confectioner's Daughter Declared Baseless.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—The newspapers here deny the rumor emanating from Budapest that Archduke Eugene, one of the second cousins of Emperor Francis Joseph, is about to renounce his rank in order to marry a confectioner's daughter.

Archduke Eugene enjoys a large income as the Grand Master of the Ancient and Noble Teutonic Order, one of the chief obligations of which is celibacy.

FEZ AGAIN IN DANGER.

Moroccan Pretender, with Great Following, Marching on Sultan's Main Army.

TANGIER, Jan. 25.—News from Fez, dated Jan. 21, states that the Pretender, Bu Hamara, was then advancing at the head of large forces and had arrived at a point twenty-five miles from Fez. A decisive battle was expected, and should the Sultan's main army, which is posted on the Sebu River, be defeated, it was thought that the City of Fez would inevitably fall into the hands of Bu Hamara.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Volcano Spouting Stones and Lava to a Great Height.

ROME, Jan. 25.—After a brief spell of inactivity, the volcano Stromboli is again in eruption. Great quantities of lava and stones are being thrown up and to an immense distance from the crater. The cone of the volcano is capped with a thick cloud of smoke.

The eruption affords a magnificent spectacle at night, the flames rising from the crater illuminating the sky.

STARTED TO SEE THE WORLD.

The Boy Left Home with $25, a Revolver, Sweater, and Clothes, but His Father Is Coming to Get Him.

In the custody of the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station is a small boy who started from Philadelphia Saturday with $25, a revolver, sweater, and an extra suit of clothes, to go around the world. The interruption of his trip is due primarily to his unwisdom in telegraphing his father from the Colonial Hotel Saturday night, where he had engaged rooms, announcing his intention, and secondarily, to his father's objection communicated to the police here yesterday.

The boy says that he is Joseph H. Barclay of Philadelphia, and that his father is a "big merchant." He thought that geography was "an awful" interesting study, and decided to go exploring. So he took $25 which he says he saved, purchased the outfit, packed it in his father's dress suit case, and started.

He came to New York Saturday and spent the afternoon and evening in visiting the theatres, with the Colonial Hotel at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue as his headquarters. Then he decided to relieve his father's mind by telegraphing, having decided to sail for Europe, Asia, Africa, and other far climes this morning. But his father received the boy's telegram and the police received his father's telegram. Hence the indefinite postponement of the tour. Mr. Barclay is expected here to-day.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL AFIRE.

Patients Flee in Their Night Clothes—Mercury Several Degrees Below Zero.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Jan. 25.—By the burning of the smallpox hospital to-day thirty-six men, women, and children, patients, were forced to escape in their nightclothes. The mercury was several degrees below zero, and all suffered terribly from their exposure. One of them, Prudent La Pointe, forty years old, is expected to die.

When the fire was discovered some of the patients seized mattresses and dragged them out on the snow, far enough away from the building to be out of danger from the fire, and huddled together upon them. Others wrapped blankets and other bed clothing about themselves and stood shivering in the snow.

Mrs. Mary Tyman, seventy years of age, caught her little granddaughter in her arms, and in her night dress ran from the building. She fell exhausted in the snow and lay there an hour.

The police got their first word of the fire when a smallpox patient kicked in the door of the station house and yelled out the facts. It was an hour before the firemen could get to work, and by that time the hospital proper was gone. Both policemen and firemen gave up their outer garments to clothe the patients. The latter finally were cared for in the houses offered by owners as temporary hospitals.

TEXAS CATTLE FOR AFRICA.

London Trading Company Contracts to Ship 100,000 Head of Live Stock from Pensacola, Fla.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 25.—The Lingham Trading and Timber Company of London, which recently inaugurated a line of steamships between Pensacola and South African ports, has received a contract for handling 100,000 head of Texas cattle through this port to South Africa, and the next vessel of the line, which is due here in a few weeks, will carry a large cargo of live stock.

The first steamer of the line, which went out a few months ago, carried out several hundred head of this lot, which was an experiment on the part of the shippers, it being feared that the cattle would not thrive in the changed climate. Every vessel of the line going out will carry live stock until the 100,000 head are shipped.

THE DAWSON CITY SAFE.

Reaches Port Townsend from Nome After a Voyage of Eighty-six Days' Duration.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 25.—The steamship Dawson City, eighty-six days from Nome, reached port to-day under sail after a tempestuous voyage. The entire trip was marked by a succession of accidents and exasperating delays, while the fury of the elements seemed to combine to hinder her passage to her destination. Soon after starting south the boilers commenced leaking, with the result that the fresh water supply was consumed. Then fuel began to run short, and the vessel was forced to resort to such canvas as could be fashioned into sails.

The vessel put into Port Moller for fuel and water, and after remaining two weeks started again, only to run into fierce storms, which drove her from her course. Again fuel ran out, so the Dawson City headed for Dutch Harbor to refill her bunkers and tanks. At this port her sailors deserted and refused to continue the voyage. The run from Dutch Harbor to this port was made in twenty-two days, which is considered a very good showing, considering the weather and the facilities for handling the vessel.

The Dawson City brought no passengers except her owner, Felix Brown of Seattle, and his wife.

On Oct. 29 last the steamship Dawson City left Nome, bound to Dutch Harbor, Alaska. Since leaving Nome she has been reported only once. That was on Nov. 13, when she was spoken, headed for Dutch Harbor. The vessel is a screw-propelled ocean freight steamer with accommodations for some passengers. She plies between Alaska ports and Seattle.

Killed by a Lehigh Valley Train.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 25.—Henry Kaiser, proprietor of an art store of this city, and Herman Houser, a painter, also of this city, started to drive into the country at an early hour this morning. At the Oliver Mills crossing their vehicle was struck by a fast passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Kaiser was instantly killed and Houser so badly injured that he died a few hours later.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The building occupied by The Daily Review was destroyed by fire to-day. Three adjoining buildings were damaged badly. The loss is estimated at $35,000. Herman Rhovy, a fireman, was fatally injured.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 25.—Strong Hall, originally built for a skating rink, but recently used as an armory by Company M of the Vermont National Guard, and for large public gatherings, was burned to-day. The loss is $28,000, with insurance of $16,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—A large factory building here, owned by Newton Vaughan, and operated as a tobacco stemmery by the Continental Tobacco Company, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is heavy, but neither that nor the insurance could be ascertained to-night.

ALASKAN TREATY PLEASES

The British Press Hails It as Evidence of Friendliness.

Regret Expressed That No Provision Is Made for an Umpire—How It Is Regarded in Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The signature at Washington Saturday of the Anglo-American treaty to settle the Alaskan dispute has given great satisfaction to the English press on the ground that it gives at a critical moment in the Venezuelan trouble an undoubted proof of the uninterrupted friendliness existing between Great Britain and the United States. This is the point which is elaborated in all the editorials on the subject, almost to the exclusion of discussion of the intrinsic merits of the arrangement concluded.

Little doubt is entertained here that the United States Senate will accept the treaty and that the commission will ultimately meet in London, but regret is expressed that no provision is made for the appointment of an umpire, because in the event of the commission being equally divided in opinion, it is said, the controversy will be very little nearer a settlement.

One paper thinks that in this event the dispute would be referred to The Hague tribunal.

It is hoped, however, that the publication of the text of the treaty may show a more favorable prospect of the commission arriving at a compromise, thus settling a long-standing dispute of which, it is admitted, a settlement is imperative if international friction is to be avoided.

The Times rejoices at the constitution of the proposed commission which, it says, implies a high degree of confidence on each side in the equity and friendship of the other side. The same commission with an odd man added becomes virtually an arbitration court. "Though arbitration is a very good thing in its way," continues The Times, "it is not nearly so good as direct negotiation, if only because it does not imply so much mutual confidence and good will.

"Should it unfortunately happen that the commission be unable to arrive at a decision, no harm will have been done to either party. We shall only obtain a striking evidence of the exceeding complexity of the question, and can then resort to arbitration. But we fully believe that the commission will arrive at a settlement in the only manner which leaves no sense of soreness or disappointment on either side."

CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Question Asked Whether the Entire Dispute Is Referred to the Commission.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The news from Washington of the signing of a treaty to refer the Canada-Alaska boundary dispute to arbitration was not unexpected. In the Prime Minister's absence from the city the other ministers do not care to discuss the matter or give particulars. It is known, however, that the Ottawa end of the negotiations have been pretty much in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hands.

The query is being asked here to-night, How far does the treaty go? If the entire boundary dispute, without the Dyea and Skagway reservation, is to be referred to the arbitration commission, then Canada does not stand to be in any worse position than she is to-day. If, however, the ownership of Dyea and Skagway has been conceded to the United States, Canada is placed in a dangerous position. Supposing the United States wins over the British representative, then good-bye to Canadian contentions.

It is generally believed here that Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, will be the British Commissioner. He is better known as Sir Richard Webster, and was associated with Christopher Robinson, K. C., as counsel for Canada before the Bering Sea Commission at Paris. Justice Mills of the Supreme Court is mentioned as a likely representative of Canada.

Earthquake Shock in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 25.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this morning.

Fifth Avenue 238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St. — Auction Rooms, WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.
A NOTABLE SALE BY AUCTION,
by order of
Mr. Wm. Lanier Washington,
of a Unique Collection of
VERITABLE ANTIQUES,
which were formerly the property of lineal descendants of
George Washington,
Verified by Accompanying Affidavits.
COMPRISING IN PART
FURNITURE OF THE PERIOD,
including a clawfoot marble top pier table, formerly belonging to George Washington, several sofas, Chippendale and clawfoot tables, carved bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobe, engravings, oil paintings, &c.
To which has been added Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Adams, Marquetsrie, and Louis XVI. FURNITURE.
And a large consignment of fine Sheffield plated ware on copper direct from the Custom House, including a very costly Picnic Set of 145 pieces, enclosed in trunk, collection of blue historical plates, English chiming hall clock, carved Venetian furniture, a pair magnificent Sevres vases, decorated in the highest style of art.
Afternoons of Sale,
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Jan. 28, 29, 30.
AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY.

Vantine's
Broadway & 18th St.
Oriental Rugs.
AT SPECIAL SALE
150 LARGE SIZE RUGS REDUCED ABOUT ONE-THIRD.

Weave.	Size.	Price Now.
India,	12.5x15 ft.,	90.00
Turkish,	12x15.3 ft.,	100.00
Agra,	12x14.9 ft.,	125.00
"	12x15 ft.,	150.00
Persian,	12.2x14.2 ft.,	140.00

Also a lot Oriental Rugs ranging in sizes from 8.6x10.6 ft up to 11.4x16 ft., from 45.00 upward. 100 Turkish and Persian Rugs, average size 4x7 ft., 16.00. 100 Fine Silk Rugs, 50.00 to 65.00 each

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Semi-Annual Ribbon Sale
BEGINS THIS MORNING.

ONE of the most remarkable and distinguished events of the year. A sale of intense interest and extraordinary diversity.
Thousands of yards of Ribbons of practically every conceivable description—Ribbons that herald the coming of Spring—Ribbons that daintily paint the glories of Summer.

The Entire Main Aisle To-day Will Be
A Beauty Show of Exquisite Colors and Effects.

Without question the most imposing Ribbon Sale the city has ever known, and our past efforts, as multitudes know, have been wonderfully ambitious. This excels all predecessors. It is unique and unapproachable. Matchless prices—yes, notwithstanding the fact that all makers of Ribbons, foreign and domestic, are, in some instances, advancing prices.

Newest 1903 Ribbons at Far Below
The Prices They Would Usually Be Sold At.

All Silk Ribbon. Buy prodigally! Fortune smiles gleefully; it is your golden opportunity. Ribbons will be more popular than ever this year. Some of the details follow:

Best Quality Fancy Corded Striped Ribbons, 1½-inch width, beautiful colorings, 10c. quality, per yard. 5
All-Silk Plain Taffeta Ribbons, high lustre, 4 inches wide, in white, cream, pink, blue, cardinal, nile, mais and turquoise, 19c. quality, per yard. 12½
Fancy Ribbons, corded stripes and dots, 3¾ inches wide, light colorings, 19c. quality, per yard. 12½
Double Satin Block Check and Striped Ribbons, 3½ inches wide, solid colorings, most wanted shades, 22c. quality, at, per yard. 16
Satin Taffeta Ribbons, all silk, 5¼ inches wide, colors and black, 29c. quality, at, per yard. 19
Mousseline Ribbons, superior quality, high lustre, 6 inches wide, all desirable colorings, 29c. quality, at, per yard. 19
Plain Moire Taffeta Ribbons, best quality, 5¼ inches wide, all colors, 35c. quality, at, per yard. 24
Plain Black All-Silk Moire Taffeta Ribbons, 6½ inches wide, 35c. quality, per yard. 24

Black Velvet Ribbons.
Superior Quality All Silk Satin Back, Fast Woven Edges.

Width No. 1, per piece of 10 yds.,	35	Width No. 4, per yard,	8
		Width No. 5, per yard,	10
Width No. 1½, per piece of 10 yds.,	45	Width No. 7, per yard,	12
		Width No. 9, per yard,	15
Width No. 2, per piece of 10 yds.,	55	Width No. 12, per yard,	19
		Width No. 16, per yard,	22
Width No. 3, per piece of 10 yds.	65	Width No. 22, per yard,	25
		Width No. 40, per yard,	29

Mid-Winter Furniture Sale.

Beautiful Metal Bedsteads, superb Parlor Suites and handsome Couches are chief among the attractions for to-day. The success of the sale is so pronounced that we are urged to still further extraordinary value giving.

Parlor Suites.

HANDSOME FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUITES, massive hand-carved frames, backs veneered with fine crotch mahogany veneers, piano polish finish, upholstered in best manner, all spring-edge seats, covered with latest designs in illuminated verona; regular price $92.00. 72.00
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, strong, well-made frames, finely finished, upholstered with all-steel springs, covered with good quality verona; regular price $50.00, special 34.00
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, frames have nicely carved backs, upholstered with best steel springs, all pieces made spring edge, covered in latest patterns of silk damask; regular price $55.00, special. 40.00
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, frames of latest design, hand-carved and crotch mahogany veneer backs, all woodwork piano-polish finish, spring-edge seats, and covered with high-grade medallion brocades, a very artistic and graceful suite; regular price $69.00. 49.00
PARLOR SUITES, consisting of 5 pieces, beautifully designed frames, with carved backs and fine crotch mahogany veneer panels, piano-polish finish, upholstered in the best possible manner, all spring-edge, seats, covered in the latest designs of two-toned verona; regular price $78.00. 56.00
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, with beautiful carved and crotch mahogany veneer frames, piano-polish finish, upholstered with best steel springs and made all spring-edge seats, covered with fine medallion tapestries or two-toned verona, regular price, $78.00; special 56.00
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, shell pattern, carved backs, shaped arms, French legs, crotch mahogany veneer panels, one of our most artistic designs, covered with fine medallion tapestries, upholstered in a first-class manner; regular price $75.00; special 60.00
PARLOR SUITES of 5 pieces, finely carved frames, of this season's newest designs, piano-polish finish, upholstered with the best steel springs and made all spring-edge seats and diamond-tufted backs, covered in your choice of colors of beautiful silk damasks; regular price $82.00. 67.50
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, mahogany finish frames, carved backs and fine crotch mahogany veneers, covered with the latest designs silk damask, upholstered in best manner; regular price, $110; special. 85.00
BEAUTIFUL FIVE-PIECE PARLOR SUITES, latest design frames; carved heads and fine marquetry on backs, covered with fine silk damasks; spring-edge seats, tufted backs, upholstered as a first-class Suite should be; regular price, $96.00; special 86.00
PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, backs finely carved, arms carved with dragon heads and frames highly polished, tufted upholstered backs, covered with satin damask, regular price $135.00. 112.00

Couches.

LEATHER COUCHES, filled with hair, strongly upholstered, tufted head and plain top, imitation or oak frame, covered with the best quality leather, regular price, $38.00, sale price. 26.00
COUCHES, special design, eight rows of tufting, patent buttons, filled with moss and hair, covered with plain or figured velour, made in a solid oak frame, claw feet, regular price, $24.00, sale price. 18.50
COUCHES, new and well constructed, filled with hair, made plain, covered with heavy embossed velour, extra frame covered with fringe, regular price, $24.00, sale price. 17.50
BOX COUCHES, filled entirely with hair, patent spring opening, covered with denim, assorted colors, regular price, $15.00, sale price. 10.00

Enamelled Bedsteads.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch pillars, straight filling, extended foot, all sizes, regular price, $4.00. 2.50
ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1 1-4-inch pillars, extended bow foot, heavy filling, brass top rail and vases, all sizes, regular price, $10.00. 7.00
ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1 1-2-inch pillars, extended bow foot, heavy filling, brass top rail, vases and spindles; regular price, $14.00. 10.00

(Fifth Floor.)

AN EVENT OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE
A Most Exceptional Clearance Sale of
Women's Coats, Jackets and Long Garments
of Silk, Velvet and Velour.

WE cannot impress upon you too forcibly the many very excellent advantages of this superior Mid-Winter Clearance Sale.
It presents opportunities absolutely impossible at any other time of the year. Our sales in this branch of our business are enormous and constantly increasing. For this reason we are obliged to carry unusually large and exceptionally well assorted surplus stocks.
The Winter's business having exceeded all previous records, and Spring being practically within hailing distance, it now becomes imperative for us to dispose of all these Garments at once.

Hence the Reductions Are the
Most Radical and Decisive Yet Known.

The Cloth Jackets and Coats are marked at prices varying from 3.50 to 11.75. Former prices were $7.50 to $22.50
The Long Cloth Garments are marked at prices varying from 4.50 to 17.50. Former prices were $11.75 to $37.50
The 3-4 Cloth Coats are marked at prices varying from 5.00 to 19.50. Former prices were $12.50 to $42.50
The Velour Blouses are marked at prices varying from 11.75 to 22.50. Former prices were $25.00 to $50.00
The Plush Jackets are marked at prices varying from 5.00 to 12.50. Former prices were $12.50 to $22.50
The Velvet and Silk Garments are marked at prices varying from 12.50 to 27.50. Former prices were $25.00 to $50.00
The Cloth and Plush Capes are marked at prices varying from 5.00 to 14.50. Former prices were $8.75 to $27.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Wind-Falls of the WHITE SALE

Remarkable Offerings of Odd Lots of Muslin Underwear

WE'VE outbargained the bargains that were already unmatchable outside of WANAMAKER'S during this January Sale of White.

The last week of this notable month develops a great aftermath of broken lots, and some soiled pieces, not many soiled, however—the great majority are clean and perfect in every way, except that lines of sizes are broken, and we wish to clean up all odd lots before the month ends.

To buy Muslin Underwear at a third to a half below ordinary prices means splendid bargains; but to buy these fine attractive garments

At a Third to a Half Below January Sale Prices

means bargains of the most extraordinary character announced during the year.

There will be busy times today; selling will be rapid; and although quantities are rather large, the Sale will soon be over.

Here are as many of the facts as we can give:

NIGHTGOWNS

At 50c, from 85c and $1—Of cambric or muslin; 3 styles; round neck; trimmed with point de Paris or Valenciennes lace and insertion, or hemstitched plaits.

At 75c, from $1.50—Of muslin; 3 styles; round or square neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion, or torchon lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.25, from $2.25 to $2.75—Of nainsook; 4 styles; high or round neck; trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $2.50, from $4.50 and $5—Of nainsook or cambric; 9 styles: square or round neck; chemise effect; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; some with embroidery and insertion, others with embroidered medallions; ribbon-trimmed.

At $3, from $6 to $7.50—Of nainsook; 7 styles; square or V neck; some in chemise effect; trimmed with Valenciennes lace or Valenciennes and embroidery insertion; some with fine plaits and embroidery, others with point de Paris lace; ribbon-trimmed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

PETTICOATS

At 50c, from 75c and 85c—Of muslin or cambric; 6 styles; deep cambric or lawn flounce; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; some with embroidery and plaits above, others with hemstitched hem, with hemstitched plaits above.

At 75c, from 90c to $1.50—Of cambric or muslin; 5 styles; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with Valenciennes or point de Paris lace and insertion; others with lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.

At $1.25, from $2.50 and $2.75—Of cambric or muslin; 4 styles; deep lawn flounce with 4 rows of Valenciennes insertion; some with torchon or point de Paris lace and insertion, others with hemstitched plaits.

CHEMISES

At 35c, from 65c and 75c—Of cambric; 2 styles; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion or embroidery.

At $1.25, from $2.50 and $2.75—Of nainsook; 3 styles; round, V or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; others with Valenciennes lace and embroidery insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

DRAWERS

At 15c, from 25c—Of muslin; finished with cambric ruffle and trimmed with embroidery.

At 50c, from 90c to $1.25—Of nainsook or cambric; 3 styles; trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or blind embroidery, edged with lace; plaits above.

CORSET COVERS

At 75c, from $1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; 8 styles; square or round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or embroidery and insertion; ribbon-trimmed. Broken sizes.

At $1, from $2.25 and $2.50—Of nainsook; 2 styles; V or round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; others with embroidery insertion; all ribbon-trimmed. Broken sizes.

SHORT PETTICOATS

At 35c, from 50c—Of muslin; 3 styles; lawn ruffle; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; others with hemstitched hem with plaits and hemstitching above.

Knitted Petticoats, slightly soiled from handling.

At 75c from $1.50 to $2—In solid colors with striped borders, others in colored stripes with scalloped edge.

Rich Furs Reduced

Including Automobile Coats

IT seems peculiar, when the mercury is huddling in the bottom of the tube, as it was when these radical reductions were planned, to cut prices so emphatically on these luxurious rich Fur Garments.

But wearing-time and selling-time by no means always correspond. We must sell these furs now—you'll be deriving cold-weather comfort from them long afterwards.

Prominent among the collection offered under-price today is a group of Fur-lined Automobile Coats, made in Berlin, and now *reduced one-third.*

Of Fancy Tweed Cheviot, lined with gray and white squirrel, at

$30, from $45; $45, from $67.50

Of Black Cloth, with squirrel collar—

$34, from $50

Of Black Cloth, with Persian Lamb collar—

$37.50, from $55
$38, from $57.50
$40, from $60

Then these other handsome pieces originally moderately priced, now still further reduced:

At $40, from $55—Plain Electric Seal Coats; 22 inches long; all of fine quality.

At $55, from $75—Plain Persian Lamb Coats; lined with heavy black satin.

At $115, from $150—Persian Lamb Coats; with large collar, deep lapels of mink or blended marten; lined with brocade silk. Eight coats in all.

At $25, from $50—Marmot Capes; 25 inches long.

At $15, from $25 and $30—Large Round Chinchilla Muffs.

At $20, from $35—Natural Blue Fox Animal Scarfs.

At $20, from $40—Large Flat Muffs to match.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Silk Bargain

Black Moire Renaissance Under-Priced

THERE'S a quiet, rich elegance about Black Moire Renaissance that renders it in perfect taste for entire gowns or separate skirts.

We have secured about three thousand yards of a particularly fine, lustrous quality of this silk; handsomely watered. This quality has not been sold before for less than $1.50 a yard. Specially priced at

$1 a yard Rotunda.

A Group of Mirrors

Astonishingly Low-Priced

SEVERAL different sorts, including handsome Mirrors in brass frames, hand-glasses and the like, at prices you'll hardly believe—they're so little.

Mirrors, with long handles; worth 25c, at 5c.
Mirrors, with standing backs; worth 25c and 50c, at 10c and 25c.
Mirrors, with wooden frames and standing backs; worth 75c, at 50c.
Mirrors, with brass frames; worth 75c and $1, at 50c and 75c. Tenth street.

The White Sale Of LINENS

The Last Week of these Offerings

REAL bargains in Linens are scarce enough, nowadays.

Prices are jumping up and up, with the manufacturers, and it is rare news to tell of honest reductions. Comparisons look small, perhaps, but the value figures are on unmatched WANAMAKER prices. The savings are positive and substantial.

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

At 65c, from 75c—Bleached Irish, full 72 in. wide.
At 85c, from $1—Bleached Irish, full 75 in. wide.
At $1, from $1.25—Grass-bleached Flemish, 60 in. wide; special designs.
At $1.30, from $1.50—Snow-white German, 72 in. wide; one of the best wearing damasks made.

NAPKINS

At $1.10 doz., from $1.25—Bleached Scotch Napkins, 18 in. square.
At $1.75 doz., from $2—Bleached Scotch Napkins, 21 in. square.
At $2.50 doz.; specially priced—Bleached Scotch Napkins, 22 in. square.
At $3 doz.; specially priced—Bleached Irish Napkins, 24 in. square.

BED-LINEN

Hemstitched Linen Pillow-Cases, 22x36 in.—
At 40c each, from 45c—Irish linen, bleached.
At 50c each, from 60c—Extra heavy German linen, grass-bleached.
At 55c ea., from 63c—Fine Irish linen, snow white.
At 62½c each, from 87½c—Irish linen with attractively scalloped edge.
At 75c each, from 87½c—Irish linen, hand-embroidered in fine special designs.

FANCY LINENS

At 15c each, from 25c—Hemstitched, bleached linen Tray Cloths, 17x26 in.
At $1.75 each, from $2.85—Renaissance lace-trimmed Dresser Scarfs, 20x54 in.
At $2.25 each—Japanese Renaissance Table Scarfs, specially priced; choice new designs, 20x54 in.
At 85c each, from $1.10—Tea Cloths, full bleached, hemstitched; floral patterns; 36 in. square.
At 25c and 35c—Grass-bleached German damask Tray Covers; hemstitched, with fancy drawn work in center; 18x27 in. Specially priced.
At 12½c each, from 15c—Grass-bleached Momie Cloth Bibs, hemstitched ends; 12x17 in., with tapes.
At 50c each—Hand-embroidered Laundry Bags, assorted in fancy colorings, with draw-string; 18x28 in. Specially priced. Fourth avenue.

Mattings and Rugs

Some Economical Advice

THE advice is merely to grasp these opportunities now, to reap their benefits later on; when Summer demands cool, matting-covered floors, or rugs, in place of carpets.

Savings here are concrete, positive:

Mattings, from 5 yards to full rolls in Japan or China qualities, at one-fourth, one-third and one-half usual prices. 5c to 25c yd., according to lengths.

Two hundred Black Goatskin Rugs reduced from $2.75 to $1.25.

SMYRNA RUGS. A new lot has just come in—specially priced thus:

18 x 36 in., 65c, worth 85c
21 x 45 in., 90c, worth $1.25
26 x 54 in., $1, worth $1.75
36 x 60 in., $1.50, worth $2

Printed Cotton Stair Covering in terra-cotta, blues, greys; 18 inches wide; 10c, from 20c a yard.

Moonj India Mats in Oriental colors, 18 x 36 in., 45c, from 75c. Basement.

Pongee Robes

Embroidered—Ready to Fit

IT sounds less formal, less imposing, to call them half-made shirt-waist suits; and that's exactly what they are. The material is Pongee in the natural color—strikingly effective, splendid for service, and distinctly stylish.

The collection shows a great variety of handsome styles of embroidery, from the very simple to the quite elaborate—all restricted to WANAMAKER'S. Most of the embroideries match the silk in color; but there are certain relieving color-notes in some patterns.

The skirts are all ready to be fitted, and are so proportioned as to be adapted to any length or waist measure. The material for the waist consists of 3¼ to 3½ yards of 28-inch silk, with an equal amount of embroidered silk for trimming. The designs of the embroidery are exceedingly rich and beautiful.

Prices are $18, $20, $22.50, $25, $30, $37.50, $40 and $60. Rotunda.

Sale of Women's Belts

Many Attractive Styles, Under-Price

THESE are Belts that every woman knows favorably on account of their style, quality, and their convenient combination of belt-clasp and skirt-supporter. We secured a supply, in a great variety of pretty designs, from the manufacturer at a concession, which makes these prices possible:

$1.50 to $2 Belts at $1

Extension Belts of black moire or double-faced plaited back satin ribbon, with clasps, and back-pieces in oxidized or gilt finish. Also a few of white satin.

Black Elastic Belts, in one or two strands; bodice or straight shapes, with gilt or gun-metal finish clasps or back-pieces.

$1 to $1.25 Belts at 85c

Bodice-shaped Belts of plaited satin, and silk elastic straight Belts, with gilt or oxidized clasps and back-pieces. Broadway.

And then the best bargain of all—about eight hundred Belts, worth up to $1—

At 25 Cents Each

And a wonderful variety to choose from—gilt, plaited satin and more than we can describe; a splendid offering. 25c each.

Also these interestingly-priced offerings of

Belt-Pins and Wrist-Bags

in charming new styles:

Walrus Wrist-bags, in tan, gray, brown and black; moire-lined; nickel frames and chains; 5, 5½ and 6-inch sizes, at $1.25 each.

Belt-pins in French gilt finish, set with large turquoises and amethysts; worth 25c, now 10c each.

Belt-clasps, Sets and Belt-pins, in French gray and rose gilt finish; some miniatures among the lot at 50c each. Ninth street aisle.

Garments for Women and Children

In the Under-Price Store

WOMEN'S Muslin Underwear, and children's dresses and underwear, in various attractive styles, are offered at these low prices:

Women's Underwear

At 15c—Drawers of muslin or cambric; deep hem with plaits.

At 38c—Nightgowns of muslin or cambric, 2 styles; high or square neck; yoke of cluster plaits; or embroidery insertion and plaits; neck finished with lawn ruffle.

Children's Underwear

At 15c and 18c, worth 20c to 30c—Drawers of Masonville muslin; hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, 15c; 10, 12 and 14 years, 18c.

At 35c, worth 60c—Flannelette Nightgowns; extra heavy quality; double yoke; extra wide skirt; sizes 2 to 6 years.

At 35c and 50c, worth 50c to 95c—Canton flannel Night-drawers; extra heavy quality; without feet; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Sizes up to 3 years, 35c; also with feet, 10 and 12 years only, 50c.

Children's Dresses

At 25c and 35c, worth 40c to 60c—Babies' Dresses of daisy cloth or outing flannel; yoke box-plaited; with fancy braid or bretelles; trimmed with satin ribbon; some French waist effects plaited; body, with bretelles over shoulder; in pink or blue, plain or checked; sizes 6 months to 4 years.

At $1, worth up to $2—Children's guimpe lawn Dresses, with plaited bretelles, trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and edge; or Gibson front with embroidery ruffle; extra wide skirt with deep hem; slightly mussed. Also French waists with box-plaits and hemstitching, skirt, with two rows of hemstitching. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Basement.

A Stock-Reduction Sale Of Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

Over Forty Thousand Linen Handkerchiefs Are Involved

WE deal in rather large conceptions in Handkerchiefs as well as in other merchandise. Think of taking forty thousand fresh, new handkerchiefs from a reserve stock, just to clean up a little for inventory and the proper reception of the new purchases that our buyer is making abroad just now! Call each of the 40,000 a foot square—they'd stretch 7½ miles if laid side by side—or from the City Hall to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

And they are all pure linen, soft and ready to use and beautifully laundered. The majority of them are Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs from Belfast. Then there are several groups of dainty Plain Hemstitched French Handkerchiefs, and some in colors or lace-trimmed.

Altogether, a most attractive offering, typical of the broadness and excellence of our stock of fine Irish and French Linen Handkerchiefs, with the additional advantage of being

A Quarter to One-Half Under-Price!

It's a good time to lay up a store of handkerchiefs against future needs or for sure-to-be-welcome presents:

These in the Basement:

At 10c, regularly 15c and 20c

One thousand dozens of Women's Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½-inch and 1-inch hems.

At 12½c, regularly 25c

1350 dozens of Women's Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½-inch and 1-inch hems. These are unequaled at their full price.

At 8c, regularly 12½c

350 dozens of Men's Tape Border Handkerchiefs, with attractive designs in colors woven in.

At 17c, or 3 for 50c; regularly 25c each

110 dozens of Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with 1½-inch hems; a little wider than usual. Hence the reduced price.

These on the Main Floor:

At 35c, or 3 for $1; regularly 50c each

200 dozens of Women's Hand-woven French Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems.

50 dozen of Men's Hand-woven French Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ½-inch hems.

At 50c, regularly 75c

25 dozens of Men's Fine French Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

At 65c, regularly $1

100 dozens of Men's Fine French Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems.

At 12½c, regularly 25c

Women's Fancy French Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand-whipped colored edges.

At 12½c, regularly 25c

Women's Fancy French Linen Handkerchiefs, with hand hemstitching, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Broadway.

Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats

For Well-Dressed Men

A GOOD many clothing stores have lagged far behind in the matter of selling Prince Albert, or Frock Coats, that make any pretensions to style and fit.

The only way to assure a reasonably satisfactory fit, without extensive alterations, is to provide for every build of man, as far as possible. This we do, by carrying stout, long and short stout sizes as well as regulars.

Thus alterations are reduced to a minimum, thereby avoiding unnecessary delay. But, of course, we make any alterations required to produce a perfect fitting coat.

So it comes that the WANAMAKER system obviates entirely the fancied dependence upon the custom tailor to secure a Frock Coat that fits well and is made and tailored in best possible style.

At $20—Frock Coats and Waistcoats of black thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced to buttonholes.

At $25—Same, silk-lined throughout.

At $35—Frock Coats and Waistcoats of imported soft black Vicuna. They are mostly hand-made and lined throughout with extra heavy silk Mervellieux.

All Waistcoats are double-breasted.

Double and single-breasted Fancy Waistcoats, $3.50 to $6.50.

Striped Worsted Trousers, to go with frock coats, at $5 to $8. Second floor, Fourth ave.

DINNER SETS

Stories From a Storeful

THE fame of this China Store is pretty well known among New York housekeepers. The constant incoming of vast importations brings economies in room-making, as well as establishing first values on a lower plane of prices than are known elsewhere.

Here are evidences today:

At $10, worth $16—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with full flower decorations and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $15, worth $20—Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; full flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $16, worth $22.50—Fine English porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces; in three patterns; all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets in two makes and three decorations; 100 and 101 pieces; soup tureen and 3 large platters.

At $30, worth $40—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; richly decorated.

At $32.50, from $42.50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets, in full flower decoration and all pieces gilt; 113 pieces.

At $45, from $57—Pouyat French Dinner Sets of 115 pieces; richly decorated.

At $50, from $70—French china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; rich chrysanthemum decoration.

At $70, from $110—French china Dinner Sets of 117 pieces; rich border decoration.

At $75, from $120—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces; fine pink border decoration.

Basement.

Gas Radiators

Most Interestingly Priced

WE don't need to tell you where you can use them to best advantage.

But it may help you to know where you can *get* them to the best advantage—here!

These sorts are all reliable—the best. And all kinds are better than they used to be. Besides which, you'll find these prices very low:

Four-tubed, high, aluminum finish, $2.65 and $3.
Four-tubed, high, nickel finish, $5.
Six-tubed, high, aluminum finish, $3.50.
Six-tubed, low, aluminum finish, $2.75, $3, $5.25.
Open-front Asbestos Heaters, $3.75, $4.75, $6.
Best Covered Gas Tubing, 3c a foot.

LEHMAN'S CARRIAGE FOOT-WARMERS

Heated with specially prepared coal; safe, comfortable, practical, inexpensive:

Foot-warmers, $2.25, $3.25, $4.25, $6.50, $7 each.
Coal, 75c a dozen briquettes. Basement.

Men's Woolen Robes at $4.50

Attractive Styles—Low Price

A COLLECTION of fifty well made Woolen Bath Robes, in patterns that men will like. They are in comfortable, good-fitting sizes—all in plaids of brown-and-white, navy-blue-and-white, and black-and-white. They compare favorably with robes that we've sold at $7.50, though these have never been that price. **$4.50 each.**

Ninth street aisle.

The January SHOE SALE

ONE of the admirable features of WANAMAKER'S UNDER-PRICE SHOES is their perfect condition. The shoes are kept neatly in their boxes, and tried on just as carefully as in our Main Floor Shoe Store. You do not sacrifice freshness when you buy WANAMAKER bargains, except in instances where prices are cut still lower to clean up goods marred by handling.

Here are more details of the January offerings—all sold in Basement, excepting the first item:

Women's Shoes

$5 and $6 SHOES at $3.75

These on the Main Floor. Nearly a dozen sorts: not all sizes in each lot, but a fit for most feet in the lot.

$3.50 SHOES at $2.40

Handsome black kidskin lace and button Boots; made with care and on lasts designed for comfort as well as good looks.

$3 and $4 OXFORDS at $2

Our own stock of short lines of high-class Oxford Shoes in kid, calf and patent leather; both turned and welted soles. Oxfords are not only the best of house and dancing shoes, but it will pay to buy now for next Summer's needs.

$2.50 SHOES at $1.90

Stylish kidskin Shoes, both lace and button; made on both the high arched and low-heel lasts; flexible sewed soles. Nearly every size here.

Boys' Shoes

$2.50 to $3.50 SHOES at $1.90

A line of samples from one of the best makers of Boys' Shoes. The highest grades are in size 4 B and C, and include all the best leathers.

$1.50 to $2.50 SHOES at $1.20

For small boys who wear spring heels. Many high-grade samples in size 11 and 11½ B and C. Other fine shoes in all sizes, 9 to 13½.

$1.25 SHOES at 85c.

Black kidskin spring heel lace and button Shoes. Well made, durable and handsome. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Smaller sizes at 75c. Basement.

St. Valentine Favors

For the Dinner Table

CUPIDS, arrows, bleeding hearts—all those, and other bits of tender sentiment, that are evoked by each succeeding February 14th, are represented in this collection of Dinner Favors for St. Valentine's Day.

The showing is charmingly varied. Here are prices:

Paper Hearts, 5c to 25c. Satin Hearts, 25c.
Candy-Boxes, with Valentines on cover, 15c.
Cupid and Heart Tally-Cards, 20c and 60c dozen.
Appropriate Mottoes, 50c, 75c, $1.50 dozen.
Jack Horner Pies, to order; 25c string.
Arrows, 15c. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

WOLCOTT CONCEDES THE ELECTION OF TELLER

Calls on People of Colorado to Accept the Situation.

Accuses Certain Republican Leaders of Treachery and Conspiracy—Pays a Warm Tribute to Mr. Teller.

DENVER, Jan. 25.—Ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott, the candidate of the so-called "stalwart" wing of the Republican Party for the United States Senatorship, announced to-night his practical withdrawal from any further contest and urged the people of Colorado to accept the election of Senator Henry M. Teller to succeed himself.

The announcement was made in a signed statement in which Mr. Wolcott charges certain Republican leaders associated with the anti-Wolcott forces in the Republican ranks with treachery, deliberate and continuous, although he disposes of others of the anti-Wolcott crowd by characterizing them as "dupes" of the main conspirators. He refers to the refusal of the anti-Wolcott members of the House to unseat the Democratic members for Arapahoe County and calls it "a crime against the Republican Party and against justice."

Mr. Wolcott declares that Lieut. Gov. Haggott, when he withdrew from the Senate chamber, and with less than a dozen Senators whose seats were undisputed, organized another Senate, was assured of support by his associates in the State Government, which support "fell away from him," however.

Continuing, Mr. Wolcott says:

"There were three joint sessions of the General Assembly. At the last one fifty-one Democrats voted for Teller. No other joint session had been held and no Republican had voted in a joint session. The election of Mr. Teller was tinctured with fraud—first, in the trickery of adjournment by the Democrats of the House; second, in the arbitrary and fraudulent expulsion of two legally elected Senators.

"There is, however, now no other legally constituted Senate, as might have been but for this conspiracy, [referring to the alleged combination between Democrats and anti-Wolcott Republicans,] and it is now too late to undo the wrong, and, by unseating the fraudulently elected members from Arapahoe County, to insure the valid election of a Republican Senator.

"Wicked and unforgivable as is the wrong done the Republican Party, yet from the point of view of the highest citizenship there is but one thing to be done, and that is for the people to accept the deplorable situation and for the Governor of the State to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Teller."

Mr. Wolcott says that important matters requiring legislative action will be coming up and will demand all the time and attention of the Legislature, therefore the Senatorial contest should not be further continued.

Speaking of Mr. Teller, the ex-Senator says that in no sense was he a party to the frauds above referred to, although he was the beneficiary. He pays the following tribute to the Senator-elect:

"He has served Colorado nearly a generation at Washington, and whatever may be our regret that he no longer marches in the ranks of the party which has so highly honored him, every citizen of the State wishes him health and strength and believes that he is single-minded in his devotion to the material interests of the State."

Mr. Wolcott concludes his statement by saying that for himself he has not the slightest sense of personal disappointment, nor does he cherish rancor toward anybody. He declares that he will always be found in the ranks of the Republican Party of Colorado.

Mr. Teller left the city last night for his country place at Grand Junction. Gov. Peabody, who went to Canyon City to spend Sunday at home, was a passenger on the same train. The two met on the train and Gov. Peabody extended congratulations to the Senator.

"My election, I feel sure, was perfectly legal and regular," said Senator Teller, in conversation with friends, "for I succeeded in getting the majority vote of both houses. I am entitled to a certificate from the Governor and shall expect it, but if I fail to secure my credentials I shall be able to take my case before the Senate nevertheless."

When asked if he would sign a certificate of election for Senator Teller, Gov. Peabody replied: "I will cross that bridge when I come to it."

It is understood the Governor will be in no haste to act in the matter, but will allow the fullest time for the determination of all the issues before he signs a certificate for any person.

The Colorado Senator's term will not begin until March 4, and he is not likely to need any certificate until Congress shall assemble next December, unless an extra session should be called.

Park Street Church, Boston.

Whatever prejudices against New England exist in any part of the country, there is no State in the Union where there are not people who desire, when they visit Boston, to see the things that are most characteristic, and which best illustrate the early history of the Puritan colony. Although Park Street Church is not a hundred years old, it is one of the few buildings remaining which were built before there was any railroad, and before the changes began which are taking all the beauty out of our cities, and temporarily making of them places where there are cages, but no homes where there are troglodytes and cliff dwellers, but no housekeeping and homely domesticity. Park Street Church suggests the time when it looked down upon the happy homes of men and women who had leisure, culture, comfort, and enjoyed life in a city where gardens abounded and the Common opened out into the fens and meadows along the banks of Charles River. The church is to be sold. The question is, Shall it be sold and demolished, that a steel-ribbed business block may take its place, or shall it be sold and kept a perpetual memorial of a former age, and a suggestion of the better time coming, when with the effective enterprise of our time will be combined the gentler ways and more gracious culture of an earlier day?—Boston Christian Register.

English as She Is Translated.

Of funny mistranslations there seems to be a constant supply. One of our readers sends us the following, which he has observed in his travels: A good deal has been heard of late about robberies on Italian railways, and now the companies warn travelers by the following notice: "Putting valuables into boxes will be considered an abusive and illegal fact." To this is added: "It is defended to throw jugs out of the window," and "To avoid any disgraceful occurrence, it is forbidden to put the head out of the window." In this last there is a slight confusion over the use of "disgrazia," an accident. The following notice is to be read outside a well-known establishment near Bingen: "Pompous jardin of restoration. Rhin-wines of the very best positions J sell on demand." In the bedrooms of a hotel in Genoa instructions to visitors are printed in several languages. The English version runs: "Ring once for the chambermaid, twice for the waiter, three times for the jack-anapes." This is appropriately followed by, "Him brisky on the head"! which appears in French in the less violent form of "Pousez legèrement le bouton." With "jack-anapes" the translator seems to have got hold of "faquin," with its meaning of rascal, puppy; but, though derived from it, it is hardly the equivalent of "facchino," porter.—London Chronicle.

How He Knows So Much.

The fact that Lawyer John V. Ripperger is unusually well informed upon topics of general interest is well known to his friends, and yesterday he unconsciously let slip the source of his universal knowledge. He was taking lunch with a couple of other legal lights when the conversation turned to the subject of newspapers, and Mr. Ripperger expressed a great admiration for the London Daily News. "I have in my library," he said, "the bound volumes of the News from the year 1857, my natal year, up to the present time. These volumes are so indexed that I can turn to any subject affecting contemporaneous history at a moment's notice, and find just what I am after. It is better than an encyclopedia in so far as the important events of the present generation are concerned."—Philadelphia Record.

HORSE "GINGER'S" ESCAPADE.

Bolted in the Park, Got Rid of His Owners, and Thereafter Was Reported Heading in Various Directions.

A few days ago Joseph B. Aaron, a broker, living at 119 East Thirty-seventh Street, bought a horse and named him "Ginger." Hitched to a sleigh and decorated amply with bells, Ginger last evening was being driven by Mr. Aaron, who was accompanied by Mrs. Aaron, when he shied at the obelisk near the Museum of Art in Central Park and then bolted.

Mrs. Aaron uttered a wild cry and jumped from the sleigh, landing in the soft snow. She gazed after the vanishing horse, tearing down the East Drive, with her husband clinging to the reins. At Seventy-eighth Street Ginger's hot pace increased, and Mr. Aaron looked for a soft place in the road, found it, and jumped.

Just what became of Ginger was a mystery up to a late hour last night, but according to telephone messages received by Mr. and Mrs. Aaron, who at an early hour this morning were sitting in the Arsenal Police Station, Ginger was seen by every one of the forty-nine policemen attached to the station, and each policeman reported the animal headed in a different direction.

John C. Spencer Dead.

John C. Spencer died yesterday at his home in Milwaukee, aged sixty-six years. He at one time held responsible positions with the Chicago and Alton and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways. He was the first President of the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Spencer entertained the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., when he visited this country.

Alfred H. Smiley Dead.

REDLANDS, Cal., Jan. 25.—Alfred H. Smiley of Lake Minnewaska, N. Y., is dead at his Winter home in this city, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the founders of Redlands.

A Most Obliging Clerk.

A woman stopped at a cloth counter in one of the large department stores recently and asked to be shown some dress patterns suitable for early Autumn wear. The salesman began on the lowest row of shelved compartments and pulled out and opened roll after roll until, when the woman took a survey of the shelves, but two patterns remained unopened. Then she said, very sweetly:

"I don't think I'll buy any to-day. I'm sorry to have troubled you, but, you see, I only came in to look for a friend."

"No trouble whatever, madame," he replied politely. "Indeed, if you think your friend is in either of the remaining rolls, I don't mind opening them, too."—Dry Goods Guide.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The weather in the northeastern part of the country has been cloudy and cold, with snow in New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. It has cleared in the southeastern districts, where rain fell Saturday night. In the interior districts and over the eastern slope fair weather has prevailed. The weather on the Pacific Coast has cleared, although light rain has fallen in Southern California and locally in the middle plateau and the Southwest.

It is not so cold in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and much warmer in the Lower Missouri Valley and the Southwest, under the influence of an area of low pressure that covers the entire eastern slope region. It is colder in the northern plateau and Northern Rocky Mountain regions.

Cloudy unsettled weather will continue in New England and the lake region Monday. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States the cloudiness will increase, and rain is probable Monday night or Tuesday. Rain is also probable Monday night and Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, and rain or snow in the lake region Tuesday. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, and much lower temperatures will prevail in the Rocky Mountain region and over the western portion of the Eastern slope.

The area of cold weather will advance Tuesday to the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys, and higher temperatures will prevail in the Atlantic Coast districts. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh east to southeast; and on Lake Michigan brisk south. Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the New England Coast, and warnings of a cold wave have been issued for Nevada. Cold wave warnings have been issued for Nevada, Northeast Montana, and the Northwest of North Dakota.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, cloudy Monday and Tuesday, slowly rising temperature; fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, cloudy Monday; Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature; fresh northeast winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, fair Monday; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature; light variable winds.

West Virginia, fair Monday, rising temperature; Tuesday, rain.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair Monday and Tuesday, slowly rising temperature; variable winds, becoming fresh south.

North and South Carolina, fair Monday; Tuesday, rain, with rising temperature; light variable winds.

Minnesota, snow and colder Monday; Tuesday, fair, except snow in east portion; colder in southeast portion; brisk south winds, becoming northwest.

North Dakota, snow and much colder Monday, with a cold wave in northwest portion; Tuesday, fair.

South Dakota, snow or rain and colder Monday; Tuesday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cloudy; wind northeast, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	20	23	24
6 A. M.	31	23	24
9 A. M.	36	23	24
12 M.	34	25	30
4 P. M.	37	26	30
6 P. M.	37	27	28
9 P. M.	36	26	27
12 P. M.	36	25	26

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	24
Corresponding date 1902	34
Corresponding date for last 25 years	29

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 23 degrees and at 8 P. M. 27 degrees. The maximum temperature was 27 degrees at 5:00 P. M. and the minimum 21 degrees at 12:10 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

EASTERN.	8 PM. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
Albany	22	22	N	Cloudy
Atlantic City	30	36	N	Snow
Boston	16	20	N	Snow
Buffalo	26	28	SW	Snow
Cape May	30	36	NW	Snow
Eastport	14	18	NE	Clear
Nantucket	30	30	NE	Snow
Norfolk	34	36	N	Clear
Oswego	20	22	SE	Snow
Philadelphia	28	28	NE	Cloudy
Pittsburg	34	34	NW	Cloudy
Portland, Me	10	10	N	Clear
Scranton	24	26	NE	Snow
Washington, D. C.	28	30	N	Clear
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	44	48	SE	Clear
Chicago	28	32	S	Cloudy
Cincinnati	34	36	SW	Cloudy
Cleveland	26	28	SW	Cloudy
Detroit	24	34	SW	Cloudy
Duluth	30	30	S	Cloudy
Grand Haven	22	24	SE	Cloudy
Green Bay	28	32	SE	Cloudy
Huron	24	34	SE	Clear
Marquette	26	26	S	Cloudy
Milwaukee	24	28	S	Cloudy
Toledo	26	26	SE	Cloudy
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	46	54	SE	Clear
Charlotte	38	40	SW	Clear
Corpus Christi	60	64	SE	Pt. Cloudy
Galveston	56	60	E	Clear
Hatteras	42	46	NE	Clear
Jacksonville	52	70	NE	Rain
Key West	74	80	E	Pt. Cloudy
Mobile	54	58	S	Clear
Montgomery	56	60	E	Clear
New Orleans	54	62	E	Clear
Savannah	50	60	E	Cloudy
Tampa	68	74	W	Cloudy
Wilmington, N. C.	42	48	N	Clear
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	38	46	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	32	32	SE	Cloudy
Dodge City	46	52	SE	Clear
Kansas City	48	48	SE	Clear
North Platte	40	50	SE	Pt. Cloudy
Omaha	44	48	S	Clear
St. Louis	44	46	SE	Clear
St. Paul	30	32	SE	Cloudy
Winnipeg	28	28	S	Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	18	22	NW	Cloudy
Denver	50	62	SE	Cloudy
Helena	28	36	SW	Clear
Salt Lake City	36	52	NW	Rain

CANADA WANTS FREE COAL

Question of Removing the Duty Agitating the Public.

Only One Company Known to be Working Against the Proposition—Railway Managers Favor It.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Will the Dominion Government respond to the action taken by the Washington authorities and take the duty off soft coal? is a question which the great mass of the people is asking just now. The duty can be reduced to 40 cents per ton by order in Council, but it cannot be wiped out altogether until Parliament meets, because legislative authority is necessary.

There is perhaps only one company in Canada which is working against the wiping out of the duty, and that is the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia. The Dominion Coal Company is now shipping the greater part of its supplies to the United States, and the members of that firm are anxious to retain the Canadian duty so as to get the benefit of the eastern market in Canada as far as possible while at the same time enjoying the extra price which the removal of the duty in the United States will give them.

Apart altogether from meeting the Americans half way in this reciprocal legislation, it is believed that the removal of the Canadian duty would be in the best interests of the Canadian consumers and the Canadian manufacturers, since it would reduce to the latter the price of the raw material. The duty in the first place was put on Canadian coal to meet the wishes of the Nova Scotia coal miners and operators. It was supposed then that the duty was to give them the Ontario market. It has not done so. Nova Scotia coal reaches Ottawa; some of it gets occasionally as far as Montreal.

Soft coal—aside from its home uses—enters so much into the matter of transportation and consumption that the United States user of it, securing it at a cheaper rate than the Canadian, will get ahead of the latter, who will be handicapped by the duty. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, interviewed on the subject, said that the removal of the duty would cause a large saving to the great railway of which he is the head. He, however, said that if it was believed to be to the best interests of Canada as a whole to retain the duty, he would have nothing to say against it. This conclusively proves to any independent observer that if the Canadian Pacific Railway can be so largely benefited by the removal of the duty, then the whole country also will be benefited. In this instance, whatever they may do in others, the Canadian people will agree with Sir Thomas when he favors the doing away with the duty on coal in favor of the railway of which he is the manager.

Charles M. Hays, Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway, is of the same opinion in regard to the duty on coal. Other railway managers are believed to support the views of these two prominent railway heads.

As for the consumers, they are all on one side, that is, against the duty, and the manufacturers outside the Province of Nova Scotia are all of the same opinion. Commencing with the Province of Prince Edward Island—and it has declared against the tax—New Brunswick, which comes next, has, through its representatives, said that the coal duty is objectionable. Quebec and Ontario, through their newspapers, have both placed themselves on record against the duty. Manitoba and the Northwest are always to be found on the side of lower tariffs or no tariff at all. British Columbia has the largest coal mines in the world. The Canadian tariff on coal is of no use to that province, since it is a heavy exporter of the article. The coal miners on the Pacific Slope are now simply delighted to have the United States duty removed, as thereby they will be able to get the full benefit of the American market.

Jewish Hospital Association Convention

DENVER, Jan. 25.—The annual meeting of the National Jewish Hospital Association began here to-day. The meeting is being held at the Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, an institution founded by the association, and, though non-sectarian, supported by contributions raised by the association.

The feature of to-day's exercises was the dedication of the Guggenheim Pavillion at the hospital, which was built by the Guggenheim Brothers of New York at a cost of $35,000 and presented to the association. Simon Guggenheim of New York made the speech of presentation.

Locomotive Novelties of 1903.

The present year will witness some very interesting developments in locomotion, both on land and sea. In June next Mr. F. B. Behr hopes that a portion of his Manchester and Liverpool Mono-Rail Electric Express Railway will be opened, and that cars will be running on it at 110 miles an hour. Mr. Behr is introducing a bill next session for a London to Brighton mono-railway, which would take us down to the sea in half an hour. Many business men come up to town every day from London-by-the-Sea, and a half-hour journey would greatly add to the number. Many of the big railway companies are electrifying portions of their lines, and by the close of 1903 trains will be running by electricity. The Barmen-Elberfeld Suspended Electric Railway is to be opened by the German Emperor in June next. On this curious line—the only one of its kind in the world—the cars run underneath the rails. Engineers, like the Athenians of old, are always hankering after something new.

There will be some novelties in ocean travel also. In 1904 the first turbine-driven cross-Channel steamer ever built will commence running between Dover and Calais, and in August another turbine vessel will be placed on the Newhaven-Dieppe service. On these boats we shall not only travel faster, but we shall feel no unpleasantness from the engines and propeller shafts—a present cause of much discomfort to poor sailors. In April the most powerful-engined liner in the world will start running, namely, the North German Lloyd Kaiser Wilhelm der Zweite. She is expected to break many records on the Atlantic ferry.—London Chronicle.

Berlin's Horsemeat Feast.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Sixty well-groomed horses which had feasted for weeks on the sweetest of clover and the daintiest of oats provided the menu for a remarkable banquet served to 600 guests by the Berlin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to-night.

A menu consisting of bouillon prepared from equine bones, pickled horse tongues, fillet of mare in Madeira sauce, and roast leg of filly, tickled the palates of the diners, who ate double portions with unmistakable relish. Altogether 600 pounds of meat was served.

Politics, commerce, art, music, and literature were represented among the company at the banquet, including thirty-eight members of the Reichstag and Board of Aldermen. Privy Councilor Van Seefeld, the toastmaster, said that the dinner was bound to give a tremendous impetus to the society's object of inducing horse-owners to make the declining days of their animals so comfortable and healthful that they might safely aspire to end their existence upon their masters' dinner tables.

Ten able-bodied men exhibited themselves during the evening as evidence of the results of a steady diet of horseflesh. One of the speakers said that 30,000 horses were butchered and eaten in Berlin during 1902, and he expressed the hope that the number would soon be increased tenfold.—London Mail.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets	5:10
		Moon rises.	5:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:55	Gov. Isl'd 6:25
	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:25	Gov. Isl'd 6:53
		H. Gate 8:21
		H. Gate 8:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Alliança, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		2:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina	11:00 A. M.	
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa, &c.	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Talisman, Martinique and Barbados	2:00 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Celtic, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa		2:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Santos and Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 1:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Empress of China. Merchandise for United States postal agency at Shangai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 26.

Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 23.
Ferndene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 17.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 17.
Massilia, Naples, Jan. 8.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Proteus, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

Bluecher, Hamburg, Jan. 17.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Finance, Colon, Jan. 20.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 24.
Minneapolis, Southampton, Jan. 17.
Nord America, Naples, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 22.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 14.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 17.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Buckman, Port Antonio, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at about midnight.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull, Dec. 30, and Boston, Jan. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdane, Glasgow, Jan. 10, and Moville, 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Mongibello, (Ital.,) Lavatelli, Genoa, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Seneca, Irvine, Tampico, &c., Jan. 16, with mdse. and passenger to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Hannover, (Ger.,) Jacobs, Bremen, Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers for New York and Baltimore, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 P. M., 24th.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, Jan. 17, and Queenstown, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:04 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Madiana, Fraser, Demerara, &c., Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Ponce, Dalton, Ponce, &c., Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Johnstone, Manzanillo, &c., Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at about 8 P. M.

SS El Siglo, Boyd, Galveston, Jan. 20, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS John J. Hill, Johns, Jacksonville, Jan. 13, with lumber to order.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS John J. Hill, Johns, Jacksonville, Jan. 17, with railroad ties to the Eppinger & Russell Lumber Company; vessel to Scammell Brothers.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia, and returned to Sandy Hook Bay for harbor.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.,) for St. Kitt's, Barbados, and Demerara.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

SS Gordon Castle, (Br.,) for Cape Town.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) for Hamburg.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) for Algiers, Malta, and Ancona.

SS Spero, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York for Malta, Alexandria, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Java, (Dutch,) Capt. Wijsman, from New York for Tagal, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:46 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Saxonia, (Br.,) Capt. Warr, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 12:35 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

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Miss Elizabeth Mandel Kern		Piano
Paul Dufault		Tenor
P. Wygenowsky		Violin
Miss Bessie S. Haster		Accompanist
E. Bernstein	Piano	Quartet
A. Saslausky	Violin	
A. Altschuter	Viola	
M. Altschuter	Cello	

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Fine English Decorated China Plates; value $3.00 dozen, each 10
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Fine China Plates, Vienna decorations in green or maroon; value $11.50 dozen, each 50
Fine English China Sugar and Cream Jugs, decorated with band and garland of flowers; value $2.00, pair 75
Syrup Jugs and Plates, richly decorated on fine china; value $1.75 50
Salad Bowls, fine china, richly decorated, large size; value $1.50, at 65
Fine China Ramequins and Plates, assorted decorations; value $6.00 to $8.00 dozen, pair 25
Oat Meal Set (Cream Jug, Saucer and Plate), richly decorated; value $1.00, set 50
Oat Meal Set, 3 pieces, flower decorations in fine china; value 75c., set 29
500 Fruit Bowls, richly decorated, old Vienna effects; value $3.00 $1.25
1,000 Fancy Decorated China Plates, in two designs; worth $3.00 to $4.00 dozen, each 12
500 Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, richly decorated on fine china; value $1.50, set 60
300 Cake Plates, richly decorated on fine thin china; value $1.25 59
100 dozen After-Dinner Cups and Saucers, richly decorated, old Royal Vienna effects, mythological subjects; value $12.00 dozen, pair 39
700 Fancy Decorated China Bread and Butter Plates; value $3.50 dozen, each 15
115 dozen Bouillon Cups and Saucers, richly decorated; value $15.00 dozen, pair 55

Dinner, Tea and Ice-Cream Sets.
50 Haviland China Dinner Sets, composed of 100 pieces; one of our special decorations; value $30.00 $19.50
39 Limoges Decorated China Sets, 100 pieces; assorted designs, $16.75
60 English Decorated Dinner Sets, in dark blue decorations; set $10.50
85 Fine Decorated China Tea Sets, 56 pieces, set $5.50
100 Ice-Cream Sets, 12 plates and large platter; value $5.50, set $2.95
100 Ice-Cream Sets, 13 pieces, richly decorated in colors; value $8.00

NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES

Play Dealing with the Love of Louise de la Valliere Engaged.

Tolstoi's "Resurrection" to be Produced at the Victoria Feb. 17—Louis Mann and a Box Party—Gossip Along Broadway.

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. returned yesterday on the Etruria after an eight weeks' trip to London and Paris, where he has been making plans for next season. What he considers the most important of these is a play by Henry Bataille, who dramatized Tolstoi's "Resurrection," founded on the story of the life of Louise de la Vallière, the beautiful and pious Frenchwoman who is said to have been the only woman Louis XIV. ever really loved.

Mr. Tyler spent about a week in Paris, and while there went to see "The Resurrection" at the Odéon. Struck by its success he at once made arrangements to meet the man who had dramatized it and secure a play from him. At the meeting Mr. Tyler and M. Bataille came to an agreement by which the playwright's entire time is contracted for for the next eight months, in which he is to write the play. In discussing the subject, they thought the romantic love of Louise de la Vallière would furnish good dramatic material, and in two weeks M. Bataille turned out a scenario that pleased Mr. Tyler very much.

M. Bataille, though only about twenty-nine years of age, is already regarded, says Mr. Tyler, as the successor in fame to Sardou. He has already done "Le Masque" for Réjane and "L'Enchantement" for Jane Hading. For his "Resurrection" it is stated that he was recently made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Tyler describes him as a typical genius, so far as appearance goes. "When I first met him his personality impressed me, especially his habit of forgetting that any one else is present. He is tall fair-haired, and studious-looking." The exact date of the production of the new play and also its principal characters have not as yet been arranged. It will be made a spectacular production, resembling Sardou's "Robespierre" in general nature.

Mr. Tyler secured another French play by MM. Guggenheim and Feure, which is to be produced at the Gymnase in April, with M. Calmet in the leading rôle. It, too, is a romantic play, treating of the period in France which followed the battle of Waterloo. Its central figure is a member of the Old Guard of Napoleon. Kyrle Bellew will probably appear in it here.

Much to Mr. Tyler's disappointment, Mme. Réjane will not be able to come to America next year, as expected. The reason for this is that her husband, manager of the Vaudeville Theatre of Paris, has not been making money during her tour in South America, and the Directors said they would not let him keep the theatre were Mme. Réjane to stay away another season.

***

Though "Blue Beard," running at the Knickerbocker, is classed among those shows which are too big for any individual success, an unknown chorus girl has proved it to be an exception. She is put on the pay roll as Ida Brown, but some day hopes to reach the distinction of appearing on the programme. For the present she is known to the audience only by the song in which she and a number of others are heard, "The Song Bird of Melody Lane." It is a chorus of Bowery girls who sing the topical song in rowdy style. All of them do open-faced mugging, but Miss Brown does it in such a way as to bring down the house. The first night her efforts were rewarded with a titter, then a guffaw, and finally uproarious applause, and every night now the audience looks for her.

***

Oscar Hammerstein wrote to another manager for some theatre tickets yesterday, and, not wishing to indicate that the theatre might not be doing good business, he added, "provided your house is incompletely sold out."

***

Judith Berdide, wife of Edward H. Marshall, the newspaper correspondent who lost a leg while in Cuba with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, has been signed for a dramatic part in D. V. Arthur's "Nancy Brown." She will be remembered as having created roles in "Sherlock Holmes" and "Blue Jeans."

***

Louis Mann, who is appearing in "The Consul" at the Princess, delights to tell how he rebuked a certain small portion of the "smart set." At a certain performance in one of the boxes was a gay party, who talked and laughed a great deal during the performance. Mr. Mann, though extremely nervous and easily disconcerted by any inattention or noise when he is on the stage, controlled himself and took no notice of the exuberance of youth. The production was unusually well received, and Mr. Mann was called before the curtain for a speech, which he delivered in a few words and in a low tone of voice. After the performance the party was presented to him. One of the ladies said to the actor: "Oh, Mr. Mann, why didn't you speak louder when you made your speech? We could scarcely hear a word you said."

"That is strange," gently retorted Mr. Mann. "The distance from where you were sitting to where I was standing was the same both ways, and I heard almost every word you said."

***

Fisher and Ryley are much concerned these days as to just how they will be able to manage the three sextets that will be appearing here commencing next Monday. In "The Silver Slipper" there are two sextets, the "Champagne Dancers" and the "Come, Little Girl, and Tell Me Truly" group. In "Florodora," which opens at the Academy to-night, there is the well-remembered "pretty maidens," and when the three sextets get to parading Broadway Fisher and Ryley are fearful that there will be a rivalry which will cause them endless trouble.

***

Tolstoi's "Resurrection," with Blanche Walsh as Maslova, will have its premiere at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday, Feb. 17, instead of Monday, Feb. 16. The reason is twofold—Monday night is needed for a final scenic and dress rehearsal and the 17th is the date set for the opening of Beerbohm Tree's production of the Tolstoi play at His Majesty's Theatre, London. It is desired that the two productions be staged simultaneously. Miss Walsh closed her tour in "The Daughter of Hamilcar" in St. Louis last night. She will reach New York to-morrow, and will begin rehearsals Wednesday, or after the arrival of Collin Kempner of Wagenhals & Kempner, her managers, from Paris, where he went for furniture and accessories.

***

Rehearsals of "Der Wald," the one-act opera by Miss Ethel M. Smyth, at the Metropolitan Opera House will begin to-day, under the direction of Alfred Hertz. Miss Smyth, who is an Englishwoman, has announced her intention of attending the first performance of her work in this country.

***

A novel programme has been arranged for the testimonial to be given to Mrs. John Stromberg at Weber & Fields's Music Hall Sunday night, Feb. 1. All the most popular songs by the late composer will be sung by members of the stock company identified with their success. Lillian Russell will render "Chloe" and "Bring Back My Honey Boy." Fay Templeton will again be heard in "What, Marry Dat Gal?" and "Rosie." Peter F. Dailey will sing all the coon songs, with the full chorus accompaniment, and John T. Kelly will revert back to the days of "The Geezer," the music hall's first success, with his "Li-Hung-Chang" song. Weber and Fields are to be seen in one of the scenes familiar to the early days of the hall, and in addition, William Collier, Louise Allen, Charles Bigelow, and others will be heard in songs of the Stromberg régime.

***

Director Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre says that Gustave von Seyffertitz, his leading comedian, who lost his voice last October, is recovering the use of it, and will be able to play in February.

***

Henry W. Savage, who produced George Ade's "Peggy of Paris" to-day in Chicago, probably spends more of his time on railway trains than any other manager in the country. He personally stages his productions, and after they are running he sees that the performances are kept up to the standard. It is his habit to journey occasionally to his various companies—there are five in all—dropping in upon them unexpectedly and ordering rehearsals immediately if he finds that the representation has been let down in any particular. In addition to this his real estate business in Boston and his other interests elsewhere keep him constantly on the move.

***

"Consuelo," the new society drama by Willis Steell, which the Wheatcroft pupils were to have produced Thursday at the Madison Square Theatre, will not be given there until Feb. 11. The postponement is due to the illness of Mrs. Wheatcroft's son.

***

Two hundred members of the Lotus Club, the Harlem dramatic organization, visited the American Theatre Saturday night and witnessed the performance of "Secret Service."

***

At the next social session of the Twelfth Night Club the guest of honor will be Walter Damrosch. The Reception Committee comprises Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, Miss May Robson, and Miss Emma Frohman.

MAURICE GRAU'S SUCCESSOR.

Opera House Directors to Meet To-day—Daniel Frohman, Aided by Walter Damrosch and Frank Sanger, Discussed.

Since Maurice Grau's resignation as manager at the Metropolitan Opera House there have been many rumors concerning his successor and the various arrangements which are to be made for next year. As yet nothing definite is known or can be known until the meeting to-day of the Board of Directors, when Mr. Grau will formally announce his resignation and probably advise the Directors as to his idea of what means should be employed to conduct opera during his rest next season.

Precisely because the Directors have not yet decided their plans, a free field has been given to speculations regarding the Opera House. Everybody connected with it, including the artists now engaged there, has felt ill at ease, fearful lest their positions should be lost in the change. All of the principal artists have been besieged with offers for recital and concert tours next season. Among those making such offers is John Duss, the bandmaster, who has already engaged the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra. Mme. Nordica, and Edouard de Reszke for his Summer tour. He is now ready to continue his concert tour into the Winter can he engage these artists for it. In order to keep the singers from accepting any such offers just yet Ernest Goelitz, Secretary of the Maurice Grau company, is said to have advised them not to do anything until arrangements have been made for next season.

Among those who have been suggested up to date for the now vacant position are Charles Frohman, Jean de Reszke, Charles Ellis of Symphony Hall, Boston; Daniel Frohman, Walter Damrosch, and Frank Sanger. Though G. G. Haven, President of the Board of Directors, will say nothing regarding his own ideas of the future of the opera another person, perhaps as much interested as Mr. Haven in the welfare of the opera, said yesterday:

"Of all the names yet suggested for the continuance of the opera that of Daniel Frohman is the most likely to be chosen. In fact, I am told that Maurice Grau himself will probably suggest him to the board to-morrow as perhaps the only person in any way fitted to follow him. The man that assumes control must combine business and artistic ability, and that Mr. Frohman has repeatedly proved. But it would give him nervous prostration, as it did Mr. Grau, were he to try to do the work alone, and therefore it is quite necessary that he have competent business and artistic companions. The selection of these is perhaps easier, but those likely to be associated with Mr. Frohman are Mr. Sanger for the business and Mr. Damrosch for the artistic side. Of course, these three gentlemen would deny that they could take the places until they have been definitely offered them.

"As for Charles Frohman's taking the Opera House management, nothing could be more unlikely. Other considerations aside, he is too busy with the production of plays to bother with anything else. As for Jean de Reszke, he might do as an artistic manager, but it would be foolish to let him touch the business end. That must be handled by an American.

"One thing is sure, however, and that is that there will be opera next year. Whether it will be a long or a short season, of course, is to be decided. Whether the new manager will attempt to form an entirely new company or simply make arrangements to keep running the present well-regulated system of Mr. Grau's is also to be decided.

"It has been suggested that the great risks always attached to such a venture would be lessened by giving a shorter season—say, two or three months—but with operas every night sung by some of the stars, such as Melba, Calvé, and Jean de Reszke, or Caruso, who have not been on the bills here lately."

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Mme. Fritzi Scheff the Only Singer Who Did Not Appear.

Mme. Fritzi Scheff was the only one of the five singers advertised for last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to disappoint a rather small but unusually enthusiastic audience.

She had what the management called a case of "continued indisposition." With Mme. Louise Homer, Miss Marilly, Mr. Salignac, and Mr. Van Rooy to sing, and with the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Flon, a concert of high excellence was given.

Nahan Franko, the first violinist of Mr. Grau's orchestra, won especial honor from the audience by his rendition of the solo in Gounod's hymn to St. Cecilia, in which he was splendidly supported by the modest little woman who plays the harp.

The orchestra as a whole excelled in the stately coronation march from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," and Liszt's "Rhapsodie Hongroise."

Mr. Van Rooy, always a favorite with the Sunday night crowds, sang three little songs and Schumann's "The Two Grenadieres."

M. Salignac sang the "Air d'Ossian," from Massenet's "Werther," and with Miss Marilly sang Maillart's "Les Dragons de Villars." Mme. Homer's selections were the "Chanson Bohème," from Bizet's "Carmen," and Gluck's aria, "Away with Mourning and Crying." All of the singers were in excellent voice.

MME. EAMES NOT TO SING.

Seygard to Render Marguerite and Sembrich as Juliette.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Mme. Emma Eames, she will be unable to appear this week at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Faust" and "Romeo et Juliette." Mme. Seygard will sing Marguerite to-night in "Faust."

Notwithstanding the illness of Mme. Eames, thanks to the kindness and artistic spirit of Mme. Sembrich it will not be necessary to abandon the performance of "Romeo et Juliette" announced for next Saturday's matinée. Although she is to interpret Elvira on Wednesday night in "Ernani," and Marie on Friday night in "La Fille du Régiment," Mme. Sembrich has consented to appear for the first time this season as Juliette.

German Schoolmistresses.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Congress of German Schoolmistresses in Berlin is energetically protesting against the miserable stipends paid to female teachers. It appears that in the eastern parts of the empire properly qualified mistresses, in a great number of cases, receive only 700 to 800 marks (£35 to £40) per annum. The theory is that female teachers shall receive 77 per cent. of the salary of male teachers. As a matter of fact, not one-third of them receive this amount. Even in Berlin it seldom happens that a salary of over 1,000 marks is paid. In addition, they have a small allowance for rent, but their condition is such that they can never hope to maintain their own home.—London Chronicle.

THEMES OF THE THEATRE

The Modern Theatrical Interview with Its Fund of Humor.

Turning the Tables in a Dressingroom Chat—Stage Nonsense Verse—A Precocious Child Actress.

Having come to be recognized as a distinct and regular feature in the general scheme of theatrical exploitation, interviews with star players of current productions are nowadays generally accepted without question and with no attempt at analysis. In a general way they are distinctly lacking in originality, though, when studied as a whole, prolific in point of suggestion. One of the most amazing features of such products is their remarkable similarity, for it seems not to matter much whether the actor interviewed be an exponent of the so-called higher forms of the drama or something less pretentious.

The comedian engaged in Irish singing drama talks "art" with quite the same glibness as the actress who sighs to play Shakespeare, though forced for the time being to "content herself with the leading rôle in a modern society drama." And it is an almost invariable rule—if an unwritten one—that the person interviewed shall devote at least a paragraph of "talk" to the expressing of a desire for those classic rôles which have come to be accepted as marking the only real solid accomplishment of the player.

The form of the theatrical interview, too, follows well-established lines. It almost invariably begins with a reference to the play and the part in which the actor or actress happens to be engaged at the moment. It would be something very like lèse majesté for the star to indicate a preference for any other part in any other play. For the time being the actor simply radiates with the self-satisfaction of his or her environment. If the player be a woman she uses all the qualifying adjectives of her vocabulary to convey to the interviewer some idea of the delight which she feels at being engaged in that particular part at that particular time.

A man actor may not use quite so many adjectives, but his expressions have practically the same meaning. Of course, when the next season comes around, and with it some new rôle for the player, the same adjectives are likely to do service again in a different connection—but what are the odds? The purpose in each instance is accomplished. And that purpose, in every case, is to promote publicity for the play and the player.

Where the theatrical interview is not merely devoted to exploiting the actor's vanity, it is sometimes extremely amusing—most often unconsciously so, as far as the actor is concerned. In most cases, by the way, it serves merely the first purpose. But in the interviews printed throughout the country—and in New York, for that matter, for there is no desire here to claim any immunity for the metropolis—the seeker for humor between the lines will find plenty to repay effort. A case in point is at hand.

The actress, a well-known star, talked to the extent of a column and a half, and if she said much that was merely funny it may be said to her credit that she also displayed some powers of analysis concerning her own handling of the part she is playing. But this is the way the subject is introduced:

"I am just as happy as I can be," exclaimed the actress, "and I can't help but show it. I love the part; I love the play. I love everything at present. * * * I love the part as much as I do a canter on horseback. * * * I know that the part suits me better than any I have ever had."

Note.—Here is an exceeding ingenious opening. To begin with, it conveys to the public the knowledge that Miss So and So is probably doing the best work of her career because she has a part that just suits her and is extremely happy in it. Also the fact is conveyed that Miss So and So's favorite amusement is horseback riding, accepted as rather more aristocratic than croquet, for instance; hence calculated to raise the actress in the esteem of persons who are susceptible to that sort of thing.

A little further along the actress gets down to the very ground of her subject, so to speak, and her remarks suggest the awful possibilities of a discussion such as followed the production of "Trilby."

"The greatest surprise of the evening to me," she continued, "was the hit I made with my feet. Such a thought never entered my mind. Heavens! Didn't I have enough to think about without bothering myself about my feet? I had interested to let them take care of themselves, and it seems they managed to do so very well.

"I hoped that they would not look badly from the front, because I will tell you in confidence they have been modeled from by girl sculptors, friends, you know, and at one time were pronounced rather artistic. But one never knows how such things will impress the public, who sometimes possess different ideals of beauty, even in feet, from those of artists.

"This is the first time in my career that my feet have ever pushed themselves into public notice. It was decidedly an embarassing moment. * * * Imagine, then, my amazement when my ear caught the murmur which was not provoked by the comedy of the lines. Hearing this, I nervously wiggled my toes. I do that, ordinarily. Then the audience broke into a laugh. I must deny all use of paint and powder make-up for my feet. Some one declares I tint my toes. In their behalf permit me to deny this rumor. They are perfectualy natural.

"I hear that my feet have provoked an editorial and other articles; all of which me extremely interesting to me. And right here is one of several letters I have received on the subject since the first night. How is this? "I sat at your feet—your toes, I mean—actually and metaphorically."

"I am so accustomed to going about in bare feet that the other evening, when I started on the stage in my dressing room slippers. Still another time I forgot my shoes and stockings, which are very necessary in the second act; so you see my feet do not bother me.

Now, really, what is one to say in the face of such chatter as this? It is not an uncommon thing for actors to complain that they are not taken seriously enough. Here is an estimable artist and a charming woman descending to the wiggling of her toes for the purposes of publicity. One is not surprised when that sort of thing is projected by the gentlemen whose business it is to secure attention for the attractions they represent, but from one whose artistic equipment is so unusual that she may certainly aspire to an even higher position on the American stage than she holds at present—and that, by theway, is not an unimportant one—it is something too much. If William Shakespeare had been confronted with the modern theatrical interview, perhaps he would have added to his advice to the players something specific anent interviews, though perhaps this is pertinent enough to most of them.

"Though it make the unskillful laugh, it cannot but make the judicious grieve.

***

Another chapter in the theatrical interview is almost always concerned with the engrossing nature of the actor's calling, the hard work, and the sacrifices it entails. In the interview, from which the foregoing quotations are taken, this phase is also present.

Not infrequently the actress, in dilating upon the hardships of the profession prefaces what she has to say with a little advice to stage-struck girls, and then launches forth as one who would say: "Now, look at me! I am successful. But think of how hard I have to work. The sweets of fame become dust and ashes in the mouth." Here is the way this actress puts it:

The life of an actress means constant work, few friends, and little pleasure. We don't have time for anything. Some of my associates try to mix social life with their work, but I find it doesn't pay. But then other people must work hard, too.

As I passed the White House on New Year's Day I looked at the hundreds of people, waiting patiently for their turn to greet the President, and I wondered if he would not find the day long and hard. I also thought of myself and my work, with a matinée and an evening performance. Which would have to work the most—the President or myself? On matinée days I am on my feet six hours. I change my costumes fourteen times, wear very high heels, which tire me, and use up a great deal of nervous energy. In the second act, with two and a half minutes, I take off one dress, put on another, take off a hair paid, fastened by innumerable pins; remove some powder from my hair, rearrange it, and walk on as cool and calm as though I had merely been waiting for my cue.

In the expressive, if somewhat inelegant, vernacular of the times: Oh, fudge! It is not necessary to dilate upon the exceeding modesty of the mime who has the temerity to mention her own labors in the same breath with that of the Chief Executive of the Nation. The profession of acting does make demands upon its followers, but they are generally exaggerated to an enormous extent. The society woman, with her morning visits to the dressmaker, her afternoon teas, and her evening at the opera or ball, does just about the same amount of work in a day as the actress.

Both the society woman and the actress are engaged in effort that is pretty apt to tap a certain amount of nervous energy. But, if truth were told, the actress has decidedly the better of it. For her the dressmaking torture continues at most three or four weeks each season. Three weeks of rehearsals, sometimes six or seven, if the first play is a failure and a second has to be made ready, and then, for forty weeks or more, she has little to think of on that score.

Her mornings are her own, with the occasional exception of a matinée day each week. The hardships of railroad travel have been reduced to a minimum. The details of business cares have been entirely removed from her requirements. In the case of a star, like the one who has been quoted, her income is assured, whether her plays are failures or not. The ordinary vicissitudes of business life do not affect her at all. If business is bad, it is the managers who have to "do the walking."

***

The general attitude of players toward interviewers is simply that of tolerance. In nine cases out of ten the actor is a person with set notions, self-centred, and generally crediting outsiders with little or no knowledge of his profession. In this connection an amusing incident occurred a few days ago, where the tables were turned, although it may be said at the outset that there was no malice aforethought, and all parties concerned, including the actress, got a good deal of fun out of the incident.

The interviewer in this case happened to be a young man who, before he sought to woo the muse as a Knight of the Plume, had made a bid for fame as a wearer of the Sock and Buskin. He visited the actress's dressing room to get the interview which was required. He asked the usual perfunctory questions; the actress was modest and obliging. She said little about herself, but much about the profession of acting in general. She told how actors studied their parts and explained the mysteries of make-up. In other words, she chatted freely and pleasingly about all those sorts of things which the general public knows little about, but which to this one-time player was of course an old, old story. At this moment the press agent of the theatre happened into the dressing room.

"By the way," he remarked, addressing the actress, and indicating with a gesture the conscienceless interviewer, "did you know that Mr. Blank used to be an actor?"

The actress turned red under her make-up.

"Well of all mean tricks," she managed to exclaim, "that's the meanest."

But she saw the humor of the situation and joined heartily in the laugh that followed.

***

It was too much to expect that writers of nonsense verse would not eventually turn their attention to the theatre, for in point of themes for that sort of effort the stage is prolific. Here are some verselets that have been going the rounds:

A girl who had features quite Roman,
Remarked: "This is surely an omen.
I can't act, although
I have plenty of dough."
"Then I'll make you a star," said Charles Frohman.

There was a grass widow quite proper,
Who was formerly married to Hopper,
But he got a divorce;
As a matter of course,
And the grass widow's now a grass-Hopper.

Said an actor I recently met:
"I do not think much of Gillette.
I am better than Bill.
But cigars make me ill,
Which to me is a source of regret."

There was a young man named Clyde Fitch,
Who for playwriting had a great itch:
He thought it no crime
To write four at a time,
And his epigrams made him quite rich.

To play Hamlet each actor thinks jolly;
Even Bernhardt committed the folly.
With Gillette in training,
The craze is still gaining.
It's no wonder the Dane's melancholy!

Said Mansfield, that great public teaser:
"A new 'ad.' I will get me, with ease, Sir."
So he simply dit mention
His modest intention
To double up Brutus with Caesar!

We will not seek to vindicate
The roasting of the Syndicate.
But with "The Crisis," Hackett
Said: "You do not need to back it,"
And so returns would indicate.

***

A little ten-year old has been engaged as understudy to Beryl Morse and several of the other children having speaking parts in "The Little Princess." The little one reports at the theatre every afternoon and from the wings watches the performance. The other day Charles Dillingham, the manager of the attraction, suggested to her that as a number of children are engaged as supernumeraries in the piece she might be earning her salary by going on "with the crowd." The little ten-year-old turned upon the manager a look of blighting scorn, and, in a voice choked with infantile indignation, demanded:

"Do you not know that I am engaged to understudy? I am an actress; not a super."

And Mr. Dillingham, recognizing the hall mark of the true professional, promptly fled.

***

The Chicago small boy is evidently a stickler for details, and if this story, which comes from the Windy City, is not a fabrication, it indicates that the youth there are also not above looking "a gift horse in the mouth." At one of the popular-price theatres it is advertised that a ton of coal will be given away at the end of each performance. Checks are issued to the patrons of the house as they enter, and, at the close of the entertainment, a boy, selected from the audience, draws a number from a hat, which contains a slip to correspond with one of those issued at the door. The announcement of the drawing is usually made just before the last act. One evening recently the manager was announcing, in florid language, that the theatre would give a ton of coal to the holder of the lucky number, when one of the boys in the gallery piped up:

"Hard or soft, Mister?"

***

Who would like to be the heroine in a tank drama? A young actress who has been playing in melodramas was recently approached with an offer to engage in a play in which she would be required to jump into a river, represented by a tank of "real water." She was to be rescued from this, dripping and thankful.

"What is the next scene?" she inquired.

"You appear as prima donna at a swell musicale," said the manager, reassuringly.

"How much time do I have?"

"About twenty minutes from the time you are hauled out of the tank."

"What!" exclaimed the actress; "twenty minutes to get out of my wet clothes, do my hair over, put on an evening dress and a new make-up. No, thank you."

"But," protested the suave manager, "we have the chill taken off the water if the weather is very bad, and put fifty pounds of salt in the tank to prevent your taking cold."

At last accounts the actress was looking for another engagement.

STAGE FOOD AND DRINK.

Unpleasant Substitutes for the Real Article Used in Theatres.

"Say, it's a lucky thing that the star don't have to do the eating and drinking in this piece. Think of being commissary department to a man the size of him. Whew!"

The property man of the Herald Square Theatre perspired at the mere thought of having to supply sandwiches and drink sufficient to fill the large, cavernous breadbasket of Mr. Pickwick, as represented in the person of De Wolf Hopper. His remark was apropos of the picnic scene in the last act, where a hamper of food and numerous bottles of wine are consumed by various characters prior to the arrival of the jovial Mr. Pickwick on the scene.

It is not a case of artificial food in this production, if the property man's statement is to be taken at full value, and the beverages consumed at each performance bear well-known labels that stamp them unmistakably as the "real thing."

Most actors are not exacting in the matter of stage food and drink. The average dinner on the stage includes such succulent and satisfying dishes as roast mate of paper tinted red and papier-mache turkey, co colored as to be very like the real bird when viewed from the orchestra crairs.

The late James A. Herne was one of those who always insisted upon having the genuine articles served at his stage feasts. In the supper scene in "Shore Acres" a big roasted turkey was used at each performance, and Mr. Herne insisted that the actors engaged in the scene should each eat a little of the bird during the progress of the meal. Some actors who served during long seasons with Mr. Herne got so sick and tired of the inevitable turkey that even now the mere mention of Thanksgiving is too much for them.

Mr. Herne's devotion to this sort of realism was not confined to "Shore Acres." Years before in his play "Hearts of Oak" he introduced a real old-fashioned New England boiled dinner, with its accessories of baked beans and boiled cabbage. The food was brought on steaming hot, and though its appearance delighted the audience, it meant numerous well-developed cases of indigestion for the actors who were obliged to eat of it six nights a week, not to speak of the usual matinées.

Richard Mansfield has always been particular about such details in his productions. In "The Parisian Romance" a course supper and wine are always served. It is related that Sol Smith Russell developed a repugnance for sliced boiled ham as a result of the use of that particular "dainty" in his frequent performances of "A Poor Relation."

The mere fact that the stage food comes on the scene "smoking hot" is not always an indication that it is genuine. In "Liberty Hall," produced at the Empire some seasons ago, May Robson had to bring on a "boiled haddock." The fish was made of plaster of paris, and the smoke was produced by pieces of charred paper, which the property man placed in the dish just prior to the actress's entrance.

Drink on the stage often beings suffering to the actors, as in most cases a substitute for the genuine article is used. Who does not recall the scenes on the village green where the bustling innkeeper comes on with his little pitcher, ready to fill the mugs of the joyful village-folk? From his wee pitcher he pours an endless stream of liquor without having to replenish his stock at the cask. And in the meantime the lads and lassies join in the inevitable drinking song, waving their cups about with no attempt to prevent the audience from seeing that all their inspiration comes from nothing more substantial than thin air. This sort of thing prevails in comic opera, but in more pretentious drama the illusion must be maintained.

In most theatres whisky is barred, but the red-nosed villain is allowed to partake of a disagreeable concoction composed of water and brown sugar. And where the play has a long run, the actor gets to looking forward to the drinking scene as one of the penalties of his profession.

It seems hardly necessary to say that the cocktails consumed by Frank Moulan in the "Sultan of Sulu" are not compounded of the usual ingredients. Mr. Moulan would hardly be in a position for the evening performance if he disposed of the required number of real Martinis at the matinée. In one scene he drinks six of them in rapid succession.

Any one who is familiar with the sudden and overpowering effect of the concoction, which, according to Mr. Ade, joins the Constitution in "following the flag," will not have to be told that these are not real cocktails. Cold tea is used most generally to represent various beverages on the stage, and its constant use is only a degree removed from the other decoctions in unpleasantness for the actors.

When beer is the article demanded, the property man is sometimes allowed to bring in a bottle or "can" of the real article. But where a great number of persons are to drink, a makeshift is generally resorted to. The tops of the mugs are stuffed with loose cotton batting to simulate foam.

Champagne is represented by another unpleasant concoction, and tea and coffee are frequently merely imagined, for the actor can place the spout of the pot down into the cup, so that the audience is unable to tell whether a beverage is being poured out or not.

Stage fruits are usually made of cotton molded into the desired shapes, and then glazed and painted. In "Jim Bludso" a barrel apparently full of apples is introduced. The barrel is empty except for a single layer of cotton apples on the top, and the whole affair weighs only three or four pounds. Of course, where fruit is actually eaten on the stage the real article is cheap enough to be used.

Cripples as Golfers.

The loss of an arm or a leg by no means incapacitates a man from playing golf, albeit one would suppose it must be a serious handicap. A one-legged golfer named White is a member of the Bulwell Artisans' Club. His right leg had to be amputated four years ago, and now he plays, if anything, a stronger game than he did prior to the operation. He is handicapped at 11, and fully holds his own in match play. The case is not unique. There are several men who continue to enjoy their golf despite the loss of an arm. At a recent competition of the Harlech Town Club, held on the links of the Royal St. David's Club at Harlech, the prize was carried off by a man named Ellis, who lost his left arm in the South African war. His gross score was 102, and a handicap of 23 placed him at the head of the competitors.—Golf Illustrated.

Appendicitis Insurance.

There is a small body of underwriters at Lloyd's doing a quiet little business in insurances against appendicitis.

Last week a few policies were taken out for a premium of 5s., but they were in no cases "total loss" policies.

Two hundred pounds is paid to the policyholder who succeeds in getting appendicitis and this sum handsomely covers medical attendance, with perhaps a change at the seaside thrown in.

Should death occur, however, the liability of the underwriters ceases.—London Express.

Lawyer and Client.

On one occasion at Leeds the late S. D. Waddy successfully defended a woman who was indicted for poisoning her husband. The circumstantial chain of evidence broke down and the prisoner was acquitted. She was very profuse in thanks to counsel. Mr. Waddy replied with a smile: "I accept your thanks, madam, but I should not like you to cook my dinner!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

CHILD WEAKNESS.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, domestics and prints; 70 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallace Brothers' Company, Statesville, N. C.; D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Heldman, Heldman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Heldman, clothing; J. Heldman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; E. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, flowers; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, clothing; Hoffman House.

Trollicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hertel, domestics, dress goods, and woolens; C. Schott, hosiery, notions, and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stricker, Beltman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, clothing; 52 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. Shore, domestics, linens, notions, laces, gloves, and house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Adler Brothers, South Bend, Ind.; S. Adler, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bry Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; N. Bry, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Felsaize, linens and white goods; 415 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Landauer, dry goods; 398 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Murray, notions, trimmings, and leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Beeson, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Trowbridge, dress goods and cloths; E. Strauss, dry goods; P. J. Hoag, domestics and white goods; 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Auerbach, F., & Brother, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. J. Friedman, dress goods and silks; 7 Mercer Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Moore & Biers, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Livingstone, M. S. & J., South Bend, Ind.; A. Livingstone, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. W. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. J. Gillen, linens and white goods; 708 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. J. Crowley, dry goods; Hotel Netherland.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. Lerch, carpets; 385 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loveman, D. E., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, laces, carpets, hosiery, gloves, and ladies' and infants' wear; B. A. Newman, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Allabach, furniture; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Liebes, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenbaum, S. & Son, Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. Rosenbaum, jeans; Hotel Navarre.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Jungk, hosiery and gloves; 298 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. B. Joseph, cloaks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, notions and laces; J. J. Blum, fancy goods; 470 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morose, silks and dress goods; E. Weil, hats and caps; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. Booth, gloves; W. McDonald, ribbons and umbrellas; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Frank B. Carpenter, Boston; William N. Quilhot, Amsterdam; R. B. Davison, London; Capt. J. D. Johnston, Ireland; the Rev. William T. Russell, Baltimore, and Myles Bruner, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—C. W. Lyman, Omaha; Dean B. Lyman, New Haven; J. D. Bryant, Boston; Everest Nickelborough, London; Irwin E. Rockwell, Chicago; J. G. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt., and Maurice Graham, Leeds, England.

MURRAY HILL—Richard H. Rogers, Springfield, Ohio, and W. A. Warren, Boston.

GRAND—Capt. John Newman, United States Army; W. R. Hay, Santiago de Cuba; T. M. McGregor, Washington, and Capt. R. P. Hobson, United States Navy.

GRENOBLE—James T. Evans, Omaha, and George Thomas, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—G. A. Dunham, Cleveland; G. H. Wadsworth, Cleveland; E. R. Gordon, Boston, and August Wright, Petersburg.

NAVARRE—J. Lee Bell, Chicago, and J. Thomson, Hamburg, Canada.

SAVOY—Albert C. Ritchie, Baltimore;

STATE CHARITIES REPORT

More Room Needed for the Care of the Feebleminded.

Recommendations for Legislation—Appropriation of $2,025,348 for 1903 Urged—Large Enrollment of the Deaf.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The thirty-sixth annual report of the State Board of Charities, which has been transmitted to the Legislature, directs attention to the urgent need of further provision in the State institutions for the care of the feebleminded, the idiotic, and the epileptic. Upward of seventy feebleminded children are being supported in private institutions, where they are out of place, at the public expense, owing to lack of room in the Syracuse State institution for them. In various almshouses are confined at least 250 feebleminded women who cannot be accommodated at the Newark asylum. Upward of 600 idiots who are unsuitably cared for in county, city, and town almshouses are crowded out of the Rome State Custodial Asylum. Although the almshouses are improperly equipped for the care of epileptics, there are no less than 200 of these unfortunates awaiting admission to Craig Colony, which the board recommends should be enlarged to accommodate them.

The total number of beneficiaries in institutions subject to the inspection of the board Oct. 1, 1902, was 60,804. The fourteen State charitable institutions under the board's control shelter 8,288 beneficiaries. The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1902, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year, ($66,577.72,) amounted to $1,374,886.21. Their expenditures aggregated $1,265,795.01, $994,525.35 being for maintenance, $244,-015.96 for improvements, while $27,253.70 was returned to the State Treasurer pursuant to the provisions of law.

Ten private schools and institutions, mainly supported by State appropriations and subject to the board's inspection, care for 3,324 inmates. The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1902, were: From cash on hand, $57,-057.15; from public sources, $691,216.42; from private sources, $312,224.06: total receipts, $1,060,497.63. Their expenditures aggregated $917,250.63.

The board renews the following recommendations for legislation contained in its annual report to the Legislature in 1902:

1. That all the special appropriations for the State institutions within the jurisdiction of the board be included in one bill, with such provisions as will insure in every instance the most careful and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated, in exact accordance with the intentions of the Legislature.

2. That the present site of the State Industrial School in the City of Rochester be sold and a less valuable site purchased in the country, to which the school can be removed and re-established on the cottage plan. Also, that the girls' department of the institution be discontinued and the girls sent elsewhere.

3. That the House of Refuge on Randall's Island be also removed to the country, and that the girls' department of the institution be discontinued, the older girls being sent to the new reformatory for women at Bedford, and the younger ones to the New York Juvenile Asylum and the New York Catholic Protectory, or like institutions. Also, that this institution be placed under the rules of the State Civil Service Commission.

4. That legislation be enacted to prevent the continuance of the fourteen liquor saloons at the gates of the New York State Soldiers and Sailers' Home at Bath, which are supported mainly by the patronage of members of the home, and are a source of great demoralization to its discipline.

To these recommendations the board this year adds the following:

5. Experience shows that it costs much more for construction work where the special appropriations are divided annually among all the institutions. This is because of the relatively small amount to each and the consequent difficulty in obtaining the most favorable bids on the work. Under these circumstances it would seem better to decide upon all the appropriations necessary for a few of the institutions only, covering their needs for a period of several years. This would enable the State to secure the lowest possible bids and at the same time it would concentrate efforts and prevent much of the delay incident to the present system.

Recommendations for appropriations for 1903 are made as follows:

For maintenance	$1,286,000
For extraordinary expenses	719,011
Reappropriations	20,337
Total	$2,025,348

This year there were 1,574 pupils in the various State institutions for the deaf, the largest enrollment in their history. The growth of these schools seems to keep pace with the increase in population, nearly 22 per cent. in the last decade.

During the year 1902 the board approved the incorporation of thirteen new institutions, societies, and associations of a charitable nature.

The Department of State and Alien Poor during the past fiscal year returned 1,016 persons to their homes after careful inquiry into the circumstances which made such removal at public expense necessary. Many such persons became public charges immediately on return to the United States after service in South Africa with contractors in the employ of the British Government. As they were American citizens and destitute, they were forwarded to their homes. Besides these persons who were sent to their homes in this country and foreign lands, a large number of indigent Indians were cared for.

The report dwells at some length on the financial benefits resulting from the removal of State and alien poor. On this point it says:

It is well known that the average life in almshouses of persons admitted to public care is not less than fifteen years. As the average cost is $104 per year, each inmate of these charitable institutions represents an ultimate expenditure of over $1,500. * * * During the past fiscal year the number of poor persons sent out of the State was 1,016. Of this number 81 were aliens. More than twice the total appropriation for the Department of State and Alien Poor would have been required for their maintenance for a single year, and this therefore was saved by their prompt removal.

The whole number of removals since the State Poor act of 1873 and the Alien Poor act of 1890 went into effect has been 31,967. At the estimated term of fifteen years for each individual, the resulting expenditures, had these persons been permitted to remain in our almshouses, might have reached the enormous sum of $49,868,520.

Regarding the inspection of almshouses of the State the report says:

It is a matter of gratification that the board is able to report a constant tendency toward improvement in the almshouses of the State. This improvement is especially manifested in more adequate provision for the care of the sick, and in better methods of lighting, heating, and ventilation.

The board believes the work of supervising dependent children placed out in homes should receive better attention than it has been able to give with its present force and asks the Legislature to grant the means necessary to employ an additional inspector for this specific purpose.

During the year two special inquiries were conducted with the approval of the board. The first of these, begun in May, 1901, has but recently been completed. This had reference to compliance with those sections of the public health law which relate to the better preservation of the health of children in institutions. The report says improved compliance with the law may be confidently expected as the result of this inquiry.

Another investigation was the matter of examining the records of long-term inmates supported at public expense in children's institutions under private control. Of the 4,107 long-term inmates, it was shown that the great majority are eligible for family life either through placing out or adoption or by restoration to parents, relatives, or friends.

The report says there should be a limit to the time a child may be retained as a public charge in a private institution without a license or special permit from the board. Much improvement is to be desired in the manner of compliance by the public authorities with the rules of the board regarding reinvestigation and reacceptance of children as public charges in private institutions.

GROWTH OF STATE LIBRARY.

Increase of 20,957 Volumes During 1902—Loans for the Year the Largest on Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Director Dewey of the State Library tells in his annual report that the library has grown from 461,740 volumes reported last year to 482,697, of which 274,-720 are in the State Library proper, 62,259 are in traveling libraries, and 145,818 are duplicates.

The general appropriation for State Library and home education for 1902 was $122,620, exceeding that for 1901 by $12,620. For maintenance $103,568.90 was paid, being $8,005 more than in 1901, and $22,767 was granted to libraries, which is $3,167.98 more than in 1901. For books $15,138.83 was spent, $4,610.72 for serials, $5,383.17 for binding, and $4,180.25 for pictures, &c.

There was a decrease of $3,723.11 spent for books and an increase for serials, binding, and pictures of $5,019.89.

The total loans for 1902 were the largest in the history of the library, being fifteen times as many as in 1890. The library for the blind increases yearly, the circulation having risen to 1,903 from 1,620 in 1901. There are now 407 active study clubs, of which 70 were added last year. There are now in the university 209 libraries free for circulation, besides 107 registered libraries, or 316 in all.

The general summary for the year shows reports from 1,137 libraries, containing 6,975,540 volumes. They added 464,751 books last year. The 350 free lending libraries report 2,508,472 volumes, an increase of 173,-212, or 7 per cent., for the year.

"In view of gifts accepted from Andrew Carnegie these library payments will soon be considerably increased, in Amsterdam from $400 to $2,500, in Binghamton from $2,311.39 to $7,500, in Kingston from $107.50 to $3,000, in Gloversville from $3,000 to $5,000, in Johnstown from $602.56 to $2,500, in Schenectady from $1,500 to $5,000, and in Yonkers from $2,000 to $5,000. New York also, when her Carnegie branches are built, will advance from $305,894.25 to $520,000. Ninety-nine library gifts are reported for this State, $124,780 in money, $790,000 for buildings, 52,330 volumes, and 2,927 prints, &c. Of these, 24 gifts, amounting in value to $671,000, were from Andrew Carnegie."

HOW TO PREVENT FLOODS.

Report of the State Water Storage Commission—Recommendation for Better Utilization of Rivers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In its first annual report the State Water Storage Commission says the damage resulting from floods in New York State during 1902 aggregated more than $3,000,000. The reports from which the amount of damages were compiled were very incomplete and therefore it is believed the damage is under rather than over stated. Pecuniary loss is not the only injury sustained, for ofttimes loss of life results, and unsanitary conditions remaining cause sickness and serious inconvenience to public and private activity.

The commission is of the opinion that most of the important streams can be regulated by storing their flood waters in reservoirs on the streams themselves or their tributaries at moderate cost. This work, it thinks, should be intrusted to a permanent commission, with power to assess upon beneficiaries costs of remedial work.

"The time has arrived in this State," the commission says, "when the continued denudation of forests has intensified freshet conditions, when electrical progress has rendered power in small units economically available long distances from interior sources of generation by water power, and when the sanitary requirements of increasing urban population, the demand for draining marshes and the increased development of internal water communication render mill acts in use in other States inadequate, and demand that we take an advanced position in this matter of river regulation."

The commission believes that the policy of State control, if acquiesced in by the Legislature, "would more profoundly influence the progress and prosperity of the Commonwealth than any public enterprise to which its attention can be directed."

BIRTHDAYS OF PRESIDENTS.

Superintendent Skinner Urges Schools to Observe Those of McKinley, Lincoln, and Washington.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—State Superintendent of Schools Skinner has issued the following:

"Within the next four weeks will occur the birthdays of three illustrious Presidents—William McKinley, Jan. 29; Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, and George Washington, Feb. 22. These names are inseparably woven into American history in those periods usually considered as having the most important bearing upon our National life.

"I therefore recommend that in all our public schools exercises be held commemorative of their distinguished lives and services."

CIVIL SERVICE GOES BEGGING.

State Salaries Too Small to Meet Increased Cost of Living.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The annual report of the chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, which will be submitted to the Legislature this week, says that last year 4,050 persons appeared for open competitive examination, the largest number in the history of the commission. The changes in the Kings County service were largely responsible for the increase.

Many examinations have had to be repealed during the year owing to the small number of applicants. Says the examiner:

"The continued prosperity of the country and general increase in wages and cost of living make many of the salaries paid by the State seem ridiculously small, and it is hard to find sufficient qualified applicants for such positions."

Trotter William Penn for Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 25.—It is just announced that Col. N. W. Bowen of Delphi, Ind., owner of the Spring Hill Stock Farm, has bought of William D. Althouse, Philadelphia, the trotting stallion William Penn, 2:07¼. This is clearly another evidence that Indiana is safely in the lead as a trotting horse breeding State. William Penn has had a most eventful career, and is the fastest trotting stallion to ever make a season in this State.

He is grandly bred, being by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, winner of fifty heats faster than 2:30, and son of Strathmore, sire of the dams of last year's sensational blind trotter, Rhythmic, 2:08, and Chase, 2:07¼. As a two-year-old William Penn secured a race record of 2:18, a world's record at the time, and as a three-year-old he raced through the Grand Circuit in the 2:10 class against aged horses, and defeated all of the best horses eligible to the class, securing a winning race record of 2:12¾. As a four and five year old he met and defeated about all of the greatest trotters on the turf, finally earning a record of 2:07¼ in a race at Nashville.

Races at the Oakland Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The chief event to be decided at Oakland this week is the California Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, at a mile and a furlong. It will be run on Saturday, and a fine field is assured. Among the eligibles are Gravina, Gaviota, Dainty, Honiton, Sylvia Talbot, Ballroom Belle, and Nigrette. The prospects are that the track will be muddy early in the week.

W. B. Jennings & Co. passed the $20,000 mark in winnings Saturday, when Elliott took the Lissak Cup and Tacolaw annexed the two-year-old event. During the sixty-one days the New California Jockey Club distributed $180,374 in stakes and purses. Twenty-nine owners have won sums in excess of $2,000, while fifty-five have taken over $1,000.

Annapolis Will Not Get Yost.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 25.—Secretary Halsey of the Navy Athletic Association to-day said there was no truth in the report that F. H. Yost of the University of Michigan had been selected to coach next year's Annapolis football team.

Dr. Parker's American Novel.

An interesting account of the late Dr. Parker's only attempt at novel writing is given in The Christian World. Believing that people were tired of sermons, the doctor determined to write a novel to be published in America without his name on the title page. He was convinced that the book would meet with such success that a demand for its republication in England would be inevitable, when he intended to disclose the author's name, and proceed with the writing of other works of fiction which should express his views upon religion. The novel was duly published, but fell absolutely flat, killed, it is said, by its "turgid style." Dr. J. M. Buckley, who was in Dr. Parker's confidence, and had arranged for the publication of the book in the States, says: "So far as I am aware Dr. Parker never acknowledged it; he did not refer to the subject at our various subsequent interviews, and never have I met a person in the United States who owned or had read a copy of it."—London Chronicle.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Expected Franchise Tax Decision Retards Work.

Gov. Odell's Mortgage Tax Bill Probably Will Be Presented This Week—Child Insurance Legislation—The Canal Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—With the coming of this the fourth legislative week it is expected that the lawmaking machinery will begin to operate with its usual rapidity, although the fact is that the rush this year will be less than last year, and the tendency is to prolong the session and to seriously consider all bills presented. Then, too, the idea of Gov. Odell in having the franchise tax law passed on by the Court of Appeals as soon as possible, so that the present Legislature may act on the suggestions made by him in his annual message that the gross earnings of franchise corporations be taxed, has a tendency to retard matters. A decision from the highest court cannot be expected for two or three months, and for that reason perhaps the franchise tax amendments will not appear in the Legislature before the third week in April or later, so that the session may be prolonged and extended into May.

Chairman Green of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment confidently expects to present the first of the Governor's tax measures at the session this week. The first bill, he says, in shape and ready for introduction is the measure to tax all notarial papers, Commissioner of Deeds' certificates and court papers, deeds, mortgages, and bank papers. From this measure, which imposes a stamp tax of 10 cents on each paper, the Governor expects the State to derive a revenue of at least $2,000,000.

President Pro Tem. John Raines said that he expected that the Mortgage Tax bill would make its appearance this week, and he said that no time would be lost in pushing it. The bill will provide for a rate of taxation upon mortgages which shall not exceed four mills annually, the mortgages to be assessed locally, two-thirds of the amount collected to go into local treasuries and one-third to the State. Gov. Odell, however, does not expect the bill to be ready this week.

Child insurance is one of the subjects which will receive legislative consideration. Senator Marshall, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, says that a bill is being prepared to prohibit the insuring of children under sixteen years of age. It is urged that, because of the child murders that have recently been reported in Pennsylvania, Maine, and other States, it is time to place on the statute books a measure that shall protect children from being the victims of unnatural parents or guardians. The late Senator Trainor introduced a bill prohibiting child insurance last year, but the bill was lost in the bustle of the last few legislative days. Senator Malby, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee this year, and was Chairman of the Insurance Committee last year, says he is greatly interested in the subject, and is engaging in gathering statistics to prove that such a bill should be immediately enacted into law.

Canal legislation may also receive some consideration this week. Tuesday a conference of Buffalo and New York canal men will be held here, and some agreement will be made on the canal route, with especial reference to the western terminus. The Bostwick bill in the Assembly will be discussed at the conference, and it is expected that a somewhat different bill will be introduced the day following the conference by Senator Davis of Buffalo, Chairman of the Canal Committee, who has announced that he will stand sponsor for the 1,000-Ton-Barge Canal bill.

The amendments to the Military Code outlined last week by Adjt. Gen. Henry will also be considered.

Senate hearings thus far arranged are:

Tuesday, Jan. 27—Elmira Charter bill, changing ward boundaries.

Wednesday—Enlarging quarantine powers of the Agricultural Commissioner.

Tuesday, Feb. 3—Marshall bill for utilisation of $8,000,000 surplus of New York City's sinking fund; also, hearing on the bill extending right of suffrage to women taxpayers in third-class cities.

Wednesday, Feb. 4—Hearing on Pure Food bill.

In the Assembly the Clerk's record books show that 217 bills have been introduced to date. Of these all but three are in committee. These three have been advanced to third reading, and will be passed probably Wednesday next. They are Assemblyman Rogers's bill appropriating $5,000 for drafting bills of the session of 1902; that regulating the payment of money to contractors for highway work, and that regulating the purchase of law books in Wayne County courts.

There will be a hearing next Thursday before the Cities Committee on Assemblyman Ellis's bill authorizing New York City to expend $250,000 for coal to be distributed among the poor of that city.

Hearings are desired on several other bills now in Assembly committees, but none have been set as yet. Among these bills are the following:

Assemblyman Miller's bill compelling the elevated roads to run trains more frequently; now before the Railroads Committee.

Assemblyman Finch's bill providing that no person can be decided to be an incompetent without the consent of relatives, no matter what plea is made by legal guardians.

Assemblyman Prince's bill compelling the labeling of all canned goods with the date of the canning; also compelling the tagging of all garments repaired or altered in tenements.

These bills are before the Committee on Labor and Industries. A hearing also will be asked on the State Barber bill introduced by Assemblyman Finch, now in the Committee on General Laws.

Monday night Assemblyman Burke's resolution calling on New York State's representatives in Congress to vote for the pending Eight-hour bill will be debated. The Fitzpatrick resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the cause of the coal famine in New York is now before the Ways and Means Committee. A hearing will be asked on it for next week.

WE LAUGH WITH ROME.

An Exchange of Amenities Over the Monroe Doctrine.

ROME, Jan. 5.—All Rome is laughing over a letter which has arrived from America to Deputy Santini. The Deputy is a well-known man in society, and speaks English like his native language, so that the letter has caused him immense delight as well as his friends. Unfortunately the writer has not the courage of his opinions, preferring to sail under an assumed name; but he comes from St. Paul, Minn., as such was the postmark, although he dates Chicago. His ire was aroused by Deputy Santini saying in the House that "the Monroe doctrine had been sent sky high by the action of the powers in Venezuela, and that the United States had understood that it was not dealing with poor Spain." The letter runs as follows:

"Dear Signor Santini: Your speech in the Chamber of Deputies made yesterday (the 15th) will be admired in the United States. You dislike us and frankly tell us so. Most other Italians share your dislike, but they play the rôle of sniveling hypocrites and pretend the reverse of what they really feel.

"We in the United States will try and survive your own and Italy's dislike, and all that we ask is that you will cease to cast on our shores your vast horde of densely ignorant, superstitious, unclean, and priest-ridden Italian peasantry. If you will only stop sending to our shores these specimens of your race we will be quite willing that you may say about us anything you please.

"PROF. XX."

It is very odd that it should be just Deputy Santini who is using all his tremendous influence to have Italy participate in the St. Louis fair, which it seems that the United States much desires, and which Italy is not inclined to do.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Japanese Time Measures.

The Japanese divide the twenty-four hours into twelve periods, of which six belong to the night and six to the day, their day beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset.

Whether the day or night be long or short, there are always six periods in each. To attain this the characters or numerals on the scale are adjustable.

Two of them are set, one to agree with the sunrise, the other with the sunset, and the four characters between them divide the space into equal portions.

Thus, when the period of daylight is longer than the night, the day hours will be proportionately longer than those at night.

Another peculiarity in their scale is that they use only six characters, those from four to nine, and these read backward.—London Express.

STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Last Year $49,382,191.79 Was Expended for Schools.

1,191,110 Children Attended Elementary and 91,583 Students Were Enrolled in Secondary Institutions—Comparison with the Year 1787.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—In order to show how great has been the growth of the educational system of the State under the Board of Regents since 1787, Secretary Parsons makes some interesting comparisons in his annual report, just issued. In 1787 the University of the State of New York was given power to hold property to the amount of the annual income of 40,000 bushels of wheat, which may be taken as a comparative measure of value of the property at that time devoted to education in the State of New York. In 1902 in place of an amount measured by the annual income of bushels of grain, not including expenditures for private elementary schools, the State expended for education $49,382,191.79.

In 1787 there was no common school system. In 1902 1,191,110 children attended public elementary schools some portion of the year, and the value of schoolhouses and sites was $80,588,083.83. There was no system of secondary schools in 1787, but in 1902 such schools reported 91,583 students, and a total property of $30,725,707.30.

In 1787 Columbia was the only college in New York. In 1902 New York institutions of higher learning, including professional, technical, and other special schools, report 34,384 students, and a total net property of $82,931,575.53. In 1902 the common schools and allied interests cost $34,045,785.12, toward which the State appropriated $4,020,-101.49, a decrease of $93,944.51 over 1901. It is said that an additional $250,000 was greatly needed, as the increase in the amount of State aid has not kept pace with the increase in expenditures from local sources.

The total expenditures for common schools and allied interests in 1902 increased over 1901 by $30,437.21, while the cost of secondary education in 1902 was $6,626,-708.66, or $924,091.14 more than in 1901.

The total cost of higher education in 1902 was $8,709,698.01, an increase over 1901 of $1,132,433.32. Here, again, owing to a much greater increase in expenditures from local sources than the amount of State aid, the per cent. of State aid falls from 1.38 to 1.28, the total amount being $111,-903.80, as compared with $104,428.80 in 1901.

In the maintenance of the university the cost was increased $23,154.84. The total receipts other than appropriations were $71,847.05, as compared with $44,718.31 in 1901. Through the economies that have been practiced, and through this increase of $27,128.77, the Regents are able to meet their most pressing needs for the coming year without asking the Legislature to appropriate as much money, excluding fees and unexpended balances, as was appropriated for the current year. In 1902, excluding fees and unexpended balances, the increase in appropriations was $36,813.13.

Reports from New York public high schools show that in 1901 $143,288.92 was paid by 10,888 non-resident academic students. There were also 1,718 non-resident students in the academies, which, at the some rate, would have paid $23,364.80.

The small incorporated villages in this State provide a high school education for a much larger proportion of the population than any other localities in the State, 459 to every 10,000 of population. Next come the cities other than New York, with 164; then the City of New York, with 74, and last, the rural districts, with 59. The incorporated villages, with a population of only 675,682, have in their secondary schools 6? per cent. of the non-resident students reported for the whole State; in fact, 26 per cent. of all their students are non-residents.

EARL DUDLEY'S ECCENTRICITIES.

The pleasant round of gayeties which, thanks to the excellent recovery of the Countess of Dudley, is now being resumed at the Viceregal Lodge, with the Earl of Dudley as the central figure, brings to mind that famous Lord Dudley who was so prominent a figure in the reigns of George IV. and William IV.

One of this Lord Dudley's eccentricities took the form of thinking aloud with startling candor. There would probably be pretty doings at Dublin Castle to-day if he conversed with himself about his guests as he used to do at the royal table.

Sitting near Queen Charlotte at dinner, he thus addressed himself in a sonorous bass: "What bores these royalties are! Ought I to drink with her, as I would with any other woman?" continuing in the same tone as he turned to the Queen: "May I have the honor of a glass of wine with your Majesty?"

Later at the same dinner party, he again asked her Majesty to take wine with him. "With great pleasure, Lord Dudley," replied the Queen, "but I have had one glass with you already." Came the startling rejoinder: "The brute! And so she has!"

He was so absent-minded that, meeting Sydney Smith one day, he said: "Come in for dinner to-night, and I'll get Sydney to meet you."

His grumbling complaint in a hurricane whisper as he sat next King William, "Cold pâtés and hot champagne!" was less disconcerting than a staggering little monologue in which he indulged at the table of a great hostess of the time, who had expressed the hope that the absence of the charming Lady Meath would be atoned for by the presence of her beautiful sister.

Lord Dudley bluntly denied that the sister could be half as charming as Lady Meath, but, sitting opposite the contemned unknown, was struck with her beauty, and blurted out his thoughts: "Confound the old jade. I almost think she's right after all; damn the old hag! She is, indeed."

The lady thus complimentarily described was his gracious and charming hostess sitting beside him, and an auditor of his unconsciously expressed impressions.—London Express.

What Men Can Do When They Try.

The other day a lady took a prize for a head of hair 6 feet in length, and now a Mr. Alexander Craigie of Perth has beaten this with a beard 7 feet 2½ inches. A gentleman of Llandudno was simply nowhere with a stubbly growth of 4 feet 2 inches. It is interesting to learn that when Mr Craigie desires to comb his beard he has to stand on a table. The beard of George Killingworth, one of the embassy sent to Moscow in 1555 by Queen Mary, was half an inch longer—7 feet 3 inches. Even that, however, was 3 inches shorter than that of Lord Rokeby, who died in December, 1800, at his seat in Kent, being eighty-eight years old.—London Hairdressers' Weekly Journal.

A Murderer's Heir.

ATHENS, Jan. 8.—A poor shepherd in the village of Lechena, named Bilali, has just had a good stroke of luck through the death in England of his brother, who bequeathed him the sum of £40,000.

The queerest part of the story is that his brother, before leaving Greece thirty years ago, was found guilty of murder and was condemned to die. At the last moment, however, he declared his willingness to join the staff of executioners, which was very short-handed just then, if his life was spared.

This was agreed upon, and a few months later he was sent to Zante for his first execution. There he disappeared, and after lying low for some days he succeeded in getting away to England on board a cargo boat, penniless.

Since then nothing had been heard of him by anybody, until a few days ago, when the contents of his will were made known.—London Express.

Guest Introduced as Dead.

Apropos of the possible embarrassment of a servant having to announce Indian guests possessed of inordinately long names, a correspondent reminds us of a little story which was a standing joke in London drawing rooms twelve or fifteen years ago. In 1887, a few days after his elevation to the peerage, the late Sir James McGarel Hogg called at the house of a friend and was duly "My lorded" by "Robert" in reply to the inquiry as to whether his master was at home. With the act of opening the drawing room door, the name Magheramorne completely vanished from the memory of the unfortunate domestic, who hesitated, looked on the carpet, and then recovering himself announced "the late Sir James McGarel Hogg."—London Chronicle.

THE MACMONNIES COLLECTION

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No connection with any other house in this line of business.

BIG NAVY PLAN DISCUSSED

Bill Providing for Twenty-five Battleships Divides Experts.

Belief Expressed, However, That These Ships of the Line Could Be Built as Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Few legislative measures relating to the navy have attracted as much attention among naval officers as Representative Joy's bill for the construction of twenty-five battleships.

As with all matters of great importance to the navy, there is difference of opinion as to the merits of Mr. Joy's proposal. The difference applies only to the methods of increase. The best minds of the service have been studying this question of advancement for many years, and much sound knowledge has been gained.

Some of the most thoughtful and accomplished navy men, who have studied the matter from a patriotic and a utilitarian standpoint, as well as that of physical ability to produce, are of the opinion that adoption of a comprehensive naval-building programme extending over a long period of years would be a mistake.

They hold that improvements are being constantly made in war vessels and that it would be a grave error to undertake to build a great number of ships on plans prepared now, when the probability is that before they are completed naval architecture would progress to such an extent that new types for naval craft would be required to keep pace with the fleets of other powers.

This, of course, is based on the supposition that if a large number of vessels were provided for by Congress at one time the construction of the entire number would be begun on plans based on current ideas of the ideal armorclad and would be regarded as sufficient for the needs of this Government for many years to come, during which time the European nations would be building with as great ambition, but with more deliberation.

There are some officers who believe that even with the consummation of the programme intrusted to every private shipbuilding plant and every Government navy yard capable of considerable of a battleship the shipbuilding resources of the country would not be adequate to build within a reasonable period as many armorclads as Mr. Joy's proposition contemplates.

On the other hand, there is expert opinion that the United States is capable of carrying out Mr. Joy's idea without delay or the danger of inferior work. There are several private shipbuilding plants now able to build armorclads. Six of them have such vessels on the stocks under contract with the Navy Department. Then there are four Government navy yards which can build ships, one of them being already fully equipped for the construction of the Connecticut and the other three in need only of some extra apparatus to enable them to do the work.

This makes a total of eleven plants. While some of them would be pushed to their utmost capacity to construct two battleships each, and others are overcrowded on Government work, there is a feeling among a number of naval officers that they would rise to the occasion, and if the building programme suggested by Mr. Joy were spread over eight, or even over six, years it could be completed to the satisfaction of the naval authorities.

"Like Me," Said the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The Pope, who is always pleased to hear of remarkable cases of longevity, had a clipping read to him by his secretary the other day. The story ran:

A woman from Vercelli, Felicita Riviera, born in 1800, has been engaged from her childhood in a company of strolling mountebanks, and has spent all her days in wandering from fair to fair in Piedmont, the wagon of the troupe being her only home.

She still leads the same life, and though bent down by her 102 years—"Like me," interrupted the Pontiff, "but I am not so old"—she retains a great lucidity of mind, and remembers every event of her long life.

"Like me, like me!"

Even in this severe season she emerges from her car into the open air as soon as it is day.

"I could not do that," musingly said the Holy Father, "but I shall mention this case to Dr. Lapponi."—London Express.

An Irish Inscription.

Perhaps one of the most curious collections of mural inscriptions in Ireland, where they abound, is to be found in the ancient City of Galway.

It has four gates, (we are informed in a newly published work, "House Mottoes and Inscriptions,") facing respectively north, south, east, and west; and on each was a precatory motto. That facing north bore the words:

From the ferocious O'Flahertys,
Good Lord, deliver us!

On the south gate:

From the devilish O'Dalys,
Good Lord, defend us!

On the east gate:

From the cutthroat O'Kellys,
Good Lord, save and keep us!

And on the west gate:

From the murderous O'Maddens,
Good Lord, preserve us!
—London Express.

Warning to Busybodies.

HAMBURG, Jan. 4.—People are discussing the sensational case of a Hamburg woman who is lying at the point of death after attempted suicide as the result of the indiscretion of a frank friend. The day before Christmas the woman's husband purchased a sealskin garment at a fashionable Hamburg shop, ordering it to be delivered to a lady not his wife.

The saleswoman who waited upon him, happening to be an acquaintance of the wife, took it upon herself to inform the latter that her husband apparently loved another. Without stopping to investigate the matter, the unnerved wife took what she hoped would prove a fatal dose of arsenic. It now appears that the husband purchased the garment for the wife of a business friend who had intrusted him with the purchase because he was a good judge of furs.

The officious saleswoman has been discharged by her employers, and is being sued for criminal slander by the outraged husband.—London Mail.

French Thrift Depopulates France.

One of the perpetual questions in France, but nevertheless highly important, is that of depopulation. It is well known that the population in France is practically stationary—an excess of births over deaths of six per thousand, as against an excess of 138 and 116, respectively, in Germany and England. Germany is adding 4,000,000 to her population every five years, which means that, if one takes the military view of it, she has a regiment the more in that period to put in line against the enemy. Closely bound up in this question, as M. Harduin insists in an excellent article in the Matin, is the prudence of the French, which has been exaggerated into a positive vice by the legally enforced system of the division of property. The fear of being unable to provide for new mouths is the real obstacle to a growth of population. Now a recent proposition has been laid before the Academy of Political and Moral Science, which contains at least the germ of a remedy. The author, Col. Toutée, proposes that the father of a family should have the free distribution of his property, so that the present inequalities might be avoided, a son with children now receiving exactly the same proportion as a son without children. The real solution, I think, is to be found here.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Another "Lazy Disease" Bacillus.

The efforts to discover the bacillus of the deadly sleeping sickness have resulted in a curious dispute as to whom the honor really belongs.

The British claim that Dr. Aldo Castellani, the well-known Italian bacteriologist, deserves this distinction as the result of his experiments in Uganda. The Portuguese contend that Dr. de Bettencourt, who is the Director of the Bacteriological Institute at Lisbon, was unquestionably the first to solve the problem in the course of his investigations in Loanda.

This quaint dispute was submitted to an eminent expert, who stated the facts to be as follows:

"The Portuguese commission in Loanda found a bacterium in the tissue of the subjects of sleeping sickness some two years ago. Subsequently Dr. Castellani found a similar, but he maintains not identical, bacterium in the tissues of sleeping sickness subjects in Uganda.

"Whether the bacteria are identical or not has yet to be proved, and equally so the casual relationship of the bacterium to the disease. Concurrence of two phenomena and cause and effect are not the same thing."—London Mail.

W. & J. Sloane

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Antique Ghiordes AND Koula Rugs.

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This collection will be on view until Saturday, January 31st, inclusive.

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Formerly.	Clearing Price.	Formerly.	Clearing Price.
$2.95 to $3.39	$1.95	$14.00 to $15.00	$10.00
$3.95	$2.69	$18.00 to $20.00	$12.50
$4.50 to $5.00	$2.95	$21.00 to $22.00	$15.00
$5.75 to $6.00	$3.75	$24.00 to $25.00	$16.00
$6.75	$4.95	$28.00 to $29.50	$19.00
$7.50 to $10.00	$5.95	$31.00 to $35.00	$23.00
$10.75 to $11.50	$6.95	$50.00	$35.00
$11.75 to $12.00	$7.50	$69.00	$49.00
$12.50 to $13.50	$7.95	$73.00	$55.00
		$89.00 to $95.00	$65.00

Royal Vienna Vases, Plates, &c.

Formerly.	Clearing Price.	Formerly.	Clearing Price.
$5.75 to $6.00	$3.95	$29.00	$19.00
$8.75	$6.50	$33.00	$23.00
$11.00	$7.50	$34.00	$24.00
$15.00	$10.00	$37.50	$27.00
$24.00	$15.00	$59.00	$39.00
$25.00	$18.00	$69.00	$49.00

Corded Madras 10c. Yd.

About 7,000 yards of this dainty new corded madras; white ground with neat black, blue and red designs, just the sort most desired for Spring; all the newest 1903 patterns; worth much more than our price for to-day.

Boys' Sweaters 59c.

Skating weather here, and this splendid chance for a remarkable bargain in a sweater for the boy. Owing to a slight imperfection in the weaving, a miss stitch here and there, in no way, however, affecting the good-wearing qualities of the garments, this bargain is possible. Every sweater in the collection is guaranteed all pure wool, with worsted collar and cuffs; colors plain navy and red and twelve other color combinations; all sizes from 26 to 34; worth from $1 to $1.50.

Pillows 49c. Each.

Sanitary hair pillows, size 20x28, made of fine sterilized hair, soft and fluffy, good quality ticking, far superior to those filled with feathers; value $1.

Card Engraving 68c.

During the Annual Stationery sale which begins this morning, we will engrave plates and 50 cards with name for 68c.

50 cards printed from your own plate for 35c.

50 business cards printed from plate for 42c.

Monogram Die & Stamping 95c.

Die made from a collection of artistic designs; stamped on 2½ quires of paper, cream or tinted; printed in any plain color, with envelopes to match.

Stamping paper from your die; plain color, 9c. a quire.

Women's Stockings.

17c—Imported plain black cotton; Hermsdorf dye, with white spliced soles; silk embroidered and lace openwork lisle thread; regular price 25c. and 35c.

29c—The finest grades of imported lace, openwork and gauze embroidered lisle thread stockings, with lace ankles and lace throughout the length of the stockings; twelve dainty and effective styles for choice; sold everywhere at 50c. pair.

New Albatross 22c. Yd.

An ideal material for dainty, inexpensive evening gowns or pretty separate waists; it makes up charmingly. Colors, pearl, Nile, reseda, pink, rose, cardinal, light blue, cadet, royal, navy, cream and black.

Nearseal Coats.

$23.50—Nearseal Fur Coats, cut on the newest and most correct lines. Values up to $50.00.

$35—Nearseal Fur Coats, effectively trimmed with Persian or Alaska sable collars, cuffs and revers. One of the smartest and most fashionable garments of the season. Values up to $75.00.

$44—A very stylish garment: fancy Eton effect coat, with large Eastern mink collar and revers, in two styles, with new bishop sleeve, edged with mink tails. Values up to $75.00.

Persian Lamb Coats.

$44—These beautiful Persian Lamb Coats are of Leipsic dyed fur, el

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GERMAN EXPLANATIONS.

The case of Germany would be very bad indeed had she reached the stage of complete indifference to the opinions of the civilized world. Accordingly, Americans will read with much pleasure the statement of an official of the Berlin Foreign Office that the Germans are indignant at the comments of the American press upon the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. A capacity for indignation at what others say about them indicates a certain sensitiveness on the part of the Germans, and even on the part of an habitual offender against public morality sensitiveness to the speech of people gives ground for some hope of repentance and reform.

But the Berlin Foreign Office must think us very stupid and very credulous if it expects us to accept as satisfactory the official explanation of the San Carlos incident. The explanation is the familiar one of "they began it," and it has the grave demerit of being untrue. Commodore SCHEDER, of the Panther, and the Berlin Foreign Office agree in furnishing entirely trustworthy evidence as to how the affair began. "On the 17th inst., while the Panther was passing the Maracaibo bar," says Commodore SCHEDER, "she was unexpectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos." "She (the Panther) was proceeding past the fort to enter the lagoon of Maracaibo," says the Foreign Office. That was the beginning. It was a menace, a hostile act, an act of war. The commandant of the fort would have shown himself either a fool or a craven if he had not replied by another act of war, that is, by firing on the Panther. The fort was put there, it was armed and manned to prevent enemy ships from entering the lake. The commandant made no attack on the Panther until she attempted to enter the inland waters of Venezuela, a venture which the German commander was in no wise called upon to undertake, and which in the circumstances was a gross and wanton outrage against international good manners.

The Foreign Office states that the Panther tried to enter the lake for the purpose of preventing the importation of "contraband articles" from Colombia and to make effective its blockade of the harbor. Commodore SCHEDER does not say why he tried to enter the lake. The motive is immaterial. In view of the pendency of negotiations for peace, and of the dispatch to Washington by Venezuela of a peace commissioner with full powers, the attempt was not justified, and it is, we think, not going too far to say that it was contrary to the usages of war. Had there been no immediate prospect of peace, any warlike act on the part of the Panther would have been proper and natural. But although the blockade continues, everybody understands that hostilities have been suspended while the peace negotiations proceed. Germany and her allies have agreed to adopt another method of collecting the debt owed them by Venezuela. The success of that method was not imperiled by the attempts of the people of Maracaibo to get food and supplies from Colombia. The maintenance of the blockade along the coast is a sufficient guarantee against Venezuela withdrawing from the peace parley. We feel sure that no British commander would have been guilty of so flagrant a violation of the customs of civilized nations. That a German commander made this attack upon an enemy who had virtually surrendered gives further unwelcome evidence of that lack of breeding and rough indifference to correct behavior which we and other nations have by several painful incidents been put on notice to expect of German naval commanders.

We note with great satisfaction the statement in the Reichstag by Foreign Secretary VON RICHTHOFEN that as early as July 16, 1901, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas made an offer on the part of his Government to settle the differences with Venezuela by arbitration or by reference to The Hague tribunal. That was the right view of the matter, and the action proposed was creditable to Germany. Conversely, the refusal to accept arbitration was discreditable to Venezuela. But we hope that it is universally understood that nobody in this country sustains or defends the policy which President CASTRO has seen fit to pursue. We have ourselves been aggrieved by his doings, and regard him as little better than a revolutionary adventurer. The defects of his character, however, do not excuse German misbehavior.

There is no teacher like experience. When, in reply to British and German interrogatories, our Government said that it should regard only with friendly concern the operations intended to put constraint upon the Republic of Venezuela we had no conception of how far the business would be carried. It has gone much too far to suit us—we hope the Germans understand that. We know that the British understand it, for it has gone much too far to suit them. When such occasions arise in future, and they may arise, we shall be warned by our present experience to avert by a full understanding consequences that might lead to grave misunderstanding. If Germany, or any foreign power, having unpaid bills to collect in South America shall be minded to deny our right to full information of its purposes, it will as an antecedent precaution probably determine in its own mind whether the bill will be worth the costs of collection, direct and incidental. In recording the chronicles of the nearer Spanish-American republics the pen of history moves slowly across the page. Events such as it now has to record in Venezuela tend visibly to hasten the telling of the tale and to bring fully into view conclusions now only dimly foreseen.

FRANCHISE TAX OPINION.

Attorney General CUNNEEN concurs with Controller GROUT and ex-Senator FORD in the opinion that the decision of the Appellate Division at Albany invalidates only those provisions of the franchise tax law which were expressly declared to be unconstitutional; the other provisions of the act are unaffected; the valuation which the State officers are forbidden to determine may be fixed by local assessors and the tax collected.

If this were a cow case the opinion of the Attorney General and of more or less able publicists might be a safe guide. The custodian of the cow might continue in possession, enjoying the milk and increase of the animal, subject to her easements of hay, bran, and carrots; liable, nevertheless, to be called upon to make restitution to the party of the other part, should the higher court subsequently so determine—a risk which he would freely take. But this is no cow case. It involves hundreds of millions of property and millions of State revenue. If the Department of Taxes includes the special franchise assessments in its rolls, it must presently proceed to confirm valuations and fix the tax rate. The Court of Appeals may obligingly decide the case in March, or it may in its pleasure put off the decision until October. Meanwhile, the assessed valuation of New York City real estate will be exposed to the peril of diminution in a sum exceeding $200,000,000 by order of the court, and the reform administration tax rate would thereby be pushed several points in the direction of Mr. Glideroy's kite.

The taxes men and corporations have to pay must not be fooled with in that loose manner. The court may say that it was the primary intent of the Legislature to tax special franchises as real estate; that all else in the act is merely form and method, tributary to its chief purpose. But the court may say just the other thing—that the Legislature made it perfectly clear that it would not trust the local assessors with this function. A valuation not open to attack in the courts is the only safe valuation for the assessors.

COAL DISTRIBUTION BY THE OPERATORS.

There is no ground for either elation or apprehension as the result of the announcement of the purpose of the coal companies working in harmony with the Reading management to establish direct relations with consumers, and, as far as possible, displace the dealers acting as middlemen. Whether they can do this or not depends a good deal upon the nature of the service they are prepared to render the public and the advantages they are able to offer the consumer. No moral or ethical principle seems to be involved in this change of policy. The middleman and the retailer hold their places in the trade solely by virtue of their ability to render the public a service worth what it costs those who pay for it.

If the producer sees his way clear to establish and maintain facilities for distribution as satisfactory as, and more economical than, those which the middleman and the retailer can offer, it is both his duty and his privilege to do so. If he ventures the experiment and fails to make it successful, he will have to compete with those he seeks to displace, and the result of the conflict will be as fixed by the law of the survival of the fittest. In many trades the jobber, middleman, and, to some extent, the retailer have already been displaced, and the interests of the consumer are better served than formerly by direct relations with the producer's agent. In other trades this has not been found advantageous, and the attempt has not been made, or, if made, has been abandoned. The whole tendency of business development is along the line of simplification of the machinery of distribution and cheapening its cost. How it may be with coal in cities we do not know. Obviously the retail trade in large multiples of the ton could be handled for cash by the operators' agents, but whether it would pay to provide and maintain the plant of horses and wagons for strictly retail business throughout the year is a question which may be considered debatable.

The danger to be apprehended is that, in the guise of a plan to protect the consumer against what are popularly believed to be the dishonest weights and unreasonable exactions of the retail coal dealer, the system will gradually and inevitably degenerate into something like that which the packers and wholesale dealers in refrigerated meat have established in their dealings with the retailers, involving a hard and fast agreement to maintain prices and crush out all open competition. If direct distribution by the coal operators means that only those dealers can obtain supplies who do business on lines prescribed by the "trust" managers, so far from being a public benefit it will rapidly and inevitably degenerate into a system of oppression which the public will resent. On the other hand, if it is found that dealing with the operators or their authorized agents is more satisfactory than dealing with retailers who have no such connection with the producers of coal, the number of the latter will steadily diminish and those who survive will do so by seeking a trade which the agents do not want and cannot handle. There are always people who will pay high interest for credit, especially when the element of risk to the dealer is larger than can safely be assumed in the course of legitimate business.

THE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The Panama Canal treaty with Colombia, made public yesterday, provides that the United States shall pay to Colombia $10,000,000 on the exchange of ratifications, and $250,000 annually beginning nine years after the date of ratification and continuing "during the life of this convention."

In consideration of these payments the Government of Colombia authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell all its property and rights, including the Panama Railroad, to the United States. It concedes to the United States "for the term of 100 years, renewable at the sole and absolute option of the United States for periods of similar duration so long as the United States may desire," the exclusive right to construct, operate, control, and protect the proposed canal, and grants the use and control of a zone of territory along the canal ten kilometers in width—a little more than six miles—and of the waters of the Caribbean and of the Pacific for three miles from the termini of the canal.

The terminal ports of Panama and Colon are declared free ports in respect to all ships and merchandise passing through the canal; no taxes or dues shall be levied thereon, nor on machinery and supplies used in the work of construction. Sovereignty over the six-mile zone remains with Colombia. That republic will maintain therein tribunals having jurisdiction of controversies arising between citizens of Colombia, or between them and the citizens or subjects of Powers other than the United States; we are to maintain tribunals for controversies arising between our citizens, and joint tribunals will take jurisdiction of disputes between our citizens and Colombians. If armed force is required for the protection of the canal, Colombia will provide it if she is able so to do; if not, we may provide the force with the consent of Colombia or of her Minister at Washington; and in emergencies we may proceed without the formality of her consent. Our guarantee of the neutrality of isthmus transit, given in the treaty of 1848, remains in force.

Colombia binds herself not to cede or lease to any foreign Government for fortifications, coaling, or naval stations any of its territory or islands within a specified distance of the canal termini, and we agree to defend her against forcible entry in these zones. The work of construction is to be begun by us within two years, and the canal shall be opened for traffic within twelve years. A joint commission is to be created for the determination of certain matters of police regulation, appraisal, and condemnation proceedings.

Influential Senators have been made acquainted with the provisions of the treaty during the negotiations. Prompt ratification is expected at Washington. This expectation may be disappointed should influences that have openly or secretly opposed any isthmian canal resort to tactics of obstruction.

The Colombian Congress meets in March. Having authorized Mr. HERRAN to sign the treaty, the Government at Bogota will naturally be expected to ratify it without delay. Minister CONCHA is now in his home capital. For some mysterious reason he is hostile to the treaty and may defeat it. Our option to purchase the French company's rights and property for $40,000,000 expires on March 4. There will be no trouble about a renewal, as the company is eager to sell, and there can be no other purchaser.

The Panama Canal project has been kept alive for a quarter of a century through vicissitudes of scandal, corruption, money losses of about $500,000,000, destructive floods, and terrible mortality among the workmen and staff employés. We shall hope to escape scandal; by a sound hospital service we may provide safeguards against the diseases of that fever-stricken region. Probably the cost of finishing the work begun by the Frenchmen will far exceed the engineers' estimates. If we ever undertake the building of a canal at Panama—it is too early to say that we shall undertake it—we may find reason to regret bitterly our choice of that route.

CONGRESS AND MARCONI.

The resolution of Senator HOAR of Massachusetts, tendering the thanks of Congress to Signor MARCONI for the benefit to mankind resulting from his work in the field of wireless telegraphy, was a graceful tribute to one who has merited such honors by doing something of permanent advantage to the world. Nice distinctions as to how the credit for the purely scientific steps by which results in transoceanic communication by Hertzian waves were attained shall be divided, may be left to the technologists. Around every great central idea minor inventions and improvements cluster, as around an anode in a solution of metallic salts are built the crystals of galvanoplastic deposition. It is not given to any one man to learn all the secrets of nature, and great results are usually attained by the co-operation of many minds working to a common end. No one could have been more just to his predecessors or contemporaries in electrical experimentation than MARCONI, and it is no more than just to him to recognize the fact that his is the organizing genius which has brought a hundred contributory speculations and detached discoveries into harmonious relation and given the world a system of wireless telegraphy, still susceptible of improvement in many respects, no doubt, but practical in the attainment of results never before deemed possible by the agencies at the command of the electrician. He has earned the honor of a resolution of thanks from Congress, whether or not his system is yet a competitor with the cables for commercial business.

JOURNALISTIC PROPHECY.

It appears to give pleasure to eminent divines to define from time to time, according to their light, the function and sphere of the daily newspaper. So long as they limit themselves to the statement of safe and generally accepted ethical propositions they are on solid ground and may boldly defy intelligent contradiction; but they do not seem to find that area large enough to hold them comfortably. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT is the latest to tell a waiting public what a daily newspaper should and should not be, and what he says is interesting. After explaining that it is the duty of a newspaper to give all the news that's fit to print, truthfully and impartially, he goes on to say:

> The daily press should be more than a reporter. It should be an interpreter. The tendency of human life is development of justice, mercy, kindness, reverence, and love. We have a right to ask the press to interpret all events in relation to this progress. We want to know what is the significance, for example, of this great struggle between the coal miners and operators. Does it forecast a better organization of labor? Does it look toward a better organization of capital, toward a better understanding between the two? Is it a movement toward more clearly defined classes? And are we to prepare ourselves for a war between labor and capital, a war between classes as there was a war between sections?

The editor of a newspaper who should conform to Dr. ABBOTT'S standard of qualifications by answering authoritatively all the questions which a man of his intelligence would like to have answered would be a very capable prophet—more capable, we imagine, than any now in the business of journalism, and possibly a better all-round prophet than some of those whose generalizations from the law of probabilities have puzzled the theologians undertaking to interpret them.

In discussing daily journalism it is well not to fix the standard at unattainable heights. Editors are human. They know a great deal, no doubt, but they are not inerrant, and perhaps they are not perfectly sure on a great many subjects concerning which they would like to forecast the future. It might very well be that they do the best they can with the problems which constantly confront them, but that they can offer authoritative solutions of questions concerning which wide differences of opinion exist among thoughtful students of events is too much to expect of men who live in a whirlwind of news and whose sources of information are not infallible.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF MINES

The United Mine Workers in their convention at Indianapolis displayed an unexpected amount of good sense in tabling the resolutions offered by Socialists looking to the Government ownership of mines and railroads. How much they were influenced by sound economic considerations, and how much by a recognition of the fact that under Government ownership of mines the United Mine Workers would become functus officio is unimportant.

For any evils incident to private ownership and operation of mines and railroads there are other and better remedies than would be found in Government ownership. The country is not ready for a social revolution, and if it was it would probably distrust the United Mine Workers as advisers in the matter of the steps to be taken to bring it about. As to coal, it is by no means probable that the situation would be any better under Government ownership of mines and railroads than it is at present. If one will stop to think seriously as to the probable directions of development of the mining industry under Government control, State or National, he will have very little trouble in reaching the conclusion that unrestricted competition is the sure and only remedy for the conditions which now embarrass the consumer.

SUBMARINE M'CULLAGH.

We do not suppose Senator THOMAS C. PLATT would know a Holland boat from a handsaw, even if the wind were due south. There is not a particle of testimony tending to connect the Senator with the attempt to bribe Congressman LESSLER. Nevertheless, men old enough to remember the old rag-disinfection scandal, with which Quarantine Commissioner PLATT'S name was much mixed up, will not be surprised at the attempts made upon the virtue of Mr. LESSLER. Public jobbery and the promotion of private money making have not infrequently enlisted the interest of men high in the Republican organization in this town.

Mr. LESSLER was picked out by the Republican organization to make the fight in the Seventh Congressional District at a special election where the Democrats were divided. He was elected. Perhaps he was not picked out because of any intent to make use of him in the submarine boat job, but it is in evidence that men prominent in the Republican organization did about a month ago approach him and with offers of money and other allurements tried to secure his influence and his vote in favor of liberal purchases of Holland boats for the Government. The implication is that these gentlemen thought they knew their man, a man they had nominated and sent to Congress. They did not know him, for Mr. LESSLER indignantly spurned their bribes and allurements, and with profane emphasis bade them desist. It is unfortunate they should have mistaken Mr. LESSLER'S character, but he has shown himself to be honest.

Whoever may be punished in consequence of this exposure—and we doubt whether anybody will be punished—it is not too early to inquire whether we may not now dispense with the public services of Mr. JOHN MCCULLAGH, Chief of the Bureau of Elections. Mr. MCCULLAGH was thrown out of the Police Department by Tammany, and the Republicans promptly loaded him upon the public Treasury by creating the superfluous and useless piece of election machinery of which he was put in charge. It is not demonstrable that he has ever performed any public service worth the cost of his office. Under the election laws of New York there is no need for such a functionary. Soon after his appointment he betook himself to Cuba on private business, and Mr. LESSLER now testifies that MCCULLAGH was one of the persons who approached him about the Holland boat. The Congressman says that MCCULLAGH made threats that powerful influences would compass his political ruin if he did not vote in favor of the submarine boat job. This MCCULLAGH denies, but the Congressman was very positive about it. At any rate, the continuance of Mr. MCCULLAGH at the head of the Bureau of Elections would be scandalous. The Republican Party is not very squeamish about such things, but let us hope that Gov. ODELL will see his duty and do it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Specialization has gone far in medicine, but it has not yet gone far enough, according to The Medical Record, and it wants the medical schools to establish a new course with a new degree—that of Doctor of Public Health—at the end of it. At present, declares this high authority, the hygienists and sanitarians who fill our public offices, as such, are, as a rule, men who have not been properly fitted for their vocation, and as a result the general public does not profit as much as it might and should from the powers of science to cure, and especially to prevent, disease. "Our medical schools," it says, "should have courses, post-graduate, devoted exclusively to instruction in sanitation and hygiene, there to educate men who, when proficient therein, should after from two to three years of graduated study be given the additional degree of Doctor of Public Health. None others should be eligible to the position of Health Officer, and their remuneration should be such as to make them independent of income derived from other medical work or practice. To-day the politician decides who shall thus serve the public, and how often does it happen that a 'pull' lands in such office the one who of all those applying is least capable of serving the best interests of the community." The Medical Record then suggests that the Regents of the University of the State of New York announce the recognition of the proposed title, and that a test examination be offered next year, prepared by men competent to act as a board of examiners for those desirous of being Doctors of Public Health. In the meantime it would have the Legislature specifically authorize the Regents to confer this title. The plan thus outlined is at least worth consideration and discussion, though even under present conditions cities can get competent Health Officers if they choose—as New York has done.

—While on his way back to Alabama after his recent visit to California, Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON received and accepted a special invitation from the white citizens of Houston, Texas, to deliver an address there before the Board of Trade. As Mr. WASHINGTON makes speeches upon only one subject—the means and methods of bettering the condition of his own race—it is evident that the white people of Houston knew beforehand, if not what he would say, at least what he would talk about, and the fact that they gave him the invitation and gathered to hear him shows that while Southerners may object to getting their letters from and paying their customs dues to, men with skins more or less darkened by negro blood, they are not unwilling to receive instruction and advice from men of that class who have proved the right and ability to give the one or the other or both. "Race prejudices" are always queer, and nowhere are they more complicated than in the South. It is commonly supposed, and often stated, that the Southerner approves of the negro only when the latter "keeps his place," with the understanding that the place kept is menial, but certainly Mr. WASHINGTON has been content to remain in no such situation, and his life has been devoted to a consistent and persistent effort to open roads to higher levels for his brothers in black. And though Houston invites him to address its Board of Trade, a loud cry goes up when he talks politics with the President in his home.

—Summing up observations made at the Automobile Show, The Electrical World and Engineer mournfully remarks that "there is no denying that the gasoline types predominate greatly and exhibit marked improvement in every respect," but it comforts itself with the fact that the machines of this sort depend for their efficiency in no small degree on electrical accessories, while the newer form of combined gasoline and electrical motors presents what it calls "many hopeful aspects." There is something amusing, with a touch of the pathetic, in the jealous affection of all electricians for their mysterious force, and their tendency to see in it something more and higher than a means of earning money for its manipulators. They worry over its reputation, lament, and, if possible, deny its failures and limitations, and feel a disinterested joy at every step in its march of conquest. Steam gets no such affectionate regard, despite the enormous services it has rendered and seems likely long to render for mankind, and incidentally for engineers of various kinds. Nobody weeps when steam is driven from one of the positions it has honestly and honorably filled, and esteem for compressed air is strictly bounded by the amount of work it can conveniently be forced to perform. Despite the predominance of the gasoline autos at the show, The Electrical World still has hopes for its favorite. "The resources of the art," it says, meaning, of course, its art, "are far from being exhausted, however, and as has been pointed out in regard to steam locomotives, electricity is virtually beginning where steam has left off, having in most respects completed all its possible cycles of improvement in the matter of transportation on land. Be this as it may, the Automobile Show is most encouraging to all who wish to see the horse relieved entirely from work within city limits, where its presence becomes less and less desirable, or even tolerable. That which the trolley car has done the automobile must second; and if electricity can play as large a share in the newer art, we shall be fairly well satisfied." That last is a large admission—for an electrician.

—It's no wonder that the German Foreign Secretary, VON RICHTHOFEN, showed much indignation when he told the Reichstag that the Venezuelan Government, in one of its notes, had characterized Germany's intended course as "insulting, inadmissible, outrageous, and preposterous." Spanish, even in its South American form, possesses vast resources for the accurate and vigorous description of anything not newly invented, and naturally, when President CASTRO felt the need of expressing his opinion of Teutonic diplomacy he had at hand words that covered all the ground to a considerable depth. "Insulting, inadmissible, outrageous, and preposterous" is pretty good in English, and it was probably more erosive in German, but what must it have been in the stately swell and prolonged thunder of Castilian! Incidentally, the Venezuelans seem to be able to fight as well as to paint lifelike pictures with adjectives. Fort San Carlos stood an amazing amount of bombarding, considering its age and size and the peculiarly urgent necessity its enemies had for laying it low.

IF THE POCKET TELEPHONE WERE POPULARIZED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the wireless wizard Marconi has succeeded in calling up Europe without the formality of a cable, we can congratulate ourselves that we are living in the most marvelous and progressive age that this old planet has ever known. And as this electrical genius stated to a TIMES reporter that "he has recently carried on an extended conversation, for a few miles, by the aid of an attuned wireless pocket telephone," we may expect before long to have a confidential chat with our friends and neighbors on the other side of the Atlantic by simply raising the window and shouting, "Hello, there, Mr. Czar of all the Russias; how about those poor fellows in Siberia, &c., ad lib.

Just imagine, if you can, the feelings of our own superstrenuous Chief Executive if we, the 79,999,999 believers in the Monroe doctrine, could call up the White House by pocket Marconi and give Mr. Roosevelt our opinion of the late Venezuelan disturbance something after this fashion: "Hello, there, Mr. President! Now look here; if you don't tell those pinochle players and limburger masticators to git off this hemisphere P. D. Q. 'twill be nix cummer rouse mit you in '90. Sabe!" &c.

And how the ears of the Christian men "to whom God in His infinite wisdom" has given control of all the things that the rest of us poor mortals must have in order to remain on the earth would tingle if the people who are now shivering in the flats and tenements could ring 'em up for an explanation, no matter where they hid themselves! What a satisfaction 'would be for us all to tell these ultra-Christian gentlemen exactly what we think of them, free of all charges.

As we have already transmitted fairly recognizable pictures of individuals by wire we may be able, before long, to do the same thing without wires. Why not? And then for the wireless polychromotelepantophonophotoscope by which we can see everybody, hear everybody, and talk to everybody whenever and wherever we please without cost, anywhere on the surface of the globe. And then, hurrah for the reign of the real democracy, universal peace, and the millennium, and a short trip to Mars just to inflate our chests and show off!

D. CAVANAGH.

New York City, Jan. 25, 1903.

THE "PLAGUE" IN SAN FRANCISCO

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding your editorial in to-day's issue touching the plague in San Francisco, I beg to state that I have resided in that city for the past fifteen years, live within a few blocks of the supposed plague-stricken district, and pass through it every day on my way to and from business. My wife and family also cheerfully go through it daily, unconscious of danger except when we read an Eastern newspaper. This is the case with every one. We simply don't know what fearful risks we run until told by some solicitous doctor in Texas.

Before leaving here I used to have occasion to traverse Roosevelt and Baxter Streets and the Five Points, and there never was a part of San Francisco worse or so bad so far as I have seen it. Plague must have a new definition when a disease that carries off twenty-nine people in one year is so termed, while other diseases take thousands. As a matter of fact, the real plague that California is suffering from is the influx of consumptives from Eastern States. A plague that no one sees or fears can't be such a fearful thing, and the instinct of self-preservation exists in San Francisco in a high degree.

R. W. T.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 24, 1903.

Traffic Congestion at 34th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Presuming that any suggestion would be acceptable tending to relieve the congestion at Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-fourth Street, why would it not be a good plan to have all cars running on Broadway (whether north or south) continue on their way, the northbound cars via Sixth Avenue and the southbound cars via Broadway? At the above-named intersection transfers could be given. This plan would leave the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line the only factor to cause any delay.

JOHN GOODWIN.

New York City, Jan. 25, 1903.

NUGGETS.

A Matter to be Settled Forthwith.

"Here's a scientist that says that thoughts have color."

"Did he say what the fashionable color was this year?"—Washington Times.

A Notable Locality.

"Are there any historic spots in this vicinity?" queried the tourist.

"Well, mum, right over there by that tree Bill Jorkins once had a pile of coal that weighed purty nigh two ton."—Bryan's Commoner.

An Outlet.

Church—I see the visitors to the Automobile Show in New York have spent about $2,000,000 already.

Gotham—Well, if people can't get coal they've got to spend the money some way.—Yonkers Statesman.

His Boy.

"Yes," said the Proud Papa, "my boy always does exactly what I tell him."

"Oh, back up!" jeered the Bold Bachelor. "You bragging fathers make me weary."

"—not to do," concluded the Proud Papa, unmoved. "You shouldn't be so quick at drawing conclusions. Back!"—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Not More Than Their Cost.

Insurance Adjuster—Don't you think you have placed a rather high estimate upon the articles destroyed? Your total is $1,200. Now, I'm pretty well convinced the entire lot could be duplicated for less than a quarter of that sum.

Policyholder—I gave you just what the things cost, not a cent more. I bought them all at our last church fair.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN THE DAYS BEGIN TO LENGTHEN.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When the days begin to lengthen
And the shadows shorter grow,
And the ruddy sun creeps higher
Where the gray clouds dully go,
Then my heart leaps up rejoicing
Like a starved and prisoned thing,
For I'm longing, longing, longing
For the coming of the Spring.

Oh, I hate the winds that bluster
And I hate the chill that blights,
And the days of gray depression
And the drear ice-fettered nights.
When the light begins to lengthen
Then my heart begins to sing,
For I'm longing, longing, longing
For the coming of the Spring.

TRIBUTES TO MR. HEWITT.

He Had Absolute Faith in the Right, Dr. Mottet Says.

Was Inspiringly, Overwhelmingly True to Himself, to His God, and to His Fellow-Men.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in his sermon yesterday morning paid this tribute to the late Abram S. Hewitt:

"It is in order, here and now, so I venture to think, that we ask and answer the question, What was the secret of the singular power and influence of the life of him who is spoken of to-day as having been a foremost citizen of the Republic? Why was it that on Wednesday last the flower of New York's manhood thronged the church wherein the last holy rites were solemnized over his remains?

"Fortunately, that life was so devoid of complexity that, like the Master's, the mind of even a child could grasp and comprehend it. From his earliest youth he ever kept before him the attainment of high and noble ends. Influenced as he must have been in incalculable degree by the splendid life of Peter Cooper, the purpose he set before him was ever unselfish. He let God take care of him and he took care of others. A towering, majestic ideal, invested with an atmosphere of unselfishness—that was his first characteristic. In the next place he was honest—honest in that he sought manfully to learn clearly and distinctly the purpose, the mission, of his life; and that then to the very end of his fourscore years he never spared himself to attain the purpose and fulfill the mission.

"By dint of hard work and great self-denial—yes, and self-sacrifice, too—he accumulated large wealth; but I am not aware that his wealth enriched himself. Ever among the busiest of men, he was ever among the most accessible of men. Ever administering and watching over large responsibilities, he never turned a deaf ear to any worthy cause, regardless of the direction whence it came. The Cooper Institute might have been thought sufficient for any man's care, outside of and apart from his business responsibilities; and yet, when the metropolis needed him and chose him for its Mayor, in order that he might purge it of all its nameless corruption, Mr. Hewitt obeyed the voice of the honest men of New York, and so well did he meet their expectations that ever since he had been known in this metropolis as 'ex-Mayor' Hewitt.

"There are two other characteristics or virtues which marked and beautified his career. He had absolute faith in the right. He knew that if only he stuck long enough to lofty purpose and high principle he was sure to win. He was wise enough to cultivate the grit and the brawn which beget that power of endurance wherein a brave man in time sees all obstacles crumble before him. As he had faith in the right, so he had hope in the future. A life consecrated to and ever lived in the attainment of its God-inspired ideals was bound to be a life that should shine more and more to the perfect day. This was a man who was inspiringly, overwhelmingly true to himself, true to his God, true to his fellowmen."

LOVED TRUTH AND DID JUSTLY.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay Says Abram S. Hewitt Gave Himself to Bettering the City's Growth.

"The City's Need of a Man" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay at the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church last night. In the sermon the doctor referred to Abram S. Hewitt in the following terms:

"The question for New York to-night is, whether we are standing for righteousness, civic righteousness, in this great city. God wants a man who is in the thick of the fighting, business life, in the teeming tumult of life. That is the man that God wants and that God can use. What is the result of finding such a man? Every good man is a cinduit of God's power and goodness to the city. The moral qualities of God can only be found in the moral qualities of man.

"Such a man, who in the fullness of time, passed to his rest last week, Abram S. Hewitt interpreted an ideal of Christian citizenship more than any man I can think of. Of him it may be said: 'He loved truth and did justly.' He gave himself to the bettering the growth of a growing city. He saw problems and helped to solve them. To sum his life up in one word, we might speak of his courage, courage of conviction. None questioned the sincerity of the man. He suffered physically for twenty years, and only a short time ago he said to a member of this church that he felt that his life had been a failure.

"At another time, in the early Fall, he said: 'My day will soon be over. I will not again look on a scene like this, the coming of Fall. I am without regret or fear. The organism is almost worn out; it may stop at any moment.'

"That is the courage of a good man: How the good man lived and how the good man faced death.

"God never saved a city by any movement, fusion or other, but He has saved it by the courage of its good men."

THE FEAST OF ST. AGNES.

Relics of the Saint Venerated in St. Agnes's Church.

The Feast of St. Agnes was celebrated yesterday with great pomp and ceremony in St. Agnes's Church, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. Archbishop Farley, the Right Rev. W. H. O'Connell, Bishop of Portland, and the Right Rev. John W. Norris, Vicar General of Newark, were present at the solemn pontifical mass.

Thirteen little girls, each thirteen years old, dressed in long white robes and wearing wreaths of smilax and ferns, attracted much attention when they took up the collection. They were supposed to typify St. Agnes, who, according to the Bible, lived only thirteen years. Relics of St. Agnes which are said to have performed remarkable cures occupied a prominent place on the altar. All morning large crowds knelt and prayed before them, and last night some cures were said to have been made. The veneration of the relics will continue throughout the week.

Parkhurst Church Sale Proposition.

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church read a notice yesterday morning from the Board of Trustees, calling a special corporation meeting of the church for Monday, Feb. 2, at 4:30 o'clock, for the purpose of considering a proposition to sell the property on which the church stands, and to acquire in part payment therefor the site on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street; also, if the sale is approved, to consider and take action upon a proposition to erect a church edifice and chapel on the property to be acquired, which is directly across Twenty-fourth Street from the site now occupied by the church.

Dr. De Costa to be a Priest.

Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, ex-rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, who three years ago renounced his ministry to enter the Roman Catholic Church, has gone to Rome to prepare himself for the Catholic priesthood. Dr. De Costa, shortly after the death of his wife, about a year ago, applied to the late Archbishop Corrigan for permission to study for the priesthood, but the Archbishop did not look upon his application favorably on account of Dr. De Costa's advanced age. On his recent return to this city from a lecturing tour Archbishop Farley sent for him and told him he had decided to permit him to prepare for ordination.

The Rev. G. R. Cutting Resigns.

The Rev. George R. Cutting, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, has announced his resignation from the pulpit of that church after a pastorate of twelve years

MRS. ASTOR ENTERTAINED

Dinner and Musicale Given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier.

Japanese Decorations and Menu Cards Were Features of the Table—Mme. Sembrich Sang Three Airs.

The dinner and musicale given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier in their residence, at 20 Gramercy Park, formed one of the attractive and picturesque entertainments of the season. The dinner was in honor of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Collier's grandmother, and was of sixteen covers. The table decorations were Japanese, and the menu cards and favors were painted by Gonjire Yoto, who designed many of the costumes in "The Darling of the Gods." The menu cards were painted in black on oblong strips of rice paper that were fastened at the corners to much larger oblongs of Japanese parchment, each painted in water colors with a different scene. They were rolled on sticks and tied with narrow satin ribbon. The floral decorations were dwarf trees and plum and quince blossoms. During the dinner the Austrian Quartet played.

The following is the menu, printed in Japanese fashion:

Z G S C P S T C C
O l a a e a i o a
a l n t u m n n
G c a v i m b s a
r F e d a t F o a o H p
a r s e s s i n l m u e
m u b l e m i s
e i f d a p e s s e t
r t a e c o t a r d
c s n k i u d a e l
y P a r k J a n . 2 5 t h

Anchois
Amandes salées
Olives
Céleri
Consommé nouvelles
Bouchées de volaille
Filets de sole Hollandaise
Pommes de terre Parisienne
Selle d'agneau Tartare
Haricots verts
Salade de laitues
Glaces de fantaisie
Petits fours
Bonbons
Café.

The guests invited to the dinner were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Burke Roche, Lady Gunard, Moncure Robinson, Phoenix Ingraham, Francis Otis, and Count Luigi Primoli.

After dinner about sixty guests were received for the music, the programme for which was as follows:

Music of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.
(a) Fantasy for treble and bass viol and harpsichord.....Anon
(b) Sonata for harpsichord.....Scarlatti
(c) Sonata for viola d'amore.....Anosti
Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, Mrs. Dolmetsch, and Miss Johnson.

Airs Russes.....Wieniawski
Miss Maud MacCarthy, accompanied by Mr. Luckstone.

(a) Adeste Fideles.....Novello
(b) Gloria.....M. Brosig
(c) Bridal Chorus, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Boy Chancel Choir, St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. J. C. Ungerer, Director.

(a) Batti, Batti, (Don Giovanni).....Mozart
(b) Air from La Serva Padrona.....Pergolese
Mme. Sembrich.

(a) Four dance tunes for treble and bass viol and harpsichord: (1) Allmain, (2) Corant, (3) Sarabrand, (4) Jig....W. Lawes
(b) Toccata for harpsichord.....Bach
(c) Concert for viola d'amore, viola de gamba, and harpsichord.....Rameau
Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, Mrs. Dolmetsch, and Miss Johnson.

(a) Fruehlingsraum.....Schumann
(b) Chanson des Pigeons Volages....Am. Bechner
(c) Pastorale.....Bizet
Mme. Sembrich.

(a) Larghetto.....Larbini
(b) Maazurka.....Zarzycke
(c) Herctuse.....Faure
(d) Gypsy Dance.....Sarasate
Miss Maud MacCarthy, accompanied by Mr. Luckstone.

Valse.....Arditi
Mme. Sembrich.

The chancel choir was composed of twenty boys, who received a generous share of applause.

Following the music there was a seated supper served at small tables by Delmonico. Each table had as a decoration a different flower, orchids being used on one, roses on another, and violets on a third, the other flowers being carnations, valley lilies, &c. The menu was as follows:

Tomates en surprise.
Gombo de volaille en tasses.
Celeri, olives, amandes salées.
Terrappene à la Maryland.
Ris de veaux aux champignons frais.
Pointes d'asperges nouvelles.
Chaufroid de pintade farcis aux foie gras.
Salade de laitues.
Glaces de fantaisie.
Petits fours.
Bonbons.
Café.

Those asked to the musicale and supper included:

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Commodore Gerry and Mrs. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard,
Mr. and Mrs. George Gould,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. De Forest,
Col. Jay and Mrs. Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Lehr,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Mrs. Gambrill,
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson,
Mrs. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gibson,
Miss Josephine Johnson,
Miss Leary,
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith,
Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dunne,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harland,
Mr. and Mrs. Condé Nast,
Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. L. Waterbury,
Prince del Drago,
Sir Bache Cunard,
Harper Pennington,
E. L. Polk,
Frank Gray Griswold,
R. H. Russell,
P. A. Clark,
William Post,
Eugene Hale, Jr.,
F. C. Havemeyer,
R. T. Terry, Jr.,
C. A. Munn,
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES.

Programme of the Conference to Include Clergymen of Many Faiths.

Two days of the present week, to-morrow and Wednesday, will be taken up with the seventh annual meeting and the second annual conference of the Federation of Churches and the Christian Organizations in New York City. The annual meeting of the federation will be held in the board room of the Methodist Episcopal Missions Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The first paper to be read will be by the Rev. E. L. Fox of the People's Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Eleventh Street, on "Work in a Co-operative Parish on the Lower East Side." This will be followed by "The Possibilities and Advantages of the Co-operative Parish Plan," by the Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox of the Bethany Congregational Church.

Commissioner Williams will speak on "Immigration, with an account of recent and requisite Restrictive Legislation." "The Work of the Tenement House Department" will be discussed by Commissioner de Forest, and "The Liquor Problem in New York" by Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society.

The evening session of the conference will be held in the Carnegie Lyceum and will open at 8:15 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, will discuss "The Distribution of Churches, Settlements, Homes, and Saloons in Greater New York." "The Co-operation of the Churches for Civic Betterment" will be the subject of discussion by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. "The Attitude of the Jewish Church toward Temperance Reform" will be the subject of discourses by the Rev. Samuel Schulman of the Temple Beth-El, who will be followed by the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, editor of The Catholic World, upon "The Attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward Temperance Reform."

The Wednesday morning session of the conference will be held in the Methodist Church Missions Building, and will be opened by the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Pittsfield, Mass., who will speak on "The Raines Law and Its Relation to Other Legislative Systems as Affecting Cities." The remainder of the morning session will be taken up with a discussion of "The Effects of the Raines Law on Neighborhood Life in New York."

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute will begin the discussion in the afternoon with "Social Substitutes for the Saloon." He will be followed by the Rev. James E. Freeman of Yonkers on "Saloon Substitutes in New York and Elsewhere." "Alcohol in the Light of Recent Scientific Research" will be the topic of Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University. The final subject for discussion will be "How Can the Churches Aid in Solving the Immigration, Tenement, and Saloon Problems?"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

Indications of a Movement for a Change —Higher Critics in Conference Prior to a Convention.

The higher critics of theology have announced their intention to remodel the texts of the Sunday school lessons for the 13,000,000 attendants in Protestant Sunday schools of the United States. They have threatened also to take up the subject of Bible reading in the day schools, conferences having been held recently to which only theological higher critics were invited. One of the conferences was held in the Hotel Manhattan. A convention of Sunday school workers is to be held on Feb. 10 in Chicago, under the auspices of the Council of Seventy of the University of Chicago.

For many years most of the Sunday school lessons have been selected by a committee of the American Sunday School Convention. At times the uniformity of the lesson scheme has been attacked. Two or three years ago the pressure for graded lessons and the breaking of the uniformity became so great that a separate lesson for very young children was selected. There was demand also for a separate lesson for advanced scholars. Opposition to it was led by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neeley of the Methodist Sunday School Board of this city, and it was defeated.

For about six months a storm has been brewing about the International Committee. It projected a tour of the world to show the heathen the Sunday school methods in use in the United States, and incidentally to hold a great Sunday school convention in the City of Jerusalem. Its critics have united and are preparing to take action.

The Council of Seventy leads a movement for a change, and announces the convention in February. In order to secure an attendance that will be representative workers have been in New York lately. They have been charged with being agents of higher critics and in opposition to publication houses.

The charge has been made that children nowadays are not so well informed upon Bible matters as those of former days. College professors teaching the Bible as literature have complained that students do not understand Bible references because they have not been taught the Bible. Enemies of the international lessons have attributed the condition of things to the lessons used. Others have said that the demand is higher than formerly, and that the international scheme has failed to fill the modern bill. Replying, the friends of the International Committee have said that the clamor has come from higher critics, and has been an attack upon the Bible in a new form.

CHURCH EXTENSION PLAN.

The Central Congregational of Brooklyn May Establish a Branch.

Funds have been appropriated by the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, for the establishment of a branch further up town, probably in the neighborhood of St. Mark's Avenue and the Boulevard. An offer of $1,000 has also been made to the church for the partial support of such an undertaking, and a joint committee, consisting of the pastor, three trustees, and three deacons, has been appointed to examine the conditions and make plans for the new work.

Money has also been set aside for the erection of three tablets as memorials to the Rev. Drs. French, Scudder, and Behrends, deceased pastors of the church. It is expected that these tablets will be ready for unveiling by Easter Sunday.

WIPES OUT CHURCH'S DEBT.

Miss Nash and Mr. Rockefeller Aid a Lakewood Congregation.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 25.—A few days ago it was made known here that John D. Rockefeller had offered to pay off half the mortgage of $5,000 on the Baptist Church here, provided the congregation raised the other half of the mortgage, and now word has been received from Miss Cornelia R. Nash of New York that she will share with Mr. Rockefeller in the wiping out of the mortgage. Miss Nash says she will give the necessary $2,500 to the church as a memorial to her brother, J. Warren Nash, who died very suddenly at Saratoga last Summer.

When it became known that Mr. Rockefeller would give the $2,500 the congregation of the church immediately set about getting the other half of the mortgage by subscriptions, and so active have they been that they have been promised $2,000, and were only $500 short when they were told of Miss Nash's offer. Consequently they will now have $2,000 to spend on improvements to the church and grounds.

Y. M. C. A. Bowery Branch.

Services observing the thirty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association were held yesterday afternoon at 158 Bowery. The financial budget, read by R. M. Honeyman, the Secretary, showed an expenditure of $14,251.19 and contributions of $7,108.20 during the year. The total attendance was 314,766, with 27,840 lodgings and 143,193 meals supplied. Of the 3,904 applications for employment, 2,220 night's service by Dr. David J. Burrell, the one of the General Superintendents of the city associations, addressed the meeting, and after the services meals were furnished to the visitors, who numbered 125.

Dr. Marsten Called to Bethany.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Marsten has been called to the pastorate of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, near Willis Avenue, the Bronx, as the permanent successor to the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, who died last Summer after a long ministry. His installation will take place next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Marsten is a graduate of Amherst College and the Andover Theological Seminary. He is the President of the Board of Church Supply and Chairman of the committee of the New York Presbytery on Evangelistic Work.

Elders and Deacons Ordained.

Elders and deacons to serve during the ensuing year in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, were formally ordained at last night's service by Dr. David P. Burrell, the pastor. Those ordained were: As elders—Gerard Beekman, William L. Brower, Lewis Johnston, Ralph N. Perlee, Charles A. Runk, and Charles H. Woodruff; as deacons—John F. Chambers, Henry L. Harrison, John M. Kyle, John Tatlock, Jr., William H. Van Steenbergh, and Joseph Walker, Jr.

Rev. P. O'Hare Made a Monsignor.

Bishop McDonnell has received in Brooklyn documents from Rome elevating the Rev. Patrick O'Hare, rector of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Avenue and Milton Street, Greenpoint, to the rank of Domestic Prelate. This rank carries with it the title of Monsignor and entitles the holder to wear purple.

Chatham Rector Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATHAM, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Rev. James M. McCormack has resigned the rectorship of St. Patrick's Church here and gone South because of failing health. He is succeeded by the Rev. John Coyne of Newark.

GAYETY AT PALM BEACH

Brilliant Gathering of Pilgrims at the Winter Mecca.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler the Leaders in Entertaining—Notable New Yorkers Killing Time at the Florida Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 24.—The gayety that is so characteristic of Palm Beach during the Winter is by degrees rising to the concert pitch that marks the height of the season. Every day sees more persons enjoying the bathing, the sailing on Lake Worth, and following in wheelchairs the remarkably picturesque trails through the jungle. The golf club house has become a Mecca, and the rotundas of the two hotels during the evening concerts are brilliant with elaborately gowned women. Many New Yorkers have already arrived, and many more have engaged rooms for February at the Hotel Royal Poinciana and The Breakers.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler returned on Thursday from a trip to Nassau and are now domiciled for the season at their beautiful Winter home, Whitehall, on Lake Worth. Built in Spanish style, with its white surfaces glistening among the palms, the outward appearance of Whitehall is that of a veritable palace of the tropics. The interior furnishings make it one of the finest private residences in this country. Whitehall will be the centre of the social gayety at Palm Beach this season. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler have already entertained Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Lady Laurier.

Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll of New York have arrived at The Breakers for a protracted stay. During the early Winter and the Autumn they were at the Virginia Hot Springs, where they have a cottage.

One of the recent arrivals has been Francis A. Watson of New York, who has joined his brother here, Robert C. Watson. The latter, with Mrs. Watson, has spent several Winters at Palm Beach, but this is the first visit of Francis A. Watson. He has expressed himself as delighted with the resort and intends to remain at least a month.

An addition this week to the group of young New Yorkers who devote themselves to golf, swimming, tennis, and the other outdoor sports here is R. Graham Dun Douglass of Llewellyn Park. Mr. Douglass is Captain of the Squadron A polo team. He is with his mother, Mrs. R. Dun Douglass, who is a regular Winter visitor and is prominent in the Fortnightly Club, whose members vary social activity with musical and literary interests.

Another of the more active members of the Fortnightly Club is Mrs. Frederick Robert of Pelham Manor, N. Y. The Frederick Robertses were the first of the New York colony to arrive here this year. They have been at their cottage, Fleur d'Eau, for about two months. At the first meeting of the season of the Fortnightly Club, held about a week ago, Mrs. Robert won much applause by her singing. Last year Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt was a regular attendant at the club's gatherings, and will participate in its activities this Winter.

Under the influence of the tonic air here William H. Harriman of New York has almost completely recovered his health, but is taking little part as yet in the outdoor sports. Chess is his favorite diversion of an evening.

The many devotees of "bridge" at The Breakers are awaiting with anticipation the arrival of Frederick Townsend Martin, who was one of the most indefatigable of the players of last season.

Paul Waterman and Harry Suydam are New Yorkers who come to Palm Beach regularly for golf. Theirs were among the lowest scores in the tournament of last week.

Each year houseboating on Lake Worth is becoming more popular. One of the first houseboats to make the trip to the lake down through the Indian River has been the Bonnie, owned by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New York. Gen. Fitzgerald was at the Hotel Royal Poinciana several days waiting for the craft to arrive. It is a new boat, about one hundred feet long, and equipped with two twenty-five horse power engines.

It is unfortunate that there is no good anchorage off Palm Beach for steam yachts and other vessels. Admiral Dewey, who passed in the Mayflower, and fired a salute, has written to a friend here, Capt. Hall, to the effect that he was much disappointed that the heavy sea made it impossible for him to land. He spent most of last season here, and is a Palm Beach enthusiast. He has said that he and Mrs. Dewey may revisit the resort later in the season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moller of New York will spend the season, as usual, at The Breakers. Mr. Moller is one of the best of the golfers who play regularly on the links here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton of Newport have arrived and will be at the Hotel Royal Poinciana for the season.

Among those who will make the trip from New York to Palm Beach in February are H. McK. Twombly, who will arrive with a party on the tenth; the Oliver H. P. Belmonts, who are expected on the third; Delancey Kountz and Bradish Johnson, who were here last season with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt; James Stillman and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Keer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McLane, and numerous others.

JEWISH SEMINARY GETS ITS $500,000 ENDOWMENT.

Justice Greenbaum Elected a Director of the New Theological Institution —Scope of Its Work.

An endowment of $500,000 has just been secured for the newly organized Jewish Theological Seminary of America, of which Prof. Solomon Schechter of the University of Cambridge, England, is the President of the Faculty. At a quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors last week at the home of Jacob H. Schiff, at 965 Fifth Avenue, it was announced that the subscription started last May, conditioned upon a subscription of $70,000 a year for five years, was completed, the entire amount subscribed being, approximately, $72,000 per year, or a total of about $360,000. The seminary is thus assured of a sufficient income for its immediate needs and an endowment at the end of five years of $500,000.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America was incorporated last February "for the perpetuation of the tenets of the Jewish religion, the cultivation of Hebrew literature, the pursuit of Biblical and archaeological research, the advancement of Jewish scholarship, the establishment of a library, and for the education and training of Jewish rabbis and teachers." Previous to the date of its incorporation similar work was conducted, since 1886, by the Jewish Theological Seminary Association, but finding that the association's existence had become doubtful, owing to its precarious financial condition, it was invited to merge with the newly projected organization, and on April 14 of last year a union was effected.

The reorganized seminary is empowered to grant and confer the degrees of Rabbi, Hazan, Master and Doctor of Hebrew Literature, and Doctor of Divinity. In October, 1901, the seminary received an endowment fund of $200,000, and since then subscriptions have been taken for an additional endowment until now the necessary amount has been completed.

Since September the work of instruction has been carried on at No. 736 Lexington Avenue. The seminary's new building on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, which was presented by Mr. Schiff, is rapidly approaching completion and may be ready in the early Spring.

The new building will contain a room on the top floor for a library of 40,000 volumes, and space for manuscripts and rare books. Besides, the building will contain a lecture hall, class rooms, offices, rooms for students, and a synagogue, in which services will be conducted by the students under the direction of the President of the Faculty.

Three scholarships of the annual value of $400 each are to be awarded annually for the best entrance examinations. In addition to this it was decided at the last meeting to establish a professorship in memory of Dr. Sabato Morais, President of the Faculty, and a scholarship in memory of Dr. Joseph Blumenthal, the President of the Board of the old seminary. It was also voted that when the building occupied by the seminary at present, in Lexington Avenue, shall have been sold, that the amount thus secured should be added to the endowment, together with any other funds received by the association.

Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court was elected Director of the seminary, and now the Board of Directors consists of Dr. Cyrus Adler of the Smithsonian Institution, President; Newman Cowen, Vice President; Philip S. Henry, honorary Secretary; Daniel Guggenheim, Treasurer, and Jacob H. Schiff, Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Simon Guggenheim, Adolphus S. Solomons, Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Simon M. Roeder, Percival S. Menken, Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore, and Irving Lehman. The Faculty is composed of Prof. Solomon Schechter, President; Prof. Louis Ginzberg, Prof. Joseph Mayor Asher, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, and Joshua A. Joffe. The Rev. George Alexander Kohut is Assistant Librarian.

CANADA THROUGH WALKER'S EYES.

A little retrospective exhibition of paintings and water colors by Horatio Walker occupies the large room in the Montross Galleries, 372 Fifth Avenue. It is retrospective only to the year 1886, and includes two canvases dated 1903. The eighteen pictures fill the gallery nicely. They offer a series of views from the rural life of the Canadian French of Quebec Province.

"Sheep Shearing" is one of those statuesque groups that recall Jean François Millet not only by its subject and the class of people to which its figures belong, but the massive proportions of the peasants in the scene, the broad simple colors, and the feeling of actuality that pervades the picture, an actuality that is not realism, but borders on the romantic. Walker paints idyls of agricultural life on the Island of Orleans, near Quebec, and whether it is a peasant scraping a pig, as in the picture now exhibited at Philadelphia in the Pennsylvania Academy, or this sheep-shearing group, the intention is plain to present the homely facts of country life with a sobriety, a dignity, and often a bigness that raise the simple act to a high plane of feeling. This is accomplished partly by treating the composition like a group for statuary, as Constantin Troyon sometimes did, thus following a tradition that leads back through Claude and Poussin to the classics.

The sheep shearer stands by her shearing table in the open beneath the boughs which stretch from an oak tree on the extreme right. She is a square-built peasant in a drab cap fitting closely over her brown hair, a gray woolen overskirt pinned back to show the woolen red petticoat. Her red ear and red cheek, her red elbow and stout, broad hands form higher notes of color than the tender skin of the sheep which, with legs fast bound together, lies on the shearing table. She has taken the massy fleece off shoulder and side. Beyond the victim stands a broad-faced boy, who lays his hands on the sheep's neck in a protective way, as well as to keep the patient quiet. A hurdle full of sheep on the left, a bound beast on the ground at the foot of the oak to the right, and a barn with thatch to the right rear are accessories which do not disturb the composition, for interest centres on the group, each figure in which plays its part and adds to the effect. There is no smile; all is earnest work. Here is no shepherdess of the later Louis, with bows and crook, but the actual woman who in such communities performs a large portion of the hardest labor.

Perhaps this composition is not so magisterial as the "Oxen Drinking," painted in 1890, which hangs opposite. In this the well, curb and sweep, broad trough, patient yet inscrutable ox faces, and restful ox driver form a group which is hard to surpass. It is strange that no museum has bought this grave and noble work; it is impressive in color as well as composition. Another canvas, which has not failed, however, to secure the meed of medal and prize, is the "Stable Interior, Woman Milking," which belongs to 1887 and was admired at the World's Fair in Chicago. The black and white cow being milked is painted with a broad, sure brush; her thoughtful eyes, her soft hide are rendered in a thoroughly satisfactory fashion; the little red and white calf to the right, seen from the rear, is equally beautiful. Who, one asks one's self, paints cattle like this? Troyon and Van Marcke never did better. The dusky barn, in whose shadowy back one distinguishes another cow, the steps to the hayloft lit by a pale yellow sunlight from a square window where a hen is nesting, the straw, form an interior full of delightful contrasts of light and shade. Time has improved this picture, though it shows crackle in the varnish in the darker parts.

Three such fine canvases as these are a feast in themselves. But we have here a pleasing little scene of young calves and ducks under apple boughs, with the red fruit shining in the leaves, a work of this year; an "Autumnal—Sheep on the Heath," from last year, the flock harmonizing well with the tall flower stalks and long dry grass; a "Potato Pickers," water color from 1896; "Hauling the Log," snowy woodscape from 1893, lent by Dr. A. T. Sanden, in which the oxen straining as they drag the bole of a beech through the trail in the forest; "Plowing in Acadia," with three heavy-headed, shaggy-legged horses bending under their high decorated collars to the task, while the sky is full of angry clouds; "Free Fellers at Work," (1899,) lent by Mr. Andrew L. Wilson; "Barnyard Pigs and Ducks," (1900,) and others equally individual and peculiar to the locality and people. Here, too, is that excellent bit of watercolor showing a flock of turkeys deployed over the broken ground behind a plowman, a last year's work. There is enough here to warrant the spending of several hours. It is a glimpse into Old Canada where they speak the French of a past epoch, in Normandy, and adhere to old-time peasant ways.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY.

THIRD NOTICE.

The National Academy of Design will close its seventy-eighth annual exhibition on Saturday next, Jan. 31, at the American Fine Art Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. This week will be the last.

The Academician whose election goes back furthest in the century just elapsed is the former President, Mr. Daniel Huntington, who was elected in 1840. For sixty-two years he has been working steadily in the main at portraiture, and here in the seventy-eighth exhibition he has a portrait which has been hung in the middle gallery.

It is a remarkable work for a man of his age, and might be compared with pictures of eminent New Yorkers contributed from his easel to the collection in the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Eastman Johnson, who was elected in 1860, unfortunately contributes nothing this year, although his hand has not lost its cunning. Of the present Governors of the Academy only the Vice President, Mr. J. G. Brown, and the Treasurer, Mr. Lockwood De Forest, are exhibitors, though Messrs. F. C. Jones, Howland, Swain Gifford, and Wiles of the Council are present with pictures. Mr. Brown has a characteristic old farmer reading in a corner of a barn. Mr. De Forest has a "Twilight, Maine Coast" and a "Moonrise" from the same locality, both well-painted compositions. Swain Gifford's landscape, catalogued under 143, is a restful canvas, pleasing in color, with no little feeling for nature.

Mr. Wiles is represented by a portrait of Miss Agnes Paul. Mr. A. C. Howland, another of the Council, shows "Peasant Cottage on the Mosel" and "At Broek Near Amsterdam, Holland," small canvases crisply painted, while Mr. Francis C. Jones, in addition to the picture noted in a former article, is seen in "The Sewing Lesson," a little group in the genre line.

Some of the younger artists show a very distinct change in their style of painting; among them is Mr. C. C. Curran, whose "Hollyhocks and Sunshine" exhibits the loosening of his brush work under the study of outdoor effects. His coloring is richer and brush work broader than it used to be. Mr. Elliott Daingerfield is often versatile, and this year in "Old-Fashioned Flowers" presents himself with a new touch; nor is he like his old self in "The Sheep Barns." It would not be easy to recognize Mr. Morgan McIlhenney in the landscape "Valley Stream."

In his portrait of the Hon. Henry E. Howland the artist, Frederic P. Vinton, has hardly done justice to the original, having failed to give him the animation natural to his face. "Squally Weather," by J. C. Nicoll, is one of the most successful marines he has painted; others by him are "The Gibbous Moon," and "On Grand Menan." A very charming landscape is Ben Foster's "Moonlight," because of its atmospheric quality, not its subject, which is not particularly interesting.

There are some pleasant Venetian color bits by Gedney Bunce, and a good but not for him remarkable landscape by W. L. Lothop, A. N. A., called "Last Night on the Hills." Genie pictures are "The Peddler," by E. L. Henry, N. A.; "Pueblo Indian Potter," by Oliver Ainsley, and a Dutch scene, "And the Father Fishes Up the North Sea," by Miss Mary van der Veer.

Note should be taken of Señor José Arpa's "Mexican Artist," as the catalogue Western Massachusetts, such as Dolph, gives the name, and the portrait of Miss Squire by Miss E. Mars, also "The Old Black Shawl" by F. Luis Mora and "The Dancing Water" by Miss M. L. Macomber.

PAINTINGS AT SPRINGFIELD.

The annual raid which Mr. James D. Gill of Springfield, Mass., makes on the studios of painters in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia is almost over. The veteran salesman is rounding up his booty, and will open the yearly exhibition on Feb. 6. He has obtained pictures by artists whose work has found patrons heretofore in J. A. Brown, Charles H. Davis, A. T. Bricher, William Verplanck Birney, Carle J. Blenner, Frank de Haven, F. W. Freer, Gilbert Gaul, George H. Bogert, Alexander Harrison, Henry Golden Dearth, and Leonard Ochtman. Pictures by artists new to Springfield have been secured from Messrs. Barse, Will S. Robinson, Potthast, Low, and Fowler. There are marines by Carlton T. Chapman, James G. Tyler, K. M. Rehn, Bristol, and McCord; Indian groups by Couse; landscapes by George Bogert, Enneking, Thomas Moran, George H. Smillie, R. M. Shurtleff, Charles Warren Eaton, Louis Paul Dessar, R. W. Van Boskerck, A. T. Van Laer, W. Merritt Post, and Arthur Parton; animal pictures by Carleton Wiggins, Alexander Pope, and Henry R. Poore; figure work by Harry Roseland, Edgar M. Ward, Percy Moran, Joseph H. Boston, J. H. Caliga, Elliott Dangerfield, and Francis C. Jones; snowscapes by Walter L. Palmer and Birge Harrison. About 80 artists will be represented by some 120 pictures, among which are 30 painted expressly for this annual art event. The galleries on Fort Street have been enlarged, and the exhibition will continue to the 1st of March. Through his energy and knowledge of the artists and his patrons Mr. Gill hitherto has sold pictures in Springfield at a rate that makes the National Academy envious. Many of the pictures have never been exhibited in New York or Boston, while a few are prize winners at recent shows.

PETER MARIE'S MINIATURES.

Museum Trustees Have Not Decided to Decline Them.

The information, said to have been received from a reliable source, was published yesterday that the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art had practically decided to decline Peter Marié's bequest of his collection of miniatures. William L. Andrews, Treasurer and Honorary Librarian, when questioned about the matter said:

"The bequest has not yet even been formally made to the Trustees. We understand that it is to be, but through the papers merely. The Trustees have taken no action in regard to the matter."

Secretary Louis P. di Cesnola is ill at the Langham. He instructed a member of his family to say for him, however, that the subject had not yet come up before the Trustees, and that, therefore, he could not discuss it.

IN THE SHOPS.

Almost entirely of lace are some of the prettiest corset covers to be seen in the lingerie shops. One charming one is of the point de Paris lace. The upper part is formed by two bands, each something more than an inch in width, that extend over the shoulders and are edged with narrow lace. Below the two bands is another, three or more inches in width, fulled slightly, and below it is a fitted piece of fine nainsook, besides another rather broad band of lace that is gathered in at the waist with a ribbon.

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Another pretty corset cover, made of the same lace, is in narrower bands, running up and down. From the centre each is carried up a little higher than the other, forming step-like rises, with the edges finished with a narrow lace fulled on. The bands of lace are carried the full length of the corset cover, and gussets of tucking are set in, one on either side, of the lower part of the front, to give it shape.

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An effective skirt of white silk has the trimming of bands of black velvet in deep points. A fancy trimming is formed between the rows of velvet by two rows of very narrow black and white silk braid, outlining a quarter-inch band of white lace.

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A pretty handkerchief, embroidered with a design of dragon-flies, has the outer edge scalloped by the wings and bodies of the insects. There are tiny embroidered scallops in the spaces between the flies.

***

One of the most beautiful of toilet sets in ivory is quite different in cutting from the ordinary carving. There is no deep-cut fine work, but an artistic design, showing figures slightly in relief. In and around the design are incrusted bands of gold in a nouveau art pattern.

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Snuff boxes do not belong to the times past entirely. They are sold yet by the jewelers, and in plain styles at reasonable prices for ordinary use. One can get a snuffbox in silver for $6 or $8. Antiques in snuff boxes are different propositions. In chased gold or enamel of English, Russian or Dutch make they may cost any amount up to $5,000.

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Ornamental mesh purses which are so convenient are very frequently worth more than their contents. A small one of steel, with gun metal finish, will cost $6.50; plain silver $3 at the lowest in a good purse, and steel with gun metal may run up to $20, and in plain silver to about the same price. In plain gold they will range from $24 or $25 to $225, and with precious and semi-precious stones they run up to $400 and $500.

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Mesh purses for mourning are of the black steel, and they range from $6.50 up. They are used sometimes with gold mountings.

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Draw-string purse bags in silver cost from $35 to $135, and in gold from $250 to nearly $400.

***

Black onyx is the stone for mourning, and cuff buttons and cuff links are among the articles made of it. They are to be found in the plain onyx, in the onyx and gold, or with the onyx set with diamonds or pearls.

***

Black onyx is used also for mourning chains. For women mourning chains of gun metal, forty-eight inches in length, will cost from $6 to $9, and chains of onyx of the same length range in price from about $10 to something more than twice that sum. Men's chains are higher priced and are in the onyx, gold-mounted, or black enameled gold.

***

Mourning pins which are pretty and convenient come in the onyx, with plain round heads, with facets cut upon them, or they are pear-shaped. They are also to be found in fancy designs in onyx and enamel.

***

Shoe horns of fine woods can be purchased at the jeweler's for 75 cents each.

***

Flag pins are always in demand. The American flag in gold, with the colors in transparent enamel, can be had for $3.50, and there are flags of at least half a dozen yacht clubs and three or four colleges. A college flag pin will cost $4, the yacht club $7.50. Pins for other countries, colleges and clubs are made to order.

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Among the pins of special designs there are several that persons who have difficulty in getting suitable gifts for angling friends will be glad to know of. The pins are of gold, with colors in transparent enamel, representing bluefish, salmon, trout, and different species of bass, all in the natural colors. Trout flies also come in the pins. The pins range in price from $10 to $25.

Hotel Man Dies Suddenly.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25.—John B. Scott, the proprietor of the Howard House in Washington and Hotel Raleigh of this place, died suddenly at a hotel here this morning. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Scott came to the shore from Washington about a week ago for the benefit of his health, but was not compelled to take to his bed until yesterday morning. His condition grew worse during the day and about 7 P. M. he was stricken with paralysis. The body will be sent to Washington to-morrow.

The Volume of Dry Goods Advertising

In THE NEW YORK TIMES in the year 1902 was

GREATER than that of any other New York . . . Morning Newspaper.

	Agate Lines.
The New York Times,	1,976,009
Second morning newspaper,	1,851,532
Third " "	1,527,295
Fourth " "	1,313,598
Fifth " "	941,463
Sixth " "	502,800
Seventh " "	371,311

The New York Times Led

Every other New York Newspaper in the volume of Financial, Book, Resort, and Legal Advertising.

CLARA MORRIS IMPROVING.

Message from Julia Arthur, Who Is About to Go to South America.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—There was said to be a great improvement in the condition of Clara Morris at her home today. She seemed somewhat cheerful to-day, and this is said to have been caused by the large number of congratulations she has received during the past few days from all parts of the country.

One in particular that pleased Miss Morris was from Julia Arthur, who is now in California, in this message Miss Arthur said she was about to start for South America, and hoped that she would soon hear of the patient's entire recovery.

Miss Morris has received assurances for support for her benefit from George J. Gould, John D. Crimmins, Mary Anderson, W. C. Whitney, H. F. Havemeyer, and also from Bishop Potter.

CARDINAL GIBBONS HERE.

He Comes to Officiate at the Jenkins-Brown Wedding To-day.

Cardinal Gibbons arrived in Jersey City at 5:43 o'clock yesterday afternoon over the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The train was late and the Cardinal and a party with him hurried to a ferryboat which was waiting to cross the river to New York.

The Cardinal came from Baltimore to officiate at the wedding of Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of the late Frank Gould Brown, to Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore. The service will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of St. Francis Xavier on West Sixteenth Street. The reception will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Dividend for Bank's Creditors.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Central National Bank creditors will receive checks in payment of 65 per cent. of their claims to-morrow. These checks, aggregating $1,023,356.05, have just been received from Washington, bearing the approval of Controller Ridgely, and they are made payable at the Sub-Treasury in this city. The chances are that the depositors will be paid in full. Thus far claims of depositors to the amount of $1,579,820.34 have been proved.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles R. Ingersoll.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 25.—Ex-Gov. Charles Roberts Ingersoll, aged eighty-two, died at his home here this morning from general debility incident to old age. Mr. Ingersoll contracted the grip last Spring and never

MEXICO MUST USE GOLD

Imperative That the Silver Standard Be Superseded.

Ex-Treasury Agent of Neighbor Republic Shows How the Growth of the Country Has Made a Change of Her Money Basis a Necessity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Dr. George A. Benham, formerly a special agent of the Treasury Department in Mexico, is now in Washington. His duties brought him into official relations with Señor José Ive Limantour, Secretary of the Mexican Treasury, and he was enabled to secure much information relative to financial and industrial conditions in Mexico. Speaking of the proposed change in the Mexican financial system, he said:

"The adoption of the gold standard by Mexico is a public and commercial necessity—a condition of national progress. While the domestic and foreign commerce of the republic was small, and its natural resources were undeveloped, the present financial system was sufficient for the public requirements. But Mexico has grown larger, broader, stronger, has become an important factor in international trade, is face to face with great possibilities, and the realization of her hopes require the adoption of a medium of exchange which will place her in harmonious communication with other nations, facilitate international exchanges, and expedite domestic enterprises. An era of marvelous progress—the development on a large scale of railways, mining, and manufacturing industries, and foreign trade—has produced conditions which render the adoption of the gold standard a public necessity. When the impoverished country was enriched by the joint action of foreign capital and energy the financial administrative action was somewhat like the movement of a railway train on a smooth grade; but as the sphere of industrial and commercial operations largely expanded greater wealth was accumulated, a greater complexity of rights and interests arose, and international intercourse expanded, the financial administrative action of the Government became more and more difficult, and resembled the movement of a train over heavy grades, where the application of more tractive power or of checks to momentum were essential to safety and success. This fact was brought home to the Government with great force during the financial crisis of the past few years, and disclosed the imperative necessity of a policy which would insure greater strength, stability, elasticity in commercial intercourse. There was an important alternative, a harsh necessity, of effecting a radical change which promised a continuation and expansion of national progress, or of a severe retrograde movement, certain to result in great national disaster. With great courage and energy, coupled with executive ability of the first rank, and a generous measure of domestic and foreign confidence, President Diaz and Secretary Limantour faced the appalling problem, and set to work to solve it in the light of wisdom and precedent. Fortunately for them, and for Mexico, the credit of the nation was deservedly high, and this proved a sheet anchor of success in the very jaws of a fearful impending shipwreck. How well they have built the world will soon understand.

"Mexico is paving the way for the attainment of a great destiny and the status of a nation of the first rank. A liberal policy toward Mexico by our Government will give her a large measure of that progress and prosperity which has been developed in this country. Mexico is the godchild of the United States, and will, if treated with judicious generosity, become a solid wall of defense to our southern frontier, and much more valuable as such than Cuba can ever become—even if annexed to this country. Mexico is our greatest opportunity, and is a theatre of vast possibilities—political, commercial, social. Across Northern Mexico, extending from sea to sea, is a mountain range, with but few passes, which might be rendered almost impregnable with a small army. With Mexico as our ally, no foreign power could invade this country via the Aztec republic.

"The conditions which require the adoption of the gold standard in Mexico are due to the maintenance of a strong central government, with a liberal and enlightened policy of promotion of public and private enterprises. And when you speak of government, you speak of Diaz, for the two words are synonymous, and of a government that governs, and affords the highest degree of protection to life and property in every part of the country. Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the greatest ruler of Mexico, is a master builder, whose achievements as a soldier and administrator entitle him to rank with the first six great men of modern times.

PRIME FACTORS OF PROGRESS.

"What have been the prime factors of progress and prosperity in Mexico?

"In the first place, a strong, safe, liberal, and conservative government. In the second place the country has profited, like the United States, by a policy of protection to industries, and a sound financial system. You must remember that the country is on a silver basis—which renders it unfit for international intercourse on advantageous terms, yet the domestic financial system is strong and safe. The public credit is very high, as we observed from the recent conversion of the national debt on highly advantageous terms, and a large saving of interest charges; and I have yet to hear of serious losses to the people by bank failures, or failure to redeem banknotes. The banking and currency systems are managed with the greatest safeguards for the public. But the adoption of the gold standard is necessary to enable Mexico to enter on advantageous terms the great international trading union. Then Mexico maintains a high protective tariff, enforced by rigorous penalties in respect to smuggling or evasions of the laws, and this has proved a source of great strength to the republic. Now the low price of silver served to place Mexico within a double wall of protection, and, for a time, proved a public blessing. The high protective duties, plus the low purchasing price of silver, rendered the importation of foreign goods very burdensome, often utterly prohibitive. Hence the people were compelled to make many commodities formerly imported, and this stimulated domestic manufactures, as the embargo acts, during the wars of Napoleon stimulated American manufactures.

"This development of domestic manufactures will tend to curtail our trade with Mexico, and there has been a marked falling off in the imports from this country of certain classes of goods within the past few years, as cotton, beer, &c. But as the people grow richer they can afford more luxuries, and this will create a demand for a better class of goods which we produce, such as the finer fabrics, wines, and other articles."

"I do not think Mexico will find it difficult to adopt the gold standard.

"As before observed, the country is in a very prosperous condition, and its credit is very high. It will be able to accumulate an amount of gold within a given time, as the United tSates did in anticipation of the resumption of specie payments in 1879, which will be sufficient to uphold the National credit under a gold basis. Mexico is enormously rich in silver deposits, and with her vast output of bullion can purchase such amounts of gold as may be needed as a reserve. The Government grants valuable franchises which will yield large revenue. Then the large expansion of business and industrial operations and mining, incident to improved conditions under the gold standard, will call for a vast importation of machinery, implements, and various supplies, and the duties on these will help to swell the public receipts. Between 1537 and 1892 the total production of the precious metals in Mexico was $3,420,937,348, a colossal sum, when we consider the rude mining processes of early years. The founder of the famous Jardine Borda, at Cuernavacca, the favorite resort of Emperor Maximilian and Carlotta, started as a poor miner, and dug $60,000,000 out of the earth."

"Do you think that the adoption of the gold standard will tend to diminish the output of silver in Mexico?"

"I do not. On the other hand I think such action will increase the output of silver, under the stimulus of more stable conditions and enlarged investments of capital. In 1897, after the people of this country had voted by an emphatic majority in favor of sound money, the output of silver was $32,316,000; and in 1901, after the enactment of the gold standard law, $33,128,400. In 1896 to 1897 the output was $60,683,000; in 1897 to 1898, $67,525,000."

BENEFITS OF GOLD STANDARD.

"What are the leading results to be expected from the adoption of the gold standard by Mexico?"

"A large extension of the National credit and a general improvement in all lines of industrial and commercial activities. The financial system will be greatly strengthened and enlarged, values will become stable and more uniform, and much of the loss, confusion, and uncertainty incident to the incessant fluctuations of values due to the rise or fall of the price of silver will be eliminated and the channels of trade and industry relieved of obstructive matter. All values will be increased and will adjust themselves with reference to gold, and this will generate a much greater degree of confidence, not only in respect to the National credit, but also in values of real and personal property. A mighty impetus will be given to industrial development and much larger streams of foreign capital will flow into the country for investment. Railways will be improved and extended, ships will be built, the navy will be enlarged, mining and agriculture will be greatly accelerated. And Mexico will then be our most promising field for the investment of capital to develop natural resources. We shall profit by a closer commercial union with the growing republic."

"Who do you think will succeed Gen. Diaz as President of Mexico?"

"Mr. Limantour, the Secretary of the Treasury. He has displayed, the highest qualities as a statesman and financier, and in a large and growing field. He enjoys the greatest confidence of the world's leading financiers, and the man who can command money to meet the public obligations and for investment is the best fitted to govern Mexico. But I think Gen. Diaz will serve his country as long as his health permits, and he can attain greater results in administrative policies."

"Then you think the adoption of the gold standard will give Mexico a safe and stable financial system?"

"Most certainly. The excellent results attained under a silver basis presage far greater results under the gold standard, which is the common and accepted mode of exchange in all leading countries. Of course, the Mexican financial system has not been tested like ours under crucial conditions, and has not developed that admirable system of checks and balances which time and experience have engrafted upon our system. But I think that under the gold standard Mexico will develop a strong, safe, and reliable financial system, equal to every emergency."

CHILD KILLED IN ODD MISHAP.

Electric Bulb She Swallowed Found by Hospital Surgeons in Her Nose.

When Edward Lang, a driver for a department store, living at 456 Brook Avenue, returned home Saturday night he laid on the dining room table the small electric lamp and battery which he uses after dark to read the names on door bells in delivering goods.

About noon yesterday his little daughter, Anna Lang, four years old, espied the lamp on the table. Her mother was in the kitchen preparing dinner; her father in the parlor reading the Sunday newspapers. The child touched the button and the little bulb glowed. Then she put the bulb in her mouth; it was but an inch long and about half an inch in circumference.

Somehow the bulb broke off and slipped down her throat. Her mother heard the child strangling and ran to her assistance, calling her husband. While the mother worked over the child, who was becoming blue in the face, the father ran to find a physician. He was gone half an hour and found no doctor at home. By the time he decided to call an ambulance from the Lebanon Hospital the child's uncle, William Lang, had come to the assistance of Mrs. Lang and the child was unconscious.

Dr. Kahn of the hospital found the child breathing faintly. He took her to the hospital at top speed. There she was taken to the operating room and tracheotomy performed. Before the operation was completed little Anna was dead. After a search in her throat the physicians failed to find an obstruction in the wind passage, but finally located the glass bulb in the child's left nostril.

It is supposed by the physicians that the child's mother had succeeded in clearing the infant's throat, but that the child was too far gone to recover sufficiently to breathe, and really died of strangulation.

LORENZ PATIENTS' PROGRESS.

Brooklyn Child Now Able to Walk a Few Feet.

May Donovan, six years old, who was operated on by Dr. Lorenz in Brooklyn for congenital dislocation of the hip, is now able to walk a few feet with some assistance. The little girl was brought before the members of the Associated Physicians of Long Island at a meeting of that body at 1,313 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon.

Kathleen Belford, five years old, who was operated on by Dr. Charles D. Napier of Brooklyn, using the Lorenz method, about two weeks ago for the same trouble, was also brought to the meeting. Both girls are under the care of the physicians of the Kings County Hospital. The Donovan child, with one of the physicians holding her under the arms, was able to get up from her chair and walk for a few feet.

Dr. Napier said that the child was improving wonderfully, and he expected that she would be able to walk quite easily within a month, although it would be several months before she could use the hip with perfect freedom. The hip of the child operated on by Dr. Napier was still incased in a plaster cast, and the child was unable to move it. Dr. Napier said, however, that he was confident that she, too, would in a short time be in a condition to attempt to walk.

Lafayette Alumni to Dine.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Lafayette College Alumni Association of New York City will be held at the Hotel Marlborough Friday night at 6:30 P. M. The speakers will be ex-Attorney General Kirkpatrick of Pennsylvania, the Acting President of the college; Dr. W. B. Owen, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., of the Faculty; State Senator John E. Fox of Harrisburg, John S. McMaster of Jersey City, and Burr W. McIntosh. George C. Austin will preside.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT OFFER

Ready to Cede a 90,000,000 Acre Land Tract to Syndicate.

In Return the Government Desires a Railroad 1,200 Miles Long Built Across the Continent at a Cost of $30,000,000—Bidders Wanted.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.—A project of great magnitude has just been launched by the South Australian Government. It is for the construction of a railway which, joined to the lengths already built, will connect the Indian with the South Pacific Ocean. It is to run from south to north through the State of South Australia, or through what is called the Northern Territory. The length of the line is to be 1,200 miles, and the line is to be constructed on a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches, and is to be capable of carrying traffic at a speed of twenty miles an hour, including stoppages. It is estimated to cost £6,000,000. ($30,000,000.) Tenders are to be invited from Australia, the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. Eighteen months are to be allowed for the preparation of tenders. The syndicate taking up the contract will, in return for its expenditure of £6,000,000 be granted territory to the extent of 75,000 acres per mile, or altogether 90,000,000 acres.

This area is far larger than the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, or of New Zealand. I make these comparisons in order to show the enormous private estate which will be conveyed to the syndicate which takes up the contract, and the Government will enter into a bond that for ten years no tax will be placed on this land. There is no stipulation as to the nationality of the syndicate; consequently the ceded territory may be settled upon either by Britishers, Americans, French, or Germans. The race must be white, as, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, colored immigration is forbidden.

The line will run, of course, through some of the hottest parts of Australia. A pamphlet issued by the Government describes the scheme as "a magnificent opportunity for the capitalist to embark in one of the few really great undertakings with a golden future in prospect yet left to the world to be achieved. Such an immense acreage of land, a principality in itself, much of it a pastoral country not to be surpassed in broad Australia, a large proportion admirably adapted for tropical agriculture, and an enormous area of potential mineral wealth unknown and incalculable, but certainly immense—it needs but the iron road, the enterprise, the skill, the wealth of the master minds of the world, and this terra incognita of Australia will be turned to the best uses of mankind."

It is also pointed out that the commanding geographical situation with regard to India and other Eastern countries will give this line great advantages for the promotion of trade with the nations of the East. One of the stipulations is that the contractors must run at least one train per week from each end of the line, and the charges are to be the same as upon those portions that are already constructed, and which these additional 1,200 miles are to complete from ocean to ocean.

Besides the land, the most important concession which is given to contractors is that they will be entitled to all the gold, metals, and minerals in the area made over to them. These mining possibilities are of course great in any part of Australia, and the Northern Territory is, as yet, a comparatively unexplored region. Settlement upon it is very sparse, owing to its tropical and semi-tropical situation. Scarcely 5,000 souls inhabit it, and for the most part, these are Asiatics. The scheme has received the approval of the South Australian Parliament, and the Government will at once take steps to bring it under the notice of capitalists.

The long-continued drought in Australia has broken up, but not before all the mischief has been done. All over Australia, during the past three weeks, there have been good and steady rainfalls, and the reservoirs in some localities now contain a sufficient supply for the next two years. After rain the vegetation in Australia grows rapidly, and good grass is now covering regions that for the last two years have been covered with nothing but dust.

No correct estimate of the loss of stock occasioned by the drought, has yet been formed, but many millions of sheep and cattle have died for want of feed and water. Australia's wool exports this year will be far short even of last year's amount, which was also affected by the drought, but not nearly so much as this season's clip. The drought having now broken up, flockmasters are restocking their ranches as fast as their diminished resources will permit. Both the agriculturist and the pastoralist have been heavy losers. The respective Governments are supplying the farmers with seed wheat, most of which will have to be imported.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement published in The London Express that Lord Milner is coming to Australia as Governor General. Federal Ministers have heard nothing definitely on the subject from official quarters, and they regard the statement as a pure fabrication. Lord Tennyson's term of office will not expire for nearly a year, and Prime Minister Barton considers there is nothing more improbable than that Lord Milner will be his successor. There are abundant reasons which would make such an appointment unpopular in Australia. In the first place his imperialism would not harmonize with the democratic spirit of the Commonwealth, and Lord Milner would hardly consent to come to a country where he could have no voice in directing its policy. With that Governor Generals have nothing to do. Ministers and Parliament, elected by the democracy, have the whole control in matters of policy, and the Governor General is here merely as the representative of the King to sign documents and assent to acts of legislation as a matter of course, to save the delay of their transmission to London for the royal assent. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that if Lord Milner is withdrawn from South Africa he will have some important diplomatic post assigned to him instead of coming out here to act the part of a mere figurehead.

FOUND BURGLARS IN HIS ROOM.

Lodger in the Same House Identified by the Victim Who Was Knocked Unconscious.

Charles Cook, an elderly man, who rents a furnished room from a Mrs. Hansen in 224 East Seventy-eighth Street, spent Saturday evening with friends, and returned to his apartment late. When he entered his room he found two men there, ransacking his trunk. The men had handkerchiefs over their faces, with holes cut in them to see through. The men heard Cook as he entered the room and sprang for him. One of the men grappled with Cook, while the other struck him over the head with something heavy.

Cook was rendered unconscious by the blow, and when he regained his senses he found that the men had fled. Cook informed Mrs. Hansen of what had occurred, and then went out and informed the policeman on post of the matter. As he was leaving the house two young men, who also occupied rooms there, left at the same time.

Detective Daly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was detailed to work on the case. He found a derby hat in Cook's room with the initials "T. H." in it. Daly waited in the house, and after a while Thomas Hayes, nineteen years old, one of the young men lodgers who left the house when Cook did, returned. Daly found that the hat belonged to Hayes, and arrested him.

In Yorkville Court yesterday morning Hayes admitted that the hat found by Daly belonged to him, but denied having been in Cook's room. Cook declared that he recognized Hayes as one of the men he had found in his room.

Magistrate Mayo remanded Hayes until to-day to give the police a chance to obtain further evidence.

Schooner Helen Towed Off the Rocks.

The schooner Helen of Rockland, Me., which, as reported, went ashore on Jan. 21 on the rocks at City Island while bound from Providence to New York, was towed off last night at high water. It was not learned whether she is damaged.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

IT IS REPORTED from Copenhagen that on the eighty-fifth birthday of King Christian, which occurs on April 8 next, there will be no less than three Emperors in the Danish capital, King Edward, the Czar, and the Kaiser. It is added that preparations for the birthday festivities are being kept from the King as much as possible, and that the celebrations will be of the most splendid kind.

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The new British Licensing act, which is humorously called by the London press "Publicans' and Sinners' act," is based upon the law now operating in Russia. There are two ways in which one may drink liquor in Russia, at home or in public. In the latter case, solid food must be consumed with the drink, and the retail sale of liquor is only permitted in Russian establishments where food is served to the customer.

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The Paris Municipal Council has just voted a credit of 8,000f. for the establishment of a Municipal Bureau of Scientific Information for Foreigners. A competent linguist will be placed in charge of it. The resolution in support of the credit pointed out that as numerous foreign scientists, professors, and professional men visited Paris only during the holiday season, when competent persons connected with the various museums, collections, libraries, &c., were away, the visitors did not receive proper information concerning the subject which they wish to study, and for this reason the new bureau of information should be created.

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The Berlin press is accusing the Anarchists of having injured a number of the prominent monuments of the German capital. The pedestal and shaft of the famous statue of the Great Elector, made by Schlüter, has been considerably damaged. Other offenses of a similar nature have been committed on the Prometheus group in front of the royal stables on the Schlossplatz, the obelisks of the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge, and the decorative work of the Ross-strasse Bridge.

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The Prussian Minister of War has advised the universities to establish a combined Council of Honor to sit on cases of controversy between students and officers which hitherto have been settled on the field of honor. This suggestion of the Minister was called forth in reply to a communication from representatives of German students. The Minister also points out that, as the correct attitude now maintained between officers and students has caused the duel to lose much of its urgency, it is unnecessary to make special stipulations, especially as dueling is already legally forbidden; the Minister, however, deems it proper to make the foregoing representation.

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Some official data just published by the port authorities at St. Petersburg show that the German mercantile marine is a very close rival of British shipping at the Russian metropolitan port. During last season navigation with St. Petersburg was open from May 13 to Nov. 26, old style—that is, for 198 days. Within that period there entered and cleared from the port of St. Petersburg 367 British steamers, of 402,294 total registered tons, and 341 German steamers of 266,040 total registered tons. During the period of open navigation in 1901 there were 440 British steamers of 455,547 total registered tons, and 343 German steamers of 257,655 total registered tons.

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St. Petersburg papers are complaining that foreign churches in Turkey, which are supposed to play a very influential rôle, do not have proper Russian representatives. For this reason a movement is on foot between St. Petersburg and Constantinople for increasing the "political, religious, social, and commercial influence" of the Russians in the Turkish capital. There are at present twenty-four Roman Catholic, eight Armenian-Gregorian, six Protestant, and two Russian churches in Constantinople. This is considered as a grave reflection upon Russian initiative. It is now proposed to build an imposing Russian church and seminary in Para, the foreign residential part of the city. At present Russia has only two comparatively small schools in Constantinople, one of which is a commercial institution, founded by Count Ignatieff and M. Nelidoff. It receives a small subvention of 6,000 rubles per annum from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The other school was founded in connection with the Russian monastery at Mount Athos, and is of a religious character.

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According to reports issued by the Russian Minister of Imperial Domains, there seems to be indiscriminate deforestation in many of the northern Governments of European Russia, which require checking and regulation. The Russian press is very indignant over a statement made in the Sviet that in Perm an Englishman recently bought 500,000 well-grown trees for only 3,540 rubles, and that for some years past the same man has been annually buying 100,000 oak and pine trees for 300 rubles. Although timber in Russia is very cheap, it is declared inconceivable that a foreigner is enabled to "denude Perm of its forests with a pocketful of old songs."

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It is reported that a Frenchman—Dr. Hippolyte Baraduc—has discovered a process which he calls "therapeutic photography." He uses it for examining patients suffering from hallucination. The doctor wraps a dry plate in light-proof paper and holds it near his subject. Sadness is impressed on the plate by means of "a whirlwind of lines." The image of joy resembles the effects of Röntgen rays. He is said to have photographically recorded the purr of a cat and the coo of a pigeon, and that he has been able to get photographs of persons "resembling portraits made by crayons in which there are no hard lines" by means of "astral light" projected "solely by concentration of thought."

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Nickel coins similar to those used in Belgium, Germany, and the United States are shortly to be introduced in France. The value of the coin will be 25 centimes, equal to 5 cents. It will weigh six grams. The new coin will be of considerable utility, as at present there is no intermediate money between the ten-centime and the half-franc. By making the coins of nickel the Government will effect a very advantageous financial operation, which will leave M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, a considerable sum toward effecting the equilibrium of the Budget for 1903.

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Although Edmond Rostand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," was elected a member of the French Academy several months ago he has not yet been officially received by that body. The reception has been repeatedly postponed until it has been feared that the youngest Academician would be the oldest before he could sit at the Institute. It is now reported that M. Rostand has completed the speech that he is to deliver at the ceremony, which will probably take place during May.

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The Medical Department of the German War Office publishes a report by Dr. Koch on the combating of typhoid. The doctor remarks that sanitary reform in towns has done much to prevent the disease, but in the country, where little attention is paid to matters of health, typhoid is still widespread. He says that typhoid is contagious and that the best way to prevent it from spreading is to keep the patient isolated. At the conclusion of his report Dr. Koch suggests that a new institution for the combating of infectious diseases should be founded.

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The series of commercial treaty negotiations between Germany and other countries will begin with Russia and the United States. The German agents will shortly be appointed. Those for the Russian treaty will proceed to St. Petersburg, the last commercial treaty with Russia having been negotiated in Berlin. Negotiations between Belgium and England are also pending. The Belgian Premier, Count de Smet de Naeyer, will shortly go to London to engage personally in "pour parlers" with the British Government on the subject.

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It is reported from Geneva that a wealthy farmer recently died in the village of Etoy, in the Canton of Vaud, who could neither read nor write. He left a legacy of $125 a year to the village authorities to be distributed among the first two boys who, on leaving school wrote a faultless dictation. Another clause adds that the notice concerning the prize must be read on the last Sunday in March every year from the pulpit of the village church. The conditions of this eccentric will have been accepted by the authorities.

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An international conference to discuss the question of erecting an international seismic observatory in Europe will be held at Berne in May. The principal European Governments have agreed to send representatives. The Swiss Federal Council has appointed Profs. Rigenbock of Basel and Florel of Lausanne to represent Switzerland.

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A bullet-proof breastplate has been invented by a man living in Irkutsk. The Police Inspector of the town recently experimented with it, firing several shots at the bullet-proof cloth out of revolvers of various calibres; but the bullets glanced off without in the least damaging the material. The Siberian press believe this invention to be very important and worthy of investigation, since the Police Inspector of Irkutsk has given it his attention.

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M. Knüsel, a veterinary surgeon of Lucerne, is said to have discovered a certain cure for milk fever, (parturient apoplexy, which is caused by anaërobic micro-organisms, that cannot live in the presence of oxygen,) by which many cows are lost every year. The remedy consists of the injection of pure oxygen gas into the udder, and the recovery of the cows so treated is said to be very rapid.

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In one of the underground rooms of the new palace at Vienna, among the imperial secret archives, is stored a plain wooden box, in which are preserved all the manuscripts and letters of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, which were found on the day of his death in the Mayerling hunting lodge. The box will not opened until 1940, exactly fifty years after the tragedy, when its contents will be added to the secret archives of the Hapsburgs.

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It is now proposed to transform the notorious Moulin Rouge, at Montmartre, Paris, into an ordinary music hall or something of the kind. The dancing, or "quadrille naturaliste," as it was termed, has been declining in popularity since the departures of such noted danseuses as La Goulue, Grille d'Egout, Nini Patte en l'Air, and Valentine. Valentine, or, rather, valentin le Désossé, is now the owner of a large livery stable with a number of horses, while La Goulue is in the lion-taming line and keeps a menagerie. Others of the former dancers of the Moulin Rouge have died, or have wearied and settled down as steady family people.

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All persons in Germany who have an income of $225 or upward per annum have to pay an income tax. The Tax Commissioners assess all incomes between $225 and $750. Persons with incomes of more than $750 must make a signed declaration of their incomes, stating exactly the sources from which they are derived. The authorities have drawn up an array of "steps," which show just what tax every income has to contribute to the State. The assessment for income tax applies also for the municipal taxes, which are collected on a simpler plan than in England. Each municipality or country district estimates the amount it will require in the coming year for all administrative expenses. It compares this aggregate amount with the sum paid by the inhabitants of the town or district in imperial taxes, and then informs the taxpayers that they have to contribute an extra certain percentage of the imperial taxes for municipal purposes. Berliners, it is stated, have contributed for some years past exactly 100 per cent. of the imperial taxes for municipal purposes.

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A service of direct Russian steamers has been established from the Black Sea between Odessa, Nikolaieff, Sebastopol, Novo Rossiysk, Poti or Batum, and Petrovsk and Baku, with a view of facilitating commerce between Russian markets and the Persian port of Enzeili.

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A note from Berlin states that the annual ski races, on the Feldberg, in the Black Forest, will take place this Winter between Jan. 31 and Feb. 2. The first day is to be devoted to the international race for the championship of Germany, on the track from Belchen to Feldberg; the last day to the international race, with jumps, in the neighborhood of Feldberg Hof.

It is reported that the Vienna municipal authorities have just declared invalid an agreement drawn up before the marriage of a Jew with an Englishwoman, a member of the Anglican Church, providing that the children born of the union should be brought up in the Anglican faith. According to the reason given by the authorities, Anglicans are not considered Christians in Austria. It is, therefore, thought curious that the Vienna district court has just given a decision recognizing Baptists as Christians.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, in commenting upon the agreement arrived at by England, Italy, and Abyssinia, respecting the demarkation of the Soudan-Erythrea boundary, says: "Nominally, the Soudan belongs to Egypt, and not to England, but it is to be noted that King Edward VII. does not sign the convention in the name of the Khédive, but in that of England only. It means that the British Government is now in possession of one more document for the future attestation of England's sovereignty over Egypt."

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MOSZKOWSKI thinks that "Anyone hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso who plays; but (adds the composer with a characteristically epigrammatic touch) after a while he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."

ROSENTHAL states that he feels sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing. He continues: "It seems to me greatest in brilliant show pieces. I think it may be practically useful in assisting piano students to control their technical powers and their tempo in this class of compositions."

Finally, PADEREWSKI is among the warmest admirers of the Pianola. "It is astonishing," he writes, "to see this little device at work executing the masterpieces of pianoforte literature with a dexterity, clearness and velocity which no player, however great, can approach. Everyone who wishes to hear absolutely faultless, free-of-any-kind-of-nervousness piano playing should buy your Pianola." He considers the instrument not only a source of delight to music lovers, but a benefit to art itself, as by means of it the masterpieces of music will greatly gain in appreciation and popularity.

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HARMONIE CLUB'S PURCHASE.

Acquires Sixtieth Street Lot on Which It Had an Option.

Albert F. Hochstadter of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street yesterday confirmed a report that the Harmonie Club, of which he is President, had purchased the lot on which it had an option on the south side of Sixtieth Street, with seventy-five feet frontage, situated 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

This lot is opposite the clubhouse of the Metropolitan Club, and the Harmonie Club will erect there a seven-story clubhouse, to cost approximately $400,000. The purchase price of the lot is given as $350,000. It was owned by Warner Van Norden, and has been known as the Van Norden lot, noticeable by reason of the fact that it was one of the few in the vicinity still occupied by small buildings. The detailed plans for the Harmonie Clubhouse have not been drawn as yet, but it has been determined that the upper two of its seven stories will be devoted to apartments for members.

The property on which the present clubhouse stands at 45 West Forty-second Street, is held by the Harmonie Club on a long-term lease with the privilege of renewal, and while the exact disposition of this has not been decided as yet, the probability is that the building will either be remodeled for business purposes or placed in the market.

BROOKLYN RECTOR INSTALLED.

Bishop Burgess Inducts the Rev. W. S. Baer at St. George's.

The Rev. Winfield Scott Baer was instituted rector of St. George's Church, Marcy and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, at the morning service yesterday. The ceremony of institution was conducted by Bishop Burgess.

The musical programme was rendered by the full vested choir of St. George's, consisting of forty voices, under the direction of Prof. Hardy. In the evening there was a choral service at the church, with a sermon by the rector.

Ex-Tammany Leader John Reilly Ill.

John Reilly, an ex-Tammany leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District, and a former Register of Deeds, is critically ill at his home, 314 East Fourteenth Street, from a cancerous growth of the face.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW CYCLES

Motor Two Wheelers Were Shown in the Big Exhibit.

Last of the Vehicles Were Taken from Madison Square Garden Yesterday for Chicago Show.

The work of removing the exhibits of the Automobile Show from the Madison Square Garden, which was begun as soon as the doors closed on Saturday evening, was continued all day yesterday, and few reminders of the remarkable exhibition were left by last night.

The electric vehicles were most easily removed, as they simply propelled themselves into the streets and away, but the tanks of the steam and gasoline carriages had been emptied of gasoline before they were taken into the Garden, and it was necessary to pull them out into the street and fill their tanks there before they could get away.

Most of the exhibits were taken to the freight yard at Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue and there loaded into the freight train which the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers has chartered to carry exhibits to the Chicago show, which opens on Feb. 14.

This train will consist of twenty-five or thirty cars and will carry large signs setting forth its contents and destination. It will leave to-morrow morning and will run direct, except for stops at Buffalo, Cleveland and Toledo, where cars containing additional exhibits of manufacturers in those cities will be attached.

An interesting feature of the show, but one which failed to attract as much attention as it deserved, was the exhibit of motor bicycles. These were eight in number, ranging in price from $125 to $1,300, the latter being a powerful four-cylinder motor for pacing bicycle racers.

The $125 motor cycle which sells for less than the price of a high-grade pedal driven wheel of ten years ago is of American make, and weighs 125 pounds. It is capable of a speed of forty miles an hour, and will run seventy-five miles on one filling of the gasoline tank, which holds five quarts, making the cost of operation one-fifth of a cent per mile.

The frame is made of 14 and 16-gauge tubing, with extra heavy outside joints. The motor is placed in the bottom bracket, bringing the weight low and near the rear wheel. There is no vibration felt when the motor sets in a vertical position, as the vibration caused by the reciprocation piston is neutralized by the tires. A more perfect system of oiling is attained, also the rings and valves work much better.

All bearings in the motor are made of gun metal bronze, and of sufficient length to insure great wear. The crank disk and shaft pieces are made of one piece and there are no bolts and nuts holding the fly wheel to the shaft; this gives narrowness to the motor and increased length of bearings. These pieces are made from drop forgings and turned and ground to size by micrometer measurement; the connecting rod is of a drop forging, having gun metal boxes.

All parts are easily accessible in case repairs are needed. The oiling is by an oil pocket in the bottom part of the motor, which holds one-half pint of cylinder oil. By means of this supply, the motor is perfectly oiled by the splash system for one hundred miles, and then it is only necessary to replenish what oil has been used out of the reservoir. This amount is measured by a charger which is furnished with the machine.

The coil and batteries are combined and tightly sealed up with wax in a box at the rear of the machine, making it impossible for dampness to cause short circuits, also giving a neat and compact appearance to the machine.

The most expensive bicycles shown were of French make, priced as follows: One cylinder, $280; two-cylinders, $360; four cylinders, $1,300. All these were designed for pacing cycle racers.

The same company also exhibited a novelty in the shape of a complete set of fittings to transform an ordinary wheel to a motor cycle. The cost of the entire equipment is $100, and all the fastenings were by clamps, so that any person with ordinary aptness with tools could apply the attachments.

The complete set of parts include the air-cooled motor of one and a quarter horse power, the gasoline reservoir, carburator, front fork reinforcements, battery rim pulley wheel and studs for attaching it, idler wheel, spark coil, sparker, and levers. The bicycle must have a coaster brake and an ordinary brake acting on the front wheel in addition.

A conspicuous novelty in electric vehicles was an inside operated coupe made in response to the demand for a thoroughly up-to-date closed electric automobile, operated from the inside and dispensing with the necessity of a separate driver. It is especially suited to physicians and others desiring a vehicle which may be used comfortably at all times without regard to weather conditions.

The controlling, steering, and brake levers are conveniently located within the compartment, which may be securely closed in cold or stormy weather. The front and sides are practically all of heavy plate glass and there is a large window at the back. In pleasant weather the winodws in the front and in the doors may be dropped, making the coupe virtually an open vehicle.

Rich upholstery in claret colored broadcloth, silk curtains, electric light in dome fixture, memorandum case, and other conveniences are features of the interior furnishing. A foot warmer can be supplied for Winter use. The weight of the battery is distributed over both axles, and the battery compartments have removable top coverings. There are foot-operated, regular and emergency brakes of improved pattern, and a foot-operated emergency switch. The motors give three speeds forward and three backward, with a maximum of 14½ miles per hour.

Another noticeable electric vehicle was a runabout, said to be the lightest electric automobile for its capacity ever placed on the market. Its weight, including the battery, which affords forty miles on one charge, is under 1,000 pounds. The running gear is of the reachless type, the body being supported by flexible side springs of special pattern. The motor is placed under the centre of the body between divisions of the understung battery, leaving the body entirely open.

Through doors in the floor the battery cells and motor can be readily inspected and very little effort is necessary to remove the entire battery. The motor and controller are arranged for five speeds with a maximum of fifteen miles per hour. Provision for safety includes two brakes, one electric and the other foot-operated, and an emergency switch. An entirely new feature is a device which can be used to lock the brake when it is applied, at the same time cutting off the current, making it impossible to apply power to the driving wheels until the brake is released.

FOR A WIDER WICKET.

Cricketers Interested in a Change Which Will Materially Affect the Game.

Cricket authorities and officials, as well as players all the world over, are now considering the advisability of widening the wicket from eight to nine inches by using thicker stumps. This increase in width was considered and approved at a recent meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club committee held at the Junior Carleton Club, London, after a resolution to that effect, passed by the Captains of the first-class counties on Dec. 8, had been discussed.

It was decided to send circulars to the first and second class countries, and also to the Australian, American, Scottish, and Irish cricket authorities in order to ascertain their views on the proposed change. When replies have been received the committee will hold another meeting, and, should it be considered advisable the amendment will be laid before the general body of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

It is understood that the change, if any be made, will come into force during the coming season. In any event none of the laws governing the game of cricket can be altered except by a two-thirds vote at a general meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

Cricketers will await the replies with considerable interest, as the change evidently was suggested to help the bowlers. In all probability the American bowlers will be found to be satisfied with the existing conditions, as they have given strong proof of their being able to hold their own against the defense of the eight-inch wicket by English and Australian as well as home-bred batsmen.

The proposed change would apply not only to first-class matches in England and Australia, but all over the world, and while the suggestion has been approved by the M. C. C. Committee, such a radical change should be thoroughly considered before being passed into law.

HENLEY STEWARDS CRITICISED.

R. C. Lehman Attacks the Recent Ruling Barring Professionally Coached Crews.

English rowing men seem generally to have little sympathy with the resolution recently passed by the Henley stewards barring professionally coached crews. R. C. Lehman has declared himself on the subject in the latest issue of Sporting Life. "Old Blue" says:

"So the Henley regatta stewards have passed the resolution debarring professional coaching for crews. By common consent this was a mere work of supererogation, for no British crew would think of being coached by professionals nowadays. We all know, and most people honestly confess, that the resolution is simply a slap at foreign crews. Every 'race has its own customs,' as a humorist once said of the anthropophagi, and so in the case of the last named. For reasons set forth fully in this column last Wednesday it has long been the custom for American and Continental crews to employ professional coaches. In the main it has been a case of Hobson's choice. The supply of qualified amateur coaches was not nearly equal to the demand. But what about the immediate outcome of the above action?

"Firstly, Cornell University has decided not to come next year, while from all one hears foreign crews will be conspicuously absent from the royal meeting generally. Those responsible for this latest move are doubtless chuckling over the success of their action, and really it is laughable in one sense. The gullibility of Englishmen is proverbial, but I did think 'wetbobs of experience' would quickly tumble to the raison d'être of this extraordinary interest in coaching procedure. One rowing man of note silenced the room with the sustained thunder of his Cyclopean laugh at the mere mention of it last Saturday night. It is refreshing to note, however, that every single contemporary of note, plus every single aquatic authority, agree with me that on passing this resolution the Henley stewards have stultified themselves in the eyes of the whole civilized world. The insidious nature of the new rule is so palpably demonstrated, you see. The more one looks at it, the more disgusted one becomes. As a prominent sportsman said the other night, also: 'It isn't very English, and it certainly isn't sportsmanlike.'

"The up-to-date position reads thus: No British crew is ever coached by professionals, whereas the majority of foreign crews are; hence professional coaching is barred. Per contra, most British scullers employ professional coaches on the same principle that foreign crews employ them, i. e., lack of amateur coaches, yet the new rule does not apply to scullers. I should be glad to know if a more glaring case of un-English, unsportsmanlike, or grossly unfair procedure has ever been countenanced by an English governing body before. Small wonder that the utmost disgust is evinced by the majority of British 'wetbobs,' or that that fine old English sportsman, Mr. R. C. Lehman, will shortly move a resolution which will place scullers under the ban also. Would that we had more sportsmen of Mr. Lehman's calibre and pluck just now! It will be interesting to note the outcome of his resolution.

"The Henley stewards must pass it, or forever remain the laughing stock of the nations. This by universal consent. If the principle of barring professional coaching is sound, it must be applied all round—to scullers as well as oarsmen. Otherwise the fact upon which I have insisted all along, i. e., that the new rule was aimed directly at foreign competitors, will become all the more manifest. When passed, moreover, how about our ever-increasing number of amateur scullers? There are not a dozen (if that) duly qualified amateur sculling coaches in England. It stands to reason therefore that the majority of our rising scullers will have to coach 'on their own,' to adopt a vulgarism. All experienced oarsmen know what this means; in short, by passing such a totally unnecessary rule, the Henley stewards have brought about a truly Gilbertian situation. It ought to be embodied in an up-to-date farce, entitled 'Sentence First, Verdict Afterward.' Talk about 'Alice in Wonderland,' indeed!"

PROFESSIONAL POOL TOURNEY.

Standing of the Players in the Montauk Academy Sweepstakes Competition.

Of the ten professional pool players who, for the past two weeks, have been playing in the sweepstakes tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, only two have escaped defeat. These are Charles Weston of Chicago, the cowboy champion, and Henry P. Stofft of Cleveland, both of whom won prizes in the championship tournament which was decided at the same place twelve months ago. Each of the leaders has met and defeated Joseph Kirkland of Washington, D. C.; Thomas Burns of New York, Peter Rogers of Jersey City, and George Hamber of New York. Stofft has won from W. H. Sneden of Newark, and Weston scored a victory over George Smith of Hartford, the New England pool champion.

Neither Stofft nor Weston has as yet met "Nat" Ward, the Brooklyn champion, or William Wenrick, who is one of the leading experts in this city, but in these two each of the unbeaten men will find foes of no mean ability, and the games between them during this week will be watched with a great deal of interest. Stofft has played studious, careful, and consistent pool in all of his five games, while Weston has been somewhat erratic, and the element of luck has been very much in his favor so far. When these two meet in the test of individual merit, opinion will be divided as to the outcome, but should Stofft continue to play consistently it will require a good deal of luck on the part of Weston to offset the fine cue work of the Cleveland expert.

William H. Sneden, who at present is third in the race, started off well, but did not live up to expectations in his games with Wenrick and Stofft. He has regained his stroke, however, and may improve his position during the week. Five men are tied, having won two and lost three games each. These are Wenrick, Kirkland, Smith, Ward, and Rogers. Of these the first two are the strongest players, but Rogers has shown such wonderful improvement in his last two games that he has created a feeling of unrest among those with whom he will cross cues later on, and it is not at all improbable that he will finish in the first flight.

Kirkland, who is only nineteen years old, has proved on two occasions that he possesses all the qualifications which a first-class player requires, and as he has only to meet men in the weaker division, his chances for a cash prize are decidedly good. "Tom" Burns, who lost four of the five games which he has taken part in so far, has not been seen to advantage. He is really a brilliant player, with lots of ability, but he becomes erratic when he meets an opponent who plays slowly. Burns is probably the fastest player of the lot. He has a dashing, reckless style, which catches the fancy of the spectators. Burns never hesitates over a shot, and has frequently executed the most difficult and at times most complicated combinations most successfully without wasting three seconds in figuring them out. George Hamber, also a New York player of undoubted ability, has not won a single game, but he goes right along as if everything were coming his way, and so far has accepted defeat without as much as making an excuse for his hard luck.

To-night Burns will meet Ward and Wenrick will play Kimber. Following is the standing of the players up to date:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
H. P. Stofft	5	0	P. Rogers	2	4
C. Weston	5	0	G. Smith	2	3
W. H. Sneden	3	2	J. Kirkland	2	3
W. Wenrick	2	3	T. Burns	1	4
N. Ward	2	3	G. Hamber	0	5

Orange Football Captain Very Ill.

Louis V. Mohor, the big Captain of the Orange Athletic Club's football eleven, who has been ill for some time, is now said to be in a serious condition. He injured himself in a football game in the Fall, and later underwent an operation. Subsequently symptoms of typhoid appeared, but were warded off, and later other bad symptoms developed, so now his friends are very anxious about him. Mr. Mohor has been active in athletic circles for many years, and is widely known in sporting circles in both New York and New Jersey. He has been at the head of the Orange athletic team for many years.

Judges for Orange Dog Show.

At the bench show of the New Jersey Kennel Club, to be held in Orange from Feb. 17 to 21, several well-known breeders will act as judges. Among them are F. J. Bristol, E. L. Jones, and Edward A. Hardin. J. B. Dale, Mr. Lenoir, Dr. Foote, and C. G. Hopton will also act as judges. The premium list will be issued in a few days.

FAVORING GOOD ROADS

Boom Well Started During the Recent Automobile Show.

Speeches Made by Men During the Week—Gen. Stone's Paper on the Subject.

A significant feature of the meetings of the various automobiling organizations which were held during the closing days of the Automobile Show at the Madison Square Garden last week was the amount of attention which the subject of "good roads" received. Officials of the American Automobile Association, the American Motor League, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and the Automobile Club of America all placed themselves on record in favor of the popular movement for the improvement of the highways, and at the dinner of the Automobile Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday night no less than six of the eight speakers made this topic the subject of their speeches. They were President A. R. Shattuck, who referred to the progress of State-aided road improvement; State Senator W. W. Armstrong, who spoke on the origin and the operation of the Higbie-Armstrong bill; Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, whose subject was "The Construction of Roads in New York State"; Col. Albert A. Pope, who spoke on "Improvement in Highways"; W. P. White, Chairman of the fourth annual convention of County Boards of Supervisors of the State of New York, and Gen. Roy Stone, who described the results attained in building steel roads, and advocated a plan for the building of such roads by the National Government. In addition, both of the other two speakers referred to the subject during the course of their remarks.

Senator Armstrong called particular attention to the fact that the good roads movement had been originated by the League of American Wheelmen, and described the difficulties which were encountered in attempting to obtain even a hearing at the beginning, whereas now not only were the wealthier classes strongly interested, but even the farmers had awakened to the importance of the subject.

Gen. Roy Stone first called attention to the fact that the Automobile Club of America appointed a committee last May to promote the experimental construction of steel roads; that the committee secured the co-operation of another of its members who is President of the Steel Trust, and also the aid of the city government; that it has already laid a block of steel track in Murray Street, next to Broadway, and that it has the material for other sections of road to be laid in the upper part of the city as soon as Spring opens.

The Murray Street road was laid in wet and frosty weather, but it seems abundantly firm, and appears to give satisfaction to the heavy loaded teams which toil up to it find their way occupied gone when they get fairly upon the rails, while the lightly laden strike a trot when they come to this stretch. It was feared that horses might slip on the plates, but when the wheels are on them the pull, even up the 5 per cent. grade, is so light that there is little tendency to slip; on steeper grades, however, it will be necessary to roughen the rails for horses; that is, to roll them with depressions which will catch a horse's toe-calk, but will not let a wheel drop into them.

This specimen road is already attracting much official attention. The Highway Department of the city is considering its application to various lines where heavy trucking exists, on which it could be drawn from other streets to the relief of streets and avenues now congested. The Dock Department engineers are hoping to get it on some of the piers where the traffic soon destroys the planking, and possibly on West Street, where there is still much congestion. The State Engineer wants a steel road from the Ulster slate quarries to the Hudson River to carry the ten-ton loads which now ruin every other kind of road there.

The United States Government, through its Road Bureau, is asking to have steel for a road in the District of Columbia. Commissioner Budd of New Jersey favors a steel road across the Hackensack Meadows, and from over the sea comes an inquiry from the Public Works 55 of London City, Germany is already in our lead, in this regard, having fifty miles or more of steel road, which is "reported in great favor with drivers" and on which from three to five times the loads of the best stone roads can be hauled."

If the section in Murray Street and the one proposed to be laid on the pier at Canal Street, where thousands of truckmen will use it, should bring the influence of the powerful trucking interests to favor the adoption of the plan, and steel rails should be laid on routes that will draw the trucks away from the car lines and carriage avenues, the traffic capacity of the great thoroughfares will possibly be doubled and one great source of friction in daily life removed, while the use of automobiles in the city will be vastly facilitated.

It will be credit enough, however, in the great future which awaits the development of automobile travel to have devised or developed the ideal road for the new vehicles, and so hastened the day when they shall have freedom of movement throughout the land and, through that freedom, reach their natural expansion of use and usefulness. Such an ideal road is a wheelway like that in Murray Street, but without the wheel guides and with indentations in the plates laid on heavy grades, to prevent the slipping of wheels in wet weather the roadbed graded nearly flat, with no ditches and only shallow grassed gutters, and with the space between and outside of the plates all well laid down in grass.

On such a road there will be no dust or mud, no glare from sunlight or reflected heat, while the road itself will suffer no wash from rains and no wear of any kind, and if it is bordered with hedges and without trees no serious accident would be possible to the motor at its highest speed. It will be like driving over a fine lawn, except that the power required will be almost inconsiderable.

Such exclusive automobile roads will be especially needed about New York, and, fortunately, there are localities where they can reach out in four or five directions from the city for a distance of twenty to fifty miles with comparatively little obstruction. Without going into any details at this moment, I venture to ask the attention of the automobile manufacturers and users and of suburban property owners to the possibilities of this development. If the proposal meets with favor among these interests, the study by a competent committee of the question of routes, ways and means, and legislation required cannot be too soon undertaken.

But the club will have its crowning credit if it should help to develop a plan through which new ways and means become available for the general and prompt construction of good roads for all vehicles throughout the country.

This seems like the impossible, but it is only a financial problem, after all, and one that ought not to be too great for the financial ability comprised within this membership, together with that now interested in steel manufacture.

We may take it as an axiom that the farmers generally will not tax themselves to build good roads, even though they could tax the cities, too, as they should do, neither will they readily borrow the necessary money under present conditions. But supposing we can present new conditions which offer no hardship to the farmers while giving him the immediate benefit of better roads than he ever dreamed of, he will certainly be ready enough to take advantage of that opportunity.

It will only be necessary to build single-track steel roads in most country districts. On many stone roads the travel confines itself to a narrow wagon track, and the grass has grown over the rest of the surface in the hard macadam. On the steel roads the travel will be still more strictly confined, the grass will grow up close to the rails, and the turf will be firm enough for all light vehicles to turn out upon and for the occasional heavy ones that will be going against the downward traffic.

For building steel roads in the country the actual cash required will be only the cost of the metal and the railroad freight. The preparation of the foundation and the hauling and laying of the plates are only common labor and in any community that deserves good roads these can be provided for by contribution of labor or a labor tax.

The amount of metal for a single track road need not be over 100 tons per mile. In buying it advantage can be taken of depressed times, since public funds can be raised as easily then, and it should not average much above bottom prices for the metal, or perhaps $20 per ton delivered, or $2,000 per mile of road.

Two thousand dollars per mile is cheap enough for a perfect road, good for a generation without repair, and if the money could be borrowed, for instance, at the lowest rate which is paid by the United States Government—2 per cent. per annum—the yearly interest charge per mile would be only $40, or just what it costs to keep up the earth roads of this State, counting labor at $1.50 per day.

But to get the money in vast amounts at that rate is the problem, and there is where one of the special features of metal roads construction comes in.

In stone roads there is nothing worth removing, nothing that can be pledged as security for a loan, but steel rails and their attachments will afford a substantial and available pledge; adding this pledge to the credit of a county should make the county road bonds a peculiarly safe investment. No county would ever permit its roads to be stripped of their metal by default in its interest. Moreover, improved roads of any kind increase property values many times their cost, and road bonds may thus be said always to multiply their own security.

To make these bonds still more secure the State can guarantee them, and can do so safely, having the power of taxing the county to protect itself from liability.

But can even such securities be marketed at par in unlimited amounts with that low rate of interest?

With submission to the better judgment of the financiers about me I may say that there appears to be at least two ways to make these securities marketable, either of which will be effective, and both of which carry important collateral benefits with them.

In wiping out the National debt the Government is gradually taking away the basis of National bank circulation, and a new one must soon be found that will be broad, safe, and permanent. If at the same time that basis could be of such a character that its mere creation promotes and assures the National wealth and prosperity, it would give additional security to the circulation as well.

Nothing could fill these conditions like such an issue of road improvement bonds as I have described, and if accepted for that use the market for hundreds of millions of them at par or a premium would be made. The Government 2 per cents. command a large premium for the same purpose.

The second plan of making a quick demand for these bonds has a surprising fitness of means to the end.

In every other civilized country but ours, and in some of the half civilized, the rural population has the advantage of Government care of its savings, through the Postal Service. We have constantly refused it here, on the ground that, having no permanent National debt, we have no good investment for the deposits. What could be more appropriate than the investment of the farmers' spare money in road improvement? To do this it is only necessary for the Government to receive the rural savings, pay the interest upon them, and invest the money in road improvement bonds; it could all be done through the Post Office force and would involve no appreciable expense or risk to the Government.

And looking at the grand result, what could be more beautiful in its beneficence than practically letting the farmer build his own roads with his own money and still have that money safe at interest for his own benefit, while the roads are free to the world forever?

A great campaign of education and legislation for good roads is now beginning, and the field is full of energetic recruits, but as a veteran I may ask, with deference to the old campaigners, whether it may not be easier to carry out such a plan as I have outlined than one which involves hard-won State and National appropriations and the general increase of debt and taxation.

WEIGHTS FOR THE HANDICAPS.

Handicapper Vosburgh Announces the List for the Brighton—Probable Figures for Brooklyn and Suburban.

Speculation has been quite active in regard to weights for the three big handicaps whose entries were announced some days ago. Horsemen will glance with more than passing interest at the weights for the Brighton Handicap for 1903, announced this morning, if for no other reason than that the best horses of the year and the country are engaged in the Brighton, and the allotment made by Handicapper Vosburgh foreshadows his estimate of the relative abilities of the horses of the country, and also indicates what his allotments will be in the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, which precede the running of the Brighton. The variation of weight in any of these events will not be more than a couple of pounds, so that a glance at the Brighton adjustment may be said to foreshadow the great handicaps of the year. The big field of horses engaged in the Brighton includes the very pick and flower of the handicap division of America. The Brighton Handicap is at a mile and a quarter, has $10,000 in added money, and the weights are as follows:

Gold Heels	127	Bon Mot	104
Hermis	127	Onatas	101
Advance Guard	124	Grey Friar	102
Blues	122	River Pirate	101
Typhen	120	Fortuna	105
Col. Bill	121	Spencer Reiff	100
Prince of Melbourne	118	City Bank	102
Herbert	118	Huntress	99
Masterman	118	Golden Maxim	100
Pentecost	116	Charles Elwood	100
Sombrero	119	Africander	100
Bahald	115	Americano	99
Good Morning	115	Andy Williams	100
Argregor	143	Northern Star	98
Chilton	112	Red Eagle	99
Cunard	114	Janeway	97
Articulate	113	Eugenia Burch	98
Bonnibert	113	Sidney C. Love	98
Water Boy	112	April Shower	96
Francesco	112	Linguist	96
Heno	112	Jambo	95
De Sanet	112	Tom Kenny	98
Igniter	111	Master Acrobat	95
Olympian	111	Connecticut	94
Whiskey King	110	Prediction	95
Royal	110	Marque	100
Corrigan	111	Tandarm	97
Inventor	111	Seraphin	95
Namtor	110	Allen	93
Eagle Plume	112	Hunter Raine	92
Irish Lad	106	Wild Pirate	92
Waswift	107	Agodon	93
The Huguenot	108	Injunction	90
Arsenal	107	Sandy	90
Roebampton	107	Bob McLean	90
His Eminence	105	Flocarline	92
Glenwater	106	Circus	97
The Giver	109	Gimcrack	92
Syrilin	105	Great American	98
Bessie Spahr	107	Rightful	98
Zoroaster	108	Oom Paul	105
The Rhymer	106	Daly	85
Disadvantage	106		

The following lists indicate the actual entries and the probable weights, based on the allotments given in the Brighton Handicap:

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Gold Heels	126	Irish Lad	105
Hermis	128	Young Henry	106
Major Daingerfield	124	Hunter Raine	102
Advance Guard	124	Huntress	103
Colonel Bill	123	Disadvantage	103
Blues	122	Africander	102
Masterman	121	Bessie Spahr	102
Hernando	119	Spencer Reiff	100
Bonnibert	118	Onatas	99
Igniter	117	Circus	99
Herbert	116	Ethics	98
Francesco	114	Intinction	98
Gunfire	114	Sidney C. Love	97
Pentecost	114	Memphis	97
Heno	112	Merry Acrobat	96
Prince of Melbourne	112	Yardarm	96
Goldsmith	111	Contend	96
Chilton	111	Warranted	96
Oom Paul	110	April Shower	96
New York II	110	Himself	95
De Sanet	110	Sambo	95
Waterboy	109	City Bank	95
Royal	108	Prediction	94
Olympian	108	Rightful	94
Waswift	108	Wild Pirate	94
Cameron	107	Linguist	94
Zoroaster	107	Mackey Dwyer	93
Andy Williams	107	Great American	92
Namtor	106	Gimcrack	92
Whiskey King	106	Flocarline	90
Leonora Loring	106	Bar Le Duc	89
Syrilin	106	Clipper	87
His Eminence	105	Hackensack	87
The Rhymer	105	Rigodon	86
Dixieline	105	Dauphin	85

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

Gold Heels	128	Roehampton	105
Hermis	128	Dixieline	105
Major Daingerfield	124	The Rhymer	105
Advance Guard	122	Syrilin	105
Col. Bill	122	Gay Friar	104
Blues	121	Don Mot	104
Masterman	120	Hunter Raine	103
Articulate	119	Disadvantage	103
Hernando	118	Cledi	103
Sombrero	115	Africander	102
Bonnibert	116	Contreras	102
Igniter	117	Bessie Spahr	102
Herbert	116	Spencer Reiff	100
Cunard	114	Ordnung	99
Bahald	115	Circus	99
Good Morning II	115	Onatas	99
Pentecost	114	Count Sedge	98
Gunfire	114	Injunction	97
Francesco	113	Sidney C. Love	97
Heno	112	Merry Acrobat	96
Prince of Melbourne	112	Memphis	96
Glenwater	112	April Shower	96
Arregor	111	Contend	96
Goldsmith	111	Himself	95
Chilton	111	Sambo	95
Otis	110	Marque	100
De Sanet	110	City Bank	94
Roslyn	110	Wild Pirate	94
New York II	110	Linguist	94
Inventor	109	Prediction	94
Water Boy	109	Rightful	94
Royal	109	Mackey Dwyer	93
Waswift	108	Americano	93
The Huguenot	108	Great American	92
Olympian	108	Lendin	92
Carrigan	108	Gimcrack	90
Andy Williams	107	Flocarline	90
Whiskey King	106	Bar Le Duc	89
Namtor	106	Sir Faust	88
Zoroaster	106	Clipper	87
Lux Chief	106	Rigodon	86
Leonora Loring	106	Dauphin	85
Irish Lad	106	Taps	84
His Eminence	105		

BIG DAY FOR SLEIGHERS

Central Park and Seventh Avenue Crowded with Cutters.

Many Were Disappointed Because the Snow Did Not Cover the Speedway Sufficiently for Fast Brushing.

Long before the snow ceased to fall yesterday the sleighbells began to jingle in the Park and along Seventh Avenue, and from then on to midnight the roads presented a lively scene. In every stable, public and private, activity began at an early hour, and many of the more enthusiastic horsemen, fearing that the snow would turn to rain and thus deprive them of an opportunity to enjoy a spin over the fleecy white blanket, braved the sharp wind and driving flakes and started out behind their favorite fast-stepper before 10 o'clock, and journeyed toward the Speedway, in the hope of joining in a lively brush.

They found the going a little hard, however, as the snow was very light and had not been packed, so that the steel-shod runners frequently cut through to the dirt. So far as the Speedway was concerned they were doomed to disappointment, as the wind had swept portions of the brown stretch almost entirely clear of snow, while in other spots it was piled up two and three feet deep. Seventh Avenue between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets thus became the rendezvous for the horsemen, and several close brushes were stepped while the mounted policman on duty was at the other end of his post.

By noon constant traffic had worked the snow down to a fairly good path on Seventh Avenue and along the east and west drives of the Park, and then the sport began in earnest. There were sleighs of every kind and description, the most conspicuous being the featherweight speeding cutters that do not weigh over 75 pounds and the low Russian sledges piled high with robes, which looked especially comfortable and seemed to be very popular, judging by the number on the road.

Among the early arrivals on Seventh Avenue were George Grote, driving the trotter Ed Gay, hooked to a speeding cutter, and George Coleman, behind the trotting mare Volo, who has been matched to race Luke Burke's crack trotter West Wilkes, on the Speedway, as soon as the road is in condition.

Volo was in prime condition, and after a warming-up jog was turned to a good start with Ed Gay. For a couple of blocks it was a nip and tuck go, but as the distance began to lengthen into a quarter Volo stepped out in front, and when the shrill whistle of a policeman warned them to slow up Volo had a length to the good. Ed Gay won a second heat and Volo the third and final.

Louis Kahn's fast pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¼, driven by Joseph Stern, did some fast work and stepped home in front of the bay pacer Firefly, 2:20¼, driven by Charles Engleman.

Claus Bohling stepped his favorite trotter George Gurnett, (2:16¼,) several fast half miles, but could find nobody willing to risk defeat with him until David Goodman put in an appearance behind the trotter Freeland, (2:17¼.) It was a catch-as-catch-can start, with Freeland in the lead, and when the pair were taken in hand near the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct honors were about even.

Among others who participated in the sport were Philip Bloch, driving his pacer Jim the Penman; Frank C. Horton behind a team of black trotters, W. A. Northrup behind the bay trotting filly Glaser, David Levy with the pacer Bella K., Edward Koelsch driving a high-acting cob, T. W. Schildwachter driving the pacer Ball Bearing, George Kahn driving the seal-brown mare Tenderloin, (2:20¾,) C. L. Payne driving a bay cob, Arthur T. Kerker behind the pacer Antetska, Isaac Fleming driving the bay trotter Page, (2:09¾,) Charles Avery driving the trotters Maybell and Bonnie Boy, (2:16½,) to the pole; Alexander Newburger driving the chestnut pacer Smilax, (2:21¼,) and George Kline driving the road trotter Eddie J.

As the afternoon wore on the footing improved, and every drive in Central Park was crowded. Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Hynes were seen behind a handsome pair of black cobs; F. C. Schmidt behind his pacing pair, Excelsior, 2:18¾, and Mercury Wilkes, 2:14½; David Lamar drove the black pacer Ammond; Mrs. and Miss Ward had out the bay pacer J. R. P., 2:17¾; A. B. Phelps drove his new pacing mare, Jolly Boy, 2:16¼; Melville C. Boynton drove Tony M., 2:14¾; Sigmund Herzig drove the bay trotter Messenger Boy, Elmer Stevens driving the bay trotter Crystal Chimes.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Livingston behind a team of trotters, John Halloran, with Calypso, 2:10¾, and Hopeful, 2:21½, to the pole; Mr. and Mrs. W. Weeks behind the bay mare Crescent; Hugh Reilly driving the bay trotter Wilkes; A. E. Perren behind the black trotter Equity, 2:12¾; F. G. Hemmer driving a team of bay pacers; H. E. Manson driving the trotting gelding Fortuna, and Mr. and Mrs. John Blakedell behind the trotting mare Maud J., 2:20.

Another Sunday of good sleighing was enjoyed yesterday by Brooklyn horsemen. Enthusiasts, anxious to get as much of the sport as possible during the day, and not caring to take any chances of a sudden rise in the temperature and a turn to rain, hustled out their steeds as soon as conditions admitted of traveling on runners. Many local horsemen, however, waited until after the storm had let up before starting out, and it was not until the middle of the afternoon that Prospect Park and Ocean Parkway had the usual sleighing-day appearance.

In the late afternoon the Park driveways and the Boulevard to the sea were alive with swiftly moving sleighs. A large proportion of the drivers went all the way down to the shore, and not a few found it convenient to make a side dash along the Concourse. In the expectation of some midwinter business coming their way during the Winter the proprietors of a number of the hotels and other resorts on the island had opened their places.

Eastern Parkway also had its throng of sleigh riders in the afternoon, many of the local drivers preferring to drive out that way to Highland Park and beyond to the Queens Borough roads.

Chance for Schoolboy Athletes.

There will be a big programme of schoolboy events at the carnival of sport to be held under the auspices of Columbia University at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Feb. 28. The interscholastic events are to be run off in the afternoon and the intercollegiate contest will take place in the evening. The interscholastic events are as follows: Seventy-yard dash, (for boys under sixteen;) 70-yard dash, 70-yard hurdle, 40-yard run, 880-yard run, one mile run, high jump, putting the 12-pound shot, 70-yard dash, (open to grammar school boys,) 880-yard run, (open to grammar school boys.) Entries for these events will close on Feb. 21 with J. G. Prall, Room 302, University Hall, Columbia University.

College Athletes for Mohawk Games.

Columbia University will be well represented in the joint games of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Company H of the Eighth Regiment, which will be held at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on the evening of Feb. 7. Manager W. W. Muller of the Columbia track team has decided to enter all of the Blue and White veterans and most of the promising new men. Yale and Pennsylvania will also make several entries to these games.

Colgate's Baseball Schedule.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Maurice W. Williams, manager of the baseball team of Colgate University, has announced the following league schedule for this season:

May 12—Hobart College at Hamilton.
May 20—Rochester University at Hamilton.
May 21—Hamilton College at Hamilton.
May 29—Hamilton College at Clinton.
June 5—Hobart College at Geneva.
June 6—Rochester University at Rochester.

Six Days in the Week

THE NEW YORK TIMES led in advertising gains for 1902. The following statement of advertising gains and losses of New York City morning newspaper, six days in the week, for the year 1902, as compared with 1901, will be found interesting:

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	gained 454,690
2d morning newspaper in volume of advertising	lost 10,609
3d morning newspaper in volume of advertising	gained 270,827
4th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	lost 39,357
5th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	gained 380,761
6th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	lost 179,598
7th morning newspaper in volume of advertising	gained 85,459

THE NEW YORK TIMES—"All the news that's fit to print."—Adv.

Amusements.

WALDORF-ASTORIA BALLROOM.
TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 3RD, AT 8:30.
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
MME. ROGER-MICLOS
with Walter Damrosch and his Orchestra. Boxes & Seats at Leading Hotels, Tyson's & Rullman's. Management ..... L. M. RUBEN
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.

AMONG THE YACHTSMEN

Work on the Cup Defender Going Forward at Bristol.

Columbia Yacht Club Members Planning for a Motor Boat Association —Atlantic Y. C. Nominations.

As the sternpost and the lower sections of the stem of the new defender have been set, and the extreme forward part of the stem is being fitted in place, Designer Herreshoff of Bristol has reason to feel happy, for the building of the boat can now be carried on in such brisk fashion that the challenger in the yard on the Clyde can be hardly completed in time to have much of a start in going into the water in advance of the new Herreshoff boat. Friday the first of the plates was set up on the garboard strake of the starboard side, amidships, and while it is not yet permanently riveted, it is a starter in the way of plating. Daily new frames are set up on the keel, adding materially to the shape of the craft, which shows more and more the flat floor and the sharper turn to the bilges than the Constitution had.

Not forgetting the close work of Independence in reaching in her races with the Columbia, and the equally good showing of the Shamrock II. on a reach, Designer Herreshoff has embodied in the design of the new boat features which will give her admirable power in sailing with the wind abeam or a couple of points free. Whatever the result may be next Summer, it is claimed in Bristol that the new boat will exceed the time made by the Columbia in reaching in 1901 by quite a margin.

The belt frames set up so far are in the midship section, extending out on the stem casting as well as on the sternpost. The latter, though, has not been as long in place as the forward casting. The deck beams give a crown to the deck of about nine inches, while the sheer is almost identical with that of the Columbia, only with longer overhangs, it is apparently less so.

The work of building the platform for the step of the mast has just been begun, and will take two or three weeks. It is, in nearly every respect, to be like the platform on the Constitution, and will be of such stanch proportions as stoutly to take the thrust of the spar, no matter in what kind of a sea the craft is laboring, without a bolt being started. The rudder stock is in the hands of the machinists, and is being smoothed for setting to the sternpost, but this may not be carried out for several days yet, unless there is a decision to try and launch the craft before the middle of April.

The work, though hurried along briskly, is accomplished with the utmost care, and every piece of mechanical work performed, however trivial, is minutely inspected by the designer or one of his capable assistants.

The mast ring, to be set at the pardners, is in the hands of the blacksmiths, and well along toward a finish. The mast of the new boat will be secured at the deck by wedges in the same manner as the mainmast of the Constitution.

Several of the hands at the Herreshoff shops are actively preparing the frames and castings for the construction of the schooner yacht for Morton T. Plant of the New York Yacht Club, which is to be soon started in the north boat shop.

There are four of the new one-design class of thirty-footers for racing at Bar Harbor next Summer by New York yachtsmen now completed and stored in the Wicker's Cove yard. These craft are more compact in form and show more qualities for sea boats than anything of their size turned out there in a good while.

W. H. Ketcham, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Columbia Yacht Club, has issued the notices for the second meeting of yachtsmen interested in the development and racing of motor boats. At the preliminary meeting held at the Columbia Clubhouse last week several delegates from local yacht clubs were present, and it was their unanimous opinion that a National Motor Boat Association should be formed.

The object of this association, Mr. Ketcham states is to promote the racing of power yachts and launches, and it is hoped that the co-operation of many clubs will develop the interest in and holding of interclub races, thereby bringing together many yachtsmen interested in this sport. It was also the unanimous opinion at the last meeting that the association should be composed of the membership of yacht clubs through regularly appointed representatives.

The next meeting is to be held at the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, and delegates have been invited to attend from all yacht clubs in the vicinity of New York, with power to act in forming a definite organization.

The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday evening, Feb. 9. An amendment to Chapter I. of the constitution will be submitted at the meeting.

The Board of Trustees recommend that the following amendment to the by-laws be submitted for adoption at this meeting:

To amend Chapter I., Section 2, of the by-laws, strike out "Forty dollars, ($40,) payable, twenty dollars ($20) on the 15th day of February, and twenty dollars ($20) on the 15th day of August in each year." Also strike out "prior to the 15th day of August in any year shall be liable for the full amount of the current yearly dues. Members elected on or after the 15th day of August shall be liable for only one-half of the current yearly dues," amended to read as follows:

"The annual dues shall be $50, payable on the 15th day of February in each year. Members elected on or after the 1st day of September shall not be liable for current yearly dues."

To amend Chapter XIII., Section 1, of the by-laws, strike out "any installment of," so that this section will read as amended: "Any member who shall fail to pay the entrance fee or the annual dues within thirty days," &c.

In accordance with Article 13 of the constitution the Nominating Committee submit the following nominations for officers and committees for the year 1903:

Commodore—Robert E. Tod.
Vice Commodore—Edwin Gould.
Rear Commodore—J. H. Flagler.
Secretary—Louis F. Jackson.
Treasurer—Charles T. Pierce.
Measurer—George Hill.
Regatta Committee—Henry J. Gielow, Charles E. Schuyler, and Frederick Vilmar.
Membership Committee—William E. Sperling, George D. Provost, and T. Alfred Vernon.
Library Committee—S. L. Blood, Walter H. Nelson, and Franklin D. L. Prentiss.
Entertainment Committee—Edwin Hollis Low, Clarence H. Eagle, and William A. Barstow.
Trustees—J. Rogers Maxwell, Frederick T. Adams, Alfred W. Booth, J. Fred Ackerman, Spencer Swain, and Robert P. Doremus.
Nominating Committee—Spencer Swain, Benjamin M. Whitlock, Henry J. Robert, Charles J. McDermott, S. Edward Vernon, and Walter Nelson.

The committee in charge of the nomination of officers for the New York Yacht Club has selected the men who will be voted on at the club's annual election next month. They are as follows:

Vice Commodore Frederick G. Bourne will become the Commodore. He owns a fleet of yachts, his last purchase being the big steamer Marla, whose name has been changed to the Delaware, and he is one of the syndicate that built the Constitution.

Henry Walters will be the Vice Commodore. He has never held club office, although a very prominent member for years. He owns the steam yacht Narada, and is a member of both the Constitution and new cup yacht syndicates.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is to be the Rear Commodore. He is on this year's Committee on Admission, and will remain on the committee the ensuing year. Mr. Vanderbilt owns the seventy-footer Rainbow and the steam yacht North Star, which is now on the Clyde being given a new interior and new deckhouses and fittings.

George A. Cormack, the Secretary, and Tarrant Putnam, the Treasurer, have been renominated for their respective offices. The new measurer, Charles D. Mower, is a young naval architect, who has filled like positions in other clubs.

Former Commodore S. Nicholson Kane and his old associates, Newbury D. Lawton and Edward H. Wales, will again make up the Regatta Committee.

On the House Committee there are two new members. Thomas A. Bronson remains and will continue the Chairman, while Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, United States Navy, and Henry Sampson, Jr., will be his associates. The full ticket is as follows:

Commodore—Frederick G. Bourne, steam yacht Delaware.
Vice Commodore—Henry Walters, steam yacht Narada.
Rear Commodore—Cornelius Vanderbilt, sloop Rainbow.
Secretary—George A. Cormack.
Treasurer—Tarant Putnam.
Measurer—Charles D. Mower.
Fleet Surgeon—J. M. Woodbury, M. D.
Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Newbury D. Lawton, and Edward H. Wales.
Committee on Admission—Henry C. Ward, Frederic Galatin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry S. Redmond, and James A. Wright.
House Committee—Thomas A. Bronson, Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley, United States Navy, and Henry Sampson, Jr.
Library Committee—Lewis A. Stimson, Thomas A. Bronson, and Albert Bradlee Hunt.
Committee on Club Stations—William H. Thomas, Henry H. Rogers, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Augustus C. Tyler, Charles Lane Poor, C. L. F. Robinson, Harrison B. Moore, Henry C. Ward, W. Lanman Bull, and J. Rogers Maxwell.

COLUMBIA'S ANNUAL GAMES.

Events Arranged for Big Meeting to be Held Next Month.

Columbia's third annual indoor games will be held on Saturday evening, Feb. 28, in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Details of the programme have just been completed by Ernest Stauffen, the manager of the team.

The main feature of the meet is relay races, which will be held as follows:

One-Mile Intercollegiate Relay—Teams of four men, each man running a quarter-mile.

Two-Mile Intercollegiate Relay—Teams of four men, each man running a half-mile.

One-Mile National Guard Relay—Teams of four men, each man running a quarter-mile.

One-Mile Athletic Club Relay Handicap—Teams of four men, each man runing a quarter-mile.

One-Mile Inter-Company Relay, Handicap—Teams of four men, each man running a quarter-mile; open only to companies of the Twenty-second Regiment. Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania are expected to enter teams in the intercollegiate relay races.

Besides these contests there will be two special scratch invitation races, consisting of seventy-yard dash and two-mile run. The events open to all amateur athletes consist of 70-yard dash, handicap limit, 15 feet; 440-yard run, handicap limit, 25 yards; 880-yard run, handicap limit, 40 yards; one-mile run, handicap limit, 80 yards; running high jump, handicap; putting 16-pound shot, handicap, and pole vault, handicap.

Gold medals will be given the members of the winning relay teams, and gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded in the other contests. The rules of the Intercollegiate Association, Amateur Athelic Union, and Military Athletic League will govern the contests, for which entries will remain open until Feb. 21.

COLUMBIA-YALE FOOTBALL.

Negotiations Progressing for a Game During the Coming Season.

Satisfactory negotiations are said to be progressing between Yale and Columbia looking to a resumption of their football relations next Fall. The gridiron authorities of the two universities have been in correspondence for some time and a definite statement is regarded as likely within the next two weeks.

Yale is not unwilling to play Columbia, if New Haven reports are to be believed, providing a satisfactory date can be arranged. When Yale first met Columbia the game was regarded by Eli as little more than a practice match, but that impression prevails no longer. The difficulty now is to find a date that is not too early to find Yale in satisfactory shape, and yet not too late to militate possibly against Yale's chances with Princeton and Harvard. If the Columbia-Yale match is arranged it will be held probably in New York at the Polo Grounds.

Cross-Country Runs Postponed.

Although the athletes belonging to the many clubs in Greater New York which hold regular weekly cross-country runs are a hardy lot of young fellows, only a few of them turned up at the meeting places yesterday for the usual Sunday run. The snowstorm was so severe, however, that the officials in each instance deemed it more prudent not to allow any of the runners to go out, and for the first time this season all the Sunday cross-country contests were declared off.

At Equitable Park, Sixty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, several Gaelic hurlers and football players assembled to take part in the scheduled games, but the weather conditions precluded any possibility of play in either game and both contests were postponed indefinitely.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling three-year-olds; six furlongs. Laton, 95 pounds; Lexington Bess and Irene Mac, 100 each; John Coulter, 101; Athelrose and Lahonda, 102; Orpheum, 103; Mr Surprise, 104; Exapo and Hedge, 105 each; Mam'selle, 110; Farmer Jim, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. The Stewardess, 97 pounds; Ben Mora, 103; Katie Gibbons, Sister Kate II., Miss Hume, and Hazel H., 105 each; Little Jack Horner, 106; Sir Kingston, Grandon, and Sir Gatton, 107 each; Frank Kenny, 109; Boomerack, 114.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Chickadee, 93 pounds; The Way, 97; Mosketo, 98; Vesuvia, 99; Sarilla, 102; Hayward, Hunter, Lady Chorister, and Swordsman, 104 each; Adelante, Potheen, and Gin Spray, 106 each; Major Mansir, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 95 pounds; Emshee and Karf Kahler, 100 each; Jim Clark, 102; Harry Kew, 103; Old Hutch, 112; Federal, 114.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Breaker, Fading Light, and Brush By, 95 pounds each; Shotgun and Bourke Cochran, 97 each; Guess and Melbourne Belmo, 100 each; Lord Tuckwood, 104; Glennevis, 107; Henry McDaniel, Showman, and Sheriff Bell, 112.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Lady Alberta and Par Excellence, 98 pounds each; Brief and Eda Riley, 102 each; John A. Clarke and Little Scout, 103 each; Quizante and Ben Chance, 107; Exa Rice, 109; Commissioner Foster, 110; Great American and Enough Rider, 111.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 24th day of January, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$397,367,060	Gold certificates outstanding	$397,367,060
Silver dollars	466,101,000	Silver certificates outstanding	466,101,000
Silver dollars of 1890	799,948	Treasury notes outstanding	23,282,000
Silver bullion of 1890	22,482,052		
Total	$886,750,060	Total	$886,750,060

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,308,258.63	
Gold certificates	22,883,610.00	
Standard silver dollars	6,750,002.00	
Silver certificates	7,362,448.00	
Silver bullion	908,977.23	
United States notes	6,524,427.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	175,317.00	
National banknotes	21,399,372.62	
Subsidiary silver coin	7,815,044.50	
Fractional currency	93.21	
Minor coin	753,849.73	
		$140,882,297.92
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,021,716.71	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,681,973.48	
Total	$150,603,690.19	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	142,750.43	
		150,746,440.62
Total		$300,628,738.54
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,476,028.65	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,293,967.77	
Disbursing officers' balances	54,030,514.25	
Post Office Department account	6,021,288.90	
Miscellaneous items	1,969,842.20	
		86,792,551.95
Available cash balance		$213,836,186.59

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$666,760.56	$18,471,373.77	$168,611,207.38
Internal revenue	794,566.03	13,818,501.24	133,055,515.04
Miscellaneous	50,071.78	2,485,653.76	21,742,255.20
Total receipts	$1,511,398.37	$34,775,528.77	$323,408,977.62
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	475,000.00	9,440,000.00	71,289,288.15
War	455,000.00	4,745,000.00	70,965,772.24
Navy	250,000.00	5,885,000.00	45,794,292.84
Indians	10,000.00	625,000.00	8,021,460.32
Pensions	200,000.00	7,810,000.00	79,479,920.54
Interest	50,000.00	3,380,000.00	20,234,237.76
Total expenditures	$1,440,000.00	$31,885,000.00	$295,784,971.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	71,398.37	2,890,528.77	27,624,005.77
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	625,062.54	17,781,282.92	142,649,806.63
Internal revenue	742,412.34	16,101,239.48	158,665,218.59
Receipts from all sources last year	1,406,554.23	35,911,772.11	320,671,355.12
Expenditures last year	930,000.00	30,915,000.00	273,052,686.47
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	94,870.00	1,314,412.50	11,769,462.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	36,350.00	1,707,461.00	12,064,828.00
Notes received for current redemption	802,845.00	19,020,370.00	103,614,074.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$61,882,063.00	$5,683,822.00	$67,565,885.00
This fiscal year	2,976,425.00	604,482.00	3,580,907.00
This month	875,980.00	118,215.00	994,195.00
This day	52,200.00	28,950.00	81,150.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	61,882,063.00	5,683,822.00	67,565,885.00
This fiscal year	2,976,425.00	604,482.00	3,580,907.00
This month	875,980.00	118,215.00	994,195.00
This day	52,200.00	28,950.00	81,150.00

CHANGE FOOTBALL RULES

Pressure Being Brought to Bear on Rules Committee.

College Presidents Favor Such Changes as Will Eliminate All Chance of Injury to Players.

The annual agitation for changes in the football rules is on and controversies galore have taken place, though the most publicity has been given to the opposing forces of the great American game because the men who have voiced their sentiments in regard to curbing the strenuousness of football contests have been of more or less importance in their several communities. As a matter of fact the men who play the game and those who have been directly identified with the sport are generally opposed to any radical changes in the rules as they stand now, but it remains to be seen whether these individuals will be overruled by those "higher up" when the Rules Committee meets for its annual discussion next month.

Letters are coming in daily, some urging the maintenance of the old rules, others declaring for a change. At the meeting of the Rules Committee, about the middle of February, all this, with much other testimony, will be considered.

The Rules Committee, it is safe to say, would welcome anything which would stop injuries to players, even at the expense of the game, but some of its members do not believe the abolition of formation plays will bring about this result.

There is much expert opinion that the serious injuries come to men not in plays in close formation, but in open field tackles. As to the spectators' side of it, Yale's three touch-downs by long runs in her two big games of the year are pointed to as convincing proof that there is plenty of chance for sensational plays under the present rules. It is understood that the West is, in general, strongly against a change, because it means to them beginning all over again after a long advance in the present game. A radical change in the rules, Western football players say, would put the West behind the East two years or more. There are many Yale men who do not feel that there is any need for such action to be taken. There has not been an accident on the Yale team due to mass play formations during the three years since the introduction of the tackles back, which has stirred up the opposition to the plays at certain colleges. At Yale the so-called "open game" is dreaded more than mass plays in both the daily practice and the scheduled games. A Yale player said recently:

"It is my personal opinion, but I do not pretend to speak officially for Yale in making the statement, that many more colleges believe that the game is safer under the existing rules than it would be under a return to the 'open game.' There have been informal demands made by Princeton and Syracuse University for the abolition of the mass play. Football is played at dozens of American colleges and academies, and yet no demands have been voiced from most of these schools for barring out the mass plays used at present. Evidently the most of the colleges and schools think that no change is wanted.

"What style of play is adopted the last week before a big game by the Captain and head coach of a university eleven? Do they put forth any arguments that the open game is safer at that time and therefore practice their men in long runs, end plays, and tackling in the open field? Never. They try the mass plays as the only safe style of formation for the team in its final preparation, the few days when they must guard against accidents."

The advocates of a change have no settled policy for the style of play they wish to have supersede the present mass play system. Anything introduced could be only experimental at the best, and football may be unable to hold its position as the premier college sport in this country if experiments are tried on it.

President Sharpless of Haverford College has officially announced to the undergraduates of that institution the result of his recent correspondence with the Presidents of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania Universities in regard to the proposed changes in the football rules, by which the advantages of weight should be eliminated as far as possible and more importance attached to scientific skill and team work.

President Sharpless is of the opinion that unless a change in the rules is effected soon the game will in a short time degenerate into a contest of purely physical strength and endurance, and that the team possessing the most "beef" and muscle will inevitably triumph over lighter though more skillful opponents. In order to find out whether his opinion was shared by any other college authorities, President Sharpless wrote to the Presidents of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania Universities, asking them what their ideas on the subject were, and whether they thought the desired change in the rules might be effected in the near future.

All the Presidents showed interest in the question, and replied promptly, but none of them seemed inclined to start the ball rolling.

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton said that he was very anxious to see the rules of football changed so as to favor skill and headwork rather than mere weight, but thought that Yale ought to take the initiative in so important a step, since the Yale team was last year the acknowledged intercollegiate champion. President Hadley of Yale said that, while he would be very glad to see such a change in the rules effected, he thought it would be very difficult to bring it about; that he fully supported Dr. Sharpless's opinion, and would be glad to render any assistance of which he was capable, but he did not consider it necessary for Yale University to take the initiative in the movement.

President Eliot of Harvard University assured Dr. Sharpless that he was greatly in favor of the proposed change, and would be exceedingly pleased to see it effected, but he considered it almost an impossibility to bring it about in the near future. He admitted that it was undoubtedly true that the game of football was gradually degenerating into a contest of mere weight and muscular power, but added that as it had not diminished in popularity, and as the committee in charge of the rules showed no inclination to remodel them, the chances of the proposed changes taking place were exceedingly remote.

Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania did not express himself very strongly in either direction, but he, at least, did not disapprove of the change which Dr. Sharpless proposed. He said he would put the matter in the hands of his "athletic people" and let them decide for themselves. His personal opinion seemed to coincide with that of President Eliot, in regard to the impossibility of doing anything immediately.

HARVARD MEN PLEASED.

Over the Result of the Athletic Conference with Yale on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—Harvard men generally are pleased over the result of Saturday's conference with Yale.

Most of them expected differences and heated arguments, and not a few braced themselves for a rupture such as should separate the two big university rivals for years to come.

As a matter of fact, none of these things came to pass. Everything was peace and harmony, and the delegates to a man were anxious for a quick and amicable settlement of the whole affair.

Harvard men were delighted with the fair, square way in which the Elis met them, and they, in their turn, left Cambridge with the pleasantest feelings toward Prof. Hollis and every Crimson man whom they had occasion to meet. No definite agreement was settled upon, but this is more of an indication of better things to come than a sign of possible trouble in the future. Harvard and Yale are satisfied to play each other without signing their names to any cut and dried agreement. In fact, this seems altogether the preferable way. But there is no doubt of the good feeling that exists between the two colleges, or that, in the future as in the past, they will continue to stand for all that is ancient and honored and manly in athletic rivalry.

The eligibility matter, too, promises to be settled soon, and here is another good cause for rejoicing. Harvard and Yale have been off on tangents altogether too long, and they are both beginning to realize this. The feeling now is that it must be a case of "bear and forbear"—of concessions on both sides—and this is what will probably result in the framing of specific, satisfactory eligibility rules at the next meeting of the conference, which will be held in New Haven soon.

Baseball Games for Seton Hall.

Seton Hall College is preparing to put a baseball team in the field next season that can successfully cope with the best college teams in the country, and already practice has begun. Thirty-five good all-round men are in training, and the best will be selected from among them to represent the college. Physical Instructor John Donnellan is training the candidates, William J. Noone will manage the team. Indoor work has commenced in the big gymnasium in the alumni hall building, and whenever the opportunity offers outdoor work is performed. The following baseball schedule has already been arranged:

April 30, Manhattan College, at New York.
May 1, Bucknell, University of Lewisburg, Penn., at Seton Hall; 6, Manhattan, at Seton Hall; 9, New York Athletic Club, at Seton Hall; 13, Cuban Giants, at Seton Hall; 21, Villanova, at Villanova; 23, Boston College, at Seton Hall; 25, Susquehanna University, at Seton Hall; 27, Villanova, at Seton Hall.
June 3, Rutgers College, at Seton Hall; 11, Columbia University, at Seton Hall.

Lorillard's Dog Geneva Won.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Only two heats were run yesterday at the United States Association's field trials.

The first heat was won by Geneva, English setter, owned by P. Lorillard, New York.

The second was won by Mohawk, English setter, owned by Avant and Duryea, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

The Cold That Repeats Itself

is pretty sure to result seriously. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures colds and coughs quickly. Ask your druggist. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Our Remnant Sale is in full swing. All this season's choicest materials. Overcoats to order, $20.00; Suits, $17.00; Coat and Vest, $12.50; Trousers, $4.50.

We are cutting all coats with a long gore, rounded collars and lapels; the effect is very pleasing, giving the appearance of a broad chest and unlike the ready to wear clothes. There is no risk trading here—money back for the asking.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

TO-MORROW—THE MIDWINTER
HORSE AUCTION
MADISON
SQ. GARDEN.
JAN. 27-30
DAYS AND EVENINGS.
Sensational Speed Sale
125 TROTTERS AND PACERS WITH FAST RECORDS.

Six 2:10 trotters fresh from winning campaigns—Great array of Green Racing Prospects.
Horses for speedway, road and stud, 455 head catalogued for this great sale.

FASIG TIPTON CO. Madison Sq. Garden New York City.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

GRAND JANUARY CLEARING OUT SALE.
Horse Blankets, Robes, Harness, Oil Storm Covers, &c.
Lined Stable Blankets, $1.00; Square Street Blankets, $1.25; Fancy Plush Robes, $2.50; Fur Robes, $8.00; Oil Storm Covers, $2.00; Buggy Harness, $6.25; Surrey Harness, $18.00; Double Truck or Farm Harness, $25.00; Oil Storm Covers, $2.00.
PETERS HARNESS AND SADDLERY CO., 88 West Broadway, Near Chambers St., up stairs.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 110 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Unending Success.

The new James Butler store, 462 Amsterdam Ave., between 82d and 83d Sts., was opened on Saturday last, making 110 retail stores in the metropolitan district, all owned and controlled by us. The wonderful growth and success of our business is attributable to two things—the quality of our groceries and the prices for which we sell them. "Butler quality" is synonymous with "best quality." In price we leave it to your own judgment. Compare this list with any other and we know what the verdict will be.

LIBERTY JAMS.
Prepared from fresh fruits and pure sugar, assorted flavors.
Pound jar, 7c. 3 jars, 20c.

POTATOES.
Finest Long Island and New York State Potatoes. Big, white and mealy—no black spots.
Large basket 11c.

Our Tea and Coffee selling for the past week has been enormous, but we fully expected it. The prices are the lowest ever named for the qualities offered, and we guarantee our goods to be absolutely pure.

TEAS.
Best No. 1.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon, Japan, Gunpowder and Young Hyson; 3 lbs., $1; pound 35c
Choice No. 2.
Good strength and full flavored, Mixed, English Breakfast and Oolong; 3 lbs., 70c.; pound 25c
Unxld Brand.
Our extra fancy choicest first pickings, put up in parchment-lined cartons to preserve their rich fragrance. Oolong, English Breakfast, Indian and Mixed; pound, 50c.; ½lb. 25c
Golden Tips Ceylon.
The finest of these famous Teas, in parchment-lined cartons; pound, 50c.; ½ lb. 25c

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java; 3 pounds, 70c.; pound 25c
Same grade elsewhere, 38c. and 40c. lb.
Fancy Fresh Roasted Santos; 2 lbs., 25c.; pound 13c

Two Dainty Breakfast Foods.
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, 2-pound package.
Triumph Oats, 2-pound package, Both for 17c

CRACKERS.
All strictly fresh goods.
Saltine Biscuit—Latest product of National Biscuit Co.—fine, crisp Saltine Wafers in Inner-Seal packet—very dainty—package 9c
Lemons, Gingers, or Nic-Nacs, lb. 3½c
Johnnie Cake, lb. 9c
Vienna Crimp, lb. 9c
Golden Crisp, lb. 9c
Graham Wafers, lb. 12c
Fruit Crackers, lb. 12c

BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP.
We offer this soap at a price that will compel a purchase, and guarantee it equal to the best.
8 large cakes 25c

LAUNDRY SPECIALS.
Babbitt's "1776" Powder, 6-oz. pkge., 4 for 10c
Clenewel Powder, none better, 6-oz. pkge., 5 for 10c
Azure Blue, ¼-lb. box 5c
French Blue, 3 squares 5c
Triumph Potash, lb. box, 8c.; 3 for 23c

Lazenby's English Pickles, finest imported, Chow Chow and mixed, in glass, patent top, bottle 15c
Evaporated Apples, lb. carton 10c
Prunes, new Californias, medium size, lb. 5c
Rice, finest Carolina head, 3½ lbs. 25c
Essie Corn, finest Maine canning, tender, sweet, can 10c
Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder, assorted flavors, package 9c
Blue Ribbon Salt, dry and fine, package 5c
Olives, 18-oz. bottle Queen Olives 25c
Tomatoes, choice packing, solid and red ripe, 3 cans 25c
Peas, Hillside Brand, can, 13c.; 2 for 25c
Baked Beans, Triumph Brand, plain or in sauce, can 12c
Baked Beans, Housekeeper's Brand, plain or sauce, 3-lb. can 9c
Golden Pumpkin, large can 10c
Sardines, fine imported, in oil, open with key, 3 cans 28c
Sardines, Neptune Brand, domestic, key can, 3 for 20c
Sardines, best, in mustard, can 12c
Marshall's Kippered Herring, can 15c
Brooms, No. 7, well made 23c
Blue Ribbon Mince Meat, package 9c
Pears, Numsen Brand, Maryland packing, 3-lb. can 10c
Peaches, Patapsco Brand, Baltimore canning, 3-lb. can 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ORANGES, CALIFORNIA NAVELS, Medium, Large, Extra Large, Doz., 20c. Doz., 25c. Doz., 30c.
LEMONS, Large Messinas, Doz., 11c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

The Conde Ashmead Collection
Oil Paintings
Will Be Sold by Public Sale
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) and
To-morrow (TUESDAY) EVENINGS,
PROMPTLY 8:30 O'CLOCK,
AT ÆOLIAN HALL,
362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
THIS SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY C. W. TOBOLDT OF THE
C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES, 33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE
TO-DAY (MONDAY) COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 1:30 P. M.
(NOTE CHANGE IN HOUR.)
ALSO TUESDAY, LAST DAY OF
NEW YORK'S GREATEST
FURNITURE SALE AT AUCTION
Magnificent Stock of the Famous House of
SCHRENKEISEN CO.,
18-20-22 WEST 20TH ST. (ESTABLISHED 1859.)
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
Monday's Sale contains some of the finest lots. Several Louis XIV., XV., XVI., and Empire Suits that are conceded by every one to be the very finest that can possibly be made. Schrenkeisen Company's wholesale prices on these suits ranged from $1,200.00 to $4,000.00 for three pieces. The workmanship cannot be excelled in this or any other country. Several Library suits and tables are also included together with the balance of the Elliott Tubular Chime Clocks and several Royal Sevres vases and pedestals.
NEVER IN THE PRESENT GENERATION
has such a magnificent display of beautiful and artistic furniture (intended only for the highest trade) been offered at auction absolutely without any reserve, nor will it ever be so again, for there is not such another stock in America.
Exhibition from 9 A. M. Till Time of Sale.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER.

Auction Sales.
PRICELESS EUROPEAN
CERAMICS
Including the most unique specimens of the famous
Merideau Collection.
By Order of MONS. O. HERRMANN of Faubourg Poissonniere, Paris.
EXHIBITION TO-DAY.
TO BE SOLD AT
AUCTION
TO-MORROW,
TUESDAY, January 27, at 2:30 P. M.
and Four Following Days.
Among the collection will be found some beautiful rare priceless specimens in Old Chelsea, Lowestoft, Strasbourg, Rouen, Marseilles, Dresden, Royal Vienna Sevres, in plates, teasets, vases, etc. Also some magnificent pieces in genuine Antique Mahogany, Boulh and Marqueterie Furniture.
GEORGE H. WEIGERT
"Petit Salon"
250 Fifth Avenue,
N. W. Cor. 28th St.
GEO. H. WEIGERT Auctioneer.

S. Heyman, auctioneer, sells this week, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.
M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.
Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.
Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

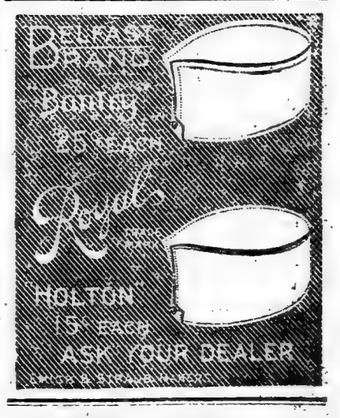

DICKERMAN'S DOUBLE DESKS
1868 The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. FIFTH EAST 13th St.
PHONE, 5203 SPRING.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Two events of last week that have a bearing upon the Wall Street situation are carried over into this week. These are the Venezuelan complication and the signing of the Panama Canal treaty. The former has had, and may continue to have, more or less effect upon the market, but it is noteworthy that its effect thus far has been more to deaden than to weaken it. The prevailing opinion is that the war talk will end in talk. The interest in the developments as regards the Panama Canal matter, so far as the Street is now concerned, centres in the payment of $40,000,000, which this country must make, and which will involve the transfer of that sum to Europe. This further complicates the uncertain foreign situation, but it may be said that the belief prevails that the payment in question can be financed so as to reduce to a minimum the disturbance in the market. It will be recalled that the payment of $20,000,000 made for the Philippines was financed in just that way, without the necessity of gold shipments. It is evident to all observers that the foreign exchange market has been for some time and is now under skilful manipulation, and this accounts in all probability for the frequent postponement of gold exports at the very times when they seemed most probable. Whether this kind of manipulation would be effective now in postponing shipments, and whether it would be wise to defer payments of our foreign debt at the time the money market is in an easy condition, are open questions. As a general proposition, it is better to pay one's debts when one is best able to do so, although that is just the time when one's creditors are least disposed to press for payment. However, we are now engaged in making payment on a large scale in the shape of wheat and corn exports.

The narrowness and heaviness of last week's market is well summed up in the statement that the sales averaged only a trifle above 400,000 shares a day and that the movement of prices resulted in net declines for the week in 151 of the 208 stocks traded in.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Glue Company preferred stock.
Butte Electric and Power Company.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines.
Great Northern Railroad preferred stock.
Quincy Mining Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company on common stock.
Distillers' Securities Corporation.
Homestake Mining Company.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries on preferred stock.
Street's West Stable Car Line Company.
Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Club Corporation.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad.
Haynes Company.
Libby Manufacturing Company.
Rock Island Company of New Jersey.
Rockwell Engineering Company.
Victoria Copper Company.
Woodbridge Company.
Wyllys Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Federal Trust Company of Newark.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Business on the Boerse last week was quieter than during the previous week. Operators regarded the San Carlos incident as likely to retard the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty, and therefore unwise and unnecessary. The influence exercised on the stock market by the bombardment was accordingly in the direction of greater reserve in speculation.

American securities experienced an uneventful week. Canadians showed much lighter trading than previously, weakening in sympathy with Wall Street. Domestic loans improved upon the cheapening of money. Most of the foreign Government securities continued strong. Bank stocks, especially Disconto Gesellschaft, advanced, because the banks are expecting increased earnings from the forthcoming conversions and loan operations.

The industrial market showed a selling tendency. Iron shares were lower, notwithstanding an advance in the price of pig iron in Lorraine, the latest American market report having an unfavorable effect on them. Coal shares dropped in consequence of the break in the cold weather, and the statement that the coal syndicate is trying to induce the companies voluntarily to restrict the output.

The gain in Hamburg-American steamship shares, reported previously, was partially lost, and North German Lloyd securities lost 3 points upon the passing of the dividend. This section of the market also was unfavorably affected by the controversy in the newspapers over the financial policy followed by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Companies.

Money has grown cheaper and more abundant. The German banks have been doing a heavy discounting business in London during the past week, making Germany a large debtor to that market. Hence exchange on London has been rising sharply, and the New York exchange also has advanced. It is believed now that the Reichsbank will postpone any reduction in its rates owing to the fear of gold exports, and also on account of the near approach of new German and Prussian loans.

Germany's pig iron production in 1902 amounted to 8,402,950 tons, against 7,785,887 tons in 1901. The provisional estimates of Germany's foreign trade put the imports at $1,428,000,000, an increase of $500,000. The exports are calculated at $1,231,500,000, an increase of $123,500,000.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—While the general tone of the stock market throughout last week was firm, business was marked by an absence of speculative activity. Kafirs did not respond to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's announcement at Johannesburg Jan. 17 of the details for the financing of the new South African colonies. This announcement already had been discounted, and the delay in the settlement of the labor problem in South Africa created uncertainty.

American securities were without any striking feature; their movements were irregular, probably owing to the developments in the Venezuelan affair, which, it is considered, show a possibility of fresh entanglements.

The sole feature of the week was the movement in West Australian mines, which, following on a period of depression, became active because of the completion of arrangements for large consolidations.

Home railways were affected by the disappointment felt at the dividend announcements, which did not fulfill expectations, though the amounts carried forward exceeded those of last year.

The week closed with money rates easier and with a good prospect of a reduction in the bank rate next Thursday.

Consols rose sharply in the middle of the week on Government purchases, but the advance was not maintained.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 25.—Business in the cloth market last week was quieter, but closed firm. Transactions continued steadily through the week, though the sales were small. Most of the sellers were difficult to deal with, owing to their engagements. There was a fair general inquiry, and some exporters reported large and continuous operations.

The outlook from India is encouraging, and the belief prevails that there will be more business doing in that market later on. China, apparently, has satisfied her most pressing requirements, but a fair number of orders from nearer markets have been booked. The demand from South America last week was indifferent.

Yarns were firm, the producers holding out for full rates. American descriptions were in fair request. The business done was moderate and more satisfactory than for some time.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,671.27
9 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The remaining six instalments of 10 per cent. each on the part-paid stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are hereby called, payable at our office on the following dates, viz.:
MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1903
Certificates must be presented for endorsement at the time of the respective payments.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers for the Company.
33 Nassau Street.
New York, December 12, 1902.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.
SPECIALISTS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES
IN ALL MARKETS.

Dividends.

Allis-Chalmers Company.
New York, Jan. 15, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1903.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1903.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 24 of March next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, January 31st.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

96TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. in Cash, payable March 2, 1903, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 2, 1903.
The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 2 until February 24, 1903.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 21, 1903.

Northern Securities Company.
New York, January 22, 1903.
There has been declared a dividend of 1½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable February 4th, 1903, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company on that date.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 27th, 1903, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. February 5th, 1903.
E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The New York National Exchange Bank.
New York, January 16, 1903.
96th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1903. The transfer books close January 21st, 1903, and open February 1st, 1903.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The German American Bank.
New York, Jan. 20th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 2d next.
The books will be closed from January 24th to February 2d incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

United States Shipbuilding Company.
Collateral and Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Coupons No. 1, due February 1st, 1903, from above mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the New York Security & Trust Co., No. 46 Wall Street.
A. C. GARY, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.
Semi-annual Dividend No. 10 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 6 of 1% on Common Stock have been declared, payable Feb. 10th. Transfer books close February 3d, 1903. Checks will be mailed. GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between CHARLES STERNBACH, SIDNEY M. STERNBACH, and ADOLPH HOELAND, under the firm name of STERNBACH & COMPANY, and which has been continued since the death of the said CHARLES STERNBACH as provided for in the articles of copartnership, was dissolved on the Twenty-third day of January, 1903, by mutual consent.
SIDNEY M. STERNBACH and ADOLPH HOELAND will continue the business carried on by the said late firm at the same place, No. 40 Wall Street, and under the same firm name of STERNBACH & COMPANY.
SIDNEY M. STERNBACH,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
ADOLPH HOELAND.
Dated New York, January 24, 1903.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Bank Book 149,360, issued by the Franklin Savings Bank to Gustava Andrew. Finder please return to bank.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Mississippi Valley Trust Company

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31st, 1902.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:		
Loans undoubtedly good on Collateral Security	$15,656,616.87	Capital Stock Paid in		$3,000,000.00
Loans undoubtedly good on Real Estate Security	828,880.05	Surplus		3,500,000.00
Other Negotiable and Non-Negotiable Paper and Investment Securities at Present Cash Market Value	601,262.40	Undivided Profits less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		1,474,403.19
Overdrafts by Solvent Customers	1,356.50	Deposits Subject to Draft at Sight by Trust Companies, Banks and Bankers	$1,709,165.81	
Bonds and Stocks at Present Cash Market Value	9,134,293.61	Deposits Subject to Draft at Sight by Individuals and Others, including Demand Certificates of Deposit	9,080,378.81	
Real Estate (Company's office building) at Present Cash Market Value		Time Certificates of Deposit	4,859,899.75	
Other Real Estate at its Present Cash Market Value	441,448.71	Savings Deposits	5,258,254.75	20,907,498.62
Furniture and Fixtures	72,000.00	Debentures and Real Estate Mortgage Bonds		
Safety Deposit Vaults		Bills Payable		
Due from Other Trust Companies and Banks, good on Sight Draft	3,513,017.91	All Other Liabilities:		
Checks and Other Cash Items	282,069.15	Reserve for Re-Insurance of Liability as Surety on Outstanding Bonds	$40,283.48	
Cash on Hand (Currency, Gold, Silver and Other Coin)	571,321.21	Reserve for Interest on Savings Deposits, Payable June 10, 1903	13,000.00	
All Other Resources:		Reserve Account Subscription to Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.	5,500.00	
Individual Debits on General Books	$30,020.20	Individual Credits on General Books	237,014.05	295,857.53
Accrued Interest on Demand Loans	32,863.13			
	62,883.33			
Total	$29,177,759.34	Total		$29,177,759.34

Dividends Amounting to $360,000.00 Have Been Paid Out of the Profits of the Year.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company:

Your Committee of Stockholders, neither of whom is a Director, having been appointed in accordance with the by-laws of the Company to make the Annual Examination of all the books, accounts and securities, hereby respectfully reports that it has gone carefully into the details of each item as represented in resources and liabilities, and has found the Statement of Condition, as published at the close of business December 31, 1902, to be correct.

We found each and every department of the Company well managed and equipped for the transaction of all business entrusted to the Company.

We desire to express our thanks to the officers and employees for facilitating our examination by the admirable manner in which all accounts are kept and in the systematic manner in which all the business of the Company is conducted.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID P. RANKEN,
GUSTAVE W. NIEMANN, } Committee.
LOUIS BRINCKWIRTH,
St. Louis, January 12, 1903.

St. Louis, January 13, 1903.

We have examined the attached statement with the books and accounts of the Company, and certify the same to be correct. We counted the cash, and verified all the securities owned by the Company or held as collateral for loans.

We have also examined the securities held in trust with the books of the Trust Department, and found the same in order. We found these securities to be kept separately for the various trusts, and the whole of the trust securities kept entirely apart from the general assets of the Company.
JONES, CAESAR & CO., Chartered Accountants.

OFFICERS.

JULIUS S. WALSH, President.
BRECKINRIDGE JONES, 1st Vice Pres. and Counsel.
JOHN D. DAVIS, Second Vice President.
SAMUEL E. HOFFMAN, Third Vice President.
JAMES E. BROCK, Secretary.
HUGH R. LYLE, Assistant Secretary.
HENRY C. IBBOTSON, Second Assistant Secretary.
W. DAVIESS PITTMAN, Bond Officer.
FREDERICK VIERLING, Trust Officer.
HENRY SEMPLE AMES, Assistant Trust Officer.
WILLIAM G. LACKEY, Assistant Trust Officer.
EUGENE H. BENOIST, Real Estate Officer.
WILBUR B. PRICE, Safe Deposit Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Elmer B. Adams, U. S. District Judge.
Williamson Bacon, President Tyler Estate.
Murray Carleton, President Carleton Dry Goods Co.
Charles Clark, Retired.
John D. Davis, Second Vice President.
Harrison L. Drummond, President Drummond Realty and Investment Co.
Auguste B. Ewing, Retired.
David R. Francis, President D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Co.
August Gehner, President Title Guaranty Trust Co.
Geo. H. Goddard, Retired.
S. E. Hoffman, Third Vice President.
Chas. H. Huttig, President Third National Bank.
Breckinridge Jones, 1st Vice President and Counsel.
Wm. F. Nolker, Treasurer St. Louis Brewing Ass'n.
Wm. D. Orthwein, President Wm. D. Orthwein Grain Co
H. Clay Pierce, President Waters Pierce Oil Co.
Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President Wabash R. R. Co.
Moses Rumsey, President L. M. Rumsey Mfg. Co.
J. C. Van Blarcom, Vice President National Bank of Commerce.
Julius S. Walsh, President.
Rolla Wells, Mayor of City of St. Louis.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128 and 130 Bowery.
At the regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Bank, held on Monday, January 12th, 1903, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year,
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
JOHN J. SINCLAIR, 1st Vice-President.
ROBERT B. WOODWARD, 2d Vice-President.
W. COGGESHALL, Secretary.
New York, January 23, 1903.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, on Tuesday, February 10th, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Tuesday, January 20th, 1903, and will reopen Wednesday, February 11th, 1903.
GEORGE O. KNAPP, President.

WIEBUSCH & HILGER, LIMITED,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
9 to 15 Murray Street, New York.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, 9 to 15 Murray St., New York, on Tuesday, February 10th, at 3 P. M.
W. M. TAUSSIG, Pres.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fiske Brothers Refining Co. will be held at the office, 59 Water St., New York, on Tuesday, February 3, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. FIELD, Secretary.

Astee Land and Cattle Company, Limited.
15 Broad St., (Mills Building.)
New York, Jan. 26th, 1903.
The regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office as above on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1903, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 4 Irving Place, December 28th, 1902.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at this Office, Monday, January 26th, 1903. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 10th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 27th, 1903.
JAMES A. BENNETT, Secretary.

The Rock Island Company.
New York City, December 31, 1902.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Rock Island Company, a corporation of New Jersey, will be held on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
W. B. LEEDS, President.
D. G. REID, Secretary.

Notice.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Corporation of Benedict Brothers for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 2d, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated January 19th, 1903.
ALBERT BIHN, Secretary.

The Metcalf Co.
New York, Jan. 26, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metcalf Company will be held at the office of the company, 2 West 39th St., in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 10th, at 12 o'clock noon.
J. A. METCALF, Vice President.
S. F. DAMON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DIESEL ENGINE COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, February 10th, at twelve o'clock noon, at their office, 11 Broadway, New York.
E. D. MEIER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF the Home Safeguard, for election of Directors, will be held at 39 Union Square, New York, on February 2d, 1903, at noon.
J. GOLDENBERG, Sec'y.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,300,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.

OFFICERS:
JOHN B. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Daniel O'Day,	Cord Meyer,	L. C. Dessar,
Anson R. Flower,	Percival Kuhne,	Perry Belmont,	Geo. Warren Smith
Lowell M. Palmer,	Frank Curtis,	Wm. T. Wardwell,	John S. Dickerson
John E. Borne,	Vernon H. Brown,	Henry N. Whitney,	James W. Tappin,
Richard Delafield,	Seth M. Milliken,	Theo. W. Myers,	Geo. W. Quintard,
		W. Seward Webb.	

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighty-nine (89) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

18	1512	1766	2078	2398	2793	3164
1260	1513	1779	2087	2492	2856	3198
1279	1542	1782	2103	2496	2875	3240
1304	1552	1799	2111	2515	2876	3282
1336	1579	1805	2144	2646	2886	3289
1404	1626	1810	2160	2647	2996	3315
1421	1676	1836	2172	2648	3014	3325
1430	1679	1855	2182	2652	3019	3349
1444	1710	1974	2210	2660	3023	3366
1447	1726	1978	2232	2671	3068	3410
1454	1737	2000	2303	2693	3140	3471
1458	1758	2014	2362	2712	3156	3490
1472	1763	2024	2391	2728		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 1st, 1903, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the eighty-nine (89) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York;
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Asst. Treasurer
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d day of February, 1903, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
American Bicycle Company.

More than a majority of the outstanding Debentures of the American Bicycle Company, and a large amount of both classes of stock, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of this Committee, referred to in its advertisement of December 20th, 1902, and subsequent advertisements,

The Plan is Declared to Be Operative.

Notice is hereby given that further deposits of Debentures and Stock under this Plan and Agreement will be received up to and including the 26th day of January, but after that date no further deposits will be received, except upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

The Committee hereby calls for payment by depositors of Preferred and Common Stock of Three dollars ($3.00) per share, being the first instalment of the cash payment required by the Plan—payment to be made to the Central Trust Co. of New York on or before January 26th, 1903, by all depositors, including those hereafter depositing.

WILLIAM A. READ,
Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.
NEW YORK, January 14th, 1903.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, January 21st, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the stockholders of this Company duly voted to increase the capital stock of the Company from $48,000,000 to $60,000,000. Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, January 27th, 1903, will be entitled to subscribe for $1,200,000 of such increased capital stock at par, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent. of their respective holdings.
Transfer books will remain closed from 3 P. M. January 27th until 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, February 13th.
Circulars with forms of subscriptions and assignment thereof will be mailed to all stockholders after Tuesday, January 27th.
By order of the Board of Directors.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Sec.
TRUSTEES:
William A. Read, Richard Harrison,
Albert G. Hoyt, Henry Hentz,
Colgate Hoyt, Henry C. Pitney,
Brayton Ives, Henry C. Swords,
Reynold H. Siter, Edward R. Bacon,
Edward R. Bacon, Lyman J. Gage,
Edward Martin, John Claflin,
D. G. Reid, Samuel Sloan,
Gen. Henry Warren.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $3,650,025.32
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES { 28 WEST 33RD ST., Opposite Waldorf Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE 42d Street and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2388 CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK, 52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN, 44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY
Branch Offices. 415 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
67 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Proposals.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, 2,728 Pa. Av., Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1902.—Sealed proposals for filters, pure water reservoir and appurtenances, and cement will be received here until 12 M. Jan. 28, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information on application. A. M. Miller, Lt. Col. Engrs.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 20th, 1903.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1902:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902			$3,293,079.76
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1902			791,851.53
Total Marine Premiums			$4,084,931.29
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902			$3,284,527.73
Interest received during the year		$293,165.92	
Rent " " less Taxes		122,523.04	$415,688.96
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1901 and previous years	$288,529.63		
Losses occurred, estimated, and paid in 1902	1,258,611.19		
			$1,547,140.82
Less Salvages	$118,285.96		
Re-Insurances	83,905.68	$202,201.64	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$477,850.08		$1,344,939.18
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:			
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Securities			$5,391,199.00
Loans secured by Collateral and special deposits in Banks and Trust Company			1,497,068.76
Real Estate, corner Wall and William Streets, cost		$2,657,000	
Advanced on account of Real Estate and Lien held thereon		300,000	
Other Real Estate and Claims due the Company		75,000	3,032,000.00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable			1,058,489.37
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries			188,675.59
Cash in Bank			262,607.84
Amount			$11,430,060.56

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1897 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1902, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the Board. G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

GUSTAV AMSINCK,	EWALD FLEITMANN,	W. H. H. MOORE,
JOHN N. BEACH,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,	LEVI P. MORTON,
FRANCIS M. BACON,	ANSON W. HARD,	HENRY PARISH,
WILLIAM B. BOULTON,	JOHN D. HEWLETT,	FREDERIC A. PARSONS,
VERNON H. BROWN,	LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,	DALLAS B. PRATT,
WALDRON P. BROWN,	FRANCIS H. LEGGETT,	GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,	A. A. RAVEN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,	LEANDER N. LOVELL,	JOHN L. RIKER,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,	GEORGE H. MACY,	DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,	GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
CORNELIUS ELDERT,		WILLIAM C. STURGES.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Lists open Monday, Jan. 26th, at 10 A. M., and close Wednesday, Jan. 28th, at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS OIL AND ASPHALT CO.

[Incorporated Under the Laws of Maine. No Liability Beyond Amount Subscribed.]
CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $200,000.
Divided into 20,000 Shares of $10 Each.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES M. WARNER, of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Co., *President*, 32 Broadway, New York, and Syracuse.
HON. FRANKLIN EDSON, New York Produce Exchange, *Vice-President*, Broadway and Beaver St., New York.
EDWARD H. TOBEY, Real Estate, *Treasurer*, 25 Pine Street, New York.
ROBERT McLEAN, of Miller & McLean, Oils and General Supplies, 38 Maiden Lane, New York.
WARREN G. DEMAREST, of A. T. Demarest & Co., Carriages, 335 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.

E. A. ARNOLD, 25 Pine Street, New York.

This Company was formed to purchase eighty acres of oil land in the Sunset Oil District, Kern County, California, and to erect a REFINERY for treating the oil. The price to be paid is $1,000 per acre ($80,000), thus leaving $120,000 for working capital and general purposes.

Upon securing the property, the Company will sink wells at once and utilize the oil as follows:
1. By sales of the crude oil just as it comes from the ground.
2. In refining the oil by separating it from the asphalt which the crude oil contains. The oil thus refined is known as "Distillate." This Distillate can again be separated into: 1. Gasoline. 2. Illuminating oil. 3. Lubricating oil. 4. The residue of distillate.

Asphalt obtained from the crude oil is of fine quality and has large domestic and foreign demand.

Crude Oil sells on the spot at 25 cents per barrel; the refined products yield double this price.

The cost of producing the crude oil in this district is from 2½ cents to 5 cents per barrel.

The wells yield from 150 barrels to 1,000 barrels per day each. At only 200 barrels per day each and at the crude oil price upwards of $14,000 net per annum, or over 7 per cent. on the capital stock, will be realized from each well; the capacity of the property is eighty wells. Besides this the refined products pay double, and the wells may yield up to 1,000 barrels per day each, or more.

The refining business alone, even if the oil were purchased from other wells, should pay from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum upon the small amount of stock.

The production of oil in California is now about 10,000,000 barrels per annum.

The business is in its infancy, and the magnitude of its future is

PLAN FOR PREVENTING SPREAD OF LEPROSY

Consul McWade Forwards from China a Physician's Proposition.

ISLAND FOR ISOLATED LEPERS

Scheme Indicates the Gradual Extermination of the Disease—Dr. Razlag's Treatment of Lepers Near Canton.

Consul Robert M. McWade has sent from Canton, China, to the State Department for its consideration a scheme to rid the world of leprosy. He tells of absolute cures brought about by Dr. Adolph Razlag, an American citizen. Three patients, thought to be doomed forever to exclaim "Unclean!" are well men as a result of the doctor's discoveries, and it is promised that a few months will be enough to transform many other habitants of an afflicted Chinese leper village into men and women that may mix with the rest of the world unhindered.

Through the Consul, Dr. Razlag sends to the United States Government his plan for the ultimate destruction of leprosy. The plan has been proposed to other nations also. What the doctor wants is a leper island. He expresses himself as confident of his methods of treatment. Up to date he has worked largely with his own resources, but to extend his labors over the world, he says, he must have official help.

Having studied leprosy for years, Dr. Razlag went to Canton in April last. Five miles east of that city is a leper village with 982 inhabitants. He chose four patients. In four months three of them were cured. One of the three is a native preacher and teacher attached to the American Presbyterian Mission at Kuk Fau; one is a coolie, who now carries heavy loads of rice all day long, and the third is a boy only sixteen years of age. The fourth patient had the worst case of leprosy in the entire village; it was thought to be absolutely hopeless, but under Dr. Razlag's treatment a steady improvement is noticeable.

When the success of the work began to attract attention Tae Mu, Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, placed at the disposal of Dr. Razlag a new house adjoining the leper village. Here thirteen more patients, all of them in advanced stages of the disease, were taken in hand and they are undergoing treatment now. Except for this house, secured by the efforts of the United States Consul, Dr. Razlag has furnished out of his own pocket the many necessaries, such as food, clothing, and medicine. The house is one mile from the nearest well, and, as the abundant use of water is the foundation of the new treatment, one man is kept busy from sunrise to sunset carrying water to the patients. The latter, who were before given up to hopelessness and despair, are beginning to take a new interest in life, and they seem to be overwhelmed with gratitude to their benefactor.

The village wherein the lepers live is named Fat Fung Yung. Dr. Razlag says that the conditions that prevail around the village and between there and the city cause every inhabitant of Canton to be in danger of contracting leprosy. Every day hundreds of the lepers walk on the ordinary highway to Canton to beg and look for something to eat. On both sides of the road all the way from Fat Fung Yung to Canton are little stagnant lakes which are maintained for the purpose of watering the gardens that supply the city with vegetables. They become polluted. Many of the pigs, chickens, and other animals that are eaten in Canton are fattened in the leper village. The village, says Dr. Razlag, "is a place of horror to our eyes; it is without any official or other supervision, and no foreign or native doctor will go within miles of it." It is one of thirty-seven in Southern China. The cities that are freest from lepers have as many as one leper to every 200 of the inhabitants, while in other towns the proportion is as large as one to thirty.

In the Philippines, according to Dr. Razlag, there is a much greater number of lepers than is generally supposed. He says he knows that there are a hundred in the Province of Lagima, whereas the latest report gives only one.

COMPLETE ISOLATION.

High officials in China and Manchuria are considering Dr. Razlag's plan for rooting out leprosy.

He offers to undertake in person to superintend and bring to a successful issue the work of curing those already afflicted and preventing others from contracting leprosy. He declares that to stop the progress of the disease it is necessary to get the "unrestricted and unlimited control over the afflicted." The only way that anything permanent can be accomplished is to isolate completely by the force of law if necessary all lepers. The only place where the isolation can really be complete is on an island. The use of an island for the purpose is the first requirement made by Dr. Razlag, and he builds his whole plan on the supposition that he has such an island at his command.

The location of the leper refuge must be in a tropical climate, for the proposed treatment would be greatly lessened in value if any cold breezes were allowed to interfere. The island should not be out in the open sea, but, if possible, should be near the mouth of a fresh-water river, in which the plague-stricken men and women could bathe at all seasons. Wells would not suit, says Dr. Razlag, for it would take a fortune to dig as many wells as would be necessary to bathe the patients as much as his treatment demands. Besides this reason, the weakness of the great majority of lepers forbids their carrying water frequently, as they would be obliged to do if their bath water came from wells.

The buildings used, and both the dwelling houses and hospitals, must be close to the river bank. The use of the water must be guided by strict rules. Whatever refuse cannot be carried out of the way by the flow of the river must be burned. During the daytime the patients would not be permitted to put anything dirty in the river; it would be absolutely for bathing.

The plan to have an island near the mouth of a river provides for access to salt and fresh water. Some lepers should use sea water exclusively. For these members of the colony houses would have to be erected along the seashore. Near the houses on the island it is proposed to cultivate vegetables and fruit trees of all kinds. The cultivation of rice and other grains will be impossible on account of the weak condition of the lepers and the undesirability of bringing workingmen to the island.

"The less men and animals on the island the better," says Dr. Razlag. The keeping of dogs, cats, monkeys, or birds is to be forbidden. The animals used for food will have a separate place, and will leave it only when they are ready for slaughter.

The buildings must be built in the simplest possible way. No decoration whatever is to be allowed. Chairs, tables, beds, and dishes are to be built on the same style; no exception is to be made in favor of the physicians or nurses.

In the selection of doctors and nurses, Dr. Razlag suggests that they be picked from people who take a real interest in the work and who do not do their duty merely for the sake of the wages paid them.

They should be good-hearted and benevolent persons who voluntarily devote themselves to the work. If possible, only single persons should be employed, so that they would have nothing but the work against leprosy to interest them. If it is found necessary to have on the island some married men or women, in no case are they to be allowed to bring along their wives, husbands, or children, since the latter would only be in the way and run the risk of catching the disease.

The plan includes the erection of schools, so that when the lepers are cured they will not have to go out into the world unprepared to earn their living. Along with the schools, the introduction of a good surgical, bacteriological, and pharmaceutical outfit is recommended. In his scheme Dr. Razlag expresses it as his opinion that "about religion all trouble should be avoided." To accomplish this object, he proposes not to introduce any system of religion, but to teach only the "existence of the Almighty, the absurdity and repugnance of sins, and not very much more."

SELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

The Superintendent of all affairs on the island must be a doctor of wide experience with leprosy. His word must be the law and must be carried out as such; however, he should be "of mild character."

employe must know and do his duty, and in the event of his failure must be gotten rid of without further delay. When anybody applies for a position the only recommendation will be his ability, and no adventurers are to be tolerated.

The use of money on the island should be restricted as much as possible, since the Government that undertakes the plan is supposed to furnish the inhabitants with everything that conditions require. All interference with the freedom of the patients, except such as is necessary from the standpoint of health, is to be avoided. The lepers are to be treated with kindness and consideration. All of the patients must be dressed and fed in the same way and the furniture and equipment of the kitchen and bedrooms must be uniform in style.

The plan provides for a board of medical advisers to prescribe the necessary treatment and see that it is carried out. The doctors and nurses are to treat the patients just as they are directed by the board of advisers. The breach of this law is to be punished by immediate dismissal, so as to avoid any dangerous controversies or conflict of authority. No matter how great the ability of any of the doctors or nurses, they are not to be permitted to deviate an inch from the course laid down by the medical board. Employes who are inclined to quarrel are not to be retained. The success of the scheme, says Dr. Razlag, depends in a great measure on the strict observance of the regulations, and more important still is the selection of the right man to be at the head of affairs.

While one island is considerably better than none, the best results are to be obtained from two or three islands. Colonies of men are to be maintained apart from those of women. Dr. Razlag considers marriage among the lepers one of the most stubborn obstacles in the way of the final eradication of the disease. Not only does the living in families make the cure of leprosy very difficult, but the spread of it through heredity is made possible. While only one-eighth of the cases of leprosy, says Dr. Razlag, are inherited, still, when it is considered that in China, Siam, and India there are 500,000 lepers, that one-eighth is large. In Canton alone, where there are 20,000 stricken with the malady, there are 2,500 are lepers from birth. So, to avoid armed guards, the two sexes should be placed on different islands.

There must be another island for those who have been nearly cured. Provided that the possibility of leper descendants be guarded against, Dr. Razlag says that after ten years' work on the island there would be very few sufferers and that the others would be able to "enjoy their lives to the natural end."

He cites it as a remarkable fact that the mortality among lepers is no greater than among people afflicted with other tropical diseases. Their lazy life seems to protect them from such maladies as typhoid fever, pneumonia, smallpox, cholera, plague, and dysentery.

The kind of material out of which the buildings are to be made is not a matter of great importance. The climate and other conditions of the island will determine that. Although he recommends the use of more than one, Dr. Razlag says that one large island would be sufficient for the lepers of any country except China, Siam, or India. He thinks that the conditions in China and Siam will soon give rise to an international congress for the object of preventing the spread of leprosy, and that such a congress will be likely to assemble more quickly on account of the advancing civilization and railroad development.

It is urgent, he says, that some Government should begin the work immediately. He believes that after the excellent results are seen other Governments will follow its good example. Before starting the work it will be necessary for a Leper Commission to be appointed that will include architects, doctors, and designers.

DRESS AND TREATMENT.

One of the features of the new treatment devised by Dr. Razlag is the dress that will be required for the patients. The men in the hot season are to wear simply "short pants without jacket; the women pants and jacket made of one piece, so that they may be continually exposed to the fresh air." In the cold or rainy seasons the patients would be given heavier cloth to wear, but the shape would remain the same as in hot weather. The shoes must consist of only wooden soles with straps for the feet.

In Dr. Razlag's report he gives at length his treatment for leprosy. First of all in importance he places frequent bathing of the lepers—fresh water, salt water, warm water, cold water, plain water, medicated water, according to the peculiarity of the patient's condition. Then there is a long list of medicines, some to be used in the bathing water, some for massage, and some to be taken internally. Besides these, various oils and ointments are prescribed.

Dr. Razlag proposes to teach the lepers, while they are being treated, how to help others after they are practically well. In this way he plans to save a great deal of expense and to keep down to the lowest point the number of imported assistants, of whom, he says, "the fewer the better."

He says that the average time of successful treatment is at least one year, all the necessaries being on hand and the conditions being entirely favorable. He adds that "a positive and radical cure should not be spoken of." What he is aiming at chiefly is not so much the cure of those already afflicted as the prevention of the spread of the disease. To deprive the lepers of the right or marriage seems to him nothing but "an insignificant restriction," considering the greatness of the end that is being striven for.

With such an isolating plan as he describes Dr. Razlag says that within ten years there will be few uncured cases on the island, and if the separation of the sexes is complete the leper islands will be empty of inhabitants in another ten years. As time goes on the work will become easier and easier, since the survivors will get used to attending to themselves and to helping each other.

Closing his report Dr. Razlag offers to take the work in charge for any Government. He declares himself prepared to "finish this work in the most practical and economical way in the Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, India, Siam, Japan, China, or any other country." But without the aid of a Government, he says, he will have to abandon the work forever.

MT. SINAI HOSPITAL MEETING.

Portrait of President Wallach Unveiled —Officers Elected.

The Directors of Mount Sinai Hospital held their annual meeting yesterday morning in the United Hebrew Charities Building, Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

President Isaac Wallach read the fiftieth annual report, which stated that during the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1902, 34,879 cases had been treated, and there had been 6,287 applicants for admission and 3,032 patients admitted to Mount Sinai Hospital; this making a total of 75,369 patients since the founding of the hospital. The bequests to the hospital for the year amounted to $35,890, making a total of $1,366,000 so far contributed, and an additional $250,000 required to complete the hospital under construction at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. When completed Mount Sinai Hospital will require about $225,000 per year for its support. At present it carries a list of 3,705 members, which is an increase of 230 over the membership of a year ago.

After the reading of the report, a life-size portrait of President Wallach, painted in oil by Francesco Paolo Finocchiaro, was unveiled. The portrait is a present to the hospital by the Directors, the presentation speech being made by Edward Lauterbach. The following officers were elected for the current year:

Isaac Wallach, President.
Isaac Stern, Vice President.
David Wile, Second Vice President.
E. Asiel, Treasurer.
Leo Arnstein, Secretary.
Directors: Edward Oppenheimer, Joseph Fox, Joseph Cullman, Adolph Lewisohn, Emil S. Levi, and Jacob Ensheimer.

WAVE HIT THE ETRURIA.

Anchors Were Torn from Their Lashings, but Nobody Was Injured—Sir Bache Cunard Arrives.

The Cunarder Etruria, that arrived yesterday, had a twisted port rail and several damaged bridge stanchions as evidences of an unusually rough midwinter voyage. Notwithstanding stress of weather the champion single-screw liner made an average of 17.16 knots an hour for the voyage of seven days and fourteen minutes.

A big sea came over the starboard rail on Friday evening, tore the anchors from their lashings, sending them awash on deck, and hit the bridge hard enough to bend some of the stanchions and scare Chief Officer Richardson, but no one was injured.

Sir Bache Cunard was one of the passengers. He will remain here two weeks. His business, he said, is private, and it has no connection with the Francklyn litigation. Victor Benham, pianist, and F. W. Dale, known as "Musical" Dale, who plays everything, were also passengers. They were the chief performers at the charity concert on Saturday night in the saloon.

A. van der Linger, de Villiers, a member of the prominent Boer family, arrived for a visit. "I am very sorry for Col. Lynch," he said, when he heard that the Irishman had been sentenced to death for treason. "I knew him very well."

Other arrivals were A. H. Otts, C. S. Moyse, and W. Peterson of Montreal, and the Rev. H. E. Wolryche-Whitmore.

Stabbing Follows Row Over a Game.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 25.—During a row over a game of cards in a house in Bay Street, in the Italian quarter, to-day, Tony Pololllo and his brother Pasquale were stabbed by some person not known to the police. Tony was slashed across the abdomen and one of his hips cut. His injury is serious. His brother was stabbed on the right shoulder and left hip. Both men are in the Mountainside Hospital.

Bishop Potter Ill with a Cold.

At Bishop Potter's residence at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon it was said that the illness which prevented the Bishop from preaching at Yale was nothing more serious than a cold, and that he was much better.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy:—In the matter of JACOB ZION and MACK LATZ, individually and as members of the firm of Zion & Latz, Bankrupts.—No. 5,469.

To the creditors of Jacob Zion and Mack Latz, individually and as members of the firm of Zion & Latz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Jacob Zion and Mack Latz, individually and as members of the firm of Zion & Latz, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 24th, 1903.

NO. 5,564.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALICE A. WALLMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alice A. Wallman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Alice A. Wallman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 24, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. NORRIS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,585.

To the creditors of James H. Norris of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said James H. Norris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 24th, 1903.

NO. 5,570.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN Le R. JONES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Le R. Jones of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Herman Le R. Jones was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 24, 1903.

NO. 5,584.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM J. RAFELSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham J. Rafelson, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Abraham J. Rafelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, room 703, in the city of New York, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 23d, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANK MARCUS and LEON LEVY, doing business as MARCUS & LEVY, Bankrupts.—No. 5,417.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Marcus and Leon Levy, doing business as Marcus & Levy, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 19, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 2, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 24, 1903.

NO. 5,592.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES C. BAYLES, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James C. Bayles of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1903, the said James C. Bayles was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 24, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX M. COHEN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,502.

Notice is hereby given that Max M. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 2, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 24, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,443.

Notice is hereby given that John L. Sullivan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 15, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 2, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 24, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIET E. BURKE, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shoongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, January 26, 1903, 10 A. M., at 10 Park Place, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's hats, umbrellas, rugs, furs, wallcases, fixtures, &c.

Order of ROBERT A. LYNCH, Receiver.
W. J. McCORMACK, Attorney for Receiver, 206 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YESKI KAWASHMA, trading as YESKI KAWASHMA & CO., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 371 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine Japanese goods, bric-a-brac, curios, brass and inlaid tables, fixtures, &c.

Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver.

JAMES S. LEHMAIER, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—LISETTE LOOS, as executrix of the last will and testament of Christian Loos, deceased, plaintiff, against JOSEPH TESORO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on January 9th, 1903, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, being part of the lot known and designated by the number one (1) on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Central Morrisania, being part of the Bathgate Farm, in the manor of Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester, and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Feb. 1st, 1851," and on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Park Avenue, formerly Vanderbilt Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty-six feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Park Avenue with the old line of Twelfth Street, now known as One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Park Avenue sixteen feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet and one-eighth of an inch to a point distant one hundred and eighty-two feet five and one-half inches northerly from the said old line of 12th Street; thence southerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Park Avenue, sixteen feet four and one-half inches; and thence westerly and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and fifty feet to the easterly side of Park Avenue, the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number 4,050 Park Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER,
Referee.

H. C. KUDLICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, being 4,050 Park Avenue:

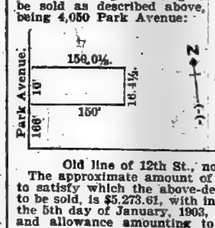

Old line of 12th St., now 174th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,273.61, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304.94, with interest from January 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $121.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
2aw-3wM&Th&f2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE MUTUAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ninth day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant ninety-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with the westerly side of Convent Avenue; thence southerly parallel with Convent Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence northerly parallel with Convent Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, subject to restrictions and covenants recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,005 of Conveyances, Page 82, and Liber 2,011, Conveyances, Page 308.

Dated New York, January 16, 1903.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being — —:

145th Street.

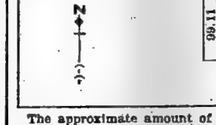

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-nine and 3-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and sixty-eight and 40-100 dollars, with interest from January 15th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is five hundred dollars and interest.

Dated New York, January 16, 1903.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as executor, plaintiff, against ELIAS KEMPNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant fifty-eight (58) feet, more or less, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Washington Street and the northerly side of Jane Street, at the centre of a party wall, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to the centre of another party wall; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Washington Street, and part of the distance through said party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly on a line parallel to Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to a point opposite the centre of the first-mentioned party wall, and thence easterly, at right angles to Washington Street, to and through said first-mentioned party wall sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 790 Washington Street:

Horatio Street.

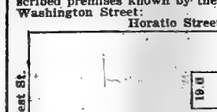

Jane Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,280.72, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $351, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $262.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th&f19

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of WILLARD PIANO COMPANY for authority to change its name to FREDERICK PIANO COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the WILLARD PIANO COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House thereof, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Frederick Piano Company."

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1902.

WILLARD PIANO COMPANY,
By Otto Doll,
President.

EDWARD MIEHLING, Atty. for Willard Piano Co., Office and P. O. Address 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

ORIENT CRUISE $400 AND UP

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Friesland..Jan.28,10 AM | Zeeland...Feb. 7, 10 AM
Kroonland.Jan.31,10 AM | Finland..Feb. 14, 10 AM
St. Paul..Feb. 4, 10 AM | Phila....Feb. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland.Jan.31,10 AM | Finland...Feb. 14, 10 AM
Zeeland....Feb. 7, 10 AM | Vaderl'd.Feb. 21, 10 AM
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Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Celtic...Jan. 28, 3:30 PM | Germanic..Feb. 18, Noon
Teutonic..Feb. 4, Noon | Cedric, Feb. 25, 4 P.M.
Oceanic..Feb. 11, 8 AM | Celtic.....Mar. 4, 9 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(A. & A. Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, Feb. 19th, Mar. 12th, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $652.70.

E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car.) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car.) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:25, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining

City Real Estate for Sale.

BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.

A beautiful 4-story, high-stoop dwelling, 19x60x bath extension x100; strictly modern in all its appointments, including open plumbing and 3 tiled baths.

Unusual opportunity to locate in centre of select resident block, convenient to 72d St. "L" station and very near Central Park, for $37,500. Particulars of

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

71 W. 50TH ST.

18x100, all improvements

READY TO MOVE INTO.

EXAMINE AND CALL ON

MARTIN, 80 W. 40TH ST.

$5,000 cash buys 3-story double flat, 54 East 106th St.; five year mortgage; actually pays $1,250 yearly net over all expenses; sacrifice price; title guaranteed. WM. BAKER, 115 Broadway. Telephone, 1,268 Cortlandt.

Real Bargains—Five-story flats, West 48th, near 9th, mortgage $12,000; rental $2,000; 52d, near 8th, mortgage $18,000, rental $2,300; 101st, near Columbus, rental $2,600, mortgage $18,000; want offers. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 B'way.

Send full particulars immediately of Bronx and Manhattan flats you have for sale; cash buyers on hand; also have small properties and cash for flats. Laumeister Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th St.

A.—3-story American basement dwelling, 20 ft. wide, swell front, beautiful interior; underground rapid transit station street; will increase in value. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

113 WEST 132D ST.

Three-story and basement dwelling, in excellent condition, with good stable in rear; house 18 feet wide; lot 25x99. E. C. SIMONSON, 140 Broadway.

NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE for sale near Madison Av., south of 59th St., 18x100, only $38,000; immediate possession. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 9 Pine St. and 582 5th Av.

Park Av., in the Eighties.—Three apartment houses, with 81 feet frontage, excellent condition; can be bought at nearly the land value.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

$4,100 rent, price $33,000; bargain; 18-family flat, 68th St., near Central Park West; finest investment; $25,000 mortgage can remain. Thomas Payne, 96 Broadway.

Hudson, near new Tunnel Building, rent, $1,800, 25x100; Horatio, near Hudson, old buildings, 50x87; tenement on Washington, opposite Gansevoort Market, $17,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 B'way.

Investors, Attention.—No. 233 East 22d St., six-story and basement stores, 14-room house, new building; actual rent, $4,000; price, $42,000. Herman J. Levy, 39 Nassau St.

A.—132d St., west of 7th Av., modern three-story, high-stoop dwelling; splendid order; price only $12,000; a bargain.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Two five-story apartment houses, 70 feet frontage, near 125th St. and Park Av.; a bargain, $32,000 each.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

East 137th St., Near 138th St. "L" Station.—4-story flat, always rented, $13,500; mortgage, $10,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., near 46th St.

Builders, Speculators, Attention!—Plot, Charles St., near Greenwich, 40x95; asking $30,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap Plot, corner East Broadway, near Grand St.; 72x78.3; asking $74,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Must sell five-story tenement, East 13th St., asking $9,000; rents $1,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots, east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

71st St. near Lexington Av. | 3-story and basement; fine condition; 22x100; price, $22,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

7th Av. near 15th St. | 2-story and basement; fine condition; 22x100; price, $22,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

8th Ave. near 145th St. | 5-story 10-family flat, 2 stores, 25x100; price, $20,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

For Sale.—Modern private stable, 25x100, near entrance to Speedway. A. J. Berrien, Jr., 150 Broadway.

Attractive three-story residence, 11th St., near 5th Av., $2.6x94.10; asking $25,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Christopher St. Near Hudson St. | 6-story, 24-family tenement, stores; price, $29,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

16th St. Near 6th Av. | 4-story and basement; private house; 20x100; price, $19,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Desirable Houses—8th to 12th Sts. inclusive; near 5th Av.; $22,500 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story Business Building, Barclay St., near Broadway, 25x74.6; asking $70,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Speculators, Attention!—Plot, Bank St., near Greenwich St., 46.10x100; asking $39,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have paid $300 on five lots; can pay no more; make offer. D., Box 207 Times.

Bronx.

Five-story flat, 26x90x100; fully rented; 12 families and large store; foot of "L" station; price $28,000; rents $2,800. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

2 lots; sewer, water, gas; assessments paid; near cars; $450 each. Schneider, 2,057 Anthony Av.

House 7 rooms, all improvements; near L; $2,900; easy terms. Edward Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Only 1½ miles from Bedford Depot, farm of 65 acres, must be sold by May 1st; large, old-fashioned, 2-story and attic frame house of 12 rooms, in perfect repair, with large maple shade surrounding it; icehouse, granary, chicken house, and large barn, with stables for 4 horses and 18 cows; plenty of fruit of all sorts; ample water supply; view exceptionally good; the farm every way. Price $10,000, on terms to suit. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Loans made on undivided interests, reversions, life interests, remainders, legacies, inheritances; same purchased; second mortgages negotiated. Tel. 3239—18. Brown, 37 Bible House.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Europe.

FINE OLD ENGLISH HOME,

Strathfield Save,

HANTS AND BERKS (BORDERS OF).

The Duke of Wellington has honored Hampton & Sons with instructions to offer this world renowned seat to be let furnished. The noble mansion is placed in a splendidly timbered park (about a mile square), enlivened by the River Lodden, and is surrounded by an exceedingly delightful demesne of about 7,000 acres. The sporting attractions are particularly good, the shooting being one of the finest within this radius of London, while both hunting and fishing can be enjoyed. Hampton & Sons will be pleased to give gentlemen of wealth, Solicitors and bona fide applicants full particulars of this singularly important and attractive property. Offices, 1 Cockspur Street, London, S. W., England.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—Farm 35 acres; house, all improvements; barns, &c.; good land, plenty water, fruit; 4 miles from Ridgefield, Conn., near Lake Wocasbue; $5,000. A stock farm, 600 acres, 2 miles from station; $40,000. Gentleman's residence, fine large house and stable; new and complete, all improvements; 60 acres; new barns and other buildings; other farms and village property along the Harlem Road, Katonah, N. Y. Address Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; three acres; 20 minutes out; price, $1,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue

Owners send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Delightful Summer residence, Catskill Mountains; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage, 9 rooms and bath; completely furnished, large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply to P. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

For Sale.—196 acres, ¼ mile or less of station; good buildings; $1,500 in timber or more; price $5,500; a bargain; terms liberal. J. R. McGonigal, Dover, Del.

Lovely home, 35 minutes 42 St.; have paid $1,000; can pay no more; give me $500. G., Box 112, Times.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

THURSDAY, January 29, 1903,

12 o'clock, at the

New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Esq., Referee,

THE

Choice & Valuable Property

Nos. 561 and 563 3d Avenue and 203 East 37th Street.

Northeast Corner.

650, 652 and 654 6th Avenue,

Southeast Corner 38th Street.

765 6th Avenue,

651 6th Avenue,

Southwest Corner 38th Street.

972 8th Avenue,

ALSO

938 and 940 6th Avenue and 57 West 23d Street,

Northeast Corner.

For book-maps, etc., apply to Wilson M. Powell, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 29 Wall St., or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer

Will sell at auction, on

THURSDAY, January 29, 1903,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

4 and 5 story brick buildings with large plot of land.

Nos. 257 & 259 West 27th Street,

running through to and being

Nos. 256 & 258 West 28th Street.

For maps and terms, apply to Isaac & Jacob Frommie, Esqs., Attorneys, 99 Nassau Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, to close estate of

THOMAS P. WAY, Deceased,

THE 4-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING,

249 Lexington Av., between 34th & 35th Sts.

On Wednesday, Jan. 28th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

SNAP. FLATBUSH. SACRIFICED, AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE, $8,500. REAL VALUE, $10,000. Terms Cash, or $650 Cash and $55 Monthly pays all.

AN ARTIST'S HOME.

NO PICTURE ever taken, can describe a MORE BEAUTIFUL HOME, OR A MORE BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 20 minutes to Manhattan. Large Foyer Hall with OAK SEATS, Open Fire Place, and Oak Book Cases. Very Handsome Stair Landing. Fine Parlor, Library, and Large Dining Room, Wainscoted in Oak. ALL Parquet floors. Fine large Kitchen. Back Stairs, Six Bed Chambers. Exquisite, Dainty Decorations. Fine plot of land. $300 paid now will secure it till May 1st.

STEAM HEATED. DETACHED.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST companies, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Herkimer, Near Sackman.—Two-story, basement, 15 rooms; needs repairing; $2,500; permit. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING!

27 Minutes to Manhattan.

POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER MOST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK. TWENTY ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, $3,800 TO $5,500, EASY TERMS; BROAD MACADAMIZED AVENUES; GRAND OLD TREES; MINUTE STATION; COMFORTABLE CARS; NO OVERCROWDING; INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,

BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan—Sundays, 1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

A Fortune To Be Made.—$6 monthly buys fine building lot at Corona; only five miles from Herald Square, on line of Pennsylvania tunnel; 5c fare; 15 minutes. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Borough Queens.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

$1. One Dollar $1.

down and $1 per week buys lot, 25x100 feet. Long Island property, with two tunnels, 5 bridges, is bound to increase in value. We have just opened 11,000 building lots, $25 to $300. Greatest inducements to home seekers.

SECURITY LAND & INDEMNITY CO., 150 Nassau St.

For sale, Whitestone, L. I., beautiful house, 7 rooms, bath, attic, nickel plumbing, furnace, all improvements; good location; 30 minutes from 34th St., New York; 5 minutes from L. I. R. R. Station; terms to suit; $3,500. F. J. GROTZ.

Any gentleman desiring to purchase one of the finest country seats on south side of Long Island, 300 acres, 1,400 feet water front, elegant buildings, may have full description from Potter & Price, Patchogue, L. I.

Cozy home, 6 rooms; barn, outbuildings; fruit, shade, garden; acre plot; near depot and large lake; thousand dollars; easy terms. Hawkins, Northport, L. I.

Lawrence and Vicinity.—Modern furnished houses, 40 minutes out, $600 to $2,200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East Hampton, L. I.—Cottages for rent, furnished. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 158 Watchung Av., Montclair.

To close estate, will sell corner plot, 10 lots, for $25, (only $2.50 each,) at Summer resort; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 48 Times Office.

A golden opportunity to secure 45-acre village farm, hour out; two-story house; 10 rooms, outbuildings, fruit; two minutes station; price only $6,200. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Most eligible lot in Rutherford, N. J., for sale; terms easy; will furnish money to build a house if desired. Addison Ely, Rutherford, N. J.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Morehouse, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Ridgewood.—Large house; improvements; barn; outbuildings; shade; fruit; golf links; $6,500. Photograph, 153 East 83d St.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale and to let; lots, plots, and acres. Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Store and Basement 20 x 100

2456th Ave. near 16 St.

Sam'l E. Jacobs, 135 Broadway.

Store, 131 East 34th St., 22x46, rent $75; also offices and skylight studios, elevator and heat, rent $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

6-story factory building, 25x81; heavily timbered; boilers and machinery in perfect order; 12th St., near 3d Av. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 10 W. 42d St.

Corner loft, excellent north light, 28x100, 835 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,250; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Broadway and 65th.—Large store; will divide; reasonable; also offices, studios, and floors. Martin, 1,331 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

To Let.—The brick building on the corner of 3d Av. and 24th St., Borough of Brooklyn; suitable for manufacturing purposes or stable. Apply at Robert I. Brown's, 20 Nassau St., Borough of New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Have cash buyer for factory or else vacant lots, 50x100, east side, 80th to 129th St. for laundry. Send particulars at once. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th.

Owners, send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., No. 29 West 42d St.

Have a quick, cash buyer for lots in Manhattan and Bronx. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Ten lots at Arden, Bronx Borough, to exchange; might consider a nearby farm, not less than 150 acres. Fred Hulberg, 265 West 125th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

$20.00 for house, all improvements, at Bedford Park, near "L" station. 2,758 Creston Av., Bronx.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Three-story brownstone house, good, convenient neighborhood, 134 West 129th. Apply Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

"THE FLORENCE"
105 East 18th St.

A beautiful sunny corner apartment to lease, 4 bedrooms, parlor and bath, unfurnished.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th.—Eight and nine large rooms, $1,000 and $1,200; elevator, telephone; every convenience.

Business Opportunities.

An established, successful retail business for sale, consisting of picture frames and pictures, stationery, toys, and artists' materials; ill-health of managing partner cause of selling; net profits about $5,000 yearly. Sloane & Company, 360 Columbus Av., near 72d St.

DENTIST

now in Virginia, twelve years' active practice; attained highest per cent. before State Board of Virginia, 1891; well posted on modern improvements; thoroughly equipped with operating and mechanical appliances, would like to join with first-class dentist. Address H. J., care New York Times.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 OR $15,000 CASH TO INVEST IN A FIRST-CLASS DEPARTMENT STORE; OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE. ADDRESS DEPARTMENT, BOX 165 TIMES OFFICE.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

One-half the stock of a well established, conservative, staple line manufacturing business corporation; paying about 25 per cent. $10,000 required; investigation invited. Address De Groot & Kenyon, 745 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Loan $3,000 wanted on first-class chattel mortgage security; six months; 6 per cent. interest; liberal bonus; immediate. Attorney, Room 1,102 Flatiron Building.

Useful novelties and specialties wanted; exclusive rights and territory. Selected Specialties, room 2,013, 150 Nassau St.

CORPORATION CHARTERS drawn with care so as to secure full powers. Apply or address, Lawyer, Room F, 19th floor, 220 Broadway.

West 23d St.—19 rooms, all full; rent $75; $750 income; $185; other business. Call 311½ West 24th St.

Laundry, $500; greatest bargain ever offered; rent, including living apartments, $35. Laundry Exchange, Park Row Building.

Associate wanted, active or silent, in established good paying business, with $3,000; splendid opportunity; profits $800 monthly at least. Address Food, Box 137 Times.

Chance for $5.00 worth printing free; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, 1,826 Park Row Building, City.

PRINTING Circulars, 20c. 1,000; cards, 40c.; everything low. KINSELLA PRESS, 35 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights; corporations formed; lowest possible rates; consultation free. Block, Attorney, 231 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. LANIER, executrix, and CHARLES LANIER, executor, plaintiffs, against EDWARD WILCKENS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant eighty-two (82) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-eight (88) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C twenty (20) feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-eight (88) feet, to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly along said westerly line of Avenue C twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 301 Avenue C:

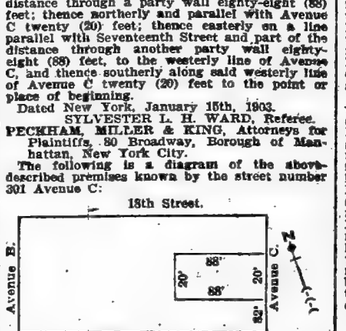

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318.92, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.82, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $185.23 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3w1M&Th&f19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEACHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDOWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises lie in Section 7, Block Number 1,901, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 22d, 1903.

PETER ZUCKER, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 151 West 116th Street:

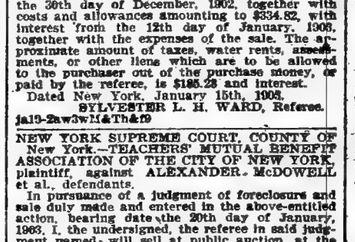

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,318.92, with interest thereon from the 10th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.36, with interest from January 20th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,145.10 and interest.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1903.

PETER ZUCKER, Referee.

ja26-2aw3w3M&F&f16

For Sale.

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

If you value your life, equip your home at once with the G. B. Self Locking Scuttle Opener. It may save your life and others, secures you from burglars, and is a quick escape in case of

FIRE.

Send for Pamphlet.

G. Bickelhaupt Skylight Works,
243 West 47th St., N. Y.
'Phone, 675-38th.

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Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHIMSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

Yokohama Letter Copying Book.
Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.35.
YOKOHAMA STEEL PENS.
RYON STATIONERY CO.,
New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES, PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. L. E. BOSSMAN, 17 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Giles & O'Conner, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3340 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 336 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 1868 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 3125 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 257 Broadway.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential.

Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
58 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 64 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after application; strictly confidential. Address B. C., Box 163 Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lowest rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

MONEY loaned in any amount, to business and private people. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 720.

SALARIES Money Advanced on Salaries. Lissner, 16 West 23d St., Room 45.

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 265 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN W. DONOVAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. DONOVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and at present known and distinguished as No. 26 (Number Twenty-five) Monroe Street, which said lot is part of the farm formerly of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, and is known and designated upon the map thereof as Lot No. 496, (Number Four hundred and ninety-six,) and is bounded southerly in front by Monroe (formerly Lombardy) Street; easterly by Lot No. 497 (Four hundred and ninety-seven) on said map; northerly in the rear by Lot No. 467 (Four hundred and sixty-seven) on the said map, and westerly by Lot No. 495 (Four hundred and ninety-five) on the said map. Containing in breadth in front and rear, at right angles, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 22, 1903.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

JOSEPH A. FARLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 220 Broadway, New York City.

W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for defendant Daniel J. Donovan et al.

W. COLEMAN HUGHES, Guardian ad litem.

ERNEST G. STEDMAN, Attorney for defendant Lyons.

E. J. HARLEY, Attorney for defendant Margaret Donovan et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 26 Monroe Street.

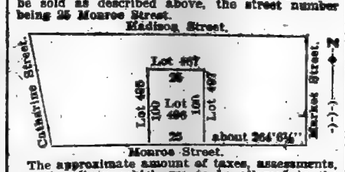

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $350.75-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 22, 1903.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

ja26-2aw3wM&F&f16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grist, Mary Parker No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Matthew A. Wilson Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 19th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof.

The premises are described in the amended complaint in the above entitled action as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land with the appurtenances thereto situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished on a map made by Edwin Smith on the 25th day of November, 1856, on file in the Hall of Records in tin case No. 161, by the number "60," bounded in front by Fifty-first Street, northerly in the rear by lot 77 easterly by lot 58, and westerly by lot 61, all on said map, the dimensions being as follows: Beginning on the northerly side of Fifty-first Street at a point distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and running thence easterly along Fifty-first Street for twenty-five feet, thence northerly along the line of lot 59 parallel to Eleventh Avenue for one hundred feet five inches to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, thence westerly at a line parallel to Fifty-first Street twenty-five feet to lot 61, thence southerly along the line of lot 61 and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to Fifty-first Street, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, December 26, 1902.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

JAMES M. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

d22-law-6w-M&f2

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.

READ THESE FACTS:

FIRST.—We are the largest dealers in High-Grade slightly used Pianos in the United States.

SECOND.—Our expression "slightly used," means a piano from six months to six years old.

THIRD.—A High-Grade Piano, (slightly used,) made by such prominent manufacturers as Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Wm. Knabe, Sohmer and a few others, bought at our prices, is without doubt value received for your money.

Be convinced before purchasing a new Piano of inferior quality.

Good Uprights from $75 Upward.

WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,

19 and 21 West 125th St.

Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS;
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	85
138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $450, now	225
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used.	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	90
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

INVENTORY SALE OF KRANICH & BACH AND HELD PIANOS.

Must make room for new stock delayed before the Holidays. Terms to suit. Old instruments taken in exchange. Call in and look at them, even if you don't buy.

HELD & CO.,

313-315 FULTON STREET,
Block below City Hall, Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25 to $75.
BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {1st. Broadway, and 6th Av.,} New York.

PIANOS RENTED $2 MONTHLY

Bargains—$375 Steinway upright, $8 monthly until paid; $150 Singer upright, $5 monthly until paid.

GOETZ & CO., 93 Court St., Brooklyn

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE, 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; rentals daily; cash or instalments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$25 Rosewood Piano;

GREENE'S SUNDAY TOUR

With Inspector Brooks He Inspects the Upper East Side.

Found Gratifying Change in the Enforcement of the Excise Laws—Improvement in Patrolling.

Commissioner Greene and Inspector Brooks, despite the snow, made another automobile tour of police precincts yesterday afternoon. The stations favored with visits were, with a single exception, on the upper east side, the precinct on the west side that received a call being the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

The Commissioner and the Inspector left Gen. Greene's home, at 33 East Thirtieth Street, shortly after 3 o'clock. They had hired a big black automobile, and the instructions to the chauffeur, judging by the time that was required to cover the distance between the various stations, was to make the vehicle go almost as fast as the law allowed.

The East Fifty-first Street Station, where Capt. Lantry is in command, was the first station visited. There the Commissioner went all through the building, talked for a time with the Sergeant in charge, after which with the Inspector he got into the automobile and was driven to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Next in order was the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, where the building was inspected and the men looked over, after which the East One Hundred and Fourth, the river squad at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and the East River, and the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were inspected. The West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was the last place called at, after which Gen. Greene and Inspector Brooks were driven home.

Last night, speaking of the tour, Gen. Greene said:

"I found a very gratifying change in the enforcement of the excise laws. On my trip three weeks ago at least one-third of the saloons were screened from public view, but to-day I was unable to find a single one the interior of which could not be seen clear through from the street. Then I think the patrolling is better, and I expect it to get better and better from now on.

"You know I cannot understand where the news value of these trips comes in. I am doing no more than my duty. Why, as long as I am in the department I expect to make these inspections, and see for myself how the patrolling is done, how the station houses are kept, in fact, to keep just as much as I possibly can in touch with the men under me."

Gen. Greene said that on Saturday afternoon he and Inspector Brooks made a tour of the Bronx, visiting among other precincts the Wakefield Station and the one in Bronx Park. The Wakefield Station, he said, was a wretched affair and something should be done, too, for the benefit of the men attached to it. The Bronx Park Station, he said, had a good building, but it was almost inaccessible. If a suitable building could be secured elsewhere he intimated that the station would be removed.

The excise laws were quite strictly enforced throughout the borough yesterday, according to the police. Capt. O'Reilly of the West Thirtieth Street Station said that conditions in his precinct were excellent, and that he had no heard of a single violation of the law up to 6 o'clock. He believed that if there were any infractions they were very scarce and far between. Inspector Walsh was of the same opinion.

During the afternoon Chief Inspector Moses Cortright visited the Tenderloin Station. It was said that this was his first visit to the station in years. When the Inspector walked in the Sergeant yelled to the men to stand at attention, but the Inspector laughed and told the mto resume their seats. After a few pleasantries he left the station.

Excise conditions in Brooklyn were, as a general rule, little different from those prevailing usually on Sunday. The activity and severity of the police in the enforcement of the various features of the law on the preceding Sunday, when Commissioner Greene made an automobile tour of the borough, were not repeated to any noticeable extent yesterday.

There was a decrease in the number of arrests for the violation of the excise law, the total being 86 for the five boroughs, as against 114 on the Sunday preceding.

HEARD THE CORKS POPPING.

Boisterous Merriment, Too, Led to Policeman's Discovery of Boys Carousing in a Cellar.

Policeman Fox of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station was standing in front of the saloon of Leo Wyler at 961 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon when he heard the sounds of popping corks and boisterous merriment apparently coming from the sidewalk beneath his feet. He tried the front door of the saloon. It was locked. He went to the side door. It was open. He rushed into the saloon. It was vacant, but the sound of revel was louder, so he went to the cellar door and listened.

"Have some more sauterne?" he heard a boyish voice saying.

"No; let's have another quart of champagne," replied another boyish voice.

Fox sprang down the stairs and discovered two boys sitting on wine cases and drinking from bottles of wine. Empty bottles were strewn on the floor about them, and the boys gave evidence of containing a large share of the contents of the empty bottles.

When he took them to the East Fifty-first Police Station the boys said they were Gottlieb Jackel, fifteen years old, of 406 East Fifty-ninth Street, and Dominick Pechando, fifteen years old, of 229 East Sixty-third Street. Sergeant Bingham sent them to the rooms of the Children's Society.

O'REILLY PRISONERS LET GO.

Magistrate Flammer Upholds the Contention of McAuliffe's Lawyer.

"Jack" McAuliffe, Thomas Flinn, and Walter De Bonn, who were arrested Saturday afternoon by Detectives Gorman and Hollman of the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of running a poolroom on the second floor of 616 Sixth Avenue, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer and discharged.

Daniel O'Reilly appeared for McAuliffe, and told the Magistrate that the prisoners were clearly within their rights in ordering the detectives out of the door of a private club, and that it had been passed on time and time again. In this the Magistrate agreed.

Detective Hollinan said that McAuliffe had assaulted him and wanted him held on that charge. The assault did not appeal to the Magistrate any more than the other charge did, and he refused to entertain it.

Capt. O'Reilly said last night that he would not permit the decision of Magistrate Flammer in discharging McAuflile and the other prisoners to influence his method of dealing with alleged poolrooms in the district. He said he would continue to post policemen in front of suspected places, and have them warn those about to enter the promises.

Alleged Gambling House Raided.

Stephen Quinty, living at 336 West Thirtieth Street, complained to Capt. O'Reilly Friday that he had lost $25 in an alleged gambling house kept by John Sylvester and Rene Durant at 432 Sixth Avenue. Detectives Brundridge and Callan, armed with a warrant, broke into the house yesterday and arrested the two alleged proprietors. The detectives say several men were playing. They secured several packs of cards, however, and several stacks of chips. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow.

SHOTS FIRED IN A RAID.

Panic Follows Invasion of an Italian Gambling House.

Police Capt. Dooley with a number of detectives yesterday morning raided a gambling place on Havemeyer Street, Williamsburg, and created consternation in the place and throughout the district. Fifty Italians were playing at cards when the police burst in and there was a wild scramble for the windows, out of which most of the gamblers leaped to freedom, while a number of shots were fired at the invaders.

Ten prisoners were taken, and several revolvers and stilettos, with $110 in coin, left behind by the men who had fled, were found on the floor.

FIRE STIRS A TENEMENT.

Confused Rush of Twenty Families to the Street—No One Injured.

Twenty families in the six-story brick tenement house at 150 Stanton Street were throw into confusion early yesterday morning by a fire which started in the apartment of Alter Adelstein, a tailor, on the fifth floor.

Adelstein discovered the fire just before 8 o'clock in the rear room of his apartments. He ran into the front room, grabbed up his two children, and, calling to his wife to follow him, ran down stairs to the street. As he ran he shouted "Fire!" and all of the other tenants in the house followed him to the street in all kinds of confusion. Luckily none of them in their wild rush interfered with each other on the stairways. So all got out safely. The firemen were able to confine the flames to the apartments in which they started.

It is believed that the fire started from a defective flue in a chimney which runs up alongside the rear of the building. Adelstein said that he had sustained damage to his furniture and goods in his house to the amount of $500.

STUBBORN DOWN-TOWN FIRE.

Firemen Repeatedly Driven Back by Heat from the Flames in an Office Building.

Fire started early yesterday morning, probably from defective electric light wire insulation on the sixth floor of the thirteen-story office building known as The Franklin, at 11 to 15 Murray Street. There was no one in the building at the time. The firemen confined the flames to the sixth and seventh floors of the building.

The building adjoins that of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company on the corner of Broadway and Murray Street, but no part of the latter building was damaged. It was estimated that the damage to the Franklin Building would amount to $75,000, and the damage to stock on the floors burned out would reach $25,000.

Policeman Harvey of the Church Street Station, shortly before 5 o'clock in the morning, saw flames and smoke issuing from the windows on the sixth floor of the building. The firemen who responded to the first alarm had a lot of trouble in locating the fire. They finally found it on the sixth floor, but it was hard for them to get at it because of the narrowness of the stairway leading up through the building from its lower side on Murray Street, and the consequent difficulty in carrying up lines of hose. Then they turned in a second alarm. As soon as Acting Chief Furroy arrived he turned in a third alarm.

Several long ladders were run up to the front of the building and up these firemen dragged lines of hose to the floors where the fire was burning. This was perilous work, because of the slippery condition of the ladders due to the falling snow and because of the height to which the firemen had to climb. But they accomplished their efforts without accident. It was found that the fire was raging most fiercely in the rear of the sixth floor and had eaten its way up to the seventh floor.

After a three hours' fight the firemen got the flames under control, and in another hour had extinguished the fire. At times the heat from the flames was so intense that the firemen were driven from positions in the rear of the sixth floor.

On the sixth floor the offices and warerooms of Stransky & Co., agents for the International Enameled Ware Company, were damaged, and on the seventh floor the suite of offices of Francis H. Richards, mechanical engineer and patent expert, and also the offices and warerooms of Frederick Purdue, dealer in patent medicines Several firms on the floors below had their stocks damaged by water.

TWO HURT IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Woman Overcome by Smoke—Italian Jumps from Second Story.

A fire that caused a great deal of excitement and the injury of two persons started early yesterday morning on the second floor of the tenement No. 320 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. The injured were Caesare Domenica, who jumped from a second story window to the yard below and sustained a severe scalp wound, and Mary A. Dunleavy, forty-five years old, living on the third floor, who was overcome by smoke. Both were taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where it was found that neither was seriously injured.

The fire was caused by the upsetting of a lamp in the apartment of Thomas Connelly on the third floor, setting fire to the bedclothing. Connelly tried to extinguish the fire, but could not put it out, and the alarm was sent out. When the firemen arrived the fire was so threatening that a second alarm was sent in. The loss amounts to about $2,000, fuly covered by insurance.

NEW JERSEY BUCKLIN CASE.

Prosecutor Erwin Denies That He Tried to Have Police Indicted for Arrest of Canfield's Manager.

Prosecutor James S. Erwin of Hudson County was seen at his home in Jersey City last night regarding a published statement to the effect that he had undertaken to procure the indictment of Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy and Detectives Bennett and Pearson for arresting David W. Bucklin on Tuesday last. Prosecutor Erwin said the statement was not true. He had been asked by a lawyer, he added, what would be the proper method of procedure in the case. His advice was that a charge of false imprisonment against the persons named should be made before a committing Magistrate, whose duty it would then be, upon sufficient proof, to send the case to the Grand Jury. Thus far, he said, no complaint had been made. When asked the name of the lawyer he refused to give it.

William Brinkerhoff, who was mentioned in the published article alluded to as Bucklin's counsel, was also seen. He said the statement that he had been retained as counsel for Bucklin was true, but for what purpose he had been retained he refused to say. He also refused to answer any questions as to whether or not he proposed to take the matter before the Grand Jury.

Chief Murphy said he had not heard of any proceedings against him or the detectives named by Bucklin or any one else. He said he had no fear as to the result of any suit that might be brought.

SHE MADE HIM SWEAR OFF.

But She Had to Telephone the Police Twice Early Sunday Morning to Do It.

A ring of the telephone bell in Police Headquarters at 3:20 o'clock yesterday morning disturbed the early Sunday morning quietude of the Mulberry Street building.

"Well, what is it?" said the officer in charge.

"A man is setting fire to the house," came from the other end, and in a low, sweet voice.

"That's bad. Tell me your name and your address."

"I'm Mrs. Annie Fleming of 108 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street," the woman said.

"All right. We'll attend to it," the officer assured her.

Two minutes later, away up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, Sergt. McCarthy was giving orders to Policeman Schemmerhorn, who looked doubtful when he got the order, but he moved quickly just the same, because the Sergeant said the case was urgent. He appeared again quite soon and with a frown assured McCarthy that "it was all a fake."

Once more the telephone bell broke the stillness at Headquarters, and once again the officer in charge sent word to Harlem. This time Policeman Horn was sent. Horn and Schermerhorn linked their efforts, and now insisted on getting at the source of the excitement. They finally found Mrs. Fleming, demanding in no mild uncertain tones to know just what she meant.

"It's all right now," she said.

Pressing for further light, the two policemen were informed by Mrs. Fleming that her husband had come home "slightly under the weather," and that to frighten him so that he would promise her to sign the pledge she had pretended that she was going to have him arrested.

"He's promised now," she said, "and it's all right."

The two policemen left, reserving their remarks for the street, where there was plenty of room as well as lots of air.

BELLEVUE OFFICIALS TO SIFT CHARGES

Dr. Mabon and Miss Delano on Santa Rosa's Accusations.

Ex-Nurse Says That Nurses Use Drugs Without Authority, Sleep on Duty, and Take Temperatures by Guesswork.

Accusations made against the nurse on service at Bellevue Hospital by John Santa Rosa, a probationary nurse in the Mills Training School for Male Nurses, who resigned after suspension Saturday, are to be the subject of a searching investigation on the part of the Bellevue authorities, according to the statement of Dr. William Mabon, the General Superintendent, yesterday.

The charges are embodied in an affidavit to which Santa Rosa took oath, and are, in substance, as follows: That nurses administer strychnine, digitaline, and other powerful drugs unauthorized to patients supposed to be at the point of death, so as to "tide them over" until other nurses come on watch, thus avoiding having to "lay them out"; that morphine is given without authority to patients so as to keep the ward quiet; that records of pulse, temperature, and respiration are taken by guesswork instead of by observation; that sleeping on duty is common, and that one patient died of a hemorrhage while the nurse slept who had been assigned to the watch; that nurses take whisky and wine from the drug closets to drink themselves and to give to employes; that convalescents are compelled to work, and that one was caught skimming milk intended for patients on milk diet.

Dr. Mabon, Miss Jane Delano, Superintendent of Nurses, and Miss Bannister, the Assistant Superintendent, discussed the matter yesterday and indicated the lines which it is expected the investigation will follow. "Everything here at the hospital centres around the patient," said Dr. Mabon, "both the rules for the conduct of the nurses and their hours. We surround the patients with every reasonable precaution, and while it is not impossible for individual nurses to be neglectful of their duties, it is very unlikely that any general laxity should exist without becoming apparent. The effect of such charges as these on the health of our patients and others who may come here subsequently are the primary cause of the investigation which we will conduct, for the rule pertains to hospital treatment, as it does in private practice, that confidence of a patient in the treatment he is receiving is essential to his early recovery. We will take up the charges in just as much detail as it is possible and will welcome any information that Santa Rosa may be able to give us on individual cases of dereliction and on general conditions. We have been informed that he can be reached at the Staten Island Ferryhouse in St. George, and will invite him to come here to talk to us. If we find the conditions exist as he alleges we will take every means to stamp out the abuses; if we find that the charges are unfounded we will ask as much publicity as has been given to his accusations."

SANTA ROSA'S RECORD.

Dr. Mabon said that Santa Rosa had entered the Mills School as a probationary nurse on Nov. 29 last, and at the end of the first month had been reported as unsatisfactory on account of apparent lack of education and general failure to come up to the conditions prescribed. Because of Santa Rosa's earnestness, however, the doctor said, he had been given another trial, and early last week was informed by Miss Delano that it probably would be impossible to report him for appointment as a regular nurse. This notification, Miss Delano added, was equivalent to notice of dismissal. Last Saturday Santa Rosa asked for a half day's leave of absence, and was given permission to be away for two hours. He overstaid this time and was suspended immediately. Miss Delano confirmed these statements of Santa Rosa's record.

In regard to Santa Rosa's claim that the discipline under which the Mills School nurses live is too severe to admit of faithful discharge of their duties, Dr. Mabon said: "I do not believe that the life is more arduous than that lived by persons in preparation for other special callings. The nurses' hours are long, to be sure, but there is no complaint on this ground, and I never heard of a nurse who was incapacitated on this account. There are a great number of applications and the ranks of nurses are always full. If certain of them do not come up to the standard in their probationary period we let them go and take on others. In Mr. Santa Rosa's case, so far as his claim of overwork is concerned and his resignation, I think the record speaks for itself.

"In regard to the injection of strychnine and other drugs, his story is not plausible on its face, although the occurrence he claims is possible provided any individual nurse sets himself against properly attending to his duties. It is, however, very unlikely that a nurse could administer drugs unauthorized to a dying person without being found out, for the house physicians are on the lookout in such cases and could tell almost in a moment if a hypodermic had been given. The allowances of drugs placed in the cabinets are under a careful record and it would be easy to detect any undue use by the nurses. Further, strict directions are given for the use of such drugs in cases where they are prescribed, and no drugs are administered by nurses except under written orders of doctors. Verbal orders are forbidden. It is, however, not a crime to prolong life, and that is the worst that can be charged in this count of Mr. Santa Rosa's affidavit.

"What he says about the taking of temperature, &c., is also possible, but hardly probable, for the temperatures in many diseases follow so closely the course of the disease that careless reports from nurses would be invariably detected by the doctors to whom they are made. Furthermore, there is no particular reason why nurses should 'fake' in the taking of temperatures, for these are taken at frequent intervals only in cases specially designated, which are under close watch by the doctors. In other cases temperatures are taken not more frequently than three times a night and the operation of taking temperature, pulse, and respiration consumes only a few minutes."

FREQUENT NIGHT ROUNDS.

In regard to the charge that nurses sleep on duty, Dr. Mabon said: "I don't think that nurses could sleep for any length of time without being detected. There is a male assistant who makes four rounds a night in the men's wards, and a female assistant who makes similar rounds in the women's wards. Beside this, the doctors are frequently entering the wards to attend to cases, and Assistant Superintendent Ricker and myself make tours at irregular hours, while Miss Delano and her assistant make tours nightly.

"It would therefore be exceedingly dangerous for any nurse to go to sleep, and he would have little chance of escaping detection. There have been no cases reported during my incumbency of nurses sleeping while on duty, and Mr. Ricker says that in his long service such cases have been very rare."

Dr. Mabon said that the same restrictions applied to the use of liquor as to that of drugs, and that the probability of nurses using liquor themselves or giving it to employes without being detected was slight. The story that convalescents are impressed into the service of the nurses, and that one of them had been caught skimming milk sent for the use of patients was also considered improbable by Dr. Mabon. In the latter instance he noted the fact that the milk sent to the wards is kept on ice, so that cream would not rise.

The individual cases mentioned in Santa Rosa's affidavit, Dr. Mabon said, he could not discuss until the records of each had been investigated. This investigation will begin at once.

A thousand patients can be accommodated at Bellevue, and on an average from 700 to 800 are in the wards. The full complement of nurses is 96 women and 90 men. The male nurses are students in the Mills School, and are assigned to a tour of duty and instruction of twelve hours' duration. Dr. Mabon has been in charge of the hospital since Jan. 1.

UNION WANTS AN APOLOGY.

Feud Between Central Organizations of Manhattan and Brooklyn the Subject of Discussion.

The feud between the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the Central Federated Union of Manhattan came up at the meeting of the latter organization yesterday. A delegation from the Brooklyn body, consisting of John Phillips, Secretary of the Hatters' Union; Secretary Nichols, and Michael Raphael, attended the meeting to deny the charge that Phillips had referred to the Central Federated Union as a lot of "fakirs and politicians." Phillips, who was spokesman of the delegation, denied that he uttered the remark.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that if the charges were proved to be false he would give an open apology. Several delegates wanted to know who had made the charges. The name of a delegate of the Pipe Calkers' and Tappers' Union was mentioned, and there were calls for the delegate, but he happened to be absent. Several delegates expressed confidence in the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' delegate, and it was suggested that there was some misunderstanding.

Delegate Archibald of the Paper Hangers' Union submitted a resolution, calling on delegate Holland to either verify his charges before next Sunday or apologize to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. The resolution was carried.

A circular signed and submitted by President Gompers and the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, called attention to the recent injunctions issued against unions by Judges of the Supreme Court during strikes. The circular declared that the unions were not fairly treated by the courts, and said also:

We recommend to all organized workers in National, State, central, or local unions that at their public celebrations on May 1, July 4, and Sept. 1 (Labor Day) they concentrate their attention on a discussion of the abolition of the injunctions in labor disputes and the enactment of laws conforming to that purpose.

The delegate of the machine stone workers announced that the union had made a demand, to go into effect on June 1, for an increase of 15 per cent. for all members earning less than $3 a day. The demand was approved.

Delegate Brown reported for the committee appointed to try to amalgamate the United Hebrew Trades and the Central Federated Union that a committee of the former failed to keep a promise to meet a committee of the central body for the purpose of amalgamation. The Secretary was instructed to write to the United Hebrew Trades to the effect that if its committee does not meet the Amalgamation Committee of the central body this week the latter will take further action.

The question of delegates wearing the union label in their clothing was brought up by Delegate Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union. He reminded the central body that some time ago it passed a resolution to the effect that every delegate must be able to show, if called upon, that his clothing bore the union label. He was sorry to say, he said, that the overcoats worn by some of the delegates had not the union label.

The delegates were then directed by the Chairman to follow the instructions of that resolution.

The Express Companies Employes' Protective Union, which has been organized recently, reported that it will have a ball in the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 11. A feature of the ball is to be a marriage on the stage. The bride's trousseau is being prepared.

LOST TWO STORES GAMBLING.

So His Wife Says, in Accusing a Coffee Parlor Proprietor of Lower Washington Street.

The loss of two stores and a restaurant in the Syrian district of lower Washington Street by her husband was attributed to gambling by Mrs. Marie Soloman of 45 Washington Street, who appeared before Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, as a complainant against Michael Salome, proprietor of a coffee parlor at 77 Washington Street. Her eighteen-year-old son, Alexander, corroborated her statement.

"My husband was in a prosperous condition up to a short time ago," she said. "He had two stores and a restaurant and made plenty of money. He began gambling, however, in this coffee parlor, where gambling goes on most of the time, and it got worse and worse, until he lost everything."

Driven to desperation, Mrs. Soloman and her son visited the Church Street Station Saturday evening and there made complaint to Sergt. McNally. In company with Detectives Boylan and Benson, she visited the coffee parlor to show them the truth in her charges. The result was that Salome and eighteen men who were engaged in card games in the rear of the place were arrested.

Salome's fellow-prisoners supported him in court in the declaration that the card playing was of a purely social nature and that no gambling was permitted. The others were discharged, while Salome was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-day.

SHOT HER COUSIN IN FUN.

Greenwood Cemetery Keeper's Son May Die—Girl Didn't Know the Revolver Was Loaded.

Believing that a disused revolver, found in her father's room, was not loaded, Elsie Herron, the twenty-year-old daughter of John Herron, keeper of the Greenwood Cemetery, accidentally shot and seriously injured her cousin, Lester Carroll, fourteen years old, who with his mother was visiting Miss Herron's home at the Fort Hamilton Avenue gate of the cemetery yesterday.

The boy is now in the Norwegian Hospital, and is not expected to recover. Miss Herron was arrested by officers of the Parkville Police Station.

The Carrolls and Miss Herron attended church together yesterday morning, and returned to the Herron home for dinner. Miss Herron and young Carroll rummaged through the house and found the revolver in one of the cupboards. She took it and playfully pointing it at the boy said:

"I'll show you how it works."

"No you won't," he replied, dodging behind a door.

She snapped the revolver and the hammer fell without discharging it. Gaining courage, young Carroll thrust his head from behind the door, and, pointing the pistol at him, Miss Herron pulled the trigger a second time. This time there was a loud report, and the boy fell with a groan, while the young woman screamed for help.

When the ambulance surgeon came, he found that the bullet had penetrated the boy's chest just above the heart.

GIFT TO PRESIDENT NASH,

Corn Exchange Bank Employes Present a Clock to Him.

The Corn Exchange Bank was the scene of unusual activity on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the official and clerical staffs of the bank and its fifteen branches assembled to take part in the presentation of a hall clock to William A. Nash, the occasion being the celebration of his twentieth year as President of this institution.

William H. Ketchum, next to the President the oldest employe of the bank, made the presentation, Mr. Nash in his reply touching upon various events of his forty-eight years' experience in the bank, from a boy of fifteen to his present position at the head of the institution.

On Feb. 1 the Corn Exchange Bank will have been organized fifty years, and Saturday evening of this week the bank will give a dinner at Sherry's to celebrate the event, covers being laid for 400 guests.

The Irish National Club.

At the annual election of the Irish National Club held last Friday night, in the club rooms, 301 West Fifty-ninth Street, the following officers were elected: President, Henry G. Bannon; Vice President, George W. Magee; Recording Secretary, Martin Organ; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Connolly; Financial Secretary, Thomas F. Brady; Treasurer, Robert O. Flaherty, and Sergeant-at-Arms, James Mulqueen. An entertainment will be given by the club on Feb. 14.

President Aids Starving Finns.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to Dr. Louis Klopech, has expressed his gratification in having an opportunity to contribute toward the relief of the suffering in Finland. He inclosed a contribution to The Christian Herald famine fund a check for $100. The fund already exceeds $20,000.

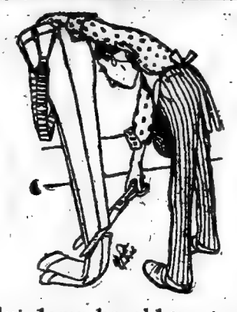

Cut down boys' long trouser suits—down from prices all the way up to $18.

300 suits of mixtures—some most attractive patterns.

100 suits of blue and black cheviot.

Sizes 13 to 16 years.

$7.50.

To the men's $15 suit stock of mark-downs has been added a quantity of higher priced blue cheviot suits.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

COLONIAL DESIGNS

express plainer than does tradition, true-hearted ancestral hospitality. Our Mahogany Furniture gives the necessary warmth for Winter rooms; Library Tables with every writing convenience—Hall Stands with compartments for wraps, etc. Furnishings for Dining-room, Bedroom and Parlor—and what is true of Colonial, may also be said of our Flemish designs and those artistic conceptions of Chippendale and Sheraton.

We offer specially low estimates just now for cosy-corners, dens, etc., besides many Oriental Rugs, Cushions, and odd bits from our Upholstery Shop are greatly reduced to clear out before Spring stock arrives.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Doctors Say

when you need a tonic

Bass' Ale

which enriches the blood

Will Build You Up!

BOB'S BAROMETRIC TAIL.

The Dog That Foretold the Weather for His Sea Captain Set a Storm Signal and Sailed Into an Albatross.

Bob, the "canine barometer," arrived yesterday on the trim American bark Adam W. Spies. At 3:45 yesterday afternoon, when the bark was tied up at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, Bob's tail was pointing straight up at the sky. That meant that it was going to stop snowing. Besides the fact that Bob was abroad, it might be mentioned of the Adam W. Spies that she came from Alleppi and Cochin, China, with a cargo of cocoanut fibre, and has been three months and two weeks on the way.

The fact that Bob had been fitted out with a weather prophesying apparatus was unknown to Capt. Hines and the crew of ten men until two months ago, when the bark was off Mauritius. Previous to that time he had been an ordinary wire-haired terrier of pugnacious tendencies. First Mate Salisbury stands sponsor for the story of how the barometric quality of his tail was discovered.

On that day it was very hot and men were busy on deck making a landing bateau. Bob was chewing a wire hawser, when one of the sailors called attention to the fact that his tail was lying straight along his back. Two minutes later the lookout spied a waterspout on the port bow, and a minute later another one close aboard. "It wasn't long," said Mate Salisbury, "before there were half a dozen waterspouts on both quarters and another one astern. The wind was coming from all directions. Luckily, we got all our canvas in, except the fore and main t'gallants, but we were willing to lose them."

Two days later Bob bounced up the main companionway and the sailor who had first remarked the position of the tail saw that it was again following the curve of the spine. He told the Captain about it, and also what had happened on the previous and similar occasion. "All hands shorten sail!" shouted the Captain. In a jiffy the men were in the rigging, and the flying jib had just rattled down when a big waterspout appeared close aboard the starboard quarter. No harm was done, but it was a narrow shave.

After that Bob was studied. It was discovered that the tail pointing straight astern heralded the approach of westerly gales, and that when the tail drooped it rained within the hour. When Bob's tail curled at the end snowstorms and hail squalls were looked for.

"Here comes our Weather Bureau now," said Mate Richardson, as Bob came trotting down the deck signaling "fine to-morrow." "I tried to get rid of him in Cochin, China, for on a long voyage he chews up a good part of our cargo, but I guess we'll keep him now."

Bob had an encounter with a captured albatross on the trip. His previous experience had been with chickens, so when the albatross bowled him into the lee scuppers with a well directed sweep of its wing he was considerably taken aback. He took a second look at the albatross, set his tail to "stormy weather," and sailed into it. He got the bird by the throat and that was the end of the fight and of the albatross.

The only other story which the Mate had to tell was about the steward's pet monkey, which one day upset a pail of water on the newly varnished afterdeck.

"I caught the cage up and threw it overboard," he said, "but the monkey was tied to it by a chain. He caught the fore sheet, though, and came in hand over hand, with the cage hanging to him. When he got safe on deck he crawled into the cage and pulled the door shut."

HELD FOR FUR ROBBERY.

Two Men Arrested in Connection with a Bleecker Street Burglary.

Detective Sergeants Duggan and Cuff of the Central Office arraigned two prisoners in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, who were held on short affidavits in $1,500 bail each for examination to-day. They were arrested Saturday evening on suspicion of having been connected with a fur robbery committed on Dec. 19th in the establishment at 7 Bleecker Street. They gave their names as Emanuel Seidman and Samuel Fintenberg, withholding their addresses.

The case of Samuel Flioskey, arrested in connection with the fur robbery at 58 Prince Street last Friday, in which thousands of dollars' worth of goods were stolen, comes up for examination to-day, and Detective Sergeant Cuff gave Magistrate Pool to understand that there might be a relationship established between the two burglaries.

O'Neill's

Clearing Sale of Reliable Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Lots that we desire to clear before stocktaking, and on which we have made radical reductions in price. The collection affords a wide range of choice as to fabrics, and presents an aggregation of Dress Goods values that is not often duplicated.

Colored Dress Goods.

Woven Tucked Novelty Waistings, that were 75c. yard, now . . . 25c
All Wool Mistral Etamines (in navy only), that were 50c. yard, now . . 29c
All Wool Whipcords in colors, that were 50c. yard, now 39c
All Wool Voiles in colors, that were 50c. yard, now 35c
All Wool Canvas Etamines, 42 inches wide, in navy, brown and castor, that were 85c. yard, now 50c
All Wool Twine Cloths, 45 inches wide, in colors, that were 85c. yard, now . 69c
Melange Voiles, 44 inches wide, in black and white; also stripes, that were $1.00 yard, now 75c
All Wool Voiles, 45 inches wide, hemstitched, raised and silk stripes, in colors, including navy blue and cream, that were $1.65 yard, now 75c
All Wool Scotch Tweeds, 52 to 56 inches wide, that were $1.69 and $2.00 yard, now 98c
All Wool Panne Zibelines, 56 inches wide, self colors, that were $1.75 yard, now $1.25

And various lines of plain and fancy Dress Goods in incomplete color assortments to be closed out at marvellously low prices.

Black Dress Goods.

45-inch Mohair Brilliantines, that were 50c. yard, now 35c
36-inch All Wool Voiles, that were 50c. yard, now 35c
42-inch All Wool Canvas Etamines, that were 85c. yard, now . . . 50c
42-inch All Wool Imported Armures, that were $1.00 yard, now . . . 69c
44-inch All Wool Voiles in silk, raised and open work stripes, that were $1.65 yard, now 75c
44-inch All Silk Grenadines, in narrow and broken stripes, that were $1.00 yard, now 69c
45-inch All Wool Crepe Mistral Etamines, that were $1.25 yard, now . . 89c
44-inch All Silk Novelty stripe Grenadines, that were $1.98 yard, now . $1.19
56-inch All Wool Panne Zibelines, that were $1.75 yard, now . . . $1.25
48-inch Iron Frame Grenadines, in open work stripes, that were $2.50 yard, now $1.50
45-inch Silk and Wool Web Mesh Etamines, in open work stripes, that were $2.65 yard, now $1.69

Remnants of all wool and silk and wool, $1.00 to $4.50. Novelty Black Dress Goods reduced to extremely low prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Broadway and 7th Avenue at 48th Street.

Studebaker

HAS MOVED

to the new warerooms and factory, Broadway and 7th Avenue at 48th Street.

B&O TRADE MARK

Overcoats.

600 Winter Overcoats, that were $15 to $35—mostly, as a matter of fact, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $25—are now one price. Some silk-lined; others worsted with silk shoulders.

$12.00.

Included in this sale of Winter Overcoats are, in round numbers, about 150 Spring Overcoats, in Blacks and Oxfords and in Coverts, together with a few Rain Coats. Cooper Square only.

Browning, King & Co.

Cooper Square West (Opposite Cooper Union).

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AT DE KALB AVENUE.

Open Saturday Evenings until 10 P. M.

Englishman's Body at Morgue.

The body of John Wilson, forty-three years old, of England, is at the Morgue awaiting advices of English friends. If the body is not claimed within five days it will be buried in the Potter's Field.

Wilson was admitted to the hospital three weeks ago, suffering from pneumonia. He died on Saturday. He had been taken to the hospital from the Bancroft House on Broadway. At the hospital he gae the name of Mr. Brooks of La Burnam Cottage, Hanforth, Cheshire, England, as his best friend.

To Aid an Up-Town Church.

A progressive euchre and reception will be given at the Harlem Casino next Friday evening for the benefit of the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Washington Heights, of which the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon is the rector. The principal prize has been given by the wife of President Roosevelt, and as this is to be the door prize, all who enter the hall stand an equal chance of securing it.

CARPETS

Last Week of Our Great Clearance Sale.

All single and part pieces of various grades and patterns we do not intend duplicating; some we have made up into

RUGS WITH BORDERS TO MATCH; in various sizes, suitable for any kind of room.

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Brokerage Firm Change.

Sidney M. Sternbach, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Adolph Hoeland have formed a copartnership to continue the old firm of Sternbach & Co., which was dissolved Jan. 23.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; south winds changing to northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,555. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ALLIES HAGGLING OVER CASTRO'S GUARANTEE

Offered a Percentage of Customs of Venezuelan Ports.

England and Italy Said to be Willing to Accept, While Germany Holds Back — Report that Blockade Will Be Raised To-morrow.

ROME, Jan. 26.—It is learned that the powers are still negotiating regarding the percentage of the customs receipts that Venezuela is to give as a guarantee, one Government insisting upon 50 per cent. instead of 30 per cent.

The Italian Government is ready to accept the proposition of United States Minister Bowen to set apart a certain percentage of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello as a guarantee for the payment of the foreign claims. The Government considers that the guarantees offered by Venezuela through Minister Bowen are sufficient to warrant the raising of the blockade which, it is understood here, will cease as soon as Germany agrees to the proposals. The foreign warships, however, will remain in Venezuelan waters.

CARACAS, Jan. 26.—The Associated Press correspondent has just received a communication from the British naval officer at La Guayra informing him that the blockade will be raised next Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—There is no information in Washington to justify the positive statement contained in the Caracas dispatch that the Venezuelan blockade will be raised on Wednesday. Minister Bowen is hopeful that such a happy consummation will result from the pending negotiations, as the latest proposition he has made to the allied Governments is regarded by him as an eminently fair one. He is still awaiting formal replies to that proposition from Great Britain and Germany, and on these will depend the question whether the blockade is to be raised.

As indicated in the Rome dispatch received by The Associated Press to-night, the question now to be determined is the amount of the customs receipts which are to be given as a guaranty. Great Britain is believed to be favorable to accepting the 30 per cent. offered by Mr. Bowen, while Germany is supposed to be insisting on 50 per cent.

Minister Bowen declines to discuss the question in any of its phases, nor will he disclose what is the actual amount of guaranty he has offered. With the promptitude which has characterized all its actions in the present emergency, the Italian Government has cabled to its fleet commander in Venezuelan waters to withdraw from the blockade as soon as the ships of the other powers do so. Information to this effect was received by the Italian Ambassador here to-day.

Minister Bowen, acting for Venezuela, in return for the raising of the blockade, pledges 30 per cent. of the receipts of the Ports of Puerto Cabello and La Guayra, the same to be collected by a joint committee made up of one representative from each of the powers having claims against Venezuela.

Up to the close of to-day formal notice of the acceptance of the proposition had not come to Mr. Bowen from the representatives of the allies here. However, such unofficial information as reached Mr. Bowen confirmed him in the belief that the pending controversy would be settled "soon and satisfactorily." It is learned that the Italian Government all along has favored an honorable compromise, and has let its allies know the favor with which it regarded the Bowen proposition, while professing a willingness to defer to their views in the matter. These two ports collect a large part of the total customs receipts of the country. Under this arrangement probably a cash payment can be dispensed with, as the customs receipts would quickly defray the pressing individual claims of the allies.

The lifting of the blockade would not mean the complete withdrawal from American waters of the allied fleet, and it is understood that not only will the British-American fleet remain in its accustomed Winter quarters in the Caribbean, but that the German Government will depart from its ancient policy, which has been to get along without station fleets, and will continue the present squadron in American waters as a permanent fleet.

It is understood that the allies, while considerably abating their demands for a cash payment from Venezuela, still adhere to the principle of the ultimatum so far as it involves the payment of some money on claims of such character as do not admit of question. Upon the amount of these claims will depend Mr. Bowen's success in removing the blockade, for it is believed that he has contrived the means to secure some cash from President Castro, realized upon forced loans, and more is likely to be derived from interests in this country concerned in the re-establishment of order in Venezuela and the dissipation of the present international complications.

An official telegram received here to-day from the Berlin Foreign Office maintains that the action of the Panther against Fort San Carlos was justified as a defense against a warlike attack. The dispatch says:

"The fire was opened by the Venezuelan fort when the Panther in proper execution of blockade measures was about to pass the bay and enter the lagoon. No American or English Admiral would have acted differently from the German Commodore. Either certainly would have prevented in like manner the possibility of a repetition of such an attack on a part of his blockading squadron. The responsibility for the occurrence rests on the person who gave orders to fire on the Panther.

"The Venezuelan decree issued for the purpose of circumventing the effect of the blockade by facilitating the admission of goods by way of Colombia into the blockaded territory was the reason that the Panther had to enter the lagoon to stop contraband ships. International law is clearly on the side of the German squadron.

"The delay of the German official in transmitting reports from Maracaibo, which was unavoidable for technical reasons, is no justification that any feeling should arise against Germany on account of false reports.

"The American people should, therefore, in view of the true state of affairs, recognize that it has been misled. It is possible that the time for this attack of the Venezuelan commander on the Panther may have been intentionally chosen for the purpose of influencing American public opinion just as the negotiations were about to begin."

OFFER ACCEPTED ON SATURDAY.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Written declarations regarding raising the blockade of the Venezuelan ports have been exchanged between Minister Bowen and the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy. In their declarations the representatives of the European powers promised to consent to the immediate raising of the blockade as soon as an agreement is concluded between them and Mr. Bowen embodying the conditions laid down by the powers. These conditions chiefly relate to the guarantees to be furnished by Venezuela, which has offered a portion of the customs revenue of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello.

The guarantee offered to the powers through Mr. Bowen is a portion of the customs receipts of La Guayra and perhaps of several other ports. The proposal was first made to Great Britain, which provisionally accepted it, and then to Germany, which accepted it in principle on Saturday. The allies are now engaged in examining the value of the guarantee offered and are negotiating details, like the form of payment.

A question which is being considered is whether the allies shall establish an international commission for receiving the customs or whether some neutral agent shall be appointed receiver. If the latter course is decided upon, it is believed that some American authority will be chosen, perhaps Mr. Bowen. The proposal contemplates dividing the allies' claims into three grades and that each be treated separately and in proportion to its validity.

It is still believed here that all the matters in dispute will be satisfactorily arranged at Washington without resorting to The Hague Arbitration Court.

Only a portion of the Venezuelan revenues will be available for the payment of the claims, because of the large part already hypothecated as security for foreign loans.

The German Foreign Office is very hopeful of an early settlement and of the raising of the blockade without much further delay.

A lively exchange of telegrams occurred between Germany and Great Britain on Saturday before the acceptances of Mr. Bowen's propositions, as cabled from Washington. It is explained that Great Britain's acceptance was forwarded to Washington first because Mr. Bowen submitted his proposal to Ambassador Herbert before seeing Count Quadt, the German Chargé d'Affaires.

Italy's attitude is to accept any arrangement agreeable to Great Britain and Germany.

As soon as the guarantee for the payment of the first-grade claims is disposed of the negotiations for the settlement of the remainder will proceed with each power independently.

The alliance between Great Britain and Germany may be considered to have been definitely ended as soon as the guarantee is signed and the consequent raising of the blockade occurs.

The German cruisers Vineta and Falke left Curaçao on Friday, and therefore the Navy Department here is not in communication with Commodore Scheder. But it is understood that the German Naval Agent at Curaçao will be kept advised of the progress of the peace negotiations.

BIDS BY AMERICAN BANKS.

London Hears That New York Institutions Offer to Finance Venezuelan Claims.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It was learned to-day by a representative of The Associated Press that Great Britain and Germany have informed their representatives at Washington that they consider Minister Bowen's proposals regarding Venezuela's guarantees to form a satisfactory basis for further negotiations.

In addition to the offer of part of the customs of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello as a guarantee, Mr. Bowen informed the powers that several New York banks had expressed their willingness to undertake the payment of the first claims demanded by the powers upon the basis of such guarantee. Mr. Bowen did not say whether he had made a definite arrangement with any particular banks, but as soon as the powers hear of the consent of reliable houses to guarantee the payment of the first claims the blockade will be raised. This is expected to be within two or three days. In the event of this arrangement being concluded it is supposed that the customs of the two ports mentioned will be administered jointly by representatives of the powers and of the banks concerned. At the German Embassy here it was said there was no reason whatever for a continuance of the blockade "once the powers are satisfied that the guarantee is not merely offered with the object of getting rid of them."

It is understood here that the banks referred to by Mr. Bowen are J. & W. Seligman & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co.

J. P. Morgan & Co. said there was nothing in the statement that they were to finance a Venezuelan loan or assist in raising money for the payment of the claims. At the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co. it was said that they knew nothing about the matter, and had nothing to say.

A LESSON FOR ENGLAND.

London Times Says Policy Like That in Venezuela Will Never Again Be Sanctioned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times in an editorial this morning on the Venezuelan situation says: "We are not yet out of the woods, but if Minister Bowen's efforts are crowned with success it is hardly conceivable that the risk involved in a blockade of the Venezuelan coast is to be deliberately incurred afresh.

"It would certainly require a very urgent necessity to induce Englishmen to sanction or condone again a policy which might easily have endangered the good understanding and kindly feelings that recently have drawn closer the people of Great Britain and the United States.

"We have had rather a sharp lesson. Undoubtedly it has been taken to heart."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The morning papers to-day express the greatest relief at the prospect of a settlement of the Venezuelan trouble as enabling Great Britain to escape from an embarrassing situation. Some difficulties are still anticipated over the details of the financial arrangement, but the greatest confidence is expressed in Minister Bowen's ability to surmount them with the influence of the United States Government.

The Government is frankly exhorted by its organs to learn a lesson for the future that unnecessary alliances are almost as bad as unnecessary wars. The rumor published from Washington that Great Britain has notified the United States Government that she will cease to act with Germany from to-day is discredited here.

WANT EXPORT DUTY ON WOOD.

Pulp Manufacturers of Canada Ask Premier Parent of Quebec to Support Their Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—A delegation representing the pulp and paper manufacturers of Canada to-day asked Premier Parent of Quebec to support their demand on the Federal Government for an export duty of $1 a cord of 128 cubic feet for the first year, $1.50 for the second year, and $2 and $3 for subsequent years on spruce logs and pulp wood.

They ask that 90 per cent. of that amount be paid back to proprietors of the land and provincial Governments. The Premier told them he did not believe their plan practicable, but would submit it to his colleagues.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted. —Adv.

'Tween Luncheon and Breakfast
the Pennsylvania Special makes a daily trip from New York to Chicago. Palatial equipment.—Adv.

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"The 20th Century Limited"
is the New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT UPSET BY SOUTH'S CRITICISM

Resents Attacks on Him for Receiving Negro Women.

Holds That He Did Nothing Unusual—Wants to Know, Too, Why the Crum Appointment Causes Such a Fuss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—President Roosevelt to-day talked about the negro question to nearly everybody who came to see him, and the impression conveyed was that he was considerably upset about the attacks which have been made upon him in the Southern papers. He was particularly aggrieved at the editorials criticising him because some negro women were invited to the reception at the White House last Thursday.

One of the Southern papers has printed a cartoon representing the President introducing several big negro women to the foreign Ambassadors, the whole party bowing and scraping and expressing delight at meeting them. Many other papers have printed editorials asserting that no Southern man can afford to associate with the President, and that he should be treated as if he were a negro official.

The President does not enjoy this criticism. He holds that in inviting negroes to the White House he did nothing unusual, as other Presidents have done the same thing when the negroes were officials. The negroes in this case were the Register of the Treasury and the Recorder of Deeds. It is possible that the affair would not have attracted so much attention had not both these officials brought several women friends with them, so that the whole party cut a conspicuous figure in the reception room.

The President is also displeased with the criticisms of the Crum appointment. He is disposed to inquire why so much fuss should be made over that nomination when the Senate has confirmed without opposition the appointment of another negro to a place paying a higher salary than Crum will get. This is Alexander B. Kennedy, appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans. The Southern Senators, like the Northern ones, voted to confirm Kennedy. It is true that the people of New Orleans made no protest against Kennedy, as the people of Charleston did against Crum, but the President thinks the principle the same.

That the sentiment against the President in the South is not confined to Democrats is shown by the determination of the Alabama Republicans to fight his renomination. Alabamians in Washington say that the new State Convention in Alabama is to be held solely for the purpose of retracting the resolution indorsing him for President in 1904, which was passed at the State Convention held last year.

The Hanna boom is not confined to Alabama. Speeches have been made in favor of it in North Carolina, and there is considerable likelihood that it will spread to other States. Louisiana men say that Surveyor Clarkson has got their State in line, and that no trouble is likely there.

DEMANDS OF THE NEGROES.

Afro-American Council Issues an Address Asking Equality and Highly Praising the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Executive Committee of the National Afro-American Council in session here to-day passed a resolution urging confirmation by the Senate of the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum to be Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., and adopted an address to the country on the race question in general. The address is signed by Alexander Walters, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Cyrus Field Adams, Secretary, and William A. Pledger, Acting President National Afro-American Council. The address in part is as follows:

It is evident to the thoughtful among us that we are passing through one of the most critical periods of our existence in this country. Questions that immediately concern the liberty and well-being of one-eighth of the population of the United States and scarcely to less degree the whole population of the country are pressing for treatment as never before.

A systematic effort has been inaugurated on the part of the South which has for its object the withdrawal of the franchise from the Afro-Americans of that section and their reduction to a position of absolute subserviency in all the relations of life.

It has been openly declared by some of the most prominent leaders of the South that it was the intention of the framers of the constitutions to disfranchise as many Afro-Americans as possible and leave every Caucasian in full possession of the suffrage. The effect has been that not only has the Afro-American been disfranchised, but also that a very large number of Caucasians who previous to the adoption of these Constitutions participated in elections have ceased to register and vote.

We contend for our constitutional rights on the ground that the right of suffrage has been conferred upon its citizens by the Federal Government.

We heartily commend the Afro-Americans of Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana, and other States, who are seeking redress through the courts of the land, and we pledge them our moral and financial support.

We denounce the mob murders now so prevalent in this country. We call the attention of the country to a condition of service on many farms in a number of the States, approximating very much the old peonage system, and ask for legislation looking to the remedying of the evil.

We submit our protest against the unfair practices in the transportation of passengers in Southern States discriminating unjustly against Afro-Americans, requiring of them the highest rates for travel and providing in return the poorest accommodations in carriage, and we invoke the exercise of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, by that tribunal, to prevent discriminations in rates and accommodations against inter-State passengers.

We appeal to Congress for favorable action upon one of the several measures now pending therein for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the Afro-Americans of the country.

The address closes with an indorsement of the deliverances of President Roosevelt with reference to the fitness of the negro for appointment to office, and the attitude of the Federal Government toward all of its citizens regardless of race or color. He has, the address continues, impacted new life and vigor to the time-honored principles and traditions of human rights, and has given hope and inspiration to a people struggling heroically beneath the burden of hate and proscription.

"We commend Theodore Roosevelt," the address concludes, "to the affection and confidence of our people regardless of party affiliation."

MISTOOK WOMAN FOR BURGLAR.

Youth Shot Her When She Rapped at the Door.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Roger Johnson, aged eighteen, shot and fatally wounded Mrs. Russell Swaggerty at his home at a late hour last night. Mrs. Swaggerty intended to call on the boy's mother, who has been very ill, but the boy, who had been asleep, thought when she rapped at the door that it was a burglar trying to enter.

Opening the door a few inches, he fired a pistol, the bullet entering Mrs. Swaggerty's right eye and lodging in the brain.

Luxurious Train to California
runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, Buffalo, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials, and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

STATESMEN VERSUS RABBITS.

Utah Legislature Formally Objects to Members Being Compared to Animals.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 26.—The lower house of the Legislature to-day made formal objection to its members being compared to jack rabbits.

The objection was in the form of resolutions severely censuring a Salt Lake paper which on Saturday published an article stating that the members from San Pete County "could change places with jack rabbits and the Legislature would be strengthened by the presence of their substitutes."

On account of the prevalence of smallpox in the State, agitation in favor of a compulsory vaccination law has been very strong, and the Representatives from San Pete County have vigorously opposed this movement.

BANKING HOUSE FAILS.

Boughton, Ford & Co. of Burton, Ohio, Make an Assignment.

BURTON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The banking house of Boughton, Ford & Co. made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors. No statement has been issued, but it is understood that the assets are close to $500,000, with liabilities of about $300,000. The assets consist largely of farm mortgages. It is said that the concern was overloaned.

Mr. Ford said to-day that the assignment was made because the bank could not secure funds promptly on its securities. As a result it was decided to close the doors to protect their creditors. He declared that no one would lose a dollar. He said he felt confident that the bank would be enabled to resume business within a short time.

MISS ANTHONY FOR SMOOT.

Woman Suffragist Upholds the Mormon Apostle's Right to be a Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 26.—Susan B. Anthony, the woman suffragist, believes that there are two sides to the Reed Smoot Senatorial controversy and that the law is on the side of the Mormon apostle. Miss Anthony is familiar with conditions in Utah.

"I believe Mr. Smoot will take his seat in the Senate," she said to-night, "and that he will keep it. There seems to be no possibility of preventing it. Helen Gould and many other women are deeply opposed to Mr. Smoot's ambitions on the ground that he is a Mormon apostle and because the Mormon Church is said to approve of polygamy. The Women's Christian Temperance Union is taking steps to oppose him, and all this is done because of prejudice to his religion. Whether or not he should be seated I do not care to say, but I am certain that he has every right to the office to which he aspires and to which he has been legally elected. He is not a polygamist, I understand, and is, according to all accounts, a decent sort of a man, even though a member of the Mormon Church. The feeling against any person because of that person's religion is something to be frowned upon.

"It seems to me that the women of this country who are getting up agitation against Mr. Smoot are but wasting their efforts. We already have a law which affects Utahans just the same as other Americans. Plural marriages are illegal. Now it rests with the Nation to enforce this law. The idea of crushing polygamy by action against an individual who does not practice it, instead of a general enforcement of the law, seems to be a small way for our country to be acting."

OCEAN FISH ON HILLTOP.

Theory Advanced That They Were Carried Ninety Miles Inland During a Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

REDDING, Cal., Jan. 26.—A large school of small, fully developed salt-water fish was found yesterday on top of Jenny Creek Hill, two miles west of Redding. The fish covered nearly an acre of the hill, and were fully 150 feet above highest water mark. The fish are strangers to this section. They resemble a shad in shape, but average in length only two inches. They are evidently of full growth, as scales and eye ring denote.

The only theory advanced for their appearance is that they were carried up from the ocean ninety miles distant and dropped on Jenny Creek Hill during the heavy rain that took place Saturday night. The discovery of the fish was made by D. Bruner of San Francisco, and has been vouched for by reputable citizens.

WANT THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Canadian Provinces Ask Central Government to Pay Over Amount Granted by United States.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The Premiers of the different Canadian provinces will wait on the Dominion Government at Ottawa tomorrow to formulate the demands decided upon by the conference of provincial Premiers some weeks ago. Among these are a demand for an increased Federal subsidy and the payment of the amount of the award paid to Canada by the United States in 1871 as a consequence of the Halifax commission.

The amount was paid for privileges granted United States Fishermen in Canadian waters. The Privy Council in 1897 gave a judgment recognizing the provinces as the owners of these fisheries, and now the provinces want to get the award, the interest on which has been paid out as a bounty to fishermen. Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are interested in this demand.

WOMEN STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Cracker Packers Resent the Employment of Non-Union Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Eight hundred employes of the Kennedy Biscuit Company, West Randolph and Morgan Streets, did not work to-day. Miss Daisy Searing, President of the Cracker Packers and Helpers' Union, says they were locked out, while representatives of the company declare they have gone on strike because three girls could not be coerced to join the union. The Teamsters' Union was asked to aid the women, but did not take action.

According to Miss Searing the union officials were called into the office of Superintendent Sample to-day and asked what they were making a fuss about." Representatives of the union replied that they wanted a settlement of the disputed question. All were then told, Miss Searing declares, to get out of the factory. Two hundred men and 600 women and girls thereupon left.

PRESIDENT HONORS M'KINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Roosevelt and a party of friends left here to-night on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Canton, Ohio, where they are to participate to-morrow in the McKinley birthday exercises.

Others in the party are Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. Leonard Wood, Col. T. A. Bingham, Capt. W. S. Cowles, Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, Assistant Secretary Brigham of the Agricultural Department, Representative R. W. Taylor, Charles Emory Smith, Edward A. King, and Julius Whiting, Jr., of Canton.

The Line of Least Resistance
runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, Buffalo, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

Winter Carnival at Saranac Lake.
February 3d, 4th, and 5th. Round trip tickets $10.00. Inquire of New York Central or West Shore Ticket Agents.—Adv.

SHARPLY ARRAIGN TRUSTS

Severe Comment in House Judiciary Committee's Report.

No Corporation Ever Organized for the Purpose of Benefiting the Consumer, the Aim and End Being Profit — Curse of Overcapitalization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A report prepared by Representative Littlefield to accompany the Anti-Trust bill reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee was presented to-day by Representative Overstreet of Indiana, Mr. Littlefield being in New England investigating the coal situation along the coast. The report treats of the trust question at great length. Speaking of the bill reported, it says:

"Its purpose is more effectively to regulate and control, on conservative lines, industrial and business combinations which in their operation prove injurious to the public welfare. It is believed to be a decided step in advance of existing legislation.

"It involves the idea of publicity and additional legislation to prevent discrimination by rebate or special privileges upon the part of railroad companies. It seeks to prevent the effort to destroy competition in particular localities by discrimination in prices, and prohibits railroad companies from transporting goods in violation of the provision of law, and contains provisions intended to facilitate the enforcement of this act as well as existing legislation on the same lines.

"It is through the medium of consumers, the purchasers of its products, that the overcapitalized combination finds its most extensive and oppressive contact with the public. Successful overcapitalization involves the necessity of declaring a dividend upon the overcapitalization equal to a dividend upon actual value, thus giving to the stock an earning capacity and creating an artificial market value.

"If all of the overcapitalization were held by the promoters and organizers, and was not held for the purpose of increasing the return, there would be no object in overcapitalizing.

"The aggregation of large capital, great volume of business on a small margin, giving a fair return to the capital invested, with a reduction in price to the consumer, is what is termed the new phase of modern industrial development; and the corporate form of organization, with its evils of overcapitalization, is the medium through which the development has largely taken place.

"Theoretically, on paper, this reasons well, looks well, and works well. The chief ultimate result in which the public has an abiding interest, the reduction of the price to the consumer, is in practice seldom attained. This result is the only fact that can justify this phase of industrial development from the public standpoint. It is not believed that any of these corporations yet organized have ever been created by or organized for the altruistic purpose of reducing the price to the consumer. The controlling purpose in such organizations is believed to be what it naturally would be—the profit of the parties thereto. If the public receives any benefit, it is incidental. Profit to the persons in control inspires their operation as well as organization.

"As capital is entitled to a fair return, the public is vitally interested in the amount of capital necessary to carry on a given enterprise. Such fair return is a proper element of the cost of the article, and the public must pay for it, and the other elements of cost involved, when it buys the article.

"To what extent we are now paying exorbitant prices to produce abnormal returns no one can tell, as no reports are now made to any authority, State or National, that give any adequate information on that point. This is one of the things that a bill seeks to accomplish. It is through the facility offered for overcapitalization that the promoters of great combinations, formed from independent corporations and competing business concerns, get their enormous fees.

"Overcapitalization furnishes the convenient opportunity for concealing the profitable character of the enterprise. It is said that it was first employed for that purpose. There are instances where corporations have increased their capitalization 100 per cent. in order that what was really, say, a twelve-per-cent. dividend, would appear to be only a six-per-cent. dividend, and thus avoided the danger of making their employes uneasy and restive because they were not receiving in wages a fair proportion of the earnings of the business.

"Publicity, by creating an intelligent public sentiment, will go far toward ameliorating oppressive conditions. If it is a fact that competitors are ruthlessly destroyed and prices are increased in order that enormous returns may be received upon a relatively insignificant investment, and the searchlight of publicity can be turned thereon, it is doubtful if the persons who are responsible for such a reprehensible condition could long stand the well-directed public indignation that would be thus aroused.

"It is not claimed that publicity is a cureall. It is hoped, however, that by its application the operation of natural laws may in an appreciable degree alleviate existing conditions."

ANTI-TRUST BILL INDORSED.

Elkins Measure Prohibiting Rate Discrimination Unanimously Approved by Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day unanimously agreed to report the Elkins amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act. Only two members of the committee were absent, Patterson of Colorado and McLaurin of Mississippi, and both are in favor of the measure. The bill as prepared by Senator Elkins gives vital force to the original Inter-State Commerce act by imposing heavy penalties for violation of the law. The range of fines is from $1,000 to $20,000 for any such offense.

The essential part of the bill, which was to-day amended by the committee, so as to make it stronger than as drawn by its author, is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to offer, grant, or give, or to solicit, accept, or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in inter-State or foreign commerce by any common carrier subject to the acts to regulate commerce whereby any such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published and filed by such carrier as is required by said acts to regulate commerce or whereby any other advantage is given or discrimination is practiced.

Every person or corporation who shall offer, grant, or give, or solicit, accept, or receive any such rebates, concession, or discrimination shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $20,000.

The committee put on an amendment providing that every violation of the law shall be prosecuted in any court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes within the district in which such violation was committed or through which the transportation may have been conducted; and whenever the offense is begun in one jurisdiction and completed in another, it may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either jurisdiction in the same manner as if the offense had been actually and wholly committed therein.

Another amendment makes the act of the agent or officer the act of the corporation also. A third amendment, as follows, was adopted:

Whenever any carrier files with the Inter-State Commerce Commission or publishes a particular rate, or participates in any rates so filed or published, that rate as against such carrier, its officers, or agents in any prosecution, shall be conclusively deemed to be the legal rate, and any departure from such rate or any offer to depart therefrom shall be deemed to be an offense under this section of this act.

The fact that the Democrats on the committee were unanimously in favor of the bill is taken as significant of the merit of the measure and of the undivided support of the bill by the Democrats when it comes before the Senate. It is not unlikely that there will be a disposition to amend the bill in the House with a clause making its terms applicable to pooling as well as rebates.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York every day. Stock reports and a stenographer on board.—Adv.

A Scotch High-Ball
is just the thing this weather—providing it be Usher's Scotch. Sold Everywhere.—Adv.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ASHORE?

Report from Holyhead That a "Liner" Is Aground While a Storm Is Raging.

HOLYHEAD, Wales, Jan. 27.—An American liner is reported to be ashore off Aberfoam Point, (Aberfraw Point, fifteen miles south of Holyhead?) A heavy gale is raging in St. George's Channel.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Holyhead says that a portion of the crew of the liner reported ashore off Aberfoam Point, numbering seventen men, have come ashore in their own boats. They report that the vessel is a total wreck.

TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick said to-day that the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis probably would be opened early next week in the temporary quarters, 238 Pine Street.

In connection with the work made possible by Mr. Phipps's endowment a bureau of information and a bureau for the dissemination of literature bearing on the subject of tuberculosis will be at once established, which will be in line with Mr. Phipps's idea that the institute shall be the centre of education in the stamping out of consumption in this country.

Dr. Flick has chosen the medical staff for the institute, but the names of the physicians, who include many prominent specialists, will not be announced until the opening of the institute next week.

SCATTERED HUSBAND'S ASHES.

Widow of Robert Long Threw Them to the Winds from a Tug in the Lower Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, Jan. 26.—From the deck of a chartered tug Mrs. Robert Long of Lyndhurst, N. J., to-day scattered the ashes of her husband to the north, east, south, and west.

Mr. Long was employed in New York as a bookkeeper. Many years ago he made Mrs. Long promise that in the event of his dying before her she would have the body cremated and his ashes cast to the winds. Death came last Friday to Mr. Long at his home. On Saturday the body was taken to Fresh Pond, where it was cremated. This morning Mrs. Long and the undertaker obtained the little urn that held the ashes. Then she chartered a tug from New York, and with a few intimate friends set out to carry out the wishes of her husband. Down in the lower bay the tug halted, and then Mrs. Long, opening the urn, threw little handfuls of the ashes to the points of the compass.

Long was fifty-two years old and a native of the West Indies.

SOCIETY GIRL A BOOTBLACK.

Polishes One Shoe of a Broadway Messenger Boy on a Wager, and Cries When She Wins.

A cab drove up to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in Broadway, near Thirty-first Street, at 11 o'clock last night and three young men in evening dress jumped out. They were followed by a young woman, apparently a negress, who was dressed in a long raglan coat and a large white hat. She carried in one hand a green bag and in the other a brown hat box. She hesitated a moment, looked up and down Broadway, and then walked into the telegraph office. She approached Night Clerk Shubert and burst out suddenly:

"Do you want your shoes shined?"

Shubert looked at her in amazement. While at first she seemed to be a negress, he saw after a closer look that she had her face blackened with burnt cork.

"Who are you?" asked Shubert.

"Why, I'm a bootblack, and I want to shine somebody's shoes," said the young woman. And then, as if to encourage him, she added:

"And I will not charge you anything."

Shubert singled out one of the messenger boys who had gathered near the young woman.

"Here, Jocko," he said, "this lady wants to shine your 'clods.'"

"Sure," answered "Jocko," with a broad grin.

The young woman shuddered, but opened the hat box and brought forth a bootblack's outfit. Placing that on the floor, she dropped down on her knees and started to shine. She had produced a good polish on one shoe, and was about to start on the other, when she dropped the brushes and, putting her hands up to her face, began to sob violently. A crowd had collected outside, and at the sign of her breaking down one of the young men rushed into the office and assisted her to her feet.

"You are all right, Nell," he said, "and you win the bet. You can have a hundred pounds of candy, if you want it, now."

Covering her face as best she could, "Nell" rushed to the carriage.

The young man who entered the office said that he was her brother. He picked up the bootblack outfit, saying that it had been hired.

"We live on the upper west side, near Riverside Drive," he said, by way of explanation, "and to-night there was a gathering of young people at our home. My sister is known for her daring, and one of the boys said: 'I dare you to dress up as a bootblack and go out and shine somebody's shoes.'

"My sister flared up in a minute. 'I'll bet you an even hundred that I will,' she declared. The young man took her at her word and said he would add a five-pound box of candy. She said it was a go, and immediately left the room. To our astonishment she appeared a few minutes later with her face blackened.

"'Now order a cab!' she demanded. We thought we'd let her go the limit, so we got the cab. We drove to Broadway, but had to come down to Thirty-fourth Street before we could hire this bootblack's outfit. You saw the rest."

IF DR. HALE HAD $1,000,000

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Said Dr. Edward Everett Hale to-day to the Fathers' and Mothers' Club to-day:

"My great experiment in emptying cities would be, if I had a million dollars, the purchase of a large, rough tract of land, to have four-acre lots, and put houses on them, say, to workingmen, not clerks, but the physical workingman who lays pipes and digs gutters, that he might own a house at the end of ten years if he paid so much a month. I would have them out in the country, and I would make the railroad company pay their fare, for why should people pay fares any more than to go in elevators, and I think the day will come when a person's rent will be paid at once, and the man in the suburb will have no carfare to pay."

Dr. Hale's topic was the evils of child life in great cities, especially in tenement houses, and he said that the herding together of young people in great apartment houses was as "wicked as hell." "In fifty years," he continued, "there will be, I hope, no great cities, but every one will live in the country."

Dr. Hale said that it was cruel that children should be brought up not to know a turnip from a cabbage and to be nothing better than a policeman or a letter carrier.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

DOBLIN RETRACTS HIS BRIBERY STORY

Declares Mr. Quigg Made No Offer of Money.

Washington Now Asks, "Who Called Doblin Off?"—His Original Tale Partly Upheld By Leonard J. Obermeier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—With a breezy, confident manner Philip Doblin of New York, before the House Naval Affairs Committee to-day, recanted the whole of the sensational story of attempted bribery he told under oath last week. He swore that his tale that he had been commissioned by Lemuel E. Quigg to offer $5,000 to Congressman Montague Lessler, and that he had made such an offer to Mr. Lessler to stop his opposition to appropriations for submarine boats was false and had been told only to oblige Mr. Lessler.

All around the Capitol the question is being asked: "Who called Doblin off?" The impression made on everybody who heard his testimony was that he would obey orders and swear to anything he was told to, without any question of the merits, and that the only thing which would weigh with him was whose orders to obey. The question at the Capitol was: "Whose orders is he obeying now?"

One view which is taken by nearly everybody is that, whoever is telling the truth, the submarine boat proposition is killed for this session. The Naval Affairs Committee, it is believed, will not care to father it in view of the inevitable suspicions which will fall upon anybody who does so, and neither will most of the other members of the House.

Mr. Lessler was seen to-night, and said that he could say no more than he had said when he first heard Doblin's retraction—that he was dumfounded.

"I am not angry," he said, "but I am profoundly sorry. I simply don't understand it."

It was suggested to Mr. Lessler that in view of the wide publicity Doblin's statement was sure to attain it would be well if a denial from him went with it.

"I think," he answered, "that the statement of Mr. Doblin carries its own denial."

He will go on the stand to-morrow and tell his side of the story.

It is considered significant that while Doblin's attorney requested that the committee would guarantee him immunity when that request was denied he went ahead and made his statement just the same. This suggests to those who heard him testify that he may have secured from some other source the promise of immunity, or rather of protection, which the committee could not give. Doblin did not strike anybody there as the sort of man who would put his head in a halter without being pretty sure that the halter would not be tightened.

The fact that he was making a confession of perjury did not seem to trouble Doblin a bit to-day. He did not seem to be sure of the meaning of the word "perjury" when asked about it, and said he did not know that swearing to a lie was punishable.

When asked by Representative Tayler if he had ever heard of anybody being tried and sent to the penitentiary in New York for perjury, he blandly answered: "No, Sir. I seldom hear of anybody being sent to the penitentiary in New York."

Doblin delivered his testimony in a way that almost took away the breath of his hearers. He talked in an unabashed way, and seemed to think it

fore this committee was true," he said, "and that some of it was not true, and was false. And I want to say at this point that Mr. Doblin is before this committee upon my advice to answer any questions which this committee may desire to ask him."

Continuing, Mr. Rogers said he had known Mr. Lessler, "and prized his friendship highly," and added: "Nothing I will say is intended as reflection upon Mr. Lessler. I am simply carrying out my duty as attorney for Doblin, and he is here in the interests of justice for the offense, which he thinks he has committed against Mr. Quigg."

Mr. Tayler of the committee insisted that he wanted the truth, and that it could not be obtained from the lips of counsel.

"If an injustice has been done," said Mr. Tayler, "let us see that we wipe it out at the first possible moment, and if Doblin has said anything that is unfair to Mr. Quigg let him be swift to take that chair. Don't let us wait for some counsel to say something here which is to the least degree a work of supererogation. I demand that Doblin take the stand."

Mr. Rogers desired to submit an affidavit sworn to by Doblin, and wanted to make a statement in connection with it, but assented to the committee's decision that Doblin take the stand.

DOBLIN TAKES THE STAND.

Doblin came in, but before he went on the stand Mr. Rogers asked that such immunity be accorded him as was within the power of the committee. Mr. Tayler said only such immunity as the statute gives could be accorded.

Doblin then told of coming to Washington, and of his appearance before the committee. He said when he came to Washington to appear before the full committee he decided to make the statement he did.

"I now retract," he continued, "every word in which I said Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe in any way."

"Will you state to the committee in what respect your testimony is not true?" he was asked.

"It is in relation to my being called to Washington, and my conversation with Mr. Lessler at the Hotel Normandie at 8 o'clock or thereabouts. The fact is, the statements I made regarding Mr. Quigg were not true."

He declared that the first knowledge he had of a proposition for bribery came from a newspaper article. This quoted the testimony of Mr. Lessler before the subcommittee, and he said it was handed to him after he arrived in Washington by Mr. Lessler. He continued:

I read the article as it was handed to me, and I was told by Lessler, "You have got to stand for this."

And I said, "Oh, that cannot be."

"Well," he says, "then I am politically dead."

"Well," I said, "you carry me with you."

He said: "You will be all right if you will just appear before this committee. I will go and see the Speaker and I will fix it up."

He goes out of the room, comes back, and says he had seen the Speaker, and said: "It will be all right. All you have got to do is go before the committee and substantiate my story."

Doblin then entered into details of his original visit to Washington, saying:

When I was called to Washington I got this telegram:

"Take midnight train and come to me. Want to see you. Keep this confidential.

"MONTE."

Mr. Roberts—Signed by whom? A.—Signed "Monte."

Mr. Tayler—Who is "Monte" in your association? A.—"Monte" is Congressman Lessler. I have had correspondence signed "Monte."

Doblin then continued his story:

While we were eating breakfast I was reading the article, familiarizing myself as to the statement made, and when we got up stairs he said: "Do as you want to about it."

"Well," I said, "I cannot stand for anything like this."

"Oh," he said, "you have got to." He says: "I will be back in a minute."

He went out of the room, and when he came back he said: "I will go down and look after the committee."

Just before that he said: "You need not have any fear. There is nothing going to happen to you. You appear before this committee, and they are friends of mine, and all there will be to it, they will report to the whole committee, and there won't be anything further to it."

The Congressman left the room. I lay on the sofa. I took the paper up again and read it over.

In about half or three-quarters of an hour in came Son, who said: "You come along with me. We will get into the Capitol all right. Nobody will see you. You will be able to get up through a side elevator which is right close to the Naval Committee room door, and you can get in, and I will see that nobody sees you."

THOUGHT COMMITTEE FRIENDLY.

He told of going to the Capitol. "I went into the committee room," he continued. "The gentlemen were standing about, and Son said, 'This is Mr. Doblin.' The other gentlemen all shook hands with me and I sat down, and after a little while I was handed a cigar, which I smoked. They made me feel agreeable. I took it for granted that it was all right. The first thing I knew one of the gentlemen of the committee, after a conversation in which I explained my interests in politics in New York State, asked how long I had been in politics.

"Then one of the gentlemen said: 'Wasn't it Mr. Quigg who said to you that there was $5,000 in it for Lessler, and $1,000 for you?' I said at that time, 'No, Sir.'

"Then all the gentlemen around said, 'Oh, it's all right; you go on,' and then there was a discussion in the room as to how I stood. I refused to answer at that time at all. The gentlemen seemed to all agree that there was nothing to it. Feeling agreeably at home, I made my statement—according to the way I read it in the paper.

"I felt that I was in the hands of my friends and that it was all right; that I would back up Lessler here and it would be a cinch, and that that was all that there would be to it—that the committee would report; that Lessler would be vindicated and I would be vindicated, and that it would be all right. After I got out of the committee room I went down to the hotel and asked for Lessler. He was not there. I telephoned to the House, but could not get him, and left the city, thinking it was all right."

Doblin then told of a telegram he received when he got home, which read:

Statement all right. Have no fear. M.

He then told of receiving a telegram from Chairman Foss of the Naval Committee, summoning him before the committee, and said: "I replied to that, thinking the committee would adjourn, that I could go on Monday just the same, it being, as I thought, a friendly thing."

Continuing, Doblin said: "When I came on here, it was a question of whether I was going to substantiate myself before a sub-committee of friends and Lessler, or whether I was then and there going to make Lessler's statement appear untrue. I decided with myself that I would just make my statement as to that which I had spoke of before the sub-committee. I made it, and now I retract every word in which I said that Mr. Quigg tendered me any bribe in any way."

MR. LESSLER'S TELEGRAMS.

He stated that after giving his first testimony he had gone down to the station with Mr. Lessler, who had addressed the following telegram to his wife:

Phil examined. Substantiates story in every way. He is all right. Will stay here for a time. MONTE.

The witness said that simultaneously with the receipt of Chairman Foss's telegram he received one reading as follows:

Come on midnight without fail. MONTE.

Mr. Tayler, for the committee, quoted the witness's testimony that Mr. Quigg had made an offer of money, and asked if Mr. Quigg had done so. He replied in the negative. Doblin also said his statement was false when he testified at the previous hearing that he had told Mr. Lessler that there was $5,000 in it if he could see his way clear to be friendly to the Submarine Boat bill.

Q.—You did not say anything to Lessler about any money that would or might be paid to him if he would change his attitude on this question? A.—I spoke to him about the question at that time, but I did not say anything about money.

Q.—That is, you spoke to him about the Holland torpedo boat proposition, but you made no improper proposal of any kind to him? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—You did not intimate that anybody either through you or in any way offered money for his support of the bill or proposition? A.—I spoke to him about his future and generally on the subject of submarine torpedo boats, and said nothing about money at any time to the Congressman. The conversation was as to Lessler's future. I said: "Now here, Monte, Mr. Quigg has sent for me and has talked with me about this thing." I don't know whether that is it exactly, but it is as near as I can get it.

Q.—So that the statement of Lessler that you mentioned $5,000 or any other sum in connection with this is absolutely false? A.—Well, as to his impression I don't know, but as to his statement, it is false.

READ A NEWSPAPER STORY.

Mr. Tayler had the witness identify the story he had read in a newspaper, and which he said was the first intimation he had had of any money proposition.

Doblin then said that on the morning he arrived in Washington he immediately saw Mr. Lessler, who, he testified, said to him:

"I've got you into trouble."

I said, "How is that?"

"Well," he said, "there's a sub-committee meeting this morning and I will talk to you about it."

Q.—Did Lesser tell you anything about what you before testified to? A.—He said, "Read that over, it will be all right," and I read it over.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He said that the Holland torpedo submarine boat business was up.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He didn't say much after that. Son came in. They had some papers they were arranging.

Q.—Then all you knew about the details of what Lesser claimed you learned from a newspaper? A.—At that time, yes.

Q.—When did you learn anything else? A.—When we went to breakfast I said, "What did you say, Monte?" He said, "Can't you read that?" I looked it over and we were talking about $5,000. He says "I blurted it out." I won't be positive whether he said that at the table or in the room. He said, "I blurted it out and you have got to help me out here."

Q.—Is that all that occurred? A.—He said, "I mentioned your name. You simply have got to go and make your statement."

In answer to some further pointed questions by Representative Tayler witness said he did not want to imply or to say that the sub-committee had indicated to him when he first appeared what to say or had suggested what he should state.

Answering further questions by Mr. Tayler, Doblin said he talked with Mr. Lessler on the train on the way home after giving his testimony, and after getting home he talked with members of his family.

Q. After you saw Mr. Rogers he told you you had made yourself subject to criminal prosecution, didn't he? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. And it was upon his advice you came here to tell us this statement this morning? A. I made the statement to him, which he wrote out and I signed.

Mr. Rixey—I want to ask whether in conversation with Lessler regarding submarine boats you mentioned the subject of money? A. Yes.

The witness explained that they spoke of the price of the boats and what they would cost.

Answering Mr. Tayler, the witness said he had decided to come to Washington and make his statement to-day on the advice of his counsel.

"Didn't you know you were swearing falsely all along?" asked Mr. Tayler. "Yes, Sir."

Q.—Didn't you know it was legally punishable to swear to a lie? A.—I did not know about the law.

Q.—Haven't you been about the courts of New York a good deal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Haven't you heard of a man being tried there for swearing falsely? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not regard it as morally reprehensible to give false testimony in a matter being investigated by Congress? A.—At that time I did not give it a thought.

Q.—Do you think it was right to come here and swear that Mr. Quigg had offered you a bribe when he did not do it? A.—No, Sir.

The question being put to witness in another form he said he was ready to believe what Mr. Lessler told him—that there was nothing to it.

Mr. Butler—You absolutely are lost to all sense of propriety or decency are you? A.—I was told by Lessler that there was nothing to all this, and it would be all right.

Q.—Did he tell you that you would commit perjury? A.—That telegram said everything was all right.

Q.—Did you understand by that that it was all right to commit perjury? A.—I did not understand that.

WHY HE MADE RETRACTION.

He was questioned with a view to developing what caused him to come to Washington and make this retraction. He told of consulting a lawyer and of his decision to make his statement on his lawyer's advice and of making an affidavit. The affidavit Mr. Rogers sought to offer when the committee decided to have Doblin take the stand and personally make his statement.

De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Quigg's attorney, asked: "Did you consider yourself under such deep obligation to Mr. Lessler that you were willing to do that for him?"

"Yes, Sir," he said.

Q.—And did you think you were rendering him a useful and substantial service? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go back to New York satisfied that you had so rendered him a substantial service? A.—He so told me—he said it was all right.

Mr. Nicoll, when interrupted in the cross-examination of Doblin, said: "I consider that the wickedest and foulest plot against the integrity of my client, a former member of the House, has been revealed in this committee to-day, and I want to prove it here, entailing consequences which every one of us must see must happen, and I want to probe it to the bottom."

Mr. Rogers then questioned his client, Doblin, and brought out a statement from him that no one had sent Doblin to him.

Q.—Before you had seen me, on the way home, by whom were you accompanied. A.—By Lessler.

Q.—Was anything said about looking up some law. A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Lessler said he would look up the law to-morrow.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Rogers, witness said that no one had explained to him that sworn testimony before a committee of Congress was the same as before a court of justice.

The committee held an executive session to consider what action was to be taken in view of the remarkable developments and later announced it would continue the investigation to-morrow, when another witness is expected to testify.

Dr. William Kerr of Chicago will go on the stand to-morrow. He is the mysterious "friend of Quigg" whose instance Mr. Quigg asked his friend Doblin to see his friend Mr. Lessler. Dr. Kerr is famous in the lobby here. He is skillful and successful, and is identified with more than one successful piece of legislation.

When asked to-night what his connection with the case was, Dr. Kerr said: "It is all a matter of friendship. I have some friends in the Holland Company and wanted to help them. I heard that Mr. Lessler was against this appropriation, so I asked Mr. Quigg if he could not pull Mr. Lessler off, as I understood Mr. Lessler was a friend of his.

"Mr. Quigg," continued Dr. Kerr, "is a friend of mine. We were together in the pneumatic tube business. He said he would try what he could do with Lessler. That's all I had to do with it. It was purely a matter of friendship all round."

Dr. Kerr's reference to the fact that he and Quigg were together "in the pneumatic tube business" relates to the time when Dr. Kerr was promoting legislation in the interests of pneumatic tube concerns. For a long time it was impossible to get a pneumatic tube appropriation. Senator Wolcott, who was then Chairman of the Post Office Committee, fought it tooth and nail. After a while the pneumatic tube people got what they wanted, and to Dr. Kerr was popularly ascribed much of the credit. His friendship with Mr. Quigg, apparently, does not date back further than that period.

It was stated to-night that Doblin had left the city for New York. The admissions made by Doblin were discussed informally by the committee to-day with a view to determining if any action should be taken in the case. Some of the members expressed the opinion that this should be done, while others were disposed to let the matter drop. No positive determination was reached, but it is probable the matter will come up for future consideration.

REPORTED ELECTRIC DEAL.

A net gain of 3½ points in the price of General Electric stock was accompanied with reports that the General Electric Company would take over the Stanley Electric Company and the Electric Storage Battery Company. Negotiations for the sale of these companies to the General Electric Company have been carried on at various times during the last year by the Whitney-Ryan syndicate, which had bought them, but they were never brought to a conclusion. The last time that the statement was made that the sale had been accomplished was only a few weeks ago.

It was stated yesterday that the General Electric Company had never been very anxious to buy these properties, and that the terms asked heretofore had been too high. It was said that negotiations had been taken up again about two weeks ago.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—John Thomas, a negro who shot and killed Sheriff Benjamin F. Ory in St. Charles Parish early to-day, was lynched this afternoon.

Although wounded in the arm, he escaped and hid in the drainage ditch of Ashton Plantation, a mile away. He was discovered by his pursuers, riddled with bullets, placed in his cabin home, and cremated.

Thomas was the bully of the section, and had assaulted a negro with a pistol. Sheriff Ory went to serve the warrant and Thomas killed him with a shotgun. The Sheriff as he fell shot Thomas in the arm.

Retirements from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, recently promoted, was retired to-day, and Col. Charles E. Davis, Fifth Infantry, will be promoted to the vacancy. Other officers to be promoted and retired are Col. Joseph P. Farley of the Ordnance Department and Col. M. C. Foote. Col. Francis Moore of the Eleventh Cavalry will receive the permanent promotion as Brigadier General and will be assigned to command a military department in the Philippines.

Patrick Divver Very Ill.

Ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver is very ill at his home, 7 Madison Street. He is suffering from pleuro-pneumonia. It was said at the house yesterday morning that it would be several days before it would be known how serious Mr. Divver's condition really was, but the physician, who visited the house this morning, said that the patient appeared to be holding his own.

Erie.

The fact that the Erie has its own line from New York to Chicago, and has, moreover, the lowest rate, namely, $18.00, accounts for much of its popularity with travelers to the West. The excellence of the Erie dining car service is becoming very well known.—Adv.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Debate on Race Issue Weakens Statehood Bill's Support.

Reported Defection of Democratic Senators Denied, However, by Mr. Bate—Senator Quay's Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It was declared by a number of Republican Senators to-day that the support for the Statehood bill had been broken down, and that the Democratic Senators had "gone to pieces" on it. The idea was that the Indianola incident would so take up the time and attention of the minority that there would be no opportunity for the advocates of the Statehood bill to get a vote before the session was so nearly gone that the Republican leaders would insist on passing appropriation bills and ratifying pending treaties.

One argument in support of this view was that the appropriations made in the Spooner Canal bill would be exhausted by the payment of $40,000,000 to the New Panama Canal Company and $10,000,000 to Colombia as a bonus for the concession, and there would be need for money to go on with the work of organization and construction. Were not the co-operation of the House needed in an appropriation bill of this kind it would be possible to call the Senate in session after the 4th of March and ratify the canal treaty, and then the President would be in position to go on with further canal negotiations and let contracts for construction.

Senator Tillman announced early in the day that he was prepared to take the floor for a speech on the Indianola case, by which it was understood that it is the Crum case which is the particular phase of the question which he wishes most to air in debate. Senator Spooner's absence from the city postponed for the day all discussion of the race question. Yet it is clearly seen that this is to be used as one club to kill the Statehood bill. The Southern Senators cannot refrain from talking ad libitum on the President's policy in making appointments of colored persons, and the longer they debate the matter the more they aid the opposition to the Statehood measure. It is believed that the Republican leaders will encourage the race debate for a week or more, unless Senator Quay should succeed in getting an agreement for a vote on the Statehood bill, and then they will insist on action on the Panama treaty, so that there may be time to pass an appropriation to go on with canal matters.

Senator Bate said late to-night that the account of the defection of Democratic votes was altogether fictitious. "With the single exception of Tillman," said the Tennessee Senator, "whom we never counted in our support of the Statehood bill, not a single Democratic Senator will desert the pending measure. I have taken pains to discuss the situation carefully with those one or two Democratic Senators who may be supposed to be opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona, and they have assured me they will stay by us. We shall continue to wait until an agreement for a vote is made, and shall abide by Senator Quay's leadership on this measure."

The Statehood bill was laid before the Senate during the executive session, when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and before the Senate when the open session was resumed. Mr. Quay went home soon after 2 o'clock, slightly indisposed, and the bill was left in charge of Senators Bate and Foraker, with the understanding that they would give way to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. The latter measure was passed, as were the Pleuro-Pneumonia and Foot and Mouth bill. Senator Aldrich at 4:30 precipitated a crisis by a motion to adjourn, on which Senator Foraker called for the yeas and nays. President Frye adroitly avoided a test vote by announcing that the chair was about to say the nays had it. Foraker then withdrew his demand and the motion was passed.

As Senator Burnham felt unable to go on with his speech, a few moments later Mr. Aldrich renewed his motion to adjourn without encountering opposition. Senator Quay said to-night he should be present to-morrow and insist on a continuous session, but he has so many times made the same announcement without doing anything when the time came that there is little expectation that there will be any decisive action to-morrow on Statehood.

FILIPINOS KILL AMERICANS.

Fear in Manila That a Further Decrease in the Price of Silver Will Bring Disaster.

MANILA Jan. 26.—It is reported here that the volunteer force organized at Bolinac, Province of Zambales, for the purpose of dispersing ladrones in that vicinity, has been defeated and that three Americans, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, were killed.

The ladrones outnumbered the volunteers, surrounded the latter, and boloed them. The Americans died fighting. The details of the affair obtainable at present are meagre.

The decline in the value of silver has forced the Philippine Government to lower the official rate. The new ratio is 2.63 silver for $1 gold, the lowest official rate ever declared. It represents a heavy loss to the insular treasury, and the commercial houses fear that further declines will result in commercial disaster. The reports that the Houses of Congress disagree on the currency question have had a disquieting effect here.

MR. DAY FOR SUPREME COURT.

Ohio Jurist and Friend of William McKinley Accepts an Appointment to Succeed Justice Shiras.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—It was announced at the White House this afternoon that Judge William R. Day of Canton, Ohio, had accepted the tender made to him by the President of a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Shiras.

The formal tender was made to Judge Day three days ago, and his acceptance was received shortly after noon to-day.

Both of the grandfathers of Judge Day were Justices in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and his father, Luther Day, was later Chief Justice of the same court. Mr. Day is in his fifty-fourth year, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870.

While practicing law in Canton, Ohio, he became an intimate friend of William McKinley, through whose recognition he was enabled to accomplish the noteworthy diplomatic achievements that have distinguished his brief public career. Having held an Ohio Judgeship, to which he was elected by both political parties, he became Secretary of State in 1898, and a year later he was appointed United States Circuit Judge in Ohio.

Under President McKinley he became Assistant Secretary of State and then Secretary. He headed the peace commission that was to make a treaty with Spain after the recent war, and the work of straightening out relations between this country and the Spanish Government was a climax to his diplomatic reputation.

ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Says No Conditions Are Attached to the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, who arrived this afternoon from Montreal, was asked whether or not there were any conditions attached to the treaty for the settlement of the Alaska boundary.

"There are no conditions," replied Sir Wilfrid. "The arbitrators are appointed to interpret the treaty. The question goes to the arbitrators free from any restrictions such as the United States inserted upon in 1888 that Dyea and Skagway must be admitted to be American ports before arbitration could be agreed upon."

"What are the provisions as to the selection of the arbitrators?"

"The only provision is that they are to be jurists of repute. There will be three jurists of repute on each side."

Lieut. W. H. Armstrong Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A cablegram from Gen. Davis, dated at Manila to-day, reports the death yesterday of First Lieut. William H. Armstrong, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from smallpox. Lieut. Armstrong entered the army as a Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1899. He was appointed from Alabama.

HITS AT CANAL TREATY.

Senator Morgan Offers Resolution Inquiring as to Powers of Senor Herran, Colombia's Representative.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator Morgan, Chairman of the Interoceanic Canal Committee, to-day offered in the Senate a resolution questioning the credentials of Señor Herran, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, who recently signed with Secretary Hay the Isthmian Canal Treaty.

Mr. Aldrich immediately made the point that the subject must be considered in executive session, and the Senate went into executive session on the motion of Mr. Hale.

The resolution which Mr. Morgan presented follows:

"That the President is requested, if it is not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate as to the alleged full powers of Senor Herran, who signed the treaty with Colombia that was sent to the Senate on the 23d of January, 1903, for ratification, to negotiate and sign the same, and that he send to the Senate a copy of the powers of said negotiator."

Senator Morgan spoke in support of his resolution, contending that the Colombian Government is practically in the hands of a Dictator. He said that the Colombian Congress had not been in session for three or four years, and insisted that this was vital for the reason that, under the Constitution of Colombia, no power was vested in any authority except the Congress of the country to enter into a contract affecting the treasury as the canal cession does.

Senators Lodge, Foraker, Cullom, Hanna, and Bacon spoke briefly, most of them simply urging the reference of the question to the Committee on Foreign Relations. They did not enter into the discussion of the general question at issue beyond saying that to adopt the resolution would be to impeach the character of our own treaty-making officials and to offend the Government of Colombia.

A motion was made to refer the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee. No one except Senator Morgan opposed the reference of the resolution to the Foreign Relations Committee, and it was so ordered.

Señor Herran has been the Secretary of Legation for Colombia for a number of years, and when Minister Concha left Washington, ostensibly on leave of absence but really in obedience to a summons from Bogota, Señor Herran was made Chargé d'Affaires, and was especially authorized to continue the canal negotiations and sign a convention that might be agreed upon.

It is not at all probable that anything will come from this movement of Mr. Morgan, beyond causing delay, if the Alabama Senator has brought it forward for that purpose. The resolution is likely to remain in the Foreign Relations Committee without action.

EXTEND TREATY TIME LIMIT.

Secretary Hay and the Cuban Minister Sign a Convention as a Precaution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Hay and Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, to-day signed a convention extending the time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty sixty days. This will carry the time limit to March 31. The fact that the time has been extended beyond the life of the Fifty-seventh Congress is taken by some as an indication that there is apprehension the treaty will not be ratified before March 4, and that the extension was made to cover such a contingency.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate declare there is no special significance in the time being extended two months beyond Saturday next. It was apparent the treaty would not be ratified before Saturday, and in providing for the extension it was simply a matter of prudence to cover a possibility of delay in ratification through the existing parliamentary complication in the Senate.

It is certain that if ratification is not accomplished before March 4 an extra session of the Senate will be called to consider the Cuban treaty and such other executive business as may fall before the dissolution of the Fifty-seventh Congress. It is confidently expected, however, that the Cuban and Panama treaties will be acted on before the dissolution.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill presented to the House yesterday carries $7,093,943, being $205,012 less than the current law. The bill contains no new legislation.

The Senate Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals has authorized a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the granting of contracts in relation to the proposed Panama Canal to any but American citizens.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines has decided to substitute the committee Currency bill for the House bill and report it to the Senate. The Senate bill is the same as that reported from the House Committee on Insular Affairs, which was defeated in the House last week.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Mr. Alger, recently elected Senator from Michigan, and of Mr. Kittredge, recently re-elected Senator from South Dakota, were presented and both Senators took the oath of office.

GANNON JURY IS COMPLETED.

Accused Police Captain Says He Is "Pounded" for Not Becoming a "Squealer."

The jury in the case of Capt. James A. Gannon, formerly of the East Twenty-second Street Station, on trial before Recorder Goff, was completed last night. Albert L. Ruehmann of 14 Maiden Lane will serve as foreman.

The charges against Capt. Gannon grew out of his failure to suppress the Webster Hotel, an alleged disorderly resort in East Fifteenth Street. He was found there when a body of reform raiders descended on the establishment.

Just prior to the case being called Assistant District Attorney Sandford met and talked with Capt. Gannon in the corridor. The accused policeman just before the conversation closed made a great show of anger. Mr. Sandford declined to discuss the incident, but Capt. Gannon said:

"Mr. Sandford came to me and said: 'Captain, why did you not take my tip last week and allow yourself to be broke from the Police Department? That would have saved you this trial.'

"I asked him if he thought I was a fool. I have been on the force for thirty years, and in twenty-seven years only had one charge made against me. I have five medals for bravery. The house I am charged with having allowed to run was there eight years before I came into the precinct and is there now and running openly. It is simply a case of 'pounding' me because I refused to become a 'squealer.'"

One of the talesmen examined yesterday was Moses Schiller, a manufacturer of woolens at 95 Bleecker Street. Mr. Schiller said he was to a certain extent prejudiced against the police force and was peremptorily challenged. In reply to a question from Recorder Goff, Schiller said he became prejudiced against the police when he was "pounded" on Fourth Street.

"The windows of my establishment overlooked the Mercer Street Station, and I could see the way prisoners were treated there by the officers. It would take strong evidence to remove the prejudice."

BUCKLIN TO PLEAD TO-DAY.

David W. Bucklin, said to be Canfield's manager, who was indicted by the Grand Jury last Friday, will be arraigned before Recorer Goff for pleading to-day. Bucklin, accompanied by one of his lawyers, Forbes J. Hennessey, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday and got a copy of the indictment.

Bucklin was absolved yesterday of contempt of court for his refusal to answer questions before the Grand Jury when he was called as a witness against Canfield because of his subsequent indictment.

District Attorney Jerome was asked last night if the dismissal of the Canfield case would also lead to clemency being exercised in the case of Jesse Lewisohn, the banker who pleaded his constitutional privilege when called upon to testify against Richard Canfield in the John Doe proceedings. In reply he said that as the summary proceedings had not been resorted to, but as Mr. Lewisohn had been arrested on a warrant charging a misdemeanor he would have to be arraigned before Justice Wyatt for a disposition of the charge. One of the contempt cases against Mr. Lewisohn has been taken before the higher courts on habeas corpus proceedings and will be argued on Feb. 13.

CLEVELAND'S EULOGY OF ABRAM S. HEWITT

The ex-President's Tribute to the Dead Man's Career.

Edward M. Shepard on the Cooper Institute Work—Letter from President Roosevelt.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, with tears in his eyes and with his voice so unsteady that at times it became quite indistinct, delivered an eloquent eulogy on the life of Abram S. Hewitt at the City Club last night. From the works of Mr. Hewitt he drew many lessons of which, he said, the people, as custodians of the scheme of free government, should not lose sight. He pointed to the constant mindfulness of the man, in business, in politics, and in society; his duty to the interests of the public, and said that Mr. Hewitt had not only taught others how to live but how to die.

There were gathered 300 persons, members of the club and friends, who participated in the demonstration of their affection for Mr. Hewitt, and of their appreciation of what he had accomplished. Wheeler H. Peckham presided over the meeting. Besides ex-President Cleveland, those who spoke were Edward M. Shepard and Dr. E. R. L. Gould, City Chamberlain, and Richard Watson Gilder read his poem on the death of the ex-Mayor. Letters were read from President Roosevelt, Bishop Potter, Carl Schurz, William E. Dodge, and John E. Parsons.

President Roosevelt wrote:

I wish there was some way in which I could express my profound sense of personal bereavement in the death of Abram S. Hewitt, and above all my feelings as a citizen of what we all owe him. His presence had been in the literal sense of the word an inspiration to the decent performance of duty by all who wished well to the State, and the memory of his life is a heritage of honor for his city.

Mr. Peckham said that the meeting had been called to recognize a man who had filled a great part in the municipal and political life of New York, a life fraught with great benefits to all. He said men should stop not to mourn, for a man who had lived through fourscore of years, with aspirations and high purposes, and who had been successful, should not be mourned, but every person should stop to see where in and what benefits had resulted from that life, and to profit by them.

MR. CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

He introduced Mr. Cleveland as a man who had gone through active strife of a useful life in the service of the public, and was therefore competent to look back upon the lives of others. He said he could imagine no greater tribute to the life of any man than that an ex-President of the United States should come from a distance to express his tribute to it.

"The tribute of sadness which here prevails," said Mr. Cleveland, "is but a subdued echo of the sorrow of thousands of our fellow-countrymen who are mourning the death of a good man and a useful citizen.

"The universal grief that has troubled this great city, where Abram S. Hewitt lived so long and wrought so well, indicates the true value of his life. Though estimated at the brink of the grave, no exaggeration need confuse the appraisal. The amiable sentiment which allows only good to be spoken of the dead, may well be cast aside and forgotten, as we see it adorned with new splendor in his sunset's afterglow the beauty and usefulness of his long career.

"Gloom is the steadfast companion of death. It neither surrenders in stern encounter with reason, nor does it always flee when confronted with faith's assurance of God's mercy and goodness. Surely death would make this world painfully sad if we did not realize that its accompaniment of gloom is not black enough or dense enough to shut out every comforting reflection.

"To-day we find welcome consolation in the thought that our distinguished fellow-citizen, though dead, is not entirely lost to us.

"We have fallen upon a time when many disturbances in the currents of our social, political, and industrial life nearly give rise to the fear that the stalwart and patriotic popular virtues essential to our National success and happiness are growing weak, and perhaps waning to extinction. But the dead whom we here lament is not lost to us. From his death comes reassurance; and we are taught by the spontaneous tribute paid on every side to his civic usefulness, that the American people still gratefully dwell upon disinterested service for the public weal, and that patriotic impulse and high aspirations still have an abiding place in the hearts of our countrymen.

"The mortal life that has vanished did not fail to leave to us palpable evidence of grand results accomplished, and a plain record of devoted labor undertaken, for the elevation and betterment of our people's condition. This vanished life is not lost to us while these things remain before our sight, creating a monument more enduring than brass, leading our thoughts to the emulation of noble deeds, and stimulating us to high and unselfish endeavor.

"While these reflections may well afford us mitigation of death's exactions, we can never think of Mr. Hewitt as dead without remembering with chastened thankfulness the legacy, valuable beyond estimation, which he bequeathed to us when he left behind him a strong and bright example of the best and most patriotic and consistent American citizenship. His wisdom in discerning the effects of social and political tendencies enabled him to see that dangers lurked in the heedlessness and neglect of conscientious political duty among our people. He saw this, not as a theorist would see from afar a topic for interesting study. He saw it not as a pessimist would see some untoward condition which he might hopelessly and helplessly bewail. He saw it as an evil to be corrected, and he was too conscientious and practical a reformer to shirk the labor involved in an effort for its cure.

"He advocated staunch politics—but never as paramount to good citizenship. He practiced reform, but unlike many such preachers, he did not plead the exactions of business as a sufficient excuse for refusing to serve the people in official place. His wonderful mental endowments and his astonishing knowledge and information he cheerfully gave to the service of his country. Diligent in business, he amassed a fortune, but acutely studious, he acquired a masterful familiarity with municipal needs, and with both he served the city of his home.

MR. HEWITT'S LEGACY.

"Mr. Hewitt extended the area of his influence and teaching not only by gaining a place in circles of wealth and business achievement and by his close association with those most prominent in social and scientific undertakings, but also by a familiarity with the needs and condition of the humbler masses of our people, and by keen observation of the trend of their movements and impulses. In the din of business he taught by precept and example that country, as well as business, had an imperative claim upon American activity, and that accumulation was charged with an inexorable trust. In the genial light of social enjoyment he taught that frivolity and extravagance tend to the undermining of patriotic sentiment.

"Among those found in the congenial atmosphere of learning and science he taught that even they should not live to themselves alone; and to those in the humblest walks of life he taught the equality of American citizenship, the independence of American enterprise, the honor of labor, and the wickedness of neglecting, or in any way degrading free and intelligent suffrage.

"Such teaching and influence we know have not been ineffective; but death has now made them more solemnly impressive, and has added a kind of consecration to the lofty example, which we have too listlessly seen builded in our midst. If we may hope that both this teaching and example have been endued by death with new potency, as forces creating better and purer citizenship, and with graver import as instrumentalities in the development and stimulation of patriotic ideals, and if we may hope that our countrymen will with sincerity heed the way of civic duty they point out, we may not only be doubly assured that our dead is not lost to us, but may confidently repose our faith in the American people, as safe custodians of their scheme of free government.

"In our contemplations of a high example of public righteousness and private virtue we should by no means overlook the compensations which come to him who lives the life. Humanity still finds gratification in the approval of conscience; and he who can, at the close of each day, balance accounts with duty, should have a secure investment in the funds of human happiness. Mr. Hewitt was intensely human, and therefore he was fitted to benefit his fellows, and because he was human he had the frailties of humanity. But nothing could deprive him of the placid contentment and the encouragement to continued usefulness which came to him through the sure and comforting consciousness of duty well performed.

"The compensations are within the reach of all; but they must be earned, and can neither be bought nor forced into our service. They are ill-exchanged for the sordid gratifications of a ruder sort, which are suitable only to susceptibilities willfully deaf to the sweeter tones of duty and conscience. These harden the heart more and more by their indulgence and fill the mind with craven fear and hatred of death, depicted to the perverted imagination as a cruel enemy lying in wait to destroy human existence and snatch away its ignoble pleasures.

"It is not thus with the compensations of those who fulfill civic obligations at the behest of patriotism and uncorrupted conscience and who labor for humanity as a loving duty. Their daily rewards refine and soften the sensibilities and fit their minds to look upon death as an end of willing work, free from the fear of self-reproach and unhaunted by the terrors of self-invited remorse.

"I believe I but voice your thoughts when I say that Mr. Hewitt has taught us not only how to live, but also how to die. All the lessons of his life were emphasized and all its compensations were illustrated when, having served humanity and his country and his city, he cheerfully laid aside the closed record of his honorable career and calmly waited for his discharge by death from active duty.

"As members of a Nation more favored by God than any other which He has permitted to exist, let us realize our obligation to make safe and secure the government by the people which has been intrusted to our keeping. Let us remember that it can thrive and grow only in the atmosphere of popular devotion and unselfish attachment; and, above all things, let us open our hearts to the influences and teachings as emnate from the life and death which we to-day memorialize."

MR. SHEPARD'S TRIBUTE.

Edward M. Shepard's speech dealt largely with the personality of Mr. Hewitt. He said that he feared there was a tendency, as in all instances where the dead were spoken of, to picture Mr. Hewitt as a most unusual man. He declared him to be very ordinary, except in his capacity and ability and his unceasing endeavor to serve others. He told of his intense interest in the Cooper Institute, which he desired to employ not to help the weak and helpless, but to aid the strong and capable, making them what they might become. "It was in that field," said Mr. Shepard, "that his career began, and there he did his most exalted and fruitful work."

Mr. Shepard referred in particular to Mr. Hewitt's literary ability, and said that his messages, speeches, and even his occasional utterances were remarkable not only for their scope and thoroughness and accuracy, but for their literary merit.

"He was a great man in the true sense of that term," said Mr. Shepard. "He was an intellectual force, and was great in his command of scholarship. I would write Mr. Hewitt as great in literature.

"Few Americans who have lived in the past forty years have made better or more exalted and effective use of their native town than Mr. Hewitt. He loved men, and burned that their condition be better."

Carl M. Schurz, son of Carl Schurz, read the letter written by his father, who was prevented from attending the meeting on account of ill-health. Two paragraphs from the letter follow:

He (Mr. Hewitt) was a rare man, of whom it can be said that the story of his life, truthfully told, will be a eulogy, and whose death causes a void very hard to fill.

It may be said that when he died his head rested upon the universal affection and esteem, and that the most ambitious among our people may well envy the record of a life so splendid in devotion, usefulness, and inspiring example.

Bishop Potter was also ill and unable to be present. He wrote in part:

Nothing can exceed the value of such a life and character to a republic; for, in a republic, after all, we need constantly to recover our standards, easily deteriorated by popular outcry, and to have them re-erected for us by some strong and virile servant of the municipality and State. In these respects New York owes a debt to Mr. Hewitt which can never be discharged.

After the meeting Mr. Cleveland went to the home of Dr. Bry

DIXIE'S VETERANS DINE

Watterson Hails Lincoln as the South's Friend.

Charles Francis Adams Pleads for a Lee Statue in Arlington—Old Soldiers of the Confederacy Roused by Martial Airs.

At the dinner of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria last night Charles Francis Adams of Boston, in a toast to Robert E. Lee, suggested that, instead of appropriating money from the National Treasury for the erection of a statue to the Confederate leader, a popular subscription be raised to build an effigy in his honor at Arlington overlooking the Potomac.

This sentiment was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowd of diners, including many prominent Southern men and women and numbers of Northern guests. Col. Henry Watterson, in speaking to the toast Abraham Lincoln, devoted considerable time to the famous Hampton Roads conference between Lincoln and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy. Col. Watterson said there could be no question that on this occasion President Lincoln offered to compensate the South for the liberated slaves.

The dinner was the thirteenth annual event of its kind. In addition to the four hundred guests seated at the tables, perhaps as many more occupied the boxes to hear the speaking. The hall was lavishly decorated with National and Confederate flags. A good part of the music consisted of martial airs, and when the orchestra started up the familiar strains of "Dixie" the old soldiers jumped up and shouted the old "rebel yell" over and over again.

SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Commander Edward Owen of the New York Camp acted as toastmaster. On his right sat Mayor Low, who sat next to Charles Francis Adams. Others at the guests' table were Col. Watterson, William Hepburn Russell, who spoke to "Jefferson Davis"; ex-Chief Justice of Tennessee D. L. Snodgrass, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, Walter S. Logan, ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, and Gen. A. S. Barnes. Seated at the tables there were, among others, the following:

Col. and Mrs. Andrew G. Dickinson,	Dr. Theodore Steele,
Hugh S. Thompson,	Patrick Calhoun,
Col. Arthur Murray, United States Army,	Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gwathmey,
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun,	Col. Asa Bird Gardiner,
William M. Laffan,	Justice and Mrs. Henry Bischoff,
Isaac N. Seligman,	R. W. Gwathmey,
Dr. William M. Polk,	W. E. G. Gaillard,
Dr. Simon Baruch,	W. G. McAdoo,
Gen. Francis V. Greene,	The Rev. S. H. Granberry,
Justice Charles M. Truax,	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hutchinson,
Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott,	Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland Leavitt,
Dr. Frank M. Deems,	Mr. and Mrs. Marion J. Verdery,
Col. Prentiss Ingraham,	Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder,
Dr. G. T. Harrison,	
Gen. H. T. Douglas,	
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise,	

MR. ADAMS'S SPEECH.

After a standing toast to the President and the Army and Navy of the United States, Mayor Low made an informal speech. Charles Francis Adams was introduced then. Mr. Adams said that he considered Massachusetts, Virginia, and South Carolina to have been the pivotal States in American history, and that it afforded him peculiar pleasure, therefore, to speak in honor of a Virginia General, even though one against whom he fought. Continuing, Mr. Adams said in part:

"I am here this evening, a Massachusetts man as well as a member of the Loyal Legion, to do honor to the memory of him who was chief among those once set in array against us. Of him, what shall I say? Essentially a soldier, as a soldier Robert E. Lee was a many-sided man. But I shall confine myself to that one attribute of his which, recognized in a soldier by an opponent, I cannot but regard as his surest and loftiest title to enduring fame. I refer to his humanity in arms, and his scrupulous regard for the most advanced rules of civilized warfare.

"On this point two views I am well aware, have been taken from the beginning and still are advanced. On the one side it is contended that warfare should be strictly confined to combatants and its horrors and devastations brought within the narrowest limits—that private property should be respected and devastation and violence limited to that necessary to overcome armed opposition at the vital points of conflict. Both on the other hand, it is insisted that such a method of procedure is mere cruelty in disguise—that war at best is hell, and that true humanity lies in exaggerating that hell to such an extent as to make it unendurable. By so doing it is forced to a speedy end.

"On this issue I stand with Lee. Moreover, looking back over the awful past—replete with man's inhumanity to man—I insist that the verdict of history is distinct: That war is hell at best; then make it hell indeed. That cry is not original with us—far from it, it echoes down the ages.

LEE'S HUMANITY IN ARMS.

"As an American, as an ex-soldier of the Union, as one who did his best in honest, even fight to destroy that fragment of the Army of the Confederacy to which he found himself opposed, I rejoice that no such hatred attaches to the name of Lee. Reckless of life to attain the legitimate ends of war, he sought to mitigate its horrors. Opposed to him at Gettysburg, I, here, forty years later, do him justice.

"No more creditable order was ever issued from a commanding General than that formulated and signed by Robert E. Lee as, at the close of June, 1863, he advanced on a war of invasion. 'No greater disgrace,' he then declared, 'can befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenseless, and the wanton destruction of private property. * * * Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our movement. It must be remembered that we make war only on armed men.'

"Lee did not, like Tilly and Melac, exhort his followers to kill and burn, and burn and kill, and again kill and burn—to make war hell. He did not proclaim that he wanted no prisoners. He did not enjoin it upon his soldiers as a duty to cause the people of Pennsylvania to remember they had been there. I thank Heaven he did not! He at least, though a Confederate in arms, was still an American, and not a Tilly or a Melac.

"And here, as a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, let me bear my testimony to such of the Army of Northern Virginia as may now be present. While war at best is bad, yet its necessary and unavoidable badness was not increased in that campaign enhanced. In scope and spirit Lee's order was observed; and I doubt if a hostile force ever advanced in an enemy's country or fell back from it in retreat leaving behind it less cause for hate and bitterness than did the Army of Northern Virginia in that memorable campaign which culminated at Gettysburg. Because he was a soldier, Lee did not feel it incumbent upon him to proclaim himself a brute or to exhort his followers to brutality.

LEE AND CROMWELL.

"I have paid my tribute. One word more and I have done. Some six months ago, in a certain academic address at Chicago, I called to mind the fact that a statue of Oliver Cromwell now stood in the yard of the Parliament House in London, close to the historic hall of Westminster, from the roof of which his severed head had once looked down. Calling to mind the strange changes of feeling evinced by the memory of that grinning skull and the presence of that image of bronze—remembering that Cromwell, once traitor and regicide, stood now conspicuous among England's worthiest and most honored—I asked, Why should it not also in time be so with Lee?

"Why should not his effigy, erect on his charger and wearing the insignia of his Confederate rank, gaze from his pedestal across the Potomac at the Virginia shore, and his once dearly loved home of Arlington? He, too, is one of the precious possession of what is an essential factor in the Nation that now is, and is to be.

"My suggestion was met by an answer to which I would not make reply. It was objected that such a memorial was to be provided for from the National Treasury, and that Lee, educated at West Point, holding for years the commission of the United States, had borne arms against the Nation. The rest I will not here repeat. The thing was pronounced impossible.

"Now, let me here explain myself. I never supposed that Robert E. Lee's statue in Washington would be provided for by an appropriation from the National Treasury. I did not wish it; I do not think it fitting. Indeed, I do not rate high statues erected by act of Congress and paid for by public money. They have small significance. Least of all would I suggest such a one in the case of Lee.

"Nor was it so with Cromwell. His effigy is a private gift, placed where it is by act of Parliament. So, when the time is ripe, should it be with Lee—and the time will come. When it does come, the effigy, assigned to its place by act of Congress, should bear some such inscription as this:

> ROBERT EDWARD LEE.
>
> Erected by contribution of those who,
>
> Wearing the Blue or Wearing the Gray,
>
> Recognize brilliant military achievements and lofty character, honor, greatness, and humanity in war, and devotion and dignity in defeat."

COL. WATTERSON'S ADDRESS.

Col. Watterson was very enthusiastically cheered when he arose to speak. He spoke to the toast "Abraham Lincoln: He Was Not for an Age, but for All Time," and he said:

"Jefferson Davis, than whom there never lived, in this or in any land, a nobler gentleman and a knightlier soldier—Jefferson Davis who, whatever may be thought of his opinions and actions, said always what he meant and meant always what he said—Jefferson Davis declared that next after the surrender at Appomattox the murder of Abraham Lincoln made the darkest day in the calendar for the South and the people of the South. Why? Because Mr. Davis had come to a knowledge of the magnanimity of Mr. Lincoln's heart and the generosity of his intentions.

"If Lincoln had lived there would have been no era of reconstruction, with its repressive agencies and oppressive legislation. If Lincoln had lived there would have been wanting to the extremism of the time the bloody cue of his taking off to mount the steeds and spur the flanks of vengeance. For Lincoln entertained, with respect to the rehabilitation of the Union, the single wish that the Southern States—to use his homely phraseology—'should come back home and behave themselves,' and if he had lived he would have made this wish effectual, as he made everything effectual to which he seriously addressed himself.

"His was the genius of common sense. Of perfect intellectual aplomb, he sprang from a Virginia pedigree and was born in Kentucky. He knew all about the South, its institutions, its traditions, and its peculiarities. He was an old-line Whig of the school of Henry Clay, with strong emancipation leaning, never an Abolitionist. 'If slavery be not wrong,' he said, 'nothing is wrong,' but he also said, and reiterated it time and again, 'I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not now exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did now exist among us, we would not instantly give it up.'

"From first to last throughout the angry debates preceding the war, amid all the passions of the war itself, not one vindictive, proscriptive word fell from his tongue or pen, while during its progress there was scarcely a day when he did not project his great personality between some Southern man or woman and danger. Yet the South does not know, except as a kindly tradition, that this big-brained, big-souled man was a friend, a friend at court, when friends were most in need, having the will and the power to rescue it from the wolves of brutality and rapine whom the history of all wars tells us the lust of victory, the very smell of battle, lures from their hiding to prey upon the helpless, the dying, and the dead. But, perusing the utter story of those dread days, Jefferson Davis knew this and died doing full justice to the character of Abraham Lincoln.

HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

"Considerable discussion has been heard latterly touching what did and did not happen upon the occasion of a famous historic episode known as the Hampton Roads conference. That Mr. Lincoln met and conferred with the official representatives of the Confederate Government, led by the Vice President of the Confederate States, when it must have been known to him that the Confederacy was nearing the end of its resources, is sufficient proof of the breadth both of his humanity and his patriotism. Yet he went to Fortress Monroe prepared not only to make whatever concessions toward the restoration of union and peace he had the lawful authority to make, but to offer some concessions which could in the nature of the case go no further at that time than his personal assurance. His Constitutional powers were limited. But he was in himself the embodiment of great moral power.

"The story that he offered payment for the slaves, often affirmed and denied—is in either case but a quibble with the actual facts. He could not have made such an offer except tentatively, lacking the means to carry it out. He was not given the opportunity to make it, because the Confederate Commissioners were under instructions to treat solely on the basis of the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy. The conference came to naught. It ended where it began.

"But there is ample evidence that he went to Hampton Roads resolved to commit himself to that proposition. He did, according to the official reports, refer to it in specific terms, having already formulated a plan of procedure. This plan requires no verification. It exists and may be seen in his own handwriting. It embraced a joint resolution to be submitted by the President to the two houses of Congress appropriating $400,000,000 to be distributed among the Southern States on the basis of the slave population of each according to the census of 1860, and a proclamation to be issued by himself as President when this joint resolution had been passed by Congress.

"There can be no possible controversy among honest students of history on this point. That Mr. Lincoln said to Mr. Stephens, 'Let me write Union at the top of this page and you may write below it whatever else you please,' is referable to Mr. Stephens's statement made to many friends and attested by a number of reliable persons still living. But that he meditated the most liberal terms, including payment for the slaves, rests neither upon conjecture nor averment, but on indisputable documentary support. It may be argued that he could not have secured the adoption of any such plan; but of his purpose and its genuineness there can be no question and there ought to be no equivocation.

"Indeed, payment for the slaves had been all along in his mind. He believed the North equally guilty with the South for the original existence of slavery. He clearly understood that the irrepressible conflict was a conflict of systems, not a merely sectional and partisan quarrel. He was a just man, abhorring proscription; an old conscience Whig, indeed, who stood in awe of the Constitution and his oath of office. He wanted to leave the South no right to claim that the North, finding slave labor unremunerative, had sold its negroes to the South and then turned about and by force of arms confiscated what it had unloaded at a profit. He fully recognized slavery as property. The proclamation of emancipation was issued as a war measure.

"In his message to Congress of December, 1862, he proposed payment for the slaves, elaborating a scheme in detail and urging it with copious and cogent argument. 'The people of the South,' said he, addressing a war Congress at that moment in the throes of a bloody war with the South, 'are not more responsible for the origin; introduction of this property than are the people of the North, and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance.'

THE VERDICT OF EVENTS.

"The years are gliding swiftly by. Only a little while, and there shall not be one man living who saw service on either side of that great struggle of systems and ideas. Its passions long ago vanished from manly bosoms. That has come to pass within a single generation in America which in Europe required ages to accomplish. There is no disputing the verdict of events. Let us relate them truly and interpret them fairly. If we would have the North do justice to our heroes, we must do justice to its heroes. I here render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, even as I would render unto God the things that are God's. As living men, standing erect in the presence of Heaven and the world, we have grown gray without being ashamed, and we need not fear that history will fail to vindicate our integrity.

"When those are gone that fought the battle, and posterity comes to strike the final balance sheet, it will be shown that the makers of the Constitution left the relation of the States to the Federal Government and of the Federal Government to the States open to a double construction. It will be told how the mistaken notion that slave labor was requisite to the profitable cultivation of sugar, rice, and cotton raised a paramount property interest in the southern section of the Union, while in the northern section, responding to the trend of modern thought and the outer movements of mankind, there arose a great moral sentiment against slavery.

"The conflict thus established, gradually but surely sectionalizing party lines, was as inevitable as it was irrepressible. It was fought out to its bitter and logical conclusion at Appomattox. It found us a huddle of petty sovereignties, held together by a rope of sand. It made and it left us a Nation. Esto perpetua!"

LINCOLN AND DAVIS.

The last speaker was William Hepburn Russell, Commissioner of Accounts. Mr. Russell is a Missouri man by birth, and frankly confessed himself to have differed from the "States rights" construction of the Constitution. Mr. Russell said, in part:

"Jefferson Davis was as much a product of his environment as Abraham Lincoln, and he, as much as Lincoln, died a martyr to the principles in which he believed. Abraham Lincoln gave his life for the Union and the freedom of man.

"Jefferson Davis died politically, and his heart died when Grant refused the sword of Lee at Appomattox. Who shall say that the man who lived on did not suffer more for the cause and the people he loved than the one who died untimely and over whose tomb the blue and the gray shall evermore join in wreathing immortelles?

"Jefferson Davis lived to typify a 'lost cause.' Abraham Lincoln died amid the glories of a reunited people, universal freedom, and a restored Federal Union, indissoluble except by revolution. The career of Jefferson Davis no American need be ashamed of, and none should revile or condemn. It is one of which we of the South may well be grandly, however sadly, proud."

After the speaking the company adjourned to the Astor ballroom of the Waldorf, where there was dancing until a late hour, an unusual aftermath of a public dinner.

OBJECT TO STATUES OF LEE.

A Movement Started Among Grand Army Men to Prevent the Erection of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A movement has been started among Grand Army men to oppose the erection of statues of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol and on the battlefield of Gettysburg. A bill is pending in the Virginia Legislature to erect a statue of Lee in Statuary Hall, and there is a proposition to erect a similar statue of Lee at Gettysburg by the joint action of the State of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Grand Army posts at Scranton, Penn., and New York City have adopted resolutions condemning the movement, and it is understood similar resolutions will be adopted by the various State Departments.

Major John C. McElroy, a prominent Grand Army man of this city and editor of The National Tribune, the organ of the Grand Army, said to-day:

"The feeling among Grand Army men is that Gen. Lee and those associated with him in the armies of the Confederacy were conspirators, and that any proposition to honor them in the manner suggested should be discountenanced instead of encouraged by the Government. We do not criticise Gen. Lee as a man or as a soldier, for he was an honorable man and a brave soldier."

CONCEDE TELLER'S ELECTION.

Colorado Republican Senators Abandon Their Separate Organization—House Republicans Yield, Too.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—The regularity of the election of United States Senator Teller Saturday at a joint session of the Democratic members of the two houses of the General Assembly is practically conceded by the Republican Senators, who to-day abandoned the separate organization which they maintained all last week and returned to the Senate Chamber, where the Democratic majority has been in continuous session since last Monday. Lieut. Gov. Haggott shook hands with the Democratic President pro tem., Senator Adams, who had presided during his absence last week, and resumed the chair. The Senate then adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

The Republican officers of the House of Representatives to-day recognized the Democratic Senate as the regular organization by receiving from its Secretary the Emergency Appropriation bill which it passed last week. A motion was made by Representative Frewen, a Wolcott member, to reconsider the adverse action on the report for the expulsion of all the Arapahoe Democratic members, but it was defeated by a vote of 37 to 24. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

Gov. Peabody said to-day that he knew no reason why he should not sign a certificate of Senator Teller's election, but he would wait for a "judicial opinion" on the matter, for which he had asked.

THE DELAWARE DEAD-LOCK.

Fifth Ballot for United States Senator Without Result.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 26.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator resulted to-day as follows:

Long Term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Du Pont, 10; James H. Hughes, (Dem.,) 21.

Short Term—Addicks, 19; Higgins, 10; W. S. Hilles, (Reg. Rep.,) 2; D. T. Marvel, (Dem.,) 21. Necessary to a choice, 27.

Senator Pettus Re-elected.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 26.—Edmund W. Pettus was re-elected as United States Senator from Alabama to-day by the Legislature in joint session.

The Senatorial Ballot in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 26.—The Senatorial ballot to-day stood as follows:

Fulton, 21; Geer, 13; Wood, 14; scattering, 16; absent, 16; paired, 10. Nearly all the members from Southern Oregon who went home to spend Sunday are absent owing to the blockade occasioned by high water.

The Contest in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 26.—The ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Ankeny, 52; Preston, 43; Wilson, 7; Allen, 6; Turner, (Dem.,) 21; absent, 1. The vote shows no change from Saturday.

BUSHELS OF "STOGIES" SEIZED

Cigarmaker Held on a Charge of Defrauding the Revenue Laws.

Internal Revenue Agent Sinsel and Edgar L. Moore, a Deputy Agent, yesterday seized a large quantity of "stogies" in an establishment in lower Mulberry Street kept, it is charged, by a man named B. Cassessa, who was arraigned before Commissioner Shields and held in $2,000 bail for examination, which surety he promptly furnished.

The entire plant operated, it is charged, by the prisoner, was seized, and several bushels of "stogies" confiscated. They would number, if boxed, one of the revenue men thought, about 100,000. In no instance, it is charged, had the revenue tax been paid upon the goods found in the place.

Cassessa is said to be moderately wealthy, despite the fact that he has been in America only five years and speaks not a word of English. He is known to be the owner of several houses. It was rumored that it was due to the jealousy of one of his friends that the revenue men located Cassessa's little shop.

Young Murder Witness Threatened.

One of the witnesses in the case of William Hooper Young, grandson of Brigham Young, the famous Mormon leader, accused of murdering Mrs. Annie Pulitzer, called at the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon in reference to an anonymous letter he said he had received through the mails threatening him in the event of his testifying. His name was not made public.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—The varnish works of the A. P. Fuller Company at South Portland were burned this afternoon. The buildings were not of much value, but the stock was costly and the loss is $75,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The large department store of A. Lederer & Co., occupying nearly the entire block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets on Halstead Street, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $90,000. Nearly the entire loss was on the stock.

WELLSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The Smith business block was destroyed by fire to-day with a total loss of $100,000, partially covered by insurance. The firms occupying the buildings included C. V. Shoub, stationery; the Central Building and Loan Company, Elmer Blackburn's five and ten cent store, and the office of J. M. McQueen. The fire was caused by a gas leak.

For the true connoisseur who drinks to please the palate.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

A gentle and wholesome stimulant from which there is no reaction.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senators Engage in a Sharp Tilt Over the State Printing.

Assembly Adopts a Resolution Calling for a Greater Navy to Uphold the Monroe Doctrine.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Looseness of the Republican lines in the Senate was strikingly shown at to-night's session when an issue was made by Chairman Malby of the Finance Committee over the reference of Senator Warner's resolution calling for the printing of 300 extra copies of the Tenement House bill.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins referred the resolution to the Committee on Printing. Senator Malby demanded that the resolution should go to his committee, inasmuch as it involved an appropriation. During the discussion there was an airing of the printing scandal, which was shown up by the Democratic Convention in Saratoga when figures were presented as to the cost of the printing of the State under Democratic and Republican rule.

The printing bill under the last Democratic administration was $276,000, while that for 1900 was $583,000. The legislative printing this year is to be done by a Democratic company instead of the company headed by William Barnes, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Republican State Committee.

"The printing bills of this State," Senator Malby said in the course of the debate, "have been so large of recent years as to excite the attention of all honest men. It has required about 5 per cent. of the entire tax levy to pay them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended for useless documents and reports. We had thought that this year we would do all that could be done to promote economy, and one of the items which we thought offered the best opportunity for retrenchment was that of printing."

"It is good to hear the voices of Republican Senators raised for economy in printing, now that the contract for the legislative printing has been captured by the Democratic paper of Albany," said Senator Grady. "As long as it was done by The Journal, which is controlled by a man high in the councils of the Republican Party, they were studiously silent upon extravagance in that direction."

Senator Malby suggested the possibility of the Democrats voting to have extra copies of bills which were not absolutely needed in order to swell the income of their friends from the printing contract. He therefore demanded a vote on a motion to refer the bill to the Finance Committee.

On the roll call Senator Lewis of Rochester said that he considered the motion of Senator Malby a reflection on the Committee on Printing, of which he is a member.

Senator Raines, the Republican leader, said he considered the reference which the Chair had made the only proper one, and he felt obliged to vote against the motion.

The vote on the question stood 29 to 18 against Senator Malby's motion. Senators Brackett and Elsberg, two of the Republican bolters, voted for it. Senator Brown, the third of the bolters, voted with Senator Malby when his name was called, but before the result was announced asked that his vote be changed. When the vote was announced Senator Malby said loud enough to be heard throughout the chamber:

"I give way to the State Printers' Association. They evidently have the call."

Before the Senate adjourned there was an interesting tilt between Senator Armstrong and the Lieutenant Governor. During the session of the Senate the aisle in the rear of the Senators' seats was crowded with spectators. Their talking annoyed Senator Armstrong, and he called the attention of the Chair to the rule of the Senate which prescribes who shall be entitled to the privilege of entering the Senate chamber. He asked that the rule be enforced.

"The Senator has read the rule correctly," said Lieut. Gov. Higgins, "but I will say to him that not in ten years has that rule been invoked."

"Is it necessary that I shall make a motion to have the Chair carry out the rules of the Senate?" retorted Senator Armstrong.

"No; the Chair merely wished to show a proper regard for a long-established precedent," was the reply. "Since the Senator insists, the Chair will instruct the Sergeant at Arms at the next session of the Senate to admit no persons to the Senate chamber not entitled to that privilege under the Senate rules."

A resolution for a larger navy was adopted by the Assembly during its session, which lasted only a few minutes. It was introduced by Mr. McManus and adopted without debate:

Whereas, The United States as a Nation has been opposed for a century to the foreign aggressions to American soil and the forcible acquisition of territory on this continent by European and other transmarine powers, and to that end is committed irrevocably to the Monroe Doctrine, and

Whereas, The present imbroglio between Germany, Great Britain, and Venezuela discloses the danger to this Government of a partial or total failure of its purposes to preserve the inviolability of its own domains and that of its kindred republics on this hemisphere, from foreign invasion or domination through a lack of sufficient marine power; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, That the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested and urged to use their best endeavors to procure an enactment of such law or laws as will fully provide for the enlargement and betterment of the navy of the United States, so as to enable this Nation to maintain and preserve its principles aforesaid under any and all circumstances.

In his opening prayer in the Assembly to-night the Rev. A. L. Love invoked Divine blessing and comfort on Gov. Odell, whose sister, Miss Ophelia Odell, died yesterday. He also fervently prayed that the "strife between nations" be satisfactorily concluded.

Mourning at the Executive Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The death of Gov. Odell's sister, Miss Ophelia Odell, at Newburg, yesterday, will prevent all social events at the Executive Mansion until after Easter. Many social affairs are thus postponed, beginning with a musicale, which was to have been held this evening, and the annual reception to the Legislature. The Governor is not expected in Albany before Wednesday.

Mass for Patrick F. Trainor.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A month's mind mass will be celebrated to-morrow morning at St. Mary's Church, Albany, in memory of the late Senator Patrick F. Trainor of New York. The Senate will attend in a body.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Among the bills introduced in the Legislature to-night were:

By Senator TOWNSEND—Fixing the opening season for wild black bear at Sept. 30 to June 1, limiting the number that may be killed by one person, and forbidding the killing of cubs and the use of bear traps.

By Senator TOWNSEND—Limiting the labor of women and minors in factories to fifty-six hours in a week and six hours on Saturday, and forbidding their working before 6 A. M. or after 9 P. M.

By Assemblyman BRADLEY—Permitting employes of the United States Government whose duties require their absence from their ordinary places on regular registration days to be registered by the Supervisors.

By Assemblyman BURKE—Forbidding co-operative, building loan, and other mutual associations from making deductions from stock payments for running expenses.

More light, less gas. The BALL CHECK does it. Sample mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Illustrated Booklet mailed free. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place.—Adv.

From the Halls of Old Virginia

we have created some beautiful reproductions of early Colonial Furniture. The deep seated "Raleigh" Sofa, the high back Queen Anne Chairs, the cushioned Fireplace Settles and the long Study Tables—all expressive of earnest welcome, and built on the first theory of perfect workmanship and purity in design.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

CANAL MEN GATHER AT ALBANY.

Hope to Reach an Agreement on Some Measure for Improvement by Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—There will be a conference of canal men here to-morrow, the purpose of which is to reach an understanding about canal legislation which will be satisfactory to all parties interested in the improvement of the State's waterways. A preliminary conference of the different delegations was held to-night, and the spirit shown augurs well for the settlement of all differences.

The Buffalo delegation came in on the Empire State Express, and the Oswego delegation came in about the same time. The New Yorkers, headed by Gustav H. Schwab, arrived about 10 o'clock to-night. They are the representatives of the Canal Association of Greater New York.

Gov. Odell will return Wednesday and the canal men are confident that by that time they will have formulated a proposition which will be backed up by the unanimous sentiment of the canal interests. The bill which probably will be agreed upon will provide for a twelve-foot depth for the Erie and Oswego waterways and a seven-foot depth for the Champlain Canal.

The situation with respect to the Champlain Canal was apparently cleared up to-night by Assemblyman William H. Hughes of Washington County. Assemblyman Graeff of Essex has been causing uneasiness to the canal advocates by contending that the Champlain Canal interest would be satisfied with nothing short of a twelve-foot depth for that waterway. Assemblyman Hughes declared to-night that no one in the Champlain Canal district, with the exception of Mr. Graeff, wanted a twelve-foot canal.

"There are eight Assemblymen from the Champlain Canal district," said Mr. Hughes, "and every one of them, including, I think, Mr. Graeff, will vote for the seven-foot canal. A twelve-foot canal would be of no use to us. Even with a seven-foot canal, it would be necessary to dredge out and deepen for a length of twenty-five miles the neck of Lake Champlain so that the enlarged canal boats could go up the lake.

"We couldn't expect the State to dredge out the neck of the lake. That body of water is under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and when the time comes we must look to Washington for a dredging appropriation."

TO INVITE CORPORATIONS.

Senator Greene Proposes to Lessen Taxes of Domestic Bodies.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Supposed discrimination in favor of foreign corporations is sought to be abolished by a bill introduced to-night by Senator Greene in behalf, he says, of the New York Tax Reform Association. It undertakes to deduct from the taxable assets of domestic corporations real estate and other values located outside the State.

"I am assured that the capital of companies incorporated in this State in the next year will be multiplied threefold if this bill becomes law," said Senator Greene. "This bill increases the revenue of the State and carries out the policy which was inaugurated by Gov. Odell of liberalizing the corporation laws to the great advantage of the State of New York.

"This change in the law will make it possible for any corporation, no matter how widely its operations may extend to incorporate in this State and pay taxes on substantially the same terms as a foreign corporation. Domestic corporations should certainly not be discriminated against as they are by the law to-day."

DEATH AT THE OPEN SWITCH.

Engine Overturned on Pennsylvania Mountain and Three Men Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 26.—Early this morning a freight train on the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad ran into an open switch near Laporte, the engine being overturned. All five members of the crew were riding on the engine. Brakeman Thomas Swenk was instantly killed and Engineer H. B. Stiegelman, Fireman Lloyd Fairman, Flagman Edward Darling, and Conductor Harley Edkins, all of Swatteifield, were badly injured. The wreck occurred at the highest point reached on the mountain, and it was bitterly cold.

While the engineer was dragging Edkins and Darling near the engine to keep them from freezing, Fairman started for Laporte, a mile away, to secure help. He had to crawl almost the entire distance, and was completely exhausted when he reached the place, after an hour and a half of terrible struggle.

When the rescuing party reached the wreck Darling had died in the arms of the wounded engineer, and Conductor Edkins succumbed soon after from cold and exhaustion. Engineer Stiegelman and Fireman Fairman are in a critical condition.

Six cars of the train tore down the mountain and jumped the track at the top of a 300-foot ledge of rocks.

ASPHALT TRUST'S ANSWER.

Receivers Make Detailed Reply to the Allegations in the Spinks Petition.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The receivers of the Asphalt Company of America today filed their answer to the petition of Henry C. Spinks of Newport, Ky., argued last Monday before Judge Kirkpatrick. Mr. Spinks seeks to compel the receivers to defend the suit brought by the Land Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia for a court order to sell the assets pledged to secure the $30,000,000 of gold certificates.

The answer states there is due the Land Title and Trust Company $2,723,075.44 in defaulted interest, and Henry C. Tatnall, the affiant in the answer, for himself and John M. Mack, the other receiver, swears that there are no assets conveniently convertible into cash available to pay the debt, and that such has been the case since the receivership was established. The answer denies the allegations of Spinks that the following capitalists were stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America at the time when the capital stock of the National Asphalt Company was transferred to it, alleged by fraud: Peter A. B. Widener, George D. Widener, William S. Elkins, George W. Elkins, Sidney T. Tyler, Amzi S. Barber, Avery D. Andrews, Ellis A. Ballard, E. Burgess Warren, William J. Satload, and William H. Crocker.

The answer goes on to say: "The total outstanding capital stock of the company is 600,000 shares of the par value of $10. Of this number 598,852 shares were transferred to the National Asphalt Company, these shares being held by 926 persons. The eleven people named above held among them 160,444 shares of the total of 598,852; 015 other persons held the remaining 433,408. The fact is that at the time of the transfer of these shares to the National Asphalt Company the eleven persons named above held less than one-third of the shares so transferred. The only shares of stock not transferred to the National Asphalt Company were 1,148 held by ten persons, the petitioner, Henry C. Spinks, holding 1,000 shares."

The aggregate amount of the collateral gold certificates of the Asphalt Company of America deposited under the plan of reorganization is about $28,000,000. Of these deposits the eleven persons named above hold among them only $4,397,700, the remaining certificates being held by 1,965 persons.

Spinks claims that the concern is not insolvent and that $6,000,000 of stock assets in the hands of the Land Title and Trust Company has not been exhausted and should be exhausted before the company appears in court to ask for authority to sell the assets in its hands.

Judge Kirkpatrick reserved decision.

INCREASE IN SALES OF GAS.

President Gawtry Estimates Net Profits at $2,100,000 Against $1,500,000 the Previous Year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company yesterday President Gawtry submitted a report, in which he said, in part:

"The scarcity of fuel during a considerable part of the year caused the management great anxiety. The company was obliged to provide as high as 3,500 tons of coal a day. A considerable quantity of Welsh coal was imported early in the Summer on favorable terms to the company. The company has sold coal to its employes at low rates. The company itself consumed 947,743 tons, an average of 2,600 tons a day.

"The consumption of gas ran as high as 80,000,000 cubic feet a day. While it is too early to give the exact figures, the net profits after the payment of dividends were about $2,100,000, against $1,500,000 in the previous year.

"The sales of gas in the year amounted to 18,358,478,000 cubic feet, an increase of 1,915,000,000 cubic feet, or 11.65 per cent. over the previous year. The increase during the last three months of the year ran as high as 20 per cent., and in some districts to 30 per cent., over the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase in the cost of materials during the year amounted to $440,000.

"There was an increase in the number of gas customers of 32,000. The company sold 42,632 gas ranges, stoves, heaters, &c., during the year.

"The output of electricity during the year amounted to 88,370,000 kilowatts, an increase of 18% per cent. There was an increase in the number of users of electricity during the year of 4,700."

The only change in the Board of Directors is the election of John W. Sterling to succeed John W. Huggins.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently the Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because if We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, as Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Culled From the Silks.—1st Floor, 35th St.

Beautiful Silks are abundant here—but not necessarily costly. That's why the Macy retailing has attained such rare distinctiveness. We collect and display the richest qualities—the finest novelties—styles and weaves that represent the highest artistic possibilities of loom-work. But we do not ensconce them behind the limitations of the exclusive idea, and lay on exorbitant profits. Our constant effort is the reverse of that practice. Selling the choicest and best products at popular prices is our fixed policy. The ultra effects are here—plentifully, prodigally—and the prices are relatively as low as the following staples:

Black Taffeta, strongly, firmly woven and fast dyed, selvedge stamped with a guarantee that is substantiated by the wear of the silk, sold by others at 90c.; our price..... 69c

Two thousand yards Colored Moire Velours and Fancy Silks, including Striped and Figured Taffetas and Louisines, complete assortment of colorings, worth 85c. to $1.00 a yard; our price 39c

Dress Goods.—1st Floor, 35th St.

Every woman who contemplates buying Dress Goods should read our advertisements. Their interest in it is personal. The offerings stand for money-saving. Present opportunities have never been surpassed in that respect.

49c. for 75c. Crepe Mistral Cloth—every thread springy, wiry wool—cream, silver and slate gray, castor, biscuit, delft, royal, marine, navy blue and black, 45 inches wide.

79c. for $1.24 Silk-and-wool Crepe de Chine, one of the charmingest of the French fabrics; cream, pink, light blue, pearl and silver gray, reseda, biscuit, castor, tan, cherry, Napoleon, royal, marine and navy—42 inches wide.

Wash Goods.—Basement.

6c. for 10c. Printed Batiste—polka dots, stripes and figures on light and dark grounds.

9c. for American Ginghams—standard quality—plain and all the new Spring checks, stripes and broken plaids in woven colors that are perfectly fast.

11c. for 20c. Shirting

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Another Offering of
Men's Suits to Order

THE most remarkable offering in Clothing to order, that has been made in many a day was announced last week. The response was instantaneous and large; so we said nothing more about it, in order to catch up with the work.

Today we are ready to take orders again. New lots of goods have been added to both groups; and the choosing is practically the same as a week ago.

It is the best opportunity of the season to get an excellent business suit made to your order at small cost.

Fabrics that Were Sold at $25, $30 and $35

Made to Order Today at $20 a Suit!

Made into smartest style Sack Suits, and substantially lined.

Fabrics that Were Made Into $40 to $50 Suits

Made to Order Today at $25 a Suit!

Also made into Sack Suits, lined with excellent wool serge.

Best point of all is that there is broad variety to choose from.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

STETSON'S
New Spring Styles in
MEN'S HATS

IT IS a trifle early to show the new blocks perhaps. Most hatters will keep them back until they get a month more of business out of Winter styles.

We perfer to give you the opportunity to get a Spring block now, if you want a new hat.

Stetson is the leader of style in Men's Hats, and doesn't need to wait on others. Styles are fixed when Stetson Hats appear.

Today they are on view.

Spring Derby Hats and Soft Hats, in a wide variety of handsome shapes.

Prices, $3.50 and $5.

Silk Hats and Opera Hats, $6 and $7.50.

Tuxedo Hats, $3.50. Men's Hat Store, Annex.

Women's Fine Coats
And Opera Wraps

At Definitively Low Prices

SOME of our very handsomest Coats and Wraps for women have been holding aloof from the general reduction in prices, but now they come down and join those that have already had their prices clipped, in

Reductions of One-Third to One-Half

from original markings.

The present collection includes about seventy-five elaborate garments—Coats of velour, silk and cloth, superbly trimmed, and mostly but one of a style, and rich Opera Wraps, in light colors. These latter are all half-priced.

Altogether, the group presents a clearance offering of greatest attractiveness and importance.

Prices Are $30 to $140

Formerly $50 to $280

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Suits Reduced

An Attractive Little Round-Up

THESE pretty Tailored Winter Suits for girls of 14 to 18 years aren't doing us any harm; but they might be doing a certain number of girls a great deal of good.

This word of sharply-reduced prices is apt to put them into circulation rapidly:

At $7.50. Formerly $12 to $17.50

Walking or Dress Suits of plain or mixed materials, with fly-front or blouse jackets: trimmed in a variety of attractive ways. Of course sizes are not complete in each style.

Second floor, Ninth street.

More of the Mirrors

At the Same Little Prices

NEW supplies of these remarkably low-priced mirrors have come today. Mirrors you can hang up or stand up—splend'd for men's shaving glasses; hand-mirrors, and handsome mirrors with ornamental brass frames—priced like this:

Mirrors, with long handles; worth 25c, at 5c.
Mirrors, with standing backs; worth 50c, at 25c.
Mirrors, with wooden frames and standing backs; worth 75c, at 50c.
Mirrors, with brass frames; worth 75c and $1, at 50c and 75c.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Robe Patterns from Paris

THE new Robe Patterns are here—the most exquisite dresses that Paris has produced. They are the new Spring styles, but are for evening wear. Made of Brussels net and silk mull, mostly in cream white, though a few are in light blue and pink.

The skirt, waist, and sleeves of each robe are practically ready made, as nothing is left to do except fit and join the various parts.

The designs are the most beautiful that we have ever seen. The gowns are elaborately trimmed with garlands of rosebuds of silk mull and chenille, imitation pearls, lace, and spangles. The effects are most charming.

Here are a few descriptions:

At $110—Robe of white figured net, trimmed with lace and spangles, and applique of silk knots, in pink and white mull.
At $115—Robe of pink crepe silk mull, trimmed with lace and rosebuds of silk mull.
At $130—Robe of white silk mull, elaborately trimmed with lace, and fine plaits extending from top of flounce to waist-line, alternating with broad bands of lace insertion, and having clusters of rosebuds made of satin over skirt.
At $135—Robe of white silk crepe mull, trimmed with rich lace in panel form, and fine plaits of the mull.
At $150—Robe of white Brussels net, elaborately trimmed with spangles, lace, and satin flowers.
At $175—Robe of white Brussels net, elaborately trimmed with chenille, tinsel, lace insertions, and knots of pink and white silk crepe mull and chenille.

Rotunda.

The Sale of Handkerchiefs

Has Made An Instant Success

THE enthusiasm with which these splendid offerings of Handkerchiefs were greeted yesterday may be judged by the fact that purchases by the dozen were the rule rather than the exception.

And little wonder, when the remarkable prices are considered, at which hand-woven and hand-hemstitched French Handkerchiefs, and those of fine Irish linen were sold.

Regular WANAMAKER prices are in themselves wonderfully low; today, these are further reduced by *a quarter to one-half!* Plenty still of these lots:

French Handkerchiefs

Hand-woven and hand-hemstitched; pure, fine linen:

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

50c quality at 35c, or 3 for $1. 75c quality at 50c. $1 quality at 65c.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

50c quality at 33c, or 3 for $1.
25c quality at 12½c, with whipped colored edge.
25c quality at 12½c, hemstitched and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

Broadway.

Irish Handkerchiefs

Of pure linen, carefully hemstitched:

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain hemstitched, ¼ and 1-inch hem, 12½c each; worth 20c.
Plain hemstitched, 1½-inch hem, 17c each, or 3 for 50c; worth 25c each.
Tape border, with colored stripes, 8c each; worth 12½c.

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain hemstitched, ½ and 1-inch hems, 10c each, worth 15c and 20c.
Plain hemstitched, ½ and 1-inch hems, 12½c each; worth 25c.

Basement.

BOOKS

Some Hurt—Some Healthy
All Wholesome and Inexpensive

THE Hurt Book Sale still offers bright attractions to readers. Counters of low-priced Books offer rare picking among all sorts of literature.

Then here are books, low-priced without deserving—standard books that you want, if you do not already possess them:

The Century Magazine for 1901, two volumes, 1960 pages, $1.25.
The Encyclopedia Britannica in 25 large quarto volumes, each book with the American supplement. $28.50 for the set.
Kipling's Popular Works, 6 volumes, $1.50 a set.
Scott's Novels, 12 vols., $2.25 a set; in another edition, $3.75.
Bulwer's Novels, 13 volumes, $2.50.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 octavo vols., handsomely printed, $7.
Balzac's Novels, beautifully illustrated, 21 volumes, $20—publication price, $42.
Alexandre Dumas' Novels, 40 volumes, illustrated, half calf, gilt tops, the regular $120 edition. Now $60.

Book Store, Ninth street.

CORSETS

All Are Makes You Like

OUR "L. R." Corsets—than which no better domestic corsets are made—head the list. Then come other makes that are well and favorably known. They have to be the latter—else they wouldn't be included.

Easy to be fitted here, too, with the right sort of corset—experienced attendants take care that you select the model best fitted to your figure.

Price-details:

At $3.75—L. R. Corsets of coutil; low bust, very long over hips, flat abdomen; for stout figures; sizes 20 to 36 in. Also of black sateen.
At $2—L. R. Corsets of coutil; medium low gored bust, medium short hips, bias sides; lace-trimmed; in gray and white. Also of black sateen.
At $1.50—L. R. Corsets; low bust, medium long hips, flat abdomen; white and drab coutil or black sateen.
At $1—L. R. Corsets, medium or short; low or medium bust, short or long hips; of white or drab jean or black sateen.
At $2.50—Nemo Self-reducing Corsets; low cut, long hips; with self-reducing straps over abdomen; of white or drab coutil or black sateen. Same in whalebone, $5.
At $2.50—Nemo Corsets with "Delta Dip;" low bust with spring hips; flat abdomen with garter attachment; of white or drab coutil.
At $1—Nemo Corsets of coutil; low bust, medium short hips; for slender figures.
At $2.50—C. B. Corsets of coutil; low bust, bias sides, dip over hips, flat abdomen; in white or drab. Also of black sateen.
At $2.50—C. B. Corsets of coutil; low bust, medium short hips, bias sides.
At $2—W. B. Corsets; medium low bust, medium long hips, flat abdomen.
Also Thomson's, Warner's, P. N. and R. & G. Corsets, in all new models, at $1, $1.50 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Garments Reduced

Warm Things for Negligee Wear

THE woman who needs a lounging robe, a wrapper, or a dressing sacque, for her comfort on the cold mornings yet to come, shouldn't skip the news told here.

For these offerings of comfortable, well-made negligee garments of eiderdown and flannelette are now particularly low-priced:

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES
At $1.50, formerly $2.25 to $3.75

In pink or rose; three styles; large sailor collar, strapped with satin ribbon and applique; some with pointed collar, bound with satin and edged with velvet ribbon; fitted backs, full fronts.

FLANNELETTE ROBES at $1.25, from $1.75

In light stripes; full backs; girdle at waist; loose front; ribbon at neck; pointed sailor collar, with pinked scalloped ruffle.

CASHMERE WRAPPERS at $2.50, formerly $5

Plain colors; plaited fronts; trimmed with fancy braid; some with bretelles over shoulders, trimmed with black and white velvet; Watteau or plaited back.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Garments for Children

Including Some New, Pretty Styles

NEW Spring styles are cropping out plentifully among the children's clothing. Our showings of Shirt-waists for Girls and Children's colored Wash Dresses are particularly attractive; and priced in a manner that will find favor with mothers:

Girls' Shirt-Waists

A number of charming, girlish styles, in lawn, madras, linen and cheviot. The selection among all-white and black-and-white waists is, of course, most varied; besides which there are pretty shirt-waists in colored materials. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. $1 to $3.50.

Children's Colored Wash Dresses

In gingham, dimity, madras and chambray, in yoke, French waist and Russian blouse effects. There are trimmings of embroidery, lace and featherstitching, in a variety of attractive styles. Sizes 1 to 5 years. 60c to $5.

Children's Nightgowns

Of muslin, nainsook or cambric, in yoke or bishop style; with plain or hemstitched plaits, or embroidery or lace insertion. Others have ribbon at neck and sleeves. Broken sizes, up to 14 years. 35c to 95c.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

White Shirt-Waist Fabrics

At Fractional Prices

WHITE GOODS, fresh and dainty, of the very sorts most wanted for the Spring and Summer supply of white shirt-waists, at prices away below the real value of the materials:

Openwork and embroidered Pique, 50c quality at 25c yard.
Brilliant mercerized Basket-weave Cheviot, 40c quality at 25c yard.

Then these other new arrivals:

Madras with glistening Mercerized figures in neat designs—twigs, leaves, dashes, cubes, and so on. Over 20 patterns in all. 35c yard.

Broadway.

January Clean-Up of
Lace Curtains

SUMMER homes will soon be demanding curtains. Take time by the forelock, and leave a quarter to a half of the cost in your pocket-book.

Here are odd lots of many exceedingly attractive curtains, which we wish to clean up before stock-taking.

All are patterns that we were proud to show in our regular stock; and the fact that only a few of each are left, proves that others liked them, too.

Today's reductions should take them away in a jiffy. Prices given are for pairs:

White Irish Point Sash Curtains

At $1.50, from $2.50. At $2.50, from $4.50. At $3.50, from $6.
At $2, from $3.75. At $3, from $5.25. At $6, from $11.25.

Ivory Irish Point Sash Curtains

At $3, from $5. At $4, from $7.25. At $6, from $10.50.
At $3.25, from $5.50 At $4.75, from $8.25. At $6.50, from $11.50.

Muslin Sash Curtains

At 75c, from $1.50. At $1.35, from $2.75. At $2.15, from $4.25.
At $1.25, from $2.50. At $1.85, from $3.75. At $2.75, from $5.50.

Brussels Sash Curtains

At $2.25, from $4.50. At $3.50, from $7. At $4.50, from $9.
At $2.65, from $5.25. At $3.75, from $7.50. At $5, from $10.
At $3.25, from $6.50. At $4, from $8.

Arabian Sash Curtains

At $5.25, from $8. At $12, from $17.50.
At $7, from $10.50. At $18.25, from $27.50.
At $8, from $12. At $9, from $13.50. At $27, from $40.

Arabian Curtains—Full Size

At $23, from $35. At $35, from $52. At $46, from $68.
At $26, from $40. At $40, from $60. At $80, from $120.
At $30, from $45.

Tambour Curtains—Full Size

At $2.75, from $3.75. At $6, from $8. At $8, from $10.50.
At $3.75, from $5. At $6.75, from $9. At $9, from $12.
At $5.50, from $7.75. At $7, from $9.25. At $12.50, from $16.75

Third floor.

The Under-Price Store

HANDKERCHIEFS, Men's Shirts, and other attractive lots of under-priced merchandise, take up much of the room in the Basement Store today. Then there are these worth-while offerings.

Women's Stockings

Stockings of fast black cotton, with seamless heels and doubly strong soles and toes; in sizes 8½ to 10. Also Stockings of imported fast black cotton, regular made, in sizes 8½ and 9 only—all at

12½c a Pair: Worth 18c to 25c

It counts up, when you can save a third or one-half on the price of moderately-priced stockings!

Women's Underwear

At 15c—Drawers of cambric or muslin; plain hem with plaits above.
At 18c—Chemises of cambric; round neck and arm-holes trimmed with torchon lace. Regular 25c value.

Embroidery Strips Under-Price

These are manufacturers' odds-and-ends, in strips of 4½ yards each. We have sold quantities of them—here are plenty more; and marked *one-third to one-half under price*, because they are somewhat mussed.

Edgings, 5c to $1 a strip.
Insertions, 10c to 50c a strip.

Low-Priced
RUBBER OVERSHOES
For Men, Women and Children.

A Story Prompted by Snow-covered Streets

SNOW, rock salt, slush, mud—what a combination to walk about in! That is New York, after any sort of a snowstorm. We do our best to help mitigate these terrors, by providing Arctics and Rubbers of excellent, durable quality in modern styles, at savings like these:

Women's $1.75 Arctics at $1

Three hundred pairs of Women's High-cut, Three-buckle "Empress" Overshoes.

Men's $1.50 Arctics at $1

Three hundred and fifty pairs of Men's light-weight, high grade, one-buckle Arctics—a well-known brand.

Children's $1.25 Rubber Boots at 75c

One hundred pairs Children's Rubber Boots, in regular height; sizes 6 to 10½. Main floor.

Women's $1.50 Lined Overshoes at 50c

Four hundred pairs of Women's warmly lined Overshoes, in 8-button and Alaska styles; small sizes only—2½ to 4½.

Women's 50c Rubber Overshoes at 25c

6,000 pairs of Women's Rubber Overshoes; perfect, first-grade goods at half price. Basement.

Warm Gloves Reduced

Good Mid-winter News for Everybody.

PRICES on a great many kinds of our Lined Gloves for men, women and children, have received a severe frost-bite. They have been reduced all the way from one-third to one-half below former figures.

There's no excuse for going about with cold fingers, when snug, warm gloves may be had for as little as these:

Men's Lined Gloves

At 65c, from $1. At $1.75, from $2.50 and $3.50.
At $1, from $1.50. At $2.50, from $3.50.
At $1.25, from $2.

Men's Squirrel-lined Gloves

At $2, from $4. At $3, from $5. Broadway and Ninth.

Women's Lined Gloves

At 50c, Mittens, from $1. At $1, Gloves, from $1.50
At $1.25, Gloves, from $1.75.
At $2.50, Squirrel-lined Gloves, from $4.50.

Children's Lined Gloves

At 35c, Mitts, from $1.
At 50c, Fleece-lined Mocha, Kid and Suede Gloves, from $1.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRIEST DENOUNCES REALISTIC NOVELS

Fiction Stronger Than the Pulpit, Father McMahon Asserts.

Zola, Hall Caine, and Marie Corelli in Their Works Would Substitute a Moral Mirage for True Religion.

The Rev. Father Joseph H. McMahon during the course of a lecture delivered yesterday before a large number of the Alumnae Association of the Academy of Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, assailed modern literature and authors, especially those who he declared had attempted to write about the Church from a superficial knowledge of its canons. The lecture was delivered in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria, and its subject was "A Moral Mirage." He denounced Zola, Hall Caine, Marie Corelli, Swinburne, Morris, Stephen Crane, and Mrs. Humphry Ward, and declared that there were six different schools in literature, two of which on account of their decadence for lack of commercial support had failed. He said:

"The modern novel known to us as fiction, it cannot be denied, wields a stronger power than the pulpit. It is, in fact, responsible for our empty pews in the churches and our empty pulpits. The popular novel has taken the place of the pulpit, and now deals with all social, religious, and economic problems. The most alarming part is its influence upon religious life. Only three-fifths of the people of the city, and the same is true in the manufacturing and mining towns, attend church. There are facts taken in connection with the sale of the modern novel, and it is shown that half a million people buy them, and that represents three times as many readers. But though every intellectual effort is the inspiration of religion, nevertheless the readers are forsaking the true for the elusive."

Father McMahon said two of the schools represented the religious character, and they were the most interesting. Zola was classed as a realist, but in truth he was a naturalist. His endeavor was to depict things in life as he saw them. "The decline of the sturdy faith of our people is evident," the speaker declared. "They are being poisoned by this class of novels. It is being done unconsciously to them, but the cause can be found by those who make a study of the psycology of souls. This poison is known as amusement literature; literature, it must be confessed, and I do not think I am transgressing any ethic of my profession by saying it, is the pulpit of to-day.

"Zola made a million dollars by the sale of this filthy mud. His influence was unquestionably enormous. He took people in unguarded moments and atrophied their powers of resistance. Yet there was religion in Zola's works, there was naturalism, I repeat, and realism was but a misnomer. Another school of realist may include Elliot, Swinburne, Morris. These were realists, but the epitaph of realism has already been written.

"Zola became known world wide. He was the apostle of the school of dirt. He wrote because it paid, but what of the readers who jeopardized their souls and morals to his ideas? Zola tried to destroy the godlike in man and catered to the sensuousness of the flesh. If his works were not immoral then there is no standard of morals. Yet a certain brilliant editorial writer says there is nothing immoral in Zola's writings. We are no better than that upon what we feed.

"The school of which Zola was at the head of the class must have done harm that cannot be estimated. Psychologists tell us that the neurotic child should not be kept with the healthy child, as the propensity to imitation is so strong in the human make-up that it is dangerous. It is so with the pure-minded and the modern novel. The supernatural is fast being destroyed by the novel of amusement."

The speaker referred to Miss Corelli several times as "Marie."

"She's a delicate little woman," he said. "She wrote a story called 'The Master Christian,' in which she tried to reform the canons of the Roman Catholic Church. She went to Rome, and I believe remained in that city two weeks. [Laughter.] Then she returned with a new idea of Christianity. She wanted all the prelates and ceremonies of the Church done away with and put forth the problem that electricity should form the communicative force with God. In other words, she wanted the people any time they felt like having religion to get a circuit formed. The Pope she thought to be too old and silly to be wise.

"Her fellow-countryman, Hall Caine, on the other hand, tried to reform the Anglican Church. He wrote of 'The Eternal City,' and in his story of 'The Christian' he had everything cut and dried to suit him. Corelli plagiarized the philosophy of the East and got it so mixed up with the West that she served to our gullible appetites a horrible mess. It was voice and nothing else.

"In fact, Caine and Corelli thought to corner the market of Christianity and have us serve God as they would like. 'We'll make the religion of the world,' they thought.

"The public libraries are distributing the works of both these authors in large numbers. In so doing they are a curse.

"I have heard yards of Corelli's so-called philosophy spoken of favorably by the pulpits of my own Church, and it is too bad. These books stand for egoism, agnosticism, and paganism. The influence of the pulpit is on the wane and what is going to happen? In the serious in literature we have little to fear, as there is not enough of it read.

"No young woman some years ago would think of reading the works of Ouida or The Duchess in the seminary, but now it is all Corelli, and I defy any one to say that it has not a moral effect upon them and keeps them seeking the mirage instead of the true path."

To Mrs. Humphry Ward Father McMahon paid a high compliment on account of her sincerity, which he thought the people of his faith lacked to a large degree, but yet he said her writings were dangerous.

It all served he thought to encourage the Roman Catholic people to strive for a better education so that they could taboo and refute the offerings of these writers.

Receiver for a Printing Business.

Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed George W. Mitchell receiver for the Italian Printing Company, P. Riola and E. Milone, proprietors, at 348 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, in a suit brought by Enrico Milone against Pietro Riola for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on May 24. Mr. Milone claimed that he was ejected from the office on Dec. 10, and he wants an accounting.

Blackstone Tax Assessment Legal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day through Justice Holmes delivered an opinion in a case brought by Isabella F. Blackstone to test the legality of a tax assessment levied by the New York authorities under the State succession tax law on personal property left by the late Timothy B. Blackstone and deposited in New York when Blackstone was domiciled in New York. It was shown that the money so deposited amounted to $4,843,756. The Surrogates' Court of New York County held the assessment to be legal, and today's opinion affirmed that decision.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The northeast high has maintained its position and the weather has cleared in New England, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. The Western low has separated, one portion being central over Lake Superior and the other in Texas, and the Pacific Coast low is advancing eastward over the plateau region. Rain has set in over the South Atlantic States, and showers and thunderstorms have occurred in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Eastern Texas, and Arkansas. Rain continues in California and the North Pacific Coast, and light snow has fallen in the Rocky Mountains and plateau regions.

It is much warmer in the lake region and Ohio Valley, and 10 to 20 degrees colder in the Rocky Mountain region, the Upper Missouri Valley, Montana, and the Dakotas. Rain is indicated to-morrow in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, also in the Ohio Valley and lake region, and on Wednesday in the Atlantic Coast districts and the Southwest, including the Lower Mississippi Valley.

There will be snow or rain to-morrow and Wednesday in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and over the south slope. It will be colder to-morrow in the Mississippi Valley, the Lower Ohio Valley, the west portion of the East Gulf States, and upper lake region, and it will be colder Wednesday in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and south portion of the South Atlantic States. The winds along the South Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast, shifting to southeast; on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast, increasing; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southeast, becoming northwest, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast. Warnings of flood stages have been issued for the Lower Columbia River, and cold-wave warnings are displayed in Northern Minnesota.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow fair, colder in west portion; fresh south winds, becoming northwest.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow fair, not so warm; fresh south winds, becoming northwest.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow fair; fresh south winds, becoming west.

Western New York, rain to-day, with colder in west portion. To-morrow snow and colder; fresh west winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day, colder in west portion. To-morrow fair, colder.

North Carolina, rain to-day. To-morrow fair; fresh northeast winds, becoming variable.

South Carolina, rain to-day. To-morrow fair and not so warm in west portion; fresh northeast winds, becoming southeast.

Western Pennsylvania, rain and colder to-day; to-morrow fair, colder in south portion; fresh south winds, becoming northwest.

Minnesota, fair and colder to-day except snow flurries in northeast portion; to-morrow fair; fresh northwest winds.

North Dakota, snow to-day and to-morrow.

South Dakota, fair in east, snow in west portion to-day, colder; to-morrow snow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; south winds, changing to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	34	24	26
6 A. M.	33	25	27
9 A. M.	35	26	28
12 M.	40	30	32
4 P. M.	40	31	32
6 P. M.	40	30	30
9 P. M.	42	30	31
12 P. M.	45	30	31

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29¾
Weather Bureau	28¾
Corresponding date 1902	38½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	28

The thermometer registered 27 degrees at 8 A. M. and 29 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 31 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 24 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

The following observations at various points throughout the country were reported by the Weather Bureau last night:

	8 P.M. Tem.	Max. Tem.	Dir'n Wind.	State of Weather.
EASTERN.				
Albany	22	30	S	Clear
Atlantic City	32	34	SE	Cloudy
Boston	26	28	S	Clear
Buffalo	42	42	S	Clear
Cape May	34	34	SE	Cloudy
Eastport	18	20	NW	Clear
Nantucket	28	30	N	Clear
Norfolk	36	42	E	Pt. Cloudy
Oswego	28	32	S	Clear
Philadelphia	30	32	E	Clear
Pittsburg	48	50	SE	Clear
Portland, Me	20	24	N	Clear
Scranton	34	40	SW	Clear
Washington, D. C.	30	30	S	Cloudy
CENTRAL.				
Cairo	56	60	SE	Clear
Chicago	44	44	SW	Cloudy
Cincinnati	50	51	SE	Clear
Cleveland	42	46	SE	Clear
Detroit	40	42	SW	Clear
Duluth	28	36	W	Cloudy
Grand Haven	40	44	S	Cloudy
Green Bay	38	40	SW	Cloudy
Huron	26	34	SW	Clear
Marquette	36	36	S	Rain
Milwaukee	42	44	SW	Cloudy
Toledo	42	44	S	Clear
SOUTHERN.				
Atlanta	44	46	SE	Rain
Charlotte	44	48	E	Cloudy
Corpus Christi	68	74	S	Clear
Galveston	60	62	SE	Cloudy
Hatteras	44	48	NE	Clear
Jacksonville	52	58	NE	Rain
Key West	74	80	SE	Pt. Cloudy
Mobile	58	60	SE	Cloudy
Montgomery	58	58	E	Rain
New Orleans	58	72	NE	Cloudy
Savannah	54	56	NE	Cloudy
Tampa	70	78	SE	Rain
Wilmington, N. C.	46	50	NE	Cloudy
WESTERN.				
Bismarck	10	26	NW	Cloudy
Davenport	40	46	W	Cloudy
Dodge City	38	44	NE	Clear
Kansas City	42	54	N	Cloudy
North Platte	34	42	S	Cloudy
Omaha	36	40	NW	Clear
St. Louis	60	64	SW	Cloudy
St. Paul	30	38	NW	Clear
Winnipeg	4	14	W	Pt. Cloudy
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.				
Calgary, N. W. T.	6	12	SE	Cloudy
Denver	30	40	N	Cloudy
Helena	18	22	N	Snow
Salt Lake City	48	48	SE	Cloudy
PACIFIC COAST.				
Los Angeles	52	58	NE	Rain

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

American Water Still Company, New York, to manufacture apparatus for distilling and preserving water; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. W. Rumsey, William Campb, and L. Z. Murray, New York.

New York Operating Company, New York, to deal in real estate and personal property; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. J. Ebert, P. H. Lynch, and Martha A. Lynch, New York.

Oliver Reilly Company, New York, to manufacture wall paper; capital, $300,000. Directors—G. H. Oliver, P. H. Reilly, and J. J. Reilly, New York.

Wilmot Castle Company, Rochester, to manufacture sheet metal specialties; capital, $100,000. Directors—Wilmot Castle, Arthur Castle, and K. B. Castle, Rochester.

Charter Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—I. N. Phelps Stokes, W. A. Pease, Jr., and H. H. Pease, New York.

Weed Distilling and Manufacturing Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. C. Clark and D. G. Bradner, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. C. Dickinson, New York.

John W. Rice Company, Auburn, dry goods; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. W. Rice, J. M. Hudson, and J. W. Taylor, Auburn.

Wilson-Plummer Company, New York, theatrical business; capital, $15,000. Directors—P. F. Shea, Clinton Wilson, and W. J. Plummer, New York.

John Monks & Sons, New York, to do contracting; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Monks, John Monks, Jr., and Richard Monks, New York.

Waldman Hotel Company, Arverne-by-the-Sea; capital, $3,000. Directors—N. P. Waldman, Edward Waldman, and Herman Waldman, New York.

Quaker Dental Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. W. Zulzer, Mabelle Henderson, and Annette Helwig, New York.

Tucker, Spcyers & Co., New York, real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. J. Kelley, R. W. Crawford, and Herman Elfers, New York.

Max Ams Beef and Fish Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Max Ams, C. M. Ams, and Emil A. Ams, New York.

Cable Joint Company of America, New York, to manufacture cable joints and electrical appliances; capital, $12,500. Directors—J. D. Maguire and W. M. Murphy, New York; G. F. Valentine, Larchmont.

Midwives' Mutual Protective Association, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—O. A. Spier, Andrew Barber, and Joseph Fuchs, New York.

Bodleian Society of New York, printing and publishing; capital, $50,000. Directors—I. H. Blanchard, Orange, N. J.; F. H. Woolfall, Yonkers; A. J. Brower, Hempstead.

Realty and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. A. O'Malley, Joseph O'Malley, and A. H. O'Malley, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Dunovant Rice and Cane Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—S. B. Bullock, John W. Avery, A. C. Bagg.

Franz Furnace Fuel Saving Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Robert S. Franz, Henry Englehardt, Homer H. Hopkins.

National Mills Company; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—A. C. Bagg, S. R. Bullock, C. C. Brown.

Smith Visible Typewriter Company; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Arthur V. Smith, Harold E. Smith, and L. Bertrand Smith.

L. W. Kimball, Incorporated, to deal in jewelry; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Luman W. Kimball, Alfred B. Von Liew, and Ernest F. Keer.

The Charles W. Pike Mercantile Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Frederick Lee Palmer, Charles O. Geyer, Frank C. Ferguson.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A. L. McCrae has been appointed Chicago underwriter of the Fidelity Fire Association and Lloyds of New York, especially including the stockyard district.

Pellet & Hunter, general agents of the United States Fire Insurance Company and the German Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburg, have withdrawn from Iowa, giving the new policy of that State and heavy losses as the reasons for the withdrawal.

A measure has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature which provides that all insurance against damage by hail shall be carried by the State, instead of written by fire insurance corporations. Another measure introduced in that Legislature provides that in disputes over fire loss settlements the District Court is authorized to appoint three arbitrators, who are to receive $5 per day and 10 cents mileage.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:15	Sun sets	5:11	Moon rises 6:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:35	Gov. Isl'd	7:03	H. Gate 8:59
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:02	Gov. Isl'd	7:27	H. Gate 9:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Merchant Prince, Argentina	11:00 A. M.	
Sicilia, Naples, Genoa, &c	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Talisman, Martinique and Barbados	2:00 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa		2:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Santos and Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

British Princess, Antwerp		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		7:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 22		
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool		
Ponce, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Empress of China. Merchandise for United States postal agency at Shangai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 27.

Apache, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Bellaura, Swansea, Jan. 8.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Jan. 17.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 16.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
Ferndene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Jessey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Jan. 17.
Massilia, Naples, Jan. 22.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 24.
Nord America, Naples, Jan. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 14.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Comancha, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Concho, Galveston, Jan. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Jan. 22.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 14.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Auguste Victoris, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 17.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Thespia, Barbados, Jan. 22.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Bernard, Para, Jan. 18.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 25.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

SS Finance, Corning, Colon, Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Outside the Bar at 12:25 A. M., 27th.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre, Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:20 P. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London, Jan. 15, and Southampton, 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line and the International Mercantile Marine Company. East of Fire Island at 12:03 A. M., 27th.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Kingston, Ja., with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at about 10:35 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) Tundall, Tampico, Jan. 10, with lead and copper bullion to the American Smelting and Refining Company. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans, Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Goldsboro, Geoghegan, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Orizaba, Johnston, Cienfuegos, &c., Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:03 P. M., 25th.

SS Buckman, Mader, Rio Novo, &c., Jan. 19, with fruit and passenger to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 P. M., 25th.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Davis, Venice, &c., Dec. 2, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M., 25th.

SS Nubia, (Ger.,) Von Hoff, Progreso, Jan. 18, with hemp to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 25th.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Genoa, Jan. 4, Palermo, 7th, and Naples, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Charles Tiberghien, (Fr.,) Ancelin, Chee-Foo, &c., Oct. 16, with mdse. to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Raphael, (Br.,) Davies, Natal, &c., Dec. 27, with sugar to Allerton D. Hitch; vessel to Henry T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Sabine, Young, Galveston, Jan. 16, and Brunswick, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda, Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for Guantanamo.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Kirkstall, (Br.,) for Hamburg and Rotterdam.

SS Adra, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton at 4:35 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Canova, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. King, for New York, sld. from Swansea Jan. 24.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from Hull for New York, sld. from Portland to-day.

SS Bellaggio, (Ger.,) Capt. Buss, from New York for Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Jan. 20.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Newport News and New York, arr. at Bordeaux Jan. 21.

SS Saturnina, (Span.,) Capt. Luzarraga, from New York, arr. at Bordeaux Jan. 21.

SS Pacific, (Br.,) Capt. Ireland, from New York, arr. at Manchester Jan. 24.

SS Zulia, Capt. Bennett, from New York via San Juan, arr. at Curacao Jan. 24.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, for New York via Ponce and San Juan, sld. from Curacao yesterday.

SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbieri, for New York, sld. from Naples Jan. 21.

SS Ravenna, (Ital.,) for New York, sld. from Naples Jan. 21.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Castilla, for New York, sld. from Naples Jan. 22.

SS Domingo de Larrinaga, (Br.,) Capt. Hudson, from Manila, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Nazaire Jan. 23.

SS Tudor Prince, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Sunderland Jan. 23.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Capt. Coxon, from Para for New York, sld. from Barbados Jan. 24.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Meyerdierckx, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Jan. 24.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7:55 A. M. yesterday.

SS Zieten, (Ger., new,) Capt. Wilhelmi, for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Rigby, from Philadelphia and New York via Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, &c., arr. at Yokohama Jan. 24.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Coste, from New York for Marseilles, sld. from St. Michael's to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Puritan, (Br.,) Capt. Chapman, from New York for Padang, was spoken Dec. 13 in latitude 7 degrees, longitude 34 degrees.

Look Them Over

Eyeglass Faults.

1

Comparatively few people know that eyeglasses may accurately fill the oculist's prescription, yet be wrong and positively injurious; made so by faulty setting. A few too common eyeglass faults will be pointed out in a number of these brief advertisements. If you can stand seventy words of dry reading matter for the sake of an occasional hint that may be worth one thousand dollars—look them over.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Registered Trade Mark.

Last Week
Annual Sale
"At The Linen Store"

Excellent value may still be had in all of the special lines offered at our January Sale, including:

Table Cloths, $2.00 to 25.00 each.
Napkins, $2.00 to 17.50 dozen.
Towels, $1.50 to 9.00 dozen.
Linen Sheets, $4.00 to 12.00 pair.
Pillow Cases, $1.00 to 3.75 pair.
Blankets, $2.75 to 22.50 pair.
Quilts & Spreads, $2.00 to 12.00 each

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Words

are no man's private possession, but the common measure of commerce and communication; thus they may be applied and misapplied by anybody.

With scrupulous care we choose our terms and phrases in advertising, so that our words may harmonize with exact fitness with our merchandise and offerings. If we advertise "Great Values" 'tis done with sense and significance. To employ superlative phrases in relation to offerings that do not merit them is not only ridiculous but harmful. No matter how euphonious and learned the terms and phrases, no matter with what nicety they be put into discourse, they amount to but hollow sounds if they are not backed up with true merit or correspond not with the real nature of things.

Fantastical imaginings of the writer advance not one jot the true spirit of progressiveness in a business that fails to operate upon honest, sensible and practical business lines.

The merchant who thinks wordy dissertations will act as magic imposes upon the public and fools himself.

FIRST COMPLETE SHOWING OF
New Spring Dress Goods.
First Floor.

Here are the finest fabrics from the best British, French, German and American manufacturers. The following will partly suggest the completeness of the assortments:—

FINE Paris Novelties; confined styles, Scotch Tweed Suiting, English Tailor Suiting and fine Cheviots.

French Voile, Eolienne, Crepe de Paris, Crepe Voile, in black and all shades; yard 59 to $2.75

43 inch All-wool Voile, in cream, black and thirteen shades; value 75c., at .59

45 inch All-wool French Voile, in black and colors; value $1.50, yard....$1.15

50 inch All-wool Cheviot, new street shades and black; spotless and thoroughly shrunk; value $1.00, at .79

Leading French and English tailors have made Mohair a favorite fabric for spring suits.

Fine English Mohair, navy, black and cream grounds, with hair lines and double lines of white and black; also black and white checks and plaids, yard .48

To our already large stock of finest French Challies we have added some new and striking patterns.

Special.

All-wool French Challies, navy and black grounds, with neat floral designs and dots; also light grounds, with large and small figures in newest colorings; yard .48

We Continue the
Sample Sale of Undermuslins.
Second Floor.

So cordial was the response to this sale that we have decided to continue it while the goods last. An inspection of the items will convince you of the splendid values we are offering:—

Prices are Close to Half.

Gowns; of Cambric and Muslin; high neck and tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle; regular value 50c., at .38

Gowns; of Cambric and Muslin; high neck, trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves; value $1.25 .95

Skirts; of Cambric, with deep umbrella shaped ruffle; one style trimmed with ruffle of open embroidery, another with two clusters of hemstitched tucks and hem; value $1.25 .95

Drawers; of Cambric; made with full ruffle of lawn, hemstitched and lace edge, at .38

Underskirts; of Flannelette; made with deep, full ruffle and yoke; bands finished with crochet edge; value 50c., at .38

CONTINUATION OF THE
Great Notion S

THE EVICTION OF MINERS

Counsel for the Markle Company Examines Witnesses.

Supt. Williams Knows of No Criminal Acts on the Part of the Men Turned Out—Character of Leases Signed by the Miners.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The attention of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was to-day directed to the claims and charges of the independent operators, the first case presented being that of G. B. Markle & Co., whose collieries are located in and about Jeddo, in the Lehigh region.

Counsel for the company caused some surprise by requesting the commission to summon as a witness D. J. McCarthy of Hazleton, one of the attorneys for the Mine Workers. Mr. McCarthy objected on the ground that he could not be expected to testify to facts he had learned as counsel, but as counsel for the company said he would not ask questions which Mr. McCarthy could not as counsel answer, the lawyer waived further objection and took the stand. He was asked when he had first heard of eviction notices served by the Markle Company on twelve tenants, to which he replied that all his information in this connection was secured as attorney, as all the evicted men brought the notices to him and retained him as counsel.

In answer to further questions, witness said he knew the leases signed by the men confessed judgment in ejection. The evicted men told him they had never wittingly signed such a lease and had never given authority to any person to confess judgment on ejectment.

"I believed," continued the witness, "that the men had a good defense, so I saw the Sheriff and asked him to notify me a day or two before he served the notice, so that I could prepare the defense. He promised to do so, but failed, and when I upbraided him he said the writs had been prepared at midnight and brought to him at 6 o'clock in the morning with instructions to serve them immediately."

Counsel for the company asked the witness, if he was not aware that judgment could not be confessed unless an agreement had been signed.

"I have heard of forged papers," replied Mr. McCarthy.

"Do you mean to say these leases were forgeries?"

"I mean to say I think the men were grossly deceived."

Counsel read from the stenographer's notes a statement made by Mr. McCarthy before the commission at Scranton to the effect that the resident physicians employed by the company received a salary from the company in addition to the fees charged the miners. He asked the witness if he knew that to be so. Mr. McCarthy replied that he had no positive knowledge on the subject. On cross-examination witness said the evicted men had been ejected without notice.

Chairman Gray asked if the men had received copies of the leases from the company, and witness replied in the negative.

"These leases are commonly known as 'cut-throat agreements,' are they not?" interjected Attorney Brumm.

"Yes," said the witness.

Gertrude Martin, a professional nurse, said three nurses were employed by the Markle Company and their visits and treatments were free to the company's employes. On cross-examination witness said she had observed some cases of asthma, but she had no way of determining the number except from impressions. She said she was paid by Mrs. John Markle. Asked whether the physicians received cash the money collected from the mine workers for medical aid, she said she was not positive, but thought they did.

William P. Meigs, manager of the Bloomsburg Car Manufacturing Company, testified that his firm had built nine cars for G. B. Markle & Co. during the years 1890 to 1896. Each car had a capacity of 146.37 cubic feet. William S. Johnson, Superintendent of the American Car and Foundry Company of Berwick, Penn., testified that his company had built cars for Markle & Co. since 1896. Their capacity was 147.56 cubic feet.

Sidney Williams, General Superintendent for G. B. Markle & Co., testified that on Oct. 22, at his direction, notices were posted asking the striking employes of the company to appear at the office, bringing their brass checks, and apply for work. Probably 150 men responded, but witness learned that pickets had been stationed along the roads leading to the office to prevent others from doing likewise.

On Oct. 23 a committee of miners waited on Mr. Markle and said the men desired to return in a body as they had quit. On the following day the committee was informed that certain men would not be re-employed. The men protested that the decision of the Wilkesbarre convention should be a sufficient agreement.

Witness was asked the object of the brass checks and said that the miners were numbered, the checks containing the individual numbers. The object in having these presented to the office was to ascertain the number of old employes who would apply for reinstatement. The company also wanted to know if the men as individuals were willing to accept the commission's arbitrament. The miners failed to accept the overtures of the company, and on Oct. 27 twelve notices of eviction were issued. The thirteenth man affected was not a tenant of the company. On Nov. 6 the evictions took place.

Cross-examined, Mr. Williams said he was present at all the evictions. None of the twelve tenants, he said, had paid any rent during the progress of the strike. He was asked if he had observed any cases of illness among the families who were compelled to leave their homes, and replied in the negative.

"Was any man refused reinstatement because he was an officer or a member of the union?" witness was asked, and he replied in the negative. He responded similarly to the question, "Was any man refused employment for other than personal reasons?"

Mr. Darrow read from a letter written by Mr. Markle to Recorder Wright of the commission a paragraph stating that it was the intention of the company to take back all the former employes excepting a few who had been guilty of criminal actions. He asked the witness if he saw and approved the letter before it was forwarded, and received an affirmative answer.

"Is there one of the thirteen men mentioned who has ever been guilty of a criminal act, so far as you know?" queried Mr. Darrow.

"No," said the witness.

"Why were these men turned out?"

"Because Mr. Markle said they had committed acts for which he did not care to re-employ them."

On re-direct examination the witness said he had never heard any complaints concerning the legality of the dwelling house leases. He had never heard it charged that they were considered forgeries. This brought Attorney McCarthy to his feet with the explanation that his assertion during the morning session was simply a legal proposition.

Frank Walk of Jeddo, general storekeeper, testified that up to 1890 90 per cent. of the Markle Company employes had dealt at his store. The credit system, he said, was discontinued in July, 1901. It had never been obligatory upon the employes of the company to deal with him, but his prices compared favorably with those of other stores, and he did a good business. The funeral fund was collected through his store, he said.

"Before you gave credit," said Attorney McCarthy, "a man was compelled to pledge his salary to you, was he not?"

"No; he signed an agreement authorizing the deduction from his wages of the amount of his purchases."

Gottlieb Fuller, a coal and iron policeman, said the evicted men, so far as he knew, were law-abiding citizens.

COAL DECLINES TO $7.50.

Independent Dealers Make Strong Effort to Sell Accumulations to Avoid Demurrage Charges.

Notwithstanding the snowstorm, there was no scarcity of anthracite in this city yesterday, and the price of independent coal, which ranged from $7.50 to $8 on Saturday, went down to the dead level of $7.50, some being offered at $7. Even then there were few demands for it among the retail dealers.

For the first time in years the sound of sleigh bells accompanied the delivery of coal far up-town yesterday. In the neighborhood of Inwood and Riverdale there was good sleighing, and the local coal dealers there started to deliver coal on sleighs.

At the office of Dickson & Eddy, general sales agents for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, 29 Broadway, it was said the trains were greatly delayed by the snowstorm. Along the greater part of the route there were twelve inches of snow. About one and a half day's supply of coal was on hand, however, at the docks in Weehawken.

Vice President Loomis of the Lackawanna said that the snowstorm had little effect on that company's lines. Nearly the usual amount of coal was coming to tide water.

For the last three or four days the independent coal operators have been making heroic attempts to release coal, owing to the embargo placed on their product by some of the railroads by which they could get no more cars until the dead-lock was relieved. There was so little demand for independent coal last week on account of the mild weather that there were still large stocks of independent coal subject to demurrage yesterday. One firm of independent operators was trying hard late yesterday afternoon to sell 6,000 tons which were still on the cars, in order to get out of paying demurrage charges.

Michael F. Burns of the committee appointed by Mayor Low to arrange for more depots for the sale of coal by the pail said yesterday that some of the new depots were running. They would not all be running, however, until to-morrow.

COAL TRUST HEARING BEGUN.

Argument Before the Attorney General on the Application for Action in the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Attorney General Cunneen gave a hearing to-day on the application of William R. Hearst that action be commenced before the Supreme Court under the anti-trust law against twelve coal-carrying railroads and the Temple Iron Company. The complaint alleges that by an agreement with the independent operators the railroad companies have secured control of the entire output of the anthracite coal mines and that in March, 1901, they increased the price of coal 50 cents a ton, thereby adding to their revenues $30,000,000.

Clarence T. Shearn, for the applicant, declared that, owing to competition between the companies, coal sold in New York Harbor early in 1896 at $3.12 a ton; that in January, 1896, the coal-carrying roads made an agreement apportioning the production of coal, restricting the output by 3,000,000 tons and increasing the price to $3.79 a ton; that between 1896 and 1901 the output of coal was increased from 48,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons, and there had been a gradual increase in price; that the independent mine operators tried to avoid excessive freight rates by constructing a railroad from the Wyoming Valley to tidewater, but were thwarted by the purchase of Simpson & Watkins's interests in that enterprise by the Temple Iron Company, the officers of which, he alleged, included Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads against which this complaint was made.

By granting the application, Mr. Shearn urged that the Attorney General would prevent the railroad companies from fulfilling their guarantee of the stocks and bonds of the Temple Iron Company and thus destroy the combination.

Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson, asked whether the Temple Iron Company's contracts were not made in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shearn replied that the courts of this State could act, nevertheless.

Mr. Carr said uniformity in the price of coal was not surprising, for the cost of production was practically the same to all, and that if the charter of the Temple Iron Company were annulled its eleven collieries would revert to the ownership of the independent operators and the price of the coal they produce would be increased.

A. H. Moot, for the Erie, maintained that the Reading Company produced the majority of the coal mined and practically regulated the price. The coal jobbers of New York City, and not the railroad companies, he held, were the men who were violating the anti-trust law. An injunction under the Donnelly anti-trust law could do no more than drive the sales offices of the railroad companies from New York City to New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

The Attorney General reserved his decision.

COAL DEALERS ENJOINED.

Circuit Court Decides a Detroit Exchange Has Violated the Anti-Trust Law.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—Sitting en banc, the six Wayne Circuit Judges to-day issued the preliminary injunction asked for by Prosecutor Hunt against the Detroit Coal Exchange, an organization of thirty local dealers. The injunction restrains the Exchange from acting as an organization to fix the minimum price at which coal shall be sold. Judges Hosmer and Rohnert dissented from the action of the court, saying that it appeared to them criminal proceedings should have been instituted instead of proceedings in equity.

Judge Fraser, in announcing the decision, said the court had decided that the statute governing combinations and trusts had been violated. The Coal Exchange was not represented in court.

The fact was brought out to-day that fourteen of the largest dealers in the city have resigned from the Exchange, leaving the smaller dealers to settle with the law. Jan. 9, at a meeting of the Exchange, one of the larger dealers offered a resolution rescinding the clause in the by-laws providing for the fixing of a minimum price for coal. It is on this by-law that Prosecutor Hunt's case is principally based. When the resolution was voted down, the fourteen large dealers promptly resigned from the Exchange. Their action has engendered a very bitter feeling in local coal circles, from which it is expected the public may reap some benefit.

RAID A COAL TRAIN.

Crowd of 500 People Robs Cars at Stratford, Iowa, and Arrests Follow.

STRATFORD, Iowa, Jan. 26.—Stratford citizens are greatly excited over the arrest of more than thirty persons for holding up a Northwestern coal train here yesterday and seizing several cars of fuel. But little coal has been shipped to Stratford for weeks, and a famine existed.

When the train stopped for water the news spread rapidly, and soon a crowd of 500 persons with wagons, baskets, and coal scuttles was at the tracks. A car was broken into and the citizens eagerly helped themselves. When the raid was over only a few tons remained in the cars. The railroad officials notified the Sheriff at Webster City, who immediately left for Stratford and made the arrests. Trouble is expected when the prisoners are brought to trial. All were granted bail.

TROTTING ON THE SNOW.

Speedway Horses Forced to Short Brushes and Mere Jogs on Seventh Avenue.

Although the footing was somewhat soft and uncertain on Seventh Avenue and the park drives yesterday, many horsemen unwilling to miss the opportunity of a sleigh ride hooked up their fast steppers and started out in search of sport. Fast work on the east and west drives of Central Park was out of the question, as constant traffic had turned the snow into a brown slush, but on the upper end of Seventh Avenue, where there were few if any vehicles, a fairly good snow patch was found, and here the Speedway regulars gathered in full force and enjoyed a couple of hours' lively sport before sunset. The brushes were short and decisive, prominent among the winners being A. B. Gwathmey's bay trotter Senator Mills, who made a general cleaning up of the Speedway during the last fall of snow, defeating the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼. George Coleman's trotting mare Volo stepped a dead heat with the trotter Ed Gay, driven by George Grote, and Claus Bohling jogged Kingmond, 2:09, the trotting champion of the Speedway, as he was unable to find a driver willing to risk defeat. George Spear stepped the trotting mare Queen Wilkes several fast quarters, while Jack Curry and M. Jarvis exercised the stars of David Lamar's stable.

Among others who participated in the sport were Charles Hyman, driving the pacer Bennie B.; George Hamilton, behind a pair of black trotters; Louis Kohn, driving the pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:23¾; Charles Engleman, driving the trotter Firefly, 2:20¾; David Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, 2:17½; F. G. Schmidt, behind the pacing team composed of Mercury Wilkes and Excellence; Dr. H. D. Gill, driving the pacing pair, Billy S. and Miss Minnie Lynn; M. C. Boynton, driving Tony M., 2:14½; Elmer Stevens, driving the trotter Crystal Chimes; Charles Riley, behind the black mare Dollade Wilkes, 2:10¼; E. B. Hanson, driving the pacer Marion; S. Bloch, behind the pacer Jim the Penman, 2:23¾; W. F. Kilpatrick, behind the trotter Royal Rene, 2:20, and Charles C. Jones, driving the trotter Hunter.

DEVERY WINS AT COURT

Justice Leventritt Issues a Mandamus on Tammany Hall.

An Individual Case, the Court Holds, Not to Sanction a Departure Thoroughly Inharmonious with Democratic Doctrine.

William S. Devery is entitled to take his place in the inner council of Tammany Hall, the Executive Committee, and his friends will also continue as members of the Tammany General Committee from the Ninth District. The victory of the ex-Chief of Police was won in the Supreme Court by a decision of Justice Leventritt yesterday. A peremptory writ of mandamus was issued on the application of Peter J. Garvey against J. Sergeant Cram and John T. Oakley, compelling the recognition of Devery as a Tammany leader.

"It was conceded on the argument," says Justice Leventritt, "what, under existing law could not be disputed, that the relator and his associates were members of the General Committee, with all the powers pertaining to the office."

The contested question was, he says, whether the delegates from the Ninth Assembly District were entitled to have one of their number designated as a member of the Executive Committee, and the solution of this question is primarily dependent on the rules and regulations in force at the time the General Committee met on Dec. 30, 1902, for the purpose, among other things, of electing or designating its Executive Committee.

The primary law provides, he says, that the rules and regulations adopted by the last preceding General Committee shall remain in full force and effect until repealed.

Justice Leventritt quotes from the constitution of Tammany Hall in reference to the composition of the Executive Committee, and also the provisions in reference to the election of an executive member which declares that the delegates elected to the General Committee have the power to meet and select one of their number as the member of the Executive Committee from the district.

"Therefore," the Justice says, "when the General Committee met, the rules and regulations guaranteed to the voters of the Ninth Assembly District representation through one of their delegates on the Executive Committee. It appears as a fact, to be accepted as true on this application, that the delegates had chosen and were prepared to report one of their number as a member of that committee.

"As a result of the occurrences of the meeting of Dec. 30, the Ninth Assembly District was deprived of its representation on the Executive Committee. It is not contended that the procedure followed the rules and regulations of the last preceding General Committee, as quoted, but it is claimed that, so far as the designation of the Executive Committee was concerned, these were superseded."

The court says that without any previous notice, and without being characterized as an amendment to the rules and regulations, there was offered and adopted at the meeting of Dec. 30 a resolution barring contested districts, and that immediately prior to the adoption of this resolution a protest had been made against the seating of the delegation from the Ninth District and their right to membership on the General Committee. It is perfectly clear from the papers that the resolution was aimed solely at that district.

"The resolution and the previous rules and regulations are in conflict," says the Justice, "and the former was illegal and ineffective because the necessary precedent steps had not been taken. In the absence of any notice, reasonable or otherwise, the rules and regulations could not be amended. It was designed that the primary law 'should control not only the choice, but the conduct of political committees,' and its provisions cannot be nullified by the adoption of a resolution operating by indirection to establish an unauthorized amendment.

"I allow a peremptory writ of mandamus as a strict legal right. Political committees are under the control and mandate of statutes. They require that in party matters the voters, through their representatives, whether one or two degrees removed, shall express their wishes. If the result is that an undesirable associate is forced on the other members of a committee, or a sub-committee acting for it, the remedy is not in the committee, but in the education of the voters.

"A principle is involved, and the individual case must not be allowed to sanction a departure bad in precedent, unsound in law, and thoroughly inharmonious with Democratic doctrine."

The followers of William S. Devery met last evening, but there were no brass bands or fireworks to celebrate the victory which placed their leader inside the Tammany breastworks. Devery made a speech promising to support Candidate P. J. Dooling, who will be balloted for to-day at the special election for Senator in the district. The ex-Chief praised Justice Leventritt as a jurist of the "common people."

"I presume now that Tammany Hall will recognize us," said Mr. Devery, "both in the General and Executive Committees and that we won't be outside the breastworks."

A letter was read from Candidate Dooling inclosing a check for $250, and it was addressed to "Friend Chief." A discussion arose as to whether the check should be accepted. Mr. Devery said:

"It will be $10 for each District Captain. Don't bribe voters with the money. I advise you not to go around with the long green in your clothes. There will be plenty of starving people to-morrow, and if you men buy votes you are likely to be disfranchised by Tammany Hall."

Some one proposed to send back the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar check, but Devery decided otherwise.

The Hon. Seymour Club, composed of the politicians of the district who have the support of Leader Charles F. Murphy, completed its campaign last evening for the election of P. J. Dooling as Senator. Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas J. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, yesterday contributed $500 to the poor of the district, and the distribution is to be through five churches. The following churches have received the money to help the poor: Guardian Angel, St. Columbus's, St. Michael's, Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Church, St. Vincent de Paul's, and the Church of the Holy Apostles.

The last-named church is in charge of the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, who was active in the crusade against the Red Light District. It was said last evening that the Rev. Dr. Paddock had not decided whether to accept the money allotted to his church for distribution to the poor.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN'S DENIAL.

He Declares Greater New York Democracy Will Not Depose Him.

John C. Sheehan denied yesterday that he was to be deposed as the leader of the Greater New York Democracy, because, as his friends claimed, there was no leader of the organization. Mr. Sheehan declined to be interviewed, but allowed his friends to state authoritatively his position. It was declared that Mr. Sheehan favors the renomination of Mayor Low and Controller Grout next Fall.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the organization will be held this evening. Mr. Sheehan favors the re-election of William Hepburn Russell as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

PARENTS FIGHT FOR CHILD.

Mrs. Young Seeks to Have Entire Control of Her Daughter.

Mrs. Louise McAllister Young, who some time ago obtained a decree of absolute divorce from Alexander C. Young, a nephew of Ward McAllister, and who last October engaged in litigation as to the custody of her young daughter, has now taken steps to have her decree of divorce so modified as to take the baby from her former husband's custody for the three months in each year to which the divorce entitled him.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted an order to Mrs. Young directing Young to show cause on Feb. 6 why she should not be permitted to have the sole custody of the little girl.

Mrs. Young, in her petition, says her ex-husband was continually in debt, never paid anything for the support of the child during their married life, his personal habits were bad, and his language usually very profane. She says he insulted her on Dec. 15 while she was dining in a Broadway restaurant with Alphonse Jonger, and to escape his annoyances wants to go to Europe with the child.

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for wear at Southern resorts, also Demi-season styles, consisting of Chiffon and Maline Hats, also straw combinations in effective styles and at Moderate Prices. . . .

Trimmed Millinery Department, Third Floor.

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REMOVING THE SNOW.

Lower Broadway, Ferry Streets, and Sections of Main Avenues Cleaned —Commissioner Expresses Satisfaction.

The snowfall of Saturday night and Sunday was attacked with satisfactory results as to some important thoroughfares on Sunday night and squarely tackled yesterday by Contractor Bradley, who had at work in Manhattan 2,000 laborers and 1,400 men with horses and carts in thirty-five "gangs." Of the Street Cleaning Department force there were 1,800 laborers and 900 carts on regular work, including cleaning crosswalks.

"The snowfall," said Snow Inspector Bouton, "was five inches for Manhattan, which means 2,000,000 cubic yards of snow on the thoroughfares. So far the operations of removal have dealt with fairly dry snow, except in down-town streets, where this afternoon it became a little 'mushy.' Work was begun on Sunday night. Broadway was cleaned from Franklin Street to Bowling Green, besides the principal ferry streets, such as Liberty, Cortlandt, and Chambers, Church Street from Canal to White Street, Cedar and Pine Streets. To-night Broadway will have been cleaned to Long Acre Square, besides the chief cross-town streets.

"The snow removers have attacked also parts of other main arteries of traffic. Pavements at the Grand Central Station have been cleaned, and a gang that started at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street is working northward. Work will proceed and be pushed to-morrow on less important thoroughfares. Part of the principal streets of the Bronx have been cleaned to-day. All of them will be in shape by to-morrow night, whether rain or thaw comes or not."

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury was in a happy frame of mind over the work done in removing the snow.

"We are doing great work," he said. "I've been all over town this morning and I have used up three horses. The first horse put in my wagon cast a shoe, the second horse got boxed, and the third horse was tired out."

Some of Contractor Bradley's men removed covers from sewer holes and pushed snow into the sewers.

ROSA REITERATES CHARGES.

John Santa Rosa, the former nurse in Bellevue Hospital who recently made affidavit to serious charges against attendants in that institution, yesterday was examined at length by Dr. William Mabon, the Superintendent, but stuck to his original story, giving additional details as well as the names of the alleged offenders.

It was a nurse named Musgrave, he declared, who used hypodermic injections to tide dying patients over until the relieving nurse went on duty, and Rosa gave specific instances in which, he asserts, this unauthorized treatment was followed. Its purpose was to relieve Musgrave of the duty of laying out the body.

Rosa also charged that Musgrave gave a sedative without authority to a troublesome alcoholic patient, saying:

"I gave him enough dope to knock out six men."

Musgrave and Mace were named as two men who were accustomed to "faking" temperatures. Mace he also charged with being accustomed to sleep on duty. There will be an investigation this morning at 10 o'clock at which Rosa has promised to be present.

ALCAHOLIC WARD REFORM.

A reform has been instituted at Bellevue Hospital. The alcoholic ward will no longer be a refuge for regular inebriates, some of whom have been going there as often as a score of times in a year. Dr. Hyde yesterday ordered the arrest of two of the most persistent offenders and had them taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where they said they were Frank Porter, with no home, and Charles Stoner of 431 West Thirty-second Street.

"My only wonder is that similar arrests have not been made before," said Magistrate Cornell. "I have often heard of the abuse which certain people make of the alcoholic word at Bellevue, and I am glad to learn that some one has had the gumption to bring some of these men to court. With but few exceptions, every person who goes voluntarily or is taken to Bellevue for the purpose of sobering up should be placed under arrest. These people are public nuisances. I will sentence you men to six months each in the workhouse."

GUILTY OF CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Two letters produced by Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin brought the trial of Dr. Ottakar Porsch and his son, Joseph E. Porsch, accused of defrauding the Government through underestimated and undervalued invoices in imports of chemicals used in making perfumery, to an abrupt close in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday. The letters were no sooner presented than both pleaded guilty, and nothing remains of the case but to try ex-Examiner Isaac M. Raynor, who worked in the Appraiser's Stores. He was indicted jointly with the Porschs, but did not join them in the plea.

The letters which caused the collapse of the defense had been written by the accused to chemists in Lyons, telling them how to make the alleged fraudulent invoices, and proof then followed that these instructions had been carried out. The Porschs may be fined $10,000 or they may be imprisoned for not exceeding two years, or both. They were in business at 19 Liberty Street.

Coachman-Bridegroom Freed.

Paul Rilea, who while in the employ of Mrs. Charles Heckman of Bensonhurst as coachman, married her daughter, Miss Nellie Cornell, and who was arrested last week on complaint of his mother-in-law, who charged him with writing a letter threatening her daughter, was arraigned yesterday in the Island Police Court. Magistrate Steers discharged Rilea, advising him to keep away from the Heckmans. Rilea denied that he had ever threatened his wife.

Hebrew Free Loan Association.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Hebrew Free Loan Association is to be held on Thursday evening next, in the Auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Among the speakers will be Prof. S. Schechter, Prof. Morris Loeb, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. M. Asher, and Daniel P. Hays.

Long Terms for Brooklyn Burglars.

Judge Crane of the Kings County Court yesterday sentenced two burglars to twenty-seven years imprisonment each in Sing Sing at hard labor. The prisoners were Robert J. Ray and William Keenan. In December last they broke into the home of Miss Mary A. Martenhoff at 103 Concord Street, and robbed the place after badly beating the woman.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; Richard Olney, Boston; Col. H. M. Boies, Scranton; J. H. van Roijen, Netherland Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham; D. R. Craig, Albany.

IMPERIAL—Col. A. R. Miller, Louisville.

MANHATTAN—C. E. Osgood, Boston; George E. Graham, Albany; George D. Cooper, San Francisco; H. Courtney Jenkins, Baltimore.

CAMBRIDGE—D. Goss Horwitz, Baltimore; Albert Edward Kennedy, Philadelphia.

EARLINGTON—Wilfrid Draycott, London; Murray Ballou, Boston; George William Ballou, Middletown, N. Y.; Dr. William K. Paul, Belmont, N. Y.

VICTORIA—Senator H. J. Coggeshall, Watervile, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—W. Bernard Duke, Baltimore; the Rev. Henry Martyn Medary, Philadelphia; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

B. Altman & Co.

LEATHER GOODS. Dress Suit Cases, Travelling Bags—fitted and unfitted, of Lizard, Horn Alligator and Walrus, for Men and Women. Wrist Bags. Articles of Leather Goods for Men's use.

LACE FANS with Pearl mountings. Opera Glasses, Wrist Bags, Tortoise Shell Combs, Etc.

STATIONERY DEP'T. Wedding Invitations, Announcements, Monograms, Address Dies, Crests, Coats of Arms, Reception and Visiting Cards, engraved to order.
An assortment of new Note Paper is shown.

SILVERWARE, comprising Sterling Silver, also Cut Glass and Copper Pieces, mounted with Sterling Silver, suitable for Wedding, Anniversary and Souvenir Gifts.

TOILET ARTICLES. Plain and Inlaid Ebony Military Brushes, Ivory Brushes, Toilet Sets, and all necessary articles for toilet use.

Early Importations of PARASOLS
are shown, embracing many exclusive styles.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

WILL RESIST TOBACCO TRUST.

Four Large Havana Cigar Concerns Sign a Ten-Year Agreement.

Information was received by The Tobacco Leaf yesterday in a cable dispatch to that journal from its Havana correspondent which confirmed the report of Friday last that four of the largest cigar manufacturers in Havana have signed an agreement not to sell their brands or their plants to the Tobacco Trust for ten years.

The companies entering into the agreement are Rabell, Costa, Valles & Co., proprietors of the Ramon Allones factory; Behrens & Co., proprietors of the El Sol factory; Cifuentes, Fernandez & Co., proprietors of the Partagas factory, and Rabell, Costa & Co., proprietors of the Romeo and Julieta factory.

"These are the four largest cigar manufacturers in Havana," said one of the editors of The Tobacco Leaf, "and about 500,000 well-to-do men in the United States use the cigars made by them. The Havana American Company and the Havana Commercial Company, both owned by the American Tobacco Trust, own 75 per cent. of the factories in Havana, and importers here feared that they would buy up the others and have a monopoly of the business."

Amateur Handicap Billiard Games.

In the amateur handicap 14.2 billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, J. Keene, playing 165, won from H. Moran, playing 130 in fifty-one innings. Moran made 109. This evening Keene will play H. White, (130.)

J. B. Stark and Edward Gardner will play a match of 300 points this afternoon, and on Thursday and Friday Gardner and F. A. Keeney will play a match of 500 points, 250 points being played each day. The scores of last night's game follow:

J. Keene, (165)—6, 0, 1, 1, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 14, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 3, 14, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 7, 11, 11, 0, 0, 0, 9, 6, 0, 8, 6, 2, 3, 5, 0, 0, 3, 1, 1, 7, 0, 9, 2. Total, 165. Average, 3 12-51.

H. Moran, (130)—2, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 1, 12, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6, 2, 4, 1, 10, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 5, 0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 10, 0, 6, 0, 4, 2, 4, 1, 18 1. Total 109. Average 2 7-51.

Professional Pool Tournament.

The third week of the professional pool tournament began at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. The attendance was larger than on any previous occasion during the tourney, and now that the spectators are beginning to get a line on the relative merits of the ten competitors, there is a good deal of speculation as to the probable outcome, and interest increases with the decision of each additional game. In the first of the two games played last night Thomas A. Burns of New York defeated "Nat" Ward, the Brooklyn champion. Burns was in excellent form and his stroke was very accurate. Some of his position shots were deftly executed and he outplayed his opponent in eleven of the fifteen frames which made up the game. Both men had plenty of scratches, eleven being marked against Ward, while the winner had nine charged to his account. The scores:

Burns—8 12 3 14 13 12 3 10 8 7 11 5 3 7. Total—125. High run—20. Scratches, 9.
Ward—2 2 11 1 0 3 12 1 7 7 6 2 10 10 5. Total—79. High run—14. Scratches—11.

Victory for Cutler Hockey Team.

The Cutler School hockey players of this city went to Morristown, N. J., yesterday and defeated the Morristown School team by a score of 9 goals to 0. Dalley did the star work for the winning team, making 5 goals. The Morristown team was outclassed in team play and the Cutler lads were also quicker in getting at the puck. The line-up:

Cutler, 9.	Position.	Morristown, 0.
Feltner	Goal	Clapp
Jackson	Point	Johnson
Lefferts	Cover point	Graham
Dalley	Forward	Dean
Cowell	Forward	White
Edgill	Forward	Kobbe
Miller	Forward	Watson

Goals—Cutler, 5; Cowell, 1; Edgill, 1; Miller, 2.

Verona Lake Skating Events.

The American Speed Skating championships for 1903 will take place at Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12. The distances scheduled are one-half mile, one mile, and five miles, and three prizes will be awarded in each event. Morris Wood, the present one and three mile skating champion, who made three sprint records last Saturday, states that the Verona Lake oval is in the most perfect condition for fast work that he has ever known.

Lorillard's Dog Won Field Trial.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 26.—At the field trials of the United States Field Association to-day two heats in the championship stake were run. The interest centred in the running of the first race, in which P. Lorillard's dog Geneva had a shade the best of it.

Count Oakley was cut on a wire fence and withdrawn, and at the end of the second hour Lady's Count gave down in speed and was withdrawn. The heats were three hours in length.

Choynski Knocks Out Maher.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Peter Maher was knocked out by Joe Choynski in the second round of what was to have been a six-round bout at the Washington Sporting Club to-night.

Pugilist Connolly Won Over Woodley.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A fifteen-round boxing contest between Eddie Connolly of St. John, N. B., and Tom Woodley of London for a purse of $1,000 was brought off to-night at the National Sporting Club. Connolly was the victor on points.

Parr Won Handicap Wrestling Match.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—"Jim" Parr, the English champion, defeated Harvey Parker of Worcester in a handicap wrestling match at the Olympic Athletic Club to-night. Parr undertook to throw Parker three times within an hour, and succeeded, as follows: 20:40, 3:48, 1:38.

Yost to Coach Michigan Again.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 26.—Official announcement was made to-day that F. H. Yost would coach the University of Michigan football team again next Fall.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. B. Lowe, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; M. K. Redman, women's and children's underwear and hosiery; 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Miller, Daniel, Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; St. Denis Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens; 396 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; O. C. Wolfinger, linens; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Glover, H. B., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; V. J. Parker, manufacturing department; 114 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, dress goods and linens; Hoffman house.

McKnew, William H., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. W. Paddon, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions and jewelry; Hotel Manhattan.

Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, furnishing goods; 45 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. A. Toomey, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, underwear; 115 Worth Street.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rabitshek, Frank & Heller, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, manufacturing department; 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics and linens; A. S. L. Yall, laces, hosiery, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. S. Fink, white goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, carpets and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Saks, I., Birmingham, Ala.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 615 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. Effroymson, cloaks and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, white and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mahler-Albenberg Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Mahler, furnishing goods; T. E. Abeles, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Seattle, Wash.; J. R. Lane, cloaks, silks, and dress goods; 458 Broadway.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. F. Budd, general buyer; C. W. Pickett, dry goods; C. B. Stanton, domestics; H. E. Gohmc, dress goods and silks; J. L. Clawson, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, Israel, Sons; M. Rice, clothing; S. Rice, clothing; J. Rice, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

O'Connor, Steifel & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. D. Steifel, clothing; W. T. O'Connor, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Rosenberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Hershberg & Garson, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Hershberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H

MRS. J. J. ASTOR'S DANCE

About Eighty Couples Participated in the Cotillion.

The Astor Residences Thrown Open Again for the Occasion—Some of the Conspicuous Gown.

The first large entertainment of a busy social week was given last evening by Mrs. John Jacob Astor in her residence, at 840 Fifth Avenue. It was a cotillion that was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., who danced with the hostess. As for all large entertainments given by the Astors, the residence of Mrs. Astor and that of her son were thrown open. Mrs. John Jacob Astor received her guests in her drawing room in the first story. The dancing was in the ballroom and picture gallery in the residence of her mother-in-law, and the supper was served at small tables in the dining rooms of both houses.

There were no elaborate floral decorations. Here and there were vases filled with American Beauty roses and bowls with lilies of the valley. There was general dancing until supper was served a little after midnight. The cotillion was danced after supper, about eighty couples participating. There were about 200 guests.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a gown of spangled white silk, trimmed with blue. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. There were five sets of favors, consisting of large flowers, flower-trimmed garden rakes, silver-mounted Dutch vinaigrettes, gun metal pencils, flower baskets, small French fans, brocaded matchboxes, pin cushions, boxes of cigarettes, satin sachets, and walking sticks.

Mrs. E. L. Baylies was in a deep red satin, tulle trimmed, and she wore her tiara of diamonds.

Mrs. G. H. Warren was in black net, with trimmings of white medallions. Pink flowers were on the bodice.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet wore pale blue velvet and white lace.

Miss May Goelet was in very light pink, trimmed with white tulle and spangled in silver.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in white and silver, with pearls.

Mrs. Norman Whitehouse wore blue silk crepe and tulle.

Mrs. James A. Stillman was in black lace, with medallions of white, and wore pearls.

Miss Josephine Johnson wore black velvet, with gold and jet on the corsage and sleeves of old point lace.

Miss Helen Barney was in white, trimmed with many ruffles.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore white satin and lace and emerald ornaments.

Miss Jean Reid wore a white silk gown figured in pink.

Mrs. O. G. Jennings was in pink satin, trimmed in white and gold.

Miss Angelica Gerry was in white lace, spangled in silver and trimmed with knots of light-blue tulle.

Mrs. Gerry wore light mauve satin, embroidered in gold sequins.

Lady Cunard was in white satin.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb was in white satin, with necklace, crown and pendant of diamonds.

Miss Barbey was in blue satin, and Miss Therese Iselin was in pink.

Mrs. Clarence Le Roy Emmet was in pink satin.

The following was the menu of the supper:

Bouillon en tasse.
Terrapin.
Filet de Boeuf Richelieu.
Canard Canvasback.
Hominy. Gelee.
Pate de Foie Gras.
Salade Coeur de Laitue.
Parfait au Café.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Café.

Among those invited were:

Mrs. Astor,	Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Mrs. Neilson,
Miss May Goelet,	Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard,
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,	Miss Helen Cutting,
Miss Hall,	Miss Marion Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden,	Miss Therese Iselin,
Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,	Miss Jessie Sloane,
Miss Wetmore,	Miss Caroline Drayton,
Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord,	Miss Constance Livermore,
Mrs. Arthur Paget,	Miss Cottenet,
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren,	Miss Sybil Douglas,
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton,	Miss Mae Fell,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,	Miss Van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier,	Miss Anna Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. H. LeRoy Emmet,	Lord Charles Beresford,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	Count Primoli,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stillman,	Prince del Drago,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart,	Center Hitchcock,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	J. Coleman Drayton,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Miss Laura Swann,	Robert Gerry,
Mrs. Charles H. Marshall,	Frank Polk,
Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander,	Pelham Robbins,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	Robert Goelet,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Osgood Field,	Barton Willing,
Wm. K. Vanderbilt,	Louis Lorillard, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly,	I. Townsend Burden, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson,	Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de Rham,
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies,	Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt,
The Misses Gerry,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Webb,
Miss Brice,	Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin,
The Misses Burden,	Mr. and Mrs. F. Burton Harrison,
The Misses Mills,	Miss Janet Fish,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,	Miss Marion Haven,
Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones,	The Misses Barbey,
Countess Fabricotti,	Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie,
Sir Bache and Lady Cunard,	Miss Helen Roosevelt,
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wells,	Miss Fanny Iselin,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen,	Miss Maud Livingston,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller,	Miss Eleanor Jay,
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrens Van Alen,	Miss Wenonah Wetmore,
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese,	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.,	Miss Julia Hoyt,
Mrs. Burke-Roche,	Miss Harriman,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds,	Worthington Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,	Baron de Neuflize,
Miss Natica Rives,	Count Cheredesca,
Mrs. Spotswood Schenck,	Rawlins Cottenet,
Miss Natalie Schenck,	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Miss Josephine Johnson,	Monson Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	David Wolfe Bishop,
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane,	Louis F. H. Betts,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,	Redmond Cross,
Miss Frederica Webb,	Robert Sands,
The Misses Twombly,	Pierre Lorillard, Jr.,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,	Edward Bulkeley,
Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse,	Roman Baldwin,
	Otis Minot,
	Henry W. Bull,
	Alfonso de Navarro,
	Julian Gerard,
	G. Creighton Webb,
	Oswald Jackson,
	Moncure Robinson,
	Charles A. Munn,
	Lloyd Warren,
	John L. Cadwalader,
	Henry G. Gray,
	Cambridge Livingston,
	Franklin Hoyt,
	James de Wolf Cutting,
	Sumner Gerard,
	M. Astor Wilks,
	Frederick Baldwin,
	Grafton Cutting,
	Charles E. Sands,
	Ernest Iselin,
	George McFadden,
	Paul d'Hauteville,
	Samuel P. Blagden, Jr.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Watts—Bach.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 26.—The Rev. William Henderson Watts, assistant rector of Christ Episcopal Church, and Miss Mary Gardiner Bach, daughter of Major and Mrs. James B. Bach of 94 Lenox Avenue, were married this morning in the church by the Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector. The bride wore a gown of white mull, trimmed with lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Madeline Litchfield of Brooklyn, Miss Louise Jones of New York, Miss Alice Corwin, Miss Grace Sheridan, and Miss Lois James of this city. James B. Bach, Jr., a brother of the bride, was the best man and the ushers were John Rorke Bland and Charles Jones of New York and Charles Corwin and Benjamin Mitchell of this city.

Jenkins—Brown.

Thomas Courtney Jenkins of Baltimore and Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of the late Frank Gould Brown of this city, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Francis Xavier. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony, assisted by Bishop Donohue of Wheeling, Penn.

The bride was gowned in white crepe de chine, embroidered in orchids, and she wore a point lace veil that was caught by orange blossoms. She carried an ivory-bound Prayer Book and sprays of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Mason Brown, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Eno and Jessie Fanshawe, were gowned alike in white chiffon frocks, trimmed with white velvet, and they wore large white hats that had pink-tipped ostrich plumes, and carried pink roses.

The church was decorated with palms and huge ferns about the chancel, and all of the lights on the high altar were lighted. The effect as the Cardinal in his scarlet robes, the long train borne by half a dozen pages, moved down the side aisle and up the steps to the altar, was picturesque. The music consisted of selections from "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser."

Mr. Jenkins's best man was his brother-in-law, Ralph Parr of Baltimore, and the ushers were Norman Whitehouse, Harry Lehr, William Lehr, Lorimer Worden, Charles Conrad, Francis Stevens, Ernest Jenkins, and Robson Hovey. After the ceremony a reception at Sherry's followed, the small ballroom suite having been engaged.

Among the guests invited were the following, many being from Baltimore:

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard,	M. Ernest Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hillhouse,	T. Courtney Jenkins,
Mrs. Richard Irvin,	Miss Eliza Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Newhouse,	Miss Ellen Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown,	Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cooper,
Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Key,
Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict,	Dr. Henry J. Key,
Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker,	Mrs. Henry Daingerfield,
Nathalie Wells,	Miss Katherine Daingerfield,
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge,	Henry Daingerfield,
Mr. and Mrs. William Fanshawe,	Charles A. Conrad,
Miss Laura Swan,	Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parr,
W. Gould Brokaw,	The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, D. D.,
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal,	Charles H. Boone,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly,	Spalding Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb,	Austin L. Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hunt,	Miss Sarah Boone,
Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman,	Archbishop Farley,
Mrs. Richard Lounsbery,	Archbishop Ryan,
Miss Edith Lounsbery,	The Rev. W. T. Russell, D. D.,
Miss Chloise Hatch,	Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins,
Mrs. H. L. Burnett,	Mr. and Mrs. Ral Parr,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Miss Harriet Brown,
Miss Gwendolyn Burden,	Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,	Albert Henry Carroll,
Amos F. Eno,	Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Fraser,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francklyn,	Mr. and Mrs. John Gill,
Miss Marie de Neufville,	Mr. and Mrs. McHenry Howard,
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. May,	Mr. and Mrs. Blagdon Hazlehurst,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles McH. Howard,
Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable,	Dr. and Mrs. Smith H. McKim,
Barton Willing,	Miss Champe Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden,	Moncure Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jenkins,	Miss Lota Robinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Jenkins, Jr.,	Mrs. Jas. M. Thompson,
Miss Eleanor Jenkins,	Miss Elise Whelen,
Miss Isabelle Jenkins,	Barbour Daingerfield,
	Miss Ellen Daingerfield,
	Marquis de San Vito,
	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens,
	Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cotillion given by Mrs. Astor was the chief event in society last evening. It opened a week which promises to be unusually gay. This evening there are to be two dances. One of these is to be given by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in her residence for her youngest daughter, Miss Mildred Stokes, and the other by Mrs. Stephen Hyatt Pell for her husband's cousin, Miss Gertrude Pell, a débutante of the season. The latter affair is to be in the annex of the Metropolitan Club. Mrs. John Murray Mitchell will give a musicale this evening and Mrs. Maturin Livingston will also have another in her series of dinners. The performance of "Philemon et Baucis" for the benefit of the Chatsworth Church is to be given in the Waldorf-Astoria this evening, and the Tuesday Evening Skating Club will meet at the Rink and have a supper at Sherry's.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Courtney Jenkins, (Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown,) whose marriage took place yesterday, will start in about six weeks, by way of San Francisco, for a trip around the world. They will spend the six weeks preceding this trip in New Orleans, Chicago, and other cities. On their return they will live in Baltimore.

***

Miss Geraldine Bonner, an authoress, sister of Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, has taken an apartment in the Irving on Gramercy Park. She came from San Francisco several months ago, having at that time returned from an extended visit abroad.

***

In the Waldorf this evening is to be the performance of Gounod's opera "Philemon et Baucis," for the benefit of the building fund of a church at Chatsworth. The artists will be from the Metropolitan Opera House. There is to be informal dancing after the performance. J. Montgomery Strong, with several assistants, will have charge of the dancing. The members of the committee are Miss Leary, Chairman; Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Josephine Drexel, Princess Ruspoli, and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord.

***

The Wednesday cotillions are to end with the present season, and the last two dances will take place to-morrow evening and **Feb. 18 at Delmonico's. Many of the patronesses of these cotillions have organized** a new set of dances to be called the Country Dances. The women that have charge are Mrs. Albert Delafield, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Frederick C. Prentiss, Mrs. John W. Boothby, and Mrs. Samuel Spence. The membership is to be limited to 200, and the invitations are to be issued soon.

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Mrs. de Peyster's dinner was for young people and those asked were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Parrish, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Alice Post, Miss Mazie Delafield, Otis Post, Beverly Robinson, Harford Walker, and Townsend Howes.

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At the dinner given last evening by Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman in her residence in East Seventy-ninth Street the guests asked were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Guthrie and Miss Ella Guthrie will sail to-day for Europe and the East, to be absent for several months.

***

The Knickerbocker Bowling Club will resume its Wednesday meetings in February, March, and April in the Tennis Building in West Forty-first Street. A committee will arrange the meetings and distribute the prizes, with Braddin Hamilton as Chairman.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have gone to Washington for the Winter and have taken the Jones house, in I Street.

***

The last of the Musical Mornings for the Winter was enjoyed yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mme. Nordica sang, and Miss Anna Otten, violinist, played. Among those present were:

Countess de Castellane,	Mrs. Charles G. Weir,
Mrs. John E. Parsons,	Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,
Mrs. William D. Sloane,	Miss Ward McAllister,
Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman,	Mrs. George Bird, Jr.,
Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar,	Mrs. Arthur Amory, Jr.,
Miss Sackville-West,	Mrs. Alexander McDonald,
Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.,	Mrs. Perry Belmont,
Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field,	Mrs. Frederick Rooseveit,
Miss Evelyn Van Wart,	Mrs. Edwin Gould,
Mrs. Stephen Whitney,	Mrs. Wm. M. Kingsland,
Mrs. John H. Hammond,	Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Miss Mamie Field,	Miss Laura Swan,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Miss Amy Townsend,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,	Miss Leary,
Miss Julia Marlowe.	Mrs. John H. Davis,
	Miss Winifred Ives.

***

Mrs. James B. Randol and Miss Randol of 17 West Seventy-third Street will give a tea on Feb. 7 in honor of Miss Mary Digges Lee of Baltimore, whose engagement to William Randol has just been announced.

JAPANESE LACQUERS SOLD

Low Prices at the Auction of the Marquand Collection.

Lively Bidding, However, Is Shown for Chinese Porcelains—Total for the Day Is $26,938.50.

Lively bidding among competing dealers and amateurs for Chinese porcelains made the sales yesterday afternoon of the art treasures collected by the late Henry G. Marquand even more interesting than the previous ones. The total sum thus far realized is $246,646, the sales yesterday afternoon of porcelains and Japanese lacquers, 100 pieces, bringing $26,938.50. The sale of pictures on the opening night brought $197,070.

The sale of the lacquers proved a surprise. The works of famous Japanese artists sold for a song, and sometimes for less than the weight of gold in them, and seemingly without regard for their artistic value.

Collectors gathered in the auction room of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, an hour before the advertised time. Late comers had to stand up during the greater part of the sale. All were prepared for large prices, as the catalogue showed that articles of extreme rarity were to be sold. In the matter of commercial appreciation the Chinese articles rated above those of their island conquerors.

Just previous to the sale a group of enthusiasts were discussing the treasures. The dealers not far away could not help hearing them, to their profit and to the advantage of the Marquand estate, in that the dealers soon realized how deeply impressed with the symbolism of the Orient many New Yorkers are. Symbolism certainly sent up prices. It was no wonder that an incense bowl decorated with the "Dragon Chasing the Pearl of Opulence" should bring a price above the original estimate. Of course, the wealth in color counted, and the turquois greens, the blazing blues and reds, and the favorite "apple green" made the bidders enthusiastic. The peach and the bat, "symbolical of long life and happiness," a decoration on many articles, sent the figures upward. There was poetry in the design of a beaker-shaped vase, where the prunus blossoms, the floral emblem of the new year, shone from a background of opaque blue covered with darker blue lines to represent an ice field breaking up, the symbol of the coming Spring.

Just before the sale Thomas E. Kirby read a letter from Jacques and Arnold Seligmann attesting the genuineness of the Limoges enamels, after which he stated that the Marquand estate would reimburse any purchaser who should learn that the article bought was not just what it was represented to be.

The highest bid was that of E. D. Church, a private collector, who after strong competition paid $3,200 for a "peach blow amphora" six inches, in height. This was invested within and without in a glaze to imitate a ripening peach.

Among the other articles which brought good figures were the following, giving the name of the purchaser, price, height or diameter, and description:

Brilliant flambé jar, 11 inches high; oviform, with rudimentary elephant-head handles; body carved in bamboo design, slightly decorated in blue-de-Nankin, and invested with splashes of varied tints; K'ang-hsi, 1662-1722; E. Fishof, $450.

Rose soufflé vase, 11 inches high; oviform, with slender tubular neck and flaring base; clear white porcelain, invested with a rose-colored glaze, of the Yung-cheng period, 1723-35; De Vinne Brothers, $1,600.

Writer's water dish, diameter 4½ inches; K'ang-hsi period, enameled with the peach-bloom glaze of "crushed strawberry" tint, and mottled with clouds of apple green; M. Roder, $475.

Soft paste galipot, 7½ inches high; brown crackle texture of Fen-Tung type of light weight; clusters of peach and pomegranate fruit penciled in fine blue under the glaze; band of floral scrolls and butterflies round the shoulder, and a ring of palmations encircling the base; R. E. Moore, $400.

Hawthorn beaker-shaped vase, 18 inches high; clear white hard paste of the K'ang-hsi period; decoration of branches of prunus blossoms upon a mottled background of opaque blue; mark underneath, double circle penciled in cobalt blue; E. Fishof, $510.

Two Hawthorn Temple jars, 18 inches high, with original hat-shaped covers; decorated with cobalt blue of the K'ang-hsi period, (1662-1722,) with blossoming branches and twigs of the nei flower, the branches alternately upward and downward, so as to display their white blossoms and buds reserved upon a mottled background of blue, which is covered with a reticulation of dark blue lines to represent cracking ice; mark underneath foot, double circle penciled in blue; E. Fishof, $1,010 each.

Large pilgrim bottle, 19 inches high; full-moon vase, body covered with a floral design representing conventional peonies in the midst of leafy scrolls, penciled in under-glaze blue of pure tint; ornamental palmation and sceptre-head scrolls around the neck and lower border of the body; Ch'ien-lung period, (1736-1795;) E. Fishof, $800.

In the Japanese lacquers, which brought small sums, the highest prices were the following:

Box and tray, height, 4⅜ inches; diameter, 7½ x4⅜ inches; powdered gold lacquer; decoration of fan-shaped medallions and other embellishment, painted in raised and powdered gold lacquers; the edges and corners decorated with Chinese grass pattern in gold; early eighteenth century; name of purchaser not given, $350.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is one of the most attractive of the valentines of this year. In the first place there is the square-cornered box, a little longer than it is wide, spattered with hearts and with one in each corner and a larger one on the front as if for a seal. On the top of the box is a verse:

Sweetheart, let us spin together,
Dame Fortune smiles benign;
Cupid seal the bond forever,
And I'll proclaim you mine.

In the box is a small, six-sided top, with pictures of Cupids, bows, and arrows, hearts, forget-me-nots, and turtle doves on the several sides, with the sentiments, "Truly Thine," "Loves Me," "My Heart Is Yours," &c. It costs 9 cents.

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Another valentine is in the form of a slate with a smiling small boy upon it. On the slate is printed: "Youse bane my best fine girl."

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Very pretty is a valentine in the form of a big postage stamp with a Cupid's head in the centre, the words, "Lover's Postage" at the top, and below, "One Sent." This is for a green stamp. These valentines are cards two or more inches square.

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Cards in the shape of big blue German beer steins have on them the words, "Prosit to My Love."

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Talking of things German, in the children's toy department of one of the big shops there is a German toy which is most delightful. It is a swimming pool, with openings as if doors to dressing rooms, and from these steps lead down to a big square pool, in which is the sign, "Nur für Schwimmer." There is a pump at one side of the tank by means of which it can be filled with water. Opposite the pump a line is strung across, and pinned to it are two miniature Turkish bath towels. The whole thing is very realistic.

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There are German cooking wares for dolls, the German fire-proof ware, which is one of the most expensive, and also one of the best, for adult's cooking. This is the pottery with the dull, reddish-brown outside and white inside.

***

In children's cooking utensils the granite enamelware has such a grown-up look. There are all the pieces, and as perfectly made as for real use. There are tiny little funnels, big round cylinders with perforated bottoms, the kind through which the cook sifts her pumpkin for pumpkin pies; there are saucepans of various sizes, frypans, and long-handled ladles and skimmers.

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Service dishes of nickle and copper, more of the former than the latter, are beautifully made; long dishes and round dishes, with covers and platters upon which to rest them.

***

In the doll's grocery department, dry goods done up in packages, neat little squares with printed covers giving the directions for use or telling the perfections of the contents, may be found. There are mixed teas, coffee, barley, rice, rolled oats, all wrapped in the professional manner of similar things in the regular groceries.

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Scales of various styles and sizes are among the treasures of the small girl housekeeper. There are weights with these, and one can actually weigh things.

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There are no special sales in dolls' linens as in regular household linens at this time of the year, but there is a large assortment on hand. Many of the tablecloths are of the luncheon cloth order. Doilies like pretty, bright things, and most of these cloths have colored borders. Napkins come half a dozen in a box, or sometimes a set of napkins and tablecloth in a box.

***

More attractive than these are the sets of half a dozen little dolls' handkerchiefs in a box with a colored picture in the centre. The handkerchiefs are folded fancifully, to show the designs, for they have colored borders of butterfly and other pretty patterns upon them, and each by itself in the box. These are expensive mouchoirs and cost 49 cents for the half dozen

¶ "How quick can I have it?"

¶ That is a question asked every day. Nearly every other man asks it, and the answer is, "Any time you say."

¶ Give us a day if you can, if not, a few hours will do. Specialist-tailors here to finish-to-order quick as you like.

¶ Hurry orders do not cancel,—You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

¶ Tuxedo and Dress Suits, $35 to $55.

¶ Other Suits and Overcoats, $18 to $60.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Controllers for New York.

Vantine's
Broadway & 18th St.

SPECIAL OFFERING!
Lot of Pillows
Covered with odd Oriental prints, size 22x22 inches, assorted colors,
$1.00 Each.

100 Moorish Scarfs.
Hand made, with some embroidery, size 30x63 inches,
$1.00 Each.

Lot of Curtains
Suitable for country homes, size 36x108, stripped, assorted colors,
$1.50 Pair.

350 Leather Hand-Embroidered
Moorish Hassocks.
Assorted colors, which harmonize with Oriental Rugs, sizes 16½ ins. diameter x 4 ins. high,
$1.25 Each.

NATURE'S BLOOD
AND
SYSTEM BUILDER—
Medical Lake Tablets

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Pleurisy, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Kidney Difficulties and Diabetes—a simple natural remedy. Each Tablet contains 5 grains of Medical Lake Salts, which come from

DIRECT FROM THE LABORATORY OF THE GREAT CREATOR.

Strengthening, Wholesome, Nourishing.
Not a physic.
25c. a Bottle, at Druggists'.
Indian Head Brand—only genuine.
Take No Substitute.

MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
150 Nassau St., New York, and Spokane, Wash.

MAGGI
CONCENTRATED
SOUPS
A DELICIOUS SOUP FOR
5¢
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE big Mid-Winter Furniture Sale gets better every day. New lots are constantly arriving, and presenting the most unusual economies. Prices are lower now than any other time of the year except August.

Newest 1903 Ribbons.
The Semi-Annual Sale a Great Success.
The Main Aisle was crowded all day yesterday. New York never knew of finer Ribbon bargains. Thousands of yards at
Wonderfully Low Prices.
The Main Aisle is in gala attire. Ribbons of every kind for every purpose. Details:

BEST QUALITY FANCY CORDED STRIPED RIBBONS, 1½ inch width, beautiful colorings. 10c. quality, per yard, 5c
SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS, all silk, 5¼ inches wide, colors and black, 29c. quality, at, per yard, 19c
FANCY RIBBONS, corded stripes and dots, 3¾ inches wide, light colorings, 19c. quality, per yard, 12½c
DOUBLE SATIN BLOCK CHECK AND STRIPED RIBBONS, 3½ inches wide, solid colorings, most wanted shades, 22c. quality, at, per yard, 16c
ALL-SILK PLAIN TAFFETA RIBBONS, brilliant lustre, 4 inches wide, in white, cream, pink, blue, cardinal, nile, mais and turquoise, 19c. quality, per yard, 12½c
MOUSSELINE RIBBONS, superior quality, brilliant lustre, 6 inches wide, all desirable colorings, 29c. quality, at, per yard, 19c
PLAIN MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBONS, best quality, 5¼ inches wide, all colors, 35c. quality, at, per yard, 24c
PLAIN BLACK ALL-SILK MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBONS, 6½ inches wide, 35c. quality, per yard, 24c

Black Velvet Ribbons,
Superior Quality All-Silk Satin Back, Fast Woven Edges.

Width No. 1,	per piece of 10 yds., 35c	Width No. 4, per yard,	8c	Width No. 12, per yard,	19c
Width No. 1½,	per piece of 10 yds., 45c	Width No. 5, per yard,	10c	Width No. 16, per yard,	22c
Width No. 2,	per piece of 10 yds., 55c	Width No. 7, per yard,	12c	Width No. 22, per yard,	25c
Width No. 3,	per piece of 10 yds., 65c	Width No. 9, per yard,	15c	Width No. 40, per yard,	29c

Dress Goods.
Albatross,
38c Yard.
Double width Albatross; all wool; fine quality; in white, black, pink, light blue, royal, cardinal, navy, tan, etc.
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Opera Glasses.
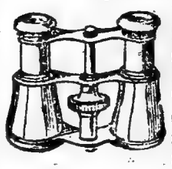
VENDOME OPERA GLASSES, morocco covered gallery, nickel trimmings, excellent lenses, 15 ligne, in case, 1.25
OPERA GLASSES, morocco cover, nickel or gilt trimmings, excellent lenses, in case, 98
(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Infants' and Children's Underwear.
CHILDREN'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep hem and tucks:

1 to 2 yrs.	4 to 6	8 to 10	12 to 14
9	15	19	23

Same width, embroidery ruffle:

1 to 2 yrs.	4 to 6	8 to 10	12 to 14
13	25	29	35

GIRLS' MUSLIN NIGHT GOWNS, tucked, Hubbard yoke, ages 2 to 14, 29
BOYS' MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS, rolling collar, feather stitched, ages 2 to 14, 49
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Muslin Underwear.
The popularity of this wonderful annual event increases daily. Fresh stocks have arrived, and the tasteful woman who appreciates a decidedly tempting bargain will be delighted with the following specials for to-day:—
WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, good muslin, deep flounce of lawn, three hemstitched tucks and embroidered edge, extra dust ruffle: not more than 3 to a customer, 50
WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, fine muslin, extra heavy lawn tucked flounce, hemstitched with ruffle of embroidery, extra dust ruffle, 69
WOMEN'S DRAWERS, Cambric, with umbrella ruffle; not more than 3 to a customer, 19
WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS, Cambric, square neck, tucked yoke with four lace insertions, finished with lace-trimmed ruffle, ribbon bow; not more than 3 to a customer, 38
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Embroideries.
Some Very Excellent Bargains.
THESE are busy days in the new Embroidery Sections on the Main Floor, 19th Street Side. There is ample reason for this, however. We are showing in striking diversity a very wide and exceptionally desirable range of Edgings, Insertions and Beadings at
PRICES THAT WILL CREATE MUCH ASTONISHMENT.
Some are sold in strips; some are sold by the yard.

3c per yard for qualities up to 8c.	10c per yard for qualities up to 19c.
8c per yard for qualities up to 15c.	12½c per yard for qualities up to 22c.
19c per yard for qualities up to 35c.	

Chatelaine and Wrist Bags.
One or two of a kind; black and colored Real Seal, Walrus, Suede and imported Leathers; a clearing sale; many of these have been sold at $2.00 and $2.50; choice to-day, 1.19
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Bargains in Silks.
HABUTAI SILKS.
500 Pieces of Corded HABUTAI WASH SILKS; new designs; all the very best colorings, including 20 choice designs in plain white; special, to-day, at, per yard, 29
CREPE DE CHINES.
200 Pieces of 24-inch Heavy Quality CREPE DE CHINES; black, white and all desirable street and evening tints; at, per yard, 69
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Women's Slippers.
Very Special To-day.
DOLGE FELT JULIETTES at 50 pair.
The balance of stock on hand offered at a wonderfully low price. A bargain chance that many will appreciate. Almost all sizes; red and black.

(Second Floor, East.)

World's Greatest Grocery
Purest Foods at Lowest Prices.
BAKING POWDER, "Fountain" Brand, pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder; no better at any price; 1-lb. cans, 24
½-lb. cans, 2 for 25c.; can, 13
Orange County fresh-made SWEET CIDER, distilled from perfect russet apples; doubly clarified and mellow; per gallon, (including jug), 30
Asparagus Tips, Old Fort Falls Tips; all tips; very sweet and natural; 2 cans for 25
(Fourth Floor.)

Men's & Women's Gloves
Nearly 4,000 Pairs on Sale To-day
At Very Special Prices.
Another important Glove transaction which emphasizes the wonderful value-giving power of the Siegel Cooper store.
Not Gloves of obscure manufacturers, but Gloves made by the best concerns in the business. It is simply a trade chance that makes it possible to offer them at the exceptionally low prices named.
WOMEN'S GLOVES, glace, black, gray, tan, brown and red, 2-clasp; Empire brand; neat embroidery on the back; complete assortment of colors in every size; pair, 69
MEN'S HEAVY GLOVES; standard makes; styles broken in sizes or numbers discarded, all this season's makes, which sold at $1.00 a pair; choice, to-day, 50
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Famous "Langtry" Trunks, Very Special, at 7.50
Every Trunk Guaranteed for Three Years.
We have selected these fine trunks to make them an attractive Mid-Winter special. The Langtry leads all others in quality and popularity. For the price we ask no such bargain of the kind has been known in the city. Undoubtedly many will welcome this golden opportunity.
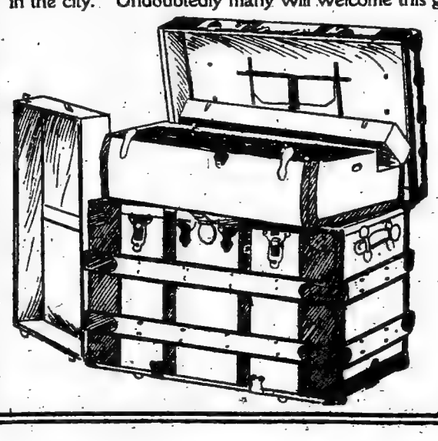
Canvas covered, have hardwood slats on top, two hardwood frames around body; have malleable iron corners and clamps, solid brass lock; also heavy bolts and dowels, all the trimming riveted, exposing about 65 rivets; deep tray with folding umbrella case, collar and cuff box, hat box and patent compartment; dress tray; linen-lined throughout; any size from 28-inch to 40-inch, 7.50
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE CURRENCY BILL.

To-morrow will be set apart in the House for the Currency bill of the Banking Committee, of which Mr. FOWLER is Chairman. There will be some lively opposition, it is reported, but the friends of the bill are confident that they can send it to the Senate.

There ought to be no doubt on the subject, and none as to its passage by the Senate also. The bill is a simple and practical measure in preparation for difficulties we have already experienced over and again, and which we shall be sure to have to face next Fall unless adequate provision is made to prevent them. These difficulties come regularly with the moving of the crops, when the money of the interior is largely loaned through the Eastern banks and the recall of it makes a stringency generally proportioned to the activity and prosperity of business. The demand for money to move the crops is a perfectly legitimate one. The process itself produces ample security, if there were any way of readily using it. The Fowler bill permits the issue of notes by banks, without the deposit of bonds, but limited in amount and secured by a special reserve and subject to a special tax. Not only its ultimate redemption thus made absolutely certain, but prompt actual redemption is provided for within the districts defined in the bill.

We very strongly urge all interested in improving our currency and adapting it to the present needs of business to use their influence in favor of the passage of this measure. It is the first substantial contribution to modernizing the currency made since it was established nearly forty years ago. In some important regards our banking system, according to its own authorities, is as out of date as the horse car. This bill is a sensible and businesslike effort to bring it down to the present time at least in part. It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge that the passage of the bill will go far toward preventing the recurrence next year of the very serious disturbances of last Fall. And there is absolutely no risk involved.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY.

It is of happy augury that, at a moment when the minds of the statesmen of both countries are subject to quite other preoccupations, Great Britain and the United States should have come to a treaty agreement to settle a difference long pending between them. It is natural that we should give praise to Secretary HAY for the tact and high skill with which he has overcome the difficulties which stood in the way of negotiating a fresh treaty concerning the disputed Alaskan boundary. But praise in equal measure is due to the British Ambassador, Sir MICHAEL HERBERT, whose familiarity with this question was one of his conspicuous qualifications for the post he occupies at Washington. This treaty is but another witness and a new pledge of the friendship of the two great English-speaking nations. We have our disputes, our differences. We argue them with fervor and earnestness upon both sides. But in the end we find a way to peaceful and honorable settlement. The Hay-Herbert treaty gives great satisfaction here, which is evidently reflected in English public opinion.

The source of the matter of dispute in this boundary question is found in the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, which gave to Russia a "strip of coast" "formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." In acquiring Alaska by purchase under the treaty of 1867 we succeeded to the territorial rights of Russia. Our possession of the ten-league strip was never contested until the activity in those regions incident upon the Klondike gold discoveries led to the setting up of a claim by Canada that in effect the ten-league strip extended inland not from the true coast line, following its windings, but from the outer line of the islands skirting the coast. This would leave us but a mere margin of shore, while it would give to Canada the undoubtedly great advantage of including within her territory the upper waters of many bays and inlets. We have based our contention upon the interpretation of the Anglo-Russian treaty generally accepted for three-quarters of a century, and so the dispute went before the High Commission in 1898 under the treaty of the preceding year.

The High Commissioners could not agree at all. Despairing of coming to any conclusion, various suggestions, including that of arbitration, were considered and rejected. The American Commissioners proposed that the matter be submitted to a tribunal composed of three Judges of the highest standing in each country, and that a binding decision might be rendered by four of the six Judges. This plan was rejected by the British and Canadian Commissioners.

It is the plan which forms the basis of the treaty now accepted by Great Britain. Three British and three American Judges are to take the dispute under consideration, and the vote of four members of the court is to decide. The principles and facts involved are such as should be decided by a court of law. They are not properly matter for arbitration, where the element of compromise may be expected to enter. Under the treaty of 1825 we have the right to the territory as delimited by us, or Canada has the right to it as delimited by her. There should be no middle course between the decision in our favor or one in her favor. The modus vivendi arranged after the failure of the High Commission to settle the difference was entered into without prejudice to either party. That very properly was a compromise. We are so confident of the justice of our position that we practically undertake in the proceedings before the new court to convince the mind of at least one of the British Judges.

INJUNCTIONS IN "LABOR DISPUTES."

The members of the Central Federated Union of Manhattan had before them at their meeting on Sunday a circular signed and issued by President GOMPERS and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We quote one paragraph from the circular:

> We recommend to all organized workers in National, State, central, or local unions that at their public celebrations on May 1, July 4, and Sept. 1 (Labor Day) they concentrate their attention on a discussion of the abolition of the injunctions in labor disputes and the enactment of laws conforming to that purpose.

Injunctions never issue to restrain freedom of dispute. Labor disputes are not unlawful. Such a controversy might go on till doomsday, and no Judge would ever enjoin either disputant. When labor disputes, however, ripen into mob violence and lawless acts are threatened or perpetrated, the courts have sometimes issued injunctions to prevent interference with rights and property. The right to work has been so protected.

The "abolition" of injunctions in labor disputes or in any other kind of controversy would be a grave step. The Constitution of the State of New York, Article VI., Section 1, declares that "the Supreme Court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity." Probably Mr. GOMPERS has in view the "abolition" of injunctions by statute. A statute of that nature would diminish the equity jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which the Constitution declares shall be general and shall continue. The judiciary constitute an independent and co-ordinate branch of the Government, upon whose prerogatives the Legislature has perhaps no authority to encroach in this manner.

It seems to us that this is a short-sighted policy for the American Federation of Labor. The "abolition" of the power to restrain by injunctions would make necessary a resort to armed force in the first instance. When labor is on strike and becomes turbulent and lawless, is it not better for labor that it should be first warned and its passions cooled by a peaceful appeal to the resources of the law? Society must have its safeguards and will use them. Labor seems bent upon forcing it to use the sterner method first.

LORD ROSEBERY ON "THE ALLIANCE."

Lord ROSEBERY on the 17th of the month delivered a long and important political speech at Plymouth. What he has to say of the Anglo-German alliance was comprised in one short paragraph, but it was none the less pertinent and even important on that account. The desire which a party leader, even a party leader like Lord ROSEBERY without very much of a following, must necessarily have to hail any fair occasion to find fault with the party in power, when he himself is in opposition, is largely neutralized, in this case, by the wholesome limitation which British statesmen put upon themselves when they are talking of foreign politics, and also, in the case of Lord ROSEBERY, by the fact that he has himself been Foreign Secretary, and may be again, and is particularly solicitous on that account not to transcend the bounds of fair criticism. He begins by observing that it is to be assumed that the British Government consulted that of the United States before entering upon the alliance with Germany, and also that it "must have had imperious motives in entering into the alliance." He does not pretend to know what these motives may have been, and the British and American publics share his ignorance. But that they must have been "imperious" he feels convinced, because, as he rather sarcastically sets forth, an alliance of that kind, in which you are bound to go with your ally to any lengths to which it may suit him to go, though it might not suit you, is "unwise" and may land you "in a very dangerous position."

And this wise saw Lord ROSEBERY proceeded to illustrate by a reference to the sufficiently modern instance of Mexico, in which England and Spain went in with France, ostensibly, just as in Venezuela, to enforce the payment of debts due their citizens, but in which the other two Powers were forced to withdraw and to dissociate themselves from the proceedings of France when they discovered that "the French had an ulterior policy of their own, which we were unable to support."

Of course everybody knows what that ulterior policy was. It was the overthrow of the Monroe Doctrine, and the extension to this continent of the "political system" of Imperial France. The occasion looked favorable, because we had our hands full at home. It was only when we had settled our domestic differences that we were able to turn our attention to what was going on in Mexico, with the result that the French hurriedly evacuated that country and left poor MAXIMILIAN to his fate.

The story was well worth reviving by a British statesman, and the moral which Lord ROSEBERY finds in it is also worth quoting: "My point is that, by going in with France and then being compelled to dissociate ourselves from her, we roused much greater antagonism in France against us than would have been the case if we had not gone in with her at all." It were superfluous to remark how much events subsequent to Lord ROSEBERY'S speech have sharpened his Lordship's "point."

BRYANT PARK AS A POST OFFICE SITE.

The suggestion of President CANTOR of Manhattan to the Postmaster General, inviting the consideration of the westerly edge of Bryant Park as a suitable site for an up-town Post Office, is much less objectionable when considered in detail than it might appear at first glance. There is a natural reluctance on the part of the public to the surrender of any part of our park space to public buildings, but in this instance the considerations are somewhat different from those which usually affect the judgment. The park would remain of greater dimensions than at present. The library building now in course of erection on the site of the old reservoir will not nearly fill its original area, and the limits of the park will thus be extended 140 feet eastward to the principal façade of the library building. It will thus front on a park as contemplated. The Post Office building proposed by President CANTOR is to be 40 feet by about 500 on the ground floor, built over the sidewalk and making an arcade, like that on the west side of Madison Square Garden. The area of its second story would be 500 by 65 feet. Its object, besides serving the purposes of an up-town Post Office, would be to interpose a screen between the finest library building in the world and the unsightly and noisy elevated railroad on Sixth Avenue. Between this two-story screen and the library would lie a park 100 feet wider than the present Bryant Park, and the arrangement is one admitting of unique architectural treatment.

The idea is by no means a bad one. President CANTOR is evidently not lacking in imagination, and his plan, which is unofficially offered for the consideration of the Post Office Site Commission, is worthy of the thought he invites for it.

HELP FOR CRIPPLES.

As the results of the work of Dr. LORENZ in the performance of his special operation are being attested in the steady and in some instances rapid progress of his little patients toward complete recovery, public attention may properly be called to the large and attractive field for practical benevolence offered in the foundation of orthopedic hospitals. There is something especially satisfactory in a work which assists in restoring to usefulness in the world children unfitted by a prenatal accident from participation in the useful activities of men and women, and who are destined, if neglected, to burden society by demanding the care of the more fortunate. Perhaps the need is less for orthopedic hospitals than for homes where children treated for congenital hip dislocation can be cared for during the tedious period of convalescence while nature is healing the wounds of torn muscles and ruptured tendons. This process usually occupies several months, and during this period the constitution must be built up by good air, good food, and intelligent nursing. Such homes may be established at comparatively small cost in the near-by rural neighborhoods, and would probably do as much good according to their capacity as monumental institutions representing an investment in masonry and land gratifying to the vanity of the founders, but no better for children recovering the power to walk than cottages at the seaside or among the hills. Little cripples who can be made whole should appeal to the tender-hearted rich with peculiar force, and it will furnish cause for regret if the visit of Dr. LORENZ to this country, which has left so many pleasant memories and done so much for orthopedic surgery, shall not result in more liberal donations to orthopedic clinics and nurseries.

TO ENLIST MILLIONAIRES.

Gen. BOOTH of the Salvation Army gravely announces the purpose of that enterprising organization "to go after the millionaires of the United States and enroll them as members." They have not usually been considered promising revival material, but perhaps the effort to reach them has not been made in just the right way. If Gen. BOOTH and his assistants can accomplish what they have undertaken, they will have a new cause for satisfaction in the results of their original but by no means ineffective method of doing good to those who need it most.

The millionaire as an active member of the Salvation Army would not be out of place. The qualities which have put him in the position he occupies, or kept him there if the formative work in building his fortune was done by others, are very much those which it may be assumed would make for success in the kind of work Gen. BOOTH wants done. It is not all drum beating, tambourine shaking, or standing in rings on street corners with cold feet, singing hymns and exhorting the ungodly. Behind all this there is a great organization, well managed and successful, extending over the whole civilized world and doing an immense amount of good in ways which the public knows very little about, but which will well repay critical investigation. A great many millionaires could find ample scope for their talents, executive and financial, in the several departments of its work for humanity, and we venture to say they could not be better employed. Some of them are already interested in its aims and purposes and are liberal contributors to its funds. To enlist the rest, or any considerable proportion of them, would result in benefit to all in interest; but perhaps the best way to do this is not that which calls for public announcement. They are by no means the worst sinners in the community. Among those counted as poor, and correctly so classified, it would be easy to find men who know more wickedness than our millionaires will ever find out. The millionaires will not be captured and enrolled by means which hold them up to public attention as especially combustible brands to be snatched from a particularly energetic burning. As the rule they have a very correct sense of proportion, and will resent the suggestion that they stand peculiarly in need of the helping hand of the Salvation Army. The surest way to interest and enroll them will be to make them see what a wonderful system the Salvation Army really is and what a remarkable work it is doing everywhere. As a business proposition the fact that their contributions to charitable and benevolent objects will be more cheaply handled and directly employed by it than by any other agency needing assistance, will appeal to them most strongly. Your millionaire is a man of affairs, even when approached on his spiritual side, and the unsuccessful missionary is the one who loses sight of this fact.

"FORCED LABOR" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We have already called attention to the evident intimation, in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S South African speeches, that the solution of the labor problem in the Transvaal is simply that the Kafirs shall be forced to go to work. That the labor problem is the crux of the whole economic and industrial situation in South Africa is admitted by everybody.

The London Times brings the weight of its influence to the help of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Probably the disposition of the mine owners of the Rand is toward the introduction of Chinese coolies as the cheapest, the most manageable, and, above all, the quickest method of solving the problem. The Times declares this solution to be quite inadmissible, and says that it would be denounced throughout the whole empire, and, indeed, throughout the whole English-speaking world. We should say there is little doubt of that. The Times is equally clear that the Kafirs can and should be made to work and to supply the industrial needs of the country. Upon this point it says:

> There are only two rational ways of treating them. One is to clear them out of the white man's country; the other is to make them gradually into useful citizens of that country. To leave them where they are, without bringing them, by whatever degrees and in whatever method, under the universal yoke of labor, is no longer possible.

The Kafir does not, nor does any other negro, die of hard work, as the aborigines of this continent have done. But it is quite certain that the motives which lead white men to work hard have no constraining influence upon him, and that he will not work until he is made to work. Forced labor is evidently only another name for involuntary servitude. It seems to be what South Africa is coming to, but coming to it will give a queer aspect to many tons of British literature in which the war was justified by the system of "virtual slavery" to which the Boers were accused of reducing the natives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Somebody wrote to The Syracuse Post-Standard the other day complimenting it because one of its editorial articles had been "so splendidly fair." This, naturally enough, was highly pleasing to The Post-Standard, and it ran on at considerable length on fairness in general and journalistic fairness in particular, saying, among other harmless but rather punky things: "People do not appear to know, though they seem steadily to be finding out, that there is conscience and character even in the conduct of newspapers; that the average preacher in his pulpit is scarcely more zealous for right simply because it is right than average editors of the better-class newspapers of this country." Far, far be it from us to deny the truth of that, and we would let it go uncriticised, even though a "not" were substituted for The Post-Standard's "scarcely," but somehow we get more real satisfaction out of some comment on that paper's remarks made by The Waterbury American. "When an editor is complimented on his fairness," it says, "experience tells him that the person whom he has pleased may not value so much the editor's fairness as the fact that the editor had chosen the same side which he had taken. Agreement with our own opinion almost always seems fair." That may be cynical, but—well, experience does teach that only by the exercise of much ingenuity can a newspaper express, on a topic on which differences of opinion are possible, any view whatever the fairness of which will not be commended by somebody or other. Praise is sweet stuff, but there isn't much nutriment in it, and it is a dangerous diet.

—It was quite unnecessary for the correspondent whose letter about the plague in San Francisco we published yesterday to introduce his remarks by the statement that he had lived there for fifteen years. In not much less time than that could he have acquired so perfectly the San Francisco delusions as to the proper way of judging the seriousness of such a danger as has confronted that city since 1900, and as to the best methods of overcoming it. Because in his daily walks through San Francisco's Chinatown he did not see people dying in the streets by the score or even by the dozen, our correspondent maintained that it wasn't much of a plague, and the criticism of the local authorities was unjust. That is exactly the position that San Francisco has taken from the beginning, and the results of taking it are now to be clearly seen. Of course, the disease has not been allowed to spread unopposed. As much has been done as could be done without a frank admission that the plague had gained a foothold in the city and without the adoption of the vigorous measures by which alone it could be stamped out there as it has been elsewhere. Deaths from it have been comparatively few, but they have been constant, and the infection has been allowed to escape to at least one other city—Mazatlan, in Mexico—where it found the conditions necessary for creating the terrible spectacles which to our correspondent alone excuse any interference with business. The news that Guayaquil has quarantined against San Francisco will probably soon be followed by similar reports from other ports to the north and south, and then there will be an interruption of trade much more troublesome than would have been the adoption at San Francisco of sensible precautions in the first place. When the foot-and-mouth disease appeared among the cattle of New England exactly the right steps were taken. The facts were not only admitted, but widely published, and without a moment's hesitation a most important branch of commerce was brought to a complete stop. It was expensive—and effective. In a few weeks the cattle affected had all been killed, and then trade was resumed, with the reputation of the district raised instead of lowered in the eyes of the world. An analogous policy would have saved San Francisco much disgrace and much money. She will certainly have to adopt it in the end, and the total cost will be vastly larger than there was any need for it to be.

—As the argument for the importation of Chinese laborers into the Philippines rests on the theory that the natives will not work steadily and intelligently, there is significance in the fact that The Iloilo Times speaks with approval of the Filipino as a compositor. El Tiempo, a Spanish neighbor of The Times, has all its typesetting done by Filipinos, and of them The Times says: "It is now over eight months that we have been observing them working from 7 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening, and during two nights a week they are at their post until 10 and 11 o'clock, and very rarely is there a man absent." The Times has also employed Filipino compositors in its own office, and it asserts that their work was good, despite the fact that none of them knew the meaning of an English word. "Just why," adds The Times, "the services of this crew of Filipino workingmen are more satisfactory than reports often heard from employers would indicate, cannot be readily explained. It may be that on account of working for two newspaper companies they are well paid, or that they see a promising future in their profession. At any rate, they are not abused nor harshly treated in any way." That last sentence ought to make our anti-imperialistic brethren prick up their ears, since it hints at dreadful things of the sort they are always looking for. Perhaps by following up the hint they could get some American officer or civilian into trouble—and wouldn't that be nice?

—It is more than a little curious that the counsel of Col. LYNCH ventured to urge as strongly as they did the fact that before fighting for the Boers he went through the formality of getting himself naturalized as a burgher. The reality of that proceeding is twice dubious—first, because it has been the common understanding that no "uitlander" could secure naturalization either in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State without residence there extending over a considerable number of years, and, second, because the Colonel, when he tired of war, allowed himself to be elected to the British Parliament without taking any trouble at all to get himself turned into a British subject again. This was a strange oversight for a man who really thought that his naturalization as a Boer had changed his allegiance. Nothing was said on this matter in the cabled reports of the trial, but it seems to be a rather important one, with bearings in several directions. As a Boer, Col. LYNCH certainly was not eligible to Parliament, and as a Briton in the Boer Army he was obviously a traitor. Apparently he thought himself just enough of a burgher to bear arms against Great Britain, and just enough of a Briton to sit in Parliament. The situation is peculiar, and it is well that he should have time to ponder it quietly—and he will have the time.

NUGGETS.

Same Thing.

Foreigner—What do you mean by "land poor?"

American—Just what you mean by "title poor."—Detroit Free Press.

A South Carolina Finding.

"What was the verdict that the Coroner's jury returned?"

"Willful neglect of duty on the part of the deceased. He went out unarmed, knowing the other fellow was in town."—Chicago Record-Herald.

As Usual.

Housemaid—I overheard the Misses tellin' a caller the other day that I was "no good."

Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners generally hear of themselves!—Chicago Tribune.

Making It Sure.

"And you're really a lord?" said the maiden.

"Of course. Do you think I'm an impostor?"

"No; oh, no; but Papa says one can't be too cautious these days. Would you mind bringing me one of those abstracts of title I hear so much about before I give you my answer!"—Chicago Post.

Reads All Worth While.

Bacon—My wife reads every new work that comes out.

Egbert—All the new fiction, I suppose?

"Yes, all of it."

"And I am prepared to wager that she has never read the Declaration of Independence!"

"Well, I don't remember having heard her mention that; but if she hasn't read it I guess you can conclude it isn't any good!"—Yonkers Statesman.

A CRITICISM OF DESTINY.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

I wish I were a Science, or an Ethics, or a Plan,
Or anything instead of just an ordinary man.
If I were but a Doctrine, mine would be a gayer lot,
Or I should be delighted were I just a Higher Thought—
For then the men of millions would be handing out the checks
To aid in saving me from all the hindrances that vex.

I wish I were a System, or a Policy, or Chair,
For some one would endow me, and my prospects would be fair;
If I could be an Issue, or a Theory, I know
The money to support me would immediately flow;
Or, were I not a common man, but something like a Fund,
I know by all the plutocrats I should not then be shunned.

If I were one of these things, why, the outlook would be great;
They'd even vote me money from the taxes of the State.
The good financial fairies with their wonder-working wands
Would soothe me with a shower of their currency and bonds.
If I were something Psychic, or a Social Settlement,
I'd never need to worry over coal or clothes or rent.

I wish I were a Microbe, a Bacillus, or a Germ—
A microscopic wriggler—just a shy, elusive worm—
For then they'd spend their millions, and in earnestness would strive
To trace me out and feed me, and to help me keep alive.
I wish I were a Science, or an Ethics, or a Plan,
Or anything instead of just an ordinary man!

APPEAL TO CATHOLICS.

Exercise of More Zeal Urged at a Meeting of Converts' League by the Rev. Dr. McGinnis.

The Rev. Dr. William F. McGinnis of Brooklyn, President of the International Catholic Truth Society, in an address delivered before the Catholic Converts' League at the Catholic Club last evening, spoke of the necessity of exercising more zeal, if the Church is to hold her ground in face of the growing tendencies of the age. The occasion was the second annual meeting of the league. When the league was organized the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, who caused a sensation by renouncing the Episcopal faith to become a Roman Catholic, became its president. Last evening the large auditorium of the clubhouse was crowded with members of the league and their friends. J. Albert Locke, President of the league, occupied the chair.

"We are called Catholics," the Rev. Dr. McGinnis said, "but I fear that our Catholicity is reflected more on our inward and spiritual side than on the side we have turned toward the world. I think in the latter respect there is more catholicity found among non-Catholics than in our Church. The hour has come when we must awaken to a true realization of the Catholic spirit and apply it to our work. Whenwe do, but not before, will we be able to make the sacrifices for our faith which we have not yet been able to make, but which is necessary if we are to arise to the demands made upon us by this day and generation.

"If you want me to give you a reason for addressing you as I do, let me remind you, as true Catholics, that we are fast approaching an age where the old aristocracy of learning is giving way to a democracy of learning, in which almost every man we meet on the street, no matter how humble his station, has an excuse to consider himself wise in his own generation, and where the voice from the pulpit no longer holds the sway that it did of old.

"A laboring man told me not long ago that if we would not lose the last vestige of our influence upon the masses which alone can save them from perdition, we must lose no time. If you look about you in the street cars you will find that the papers read by workingmen are not the papers which are the most desirable from a moral or philosophical point of view.

"Important questions are to be solved in this country. There is, for instance, the question of divorce. I think experience and common sense should tell us that that question can be settled only by the Catholic Church. When the Catholic Church says that the marriage tie is inviolable, every true follower of the Church will accept that without question.

"And if we should need any further proof, here is the spectacle of the Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, who only last week told a gathering of clergy and prominent laymen that the Episcopal Church must swing into line with us on the question of divorce.

"And then there is the labor question. That also must be settled by the Catholic Church in order to be settled in a righteous manner."

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Wynne, Director of the League of the Sacred Heart, and the Rev. Mr. Jacobson, a converted clergyman, spoke also.

WORK OF CZECH EXTREMISTS.

Making Violent Campaign Against the Moderates in Bohemia—Trouble Ahead for Austria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that reports from Bohemia show that the Czech extremists are prosecuting and extending a violent campaign against the comparative moderate attitude of the younger Czechs in the recent language negotiations. The point of the campaign is that the radical tail wags the more moderate dog, and the younger Czechs will scarcely venture to oppose the radical vehemence.

Another period of government by the emergency paragraph of the Constitution seems probable with the consequences costing Austria dear.

In the meantime the Poles have profited by the obstruction in the Sugar Commission to get concessions from the Czechs and Germans alike regarding the Sugar Allotment bill.

HANOTAUX'S NEW HISTORY.

Record of French Events Throws Light on Many Interesting Subjects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that Le Journal publishes extracts from the new work by M. Hanotaux on the recent history of France, which is to consist of four volumes and is to be published simultaneously in London and Paris.

The passages quoted in Le Journal show how interesting the book is likely to be. They deal entirely with Thiers's action after the surrender at Sedan. M. Hanotaux gives a brilliant character sketch of M. Thiers and concludes that he was not a republican by conviction, but did not dread a republican form of government.

AFRICAN COTTON IN ENGLAND.

Twenty-six Bales of New Product Sell Above American Middling.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times reports a meeting of the African trade section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce whereat it was announced that twenty-six bales of cotton grown in West Africa from seed supplied by Sir Alfred Jones had reached Liverpool and sold for 5½d. per pound, which is 3 farthings more than middling American cotton brings in the market.

This cotton is to be used as a substitute for the rough Peruvian product for mixing with wool.

MOROCCAN CRISIS IMMINENT.

Rebel and Imperial Troops Facing Each Other Near Fez.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says that the rebels and the troops of the Sultan are reported facing on the banks of the Inawen River, a tributary of the Sebu, not far from Fez.

In the skirmishings that have occurred the advantage has been with the rebels. Optimism in Fez has given way to much anxiety, as the rebels are reported to outnumber the troops of the Sultan, who is declared to be weary of the struggle and anxious to leave Fez.

FESTIVITIES AT CALCUTTA.

Coronation Observed with a Ball—1,500 Guests Wear Costumes in Vogue a Century Ago.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.—The coronation rejoicings commenced here to-day with school feasts and illuminations of the city. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, gave a ball to-night to celebrate the centennial of the first Government House ball. It was a splendid success, the 1,500 guests present all wearing the costumes in vogue 100 years ago. Mrs. and Miss Leiter and Mrs. Adair were among the participants.

Lord Curzon was attired in a costume which was a fac simile of that worn by Lord Wellesley a century ago. Lady Curzon was robed in a beautiful gown embroidered with gold, and having a magnificent train of Benares work. The ancient military costumes and those of the native Princes were very effective.

COLLISION IN MIDOCEAN.

White Star Liner Georgic Puts a Hole in the Bow of the Saxon King—Both Vessels Reach Port.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Georgic, Capt. Nicol, from New York, which arrived here yesterday, reports that he was in collision in latitude 46, longitude 45, with the British steamer Saxon King, Capt. Smith, from Rotterdam, Jan. 3, for Boston.

The vessels stood by each other for eight hours, and finally proceeded, neither requiring assistance.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—Capt. Smith of the British steamer Saxon King, which arrived to-day from Rotterdam, reports that on Jan. 18, in the evening and in hazy weather, his vessel was struck by another steamer, thought by him to be the White Star liner Georgic. The Saxon King had her davits, rails, and bulwarks on one side carried away, and her stem is twisted and forepeak filled with water.

One of the coal trimmers on the Saxon King was missed after the collision, but Capt. Smith believes that he jumped aboard the other steamer.

PROF. MOMMSEN'S PERIL.

Distinguished German Scientist Almost Lost His Hair by Fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prof. Mommsen, whose flowing white locks are conspicuous at all the scientific gatherings in Berlin, almost lost his hair yesterday. He climbed on a ladder to the topmost bookshelf of his library to get a volume and held a candle too near his head, with the result that his hair caught fire.

The Professor succeeded in throwing the skirts of his study gown over his head and smothered the flames. His face was considerably scorched and his locks were partly consumed. The Professor remarked to the members of his family who ran to his assistance:

"It is all over with my beauty."

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Gravest Concern Expressed at Outlook in Macedonia.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—G. Bakhmetieff, the Russian Diplomatic Agent at Sofia, Bulgaria, has been hurriedly summoned to St. Petersburg to consult with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff on the Macedonian situation. M. Bakhmetieff expresses the gravest concern at the outlook in Macedonia, which he declares as being infinitely more threatening than at any time during the past five years.

M. Bakhmetieff's wife, who is an American, the daughter of Gen. Beale, is busy distributing the Czar's gifts to the Macedonian fugitives.

ACRE DISPUTE IN ABEYANCE.

Brazil Has Army Mobilized During Negotiations with Bolivia.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Brazilian Legation in London announces that the Bolivian Minister at Rio Janeiro has officially notified the Brazilian Foreign Office that President Pando has given him full power to enter into a formal agreement with Brazil regarding the Acre dispute. Pending these negotiations, which are expected to lead to a peaceful solution, the Brazilian Government has ordered a naval and military mobilization to meet the eventualities of the situation.

ROYAL HUNT IN ITALY.

The King and American Ambassador Meyer Kill Three Wild Boars.

ROME, Jan. 26.—Ambassador Meyer and Foreign Minister Prinetti have joined the royal shooting party at Castel Porziano. The King traveled to Castel Porziano in Mr. Meyer's motor car.

Three wild boars were killed by the King and Ambassador Meyer in to-day's hunt.

FOREIGN MINES FOR AMERICANS

Report That Copper Trust Will Take Scandinavian Properties.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—The Oestersundsposten publishes a report to the effect that American mining speculators have made large purchases of iron and copper mines in Northern Sweden and Northern Norway, and that the great Scandanavian mining companies are likely to be incorporated in the American copper trust.

Steamship British Prince Crippled.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British steamer British Prince, Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, was in collision during a southwesterly gale at 1 o'clock this morning, three miles from Dungeness, with the British ship Waterloo, Capt. Fellows, from Iquique, Chile. The engine room and stokehold of the British Prince filled rapidly and she was run ashore. At high water the steamer was refloated, and, assisted by four tugs, she headed for this port. The headgear of the Waterloo was carried away.

To Commute Col. Lynch's Sentence.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is now generally conceded that, as cabled to The Associated Press the day he was condemned to death, the sentence passed upon Col. Arthur Lynch, who was found guilty of high treason on Friday last, will be commuted to penal servitude for life, subject to further consideration after a term of years.

Plague Spreading in Natal.

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 26.—Bubonic plague is spreading so seriously here that the natives are panic-stricken. Servants and laborers are leaving the town in large numbers. It is anticipated that the Zululand drifts will be closed so as to prevent the spread of the plague to that territory.

Coming on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, which is to sail from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday, will have among her passengers the Earl and Countess of Radnor, the Countess of Lathom, Count Frederick Hoyos, and Sir Charles Howard.

Mr. Schwab Proceeding to Paris.

PALERMO, Sicily, Jan. 26.—Charles M. Schwab left here at noon to-day by rail. He is on his way to Paris by way of Rome.

Hospital Stores for Rhodesia.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has shipped from New York twenty-seven cases of hospital and medical stores for the equipment of a hospital soon to be started in connection with the Old Umtali Mission Station, in Rhodesia, East Africa. The hospital will be under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Gurney and his wife of Bridgeport, Conn., who sailed recently to start this work.

GIFTS TO BISHOP O'CONNOR.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 26.—The students of Seton Hall College have presented to Bishop J. J. O'Connor of Newark statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. The Bishop has also received two handsome stained glass windows from priests who were in his class in college. One represents St. John and the other St. Joseph.

A throne made of burnt and carved wood has also been given to him for his oratory by the Sisters of Charity. A centre piece shows a coat of arms and his motto, "Sapienta Desursum," meaning "Wisdom is from Above." The members of the La Salle Union of Seton Hall have also presented to the Bishop an episcopal cruet set, including a silver basin and ewer. The cruets are of cut glass with silver mounting.

Bishop Potter's Recovery.

It was said at his residence, 347 West Eighty-ninth Street, last evening, that Bishop Potter had recovered from his slight indisposition and was receiving guests.

MARY SHAW IN "GHOSTS."

A Sterling Performance by George Fawcett's Baltimore Company.

The Horrors of the Play Mitigated by Intelligent Acting—Frederick Lewis and C. A. Gay Distinguish Themselves.

The emotions of the audience that oozed out of the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon were, to put it mildly, mingled. Matinée girls were there, and intellectual persons, and theatrical reporters, and tribunes of the mid-Victorian moralities. Some said: "What do you suppose was happening to that poor young man? And did Miss Shaw really see ghosts, or what? She certainly looked like it." Some said the play was acutely interesting; some that it was horribly artistic. Some said it was one of the flowers of disease and blight that fringe the charnel house of the serious drama. One man actually said he had enjoyed himself, but he made tracks for the nearest bar.

This much can be said without reserve, that the performance as a whole was on the highest level of excellence, and that its grizzly horrors were mitigated throughout by intelligent restraint in the acting. Those who have seen the Irving Place company do "Ghosts" say that both as to the leading parts and as to the ensemble Mr. Fawcett's company is cast with greater propriety. It is certain that its conception of the play is finer and more tragically imaginative than in the kind of performance one is accustomed to in all but the best repertory theatres in Germany; and the acting is better in the ensemble than in the last English company which played "Ghosts" at the Carnegie Lyceum.

Those whose nerves vibrate loosely in the living presence of horror, and those to whom beauty and truth are always pink and blue, had better stay away. But all those who wish to look upon life as it is, who think of it sincerely and feel it deeply, will do well to absent themselves from felicity a while, and see this capital performance of the greatest of the modern intellectual dramas.

Miss Shaw's impersonation of Mrs. Alving was more varied and subtle, perhaps, but not materially different from that at the Carnegie Lyceum, which was itself a creation of very high art. Her voice is rich and unique in color, and her mimique flexible. She never for a moment departs from the gestures and the intonation of real life, though this is of course delicately emphasized, in order to conform to the optics and the acoustics of the theatre. But she passes with precision and unfailing force from the highest inflection of drawing room manners to the majestic note of soul tragedy.

Her demeanor toward Oswald was exquisite in maternal solicitude and tenderness. Her manner of comforting the deep, unconscious hypocracies of Pastor Manders was incomparably subtle, arch, and intellectual in its raillery. Yet, when she hears Oswald and Regina in the dining room playing at the same comedy which their father and their mother played on that self-same spot before them, she strikes a note of ghostly horror that freezes the spine and makes one look for Ibsen's "again walkers" in the doorway. Hamlet or Phèdre make no stronger appeal to the tragic sense.

The Oswald of Frederick Lewis was particularly happy in the note it struck at the outset of manly feeling. Mr. Blair's Oswald suggested the invalid from the start. In a measure this was right, of course; yet Ibsen's conception of the character is of a young man who has hitherto been happy in the joy of life, as his father was depraved in it; so that it is necessary to show the nobility of the mind and the character, as well as the presence of disease. To play the part as Mr. Lewis played it is, with one stroke, to lessen the physical horror of the play and to bring out the dramatic and tragic values Ibsen intended.

In the hideous death scene Mr. Lewis showed equal tact. When Ibsen was sent a photograph of Courtney Thorpe as Oswald, with lips blabbering and features all awry, he is said to have remarked: "That is the man as I imagined him; and now I see for the first time why people were outraged by my play." One inference from this story is that Ibsen did not stage the horrors of Oswald's idiocy at their worst. Mr. Blair was less remorseless in striking the note of physical repulsiveness; yet he was so forcible that his doddering effaced for the moment the deeper feelings of tragedy. Mr. Lewis stared and babbled a bit, and fumbled at his waistcoat impotently, as if acting under a lingering muscular memory of his determination to die in this extremity with his own hand; but he was careful to keep the physical horror from overtopping the intellectual and spiritual phases of the tragedy.

As Engstrand Mr. Charles A. Gay was admirably intelligent and finished, wringing every drop of fat out of the part without once playing for points—an altogether memorable performance. As Regina Miss Virginia Kline was admirable in intention, but seemed not unconscious of her technique.

Maurice Wilkinson's Pastor Manders was the only false note in the whole. He played in a manner that suggested a long training in heavy villains and character parts, and his conception seemed to be that Manders is an outwardly repulsive and in some measure a conscious hypocrite. Now in Ibsen there are no heavy villains, and, properly speaking, no character parts.

Pastor Manders, moreover, is superficially an attractive person, and seems quite unconscious of the hypocracies in which his soul is steeped. Mrs. Alving has once been in love with him, and even at the climax of his foolish belief in the double-dealing hypocricies of Engstrand, she laughingly throws herself upon his neck to kiss him for the simple, trusting baby that he is. Mr. Wilkinson furthermore plays viciously for points. At the end of the second act he came down to the very footlights to deliver his laughter-stirring remark about the insurance. One is not inclined to be severe, however, with any one who enlivens a performance of "Ghosts."

One of the notable features of yesterday's performance was the admirable manner in which the actors nursed one another's effects. The result of this team play was more than a little laughter of the most legitimate sort. Among the terrible charges brought against Ibsen, he has never been accused of being a funny man; but hidden in the depths of his characters and situations there is a fund of human nature that frequently eventuates in a sort of austere, jokeless humor, very effective on the stage when the play is acted, as it was yesterday, with intelligence and spirit.

The audience laughed at many things that were laughable, and some that were not so, as when Mr. Archie's translation, ignoring American slang, makes Pastor Manders say piously that the charlatan Engstrand has several times "touched him" with his hard-luck stories.

"IF I WERE KING!"

Mr. Sothern's Revival at the Garden Theatre of Mr. McCarthy's Poetic Romance.

There are many good plays well acted in town, but few that can be recommended to the seeker after inspiring and refined entertainment as unreservedly as Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy's romance of François Villon "If I Were King!" which was revived last night by E. H. Sothern at the Garden Theatre with Miss Cecila Loftus as Katherine de Vaucelles. The play and the actors are already so well known to the theatre going public that little remains to be said in detail. It is a pleasure to repeat, however, that Mr. McCarthy has fashioned a poetic drama that unites a high order of poetry with a thorough feeling for legitimate dramatic effect.

The sticklers for vital sincerity will always deprecate the somewhat involved means by which is achieved the necessary happy ending; but if they must satisfy artistic consciences let them do so by going for the afternoon to Ibsen's "Ghosts." They will find that the evening performance does no more than strike a happy balance. "If I Were King" is in fact a native product of English soil. No training in the sad intellectualities of the Continent is necessary to its appreciation. It ranges through many true and pleasant emotions, arouses the joy of living, and well comports with the belief that all is well in this best of good worlds.

As Villon Mr. Sothern finds full scope for his brave and poetical bearing, for his vigor of elocution and his melting fervor in love passages. Every note in his compass rings strong and true. To be sure, he reaches no such heights as he has lately been reaching in Hamlet; but against this it must be reckoned that he has every-where a firm grasp on the bird in hand; and your two in the bush are little appreciated by the devotées of the footlights.

Miss Loftus has returned to the part she left to go to the London Lyceum as Sir Henry Irving's leading lady. Her art is, if anything, maturer, and, at any rate, she is further removed in time from her music hall days, and so is surer of a welcome from those who find it hard to forget old acquaintances and old associations. The production is brilliant as ever. The Louis XI of G. W. Wilson deserves, as before, almost unlimited commendation.

"FOR HOME AND HONOR."

A "Thriller," with a Bigamous Heroine at the American.

The clientele of the American Theatre was much pleased with another "thriller" last night. The title of the melodrama was "For Home and Honor," and Lem B. Parker is the author's name. His story was that of a young girl married legally to a villain, but after her marriage persuaded that the ceremony had been fraudulent. So, thinking herself free, she marries a Captain in the United States Navy.

Alas! but the villain still pursues her. He comes over from England, and, of course, meets her the first thing, and tells her of her bigamous status. In order to save herself she shoots her pursuer. That happens at the Manhattan Beach Hotel. In the police court the villain, who has only been wounded, proclaims the real state of affairs, and, stricken with remorse, kills himself.

Jessaline Rodgers, Julia Blanc, Maurice Freeman, and Robert Cummings played the leading parts.

PLAYHOUSE OFFERINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Florodora."
AMERICAN—"For Home and Honor."
BELASCO THEATRE—"Darling of the Gods."
BIJOU—"The Bird in the Cage."
BROADWAY—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CRITERION—"The Cavalier" and "The Little Princess."
DALY'S—"The Billionaire."
DEWEY—"Gay Morning Glories."
EMPIRE—"The Unforeseen."
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Jim Bludso."
GARDEN—"If I Were King."
GARRICK—"Mice and Men."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Peddler."
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—"Rogers Brothers in Harvard."
HERALD SQUARE—"Mr. Pickwick."
HUBER'S MUSEUM—Vaudeville.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand Bonn.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Mr. Blue Beard."
MANHATTAN THEATRE—"Mary of Magdala."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—"Gretna Green."
MAJESTIC—"Wizard of Oz."
METROPOLIS—"Lost River."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.
MURRAY HILL—"His Wife's Father."
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—"Romeo and Juliet."
NEW YORK—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."
PRINCESS—"The Consul."
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street, vaudeville; Fifth Avenue, "A Lady of Quality" and vaudeville; Fifty-eighth Street, "Cumberland, '61,'" and vaudeville; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, "Rosedale" and vaudeville.
SAVOY—"The Girl with the Green Eyes."
STAR—"Why Women Sin."
THIRD AVENUE—"A Thoroughbred Tramp."
VICTORIA—"The Eternal City."
WALLACK'S—"Sultan of Sulu."
WEBER & FIELDS'S—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE—"The Price of Honor."

MR. POWERS IN A NEW COMEDY.

"The Jewel of Asia" Has Its First Performance in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—"The Jewel of Asia," a new musical comedy, was produced by George W. Lederer at the Park Theatre to-night. The libretto was written by Frederic Ranken and Harry B. Smith, and the music by Ludwig Englander. The comedy and music are bright. The audience received it with hearty applause.

The opera is laid partly in Constantinople and partly in Paris, and the "Jewel" is a portrait painted by an obscure Turkish artist, whose sweetheart posed for him. The plot turns upon the similarity of this girl to the favorite of a wealthy Pasha, and also upon the fact that the artist gets into the clothes of the young nobleman, who is betrothed to the Pasha's daughter.

James T. Powers is the star, and William Cameron, Harry Short, Charles Donnelly, Rachel Booth, Eloise Morgan, and Ida Gabriel are the principals.

SHORT TURNS IN VAUDEVILLE.

Clay Clement's Play at Keith's—A Black Face Jester—Papinta Poetry.

As the Baron Hohenstaufen in his own play, "The New Dominion," Clay Clement won a deserved success several years ago in the theatres of the South and West, and the condensed version of the piece which is now serving him at Keith's will at least provide an opportunity for New Yorkers to become acquainted with an actor of more than common ability. Mr. Clement's Baron Hohenstaufen, in his translation to vaudeville, has lost none of the mellow quality which made it a delightful characterization. The actor has not yielded to the temptation to resort to horse play which so often mars the work of capable actors when they go into the continuous houses. The play tells the story of a German Baron who has fallen in love with an American girl. He tries to woo her, but in his embarrassment forgets most of the English he knows. One of the best liked bits of the little play is where the Baron tries to teach the American girl the German alphabet.

Hohenstaufen is a botanist, and he has told the girl that he came to America in search of a rare flower, which up to that time he has not been able to find. She naïvely asks him to describe the flower. This is the flower speech as Mr. Clement speaks it in the play:

"The kind of flower I allude to is indigenous to all climates. It has been known to the most superficial student of botany from the very earliest historial records, and has flourished in various degrees of perfection ever since. The first mention is made of it, I believe, in the Bible. It was then found only in the Garden of Eden. It is not of tuberous nor yet of bulbous origin; strange to say, this flower was developed from a rib, taken from one of the genus homo. This appears to be the most remarkable and yet the best product of that specie. It is also the only similar product that sprang from the same source, although billions upon billions of ribs have since been planted at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of soil.

"It appears that in the early development this flower had a very scanty foliage, at first none at all, but nowadays the foliage is often so varied and extravagant in design and quantity as to puzzle the most learned scientists.

"This flower has always exercised a most powerful influence over the actions of the men. In an imperfect condition it breeds sorrow, crime, and death, but when given half a chance it elevates man from a barbarous rooteater to the most noble being left in all creation. It makes him considerate of his fellow-men, inspires in him love for the beautiful of this world, it makes brighter the sunshine, and gives comfort in the darkness, and when the cold hand of death rests upon his brow that flower breathes into his ear a sweet hope that wafts his soul away from this world on her fragrant bosom to the great unknown.

"This genus is commonly called 'woman.'"

Of course no girl can resist wooing of that sort and the Baron, after he has lifted the mortgage on her father's farm, is rewarded with the promise of the girl's hand in marriage. The lines of the play are bright, and Mr. Clement's performance is distinctly artistic.

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W. D. Hall is a black-face comedian at Keith's this week who alternates singing with talking. He has a "bunch" of old ones, as well as some of a new vintage, but manages to keep his audience in good humor most of the time he is on the stage.

"I was in a church a few nights ago," he says, "and the minister announced that somebody had stolen his umbrella. He added that he knew who the culprit was and would throw his prayer book and hit the man. When the minister raised his arm, every man in the church, but one, dodged under the pews.

"I'm glad to see that there's one honest man in this church," remarked the minister.

"What did you say?" said the man who had not dodged, "I'm a little hard of hearing."

Then the performer announced that he would sing a song.

"I have sung this song with great success all over the country," he continued, "and I always got good notices for it. Some are notices from the managers that I could quit in two weeks."

"I went on the road once with a play called 'Still Waters Run Deep.' It was a religious play. I knew that because the manager said he would have to get an angel before we started out. This song I am going to sing was written by the greatest of all living song writers. When I wrote this song—now, then, what are you laughing at!?"

After describing the play in which he was to appear, the black-face man said he had only one line to speak. In the scene he was to come on with a long sword and say in a loud voice, "I must have the heart of the Queen."

"I studied that line hard, and thought I had it pat. When my scene came I rushed on, but in my excitement shouted: 'Give me the Queen of hearts.' They thought it was a poker game and it broke up the show."

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The duties of a floorwalker, as described by this same performer, are to look foolish and wear clothes like an undertaker. The regalia of office consists of a frock coat and a lead pencil. The frock coat may be omitted, but the lead pencil is important, for nothing can be done in a department store without the signature of the floorwalker.

"Do you know where the watches are?" asked one lady. "I know where mine is, madam, and if business don't improve it'll stay there all Winter.

"Have you got any Bibles?" asked another customer.

"Oh, yes, and they're all to the good."

A woman came in and asked for a Testament.

"New or old?" was the query.

"Well, if I wanted an old one I'd have gone to a second-hand book store."

***

Papinta, the fire dancer, who is also in the Keith bill this week, cherishes among other tributes in verse this effusion written to her by Frank L. Stanton:

The stage—it was shadowed as if by a storm,
A spell of deep mystery bound it,
When out of the night flashed a fairy-like form
With a million bright rainbows around it.
A million bright rainbows, that circled the dark-
Red rose of Maytime in Winter,
Seemed falling in showers—the music! and hark!
'Tis Papinta! Papinta! Papinta!

This way she danced,
That way she danced.
And when her twinkling footsteps glanced
The soul of music seemed entranced,
And rosy May met Winter,
And at the falling of her feet
A chorus chimed in music sweet,
"Papinta" still "Papinta."

But which of the ladies who danced with delight,
With the rainbow of mystery around her,
Was Papinta? For twelve met the music that night
In the storm of the roses that crowned her.
Twelve faces that beamed on the glory that streamed
From the magical Mayday in Winter,
When soft in the glow that had dazzled them so
They followed the steps of Papinta.

***

Rapoli, the juggler, may not be the best of his class, but he introduces several good tricks, notably the balancing of three billiard balls and two cues. He juggles seven balls, which is the highest number that any juggler has ever been able to handle, though several of them have succeeded in doing that, and he ends his act juggling flaming torches. Another feature of a good bill at Keith's this week is the musical act of Klein, Ott brothers, and Nickelson, and the programme in its entirety is an enjoyable one.

NOTES OF THE THEATRE.

David Belasco's illness has taken a more serious form, and he will not be able to leave his house this and perhaps not next week. He is troubled with a combination of malaria, a bad cold, and neuralgia.

***

Walter Damrosch will repeat at Daly's next Monday and Thursday afternoons his lecture recitals on "Die Meistersinger."

***

George H. Primrose will retire from the field of minstrelsy after this season, and Lew Dockstader will continue at the head of a big minstrel organization, under the management of James Decker, who has been directing the tours of Primrose & Dockstader.

GRAU RETIREMENT NOT FINAL.

Impresario Contemplates Resuming Grand Opera Work After a Season of Rest.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company in the office at 32 Nassau Street of George G. Haven, President, yesterday, Maurice Grau formally resigned. The question of his permanent or temporary successor was not decided, and probably will not be until March or April.

In announcing his inability through illness to continue the lease of the Opera House, Mr. Grau placed his present organized company at the disposal of the board and indicated that if it wished to engage some one to direct the company next season it could do so. He said that he hoped to be able to return later next season, when, were the lease still available, he would take it. When asked to suggest a successor to himself, he declined to do so.

The board then took up the question of the opera arrangements for next season, and decided that it would not assume the responsibility of backing any one in the venture, but attempt to find some one who will organize the opera at his own hazard, as did Mr. Grau.

Several persons were discussed as suitable for a temporary successor, among them being Daniel Frohman, Frederick Latham, and Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Mme. Seygard as Marguerite in Place of Mme. Eames, Who Is Ill.

Another performance of "Faust" was given last evening at the Opera House, which closely followed in most respects those that have preceded it this season; whence it will appear that it was not an altogether inspiriting occasion. As has been announced, Mme. Eames's indisposition continued, and she was unable to appear as Marguerite, so Mme. Seygard again obliged the management and the public by taking that part. Mr. Alvarez again was the Faust, an impersonation in which he does not draw upon his most characteristic qualities as an actor, and in which some of his worst as a singer are accentuated. Mr. de Reszke's Mephistopheles had all the picturesque and cynical devilry that has endeared it to operagoers for so many years, and was in reality the most satisfactory feature of the performance, filling the eye and the ear. Another performance that is always satisfactory is that of Mr. Campanari, who makes in the minor part of Valentin a carefully studied and highly dramatic characterization.

The audience was not one of the largest ones of the season, but it was brilliant to see.

Alterations to New York Theatre.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for alterations to the New York Theatre. The entire interior will be torn out and reconstructed. The box tier balconies and box fixtures are to be taken out and a balcony and gallery substituted for the present three balconies. A new scene room is to be built in the fly gallery, the dressing rooms are to be enlarged, and the studio on the upper floor is to be completed. The smoking room and the café will also be altered. The cost is placed at $100,000 by the architects, J. B. McElfatrick & Son.

"Peggy from Paris" Produced.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—"Peggy from Paris," a new American opera, the libretto of which was written by George Ade and the score by William Lorraine, was given its first metropolitan production to-night at the Studebaker Theatre, and proved a great success. The piece is lavishly staged and abounds in witty dialogue and bright, catchy music. An audience which taxed the capacity of the house witnessed the production and was enthusiastic in its approval.

Miss Galland's New Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—News was received here to-day that Miss Bertha Galland, who on Saturday terminated her engagement with Daniel Frohman, has signed a contract with Mr. Zimmerman of Nixon & Zimmerman.

MRS. SHAW'S ILLNESS SERIOUS.

Pneumonia Threatens to Bring Another Death Into Senator Clark's Family.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—Pneumonia, following a dangerous surgical operation, threatens to bring another death this month into the family of Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. Yesterday morning pneumonia complicated the condition of Mrs. Frank Shaw, who was brought to a Denver hospital two weeks ago. The physicians had pronounced her out of danger only the day before pneumonia set in. To-night her temperature was 102, which, under these conditions, is considered serious.

Mrs. Shaw is the sister of the late Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., who gave her life for the so-called million-dollar grandson of Senator Clark. Her husband, a prominent Montana mining man, is with her.

JUDGE PARKER'S LECTURE.

The Growth of Law Attributed to Man's Acquisitiveness—Justice Goodrich's Reference to a "Bauble."

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals lectured on "The Origin of Civil Law" last night before the law department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the Art Rooms, Montague Street. He began by saying that he did not believe, as had been declared by some writers, that law had been the product of the family and of religious ideas.

After reviewing the relations of ancient men, he concluded by saying that all law has grown not from either religious or family ties, but on account of man's acquisitiveness.

Presiding Justice Goodrich of the Appellate Division moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the speaker, saying that the address was "worthy of the man who preferred to retain the second judicial position in the United States to a glittering bauble dangled before his eyes."

Justice Willard Bartlett in seconding Justice Goodrich said:

"I often find it difficult to agree with the Presiding Justice on questions of law, but when it comes to a question of fact I find no difficulty in adding 'I concur' to what he has just said."

After the lecture a dinner was given in honor of Judge Parker by Mr. Dougherty at the Hamilton Club.

BALTIMORE TRACTION DEAL.

Entire City and Suburban System Now Under One Control.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—The United Railways and Electric Company to-day signed a contract for the perpetual lease of the Baltimore, Sparrows Point and Chesapeake Railway, forty-three miles of track, which now assures the united company complete control of every suburban line as well as the entire street railway system of Baltimore City. Under the deal the United Railways Company guarantees principal and interest of an issue of $2,000,000 bonds by the Bay Shore Company, as the new acquisition will be known.

The line will connect this city by trolley with the Maryland Steel Works at Sparrows Point and will be extended to and along the Chesapeake Bay shore below North Point, where Summer resorts will be established.

LARGE DEPOSITS IN CHICAGO.

Leading Banks Likely to Increase Their Capital Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Proportion of the capital and surplus of Chicago banks to their deposits as compared with the same accounts of the New York banks suggests that the local institutions will gradually increase the amount of their capital stock further to offset their deposit liability.

The proportion of capital and surplus to deposits in New York is indicated by figures of the larger banks, which show these percentages: National City, 36.5; National Bank of Commerce, 31; First National, 33.7; Hanover National, 16.7; Chemical National, 32.2, and American Exchange, 37.9.

Among the first six banks of Chicago the following percentages are shown: First National, 16.2; Illinois Trust, 15.4; Corn Exchange, 12.5; Continental, 11.9; Merchants' Loan, 11.8, and Northern Trust, 10.2.

ASSAULTED FOR NOT PRAYING.

Special to The New York Times.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 26.—In the Mayor's Court to-day Mrs. John Newdick appeared as complainant against her husband for assaulting her because she would not take part in family prayers. Both her eyes were blackened.

She said she had her hands full of dough when Mr. Newdick asked her to pray with him. She explained that she could not do so just then because of her batch of bread, whereupon, she says, he knocked her down. He was fined $50.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Lady Minto, Lady Antrim, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches gave a reception this evening, as has been the rule for the past month at the Italian Embassy, a small dinner preceded the reception.

The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert entertained in honor of the Countess of Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada, who, with her sister, Lady Antrim, and her young daughter, Lady Elise Elliot, is spending several days at the Embassy.

Senator and Mrs. Depew entertained this evening at a dinner party of twenty-eight covers, at which the guests of honor were the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller. Others present included Senator Allison, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, and Count Gherardesca of the Italian Embassy.

Monday evening, Feb. 2, Senator Depew will give a stag reception in honor of Senator Platt to celebrate the re-election of the latter to the Senate.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 26.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt left for New York this morning, and early this afternoon Miss Cathleen Neilson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm, left on the next boat, unattended except by a maid. It is understood here that her sudden departure was on account of a serious turn in the illness of her sister, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

A meeting of the Newport Clambake Club will shortly take action on the purchase from its President, Center Hitchcock, of the land on which the clubhouse at Easton's Point stands. As nearly all of the members of the club are away from Newport at the present time, the meeting probably will be held in New York.

The will of the late William C. Schermerhorn was filed here to-day for probate. The document is sealed and its contents cannot be made public until the will is probated, Feb. 16.

Ex-Secretary Long's Indisposition.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long has been at St. Margaret's Infirmary here for the past three weeks under observation by a physician for a long-standing ailment. Members of his family to-night said that no serious complications had been thought of and that Mr. Long's case could scarcely give rise to any immediate worry on their part.

Elevated Officials Silent.

Yesterday was the day on which the elevated railroad was to put into effect the increased train service which the State Railroad Commission ordered recently. Vice President Skitt, who is also General Manager of the road, was not to be seen at the general offices of the company, and none of the other officials would discuss the matter.

Rise in Canadian Bread.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The bakers have decided that, in view of the high prices of flour, wood, coal, and other materials used, they will advance the price of bread by one cent a loaf beginning Feb. 2.

DELAYS IN THE COURTS

Justice Freedman's Suggestions to the Judiciary Commission.

His Views on the Abolition of the Right of Trial by Jury in Certain Civil Cases.

Justice John J. Freedman of the Supreme Court has sent to the special Judiciary Commission appointed by Gov. Odell a pamphlet giving his views as to what should be done to remedy the delays in the administration of justice in the State courts. In the last part of the pamphlet, after having dwelt upon delays and disadvantages due to jury trials, the Justice says:

It becomes pertinent to inquire whether, in spite of all the eulogies heretofore heaped upon the jury system, that system has not, after all, outlived its real usefulness so far as some classes of civil cases are concerned. I myself have been an ardent advocate of the right of trial by jury in all cases, but I feel bound to say, after an experience of over thirty years on the bench, that the wisdom of hereafter clinging to it in its entirety has become questionable. I would never consent to its abrogation in criminal cases.

Even in civil cases, involving the assessment of unliquidated damages, I know of no better substitute, although the requirement of unanimity might be dispensed with. But in cases on contract, where a certain sum is sought to be recovered, I am clearly of the opinion that the right of trial by jury is no longer necessary or desirable. Cases of gravest importance and sometimes involving hundreds of thousands, and even millions, of dollars and affecting many parties, are constantly tried on the equity side of the court, and it not infrequently happens that the decision of a single Judge is acquiesced in by all parties and terminates the controversy. And yet in every case involving a mere sum of money of $50 or over, the right of trial by jury is still retained, and this in spite of the fact that year after year it becomes more difficult to procure the necessary number of suitable jurors. In my judgment the time has arrived for taking the preliminary steps necessary to bring about by constitutional amendment the abolition of the right of trial by jury in cases founded on contract in which a sum certain is sought to be recovered and also the abolition of the requirement of unanimity on the part of the jury in all other civil cases.

This may look like a bold proposition, but sooner or later necessity will compel its adoption in spite of all opposition. There is no doubt that it will take many years of agitation to overcome the opposition, but the recognition of this very fact should act as an incentive to all who are in favor of the reform to publicly proclaim their sentiments in that regard. An important step in that direction, however, can be taken at once, and that is to provide by statute for the waiver of the right of trial by jury in civil cases in such a way that litigants will not insist upon a jury unless their case is of sufficient importance.

It should be provided that in every case brought for trial in the Supreme Court in which the service of the summons and the amount recovered by the plaintiff show that the action might have been brought either in the City Court or in the Municipal Court, the plaintiff shall not recover costs, but only taxable disbursements, in addition to the Supreme Court, by constitutional amendment, should be empowered to remove, in its discretion, any action now pending therein or hereafter commenced therein and falling in one of the classes above referred to, to the City Court, and to remove any action of sufficient importance from the City Court to the Supreme Court.

The Justice describes the evils of "preferred cases," saying that the preferred calendar is a much-abused institution. He favors the abolishment of many statutory preferences. The practice of adjourning a case simply because the counsel is engaged elsewhere is referred to as one that works mischief.

GRADY'S STENOGRAPHER BILL.

Court Stenographer Potts Believes That It Is Aimed at Him.

It is claimed by John R. Potts, stenographer in the City Court, that State Senator Thomas F. Grady's "Stenographer bill" is aimed against him and that he will lose his place if the measure be passed. He has been a court stenographer longer than any other man in the city, and he is the only one known to be interested in the printing of legal briefs, being President of a company that does that work.

The bill is in the form of a proposal to amend Section 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It has been referred to the Committee on Codes, of which Senator Elsberg is Chairman. The text in part is as follows:

No stenographer of any court in the City of New York shall be, or become, interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, or otherwise, in, or in the performance of, any contract, work, or business relating to the preparation of printing of any case, or any case and exceptions, or any case containing exceptions on appeal, or any bill of exceptions, or papers on appeal from non-enumerated motions, or briefs or points of counsel in any case pending in any court in said City of New York. If any stenographer of any court in the City of New York shall be, or become, so interested in any such work of preparation of printing, unless the same shall be devolved upon him by law, he shall forfeit his office.

Mr. Potts says the reason for the bill is that he refused to comply with the demand of the Printers' Union to discharge all non-union men from his printing plant.

COLORED WOMEN NOT WANTED.

Branch of the Y. W. C. A. in Brooklyn Opposed by Residents.

The residents of Lafayette Avenue, in the vicinity of Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, are opposed to the proposition of the Young Men's Christian Association to establish a branch for colored women in the frame double house at 514 Lafayette Avenue, in a select neighborhood. A petition against the project was circulated yesterday.

The association has taken steps for acquiring the property, and a sum has been advanced on the purchase price, which was $7,500. It is said that the neighbors are willing to take up the deposit if the deal is declared off.

The Young Women's Christian Association undertook the establishment of the work at the solicitation of a number of colored people of Brooklyn, including the pastors of several of the churches. Colored girls and young women are not debarred from the classes of the association on Schermerhorn Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sister Mary Catherine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Jan. 26.—Sister Mary Catherine, Mother Superior of St. Mary's Academy, in Washington Street, this city, which institution she founded, died this morning from Bright's disease. Sister Mary Catherine had been a Sister of Charity for more than fifty years, and celebrated her golden jubilee in March last. She was known secularly as Mary Catherine Nevins and was born in New York City March 2, 1835.

In 1854 she established the St. Aloysius Academy, at Paterson, where she remained until 1859, when she came to Newark, and with Mother Xavier founded the community of the Sisters of Charity. Returning to Paterson in 1866, she founded St. Agnes's Institute for Young Women. This was later given up, and she returned to this city in 1873. The funeral services will take place Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock, when Bishop O'Connor will celebrate a requiem high mass. The body will be interred at Convent Station Thursday.

Mrs. Eunice Rogers Little.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Eunice Rogers Little died at Morris, this county, yesterday, aged ninety-three years. She was the mother of Joseph J. Little of New York, ex-Congressman, and a former President of the Board of Education, who has for many years been at the head of the publishing house of J. J. Little & Co., Astor Place.

Mrs. Little was born in Bristol, England, but had lived at Morris for half a century. Her husband died several years ago. She leaves two sons and four daughters, viz., Joseph J. of New York; Frederick W. of Brooklyn, Mrs. Kate Burlingham of Cooperstown, Mrs. John Lawrence of Gilbertsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles A. Scheff, and Miss Mary Little of Morris.

She had fifteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, many of whom live in New York.

Col. Henry S. Osgoode.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—Col. Henry S. Osgoode, friend and campaign manager of James G. Blaine, and well known in political, business, and social circles throughout the State, died to-day after a brief illness of erysipelas. Col. Osgoode had been manager for the American Express Company in this city for nearly a quarter of a century. He also was principal owner of The Portland Evening Express. Col. Osgoode was sixty-eight years of age. He is survived by a widow and one son.

Obituary Notes.

Col. EDWARD FOOTE DWIGHT of this city died in Colorado Springs on Sunday. He was forty-one years old, and was a member of the Bar Association, the Union League Club, and America's Founders and Defenders. Col. Dwight's law office in this city was at 96 Broadway.

FRANK P. WOODCOCK died in his home, 9 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday from heart disease. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., on March 4, 1824. He had lived in Jersey City since 1828, and for the last twenty-eight years had been permit clerk of the Jersey City Street and Water Board. He is survived by a widow and three married daughters.

CONDE ASHMEAD ART SALE.

Pictures Bring Smaller Prices Than Had Been Anticipated.

At the first sale, in Aeolian Hall, of the pictures from the collection of the late Conde Ashmead of Philadelphia, the attendance was not large, and the prices realized less than had been anticipated. Fifty-one pictures brought $11,765.

The liveliest bidding was on four paintings of hunting scenes by Arthur A. Davis. They brought $1,040, and were bid in by K. Chilbuck. The highest price for an individual picture was $800 for H. F. H. De Hass's "Coast of Star Island, Me." That was bought by H. Lauterback. Most of the pictures were bid in by dealers. Higher prices are expected at the sale to-night, when among other paintings by artists whose works usually bring good prices, "The Beasts' Return to the Dens," by Jean Leon Gérome, will be offered at public auction.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department; Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, and Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will convene at Rock Island on Feb. 5 and report upon a proper pack outfit for mountain artillery.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Arthur Murray, Artillery Corps, and Capts. Charles J. Bailey and Charles Parker, Artillery Corps, will convene at Bridgeport, Conn., for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon the test of the submarine torpedo boat Protector.

Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and inspect the system of communications established in connection with fire control installation.

Capt. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Quartermaster, will assume charge of the construction work at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, is assigned to duty as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Capt. Henry Taylor.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and carry out instructions from the Chief of Ordnance in regard to work at that place.

Leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Edgar Z. Steever, Third Cavalry, is further extended one month.

Navy.

Commander K. Rohrer granted three months' sick leave.

Civil Engineer F. R. Harris, detached navy yard, Charleston, to navy yard, New York.

Medical Directors G. F. Winslow and J. A. Hawke are retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Arrivals—Hist, off Port Royal; Dolphin, at Lambert's Point; Culgoa, at San Juan.

Sailings—Marcellus, for Havana; Boston, Mare Island for San Francisco; Osceola, for Key West; Arethusa, for Culebra; Sterling, for Philadelphia; Nina, Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Thornton, and Stockton, for Norfolk; Winslow, for Newport; Hancock, for Bahia.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

BANFIELD.—At St. Mary's Hospital for Children, West 34th St., New York, Jan. 26, Emma Augusta Banfield.

BLEYTHING.—On Jan. 25, of myo-carditis, Maria Howard Bulfinch, wife of George Dacre Bleything.
Funeral at St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 A. M.

DODGE.—On Saturday,

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., at 8. (Revival.)—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 30, at 7:45, (Double Bill.)—PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, De Scotti. Conductor, Flon. Followed by LA FILLE DU REGIMENT, (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Saligna, Gilbert.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 31, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Sembrich, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Gilbert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 31, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 1, at 8:30.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
KOCIAN
Bohemian Violin Virtuoso.
(His last appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.)
Scheff, Bridewell; Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH AT DALY'S.
(Management of Daniel Frohman.) Thurs. at 3 P. M.. "Goetterdaemmerung," with Andreas Dippel. Seats $1.00 to 25c. Two Supplementary Recitals, Mon. & Thurs. next week, "Meistersinger."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 703-38th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.
MR. LOUIS MANN IN "THE CONSUL"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Jan. 30, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 31, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist...MISS ELSA RUEGGER, Violoncello.
Program: Symphony No. 4, Schumann; Two Fragments, "Psyche," Caesar Franck; Concerto for violoncello, D major, Lalo; Overture, "Le Roy d'Ys," Lalo.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
THIS (Tues. Aft) at 3, Song Recital | Mr. GEORGE Devoll, TENOR. | MR. EDWIN Isham, BARITONE
Mrs. J. E. Tippett at the Piano.
Tickets $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 50c TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."

TO-DAY at 3:30. | DALY'S | 30th & B'way TO-DAY at 3:30
SAM FRANKO'S 2D CONCERT
OF OLD MUSIC
Soloist
MRS. ELODIE DOLMETSCH.
Seats ready at box office and Ditson's.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA WED. MATINEES JAN. 28 & FEB. 4.
*** Mats. only TO-DAY, Thurs. & Fri. at 2.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT presents
MARY SHAW in GHOSTS.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Championship Hockey Match To-night.
NEW YORK A. C. vs. HOCKEY CLUB OF N. Y.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats 50 cts. extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
FLORODORA.
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2; Ev. 8:15

VICTORIA. LAST 3 WEEKS.
42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y.
VIOLA ALLEN
in The Eternal City.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co. and 19 W. 56th St.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th Street. Evgs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
5TH GREAT WEEK
Klaw & Erlanger Present The Billionaire with Jerome Sykes

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. | B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

MAJESTIC. GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES
2—Burlesques—2. Vaudeville.

MRS. OSBORN'S To-night and all week. PLAYHOUSE. (Ye Elizabethan Stage.) Romeo & Juliet Prices 50c. to $1.50.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING
BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
3d Crowded Week!! A Gay Bird!!
CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD IN THE CAGE

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15. | LAST 3 WEEKS—WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Last 3 weeks of JOHN BLUNDELL, with Robert Hilliard. Feb. 9, ANDREW MACK in The Bold Sojer Boy.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed., 25c. WHY WOMEN SIN.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday, 2:15. The ROGERS BROS. in HARVARD

GRAND— JOE WELCH "THE PEDDLER."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. For Home & Honor.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-night and Wed. BONN in "Der Gewissenwurm" and "Der Geigenmacher von Cremona."

WEST END—"The Price of Honor."

3RD AVE., NEXT 3 MAT. THURS. A Thoroughbred Tramp.

BASEBALL OWNERS HERE

National League President Hopeful for the Coming Season.

"Ban" Johnson Expected Here on Thursday — Location of American League Grounds Not Settled.

President Harry C. Pulliam of the National Baseball League was one of the busiest men in New York yesterday afternoon. He had just arrived at the headquarters of the National League, in the St. James Building, and begun to dissect an enormous mail, relative to business as well as personal matters, which had accumulated during his trip to Cincinnati. He said:

"The future looks very bright for baseball. Everything has been settled amicably, and our meeting in Cincinnati has put an end to any internal discontent which may have existed among the club owners of the National League. Everything connected with the joint conference of the American and National League Peace Committees was fully explained to the satisfaction of all our members, and the peace agreement was ratified."

When he was asked about rumors to the effect that the war between the major leagues was not ended, Mr. Pulliam paused for a moment, and then said: "I fail to see any blood spots on the moon. I am satisfied that the war is over, and that peace reigns supreme."

"How about the construction of the fifth section of the peace agreement, which permitted the American League to place a team in New York?" was asked.

Chairman Herrmann of the peace committee explained that section thoroughly," was the reply.

"But it is claimed that the National League Club owners have construed the wording of that section to mean that the American League can only enjoy territorial rights on Manhattan Island, while there is nothing in the agreement binding that body to place a club in any particular section of New York?"

This line of questioning did not seem to suit President Pulliam, and he simply said: "I don't wish to be drawn into a discussion on this point at the present time. I am certain that Mr. Herrmann's explanation was perfectly satisfactory, and I see no good reason why both leagues cannot arrange their playing schedules as provided for and have a successful season."

Mr. Pulliam then went on to talk of the National League affairs in general, and said the annual meeting would be concluded some time next month, and that in all probability the final session would be held in this city. As to the schedule committees, he said, they would certainly meet in due time, and that their work would be completed harmoniously.

Secretary Fred M. Knowles of the New York National League Club, who was present when the National League delegates ratified the peace agreement in Cincinnati last week, when seen yesterday in reference to the territorial rights allotted to the American League in New York, said: "Chairman Herrmann stated very distinctly what that section meant, and we were all very certain about it. The American League was given power to locate a club in Manhattan, and Mr. Herrmann was very clear on that point in his explanation of that section of the agreement which deals with the playing circuits of both organizations."

President Johnson of the American League is expected to arrive in this city on Thursday, but Charles W. Somers, Vice President of the organization, and John J. Kilfoyle of the Cleveland American League Club are here and have been here for some days. Neither of them would talk on the subject of the location of their new grounds further than to say that they would fulfill their promises, and that the ball grounds would be fully equipped and ready for the opening of the coming season.

G. Hector Clemes of the Washington American League Club, who has the confidence of the American League officials, declared yesterday that the American League team would play in New York next season!

Fordham Track Team Captain.

The Fordham College track team yesterday elected J. J. Fallon, 1904, Boston, Mass., Captain for the season of 1903. Last year, in the 100-yard dash of the New York Athletic Club's annual games at Travers Island, Fallon, from the five-yard line, defeated Duffy of Georgetown. Four years ago Fallon and Duffy ran side by side as representatives of Boston University. This is Fallon's third year as Captain. Maurice McCarthy, trainer of the team, issued a call for candidates recently, and thirty-five responded, among whom were O'Toole and O'Connor, ten-second men, and C. A. Dady, son of Col. Michael Dady of Brooklyn, who holds the college record in the broad jump. Fordham's first appearance in track athletics this season will be in the Pastime Athletic Club games on Saturday, Jan. 31.

Harvard Basket Ball Team Suspended.

The Basket Ball Committee and the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. yesterday suspended from further competition in sports under the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. the basket ball players of Harvard University and the Washington Continental team of Schenectady, N. Y. These two teams played a game on Saturday night at Schenectady notwithstanding the fact that they were not registered with the New England Association of the A. A. U.

De La Salle Won at Basket Ball.

The De La Salle Institute basket ball team added another victory to its list by defeating the Morris High School team in the gymnasium of the latter by the score of 30 to 4. Line-up:

D. L. S.	Position.	Morris H.S.
Amasega	Forward	McEvertty
Alayeto	Forward	Jameson
Thorp	Centre	Schuyler
Pla	Guard	Koltz
Costello	Guard	Daly

Referee—T. Thorp, Columbia.

New Fishing Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The Walkill Valley Fishing and Gunning Club filed a certificate of incorporation to-day. The principal office is to be in New York City. The Directors are T. G. Ringler, John W. Phillips, G. W. Woolf, and Henry Hachemeister of New York and Charles A. Fulton of Yonkers.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph
"A Great Success."—Herald. THE UNFORESEEN

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 3 weeks. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE | THE CAVALIER.
TO-DAY at 3, daily Matinées except Sat.
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play, THE LITTLE PRINCESS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last 5 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN
Feb. 5—Augustus Thomas' "Earl of Pawtucket."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH TIME, FEB. 3, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"You must hear Clara Bloodgood sing I want to be a Actor Lady."
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D EXTRA HAMLET MATINEE TO-DAY, 1:45.
TO-NIGHT at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management Daniel Frohman)
IF I WERE KING.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. Wed. Mat. To-morrow. Prices 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Evenings 8 sharp. Regular Matinée Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Corlies, Macy & Co. Bowlers Win Two Games in Metal District League Tournament.

The opening games of the Metal District Bowling League, comprising fifteen downtown business firms, were rolled last night on Reid's Church Street alleys. The Corlies, Macy & Co. bowlers won two of the three opening games, defeating the Central Stamping Company and the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company teams.

The officers of the league are: President—T. H. Burnett of Ricketts & Bank; Vice President—Charles E. Meek of the National Lead Company; Secretary—L. C. Geils of Corlies, Macy & Co. Treasurer—J. R. McMann of McMann & Taylor. The firms represented are: M. B. Bryant & Co., Central Stamping Company, Corlies, Macy & Co., F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company, A. A. Griffing Iron Company, Jenkins Brothers, Higgins & Tooker Company, Lanman & Kemp, Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, McMann & Taylor, National Lead Company, Raynor & Perkins Envelope Company, Ricketts & Banks, Sharp & Dohme, and E. S. Wheeler & Co. The scores follow:

METAL DISTRICT LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corlies, Macy & Co.—Geils, 145; Myers, 194; Miles, 127; Bellinger, 128; Garrison, 301. Total, 795.
Central Stamping Company—Fisher, 155; Sherwood, 88; Fitzgerald, 110; Cullimore, 141; Parry 142. Total, 596.

SECOND GAME.—Central Stamping Company—Fisher, 146; Sherwood, 114; Fitzgerald, 56; Cullimore, 156; Parry, 189. Total, 652.
F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company—Cort, 156; Jarboe, 137; Blackledge, 133; Cornell, 124; McKaig, 167. Total, 717.

THIRD GAME.—F. W. Devoe & C. T. Reynolds Company—Cort, 155; Jarboe, 123; Blackledge, 100; Cornell, 114; McKaig, 145. Total, 637.
Corlies, Macy & Co.—Geils, 193; Myers, 127; Miles, 162; Bellinger, 157; Garrison, 164. Total, 803.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Shaw, 153; Hall, 130; Travers, 157; Pearson, 111; Conway, 152. Total, 703.
H. Content & Co.—Content, 145; Cursius, 144; Dost, 102; Smith, 137; Edmunds, 160. Total, 688.

SECOND GAME.—H. Content & Co.—Content, 106; Cursius, 111; Dost, 111; Smith, 140; Edmunds, 110. Total, 578.
Moore & Schley—Mulligan, 122; Mott, 155; Pierce, 147; Ryan, 163; Walworth, 120. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.—Moore & Schley—Mulligan, 172; Mott, 133; Pierce, 137; Ryan, 118; Walworth, 148. Total, 708.
Parkinson & Burr—Shaw, 144; Hall, 118; Travers, 154; Pearson, 157; Conway, 103. Total, 675.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 148; Bertsch, 128; Wunderlich, 167; Fabry, 166; Wellington, 188. Total, 797.
Kisch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 139; A. Toense, 126; Fischer, 127; R. Toense, 137; Raubitschek, 122. Total, 651.

SECOND GAME.—Kisch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 152; Toense, 144; Fischer, 129; R. Toense, 137; Raubitschek, 107. Total, 662.
Metcalfe Brothers & Co.—Volkman, 155; Peck, 142; Davies, 200; Rickerby, 152; Wilbert, 177. Total, 826.

THIRD GAME.—Metcalfe Brothers & Co.—Volkman, 169; Peck, 151; Davies, 169; Rickerby, 157; Wilbert, 169. Total, 798.
William Iselin & Co.—Vieser, 146; Bertsch, 217; Wunderlich, 152; Fabry, 150; Wellington, 150. Total, 816.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Mahnken, 92; Malcolm, 101; Cosgrove, 84; Elder, 86; Cavanagh, 109. Total, 492.
Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 191; Wick, 113; Mahoney, 135; Utz, 119; Keating, 143. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Mahnken, 144; Malcolm, 105; Cosgrove, 135; Elder, 121; Cavanagh, 135. Total, 640.
Salesmen—Stein, 141; Fielder, 106; Sands, 115; Hassinger, 44; Diederich, 172. Total, 577.

THIRD GAME.—Salesmen—Stein, 164; Fielder, 97; Sands, 128; Hirschfield, 111; Diederich, 193. Total, 693.
Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 137; Wick, 114; Mahoney, 147; Utz, 164; Keating, 111. Total, 673.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Riverside Council—Holker, 199; O'Brien, 150; Gleason, 142; Travers, 123; Heuer, 181. Total, 795.
St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 160; Boyle, 156; Dargeon, 121; King, 132; Smith, 181. Total, 750.

SECOND GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Murphy, 160; Boyle, 151; Dargeon, 127; King, 131; Smith, 160. Total, 729.
San Salvador Council—McManus, 182; Carroll, 159; McMahon, 146; Gennett, 112; Golle, 145. Total, 744.

THIRD GAME.—San Salvador Council—McManus, 125; Carroll, 171; McMahon, 107; Gennett, 138; Golle, 175. Total, 716.
Riverside Council—Holker, 209; O'Brien, 165; Gleason, 154; Travers, 177; Heuer, 161. Total, 866.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Evening Journal Team No. 1—Signor, 160; Jeffreys, 127; Wood, 167; Robertson, 162; Perkins, 142. Total, 758.
Evening Journal Team No. 2—Baim, 165; Terry, 135; Campbell, 147; Gershinsky, 175; Herman, 140. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.—Evening Journal Team No. 1—Signor, 145; Jeffreys, 118; Wood, 151; Robertson, 181; Perkins, 147. Total, 742.
Evening Telegram Team No. 2—D. Scannell, 98; Duncan, 158; Harkness, 114; P. Scannell, 147; Laverty, 211. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Evening Telegram Team No. 2—D. Scannell, 136; Duncan, 177; Harkness, 108; P. Scannell, 135; Laverty, 160. Total, 716.
Evening Journal Team No. 2—Baim, 212; Terry, 125; Campbell, 157; Gershinsky, 121; Hermann, 113. Total, 728.

Glass Entered for Pastime Games.

With a total athletic entry of 400 the indoor games of the Pastime Athletic Club and Company K, Eighth Regiment, which will be held in the latter's armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, next Saturday, give promise of being one of the most keenly contested among the indoor events in the metropolitan district this season. Champions will compete in every event, and the interscholastic relay race at one mile will furnish an opportunity for the junior athletes to try conclusions from a handicap standpoint. Edgar T. Glass, the giant guard of Yale's football team, will compete in the shot-put.

Pole Vault for Garden Games.

Not since the indoor championships in 1900 has there been a pole vault event held at any of the club or armory games, and never before in indoor games has the pole vault been made from a dirt take-off. The Greater New York Irish A. A. has decided to put a pole vault event on its programme at the Madison Square Garden games on March 14, making the take-off one of dirt instead of wood as heretofore. This departure will appeal to the experts as well as novices in this branch of athletics, and many well-known athletes are expected to compete. The entries for this and other events for the games will close with James E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, on March 7.

For the Protection of Black Bears.

Harry V. Radford has prepared a bill with the object of protecting the black bears of this State. Heretofore there has never been any provision for the protection of these animals, and during the past few years their numbers have decreased to a large extent. Mr. Radford's bill will provide for a close season on black bears during the Summer months, when they are commercially valueless, prohibit the killing or taking of cubs at all times, limit hunters to one bear per season, prohibit the use of traps or snares in the pursuit of these animals, and require each person killing a bear in this State to file a record of such killing with the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. Senator William Townsend of Oneida will introduce the bill. It is favored by organizations of sportsmen and naturalists.

The Abbot at Fishkill Landing Farm.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 26.—John J. Scannell, with Trainer John Kelly, was here this afternoon when the trotting horse The Abbot arrived from Louisville. The Abbot's owner has named his stock farm, which is situated here, The Abbot Farm, in honor of the celebrated animal. The horse was escorted by his owner and trainer to his new quarters at the farm, where Trainer Kelly will prepare him for next season's campaign. The Abbot is in fine condition, and Owner Scannell says that he believes the horse to be capable of scoring some remarkable performances during the coming season.

Cockerill's Horses for Empire Track.

John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, has been elected a member of the New York Driving Club, and this season, instead of having his horses at Bay Shore, he will have them trained for the matinées at the Empire track. It is not unlikely that his gelding, Swift, will be sent to duplicate his performances of last year, when he made the circuit of half-mile tracks without meeting defeat.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Potheen, Censor, and Little Scout were the winning favorites here to-day. The weather was fair, but the track was muddy from early morning rain. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Farmer Jim, 111 pounds, (Gannon,) 9 to 2, won; Orpheum, 106, (Bridewell,) 16 to 1, second; Hedge, 105, (Redfern,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18. John Coulter, Exapo, Ma'mselle, La Honda, Lexington Boss, and Lalo also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Ben Mora, 103 pounds, (Haack,) 9 to 2, won; Little Jack Horner, 106, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, second; Frank Kenny, 109, (W. Hicks,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:24 1-5. Sister Kate II., Miss Hume, Boomerack, Katie Gibbons, Hazel H., Sir Kingston, The Stewardess, and Sir Gatien also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Potheen, 106 pounds, (Buchanan,) 2 to 5, won; Chickadee, 103, (Haack,) 9 to 2, second; Gin Spray, 106, (R. Murphy,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:14 3-5. Swordsman, Lady Chorister, and Vesuvia also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Censor, 109 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 5, won; Aratoma, 105, (Munro,) 11 to 5, second; White Owl, 93, (Haack,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:31 1-5. Flaneur, Wunderlich, Wissendine, Whangdoodle, Miss Shanley, Velasques, Jim Nap, and Badger also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Brush By, 95 pounds, (Lindsey,) 2 to 1, won; Sheriff Bell, 112, (Buchanan,) 18 to 5, second; Melbourne Eclipse, 100, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Henry McDaniel, Burke Cochran, Breaker, Lord Touchwood, Guess, and Shogun also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Little Scout, 103, (Redfern,) 7 to 10, won; Rough Rider, 111, (Creamer,) 3 to 2, second; Commissioner Forster, 110, (Battiste,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Eda Riley also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Mile. Paramount, King's Sister, 102 pounds; Kiawasa, Safeguard, In Bond, Criticism, Prince Herman, 104; Anzeiger, Doc Woods, Fair Lass, 107; Memphian, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Mollie T., Little Chico, Optional, 99 pounds; W. L. George, Star and Garter, 101; Aline S., 102; Light Hunt, Pierce J., Ben Frost, 104; Blue Blaze, Bummer, 107; Doctor Scharff, 108.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; mile and sixteenth. Judge Cantrell, 82 pounds; Ermack, 90; Aurie B., 92; Sue Johnson, 95; John Storm, Florham, 97; Goldaga, Beana, 100; Willard J., 102; Sir Veredevere, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Breaker, 97 pounds; Isatuka, 103; Uranium, 104; Glendon, 105; Tioga, 109; Sheriff Bell, 110; Rankin, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and sixteenth. Flora Fay, 75; Blanco, 85; Floyd K., 94; Glenzin, Miss Shanley, 100; King Barleycorn, Prince Real, 102; Mosketo, 103; Peat, 104; Flaneur, 105; Jerry Hunt, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Gaelana, 90 pounds; Discus, 95; Lord Touchwood, 99; Ornature, Ahumada, 102; Sister Kate II., 103; Sister Kate III., Ironic, 106; Judge Magee, Hop Scotch, 108; Marshal Neil, 111; Benson Caldwell, 115.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

423—Isabella F. Blackstone, individually, &c., vs. Nathan L. Miller, Controller of the State of New York, et al.—In error to the Surrogates' Court of New York County, State of New York. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Holmes. Dissenting, Justice White.

94—Joseph R. Beals, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. Cone and Lyman Robinson.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Colorado. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

88—Andrew W. Smythe et al., plaintiff in error, vs. United States.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District of Louisiana. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justices Peckham and Shiras.

44—Peter Nelson and Henry Nelson, plaintiffs in error, vs. the Northern Pacific Railway Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgment reversed and cause remanded to the said Supreme Court for such further proceedings as may not be inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justices Brewer, Brown, and Shiras.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Feb. 2, to Monday, Feb. 23.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders:

38—Christian Schwartz et al., petitioners, vs. John S. Duss et al.—Motion that cost of supervising printing of record be taxed upon the record as printed granted.

531—John L. O'Brien, appellant, vs. John H. Shine, United States Marshal.—Motion to admit to bail pending under first paragraph of Rule 34.

549—Washington National Building and Loan Association, petitioner, vs. Bertha L. Fiske.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

553—Simon Rothschild, petitioner, vs. the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied.

9, Original—The State of South Dakota, complainant, vs. the State of North Carolina et al.—Motion that the record be made up and printed granted.

462—Edward E. Ressette vs. W. B. Conkey Company.—Motion for a writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record denied. Motion to advance for oral argument denied, but the case may be advanced and submitted.

68—John S. Swann et al., trustees, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of West Virginia.—Decree affirmed.

47—Mary Phelps Montgomery, executrix, vs. the City of Portland et al.—Passed to be restored to the call, subject to the provision of Section 9, Rule 26.

R. H. Field, appellant, vs. the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.—Leave to appellant to enter his own appearance granted.

567—A. Chesebrough et al., &c., petitioners, vs. Matthew Bridge.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted.

568—The steamship Slingsby, &c., petitioner, vs. Thomas Travers et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted.

108—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument concluded.

150—Frank N. Prout, Attorney General, &c., appellant, vs. James C. Starr et al.—Argument commenced.

Call for Tuesday: 150, 145, 151, 152, 153, 155, 157, (and 158,) 216, 159, and 160.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

55—Stuart vs. Scow 39 E.
70—Jones vs. the Mississippi.
19—Matter of Feigenbaum.
72—Internat. Postal Co. vs. Bruce.
73—Anderson vs. United States.
74—Matter of Wheeler.
75—Matter of Kanter & Cohen.
78—In re Colton Export Co.
79—Raine vs. Am. Steel & Wire Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

Collectors' cases.
205—Segee vs. Magone.
641—Levy vs. Erhardt.
716—Same vs. same.
408—De Jonge vs. Magone.
485—Lueders vs. same.
718—Same vs. Erhardt.
351—McKesson vs. Magone.
261—Weicker vs. same.
562—Same vs. Erhardt.
419—Sheldon vs. same.
388—Hecht vs. Magone.
78—Goldberg vs. Heddon.
618—Riley vs. Erhardt.
300—Farmer vs. Magone.
422—Same vs. Erhardt.
385—Same vs. Magone.
508—Same vs. Erhardt.
207—Pratt vs. Magone.
362—Scherer vs. Erhardt.
355—Bates vs. Magone.
271—Shannon vs. same.
334—Same vs. same.
423—Same vs. same.
509—Same vs. Erhardt.
648—Same vs. same.
89—Rothfeld vs. Hedden.
45—Stein vs. same.
147—Pustau vs. same.
182—Stein vs. Magone.
273—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

116—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.
170—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

27—Morris vs. Ches. & Ohio SS. Co.
46—Coastwise SS. Co. vs. Tug L. Luckenbach.
54—Eskridge vs. Sizer.
77—Bowring vs. SS. Endsleigh.
78—At. & Mex. SS. Co. vs. Guggenheim.
32—Shepard & Moore Lumber Co. vs. Patterson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 27: 73, 77, 81, 82, 224, 84, 88, 89.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Jan. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Townley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
2—Erskine vs. Duryea.
3—Powers vs. Powers.
4—Fleming vs. Cutting.
5—Grover vs. Grover.
6—Rosebault vs. Hall.
7—Cullman vs. Lehr.
8—Munsell vs. Hogel.
9—Miller vs. Moller.
10—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Hoffman House.
11—Buskirk vs. Buskirk.
12—Hoole vs. Gilmore.
13—Donellan vs. Ketchum.
14—Henderson vs. Dougherty.
15—Natkins vs. Wetterer.
16—Fleischer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Field vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
18—Miller vs. same.
19—Hahn vs. same.
20—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
21—Kaxis vs. Loft.
22—Meyers vs. Meyers.
23—In re Hallheimer.
24—In re Baff.
25—McGurk vs. McGurk.
26—Smith vs. Mingey.
27—Zeman vs. Klein.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Same vs. same.
31—Same vs. same.
32—In re Zemek.
33—Gerety vs. Gerety.
34—Harney vs. Harney.
35—In re Randall.
36—Alsberg vs. Dobson.
37—Smith vs. Smith.
38—Warren vs. Alden.
39—In re Carlos Booth Co.
40—In re Wells.
41—Sec. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co. vs. Pucci.
42—Aldrich vs. Olsen.
43—Nadansky vs. Tanugredi.
44—Finkelstein vs. Humer.
45—Bergman vs. Kronenberg.
46—Harrison vs. Wilson.
47—Frankel vs. Eichhold.
48—In re 52d and 54th St. Park.
49—In re 25th and 26th Sts.
50—Keller vs. Klemens.
51—In re Donnelly.
52—Hagen vs. Hagen.
53—Winch vs. Hare.
54—In re Randall.
55—Stafford vs. Meyer.
56—Ciletti vs. Societa Civilita, &c.
58—Cushing vs. Van Vechten.
59—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Co.
60—Wilber vs. Gillespie.
61—Satterlee vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrers.

104—Wilson vs. "Press" Pub. Co.
18—Flattery vs. same. Preferred causes.
1884—Larry vs. Lary.
2169—Werner vs. Werner
2272—Herold vs. Grisch.
2273—Berlinger vs. Neppel.
2203—Spencer vs. Wells.
2218—Same vs. same.
2219—Same vs. same. General calendar.
1425—Mackall vs. Olcott
513—Moore vs. McDonald.
514—Tamme vs. McDonald
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
956—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
585—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1

Auction Sales.

American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South, New York.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK. AT 3 O'CLOCK.

THE

Art Treasures

Collected by the Late

H. G. Marquand

prior to the unrestricted public sale by order of executors.

This Tuesday and every afternoon during the week at 3 o'clock,

and on the EVENINGS of To-morrow (Wednesday), Thursday and Friday, January 28, 29 and 30, at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DURING THIS SALE the Galleries will be closed from 12 noon until 2:30 o'clock P. M., the objects remaining unsold being on exhibition on the days of sale from 9 A. M. until noon.

THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY

THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the

American Art Association, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,

366 5th Av., Near 34th St.

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By order of MRS. FRANCES ROHLFS of Brooklyn.

A choice collection of Oil Paintings, mostly by American artists, at absolutely unrestricted sale, for the immediate closing out of the estate of the late Major Henry D. G. Rohlfs.

Important canvases by J. G. Brown, James M. Hart, Thomas Moran, Louis Moeller, Geo. H. McCord, Benj. Eggleston, J. H. Dolph, Henry P. Smith, Arthur Parton, J. Carleton Wiggins, A. T. Groll, Geo. H. Smillie, and other distinguished American artists.

Also canvases by G. C. Roux, Paris; William Thayer, Sr., of London, and a few others of equal quality.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FROM 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DAYS OF SALE:

TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8:15 o'clock.

JAMES P. SILO, AUCTIONEER.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.02
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.44
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.35
Cotton, middling	8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 80@82c; No. 3, 72@80c; No. 2 red, 77½@78¾c; No. 2 corn, 45¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 oats, 34¾c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 34@35¼c; No. 2 rye, 50@50¼c; good feeding barley, 46@48c; fair to choice malting, 48@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $17@$17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $10.30@$10.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.25@$9.30; dry shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.50@$9.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market opened easy at a decline of 5@7 points. Following the opening call the early loss was recovered, with a pretty good class of buying, and shorts were inclined to cover until it became apparent that public support was not forthcoming as required. The room contingent therefore took to selling. Under the pressure the market closed barely steady at a net loss of 1@5 points, with total sales of futures reaching but about 200,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, 4,000 bales. Mobile, nominal and unchanged, at 8 9-16c; sales, nil. Savannah, steady and unchanged, at 8 9-16c; sales, 1,537 bales. Charleston, firm and unchanged, at 8¼c bid; sales, nil. Wilmington, firm and unchanged, at 8½c; sales, nil. Norfolk, quiet and unchanged, at 8 13-16c; sales, nil. Baltimore, nominal and unchanged, at 8¾c; sales, nil. Augusta, quiet, steady, and unchanged, at 8 15-16c; sales, 184 bales. St. Louis, steady and unchanged, at 8 11-16c; sales, nil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.68	8.70	8.68	8.69@8.70
February	8.63	8.64	8.62	8.64@8.65
March	8.68	8.72	8.66	8.69@
April	...	...	...	8.71@8.72
May	8.71	8.77	8.71	8.73@8.74
June	8.72	8.75	8.72	8.72@8.73
July	8.71	8.77	8.71	8.73@8.74
August	8.50	8.54	8.50	8.52@8.53
September	...	...	...	8.16@8.17
October	8.04	8.04	8.03	8.02@8.03

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Spot in fair demand; prices 4 points lower; American middling fair, 5.32; good middling, 5.02; middling, 4.74; low middling, 4.62; good ordinary, 4.50; ordinary, 4.38. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,300 American. Receipts, 46,000 bales, including 30,300 American. Futures opened easy and closed steady: American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.62@4.69; January and February, 4.68@4.69; February and March, 4.68@4.69; March and April, 4.69; April and May, 4.70; May and June, 4.71; June and July, 4.71; July and August, 4.71; August and September, 4.63@4.64; September and October, 4.46; October and November, 4.35.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Through a misunderstanding as to the significance of some French buying, bulls lost their grip on the wheat market, and there was just a cent between the high and low prices of the day. The market closed at the lowest point. At its strongest interval wheat touched 84½c for May in the local market. Through heavy arrivals at Northwest points the total interior movement amounted to 1,166,000 bushels, compared with 573,000 bushels a year ago. Seaboard clearances aggregated 28,900 bbls of flour and 496,000 bushels of wheat. Export business consisted of 2 loads No. 2 red here and 6 loads at outports. Quotation of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 91¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 90c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 84c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 73½c; May, 76¾c; July, 72¾c, nominal; No. 2 hard, 72¼@73c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41½c; May, 41¾@41¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 33½c; May, 36¾@37c; No. 2 white, 37½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 82½@83c; No. 2 Northern, 81½@82c; May, 81¼@81¾c. Barley—No. 1, 51c@54c. Barley—Standard, 58c; sample, 44@55c. Corn—May, 45@45½c, sellers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—Wheat—May 78¼c; July, 78¼@78¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 79c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 76¼c.

DULUTH, Jan. 26.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 78½c; May, 79½@79¾c; July, 79¼c. Oats—May, 36.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $2.50@$2.60, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.15@$3.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $21c sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $20.75; Spring bran, middling, $20@$24, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $24.25; hominy chop, $21.50; oil meal, $26@$27.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
May	83¾	84½	83¾	83¾
July	80¼	80¾	80	80
Corn—				
January	60½	60½	60½	60½
February	...	...	...	61
March	...	...	...	57½
May	50½	51	50½	50¾
July	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
Oats—				
May	...	...	...	41¾

Auction Sales.

FIFTH DAY'S SALE

TO-DAY (TUESDAY) COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 2 P. M.

(NOTE CHANGE IN HOUR.)

ALSO WEDNESDAY, LAST DAY OF

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Leave Atlantic City 9:05 A. M. 2:20 P. M. week days; 5:30 P. M. Sundays.
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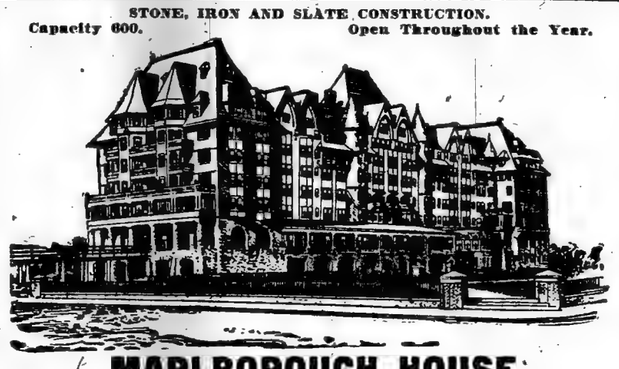

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St. Paul..Feb. 4, 10 AM | Philadelphia..Feb. 18, 10 AM

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Zeeland...Feb. 7, 10 AM | Vaderl'd..Feb. 21, 10 AM
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Celtic..Jan. 28, 3:30 PM | Germanic..Feb. 18, Noon
Teutonic..Feb. 4, Noon | Cedric, Feb. 25, 4 P. M.
Oceanic..Feb. 11, 5 AM | Celtic.....Mar. 4, 9 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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The Mediterranean

And the

ORIENT

By the Twin-Screw S. S. AUG. VICTORIA

From New York February 3, 1903.

A Trip of

77 Days Cost $350 up

ITINERARY—Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Naupl'a, Kalamaki, Piraeus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.

Passengers also taken to Oriental point of cruise at special rates.

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North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

FLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Feb.24, 2 PM | Kaiser...Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Apr.18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar.24,1 PM | KaiserWm.II.Ap28,4 PM

Special Notice.

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW

S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.

(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power.) will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 A.M. | †Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 A.M.
*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM | †Weimar, Mar.21, 11AM
†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon | K. Albert, Mar.28, 3:30 PM

*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples, only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.

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FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Patricia, Jan. 31, 7 AM | Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM
Bluecher, Feb. 7, 1 PM | Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM
Waldersee, Feb.21, 1 PM | Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM | Waldersee, Apr. 4, 10 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM | Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
†A. Victoria, Feb.5, 11 AM | †P. Luise, Mar.12, 11AM
*Ravenna, Feb.12, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Mar.19, 2 PM

*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."

†To Madeira, Gibraltar, (A. Victoria also Algiers,) and Genoa.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS ..... Jan. 31, 7 A. M.
MINNEHAHA ..... Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
MESABA ..... Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE ..... Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA ..... Feb. 28, 6 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE. Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Rotterdam.....Jan. 28 | Rotterdam.....Mar. 4
Amsterdam.....Feb. 4 | Amsterdam.....Mar. 11
Ryndam.....Feb. 18 | Statendam.....Mar. 18

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 51 North River.

Etruria, Jan. 31, 7 AM | Lucania...Feb. 21, noon
Saxonia, Feb. 7, 1 PM | Etruria, Feb. 28, 6 A.M.
Ivernia....Feb. 14, 7 AM | Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5.55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 20¾ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 22 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10
9:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Parlor cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 226 Union Sq. W., 276 Columbus Av., 450 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

10:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 P

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easy, 3½@4 per cent. on call.

Stocks firm.

While the news regarding the Venezuelan complication was most favorable, foreshadowing an early and satisfactory settlement of the dispute on the basis of terms submitted by the American Minister, Mr. Bowen, this had the effect of strengthening the stock market yesterday rather than of imparting any activity to it. The total transactions were the smallest of this year. The ticker had long periods of silences. Prices closed with net gains for nearly all the stocks, and yet so sluggish was the movement that it was impossible to say with any certainty what influences were at work. It is even questionable to what extent the improvement in the Venezuelan situation affected the market. The prevailing speculative stagnation, in fact, seems to be independent of the daily development of news.

Not only was the Street relieved by the prospect of an early settlement of the Venezuelan matter, but its anxieties regarding the money market have been relieved by the last three bank statements, so that it cannot be truthfully said that the stock market dullness is attributable to monetary conditions. The banks have made further gains since Friday, and while the Pennsylvania loan may increase the item of loans in next Saturday's statement it is a question to what an extent it will appear there. Such great corporation loans are commonly made so as to cause the least possible disturbance to the money market. It is believed, also, that the Panama payment to be made by this Government will be financed with due regard to the conditions of the money and exchange markets. Sterling exchange was slightly easier yesterday, but seems to be subject to some delicate manipulation. It is certain that gold exports have been delayed longer than many have believed possible. About the only unfavorable development of the day was the falling off in the purchases of wheat and corn for export, due evidently to the advance in prices. The market for both cereals was very much unsettled yesterday. Railroad earnings continue very favorable so far as gross returns are concerned, although November net earnings show, in the aggregate, a large decrease due to the advance in wages and the cost of materials. Among the roads reporting important gains in gross earnings for the third week in January are Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Canadian Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Mexican Central. On the other hand, Texas Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande reported decreases.

The marvelous growth in the business of the railroads is a sure test of the continued prosperity of the country. So immense is the business of the railroads that they experience great difficulty in handling it, and the trunk lines manifest a disinclination to carry grain, preferring to keep their facilities for other and more profitable traffic. The effect of this is to divert grain to the Gulf ports and to inflict further damage to the export trade of New York, a condition that cannot be remedied, evidently, until the Erie Canal is enlarged. The receipts of grain at Chicago have been the largest in nine years and a car famine exists.

Speculative stagnation, therefore, is no reflection of business conditions. The only dull spot in the country at present is Wall Street.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Linseed	1	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Am. Smelting pf.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Nor. & W.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	People's Gas	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	Pressed S. Car	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West	½	Reading	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	Rock. Island	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1	Rutland pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	St. L. & San F.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Corn Products	⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	1⅜	Southern Railway	⅞
Erie	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tol. Rys. & Light	1
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	Twin City	1¼
General Electric	3½	Union Pacific	1
Hocking Valley	1⅜	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Steel	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1¾	Wabash pf.	⅞
Manhattan	1⅝	Wis. Central pf.	¾
Mexican Central	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Int. Pump pf.	3
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Kan. & Mich.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Met. Securities	1
Co., Fuel & I.	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	¾
Distillers' Sec.	2	N. Y. Realty & C.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅜	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾		
Int. Power	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Kan. & Mich. 4s	1	Roch. & P. 1st 6s	1
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 6s	¾	So. Pac. of Ariz. 6s, 1910	1¾
Peo. & East. inc.	1¾		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1⅞	Pac. Coast 1st	1
East. Tenn. 1len 5s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 26	354,876
To date this year	14,287,302
Corresponding date last year	12,504,551

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 26	$3,347,000
To date this year	$55,904,500
Corresponding date last year	$79,320,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Manhattan Railway, for subscriptions to new stock.
Northern Securities Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chemical and Electrical Company.
Lazell, Dalley & Co.
New York O. K. Model Bakery.
Turner Construction Company.
Universal Car Bearing Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Merchants'-Laclede National Bank of St. Louis.

TALK OF A NEW "DEAL."

The Wall Street gossips yesterday busied themselves with reports of a new "deal" involving three separate and distinct and important systems, namely, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, and St. Louis and San Francisco, all of whose stocks were strong. The "deal," however, exists, so far as can be learned, only in talk, for diligent inquiry failed to develop any solid basis for it—certainly so in respect to Pennsylvania.

Concerning the Southern and the 'Frisco there has been much talk lately of a closer alliance, and it would not surprise some people if sooner or later something might develop there. But how Pennsylvania could figure in the deal, or why, was a mystery on the Street, and hence it was that the rumor was regarded as more in the nature of a stock-jobbing story than anything else.

The leader of the group was St. Louis and San Francisco, which rose nearly 3 points, though less than 3,500 shares changed hands. The floating supply of the stock, however, is very limited, and for that reason it is easy for a pool, should one be operating in the issue, to put the price down or up almost at will.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

As evidencing the wonderful business being done by the railroads of the country may be presented excerpts from special dispatches from the West published in Wall Street yesterday.

An Atchison official says: "A great volume of business is flowing in all directions, and we are in the same boat that the other lines are with regard to equipment. The California fruit traffic is rapidly assuming very large proportions, and we expect to do in the neighborhood of 60 per cent. of the total business. It is estimated that the orange and lemon crop will be about 4,000 carloads larger than a year ago."

A Burlington officer says: "We are handling the largest business in our history, but please do not talk car shortage. It is the bête noir of the whole situation, and I am tired of it. The most of our traffic at present consists of merchandise and grain."

A St. Paul official says: "Our car equipment and motive power are unequal to the task of handling the amount of business offered us. Merchandise shipments are ahead of last year, in spite of the adverse conditions."

Rock Island reports: "We see no falling off in business anywhere and have faith in the stability of the business situation. The volume of business the road is doing promises to increase rather than decline."

Chicago and Eastern Illinois officials say: "Our traffic is simply enormous. We can't begin to handle the amount coming our way. We are moving between 700 and 800 cars of coal daily from the mines, but owing to the lack of cars we cannot satisfy the demands of shippers. Merchandise is very heavy in both directions."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not much of a factor in this market yesterday, being apparently disposed to go cautiously pending definite information in respect to the status of the Venezuelan affair. What was done, however, was generally on the buying side, about 10,000 shares being bought and less than half that amount sold.

Private cables reported the Londoners inclined to look for a speedy settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty, and, in consequence, for an improving market. There is expectation, too, that the Bank of England's minimum discount rate is likely shortly to be reduced.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

As an evidence of the extreme dullness of the market during the day it may be said that a record kept from 11:30 to 11:45 o'clock showed that in that time only 3,500 shares changed hands. In this total are included two 500-share lots of Atchison preferred. In the succeeding quarter hour there was a little more life, but not much, the total in that time being 8,300 shares, 1,500 of which were Pennsylvania, which is half stock.

Many brokers, disgusted with the market dullness, left the floor early in the day.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The principal buying of Missouri Pacific, which was one of the strongest stocks on the list, was by George P. Butler & Brother, the recognized Gould brokers, and for that reason was regarded with some significance.

There was no news on the stock, but sentiment was helped by the excellent statement of earnings put out by the company in the third week of January, showing a gain over the corresponding week last year of $84,000, or 12.96 per cent. For the first three weeks of the present year the gain is 11.98 per cent., and it is believed by officials that with the big corn crop these gains will continue for some months.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21¾d per ounce and in New York at 47¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@39¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Belcher sold at .70, 300 Chollar at .36, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.85, 2,000 Comstock at .09@.09½, 3,000 Comstock bond at .08½, 700 Crown Point at .40 @.38, 300 Elkton at .37, 200 Gould and Curry at .53, 2,000 Moon Anchor at .08, 100 Ophir at 2.05, 700 Portland at 1.80@1.70, and 100 Potosi at .47.

Speculative stagnation, therefore, is no reflection of business conditions. The only dull spot in the country at present is Wall Street.

MANHATTAN.

It did not seem to be generally known in Wall Street yesterday, even in usually well-informed commission houses, that Manhattan will sell "ex rights" to-day. Hence it was that when that stock advanced some curious reasons were offered to explain the purchases. The real reason was little heard, namely, that the buying was for the rights, which, at 152, are calculated to be worth 6¾ per cent. The idea is that with these rights off the stock will look cheap for a 7 per cent. guaranteed issue.

Bears on the stock, however, point out that Metropolitan, which also is guaranteed 7 per cent., is selling below 140.

ST. PAUL.

For a time yesterday it looked as if the St. Paul "mystery" was to be revived, and the Street be kept busy wondering what next would happen in the issue, and why and wherefore. At the outset some interests, in continuation of the selling movement which appeared on Friday and again in greater volume on Saturday, offered 5,000 shares. Not only did this selling not break the issue, but the stock was actually taken at advancing quotations. Later 3,000 shares additional were offered—apparently by the same interests, and for the same purpose—and again the stock found support. In the end, despite the pressure, it was up over a point for the day.

Who the early sellers were was much a mystery in the Street. The name of one of the Moore brothers was most generally mentioned, but there is some reason to believe that this was for the purpose of diverting attention from the real seller, and that the better to help in this direction brokers usually employed by the Moores were employed to do the selling.

What some people hear is that the sales were for the account of an interest prominent in the property, who is also prominent in the affairs of Amalgamated Copper, and that the selling was based on knowledge of the fact that the proposed issue of new stock, with incidental rights, has been indefinitely postponed.

Another story had it that a leading professional operator was bearing the stock.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Despite the official denials of any contemplated alliance or traffic agreement between Atchison and Rock Island the Street insists that some developments of advantage to both properties are pending. The nature of the buying in the Atchison shares yesterday was in some quarters taken as bearing out this opinion, the purchases being made by brokers usually acting for interests identified with the property.

The strength of the Erie shares naturally revived the many stories telling in one form or another of a probable change in the control of the system. There seems, however, to be nothing in the developments to warrant this revival. Probably the forecasts of the company's December statement of earnings, with the suggestion of an increase of $750,000, had more to do with the buying than anything else. Officials ridicule the reports of a probable strike on the system.

Further private advices received in the Street during the day from California were to the effect that the talk of bubonic plague was ridiculous, and had probably been put out for stock market effect.

The early six-point advance in General Electric was on transactions involving not more than 1,000 shares, and showed a very meagre supply of stock available for market purposes. It is said that the past year has been the most successful one in the company's history.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches a new harvester company is said to be forming at Racine, Wis.

Special meeting of the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia called for Feb. 18 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase its capital from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

American Can Company said to possess about forty plants, over sixty having been dismantled.

Statement from Pittsburg, Penn., that a Bessemer steel plant is to be erected at Youngstown, Ohio, which will be the first one built since 1894.

Eastern capitalists said to be negotiating for rich coal lands in Hopkins and Christian Counties, Ky., covering 15,000 to 20,000 acres.

Advices from St. Louis, Mo., that prominent brokers in that city are negotiating for a combination of the principal ice companies there.

All the leading passenger Lake Michigan steamship companies, except one, stated to have given options on their concerns in the interest of a proposed consolidation.

Mufflin Coal Company chartered to operate 250 acres of coal lands near Duquesne. Pittsburg and McKeesport capitalists are interested in the company.

Lingham Trading and Timber Company of London reported to have received a contract for shipping 100,000 head of Texas cattle through the Port of Pensacola, Fla., to South Africa over its steamship lines.

Statement from Brunswick, Ga., that the Mohawk Valley Steel and Wire Company of Worcester, Mass., is to build a large steel plant at the first-named city.

Syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists, according to Pittsburg dispatches, bought the properties of the Saltburg Coal Company consisting of two mines and about 1,500 acres of coal land in Westmoreland and Indiana Counties.

Boston advices that a syndicate of New York capitalists is planning a combination of a number of electric light plants in New England cities.

Reports from Pittsburg that a new independent telephone company, the Union Telephone and Telegraph Company, will be chartered in Pennsylvania, with a capital of $3,000,000.

According to Toledo dispatches, at the annual meeting of the Toledo and Western Railway Company it was indicated that plans are on foot for a consolidation of electric roads, which will make one through line between Buffalo and Chicago.

Statement from Chicago that the Union Match Company is erecting and equipping an entirely new and modern match manufacturing plant at Duluth.

Listing on the Philadelphia local Stock Exchange of $481,000 additional preferred stock and $397,800 additional common stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company; $35,000 additional second 4s of the Fairmount Park Transportation Company, and $933,300 additional stock of the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia.

Applications to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 additional 4 per cent. participating bonds of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and $500,000 additional unified 4 per cent. bonds of 1949 of the Long Island Railroad Company.

Reserve of outside banks $2,081,675 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $1,114,850 below for the previous week.

Approval by the stockholders of United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore of the lease of the Baltimore, Sparrows Point and Chesapeake Railway, and the guarantee of principal and interest of $2,000,000 of the bonds of the new company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4¾ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $125,460,256; balances, $5,980,130; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $869,348.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 3-16@3¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.84; demand, $4.86⅝@$4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16@95⅝; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—10c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium. Cincinnati—40c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was higher yesterday and the Bank charged 4½ per cent. for a small amount borrowed. Discount rates were firm, but not appreciably higher. French buyers have engaged all this week's arrival of South African gold.

In the Stock Exchange the volume of fresh business was small and the tone was rather dull in view of settlement.

South Africans were again weak. Foreigners were flat in sympathy with the decline in Brazilian bonds owing to the reported intensification of the strained relations between Brazil and Bolivia.

Home rails were flat. American rails opened firmer owing to the satisfactory returns of the New York banks and rumors of favorable developments in the Venezuelan situation. Final quotations were all higher for the day, though from ¼ to ⅛ below the highest. Bar silver was unaltered.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day and supplies were not plentiful, in anticipation of Stock Exchange month-end requirements.

On the Stock Exchange little business was transacted beyond the mining carryover. Consols were fairly steady and home rails grew firmer, especially Metropolitans.

Americans were irregular and mostly above parity, but the undertone was fairly cheerful. They improved later and closed firm. Kafirs had a hardening tendency, but were inactive. At the close there was a generally better tone, on the more favorable Venezuelan news.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93¼; consols, for the account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 80½; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 106¾; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅜; Chicago Great Western, 28⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181½; De Beers, 22¼, Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 90½; Erie, 41¼; Erie first preferred, 73¼; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 151¾; Louisville and Nashville, 130½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28½; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 76¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 78½; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 36½; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅛; Southern Pacific, 66⅜; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific preferred, 96¼; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 89¼; Wabash, 29½; Wabash preferred, 45⅞.

Bar silver steady at 21¾d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.75; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prices opened heavy on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs and Rio Tintos hardened and Brazilians receded on the publication of the note of the Brazilian Legation announcing the gravity of the Bolivia-Brazil situation. Later there were realizations throughout the list. Foreigners suffered the most. Kafirs reacted at the last materially and Rio Tintos were quieter. Industrials receded.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day, but prices were irregular. Chinese and Argentines were harder. Turks suffered from realizations. Banks were somewhat lower. Lines fluctuated, finishing harder. Canadian Pacific was maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 44,580,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,220,000 marks, other securities decreased 58,140,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 71,400,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The money market shows little or no change, but seems to be gradually working to a lower level. Call loans, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4@4½ per cent.; New York funds, par@5c premium; clearings, $16,051,579; balances, $973,075.

The foreign exchange market is quiet and steady. Rates are unchanged. The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Jan. 24, '03.	Decrease for Week.	Jan. 25, '02.
Loans	$187,955,000	$3,502,000	$191,604,000
Circulation	6,733,000	54,000	5,045,000
Deposits	142,538,000	4,743,000	150,756,000
Due banks	58,334,000	1,772,000	65,349,000
U. S. deposits	6,306,000	8,000	
Due from agents	28,664,000	478,000	28,738,000
Exchanges	13,301,000	3,169,000	13,118,000
Due from other	17,481,000	455,000	17,482,000
5 per cent. fund	339,500	3,000	277,750
Legals	6,307,000	42,000	9,065,000
Specie	17,088,000	99,000	15,210,000
Reserve excess	4,075,286	620,572	2,068,429
N. Y. excess	8,654,286	957,572	6,501,429

The stock market was dull. Most of the coppers were firm and some of them went a little higher, but they were not as active as they were last week. Copper Range was the leader. Centennial, Bingham, Mohawk, and Adventure also were strong. St. Mary's Mineral Land was in demand and went to 55 bid. There were a number of sales at slightly lower prices.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
260	Atchison	88	87⅞	88
23	*Atchison pf.	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
287	Boston Elevated	153½	153	153½
3	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
10	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
50	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153½	153½	153½
115	Fitchburg pf.	141	141	141
15	Maine Central	175	175	175
700	Massachusetts Elect.	36¼	35½	36⅛
5	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	94	94	94
36	N. Y., N. H. & H.	220½	220½	220½
510	Union Pacific	101½	101¼	101⅜
5	Union Pacific pf.	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

69	American	163	162	163
26	Cumberland rights	5	5	5
79	New England	137	137	137
10	Western	24¾	24¾	24¾
2	Western pf.	99½	99½	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

35	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	82⅜	82	82⅜
8	Am. Pneumatic Service	5	5	5
501	Am. Sugar	130	129½	129⅞
*78	Am. Sugar pf.	121½	121	121
32	Am. Woolen	78½	78¼	78¼
350	Dom. Iron & Steel	56¼	55¼	56¼
4	*Edison	278	278	278
10	Georgia Ry. & El. pf.	83¾	83¼	83¼
563	General Electric	193	193	193
5	Massachusetts Gas	41¼	41¼	41¼
177	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85	84¾	85
12	Mergenthaler	188	187½	188
65	Pullman	235	234	235
25	Swift Pack. & Prov.	128	128	128
10	*Torrington, Class A	26¼	26¼	26½
150	United Fruit	110	109½	109½
25	United Shoe Machine	51	51	51
100	United States Steel	37½	36⅞	37½
178	*United States Steel pf.	87⅞	86⅜	87½
16	Westinghouse pf.	106	106	105

MINING.

395	Adventure	16	15½	16
762	Allouez	4 15-16	4⅝	4 15-16
1,317	*Amalgamated	64	63½	64
160	Arnold	.50	.50	.50
25	Atlantic	9½	9¼	9½
255	Bingham	33½	33¼	33½
702	Centennial	25	24	25
25	*Central Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,050	Consolidated Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,880	Copper Range	64	63	63⅞
245	Daly-West	40	39¼	40
305	Elm River	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
85	Franklin	10¾	10	10
410	Guanajuato	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mass	15¼	15¼	15½
170	Mayflower	2¼	2	2¼
495	Mohawk	51⅞	51½	51⅞
610	Montreal & Boston	2¼	2¼	2⅜
18	Old Colony	2	2	2
50	Osceola	61¼	61¼	61½
40	Parrot	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
250	Phoenix	5	5	5
10	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
120	Santa Fé	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Shannon	10½	10½	10½
17	Tamarack	150	150	150
50	Tecumseh	1	1	1
100	Trimountain	91¼	91¼	91½
75	Trinity	11¾	11¾	11¾
350	United States Coal & Oil	14	13⅜	13⅜
437	United States	22¼	21⅞	22¼
655	Utah	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
10	Victoria	6¾	6½	6½
200	Washington	25	25	25
1,060	Winona	8¼	7⅞	8
20	Wolverine	68	68	68
200	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

*Ex-dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The only activity displayed in the local issuses today was in Reading common, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and Consolidated Lake Superior common and preferred. The latter stocks were distinctly weak, especially the preferred, which receded to 32½, which is the lowest price ever recorded for the stock. The selling was aggressive and seemed to be based on nothing more tangible than that the Street continues its bearish position on both stocks. The selling of Philadelphia Rapid Transit was fairly heavy, but its source could not be traced; nearly all of the stock sold, however, was taken by Widener-Elkins brokers—George A. Huhn & Sons. An active demand sprang up for Lehigh Valley on the belief that in case new stock or convertible bonds are to be issued the price will first have to cross par, as they cannot, under the laws of Pennsylvania, be issued under par. Bonds were dull and firm. Total sales, 25,321 shares and $69,400 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
18	American Ry. Co.	52	52	52
5	American Cement	8¾	8¾	8¾
246	Cambria Steel	26⅝	25½	26
3,285	Cons. Lake Superior	7⅛	7	7⅛
940	Cons. Lake Superior pf.	35⅞	32½	32½
50	Diamond Steel	¾	¾	¾
25	Diamond Steel pf.	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,550	Erie	40⅜	39¾	40½
3	Girard Nat. Bank	260	260	260
4	Ins. Co. of North Amer.	24¼	24¼	24¼
4,302	Lehigh Valley R. R.	42	41½	42
25	Lehigh Navigation	73	73	73
12	Metropolitan St. Ry.	139½	139½	139½
130	Marsden Company	3⅜	3½	3½
9	Minehall R. R.	64	64	64
187	Penn. R. R.	77	76½	76¾
8	Penn. Traffic, ex rights	7	7	7
800	Penn. rights	1⅛	1	1
402	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98¼	98½
290	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8¼	8¼
55	Philadelphia Co.	46⅝	46	46
185	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
4,070	Phila. Rapid Transit	16⅜	16	16
5,275	Reading	31	30⅜	30⅞
200	Southern Ry.	35½	35⅜	35½
25	Southern Ry. pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
100	Susquehanna Steel	2½	2½	2½
119	United Gas Comp. Co.	111⅝	111¼	111⅜
200	Union Traction	46¾	46⅜	46⅝
962	United States Steel	37⅜	37	37½
30	United Trac., Pitts., pf.	51⅞	51¾	51⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Brewing	31¾	31¾	31¾
5	Brewing pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
275	Crucible Steel	19⅝	19	19⅛
157	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	84½	84¾
200	Fire Proofing	28½	28½	28½
40	Fire Proofing pf.	38⅝	38½	38⅝
150	Mfrs. Light & Heat	90¼	90	90¼
10	Monon. Water	39½	39½	39½
15	Philadelphia Co.	46¼	46¼	46¼
525	Pittsburg Coal	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	88½	88½
122	Pittsburg Plate Glass	137½	136	137½
400	River Coal	11⅞	11½	11⅞
15	River Coal pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10	Pressed Steel Car	65	65	65
50	West. Air Brake	175	175	175
25	West. Electric 1st	109	109	109
250	West. Electric 2d	107¾	107½	107⅝
50	Window Glass	55½	53½	55½
25	U. S. Steel	37	37	37
5	Commonwealth Trust	244	244	244
10	Federal Nat. Bank	147½	147½	147½
10	*Merchants' S. & T.	93	93	93
40	*Mortgage Bank	110	108	110
$5,000	Brewing 6s	112½	112	112
4,000	River Coal 6s	114	114	114

*New high mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not more than half a dozen stocks were prominent in yesterday's market for outside securities and the rest of the list was given over to the same dullness which prevailed on Saturday. In the cases of the active stocks the course of prices was generally downward, though one of them, Northern Securities, closed quite strong after having shown considerable irregularity during most of the day. Among the stocks the transactions in which were very small the net changes were perhaps evenly divided. In a few instances as in American Light and Traction common variations of a point or more were recorded, but changes of this size were the exceptions. Some of the copper stocks were given attention, but they followed no well-defined course, and their movements were attributable to special rather than to general influences. Greene Consolidated, for example, sold off 2 points while British Columbia was advancing. The rise in the latter stock was attributed to syndicate operations in connection with the proposed issue of new stock.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was active, and because of its many fluctuations was watched with interest by the traders. While the position of the stock was improved at the end of the day, its movements were so irregular that less significance was attached to the net gain which was shown than would have been the case had the course of the stock been uniformly upward.

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HAVANA TOBACCO, which a week ago was exceptionally strong, declined 2½ points on the sale of about 1,500 shares. At the low figure of the day, 51, the common stock was selling 8¾ points below the best price reached during the recent upward movement in the stock. Only 200 shares of the preferred were dealt in at a net loss of 1 point.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
515	Am. Barrel & Package	51¾	51½	51¾
50	American Can pf.	48	48	48
200	Am. De For. Wireless	5¼	5¼	5¼
440	Am. Lt. & Trac.	44	*43¾	44
320	Am. Writing Paper	5¼	*5	5¼
400	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	23½	23¼	23½
9,200	Bay State Gas	⅞	⅝	15-16
10	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	112	112	112
900	British Col. Copper	5	4½	4⅝
100	Central Foundry	3	3	3
100	Central Foundry pf.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Compressed Air	3	3	3
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10	Electric Vehicle pf.	13	13	13
5,220	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	20½	20⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,352	Havana Tobacco	53¼	51	51
200	Havana Tobacco pf.	64	63	63
300	Houston Oil	7¾	7	7
200	Internat. Mer. Marine	14½	14½	14½
200	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	44½	44½	44½
3,300	Kitchener Mining	5½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 26, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18⅛	18⅜	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
64½	64¼	6,150	*Amal. Copper Co.	63½	64⅛	63½	64	+ ⅞
34¼	35	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	35	35	35	35	—1¼
½	½	1,000	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
40⅜	41	4,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅝
91½	92	155	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
44½	45	800	Am. Cotton Oil.	44	45	44	45	+ ½
27	27⅜	200	*Am. Grass Twine.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
40	40¼	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	40¼	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅝
18	18⅛	150	*Am. Linseed Co.	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+1
92½	93½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	...
23⅝	24½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
44½	44⅝	800	*Am. S. & R. Co.	45	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
94⅜	94⅝	812	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	94½	93⅝	94½	+ ½
129½	130¼	4,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	129½	130½	129½	130	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	13,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87½	88¼	87¼	88⅛	+1⅛
99¾	99¾	1,350	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ½
101⅝	101½	5,650	Baltimore & Ohio	100½	101½	100½	101⅜	+1⅛
95	95½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	95	95	95	95	—1
68	68¼	5,111	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅛	68¼	67½	68	+ ⅝
13	13¼	720	Brunswick City	13¼	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
136¼	136¾	5,900	Canadian Pacific.	135½	136⅞	135⅝	136¼	+1½
52⅝	52⅞	8,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51¾	52⅝	51¾	52½	+ ¾
34⅞	35	100	Chicago & Alton	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
70¾	71	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	71	71	71	71	—1¼
130	135¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	134	134	134	134	— ½
27⅜	27¾	1,900	Chicago Great West.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	200	Chi. Great West. pf., B.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
177¾	178	32,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	177	178¼	176⅝	177⅞	+1⅝
222½	224	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	223	224	222⅞	223	+1
19¾	19½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	19½	19½	19½	19¾	+1½
12	12½	800	Chicago Union Trac.	12	12½	12	12	...
107¼	98	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	—2⅜
118½	120	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ⅝
74	74½	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	74½	74½	74	74	— ½
29¼	29½	200	Colorado & Southern	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
19	19½	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	19	19	19	19	— ½
216⅛	217½	950	Consolidated Gas	215¼	217	215¼	216	...
33	33½	460	Corn Products	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33½	+ ⅜
174	174½	500	Delaware & Hudson	173	174⅜	173	174⅜	+1⅜
89	89½	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
17⅜	18	300	Detroit Southern	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
34	35	200	Detroit Southern pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
89	89½	200	Detroit United Ry.	89¼	89½	89¼	89⅜	+ ¼
30	31	621	*Distillers' Securities.	31⅜	31⅜	30	30	—2
17¼	17⅜	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
25⅜	26⅜	420	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	42,050	Erie	39⅞	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛	+1⅛
71⅛	71⅝	8,200	Erie 1st pf.	71	71½	70⅞	71½	+ ⅜
57⅛	58	2,900	Erie 2d pf.	57	57⅜	57	57½	+ ½
68	69	300	Evans. & T. H.	68½	68⅝	68½	68½	+ ½
191½	192	2,485	General Electric	187½	193¼	187½	190½	+3½
101⅝	102¼	1,900	Hocking Valley	101	101⅝	100⅜	101⅜	+1⅝
97½	98	100	Hocking Valley pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
147⅜	148	1,100	Illinois Central	147½	148	147½	148	+1
..	..	16	Internat. Paper pf.	72	72	72	72	...
..	..	100	*Internat. Power Co.	67	67	67	67	—2
83	87	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	85	85	85	85	—3
44	44½	300	Iowa Central	44½	44¾	44	44	— ¼
78¾	79	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
44	46	100	Kanawha & Michigan	45⅞	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	—1⅛
35	35½	100	Kansas City South.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
60	60½	800	Kansas City South. pf.	60¼	60½	60	60	— ¼
35	36¼	100	Keokuk & D. M.	36	36	36	36	— ¼
125¼	125¾	1,650	Louisville & Nashville.	124½	125¼	124½	125⅛	+ ⅛
152⅛	152¾	8,183	Manhattan Elevated.	150½	152¼	150½	152¼	+1⅜
105	105	100	Maryland Coal pf.	100	100	100	100	...
123½	125	400	*Met. Securities	123¼	123½	123¼	123½	—1
138⅞	139	3,100	*Met. Street Railway.	138⅜	139½	138⅜	138¾	...
88½	90	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	88	88	88	88	...
25½	25⅝	1,400	Mexican Central	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
72¾	73	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	73	73	73	73	+ ½
28½	28⅝	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	+ ½
60½	61	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ½
111⅛	111⅝	15,200	Missouri Pacific.	110½	111⅝	110⅜	111⅝	+1⅜
107	108½	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	105½	107	105½	107	—2
46	46⅜	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	46	46	46	46	— ⅛
19	19⅛	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	19	19	19	19	...
36½	37	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
151¼	151½	3,400	New York Central	151⅛	152	151⅛	151⅞	+ ⅛
41	41½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	41	41	41	41	— ⅜
33¼	33⅝	4,500	N. Y. Out. & West.	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
74½	74½	2,370	Norfolk & Western	74	74¼	74	74⅛	+ ½
153⅜	154	21,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	153¼	154	153¼	153⅞	+ ⅞
105⅝	106¾	7,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	104½	105⅝	103⅝	105⅜	+1⅝
65⅜	65¾	2,800	Pressed Steel Car.	65	65⅝	65	65⅜	+1¼
94⅜	94½	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	+ ¾
232	235	100	Pullman Company	234	234	234	234	...
32⅜	33	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
84½	85	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ½
61⅞	62	17,200	Reading	61¼	62⅛	61½	61⅞	+ ⅞
87¼	87⅞	300	Reading 1st pf.	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	...
74½	78	100	Reading 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½	74⅞	...
21	21¼	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21	21	20⅝	21	— ⅛
78½	79	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
48¼	48⅝	17,200	Rock Island	48¼	48⅝	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
80	80⅜	3,300	Rock Island pf.	80	80½	80	80⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	24⅜	210	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅞
77½	79½	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	...
69½	71	100	Rutland pf.	71	71	71	71	+ ½
78½	78½	3,400	St. Louis & San Fran.	76½	78⅜	76½	78¼	+2⅝
72¾	73	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72	73	72	73	+1½
26½	27	1,300	St. Louis Southw.	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ¼
61⅝	62	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61	61⅝	60⅜	61⅝	— ¼
66	67	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	66½	68½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
65¼	65¼	16,700	Southern Pacific	64¾	65½	64¾	65¼	+1½
35⅜	35¾	6,000	Southern Railway	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
94⅜	95	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	95⅜	95⅝	94¼	94⅝	+ ¼
63	63½	1,650	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	61	63⅝	62½	63½	+1⅜
39⅞	40	3,400	Texas Pacific	40½	40½	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
..	..	100	Third Avenue	125	125	125	125	+1
35	37	200	Tol. Rys. & Light.	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	+1
30¼	30¾	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
121½	122	909	Twin City R. T.	121⅞	122	121⅞	122	+1¼
77⅞	78½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	...
101⅜	101⅞	18,300	Union Pacific	101¼	101⅞	101	101⅞	+1
94	94½	600	Union Pacific pf.	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	...
12⅜	12¾	200	*U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
16½	17⅛	410	U. S. Rubber	17	17	16⅝	17	...
37⅜	37⅝	14,800	U. S. Steel	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅝
87	87⅞	2,600	U. S. Steel pf.	86⅝	87½	86⅜	87	+ ¼
25	25½	584	U. S. Realty & Con.	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ½
69¾	70	500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	69¾	70½	69¾	70¼	+1
61⅝	62	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	62	62	62	62	— ½
..	..	100	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
20	20¼	700	Wabash	20	20¼	20¾	20	+ ⅛
44½	44⅞	900	Wabash pf.	45	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
80½	90	510	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
214	216	900	Westinghouse E. & M.	215	216	215	215	...
24¼	25¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	...
26⅜	26¾	250	Wisconsin Central pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	52½	53	53	53	+ ¾

Sales..... 354,876 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week Jan.	$129,755	$108,051	$104,714
From July 1	4,075,019	3,684,804	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,500	7,500	7,467
3d week Jan.	606,000	606,000	448,000
From July 1	24,672,737	21,727,549	17,607,131
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Jan.	140,647	131,647	121,487
From July 1	4,327,019	4,420,203	5,886,105
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	1,675
3d week Jan.	300,600	312,400	186,300
From July 1	9,386,000	9,943,800	6,503,000
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Jan.	68,290	62,739	.....
From Jan. 1	200,770	187,607	.....
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
3d week Jan.	38,611	45,501	.....
From July 1	1,549,388	1,505,455	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Jan.	6,245	6,781	5,087
From July 1	229,812	195,506	193,320
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week Jan.	28,563	26,012	25,392
From July 1	963,695	942,656	822,307
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	543	510
3d week Jan.	53,371	53,222	50,870
From July 1	1,393,655	1,436,089	1,312,434
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
3d week Jan.	24,556	22,639	16,917
From July 1	576,543	604,346	500,328
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,441	3,328	3,101
3d week Jan.	620,095	632,635	563,890
From July 1	19,416,355	17,010,357	15,597,830
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,685	2,135	2,135
3d week Jan.	425,352	336,547	320,473
From Jan. 1	1,292,831	1,051,699	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
3d week Jan.	48,894	63,210	59,110
From July 1	2,143,076	2,028,131	1,822,849
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
3d week Jan.	10,224	10,098	.....
From July 1	306,255	332,083	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,602	2,480	2,222
3d week Jan.	344,688	337,128	329,916
From July 1	10,207,140	9,871,546	8,855,886
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	5,181
3d week Jan.	732,000	648,000	622,000
From Jan. 1	2,023,770	1,807,267	1,741,185
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Jan.	21,000	15,000	22,000
From Jan. 1	57,459	42,492	63,950
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,396	1,323	1,323
3d week Jan.	175,057	148,438	141,218
From Jan. 1	497,754	421,323	394,500
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
3d week Jan.	400,995	343,362	308,015
From July 1	11,026,782	9,553,850	9,010,178
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,779
3d week Jan.	173,927	167,600	145,348
From Jan. 1	483,750	471,819	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	9,042	9,948	9,298
From July 1	332,510	328,986	319,304
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,685	1,514
3d week Jan.	215,468	240,615	249,221
From Jan. 1	854,578	719,600	672,278
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	430
3d week Jan.	57,797	50,183	44,491
From July 1	1,769,402	1,640,172	1,445,178
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Jan.	25,429	21,479	21,000
From July 1	686,930	668,764	670,025
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Jan.	60,304	61,046	53,649
From Jan. 1	208,593	185,289	168,400
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
3d week Jan.	394,672	393,908	353,660
From July 1	11,956,889	11,063,181	10,115,481
CHICAGO & ALTON for December—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	848,778	761,092	786,488
Exp. and taxes	621,287	509,438	466,063
Net earnings	227,491	251,654	320,425
Ratio op. exp.	73.2%	66.9%	60.8%
Gross, 6 months	5,186,855	4,908,425	4,738,590
Exp. and taxes	3,448,336	3,233,415	3,088,277
Net, 6 months	1,738,519	1,670,010	1,650,313
HOCKING VALLEY for December—			
Gross earnings	425,052	386,066	398,883
Exp. and taxes	311,654	288,054	238,488
Net earnings	113,398	117,412	160,395
Total income	462,243	429,824	489,267
Fixed charges	134,000	133,875	127,155
Surplus	328,153	293,949	362,114
Gross, 6 months	2,985,988	2,698,191	2,433,786
Exp. and taxes	1,901,230	1,616,685	1,418,342
Net earnings	1,084,758	1,081,506	1,015,444
Total income	1,471,348	1,421,429	1,154,613
Fixed charges	512,807	498,792	489,090
Surplus, 6 months	958,541	922,637	864,523
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for November—			
Gross earnings	65,084	57,456	52,802
Op. expenses	46,150	41,385	37,214
Net earnings	18,934	16,071	15,588
Gross, 5 months	343,516	303,520	280,013
Op. expenses	227,586	214,483	187,204
Net, 5 months	115,930	89,043	93,349
OMAHA—			
Month Dec.	972,740	980,259	880,752
Fiscal year	11,907,521	11,196,403	10,541,998
TEXAS CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	65,272	75,297	87,391
Exp. & taxes	45,618	42,573	29,564
Net earnings	19,654	32,724	57,845
Surplus	17,071	30,641	.....
Gross, 6 months	335,985	361,953	376,463
Exp. & taxes	249,712	250,088	159,539
Net, 6 months	86,273	111,885	216,924
Surp., 6 months	70,833	99,385	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for December—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	331,331	294,341	36,990
Op. expenses	151,466	114,106	37,360
Net earnings	179,875	180,235	*360
Int., div., & taxes	78,018	64,350	13,668
Surplus	101,857	115,885	*14,028
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,612,211	3,173,973	438,235
Op. expenses	1,630,170	1,415,452	214,718
Net earnings	1,982,041	1,758,524	223,517
Int., div., & taxes	921,718	876,638	45,080
Surplus	1,060,323	881,886	178,477
*Decrease.			
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for December—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	330,349	253,579	251,681
Op. expenses	246,358	211,345	175,323
Net earnings	83,991	42,234	76,358
Gross, 6 months	2,110,492	1,788,694	1,547,248
Op. expenses	1,612,474	1,262,720	1,031,369
Net, 6 months	498,018	525,884	515,886

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$21,703
Canadian Pacific	60,000
Chicago Great Western	9,000
Evansville & Terre Haute	2,551
Iowa Central	149
Kanawha & Michigan	1,917
Louisville & Nashville	57,460
Mexican Central	88,805
Mineral Range	126
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	6,909
Missouri Pacific	84,000
—Central Branch	6,000
National R.R. of Mexico	26,619
Norfolk & Western	57,633
Pere Marquette	6,327
Toledo & Ohio Central	7,014
Toledo, Peoria & Western	3,950
Wabash	764
Total increase 18 roads	$440,927
Increase previously reported	8,472
Total increase 19 roads	$449,399

The following showed decreases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$11,800
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	6,890
Evansville & Indianapolis	536
Minneapolis & St. Louis	14,316
Rio Grande Southern	906
Texas & Pacific	34,147
Total decrease 5 roads	$68,595
Decrease previously reported	2,600
Total decrease 6 roads	$71,195
Net increase 25 roads	$378,204

Mutual Benefit Life's Showing.

The fifty-eighth annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark shows receipts in 1902 of $15,-005,018.54, including a premium income of $11,832,942.33. The total payments to policyholders amounted to $8,668,884.09, which included death claims, endowments, annuities, surrendered policies, and dividends or return premiums, while the total paid for taxes on real estate and other taxes, fees, and licenses was $415,321.04. The assets on Jan. 1, 1903, aggregated $31,497,976.16 and the liabilities $16,178,960.43, the surplus being $5,319,015.73.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $9,061,671.27
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

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E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
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Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
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Investment Securities.

Edward Morrison. John Henry Townsend.
Morrison & Townsend
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
25 Broad St. New York

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Successors to HAVEN & STOUT,
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Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
38 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Brains, Secretary

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER,
Dated January 13, 1903. President.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Monday, Jan. 26, 1903.
Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,220	Amalg. Copper	63⅝	64⅛	63½	64
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
4,150	American Sugar	129½	130¼	129	130
4,310	At., T. & S. F.	87½	88⅝	87¼	88⅛
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,130	Balt. & Ohio	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101⅜
4,100	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1 5-16	⅞	⅞
1,200	Brook. Rap. Tr.	67¾	68⅜	67⅝	68
210	Canadian Pac.	135½	136⅝	135½	136¼
720	Ches. & Ohio	51⅞	52½	51⅝	52½
150	Chi. Gt. West.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝
15,280	C., M. & St. P.	176⅞	178¼	176⅞	178⅛
50	Chi. Union Tr.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
120	Col. Fuel & I.	74½	74½	74½	74½
12,440	Erie	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	40½
50	Erie 2d pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
390	Louis. & Nash.	124½	125⅞	124½	125¼
1,980	Manhattan	150½	152⅛	150¾	152
50	Metropol. Street	139½	139½	138⅝	139
70	Mexican Central	25½	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
100	Mo., Kan. & T.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
9,290	Missouri Pacific	110⅝	111⅝	110⅝	111⅛
80	N. Y. Central	151⅞	151⅞	151⅛	151⅜
150	N. Y. O. & W.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛
170	Norfolk & West.	74⅛	74¼	74⅛	74⅛
500	Pennsylvania	153½	154	153¼	153⅝
4,890	People's Gas	103⅞	105¾	103⅞	105⅝
20	Pressed Steel C.	65	65	65	65
5,810	Reading	61¼	62⅛	61¼	62
160	Republic Steel	21	21	20⅝	20⅞
1,710	Rock Island	48¼	48⅞	48	48½
5,630	Southern Pacific	64⅞	65½	64⅝	65⅛
880	Southern Ry.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅜
50	Southern Ry. pf.	95	95	95	95
1,120	Tenn. Coal & I.	62⅜	63⅝	62⅜	63¼
500	Texas Pacific	40	40½	39⅞	40
6,010	Union Pacific	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
220	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
20	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17
5,040	U. S. Steel	36⅞	37½	36⅞	37⅜
330	U. S. Steel pf.	86⅜	87¼	86⅜	87⅛
190	Wabash	29½	29⅝	29½	29½
210	Wabash pf.	44⅜	45	44⅜	44⅞
10	Western Union	89½	89½	89½	89½
80	Wisconsin Cent.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
89,240					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sale of C. W. Morse's Residence—Washington Heights Deal—Other Business by Brokers.

Charles W. Morse is reported to have sold his residence, at 724 Fifth Avenue, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets. Mr. Morse would neither confirm nor deny the report yesterday.

Augustus D. Juilliard is the buyer of the dwelling 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by the Auchincloss estate through Henry D. Winans & May and the McVickar Realty Trust Company.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for L. Meletta to a Mrs. Peabody, the five-story apartment house 17 West Tenth Street, 26 by 100.

John H. Berry has sold to William Beard the J. F. Menke property, on Washington Heights, consisting of large mansion and stable on a plot of ten lots, fronting on Stockholm and Sidney Streets. The consideration was about $45,000.

The Empire City Realty Company has sold the seven-story building 347 West Broadway, 25 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Charles Propze to an investor the five-story flat 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Mrs. Jane E. Bonheim the four-story dwelling 312 East Nineteenth Street, 21 by 98.

Layton & Rogers have sold for a client the five-story apartment house, 25 by 96 by 100, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, for about $40,000; also, the plot of five lots, 100 by 125, at the northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, for about $42,000.

Charles Garfield has bought the two five-story apartment houses 10 and 12 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Herman Cohen has bought from Mrs. A. Rogers two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 250 feet west of Broadway, adjoining four lots which he already owned. Mr. Cohen is also the buyer of the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 feet east of Fifth Avenue, sold recently by the Beers estate.

John Finck has sold for the Clinch estate to Nannie J. Faulkner the four-story dwelling 34 East Seventy-seventh Street; also, for De Witt S. Thompson, the three-story dwelling 347 West Twentieth Street; also, for Louise M. Sweetser to Eva B. Edwards, the property 119 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Carrie Teven has sold the five-story tenement 99 Seventh Street, 26.4 by 97.6.

Edward Polak has sold for William S. Townsend a two-story frame dwelling on Julianna Street, 100 feet west of Elliott Avenue; also, for Thornton Brothers to a client, the two-story frame dwelling 1,343 Clay Avenue.

Herman Mundheim has sold the three-story dwelling 745 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Silo, Cruikshank & Co. report that Gen. Howard Carroll has taken title to all of the water front which he has lately been acquiring, involving about 300 feet of bulkhead, together with four large warehouses near the foot of Rector Street. The purchase price is not stated, but is understood to be $1,500,000.

Part of the basement of Saks & Co.'s building, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, has been leased to the Bailey Restaurant Company for a term of ten years at an annual rental varying from $16,000 to $18,000.

William C. Walker's Sons have sold for Kalman Haas to the Western Union Telegraph Company the six-story building 14 Dey Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John J. Egan and Daniel Hallecy to an investor the four five-story apartments at the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue. Terms private.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Adrian Iselin, Jr., 9 East Twenty-sixth Street, running through to and including 8 East Twenty-seventh Street, to the Brunswick Hotel Company. Price, $350,000.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at 111 Broadway.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 128 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, about 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 24 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale in bankruptcy, 512 and 514 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 120 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 50 by 87.5 by 98.5, one and two-story brick and frame buildings.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 243.9 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By Richard W. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 223 Division Street, south side, 112 feet east of Clinton Street, 24 by 65.3 by 25.9 by 74.6, five-story brick flat with stores.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 431 and 433 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Tenth Avenue, each 25.2 by 92, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, on each, $16,131.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 350 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50.8 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.3 by 76, five-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $15,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 590 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 68 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 74.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,787.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur De Frunk, referee, 2,080 Valentine Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 18.11 by 85.10 by 18.9 by 88.5, three-story frame flat. Due on judgment, $9,168.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Paul Haipin, referee, Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 139.9 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 150 by 117.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $522; subject to other mortgages for $14,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 2,536 Old Broadway, east side, 49.5 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 105, vacant; all title and interest of Theodosia B. Moore on Nov. 24, 1902.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Champe S. Andrews, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, northwest corner of Clinton Avenue, runs east 19.8 by north 200 by west 49.8 by south 120 by east 30.2 by south 80, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,078.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for five-story brick apartments, 50 by 86.9; F. Kruppe of 29 Columbus Avenue, owner; G. Robinson & Son of 39 Hancock Place, architects; cost, $42,500.

Keller Avenue, west side, 603 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 52; L. Roth of 1 Fourth Avenue, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $3,500.

Lebanon Street, north side, 300 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 52; Virginza Ambrosino of 694 Morris Avenue, owner; Hamilton Kitchen of 712 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a five-story and basement brick factory, 47 by 119; Sigmund Feust of 718 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Saxter & Sons of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

No. 518 West Forty-fourth Street, to a one-story brick shop; C. O'Connor, premises, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Broadway, east side, Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick theatre and concert hall; Klaw & Erlanger of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, owners; T. E. McElfatrick & Son of 1,462 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street, to two three-story brick stores; Leonard & Gerstle of Fifty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, owners; J. S. Hynes of 716 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 425 and 427 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick factory and storage building; McCabe Hanger Manufacturing Company of 532 West Twenty-second Street, owner; W. B. Tubby & Brother of 81 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Jan. 26.

AVENUE A, w s, 75.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Avenue A, w s, 100 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Christopher Arfmann to John Arfmann, ½ part..... $2,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of Thames St, 41.7x260.7 to Trinity Pl, x47.7x264.5; United Realty and Construction Company to Trinity Building Company..... 1,000

BROOK AV, w s, 55.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 44.6x96.2x42.9x33.11; Rachel H. Knox to Myron T. Townsend..... 1

BROWN AV, w s, 225 ft n of Sagamore St, 50x150, Westchester; Leopold Leo to Morris H. Dillenbeck and others..... 3,000

CENTRAL AV, e s, at centre of block, plot of mortgaged lands of Isaac T. Willis, 77.3x109.3x75x91.1; Theodore M. Bertin to Edward Hill, all liens, Ca. G. 1

CENTRE ST, 704, s e s, 24.6x74.3x24.6x74.5; Paul Cooksey to Charles H. Simmons, (mtg $25,000,) Ca. G..... 1

CENTRE ST, s e s, 37.9 ft s of Franklin St, 24.8x74.3x24.9x74.8; Daniel B. Freedman to Paul Cooksey, B. & S., (mtg $25,000)..... 100

CLAY, AV, 1,343, w s, 16.8x80.2x16.8x80.4; Charles H. Thornton and another to Harry B. Linton, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 50x54; Barney Cohen to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $52,500)..... 1

GRACE AV, Lots 97 and 98, map of St. Raymond Park; H. F. Rose to John Pecora..... 1

HOME ST, n s, at n e s of 169th St, runs n w 94.4x n e 57.10x s e 110.1 to Intervale Av x s w 41.8 to Home St x s w 23.1; William S. Wilson to John C. Heintz and another, B. & S., Ca. G..... 650

INTERIOR STRIP, 100 ft e of 8th Av and 94.1 ft n of 19th St, runs s 0.1x e 25x n 4x —; Everett P. Wheeler and another, heirs, to Louisa D. Nahn, quitclaim..... 1

IRVING PLACE, n e corner of 16th St, 20.1x80.4; Lucy K. Allen, widow, to Hannah Allen, quitclaim..... 1

KING ST, 15, n w corner of Congress St, 21x75; Anna Muller to Louis H. Muller, B. & S., (mtg $5,000)..... 1

LENOX AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 75 x100; Theodore M. Bertine to Julius Rohe..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,808, w s, 20x55; Stephen G. Searls to Matthew G. Lyons, ½ part, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

LOT 113, map of Unionport; Florence S. Crosley to Hans Skals, (mtg $1,800)..... 1

LOTS 6,511 to 6,523, Sections 3 and 8, map of Woodlawn Cemetery, contains 3,905 superficial feet; the Woodlawn Cemetery to Theresa Borden, B. & S..... 9,770

MAIN ST, e s, at John O. Fordham's, 25x 100, City Island; James Hyatt to Pelham Lodge No. 712 of Free and Accepted Masons..... 100

NORTH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Madison Av, 150x100; Victoria E. McVeany to Rosalie Dohm..... 2,800

ORCHARD ST, e s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 25x87.6; Francis J. Schnugg and others, executors, to Harry and Julius Hirsch, (mtg $14,000)..... 27,700

PARK AV, Lot 330, map of Melrose South, 62.3x129x59.2x151.3; J. C. Julius Langbein to Martin Geiszler..... 1

PIER 7, North or Hudson River and bulkheads, with wharfage, &c.; George T. Vingut and others to Howard Carroll, B. & S., 50-239 part, all title..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, n w corner of 151st St, 90.7x85.3 to St. Nicholas Av x 92.7 to 151st St x 85.9; George Maurer to Pierrepont Realty Company, (mtg $125,000)..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, 125, w s, 25x100; Charlotte Nelson to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $31,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 35, w s, 27.6x91.10; Alexander T. Mason, referee, to New York Building Loan Banking Co., (mtg $41,000)..... 500

1ST AV, 961, w s, 25.2x100; Jacob Wolf to Bernard Katz, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

2D AV, 196, e s, 17.7x78; Joseph Dickson, Jr., to Nellie Volt, (mtg $4,000)..... 1

2D AV, 2,305 and 2,307, w s, 40x90; Jonas Weil and another to Barney Cohen, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 20.2 ft s of 130th St, 18.6x 110; Townsend Wandell, executor, to John W. Coffry and wife, B. & S., Ca. G..... 18,000

5TH AV, 826, e s, 22.6x120; Lilla Gilbert to William W. Hall and another, (mtg $140,000)..... 1

24TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 4th Av, 20x87.6; James W. Smith to Thomas P. Fitzsimons, (mtg $13,500)..... 1

50TH ST, 405 East, 19.5x80; Michael J. Murray and others, by guardian, to August Knauff, quit title, (mtg $7,000)..... 6,750

52D ST, 10 East, 30x100.5; Perez M. Stewart to August Heckscher..... 100

53D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 8th Av, 20x50.5; Eugenia L. Campbell to Henry Schwarzwalder, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

56TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.5; Nannie A. Heckscher to David Dringer, (mtg $60,000)..... 1

56TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.5; David Dringer to Joseph Fox, (mtg $85,000)..... 1

57TH ST, s s, 173.6 ft e of Madison Av, 17.9x100.5; Louis W. Morrison to Anthony W. Morse..... 100

63D ST, 17 East, 20.6x100.5; William W. Hall to George Liembach..... 1

63D ST, 17 East, 20.6x100.5; George Liembach to Lilla Gilbert, (mtg $170,000)..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bessie R. Cohen to Jeanne G. Mathop, (mtg $15,625)..... 100

86TH ST, 55 West, 20x100.8; Joseph Scheider to Louise Scheider, (mtg $32,500)..... 1

101ST ST, 118 East, 16x100.11; Randolph Guggenhelmer to Hyman Greenberg, (mtg $5,500)..... 1

102D ST, n s, 110 ft e of 2d Av, 25.2x 75.10; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

104TH ST, 56 East, 25x100.11; Paul Buzak to Antonia Buzak, ½ part, all liens. 100

104TH ST, 112 East, 20x100.11; Harriet S. Steele to Sol Cohen, (mtg $7,000)..... 1

109TH ST, 84 East, 17x80.10; Gustav A. Scharff to August Wolfram, (mtg $7,500)..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 35 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x50.5; William Ritsert to Ella Gilon, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

151ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.6; Minnie H. Rade to Charles J. Ulrich, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

161ST ST, n s, at e s of Lot 73, being w ½ of Lot 74, map of North Melrose, 25x99.5; Elizabeth P. Gatfield, individually and as executrix, to Augustus Schuck, (mtg $2,500)..... 250

184TH ST, n s, 98.6 ft e of Davidson Av, 16.4x100; Henry U. Singhi to James McBride..... 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 165; Louis P. Rollwagen to Frederick Meyer, 3 years..... $720

AVENUE B, 252, n w corner of 15th St; Thomas Cunningham to Thomas J. Cunningham, 5 years..... 2,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 34th St; Saks & Co., agent, to Bailey Restaurant Company, 10 years..... $16,000, 18,000

ESSEX ST, 46; Karl M. Wallach to Hyman Karp, 5 years..... 3,000

FULTON ST, 141; Harriet E. Burke to Edwin B. Orcutt, 5½ years..... $3,500, 4,000

SECOND ST, n s, n w corner of Forsyth St; Ernst Piath to Jacob Rosenberg, 5 years..... 960

SUFFOLK ST, 127; Woolf J. Blumberg to David Hess, 3 years..... 540

3D AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 146.4x58x103x72; Franklin A. Wilcox to Abraham Piser, 6 years..... $7,000, 12,000

3D AV, 287; Rebecca A. Julien to the Loeser's Restaurant, 5 years..... 2,500

8TH AV, 2,112; Frederick P. Forster to James Rowland & Co., 2 years..... 1,200

9TH AV, 459; John H. Haaren, executor, and trustee, to John F. W. Schmiedekamp, 5 years..... 1,620

19TH ST, 39 East; Thomas Adams to Ellsworth Childs, July 19, 1900, to Aug. 1, 1906..... $3,000, 4,500

52D ST, 527 West; Julia Moore to Arnold Stevenson, 5 years..... 300

118TH ST, 2 West; Leopold Barth and another to Joseph Rakoff, 5 years...$1,400, 1,500

184th St, n s, 98.8 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

MCKEAN, Richard D., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Prospect Av, e s, 143.6 ft n of Home St, 3 years.. 3,250

MEINKEN, Frederick W., to Title Insurance Company of New York; 144th St, s s, 350.11 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MORSE, Anthony W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57th St, 40 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000

PELHAM LODGE, No. 712, F. & A. M., to James Hyatt; Main St, e s, at s w corner of land of John O. Fordham, City Island, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,200

PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY to Hampton D. Ewing; St. Nicholas Place, n w corner of 151st St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,708

ROHE, Julius, to Theodore M. Bertine; Lenox Av, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, due July 24, 1904..... 28,000

SCHRAMM, Arnold H. E., to Laetitia M. Myers; 158th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway to centre line of 159th St, if extended west, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SINGHI, Henry W., to Abel Crook; 184th St, n s, 17.2 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

SINGHI, Henry W., to Harry N. Beggs; 184th St, n s, 82.4 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

SINGHI, Henry W., to Emma F. C. Lappell; 184th St, n s, 33.5 ft e of Davidson Av, 3 years..... 5,500

TIFFANY, Henry D., to William H. Chapman; Fox St, e s, at n w cor of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ULRECI, Charles J., to William J. Williamson and another; 151st St, s s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $3,500, 2 years..... 1,000

WOLFRAM, August, to Clara Schobert; 109th St, 84 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Richard, as executor, to Margaretta Allen, 25-40 part..... $1

BROWN, John A., Jr., to August P. Wagener..... 1

CAPPELLE, Yetta, and another to Herman Bamberger..... 1

CARLEW, James, to Emma L. Carlew and another..... 15,000

COHEN, Louis, to Rachel C. Mifflin, widow, two assignments..... 1

HENDRICKS, Edmund, to Hurtietta H. Salomon..... 2,000

HEWLETT, George, to Maud A. Klots, two assignments..... 10,000

KISSAM, Lelia H. B., to Annie Russell, assigns two mortgages..... Omitted

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Else Hewlett 5,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 150,000

LEVIN, Emma B., to City Mortgage Company, assigns three mortgages..... 10,500

MIFFLIN, Rachel C., widow, to Madeline R. Mifflin, two assignments..... 1

NELSON, Susan B., as executrix, to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, two assignments..... 8,000

REYNOLDS, Jesse E., to Louise C. Knapp 1,200

SAMPSON, Marion W., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company..... 14,107

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Salma Hess..... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank..... 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank..... 15,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage Security Company, three assignments..... 25,500

Mechanics' Liens.

HAVEN AV, w s, 50.1 ft n of 170th St, 100x130.4; Levin & Mayer against John H. Springer, owner and contractor..... $387

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 9, and 61 Stone St; Thomas H. Knight against Lydia S. Cutting and others, trustees, owners; Frederick Haims, contractor..... 376

WILLIAM ST, 160; Thomas H. Knight against Cortlandt De P. Field and another, trustees, owners; Frederick Haims, contractor..... 368

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

43D ST, 206 and 208 West; Maximilian Bechter against Bates Realty Company and another; Jan. 23, 1903..... $294

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, and Hamilton Place, e s, 99.11 ft n of 142d St, 1 inch x—x1½ inches; George W. Ellis against Louis Ungrich and another, (amended action to obtain possession;) attorneys, Man & M.

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 50 ft n of Merrill Place, 25x100; Mary Milleg against John Brewi and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

LOTS 1, 28, 30, map of Ward's Island, containing 6 47-100 acres, being land under water situated on and around Ward's Island; Thomas L. Reynolds against Ruth Britton, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Reed.

MADISON AV and 29th St, n w corner, 74.1x95; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Maitland E. Graves and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Bovee.

PLEASANT AV, 417 and 419; Edward J. Mone, trustee, against Albert Maas and another, (action to set aside two deeds and conveyances;) attorneys, Kenneson, G., E. & R.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 20 ft s of 147th St, 18x88; Emma Pfizenmayer and another, executors, against Thomas F. Doherty and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

TRINITY PLACE, 18 and 20; Manhattan Railway Company against Patrick or Patrice Murphy, an infant, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

1ST AV, 49; Manhattan Railway Company against Pauline Flemming and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

2D AV, 551 and 553; Manhattan Railway Company against Amalia Kohn and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

2D AV, 538; Manhattan Railway Company against Florence A. McCarthy and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, C. A. Gardiner.

5TH AV and 135th St, n e corner, 99.11x25; William R. Wilder and another, trustees, against Theodore G. Stein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Patterson.

8TH AV, 56; Edward Kellogg and another against Letitia A. Emmons and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goeller, S. & E.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BRADLEY & MARTIN.—The house furnishing store of Bradley & Martin, at 207 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday on the application of the senior member of the firm, who alleges that his partner has for sixty days neglected the business, refuses to agree to an accounting, and has concealed the books. The assets are $56,142 and debts $97,000. Ed. A. Williams and J. S. Walker, attorneys, were appointed joint receivers under $6,000 bond.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON LAZAR.—Solomon Lazar, salesman, of 139 Chrystie Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $2,726, and no assets. The debts were contracted at Bartow, Fla., in 1901 for shoes, hats, &c. There are eighteen creditors in this city.

SILVIO TREGNAGHI.—A meeting of the creditors of Silvio Tregnaghi, dealer in Italian groceries at 32 Mulberry Street, was held yesterday in the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street, which was attended by a large number of creditors, and Alfred J. Moran was elected trustee, with a bond of $5,000. His liabilities were $45,082 and nominal assets $19,547.

WALFORD & DUBOIS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Walford & Dubois, jobbers in woolens at 47 Leonard Street, show liabilities to the amount of $12,519 and nominal assets to the amount of $2,957, of which there are cash in bank, $7, and accounts, $2,950, which are worthless. Mr. Walford has individual liabilities to the amount of $536. Among the creditors are Rawitzer Brothers, $1,428; Rosenzweig, $1,256; Oelberman, Dommerich & Co., $891, and Waterhouse, Adler & Co., $691.

HENRY W. THOMAS.—Henry W. Thomas, grocer, of Liberty, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities, $8,211, and nominal assets, $2,386, consisting of stock, $1,148; fixtures, $553, and accounts, $685. There are nineteen creditors in this city, among them being Anna S. Kroeger of 48 Macdougal Street for $5,483 on a note made this year, and Henry Schroeder of the same address for $100, secured by a chattel mortgage on a gold watch, chain, and diamond ring. Mr. Thomas began business in Liberty in April, 1898, and he had previously been in the grocery business in this city.

EDWARD A. PARMELE AND OSCAR S. FLASH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Edward A. Parmele and Oscar S. Flash, as liquidating partners of the firm of Parmele, Flash & King, wholesale lumber dealers at 35 Broadway, by the following named creditors: Charles R. Demarest, $275, on an assigned claim of the Braning Manufacturing Company; William W. Schupner, $350, on an assigned claim of the American Lumber and Manufacturing Company, and Sumner H. Doulton, $2, on an assigned claim of Marsh & McClennan. It was alleged that Messrs. Parmele and Flash committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 17th inst.

RICHARD S. TODD.—Richard S. Todd, who resides at 447 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, and has a place of business at 28 Howard Street, Manhattan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $3,999 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted since 1895, and are principally for borrowed money and to tradesmen. He owes $2,162 for borrowed money; for groceries, $206; meat, $221; coal, $23; milk, $18; provisions, $23; gas, $21; ice, $2; caterer, $8; plumbing, $2; hardware, $9; clothing, $12; dry goods, $124; newspapers, $3; medical services, $271; flowers, $59; rent of a safe deposit box, $16; rent of piano, $13; music lessons, $90, and pew rent $60, to the St. James Episcopal Church of Brooklyn. Mr. Todd's life is insured for $10,930 for the benefit of his wife and daughters.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to sixteen bankrupts, among whom were Charles D. Mackin, contractor, of 205 Alexander Avenue, formerly of Butler and Pittsburg, Penn., whose liabilities were $62,609; William H. Nesbit of 1,135 Broadway, liabilities $26,327; Plowden Stevens, clerk, at Forty-seventh Street and North River, who was in the planing mill business in 1888, liabilities $21,496; Jacob R. Reese, wholesale dealer in dry goods, at 255 Church Street, liabilities $14,979; John W. Felter, brick manufacturer, at Haverstraw, liabilities $13,981, and Louis Ablowich, clerk, of 72 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, liabilities $12,085.

Col. Robert A. Ammon in Bankruptcy.

Col. Robert A. Ammon, who, as counsel to William F. Miller, figured in the Franklin Syndicate case, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. His liabilities amount to $23,956.57 and assets to $7,362.35. His liabilities consist of $2,000 in secured claims and $21,956.57 in unsecured claims. Alice Schmitt of 229 Wooster Street, Manhattan, the only secured creditor, holds 200 shares of the capital stock of the Ammon-Stivers Mining Company, of the par value of $10 a share. In his petition Col. Ammon names Alfred R. Goslin as a creditor and debtor. Goslin, he states, holds a judgment against him for $2,572, while he alleges that he has a claim against Goslin for $3,000 for legal services. Col. Ammon gives his residence as Stapleton, S. I.

Deficiency Judgment for Loan Company.

A deficiency judgment for $17,881 was docketed yesterday against Juliette Collins in favor of the New York Building Loan Banking Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 38 Washington Square West.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECHER, Mollie—M. Cooper..... $245
BOMKESSEL, Andreas—Tefft-Weller Company..... 221
BENNETT, James G.—G. M. Auten..... 4,568
BERNSTEIN, Isaac—C. S. Versen..... 40
COCHEU, Fred C., and De Dion Bouton Motorette Company—E. Grossman..... 214
COLLINS, Juliette—New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 17,881
CHOUDE, Augusta—N. Chapius, costs..... 52
DORN, Fredericka—Sonn Brothers Company..... 28
DIETSCH, Leonard F. and Charles H.—George Ringler & Co..... 320
DOUGHERTY, William—Gillen Brothers Company, costs..... 27
ELLIMAN, William—H. W. Baldwin..... 1,276
FOX, Cornelius F.—F. A. Morehouse..... 84
GALLAGHER, Charles B.—F. E. Rosebrock and another..... 443
GIBNEY, Thomas A., and Thomas F. Lennon—M. Deutsch and another..... 76
GOTTLIEB, Jacob—M. Klein..... 210
GREENSPAN, Lillie—B. Frankenthaler and another..... 134
GUERRIERI, Geunaro—J. M. Bowers, receiver, costs..... 32
HEALEY, John J.—C. L. Seale..... 156
IBACH, Walter, and Herman Wittenauer —C. L. Weeks and another..... 823
IRVING, Vera—S. H. Phillips..... 224
JOHNSTON, Joseph and Laur—N. Eichner 44
JAMES, Greenville—M. Rauer..... 143
KORTZ, or Korz, Mina—Dry Dock Savings Institution..... 71
LOWENSTEIN, Julian A.—Henry S. Spear, and Victor A. F. Weinstein—B. Bromstine..... 252
LOTTERLE, Minnie—Tefft-Weller Company and another..... 47
LAMBERTI, Pasquale—G. V. N. Baldwin, executor..... 2,651
LICHTENSTEIN, Jacob and Abraham—N. L. Miller..... 4,184
LICHTENSTEIN, Jacob and Abraham—W. T. Jerome..... 30
MILLER, Thomas C., assignee—J. A. Burr and another, costs..... 24
MORGENROTH, Jacob M.—R. Hill..... 131
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Palmieri..... 1,339
MIETO, David—T. Stokes and another... 91
OBERNDORFER, Jesse—E. Stanclift..... 126
O'NEILL, Margaret E.—J. Murphy, administrator..... 202
POEHLMANN, Eliza—National Casket Company..... 40
POST, John—L. Frenkel and another..... 440
PEPPIAT, Albert J., and Joseph A. Fisher—J. Kellerman..... 205
RAWLINSON, Arthur—J. Seeman and another..... 199
RUEHL, Auguste—J. Y. Chalfin..... 1,099
SASS, Herman—G. Gotthelf..... 45
SPELLMAN, John H.—A. Hill and another..... 203
SCHER, Barney—I. Levin..... 636
SPRING, Leon—B. Frankenthaler and another..... 130
SCHLESSINGER, David—F. Simon..... 68
SCHWAB, Charles L.—S. A. Newman and another..... 185
THE MOHICAN COMPANY—J. S. Stout and another..... 139
HIGGINS HEATING AND VENTILATING Company—Johnson Temperature Regulating Company..... 377
TOOHEY, James—Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah..... 112
TAYLOR, Harry—A. Taylor and another... 22
VAN DE CARR, John E.—L. A. Koelsch and another..... 209
WALKER, J. Brandt—R. C. Bogey and another..... 2,178
WILLIAMSON, Matthew D., and George Bushe—O. N. Jacoby..... 275
WHITE, Charles H.—G. A. Wadill..... 307
YOUNG, J.—T. Corrigan..... 43

Real Estate.

Real Estate Mortgages

For sale to Investors at all times on New York City Real Estate, in amounts to suit. Every mortgage made doubly safe by a policy of title insurance issued by this company.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

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38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Loans made on undivided interests, reversions, life interests, remainders, legacies, inheritances; same purchased; second mortgages negotiated. Tel. 3239—18. Brown, 37 Bible House.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

SNAP. FLATBUSH. SACRIFICED, AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE, $8,500. REAL VALUE, $10,000. Terms Cash, or $650 Cash and $55 Monthly pays all. AN ARTIST'S HOME.
NO PICTURE ever taken, can describe a MORE BEAUTIFUL HOME, OR A MORE BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 29 minutes to Manhattan. Large Foyer Hall with OAK SEATS, Open Fire Place, and Oak Book Cases. Very Handsome Stair Landing. Fine Parlor, Library, and Large Dining Room. Wainscoted in Oak, ALL Parquet floors. Fine large Kitchen. Back Stairs. Six Bed Chambers. Exquisite, Dainty Decorations. Fine plot of land. $300 paid now will secure it till May 1st.
STEAM HEATED. DETACHED.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMPANIES, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Herkimer, Near Sackman.—Two-story, basement, 15 rooms; needs repairing; $2,500; permit. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Only 1½ miles from Bedford Depot, farm of 95 acres, must be sold by May 1st; large, old-fashioned, 2-story and attic frame house of 12 rooms, in perfect repair, with large maple shade surrounding it; icehouse, granary, chicken house, and large barn, with stables for 4 horses and 18 cows; plenty of fruit of all sorts; ample water supply; view exceptionally good; fine farm every way. Price $10,000, on terms to suit. A. J. Tharp, Bedford Station, N. Y.

Manaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

White Plains.

PROSPECT HILL,
WHITE PLAINS.

Modern house, 11 rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, double floors, veranda; newly decorated; heated by steam; with combination gas and electric fixtures; admirably located.
Plot 175x250.
Adjacent homes are valued at from $25,000.00 to $30,000.00. Price, $10,000.00. Easy terms. NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d St., Manhattan.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Riverside Drive, 127. Near 85th.—Eight and nine large rooms, $1,000 and $1,200; elevator, telephone; every convenience

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
By order of David Thomson, Referee.

Estate of George F. Gilman, Dec'd,
at 111 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1903, NOON,

FINELY LOCATED PROPERTIES,
Suitable for immediate improvement.
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY:

129 Front Street,
BETWEEN WALL AND PINE STREETS,
5½-story brick store and lot, 21x60 feet.

126 and 128 East 13th Street,
BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVES.,
Lot 49.8x103.3 and 2 and 4½-story brick buildings.

107 to 113 West 25th Street,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVES.
4 lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings.

112 West 26th Street,
ADJOINING THE ABOVE,
Lot 21.5 1-7x98.9 and buildings.

261 to 265 West 33d Street,
EAST OF 8TH AVENUE.
3 lots, each 20x98.9, and buildings.

355 and 357 West 36th Street,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVES.,
Two 3-story English basement, brick, each lot 16.8x98.9.

220 and 222 West 41st Street,
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVES.,

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 400 (four hunndred) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:

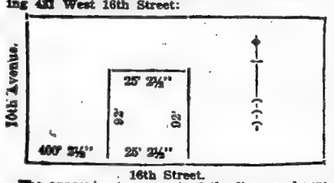

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1850 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

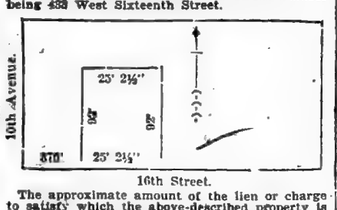

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $345.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTu&Wfa27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ABRAHAM 3OLDSMITH, plaintiff, against JOANNA McSORLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land in the City of New York, known as Lot No. 1 upon a map entitled, "Map of Land, conveyed by Levi P. Morton and George Bliss to Pauline Simon, by deed dated April 29th, 1891, surveyed by George C. Hollerith, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, May 20th, 1891," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 25th, 1891, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eightieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

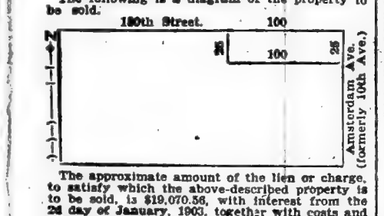

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,070.56, with interest from the 26 day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $469.37, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.67 and interest.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1906.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja13-2awTu&F&f3

Surrogate Notices.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM F.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Nellie Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William F. Roberts, Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania; John H. Munson, 140th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City; William M. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, 119 Nassau Street, New York City, and to any other relative or creditor of WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the thirteenth day of February, 1903, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why George W. Angle should not be appointed administrator of the goods and chattels of William F. Roberts, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d30-1aw6wTu

Referees' Notices.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —FRAZIER GILMAN and another, Plaintiffs, against ANNA K. GILMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on third day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, more particularly described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 4, Block 1,012, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street with the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Seventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 2, Block 558, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue partly through a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly again parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

THIRD PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 783, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FOURTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 1,308, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-five (45) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FIFTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known and designated as Lot Number Twenty on a map of the lands of the late Francis Child, by Edwin Smith City Surveyor, dated October 28, 1850, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New York, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly eighty-six (80) feet and one-half (½) an inch to a point on the northerly boundary line of the whole tract of land designated in said map; thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet eight and three-fourths (8¾) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly ninety-one (91) feet nine (9) inches, and thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning in said Forty-seventh Street, be said dimensions more or less.

SIXTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel to the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence northerly and again parallel to said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 760, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly again parallel to said easterly line of Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and part of the way through a party wall and to the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

NINTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly side of Front Street, formerly known by the number 127 Front Street, now known by the number 129 Front Street, and bounded westerly in front on Front Street aforesaid, northerly by a lot of ground now or formerly owned by James Mathews, easterly in the rear by property lately belonging to the heirs of Robert Bruce, deceased, and southerly by property lately belonging to Thomas Marston, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-three (23) feet and in length on each side sixty (60) feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

First parcel: Being street Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street.

Forty-first Street.

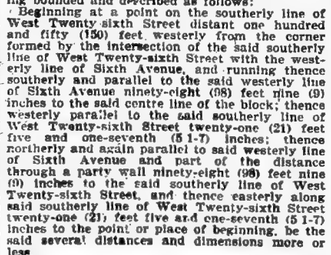

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $843.15 with interest.

Second parcel: Being street Nos. 126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street.

Thirteenth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $2,276.61, with interest.

Third parcel: Being street Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third Street.

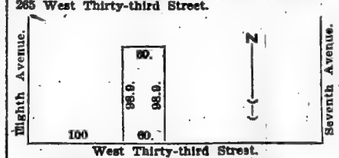

West Thirty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $6,004.83, with interest.

Fourth parcel: Being plot on East Fifty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

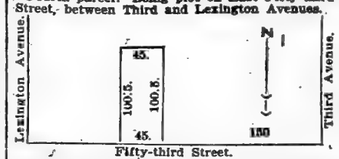

Fifty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $304.96, with interest.

Fifth parcel: Being street No. 258 West Forty-seventh Street.

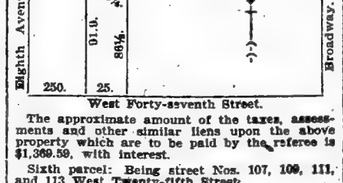

West Forty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,369.59, with interest.

Sixth parcel: Being street Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Twenty-fifth Street.

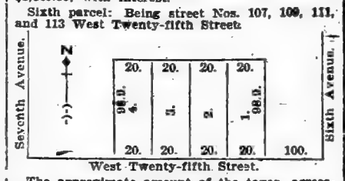

West Twenty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $9,588.07, with interest.

Seventh parcel: Being street No. 112 West Twenty-sixth Street.

West Twenty-sixth Street.

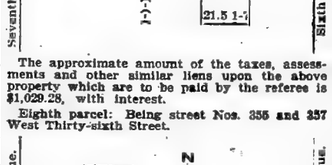

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,029.28, with interest.

Eighth parcel: Being street Nos. 355 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street.

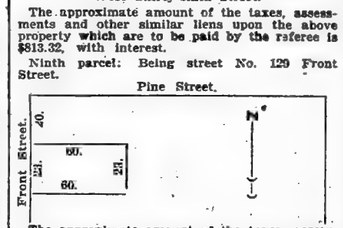

West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $813.32, with interest.

Ninth parcel: Being street No. 129 Front Street.

Pine Street.

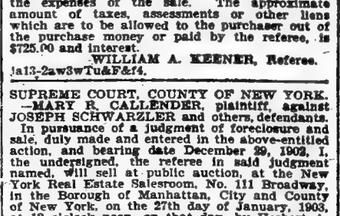

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,102.88, with interest.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 27 William Street, New York City.

BROOK AV., NO. 469.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—HELENE FULD, plaintiff, against LENA GEBHARDT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated January 3, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Brook Avenue and the northerly side of 146th Street; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Brook Avenue 25 feet, to a point opposite the centre of a party wall; thence westerly and parallel with Brook Avenue part of the way through the centre of the said party wall 70 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Brook Avenue 25 feet, to the northerly side of 146th Street, and thence easterly along the same 70 feet, to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 469 Brook Avenue, New York City. Subject to covenants against nuisances contained in deed from Lewis B. Brown and wife to Dwight Andrews Bailey, dated May 21st, 1864, recorded May 24, 1864, in Liber 829 of Conveyances, page 338, in the Register's Office of Westchester County.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for plff., 25 Broad Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

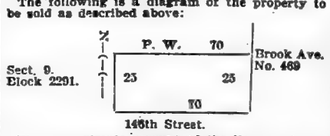

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $15,301.82, with interest thereon from the 8th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $368.88, with interest from January 8th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $725.00 and interest.

WILLIAM A. KEENER, Referee.

ja13-2aw3wTu&F&f4.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY R. CALLENDER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH SCHWARZLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date December 29, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, (now in the Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue (formerly Avenue A) distant 50 feet and 8 inches southerly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue with the southerly line of 119th Street; running thence easterly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through a party wall 76 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches; thence westerly parallel with 119th Street and part of the distance through another party wall 76 feet to the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Pleasant Avenue 25 feet and 3 inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Plaintiff's attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 350 Pleasant Avenue.

119th St.

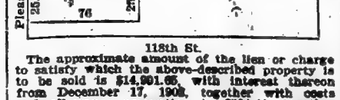

118th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,901.65, with interest thereon from December 17, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $584.44, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,556.00 and interest.

Dated New York, January 3, 1903.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja6-2aw3wTu&Fa27

For Sale.

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

If you value your life, equip your home at once with the G. B. Self Locking Scuttle Opener. It may save your life and others, secures you from burglars, and is a quick escape in case of

FIRE.

Send for Pamphlet.

G. Bickelhaupt Skylight Works, 243 West 47th St., N. Y. 'Phone, 675-38th.

QUIT LIMPING

Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHINSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

Yokohama Letter Copying Book. Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.35. YOKOHAMA STEEL PENS. RYON STATIONERY CO., New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glass & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 287 Broadway.

Drug store, established fifty years; corner; reasonable. C., Box 69, 1,564 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York—Place of Trial.—SIMON ADLER and another, plaintiffs, against ERNEST E. CALIFANO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate upon the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Tenth Avenue,) Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, beginning twenty-four feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street; thence running northerly, along Amsterdam Avenue, fifty feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street, eighty-one feet nine and 3-16 inches, to the easterly side of Hamilton Place, (formerly Bloomingdale Road;) thence southwesterly, along Hamilton Place, fifty-four feet three and ¼ inches, to a line drawn, parallel with and distant from said One Hundred and Forty-second Street twenty-four feet and eleven inches; and thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street, one hundred and two feet and eleven and 9-16 inches, to the place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

JAMES THOMAS LEE, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

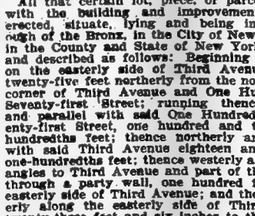

142d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $76,170.91, with interest thereon from the 14th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $732.61, with interest from January 14th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates is $1,539.77, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to the principal of a first mortgage, held by Fredericka Schneer, made to secure the sum of $18,000.00, and subject to the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from June 1st, 1902, which interest is due and unpaid; subject, also, to all existing tenancies, except those of defendants Diehl and Ernest E. Califano; subject, also, to the encroachment of the cornice of the building on the premises adjoining on the south, which cornice projects about four inches over the mortgaged premises.

JAMES THOMAS LEE, Referee.

ja27-2aw3wTu&F&fe17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ABRAHAM ARNDT, Plaintiff, against CHARLES BROGAN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 14th day of January, 1903, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; running thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, one hundred and twelve-one-hundredths feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Third Avenue eighteen and fifty-six one-hundredths feet; thence westerly and at right angles to Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-three feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 17, 1903.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Referee.

A. S. GILBERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City.

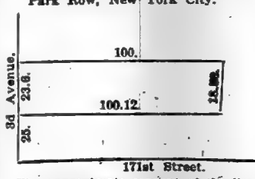

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,358.00, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $206.64, with interest from January 14th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,678.86 and interest.

Dated New York, January 17, 1903.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Referee.

ja27-2aw3wTu&F&f17.

Surrogate Notices.

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Weeks, Battle and Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902. RICHARD MORRIS, RICHARD LEWIS MORRIS, Administrators, with the will annexed. WEEKS, BATTLE AND MARSHALL, Attorneys for the Administrators, 170 Broadway, New York

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise. **READ THESE FACTS:**

FIRST.—We are the largest dealers in High-Grade slightly used Pianos in the United States.

SECOND.—Our expression "slightly used," means a piano from six months to six years old.

THIRD.—A High-Grade Piano, (slightly used,) made by such prominent manufacturers as Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Wm. Knabe, Sohmer and a few others, bought at our prices, is without doubt value received for your money.

Be convinced before purchasing a new Piano of inferior quality.

Good Uprights from $75 Upward.

WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St. Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade, in use 138 NEWARK AV., JERSEY CITY.	85
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now 603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	225
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used.	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade 538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	90
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

INVENTORY SALE OF KRANICH & BACH AND HELD PIANOS.

Must make room for new stock delayed before the Holidays. Terms to suit. Old instruments taken in exchange. Call in and look at them, even if you don't buy.

HELD & CO., 313-315 FULTON STREET, Block below City Hall, Brooklyn. Open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9.

New Pianos, $100-200.

Guaranteed 10 years. These are the greatest piano bargains in piano values you will ever meet with. Used Pianos, $25. BROOKLYN PIANO MFG. CO., Warerooms, 591 Broadway, Brooklyn. Open Saturday, Monday Evenings.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 28,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

**PIANOS RENTED

WANT REFUSE REMOVED

Nine Department Stores Ask for a Writ of Mandamus.

Prevention of Discrimination by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning Desired in the Application.

Proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to remove ashes and garbage from the department stores of the city. Since Nov. 24 the Commissioner has required the department stores to remove their refuse. The Retail Dry Goods Association, through nine leading firms, now asks the court for a writ of mandamus to prevent the discrimination.

The controversy between Dr. Woodbury and the dry goods merchants has been in progress for some time. The Commissioner found that he would not have sufficient funds to justify him in atttempting to remove garbage and ashes from all places in the city. He requested an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Rives advised that if any preferences were to be shown the householders should have them.

"We feel that the Corporation Counsel was wrong in this opinion," said C. L. Graff, Secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association yesterday. "We are taxpayers, just as much as any one else, and the law requires that the removal of garbage shall be from all the city. We do not blame the Commissioner for refusing to remove shavings from a lumber factory, but we maintain that the refuse from our establishments is less than it would be if the ordinary number of dwellings occupied the same places that we do; that the amount of garbage would be much larger, and that, as a matter of fact, the city saves by our being located as we are.

"It is true that the law prescribes an order of precedence in favor of the removal of noxious vegetable and animal matter from dwelling houses, but we conceive that to mean that the dwelling houses shall merely be served first, and not that we shall not be served at all. The distinction the Street Cleaning Commissioner draws is that his money will not hold out for the year if he removes our garbage, and that he must consequently give the preference to the dwellings.

"Our reply is that as long as the money is in hand, everyone should be served. The Commissioner should remove all garbage, and when his money shows signs of giving out ask for more. If he cannot get it let him stop work. We do not intend our action as in any sense uncomplimentary or reflecting upon the capacity of the Commissioner."

The proceedings were brought before Justice Leventritt and were put over for one week. Hays & Hershfield represented the nine plaintiffs in the action, who were the Adams Dry Goods Company, Simpson, Crawford & Co., James McCreery & Co., Siegel-Cooper Company, Stern Brothers, B. Altman & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Ehrich Brothers.

BOY GETS $15,000 VERDICT.

Fourth Trial of the Suit of Jacob Lacs Against Brewing Company.

After four trials of the action another jury in Kings County has awarded a verdict for heavy damages to the plaintiff in the suit of Jacob Lacs, an infant, through his father, Samuel Lacs, as guardian ad litem, against the James Everard Brewing Company.

The Lacs boy, whose home is at 316 East Forty-ninth Street, this borough, was knocked down and badly injured in October, 1896, by a truck owned by the defendant company. The first suit was thrown out of court, the second brought a verdict for $10,000, the third a verdict for $20,000, and the one tried yesterday resulted in $15,000 damages being awarded.

$40,000 FOR DEATH IN TUNNEL.

Widow of New York Central Accident Victim Gets a Verdict.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Fajardo, the widow and administratrix of Theodore H. Fajardo, who was killed in the accident in the Grand Central tunnel on Jan. 8, 1902, recovered a verdict for $40,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Freedman.

Mr. Fajardo was thirty-four years old at the time of his death, and had been a confidential clerk with A. M. Capen & Co., shipping exporters, of 60 Pearl Street. He had a salary of $1,200 a year and made from $300 to $400 a year outside his salary.

LEGAL NOTES.

SPEED OF CARS AT STREET CROSSINGS.—A judgment on a verdict for $10,000, secured by John Hetherington, as counsel for Karl Sesselmann, in the latter's action for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of Brooklyn. Sesselmann was injured at a street crossing, where his rights were equal to those of the railroad company, and where he could assume that the motorman had the car under control, and would be vigilant in protecting the rights of pedestrians. "When the law declares," said Justice Woodward, for the court, "that the rights of parties are equal at a given point, it does not mean that the more powerful of the two may disregard the approach of the weaker and gain and pass the point without any regard for the latter. It means that each, having regard for the rights of the other, considering the dangers to be anticipated from a disregard of the mutual rights of the parties, may make use of the highway in a lawful manner, and this necessarily devolves upon the defendant, in the operation of its cars at street intersections, the duty of having them under control. It is not enough that the speed be reduced, if that reduction of speed does not operate to give the motorman that control of his car which is necessary to the equal rights of pedestrians and others at street intersections, and it is always a question for the jury whether the car is in such control."

EMPLOYE'S RIGHT TO BEQUEST.—Anton Eilers by his will directed that after his death the employes of the Eilers & Becker Leather Company should be pair certain sums, graded according to the "periods" of their employment. Those of five years' service were to receive $1,000 each; those of two, and less than five, $500 each, and those of less than two years' service, $100 each. George E. Bright, an employe of the testator's firm, objected to receiving the sum of $100, which the executors of Mr. Eilers's will offered him, contending that he was entitled to share with those who had served more than two and less than five years. The claim of the executors was that Bright could not come within this class, as his service had not been continuous. Surrogate Church of Kings County, on a settlement of the executors' accounts, has given a decision in favor of the employe. He said, in part: "There is no authority which I can find directly applicable to the circumstances of the present case. The general definition of the word 'period' in reference to time is to refer to a continuous period, and the question is, therefore, whether the testator, in using the expression 'period,' intended to give it any such definition, or whether he simply meant to refer to the term of employment. While there is little from which the intent of the testator can be drawn upon this subject, yet it is evident that the desire of the testator was to recognize the persons who were in his employ at the time of his death and to make the recognition depend upon the length of their services. That being the case, it seems to me that it is immaterial whether it was continuous or not, and if the testator had had in mind an intention to restrict its provisions to persons who had been in his employ continuously, no doubt he would have indicated it by the use of the word 'continuous.'"

Wife Advised to Tie Her Husband.

Michael Saloom, who was held for examination in the Tombs Court on Sunday by Magistrate Pool, was discharged yesterday for lack of evidence to support the charge that he maintained a gambling house in his café, at 77 Washington Street. Mrs. Marie Salome of 44 Washington Street had complained that her husband frequented the place. In discharging the prisoner, the Magistrate said: "You, Madame, will have to put a string about your husband and tie him to the bedpost. If he does not give you all the money you want, return to me and I will send him to the workhouse for six months."

ONE CENT BUYS THE BEST

Best Stock Reports in N. Y.

Best Woman's & Society Page.

The Mail and Express

THE LEADING EVENING PAPER.

Better and brighter than ever.

A complete newspaper FOR THE HOME.

ONE CENT

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D TO 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Our Clearance Sales—those watched for events—now hold the boards.

THE SILK CLEARANCE

is an event in itself. Not only odd lots and broken lines are to be hurried out, but many of our best selling regular lines are reduced to lessen quantities at once. Hints:—

Imported BROCADE SATINS, new styles of white, ivory and cream; also the prettiest evening shades—to reduce stock, per yard, only..... 29c

50c. to 75c. Silks for 39c.

24-inch all-silk Natural Pongee and Pongee Silk, with colored dots; 19-inch all-silk Colored Taffeta, in all shades; also Moire Silks, Lyons Printed Habutai Silks, in desirable styles; Corded Wash Silks and odd lengths of Fancy Silks—all at one price; per yard..... 39c

New printed Foulard Silks, worth $1.00; for this week only, yard..... 59c

All Silk Remnants at ½ Price and Less.

69c. for 1.00 Black Silks.

No wonder this Black Silk Section is always busy. 36-inch non rustle Black India Taffeta Silk—19-inch Black Peau de Soie—a splendid imported quality—36-inch Water and Perspiration Proof Japanese Silk—19-inch Black Louisine Silk. All at the one low price—per yard..... 69c

59c. FOR KID GLOVES MADE TO SELL FOR 1.00 & 1.50

A special purchase of over 12,000 pairs Women's and Men's Kid Gloves makes this wonderful price possible.

WOMEN'S Glace KID GLOVES—the popular two-clasp kinds—in all colors, including black and white. Women's Genuine Reindeer Mocha GLOVES, one and two clasps.

59c.

MEN'S Fleece-lined Buckskin GLOVES. Men's Fleece-lined Kid Gloves. Men's Fleece-lined Mocha Gloves. All regular $1.00 and $1.50 GLOVES now 59c. a pair.

Mighty good pickings.

In suits reduced to $15—including some blue cheviots lately added.

In overcoats reduced to $15.

In separate trousers—especially those at $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

ERADELINE

takes the Grease

out of all silk, satin, cotton and wool fabrics; cleans kid gloves and laces. It *cures* everything wearable from silk to kid, while chemical cleansers *kill* them.

No injury to the finest fabric or its shade of color, though the spot is knocked out instantly and without odor.

Descriptive Circular and Testimonials sent on request. For Sale Everywhere. PRICE, 25c.

ERADELINE MFG. CO. 123 Liberty St. New York City

MAHOGANY DAVENPORTS

Special Clearance Sale This Week!

25 different exclusive designs, Upholstered in Fine Velours and Tapestries, at prices to insure immediate sale.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

American Bicycle Reorganization.

The Reorganization Committee of the American Bicycle Company, William A. Read, Chairman, gives notice to the depositors of the company's debentures and stock under the plan of Dec. 15, that the committee has modified the plan by providing that the second preferred stock shall carry dividends at the rate of five per cent. per annum, cumulative after two years from Feb. 1 next, instead of six per cent. non-cumulative. About 95 per cent. of the debentures have been deposited under the plan and the time has been extended to Feb. 2, inclusive. Notice is also given that the Debenture Holders' Protective Committee has withdrawn its opposition.

Upholstery Department.

Prior to inventory, we will, on Tuesday, January 27th, offer the following extensive reductions in this department.

Portieres.

An assortment including all prevailing colors, at $4.00 & $6.00 pair, reduced from $5.50 & $8.00.

Also about 100 pairs of richly *Embroidered Velour Portieres*, at $17.50, reduced from $27.50 pair.

Couch Covers,

full size, *Imported & Domestic*, $4, $5 & $7.50 each, formerly $6.50, $8 & $11 each.

12 Emir Heavy Pile Covers, $47.50 each, reduced from $80.00 each.

Table Covers,

2 yards square, $2.25, $4.50, $8 each, formerly $6.50, $8 & $11 each.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace, at $1.00 & $2.00 pair, formerly $1.65 & $3.00.

Ruffled Net, at $1.50 & $2.25 pair, formerly $2.25 & $3.25 pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Registered. "Name on Every Piece."

LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

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Table Cloths and Napkins. Bleached Irish Damask. Table Cloths.

68x72	2.00 each
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Napkins to match.
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$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

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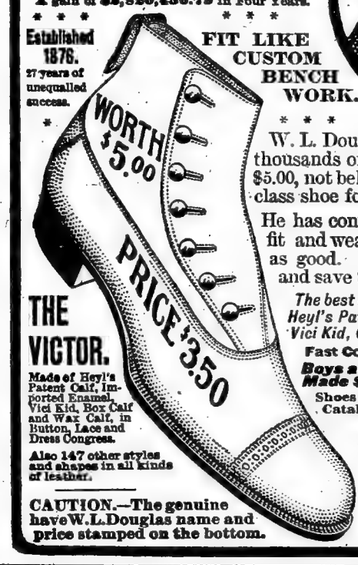

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Also 147 other styles and shapes in all kinds of leather.

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He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good. Why not give them a trial, and save $1.50 on every pair.

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Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

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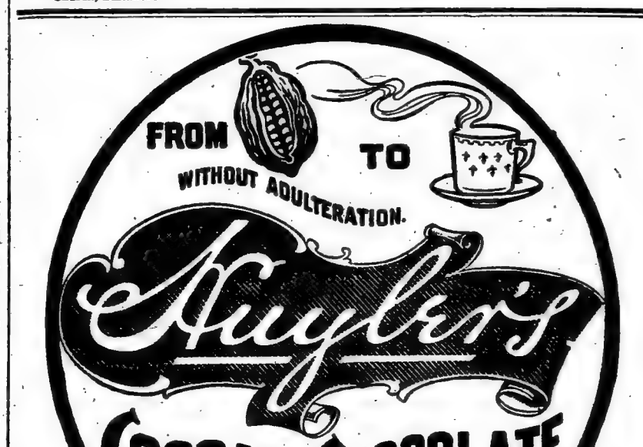

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and somewhat warmer; wind east to southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,556. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

COMMITTEE WILL FIND DOBLIN WAS GUILTY

Mr. Quigg and Perhaps Holland Company to be Vindicated.

Congressman Roberts Shown to Have Been in Close Touch With Boat Builders—Exciting Session in Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—After a long and exciting session the House Committee on Naval Affairs concluded to-day its investigation of the submarine boat scandal. During the day the name of another Republican Congressman, Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts, was brought into the affair, and Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky labored earnestly to show that Mr. Roberts had some connection with the Holland Company.

Mr. Roberts is the chief of the element in the committee which is favorable to submarine boats. There are two other members who are known as thick-and-thin advocates of the submarine system.

After Mr. Roberts had testified in his own defense there was a hard and long fight in secret session over what the committee's report should be. High words were exchanged, and much feeling was manifested. Mr. Roberts and his two coadjutors fought hard for a report which would practically condemn Lessler, but were worsted.

A sub-committee of five was appointed to prepare the report. It consists of Messrs. Foss of Illinois, Dayton of West Virginia, and Tayler of Ohio, Republicans; Meyer of Louisiana, and Kitchen of North Carolina, Democrats.

The principal fight in the committee was over the question whether the Holland Company should be vindicated, and the sub-committee is to prepare a compromise report which will get the signatures of all the committee. The findings of the sub-committee will be:

1.—That Representative Lessler was approached by Philip Doblin with a corrupt proposition to vote for the submarine boat appropriation.

2.—That Lemuel E. Quigg was in no way connected with the attempted bribery.

3.—That the Holland Company is entirely guiltless.

MAY HAVE AN OPEN FIGHT.

About the adoption of this third finding there is doubt. Some of the members of the committee, notably Mr. Wheeler, are unalterably opposed to it, and if it is included in the report of the sub-committee they threaten to take the fight to the floor of the House and do what they can to knock it out. On the other hand, some of the committeemen who are friendly to the Holland Company threaten to carry the fight to the floor if the vindication of the Holland Company is not made absolute.

The discussion in the committee room, conducted behind closed doors, was bitter and was not on party lines. The first firebrand thrown into the discussion was in the form of a resolution offered by one of the Holland men to the effect that Mr. Lessler's charges were not true.

Mr. Wheeler and the other anti-Holland men denounced this resolution. They were effectively supported by the conservative element in the committee, which was determined not to adopt this indirect condemnation of Mr. Lessler. It is well known that if any such finding were reported to the House it would be followed by a motion for Mr. Lessler's expulsion. Threats to that effect have been freely made in the past two days. The resolution was defeated after a hard fight.

There was something of a struggle over the proposition to find that Doblin had attempted to bribe Mr. Lessler. The majority of the committee were for it, but some of the Holland men had to be convinced before they would accept it. The defeat of their first proposition, however, had demoralized them somewhat, and they finally acceded to it on the ground that Doblin merited no consideration, and that "it would let Lessler down easy," as one of them expressed it.

The case of Mr. Quigg was next taken up, and there was plain speaking about the ex-Congressman. But even those most opposed to him acknowledged that, since Doblin's testimony was worthless, there was no evidence against him, and it was decided to give him a vindication.

Then came the battle of the day, during which members strode up and down the committee room, waved fists, and talked at the top of their voices. This was over a resolution to vindicate the Holland Company. The Holland men were determined on it, and pointed to the fact that the same argument by which it was proposed to vindicate Mr. Quigg applied with equal force to the company. The opposition, while admitting that there was no evidence against the Holland Company, were determined not to give it a specific vindication in terms. They were not satisfied of the company's innocence, and refused to sign any report by which it would be made to appear that they were.

As it became evident that both sides were determined, it was decided as a compromise to appoint the sub-committee and let it draft the resolutions.

The Roberts incident began when Mr. Lessler was on the stand to deny Doblin's testimony of yesterday. Mr. Lessler swore that the leader of the Holland men had shown him a statement exonerating the Holland Company, and had asked him to sign it. This was just after the scandal came out. Mr. Lessler said he flatly refused to sign it.

When Mr. Roberts heard this he said he would make a statement. Mr. Wheeler insisted that he take the stand, and he did so. His explanation was that Mr. Lessler, being badly worried about the publicity given to the affair, came to him and asked him if it could not be hushed up; that he asked Mr. Lessler if he would sign a statement exonerating the company, and Mr. Lessler said he would; that he thereupon sent to the Holland Company and had them draw up such a statement, and presented it to Mr. Lessler, but that the New Yorker had by that time changed his mind.

Mr. Wheeler's cross-examination was so severe that the Massachusetts man was several times driven to refuse to answer.

Continued on Page 3.

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SOME OF THE GOODYEAR-AKRON RUBBER HORSE SHOE PADS are made with leather heels. Ask your shoer for an "Easy Bar" Pad.—Adv.

ELECTRIC PLANT SOLD.

W. C. Whitney and Others Buy Control of the Stanley Manufacturing Company at Pittsfield, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—New Yorkers, headed by William C. Whitney, have secured the controlling interest in the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company of this city from the Roeblings of Trenton, N. J., and other large stockholders. The sale was made at $125 per share. Coupled with the sale is an agreement that the business will be continued in Pittsfield.

The new owners are large builders of machinery and stand ready to put into the plant all the money that the business will warrant, whether it be $10,000,000 or $20,000,000.

PRICE OF YARN RAISED.

Southern Spinners Advance It from One-half Cent to a Cent a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 27.—At a largely attended meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, held here to-day, it was decided that the price of yarn be advanced from ½ to 1 cent a pound. Southern spinners assert that every market in the United States is crowded with buyers anxious to purchase the output of Southern mills. In view of this decided increase in demand for yarn, and the fact that the present prices are not sufficient for Southern mills to make money, the raise in price was deemed right as well as advisable.

At the meeting to-day there were representatives from every State in the South, and nearly every spinning mill had a representative on the ground or was represented by proxy. In addition to a large number of cotton manufacturers, there were about fifteen well-known New York and Philadelphia commission men here. These did not relish the raise, but seemed satisfied that it was no more.

W. B. CARLETON ARRESTED.

Ex-President of North American Realty Co. Caught in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27.—According to a dispatch from Dayton, Ohio, to-day, William B. Carleton, ex-President of the defunct North American Realty Company, was taken into custody by the Dayton police last night.

Carleton is wanted by the Newark authorities on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He disappeared from the city about four weeks ago. He was indicted on complaint of Dr. Richard Coe of 31 Warren Street, who succeeded to the position of Treasurer of the realty company after the original board of officers had been ousted.

William O. Rowley, ex-Treasurer of the concern, and C. Gordon Ware, the former Secretary, were arrested on Jan. 6 last and are held in $3,000 bail each on similar indictments.

NEW MILL FOR FALL RIVER.

Rumors of Extension of Mr. Borden's Plant Appear Well Founded.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 27.—Rumors are current that M. C. D. Borden will order the erection of another mill here within a few weeks of a capacity not less than 15,000 pieces of printing cloths a week, and their truth is not denied by those who are in a position to know.

Arrangements are going on for absorbing the Anawan and Metacomet corporations into the Fall River Iron Works Company. The American Printing Company, which is supplied from the Iron Works mills owned by Mr. Borden is being operated to its fullest capacity, and is producing from 110,000 to 125,000 pieces of goods a week.

The present mills supply 53,000 pieces weekly, the new mill will produce about 13,000 pieces more, beginning some time in March, and there will still remain almost twice as many goods to be secured weekly in outside markets. These facts lead to a common belief that the rumors of another mill are well based.

ROMANCE IN THE KLONDIKE.

Graduate of Annapolis Finds a Bride at Dawson City.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 27.—Lieut. Edward McKay Hutchinson was a principal in a romantic wedding at Dawson City two weeks ago. He married Miss Edwards, for two years past the kindergarten instructor in the Dawson Public Schools.

Mr. Hutchinson is a graduate of Cornell University, of the Annapolis Naval Academy, and of the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. He is a brother-in-law of John C. Phelps, a son of the former American Ambassador to Berlin. For several years he was a resident of New York.

He went to the Klondike several years ago and became the librarian of the City Library there. His bride is a niece of a member of the Canadian Parliament and has resided at Dawson with her parents. She spent much time at the Dawson Library and there became acquainted with the librarian.

ANDREW JOHNSON HIS TAILOR.

Indiana Pioneer Had Clothes Made by Man Who Became President.

Special to The New York Times.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Jan. 27.—John Harvey Wilson, a pioneer of this county, celebrated his ninety-second birthday here to-day. He has resided in this region over seventy years. He assisted in laying out the present City of Sullivan and taught school in the first schoolhouse erected in the county. He cast his first vote for Jackson in 1832 and has voted for every Democratic candidate since that time. He served as Sheriff and was a member of the Legislature in the forties.

Mr. Wilson has been a Mason and member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years. He is a native of Greenville, Tenn. Andrew Johnson, who later was President, was a poor tailor at that place. He made for Mr. Wilson his first suit of clothes, which was presented to Mr. Wilson by his father on his reaching his majority.

Miss Helen Gould Aids a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 27.—Her attention having been called to the pitiful case of Julia, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mrs. Thomas McKee, a poor woman residing on Birdsall Street, whose right eye has been practically sightless for the past two years, Miss Helen Gould sent word here to have the child brought to New York, where she had arranged with the Manhattan Hospital to have her cared for until cured of her affliction.

Condition of ex-Justice Divver.

It was said last night at the residence of ex-Justice Divver, 7 Madison Street, that the ex-Justice, who has been confined to the house by an attack of pneumonia, was a little improved. The crisis of the disease has not yet been reached.

The Line of Least Resistance runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

Bronchial Troubles are often permanently cured by Piso's Cure for Consumption. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch.
The Smart Set Nectar— Purest imported.—Adv.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.—Adv.

MUSEUM OF ART GETS MORE RICH PORCELAINS.

J. P. Morgan Has Added a Hundred Rare Pieces—The Collection Said to be Beyond Eclipse Now.

About 100 porcelains have just been added by J. Pierpont Morgan to the "Morgan Collection" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This was what was formerly the "Garland Collection," and even when James A. Garland, its originator, died it was the most valuable collection of its kind in the world.

When Mr. Garland died his heirs sold the porcelains to Henry J. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, and there were fears for a time that the collection might be sold piecemeal abroad. But Mr. Morgan purchased the entire lot from the dealer at a cost of above $500,000, it is understood, and let the collection remain in the museum. Mr. Morgan, himself already a collector of rare objets d'art, immediately became particularly interested in this collection and began to project plans for its improvement.

While Mr. Morgan was in Europe last Summer devoting, as was generally supposed, his entire time to negotiations for the shipping trust, he was at the same time spending considerable energy in looking for possible additions to the Garland collection. He did not know that the name of the collection was to be changed, for this was done by Gen. Di Cesnola, Director of the Museum, in Mr. Morgan's absence.

Through these efforts abroad and through purchases made privately in this country, some unique and exceptionally valuable pieces have now been added. Of the 100 new specimens, very many are understood to have cost several thousand dollars each. The collection is now beyond approximation the most magnificent in the world. Art dealers say that the expenditure of no amount of money now could succeed in eclipsing this aggregation.

Not only has Mr. Morgan made the additions, but he is planning to issue a sumptuous catalogue of the collection. The descriptive work is to be done by William M. Laffan, himself an expert on ceramics and porcelains. It is expected that the preparation of this work will take several years. The descriptive matter is to be upon a most comprehensive scale, the book to be designed to serve as a complete treatise upon the entire subject. The Museum several years ago published at a cost of several thousand dollars a catalogue of the Garland collection, but the catalogue now planned will be far superior to that.

There has been considerable criticism of the manner in which the porcelains have been arranged in the room allotted to them in the recently completed wing of the Museum. All of the arrangement was done while Mr. Morgan was away. Several complaints were made to him upon his return regarding this arrangement. It was complained that all of the objects were in cases against the wall, making it impossible to see all sides of the specially beautiful pieces.

Even the famous red hawthorn jar and the other priceless jars and vases—unique of their kind—were placed against the wall, so that they could not be thoroughly inspected by visitors and artists at the Museum. Mr. Morgan has arranged, therefore, that six or eight cases shall be placed in the open part of the room and that the rarer pieces shall be deposited therein. This, in the opinion of artists, will add exceedingly to the value of the collection, from the public's point of view.

Among the specially interesting of the additions to the collection recently made by Mr. Morgan are two gourd-shaped vases, standing about twenty inches high. They have blue-white floral designs, and only one other similar specimen is known to exist. That is in the Frank collection in the British Museum.

There is also a sang de boeuf Lang-Furness vase. When this vase stands in the rays of the sun it gleams with a wonderful glow. It was obtained by private purchase in this country.

Two pieces of exceptional value are a pair of figurines standing about twenty inches high. They have the famille verte decoration, and are of the Ching-Wah period of about the sixteenth century. These are superb in their modeling, glazing and decoration. They are unique of their kind, and were obtained with great difficulty by Henry J. Duveen for Mr. Morgan. They were at one time in a London museum.

Still more precious is a figurine purchased by Mr. Morgan while in Europe, from an ex-attaché of the French Legation at Peking. It stands on a pedestal some thirty inches high. The figure is considered the finest of its kind in the world, as nothing more perfect in modeling has ever been found in Chinese art. The figure is of a Chinese goddess standing upon a lotus leaved pedestal.

There is also a green enameled vase of the Ming period. It is trumpet-shaped and thirty inches high—a wonderfully rare specimen of its type of porcelain. It, too, was purchased from a private collection in this country.

The most recent of these acquisitions were two extremely rare vasques or flower pots about fifty inches in diameter. They were made in the fifteenth century. One is of a cream color, insized with an imperial dragon of light yellow tone. The other is of a dark indigo blue with lotus flowers in relief. These two pieces came originally from the gardens of the Chinese Empress Dowager's palace. The mate of the cream colored specimen is believed to be still in the Imperial Palace.

Henry J. Duveen, who obtained most of the pieces for Mr. Garland, and who has scoured the world for objects to add to this collection, says that it will not be possible to add very much to the collection from now on. He says that, so far as is known, but very few of the really artistic porcelains of old China now remain.

ANCESTRY OF THE JEWS.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch Says Dr. Maurice Fishberg's Theory That They Are Armenians Is "Nonsense."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—"Nonsense," was the comment of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch to-day on a declaration made in New York that the Jews are not descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, but are in reality Armenians. A dispatch from New York attributed the statement to Dr. Maurice Fishberg, a well-known anthropologist. Dr. Hirsch said:

"I am of the opinion that there is not at present a pure Hebrew race, but Dr. Fishberg is uttering nonsense when he says that we are descendants of the Armenians. Many of the leading Jews have held for a long time that there is no Hebrew race, although some of them still believe that there is, but Armenians—no."

Prof. Frederick Starr, anthropologist and ethnologist at the University of Chicago, declares Dr. Fishberg's theory an old one. He said: "I do not care to express my own theory, but it is true that the common type of Jew we see is Armenian."

RECORD FOR SPOT COTTON.

Memphis Prices Much Higher Than They Were Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—While futures showed little change in New York, New Orleans, or Liverpool the last week, there was a further advance in the price of spot cotton in this centre, amounting to 1-16 cent per pound, which again establishes a new record for the season of 1902-3 at 8 11-16 cents per pound for middling uplands.

This is an advance of nearly $5 per bale over the figures which were current at the same time one year ago, and is a gain of $5.93 as compared with the low point touched in this centre since Sept. 1, 1902. The market has ruled firm, and factors are holding cotton for the highest figures of the year.

The feature of the last week has been the active demand from exporters.

The Latest Stock News En Route.
It is placed on the Pennsylvania Special when the markets close each day. Stenographers on train. Only 20 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

28 Hotels on Wheels
are constantly in service on the New York Central—the passenger line of America.—Adv.

FOUR ARRESTS IN BIG TAX FRAUD PLOT

Librarian In County Clerk's Office One of the Prisoners.

TAXPAYERS IMPERSONATED

Scheme to Secure Great Reductions of Assessments by Which Mr. Jerome Says the City Has Lost Millions.

Four men, one of them a public official, were arrested yesterday at the instance of District Attorney Jerome in connection with what he declares is an extensively organized scheme to defraud the Tax Department, by which the city has lost millions of dollars.

The prisoners are Philip Baer, thirty-four years old, librarian in the County Clerk's office at the City Hall, who lives at 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Nathan P. Springer of 95 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, who said he was connected with a law collection agency; Moses R. Springer, thirty-one years old, a salesman, of 95 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Walter P. Sawyer, thirty years old, a bookkeeper, of 162 West Sixty-sixth Street. Philip Baer and Nathan and Moses Springer, who are brothers, were arrested in the City Hall by County Detective Maher and Policeman Becker of the District Attorney's office. Sawyer was arrested at his home by Detective Sergeant Robert McNaught. It was reported last night that one of them had made a complete confession.

The prisoners, immediately upon their arrest, were taken to the Criminal Courts Building, and after being subjected to examination in the office of Assistant District Attorney Schurman were arraigned before Presiding Justice Olmsted of the Court of Special Sessions, who presided as a committing Magistrate in the case.

Justice Olmsted held all the prisoners for examination this afternoon on a charge of attempted subornation of perjury, preferred against them in a short affidavit sworn to by County Detective William K. Secord. Detective Secord's affidavit was to the effect that yesterday Baer, Sawyer, and Moses and Nathan Springer tried to persuade him to commit perjury by impersonating Bryant before the Tax Commissioners. Bryant, he was told, was assessed for taxes amounting to $80,000, and that by swearing off the amount could be reduced to $10,000. Secord was introduced to the gang by Harcourt who had previously been approached by the men and was told of their scheme, and who presumably informed the authorities about it.

District Attorney Jerome asked that bail in the case of Baer be fixed at $4,000 and at $2,000 in the case of the other prisoners, except Sawyer, whom he was willing to have released in $1,000. Lawyer W. R. Spooner, who appeared for Baer remonstrated with Mr. Jerome, and asked that his client be paroled in the custody of his counsel.

"My client is a city official," said Mr. Spooner. "He is innocent of any wrongdoing and will not run away."

"Yes, I am innocent," broke in Mr. Baer, but he was interrupted by District Attorney Jerome, who said:

"The amount in which the City of New York has been mulcted by these conspirators has reached such astounding figures and the evidence against them is so conclusive that there would be a strong inducement to do what they could well afford to—indemnify their bondsmen from any loss resulting from a forfeiture of their bonds and escape from the jurisdiction of the courts of this State. I therefore ask that substantial bail be fixed."

Justice Olmsted then fixed bail in the case of Sawyer in $1,000 and in the case of the other prisoners in $2,000 each, and set the examination for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

When the prisoners subsequently were taken down to the office of Sergt. Brown of the court squad to have their pedigrees taken a search of their clothing showed that each one of them, except Sawyer, had their pockets stuffed with money. They not only had bills in big rolls loose in their pockets, but wallets stuffed full of bills of large denominations.

Max Griffenhagen of 249 Tenth Avenue, a manufacturer of bottles, afterward appeared and furnished bail for Baer, but the other prisoners were taken to the Tombs and locked up over night.

MR. JEROME'S STATEMENT.

After the arraignment of the prisoners Mr. Jerome said that for some time he had been cognizant of the fact that organized frauds had been perpetrated on the Tax Department by certain gangs, whom he had not been able to reach up to this time. These gangs furnished "dummies" to appear before the Tax Commissioner, and, impersonating real tax payers, swear off the latters' taxes—all, of course, for a consideration.

The matters leading up to the present arrests were brought to Mr. Jerome's attention only twelve hours before he had the alleged conspirators in custody. Mr. Jerome said that Actor William Harcourt, a member of the Lambs and Players Clubs, had been approached by Nathan Springer, who had made his acquaintance, and who, according to Mr. Jerome, is the head and front of the alleged conspiracy, with the request that he supply for a consideration a man about fifty years of age to go before the Tax Commissioners and swear off the taxes of Monroe B. Bryant. Mr. Bryant is a jeweler, fifty years old, whose place of business is at 5 Maiden Lane, and who resides at 357 West Twentieth Street.

DETECTIVE AS A "DUMMY."

Through some channel which Mr. Jerome did not divulge, the information of the plot was brought to his attention. Mr. Jerome said he would furnish the "dummy" in this case, and selected County Detective Secord to trap the plotters.

According to the story told, Secord, upon receiving his instructions, went to the City Hall yesterday morning, where he met Baer, by whom he was introduced to Nathan Springer. Secord at the time was shadowed by two county detectives.

The meeting between the detective and the two men occurred in the County Clerk's library. Here Secord was looked over by Springer, who it is declared found him a suitable person to represent Mr. Bryant, and then supplied him with a memorandum containing certain data which he was to swear to before the Tax Commissioner. He was also thoroughly coached in the mode of procedure to be pursued.

Next, according to Mr. Jerome, Baer took Secord in hand. The men made their way to the Tax Department, and while en route were joined by another man, who has not been taken into custody and whose name Mr. Jerome declined to divulge last night. This man, it is understood, took Secord into the office of the Tax Department and introduced him as Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Bryant's assessment had been doubled this year, and, as already stated, he was called upon to pay taxes on $80,000 worth of property. The detective, impersonating Mr. Bryant, succeeded in having this amount reduced to $10,000.

Secord then left the office with Mr. Baer. In the corridor he says he met William Harcourt and Sawyer, who gave Harcourt $10 for his trouble, but gave nothing to him. Secord, however, returned to the City Hall, where Baer and Sawyer had preceded him, with the result that Sawyer handed him $5 and told him he would get more later from "the other man."

After Secord had returned to the District Attorney's office and made a personal report to Mr. Jerome, detectives and county detectives were dispatched to take the persons concerned into custody. Baer was arrested in the City Hall Library. He was the first prisoner. Later the Springer brothers, who knew nothing of Baer's arrest, were arrested in the City Hall while waiting for him.

District Attorney Jerome declared that he had a clear case against all the men arrested. While he would not say it in so many words, he let it be inferred that other arrests and an exposure which would startle the community might follow.

"The truth is," said he, "the entire business section of the city is honeycombed with these swindlers. Every time the tax books are opened there are few business men who escape a visit at their offices from men soliciting their patronage, who tell them they are in a position to bring about a reduction of their tax rates."

"How long have you known this has been going on?" the District Attorney was asked.

"Oh, for years."

"Why hasn't there been an arrest before?"

"Because every citizen has a right to employ a man, whether a lawyer or not, to try and have his taxes reduced if possible."

"How long have the operations of this particular gang been going on?"

"For some time. I do not think they began with this administration. The whole affair came to me so suddenly that I have not had time to investigate. I was not told of it till midnight last night. Early this morning I put detectives at work.

"As far as can be learned the men who engage in this business get as recompense one-half of the reduction from the tax rate they succeed in securing. In one case alone I know where an assessment of $250,000 was reduced to $10,000 and other large assessments entirely wiped out."

"If you can prove that payments on assessments have been repeatedly eluded by property owners by this means, can they be made to make good the difference?"

"They certainly can, and I will work along these lines to make them remit all they have not paid."

"Do you believe any of the officials of the Tax Department were cognizant of the fraud that was being perpetrated?"

"No; I have every reason to believe that the Tax Commissioners did not know of its existence."

"How about the Assessors and clerks? Would it not be easy, through the medium of a dummy sent to the tax office, to secure a reduction?"

"Yes, a dummy might come to my office and represent himself as a person subpoenaed. That could easily be done."

"In that case, is there not something wrong with the system?"

"I cannot answer that question nor make any criticism till I have made a further investigation."

"Why was it that you asked for only $1,000 bail in the case of Sawyer and $4,000 for the others?"

"I will not answer that question."

"Was Sawyer employed by the District Attorney's office?"

"That question I also decline to answer. I regard the whole scene as a gigantic one to defraud the city out of vast sums of money. It was an organized conspiracy. The man Bryant is, in my mind, entirely innocent, and was steered into the City Hall. When he was sent for he came immediately to me and told all he knew of the scheme."

Mr. Bryant was seen at his home last night. He said that he had been instructed not to talk about the case. He had been with the District Attorney nearly all afternoon, and knew little concerning the actual story of the arrest of the men. He was told the names, and said he recognized only one of them. He would not state which one that was. When told that it was charged that a man had been secured to personate him and that the reduction of his assessment was secured in that way, Mr. Bryant seemed much astonished.

"Why," said he, "I had no idea that such a thing was to be done. I assure you that I would not agree to any such proposition as that."

He said that he would like the public to have his side of the story, but under the circumstances could not talk.

VERSION OF BAER'S ARREST.

Lawyer Spooner declared the arrest of Baer to be an outrage.

"My client," he said, "was arrested by County Detective Maher without a warrant. When he found that Maher had no order for his arrest, he declined to accompany him. The detective then took the hat, put it on his head, took possession of my client's coat, and proceeded to drag him out of the office. My client then concluded that, in order to avoid a disturbance, the only way was to submit.

"Mr. Baer was taken into the District Attorney's office, where he was subjected to a searching interrogation. He was not advised of the charge against him, and was not permitted to communicate either with his counsel or his family, although he asked to be allowed to do so. Mr. Jerome, through one of his assistants, when I was finally notified through a person who knew what had occurred, sent out word to me, denying that my client was in the office. I would have missed him if I had not accidentally run up against him in the corridor as he was taken before Justice Olmsted after the star chamber session."

Philip Baer has for a number of years been the librarian of the city and has charge of the documents of the various city departments. He is under the direction of City Clerk Joseph Scully and formerly had a salary of $1,000 a year, but under the last budget this sum was slightly increased.

At the home of Mr. Baer it was said that he was not at home; had not been at home during the day; would not be at home during the night, and that if he were at home he would have nothing to say about the case in connection with which he was arrested.

Commissioner Wells, President of the Tax Board, professed ignorance both of the alleged plot and of the arrest of the men. In the room with Commissioner Wells were Commissioners Strasbourger and Scott. They all manifested astonishment and said:

"This must be a fairy tale."

Later Commissioner Wells said he did not remember any of the prisoners as being in the employ of the Tax Department—that he recognized none of their names. He explained that the system was not faulty—in fact, was so good that it had resulted in the apprehension of these men by Mr. Jerome. Mr. Wells did not think the amount of which the city had been defrauded would reach into the millions.

He had had suspicions that dummies were being used, although he had been unable to catch any of them. It would not be necessary for somebody on the inside to be in the scheme to make it successful, and the system of checking was such that it would be necessary to bribe practically the entire office to carry out such a scheme successfully.

The oath had been very indefinite until a new oath had been introduced at the beginning of the present year. The old oath did not specify that the person who was swearing was the identical person to whom the tax certificate had been made out, so that anybody could take the certificate and go to the office and swear off the taxes without swearing that he was the person upon whom the tax had been levied. This has been remedied in the substitute oath.

Mr. Wells said there were about twenty firms in the city who made a business of getting assessments reduced, possibly one-half of whom contented themselves with legitimate endeavor. To the others he supposed the tax certificate was turned over and the lawyers undoubtedly employed somebody to go to the tax office and commit perjury.

"There is no way we can tell at the office that he is not the person he represents himself to be," said Mr. Wells. "These men are educated to the work and we are obliged to take their word. It is very laudable work on the part of Mr. Jerome. It will do much good and be a warning to other people who might come and make some little discrepancies—forget little things—that would mean a loss of thousands and thousands of dollars to the city."

Short Time; Short Line to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives at Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

Avoid Blizzards, Travel to California via Washington Line-California excursions, operated on "Sunset Limited." Saves $21. 1 Battery Pl., 371, 366, 1,196 Broadway.—Adv.

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Quickest, shortest route, 12:55 P. M. daily; for Atlanta and Florida, 2:10 P. M. week days; 12:55 P. M. Sundays; 12:10 nights; 1,183 B'way.—Adv.

Usher's
was the first Scotch
It is famous to-day.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED ON JERSEY CENTRAL

Royal Blue Express in Collision Near Graceland.

TRAPPED VICTIMS BURNED

Some Pray to be Put Out of Their Agony—Imprisoned Man's Leg Severed to Free Him—Flames Sweep the Wreckage.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 27.—Twenty-four persons were killed and a score were injured in a rear-end collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey tracks near Graceland station this evening. Many persons are missing, but it is impossible to give any authentic list of the missing. It would consist of scores of men and women who are now at home safely.

The Royal Blue Line express, which left Jersey City at 6 o'clock, crashed into a combination local and express train, which had started from the terminus fifteen minutes in advance.

The train that was run into was scheduled to run as an express to Bound Brook; making stops at Elizabeth, Westfield, and Plainfield. Beyond Bound Brook it was to run as a local. The Royal Blue train made no stop except at Elizabeth, and there only to take on passengers. Its higher speed permitted of its overtaking the slower train just beyond Graceland. The slower train's running orders were to switch from Track 3 at Graceland on to Track 4 and to permit the Royal Blue to pass. After that the slower train was to swing back on to the express tracks.

A freight train was blocked upon Track 4 this evening, and the slower train received orders to proceed on the express track to Dunellen and there take the outside or No. 4 track. Soon after receiving these orders the train had to stop for a hot box under one of the cars. That delayed it so that when it got under way again it was due at Dunellen. It was moving slowly forward when the Royal Blue, traveling apparently at full speed, which at that point usually approximates sixty miles an hour, crashed into the rear end.

The heavy engine of the Royal Blue tore its way into the rear car, and at the same time drove the forward end of that car into the rear end of the car ahead, which in turn was driven into the third car, and that was forced into the fourth car from the rear. The fourth car was only partly wrecked, but the last three of the train were torn in pieces.

As the Royal Blue plowed her way into the train ahead the engine of the Royal Blue left the rails and turned over on its side. The engineer and firemen had not left their posts, and went down in the wreck. They are now in the Muhlenberg Hospital at Plainfield, and the engineer is not believed to have a chance of living. The passengers of the Royal Blue, with one exception, escaped without a scratch, but were badly shaken up.

They say the engineer applied the brakes hard just a minute or so before the wreck. The train ahead had sent a flagman back, but he was recalled when the train got under way, and, although he left torpedoes the Royal Blue did not heed them or else was going too fast to stop in the short distance remaining. The man who went back to flag the train had just swung onto the rear end of his train and was among those killed. It is supposed he was crushed just as he was entering the rear car.

The engine and the three worst wrecked cars were piled into a heap. From it came fearful screams for aid. A minute later the situation became more awful, for the wreck caught fire from the overturned locomotive. The screams of the injured were intensified as the flames added to their agony.

The passengers in the two forward cars of the first train and all the men from the express and every one in the neighborhood started work at once in trying to get out the injured before the flames could reach them. At times while some of the rescuers were in the wreckage trying to take out the injured the flames reached them and their clothing took fire, but they put the blaze out and worked on in constant danger of being killed themselves.

Some of the injured were burned to death in sight of the would-be rescuers, who stood by them as long as possible, but the flames soon gained complete mastery of the two last cars.

One of the rescuers related an experience which startled him. He had climbed on to the worst wrecked coach. The fire was burning below him. There were two men there. One of them begged for a drink, and a bottle of whisky was passed in. The injured man grasped it eagerly and began to drink. While he clutched the bottle he died. The rescuer dragged the bottle from him and passed it to the other man, but although he had been alive a few minutes before, he was then dead.

The rescuer then started to get out as it was getting too warm. He started out by a way he had not entered, intending to drop out of a window. As he was climbing for the window he knelt on a body and found it to be that of a child. He determined to take the body with him, and reached down for it. He was startled to find the child alive. The little one was got out apparently uninjured, and is now in a house at Westfield.

One of the hardest workers at the rescue was a boy about nineteen years old. He worked as if frenzied, and would not tell his name. He threw off his coat and vest and sprang into the face of the flames again and again in efforts to rescue some unfortunate.

Quick work was made in furnishing a train for the handling of the dead and injured. When it was decided to transfer all to Plainfield a train which was sidetracked at Dunellen was pressed into service. On its way to the scene the railroad men tore out the iron frames of the seats and then laid the cushions in two rows along the sides of the cars. These were later supplemented by pillows and mattresses from the Pullman coaches of the Royal Blue.

The engineer of the express, John S. Davis, was not the regular engineer. He was a "relief" engineer for the fast train, and had been put on in the absence of the regular man, who had a day off. He was, however, perfectly familiar with the running of the train, as he ran it at least once a week, and always ran express trains, being held on relief for that purpose.

Twelve of the injured were taken to the house of Mrs. F. B. Hankinson. After them came a lot of persons who wanted to see who was there. Many of them had the excuse that they were searching for friends. They were in the way of the doctors and were ordered out, but did not obey. Mrs. Hankinson then ordered them out, and they still refused to go, and even more pushed in. Mrs. Hankinson secured her husband's revolver and at its point drove all out.

The firemen from Westfield were summoned by telephone, and reached the scene within a short time. They came too late, however, to save the lives of most. Doctors were called for from Elizabeth, Westfield, and Plainfield and there was a score on hand.

The only person hurt on the Royal Blue train was walking in the aisle of one of the cars when the crash came, and the impact hurled him up in the air, then sideways across the heads of several persons in chairs, and finally through a window. One of his hands was cut and he was bruised. He said he was a son of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. He did good work later on after his hand had been bandaged.

Dr. Sinclair of Westfield went into the wreck itself, and there bandaged and treated the injured even before they were released. Some of those he treated were afterward suffocated or burned to death.

The parlor cars of the Royal Blue Line train were converted into temporary hospitals. The dead, as they were taken out, were laid in a row alongside the train until means could be found to convey them to the morgue at Plainfield.

Just as the wreck occurred an eastbound train was approaching on Track 2. Before it could be stopped the engine crashed into the wreckage which had been hurled on to the track, but it was light stuff and the engine brushed it aside and crushed part of it under the wheels. The train ran its own length beyond the wreck, stopped, and after ascertaining it had sustained no injury itself, proceeded toward New York.

Mrs. Dr. Breck, whose house stands close to the scene of the wreck, heard the crash, and looking out of her rear window, saw what had taken place. She ran up stairs, grabbed the blankets and sheets from her beds, and the linen from her sideboard, and with them in her arms ran to the scene. The linen and blankets were used later as bandages. She so stripped her home that she had to borrow bedding from neighbors.

A Mrs. Hopkins, who lives close by, also furnished sheets for bandages. She also took many of the injured into her home and did what she could to make them comfortable.

Men could be seen in the wreckage before the flames were extinguished, pinned fast amid the timbers of the cars and struggling to be free. The rescuers were helpless to aid them, as they had already been injured in the fire before desisting. One of those who tried to take out a man pinned in found that he was held down by one leg near the ankle, and seeing it would be useless to do anything else, is said to have finally severed the man's leg and then carried him to one of the parlor cars. Both rescued and rescuer were burned, but it is said the doctors said the rescued man's life would be saved. The names of the men concerned could not be learned in the general excitement about the wreck.

The list of known victims is as follows:

The Dead.

CHANDOR, ROLAND, 17 years old, Plainfield.
CUMING, THOMAS, 30 years old, real estate, agent, Plainfield.
FLYNN, EDWARD, Plainfield.
HAND, HARRY G., Plainfield.
PATTERSON, HARRY, Dunellen.
REED, GEORGE E., Scotch Plains.
SAYER, C. G., Paterson, agent for the National Express Company, Broadway and Liberty Streets, New York.
THAYER, C. P., Secretary to Thomas C. Platt, Watchaug Avenue, Plainfield.
WILLIAMS, EDGAR W., 44 years old, lawyer, with offices at 135 Broadway, New York; East

car below and behind them they were enveloped in smoke and steam, and it was there that the worst sights were witnessed. The imprisoned ones begged for death to end their agonies. They besought those who were laboring to get them free to crush in their heads with the axes. Some begged for water, others raved, more prayed, while some cursed and prayed alternately.

Some of the women from the Royal Blue Line went into hysterics, and more fainted at the awful sights. Later they made their way into Westfield, and were cared for. Some of them had to be sent to Plainfield and Elizabeth for medical care, as there was no doctor available, all being at the wreck.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 27.—About the station here hundreds gathered, waiting for news from the wreck. When the dead began to arrive, and the injured were being carried through the station on the way to the hospital, the police had hard work in holding back the crowd. The doctors of this city who did not go to the wreck were all busy in the city. Many had to go to the hospital to help out the staff, and besides were besieged with calls to private residences where the least injured wanted treatment.

There is no way of learning to-night how many were hurt. Many of those injured slightly came home in wagons and more came down on the shuttle train which is running to the wreck, and they went home in carriages. Probably one hundred slightly hurt live in this city, and the list cannot be got.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 27.—Two women and a man, who are said to live in Montclair, arrived at the Broad Street Station to-night from the wreck at Graceland. They refused to give their names. They were brought in on a special car, and at once took cabs for Montclair.

JEROME PARTY VISITS BELLEVUE ALCOHOLIC WARD.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan Finds Charges Partially Substantiated—Nurses and Patients Subpoenaed.

Disclosures of a startling and revolting nature concerning certain alleged recent occurrences in the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital may be forthcoming shortly, as a result of information that has reached the office of District Attorney Jerome.

As a result of this information, Assistant District Attorney Garvan, accompanied by seven county detectives and two of Capt. Langan's men, visited the alcoholic ward after 10 o'clock last night and remained there for almost two hours, questioning both patients and attendants, and receiving, it is said, partial substantiation of the information that had reached Mr. Jerome.

So startling and sensational were the charges, according to Mr. Garvan, that despite this partial substantiation, he hesitated to order any arrests in the case until he had secured further evidence. For this purpose a number of helpers, nurses, and patients have been subpoenaed to appear at an examination which will be begun to-day in the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Garvan said that on Wednesday night a man walked into the alcoholic ward and applied for treatment. He was admitted. This man has told Mr. Jerome that on Saturday night he saw a man said to be somewhat prominent in the community, who had been admitted on the recommendation of a prominent physician, maltreated, assaulted, and submitted to the most unspeakable indignities by a number of the helpers and nurses in the ward. The man is said to be about sixty years of age. He is now in his home attended by two physicians and a nurse and is said to have bruises all over his body and to be in a delirious and highly critical condition as a result of the treatment he received.

Mr. Jerome's informant accompanied Mr. Garvan to the hospital last night and is said to have identified several of the persons implicated.

Mr. Garvan declined to divulge any names, but said that the charges were of so serious a nature and so far beyond anything dreamed of as possible to exist in any institution in the world in this day and age, that they would cause the most profound sensation when made public.

Superintendent Mabon of the hospital was in bed last night when the nature of Mr. Garvan's errand became known. He was asked for a statement, but said he would not discuss the matter in any way for the present, but might have something to say later on.

HAFFEN DEMANDED RETRACTION.

Park Commissioner Eustis Had Told How He Shifted Lazy Men.

At the North Side Board of Trade meeting last night in the Bronx Park Commissioner Eustis said that when he took charge he found a dozen or so of foremen and Superintendents who did nothing but watch the grass grow in the Summer time and the snow fall in the Winter. He told these men, he said, that they would have to go to work. Finding that they had a hard taskmaster, the Commissioner alleges, they applied for transfers to the department of the President of the borough. He said that he signed the transfers and his department was cleared of them.

Up sprang Borough President Haffen with a loud demand that Commissioner Eustis retract his remarks as they reflected on his office. Commissioner Eustis replied that President Haffen had taken his remark too seriously. President Haffen, however, reiterated his demand for a retraction.

Peace was restored after a time, and the two officials made sarcastic remarks during the remainder of the evening about the department that the other administered.

BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

Loss of $250,000 in Destruction of the Bigelow Dowse Company's Building.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—For five hours to-night more than half the Boston Fire Department faced the worst fire they have had to fight for years. The six-story Franklin Street building of the Bigelow Dowse Company, hardware dealers, was ruined and the contents were destroyed. The loss in round figures is $250,000. The presence of gunpowder in the basement and fired ammunition in an upper story made the fire in its early stages a serious one. The cartridges exploded without any general damage, however, while the firemen flooded the basement and spoiled the powder.

The Bigelow Dowse Company is one of the largest hardware establishments in New England. The fire apparently started on the third floor and inside of an hour it was bursting through the roof.

$120,000 Fire in West Superior, Wis.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 27.—Fire to-night destroyed the Keystone Block, in West Superior, Wis., entailing a loss of $120,000 on the building and its contents. The insurance was small. The building was owned jointly by Peter Truax and William Luby of Eau Claire, Wis., and the former carried no insurance on his half. The loss on the building was $80,000. The principal losses by tenants were as follows: Sloan & Leverous, clothing, and Bloom Brothers, dry goods, $30,000 and $20,000. The building was occupied by offices and living apartments on the second and third floors.

Policeman Killed by an Icicle.

Special to The New York Times.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., Jan. 27.—Charles Daniels, a volunteer during the Spanish war, and since that time a policeman here, was killed last night by a huge icicle which fell upon him as he was making his rounds and cut off the top of his head.

Geographical Society's President.

At the annual meeting of the American Geographical Society last night Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation a year ago of Mayor Seth Low. The rest of the officers of the society were re-elected.

Jersey City Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel F. Warren, who has been rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday sent his resignation to the vestry, to take effect on Easter Monday. Failing health was given as the cause.

POWERS WORK IN HARMONY

Official Denial of Friction in the Venezuelan Negotiations.

Their Representatives Hold Another Conference at Washington to Settle Details of the Guarantee—Germans Believe Castro Is Sincere.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—It is denied by the powers concerned that there has been friction between them in the negotiations for settling the Venezuelan affair. The following statement was made at the British Embassy at noon to-day with the assent and indorsement of Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, and Count A. von Quadt-Wykradt-Isny, the German Chargé d'Affgires:

"A report has appeared in a New York morning paper to the effect that there has been friction between the representatives of the powers who are conducting the Venezuelan negotiations with Mr. Bowen. This is incorrect. The three representatives have kept each other informed from day to day of everything which has passed between them and Mr. Bowen, and have been acting in perfect harmony since the commencement of the negotiations."

The first joint conference of the Venezuelan negotiators occurred during the afternoon by appointment at Mr. Bowen's apartments, Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, the ranking diplomat, making the representations in French to Mr. Bowen. The question under discussion was a matter of the merest detail, the envoys wishing to know whether the monthly payments to the allies should be in proportion to the amount of the claims or whether Great Britain, Germany, and Italy would receive the same amounts each month until the indemnity was paid. Mr. Bowen said he was quite willing to leave this to the powers themselves to settle, and that any arrangement they might make would be satisfactory to Venezuela.

Another detail which has not yet been cleared up involves the question of preferential treatment of the allied powers as against France, Denmark, Holland, Norway and Sweden, Belgium, Spain, and the United States in the payment of indemnity. The point was made by Venezuela's representative that, were the dispute referred to The Hague tribunal, all the powers would be required to stand on an equality, and, furthermore, that, as this question did not form a part of the allies' condition precedent to the raising of the blockade, it did not seem fair that it should be presented as essential, now that Venezuela had complied with the original proposition and offered a satisfactory guarantee. This answer was cabled to the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin, and Rome to-night.

The force of Mr. Bowen's contention has appealed to the allies' representatives here, and there is reason to believe that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy will yield on this last objection and sign the protocol for the raising of the blockade. The blockade once lifted, the representatives of all the powers having claims against Venezuela will treat with Mr. Bowen separately for the settlement of their indemnities.

It developed to-day that Great Britain, through her Ambassador here and by means of cable exchanges between London and Berlin, is working hard to clear up the details of Mr. Bowen's terms to the entire satisfaction of Germany. When the details of the diplomatic exchanges regarding the Venezuelan dispute are published, it will be found that Sir Michael Herbert, in the interest of peace and a satisfactory settlement, went to the extent of using his personal influence to secure the acceptance of Minister Bowen's proposition. This fact has been communicated to the President and the State Department, and has been received with marked satisfaction.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The following statement was authorized by the German Embassy here:

"There is not the slightest truth in the reports of friction or misunderstanding between England and Germany in regard to Venezuela. Both Governments continue to act in perfect harmony and will simultaneously withdraw the blockade at the earliest possible moment. It is to be regretted that the House of Commons is not in session, as a question in the House would doubtless reveal the perfect understanding which exists between the two countries.

"There has been no disapproval of any kind expressed by the British Government regarding Germany's conduct of affairs in connection with Venezuela. No date has yet been settled upon for raising the blockade, but it will cease just so soon as the representatives of the powers reach a final agreement with Mr. Bowen. The feeling expressed in the press here and reflected in the cable dispatches from New York that England finds the German alliance embarrassing is in no way confirmed by the Government's attitude."

Count von Quadt, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, has been instructed to communicate to the United States Government and Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador here, to the British Foreign Office further particulars received by the German Government of the circumstances which occasioned the bombardment of Fort San Carlos, Venezuela. According to this statement the German cruiser Panther was proceeding to enter Maracaibo lagoon when she was suddenly fired upon by the fort. The commander of the Panther communicated with the German Commodore, and thereupon other German warships were ordered to bombard Fort San Carlos.

In making this communication to the United States the German Government expressed the conviction that no British or American Admiral would have suffered his ships to be fired upon without retaliation. It is affirmed by the German officials here that the action of Fort San Carlos was probably directed from Caracas, the purpose being to gain American and European sympathy by making it appear that the Germans were acting harshly. It is thought the fort would not have fired on a British ship.

As indicative of the fact that the Germans do not desire to embroil the situation unnecessarily it is pointed out in the official statement that the Restaurador, now under the German flag, "was recently close to the shore of La Guayra when many rifle-shots were fired at her, but in order not to cause trouble, she left without returning the fire."

BERLIN EXPECTS SETTLEMENT.

Dissatisfaction with Present Situation Expressed by the German Press.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—From Berlin The Times's correspondent sends word that the German capital appears to be hopeful, as it certainly is desirous, that the Washington negotiations may be brought speedily to a favorable issue. Dissatisfaction with the present situation finds expression wherever semi-official influences are not able to affect the attitude of the press.

The Frankfurter Zeitung regards Venezuela as a fresh example of the lack of "la main heureuse" in Germany's foreign policy.

"We are taking pains to cultivate friendships all over the world," says this newspaper. "We want too many friends, and our wooing is too importunate. The result is that we impair the friendships we already have, and consequently none is our sincere friend, and we encounter mistrust in all quarters."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—President Castro's offer of 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Porto Cabello as a guarantee for the payment of foreign claims is regarded in official circles here as evidence of the sincerity of his intention to make a satisfactory settlement. As the offer, however, includes the claims of other countries besides those taking part in the blockade, some doubt is expressed as to whether 30 per cent. is adequate.

It is also uncertain whether the allies will admit that powers which did not join in the blockade shall share in the results the former secured through expensive naval operations.

OFFER VENEZUELA FUNDS.

Banks in Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and Other Places Willing to Lend Money.

CARACAS, Jan. 27.—The Government has received from banks in Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and other South American cities, offers of funds to pay the foreign claims. Similar proposals have been received from Paris.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

A Dinner Given in the Castle at Berlin in Honor of the Event.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—A dinner was given this evening in honor of the Emperor's birthday in the White Hall of the Castle. The imperial party entered the hall in the following order:

The King of Wurtemburg with the Empress, Emperor William with Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Saxony and Princess Frederick Leopold, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin with Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg with Princess Maximilian of Baden.

The King of Wurtemburg proposed the health of the German Emperor, and the two monarchs touched glasses across the table, all present standing while the orchestra played the National anthem.

Celebration at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The forty-fourth birthday of the Emperor of Germany was appropriately celebrated this evening at his imperial Majesty's Embassy, on Highland Terrace, where, in the absence of the Ambassador, Count Quadt, the First Secretary, played the host at a typical German dinner. The company included Count and Countess Quadt, Herr Scheck and Frau Scheck, Baron Ritter, Count Montgelas, Lieut. von Bredow, all of the Embassy staff; A. Kinne, Dr. Jung, Reginald Schroeder, and Herman Bals.

King Edward Observes the Day.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—King Edward gave a dinner party to-night at Windsor Castle in honor of the German Emperor's birthday, at which the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, was the principal guest. This is the first time that the Emperor Wilam's birthday has been formally observed by the British Court. His Majesty proposed a toast to the German Emperor, to which Ambassador Wolff-Metternich responded.

REPROVES GERMAN AGITATORS.

Kaiser's Ambassador to Vienna Says His Countrymen in Austria-Hungary Must Remember They Are Guests.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Herr Wedel, the new German Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has lost no time in defining his position toward Pan-German agitators who encourage German citizens to meddle in the international affairs of Austria-Hungary, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times.

In speaking at the German colony's banquet in celebration of the Kaiser's birthday, the Ambassador tendered the wholesome advice that his countrymen should be mindful of the duties imposed upon them by the privileges of the hospitality they enjoyed. He urged his hearers to remember that a guest ought not to meddle with the domestic matters of his host.

ANGLOPHOBIA WANING.

Brussels Correspondent Finds Proof of It in Belgian Press's View of Chamberlain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A favorable impression in regard to the outcome of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa is gradually gaining ground in Brussels, according to The Times's correspondent. This impression is reflected in the comments of the Belgian newspapers.

Mr. Chamberlain's unpopularity was no greater anywhere than in Belgium. The modified tone of the press marks another stage in the decadence of Anglophobia, says the correspondent.

LYNCH'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Life Imprisonment and Hard Labor for the Man Who Helped the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The sentence of death passed upon Col. Arthur Lynch, who was found guilty of high treason on Friday, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

FRENCH WINE OUTPUT IN 1902.

Value of Crop $20,000,000 Less Than in the Preceding Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times, quoting from Le Moniteur Vinicole, gives statistics on the French vintage of 1902, showing that the area planted in vines was less by 5,000 acres than in 1901. The total quantity of wine made was 405,466,270 gallons less than in 1901.

The value of the crop was $150,000,000, against $170,000,000 in the preceding year, the decrease being partly attributable to a wine trade crisis that caused some proprietors to leave their vineyards uncultivated for the year.

REGENT RULES SCANDINAVIA.

Crown Prince Gustaf Takes the Reins from King Oscar Temporarily.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 27.—At a joint meeting of the Swedish-Norwegian Council to-day Crown Prince Gustaf assumed the regency of the two kingdoms. He will go to Christiania, Norway, next Friday.

As announced from Stockholm last Thursday, King Oscar decided to intrust the government of the country temporarily to Prince Gustaf. This action of the King was the result of medical advice.

Moors Borrow 7,500,000f.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times's Tangier correspondent says the Moorish Government has accepted from the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas a loan of 7,500,000f., repayable in two years with 6 per cent. interest.

British Steamship Pawnee Stranded.

VENICE, Jan. 27.—The British steamship Pawnee of the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company's line, in command of Capt. Cartwright, and bound to this port from New York via Oran and Malta, is aground at Punta Fosson. Assistance has been sent to her.

Boer Delegate May Go Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that permission to return to South Africa has been granted to Wolmerans, the Boer delegate, as well as to Fischer, his co-worker.

FIFTY WOMEN DIE IN FIRE.

All Were Insane Patients of the Colney Hatch Asylum, Outside of London.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Fifty lunatics, perhaps more, were burned to death this morning in a fire that destroyed five wooden buildings of the Colney Hatch Insane Asylum, a few miles out of the City of London. All of the victims were women. The institution, which was established in 1851, is one of the largest of its kind in the United Kingdom, affording shelter nominally for 2,545 patients, but in reality accommodating more than 3,000.

The flames were discovered in the Jewish wing of the asylum, and spread with such rapidity that the firemen were long in gaining control. The burned buildings included the doctors' apartments and dormitories. All the efforts of the resident officials and attendants of whom there are several hundreds, were directed toward removing their endangered charges in safety, but the terrified patients were utterly unmanageable. Not only were they unable to help themselves, but they impeded the efforts of their rescuers. The positions in which the bodies were recovered showed that many of the victims had died while attempting to make their way to the main building. In the dormitories others were found burned to cinders in the beds, and many of the iron bedsteads were melted in the intense heat.

Nearly 400 women were lodged in the burned annex at the time of the fire. Among those who did not lose their lives were many who escaped from the grounds of the institution and are still at large.

The work of searching the ruins continues. Officials of the asylum admit that about fifty bodies have been recovered, but it is feared that the full extent of the disaster will not be known for some days. The charred bodies of the victims presented a horrifying spectacle. The asylum was besieged by anxious relatives and friends of the patiens, who arrived from all quarters. Pitiable scenes were witnessed as weeping men and women left the premises after ascertaining that relatives or friends had perished in the flames.

In arrying to assist the insane patients who were so panic-stricken that they literally had to be driven to a place of safety, the nurses had a trying experience. The latest estimate of the Superintendent places the number of deaths at fifty-two.

The circumstances brought to light by the fire have excited considerable indignation against the authorities for permitting the temporary structure, which consisted of five parallel matchboard dormitories connected with one another by wooden corridors, to continue in use for many years. It is charged that in addition to the lack of a sufficient water supply and of an adequate fire apparatus, the complex system of locks requiring master keys, which could not be found when wanted, was responsible for the terrible scenes.

GUNBOAT IN ORDER OF MERIT.

German Emperor Honors the Iltis for Crew's Bravery.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Emperor William has conferred on the German gunboat Iltis the Order of Pour le Mérite. This is the first instance of such a decoration in the German Navy. It is explained in the following decree:

"I wish to confer special distinction upon my gunboat Iltis, as a permanent memorial and reward for the splendid behavior of her crew in the battle of the Taku forts on June 17, 1900, and I command that my gunboat Iltis carry the Order of Pour le Mérite fastened on her bow."

A British Argument for Ship Subsidy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Times's representative in Masterton, New Zealand, says that the Governor, Lord Ranfurly, in speaking of the British Navy, suggested the subsidizing of steamship companies to build special fast passenger vessels available as armed cruisers in war times to protect trade routes. Such action, the Governor urged, would enable the regular navy to strike where action was needed.

New Editor for Le Siecle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—La Siecle, the Paris journal now ably edited by Yves Guyot, is about to be completely transformed, says The Times's correspondent. M. Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine, will be political editor, M. Guyot dealing exclusively with economic questions.

Prussian Prince Shot Dead in His Park.

NORDHAUSEN, Prussian Saxony, Jan. 27.—Prince Wolffgang zu Stolberg-Stolberg was shot dead early this morning in the park of his castle at Rottleberode. His rifle was near by where his body was found, but it is not know whether he was murdered or shot himself accidentally. His father died a few days ago. Prince Wolffgang was born at Stolberg on April 15, 1840, and was married in 1897 to Countess d'Ysembourg.

Chinese Dowager's Gifts to Legations.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—Members of the foreign Legations are embarrassed again by lavish gifts from the Dowager Empress, who has sent them game, plants, and trinkets on the occasion of the Chinese New Year. Similar presents were sent to the Legations after the last note of the powers to China on the indemnity question.

Eloping Princess to be Punished.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—According to The Wiener Zeitung, Emperor Francis Joseph has decided as head of the archducal house to deprive the Vrown Princess of Saxony of all her archducal tities and prerogatives.

The Pope Snubs Vice President Costa.

ROME, Jan. 27.—The Pope refused to receive Dr. Costa, the Vice President of the Argentine Republic, because he first paid a visit to the Quirinal.

Steamship Bothilde-Russ Ashore.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The steamship reported ashore at Aberfraw Point, Isle of Anglesey, is the Bothilde-Russ. She is a German vessel, and was bound from Liverpool to Cardiff. All her crew were landed in safety.

Calcutta Poor Have Coronation Feast.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.—In celebration of the coronation of King Edward 60,000 poor people were banqueted this afternoon. A display of fireworks was witnessed by about 250,000 persons after the feast.

Queen's Gift to Ambassador Meyer's Son

ROME, Jan. 27.—Hearing that Ambassador Meyer's son was collecting postage stamps, Queen Helena has sent him two handsome albums and a complete set of Montenegrin stamps.

Cost of American-Mexican Arbitration.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—Prof. Lammasch, member of The Hague Court of Arbitration, denies the report that the cost of the American-Mexican arbitration reached a total of $400,000. He says the whole proceeding, excluding the fees of counsel, only amounted to $26,000.

Press Club Minstrels.

The Press Club Minstrels will give a performance Friday evening at the rooms of the New York Press Club, at 116 Nassau Street. A double programme of musical and other numbers will be followed by "The Blacktown Chronicle," a sketch by E. C. Buchignani, the cast of which is the staff of a daily newspaper. Joseph Hossack will be the interlocutor during the minstrel numbers, J. C. Hemment and Robert Wood the bones, and E. C. Buchignani and E. E. Bosca the tambos.

Mr. Newlands Elected in Nevada.

CARSON, Nevada, Jan. 27.—Francis G. Newlands, Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the two houses of the Nevada Legislature to-day. The vote was: Senate, Newlands, 13; Thomas P. Hawley, (Rep.,) 4. House—Newlands, 30; Hawley, 4.

Ex-Secretary Long's Illness.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—A bulletin on the condition of ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who is ill at St. Margaret's Infirmary, to-night said that there was a slight indication of pneumonia.

GOODYEAR-HERON RUBBER HORSE SHOE PADS will prevent slipping. Ask your shoer for the "Winged Foot" pad.—Adv.

MITCHELL FOR CONSERVATISM.

Warns the Mine Workers' Union Against Heresies and False Gods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—In an address before the Mine Workers' Convention this afternoon, delivered just before the final adjournment, President Mitchell made a plea for conservatism in trades unions. In the course of his address he said:

"The trades union meeting does more than raise wages—it raises the standard of manhood, of womanhood, and of citizenship. I remember when it was not fashionable to be a member of a labor union. The man now who does not belong to one is regarded as a man with peculiar notions and strange ideas. It is a bright hope for the country that the trade union is growing strong, not only numerically, but in the sentiment and regard of the public.

"I do not believe in any of the heresies that some people are trying to inject into the trade union movement. They will not assist it in any way. A great evolution is in progress. We cannot retard it or force it forward.

"I want the United Mine Workers of America to keep abreast of the times, but I do not want it to follow false gods. We must steer clear of the rocks upon which so many labor movements have been wrecked, and many of them have been wrecked by people trying to drive them faster than they could go."

The work of the convention, which was concluded to-day, comprised the formulation of the demand for an increase of wages; refusal to commit the convention to Socialism and Government ownership; declaration against children working in mines; demand for an anti-injunction law, and the plans for a defense fund.

The conference will be held with the operators Friday. Many members of the convention believe that the conference will be short. The operators have signified their willingness to grant an increase of wages in many instances, but have never given any intimation as to the amount that they would be willing to give.

CIGAR DEALERS INCORPORATE.

Retail Men Form a $25,000 Association —An Anti-Trust Button Debate.

P. J. Donigan announced at the meeting of the Retail Cigar and Tobacco Dealers' Association, held at Maennerchor Hall last evening, that the organization had been incorporated with a capital of $25,000. Each member is to own five shares, his dues of $1 per month to apply until he is a stockholder.

There was a little trouble about buttons—anti-trust buttons—which the New York Association proposes to have made. Samples were shown. They are to be worn in coat lapels, and besides the "anti-trust" declaration adjure those who read them not to smoke cigars or tobacco made by the trust.

"The thing is impractical," said one of the members. "If I were to wear a button for every organization I belong to I would be a sight. Besides, only kids will wear them, anyway, and I can't see what good that would do us."

The member was overruled by a man who said he could have them made "for a song." Some one seemed to see a personal motive in this announcement and interrupted him.

"If we are to be run by a Tammany Hall clique, Republicans better get out," he shouted hotly.

"It would be better if they did get out," retorted some one promptly.

The tiff was checked quickly by cries of "No politics! No politics!" The matter of the buttons was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

A resolution was adopted stating that the association was favorable to a reduction of the tariff on leaf tobacco coming from Cuba, but not on the manufactured goods, as that would favor the Tobacco Trust.

H. D. Silverstone announced that some of the members, although quick to promise to take down trust signs in their establishments, had been slow to act in the matter.

"BOY EDITOR" ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Passed a Worthless Check and Says Cashier Who Took It Was a "Chump."

Richard E. Murphy, thirteen years old, the "Boy Editor" of St. Joseph, Mo., who has attracted a good deal of attention during the past two years by his effrontery and escapades, was brought to this city last night by Detective Sergeant Milburn from Washington, D. C., where he had been arrested on a charge of forgery in passing a worthless check on the Excelsior Savings Bank for $20 on the Adams Dry Goods Company.

When his "pedigree" was taken at Police Headquarters $23 in bills and two checks for $50 and $40, respectively, were found in his pocket.

Murphy came to this city about ten days ago from Chicago. His father is in the printing business in St. Joseph, Mo., and the boy asserted that he operated a newspaper in that city which he edited himself. He worked during the last session of the Missouri Legislature as a page boy, earning $2.50 a day and tips, and when the session closed the boy had over $300 saved up. He bought expensive clothes, according to the story he told Detective Milburn, and went to Chicago. His parents notified the Chicago police that he had gone there, so he came to New York and went to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he lived in luxurious style for two days. Then he went to the Hoffman House and to the Gilsey House.

About a week ago Murphy called on Commissioner Greene at Police Headquarters and talked with him on police matters, representing himself as being a newspaper man from St. Louis. He attended the police trials and wanted to pay the fine of one of the policemen.

To Detective Milburn Murphy said that the cashier in the dry goods house was a "chump" for accepting the check, because he should have known that checks are not drawn on savings bank accounts unless the depositor wishes to draw out money, in which case he must proffer the passbook with the check.

Murphy was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society, and will be arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Two years ago the boy came to this city, told fanciful stories about his own and his father's wealth, called on Russell Sage, Father Ducey, James R. Keene, and other prominent men and asked them to write for his father. It was learned that he had run away from home and he was sent back.

RESTAURATEUR A BANKRUPT.

The failure of many Brooklyn society folk to pay for cold bottles and hot birds they had refreshed themselves with in the place, was the chief reason given yesterday by the proprietors of the Argyle, on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for their filing a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The liabilities of the firm amount to nearly $10,000. The Argyle has been for years a popular place for dining and dancing with the Heights and other "sets" of Brooklyn.

Mr. Nufer declared yesterday that there were several thousands of dollars owing to the firm by society men and women, men about town, and prominent politicians for entertainment they had received in the Argyle. In a list of debtors shown by Mr. Nufer appeared the names of many persons prominent in Brooklyn society circles.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6:50 A. M.—1,954 Third Avenue; Patrick Joyce; damage, $100.

8:13 A. M.—21 Rivington Street; Abraham Marks; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—112 Goerck Street; David Wandero; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—328 East Sixty-third Street; Frank Albo; damage, $5.

11:10 A. M.—1,310 Park Avenue; Mrs. Manning; damage, $2,000.

1:25 P. M.—17 Pike Street; Morris Cohen; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—14 West Twenty-seventh Street; Victoria Hotel; damage, $100.

4:35 P. M.—522 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Jessie McBride; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—24 West Twenty-first Street; L. Benznia; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—613 West Twentieth Street; city property; damage trifling.

6:00 P. M.—237 East Eighty-seventh Street; John McDonough; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—47 East Thirty-fourth Street; William C. Lusk; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—1,703 Second Avenue; Rachel Rubin; damage trifling.

8:06 P. M.—603 Water Street; Arthur Bush; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—48 Avenue C; Alexander Eiser; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—Fifty-fifth Street and North River; Stephen Miller; damage, $10,000.

10:40 P. M.—15 Ann Street; Proiano & Desinco; damage, $100.

11:30 P. M.—193 Elizabeth Street, city property; damage, $50.

The Importations of

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S

Extra Dry

into this country during 1902 were

GREATER by 407,304 bottles than any other champagne.

	Bottles Imported.
Mumm's Extra Dry,	1,508,628
Second highest	1,101,324
Third "	396,072
Fourth "	221,616
Fifth "	194,892
Sixth "	165,336
Seventh "	155,472

According to Allaire's Custom House Statistics.

The Famous 1898 Vintage of Mumm's Extra Dry, Now Arriving, is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

To-Day's Store News.

The store to-day is bristling with the rarest sort of money-saving bargains, of which we mention a few of the most important ones in the following list.

Annual Stationery Sale.

With bargains unequalled in the history of stationery selling, quantities more abundant than ever before, qualities the best—the first days of our annual stationery sale wound up as the greatest successes among our many wonderfully successful stationery sales.

Chances to-day if you've not as yet at ended, to secure the greatest bargains ever known in stationery, school supplies, card engraving, etc.

12c.—Cabinet containing 60 sheets of satin wove paper, with envelopes to match, ruled and plain.

21c.—English stationery cabinet, in cream, azure and purple, 60 sheets of vellum paper with envelopes to match, square sheet.

5c.—About three thousand packages of fine ivory Finished Bristol visiting cards, assorted sizes: some 50 to the package; some 25 to the package; value 20c.

39c.—Five quire cabinets of Whiting's cream satin wove paper, with 100 envelopes to match; value 60c.

58c.—Five quire cabinet of Angora finish paper, assorted colors, with 100 envelopes to match, value 95c.

59c.—Five quire cabinet of "Madras" bonds, made expressly for us by the Whiting Paper Co., with 100 envelopes to match, large square sheet.

19c.—One lot of the mourning correspondence paper, made by the Whiting Paper Co., assorted sizes, borders and finishes, put up in one quire boxes, with envelopes to match; value from 29c. to 49c.

Specials in Decorated Porcelain.

In order to close out this entire open stock pattern of decorated porcelain, we've marked it at 25% less than our regularly low prices, which makes prices now 40% lower than the figures quoted by other stores for the very same grade of porcelain.

4-inch Plates,	6c	7 and 8-inch Plates and Soup Plates, Meat Dishes and Vegetable Dishes,	10c
5-inch Plates,	7c	Fruit Saucers,	3c
6-inch Plates,	8c	Coffee Cups and Saucers and 6-inch Vegetable Dishes,	16c
After Dinner Cups and Saucers, open vegetable dishes and small meat dishes,	10c	7-inch Vegetable Dishes,	29c
		10-inch Meat Dishes,	32c
Tea Cups and Saucers, and Open Vegetable Dishes,	13c	Soup Tureens,	$1.25
		Covered Vegetables Dishes,	66c

Women's Stockings 29c.

Fine quality imported all-over lace lisle thread stockings; also plain gauze lisle thread stockings, with silk hand embroidered insteps; regular prices from 50c. to 69c. No mail orders filled.

Women's Stockings 49c.

Excellent quality fancy imported stockings, in beautiful fancy lace lisle thread effects; also stockings with all lace ankles, beautifully hand embroidered in silk in various charming styles and colors; all sizes; actually worth $1 to $1.50 pair. No mail orders filled.

Women's Hats 49c.

Jaunty ready-to-wear hats in various smart and becoming styles; some have silk velvet crowns; stitched brims garnished with ribbon trimmings and quill; worth $1.98.

Women's Hats 79c.

About twenty-five dozen good style, charmingly trimmed winter hats; no two alike; all desirable and representing the most successful and popular ideas of the season. Worth each $2.50.

Cloth Bound Books 25c.

Attractively bound in cloth; printed on good paper, from large, clear type; were originally published at $1.25 per volume.

He Fell in Love With His Wife—Roe.
Chimmie Fadden—Townsend.
Mildred Keith—Finley.
Tattle Tales of Cupid—Ford.
Master of His Fate—Barr.
Gypsy's Year at Golden Crescent.
Witch Winnie—Chapney.
Remember the Alamo—Barr.
The Schonberg Cotta Family.
Stories of Three Burglars.
Barriers Burned Away—Roe.
Jan Vedder's Wife—Barr.
Peg Woffington—Reade.
Bow of Orange Ribbon—Barr.
Age of Fable—Bullfinch. Miss Lou—Roe.
Dog of Flanders—Ouida.

Women's Coats $5.

Handsome kersey coats; made with either box or fitted backs; of extra good material, in black and castor; lined with best satin; have storm or coat collar; new shape cuffs; finely tailor stitched throughout. Sizes 32 to 44.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

It's Your Chance

to secure a high-grade sweet-toned, tone-lasting Walters Piano for $1 a week in that great January Piano Sale at BLOOMINGDALES', 3d Ave., 59th St.

New Publications.

A PRESENT FOR A FIANCÉ,

NUMBER FIVE OF THE "BILL OF FARE" SERIES BY BLAISE de BRUYÈRE

PRICE HALF A CROWN.

No Choice in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27.—The Senatorial caucus here to-night again resulted in no election. Three ballots were taken, and Cyrus B. Watson of Winston led in all of them. S. B. Alexander of Charlotte was not voted for at all. The vote on the last ballot was: Watson, 63; Lee S. Overman of Salisbury, 61; Locke Craig of Asheville, 1. The next caucus will be held Thursday night.

New Publications.

Have you read Roland B. Molineux's Book—"The Room with The Little Door."

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THE PRESIDENT'S EULOGY OF M'KINLEY

His Speech at a Memorial Banquet Given in Canton.

Says His Predecessor Will Stand as Among the Greatest Figures in the Country's History—Appreciative Review of His Achievements.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt paid a warm tribute to the late President McKinley at a banquet given this evening under the auspices of the Canton Republican League in commemoration of Mr. McKinley's birthday. The President and his party arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where, in accordance with his wish, a quiet greeting was given him by a large crowd. Mr. Roosevelt first paid his respects to Mrs. McKinley, and then visited the tomb of the late President. He lunched at Judge Day's home, and at 6:45 o'clock held a public reception at the Hotel McKinley.

The banquet was given in the Grand Opera House, and was attended by 457 guests, among them many men distinguished in public life. Judge William R. Day acted as toastmaster, and introduced the President, who responded to the toast "William McKinley." He spoke as follows:

"Throughout our history, and indeed throughout history generally, it has been given to only a very few thrice-favored men to take so marked a lead in the crises faced by their several generations that thereafter each stands as the embodiment of the triumphant effort of his generation. President McKinley was one of these men.

"If during the lifetime of a generation no crisis occurs sufficient to call out in marked manner the energies of the strongest leader, then of course the world does not and can not know of the existence of such a leader; and in consequence there are long periods in the history of every nation during which no man appears who leaves an indelible mark in history. If, on the other hand, the crisis is one so many-sided as to call for the development and exercise of many distinct attributes, it may be that more than one man will appear in order that the requirements shall be fully met.

"In the Revolution and in the period of constructive statesmanship immediately following it, for our good fortune it befell us that the highest military and the highest civic attributes were embodied in Washington, and so in him we have one of the undying men of history—a great soldier, if possible an even greater statesman, and above all a public servant whose lofty and disinterested patriotism rendered his power and ability—alike on fought fields and in council chambers—of the most far-reaching service to the Republic. In the civil war the two functions were divided, and Lincoln and Grant will stand forevermore with their names inscribed on the honor roll of those who have deserved well of mankind by saving to humanity a precious heritage. In similar fashion Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson each stands as the foremost representative of the great movement of his generation, and their names symbolize to us their times and the hopes and aspirations of their times.

"It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with problems more momentous than any which presented themselves for solution in the century which saw only in the Revolution and in the civil war; and it was under his leadership that the Nation solved these mighty problems aright. Therefore he shall stand in the eyes of history not merely as the first man of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our National life, coming second only to the men of the two great crises in which the Union was founded and preserved.

MR. McKINLEY'S LONG TRAINING.

"No man could carry through successfully such a task as President McKinley undertook unless trained by long years of effort for its performance. Knowledge of his fellow-citizens, ability to understand them, keen sympathy with even their innermost feelings, and yet power to lead them, together with far-sighted sagacity and resolute belief both in the people and in their future—all these were needed in the man who headed the march of our people during the eventful years from 1896 to 1901. These were the qualities possessed by McKinley and developed by him throughout his whole history previous to assuming the Presidency. As a lad he had the inestimable privilege of serving, first in the ranks, and then as a commissioned officer, in the great war for National Union, righteousness, and grandeur; he was one of those whom a kindly Providence permitted to take part in a struggle which ennobled every man who fought therein. He who when little more than a boy had seen the grim steadfastness which after four years of giant struggle restored the Union and freed the slave was not thereafter to be daunted by danger or frightened out of his belief in the great destiny of our people.

"Some years after the war closed McKinley came to Congress and rose, during a succession of terms, to leadership in his party in the lower house. He also became Governor of his native State, Ohio. During this varied service he received practical training of the kind most valuable to him when he became Chief Executive of the Nation. To the high faith of his early years was added the capacity to realize his ideals, to work with his fellow-men at the same time that he led them.

"President McKinley's rise to greatness had in it nothing of the sudden, nothing of the unexpected or seemingly accidental. Throughout his long term of service in Congress there was a steady increase alike in his power of leadership and in the recognition of that power both by his associates in public life and by the public itself. Session after session his influence in the House grew greater; his party associates grew to look upon him with constantly increasing respect; his party friends with constantly increasing faith and admiration. Eight years before he was nominated for President he was already considered a Presidential possibility. Four years before he was nominated only his own high sense of honor prevented his being made a formidable competitor of the chief upon whom the choice of the convention then actually fell. In 1896 he was chosen because the great mass of his party knew him and believed in him and regarded him as embodying their ideals, as representing their aspirations.

IN THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

"In estimating the forces which brought about his nomination and election I do not undervalue that devoted personal friendship which he had the facility to inspire in so marked a degree among the ablest and most influential leaders; this leadership was of immense consequence in bringing about the result; but, after all, the prime factor was the trust in and devotion to him felt by the great mass of men who had come to accept him as their recognized spokesman. In his nomination the National Convention of a great party carried into effect in good faith the deliberate judgment of that party as to who its candidate should be. But even as a candidate President McKinley was far more than the candidate of a party, and as President he was in the broadest and fullest sense the President of all the people of all sections of the country.

"His first nomination came to him because of the qualities he had shown in healthy and open political leadership, the leadership which by word and deed impresses itself as a virile force for good upon the people at large and which has nothing in common with mere intrigue or manipulation. But in 1896 the issue was fairly joined, chiefly upon a question which as a party question was entirely new, so that the old lines of political cleavage were in large part abandoned. All other issues sank in importance when compared with the vital need of keeping our financial system on the high and honorable plane imperatively demanded by our position as a great civilized power.

"As the champion of such a principle President McKinley received the support not only of his own party, but of hundreds of thousands of those to whom he had been politically opposed. He triumphed, and he made good with scrupulous fidelity the promises upon which the campaign was won. We were at the time in a period of great industrial depression, and it was promised for and on behalf of McKinley that if he were [illegible] our financial system should be preserved unharmed, but improvements in the economic system shaped in accordance with those theories which have always marked our periods of greatest prosperity. The promises were kept, and following their keeping came the prosperity which we now enjoy. All that was foretold concerning the well-being which would follow the election of McKinley has been justified by the event.

"But as so often happens in our history, the President was forced to face questions other than those at issue at the time of his election. Within a year the situation in Cuba had become literally intolerable. President McKinley had fought too well in his youth, he knew too well at first hand what war really was, lightly to enter into a struggle. He sought by every honorable means to preserve peace, to avert war. He made every effort consistent with the National honor to bring about an amicable settlement of the Cuban difficulty. Then, when it became evident that these efforts were useless, that peace could not be honorably entertained, he devoted his strength to making the war as short and as decisive as possible. It is needless to tell the result in detail. Suffice it to say that rarely indeed in history has a contest so far-reaching in the importance of its outcome been achieved with such ease.

"There followed a harder task. As a result of the war we came into possession of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. In each island the conditions were such that we had to face problems entirely new to our National experience, and, moreover, in each island or group of islands the problems differed radically from those presented in the others. In Porto Rico the task was simple. The island could not be independent. It became in all essentials a part of the Union. To it have been given all the benefits of our economic and financial system. Its inhabitants have received the highest individual liberty, while yet their government has been kept under the supervision of officials so well chosen that the island can be appealed to as affording a model for all such experiments in the future; and this result was mainly owing to the admirable choice of instruments by President McKinley when he selected the governing officials.

"In Cuba, where we were pledged to give the island independence, the pledge was kept not merely in letter but in spirit. It would have been a betrayal of our duty to have given Cuba independence out of hand. President McKinley, with his usual singular sagacity in the choice of agents, selected in Gen. Leonard Wood the man of all others best fit to bring the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island became in name and in fact a free republic, for it started with a better equipment and under more favorable conditions than had ever previously been the case with any Spanish-American Commonwealth.

THE PHILIPPINE DIFFICULTY.

"Finally, in the Philippines, the problem was one of great complexity. There was an insurrectionary party claiming to represent the people of the islands and putting forth their claim with a certain speciousness which deceived no small number of excellent men here at home, and which afforded to yet others a chance to arouse a factious party spirit against the President.

"Of course, looking back, it is now easy to see that it would have been both absurd and wicked to abandon the Philippine archipelago—at least let the scores of different tribes—Christian, Mohammedan, and pagan, in every stage of semi-Asiatic barbarism—to turn the islands into a welter of bloody savagery, with the absolute certainty that some strong power would have to step in and take possession. But though now it is easy enough to see that our duty was to stay in the islands, to put down the insurrection by force of arms, and then to establish freedom-giving civil government, it needed genuine statesmanship to see this and to act accordingly at the time of the first revolt. A weaker and less far-sighted man than President McKinley would have shrunk from a task very difficult in itself, and certain to furnish occasion for attack and misrepresentation no less than for honest misunderstanding.

"But President McKinley never flinched. He refused to consider the thought of abandoning our duty in our new possessions. While sedulously endeavoring to act with the utmost humanity toward the insurrectionists, he never faltered in the determination to put them down by force of arms, alike for the sake of our own interest and honor, and for the sake of the interest of the islanders, and particularly of the great numbers of friendly natives, including those most highly civilized, for whom abandonment by us would have meant ruin and death. Again his policy was most amply vindicated. Peace has come to the islands, together with a greater measure of individual liberty and self-government than they have ever before known. All the tasks set us as a result of the war with Spain have so far been well and honorably accomplished, and as a result this Nation stands higher than ever before among the nations of mankind.

"President McKinley's second campaign was fought mainly on the issue of approving what he had done in his first Administration, and specifically what he had done as regards these problems springing out of the war with Spain. The result was that the popular verdict in his favor was more overwhelming than it had been before.

"No other President in our history has seen high and honorable effort crowned with more conspicuous personal success. No other President entered upon his second term feeling such right to a profound and peaceful satisfaction. Then by a stroke of horror, so strange in its fantastic iniquity as to stand unique in the black annals of crime, he was struck down. The brave, strong, gentle heart was stilled forever, and word was brought to the woman who went that she was to walk thenceforth alone in the shadow. The hideous infamy of the deed shocked the Nation to its depths, for the man thus struck at was in a peculiar sense the champion of the plain people, in a peculiar sense the representative and the exponent of those ideals which, if we live up to them, will make, as they have largely made, our country a byword and a reproach for all who strive to do right and to live their lives simply and well as light is given them.

"The Nation was stunned, and the people mourned with a sense of bitter bereavement because they had lost a man whose heart beat for them as the heart of Lincoln once had beaten. We did right to mourn; for the loss was ours, not his. He died in the golden fullness of his triumph. He died victorious in that highest of all kinds of strife—the strife for an ampler, juster, and more generous National life. For him the laurel; but woe for those whom he left behind; woe to the Nation that lost him; and woe to mankind that there should exist creatures so foul that one among them should strike at so noble a life.

"We are gathered together to-night to recall his memory, to pay our tribute of respect to the great chief and leader who fell in the harness, who was stricken down while his shield was bright with the light that tells of triumph tasted. We can honor him best by the way we show in actual deed that we have taken to heart the lessons of his life. We must strive to achieve each in the measure that he can, something of the qualities which made President McKinley a leader of men, a mighty power for good—his strength, his courage, his courtesy and dignity, his sense of justice, his ever-present kindliness and regard for the rights of others.

"He won greatness by meeting and solving the issues as they arose—not by shirking them—meeting them with wisdom, with the exercise of the most skilful and cautious judgment, but with fearless resolution when the time of crisis came. He met each crisis on its own merits; he never sought excuse for shirking a task in the fact that it was different from the one he had expected to face. The long public career which opened when as a boy he carried a musket in the ranks and closed when as a man in the prime of his intellectual strength he stood among the world's chief statesmen, came to what it was because he treated each triumph as opening the road to fresh effort, not as an excuse for ceasing from effort. He undertook mighty tasks. Some of them he finished completely; others we must finish; and there remain yet others which he did not have to face, but which, if we are worthy to be the inheritors of his principles, we will in our turn face with the same resolution, the same sanity, the same unfaltering belief in the greatness of this country, and unfaltering championship of the rights of each and all of our people, which marked his high and splendid career."

Judge Day, in thanking the President for his speech, said that by it "a classic has been added to the literature of eulogy." Other speakers were Gen. Luke Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines, who discussed affairs in those islands; Secretary Root, who spoke on "The Army," and ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, who responded to the sentiment "Our Country."

The following was the menu at the McKinley dinner:

Blue Points.
Pickles. Bouillon with Wafers. Olives. Celery.
Sweetbread Patties.
Peas in cases.
Filet of Beef, Mushrooms.
Parisienne Potatoes.
Creme de Menthe Punch.
Salted Almonds.
Roast Squab, with Water Cress.
Saratoga Chips.
Chicken Salad.
Pontet Canet.
Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne.
Cheese. Ice Cream. Cakes. Coffee. Cigars.

The scene of the banquet was viewed by a throng of spectators, who crowded the balcony and gallery of the Opera House to overflowing, while hundreds who desired to gain admission were unable to do so.

COMMITTEE WILL FIND DOBLIN WAS GUILTY

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Wheeler showed that Mr. Roberts was on close terms with the Holland people; and that he was daily traveling from the committee room to the office of the company. Mr. Roberts admitted visiting the company's office while the investigation was in progress, but declined to answer many of the questions concerning his relations with Mr. Frost and other officers of the company.

If anybody could have connected the Holland Company with the affair, Dr. Kerr is the only person who could have done so, and he was not put on the stand. Even the anti-Holland men did not think it necessary to put him on. He is the man who suggested to Mr. Quigg the idea of converting Mr. Lessler, and he says himself that he did so because of his friendship for certain people in the Holland concern.

DENIAL BY MR. LESSLER.

Representative Lessler was the first witness to take the stand when the inquiry opened this morning. He made a detailed statement of his meetings and conversations with Doblin.

"I desire to deny absolutely and unequivocally as false the statement made by Philip Doblin here yesterday as to any collusive scheme or any of the substantial details sworn to by him here, and desire to reiterate that the facts as originally told by me are true," he said at the outset.

"I desire to call attention to the following facts," he continued. "As to the telegram 'Take midnight train. Come to me. Want to see you. Keep this confidential,' the members of the sub-committee will remember that the statement that I made to them was on Tuesday afternoon. At that time everything before us was in camera, and I said I would produce the witness Doblin in the morning, but did not desire his name to appear in any way. The result was that the telegram was sent by me from this committee room."

Speaking of his conversations with Doblin, he said:

Mr. Doblin came into my room at the hotel a few minutes after 8 o'clock. I had left the door unlocked, and he knocked at the door, waking me up.

I asked, "Who is there?"

He said, "Phil," or "Doblin." I have forgotten which. I said, "Come in."

He came into the room with his overcoat on, and I said: "Phil, I have got you into trouble."

He said, "How is that?"

I said: "I have told in committee the whole story of the submarine proposition."

He said: "Oh, that is terrible; that is terrible."

I said: "Keep up your nerve. All you have to do is to tell the truth here; nothing but the truth."

He told of taking his bath and dressing and of his return to his room, continuing:

Doblin was walking up and down. I said to him: "I told the committee yesterday when you came over to say nothing to you as to the testimony or the story."

I did not want it discussed between us. I was then fully dressed. We walked out to the elevator and went down to breakfast. I did as I do every morning, took up the paper, The Washington Post. I got my mail at the office first, and then we went in. When I sat down I read the story, and I desire to have in full in the evidence the article in The Post of Jan. 21.

We went up stairs and the talk that went on contained absolutely nothing as to Doblin's testimony here. The whole talk was as to his position in New York, and as to what might occur to him—how he was politically ruined in New York.

TRIED TO STOP INQUIRY.

He then went on to tell of his movements.

"I was very much impressed by the fact that Doblin was in a serious situation," he said, "and I did tell the Speaker that the proposition was undergoing examination here, and asked if it were possible to stop a public investigation. Of course no man liked the notoriety of it.

"The Speaker said to me: 'If it is to go on, and we will see later on.'

"I came up and saw the gentlemen of the committee, and during that talk it was understood that Doblin's name should not be mentioned in the public prints. I then telephoned my secretary to bring Mr. Doblin here to the committee. I was not present. I did not know what happened from personal knowledge, of course, before that committee.

"Mr. Doblin left the committee room and I never saw him again until his reappearance in Washington in answer to the other telegram, after the committee had decided to ask the House for a resolution of investigation. Then my testimony was heard on the 23d. After the testimony was in the question was asked as to Doblin's appearance, and I said to the committee that he would come without a subpoena. I then telegraphed him to come, and he did come.

"I dictated some of those telegrams to my secretary to send to Doblin's wife, as he told me she was very much upset about it." He afterward explained that he sent the telegrams to Doblin's wife because he had a telegraph frank. His testimony was heard here. He went with me to the train. A few minutes before train time he had arranged to stay here. The last minute he said he would be better off if he went to New York.

"I said very well, telephoned some member of the committee, and asked if there were any objections to his going home. He went home on the train. There was very little spoken on the train going home.

"He recalls the circumstances regarding my saying I would examine the law as to his immunity from punishment. The way that arose, he asked me the substance of what Mr. Tayler said. I said I would look it up. He left, promising to rejoin me, to come back, as I had promised the committee he would come back on Sunday night, and I never saw him from that time until he appeared in the committee room, and I had no idea as to what he was doing.

DID NOT CRITICISE MEMBERS.

"I would like, in addition, to deny what the witness McCullagh said as to my saying there was but one member of the committee who was absolutely honest. I want to point out the fact that while testifying the question was asked me if any one was present in my office at the time McCullagh called, and I answered, 'Yes, my secretary.'

"The first intimation the young man had that he was to testify here was while sitting in this very chair. The door was open, and he was sitting in the window, and I beckoned him to come in, and he sat down in the chair here without any previous word as to his coming as a witness before this committee.

"I should like very much to deny the statement of the witness Quigg that I said that members of the committee who voted for the Holland torpedo boats were knaves and that the others who did not were honest men. I do not think of anything else."

Mr. Rixey then questioned Mr. Lessler.

Q.—Had you any intimation of the character of the man as shown by his testimony before the committee? A.—Absolutely none.

Q.—As far as you know up to the beginning of this investigation Doblin was a man who had enjoyed a good reputation in the City of New York? A.—I never knew of wrongdoing by Doblin in any shape, manner, or form before. I never knew of his word being doubted at all. I know that he has been in political relations with various Presidents of the County Committee and employed by them at a place where a great many things confidential and otherwise are given to members, and I never knew of his being doubted in the slightest, and I am totally at a loss to understand the proposition as it now appears.

Q.—You know of no reason from your knowledge of all the circumstances out of which this investigation has grown which accounts for this change of testimony on the part of Doblin? A.—I know of no reason.

Asked, on cross-examination, how he came to make his statement to the committee as to the alleged five-thousand-dollar bribe proposition, Mr. Lessler replied: "It came right out."

Answering Mr. Meyer as to any obligation he might have been under to Doblin, Mr. Lessler said: "Doblin has been in political life about twenty years. He has been a very useful man to a great number of men. My judgment is that most of them have simply used him and that when that use was ended they threw him up like a dish rag."

Mr. Vandiver—Did you think a charge of that nature could be made in the presence of seventeen members of this committee and three clerks and others standing around and no investigation follow? A.—I did not think of the subject of investigation at all.

Q.—Didn't you express a willingness to practically abandon the charge? A.—I certainly expressed a feeling and a desire that I would like to have the matter dropped.

MR. ROBERTS'S NAME MENTIONED.

De Lancy Nicoll here took the witness in hand and brought out the surprise of the day by introducing the name of Congressman Roberts. He asked if Mr. Lessler had not proposed to a member of the committee to stop the scandal.

"I met Mr. Roberts, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, in Statuary Hall," said Mr. Lessler, "and said to him, as he was the most interested in the proposition, that I would sign a statement and Mr. Roberts brought a letter to me addressed to the Holland Company."

Mr. Wheeler was quick to take up the examination on this point.

Q.—Have you got the letter? A.—No, sir; I said I would not sign it.

Q.—Was it on torpedo boat paper or Congressional notepaper? A.—It was on blank paper. I had said to him in Statuary Hall that I would sign a statement I never had anything to do with the Holland Torpedo Boat Company in any form or shape. Mr. Roberts brought me the letter and I declined to sign it when I saw it was addressed to the Holland Torpedo Boat Company.

Q.—Did you read it? A.—No.

Q.—(By Mr. Nicoll)—Was that statement to Mr. Roberts voluntary on your part? A.—Entirely voluntary.

It was evident that this new development interested the committee, for at 12:30 o'clock Mr. Lessler was excused and a motion was made to go into secret session.

Mr. Vandiver argued for an open consideration of the matter, saying: "I for one have been in favor of concluding this investigation publicly. I think the nature of the evidence here submitted and the charges made require public consideration and public comment, and I prefer to say what I have to say about it publicly."

Mr. Kitchin voted with Mr. Vandiver against a secret session, but the majority was against them. After being in secret session a short time the committee resumed its hearing.

Mr. Roberts first made a statement. "I think certain members of the committee drew the wrong inference from the actual condition of affairs that existed," he said. "Now, I want to say that I have no wish to make any statement voluntarily that will reflect on any member of the committee in any shape or manner, but if any member thinks there was anything improper on my part during the course of that interview or anything that followed I am perfectly willing to answer all questions he wishes to ask."

WITNESS FOR MR. LESSLER.

No questions were asked of Mr. Roberts. The committee held another short secret session, and then heard Harry Schreier, an uncle of Representative Lessler, who was called as a witness.

He told of a conversation he said he had had with Doblin during the holidays, when he, Doblin, and Lessler were together, wherein he testified, Doblin related to him a conversation which he (Doblin) alleged he had had with Mr. Quigg relative to submarine boats, in which he attributed statements to Doblin which the latter made in his original testimony.

The committee took a recess, and when it reassembled Mr. Nicoll, on behalf of Lemuel E. Quigg, submitted that, in view of the testimony, Mr. Quigg is entitled to a complete vindication at the hands of the committee.

MR. ROBERTS'S STATEMENT.

Then Mr. Roberts announced that he desired to make a statement.

"I have learned during the recess that a wrong impression has gone out arising from the incident alluded to by Mr. Lessler, in his examination, of a meeting he had with me," he said. "I desire now to state fully my recollection of the entire transaction, not with any intent or purpose of injuring Mr. Lessler or prejudicing him in the minds of the committee, but merely that it should be in the records."

He thus gave his version of the incident:

The forenoon of Jan. 21, while I was going through Statuary Hall on the way to my committee room, I met Mr. Lessler going in the opposite direction.

He spoke to me and said: "Can't we stop this thing? My God, I cannot stand it it is killing me." The thing he referred to was the proposed investigation which I would authorized to be made by the sub-committee.

I said to him that the investigation was not of my seeking, and I had no benefit to gain by pressing it. So far as I personally was concerned I did not care whether it went on or stopped; that there were other parties besides myself in this matter. The statement had gone out to the country in the press that the Holland Submarine Boat Company had attempted to influence his action by the offer of money, and I did not know whether the Holland people would be willing to have the thing smothered. That phase of the question would have to be considered.

Mr. Lessler thereupon volunteered, without any suggestion from me, it came from him—that he would make any statement regarding the matter that was thought to be fair and reasonable. He said that when he made his first statement in the committee he did not intend to injure the Holland people.

I remarked to him that if he did not intend to injure these people the only thing he could do as an honest and upright gentleman was to make some such statement.

He said if I would have one prepared he would sign it. He said further that he would not sign such a statement to be published.

I said to him I did not supose the Holland people would care to publish any such statement: that I did not think they would make any use of it whatever unless their interests were to be jeopardized by the publication of his original statement, and then in self-defense they would be obliged to publish any statement he might make.

Upon that understanding he authorized me to make the statement.

I then said to him: "When your statement was made in the full committee certain members of the committee who had been opposed to submarine legislation had seized upon the statement and insisted upon an investigation. I don't believe those gentlemen will stop."

Mr. Lessler said: "I believe I can fix them. I believe I can arrange it all right." He then went on to make still another statement to me as to what he would do personally when the Holland Submarine proposition came to a vote in the committee.

He said he had prepared a statement for Mr. Lessler to sign. They met again that day shortly after the House met.

"Mr. Lessler came by with his overcoat on and had it in his hand and said to me: 'That thing I told you could be arranged has been fixed,'" continued the witness. "This was on Wednesday, when the sub-committee, I suppose, was investigating the matter with an idea of presenting on the following day some report to the full committee.

"The statement I had prepared I submitted to Mr. Lessler in this committee room next morning. It was the morning when the sub-committee was to report to the full committee, and I handed Mr. Lessler the paper."

Mr. Roberts produced the letter, which was to the effect that it was not Mr. Lessler's intention to connect the Holland Company directly or indirectly with an offer of a bribe.

"Mr. Lessler," he said, "declined to sign it because it was addressed to the Holland Company."

HAD VISITED COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Mr. Wheeler then interrogated Mr. Roberts:

Q.—When Lessler first approached you in Statuary Hall, did you report what he had said to any of the officers or agents of the Torpedo Boat Company? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Who did you tell it to? A.—To Mr. Frost.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No.

He said he telephoned Mr. Frost at the office of the Holland Torpedo Company, in Washington, and subsequently saw him at the company's office.

Q.—Did you go there of your own volition or by invitation? A.—Of my own volition.

Q.—Was that the first time you had ever been there? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—How many times had you been there since this investigation began? A.—Possibly two or three times.

Q.—Who else was present? A.—Nobody.

Q.—Who is Mr. Frost? A.—I do not know, except that he is connected with the Holland Company in some capacity.

Q.—Is he not one of the governing officers? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did you prepare that statement in Frost's office. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you prepare it at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who did prepare it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How did you get hold of it? A.—It was sent up to me at my request.

Q.—Who did you request to send it? A.—Mr. Frost.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Frost talk over the purport of that statement? A.—No.

At that point Mr. Roberts suggested that he was not a witness, but said he was willing to answer any questions. After some discussion by members of the committee, Mr. Wheeler asked that Mr. Roberts be sworn as a witness. Mr. Roberts expressing perfect willingness to appear as a witness, took the oath, and Mr. Wheeler continued his interrogation.

Q. Mr. Roberts, did you ever tell any member of this committee of the conversation you had with Lessler? A. Oh, yes; but I don't think I can specify.

Q. Can't you indicate any member you communicated it to? A. I communicated to Mr. Rixey.

Q. Before you did to Mr. Frost? A. I cannot state that; I do not know.

Q. Is it not a fact that you communicated with Frost at once when Lessler made this statement to you? A. I think so. I called up Frost and told him there was a new turn in affairs.

Q. And Lessler said to you that he would be willing to sign any statement that was honorable and fair if he could stop this matter? A. Yes.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that immediately upon the exposure by Lessler of this effort a perfect howl went up through the press of this country, and what Lessler was referring to in his conversation with you was that he wanted to escape the public opprobrium, comment, and criticism hurled at him because of that exposure? Isn't that the impression made upon your mind? A. Not at all. I had a distinctly different impression of Lessler's anxiety to stop the investigation.

Q. You thought he was lying? A. You can put any words in the record you want.

Q. You thought he would not make a truthful statement? Now, Mr. Roberts, I don't want you to say anything that is disagreeable. I will ask you if it is not a fact that you never have believed Mr. Lessler's statement?

Objection was raised to the question by members, and Mr. Wheeler withdrew it, but continued:

Q.—Have you not been a very ardent, avowed, and aggressive advocate of the Holland submarine torpedo boat proposition? A.—Yes I have, and do not hesitate to avow it.

A colloquy followed between Representatives Kitchin and Wheeler over objections raised by Mr. Kitchin.

MR. LESSLER ADMITS TRUTH.

Mr. Lessler was then recalled and corroborated what Mr. Roberts had stated.

"It is substantially true," he said. "I do not remember all the details. I did not read the letter as I stated. I did not refer to the matter here except by way of answer to the question of Mr. Nicoll, who seemed to know all about it.

"I did meet Mr. Roberts in Statuary Hall. Whether I said 'Oh, my God,' and the rest of it, I do not remember. I did say to Mr. Roberts that I would like to have the thing stopped, and that, just as he stated, voluntarily made him the proposition that if, in his judgment as the advocate here of the Holland torpedo boat, I should sign the statement showing I had made no accusations of anything between them, I would do so."

Mr. Loudenslager said that as Mr. Lessler and Mr. Roberts agreed perfectly regarding the conversation, further questioning would be useless. The committee then went into secret session.

O'REILLY SUMMONED AGAIN.

City Court Damage Suits Begun by McAuliffe, De Bonn, and Sweeney.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly yesterday at the West Thirtieth Street Station received a visit from Jefferson O'Reilly, who, on behalf of his brother, Daniel O'Reilly, served upon the Captain summonses from the City Court in three civil actions for $5,000 each for false arrest and imprisonment in the cases of "Jack" McAuliffe, Walter De Bonn, and the man what at the time called himself Thomas Flynn, but now appears to be named Edward Sweeney. All three were locked up Saturday night for trying to expel officers from the passageway to the place above the saloon of Clarence O'Brien, or "Paddy the Pig," at 616 Sixth Avenue, which Capt. O'Reilly says is a poolroom. At the time the Captain declined to bail the prisoners, and, vigorously avowing that they were acting under orders, he was himself served with a summons for trespass by Daniel O'Reilly. In the summons served yesterday Daniel O'Reilly acts as the attorney of the alleged Murray Hill Athletic Association, which he says occupies the premises above the saloon at 616 Sixth Avenue.

Capt. O'Reilly showed the summons to the reporters and laughed at it as he did at the other, declaring that it was a good bluff. The former summons was returnable in twenty days, this in six. Both are based on the action of Magistrate Flammer in discharging Flynn or Sweeney after his arrest for resisting an officer a week ago to-day.

It was rumored through the Tenderloin that the backers of the suits against Capt. O'Reilly and his detectives are members of the Bookmakers' Association, whose business has been interfered with by Capt. O'Reilly. They are determined, according to the rumor, to find out their legal status on the premise of running their places as clubrooms and making their customers accredited members of the clubs.

TRIAL OF CAPT. GANNON.

Assistant District Attorney Testifies to Finding Police Officer in a Raided Hotel.

The taking of testimony in the case of Capt. James Gannon, formerly in command at the East Twenty-second Street Station, who is on trial before Recorder Goff on a charge of neglect of duty in failing to suppress the Webster Hotel, was begun yesterday.

Royal L. Wolcott, who has an office at 14 Irving Place, testified that he had served a notice on Capt. Gannon regarding the character of the place. To the notice, which was introduced in evidence, was attached a petition signed by more than 100 taxpayers in the precinct, asking Capt. Gannon to wipe out the resort.

Several other residents of the neighborhood testified as to the reputation of the Webster Hotel.

Mr. Sandford was the next witness. He testified regarding the raid conducted by him when Capt. Gannon was caught in the resort.

"I went into the parlor," he said, "and found a man in there who I supposed to be a plain-clothes man. I discovered later, however, that he was Capt. Gannon. I told him I had warrants for the arrest of two women. He said he couldn't understand it, as the house was a respectable one."

Mr. Sandford said that Capt. Gannon had pleaded with him to place Mrs. Mack, the proprietress, in his custody in order to avoid unnecessary publicity.

The trial was adjourned until this morning.

Died on His Way Home to Die.

Herman Schiller, forty years old, of 1,400 East Twenty-sixth Street, Flatbush, died of consumption on a south-bound express train of the New York Central Railroad after leaving Albany early yesterday morning. With his wife he had been traveling in the West in the hope of prolonging his life, but being informed by his doctors that the end was near, he became possessed of the desire to die in his Brooklyn home. The journey was made on the fastest trains. Mr. Schiller seemed very weak on leaving Albany, and his wife discovered that he had died as the train was rushing through the Highlands.

Sues Postmaster Freeman for Damages.

The papers in a suit by Edward B. Richmond of Arlington against Postmaster James Freeman of Arlington for $10,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Richmond's wife, were filed yesterday with the Sheriff of Hudson County. Richmond is in the Hudson County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of wife-beating. Freeman is the Republican leader of Kearny Township, and has been Postmaster several years.

Would Check Stock Increases.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Senator Gebhardt introduced a bill in the Senate today providing that the capital stock of corporations can be increased only upon the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the capital stock, and that the increase made for the purchase of property shall not be greater than the value of the property to be acquired.

Erie.

"Erie Railroad Company. Good for one first-class passage, New York to Cleveland." Nothing else on the ticket but the signature of the General Passenger Agent. Rate, twelve dollars, on a beautiful train.—Adv.

Sozodont Tooth Powder

For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality
Absolutely Non-Acid

BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No Grit. No Waste. 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently the Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because if We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, as Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Spring Dress Goods. —1st fl., 35th St.

Spring Dress Goods are in fullest feather—and hundreds are glad of the opportunity that this early display affords It's the time for leisurely selections—for deliberate decisions. Plenty of time to ponder the needs of the Spring wardrobe and to calculate with exactness the possibilities of the purse that must provide those needs.

And dressmakers are calmer now—their organizations are free from the tension of hard-rushed fitting and sewing. Women know the difference in time and money between having their Spring clothes made in February and May.

The materials await you at Macy's. These are among the desirables:

Cropeline Laine—an exquisite weave—pale blue, tan, biscuit, reseda, Nile, marine and navy, 42 inches wide 98c

Lace-striped Voile—airy and graceful—just over from France—pearl and silver gray, tan, biscuit, royal, marine and navy blue, 44 inches wide. . $1.24

Bourette Twine Cloth—a canvas variation—green, tan and gray combined with white, 44 inches wide $1.49

Bourette Striped Silk-and-wool Etlan, the freshest Paris conceit—white on light blue, on reseda, on silver, on pearl gray, on tan, and on marine blue, 44 inches wide $1 79

Flecked Eolians—daintiest of the new-comers—drizzles of white flecks on biscuit, light blue, royal blue, reseda and gray, 44 inches wide . . . $2 24

Imported Wash Goods 1st Fl., 35th St.

Beauty in every fold—weave-beauty, style-beauty, color-beauty. Spinners, designers, dyers never wrought prettier. The variety is delightfully broad. Charming Cottons for every use; filmy, zephyr fabrics with delicate tint-touches for evening gowns; heavier ones with a hint of firmness and strength for street frocks, and scores of the cheviotly, linleny, madrasy sorts that are ideal for the waists worn on links, court, mountain or shore. These goods at their real value should command your favor. Their fresh daintiness deserves it. But we are now selling many lines at less than their real value. Assuming that our closest competitor is offering them at fair retail prices, it is found, by comparisons, that our rates are very much lower than the materials are worth. For example:

Best Imported Irish Dimity, solid colors and an infinite variety of figures, 19c

Scotch Zephyrs, stripes and checks in all the wanted colorings, . . 19c

Scotch Woven Madras, forty styles of stripes for shirts and waists, 32 in. wide, 24c

Scotch Madras, very smooth and fine, over sixty different effects, 32 in. wide, 26c

French Percales, dots, stripes, checks, Gros, Romans & Co.'s best grade, 32 in. wide, ... 22c

Women's Gloves. 1st Floor, B'way.

The values and the buyers at the Glove counters tell their own bright story. Our efforts, culminating in unexcelled readiness, are winning large public appreciation daily. Gloves for every occasion. Gloves for street wear, for evening wear—the best styles. The kernel of the fact is clear: Very best qualities at prices that other stores do not match. A single item—not special—because all the Gloves on sale here are sold on the same attractive basis.

Women's One-clasp Genuine Mocha Gray Gloves, pique sewed, sold elsewhere at $1.00; our price 79c

TWO BANKS ROBBED.

Four Men Defy Waterloo (Neb.) Citizens and Get $3,500—$3,000 Stolen at Steelville, Ill.

WATERLOO, Neb., Jan. 27.—Four men robbed the Citizens' Bank of Waterloo early to-day and escaped with $3,500 in cash, after exchanging shots with citizens attracted to the scene by the explosion. A dozen people appeared on the scene soon after the explosion, gathered at the bank, and opened fire on the robbers.

The fire was returned, one of the robbers on guard shouting to the citizens that they had come there to rob the bank and intended to do it. Their work finished, the robbers made a dash into the darkness.

Another fusilade of bullets was exchanged, but nobody was hurt, the robbers finally getting away in a stolen rig.

Bloodhounds were brought here from Lincoln shortly before noon, and quickly led a posse to a barn a mile and a half north of Waterloo, where, under a plank, a roll of bank bills was found. The hounds took up the trail from that point again.

STEELVILLE, Ill., Jan. 27.—Robbers blew open the vault of the Bank of Steelville early this morning and secured $3,000, with which they escaped in a carriage. The Sheriff at Chester was notified at an early hour, and he has left with a posse for the scene of the robbery.

OFFERS BROOKLYN A BILLION.

President Swanstrom Will Leave the Texan in the Hands of His Friends.

A man whose vast wealth makes Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Sale of Carpets And Oriental Rugs

STOCK-TAKING is an anesthetic for price-surgery. The anxiety to have clean sheets for inventory dulls the pain of loss that price-cutting produces.

There are large profits for housekeepers who take advantage of our period of anesthesis.

This news from the Carpet Store:

Oriental Rugs

We have culled from our stock a few Turkey and Persia Rugs and marked them at 25 to 50 per cent. less than former low prices. Some in subdued old colorings; some in the stronger, richer effects; but if the size you want is among them, the value will be the best you have ever found.

Turkey Rugs, 14 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft., $78, from $200.
12 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 2 in., $95, from $168.
14 ft. x 10 ft. 3 in., $140, from $210.
12 ft. 11 in. x 11 ft. 1 in., $130, from $184.
17 ft. 11 in. x 11 ft. 11 in., $225, from $310.
18 ft. x 11 ft. 2 in., $105, from $170.

Persian Rugs, 12 ft. 11 in. x 11 ft., $135, from $175.
15 ft. 16 in. x 11 ft. 2 in., $132, from $175.
19 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 10 in., $160, from $198.
14 ft. 10 in. x 12 ft., $155, from $220.

Carpets, Under-Price

All carpets have advanced in price, and consequently, retail prices this Spring will rule higher on new patterns. The quantities we have to offer at these reduced prices are not large, but are ample, if you are prompt.

Fine Axminsters, at 90c and $1.25; will be $1.25 and $1.75 later.
Axminsters, at 75c and 90c; will be $1.10 later.
Wilton Velvets, at $1; will be $1.40 later.
Velvets, at 75c; will be $1.10 later.
Tapestry Brussels, 10-wire, 60c; will be 90c later.
Best Tapestry Brussels, 55c; will be 80c later.
Tapestry Brussels, second quality, 45c; will be 70c later.
third quality, 40c; will be 60c later.

Bring plans of your rooms to insure best selection of patterns.

Third floor.

PORTIERES---
A January Price-Thaw

Prices Are Half, or Less

VALUATIONS on many handsome Portieres from our regular stock melted as rapidly, under the influence of the near approach of stock-taking, as snow in the proverbial "January thaw."

It's an occasion that redounds to the great advantage of the housekeeper—for Spring always brings new furnishing plans aplenty, and here is a most excellent chance to provide effective hangings

At Half Former Prices, or Less

The Portieres described here are all in handsome designs and colorings, and of excellent quality:

DENIM AND BURLAP PORTIERES in plain colors; narrow embroidery borders and edges trimmed with tassel edging:
At $2, from $5 and $6.75; at $2.50, from $6.50; at $3.75, from $9, $10.50, and $18; at $4.75, from $7.50; at $7.50, from $26.50 pair.

MERCERIZED PORTIERES in excellent styles and colorings; edges trimmed with cord. Also Portieres of double-faced Titian Velour, in one-color effects:
At $2.75, from $6.50; at $8.50, from $11.75 and $12; at $9.50, from $15; at $12, from $18; at $13.50, from $20 pair.

ARMURE AND REPP PORTIERES with narrow tapestry borders, appliqued on front edge and bottom; in good patterns and colors:
At $4.50, from $5.25, $5.75, $6, $6.75 and $7.50; at $5, from $7.50 pair.

MERCERIZED PORTIERES in latest patterns and good colors; some with corded edges, some with fringe top and bottom:
At $6, from $8; at $7.25, from $11.50; at $13.50, from $27.50 pair.

MODEL PORTIERES, carefully made in our own workroom, from our own fabrics, such as Tapestries, Damasks and Silk Armures. Edges are neatly bound with silk cord binding made especially to match the predominating colors in fabrics; excellent patterns and colors:
At $14.50, worth $21.50 and $22.50; at $17, worth $23 and $24; at $19, worth $28; at $20, worth $30 and $31; at $21, worth $31.50 and $32.50; at $28, worth $43; at $27, worth $38.75, $41 and $42.50; at $35, worth $54 a pair.

Third floor.

Women's Robes And Wrappers

Some Energetic Price-Reductions

WE'VE been making some radically new price-groupings among our Stocks of Women's Eiderdown Robes and Flannelette Wrappers, in order to get the stock into shape for inventory. These are the fruits of our labors—thrifty women, who like comfortable, even luxurious garments, will enjoy reaping the harvest.

EIDERDOWN ROBES
At $3, from $4.50 and $5.50

Of ripple eiderdown, in two styles; in rose, light blue, violet or gray; fitted back, girdle at waist; large sailor collar bound with satin; or yoke front and back; standing collar, trimmed with applique; not all colors in every style.

At $4.50, from $6.50 to $10.

Of ripple eiderdown, in four styles, in light blue, gray, pink or red; fitted back, full front, pointed sailor collar, trimmed with deep embroidered satin ruffle; others appliqued down front, trimmed with ribbon ruffle.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS
At 50c, from $1 to $1.25

Three styles, in stripes, figures and dots; full front, fitted back, trimmed with braid; others with yoke front and back, trimmed with fancy braid.

At 75c, from $1.50 to $1.75

Five styles, in stripes and figures; yoke front trimmed with fancy braid; fitted back; some trimmed with ruffles, and bretelles over shoulder trimmed with fancy braid; others with plaited fronts, and ruffle on skirt.

At $1.25, from $2.25 to $2.75

Six styles, in stripes, figures and dots; yoke front, fitted back, bretelles over shoulder, trimmed with ribbon ruffle or embroidery; some with plaited yoke front and back; others trimmed with satin ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth st.

Embroidered Top Collars

The Newest Designs from St. Gall

CALL them Turnover Collars, if you like—the Top Collars are merely a development. But, in these new arrivals, the designs are as different as the name, and charming to a degree.

The ground work is of fine washable lawn; and most of the collars are prettily embroidered; a few have lace medallion effects and lace adaptation.

The collection is the best we have shown until now. Twenty patterns, or so, and you'll like every one of them. 25c, 50c, 75c each.

Broadway.

Friendly Shirts

Man's Worst Enemy Is An Ill-Fitting Shirt

A NAGGING WIFE, a furnace that won't draw, a rattling window and a perverse collar-button have their drawbacks to both a man's morals and a mellow disposition. But a Shirt that doesn't fit has more power to rack his nervous system, and make a mental and moral wreck of a man, than all of the others put together.

The man whose shirt is pushing his collar up until his throat is almost cut, or rubbing his bump of inhabitiveness until he forgets his love of home, is fit for any crime.

The only redeeming feature about a bad shirt is that it is easy to get rid of, and stay rid of.

We have an organization that produces friendly shirts, docile, obedient, peaceful shirts that a man learns to love for the pleasure and comfort they give him.

Our expert knows all the faults of shirts, and how to avoid them. He also knows all the comfort lines; just where to allow free play, and where to draw the shirt snug.

WANAMAKER Custom-Made Shirts Fit So That You Never Think of Them

The collar never obtrudes; the shirt never binds; cuffs are always exactly right. In fact, a man never knows the fullest comfort in shirts until he has some made to order at WANAMAKER'S

Perfection of fit, and correct style, are most important; but the particular man is interested in the character and newness of the fabrics. The WANAMAKER collection is the largest that is imported; and it includes the latest and choicest productions of Scotch and French manufacturers. Many patterns shown by us are advance designs that will be seen nowhere else until six months later. Old designs are unknown at WANAMAKER'S because we cut up our season's surplus of fabrics into shirts or pajamas and sell them off quickly. Everything is spic-span-new in custom shirt fabrics at WANAMAKER'S.

This hint of prices:

French Percales, $3; with plaited bosoms, $3.50.
French Broche, $3.50; with plaited bosoms, $4.
French Raye, $3.50; with plaited bosoms, $4.
Corded Zephyrs, jacquard figured, $4.50.
Scotch Cheviots, $3.50; with plaited bosoms, $4.
Scotch Madras, $3.50; with plaited bosoms, $4.
Silks, plain or plaited, $12 each.
White shirts, to order, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, up to $12.

If not convenient to come to the store, we'll send a competent man anywhere in New York city to show samples, and take your measure.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The January SHOE SALE

Offering Decisive Economies On Good, Substantial Shoes

THE Shoes for children present values as remarkable as those for men and women; and this is unusual, for surplus stocks of children's shoes are never as plentiful as those of men and women.

Here are Shoes for young folks that are not only well made and low priced, but exceedingly good looking, too.

Children's Shoes

At 75c, worth $1.25—Patent leather vamps, with dull kid tops; lace and button; sizes 6 to 8.
At 75c, worth $1.25—Velour and cadet calf and black kidskin lace and button Shoes, with spring heels; sizes 6 to 8.
At 85c, worth $1.25—Patent leather, calf and kid, lace and button spring-heel Shoes; made on shapely lasts, with solid soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.
At $1, worth $1.50—Calfskin, velour, patent leather and kidskin spring-heel Shoes; made on full round-toe last, with solid sewed soles and spring heels; sizes 11 to 2.

Women's Shoes

At $1.20, worth $1.50 to $2—Black kidskin of good quality, made on modern lasts, in several recent shapes; button and lace, with patent leather tips.
At $1.50, worth $2—Kidskin lace and button Shoes, made with the care characteristic of the finest factory. Shoes that will appeal to wearers of high-grade footwear.

Men's Shoes

At $1.50, usually $2—Another lot of these sturdy satin oil lace Shoes, that sold so fast last week. All sizes now here again.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.10, worth $1.35—Youths' sizes, 12 to 2; stout satin oil and grain leather lace Shoes, with heels; durable and sightly, for play or school.
At $1.30, worth $1.75—Shoes in all sizes, 12 to 5½; made of genuine chrome-tanned box calf; firm and handsome, with solid leather soles; round toes with tips.
At $1.90, worth $2.50 to $3.50—Box calfskin lace Shoes, with welted soles of oak leather; also about 300 pairs of highest quality Sample shoes in sizes 4 B and C, in all leathers; only one or two pairs of a size.

Basement.

A Sale of Tooth Brushes

Fine French Sorts Under-Price

ONE of the best French makers of brushes turned over to us a large quantity of fine four and five-row pure bristle Tooth Brushes, at a great reduction.

There are Men's and Women's Tooth Brushes in variety of degrees of hardness, and they are all excellently finished.

We've made three groups of them—

10c, 15c and 25c Each

whereas they regularly bring 15c to 50c.

Worthy of being classed with this offering is a quantity of the well-known Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, usually sold at 35c for 2-ounce jars, today at 15c a jar.

Tenth street.

Heavy Wash Suitings

Cotton and Linen Favorites for Spring Gowns

EACH season the demand for these fabrics grows greater. If the cotton or linen suiting has sufficient weight to admit of tailored effects, a vast number of women prefer it to wool, because of its freshness, as well as its laundering possibilities.

We have an attractive variety of the heavy Woven Cottons, and the Linen Suitings. Here are a few detailed hints of them:

At 20c a yard—Cotton Etamine, in mixed colored combinations of white with colors.
At 25c a yard—Bourette Cotton Voile; white nubbed yarns woven in the colored grounds.
At 25c a yard—Bourette Cotton Suiting, woven of heavy uneven yarns like homespuns in mixtures of white and colors.
At 25c a yard—Cube Figured Bourette Cotton Suiting; heavy uneven yarn mixtures with figures of white scattered over the surface.
At 37½c a yard—Mercerized Cotton Natte, in self colorings.
At 37½c a yard—Pin-check Linen Suiting, woven of half linen and half cotton in combinations of white and colors.
At 40c a yard—Shepherd Check Linen Suiting; black-and-white woven of half linen and half cotton.
At 40c a yard—Two-toned Linen Canvas, in combinations of white and colors.
At 50c and 65c a yard—All-linen Duck Suiting, in self-colors.
At 50c and 75c a yard—All-linen Etamine, in self-colorings.

Tenth street, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

At Interest-Creating Prices

THREE-FIFTY doesn't seem much to pay for Boys' Sailor Suits, if they're stylish and serviceable. That's what these suits were made to sell for—of handsome blue cheviot, trimmed with black braid.

We got them to sell for **$2.50 a Suit.** Sizes 3 to 12 years.

Overcoats, too, at a price that's hard to let slip away. A round-up of odd lots and styles, to be sure, of cheviots and frieze; some red flannel lined. Coats built for hard Winter service. Former prices, $6 to $10. Sizes 2½ to 7 years. **$4 each.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Housewives' Aprons

A Quaintly Practical Contribution from Germany

THE attractive and practical are cleverly blended in these aprons from Germany.

The materials are percales, denims and twills—mostly in dark colors, with effective ornamentation of braid and embroidery in contrasting colors.

The thrifty German *hausfrauen* wear them in the performance of their household duties—they protect the dress well, and there's a comfortable pocket in many of them. Many women will buy them for studio use.

And then—prices are so much lower than they ought to be:

25c for 50c to 65c Aprons
38c for 75c and 85c Aprons
50c for $1 to $1.25 Aprons.
75c for $1.50 to $1.85 Aprons
$1 for $2 to $3.15 Aprons.

Broadway.

The Under-Price Store

ANOTHER aggregation of bargains, in the fine, unspoiled sense of the word, is ready today in the Basement Store. There are items of interest for almost everybody; and each one tells its terse, pointed story of economy:

Silver-Plated Ware

Greatly Below Value

To-day's offerings of Silver-plated Ware consist of large and greatly varied groups of Quadruple-plated Table-ware and genuine Rogers' Extra Plate Knives, Forks and Spoons, at price-savings that will keenly interest housekeepers. Designs are all good—the best patterns of the year just passed:

Quadruple-plated Tableware
A QUARTER TO A THIRD UNDER-PRICE

5-piece Tea Sets, $10, $11.25, $12.50.
Wine Coolers, $4.50, $5.
Water Pitchers, $2.50.
Bread Trays, $1.25, $1.75.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Chocolate Pots, $1.25.
Butter Dishes, $1.50, $1.75.
Ice Pitchers, $4.50, $4.75, $5.
Baking Dishes, $2.75, $3.75.
Serving Trays, 65c to $1.25.
Meat Dishes, $2.50.
Syrups, $1.50, $2.
Candelabra, $3.50, $4.25, $4.75.

Rogers' Extra Plated Knives, Spoons and Forks, About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c dozen.
Table Spoons, $1.70 dozen.
Coffee Spoons, $1 dozen.
Sugar Spoons, 20c each.
Butter Knives, 25c each.
Cheese Scoops, 60c each.
Fish Knives, 85c each.
Pea Servers, $1.10 each.
Cracker Spoons, $1.10 each.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 dozen.
Medium Forks, $1.70 dozen.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 dozen.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 dozen.
Berry Spoons, 50c each.
Bonbon Spoons, 50c each.
Fish Forks, 85c each.
Asparagus Forks, $1.50 each.

Men's Suspenders, 25c

Fifty cents' worth of actual quality in each pair—and five hundred pairs more at the half price. Made of fancy cotton and lisle elastic webbings—remnants of 50c qualities—with leather ends and heavy plated buckles. Part of the best lot we have ever offered at the price, **25c a pair.**

Some Corset Reductions

Odd lots to be cleared out on account of approaching inventory; and some specially priced purchases, make a group of attractive Corset offerings to-day:

At 35c, worth 50c—Of white batiste; straight-front, short hips, medium low bust; lace-trimmed top and bottom. Sizes 18 to 30 in.
At 50c, worth $1.25 to $2.50—R. G., C. B. and H. & H. Corsets, in white and gray; all straight-fronts, and up-to-date models; some with garters attached in front; all sizes, 18 to 29 in.
At 75c, worth $1.25—Elite and W. B. Corsets, in white and gray; bias cut, dip hips, medium and low bust.
At 45c, worth 75c—In white and gray; bias and gored cut, medium long over hips and abdomen, low bust. Sizes 19 to 26.
At $2—Lillian Corsets, worth $4 and $7; in white, all straight-fronts; some whalebone; medium and long over hips and abdomen.

Women's Underwear, Low-Priced

More of the well-made, correctly proportioned muslin undergarments, at the low prices that render our White Sales such notable occasions:

DRAWERS AT 10c—Of cambric; plain hem, with plaits above.
NIGHTGOWNS AT 38c—Of muslin; high neck, yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle.

Framed Pictures, 25c

An inviting collection of Photogravures, Etchings, Platino Prints and Three-color Prints, in a wide variety of subjects, all prettily framed, is offered at

25 Cents Each

whereas real values are 40c to 50c.

Children's Garments Under-Price

Children's Underwear, Babies' Dresses and Long Slips—all neatly made in good assortment of styles, at following attractively low figures:

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 15c and 18c, worth 20c to 30c—Drawers of Masonville muslin; hem and cluster of plaits; sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, 15c; 10, 12 and 14 years, 18c.
At 15c, worth 20c—Canton flannel Drawers; knickerbocker band at knees; sizes 2 to 8 years.
At 35c, worth 60c—Flannelette Nightgowns; extra heavy quality; double yoke, extra wide skirt. Sizes 2 to 6 years.
At 35c and 50c, worth 50c to 95c—Canton flannel Night-Drawers, extra heavy quality; without feet; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery. Sizes up to 3 years, 35c; also with feet, 10 and 12 years only, 50c.
At 25c, 38c and 50c, worth 35c to 65c—Infants' long slips of nainsook; bishop style, with hemstitched ruffle at neck and sleeves; also plaited front, in various styles of yokes.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

At 25c and 35c, worth 40c to 60c—Babies' Dresses of daisy cloth or outing flannel; yoke box-plaited; with fancy braid or bretelles; trimmed with satin ribbon; in pink or blue, plain or checked; sizes 6 months to 4 years.
At $1, worth up to $3—Children's Lawn Guimpe Dresses, with plaited Bretelles, trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and edging; or Gibson front with embroidery ruffle; extra wide skirt with deep hem; slightly mussed. Also French waist with box plaits and hemstitching; skirt, with two rows of hemstitching. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.
At 25c and 38c, worth 35c to 50c—Babies' Worsted Sacques, pink or blue border, or all white.

Japanese Wares Reduced

These pretty bits of Moriagi and Flower-and-gold Ware from Japan, always decorative as well as practical, now bear sharply reduced prices:

At 50c—Rose Bowls, Powder Boxes, Olive Trays, Preserve Saucers. Were 75c and $1.
At 75c—Candlesticks, Mayonnaise Sets, Sugar-and-Cream Sets and Nut Dishes. Were $1.25 and $1.50.
At $1—Cake Plates, Preserve Dishes, Tobacco Jars, Tea Jars, Candlesticks, Nut Dishes and Bowls. Were $1.50 and $2.
At $1.25 to $2.50—Comb-and-Brush Trays, Tea Pots, Loving Cups, Nut Dishes, Vases, Chocolate Pots, Fruit and Fern Dishes. Were $2 to $4.

Girls' Coats, $8.50

Formerly $12 to $15

WINTER is about a third over—prices on these girls' coats have shrunk a corresponding third—or more. But the beauty of it is that the wearing capacity, style and smartness of the coats haven't diminished a bit.

They are of chinchilla, kersey and cheviot, in good colors and styles; trimmed in a variety of ways. All sizes from 6 to 12 years, but not in each style. Choose at

$8.50 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHAIRMAN GRAY NETTLED

Impatient Over Answers of the Markle Company's Accountant.

Builder Says the Miners' Union Refused Him "Permission" to Erect Breakers—The Present Coal Output Lessened Thereby.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Considerable progress was made to-day by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, and it is probable that the independent operators will have concluded their cases by to-morrow. The Reading Company will follow, and will occupy the attention of the commission during the remainder of the week.

The G. B. Markle Company concluded its case with the testimony of P. Edward Ross, a public accountant, who has audited the accounts of the company for the last ten years. Mr. Ross asked permission to correct some of the figures contained in the company's answer, and when the corrections were made most of the amounts given as average wages were reduced. The figures, the witness said, were the net earnings of contract miners, and the average for ten to eleven and one-half months was $654. In some cases miners had earned more than $1,000 in one year, but this, he said, was exceptional.

He was asked to explain the statement of Mrs. Michael Burns, who had testified to the commission that her husband had died indebted to the company, and that, although she and her son had both worked for the company, they were unable to liquidate the debt for a number of years. The witness's answers were unsatisfactory, and Chairman Gray, becoming impatient, said:

"Of all things in the world, get a professional accountant, who can't see anything unless it is in a column of figures! Let us get at the facts that underlie the bookkeeper's statement. Do you know whether the boy or his mother received any money from the company during the time specified?"

"I don't know," answered the witness.

Addressing the company's counsel, Chairman Gray said:

"This man doesn't know anything about this case."

"I think that is hardly fair," responded the lawyer.

"I do not usually resort to strong expressions of opinion without reason," returned Chairman Gray. "This man knows only what his figures show."

Further questioning elicited the information that Mrs. Burns was indebted to the company for coal and rent, which was eventually charged to profit and loss.

H. K. Christ, a contractor and builder of coal breakers, of Mahanoy City, testified concerning the difficulties he had experienced in erecting a breaker at Frackville and one at Shenandoah during the strike. He said he was told by union men that he could not proceed with the work, under the ruling of the Hazleton convention. He appealed to President Mitchell, who informed him by letter that the convention did not take any action regarding matters of this kind. The witness then referred the matter to the district Executive Committee, but, he said, President Fahy was unable to grant him "permission" to proceed with the work.

"When you say you asked permission to build the breakers," said Chairman Gray, "does that imply the assumption on the part of the miners of the right to grant you permission to conduct your business?"

"I think so," replied the witness.

R. C. Thomas, President of the Thomas Coal Company of Shenandoah, testified that one of the breakers referred to by Mr. Christ was for his company. It has not yet been completed, and had it been built the colliery could now be producing 700 tons of coal daily and employing 400 hands.

Arlo P. Platt, purchasing agent for A. Pardee & Co., Hazleton, told of the disturbances which had occurred during the strike, but said there was not at any time a reign of terror in the region.

Willard Young of Hazleton told of having organized a company of coal and iron policemen, which did patrol duty throughout the region during the strike, and became known as the "Flying Squadron." He said disturbances were frequent, but only on one occasion was an outbreak beyond the control of his force. The witness became excited under the cross-questioning, and accused the attorney of having nearly caused a riot in Hazleton, but admitted that his information was indirect.

Albert C. Leisenring, Superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, said the relations of the men and employers have always been cordial. He was asked if he had determined to permit his mines to fill with water rather than grant the eight-hour demand of the men. He said: "We prefer not to break the classified rates."

Witness further said committees of the men are always welcomed by the company, and that he believed such meetings to be beneficial to both parties.

PRICE OF COAL STILL LOWER.

President Baer Says New York's Difficulty Is Lack of Railroads for Delivery.

Independent coal took a further drop yesterday on account of the rise in temperature, and went down to $7 a ton in some cases, free on board. The price generally ranged from $7 to $7.50. The general sales agents of one of the coal-carrying companies, who also handle independent coal, had been selling company and independent coal in equal quantities at a general rate of $7.50 a ton, and yesterday they reduced the price to $7.10. Independent coal was bought at the collieries by dealers at $5 a ton, which would make it $6.50 when it reaches New York.

President Baer of the Reading, who was in this city yesterday, said that the situation was steadily improving, and that the only trouble in New York was the delivering of coal.

"Philadelphia has the advantage of New York in this respect," he continued. "It has 600 miles of railroads within its city limits, so that coal can be delivered to nearly every part of the city without trucking. New York will have to get more railroads if it can. There is plenty of coal, however, if it could only be delivered here and as fast as the people want it."

The Westchester Traction Company, which runs the local cars at Ossining, N. Y., has shortened the running hours of its cars on account of the difficulty of getting coal. Formerly the cars ran from 6 A. M. until 11 P. M., and now they stop at 8 P. M.

MOB RAIDS A COAL TRAIN.

Women Intimidate a Crew at Chicago and a Riot Call Is Necessary to Restore Order.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A mob of nearly 500 men, women, and boys held up a Chicago and Northwestern coal train at Webster Avenue, on the Wisconsin division, and carried away the contents of five cars before they were dispersed by the police. Women led the attack, uncoupling the cars in a number of places and intimidating the train crew.

For three hours traffic was suspended while the mob increased to more than 1,000 persons. A riot call was turned in and order finally restored. Three women and two men were arrested, but the menacing attitude of the crowd caused the women to be quickly released.

MITCHELL MAY BE ARBITRATOR.

Governor of Illinois Offers Him a Place on the State Board.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27.—To John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, will be offered a place on the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. Col. John Oglesby, Secretary to Gov. Yates, left for Indianapolis to-night with a letter from the Governor offering the post to Mr. Mitchell, who is a resident of Illinois, and was formerly Vice President of the Illinois organization of the United Mine Workers. It is understood that in giving Mr. Mitchell this appointment the Governor did not take politics into consideration.

SNIFFEN LOST HIS CLOTHES.

Brooklyn Manufacturer Woke Up Amid Strange Surroundings with Another Man Wearing His Garments.

The dullness of the everyday routine of things in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, was relieved yesterday by Frank C. Sniffen, a manufacturer, living at 300 Washington Avenue. On Monday night Mr. Sniffen formed some new acquaintances in the neighborhood of the Borough Hall, and accepted their invitation to attend a little party in a house on Washington Street. Yesterday morning, to his great astonishment, he awoke to find himself still in the place, and also discovered that his clothing, with the exception of his undergarments and his stockings, had been stripped from him.

In the room with him were two men, one of whom Mr. Sniffen saw, to his indignation, was wearing his clothes. When he demanded that his clothing be returned he was ejected from the room, one of the men throwing a frayed pair of trousers into the hall after him. Making the best of the situation, Sniffen put on the old trousers, and thus arrayed walked through the slush and snow in his stockinged feet to the Adams Street Police Station. There he told his story to Sergt. McCarthy, and the latter sent two detectives to the house at 253 Washington Street. The detectives returned with two men and a woman, against whom Sniffen made a complaint. The prisoners said they were James Lawrence, his wife, Kate, and John Coakely. Lawrence was wearing Sniffen's suit and overcoat.

While the prisoners were waiting to be arraigned in court a policeman was sent up to Sniffen's house for some clothes for him. The policeman returned in a little while with a suit of evening clothes which Mr. Sniffen's mother in her haste had taken from his wardrobe and sent to him. As Sniffen didn't fancy going out into the bright light of day in that dress, he demanded that his clothes be taken from Lawrence and returned to him. That was done, and a worn-out policeman's uniform was found for Lawrence to wear. Sniffen then made a formal complaint against the prisoners. Magistrate Dooley adjourned the case.

SNOW SHOVELERS IN A RIOT.

Foreman Roughly Handled Before the Police Could Rescue Him.

Because he had threatened to discharge them for shirking work, a number of Italians in a gang of forty men, who were clearing the west side of Columbus Avenue, at One Hundred and Second Street, last night, suddenly attacked William Weiler, a foreman for Snow Contractor Bradley.

He was tripped and thrown into a heap of snow while the crowd gathered around brandishing their shovels. Weiler jumped to his feet, and, picking up a spade, swung it around his head to defend himself. Some of the other men went to his assistance, and in a moment a riot was in progress.

Policeman Connolly of the West One Hundredth Street Station was a block away when the trouble started. He rapped for assistance, and Roundsman Bell and Policeman Murphy quickly came to his aid. The policemen descended on the rioters, and for several minutes there was a lively struggle. When it was over several of the laborers were nursing sore heads and body bruises and the police had three prisoners. When Weiler was rescued he had a number of bruises about the head and body, and was sent to his home, 2,547 Eighth Avenue.

The prisoners said they were Giuseppe Marina, twenty years old, of 222 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Paul Braska, thirty-two years old, of 314 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and James Saratta, forty-eight years old, of 314 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. All were charged with assault.

FOUGHT CLUB AGAINST PISTOLS

Detective Beats Two Weapons from Hand of Man Who Had Burglar's Tools.

Detective Sergeant James Carroll of the Central Office, Brooklyn, while at Grand Street and Graham Avenue, Williamsburg, last night, arrested Frank Klein, alias Andrew Mitchell, and Charles Miller, both of 177 Maujer Street, as suspicious persons. Both men attacked him, and the noise of the scuffle brought Policeman Rossiter, and while Rossiter held Miller, Carroll turned his attention to Klein.

Klein drew a revolver, but Carroll clubbed it from his hand.

Then Klein drew another revolver, and putting the muzzle against Carroll's head, tried to pull the trigger, but again Carroll knocked the weapon out of the man's hand. Klein next drew a jimmy and struck Carroll on the head with such force that for a moment Carroll was stunned. He held on to his prisoner, however, and beat him with his billy.

Meanwhile a large crowd had gathered, and some men going to Carroll's aid, overpowered Klein.

At the Herbert Street Police Station Klein was found to have an electric light lantern, a brace, bits, lockpicks, a steel drill, a jack knife, and a bag containing forty-eight cartridges. Klein was so badly hurt that it was necessary to call Dr. Flynn of St. Catharine's Hospital. Klein was held on a charge of assault and carrying burglar's tools, while Miller was held as a disorderly person.

WIRTH ATTACKS STEWART.

Alderman Says Building Department Permits Erection of Big "Death Traps"—Promises Exposures.

Large new buildings supposed to be fireproof were characterized as "death traps" by Alderman John Wirth, Chairman of the Committee on Fire, in a discussion after the meeting of the board yesterday. He attacked the methods of Superintendent of Buildings Perez M. Stewart, and named three well-known structures, one of them a hotel, as containing wood not fireproofed. He also said that one official of the bureau had been in the West on the private business of a Butte (Montana) capitalist for three months.

Mr. Wirth said he was conducting an investigation into the whole matter, the results of which he intends to make the subject of an official report.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Stewart, when asked for a reply last evening. "If any one wants seriously to look into this matter let him come to my office to-morrow and look over the records."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The northeast high pressure is giving way slowly, but its crest still remains along the Middle Atlantic and South New England Coasts. The plateau disturbances have made little progress and pressure continues abnormally low in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and thence northwestward to the Pacific Coast. The area of high pressure central Monday evening north of the Dakotas remains practically the same.

Rains have fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the west portion of the lower lake region, and snow or rain on the Pacific Coast, the plateau region, the northern Rocky Mountain region, and the Northeast Slope.

It is warmer in Eastern and Southern districts and somewhat colder in the extreme Northwest and the Dakotas. The temperature is from 10 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average in the South and Southeastern States, also in the plateau region.

Rain is indicated Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic and New England States, and snow or rain in the upper lake region, the Missouri Valley, Northeast Rocky Mountain slope, and the middle Missouri Valley. There will be rain Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake regions.

It will be colder Wednesday in the Upper Missouri Valley and locally in the middle Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, and somewhat higher temperatures will prevail in the middle Atlantic and New England States. Higher temperatures will continue in the East and South.

The winds along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh south to southeast, on the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts mostly southeast to south and fresh, on Lake Michigan fresh east to northeast. Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

New England, rain Wednesday and Thursday; somewhat warmer Wednesday, fresh southwest winds.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, rain Wednesday and Thursday, somewhat warmer Wednesday, fresh east to southeast winds.

Virginia, rain Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Wednesday in west portion; fresh southeast to south winds.

West Virginia, rain Wednesday and Thursday.

North and South Carolina, rain Wednesday and Thursday; fresh southeast to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain Wednesday and Thursday; fresh east to southeast winds, becoming northwest.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, snow Wednesday and Thursday; fresh northeast winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and somewhat warmer; wind east to southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—	
	1902.		1903.	
3 A. M.	46		27	31
6 A. M.	48		29	31
9 A. M.	46		33	34
12 M.	45		35	40
3 P. M.	45		37	40
6 P. M.	39		37	40
9 P. M.	30		38	40
12 P. M.	28		39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1902	37
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The thermometer registered 31 degrees at 8 A. M. and 38 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 39 degrees at 11 P. M. and the minimum 26 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...7:14	Sun sets...5:12	Moon sets....

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook....7:14	Gov. Isl'd...7:38	H. Gate....0:34
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....7:40	Gov. Isl'd...7:59	H. Gate....9:55

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool	1:30 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
El Alba, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 29.		
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa		2:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 30.		
Algonquin, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Santos and Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 31.		
British Princess, Antwerp		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		7:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London Jan. 22		
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool		
Ponce, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Isl. and, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M. (The connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 24 and up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Empress of China. Merchandise for United States postal agency at Shangai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 27; Hongkong, Dec. 31; Shanghai, Jan. 3, and Yokohama, Jan. 10, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched East Jan. 26. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 28.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Jan. 1.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Fernedene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Nord America, Naples, Jan. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Jan. 7.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Prinzessin Victoria Luise, Hamburg, Jan. 14.
Rhein, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 14.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 17.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 21.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Thespis, Barbados, Jan. 22.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Bernard, Para, Jan. 18.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 21.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 24.
Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 23.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 24.

SUNDAY, FEB. 1.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Arrived.

[illegible] from Marseilles Jan. 8

Naples 8th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS El Rio, Barker, Galveston Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Navahoe, Johnson, Jacksonville Jan. 23 and Charleston 24th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Apache, Bearse, Jacksonville Jan. 24 and Charleston 25th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Valencia, (Ger.,) Krause, Savanilla, &c., Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Cates, London Jan. 15 and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:18 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Wilson, Swansea Jan. 3, with coal to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Fjotera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Kingston, &c., Jan. 17, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 26th.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 26th.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) Lambert, Cienfuegos, &c., Jan. 23, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:54 A. M.

SS Kroonland, Doxrud, Antwerp Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS Beta, (Ger.,) Berg, Natal Dec. 26 and Pernambuco Jan. 6, with sugar to Allerton D. Hitch—vessel to H. T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston Jan. 22 and Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored outside the Bar at 8:33 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 27, 9:30 P. M., calm, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Norte, for Galveston.
SS Hannover, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Baltimore.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Genoa and Naples. Anchored in Gravesend Bay.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—SS Chemnitz, (Ger.,) Capt. Langreuter, from Bremen for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from New York, arr. at Bermuda yesterday.

SS Finance, Capt. Albrecht, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp to-day.

SS Ormidale, (Br.,) Capt. Butler, sld. from Greenock for New York yesterday.

SS Basil, (Br.,) Capt. Stoker, from New York, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Verona, (Ger.,) Capt. Spiesen, from New York via Aden and Singapore, arr. at Manila Jan. 23.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam Jan. 25.

SS Canova, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York, arr. at Tilbury Dock here to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Felkins, sld. from Trieste for New York Jan. 23.

SS Beckenham, (Br.,) from Calcutta and Colombo for Boston and New York, passed Malta yesterday.

SS Evandale, (Br.,) Capt. Burgess, from New York for Tuticorin, Pondicherry, Madras, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

NEW OVERLAND SERVICE.
Chicago to SAN FRANCISCO,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
and
UNION PACIFIC LINE.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.
THREE DAILY TRAINS
Nebraska, Colorado, Utah,
CALIFORNIA.
For detailed information call upon any railroad ticket agent or passenger representative of this company, or address
J. H. SHLAND, Traffic Manager, Chicago.
F. A. MILLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Chicago.
W. S. HOWELL, General Eastern Agent, 381 Broadway, New York.

Sixth Avenue. 19th to 20th St.
SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.
Our Restaurant is well worth a visit.

Vocal and Instrumental Recital
Thursday, January 29th, at 2:30 P. M.
In our Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.
Helene Livingstone Coulter.....Contralto
Miss Elizabeth Mandelkern.....Piano
Paul Dufault.....Tenor
P. Wygenowsky.....Violin
Miss Bessie S. Haster.....Accompanist
E. Bernstein.....Piano
A. Saslansky.....Violin
A. Altschuler.....Viola
M. Altschuler.....Cello
Quartet

Fifty Pianos Greatly Underpriced.
Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.
Some are new; some have been rented for a few months; some have become slightly marred while on our Wareroom Floor; some are discontinued styles—but each and every one is perfect in every respect and fully guaranteed.
We shall sell these fifty Pianos at
Prices Ranging from $145 to $325.
These instruments are, as stated in the headline, greatly underpriced. They command in exclusive Piano Stores from $100 to $225 more than the prices we now quote.
This is our first special sale of Pianos and is without doubt one of the most important that has ever been held in greater New York.
The Cecilian---The Perfect Piano Player.
This marvellous instrument has brought music to many a hitherto silent home. It is practically unbreakable and so simple of operation that a child can play it. The Cecilian is the only piano-player guaranteed by the manufacturer for five years. A complete library of Cecilian Music always on hand in our library.
The price of the Cecilian is $250. It may be purchased by easy monthly payments if so desired.

VERY GREAT OFFERINGS IN
Oriental and Domestic Rugs.
500 Antique and Modern Anatolian Mats.....$1.95
3 bales selected small Persian Rugs at $4.95
350 Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs, $5.95
200 pieces fine Ghendji Rugs..$8.50
2 bales Antique Beloochistan Rugs, $11.50
300 Antique and Modern Shirvan Rugs of unusual fine quality.....$12.75
3 bales Antique Moussul and Persian Rugs.....$16.50
250 pieces heavy Persian and Kurd Rugs.....$24.50
Large square silky Kazaks, suitable for foyer halls and offices.....$35.00
Fine grade Persian Carpets for dining room and libraries.....$79.00
Japour India Rugs, in exclusive designs and colorings, suitable for parlor and reception rooms; average size about 9x12 feet.....$145.00
Domestic Rugs.
Best quality Smyrna Rugs; guaranteed all-wool; positively no better made; 9x12 feet, reduced from $28.50 to $22.50
7 feet 6 inches x 10 feet 6 inches; reduced from $22.50 to.....$18.50
6x9 feet; reduced from $13.50 to $10.50
Axminster Rugs, from the famous mills of the Bigelow Carpet Co. and the Sanford Carpet Co., new spring patterns.
9x12 feet, at.....$21.75
8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, $19.75
6x9 feet.....$14.75
3x6 feet.....$3.95
2 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, $1.95

Upholstery Specials.
Fourth Floor.
Mercerized Gobelin Tapestry, in a number of stylish designs; exceedingly silky in appearance, with excellent wearing qualities; special price, yard..... $1.48
Ruffled Bobbinet Lace Curtains, trimmed with Renaissance edging and insertion; usually sold for $2.50 pair; special price.....$1.85
Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of higher grade laces, in pretty designs, pair..... 98
Irish Point Vestibule Lace, 27 to 30 inches wide; value $1.00 and $1.35 yard, for..... 65 and 95
Bed Sets of Arabian lace, including shams, size 80x90 inches; each...$14.75
In connection with this sale we will re-upholster furniture at specially low prices.

Special Offerings in
Framed Pictures.
Fourth Floor.
Christy Colored Sketches; all the latest subjects; in one inch black frame, assorted mat, green, red and black, size 18x22, at.....$2.00
Photo Engravings; all the latest subjects, framed close, in three inch black frame, with gilt tablet of subject on frame; very artistic; size 16x28; special for.....$1.25
Colored Sporting Pictures; with different colored mats; black frames; size 8x15; particularly appropriate for dens or dining rooms; reduced to.....45

Damask Table Cloths and Doylies. First Floor.
Damask Table Cloths, of good quality, excellent design, with Doylies to match; breakfast and dinner size, at the following prices:
8.4x 8.4 at $1.95
8.4x10.4 at $2.45
8.4x12.4 at $2.95
8.4x14.4 at $3.45
8.4x16.4 at $3.95
Round Table Cloths, of very fine Scotch Damask; newest patterns:
2½x2½, at $7.50 and $8.50;
2¼x2¼, at $6.75

High Grade Comfortables, $3.50. Fourth Floor.
For quick selling we have reduced the price on a number of heavy weight Comfortables for full size beds; they have excellent covering, plain, colored borders, are filled with pure white cotton and are tufted; extra good value at $3.50.

Ready-to-Use Sheets, Slips and Pillow Cases.
First Floor.
Atlantic Mills, strong and very good for ordinary use for extra size beds:—

81x90	58	90x99	67
90x93½	63	90x108	73

Our own brand, No. 100, a very good Sheeting:—

54x99	32	81x90	49
63x90	37	90x90	55
72x90	42	90x99	62

Pillow Slips:

42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
11c.	12c.	13c.	14c.

Also a full line of Dwight Anchor Wamsutta Mills, either in plain hem or with hemstitched ends. We are also prepared to take orders for Sheets and Pillow Slips in any size, with fancy drawn work and insertion borders, at prices lower than you'll find elsewhere.

Prompt Attention Assured All Mail Orders.

Housefurnishings.
Basement.
Our Housefurnishing Store will save you worry and money. "The best for the least" is its motto. Shrewd housewives have learned the truth of this assertion; some after costly experiences elsewhere. It is impossible to attempt to give here more than a mere outline of our stock. The pricings are specially tempting and should be the means of bringing discriminating housewives here by the thousands.
Household Hardware.
Furnace Scoops, each.....50
Small Range Shovels, each, 6, 9, 15
Stove Sifters, each.....5, 6, 10, 15
Pokers, straight and crooked.....5
Iron Match Safes, each.....5, 10
Iron Stands, each.....4, 5
Family Assorted Nail Boxes.....5
Ideal Cover Knobs, each.....1
Family Glue Pots, each.....15
Soldering Sets, each.....10
Hammers, each, 23, 32, 35, 39
Hatchets, each, 13, 43, 45 and 49
Screw Drivers, each, 10, 12 and 21
Family Tool Kits.....25 and 49
Pitchers, each.....10, 15 and 18
Pulleys, iron and wooden, each, 5 and 10
Carpet Stretchers, each.....19
Cutlery.
Black Handled Knives and Forks, set of six pairs.....$1.10
Stag Handled Knives and Forks, set of six pairs.....$1.55
Stag Handled Carvers, pair.....$1.25
Rubber Handled Carvers, pair, $1.95
Stag Handled Steak Carvers, pair, $2.10
Christie Sets, 3 pieces in set; set, 55
Buckeye Sets, bread knife, carving knife and paring knife; set.....20
Bread knives, each.....10
Paring Knives, two styles, each.....8
Gas and Oil Stoves.
Cylinder Gas Heaters, assorted sizes, 98
Gas Radiators, four cylinder style, choice assorted styles.....$1.00
Gas Radiators, four cylinder style, large size.....$1.48
Gas Radiators, six cylinder style, for large room, value up to $5.00, $2.25
"Economy" Gas Heaters, open front; formerly $3.00.....$1.98
"Banner" Oil Heaters.....$2.48
"Banner" Oil Heaters, large size, with smokeless device; value $5.50, $3.98
Good Woodenware.
Selected Clothespins, 100.....6
Hardwood Toothpicks, 3 boxes.....5
Maple Chopping Bowls.....6
Nested Spice Boxes.....29
Indurated Fibre Water Pails.....20
Card Tables, felt covered.....$1.75
Laundry Boards, large size.....29
Rival Ash Sifters.....40
Gray Enamelled Ware.
Tea Pots, assorted sizes; value up to 60c.....35
Coffee Pots, assorted sizes; value up to 60c.....35
Dish Pans, value up to 48c.....29
Dish Pans, value up to 75c.....48
Preserving Kettles, value up to 48c..25
Covered Kettles, value up to 68c..30
Frying Pans, value up to 35c.....19
Fancy Baskets at Half Price.
300 fancy Baskets, some pl

$50,000,000 FOR ROADS OR A FIGHT ON CANALS

Rural Republicans Decide to Demand Recognition.

Advocates of Canal Legislation Meet in Albany and Agree on Changes in the Bostwick Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—While advocates of improvement of the State canals were in session to-day to agree on a definite programme a formidable combination was made in a room in the State Capitol which may defeat their plans. Republican leaders from farming districts practically decided that unless a proposal for the expenditure of $50,000,000 for good roads was made part of the proposition to expend $82,000,000 for a 1,000-ton barge canal they would work to defeat any legislation looking to canal improvement.

Among the dozen men who gathered at the second conference were Lieut. Gov. Frank Higgins, Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly; James S. Rogers, leader of the majority in the Assembly; Senator William Armstrong, and Senator J. P. Allds.

These legislators contend that the counties outside of the direct line of the canal would receive no direct benefit from the vast expenditure proposed under the canal improvement plan. They say that if the canal is to be made available to these outside counties there must be good roads, because the farmers must depend upon the roads for their increase in business, as do those in canal counties upon the canal.

Senator Allds argued that by compelling the counties under the Higbie-Armstrong good roads act to pay 30 per cent. of the cost of improvement and the property owners 20 per cent. the farmer was doubly taxed, because he also contributed by indirect taxation to the State's 50 per cent. Besides, they would have to pay a proportion of the interest on bonds for canal improvement. He urged that the State should build great highways through its entire length, and the counties should be asked only to build the smaller roads leading into them.

Speaker Nixon held that the part of the State benefiting directly by a canal through its territory should not be averse to assisting the other parts of the State to build good roads. He also contended that if the State compels counties benefited to pay half the cost of constructing a State road the same method should apply to the canal.

So far as the conferrees could determine there were at least thirty-one available votes in the Assembly stanchly for a good roads attachment to the Canal bill. Of these it was believed twenty-two might be obtained easily and a dozen others might be drawn by their influence. In the Senate it was believed the odds were still greater, and that good roads could certainly defeat canal legislation unless considered.

Leading advocates of canal improvement held a secret session at the Ten Eyck Hotel, and the general lines of the movement were laid down.

A statement made public afterward shows that Assemblyman Bostwick's bill providing for the thousand-ton barge canal will be the basis for work, though it will no doubt be amended.

Senator Davis of Buffalo will have charge of the bill proper; Senator Hill of Buffalo will conduct the campaign relating to the constitutional amendment required to extend the life of the canal bonds from eighteen to fifty years.

It was decided to favor the enlargement of the Champlain Canal from Troy to Fort Edward, so as to give slack-water navigation to that point, and the improvement of the canal in the Albany lumber district so as to give thousand-ton facilities as far as Lock No. 21 north of the lumber district. It is said by the canal people that these extensions of the original plan will increase the cost hardly a million dollars above the original estimate, making $82,000,000 an outside figure of cost.

F. O. Clarke, President of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, presided in the meeting, and George H. Raymond of Buffalo acted as Secretary.

Others present were George Clinton, R. R. Hefford, Alfred Haines, Theodore S. Fassett, Major T. V. Symons, and W. Caryl Sly of Buffalo; B. B. McMurrich and R. A. Downey of Oswego, Frank S. Witherbee of Champlain, J. L. Sprakers of Sprakers, and Franklin Edson, Gustav H. Schwab, A. E. Blackmar, S. C. Meade, H. B. Hebert, Frank S. Gardner, and J. T. D. Trenor of New York.

The proposed route of the barge canal, as accepted by the conference to-day, follows the line of the present Erie Canal, from Lake Erie as far as Clyde, with some modifications. From Clyde the new route follows the Seneca River and the Oneida River, goes through Oneida Lake and down the valley of Wood Creek to a point near Rome, thence through the valley of the Mohawk to Herkimer; thence in the bed of the Mohawk to a point above Cohoes Falls, and by a new canal and locks thence to the Hudson at Waterford.

Provision is made for the improvement and enlargement of the Oswego Canal through the "canalized" Oswego River and on the line of the present Oswego Canal. The Erie and Oswego Canals are to be deepened to twelve feet, so as to be suitable for thousand-ton barges. The Champlain Canal is to have a minimum depth of seven feet. The locks in the Hudson River section of the Champlain Canal are to be of the same size as those in the Erie and Oswego Canals.

The amendments to the original Bostwick bill, approved to-day, provide that the proceeds from the sale of abandoned canal lands shall be added to the ten millions from the bond sales apportioned for expenditure annually in the work.

PLANS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Senator Turner Accepts the Position of Counsel, and Will Build the Puget Sound Line.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 27.—It was announced here to-day that United States Senator George Turner has accepted the position of special counsel for the Canadian Pacific Railway, to take effect upon the expiration of his term in March.

As counsel and general manager he will have general charge for the Canadian Pacific of the construction by it during the next year of the Tacoma, Seattle and Canada Railroad, 180 miles in length, which is to be built from Tacoma to Sumas on the international boundary. There it will connect with a short branch running north to the Canadian Pacific main line.

The Canadian railroad recently decided that the time had come to get a direct connection with Puget Sound cities, as its right of entrance over the Northern Pacific may be abrogated upon the termination of the present contract.

The Tacoma, Seattle and Canada Railroad was incorporated last month by Senator Turner and Jacob Furth, who have announced that they were acting for Canadian Pacific. The building of the line will be in harmony with the Canadian Pacific policy of reaching as many American cities as possible over subsidiary roads. Senator Turner will make his headquarters here and in Spokane.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SALE.

Reported That an Offer of $18,000,000 for Northwest Property Has Been Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 27.—It is asserted here that William Mackenzie of Mann & Mackenzie, promoters and builders of the Canadian Northern, took with him to England acceptance by the Grand Trunk Pacific people of an offer for all their railroad interests in Manitoba and the Northwest. The total price agreed upon is placed at $18,000,000, or $6,500,000 more than the total outlay to date.

Friends assert that Mr. Mackenzie carries with him minute financial details so that the deal can be easily consummated. R. S. Logan, assistant to General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk, said he had heard nothing of it, but a gentleman in close [illegible] with Mann & Mackenzie said he expected cable news of the deal within a short time.

WASHINGTON'S NEW RAILROAD.

Elmira (N. Y.) Syndicate Building Road Through Belt of Virgin Timber.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 27.—A syndicate of Elmira (N. Y.) men, headed by C. B. Dean and W. J. Keene, has secured control and is starting construction of the Port Angeles Pacific Railway, to be built from Port Angeles, on the Straits of Fuca, southwestward to connect with the Northern Pacific, which is building north from Gray's Harbor.

The road will traverse the largest body of fir and cedar timber standing in the State, insuring an immense traffice. Two hundred tons of construction material went forward to Port Angeles to-day. Eighteen miles will be built this Winter, in order that logging operations may commence in the Spring.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN DEAL.

Vice President Oppenheim Admits Change of Ownership Is Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—It is admitted by Vice President Oppenheim of the Chicago Great Western, who has just returned from Europe, that negotiations are under way for the transfer of the road to one of the largest Western railroad systems. He declines, however, to say what line is negotiating for control.

The rumor that the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul intend to acquire joint control of the property is not believed here, though it is probable that the Northwestern is interested in the deal. The Milwaukee and St. Paul could have no object in acquiring the Great Western. It covers almost the same territory between Chicago and St. Paul and Chicago and Kansas City. The Northwestern, however, could make use of that portion of the Great Western from Marshalltown to Kansas City, as it would give it the desired outlet to Kansas City.

The opinion is that James J. Hill is after the Great Western. It would give his Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads an additional outlet to Chicago.

MEETING OF AMATEUR SKATERS

The First Session of the New Association Will Be Held on Saturday.

The first or organizing meeting of the Amateur Skating Association of the United States will be held on Saturday at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, N. Y. All those interested in skating are requested to attend the meeting.

The preliminary organization has, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers to be elected, set the following dates for the championship events for this year:

Outdoor speed championship at Verona Lake, Verona, N. J., Feb. 12, or the following Saturday, if the conditions of ice and weather are unfavorable.

Indoor speed championship at Duquesne Garden, Pittsburg, on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 28.

Figure skating championship at the Clermont Rink, Brooklyn, on the afternoon and evening of March 18.

New Jersey Golf Committees.

President Lionel H. Graham of the New Jersey Golf Association announced his committee appointments for the year yesterday. T. T. Reid of the Montclair Golf Club will be the Secretary and Treasurer of the State association. Their associates on the Executive Committee will be Paul Wilcox, Montclair; Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood; Percy Jackson, Yountakah, and E. N. Todd, Newark. The Tournament Committee will be Paul Wilcox, E. N. Todd, and T. T. Reid. The Handicap Committee consists of L. H. Graham, Percy Jackson, and Paul Wilcox. The latter committee will begin at once arranging a new handicap members' list in accordance with the par score system adopted at the recent annual meeting. Application has been made to the Metropolitan Golf Association to sanction the dates in the first week in June chosen for the New Jersey golf championship.

Legacy to Aid Harvard Students.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—Free beds in two Boston hospitals and a $50,000 bequest to Harvard University are provided for in the will of Mrs. F. L. Ames, which has been filed for probate here. The bequest to Harvard is to maintain any poor or meritorious students of the institution.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Attorney General P. C. Knox, Washington; J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; M. Routkowsky, Russian Embassy, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Lord Milgard, London; Lord Dunluce, London; Lady Antrim, London; Lady Minto, Ottawa; Lady Eileen Elliot, London.

PARK AVENUE.—Gen. Arthur MacArthur, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. W. C. Rafferty, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—Marshall H. Wells, Los Angeles; Col. George T. Beck, Cody, Wyoming.

ALBEMARLE.—Capt. C. F. Train, United States Navy; J. J. Woodward, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—V. E. Carbonman, Paris; Francisco Cormona, Madrid; Ettore Cazzola, Italy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kahn Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. E. Reavis, millinery; 320 Broadway.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Sunshine, Kohn & Kaufman, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Kaufman, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. J. Murphy, notions and jewelry; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sonneborn, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Adler, L., Savannah, Ga.; domestics, linens, silks, and dress goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, ladies' underwear and petticoats; Miss N. Lehr, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Lippincott, cloths; Grand Hotel.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; H. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; A. L. Rothenberg, dry goods; 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Lewis, A. J., & Son, Denver, Col.; H. J. Gocke, dress goods and silks; K. Von Alt, furnishing goods; B. Petherick, notions and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.
Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; M. C. Coe, dress goods and silks; R. Nicoll, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Von Ende, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; M. H. Murphy, cloths, cloaks, suits, and waists, 487 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Crippen & Read, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, wrappers; F. W. Garant, wrappers; Criterion Hotel.
Fleischman, Freiberg & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Freiberg, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Lilienthal & Gassenheimer, Montgomery, Ala.; S. Gassenheimer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. S. Crosby, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; M. Sommer, cloaks and suits; M. Block, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Arky, L. H., Meridian, Miss.; clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Strassburger, H., Washington, D. C.; M. Strassburger, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Cleveland, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Guttman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Fink, shoes; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Scott Dry Goods Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. Miller, ladies' and infants' wear; 286 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, furnishing goods; 318 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Clark, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Carr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Calowell, cloaks; 454 Broome Street.
Schunerman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Wallace, millinery; Hoffman House.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parks, furnishing goods; J. A. Maier, clothing; 43 Leonard Street.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Kedsile, dress goods; 309 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Nagel, hosiery; C. Bechtold, domestics; G. A. Pierce, shoes; 377 Broadway.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; M. T. Goodman, notions; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Decker, silks; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Fleisher, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Spatz, infants' wear; Miss Duffy, fancy goods; 121 Mercer Street; Victoria Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, dress goods and linings; 47 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Myers, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; 417 Broadway; St. [illegible]

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senator Elsberg Tries to Hurry a Primary Reform Bill.

Objection by Senator Grady Stops Its Progress — Designed to Prevent Frauds in Behalf of Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Senator Elsberg tried in the Senate to-day to hurry through a bill he introduced providing for the abolition of special enrollment and primary transfers under the primary election law, in accordance with the suggestions in Gov. Odell's message. He asked that the measure be advanced to third reading, saying it was necessary to consider this legislation quickly in order to make it effective. Senator Grady, the minority leader, objected, and the bill was not advanced.

Mr. Elsberg's bill follows the suggestions made in Gov. Odell's message upon the subject of primary reform. It abrogates the provisions of the existing law which permit the transfer of enrolled voters from one district to another in the months of May and June, and provides that the only opportunity for enrollment shall be upon the four regular registration days. It is virtually the Weekes bill of a year ago, which was passed by the Legislature and then vetoed by the Governor.

The effect of the measure will be that any person who moves from one election district to another after he has enrolled shall lose his vote at the primary.

The present law is has been declared affords opportunity for wholesale fraud at primary elections. It has been proved that in some instances when a political leader in one district was in trouble and needed additional strength, he obtained it by securing the transfer of a sufficient number of voters for his purpose from the district of one of his political friends.

It is said to have been often the case that a Democratic leader has obtained the needed help by having Republican voters from an adjoining district sent into his district to vote at the primary, and Republican leaders have been similarly helped out by the Democratic leaders, thus showing what has often been charged, that there was more or less of an understanding between certain leaders of the rival parties so far at least as primary elections were concerned.

Since the recent election Gov. Odell has become convinced that there was at least good ground for suspicion that the combinations were often used at regular elections as well as primaries, and he acknowledged frankly in his message that the position which he took last year on the Weekes bill was a mistake. He expressed the opinion that the legislation proposed in the bill would work a wholesome reform in political methods in New York City. There is therefore no doubt that he will sign the Elsberg bill if it comes to him.

The Assembly's session to-day was devoted to the consideration of local measures.

PARTY FIGHT IN GERRYMANDER.

Bill to Turn Over Elmira to the Republicans Will Be Opposed Unitedly by the Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—At a conference of the Democratic leaders to-day it was decided to make the Stewart bill, providing for the redistricting of Elmira, a party measure. It will come up before the Assembly to-morrow, and the Democrats will oppose it solidly.

The chief purpose of the bill, as developed at the hearings, is to gain two Republican wards and the control of the city for the Republicans by so adding to the voting population of the Sixth Ward as to largely concentrate the Democratic strength in that political division.

There was a hearing on the Stewart bill this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Cities. John B. Stanchfield was the principal speaker for the Democrats and J. Sloat Fassett for the Republicans. Both are residents of Elmira, and Mr. Fassett is the Republican leader of his county.

"The city is to be gerrymandered in such a manner that no student of geometry could define the ward lines which will be created," said Mr. Stanchfield. "I make bold to say that if the right or wrong of this proposed action were being argued before a judicial tribunal there would be no doubt of the result; but because the organization wants this thing done there are some who express confidence that it will be done. Who is the organization?"

"That is what we have been trying to find out for some time," said Senator Elsberg, one of the Republican Senatorial bolters, provoking much laughter.

Ex-Senator Fassett, referring to what Mr. Stanchfield had said about the pernicious activity of the Republican organization in connection with the measure, replied: "I never expected to see the day when I should hear from Mr. Stanchfield's lips burning words intended to reduce to cinders the policy of party loyalty."

"It is true," Mr. Fassett said, "that the operation of the bill would deprive the city of the services of Senator Sheehan, the present Democratic executive, two months before his time, but we had rather spare the ills we have than fly to those we know not of."

Mr. Fassett declared that, as a matter of fact, the result of the bill would be only to add to the voting population of the Sixth Ward about 300 voters, a number of whom, despite the legal obstacles, now voted there.

"Why don't you send for McCullagh?" asked Senator Martin.

"We would like to have him," responded Mr. Fassett.

"Well, you can take him, and welcome," responded Senator Martin.

In closing his remarks Mr. Fassett said that when he thought of what he might have done in the way of a gerrymander he blushed for his own modesty.

Senator Elsberg asked whether the Elmira Reformatory was situated in the big Democratic ward—the Sixth.

"No," said Mr. Fassett. "We realized that the only safe place to have the reformatory was on the outer edge of a Republican ward."

GOV. ODELL WANTS ECONOMY.

Preparing for an Emergency That Might Arise in Case of the Defeat of His Tax Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Gov. Odell would like to save $1,000,000 in appropriations this year if possible. To assist him Senator Malby, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has been making for two weeks a careful study of the needs of the various departments of the State Government to determine where the best opportunities for paring exist.

All of the heads of the departments have been given to understand that it will be useless for them to increase their estimates for the coming year unless they are prepared to prove absolute necessity. Unless they cut down estimates to the full extent the committee will perform the work without special regard to their feelings.

It is probable that if Gov. Odell gets through all of his tax bills and thus obtains the needed $5,000,000 additional to bring the revenues up to the expenditures for the coming year, he will not insist upon strict retrenchment, but he wants to be ready for whatever situation confronts him toward the close of the session.

PLAN FOR CENTRAL STATION.

Bill Drafted by Municipal Authority and Agreed To.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The municipal authorities of New York have prepared a bill to regulate the construction of the new terminal of the New York Central Railroad in New York City. It will reach Albany to-morrow or Thursday.

The railroad company will not be restricted to the use of electricity as a motive power, but may employ any power except compressed air or steam.

One section will set forth the manner in which New York City is to level off the present streets between Fifty-eighth and Forty-second Streets, under which the trains are to proceed.

[illegible] provements in question, and the railroad company has agreed to all the details, including the motive power proviso.

SEPARATE VALUATION OF LAND.

Tax Reform Association's Bill Is Taken to Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Another of the Tax Reform Association's propositions appeared to-day in the form of a bill to amend the New York City charter by providing for the separate statement of the value of land and for the publication of the assessed valuation of real estate in the City of New York, as recommended by Mayor Low and the city authorities.

It was brought up to-day by Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman. It is indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the West End Association of Real Estate Owners, and other associations.

Under its terms the Deputy Tax Commissioners in assessing real property will be required to set down in a separate column the value of the land only of each parcel of real estate. In the last column will be set down the value of land and improvements.

The value of land set down will be only in the nature of a description. It has been asserted that an aggrieved real estate owner could appeal for a reduction in the assessment of his land or of the improvement separately. Mr. Whitman says this is not the case.

EXTENSION OF PAROLE LAW.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Six bills affecting the management of the State penal institutions were introduced in the Legislature to-day at the request of Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons.

One extends to all first-term prisoners except those serving life sentences, the benefits of the State parole law. The parole is now permitted only to convicts sentenced for a crime the maximum penalty for which is imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Another provides that the commutation of sentence law shall not apply to convicts imprisoned under the Indeterminate Sentence act.

The other bills are for appropriations and for changes in administrative measures.

Jury Service to be All Alike.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman of New York City had introduced to-day a bill making uniform the regulations affecting jurors of the Municipal, Supreme, City, and General Sessions Courts of New York City. The measure has the indorsement of the municipal administration. In brief it provides for keeping the names of Municipal Court jurors on the Grand Jury list and in the general jury box, and to give such municipal jurors only the same exemption or relief from jury service as is given to jurors in other and higher courts.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

By Assemblyman J. T. SMITH—Including trust companies under the operation of the act regulating the reserve fund of banks.

By Assemblyman BUTLER—Providing for the registration of master or employing hydraulic, steam, and hot-water fitters, and for public supervision of such work.

By Assemblyman SULLIVAN—Providing for a re-hearing of the case against George Casey, former Chief Engineer of Long Island City Fire Department.

By Senator KEENAN—Providing that the County Judge and Surrogate of Queens County shall each receive a salary of $8,000.

By Senator LEWIS—Continuing the New York State Water Storage Commission to investigate floods and freshets and to provide remedies in conjunction with local authorities.

By Senator MARTIN—Empowering the Supreme Court to determine amount of compensation to be paid by the City of New York to Commissioners appointed by court to estimate the damages for taking lands for the New East River Bridge approach from Delancey Street across the East River.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

The Republican members of the Senate agreed to-day on an amendment to the rules whereby it will be made more difficult for Assembly bills to be advanced. In this way it is believed more recognition for Senate bills in the Assembly may be gained.

Senator Plunkitt of New York has in preparation a bill amending the election law in relation to New York City, eliminating that section which makes it compulsory to name a regular list of delegates at the city convention at all things, including the election of a temporary set of officers.

Assemblyman Butler of the Ninth District, New York, has ready for introduction in the Assembly a bill which provides that there shall be two conductors on every car of a street surface railway, one to remain inside to collect fares and see that each passenger has a seat, and the other to remain on the platform and see to the safety of passengers.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Freshman Team Beaten by Dwight School—Baseball Games Arranged.

Columbia's freshman hockey team was defeated by the seven of Dwight School at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday morning. The score was 4—2.

Columbia's 'Varsity baseball schedule for this year has been partially completed, nine games having been announced already. Those arranged are: April 10, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Brooklyn; April 11, Dickinson, at South Field, New York; April 18, Williams, at Polo Grounds; April 22, Yale, at New Haven; May 6, Pennsylvania, at Polo Grounds; May 13, Lafayette, at Easton; May 15, Cornell, at Polo Grounds; June 2, Trinity, at Hartford, and June 9, Harvard, at Cambridge.

The track management is contemplating an innovation in its schedule for this year by the arrangement of a dual track meet with either Georgetown or Brown University or with both. Requests for dual meets have been sent to both these institutions, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made sentiment on Morningside Heights favors the arranging of such dual contests. The proposed dates for such engagements are early in May on the grounds of the out-of-town teams. With meets in this city with Princeton and New York University Columbia does not care to undertake any more local meets in this sport.

Columbia's fencing schedule, as completely arranged for this season, was yesterday announced by Frederick B. Clark, the manager of the 'Varsity fencers at the local university. The scheme of contests includes more intercollegiate dual fencing meets than ever before, as well as engagements in several of the fencing club competitions in this part of the country. The schedule follows: Feb. 14, Harvard, at Cambridge, in a dual meet; Feb. 28, West Point, at West Point, in a dual meet; March 4, Cornell, in the Columbia Gymnasium, in a dual meet; March 7, junior foil tournament for the Morris medals at the Fencers' Club; March 14, Yale, at New Haven, in a dual meet; March 27 and 28, intercollegiate fencing championships with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Annapolis, and West Point, at the New York Athletic Club; April 7, preliminary bouts for the National fencing championships, at the Fencers' Club; April 24 and 25, finals in the National fencing championships, at the New York Athletic Club.

St. George Athletic Club Games.

The St. George Athletic Club has made application to the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for sanction of its proposed indoor games to be held on Saturday evening, April 18. The games will be held in conjunction with Company I of the Eighth Regiment, and will take place in the latter's armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

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Particular attention is called to their New Model Dresses, copies of which can be made at moderate prices.

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SHEEHAN DEMOCRATS AGAIN FOR FUSION

Plain Talk Over Tammany Office Holders Not Removed.

President Cantor Declares He Has No Desire to Unhorse John C. Sheehan as Leader.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy held a long and somewhat stormy session last night at the headquarters of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District organization, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street.

While those participating were loath to give any explanation of the loud voices behind the closed doors it was conceded by John C. Sheehan, the leader of the organization, that there had been some plain talk because members of the body felt that officeholders had retained too many Tammany men in power while faithful adherents of the Greater New York Democracy were still out in the cold.

It was said that these somewhat strong remarks were directed against Borough President Jacob A. Cantor and President of the Board of Aldermen C. V. Fornes, both of whom were present. Mr. Sheehan would neither deny nor affirm that this was a fact.

Mr. Cantor, who appeared somewhat perturbed, left the meeting long before adjournment. He would say nothing about what had happened, but declared he had no desire to unhorse John C. Sheehan as leader. In fact, to use his own words, he "would not touch Sheehan's position with a ten-foot pole."

One of those said to have attacked Cantor and Fornes was John F. Cronin of the Twenty-second Assembly District. He would not discuss the matter, but incidentally it was stated that Joseph S. Mulroney will attempt at the February primaries to wrest the district leadership from Cronin.

John C. Sheehan called the meeting to order and presented a basis of reorganization, which was adopted. It provides for an organization in every Assembly district open to all Democrats, a General Committee for each county in the limits of the Greater New York, and a basis of representation of two delegates for every twenty-five enrolled voters and major portion thereof. Each County Committee is to have a staff of officers, and one Vice President for each Assembly district. There is to be a General Committee in each district with permanent headquarters. The officers of the Executive Committee are to be a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary. Then there are to be an Advisory Committee of Ten and Finance and Law Committees of nine each, to be selected from the county at large, all of whom with the Chairman of the General Committee are to be ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

Primaries to select committeemen are to be held on Tuesday, Feb. 10, from 8:30 to 10:30 P. M., and all who enroll prior to that date are entitled to a vote. Under the apportionment the General Committee will have a membership of more than 13,500, much larger than that of Tammany Hall. The committee is to meet for organization at Cooper Union on Tuesday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Sheehan also presented an address from the Executive Committee, which was adopted, and which says, in part:

It is not too early for the friends of honest government to meet together and take counsel as to the grave dangers that confront them once more. No greater calamity can befall this imperial city than that it should lapse into indifference, and, as a result, to fall again under the control of the band of public plunderers who for four years prior to the present administration reveled in corruption, and who, driven from power by an aroused public sentiment, are now but awaiting the opportunity to renew their depredations.

Coming into power a little more than one year ago, the present administration had to encounter many stubborn obstacles. It was brought face to face with a system of long-seated corruption, rooted in the very vitals of the city government. It commenced the public business under the ill-omened auspices of hostile subordinates, who, protected by civil service, and in many instances by special statutes, regarded the new administration not only as intruders, but as enemies. Yet, in spite of all this, the Low administration has in this short space of time lifted up the city government into a new plane of decency and honor.

In this spirit we again appeal to all independent citizens of New York to take early and positive steps to consolidate the forces of good government in one harmonious combination, to the end that the forces of crime and corruption may be successfully resisted, and that the good work so happily inaugurated as the result of the last municipal election will be renewed on the first day of January, 1904, by the authority of a popular verdict at the polls.

NEW JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Gov. Murphy sent to the Senate the following nominations to-day:

District Court Judge, Second District, Jersey City—Charles W. Parker; District Court Judge, Hoboken—Frederic Frambach; Prosecutor of Hudson County—William H. Speer; Prosecutor of Mercer County—William J. Crossley; Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals—John W. Bogert, reappointed; Elmer Green, Trenton, to succeed Judge Frederick Adams; Member of Board of Managers State Hospital at Trenton—Joseph Wright; Members of Board of Managers State Home for Girls—John D. Rue, A. D. Carnagy, Mrs. L. L. Bergs, all reappointed.

Primaries in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Gov. Murphy submitted to the Legislature to-day the report of the commission appointed a year ago to recommend a primary election law. In keeping with the recommendations of the report, Mr. Wakelee introduced in the Senate a bill for a new primary election law. His bill provides for holding primary elections at public expense by the regular election officers.

TROTTING STEWARDS MEET.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Bp special invitation of the managers of the Readville trotting track, the Stewards of the Grand Trotting Circuit met here to-day. Ten tracks were represented, one application for membership—that of the New York Driving Club of New York—was received, and one track—Terre Haute—by not sending a representative, forfeited its membership in the circuit.

A number of new measures were discussed, such as professional judges, barring of hoppies in the standard pacing class, and the revision of the proxy system. The only definite action taken was in the assignment of the race dates for the coming season.

These dates are: Detroit, July 20; Cleveland, July 27; Buffalo, Aug. 3; Empire City track at Yonkers, Aug. 10; Brighton Beach, Aug. 17; Readville, Aug. 24; Providence, Aug. 31; Hartford, Sept. 7; Syracuse, Sept. 14; Columbus, Sept. 21; Cincinnati, Sept. 28.

The circuit was adopted by a vote of 7 to 4. The question of employing professional judges was discussed, but no action was taken, the feeling being that each member should look after its own meeting. Col. Thayer brought forward the question of barring hoppled horses which have not acquired standard records. Nearly all the members seemed to be in favor of the new plan, but it was lost as there were two votes against it, unanimous action being required. It was generally admitted that there should be some provision in the present proxy system and the President was authorized to appoint a committee of three members, with himself as one, to report to another meeting.

The annual meeting resulted in the re-election of D. J. Campau of Detroit as President, while Charles M. Jewett of Boston was chosen Secretary in place of S. W. Giles, who retired on account of ill-health.

The next year's meeting of the stewards will be held in Cleveland.

Close Finish in Billiards.

Harry White defeated John Keane in the 14.2 balk-line handicap billiard competition last night in the tournament which is in progress in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. He won after an exciting finish by 1 point, going out with a run of 9. White, however, had but 125 points to make against 165 for his opponent. The latter's closing run was 13, and he just missed the next shot, which, had it been scored, would have given him the game. The scores are:

John Keane, (165.)—0 2 0 10 1 7 13 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 19 0 0 5 1 7 10 2 10 0 0 0 0 0 10 8 13 2 1 2 3 0 18 1 0 2 0 10 0 8 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 11 0 0 13. Total—164. Average, 2 36-64. High run, 19.

Harry White, (125.)—0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 4 5 0 4 1 0 0 2 5 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 11 2 5 0 2. 0 2 2 1 0 0 7 4 4 0 0 0 8 3 0 0 8 1 1 0 3 11 1 2 2 0. Total—125. Average, 1 61-64. High run, 11.

Ten-Mile Championship Run.

The ten-mile championship run of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided at the Madison Square Garden on March 14 in connection with the games of the Greater New York Irish A. A. The latter organization has offered seven prizes for this contest, and a fine lot of athletes is expected to appear at the starting line. There are many long distance and cross country men in this district who rate themselves, when in condition, good enough to win the seventh prize at least. Practice cross country runs are being held by different clubs almost every night, and many athletes run from five to ten miles each night. Besides the entries in this vicinity the men who engaged in the five-mile junior and senior championships of the Amateur Athletic Union at Travers Island last September will undoubtedly compete.

Terre Haute Out of Trotting Circuit.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 27.—Terre Haute's withdrawal from the Grand Trotting Circuit at the meeting of the Board of Stewards at Boston to-day caused great surprise here. For years the most sensational performances in the Grand Circuit have been given on the Terre Haute track. President W. P. Ijams said to-night: "We are tired of getting the tail end of the meetings and the bad weather right along. We have lost money enough and made up our minds it was time to stop. We tried to get an earlier date and were refused, so we decided to get out altogether. We will not belong to any circuit. We are big enough to stand alone. We will be independent, like Lexington, and will fix our own dates ourselves, and we will get the horses. We can afford to stand alone on the merits of our track."

Fordham's Skating Championship.

The Fordham Athletic Association has set aside a date in the early part of February for the annual skating meet, which is held on the college pond, a space almost the size of the Central Park Lake at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and will permit of 160-yard dash straightaway. Besides the 100-yard, there will also be a 220 and 440 yard dash, the latter for the championship of the college. The college classes will enter in the relay, each team to have four men and each man to skate 440 yards.

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PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28, AT 3 P. M.
(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)
SOLOIST
MR. THEODOR BJORKSTEN, Tenor.

Liszt's "Liebestraum" (Dream of Love) is the most noted of three nocturnes in which the music is set to poetry. The poem always precedes the nocturne as a

APPEAL TO RELIEVE TENEMENT CONGESTION

Dr. Laidlaw Says Christians Must Augment the Jews' Efforts.

Father Doyle Discusses Intemperance Before the Church Federation—Immigration and Tenement House Commissioners Speak.

Dr. Walter Laidlaw, addressing the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations at the Carnegie Lyceum last night, said:

"When civic spirit is aroused and the well-to-do citizens of New York organize a movement to secure the removal, voluntary or otherwise, of the poor people from the closely populated sections in Manhattan into the roomy outlying borough, then, and not until then, will relief be secured from the frightful congestion in what are known as the lower quarters of the borough."

Dr. Laidlaw is Executive Secretary of the organization, which has a membership of 225 churches and societies of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths. The second annual conference of the Federation opened yesterday morning, and will continue through to-day.

In regard to the distribution of homes, churches, settlements, and saloons in Greater New York, Dr. Laidlaw stated that the churches were not placed wisely in many cases, and a large number of religious institutions were of a character entirely unfitted to the peculiar character and needs of the people they were intended to benefit.

"Some kind of civic organization and machinery will have to be secured to get the people out of the congested districts in New York City," said Dr. Laidlow. "It will be civic suicide, unless this is done. The Jews are going hard work along this line, but they admit they can not do it alone. The Christian must aid. The addition to the city gives us an enormous amount of unoccupied space, and the people who live in the cheap tenements should be forced to leave them, for the better, more healthful districts.

"A movement ought to be started right here in Manhattan similar to that on foot in Europe. There the plan is to secure the emigration of the poor people to the United States. Here it should be to secure their emigration from the Ghetto and like neighborhoods into the other sections."

The Rev. Dr. Alexander P. Doyle spoke on the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward the saloon.

"Intemperance is a peculiarly American vice," said Father Doyle. "One reason is the rapid life we live, the fast pace we have set for ourselves, and the result is overstrained nerves and exhausted vitality, which demand alcoholic stimulus. Another reason is to be found in the domestic life—the large quantity of uncooked or poorly cooked food eaten."

Father Doyle deprecated the absence of governmental inspection of liquors. He said milk and water and meat and bread were inspected, but there was no prevention of the adulteration of liquors. The result was the liquor served over the American bar, instead of making the drinkers happy and joyous, as the liquor of Europe formerly did, it made them madmen, who wanted to get an axe and kill their wives and children, and made them fit subjects for the madhouse.

He said, too, that the American saloon keeper, because of the influence he was able to wield in the political world, created a thirst for liquor and abused those who fell into his power.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, who addressed the meeting on the co-operation of churches for civic reform, declared it difficult at present to secure convictions for crime because of the tendency of Magistrates in the City of New York to put an easy interpretation on the law.

At the afternoon meeting of the Federation, which was held in the Board Room of the Methodist Mission Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Commissioner of Immigration Williams told of the defects in the present law regulating immigration and of the difficulty experienced in enforcing it. He said, among other things, that he believed there would be eventually a law barring aliens not only because of illiteracy, but because of physical weaknesses as well. He did not believe that the evils existing in immigration would be remedied so long as legislation imposes definite disabilities as a reason for deportation.

The experience of the past few months, he said, indicated the futility of trying to sift the new-comers by the present system and by it reject the objectionable.

Conditions in the tenement districts of the city were described by Commissioner De Forest, who told of the work of the Tenement House Commission, and of the features of the new law and the difficulties experienced in enforcing it. He stated that there were some 80,000 tenement houses in Greater New York, and that two-thirds of the city's population lived in them; that in these tenements there were 200,000 dark rooms.

He said that during the past year 1,332 of the old buildings had been altered so as to conform with the new law, and that there had been 500 tenement houses erected in Greater New York since Jan. 1, 1902, in strict compliance with the new regulations.

His next assertion that in not one of these 500 buildings was there a single dark room evoked great applause. He asserted that the new regulations had appreciably diminished the amount of crime in the tenements, and told of the great improvement in the matter of fire protection.

In reply to a question he said that the present law was quite efficient and sufficient, but deplored the fact that several amendments to the law had been introduced into the State Legislature which, if passed, would undo much of the good work that has been accomplished. The organizations of certain landlord, real estate, and business interests, he said, were so influential that he feared the amendments would go through.

A business session was held early in the day, J. Bayard Backus presiding. The report of the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, the Executive Secretary of the Federation, told of the work of the Federation during the year. He said that it consisted in large part in a study of the various city reports with a view to determining the population of the various Assembly districts of the city and the church equipment.

Between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, on the east side, said the Secretary's report, there is a population of 56,882 people, and for these there are but two Protestant churches, one Bohemian Presbyterian church, two Catholic churches and a Catholic Settlement, and two Jewish synagogues.

The other district particularly referred to was the Eighth Assembly District. There, said the Secretary, live 72,000 people, and there is but one Protestant church. There are, however, ninety-two Jewish synagogues. There is no Catholic church in the district.

TRUST COMPANIES CRITICISED.

Vice Chancellor Pitney Says the New Jersey Banking Department Is Weakly Managed.

Trust companies which pay high rates of interest or maintain savings departments were condemned by Vice Chancellor Pitney in the Jersey City Chancery Court yesterday. The case before the court was that of Mrs. Halsey M. Barrett of Newark, whose husband, a lawyer, asked for an injunction to restrain the Bloomfield Savings Institution from dissolving as a savings bank and merging the business with the Bloomfield Trust Company. The bank has had a successful existence for thirty-one years. Vice Chancellor Pitney added:

"Trust companies are now successful, but the day of their success has reached its culmination, and I call upon you, gentlemen, to witness the truth of what I say. In ten or fifteen years you will realize the truthfulness of what I say.

"There is the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance and the Attorney General at his back. The Department of Banking and Insurance is weakly managed. The Middlesex bank failure is proof of that. I understand there is a desire to improve the department, and it is to be hoped it will be done."

The hearing was adjourned for a week.

Emma Goldman Arrested and Freed.

Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, and a man giving the name of Max Bagdinsky, and describing himself as a "writer" of Chicago, were arrested in Forty-second Street last night as "suspicious persons." After a brief detention at Police Headquarters the couple were allowed to depart.

GOODYEAR-AKRON RUBBER HORSE SHOE PADS will prevent balling of snow. Ask your shoer for the "Winged Foot" pad with an air cushion.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will not be an especially busy one in society. One of the Wednesday Cotillions will be held at Delmonico's, and the last of these will take place on Feb. 18. This set of dances will then be discontinued, but a new set, known as "The Century Dances," managed by almost the same patronesses, will succeed it.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Cora Oliver to Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of the American Ambassador to England. Miss Oliver, who is a daughter of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver and a granddaughter of the late Gen. John F. Rathbone, made her début several years ago. Her mother was Miss Marion Rathbone. Mr. Choate was graduated from Harvard in the class of '97, and rumors of his engagement to Miss Oliver have been heard at various times.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Fanshawe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe of 13 East Forty-fifth Street, and L. Lawrence White, son of Mrs. Foxhall Keene.

***

Miss Hunt announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Ella Hunt Vander Veer, daughter of the late B. Augustus Vander Veer, to Bowen Bancroft-Smith. Miss Vander Veer lives with her aunt, Miss Hunt, at 42 East Fiftieth Street. Mr. Smith is a member of the City and Knollwood Clubs.

***

At the recent election of the Meadow Brook Club, William C. Whitney was made President and Foxhall Keene Master of the Hunt. Mr. Whitney succeeds Col. Jay and Mr. Keene succeeds Ralph Ellis.

***

Miss Day will give a dance for the girls of the Comstock School on Friday evening, Feb. 6.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest will give a musicale on Thursday evening, Feb. 5. There will be an exposition of old music.

***

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting has cards out for a small dance on the evening of Feb. 2.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Steinway are to have a dance at their house, 23 East Thirty-eighth Street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 31.

***

Among the entertainments given last evening were musicales by Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, 9 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Victor Sorchan of 267 Madison Avenue.

***

A charming performance of Gounod's opera "Philemon et Baucis" was given last evening in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the church at Chatsworth. The performance was in the large ballroom, which was arranged as a theatre. There was a full orchestra. Several well-known young men, headed by J. Montgomery Strong, acted as ushers. Among these were Percy Brimwell, Cambridge Livingston, Howland Pell, Lawrence Atterbury, and Ashton de Peyster. The singers who took the parts were Mme. Seygard, M. Saligmac, M. Journet, and Heath Gregory. Mme. Seygard sang the rôle of Baucis and Mr. Gregory that of Vulcan. Among those who had boxes were Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Leary, Mrs. Seth Barton French, the Countess de Castellane, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Miss Furniss, and others. Informal dancing followed the performance.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park gave a dinner of twenty-five covers last evening at Sherry's in honor of Miss Jean Reid, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. After the dinner the hostess took her guests to the play.

***

The Bluecher is due to-day and on her are expected Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Elliott Shepard. Alfred Vanderbilt has come to town. Miss Neilson has also arrived in the city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will give a dinner to-morrow evening, from which many of the guests will go to the Gerry ball.

***

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin has cards out for a dinner on Feb. 3, to be followed by music.

***

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes gave a dance at the Stokes residence, 229 Madison Avenue, last night. About sixty girls and a hundred and twenty men were asked. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden, who danced with Miss Caroline Stokes. There were some pretty trifles for favors. Among those asked were the Misses Barnes, Miss Edgar, Miss de Peyster, Miss Catharine Dix, the Misses Nesser, Miss Pratt, Miss Clark, the Misses Henop, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Miller, and the Messrs. Gurnee, de Peyster, Howland, Hoyt, and Cross.

***

With the dance to-morrow evening of the Cinderella Cotillion this set of dances will cease to be. Mrs. John S. Barnes, who has been its head for some years, feels unable to continue it longer, and none of the other patronesses care to assume the responsibility.

***

A handsome dinner dance was given last night in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell (Miss Sarah G. Thompson) for Miss Gertrude Pell, a cousin of Mr. Pell, and the débutante daughter of Mrs. Walden Pell. The entire annex of the clubhouse was engaged for the dinner and dance. Mrs. Pell in white satin, veiled with silver-spangled tulle, with a diamond aigrette in her hair, was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Robert Means Thompson, who was gowned in black velvet and old point lace, and wore diamond ornaments, and by Miss Gertrude Pell. Miss Pell wore a frock of pink satin and white point d'esprit. The guests were received in the reception room on the second floor, and then went down to dine in the ballroom on the first floor. This room was decorated with palms and large ferns, and the twelve tables, seating eight each, had centre pieces of cut flowers and ferns. Miss Pell was taken in to dinner by Stephen H. P. Pell; Mrs. Pell was escorted by Pell Haggerty; Mrs. Robert M. Thompson went in with Lord Charles Beresford, while Mr. Thompson took Mrs. Pell Haggerty to her place. Miss Pell had at her table the Misses Constance Livermore, Cynthia Roche, Violet Cruzer, and Janet Fish; Mr. Pell, Arthur Sturgis, Andrew Sage, and George Baker. The cotillion was led by Phoenix Ingraham, who danced alone, and the favors for it were both novel and beautiful.

There were small bowls for ash receivers, made of copper and silver, the copper finished in red and the dull silver formed a vine at the outside edges. There were also copper bracelets, with traceries in polished silver. For other figures there were beautiful Chinese fans with carved ivory sticks. The stiff white feathers were tipped with the glowing eyes of the peacock's tail and had Chinese heads and flowers painted on them. There were also for the men tiny shoes of Chinese women, embroidered in gold bullion and having their tops filled with velvet pin cushions held in place by dead gold cord. After the cotillion there was a buffet supper. Two orchestras played alternately throughout the evening, one being a Hungarian band. The dance was for débutantes, and among the guests asked were:

Miss Edith Poor,	Miss Marie Montant,
Miss Marie L. Gibson,	Andrew Sage,
Miss Ella de Peyster,	Rudolph Neeser,
Miss Beatrix Hollins,	Augustus Ireland,
Miss Mary Park,	George Gibbs,
Miss Fanny Iselin,	Townsend Howes,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	Hamilton F. Benjamin,
Miss Elizabeth Morton,	Richard Williams,
Miss Constance Livermore,	Howard Dickinson,
Miss Ruth Sands,	Philip Birckhead,
Miss Janet Fish,	Arthur Sturgis,
Miss Alice de Goicouria,	Schuyler Schieffelin,
Miss Matilda Emery,	Robert Wren,
Miss Adelaide Barclay,	Cecil Barret.
Miss Georgette Collier,	Beekman Hoppin,
Miss Eleanor Russell,	Thomas Kearney,
Miss May Soley,	Pendleton Rogers,
Miss McCook,	Arthur Weeks,
Miss Gertrude Greene.	George Baker,
	Lord Charles Beresford.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Means Thompson are to leave New York on Tuesday next in their private car for Palm Beach, where they will remain for a month. Their new house, 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, will not be ready for their occupancy before next Autumn.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, who are playing the leading rôle as Cabinet hosts the present season, entertained at dinner this evening the Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Gen. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Daiell, Senator Allison, Senator Warren, Mrs. Cameron, and Miss Jones.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur gave a dinner this evening, when their guests included Senator and Mrs. Hale, the Spanish Minister, the Minister from the Netherlands, Mrs. William S. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, and Edward Morgan.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of honor this evening at a dinner at Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer's, the company being the friends of the débutante daughter of the house, Miss Pansy Bloomer. In addition to Miss Roosevelt there were Miss Annie McCauley, Miss Southerland, Miss Diane Morgan Hill, Miss Gwendoline Ffoulke, Miss Field, Jerome Bonaparte, Richard Merrick, Paymaster Heap, Lieut. J. H. Focle, Mr. Huidekoper, Gist Blair, and Harry Thaw.

Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. John Sidney Webb gave one of the most delightful as well as one of the largest teas of the season this afternoon, and their home, on Massachusetts Avenue, was thronged by a fashionable company from 5 until 7 o'clock. Miss Bates, Miss Mary Hopkins, and Miss Webb assisted in the tea room. Miss Helen Johnson served punch.

Mrs. John A. Logan gave a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. A. C. Morrison of New York and Minneapolis. To meet her were the Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister; Mrs. Knox, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Foraker, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, and Mrs. Beriah Wilkins.

INSURANCE SWINDLE SEQUEL.

Body of Veteran in Uniform Exhumed, Where a Young Man Was Supposed to be Buried.

As a sequel to the revelations of insurance swindles made a week ago, when Bartolomeo Cirino, a barber of 2,007 Second Avenue, was arrested and placed under $5,000 bail on a charge of defrauding insurance companies, Assistant District Attorney Krotel yesterday went to Calvary Cemetery and exhumed what was supposed to be the body of Casimiro Sicconi, who had a thousand-dollar policy in the Union Central Life Insurance Company. The beneficiary under the policy was Louisa Sicconi, who collected the insurance last February on certificates of Sicconi's death furnished by a Dr. Mucci, who figured in the revelations of last week, and of Bartolomeo Cirino.

Sicconi's age in the policy is given as thirty-seven years. The body exhumed in the grave marked as Sicconi's was that of a man between sixty and sixty-five, who had been buried in a military uniform. A strange feature of the case is that one month after the supposed death of Sicconi a policy was asked for in his name from another insurance company, but refused after the investigators of the company who had gone to seek him at the address given in the application had been informed that he had gone to the country.

Mr. Krotel has in his possession an affidavit from the official of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, asserting that a body had been buried as that of Anna M. Astorita, an Italian woman on whom insurance was collected from the company, when, as a matter of fact, it was the body of Camilla Castellano, another woman, The same doctor, an Italian undertaker in Harlem, and Cirino, who has skipped his bail, figure in all these cases.

Sons of American Revolution.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria to elect a successor to the late Secretary General, Charles Waldo Haskins, Edward Payson Cone of New York was unanimously chosen. The next annual congress of the society will be held at New Haven April 30 and May 1.

IN THE SHOPS.

A new souvenir cup of New York is of pewter, a couple of inches high, with New York scenes in relief on the outside. There is Grant's Tomb, of course, the Statue of Liberty, and the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument.

***

Very charming in Copeland after-dinner coffee cups is a set with a band of flowers in brilliant colors around the top. The band is perhaps an inch in depth, with a white foundation, and on this poppies, daisies, and bachelor buttons in their natural colors, with a bit of green to bring them out. The lower part of the cup is of a soft, warm cream shade.

***

Handsome big china candlesticks have solid colors for the standard and top, while the stem is decorated with brilliant pink roses. The solid colors are in greens or pinks. The candlesticks are tall and somewhat massive in appearance.

***

A pretty hat trimmed with gray squirrel is of white beaver with the edge of the rim of the fur, nothing else showing in some views of the hat. The beauty of it, however, is in the flowers—five or six big pink roses of different shades set on to the white and contrasting beautifully with it and with the fur.

***

Next after the Winter hat comes a pretty one for Spring—a flat hat with a white chiffon foundation, this almost entirely covered with small green foliage, while around the edge are set tiny white roses. There is a large pink bow across the front of the hat. It is not different from styles that have been worn. It requires an expert to tell a Winter from a Summer hat, anyway, nowadays.

***

All sorts of pretty embroidered linens are ready to make into shirtwaists. The work is solid, one piece having fleur de lis in straight lines, another clover, and there are chrysanthemums and carnations.

***

A model for a shirtwaist suit is newer. It is made in side plaits. The waist is plain in effect, with three side plaits something less than half an inch wide on each side of the front. The skirt is side plaited, the plaits stitched flat and wide apart, about the width of the narrow panel formed by the two plaits turned in different ways on either side of the front. High up on the front of this skirt, probably not more than a foot and a half deep in the point, are set three folds a couple of inches or so apart, giving the effect of a short, pointed apron overskirt. The suit is of fine-ribbed pique. It is very smart.

***

White stocks are headed by bands of color, in the hair-striped cottons as a rule, and three little fancifully shaped tabs, narrow, with the edges of white and the centre of the color, ornament the front. The ends are short and broad, tie once, and are cut diagonally across the ends and finished with a binding of the color.

***

Hunting stocks, the soft ones with long ends which tie once, are to be seen, all of the same material, in white or figured materials. There are also white stocks with figured strings. The stocks are practically the same for women as for men.

***

Negligée jackets which reach only to the waist are jaunty and pretty. They are frequently much more becoming than the longer ones. One pretty one is made of entre deux of heliotrope ribbon and lace. It is a short, little, round jacket, with a broad collar of entre deux, edged with a ruffle of the lace and tied at the throat with a ribbon.

***

Gibson styles are still being shown in children's little frocks. For a growing child these are apt to be becoming, and give it an appearance of shapeliness.

***

In stocks of thin material there are some with broad bands of color at top and bottom, the white between of thin lawn set at intervals with large colored dots. There are two stole ends, one above the other, the upper smaller, edged with the color and embroidered with the dots.

***

A startling thing shown in one of the uptown shop windows is a chair, the light wood frame with a shade of pale blue—so blue that it is hardly to be told from white—running through it, while the upholstery is of a brilliant purple. This is exhibited with wallpaper, showing large designs in purple, which are not, however, as startling as the covering of the chairs.

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First and third Tuesdays. Corresponding rates from East generally.
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In the Auditorium of the
New Art Piano Store on the Fifth Floor,
at 3 o'clock This Afternoon, will be exceptionally entertaining. The program includes numerous popular classics. The list of artists comprises
Miss ALICE KRAFT BENSON, Soprano. Miss EVELINE FOSTER, Contralto.
Miss GRACE JENKINS, Violiniste. Mr. PAUL DUFAULT, Tenor.
Miss DORIS WARD, Pianiste.
The public is invited to the extent of the seating capacity.

Teas and Coffees.
The Annual Sale Starts To-day.
In consequence of the withdrawal of the Tariff on Tea Jan. 1, we can give and are now giving you better values in Teas of all kinds for less money than heretofore.

Coffees.
We buy our Coffees direct from the plantations.
That the Coffees may be fully matured and mellow before being placed on sale, we make our purchases months in advance of this sale.
This insures an exceptionally fine flavor and superior richness of quality.
We roast our Coffees daily. We grind or pulverize them, just as you desire.
Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed as to blend, quality, flavor and aroma. We blend specially, if so requested. Our facilities are of the kind to meet every demand.
A trial order will give you soundest evidence of that fact. We are prepared to supply Coffees in any quantity desired.

Teas.
There is no beverage that demands closer attention than Tea.
We place great importance upon the judicious selection of the innumerable flavors and characters of this important household commodity.
It is our unswerving policy to buy only the best grades, and by the close and conscientious study of the varied tastes and requirements of our customers we are able to give absolute satisfaction.
This branch of the great Pure Food Store on the Fourth Floor is under the supervision of an expert who blends the Teas faultlessly.
The fundamental principles of tea blending are thoroughly instilled in him, and he produces a harmony of combinations which results in strength, flavor, delicacy and aromatic cup properties.

Original "Popular" Blend MOCHA AND JAVA. Rich flavor, fine aroma, exceptional cup qualities.	Fancy Golden Santos, Sweet and mellow, fresh roasted daily.	Fancy Cucuta Maracaibo, Good flavor, sound body, unsurpassed cup qualities.
25 lbs., 5.50 — 10 lbs., 2.30 — 5 lbs., 1.20 — per lb., 26c	25 lbs., 3.00 — 10 lbs., 1.25 — 5 lbs., 65 — per lb., 14c	25 lbs., 3.25 — 10 lbs., 1.35 — 5 lbs., 70 — per lb., 15c

COMBINATION JAVA; a choice blend of good Javas; full of merit, a most economical drink; 25 lbs., $4.25; 10 lbs., $1.80; 5 lbs., 95c.; per lb., 20c.
Original "ECONOMY" blend fancy Javas; mild, even-bodied coffees; 25 lbs., $4.00; 10 lbs., $1.75; 5 lbs., 90c.; per lb., 19c.
"OLD GOVERNMENT" JAVA; the original old Dutch Government coffee; extremely mellow, very fragrant, and exceptional drinking qualities; regular price 33c. per lb.; special, this sale, 25 lbs., $6.50; 10 lbs., $2.70; 5 lbs., $1.40; per lb., 29c.
GENUINE ARABIAN MOCHA, direct shipment from Hahdeidah; very choice selection; regular price, 35c.; 25 lbs., $6.00; 10 lbs., $2.85; 5 lbs., $1.50; per lb., 31c.
FANCY PADANG JAVA, direct shipment just received, fancy interior stock, very rich, mellow, and aromatic; regular price, 35c. per lb.; this sale, 25 lbs., $7.00; 10 lbs., $2.90; 5 lbs., $1.50; per lb., 31c.
"GUADARALI" BLEND, a perfect scientific blend of private estate Java and Arabian Mocha, very rich and fragrant, possesses finest cup qualities, regular price, 34c.; this sale, 25 lbs., $7.00; 10 lbs., $2.85; 5 lbs., $1.45; per lb., 30c.
MEXICAN JAVA—Direct shipment from the Tuixpango District; an exceptionally fine drinking coffee; sound body; delicate aroma; regular price, 29c. per lb.; special to introduce, 25 lbs., $5.60; 10 lbs., $2.35; 5 lbs., $1.20; per lb., 25c.
FANCY "DINNER BLEND," perfect drinking qualities; a mild, even-bodied coffee; 25 lbs., $5.00; 10 lbs., $2.10; 5 lbs., $1.10; per lb., 23c.
FANCY PEA BERRY—This is an extremely fine grade of coffee, very mellow, rich in aromatic powers; 25 lbs., $6.25; 10 lbs., $2.60; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 28c.
LIPTON'S NO. 1 CEYLON TEA, mixed, English Breakfast or Oolong; lb. box, 60c.; ½ lb. box, 30c.
LIPTON'S NO. 2 CEYLON, mixed, English Breakfast or Oolong; lb. box 50c.; ½ lb., box, 25c.
LIPTON'S NO. 3 CEYLON, 1-lb. box, 40c.; ½ lb. box, 20c.

Fine Quality, Choice Pickings, Green, Black or Blended Teas.	Extra Fine Quality First Spring Pickings. Formosa, Oolong, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, India Ceylon, English Breakfast, Japan Teas.	Extra Fancy Quality Spring Tip Pickings. Formosa Oolong, Moyune, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, India Ceylon Teas Exceptional Cup Qualities.
25 lbs., 7.00 — 10 lbs., 3.00 — 3 lbs., 1.00 — per lb., 38c	25 lbs., 9.00 — 10 lbs., 3.90 — 5 lbs., 2.00 — per lb., 43c	25 lbs., 13.00 — 10 lbs., 5.45 — 5 lbs., 2.80 — per lb., 60c

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA—Fine quality; distinct flavor; heavy, deep color; very rich aroma; 10 lbs., $3.20; 5 lbs., $2.65; per lb., 58c
GUNPOWDER TEA—Fine quality; delicious, tasty character; fine body; 25 lbs., $10.00; 10 lbs., $4.15; 5 lbs., $2.10; per lb., 45c
CEYLON and INDIA TEAS.—Finest quality; very pleasing; rich, mellow drink; fine body; 10 lbs., $6.85; 5 lbs., $3.45; per lb., 75c
Also the Following Necessary Pure Foods:
SUGAR—H. & E. Refined Granulated Cane Sugar; 5-lb. cotton sack, 25c
OATS—"Fountain" brand, finest quality rolled White Oats, 2-lb. package, 8c per dozen, $1.30; per can, 13c
TOMATOES—"Fountain" brand, extra fancy, meaty, red-ripe Tomatoes; solid packed cans; 13c
PEACHES—"Paradise" brand, choice California yellow freestone Peaches; perfect fruit; good syrup; fine flavor; much less than regular prices; dozen, $2.00; can, 17c
ASPARAGUS—High-grade fancy California White Asparagus; tender spears; can, 18c
APRICOTS—Fancy California Royal Golden Apricots; per lb., 12c
CHEESE—Finest quality Domestic Swiss Cheese; lb., 17c
SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT—"Fountain" brand; finest quality; 3-lb. carton, 14c
MAPLE SYRUP—"Fountain" brand; finest quality Vermont Maple Syrup; ¼-gal. can, 32c
MILLAR'S BELFAST ORANGE MARMALADE; doz., $1.75; 1-lb. jar, 15c
JAM—Millar's "Irish" Wild Strawberry or Raspberry Jam; doz., $2.35; 1-lb. jar, 20c
DELICATESSEN—Finest quality Smoked Beef, chipped while you wait; lb., 20c
SOAP—Fairbank's "Mascot" Soap; 10 cakes, 23c
(Fourth Floor.)

Dining-Room Furniture.
Sideboards, Tables, China Closets and Chairs at About ⅓ Off.
MORE fine bargains. Another list of special offerings to enthuse over. News thrifty people will be glad to read.
The Attractions Presented Daily by This Great Mid-Winter Sale are varied and in every way eminently desirable. The chief point worthy of consideration at this season is the economy advantages the sale affords all who purchase now. THE PRICES, AS WE HAVE ALREADY STATED, ARE LOWER THAN DURING ANY OTHER TIME OF THE YEAR, EXCEPT AUGUST.

Sideboards.
Two carloads of fine Oak Sideboards just received; purchased from a reliable maker, at prices which will insure the quickest sale on record.
SIDEBOARDS: Plain solid oak; fancy carved top; shaped uprights; three drawers, one lined for silver; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $17.50; special, 13.25
SIDEBOARDS: Solid oak; highly polished; swell front; top drawers; fancy shaped uprights; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $22.25; special, 18.75
SIDEBOARDS: Quartered oak; golden finish, highly polished; carved top; shaped front, with carved claw feet; base 46x23; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $38.00; special, 29.50
SIDEBOARDS: Quartered oak; golden finish; fancy shaped uprights; claw feet; swell front; top drawers; base 48x24; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $48.75; special, 37.00
SIDEBOARDS: Handsome designs; all the best quality of quartered oak; golden finish; swell front; shaped uprights; claw feet; base 54x24; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $67.50; special, 55.00
SIDEBOARDS: One of our best and most unique designs; fine solid quartered oak; finish and construction the best; base 54x24; large French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $71.00; special, 60.00

Dining Tables.
DINING TABLES: Solid oak; polish finish, heavy turned legs; square top; 6 ft. size; regular price, $13.00; special, 9.50
8 ft. size; regular price, $15.00; special, 11.25
DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; highly polished; square top; turned legs; 6 ft. size; regular price, $14.00; special, 10.50
8 ft. size; regular price, $16.50; special, 12.00
DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; round top; pedestal base; carved claw feet; 8 ft. size only; regular price, $25.50; special, 21.50
DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; polished top; round fluted legs; 6 ft. size; regular price, $14.50; special, 10.75
8 ft. size; regular price, $16.50; special, 12.75
DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; square top; polished; fancy turned legs; 8 ft. size only; regular price, $18.00; special, 14.00
DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; square top; polished; pedestal base; 8 ft. size only; regular price, $22.00; special, 17.75
DINING TABLES: A special design, made exclusively for Siegel-Cooper Co.; seen in no other store; solid quartered oak; highly polished; pedestal base; carved legs and claw feet; 8 ft. size only; regular price, $30.00; special, 24.00

China Closets.
CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak; golden finish; three grooved shelves; mirror in top panel; 38 inches wide; regular price $27.00; special, 19.00
CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak; golden finish; straight front; claw feet; four grooved shelves; 42 inches wide; regular price $28.00; special, 22.00
CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak; golden finish; four grooved shelves; straight front; shaped sides; 42 inches wide; regular price $30.00; special, 24.00
CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak; golden finish; three grooved shelves; fancy shaped front; straight columns; French legs; entire mirror back; regular price, $40.00; special, 30.00

Dining Chairs.
DINING CHAIRS, quartered oak; well constructed and finished; caned box seat; in fact, the best chair in our furniture store, price considered; regular price $3.00; special, 2.00
ARM CHAIRS to match; regular price $5.75; special, 4.00
DINING CHAIRS, solid quartered oak; golden finish; caned box seat; broad panel back; regular price $4.50; special, 3.00
ARM CHAIRS to match above; regular price $6.75; special, 5.25
The above designs can also be had in leather seats.
SIDE CHAIR; regular price $6.00; special, 4.25
ARM CHAIR; regular price $9.00; special, 7.00
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A GERMAN SQUADRON.

Americans have read with interest the report published in Washington dispatches yesterday that the raising of the Venezuela blockade would not be followed by the complete withdrawal of the allied fleets from American waters. A British fleet, it was stated, would remain in its usual Winter quarters in the Caribbean. The interest of the report, however, lies in the announcement, as yet perhaps unauthorized, "that the German Government will depart from its ancient policy, which has been to get along without station fleets, and will continue the present squadron in American waters as a permanent fleet."

The allusion to the "ancient policy" of the German Government must be attributed, not to a sarcastic intent, but to the writer's momentary forgetfulness of the fact that the German Navy is a creation of the last decade. It is precisely for this reason that we think Americans, contrary it may be to their first impulse, should welcome the resolve of the German Government to maintain a squadron in American waters. The question will, of course, be raised, what interests has the German Empire in this hemisphere to justify the presence of a naval squadron? At first blush it might seem that German warships in American waters would be a continuing cause of irritation. From our point of view, the blockade has been of that nature, a thing unpleasant for us to think about, and of which we heartily desire the speedy ending. But we may be very sure that the Berlin Government would never commit itself to so paltry and unworthy a policy as would be involved in the establishment of an American squadron station merely to give us cause of discomfort.

We maintain squadrons over the face of the earth—not exactly on permanent stations, but with sufficient regularity to give names to them. We occasionally assign distinguished officers to sea duty in charge of the South American squadron, the Mediterranean squadron, the Asiatic squadron, and we have often sent squadrons to British waters upon occasions of courtesy or ceremony. It is a good practice. It makes the nations of the earth acquainted with our flag and our navy, and gives our naval officers a knowledge of matters they would not be in the way of learning at home. This is the familiar custom of nations which maintain navies.

Should a German squadron be maintained in American waters, association and friendship would naturally grow up between its officers and the officers of our own navy. Very likely we should have naval vessels somewhere in the vicinity, and an interchange of social courtesies would take place. When sailormen are not on fighting duty they are about the best fellows in the world. There are visits from ship to ship, dinners, excursions ashore, and opportunities without number for cultivating acquaintance and esteem. The German squadron would not remain permanently in Caribbean waters. We should hope that it might in due time and often be ordered to New York, Newport, or Bar Harbor, where landsmen and landswomen of American society would have the opportunity to be hospitable and gracious to the German officers.

We feel sure that the establishment of these relations would be agreeable to us, and we wish with entire candor and frankness to express the opinion that they would be profitable to the officers of the German Navy. The navy of Germany, as we have said, has been recently created. To expect of the new navy of a new nation that full knowledge and nice observance of the customs of the sea which the older and more experienced seafarers possess is unreasonable. If the officers of the German Navy have here and there shown themselves somewhat deficient in courtesy and consideration, the fault may be attributed to their newness in the business. It is a defect which will wear away with time and larger acquaintance. Officers still in active service in the American Navy can recall the time when on distant stations or in foreign ports they got scant courtesy from the British. Old resentments, arising out of memories of the Revolution—how far distant all that is now!—or out of the War of 1812, and kept alive by fresher recollections of incidents which led to the Alabama award, stood as a bar to good acquaintance. We have a navy worth exhibiting in these days, and that makes us more interesting and acceptable in foreign eyes; for certainly the relations now existing between British and American naval officers are most cordial the world over. Let us hope that it may be so with the Germans. Their ways are not quite our ways, they have had to establish ways of their own. Surely they will not be averse to studying our ways—possibly they may profit by it. We shall like them, too. We liked Prince HENRY very much as the type of a manly and admirable German naval officer. Here's to better acquaintance!

THE POLICE PATROL.

It is, of course, too soon to form a definitive opinion on Gen. GREENE'S plan for the distribution of the police force, but the evidence so far seems decidedly in its favor. The only substantial objection that is made by the policemen themselves is that in the latter part of the night the patrol beats are too long for completely satisfactory service.

This objection was expected by the Commissioner, and it has undoubtedly some force. It remains to be seen, however, just how much force it has. This will be done when the patrolling is made just as good as possible, and for that the Commissioner evidently intends to hold the Captains and the Inspectors responsible. It is estimated that the average number of men on duty the latter half of the night is 30 per cent. less than under the two-platoon system. That practically requires each man to do his work 40 per cent. better than before. From the impression given by observation of the force and by the reports so far made, that does not seem an impracticable requirement. But undoubtedly what the city needs is not the same work done by 30 per cent. less men, but much better work than was formerly done. For this there is only one policy—an increase in the force—and this the Legislature should be urged to give promptly.

THOSE GERMAN CLAIMS.

It is still believed here that all the matters in dispute will be satisfactorily arranged at Washington without resorting to The Hague Arbitration Court.—Berlin (Jan. 26) Associated Press dispatch.

Why this curious dislike on the part of the German creditors of Venezuela, or on the part of the German Government, or both, to submit this question which the German Government has made an international question to the decision of the tribunal established for the adjudication of precisely such questions, and established by Germany herself as one of the signatory powers?

Can there be anything in the nature of the claims which makes Germany reluctant to submit them to the decision of a tribunal which would necessarily have the right to analyze the claims, and to determine just what value Venezuela has received and ought to pay for? There are some indications that point in that direction.

The New York Sun published, Dec. 26, 1901, an article from a contributor recently returned from Venezuela, in which he undertook some analysis of the German claims. According to his statement of the case the railroad from Caracas to Valencia, 110 miles, was built by German contractors, of whom several "retired with comfortable fortunes," and financed by the North German Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft. The total cost was given at $16,000,000, though the Venezuelan Government insisted that it was not liable for more than $10,000,000. The road is narrow gauge (3 feet 6 inches) and single track, but nevertheless the cost of it was figured at $145,000 a mile. The Sun's informant plausibly said that any American contractor would be glad to duplicate it for half the money. As the road did not more than pay its running expenses, the Venezuelan Government of that time went to the Berlin bankers again for a loan of $10,000,000 at 5 per cent., wherewith to make good their guarantee of interest on the cost of the road at 7. It is alleged that the bank through which the negotiations were made, besides exacting a commission of 20 per cent. for its own services, retained $5,200,000 of the $10,000,000 of the loan in part payment of the debt to itself, and paid the balance, which was to have been distributed among other foreign companies, in bonds which the Disconto refused to redeem or to make a market for.

Without doubt the Venezuelans had themselves to thank for this financiering. Much of the inflated cost of the road was for bribes paid to Venezuelan officials who were in haste to emulate the example of GUZMAN BLANCO and retire to Paris. But this was ten years ago, before the time of CASTRO, and he declines to pay the face value of obligations of which neither he got any benefit nor Venezuela the benefit of more than half that value. As between the German financiers and the Venezuelan statesmen, dishonors appear, according to this remarkable story, to be fairly even. But the claim, still according to this story, is one which is much more conveniently collectible by means of a shotgun than by means of a lawsuit. Assuming the story to be true, it is perfectly conceivable why Germany should be loath to submit to The Hague Court or to any other decent and impartial tribunal.

VALLEY FORGE.

The project now taking shape in Pennsylvania to preserve as a State park the little area occupied by WASHINGTON'S army for its Winter encampment at Valley Forge commends itself as worthy of all encouragement. There are incidents and periods of our history much more worthy of commemoration than victories won by our armies in battle, and especially in the battles of the civil war. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says forcibly and truthfully of Valley Forge:

It is not the scene of any conspicuous event, any great military victory that is recalled with elation It is a scene of long suffering, of abject poverty, with no glamour of glory to lighten its dark depression. Yet the heroic endurance of that dreadful Winter was the supreme test of American patriotism, the crisis of the War of Independence. It was at Valley Forge that the greatest moral victory was won, in all that great struggle, over the forces of selfishness and despair, and no battlefield in the world is more glorious.

This tells the history of Valley Forge in few words. To hold his little army together and keep alive the spark of disinterested patriotism which was subsequently fanned into a fire, in which the framework of a nation was welded and shaped, was a greater achievement for WASHINGTON than the most brilliant of his military victories. Through a Winter of unprecedented hardship, neglected, distrusted, disappointed, WASHINGTON, assisted by STEUBEN, LAFAYETTE, and other faithful and capable allies, organized his mob into an army, and when ready to break camp in pursuit of CLINTON, who had left Philadelphia, was prepared to strike a decisive blow, notwithstanding the incapacity or treachery of LEE. Valley Forge will ever be associated with the darkest hour of American history, but the sacrifices and suffering it entailed were not unfruitful. They made possible the independence of what Mr. CLEVELAND, in his eloquent tribute to Mr. HEWITT at the City Club on Monday evening, described as "a nation more favored by GOD than any other which He has permitted to exist." To preserve as a State park the scene of so much devotion to the principles which found expression in the Declaration of Independence, "the Magna Charta of democracy, should command the approval of all good citizens. Its rude defenses are still traceable and may be restored, as far as shall be necessary for their definition, at small expense. The natural attractions of the site are very great, and little that was characteristic of its topography in 1777 has been destroyed. Some of the houses in which the American officers established their headquarters are still standing, and their preservation is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of the State thus rich in priceless historical monuments contemporaneous with the beginnings of American history. Valley Forge, for the lesson it teaches, should be remembered when Gettysburg is happily forgotten.

TREASON AND "LABOR."

Organized labor in this country is much in danger of being regarded as a public enemy. Probably it never, on any single occasion, did itself so much harm in public opinion as when it undertook to intimidate those whom it could control from joining the organized militia upon the ground that the organized militia had been employed and was likely to be employed again as an extended Sheriff's posse to put down rioting, even when the rioting was done in the name of "labor." Such a prohibition was morally if not technically treasonable. Whoever advised it or approved it is necessarily a bad citizen.

The Central Federated Union on Sunday gave a singular proof of its willingness to sustain and glorify treason, though in this case treason to a foreign country. The Irish societies in this city have taken the very sensible action, in the case of LYNCH, condemned for treason against Great Britain, of no action at all. They had a conference at which it seems to have been agreed that, whatever their sympathy with LYNCH might be, he had not merely deserved but invited his fate, and that, even if his case were more meritorious than it was, a petition from Irish-Americans as such to the British Government for clemency in his case would be more likely to defeat than to promote its own object.

None of these things moved the Central Federated Union. The Eccentric Firemen's Union, which must be composed of very eccentric firemen indeed, had resolved that the action of the British Government in the case of LYNCH was "cowardly and murderous" and "worthy of the Dark Ages." This ridiculous resolution was adopted by the Central Federated Union without debate and a committee appointed "to take some action on the subject."

What action can they take? The facts are perfectly plain. LYNCH undertook not to free Ireland, but to do England all the harm he could by enlisting an Irish force to fight against the country of which he was a subject. Had that been all, his case would have deserved some compassion, and it is even unlikely that it would ever have been brought into court. But, as we have already pointed out, he had the face, after pretending to have received a Boer naturalization, to return to Ireland and run for Parliament, of course as a British subject, on the "war record" he had made against Great Britain. No Government on earth could stand such impudence as that. The man was fairly tried, fairly convicted, and fairly sentenced. The commutation of the sentence to imprisonment is all that LYNCH'S friends and countrymen can decently ask, and more than he deserves. And what has the Central Federated Union to do with the matter anyhow, unless it owns to a general sympathy with treason, wherever committed?

GROTESQUE WAGERS.

The supply of idiots ready to undertake wagers pledging themselves in certain contingencies to do things which are neither beneficial to themselves nor amusing to others seems to be unfailing. Representatives of this class are much in evidence about election time, and may be seen wheeling one another in wheelbarrows or otherwise making fools of themselves, to the disgust of serious minded people who are not averse to fun when it is funny, but who cannot see the fun of this sort of thing, for the excellent reason that there is none in it. A few years ago the making of grotesque wagers was much more general than it now appears to be, but it survives sporadically, and its extermination by popular disapproval seems to be as difficult as the eradication of the Canada thistle from cultivated fields.

Not often have women been involved in this particular kind of folly, but that there are women capable of it was instanced on Monday evening by the performance of the young woman on Upper Broadway, who won a wager by tendering her services as a public bootblack and performing the act. There is nothing degrading in the polishing of a shoe, in itself considered. Good women have done it before now, and may do it again, but it degrades a woman to make a spectacle of herself and to perform any act of menial service for which there is no excuse in necessity. Up to this time men have had a monopoly of this wholly inane method of amusing their friends. They should be permitted to retain it. Young women have other and much more attractive forms of folly which are peculiarly and exclusively their own, and the range of choice open to them is certainly large enough to enable them to find and give amusement without making fools of themselves in public for the edification of street loafers and gamins of the gutter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A letter which we have received from a town in Russia strikingly illustrates the almost pathetic stupidity of the system under which that country is governed—or misgoverned. Inclosed in the letter was a half-column slip cut from the first page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, issue of Dec. 20. The paper had been sent to a resident of the town, but the censor had decided that it would not be well for the Russian Empire to have the news contained in that half-column known there, so it had first been heavily marked with a blue pencil and then covered, headline and all, with thick black ink. The work, evidently that of two men—a reader and a canceler—was well done. Not a word could be deciphered, and so carefully had the ink been applied that it had not spread at any point beyond the obnoxious article. The person to whom the paper was sent happened to be a woman. As was inevitable, on receiving it in this shape she was filled with an eager curiosity to know what the censor didn't want her to know, and instantly wrote to us asking that we send her in a sealed envelope a slip cut from the same part of another copy of the same issue. Of course we have done it, and in due time she will learn—what? Nothing very revolutionary, nothing at all disrespectful to Czars or bureaucrats—simply that there is a severe famine in Finland, owing to the failure of last year's crops! What we printed was a short dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing the situation in the duchy, and under this were several quotations from the Vedomosti and The London Times, all on the same subject and treating it as a piece of straight news, without the slightest attempt to create a sensation or to place any responsibility on Russia and its officials. Why the people of Russia were not allowed to read what had already been published in St. Petersburg is quite beyond our comprehension. Whatever may be the reason, the prohibition will evidently serve only to emphasize the facts which it was desired to conceal, for as soon as the uncanceled slip gets there what otherwise would probably have received only passing attention is sure to be carefully studied and elaborately discussed, as well as widely circulated from hand to hand. And it must cost a lot of money, to say nothing of the labor involved, to handle the newspaper mails of Russia in this way. Considering how poor Russia is, it does seem as if her resources might be better employed.

—Washington's retail dealers in meats and groceries have issued an appeal to their customers for help in putting an end to an evil—for which said dealers are themselves wholly responsible and which could not continue a moment if they would take the simple and easy measure of refusing to rob their patrons. For the evil in question is nothing more than the payment of commissions to the purchasing agents of hotels and the servants of private families. This custom, common enough in all cities of any size, has been carried, it seems, to such a length in Washington that it is no longer possible for the dealer to add enough to cost price to leave a profit for himself after he has paid the blackmail demanded. While the stewards and butlers and cooks were content with a reasonable compensation for carrying their custom to one store rather than another the dealers had no fault to find, and the consumer, if not happy over the cost of living, at least did not rise in open revolt and do his own buying in large quantities and from the wholesale houses. But the competition for the favor of the menial agents was fierce, and in some cases a full 25 per cent. of the nominal price went to the conscienceless and insatiable middleman. Naturally quality of goods deteriorated as the prices went up, and at last even the most wealthy and careless of housekeepers awoke to the fact that they were not getting the worth of their money. And when they not only howled with pain but took effective steps to protect themselves from the banded brigands, the dealers suddenly realized the economic and moral weakness of the commission system, assembled at the meeting place of their "Protective Association," and passed formal resolutions asking the co-operation of the public in the abolition of the great wrong. Well, the action is good, even if it is strangely belated and highly questionable as to motive. Men who pay blackmail are at least as bad as those who collect it, and particularly bad are those who pay it out of the purses of other people.

—It seems to us that the members of the Utah Legislature were unwise when they passed a vote of censure upon a Salt Lake paper which had said that a delegation of jack rabbits would be an improvement upon the lawmakers from San Pete County. Perhaps there are statesmen in Utah who know more about things in general and the needs of the State in particular than jack rabbits do. As for the delegation from San Pete County, however, the fact that they are to a man vociferous anti-vaccinationists is clear proof that the Salt Lake paper, instead of being reckless in its comparisons, was extremely cautious, and slandered, not the Representatives of San Pete, but the helpless jack rabbits, not one of which, so far as was ever reported by the bitterest enemies of these agile animals, is stupid enough to prefer danger of a loathsome death to easily purchased safety from it. It's the jack rabbits, and not the legislators, that have a right to complain, and no doubt they have complained, among themselves, at so cruel a reflection upon their intelligence. When men in or out of Legislatures are described in terms which, if not exactly pleasant, yet are more charitable than they deserve, it is the part of wisdom for them to squirm in silence if they must squirm at all. Audible protests are bound to bring down upon them harsher and more accurate characterisations. Hence is it that the Utah legislators have made a mistake—as is, alas! their almost invariable custom when opportunity offers.

—DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE announced at a meeting of the Fathers and Mothers' Club in Boston this week that he could see no more reason why people should pay for riding on railways than to be carried up and down in elevators. The implication was that riding in elevators costs nothing, and anybody who believes that would believe anything—even that every human being should be provided with a four-acre lot and forced to live on it, which was another wise suggestion of the good doctor in the same respectable presence. However it may be in Boston, in New York every elevator is operated at considerable expense, which somebody has to pay. And here the somebodies who pay are the somebodies who ride in the elevators. It is not the custom to collect a fare for each ride, but that is a circumstance of no importance. The direct paying for the elevators is done by the tenants of the buildings equipped with those most estimable contrivances, but those tenants get the money out of their customers or clients or employés, and in the end the old rule of nothing for nothing works itself out in the old way. Dr. HALE should think again, and try to talk sense, even to the Fathers and Mothers of Boston.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION AT NEWARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I presume it is not the intention of THE TIMES in reporting ecclesiastical news and events to further the interests or cast reflection upon the action of one party or school of thought in any ecclesiastical organization as against another; but the report in your paper of the proceedings of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, recently held to elect a Bishop Coadjutor, was so phrased as to convey that impression.

The report speaks of the Rev. Dr. Fiske as the candidate of the high churchmen and the Rev. Dr. Mann as the candidate of the laity and the broad and low churchmen, and also says that Mr. Mann would have been chosen but that he was "rejected" by the clergy. An examination of the votes upon the several ballots shows that neither gentleman was a candidate of one order as against the other and that the lay vote for Dr. Fiske was in quite as large proportion as the clerical vote for Dr. Mann. As a matter of fact, these gentlemen were the candidates of two different schools of thought and policy which had substantial support in both orders. Again, there is no canon or rule of proceeding which gives either order the right of nominating to the other, so that the use of the expression "rejected by the clergy" was inappropriate and likely to mislead.

New York, Jan. 27, 1903. LAYMAN.

ELEVATED SERVICE STILL BAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Outside the rush hours the service is certainly better than it was three months ago; more and longer trains are run, and all who wish to ride can find seats.

The above statement from this morning's TIMES might be given some credence by a dweller out in Oskosh, but not by New Yorkers, for any one who, like myself, is obliged to travel by the elevated daily knows that the conditions that have existed since the road has existed are the same now as ever. I take the train at the Seventy-second Street station every morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, and surely THE TIMES will not call that rush hours, and I have to wait from five to fifteen minutes for a train in which I can get a seat, and sometimes I wait five minutes for any train down, while just over the way is the same endless string of empty trains going up—and that is the whole secret, if one can call a condition a secret that every one knows.

If those trains going up were sent down again there would be no scarcity of seats or trains, but they are run off and only an occasional one—short of cars at that—is sent down. I have counted at Seventy-second Street at 9 o'clock, within the last week, seven trains going up and not one in sight on the down track in either direction. Of course, when a train did come along it was a case of standing room only.

If THE TIMES calls this improvement, it has a different idea of what constitutes improvement from most people.

The commission formed to investigate (?) the transportation problem has proved itself to be worth about as much as most such bodies are. It made a terrible noise and passed resolutions commanding the roads to do certain things by the 12th inst., which the roads promptly ignored, and it is safe to wager will continue to ignore. There was not the slightest reason why the roads could not carry out at least one of the recommendations of the commission promptly—and that was the one directing them to run the same number of trains during the day as at rush hours. Suppose there were a few empty cars, would that be any greater hardship for the corporation than the public has stood for years, being packed into cars worse than cattle, for no cattleman would transport his stock in such a manner? It would spoil it. I have lived in New York all my life, but have traveled on railroads in different parts of the world—steam, electric, horse, and mule power—and I can safely say that for downright incapacity and stupidity the management of the Manhattan Elevated is far and away ahead of all competitors. I can remember the first trains run; I rode in them and stood up, and have acquired the habit since. Like most things that New Yorkers and Americans in general have to stand for, the cause is the same—rotten politics. Somebody is being paid not to enforce laws. F.

New York, Jan. 25, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Landed.

"What is land?"

"That part of the globe which is above water."

"No; that is only dry land."—New York University Triangle.

Identified.

Bill—Who was that girl you were walking up the avenue with yesterday?

Jill—You mean the one with the big muff?

"Why, yes; I said the one you were with, didn't I!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Negro.

"Surely you don't deny that the negro is entitled to his place in the human race."

"Oh, yes; he's in the race, of course, I suppose he's the dark horse."—Philadelphia Press.

Inapt.

Mrs. Gage—I really think you ought to permit me to have my say about matters that properly belong under my superintendence. In such things you ought to defer to me.

Mr. Gage—I suppose you know what the poet says: "'Tis madness to defer."

Mrs. Gage—That settles it! Did you ever know a poet with common sense?—Boston Transcript.

THE MAN WITH THE HEART BOWED DOWN.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

The sun may glow with a wondrous light
From a sky that is blue and fair;
The thrush may carol a gladsome song
That fills all the soft, sweet air;
But never a glimpse of the sun-kissed sky
Will come to dispel the frown,
Nor will bird-voice gladden the gloomy soul
Of the man with the heart bowed down.

There is no sun and there is no song;
No light through the clouds; no cheer;
No hope or courage; no merry smile;
Each new day is sad and drear;
Life's but existing because one must,
In a world that is sere and brown,
And there is no measure to test the gloom
Of the man with the heart bowed down.

He hates himself and he hates the world;
Every one is his bitter foe;
Mistrusts the people who try to lift
His soul from its depths of woe;
He has no friends, for he is no friend;
He sulks in a sombre gown,
And spreads his sadness where'er he goes—
This man with the heart bowed down.

Adversity marks him for its own;
Friendship will fly his path;
Fortune and Fame will keep aloof;
E'en Love will not brave his wrath;
So you'll ne'er succeed, and you'll have no friends,
And Fortune will never crown
Your work; and the world will brush you by
If you go with the heart bowed down.

There's never a day so wholly dark
But it might be worse, 'tis true,
And the fellow who wins in this busy world
Is the one who doesn't get blue.
So hope—and work—and be kind—and laugh;
And banish the useless frown;
For the world, though big, is too small to help
The man with the heart bowed down.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Quay Fails to Hold the Senate in Continuous Session.

But a Test Vote on the Statehood Bill Results in His Favor—Arizona's Attempt to Repudiate Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Quay made an effort to-day to hold the Senate in continuous session to consider the Statehood bill, but failed to hold a quorum and was compelled on that account to allow the Senate to adjourn at 6:20 P. M. He secured another ballot, however, to test the sentiment of the Senate, the vote standing 17 to 29 in his favor.

The feature of the Statehood bill under special consideration to-day was the Arizona refunding proposition. It was charged that the Territory has sought to repudiate bonds held by Bird S. Coler, late Democratic candidate for Governor of New York State. Mr. Foraker said that the proceeds arising from the sale of the bonds had been pocketed by "a lot of thieves and scoundrels." He declared that the legislation by Congress placing the responsibility for the county indebtedness upon the Territory had been induced by the bondholders. No wonder, he said, the people of the Territory wish to escape from outside supervision.

Senator Rawlins said the United States Supreme Court had held the bonds to be illegal, as the Territorial Legislature had not authorized the county to go into debt for anything outside of ordinary expenses. The railroad was not built, and the people got no benefit from the debt. The bondholders sought the intercession of Congress, and an act was passed validating the spurious bonds, and the United States Supreme Court then held that the power of Congress was absolute over the Territory, and the act validating the bonds made them good and the Territory must pay them. The records sustained this view of the affair, although later Senator Lodge contributed a statement which showed that the railroad company graded thirty miles of roadbed and laid ten miles of track.

Mr. Lodge said that not until to-day had he known who was the owner of the bonds in question. "It now appears," he said, "that they belong to a firm of which the Hon. Bird S. Coler of New York is the head. It is true that Mr. Coler was the Democratic candidate for Governor in the late election in New York. That may have been his misfortune, but it should not exclude him from the enjoyment of his rights as an American citizen or relieve the Territory from the payment of its just debt."

Late in the afternoon Mr. Quay resisted a motion to adjourn. Mr. Beveridge informed the Pennsylvania Senator that if there was to be a night session and a test of physical endurance he would not resist. The opposition would not, however, in that event go on with legitimate argument, but would call for a quorum every five minutes.

Mr. Quay responded that he did desire a night session, but said it was for the purpose of making progress with the bill, and not for the purpose of inviting a test of physical endurance.

Mr. Lodge made an appeal for adjournment until to-morrow. He said that any effort at unusual methods would be met by obstruction. "And no one," he added, "knows more about such methods of obstruction than the Senator from Pennsylvania." He then recalled Mr. Quay's long speech in opposition to the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill, saying the speech was so powerful that a mere look at the manuscript was sufficient to secure the amendments Mr. Quay wanted. Mr. Lodge narrated how he one day had come into the Capitol and found Mr. Quay walking up and down the corridor, smoking a cigar.

"'What is going on?' I asked.

"'I am making a speech,' responded Mr. Quay.

"I went into the chamber," continued Mr. Lodge, "and found the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Gallinger] reading the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania while the latter was taking a much-needed rest."

Mr. Quay asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, and the vote resulted in the defeat of the motion by 17 to 29.

Mr. Scott (West Va.) moved to go into executive session. The vote stood 10 to 27, not a quorum, whereupon Mr. Quay himself moved that the Senate adjourn, giving notice that to-morrow he would ask for a continuous session.

JUDICIARY BILLS PASSED.

Among Them Are One to Meet Original Package Decision and Another Increasing Judges' Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House devoted the day to bills reported from the Judiciary Committee, passing about twenty. Most of them were of a minor character, but two were of general importance. One was to meet the original package decision of the Supreme Court by making intoxicating liquors imported into States subject to the jurisdiction of such States. The bill is designed to prevent evasion under the original package decision of the liquor laws in prohibition States.

The other bill is the Senate bill to increase the salaries of Federal Judges. It raises the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to $13,000, the Associate Justices to $12,500, Circuit Judges to $7,000, District Judges to $6,000, the Chief Justice of the Court of Claims to $6,500, Associate Justices to $6,000, and the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to $6,000.

Other bills passed create additional District Judges in the Southern District of New York and in the District of Minnesota and provide an additional Circuit Judge in the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

A DEMOCRAT'S CURRENCY BILL.

Republicans See in It an Indication That the South Is Recovering Its Financial Good Sense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Some of the House Republicans are watching with interest the effect of a bill recently introduced by Mr. Padgett of Tennessee, one of the Democratic members of the Banking Committee, who signed the recent report against the Fowler Currency bill. This bill permits banks to issue 50 per cent. of their capital in credit currency notes, the first 20 per cent. being taxed 1 per cent. per annum, the next 15 per cent. 3 per cent. per annum, and the last 15 per cent., 5 per cent. per annum. The safety of the notes is assured by a guaranty fund consisting of 5 per cent. of the total amount of note issues.

The bill has attracted the attention of Republicans not so much by its provisions as from the fact that it indicates to them the breaking away of Southern Democrats from free silver and a return to a system of banking in harmony with Democratic traditions and one that would greatly benefit the South and West.

Many conservative Republicans are hoping that the Democratic Party in future will favor issues that will give it again the confidence of the country so that as a strong minority party it may have a steadying and restraining influence upon Republican politics.

DEMAND FREE LUMBER.

Minnesota Senate, by Unanimous Vote, Asks the State Delegation to Favor Removal of Tariff.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 27.—By a vote of 47 to none, without one word of debate, the State Senate to-day adopted the joint resolution introduced by Senator Morgan, declaring that, as lumber was a natural product, and a duty on it was not in accord with the principle of protection, the Senators and Congressmen from Minnesota be requested to favor the entire removal of such tariff on lumber.

PROPOSED TARIFF INQUIRY.

Representative Tawney Thinks Conditions of Production Are Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—"There is sufficient evidence to show that a marked change in the condition of domestic production has taken place since the enactment of the present tariff law," said Representative Tawney (Minn.) to-day in explaining the object of the concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of six Senators and eleven Representatives to investigate the conditions of domestic and foreign production and the necessity for a revision of the tariff.

"The changes we have all noticed in the domestic production have resulted in producing a higher degree of efficiency and greater economy in production than ever before attained. Whether these changes are of sufficient importance to justify any change in existing schedules is a matter that should be carefully investigated and considered. Should the result justify any reduction, the legislation necessary would be had with little difficulty. Should the result show that there would be danger to our industries and labor, the answer would be received as a far better one than the assertion of politicians."

MONUMENTS TO REGULARS.

Bill Reported Providing for Marking the Ground Occupied by These Troops at Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate Military Committee to-day reported a bill making an appropriation for marking the positions held by the troops of the regular army who participated in the battle of Gettysburg. The several States have made provision for marking the positions held by their troops, and the Government has spent a large sum in the purchase of land and the building of roads, but has failed to make any provision for erecting monuments on the ground held by the regiments, detachments, and batteries of the regular troops that took part in the battle.

The bill reported to-day will provide for this. It carries an appropriation of $61,500, which is the full amount estimated for the work.

THE NEXT CONSISTORY.

The Pope Will Hold It February to Mark the Twenty-fifth Year of His Pontificate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Word has reached here from Rome that the next Consistory probably will be held at the end of February, when the Pope will celebrate the attainment of the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate. The occasion will mark the creation of eight or ten Cardinals, all of whom, it is understood, will be Italians, save one. The exception, it is said, is a German prelate.

Department of Commerce Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The sub-committee of the Senate Commerce Committee is likely to report against putting the Inter-State Commerce Commission under the Department of Commerce and Labor. The sub-committee has the bill under consideration as amended by the House and will conclude its work this week. The publicity feature for the proposed Bureau of Corporations also is encountering opposition, as it is held that Congress now has power to investigate the books of many corporations, particularly railroads, and that no material benefits could result from such publicity as compared with the disadvantages.

Senator Scott's Pension Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Scott of West Virginia addressed the Senate to-day on his resolution providing for a committee to suggest changes in the pension laws. Mr. Scott, in the course of his address, declared in favor of granting pensions of $12 a month to all soldiers who served ninety days in the civil war.

SILVER SERVICE FOR CRUISER.

Gift to the Albany by Residents of the State Capital on Exhibition.

The silver service of sixty-five pieces to be presented to the United States cruiser Albany by the citizens of Albany is on exhibition at the Meriden Company's store, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It cost $10,000, and was raised by popular subscription.

The inscriptions are etched, all the pieces are finished in a soft French gray, and each piece has a seal of the navy and the coat of arms of Albany. The new City Hall and the old City Hall are etched on the meat and game platters. The jardiniere has a reproduction of the new Capitol, with one of the cruiser on the reverse side. The latter also appears on a vegetable dish with the Albany Post Office on the other. On another vegetable dish are reproductions of the old State House and the old corvette Albany. The beaver knawing at prostrate trees is cast and applied in relief on the covers of the entrée dishes. On all covers is etched the fish net, symbolizing Fuycktown, or the old time Albany.

CLEVELAND MEETS DEMOCRATS

The ex-President Has a Brief Talk with Richard Olney, William C. Whitney, and Edward M. Shepard.

Ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary of State Olney of Massachusetts, ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney, and Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn had a brief chat at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday night. This was construed by many as having reference to the next probable nominee of the Democracy for President.

Mr. Cleveland, when interrogated, asserted that the meeting was purely informal and simply an exchange of greetings of old associates.

Mr. Olney, who breakfasted with Mr. Cleveland at Dr. J. D. Bryant's home, 32 West Forty-eighth Street, said it was only natural he should call on the ex-President, finding him in the city.

Mr. Cleveland declined to discuss the Venezuelan controversy or the possible candidacy of Mr. Olney for the Presidency.

The Vote in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 27.—The sixth ballot for United States Senator resulted:

Long term—Addicks 20, H. A. Dupont 10, James H. Hughes (Democrat) 21.

Short term—Addicks 19, Higgins 10, W. S. Hilles (regular Republican) 1, D. T. Marvel (Democrat) 21.

Total, 51; necessary to choice, 26; no election. One member was absent.

Senator Spooner Re-elected.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—John C. Spooner was re-elected to the United States Senate to-day by the two houses of the Legislature in separate session. The election will be confirmed by the joint session to-morrow. Neall Brown received the complimentary vote of the Democrats.

Washington's Senatorial Vote.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 27.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator resulted to-day as follows:

Ankeny, 33; Preston, 42; Turner, (Dem.) 22; Wilson, 9; Allen, 6. Four members were paired. Necessary to a choice, 65.

South Carolina's Choice.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 27.—Congressman A. C. Latimer received the unanimous vote of both branches of the General Assembly to-day for United States Senator to succeed John L. McLaurin.

The Senatorial Ballot in Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 27.—The Senatorial ballot to-day showed no change. The result follows: Fulton, 32; Geer, 17; Wood, 17; scattering, 21; absent, 3.

TO SETTLE DOMINICAN DISPUTE.

Company's Claims Against Government to be Arbitrated.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 27.—The proposition presented by United States Minister Powell to refer the disputed claims of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York to international arbitration has been accepted at last by the Dominican Government. The claims of the Improvement Company, which declares that it was unjustly deprived of certain valuable franchises by the Dominican Government, have been in dispute for several years and involve a money indemnity amounting to $5,000,000.

Mr. Powell expects to reach a settlement of the other pending American claims in a few days.

Hugh McLaughlin to Start for Florida.

Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Brooklyn, will start to-day on his usual Winter vacation in the South. Mr. McLaughlin, with members of his family, will go to Florida, where he expects to stay until early Spring.

SHAKESPEARE IN THE ARK

"Romeo and Juliet" Revived with Noah's Archaeology.

A Comic Opera Idea of an Elizabethan Theatre—Mr. Frank Lea Short at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse.

As the latecomers were straggling into Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse toward 9 o'clock last night they were hustled and jostled by a band of people in doublet and hose who elbowed their way to the front seats accompanied by two orange girls crying their wares. These were the masters and 'prentices of the pit of the Swan Theatre, London, and their date was 1596. Seated on joint stools on the stage was a company of men, also in doublet and hose, and in a box in the scenery a company of gentlewoman in ruffs and (presumably) farthingales. (To make the production historically accurate, the men in the pit should have stood, and the gentlewomen should have worn masks, but these are negligible details.) The setting of the stage scene was a fairly accurate reproduction of a sketch of the Swan, discovered some years since in the memoranda of a Continental traveler, De Witt, who visited the Swan in 1596. The play was "Romeo and Juliet," the first quarto of which, piratical and garbled, was published in 1597.

As the drama proceeded the trained audience in the pit and on the stage hissed and applauded, shouted and sang songs, until even their own boisterous spirits were outraged, and they hustled the noisiest of their number out at the door just in time to project him into the ample midst of Mr. Acton Davies on his way to his seat. It was magnificent, and it was very like a war, but was it archaeology? A doubt is at least permissible.

As to what passed meanwhile on the boards there is not the shadow of uncertainty. The best modern opinion is to the effect that (in spite of the much quoted gibe of Sir Philip Sidney at the customs of the earlier Elizabethan stage) no placards were used to indicate the changes of scene in Shakespeare. No mention of such a device has been preserved in either quarto or folio, though they were, many of them, printed from playhouse copy; and the intelligent reader can see at a glance that no scene placards were necessary with such a text and on such a stage as that for which Shakespeare wrote. Mr. Frank Lea Short, however, laboriously changes the placard for each of the scenes which modern commentators have foisted into the text of Shakespeare, to the sad and pitiful distraction of the spectators' attention.

The text of "Romeo and Juliet" has come down to us in very good condition, comparatively, and as the prologue informs us, it was matter for only two hours' traffic on the stage. But for some inscrutable reason Mr. Short, or his stage manager, Mr. Edmund D. Lyons, saw fit to cut it and hack it in a way that would have brought the blush of shame to the far from modest cheeks of Lansdowne, Tate and Cibber, and all their fellow improvers of Shakespeare, in more recent times down to the late Augustin Daly.

The opening quarrel scene between the serving men of the Montagues and the Capulets was omitted; and gaps were left throughout that played ducks and drakes with Shakespeare's splendid dramatic narrative. More than this, whole scenes were transposed, as for example, that between Peter and the musicians, which was lifted out of Act IV., Scene 5, and jammed into the first act. In a word, this reproduction of the Swan Theatre was outraged by a perversion of Shakespeare more ferocious than is usually perpetrated in behalf of our modern "productions" in which the scenes of the Poet are crushed into distorted fragments by the appurtenances and impertinances of solid scenery and many changes of costume.

Add to this the jumbling of actors and properties which was inevitable on so small a stage, and you have an effect of childishness of which no drama in any age or clime affords an example. We have lately had "Faust" at Proctor's with vaudeville trimmings between the acts; this was "Romeo and Juliet" with comic opera trimmings. "It is not Shakesperean archaeology," said a professorial wit as he escaped at the end of the first act. "It is Noah's archaeology." And with apologies to Mr. Huneker and tears for the Hamlet of Herr Bonn, it may be added that Shakespeare is in the ark.

Those who want to see what the stage of an Elizabethan playhouse looked like will be satisfied by Mrs. Osborn's Elizabethan stage; but beyond this Mr. Short offers nothing new and of interest, either dramatic or archaeological. In February, 1895, Mr. Franklin Sargent and his Empire pupils produced Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" on this very stage with the bare appurtenances of the Elizabethan playhouse, and in March a more elaborate production was afforded him and his pupils in Sanders Theatre, Harvard, the size and shape of which lent themselves admirably to an accurate reproduction of the Elizabethan theatre. Mr. Short himself acted in these productions. In London the Elizabethan Stage Society, under Mr. Alfred Poel, has produced our old dramas in the halls of the Inns of Court and the quadrangles of neighboring colleges, quite in the Elizabethan manner. The only serious value possible in such a production must come from an earnest and sincere effort to reconstruct for us the practical esthetics of a Shakespearean production.

It was altogether a trying experience for those who, dissatisfied with the modern methods of producing Shakespeare, hope for new light in a return to the conditions of the Elizabethan theatre. It is the opinion of scholars, and the opinion has been fortified by actual experiment, that the force of many of the lines and situations is best to be appreciated on the stage like that for which they were written. It is often said that Shakespeare would have been only too glad to avail himself of the luxury of modern scenery, and there is truth, no doubt, in the statement. But the fact is that the plays were consciously fashioned for a bare stage. To produce them under modern conditions is in a measure to distort them, and to impair their value. At any rate, a bare stage should enable us to give the text entire, in its proper order, and with a rapid continuity calculated to produce the effect of dramatic narrative. That experiment is still to be tried. Mr. Short's experience argues nothing for or against it.

That a drama so produced will have the same power of appealing to the modern mind as to the Elizabethan, is of course not to be expected. Our eyes are accustomed by long experience to gorgeous scenery. At first sight the bare stage seems uncouth. The effect is thin, and perhaps unconvincing—as when our ears, habituated to the vibrance and the volume of the modern piano, listen to Mozart tinkling on a clavichord. But these things are a mere matter of habit. Mr. Dolmetsch has shown us that our ears soon become accustomed to archaic instruments.

Mr. Short's worst mistake perhaps was to begin his series of revivals with a play that is so familiar in a luxurious setting, and as interpreted by the greatest actors. His company is a bit above the level of Mr. Sargent's pupils, but not much. If he had given us a mystery or a morality play; an interlude, or even one of the seldom acted plays of Shakespeare, he might have trained our eyes and ears by little and little to the pitch at which it is possible to accept "Romeo and Juliet." It would be pleasant to simulate kindness and urge Mr. Short to revise his plan of campaign; but after so bad a start the result could only be that (as a newspaper man said last night, and will perhaps say this afternoon) he would only be Shorter. Hard truth is the real kindness.

Alas! for the fortunes of the little playhouse on Forty-fourth Street! As a sad devotee of the old drama passed sadly into the street last night, clutching a fac simile of the First Folio under his arm, he was heard to mutter: "You may change the name of the house if you will, but the scent of dead Thomas will linger there still."

BONN IN A DOUBLE BILL.

Plays by Coppee and Anzengruber at the Irving Place Theatre.

Ferdinand Bonn appeared in a double bill last night at the Irving Place Theatre. While he succeeded in demonstrating his versatility he also succeeded in proving beyond question that he is a better comedian than he is a tragedian. In the first part of the bill as Philippo in his own version of Francois Coppée's "Violinmaker of Cremona," he did not rise above the average. His acting was apparently forced, he sawed the air considerably, and, in fact, did a great many things which were neither artistic nor natural. He did play the violin well, however, this only showed that he could do a great many things well but not one thing greatly.

In the next part of the programme, however, he scored a distinct success. Easy, unctuous, concise in speech and gesture, he presented a perfect characterization of a hypocritical peasant, with a whole-souled desire to be heir-in-chief of a rich relative. The play was the "G'wissenswurm" (The Worm of Conscience,) by Ludwig Anzengruber. It has been played here before, and as one of the best-known of Anzengruber's peasant plays needs no further comment than this, that it is a play exactly suited to the Irving Place Theatre Company. It is a dialect-play, but Herr Bonn and his support were careful not to more than indicate the dialect, which, if truly imitated, would be entirely unintelligible to all but natives to the manner born.

Herr Bonn's fine performance was nearly approached by Julius Haller, who was most excellent and convincing in the part of a rich old peasant whose estate his hypocritical brother-in-law is hankering after. Hedwig von Ostermann as a young peasant girl, Richard Schlaghammer as her lover, Franz Kierschner as a decrepit old peasant, and Georgine Neuendorff as his wife played their rôles exceedingly well. Willy Fry, Rose König, Jacques Horwitz, and Eugen Hohenwart in small bits aided in creating and preserving a very characteristic atmosphere.

"FLORODORA" IN PARIS.

French Adaptation Follows the Original and Scores a Success.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Bouffes-Parisiens gave to-night an adaptation of Owen Hall and Leslie Stewart's operetta "Florodora," in a translation by MM. Adrien Vely and Schwab. The adaptation follows the original closely, though a number of modifications have been introduced to suit the Parisian taste.

The piece was well mounted and played, and scored a success, especially a cake-walk, which was encored several times.

Withdraws from Theatrical Syndicate.

M. R. Bimberg, President of the West End Amusement Company, which controls the new West End Theatre in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, announced yesterday that the company had decided to withdraw from the theatrical syndicate represented by Klaw & Erlanger, and in the future to book attractions for this theatre on their own account. Mr. Bimberg explained that he could not secure the attractions he wanted through the syndicate, owing to an agreement existing between the latter and another up-town theatre.

AN ALSACIAN PLAY IN PARIS.

Translation from Native Patois to be Produced by Gustave Stoskopf.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—According to the Paris correspondent of The Times, Gustave Stoskopf, founder of the Alsacian Theatre and author of seven plays on Alsacian subjects, has come to Paris to produce a comedy called "Monsieur Le Maire" at the De Jazet Theatre. The playwright's company is composed of native Alsacians, but the translator has left out the Alsacian patois. The players, however, will wear native costumes.

The play is described as a rollicking comedy of village manners. Paris is preparing to receive it not only as a representation of local life in Alsace, but as evidence in regard to the feeling which has survived the annexation of Alsace to Germany.

BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE.

Features of the Bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

The programme at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house this week describes one feature thus: "The Four Otts in their complicated sketch, 'Heins in a Pickle.'" The little piece is a veritable whirlwind of fun, and the patrons of the house simply roll in a gale of mirth while it is on.

A sixteen-year-old girl is awaiting the return of her father, who has been absent for fifteen years. Naturally she has no distinct recollection of his looks. A family heirloom has been stolen and the daughter has sent for a detective to come to the house and investigate. The father has married a second time, and he and his wife arrive on the scene. The woman is of a jealous disposition, and when she learns from the detective, who turns out to be her brother, that there is a strange woman in the house, she starts to look for trouble. She finds it. The sixteen-year-old girl takes the detective for her "papa," to his delight and satisfaction; the wife imagines the daughter is the woman of whom she ought to be jealous, the daughter thinks the wife is a new maid and "bosses her about" until they are at one another tooth and nail; the detective thinks his sister's husband is a base deceiver, the husband thinks his wife's brother is a dangerous rival for her affections, and there are so many more complications that it would be impossible to describe them. Considerable ingenuity has been displayed in the building of this sketch, and the players work with a vim, so that, although there is at times a superabundance of noise, there is also plenty of touch and go to the action. A bit of the fun comes when the husband announces that he has a patent machine that rings whenever any one tells a lie.

"I paid $5.000 for that machine," he says, and there is a dingdong from the machine.

"I think you have been drinking," says his wife.

"I haven't touched a drop to-day."

Ding dong! Ding dong!

But the climax comes when the daughter appears, and Heinz, which, by the way, is the name of the detective, asks her if she has ever been kissed. When she answers "No" the bell sends out a peal that will not be stopped until some one smashes the machine.

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It is refreshing to see a musical act in which the comedy element is not provided by a blackface comedian with a fright wig. That's the standard method of lightening up such acts, but the Frederick brothers and Burns manage to get away from it. Burns is the woman of the trio, and the funny man thus introduces her:

"This is the dainty, demure Jessie Burns. When she dies her tombstone will be inscribed with the words "Jessie—burns!"

This member of the party also indulges in a few like this:

"How many tea are there to a yard?"

"Why, three feet."

"Well, then, how many bottles of mucilage will it take to make a yard stick?"

Somebody ought to compile a vaudeville arithmetic and geography, for the number of problems of this sort that go the rounds would fill a large volume. To a team like this it is fish that comes to their nets. What does it matter if a saxophone was originally intended as an instrument of greater or less musical possibilities? The funny man picks up the instrument and puts it to his mouth. It's shape suggests a pipe. So he takes a match from his pocket and applies it to the bowl. Smoke issues from the instrument. Then he plays a solo on it.

A few moments later he is smoking a cigar. As he turns his head away his companion substitutes a firecracker for the lighted cigar. Result—an explosion when the man is about to resume his smoking. All this business is worked in between the instrumental portions of the act, during which the members of the team play upon various brass instruments, and upon an affair on the xylophone principle, which, however, is constructed of slabs of glass.

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William Thompson Davis, a serious-faced young man, does imitations, his best being that of a Scotch bagpipe, and he is followed in the Proctor bill by Tom Almond, who is billed as the "Australian Long Shoe and Skate Dancer." The long shoe consists of a heavy, flat-soled affair with an extension sole about a foot long. It causes the man to waddle like a duck when he makes his entrances and exits, but when brought into use for dancing provides a firm and noisy base for the fancy steps Davis does some toe work that is good, but his best effect comes when he puts on a pair of skates and mounts a pedestal a marble top, possibly twelve or fourteen inches square. On this the dancer does some clogging, and ends his act with a dance in which he plays popular airs by means of the click-clack of his skates.

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The Young America Quintette, led by Mattie Boorum, provide a singing and dancing act, and another is furnished by Charles Besnah and Julia Miller. During the latter act the man tells about a friend of his, one Little by name.

"Little is married," he says, "and has a wife and six little Littles. And all he can earn is $4 a week."

"Oh," says the woman, "think of that! It's too little for Little and Mrs. Little and the six little Littles. How does he manage?"

"Well, every Little helps," is the answer.

"Ignorance is bliss," says the man.

"Yes. You certainly look happy," is the response, and, though it sounds very familiar, the audience thinks it extremely funny. So, too, this one.

"Have you noticed the change in women's clothes?" asks the woman.

"Yes," replies her partner, "and that's why there's no change in the men's clothes."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Shakespeare Birthday Club will meet to-morrow at midnight at the Café Martin, when a supper will be served and a number of informal speeches made. C. H. Meltzer will occupy the President's chair and Mary Shaw will act as Vice President. About twenty-five persons will be present, among them Cecilia Loftus, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Adler, E. H. Sothern, Ferdinand Bonn, Heinrich Conried, Frank Lea Short, Henry Woodruff, Sam Franko, Orin Johnson, Eben Plympton, Henry Waller, and others. Shakespeare and the moderns will be the general topics of talk. Miss Shaw saying something about Ibsen in that relation.

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Fred R. Hamlin of Chicago and Julian Mitchell, the stage manager, yesterday signed partnership papers, whereby they will make annual productions of musical comedies and extravaganzas in Chicago and New York under their joint direction and supervision, beginning in the Spring. Mr. Mitchell will stage the productions and Mr. Hamlin will assume the managerial direction. They have under consideration a new musical comedy by Glen McDonough, a comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Robert Smith, and another musical piece, entitled "King Jonah the Thirteenth," by Frank Baum, the author of "The Wizard of Oz."

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When George Tyler of Liebler & Co. announced that he had secured Vesta Tilley for next year it was for a play by L. N. Parker. While in England the play was changed to one by Brandon Thomas and Ralph Caine. Mr. Tyler says that when he saw Mr. Parker's scenario he found the play could be better used by another of his actresses, and so made the change of plays for Miss Tilley.

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To Elsie Romayne, and not Ida Brown, as formerly stated, is due the credit for the Tough Girl characterization in the "Melody Lane" song of "Mr. Blue Beard," at the Knickerbocker, where she continues to create laughter by her indescribably funny mimicry.

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Robert Grau has engaged Mme. Mantinelli as contralto to sing with Mme. Patti on her intended tour in America next year. It is Mr. Grau's purpose to have Mme. Patti appear in solos, and then in scenes from various operas, assisted by a number of other artists.

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Mary Shaw announces that she will appear next year in a spectacular production of Ibsen's romantic play "The Vikings."

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To put at rest the exaggerated rumors of the illness of Mme. Eames it was stated at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday that she will positively appear next week in "Faust" and "Aida." Mme. Eames did not sing this week because she is taking extra care of herself in order not to revive the nervous trouble which last year prevented her from singing for quite a while.

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Contracts were signed yesterday between James K. Hackett and William H. Thompson whereby the former secures Mr. Thompson for the title rôle in the Garrick Theatre (London) success, "The Bishop's Move," by Mrs. Craigie, and Murry Carson. Mr. Hackett has arranged to present "The Bishop's Move" in this city at the Manhattan Theatre in the early Spring.

Mabel Bouton Critically Ill.

It was said at the Flower Hospital at 2 o'clock this morning that Mabel Bouton, who has been a patient there for two months, suffering from consumption, was in a very critical condition. Her mother, Mrs. C. E. Bouton, had arrived from Salt Lake City, where Mabel lived before she went on the stage.

PRICES AT MARQUAND SALE.

Lively Bidding at Small Advances for Oriental Potteries and Bronzes.

There was lively bidding yesterday afternoon at the fourth day's sale of the collection of the late Henry G. Marquand, held at the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, but the would-be purchasers rarely advanced the figures more than $5 at a time—$10 being exceptional, and $1 bids the rule. The total sum for the day was $6,030, which in addition to the prices realized at the previous sales made the sum realized up to date a little more than a quarter of a million of dollars in payment for the 638 pictures and porcelains put up at auction.

Tea jars and bowls were first offered yesterday, and in pairs. The prices ranged from $5 to $100, the average being a little less than $20. They were exquisite trifles, and the general public bought more than the professional dealers, with the result, according to the experts, that in value received the Marquand estate had a fractional advantage, which might be closely estimated at about 5 per cent. above the market price for similar articles.

Old Japanese and Chinese pottery sold at very fair figures, the dealers competing with the public when they saw a chance for a bargain.

The highest price in the day's sale was for the "imperial vase." This was bid in by E. Fishof, and according to the rumor current is to be sent to Paris. The price paid was $380.

Eleven small bronzes brought on an average $11 each. In the enthusiasm of his work the auctioneer, when he came to a temple gong remarked, "It has a good tone, you see."

A prospective bidder remarked that he could not see a sound, so an attendant struck the gong. The sound was suggestive of a cracked cowbell. The subsequent bidding was not brisk, and the "Old Japanese bronze, engraved inscription, dedicated to the temple Denchinji, the rector Bogiu, at Yedo, May, 1825," sold for $16.

ASHMEAD SALE COMPLETED.

Total Amount Realized for the Two Nights Was $36,735.

There were better prices for the pictures collected by the late Conde Ashmead of Philadelphia at the auction held last night in Aeolian Hall, Fifth Avenue, just off Thirty-fourth Street, and but two of the collection sold for less than $100, while five sold at above $1,000, the total for the evening being $24,970. The sum total for the two nights' sales was $36,735, considerably less than had been expected.

"The Beasts' Return to the Dens," by Jean Léon Gérome, brought the highest figure, $4,400, the purchaser being Robert C. Ogden. The first bid was $1,000, and the price went up by $250 jumps to $2,000, and then rapidly to the figure where it was secured by Mr. Ogden. The idea seemed to be that the picture would return to Philadelphia in time as the property of John Wanamaker. H. C. Briggs bought the picture entitled "Pittsburg Smoke," painted by Fritz Thaulow. The price paid was $1,250, and there seemed to be no doubt that it was purchased for the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg.

A landscape by Charles Francois Daubigny brought $1,600, the purchaser being W. Briscoe. J. Alexander paid $1,025 for a "Landscape and Bull" by Emile Marcke. C. F. Barett paid $1,375 for J. Rosierse's "Market and Moonlight in Amsterdam," and J. R. Lawrence $1,800 for a landscape by C. F. Daubigny.

That faint, sickly feeling, which creeps over you at intervals, with palpitation, dizziness, apprehensions of evil, and all that, may result seriously if long neglected; but Dr. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE will correct the disorder promptly, restore healthy action, and bring

MR. SAM FRANKO'S CONCERT

Orchestral Music of the Eighteenth Century Played.

A Large Audience of Music Lovers at the Second Recital in Daly's Theatre.

Interest was again manifested in music of bygone times at the second of Mr. Sam Franko's series of orchestral concerts yesterday afternoon. Daly's Theatre was well filled, and there were evidences in plenty that the works that were presented exerted a singular charm upon the cultivated music lovers who make up Mr. Franko's audiences. He has delved deep into the past for his programmes this season; he has had the help therein of some of the most distinguished European students, and what he has acquired has a remarkable value, not only in the innate beauty of the almost forgotten music itself, but in its historical significance to those who are minded to consider it.

Mr. Franko's programme yesterday included a symphony by Gluck, Bach's D minor harpsichord concerto, a chaconne and rigaudon by Monsigny, and two works by Mozart that are as good as unknown to modern ears—an allegro and fugue for strings and one of his early symphonies. Gluck's "symphony" is a symphony in a long obsolete sense, a sense, as the programme note informed us, typical of the early Italian opera overture of Alessandro Scarlatti and his followers. These symphonies, corresponding in a way to the modern overtures, as a matter of fact were frequently published separately and played at concerts independently of the operas to which they belonged and of which they formed no integral part, either in spirit or in substance. This symphony of Gluck's was written for one of his early Italian operas, when he was endeavoring to avoid the reproach of the epithet "Tedesco" (German) from his Italian associates. The music itself is simple and straightforward, showing perhaps the solidity and simplicity of outline, but not the potency and depth that we know in the operas of his later years.

The opera was also responsible for the two dance tunes of Monsigny, the chaconne and rigaudon, from the brilliant Frenchman's "Aline, Reine de Golconde"—pieces in which the national differences in style, as compared with Gluck's overture, were clearly manifest and from which the elasticity and brightness of feeling have not yet faded. The pieces by Mozart were especially interesting. We hear nowadays only the three great symphonies of the master written three years before his death when he had awakened to the latent possibilities of emotional expression that were in the orchestral treatment of the symphonic form.

This one takes us back to his more naïve utterance, the utterance of a boy of eighteen, who had not yet tasted the bitterness of life that came to him in such great measure, and that deepened and intensified the emotional significance of his later works. The symphony is perfectly charming in its grace and sweetness of expression—and it is not difficult, in these days of abstruse and complex musical thinking, to enjoy that "perfect mechanism and delicate shading" with which this work of art, as Mozart's biographer Jahn points out, has been produced from the simplest materials. It is clear, translucent, and with all its simplicity, conveys an indubitable impression of artistic beauty.

A style that is more familiar in these days was touched in Bach's superb D minor concerto for harpsichord, played by Mrs. Arnold Dolmetsch, with accompaniment of strings—the strings including a violone, played by Mr. Dolmetsch. It is a little difficult, in fact it requires a strong effort, to hear in the delicate tones of the harpsichord and the subdued background of the concerted stringed instruments the "mighty swing," the "wild, uncontrolled energy," that the Bach students find in this piece; for "mighty swing" and "wild, uncontrolled energy," to modern conceptions connote a more vigorous assault upon the ears, a more muscular quality of the whole effect, than those tones give to senses attuned to the sonorities of modern orchestra and pianoforte.

The deep earnestness and gravity of the subjects and the ingenuity of the treatment were evident, but it is precisely for this reason that these reproductions of the effects as Bach conceived them and as he heard them, are of so much value and suggestiveness to modern listeners. We need the idea of restraint and moderation that they throw out; and it is through them that clearer ideas and a truer understanding are gained.

Mrs. Dolmetch, who is by far the most artistic and accomplished member of the Dolmetch ménage, played the concerto with the striking variety of tonal effect that is obtainable upon the beautiful old instrument she uses, but with not quite the freedom and repose that she has exhibited in some of her other performances. The audience would not be satisfied till she had returned and added a couple of quaint pieces by Rameau that she has given before here and which she plays in the happiest way, brilliant and crisp as to technique and with the most delightful tonal qualities.

THE DANNREUTHER QUARTET.

The string quartet of which Mr. Gustav Dannreuther is the leader have the longest and most honorable record of any similar organization in this city, and their sixteen years of work for the subtlest and most recondite form of musical art have redounded much to their credit and to the benefit of the community. They began their seventeenth season last evening with a concert in the chamber music hall in Carnegie Building before a large and friendly audience. They have played better than they did at this concert; and it is to be hoped that they will play better again.

There are serious purposes in their work and the evidence of good musicianship, but last evening it sounded rough, and there were frequent lapses from pure intonation, in which it was somewhat disconcerting to the friends of the organization to find the leader participating freely. There was much that was good in their performance of the third of Beethoven's Rasoumoffsky quartets in the general conception, and the spirit with which it was carried through, but it lacked finish and the charm of sensuous tonal beauty.

Rheinberger's quintet in C major, for pianoforte and strings, in which Mrs. Dannreuther played the pianoforte part with fluency and a fine sense of proportion, is what is called a "well-made" composition. The Munich professor, to whom so many of the talented young American composers owe so much, knew how chamber music ought to sound; knew how themes could be developed; how instruments could be joined to instruments in the elaboration of effects and the building up of a well-balanced tonal structure. He knew the technique of the art of chamber music, and this quintet shows it.

It is euphonious, graceful, frequently melodious, and has the general air of being excellent music; but it leaves the impression of being, after all, highly unimportant, and denotes no irresistible impulse in the composer's soul to musical expression. It was effectively played—its effects are much easier to attain than those of the Beethoven quartet—Mr. Dannreuther also gave a spirited performance with Mrs. Dannreuther of Grieg's sonata for piano and violin, Opus 13. It is one of that composer's earlier works, in which his provincial mannerisms had not ceased to be the vehicle for strong and original musical ideas, and not the empty formulas that they have since become, and a performance of it so vigorous as Mr. Dannreuther's is worth while.

MESSRS. DEVOLL AND ISHAM'S RECITAL.

Messrs. George Devoll and Edwin Isham, tenor and baritone, respectively, gave a song recital jointly at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon that had certain musical features. These consisted in the duets they sang, which are seldom heard. Their singing is of a very gentle and super-refined sort, both in voice and in style, and is not likely to stir the emotions or cause the pulse of the most susceptible to accelerate. Their voices are agreeable, and they sing with taste, such as it is; but even the suave Felix Mendelssohn would have been disturbed at the effeminacy which they put into his two duets, "Greeting" and "The Harvest Field." A more ladylike performance it would be difficult to conceive.

They sang other duets by Saint Saëns and Amherst Webber, and one from Bizet's "Pearlfishers," and each contributed two groups of solos. Mrs. Tippet accompanied them on the piano with a studied moderation in keeping with the subdued methods of the singers.

SALMON PACKERS AT WAR.

Prices Cut Below Cost by San Francisco Association to Crush a Rival Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 27.—Because fourteen independent Alaska canneries have attempted to form a combination with the object of maintaining prices, the Alaska Packers' Association of San Francisco has made the greatest cut in the prices of Alaska pink and chum salmon in the history of the salmon trade. Its new list, just issued, quotes pinks at 50 cents, a cut of 15 cents per dozen, and chums, heretofore sold at 57½ cents, are quoted at 37 cents. The association offers to contract for futures at these prices in limited quantities. The new price list means, if maintained, the abandonment of many independent canneries. Last year's pack of pinks and chums amounted to 650,000 cases, of which both the Alaska Packers' Association and the independent canners still have about 60 per cent. on hand.

The independent canners declare that the cut prices now announced are lower than the expense of packing salmon under the most favorable conditions.

Heretofore the Alaska Packers' Association has set the price, and the independent canners have cut under 2½ cents per dozen. The apparent object of the association is to dominate the market and prevent the success of the combination, which would control the pack of Alaska pinks and chums. The independent canners will hold a meeting this week to consider plans.

BULLS UNLOAD WHEAT.

Armour and Others Let 20,000,000 Bushels Go, and the Price Declines to 78⅞ Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—It was a different story in the wheat pit to-day. Millions of bushels of long May wheat held by the Armour interest and others were dumped upon the market, and the price of that commodity tumbled headlong amid the joyous shouts of the bears. Armour's sales to-day were estimated as high as 10,000,000 bushels.

About 5,000,000 bushels were sold out by the bull interest yesterday. This selling started when the May price was 82¾ cents. On the decline to-day wheat sold as low as 78⅞ cents. It was the opinion of the majority of traders that the "deal" had become a heavier load than the bull leader had counted on, but at the same time it was thought he made a good profit out of the venture.

Other sellers of big lines of wheat were Bartlett-Frazier, who are believed to have dumped 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels in half an hour. Walter Comstock and Sterling are supposed to have sold 2,000,000 bushels apiece; President Chandler 1,000,000 bushels, ex-President Warren an equal amount, and Mitchell, McReynolds, and John Scott each are credited with 1,000,000 bushels sold. A total of nearly 20,000,000 bushels is believed to have been marketed.

The sudden termination of the "deal" came as a surprise to every one in the trade, and hundreds of smaller holders made a general rush to sell out. Each stage of the decline brought out hundreds and hundreds of stop loss orders, all of which stimulated the downward movement of prices. Near the close May wheat sold at 78⅞ cents. It rested finally at 79 to 79⅛ cents, or a loss of 2⅜ cents for the day.

DOOLING ELECTED SENATOR.

McCullagh Deputy Arrests a Man for Voting When He Was Marked "Dead."

The special election yesterday in the Sixteenth Senatorial District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Patrick F. Trainor, resulted in the choice of Peter J. Dooling, Tammany Democrat, by a plurality of 4,601. The vote was very light. The candidates were Peter J. Dooling, (Dem.,) Thomas M. Belknap, (Rep.,) and Charles G. Teche, (Socialist.) The vote was:

	Dooling.	Belknap.	Teche.
Ninth District	1,935	475	58
Eleventh District	1,915	585	56
Thirteenth District	2,259	448	88
Total	6,109	1,508	202

Senator Trainor last November received 13,842 votes, to 5,547 for Belknap.

Fourteen arrests were made by McCullagh deputies, and all of these were discharged. The offense alleged against them was that they had moved from the residences given by them last year. Nine saloon keepers who failed, through ignorance they asserted, to close their places while the polls were open were taken into custody. All were discharged with a warning.

Edward L. Brady, a hale and hearty young man of twenty-four and the son of Patrick Brady, a contractor well known in the Ninth District, was arrested for illegal voting yesterday afternoon as he came out of the polling place. Upon the list furnished by Superintendent of Elections McCullagh there was written opposite the name of Edward L. Brady the word "dead." Officer William Barnes was on duty, and, knowing that dead men cannot vote, he carried Brady off to the West Side Court and there arraigned him in due form.

"Your Honor," said the officer, "this man is marked dead, and he has cast a ballot for Senator."

Magistrate Breen, who was presiding, peered over his desk at the prisoner.

"Are you dead?" asked the Magistrate of the young man.

The young man smiled.

"I do not feel dead, your Honor," he replied.

"If the prisoner was ever dead," said the Magistrate, when he had fully heard the case, "he is certainly alive enough now. He is alive enough to vote, anyhow. He is therefore discharged."

NORTH RIVER FLAME-DOTTED.

Bales of Hay, Dragged from a Burning Barge, Float with Tops Afire.

Thousands of persons assembled along the west side river front a little after 9 o'clock last night and watched a double-decked barge loaded with 2,000 bales of hay burn to the water's edge, lighting up the sky and both sides of the river. The flames were fought in midstream, for the craft was towed out from the pier at Fifty-fifth Street soon after the fire was discovered.

As the hay and barge burned firemen of the fireboat New Yorker and the crew of a Pennsylvania Railroad tug dragged the smoldering bales into the river, and they floated hither and thither, their tops aflame, until the water soaked them through. The barge was the Chicago, owned by Stephen J. Miller of 622 West Thirty-fourth Street, who also owned the hay. The loss to the boat was $7,000 and to the hay $3,000.

DINNER TO SENATOR PLATT.

His Re-election to the Senate Celebrated in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A dinner was given to Senator Thomas C. Platt to celebrate his re-election by members, ex-members, and members-elect of Congress from the State of New York, at the Arlington Hotel to-night.

Those present were Representatives Payne, Ketcham, Wadsworth, Sherman, Gillett, Southwick, Alexander, Driscoll, Emerson, Stewart, Tompkins, Vreeland, Douglas, Draper, Hanbury, Knapp, Lessler, Perkins, Storm, and John W. Dwight; Secretary of the Senate Bennett, ex-Governor Frank S. Black, Judge Warren B. Hooker of New York, United States Appraiser I. F. Fischer, William L. Ward, William Barnes, Jr., and Congressmen-elect Charles T. Dunwell, Norton P. Otis, Thomas W. Bradley, and George J. Smith.

Senator Platt and several others made speeches.

WILLIAM B. BALDWIN DIVORCED.

Massachusetts Millionaire Gets a Decree in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, N. D., Jan. 27.—William B. Baldwin, a New England millionaire, who, before coming to South Dakota, ten months ago, was a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., to-day got a decree of divorce in the Circuit Court from his wife, Anna L., residing in New York.

The decree was granted on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, and there was no defense.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Elnathan Sweet.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Elnathan Sweet, a well-known engineer and surveyor, died of heart disease at the Fort Orange Club late last night. In the afternoon he had attended a meeting of the State Water Storage Commission, but in the evening he became suddenly ill.

Born in Cheshire, Mass., on Nov. 20, 1837, Mr. Sweet received his early education in Stephentown, whither his family moved in 1842. There he lived until he went to college. His father, the Rev. E. Sweet, was a Baptist minister, and was well known in Massachusetts and in Rensselaer County, N. Y. Elnathan was graduated from Union College in the class of '59, in which year he went to Nebraska, and was appointed Deputy to Gen. Ward B. Burnet, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska.

From that time he followed the life of a civil engineer, for the most part in the Western States. In 1872 he returned to New York State. From 1869 to 1872 he was chief engineer of the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, and also General Superintendent of the road from 1870 to 1871. He was engineering expert of the Canal Investigating Commission appointed by Gov. Tilden in 1875, and division engineer of the Eastern Division of the State canals from 1876 to 1880, when he resigned to enter business as a contracting engineer.

Mr. Sweet's report to the Canal Commission and Legislature on the elevated railroads and his monographs read before the Society of Engineers, gave him a reputation in his profession. In 1883 he was elected State Engineer and Surveyor, and he was re-elected two years later. For nearly a quarter of a century he had been the head of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company. He also had filled the position of receiver of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company.

Wilhelm Jordan.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Wilhelm Jordan, the poet, died suddenly to-day at Baden-Baden. He was born at Intersburg, Prussia, in 1819, and lived in his youth in Saxony, but, being accused of atheism, he had to quit that country. He was a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort and distinguished himself as an orator on the Radical side. Later he broke with the Radicals and was attached to the Imperial Ministry. The rest of his life was spent in retirement at Frankfort, where he wrote much poetry of the liberal philosophic kind, besides comedies, translations of Shakespeare and the Greek poets, to say nothing of a history of Haiti and important works upon the Niebelungen Cycle.

Samuel G. De Coursey.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Samuel G. De Coursey, President of the American Railways Company, died of grip at his home here to-day, aged sixty-four. He was President of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1892. A native of Queenstown, Md., he was educated at St. James's College, in Washington County, Md. He first entered railway service in 1888 as Vice President of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he was receiver of the road.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-State Senator SUTNER BALDWIN is dead at his home in Wellsville, N. Y., aged seventy years. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876 and 1877, and was State Senator in 1882. He was succeeded in the Senate by J. Sloat Fassett.

JOHN PYE, Warden of the Westchester County Jail, at White Plains, died suddenly yesterday from paralysis. He was stricken on Monday night while in the street. He was forty years old, and for years was prominent in Republican politics.

JOHN D. HARDENBURGH, for more than half a century a resident of Williamsburg, died on Monday from apoplexy at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah White, 74 Maspeth Avenue. He was born in Newtown, L. I., seventy-four years ago. Two years ago he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. He is survived by two sons and two daughters, ten grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

HARVEY P. FARRINGTON, who was a close friend of Washington Irving, died yesterday in his residence at Croton, aged eighty-three years. For many years he was connected with the Cornell Line of steamboats, and was one of the first Directors of the Knickerbocker Ice Company. He was also a Director of the Broadway Insurance Company, the Irving Bank, the Albany Day Line, and the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company. He leaves four children.

RICHARD LYNDE SELDEN, a civil engineer, died on Sunday at his home, 1,049 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1823, and came of Colonial stock. Mr. Selden traveled a great deal, and while on an exploring tour in Michigan in 1880 he discovered the Menominee Iron Range, where are now located some of the largest iron-producing mines in the world. He became the principal

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8, (Revival.)—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 30, at 7:45, (Double Bill.)—CAVALLACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon. Followed by LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Saltzgaber, Gilibert.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 31, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Sembrich, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Gilbert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Muhlmann, Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert.
KOCIAN
Bohemian Violin Virtuoso. (His last appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.)
Scheff, Bridewell, Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 2, at 8.—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8.—FAUST. Eames, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marilly De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Flon.
WEBER PIANO USED.

WAGNER OPERA LECTURE RECITALS BY WALTER DAMROSCH AT DALY'S. (Management of Daniel Frohman.) Thurs. at 8 P. M. "Gotterdammerung" with Andreas Dippel. Seats $1.00 to 25c. Two Supplementary Recitals, Mon. & Thurs. next week. "Meistersinger."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Saturday, 2:15. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph "A Great Success."—Herald. THE UNFORESEEN

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 3 weeks. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE | THE CAVALIER.
TO-DAY at 2, daily Matinées except Sat. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play, THE LITTLE PRINCESS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last 4 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN
Feb. 5—Augustus Thomas' "Earl of Pawtucket."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH TIME, TUESDAY, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
MATS. TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"You must hear Clara Bloodgood sing I want to be a Actor Lady."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS AT 8, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management Daniel Frohman)
IF I WERE KING.
3D EXTRA HAMLET MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. Matinée To-day at 2. Prices 1.50, 1.00, 75 & 50c. Evenings & Sat. Regular Matinée Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 1003—38th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.
MR. LOUIS MANN IN "THE CONSUL"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. at 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Henry W. Savage Presents 8:15. Mats. 2:15. GEORGE ADE'S Musical Success.
"The best of its kind seen here in years."—Times.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success. 44th TIME.
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA MATINEES TO-DAY & FEB. 4.
Mats. only TO-MORROW & FRIDAY at 2.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT presents
MARY SHAW in GHOSTS.

VICTORIA. LAST 3 WEEKS.
42d St., W. of 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. VIOLA ALLEN in The Eternal City.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
FLORODORA.
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

DALY'S Broadway and 30th Street. Evgs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MAT. TUES., FEB. 12.
5TH GREAT WEEK.
Klaw & Erlanger Present The Billionaire with Jerome Sykes
THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 2 East 55th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co. and 19 W. 56th St.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evgs., 8. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY and burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES
2—Burlesques—2. Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Res. 75c. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St., Ev. 8:20. Mat. TO-DAY. 3d Crowded Week!! A Gay Bird!! CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD in THE CAGE

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 weeks JIM HUDSO, with Robert Hilliard. Feb. 9, ANDREW MACK in The Reid Sojer Boy.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward DE KOLTA, the Wizard of Illusions.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. (Ye Elizabethan Stage.) 2 Performances Daily—2:30 & 8:30. Romeo & Juliet Prices 50c. to $1.50.

NEW YORK LAST 2 WEEKS—WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

H & S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th Mats. To-day Maud Raymond, Clayton White & Marie Stuart & Co., etc. etc.

WEST END — Mat. To-day. — Drigo's Opera of Honor.

N. Y. A. C. WON AT HOCKEY

Russell of Losing Team Assaulted Clark of the New Yorks.

Foul Tactics the Feature of the Game in St. Nicholas Rink—Score Was 5 to 1.

By a score of 5 goals to 1 the New York Athletic Club's hockey team proved their superiority over the picked men of the Hockey Club of New York at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. A little more than three weeks ago these teams played one of the longest games ever witnessed in New York, but neither side was able to shoot a single goal, and after playing through two twenty-minute halves and three extra periods of ten minutes each, the teams had to leave the rink to await an opportunity of playing off the "tie."

The make-up of the teams last night was different from that of the original sevens. For the New York Athletic Club Smith, formerly of Yale, played goal in place of O'Donnell, and Gus. Hornfeck was substituted for his brother, Max, who was painfully injured in the first contest. The only change in the Hockey's Club's team was the substitution of De Casanova for Butler.

That both teams would play as if each man's life depended upon the result was the general impression prior to the beginning of last night's contest, but while it was to be expected that some of the players would indulge in rough work no one imagined that any of the men would so flagrantly violate the rules as to deliberately strike an opposing player with his hockey stick over the head. Yet such a thing occurred, and the storm of hisses and cries of disapprobation which emanated from the hundreds of spectators when Russell of the Hockey Club team struck C. Clark of the New York Athletic Club, that it was made plain to the players and all others concerned that brutality in checking or resenting a check is unsportsmanlike and intolerable, at least before a New York assemblage. This regrettable incident occurred during the second half when ten of the twenty minutes had expired. Russell, who is rather excitable as a player, and extremely exacting when officiating as a referee, was playing up the side of the rink when C. Clark checked him, laying and pressing his hooked stick across Russell's body.

This enabled one of Clark's team-mates to obtain the puck, and Russell became enraged. As soon as Clark released Russell the latter raised his stick and brought it down with a resounding whack on Clark's head. The point of the stick cut Clark's cheek under the left eye, and for a moment the "Mercury Foot" representative seemed dazed, but only for a second, as he turned on Russell, who is much smaller in stature, and might have retaliated had not the referee blown his whistle at that moment. There were wild shrieks of "Put him out!" and it seemed as if every one except the players and officials was hissing at the same moment. Howard Drakeley of the Crescent Athletic Club, who officiated as referee, immediately ordered Russell out of the game altogether, thus penalizing the Hockey Club team for the remainder of the contest.

There were many instances in which some of the players deserved censure.

From the outset the pace was terrific, the Hockey Club men assailed their opponent's goal repeatedly and kept the "Mercury Foot" wearers on the defense. Russell missed two opportunities to score at short range, and Carruthers lifted the puck the full length of the rink in getting away. McKenzie, De Casanova, and Russell brought it right back with a beautiful series of team plays, and Russell shot the first and only goal made for Hockey Club. "Benny" Phillips made some spendid runs, but somehow none of his mates were with him when a pass might have scored a goal, and consequently his fine work went for nothing. Donaldson, in checking Phillips during one of these runs, was very rough, and Phillips only shook his stick at the offending player. Capt. Howard of the New York Athletic Club team played a fine game, and frequently joined the forwards. He made at least six successive shots for the goal, and in repulsing each one of them Ellison had to play his goal position to perfection. C. Clark, after making a grand run up the centre, in which he upset Newbery, shot a goal unassisted, and tied the score. Howard and Clarke, with fine team work, scored another goal within the next four minutes, and the second half ended with the score of 2 to 1 in favor of the New York Athletic Club.

Early in the second half Donaldson sent the puck out from behind the Hockey Club goal to Clark, who scored cleverly. Hornfeck dodged through the forwards and passed to Carruthers, who, after a good run, shot the fourth goal for his team. Both goal keepers made a succession of fine stops in the play which followed, and after Russell left the game the six remaining players on each side redoubled their efforts in order to make up for the handicap, but all to no purpose, as the fifth and final goal for the winning team was made on a very fine team play, in which Howard and C. Clark were the principals. The lineup:

New York A. C., 5.	Position.	Hockey Club, 1.
Smith	Goal	Ellison
Carruthers	Point	W. Clarke
Fenwick	Cover point	Newbery
H. Donaldson	Forward	de Casanova
G. Hornfeck	Forward	McKenzie
Howard	Forward	Russell
C. Clark	Forward	Phillips

Goals—C. Clark, 2; Carruthers, Russell. Referee—Howard Drakeley. Crescent A. C. Goal Umpires—W. Baxter, Yale, and T. Coakley, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

CYCLISTS PETITION MAYOR.

Ask His Veto of the Ordinance Continuing the Present Method of Street Sprinkling.

A petition has been sent to Mayor Seth Low by the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen asking his veto of the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen last week which provides for a continuance of the present method of street sprinkling. The wheelmen in this city are opposed to the present method, claiming that the manner in which it is done is a menace to health, dangerous and disagreeable to those using the streets, ruinous to asphalt pavement, wasteful of the water, and practically ineffectual to free the streets from dust. The sprinkling is now done by a private corporation, organized under the laws of West Virginia, and its city license expires on April 26.

The resolution providing for a continuance of the license was introduced by Alderman Marks on Oct. 14 last. At that time the New York State Division adopted resolutions opposed to the plan and submitted them to the Mayor, as well as to every member of the Board of Aldermen. The cyclists ask that the street sprinkling be placed in charge of the Department of Street Cleaning. An ordinance to that effect was introduced into the Board of Aldermen on Feb. 25, 1902, but it has never been brought to a vote. The cyclists, in their petition, say that they believe the present system is illegal and contrary to the provisions of the city charter. They are willing to present their views to the Mayor at a public hearing, if he chooses to call one.

MANY FINE TROTTERS SOLD.

Gustav Schwab Pays the Highest Price, $4,000, at the Fasig-Tipton Auction.

Gustav Schwab of this city paid the highest price for a trotter yesterday in the first day's sale of the Fasig-Tipton Company's midwinter horse auction in Madison Square Garden. He paid $4,000 for the bay trotting mare Beldia, with a record of 2:00½ and a trial mile recorded at 2:08¼. The horse was sold at the evening session, when a large crowd was present, and the bidding until the $4,000 limit was reached was the most exciting feature of the day's sale. Mr. Schwab's new acquisition is a trotter, well known in the Grand Circuit races. She started in twelve races last year and won money in every event. In four she scored first, one being a six-heat race at Goshen, with eight starters. Her record of 2:00½ was made at Lexington, in the third heat of a race which she won, but got second for the event. The horse was among the consignment of Dr. Charles E. Simmons of this city.

Just 100 horses were sold, but in only a few cases was the one-thousand-dollar mark reached. Many excellent road horses of more than ordinary merit were knocked down to fortunate owners for from $200 to $400 each. The sale began with a morning session at 11 o'clock, and there was a large crowd of horsemen and interested spectators throughout the day, but the attendance in the evening was much larger than in the afternoon. Among the well-known horsemen present were Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas, J. W. Daly of Mount Kisco, N. Y.; J. Bain, Gorge Bain, and Charles Marvin, Lexington, Ky.; S. J. Cook, James Y. Gatewood, and Scott Hudson, New Haven; J. T. Dewey and Daniel J. Griffith, Saratoga; James E. Clay, Paris, Ky.; Horace White, W. S. Barber, W. C. Rolling, and J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.; Edward Greer, Buffalo; John McGuire, C. W. Morey, J. Howard Ford, E. T. Bedford, Lon Mainer, George Forbes, David McCleary, E. Walker, A. B. Gawthmey, E. E. Smathers, Dave La Mar, N. S. Weston, W. W. Evans, Jacob Ruppert, Peter Duryea, W. R. Jamser, E. R. Bowne, W. R. Cook, James A. Graham, Frank Van Ness, Col. F. N. Lawrence, P. H. Powers, A. B. Cummings, W. H. Snyder, Myron McHenry, and W. L. Snow.

Among the leading sales were:

Beldia, trotter, 8 years, by Jack Dawson-Florine; Gustav Schwab, New York City..$4,000
Nigger Jack, trotter, blk. g., aged, by Cheyone-Maid Aberdeen; R. C. Taylor, Worcester, Mass..... 1,500
Grace Elred, trotter, b. f., 4, by Cecelian-Elred; J. Ruppert, New York City..... 1,400
The Major, trotter, b. g., by Doctor-Hooker-Mantuamaker; George Forbes, New York City..... 1,025
Baronade, trotter, b. h., 10, by Baron Wilkes-Lemonade; J. M. Johnson, Calais, Me..... 1,000
P. H. Flynn, pacer, b. g., aged, by Boston Wilkes, dam by Cyclone; F. D. Creamer, Brooklyn..... 850
Allen Lewis, trotter, b. g., 5, by Count Louis-first dam Evelyn; R. W. H. Wood, Newburg, N. Y..... 410
Hugh Wynne, trotter, b. g., 6, by Allandorf-Helen Wilkes; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio..... 625
Bendora, trotter, br. g., 8, by Simmons-Golden Rule; R. Barnes, New York City.. 400
Battlesign, trotter, b. g., aged, by Cecelian-Aketa; Dr. A. D. Krahmer, New York City..... 355

The total sales for the day and night of the 100 horses offered realized a total of $30,180, making an average per head of $302, approximately.

LECTURE AT AUTOMOBILE CLUB

Hayden Eames of Pittsburg Advances Arguments in Favor of Electric Vehicles.

Hayden Eames of Pittsburg, Penn., lectured before the Automobile Club of America at the club rooms, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night on "Progress in the Introduction of Business Automobiles." The electric vehicle was considered almost exclusively in this connection, and the statement was made that almost the only obstacle to the progress of the electric business vehicle is that many business men will not subject a motor vehicle to a test under the same conditions of operation as their horse-drawn vehicles work, but will insist upon impractical requirements regarding mileage, &c. It was stated that careful experiments by a leading firm of makers of electrical vehicles which were made in this city and vicinity showed the most difficult route in entire city, which, as operated by a local express company required three wagons and twenty-one horses, to be only eleven miles in extent, extending from the Grand Central Station to a point in Brooklyn. This route could be covered by a single motor vehicle at much less expense, the annual saving being sufficient to pay for a charging plant at both ends.

Another interesting comparison was made from actual results of a year's trial of an electric vehicle for express work in Pittsburg, where the annual expense was $1,998, as against $3,469.40 for horse service, showing an annual difference of $1,471.40. Mr. Eames also said he knew of two cases where orders for 100 electric vehicles had been given, one for 70, and the other for 200, neither of which could be filled.

Bothner's Last Wrestling Match.

Unusual interest is being taken in the wrestling match between George Bothner and August Faust, to be held to-morrow night at the New Polo Athletic Club, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Bothner has announced that he will retire from the wrestling mat after this meeting, and he is in careful training to add a final victory to his series of past successes in wrestling. Faust is quite an size and weight, and to win he has contracted to throw Bothner four times in one hour. Bothner feels confident, as he has won events under almost similar conditions against Piening, Silva, Jenkins, McCormack, and others fully 100 pounds heavier than himself. The preliminary bout will be between "Jack" Leddy and "Tom" Dwyer of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Pool by Professional Players.

Peter Rogers of Jersey City, who is known among professional pool players as "the father of the game," was in fine form last night in his match with Joseph Kirkland, the youthful expert from Washington. They met at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, in the professional sweepstakes pool tournament, and after a spirited contest Rogers won by the score of 125 to 110. Kirkland began by taking all the balls in the first frame, and at the close of the fifth frame the young lad led his opponent by 41 to 25. From this point on Rogers picked up the majority of the ivories in each frame, and passed his opponent in the fourteenth, running out in the seventeenth frame, after breaking the pyramid with a clever combination shot. The scores:

Rogers—6 2 5 10 8 15 10 8 7 7 6 14 13 1 6 7 6.
Total, 125. High run, 27. Scratches, 5.
Kirkland—15 13 10 3 6 0 6 5 7 7 6 0 4 2 12 8 6 0.
Total, 110. High run, 35. Scratches, 6.

Newark's Shuffleboard Champion.

William Sullivan of the Carl Schroeder Shuffleboard Association will represent Newark in the final rounds for the National shuffleboard championship, in which champions from New York, Jersey City, Paterson, Philadelphia, West Philadelphia, Chester, and Kensington will compete. Sullivan defeated Francis in Newark Monday night, having a total of 448 points. The final scores:

	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Total.
Sullivan	10	9	4	448
McCoy	10	7	3	445
Francis	10	6	4	443
Ayres	10	5	5	432
Wurster	9	5	4	407
Creger	10	1	9	267

Horses Race on Lake George.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The first of the series of horse races on the ice on Lake George was held to-day at Caldwell on a kite-shaped track, laid diagonally across the lake from the Lake House toward Crosbyside. The attendance was large. Wyreka (Clother) won the free-for-all race; fastest heat, 2:23¾. Muggins (Gondry) won the named race; fastest heat, 2:28.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

T. J. Taylor & Co. Team Wins Two Games in New York Stock Exchange League Tournament.

In the tournament of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League last night the T. J. Taylor & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the Stewart, Barr & Co. and the Ellingwood & Cunningham teams. The scores follow:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's Whits Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—O'Keefe, 131; H. Corbett, 133; Kimball, 85; S. Corbett, 166; Cathcart, 141. Total, 656.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hardy, 145; Stowe, 165; T. Hackley, 138; A. Hackley, 169; Woods, 148. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—O'Keefe, 125; H. Corbett, 152; Kimball, 122; S. Corbett, 165; Cathcart, 160. Total, 724.

T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, [illegible]; Whitman, Daze, 174; A. Whitman, 200; [illegible], 181. Total, 831.

THIRD GAME.—Talbot J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 122; E. Whitman, 155; Daze, 124; A. Whitman, 171; Hanrich, 191. Total, 763.

Ellingwood & Cunningham.—Hardy, 164; Stowe, 157; T. Hackley, 112; A. Hackley, 172; Woods, 173. Total, 758.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Brown Brothers & Co.—Seymour, 114; Woodcock, 225; Shirley, 162; Underwood, 171; Ogden, 156. Total, 825.

American Exchange National Bank—Coe, 121; Alloth, 161; Frazee, 166; Lindsay, 146; Ferdon, 105. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Coe, 164; Alloth, 170; Frazee, 200; Lindsay, 196; Ferdon, 176. Total, 906.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 144; Huber, 187; N. Morrissey, 170; Odz, 124; G. Morrissey, 135. Total, 760.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 121; Huber, 133; N. Morrissey, 123; Odz, 170; G. Morrissey, 151. Total, 698.

Brown Brothers & Co.—Seymour, 105; Woodcock, 148; Shirley, 166; Underwood, 139; Ogden, 190. Total, 742.

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Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 232; Kirk, 138; Carroon, 155; Dickson, 169; Voorheis, 236. Total, 930.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 189; Diederich, 182; Olsen, 194; Meyer, 224; Shiman, 183. Total, 983.

SECOND GAME.—Sylvan Bowling Club—Buckingham, 162; Kirk, 179; Carroon, 192; Dickson, 212; Voorheis, 186. Total, 938.

Berkeley Bowling Club—Oehler, 143; Hoffman, 156; Kuhn, 102; Eichorn, 155; Mains, 203. Total, 759.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Bowling Club—Oehler, 222; Hoffman, 167; Kuhn, 110; Eichorn, 174; Mains, 183. Total, 856.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 170; Diederich, 235; Olsen, 211; Meyer, 157; Shiman, 169. Total, 942.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—The Metal Worker—Jimerson, 167; Ellert, 134; Durkin, 110; Barnett, 156; Deasy, 183. Total, 752.

F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Apex)—Hagenauer, 153; Crawford, 130; Renner, 124; Ketcham, 184; Hoff, 158. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co.—Hagenauer, 133; Crawford, 167; Renner, 139; Ketcham, 146; Hoff, 190. Total, 731.

H. P. Read Lead Works—Driggs, 133; Savage, 111; Cathie, 161; Schoppe, 122; Hirsch, 144. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Driggs, 126; Savage, 166; Cathie, 104; Schoppe, 104; Hirsch, 88. Total, 528.

The Metal Worker—Jimerson, 130; Ellert, 140; Durkin, 141; Barnett, 128; Deasy, 128. Total, 673.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Murphy, 161; Toomey, 162; Finley, 164; Greene, 164; Garvey, 108. Total, 759.

Salve Regina Council—Cronin, 163; Fitzgerald, 137; O'Brien, 155; Igoe, 156; Minogue, 168. Total, 779.

SECOND GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Foster, 128; Fitzgerald, 146; O'Brien, 102; Igoe, 128; Minogue, 115. Total, 619.

New Amsterdam Council—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Murphy, 146; Toomey, 200; Finley, 169; Greene, 122; Garvey, 161. Total, 739.

New Amsterdam Council—Forfeited.

Newark Golf Club Organized.

The Newark Golf Club was formally organized on Monday night. The club will use the links of the Newark Athletic Club on Clinton Avenue, Newark, which organization relinquished its lease a few weeks ago. The officers of the club were elected as follows: President—Adrian Riker; Vice President—Eugene Unger; Secretary—C. Howard Daly; Treasurer—G. W. Thorne. The Executive Committee consists of George McCutcheon, Halsey Tichenor, William Yawger, Ernest Millar, Fred Kerr, and E. N. Todd.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Optional and Ahumada were the winning favorites today. Weather cloudy and sultry; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile. Fair Lass, 107 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 10 to 1, won; Safeguard, 104, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, second; Doc. Wood, 107, (Scully,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. King's Silver, Paramount, Memphian, Kiawasa, Prince Herman, Criticism, Anzeiger, and In Bond also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 99 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 5, won; Rummer, 107, (Robbins,) 11 to 3, second; Mollie T., 99, (Lindsey,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. Dr. Schaefer, Light Hunt, W. L. George, Star and Garter, and Ben Frost also ran. Little Choice was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Sue Johnson, 95 pounds, (Fuller,) 9 to 2, won; Aurie B., 92, (Scully,) 2 to 1, second; Reana, 100, (Gleason,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:52 4-5. Verdict, Willard J., John Storm, Sir Vere de Vere, and Florham also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Tioga, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 5, won; Latuka, 103, (Donnegan,) 6 to 1, second; Breaker, 95, (Fuller,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Glendon, Rankin, and Uranium also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Lovey Lu, 94 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 1, won; Mosketo, 105, (Pollock,) 9 to 2, second; Peat, 104, (Gannon,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:52. Jerry Hunt, Prince Real, King Barleycorn, Glenzen, Miss Shanley, and Flora Levy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ahumada, 102 pounds, (Redfern,) 6 to 2, won; Marshal Neil, 111, (Gannon,) 25 to 1, second; Henson Caldwell, 115, (Winkfield,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:31 1-5. Caelena, Lady Alberta, Sister Kate H., Hop Scotch, Discus, and Irene S. also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Rusty C., 103 pounds; Brannigan, Mrs. Frank Foster, Cinch, 105; Polly Bixby, Alpaca, 107; King S., 108; St. Cuthbert, 109; L'Etrenne, 122; John Peters, 125; Scorpio, 134.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Leesin, 90 pounds; Thane, 101; Optimo, The Lexton, 102; Brown Vail, 104; Censor, Claude Walton, Frank Kenney, 106; Arachne, 107; Sir Vere de Vere, Jerry Hunt, 109; El Rey, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, handicap. King Barleycorn, 99 pounds; Lofter, 92; St. Tammany, 98; Telamon, 102; Flintlock, 103; Scotch Plaid, 110; Nitrate, 115. Last two, Durnell & Herz entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Debutante Stakes, for two-year-olds, $1,000 added; five furlongs. Bride, 110 pounds; John Doyle, 103; Bird Pond and Nettie E., 110 each; Arawana Pass, 107; Manshac, 112; E. C. Pruitt, 113; Billy Jackson, Dick Bernard, and Salto, 113 each; Transmigration, 110; Petunia, 115; Lady Walter, 115; May Holliday, 110; St. Roche, (formerly St. Roche,) 118.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and three furlongs. Deloraine, 92 pounds; Lee Woods, 93; Pay the Piddler, 94; The Wax, 96; Lady Chorister, 97; Ceylon and False Lead, 99; Swordsman, 102; Gin Soray 104; Locochee and Satin Coat, 105 each; Latson, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Tickful and Masterful, 127 pounds each; Syphon, 128; Penny Duffy, Marion Lynch, and Dr. Fannie, 130 each; Hon Scotch, Limelight, Heroics, Scapa, and Post, 132 each; Aratoma, 137.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MARKOS & VLOGIANITIS.—Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court has appointed Jacob Wolf receiver of the assets of Markos & Vlogianitis, who had a restaurant at 95 Third Avenue, in a suit brought by Samuel Vlogianitis against Michael Markos to dissolve the partnership. Mr. Vlogianitis claimed that on Jan. 13 Mr. Markos gave a bill of sale of the business without his knowledge to H. Stekule, and the next day ejected him from the restaurant and hit him on the head with a sugar bowl, causing a scalp wound.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERBERT F. BLAKE, of 122 West Thirty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $654, of which $236 is to two physicians for services, and no assets. He was formerly of Kothe & Blake, who dissolved in 1900.

ADOLF ZINNER.—Adolf Zinner, salesman, of 43 East Eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $7,124, and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Muenzer & Zinner, publishers at 17 Clinton Place, from 1892 to 1895, and were contracted in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Detroit.

N. POLLIN & SON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of N. Pollin & Son, manufacturers of fur trimmings at 24 East Broadway, show liabilities to the amount of $8,316, and assets to the amount of $1,562, consisting of stock, $706, sold by the receiver; fixtures, $25. Among the creditors are Jacob Steiner & Brothers, $1,410; Varick Bank, $450, and F. Davidson, $400.

PARMELE, FLASH & KING.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of the copartnership of Parmele, Flash & King, composed of Edward A. Parmele and Oscar S. Flash, wholesale lumber dealers, at 35 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday. His bond was fixed at $15,000. It was stated that the liabilities are $57,000, considerable of which is disputed; nominal assets, $7,000, and actual assets, $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERSON, J. Herbert—Milsome Rendering and Fertilizer Company	$165
ALLACK, Thomas W.—City of New York	45
BERGH, Lillie De A.—J. Such	30
BARR, Herman, and Marcus Loew—A. Best	913
BOEN, Jacob—I. Wallach, executor	510
CARTER, William H.—P. F.	44
CARLOUGH, William H.—J. B. Watkins	44
CARSEY, Joseph E.—J. W. Murphy	32
CAMMO, Nicola—City of New York	270
COOK, Moses S.—City of New York	45
DAVID, Nathan—L. Wexler	117
ERMOLD, George—F. Rothmann	4,350
FREDERICK, Louis—City of New York	40
GREENWALD, Albert—L. Schulkind	90
GLEASON, John B.—C. G. Feade	53
GEDNEY, William M.—H. Lilkin	25
HAUSER, Abraham—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	71
HARDY, Milton J.—W. V. King	6415
HEMPLER, August—M. Morris and another	152
HISCOCK Printing Company—D. Rickton	148
HAIMS, Frederick—Kniffin & Demarest Company	127
HAVEMEYER, Anna—C. Zentgraf	12
HAMMEMEYER, Anna—C. Zentgraf	10
IRVINE, Allan A.—E. Babbitt	485
KAUFMAN, Max—O. C. Heinge and another	32
KOWARSKY, Jonas—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	86
KLINKER, Henry H. D.—J. F. Sullivan	1,011
KOLBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—C. Brownold	284
LITTLEFIELD, Anna C.—S. G. Thompson	104
LIEBESKIND, Leon A.—E. J. Rosenberg	66
LUCKEY, William F.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	18
LANZ, John—S. Pollack	359
LATHAM, Gray—F. J. Middlebrook, executor	217
LARSOHR, William — Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	721
MOSLEY, Charles H.—G. H. Dobbin	2,040
McGILL, John—J. Sayer	375
MOSES, Moses H.—Z. T. Lehmeyer	1,892
MACHOL, William—Union Railway Company, New York	68
MADONNA, Lucia—G. Radano	122
MURPHY, Louis — Title Guarantee and Trust Company	115
NICHOLSON, William A.—C. Pape and another	132
PENNETON, Walter—S. Tillis	35
PAILLARD, Alfred Es—J. G. Davis	3,900
PEARCE, Ida E.—L. E. Morrison	15
PINKENELLY, Charles—M. L. Morris and another	594
POST, Emily—City of New York	149
PLOCK & MURRAY COMPANY—N. Van der Lieth	168
REINHARDT, Theresa—P. Androvett	1,297
RILEY, Margaret, executrix—R. Cummings	1,367
SCHEIDER, Joseph—J. B. Davis and another	1,854
SAKALY, Assad—S. Elias	786
SULZER, Ernest—M. Fischer	46
SCHMINKE, Charles—G. F. Gordon	677
SIRE, Henry B. and Leander S.—J. F. Schroeder and another	183
SCHANTZ, John S.—G. W. McGrath	113
SMITHY, Anthony—City of New York	45
TILYOU, George C.—A. Schriebner

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Supreme Court of the United States:

157 and 158—Louisa V. Kidd, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Alabama. Submitted.

159—Frank N. Prout, Attorney General, &c., appellant, vs. James C. Starr et al.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

145—Gustavus Leach et al., plaintiffs, vs. Charles R. Burr, executor, et al.—Argued.—Leave granted to counsel for defendant to file an additional brief within five days.

151—Hannah Schaeffer, plaintiff, vs. Julius Werling et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Call for Wednesday: 151, 152, 153, 155, 216, 159, 160, 161, 163, 165, (and 166.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 28.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

19—Matter of Feigenbaum.
72—Internat. Postal Co. vs. Bruce.
78—Anderson vs. United States.
74—Matter of Wheeler.
76—Matter of Kanter & Cohen.
80—Castonia vs. Anchoria.
81—Henry Huber Co. vs. Mott Iron Works.
179—Egan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—Bell vs. Nat. Lead Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

116—Schleslinger vs. Man. Ry.
150—Field vs. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Haven and another, appellants, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York City; Griffith vs. City of New York, appellant; People vs. Wise, appellant; Popper vs. Brown and another, executors, appellants; Potts, appellant, vs. Dounce, executor; Smith et al., appellants, vs. Ruggiero, Wild, executor, appellant, vs. Sheriff of Delaware County; Quade, appellant, vs. Bertach; Parker, executor, appellant, vs. Baer and another.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

In re estate of Chase, deceased; in re Excise Commissioners's Certificate of Micha; People ex rel. Hart, appellant, vs. Police Commissioner of New York; People ex rel. Sheridan, appellant, vs. Adams et al., Board of Education of New York.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Breed and another, receivers, appellants, vs. Ruefler and another; Biddle, administrator, vs. the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Coleman et al., appellants, vs. City of New York; Lonergan and another, administrators, appellants, vs. The Erie Railroad Company.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered on the stipulations, with costs.

People ex rel. Decker, appellant, vs. Board of Supervisors of New York et al.—Order reversed and assessment remitted to the Board of Revision of Assessments for further proceedings, with costs to appellant.

Chaubet and another, appellants, vs. Ives.—Motion for a rehearing denied, with $10 costs.

Leonard, executor, vs. Harvey; appellant.—Order modified so as to grant a new trial, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Calendar for Jan. 29: 82, 224, 84, 88, 89, 72, 90, 204.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
2—Cox vs. Darling.
3—Le Boyteaux vs. Plimpton.
4—McDonald vs. same.
5—Suydam vs. Katzenberg.
6—In re Morgan.
7—In re Chisholm St.
8—In re E. 189th St.
9—In re Monterey Av.
10—In re Arthur Av.
11—In re Same vs. Sherman.
12—Carlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Stokes vs. Stokes.
14—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Bird.
15—Consol. Stock & Fet. Exch. vs. Wells
16—Hoyt vs. Weinberg.
17—Becker vs. Leonard.
18—Endler vs. same.
19—Braun vs. same.
20—Belmont vs. same.
21—Schmidt vs. same.
22—Kurzi vs. same.
23—Zundel vs. same.
24—Eder vs. same.
25—Sinclair vs. same.
26—Hartman vs. same.
27—Steeves vs. same.
28—Lockwood vs. same.
29—Schweebins vs. same.
30—Voute vs. same.
31—McIlroy vs. same.
32—Albert vs. same.
33—Bleiler vs. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co. vs. Pucci.
34—Grant vs. same.
35—Rousseau vs. same.
36—Eaton vs. same.
37—Perrotta vs. Society of San Somato, &c.
38—In re Gillender.
39—In re Baff.
40—Southwell vs. Kingsland.
41—Pettit vs. Ogden.
42—Borriello vs. Forziati.
43—Bresnan vs. N. Y. Program Co.
44—In re Roberts.
45—Sabbath Committee vs. Greenwall Theatrical Circuit Co.
46—Adamsky vs. Adamsky.
46½—Same vs. same.
47—Childs vs. Skillin.
48—Steckler vs. Ogden.
49—Stein vs. Stein.
50—Westerman vs. Mindel.
51—Wallach vs. Gottlieb.
52—Perry vs. Woltman.
53—German Exch. Bank vs. Sullivan.
54—Kivolvitz vs. Peshkin.
55—Zenettini vs. Zenettini.
56—Schneider vs. Worthen & Aldrich Co.
57—In re Orlo Atwood & Sons.
58—In re Hayes.
59—Campbell vs. Bradford.
60—In re Podbayski.
61—Taylor vs. Board of Health.
62—Prunier vs. Prunier.
63—Campbell vs. Wood.
64—Stafford vs. Otto.
65—St. Nicholas Skating & Ice Co. vs. Pucci.
66—Wonnemer vs. Tradeers' Hygiene Ice Co.
67—Prunier vs. Prunier.
68—Eriksen vs. Eriksen.
69—Neal vs. Neal.
70—Geoghegan vs. Ogden.
71—Morris vs. Morris.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.

1984—Lary vs. Lary.
2169—Werner vs. Werner
2273—Berlinger vs. Nippel.
2284—Knowles vs. Partridge. General calendar.
1423—Mackall vs. Olcott
2340—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
595—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1549—Kelly vs. Greenwich Sav. Bk.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.
829—Barranco vs. Lau.
652—Fischel vs. Ackerman.
1510—Schlesinger vs. Meinken.
871—Levine vs. Wilkins
880—Hughes vs. Reardon.
915—Greenberg vs. D'Augustower.
1176—Schaeffer vs. Harlam.
1626—Ernst vs. Am. Spirits Mfg. Co. Undefended divorces.
2318—Pearse vs. Pearse.
2319—Grafe vs. Grafe.
2320—Smith vs. Smith.
2321—Weissberger vs. Weissberger.
2322—Ten Brook vs. Ten Brook.
2323—Abbott vs. Abbott.
2324—Rogert vs. Rogert.
2325—Delahunt vs. Delahunt.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

8810—Eustis vs. Louis Stamping Co.
9165—Weil vs. Sire.
7477—Baylis vs. Gallagher.
9178—Robinson vs. Shurman.
6189—Keene vs. Meyer.
9166—Burkelman vs. Ginsberg.
8732—Nichols vs. Clark.
8545—Guild vs. Dutenhofer.
8825—Rothschild vs. Pelonsky.
9392—Nat. Bank of N. A. vs. Knapp.
9489—Mclvaney vs. Greenwich Sav. Bk.
8824—Bermingham vs. Grout.
6356—Murphy vs. Holmes.
8926—Union Surety & Guar. Co. vs. Hannan.
9383—Wimpfheimer vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
8910—Langdorn vs. Briggs.
7939—Grady vs. Buckley
9357—Central Brew. Co. vs. Werigliano.
9510—Linen Thread Co. vs. Bay State Clothing Co.
9619—Guar. Trust Co. vs. Griffiths.
9620—Hanning vs. Caesar.
9688—Snedeker vs. Gibbs.
9691—Beetson vs. Stoops.
8026—Spingarn vs. Powell.
9376—Dowd vs. Gamble.
9571—Woodruff vs. Gunther.
8918—Newman vs. Nat. Salt Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI. and VII., for trial.

9158—Vedder vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
9250—Cullinan vs. Fidelity & Casualty

1814—Flynn vs. Dickson.
1816—Conville Brew. Co. vs. McGuire.
1817—Beck vs. Reischman.
1826½—Walsh vs Siegel-Cooper Co.
1829—Am. Baptist Pub. Society vs. Murphy.
1830—Gibbons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1824—Smith vs. Fuller Co.
1768—Francis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1769—Kennedy vs. same.
1693—Mohoney vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

927—Lanahan vs. Hodgskin.
1456—Tams vs. Witmark
8703—Roberge vs. Bonner.
797—Mershon vs. Barrett.
1197—Darrin vs. Stitt.
1981—Forbes vs. Sachs.
1990—Noonan vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
2102—Reilly vs. Burtenshaw
2134—Dumingan vs. Karnochan.
1208—Weinhill vs. Consol. Gas. Co.
605—Jeems vs. Doyle.
4251—Flagler vs. Hearst.
7155—Richardson vs. Richardson.
3227—Tounsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
7072—Mayor, &c., vs. Texter.
554—Manda vs. Etienne
5107—Barasch vs. Grell.
2180—Owens vs. Dunkel.
9520—Dunstan vs. City of New York.
1943—Stokes vs. Leary.
2111—Poillon vs. Gerry.
9402—Beck vs. City of New York.
9519—Masterson vs. same.
9536—Chovey vs. same.
7057—Mayor, &c., vs. Harlem Bridge, &c., R. R. Co.
1365—Black vs. Stokes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the ter m.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ida Steckel,
Clara L. Joeb,
Gesine Schomeyer,
Patrick Courtney,
Barbara Koenig,
David McFall,
Michael Callaghan,
James Dwyer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2151—Drexler vs. Met. St. Ry.
2152—Same vs. same.
761—Hyman vs. Barger
2323—Bushlowitz vs. Levine.
2324—McCarthy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2325—Silverman vs. Bennett.
2326—Hochberger vs. Baum.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1798—Goldsmith vs. Met. St. Ry.
1799—Same vs. same.
1800—Frisch vs. same.
1801—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1931—Polinck vs. Cohen
2014—Battelsky vs. Ginsberg.
1956—Berglass vs. Schoen.
2326—Dull vs. Dull.
2127—Freyer vs. Freyer.
2328—Gall vs. Gall.
2329—Goetchius vs. Goetchius.
2330—Haas vs. Haas.
2131—Lloyd vs. Lloyd.
2332—Muller vs. Muller.
2333—Messerve vs. Messerve.
2334—Perrandni vs. Perrandni.
2335—Reilly vs. Reilly.
2336—Stiassny vs. Stiassny.
2337—Totton vs. Totton.
2338—Van Ketsan vs. Van Keuran.
2330—Weinberg vs. Weinberg.
2340—Phillips vs. Phillips.
2341—Weller vs. Weller.
2342—Merrill vs. Merrill.
2136—Clarke vs. Clarke.
1718—Hancock vs. Hancock.
1702—Morean vs. Morean.
1264—Eveleth vs. Eveleth.
2295—King vs. King.
1249—Devoto vs. Devoto.
2297—Mackey vs. Mackey.
2301—Jackson vs. Jackson.
2303—Gerstel vs. Gerstel
2307—Sheppard vs. Sheppard.
2315—Rosenzweig vs. Rosenzweig.
1739—Phillips vs. Phillips
2355—Clarke vs. Clarke.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1753—Weisz vs. Central Vermont Ry.
1871—Edwards vs. Schattman.
1716—Frabbito vs. Glassheim.
1020—Tucker vs. Stein.
1921—Schaub vs. City of New York.
1922—Emberger vs. same.
1923—Schaub vs. same.
1925—Maze vs. Hall.
1926—Sapovit vs. Olch.
1931—Skalmer vs. Fink.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

5072—Raub vs. Lommel.
5405—Echeverria vs. Reilly.
5419—Brun vs. Cohen.
5377—B'way Trust Co. vs. Fry.
5315—Pezworsky vs. Richte.
1810—Commeraw vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1838—Dodd vs. Leaycraft.
1839—Dodd vs. same.
1849—Schroy vs. Lare.
1856—McDermott vs. Burns.
1865—Sinderbland vs. Murtage.
1867—Berrien vs. Regan.
1881—Thompson vs. City of New York.
1884—Sheyer vs. Reading Fire Ins. Co.
7270—Doyle vs. May.
9077—Mayor, &c., vs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
1654—Douthill vs. Farley.
2051—Barron vs. Hammond Typewriter Co.
9225—Dennison vs. City of New York.
3636—Heflibron vs. Herzog.
9363—O'Dea vs. City of New York.
9527—Same vs. same.
1906—Chambers vs. Morrison.
1907—Belmont vs. Harris.
1906—Toplitz vs. Levering.
1921—Schaub vs. City of New York.
1922—Emberger vs. same.
1923—Schaub vs. same.
1925—Maze vs. Hall.
1926—Sapovit vs. Olch.
1931—Skalmer vs. Fink.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5120—Moskowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
122—Hanlon vs. Ehrich.
123—B'klyn Hills Improvement Co. vs. Rockaway Beach Ry.
125—Adams vs. Met. St. Ry.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Forbes, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5082—Basch vs. B. H. R. R.
5325—Vaughan vs. same.
5680—Frogge vs. same.
5732—Brisk vs. same.
5739—McClellan vs. same.
5740—Fargher vs. same.
5752—Heinen vs. same.
2846—McNally vs. B. H. R. R.
2191—Buydam vs. same.
2659—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
8197—Lauro vs. Standard Oil Co.
3878—Rock vg. Lamport.
5582—Lounsberg vs. B. H. R. R.
4404—Jones vs. Kroder & Reubel Co.
5668—Greenberg vs. B. M. R. R.
1472—Childs vs. Sinnott.
4495—Hoffman' vs. Grimm.
3846—Webb vs. Dowd.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Cranz, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Sanfelito.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

504—Wright vs. Hayes.
622—Finkelstein vs. Katz.
454—Horovitz vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
516—Roessler vs. Appell.
334—Caro vs. Liebmann's Son's Brew. Co.
374—Gabriel vs. Fanser.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Wednesday, Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1572—McCormick vs. N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.
1278—Guimaue vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1434—Milewicz vs. same.
1376—Walpers vs. Queens County Electric Light & Power Co.
1377—Same vs. same.
1277—Dippold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1042—Howard vs. City of New York.
1157—Hoppenfeld vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1455—Graeff vs. Halsey.
1495—Franklin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1374—Albert vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
1502—Suhr vs. City of New York.
1399—Fritsch, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens County R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes is announced.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, Ninth Infantry, will report at the Military Academy, West Point, to relieve Capt. Perry L. Miles, Fourteenth Infantry, who will join his company.

Capt. John S. Winn, Second Cavalry, will report at the Military Academy, West Point, for duty, vice Capt. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry, who will remain under treatment at the General Hospital at Fort Bayard until further orders.

Col. James G. C. Lee, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Northwestern Military Academy.

Navy.

Commander J. Hubbard is detached from the Fourth Lighthouse District and ordered to command the Nashville.

Commander N. E. Niles is detached from the Nashville and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. D. M. Wood is ordered to the Raleigh.

Acting Assistant Surgeons appointed: H. L. Brown, T. C. Blackburn, P. L. Cocke, G. F. Duncan, V. Dabney, J. B. Mears, P. S. Rossiter, and P. F. McMurdo.

Asiatic Station—Commander E. S. Prime, Olongapo Station, to home.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, Cavite Station, to home.

Capt. C. G. Andresen, Kentucky, to home.

Lieut. Commander S. H. Leonard, Jr., Monterey, to home.

Commander J. R. Selfridge, command Princeton, to home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. R. Goldsborough, Rainbow, to home.

Lieut. R. McLean, Kentucky, to home.

Lieut. H. A. Field, General Alava, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. G. Kaemmerling, Solace, to Cavite.

Lieut. Commander J. E. Craven, Oregon, to Cavite.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Collins, Solace, to command Princeton.

Ensign H. Ellis, Kentucky, to Princeton.

Commander W. H. Beehler, Solace, to command Olongapo Station.

Midshipman J. L. Hileman, Princeton, to Vicksburg.

Lieut. S. Arnold, Solace, to Monterey.

Lieut. F. F. Baldwin, Frolic, to Iris.

Midshipman H. S. Klyce, Vicksburg, to Cavite Hospital.

Midshipman A. A. Peterson, Kentucky, to Samar.

Ensign J. H. Comfort, Samar, to El Cano.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Arrivals—Essex, at St. Thomas; Detroit and Fortune, at Paramaribo; Nero, at Rangoon; Sylph, at Colonial Beach; Winslow, at Newport; Osceola, at Key West; Marietta, at La Guayra; Newark, at Bahia; Niagara, at Norfolk; Sterling, at Philadelphia.

Sailings—Chicago and Cincinnati, Teneriffe, for Algiers; Dolphin, Lambert's Point, for Colonial Beach.

The transport ship Meade was placed out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Margaret Cornett vs. Henry Joseph Cornett—Albert Sanders, Sam Viogiantis vs. Michael Marks et al.—Jacob Wolf, James Bergman vs. Lizzie Kronenberger—William J. Hirschfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. Francis J. Schnugg—Leon A. Carley.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—John E. Moore vs. Thomas S. Pryor—Joseph P. Hennessy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Watson vs. Nathan—Nathaniel Myers, McCreery vs. Yetter—David McClure, Heacken vs. Engerer—John W. Russell, Mennel vs. Schmitt—David

Auction Sales.

LAST DAY'S SALE

(TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY

SCHRENKEISEN CO.,

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

For half a century the leading manufacturers of High Grade Parlor, Library, Hall and Den Furniture. Never again will such an opportunity be given the public to purchase such High Grade Furniture (absolutely new) at public auction. Included in to-day's sale are all the superb hand-painted tapestries for wall decorations.

PROMPTLY 2 P. M.

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C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES,

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C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

PAINTINGS,

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M. SELMAN

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To-day, (Wednesday,) Thursday, Friday, & Saturday, Afternoons 2 o'Clock.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

Telephone 3213 John.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of F. A. WAHL, NEW BRUNSWICK HOTEL.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, U. S. AUCTIONEER IN BANKRUPTCY, WILL SELL TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, JAN 29, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 225-227 FIFTH AVE., MANHATTAN, CONTENTS of the ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT, BAR AND BACK-BAR, COSTING AT LEAST $5,000. All the

FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINENS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Etc.; ALSO WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS; large line of SILVERWARE, COPPERWARE, LARGE DYNAMO, REFRIGERATORS, ALL THE TOILETS, BATHROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, LARGE ENGINE, BOILERS, STEAM HEATERS, RADIATORS, TELEPHONE SYSTEM, Etc. One of the finest HOTELS complete. DEALERS & WHOLESALE PEOPLE INVITED. Order of E. G. BENEDICT, Receiver. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Book auction, 427 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. F. Steiner, Auctioneer.

Book auction, 299 Broadway, 12 o'clock. E. Simmons, Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

Auction Sale

Thursday, Jan. 29, and Friday, Jan. 30, 1903.

AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY.

Contents of Residence

Mrs. Mary B. Downing

Deceased,

At No. 329 W. 75th Street, New York City.

Entire Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, and Famous Collection of Oil Paintings.

On Exhibition Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903.

WILLIAM H. HAYS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Take notice that under and pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered on January 20th, 1903, I will sell all of the office furniture and fixtures of the Carlis Booth Company, at public auction at No. 17 State Street, Rooms 913-914, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

JOHN P. O'BRIEN, Temporary Receiver. JAS. P. SILO and A. W. CLARK, Auctioneers.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND,

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Located between the two Steel Piers, at the Southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year round.

BUILT OF STEEL, BRICK, AND STONE.

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Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 11 to 1; and 4 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th.

Fairlairn & Williams, Owners & Propts.

SEA WATER BATHS.

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FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighty-nine (89) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

16	1512	1766	2073	2398	2795	3164
1260	1513	1779	2087	2492	2856	3196
1279	1542	1782	2103	2496	2875	3240
1304	1552	1790	2111	2515	2876	3282
1386	1570	1805	2144	2646	2886	3289
1404	1626	1810	2160	2647	2996	3315
1421	1676	1836	2172	2648	3014	3325
1430	1679	1855	2182	2652	3019	3340
1444	1710	1974	2210	2660	3023	3386
1447	1726	1978	2212	2671	3068	3410
1454	1737	2000	2303	2693	3140	3471
1455	1758	2014	2362	2712	3156	3490
1472	1763	2024	2391	2728		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 1st, 1903, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.
New York, January 17th, 1903.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the eighty-nine (89) bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Asst. Treasurer
Of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d day of February, 1903, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER,
Dated January 13, 1903. President.

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FINANCIAL.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN'Y 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
300 shs. Utica, Chenango & Sus. Val. R. R. Guar.
133 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
4,000 shs. Niagara Hydraulic Mining Co.
1,500 shs. Magdalena Consld. Mill & Mining Co.
550 shs. Hector Mining Co.
3,000 shs. Hamilton, Nevada, Mining Co.
38 shs. The J. O. Smith Manfg. Co.
18 shs. American Type Founders' Co. common.
$45 American Type Founders' Co. Scrip.
$108 American Type Founders' Co. Blue Scrip.
$300 Ridgefield Club 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1907.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Adirond'k Land & Imp. Co. N. Y., Hypd.
17 shs. Adirond'k Land & Imp. Co. N. Y., Hypd.
60 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
21 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. 4th National Bank.
400 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
$20,000 North American Lumber & Pulp Co. Entitling Cfts. to 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. United Lumber Co., Ltd.
43 shs. Eastern Dynamite Co.
15 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
50 shs. North River Insurance Co.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. 1st 4s, 1942.
$5,000 Omaha Water Co. Consld. 5s, 1946.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
47 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
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15 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
150 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
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$6,500 Borough of Asbury Park 5 p. c. Water Bds., 1924.
$33,000 Borough of Allenhurst, N. J., 4½ p. c. Bds., 1931.
$9,000 Board of Education, Township of Neptune, N. J., 5 p. c. Bds., 1919-1921.
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50 shs. Chatham National Bank.
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50 shs. Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
26 shs. Saratoga Asso. for Imp't of Breed of Horses.
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$8,000 St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. 2d Inc. 4s, 1989.
10 shs. United States Express Co.
20 shs. Pacific Coast Co. common.
1,900 shs. Hackensack Meadows Co.
1,000 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
120 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Great Western Ry. Co.
25 shs. National Park Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1888, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part, has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,383 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.
5,993 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.
4,994 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.
19,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)

Bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them only when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING,
Vice President.
Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

To Depositors of "West Virginia Deferred Certificates" Under Agreement of Deposit, Dated the 28th Day of July, 1898.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph d, Section 1 of the said agreement, that a plan of settlement of the public debt of West Virginia has been formulated and has been approved of by the Advisory Board appointed under said agreement, and all parties in interest are notified that the plan may be obtained, without cost, in the City of New York, at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, and in the City of London, England, at the office of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, Founders Court, Lothbury, E. C., and 123 Pall Mall, W.—Dated New York, January 13th, 1903.

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B. L. ALLEN, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH, THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.
WILL OPEN FEB. 1ST, 1903.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,828,970.32
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott,	James H. Hyde,
James Stillman,	Wm. H. McIntyre,
Anthony N. Brady,	Michael Coleman,
James N. Jarvie,	Frederic Cromwell,
James H. Post,	G. G. Haven,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	E. W. Coggeshall,
Henry O. Havemeyer,	Hugh J. Grant,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

Lincoln Trust Company
303 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't.
Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas.
Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

N. Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres.
Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V.-Pres.
Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.
James E. Kesler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus $1,595,247.83
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Offices, 71 William St., and Waldorf-Astoria.
Daniel LeRoy Dressey, Pres't. Alex. Greig, V. Pres't.
Fred Y. Robertson, V. Pres. J. D. Livingston, V. Pres.
Geo. C. Boldt, V. Pres. Thomas C. Clarke, Sec. & Treas.
Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secy. Thos. J. Fry, Trust Officer

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS, DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1894.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twelve (12) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article 6 of the above-described mortgage, numbered as follows:
10 11 13 27 34 36 39 45 58 61 64 66
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupons maturing February 1st, 1903, attached, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of February, 1903, at par and interest to said date.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

Dividends.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
COUPONS PAYABLE AT 66 BROADWAY, ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 2d, 1903.
Coupons may be sent in at once, and checks in payment of same will be ready for delivery at 10 A. M. on February 2d, 1903.
Arizona Gold & Copper Co. 1st 6%
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Consolidated 5%.
Bates Advertising Co. 1st 5%.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Convertible 5% Gold Bonds.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Haight, D. L., 5%.
Hastings, Village of, Sewers 4%.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5%.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6%.
Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. Debenture 5%.
Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. Debenture 6%.
Sing Sing Electric Lighting Co. 4%.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6%.
San Luis Potosi Electrical Co. 1st 6%.
Due the 10th.
Keyston Electric Co. 1st 6%.
Due the 15th.
National Consolidated Oil Co. 1st 6%.
Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Co. Registered Int.
Due the 18th.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5%.
Due the 20th.
Breitkopf Brewing Co. 1st 5%.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.
120 Broadway (Equitable Building),
NEW YORK.
COUPONS maturing Feb. 1, 1903, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after February 2, 1903, at this office, namely:

Central Pacific Ry. Co. First Refunding Mortgage	4s
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co. First Mortgage	6s
Iberia & Vermilion R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage	5s
Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co. First Mortgage	7s
Texas & New Orl. R. R. Co. (Dallas Division), 1st Mtge.	4s

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co., Dividend No. 15.
New York, Jan. 6th, 1903.
Preferred Capital Stock.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Monday, Feb'y 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Jan'y 10th, 1903. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1903, and reopen on Tuesday, Feb'y 3d, 1903.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

American Car and Foundry Co.,
New York, Jan. 6th, 1903.
Common Capital Stock, Dividend No. 11
At a meeting of the board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Monday, Feb'y 2d, 1903, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10th, 1903. Transfer books will close Saturday, Jan'y 10th, 1903, and reopen Tuesday, Feb'y 3d, 1903.
S. S. DELANO, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1903.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 2d of March next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, January 31st.
The transfer books will not be closed.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 21.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stocks of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, such dividend to be payable February 20th, 1903, in cash to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 31st, 1903.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 12 noon January 31st, and will reopen at 10 A. M. February 21st.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Allis-Chalmers Company.
New York, Jan. 15, 1903.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1903.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

98TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. in Cash, payable March 2, 1903, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 2, 1903. The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this above dividend from February 2 until February 24, 1903.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 21, 1903.

Northern Securities Company.
New York, January 22, 1903.
There has been declared a dividend of 1½ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable February 4th, 1903, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company on that date.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 27th, 1903, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. February 5th, 1903.
E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The New York National Exchange Bank.
New York, January 16, 1903.
95th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1903. The transfer books close January 21st, 1903, and open February 1st, 1903.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The German American Bank.
New York, Jan. 20th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 2d next.
The books will be closed from January 24th to February 2d incl.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

United States Shipbuilding Company.
Collateral and Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Coupons No. 1, due February 1st, 1903, from above mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the New York Security & Trust Co., No. 46 Wall Street.
A. C. GARY, Treasurer.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
UPTOWN BRANCHES { 28 WEST 33RD ST., Opposite Waldorf Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE 42d Street and Broadway.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—2385 CORTLANDT.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members { New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
Telephone, 3370 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.
SPECIALISTS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES
IN ALL MARKETS.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.
The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, February 4th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon and at 2 o'clock P. M., respectively, at which time they will consider the proposition of an offer to purchase the Mobile and Bay Shore Railway, and instruct the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company to vote in favor of such proposition.
The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 28, 1903, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 19, 1903.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 14, 1903.

The Butterick Company.
7-17 West 13th Street.
New York, January 14th, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE BUTTERICK COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 7 to 17 West 13th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing eight Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from eleven o'clock to twelve o'clock. Transfer books will be closed from January 14, 1903, to February 5th, 1903.
R. S. O'LOUGHLIN, Secretary.

Chelsea Realty Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHELSEA REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 149 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of February,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money unchanged, 3½@4 per cent. on call.

Stocks Irregular.

Another day of dullness in the stock market. The news was favorable, and the prevailing sentiment was cheerful, but this did not lead to any break in the speculative dead-lock. The market has got into the same rut in which it traveled in January a year ago. The only difference is that the transactions in bonds thus far this year are less than 70 per cent. of the total in the corresponding time last year. When the market will get out of this rut is a question that is debated in brokers' offices with an eagerness that increases with each day of stagnation. Yesterday the market advanced on the favorable developments in the Venezuelan matter. This caused a better feeling both in London and New York, the belief being that the danger point had been passed, and that the blockade would soon be raised. But in the last hour the market sold off on realizing of profits, and the early gains were partially lost, although the closing prices were generally higher for the day. The two most active features were Erie and Amalgamated Copper. The former continues to be the "mystery" of the Street, which is not yet persuaded that some development or other, either in the shape of a financing plan or of a change in control, will not be forthcoming. Amalgamated Copper advanced on the continued bull talk concerning the copper situation.

Sterling exchange was weaker and the Street is no longer apprehensive about gold shipments, the theory being that they will either be prevented by the grain exports and the shifting of international credits or else they will not take place in such magnitude as to disturb the money market, now so well fortified by the return of currency from the interior.

Reports of railroad earnings are almost uniformly favorable as to gross, while the statements which are made as to the immense volume of traffic on the leading systems are very impressive. Reports of earnings for the full month of December, however, generally confirm the showing made in November of an increase in operating expenses at a greater rate than the increase in gross receipts. The Jersey Central report for December, on the other hand, revealed the recovery made by the coal roads since the strike, the net earnings increasing $612,506. How large were the losses inflicted by the strike is shown by the fact that the net decrease for the last half of the year was $1,131,758. The gain made in December is all the more striking for that fact.

No attention was paid to a report from Washington that an extra session of Congress will be necessary to ratify the Panama Canal, Cuban reciprocity, and Alaskan boundary treaties. An extra session for these purposes will not disturb the equanimity of Wall Street. More and more the conviction is deepening that this country has only begun its peaceful conquest of the trade of the world, and that as the completion of the Panama Canal will open wider than ever the gate of the Orient, so the substantial recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy, or at any rate the fact that there is no breaking through its lines, will establish our supremacy in South America, which many believe is to be the next field of great commercial development. It is of interest to note, in this connection, the pessimistic utterances of the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna, which regards the signing of the Panama treaty as sounding the death knell of European ambitions.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Ice pf	⅝	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Locomotive	⅜	Int. Pump	½
Am. Smelting	2	Iowa Central	1
Am. Smelting pf	⅞	Iowa Central pf	½
Anaconda Copper	3	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Kan. City So.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	2	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Nat. Lead	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Rubber Goods pf	½
Col. Southern	⅜	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Den. & R. G.	1	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Erie 2d pf	¾	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	⅞
Ervin & T.	½	West. Union	1
General Electric	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Am. Linseed	⅝	Pressed S. Car	¾
Am. Snuff pf	½	Rock Island	⅛
Corn Products	½	Rutland pf	1½
Manhattan	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Met. Securities	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Mexican Central	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Penn. R. R.	½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
P., C., C. & St. L.	½	Wabash pf.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	2	Nor. Ohio 1st	2
Det. So., O. So. 4s	1	Pac. Coast 1st	1
Del., S. S. & A. 5s	1½	Sou. Pac., Cal., 6s, Series E & F	6
Mex. Cent. col. 4½s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. Inc.	1	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1¼
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1¼	Term. Assn. 4½s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 27	443,335
To date this year	14,730,637
Corresponding date last year	13,176,824

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 27	$2,217,500
To date this year	$58,122,000
Corresponding date last year	$83,832,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

City Trust Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad common and preferred.
National Surety Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Automatic Fire Alarm Company.
Frankfort-American Insurance Company.
Hellos Photo Paper Company.
New York and Boston Dyewood Company.
Sicilian Asphalt Company.
W. & J. Sloane Company.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

In the industrials the strongest stock in the active list was Amalgamated Copper, the buying of which was declared on the floor to "look good," some of it being attributed to the Standard Oil following.

A rather persistent story in the Street was that a sharp advance in the price of the metal is likely to be made at any time now, and that selling agents are refusing orders at present prices. No definite information could be gotten on the subject, but copper trade authorities seem to be agreed that the turn in the trade situation has come, and that from this time on higher prices will rule. Indeed, one expert says that were any large mine to be closed through accident or otherwise there would follow within a few months an actual shortage in the metal supply.

MANHATTAN AND ITS RIGHTS.

One of the incidents of the market was the selling by room traders of Manhattan stock and the buying of the rights against them. This was profitable—that is to the trader, who had no commissions to pay—every time the stock was above 145, while at one time when the issue sold at 146, this "crossing" showed a profit of at least a full point. To the average speculator, however, the profit was too small to warrant any such dealings, and hence it was that the dealings reported were confined to the non-commission-paying trader on the floor.

The rights sold at between 6⅝ and 6¾ and the stock at from 146 to 144⅝. Metropolitan, which is also a 7 per cent. guaranteed issue, closed at 138¾.

AMERICAN SMELTING.

Such activity as there was in the shares of the American Smelting and Refining Company was due principally to purchases by two banking houses, one of which has been a quiet buyer of the stocks for some weeks. In some quarters the theory was that the purchases had to do with the Lead Combine, in which the smelting company is understood largely to figure.

A semi-official statement yesterday was to the effect that the company now has a cash surplus of $26,000,000 for use as working capital, and that the surplus earnings for December alone were equal to about 1 per cent. on the company's stock.

ERIE.

Brokers on the floor who watched the buying and selling of the Erie issues gave it as their opinion after the close of the market that the movement, though largely a manipulative one, seemed to be designed with the object of accumulating rather than of selling the stocks. Morgan interests were said to be the principal buyers.

THE BREAK IN WHEAT.

What was regarded as one of the most hopeful and helpful developments of the day was the break of three cents in the price of wheat—this, because it is believed that the lower price will tend to stimulate a larger export demand. It is a fact that both yesterday and the day previous the total export engagement amounted to only a few thousand bushels, as compared with some hundreds of thousands in each day for some time recently. This falling off was generally attributed to the advance in prices, and for that reason yesterday's decline in price was decidedly welcome.

CHARACTER OF THE MARKET.

Those students of the tape who profess to be able to judge of the character of the market by the nature and the total of the transactions recorded by the ticker took much hope at yesterday's showing. It was pointed out by them that whensoever the market became active it became strong, while, per contra, dullness ruled when the list showed heaviness. This was taken to indicate that on the decline there was little or no stock for sale, and that prices could be advanced much more easily than they could be put down.

It was further pointed out that there were in many issues distinct signs of accumulation, the quotation being knocked down on a few hundred share lots, whereas at the lower figures much larger blocks were taken.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Most of the late selling of the Atchisons, which were decidedly strong in the early trading, was by traders who professed disappointment at the small net increase reported in December. While gross earnings increased $210,900, the gain in net was but $21,490, due to the larger operating expenses. Officials of the company say that included in the item "operating expenses" are some charges which might ordinarily go to capital account, and that under these circumstances the showing might be regarded as exceptionally gratifying. London was a buyer of both stocks.

The two-point rise in Chicago and Alton was popularly credited to the operations of the Westerners who are known to be believers in the stock. The issue has lately been depressed through fear of a strike on the system, the possibility of which seems now to be past.

Investment purchases were held to be accountable for the rise in Consolidated Gas. These were probably inspired by the favorable showing made by the company in its annual statement just published.

The professionals were the principal sellers in the late afternoon, especially of St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and Union Pacific.

Southern houses bought Louisville and Nashville, which was one of the strongest features of the day.

A CHANGE IN SENTIMENT.

Now that the Venezuelan affair seems, stock marketwise, to have lost its power of disturbance, sentiment in the financial district is again more hopefully inclined. This is especially noticeable in the case of conservative commission houses which heretofore have been advising caution and conservatism. Yesterday these houses, which lately have pursued the policy of urging the selling of stocks on all rallies, turned about and counseled, rather, purchases on every reaction.

The break in the price of wheat, the ease in money, the apparent ending of the Venezuelan difficulty, and the great business prosperity—these were the bull arguments advanced.

TRUST COMPANIES' RESOURCES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—During the year 1902 the number of trust companies organized under the laws of New York and authorized to do business in this State grew from sixty-two to seventy-seven. Those in New York City reported resources on Jan. 1, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1902, as follows:

Manhattan.

RESOURCES.

	1903.	1902.
Atlantic Trust	$11,334,546	$12,788,402
Bowling Green Trust	16,909,332	15,414,675
Central Realty Bond and Trust	22,199,067	10,357,182
Central Trust	55,425,288	60,402,036
City Trust	16,490,451	19,000,593
Colonial Trust	21,168,102	21,044,818
Continental Trust	12,335,759	16,822,126
Farmers' Loan and Trust	53,330,818	62,187,678
Fifth Avenue Trust	15,597,193	14,000,907
Guaranty Trust	37,547,445	39,395,060
Holland Trust	1,003,742	1,021,940
Knickerbocker Trust	30,001,048	25,318,822
Manhattan Trust	17,076,244	15,102,132
Mercantile Trust	62,616,065	65,036,590
Merchants' Trust	6,712,875	11,891,092
Metropolitan Trust	17,744,637	18,873,841
Morton Trust	58,050,479	59,027,370
N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust	37,007,454	38,443,031
N. Y. Security and Trust	51,015,880	45,190,237
North American Trust	15,827,264	16,267,295
Real Estate Trust	8,269,925	9,785,681
Standard Trust	14,541,423	13,731,276
Title Guarantee Trust	10,032,507	9,702,416
Trust Company of America	23,761,201	23,008,970
Union Trust	62,381,985	71,567,329
U. S. Mortgage and Trust	32,117,290	26,988,466
United States Trust	74,862,490	87,036,463
Washington Trust	10,521,774	10,203,159

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Trust	$16,961,007	$14,744,390
Flatbush Trust	1,567,051	1,407,127
Franklin Trust	10,676,531	10,046,114
Hamilton Trust	7,622,928	7,209,983
Kings County Trust	10,419,974	9,967,909
Long Island Loan & Trust	9,557,357	7,564,632
Manufacturers' Trust	8,719,315	8,037,147
Nassau Trust	6,931,431	5,858,765
People's Trust	13,398,782	13,725,275
Williamsburg Trust	5,553,467	4,888,888

New Companies.

Jan. 1, 1903.

Broadway Trust	$3,634,888
Eastern Trust	3,331,198
Empire State Trust	2,138,047
Equitable Trust	15,422,419
Guardian Trust	3,487,333
Lincoln Trust	3,730,625
McVickar Realty Trust	2,284,614
Mutual Alliance Trust	2,512,285
Trust Company of the Republic	3,680,850
Van Norden Trust	6,864,096
Windsor Trust	2,787,488

MARKET MESSAGES.

Commission houses are doing so little business now that those of them with wire connections find ample time to use these wires for the purpose of sending and receiving messages containing information which may have even the least market value or influence. At present greatest attention seems to be centred on Washington, and hence it was that most of yesterday's messages bore on the legislative outlook.

It is a striking fact in this connection that five of the leading wire houses yesterday put out bulletins that Wall Street need have little fear of any anti-trust legislation this session, for the reason, it was said, that in the short time remaining the attention of Congress is likely to be fully absorbed by other matters.

More hope was held out for the passage of the Fowler currency bill.

MEXICAN TOBACCO CONCERN.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Mexican Tobacco and Cigarette Corporation, incorporated two weeks ago with an authorized capital of $100,000, to-day filed papers increasing its capital to $12,000,000, of which $6,000,0000 is to be preferred, with noncumulative dividends of 7 per cent.

The company is formed to grow and manufacture tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, and also to make pipes and other smokers' appliances. The incorporators are Charles N. King, W. M. Greene, and Le Grand Bouker, all of Jersey City.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches, strong inquiries for pig iron are now being received by the Southern makers, and many sales are being made, but most of them for delivery before July 1.

A new National bank, it is said, will begin business at St. Paul, Minn., on March 1, and take over the business of the Northern Savings Bank.

Fall River, Mass., advices that a syndicate associated with the King Philip and the Osborne mills has bought control of the Slade mill, at a cost of about $175,000.

Incorporation of the Chicago, Rock Island and Choctaw Railroad, capital $1,500,000, to build a railroad from Amarillo to Tucumcari, Guadalupe County, N. M.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches stating that the output of the district last week was valued at $180,950, an increase of $29,767 over last year and $31,960 over the previous week.

Union Traction Company of Indiana said to have bought the line of the Wabash River Traction Company from Wabash to Logansport, Ind., for about $1,000,000.

Dispatches from Cincinnati that the American River Shipbuilding Company, capital $5,000,000 half common and half preferred, is the name of the consolidation of ship and boat building industries along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers lately completed.

Announcement credited to R. G. Wagner, President of the Wisconsin Sugar Company, that a 600-ton beet sugar refinery, costing $600,000, will be erected at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Deal said to have been completed by which the Muncie Natural Gas Company, the Wabash Oil and Gas Company, and the Muncie interests of the Water Works and Guarantee Company of McKeesport, Penn., passes to the control of the recently organized Muncie Gas Light and Fuel Company of Muncie, Ind., with a capital of $1,000,000.

Statement that the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad will be extended through the bituminous coal fields of Clearfield County, Penn., and from Wellsville to Buffalo.

Reports from St. Louis, Mo., that a combination is being perfected between fifteen of the largest railway equipment companies in the country.

Plans said to have been formed for the merging of the Metal Ceiling plants with the Standard Metal Tile Company.

Reading trunk and traveling bag manufacturers of the country stated to have under consideration a consolidation or combination controlling the quantity and quality of the output.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the worst freight blockade yet known on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is on and yesterday all the roads of the Pittsburg Division were seriously congested.

Alabama Trust and Banking Company, which has been conducting a bank at Sheffield, reported to have decided to increase its capital stock and establish its main offices in Birmingham, Ala.

According to dispatches from Alexandria, Ind., a receiver has been appointed for the South Georgia Cattle Company, which is capitalized at $1,000,000 and owns 185,000 acres of land in Georgia and Florida.

Announcement that the Pittsburg Coal Company has purchased the capital stock of the Midland Coal Company, the National Fuel and Coke Company, and the Colonial Coal and Coke Company, the last named as a nucleus of a proposed coking plant.

Decrease of $2,114,733 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, but increase of $3,336,166 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 1,000 shares of Atlantic Brass Company common, $100 each, (hypothecated,) for $200, and 30 first mortgage bonds of the Graphite Metal Company, $500 each, (hypothecated,) for $1,500.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½ @4 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4⅜ per cent. for sixty days to four months and 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $271,670,018; balances, $12,903,892; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $433,207.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86¾@$4.86⅞; cables, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.83⅞.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—10c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—20@25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—In The Times's financial article to-day it is stated that there was an increased demand for money yesterday, but the Bank reduced the charge to 4 per cent., for it is not the practice to ask more than the Bank rate when heavy revenue payments are depleting the market. Discount rates were firmer.

On the Stock Exchange there was very little fresh business, and the tone was mostly steady and firm for foreigners, Brazilians having recovered partly from the Paris fall. American railroads were firm throughout. The account proved smaller than a fortnight ago. The general contango was 5 per cent. The general mining market was quiet and featureless. South Africans were dull and neglected. The spot price of silver bars was 1-16d. higher; the forward was unchanged, and both are now 21 13-16d. an ounce. There was very little business.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The demand for money increased in the market to-day, and supplies apparently decreased, chiefly owing to revenue collecting. Discounts were harder.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, owing to the absence of trading. Consols were quiet, and had a tendency to be easier on the firmness of rates for money. Brazilians rallied, due to less nervousness being felt regarding the outcome of the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia on the subject of the Acre territory. Americans opened firm, quiet, and above parity. Erie, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were the features. They closed quiet and firm. Foreigners were more cheerful.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90⅝; Atchison preferred, 102¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 140⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54½; Chicago Great Western, 25½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 42⅛; Erie first preferred, 73⅜; Erie second preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 152; Louisville and Nashville, 131½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅞; New York Central, 155⅝; Norfolk and Western, 76⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 78¾; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 32; Reading first preferred, 44¾; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 37⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 67⅞; Union Pacific, 104¾; Union Pacific preferred, 96¾; United States Steel, 38⅝; United States Steel preferred, 89¾; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver steady, 21 13-16d per ounce. Money, 2¾@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.35; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm on the more satisfactory Bolivian and Venezuelan news. Kafirs were weaker, but soon improved. Later rentes reacted and Kafirs became heavy, owing to fresh offers. Transactions were restricted during the last hour, and the market closed undecided. South Americans recovered, industrials were irregular, and Rio Tintos were in request on the rise in the price of copper.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 90 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Investment securities were firm on the Boerse to-day, due to the ease of money, and locals were firm, especially foundries, on encouraging reports from the manufacturing districts. Canadian Pacific made a good recovery.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The money market was steady and quiet to-day. Call loans were 4@5 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½@5¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4½@5 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $22,475,663; balance, $1,619,435. The foreign exchange market is steady, and rates remain unchanged.

There was a fairly good stock market, with no marked feature beyond activity and strength in Amalgamated Copper, more than 4,000 shares of which changing hands in the morning. Allouez also continued active at 5@5¼. The market softened in the last half hour. Early gains were lost to some extent, the influence of Wall Street being potent. Union Lead reappeared, and rose 1, to 3¼. Isle Royale once touched 11¾. The copper traders on State Street still believe the Standard Oil people do not want the coppers to go up at this time. Apparently the only cause for believing that the Amalgamated owners object to higher prices for the copper stocks is found in the attitude of Mr. Lawson, who is supposed to be the Boston representative of these interests.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	Atchison	88½	88	88
218	Atchison pf	100½	99¾	99¾
223	Boston Elevated	153⅞	153½	153⅝
12	Boston & Lowell	259	259	259
51	Boston & Lowell	240⅝	240	240⅜
161	Boston & Maine	190¼	190	190
135	C. J. R. & S. Y.	154	154	154
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	124	124	124
10	Conn. & Passumpsic pf	165¾	165¾	165¾
8	Conn. River	281½	281½	281½
60	Fitchburg pf	141	141	141
1,101	Mass. Elec.	36½	35½	36
100	Mass. Elec. pf	93⅞	93⅞	93¾
20	Missouri Pacific	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	221¼	221	221¼
200	Pere Marquette	81	81	81
9	Pere Marquette pf	84	84	84
1	Prov. & Worcester	299	299	299
550	Union Pacific	102¼	101¼	101¼
16	Union Pacific pf	95	94½	95

TELEPHONES.

650	American	163	162½	162½
371	Cumberland rights	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
9	Western	24	24	24
3	Western pf	99½	99	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

353	Am. Ag. Chem	23½	23	23½
60	Am. Pneu. Service	5⅝	5 5-16	5⅝
1	Am. Pne. Service pf	21	21	21
1,328	American Sugar	130¾	130	130¼
32	American Sugar pf	121⅜	121	121
50	American Woolen	13½	13½	13½
55	American Woolen pf	78½	78⅛	78½
225	Dom. Iron & Steel	56½	55½	55½
60	Edison	277½	275	275
50	Gas, Ry. & Elec	37	37	37
18	General Electric	192¼	192	192
115	Mass. Gas	41	41	41
376	Mass. Gas pf	85	84⅞	84⅞
30	N. Y. Dist. Yarn pf	88	88	88
10	Pullman	235	235	235
80	Swift P. & P.	128	127	128
2,480	Union Land & Copper	3¼	2¼	3¼
102	United Fruit	110	109¼	109½
220	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
25	U. S. Rubber	16½	16½	16½
375	U. S. Steel	37⅞	37	37½
299	U. S. Steel pf	88	87¼	87⅝

MINING.

730	Adventure	16	15½	15½
2,431	Allouez	5¼	4 15-16	4 15-16
7,006	Amalgamated	65⅜	64¼	65⅛
10	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
250	Atlantic	9⅝	9	9⅝
770	Bingham	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
200	Bonanza	70c.	70c.	70c.
25	British Columbia	5	5	5
37	Col. & Hecla	530	520	525
1,235	Centennial	25⅞	25¼	25½
1,200	Cons. Mercur	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,158	Copper Range	64⅞	64	64⅞
30	Daly West	30¾	30	30¾
25	Dominion Coal	131	131	131
35	Elm River	3¼	3¼	3¼
350	Franklin	10	9⅞	10
225	Guanajuato	3	2⅞	2 15-16
315	Isle Royale	11¼	11	11
50	Mass.	13	13	13
200	Mayflower	2	2	2
948	Mohawk	52⅜	51¾	52
2,430	Montreal & Boston	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
260	Old Colony	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
162	Old Dominion	19	18½	18⅝
175	Osceola	83	82	82
10	Parrott	27½	27½	27½
40	Phoenix	5¼	5¼	5¼
13	Quincy	107½	107½	107½
225	Rhode Island	3	3	3
360	Santa Fé	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Shannon	10¾	10½	10½
5	Tamarack	150	150	150
130	Tecumseh	1¼	1	1¼
65	Tri-Mountain	93	90½	90½
170	Trinity	11¼	11	11
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
895	United States	22⅜	22	22⅛
1,940	Utah	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛
115	Victoria	7	6⅝	7
2,105	Winona	8¼	7⅞	8
110	Wolverine	67½	67	67
815	Wyandotte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

*Ex dividend.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—There was a slight rallying tendency manifest in Seaboard stocks to-day. This had a favorable influence on local sentiment, inasmuch as that particular group frequently reflects the temper of speculative feeling here. There was a firmer tone in Cotton Duck issues, due to the persistency of the favorable talk now current. The Street entertains rather cheerful views as to the payment of the interest warrant now due on the income bonds. G. B. S. Brewing issues also evince a firmer tendency, owing to reports of good earnings, and there is a likelihood of some interest payments on the income bonds this Spring.

Money on call continues to ease, being offered at 4½ and 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 601 shares of stock and $36,200 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Seaboard Ry. pf	42¾	42¼	42¼
20	Atlantic C. L. common	135½	135½	135½
120	Atl. C. L. 1st inst. pd.	42	42	42
9	Northern Central	115½	115½	115½
106	Consolidation Coal	88	88	88
100	Ala. Coal & Iron com.	35	35	35
21	Howard Bank	12¾	12¾	12¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Carolina Central 4s	97	97	97
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	67½	67½	67½
6,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	103½	103½	103½
4,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	110	110	110
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	51¾	51¾	51¾
1,500	Atl. C. L. 4s, com	94	94	94
500	Chas., Col. & Aug. 1st	116¼	116¼	116¼
1,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	85	85	85
100	Va. Midland 2d	114½	114½	114½
200	Va. Midland 1st	106½	106½	106½
1,100	North Carolina 4s	102¾	102	102
100	City 5s, F. L.	122	122	122
700	City 3½s, 1930	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	City 4s, 1920	112	112	112

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in the outside market yesterday was again concentrated on a very few stocks, and the bulk of the day's transactions was supplied by five or six stocks. Prices were even more irregular than on Monday, but the fluctuations were not as wide. Pool operations were as usual much in evidence in some stocks, but even in these issues the day's movements were without uniformity. One of the most prominent stocks in yesterday's market was International Mercantile Marine, which for a number of days past had been too inactive to draw to itself anything more than the most passing attention. It was noticeable yesterday that where the selling seemed to be at all urgent prices yielded very readily, little effort being made in any part of the list to support prices.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE, which for some days had been declining on few or no sales, came under considerable selling pressure, with the result that prices went off sharply in both the common and the preferred. The trading was heaviest in the preferred stock, and it was in this issue that the larger loss was recorded. The lowest sales of the day were made at 40, which showed a loss of four points from Monday's closing price. The common stock sold at 14, and later was offered as low as 13¼. While at times in the past the trading in these stocks has been fairly active, they have never possessed a market as broad as might be expected in issues representing the properties merged in the International Mercantile Marine Company. After the operations of the pool, which were supposed to be responsible for the early activity in the stocks, had ceased, the market for them became exceedingly narrow, and in this fact seems to lie the explanation of the heavy loss which has occurred especially in the preferred stock. Under the circumstances it took but a very little selling of a pressing character to bring about a loss of many points.

* * *

HAVANA TOBACCO sold off still further, but became steadier at the close and rallied half a point from the lowest of the day. In reference to the agreement entered into by the independent cigar manufacturers of Havana not to dispose of their factories to the Tobacco Trust for a period of ten years, to which agreement the decline in Havana Tobacco has been attributed, it is claimed that this compact is of very little importance as far as the Havana Tobacco Company is concerned. Interests closely allied with the Havana Company state that the competition of the independent manufacturers is causing the Havana Company no disquietude, and that the agreement entered into by them does not in any way alter the situation as it has existed up to the present time.

* * *

NORTHERN SECURITIES was fairly active, and during the early part of the day quite strong. The stock, which was selling ex dividend of 1¼ per cent., advanced in the morning from 114 to 114⅝. Later, however, all of this advance was lost, and the stock ended the day unchanged at 113¾.

* * *

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
358	Am. Barrel & Package. 52	*51¾	52	
300	American Can pf	48½	48	48
300	Am. DeForest Wireless	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Am. Elevated	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	Am. Shipbuilding pf	103	103	103
100	Am. Writing Paper pf. 24	24	24	
3,400	Bay State Gas	15-16	15-16	15-16
2,700	British Columbia Cop.	5¼	4¾	4¾
50	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
80	Compressed Air	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,550	Consol. Refrigerating	6	5⅝	6
50	Electric Boat	23	23	23
200	Electric Vehicle	*8	*7¾	*7¾
200	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
2,150	Goene Con. Copper	21	20¾	21

showed a better trend and a more diversified market. There was some interest in traction issues, though no heavy trading. Union Traction common slipped off fractionally, in sympathy with lower prices in New York. West Chicago sold at 89, but later advanced a point. Chicago City Railway was sold at 228, a decline of 2 points since the last sale. Union Traction preferred sold at 48. Swift's stock was in demand and hard to get. Some few holders have taken advantage of the revived gossip of a merger to get higher prices. Before noon the stock sold from 125½ to 127. People close to the management are buying and figure on higher prices. Diamond Match was firm at 140, and Biscuit, both common and preferred, showed improvement on good business. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
112	Am. Can com	10	9¾	9¾
250	Am. Can pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
65	Am. Shipbuilding	103	103	103
940	Chic. Union Traction	12½	12	12½
25	Chic. Union Traction pf	48¼	48	48¼
50	Chic. Edison	165	165	165
200	Chic. City Ry	228	228	228
115	Diamond Match	140	140	140
100	Lake St. Elevated	8	8	8
20	Met. Elevated pf	88¾	88½	88½
10	N. Chic. St. R. R. Co	170	170	170
175	National Biscuit com	46¾	46½	46½
20	National Biscuit pf	105	104¾	105
112	Swift & Co	127	126	127
10	Quaker Oats	70	70	70
20	Quaker Oats pf	90	90	90
223	United Box Board	7¾	7¾	7¾
110	United Box Board pf	49	49	49
169	West Chicago	89	89	89

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	110
2s, c., 1930	109	110
3s, r., 1918	107	108
3s, c., 1918	107¾	108¾
3s, 1918, sm	109½	
4s, r., 1907	110	111
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½
4s, c., 1925	136½	138
5s, r., 1904	103	104
5s, c., 1904	104¼	105
D. C. 3-65s	125½	
Adams Exp	205	225
Alb. & Sus	255	..
Alb. & W	..	..
Am. Ex	244½	..
Am. Ag. Ch	225	250
A. C. pf	82	85
Am. Bicycle	..	16
Am. Coal	200	220
A. C. O. pf	95	99
Am. D. Tel	37	40
Am. Exp	229	230
A. H. & L. pf	34	35
A. L. Co. pf	45	49½
Am. Loc. pf	93½	94
A. M. Co. pf	23½	24
Am. Snuff	127½	130
Am. St. Fds	17½	18½
A. T. & C.	99	101
A. T. & T	162	163
Am. Tob. pf	143	146
Am. W. Co	13¾	14
A. W. Co. pf	77	80
Ann Arbor	37	39
Ann A. pf	67	70
A. M. 1st pf	88¾	95
B. A. L. pf	108	..
B. Un. Gas	220	226
Brans. City	125½	130
B. R. & P.	123	128
B. R. & P. pf	147	150
Butterick Co	52½	53
Canada So	74	75
C. R. R. of N. J	184	188
C. R. & G	188	210
C. & E. Ill	205	220
C. & E. Ill. pf	130	135½
C. G. W.	6	7
C. G. W. 1d	90¾	91¼
C. G. W. 2d	50¾	51
C. M. & St. P	193½	193½
C. M. & St. P. pf	224	225
C. St. P. M.	..	..
C. & Om	155	162
C. St. P. M. & O. pf	130	195
C. T. & T.	188½	19
C. C. C. & St. L	96½	97¼
C. I. & W	90	95
C. I. & W. pf	92	94
C. F. & I	120	130
Com. Cable	170	175
Cons. Coal	80	100
D. L. & W	260	270
D. M. & Ft.	42½	46
D. M. & Ft. pf	120	140
Del. So. pf	24½	34½
Del. Riv.	139	140
D. S. S. & A. pf	25½	26½
Ev. & T. H. pf	88	92
Ft. W. & D.	65	66½
Gen. Ch. Co	61	63
G. C. Co. pf	99½	101
Homestake	64	74
Int. C.	100	..
Int. P. Co	18	19
I. P. Cal. pf	72	73
Int. Silver	10	24
Int. Sil. pf	41	60¾
I. S. P. pf	82	86
Jolie & Chi	185	..
K. & D. M. pf	56	65
Lacl. Gas	80	90
Lacl. G. pf	95	105
L. E. & W	47	50
L. E. & W. pf	113	120
Long Island	78	82
Man. Beach	12	15
Md. C. pf	98	105
M. W. S. El.	..	..
Chi.	36½	38
Chi., pf	86½	90
Mich. Cent	125	150
Mil., El. R. & L. pf	120	..
Mil. & St. L	107	108½
M. & St. L. pf	116	121
Mil., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	125	126
Mor. & Es	192	196
N. C. & St. L	97	100
N. J. C	107	109
Nat. Bis. pf	104	108
Nat. L. pf	91	92½
N. Y. B. & M. pf	65	70
N. Cent	147	150
N. Y. B. & M. pf	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L	115	119
N. Y. D.	20	25
N. Y. D. Co	..	..
N. Y. L. & W. pf	32	35
N. Y. L. & W. pf	138	144
North Am	112	117
North Cent	220	..
Ont. Mining	5½	6½
Pac. Coast	67	70
Pac. Coast 1st pf	115	119
Pac. Coast 2d pf	71	76
Pacific Mail	39	40
Peo. & East	35	39
Pere Marq	..	81
Pere M. pf	..	85
P., Ft. W. & C	190	191
P., Ft. W. & C. pf	183	..
Pull. Co	214	225
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf	7	9
R. R. Sec. Ill. Central stk. certs	89	94
Read. 1st pf	87½	87¾
Read. 2d pf	74½	75
Rens. & Sar	210	..
R., W. & O	138	..
St. J. & G. I	14	16
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	54	57
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	24	25
So. Ry., M. pf	74	75
S. & O. ctfs	95	98
S. R. & T	5¾	6
Third Av	125	125
Tol., Peo. & W	15	25
Tol. Rys. & L. pf	..	56
Tol., St. L. & W	30	30¾
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	44½	46
T. C. R. T.	75	79
T. C. R. T. pf	155	159
U. B. & P.	14	14½
U. S. Exp	135	142
U. S. Leath.	12¾	12¾
U. S. Rub	16½	17¾
U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54	56
U. S. Ship-building	5	20
U. S. S. pf	10	50
W.-P. Exp	220	240
Westinghouse assenting	215½	217
Westinghouse 1st pf	..	220
W. & L. E.	25	25½
W. & L. E. 1st pf	56	57
W. & L. E. 2d pf	35	35½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$213,702,877
Gold	96,016,744
Silver	15,342,828
United States notes	6,490,028
Treasury notes of 1890	162,480
National bank notes	21,442,937
Total receipts this day	1,414,082
Total receipts this month	38,263,103
Total receipts this year	326,876,558
Total expenditures this day	1,290,000
Total expenditures this month	55,245,000
Total expenditures this year	299,144,971
Deposits in National banks	151,037,246
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	580,285
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	269,757
Customs	995,153
Miscellaneous	49,171

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$399,082,069
Silver dollars	466,289,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,008,948
Silver bullion of 1889	22,194,052
Total	$888,574,069

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$399,082,069
Silver certificates outstanding	466,289,000
Treasury notes	23,203,000
Total	$888,574,069

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$74,107,934
Gold certificates	22,508,810
Silver coin and bullion	7,824,549
Silver certificates	7,518,879
United States notes	6,490,928
Other assets	20,313,764
Total in Treasury	$148,773,264
Deposits in National banks	151,037,246
Total	$299,810,510
Current liabilities	86,107,633
Available cash balance	$213,702,877

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 47¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37½@38½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .08½, 100 Best and Belcher at 2.00, 800 Challar at .35, 5,000 Comstock at .06½@.06¾, 8,000 Comstock bond at .07½@.08, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .05, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.80, 600 Gould and Curry at .50@.52, 500 Isabella at .27, 300 Mexican at 1.20, 200 Portland at 1.17, 200 Quicksilver at 2.50, 50 Quicksilver prefegred at 7.50, 400 Savage at .33, 500 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 300 Union Consolidated at .80.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$5,360
Chesapeake & Ohio	36,587
Colorado & Southern	2,029
Detroit Southern	3,518
Hocking Valley	2,439
International & Great Northern	7,085
Southern Railway	36,638
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	11,562
Total increase, 8 roads	$96,818
Increase previously reported	449,399
Total increase, 27 roads	$546,217

Decrease:

St. Louis Southwestern	$8,023
Decrease previously reported	71,195
Total decrease, 7 roads	$79,218
Net increase, 34 roads	$466,999

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9	8½	8¾
Alamo	½	4	½	4
American Consolidated	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
Anaconda	15	19	12	20
Bluebell	7	8½	7¼	8½
C., K. & N.	15	21	16½	20
C. C. Consolidated	5	5½	5	5½
Coriolanus	2¾	4	3½	4
C., C. & M.	2⅛	2½	2⅛	2½
Dante	3	3½	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	9¾	10	9⅞	10
Elkton	35	36½	35	36
El Paso	63	63½	63	63½
Fanny Rawlings	4½	5	4	5
Findlay	10⅜	10½	10½	11
Gold Dollar Cons	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅝
Golden Cycle	68½	72	68½	72
Golden Fleece	5	12	5	12
Gold Bond	2½	3¾	3½	4
Gold Sovereign	3	3½	3	3½
Gould	4	4½	4	4½
Gold Exploration	2⅞	4	2⅝	3½
Isabella	20	20½	23½	25
Jackpot	9½	10½	9	12
Keystone	4¾	4⅞	4¾	5
Last Dollar	40	65	40	65
Lexington	5	5⅝	5	5½
Little Puck	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	4
Little Bessie	4½	4¾	4½	4⅞
Mollie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	4¼	5½	4½	5½
Moon Anchor	7½	10	7½	10
New Haven	3	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛
Old Gold	3½	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
Pharmacist	4¾	5¼	4½	5⅞
Pinnacle	4½	4¾	4	4⅛
Pointer	1½	2	1½	2
Portland	166	168	165	169
Rose Maud	2⅜	2¾	2½	2¾
Rose Nicol	2	2½	2	2½
Sunset Eclipse	2	2⅜	2	2½
Vindicator	95	105	95	105
Work	7¼	7½	7	7⅜

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,670
3d week January	$184,110	$128,750	$153,740
From July 1	5,208,614	4,569,450	4,086,839
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
2d week January	241,656	308,079	282,276
From July 1	8,514,989	9,359,121	8,763,250
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
3d week January	120,808	128,239	109,194
From July 1	3,406,294	3,143,641	2,741,096
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	422	421
3d week January	28,720	25,202	23,935
From July 1	783,219	717,782	660,676
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week January	108,092	105,653	98,581
From July 1	3,267,271	3,000,059	2,715,445
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
3d week January	104,021	102,936	103,739
From July 1	3,202,859	3,072,162	2,917,316
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
3d week January	48,894	63,210	59,110
From July 1	2,041,108	2,028,130	1,822,849
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,293	1,258
3d week Jan	136,356	144,379	156,282
From July 1	4,247,802	4,267,410	4,159,193
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,921	6,727
3d week Jan	897,111	770,473	725,117
From July 1	25,537,583	21,318,235	20,077,359
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
3d week Jan	61,229	49,658	50,405
From Jan. 1	172,149	145,747	159,787
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for December—			
Gross earnings	5,529,866	5,328,932	4,756,029
Op. expenses	3,206,975	3,017,557	2,675,724
Net earnings	2,322,891	2,311,395	2,080,305
Taxes & rentals	117,528	103,043	187,336
Surplus	2,215,363	2,208,352	1,893,569
Ratio op. exp	57.97	56.95	56.25
Gross, 6 months	31,695,652	30,876,256	26,946,810
Op. expenses	18,738,522	17,463,615	15,935,144
Net earnings	12,926,220	13,472,641	11,011,272
Taxes & rentals	1,048,501	945,842	1,004,200
Surp., 6 months	11,877,719	12,526,799	10,007,072
CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for December—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,629,724	1,240,773	419,951
Exp. & taxes	1,167,324	1,175,079	*192,755
Net earnings	647,200	34,694	612,506
Ratio op. exp	60.3%	97.1%	
Gross, 6 months	7,674,824	8,680,879	*1,015,055
Exp. & taxes	5,360,683	5,252,980	116,703
Net, 6 months	2,305,141	3,436,899	*1,131,758

*Decrease.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	145,687	109,957	109,396
Exp. & taxes	104,106	77,915	79,152
Net earnings	41,581	32,044	30,244
Gross, 6 months	769,934	653,271	613,023
Exp. & taxes	550,653	451,815	437,080
Net, 6 months	219,260	181,416	175,953

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

L. C. Smith & Brothers' Typewriter Company, Syracuse; capital, $5,000,000. Directors—L. C. Smith, W. L. Smith, and H. W. Smith, Syracuse.

H. C. Bohack Company, Brooklyn, (groceries and provisions); capital, $200,000. Directors—H. C. Bohack, H. D. Luttmann, and Charles Eden, Brooklyn.

Artistic Bronze Company, Incorporated, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. C. Hughes and William Seully, Brooklyn; A. C. Streitwolf, Jr., New Brunswick, N. J.

Pneumatic Casting Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—F. D. Hyde, New York; Gustave Monrath, New Rochelle; H. G. Underwood, Stamford, Conn.

United Wrecking Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. H. Southard, Baldwins; Austin Givens, Jersey City; F. W. Seagrist, New York.

William McClenahan & Co., New York, (to manufacture boots and shoes); capital, $50,000. Directors—William McClenahan and F. W. Anderson, New Canaan, Conn.; W. T. Bryans, New York.

Beier Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (glassware); capital, $30,000. Directors—Frederick Lutz, J. A. Griffin, and Benjamin Boley, Brooklyn.

Coleman Stable Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. S. Coleman, D. J. Coleman, and H. F. Coleman, New York.

Sundh Electric Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. E. Quimby, New York; Austin Colgate, Orange, N. J.; W. J. Tuigue, Greenwich, Conn.

Edgewater Sawmills Company, Richmond Borough, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Thomas Williams, H. K. S. Williams, and Waldron Williams, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Inventors and Investors Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—August J. Hess, William J. Cleary, Wilson P. Marchbank, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

Paint Rock Coal Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Andrew McLean, Charles E. MacBride, and John H. Carruthers.

National Amalgamated Oil Companies of America; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Alexander Morrison, Jr., Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., Jacob B. Merseles, and Joseph V. Clark.

Mexican Mining Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, and H. O. Coughlan.

Toledo Investment Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Roy B. Washburn, John C. Hoskins, and Colen C. Shaw.

The Blair Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Andrew McLean, John H. Carruthers, and Charles E. MacBride.

Henry Kroder Company, to manufacture hoisting engines; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Henry Kroder, Ada H. Kroder, and Wayne Dumont.

Newark and New York Transfer Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—J. Boles Smith, George R. Young, and William R. Boyce.

Burrows Development Company; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Linus P. Burrows, Samuel A. Davenport, and John T. Miles.

Pomona Fruit Company, to raise fruit; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Andrew J. Rider, Bertha W. Gossler, and George E. Gossler.

American Shield Broom Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William J. Plows, Jr., Hylton Swan, and Alfred Swan.

Blackmore Photo and Art Supply Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James E. Blackmore, Alfred N. Dalrymple, and William Shurte.

Dolphin Inn Land and Improvement Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Leander A. Tyler, J. Percy Sill, and Ephraim M. Boltz.

Medfuel Fuel Supply Company; capital, $260,000. Incorporators—Herbert W. Robinson, Daniel M. Norton, Carter M. Russell, S. F. Southerland, and George E. Griswold.

Trenton Theatre Building Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—William S. Hancock, Barker Gummere, Jr., and Henry C. Taylor.

Central Finance Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—William C. Ball, Thomas D. Holland, John Peck, Jr., and William L. Eaton.

Keystone Horseshoe Company; capital, $350,000. Incorporators—F. J. Tatem, Robert Fisher, and Joseph Sutton.

Domestic Sewing Machine Company; capital, $600,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Ayer, Henry F. J. Knobloch, and John K. Erskine, Jr.

Waterbury & Co., to manufacture ropes; capital, $1,250,000. Incorporators—Frank R. Series, Charles A. Green, and C. Frederick Smith.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 27.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Insurance Buyers' Security Company of Milwaukee, to examine insurance policies; capital, $100,000.

Glass Trading Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to manufacture and deal in glass; capital, $25,000.

Norwalk Manufacturing Company of Norwalk, Ohio, to manufacture machinery; capital, $50,000.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer of C. W. Morse's House—New Apartment House at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

Theodore F. Hicks is the buyer of Charles W. Morse's residence 724 Fifth Avenue. Collins & Collins were the brokers in the transaction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company the seven-story building 50 and 52 West Third Street, 43 by 75; also the four-story apartment house 933 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 27 by 68; also the five-story apartment house at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 27 by 92. The buyer of all three parcels is Charles M. Rosenthal. These sales dispose of all the real estate held by the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, and the transactions are in line with a growing tendency on the part of leading institutions to sell immediately such properties as they have been compelled to take under foreclosure.

C. B. Lawrence of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for Justice P. Henry Dugro the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 8 West Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

It is reported that Daniel S. McElroy has sold the three-story brick dwelling 21 West Forty-third Street, 20 by 98.9.

W. E. Finn took title yesterday to the old Waterbury mansion property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The work of removing the old house will be begun immediately, and upon the site there will be erected a ten-story apartment house from plans by F. A. Minuth. There will be two apartments on a floor, each suite consisting of ten rooms and three bathrooms.

The members of the Cotton Exchange voted yesterday to purchase the four-story building 64 Beaver Street, adjoining the Exchange. The price which the Board of Governors has been authorized to pay is $45,000.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have sold for Charles A. Peabody to a client the four-story dwelling 313 Second Avenue adjoining the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street, on lot 17.4 by 100.

The Peabody Educational Fund, of which J. P. Morgan is Treasurer, has sold to the Corporation Liquidating Company the four four-story dwellings 561, 565, 569, and 577 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 18 by 99.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Haskell Silverman the five-story tenement 331 East Thirty-third Street, 25 by 98.9.

Emanuel Klein has sold for S. Isaacs to Morris Newman, for $28,250, the five-story brick tenement 72 East Third Street, 25 by 100.11.

A Schwoerer has bought from Max Marx the dwelling 402 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

David Cohen has bought from August P. Wagener 59 Second Avenue, 24 by 100, a four-story and basement building.

Leonard D. White is the buyer of the dwelling 45 West Seventy-fifth Street, recently reported sold.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

128 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, about 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 24 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to R. G. Barthold $34,600

124 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 243.9 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18.9 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front flat; partition sale, to Isaac Goodstein 11,950

By Herbert A. Sherman.

350 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 50.8 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25.3 by 76, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, M. R. Callinder 16,000

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

2,080 Valentine Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 18.11 by 86.10 by 18.9 by 88.3, three-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to C. A. Becker 10,500

By McVicker Realty Trust Company.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 136.9 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 150 by 117.7, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. Dunn 18,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

2,356 Old Broadway, east side, 49.5 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 105, vacant; all title and interest of Teodosia B. Moore on Nov. 24, 1902; sale by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff 275

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, trustee's sale, 249 Lexington Avenue, east side, 72.6 feet south of Thirty-fifth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to R. G. Barthold 100

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles H. Murray, referee, 204 William Street, south side, 105.11 feet east of New Chambers Street, 18.10 by 68.1 by 18.2 by 72.2, five-story brick building.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 580 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.11 by 125, subject to covenant as to private street, three-story dwelling and two-story brick clubhouse. Due on judgment, $21,558 7,733

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,543.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, William J. McKim, referee, 892 Third Avenue and 160 East Fifty-fourth Street, being the southwest corner, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear; 4,243 to 4,251 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 92 by 129 and irregular, two three-story frame flats and a two-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for six-story brick apartments, 50 by 87.11; L. Cohen of 14 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 502 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Audubon Avenue, northeast corner, for five-story brick apartments, 63 by 90; F. S. Kee of 661 West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; H. Fonchaux of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, northeast corner of Monroe Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; James K. Price of 1,652 Monroe Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 30 and 32 East Twenty-ninth Street, to three-story brick offices; New York Telephone Company of 15 and 17 Dey Street; owner; Cyrus L. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 413 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. C. Lewis of 411 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 325 East Third Street, to a three-story brick tenement; D. Michael of 63 Crosby Street, owner; H. Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 9 West Eighth Street, to a five-story brick lodging house, Washington Square; Home for Friendless Girls of 49 South Washington Square, owner; M. L. & H. G. Emery of 68 Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 76 and 78 East Houston Street, to two two-story brick lofts, with store; G. J. Kenny of 80 East Houston Street, owner; W. Kurtzer, Spring Street and Bowery, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 341 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. Paolantonio, owner; E. Wilbur, architect; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

ALL RIGHT, title, &c., in all real estate whereof John L. Brower died seized, &c.; Ogden Brower to John Le Foy and others, executors and trustees, quitclaim 113,000

ALL RIGHT, title, &c., in all real estate whereof John L. Brower died seized, &c.; John Le Foy to John Le Foy and others, quitclaim 113,000

ALL RIGHT, title, &c., in all real estate whereof John L. Brower died seized, &c.; Charles De H. Brower to John Le Foy and others, quitclaim 113,000

BROOK AV., 546, e s, 25x100; Marie Prochaska to Leo M. Lehman, all liens, other consideration, and 100

CANNON ST, 92 to 100, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 102.6x100.6; Amelia Schiff and another to Max Gold and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

CHARLES ST, s e corner of Waverley Place, 40x74.11; Joseph and Isaac Polstein to Mayer Malbin and another, quitclaim, (mtg $29,250) 1

CHARLES ST, s e corner of Waverley Place, 40x74.5; Joseph and Isaac Polstein to Mayer Malbin and another, (mtg $29,250) 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; Katharine P. Hooks to Charles Gundlach, ½ part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

CONCORD AV, s w corner of Crane St, 20x100x2.6x100; Catherine Mulhern and others to John Haffen ..... Nom.

CONCORD AV, s w corner of Crane St, 20x100x2.6x100; Lena M. Mulhern, individually and as guardian, to John Haffen, quitclaim ..... Nom.

DALY AV, w s, 36.10 ft n of n s of Lot 280, runs w 112.8 x n 25x e 111.1 to avenue x's 24.11; part of Lot 278, map of East Tremont; Charles E. Rushmore, referee, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $3,200) 200

DOWNING ST, 42, s s, 20x97.8x30x105.6; William S. Patten to Nathan Baumann, (mtg $8,000) 1

EAST BROADWAY, 32; Ruben Cohen and others to Lippman Cohen, ½ part, (mtg $38,000) correction 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 139.4 ft s of 160th St, 19.8x72; John F. Petty to John Frees, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 122d St, 20x80; Annie Aaron to James M. Horton, quitclaim 75

LENOX AV, s w corner of 122d St, 20x80; American Baptist Home Mission Society to James M. Horton 21,500

LOT 478, map of Van Nest Park; Fritz Wegener, Jr., to Katherina Wegener, all liens ..... Nom.

LOT 289, Block H, amended map of H. F. Rose; Hudson P. Rose to Charles T. Malmquist, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

LOTS 46 and 47, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; John J. Fitzgerald and others, heirs, to Frank T. Ward, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MARION AV, e s, 250 ft s of 197th St, 33.4x131; Eva B. Dundon to Patrick F. Madigan 100

MARION AV, e s, 250 ft s of 197th St, 33.4x131; John H. Dundon to Patrick F. Madigan, quitclaim 1

RIVINGTON ST, 264, n w corner of Columbia St, 49.8x20; Dora Kalchheim to Henry Kalchheim, (mtg $15,000) 1

RYER AV, w s, 495.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x123.9x25.4x128.2; John J. Morgan to Andrew W. McKee, (mtg $800) 2,000

STANTON ST, 127, s s, 25x75; Emily S. Garside to Julius Zweig, B & S, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and 100

STANTON ST, n s, 59.8 ft e of Goerck St, 19.11x70; Aaron Isaacs to Henrietta Zodikow, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 761, w s, 20.5x88.1x20x92.5; Annie Miller to Annie Miller, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, n e corner of 11th St, 51.4x25x irregular; William E. Strong and another to William E. Finn, (mtg $175,000) 1

17TH ST, n s, 194

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Only 1½ miles from Bedford Depot, farm of 95 acres, must be sold by May 1st; large, old-fashioned, 2-story and attic frame house of 12 rooms in perfect repair, with large maple shade surrounding it; icehouse, granary, chicken house, large barn, with stables for 4 horses and 16 cows; plenty of fruit of all sorts; ample water supply; view exceptionally good; fine farm every way. Price $10,000, on terms to suit. A. J. Cline, Bedford Station, N. Y.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe—A plot of about 65 acres, fronting on Central Park Av. Inquire of T. B. UNDERHILL, on premises.

White Plains.

PROSPECT HILL,
WHITE PLAINS.

Modern house, 11 rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, double floors, veranda; newly decorated; heated by steam; with combination gas and electric fixtures; admirably located.

PLOT 175X250.

Adjacent homes are valued at from $25,000.00 to $30,000.00. Price, $10,000.00. Easy terms. NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 5th Av., Cor. 42d St., Manhattan.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Send full particulars immediately of Bronx and Manhattan flats you have for sale; cash buyers on hand; also have small properties and cash for flats. Laumeister Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 150th St.

Owners, send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., No. 29 West 42d St.

Wanted—A 20-foot private house below 59th St., west of Lexington Av.; must be reasonable. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 42d St.

Wanted—A corner below 14th St., east of 2d Av., suitable for immediate improvement; 40-foot front. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 42d St.

Have a quick, cash buyer for lots in Manhattan and Bronx. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Have paid $300 on fine lots; can pay no more; make offer. D., Box 207 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Store. Large, light. 54 E. 59th St. Great Business Spot.

Store 25x100

suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.

HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.,
or your own broker.

AA.—451 AND 453 WASHINGTON STREET, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WATTS STREET.

FIVE LOFTS, 50x100 EACH; POSSESSION.

L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO.,
640 BROADWAY.

TO LET
STORES,
OFFICES,
BUILDINGS,
STUDIOS,
this and other localities.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 10 West 23d.

Fifth Ave., west side, at 40th Street. Three choice light lofts to let; 32.10x92. Elevator and steam heat; rent reasonable. Possession May 1. Will rent together or separately. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

Store, 131 East 34th St., 22x46, rent $75; also offices and skylight studios, elevator and heat, rent $10 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner loft, excellent north light, 23x100, 835 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,250; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.,
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Loft to let, 22x132, on second floor of fire-proof building, 7-8 Chatham Square. Apply Herter Realty Co., 43 East 58th St.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Arch in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Brooklyn.

To Let.—The brick building on the corner of 3d Av. and 24th St., Borough of Brooklyn; suitable for manufacturing purposes or stable. Apply at Robert I. Brown's, 20 Nassau St., Borough of New York.

Business Property Wanted.

Experienced painter wants to get desk room in real estate office; also shop to keep tools in, providing work is promised, which I do very reasonably. C. B., Box 65, 1,364 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Bachelor Suites

From 1 to 3, also suitable rooms and bath; for studios.

54 East 59th St.

The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.

Herter Realty Co.,
43 East 58th St.;
or your own broker.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Three-story brownstone house, good, convenient neighborhood, 134 West 126th. Apply Morton's, 142 West 125th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th.—Eight and nine large rooms, $1,000 and $1,200; elevator, telephone; every convenience.

Surrogate Notices.

BROKHAHNE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BROKHAHNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.
Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1903.
GEORGE E. MOTT, Executor.
ROBERT D. ELDER, Attorney for Executor, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja7-law6mw

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.
EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY R. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of March, 1903.
Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARK W. DUNLOP, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE V. MULRY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those five certain indentures of lease, bearing date the first day of January, 1887, made by the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bowery, City of New York, to James Muiry, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years, from the first day of January, 1887, at a yearly rental of $974.00 on all except one, which is $382.50; which leases were recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1887, in Liber 2,092 of Conveyances, Pages 382, 384, 376, 352, and 370, and which said leases were assigned by the executors of James Muiry, deceased, to Lawrence V. Mulry, by assignments of leases all bearing date the 19th day of January, 1890, and recorded on the third day of May, 1890, in Section 2, Liber 73, of Conveyances, Pages 75, 81, and 73, and in Liber 70, Pages 314 and 310.
And also the leasehold premises thereto demised, described as follows, to wit:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue, and from thence running northeastwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; from thence running southeastwardly along said centre line and parallel with said streets one hundred and ten (110) feet; from thence running southwestwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the northerly line of Eleventh Street, and from thence running northwestwardly along said northerly line of Eleventh Street one hundred and ten (110) feet to the place of beginning.
Said premises being known by the street numbers 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street.
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Lawrence V. Mulry, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease, and the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.
Dated New York, January 19th, 1903.
JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.
WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street:

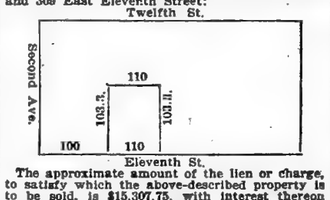

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,307.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $678.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500 and interest.
Dated New York, 19th day of January, 1903.
JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:
58th Street.

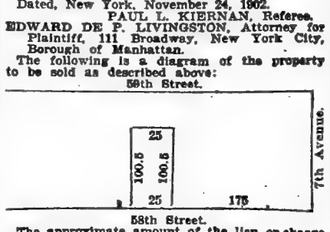

58th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.
Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.
Dated, New York, January 7th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SHELTERING ARMS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. JACKSON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward, in the City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and distant westerly one hundred and fifty-eight feet from the southwesterly corner of Lenox Avenue (formerly Sixth Avenue as widened) and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet; running thence northwardly parallel with said Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and running thence eastwardly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 112 West 136th Street.
136th Street.

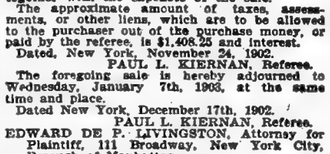

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,451.66, and interest thereon from December 26th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $335.31, with interest thereon from January 5th, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $181.87 and interest.—Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:

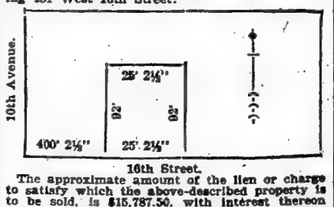

16th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs an allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Feb. 3rd, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 27th, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY H. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street, distant 375 (three hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known by the Street Number 433 West Sixteenth Street.
Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, December 1880 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 433 West Sixteenth Street.

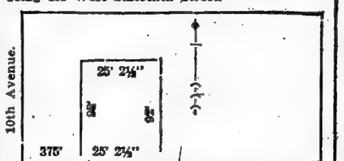

16th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17, and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Feb. 3rd, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 27th, 1903.
EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

Summonses.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDWARD STETSON and ISAIAH K. STETSON, as Trustees for George H. Stetson and others under the will of George Stetson, deceased, plaintiffs, against HARRY LAHN and Leah Lahn, his wife, the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown; Jenetta Kahn, Edgar Levy, Martha Levy, and Sarah Coleman, Moses K. Wallach and Frances Wallach, his wife; Francesco Salvato, Florencio Yguerelo, Joseph Riley, Bryan O'Brien, Thomas Boylan, David Rothschild, Florency Goralia, Paul Dezano, Thomas Carpenter, Paul Tenaian & Company, Baze Shano, Antonio Zello, Louis Burg, Francesco Skellaso, Gaetano Dentane, John Fowrencka, Stephen Lassaia, Salvatore Bamertana, Pedro Albert, John Doe, Richard Roe, and John Smith, the last three names being entirely fictitious, but intending to designate thereby, respectively, the tenant of the third floor, rear, east side, of the fifth floor, west front, and the fifth floor, rear, of Number 215 East 102d Street, New York City.—Amended summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated November 19th, 1902.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
To the defendants, Harry Lahn and Leah Lahn, his wife, the name Leah being fictitious, her first name being unknown; Jenetta Kahn and Sarah Coleman:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon each of you, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated 15th of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 19th of December, 1902.
VAN DUZER & TAYLOR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs, office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja24-law6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—REX REALTY COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MAX LEVENBERG, Mary E. McKeon, Martha Lisson, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Joseph Bernascomi, Joseph Sirchis, Catherine Murray, Edward McGloin, Antonio Fusco, George Boggia, Mary Nash, Joe Hanlon, Anne Droan, Thomas McGrath, James Dwyer, Mary Murphy, and John Doeghan, defendants.—Amended Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 23, 1902.
PASKUSZ & COHEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To the defendants, Mary E. McKeon and John Loughman: The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, December 30th, 1902.
PASKUSZ & COHEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORE,
28 Cooper Square, Opposite 5th St.
Japanese Spaniels, black-coated Poodles, Angora Cats, Birds, Pets, and fancy Pigeons.
Tel. 1586 Spring. R. H. SCHILLING.

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New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1295 Madison Square.

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QUIT LIMPING

Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHINSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

Yokohama Letter Copying Book. Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.35. YOKOHAMA STEEL PENS. RYON STATIONERY CO., New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

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239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

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TYPEWRITERS $1 WEEKLY. SOLD
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn
Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Bankruptcy Notices.

SALE OF BRASS FINISHING PLANT.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK V. WINTERS and FRANK RUEHE, doing business as the WINTRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupts.
Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, duly made and entered January 28th, 1903, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the bankrupts above named, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of a complete brass finishing plant, with machinery, tools, appliances, lathes, materials, stock of brass, tubing, &c., and also the fixtures, all now located on the premises 700 East 148th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, as follows:
Sealed bids therefor may be submitted to Edward R. Finch, receiver, at the office of Lesser Brothers, his attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Monday, February 2nd, 1903, at 11 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the Receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted.
The said property may be inspected at said place of business on Wednesday, January 28th, and Thursday, January 29th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Should the receiver reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on said premises on Friday, February 6th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.
EDWARD R. FINCH, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH PHILIPP, individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Philipp & Biebl, bankrupt. No. 5,590.
To the creditors of Adolph Philipp, (individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Philipp & Biebl,) of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Adolph Philipp (individually and as co-partner of the firm known as Philipp & Biebl) was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL VOSSLER, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Daniel Vossler, Jr., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Daniel Vossler, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL GREENHOOT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Emanuel Greenhoot of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Emanuel Greenhoot was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID LEVINE, Bankrupt.
Notice is here by given that David Levine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Dec. 11th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 9th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 26th, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LEON J. WEEKS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Leon J. Weeks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 16th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on February 9th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 27th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YESKI KAWASHIMA, trading as Yeski Kawashima & Co., bankrupts. Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 371 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of fine Japanese goods, bric-a-brac, curios, vases, brass and inlaid tables, fixtures, &c. Order of BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver. JAMES S. LEHMAIER, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOODMAN BROS., bankrupts, Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell Saturday, January 31st, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 194 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupts, consisting of gasoline, varnishes, oil tables, painters' supplies, wall paper, safe, fixtures, &c. Order of PRATT & BROWN, Receiver. EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, Attorney for Receiver, 233 Nassau Street.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
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FIRST.—We are the largest dealers in High-Grade slightly used Pianos in the United States.
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THIRD.—A High-Grade Piano, (slightly used,) made by such prominent manufacturers as Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Wm. Knabe, Sohmer and a few others, bought at our prices, is without doubt value received for your money.
Be convinced before purchasing a new Piano of inferior quality.
Good Uprights from $75 Upward.
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
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Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock.

INVENTORY SALE OF KRANICH & BACH AND HELD PIANOS.
Must make room for new stock delayed before the Holidays. Terms to suit. Old Instruments taken in exchange. Call in and look at them, even if you don't buy.
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NEW ELEVATED SERVICE

Manhattan Company Submits a Schedule for More Trains.

Merchants' Association Asks What Is to be Done with Other Proposals for Improvement.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day received from the Manhattan Railway Company of New York a new schedule of train service devised on recommendation of the board to improve transit facilities on its lines. This schedule was considered in secret session this afternoon, but it was announced that until the board decides to approve or disapprove the document it will not be made public.

S. C. Mead, Secretary of the Committee on Transportation of the Merchants' Association of New York City, appeared before the commission this afternoon and delivered a letter from William F. King, Chairman of the committee. It asked for a copy of the new train schedule, which was to have been submitted yesterday, and continued:

"At various public hearings since you issued the above-mentioned order you have announced that the commission has been considering the other suggestions and recommendations offered by us looking toward an improvement of the service. You also stated that your body would very shortly order other improvements. In view of this, we now take the liberty of inquiring what recommendations, if any, you are prepared to offer on the following propositions which were submitted by us:

A system for facilitating entrance to and exit from the cars.

Adequate enforcement of the ordinances of the Board of Health with respect to cleanliness and ventilation in the cars.

Improvement and enlargement of the stairs and station platforms, and the removal of obstructions therefrom.

The proper heating and lighting, at all times, of all cars.

The application of the electric shoe to the third rail from underneath, or at the side, or through a slot, thus protecting the third rail from the elements and doing away with the frequent delays to which the public has been subjected during recent snowstorms. This would also eliminate the dangers incident to the exposure of the third rail.

"We would also be pleased to learn what thought the commission is giving to these suggestions, as to improvements of a more permanent nature, submitted by us:

Alteration of route, particularly by adoption of loop at the Battery.

Use of two-story cars.

Increase of terminal facilities at City Hall Station.

Improvement of track system at congested points and at terminals.

"The association would also be pleased to be informed when the shuttle train service on the Fifty-eighth Street division of the Sixth Avenue line will be terminated.

"In view of the desire of the State Railroad Commission, as expressed by your Chairman, to co-operate with us in this movement, we feel you will not be averse to informing us in advance what action, if any, will be taken looking toward an improvement in the service on the surface transportation lines, both in the Bronx and in Manhattan."

It was announced that the board expects to make recommendations as to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit schedule next Thursday.

S. C. Mead wired from Albany last evening that the State Railroad Commissioners would definitely reply to the Merchants' Association's communication to-day.

"Immediately on receipt of the response made by the Commissioners," said William F. King, "I will cause the various committees of the association to be called together, with the view of outlining the course of procedure to be thereafter followed. As matters now stand, it is up to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to enforce its orders with respect to the service afforded by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company."

Officials of the Manhattan Railway Company declined yesterday to discuss the proposed changes.

A count made of the trains going north on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue systems at Fulton Street from 3:05 to 3:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon seemed to establish that the service was run under shorter headway. Of Harlem six-car trains on the Sixth Avenue tracks six passed in the fifteen minutes, or less than two minutes' headway for each, and of Fifty-eighth Street trains two passed. On the Ninth Avenue tracks five four-car trains passed. The rush hour schedule is on 1 minute 45 seconds' headway.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1902.

Decrease in This City's Commerce Greater Proportionately Than That of Other Ports.

In the annual report of the foreign commerce of the Port of New York, issued by the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it is shown that the most valuable article entering this port for the year 1901-2 was coffee. Coffee to the value of $58,329,401 was imported, manufactures of cotton coming next, with a total valuation of $36,144,677.

The Port of New York surpassed the other ports of the country in the importation of precious stones, $22,168,273 in value entering here against $1,179,952 for the other ports combined. As might be expected, the item in which New York is most surpassed by other ports—and by San Francisco in particular—is raw silk, of which New York received but $11,966,429 against $29,847,902.

New York's largest item of exportation was illuminating oils, valued at $33,693,491. Cotton comes second for New York, with a valuation of $29,655,203, while this is the item in which other ports, principally New Orleans, eclipse New York far and away, their valuation amounting to $280,998,816.

The entire foreign commerce of the port of New York for the year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to $1,145,029,311. Curiously enough, for the port of New York the exports almost balanced the imports, the difference—in favor of imports—amounting to but $2,104,397. The entire foreign commerce for all the ports of the United States was valued at $2,463,595,197, and the excess of exports over imports amounted to $496,446,285.

The total foreign commerce of the year, however, was $67,250,024 less than it was in the year ended June 30, 1901, the decrease for the port of New York amounting to $43,198,321. It is thus observable that the decrease for the port of New York was greater proportionately than that for the other ports of the country.

The report of the Chamber gives an interesting table showing the fluctuations of the foreign commerce of the port of New York for the past ten years. This table discloses the following items:

PORT OF NEW YORK.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Total Foreign Commerce.	Increase.	Decrease.
1902	$1,145,029,311	.....	$43,198,321
1901	1,188,227,632	$10,442,073	.....
1900	1,168,785,559	108,971,646	.....
1899	1,059,813,913	62,858,497	.....
1898	996,955,416	.....	39,255,756
1897	1,036,211,172	.....	3,153,044
1896	1,039,364,216	105,073,902	.....
1895	934,290,314	.....	27,028,077
1894	961,318,391	.....	73,047,013
1893	1,034,365,404	.....	26,855,474

ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Total Foreign Commerce.	Increase.	Decrease.
1902	$2,463,595,197	.....	$67,250,024
1901	2,530,845,221	$101,612,435	.....
1900	2,429,232,786	291,590,195	.....
1899	2,137,642,591	68,276,522	.....
1898	2,069,363,069	35,782,876	.....
1897	2,033,580,193	135,994,713	.....
1896	1,897,585,480	187,717,644	.....
1895	1,709,867,836	.....	50,432,355
1894	1,760,300,191	.....	147,551,721
1893	1,907,851,912	.....	102,489,124

The insignificant part played by American vessels in the foreign commerce of the United States is shown by the fact that out of a total commerce of $2,463,595,197 only $237,433,609—less than one-tenth—was carried in ships flying the American flag.

Church Society Chooses Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Richards, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Philadelphia, yesterday was elected to the Secretaryship of the Congregational Church Building Society, in the United Charities Building, this city, as successor to the Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb, who recently resigned his office after a service of twenty-four years, on account of ill health.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MR. PHILBIN ON REFORMERS

Criticises the Visionary Champions of Good Government.

Says Municipal Reform Can Only Be Obtained When the Amateur Political Element Is Removed.

Eugene A. Philbin, in an address on "Civic Duty," delivered to the literary class of St. Alphonsus Club, at 285 Hudson Street, last night, touched upon the corruption in the police force that existed under the "system that is now happily not as powerful as it was," and declared that the impression made by the conviction of a wardman, although reversed by the higher court, had been continued by the course of the present District Attorney.

After referring to the people of social position and wealth who consider their civic duty done when they have voted for the best man nominated, Mr. Philbin declared such people less harmful to real good government than the alleged reformer who really goes into the canvass for the fun of it, and to see his name in print.

"Or," the speaker continued, "the motive may be based upon such vanity as causes the belief that they are the only ones who truly comprehend the administration of public affairs. A realization that the discharge of any public duty is filled with difficulties is beyond them. The official may be thoroughly conscientious and painstaking, but if he fail to realize the ideal of these visionary champions of good government what he does accomplish for the public good is ignored, and his usefulness impaired by stupid and one-sided criticism.

"This applies especially to the average professional reformer, who is often wholly unappreciative of the fact that even virtuous officeholders have to obey the law. It is not uncommon to hear those bent on violating the law for their own benefit claim that what they were about to do had been done by some official of unquestioned character. This type of reformer does more harm to the cause of good government in a month than venal officeholders can in years, for it weakens public confidence in the practicability of good government.

"Then again these amateurs are not content to remain in the background. They must be allowed to participate in the management of affairs, and their names must appear in the newspapers. These so-called reformers also seem to think that the law may be openly disregarded in the interests of reform. At the last municipal campaign these men were willing that the law should be violated in order to get votes and a non-enforcement of the law was promised for such purpose, and yet the confidence of the people was asked on the grounds that the candidates were honest and would observe the laws. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people of the city to believe that it was influenced by promises of violation of the official oath. The victory was won because of the awful crimes against morality and the appalling corruption and demoralization that existed in the Police Department.

"There are some reformers in this city who have accomplished great good. They are included in the large body of quiet, conservative citizens whose earnestness when aroused knows no limit. This is the force really feared by the corrupt politician. This type of reformer is quite different from the one I have referred to. He desies no reward but the approval of his own conscience.

"Municipal reform can only be obtained when the amateur politician element is absolutely removed, and those guiding the movement are men whose aim is to secure good government, and not to build up a new political party. Good men should be retained in office. This has not been the case always, and I have known men who were ideal public servants turned out of places to make room for political workers for the reform party."

SANTA ROSA'S CHARGES.

Was Unable to Prove Them, Bellevue Superintendent Says.

John Santa Rosa, the ex-Bellevue nurse, who made an affidavit on Saturday to the effect that a number of Bellevue nurses were guilty of serious derelictions of duty, was afforded a chance to prove his charges yesterday at the hospital. Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover appeared on behalf of the hospital.

After the examination of Santa Rosa was concluded Dr. Mabon, Superintendent of Bellevue, said that none of his charges had been substantiated, and that no nurses would be dismissed.

Union Clothing Manufacturers Meet.

The annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of Union-Made Workingmen's Garments was opened yesterday in the Hotel Albert, Eleventh Street and University Place, and was attended by fifty delegates, representing as many cities. H. S. Peters of Dover, N. J., presided, and Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, attended by invitation, and took part in the proceedings.

Public School Girls Graduated.

The graduation exercises of the girls' department of Public School 77, at First Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, were held in the school building yesterday morning. Besides the Principal, Miss Julia Richman, there were present Dr. John L. N. Hunt, District Superintendent, and the members of the local School Board of the Fifteenth District. The certificates were awarded by Associate Superintendent Thomas S. O'Brien, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer made the formal address.

Rockaway Land Suit Decision.

The case of Mary Agnes and Elizabeth Amy Donahue, daughters of the late Justice Joseph J. Donahue, against James Caffrey, involving the title of a strip of land at Far Rockaway, with a frontage of 300 feet on the ocean and a depth of 1,800 feet inland, was decided in the Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday in favor of the Misses Donahue. The decision affects several pieces of property occupied by Mr. Caffrey upon the water front, said to be worth in all more than $200,000.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of DR. D. JAYNE for his EXPECTORANT. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

MARTIN BABY CASE CONTINUED.

Doctor's Wife Is Cross-Examined in the Hearing Before Commissioner.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Bessie Starr-Keefer Martin and her redirect examination by her own counsel, occupied the entire session before Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday afternoon, in the case in which the woman, her husband, Dr. John McLeod Martin of Boston, and the six-months'-old girl, which he asserts is not his wife's, are the principal characters. In his action Dr. Martin seeks to have the birth record erased.

Mrs. Martin's counsel asked her, with reference to her habit of making copies of letters, whether or not her husband was prone to emphasize trivial things until they seemed of great importance.

"This was why I made copies of the letters," Mrs. Martin declared. "Mr. Martin always distorted things as much as he could. You have seen the sneer on his face as he sits there," pointing to her husband across the table, and raising her voice to a high pitch, "I have lived with that in our home. Here it is kept in check by the Commissioner, but there I had to endure it constantly."

The session opened with a recounting of dates, which she had mentioned in her direct testimony, near the time of the alleged birth of the child on June 21 last, and of places in which Mrs. Martin lived for several weeks prior and for several months after that event. The answers of the witness were indefinite as to exact dates, and to the objective point of a trip which she claimed to have made to Jamaica on the day the child was said to have been born, at the house of Mrs. Ricker, 133 East Forty-fifth Street.

"Now, Mrs. Martin," said counsel for the petitioner, "is it not true that the child you had is dead, and that this is another and different child?"

"That is a lie," she answered.

The case went over to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

TO BUY FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Aldermen Against Resolution to Preserve Hall of Records.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday voted to purchase Fraunces's Tavern, at Pearl and Broad Streets, which was the scene of Washington's farewell to his Generals after the Revolution. It is to be made into a museum for the preservation of Revolutionary relics.

A communication was received by the Aldermen from the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society containing a plea for the preservation of the old Hall of Records, which is now being torn down to make way for the rapid transit tunnel. The plan of the society is for the city to appropriate $5,000 to have the stones taken from the building kept, so that the structure can be put up again in some public park. It is proposed to establish a National Historic Museum in the building when put up again.

The resolution for the appropriation of the necessary funds was lost, but will be voted on again at next Tuesday's meeting.

LEGAL NOTES.

SURVIVING PARTNER'S RIGHT TO FIRM NAME.—After the death of John Slater, the senior member of the firm of J. & J. Slater, shoe manufacturers, the surviving partner, James Slater, asserted an exclusive right to continue the business, and to the use of the firm name. As soon as the affairs of the old firm were settled, he and his nephew, John Slater, and James S. Coyle, were to form a partnership and use the firm name of J. & J. Slater. Two of the executors of the deceased John Slater objected to that, and asserted in a suit which they brought for an accounting that the surviving partner's assertion of an exclusive individual ownership of the copartnership name was in violation of their rights, and contended that the good-will of the business, apart from the name, was valueless. Justice Laughlin, for the Appellate Division, has overruled a finding of the Supreme Court that the firm name was not a firm asset, nor part of the good-will, but passed to and became the absolute property of the surviving partner. After reviewing the statutes applicable, Justice Laughlin said that to continue the use of the firm name Mr. Slater as surviving partner must first acquire the business by purchase. To separate the firm name from the good-will would also be manifestly impracticable. "It is evident," continued Justice Laughlin, "that the good-will is of little value disconnected entirely from the firm name, and with the exclusive right to use the firm name outstanding in another." The Appellate Division further decided that a purchaser of the good will would not have the right to use the firm name without the consent of the surviving partner, but would have the right to hold himself out as the successor to the firm and its business. If, however, Mr. Slater becomes the purchaser he will have the right to use the firm name.

A "HEALTH" ORDINANCE DECLARED VOID.—An ordinance of an incorporated town in North Carolina required shops to close during July, August, and September at 7:30 o'clock in the evening except on Saturdays. The ordinance applied to barrooms, groceries, dry goods stores, "and other places where merchandise is bought and sold, (except drug stores for the sale of drugs and medicines only.)" The Supreme Court of North Carolina has held, in the case of the State vs Ray, (42 Southeastern Reporter 960,) that the town could not, in the absence of any more express statutory authority than to make by-laws for its better government, pass such an ordinance. The object of the ordinance was to give clerks and other employes of stores a rest during the Summer months. It was argued that at that season of the year the days are hot and long, business is dull, and purchases can readily be made by the community without inconvenience before 7:30 o'clock. The court, however, was not unanimous in its decison. The dissenting Judges held that the ordinance was a proper exercise of the police power and was in the interest of the public health. The following extract is from their opinion: "It seems strange that any one should object to this modest concession to the clerks and others who for small compensation are at work from sunrise until late at night the balance of the year. So reasonable is the regulation that by common consent the merchants of most of the towns, probably, in the State have for years by voluntary agreement adopted it. But as one merchant in a town, by holding out against it, can force all other stores to keep open, thus compelling all the clerks and other employes to forego this small concession, the Commissioners had no other means to secure this cessation of work, so beneficial to the health and comfort of a large and useful class in the community, than by the passage of this ordinance."

GIANT STRIDES

THE SALES OF

MOËT & CHANDON

CHAMPAGNE

IN THE YEAR 1902 WERE

3,733,744

BOTTLES, A FIGURE NEVER REACHED BY ANY OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSE.

THE INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1902 OVER 1901 WAS

367,116

BOTTLES, A RECORD NEVER BEFORE ATTAINED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHAMPAGNE TRADE IN THIS COUNTRY, MARKING AN ADVANCE EQUAL TO

564 PER CENT

GREATER THAN THE COMBINED INCREASE OF ALL THE OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSES."

Extract, Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 10, 1903.

THESE NOTEWORTHY STATISTICS SHOW A FITTING TRIBUTE ENDORSING THE

QUALITY OF MOËT & CHANDON "WHITE SEAL"

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY

Geo. A. Kessler & Co., NEW YORK

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)

For a limited period will accept orders for

Costumes, Tailor-Made Gowns, Waists, Etc.

suitable for all occasions

At Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Urgent orders completed to meet every requirement.

West Twenty-third Street

It isn't necessary to take your razor with you when you go to California.

There's a barber aboard the

Golden State Limited

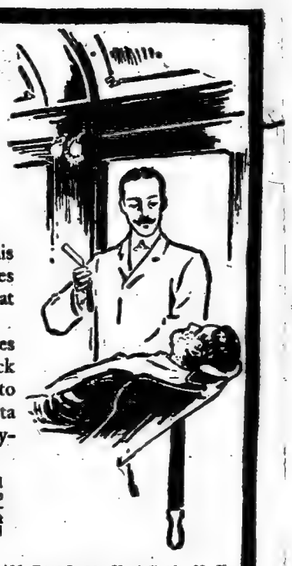

Like all the other attaches of this famous train, he "knows how"—shaves you quickly, neatly, and smoothly, at any time of day.

The Golden State Limited leaves Chicago daily via the El Paso-Rock Island route. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Everything to make you comfortable.

Rock Island System

Cut out this ad. and mail it to this office, with name and address, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be mailed free.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Just sea—a sale.

Boys' long trouser suits, mixtures and some black and blue cheviots; sizes 13 to 16.

Were $12 to $18.

$7.50.

We don't make 75 cent boys' knee trousers, but we've culled 1,000 pairs from higher prices and marked them 75 cents.

Light and heavy weight.

Sizes 3 to 16.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Correct to the smallest detail are our Evening Clothes. Full Dress made of German or English Drapé lined throughout with silk warranted to wear satisfactorily two years, to order, $40.00. Better style cannot be had at any price.

Our Remnant Sale is full of the greatest bargains in high standard clothing. Suit to order, $17.00; Coat and Vest, $12.50; Trousers, $4.50.

We cut all garments up to date, so different from the ready to wear; coats with a long gore, rounded lapels, giving the front a fine broad effect, trimmed and made in the smartest manner. If not satisfactory, money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

OFFICE DESKS —AND— CHAIRS

Special Sale This Week!

100 different styles, manufacturer's samples, in mahogany and oak, with chairs to match.

ALSO CARPET SIZE RUGS,

BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, IN ALL SIZES, WILL BE CLOSED OUT

At About One-Half Value.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

MEN'S HATS

The top notch of style. All the new spring shapes.

1.90 2.35 2.75

Why pay 3.00 to 5.00 elsewhere?

Another January Bargain.

140 dozen Derbys made to sell at 3.00, 1.65

Underwear.

January Clearance Sale.

Prices about half. Wright's Health Underwear, 89c.; worth 1.50.

Australian Wool, 79c.; worth	1.50
Camel's Hair, 59c.; "	1.25
1.00 White Dress Shirts,	44c.
1.50 Fancy Shirts,	85c.
2.00 Fancy Shirts,	1.25.

More Shoe Samples From Geo. Snow & Co., Brockton, Mass.

2.25 pair, Value 3.50 to 5.00.

They are double and single sole, calf, vici and patent leather; all sizes.

New Patent Herring Bone Shanks, 4.98 and 5.98

made in flat lasts, scalloped heels, like 10.00 and 12.00 custom shoes.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

30 HOWARD ST. & 49 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST OF BROADWAY.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

REDUCED THINGS MAHOGANY.

The first mahogany log sent to England in the 18th Century was made into a bureau for the Countess of Buckingham. At once there was a great demand for mahogany furniture, because of its superb coloring.

There has been such a constantly increasing demand that we have a whole floor for Bedroom Furniture alone, and now many odd pieces and even suites are reduced—we must have room for new Spring stock.

We have reproduced not only the antique designs, but the true color of age, and showing the most beautiful graining, so now it will last for centuries and increase in value, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, publishers, the bankers and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the Lar

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds variable, becoming southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,557. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS

TAX FRAUD PLOT AIRED IN COURT

Card Catalogue System and a Class of "Dummies."

District Attorney Getting More Evidence — Nathan Springer's Bail Increased — Librarian Baer Breaks Open His Desk.

Further disclosures were made yesterday as to the workings of the organized gang of men charged by District Attorney Jerome with using "dummies" to impersonate business men of wealth in the swearing off of personal taxes for 1903. The amount which New York City has already lost by the operations of the gang cannot even be guessed at by the city officials, and they claim that, under the present law and system, it will be impossible to find out the sum in taxes out of which the city has been defrauded.

When the news of the operations were made public the officials of the Tax Department made light of the matter and one said:

"This may have happened in several cases, but it is plain to any one that the stock of persons who would be willing to represent themselves as wealthy business men for a small consideration and then commit perjury must be limited."

District Attorney Jerome made statements last evening which showed that the field of endeavor of the swindlers was extensive; that their system of operation had reached a high state of perfection, and that certain members of the gang had the special charge of obtaining "dummies" and hundreds of men were on the lists. These "dummies" were in classes. If a business man was of rotund proportions and the members of the gang made arrangements to have his taxes reduced for half of the amount which the person assessed would save in taxes, then a rotund, prosperous-looking "dummy" was brought out, coached, and sent down to commit perjury. The needs of the gang were set down specifically.

CLASSES OF "DUMMIES."

First, if the gang got the consent of a Wall Street stock broker to make efforts to have his personal assessments reduced a prosperous looking "dummy" was at hand in a few hours in the City Hall or the corridor of the Stewart Building, and he was told every question he would be called upon to answer. The classification on the lists were as follows:

Stout men of large stature, stout men of small stature, thin men with whiskers, both tall and short. Many actors who for various reasons were out of work were on the lists, and their power to represent certain characters was of value to the conspirators. As to whether disguises were ever used in the operations, District Attorney Jerome said last evening he was lacking in knowledge. That many actors out of work "made up" a partial disguise by changes of clothing and habiliments is certain, and one actor is known who went two or three times to the Tax Department and swore off the taxes of wealthy men.

One "dummy" last week was carefully coached, but when it came to signing the affidavit he wrote his own name instead of the name of the wealthy taxpayer he was supposed to represent.

"That fellow was a fool, but we looked out after that experience to caution our men," was the statement which County Detective Secord testified yesterday was made by one of the gang.

In less than twenty-four hours District Attorney Jerome has secured evidence in more than twenty cases. Since the books of the Tax Department were opened on the second Monday in January for the swearing off of personal assessments 4,000 persons have appeared at the Tax Department, and through affidavits made to the Tax Commissioners or certain deputies assigned to that work have had assessments reduced or wiped out.

How many of this number were "dummies" cannot be ascertained. From the rapidity with which evidence was brought to District Attorney Jerome and President Wells of the Tax Department, it was estimated yesterday by an official in charge of a part of the system that possibly 500 reductions were secured through the "dummy" system. Up to a late hour last evening District Attorney Jerome said that he had no positive evidence of other gangs, but he was convinced that others were in existence, and that the city had yearly been mulcted of large sums through their operations.

A card catalogue system was a part of the machinery. The name of every person assessed on personal taxes was known and listed, and also the facts of his previous assessments. This system was carried boldly into the office of the Tax Department by the conspirators before the personal tax books were opened this year and a request was made that the amounts which the various persons were assessed be filled out. This the officials of the Tax Department refused to do. The information, according to the District Attorney, was supplied through underhand sources.

The question discussed yesterday as to whether any of the officials of the Tax Department were acting in collusion with the conspirators led President James Wells and Tax Commissioner Strasbourger to make statements denying that the disclosures would be likely to implicate any of the tax officials.

One detail made public through the examination of the men charged with subborning perjury, that a "dummy" had gone into the Tax Department, and after submitting to an examination and impersonating a wealthy man, had forgot instructions and signed his right name to the affidavit, was discussed yesterday.

An examination was sought from the officials of the Tax Department as to why an immediate arrest had not been made and the system exposed at that time. President Wells and other officials of the Tax Department declared that they know of no such incident, and that if any person had perjured himself and then signed another

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Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package. —Adv.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Accompanied by Her Daughter and Several Other Relatives—Anthony N. Brady Returns from Paris.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys, who have been abroad for the past four months, arrived last evening on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher. They were accompanied by W. E. Shepherd and Mrs. Shepherd, who is Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister; W. E. Shepherd, Jr., and Miss Maud Shepherd; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who is a sister of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; Williams Burden, and Mrs. James A. Burden, and the party occupied Staterooms 87 to 101.

Mrs. W. E. Shepherd was asked about the possibility of a reconciliation between Mrs. Vanderbilt and her son, Cornelius, who is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever, but with the exception of mentioning the fact that Mrs. Vanderbilt was going to her Fifty-seventh Street residence, she was non-committal. Mrs. Vanderbilt was standing nearby when Mrs. Shepherd was questioned about the date of Reginald Vanderbilt's marriage to Miss Neilson, but she made no comment. "That rests with Mr. Reginald," was Mrs. Shepherd's answer.

Except for the fact that Mrs. Vanderbilt was aboard, it is doubtful if the Bluecher would have come up to her dock, as it was after sundown when she arrived at Quarantine. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt were at the pier to meet their mother.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's carriage was by a special permit allowed within the customs ropes. As soon as the ship had docked her sons boarded the vessel before any of the passengers had disembarked, and greeted Mrs. Vanderbilt in the saloon. Mrs. Vanderbilt, her daughter, Gladys, and Reginald entered the carriage and were driven away at once, while Alfred remained to look after the large quantity of baggage. Miss Gladys carried in her arms a little Japanese spaniel, and when she was asked if the dog had been declared, she told the customs officers that the spaniel had been bought in England on a previous trip, and had paid duty once.

Anthony N. Brady, with C. K. G. Billings and George Knapp of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, arrived also as passengers on the Bluecher. They have been in Paris negotiating with a view to combining the gas and electric lighting systems of the French capital. Cabled reports have announced that the efforts of the American financiers were unsuccessful. When Mr. Brady was asked last night if the deal would go through, he said: "I don't know yet." He was uncertain also as to whether he would return to Paris.

"I can say nothing to-night," Mr. Billings said when questioned on the subject, "but a statement may be given out to-morrow at Mr. Brady's office, at 54 Wall Street."

ARMOUR UNLOADING WHEAT.

Operator Still Realizing on His Corner on May Options—A Little Fling in Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Armour brokers still gave the pit large allopathic doses of May wheat to-day, but the market found it easier to take than yesterday, and the price only sagged 1⅝c. as a result. Yesterday at the close of 'Change it was thought Armour had liquidated practically all his big holding, but to-day it was seen that he still had several million bushels more to dispose of.

There were feints at buying from the bull camp early, but all the while steady selling was going on from several brokers whom the pit thought received their orders from the same source. Wrenn, Farnum, and Logan-Bryan were credited with selling about 1,000,000 bushels each, and Slaughter with one half million or over. It was the prevailing opinion that this came from the big packer.

Whether there is any Armour wheat left to liquidate is a much mooted question. If the popular estimate of the Armour sales yesterday—15,000,000 bushels—was anywhere near the correct total, the bull leader cannot have much left after to-day, unless the manager of the deal has been able to keep the outside completely in the dark as to the real magnitude of the holding. The accepted estimate has been in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 bushels.

January corn had a little fling early in the session, the price shooting up about 3 cents and then off ¾ of a cent more than it rose. The bulge was caused by a few orders from shorts at a time when there was none for sale in the pit, and was not looked upon as at all significant.

May wheat closed a shade less than 1 cent off for the day.

MONTANA CATTLE STARVING.

Snow has Hardened, Making it Impossible to Reach Grass.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Jan. 28.—There is much alarm among stockmen north and east, who say they are threatened with greater losses than in years. In the in-valley country conditions confronting cattlemen are most serious and heavy loss is already recorded.

All over Northeastern Montana there was a heavy fall of snow two weeks ago. This has hardened on top and the cattle are unable to get at the grass. One stockman from the Poplar neighborhood says the snow is crusted so hard that it will bear a wagon, and unless a chinook comes very soon the loss will be enormous.

CRATERS ON THE MOON.

Prof. Pickering Finds Reason to Doubt Accepted Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—William Henry Pickering, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at Harvard, has made a discovery interesting to astronomers. Dr. Franz, the German astronomer, published two years ago an exhaustive treatise on "The Mountains and Craters of the Moon." In this work the latitude and longitude of each mountain and crater were carefully worked out, and since that time his book has been used in all the observatories of the world as the standard.

Prof. Pickering has been at work recently on a new atlas of the moon, and discovered in the course of his researches that no account has been taken heretofore of the altitude of the craters. He has discovered that the latitudinal and longitudinal measurements of each are greatly affected by the height.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO A MOTHER.

Congratulates Toledo Woman Who Gave Birth to Quadruplets.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—A letter and autograph photograph were received by Mayor Jones to-day from President Roosevelt. They are for members of the Stanislaus Spyschalski family, in which quadruplets were born Jan. 5. There were two girls and two boys and one of the boys was named Theodore Roosevelt for the President.

"I am very much interested in the case," the President says, "as one of the boys is named after me, and I thoroughly believe in large families."

Across the photograph which is for the mother was written: "With congratulations, Theodore Roosevelt, Jan. 25, 1903."

Vesuvius in Eruption.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Vesuvius is again in eruption. Detonations are heard, and a stream of incandescent lava is issuing from the volcano, which is surrounded with thick smoke.

An Important Feature
Of the equipment of the Pennsylvania Special is the stenographer—a saving of hours and dollars to business men.—Adv.

POWERS URGED TO ACCEPT

Ambassadors Send Messages Favoring Venezuela's Offer.

Suggest the Signing of Preliminary Protocol to Enable the Lifting of the Blockade at Once—Belgium May Collect Duties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Italian and British Ambassadors and the German Chargé d'Affaires, at a joint conference to-day, agreed to cable their Governments urging a prompt acceptance of Mr. Bowen's last proposition to enable the lifting of the Venezuelan blockade at once. In this cablegram, which was sent at noon, it was suggested that the consideration of the details of the proposition be postponed until after the signing of the preliminary protocol.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, as the ranking representative of the allies, called on Mr. Bowen this afternoon and informed him of the dispatch of the joint cablegram to the powers and expressed the hope that it would expedite the arrival of the final answer.

The British and Italian Ambassadors and Count Quadt, the German Chargé d'Affaires, called on Mr. Bowen about 10:30 o'clock to-night. The conference was by appointment and at the request of the representatives of the allies. It broke up at 12:30 o'clock and the representatives of the allies proceeded at once to their homes. It was made known that no agreement had yet been reached for the raising of the blockade and that further word must be awaited from Europe before this stage of the negotiations is passed. Mr. Bowen's statement regarding this evening's conference was as follows:

"We have been discussing to-night certain points which needed to be clearly understood. They have been referred to us for consideration, and our views are now to be communicated at once to Rome, London, and Berlin."

The further statement was made after the conference that there was absolutely no foundation for charges that Germany was delaying the signing of the preliminary protocol. The representations considered to-night emanated from the London Foreign Office.

Partial confirmation has been obtained here of cable dispatches that Belgium is to take a prominent part in the administration of the customs receipts. Mr. Bowen declines to discuss the details of his plan, however, until the blockade has been raised. Late this afternoon he gave out a brief statement of the diplomatic debt of Venezuela and the methods for its future adjustment. In round numbers this debt amounted on Dec. 31, 1901, to something over $14,000,000, and consisted of claims which had previously been adjusted.

Since that date, owing to the almost constant state of revolution which has prevailed in Venezuela, no payments have been made on the debt. Mr. Bowen's plan provides that 13 per cent. of the customs receipts of all the Venezuelan ports shall go toward the payment of this debt.

This arrangement, it is stated, will interfere in no wise with the plan of Mr. Bowen submitted to the powers for the settlement of the unadjudicated claims. For the payment of the latter 30 per cent. of the customs duties of the two ports of Porto Cabello and La Guayra have been offered in pledge by Mr. Bowen.

These ports were selected because they would be the last to fall into the hands of revolutionists.

Assurances have been given the French Government that it shall receive fair treatment in the settlement of its claims, and that no previous arrangements which it has made with Venezuela shall be interfered with. The French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pierre de Margerie, to-day received instructions from the Foreign Office at Paris authorizing him to conduct negotiations with Mr. Bowen whenever the latter desires to take up the French claims.

No instructions have been received as yet by the Belgian Minister, Baron Moncheur, relative to the settlement of the claims of his Government, but these are expected within a short time.

An Italian Consul has been ordered to Washington from Venezuela with all the papers bearing on the claims of his Government. These will be placed at the disposal of the Italian Ambassador. The latter is being congratulated on his diplomatic triumph in securing a pro rata payment of the claims for the powers, as this means much for the Italian Government.

No advices have yet arrived here from London, Berlin, or Rome relative to the Venezuelan negotiations. The representatives of the allies are hopeful that the final answer of the powers, authorizing the raising of the blockade, may reach here within the next twenty-four hours. It will be communicated at once to Mr. Bowen, and the preliminary protocol will then be signed.

Impressed with the fair spirit in which Mr. Bowen has conducted the negotiations for Venezuela, an appeal has come to the Minister from one of the largest German firms in existence asking that he protect German interests so far as he may be able in his representations to the powers. He is especially urged to call to the attention of the powers the serious harm that will accrue to foreign trade in Venezuela and throughout South America if the allies insist on any proposition involving the overturning of the currency system of Venezuela. This appeal, with Mr. Bowen's indorsement, has been communicated to the powers. Mr. Bowen is thus placed in the peculiar attitude of asking protection from the powers for the interest of their own citizens.

ENGLAND SUGGESTED ALLIANCE

British Cabinet Said to Have Asked Germany to Join in Venezuelan Operations.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—To-morrow's issue of The Empire Review, of which C. Kinloch Cooke, a well-known writer on foreign colonial affairs, is editor, will publish striking articles on Anglo-German relations, from important and thoroughly reliable sources in Berlin and London, which are sure to attract considerable attention. The articles are designed to promote a better state of feeling in England and Germany. During the course of a recapitulation of their relations during a long period, the writer says:

"The public should be made aware of the fact that it was our Cabinet which asked the German Government to co-operate with this country in the coercion of Venezuela. That decision was not, however, taken at Sandringham. Indeed, I think I am correct in saying the subject of Venezuela was not mentioned by Emperor William during his visit to the King. Anyhow, it is in every sense a perversion of things to assert that the alliance was due to the cajolery of either the Emperor or his Chancellor.

Germany did not force her alliance upon us, nor did she dupe us into a conclusion of the alliance. Moreover, the contention that Germany would have been prevented by force of public opinion in the United States from alone coercing Venezuela, and that but for the alliance with us she would have run the risk of hostilities with the United States, is arbitrary and would not be indorsed for a moment either in Downing Street or at Washington."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—From the highest authority it was learned to-night that the publication in London of the fact that Great Britain and not Germany sought the alliance against Venezuela was brought about by representations from the German Foreign Office.

It is said that Germany had threatened to publish the diplomatic exchanges between the German and British Foreign Offices unless Great Britain immediately shouldered the responsibility for the alliance. This threat was induced by the anti-German feeling aroused in the United States by events in Venezuelan waters.

THE ALLIANCE CASUAL.

Lord Balfour of British Cabinet Says Agreement Between Allies Was for a Limited Time.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—It was said at the Foreign Office this afternoon that there was no change in the Venezuela blockade situation. The reports that it will be raised immediately are premature. Everything depends on the compliance of Venezuela with the terms laid down by the representatives of the powers at Washington.

The claims of powers other than those engaged in the blockade will not be included in the terms of the arrangement by which 30 per cent. of the customs will form the basis of the guarantee of Venezuela.

The Foreign Office officials intimate that counter-proposals for the equality of treatment of all claims, irrespective of the preferential rights of the three allied powers, must delay the withdrawal of their ships. It is, however, understood that the German warships will refrain from entering Lake Maracaibo.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, in a speech yesterday evening at Edinburgh, was the first Cabinet Minister to discuss Anglo-German co-operation in Venezuela since the crisis became acute. He said it was not an alliance for defensive purposes, extending for a great length of time and for all the interests of the two countries, but was a mere casual co-operation for a specific purpose and for a limited time. He had not the slightest doubt that compensation which would be satisfactory to Great Britain would be satisfactory to Germany, and the speaker was confident that this compensation would prevent any breach of the existing good feeling between the European countries and the United States. It was best for the peace of the world that Great Britain and Germany should have acted together.

The Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, M. P., speaking at Hull this evening, severely criticised the Anglo-German alliance in Venezuela, which he characterized as "an ill-conceived adventure from the risks and humiliation of which the British Government should speedily extricate themselves and the country."

Mr. Asquith congratulated the Government on the agreement between the United States and Canada to adjust the Alaskan boundary question.

LATEST GERMAN EXPLANATION.

Count Quadt Says Panther Was Merely Seeking Shelter from Weather When Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following statement was made at the German Embassy to-night by Count Quadt relative to the Panther episode at Fort San Carlos:

"We had thought until now that the Panther was trying to get into Maracaibo harbor, which it had a perfect right to do, to make the blockade more effective and to stop the supposed importation of supplies from across the Colombian border. Heretofore this opinion prevailed in Berlin and only now has a report come showing absolutely clearly that the Panther had not the remotest intention of going into the harbor and could not have done so, because she was drawing too much water to cross the bar. Her intention was to get better shelter near the bar, and when she was approaching the bar she was fired on by the San Carlos forts."

CARACAS, Jan. 28.—It is learned from an officer of the United States gunboat Marietta, which anchored to-day at La Guayra, that the German Commodore Scheder, on arriving at Curacao with the Vineta, said:

"The Panther did not fire first on Fort San Carlos, but on Jan. 17 was obliged by a storm to take refuge inside the bar, and on coming near the fortress she tried to land a boat flying a red flag. This signal was misinterpreted by the fort, which subsequently fired on the boat."

BELGIUM WOULD COLLECT.

Willing to Administer Venezuelan Customs in Behalf of Claimants.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—It was learned to-day that the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, M. van der Heyde, has informed his diplomatic and official colleagues that Belgium will undertake the administration of the Venezuelan customs in behalf of the allies and other foreign claimants, thus relieving the United States and other parties interested from the responsibilities of administering the settlement. Belgian agents will be appointed to receive the customs and distribute the respective portions to the different claimants.

The attitude of the Government of France relative to the claims against Venezuela is that the French claims are in the nature of a first lien on the customs receipts and that under no circumstances are they to be subordinated to other claims. This view has been communicated to the representatives of the allies, to Minister Bowen, and to the State Department at Washington. For this reason the officials here express confidence that no arrangement will be made between Mr. Bowen and the allies contemplating giving priority to the claims of the allies over those of France and other powers similarly situated. It is said that 40 per cent. of the customs receipts will probably be sufficient to satisfy France, the allies, and all the other claimants. Previous to the meeting between Mr. Bowen and the representatives of the allies France secured an agreement with Venezuela that the French claims shall receive treatment equal to that given to any other power. The view is held here that Venezuela and all others taking part in the present negotiations should take cognizance of and carry out this agreement. The French authorities evidently consider equal treatment to be absolutely indispensable.

PRINCE DE MODENA VANISHES.

Supposed to be in New York—His Wife Was Divorced from Earl Russell.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Daily Express announces this morning that Prince Athrobald Stuart de Modena disappeared on Dec. 30.

The Prince was married at Portsmouth to Mabel Scott, formerly the Countess of Russell, on Dec. 17. She had obtained a divorce from Earl Russell in March, 1901. The Prince is supposed to be in New York, and his wife is staying with her mother, Lady Scott, in London.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL KILLED.

Kansas Senate Refuses to Permit Women to Vote for President.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 28.—The State Senate to-day defeated the Woman Suffrage bill.

It was proposed to grant to women the privilege of voting for Presidential Electors, which would not require an amendment to the Constitution. The House and Gov. Bailey favored the measure.

New Iron Veins Found in Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 28.—Ever since the great mines were discovered at Ely and Tower on the Vermilion Range fifteen years ago explorations have been conducted in the twenty-six miles between those places with little success. Now it is learned that the United States Steel Corporation has made a strike in Section 14, and the iron formation can be traced all the way from Ely to Tower. The vermilion ore is exceptionally valuable.

Heard About New California Route? Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
and Union Pacific Line, just opened, offers unequalled advantages. Every possible comfort en route. Address 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

For the Connoisseur!
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

BRUTALITY IN MANCHURIA

American Has an Experience Showing Methods of Cossacks.

Englishman Tells of the Overbearing Attitude of Russian Soldiers Toward Travelers and the Chinese.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 28.—The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, which arrived here to-night, brought news from Yokohama that Dr. W. E. Geil of Philadelphia had strange experience recently of the manner in which Russian officials treat strangers in Manchuria, which Russia is supposed to have evacuated. His experience tallies with that of many other travelers. It is the custom now of most foreigners to prevent their arrest as spies to wear Chinese clothing.

Dr. Geil was seated in a railroad train on the Chinese Eastern Railway when a Chinese Cossack walked up and struck him without saying a word. The official then snatched out of Dr. Geil's hand a notebook in which he was writing. This extraordinary proceeding was too much for the liberty loving American. He jumped up, and pulling out of his pocket an American flag, he seized his assailant and recovered possession of his property. The official was then required to apologize.

Montague Beachamp, a prominent Englishman, has arrived at Shanghai from a business trip through Manchuria, where he was a victim of many indignities on the part of Cossacks. He wore the Chinese dress, and was frequently mistaken for a Chinaman.

Like Dr. Geil, he declares that the Cossacks everywhere act in a brutal manner toward the inoffensive Chinese. He saw some Chinese who were quietly eating their dinner robbed of their food by Cossacks. These men pay what they choose in purchasing goods in stores, and frequently pay nothing.

While eating in a railway carriage Beachamp had food snatched out of his hand by a Cossack, whom he knocked down and compelled to apologize. At Port Arthur Beachamp was arrested as a spy, but his letters quickly procured his release.

WATER OUTLET FOR PITTSBURG

Barges Will Be Used to Convey Steel and Other Products to New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28. — Pittsburg steel products are to be shipped to the markets of the world by an all-water route by C. Jutte & Co., river coal operators, the firm having decided to embark in the freight business on an extensive scale. In order to carry out the present plans contracts will be let soon for the construction of a lot of barges.

The object is to transport in these craft to New Orleans any freight that the Pittsburg manufacturers desire to ship to any part of the world. At New Orleans the freight will be reloaded upon ocean-going vessels.

Capt. W. C. Jutte of the firm of C. Jutte & Co. said to-day: "The towboat Oakland of our line will bring north on her next trip from New Orleans the steamboat Chickasaw, formerly a packet. The engines on this steamboat will be placed on a new towboat to be built by us at Jeffersonville. The hull of the steamer will be converted into a model barge at once and brought to Pittsburg and loaded with manufactured products. We will also build a large number of model barges."

WASHINGTON DEAD-LOCK ENDS.

Levi Ankeny Will Have the Support of the Republicans in the Legislature for the Senatorship.

Special to The New York Times.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 28.—Levi Ankeny, a banker of Walla Walla, was to-night made the choice of a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. He will be elected to-morrow to succeed George Turner, Democrat.

Mr. Ankeny has led in the balloting from the first. On the ballot to-day the result was: Ankeny, 56; Preston, 44; Turner, 22; Wilson, 6; Allen, 6. Only three of Wilson's friends whom he released last night voted for other candidates.

ADDICKS DENOUNCES 'BOLTERS'

Declares That His Faction Will Not Again Act with the Regular Republicans in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 28.—J. Edward Addicks, who has within six votes of the necessary legislative majority to elect him United States Senator, to-night issued a statement. In it he says that the "bolters," or regular Republicans, have broken faith with his faction, the Union Republicans, and violated the agreements made before the joint primary election on Oct. 4, and it is impossible to consider any co-operation with the "bolters."

This is taken to mean that in State, county, and city elections in Delaware there will hereafter be two Republican tickets.

The seventh ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:

Long Term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Du Pont, 10; J. H. Hughes, 21.

Short Term—Addicks, 19; Higgins, 8; T. C. Du Pont, 2; H. A. Richardson, 2; D. T. Marvel, 21. Total vote, 52; necessary to a choice, 27; no election. Adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Eleventh Ballot in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 28.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator, taken to-day, follows: Ankeny, 56; Preston, 44; Turner, 22; Wilson, 6; Allen, 6. Only three of Wilson's friends whom he released last night voted for other candidates.

Fulton Gains in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 28.—On the ballot for United States Senator to-day, C. W. Fulton gained one vote and ex-Gov. Geer lost one. The vote: Fulton, 33; Geer, 16; Wood, (Dem.,) 17; scattering, 20; absent, 4.

Teller Gets His Certificate.

DENVER, Jan. 28.—Gov. Peabody to-day signed the certificate of Henry M. Teller's election to the United States Senate.

BACKS CLYDE LINE'S CLAIM.

Minister Powell Demands That Dominican Government Pay $350,000.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 28.—United States Minister Powell has demanded of the Dominican Government a reply to his demand for immediate payment of the $350,000 claimed to be due to the Clyde Line.

A previous dispatch stated that Mr. Powell had demanded the withdrawal of the decree changing the port dues, saying that if the Government should fail to comply with this demand it should pay the Clyde Line the money due and recognize certain other rights claimed by the company.

The Train of the Century
is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore, "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Chicago in Twenty Hours.
The Pennsylvania Special affords a rapid and popular method of journeying between New York and the West. Leaves New York every day.—Adv.

FATAL WRECK IN ARIZONA.

Twenty Bodies Taken from the Wreck—Twenty-five May Have Been Killed.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 28.—Not less than eight and maybe as many as twenty fatalities resulted from a collision to-day between two Southern Pacific passenger trains fifteen miles east of this city. Twenty bodies have been recovered from the wreckage already, and it is expected that four or five more will be found. The wreckage caught fire, and eleven cars were consumed in a few minutes. Among those who were burned to death was J. M. Hilton of Cambridge, Mass., and the seriously injured include Ben Sayer, a New York mail clerk, and A. B. Silverton of New York. Another of the injured is B. F. Bradford of Mayhill, N. Y.

The first news of the accident reached Tucson when a tourists' car, having broken loose from one of the wrecked trains, came crushing down the steep grade into the city. It was captured.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—J. M. Hilton, who is reported to have been killed in the Arizona railroad accident, was a wealthy real estate dealer of this city. He was a member of Boston Commandery Knights Templars; the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the National Lancers. He was about sixty-seven years old, and was a native of Maine. His wife and one son survive him.

A VANDERBILT MANSION'S PERIL

Idle Hour, at Oakdale, Built on Sand, Is Said to be Settling Dangerously.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 28.—It is said that the great Idle Hour, the mansion of William K. Vanderbilt, at Oakdale, is in danger of destruction. A large number of mechanics have been employed on it for several weeks. It was given out that some alterations were in progress, but it is now said that they have been engaged in repairing damage resulting from the settling of the main building.

Like all this part of Long Island, the ground under Idle Hour consists of sand. Idle Hour, built of stone, steel, and brick, is the only structure in this locality of great weight, and one side is said to be settling faster than the other. The result is, of course disastrous. Several times the slate roof has cracked, and each crack has called for extensive repairs. The walls, both inside and out, are reported to have cracked at times, and the damage has been so extensive as to call for the spending of thousands of dollars.

The most expensive item thus far has not been from the repairs made to the main parts of the structure, but to the decorations. When a wall cracks it not only requires the repairs to the wall, but the whole decoration of the room has to be redone.

A SOAP AND WATER HOLIDAY.

Date Fixed by Law in Utah for a Yearly Scrubbing and Disinfecting of All Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 28.—"Health Day" is the name of a new legal holiday created by a bill introduced in the Legislature to-day. By its provisions the first Monday in October is created a legal holiday throughout the State.

On this day it is made compulsory upon every person in the State to clean and disinfect thoroughly dwelling houses, stores, theatres, public halls of all kinds, and, in fact, every building frequented by people. City Councils, Town Boards, and County Commissioners are instructed to enforce the law, and there is a penalty of $50 for failure on the part of any person to clean up and disinfect as provided.

FLED FOR HIS LIFE A WEEK.

Guy Roche, a gambler, who served five years in State Prison for shooting and killing George Levy, another gambler, was arrested at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, late last night, after having spent a full week, it is alleged, pursuing Frank Fenton, a bookmaker, through Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and back again, vowing to shoot him on sight.

Oftentimes he was less than an hour ahead of his pursuer, Fenton says, and it was only through constant warnings of friends in these cities and on the trains, often so peremptory that he ran from his meals, that he was able to keep from being caught. Neither of the men would discuss the cause of the trouble.

"Just a drunken row," said Roche when asked by the desk Sergeant at the West Thirtieth Street Station, while Fenton would say nothing.

The pursuit began at Fenton's home, 31 East Twenty-seventh Street, where he says his enemy called upon him and he just escaped. It ended when Fenton reached this city Tuesday night and hid himself in a Harlem Hotel. He obtained a warrant from Magistrate Flamomer in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and spent the rest of the day with Detectives Bacon and Cook hunting Roche, the tables being turned at last. They saw him from a café at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. He saw them and passed on, Fenton refusing to follow. Soon afterward Roche sent a note to Fenton, it is said: "Come down to the corner and bring your cop friend with you."

Bacon went there and arrested him without any difficulty. He was searched for a revolver, but none was found.

"Do you think I'm a —— fool?" said Roche, the prisoner. I saw you in the café with Fenton. If I had a gun then do you think I'd have it now?"

In issuing the warrant the Magistrate cautioned the police not to accept bail should they serve it.

Robert Nelson, bondsman and saloonkeeper, and a man named Werner, appeared at the station house and tried to secure the prisoner's release, but Capt. O'Reilly refused.

"With an ordinary man I might have overlooked the threats," said Fenton after the cell had been closed. "He's different. He's a gambler, and he's got several notches in his gun already."

LOVE FOUND A WAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—To circumvent the law forbidding the marriage of a girl under eighteen years of age without the consent of her parents, Antonio Ardoini of 13 North Peoria Street, a bright Italian lover, twenty-three years old, had himself appointed guardian of the girl he wished to marry.

To-day he appeared before Marriage License Clerk Salmonson and secured a license to wed Miss Antoinetta Alligretto, seventeen years old. Last Monday Antonio appealed to the clerk for a license and was informed that American laws forbade the marriage of a girl under eighteen without her parents' permission. The clerk suggested that Antonio might send her parents back to Italy and then have himself made her guardian.

Clerk Salmonson was considerably surprised when Miss Antoinetta and Antonio appeared again to-day with an order from Judge Cutting which decreed that Antonio should act as the guardian of Miss Antoinetta Alligretto until she reaches her majority.

SUBMARINE COAL MINING.

Special to The New York Times.

SIDNEY, N. S., Jan. 28.—An English syndicate is backing C. O. MacDonald's project for submarine coal mining at Southhead, and negotiations have progressed to a stage insuring the beginning of mining in the Spring. The areas in question, covering ten square miles, are between the northern and southern heads of Morien Bay and also extend out into the ocean.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

FIXING BLAME FOR LOSS OF 20 LIVES

Jersey Central Engineer Said to Have Ignored Signals.

All of the Killed Except One Identified—More Than Fifty Hurt.

Little Boy Who Saw the Wreck Telephoned for Police, Doctors, and Firemen—Ghouls Found Robbing the Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 28.—Revised lists of the victims of the railroad disaster near Westfield last night, when a "flier" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad crashed into an accommodation train on the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, show that twenty persons were killed and more than fifty others injured, some so seriously that it is feared they cannot survive. To-night all except one of the bodies had been identified. One man was reported as missing, but the identification of the remains as those of the known missing man is not positive.

At sundown this evening, when the workmen had scattered the ashes of the fire that had been made of the wreckage and had loaded the scrap iron on flat cars, the last traces of the disaster were removed. The tracks, which had been torn up for several rods, had been replaced, the embankment that had been cut away had been rebuilt, and the demolished fences had been repaired. There was nothing to indicate to the sightseer that anything unusual had happened in the vicinity.

An investigation into the causes of the wreck was begun to-day under the direction of N. C. J. English, the Prosecutor of Pleas in Union County. Through the Coroner's physician at Plainfield a jury was impaneled this evening and an inquest was started on the death of the last man identified, but an adjournment was taken because of "lack of evidence," as the Coroner's physician explained. The Prosecutor's detectives are at work, and as soon as possible the result of their investigations will be presented to the Coroner's jury. Mr. English expects to report the matter to the Grand Jury of Union County, which will be convened to-morrow.

ENGINEER IS DYING.

No light was thrown on the question of the responsibility for the accident to-day. Several statements were accredited to James F. Davis, engineer of the "flier," who is generally charged with causing it by his disregard of signals, but none could be substantiated. It is understod, however, that he made a statement to the Coroner's physician. Davis, it is said at the hospital, cannot recover. He may die during the night. His wife and two brothers came from Philadelphia and were with the injured man at the hospital for more than an hour to-day. Davis was conscious and talked freely with his relatives. His first question, upon their entering the sick room, according to Mrs. Davis, was:

"Where is the baby, and how are the children?" His solicitation seemed to be entirely for his children, of whom there are five.

"I realize it will be all over for me soon," Mrs. Davis reported her husband as saying, "and what will the children do?"

Mrs. Davis refused positively to repeat anything her husband may have said about the wreck. She denied, with tears in her eyes, that her husband was a "green" engineer, and said that assertion concerning him was untrue, and she believed malicious.

"My husband has never done anything but work around engines," she said. "When he was a mere boy, not more than thirteen years old, he started to work in a round-house at Philadelphia, wiping engines. He was promoted several times, and twelve years ago went on the road as a fireman. Three or four years later he ran his own engine, and for six or seven years was engineer of express trains on the road for which he was working when the accident happened. He knew everything there was to know about an engine, and about running on the road. It was cowardly of whoever did it, to say that my husband was a 'green' engineer, and that his inexperience was the cause of the accident."

But what the cause of the accident was, as she and her husband saw it, Mrs. Davis was not permitted by Mr. Davis's brothers to tell.

John Eicke, the station agent at Cranford, said this morning that a minute before the accident he received or

Safe Company of New York City, for whom Happerset worked. Many other instances of the identification of the dead were equally as circumstantial—by rings worn or bones that had been broken.

At the hospital also the crowds were large. A policeman had to be stationed at the door, and he was directed to deny admittance to all save those who proved themselves to be relatives of the injured. All had been identified, and it was unnecessary to admit the scores that tried to get inside on the pretense that they thought they had friends among the injured.

Dr. Dondon of Plainfield went to the morgue late this afternoon to see if the body of Harold Le Bautaux of New York City was not among the dead. He said Le Bautaux was about twenty-four years old and in business in New York. Relatives telephoned to Dr. Dondon that the young man had left the city last evening, intending to go to Plainfield and make a call upon a young woman whom he had visited frequently. He had not appeared at the home of the young woman, the message said, and had not returned home. The doctor found that all of the bodies save one had been identified, and that one was so mangled and burned that it was impossible for him to tell whether or not it was that of the man reported as missing.

Relatives of David Miller, a salesman of New York, also fear that the unidentified body is his. Mr. Miller who is employed by Adams & Westlake and who is a thirty-third degree Mason, was seen by his brother-in-law to board the Easton train at Jersey City last evening. He intended going to Easton, Penn., and as efforts to learn of his arrival there have failed the supposition is that he was killed in the wreck.

Another caller at the morgue, Frederick S. Marven of this city, was inquiring for Mr. and Mrs. George Parker of Norway, N. Y. They were expected to visit Mr. Marven last night, but did not arrive. Mr. Marven was not positive that they had taken the train.

The experience of aged James Hallett of Newmarket, N. J., was heart-rending. He knew that his son, James Hallett, Jr., had taken the train at Jersey City and that he did not come home. He started out early this morning to search for him. He came to Plainfield and went to the hospital, but did not find his son there. Then he went to the Morgue, but could not identify any of the bodies as that of his son. Mystified, he went to the scene of the wreck. He visited all of the houses near the railroad tracks into which the dead and injured had been taken, and inquired about his boy. As none of the names could be remembered by the housekeepers, he looked about in the débris near the tracks, but could find nothing in the way of wearing apparel, papers, or jewelry that might have come from the person of young Hallett. He went to the Harkeson house, into which fifteen of the injured were carried and where six died, and looked over a pole of hats and pieces of clothing that had been removed from the victims. He could not find any that resembled those worn by his son, and returned to this city. He again called at the Morgue with another son, and the two finally identified one of the bodies as that of James.

LITTLE BOY A RESCUER.

Little Carl Gluck, who is only thirteen years old, proved to have been one of the bravest and most thoughtful of the rescuers. Carl is a son of John D. Gluck, manager of the American-Asiatic Steamship Company, with offices in New York City. The Gluck home is at 343 South Avenue, Westfield, directly south of the scene of the wreck and not more than a dozen rods from the railroad tracks.

The family, with the exception of Mr. Gluck and his eldest son, Wynant, who had not returned from New York, were about to dine. In the party were Mrs. Gluck, her two boys, Carl and Whelan, the latter aged eleven, and two guests. They were standing in the dining room near an eastern bay window, when they were startled by the unusual shrill shriek of the whistle of the express. Carl said to-day that he thought it was the "Philly." That is the name the boys of the town, who have nicknames for almost all of the trains, have for the through train from Philadelphia, which is due to pass the house at that hour. The women peered out through the windows, but could see nothing. Carl darted for the kitchen door and ran out on the porch. There was a crash, he said, and fire shot up from the trains.

"The cars went up like this," he said, holding his hands up, with tips together, like a child picturing a church steeple; "then they came down with another awful noise."

Instead of following the instinct of curiosity and running to see the sight, Carl turned and ran back into the house.

"There's an awful wreck," he shouted. The women already realized it, but were so excited, as Mrs. Gluck said to-day, that they did not know what to do or which way to turn. Carl ran straight to the telephone and called for No. 3. That is the number of the telephone in Police Headquarters in Westfield. He knew it, because the telephone in the Gluck home is the only one in that neighborhood, and the residents were accustomed to using it in calling for the police or to send in a fire alarm. He had trouble in getting a response, and urged central to "hurry up, quick," as "an awful wreck had happened."

Chief O'Neill talked with the boy and heard from him about the crash.

"There is a fire in the cars, too," he said, "and the firemen ought to come."

Then, as Carl said to-day, he heard the cries of the people hurt, and he knew they ought to have doctors, so he told the Police Chief to get doctors to go out. He also knew that there were many Plainfield residents on the train, and he, without any suggestion from the others in the house, Mrs. Gluck said, telephoned the central operator in Plainfield and told her to call up the doctors there and send them to the wreck.

While Carl was telephoning his little brother had run out to the wreck. One of the first injured persons assisted out of the wreckage was Mildred Everett, a young woman of Plainfield. She was crying and asked where she could go.

"Come to our house," said the little fellow, and he walked with her to his home.

While Carl was telephoning his little too, ran out to the wreck. He helped three men to carry two other injured women to his home. Those who aided in the work of rescue say the little boys were quick and resourceful in the emergency, and did not lose their heads.

The scene at the home of Mrs. Harkeson, next house but one to the east of the Gluck residence, was awful. Sixteen persons, according to Mrs. Harkeson, were carried into the house in men's arms and on the plush-covered seat bottoms taken from coaches. The injured were laid on the floor in the parlor, hallway, dining room, and kitchen—there were no other places for them.

DOCTORS' WORK IN CROWD.

Moans of the suffering victims and the noise of the weeping of visitors that crowded in, filled the house with such a din that it was difficult to hear the orders of the physicians. The doctors tried to attend all of the injured, but their work, considering the seriousness of the injuries of many, was necessarily slow. One after another the wounded died, and were carried out and placed on the porch. When the men called to take the injured to the Pullman cars to bring them to this city only eight were carried out. Later the men called and carried away the dead bodies.

That was on the south side of the railroad tracks. On the north was presented an equally dreadful picture, lighted by the wavering flames that was consuming the wreckage and the victims pinned beneath it. One after another there the bodies were drawn with difficulty from the burning débris, and they were laid out, in that strange light, on the embankment near the track—a row of a dozen frightfully maimed and seared bodies.

The conduct of some of the passengers, who had become hysterical because of their sufferings and fright, was pitiable. While the cars were burning, a middle-aged woman, who had been released from the wreck, stood laughing and clapping her hands, insane from horror. A man, apparently similarly affected, felled her with a coupling pin he had picked up from the wreckage.

J. H. Hillman, manager of the shipping department at the H. B. Claflin Company's store, Worth and Church Streets, is a resident of Plainfield, and it has been his custom for years to take the 5:45 o'clock train from Liberty Street. Ordinarily he rode in one of the last two cars on the train, where most of his fellow-commuters congregated. He was on his way to the ferry last evening when he remembered a neglected errand. He attended to it and took the next local express.

When his train reached the wreck, some twenty minutes after the crash, fire was licking up the shattered woodwork and heavier beams, and curling about the frame of the overturned engine. Here and there Mr. Hillman said, a crisping form could be seen. It was impossible to get nearer than twenty feet to the burning portion of the wreck, so intense was the heat.

So Mr. Hillman, with the other late comers, turned to the living. He went through the cars still standing on the track, which had been converted into temporary hospitals, to see if any of his friends were among the injured there. "But it was overpowering," he said yesterday, speaking of the experience. "I could not have done much for them, even if it had been possible to 'aid.'"

Men set to work tearing down with their hands the high, strong, woven-wire fence that stood in front of the little house occupied by James Harrison and his wife. Through this opening, wading through deep mud, the rescuers carried many of the sufferers, and left them in the house. A few minutes later Mr. Harrison himself came, assisting in supporting an injured woman with one hand, and in the other carrying a human limb. It was several hours before it was learned from which body it had been torn. That was but one of many incidents of the work of rescue.

The facts connected with the disaster, as given by trainmen, were that the Somerville local, a passenger train which leaves Jersey City at 5:30 o'clock, was proceeding westward, when about a mile and a quarter west of Westfield a hot box was discovered. The train was stopped and no release being given by the automatic signal system, the train following it, the Easton accommodation, which is an express from Jersey City to Plainfield, stopped at the entrance to the block behind. It was several minutes before the hot box was repaired, and then the Somerville and the Easton trains started again. During the stop the train behind the Easton accommodation had sent a flagman back to signal to the Philadelphia "flier," which was about due. That flagman, however, had been recalled to the train when the start was made again. He had scarcely entered the rear car, and the trains moved again, when the crash came.

The three rear cars of the Easton train were telescoped by the engine of the "flier"—the two rear ones almost completely and the third from the rear partially. Splitting, the sides of the cars fell on the other tracks, which are close together there. Just at that moment, or only a few moments later, no one who was there remembers how long, because of the tremendous confusion that followed the first crash, an east-bound passenger train on the track to the south of the one on which the wrecked trains had been running, swept by, tearing away that part of the rear coaches of the express that had been tumbled on the tracks. This third train ran some forty or fifty rods toward Westfield before it could be stopped.

FIRE IN THE STOVES.

In the wrecked cars, survivors assert, were old-fashioned steam heating stoves—stoves that burn coal, but around which there circle pipes filled with hot water that is carried by other pipes down the sides of the car, beneath the seats. The fires in these stoves was scattered about, and the inflammable varnished work and upholstered seats burned rapidly.

When Chief O'Neill received the message from the Gluck boy, he touched the button that turned on the lights on the signal towers throughout the village, and all the policemen, seeing them, hastened to headquarters. Several were sent to summon physicians, and others were hurried to the scene of the disaster. They found ghouls at work, taking articles of value from the clothing of passengers pinned in the wreck, or dead. They alone could not keep back these men, and the curious crowd, which was growing larger in size momentarily. Judge W. B. Toucey, a Police Justice at Westfield, swore in seven special deputies and two extra constables to aid in preserving order.

Chief O'Neill also telephoned to the headquarters of the local Fire Department. This is a volunteer organization, and its equipment consists of a hook and ladder truck, a chemical wagon, and a hose cart. They had a run of a mile to the fire, and then had to lay fifteen hundred feet of hose from the nearest hydrant. After that was done and the connections perfected, they found they had a stream that would not carry much more than a dozen feet. Judge Toucey telephoned to the pumping station, but was told that there was plenty of water in the tower and that the reason that there was low pressure was because the fire was on a slight elevation.

The firemen, the survivors of the wreck, and citizens who had been aroused by the noise of the crash through that part of the village, set to work trying to quench the flames, but with little success. They could see the hopelessly wedged-in victims plainly. One man's body had been forced halfway into the front end of the engine boiler, which had been broken away, and, exposed in that position, was incinerated.

Mrs. Catherine Flynn, mother of Edward Flynn, one of those killed, became temporarily insane from grief this afternoon and has to be kept under careful surveillance.

The Coroner's jury which will investigate the disaster is made up as follows:

Charles J. Fiske, ex-Mayor of Plainfield, foreman.
William F. Arnold, Cashier of the City National Bank.
Floyd T. Woodhull, merchant.
James E. Buckie, City Councilman.
John J. Kenney, shoe manufacturer.
Andrew J. Gavett, civil engineer.
F. P. Worsho, merchant.

There is deepest gloom throughout Plainfield. To-night there were prayer meetings in almost all of the churches, and prayers were offered up for the relatives of the stricken and for the suffering victims. The ministers in many pulpits called upon the members of their congregations having carriages to lend them to the families of the killed for use at the funerals. All private social affairs and entertainments have been indefinitely postponed.

LIST OF THE WRECK'S VICTIMS.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 28.—The full list of the dead, and the names so far reported of the injured, as the result of last night's railroad wreck, is as follows:

CHANDOR, ROWLAND, seventeen years old, of East Ninth Street, Plainfield. Was a clerk in the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company.

CUMING, THOMAS A., twenty-eight years old, of Putnam Avenue, Plainfield. Was a prominent politician in Plainfield and private secretary to G. E. Hall of the G. F. Hall Company, 211 Centre Street, New York. He leaves a widow and one child.

CURRID, JOHN, of Dunellen. Signalman.

FLYNN, EDWARD, twenty-five years old, of West Fourth Street, Plainfield. He was an employe of the H. B. Claflin Company, Worth and Church Streets, New York.

GILES, ELIAS, twenty-one years old, of 417 East Sixth Street, Plainfield. Employed as salesman by the H. B. Claflin Company. He was an athlete and member of Company K, Second Regiment of New Jersey.

HALLETT, JAMES, Jr., twenty-two years old, of Newmarket. An engraver employed by the American Machinists' Press.

HAND, HORACE G., twenty-five years old, of Elizabeth. Son of Justice Hand of that city.

HAPPERSET, ROBERT W., forty-eight years old, of 922 Putnam Avenue, Plainfield. Assistant Superintendent of Bradstreet's, New York.

HARDINGHAM, FREDERICK, twenty-five years old, of Dunellen Avenue, Plainfield. Son of Walter R. H. Hardingham, a law reporter, and employed by B. Altman & Co., New York.

LINDBARGER, LERA, twenty-four years old, of 515 Park Avenue, Plainfield.

MAHAN, HENRY L., of 211 East Fifth Street, Plainfield.

PATTERSON, HARVEY L., twenty-five years old, of West Dunellen. Was bookkeeper for Sutphen & Meyer, 9 Desbrosses Street, New York. Chancellor of Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Plainfield. He lived with his parents.

REED, CHARLES E., fifty years old, of Clinton Avenue, Plainfield.

ROGERS, HARRY, twenty-one years old, of West Fifth Street, Plainfield. Son of A. C. Rogers. Member of the Criterion Club of Plainfield.

SMITH, FRED A., of Fairview Avenue, Plainfield. Employed as bookkeeper in New York.

THAYER, C. T., fifty years old, of Watchaug Avenue, Plainfield. General Manager of the New York and Brooklyn service of the National Express Company, with offices at Broadway and Liberty Street. He leaves a widow, a son, and three daughters.

TOMLINSON, HENRY W., thirty-five years old, of Vernon Street, Plainfield. Electrician and a Trustee of the Plainfield Congregational Church. He leaves a widow and one child.

WALDRON, CRAIG, forty-two years old, of East Fifth Street, Plainfield. Employed as bookkeeper in New York. Leaves a widow and several children.

WILLIAMS, EDGAR W., thirty-four years old, of 314 East Sixth Street, Plainfield. Lawyer at 135 Broadway, New York. Leaves a widow and one child.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN. May be either James Beekman of 212 West Eighth Street, or Harold Le Bautaux, twenty-four years old, of New York.

Injured.

APGAR, RAY, Dunnellen; cut about the face and head.

ALBERT, KITTIE, East Fourth Street, Plainfield; cut and bruised all over.

BALCH, Mrs. MADELINE, Watchung Avenue, Plainfield; both legs crushed.

BROKAW, CORA, daughter of Edgar M.; cut about the face and body.

BROKAW, EDGAR M., of West Second Street, Plainfield; cut about the face and body.

BACK, FRANK, Fairview Avenue, Plainfield; scalded, cut, and bruised, and arm broken.

CARRINE, JAMES, East Front Street, Plainfield; cut and bruised.

CANDLER, GEORGE, Mountain Avenue, Plainfield; bruised and cut.

CASE, A. E., of Somerville Street, Plainfield; cut and bruised, hand, lacerated.

CASENONE, Miss FANNIE, Watchung Avenue, Plainfield; badly cut about the lower part of the body.

CLARK, RICHARD, Ninth Street, Plainfield; both legs crushed; serious.

CUTTER, Miss LIZZIE, Sanford Avenue, Plainfield; face badly cut; internally injured.

CUMMINGS, Mrs. E. V., Somerset Street, Plainfield; scalp wound and cut about the body.

CLARK, WILLIAM, Crescent Avenue, Plainfield; leg broken, crushed, and cut.

DAVIS, JAMES H., the engineer of the Reading flier; dying.

DUNN, WILLIAM, of Norwood Avenue, Plainfield; right leg crushed, face badly cut; serious.

DUNHAM, CHARLES, Lincoln, N. J.; cut, bruised, and scalded.

DOTY, G. B., West Front Street, Plainfield; slightly injured.

EVERETT, MILDRED, Somerset Street, Plainfield; seriously cut about the body and head.

FAWCETT, HUGH, of Plainfield; slightly injured.

FORCE, GEORGE, East Front Street, Plainfield; cut about the head and body.

FREDERICKE, WILSON, Councilman at Dunnellen; scalded and cut severely; probably will die.

FREEMAN, JAMES H., 1,280 Park Avenue, Plainfield; cut and bruised.

GIDDES, WILLIAM, of Dunnellen; legs cut and bruised.

GEORGE, HOWARD P., Craig Place, Plainfield; leg broken, scalp wound, and cut.

GEORGE, EDWARD, Craig Place, Plainfield; cut and bruised.

HARRIS, Mrs. LOUISE, of 669 Bloomfield Avenue, Plainfield; cut and bruised and hurt internally; taken to Newark, then home.

HONEYMAN, E. MAXWELL, of Plainfield; slightly cut.

IZING, PERCY M., of Dunnellen; both legs badly crushed, badly hurt; serious.

KANEEN, FREDERICK, East Fifth Street, Plainfield; leg and back injured seriously; probably will die.

LOCK, FRANK, of Belvidere Avenue, Plainfield; jumped; slightly cut.

LANGWORTHY, CHARLES, Park Avenue, Plainfield; seriously injured.

LINE, A. M., 248 East Front Street, Plainfield; bruises.

LINE, MARY, 248 East Front Street, Plainfield; bruises.

LYNN, Edward F.; cut on hand and body.

MITCHELL, Mrs. ROSA, of Montclair; suffers from shock; she is eighty years old.

McCARTHY, Samuel, fireman on the flier; badly scalded.

OGDEN, A. C., East Sixth Street, Plainfield; cuts on head and body.

O'KEEFE, William J., West Seventeenth Street, Plainfield; bruised.

PANGHORN, CARRIE, Linden Avenue, Plainfield; cut and bruised.

QUEREAU, AUGUSTINE, of Belvidere Avenue, Plainfield; bruises and cut.

RADFORD, ROY, Park Avenue, Plainfield; cuts on head and upper part of body, bruised.

REIGHTON, J. EVERETT, of Park Avenue, Plainfield; both legs cut off.

RUNYON, Howard O., Rahway Road, Plainfield; cut about body and head.

RYAN, MARY, Plainfield; cuts and bruises.

STRYKER, HOWARD, of Raritan; leg badly sprained.

SANDER, Miss; leg cut and bruised.

SIMONSON, EVELYN, Duer Street, Plainfield; cuts on head.

SERGEANT, Miss NINA, East Front Street, Plainfield; cut and bruised.

SAMPSON, WALTER, of East Fifth Street, Plainfield; cut about head and body; not serious.

VANDEVENTER, WILLIAM, East Fifth Street, Plainfield; cut by glass.

VOORHEES, James, of Plainfield; contusion of head and face.

WALSH, Mrs., of Crescent Avenue, Plainfield; cuts.

CAUSE OF DISASTER A MYSTERY.

General Manager of the Jersey Central Says Engineer of the "Flyer" Disregarded Repeated Signals.

W. G. Besler, Vice President and General Manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, after having spent most of the day investigating the causes and circumstances of the wreck, said last night that he could not see how it was possible for the engineer, James F. Davis, not to have seen the danger signals.

"It has been suggested that escaping steam might have obscured his vision," added the General Manager. "Impossible! The steam that escapes flies backward so fast that the engineer hardly knows it's there. The inexplicable thing about the calamity is the state of mind of the man. We have been wondering what it could have been. Up to date all we know—and we know that only from report—is that he has said: 'I saw nothing.'

"No official of the railroad has interviewed him. We have asked the County Physician to do that first. What he has said or will say is to be fully investigated, but his condition was not such that we could talk with him officially to-day."

Mr. Besler said he saw no reason to attach any blame to Samuel McCarthy, the injured fireman, who was in the engine with Davis. A fireman, he explained, rarely ever knew what was going on in the way of signals; that was not a fireman's business.

"We have nothing to conceal and nothing to apologize for," continued Mr. Besler. "I shall not make any written or formal statement, nor any formal explanation. When a man begins to explain it appears that he admits blame.

"Our automatic, pneumatic, and electric system is the most perfect used by any road that runs out of New York. No finer block signal system exists in the world. The engineer had a chance to see the impending danger from two separate signals. The first one was set so as to show that the next block was clear, but that the second block was impeded by the local train, into which the flier crashed. The last signal he passed was just ahead of the interrupted block, and it showed the exact condition of things. Besides all that, there was the watchman who saw the danger and waved his red lantern up to the last moment."

Mr. Besler explained that he had discovered during the afternoon that a watchman named Varson, whose station was at Westfield, saw the flier approaching at full speed when it was a mile east of him. He knew the accommodation train was halted on the track, and so he ran out and waved his lantern, continuing to do so until driven from the track by the flier, the engineer of which paid no heed to his warning. After the train had driven him off, he hastened back to fulfill his duty of closing the gates.

"Our signal system," explained the general manager, "is such that, if a signal fails to work, the danger sign is displayed. So, in case of any accident to the system, the engineer has only to stop his train until told that the danger sign was not intended. The flier was running at fifty miles an hour at the time of the collision. As to the statement that we use old-fashioned stoves to heat our cars, I will say that all the Pullman cars, such as composed the flier, are heated by Baker heaters, which supplanted coal stoves, just as the latter supplanted wood burners. There is a heater in the corner of every car, and the steam is carried through in pipes. We have obeyed all the laws on the subject implicitly. We could not heat from the engine; if we tried it, the cars would be cold all the time."

Mr. Besler explained the signals. Each signal post is worked electrically, and each has on it two signals. The top signal tells the approaching engineer what is the condition of the first block he is about to enter, and the lower one indicates what is going on in the next succeeding block. The tracks are divided into blocks about half a mile in length each.

"The accident simply shows," said he, "that there is no chance to overcome the factor of human fallibility, no matter how perfect may be your mechanical devices and safeguards."

Davis, the engineer, said Mr. Besler, had been on the Philadelphia run six years, traveling to Jersey City in the morning and back in the afternoon and evening. The run was not a difficult one from an engineer's standpoint, and it was impossible that the man could have been overworked. Davis is thirty-three years old and has a wife and three children in Philadelphia.

Mr. Besler cleared up errors regarding the descriptions of the three trains that figured in the collision. It had been variously stated that one was the Royal Blue limited of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and that the others were anything else but what they really were. The trains, according to the official description he gave, were as follows:

First—The "Philadelphia Flyer," or express, a train belonging to the class run hourly between Jersey City and Philadelphia; operated by a crew of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and running over the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Second—Train No. 13 of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which was struck by the flier. (No. 13 had aboard a Central crew; it was known as the "Easton (Penn.) Accommodation," and was bound westward for Easton.

Third—The "Summerville Local," which was passing on another track just as the collision occurred. It had three passengers aboard, and none was injured. Masses of débris from the other two trains were hurled over the train, and the truck of its forward car was thrown off the track. It was coming this way at the time.

Mr. Besler said that probably he would be ready this morning to make public the result of investigations as to what the company could learn about Davis's state of mind. Up to last night, he reiterated, they had been able to learn nothing positively.

WATCHED PASSENGERS ROAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Several Philadelphians who were passengers on the express train arrived here this morning and related their experiences. M. M. Reinhard, a salesman, told this story:

"I was in a day car of the express. My car was the second in the train. We were going at least sixty miles an hour, when I felt a terrific shock and was thrown from my seat, as were all the other passengers in the car. The first shock was followed by a second almost as hard as the first, and when we came to a stop there were on each side of our car the split halves of another car that we had literally plowed through. Before I could get out a train from Philadelphia passed in the opposite direction on the far track, plowing through the wreckage of our train and the one we had run into. The wreckage was thrown back upon us and caught fire.

"I saw a man on top of a car beside me, his clothing wrapped in flames. He jumped down to the ground and extinguished the flames by rolling in the snow.

"When we went to help in the rescue work we were greatly hampered by our inability to release the axes which the railroad company has in cases for use on such occasions. Our engine was jammed into the third car from the rear of the train we had run into."

Samuel H. Scribner, manager of the Star Theatre, was in a parlor car when the crash came, and, with a dozen other passengers, was tossed into a heap, with the chairs, in the front end of the car. He said:

"After removing all those we could reach from the wreckage, we carried them to near-by houses. Local physicians from Westfield arrived on the scene early, but it was an hour before a relief train arrived from Plainfield with doctors and nurses. Most of the injured were taken to Plainfield. I saw three bodies in the kitchen of a house near by. They were men. Then I saw a woman's body outside terribly mutilated. Over beside the tracks lay three or four bodies of men. Altogether I counted seven dead. I saw a man's body hanging over the bell of the express engine, but I don't know whether he was dead or alive."

Charles Herman said:

"The accident occurred at 6:35 o'clock. I know this definitely because I had just looked at my watch an instant before the shock came. I was sitting in the rear seat of the last parlor car writing a letter. The force of the collision threw me the length of the car, and I fell into a tangled mass of passengers. At least half a dozen men were on top of me.

"We promptly organized a relief corps and started to do what we could for the injured. The locomotive had completely telescoped the three rear cars of the Easton train. The wreckage was forced high up into the air, and this fact led to what was undoubtedly the most horrible sight of the collision.

"Three persons inextricably wedged in the burning wood slowly burned to death, while the other passengers, looking on in horrified silence, were unable to render them any aid. We then quickly tore the seats from the cars, piled them up against the wreckage, and strove to rescue all of the living we could. Several of the escapes were remarkable. Two men were sitting together in the same seat. One escaped with only a slight cut on the ear; the other was terribly mangled and cannot live. A husband and wife, also sitting together, were thrown high in the air and lighted on top of a car. When we reached them the woman was holding up the man. She was uninjured, but he was in a very bad way, and I did not think he could pull through.

"There were women and girls in the telescoped cars, and we gave them our first attention. We carried them gently up the bank, spread overcoats to protect them from the snow, and secured for them the attention of the few doctors who happened to be present.

"In the excitement it was difficult to ascertain the cause of the catastrophe, but the general feeling seemed to be that the engineer of our train was responsible. The Easton train, which was loaded with passengers returning from business, was for some unknown reason flagged to stop three-quarters of a mile outside of Westfield. Our engineer must have disregarded the red lights which should have been his signal that the track was not clear. The fireman was terribly torn about the stomach. He was found sitting on the bank, but was unable to talk."

WELL-KNOWN MEN KILLED.

Several of the victims of the wreck were well known in this city. Among them was C. T. Thayer, fifty years old, of Plainfield, one of the dead. He was General Manager of the New York and Brooklyn service of the National Express Company, with an office at Liberty Street and Broadway. He was the general agent of the United States Express Company here for many years up to 1900, and was known by express men throughout the State. Two years ago he went to the Hudson Valley Express Company as General Manager, and in October of 1902 became General Manager of the city service of the National Express Company. Tuesday evening Mr. Thayer had considered staying in New York until after the 5:45, his usual train, but decided to go home at the regular time. He leaves a mother, one son, and three daughters in Plainfield. The funeral will be in Plainfield on Friday and will be attended by a number of Mr. Thayer's business associates. The burial is to be in Buffalo on Saturday.

Elias Giles and Edward Flynn, also killed in the wreck, were both employes of the H. B. Claflin Company, at Worth and Church Streets, the former in the domestic department as a salesman, and the latter as assistant cashier of the shipping department. Giles came to the Claflin Company in August of 1897 as an office boy, and by the following Spring won his promotion to a position as salesman. He was about twenty-three years old and was a member of a Plainfield militia company in the Second New Jersey Regiment. Flynn had been in the employ of the firm for about two years. Together with a brother in Plainfield who is a Roundsman on the local police force, he was the support of a widowed mother. Flynn was twenty-five years old.

Edgar W. Williams of Plainfield, whose mangled body was among the first to be taken from the wreck, was a lawyer, with an office at 125 Broadway, this city. He was thirty-four years old, had been married two years, and had one child. A graduate of the Columbian University in Washington, where his early home had been, he studied law in that city and came to New York five years ago, entering general practice. During the establishment of civil Government in Cuba he had held an appointment in the island as one of the legal representatives of the Department of Justice. He was counsel for the defendant in the suit of ex-Gov. C. B. Kimball of Rhode Island against Andrew F. Power here last Summer.

GERMAN OFFICER A SUICIDE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.—Lieut. Ludwig Bart, thirty-five years old, recently retired from the German Navy and attached to the gunboat Irene at the time of the Manila Bay incident, committed suicide here to-night in the Annex Hotel.

Lieut. Bart had been employed as a Lumber Inspector with local concerns for about a year. He came to the United States after the Chinese troubles to regain his health.

He became despondent because his health did not improve. He repeatedly threatened during the last three months to take his life, but had been dissuaded by friends. Walking into the Annex Hotel to-night he telephoned to a physician who has been attending him. Failing to find the physician he went to his room, hurriedly wrote two letters, one to the doctor and the other to his father, who, it is said, is a millionaire of Bremen, sat down on the side of the bed, and fired a bullet into his brain.

He was well supplied with money during his residence in this city and spent it lavishly.

Erie.

In going to Buffalo or Niagara Falls either the day or night service on the Erie can be unreservedly commended. Café smoking cars and the most delightful meals as you order them are special features. A ticket costs but eight dollars.—Adv.

GEN. SAMUEL THOMAS'S WILL.

Income of Estate to be Paid to His Widow, Sons, and Daughter—Estimated Value $10,000,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The will of Samuel Thomas, who died in New York City on the 11th inst., was filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's Court to-day. The instrument was executed on July 20, 1900. The value of the estate is not given, but it is estimated to be $10,000,000.

The executors are to invest $100,000 and pay the income to his son, Harold Edgell Thomas, a resident of Chicago, for his maintenance and support. In making this provision in his will Gen. Thomas said: "I make no further provision for my son Harold because his condition, mentally and physically, is such that he is incapable of managing his own affairs."

The executors are directed to invest enough of the residue of the estate to produce a net income of $100,000 a year and to pay it to his widow during her lifetime. The remainder of the estate is to be divided into two equal parts, and each part included the income of which is to be paid to Edward Russell Thomas and Eleanor Nancy Thomas, son and daughter, and at their deaths to be distributed to their issue.

CHILD'S GAME PROVED FATAL.

Three-year-old John Reilly, son of Patrick Reilly of the mounted police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, died at his home yesterday at 504 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, from burns. He and his twin sister, May, were playing "fire engine" in the parlor while their mother was preparing the midday meal. The game consisted in piling chairs together and climbing a stepladder, and was being enjoyed with much shouting and noise.

The sister placed a chair near the table and with its aid climbed upon it. Then taking a newspaper she rolled it up and ignited it, amid great applause from her brother, from the gas jet, which was turned low. The paper flamed up, and, fearing that it would burn her, she dropped it upon her brother.

The boy tried to dodge it, but the flaming mass fell so that it caught in the collar of the calico slip he was wearing, and in a moment the child was afire. Both children cried out, but their mother, thinking they were only playing, did not hasten to find what was the matter. When she did come she tore the child's garments off and stifled the flames in a rug. Dr. Harrington, who was called, found the child unconscious and badly burned about the neck and head. The child died at 3 P. M.

Patrick Reilly, the father, is away in Sullivan County convalescing from injuries received about three weeks ago when he was dragged from his horse while stopping a runaway on the Speedway.

FIRE IN TYPE FOUNDRY.

A fire that illuminated many blocks of the lower section of the city at about 12:30 o'clock this morning destroyed a part of the top story of the building at 64 Gold Street and 65-67 Beekman Street, occupied by A. D. Farmer & Sons, typefounders.

Two alarms were sent out, and the firemen when they arrived, saw flames issuing from every window on the top story, and at first it appeared that the building would be saved only with the greatest difficulty. The firemen in short order put a line of hose up the fire-escape, and soon afterward the fire began to die out.

Only the woodwork of the windows and a part of the flooring had been a-fire. Chief Furroy said that the loss would amount to about $5,000, a large part of the damage being due to the flooding of the building. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

INSURANCE SWINDLE ARRESTS.

Three additional arrests were made yesday in connection with the swindling scheme by which a set of Italians are said to have collected insurance from several companies by the substitution of bodies and false death certificates. The prisoners, Joseph Trapani, an undertaker of 2,131 First Avenue; Dr. Albert Loewitz, a physician, of 1,833 Lexington Avenue, and Dr. Francisco Mucci, another physician, who gave his address as 2,072 First Avenue, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and held in $2,000 bail each, on a charge of perpetrating fraud on insurance companies by presenting false proofs of death. They will have a preliminary examination on Friday.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who has charge of the case for the District Attorney's office, said that the three men were arrested as accomplices of Bartolomeo Cirino, who was captured a week ago in connection with another swindling case of a similar nature. Cirino was placed under $5,000 bail, but disappeared, forfeiting his bond.

DEATH ENDED A QUARREL.

Thomas Lynch, fifty-five years of age, of 9 Gwinnett Street, Brooklyn, and James Golden, thirty years of age, a grocer, of 334 Hamilton Avenue, quarreled at Golden's home shortly after 8 o'clock last evening. Lynch left the house but returned soon and called Golden out on the sidewalk, and stabbed him in the back.

Golden was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by Ambulance Surgeon McGoldrick, where he died from his wound just before midnight. Lynch was arrested by Detectives Gillen and Green of the Hamilton Avenue Station. The cause of the trouble is not known.

Stricken at Work, Dies of Apoplexy.

Townsend D. Baker, a clerk employed by the German-American Insurance Company at 37 Nassau Street and living at 8 Lott Street, Jersey City, was stricken with apoplexy at the company's offices yesterday, and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was sixty years old.

President Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt and party arrived in Washington from Canton at 5 o'clock this afternoon. No specially notable incidents occurred during the return journey.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:15 A. M.—302 and 304 East Ninety-sixth Street; Schraeder Brothers; damage, $300.

3:15 A. M.—405 Cherry Street; Gregory & Jennings; damage trifling.

3:45 A. M.—566 Tenth Avenue; Cutting estate; damage slight.

5:45 A. M.—407 and 409 West Fifty-third Street; owner unknown.

7:45 A. M.—353 East Eighty-seventh Street; Mrs. Mant; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—130 St. Ann's Avenue; Antonio Regetti; damage, $50.

4:55 P. M.—2,425 Mount Morris Avenue; Jchanna Anabocher; damage trifling.

5:16 P. M.—3,066 Third Avenue; H. Imergbock; damage, $600.

5:17 P. M.—153-155 Broome Street; Soloman Block; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—78 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; B. Schulman; damage, $500.

6 P. M.—76 Suffolk Street; Joseph Etlinger; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—1,452 Lexington Avenue; George Banakal; damage, $10.

6:25 P. M.—209 St. Ann's Avenue; John Bingler; damage, $25.

Messrs. W. and J. Sloane, Broadway and Nineteenth Street, are exhibiting a number of Rare Antique Ghiordes and Koula Rugs.

These genuine old examples of weaves, now very scarce, are exquisite in coloring and in a remarkably good state of preservation.

This collection will be on view until Saturday, January 31st, inclusive.

B. Altman & Co.

have made Final Reductions in the prices of Fine and Costly Furs, including several Russian Sable Articles, which have been reduced to $500, $750, $950, $2,000 and $3,500.

A number of Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye), have been reduced to $95 and $125.

Fur Department, Second Floor.

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue, New York.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer,

offers leading styles in Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Broadtail, Moire, Persian and Siberian Squirrel jackets, coats, automobile coats, wraps, newmarkets, paletots, &c., plain and trimmed with Mink, Chinchilla, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable. Also large assortment of neck pieces, mantles, capes, victorines, stoles, &c., in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Marten, Royal Ermine, Squirrel, Fox, Bear, &c., at the following very great reductions:—

Squirrel, Fox, Thibet, Bear	20% discount
Chinchilla, Lynx, Marten	15% "
Royal Ermine, Mink, Persian Lamb, Sealskin	10% "
Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay Sables	20% "
Capes of Mink, Alaska Sable (Skunk), Persian Lamb, Otter, &c.	33⅓% "
Men's fur-lined overcoats, $85, $125, $150, $200, $300 up	15% "
Women's fur-lined circulars, $40, $50, $65, $75, $90, less	25% "

Sleigh and carriage robes; large assortment, strong, durable, reliable goods, some as low as $25 and $30; splendid robes for $40; also Black Bear, $75, $100, $125 up to $200; Mink, Squirrel, Hudson Bay Sable, Wolverine 25% "

Don't miss the opportunity to purchase a genuine Russian Sable muff made from natural skins, not blended or darkened in any way, some as low as $100, $150, $200, $250, all grades up to $1,500. Neck pieces, mantles, capes, victorines, at corresponding prices.

Many new shapes, finished too late for the Holiday trade, will be sold at a discount of 20%.

HUDSON BAY SABLE muffs, natural skins, $50, $65, $75, $90, $100 $150, $165, $185, $225, $300, $325; neck pieces at corresponding prices, all subject to a discount of 20%. Just figure the discount

DESTINY OF THE NEGRO

Senator Morgan's Views as to the Black Man's Future.

He Has Not a Fair Chance of Development Where the White Race Is in the Majority—Isolation the Only Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In consequence of the wide circulation given to Senator Morgan's project for the transportation of the American negroes to the Philippines, a colored lawyer of this city, Thomas L. Jones, wrote to the Senator asking if it was intended that the emigration should be compulsory. Mr. Morgan replied that it was not, and gave his views at length. Jones read the letter at a meeting of a negro literary society last night. After saying that compulsory deportation would be unconstitutional, the Senator says:

"Since I came to the Senate, and before that time, I have thought of the subject of clearing the way for the voluntary emigration of the African race. If the time should ever arrive when they would be willing to emigrate and should determine to go to another country I have thought and still think that there is a strong element of natural justice in making such provision for the benefit of that race when it is requested by such numbers and in such form as to attract the serious attention of Congress.

"In a legislative way I have tried to lay the foundations for such a voluntary movement of the negroes of America by assisting in giving a national character and flag to the 'free State of the Congo' and by voting for the treaty of peace with Spain.

"The first of these movements attracted my attention solely for the reason that it gave a promise of a home for the American negroes in the healthiest and most fertile region of Africa, and the treaty of Paris, for which I voted, presented equal advantages to the voluntary negro emigrant who may choose to find a good home under our flag.

"I have some opinions as to the capacity of the negro race for mental, moral, and physical growth which do them no discredit. They are the result of observations of a long life that has been spent in their midst. Such opportunities have convinced me that the negro race has not a fair chance for full development in any country where the white race is in the majority.

"Not that the white man has any fear or jealousy of the power of the black man, or any wish to keep him in a state of restraint or repression; but it is true, through all past history, that the negro race has never governed in a country where the white race is in the majority, or even where it is found in considerable numbers.

"In all ages of which we have historical records the negro race has occupied Central and Southern Africa, and they have made no real effort to exercise authority over races or nations that have occupied Northern Africa or Western Asia or Southern Europe. They have been at all times free to migrate to Southern Europe, and have been protected by the laws while residing in those countries. Yet in all that vast and attractive region there are probably fewer negroes than can be found in a single county in Alabama; while all Southern Africa is now practically ruled by white men.

"We may have different theories on which we account for these facts, but the facts remain, and they show the practical impossibility of the real advancement of the negro in a country where they are in competition with the wite race.

"There must be as many as 30,000,000 negroes of full blood in Africa.

"If only 100,000 of them had the cultivation you possess there would be no excuse for yielding the power to conduct government, in their own country, into the hands of any other race. Such opportunities would be quite sufficient to stir the enterprise and excite the courage and race affections of the white men.

"The rule of obedience to law is the only rule that can secure to both races the blessings of domestic peace, and it is not a favorable condition for the peace and prosperity of either race that there is no stronger bond of union between them than the letter of the law.

"As no different or stronger bond is possible between the white and black races in the United States, I look to the ultimate separation, in peace and with good will, as the only solution of this difficult problem.

"This will come, without the aid of agitation, from the quiet but irresistible force of public necessity, and I hope most sincerely that it will not bring with it any ill-feeling on the part of either race toward the other.

"The Indians who were once the occupants of all our present domain have been separated from the white race and located west of the Mississippi River.

"It has required compulsion to accomplish this result, and the lesson has been a hard one to all concerned. I do not wish to see it repeated, and I don't believe that it will or can be repeated. But the separation will come at some future time.

"All I have tried to do has been to assist in providing for the negro race an attractive home in the native countries of their race where they could seek and find happiness and prosperity, according to the endowments and strength that God has bestowed upon their race.

"If they choose to resort to these countries I will be gratified. If not, I will at least have no cause to reproach myself with having omitted to do my duty to both races when opportunity offered."

After reading this letter Mr. Jones made a speech about it, saying that if Congress would pass a law granting sixty acres and $500 in gold to any negro who emigrated to the Philippines many negroes would no doubt be glad to go and "get rid of the sardonic society that now tolerates or tortures us on account of our color."

He said that Mr. Morgan's desire for the expulsion of the race from America was clearly shown in spite of the Senator's professions of friendliness, and added: "The so-called civilized white man has never hesitated to enslave or destroy any other race for his own selfish purposes, and his whole history of 6,000 years has been one of rapine, robbery, and murder, more heartless than the tigers of the jungle in crushing and devouring weak humanity."

CITY'S BORROWING CAPACITY.

Controller Grout's Report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The estimated amount said to be available for new indebtedness is placed by Controller Grout at $7,002,333.89, in a communication sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. But in this connection the Controller says:

"The possibility of the special franchise tax law being declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals must not be lost sight of, as in that event the assessed valuation of real estate for the purposes of taxation will be reduced $220,020,155 and the city's borrowing capacity reduced $22,062,015. If such should be the final decision of the courts, while it would certainly have no possible effect upon the validity of any indebtedness theretofore incurred, it would require the city, between the time of the decision and the confirmation of the new assessment rolls on the first Monday of July, 1903, to refrain absolutely from incurring any further indebtedness whatever. The new assessment, however, will, even without the franchises, leave the city with a leeway of upward of $100,000,000.

"In considering the requests of the departments for bond issues this year it is well to emphasize the fact that, of the amounts authorized last year and not yet become debt, our estimate is that not more than one-half will become debt before July 1, and that such delay almost always intervenes between the date of the authorization by this board and the date of actually incurring the debt."

The statement was furnished for consideration in connection with the bond budget, and shows the city's net funded debt and liabilities for lands, judgments, and other items to be $37,054,755.63, or $6,010,000.27 less than the constitutional debt limit of 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of real estate for 1902, which amounts to $333,064,-157.90.

This margin is reckoned without including in the city debt various county obligations and the revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes and the street and park opening fund. The resources for incurring new debt between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1903, are estimated at $28,124,816.88, including the $6,010,000.27 above referred to. Against the former sum must be offset the amount of corporate stock and special revenue bonds to be issued, and a statement of these not yet carried as debt, with an estimate of the amount which may have to be issued prior to July 1, 1903, shows the following:

Excess of bonds fully authorized over total net contract and land liability on Jan. 1, 1903	$22,216,322.93
Bonds partially authorized, Jan. 1, 1903	162,703.16
Bonds authorized on Jan. 1, 1903	1,682,565.13
Total	$25,061,591.22

The estimated amount to be issued or debt incurred between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1903, is $13,897,482.99.

J. W. Stevenson, Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, explained that the $100,000,000 leeway referred to would come from the largely increased total of real estate valuation when the lists are confirmed next July.

"The city to-day," said Mr. Stevenson, "is in a position to contract indebtedness to the amount of $7,002,333.89. The actual borrowing indebtedness to-day is $28,124,-816.88, but against this work has been provided for, though the contracts have not been signed, amounting to $13,897,482.99, leaving a balance of $14,227,333.89. From this latter amount must be deducted the aggregate of revenue bonds to be issued, amounting to $7,225,000, leaving the net actual borrowing capacity to-day at $7,002,-333.89."

LABOR'S FIRST EQUITY SUIT.

Glass Blowers Seek to Restrain Company from Interfering with Their Efforts in a Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—In arguing the application of the Glassblowers' Association of the United States and Canada for an injunction to restrain the Jonas Glass Company from interfering with a strike at the company's works at Minetola, counsel for the complainant announced that it was the first case on record in which organized labor had asked the aid of a court of equity, and sought to show in the argument that the status of strikers is similar to that of employers in that a labor union is in effect an employer of labor.

He declared that an injunction could be sustained on the ground that the act of 1883, making it lawful for two or more persons to combine for the purpose of peaceably dissuading others from entering into the employment of any other person, confers a legal right, which will be regarded and protected by a court of equity.

His contention was that the Glassblowers' Association was a dealer in labor; that it had binding contracts on glass companies as regards price, and he submitted that the Jonas Company, by the employment only of so-called apprentices at half-rate was able to put its goods on the market at lower prices, thereby impairing the value of the contracts and engaging in an unfair competition.

Opposing counsel declared that the act of 1883 under the decision of Vice Chancellor Pitney, does nothing more than relieve from criminal indictment persons who combined in labor matters. He asserted the rights of the Jonas Company to employ whom it pleased. The Vice Chancellor announced that he would render a decision early.

WAR ON THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Texas to Offer a Reward of $50,000 for a Preventive of the Pest.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 28.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day providing for a reward of $50,000 for whoever may discover an effective preventive for boll weevils. The contest is to be free and open to all.

There is little doubt that the bill will pass both houses of the Assembly.

CHURCH NAME DEBATED.

The Church Club had an animated discussion last night over the question, "Should the Name of the Church Be Changed," and at the close of the debate, on a formal motion to this effect, the sentiment was shown to be against the proposition.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner was the first speaker. He advocated a change in the name of the Church so as to avoid the word "Protestant," which, he said, had an association to persons coming into America that tended to keep them out of the Episcopal ranks. It was, he said, originally a political term, and because of it, the Episcopal Church was losing prestige and coming to be regarded, especially by Roman Catholics, as merely a sect.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, representing the opinion opposed to the change, urged that the name "Catholic" is debased. "The true significance of the Roman Catholic name," he said, "is Papal. I see nothing against true catholicity in having a distinct appellation." Other speakers were John Brooks Leavitt and John W. Pirsson.

ROBBERY NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Some time Tuesday afternoon of this week **sneak thieves** entered the residence of **Brent Good, at** 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, and made away with jewelry and gold and silver articles valued at $1,000. Mr. Good reported the matter to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street station. Mr. Good also advertised a reward for the return of the articles, no questions to be asked. He has turned the payment of the reward over to C. H. Simpson, pawnbroker of 225 Park Row, to negotiate for him.

Mr. Good said that the articles taken consisted of silver toilet articles, several match boxes, one of which was set with diamonds and rubies, and several scarf pins and rings, and a pair of gold diamond-studded link cuff buttons. Detective Carlin of the West Forty-seventh Street Station believes the basement door was left open by a servant and that the sneak thief gained an entrance in that way.

No Immunity for Godfrey Hunter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The State Department has received a cablegram from ex-Minister Hunter at Guatemala City, asking if the United States waives the right of immunity in case of his son who is under trial there for killing Fitzgerald. It is assumed that the Guatemalan court is holding up its verdict in the case of Hunter until assured from Washington of its jurisdiction in the case. The State Department has again informed Mr. Hunter that this Government waived all rights in the case of his son, who was in no way attached to the American Legation at the time the killing occurred.

KILLED BY BURSTING BOILER.

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 28.—A large boiler in the malleable foundry of the Southern Car and Foundry Company blew up this morning, killing six persons and injuring probably twenty others, several of whom will die.

Mitchell Declines Gov. Yates's Offer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan., 28.—John Mitchell to-day declined the invitation of Gov. Yates of Illinois to accept a place on the Illinois State Board of Arbitration. Mr. Mitchell declined on the ground that the United Mine Workers' organization demanded all his time.

Cornetist Venezio Discharged.

Pasquale Venezio, a cornetist of 1,718 First Avenue, accused of assaulting Bandmaster Louis Conterno at Pabst's resort in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Nov. 23 last, was discharged by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday, the preponderance of testimony being that no actual blows were struck in the scuffle.

Equitable Trust's New Shares.

The Equitable Trust Company has issued 20,000 shares of new stock at $500 a share, increasing the capital from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 and the surplus to $8,600,000.

Consolidated National Bank Director.

George R. Crawford, President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, has been elected a Director of the Consolidated National Bank.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 28.—Fire in the plant of the American Tin Plate Company damaged the boilers and machinery to the amount of $40,000 to-night. Five hundred men are thrown out of employment until the repairs shall be completed.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 28.—The car barns of the Consolidated Railway Company were destroyed by fire to-night, with sixteen cars and snowplows, sweepers, and wrecking. Loss, $75,000; insurance, about $40,000.

TAX FRAUD PLOT AIRED IN COURT

Continued from Page 1.

name to the affidavit he would have been arrested at once.

ACCUSED MEN IN COURT.

The first step in the prosecution of the four men arrested on Tuesday afternoon by District Attorney Jerome's detectives was taken yesterday. The accused men were arraigned before Justice Olmsted, sitting as a Magistrate in the library of the Criminal Courts Building. The prisoners arraigned were:

City Librarian Philip Baer, thirty-four years of age, living at 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Moses R. Springer, a salesman, thirty-one years of age, of 95 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Nathan Springer, employed by a law and collection agency, twenty-eight years of age, brother of Moses Springer, living at 95 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Walter P. Sawyer, bookkeeper, thirty years of age, living at 102 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Counselor W. R. Spooner appeared for City Librarian Baer and Abraham Levy represented the two Springers. Justice Olmsted announced that new affidavits had been made, and that the former complaints would be considered as depositions in the case, and that defendants would be arraigned on the specific charges and affidavits which he read. The new affidavit was by County Detective William K. Secord, who impersonated Monroe B. Bryant, a Maiden Lane jeweler, who was assessed for $80,000 on the personal tax books.

Detective Secord's affidavit told in detail of his visit to the City Hall, where he met City Librarian Baer, and of a careful coaching he received to impersonate Jeweler Bryant, who was supposed to be an elderly man.

The first surprise of the examination was created when Justice Olmsted asked if the defendant Sawyer was represented by counsel. District Attorney Jerome said:

"Sawyer has been accepted as a State witness. He has placed his case in the District Attorney's hands, and, of course, he has been promised immunity."

Lawyers Levy and Spooner tried to obtain separate examinations for their clients, but Justice Olmsted held that the evidence could be taken against all the defendants at the same time. Lawyer Spooner demanded that he be given a chance to appeal to the Supreme Court for an order to have a separate examination for City Librarian Baer.

"If this examination is postponed," said District Attorney Jerome, "I shall lay the case before the Grand Jury. My object in bringing this matter before a City Magistrate was to give the defendants the fairest chance to see that their rights were protected. The witnesses for the prosecution can be cross-examined to the fullest extent, but if this case is not heard to-day, I will seek an indictment at once."

"The threat of indictment don't frighten me," said Lawyer Spooner.

"My clients don't want to be killed by the kindness of the District Attorney," said Lawyer Levy. Justice Olmsted decided to proceed at once.

Detective W. K. Secord was sworn. He testified that he was a County Detective, and was assigned by District Attorney Jerome to work on the case.

Then followed all the details of the way in which the fame was worked. Detective Secord said that he went to the City Hall and was brought into the City Library, not far from the Mayor's office, and was introduced to Defendant Philip Baer. A small pad was handed to him, on which was written the name of Monroe B. Bryant, whom he was to impersonate, and in the presence of Sawyer and the two Springers the arrangements were made. City Librarian Baer and "Dummy" Secord, who had been sought out as an elderly man of prosperous appearance, went out on Broadway.

When near the Tax Office, in the Stewart Building, the question arose as to where the notice which was sent to Monroe B. Bryant was. A lawyer was met, and he offered to get a duplicate from officials in the Tax Department. Jeweler Bryant had been assessed this year for $80,000, and Secord was coached in a list of assets and liabilities. He was to swear that Mr. Bryant's personal wealth was less than $20,000 and that his debts were $2,000.

SECORD AS A "DUMMY."

Detective Secord carried out the arrangements and appeared before Tax Commissioner Cogswell. The County Detective was amazed somewhat at the first question put to him as to his wealth.

"How much money have you invested in paintings and statuary?" asked Commissioner Cogswell. This was not a part of the coaching which had been given to the county detective acting as a "dummy."

"I don't go much on paintings and statuary," said "Dummy" Secord. "I put my money in other things."

"Have you got any horses and carriages?" was the next question.

"No, I prefer to walk. I am not rich enough to ride in carriages," was the answer.

"Well, the City of New York is no pauper, and if you can't pay the taxes I guess we will have to let you swear them off," is Detective Secord's statement as to what Tax Commissioner Cogswell said.

"How much insurance do you carry on your furniture," was next asked.

Detective Secord was in a quandary, but he finally said:

"I have only $2,000 insurance on my furniture." The affidavit was taken and the detective signed the name of Monroe B. Bryant and he left the Tax Office. Then he returned to the corridor of the City Hall and met Sawyer and the two Springers. They asked if everything had gone all right, and then he was sent up to William L. Harcourt, at 132 West Thirty-fourth Street, to get his pay for the "job."

Mr. Harcourt, who is an actor now playing in Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, was one of the first to inform District Attorney Jerome of the workings of the gang. Then Detective Secord came back to the City Hall again, and he swears that he went to City Librarian Baer in his office and asked:

"Where is my money?" Mr. Baer is alleged to have said:

"Why, the other fellows got that before you went over."

Then came the arrest of Mr. Baer. In his testimony about his trip up town Detective Secord testified to it being handed to him by one of the defendants. This bill was produced yesterday and identified by Detective Secord through the serial number on the face.

After all the details of the arrangements were testified to District Attorney Jerome asked the lawyers for the defendants whether the examination should proceed. It was agreed to continue the examination to-day at 2:30 o'clock, when County Detective Secord is to be cross-examined. Lawyer Levy made a plea for the parole of Moses Springer in his custody because the evidence of his connection with the other men was by inference and not through the overt acts or statements he made. District Attorney Jerome then said:

"In view of information I have received in reference to twenty more cases of this kind and affidavits and evidence in four more cases, and the very large sums of money involved in these matters, I will ask that the defendant Nathan Springer's bail be increased to $5,000. There are a number of other cases of this kind. President Wells of the Tax Department has just handed me two other affidavits, alleged to have been made by members of prominent firms in Maiden Lane, which involve large sums. We have evidence that Nathan Springer was connected with these cases."

Bail was not then produced for Nathan Springer and he was remanded back to jail, and Moses Springer was paroled in the custody of Lawyer Levy.

The City Hall end of the tax swindling story was detailed yesterday by President Wells and Tax Commissioner Strasbourger. A meeting was held at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has been brought to the attention of the Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that certain persons are alleged to be guilty of perpetrating grave frauds against the department, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Taxes and Assessments commend the Hon. William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of the County of New York, for his success in unearthing said frauds, and be it further

Resolved, That this board pledge itself to aid him with all the powers in bringing the guilty persons to justice.

A point at issue yesterday was as to the officials in the Tax Department who were authorized to examine persons who desired to reduce assessments on personal property. President Wells said that in addition to the five Tax Commissioners, Messrs. Cogswell, Gillespie, Strasbourger, and Scott, and also Deputy Tax Commissioners John F. Tracy, Edward L. Crimin, Daniel Engelhardt, Edward T. Carroll, Andrew Miller, and Oscar Newman were authorized to take oaths. In assessments of $10,000 or under the custom was for the Deputy Tax Commissioners to make the examinations and take the affidavits. All persons assessed at over $10,000 were supposed to be examined by one of the five Commissioners. The preliminary examination, it was said yesterday, was made in thousands of instances by subordinates and the oath was regularly taken before the Commissioners.

President Wells, when asked as to the extent of the frauds, said:

"It is impossible to say. We have examined since the books were opened this year 4,000 persons who have sought to have their taxes reduced or wiped out. Last year there was some question about the affidavits made in these personal examinations as to the identity of the party. We decided that this oath was wholly inadequate and for the protection of the city and the prosecution of 'dummies,' in case any should appear, we prepared a new form of oath. I do not see what more we can do to protect the city. The fact that the alleged conspiracy has been discovered so soon speaks well for the changes we have made this year."

"What will the Tax Department do to discover the extent of the frauds?" was asked.

"I don't see what we can do. We will, however, do all in our power."

MR. STRASBOURGER TALKS.

Commissioner Strasbourger declared yesterday:

"City Librarian Baer I have known for some time as a close personal friend of Alderman Goodman. I want it distinctly understood that the so-called Mr. Bryant did not appear before me. Mr. Baer has brought two or three people to my office since the books were opened this year and introduced them to me. They had to go through the same examination as other people."

"Can't you tell how many dummies have been used in these matters?" was asked.

"I don't see how it can be done. We might send notices to the 4,000 people who have sworn off taxes this year and ask them if they have personally signed the affidavits in our office. If a man has hired any one to get a reduction in his assessment it is hardly likely that these persons will come forward and acknowledge the facts. It might be possible to recognize some one who had been here and impersonated some one else, but it would be a very difficult task, as we see so many faces each day."

"Do you think that the system of fraud in the reduction of personal taxes is widespread?" was asked.

"There are many ex-Tax Commissioners who make a business of seeking reductions in assessments. I assume that all these men do an honest business and in a legitimate way try and secure reductions in assessments for their clients. I suppose there are many others, but we have no information about the methods which District Attorney Jerome has exposed. The practice of introducing persons who wish to swear off their taxes has long been prevalent in the department. Personally I do not think Mr. Baer is guilty of any wrongdoing. I believe that the others, knowing his connection with the organization, have used him as a tool."

City Librarian Baer surprised the officials in City Hall early yesterday by making his appearance. He went to the library and broke open his desk with a chisel. His keys had been taken from him when arrested. City Clerk Scully immediately suspended Mr. Baer. The accused made light of his arrest and shook hands with a number of his political friends.

Mr. Baer had been in the City Hall since 1895, when he was appointed City Librarian by Mayor Strong through the efforts of Alderman Elias Goodman. Mr. Baer is a member of the Central Republican Club and the Republican General Committee of the Thirty-first District, of which Tax Commissioner Strasbourger is the leader.

JEROME ON THE PLOT.

District Attorney Jerome, who had several conferences with tax officials yesterday, said just before leaving his office:

"The business of Sawyer was to get men to impersonate others in swearing off taxes. Sawyer himself acted as a 'dummy' on several occasions, and at such times he got $10. For getting a 'dummy' to swear off taxes he was paid $5 in each instance.

"We are only at the beginning of those cases—we have only the preface of this matter as you might say. When our investigations have been completed I think that the people will be surprised at the extent to which this practice has been carried on. I have evidence in four cases. One is a case in which $40,000 of personal taxes has been sworn off, and another is an instance in which an assessment of $25,-000 has been greatly reduced. I do not care to give the names of the persons involved at this time, except to say that Nathan Springer has been connected with the cases. I will say that I don't think the taxpayers implicated have done anything wrong. It is simply a business transaction with them. I am sure that the Tax Commissioners are not involved in any way. I wouldn't estimate how much the city has been swindled.

"Mr. Harcourt figures in the case as the one who was approached. The Springers worked among the business men who wanted their taxes sworn off, Sawyer looked up the 'dummies,' and Baer accompanied some of the 'dummies' to the Tax Office from the City Hall. In this one swindle I estimate that the men connived to defraud the city out of $1,400, and as their agreement was to take half of the savings, they probably would make $700. Of this all I can see expended was $10 for Harcourt and $5 to Detective Secord. The men made their offices in the City Hall, and headquarters with Baer in the City Library. I believe that these men have worked the game for years, and that this system of swindling has been going on since the establishment of the tax office."

District Attorney Jerome said he had examined the lawyer who met Baer and his detective on Broadway, and made arrangements for a duplicate notice. He said that, in his opinion, the lawyer was not implicated in the swindling operations.

It was rumored around the District Attorney's office that the new evidence secured by Mr. Jerome was in the case of an affidavit alleged to have been made by a Maiden Lane merchant who was assessed for $100,000, and another a case in which a "dummy" is said to have impersonated another man assessed for $25,-000.

LAWSON SWEARS OFF TAXES.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild Also Gets Personal Assessment Removed.

Among those who swore off their personal taxes yesterday were Samuel C. Scotten of Harris, Gates & Co., $100,000; Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper man, $150,000; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, $50,000, and Lispenard Stewart, $100,000.

The first two were on the ground of non-residence, the third that he has no taxable personal property in this city, and the fourth that he had been buying heavily of real estate and that his mortgages on his purchases more than equaled his assets.

BUY A BALL CHECK.—Fits any old mantle burner and gives more light with less gas. Price, &c., postage paid, or from any dealer. N. Y. Ball Check Lighting Co., 16 Park Place.—Adv.

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For information call on or address Thos. P. Spencer, Manager Metropolitan District, **No. 31 Nassau Street, New York.**

TRIAL OF CAPT. GANNON

Accused Police Officer Testifies for Himself.

Relates How He Tried to Suppress a Resort in Which He Was Found by a Raiding Party.

Capt. James Gannon, formerly of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, took the stand in his own behalf yesterday, when his trial on a charge of neglect of duty was continued before Recorder Goff. The charges grew out of his failure to close up the Webster Hotel, an alleged disorderly resort in his precinct, and much of his testimony had to do with the efforts he had made to suppress the resort. He was confused under cross-examination.

In reply to questions asked by his counsel, ex-Judge Olcott, he testified that he had been on the police force for thirty years, and a Captain since 1900. After having narrated how he had sent to the hotel plain-clothes men who had failed to secure any evidence and how he had then gone to Inspector Thompson with his troubles and been ordered to place a patrolman in front of the house, Capt. Gannon came down to the night of Aug. 28, 1901, when Assistant District Attorney Sandford headed a raiding party that found him in the hotel.

Capt. Gannon in explaining how he happened to be in the hotel that night said he had been told by a business man in the neighborhood that "Jerome had raided the Webster Hotel."

"I at once went there," Capt. Gannon said. "The first man I saw was Assistant District Attorney Sandford. I did not know who he was. I stepped into the front parlor, where I met one of my plain-clothes men who pointed out Mr. Sandford to me. I then went up to him and we had some conversation."

"Mr. Sandford testified on the stand that you told him Mrs. Mack, the proprietress, was sick. Is that true?" Mr. Olcott asked.

"It is not true," Capt. Gannon replied. "It was Mr. Sandford who said that first, and told me he was going to have her taken to a hospital."

Capt. Gannon contradicted other statements. Mr. Olcott brought out that the Webster Hotel is running as openly now as during the days of Capt. Gannon's régime.

On cross-examination the Captain testified that he did not know any of the inmates of the house. He had lapses of memory frequently.

"Is it not a fact that you sent men there so as to make their identity known to Mrs. Mack?" he was asked.

"It is not," was his reply.

"What efforts did you really make to get evidence against the place?"

"I went personally there with one of the men two or three times a week and made inspection."

Just before Capt. Gannon left the stand he became so excited that he arose from the witness chair, and, pointing a finger at Mr. Osborne, shouted:

"I protest against you staring at me like you do. If you think you can scare me you are mistaken."

After he had been excused he remarked: "He never touched me."

Inspector Thompson testified that Capt. Gannon had reported the Webster House to him, and had asked for his assistance, and that a man had been placed in front of the hotel at his suggestion.

EDUCATION BOARD WRANGLE.

Women Spectators Jeer Its Action—Supt. Maxwell Says School Seating Capacity Is Wasted.

The Board of Education yesterday overruled the resolution of its Executive Committee calling upon the City Superintendents to reconsider the nomination of Dr. Edward W. Stitt for District Superintendent and to substitute the name of a woman. The board decided to accept the nomination of the City Superintendents after a long and acrimonious debate as to whether women Principals should have an equal chance of promotion with men.

A resolution to consolidate grammar boys, grammar girls, and primary departments of Public School 103 under one male Principal provoked a discussion as to whether any man is a proper person to preside over a school for girls. The resolution was adopted amid jeers and plainly audible disparaging remarks of women spectators who crowded the balcony and the rear of the board room. During the discussion Superintendent Maxwell said:

"I want to state now that the seating capacity in the schools of the Borough of Manhattan has not been economically used, and owing to the fact that there are two or sometimes three different Principals in the one building, thousands of seats have been vacant which might well have been employed in giving half time sittings to thousands of little children for whom at the present we have no accommodations."

Miss Jane G. Hill, Principal of School 132, was then retired under protest on a pension of half her annual salary on the ground of "mental incapacity." Miss Hill was present and submitted a long brief, in which she denied that she was incapable. Two petitions were also read in her behalf without effect. Miss Hill throughout the discussion in regard to her case shouted remarks to the Commissioners, and when the decision dismissing her was announced she shook her finger at Dr. Maxwell and shouted a threat which in the confusion which followed could not be heard.

NEW HOSPITAL WING OPENED.

Structure of New York Medical College for Women Free from Debt.

Clear of debt, the new sixty-thousand-dollar wing of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women at 17 and 19 West One Hundred and First Street was opened formally yesterday afternoon with a reception and luncheon.

The wing, which adjoins the main building in One Hundred and First Street, is a five-story structure. On the first floor are the clinic rooms, offices, and electrical appliance room, which is said to be the finest in the city. The second floor is devoted to lecture and student rooms, and on the third and fourth floors are the chemical and pathological laboratories. On the fifth floor is the operating room.

A large number of invitations were issued for the reception and the guests were met by a committee composed of Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, President of the institution; Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, President of the Hospital Guild which was instrumental in raising the money for the new wing; Dr. Sophia Morgenthaler, President of the staff; Dr. F. H. Boynton, President of the Faculty; Dr. M. Belle Brown, Dean of the College, and Dr. Sarah C. Silver-White, Superintendent and Chairman of the Dispensary Staff.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

Our Most Extraordinary Values Are Frequently the Ones Not Advertised. Why? Because if We Did Advertise Them Mail Order Customers Would Be Disappointed, as Usually There Are Just Quantities Enough to Last One Day. Daily Visitors to the Store Know the Character of These Offerings.

Good Groceries.

—Fifth Floor Take Escalator.

Other department stores occasionally reduce their prices to match ours. Investigations have almost invariably shown that when this is done inferior goods are used. No other store sells Groceries, quality for quality, as advantageously to the consumer as we do.

Tomatoes, American Beauty brand, extra large cans, case of two dozen, $2.94; can, 13c.

Tomatoes, Jessamine brand, fine, large, red-ripe fruit, case of two dozen cans, $2.42; can, 11c.

Tomatoes, gallon cans, 32c; dozen, $3.74.

Lima Beans, Lily White brand, case of two dozen cans, $3.62; can, 16c.

Lima Beans, Jessamine brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Baby Lima Beans, pound cans, 8c.; dozen, 92c.

Lima Beans, Turkey brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Baked Beans, with or without tomato sauce, Lily White brand, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

French Peas, can, 13c, 18c and 23c.

Brakely's Early June Peas, pound cans, case of two dozen, $1.81; can, 8c.

Brakely's Extra Sifted Early June Peas, pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.04; can, 9c.

Cupid Peas, Brakely's pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Marrowfat Peas, Jessamine brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.18; can, 10c.

Early June Peas, Jessamine brand, two pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.42 can, 11c.

Early June Peas, Lily White brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, Jessamine brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Sugar Peas, Jessamine brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Sugar Peas, Lily White brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.38; can, 15c.

Extra Sifted Early June Peas, Lily White brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.62; can 16c.

Cupid Peas, Lily white brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.62; can, 16c.

Petit Pois, Lily White brand, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $4.34; can, 19c.

Spinach, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.42; can, 11c.

Spinach, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Okra, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.42; can, 11c.

Okra, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Okra and Tomatoes, two-pound cans, case of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Okra and Tomatoes, three-pound cans, cases of two dozen, $2.66; can, 12c.

Golden Pumpkin, three-pound cans, cases of two dozen, $2.28; can, 10c.

Hubbard Squash, three-pound cans, case of two dozen, $3.14; can, 14c.

Sliced Peaches, Bear brand, pound cans, 10c; dozen, $1.09.

Sliced Peaches, Victoria brand, pound cans, 9c; dozen, $1.02.

Smyrna Figs, extra large fruit, our own importation, pound, 19c.

Imperial Locum Pulled Figs, five-pound boxes, $1.24.

Imperial Fulled Figs, five-pound boxes, 94c.

Imported Malaga Raisins, London layer, 5¼-pound boxes, our regular price, $1.24; for this sale, $1.04.

California Layer Raisins, selected clusters, fine, large fruit, 5¼-pound boxes, our regular price, 84c; for this sale, 74c.

Seed Raisins, fancy selected, pound cartons, 10c; dozen, $1.12.

Large Patras Currants, thoroughly cleaned, pound packages, 8c; dozen, 89c.

Porto Rico Molasses Gold Medal Syrup, quart jars, our regular price, 15c; for this sale 12c.

Sardines in Oil, French style, can, 3c; dozen, 49c.

Sardines in Mustard, Imperial brand, large cans 7c; dozen, 79c.

Canadian Kip Herrings, can, 12c; dozen, $1.33.

Codfish Threads, High Grade brand, half-pound packages, 7c; dozen, 79c.

Codfish Threads, Red Seal brand, half-pound packages, 4c; dozen, 44c.

Armour's Mince Meat, three-pound pails, 36c; pound packages, 8c.

Fruit Butters, three-pound jars, containing apple, peach, quince, plum and pear, 29c.

Flaccus Fruit Butters, all kinds, pound jars, 10c; dozen, $1.14.

Apple Marmalade—Sauce—three-pound cans, case of two dozen cans, $2.28; can, 10c.

Macy's Dinner Rolls, same that are served in our Restaurant, 14c. a dozen.

Will not be sent.

America's Best Champagne

The most popular American Wine. Pure, dry and perfect bouquet unexcelled. Made by the French process from the choicest grapes grown in our own vineyards; excels any American Wine.

NO DINNER COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

Gold Seal is sold by all grocers and wine merchants.

URBANA WINE CO., Urbana, New York. Sole Maker.

What's the difference?

GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolu ely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Jerome and Greene Commended.

A committee of the Neighborhood Club, headed by the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, yesterday presented to Mayor Low, District Attorney Jerome, and Commissioner Greene a copy of resolutions adopted by the organization commending the

The Wanamaker Store

A PIANO
Of Thorough Goodness

At a Popular Price and on the Easiest Terms

THAT the WANAMAKER PIANO STORE has accomplished wonders in the evolution of the piano business, the whole musical trade admits. The taking over of the selling in New York and Philadelphia, first of the *Chickering*, and, more recently, the *Mason & Hamlin* Pianos, was the utmost proof of prestige in the piano trade.

But another great work has been accomplished—still more vital to the thousands of people who do not wish to invest the amount necessary to buy a piano of the highest class. That is the providing of

A Thoroughly Worthy Piano
At a Very Low Price . . .

In the pianos of superlative quality we knew what we wanted. But to secure the best possible pianos at a moderate price required two years of searching and testing, and prospecting with the manufacturers.

We secured pianos of merit beyond controversy—superior in every point of comparison, tone, construction, action and finish—far and away the best and most artistic pianos ever produced at the prices—

The FREDERICK DOLL at $185
The J. C. CAMPBELL at $195

The great difficulty has often been to get enough of them. Today we have ample supplies of both. And you can secure one of these excellent pianos on the easiest terms—

$10 Cash, and $6 a Month

This makes it easy for any home to possess a piano of undisputed quality, and thoroughly worthy character.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The Spring Costume Showing

A Style-Exhibit of Rare Beauty

ALTHOUGH the collection of Spring Costumes has by no means reached its acme of completeness, it presents already a most satisfying *resume* of the new fashions for the coming season.

The gowns shown illustrate the charming effects obtained with the new shirring, which is seen on both waists and skirts—giving in some cases a Princess effect. Other new features are flounces of accordion plaiting, overskirts, broad berthas or capes, falling away from yokes of repousse lace and chiffon. Antique lace is also used to form striking effects, and the fetching little drop ornaments are everywhere. All costumes are silk-lined.

Prices range from $57 to $190; and a like profusion obtains among the tailored gowns.

The showing will attract and fascinate every woman of taste.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Winter COATS

Some Exceptionally Favorable Offerings

THE new prices on these most attractive groups of Women's Coats bear no relation to the real value, in character, quality and style of the garments. They are affixed simply to clean out hurriedly the space that we shall need, next week, for the showing of advance styles in Spring Wraps.

For the woman who wants to be well-equipped for the remaining cold weather, these Coats offer an excellent and economical solution:

At $7.50, formerly $12 to $15

Short Jackets of various kinds, and Hip-length Coats, in black or Oxford cheviots.

At $13.50, worth $20

Coats of zibeline; hip length; trimmed with bands of stitched taffeta.

At $18, formerly $25 to $35

Coats of various kinds, of covert cloth and mixtures; three-quarter and hip length Coats; inverted plaited back; fine black cloths.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Wind-up of Lamps

Handsome Specimens at Reduced Prices

MANY of our richest and most effective Decorative Lamps are slated for sharp reductions, in preparation for stock-taking.

These offerings will be the means of bringing many a highly ornamental lamp into the household, at a saving, on original prices, of *half, or more.*

Included are handsome Lamps of Louwelsa ware, and Metallic Table Lamps with enameled bodies; also a group of Ruby Lamp Globes:

At $5, worth $13.50—Louwelsa-ware Lamps, in rich dark blended colorings; tall shape, mounted with swell top founts; without globes.
At $5, worth $8.50, $10 and $12—Louwelsa-ware Lamps, in squat shape, with 10-in. ruby etched globes.
At $1.50, worth $2.75 and $3.50—Metallic Table Lamps; with enameled bodies in green, shaded red, brown, etc.; with mountings of gilt and bronze; separate oil-pots with centre-draught burners.

Rich satin-finished Ruby Lamp-globes, nicely etched with floral designs.

9-inch Globes, $1, worth $2. 10-inch Globes, $1.35, worth $2.50.
12-inch Globes, $2, worth $3.50.

Ninth street aisle.

The Wanamaker Store

SUITS
For Stout Men

What Is a Fault to Us May Be a Favor to You

MANY a time the stout man misses a bargain because of his size. Today he gets it all, in this lot of suits; and they are the most staple suits in stock—of all-wool black and blue cheviots, made in the new 3-button Double-breasted Sack style.

The sizes range from 36 to 46 chest measure. Sizes for short stout men are also included.

Former prices were $12 and $15—
Today at $10 a Suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3 Derby Hats, $1.50

WE'VE been lending a helping hand to hat-makers, in the way of clearing up their stocks; now we are starting in to clear up our own.

You may profit by the operation even more than heretofore.

Here are a number of fine black Derby Hats—all in correct Winter shapes, and regular $3 qualities from our own stock, that we group today for speedy riddance at just *half price*—

$1.50 Each

If you need a Derby Hat to tide you over the rest of the Winter months—here's your chance!

Men's Hat Store, Annex.

Lace Curtains and Portieres

More January Price-Reductions.

IT'S merely a technicality that prevents these splendid sorts of Lace Curtains and Portieres from retaining their full prices. Inventory demands a hurrying out of goods that might otherwise take their own time. For these patterns will be as attractive in May as they are now, or were in December.

But here's the way prices have changed:

Lace Curtains

White Irish Point Sash Curtains—At $1.50 to $6 pair; from $2.50 to $11.25.
Ivory Irish Point Sash Curtains—At $3 to $6.50 pair; from $5 to $11.50.
Muslin Sash Curtains—At $1.25 to $2.75 pair; from $2.50 to $5.50.
Brussels Sash Curtains—At $2.25 to $5 pair; from $4.50 to $10.
Arabian Sash Curtains—At $5.25 to $27 pair; from $8 to $40.
Arabian Curtains—full size—At $23 to $80 pair; from $35 to $120.
Tambour Curtains—full size—At $2.75 to $12.50 pair; from $3.75 to $16.75.

Portieres

Model Portieres made in our own workroom, from our own fabrics, such as tapestries, damasks and silk armures; edges are neatly trimmed with silk cord binding to match predominating colors in fabrics; excellent patterns and colors. At $14.50 to $35 pair; from $21.50 to $54.
Armure and Repp Portieres, with narrow tapestry borders, appliqued on front edge and bottom; in good patterns and colors. At $4.50 pair; from $5.25 to $7.50.
Mercerized Portieres, in latest patterns and good colors; some corded edges, some fringed top and bottom. At $6 to $13.50 pair; from $8 to $27.50.
Many other styles not mentioned.

Third floor.

Another Opportunity In WATER TUMBLERS--- And the Last

THERE has been quite an advance in the price of glass. You probably know it. But we placed a large order before the advance came; and we have just received

Two Thousand Dozens of
Thin Blown Water Tumblers

in several selected patterns, which we place on sale today

At 60c a Dozen

Though the regular price should be $1 and $1.25 a dozen.

Basement.

Wet-Weather Shoe Protectors

Being Sundry Sorts of Overshoes Under-Price

DRY feet and a good temper are among the surest providers of health-insurance. And it's different to keep good-tempered if your footgear lets through the elements in bad weather.

Here are overshoes of different sorts, but all alike in being high in quality and low in price. If you'd like to have us prescribe for you, read and profit by this list:

Women's Storm Rubbers at 25c Pair

Half price—and all sizes here; low cut, too, if you prefer them; all best grade and modern shapes.

Women's 3-buckle Warm-lined Arctics at $1

Have been $1.75. First quality, city weight and style; lots of cold days to come when these will be the only real comfort.

Men's 1-buckle Light-weight Arctics at $1

Not the clumsy thick affairs made for country roads, but light, warm and durable, and shaped for stylish shoes.

Children's Spring-heel Shoes at 75c, 85c and $1

Patent leather, kidskin and velour calf; lace style, mostly; some button; spring heels, solid soles. *Wholesale prices* on shoes like this let are 80c, $1 and $1.20.

Boys' Sturdy Lace Shoes at $1.30

Box grain, lace, with solid leather soles, machine sewed; shapely round toes with tips; broad bottoms and square heels. Worth a third more.

The sale of Women's Shoes at savings that count, is in full swing. Good shoes, in wear, in style, in fit; at $1.20, $1.50, $1.90 and $2.40.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Store

Winding Up The White Sale

Last Days of the Muslin Underwear

A MONTH'S steady buying has had the natural—and expected—effect on the White Sale. The next few days will mark the end of the liberal supplies we provided for this January occasion; and with it the end of your opportunities to buy these splendid undergarments at January prices.

Today we round up some of the broken lots at prices even lower than they have been until now. A little searching will be productive of economies that are well worth while:

Petticoats

At 50c, from 75c—Of muslin; three styles; lawn ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above, or hemstitched hem: others with cambric ruffle and trimmed with torchon lace.
At 75c, from 90c—Of muslin; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion.

Short Petticoats

At 35c, from 50c—Of muslin; finished with cambric ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above; others with lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

Corset Covers

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with embroidery; ribbon run through beading.
At 50c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace; ribbon-trimmed.
At 85c—Of lawn; front of hemstitched plaits; neck finished with Valenciennes lace; ribbon-trimmed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Corset Covers

At $1—Of nainsook; front of ten rows of torchon insertion; neck finished with lace edge; ribbon run through beading.
At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; front trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and embroidery medallions; ribbon-trimmed.

Nightgowns

At 75c—Of muslin; high or V neck; yoke of cluster-plaits, trimmed with embroidery; others trimmed with embroidery insertion and ruffles.
At 85c—Of cambric or muslin; V or high neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes lace and insertion; others with cluster plaits and hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At $1—Of cambric or nainsook; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others with torchon lace and insertion; short sleeves.
At $1.25—Of nainsook or muslin; V or square neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and point de Paris lace; others with cluster plaits, embroidery and insertion.
At $1.50—Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

A Quartet of Offerings In WASH GOODS

A LITTLE early is better than a little late. And while prices will probably be as low in June as these we quote in January, the bargain is worth twice as much to you before need-time as it will be afterward.

These are rare good things to secure for immediate making, or to lay away a few weeks.

25c CANVAS SUITING at 18c Yard

One of the new Mercerized Cottons for Spring. The new Mercerizing process gives the material the appearance of being woven of silk. They will make attractive walking gowns. Choose from the following colorings—Light Blue, Tan, Navy Blue, Black and White.

40c and 50c LINEN GINGHAM at 25c a Yard

Some good stores are asking 40c and 50c for these Linen Ginghams today. We would have been obliged to do the same, except for the good fortune that brought us these. They are the prettiest colored striped combinations in Linen Ginghams we have ever had. Close to one hundred varieties to choose from; all have white stripes with a little color to relieve the white, woven in colored grounds; a few plain colors among the lot.

15c PRINTED BATISTES at 10c a Yard

Designs are of the dainty and staple kinds that you buy right through the season at the regular prices. Dresden designs, rings, figured stripes and polka dots in colors on white grounds.

12½c PRINTED CORDED DIMITY at 8c a Yard

Patterns could be no prettier if you paid twenty-five cents a yard, instead of eight cents, and plenty of patterns to choose from, in the favored white ground, in figured stripes, classical stripes and medallion figured stripes and floral patterns.

Fourth ave.

Reductions on Tea Gowns

Handsome Garments, Newly Priced

WE make decisive price-reductions today on a number of Tea Gowns that range from the comfortable to the luxurious. Among them are gowns of flannel, cashmere and silk, some of the last being quilted. They are made in a variety of effective styles; some trimmed with lace, others with ribbon. A few of them are slightly soiled, but the hurts are trifling in view of the sharp price-savings.

Former Prices were $6.50 to $45
New Prices are $4.50 to $25

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Remnants of Table and Floor Linens

Hurry-out prices are attached to many remnants of Floor and Stair Linens, also to short ends of Table Linens and odd quantities of Napkins and Towels.

It's a field-day for the economically-inclined housewife. Details:

Floor and Stair Linen at Half

Remnants ranging in size from half a yard—enough to make a dish-towel—up to sufficient to cover the floor of a room.
Stair Crash, 14 to 36 in. wide; formerly 14c to 40c. yd.; now 7c to 20c yard.
Floor Linen, 70 to 180 in. wide; formerly 65c to $2.25 yd; now 35c to $1.12 yd.

Table Linen Remnants

Bleached or half-bleached Linen, in lengths from one to four yards; odd half-dozens of Napkins; odd or soiled Towels, and remnants of Glass and Dish Towels at sharp price-cuts.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Gloves at 45c

Excellent picking among this season's gloves for women—a round-up of all sorts and prices, at a new and delightfully low one—45c a pair.

They are all glace gloves, in various colors, some black; but not complete in any one line. Former prices were 65c to $1.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Mexican Drawn-Work

Priced One-Quarter Below Value

THIS is a particularly beautiful collection of Mexican Drawn-work Scarfs, Pillow Shams and Squares, of recent importation.

We have set new prices upon it, that are fully a quarter less than the real values of the pieces.

There are whole sets, from 9-inch Squares to 20x72 in. Scarfs, with Pillow Shams to match. Some of the prices:

Scarfs, 20x54 in., at $2, $2.25, and $2.50.
Pillow Shams, 32x32 in., to match, at $1.50, $1.75, and $2.
Scarfs, 20x36 in., at $1.75 to $2.25, 20x72 in., at $2.25, to $2.75.
Squares, 9 in., 16 in. and 20 in., range from 20c to $1.25.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ALCOHOL GOOD AND BAD

Both Food and Poison, Declares Prof. Rice of Wesleyan.

Church Federation Listens to a Discussion of the Raines Law—Social Substitutes for the Saloon.

The Raines law in its relation to other legislative systems as affecting cities and the effects of the law on neighborhood life in New York were discussed yesterday at the second day's morning session of the conference of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations at 150 Fifth Avenue. Addresses were made by the Rev. S. L. Fox, the Rev. E. W. Caswell, the Rev. Victor Flinn, Dr. Laidlaw, the Rev. J. D. Ditmar, the Rev. D. H. Overton, the Rev. Adelbert Chapman, the Rev. Pascal Harrower, and Dr. Raymond Calkins. Dr. Calkins said:

"The two principal objects which this law sought to attain were the replenishment of the State Treasury without raising the tax rate, and in this it has not proved a failure; and, second, to effect a certain measure of reform, while at the same time placing into the hands of the party in power.

"The Raines law is a failure as a scientific temperance measure because in the framing of the law both the State and the retailer had an eye to profit, and is also thoroughly permeated with politics."

The afternoon session was opened with an address by Prof. Charles Sprague Smith on "Social Substitutes for Saloons," in which he told of the work of the People's Institute at 314 East Fourteenth Street. He was followed by the Rev. James E. Freeman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Yonkers.

"We cannot get at the workingman," he said, "through religious institutions. We have preached the word too long and lived it too little. We must give them a well-appointed social club without the label of denominationalism. It is for this reason that the People's Institute has prospered. The same work can never be done by a semi-religious club. We preachers have too much emphasized the Sabbath day, and have not laid sufficient stress on the correct living throughout the other six days."

He then spoke of the advantages of billiard tables, cards, and other so-called worldly amusements in attracting men to a social club and keeping them away from the saloons.

Prof. William North Rice of Wesleyan University spoke from the theme, "Alcoholism in the Light of Recent Scientific Research." He said, in part:

"The question as to whether alcohol is a food or a poison is a much-mooted one just now. It is difficult to give a rational definition of what is a food and what a poison, but it is my opinion, in the light of certain investigations and experiments recently pursued at Wesleyan that alcohol is both a food and a poison.

"Food is of two kinds. Food that supplies wasted tissues and food that supplies energy. Alcohol does not supply wasted tissues, nor does sugar and starch, but it does supply energy, as has been proved by experiments.

"It is also unquestionably true that thousands of people have been kept alive for days by the use of alcohol administered medicinally, and while this is true it does not follow that it is a proper thing for a man to take it habitually.

"The most valued medicines are those which are admittedly poisons, and I think that there is no poison, which, under certain conditions and in proper quantities, will not be beneficial. For this reason every man must be a law unto himself, and must determine whether or not he can take alcohol without forming a habit which is tyrannous and dangerous, and he must also decide for himself whether or not in his own case it is beneficial or detrimental."

NEW POST OFFICE SITES.

Washington Officials Inspect the Five Most Likely Locations.

Out of some forty sites proposed for the new uptown Post Office, it was made known yesterday by the commission which is examining the situation for the National Government that the choice had narrowed down to five locations. It is believed that one of these locations will be chosen in time for Congress to take action at this session.

The sites which are under consideration are the following: The Metropolitan Street Railroad car barns, bounded by Fourth and Lexington Avenues and Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets; the two blocks on Broadway, just south of the Metropolitan Opera House, and just north of the Marlborough Hotel, on the west side of the street; the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, adjacent to the Grand Central Station; some property in the immediate neighborhood of the projected Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street; some location on Long Acre Square, preferably on the north side.

Each of these locations was visited yesterday morning by the commission. The National Government was represented by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Attorney General Knox, and Postmaster General Payne. The local interests were represented by Collector Stranahan, Postmaster Van Cott, and District Attorney Burnett. When the party returned to the Waldorf-Astoria after its inspection, the Postmaster General said:

"We have simply been looking over the situation. Our instructions are to acquire a site, but Congress has appropriated no money with which to do this, so our hands are tied, in so far as any definite steps are concerned. We shall try to decide which site will be the best, and then recommend to Congress that that site be purchased.

"The trouble that concerns us most is that no definite offers have been made to us as to prices that may be demanded for the most desirable sites. It may be necessary to condemn the property we will need, though we hope that this will not be necessary. We shall talk over the situation with those concerned here, and then when we return to Washington consult some of the experts in the Post Office Department. We shall also have to consult architects. It will thus be impossible for us to reach a conclusion for several days yet."

SALE OF OLD MACY PROPERTY.

Herman Sielcken Buys the Building Behind the Sixth Avenue Structure—Siegel Lease Rumored.

The property 50 West Fourteenth Street, together with 55 to 61 West Thirteenth Street, a nine-story building which was formerly a part of the old Macy store, has been sold to Herman Sielcken, through Broker Leopold Weil. The consideration is reported to have been over $1,000,000.

When these facts became known in real estate circles yesterday speculation was rife as to what use would be made of the property by Mr. Sielcken, who is best known as a large importer of coffee and as a member of the importing and exporting firm of W. H. Crossman & Brother.

It will be recalled that the portion of the old Macy site forming the block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, owned by the Rhinelander estate, has been secured under lease by Henry Siegel, and that a new building is to be erected thereon this Spring. As a result of this circumstance, real estate men yesterday were not slow to jump at the conclusion that Mr. Sielcken's purchase is but preliminary to the leasing of the property involved to Mr. Siegel for a long term of years.

There is on this property a modern nine-story building, and, it was pointed out, it would be no very difficult matter to have the same floor levels in the new structure to be erected on the Rhinelander property and to unite the two buildings in one establishment.

Mr. Sielcken was not willing to tell yesterday just what he intends to do with the property.

In reply to questions, he said that the purchase was not speculative, and that he had no idea of using the buildings for any business with which he is connected, but that he "might lease them."

When Mr. Siegel was told last night that he was being mentioned as the probable future tenant of these properties, he said that he had nothing to say either by way of confirming or denying the reports.

ALL-NIGHT LICENSE REFUSED.

Commissioner Greene Instructs Chief Inspector Cortright.

Police Commissioner Greene announced yesterday his denial of an all-night license for the Delavan Hotel, application for which was made by the proprietor, Thomas O'Rourke, for a period of two weeks. The Commissioner also gave out a letter he sent to Chief Inspector Cortright, in which he said:

District Inspectors and Captains will be held strictly responsible for any violation of the liquor tax law which prohibits the sale of liquor between 1 and 5 A. M., without special license.

Applications for all-night licenses must be made at least three days in advance, in order that the premises may be examined, and reports made by the Captain of the precinct and the Inspector of the district.

No application will be approved for a longer period than five consecutive days.

All-night licenses will not be approved for ordinary trade, but only for special occasions, and when good reasons are given by the applicant.

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN EQUITY WILL GIVE REDRESS.—William D. Guthrie, the well-known Constitutional lawyer, is a Summer resident of Lattingtown, L. I. Just in front and to one side of Mr. Guthrie's land was a gore plot owned by Peter Martin. Squeezed in between the latter's land and Mr. Guthrie's was .086 of an acre owned by a Mr. Southard. Mr. Guthrie, in 1900, contracted in writing with Mr. Martin to purchase his land of "eight acres, more or less," for $3,000. When the time came for delivering the deed Mr. Martin told Mr. Guthrie that he would be unable to give title to one-eighth of an acre next to Mr. Southard's property, as he had sold such strip to that gentleman. Mr. Guthrie believed Mr. Martin and accepted a deed of a little over seven acres. He then entered into active negotiations with Mr. Southard for the purchase of his land, and also the strip the latter had contracted to buy from Martin. Mr. Guthrie finally paid Southard $2,000 for his .086 of an acre and an assignment of his rights under his contract of purchase for the one-eighth of an acre. Mr. Martin, however, refused to give Mr. Guthrie a deed of this piece of property, and on the trial of a suit brought to compel him to do so denied that he had ever agreed with Southard to convey it. A judgment in Mr. Guthrie's favor, rendered by Justice Dickey at the Nassau County Special Term, has been affirmed by the Brooklyn Appellate Division. "Either the statement of the defendant was false," said Presiding Justice Goodrich, for the Appellate tribunal, "in which event he is bound in equity to convey this portion of the land which he owned and agreed to sell, but did not convey, to the plaintiff, or else he had sold the land to Southard, and the plaintiff is entitled to a conveyance from him under the covenants contained in the deed from Southard to him. It is well settled that equity will give redress where a party has been induced by fraud to accept a conveyance of less land than he has bargained for."

***

CONTRADICTING PARTY'S OWN WITNESS.—On the trial of Annie Deutschmann's action to recover damages against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for injuries which she alleged she received by the sudden starting of one of the defendant's cars just as she was about to board it, a Dr. Parslow, who had attended the plaintiff in a professional capacity before the accident, was called as a witness for the defendant. A series of questions asked the doctor as to Mrs. Deutschmann's condition at the time he treated her were excluded on objection by the plaintiff's counsel, and the doctor was not allowed to answer. On cross-examination the doctor denied that he had ever told the plaintiff that the railroad company had offered him money to testify against her. In rebuttal, Mrs. Deutschmann, against the defendant's objection, answered the following question in the affirmative: "Did he tell you that time that people from the railroad company or some one from the company had offered him money to testify against you?" The Appellate Division, on an appeal by the railroad company from a judgment against it, has decided that the court below erred in allowing the plaintiff to answer the question. The only testimony on the subject of the doctor having been offered money by the railroad company was brought out by the plaintiff's counsel on cross-examination, and he was, therefore, bound by the witness's answer, as the matter was collateral to the issue. "The rule is well settled," said Justice McLaughlin, for the Appellate Court, "that when, upon cross-examination, a party calls from an opposing witness matters not brought out on his direct examination, he makes the witness to that extent his own, and as to such new matters he cannot contradict him in regard to it, since the effect would be to permit one to impeach his own witness."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Rocky Mountain region low pressure is advancing eastward and deepening somewhat. It has been attended by high southwest winds in its southwestern quadrant and brisk northwest winds and snow in its rear. Pressure is abnormally low throughout the interior of the country, and the weather continues cloudy and unsettled, with fog on the coasts and along the great lakes.

There has been light rain along the East Gulf Coast, in New England, and the lake regions, and snow has fallen in the Dakotas, the Rocky Mountain region, and rain or snow in the plateau region. Rain has also fallen in California and Oregon.

Continued high temperatures will prevail in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest to the Atlantic. It is much colder in the Dakotas and the Northwest.

The Colorado low pressure will move eastward Thursday, giving rain in the Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, the Dakotas, and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. The temperature will fall sharply in Kansas, the Southwest, and the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys. It will be colder Friday in the Lower Mississippi Valley and generally west of the Appalachians.

There will be rain Friday in the Eastern districts and snow or rain in the lake region. The winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be mostly south, increasing Thursday afternoon or night; on Lake Michigan brisk to high southeast to east winds will prevail.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Cold-wave warnings are displayed in Kansas, Southern Nebraska, Northwestern Missouri, and Western Iowa, and frost warnings have been issued for Southern California and the interior of Northern California.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

New England, fair Thursday, except rain in west portion. Friday, rain; variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain Thursday. Friday, clearing, with colder in west portions; variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

District of Columbia, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain Thursday and Friday; fresh south winds.

Maryland and Virginia, rain Thursday. Friday clearing, with colder in west portions; fresh southeast winds, increasing.

North and South Carolina, rain Thursday and in east portion Friday; colder Friday in west portion; fresh south winds, increasing.

West Virginia, rain Thursday. Friday, rain, turning to snow; much colder.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain Thursday; rain Friday and probably snow; much colder; fresh to brisk southeast winds, becoming northwest.

Minnesota, snow and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair, except snow in northeast portion; brisk northeast to north winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, snow Thursday, continued cold. Friday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; winds variable, becoming southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

—Weather Bureau.— TIMES.

	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	21	39	41
6 A. M.	18	41	41
9 A. M.	14	41	43
12 M.	18	43	49
4 P. M.	20	47	50
6 P. M.	20	49	49
9 P. M.	13	48	49
12 P. M.	16	47	46

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1902	20
Corresponding date for last 25 years	31

The thermometer registered 42 degrees at 8 A. M. and 48 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 51 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 39 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 100 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Hints to the Wise

Eyeglass Faults.

2

If you had the "Practised eye," you would notice more ill-fitting eyeglasses than right ones. Glasses set too far from or too close to the eyes; too much tilt; too high; too low. Faults, not less serious because often borne complacently.

To avoid them is not always a simple matter, but we hope to show, for your possible comfort and better health, that proper eyeglass making does avoid them always.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Private Funeral Car Wrecked.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Chicago fast passenger train of the Illinois Central ran into the rear car of the St. Louis train near here to-day. A private car in which was the body of the late Judge J. Fentress, chief counsel of the road, and members of the decedent's family was attached to the rear of the St. Louis train. The car was partly wrecked, the coffin broken open, and the passengers severely shaken.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:13	Sun sets...5:13	Moon sets...6:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:50	Gov. Isl'd...8:10	H. Gate...10:06
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:14	Gov. Isl'd...8:29	H. Gate...10:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Santos and Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	.....
Orizaba, Nassau	8:00 A. M.	.....
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston, via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 22.		
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Empress of China. Merchandise for United States postal agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 27; Hongkong, Dec. 31; Shanghai, Jan. 3, and Yokohama, Jan. 10, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched East Jan. 26. Due here Saturday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 29.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 17.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Citta di Messina, Palermo, Jan. 7.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 25.
Ferdonae Shields, Jan. 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Maraval, Port Spain, Jan. 21.
Nord America, Naples, Jan. 14.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 14.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Thespis, Barbados, Jan. 22.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Bernard, Para, Jan. 18.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 21.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 24.
Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 23.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 24.

SUNDAY, FEB. 1.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 27.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, Jan. 23.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 22.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Jan. 24.

Arrived.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Gundel, Copenhagen, Jan. 7, Christiania, 8th, and Christiansand, 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Flandria, (Ger.,) Bode, Port Limon, &c., Jan. 12, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 A. M.

SS Prins Mauritz, (Dutch,) Meinan, Paramaribo, &c., Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS J. M. Guffey, Wellman, Sabine Pass, with oil to the J. M. Guffey Oil Company.

SS Georgetown, Thorsen, Georgetown, Jan. 24, with mdse. to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Line.

SS Hamilton, Boas, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Arlington, (Br.,) Knowles, Santos, &c., Dec. 23, with coffee to Arbuckle Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 27th.

SS Heathford, (Br.,) Muller, Norfolk, Jan. 27, with cargo in transit to Howard Houlder, Rowat & Co. Will finish loading for Manila.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Sauermann, Hamburg, Jan. 14, to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:05 P. M.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Krsch, Hamburg, Jan. 19, Boulogne and Southampton, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Merchant Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
SS Russian Prince, (Br.,) for Havana.
SS Buckman, for Port Antonio, via Banes.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) for Plymouth, Boulogne, and Rotterdam.
SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Alba, for New Orleans.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS Calabria, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Leghorn, &c.
SS Cuzco, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) for Southampton.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Navahoe, for Jacksonville.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 7 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from New York for Marseilles, Naples, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from New York, arr. at Naples at 3 P. M. yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, for New York, sld. from Barry to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Copenhagen Jan. 24.

SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) Capt. Oliver, from Havana and New York via Cadiz and Barcelona, arr. at Genoa Jan. 26.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Capt. Ketloy, from New York and Newport News for Algoa Bay, &c., sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

SS Rippinham Grange, (Br.,) for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 7 P. M., to-day.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Restaurant Is Well Worth a Visit.

Vocal and Instrumental Recital
To-Day, January 29th, at 2:30 P. M.
In our Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

Helene Livingstone Coulter.....Contralto
Miss Elizabeth Mandelkern.....Piano
Paul Dufault.....Tenor
P. Wygenowsky.....Violin
Miss Bessie S. Haster.....Accompanist
E. Bernstein.....Piano } Quartet { A. Altschuler.....Viola
A. Saslausky.....Violin } { M. Altschuler.....Cello

Very Busy Selling Pianos.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

Of the fifty Pianos that we advertised at greatly reduced prices yesterday, a number have already been sold. It's more than likely that the remainder will go to-day.

As stated in yesterday's announcement, some of these instruments are new; some have been rented for but a few months; while others have been slightly marred on our Wareroom Floor. The only reason we reduce the price on some of them is that they are styles that the manufacturers have discontinued, but, as we have already said, every one is perfect in every respect and bears the manufacturer's and our full guarantee.

We Are Selling These Pianos at Prices Ranging from $145 to $325.

In exclusive piano stores you would have to pay from $100 to $225 more than the prices we now quote. Therefore you will readily understand that they are greatly underpriced.

Every one of these Pianos bears the name of a reliable maker. You can test them fully before buying. We emphasize the fact that for any one who seeks a good, reliable, substantially built, good toned Piano at a small price, the present opportunity is one that should not be allowed to pass.

Women's Tailor-made Suits, $28.50.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS, new spring model, of fine quality black or blue cheviot; blouse effect, side plaited front; box plaited back, flat curved tab collar of moire, trimmed with black and white braid; stitched Peau de Soie vest and belt; wide flaring graduated flounce skirt, top of flounce trimmed with deep fold of self material; habit back lined throughout with heavy grade taffeta; splendid value for.....$28.50

Great Price Reductions on Women's Coats.

WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE VELOUR COATS; in a variety of styles with or without shoulder capes, some with high storm collar of Alaska Sable; beautifully trimmed with silk braid and appliqued in fancy designs lined with white Peau de Cygne or heavy satin; selling regularly at $55.00 and $45.00, at.....$35.00

WOMEN'S FINE QUALITY BLACK KERSEY COATS, with high storm collar and wide revers of Persian Lamb; bell sleeves, lined with heavy black satin; selling regularly for $35.00, at.....$27.50

WOMEN'S THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS; of fine quality Broadcloth and Kersey, in a variety of styles, with and without shoulder capes; finely tailored and finished; handsomely trimmed; lined with heavy black satin; selling regularly at $37.50, at.....$25.00

WOMEN'S FINE QUALITY VELOUR BLOUSE COATS; double breasted, collarless, bishop sleeve, turn-over cuff, smartly trimmed with silk braid; lined with white Peau de Cygne; selling regularly for $25.00, at.....$17.50

Women's Dress Skirts.

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS OF FINE QUALITY ETAMINE: in black and blue; nine gore wide flaring, inverted plait back, flare trimmed with graduating perpendicular straps of stitched taffeta over drop of good quality taffeta.....$16.50

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS; OF BLACK BROADCLOTH; quadruple flounce effect, bottom of each flounce finished with fine tailor stitching and black satin piping; inverted plait back; a very smart tailor-made skirt, unlined.....$14.75

Corded Wash Silks

28c. Yard.

First Floor.

We place on sale to-day 25,000 yards of Corded Wash Silks, in white and all colors, at the above price, which is the lowest ever asked for this quality Wash Silk, the regular value of which is 48c. yard. Great selling will surely result, so early buying is advised.

A Great Purchase and Sale of

Men's White & Fancy Vests

Second Floor.

We have purchased from one of the best manufacturers of Men's White and Colored Vests their entire sample line, consisting of pure linen duck, plain and figured pique and other popular patterns, in single and double-breasted effects, as well as their complete line of Full Dress Vests. All sizes from 33 to 46.

We secured these garments at such remarkable prices that we are able to offer them at

Less Than the Cost of the Bare Materials.

The regular prices asked for these Vests range from $3.50 to $5.00. We say

$1.65

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN WOMEN'S

Heavy Cotton Waists.

Second Floor.

Women's Waists, of Silk finished Etamine; large double box plait and side plaits, inverted front, with double row of large pearl buttons; also Waists of Butcher Linen, box plaited effect, with hemstitching.....$2.75

Women's Waists, of black and white striped heavy madras, woven and silk stripe, short shoulder with fine tucking, embroidered stock.....$3.95

Women's Waists, of heavy figured Cheviot, tailor made, fancy stock, pearl buttons.....$4.75

Women's Waists, of Butcher Linen, trimmed with antique lace, shoulders, fronts, sleeves and collar, at.....$6.50

Women's Waists of imported Mummy Cloth, front, back, collar and cuffs elaborately embroidered.....$9.75

Women's Linen Waists, crash front, of fine embroidery; silk tie.....$10.75

Women's Irish Linen Waists, richly trimmed with an abundance of Mexican drawn work.....$12.75

Women's pure Irish Linen Waists, hand embroidery, shoulder shirring, inverted front, pearl buttons, at.....$10.75, $12.75 and $14.75

Laces and Galloons.

At Considerably Less Than Regular Prices.

First Floor.

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NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Republicans Hurry Elmira Gerrymander Through the Assembly.

Appropriation Bill Is Reported, Carrying an Increase Over Last Year on Charities Account.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Party lines were drawn in the Assembly to-day, when the Republicans hurried through the bill to redistrict the wards of Elmira. The measure was passed after a sharp debate by a vote of 85 to 57.

When the measure came up under the title of a bill to revise the charter of Elmira Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, contended that it should be stricken from the calendar because the Constitution provides that no private or local bill shall be passed which shall embrace more than one subject and that expressed in its title. He was overruled, and moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Assemblyman Moreland of Chemung denied that it was intended to gerrymander Elmira, the purpose being to elevate the city morally by giving it fairer and better representation.

The Democrats then made a general assault on the measure. Mr. Hinson of Erie called it "small-potato" legislation and an outrageous gerrymander. Mr. Burke of New York asserted that if the bill were passed it would inaugurate McCullaghism, and Democrats who were not scared from the polls would be landed in jail. Mr. Dooling of New York said that the scheme of the majority on the bill was ominous. Mr. Ellis of New York declared that the scheme was engineered by the boss of Chemung County, who had lately returned to the "Amen Corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Palmer closed the debate for the minority. He asserted that the act was a gerrymander that changed the political complexion of Elmira so that it was unrecognizable. It proposed to add to strong Republican wards and take from weak Democratic wards.

For the Republicans, Mr. Moreland explained the bill. Mr. Merritt of St. Lawrence declared that whenever he had a chance to make a Democratic district Republican he would take it.

Mr. Burnett closed the debate. He denied that the bill was unconstitutional, and said it was necessary because of several acts of lawlessness at the recent election in Elmira.

Assemblyman Rogers, from the Ways and Means Committee, brought in the annual appropriation bill. The total appropriations carried by the measure amount to $17,023,842. From this total should be deducted refunds amounting to $621,485, consisting of appropriations for the support of certain departments, such as the Insurance and Banking Departments, which are supported by the corporations under their supervision.

Deducting these refunds, the net appropriations amount to $16,407,456. The same net appropriations last year amounted to $16,152,902, an increase of $254,555. Allowances for the insane are increased $300,000, and for various charitable institutions about $50,000.

These additional sums are made necessary principally because of the annual increase in the number of wards of the State and the increased cost of food and other supplies. Exclusive of these increases, the net appropriations carried by this bill show a net decrease of about $130,000.

When the bill was introduced Mr. Palmer objected to what he termed the hurried manner in which it had been drafted, and declared that he, as the minority leader, had not been consulted regarding its items. He termed his statement a defense of the bill.

Mr. Rogers replied that there had been no secrecy in the preparation of the bill, and that minority members of the Ways and Means Committee had had ample time to know what its provisions were. "My statement is not a defense of the bill. It needs none," said Mr. Rogers in conclusion.

In the Senate the Cities Committee reported favorably the Stewart bill, amending the charter of Elmira, a duplicate of which was passed in the Assembly. It also reported the Marshall bill, permitting the Police Commissioner of New York to retire and pension Caroline M. Cox, a police matron.

JUDGESHIP FOR MR. McDONOUGH

Mr. Roosevelt Offers to Make the ex-Secretary of State Chief of the Philippine Judiciary.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—John T. McDonough, ex-Secretary of State, has received an offer from President Roosevelt of the position of Chief Justice of the Philippine Islands. The tender leaked out here to-day from an authentic source. When Mr. McDonough was asked about it he said:

"I will neither affirm nor deny it. If there is anything in the matter, no doubt you will learn about it from Washington."

Mr. McDonough was in Washington recently and had a conference with the President. It is understood that the tender was made on that occasion, and Mr. McDonough asked for time to consider the matter. It is said he hesitates to accept because his health and that of his wife are not of the best at present.

Before offering the place to Mr. McDonough, President Roosevelt, it is understood, conferred with Senator Platt and ascertained that the appointment would be agreeable to him.

Mr. McDonough served two terms as Secretary of State. He was elected in 1898, when Mr. Roosevelt was chosen Governor, and ran on the ticket with Gov. Odell two years ago. He was urged to accept a renomination last Fall, but declared that if the party did not see fit to nominate him for Judge of the Court of Appeals he would not take any place on the ticket. Judge Werner was nominated for that place.

Since his retirement from office Mr. McDonough has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city. The Philippines Judgeship would carry a salary of $7,500 a year.

EXAMINING ELEVATED'S PLAN.

Railroad Experts at Work to See If the Public Will Benefit by the New Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Three experts were busily engaged in the office of the State Railroad Commission to-day comparing train schedules which the Manhattan Elevated Company offers to put into effect next Sunday with the schedules in force a year ago to determine just what improvement of service the new schedule would effect.

Failure of the company to comply on Monday last with orders made by the board to take effect on that day has caused the impression that the corporation is seeking delay and that the submission of the new schedules for the board's approval is in accord with this plan.

Ashley W. Cole, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, said to-day that he believed that the Manhattan Company was acting in good faith.

"The explanation of the company as to why the orders of the commission were not complied with," said Col. Cole, "was such as to convince the commission that there was no disposition willfully to disobey its mandates. The changing of the train schedules for such a system as the Manhattan is no small undertaking. It is as complicated as any civil engineering proposition you could imagine, and it is only the brightest minds in the railroad business that are capable of getting up such a schedule.

"With the new schedule which we received from the Manhattan Company was an outline of what would be accomplished by it. According to this outline there would be a considerable improvement.

"The commission is not taking anything for granted. We will make our own comparisons to determine whether the conclusions of the company as to the betterment which the new schedules would afford are warranted. These comparisons will be finished to-morrow or the next day, and we will then be able to make a statement to the public. If we find the new schedule to be all that it is represented to be it will go into force next Sunday."

The Railroad Committee of the Senate will report a bill to cure transit evils in Brooklyn. It will provide for a continuous ride on surface and elevated railroads in Brooklyn, and also that trains shall be operated on a headway of five minutes or less between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., and between 5 and 8 P. M., and a headway of ten minutes or less the balance of the time.

President Cole of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, in a reply made public yesterday to a second series of inquiries by the Merchants' Association in regard to local transportation conditions, said that important plans for their betterment might be announced within the week.

The commission, he said, has been informed that the Interborough Railway Company, which is to operate the new underground railway and which recently leased the Manhattan elevated lines, is about to make public elaborate plans for the joint operation of the two systems. "These plans," Col. Cole states, "will deal with extensions of the third tracks, alterations of route, and loops or other improvements of terminals at the Battery, the City Hall station, &c. The board believes that the public interests will be best served by awaiting the promulgation of these plans, so that there may be no cross-fire of plans and purposes unless mature examination shall show that the Interborough plans may be modified or altered with advantage. The board will not recommend the use of two-story cars on the elevated roads."

Assistant Secretary S. C. Mead of the association, who returned from a conference with the commission at Albany, stated that he found the board poring over a proposed schedule on the elevated, to be introduced on Feb. 1, which neither they nor he had had time to fully digest. He said, however, that it would appear to be a great improvement over the schedule heretofore in force, but whether or not it complies strictly with the order of the commission to the effect that the full rush-hour service be maintained throughout the day he was not able to say.

TO RESTRAIN TRUST COMPANIES.

Bill Would Restrict Savings Institutions to Regular Banks.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Trust companies and department stores would be virtually prohibited from engaging in savings banks business by a bill introduced to-day in the Senate by Senator Marshall. Its provisions are in accord with the recommendations made in the report of Superintendent of Banks Kilburn which recently caused comment among trust company men. It prohibits any bank, banking association, individual banker, firm, association, corporation, person, or persons to advertise as a savings bank or in any way solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank, or any business substantially similar thereto, or use any rules or regulations similar to those of savings banks and issue pass books.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

By Assemblyman FITZPATRICK—To compel street and elevated railroad and ferry companies in New York City to give round-trip tickets for one fare from 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and from 5 to 6:30 P. M.

By Assemblyman McCARTHY—To pension John T. Mayers, a former clerk of the New York City Fire Department, who lost his eyesight while in the employ of the department.

By Assemblyman FARRELL—Providing for rehearing of the charges upon which William A. Taylor was discharged as a New York City patrolman.

By Assemblyman WANWRIGHT—Forbidding the destruction of any tree beside a public highway without permission of the Highway Commissioner.

By Assemblyman BYRNE—Providing $1,000 salary for chaplains of the New York Fire Department.

By Senator MARTIN—Giving to the Commissioner of Docks of New York power to lease wharf property owned by the city for the purpose of markets at the highest bid, not for a longer time than twenty-five years, nor providing for a renewal for more than ten years.

STATE CAPITAL NOTES.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has decided to report favorably Senator Elsberg's bill amending the labor law relative to child labor and Senator Townsend's bill that deaf, dumb, or blind children may be eligible to become pupils in public institutions for technical instruction after a residence of one year.

Chairman Green of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment has announced that a hearing will be given on Feb. 4 on the Notarial Tax bill and the New York Tax Reform measures affecting domestic corporations.

The Judiciary Committee will give a hearing Feb. 11 on the bill providing that all hotels shall have rope fire escapes in each room.

Senator McClelland spoke before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate yesterday in favor of his bill, which provides that in claims against estates the agreements between testator and claimant must be in writing and witnessed by a Notary.

Local Assessment of Franchise Tax.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The original Ford Franchise bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Victor A. Dowling. It differs from the measure on the same subject introduced recently in the Assembly inasmuch as it provides specifically that the power of assessment shall be vested in the local authorities.

Would Abandon Savings Bank Tax.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Ellis has introduced a bill to repeal the present law which levies a tax of 1 per cent. upon the surplus and undivided earnings of savings banks.

DR. GULICK'S NEW POSITION.

Appointed by the Board of Education as Director of Physical Training in the Public Schools.

Superintendent Maxwell and his fellow-members of the Board of Education have had under discussion for several months the advisability of selecting a director of physical training for the schools of Greater New York. At a meeting of the board yesterday Dr. Luther H. Gulick was selected unanimously for the position.

Dr. Gulick has been a prominent figure in athletic and physical education circles for many years. He took a course of two years in English at Oberlin College, and while there he played on the class, school, and university teams, and won the tennis championship. He was a volunteer instructor in gymnastics, and in field day sports he excelled in pole vaulting, running, and jumping. Later he took a course at Dr. Sargent's School of Physical Training.

In 1886 he entered the New York University and studied medicine, receiving his M. D. in 1889. For several years he was Physical Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Jackson, Mich. He organized a three-year normal course for teachers of physical training for the Young Men's Christian Association, and he had full charge of the course for twelve years. He was Secretary of the Physical Training Department of the Young Men's Christian Association for fifteen years, and Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education for two years, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education convention in 1900. He was editor of Physical Education for five years and editor of The Physical Education Review during 1900.

Dr. Gulick said, after his appointment:

"I feel quite confident that from the promises made in every way by Superintendent Maxwell and all the other members of the Board of Education, my efforts to develop physical education and athletics will be supported. It is my intention to plan for the introduction of a few minutes of recreative exercise in addition to the daily gymnastics, to do all in my power to support high school athletics, and, if possible, to extend their influence and to develop plans for special work for those who are not developed normally."

Dr. Gulick had the game of basket ball invented. He wrote the first rules of the game, and he has edited the rules each year since the game was originated. He has been conspicuous as a member of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union.

STURGIS RETIRES CASHMAN.

Deputy Chief Applies for Relief After Thirty-six Years' Service.

Commissioner Sturgis of the Fire Department yesterday afternoon retired Deputy Chief of the Department John J. Cashman. Chief Cashman's retirement was on his own application. In his place the Commissioner appointed Chief of Battalion Charles W. Kruger to be Deputy Chief.

Chief Cashman had the longest continuous service of any official of high rank in the Fire Department, having been in continuous service for over thirty-six years. A greater portion of this time he served in the lower section of the city, where the work was particularly arduous. Chief Cashman was appointed to the force Oct. 17, 1866. Since that time he has never had a charge brought against him.

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CANAL MEN ARE UNITED

Compromise Bill Is Introduced in the Senate.

Good Roads Advocates Deny Hostility to Canal Improvement—Canal Champions Ready to Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Canals, to-day introduced the Thousand-ton Barge Canal bill agreed upon by the conference of canal men which was held here yesterday. It provides for the expenditure of $82,000,000, including $1,000,000 extra for twelve-foot locks on the Champlain Canal between Troy and Fort Edward. Tonawanda is made the western terminus, but the present canal between Tonawanda and Buffalo is to be retained as a feeder and a harbor for Buffalo. The Niagara River is to be utilized between Tonawanda and Buffalo. The first hearing on the bill will be given by the Senate Canal Committee next Tuesday.

The good roads conference, held here last night at the home of Speaker Nixon, gave something of a scare to the canal advocates. Those who participated in it hastened to deny that they ever proposed to hamper canal improvement, but it is the general impression that the conference was inimical to the canal interests.

Speaker Nixon said that the reports of the conference had conveyed a false impression.

"To say that the conference was called for the purpose of defeating canal legislation or to make its success contingent upon the adoption of a proposition to issue $50,000,000 worth of bonds for good roads is absolutely misleading," said the Speaker. "We discussed the proposition to have a bond issue for the construction of good roads on its own merits, and the conference was not committed to any such plan of action as has been asserted."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins was asked if he understood that road improvement and canal legislation were to be coupled.

"I am not a factor in the shaping of legislation, but I will say that I know of no such policy as you have indicated," he replied. "It is true that the proposition to spend $82,000,000 for the improvement of the State's waterways was referred to at the conference, and some of the speakers did say that if the canals were to be improved to maintain the commercial supremacy of the State the roads of the State ought to be improved with the same idea in view. That suggestion is not new. It was made in the Republican State platform at Saratoga and by Gov. Odell in his message. But the matter did not go beyond the point of discussion at the Speaker's conference."

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Canals Committee, said to-night that he did not think a bill providing for the submission of a bond issue for the construction of good roads in connection with the bond issue for the improvement of canals would be constitutional. Canals and good roads, he said, are two entirely distinct propositions, and the Constitution states that only a single proposition involving an expenditure of more than $1,000,000 shall be submitted to the people in a referendum, and that no two such propositions can be submitted in any one year.

"I cannot see, therefore," said the Senator, "what course is open for the good roads advocates, if they are really bent upon defeating canal legislation, except to make a test of the popularity of the two propositions in the Legislature. If they desire such a test, we are ready for it at any time. I believe, now that all of the canal interests are together, we have enough votes in the Legislature to carry through whatever canal bill shall be reported."

Assemblyman Bostwick took the same view. "The canal proposition has now been put squarely up to the Legislature, backed by a united canal sentiment," he said. "There is no escaping from the issue this year. Either the Republican Party will carry out its pledges and meet the request of the commercial bodies of the State for the improvement of the State's waterways, or it will not. It does not matter in the least how canal legislation shall be defeated, if it is to be defeated. The responsibility will be fixed, and the party in power must expect to take whatever consequences are entailed."

BUCKLIN'S PLEA NOT GUILTY.

He Sues New Jersey Police for $25,000 Damages for False Imprisonment.

David W. Bucklin, the alleged manager of Canfield's establishment at 5 East Forty-fourth Street, appeared before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment found against him last week by the Grand Jury.

Bucklin was accompanied by Forbes J. Hennessey, his counsel, who made a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. Recorder Goff gave Bucklin until Monday to withdraw his plea, should he so wish, and also stated that he would hear argument on the motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury at that time.

District Attorney Jerome was asked yesterday if in view of the fact that Reginald Vanderbilt had returned to the city he would make any effort to subpoena him.

"I would not try to subpoena Mr. Vanderbilt if he was sitting on the steps of the Court House," was the reply. "It is all over now, and he can go and get married or do anything he pleases as far as I am concerned."

Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy and Detective Robert Pearson, of Jersey City, were notified yesterday that David W. Bucklin had brought suit against them jointly in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., for false imprisonment. He claims $25,000 damages. The case will come up Feb. 9.

BELLEVUE NURSES EXAMINED.

James O'Gara, the Elderly Patient, Who Complained of Abuse.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan examined seven patients and nurses of the Bellevue alcoholic ward yesterday in connection with the information of alleged maltreatment of a patient there, which has reached the District Attorney's office. The examination was behind closed doors. One of the witnesses called was a physician connected with the alcoholic ward. After the examination Mr. Garvan issued a number of subpoenas for witnesses to be examined by him to-day. District Attorney Jerome last night said that the investigation had not advanced sufficiently to enable him to say whether any arrests would be made.

Superintendent Mahon of Bellevue said that Assistant District Attorney Garvan and he had been in consultation for several days on the alleged maltreatment of inmates in the alcoholic ward, the investigation of which was precipitated by the complaint to the District Attorney by an elderly man who had been a patient in the ward.

It was learned yesterday that the patient who is said to have been abused by the nurses in the alcoholic ward was James O'Gara, who lives at 121 West Fifty-sixth Street. Mr. O'Gara is confined to his bed and is attended by private nurses. On the advice of his physician he denied himself to all callers, except immediate members of his family.

Regarding the complaint made against nurses at Bellevue the members of the family declined to have anything to say. They admitted, however, that O'Gara had made such a complaint, and referred inquirers to District Attorney Jerome for further information.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the United States Treasury, Washington; Postmaster General Henry C. Payne, Washington; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington; ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Fort Henry, N. Y.

HOLLAND—James H. Dooley, Richmond; George D. Crabbs, Cincinnati; S. Lee Clark, Pittsburg; H. I. Jenness, Detroit.

MURRAY HILL—C. W. Fuller, Cleveland; George C. Wells, Montreal.

GRAND—Capt. Cleveland Willcoxon, United States Army; Major J. M. Maney, United States Army; Col. George M. Halstead, Scranton.

MANHATTAN—H. T. Manning, Nashville.

SAVOY—A. H. Lamm, Chicago; B. Chadwick, Washington; E. J. Rose, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—R. H. Murray, Detroit; Gerard J. M. E. d'Aquin, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. T. R. Newbold, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Col. Alexander Y. Scott, Mississippi; F. B. Gordon, Columbus, Ga.

ALBEMARLE—Frank A. Lee, Cincinnati; Seymour Cunningham, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

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Strouse Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Strouse, dry goods; 274 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein, Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, notions; Hoffman House.
Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens; 74 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Wilson, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Rice, Well & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; A. Rice, clothing; 24 Howard Street; Hoffman House.
Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. T. McNeely, notions and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Graham, gloves and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Quinn, Marshall & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; G. P. Marshall, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Watts, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. B. Campbell, white goods, linens, laces, and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Drach, housefurnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; L. L. Shwartz, ladies' and children's wear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ewing, furnishing goods; 68 Fourth Avenue; Criterion Hotel.
McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Washington; W. D. McCarthy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Weiden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss A. Reardon, infants' wear; L. R. Marvin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Sisson, B. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. E. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. Lowy, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. M. McGee, upholstery goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. Weisseman, dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Morris, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; Mrs. A. Shantz, millinery; 260 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Calder, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. McFate, carpets; 335 Broadway.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, silks and dress goods; 70 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. A. Van Etten, linens and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. R. Owen, general buyer; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; A. F. Young, notions and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Herman Brothers, Lincoln, Neb.; F. Herman, notions and furnishing goods; 515 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

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EMIL SAUER has written, "It is really wonderful. I can freely say the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic effort."

MOSZKOWSKI thinks that "Anyone hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso who plays; but (adds the composer with a characteristically epigrammatic touch) after a while he will perceive his error, because your instrument never plays false notes."

ROSENTHAL states that he feels sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing. He continues: "It seems to me greatest in brilliant show pieces. I think it may be practically useful in assisting piano students to control their technical powers and their tempo in this class of compositions."

Finally, PADEREWSKI is among the warmest admirers of the Pianola. "It is astonishing," he writes, "to see this little device at work executing the masterpieces of pianoforte literature with a dexterity, clearness and velocity which no player, however great, can approach. Everyone who wishes to hear absolutely faultless, free-of-any-kind-of-nervousness piano playing should buy your Pianola." He considers the instrument not only a source of delight to music lovers, but a benefit to art itself, as by means of it the masterpieces of music will greatly gain in appreciation and popularity.

Playing Upright Piano with aid of the Pianola.

In these excerpts we have practically a summary of the opinion of the world's greatest pianists. They believe in the Pianola's artistic qualities, its ability to be of assistance to the music student, and in its usefulness in broadening the public taste, thereby creating a higher and better appreciation of music.

The repertory of the Pianola is practically limitless. In all 8,643 selections have been arranged and about two hundred new numbers are added each month. The list naturally comprises all the departments of pianoforte literature. To particularize, not only are the Liszt Rhapsodies arranged for the Pianola, but the Sonata in B minor, all the arrangements and the great pianist's reproductions of Beethoven's C minor Symphony. As to Beethoven works, arrangements have been made of all the symphonies, including the Ninth, and all the sonatas from the earliest to the great Op. 111. Such out of the way works as the C minor Variations and the Diabelli Variations are also to be had, and several of the quartets, including the magnificent posthumous quartet in C sharp minor.

A notable feature of the Pianola's repertory is the range of classic song accompaniments, among them the famous *lieder* of Schumann, Schubert, and Brahms.

The great wealth of arrangement of orchestral works is also worthy of special attention.

For those who prefer lighter music there is hardly a light opera but what the best from it has been arranged for the Pianola.

All this music, which is arranged to suit alike the master, the student, the novice or the lover of music, is instantly available through the medium of the Pianola.

To those baffled by technique the Pianola affords a happy solution of the problem. Any one can play upon any piano with the aid of the Pianola.

Price of the Pianola $250.
Purchasable by monthly payments.

The **AEOLIAN COMPANY,** AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.
Selling Agents:—FRED'K LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark and Jersey City.

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'Tis a sale rich with the possibility of great money saving. Not a garment in the lot which has not suffered a big price reduction. Suits and Overcoats that were selling all season at $25, $20, $18 and $15 reduced to

$11.75

The best of 'em now at your pick—but they won't be for long.

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How many horses have you?
How much does each horse earn per day?
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We guarantee to minimize the number of days the horse is sick. No man can absolutely guard against contagion or carelessness to exposure, but we can so build up the horse's system that it will be able to resist the attacks of disease.

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BLUE GRASS MEDICATED SALTS.

Salt is its base and the flavor. We have added a few harmless remedies which regulate the bowels and keep the pores open, purify the blood, and tone up the system generally, making the organs perform their functions perfectly so that the system can readily resist disease. Write for free booklet—the diseases of the horse and their treatment.

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Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M.
Also To-morrow, Fri., Afternoon, at same hour.
A NOTABLE SALE, BY ORDER OF
Mr. Wm. Lanier Washington,
of a Unique Collection of
VERITABLE
ANTIQUES
formerly the property of lineal descendants of
George Washington,
Verified by Accompanying Affidavits.
Comprising in part
FURNITURE OF THE PERIOD.
including a clawfoot marble top pier table, formerly belonging to George Washington, several sofas, Chippendale, and clawfoot tables, carved bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobe, engravings, oil paintings, &c.
To which has been added Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Adams, Marqueterie, and Louis XVI. FURNITURE. And a large consignment of fine Sheffield plated ware on copper direct from the Custom House, including a very costly Picnic Set of 145 pieces, enclosed in trunk, collection of blue historical plates, English chiming hall clock, carved Venetian furniture, a pair magnificent Sevres vases, decorated in the highest style of art.

CHEMICALLY PURE

Mr. J. Dunraven Young, One of the Best Known Chemists in the World, Says
DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY
is an Absolutely Pure Whiskey.

MR. YOUNG HAS BEEN AT THE HEAD OF THE CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ALSO CHEMIST TO THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Chicago, July 9, 1902.

Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Gentlemen: I have completed a careful and most exhaustive chemical analysis of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which showed it to be a pure whiskey uncontaminated with foreign matter. The search for fusel oil demonstrated the remarkable purity of this whiskey, as notwithstanding the most delicate tests known were employed in this investigation, the mere traces of this poisonous matter found were such as to be incapable of determination. This unusual result speaks more eloquently than words, the care taken in its production, while it is an unfailing indication of "age" of the whiskey, which is so essential to an article to be used for medicinal purposes.

The various tests made were the most rigid and exhaustive of any similar examinations ever made in this laboratory, and the results obtained were of the most flattering character, indicating that the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company's product is an article of exceptional merit, and well deserves its name of "Medicinal Whiskey."

Yours very truly, J. Dunraven Young
(Formerly Chemistry Department Armour Institute of Technology; Chemist Sanitary Commission, etc., etc.)

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been tested thousands of times during the past 50 years, by the most learned chemists, and found always to be the same "absolutely pure" and free from fusel oil.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, asthma, malaria, and all low fevers. It stimulates and enriches the blood, aids digestion, builds up the nerve tissue, tones up the heart and fortifies the system against disease germs. It prolongs life, keeps the old young and the young strong. It contains no fusel oil and is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. "Duffy's" is prescribed by over 7,000 doctors and used exclusively in over 2,000 hospitals. It has saved the lives of millions of people during the past fifty years who have used it as their only medicine.

CAUTION.—When you ask for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, will try to sell you cheap imitations, and so-called Malt Whiskey substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only, and which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand "Duffy's" and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure malt whiskey which contains medicinal, healing-giving qualities. Look for the trade-mark, "The Old Chemist," on the label.

The genuine Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold by all druggists and grocers, or direct at $1.00 a bottle. Write for free medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and convincing testimonials, to the Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the [illegible] day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at 30 [illegible] Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at the office of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of [illegible] 1903.—Dated New York, N. Y., the 13th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. [illegible] TINE, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
nl3-1awdm13

STRIKE COMMISSION MAY CALL OPERATORS

Demand for Their Attendance Made by the Miners' Counsel.

Question of Restriction of the Anthracite Output Causes a Pointed Discussion at the Inquiry.

PHILDELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Demand that the Presidents of the anthracite coal railroads should be summoned before the Coal Strike Commission was made by Mr. Darrow, counsel for the miners. He said he wished to show that it was the operators and not the miners who had restricted the output of coal.

There was a discussion between Chairman Gray, Mr. Dickson, counsel for the independent operators, and Mr. Darrow, which resulted in a decision to consider the proposal to call the desired witnesses. If the issue as to the restriction of output is regarded as being before the body they will be called.

Mr. Darrow also announced that he had received numerous letters from large operators and Governors of States in the bituminous coal region, and desired to have some representatives of that district appear before the commission to give information concerning trade agreements. If this could not be done, the union would like to have the letters read before the commission. Judge Gray said the subject is being held under advisement.

In asking the commission to request the attendance of the coal road Presidents, Mr. Darrow said: "There has been evidence offered here on the part of the operators to show that the miners have limited production in the last year. We believe the fact to be that the coal roads have placed a limit on production for years. So long as they make the charge to this commission for the purpose of influencing its decision, I want them to bring into court for our examination the Presidents of the roads, so that we may find out the situation."

"Do you mean to charge or express the belief," said Chairman Gray, "that there has been a limitation by the Presidents of the coal roads other than the limitation that the market and demand of the market create? Of course, there is a natural limitation. Apart from the interests of the operators and the miners, it would be a most lamentable waste to the country to keep down mining coal for which there was no demand."

He declared that the deposit of hard coal should be conserved for the benefit of those who come after this generation, and a wasteful, competitive output is a serious thing. He said he did not know but that in some crude way, the consolidation of these interests has tended to a more economic management of "this storehouse that Providence has given us in this region."

"I do not see that anybody could intelligently consider this case without considering that question," said Mr. Darrow. "This is the aspect: I say it is unfair to charge up to the miners that they have been restricting the output when it has been done by somebody else.

"If the operator has the right to conserve the coal fields, so has the mine worker. He has the same right to conserve himself and his family and those who are to came after him as has the mine operator. For my part, I have never believed that a reasonable limitation of work or production was a bad thing. All I do claim is that it is unfair to charge us with a limitation of production over a series of years and say the miners do not earn more money because they are lazy and have been limiting the supply, when in fact the operators have done it."

"The only suggestion I have in adverse criticism," continued Chairman Gray, "is this: Take a contract miner. He can limit his own hours of labor. The question is whether the man who wants to work four or five hours should put an inhibition upon the man who wants to work eight or nine hours."

"Under our present theory regarding the rights of property," responded Mr. Darrow, "where a man has a right to own a coal mine he has a perfect right to work twenty-four hours a day, with all the men he sees fit. Now, the other operators come in and because of their own inroads or because they are stronger, they say, 'No, you can only mine coal three days a week,' or eight hours a day, or whatever it is. It is exactly parallel whether it is done by the miners or by the operators."

Mr. Dickson interrupted to say that as he understood it the position of the operators is that during 1901 and down to the time of the strike, either through some concerted action or as a fact, the output of coal was restricted and limited so that in reality it was impossible to fill the storage places. All of the companies, he said, of late years have been going to large expense to store coal at the terminal points. The coming of the strike was foreseen and it was the desire on the part of the companies to get the coal stored in advance, but they did not succeed in doing so.

"The great difficulty in the control of the anthracite trade," continued Mr. Dickson, "is that the market will not take it regularly and equally throughout the year. The whole proposition is therefore that the companies feel that during 1901 and 1902 the men have not been willing to take advantage of all the facilities that were offered to them."

Chairman Gray expressed the opinion that if the operators attempted to charge upon the miners restriction to the disadvantage of the public, the latter should be permitted to show they are not to blame so much as the operators.

"Assume that the question is strictly between the operators and the miners," said Mr. Darrow, "have the operators any more right to say to the miners, 'You shall not restrict the number of cars you load' than the miners have to say to the operators, 'We will only load six cars'?"

Chairman Gray said the proposition was the same.

"Then," said Mr. Darrow, "has one operator the right to say it to another?"

"No, I don't think he has," replied the Chairman. He said also that he did not believe the commission had given the question of restriction any serious thought. There has not been any conclusive evidence that concerted or systematic restriction has existed.

Mr. Darrow then asked that the commission do request Messrs. Baer, Harris Thomas, and Truesdale to testify concerning the question under discussion.

All of the witnesses called to-day were examined by counsel for the miners with a view of eliciting information concerning the alleged restriction of coal production.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company began the presentation of this case to the commission. Thomas Wilden, general inside foreman, was the principal witness. He was examined at length regarding the physical condition of the company's mines. During the course of his testimony he said the men did not appear to be anxious to produce as much coal as the company desired, although they are now working ten hours a day instead of nine.

Counsel for the miners said the company's December production was 5,100,000 tons, the largest monthly output in many years. The statement was accepted as evidence.

The witness said there were times when the work was irregular, due to a restriction in the output, but he was unable to say who was responsible for the restriction.

James McCready, a clerk employed by the company, testified concerning the wages of the mine workers. He presented a list showing good earnings on the part of nearly 100 miners, but admitted that these men had been employed at "robbing" pillars, which work, being more dangerous than ordinary mining, was better paid. Several foremen were also examined.

COAL PRICES CRUMBLE.

Little Demand at the New Depots for Pail Anthracite.

The prices of independent coal went to pieces yesterday on account of the high temperature, and independent operators were making frantic efforts to get it into the market. There were few buyers among the coal dealers, even at $7 a ton free on board, and a number of sales were effected at $6.50 a ton.

During the last two days so much coal has been received that the distributing points are kept clogged up with cars, and the notification of the companies to the independent operators that they must move the coal before they can get more cars at the mines still holds good.

The retail price of coal was unchanged yesterday, and complaints were made that uptown dealers without warrant are keeping up the retail price.

Nearly all the new depots where coal is sold by the pail were running yesterday, but at most of them there was little demand, showing that there is no coal famine. Unless there is more demand, some of them may be discontinued, as it would not pay to keep them running.

A GOVERNMENT COAL HUNT.

How F. L. Rhodes Filled the Treasury Department's Empty Bunkers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Chief Clerk Hills of the Treasury Department overcame the difficulty of getting coal this week in a summary and expeditious manner. The bunkers were running low, and there seemed a likelihood that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which had been working some of its branches night and day, would be forced to shut down. Learning that soft coal might be found in West Virginia, Mr. Hills dispatched F. L. Rhodes, his private secretary, with instructions not to come back without coal.

Rhodes went to a certain mine in the Alleghenies. There he found a supply of coal about to be shipped to fill a prior order. In some way he influenced the manager to sell him the coal at ordinary market prices. Then he telegraphed for cars from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to get the purchase to Washington, finally shipping 1,200 tons. Like a stockman with a load of cattle, he got in the caboose with the trainmen and stuck to his coal until it reached here. He had seen shipments of others buyers' coal sidetracked and diverted to the wrong customers, and he did not intend to suffer such a mishap himself.

The 1,200 tons arrived in Washington just as the last shovelful was taken out of one of the bunkers at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The department's supply had narrowed down to less than two days' quota. Rhodes has another trainload on the way. He has been slated for an advance in the department because of his display of executive ability and common sense.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Gerry ball is to be the largest and most notable function this evening. There is to be also the last of the Cinderella Cotillions under the patronage of Mrs. John S. Barnes and other matrons. The dance will end promptly at midnight. The Thursday Evening Club will have its second meeting. This time it will assemble in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond will have a dinner, and there are to be other smaller entertainments.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard arrived from Europe last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are in town.

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Ex-Commodore Edwin D. Morgan was elected President of the Meadow Brook Club on Tuesday at the annual meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, instead of William C. Whitney, as stated yesterday in this column.

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Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., 575 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. E. C. Center, 158 East Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Augustine Jacqueline Smith, 329 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir and Miss Alden, 11 East Fifty-fourth Street.

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Miss Rosalie Gardner Jones, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, gave a dinner last evening of twenty-two covers in her residence, at 116 West Seventy-second Street. Among the guests asked were Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton, the Misses Calhoun, Locke, Russell, and Jones, and Horace Huntington, Nelson Shrieves, Richard Goldsborough, and Martin S. Watts.

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The third of the Wednesday Cotillions was danced last evening at Delmonico's. The patronesses who received were Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price. Among those present were:

Miss Henrietta Weatherbee,	Miss Wylie,
Miss Betty Collamore,	Miss Mary Wagstaff,
Miss Mary E. Simmons,	Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton,
Miss Julia Calhoun,	Dr. Albertus Adair Moore,
Miss Florence Kelley,	Dr. George Bolling Lee,
Miss Lucille V. Bacon,	John P. East,
Miss Henrietta Aitken,	R. H. Gaines,
Miss Honor Barr,	Ed. K. Baird,
Miss Grace Floyd Delafield,	E. L. Luke,
Miss Agnes Vredenburgh,	Charles B. Samuels,
Miss Katherine Whiting,	Dr. Fielding Lewis Taylor,
Miss Rosalie Jones,	Richard Francis Goldsborough.
Miss Eleanor Scott,	

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dinner last evening of forty covers. Miss Delia Gurnee had a small dinner in her residence, at 623 Fifth Avenue.

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Miss Honorine Vail and her sister-in-law, Miss Mary Vail, gave the first of a series of days yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., had the last of her at homes in her residence, at 83 Riverside Drive.

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The Amusement Club had its second meeting last evening. The programme consisted of music and recitations. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Franklin Butler Lord, Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Mrs. W. Wilson Drake, Miss Amy Hawxhurst Mills, Miss Jane Gillet, and Miss Charlotte Gillet.

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Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb will sail for Europe on Saturday. She will go direct to Italy to visit her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Ward, who has been quite ill, but whose condition has improved considerably.

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Mrs. George B. Loring will give a musical and reception in the Hotel Savoy, where she has apartments, on Monday afternoon.

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Miss Mary Livingston Willard has cards out for a dinner on Tuesday evening next in her residence, at 247 Fifth Avenue.

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A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Knox yesterday morning in their residence, at 56 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mrs. Knox was Miss Florence Niles.

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Miss Georgiana Wilmerding has gone to Palm Beach and Nassau for three weeks with Mrs. Eben Wright.

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A meeting of the Neighborhood Club was held in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, at 11 West Tenth Street, on Tuesday evening. Among the club members, most of whom were present, are:

Mrs. Sidney de Kay,	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pine,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Price,	Mr. and Mrs. T. Woolsey,
Mrs. J. W. Minturn,	Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Dana,	Gen. and Mrs. Burnett,
Mr. and Mrs. R. de Forest,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Davies,
Mr. and Mrs. P. Mali,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb,
Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn,	Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge.
Miss Leary,	
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnston,	
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Macdonald,	

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The wedding of Miss Mary J. W. Haight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haight, and Dr. William H. Rockwell, Jr., is to be celebrated in the Church of the Holy Communion on Saturday, Feb. 14.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A brilliant ball was given at the National Rifles' armory to-night by the Bachelors. It was the second of their series of three dances. The color scheme of the decorations was in yellow, which was carried out in all the appointments of the hall and the favors. The latter, in addition to many clusters of yellow tulips, which at the beginning of the evening banked the stage, were fancy baskets trimmed in gold-colored ribbon, pretty lace fans for the women, and white and gold picture frames for the men.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a dinner for young people given by Col. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards. The company included Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Rose Douglas Wallach, Miss Sheridan, Miss Reilly, Miss Glover, Miss Isabel May, the Spanish Minister, Mr. Riano of the Spanish Legation, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, V. Morgan, Gist Blair, Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott.

Senator and Mrs. Burrows entertained at dinner to-night Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Senator Kean, Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bennett, and Miss Kean.

A company of young people was entertained at the Arlington this evening. The party was given by Senator and Mrs. Hanna, but the honors were done by Miss Hanna and Miss Phelps. This company included Miss de Peyster, Miss de Smirnoff, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Merriam, Miss Thaw, Miss Foraker, Representative Adams, Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Dr. Clayton, Dr. Bryan, and Rutherford McCormick.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin had as their dinner guests Mr. and Mrs. Blair Lee, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Summerlin, Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson of New York, Mrs. H. B. Beale, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, Miss Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Major Van Etzel of the German Embassy, Col. Biddle, Gen. Bliss, and Col. Simpson.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Manville—Romaine.

H. Edward Manville, formerly of Milwaukee, and Miss H. Estelle Romaine, a daughter of Frank Hall Romaine, were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan. The bride was in white crepe de chine and mousseline de soie, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her matron of honor, Mrs. Clarence Levey, was in light blue cloth, trimmed with lace and passementerie, and she wore a blue picture hat. F. W. Rockwood was the best man, and the ushers included F. H. Romaine, Jr., R. C. Caldwell, and D. C. Pyne. The cushion-bearers were Master Lynn and Miss Lorraine Manville, nephew and niece of the bridegroom. A reception at Sherry's followed the ceremony.

Darlington—O'Neill.

Charles F. Darlington and Miss Letitia C. O'Neill, a daughter of the late Hugh O'Neill, were married yesterday afternoon in the residence of the bride at 143 West Fifty-seventh Street, by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Wilde. Mrs. Albert C. Hencken was the matron of honor. Dr. G. C. Darlington was the best man, and the ushers were A. A. Bibby, Guy Van Amringe, Frederick A. Schermerhorn, and Clarence Storm. Owing to the family being in mourning relatives only were present at the ceremony. The bride was gowned in chiffon and point lace, and she wore a tulle veil.

Muldoon—Lalor.

The marriage of Joseph Alfred Muldoon and Miss May Josephine Lalor was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer. The Rev. H. P. Lilly, O. P., officiated. The bride wore a white chiffon gown, trimmed with lace. Miss Julia G. Lalor was maid of honor and Henry L. Brudges was the best man. Peter A. Lalor, uncle of the bride, escorted her to the altar. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Robert C. Lalor, at 129 East Seventy-first Street.

Borden—Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 28.—Miss Charlotte T. Smith, daughter of the late E. Delafield Smith of Shrewsbury, was married to-day to Ashbel W. Borden of the same place. The ceremony was performed at Spring Lake by the Rev. Thaddeus Wilson. Owing to a recent death and illness in the bride's family, the wedding was private.

Oswald—Boesche.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 28.—The marriage of Miss Mary Boesche to J. Clyde Oswald, publisher of The American Printer of New York, was celebrated at the home of the bride in New Bremen, Ohio, to-day. Many guests were present at the ceremony. The bride is a member of a wealthy family.

IN THE SHOPS.

Some of the new trimmings are wonderfully beautiful. One in white is charming. It is about three inches in width, in points, cut in almost to the edge. The outer part of each point is formed of a soft white cloth like broadcloth. There is about half an inch of this in a fanciful design, edged with a fine, white silk braid which also runs up over the lace which forms the inside of the point.

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Other trimmings are straight bands of white silk, embroidered with patterns of flowers in the natural colors, two or three colors or shades in a pattern. The bands are an inch and a half or two inches in width.

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Pretty things in thin goods are the mercerized organdies. The cyclamen blossoms are to be seen is one of the prettiest designs, and in some pieces it comes in a delicate violet or in a soft shade of pink.

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Mercerized batistes are to be seen also, and there are some beautiful embroideries in white on the cream batiste for making into frocks.

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There seems to be nothing very new in percales this year, although they range from very light colors to the darkest. There are the white grounds, with the small cool-looking figures in black and blue and pink that are so characteristic, for the name percale suggests a cool and cool-appearing material. There are white grounds, with small dots, some with tiny dots interspersed by tiny figures not much more than dots, and there are tiny figures between narrow, broken stripes. There are the striking designs in black and white, a white foundation with narrow but solid black stripes rather close together, and there are pretty things in gray grounds, with narrow white stripes at close intervals. There are black grounds, with dots between one or more broken stripes of white, and a dark blue of a soft cadet tone, with white dots, is very pretty. Lighter blues have the cadet blue tone, and one of these has a design of palm leaves in white, and another a scroll design between broken stripes. There are solid bright reds with designs in white and a few plain colors in delicate shades.

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Appliqued tarletans are the thin goods with fancy stripes upon foundations of white or colors. These stripes, which have the appearance of being worked in bright-colored flowers, have a delicate dotted line of dots between as a rule.

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There are pretty and refined combinations of colors in the zephyrs. One is in narrow stripes of tan and pale green, with lines of white here and there. Another has hair-linen stripes of green between moderately wide stripes of white, with a line of black. Two lines of black, a broader line of white, and a broader of tan form another combination. Hair lines of black, a stripe of white and a stripe twice as wide of rose pink form another, and there are small plaids in green and white and in pink and white.

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Mercerized chambrays show many striped designs. Groups of hair-line stripes are combined in different ways with wide stripes in green, blue, pink, black, and white. There are also some plain colors.

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The dotted swiss shows many solid colors and deep tones for foundations. There are red and cadet blues, with small fancy black dots. A peculiar brownish-slate foundation has a design of clover leaves in green, and there are many pretty designs upon white foundations. These are in the form of plain dots, small fern leaves—this is one of the prettiest designs—and in double fancy rings, and smaller plain rings not much more than dots. These are in pink, blue, and black upon a white foundation.

***

Novelty zephyrs show many plaids, forming comparatively large squares of hair or a trifle heavier lines. Most of these are of a single color upon a white ground, though in some pieces there are two colors, red and green forming the plaid upon a white ground upon one piece. There are many stripes, formed of narrow hair lines and dotted lines upon white.

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Important News
Concerning the Great January Clearance Sale of
Women's Coats, Jackets and Long Garments of Cloth, Silk, Velvet and Velour.

UNQUESTIONABLY the greatest of all sales of the kind. Notwithstanding that this is the last week of January, the volume of business being transacted is positively phenomenal.

The Prices Are So Low That They Cannot Be Resisted.

All our Winter surplus stocks of Women's Outer Garments are placed at the disposal of our patrons at prices which for absolute attractiveness know no rivals. The list of superior bargains for to-day is particularly alluring.

Jackets and Coats at *3.50, 5.00, 7.50* to *11.75*
Which were $7.50 to $27.50.

Three-Quarter Length Coats at *5.00, 7.50, 9.75* and *14.50*
Which were $9.75 to $35.00.

Full Length Garments at *4.50, 7.50, 12.50* and *19.50*
Which were $11.75 to $45.00.

Plush and Velour Jackets at *5.00, 9.75, 11.75* and *14.50*
Which were $12.50 to $35.00.

Cloth and Plush Capes at *5.00, 7.90, 11.75* and *14.50* Which were $7.50 to $27.50.
(Second Floor, Front.)

Bargains in Muslin Underwear.

Newest Arrivals to Supplement the 1903 White Sale.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS, good muslin, V neck, yoke of fine tucks and embroidery, *38*

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, muslin, deep flounce of lawn, three hemstitched tucks, embroidered edge, extra dust ruffle, *50*

WOMEN'S DRAWERS, muslin and cambric, hemstitched and tucked cambric ruffle, *25*

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, in several styles, lace and embroidery trimming, *29*

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT CAMBRIC SLIPS; embroidery yoke; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes up to 2 years, *25*

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT NAINSOOK DRESSES; embroidery yoke; ruffle on neck and sleeves; sizes up to 3 years, *35*

GIRLS' WHITE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS; tucked or hemstitched; umbrella ruffle; sizes 4 to 14, *49*

GIRLS' WHITE MUSLIN GOWNS; tucked Hubbard yoke, fine embroidery insertion; embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves, *69*

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

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Ribbons of every description, color and width. Beautiful imported and American creations. Ribbons that breathe of the glories of Spring and Summer. Ribbons for every imaginable purpose.

Lower Prices Cannot Be Named for Such Superior Qualities.

BEST QUALITY FANCY CORDED STRIPED RIBBONS, 1½ inches wide, beautiful colorings, 10c. quality, per yard, *5c*

SATIN TAFFETA RIBBONS, all silk, 5¼ inches wide, colors and black, 29c. quality, at, per yard, *19c*

FANCY RIBBONS, corded stripes and dots, 3¾ inches wide, light colorings, 19c. quality, per yard, *12½c*

DOUBLE SATIN BLOCK CHECK AND STRIPED RIBBONS, 3½ inches wide, solid colorings, most wanted shades, 22c. quality, at, per yard, *16c*

ALL-SILK PLAIN TAFFETA RIBBONS, brilliant lustre, 4 ins. wide; in white, cream, pink, blue, cardinal, nile, mais and turquoise; 19c. quality, per yard, *12½c*

MOUSSELINE RIBBONS, superior quality, brilliant lustre; 6 inches wide; all desirable colorings; 29c. quality, at, per yard, *19c*

PLAIN MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBONS, best quality; 5¼ inches wide; all colors; 35c. quality, at, per yard, *24c*

PLAIN BLACK ALL-SILK MOIRE TAFFETA RIBBONS, 6½ inches wide; 35c. quality, per yard, *24c*

To-Day's Important Shoe News.

Good Bargains in Footwear for Men, Women and Children.

Our orders for the Spring Styles of the famous FOOT MOULD Shoes are being rapidly completed. Our stocks of this shoe will be larger, more varied and in better styles than before. To make room for our immense Spring Stock we must dispose of our present supply of other makes. And so we offer them at rapid-selling clearance prices.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

WOMEN'S SHOES that were made to sell at from $2.50 to $5.00, are now *1.95*
In Kid, Calf, Patent Leather or Patent Kid; Cuban, Military or French heels; all sizes; but the $4.00 and $5.00 grades are only in sizes 3 to 4½.

WOMEN'S SHOES that were made to sell at $2.00, are now *1.00*
In Kid; button and lace; patent leather tips; not all sizes.

MEN'S SHOES.

MEN'S KID SHOES, with double soles, that are sold by another dealer at $1.90 as worth $3.00, are here at *1.65*

MEN'S SHOES that were made to sell at $3.50, are now *1.95*
In Kid and Calf; lace and congress; Goodyear welted soles; all sizes; also Patent Leather in sizes up to 8.

DOLGE'S FELT JULIETTES, with fur bindings, for Women; now, per pair, *50*

MEN'S $1.50 ARCTICS; lightweight, one buckle; best quality, well known brand; now, *98*

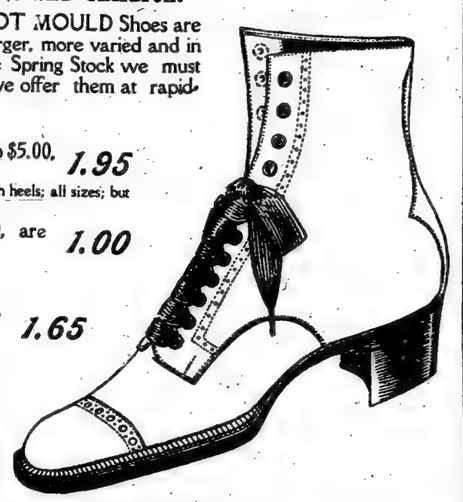

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THE HIGHWAYMEN AT ALBANY.

Any stick to beat a dog, any way to kill canal improvement. That is the policy of the men of the Republican organization now in control of the executive and legislative branches of the Government at Albany. There is a choice of ways, though. That method is preferred which accomplishes by indirection what the Republican leaders have not the courage to undertake openly. They have, therefore, put forward a plan to attach to the Canal Improvement bill a project for constructing good roads at a cost of $50,000,000. The cost of canal improvement being estimated at $82,000,000, this would make the entire bond issue $132,000,000. The ready pencil of Gov. ODELL would, therefore, figure the cost of the joint undertakings at $371,000,000, using the astonishing method of calculation he employed in his message.

The decision to saddle the good roads scheme upon the canal improvement measure was taken at the conference of Republican legislators in Albany on Tuesday. Lieut. Gov. HIGGINS was one of the conferrees. Speaker NIXON of the Assembly was another; others were JAMES T. ROGERS, Republican leader of the Assembly; Senator WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, and Senator J. P. ALLDS, with about a dozen others, mostly representing districts in the rural counties.

Nobody supposes that the people of the State will vote for a bond issue of $132,000,000. The Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly know that such a proposition would not be ratified at the polls. Their purpose is to kill the canal improvement project dead, and as they count upon some thirty Assemblymen and several Republican Senators to support the good roads rider to the Canal bill, they will very likely succeed. The Republican organization has no intention of permitting a canal bond issue question to go to the people. Senator ALLDS spoke feelingly for the farmer. Under the Good Roads act the counties pay 30 per cent. of the cost of the improvement, property owners pay 20 per cent., and the State pays the other 50 per cent. The farmer is taxed all three ways. Speaker NIXON contended that if the State compels the counties and the property owners benefited to pay one-half the cost of State roads, the same method should apply to canal improvement. He knows very well that the same method does apply, and with much greater force. If the cost of canal improvement were assessed upon the entire State, the thirty-one counties reached or directly affected by the canal trade would pay 90 per cent. of it. New York City would pay 62 per cent. of the principal and interest of the bonds, if the tax were levied upon all the property in the State. These are the percentages stated in the report of the Greene commission three years ago. The proportion of New York City and of the canal counties would be still greater now.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce shows that the foreign commerce, exports and imports, of the Port of New York for the year ended June 30 last was $1,145,029,311, which is very nearly one-half of the entire foreign commerce of all the ports of the United States. The decrease in the total commerce of all the ports last year, as compared with the previous year, was $67,250,024. The decrease at the Port of New York was $43,198,321. That is, although this port has only one-half of the foreign trade of the country, there fell upon it two-thirds of the total decrease at all the ports. We are not holding our own relatively, and we cannot hold it unless a thousand-ton barge canal is constructed between tidewater and the lakes. But these are the "statistical results" at which Gov. ODELL sneered in his annual message last year.

If canal improvement is not dragged to the bottom and drowned by the good roads millstone, the Republican leaders will find some other way of doing it to death.

WHAT IS "AMATEUR REFORM"?

We wonder just what Mr. PHILBIN was driving at the other evening in his denunciation of "amateur" politicians and reformers at the St. Alphonsus Club.

He referred to men who are not content to remain in the background, but whose "names must appear in the newspapers." Does he recall a gentleman who a few years ago was "surprised" by an appointment to an important office with a typewritten autobiographic statement in his pocket for the reporters? He talks of the need that the "amateur politician element be absolutely removed," and that leaders should be engaged whose aim "is to secure good government and not to build up a new political party." Are we, then, to be forever under the guidance of the old parties?

Mr. PHILBIN has been something of a politician and reformer himself. He may have been a little amateurish in each capacity, but he has done good work, and we trust that he will be in a position to do a good deal more yet. He will not increase his chances, however, by too carping criticism. Especially in the latitude of Hudson Street something more constructive and practical is preferable.

THE OLD-NEW SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The injection by Senator SPOONER of the Indianola Post Office question into the debates of the Senate will delay, possibly defeat, some important legislation. It is not easy to see what other effect it can have. That is not the effect probably desired by Mr. SPOONER, for the delay will be to the disadvantage of some of the Administration's measures, notably the Cuban treaty, but the fact remains that the chief outcome of the introduction of this subject in the Senate will be talk.

Very likely Mr. SPOONER reflects the feeling of the President himself, who is reported to be annoyed and sorry that he is so misunderstood, and that his policy as to colored men and women in office, which he thinks is less rather than more pronounced than that of his predecessors, should arouse so much adverse criticism in the South. This feeling is natural enough. So far as the public is aware, it is true that Mr. ROOSEVELT has appointed fewer colored men to office, and better ones, than did Mr. MCKINLEY. But circumstances are somewhat different. The "Lily White" Republican movement has arisen, and the President has allowed himself to be proclaimed as opposing it. Mr. ROOSEVELT has also been unfortunate in the agents who have undertaken to do much of his talking for him. Mr. PAYNE and Mr. CLARKSON are politicians, and they are generally taken to be seeking delegates for the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT for President next year. When they talk about colored office holders in the South or in the North what they say is interpreted as a part of a game, and not a nice game. On the other hand, what Mr. ROOSEVELT or his friends may say as to consistency and the principles of the Republican Party and the equal rights of American citizens is discredited to some extent by the fact that PAYNE and CLARKSON are hunting colored delegates in the interest of Mr. ROOSEVELT.

It is one of Mr. ROOSEVELT's peculiar theories that patronage within certain limits may be used for the advancement of a party, and inferentially for the advancement of a man in the party. He has never claimed to rise higher than this in his view of political patronage, though he insists, of course, that all appointees should be fit for their places. The theory is capable of being sustained with much force, but it is inevitable that when the President gives patronage to colored people in a section where such action is offensive to the whites, his personal motive is open to misconstruction. We may ourselves believe that he would follow the same course even if it were surely injurious to him and to his ambition. But the fact that it is not so injurious, but is helpful and is so proclaimed by men like Messrs. PAYNE and CLARKSON, necessarily has a good deal of influence in the South. It makes the people of that section turn a deaf ear toward Mr. ROOSEVELT's explanation of the high motives from which he is acting. If he could say that he is not seeking delegates in the South or elsewhere, that he is not using the power of appointment consciously to promote his nomination, that he does not wish the nomination unless it comes to him unsolicited, unsought, and uninfluenced by any act of his save as his action may deserve the confidence of the country, his position would be different. He would probably say that this would not be practical politics, that it is pure theory and never could be put in practice; but obviously it would have one practical advantage—it would dispose men to accept Mr. ROOSEVELT's explanation of his use of patronage in the South instead of regarding it, as now, with suspicion, or entirely rejecting it. As it is, it is not pleasant to have to believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT's policy in this matter is not one that he or his friends would do well to talk very much about.

TO MAN THE BATTLESHIPS.

Everybody will understand and sympathize with the purpose of Mr. JOY of Missouri in introducing a bill providing for the immediate authorization of twenty-five new battleships, and the construction of them as speedily as may be. But it does not appear that the House Naval Committee has accepted his bill, which would be an indispensable first step toward the enactment of it. Neither does it appear that naval experts are at all agreed that Mr. JOY has adopted the most efficacious means toward an unquestionably desirable end. The end, of course, is to keep, in available sea power, ahead of Germany. It was the course of Germany in Samoa fourteen years ago that led to what the British historian of those times describes as "the creation of the modern navy of the States." It is Germany alone with which our relations at any time since have given us occasion to desire a stronger navy than at such a time we happened to possess.

But twenty-five battleships, "laid down" now, and laid down at once, would limit the efficiency of those craft to what we now know of naval architecture, which is a highly progressive art. It has been our reasonable boast that every United States man-of-war launched was an improvement on her predecessor in the same class. It is only by a continuance of the experimentation by which this result has been achieved that we can hope to maintain the improvement. And no such sudden and great addition to the navy is needed to keep us abreast of Germany, or even ahead of Germany.

A much more urgent question than the construction of new ships is the provision for manning and officering the ships we already have in service. Of course, we could build, if necessary, and pay for five ships to Germany's one. But, in the matter of crews, Germany has us at a disadvantage. Still more in the matter of officers. The watch officers of the United States Navy are even more cruelly and shamefully overworked, insomuch that a class has just been prematurely graduated from Annapolis to relieve the strain. What we need is to make the naval service so attractive as to be sure, when a new man-of-war is ready to go into commission, of having her fully manned and officered. A bill well devised for that purpose would be much more to the National purpose than a "hurry order" for twenty-five battleships.

BLOCK SIGNALS.

The executive officers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey assert that the block on which the Easton Express was stalled by a hot box between Cranford and Dunellen was closed, the signals set to stop any train seeking to enter it, and everything right, and that DAVIS, the engineer of the Reading Express, deliberately disregarded these signals, entered a closed block, and ran his train into that standing on the track. If these statements are correct, so much of the accident as relates to the crushing of the standing train by the moving one is explained. The lesson to be learned from it is that the block signal system, however perfect in its automatic operation, is still dependent upon the ability of the men who run locomotives at all times to keep themselves in such psychological condition that they will be incapable of making the mistake of disregarding the block signals and running by them into danger and death.

WISKER, the engineer of the train which was wrecked in the Park Avenue tunnel, did not see signals which were visible to his fireman, or for some reason his mind did not receive the impression made upon his eye by the colored lights which should have caused him to bring his train to a standstill. DAVIS, the engineer of the Reading Express, probably saw first the green warning lights, and then the red lights which commanded him to stop. For some reason, which has not yet been explained, his mind was clouded to the conception of what these meant; or if he understood them, he was rendered momentarily powerless to act as he should have acted.

Running a fast passenger train over a network of tracks and through a confusion of flashing white and colored lights may very well produce under favoring conditions a form of mental stupor in a nervous person akin to certain forms of hypnotism—such, for example, as that produced by the application of the crystal ball to the forehead of a susceptible person. The man who has to write his name a great many times will sometimes find himself momentarily wondering what his name is and how to spell it. The engineer who runs habitually over a road may at times find the monotony of high nervous tension temporarily destructive of the reflective power, may see without perceiving, and may receive a series of impressions which do not find the telegraph lines of his nerve system in working order. DAVIS is said to be a trustworthy man, of exemplary habits, and thoroughly acquainted with the road—knowing it so well, indeed, that it has been said of him that he could have taken a train over it blindfolded. The signal system, which he understood perfectly, was in good order, and gave him the right signals at the right time. It has been stated for him that he did not see the red lights. Probably this is true, at least as to his memory of the impressions immediately preceding the accident.

Nothing in the evidence thus far produced indicates that the management of the road was at fault in its appliances, rules, or arrangements. What the Superintendent characterizes as "the element of human fallibility in railroad operation" is probably at all times a larger factor in the equation than is realized. Should DAVIS recover it is doubtful if he could give any satisfactory explanation of the accident. It is a problem for the psychologist rather than for the engineer.

A GOOD USE FOR SUNDAY.

It would be a good thing for all concerned if the House and the Senate would permanently adopt the plan experimented with in the House last week and relegate to Sunday all proceedings of a memorial nature.

The custom that has prevailed heretofore is at once wasteful of time and not especially respectful to the dead. On the death of a member of either house the fact is announced and the body adjourns. Then a day is fixed for the delivery of speeches concerning the deceased member, and between the two occasions a full day or sometimes two days must be lost for the transaction of business. In a Congress of 447 members, the average length of whose sessions is less than six months in a year, it will be seen that the possible loss of time through these peculiar memorial proceedings is very great. It is obviously absurd, for if a member has been really a good legislator he would prefer that his death should not be made the occasion of interrupting business; if he has been only an ordinary member the interruption is the less excusable.

We have said that the exercises are not always especially respectful to the dead. Sometimes the audience is very small and not very attentive. Sometimes the addresses are extremely perfunctory, and are pitifully padded with mortuary quotations as musty as the graves of the long departed. At other times the audience is considerable and sincerely interested and the addresses are models of simplicity, sincerity, and good taste. This class of exercises, however, will be held with quite as much appropriateness on Sunday and with the chance that those in Washington really desirous to attend them will be able to do so.

NOT A PROPER SITE.

The advantages which Borough President CANTOR claims for the west side of Bryant Park for a Post Office site have been set forth in these columns. On further consideration, we are convinced that the arguments he makes in favor of the choice of that site will not prevail with the people of the city, and should not. The only substantial argument in favor of the plan that we perceive is that the Post Office structure would shut out the sight and sound of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad from the new library building. That suggestion has some merit, but we gain nothing by setting up one nuisance to abate another. Necessary as the business of a Post Office is, it cannot be carried on without considerable neighborhood disturbance. While such a Post Office as President CANTOR describes would be but a branch of the main office, there would centre there a great volume of horse and wagon traffic with the inevitable accompaniments of noise, uncleanliness, and confusion. The vicinity of the great library should be kept as free as possible from these elements of city life.

But the controlling consideration is the protection of existing park spaces. It is the settled belief of the people of this community that no encroachment should be sanctioned upon the areas of unoccupied city territory which we have already set aside for adornment and recreation. We must hold them sacred to the pleasure and health of the people.

A meeting will be held this evening in Cooper Union to consider "Present Duties in the Philippines." Mr. GEORGE F. PEABODY will preside; Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD will speak on "Immediate Needs," with especial reference to the relief of distress on the islands; Dr. ADLER will discuss "Coolie Labor," and Dr. SCHURMAN "American Ideals."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A newspaper has innumerable opportunities for making mistakes, and, of course, it makes them, now and then—and sometimes oftener. The least serious of journalistic mistakes are those which, like ordinary typographical errors, carry with them their own correction. Not much worse are those where misstatement is so obvious that, while the reader may not be able to figure out for himself exactly what the writer meant to write, he does not suspect him of meaning to write what he did write, and therefore is in no danger of acquiring misinformation. A mistake of the latter sort marred our report of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD's eulogy of ABRAM S. HEWITT, for we paraphrased one passage in the address as follows: "He declared Mr. HEWITT to be very ordinary, except in his capacity and ability, and his unceasing endeavor to serve others." In calling our attention to this lamentable statement Mr. SHEPARD somewhat mournfully observes: "We all know that corrections do not correct," but, though there is, alas! something in that, yet the duty to make corrections remains, and they do effect something when presented promptly and sincerely. We hasten, therefore, to retract and disavow the lamentable statement, and to substitute for it the one which Mr. SHEPARD really uttered. He spoke of Mr. HEWITT throughout, not as an ordinary man, but as an extraordinary man, which he surely was, to the knowledge of none better than to that of Mr. SHEPARD. What the eulogist did say was that Mr. HEWITT was one who thoroughly comprehended the conditions of men in common life—the masses of men, their troubles and difficulties. And the ability to understand ordinary men is not an ordinary ability, but quite the contrary.

—"America's Greatest Railroad" gave characteristic proof of its right to the title yesterday morning when, with no other excuse—or, at least, with none other than anybody could see—than a far from dense fog it delayed several thousand passengers for from one to two hours in the short stretch of tracks between the Harlem River and the Grand Central Station. Train after train lined up there, crowded with impatient commuters, and never a conductor or brakeman would say a word as to what the prospect was for getting to business. After a ten-minute stop the cars would move forward fifty or a hundred feet and then come to a standstill. When this had been repeated a dozen times people did begin to disembark—if they happened to be near the stations at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth or One Hundred and Tenth Street—but there was nobody to advise them whether to do this or not, and many remained in their seats in the expectation or hope that the block would be a short one. What possible harm could it have done for the conductors to pass through the trains and announce the exact condition of affairs? To have done this would, indeed, have been to show a decent regard for the convenience and interests of the passengers, and a well-maintained record for complete indifference would have been broken, but that would not have been the worst of disasters, and the astonishment it created would have been composed in large part of pleasure. As it was, the passengers raged, and some of them went so far as to arouse the suspicion of having indulged in close approaches to actual profanity. The policy of silence in such circumstances must have its advantages, or else it would not be such a favorite with corporations of all kinds, but it does seem as if the advantages might safely be revealed to the public. If we could only know why we suffer, the sufferings would not be half so hard to bear as they are now—and, with a wider diffusion of good temper, damages might not be so heavy in case of accident.

—Reports from Winnipeg are to the effect that the Doukhobors are recovering from the form of religious mania recently epidemic among them, and are giving many indications of an inclination to behave themselves like reasoning beings not altogether devoid of common sense. A dispatch printed by The Toronto Globe says that one of the most fanatical crusaders in the Swan River district purchased a team of horses last week and said, in explanation, that he had changed his mind on religious matters. "Me going to be Canadian," he remarked; "no more going to turn horses and cattle loose." Many of the Doukhobors are also changing their views about the land regulations, and are beginning to make out applications for homestead entries. Most encouraging symptom of all, the younger members of the sect are beginning to treat the vagaries of the elders as ridiculous, and to copy the customs and behavior of their more enlightened neighbors. This indicates that the "problem" of the Doukhobors will solve itself in time. The colonists have received a portion of the money granted them by the Russian Government, and if they happen to have two or three years of good crops they will be safe from the extremities of poverty, and that, of course, will have a reformative effect upon them. In conclusion, it is stated that these queer people are developing an unexpected liking and ability for trade, and it is now believed that, if no new prophets arise to fill them with hysterical recklessness, they may slowly assimilate with modern civilization. That they have certain excellent qualities is denied by none, but Canada will long be cautious about importing any more fanatics of the Doukhobor stamp.

—When JOHN THOMAS, a negro, shot the Sheriff of St. Charles Parish this week, the inhabitants of the parish instantly dropped whatever they were doing and proceeded to hunt the murderer down. They caught him, filled his body with bullets, and then threw it into his blazing cabin to be consumed by the flames. That was a bad business but understandable, and not entirely undeserving the name of "rude justice." But when TILLMAN shot GONZALES, with much less excuse than the ignorant negro had for shooting the Sheriff, nobody seemed to be at all excited, no little army gathered to inflict justice of any kind, and the present indications are that even the law will fail to punish the white assassin. The difference is most remarkable and explanations of it are lacking. If either incident stood alone it would not be particularly mysterious, but the two together baffle comprehension. How can people be at once so passionate and so cool-headed, so bloodthirsty and so mild-tempered?

NO ATTACK ON THE BIBLE CONTEMPLATED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing could be further from actual fact than the alarming news given forth in this Monday's TIMES of a new "attack on the Bible," represented as engineered by promoters of a convention to be held in Chicago Feb. 10-12. The fact that the Rev. B. B. Tyler, formerly of this city and now President of the International Lesson Committee, is a supporter of the alleged "attack" indicates a large amount of fiction in the statement that "the higher critics have announced their intention to remodel the texts of the Sunday school lessons for 13,000,000 attendants of Protestant Sunday schools."

The cold truth is simply this: Last June at the International Sunday School Convention in Denver the Committee on the Lessons reported in favor of introducing an advanced course for those pupils who had completed the course at present pursued. This recommendation being defeated, the American Institute of Sacred Literature at Chicago, through its Council of Seventy, has stepped forward to supply the need, and especially to promote a higher ideal of religious education. Their published statements explicitly recognize the fact that the International Lessons are adapted to the great majority of American Sunday schools. They disavow any competition with these. But they hold that perhaps 25 per cent. of our Sunday schools are prepared to advance beyond the limits of the international course, and they propose to do for these what the International Lessons Committee desired to do. So much for the allegation that "for six months a storm has been brewing about the International Lessons Committee."

The list of signers to the call for the convention includes, besides hundreds of college professors and pastors, a large number of the ablest workers in Sunday schools. A glance at the list shows no cause for alarm on the part of those who revere the Bible. It has been an open secret that some gentlemen who are afflicted with fears that the devil is planning a grand coup on the Churches, in alliance with the higher critics, have been getting ready for his advent at the time of this convention. It was hardly to have been expected, however, that they would come down from their highly conservative ground so far as to avail themselves of Satan's own armory of falsehood in inspiring the extremely unhistorical statement which has been given to THE TIMES.

JAMES M. WHITON.

New York, Jan. 26, 1903.

Inferior Gas Furnished.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are not the gas companies in this city obliged to furnish gas of a certain candle power? The quality and lighting power of gas furnished up town to-day are far below what they formerly were, and it requires far more gas to give even an inferior heating and lighting result, which means larger gas bills. What can be done about it?

Your influential paper has accomplished good results before in matters like this, and perhaps you may see your way to abate this imposition. Writing to the gas company produces no result. J. L. F.

New York, Jan. 26, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Take Your Choice.

Student—What is pessimism?
Philosopher—The faith of cowards.
"Then what is optimism?"
"The faith of fools."—New York Weekly.

Forbearance on Both Sides.

Harry—You and Tom appear to be the best of friends.
Dick—Why shouldn't we be? We never say what we think of each other.—Boston Transcript.

An Undesirable Place.

Weary Wraggles—Hey! You won't git nothin' decent in dere. Dem people is vegetarians
Hungry Hank—Is dat right?
Weary Wraggles—Yeh, an' dey got a dog w'at aint.—Philadelphia Press.

Retort.

Fussicus—And what would you say, Sir, if I were to tell you you were not a gentleman?
Frosticus—I would immediately reach the conclusion that you and I really had more in common than I had thought we had.—Baltimore American.

THE BURDEN OF YOUTH.

S. W. Gillilan in Baltimore American.

You call him a giddy youngster
With never a hint of care;
You see but the buoyant courage
Aye ready to do and dare.
You think that the smile triumphant
He jauntily bears to-day
Wreathes ever his youthful features—
That life is for him but play.

You speak of his glad assurance
That all will be his at length;
You speak of the dauntless courage
That springs from his youthtime's strength;
You bitterly call "presumptuous"
His earnest and zealous men,
And say that a day is coming
When life will have lost its sheen.

Ah, call him a "giddy youngster"—
You who have forgot your youth;
We men who are leaving youthland
More clearly recall the truth.
We know that the compensation
That helps us to bear the loss
Of vigor and hope is only
"We're free from our youthtime cross."

The face of the youth is ruddy
And bears not the trace of fears;
The face of the youth is haughty
And hides from the world its tears.
But, oh, in the heart of youthtime
Is many a battle fought—
With travail and awful carnage
The strength of a man is bought.

The future's a thing appalling
To him who would rise and win;
Each power is all untested;
While folly and gilded sin
Entice by a way that's easy,
And ever too few, he sees
Who've chosen the rock-strewn pathway
Forsaking the way of ease.

There's hope in the soul that's youthful,
A smile's on the young man's face;
Ambition and strength and courage
He bears with a kingly grace.
Then lend him your life's example
Ere all of his youth be gone—
And give to the heart of youthtime
Incentive to struggle on.

QUAY PUZZLES SENATE

Suddenly Abandons Night Session Plan for Statehood Bill.

Reason Said to be That Five or Six Democratic Supporters Refuse to Sit at Night—Hanna Trying to Crystalize Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Quay puzzled the Senate leaders to-night when he suddenly moved to adjourn instead of demanding a night session for the further consideration of the Statehood bill, as he had announced he would do. The Republican leaders had supposed up to the last moment that they were in for a long and wearying siege. Senator Lodge had occupied the day, and was evidently very tired. Senator Aldrich, coming to his relief, asked that an agreement be made to take up the Statehood bill each day at 2 o'clock, and that the Senate should not sit later than 6 o'clock.

Quay called for the yeas and nays, and suggested the absence of a quorum. Roll call showed thirty-seven Senators present. Quay at once said he had no desire to bring in absentees to-night, and moved to adjourn. The motion was passed with a broad laugh.

For a time the situation was discussed among the little groups of Senators who were anxious to know why the thing had happened. The reason appears in a notice which was carried to Senator Quay by Senator Berry during the afternoon. Five or six Democrats refused to sit nights. Without his majority behind him, Quay could not afford to risk a fight.

The Republican leaders do not claim that the Statehood force is disintegrating. They know that Quay has in his pocket a pledge signed by at least fourteen Republican Senators to support the bill until the 4th of March. This is the basis of Quay's repeated demand for an agreement for a vote any time up to the 4th of March. Besides these pledged Senators it is known that Senators Alger, Burrows, Perkins, Fairbanks, Clark of Wyoming, and Warren, whose names are not on the pledge, are for the bill, and will vote for it if they get a chance. Of these Alger, Fairbanks, Burrows, Warren, and Clark have not been required to vote with Quay in any of the test votes so far. The situation is a remarkable one, even for the Senate. There are yet no signs of dissintegration among either the Republicans or the Democrats who support the bill.

Underneath the surface efforts are being made continually through the manipulations incident to the preparation of the appropriation bills to get Quay's majority away from him. But no headway has yet been gained in this. Senator Hanna, between whom and Quay there is a long standing feud, is bringing to bear his skill in crystallizing opposition, but thus far without results. The Senate leaders suspect that behind Quay's present show of power there is an incipient rebellion by a few Republican Senators against their supremacy.

The Democratic Senators have all been approached, and with the exception of Tillman, who is swayed powerfully by anxiety over appropriations for the proposed Navy Yard at Charleston, and Bacon of Georgia, who is described by his Democratic associates as "in a chronic state of disgruntleness," none can be found who do not treat the situation as a party matter, and declare they will vote for the bill to the last.

Thus the dead-lock seems likely to continue. Now and then suggestions of a compromise appeared to-day in Senator Lodge's remarks, but there are no signs of any movement of the sort among Senators on either side.

Present indications are that Quay will fight to a finish on the proposition of three States or none.

THE BILL AS AN AMENDMENT.

Statehood Measure Offered as Rider to the Agricultural and Sundry Civil Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A few minutes before Senator Lodge suspended his speech in opposition to the Omnibus Statehood bill to-day, Senator Quay, in charge of that bill, introduced the Statehood measure as an amendment to each of the two appropriation bills, the Agricultural and the Sundry Civil bills. The document was handed in every quietly, and the occurrence attracted no attention at the time. The amendments contained in each case all the provisions of the bill as it came from the House, and provide for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona as States of the Union. Senator Quay would not discuss the purpose of this step, but his friends practically admit that it is the intention so to join the measure with the bills providing money for the conduct of the business of the Government as to render it necessary to accept Statehood in order to secure the passage of the appropriation bills.

That this is the purpose is made more evident by the fact that Mr. Quay requested that the amendments be referred to the Committee on Organization and Conduct of the Executive Departments, of which he is Chairman. A rule of the Senate requires that in order to avoid being thrown out on a point of order an amendment to an appropriation bill must have been reported by some committee of the Senate.

Senator Quay's committee is composed of nine members, a large majority of whom are friendly to the admission of all the Territories as States, and although it is a committee which has not had a meeting for years, it is contended that it is perfectly competent to pass on any measure that may be referred to it for consideration.

In the usual order of business the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill would have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations and the amendment to the Agricultural bill to the Committee on Agriculture, but this was not done because those committees are not so certainly favorable to the Statehood proposition, if favorable at all to it. Hence Mr. Quay decided to have the measure go to his own committee, in which he feels sure of securing the action he seeks. The intention is to have the committee called together at an early date to consider the amendments.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Bitter Words Used in Senate in Philippine Debate—Mr. Rawlins Denounces Charge That Democrats Assailed the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A sharp debate was precipitated in the Senate to-day when Mr. Rawlins (Utah) called up his resolution offered yesterday directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate the proceedings of a number of courts-martial in the Philippines. Senators Rawlins and Carmack made bitter observations and accusations in what they denominated their defense of the Democratic Party, and Senator Beveridge (Ind.) took the leading part on the Republican side in a colloquy which for acrimony and recrimination has scarcely been equaled in the Senate during the present session.

The debate began with Mr. Lodge protesting that the Rawlins resolution called for the printing of proceedings of a voluminous nature.

Mr. Rawlins urged that the resolution be adopted, because neighbors and relatives of the persons concerned had demanded the facts. He referred to the death of Father Augustin, who, he said, had been murdered in cold blood.

"We have reason to infer," said he, "that a foul crime has been committed, and that the criminal is within our borders, and under the present condition of the law cannot be reached."

Mr. Beveridge said he had hoped an end had been reached of the policy of insinuation and badger about American soldiers.

Replying, Mr. Rawlins said he had not specifically charged any person with having committed cold-blooded murder, but his statement was based on affidavits on file in the War Department. "If it is the old charge," said he, "that we have called attention to tortures and thereby have been arraigning the American Army. It is a false and infamous charge, and I will cram it down the throat of the men who have falsely given it utterance. I brand the statement as infamous if not cowardly. It is simply an attempt to put me in a false position, which I will not occupy."

"If that is the best explanation the Senator can give," remarked Mr. Beveridge, "for his remarkable language here, I think the best friend he has would advise him to accept the alternative of silence."

He then entered upon a defense of the army, and said that Mr. Rawlins had given the best argument why the resolution should not be adopted.

Mr. Hoar interrupted and asked if it was fair to impute to anybody a desire to attack the American Army when the Government of the United States itself, through its military authority, has made such charges.

Mr. Beveridge reverted to the use of the words "cold-blooded murder," and said that Mr. Rawlins would not undertake the responsibility of saying it.

Mr. Carmack characterized the charge that the Democrats were assailing the army as the "meanest and dirtiest" of all that had been made. "It has been the very vermin," he said, "of this debate, and I am a little surprised to find it crawling in the hair of the honorable Senator from Indiana. Jake Smith is no more the American Army than the Senator from Indiana is the American Senate, and not half as much as he thinks he is."

Whoever made the charge, Mr. Carmack continued, consciously took a falsehood upon his lips when he spoke it. He declared that the Senate Committee on the Philippines had refused to investigate the facts of the murder of Father Augustin. There had been a policy of suppression, he asserted, and in the case of one witness who, he said, had testified falsely before the committee, he had been allowed to go unpunished. He insisted that whatever action had been taken by the President and War Department, had been because they were driven to it by the minority of the Senate, and that even then no single fact was brought to light.

Replying, Mr. Beveridge said Mr. Carmack had made his charge because the investigation did not result as he (Carmack) had hoped it would. "It did not result in putting on the American Army the brand which the Senator had thought would be put there, but which resulted in a complete and brilliant vindication."

Mr. Carmack again reverted to the investigation by the Committee on Philippines as to the conduct of the army in the Philippines, said that it occupied but four days of seven hours each, although the Secretary of War with his usual loose and lavish unreserve had said it occupied five months."

Mr. Proctor said that Capt. Cornelius M. Brownell, who is charged in the Rawlins resolution with being responsible for the death of Father Augustin, was a Vermont man, and that there was no better specimen of the volunteer soldier in Vermont or any other State. He had read a statement by Capt. Brownell detailing the circumstances of a plot to massacre his company and the methods adopted to overcome it.

Mr. Proctor declared that Father Augustin was the head and front of the insurrection in his district. From his standing in the Church, he said, Father Augustin was able to divert contrary to the canons of the Church its revenues from their legitimate purpose and use them to further the insurrection. He read a letter by Father Augustin addressed to the priests of the Islands calling for contributions to aid the Filipino cause.

Continuing his defense of Capt. Brownell, Mr. Proctor said that he was justified in taking the steps he did. He had, he said, seen a man hanged for a much less violation of the rules of war than Father Augustin was guilty of.

Mr. Tillman declared that "for the honor of the American Army I would to God Father Augustin had been shot by a drumhead court-martial instead of tortured to death."

Mr. Quay cut the debate short by demanding the regular order, which was the consideration of the Statehood bill.

MORGAN WILL NOT OBSTRUCT.

Generally Believed That Canal Treaty Will Be Favorably Reported to the Senate on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Panama Treaty was not considered to-day by the Senate Foreign Committee, mainly for the reason that several members were absent. Senators Fairbanks and Spooner being among the absentees. The two Senators named left Washington to be present when the Legislatures of their respective States returned each to another six years in the Senate.

A special meeting of the committee has been set for Friday, when it is expected there will be full attendance, and perhaps action on the treaty. It is denied by friends of Mr. Morgan that he will make factious opposition or will do anything to unduly protract consideration either in the committee or the Senate.

Senator Morgan believes the Senate should be in possession of the information asked for in his resolution in order that the treaty can be given proper consideration, but he will not, it is claimed, contribute to any effort to defeat legislation no matter what may be done with his resolution. Senator Cullom confidently expects a vote on reporting the treaty will be reached by the committee at Friday's meeting, and that a favorable recommendation will be ordered by a practically unanimous vote.

There is a report that Senator Quay has agreed not to prevent consideration of the treaty by holding the Statehood bill against it, and that he will yield for the treaty whenever the committee desires to proceed with it. This would indicate that there will be very little opposition to ratification, and that a vote may be reached shortly after the treaty is taken up by the Senate. If reported on Friday or Saturday Senator Cullom will strive to have the treaty considered on Monday.

PANAMA, Colombia, Jan. 28.—The text of the treaty between the United States and Colombia providing for the completion of the isthmian canal was published in full by the newspapers here yesterday.

The general impression among all circles is that the members of the Colombian Congress, excepting the Liberals and a few Conservatives who engaged in systematic opposition, will approve the bill.

All the influential people in Panama are highly pleased at the fact that the treaty has been signed.

CONCESSIONS TO FINNS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Treasury Department has received a letter calling attention to the present destitute condition of a large part of the people of Finland and asking that immigrants from that country be given special consideration by the immigration officials at New York.

In compliance with this suggestion, the department has instructed the New York authorities to construe the laws as liberally as possible in the cases of these arriving Finns who are being forced out of their country to escape famine. The record shows that about 1,700 Finns arrived in this country in December.

Relief for Finland Famine.

A second remittance of $10,000 was cabled by The Christian Herald of New York, through Thomas Cook & Son, to the Finnish Central Relief Committee at Helsingfors, yesterday, to be applied to the relief of the famine-stricken peasants of Finland. Dr. Louis Klopsch will sail for Finland, Saturday, Feb. 7, to visit the famine centres in the northern and northeastern provinces, and to co-operate with the Helsingfors committee in relief measures. It is expected that the relief fund raised in this country through his efforts will reached $100,000.

LESSLER CASE HELD OVER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee appointed to draw up findings for the committee in the matter of the investigation of the Lessler bribery charges did not meet to-day owing to the absence from Washington of one of the members.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House yesterday concurred in the Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bill.

Senator Foraker yesterday introduced an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill providing for the admission of fifty Porto Rican children at the Industrial Indian School at Carlisle, Penn.

Representative Burleson of Texas has introduced a concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report what steps have been taken to prevent the illegal fencing of the public domain in New Mexico, Wyoming, and Nebraska, the number of applications or filings for a part of the public domain in Nebraska and Wyoming during the years 1901 and 1902, and other information. The Attorney General also is instructed to institute suits to declare all fraudulent appropriation of said lands void and to secure judgments restoring said lands to the public domain.

Representative Mann of Illinois has introduced a bill for the construction of a waterway from the Calumet River to the sanitary canal in Illinois, the cost to the United States not to exceed $6,000,000.

The bill providing for the construction of a revenue cutter to be stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii, was favorably reported to the House yesterday by the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

VERDI'S "ERNANI" REVIVED

One of His Earliest Operas Given in the Old Style.

Mme. Sembrich's Brilliant Impersonation of Elvira—De Marchi, Scotti, and De Reszke Appear.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House turned back the hands of time a good way last evening when it produced Verdi's opera of "Ernani." The reason for it was, of course, primarily to find a new field for the exploitation of Mme. Sembrich's powers. But that there was a considerable number of those who pay to make the performance of opera in New York possible and profitable by paying for it who had a hankering after this ancient work in an outworn manner seemed also to be true last evening. How much was for the artist and how much for the opera it might be a little difficult to determine. At any rate, there was a large audience in which the Italian contingent was numerously represented, who vented their enthusiasm in extravagant fashion after each of the airs of which Verdi supplied in "Ernani" such a rapid succession.

There was a serious effort in the performance to breathe the breath of life again into the opera. Besides casting the foremost coloratura singer in the world to-day for the part of the heroine, Elvira, there were Mr. De Marchi for that of Ernani, Mr. Scotti for Don Carlo, and Mr. De Reszke for Don Ruy Gomez de Silva. That they were some of them adapted for the work put before them was, however, evident before the performance had gone far. Whether it was all worth while, from the point of view of the operatic manager, seemed to be answered in the affirmative last night from the numbers and enthusiasm of the audience. From the artistic point of view it appeared more than doubtful. "Ernani" dates from the earliest years of Verdi's creative activity for the operatic stage—to be exact, from 1844, five years after the production of his first opera. It is full of the flamboyant crudities of his earliest manner, that for twenty years and more we have known in modified and less glaring form in "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata." "Ernani" had not been performed by any of the larger Opera Houses of the city in more than a score of years. There were reports of sporadic repetitions in English since at Harlem, Williamsburg, and other outlying districts.

In 1882 "Ernani" was considered an exceedingly old-fashioned work, and much water has passed under the bridges since then. "Ernani" to-day is tolerable only because of the opportunities it offers for such displays of vocalization as "Ernani involarmi," "Tutto sprezzo," "Infelice, e tuo credevi," and all the rest of them, and the swelling choruses with the full force of insistent brass and crashing cymbals and thundering bass drum to push them to their noisy climaxes. It is full of the luxuriant melody of Verdi's early style, that he has developed throughout it melody with the insistent rhythm and the unceasing beat of the orchestra to emphasize it, melody at every opportunity without the remotest connection with the dramatic situation; melody intended to be sung at the gallery from the footlights, and invariably so sung last evening. How dismal and impossible the drama itself is, how crudely theatrical, with its "rabbia" of all sorts, there is never any need to inquire, because there is never any question of what the characters on the stage are going to do, only what they are going to sing next.

The performance last evening was one that in its manner fulfilled all the traditions of the ancient régime. Mme. Sembrich as Elvira is of course a striking and engaging impersonation. She makes such a part interesting in spite of all, and even gives it a certain semblance of dramatic reality. Her singing was in her most brilliant style, beautiful in voice and perfect in execution. In its way anything finer than the singing of "Ernani, involarmi" is seldom heard, and so with all the arias with which Verdi has supplied the part. It was filled with the accent of sincerity, and it was carried through with the perfect art of a singer who is absolute mistress of her vocalization and of all that such music can demand of its interpreters. The only question, and the one that always obtruded itself, was whether it was all worth while, or why such lovely powers should be lavished upon such music.

Mme. Sembrich was head and shoulders above all her companions in the performance, who showed in every point how far they were from reaching the standard she set. Among them seemed at home in the kind of music they had to sing. This was true of Mr. de Marchi, whose voice sounded particularly unmusical in quality and dealt with all his zeal presented a figure that was far from heroic. Mr. Scotti has rarely made so poor an exhibition of his art, which is not in the least adapted to such music, nor often sung so much out of tune. He was an exceedingly strenuous Carlo, and seemed by the vociferation of his tones to be insisting continually upon his royal prerogative. In this, however, he was closely pushed by de Silva, who as governor of the castle had his own position to maintain. Mr. de Reszke gave a luguberious and ponderous interpretation of that unfortunate nobleman. His singing of the difficult aria was certainly most unhappy, and he labored through it with great effort: it was typical of his whole performance.

The chorus in "Ernani" has the chance of its life, and the old Italian experts felt their youth renewed in these resounding measures. They sang with full power and unflagging zeal, and formed the line before the footlights with unvarying precision. Mr. Mancinelli in his conducting shared the general spirit. The lovers of Verdi's early opera who were out in such force last evening are an enthusiastic folk, and let no opportunity pass for giving it utterance. The applause at the end of the acts was uproarious, and it seemed that "Ernani" was assured of further repetition before the season is ended.

VAUDEVILLE IN HARLEM.

Fun in Plenty at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall.

A pair of padded gloves will be a useful adjunct for any one who visits Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week, for there are doubtless a lot of smarting hands in Harlem. The bill there is of the kind that increases to almost continuous applause. There are a dozen acts on the programme and not a dull one in the lot.

Hines and Remington appear in "Miss Patter of Paterson," which is simply a little intended to introduce Earle Remington, the woman member of the team, who is exceptionally versatile. She runs the gamut of mimicry, and indulges in no end of small talk such as follows:

"Where would man be without woman?" she asks.

"In the Garden of Eden eating of peaches and cream."

"Well, some day you'll wake up and find this world ruled by women."

"In that case I hope I'll sleep overtime."

There is more of this cross-fire talk, and then Hines says:

"One smile makes a flirtation. One flirtation makes two acquainted. Two acquainted makes one kiss. One kiss makes several more. Several kisses make an engagement. One engagement makes two fools. Two fools make one marriage. One marriage makes a mother-in-law. One mother-in-law makes a red-hot time."

When the laugh has subsided these follow:

"You must be a grass widow."

"Why? Are you the lawn mower?"

"Your husband was a lobster to die and leave you."

"Oh, well, they've deviled him by now."

"I'm sixteen, and oh! so shy."

"Yes. About fifteen shy."

"Fifteen, eh? Oh, you're easy. I used to sing at the old National."

The man professes to be able to read mind, and makes a try at it. Taking the lady's hand for a moment he remarks:

"There is a line that denotes that you are very handsome women."

"You can't tell that by my palm?" she asks.

"Certainly couldn't tell it by your face."

The curtain comes after the couple have returned to their seats in response to prolonged applause. Remington tells the audience that the surprise for her partner. The [illegible] much as all how

He served a couple of children who were endangered in a runaway, and announces that the parents of the children are in front and have asked her to present to Mr. Hines a gold watch and chain. He swells with pride, and starts to make a speech of thanks. The woman breaks in and remarks:

"Hurry up, please; Mr. Seamon, the manager is waiting for his watch."

The idea is not new, but it is exceptionally well handled by this pair of comedians.

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A change of scene shows a well-furnished room, with an overhanging balcony. Perched on a bracket fastened to the wall is a woman dressed as a slavey. She is one of "The Rianos," an acrobatic family of four. One of the men of the troupe poses as a professor of phrenology, and says that he is engaged in studying the Darwinian theory. This provides the excuse for the other two men to appear as apes. The slavey is afraid of the apes and decides to leave the house. As she starts to go, one of them seizes her satchel, and he and his brother monks sit on the table and examine its contents. A mirror mystifies them, and they begin a fruitless search for the supposed third monkey revealed to them in the glass. The professor chases them, and they climb to the fire escape. He goes after them, and the woman joins in the chase. Then for a few minutes there is the liveliest sort of a time, the pursuit providing opportunity for innumerable acrobatic tricks on the part of all concerned. One of the monkeys finds a gun, and while playing with the trigger the other monkey puts the end of the barrel in his mouth. The result may be imagined. It is just another case of "I didn't know it was loaded."

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The Gebest sisters do a neat singing and dancing act. An idea of the wide field from which vaudeville is recruited nowadays is illustrated in their case. The girls are said to have been educated at the Convent of St. Mary's, in Columbus, Ohio, in which city their father is a musician of prominence. An uncle has charge of the oratory work in Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington. The usual story of parental opposition to their stage ambitions, with its withdrawal when success has come, is related in connection with these young women. But whether these details are all true or not, the fact remains that their turn is marked by unusual refinement of dress, manner, and action. One of them does capitally a recitation describing a husking bee, introducing an old-fashioned dance with picturesque effect.

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A sprucely dressed young man comes on, knocks at the door of a set cottage, and tells the inmate that he is the rent collector. He is told that the money will be forthcoming in a few minutes. Then he strolls off. Enter a tramp, who stands at the picket fence long enough to remark: "Howdy do, gate? Howdy do, house?"

Then he shouts to some one supposed to be down the road.

"No, I tell you, I will not," and adds to the audience: "What do you think? There's a fellow down there who actually tried to force me to drink a glass of beer." The tramp then remarks that he is hungry.

"I wonder," he continues, "if I could get a bite here."

Bow wow! Bow wow! comes from within the house.

"It looks favorable," concludes the tramp. Then he decides to knock at the door and ask for a sandwich. Before he can make his wants known the inmate hands out a bunch of greenbacks. Of course, when the rent collector returns he is handed the sandwich.

Weston and Allen are the names of the men who engage in this sort of fooling, but their act also includes singing, and a notably clever imitation of the way various kinds of people walk.

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The dramatic feature of the Hurtig & Seamon bill is provided by the Clayton White and Marie Stuart company, who appear in a sketch called "Dickey," Miss Stuart has spent some years abroad, and her methods suggest the French school of variety rather more than the sort of thing native performers are in the habit of projecting. The sketch provides her with opportunities for singing, dancing, and imitations, and her partner appears as a "teacher of physical culture" of a Bowery type, and as a fun-loving Judge, who is something of a politician and a Lothario. The double is excellently accomplished. The third member of the little company is Miss Pauline Taylor, who adds no little to the general effectiveness of the sketch by a pleasing personality.

THE SUCCESSION TO MR. GRAU.

Efforts to Get Daniel Frohman—An Offer from the Royal Opera Company at Covent Garden.

While nothing in any way definite has been done yet regarding the opera arrangements for next year, several plans are being formulated by the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company. One of these is to retain the Maurice Grau Opera Company, with Daniel Frohman as the successor to Maurice Grau. The Grau company itself is quite willing to remain, provided it can find a suitable head, and as yet it has been unable to do this, but will attempt, however, to do so within a week or more.

Representatives have gone twice to Daniel Frohman and offered him $25,000 to manage the company next season, but he has declined. Considerable pressure, however, is being brought to bear on him, and, though he protests that he will not undertake the opera management, it is thought that he may consent finally. That F. G. Latham will take charge of the opera is said to be improbable.

Another plan open to the Board of Directors comes in the shape of a proposition made by the Royal Opera Company, which conducts opera at Covent Garden, London. It is stated that this company has offered to furnish opera here next year.

Neil Forsythe of Covent Garden is said to be willing to come here himself in case the Royal Opera Company obtains the management

MR. BELASCO SEEKS A THEATRE.

Supposed Representatives Try to Get a Playhouse in Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—Supposed representatives of David Belasco are in Kansas City negotiating for the purchase or lease of a theatre. They have inspected nearly all of the local theatres and have talked to their owners and managers, but thus far there has been no indication that a playhouse can be obtained.

These men say that in the event that a theatre cannot be obtained they are authorized to negotiate for a site and make contracts for the erection of such a house. The representatives here are Paul Reiss of St. Louis and James Scroggins of New York.

They will give little information as to their plans, but say that Mr. Belasco is determined to add Kansas City to the Western cities in which he now owns or controls houses.

GRAU ENGAGES SUZANNE ADAMS.

She Will Replace Mme. Eames During the Latter's Illness.

Maurice Grau yesterday engaged Mme. Suzanne Adams, the soprano who sang at the Metropolitan last season, to take the parts of Mme. Eames as Juliet Saturday afternoon and as Marguerite in "Faust" Feb. 4. The continued indisposition of Mme. Eames rendered this engagement necessary.

It was reported again yesterday that Mme. Eames was threatened with a renewal of her nervous trouble, which might prevent her from singing again this season. Mr. Grau stated last night that Mme. Suzanne Adams was only temporarily engaged, as he hoped for the speedy return of Mme. Eames.

Sousa to Play for King Edward.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sousa's Band has been commanded to play before King Edward at Windsor Castle on Saturday evening.

Saxon Crown Princess's Great Loss.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The action of Emperor Francis Joseph in depriving the Crown Princess of Saxony of all her Archducal titles and prerogatives, it is said, has the approval both of her father and of the King of Saxony. By the decree she will be deprived of any title whatsoever. So drastic a measure is without parallel in the history of the Austrian house. It is even doubtful whether the Crown Princess will be able to call herself Princess of Tuscany,

CHINESE PRESS IN CHOSEN.

Unchecked Denunciation of Government Corruption—Sheng's College to Close.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is stated by The Times's Shanghai correspondent that native press comments on the demoralization of the Central Government and the corruption that permeates every branch of the public service are unchecked. The latest indications are that Peking has determined to obtain funds at all costs. This is apparent from Viceroy Yuan-Shih-Kai's orders that the annual contributions from the China Merchants' Company and from telegraphs for the maintenance of Sheng's Nan-Yang College must cease. This promising institution, thus deprived of funds, probably will have to be closed. It is not known whether the allowance for a number of students in America also will be withdrawn.

The latest reliable reports from Kan-Su describe a visit to Tung-Fuh-Siang's camp, near Ku-Yuen-Chau. The force there is reduced to 2,500 owing to the lack of pay for the troops. The Mohammedan population, most of which is armed and hostile to Tung, supports the local authorities in maintaining order. No "coup de main" is expected.

KWANG-SI REBELS HOPEFUL.

Foreign Missionaries Think the Movement Has a Chance of Success.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—None of the men arrested in Hongkong in connection with the rising in Kwang-Si and Canton are prominent, says The Times's correspondent, but it is stated that all the leaders are in the interior collecting forces. The movement is widespread, including the provinces of Kwang-Si, Kwei-Chau, and Fo-Kien. The object is to overthrow the central power and establish a separate government in the South. The revolutionists, who pose as reformers, hope, if successful against the provincial forces, to secure sympathy from the foreign powers.

That the leaders have the ability to achieve success is doubted by the correspondent, but he says that foreign missionaries who are well informed on Chinese affairs appear to regard success within the bounds of possibility, believing the organization to be more complete than is usual in such Chinese movements.

BOYCOTTED, HE SHOT HIMSELF.

Herr Willich, Posen Official, Had Been Persecuted by German Agrarians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the tragic suicide of a prominent Posen official, Herr Willich, casts a singular light on the social life of certain German elements in the province. Willich opposed the Agrarian organization and refused to fight a duel with its leader, Major von Endell, who recently was accused of maladministration of funds in the local Chamber of Agriculture.

After persecuting and boycotting Willich until the Chancellor removed him, the Agrarians, determined to make his departure ignominious, tried to force him to leave the province before the official celebration of the Kaiser's birthday. Willich, being of a proud and sensitive nature, took the situation greatly to heart and blew out his brains.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times's Paris representative says that Dr. Jean Charconson, the celebrated nerve specialist, is organizing an expedition to go to the polar regions, including a scientific campaign through Iceland, Spitzbergen, and Nova Zembla. One of the chief objects of the project is to study the habits and biology of the codfish. The explorers also will investigate ocean currents that influence the climate of Northern Europe.

Still another object will be to obtain a more precise determination of the positions of the islands of the arctic realm. The expedition is patronized and subsidized by the French Academy of Sciences. Dr. Charconson probably will be assisted by Gerlache, who was at the head of the Belgium antarctic expedition.

FOR BRITISH COTTON GROWERS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times publishes a report of the British Cotton Growing Association's meeting at Manchester. Sir Alfred Jones announced that through Mr. Chamberlain's influence they had secured the free carriage of cotton on West African railways for two years, as well as the privilege of sending the cotton through shipping companies that would carry the first 1,000 tons free of freight charges.

He said he wanted to grow cotton in the West Indies, as well as in Africa, and that he hoped Lancashire would be weaving Jamaica-grown cotton before very long.

THE DUTCH AND MR. CARNEGIE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—According to the Brussels correspondent of The Times, it was recalled in the Dutch Second Chamber on Wednesday that Andrew Carnegie had offered $250,000 to found a library for The Hague Court of Arbitration. Mr. Rahusen, after paying a warm tribute to Mr. Carnegie's generosity, asked whether it was true, as reported, that the offer had been refused.

The Government of Holland will reply to the question to-day.

Art Students' League Appeal.

The Art Students' League has determined to appeal to the public for an endowment fund of $75,000 for the purpose of broadening its work. To this end it has requested Everett P. Wheeler, Samuel T. Shaw, John La Farge, C. Y. Turner, and Kenyon Cox to act as Trustees, all of whom have accepted. The league, through the twenty-seven years of its history, has been wound financially and able to carry on its work, and the request for an endowment fund at this time comes merely as the result of a desire to extend its benefits. A number of prominent artists indorse the plan.

THE MARQUAND SALES

Outsiders Outbid the Professionals for Choice Selections.

More Than $42,000 for Netsukes, Japanese Daggers, Etchings, and Engravings.

At the afternoon and evening sales of the Marquand art treasures in the rooms of the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday, the bidding was lively and the prices realized above the amounts expected. The auction room was crowded, and though Dutch spoons sold as low as $2 each, yet the average for the two sales was high, notably so when outsiders outbid the professionals in daring fashion. Several treasures were particularly wanted by persons who soon left the dealers far behind.

The afternoon auction was of Netsukes, Japanese daggers, cabinet and miscellaneous objects, and antique silver. The total sum realized in the afternoon sales was $23,639.

Two Augsburg silver flagons of the sixteenth century brought the highest price of the afternoon, $1,900 each. The bidding on the two flagons, which were exquisite in their elaborate repoussé and chased ornamentation of historical subjects and foliated scrolls, the covers surmounted by figures of kneeling angels and helmets, was spirited, the successful bidder being Spencer P. Shotter of Savannah.

Mrs. F. Burton Harrison was the successful bidder on two antique delft garnitures. For the first she paid $1,300. This consisted of three hexagonal oviform jars with covers and two beakers. The decoration was a pastoral in cobalt blue, flowers in red and green, and borders of leaf scrolls worked in relief in the paste, and enameled in orange, yellow and purple. For the second set Mrs. Harrison paid $1,000. This consisted of three hexagonal-form covered jars and two beakers, the decoration being of houses, a lake, and figures in blue, green, brown, and orange. The mark under the foot was "De Drie Klokken, Delft."

While the bidding on the Netsukes was apparently at its lowest, an ivory teapot, the work of Masamuné, a dainty little thing, 5¼ inches high, attracted the bidders. Its decoration was of blooming peonies, carved in relief, the cover being oddly ornamented with the figure of a lion and butterflies. M. Erdman was the successful bidder, paying $215, the record price in this part of the sale. Mrs. Herbert obtained thirteen old Sèvres plates, 9¼ inches in diameter, paying $52 for each.

The bidding on the tea caddies, pots, and bowls was unusually lively, the prices being above expectation. It was understood that Du Vinne was bidding for J. Pierpont Morgan, and when he started bidding he bid to the end, obtaining what he wanted and usually at figures lower than he would have had to offer if he had not been that it seemed useless to bid against him.

The total realized on the evening sales of etchings, mezzotinto, stipple, and line engravings was $19,246, making the sum total for the day $42,885.

The mezzotinto by John Raphael Smith, "Miss Carnac," after the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, brought the record price for the evening, $1,300, the purchasers being Cottier & Co. The same print at the Edgecumbe sale brought £1,218, or almost as many English pounds as American dollars at last night's sale. The price at the English sale was the record for mezzotinto engravings. His reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "The Honorable Mrs. Stanhope," was bought by Knoedler & Co. for $775.

Valentine Green's mezzotinto after the painting of Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Lady Elizabeth Delme and Children," brought $1,240, the purchasers being H. Wunderlich & Co. In the catalogue this engraving is described as follows:

Second state, with the name of V. Green as publisher, and with the date of publication, July 1, 1779.

Trimmed to plate mark at top, sides, and bottom. Fine impression, with the scratched letters of the first state plainly visible. Small piece, 1/16 inch wide and ⅝ inch long, torn from upper right-hand corner; two pieces, measuring about ⅝ by ⅛ inch each, from lower corners to right and left; otherwise in excellent condition. (Blythe sale, 920 guineas.)

William Dickinson's "Diana, Lady Crosbie," after the painting of Sir Joshua Reynolds, was bid in by E. Fischof for $1,075. Etchings of the paintings of Sir Joshua Reynolds continued favorites throughout the evening sales, James MacArdell's mezzotinto, "Lady Caroline Russell," bringing $725, H. Wunderlich being the purchaser. Charles Turner's mezzotinto, "The Penn Family," after Reynolds's painting, was bought by Knoedler & Co. for $650. James Watson's engraving from a painting of Sir Joshua Reynolds brought $950, H. Wunderlich & Co. being the buyers. Miss Rhett bought another of Watson's engravings from the paintings of Reynolds, her bid being for "Anne, Duchess of Cumberland." Miss Rhett bought for J. Pierpont Morgan's collection, it was said. The line engravings and etchings brought small prices, but, according to the dealers, their full value.

Henri Lefort's two etchings of "Benjamin Franklin" brought $37.50 and $40 each; Albert Rosenthal's "Alexander Hamilton," $25, and "Thomas Jefferson," by the same artist, $45.

RARE BOOKS SOLD IN BOSTON.

"Fanshawe," Hawthorne's Unacknowledged Story, Brings $650, and Longfellow's "Poems of Slavery" $205.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A "Fanshawe," the choicest among the books at the May sale, was knocked down for $650 at Libbie's this morning. This is a first edition of Hawthorne's unacknowledged story, his first work, written while he was a student at Bowdoin. It is nearly as good a copy as was sold for $840 last October, and the lessened price is ascribed partly to its poorer condition and partly to the fact that it is the second copy to come into the market within the year. At that its price is $200 above any previous figure for that same book, barring only that of last Fall.

"The Gentle Boy," with frontispiece by Miss Peabody, afterward Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, Boston, 1839, brought $70. A complete set of Washington Irving, author's autograph edition, in forty volues, bound in three-quarters levant morocco, with photogravure portraits, frontispieces, and proof illustrations on China paper, Putnam & Sons, New York, 1897, was sold for $85. The other Irvings brought only nominal prices.

Longfellow's "Ballads and Other Poems," first edition, Boston, 1842, in full crimson levant, was sold for $30.50, while the second best price of the second day's sale was $205 for James Russell Lowell's copy of Longfellow's "Poems of Slavery." This bears the autograph "J. R. Lowell, Dec. 15, 1842" on the front cover. It was published in Cambridge by John Owen in 1842, and is in the original yellow glazed wrappers and uncut.

Some of the Lowells brought good prices. A presentation copy of the first edition of "The Vision of Sir Launfal," in the original glazed boards, uncut, Cambridge, 1848, bearing the inscription "From J. R. L.," was bid up to $115.

PAPER IN THE STREETS.

Commissioner Woodbury Talks to Newsdealers About Throwing Waste on the Pavements.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department talked to the members of the New York News Dealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association last evening in the hall at 8 Union Square. The meeting was the result of the recent decision of Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, which deprived one of the members of his license. The keepers of newsstands thought that there was a possibility of their business being harmed by the Commissioner, but he assured them that the Street Cleaning Department had no desire to harm them or hinder their business.

"Many of you have branched out," he said, "and, along with selling newspapers you sell soda water and confectionery and fruit as well as toys. You have branched out without the necessary licenses, and that will not do. You must arrange so that you do not impede the transportation in the street.

"I don't want you to throw papers in the street. It will be only a short time before I shall have placed in your booths signs warning people not to do that. We collect on the east side eighteen tons of waste paper a day. One day I was walking along [illegible] How when I saw a man throw a [illegible] on the street. I walked up to him and asked him why he did it. He replied:

"'What is it of your business and how does it concern you?'

"'Because,' I replied, 'I have to pick it up.'"

The members agreed to try to keep the streets clean near their places of business.

MR. HADLEY WANTS TEACHING.

Yale's President Speaks Against the Tendency Toward Too Much Research in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—In the presence of educators and alumni from all parts of the country, Northwestern University's new professional school building, in the business centre of Chicago, was formally dedicated to-day. In connection with the ceremonies there was a celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of Founders' Day.

The dedicatory exercises were held in the assembly hall of the new building. At their conclusion a reception was tendered to President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, who was the guest of honor. At the founders' day celebration Mr. Hadley delivered an address, in which he said:

"There is in these days a tendency to exalt philosophical investigation at the expense of teaching. Far be it from me to say one word which might seem to depreciate the value of research.

"It is a thing of great importance to the community, and those who are engaged therein often show themselves better teachers on that account. But we make a mistake if we fix our eyes too exclusively on research at the expense of teaching, and estimate the value of a university solely on the former basis.

"It may be true that one real jurist is worth a hundred ordinary lawyers; that one medical discoverer does more good than a thousand physicians; that one prophet is worth ten thousand preachers of the conventional type. Nevertheless, the institution which tries only to make jurists or discoverers or prophets will fail of giving the country the lawyers and doctors and ministers which it wants."

MINISTER BOWEN AS EDITOR.

"Yale News," Founded by Him in 1878, Has a Reminiscent Letter from His Pen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—United States Minister Herbert C. Bowen, who has just returned from Venezuela, has in to-day's Yale News a letter on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that paper, which he founded in 1878. His letter follows:

"When my classmate MacDonald and myself started The News we had no idea it would last. But we hoped it would live long enough to provide our class at least with the record of their last four months in college. The burden of the whole work both of editing the reading matter and soliciting the advertisements fell on me. Our success was phenomenal from the start. We made $20 the first week.

"Having had no experience as an editor, I soon found that it was so hard an undertaking that I got MacDonald to transfer our rights to several of our classmates. They put so much vitality into it that it acted as a great safety valve for the faculty, and its success was assured at once."

TO EXPLORE THE BLUE NILE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—W. N. MacMillan of St. Louis has planned to leave London in a few days for Adis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia. With Col. John L. Harrington, British Agent at the Court of King Menelik, and Isidore Morse of Boston he will lead an important expedition to explore the whole course of the Blue Nile.

The expedition will consist of 100 camels, 40 attendants, an armed escort of Abyssinians, and a flotilla of specially constructed boats. The object is to ascertain the navigability of the Blue Nile as a trade route from Central Abyssinia to the Mediterranean. The Anglo-Egyptian authorities are aiding Mr. MacMillan, who is defraying the expenses. He expects to launch the flotilla at the source of the Blue Nile in June, and hopes two months later to reach Khartoum, 1,000 miles below, at the junction of the Blue Nile and the White Nile.

Chenango County Society Dines.

The annual dinner of the Chenango County Society was held at the Hotel Marlborough last evening. There were several hundred persons present, including many women. The speakers were Mayor Low, ex-Controller Fitch, Judge George W. Ray of the United States District Court, Job E. Hedges, and W. J. Bolger.

Frank B. Murtha, Sr., Seriously Ill.

Frank B. Murtha, one of the oldest theatrical managers in this country, is seriously ill at his home, 248 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, of an old gastric trouble that has been chronic for years.

DEATH OF PATRICK DIVVER.

Tammany Politician in the Second District Who Became a Police Justice.

Ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver died of pleuro pneumonia in his home at 7 Madison Street at 2:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the bedside were his wife and daughters. His two sons, Joseph and James, had left the house in the forenoon.

When Alderman Thomas J. Foley, who defeated Mr. Divver for the Tammany Hall leadership of the Second Assembly District in 1901, heard of the death of the ex-Justice, he said: "I am very sorry indeed to hear of his death. In spite of many political wrangles, we never had three words of trouble outside. I am sure that the Down-Town Tammany Club will attend the funeral in a body."

Sometimes Patrick Divver was referred to in print or by the introductory orator at a political meeting as the Hon. Patrick Divver, or as Judge Divver, but generally he was simply "Paddy," the man who gave finer chowders than any other Tammany brave in the city.

It was on May 1, 1844, that he was born in Ireland, the youngest of eleven children, of whom eight were boys. All of the eleven died years ago, except Patrick and John.

When Patrick was two years old his parents brought him to New York and started housekeeping in Jacob Street. His schooling over, he became messenger boy for a Broadway establishment, and in another year he was learning to set type in Jenkins's Frankfort Street printing house. Afterward he apprenticed himself to John McColligan, a morocco dresser, at $2.50 a week. Soon after his seventeenth year he got married. He was the father of fifteen children and he strove to rear them with every advantage within his reach.

After a few years he set up a place for himself as a journeyman morocco dresser in Jacob Street. Meanwhile he had begun to be interested in politics. In 1886 he was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. About 1872 he went into the liquor business, some of his old friends aiding him to open a saloon at 73 Chatham Street, now 113 Park Row. In 1888 he sold out, saying that he had never liked the liquor traffic.

When Hugh J. Grant was elected Tammany Mayor, Divver's district had piled up an enormous majority, and its leader was appointed a Police Justice. It has been said that he meted out justice with rare fairness, that ungrammatical lingo was probably his greatest fault.

He resigned in 1894. Then came the reform wave. He lost the Second District's leadership temporarily and was ostracized at the Democratic Club. It was at this stage that he took a trip to California, where he stayed until the Lexow Committee had adjourned. On his return, in the turmoil that followed the reform movement, he regained the leadership and continued to hold it until the Fall of 1901.

AUGUSTA HOLMES DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The death of Augusta Holmes, pianiste and composer of numerous symphonies, including "Hero and Leander," was announced to-day.

Augusta Holmes, who shared with Mlle. Chaminade and Liza Lehmann the rare distinction of feminine prominence as a composer, was born in Paris on Dec. 16, 1847, of Irish parents. She began her career in music as a pianist, but afterward devoted herself to the study of composition under Lambert, Klose, and César Franck. Her first work to be performed was a psalm, "In Exitu," in 1873.

The following year she produced at the Théâtre du Châtelet, in Paris, the one-act opera entitled "Héro et Léandre," which was at that time considered "ultra-Wagnerian," as was everything that departed in any respect from the accepted French formulas, whether or not following Wagner's style and method. Her subsequent work did not show that she had made any alliance with the great German reformer.

She produced several symphonies, symphonic poems, and symphonic odes, and one "lyric drama"; also a cantata and many songs. It is chiefly for the latter that she is known in America, and her orchestral works are quite unknown to music lovers in this city.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hicks Arnold.

Hicks Arnold of the dry goods firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia in the Waldorf-Astoria, his temporary residence during the progress of building operations going on next to his house, at 7 East Eighty-third Street. He had been ill only three days, and he was at his place of business on Saturday. It was said that at times lately he had been at his country place near Tarrytown, where he was interested in new buildings, and that exposure probably brought on the attack of illness. With him at the time of his death were Mrs. Arnold and his brother-in-law, Frederick A. Constable, the junior member of the firm.

Mr. Arnold, who was sixty-six years of age, was born in London, England, and was a nephew of Richard Arnold, the founder of the house of Arnold, Constable & Co. He came to this country at the age of sixteen and entered the firm as his uncle's heir, marrying the daughter of the late James M. Constable, father of the present senior member.

Mr. Arnold was a Director of the Bank of the Metropolis, a Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, a Vestryman of Trinity Parish, and a member of the American Yacht Club and the Aldine Association. His main interest was in the firm's business.

It has been said that he never allowed an old employe to be displaced. Each was retained until at an age when he was ready to be retired on a pension.

Socially Mr. Arnold was little known outside of his business interests. His death will make no change in the firm, which will continue under the same name. The funeral service is to be conducted in Trinity Chapel, probably on Saturday morning.

Robert Planquette.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Robert Planquette, composer of "Les Cloches de Corneville" ("The Chimes of Normandy") and other operas, is dead. He was born in Paris on July 21, 1850, and studied under Duprato in the Paris Conservatory. "The Chimes of Normandy" was composed in 1877. "Rip Van Winkle" in 1882, and "Le Talisman" in 1893.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK W. RODEMAN, sixty-two years of age, of 77 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J., died in his apartments over his drug store on Tuesday night. He was born in Germany, and he lived in Jersey City before moving to Newark. He founded the Union Building and Loan Association.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON FLAGG, a banker at 15 Broad Street, died yesterday morning in his residence at 41 West Forty-eighth Street, aged forty-three years. He was a Director of the Robins Conveying Belt Company and a member of several clubs, including the Union, Down Town, Luncheon, Racquet, Riding, and Garden City and Morris County Golf Clubs.

C. C. Chickering Asphyxiated in His Office.

Charles C. Chickering, an importer of billiard supplies and stationers' novelties and a manufacturer of poker chips, dominoes, and checkers, was found dead yesterday morning in his office in the first story of the building at 18 Dutch Street. His death was due to asphyxiation by gas that escaped from a heater. He lived with a daughter at Leonia, N. J., but he did not go home on stormy nights, preferring to sleep on a cot in his office. He was sixty-five years of age.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DARLINGTON—O'NEILL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James H. Darlington, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Arthur W. Wilds, Letitia Craig, daughter of the late Hugh O'Neill, to Charles Francis Darlington.

DOWKONTT—PUTNAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, at the Second Avenue Baptist Church, by the Rev. R. T. Johnston, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. G. Hollwood, Elenora Elizabeth Putnam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin N. Putnam, to George Harry Dowkontt, M. D., assistant pastor of the church.

MEIKLEHAN—WASHBURNE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, at the sanctuary at Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. L. C. Washburne, D. D., assisted by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D. Mrs. Margaret Brackenridge Washburne, daughter of the late Gavin Brackenridge, to William Arabin Meiklehan.

McGEHEE—COVERT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Digby, N. S., by the Rev. H. A. Harley, Lucius P. McGehee of Northport, L. I., to Julia Leslie, daughter of the late Rev. W. S. and Julia Covert of Digby, N. S.

PHILLIPS—HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, by the Rev. Charles Henry Webb, Cornelia Elizabeth Halsey, daughter of John Jacob Halsey, to Joseph Davis Phillips of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, Hicks Arnold.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERG.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., at her residence, The Arbutus, 301 West 91st St., N. Y., Miriam Berg, widow of the late Leon Berg.
Services on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Philadelphia.

BOKLAND.—Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1903, Gustaf F. Bokland, aged 76 years.
Funeral service at Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 112th St. and Amsterdam Av., Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

CHANDOR.—Suddenly, on Jan. 27, Roland G., youngest son of Mrs. A. A. Chandor.
Funeral from his late residence, 202 East 9th St., Plainfield, N. J., Friday, Jan. 30, on arrival of train leaving C. R. R. of N. J. foot of Liberty St., at 10 A. M.

DIVVER.—Patrick Divver, dearly beloved husband of Catharine Divver, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, at his late residence, 7 Madison St.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FARRINGTON.—At Croton-on-Hudson, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Harvey P. Farrington, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, Friday, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:30 A. M. Interment private.

FLAGG.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, 1903, at his late residence, 41 West 48th St., Washington Allston Flagg, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral service at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, at 2:30. Interment at Woodlawn.
Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

GOOD

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., at 8, (Double Bill.)—CAVALLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon. Followed by LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Saligiac, Gilibert. Sat. Aft., Jan. 31, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Evg., Jan. 31, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—AIDA. Eames, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Dohlmann. Conductor, Flon. Mon. Evg., Feb. 1, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert. KOCIAN Bohemian Violin Virtuoso. His last appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.)
Scheff, Bridewell; Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 2, at 8.—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 4, at 8.—FAUST. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marlitt; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals By Walter Damrosch at Daly's Theatre.
(Management of Daniel Frohman.) This Thurs., at 3 P. M., "Goetterdaemmerung," with Andreas Dippel. Two Supplementary Recitals: Mon., 3, Act I., "The Meistersinger"; Thurs., 3, Acts II. and III., "The Meistersinger." Prices 25c. to $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, January 30, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 31, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MISS ELSA RUEGGER
VIOLONCELLO.
PROGRAMME:
SYMPHONY, No. 1, B FLAT.....SCHUMANN
TWO FRAGMENTS from "Psyche," Symphonic Poem.....CESAR FRANCK
(New, first time.)
CONCERTO for violoncello, D major....E. Lalo
OVERTURE "Le Roy d'Ys".....E. Lalo
Tickets on sale at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Fourth Concert
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 5, at 8:30.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLOIST,
HUGO HEERMANN, VIOLINIST.
First appearance in America.
Programme: MOZART, Symphony in E flat; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; L. VON GAERTNER, Liszt, Rakoczy March.
Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
"Packed to the doors every night. It's funny—that's why."—Eve. Sun.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 39 W. 56th St., 16 W. 11th St., 116 Fifth Av., 22 Riverside Drive.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
HOCKEY MATCH.
YALE vs. YALE GRADUATES.
Friday, Jan. 30, 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50 cts. Music.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fourth Concert, Tuesday Evg., Feb. 3, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artists: Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Mr. G. LONGY
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Evgs. 8 Matinée Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4.
Mats. only TO-DAY & FRIDAY at 2.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT presents
MARY SHAW in GHOSTS.

MISS MARY E. BENNETT
Illustrated Lectures on Art.
RAPHAEL. To-night at 8:15.
OLD DUTCH MASTERS, Feb. 5th, 8:15.
MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St.
Tickets 75c.; Single Lecture 50c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2:15.
Empire Company's Greatest Triumph.
"A Great Success."—Herald. **THE UNFORESEEN**

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 3 weeks Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE { THE CAVALIER.
TO-DAY at 3, daily Matinées except Sat.
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play, THE LITTLE PRINCESS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last 2 Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN
Feb. 5—Augustus Thomas' "Earl of Pawtucket."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH TIME, TUESDAY, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
MATS. WED. & SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"You must hear Clara Bloodgood sing I want to be a Actor Lady."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS AT 8, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management Daniel Frohman)
IF I WERE KING.
TUESDAY AT 1:45, 3D AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. Evenings 8 sharp. Regular Matinée Sat. at 2. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUE BEARD
Four weeks' tickets on sale. Special Mat. Wed.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 1303—38th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2:30.
MR. LOUIS MANN IN "THE CONSUL"

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
BEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 12, 2:15.
THE **BILLIONAIRE** With JEROME SYKES 5TH GREAT WEEK.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c.
For Home & Honor.
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 7th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

Brooklyn Amusements.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 502 Fulton St.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, at 8:15.
ARNOLD DOLMETSCH.
CONCERT OF OLD MUSIC.
Seats $1, $1.50, at CHANDLER'S, 429 Fulton St.

HOCKEY CLUB TEAM WON

St. Nicholas Skating Club Seven Beaten in Championship Match.

Close Game Played in St. Nicholas Rink Without the Usual Foul Tactics Seen in Previous Matches.

There was very little rough play indulged in by the members of the hockey teams representing the Hockey Club of New York and the St. Nicholas Skating Club in the amateur hockey championship contest which was decided at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night. The Hockey Clubmen won by a score of 6 to 4, and the game was thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators. There was no undue aggressiveness used on either side in checking opposing players. There were plenty of collisions and falls, but chopping and other violations of the rules, which were too frequently seen in previous games, were very seldom in evidence last night. The penalty of being expelled from the game, which was imposed on Russell of the Hockey Club team in the match with the New York Athletic Club team on Tuesday night, seemed to have the desired effect.

The game was a mixture of fast and slow work on both sides, and it abounded in fine individual and team plays. For the winners "Benny" Phillips was clever and fast in his runs, and occasionally aided in very good team work. He scored a fine goal after a run with the puck from the "face-off" in the second inning. For the losing side Gordon was far ahead of his clubmates, as three of the four goals for the Hockey Club were made by him. He was always well up in every attack, and his scoring of the second goal was a masterpiece of judgment. He brought the puck down the rink and shot it at close quarters, but Ellison blocked it. As the rubber flew back Gordon had anticipated the block, and shot it back again in an instant, sending the puck into the cage.

With the score 2 to 0 against them, the Hockey Club players began team plays in the latter part of the opening half, and scored four goals within six minutes. Russell got the first two from scrimmages. Phillips got the next from a pass by Hazelton, and the latter followed with an individual goal, so that the half ended with the score 4 to 2 in the Hockey Club's favor.

Long lifts and scattering plays marked the beginning of the second half and the puck was sent from end to end of the ice floor for nearly ten minutes. Then it was that Phillips made his run and goal unassisted. Phillips and Russell played the rubber up the centre passing frequently, and they sped on. Clarke followed them closely, and as they neared the goal Phillips and Russell opened up a gap for Clarke, who shot the goal. The St. Nicholas men then tried to offset the lead of their opponents, but they only made two more goals, one of which Gordon shot on a long left from the centre and the other was made by Gunther on an angle shot from the side just a few seconds before the expiration of the time for the second half. The line-up:

Hockey Club.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Ellison	Goal	Hayward
Clarke	Point	Harrington
Newbery	Cover point	Grier, Campbell
Hazelton	Forward	S. Campbell
Russell	Forward	Gordon
Phillips	Forward	L. Gunther
De Casanova	Forward	G. W. Campbell

Goals—Russell, (2,) Phillips, (2,) Hazelton, Clarke, Gordon, Gunther. Referee—H. Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club. Goal umpires—Max Hornfeck, New York Athletic Club, and Campbell Phillips, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Schoolboys in Hockey Match.

The Berkeley School hockey team played against the young representatives of Columbia Institute at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink yesterday. The Berkeley boys did all the scoring, winning by 3 goals to 0. Sturgis and Telfair led in all the attacks, the former shooting two goals and the latter one. The line-up:

Berkeley School, 3.	Position.	Columbia Inst., 0.
Soudam	Goal	Perrins
Bassave	Point	Paul
Adams	Cover point	Tobey
Sheffield	Forward	Pemessey
White	Forward	Ballin
Sturgis	Forward	Einstein
Telfair	Forward	White

Goals—Sturgis, 2; Telfair, 1. Referee—H. Phillips, St. Nicholas Skating Club. Goal Umpires—Messrs. Hazleton and Berlin of Dwight School. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Basket Ball Teams Suspended.

The following basket ball teams were suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday for playing unsanctioned basket ball and with unregistered players:

Prospect A. C., Bloomfield F. C., Y. M. C. L. V., Nonpareils, Brighton A. C., T. A. B. Seniors, Brighton A. A., Paterson Y. M. C. A., Monitors A. C., Institute, Bayles Lyceum, St. James Seniors, Ariel, Metropolitan, St. Aloysius, St. Mary's, Greenville Turn Verein, Columbia A. C.

Amusements.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES 50c TO $1.50.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."
SPECIAL MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, FEB. 12.

VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. LAST 3 WEEKS. VIOLA ALLEN in The Eternal City.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
FLORODORA.
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER.
Prices 25,50,75,$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSICAL HALL, B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES
Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING BLANCHE BATES in OF THE GODS.
14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 weeks JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard. Feb. 9, ANDREW MACK in The Bold Sojer Boy.

BIJOU. B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3d Crowded Week!! A Gay Bird!! CLYDE FITCH'S **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE**

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS—WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Sat. WHY WOMEN SIN. Next Week—HEARTS ADRIFT.

WEST END—"The Price of Honor," Next Week—"THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The Great German Actor **BONN** To-night & Friday at 8:20, "EDLES BLUT."

HARLEM Op. House Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. The Rogers Bros. in Harvard. NEXT WEEK MARY HANNERING in The Southerner or Gerald'ine. Seat Sale Now on Sale.

GRAND JOE WELCH, Next week, Wm. H. Crane, "The Peddler." David Harum.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 2:30 & 8:30. Romeo and Juliet. (Ye Elizabethan Stage.) Prices, 50c. to $1.50.

3d Av. Mat. To-day. A Thoroughbred Tramp. Next Week—"James Boys in Missouri."

CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING.

Good Sport Furnished in the Three Classes Decided at Grace Athletic Club.

The Church Athletic League, which is composed of Grace Athletic Club, the St. George Athletic Club, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, the Young People's Association, Calvary Athletic Club, and the Xavier Athletic Association, held its annual championship wrestling meeting in the gymnasium of Grace Athletic Club, 413 East Thirteenth Street, last night. The competitions were in three classes, 110 pounds, 130 pounds, and 158 pounds, respectively, and resulted as follows: 110-pound class—W. Nelson, St. George Athletic Club; 130-pound class—W. Herschel, Xavier Athletic Association; 158-pound class—C. Mayer, St. George's Athletic Club.

The best competition was seen in the 130-pound class, in which W. Herschell of the Xavier Athletic Association and J. Cohen of St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club wrestled for fifteen minutes in the final bout without a fall. The referee then gave Herschel the decision.

A surprise resulted in the 158-pound class when A. Mellinger of St. Bartholomew's, last year's Metropolitan champion in that class, was thrown by F. Kollman of the Young People's Association in the semi-finals in 0:18 1-5. The summary follows:

110-Pound Class, Preliminary Bouts.—W. Nelson, St. George Athletic club, threw H. Priester, Grace Athletic Club. Time—2:14. J. Breuckner, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, threw H. Wollman, Young People's Association. Time—2:51. Robert Curry, St. George Athletic Club, threw J. Barthelmays, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club. Time—2:12. J. Haubrick, Grace Athletic Club, threw J. Buttell, St. George Athletic Club. Time—9:13 4-5.

Semi-Final Bouts—Haubrick won from Breuckner. Time—9:00. (No fall.) Nelson threw Curry. Time—5:08 1-5.

Final Bout—Nelson threw Haubrick. Time—0:16 2-5.

Bout for Third Prize—Curry threw Breuckner. Time—1:05 2-5.

130-Pound Class.—Preliminary Bouts—L. Burkhardt, Young People's Association, threw J. Vasaner, St. George's A. C. Time—4:32. H. Mitchell, St. George's A. C., won from C. Cohen, St. Bartholomew's A. C. Time 9:00. (No fall.) G. Egloff, Grace A. C., threw C. Brown, St. Bartholomew's A. C. Time—0:03 2-5. W. Herschel, Xavier A. A., won from J. Renkel, St. George's A. C. Time—9:00. (No fall.) J. Cohen, St. Batholomew's A. C., threw W. Evans, Grace A. C. Time—4:32 1-5.

Semi-Final Bouts—Herschel won from Mitchell. Time—9:00. (No fall.) Cohen threw Egloff. Time—2:04. Bye Bout—Cohen threw Burkhardt. Time—3:51.

Final Bout—Herschel won from Cohen. Time—15:00. (No fall.)

158-Pound Class.—Preliminary bouts. A. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, threw A. Yager, Grace Athletic Club; time, 0:14 1-5. F. Kollman, Young People's Association, threw E. Dreyer, St. George's Athletic Club; C. Mayer, St. George's Athletic Club, won from G. Kammerer, Grace Athletic Club, by default. C. Kohlman, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, threw G. Woehrlin, St. George's Athletic Club; time, 6:22.

Semi-final bouts—Mayer won from Kuhlman; time, 6:00, (no fall.) Kollman threw Mellinger; time, 0:18 1-5.

Final bout—Meyer threw Kollman; time, 1:11 1-5.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the Metal District Bowling League last night the M. B. Bryant & Co. team won two games, defeating the teams of Jenkins Brothers and the A. A. Griffing Iron Company. The scores follow:

METAL DISTRICT LEAGUE.
Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—M. B. Bryant & Co.—Miller, 178; Klusmier, 142; Tunis, 180; Beyer, 133; Leinbach, 176. Total, 809.

Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 109; Brady, 143; Utz, 157; Wick, 160; Keating, 142. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.—Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 145; Brady, 141; Utz, 149; Wick, 141; Keating, 189. Total, 756.

A. A. Griffing Iron Company—E. Dwyer, 136; Lawlor, 95; Cosgrove, 94; Bluhm, 153; A. Dwyer, 193. Total, 671.

THIRD GAME.—A. A. Griffing Iron Company—E. Dwyer, 127; Lawlor, 100; Cosgrove, 122; Bluhm, 157; A. Dwyer, 152. Total, 658.

M. B. Bryant & Co.—Miller, 157; Klusmier, 143; Tunis, 162; Beyer, 149; Leinbach, 206. Total, 817.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—First National Bank—Church, 195; Warren, 131; Murphy, 198; Harriman, 133; Brown, 211. Total, 868.

Hanover National Bank—M. Nelson, 197; Stickney, 135; Langdon, 183; Phyfe, 189; Wright, 146. Total, 880.

SECOND GAME.—First National Bank—Church, 190; Warren, 101; Murphy, 158; Harriman, 139; Brown, 155. Total, 823.

Western National Bank—Stout, 120; Hoffman, 137; Murphy, 122; Labaugh, 152; Stoddard, 143. Total, 680.

THIRD GAME.—Western National Bank—Stout, 133; Hoffman, 125; Murphy, 165; Labaugh, 120; Stoddard, 163. Total, 706.

Hanover National Bank—M. Nelson, 130; Stickney, 157; Langdon, 168; Phyfe, 180; Wright, 203. Total, 838.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 136; Keschke, 132; Carter, 115; Tilton, 109; Robertson, 144. Total, 636.

National Lead Company—McClelland, 157; Ridge, 133; Cubberly, 140; Stevens, 135; Kimball, 149. Total, 714.

SECOND GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 107; Keschke, 160; Carter, 134; Tilton, 128; Robertson, 167. Total, 702.

Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 103; Nott, 116; Morgan, 104; Bond, 138; De Leon, 100. Total, 561.

THIRD GAME.—National Lead Company—McClelland, 137; Ridge, 102; Cubberly, 132; Stevens, 134; Kimball, 145. Total, 700.

Colwell Lead Company—Thoma, 110; Nott, 119; Morgan, 144; Bond, 120; De Leon, 106. Total, 599.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME—Evening Sun—James Morton, 133; Scanlon, 102; Joseph Morton, 141; Le Claire, 87; Kinney, 158. Total, 621.

Brooklyn Citizen—Kearney, 150; Hutton, 188; Haley, 109; Shipman, 128; McClintock, 167. Total, 802.

SECOND GAME.—Evening Sun—James Morton, 155; Scanlon, 163; Joseph Morton, 181; Le Claire, 123; Kinney, 138. Total, 760.

Commercial Advertiser—Junker, 150; Nenninger, 109; Taylor, 123; Moore, 106; Bohlenbach, 151. Total, 644.

THIRD GAME.—Commercial Advertiser—Junker, 162; Nenninger, 145; Taylor; 108; Bradner, 106; Bohlenbach, 164. Total, 685.

Brooklyn Citizen—Kearney, 155; Hutton, 150; Haley, 149; Shipman, 115; McClintock, 191. Total, 760.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FIRST GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Martin, 184; Williamson, 132; S. Miller, 127; Bond, 174; W. Miller, 192. Total, 805.

Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Judge, 190; Corey, 141; Dyett, 161; Haslin, 134; Scannell, 201. Total, 827.

SECOND GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Martin, 189; Williamson, 130; S. Miller, 148; Bond, 149; W. Miller, 174. Total, 819.

Clark, Dodge & Co.—Labaugh, 144; Walker, 179; Lynch, 165; Corey, 135; Lee 102. Total 725.

THIRD GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co.—Labaugh, 135; Walker, 154; Lynch, 128; Corey, 121; Lee, 193. Total, 731.

Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Judge, 148; Corey, 109; Dyett, 156; Haslin, 109; Scannell, 143. Total, 665.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.
McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York Press—Weigert, 173; Young, 129; Friend, 184; Klockert, 133; Juppe, 149. Total, 768.

Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 156; Valentine, 107; Hall, 159; White, 173; Melville, 169. Total, 777.

SECOND GAME.—New York Press—Weigert, 140; Young, 189; Friend, 213; Klockert, 122; Juppe, 149. Total, 813.

New York World—McLoughlin, 205; Carswell, 167; Siddall, 171; Strawinsky, 156; Farlow, 180. Total, 879.

THIRD GAME.—New York World—McLoughlin, 170; Carswell, 158; Siddall, 160; Strawinsky, 203; Farlow, 206. Total, 897.

Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 184; Valentine, 172; Hall, 133; White, 165; Melville, 169. Total, 903.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

METROPOLITAN.			PRUDENTIAL NO. 1.		
	1st.	2d.	3d.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Warnecke	203	148	156	Pearson	168	170	201
Cluff	161	244	147	Austin	126	132	180
Bartlett	163	174	167	Hay	178	164	149
Rand	200	152	200	Crum	194	179	193
Newkirk	199	199	228	Alozoga	191	147	151
Total	926	917	898	Total	891	702	917

Heffley School Hockey Team Won.

In a hockey match which was played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night, the Heffley School team defeated the Columbia University second team by a score of 4 goals to 2.

After the game two speed-skating races were decided. In the Class A one mile handicap race only two of the twelve starters finished. These were W. L. Smith (80 yards) and H. Palliser, (50 yards,) who finished as named five yards apart. A. Y. Sarony, Phil Kearney, and Harry McDonald started from scratch. Sarony fell after going twelve laps, and a moment later McDonald and Kearney collided in a corner and fell together, spoiling their chances of winning. The half-mile novice race was won by F. H. McMillan, with S. Kirk second and W. Brett third. Thirty-two men started in this event, which was run off in one heat.

BIG PRICES FOR TROTTERS.

Prince of Orange Sells for $3[illegible]—T. W. Lawson Buys Ruritania and Dainty Daffo.

An unusually choice lot of trotters and pacers, many of them well known as Grand Circuit performers, was offered yesterday in the second day's sale of the Fasig-Tipton horse auction in Madison Square Garden. The high standard and general popularity of such horses as Prince of Orange, the champion green trotter of 1902; Ruritania, the champion show mare, which has recently come into prominence through the criticisms of W. M. V. Hoffman regarding the judging of the mare at the last National Horse Show, and Dainty Daffo, shown as Ruritania's mate in the last show, brought out a large crowd to the Garden, and the entire tier of seats on the Twenty-sixth Street side was filled with horsemen and interested spectators both afternoon and evening.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston showed that he is still a prospective horse show competitor by purchasing both Ruritania and Dainty Daffo, the former for $1,900 and the latter for $2,000. An agent did his bidding. The horses were among the consignment of George M. Webb of Chestnut Hill, Penn., and in his preliminary statement he called them worth $10,000. Ruritania won all the classes in which she was shown in the horse show last November, including the championship for the best single roadster, and then, with Dainty Daffo, the team championship. They are admirably mated and have good records, the latter 2:08¾ and Ruritania 2:14¾. Dainty Daffo has had considerable racing experience, her total winnings footing up to $7,205. It was the general opinion that the Boston horseman did not pay dear for his two acquisitions.

The sensation of the day, in price, was the $8,200 paid for the great trotter of last season, Prince of Orange. James Y. Gatcomb of Concord, N. H., was the purchaser. The bidding was spirited, the last man to fight it out with Mr. Gatcomb being Robert Davis of Lynbrook, L. I. The latter bid $8,100, but when the Concord man added $100 more Davis said he had gone his limit and retired. Prince of Orange has a race record of 2:07½, made at Lexington, Ky., in the third heat of the Transylvania last year. He started last year in thirteen races, won five firsts, six seconds, one third, and one fourth, never being behind in the money. The horse was consigned by John B. McFerran, Jr., of Crescent Hill, Ky.

Over a dozen horses sold for $1,000, and over. They are:

Prince of Orange, trotter, br. g., 7 years, by Prince of India-Annie D.; James Gatcomb, Concord, N. H.	$8,200
Ruritania, trotter, br. m., 8, by Bow Bells-Azalia Mills; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston	1,900
Dainty Daffo, trotter, blk. m., 8, by Wellington-Lummie Lee; Thomas W. Lawson	2,000
Miss Whitney, trotter, b. m., 9, by Edgemark-Nettie; G. J. Durfee, Syracuse, N. Y.	1,600
Kanaloha Star, pacer, b. g., 8, by Earl Medium-Molly D.; H. S. Osborne, Bridgeport, Conn.	1,000
Domino, pacer, blk. g., 6, by Rest-Sophia; Erwin Clark, New Haven, Conn.	1,000
Gipsey Red, pacer, ch. m., 9, by Red Hot-Maud; J. J. Fahy, Bath, Me.	1,350
Connie, pacer, b. m., 7, by Ketchum-Birdroe; George A. Schneder, Cleveland, Ohio.	1,310
Beraust, trotter, b. g., 5, by Anderson Wilkes-Maggie Hemler; P. Ryan, New York City.	1,375
Periodical, trotter, b. m., 5, by Chimes-Kate Patchen; William Cash, Paterson, N. J.	1,235
Daisywood, trotter, b. m., 8, by Abscota; W. L. Purdy, Newark, N. J.	1,000
Monte Joe, pacer, g. g., 6, by Reelection-Muretta; A. L. Wilbur, Newport, R. I.	1,000
Fairview Chimes, trotter, b. g., 7, by Chimes-Lady Pritchard; J. M. Johnson, Casais, Me.	1,000
Momento, trotter, b. m., 6, by Electric Bell-Boca; W. L. Snow, Hornellsville, N. Y.	1,400
Effie Powers, pacer, b. m., aged, by Anderson Wilkes-Fanny Powers; H. Bernheimer, Baltimore.	2,000

The sale will be continued to-day.

The total sales for the day and night amounted to $55,370 for 100 head, an average of close to $554. The total sales for two days amount to $85,350, with an average for the 200 head of about $428.

HARVARD TRACK ATHLETICS.

Students Anxious to Have Haigh Run on the Team in the Effort to Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Harvard's track authorities are worried over the possibility that J. E. Haigh, one of the university's sprinters, will not run on the Crimson team this year. Haigh is taking his first year in the Law School, and believes it will do him good to cease from athletics for a year. He feels that his time not only is needed for his law work, but that a year's rest will make him a better man in 1904. Trainer Graham, however, is trying to get Haigh to change his mind.

This year Harvard needs all the best men on her track team. Less men are out for the team than in previous years, and the new material in the freshman class is far below the usual standard.

If Yale wins the intercollegiate meet this year it will be a hard blow for Harvard after her struggles and ambitions of the past five years. Had Schick been in good stading last Spring things would have been different, but his debarment gave Yale first honors, and placed her a point ahead of Harvard in the contests. As it now stands, Yale has won five of the Mott Haven games and Harvard and Pennsylvania each four. It is for this reason that Harvard men are urging Haigh to come out this year.

Honors Defined for Fordham Athletes.

Resolutions defining the use of the letter "F" for Fordham College athletes were drawn up at a recent meeting of the Fordham College Athletic Club and submitted as amendments to the constitution. They specify that the wearing of the letter "F" shall be restricted to the members of the representative 'Varsity teams. The managers of the respective teams shall be entitled to the "F" when a member of that team wins the letter. In baseball the letter shall be conferred only upon those who have taken part in five collegiate games, two of which shall result in victories for Fordham. In football, the honor shall be conferred only upon those who have taken part in three collegiate games, one of which shall result in a victory for Fordham. In track athletics the letter shall be conferred only upon those who have scored one point in any event where college athletes are competing. For hockey and basketball, the "F" shall be conferred only on those who have taken part in five collegiate games, two of which shall result in victories for Fordham. No athlete shall be allowed to wear the letter while competing in any branch of athletics unless he has been awarded the letter in the branch in which he competes.

Tie Game in Pushball on Horseback.

A well-contested game of push ball on horseback was played at the Durland Riding Academy, in West Sixty-sixth Street, last evening. The teams were: Red and White—Tynan, Previdi, and Coleman—Blue and White—Punderford, Rabbot, and Dimond. Charles T. Krauss was timekeeper, and John Gerken referee. After two warmly contested periods, the game resulted in a tie, each side scoring 1 point.

Coleman, who captained the team of Reds, put up an excellent game, and received considerable applause for the able manner in which he rode his horse and pushed the ball. The horse ridden by Punderford attorded a great deal of amusement to the onlookers. Every time that the horse went to the ball to push, he rested his head on the ball and remained in that position as if about to go to sleep. It was all that Punderford could do to urge him on.

Following this game, the jeu-de-barre contest for a silver cup took place. Those who played were Geyer, Montgomery, and Mills. The game was won by Mills.

College Teams for Relay Races.

Seven strong teams have entered for the one-mile relay race on Saturday night, which will be one of the leading features in the indoor games of the Pastime Athletic Club and Company K, Eighth Regiment, which will be held in the latter's armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Columbia, the College of the City of New York, the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Pastime, Star, and National Athletic Clubs, and the Xavier Athletic Association will all be represented with their strongest teams of four. Each man will run one-quarter of a mile. The interscholastic relay race will also have a large entry, among the leading schools being Pratt Institute, Brooklyn High School, Mackenzie, De Witt Clinton, and the High School of Commerce. The Brooklyn High School team will be placed at scratch. All of the regular track events are [illegible]

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

FIGHT OVER CHICAGO RAILWAYS

Committee of the City Company Asks Support in Its Effort to Prevent Absorption.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—With the meeting of the Union Traction Protective Committee this afternoon, following many conferences and secret gatherings, interest in the traction problem was suddenly revived. To add to the possibilities of the situation came a series of revelations to show that the two great street railway corporations are on the verge of a struggle—one for complete mastery of the situation, the other for continued independent existence.

At the meeting of the Union Traction Protective Committee a plan of campaign was submitted by J. S. Auerbach, representing the Eastern interests in the company. The details were guarded. It is said to have been submitted to John P. Wilson, legal adviser of the committee, and W. W. Gurley, general counsel for the company.

An agreement has been sent out by the Chicago City Railway Protective Committee which stockholders are signing in large numbers. It sets forth the intent of the committee to fight for independence in unequivocal terms and expresses the belief that a majority of the stock is held by persons opposed to a change in the status of the company.

From a well-informed source information was obtained that this action was forced upon the stockholders through persistent efforts to raid Chicago City stock by frightening the small holders.

NEW ORIENTAL TRANSPORTS.

Contract Between the Government and the Boston Steamship Company of Puget Sound Is Signed.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 28.—After a spirited contest lasting for two months, Puget Sound has beaten San Francisco by securing the major portion of the Government transport business between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines. The Government's requirements were so stringent that the regular lines out of San Francisco could not accept them without interfering with their regular business. The Boston Steamship Company, owning large freighters just placed in service between Tacoma and the Orient, filed the bid which has been accepted.

The contract was signed to-day by Major Bingham of the Quartermaster's Department and Frank Waterhouse, representing the steamship company. It binds the Government to send about 80 per cent. of its shipments to the Philippines by vessels of the Boston company from now until June 30, the end of the fiscal year. The company is practically assured that a new contract will be executed at that time. To aid in securing this contract President Hill of the Northern Securities Company went to Washington several weeks ago. Freight to be transported will be hauled west by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads. The first large shipment of guns, ammunition, and other military equipment left the Rock Island arsenal yesterday.

NEW ROAD TO COKE REGIONS.

Baltimore and Ohio Has Surveyed a Line from Wheeling, West Va., Into Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—General Manager Potter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad confirms the report that the company has planned the construction of a cut-off road from Wheeling, West Va., through Greene County, Penn., to the Fayette County coke region. The surve

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Supreme Court of the United States:

171—James Galvin, petitioner, vs. the City of Grand Rapids.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted.

181—Hannah Schaefer, plaintiff, vs. Julius Werling et al.—Argument continued for the defendants and concluded for the plaintiff in error.

182—Eastern Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., plaintiff, vs. Bright Williamson.—Argued. Leave granted to counsel for plaintiff to file an additional brief on or before Feb. 7 and to counsel for defendant to reply thereto within five days thereafter.

183—Theodore Read, plaintiff, vs. Mississippi County.—Submitted for the plaintiff.

155—John E. Sexton, plaintiff, vs. the People of the State of California.—Argued for the plaintiff, with leave to counsel for defendant to file brief within twenty days and to counsel for plaintiff to reply within five days.

216—The United States, appellant, vs. James A. Rickert, County Treasurer.—Argument commenced for appellant.

Call for Thursday: 216, 159, 160, 161, 163, 165, (and 166,) 167, 168, 169, 170.

Calendar for Thursday, Jan. 29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

77—Rogers vs. U. S.
78—In re Colton Export Co.
79—Raine vs. Am. Steel & Wire Co.
80—Castonia, vs. Anchoria.
81—Henry Huber Co. vs. Mott Iron Works.
83—Hanks Dental Ass'n vs. Internat. Tooth Crown Co.
84—Nassau Elec. Co. vs. Cortiss.
85—Middletown Nat. Bank vs. Toledo, &c., R. R.
87—Gabriel vs. U. S.
88—Rousa vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 29: 72, 83, 100, 101, 109, 110, 115, 117.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Jan. 29

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
2—Burns vs. Holland Coffee.
3—Meiners vs. Gabriel.
4—Freeman vs. Chewning.
5—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Hoffman House.
6—Stokes vs. Stokes.
7—Wahlig vs. Wahlig.
8—Edison vs. Press Pub. Co.
9—Belasco vs. Watanna.
10—Hackett vs. Northern Pac. Ry. Co.
11—Van Dyck vs. City of New York.
12—Davison vs. Davison.
13—Comale vs. Beemer.
14—In re Baff.
15—Stump vs. Bullerfield.
16—Percy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Frost vs. Union Ry. Co.
18—Wilhelm vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
19—McQuire vs. same.
20—In re Lipinsky.
21—Freeman vs. O'Brien.
22—Eagle Fire Co. vs. Fidelity, &c., Co.
23—Edw. Thompson Co. vs. Rosenthal.
24—Chelsea Realty Co. vs. Polstein.
25—Blake vs. Berkowitz.
26—Berman vs. Cohen.
27—Pincus vs. Ginsberg.
28—German Sav. Bank vs. McNamee.
29—Koch vs. Fox.
30—Conger vs. Conger.
31—Hayes vs. Seattle Lumber Co.
32—Zeigler vs. Garvin.
33—Stephens vs. Flammer.
34—Willis vs. N. Y. Times Co.
35—Becker vs. Goesser.
36—Lustberg vs. Broatschneider.
37—Boehm vs. Simon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.

2169—Werner vs. Werner.
2284—Knowles vs. Partridge.
2069—Mendel vs. Levis.
2350—Beck vs. Catholic University.
General calendar.
2349—Valentine vs. Valentine.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
955—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
695—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1548—Kelly vs. Greenwich Sav. Bank.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1569.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Blachoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
2845—Guild vs. Dutenhofer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

9155—Valdes vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
9207—Stewart vs. Russell.
9209—Spindler vs. Gibson.
1590—Klein vs. Garvey.
1689—Briggs vs. Hoffmine.
1477—Salis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
987—Goetz vs. Webber.
1036—Parrain vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9350—Cullinan vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
9351—Same vs. same.
9379—Cullinan vs. Grogan.
9454—Cullinan vs. Curran.
722½—Weisenberg vs. Naughton.
9677—Pellberger vs. Greil.
1809—Shlebowsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1814—Flynn vs. Dickson.
1817—Beck vs. Reischmann.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 1505—Dillingham vs. Taylor.
927—Lenahan vs. Hodgskin.
1456—Tams vs. Witmark
8793—Roberge vs. Bonner.
797—Mershon vs. Barrett.
1197—Darrin vs. Sittig.
1981—Forbes vs. Sachs.
2102—Reilly vs. Burtenshaw.
1208—Weinhill vs. Consol. Gas. Co.
695—Jeems vs. Doyle.
7155—Richardson vs. Richardson.
2227—Tonnaley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
7072—Mayor, &c., vs. Texter.
854—Manda vs. Etienne
5107—Barasch vs. Grell.
2111—Poillon vs. Gerry.
9519—Masterson vs. City of New York.
7067—Mayor, &c., vs. Harlem Bridge, &c., R. R. Co.
1885—Clark vs. Stokes.
1838—Dodd vs. Leaycraft.
1839—Dodd vs. same.

1820½—Walsh vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1829—Am. Baptist Pub. Society vs. Murphy.
1834—Smith vs. Fuller
1693—Mahoney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1695—Anthony vs. same.
9522—City of New York vs. McMillan.
1882—Connors vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1298—Laughman vs. same.
1672—Cohen vs. Bernhard.
6250—Goelet vs. Herts.
7990—Haughey vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
1904—Riley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1905—Brown vs. same.
1909—Angel vs. same.
1914—Goldstein vs. same.
1918—Ausley vs. same.
1924—Brennan vs. same.
1928—Gluck vs. same.

38—City of New York vs. Bloomingdale.
39—Rathbun vs. Sharp.
40—Meade vs. Murdock.
41—Meyers vs. Meyers.
42—B'way Sav. Inst. vs. Campbell.
43—In re Hassler.
44—Edison vs. Press P. Co.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Seibert vs. Stacpole.
47—Henderson vs. Dougherty.
48—Le Vie vs. Bryan.
49—Hagen vs. Hagen.
50—Ross vs. Hickey.
51—Acunto vs. Acunto.
52—Rosenfeld vs. Frank
53—Fordham vs. Anderson.
54—Nadal vs. Oppenheim.
55—In re N. Y. World Co-op. E. & L. Association.
56—Adler vs. Goldstein.
57—Nichols vs. Joseph Ladue Gold M. Co.
58—Welde vs. Shannon.
59—Miles vs. Montreal & Boston Copper Co.
60—In re Price, McCormick & Co.
61—Gillette vs. Hanfield.
62—Abendstein vs. Abendstein.
63—Mercantile Nat. B'k vs. Internat. Registry Co.
64—Barkley vs. Columbia Storage W. Co.
65—Barriello vs. Forziatt.
66—Lustberg vs. Bratschneider.
67—Stafford vs. Meyer.
68—Geoghan vs. Ogden.
69—In re Baff.
70—Knepper vs. Barber.
71—Neal vs. Abel.
72—Gellatly vs. Raab.
73—Conlon vs. Abelman.
74—Albany Contracting Co. vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
75—In re Freel.
76—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Wilde.
77—Forbes vs. Sachs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

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1548—Kelly vs. Greenwich Sav. Bank.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1569.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Blachoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

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2845—Guild vs. Dutenhofer.

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9677—Pellberger vs. Greil.
1809—Shlebowsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1814—Flynn vs. Dickson.
1817—Beck vs. Reischmann.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2238.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 1505—Dillingham vs. Taylor.
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7067—Mayor, &c., vs. Harlem Bridge, &c., R. R. Co.
1885—Clark vs. Stokes.
1838—Dodd vs. Leaycraft.
1839—Dodd vs. same.

1849—Schroy vs. Lare.
1858—McDermott vs. Burns.
1865—Sinderband vs. Murtage.
1867—Berrien vs. Regan.
1881—Thompson vs. City of New York.
1884—Sheyer vs. Reading Fire Ins. Co.
9225—Dennison vs. City of New York.
9383—O'Dea vs. City of New York.
9527—Same vs. same.
1906—Chambers vs. Morrison.
1920—Tucker vs. Stein.
1921—Schaub vs. City of New York.
1922—Emberger vs. same.
1923—Schaub vs. same.
1925—Haze vs. Hall.
1926—Sapovit vs. Olch.
1105—Baudouine vs. Garr.
7040—Mayor, &c., vs. Fitzpatrick.
897—Foy vs. Soper.
2129—Eastmans Co. vs. Dressler.
2107—Kelly vs. Smith.
1890—Hannauer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Robert Currie,
Bridget Christy,
Joseph B. Rose,
Albert Mellen,
Alida Van Schaick,
Elizabeth A. Rosemon,
Sarah B. Brown.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2299—Meneo vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
2320—Orently vs. Casperfield & Cleveland Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1753—Welsz vs. Central Vermont Ry.
1716—Frabbito vs. Glassheim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1956—Berglass vs. Schoen.
542—Am. Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
892—Rothenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1336—Berg vs. same.
933—Harbaugh vs. Hayward.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4929—N. Y. Edison Co. vs. Jacobs.
5311—Jacobs vs. Thomas.
5109—Weinberg vs. Novich.
4078—Pfoltenhauer vs. Freund.
4481—Weinberg vs. Lesser.
5423—Hunfalvy vs. Barry.
5103—Bouton vs. Rathgen.
5441—Friese vs. Hoefler.
5433—McCabe vs. Shirley.
5429—Rutherford vs. Bonner Pub. Co.
4924—Kapner vs. Samuels.
5068—Smith vs. Power.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2142—Schlett vs. Union Ry. Co.
2194—Gorges vs. same.
2125—Chinery vs. same.
2126—Dustberg vs. same.
1541—Moore vs. same.
2131—B. Goetz Mfg. Co. vs. Parke.
1274—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2122—Barousky vs. Goldman.
4943¼—Springer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2333.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Sandford, Townsend, and Smyth for the People.

James Gannon,
2—Louis E. Julian,
Daniel O'Connor,
Robert Meice.
3—Lionel Hamley,
Herman Green.
4—John Molino,
James Scavone.
5—William Reilly.
6—Antonio Sais.
7—Patrick Ready.
Pat Giuseppe,
1—Giuseppe Angelino,
Giuseppe Santano.
2—Pietro Bartari.
3—Isaac Schumsky.
4—Herman Herdan.
5—Johnny S. Asher, Jr.,
Arthur Bryant.
6—John Williams,
Adolph Rahm.
7—Louis Reay.
8—James J. Cassidy.
9—Joseph F. MacEntee.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Abe Boxman.
2—John Hogan.
3—Ralph Schermer.
4—Harry Cohen.
5—William Muller,
Louis Vanse.
6—George Brown.
7—Gaetano Fucharino.
8—Francis di Bormo.
9—Antonio Cegino.
10—Joe Crawford.
11—Isador Weinstein,
Christopher Wallace.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Michael di Maria.
2—William Parks.
3—Danford Ennis.
4—George Ennis.
5—Joseph Miller.
6—Thomas Kackson.
7—Henry Randall.
8—Michael McDonald.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

79—Levy vs. Grove Mills Paper Co.
118—Doltini vs. Erie
119—Butler vs. Aquehonga Land Co.
120—Moskowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
121—Curtis Lumber Co. vs. B. H. R. R.
122—Hanlon vs. Ehrich.
123—B'klyn Hills Improvement Co. vs. Rockaway Beach Ry.
125—Adams vs. Met. St. Ry.
95—Peak vs. Kings Co. Elec. Ry.
105—Binninger vs. City of New York.
126—Link vs. same.
127—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Maresan, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Forbes, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4404—Jones vs. Kroder & Reubel Co.
4495—Hoffman vs. Grimm.
5878—Schlesinger vs. Becker.
5920—Diamond vs. Planet Mills Co.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
5740—Pargher vs. same.
2846—McNally vs. same.
1472—Childs vs. Sinnott.
5976—Tolker vs. B. H. R. R.
6156—Sawtelle vs. Cox.
5771—Lebbett vs. B. H. R. R.
5783—Lawrence vs. Linderman.
5784—McCormick vs. Huskinson.
5433—Luttrick vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
5310—Beers vs. Met. St. R. R.
5751—Post vs. Moffett.
4268—Kernoghan vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
5105—Bouton vs. Rathgen.
5441—Friese vs. Hoefler.
5433—McCabe vs. Shirley.
5429—Rutherford vs. Bonner Pub. Co.
4924—Kapner vs. Samuels.
5068—Smith vs. Power.
3846—Welsh vs. Dowd.
410—Mentz vs. Sun P. Co.
5554—Hendrickson vs. B. H. R. R.
10248—Brown vs. Brown.
1815—Corson vs. City of New York.
5238—Straub vs. Schalk.
3262—Silberman vs. Kaiser.
5600—Famolaro vs. B. H. R. R.
5641—Hughes vs. Fox.
5158—Millsap vs. Schenck.
5389—Riordan vs. City of N. Y. & B. H. R. R.
5756—Jodice vs. Hogan.
9348—Hogeboom vs. Hogeboom.
1618—Gerber vs. Fein.
5781—Graham vs. Bauland.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5786.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Gaynor, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Baumann.
Same vs. Baumann.
Same vs. Baumann.
Same vs. Woodin.
Same vs. Parantell.
Same vs. Claridon.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

374—Gabriel vs. Panser.
482—Chumney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
515—Fromme vs. same.
626—Helferich vs. Herbert.
459—Armstrong vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
510—Weeks vs. same.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Thursday, Jan. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1434—Milewicz vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1376—Walpers vs. Queens County Electric Light & Power Co.
1377—Same vs. same.
1277—Dippold vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1042—Howard vs. City of New York.
1157—Hoppenfeld vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
1455—Graeff vs. Halsey.
1495—Franklin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1592—Suhr vs. City of New York.
1399—Pritsch, as administrator, vs. N. Y. & Queens County R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1602.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Miller vs. New York and North Shore Railroad—John A. Anderson, to direct inspection. Witty vs. McCann et al.—John A. Quintard, to take deposition. Man et al. vs. Friel et al.—Frederick P. Bellamy, to sell. Ehrlich vs. Blau—John A. Quintard, to compute. Gauntt vs. Mufford—Carl J. Heyser, to sell. Ryan vs. Sykes et al.—W. H. Ingersoll, to compute. Lyall vs. Hagadorn—W. H. Ingersoll, to compute. Wells vs. Pfalzgraf—Lloyd Thompson, to sell.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Gustave Jaretsky vs. James Lee et al.—James P. Hennessy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Warren vs. Alden—Henry E. Howland. Nadansky vs. Tannredi—Charles Goeller.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Kerr vs. Kerr—Edward L. Parris.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Railway Passengers' Assurance Company of London, which was started in 1849 and is capitalized at $5,000,000, has been licensed to transact a personal accident insurance business in the Dominion of Canada, and F. H. Russell of Toronto has been appointed its Canadian manager and attorney.

George S. Valentine of Minneapolis has been appointed special agent of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Germany for the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford has chosen these officers for the years President—J. R. Bunce; Vice President—John M. Holcombe; Secretary—W. A. Moore; Actuary and Assistant Secretary—A. A. Welch; Assistant Secretary—Silas H. Cornwall; Auditor—Charles H. Lawrence.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly of the New Jersey Legislature providing for the incorporation of health insurance and sick benefit payment companies in that State.

Winter Resorts. Florida.

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ROYAL PONCIANA, Palm Beach FRED STERRY, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL PALM, Miami. H. W. MERRILL, Manager. — Now Open.
COLONIAL, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Now Open.
ROYAL VICTORIA, Nassau, N. P. H. E. BEMIS, Manager. — Opening date will be decided later

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Lined Stable Blankets, $1.00; Square Street Blankets, $1.25; Fancy Plush Robes, $2.50; Fur Robes, $8.00; Oil Storm Covers, $2.00; Buggy Harness, $6.25; Surrey Harness, $18.00; Double Truck or Farm Harness, $25.00; Oil Storm Covers, $2.00.
PETERS' HARNESS AND SADDLERY CO., 58 West Broadway, Near Chambers St., up stairs.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet Feb. 10, at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such persons as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain. Detail: Col. W. A. E. Dougherty, Major William H. Arthur, Capt. Charles E. W. Kennedy, Capt. Edgar S. Walker, First Lieut. E. H. Hartnett, and First Lieut. John F. James, recorder.

Capt. J. T. Thompson will make not to exceed two visits per week during each of the months of February and March to the works of the Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

A board of officers is appointed to meet Feb. 2 at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers of the Ordnance Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, Major Frank Heath, Major William H. Arthur, Major Rogers Birnie, and First Lieut. G. S. Ford. During the examination of Lieutenants of the Ordnance Department, Capt. Beverly W. Dunn is detailed as a member of the board vice Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, who will continue as a member of the board for all other purposes.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department: Capt. Robert S. Smith will proceed to Denver for duty in that city.

Capt. Herbert S. Whipple will proceed to San Francisco and take transport about March 1 for the Philippines.

Major Lewis B. Lawton (Captain, Twenty-sixth Infantry,) having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement is announced.

Major James L. Lusk will be relieved from duty in the office of Chief of Engineers in time to enable him to reach Rock Island not later than March 31.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Fifteenth Cavalry, is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty at Washington.

Contract Surgeon Hedley V. Tweedie will proceed to Jackman, Me., for annulment of contract.

Navy.

Lieut. R. Wells, Jr., is ordered to duty at the Naval War College.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone is detached from the Naval Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island and ordered home with two months' sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. G. High is ordered to Coaster's Harbor Island for duty at the Naval Training Station.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor is ordered to Washington and will report to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Arrivals—Topeka at Port of Spain, Leonidas, Texas, and Potomac at San Juan, Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, and Thornton at Norfolk.

Sailings—Culgoa for Culebra.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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**

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money unchanged, 3½@4 per cent. on call.

Stocks dull.

So dull was yesterday's stock market, measured by modern standards, that the movement of prices had no representative character. It reflected nothing, and it would be idle to waste many words in comment upon it. This condition of stagnation is liable to continue for some time, and is not of itself an unfavorable feature of the business situation. For one thing, it relieves the money market of the strain of speculative demands at a time when its resources are so largely needed for the financing of great corporate requirements.

The only question is when the deadlock will be broken, and how. The opinion of most observers is that there must be a break before another bull campaign can be started. Yet there is at present an absence of any unfavorable developments. The Venezuelan war cloud has nearly passed. There is no undue pressure on the money market, and the sterling exchange situation is much improved. Rates declined yesterday, and again has the gold shipment point receded. The break in wheat has resulted in a renewal of an active export demand. So far as the Panama Canal payment is concerned, it appears that it will not be necessary until before July, and it is stated that it can then be made without disturbance to the money market. It is not likely that the Treasury deposits in the banks will be materially reduced. Some exchange authorities are optimistic enough to predict that our foreign indebtedness will be liquidated before midsummer, an opinion contrary to the theory that has generally been held. Then the enormous business enjoyed by the railroads makes a deep impression upon the Street, and as regards the increased operating expenses, the argument is that this will be met by advances in rates, which are justified by the pressure upon transportation facilities.

Yesterday's chief contribution to the budget of good news was the extra dividend declared by the Pressed Steel Car Company upon the common stock. This was accompanied by a remarkable statement showing the immense earnings that have been made from the requirements of the railroads for new equipment. If any further evidence were needed of the extraordinary development of inland commerce it would be supplied by these figures. The only criticism that is heard is that this possibly represents the high-water mark of the equipment demand of the railroads.

The total sales yesterday amounted to less than 300,000 shares, which is less than one-fifth of the total of Jan. 9. The decline in speculation since then is one of those sudden turns for which Wall Street is noted. Both the public and the larger professional interests are for the time being out of the market.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Erie 1st pf	½
Am. Linseed pf	½	General Electric	2¾
Am. Malting pf	½	Iowa Central pf	1
Am. Smelting pf	½	Rutland pf	½
Anaconda Copper	1⅛	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Brunswick	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	South. Ry. pf	½
Chi. & Alton pf	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	2	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	½	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Consol. Gas	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	N. Y. N. H. & H.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1½	Penn. R. R.	¾
Kan. & Mich.	¾	Rubber Goods pf	½
Mo., Kan. & T.	½	Twin City	1
Missouri Pacific	⅝	U. S. Realty	1
N. Y. Air Brake	3½	U. S. Realty pf	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	3	con. 5s	1½
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s	1	Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. 2d Pac. 6s	1⅞
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi., 1st	1¼
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	1⅜	So. Ry., M. & O. col. tr. 4s	1¼
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Mem. Div. 4s	1½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Ed., El. Ill. of N. Y.	¾		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¼	N. Y. Cent., M. C. col. 5s	1
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 28	292,645
To date this year	15,023,282
Corresponding date last year	13,791,130

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 28	$2,227,000
To date this year	$60,349,000
Corresponding date last year	$87,034,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

National Lead Company.
New York Security and Trust Company.
Pressed Steel Car Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway, on common stock.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
Michigan Central Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Kaufman Advertising Company.
New York Clearing House Building Company.
Lake Street Elevated, Chicago.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

When early in the week the upward movement in St. Louis and San Francisco began the Street generally was somewhat skeptical of it and did not hesitate to say that the advance seemed to be largely the result of manipulation. Yesterday there was a disposition to modify this view, especially when it was disclosed, on the advance in the issues in the morning, that the bulk of the buying came from a prominent banking house which would be among the last to lend itself to any manipulative activity. The reasons for yesterday's purchases were hard to learn, the gossip being either of a "deal," or of a dividend on the stock. Present earnings, it is said, show something like 12 per cent. on the common stock, though nothing is being paid.

The certificates issued by the St. Louis and San Francisco against its purchase of Chicago and Eastern Illinois were traded in for the first time yesterday, at 209. The St. Louis and San Francisco pays 10 per cent. on these certificates.

The further advance in General Electric was on continued talk of its absorption of the Stanley Company.

Gould brokers were said to be the largest buyers of Missouri Pacific. Forecasts of the forthcoming December statement predict an increase in net, as compared with the net figures a year ago, of no less than $350,000.

Manipulation in Erie was again declared to be in evidence—and again, it was said, for the purposes of allowing accumulation of the stock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the early morning the Street was more or less disturbed by a rather heavy selling movement in Pennsylvania, which broke the quotation a full point. This in some quarters was attributed to genuine liquidation by holders who look with some doubt upon the wisdom of the proposed new stock issue of the company. The mere fact, however, that the selling was pressed upon the market, with the apparent object of breaking the quotation rather than of obtaining as good a price as possible, was by well-informed people regarded as best proof that the selling was largely for professional and short account, and did not represent long stock. The further fact that the selling movement was a concerted one tends to bear out the short-selling theory.

An effort was made late in the afternoon to create the impression that perhaps the sales were by the company of its own stock, in advance of the new issue. Such selling appeared previous to the last stock increase, but it created so unfavorable an impression at the time that it is understood the company decided not to repeat the experiment.

ATTITUDE OF LARGE INTERESTS.

A matter that is at present causing comment in the Street is the apparent complete indifference to the market of the large banking interests, by these being meant the Standard Oil, Morgan, Gould, Harriman, and Vanderbilt following. One of these interests, discussing the matter yesterday, said that this indifference was more apparent than real.

"We are not averse to a quiet market for the moment," said this gentleman, "pending certain developments and until such time as we can get, as it were, a surer 'line' on the future. But we are indifferent only to the degree that we are not working for a higher market; we are not indifferent in preventing any break in price, should one be threatened, for we do not believe that conditions warrant lower quotations, though they may later warrant much higher figures.

"This is a good waiting time, and while we wait the banks are steadily bettering their position."

COPPER.

The one consistently strong stock throughout the day was Amalgamated Copper, which, in continuance of the strength displayed on the day previous, rose over a point. Sentiment on the issue was helped by the further rise in the price of the metal and by predictions in some trade circles that fourteen-cent copper is not improbable in the near future.

The name of a well-known Broad Street operator was mentioned in connection with the advance, as a buyer, but it is not believed in the Street that any upward movement would be begun at this time without the sanction of the insiders, who admittedly are much more hopeful of the trade situation.

ST. PAUL.

Such a usually active stock as St. Paul practically dropped out of sight yesterday, the trading in it totaling all told less than 5,000 shares.

To-day is the day for the regular monthly meeting and for that reason both would-be buyers and sellers hesitated—the buyers because they are given to understand that no action will be taken on the proposed new stock issue; the sellers because fearful that some surprise might be sprung. Best information is that there will be no action to-day. Indeed in some well-informed quarters the talk is that the issue has been indefinitely postponed.

GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASE.

An immediate effect of the break in the price of wheat was seen yesterday in the renewed export demand, some 35 loads of wheat being engaged and 16 loads of corn—a total of over 400,000 bushels. On Monday and Tuesday, in contrast, the exports had been practically nil.

Bankers and grain men say that they look for this export demand to continue, and point out that it cannot fail to have a decidedly helpful effect on the money situation

UNITED STATES STEEL.

The buying in United States Steel was said to be for syndicate account and predicated on the excellent earnings of the company. It is understood that the earnings for January will be larger than had been estimated—may, in fact, amount to $9,500,000, in comparison with $8,900,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Orders on the company's books at present are understood to be larger than at any time in the company's history.

ATCHISON'S SURPLUS.

Apropos of the fact that the Atchison has $2,500,000 serial bonds falling due, which will be paid Feb. 2, it was stated officially yesterday that the cash for payment is now in the bank, and that it comes out of the surplus earnings exactly the same way as dividends on stock.

Officials of the company say that its financial and general position is steadily improving.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed on the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Distillers' Securities Company—$9,240,000 first mortgage twenty-five-year 5 per cent. convertible coupon bonds of 1927. The committee further recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to April 1, 1903, $6,760,000 of said bonds on official notification that they have been issued in accordance with the terms of the offer as set forth in this application, making the total amount authorized to be listed $16,000,000.

New York and Richmond Gas Company—$1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1921.

Western Union Telegraph Company—$1,000,000 additional 4½ per cent. funding and real estate mortgage fifty-year coupon bonds of 1950, 13,001 to 14,000 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $14,000,000. The committee further recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to April 1, 1903, $2,000,000 of said bonds, on official notification that they have been issued in accordance with the terms of the mortgage and of the within stated resolution, making the total amount of bonds authorized to be listed under this and previous applications $16,000,000.

Colorado and Southern Railway Company—$300,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1929, making the total amount listed to date $18,650,000.

New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company—$3,500,000 additional first mortgage collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds of 1948, coupon and registered, making the total amount of bonds, coupon and registered, listed to date $15,000,000. The committee calls special attention to the change made in the security subject to the lien of the purchase money mortgage and of the first mortgage, as set forth in this application.

The American Thread Company—$6,000,000 bonds issued by the American Thread Company, now designated upon the list of the Exchange as "first collateral trust bonds," to be hereafter designated as "first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds."

Hocking Valley Railway Company—$160,000 additional first consolidated mortgage one-hundred-year 4½ per cent. coupon bonds of 1999, making the total amount listed to date $11,397,000.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—$2,000,000 additional 5 per cent. ten-year convertible debenture coupon bonds of 1911, making the total amount listed to date $14,068,000.

The Long Island Railroad—$500,000 additional unified mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1949, making the total amount listed to date $6,860,000.

Bank of the Metropolis—$700,000 additional capital stock, making the total amount listed to date $1,000,000.

Virginia and Southwestern Railway Company—$2,000,000 first mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. one-hundred-year coupon bonds of 2003.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company—$6,993,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year coupon bonds of 1949, and $8,641,600 capital stock.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Louisville dispatches the Cumberland Telegraph Company is preparing to spend $1,000,000 on improvements and new lines in that city.

Reduction of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. in the semi-annual dividend declared by the Massachusetts cotton mills.

Advices from Clarksville, Tenn., that new iron ore fields on the south side of the Cumberland River are about to be developed by the construction of a spur track of the Louisville and Nashville.

Fall River (Mass.) dispatches stating that the property of the Anawan and Metacomet Mills has been sold to the Fall River Iron Works Company, and the first-named corporation will be dissolved.

Incorporation of the Pavonia Trust Company, capital $100,000, to do a general trust company and banking business, with offices in Jersey City.

Stockholders of the American Sewer Pipe Company to vote Feb. 2 on reducing the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Statement that the Cuyhoga Wire and Steel Company has removed one more department from Cuyhoga to New Castle, Penn., and it is expected that New Castle will be made the new headquarters of the company.

Statement by President Hinch of the Fifth National Bank of Cincinnati that the payments on the increase in stock of the bank from $300,000 to $600,000 will be due on Feb. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3¾ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $216,359,714; balances, $9,888,148; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $602,732.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅜@$4.83½; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par @ 5c. New Orleans—Par; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—30@35c premium. Cincinnati—20c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The money demand increased again yesterday, says The Times in its financial article, and the Bank loaned a very large amount. While the market rates for loans advanced further, there was very little business in discounts.

Referring to the rumor that Japan may wish to take a portion of her London credit balance for export in gold, The Times says:

"We have got in a position somewhat resembling that which existed in the late eighties, when the Bank's reserve was much too small, though there was great unwillingness to admit the fact. It is too small now, though it may not be convenient to take measures to increase it just at present. To abstain from doing anything tending to diminish it seems to be a good policy."

There was no increase in business on the Stock Exchange, but the tone was good in most departments. As a rule, the prices finished higher, foreigners especially being strong. The rise of Spanish and Turkish stocks was the chief feature. South Africans were steady, and consols dull. Home railroads were firm and business quiet. American railways were firm at first and dull afterward. On arbitrage sales coppers held their strength. Spot silver fell a sixteenth, to 21⅜d. an ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Money was in more active request in the market to-day, borrowers being mainly dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were firm. In some quarters it was anticipated that there would be a reduction of the Bank's rate of discount to-morrow.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were mostly firm and business was inactive. Consols were steady, Americans opened dull in response to New York, hardened to above parity, became quiet, sagged, and closed dull. Rio Tintos were strong on Paris support. Kafirs fluctuated. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 89⅜; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103¾; Canadian Pacific, 139⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅛; Chicago Great Western, 28¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182½; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91; Erie, 41¾; Erie first preferred, 73⅞; Erie second preferred, 59; Illinois Central, 152½; Louisville and Nashville, 132; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅜; New York Central, 155½; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 78½; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 31¾; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 33½; Southern Railway, 36⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 69⅜; Union Pacific, 104⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 38⅝; United States Steel preferred, 89⅝; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 45¾.

Bar silver steady at 21¾d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold amounting to £61,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today for shipment to South Africa.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.35; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Prices were decidedly firmer on the Bourse to-day. Rentes were in good demand, Internationals were generally firm, and Brazilians had a good tone owing to the rise in the price of coffee. Industrials were in active request and Kafirs were buoyant, but closed below the best quotations of the day. Toward the close there was a general reaction. The undertone was firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Internationals were firm on the Boerse to-day. Lines were much harder at first, but closed easier on realizations. Banks were in good demand.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The market today was overlaid with a new installment of bullish expectations, without a corresponding show of actual bullish trading. Nevertheless the mere bullish talk is counted as a favorable feature, because both gossip and trading have been so quiescent of late that the market seemed to be losing all hopes of resuscitation. The drift toward easy money, however, and the procession of events indicative of continued prosperity are having a favorable effect on sentiment. The fone is growing perceptibly firmer, and such trend as develops seems to be in an upward direction. There was a slight touch of better trading to-day in the second call, which advanced Seaboards and the United Railways incomes. Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,890 shares of stock and $102,100 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
355	Seaboard Ry. common	28¼	28	28¼
425	Seaboard Ry. pf	42½	42⅜	42½
475	Atlantic Coast L. com	135½	135½	135½
65	Atlantic Coast Line pf	42	42	42
10	Northern Central	115¾	115¾	115¾
5	Cotton Duck, tr. cts.	6	6	6
10	U. S. Fidelity & Guar	146	146	146
25	Ala. Coal & Iron pf	85	84½	84½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
11,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	83⅞	84
3,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	110½	110½	110½
26,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc.	68¼	67⅞	68¼
4,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
6,000	Un. El. L. & P. 4½s	86½	86⅛	86½
1,000	Ga. Car. & Nor. 5s	110	110	110
1,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, (cfts.)	106	106	106
9,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	51⅝	51½	51½
1,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	115	115	115
30,000	North. Cent. 5s, 1904	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Mutual Life's Showing.

The annual report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the year 1902 shows assets aggregating $382,432,681, an increase of $29,593,710 over the corresponding period last year. The receipts for the year were $73,305,022, an increase of $7,680,717; disbursements to policy holders for claims for death, $17,529,455; to policy holders for endowments, dividends, &c., $11,590,202, and for all other accounts, $15,040,650, a total of $44,150,307, an increase over last year of $1,697,701. The insurance in force Dec. 31, 1902, amounted to $1,342,912,062, an increase, as compared with last year, of over $99,406,961.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

So dull was the outside market yesterday that the trading resulted in very few changes of any importance and traders found little opportunity for profitable operations. While the market was too irregular to be very satisfactory to either those who are desirous of higher prices or to those who would welcome further reactions, the market appeared at the end of the day to be in a somewhat stronger position than on Tuesday. The stocks which suffered most on that day—International Mercantile Marine and Havana Tobacco—were stronger and in some other parts of the list gains were made which seemed to indicate some increase in confidence. But, after all, little can be deduced from the course of prices in a market as inactive as was yesterday's.

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UNION TYPEWRITER.—The five-point drop in the price of Union Typewriter common within the past few days is attributed to the formation of the new five-million-dollar typewriter company, which, it is stated, will work in competition with the Union company. Friends of the Union Typewriter Company state that for some time to come at least this competition is not likely to prove formidable, as it will take considerable time to build factories for the new company and also to introduce the new machine.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED was stronger, but very dull. The stock was supposed to be influenced by the further advance in the price of copper. The rest of the issues in this group were very irregular and only moderately active.

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AMERICAN CONSOLIDATED PINE FIBRE has within the last two days been offered down to 10½ for the common and preferred stocks together. Many months ago a more or less active market was made for these shares at high prices, but since the disappearance of this activity there has been practically no market for the stock.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Lost.	Last.
250	Am. Barrel & Pkge.	52½	52⅛	52⅛
800	Am. De F. Wireless	5½	5¼	5½
200	Amer. Writing Paper	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
125	Am. Writing Paper pf	24¼	24¼	24¼
7,770	Bay State Gas	1	⅞	15-16
200	British Columbia Cop	4¾	4½	4½
200	Caselu of America	15	15	15
100	Caselu of America pf	90	90	90
100	Consol. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5½
900	Central Foundry	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
850	Central Foundry pf	10¾	*15½	16½
50	Composite Type	8	8	8
25	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	4½	4½	4½
100	Electric Vehicle	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
250	Greene Consol. Copper	21¾	21½	21¾
100	Hackensack Meadows	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
1,660	Havana Tobacco	50	50	50
4	Houston Oil	6	6	6
100	Inter. R. T., full paid	114	114	114
700	Internat. Mer. Marine	13½	13	13¼
600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	40¼	40	40
5,200	Kitchener Mining	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,100	Marconi W'less of Ca	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,500	Mont. & Boston Copper	2¼	1⅞	2
100	Nor. Am. Lum. & Pulp	8½	8½	8½
3,300	Northern Securities	113¾	113¼	113⅝
100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅝	⅝	⅝
115	Royal Bak. Powd. pf	*104	103½	103½
100	Seaboard Air Line	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	42½	42½	42½
25	Standard Oil	736	736	736
900	Storage Power	13-16	13-16	13-16
50	Syracuse Lighting	38½	38½	38½
2,600	Tennessee Copper	17¾	16¾	16¾
100	Union Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
127	Union Typewriter	125	125	125
100	U. S. Cotton Duck	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Lost.	Last.
$5,000	†Central Foundry 6s	67	67	67
7,000	†Chi. Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	92	91½	91½
5,000	Distillers' Secur. 5s	74½	74½	74½
10,000	†International Salt 5s	47	46	47
4,000	†Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99	98¼	99¼
10,000	New Am. Gas 5s	109	109	109
113,000	St. L. Tran., 5% notes	96⅛	96	96
110,000	†San Francisco subs	49⅝	49¼	49¼
40,000	†San Francisco 4s	81	80⅞	80⅞
22,000	†Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	78	77¾	78
5,000	†Va. & Southwest. 5s	101	101	101
20,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	80	80	80

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Seller 20 flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	54½	57½	54½	57½
American Can	9½	10	9⅝	10
American Can pf	47	48	47	48¼
American Chicle	110	117	115	120
American Chicle pf	88	92	88	92
American Elevated	¾	1	¾	1
American Malting 6s	90¾	100¼	99½	100½
American Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	76	78	76	78
Bamberger De Lamar	9⅝	10	9	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	123	124	121	123
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	110½	113	110	112
California Copper	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf	62	66	62	66
Compressed Air	2½	3	2¼	3
Con. Rubber Tire	1	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf		10		10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10¼	12	10¼	12
Distillers Securities 5s	74½	75	75	75½
Dom. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	22	25	22	25
Electric Boat pf	30	40	30	40
Electric Lead Reduction	3	3½	3	3½
Electric Lead Reduc. pf	4	5	4	5
Electric Vehicle pf	13	14	12½	14
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	12	13¼	12	13¼
Empire Steel pf	44	47	44	47
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Hall Signal	110	113	110	113
Havana Tobacco pf	60	64	60	64
Houston Oil	5	8	5	8
Houston Oil pf		65		65
Inter. Rap. Tr. 50% paid	113½	115	114	115
Inter. Mar., Mar. 4½s	85	90	85	99
International Salt	9	10⅛	9	10⅛
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 5s	79	81	79	81
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6¼	7	6¼	7
National Enameling	34	34¾	34	34¾
National Enameling pf	90	93	90	93
New England Trans	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. Trans	10	11	10	11
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	161	168	161	168
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	41	45	41	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	75	80	75	80
Otis Elevator	43	44	43¼	44
Otis Elevator pf	98	99	98	99
Pacific Pack. & Nav	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	18	22	18	22
Safety Car Heating	166	169	165	170
Simpson-Crawford	27	31	27	31
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	90	80	90
Standard Coupler	33½	38½	33½	38½
Standard Coupler pf	127	135	127	135
Standard Milling	7¼	8	7¼	8
Standard Milling pf	27	29	27	29
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	75¼	79
Trenton Potteries	25	27	25	27
Trenton Potteries pf	96	97	96	97
Trenton Potteries deb	71	75	71	75
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	124	124	127
Union Typewriter 2d pf	121	125	123	127
United Box Board	8	9	8	9
United Box Board pf	49	50	49	50
U. S. Steel new 5s	95½	96⅛	96	96⅛
United Copper	25	32	25	32
Universal Tobacco	1	2	1	2
Universal Tobacco pf	8	15	8	15
Virginia I. Coal & Coke	30½	36½	35½	36½
Virginia & Southwestern	20		20	
White Knob Copper	11	12	11	12

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	247	251	247	251
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	106	108	106	108
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R	243	246	243	246
Brooklyn R. Tr. new 4s	82	83½	82	83½
Central Park, N. & E. R.	220	230	210	230
Cent. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	69	68	69
Con. Traction 5s	107	108	107	108
Eighth Av. Railroad	395	410	395	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	110	113	110	113
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	56	60	56	60
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City H. & P.	19	20	19	20
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	78	77	78
Nassau Electric 4s	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾
New Orleans Rys. pf	14¾	15¼	14¼	15
New Orleans Rys. pf	45	50	46	50
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	80	81	80	81
Ninth Avenue R. R	190	210	190	210
North Jersey Street Ry.	27	28	27	28
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
San Francisco 4s		91		91
St. Louis Transit	28	29	28	28¾
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	119	115	119
Sixth Avenue R. R	178	185	178	185
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	30	31¾	30	31¾
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	75	80	75	80
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	110½	113½	110½	113½
Union Railway 1st 5s	116	118	116	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf	80½	81	80¼	81
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	84¾	84¼	84⅝
United Traction, Prov.	102	104	102	104
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	13	14	13	14
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf.	46	48	47	49

Gas Companies.

Am. Lt. & Traction	44	45	44	45
Am. Lt. & Traction pf	92½	94	92½	94
Buffalo Gas	8½	9½	8½	9½
Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	81½	83½
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	109	111	109	111
Columbus Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	87½	89	87½	89
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s, cfts.	65½		65½	
Denver Gas 5s	65½		65½	
Indianapolis Gas	60	65	60	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	105	102	105
Mutual Gas	310	325	310	325

	Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 27. Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. & E. R. G

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903.

Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co certificates 4,500..... 11
Am Sp Mfg 6s 5,000..... 90½
20,000..... 91
At T & S F gen 4s 2,000..... 102¼
500..... 102⅜
500..... 102⅝
500..... 102⅝
21,000..... 94½
Balt & O pr lien 3½s 35,000..... 94
Gold 4s 2,000..... 102
2,000..... 111
Pur money 4s 3,000..... 102
1,000..... 101⅞
3,000..... 101⅜
P, L E & W V 4s 20,000..... 96½
S W Div 3½s 13,000..... 88⅝
40,000..... 88½
2,000..... 88⅝
11,000..... 88⅝
Brklyn U E 1st 5,000..... 104¼
25,000..... 104
10,000..... 104¼
B, C R & N 1st 1,000..... 103
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s 10,000..... 38
3d inc 5s 2,000..... 26
1,000..... 25½
C of N J gen 5s 1,000..... 133⅞
Cent Pac gtd 4s 8,000..... 101⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 7,500..... 86½
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000..... 78
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bonds 20,000..... 94
50,000..... 93⅝
5,000..... 94
40,000..... 93⅝
6,000..... 94
1,000..... 94¼
5,000..... 94
3,000..... 93⅝
1,000..... 94
Ill Div 3½s 2,000..... 96⅝
Chi, M & St P, C & P Div 6s 4,000..... 113⅝
Chi & N W con 7s 7,000..... 134
C, R I & P R R 4s 15,000..... 80½
6,000..... 80⅝
20,000..... 80⅞
2,000..... 80⅞
10,000..... 80⅜
5,000..... 87
72,000..... 80⅞
25,000..... 80⅞
C, St L & N O, M Div 4s 9,000..... 106⅛
Cin, Day & Ir 5s 5,000..... 114⅞
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st 3,000..... 102½
Col F & I conv 5s 41,000..... 93⅜
35,000..... 93⅜
1,000..... 93½
10,000..... 93½
1,000..... 94
Col & So 1st 4s 5,000..... 93½
14,000..... 93
Cont Tob 4s 3,000..... 67¼
10,000..... 67⅝
4,000..... 67¼
5,000..... 67⅝
100,000..... 67
2,000..... 67⅛
Consum Gas of Chi 1st 5s 1,000..... 108
Dag & R G con 4s 3,000..... 98⅞
5,000..... 98½
Des M & Ft D 1st 2½s 1,000..... 93
Del, S S & A 5s 4,000..... 112
Ed El Ill of N Y 1st con 5s 40,000..... 110
Erie 1st con 4s 4,000s2DF..... 98
14,000..... 98¼
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s 10,000..... 93⅜
10,000..... 93½
Ft W & D C 1st 10,000..... 111
Gal, H & San An, M & P Div 5s 4,000..... 107½
H & T C gen 4s 2,000..... 94
Int & G N 1st 6s 16,000..... 120
Int & G N 2d 5s 11,000..... 99½
21,000..... 99
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000..... 87½
1,000..... 87
5,000..... 87½
Kan City So 3s 40,000..... 69¼
Lacl G L of St L 1st 5s 2,000..... 108
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 2,000..... 102½
Manhat con 4s 50,000..... 104¼
Met Elev 1st 6s 2,000..... 110
Met St gen 5s 13,000..... 120
M W S El of Chi 4s 10,000..... 102½
Mil, L S & W 1st 7,000..... 132⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 3,000..... 98⅜
9,500..... 99
30,000..... 99¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 500..... 85
Mo P 1st col 5s 1,000..... 107¼
1,000..... 106¾
Total sales..... $2,227,000

Mo Pac trust 5s 10,000..... 106¼
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s 3,000..... 123½
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s 10,000..... 94
M C col 3½s 2,000..... 91½
N Y, C & St L 4s 29,000..... 104½
N Y Dock Co 4s 2,000..... 94½
N Y, Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s 1,000..... 110⅝
Gold 4s 2,000..... 102
2,000..... 111
Pur money 4s 3,000..... 96¾
N Y, O & W ref 4s 3,000..... 102⅞
5,000..... 102½
Nort & W con 4s 2,000..... 101½
C & A 5,000..... 93
North Pac 4s 20,000..... 103½
1,000..... 103⅝
31,000..... 103½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000..... 72⅞
1,000..... 72¾
N Pac Term 1st 1,000..... 115¼
Ore R & N con 4s 2,000..... 101½
2,000..... 101⅝
3,000..... 101½
Ore S L 1st 5s 4,000..... 127
Ore S L 4 per cent & participating 25,000..... 97½
7,000..... 97⅝
1,000..... 97⅝
80,000..... 97⅝
20,000..... 97⅞
10,000..... 97⅝
30,000..... 97½
10,000..... 97⅜
25,000..... 97½
Pac of Mo 2d 5s 5,000..... 113
Penn conv 3½s 11,000..... 104¾
10,000..... 104⅝
40,000..... 104⅜
55,000..... 104⅝
75,000..... 104⅛
500..... 104¼
20,000..... 104⅜
20,000..... 104⅜
21,000..... 104¼
Peo & E 1st 4s 2,000..... 100
Peo & E inc 4s 9,000..... 81
Read gen 4s 21,000..... 97½
Rio Gr West coll tr 4s 25,000..... 91
St L & M & So gen 5s 4,000..... 114½
6,000..... 115
Unify & ref 4s 10,000..... 90
St L & S F gen 2d 6s, Class B 5,000..... 106
St L S W 1st 4s 2,000..... 97¼
Cons 4s 10,000..... 85½
St P, M & M, Dak Ext 6s 3,000..... 114
Scioto V & N E 4s 5,000..... 100½
Seaboard A L Ry refund 5s 10,000..... 102⅝
Gold 4s 5,000..... 84
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000..... 107
So Pac 4½s 6,000..... 98⅜
20,000..... 98⅝
10,000..... 95¾
So Pac 4s 500..... 92
500..... 91
So P Col, con 5s, stamped 50,000..... 109¼
So Ry 1st 5s 1,000..... 117¼
So Ry, St L Div 4s 1,000..... 97½
So Ry, M & O col 4s 5,000..... 97¼
Stand R & T inc 20,000..... 12½
Tex & P 1st 5s 1,000..... 117
Third Av con 4s 14,000..... 98⅝
2,000..... 98¼
Tn Pac 1st 4s 500..... 103⅛
Con. Imperial 5,000..... 103¼
Crown Point 2,000..... 103⅛
Un Pac conv 4s 2,000..... 106⅜
10,000..... 106
1,000..... 103¼
50,000..... 106
10,000..... 105⅞
Wabash 1st 5s 11,000..... 117¼
Wabash deb B 20,000..... 76¾
5,000..... 76
10,000..... 76⅝
Wab, Det & C 6s 1,000..... 109
West Shore 4s 2,000..... 110½
West Shore 4s, reg 5,000..... 110
West Un refund & real est 4½s 7,000..... 104
10,000..... 103½
5,000..... 104
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s 1,000..... 92¼
Wis Cent gen 4s 27,000..... 91
1,000..... 90½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	.109	110
2s, c., 1930	.109	110
3s, r., 1918	.107	108
3s, c., 1918	.107¾	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	.110	111
4s, c., 1907	.110	111
4s, r., 1925	.134½	135½
4s, c., 1925	.136½	138
5s, r., 1904	.105	104
5s, c., 1904	.104¼	105
D. C. 3-65s	.123½	..
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-Chal.	18½	18¾
Allis-C. pf.	84¼	..
Am. Bicycle	..	⅛
Am. Coal	200	230
A. C. O. pf.	95	98
Am. D. Tel.	37	40
Am. Exp.	220	230
A. H. & L. pf.	34	35
Am. Ice Co.	11¼	11½
Am. Lin. Co.	18½	18¾
Am. M. Co.	4¾	5
A. M. Co. pf.	24¼	24½
Am. Snuff	..	127½
Am. Sn. pf.	97½	98¼
Am. S. Fds.	17½	18
A. S. F. pf.	66½	67½
A. T. & C.	86	90
A. T. & T.	162	163
Am. Tob. pf.	143	148
A. W. Co. pf.	78½	80
Ann Arbor	37	39
Ann A. pf.	67	70
A. M. 1st pf.	88¾	95
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B., R. & P.	125	128
pf.	147	150
Butterick Co.	52	53
Canada So.	74½	75
C. R. R. of N. J.	180	181
C., B. & Q.	188	211
C. & N. W.	222	224
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	190	198
C. T. & T.	18½	19¼
C. & T. pf.	33¾	33⅞
C. U. T. pf.	46	50
C., C., C. & St. L.	95½	97½
C., C. & St. L. pf.	113½	120
C., L. & W.	90	95
C., L. & W. pf.	90	95
C. F. & I. pf.	120	130
C. & H. C. & I.	18½	19½
Cons. Coal	83	100
Del. & Hud.	173¾	174½
D., L. & W.	260	270
D. M. & Ft. D.	44	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140
Det. South	17½	18
Dis. Sec.	30¼	34½
Dia. Match.	137½	139
Dist. Sec.	30¼	31
D., S. S. & A.	17¼	17½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	25¾	26½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	88	92
Ft. W. & D. City	64	66½
Gen. Chem.	61	63
G. C. Co. pf.	99½	101
Gt. Nor. pf.	202	207
Hock. V. pf.	97½	98
Homestake	64	74
Ill. Cent.	103	..
Int. P. Co.	18	19
I. P. Co. pf.	72¼	73
Int. Power.	60	69
Int. Silver	10	24
I. S. pf.	82	88
Iowa Cen. pf.	41½	45
Joliet & Chi.	185	..
Kan. City So.	34½	35
K. C. So. pf.	60	60¼
K. & D. M.	35	36½
K. & D. M. pf.	56	65
Lacl. Gas	80	90
Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
L. E. & W.	47	50
L. E. & W. pf.	113	123
Long Island.	78	82
Man. Beach.	12	15
Md. C. pf.	100	105
M. W. S. El., Chi.	36½	38
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	86½	90
Mex. Cent.	25⅞	25⅝
Mich. Cent.	125	150
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	120	..
M. & St. L.	107	108½
M. & St. L. pf.	117	121
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	73½	75
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122⅞	123
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	60	61
N. C. & St. L.	107	109
Nat. Bis. pf.	104½	106
Nat. L. pf.	91	92½
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36½	37¼
N. Cent. C.	45	53
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. C. & St. L.	41¼	42½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	119
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84	87
N. Y. D. Co.	20	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	52	60
N. & W. pf.	92¼	93
North. Am.	112	119
North. Cent.	220	..
Ont. Mining	5⅝	6¼
Pac. Coast	67½	70
P. C. 1st pf.	97	105
P. C. 2d pf.	74	76
Pacific Mail.	39	40
Peo. & East.	35	39
Pere Marq.	..	81
Pere M. pf.	..	85
P., C., C. & St. L.	87	93
P., C. & St. L. pf.	108	114
P., Ft. W. & C.	190	191
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
Pullman Co.	234	235
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf.	7	10
R. R. Sec.	..	..
Ill. Central stk. etfs.	91	94
Ry. St. Sp.	33	34
Read. 1st pf.	87½	87⅞
Read. 2d pf.	74½	75
Rens. & Sar.	210	..
R. W. & O.	137	..
St. J. & G. I.	14	19
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54	57
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	25
St. L. S. W. pf.	61½	61¼
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	92	95
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	95	98
S. R. & T.	5¼	6
T. P. L. Tr.	38	40
Tol., Peo. & W.	15	25
Tol. Rys. & Light	..	36
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	45	47
T. C. R. T. pf.	157	158
U. B. & P.	14	14¾
U. S. Exp.	135	142
U. S. Rub.	16½	17½
U. S. R. pf.	51	55
U. S. Ship-building	5	20
U. S. S. pf.	10	50
Va.-C. C. Co.	62	63
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	121	128
W.-F. Exp.	220	240
Westinghouse assenting	215½	217
Westinghouse 1st pf.	..	220
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	58
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	34½	36

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.56	.59
Best & Belcher	2.00	2.10
Bullion	.08	.08
Caledonia	2.45	2.25
Challenge Con	.37	.26
Chollar	.32	.29
Confidence	.98	.84
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.70
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.34	.30
Gould & Curry	.53	.49
Hale & Norcross	.75	.65
Julia	.04	.06
Justice	.09	.08
Kentucky Con	.04	.05
Mexican	1.20	1.10
Occidental Con	.46	.40
Ophir	1.80	1.65
Overman	.60	.50
Potosi	.46	.44
Savage	.30	.27
Sag Belcher	.16	.13
Sierra Nevada	.70	.64
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.12	.15
Union Con	1.00	.90
Utah Con	.38	.28
Yellow Jacket	.40	.37
Silver bars	47¼	47⅛
Mexican dollars	38@39	38@39
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	546	546	546
3d week Jan.	$84,183	$78,922	$70,237
From July 1	2,765,103	2,586,642	2,313,945

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—

Mileage	108	108	102
3d week Jan.	32,211	30,175	26,935
From July 1	971,073	897,133	791,961

C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
3d week Jan.	349,182	317,687	300,187
From July 1	11,260,690	10,956,668	10,173,111

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—

Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
3d week Jan.	115,088	84,742	.....
July 1-Jan. 21	4,266,321	3,639,404	.....

PEORIA & EASTERN—

Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Jan.	53,456	45,042	48,833
From July 1	1,568,441	1,458,553	1,352,194

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO, including CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

Mileage	3,584	3,202	.....
3d week Jan.	624,313	586,519	.....
From July 1	17,624,628	15,336,587	.....

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	528,974	475,041	439,910
Op. expenses	336,207	297,124	272,967
Net earnings	192,767	177,917	166,943
Gross, 6 months	3,725,899	3,360,650	2,935,538
Op. expenses	2,094,764	1,818,166	1,719,626
Net, 6 months	1,631,235	1,542,484	1,215,912

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,445,156	1,253,218	191,938
Op. expenses	922,676	798,002	124,674
Net earnings	522,480	455,216	67,264
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,589,794	8,479,646	*889,852
Op. expenses	5,076,232	5,150,090	*73,858
Net earnings	2,513,562	3,329,556	*815,994

*Decrease.

IOWA CENTRAL for December—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	188,592	212,424	13,832
Op. ex. and taxes	153,299	167,447	14,148
Net earnings	45,293	44,977	*316
Other income	6,989	3,956	*3,033
Total income	52,282	48,933	3,349
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,250,289	1,275,439	25,149
Op. ex. and taxes	1,061,524	1,075,393	13,867
Net earnings	188,765	200,046	11,281
Other income	29,794	*7,527	*37,322
Total income	218,559	192,519	*26,040

*Increase. †Deficit.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	265,027	285,532	273,462
Exp. and taxes	172,233	168,522	163,777
Net earnings	92,794	117,010	109,685
Other income	105,955	127,069	.....
Gross, 6 months	1,889,091	1,852,988	1,655,267
Exp. and taxes	1,137,478	1,054,204	935,516
Net earnings	751,613	798,784	719,751
Total inc., 6 mos.	840,984	873,269	.....

ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	21,904	21,686	*218
Oper. expenses	17,515	16,432	*1,083
Net earnings	4,389	5,254	865
Other income	116	494	378
Total income	4,505	5,748	1,243
Fixed charges	9,078	10,638	1,560
Net deficit from all sources	4,573	4,890	317

*Increase.

WABASH for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,694,345	1,592,342	1,586,238
Oper. expenses	1,291,154	1,189,374	1,147,845
Net earnings	403,191	402,968	388,393
Ratio oper. exp.	76.2%	74.7%	74.7%
Gross earnings	10,845,587	9,937,620	9,103,816
Oper. expenses	7,629,573	6,867,785	6,436,931
Net earnings	3,216,014	3,069,835	2,666,885

WISCONSIN CENTRAL for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	490,621	441,976	412,291
Oper. expenses	342,588	302,967	269,044
Net earnings	148,033	139,009	142,247
Total income	151,992	141,498	144,287
Chgs., taxes, &c.	144,635	139,806	134,043
Surplus	7,357	1,692	10,244
Gross, 6 months	3,417,216	3,061,201	2,744,421
Oper. expenses	2,107,832	1,831,536	1,735,597
Net earnings	1,309,384	1,119,665	1,100,824
Total income	1,330,938	1,132,779	1,017,428
Chgs., taxes, &c.	875,904	840,766	808,932
Surplus, 6 mos.	454,944	292,013	208,496

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for December—Gross earnings, $3,866,967; operating expenses and taxes, $2,531,953; net earnings, $1,335,004; other income, $109,833; total income, $1,444,837. From July 1 to Dec. 31—Gross earnings were $23,606,497; operating expenses and taxes, $14,243,012; net earnings, $9,363,485; other income, $932,392; total income, $10,055,877.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—New York exchange was quoted at 20 cents premium. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

Securities on the Stock Exchange were dull but somewhat improved. The appointment of a protective committee for the Chicago City Railway stockholders helped that stock up to 230, a gain of 2 points. Deposits of stock already have been made with the committee, and estimates lead the committee to believe 95 per cent. soon will be in hand. Union Traction and West Chicago shares were steady. Biscuit preferred was somewhat easier. Swifts advanced to 128; the 5 per cent. bonds sold at 102½.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	American Can pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
65	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	103	103	103
500	Chicago Union Traction	12½	12¼	12½
5	Chicago Pneu. Tool	75	75	75
80	Chicago City Ry.	230	230	230
15	Diamond Machine	140	140	140
15	Lake St. Elevated	8¼	8¼	8¼
127	National Biscuit	46½	46¾	46¾
245	National Biscuit pf.	105	105	105
4	National Carbon pf.	99	99	99
5	Quaker Oats com	70	70	70
15	South Side Elevated	107½	107½	107½
207	Swift & Co.	128	127	127½
19	United Box Board pf.	49	48	49
17	Western Stone	27	27	27
27	West Chicago	89	89	89

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Allegheny Valley pf.	30	30	30
1,575	Crucible Steel	20¼	19	20¼
1,446	Crucible Steel pf.	84¾	84¼	84¼
714	Fire Proofing	29⅝	28¾	29⅝
307	Fire Proofing pf.	38¾	38½	38¾
140	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	83	81	83
259	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89	90
1,375	River Coal	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
50	River Coal pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼
200	U. S. Steel	37⅞	37½	37½
45	U. S. Steel pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾
130	West. Elec. 2ds	108¼	108	108
335	Window Glass	56	55¾	56
15	American Trust	190	190	190
5	Duquesne Nat. Bank	275	275	275
35	Iron City Trust	137	136	137
90	M. T. Co.	63	63	63
10	Monon. Nat. Bank	303	303	303
5	North Am. Savings	120	120	120
3	Safe Deposit & Trust	125	125	125

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Brewing 6s	112¾	112	112
1,000	River Coal 6s	114	114	114

*New high mark.

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of January showed increases:

Chicago, Ind. & Louisville	$5,261
Chicago Terminal Transfer	2,036
Cleve, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	31,495
Minn., St. P. & S. St. Marie	30,346
Peoria & Eastern	8,414
St. Louis & San Francisco	57,794
Total increase 6 roads	$135,346
Increase previously reported	546,217
Total increase 33 roads	$681,563
Decrease 7 roads previously reported	79,218
Net increase 40 roads	$602,345

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Realty Company of America, New York; capital, $325,000. Directors—Herbert Dongan and S. L. Chamberlain, New York; F. C. Kronmeyer, Jersey City.

Beal-Streit Company, New York, to manufacture alkalies; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. A. Beal, A. W. Beal, and C. W. Streit, New York.

Cowden & Cole, Incorporated, New York, general advertising; capital, $5,000. Directors—Harry Cowden, New York; L. A. Cole and W. F. Wolcott, Brooklyn.

George B. Hanford & Co., Incorporated, New York, securities; capital, $1,200,000. Directors—Carol Wight, Orange, N. J.; Lewis N. Rowl and C. Arthur Coan, Brooklyn.

Noyes F. Palmer Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, machinery; capital, $250,000. Directors—N. F. Palmer, N. F. Palmer, A. J. Ketith, and A. W. Palmer, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Carpet Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. C. Kadane, E. R. Koch, and David Schiller, New York.

Arcadian Cut Glass Company, Newark; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. L. B. Tylee and E. V. Pierson, Newark; G. E. Tylee, Holliston, Mass.

Mutual Commission Company of New York, groceries and provisions; capital, $100,000. Directors—C. I. Taylor, J. H. Tompkins, and T. J. Sefton, New York.

Real Estate Speculators' Association, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Nathan Friedman; Seide Henig, and Israel Breitner, New York.

Brooklyn Pearl Button Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Alonzo Schwartz, Charles Speith, and Irving Schwartz, Brooklyn.

Queen Neckwear Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Samuel Lewis, New York; Everett Auranserd, Weehawken, N. J.; Oscar Grieff, Jersey City.

Nansen Composition and Paint Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. N. Pigot, Charles D. Sayre, and Oscar Olsson, Brooklyn.

Edward Callanan's Sons, New York, to manufacture vehicles; capital, $10,800. Directors—Michael J. Callanan, John P. Callanan, and Thomas T. Callanan, New York.

Babcock-Murray Shoe Company, Wellsville; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. B. Murray, J. W. Babcock, and G. E. Babcock, Scio.

Vienna Bakery Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. G. Schoepflin, C. P. Foeller, and E. H. W. Grotke, Buffalo.

Empire Knitting Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Strassner and Theodore Strassner, New York; Julius Kitejetz, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Home Construction Security Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John E. Ingersoll, Henry F. Clark, and Emile Le Febvre.

Ingersoll Car Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Robert S. Green, Russell C. Leffingwell, and Albert C. Wall.

Canoe Oil and Gas Company. Incorporators—Z. T. Whitehill, W. J. Davis, and N. E. Hunt.

Camden Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company; capital, $35,000. Incorporators—Stanley L. Conklin, L. Endin, Willard Morgan, Peter V. Voorhees, and William J. Bradley.

Volcan Mining Company; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Daily, Joseph M. Mitchell, and D. O. Coughlan.

Beaver Falls Real Estate Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John A. Elliott, William T. Cox, and Frank W. Stonecipher.

Standard Pencil Company; capital, $110,000. Incorporators—Harry H. Picking, Charles A. Greene, and C. Frederick Smith.

Paint Rock Oil Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Bird M. Robinson, William Hepburn Russell, W. Beverly Winslow, and Louis B. Dailey.

American Lock Nut Company. Incorporators—L. W. Haring, F. Wilson, and Abel Lagerslimin.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 28.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

United Air Light Company of Wilmington, Del., to manufacture light; capital, $150,000.

Savers Food and Coffee Company of New York; to manufacture coffee and food from grain; capital, $300,000.

FINANCIAL.

Pays 3% Interest

On Daily Balances, Subject to Check, Payable in N. Y. Funds

Morristown Trust Co.,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, PRESIDENT.

Capital,	$600,000
Surplus and Profits,	1,541,197
Deposits,	4,766,466

Empire State Trust Co

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

68 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest as special rates.

Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.

Dated January 13, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,061,971.27
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Henry Clews. James B. Clews. John H. Clews.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. P. Holsderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exch.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.
BRANCH OFFICES:
933 3d Av., cor. 57th St. | 202 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. | 56 Worth & 39 Thomas.
47 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. | 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nat'l Park Bank
(Stock and Rights)
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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E. CLARENCE JONES & CO.,
BANKERS.
New York, 1 Nassau St.
Philadelphia, 112 So. Fourth St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Investment Securities.

HAVEN & CLEMENT,
Successors to HAVEN & STOUT.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall Street.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CHARTERED 1832.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
29 WALL ST.
DIRECTORS:
William M. Kingsland, George W. Quintard,
William Rockefeller, Gates W. McGarrah,
John T. Willets, Anton A. Raven,
Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Steers,
William C. Stinger, Henry B. Stokes,
V. Everit Macy.
OFFICERS:
Gates W. McGarrah, President.
Nicholas F. Palmer, Vice President.
Frank O. Roe, Cashier.
A. H. Voorhis, Asst. Cashier.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Purchased on Fifth Avenue by Marshall Field.

Upper Madison Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of part of the old Macy store property to Herman Sielcken.

Reports were current yesterday to the effect that Marshall Field had completed his ownership of the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, by the purchase of the two four-story dwellings 287 and 289 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirtieth Street. These reports, however, were discredited by Mr. Field's representatives in real estate matters in this city. The property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street was transferred to Mr. Field several months ago, and, with his previous purchases, covering a period of several years, his holdings surround the two dwellings in question on every side, making in all one of the largest plots under a single control in the middle section of the city. Mr. Field has as yet given no intimation as to his ultimate plans for the property.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the estate of W. H. Murphy to a client the four-story brick building 65 Fulton Street.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Justice E. Henry Lacombe the four-story English basement house 9 West Eighth Street, 25 by 93.11, to the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls. The same brokers were associated with Charles E. Schuyler & Co. in the recent sale of 17 West Tenth Street.

Folsom Brothers have leased for a term of ten years for the Dam estate the seven-story hotel known as the Jefferson, at 102, 104, and 106 East Fifteenth Street, to the Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, of which Charles L. Harrell is President. The Jefferson was formerly conducted in connection with the Union Square Hotel when Mr. Dam was its proprietor.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for the City Real Property Investing Company to William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein the vacant block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 201.10 by 110. This is part of the block formerly owned by Frederick Gebhard and purchased by the present sellers about two years ago.

William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein have also bought the plot, 99.11 by 157, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, now occupied by a three-story frame dwelling and stable. The seller is Justice Charles F. MacLean, who recently purchased the adjoining residence, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from his father-in-law, Jordan L. Mott.

Pease & Elliman have sold for a Mrs. Turure to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 56 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

Collins & Collins have sold the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.5, the longer dimension on the avenue. The buyer will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Kate Murchison the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, 23 by 90 by 100.5.

Theodore F. Hicks, who signed the contracts for the purchase of Charles W. Morse's house, 724 Fifth Avenue, acted as the representative of Mrs. Margaret S. Bierstadt, widow of Albert Bierstadt, the artist. Mrs. Bierstadt now resides at 322 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the estate of Ower Murphy to the German Emanuel Baptist Church, the two-story frame building 413 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Porter & Co. have sold for John Zimmerman the five-story double flat 1,685 Madison Avenue, 27 by 70.

It is reported that Nannie J. Faulkner has resold 84 East Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling purchased recently from the Clinch estate.

William Fischer has sold for A. R. Conkling to a Mrs. Hage, 81 Bleecker Street, an old three-story building on lot 17.10 by 81, between Broadway and Mercer Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Francis V. Burton the four-story brick dwelling 60 West Eighty-third Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Mary Casson has bought from Edward Baer, through M. E. Hewitt & Co., the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 19 by 70.

Max Marx has bought from Mitchell Valentine the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and the plot, 200 by 86 and irregular, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Marx has also bought from Hannah Simmonds, through David Stewart, the plot on the east side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Hawthorne Street, 50 by 119.10 by 50 by 119.3.

Mr. Marx has sold for Nathan Wise to United States Commissioner Alexander a plot of about ten lots at the corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, 200 by 165 and irregular.

P. S. Treacy has sold to Max Marx the five-story flat 502 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for a client to Schmeidler & Bachrach the five-story tenement 413 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

William and Julius Bachrach have sold the six-story tenement 633 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 103.3.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Carlo Orrico 432 East Thirteenth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 24.4 by 103.3. The buyer is an operator who has also acquired the similar adjoining property, No. 434.

John Katzman has bought and resold to a builder 734 and 736 East Ninth Street, a plot 40 by 94.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Leonor Solegelberger the two five-story tenements 237 and 239 Eldridge Street, 49.4 by 100.

John H. Berry has sold for J. F. Menke to the Trinity Realty Company about fifty lots at Carlstadt, N. J., bounded by Berry and Passaic Avenues and Sixth and Seventh Streets. There is at present a large stone mansion on the property.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Frederick Lausser the seven-story tenement 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street for five years at an aggregate rental of $16,800 to a client.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

264 William Street, south side, 105.11 feet east of New Chambers Street, 18.10 by 98.3 by 18.2 by ——, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the plaintiff. J. F. Commissoy.....$16,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

380 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.11 by 125, subject to covenant as to private street, three-story dwelling and two-story brick clubhouse; to the plaintiffs, E. D. Russell and others, executors 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 561 and 563 Third Avenue, and 203 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northeast corner, 49.5 by 105, three five-story brick buildings, with store; also,

650 to 654 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 59.5 by 75, three five-story brick buildings, with stores; also,

703 Sixth Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

651 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 60, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

972 Eighth Avenue, east side, 155.6 feet south of Fifty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 80, four-story brick building, with store; also,

938 and 940 Sixth Avenue, and 57 West Fifty-third Street, being the northeast corner, 43 by 97 by 100.5 and irregular, two four-story brick buildings, with four-story brownstone-front dwelling adjoining on the street;

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 257 and 259 West Twenty-seventh Street, running through to 256 and 258 West Twenty-eighth Street, 100.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 49.9 by 107.6 and irregular, two four and five story brick buildings;

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Leventritt, referee, 49 and 51 Elizabeth Street, west side, 175.1 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 94.3, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,316; subject to another mortgage for $55,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 235 Avenue A, west side, 77.6 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 25.9 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,712.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 158 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,786.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee, Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 160, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,930; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 24 Downing Street, for a six-story brick workshop, with store, 20 by 70; G. Califano of 115 Hamilton Place, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 297 East Third Street, for a seven-story brick workshop, with store, 26.8 by 92; Schmitt & Haas of 119 Nassau Street, owners; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 231 and 235 Eldridge Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 37 by 87.7; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 140 feet south of Boston Road, rear, for a one-story brick shop, 25 by 25; Amelia Waters of 424 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; William Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 90 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a two-story brick church and Sunday school building, 69 by 100; Congregational Church of North New York 2,716 Third Avenue, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 82 Wall Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 366 feet south of De Milt Avenue, for a three-story brick storage building, 42 by 69; Charles J. Reinhardt, Wakefield, owner; William T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 2,148 and 2,150 Third Avenue, to two four-story brick offices, with stone dwelling and studio; M. Digelman, premises, owner; B. & J. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 121 East Seventh Street, to a three-story brick chapel and rectory; the Rev. L. Kuthy of 208 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Canal and Eldridge Streets, northeast corner, to five-story brick offices; Shaff & Silberman, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

ESSEX ST, 46, e s, 25x100; Karl M. Wallach to Fannie J. Dryfoos, (mtg $25,000) $100

GRAND ST, 345 and 347, s s, 43.8x75; Hannah Herst, Jr., referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $42,500) .. 33,000

HOUSTON ST, 162 to 166, n s, 49.11x80.4 x irregular; Abraham Silverson to Joseph Wolf and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

LIND AV, s e s, 159 ft n e of Devoe St, 23x112.6; Christian Schmidt to Leonard Long, (mtg $4,000) 1

LOT 306, Block H, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hannah Frankel to David Klein, (mtg $3,000) 1

MADISON ST, 250, s s, 20x90; Paul L. Kleman, referee, to Solomon Lewine and another 17,200

NELSON AV, e s, 120.2 ft n of 168th St, 75x116x85.10x135.2; Christian Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

NELSON AV, e s, 295.2 ft s of Orchard St, 50.1x117.2x50.9x106.1; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

NORTHERN TERRACE, n s, 288.6 ft e of Yonkers Av, runs n e 155x s e 114x s w 176x n w 111.6; Rose D. Underhill to John Devine, Part, B. & S. 200

OGDEN AV, w s, 275 ft s of Union St, 25x163; Christian Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

PARK AV, 547, e s, 20x80; 61st St, n s, 58 ft e of Park Av, 10x100.5; Joseph A. Muldoon and another to Francis Muldoon and others, all title, Ca. G. ..... Gift

SEDGWICK AV, n e corner of Devoe St, —x— to Linda x—x—; William Woodhouse to Ralph Riess, Ca G. 1

STANTON ST, 326, n s, 27.5x70; Max Wolff and another to Sarah Flam 1

STANTON ST, 326, n s, 27.5x70; Sarah Flam to Sender Feldmark; all liens 1

SULLIVAN ST, 45, s e s, 21.4x86; Sullivan St, 47, s e s, 21.4x86; John C. Halstead and another, executors, to Fisher Lebine and another 1

THOMPSON ST, 131 and 133, w s, 44x100; Maria L. Bochicchio to Luigi and Pietro Mecca, (mtg $48,000) 1

UNION ST, s s, 50 ft w of Ogden Av, 25x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

UNION ST, s s, 100 ft w of Ogden Av, 33x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. & S. 1

UNION ST, s s, 75 ft n w of High Bridge Av, 25x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long 1

UNION ST, s s, 133 ft w of Ogden Av, 42x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 170th St, runs n 104x e 100x s 17.8x w 30x s 86.4 to street x w 70; William G. McCrea to the Mutual Bank 1

2D AV, s w corner of 72d St, 102.2x59.4; John J. Egan and another to George Laemmle, (mtg $78,000) 1

2D AV, s e s, n 74 of Lot 37, map of Claremont, 50x177 to High Bridge Pk x 50.7x —; Christian Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. & S. 1

2D AV, n s, Lot 330, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Giovanni Cantalupi to George W. Lewis 1,600

2D AV, 2,405, w s, 25.2x90; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Lena Chaimowitz, (mtg $13,000) 1

5TH AV, 2,634, e s, 25x100; Jacob Gumperz to Sophie K. Ahrens, (mtg $21,000) 1

8TH AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 32d St, 21.6x99.11; Charles Schmidt, Jr., to the Netherlands Corporation of New York, all liens 1

4TH ST, 270 East, 24.9x96.8; Solomon Ryshpan to Max Friedman, (mtg $30,000) 100

11TH ST, e s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 40x100; Hermann H. C. Moritz to John McDonnell 11,500

13TH ST, 55 to 61 West, and 56 West; Nathan Straus to Hermann Sieleken 1

18TH ST, 638 East, 25x103.3; Walter J. Cohn to Henry Bierman and another 1

33D ST, 331 East, 25x98.9; Irving and Julius Bachrach to Haskel Silvermann, (mtg $25,000) 1

33D ST, s s, 410 ft w of 7th Av, 15x76x 15x75; William F. Donnelly to the Netherlands Corporation of New York, all liens 1

44TH ST, 147 West, 16.8x100.4; John A. Johnson to Medcef Realty Corporation, (mtg $30,500) 1

54TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x100; City Real Property Investing Company to Lillian La B. Aymar, (mtg $32,000) 1

69TH ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of 3d Av, 34.10x 100.5x irregular; Lizzie W. Byrnes, widow, to Matthew B. Byrnes, quitclaim. Gift

90TH ST, 325 West, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Isaac A. Bach to Aaron J. Bach, (mtg $22,000) 1

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 26x100.11, all; 97th St, s s, 76 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11, ½ part; Henry P. Thomas to Margaretha Thomae, (mtg $35,000) 1

121ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Lottie Ewald to Christian Biersack, (mtg $28,000) 1

121ST ST, 314 East, 25x100.11; Lottie Ewald to Christian Biersack, (mtg $15,000) 1

125TH ST, 304 East, 18.9x100.11; 125th St, s s, 99.11 ft e of 2d Av, 0.1x80.11; Jefferson M. Levy to Sarah A. Floy 100

125TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 62.6x 201.10 to 124th St; Henry Morgenthau to Samson Lachman and another, joint tenants, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $160,000) 55,000

140TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Davis Karp to Ida Walker, (mtg $22,500) 1

181ST ST, s s, 43.8 ft w of Morris Av, 70.10x24.6x66.6, gore; Charles A. Dards to J. Augustus Smith and others, 1-5 part 570

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,584; John Schreiner and others, trustees, to Hermann Preuss, 5½ years $2,550

NORFOLK ST, 153; Joseph Rabinowitz to Morris Stolarsky, 3 years 3,550

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 200, n e corner of 120th St; De Witt C. Judson to Charles E. Cookan, 10 years 2,700

2D AV, 1,440 and 1,442; Margaret Rabenstein to Frederick Wachtel, 3 years 1,080

2D AV, 128; Frederick Hofeld to Alfred Rosenbaum, 4 years 1,800

5TH AV, 1,452; Sigmund Ashner to Bernard Levy, 3½ years 1,320

7TH ST, 195; Julia Leffmann to L. Ullmann & Sons, 3 years 660

8TH AV, 596 and 598; executors of Louis Ash to Hugh Slevin, 5 years 3,750

8TH AV, 596 and 598; Hugh Slevin to Hugh Reilly and another, 5 years 3,750

29TH ST, 340 West; Jennie Mayers to Rose L. Goodman, 10 years 900

44TH ST, 324 West; Thomas McMahon to David Larmon, 3 years, 3 months 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHRENS, Sophie K., to Jacob Gumperz; 8th Av, 2,534, 1 year, 6 per cent. $2,000

EIERMANN, Henry, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 18th St, 638 East, 2 years 8,500

BIERMANN, Henry, and another to Walter J. Cohn; 18th St, 638 East, prior mtg $8,500, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

BLECHNER, Albert, to Charles G. Kirchhof, guardian; 3d Av, 2,986, e s, 110 ft n of Grove St, 21.3x204.10 to Bergen Av x21.6x203.5, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 1, 1906 4,000

BOYD, James W., to James W. McBarron; 26th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 9,000

BRAUN, Karl, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 9th Av, 635, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

BRAUN, Karl, to Sterling Sterling; 9th Av, 635, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years 1,000

BRENNER, John B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 16th St, n s, 363 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent. 7,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., and another to William Henderson; St. Nicholas Place, e s, at centre line of 153d St, also St. Nicholas Place, 25 ft s from centre line of 153d St, also Edgecombe Av, w s, at centre line of 153d St, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year 18,000

BYRNES, Matthew B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 69th St, n s, 60.2 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 17,000

COLLINS, Frances J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 12th St, n s, 4 corner of 4th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 7,000

DOUGHERTY, Catharine R., and another to Thomas C. Arnow; Boston Road, n w s, 25 ft n e of Thwaites Place, West-chester, 1 year, 6 per cent. ..... [illegible]

FARLEY, John T., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 51st St, n s, 55 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $80,000, interest and time due, secures indemnity bond. 15,000

FITZGERALD, Maurice, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, 337 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

GILHOOLY, John B., to Irene B. Braman; Nassau St, 113, ⅓ part, prior mtg —, due Nov. 6, 1904, 6 per cent. 4,000

HANNAN, Mary, to Union Surety and Guaranty Company; Park Av, 4,187, or Myrtle or Vanderbilt Av, West, 1 year. 500

JOHNSON, John A., to Mabel R. Cushing; 44th St, 147 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

LEARY, Andrew, to John J. Byrne; 1st Av, e s, 75.7 ft s of 118th St, fee; also, 28th St, n s, 60 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years 28,000

LEWINE, Solomon, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, 250, 1 year 13,000

LEWINE, Solomon, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, 250, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to A. Henry Moses; Delancey St, 123, due Feb. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent. 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Benjamin M. Holzman; Grand St, 345 and 347, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

MANAHAN, Teresa F., to the Title Insurance Company; Willett St, 15, 3 years, 4 per cent. 8,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to John A. Ely; Sullivan St, 45 and 47, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 11,000

McCLAVE, Josephine D., and another to United States Trust Company; 58th St, 138 West, interest and time due, as per bond 25,000

McDONNELL, John, to Hermann H. C. Moritz; 11th St, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 6 months 10,500

McKEE, John, to Harmon H. Nathan; 52d St, 147 East, due Dec. 19, 1905, 4 per cent. 5,000

McMANUS, Arabella, to Max Borck; Avenue C, e s, 18.9 ft n of 5th St, prior mtg —, 1 year 700

MEAGHER, Joseph P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30th St, 240 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 15,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 304 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 308 West, 1 year, 4 per cent. 12,000

MORGAN, Rebecca, of the Trustees of the New York Society Library; 68th St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, due Jan. 6, 1908, 4½ per cent. 4,500

O'FARRELL, Mary E., trustee, to Catharine O'F. Duffy, guardian; 50th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 2,954

SCHNACKENBERG, Louis H., to William C. Lutkins, trustee; Bethune St, n s, 147 ft w of Greenwich Av, due Jan. 2, 1908, 4 per cent. 4,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Irving Bachrach and another; 33d St, 331 East, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association; Houston St, 162 to 166 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 50,000

STEWART, James M., to Sarah H. Powell; 96th St, 130 West, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

TIENKEN, John H., to Frederick Bohlsen; Lexington Av, w s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

VAN TINE, Thomas H., to Bank for Savings; 11th St, n e s, 307.9 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hampshire; 8th Av, s e corner of 38th St, due March 14, 1903, 6 per cent. 25,000

WHITEMAN, Abbie L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Pearl St, 276, 2 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

WOLF, Joseph, and another, Abraham Silverson; Houston St, 162 to 166 East, prior mtg $50,000, installments, 6 per cent. 16,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Julia Muhlfelder $20,000

COHN, Walton J., to the State Bank 1

KAUFMAN, Adolf and others, executors, to Klara Kaufman and another 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 4,000

REID ICE CREAM COMPANY to Carl Kenkeldey 1,200

SAYRE, Lewes A., to Alice P. Sayre, guardian 15,000

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Leopold Salomon 1

SCOTT, Alfred B., to German Savings Bank, two assignments 200,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel Blumenthal 16,750

SWAIN, Harold, and Marie C. Backus, to ..... Omit.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees 20,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Alfred E. Scott, two assignments 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PALISADE AV, e s, 160 ft s of 254th St, 182x360; Jasper & Goebel against George D. Eldridge, owner and contractor $497

PALISADE AV, e s, 160 ft s of 254th St, 182x360; Stephen Randall against George D. Eldridge, owner and contractor 2,239

29TH ST, 22 and 24 East; Walter F. Vernon against Maitland E. Graves, owner and contractor 613

145TH ST, 470 West; Frank P. Bloodgood against Walter B. McBride, owner and contractor 171

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216 ft s of 175th St, 27x 111x27.3x112.3; Jesse I. Gattman and another against Kate L. Watkins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hahn.

HOME ST, n s, 50 ft w of Fox St, 25x75.1x25.2x 72.4; Fanny Robbins and another against Anders Jorgensen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Reymert.

MADISON ST, 392 to 396; City of New York against Joel S. Mason and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

McLEAN and Webster Avs, w corner, —x—; James W. Furman against Bridget Curry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. M. Jackson.

8TH AV, 56; Edward Kellogg and another against Letitia A. Emmens and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goeller, S. & E.

40TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 50x s 197.6 to 39th St x w 25x n 98.9 x w 25x n 98.9 to beginning, and 39th St, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Peter F. Biershenk against Walter Stabler, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. Richter.

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.2x27.4x 50; William Corcoran and another against Thomas Corcoran and another, (partition;) attorney, L. H. Moos.

85TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x 102.2, and 83d St and West End Av, s e corner, 100x102.2; Henry Cathcart against the Colonial Building Company and another, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. S. Bloomfield.

116TH ST, 325 West; Jacob Spiro against Lena Feuer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Nathone.

119TH ST, s s, 216 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Maude E. Whiting against Hannah Frankel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, M. & S.

133TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Daniel I. Griffith against Republic Savings and Loan Association and another, receiver, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Beach.

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Kate T. Ogden against Samuel Blumenthal and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stitt & P.

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x 100, and Wadsworth Av and 179th St, n e corner, 25x100; Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church against Francis T. Higgins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goeller, S. & E.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABRAHAM NEUMAN. — Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an execution for $2,023 from Brooklyn against Abraham Neuman, a manufacturer of jewelry at 143 Suffolk Street, in favor of Henry L. Gerber. When the Sheriff went to the shop to make a levy he was informed that the business now belongs to Mrs. Neuman. Mr. Neuman has been in business since 1893. He made rings for retail jewelers.

CHARLES WASS.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Charles Wass, grocer, of 1,318 Second Avenue, for $453, in favor of George Liss, doing business as Engelade & Liss, for goods sold to him between Feb. 28, 1902, and the 7th inst. He has been in business there about five years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES SMOLINSKY.—Charles Smolinsky, salesman at 54 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $9,276 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Talamo & Smolinsky, manufacturers of shirts at 52 Leonard Street, up to March, 1895. Among the creditors are the M. B. Claflin Company, $2,378; E. S. Jaffray, $600, and Bernheimer & Walter, $500.

PETER AND JOHN BOLAND.—Peter and John Boland, who composed the firm of Boland Brothers, farmers, at Plutarch, Ulster County, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities $651 in the shape of a judgment obtained against them on June 29, 1901, by Silas Saxton of Clintondale, N. Y. Peter has individual debts to the amount of $285 as indorser on notes, and John has individual debts to the amount of $248 as indorser on notes.

CAULFIELD & BONNEY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Caulfield & Bonney, grocers at Mount Vernon, show liabilities to the amount of $3,541 and assets $1,370, consisting of stock $511, horse and wagons $155, accounts $702, and cash $2.

LEON FLOURET.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Leon Flouret, who kept a restaurant at 23 West Thirty-second Street, show liabilities to the amount of $13,715, of which $4,293 are secured, and $403 for wages to waiters and employes, and assets to the amount of $785, consisting of $780 received for the fixtures, which were sold by the receiver, and a check for $5. Among the creditors are Paul Worms, $3,000, secured by chattel mortgage; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company, $1,100, secured; N. Chapini, $1,700, and L. Delamare, $663.

SARAH GOLDENSOHN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sarah Goldensohn, manufacturer of cloaks, at 47 Division Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 7, 1902, show liabilities to the amount of $5,680 and assets to the amount of $250 cash, which was turned over to her receiver by Samuel Goldensohn, who was ordered by the court to turn over $505, but he could not raise the amount and was permitted to turn over $250. The largest creditors are Louis Frank and the Louis Frank Cloth Company, $4,800, and Siegel Brothers, $300.

Bonds Alleged to Have Been Stolen.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received a writ of replevin for $2,200 for five bonds of the Harriman and Northeastern Railroad Company, in possession of Fisk & Robinson, bankers, in favor of Charles E. Welch of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y. It was alleged that the bonds, which belonged to Mr. Welch, were stolen from his safe about the 1st inst., and on Tuesday last it was learned that the bonds had been delivered to Fisk & Robinson for sale by some persons unknown, but whom the firm probably thought were the rightful owners. The Sheriff levied on the bonds and left them in the custody of Fisk & Robinson for safe keeping.

Out of Town.

BENJAMIN RICH.—Benjamin Rich, clothing dealer at Ithaca, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Utica. His debts are $38,273, and his assets $43,440, mostly in uncollected accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, A. D. Fiske—J. Wanamaker.... $31

ASTON, Margaret E. and Alfred A.—J. Enderline, Sr., and another 107

ARTHUR, Alexander A.—A. P. Benham.. 426

ALTER, Harris, and John Gilman—J. B. Ellison and another 138

AVALLONE, Joseph, Jr.—C. Noe 204

BERGAMO, Liberato—G. Giglio 307

BERGMAN, Mary—J. S. Silk and another. 71

BERNSTEIN, Ike, and Paul Krawitz—W. Cohen 174

BROWN, Henry L.—C. A. Murphy and another 158

BRODKIN, Morris—N. K. Kruskal 1,938

BACH, Albert—George C. Engel Company. 148

BEHRENS, Frederick—C. Althoff 281

BATTLE, Jennie—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs 124

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY of New York—B. Y. Yankauskas 336

BOYLAN, John—City of New York 78

BARBETTA, Nicholas—City of New York 79

COLLINS, John J.—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs 69

CODY, Edward—City of New York 324

COLE, George W.—City of New York 49

CAIN, Thomas, and Barney Cohen—People of the State of New York 1,500

DIX, J. Edward—H. Chalmers and another 305

DEMMERLE, Charles E.—City of New York 324

DAMBROSIO, Francesca A.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 110

DAVIS, Isaac—I. Wollstein and another. 198

DeCONOMY, Peter—H. Pepper and another 287

EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMPANY of Washington, D. C.—F. G. Mason, assignee 4,813

FAULKNER, John H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 72

FITZGERALD, Lawrence—F. Westheimer and another 188

FORGOTSTON, Morris J.—City of New York 259

FORTUNATO, Michael—E. Woods 161

FRIEDMAN, Samuel—S. Ernst and another 40

GLOVER, William T.—Seventh National Bank of New York 644

HOGEL, Hascal A.—J. C. Schrader and another 349

HAGAN, Winifred—City of New York.... 106

HALL, Helen B.—E. L. Norton and another 1,112

HOUGH, James W.—City of New York.... 44

HAUER, Jacob—City of New York 44

HANSEN, Dena—E. Godden 257

JACOBS, Sadie—J. W. Aitken and another 500

KLOERLEN, Albert—People of the State of New York 329

KNOWLES, Wilbur S., and Alfred H. Thorp—A. Benoit 4,652

KNAPP, Paul—J. Hanson and another.... 104

LUSTIG, Arnold—J. Townshend 482

LYON, Levi P.—City of New York 259

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Gibbons 1,413

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Durkin 530

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Connelly 600

MARBLE, Cyrus—R. J. Ferns 328

MANN, John—Metropolitan Tobacco Company, costs 33

MUNCH, Emma—M. B. Edinger and another 145

MICHAELS, Abraham L.—H. E. Walter and another, costs 440

MACKAY, Angus F.—S. B. Hopkins and another 71

MONTAGUE, Charles H.—O. W. Cook.... 2,128

MAHON, Martin—City of New York..... 49

NOESE, Fritz—S. Baumann 61

MORRIS, George W.—W. H. Hanford..... 122

PHILLIP, Percy C.—J. C. J. Langheim.. 776

POMERANTZ, Samuel—B. Gluck 1,074

ROCHE, Edward G.—City of New York.. 44

RANNE, William R.—R. M. Haseltine.... 475

SAFFORD, Louis L.—C. E. Quincey and another 1,991

SCHAEFER, George—W. G. Covert and another 141

SANFORD, Arnold—City of New York.... 106

STEINGER, Herman—City of New York. 147

SIMON, Simon—E. V. B. Kissam 113

SAMPER, Rafael, and Galerno Michelera—J. C. Kellogg 89

STRANG, John C.—City of New York..... 79

SCHRAMM, Frederick H.—City of New York 79

SCHULZ, Eugen—A. Knobloch 650

SMITH, Charles E.—I. Dreyfuss, assignee, costs 293

STILLWELL, Albert C.—J. Haerer 49

SCHAFTMAN, Jacob—J. D. Edwards..... 1,293

THYLL, Lillian M.—R. Berg 60

TUCKER, Charles—Meyer Sniffin Company

Referees' Notices.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —FRAZIER GILMAN and another, Plaintiffs, against ANNA K. GILMAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on thrt day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, the City, County, and State of New York, more particularly described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 4, Block 1,012, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of West Forty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street with the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence westerly and parallel with the southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Seventh Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet and nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly line of West Forty-first Street forty (40) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SECOND PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 2, Block 558, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet four (4) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence southeasterly parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue partly through a party wall one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly again parallel to said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet three (3) inches to said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of East Thirteenth Street forty-nine (49) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

THIRD PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 783, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of West Thirty-third Street sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FOURTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 5, Block 1,308, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block forty-five (45) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said westerly line of Third Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly line of East Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of East Fifty-third Street forty-five (45) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

FIFTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and known and designated as Lot Number Twenty on a map of the lands of the late Francis Child, by Edwin Smith City Surveyor, dated October 28, 1850, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-seventh Street, in the City of New York, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street; running thence northerly eighty-six (86) feet and one-half (½) an inch to a point on the northerly boundary line of the whole tract of land designated in said map; thence northwesterly twenty-five (25) feet eight and three-fourths (8¾) inches, or thereabouts; thence southerly ninety-one (91) feet nine (9) inches, and thence easterly twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning in said Forty-seventh Street, be said dimensions more or less.

SIXTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-fifth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with the said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of West Twenty-fifth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

SEVENTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 801, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street with the westerly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said centre line of the block; thence westerly parallel to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches; thence northerly and again parallel to said westerly line of Sixth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along said southerly line of West Twenty-sixth Street twenty-one (21) feet five and one-seventh (5 1-7) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

EIGHTH PARCEL.

The property situate in Section 3, Block 760, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and being bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet four (4) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly line of Ninth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly again parallel to said easterly line of Ninth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and part of the way through a party wall and to the said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of West Thirty-sixth Street thirty-three (33) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

NINTH PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly side of Front Street, formerly known by the number 127 Front Street, now known by the number 129 Front Street, and bounded westerly in front on Front Street aforesaid, northerly by a lot of ground now or formerly owned by James Mathews, easterly in the rear by property lately belonging to the heirs of Robert Bruce, deceased, and southerly by property lately belonging to Thomas Marston, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-three (23) feet and in length on each side sixty (60) feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

First parcel: Being street Nos. 220 and 222 West Forty-first Street.

Forty-first Street.

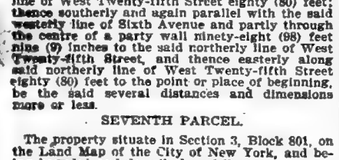

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $843.15 with interest.

Second parcel: Being street Nos. 126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street.

Thirteenth Street.

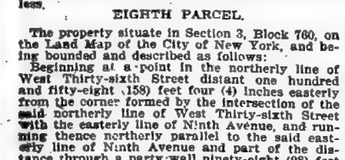

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $2,276.61, with interest.

Third parcel: Being street Nos. 261, 263 and 265 West Thirty-third Street.

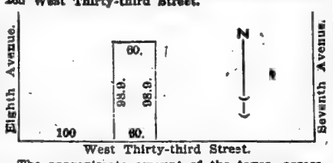

West Thirty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $6,004.83, with interest.

Fourth parcel: Being plot on East Fifty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues.

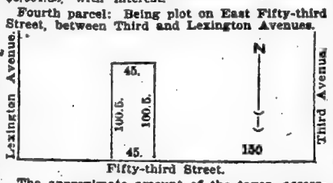

Fifty-third Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $504.96, with interest.

Fifth parcel: Being street No. 253 West Forty-seventh Street.

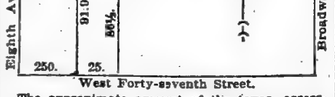

West Forty-seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,369.59, with interest.

Sixth parcel: Being street Nos. 107, 109, 111, and 113 West Twenty-fifth Street.

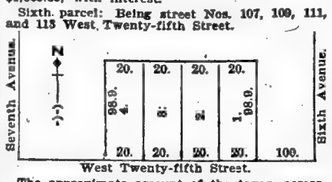

West Twenty-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $9,588.07, with interest.

Seventh parcel: Being street No. 112 West Twenty-sixth Street.

West Twenty-sixth Street.

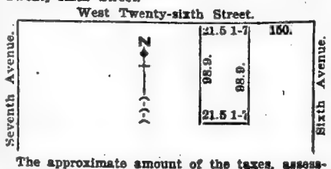

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,029.28, with interest.

Eighth parcel: Being street Nos. 356 and 357 West Thirty-sixth Street.

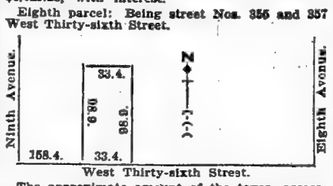

West Thirty-sixth Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $813.32, with interest.

Ninth parcel: Being street No. 129 Front Street.

Pine Street.

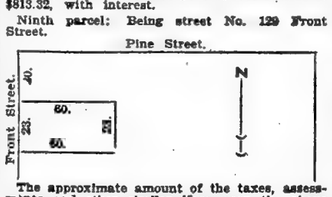

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other similar liens upon the above property which are to be paid by the referee is $1,102.88, with interest.

Dated, New York, January 12th, 1903.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.

ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 27 William Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. LANIER, executrix, and CHARLES LANIER, executor, plaintiffs, against EDWARD WILCKENS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Avenue C, distant eighty-two (82) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Avenue C, running thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-eight (88) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C twenty (20) feet; thence easterly on a line parallel with Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-eight (88) feet, to the westerly line of Avenue C, and thence southerly along said westerly line of Avenue C twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 301 Avenue C:

18th Street.

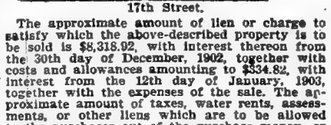

17th Street.

The approximate amount of lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,318.92, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.82, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $185.23 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th&f9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLE MADDEN KRAUS, plaintiff, against EDITH THURER, individually and as Executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Forster, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, do hereby give public notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant one hundred and eighty-five feet westerly from the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Second Avenue running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet nine inches, thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street sixteen feet three inches, thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred feet nine inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, and thence easterly along the same sixteen feet three inches to the place of beginning, the said premises being known as Number two hundred and forty-one East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

HERBERT E. DANE, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

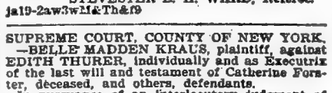

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.

ALFRED E. OMMEN, Referee.

jl2-2aw3wM&Th&f2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY M. LANIER, executrix, and CHARLES LANIER, executor, plaintiffs, against EDWARD WILCKENS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street, distant fifty-eight (58) feet, more or less, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side or line of Washington Street and the northerly side of Jane Street, at the centre of a party wall, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to the centre of another party wall; thence westerly on a line at right angles to Washington Street, and part of the distance through said party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches; thence southerly on a line parallel to Washington Street nineteen (19) feet six (6) inches to a point opposite the centre of the first-mentioned party wall, and thence easterly, at right angles to Washington Street, to and through said first-mentioned party wall sixty-nine (69) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known by the street number 790 Washington Street:

Horatio Street.

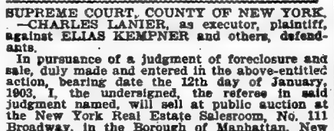

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,280.72, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $351, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $262.48 and interest.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th&f19

Auction Sales.

Auction Sale

Thursday, Jan. 29, and Friday, Jan. 30, 1903.

AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY.

Contents of Residence

Mrs. Mary B. Downing

Deceased,

At No. 329 W. 75th Street, New York City.

Entire Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, and Famous Collection of Oil Paintings.

WILLIAM H. HAYS, Auctioneer.

New York Art Galleries,

2 West 28th Street, Cor. Fifth Ave.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, AUCTIONEER.

Foreclosure on Collateral Sale

AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF THE

STATE BANK

OF NEW YORK.

290 Oriental Rugs and Carpets

IN SILK AND WOOL.

A magnificent lot unsurpassed in quality, design, and variety of sizes and weaves, Antique, Ispahan, Silk, Germanshah, Tabriz, and modern Turkish and Persian Carpets, including many extra large sizes.

Also by Order of the Bank a Collection of Antique Repeating Watches in Gold and Enamel.

Also the Collection of 15th and 16th Century

OIL PAINTINGS

formed by the late Father A. B. SCHWENNIGER of the Church of the Assumption, including a Carini, Frans Snyders, Salvatore Rosa, Francesca Albani, Wouvermann, de Keem, Vivarini, etc., etc.

Also Ninety odd Lots of the Finest Antique, Arabian, Chinese, Japanese, and Persian

EMBROIDERIES.

Some of the pieces are worth one thousand dollars each and over.

Exhibition Opens Thursday, January 29th.

Sale begins Monday, February 2, AT 3 P. M., and following days at same hour.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES,

33 and 35 Liberty Street.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

PAINTINGS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c.,

by order of

M. SELMAN and ALONZA LINCOLN.

To-day, (Thursday,) Friday, & Saturday. Afternoons 2 o'Clock.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

Telephone 3213 John.

DEALERS TAKE NOTICE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Take notice that under and pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made and entered on January 20th, 1903, I will sell all of the office furniture and fixtures of the Carlos Booth Company at public auction at No. 17 State Street, Rooms 913-914, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

JOHN P. O'BRIEN, Temporary Receiver.

JAS. P. SILO and A. W. CLARK, Auctioneers.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.

Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Wanted—Party, active or silent, with $3,000, in wholesale mercantile line; splendid opportunity; good income; experience not essential; references. Address Opportunity, Box 101 Times.

Useful novelties and specialties wanted; exclusive rights and territory. Selected Specialties, room 2,013, 150 Nassau St.

CORPORATION CHARTERS drawn with care so as to secure full powers. Apply or address, Lawyer, Room F, 10th floor, 220 Broadway.

Partner wanted in established architectural iron works; active business man preferred. Address D Box 117 Times.

Accounts written up and balance sheets prepared, day or evening; terms moderate. Business, 254 Eighth Av.

West 23d St.—19 rooms, all full; rent $75; $750 income; $185; other business. Call 311½ West 24th St.

Chance for $5.00 worth printing free; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, 1,826 Park Row Building, City.

PRINTING Circulars, 20c. 1,000; cards, 40c.; everything low. KINSELLA PRESS, 35 Dean St., Brooklyn.

BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CUBAN REPUBLIC. WM. O. McDOWELL.
ALL ISSUES. 51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Stationer wants to buy well-established job printing business for cash. Address L. B. C., Box 181 Times.

12-room house, filled; income $170; rent, $80; selling account of poor health, 117 West 17th.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 188th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 8c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES LANIER, as executor, plaintiff, against ELIAS KEMPNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by such judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, thence southerly parallel with Convent Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence northerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with Convent Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Convent Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning, subject to restrictions and covenants recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,005 of Conveyances, Page 82, and Liber 2,011, Conveyances, Page 308.

Dated New York, January 16, 1903.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being — —:

145th Street.

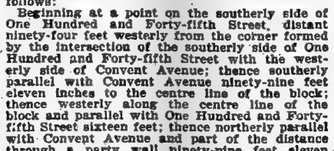

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eleven thousand four hundred and sixty-nine and 3-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and sixty-eight and 40-100 dollars, with interest from January 15th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is five hundred dollars and interest.

Dated New York, January 16, 1903.

ABRAHAM L. JACOBS, Referee.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th

Surrogate Notices.

WILEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, attorney, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902. ANN WILEY, MARY WILEY, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, CHARLES ROHE, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

For Sale.

WHY TAKE CHANCES?

If you value your life, equip your home at once with the G. B. Self Locking Scuttle Opener. It may save your life and others, secures you from burglars, and is a quick escape in case of

FIRE.

Send for Pamphlet.

G. Bickelhaupt Skylight Works, 243 West 47th St., N. Y. 'Phone, 675-38th.

QUINTUMPING

Shoes for the lame and deformed feet. Deformity unnoticed. WILLIAM JOCHINSEN, 451 Lexington Av., New York.

Yokohama Letter Copying Book. Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.75; 1,000 pa., $2.35. YOKOHAMA STEEL PENS. RYON STATIONERY CO., New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 3240 Frank.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD OR EXCHANGED. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS $1 SOLD WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

If you want to buy, sell, rent, or exchange typewriters, see us first. Greater New York Typewriter Exchange, 5 Court Sq., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.

Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY, }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $500,000.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and high-class private people.

Largest Concern of Its Kind in the U. S.

HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

150 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Office 729.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after applications; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 143 Times Office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,110, Park Row Building.

SALARIES

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON SALARY. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 729.

SALARIES Money Advanced on Salaries. Lissner, 10 West 23d St., Room 45.

Patents.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured; Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ninth day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant ninety-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street with the westerly side of Convent Avenue; thence southerly parallel with Convent Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet; thence northerly parallel with Convent Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street sixteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

H. C. KUDLICH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 302 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 4,050 Park Avenue:

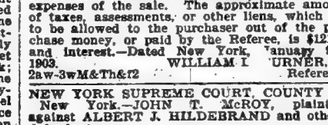

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,273.61, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $304.96, with interest from January 9th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $121.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1903. WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

2aw-3wM&Th&f2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN T. McCOY, plaintiff, against ALBERT J. HILDEBRAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue A, distant seventy-seven feet and six inches south of the southerly line of East Fifteenth Street and running thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of Fifteenth Street, ninety-four feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue A, twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence running easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street ninety-four feet to the said westerly line of Avenue A; thence running northerly along said westerly line of Avenue A twenty-five feet and nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Henry Kelius by Ernst F. Schilling by assignment of lease dated July 21, 1899, of said premises, No. 235 Avenue A.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

L. VICTOR FLECKLES, Attorney for Plaintiff, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 235 Avenue A:

East Fifteenth Street.

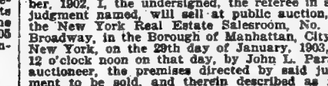

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $4,410.76, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $301.28, with interest from 23d day of December, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $177.80 and interest.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1903.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

ja7-2aw3wW&Sa&ja29

Pianos and Organs.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.

READ THESE FACTS:

FIRST.—We are the largest dealers in High-Grade slightly used Pianos in the United States.

SECOND.—Our expression "slightly used," means a piano from six months to six years old.

THIRD.—A High-Grade Piano, (slightly used,) made by such prominent manufacturers as Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Wm. Knabe, Sohmer and a few others, bought at our prices, is without doubt value received for your money.

Be convinced before purchasing a new Piano of inferior quality.

Good Uprights from $75 Upward.

WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St. Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock.

INVENTORY SALE OF KRANICH & BACH AND HELD PIANOS.

Must make room for new stock delayed before the Holidays. Terms to suit. Old instruments taken in exchange. Call in and look at them, even if you don't buy.

HELD & CO., 313-315 FULTON STREET, Block below City Hall, Brooklyn. Open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO. EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEAS.

BEST No. 1

Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Mixed, Ceylon Japan, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson,

3 lbs. $1. Lb. 35c.

CHOICE No. 2

Mixed English Breakfast and Oolong,

3 lbs. 70c. Lb. 25c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

TEAS.

Extra Fancy—first pickings in parchment lined cartons,

GOLDEN TIPS CEYLON

Lb. carton 50c ½-lb. carton 25c

UNXLD BRAND

Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Indian and Mixed,

Lb. carton 50c ½ lb. carton 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Out of the Ordinary

are the offerings placed before you in this announcement. There is the Coffee, for instance. At the price named we should sell thousands of pounds of it. It's the best coffee to be had anywhere and usually is sold by our competitors at nearly double the price. The Milk and Tomato news is worthy of your attention. But we wish specially to interest you in the CANNED GOODS sale. Every article in the list is warranted to be of this season's pack and strictly fresh and reliable in all respects. Read the details:

Coffee.

Best Mocha and Java; fresh roasted daily; in bean or fresh ground; pound ..... **23c**; 5 lbs., **1.10**

Condensed Milk.

Butler's Milk—absolutely pure, made from unskimmed milk and granulated sugar—none better. Full pound can **7c**

Tomatoes.

Best Maryland Pack, large, full can of solid, red ripe, cold-packed Tomatoes. 3-lb. can **8c**

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Canned Fruits.

Peaches—Essie Brand, finest packing of California fruit; doz., $2.22; case 2 doz., $4.40; can 19c

Peaches—East View Brand, choice California, natural flavor; doz., $1.85; case 2 doz., $3.65; can, 16c

Peaches—Patapsco Brand, Maryland canning; doz., $1.15; case 2 doz., $2.25; 3-lb. can 10c

Pears—Essie Brand; finest pack California; heavy syrup; doz., $2.22 case 2 doz., $4.40; can 19c

Pears—East View Brand; choice California, natural flavor; doz., $1.85; case 2 doz., $3.65; can 16c

Pears—Numsen Brand; Baltimore pack; doz., $1.15; case 2 doz., $2.25; 3 lb. can 10c

Cherries—Essie Brand, finest California standard; dozen $2.70; case 2 dozen, $5.35; can 23c

Cherries—East View Brand, choice California, dozen, $2.10; case 2 dozen, $4.10; can 18c

Apricots—Essie Brand, finest California canning, dozen, $1.98; case 2 dozen, $3.90; can 17c

Apricots—East View Brand, choice California, dozen, $1.75; case 2 dozen, $3 45; can 15c

Plums, Essie Brand, Green Cage or Egg Plums, finest California, doz., $1.75; case 2 doz., $3.45; can 15c

Plums, East View Brand, choice California, doz., $1.50; case 2 doz., $2.95; can 13c

Pineapples, Singapore Brand, in chunks, doz., $1.75; case 2 doz., $3.40; can 15c

Canned Vegetables.

Tomatoes, Essie Brand, finest packed, case 2 doz., $3.45; doz., $1.75; extra large can 15c

Tomatoes, Essie Brand, case 2 doz., $3.40; doz., $1.75; Standard can 13c

Tomatoes, Rock Ridge Brand, case 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.15; can 10c

Corn, Essie Brand, finest Maine pack, tender, sweet; case 2 doz., $2.25; doz., $1.15; can 10c

Peas, Essie Brand, finest canned; case 2 doz., $3.40; doz., $1.75; can 15c

Peas, Hillside Brand, case 2 doz., $2.95; doz., $1.50; can 13c

Peas, Queen Brand, Early June sifted; doz., $1.15; case 2 doz., $2.25; can 10c

Peas, Safe Brand; doz., 93c.; case 2 doz., $1.80; can 8c

French Peas—Packed by Bizette & Cie; doz., $1.40; 2 doz., $2.75; can 12c

French Peas—Barton Fils finest packed; doz., $2.10; 2 doz., $4.10; can 18c

Succotash—Essie Brand, finest packed; doz., $1.40; case 2 doz., $2.75; can 12c

Stringless Beans—Best packed; dozen $1.75; case 2 dozen $3.40; can 15c

String Beans — Best; dozen, $1.40; case 2 doz., $2.75; can. 12c

Canned Vegetables.

String Beans—Fancy; dozen, $1.15; case 2 doz., $2.25; can, 10c

String Beans—Choice quality; doz., 80c.; case 2 doz., $1.55; can 7c

Lima Beans—Extra small, green; doz., $1.75; case 2 doz., $3.40; can 15c

Lima Beans—Fancy; doz., $1.40; case 2 doz., $2.75; can 12c

Lima Beans—Choice quality; doz., $1.15; 2 doz., $2.25; can 10c

Asparagus—Golden State; doz., $2.90; 2 doz., $5.70; can 25c

Asparagus—Mattituck, Oyster Bay; doz., $3.30; 2 dozen, $6.50; can 28c

Asparagus—Hudson's extra Long Island; doz., $3.90; case 2 doz., $7.70; can 33c

Mushrooms—Paris Brand; doz., $2.20; 2 doz., $4.35; can 19c

Mushrooms—1st Choix; doz., $2.70; 2 doz., $5.30; can 23c

Baked Beans—Triumph Brand, plain or in sauce; doz., $1.40; 2 doz., $2.60; 3-lb. can 12c

Baked Beans—Housekeeper's Brand, plain or sauce; dozen, $1.00; case 2 doz., $1.90; 3-lb. can, ... 9c

Baked Beans—Calvert Brand, plain or in sauce; dozen, 57c.; 2 doz., $1.10; 2-lb. can 5c

Spinach—Dozen, $1.50; case 2 doz. $2.95; 3-lb. can 13c

Pumpkin—Golden; dozen, $1.15; case, 2 doz., $2.25; can 10c

Canned Fish.

Salmon—Columbia River Fancy Steaks; dozen, $2.25; 2 doz., $4.45; 1-lb. flat can 19c

Salmon—Sport Brand, Fancy Sockeye; dozen, $1.75; 2 doz., $3.40; tall can 15c

Salmon—White Bear Brand, Finest Red Alaska; dozen, $1.50; 2 doz., $2.90; 1-lb. can 13c

Salmon—Monument Brand, Red Alaska; doz., $1.15; 2 doz., $2.25; lb. can 10c

Salmon—Columbia River; doz., $1.40; 2 doz., $2.75; ½ lb. flat can 12c

Salmon—Sport Brand, Fancy Sockeye; doz., $1.15; 2 doz., $2.25; ½ lb. flat can 10c

Sardines—Best imported; Columbiennes Brand; doz., $1.98; 2 doz., $3.90; can 17c

Sardines—Imported, very choice; dozen, $1.50; 2 doz., $2.90; can. 13c

Sardines—Imported; Clement Brand; dozen, $1.15; 2 doz., $2.25; can 10c

Sardines—Best, in mustard; doz., $1.25; 2 doz., $2.45; can 11c

Sardines—Choice, in mustard; doz., 90c.; 2 doz., $1.75; can 8c

Sardines—Domestic, best; doz., 80c.; 2 doz., $1.55; can 7c

Sardines—Domestic, choice; doz., 45c.; 2 doz., 85c.; can 4c

Kippered Herring—Marshall's; doz. $1.75; 2 doz., $3.45; can.. 15c

Soused Mackerel—doz., $1.95; 2 doz., $3.80; lb. can 17c

Canned Soups.

Anderson's Condensed Soups, assorted doz., 90c.; 2 doz., $1.75; lb. can 8c

Franco-American Soups, 3 cans, 25c.; doz. cans, $1.00; 2 doz., $1.95; ½-pint can 9c

Canned Meats.

Roast or Corned Beef—Dozen $1.50; 2 dozen, $2.95; lb. can.. 13c

Roast or Corned Beef—Dozen $2.90; 2 doz., $5.75; 2-lb. can.. 25c

Potted Ham—Dozen, $1; 2 dozen, $1.90; ½-lb. can 9c

Potted Ham — Dozen, 55c.; 2 dozen $1.05; ¼-lb. can 5c

Other Canned Goods.

Butler's Condensed Cream; doz., $1.15; 2 doz., $2.25; can.. 10c

Butler's Condensed Milk; doz., 84c.; 2 doz., $1.65; lb. can..... 7c

Butler's Cocoa—Triumph Brand; doz., $2.00; 2 dozen, $3.90; ½ lb. 17c

Butler's Cocoa—Peerless Brand; dozen, $1.75; 2 dozen, $3.40; ½-lb. can 15c

Butler's Cocoa—Triumph Brand; doz., $1.15; 2 doz., $2.25; ¼ lb. 10c

Butler's Cocoa—Peerless Brand; doz., $1.05; 2 doz., $2; ¼-lb. can 9c

Peerless Catsup—Pint bottle.... 15c

Peerless Sauce—Pint bottle..... 13c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ORANGES.

New crop—fancy California Navels.

Medium size, dozen . . . 20c

Large size, dozen 25c

Extra large size, dozen . 30c

LEMONS.

Large Juicy Messinas, dozen, 11c

STORES EVERYWHERE. 110 RETAIL BRANCHES

OLIVES.

8 oz. bottle Queen Olives, 10c

10 oz. " Fancy Queen Olives 15c

18 oz. bottle Fancy Large Olives 25c

4 oz. bottle Stuffed Olives, 10c

8 oz. bottle Fancy Stuffed Olives 17c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

O'Neill's

A Noteworthy Collection of Women's Cotton and Silk Waists

Presenting a great variety of styles in all the new materials. Particularly to be noted is the fact that they are all of the sort that fit, are close shaped backs, full fronts, wide shoulders and new sleeves. Many of the designs are exclusive, and of course waists of this class possessing character and individuality are best selected now.

Hopsacking Tailor-made Waists, with fancy stock collar and tie, row of pearl buttons down the front $1.00

White Pique Waists, pleated front, French back, with row of fancy buttons down the front $1.50

Fancy All-over Embroidered Pique Waists, with turn-over clerical collar, strictly tailored $2.95

All-over Embroidered Linen Waists, front with pointed yoke, sixteen tucks running from yoke, back tucked $3.50

Silk and dotted Satin Foulard Waists, entire front tucked and pleated, back tucked in clusters, all colors $4.98

Striped Louisine Silk Waists, pleated front with fancy vest, sleeve with lap seam and stitched, fancy collar and cuffs $7.95

A magnificent line of Fancy Dress Waists in Peau de Cygne and Crepe de Chene, handsomely trimmed, at $14.75, $16.75 to $24.75.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY President

Statement for the Year ending December 31, 1902

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

INCOME	
Received for Premiums	$56,874,062 15
From all other Sources	16,430,960 59
	$73,305,022 74
DISBURSEMENTS	
To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$17,529,455 51
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	11,580,201 60
For all other Accounts	15,040,650 47
	$44,150,307 58
ASSETS	
United States Bonds and other Securities	$220,140,306 02
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	81,566,584 60
Loans on Bonds and other Securities	10,278,000 00
Loans on Company's own Policies	14,620,874 78
Real Estate: Company's Office Buildings in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney and Mexico, and other Real Estate	32,833,323 45
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	15,677,925 78
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	7,315,666 66
	$382,432,681 30
LIABILITIES	
Liability for Policy Reserves, etc.	$314,293,458 19
Liability for Contingent Guarantee Fund	65,119,223 11
Liability for Authorized Dividends	3,020,000 00
	$382,432,681 30
Insurance and Annuities in force	$1,342,912,062 31

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department

CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

Men's $5 Shoes for $3.50

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (hand sewed process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer, he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than any other concern, which enables him to sell a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

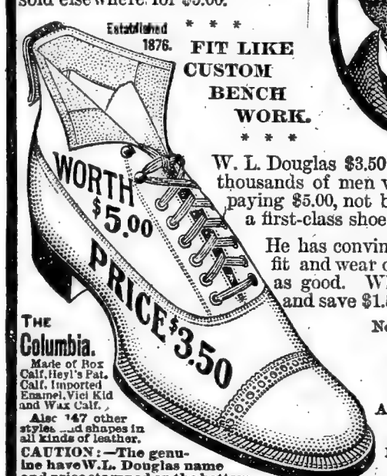

FIT LIKE CUSTOM BENCH WORK.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are now worn by thousands of men who have heretofore been paying $5.00, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.

He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good. Why not give them a trial, and save $1.50 on every pair.

Note the increase in Business.

1899 sales: **$2,203,883.21**

1902 sales: **$5,024,340.00**

A gain of **$2,820,456.79** in four years.

THE Columbia. Made of Box Calf, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Imported Enamel, Vici Kid and Wax Calf.

Also 147 other styles and shapes in all kinds of leather.

CAUTION:—The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and Nat'l Kangaroo.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

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433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
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2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.

New York City Stores

43 Cortlandt Street.
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NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D to 23D ST., NEW YORK.

This week's Clearance Sale, phenomenal as it is proving, is most markedly successful in the

Women's & Children's Garments.

The reason is plain. Our determination to sell THIS WEEK has made reductions unprecedented. This, along with the fact that our garments are so very desirable in style and quality, brings the people from everywhere. Hints of to-day's selling:

Women's Waists.

95c—Value $1.50, for new white P. K. WAISTS, made full, plaited front, straps on shoulder, French back.

1.95 for $2.50 fine black brilliantine WAISTS, front neatly made with tucks and box plaits, large bishop sleeve, lined throughout.

1.50 for $2.25 and $2 98 Flannel WAISTS, clearing out of our stock; same sizes in colors, broken plaids and plain colors, with full fronts and piping of silk.

Women's Silk Waists.

5.95 for $8 50 fine Crepe de Chine WAISTS, fronts of cluster of tucking and braid stitching, fancy stitched sleeves and collar—white, light blue, pink and black.

7.95 for $11.50 Crepe de Chine WAISTS, handsomely made, with round yoke back and front, elaborately tucked, with large puff sleeves—entire waist silk lined.

Children's Dresses.

1.95 for children's $2.50 and $3.50 DRESSES, all neatly made, with yokes trimmed in fancy plaids, gilt braid and buttons—a good assortment of colors.

3.50 for children's $6.95 DRESSES in Russian effects, fine materials, in cashmere and granite cloth, trimmed in silk and braid effects, lined throughout.

Misses' Coats.

4.95 for Children's $7.50 COATS, in Monte Carlo shape, double cape, piped in satin, full box front, bishop sleeves.

7.50 for Misses' $11.50 Short COATS, in Irish frieze, slot seams, velvet collar and lined throughout in guaranteed satin, well tailored.

Women's Skirts.

5.95—Value $7.50, for new shape WALKING SKIRTS, with yoke of tucks and three folds of self-material, stitched bottom with full flare, in Oxford, light gray and black.

3.95—Value $5.75, for new WALKING SKIRTS, with deep flounce, corded at top; seams heavily strapped, neatly finished; blue, Oxford, gray and black.

Women's Coats.

12.75 for $20.00 fine Peau de Soie COATS, lined in white satin, Monte Carlo shape, with cape neatly trimmed with folds of silk.

19.75 for $29.75 and $35.00 Silk COATS, 27 inches long, loose back, large sleeves, some with cape, others with fancy trimmed revers, lined through in white satin with interlining.

Women's Furs.

3.95 and $4.95 for $7 50 and $8.50 Sable and Isabella Cluster SCARFS and BOAS, with full brushes; Muff to match, $3.95; 24 block, full down bed.

7.95 for $11.50 fine French Marten and Isabella Sable BOAS, full 2 yards long, skins nicely matched.

"French" 4-in-hands—the conservative style.

Folded 4-in-hands — the newest style.

Flowing end 4-in-hands—the always good style.

English squares.

Not one was ever less than $1—some few were $1.50.

65 cents.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 160 to 148 4th Ave.
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REDUCTIONS.

FOR FLEMISH DINING-ROOMS.

The Flemings were past masters in the art of carving—some of their designs were ornamented with grotesque heads that almost invest the wood with life; others with panellings, rich with scrolls and figures. Sideboards, $85.00, (reduced from $120); $75.00, (reduced from $98); $60.00, (reduced from $88), and many others; also Tables, Chairs, Plate Racks, Hanging China Cabinets, Cellarettes, etc.

To be up-to-date you must have at least one Flemish piece in your Dining-room, and for correct furnishings, now below even factory prices, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

The cut down prices

$12.00 $10.50 $3.00

Suits—fancy mixed and blues and blacks.

In some of them it's two for one.

Men's were $18, $20 & $22, $12.00 now, (at the three stores.)

Young Men's were $16, $18 & $20, $10.50 now, (at the three stores.)

Boys' were $7, $6.50 & $6, $3.00 now, (at 13th St. store.)

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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THE best and the most fashionable of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts is represented in our stock. And not only this, but the assortments are absolutely complete as to the variety of woods and styles, and range of prices.

Your choice in over two hundred different styles of Bedroom Suits—Almost endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture—Hundreds of Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Fancy Chairs, Writing Desks, &c.

The foregoing simply cited as evidence of the large variety in all lines to select from. Prices convincingly moderate, and in plain figures.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

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50 different styles, in Mahogany, Oak, and Weathered Oak, will be closed out at prices to insure immediate sale.

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The New York Times.

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Fair and colder; wind northwest

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,558. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS

CAPT. DICKEY CHOSEN FOR RAILROAD BOARD

Senate Committee Acts Favorably on the Nomination.

Friends of Col. Dunn Declare That He Will Resign—Trouble in the Republican Party Feared.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Gov. Odell to-day sent to the Senate the name of Capt. Joseph M. Dickey of Newburg for Railroad Commissioner, to succeed Col. Ashley W. Cole. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Railroads. That committee met immediately after adjournment and voted to report the nomination favorably.

The Chairman of the Railroad Committee is Senator Wilcox, a strong Platt man. All of the members of the committee were present except Senator Elon R. Brown, one of the Republican bolters.

Senator Bernard Martin, one of the three Democratic members of the committee, requested that action on the nomination be deferred until organized labor could be heard. He said that the labor organizations of the State were prepared to show, if given an opportunity, that a positive promise had been made to them by the Governor before his election that if there was any change made in the Railroad Commission the vacancy should be filled by a representative of labor.

Senator Martin's protest was ignored, the committee holding that there was no precedent for a committee according a hearing upon a nomination. Senator Goodsell moved for a favorable report and the seven Republicans voted for the motion and the three Democrats against it.

The fact that Senator Goodsell made the motion to report the nomination favorably occasioned comment from the fact that he has all along been opposed to Capt. Dickey's appointment. When seen Senator Goodsell explained that he had been sent for by the Governor, and informed that it was Mr. Odell's wish that he make the motion. He said further that he had not changed his views about the advisability of the nomination, but being the Senator from the Governor's district he felt he was obligated to follow the Governor's wishes.

The fact that all of the Platt men voted favorably on the nomination gave the impression that an understanding between Senator Platt and the Governor had been reached on the subject. This, however, was strenuously denied by the friends of Col. Cole, who asserted that neither Senator Platt nor Col. Dunn, the Chairman of the State Committee, had withdrawn his opposition. They predicted that the nomination would cause serious trouble in the party. It was said by them that if Capt. Dickey was confirmed Col. Dunn would certainly resign from the Railroad Commission.

Col. Cole was taken completely by surprise. The wording of the Governor's announcement of the appointment left him in grave doubt as to his status. The Governor stated that he appointed Capt. Dickey in place of Ashley W. Cole, "whose term of office has expired and who has resigned."

Col. Cole said that he had sent to the Governor a qualified resignation ten months ago, and supposed that was what the Governor referred to. What Col. Cole was anxious to learn was whether the Governor had filed his resignation. If the resignation had been filed then he was no longer a Commissioner. Pending his ascertainment of this information all work in the Railroad Commissioners' office with regard to elevated train schedules for New York practically came to a standstill. Col. Cole was directing the work and he did not know whether he had any authority to proceed.

Gov. Odell, when asked about this point, said that the resignation of Col. Cole had been filed. "Col. Cole is still a Railroad Commissioner," he declared.

"And will he continue to exercise the duties of the office until Capt. Dickey is sworn in?"

"He will be Railroad Commissioner for several days, at least," was the reply.

No doubt exists there that Capt. Dickey's nomination will be confirmed. Nothing is urged against him personally. The fight which has been made against his appointment has been due solely to the desire of Chairman Dunn, Senator Platt and Col. Cole's other friends to have him retained in office. Col. Cole's friends agreed tonight that Capt. Dickey would be confirmed Monday night.

It was hinted here to-day that the letter which Col Cole sent to Gov. Odell bearing upon his tenure of office contained some rather sensational statements. But Col. Cole and the Governor denied that there was anything of that character in the letter, although Col. Cole admitted that if the letter were published it would throw considerable light upon the situation.

When asked for a copy of the letter he said it would be a discourtesy to the Governor for him to give it out. The Governor was asked if he would make the letter public. He said that it was not his present intention. It was not necessary to do so, he said.

Col. Dunn is not here to-night, having gone to his home in Binghamton, and the story of his intended resignation from the commission cannot be confirmed here, although the authority for the statement that such is his intention is excellent.

Capt. Cole, when asked about his plans, said he had nothing to say on that subject except that he probably would go to Europe for an extended tour. There is some talk that Senator Platt will use his influence with President Roosevelt to have him appointed Shipping Commissioner to succeed Capt. Dickey.

Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, the new Railroad Commissioner, was born at Newburg, N. Y., which is also the home of Gov. Odell. When he was fifteen years old he enlisted as a private in the Union Army. This was in 1862. He was soon promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and in 1864 was made a First Lieutenant. He was then only seventeen years old. After peace was declared he returned to Newburg and engaged in business.

While still a young man he helped to organize and to build the Newburg City East River Railway, after becoming President of the company. He was also one of the organizers of the Newburg and Orange Railway and the Waldeau and Orange Lake Railway.

He took an interest in politics, and became a political power in his section of the State. For many years he and Gov. Odell have been allied in their interests. During President McKinley's first term Capt. Dickey was appointed Shipping Commissioner for the Port of New York, taking office on Dec. 10, 1897. He has been continued in that office ever since.

In 1896, the year before Capt. Dickey took charge of the office of Shipping Commissioner, the number of shipments and discharges recorded in the office was 45,434, and the cost of maintaining the office was $18,242.02. Last year the shipments and discharges numbered 70,080, and the cost of running the office was $13,050.

Capt. Dickey is a man of wide personal acquaintance throughout the State. He has had much to do with advancing the political ambitions of Gov. Odell, and his appointment by the Governor to the important place of Railroad Commissioner has been contemplated for some time.

PENNSYLVANIA LOAN DEAL.

The $35,000,000 Redeposited at 3 Per Cent. Interest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which recently arranged a very advantageous loan for $35,000,000, has redeposited that amount with the banks from which it had borrowed the money, drawing therefor 3 per cent., and thereby practically arranging for the privilege for one year of calling any part or the whole of that amount for the consideration of 1½ per cent. per annum, or $525,000. Bankers who heard of this transaction yesterday declared it one of the most remarkable financial transactions of the day, proving the financial management of the road to be farsighted.

It was explained that by this arrangement the Pennsylvania Railroad had put itself in the position of being able to call on such a vast sum of money at any time during the year at a low rate of interest even if the actual rates for loans should be 6, 7, or even 10 per cent. It was also stated that it was due to this arrangement that the money market had shown no disturbance at all over the announcement that this loan had been negotiated, and it was pointed out that this arrangement proved that there was an abundance of money in sight just now at extremely low rates.

So far as the Pennsylvania Company is concerned the benefits arising to it are considered as of a very substantial nature. It was explained that the Pennsylvania Railroad was not in immediate need of the money when the loan was arranged, and that it is not now. But in order to provide itself against emergencies in connection with its proposed tunnel schemes its management believed it good policy to borrow the money at a time when there was plenty of it and to hold it until it should be required. It indicates that the Pennsylvania Railroad desires to be prepared for the annual period of tight money.

What the Pennsylvania Railroad really has done is to purchase a privilege to call for any part of $35,000,000 at any time during the current year paying therefor 1½ per cent. interest. The moment, however, that any part of this loan is called for or taken up for use by the railroad the rate of interest will be 4½ per cent. while the money is in use. In this way the interest rate for the time that the road is using the money is really slightly higher than 4½ per cent. for the reason that in figuring up the rate the 1½ per cent. paid while the money was not in use must be taken into consideration. It was said in banking circles yesterday that it would undoubtedly be cheaper for the road, when such big sums were concerned, to pay a small premium for the privilege of holding the money subject to order, than to pay such high rates as it would have to do should it attempt to borrow such an amount in times of even a slight money stringency.

There have been several large loans made recently by various railroads, the most prominent among them being that of the Lake Shore, which was made at 5¼.

SALAD AND EGGS IN SILK HAT.

Pennsylvania Railroad Restaurant's Cook Had a Reason for Wearing His Glossy Ornament in Court.

When Charles Blazee was leaving the Keystone restaurant in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday, he cast an appreciative glance at himself in a big mirror, settled his silk hat a little more firmly on his head, and smoothed a suggestion of a wrinkle at the waistline of his frock coat. The scullery maids, peeping from the kitchen window, admitted that the restaurant had never employed a cook of more distinguished appearance than that same Charles Blazee.

The cook had hardly reached the street, however, when he was touched on the shoulder by a person who showed a big shield and requested Blazee to accompany him to the court of Police Justice Hoos, to answer a charge of pilfering various tidbits from the larder of his employer. To the court they went, the Justice took his seat, and the attendant gave a perfunctory order of "Hats off."

Every one except Blazee complied at once, but his polished headgear still shone defiantly high in air.

"Hats off!" yelled the court officer, making a peremptory gesture at the cook, who shifted uneasily, but made no move to bare his head. A policeman stepped up to do it for him, but Blazee uttered a plaintive "Wait," and gingerly began to take off the offending hat. It was a delicate job, and the reason therefor was disclosed when a tomato can full of chicken salad and a bag containing a dozen eggs were brought to view.

As he stooped to deposit those articles on the floor Blazee's waistline wrinkled shockingly. The person with the big shield noticed that, and without ceremony slapped him on the solar plexus.

"Blest if he ain't wrapped up in grub," declared the coarse person, and deftly unbuttoning Blazee's garments disclosed a towel fastened about him like a money belt, but containing a dozen lamb chops instead of cash.

The cook declined to make any statement and was held for the Grand Jury.

HOKE SMITH IS SANGUINE.

Georgia Statesman Says a Democratic President Will Be Elected in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Hoke Smith of Georgia, now visiting Washington, is quite optimistic in regard to the outlook for the Democratic Party in 1904. "The Democratic Party," said Mr. Smith, "is gaining ground all the time, and a Democratic President will be elected in 1904.

"I can't predict the man who will lead to victory, but this much I think is certain: Our candidate will be taken from the East, with special reference to his ability to carry the Electoral votes of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. He will stand for sound financial principles and for conservative ideas. The country wants a man of this type, and the Democracy has more than one who measures up to the Presidential standard."

OVERMAN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29.—Lee S. Overman was nominated for United States Senator in the Democratic Senatorial caucus to-night on the sixty-first ballot. The final vote was: Overman, 73; Watson, 58; Craig, 11. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

Mr. Overman is forty-nine years old. He is a lawyer of ability, a native of Salisbury, and a graduate from Trinity College. He was private secretary to Gov. Vance and served as a member of the House of Representatives five terms and as Speaker one term. In 1895 he was the Democratic candidate to succeed Vance for Senator. In 1900 he was a State Democratic Presidential Elector.

No Delaware Senator Elected.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 29.—The eighth ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Long term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Du Pont, 10; Dr. Black, 21. Short term—Addicks, 19; Higgins, 8; T. C. Du Pont, 2; H. A. Richardson, 2; John Biggs, 21. Total vote, 52; necessary to a choice, 27; no election. Adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Ankeny Elected in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 29.—Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla was elected United States Senator in joint session of the Legislature to-day to succeed George Turner. The vote was as follows: Ankeny, 99; Harold Preston, 9; John L. Wilson, 2; W. L. Jones, 1; George Turner, (Dem.,) 23.

Burnett's Cocoaine allays all irritation of the scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

The Detroit and Chicago Limited leaves Grand Central Station 4:00 P. M., arriving Chicago 3:00 next day. 24-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

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Beats Wireless Telegraph.
The New York Central's "20th Century Limited" is more satisfactory than wireless telegraph, as it gets you there and you can deliver your own message and receive an immediate answer.—Adv.

Many mothers administer Piso's Cure when [illegible] with perfect safety. It is effect-

JOHN D. LONG IS VERY ILL

Family of ex-Secretary of the Navy Summoned to Bedside.

Patient in a Boston Hospital Suffering from Uraemic Poisoning—Has Been Delirious for Several Days.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Ex-Gov. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, as well as for some months under President Roosevelt, lies critically ill at St. Margaret's Hospital in this city. To-night three physicians are at his bedside; his wife and daughter are close at hand, and his young son Peirce has been summoned from Hingham. An official bulletin issued in the early evening stated that the patient's temperature was 101, pulse 98, and respiration 24.

Gov. Long was brought from Hingham nearly three weeks ago with catarrh of the bladder, a trouble of long standing. He was taken to the St. Margaret's Hospital on Mount Vernon Street, a private institution. Dr. J. Winthrop Spooner of Hingham, one of the consulting physicians, who has been the family physician for nearly thirty years, was sent for to-night, and on the way to the hospital said:

"After Gov. Long went to the hospital a disease analagous to the grip set in and this had effect upon the kidneys. There was for a time danger from uraemic poisoning. Mr. Long has been mildly delirious for some days, recognizing members of his family only at times."

On being pressed for an opinion on the patient's condition, Dr. Spooner replied, "It is serious."

When first brought to the hospital Gov. Long was attended by Dr. Spooner and Dr. E. G. Cutler of this city. After his condition became serious, Dr. Hugh Cabot was called into the case, and the three physicians now have assumed personal charge of the patient.

The fact that Gov. Long was a patient at a hospital was not known until Sunday last, and at that time it was given out that the trouble from which he was suffering appeared to be yielding to treatment, and that his restoration to health was looked for at an early day. At the same time a member of the family said that the Governor's illness was not looked upon as especially serious.

Since then the reports from the sickroom have been meagre, although of a favorable tendency. The news of an unfavorable turn in the patient's condition took the city by surprise to-day, and inquiries as to his condition have almost overwhelmed the hospital.

The following bulletin was issued at 11 o'clock:

"There has been very little change in the condition of Gov. Long since the last bulletin. He has been very quiet, and although his mind appears to be receptive, his speech is incoherent.

"Pulse 88, respiration 34, temperature 101.8. Pulse of fair strength.

"E. G. CUTLER,
"J. W. SPOONER."

PAUL REVERE'S BOOKS SOLD.

Prints Made by Revolutionary Hero and Other Rare Works Knocked Down at Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The gem of the last day's offering in the May Library sale at Libbey's to-day was a copy of Paul Revere's history of the Boston massacre, the "Bloody Massacre perpetrated in King Street, Boston, on March 5th, 1770, by a party 29th Regt. Engraved, printed, and sold by Paul Revere, Boston." This copy in contemporary frame sold for $300.

It is the original colored engraving, the "Ten o'Clock" issue, with good margins outside the plate mark. The highest price ever paid for this engraving was $800 for the French copy, but that was in almost perfect condition. The May print can be made a very good copy in the hands of an expert, but at present a small portion of the upper left hand corner is torn off, a few words of the first verse have been eaten away, there is a tear six inches long into the print, and it is also somewhat flystained. The Geoffroy Tory, a rare first edition, valuable as well for its interesting text and beautiful old wood cuts, Paris, 1549, fetched $100, half the price brought by the Ashburnham copy.

A presentation copy of Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," first edition, Boston, 1849, was sold for $17.50; a Racinet "Le Costume Historique," 21 volumes, with 500 plates, of which 300 are in color, gold and silver, for $7,350; a fine copy of the rare first edition of Mary Baker Eddy's "Science and Health," Boston, 1875, for $67, and a very fine, large, and unwashed copy of the rare first issue of Swift's "Gulliver," with separate paging in the two volumes and a misprint dear to the hearts of collectors, for $65.

The "Psalm Tunes" engraved by Paul Revere, 1764, brought $52.50; Reade's complete works in 25 de luxe volumes sold for $51.25; the memorial edition of the "Universal Anthology," in 33 volumes, for $84.15; the Prince Society's Andros Tracts, $25.50; Rogers's "Italy" and "Poems" with autograph letter, for $21; Ryther's "Discourse" concerning the Spanish Armada, London, 1590, for $16—less than it fetched in London in 1897; a folio Shakespeare of 1632 (2), imperfect, for $19; Thoreau first editions for $17.50 and $15; a "Vale," Milton, for $13.50, and a "Vale," "The Sphinx," for $20.

LONG BRANCH AGITATED.

Camden Minister Presented Evidence to Grand Jury Against Liquor Sellers —Sunday Work by Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Rev. S. H. Hann of Camden, who, with a force of detectives, has been at work in Long Branch since Jan. 1, returned home to-night, after presenting evidence before the Grand Jury, in session at Freehold, against thirty or more liquor dealers, violations of the Sunday closing law, and the keeping of gambling houses and other resorts having been alleged.

Long Branch has been agitated by the bombshell that Dr. Hann has thrown, and the residents are wondering to-night as to how many persons may be indicted.

Prior to his departure for Camden Dr. Hann said: "We had no trouble in gaining entrance to the greater number of hotels on Sunday. My men continued their work in a systematic manner for three Sundays. I am satisfied that the evidence collected will stand."

PRINCETON SENIOR SHOT.

Edward W. Scudder Accidentally Hurt in "Fresh Fire" Commotion.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 29.—Edward W. Scudder, a senior in the university and the son of the proprietor of The Newark Evening News, was painfully but not seriously injured late last evening by the bursting of a shotgun which he was firing from his window.

It was during one of the "recesses" or "fresh fire" commotions that the accident occurred. During the examination period, which is now in progress, it is customary for a short "recess" to be taken about 10 o'clock, during which horns are blown, bells rung, and firearms discharged. Scudder will lose the index and middle fingers of his left hand.

Fast Travel Facilitates Business.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York every day. Stock reports and a stenographer on board.—Adv.

Usher's Scotch.—The original Scotch whisky. The drink of Scotchmen generations ago. The drink of good fellows to-day.—Adv.

AMERICANS MUST PAY TAXES.

Those on Isle of Pines Not Exempt—Cubans Think United States Doesn't Want the Island.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Gen. Nunez, Governor of the Province of Havana, in which the Isle of Pines is included, stated to-day that the Government had directed the municipal officials in the Isle of Pines to collect the taxes which the American residents there declined to pay. In default of payment the officials will have recourse to the courts for the collection of the money.

Gov. Nunez attributes the memorial on the subject, recently sent to Washington by the American residents, solely to the land speculators, who, he alleges, misinformed the buyers to the effect that the island was bound to belong to the United States.

The Cuban officials do not believe that the United States desires the Isle of Pines. They say that aside from a sentimental considerations, Cuba's only advantage in continuing her sovereignty over the isle will be the prevention of an easy means of smuggling through the Isle of Pines into Cuba, which smuggling would be carried on if the former were in the possession of the United States.

ECONOMISTS SETTLE ODD BET.

Distinguished Frenchman Who Missed His Guess on Relative Values Gives a Dinner.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says a dinner of fifty-three covers, settling a bet between the distinguished political economists, Edmond Thery and Yves Guyot, was given last evening in Durand's restaurant.

Thery gave the dinner, having lost a bet made in 1897 that by the end of 1902 a kilogram of gold would be equal in value to sixteen kilograms of silver the world over. There was a lively debate among the guests, including Frederic Passy, Sir Donald Wallace, and Molinari Cailleux.

BIG MEXICAN LAND DEAL.

American Syndicate Gets Option on 9,000,000 Acres North of Tampico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 29.—A dispatch was received here to-day from Tampico, Mexico, stating that an American syndicate has obtained options on tracts of land in Northeastern Mexico aggregating more than nine million acres. This land is in one solid body and extends along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from a point near Tampico north for a distance of more than two hundred miles and runs back from the coast for a distance of seventy-five miles.

Extensive deposits of asphalt and oil are situated on this land, and this fact has given rise to the report that Standard Oil interests are the prospective purchasers. The options which are filed in the Government office at Victoria, Mexico, are in the names of the representatives who have been busy conducting the negotiations with the several land owners for the past several months.

The amount involved in the proposed deal aggregates about $4,000,000 in gold. The undeveloped gulf port of Soto La Marina, situated midway between Tampico and the mouth of the Rio Grande River, is centrally situated as to this great tract of land, and it is said to be the purpose of the syndicate to build a railroad connecting Tampico with Brownsville, Texas, via Soto La Marina, one object being to develop the latter port on an extensive scale.

TO HELP FREMONT'S DAUGHTER

California Federation of Women's Clubs Will Urge Congress to Pay an Old Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 29.—With the death of Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont, the support that was accorded to her faithful daughter was removed, as the pension granted to the widow of the pathfinder ceased. In order to provide means for the support of the daughter and for the care of the homestead given to Mrs. Frémont by the women of Southern California, the State Federation of Women's Clubs is behind a movement to ask the General Government to recognize the just claim of the Frémont heirs in the demand for payment of the Frémont lands in San Francisco that were confiscated for purpose of war.

This claim has long been resisted. During the State convention of clubs next month petitions will be presented to the State Legislature and to Congress asking that justice be done. As the matter now stands the daughter, who is beyond fifty, is compelled to seek employment owing to pressing needs.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

President of Rock Island System Says Present Unlimited Business Is Rather Unfortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—W. B. Leeds, President of the Rock Island system, states that restricted prosperity would be better for the railroads than the present unlimited business. It is not necessary, he says, that the present high pressure of prosperity should be maintained in order that the railroads and the country generally should be considered safely prosperous.

In his opinion the general prosperity might be considered on a rather more satisfactory basis if the present volume of business decreased somewhat. Mr. Leeds thinks the efforts of the railroads and factories to meet the sudden demands do not permit of the most economical and logical development.

The active demand for money, he says, does not enable railroads to place securities at as good advantage as desirable. He does not think, however, that there is anything wrong with the foundations of our prosperity.

PUT AN AMERICAN IN JAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—George Williams, an American miner, has arrived here after having been a prisoner in the hands of the Nicaraguans for three months. He was released at the instance of the United States Consul General at Managua. He is badly cut and bruised, and says he was beaten in jail.

His arrest, he declared, was a pretext to enable the Nicaragua Government to recover a gold mine near San Bernardo, and to which he got title before the Nicaraguans were aware of the value of the property. He intends to lay his case before the State Department.

Big Rival for Automobile Makers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—A local news bureau is authority for this statement: "The General Electric Company proposes to enter the automobile trade. It has been experimenting with a gasoline machine for which it controls the patents, and the General Electric people think they have one of the best machines of this type that has yet appeared on the market. It will be manufactured at the Lynn works."

The Line of Least Resistance
runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads will prevent and cure lameness. Ask your shoer for the "Winged Foot" pad.—Adv.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

E. Parmalee Prentice's Butler Catches One of the Thieves.

Quick Wit of a Maid Who Suddenly Spied an Intruder in the Silver Pantry—Excited Chase Over Chairs.

Two men, said by the police to be well-known burglars, made a sensational attempt at daylight robbery late yesterday in the town residence of E. Parmalee Prentice, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, at 5 West Fifty-third Street. Their attempt was frustrated by the quick wit of a maid who discovered one of the men in the butler's pantry on the first floor, where he had an armful of silver, and who called to the butler, who was in the basement superintending the work of some carpetlayers.

One of the men escaped through the front entrance of the house and ran over toward Sixth Avenue, where he boarded a south-bound street car and quickly eluded his pursuers. The other was not so fortunate, and was captured, after a fierce fight with the butler and three of the carpetlayers, in the reception room, in the front part of the residence. He was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where, after a long examination by Capt. Lantry, he was locked up, charged with burglary.

The prisoner was the man discovered in the pantry with his arms full of silver pieces. He gave his name as Charles Beckett, said he was forty-four years old, and that he lived at 379 East Thirty-ninth Street. He said he was a plumber.

Mr. Prentice has been out of the city for several days. Mrs. Prentice, formerly Miss Alta Rockefeller, was in her apartment on the floor above the dining room, where she was, it is said, confined to her bed, owing to a slight illness.

The butler, George Heims of 218 East Forty-seventh Street, was superintending the work of the men, and the carpet layers and one of the maids went up stairs to see about some of the arrangements for a family dinner party that was to have been held last night, and at which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was to have been a guest. Under a high and wide staircase leading to the second floor and to one side of the big dining room is the pantry, where the silver is kept. To her great surprise, the door was open, and standing in the small room, with his back toward her and one arm full of small solid silver pieces, she saw a man. She made no outcry, but instead quietly retreated to the basement, where she informed Butler Heims of what she had seen. He, quickly reinforced by the carpet layers, were quickly up to the first floor. By that time the man in the pantry had become suspicious, and was just coming out of the room when the butler appeared at the head of the stairway. The man sprang forward and into the dining room. The butler followed.

When Heims got into the dining room he discovered for the first time that there were two men in the house instead of but one. The man with silver, some of which he had dropped, dodged into a corner, and Heims started toward the second man, who darted out into the hallway and escaped.

Heims and the carpet layers had surrounded the other intruder, who darted into the reception room, where there ensued a fierce chase about tables and chairs, and a great noise was made, but just as the man was about to dart out into the hallway to the vestibule, Heims grabbed him by the coat collar. He immediately was thrown down on the floor, and held there. A patrol wagon was summoned, and he was taken to the station house, where he was locked up. When searched there was found in his possession nothing but a large brass skeleton key. The silver he had had in his arms when discovered by the maid had all been dropped on the floor in his efforts to elude capture.

Central Office Detectives Burns and Heany identified the prisoner later as George Gory, who they say has his picture in the Rogues' Gallery, and who they say was arrested once before for an exactly similar offense in the attempted burglary of the home of Isaac Sheldon, publisher, at 17 West Fiftieth Street, Jan. 20, 1897.

HAS A FORTUNE HIDDEN.

Safe Robber Who Leaves Prison Soon Has $50,000 of His Spoils Awaiting Him.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 29.—Charles Beeler, who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express Company of $52,000 at San Antonio, four years ago, will be released from the State penitentiary on the 15th of next month, when he will have served out his sentence of five years, with time allowed for good conduct deducted.

Beeler still has about $50,000 of the stolen money. At least he is supposed to know where it is, as only $70 which was found on his person when arrested was ever recovered by the Wells-Fargo people. The money is supposed to be safely hidden or in the hands of some unknown accomplice, who will turn a big share of it over to Beeler when the latter gains his liberty. The Wells-Fargo Company has secured a judgment against Beeler for $50,000 in the district court. It is known that that corporation has detailed the best detectives in the country to watch every movement of Beeler from the time he leaves the door of the prison next month, with a view of locating the stolen money or some part of it, when the judgment which stands against him will be immediately enforced.

Beeler was the driver of one of Wells-Fargo's express wagons in San Antonio. One day, four years ago, the local express safe was placed in his wagon to be hauled to the Southern Pacific station, to be placed on the outgoing California train. In the safe were two packages of money, each containing $25,000 in bills. There was also a quantity of other currency amounting to about $2,000. Instead of driving to the station Beeler directed his course into the country. When he reached a mesquite thicket in the outskirts of the town he tied the horses and unloaded the safe from the wagon. Its contents were quickly rifled and Beeler fled.

He had about twenty-four hours the start, but his trail was closely followed, and a few days later he was captured by a Wells-Fargo detective in the mountains near Monterey, Mexico, 300 miles south of San Antonio.

Although he was put through every phase of the sweating process that is known to the police authority, he refused to divulge what had become of the remainder of the $52,000 which he had stolen. He was tried and convicted of the robbery and accepted his sentence without a murmur.

GORED BY A WHITE BOAR.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 29.—George Burling, a farmer of North Babylon, was very seriously gored to-day by a white boar owned by Fred R. Townsend. Before the man was rescued he was almost dead from loss of blood which had been caused by the wounds of the animal's tusks. The boar was afterward shot by its owner. Burling's condition is serious, and blood poisoning is feared.

The boar had taken prizes at shows. Mr. Townsend kept it at his country seat here. The animal appeared to be tame, in fact. Mr. Townsend says his little grandchild often used to play with it.

Seaboard Florida Limited.
Choice of rooms at St. Augustine Hotel goes to first arrivals. Those who travel by the Seaboard Florida Limited will be comfortably located before the later arrivals of other trains. Office, 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices, 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

RACE PREJUDICE IN FLORIDA.

Citizens of Gainesville Refuse to Allow Booker T. Washington to Speak in Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Jan. 29.—Recently W. N. Sheats, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, invited Booker Washington to deliver an address before the Joint Convention of Superintendents of Public Instruction for the Counties and General Educational Board, which will meet in this place Feb. 4. The announcement of the fact has caused much comment pro and con, and Superintendent Sheats is being severely censured for his action in this his home town.

Senator McCreary, who is editor of The Sun, a daily paper published here, wired Mr. Sheats asking for the facts, but has received no reply. The people generally are very indignant over the matter and declare the action of Mr. Sheats a political and sociay disgrace. Yesterday W. M. Holloway, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, sent the following telegram to Senator McCreary, editor of The Sun:

"Believing social equality inconsistent with the ideas, customs, and institutions of the South, and consequently inimical to her highest good and best interests, cannot sit idly by and permit so serious an infraction of her social laws as has been attempted. I therefore declare the auditorium unavailable for the use of Booker Washington or any other colored person during the convention of Superintendents or upon any subsequent occasion."

Booker Washington will be here, but will not be permitted the privileges of the Auditorium platform.

LITTLE HOPE FOR CRUM.

Senate Committee on Commerce Apparently Opposed to His Being Collector at Charleston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The appointment of Dr. W. D. Crum, colored, to be Collector of the Port at Charleston, S. C., probably will not be confirmed by the Senate. It was discussed extensively to-day at a meeting of the Committee on Commerce, and one of the Republican Senators strongly urged a vote, but the committee decided to postpone action till another meeting.

It was suggested by one of the Senators that the President might withdraw the appointment. Some think that will be done, as several of the Republicans indicated their belief that the appointment should not have been made.

Senator Perkins of California, who has sympathy with the South in the effort to be rid of negro office holders, because of the afflictions the Pacific Coast people have had with Chinamen, and Senators Elkins of West Virginia and Jones of Nevada are averse to making a favorable report on the nomination. Senators Penrose and Alger likewise think that the appointment should not have been made. It was urged that practically all of the patrons of this office, who are all white men, are hostile to the appointment, and that they were entitled to have a Collector who would be acceptable to them.

The political troubles Southern people are having with negroes and the consequent excitement were mentioned also as reasons why the Senate ought not to thrust this nominee upon the importers of Charleston.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Resolution in Kansas Legislature to Amend Election Laws—Hard Contest Expected.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 29.—A resolution was introduced in the Kansas Legislature to-day to amend the State election laws so as to exclude all negroes from voting and to require all foreign-born people to become fully naturalized before voting. There is much sentiment in favor of the resolution, and it will cause a hard contest.

A Constitutional Convention probably will be called as a result of action in this by the Kansas House to-day. The prohibitory amendment will be resubmitted to a vote of the people if the plans of the promoters of the convention can be carried out.

FAMOUS COBB TWIN DEAD.

"Half of Myself Is Dead," Cried His Brother—In Appearance and Habits They Were Much Alike.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—Cyrus Cobb, sculptor, painter, and musician, died to-day at his home in Allston. Mr. Cobb and his brother, Darius, have been among the most remarkable twins of modern times. It was Darius who brought to the newspapers the news of his brother's death.

"Half of myself is dead," he cried. "Never were two human beings more dependent upon one another than we were. We both were sculptors, both were artists, both were musicians, both had exactly the same tastes in literature, in amusements, in everything. No person could tell the difference between our photographs, and very few between our persons. If he were to deliver a lecture, I could step in and fill his place exactly. If I were conducting music he could take up my baton at any point and carry it out to the end, and no one could see any difference. If either were to play the violin the other could substitute for him absolutely."

Darius trembled with emotion as he told of this marvelous twinship now severed after sixty-eight years. The artistic work of these brothers dates back more than thirty years. They were born in Malden in 1834, sons of the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, D. D. Cyrus produced many works of sculpture and painting of a National character, directed choruses, and lectured on art. His first work in patriotic sculpture was the Soldiers' Monument on Cambridge Common. He also made a marble bust of Paul Revere for the town of Revere, while his brother made two paintings of the famous ride. One of his latest works was the model of an equestrian statue of Gen. Philip Sheridan. Two of his famous paintings are "Warren in the Old South" and "Jesus Condemned." He had been sick eight months.

PHILADELPHIA BUILDING SOLD.

The Woolworth Company Makes a Purchase on Market Street.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The store properties 1020, 1022, and 1024 Market Street, adjoining the Bingham House, have been sold by Jacob Gimbel of Gimbel Brothers to the F. W. Woolworth Company of New York City for $500,000. Mr. Gimbel purchased the property about a year ago for a reported consideration of $475,000.

The lot measures 61 feet on Market Street, with a depth of 180 feet extending to Ludlow Street. It is a modern five-story brick and terra cotta front building.

The F. W. Woolworth Company is a New York corporation that conducts a chain of 5 and 10 cent stores, principally in New York and the New England States. It also has a store on North Eighth Street. The leases of the tenants on the first floor will expire in the Fall of this year, and it is understood that the purchasers will tear out the walls separating three stores and open a similar store.

Distributing Kitchens.
Cooks dispensed with in surburban homes.
DINNER BY ELECTRICITY.
All meals will arrive by electric tubular despatch system from central kitchen. Houses, in some cases, can be adapted. Selection of building sites. JOHN ABLETT, Hotel Manhattan, N. Y. City.—Adv.

'Tween Luncheon and Breakfast
the Pennsylvania Special makes a daily trip from New York to Chicago. Palatial equipment.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whisky—Finest Imported. Recommended by Royalty—Royally recommended.—Adv.

STATE BOARD CENSURES BROOKLYN RAILWAYS

Present Transit Troubles Due to Their Lack of Foresight.

Have Sufficient Cars to Handle the Traffic, but Not Sufficient Power to Move Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Directions for the improvement of the service of the Brooklyn Heights Railway were handed down by the State Railroad Commission. They were contained in a report with regard to the complaints made by the Manufacturers' Association and others in Brooklyn.

The company is censured for not providing sufficient power to operate its lines properly. The commission directs it to get all possible power immediately and hasten the installation of power units now in progress. The full service of cars on surface lines, which was reduced in the latter half of 1902; heating of cars in cold weather; cleaning of cars once a day; lighting of elevated cars by electricity; reforms at the East New York "loop," and a duplicate power system are improvements demanded immediately.

The board recommends that suitable ordinances be adopted in New York City providing for the proper regulation of vehicular traffic in the streets. "It is the deliberate opinion of this board," says the report, "that until there is some systematic regulation of street traffic no scheme of surface car operation that can be devised for the congested thoroughfares in New York City will be effecient."

Another statement is that additional switching and terminal facilities can and should be acquired on the Fulton Street side of the bridge terminus.

The board reviews at length the evidence laid before it during the inquiry in Brooklyn. It finds that while there was overcrowding in

car operation that can be devised for the congested thoroughfares in New York City will be efficient or meet the reasonable needs of the people. And it is the opinion of the board, also that a proper system of regulation will not only aid street railway operation, but that, when properly understood and put into effect, it will greatly facilitate the movement of the independent vehicles and diminish the ordinary dangers of the street."

To lack of proper terminal facilities at the Brooklyn end of the bridge is ascribed the inability of the elevated railroads to operate more cars. Suggesting a remedy, the board says:

The board is of the opinion that additional switching and terminal facilities can and should be acquired on the Fulton Street side of the bridge terminals, and that a third track should be laid on the elevated structure along Fulton Street to the junction with Flatbush Avenue, at which point also a rail connection should be made with the tracks of the Fifth Avenue elevated line.

This connection and the third track will enable the operation of trains from the South Brooklyn section, via Fulton Street, to the bridge, thus relieving the congestion on Adams Street, and making it practicable to increase the number of through trains on all of the elevated lines, to and from the bridge, as well as across the bridge, when improvements at the Manhattan elevated terminal are made.

The board also recommends that measures be taken by the company looking to the acquirement of the right of franchise to lay one, or possibly two, additional tracks on the elevated structure, on the Broadway line from East New York to the ferry, also to the procurement of rights of way to and across the new Williamsburg bridge.

Prompt and reasonable consideration by the municipal authorities of applications for rights to make such improvements "for the public comfort and business needs" is recommended.

BETTER TERMINAL FACILITIES.

A plan for more rapid movement of surface cars over the bridge is thus outlined:

The construction of a single-track elevated structure from the vicinity of Concord Street, on the westerly side of Washington Street, bridging Sands Street at the entrance to the bridge roadway; also the laying of a track from the southerly roadway of the bridge across the plaza and through Liberty Street to the junction of Fulton and Tillary Street, and there connecting with the present Fulton Street tracks.

This will relieve the movement at the two crossings at the entrance to and exit from the bridge now greatly congested during nearly all hours of the day by both car and vehicular traffic. It is believed that this improvement will add 25 per cent. to the facility of car movement.

The Borough President is asked to make representations to the Secretary of the Treasury asking that obstruction to traffic because of the dumping of coal at the Federal Building be stopped.

The board asks that conductors on all cars be instructed to announce the names of each cross street or station before reaching it, intelligibly, and that they give all reasonable attention and assistance when possible, or when requested to do so, to aged and infirm passengers and children alighting from or entering the cars.

Other questions, such as those relating to transfers, are reserved for further inquiry.

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER WAY.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Official Says That Reforms Have Already Been Adopted.

Jacob L. Greatsinger, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, returned to Brooklyn last evening from a Western trip. When he was seen at the Hotel Margaret, where he makes his home, he said he had not yet seen the report of the State Railroad Commissioners in the matter of the complaints against his company.

John F. Calderwood, his assistant, who was seen earlier, declared that most of the recommendations made by the Railroad Commission had already been considered and acted upon by the company.

"One of the units of electrical power for which the company has made provision is now ready for installation," continued Mr. Calderwood. "Much additional power will thus be furnished soon. On all our surface lines the full service of cars in operation in the early part of last year has now been practically restored.

"The company has of late—that is, during the last month—been giving particular attention to the matter of heating the cars during the less busy hours of the day, and there have been few complaints on that score. Under present conditions it would be impossible for the company to heat the cars in the 'rush' hours. Some forty elevated cars have been electrically equipped.

"The report also gives attention to the difficulties and delays at the East New York loop. These will be done away with, as soon as the necessary additional power can be obtained, by the operation of through elevated and surface cars to Jamaica. The loop will then be used only by 'short' riders. The company has built an incline at Crescent street connecting the elevated with the surface line on Jamaica Avenue, and this will be ready for use as soon as we get the needed power.

"As to the condition of the cars, I wish to say they are cleaned regularly.

"The suggestions for additional facilities at the bridge terminal are all matters which were originally proposed by the company, and for authority to carry out which application has been made to the city authorities.

"As to transfers, few complaints have been heard recently, and, excepting in cases where it is necessary, cars are not turned back short of the termini. The company recently votel $300,000 for duplicate equipment, which is suggested by the Commissioners.

"Lack of sufficient electrical power to meet the company's needs is responsible for most of the trouble, but this is only a temporary condition, and we will soon have a supply equal to the demands of our system."

WANT MORE SUBWAY TRACKS.

Harlem Petition Brings an Answer from Engineer Parsons.

Aldermen Goodman and Meyer with Tax Commissioner Strasbourger appeared at yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners with a large delegation of residents of Harlem representing many important up-town organizations to present a big petition and make oral appeal for four subway tracks instead of two through Lenox Avenue. Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons was deputed to answer by President Orr.

"Without going into details," he said, "I may tell you that I have nearly completed, under instructions from the commission, a comprehensive plan of rapid transit for the whole city. In it provision is made for six additional tracks north of One Hundred and Tenth Street in the Harlem territory."

Henry Martin, who had spoken, wanted further information, but Mr. Orr told him he must wait until the plan was finished.

Contractor John B. McDonald complained that Borough President Cantor had stopped the tearing down of the old Hall of Records until Tuesday at the behest of the patriotic societies. Although the promise has so short a time to run the board voted unanimously that the Corporation Counsel take immediate measures for Mr. McDonald's relief.

GREATSINGER MAY RETIRE.

Talk of Edward B. Winter as His Likely Successor.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be held to-day, when a new Board of Directors will be chosen. These Directors in turn will elect new officers, and in this connection yesterday speculation was again active as to whether Mr. Greatsinger would retire as President. It was generally accepted in street railway circles that Mr. Greatsinger would take this occasion to tender his resignation.

Various names have been mentioned as his successor. Chief among these is that of Edward B. Winter, who was at one time President of the Northern Pacific Railway. For the past six months Mr. Winter has held a peculiar position in connection with the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. He has been acting as adviser to the Executive Committee, and it is understood that his suggestions have carried great weight with this committee.

Jersey Central to Build at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey to-day served notice on the tenants of its building at 832, 834, and 836 Broad Street that their leases will expire May 1 next. This is taken to mean that the railroad intends to go about the erection of its new terminal building on the site of the present one in this city. Capt. Benjamin W. Hopper, local general agent for the line, said this afternoon that it was true that the company is about to erect a new building. The new structure, it is thought, will cost about $1,000,000, and will be about ten stories high.

GEN. GROSVENOR'S BOOK

Methods in Getting Subscriptions Considered Innovations.

Reference to the Ohio Congressman as a "Poor Man"—Explanation of Relations with Publishers.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, one of the Republican leaders of the House of Representatives, who was an intimate friend of President McKinley, has written some biographical sketches for a volume entitled "The Book of the Presidents." The plan of publication is somewhat unusual, and the methods employed to sell the book are considered innovations in the book trade.

The publishing concern is represented in New York by Abraham P. T. Elder, who says he comes from Lancaster, Ohio, and has offices at 537 Fifth Avenue. He has made the following pronouncement of the purposes of the work:

This volume is intended to prove to the world that just as fine publishing can be done in this country as anywhere else. We propose, also, that this shall be a monument to the name of Gen. Grosvenor. We hope that as a result of its sale we shall be able to turn over a large sum of money to Gen. Grosvenor, for, as everybody, of course, knows, he is a poor man.

Mr. Elder repudiates the action of such of his agents as have been reported as soliciting subscriptions for the book on the ground that Gen. Grosvenor was in need of money and a brick house.

"Why," he said, "it is perfectly obvious that if we went to a business man with any such tale as that that he would turn us down."

Of the number of agents employed in this city, Mr. Elder says there are between two and four, but no women. A woman, who is described as having besought subscriptions under the name of the "Countess de ——," is declared to be an impostor at the New York offices of the enterprise.

The agents have been very persistent during the past month, especially in the financial district. Some of them have presented cards of introduction from Gen. Grosvenor. At times they have found difficulty in obtaining an interview with persons they called to see. In case of such failure, it was the custom to follow the call up with another visit, heralded with a hand-illuminated card, bearing the following inscription:

This certifies that registered volume No. —— of the first proof edition limited to one thousand copies was specially published for.....who has been selected as a patron of "The Book of the Presidents."

(Signed) C. H. GROSVENOR.

The name of the person was engrossed. Gen. Grosvenor's name was engraved in fac simile. Accompanying the foregoing certificate was another large illuminated card on which was lithographed the following:

Registered No. —— of the Heirloom Edition of "The Book of the Presidents," representing the Galleries of the White House, the Capitol Building, the Congressional Library, and the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C., by General Charles H. Grosvenor.

The book, two copies of which were exhibited by Mr. Elder yesterday, is a quarto volume printed on fine laid paper, and with steel and sepia tint engravings of portraits of the Presidents. The title page describes the work as having been published by the "Continental Publishing Company of Washington."

One feature of the book is a "Department of Remembrance," which announces that the work is dedicated to the patrons of the book. Each "patron" is to sign his or her name, and fac similes of the names are to be engraved on a page or two and inserted in the book. The prices are $15 to $500, according to the decorations and binding.

Concerning the receipt of checks to the order of the author, Mr. Elder said:

"Gen. Grosvenor, of course, indorses the checks to my order and turns them over to me for the company that was incorporated in Trenton yesterday."

Mr. Elder said that Gen. Grosvenor had a contract with the "Continental Publishing Company," but the contract would expire next month. At that time, Mr. Elder said, he expected to make a new contract, according to which the author would receive a large royalty on the volume.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Grosvenor, in speaking to-night of his relation to the publication known as "The Book of the Presidents," said:

"I was employed by the publishers to write the book. That contract was completed by me in a manner that I believe was entirely satisfactory to the publishers. My relations began and ceased as author. I have nothing to do with the sale of the book and have not engaged in that business, either directly or indirectly. Some personal friends and others who subscribed for the work, believing I had a property interest in it, sent checks to me for their subscriptions upon delivery of the book. In every instance these checks were indorsed over to the publishers and forwarded to them. As to what representations have been made by men engaged in soliciting subscriptions, I have no knowledge, but I do know that no profits come to me from the sale of the book. I repeat that my relation was simply that of author, and I entered upon the work under an agreement that I was to be paid a stipulated amount for my labor."

FIRE IN CHINATOWN.

Firecracker, Exploded in Celebration of Chinese New Year, Started a Blaze in a Pell Street Store.

One result of the celebration of the Chinese New Year in Chinatown last night was a fire in the four-story brick building at 36 Pell Street. Many thousands of firecrackers have been shot off in the neighborhood of the building since Tuesday night, when the celebration was begun, and last night a firecracker, one of a string of a thousand or more, shot through the open doorway of the store of the Soy Kee Company, on the ground story of the building, and set fire to the place.

The restaurant in the second story is crowded usually until early morning, but last night it was closed and the upper stories had few occupants. The blaze was lively until the engines arrived, and the excitement seemed to be enjoyed by the Chinamen. The fire was confined to the store, and the loss was estimated at $5,000.

HEALTH INSPECTOR DISMISSED.

Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department announced yesterday that he had dismissed Health Inspector Dr. Louis Rosenwasser on charges of accepting money from two women for services.

According to Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Blauvelt, Mrs. Sadie Cohen of 50 Stanton Street said that the Inspector had visited her house, injected antitoxin in her five-year-old child Sadie on the 10th inst. and received $2.

Mrs. Hilda Wolter of 232 West Nineteenth Street said that on August last her five-year-old son, Oscar, had been taken with diphtheria and whooping cough. She said she had visited the Northern Dispensary, and that the next day Dr. Rosenwasser had called at her house for the Health Department, and had injected antitoxin in her boy. Afterward, she said, he had asked for a fee and received $2.

The inspector denied the first accusation, but put in no defense on the charge made by Mrs. Wolter.

MYSTERIOUS CHICKEN THIEF.

Benjamin Carr of Ogden Avenue, High Bridge, reported to the police of the High Bridge Station yesterday that on Wednesday night eighteen of his chickens had been stolen, and he presumed that a mysterious animal was the culprit. He asked that a special force of men be sent out to hunt the creature.

A conductor on Car 422 of the Union Railway said last night that he had seen the beast again. He thought it looked like a skunk. A young couple who were waiting for a car at High Bridge reported to a policeman that they had seen the animal. The young man said that he did not think it was a fox.

New Eligible Lists of Policemen.

Police Commissioner Greene announced yesterday that he had received new eligible lists from the Civil Service Commission for Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen, replacing the lists thrown out because they were based on falsified records made by Complaint Clerk Peterson, now dismissed. Gen. Greene said that the first four names on the list for Captaincies are the same as on the old lists, but that great changes had been made in the lists for the lesser ranks.

YOUNG GIRL LOST IN CITY.

Mollie Cummings, from Springfield, Thinks Theatre Carriages Are for a Funeral.

Policeman Spencer of the West Thirtieth Street Station found a young girl wandering aimlessly last night about 11 o'clock at Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The girl told him that her name was Mollie Cummings, that she was fifteen years old, and had just come from Springfield, Mass., to visit the family of George De Leon, a cigar manufacturer, who lived on "some avenue in New York." She had the address on a slip of paper and had lost it, she said.

Spencer took her to the station, and on the way, seeing several carriages on Broadway, the girl remarked:

"Isn't this a funny time of night to hold a funeral."

When Spencer told her that the carriages were waiting for patrons of the theatres, she wanted to know if everybody in New York rode in carriages.

At the station the girl was questioned by Capt. O'Reilly. She said that she had met the De Leon family last Summer while they were in Springfield, and they had invited her to visit them. She did not write that she was coming, as she wanted to surprise them. When she arrived at the Grand Central Station she found that she had lost the address.

The girl was turned over to the care of Matron Reynolds, who made her comfortable for the night.

WOMAN CHARGES BLACKMAIL.

Restaurant Keeper's Story Told by the Sergeant to O'Reilly After a While.

A colored woman who said she was Nettie Smith, a restaurant keeper of 122 West Thirty-first Street, reported to Sergt. Sweeney at the West Thirtieth Street Station about 11:30 o'clock last night that a short while before a policeman had tried to levy blackmail on her. The woman entered the station house all out of breath and said:

"Captain, I keeps a small restaurant up here at 122 West Thirty-first Street. Just a little while ago I was sittin' all alone in the dining room, when a policeman comes in. He says to me: 'What are you doin' here?'

"'I'm eatin' soup,' says I.

"'What kind er place you got here?' he says.

"'You kin see for yourself,' says I.

"'You can't do no business here without I say so. You'll have to give up to me, and do it right away or I'll call the patrol wagon an' take you in.'

"I told him that he didn't have to get no patrol wagon for me, that I could walk to the station house, and so I come right around here."

Sergt. Sweeney told her that he would report the matter to the Captain. The woman left the station house, and outside she said:

"That man didn't seem as though he was goin' to do anything about it, but I'll go down to headquarters in the morning and I'll get satisfaction there. I guess these ain't reform cops in this station house."

The policeman on post on Thirty-first Street last night at the time was Patrolman William Duncourt of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. When seen he denied all knowledge of the incident.

"We have had instructions from the Captain," he said, "to inspect all places that we thought were suspicious, and I have gone into several. However, I don't remember going into 122."

When the woman entered the station house Capt. O'Reilly was in his room, but the matter was not reported to him immediately. Sergt. Sweeney explained that by saying that he had misunderstood the woman at first, and did not hear her say that the policeman had asked her to "give up." When his attention was called to it later, he said, he reported the matter at once to the Captain, who said that he would prosecute a rigid investigation.

MAGAZINES FOR HOSPITALS.

Book and Newspaper Society's Twenty-eighth Annual Report.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society was made public yesterday. The object of the society is to supply reading matter to the public institutions and wherever else needed.

The report shows that during the past year 18,942 books, 31,023 magazines, and 54,001 papers were distributed, aside from about 250,000 papers and magazines collected from the society's boxes. These receptacles are distributed in the railway stations, hotels, ferry houses, and clubs.

A great demand has been made upon the society from the South and West, where there are many schools and missions, and the cost to send magazines has been large, and for this reason the society solicits financial aid of the citizens of the country for this worthy object.

In many small, obscure rural towns the reading matter is supplied almost wholly from the society gifts. "All the wards of the hospitals are looked after regularly, as are the prisons and the different reading rooms of the sailors and soldiers. In one of the State prisons this society is the only one which furnishes the inmates with papers and other reading matter. The State asylums for the insane also are furnished.

Much matter is sent to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Next to rent and transportation, the sending of reading matter is the greatest item of expense. Last year it cost $670, two-thirds of the income of the society. At the suggestion of Charity Commissioner Folks, the Merchants and Mechanics' Institute donated 4,000 books.

All donations of money should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Fordham Morris, 45 East Thirtieth Street, and the reading matter to the office, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

DECREASE IN OLEOMARGARINE.

Falling Off of 18,000,000 Pounds During First Half of Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The success of the Oleomargarine act, which went into effect last July, appears in figures shown at the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the effect that there has been a falling off in the production during the first half of the present fiscal year of 18,000,000 pounds.

During the first six months of the last fiscal year the output of oleomargarine was 53,843,000 pounds. For the six months dating from July 1 the production was 36,157,000 pounds.

Most of the oleomargarine sold is now white, and no attempt is made to compete with butter. It is known that a number of Southern cotton seed oil mills are blending palm oil with their product and selling the result to the oleomargarine manufacturers. This enables the latter to make a slightly colored imitation butter which is being sold in evasion of the tax of 10 cents a pound.

The difficulty in attempting to collect a tax on this form of oleomargarine is that chemical analysis does not detect the palm oil from the cotton oil. Experiments are going on, however, to determine a method of separating these oils and establishing beyond doubt the presence of the palm oil in the other.

ARIZONA WRECK'S VICTIMS.

Twenty-four Deaths Reported, but as Many as Fifty May Have Lost Their Lives.

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 29.—The total number of lives thus far reported lost in yesterday's disaster on the Southern Pacific near Vail's Station is twenty-four, and it is now believed that the fatalities will number not less than thirty-four, while some of the passengers think at least fifty persons were killed. The total number of injured thus far heard from is forty-seven.

There is a conflict between two Coroners as to jurisdiction in the case that is likely to delay matters seriously. One Coroner had a deputy on the ground who took possession of the bodies of the victims. The other Coroner arrived after the bodies had been put on the train and were on the way to Tucson. Both have summoned witnesses to appear in the courts.

FIVE DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 29.—There were five deaths from the plague to-day. The first case at the barracks of the Eleventh Battalion occurred to-day.

Gov. Canedos's conduct in remaining in the city and inspiring the leading citizens with courage to fight the plague has the heartiest praise. The burning of infected houses continues.

DISCUSSION ON AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Edward M. Shepard's Description of Conditions and Remedies.

MEETING IN COOPER UNION

Remarks of the President and Report of Secretary Root Criticised—Comments by Felix Adler and President Schurman.

Edward M. Shepard, one of the speakers at a Philippine discussion in Cooper Union last evening, gave some figures for the purpose of showing that Mr. Roosevelt's and Secretary Root's congratulatory statements about advanced prosperity in the archipelago were not based on facts. There had been no such betterments as had been told of in messages and reports, he said. Nevertheless, he announced his approval of the three recent relief plans proposed by the President and War Secretary on the ground that the plans are good, no matter what had preceded them.

In the absence of George Foster Peabody, who was kept at home by illness, President Charles C. Burlingham of the Board of Education was Chairman. In his opening remarks he explained away any suspicion that the mass meeting had a political significance.

"This gathering," he said, "has not been called together by any organization. It was called to get at facts that we ought to know. Our speakers know these facts. No matter what a man's opinion may be, he should recognize that there are great and solemn duties owed by this country to the Philippines.

"It seems to me that there is extraordinary indifference on the subject. It is due largely to ignorance. Some citizens, among them some members of the Senate, do know the facts, but they are not moved to action unless something moves them. We of New York and elsewhere ought to learn the facts, form our opinions, and then make our ideas felt."

After the Chairman had read a letter from Richard Watson Gilder, who expressed the hope of speedy legislative action to relieve the Philippine situation, Mr. Shepard was introduced, to an audience that filled comfortably the large auditorium despite the inclemency of the weather outside.

Having said that he would not delay for long "the more-careful-and-far-more-worth-while-listening-to" addresses of Dr. Jacob G. Schurman and Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. Shepard recalled reading in an afternoon newspaper that the King of Spain had looked over his kingdom's national finances for the year 1902 and had found, to the great joy of his statesmen, that there was a surplus of $9,000,000.

"To what extent," the speaker asked, "is that surplus attributable to the fact that the United States took over the affairs of the Philippines and that Cuba took over those of Cuba? Spain is the one part of the world that has reason to rejoice at what we have done in the Philippines."

Conditions in the archipelago, he continued were distressing and beyond any power he had to describe them. The President, in his last message, had spoken in high terms of the work this Government had done over there, and had said that no policy ever entered into by the American people ever vindicated itself more signally than the policy maintained in the islands. The President had raised also the question whether any example in all modern history could be cited as equaling in statesmanship the conduct of this Government over in the Orient. Referring to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Shepard said he had read a speech "by the same distinguished and gallant statesman."

In that speech, he said, the President had pointed out that under American arms there had come peace and success and prosperity. At the time of the speech, however, the condition of the Philippines "was as we now have it described by the Secretary of War, Mr. Root, whose report was issued a few days after the sending of the President's message." From that report Mr. Shepard read extracts, deducing these points:

The imports to the Philippines in 1902, stated Mr. Root, amounted to 32,000,000 Mexican dollars, or about half that many gold dollars. But Mr. Shepard, having looked up the statistics of 1897, found that the imports in that year were $17,000,000, or $15,000,000 less than in 1902. Turning then to the report of the Philippine Commission, issued about the same time as Mr. Root's report, he found that "it was necessary by reason of absolute starvation to import $15,000,000 more to the islands." Yet Mr. Root had congratulated the country on the prosperity indicated by the increase in imports!

"The Secretary," Mr. Shepard continued, "says the imports exclude Government supplies, but do not exclude the goods imported to be purchased by American officers and troops. In 1902 the pay roll of the American army in the Philippines was about $60,000,000 in silver. It is fair to assume that eight or ten millions of the silver would represent purchases of importations by our soldiers. Deduct this and you have the normal 1902 imports equal to about $6,000,000, as compared with the $17,000,000 of 1897. And 1897 was before the Philippines ever heard of the United States."

NO ANTI-IMPERIALIST ATTACK.

The speaker, who had been interrupted by applause, hastened to say that his remarks were an attack on nobody. This meeting, which had been described by Mr. Burlingham as by no means an anti-imperialist gathering, was not the proper place for attacks, he added. Then he proceeded:

"Mr. Root states that the exports in 1902 were $23,900,000, which was an increase over 1900 and 1901. I find that in 1897 the exports—and you must remember that the exports of a country are its surplus production—amounted to $31,000,000. So you can see that their overproduction, the part of their produce that they were able to send away in that year, increased many millions before last year."

The three propositions made by Mr. Root and the President to afford relief for the Philippines were deserving of support, Mr. Shepard said, and he, for one, considered it his duty to support them loyally. Yet he would give the reasons advanced by Mr. Root for the three plans. The Secretary had said that many ills had befallen the islands of late, and that immediate relief was needed. The Secretary, further, had told of interrupted industry, valuable property destroyed in war.

"Remember, this is Mr. Root's language, not the language of some intemperate anti-imperialist," the speaker remarked.

The Secretary had recounted that there was a prevalence of brigandage and that the rinderpest had destroyed 90 per cent. of the draft animals on the islands; that the rice crop had been reduced until the Commission had to go out and buy that commodity for native consumption; that the people had been dying of disease, and that there had been a raging of cholera.

"Is not that fit for tears?" Mr. Shepard asked. "Can you think of this people across the seas, suffering as though under the vengeance of God, without remembering that, if we are their masters, we should fulfill the duty of rescuing them?"

Having paid a tribute to the devotion of Gov. Taft, the speaker said he doubted if in the records of political literature one could find anything more pathetic than Aguinaldo's petition to Congress.

"I have read the petition," Mr. Shepard said. "Some of it is simple and does not bear directly on his subject. Perhaps I am wrong, but I do not infer that he is overwell read on the subject of currency. As to the last part, the plea for a loan of $100,000,000 to be used in tiding over present money difficulties among his people, I do not think the scheme a wise one, but it is not so extravagant at that. We have elected Presidents and have had Secretaries of the Treasury who have urged similar financial policies. I admire and honor him for making the appeal, but I think we can find a better plan than the wholesale distribution of credit, a plan bound to have an enervating effect later on.

"As to the general lines of policy that produced the present lamentable conditions I retract nothing I have said before. But in the present we should not fight the battles of the past. Present and future are in our control. I deem it my duty loyally to uphold the President and Secretary of War in the laudable plans they have submitted to Congress and to tell Congress that it should not delay to act upon the recommendations.

THREE PROPOSITIONS.

"The three propositions are: A plan to reduce the tariffs on Philippine goods coming to this country, to settle the currency on a sound basis, and third, to provide a fund of $3,000,000 to help the stricken people.

"First, as to the tariff: We have taken the islands. We are told that American authority has been supreme in them since last July, that we have left there only enough troops to preserve a show of force and give moral support to our rule. We have a concrete problem, no matter whether or not we were wise in shouldering it. Undoubtedly the responsibility is ours. We ought to have intimate trade relations with the Philippines. Why should we not have such relations? Is there any reason that we should not admit Philippine goods on terms the same as we admit products from California?

"The proposition is to reduce the Dingley rates 25 per cent. That is a moderate proposal. It would not have been wicked to propose a reduction of 100 per cent.—but let us be content. Though the proposition is moderate, however, Congress hesitates—the Congress of the richest nation on earth. Are we so poor that we cannot afford the reduction? The plan is an honor to the President and the War Secretary, and Congress should carry it out.

"Secondly, as to the currency: The Philippine Commission has recommended and the President and Mr. Root have indorsed a plan. Congress ought not to hesitate. We ourselves have sound money, and we know our commercial prosperity is largely due to the stability of our standard. We should not delay in giving the Philippines what we ourselves enjoy.

"As to the last proposition, precedents are not numerous, but they are sufficient. This people on the Philippine Islands is a people made wretched by our arms. Perhaps it was right; I am not discussing that. But the misery came from us—none can deny it. Ought we not to act? Should we not put in Gov. Taft's hands at least enough money to avert utter starvation and utter desolation? Let us hope that the island people will come to salute the flag of ours with a loyalty that will have a basis in affection. We have the opportunity to engender that affection."

COOLIE LABOR.

Dr. Felix Adler, whose subject was "Coolie Labor," began by saying he would go one step further than Mr. Shepard and say that government ought not to rest solely on respect and affection, but also on the consent of the governed.

Apropos of the statement that most people were ignorant of Philippine affairs, Dr. Adler said it was not the tyranny of public opinion under which we groaned, but the tyranny of the lack of opinion. The question whether the people of the United States favored the colonial policy, he said, had never been put to a popular vote, for the issue was inextricably complicated with other issues in the last Presidential campaign. Speaking of the motives of those who urged the policy, he compared the man arguing for holding the Philippines with the father who made his little child work day and night and then pretended that it was for the child's good.

"No combination is so hard to break," he said, "as a combination of philanthropy and selfishness. Some of these selfish men are behind the movement to legalize coolie labor in the Philippines. They say the native labor is inadequate, but Gov. Taft says the fields would be properly cultivated if the needed assistance were forthcoming for the natives."

Coolie labor, he continued, was but a descendant of slavery. It had superseded slavery in the West Indies, and it was hardly any improvement over what had gone before it. He urged that the Government should not consent to the plan being put into operation in the islands belonging to us.

"But," he added, "I hope they are not to belong to us for long."

The remark was greeted by prolonged cheering, and the speaker added:

"Don't repeat the applause, please, for this is not an anti-imperialist meeting, I assure you."

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University and ex-member of the Philippine Commission, was the last speaker. He said in part:

"It was in the power of Congress at its last session to have mitigated the economic evils of the Filipinos by giving them a stable currency and freer trade relations with the United States, and the inaction of Congress has entailed the loss of millions of dollars to the Filipinos in consequence of the depreciation of silver and the stagnation of trade and commerce. I doubt not, however, that if Congress acts even now, industries will revive in time on the islands and prosperity will return slowly to the much-suffering people."

GEN. OTIS ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Says Prominent Natives Advised Devastation and Murder to Quell Rebellion—Needs of the Islands.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, in a lecture before the students of the College of Commerce and Administration at the University of Chicago to-night, declared that prominent Filipinos urged him to put down the rebellion in the Philippines by devastation and murder.

"The advice given was that civilized warfare would not terminate the rebellion," said the speaker. "It was urged that the insurgents would attribute humane treatment to cowardice and would be encouraged. Devastation and murder were advocated."

Instances where Filipinos were buried alive, beheaded, and murdered by Amigos, who did not countenance the rebellion, were cited.

"What the islands need," continued Gen. Otis, "is a reformed currency, practical land laws, limited Government concessions for the upbuilding of natural industries, and sufficient capital for the development of the resources. The desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the islands is for peace and protection which will enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labor."

STEAMSHIP'S CREW SEARCHED.

Two sailors of the steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line were arrested yesterday afternoon at the American Line Pier on charges of smuggling tobacco, several cases that contained silks, laces, and tobacco, having been broken into. The crew was searched last evening.

Between eighty and ninety men were kept in confinement until 8:30 o'clock, when the last man was searched. Most of the men were stokers, coal passers, and oilers. They objected to the search, and one man tried to get out of a window. M. Burvales and L. Van Reeth had packages of tobacco secreted in their clothing and they were placed under arrest.

LONG BEAT IN FLATBUSH.

Several instances in which the new system of police patrolling is said to fall short of giving adequate protection were brought to the attention of Commissioner Greene yesterday, among them being one at Flatbush, where one man must cover eleven miles. It was also shown that in the Adams Street precinct in Brooklyn forty policemen are responsible for more than $11,000,000 worth of property in various great department stores.

Gen. Greene said that such conditions only showed the necessity of having more policemen.

CRUSHED UNDER DRILL ENGINE.

Laurence Mays of 167 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was working on a drill engine of the freight yards of the Long Island Railroad, in Long Island City, last night, when he fell to the track directly in front of the engine. Before it could be stopped both of Mays's legs had been cut off. He was removed to St. John's Hospital and he may not recover.

Before being taken away he bade his friends good-bye and told them that he did not think he would every again ride on a freight engine. He asked them to break the news gently to his wife. Mays was one of the policemen appointed by ex-Mayor Gleason, but who were dismissed from the force at the time of consolidation. His case and that of several others are now in the courts for final settlement.

Grand Jury Sees the Tombs.

The Grand Jury, in a body, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Perkins and Warden Dowling, yesterday made an official inspection of the new Tombs Prison. They were received at the Tombs by Warden Van de Carr and escorted through the entire building, visiting the different tiers of cells, the two chapels, and even the basement, where they viewed the boilers and engines. They were well satisfied with the conditions they found in the prison, and complimented the Warden. This is the first visit by the Grand Jury to the City Prison in years.

Asked for the Law's Limit.

William Bell, colored, who was convicted yesterday on two charges of burglary in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City, asked Judge John A. Blair to give him "the full limit of the law." Judge Blair made no comment on Bell's request, but sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment on each conviction, the second sentence to begin at the expiration of the first. The usual commutation for good behavior will reduce Bell's time from fourteen to ten and a half years.

DYING ENGINEER SAID NEGLECT CAUSED WRECK

Davis Ignored Green Warning and Did Not Look for the Red.

Believed the Track Clear—Plainfield a City of Mourning—Many Funerals Will Be Held There To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 29.—James E. Davis, engineer of the Philadelphia "flier" which caused the Graceland disaster on Tuesday evening, died early this morning, making the twenty-first fatality. He had made two statements—one to Chief of Police Kiely and the other to County Physician Westcott. The physician to-night said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"According to Davis's story, he found in passing through Elizabeth that his train was two minutes behind time. Nearing Cranford station he noticed the signal light and saw it was white. On approaching Westfield he saw that the signal there was green. Believing that it would turn white, as he supposed the track was clear, he turned to fix an injector. A couple of minutes later he looked again and to his horror saw directly before him the lights on the rear of the Easton accommodation."

Davis's two brothers were with him in the hospital when he died, but his wife arrived from Philadelphia too late.

J. Everett Reighton of Park Avenue, this city, is in the most serious condition of any of the injured. Both his legs were lost in the wreck, but he did not realize that until this afternoon. When he found that if he lived he must be a cripple, he refused to take stimulants or other medicine, moaning: "I want to die, I want to die. Oh, my God! I don't want to get well with my legs gone." This frame of mind produced a reaction which has resulted most injuriously in his case.

The first shock and excitement having subsided, Plainfield has come to a full realization of its loss. Few houses are not in mourning for a relative or friend, for sixteen of the dead lived here, in North Plainfield, or in Dunellen, which is close by.

The plan to have a union memorial service has been abandoned, but there will be special services on Sunday in most of the churches, with especial reference to the tragedy of Tuesday evening. One funeral was held to-day. It was that of Alfred E. Smith. The services took place at the home of his sister, Mrs. William A. Wheeler, at 316 La Grande Avenue. The Rev. William Vincent Dawson, rector of St. Stephen's Church, at Netherwood, officiated.

Grave diggers were busy to-day in the cemeteries, and most of the funerals will be held to-morrow. The hours determined on in most cases have been from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and as a result the mourning processions will be almost continuous. A proclamation has been issued by Mayor Jenkins of Plainfield, as follows:

In view of the awful calamity that has befallen this city, by reason of the accident on the Central Railroad on the 27th instant, and the universal sorrow and sympathy with the afflicted, I respectfully suggest to our citizens that on Friday (to-morrow) between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., being the time appointed for the funeral services of several victims of the disaster, all places of business be closed as a further token of public respect to the memory of those who lost their lives, and of sympathy with their families and friends.

Mayor N. B. Smalley of North Plainfield issued this proclamation:

To the People of the Borough of North Plainfield: A disastrous wreck, resulting in the death of a score of our citizens, has brought affliction upon many families and sorrow to the general community. Bright lives were crushed out by the frightful occurrence, and the two municipalities have been keenly shocked by the sudden blow. It is proper that we show respect for the dead and the families left by them. Therefore, I designate to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, from 1 until 4 o'clock, as a time to be set apart for this purpose. I respectfully suggest that all places of business be closed, and that sessions in the public schools be suspended.

The schools of North Plainfield were closed to-day, and in this city the teachers early abandoned any idea of instructing their pupils. They confined themselves to allaying the excitement and nervousness consequent upon the disaster. To-morrow will be a half-holiday in all the schools, and it is expected that the proclamations of the Mayors will be so generally observed that practically no business will be transacted.

John K. Large, General Claims Agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, to-day began a task of settling with the injured. He arranged terms with several of those slightly hurt, and with many who had not suffered physically, but who had lost clothing or other valuables in the wreck. The more difficult task of dealing with those seriously injured will be delayed. It is understood that Mr. Large has communicated with all the local physicians and instructed them to send to him the bills for attendance upon persons injured in the wreck.

The assertion by Mrs. Davis that her husband had told her that steam obscured his vision while passing the warning signals may have some confirmation in a statement made by Stephen A. Krom and Robert Radford, both of this city, who assisted Thomas McCarthy, fireman of the "flier," from the wreck. While they were carrying him away the fireman, they say, moaned in delirium: "Oh, I told you I couldn't see; I told you I couldn't see." By railroad men here, however, it is regarded as unlikely that the railroad company would have sent a defective engine on this train. The Philadelphia flier runs on a close schedule, and an engine with leaking boilers would not be able to maintain the speed.

The general belief is that the unidentified body in the Morgue is that of David Miller of 214 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York City, who is supposed to have been on the train and from whom nothing has been heard. All the other men reported missing have been accounted for.

The Coroner's jury will hold its first session on Monday afternoon in the Common Council Chambers at 2 o'clock. Ex-Mayor Charles J. Fisk, foreman of the jury, told THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent this afternoon that all his fellow-members are anxious to perform the duty as a public trust.

The Grand Jury adjourned to-day until Feb. 9. It was not discharged, as Judge Vail desires it to take up the consideration of the wreck as soon as possible.

General Manager W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey denied yesterday that a train order sent to Cranford for the express which wrecked the Easton local on Tuesday evening was received too late to be delivered to the express train. Mr. Besler said that the order was received in time, and a red signal was set out, as usual, to notify the engineer that there was an order for his train at that station. The order was for the flier to pass the Easton local at Dunellen, beyond where the accident occurred. A duplicate of this order had been received in time by the conductor of the express, and was in his possession when the express ran into the local.

"The red light at Cranford was two miles from

[illegible] LEGISLATURE

Republican Bolters Administer a Rebuke to Senator Raines.

Refuse to Vote with Him on Gerrymander Because of a Slight to Senator Elsberg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Elmira Gerrymander bill, a party measure, was held up in the Senate to-day by the action of Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg in voting with the Democrats. The reason for the action of the triumvirate is said to have been an incident in the Cities Committee yesterday.

Senator White, the Chairman of the Cities Committee, was not present at the meeting yesterday. He had gone to New York City and had asked Senator Davis, who presided in his absence, to see to it that no bills were reported.

Senator Elsberg had a local bill before the committee of no special importance. There was no objection to it from any source, and the Senator asked that it be reported. He was informed of Senator White's request, and made no serious objection.

When he had stepped out of the committee room Senator Raines, the leader of the Senate, came in and insisted that the Elmira Gerrymander bill, which had passed the Assembly, be reported. He was informed of the request of Chairman White, but said that made no difference. As Senator Marshall was absent from the committee as well as Senator Elsberg at the time, the Republicans did not have enough votes to make the report. A messenger was sent for Senator Marshall, and he was brought in. He voted for the report and it was made.

When Senator Elsberg learned later of what had been done he was indignant. He consulted with Senators Brackett and Brown, and they decided to teach Mr. Raines a lesson when the Gerrymander bill was brought up in the Senate to-day.

Shortly after the opening of the session Senator Stewart called the bill up, and asked that it be sent to the Committee of the Whole and placed on general orders, where the similar Assembly bill now rests. He wanted the two bills considered at the same time.

Senator Grady objected. The bill, he said, must be substituted. Lieut. Gov. Higgins decided against Mr. Grady. Senator Raines said the Senate may by a majority vote order any disposition of a bill. He amended, however, Senator Stewart's motion by asking that the Assembly bill be substituted for the Senate bill.

"That," observed Senator Grady, "puts me out of business for the day."

Senator Raines's amendment was lost, the vote was 23 yeas, all the Republicans present; 24 nays, all the Democrats and Senators Brackett, Elsberg, and E. R. Brown. The absent Republicans were Senators White and Allds.

Commenting upon the result, Senator Brackett said: "I guess in the future when Senator Elsberg makes a reasonable request of the Cities Committee he will receive more consideration. They may have enough votes to disregard him in the committee, but when it comes to the Senate they may fall a trifle short."

Opposition developed in the Senate to-day to the Townsend bill providing that a residence of one year only, instead of three, shall be necessary for a deaf, dumb, or blind child to become eligible for admission to public institutions for its training.

It was reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Malby urged that it be referred to the Finance Committee because it would permit aliens to move into New York State and in a year to enjoy the advantages of New York's magnificent charities.

Senator Brackett said that people could move into New York and in fifteen minutes enjoy the advantages of the school system, and there was no good reason why unfortunate children should be deprived of the advantages of education.

By a vote of 32 to 14 the motion of Senator Malby to refer the measure to the Finance Committee was lost and the bill goes to the Committee of the Whole.

When the titles of bills were read in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Cohn's bill imposing a tax on spinsters and bachelors caused a good-humored commotion.

Speaker Nixon referred it to the Committee on General Laws. Mr. Morgan suggested that Mr. Fowler, Chairman of that committee, being married, might not treat the measure without bias. There was a running fire of raillery over the reference of the bill, several members taking part. It went to the Committee on General Laws.

Mr. Rogers's bill appropriating $5,000 to pay for drafting and revising bills during the session, and Mr. Doughty's authorizing North Hempstead, Nassau County, to dispose of a pauper burial ground, were passed.

WOULD TAX NON-RESIDENTS.

Assemblyman Zettler Proposes a Plan to Reach Wealthy Persons Who Have Sought to Avoid Taxation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Zettler of Kings to-day introduced a bill to amend the general tax law so as to reach wealthy persons who have removed from New York City in recent years in order to escape taxation upon their personal property, but have continued to keep their holdings in the shape of stocks and bonds in the banks and trust companies of New York.

The present tax law provides that every person shall be taxed in the tax district in which he resides when the assessment for taxation is made, upon all of the personal property owned by him or under his control as agent, trustee, guardian, or administrator.

To this Mr. Zettler's bill would add: "But if such a person at the time such assessment is made resides without the State all such personal property shall be taxed in the tax district in which it is located."

In recent years many rich New Yorkers have changed their legal residence from New York City to Rhode Island and New Jersey for the purpose, as it has been asserted, of avoiding the payment of a personal tax upon all of their securities. They have continued to keep their securities in New York institutions, and have thereby been enabled to escape paying a tax on them in either New York or in the State in which they have taken up their residence.

It is said that the passage of Mr. Zettler's bill probably would result in the withdrawal by non-residents of a large amount of securities from the New York banking institutions and trust companies, and opposition is expected from that quarter.

The bill has been referred to the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. At the hearing on it Mr. Zettler expects to submit some facts and figures bearing upon the amount of revenue which New York City loses through the avoidance of the payment of the personal tax by non-residents.

DEMOCRATS PREPARE TO FIGHT.

New Republican Rule in the State Senate Will Be Resisted by the Minority.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Democrats of the Senate held a caucus to-day to consider the proposed amendment of the Senate rules with regard to the substitution in the Senate of an Assembly bill which was in all respects identical. The Republican Caucus Committee, headed by Senator Malby, has decided that all Assembly bills which it is desired to substitute for Senate bills must be passed upon by the Revision Committee to see if they were identical, and then the substitution should be permitted, provided there were twenty-six votes in favor thereof.

At the Democratic caucus to-day it was agreed that the change in the rules suggested by the Republicans was an attempt to place a handicap upon all measures emanating from the minority.

"If the plan of the Republican committee should be adopted," said Senator Grady, "every majority member who wanted to advance his legislation by substituting an Assembly for a Senate bill could do so, because he could count on having twenty-six votes behind him. But a minority member would not be able to exercise that same privilege unless he could obtain Republican support. Every Senator should be on exactly the same footing, regardless of whether he is able to muster twenty-six votes or not."

Senators McCarren and Dowling both said that they regarded the Republican plan as unfair and unjust to the minority, and Senator Dowling said further that if the Republicans resorted to such methods they would find themselves here far into the Summer.

Dispute Over Franchise Tax Appeal.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Attorney General Cunneen received to-day the form of appeal in the special franchise tax cases drawn by the attorneys representing the interested corporations at their conference in New York City. Mr. Cunneen is not satisfied with it. He says it does not follow the language of the decision of the Appellate Division so closely as it should. The matter will be submitted to Judge Chase at chambers in Catskill to-morrow for adjustment. The State will be represented by Deputy Attorney General W. H. Wood.

State Medical Society Convention.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Medical Society to-day concluded its annual meeting and elected Dr. Hamilton D. Wey of Elmira, President; Dr. Edward B. Angell of Rochester, Vice-President; Dr. F. C. Curtis of Albany, Secretary; Dr. O. D. Ball of Albany, Treasurer; Drs. Frank Van Fleet of New York City, Arthur G. Root of Albany, and Ernest Wende of Buffalo, Committee on Legislation. Papers were read to-day by Drs. T. S. Scully of Rome, A. H. Traver of Albany, Smith Baker of Utica, John T. Wheeler of Chatham, and Leonard Weber of New York City.

Would Enforce Payment of Alimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Cox will to-morrow introduce a bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure so as to provide for the payment of alimony on a judgment of divorce granted in another State. Men who have been divorced in other States often come to New York to avoid payment of alimony. If the Cox bill passes they will have to pay the amount of alimony awarded in another State or subject themselves to imprisonment for contempt.

Money for the Consumptives' Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Gov. Odell informed Dr. John H. Pryor of Buffalo, Dr. W. G. MacDonald of Albany, and Dr. Howard Townsend of New York to-day that if his proposed tax measures were passed by the Legislature, he would favor an appropriation of $115,000 to complete the State Consumption Hospital. It is estimated that with the additional appropriation of $115,000 the structure can be completed as planned.

Printing Commissioner for the City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Miller to-day introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Printing for New York City. The salary of Commissioner is fixed at $6,000. He is to have charge of all of the advertising of the city, except newspaper advertising. The newspaper advertising shall be done under contracts approved by the Board of City Record.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

By Assemblyman CLARK—Establishing a State farm for the detention and security of women convicted as common vagrant drunkards or as frequenters of disorderly houses, to be under the control of the State Superintendent of Prisons.

By Assemblyman WEBER—Creating a Brooklyn Borough Court, to have jurisdiction in actions for money judgments not exceeding $2,000, and for the recovery of chattels not exceeding $1,000. There are to be two Judges elected for a term of six years, with salary of $7,500 a year.

By Assemblyman BYRNE—Increasing the salaries of the Aldermen of New York City from $1,000 to $2,000.

By Assemblyman BYRNE—To prevent department stores, or dealers in groceries and other goods, to carry on the liquor business, even in a separate building.

By Assemblyman WEMPLE—Giving to the Governor power to make a special policeman of any motorman or conductor. This would make non-union men working during a street car strike eligible for appointment as special policemen.

By Assemblyman DOWLING—Providing that the Department of Correction may prescribe the prison where minor misdemeants are to be confined, and especially that no person convicted of a misdemeanor shall be confined in a county jail.

By Senator PLUNKETT—Providing that in cases of special elections the closing of saloons shall be enforced only in the district in which the election is being held.

By Senator McCABE—Exempting from taxation property of medical societies in New York and Kings Counties to the amount of $150,000; and exempting property of societies in other counties to the amount of $50,000.

By Senator RAINES—Appropriating $70,000 for rebuilding the disinfectant plant, seawall, and docks, and to repair buildings of the quarantine establishment at Hoffman's Island.

By Senator ELSBERG—Appropriating $20,000 for repairs to the House of Refuge buildings on Randall's Island.

CAPT. GANNON DISMISSED.

Capt. James Gannon, who was tried before Deputy Commissioner Piper in Police Headquarters last week on charges preferred against him by the District Attorney, and had been on trial before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions this week on a charge of neglect of duty in failing to suppress a resort while in command at the East Twenty-second Street Station, was dismissed from the police force by Commissioner Greene yesterday.

Capt. Gannon was suspended from duty, pending trial, when Commissioner Greene took office. The news of his dismissal was brought to him in Recorder Goff's courtroom at the time when Assistant District Attorney Osborne in summing up was speaking of the Captain's methods of doing police duty. Capt. Gannon broke down and tears were in his eyes, when he turned to his counsel, W. M. K. Olcott, who pressed his hand.

Capt. Gannon was appointed a policeman in 1873, and during most of the time afterward he was attached to the mounted squad. He has three medals for bravery. He was made a Roundsman in 1875, a Sergeant in 1885, and a Captain in December, 1900.

Yesterday was the fourth day of Capt. Gannon's trial before Recorder Goff, and the case went to the jury. No verdict having been reached by midnight, the jury was locked up for the night by orders of the Recorder. Capt. Gannon spent last night in the Tombs.

During the forenoon session several policemen, witnesses for the defense, were heard. The afternoon session was occupied by the summing up of counsel and the charge of Recorder Goff. Mr. Osborne was interrupted frequently by the protests of Mr. Olcott.

The charges against Capt. Gannon grew out of his failure to suppress the Webster Hotel, in East Fifteenth Street, in which he was found by a raiding party of the Committee of Fifteen in August, 1901.

Mayor Approves Match Ordinance.

Mayor Low yesterday approved the new match regulations reported by the Municipal Explosive Commission. These relate to the regulations governing the storage, sale, and use of matches in the City of New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:25 A. M.—63 Beekman Street; A. D. Farnes & Son; damage to stock, $5,000; to building, $2,000.

4:05 A. M.—646 to 652 West Thirtieth Street; John T. Stanley; damage, $50,000.

6:30 A. M.—304 to 310 Hudson Street; Pittsburg Glass Company; damage, $25.

10:30 A. M.—216 East Third Street; Meyer Haber; damage, $25.

10:40 A. M.—17 East Seventy-third Street; Isaac Thomas; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—24 Minetta Avenue; Frank Louisa; no damage.

11:40 A. M.—Fire in Car No. 516 at Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue; damage not given.

2:40 P. M.—113 Avenue A; Mme. Pauli; damage, $50.

2:54 P. M.—Twenty-seventh Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues; Dunbar & Co.; damage unknown.

4:15 P. M.—48 Dominick Street; John Valenson; damage, $30.

5:30 P. M.—620 East Eighteenth Street; the Edison Company; damage, $300.

5:45 P. M.—276 Grand Street; Abraham Welsky; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—195 St. Nicholas Avenue; Thomas Tuthill; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—538 West Fifty-eighth Street; Columbia Door Company; damage, $1,000.

7:15 P. M.—36 Pell Street; Soy Kee & Co.; damage, $5,000.

Erie.

One of the best things about the Erie is the through train service, and this comes of having its own line to the West. To Cincinnati, for example, the service is excellent and the fare only sixteen dollars.—Adv.

WILL ATTACK M'CULLAGH

Democrats to Demand Abolition of the Elections Bureau.

Gov. Odell May Decide Not to Reappoint Mr. McCullagh Because of the Bribery Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—George M. Palmer, the leader of the Assembly minority, will to-morrow introduce a bill which will provide for the abolition of the office of the State Superintendent of Elections. Mr. Palmer believes that the office entails a useless expenditure upon the State, and, in view of the scandal which has been brought upon the administration of it by the disclosures made in the Lessler bribery investigation in Washington, he thinks that public sentiment will favor its discontinuance.

"The expense of the administration of the office under Superintendent McCullagh," said Mr. Palmer, in discussing his proposed bill, "has steadily grown, until now it has become a serious charge upon the State. If there is demand for economy, I don't see where we could better retrench than by discontinuing this useless piece of election machinery.

"The only good that ever could be claimed for it was that it was of assistance to the partisan ends of the Republicans in New York City. After the returns of the recent election I imagine the Republican organization has no very high opinion of its usefulness in that direction. At any rate, I intend to press the bill for the abolition of the bureau."

Superintendent McCullagh's part in the Lessler scandal has unquestionably lessened his chances of reappointment. If his name were sent in by the Governor, the part he took in attempting to influence Congressman Lessler, and the fact that Philip Doblin, the confessed perjurer, was one of his deputies, would afford an opportunity for a Democratic attack which undoubtedly would be used for all it was worth for partisan purposes.

The Republican leaders do not relish the idea of thus laying the organization open to assault.

So far no other names have been mentioned in connection with the place, but it is certain that the advisability of reappointing Mr. McCullagh is being reconsidered by the Governor. Before the Lessler bribery scandal Mr. McCullagh had the positive assurance of the Governor that his nomination would be sent to the Senate, and he and Attorney General Cunneen talked over the relations which would exist between them.

Inasmuch as the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the office of the Superintendent of Elections will this year be Maurice B. Blumenthal, a prominent young attorney of Tammany Hall, it is said that the Republicans, if they do not favor the abolition of the bureau on the plea of economy, will at least largely reduce the appropriation for it.

BOND DEALERS DENY PLOT.

Controller Grout Says There Is a Basis of Fact in the Story of an Effort to Depress City Stock.

"There is reason to believe," said Controller Grout yesterday, "that there is a basis of fact in a story that there is a concerted scheme to keep down the prices at the sales of corporate stock. Further than this I have nothing to say."

Mr. Grout referred to a published statement relating to the sale by him last week before the Sinking Fund Commission of $7,000,000 of corporate stock, consisting of $2,000,000 rapid transit, $2,000,000 docks and ferries, $1,500,000 new East River Bridge, $300,000 Hall of Records, $400,000 Hall of Records, Kings County, and $600,000 New York Public Library. The bids ranged from 108—for $200 worth—to 100.35 for $200. Three syndicates bid for the entire issue of $7,000,000. Welles, Herrick & Hicks, associated with Dominick & Dominick, bid 102.977; Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Farson, Leach & Co., 103.26, and Harvey Fisk & Sons and Vermilye & Co., 103.387. Only the last syndicate secured an allotment, $1,000,000 rapid transit, $1,000,000 East River Bridge, and $27,200 Hall of Records. Goldman, Sachs & Co. paid from 107.208 to 106.433 for $1,000,000 rapid transit.

The story Mr. Grout spoke of as having "no basis of fact" was to the effect that there was a "concerted movement" by bond-dealing firms to keep down the price of city stock at official sales for the benefit of syndicates and inside buyers, and that there existed a compact with this aim in view among certain firms whose specialty is municipal bonds; that corporate stock bought last week at 103.387 had since been sold by one house at from 105⅝ to 106¼, and that well-known bidders in block had endeavored to influence Mayor Low to favor legislation which would permit a return to the "all or none" system of bidding which was broken up by Controller Coler.

The basis of fact spoken of by Mr. Grout was not discovered in patient investigation. At the sale of the corporate stock of the city last week a scrutiny of the multitude of bids found nothing to suggest collusion, and the allotments were made in strict compliance with the law, that of the Fisk-Vermilye syndicate for $2,027,200 of stock being on a basis that could not be ignored, while those of the other block bidders, the Welles-Dominick and the Kuhn, Loeb-Farson, Leach syndicate being below the allotment basis.

The story of a plot was scouted and denounced by several of the bidders, both successful and unsuccessful.

"Here," said Donald Mackay of Vermilye & Co., "is the case in a nutshell: It is admitted that Mr. Grout will sell corporate stock of the City of New York for certain purposes. All persons wishing to bid for the same can do so by sending in percentage checks. Such people put in their bids and conform to the conditions of the sale. The Controller allots the stock to the highest bidders. Those who get allotments decide as dealers or private investors at what price they will sell. It is no business of the public. There is nothing underhanded in the whole transaction, all is open and above board. It has been done for years, and will go on. It's all rot about writing to the Mayor to get the 'all or none' method restored. If you bought a share of stock to-day at 100 and to-morrow were offered 110 for it, what would you do?"

"It's nobody's business but our own," said Pliny Fisk of Harvey Fisk & Sons. "We bid what we choose for stock of the city and sell it for what we can get. That's straight-out financial business. Sometimes we sell at a loss. What then? And in this instance—last week's sale—we bid for the whole shooting match, and took what was allotted to us and proceeded to sell the stock as dealers in securities."

"Some one dreams at night," said a member of Farson, Leach & Co. "The sale of $7,000,000 of corporate stock was advertised, at which any one may bid. The highest bidders got the allotments. Because one of the successful bidders got a lot of stock at a low figure and sold some of it at a profit, there's a shout of 'plot'! It's wasting time to talk of such nonsense."

"I will not discuss the subject," said Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

"Nothing to say," was the reply of Welles, Herrick & Hicks. "I don't care to discuss the matter, and don't believe any such system exists," said a member of the firm of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

STREET SPRINKLING PLAN.

Mayor Low Gives a Hearing on the Private Contract Ordinance.

Mayor Low yesterday gave a hearing on the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen authorizing Borough Presidents to contract with private parties for sprinkling the streets. Representatives of the League of American Wheelmen, the Road Drivers' Club, the Automobile Club, and Alderman Oatman objected, and advanced the argument that the city should own its own plant. The estimated cost was placed at $400,000 by some of the speakers, but Alderman Marks declared a city plant would cost not less than $1,000,000 and it was almost idle to expect the money would be granted. In face of the fact that Commissioner Woodbury could not get $700,000 he needed to remove the waste from department stores.

Mayor Low said he would give the matter consideration, and it is expected he will announce his decision before next Tuesday.

BORINE

CONTAINS

FORMALIN

Making It the Best

Mouth Wash and Antiseptic.

We are bound by the tie of largest possible values. There is no clothing made like the Arnheim custom clothing, full of style, snap and true to the name which our garments bear.

Our Remnant Sale gives two or three dollars for one. We know the value. Any cause for doubt as to our assertion—it's money back. Overcoats to order, $20.00; Suits, $17.00; Coat and Vest, $12.50; Trousers, $4.50.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street

GOV. ODELL ON SALOONS

He Will Oppose Any Legislation for Sunday Opening.

R. Fulton Cutting Has a Stormy Interview with the Executive—Criticism of the City Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union of New York City, came to Albany to-day to have a talk with Gov. Odell about excise legislation. He saw the Governor and they had a rather stormy interview.

Mr. Cutting recalled to the Governor that the Citizens' Union had memorialized him on the subject of excise and had received no satisfactory response either in the nature of recommendations in his message or written assurances.

The request which the Union made was that the Governor should appoint a non-partisan Commission to recommend an excise system which would meet the conditions existing in New York in such a way that a stop would be put to the present agitation over the non-enforcement of the existing law, and the bribery and corruption consequent upon its non-enforcement would be brought to an end. While the Union did not specify the character of legislation which it thought would meet the situation, it was generally known that the sentiment of that organization was in favor of partial Sunday opening.

At his interview with the Governor to-day Mr. Cutting is said to have made a plea for amendments to the Raines law which would permit the opening of the side doors of the saloons during certain hours on Sunday, which would legalize the selling of liquor in such resorts as Terrace Garden, and which would bring about the abolition of the Raines law hotels.

The Governor informed Mr. Cutting that he had no sympathy with the movement to liberalize the Raines law for New York. He is said to have expressed the opinion that if there had been a strict enforcement in New York City of the existing excise law, the present local administration would have gained rather than lost in popularity. The interview concluded with the statement of the Governor that there would be no change in the excise law at this session with his sanction.

Mr. Cutting left for New York this evening. He was not inclined to speak of his conference with the Governor; neither would he state whether in view of the Governor's position agitation for a change in the law would be dropped by the Citizens' Union.

The Excise Committee has set Feb. 17 as the day on which a hearing will be given on the Jerome Excise bill. It has been understood here that Mr. Jerome would have some of the most prominent clergymen of the State present at that hearing to present arguments in favor of partial Sunday opening for New York City, but in view of the determined stand which the Governor has taken against any change in the existing law the opinion prevails that there is little chance that the bill will even be reported by the committee, no matter what influence is brought to bear.

ARBITRAGE DEALERS PROTEST.

Stock Exchange Plan to Tax the Privilege at $2,500 a Year Arouses Opposition.

Arbitrage dealers in stocks and bonds—that is, firms which make a specialty of trading in London and New York Stock Exchange markets—are indignant over the intention of the New York Stock Exchange to charge them a considerable sum for the privileges extended to them, and which they need in order to carry out their trade. They have held an indignation meeting and have adopted resolutions demanding that they shall not be charged more than $1,000 a year each, the proposed charge by the Stock Exchange Committee being $2,500.

Heretofore these brokers have been paying nothing for the privileges extended to them. These consisted mainly in a separate inclosure on the floor of the Exchange for the arbitrage clerks and experts employed by them. Such an inclosure has been provided for by the plans of the Building Committee. It is to be located on the south side of the Stock Exchange floor so that wire connection can be easily made with the different cable companies. Such direct connections are necessary, as the arbitrage business has to be carried on at very short notice.

The arbitrage houses employ experts to compute the prices, clerks to translate the orders for the cable code, and a special cable to London is reserved for their use between the hours of 10 and 12 every morning. The connection with London has to be instantaneous, and therefore the clerks do not use ticker prices to make their computations, but get quotations from brokers in each "crowd." The business done by ten or twelve firms amounts to over $250,000 a year in commissions to brokers, one house having paid an average of $40,000 a year in commissions. Some days 150,000 shares are so traded in. On others the business is quiet.

Death Ended This Practical Joke.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—As the result of a practical joke, James Welsh, seventeen years old, employed at the Lackawanna steel plant, lies dead in the morgue, while William J. Thies and Frank Brotz, fellow-workmen, are locked up on suspicion of being responsible for his death. The two boys in custody, it is alleged, fastened a live electric wire to a door to play a joke on Welsh. When the latter grasped the iron handle on the opposite side of the door he fell back dead.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads stop concussion and consequent lameness. Ask your shoer for "Winged Foot" pad. —Adv.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

GOOD VALUES THE RULE, NEVER THE EXCEPTION.

Dress Goods.

Covert Cloth and Plaids Reduced About One-Half.

Two interesting special offerings for to-day. Qualities are just as attractive as price-inducements.

AT 25c — BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, various designs; formerly 55c. per yard.

ENGLISH COVERT CLOTH, 52 inches wide, mixed effects; formerly $1.25; to-day, per yard, AT 69c

(Main Floor, Front.)

Odd China.

To-day's attractions in this section of the China and Glassware Store are many. We mention just three:

FANCY SALAD BOWLS, very handsomely decorated gold traced; regularly at $1.25; special, 75

PLATES. Bread and Butter size; handsomely decorated; heavy gold edges; special, 10

PLATES, all sizes; thin porcelain; richly decorated; special, 9

(Basement.)

Dinner Sets.

A Trio of Bargains.

112-piece DINNER SETS; very fine thin Porcelain, richly decorated in natural colors, 7.50

This Dinner Set would be considered excellent value at fully a third more. Now do you wonder why this section of The Big Store is so popular?

DINNER SETS: Finest Limoges China; 100 pieces; very richly decorated; special, 19.00

DINNER SETS: Finest French Limoges China; 100 pieces, handsomely decorated, and gold coin stippled; special, 23.50

(Basement.)

Toilet Sets.

$1.85 buys a handsomely decorated TOILET SET of 6 pieces. Remarkably cheap, isn't it? Yes; but that's because the price is very special for to-day.

9-PIECE TOILET SETS, equally handsome, 2.25

5-PIECE TOILET SETS, including slop jar, handsomely decorated in natural colors and heavily gold-stippled, 5.00

(Basement.)

Silk Mousselines,

Ginghams, Tricots & Cambrics

At ½ and ⅔ Off Regular Prices.

An attractive bargain event for to-day, and one which the thrifty housewife will generously appreciate.

AT 10c YD { 30c. SILK MOUSSELINE; 25c. IMPORTED GINGHAMS (short lengths); 25c. ALL-WOOL TRICOT; About 7,500 yds. of PRINTED CAMBRICS; in black and white effects; regular 15c. quality; } AT 10c YD

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Eiderdown Sacques

FOR GIRLS.

Dainty Garments, Comfortable and Protecting. Specially Underpriced To-day.

Girls' EIDERDOWN SACQUES, large round collar, satin binding, ribbon bow, and silk frogs; sizes 6 to 12 years, at 50

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Muslin Underwear.

The White Sale Refreshed Daily.

Always new, clean Muslin Underwear. Stocks are never allowed to run down. Assortments are always at their best.

AT 38c — WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; good muslin; V neck; yoke of fine tucks and embroidery.

AT 49c — WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; muslin; V and high necks; lace and embroidery trimming.

AT 59c — WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; cambric, square neck; yoke with clusters of hemstitched tucks and ruffle.

AT 75c — WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; cambric; several styles; chemise, high and V necks, lace and embroidery trimming.

AT 98c — WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; cambric and nainsook; several styles, high square and V necks; some elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery. (Second Floor, Centre.)

Blankets.

Surplus Lots Under-priced for Prompt Clearance.

200 Pairs of WHITE EASTERN-MADE BLANKETS, for single and twin beds, taped nicely with silk tape; blue, pink and red borders, regularly up to $2.95 pair, at 1.89

SLUMBER or BATH BLANKETS, imported fancy combinations, colored stripes, regularly up to $1.29 each, at 69

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Housekeeping & Fancy Linens

At About 1-2 Less Than Usual.

A sale of considerable importance. Stock-taking is at hand, and at the moment we find in stock many odd lots and remnants which have accumulated from the past month's great sales. These we place on sale to-day at prices which will certainly insure rapid selling. It is a chance that hundreds of careful buyers will eagerly embrace.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

CRASHES, regularly by the yd., 7½c. to 12½c., at 5 to 7

ODD TOWELS, Huck, Crash and Turkish; regularly 7c. to 15c. each, at 5 to 9

DOILIES, all kinds, regularly 2c. to 19c. each, at 1 to 10

TABLE LINENS, bleached and cream, and some turkey red; regularly by the yard 35c. to $1.50 yard, at 23 to 89

ODD CLOTHS of every kind; some slightly soiled; regularly $1.25 to $3.50 each, at 89 to 2.45

ODD NAPKINS, hundreds of dozens of Bleached and Cream, Irish and German Damask Napkins, regularly $1.25 to $2.95 doz., at doz., 89 to 1.85

BED SPREADS—250 White Crochet Spreads for single and full-size beds, some slightly soiled; regularly 98c. to $1.50 each, at each, 59 to 1.00

MARSEILLES SPREADS, regularly up to $2.75 each, 1.49

PILLOW CASES—Odd cases made of best qualities of bleached muslins; sizes 40½ to 42 and 45 x36, regularly up to 15c. each, at 8

FANCY LINENS.

FANCY SCARFS AND SQUARES; hundreds of different designs to choose from; some are slightly mussed; some guipure, spachtel and lace edge; regularly 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, and $1.50 each, at each, 29, 34, 49 and 59

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Wines and Liquors.

HENNESSEY'S or MARTELL'S 3-STAR BRANDY; per bottle, 1.25

CHERRIES IN MARASCHINO, imported; per bottle, 58

COCKTAILS, Manhattan and Martini; per bottle, 80

MONTICELLO PURE RYE; per gal., $3.00; per bottle, 85

CABINET RYE; per gal., $2.75; per bottle, 75

MOUNT VERNON RYE; per gal., $2.50; per bottle, 65

MARYLAND RYE; per gal., $2.00; per bottle, 55

PURITAN PORT & SHERRY; per gal., $1.30; per bottle, 40

CLARETS AND RHINE WINES, according to age and quality, per gal., 1.05, 85 and 65

OLD FRIARS SAUTERINES, per case 12 quarts, 3.50

PURITAN MEDOC, very fine old table claret, per case 12 quarts, 2.90

ST. JULIEN TABLE CLARET, choice quality, per case 12 quarts, 2.40

RAMSAY'S SCOTCH or DILLON'S 2-STAR IRISH WHISKEY, per bottle, 85

Enamelled Bedsteads.

The Mid-Winter Furniture Sale.

A most important special offering for to-day and to-morrow. The Enamelled Beds are in colors, and can be had in all colors and sizes to order in a few days' time. Designs are exclusive.

Also special word about Mattresses and Springs.

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch continuous pillars, fancy scroll filling and top rail; can be had in light blue, Nile green and pink, each bedstead decorated in white and gold; regular price, $15.00; special, 10.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch continuous pillars, fancy scroll iron and brass filling and scroll top rail; can be had in light blue, Nile green and pink; regular price, $20.00; special, 14.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1¼-inch continuous pillars, and carved top rail, heavy straight and scroll brass filling and high head, regular price, $26.00; special, 19.50

MATTRESSES.

MATTRESSES: Fine South American curled hair, 40 lbs., full weight, made in one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $20.00; special, 14.50

MATTRESSES: Gray Drawings, 40 lbs., full weight, made in one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $25.00; special, 18.50

SPRINGS.

BOX SPRINGS for metal bedsteads; upholstered with the best steel japanned springs; made with a strong spring edge and covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $9.50; special, 7.50

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS; metal frames; extra heavy wire web; strongly corded; can be had in all sizes; regular price, $6.00; special, 4.90

(Fifth Floor.)

Housefurnishings.

CURTAIN STRETCHERS, at 75 and 1.00

SELF-WRINGING MOPS, stick and cloth, 22

CLOTHES WRINGERS, 10-inch size, 1.00

MEDICINE CABINETS, made of hardwood, with mirror, 90

HARDWOOD KNIFE BOXES, 2 compartments, 5

LARGE BLEACHED SPONGES

GRAY ENAMEL TEA POTS, first quality:

3-qt. size, 30

4-qt. size, 40

GRANITE TEA KETTLES, No. 5, 40

BLUE AND WHITE SAUCE POTS:

4-qt. size, with cover, 30

5-qt. size, with cover, 40

6-qt. size, with cover, 50

BLUE AND WHITE LIP SAUCE PANS; all guaranteed first quality:

1-qt. size, 10 | 3-qt. size, 22

2-qt. size, 15 | 4-qt. size, 25

2½-qt. size, 18

TOILET PAPER; large rolls of fine tissue; 8 rolls, 24

(Basement.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Round-Up Of MEN'S SUITS

WE'RE proceeding mercilessly against all waifs and strays among the Men's Clothing. No "mavericks" will be tolerated on inventory day.

That's why this final price is fixed on a group of Men's Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits. Most of them are medium sizes; but the ranges are rather badly broken—there are only a few of each lot.

And when you find your size, you'll get a $15, $16.50 or $18 Suit for

$11.50

About a hundred men have bought black cheviot coats and waistcoats without taking the trousers. These are left—$4 and $5 trousers, at **$2.75 a pair.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

Broken Sizes and Prices

THE hand of the price-cutter has fallen heavily upon these odd lots of Boys' Suits and Overcoats. The idea being, of course, to avoid putting them down on the stock sheets Saturday night. Maybe you'll help us?

At $3.50, Formerly $5 and $7

Sailor Suits in different styles, of cheviots and serges; broken lots, but all sizes from 3 to 12 years.

At $3.75, Formerly $5 and $6

Reefers of frieze, cheviot and chinchilla; sizes 3 to 6 and 12 to 15 years only.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sturdy Shoes For Wet Weather

At Cheerfully Low Prices

IT certainly is cheering, to the man or woman to whom the dollars and cents are not counters to be recklessly played with, to be able to buy good articles—things that they want—at really tangible savings.

Just now, for instance, lots of people want shoes—good, substantial footgear for hard weather. Isn't it cheerful to know that, if you have the WANAMAKER habit, you can, generally speaking, save a dollar a pair, or more, on shoes you needn't be afraid to trust?

Sample cases:

Men's Double-sole Lace Shoes at $3

Box calf, kid and oil grain leather; soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched by the Goodyear machines; made to better the best $3.50 shoes, outside of Wanamaker's.

Main Floor Shoe Store.

Men's Oak-soled Welted Shoes at $2.40

Box calf, velour calf and black kidskin; medium and heavy soles. More real value, measured by cost, than any $3 shoe outside this store.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $2.40

Half-a-dozen sorts in this lot, including all the most called-for styles; soles are welted and stitched, cut from selected oak-tanned sides; uppers are kidskin of the grade usually found in shoes costing one-half more. All sizes and widths in the lot.

Rubber Overshoes at Half Price, or Near It

Storm Rubbers, first quality, for women, at 25c.
3-buckle Arctic Overshoes, for women, at $1.
1-buckle Arctic Overshoes, for men, at $1.
Short Boots, for children, sizes 7 to 10½, at 75c.
Spring-heel Rubber Overshoes, for children, at 25c.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs At Lowest Prices Yet

Getting Ready for Stock-Taking

SOME of our finest Handkerchiefs have had their prices scaled down to the vanishing point. That is, the point where the handkerchiefs vanish. For these dainty productions from France, some of hand-woven linen, others of silk-and-linen, many in charmingly colored designs, will never linger here when appreciative men and women can possess them for so little an outlay.

And this is the first time that some of our handkerchief "400" has ever submitted to price-reductions:

For Women

French hand-woven and hand-hemstitched Handkerchiefs; formerly 50c; now 35c each; 3 for $1.
French Handkerchiefs, with pretty colored designs—scrolls, vines, etc.; reduced from 50c, to 35c each; 3 for $1.
French Silk-and-linen Handkerchiefs, in attractive colorings; some mussed from handling; formerly $1; now 50c each.
Embroidered and lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, in a number of styles worth up to 50c, at 25c each.

For Men

French hand-woven and hand-hemstitched Handkerchiefs; formerly $1; now 65c each.
French linen Novelty Handkerchiefs—stripes, figures, plaids in exclusive designs; some slightly mussed; formerly $1; **now 50c each.**

Broadway.

Men's Dollar Shirts at 45c

High-Class Dollar Fancy Shirts in Good Patterns

MORE than three thousand Percale Shirts, made by one of the best makers supplying us with regular stock. Excellent fabrics, best of shirt-making, correct in every detail of looks and comfort. Made with long or short bosoms; open back and front; all with detachable cuffs. Patterns are in neat stripes and figures.

It is a rare good time to buy shirts by the half-dozen, when shirts of such thoroughly high character are offered, as these are today

At 45 Cents Each!

Special Counters in the Basement Under-Price Store.

Here are other items of importance from the Under-Price Store today:

Men's Mocha Gloves, 75c

The genuine Mocha Gloves, in a regular $1.50 quality. All sizes, in handsome gray shades; and distinctly stylish gloves for street wear. **75c pair.**

Children's Underwear

Here's a group of attractive offerings, both in quality and price, of Children's Undergarments:

At 35c to 50c, worth 50c to 65c—Girls' Nightgowns in yoke effect, with plain plaits; neatly finished at neck and sleeves with ruffle; or hemstitched plaits. Broken sizes up to 12 years.
At 25c and 50c, worth 65c to 95c—Children's and Girls' Petticoats; umbrella ruffle trimmed with lace or lawn ruffle with plaits and embroidery insertion. Broken sizes up to 14 years. Some slightly mussed.
At 15c and 18c, worth 20c to 35c—Children's Drawers of Masonville muslin; hem and cluster of plaits. Sizes 4 to 14 years.
At 18c and 25c, worth 25c to 40c—Children's Drawers; lawn hemstitched ruffle edged with lace. Sizes 1 to 14 years, 18c; 6, 8 and 10 years, 25c.

Cocoanut Pillows, 20c

Delicious, fresh cocoanut inside of a crisp pulled-candy covering. These particular goodies haven't been sold for less than 25c a pound before. Today they're **20c**

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Handkerchiefs Reduced

A great variety of the serviceable sorts of which you can't have too ample a supply. Some pure linen with the desirable soft finish; others of pure silk; all marked at prices that will quickly disperse them:

Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ and 1-inch hems; regular prices 15c and 20c, now 10c.
Women's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ and 1-inch hems; regular 25c quality, now 12½c.
Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ¼, ½ and 1-inch hems; 20c quality, now 12½c.
Men's plain hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ½ and 1-inch hems; 25c quality, now 17c; 3 for 50c.
Men's tape border Handkerchiefs, with colors woven in; were 12½c, now 8c.
Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with colored borders and centers; a clean-up of our qualities up to 50c; now 25c.
Men's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs; broken assortment of letters; qualities up to 50c; now 17c; 3 for 50c.
Men's and Women's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs; broken assortment of letters; 25c qualities, now 12½c.

Women's Garments

Of good quality, neatly made, priced at next-to-nothing:

PETTICOATS

At 25c—Of flannelette, two styles; finished with deep ruffle or embroidered scalloped edge.

DRAWERS

At 15c—Of muslin or cambric; plain hem with plaits above.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 38c—Of muslin; high neck; yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with lawn ruffle.

Girls' Costumes In Spring Styles

The New Showing Is Ready

EVERYTHING that is newest and most attractive, in styles for the coming season, is included in this early showing of Spring Costumes for girls of 14 to 18 years.

Many of the new departures seen on the gowns for women, are noticed on these—shirrings on waist and skirts, accordion plaits, cape effects, and so on. Materials, besides the popular etamines and voiles, are the conventional broadcloths, in light weights and a wide color-range.

Jackets are made in Norfolk, blouse and three-quarter length styles—some without collars.

Prices range from $14.50 to $78—an exceptionally wide field for choice.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Dressing Sacques

Kinds Just Right for Now

THEY are of eiderdown, either plain or rippled; the sorts that combine the utmost comfort with good looks.

Prices are another strong point in their favor. Descriptions of some:

At 50c—Of eiderdown, in solid colors; fitted back; full front; entire sacque finished with crocheted zephyr.
At 75c—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors; fitted back; full front; finished with crocheted zephyr.
At $1—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors; fitted back; front fastened with frogs; pointed collar finished with satin band, trimmed with applique.
At $1.50—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors; fitted back; front fastened at side; others with large sailor collar; trimmed with ribbon ruffle.

Dressing Sacques of flannelette, in various attractive styles, 35c to $1.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Charming Fans

THE collection of these dainty adjuncts to women's dress presents a most enticing appearance. Fans to match every costume, for every occasion, at a wide price-range.

There's a suggestion of a charming valentine in many of them. Details:

White Gauze Fans, prettily decorated with bone sticks, 50c, 75c and $1.
White Gauze Fans, with lace decoration and carved bone sticks, at $2.50, $4.50, $5.25 and $6.
Black Gauze Fans, with steel spangles, at $1.75, $4 and $7.75.
Fans, with pearl sticks, at $6.50, $8.50 and $10.50.
Small Fans, to be worn on chains, at $2.25, $4, $4.75, $8.50 and $11.
Pearl Chains for Fans, at $1.50, $3.75, up to $8.

Broadway, facing Rotunda.

Black Dress Goods For Spring Gowns

A Third, or More, Under-Price

FASHION demands comparatively sheer, loosely-meshed weaves as the fabrics suitable for Spring Costumes.

Here are precisely the materials that will adapt themselves most closely to the coming season's styles; and all at prices that figure out savings to you of *one-third to one-half* on the real values of the goods.

It savors almost of mind-reading to be able thus to hit popular desires with dress-goods under-price:

At 55c a yard, worth $1—Corded All-wool Mistral, 40 inches.
At 75c a yard, worth $1.50—Corded Mohair and Wool Mistral, 45 inches.
At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—Corded All-wool Etamine, 45 in.
At 75c a yard, worth $1.50—Corded Lace-striped Mistral, 45 in.
At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—Lace-striped All-wool Etamine, 45 in.
At $1 a yard, worth $1.50—French All-wool Canvas Cheviot, 45 in.
At $1.50 a yard, worth $3.50—Silk-and-wool Bedford Cords, 47 in.
At $1.50 a yard, worth $3.50—Silk-and-wool Matelasse, 47 in.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Good Gloves at $1

That Set a Standard of Merit

WE sell hundreds of pairs of these gloves to men and women who appreciate handsome, stylish, serviceable gloves at a moderate price. We have exerted ourselves to get the biggest dollar's worth of quality into them that it is possible to get—and the gloves show how well we have succeeded.

They are the Winter gloves *par excellence* for street wear for well-dressed men and women:

Men's Gloves at a Dollar

P. X. M. sewn Cape Gloves, (dyed throughout), Paris point embroidered backs; in stylish walking shades of tans, Manila and Havana.

Ninth street and Broadway.

Women's Gloves at a Dollar

The "Princess Louise" Glace Lambskin; in white, black and fashionable street shades.

Tenth street.

Dress-Suit Cases And Hand-Bags

A Bargain In Each

A TIP for travelers:

Dress-Suit Cases, of split cowhide, russet colored, brassed lock and catches, linen-lined, inside straps — strong, durable and good-looking, and hitherto sold at $3.25, now **$2.50 each.**

Hand-Bags of grained cowhide, light or dark brown, sole leather, high or low cut, and imitation pigskin, in 12 to 18-inch sizes, **$3.50 to $5.25,** though worth fully one-third more.

Prudence will suggest your profiting by these pre-inventory offerings.

Basement.

Now to Settle the Automobile Question

YOU'VE probably studied the matter up and down, in and out, and round and round. You've seen all the machines that are made; compared them to your best ability, and are still puzzling. Else you're a wise man to decide in a week—we've been working on the problem all last year; with expert knowledge at our command.

Our decision should help yours. We're not manufacturers prejudiced to our own machines. We select what we wish to sell, just as you select what you wish to own. We're able, and more than willing to tell you why we choose the *Searchmont* and *Rambler;* and our reasons for the selection, should be yours for buying.

Your information will be broader after talking the matter over with us, whether you see the matter as we do or not.

If you want your machine promptly this Spring, we should have your order soon. Available supplies of favorite machines are likely to be exhausted early this season.

Searchmont Tonneaus, $2500.
Rambler Runabouts, $750.

Annex.

Last Day But One Of the White Sale

But Still Offerings are Tempting

WE'VE thrown forward all our reserves of Muslin Undergarments, to wind up the last days of the WHITE SALE with a flourish.

Women who have put off, until the last moment, taking advantage of the splendid underwear offerings provided in this January Sale, have today and tomorrow to do so. And there is still a good supply of the following:

PETTICOATS

At 50c—Of muslin; deep cambric ruffle; trimmed with fine plaits.
At 75c—Of muslin; finished with cambric ruffle; trimmed with torchon insertion and plaits.
At 85c—Of muslin; deep lawn ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched cluster plaits.
At $1—Of muslin; finished with cambric ruffle; trimmed with embroidery; others with torchon lace and three rows of insertion.
At $1.25—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn; trimmed with embroidery and fine plaits above.

NIGHTGOWNS

At 75c—Of muslin; square or high neck; trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging; others with cluster plaits.
At 85c—Of cambric or muslin; V or high neck; trimmed with hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes insertion; others with cluster plaits and hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At $1—Of cambric or nainsook; square or round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; others with embroidery and insertion.
At $1.25—Of nainsook; V neck; trimmed with hemstitched plaits and point de Paris lace.
At $1.50—Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with neat embroidery and insertion.

DRAWERS

At 25c—Of muslin; trimmed with embroidery and plaits above.
At 35c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidery, with plaits above.
At 50c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with embroidery; others with hemstitching and cluster plaits.
At 65c—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with open or blind embroidery and cluster plaits above.
At 75c—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace, insertion and plaits.

CORSET COVERS

At 18c—Of cambric; square neck; trimmed with torchon lace.
At 35c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with embroidery; ribbon-trimmed.
At 50c—Of cambric; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; ribbon run through beading.
At 85c—Of lawn; front of hemstitched plaits; neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace.
At $1—Of nainsook; round neck; front of torchon insertion; neck finished with lace edge.
At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon run through beading.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Indoor Exercise Purveyors

Weather-Proof Ways to Keep Healthy

IF you're estopped by the weather from getting your customary exercise out-of-doors, there's all the more reason why you should provide a substitute indoors.

For exercise is as important as one's meals, and frequently replaces medicine. Here are certain strength-producers that are available for even a restricted space indoors:

The Patterson Exerciser, 85c.
Single and double-end Striking Bags, at $1, $1.50, $3, $3.75 and $4.50.
20th Century Striking Bags, with platforms, complete, at $7 and $9.
Kid Boxing Gloves, stuffed with curled hair, at $3, $4 and $5 a set.
Boys' Boxing Gloves, at $1 a set. Medicine Balls, at $5 each.
Home Gymnasium, complete with trapeze, ring, swing and stirrups; adjustable to any height of ceiling, at $5 a set.
Barney & Berry's Extension Roller Skates, with metal wheels and toe and heel straps, at 25c a pair.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Luxurious Imported Leather Goods

THESE are some of the finest specimens of decorated leather that you're apt to find in a long search. Some of them come from the expert leather-workers of Vienna, others are of Paris origin.

All are art goods *de luxe*—that will appeal to people who care for beautiful things. Many of the specimens are unique. Some of the prices:

Engagement Pads of crushed levant, brass mountings, $9.
Book Covers of crushed levant; brass-mounted in Egyptian design, $9.50.
Combination Photograph Frame, Letter Rack and Calendar, of crushed levant, $10.50.
Fancy Leather Portfolio, in artistic design, $18.75.
Fancy Leather Card Trays, $8.
Fancy Leather Portfolios, Art Nouveau designs, $10.50.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

M'KINLEY BIRTHDAY KEPT

Secretary Shaw Talks Against Tariff Revision.

West Side Republicans Hear Dr. Bristol's Panegyric on the Dead President—Mayor Low Speaks.

The West Side Republican Club commemorated the anniversary of William McKinley's birthday by holding its annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. The banquet was held in the grand ballroom, 600 or more persons being present. Above the speakers' table and draped in the National colors was a large oil portrait of the dead President, loaned for the occasion by Louis D. May.

The boxes were occupied by many women, as is characteristic of the usual custom of the West Side Republican Club in inviting women to their annual function. The souvenirs were small bronze colored busts of McKinley and the favors were representations of his Canton home, raised in gilt and mounted in red satin, while the menu cards bore his portrait and the picture of the humble place in which he was born, and on the other side the Capitol at Washington.

At every mention of Mr. McKinley's name the gathering rose and cheered, and when his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol of Washington, delivered a panegyric on his character, the enthusiasm was tremendous, and after he had completed his address, many rushed to the speakers' table to grasp him by the hand.

Richard T. Greene, the President of the club, presided as Chairman. Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke for nearly an hour on the subjects of National politics and the tariff, and he was followed by Mayor Low, who responded to the toast "The City of New York."

SECRETARY SHAW SPEAKS.

A reception was held before the banquet, in which the women present joined. Secretary Shaw said, in part:

"The issue between the advocates of a tariff for revenue only and the advocates of a tariff for protection is this: The one insists that the American consumer shall be supplied at the least possible cost, and to that end shall have the advantage of world-wide competition. The other insists that the American producer shall be afforded the best possible market, and to that end shall be protected from world-wide competition. The one urges that it is immaterial who produces that which we consume, provided only it is cheap. The other insists that it is measurably immaterial what price we pay provided we produce the article ourselves.

"The one lays down as a cardinal principle that if the consumer can have cheap food, cheap clothing, cheap building material, and cheap tools he will necessarily be prosperous and happy. The protectionist, on the contrary, urges that if the product of one's labor commands a high price, then the laborer will necessarily find ready employment at fair wages, and hence will be relatively prosperous and happy.

"I am aware that most of the text books and many of the colleges teach free trade, and I admit that free trade is theoretically correct. I am also aware that nearly every statesman whose wisdom has contributed to the advancement of industrial prosperity in the United States during the last century has taught protection, and I insist that, practically speaking, protection is correct. I think both of these propositions can be demonstrated with mathematical accuracy, and at the same time concede that correct theory is always in harmony with practice.

"I am disposed to think that the framers of the American protective policy builded wiser than they knew. Many of the early speeches proceed upon the theory that we should protect our industries until they become established, and thereafter they will be able to compete in the markets of the world, and to occupy our own markets without protection. Both the expected and the unexpected have been realized. Not only have our industries become established, but a high standard of wages, and therefore an advanced standard of living, have been also established.

"The consumptive capacity of the American people is the astonishment of the world, but this consumptive capacity is the result of the earning ability of our people. The last fiscal year was the most prosperous ever experienced, yet during that same year we actually consumed more foreign products than ever in our history. Our unprecedented prosperity created a market beyond our ability to supply.

"But this does not imply that the schedules of any tariff law are perfect, or that they ever were perfect, or ever will be perfect, or that they should never be revised. It does imply, however, that they should not be revised simply because they are imperfect. Some one, some industry, some interest ought to show an actual hardship before present conditions are disturbed.

"There are indications, however, that another campaign is to be waged against high prices. It is again urged that American-made goods can be bought in foreign markets cheaper than at home. I suppose this is true in some instances. It is frequently true of articles produced in excess of the American demand. It is not likely to be true of articles the home market for which exceeds the ability of the American producer to supply. But this is not the outgrowth of protection.

"No one presumes to say that existing conditions might not be improved by a revision of tariff schedules, and no one dare insure against their being made worse. In 1890 the then existing tariff schedules were revised by the friends of protection, yet twelve months later protection suffered defeat at the hands of its enemies. In 1890 then then existing tariff schedules were again revised by the friends of protection, and thirty days thereafter protection suffered the greatest defeat in our political history.

"When the present tariff law was passed it was said in convention, on the platform, and through the press that it would remain undisturbed for twenty-five years. It is now nearly six years old, and some people have changed their minds. I am not prepared to say unwisely, but before I join the chorus I would like to have the director announce to the audience just what particular changes he proposed to have made, and to give specific reasons therefor."

DR. BRISTOL'S PANEGYRIC.

Dr. Bristol, in his eulogy of McKinley, said:

"William McKinley was an ideal character. In that high-minded quality of power which we call character and in the honor to which his country exalted him, he was the envy of Kings, the idol of the common people, the model and pattern of aspiring youth, and to the world's pure womanhood the embodiment and examplar of holy love, fidelity, honor, and chivalry. He was the Chevalier Bayard of American statesmen.

"No mantle of charity is needed to hide from the purest eyes any part of that character or career. The mantle of his own chaste, unstained, and Christian manhood, which he wore with such grace among us, he has fearlessly worn on to the throne of judgment of history, and to the throne of the judgment of God.

"William McKinley was instrumental in leading American labor from its drudgery to its dignity, from squalor and poverty and discontent to prosperity and happiness. No statesman has done more than he to exalt and ennoble common industry and to establish and protect the sovereignty of the working man.

"He believed in well-paid labor and well-paid capital, well-paid muscle and well-paid brains, well-paid enterprise and well-paid obligations. He believed in the aristocracy of patriotism. He was an ideal politician—he was more than a politician; he was the ideal statesman and President. He had before himself a composite political ideal, in which were blended the sublime characters of Washington and Lincoln."

Mayor Low referred to New York as the most American of American cities. By being a seaport, he said, it naturally to some extent copied the customs of Europe. The Mayor then talked of the progressiveness of the city and the county.

Other speakers were Lewis E. Carr of Albany and James T. Rogers. Postmaster General Payne, who was expected to speak, was ill with a cold and was not present. Some of those attending were:

Gov. Murphy,	Assemblyman Wood,
Lieut. Gov. Higgins,	Charles F. Bostwick,
Collector Stranahan,	Robert C. Morris,
Francis B. Loomis,	Justice Bischoff,
Appraiser Whitehead,	Justice Blanchard,
Timothy L. Woodruff,	W. H. Peckham,
Congressman Douglass,	Surrogate Silkman,
Controller Miller,	F. Norton Goddard,
Senator Elsberg,	Frank H. Platt.

OTHER CITIES KEEP THE DAY.

Buffalonians Wear Carnations in Memory of the Dead President—Memorial for Mrs. McKinley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—The number of persons who paid tribute to the memory of William McKinley to-day by wearing carnations was limited only by the supply of flowers. The florists disposed of their large stocks early in the afternoon, and hundreds of their patrons could not be supplied. Many store windows were decorated with the late President's favorite flower.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 29.—A handsomely engrossed memorial was presented to Mrs. McKinley to-day by a committee from the society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The committee came from Cleveland, where the annual banquet of the society was held Wednesday night. It consisted of Edwin Warfield of Maryland, Cornelius Pugsley and William W. J. Warren of New York, Gen. Thomas Anderson, U. S. A., retired; John H. Daniels of Nebraska, Mr. George M. Moulton of Illinois, and Col. James M. Richardson of Cleveland.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 29.—The birthday anniversary of the late President McKinley was observed in the Legislature to-day. Dr. Dorsey, one of the Democratic leaders, presented a large bouquet of carnations to the Speaker, and the members united in singing a verse of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" before the Chaplain's prayer.

OMAHA, Jan. 29.—The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of William McKinley was celebrated by the McKinley Club of Nebraska with a banquet to-night at the Millard Hotel. Four hundred covers were laid, and the guests included Gov. Mickey of Nebraska, Gov. Cummins of Iowa, and W. E. Bainbridge, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Peking.

Gov. Mickey responded to the toast "McKinley's Character." Mr. Bainbridge spoke of "McKinley's Policy in the Orient." Gov. Cummins delivered the address of the evening, on "McKinley and the Tariff."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—A bust of the late President McKinley was unveiled to-day in the Baltimore Post Office by the Post Office McKinley Memorial Association. The presentation was made by Postmaster Warfield. Addresses were made by Collector of Customs Goldsborough and John K. Cowan, and prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. John Lanahan, former pastor to President McKinley.

The employes of the Custom House and their friends attended McKinley memorial services in the United States District Court rooms, at which United States Judge Thomas J. Morris presided. An address on "The Life and Character of William McKinley" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, and "Lead Kindly Light" was sung. All the jurists of the city, as well as men prominent in religious, business, and financial circles attended the services, Cardinal Gibbons, with many of the priests of the Archdiocese being among those present.

"His Birthday," was the favorite toast drunk to-night at the twenty-second annual banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, the leading annual social event of the Trade and Commerce of Baltimore. While Congressman Charles B. Landis eulogized the late President McKinley, the 500 guests stood silently with bowed heads. At the conclusion of the eulogy the orchestra of sixty pieces played softly "Nearer, My God to Thee."

STRIKE PROBLEM SIMPLIFIED.

Philadelphia and Reading Miners Agree That Weighing Coal in Southern Fields Is Impracticable.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the last of the large coal companies to present its case to the Coal Strike Commission, took up the time of to-day's sessions of the commission. At the afternoon session announcement was made that the mine workers and the Reading Company's officials had agreed that the weighing of coal in the southern coal fields is impracticable. This settles, as far as this field is concerned, one of the principal points in dispute. It is still a bone of contention in the middle and upper regions. Most of the contract miners in the southern fields are paid by the yard.

This agreement, which is expected to be far-reaching in its consequences, was arrived at during the noon recess of the commission and between John Veith, General Mining Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading and George W. Hartlein, Secretary of District No. 9 of the Miners' Union. Superintendent Veith had been on the stand throughout the forenoon describing from his twenty-five years' experience the conditions about the thirty-seven collieries of his company and the varying conditions of the mines, and told of the difficulties that were in the way of paying all miners under one system. Under his company's rules the miners have the privilege of working in any other colliery of the company. If a miner, he said, is unable to earn living wages it is the rule of the company to give the men an allowance. The employes have a right to appeal to him if they feel that adjustments made by the district or division Superintendents are not adequate.

The Reading does not maintain company stores nor employ company doctors, he said, neither has it a docking system.

The miners' health, compared with the health of men in other occupations, is good. Improvements to the mines are always going on which make them healthier for the men.

Speaking of the discipline of the men, Mr. Veith said the employes are not so obedient now as they were prior to the advent of the union.

W. H. Taylor, President of the St. Clair Coal Company, the last of the independent operators to be heard, opened his case by reading a statement in answer to the mine workers' demand. Mr. Taylor presented the wage statements of his contract miners, after which Mr. Veith was recalled and cross-examined by the miners' counsel. He did not consider mining extremely dangerous, and added that many accidents are due to negligence of the men themselves.

Chairman Gray interrupted to say that negligence of the men should not be taken into consideration in judging whether the occupation is or is not dangerous.

"The average human being," he said, "is more or less negligent in his work."

John Maguire of Pottsville, formerly a State Mine Inspector, but now a division Superintendent for the Reading Company, was called, and gave a detailed description of the varying physical conditions of the mines under his charge. He then went on to say that he knew of no black list in existence at the Reading's collieries.

The witness said the company always got along well with its employes until men who never saw the inside of an anthracite mine came between them. When asked on cross-examination whom he referred to, he named President Mitchell and District President Fahey.

He could not give one instance where trouble resulted when Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Fahey came between the company and the men except the general strikes of 1900 and 1902.

COAL OPERATORS PANICKY.

One Firm of Independents Quotes Anthracite at $5.25 a Ton.

The independent anthracite operators were thrown into a panic yesterday by Coxe Brothers & Co., one of the two largest firms of independent operators suddenly reducing the tide-water price to $5.25 a ton. Later in the day the price was raised to $6.60 a ton, but there were few sales, and the rest of the independent operators were making desperate efforts to get their coal marketed.

During the last two or three days enormous quantities of independent coal have accumulated at tide water, and there was no fixed price for it. Dealers were afraid to buy, anticipating just such action as Coxe Brothers & Co. took. Operators who had been holding out for $7.50 a ton came down to $7, then to $6.50, and finally to $6 in one or two cases.

Michael F. Burns of the Mayor's committee for providing coal for sale by the poll to the poor, said yesterday that all the new depots were running, but there was little or no demand for the coal.

OPPOSE BIG GIFT OF COAL.

Charitable Associations Ask the Legislature Not to Appropriate $250,000 for the City's Poor.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Protests against Assemblyman Ellis's bill authorizing New York City to expend $250,000 for coal for the poor were made before the Cities Committee to-day by representatives of nine charitable societies of New York City. They asserted that the societies were capable of supplying all the coal needed by the poor.

S. M. Jackson of the Charity Organization Society read an address, stating that demands upon the charitable societies are not increased above those that are usual at this season of the year, and are being fully met.

"The people of New York City do not desire charity," it continued, "although they do strongly desire an opportunity to buy coal at a reasonable price. We have been assured that within a few days the supply of coal available for sale at moderate prices will be greatly increased, and that retailers have been found ready to start and keep open additional stations for the sale of coal by the pail.

"Finally, the purchase of a large quantity of coal by the city, under the existing conditions, would necessarily be at an exorbitant price, and the city's proposed generosity would result in the profit of operators and speculators who are already taking advantage of the necessities of the city."

R. Fulton Cutting declared positively that the demand for coal made upon charitable organizations was less this year than last, and that every demand had been met. Others also spoke against it.

In defending his bill Mr. Ellis declared that it had been the custom of New York for many years to distribute charity, so that his bill was no innovation. He declared that the poor are suffering for want of coal. Assemblyman Butler said there was greater need of coal in his district than there was of ice last Summer when Mr. Devery gave it away. Assemblyman Prince and McManus also spoke for the bill.

"TUSCARORA CLUB" RAIDED.

Capt. Gorman Arrests Ten Persons in a Twelfth Street Resort.

Capt. Gorman of the Mercer Street Precinct last night took a dozen of his detectives and raided the "Tuscarora Club," which occupies a handsome four-story brownstone-front residence, 16 East Twelfth Street.

Gorman said after the raid that a few days ago Commissioner Greene received a letter from a well-known citizen in which complaint was made as to the character of the so-called club. The Captain detailed Detective Sullivan on the case, and he got sufficient evidence, he said, for the raid that was made last night. Carrie Delmour and F. Goldman were arrested as the alleged proprietors. Eight other persons, who gave what are believed to be fictitious names and addresses, also were locked up.

Capt. Gorman and Detective Sullivan received slight cuts from the broken glass in the front door, through which they had to break.

ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Echo of a Four Months' Old Case—The Brothers Hibbe Locked Up.

Two men, who described themselves as Henry C. Hibbe, thirty-one years old, of 318 East Thirteenth Street, a real estate man, and Dr. Leopold Hibbe, forty-one years old, of 31 Stuyvesant Street, were arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters last night on charges of manslaughter in the first degree.

The arrests were made on a bench warrant issued in General Sessions yesterday, and signed by Clerk Carroll. The men are said to be brothers, and were taken to Headquarters by Detective Sergeants McNaught and McCafferty of the District Attorney's office.

It was learned later from Assistant District Attorney Garvan that Dr. Hibbe and his brother were arrested in connection with the death about four months ago of Fay Lynch, a chorus girl. At the time of the investigation into the case the Coroner's jury did nothing in the matter, but it is said that the District Attorney's office has recently had placed at its disposal new evidence in the matter. Mr. Garvan said the case did not amount to much.

Freight Congestion Closes a Mill.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—The big "A" mill of the Washburn-Crosby Company has been closed, owing to the inability of the railroads to remove the flour promptly because of lack of cars. The freight congestion in Chicago is beginning to affect Minneapolis seriously. There is little complaint of the handling of freight, once it is loaded for Chicago, but beyond Chicago it is another matter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The disturbance central Wednesday evening in the Rocky Mountain region has advanced rapidly to Western Ontario. It has been attended by high southwest to south winds and abnormally warm weather in its southern quadrant. The temperature to-night in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee is 70 degrees above, and temperatures are 18 to 20 degrees above the seasonal average over the eastern third of the country. An area of high pressure and colder weather has advanced from the Pacific Coast to Kansas in the last twenty-four hours.

There has been no rain of consequence, except in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Western New England. Snow has fallen in the upper lake region and Minnesota.

Fair weather is indicated for Friday in all districts except the lake region, where there will be snow. Snow flurries are also probable in the lower lake region and rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Texas.

It will be colder Friday in the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and lower temperatures will prevail in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday in the Northwest, and temperatures will rise Saturday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and over the eastern slope.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be brisk southwest, shifting to west and northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west, and on the Gulf Coast fresh to brisk northwest. On Lake Michigan the winds will continue fresh to brisk northwest Friday, becoming south Saturday.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Cold wave warnings are displayed in Michigan, Wisconsin, Eastern Minnesota, Northern Indiana, Northern Illinois, Missouri, Eastern Iowa, Northern Arizona, and Northern Mexico. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport, and on the North Pacific Coast.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England, fair in south, rain in north portion Friday; colder in west portion; Saturday fair and colder; brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia, fair and colder Friday; Saturday fair and continued cold fresh northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair, except snow along the lakes, Friday, much colder; Saturday fair; brisk northwest winds.

North and South Carolina, fair Friday and Saturday.

Minnesota and North Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday, rising temperature.

South Dakota, fair Friday and Saturday, warmer Friday in east portion; warmer Saturday.

West Virginia, fair, much colder, Friday; Saturday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder; winds northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	16	41	41
6 A. M.	16	42	40
9 A. M.	17	38	42
12 M.	16	40	48
4 P. M.	17	40	47
6 P. M.	17	45	48
9 P. M.	18	44	46
12 P. M.	19	44	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1902	17
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M. and 44 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 49 degrees at 12 noon, and the minimum 38 degrees at 9:15 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.		P.M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	5:15	Moon sets	7:26

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.
S. Hook	8:26	Gov. Isl'd	8:44	H. Gate	10:40
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.
S. Hook	8:50	Gov. Isl'd	9:03	H. Gate	10:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Santos and Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	.....
Orizaba, Nassau	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Sabine, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.

British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston / via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretorian, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting close here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §24 and up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Victoria.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Shinano Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M., up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per S. S. Empress of China. Merchandise for United States postal agency at Shangai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 27; Hongkong, Dec. 21; Shanghai, Jan. 8, and Yokohama, Jan. 10, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched East Jan. 26. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 30.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Jan. 17.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Barcelona, Pamburg, Jan. 16.
Bernard, Para, Jan. 18.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 17.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Ferncene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 10.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
Monterey, Havana, Jan. 27.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.
Sicilian Prince, Palermo, Jan. 14.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 21.
El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 25.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 24.
Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 23.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 24.

SUNDAY, FEB. 1.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 27.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, Jan. 23.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 22.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Largo Bay, Huelva, Jan. 19.
Nemea, St. Lucia, Jan. 26.
Phoebus, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Seguranca, Colon, Jan. 27.

Arrived.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Chaplin, Philadelphia, Jan. 28, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Will load for South Africa.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Demeo, Girgenti, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Hale, Jacksonville, Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Catherine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Thornton, Liverpool, Jan. 16, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 1:58 A. M.

SS Maraval, (Fr.,) Hunter, Trinidad, Jan. 21, and Grenada, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville, Jan. 26, and Charleston, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Mascazzini, Genoa, Jan. 12, Naples, 14th, and Palermo, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Thespis, (Br.,) Ferguson, Santos, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze; raining; dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS Hector, for Boston.
SS Navahoe, for Jacksonville.
SS Cuzco, (Br.,) for Valparaiso.
SS Talisman, (Nor.,) for Barbados.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from Curacao for New York, sld. from San Juan yesterday.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Camoens, (Belg.,) Capt. Penrice, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Bahia Jan. 27.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York, arr. at Malta yesterday.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York for Alexandria, &c., arr. at Malta to-day.

SS Indrawadi, (Br.,) Capt. Condy, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Algiers Jan. 27.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. Riddle, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Toscanini, for New York, sld. from Porto Empedocle Jan. 23.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Laverello, for New York, sld. from Genoa Jan. 26.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from Batoum via Algiers for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Crockett, from Curacao for New York, sld. from San Juan at 4 P. M. to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Shenandoah, Capt. Chapman, from New York for Hilo, was spoken on Jan. 14 in latitude 1 degree longitude 28 degrees.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Restaurant is Well Worth a Visit.

Candies and Favors.
Basement, Front, near 20th St. Elevators.
Favors for St. Valentine Dances and Dinners; nowhere else can you find such assortments of exclusive dainty favors as we show.
Specials for Friday and Saturday.
Old-Fashioned Chocolates, whipped cream centres, lb.....23
Filbert Chips, glossy, delicious and delightfully flavored, lb.....20
Genuine Thin Peanut Brittle; made just right, lb.....15

Friday---The Great Economy Day.

It is, in other words, the Under-price Day—as more merchandise is sold here at less than regular prices on this day than on any other of the week. After Monday, Friday is the day on which we can count on the largest attendance; thus it is one of the busiest of the week.

This Friday will be no exception, for we've prepared an avalanche of specials that must awaken enthusiasm in the most blase, excite curiosity and appeal to everybody interested in securing high grade merchandise at under prices.

The wise and thrifty will come early in the day. Such action we suggest, as many lots are likely to be closed out before the noon hour.

Women's Outerwear.
Third Floor.

Women's Tailor-made Suits; of excellent quality black and blue Zibeline; new spring model, blouse coat, stitched collar, belt and new cuff of self material; trimmed with black and white braid; coat taffeta lined; nine gore wide flaring skirt; side plaited seams, habit back.....$19.75

Women's Dress Skirts; of good quality black Cheviot; seven gore wide flaring skirt, inverted plait back, trimmed over hips and around flare with stitched straps of taffeta; lined with satin faced mercerized percaline.....$6.50

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts; of excellent quality all-wool materials; in black, blue, brown and gray; nine gore inverted plait back; welted seams; well tailored, correctly hanging skirt.....$5.00

Women's Coats; of fine quality Cheviot, Vicuna and Montagnac; loose or half fitted back; velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, lined with heavy black satin; regularly $19.50 and $18.00, Friday.....$15.00

Women's Coats and Jackets; of Vicuna, Montagnac and Cheviot, with or without velvet collar; half fitted or tight fitting; lined with heavy black satin or taffeta.....$14.75

Women's $16.50 and $12.00 Coats and Jackets; of Cheviot and Vicuna; beautifully tailored and finished; lined with satin or taffeta; Friday.....$10.00

Gloves
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
First Floor.

The lines represented here are important values, suitable for present wear, and they have our usual guarantee. We have now, as at all times, complete lines in every style Glove for every occasion, including an unusually choice assortment of Gloves for evening wear at popular prices.

Kid Pique Gloves; 4 hook Foster Paris Point, season's colorings; tan, brown, slate, pearl, English reds, modes, white; all guaranteed, made by the greatest glove makers in France; $1.65 values, at.....95

Another offer of 2-clasp Glace Gloves; embroidered Paris Point and one row pique and over seam; in white, black and season's shades; Simpson Crawford Co. special importation, pair.....88

Women's 1-clasp Mannish Cape Gloves; broad cut, special embroidery, pair.....$1.00

Muslin Underwear and Colored Underskirts
AT EMPHATIC LOW PRICES.
Second Floor.

Nainsook Gowns, square effect, trimmed with insertion of embroidery; fine lace with full ruffle, yoke and sleeves edged with Val; $2.00 values at..$1.50

Nainsook Corset Covers, French shapes, with hemstitched ruffle of lawn on neck and armholes; 50c. value at.....25

Nainsook and Cambric Drawers, manufacturers' samples, trimmed with fine embroidery and fine lace; $1.00 and $1.25 values at.....68

Flannelette Underskirts, in dainty pink and blue stripes, finished with crochet, scalloped.....25

Mercerized Sateen Skirts, with graduated accordion plaited, tucked and plain ruffle; $1.25 value, at....98

Infants' and Children's Wear
AT LITTLE PRICES.
Second Floor.

Nainsook Dresses, sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years; made with deep hem, embroidery and tucked yoke; value $1.50, at.....$1

ALLIES WANT PREFERENCE

Their Insistence Halts Venezuelan Negotiations.

Mr. Bowen Informed That Nations Taking No Part in Blockade Must Wait for Their Money—Case May Yet Be Taken to The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There was a pause in the Venezuelan negotiations today that approached perilously near a breach, and the end is not yet in sight. It all grows out of the attitude of the allies in insisting upon preferential treatment for themselves in the settlement of their claims.

As foreshadowed in the London dispatches, Mr. Bowen has been informed of the decision of the allies to insist upon adhering to this claim and he has come to a stand in his work for the moment. For half an hour he was in consultation with Secretary Hay at the State Department to-day, though the Secretary is taking no part in the negotiations in any official sense. Mr. Bowen is believed to have taken steps to acquaint President Castro with the demands of the allies, a sure sign that these demands exceed, in spirit at least, the concessions that Mr. Bowen expected to make. Possibly fresh and enlarged powers will be necessary to enable him to meet the demands.

Two courses are open now to Mr. Bowen and it will probably be for President Castro to elect which he shall follow. He may in his response to the other claimant nations than the allies take the opportunity to inform the world that Venezuela yields to overpowering force and that if she cannot meet their claims they must reckon with the allies themselves. The other course is for Mr. Bowen to declare that his mission has failed, that he cannot come to a reasonable understanding with the allies because of their uncompromising attitude, and therefore the case must go to The Hague tribunal for adjustment.

Venezuela's plight at this moment lies in the fact that she is between two fires. The allies demand preferential treatment, pointing out that to discriminate against their claims, when their attitude had been correct and even magnanimous, would not be fair treatment.

Minister Bowen is insistent that the allies shall not have preferential treatment in the matter of the payment of the claims, and in all his conferences with the representatives of the European Governments here he has made his position very clear. It is known that he has declined to modify his demands in this respect.

Pressure along certain influential lines has been brought to bear on the allies to show the justice of Mr. Bowen's contention. The rejection of his proposition for the treatment of all the creditors alike, it is believed here, would result in throwing the case to The Hague tribunal, before which body all the nations having claims against Venezuela would be placed on an equal footing.

It is known that the allies would prefer that this should not be done, as consideration of the claims by that body would entail much delay in their settlement, and there are other features which make it desirable to the allies that the claims be settled outside of that body. One of them is that if they came before The Hague, Venezuela would have the right to set up counter claims as an offset to those presented by the allies. These, it is said, might reduce considerably the amount of money to be paid by Venezuela.

For these and other reasons it is not surprising to well-informed persons here that the European Governments are taking time to consider fully their reply to Mr. Bowen's proposition before making their final answer. At the same time the fact that they have not agreed upon their answer causes an uneasy feeling in Washington and some apprehension as to what the future may bring forth.

Minister Bowen continues hopeful of a favorable answer to his proposition. He realizes that the question is an important one to the nations involved and is not unwilling that they should take time to consider the question fully. Up to a late hour to-night the allies' representatives had received no answer from their Governments and there was no occasion for them to see Mr. Bowen.

It is learned that on the second day after his arrival here Minister Bowen informed the French diplomatic representative in Washington that the French claims would be treated on the same basis as claims of the allies, and would be taken up after the blockade was raised. Relying on this assurance the French Government has remained inactive, but it is stated that should the allied powers be granted preferential treatment France would take steps at once to protect her Venezuelan interests, and would make representations on the subject to the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin, and Rome.

Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, called on Minister Bowen to-day and presented the formal thanks of the Madrid Government for the courtesy and kindness shown the Spanish subjects in Venezuela during the present troubles and for his safeguarding of their interests.

Count Quadt, the German Chargé, was the only representative of the allies to see Mr. Bowen this forenoon. He afterward was in conference with Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, and was later at the State Department, where he introduced the new Military Attaché to Secretary Hay. The Venezuelan matter was alluded to and the department was informed of the last report from Berlin regarding the Panther episode, which was published this morning.

Pierre de Margerie, the French Chargé d'Affaires, talked over the Venezuelan crisis with Secretary Hay to-day, though he came to the department primarily to announce the willingness of his Government to negotiate a post and parcels treaty.

AWAITING CASTRO'S ANSWER.

Powers Ready to Raise Blockade Should He Give Their Claims Priority.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Venezuela's answer to the powers' latest communication (the joint note refusing to place all claims on an equality with those of the co-operating powers) is expected to arrive here to-morrow. If Mr. Bowen can agree to give preference to the claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy the blockade is likely to be raised immediately, for so far as known this is the only outstanding vital point.

Should Venezuela demur or complications arise, such as a protest from some of the other powers, the negotiations may be indefinitely prolonged. Authoritative opinion here differs regarding the outcome.

The German officials adhere to the belief that when President Castro sees all the three powers are so completely unanimous and insistent upon preference he will agree to it. The British Foreign Office adopts a non-committal attitude not altogether without a pessimistic trend.

All, however, unite in declaring that after all the expense and trouble of the blockade their claims would not be equitably treated if they were put on the same basis as those of nations who have not taken steps to recover their debts or re-establish their prestige in Venezuela.

TO STRENGTHEN DEFENSES.

Senate Committee on Military Affairs Stirred by Germany's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Venezuelan situation, and especially the attitude of Germany, was discussed by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and the situation influenced the committee on some matters pertaining to the Army Appropriation bill, among which was the decision to accept the House provision relating to transports so that they would be retained in the service.

The committee also provided for an increase of electricians, skilled gunners, machinists and Sergeants, and others who take care of and handle guns in the seacoast defenses.

Some other additions were made in the bill, with a view of improving the service. The discussion was general and earnest, and the conclusion reached, as stated by a member of the committee, was that the United States should make it plain that the honor and dignity of the country would be maintained, and that Germany should not be allowed to "bluff" the Government by any attitude she might assume.

Among the more important amendments to the bill are the following:

Adding twenty-five master electricians to the Artillery Corps, at $75 each per month.

Authorizing the detail of twenty additional retired army officers as military attachés at foreign courts and as instructors in the organization of the National Guard.

Granting to officers the privilege now enjoyed by enlisted men of making deposits of funds with the Paymaster General and receiving interest on them.

Striking out the House provision for the muster-out of the Porto Rican provisional regiment and inserting a substitute authorizing the enlistment of Porto Rican citizens in the regular army, with authority to serve outside Porto Rico.

Increasing the House appropriation for quartermaster supplies to the extent of $500,000.

Appropriating $25,000 for the equipment of officers' schools at military posts.

Authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to purchase the horses owned by officers when the officers are transferred from one station to another.

Making immediately available $2,000,000 of the $4,750,000 appropriated on account of barracks and quarters, and authorizing the use of $100,000 for the purchase of heavy furniture for officers' quarters.

Appropriating $500,000 for continuing the construction and maintenance of post exchanges.

Increasing the appropriation for quarters in the Philippine Islands to the extent of $250,000.

Increasing the appropriation for the transportation of the army from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000.

Authorizing the use of $200,000 of the amount appropriated for medicines and hospitals for the payment of bills incurred by officers while absent from the army.

Granting double time to enlisted men serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, the same as in the case of the men who served in China.

Reducing the increase in the Signal Corps provided by the House bill.

Other important amendments provide for the retirement, with advanced rank, of officers who served in the civil war and for the creation of a General Staff. The retirement amendment is in the exact language of the bill recently reported by the Senate Military Committee, and the staff amendment is in the language of the Staff bill recommended by the Secretary of War, with the Military Committee's amendments added.

The total carried by the bill as amended is $77,241,277, an increase of $3,366,000.

Holland Not Worrying Over Claims.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.—In the First Chamber to-day the Foreign Minister, Dr. van Lynden, replying to an interpellation, said he anticipated that when the affairs of Venezuela were settled Holland would get what was due her there in satisfaction of her claims.

MINISTER PRINETTI STRICKEN.

Head of Italian Foreign Office Paralyzed in King's Presence—His Condition Is Serious.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Foreign Minister Prinetti had an attack of paralysis of the left side while being received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel to-day. He was removed to his home in a serious condition.

The Ministers were holding their usual semi-weekly conference with the King at the Quirinal when Signor Prinetti, who was addressing his Majesty, suddenly threw up his arms, staggered, and would have fallen but for the fact that he was caught by his colleagues.

The incident caused great excitement. The King rang for assistance and Minister of Commerce Bacelli, who is a physician, was able to do what was immediately necessary. The King, who is specially attached to Signor Prinetti, was much affected.

CROWN PRINCESS DEGRADED.

Louise Excluded from the Titles and Prerogatives of the Saxon Royal House.

DRESDEN, Saxony, Jan. 29.—A royal decree has been gazetted announcing that the Crown Princess Louise is henceforth excluded from all the rights, titles, and dignities of a member of the Saxon royal house, as a result of her elopement with Prof. Giron.

The Princess voluntarily renounced these rights Jan. 9.

The Vienna Zeitung announced Jan. 27 that Emperor Francis Joseph had decided, as head of the Archducal House, to deprive the Crown Princess of all her Archducal titles and prerogatives, a step without parallel in the history of the Austrian House, and it was added last night in a Vienna dispatch that it was even doubtful whether the former Crown Princess would be able to call herself a Princess of Tuscany, the branch of the Hapsburg family to which she belongs.

POLISH COUNTESS ARRESTED.

Legitimacy of a Son, Presented as Heir to a Vast Estate, Is Questioned.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Countess Isabella Wesierska Kwilecki, belonging to a rich and aristocratic Polish family, has been arrested by the criminal police here on the charge of pretending to have borne a son six years ago and presenting him as the heir to an estate at Wroblewo, (Province of Posen,) consisting of 10,000 acres, and having a yearly rental roll totaling $15,000. Count Misjislaw Kwilecki, a member of the Prussion House of Lords, and his son, Count Hector Kwilecki, a member of the Reichstag, as next of kin, contested the legitimacy of the Countess's son two years ago, and after a sensational trial at Posen she was acquitted.

The Countess and the Count, her husband, continued living quietly on the Polish estate after the trial, spending the Winters in fashionable Berlin society. However, the Prosecuting Attorney, continuing his investigation, obtained fresh testimony through a police examination of a woman who bore a child at the time the son of the Countess is said to have been born, and the rearrest of the Countess followed.

MUTINEERS KILLED MATES.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The British steamer Brunswick, Capt. Brown, from Maranham, Brazil, via Funchal, Island of Madeira, arrived here to-day and landed five survivors of the British bark Veronica, Capt. Shaw, from Ship Island, Miss., Oct. 6, for Montevideo, who were picked up at sea by the Brunswick before arriving at Funchal. The men reported that the Veronica was burned at sea Dec. 20, but the police have arrested four of them on a charge of having mutinied and murdered Capt. Shaw and seven of the crew of the Veronica. It is alleged that after these crimes had been committed the men set fire to the ship.

The cook of the Veronica, a colored man, who was among those who were rescued by the Brunswick, made a statement to Capt. Brown which caused him to cable to Scotland Yard.

When questioned here the four seamen said the Veronica was abandoned because she was on fire. They added that the chief officer and a seaman died on board of her, that Capt. Shaw and some of the crew left in one boat, and that they (the men brought here by the Brunswick) left the bark in another boat and succeeded in reaching Cajucira Island, Dec. 25, in a starving condition, after drifting for five days, during which they subsisted on eleven biscuits and a small barrel of water. Three days later the men were picked up by the Brunswick.

The cook, however, asserts that the men, led by the boatswain, a German, mutinied and murdered the Captain, chief officer, and others, and threatened to kill him if he betrayed them. After an investigation the four seamen of the Veronica were formally charged with murdering seven of their shipmates.

Three of the men in custody are Germans. The fourth is an American, William Smith, who shipped at a Mississippi port.

Member of Parliament Divorced.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Henry Norman, M. P., the author and traveler, has been granted a divorce from his wife, Menie Muriel, the traveler and author. Lieut. Edward Arthur Fitzgerald of the Dragoon Guards was named as co-respondent.

Spain Has Surplus of $9,600,000.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Finance Minister Villaverde announced to-day that the final results of the budget of 1902 showed a surplus of $9,600,000.

Mrs. Goelet's Yacht at Cannes.

CANNES, France, Jan. 29.—The American steam yacht Nahma (owned by Mrs. Robert Goelet) has arrived here.

BALKAN QUESTION SERIOUS

The Powers and Turkey May Clash in the Coming Spring.

Appearances Are Warlike Throughout Europe—Many Rumors of Mobilization and Purchase of War Materials.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The publication of a French Yellow Book to-day, detailing the efforts made by France and Russia during the past year to induce Turkey to institute reforms in Macedonia, which resulted in the tour through the Balkans of Count Lamsdorff, and in the Austro-Russian agreement regarding press reforms in Turkey, is held to point to the fact that an acute phase of the Balkan question has arisen.

The rumors that Austria is preparing a squadron at her naval port of Pola, the passage of the Russian torpedo boats through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, and other incidents are being recalled; while the official denials of the mobilization rumors issued by the Austrian Government are received with some skepticism. There have been lately several reports of hasty purchases of war material by Roumania, the Balkan States, and Turkey.

The Yellow Book confirms the statement that France approves of Count Lamsdorff's proposal to institute radical reforms in Macedonia and gives a gloomy account of the deplorable conditions prevailing in the Macedonian provinces.

Reports are current in Odessa that Austria and Russia have agreed upon a joint naval coercion of Turkey in the coming Spring to enforce reforms in Macedonia. According to Prof. Vambery, who is supposed to be well informed as to the views entertained at Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan, believing that the intention is to wrest Macedonia from the Turkish Empire, would prefer the risks of war to acquiescence in the European demands.

The drift of European comment is that although there is no immediate danger the situation is causing diplomatists the keenest anxiety.

HONDURAN MUDDLE WORSE.

Interventions of Other Central American Republics May Involve the Situation.

PANAMA, Jan. 29.—The interventions of the Central American Republics in each other's internal affairs have brought about a most critical situation in Central America. President Manuel Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala is in favor of the elected President of Honduras, Manuel Bonilla, while Gen. Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, and Gen. Regalado, President of Salvador, insists that the retiring President of Honduras, Gen. Terencio Sierra, shall continue in the Presidency.

Meanwhile, the revolutionists are prepared to start a rebellion in Salvador, and according to the latest news received, the Salvadorean and Guatemalan armies, commanded by their respective Presidents, Cabrera and Regalado, were on the frontier, accompanied by revolutionary refugees and on the point of hostilities.

According to previous dispatches the retiring President of Honduras, Gen. Sierra, had refused to turn over the Presidential power to Señor Bonilla, and had made efforts to persuade Congress to declare the latter's election null. Señor Bonilla had retired to Amapala Island, where he had gathered his followers and a quantity of munitions of war, and had threatened to start a revolution if he did not obtain his rights. A later dispatch announced that the Honduran Congress had approved the election of Bonilla.

A dispatch from Panama Jan. 20 reported that Gen. Varahona and Manuel Rivas had organized a force on the frontier of Guatemala and started a revolution Salvador, The President of Salvador, Señor Regalado, had left the capital to engage the rebels.

MINISTER OF LANDS ACCUSED.

Australian Official Said to Have Appropriated Public Property to His Personal Use.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times correspondent at Melbourne, Australia, says Victorian Minister of Lands McKenzie, who has been highly respected, has been accused of improperly obtaining public lands for his own purposes.

He indignantly denies wrongdoing, and has resigned the portfolio. The courts are making an inquiry, and a select investigating committee has been appointed.

PRETENDER REPULSED.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Tangier announces that Bu Hamara, the pretender to the throne of Morocco, has been repulsed and is retreating rapidly.

Continued and conflicting rumors of a great battle outside Fez are current in Tangier.

The Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata has arrived at Melilla.

It was announced from Madrid last night that the Spanish Government had received news that the Moorish pretender was advancing to attack Fez.

AMERICAN CHAMBER IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An American Chamber of Commerce was organized here to-night with 101 members, who are engaged in business in Berlin, Hamburg, and other German cities.

H. Kreismann of Chicago, formerly United States Consul General and now a street railway owner here, was elected President of the chamber.

PRAISES SOUDAN MISSIONARIES.

British Agent in Egypt Says Americans Shall Receive Encouragement.

KHARTOUM, Soudan, Jan. 29.—Earl Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, speaking at a banquet here to-day, paid a tribute to the work of the American missionaries in the Soudan, where the natives were learning that the foreigners visiting them were no longer slave dealers, but the bitter opponents of slavery. He said:

"Let me testify to the special pleasure afforded me by a visit to the admirably conducted establishment of the American missionaries on the Sobat River, and to that of the Austrian missionaries on the White Nile. One is a Catholic institution and the other Protestant, but I know no distinction between such efforts among the pagans and they shall receive encouragement and assistance."

FRANCE FAVORS HAGUE COURT.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the budget of foreign affairs. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Republican, criticised the omission of a credit for the expenses of The Hague International Court of Arbitration, and Foreign Minister Delcasse replied that it was the sincere desire of the Government not to permit that tribunal to lapse from disuse. It already had given evidence of its support of the principle of arbitration by referring to it the controversy with Guatemala. One thousand dollars was voted for the expenses of the court.

A motion of M. Sembat, Socialist, providing for the suppression of the French Embassy to the Vatican, after being opposed by M. Delcasse as premature during the existence of the Concordat, was defeated by 325 to 215 votes.

Gen. Miles Denies Chinese Story.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Lieut. Gen. Miles denies the reports that he compared the Dowager Empress of China with the late Queen Victoria during his audience with the Dowager. He declares the story is absurdly false.

FOR NEW CHINESE RAILWAY.

Peking Syndicate Seeking Right to Construct Line from the Tszechau Mines to Yangtse.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says the Peking syndicate, whose work of developing its concession in Northern Shansi is progressing satisfactorily, continues to urge recognition of its right to construct a railway from the Tszechau mines to Yangtse, near Nanking.

The claim is strengthened by the recent action of the Chinese Government in granting an imperial guarantee for the French loan for the Russian banks on the concession for the railway from Ching-ting to Tai-yuen-fu, in Shansi, since a part of that line was originally conceded to the Peking syndicate.

The prospects of the Peking syndicate are seriously prejudiced by the exceptional facilities of their Russian competitors, and unless equal opportunities are given for railway communication from the mines to Yangtse this British enterprise may be greatly impaired, if not destroyed.

CONSUL AND PRINCE QUARREL.

Why Bakhmatieff Left Sofia—Anonymous Letter Incident, Involving High Russians, Revived.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times's correspondent at Vienna says the departure of the Russian Consul General Bakhmatieff from Sofia is said to be owing to differences with Prince Ferdinand in connection with fac simile letters published some months ago compromising several exalted Russians. These letters were purported to have been written by Ludskanoff, a Russophile, the Bulgarian Minister, and concerned the removal of persons obnoxious to the Russophile Party.

It is understood that Bakhmatieff cast suspicion on Ferdinand and the War Minister of conniving in the publication of the letters. Ferdinand denied this, proclaiming unalterable loyalty to Russia. Ludskanoff remains in office.

INSURANCE FOR BELGIANS.

Government Plans to Relieve Poor Workmen in Case of Injury or Death.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says the Workmen's Accident bill now before the Chamber of Representatives is a Government measure, democratic in character. It applies to all commercial and industrial enterprises employing machine motive power, and includes all workmen receiving wages to a maximum of $450 annually. Every accident, from whatever cause, including culpable negligence, is within the scope of the bill.

The amount of indemnity is fixed at 50 per cent. of the actual loss of wage-earning capacity caused through accident. In case of death the indemnity is an annuity in favor of the direct heirs and an equal quarter of the victim's wage-earning capacity during the term of expectation of life.

VON BALLESTREM RE-ELECTED.

President of Reichstag, Who Resigned During Krupp Wrangle, Returns to Office.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Count von Ballestrem was re-elected President of the Reichstag to-day by 195 votes to 89. Blank ballots were cast by the Socialists and Radicals.

The Count subsequently entered the Chamber and accepted the office.

Count von Ballestrem resigned the Presidency of the Reichstag Jan. 23 in consequence of disapproval with his attitude during the attempt of Jan. 20 of Herr Vollmar, Socialist, to raise a debate in the House on the charges brought against the late Herr Krupp and on Emperor William's telegrams and speeches on the subject.

WOULD-BE ASSASSIN DEAD.

Man Who Tried to Kill Armenian Patriarch May Have Been Secretly Executed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—The Armenian drug clerk, Agap Hatchikian, who was arrested on Jan. 19 for attempting to assassinate the Armenian Patriarch, Ormanian, died in prison to-day. It is supposed that he was put to death in order to hush up the matter.

The Armenian Patriarch, Ormanian, while celebrating mass on Jan. 19, was shot by Hatchikian. The Patriarch's wound was not fatal. The shooting was believed to have been the work of a committee of agitators.

QUEEN OLGA RETURNS TO ATHENS

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The correspondent of The Times at Canea says Queen Olga left Crete Thursday for Athens on the Greek royal yacht Amphitrite.

SHERIFF'S JURY DINES.

The Second Panel Entertains William J. O'Brien and Other Guests at Delmonico's.

The annual dinner of the Sheriff's Jury (second panel) was held last night at Delmonico's. William H. McElroy, a veteran member of the panel, was toastmaster of the evening. On his right sat Sheriff William J. O'Brien, the guest of honor.

There were several speakers, and almost without exception they spoke in a humorous vein. An exception was the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, who was introduced after Mr. McElroy had proposed a toast to the guest of the evening, and Sheriff O'Brien had responded briefly. There were no set toasts, but Dr. Stires chose "Civic Righteousness" as his topic.

"I have been in this city only a little more than a year," he said, "but I have entered thoroughly into the spirit of civic pride which prompts the average New Yorker to proclaim that this is the greatest city in the world. But we should remember that the best can come only through the best, and the citizen who is not willing to do his best for the community in which he lives is unworthy of his citizenship.

"We have high ideals and all that, and there is necessarily a splendid inherent force in a community like New York, but I fear we are spending it unwisely at times. A good deal of the steam which should go to the cylinders to make the machinery move is only too frequently wasted through the whistle.

"Among our civic bodies there is one, the Merchants' Association, which I greatly admire because occasionally it does something. Now, you have also the Chamber of Commerce. That organization, with its splendid new building, impresses me as being an eminently respectable body. If I had been here longer I might know that many splendid movements have had their inception with that organization. But I do know some excellent things which the Merchants' Association has accomplished recently.

"What we want is not men with opinions, but men with convictions. We all have opinions, and they are cheap at that. Any one can possess an opinion, but a conviction is a thing that possesses us. If there was one thing more significant than another in the life of the late Abram S. Hewitt, it was this, that even though there were some things in which we could not agree with him—and I do not know how many—we always had absolute certainty about his sincerity, honesty, and convictions. And in critical times he never hesitated to let the community know where he stood on any question of moment. He was not a man who waited after getting up in the morning to see in what direction the weathercock on his barn was turned before he told you of his heart's innermost conviction."

Clayton Mayo explained the miracle of Jonah to the satisfaction and merriment of all those present, and Job E. Hedges spoke about the complications and difficulties which might attend the enforcement of the proposed bachelor tax law.

John J. Delaney, former Assistant District Attorney, and Marion J. Verdery also spoke. Among the guests were almost all the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to this city and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions. J. Pierpont Morgan was on the list of guests, but did not come. William Rockefeller was in attendance.

CRÉDIT MEN'S DINNER.

W. A. Pendergast on the Bankruptcy Law and Congressman Baker on Trusts.

The New York Credit Men's Association dinner last night in the rooms of the Drug Trade Club, 100 William Street, was attended by nearly a hundred members and their guests. The speakers were Congressman Robert Baker, William A. Pendergast, Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men; H. R. Roden of Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, and F. B. Thurber.

Mr. Pendergast was the speaker of the evening. His topic was the bankruptcy law. He declared that the Association of Credit Men was the first to start the movement to amend the bankruptcy law, and declared that seven of the amendments they had suggested had been adopted. He told of the co-operation of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy, and reviewed the work done by the associations for an amended bankruptcy law since early in 1891.

Congressman Baker said: "As I am asked to speak to the toast 'Should Trusts be Regulated?' let me say at the outset that if they are not regulated, nor, rather, if the causes which produce them are not removed, then this and similar associations might as well disband and their members seek other avocations—if then obtainable. For the trust principle and that under which the Credit Men's Associations thrive are directly antagonistic and cannot both endure."

HYPNOTISM NOT REMEDIAL.

German Experts Say It Affords No Relief from Mental Diseases—Laymen's Use of It Dangerous.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The commission of experts in mental diseases appointed by the Ministry of Education to investigate the healing value of hypnotism, reports that it is essentially worthless. The commission, which is composed of Prof. Mendell and Drs. Gock, Munter, and Aschenborn, was appointed during the faith-healing excitement here a year ago.

The report declares that hypnotism cannot produce organic changes nor cure epilepsy nor hysteria, but it can be used helpfully in some instances by removing symptoms through suggestion. No good physician would leave out of account the influence of suggestion upon patients, but hypnotic suggestion may intensify disease when laymen apply it who do not know when to use it and when not to do so. The influence of hypnotic suggestion diminishes in proportion to popular knowledge of it. It is most powerful when regarded by a subject as marvelous and supernatural.

The commission also notes that hypnotism is less used than formerly.

Substitute for Match Phosphorus.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—In the Reichstag to-day Home Secretary von Posadowsky-Wehner, supporting a Government measure absolutely prohibiting the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, said the Government had acquired the patent of a new igniting substance which was harmless to the health of the working people and had placed it at the disposal of all the match factories which were still using phosphorus.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer to Hague Court.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 29.—The Foreign Minister, Dr. van Lynden, replying to a question in the Chamber to-day as to whether an offer from Andrew Carnegie of $250,000 to found a library for the International Court of Arbitration had been rejected, said it had not been rejected, and added that no offer had been made in a form rendering either acceptance or refusal possible.

Train Uses Wireless Telegraph.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The experiments on the military railroad between Berlin and Zossen in connection with keeping a moving train in continuous wireless communication with the signal station have been completely successful. The Braun system was used.

Schwab Wants Special Russian Train.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—It is understood that Charles M. Schwab is negotiating for the haulage of a three-car special train from Wirballen (a station on the frontier of Prussia and Russia) to Port Arthur. The Russian authorities prefer stopping the heavy international sleepers at Irkutsk, Siberia, and substituting lighter cars from that point onward.

American Footgear in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 29.—In reply to a Government inquiry, the Chamber of Commerce reports that American boots and shoes outrun those of British manufacture because the orders are filled quicker, the quality and shape are better, and the price is cheaper. Americans completely dominate the Jamaican market in these lines. The Government's inquiry will result in urgent representation on the subject being made to the British manufacturers.

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

CORNELIUS DOREMUS, PRESIDENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1902.

INCOME DURING 1902.

Premiums	$3,872,748.63
Interest and Rents	1,368,963.73
Profit on sales of real estate and bonds	306,867.24
	$5,548,579.60

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1902.

Claims by Death	$1,119,742.73
Matured Endowments	756,362.94
Annuities	30,350.26
Dividends and Surrenders	517,891.06
Total paid to Policyholders in 1902	$2,423,896.33
Expenses, including Taxes, Fees, Commissions, Salaries, etc.	1,124,087.57
Excess of income over Disbursements	2,000,695.70
	$5,548,579.60

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	$14,540,604.50
State, City, Railroad and other bonds	10,068,022.77
Real Estate owned	2,830,346.57
Cash on hand and in banks	688,911.50
Loans on Policies	1,634,297.85
	$29,762,183.49
Add:	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	346,184.94
Deferred Premiums, net	276,341.49
Premiums in course of transmission, net	310,870.98
Total	$30,695,580.90

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund as per Certificate of New York Insurance Department, dated January 14th, 1903	$26,096,068.00
Reserve Fund for extra risks, surrender values, etc.	109,779.58
Death losses reported, awaiting proofs, &c.	128,288.20
Unpaid Dividends of 1902 due to Policyholders	41,599.73
Surplus as regards Policyholders	4,319,875.44
Total	$30,695,580.90

Surplus as regards Policyholders on the Legal Standard of the State of New York.....$4,319,875.44

The Insurance Department of the State of New York calculates liabilities, except as to Policies issued since January 1st, 1901, on the assumption that investments will earn 4 per cent. per annum. The assumption of a lower rate would reduce accordingly the figures of Surplus given above.

On a 3½ per cent. basis the Surplus would be.....$3,474,028.44
On a 3 per cent. basis the Surplus would be..... 2,354,727.44

which figures show the unsurpassed financial strength of the Company.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice-President. MAX A. WESENDONCK, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN FUHRER, Actuary. CARL HEYE, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ACHELIS, HENRY A. CAESAR, HUBERT CILLIS, ALBERT F. D'OENCH, CORNELIUS DOREMUS, EWALD FLEITMANN, CARL GOEPEL, CARL KLONNE, ALBRECHT PAGENSTECHER, ALFRED ROELKER, HEINRICH ROSE, HERMANN ROSE, HUGO SCHUMANN, CASIMIR TAG, F. VON BERNUTH, GEORGE A. VON LINGEN, KARL VON WESENDONK, MAX A. WESENDONCK.

FREDERIC S. DOREMUS, Metropolitan Manager, 20 Nassau St., New York.

It's Your Chance

to secure a high-grade sweet-toned, tone-lasting Walters Piano for $1 a week in that great January Piano Sale at BLOOMINGDALES', 3d Ave., 59th St.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

A Sale of Young Men's Suits and Overcoats at $9.00.

Former Prices Up to $18.00.

For the young chap who prides himself on the taste and elegance of his dress, this certainly is a rare opportunity. Who else ever offered a suit or overcoat, tailored to equal the Saks standard---one with snap and style a-plenty and of this season's newest fabrics---at Nine Dollars? The suits are the single and double breasted models; of overcoats we have the 40, 45 and 48 inch box styles. The sizes are from 29 to 36; a mature man of small stature will find quite a number of desirable garments at $9.00.

Our Sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats at $13.50

is relegating any number of "tide-overs" to the past-service class---and small wonder. No man would court the risk of being of the "shabby-genteel" if he but knew the mighty values which this sale offers. Of our regular $18.00 garments there is a sprinkling; the bulk of them were $20.00 or more. Either suit or overcoat to your liking, both in fabric and cut, for $13.50.

Our Final Special Offer of High Grade Hats for Men at $2.45.

They embrace all the regular Saks $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50 Hats, both soft and stiff. The blocks are this season's latest; the felt is of superior fur, finished with excellent silk bindings and ribbon. For to-day and Saturday only at $2.45.

Henry Heath's Silk Hats at $6.50 instead of $10.00,

which is the price you would have to pay the charge-for-the-label hatter. We imported every one of them, so we know them to be truly Heath's London hats.

B&K

Your Size? A Prize.

There are a few $35 Overcoats here among 400 heavy and light weights, and some that were $25, $22 and $18. A few were $15. Any one of them now:

Twelve Dollars.

Some sizes in some styles are lacking, no lines are quite complete, but if your size is here you'll win a prize.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (OPPOSITE COOPER UNION).
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AT DE KALB AVENUE.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 P. M.

STATEHOOD BILL LOSING

Belief Growing That Senator Quay Will Abandon Measure.

His Movement to Graft It on One of the Appropriation Bills Interpreted as an Act of Desperation — The Minority Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The belief is strengthening that the Statehood bill cannot be forced through and that it must be abandoned within a few days. Quay's movement to graft the bill on one of the regular appropriation bills encourages this view. The minority is determined to prevent a vote on the pending bill, and it is reasonably certain that Mr. Quay cannot hold a majority for the measure at the risk of defeating the appropriations and other legislation almost as urgent and as important at this time.

It is doubtful that Mr. Quay will resort to his amendments to secure the admission of three Territories. He will be deterred from doing so by the remonstrances of one after another of influential Democratic Senators.

Senator Cockrell stated in an interview to-night that the method which the Pennsylvania Senator had indicated as likely to be pursued was obnoxious. Looking back over his nearly thirty years of honorable service in the Senate, the Missouri Senator said he had observed the rules of the Senate and had been uniformly opposed to the practice of putting riders on appropriation bills. He said he was not now willing to be led into the practice.

This attitude of the Missouri Senator cannot fail to become contagious among the Democrats. There are several of them who are known to be in full sympathy with his position.

"Mr. Quay's proposed amendment for putting the Statehood bill as a rider on a general appropriation bill amounts to nothing," said Senator Hale to-night. "It is clearly contrary to the rules of the Senate and must go out on a point of order. The matter does not cause us the least apprehension."

Mr. Hale read the rule relating to amendments on appropriation bills and pointed out the paragraph in which it is declared that "No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received on any general appropriation bill."

"The language is mandatory," said Mr. Hale, "and when such amendments are offered they must be rejected by the Chair when a point of order is raised under the rule."

The Senate rule as to appropriation bills declares:

"No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto and all questions of relevancy of amendments when raised shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate."

At this point the deciding factor in the situation will be the ancient and reverent conservatism of the Senators as to infractions of their rules. The Senate seldom revokes itself. Some years ago Quay got a building bill through Congress in just the manner in which he now proposes to pass the Statehood bill if he cannot do so directly. But the cases are few where the Senate will tolerate amendments that are foreign to the subject matter of an appropriation bill, and then only when there is a great emergency.

Senator Frye, the President of the Senate, when the point of order is raised against the Quay amendments cannot fail to rule against it. It will then be in order for Quay to move to settle the relevancy of the amendment by a vote of the Senate on an appeal from the decision of the Chair and of that result there would be no doubt. Democratic Senators will in all probability be first to object and to refuse to vote with the Pennsylvania Senator. But if enough should stay with him to overrule the Chair then the amendment would go over to the House and it would be necessary for that body to concur in the amendment which is identical with its own original bill.

Conferees on the part of the Senate might afterward have the desire to cause the defeat of the amendment, but would be powerless to do so when there was no dispute between the two houses in regard to it. The whole appropriation bill must fall, or if passed, the President must veto it, in order to accomplish the denial of Statehood to the claimant territories.

There has been much talk to-day of a veto if the pending bill should reach the President. The Republican leaders are represented as having about reached the point where they insist that the President shall take the responsibility of agreeing to withhold his approval. In this way they can allow the measure to come to a vote so that other legislation may be taken up and disposed of in the brief period remaining in this session.

Senator Quay is quoted to-day as having declared that he will fight for the bill to the last expiring moment of the session and make an extra session necessary. He says he will do this because he has shown he has a majority with him and is standing on a Constitutional right. There is certainly force in this declaration. But it is just as certain that he can expect no surrender by the minority.

By some it is expected that when the appropriation bills come up in the morning hour the friends of Statehood will filibuster against them until they have wrested an agreement from the minority for a time to vote on the Statehood bill. This comes from supporters of the bill less sagacious than Quay. He has thus far managed the bill with a nicety that can hardly be criticised by the most thoughtless of his opponents. With a strong majority at his back he has been the embodiment of aggravating patience and Fabian accommodation.

He has not even gone to the violence of compelling a night session, although he has tantalized with the threat of it. But he is quite as shrewd in this as the Republican leaders, who could really gain by forcing the fighting in this direction. The time of the session runs just as favorably for Quay with the Senators at their homes nights as if they were in the Senate chamber, while if the opposition should insist on night sessions to discuss the bill the physical chances are rather against Quay and his men enduring the ordeal many nights.

The Statehood bill was discussed to-day by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Bard, (Rep., Cal.) both speaking against the measure.

On the conclusion of Mr. Bard's remarks Mr. Foraker, having the Statehood bill in charge in the temporary absence of Mr. Quay, said that from statements that had reached him the action of Mr. Quay yesterday in introducing the Statehood bill as proposed amendments to the Agricultural and Sundry Civil bills was regarded as an unheard of proceeding. It was not unheard of at all, he said. It was simply a question whether a majority of the Senate could do a thing it wanted to.

He referred to previous legislation on appropriation bills and said that an appropriation bill had contained the provision establishing a civil government in the Philippines and that the Army Appropriation bill reported to-day provided for legislation creating a general staff.

Continuing, Mr. Foraker said the majority in the Senate have it in their power always to make such an amendment to a bill when in their judgment it is deemed for the public good.

Mr. Clay (Ga.) also took the same position and read from the record, showing that the Philippine legislation known as the Spooner amendment was voted upon the Army Appropriation bill.

OBJECT TO CLARA BARTON.

Red Cross Executive Committee Asks Congress to Prevent Her Permanent Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A memorial was received in the House to-day from Gen. John M. Wilson and twenty-two members of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society protesting against the administration of Clara Barton, President of the society, and against by-laws recently adopted which make the President eligible to a life tenure and place the administration in the hands of one person.

"No matter what confidence may be felt in any individual," says the memorial, "we do not deem it wise that the responsibility granted by Congress to this organization and its duties in regard to the administration of funds placed by the public in its hands should lie within the control of one person. We claim that these by-laws do not provide a sufficient safeguard. Moreover, the person in whom the power in control lies has the right to delegate all such authority to whomsoever the society may select as President pro tem."

A letter addressed to the President accompanied the memorial.

Included in the papers submitted with the memorial is a letter from Secretary Cortelyou addressed to Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, in which he says that in accordance with a copy of the by-laws submitted by the association the President and his Cabinet are constituted a Board of Consultation of the American Red Cross. Mr. Cortelyou says it is impossible for the President and Cabinet to serve in such capacity, and asks that public announcement be made of that fact.

HELD IN "STATU QUAY."

Mr. Dietrich's Little Joke in the Senate on the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Dietrich (Rep., Neb.,) presented a resolution in the Senate to-day, discharging the Committee on Relations with Cuba from further consideration of a House bill pertaining to Cuban reciprocity.

Reciprocity, he said, was being held in "statu Quay" in the Senate, and he asked that the resolution lie on the table as he desired to submit some remarks upon it.

HOUSE PASSES INDIAN BILL.

Mr. Burton of Ohio Unable to Secure Considerable Reduction in Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House to-day passed the Indan Appropriation bill and began consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Burton (Republican, Ohio,) continued his criticism of the extravagance of the items of the Indian bill to the end, but his three days' attack on the bill was not productive of many reductions. Mr. Patterson (Democrat, Tenn.,) took advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate on the Post Office bill to make a set speech of an hour and a half on the trust question. Mr. Reid (Democrat, Ark.,) spoke on good roads. The conferees on the Department of Commerce bill were named just as the House adjourned.

MAJOR GLENN ACQUITTED.

Was Accused of Unlawfully Killing Filipino War Prisoners.

MANILA, Jan. 29.—Major Edwin F. Glenn of the Fifth Infantry, who was tried by court-martial on the charge of unlawfully killing prisoners of war, has been acquitted.

Major Glenn has been ordered to return to duty. The verdict is popular.

McDonough Accepts Judgship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—John T. McDonough, formerly Secretary of State of New York, has accepted provisionally the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The conditions on which he accepts are said to be of such a nature that his appointment undoubtedly will be made.

California Opposes Cuban Treaty.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 29.—The Assembly to-day by a vote of 54 to 9 passed resolutions instructing Senators Perkins and Bard to vote against the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of Customs—William J. Grant, New York, for the District of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; William H. Daniels, New York, for the District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.

Surveyor of Customs—John A. Basserar, Port of Greenport, N. Y.; George E. Roberts, Iowa, to be Director of the Mint.

Army—Col. Charles L. Davis, Fifth Infantry, to be Brigadier General; Lieut. Col. Richard H. Pratt, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Frederick K. Ward, First Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Eben Swift, Fifth Cavalry, to be Major; First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry, to be Captain; First Lieut. Henry M. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, to be Judge Advocate, with rank of Major; Albert B. Hatfield, at large, to be First Lieutenant of Infantry.

Navy—To be Assistant Surgeons, Frederick W. S. Dean, South Carolina; Richard L. Sutton, Missouri.

ST. LAWRENCE SHIP CANAL.

Waterway Connecting the Richelieu River at St. Johns with Montreal to be Completed in Two Years.

It is announced that under a charter amended and re-enacted at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, work is to begin in the Spring on a canal connecting the Richelieu River at St. John's with the St. Lawrence opposite the city of Montreal. It is to be pushed vigorously and will be completed within two years, as it is a short cut and involves the investment of about $5,250,000.

The charter provides that the canal shall have a depth of not less than nine feet and a width of not less than eighty feet at the bottom. As a matter of fact, it will have immediately a depth of fourteen feet, corresponding with that of the St. Lawrence canals. Its length is 18¼ miles. The present connection between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence is by the Richelieu River, which is its outlet, and the Chambly Canal, the oldest of the Canadian artificial waterways.

The Chambly Canal reaches the St. Lawrence at Sorel, forty-five miles below Montreal, and is a seven-foot waterway, with locks eighteen feet wide. It was built when the seaport to which access was desired was Quebec. It makes the route to the St. Lawrence 105 miles long. This distance to free river navigation is reduced eighty-three miles by the proposed canal from St. Johns to Montreal. Arrangements are made in the plans to increase the depth of the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal to twenty-one feet, when the Georgian Bay Canal is built, as it will really be an extension of that canal to Lake Champlain, and through that lake, and the old Champlain Canal connecting Whitehall and Troy, to the Hudson River and New York.

It is expected that the completion of this canal will have the effect of bringing to American ports some part, at least, of the traffic which will be concentrated at Montreal by the system of Canadian artificial waterways. The St. Lawrence route to the sea is not attractive from the point of view of the marine underwriters, and the economy of shipments by way of New York is appreciated.

The old Champlain Canal is a small affair, inadequate for the existing requirements of commerce. It has a draught of five feet over the mortice sills at its locks, and the largest boats it will pass are barges of 140 to 150 tons. In the recent canal discussion at Albany the fact was brought out that part of the Champlain Canal is under the control of the Federal Government, which not only would do nothing to enlarge or improve it, but for strategic reasons would not permit it to be deepened to pass boats of fourteen feet draught.

Still Seeking Potter's Discharge.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Trades Assembly, at its meeting last evening took up the appeal of the local Painters' Union in the matter of the strike that is being waged by the employes of Shafer & Barry, painting contractors, over the re-employment of William Potter, a millitiaman, and decided to order a general boycott placed upon the offending firm. This will cover all the trades allied with the central body, and by this move the trades unionists hope to coerce Shafer & Barry into finally discharging Potter.

Germania Life's Statement.

The annual statement of the Germania Life Insurance Company shows the total assets were increased by $1,904,770.55 and its surplus over all liabilities, according to the legal basis of the State of New York, was increased by $486,464.50. The profit on sales of real estate and bonds is reported at $500,867.24.

Would Not Change Name of Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—At the Episcopal Convention here to-day the proposition to change the name of Protestant Episcopal to Catholic Church of America was defeated.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horse Shoe Pads are made in all designs and for every purpose. Ask your shoer for one of our brands to fit your particular case.—Adv.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Department of Commerce Bill Sent to Conference.

Little Difficulty Expected in Reconciling Differences—A Blow Aimed at the Trusts—A Commissioner of Corporations Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The bill to establish a Department of Commerce was reported to the Senate to-day with a recommendation for a conference on the disagreeing votes between the two houses. It is a Senate bill to which the House made a number of amendments, among these being the addition of a section creating a Division of Corporations.

Most of the other amendments relate to the incorporation of certain bureaus and divisions now under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, State, Agricultural, and Interior Departments. It is not anticipated that there will be great difficulty in reconciling these differences, although each branch will insist at the outset on its particular action.

There is a wide difference as to whether the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be included in the proposed department, the inclusion having been made by the House. On the Senate side it is thought this Commission, which is largely judicial in character and in the duties performed, should not be included in the new department, but should remain independent.

When the amended bill was received from the House it was referred to the Commerce Committee that the amendments might be considered by that committee and such recommendations made with regard to them as would reduce the labors of a conference committee. At that time there was a feeling among Senators interested in securing legislation to restrain trusts, that possibly the section added by the House to create a Division of Corporations might furnish a vehicle for promoting the desired object.

The House amendment provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Corporations, with a chief to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, at a salary of $4,000 per annum. It is made the duty of the chief of this bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of the department, "to gather, compile, publish, and supply useful information concerning such corporations doing business within the limits of the United States as shall engage in inter-State commerce between the United States and any foreign country."

After considering the scope of this language the Senate committee concluded it would be better to recommend a general non-concurrence in the House amendments and let all the differences go to a conference committee. It is always politic for the house in which the bill originated to send the entire list of amendments to a conference, because by so doing its conferees are given wide latitude for operation in the game of give and take.

The House section does not go so far as many would like in the direction of getting at the trusts, but it is recognized as an entering wedge, which might be driven still further and deeper by judicious amendment. Such an amendment, in the judgment of many Senators, is the more desirable at this time for the reason that it is very doubtful whether any separate bill to control trusts can be enacted before March 4.

There is a proposition to amend the House section so it can be used effectively, at least until more comprehensive legislation can be had. An amendment has been framed which provides that the head of the Bureau of Corporations shall be known as Commissioner of Corporations, that he shall be paid an annual salary of $5,000, and that there shall be a Deputy Commissioner at a salary of $3,500. The Commissioner is given the same authority to make diligent investigation into the organization and management of corporations and stock companies doing an inter-State business as is possessed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and to report such data to the President as he will require from time to time, which information is to be conveyed to Congress and made public. The Commissioner is also given the same authority as is possessed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission with regard to subpoenas, the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

The House will agree to the conference asked and it is probable Messrs. Hepburn, Fletcher, and Davey will be the conferees on the part of that body. The Senate has appointed Senators Nelson, Hanna, and Clay. With the very general feeling in favor of anti-trust legislation in both bodies it is expected that the conference committee will succeed in so amending the sixth section of the bill, which is the corporation amendment made by the House, as to make it effective in preventing much of the mischief that is now practiced by trusts and combinations in restricting trade and exacting exorbitant prices for their products.

To Increase the President's Salary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Bristow of New York to-day introduced a bill increasing the salary of the President of the United States to $100,000 a year.

Postponement in Lessler Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs charged with the preparation of findings for the full committee in the matter of the investigation of the Lessler bribery charges was unable to meet to-day owing to the absence of one of its members, but it is expected that a meeting may be held to-morrow.

SPAIN WOULD SELL ORDNANCE.

Regards Guns in Cuban Fortresses as Movables and Therefore Castilian Property.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Root to-day received a visit from Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, during the course of which the Minister submitted in behalf of his Government the proposition to sell to the Government of Cuba a considerable amount of ordnance now in position in the Cuban fortresses.

By the treaty of peace movable artillery was to remain in the possession of Spain, to be removed at the pleasure of that Government. A large quantity of field artillery was so removed.

The Spanish claim is that the guns mounted in fortresses belong in the same category of movables, on the ground that, having been transported in one piece from Spain on shipboard, they cannot be regarded as immovables. When the United States turned over the Government of Cuba to its people it allowed all this artillery to remain in place.

Now the Spanish Government wants to be paid for it. Secretary Root will advise with Secretary Hay respecting this matter.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

'Tis a pretty age—that time in a girl's life when she has all the beauties of womanhood without the later lines of care and worry.

But here and there even among school girls appear pale and drawn faces.

Pale blood is at the bottom of the trouble and Scott's Emulsion can cure it.

Scott's Emulsion brings back the beauty to pale girls because it is blood food.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

TO FIX A MONEY STANDARD

China and Mexico Seek to Prevent Exchange Fluctuations.

Support of the United States Asked to Maintain a Permanent Relationship Between Gold Standard and Silver Using Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — President Roosevelt to-day sent the following message to Congress:

"I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying notes from the Mexican Ambassador and the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, which seek the co-operation of the United States in such measures as will tend to restore and maintain a fixed relationship between the moneys of the gold-standard countries and the silver-using countries. I recommend that the Executive be given sufficient powers to lend the support of the United States in such manner and to such degree as he may deem expedient to the purposes of the two Governments.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

In his communication Secretary Hay says:

"It is not asked that the United States modify its monetary system, and it is distinctly disavowed that any movement is contemplated for the restoration of international bimetallism. The opinion is expressed, however, by the representatives of both Governments that consultation between the United States and European powers having dependencies in the Orient and the independent countries where silver money is in general use, may result in the adoption of a monetary system which will prevent the great fluctuations in exchange which now occur in trade with the silver using countries. If such a result can be achieved—and it is pointed out that at least a partial solution has been proposed in the United States, in a bill now pending in the Senate in regard to the Philippine Islands—great benefits will follow to the trade of the world by making easier the access of the products of the manufacturing nations to the markets of China and the other silver-using countries.

"The consideration of this subject may have an important bearing also on the payment of the indemnity due by China to certain European powers and to the United States by enabling the Chinese Empire to put her monetary system upon a basis which will make it possible for her to meet these payments in a manner satisfactory to all the powers. This result, if it could be accomplished, would be of the first importance, not only to the United States and, to the other powers having a share in the indemnity payments, but to China herself and her future development."

The memoranda submitted by China and Mexico are practically identical. The Chinese note can be taken as typical of Mexico's. It says that the serious results which are threatened by the recent fluctuations in the value of silver bullion to the commerce both of gold and silver standard countries have induced the Chinese Imperial Government, acting in concert with the Mexican Government, to ask the co-operation of the United States in seeking a remedy of these conditions for the mutual benefit of all concerned. It is pointed out that trade stability between the United States, a gold country, and China, a silver country, is destroyed by a variation of 20 per cent. in one year in the price of silver bullion, as happened last year.

The memorandum urges that stability in this respect is as important to gold-using as to silver-using countries. It shows that the silver-using countries imported in 1902, almost exclusively from gold standard countries, goods to the value of $374,625,323, excluding British India and several silver countries in South America, which might be brought into an agreement to maintain stability.

It is further pointed out that the largest amount of this trade, namely, $196,534,342, went to China. This trade, it is declared, is now threatened with a decline, the limit of which no one can foresee. The heavy indemnity imposed by certain other powers on the Chinese Government has further depressed silver prices, and threatens to reduce materially the export trade to China from the United States and Europe.

This trade from the United States is said to have increased greatly within twelve years, and is now but a slight measure of what it might become with stable currency. An import trade of $3 per capita into China would represent a total of $1,200,000,000. The encouragement of a commerce so important is declared to be worthy of serious consideration by the western powers, giving promise as it does of productive labor for untold thousands of workers.

It is admitted that while a currency readjustment in itself would not accomplish such a tremendous revolution as would be involved in the creation of a trade of more than a thousand millions, it would be, it is stated, one of several steps in that direction.

It is distinctly declared that the Government of China does not seek the restoration of the free coinage of silver by either the gold or silver using nations, the memorandum saying:

"It is recognized by this Government that bimetallism in the sense of free coinage of both metals is a policy which has been definitely discarded by leading powers of Europe and by the United States, and that it would be futile to propose its restoration. It is not the expectation that the gold standard countries should impair their monetary standards or materially change their systems. What is asked is that these Governments which have dependencies where silver is used should co-operate with the Governments of silver countries in formulating some plan for establishing a definite relationship between their gold and silver moneys, and take proper measures to maintain such relationship."

It is pointed out that such a plan already has been proposed to Congress, (meaning the Philippines Currency bill introduced at the instance of Secretary Root,) and it is urged that if the United States will co-operate with China and Mexico in presenting this subject to other Governments it will aid greatly in securing a prompt and satisfactory solution of an economic problem which threatens the ruin of the silver-using countries on one hand, and the commercial prosperity of gold-using countries on the other. The prompt and serious consideration of the matter by the United States is urged.

Big Asphalt Plant.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Barber Asphalt Company, which recently bought fifteen acres of land at Maurer, a suburb of this place, has had built a wharf 50 feet wide and 400 feet long. A cargo of raw asphalt is now on the ground, and as soon as the buildings are completed the work of refining will be begun. Nearly 500 men will be employed in the works. It has a frontage on Staten Island Sound of 400 feet, and the land cost $75,000.

Ohio Milliners Defeat Game Wardens.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Milliners won a victory over the State Game Wardens to-day when the local courts decided that they could not be punished for purchasing plumage of birds to trim hats. It was found that the plumage had been bought before the law became effective. The decision will affect forty milliners against whom warrants had been sworn out in Toledo, in addition to a total of fifty others in near-by villages.

Wabash Gains a Point in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—The Wabash ordinance, after being amended so that it included everything asked for by the Wabash Railroad in its endeavor to gain an entrance to this city, was passed by the Select Council to-day on second reading. A special meeting has been called for next Monday, when it will be up for final passage by both branches of Councils.

TO-MORROW

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, besides an article by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton on Sarah Josepha Hale, to whom she ascribes the authorship of "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and two articles on the "sensational" new book, "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," will contain reviews of "The Pit," by Frank Norris; Gardiner's notable work, "Ancient Athens;" Lady Dilke's "French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the Eighteenth Century," and many other recent books; a discussion of the scope and influence of public libraries, a consideration of the mooted question of modern neglect of the Bible as literature, and all the literary news of the whole world.—Adv.

Worse Than Wasted

is the time spent in illness. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures colds and coughs quickly. Sold by all druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Special Suit Sale $7.50

They are broken lots of Suits gathered from our four big busy stores. Odd lots left from our immensely successful semi-annual third-off sale. Fancy cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds. Cut in the most approved style. Tailored to the top notch of perfection. They are well worth the regular prices — $18.00, $15.00 and $12.50. Choose now from this splendid collection of high-class suits at Broadway Store only..... $7.50

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers Street.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition

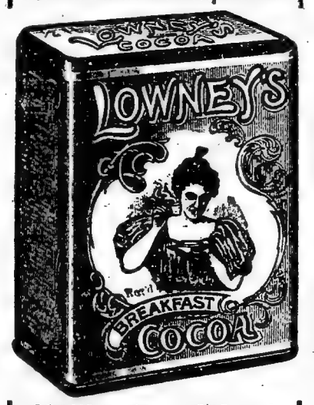

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

FOR SOUTHERN FREE SCHOOLS.

General Education Board Organized in Washington — Rockefeller's $1,000,000 Gift.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The General Education Board recently chartered by Congress for the promotion of educational work in the United States, organized here to-day. The board consists of W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Wallace Buttrick, J. L. M. Curry, Frederick T. Gales, Daniel C. Gillmore, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Albert Shaw.

Mr. Baldwin was elected Chairman, Mr. Peabody Treasurer, and Mr. Buttrick Secretary and executive officer. The business offices of the board will be at 116 Nassau Street, New York City. One of its main objects is the promotion of rural free schools in the Southern States, although the charter contemplates educational work in all parts of the United States.

Pending the granting of the charter, the board has been at work for a year under articles of association. At the beginning of its work "a generous friend," as stated by the board, subscribed $100,000 a year for a period of ten years, which sum, the board says, has enabled the demonstration of the possibility of effective work and the practicability of philanthropic co-operation with the public authorities. It developed to-day that this donor was Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr. Other sums of money, smaller in amount, also have been received.

The board to-day issued the following announcement:

In developing its constructive programme to aid rural schools the board has counseled with State and county school authorities. State Superintendents of Public Instruction in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana have held conferences of all their County Superintendents, at which the executive officer of the General Education Board has been a most welcome guest. He has accepted an invitation to meet the County Superintendents of Florida at Gainesville, in that State, next week.

The knowledge thus acquired and the relations established have convinced the board that the opportunities are now at hand for wise and prudent investment of large sums of money to promote the education of all the people throughout the Southern States. The fact is demonstrated that no wiser or more patriotic opportunity for philanthropy is before the people of the United States.

The board is now organized to receive funds designated for the further prosecution of the work begun, to act as Trustees for the holding and investment of funds designated for the benefit of institutions of learning, and to pay over the annual income of such funds under the terms of the trust, to see that funds given conditionally to institutions through the board are disbursed in strict accordance with the conditions.

It is announced that funds held by the General Education Board are free of taxation.

The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund held a special meeting in this city to-day for the purpose of formulating a plan by which the work of the board and that of the General Education Board, which is working along the same lines, shall not be duplicated.

The most important action taken was the adoption of a resolution setting aside a fund to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a teachers' college to be called the "Peabody College for Teachers" at such point in the Southern States as may be found advisable. That a committee of five, to be appointed by the chair, is hereby directed to confer with any other boards or persons interested in the subject matter and to report at the next meeting of the board a plan for carrying into effect the purposes and objects above stated:

The Peabody fund capital is now $2,100,000. To-day's proceedings show that a final distribution of the Peabody fund is now in contemplation, although such final winding up of the affairs will require some years for consummation. No definite plan of action was formulated, and it will be in the neighborhood of a year before a final and satisfactory basis can be agreed upon. The committee appointed under the resolution regarding co-operation late this afternoon conferred with a committee from the General Education Board, consisting of Robert C. Ogden of New York, George Foster Peabody of New York, and William H. Baldwin, Jr., of New York. At this conference the subject of education in the South was generally discussed and methods for avoidance of duplication of work by the two bodies were talked over, but no definite line of action was formulated.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

To-day's Opportunities!

The following store news items represent, every one of them, the rarest money-saving opportunities of the season.

It will be to the advantage of every person to whom the saving of money is of any consequence to make a note of these specials and shop here to-day.

Women's Gloves 55c
Regular $1 quality; made of lambskin, in two-clasp style; shown in all the latest and most desirable colors, such as tan, gray, red, black and white; all sizes.

Women's Petticoats $1.98
Of black Italian cloth; made with circular flounce, trimmed with bands and two sectional flare ruffles; fitted waist bands.

Girls' Dresses $3.98
All-wool serge Gibson dresses, with three embroidered stars on fronts; gored skirts; sizes 4 to 14 years.

Tapestry Pillow Slips 25c
Good heavy quality; sizes 22x22; in handsome Turkish designs; trimmed with tassels to match.

Boys' Shoes
$1.20—*Sold everywhere at $2.* Casco calf and patent leather; stout soles; sizes 2½ to 5½.
$1.49—*Sold elsewhere at $2.50.* Box calf, McKay sewed; handsome styles; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.69—*Sold everywhere at $2.75.* Patent coltskin, vici kid and box calf Goodyear welt soles; sizes 12 to 2.
$1.98—*Sold everywhere at $3 & $3.50.* No better boys' shoes made; finest quality Baker's Corona coltskin, box calf and vici kid; Goodyear welt; sizes 2½ to 5½.

Grocery Specials

Prunes, plump, meaty, 5 lbs.,	18c
New Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, very fine; cheaper than apples, per lb.,	10c
Appetit Sild, best imported, round cans,	12c
Dill Pickles, 1 gallon in pails,	45c
Pates de Foies Gras, small terrines,	45c
Puree de Foies Gras, per can,	13c
Stuffed Prunes, finest, smal boxes, 27c.; large,	49c
New Lentils, fancy, lb., 5c.; 2 lbs.,	9c
New Green Kern, per lb.,	10c
Vanilla Favoring Extract, our 13c bot., 10c.; our 20c. bot.,	16c
Fine Sago, best 1-lb. packages,	3c
French Sardines, ¼-lb. cans,	8c
French Peas, tender, splendid flavor, 2 cans,	25c
Our 23c. French Peas, extra fine, can,	20c
Rice, excellent, 5 lbs.,	25c

Men's Underwear 25c
Fine ribbed fleece lined shirts and drawers; the shirts have silk fronts; the drawers are made with double seats and double gussets; colors, ecru, blue and lavender; all sizes; worth from 50c to 75c per garment.

Women's Vests 25c
Fine quality Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests; daintily trimmed at neck and armholes with lace and ribbon; many styles for choice; French band pants to match; all sizes; worth 50c.

Ansonia Clocks $3.75
8 day Ansonia porcelain clocks; in fine French colorings; beautifully decorated in dainty Dresden effects; colors Cobalt blue, green, violet, etc.; gilt centers; Arabic or Roman dials; list price $10.

Wrist Bags
69c—Suede, walrus, seal, with inside pockets; shaped frames.
85c & 89c—Walrus and seal leathers; shaped frames.
98c—Suede, seal, walrus and morocco, with shaped frames, all inside pockets; snake design frame.

Cloth Books 45c
Popular books by the world's most renowned authors; printed on excellent paper and bound in fine silk cloth; many of them copyrighted, and not obtainable in other editions. A few of the titles follow:
The Scarlet Letter—Hawthorne.
Grimm's Fairy Tales—Two volumes.
Dorothy's Double—Hentz.
A Flower of France—Ryan.
In Love's Domain—Ryan.
Up Terrapin River—Reid.
Yankee from the West—Reid.
Mrs. Annie Green—Reid.
Squaw Eloise—Ryan. Cleopatra—Haggard.
Elsie—Holmberg. Alhambra—Irving.
Meme—Ryan. Judge Elbridge—Reid.
Change of Air—Hope. Eugene Aram—Bulwer.
Toilers of the Sea—Hugo.

Wines & Liquors

Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow, this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price, full quarts,	35c
Declaration Rye, our $1.25 bot.,	95c
Brown Sherry (imported), worth $4.50; this sale, per gallon,	$2.25
St. Estephe (claret), Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux, good value at $8.00; 1 doz. quarts, $5.95; 2 doz. pints,	$6.45
St. Julien (claret), Dutrenit & Co., Bordeaux, good value at $9.00; 1 doz. quarts, $4.99; 2 doz. pints,	$5.49
Chateau Yquem, Versein & Minvielle, Bordeaux; delicious; quarts, 95c.; pints,	49c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

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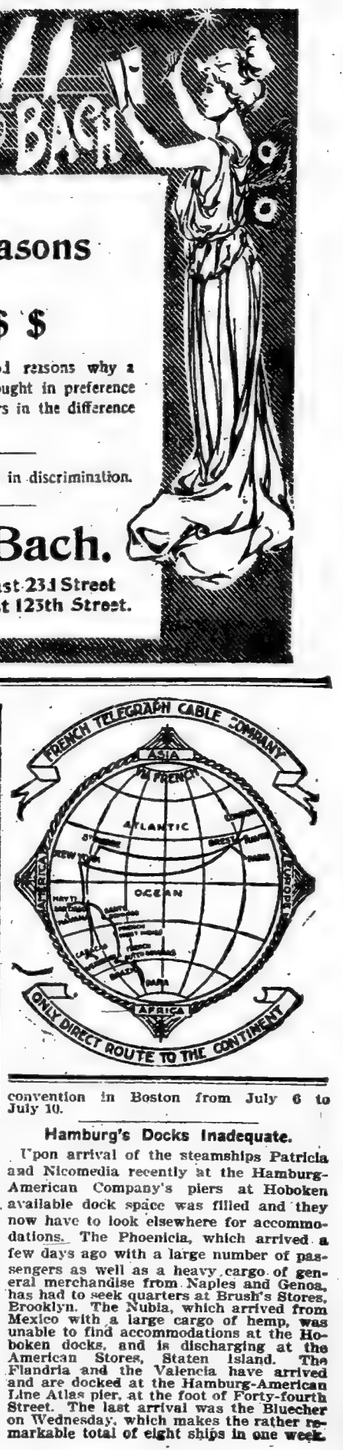

NATIONAL EDUCATORS TO MEET.

Dr. W. T. Harris to Discuss Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association will meet in convention this year in Cincinnati Feb. 24, 25, and 26. School Superintendents from all parts of the country will discuss current educational topics, and among the addresses will be one on "The University of Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," by Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and one on "How to Utilize Fully the Plant of a City School System," by President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard.

The National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, of which Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia is President, and the Educational Press Association will also convene in Cincinnati at the same time. The National Educational Association will hold its forty-second annual convention in Boston from July 6 to July 10.

Hamburg's Docks Inadequate.

Upon arrival of the steamships Patricia and Nicomedia recently at the Hamburg-American Company's piers at Hoboken available dock space was filled and they now have to look elsewhere for accommodations. The Phoenicia, which arrived a few days ago with a large number of passengers as well as a heavy cargo of general merchandise from Naples and Genoa, has had to seek quarters at Brush's Stores, Brooklyn. The Nubia, which arrived from Mexico with a large cargo of hemp, was unable to find accommodations at the Hoboken docks, and is discharging at the American Stores, Staten Island. The Flandria and the Valencia have arrived and are docked at the Hamburg-American Line Atlas pier, at the foot of Forty-fourth Street. The last arrival was the Bluecher on Wednesday, which makes the rather remarkable total of eight ships in one week.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

LET IT ALONE.

We hear of a bill to reorganize the Rapid Transit Commission, drawn by ex-Senator JOHN FORD, and said to be now in the hands of the experts of the Citizens' Union Legislative Committee. It gives the Mayor the power to appoint six additional members of the commission, and provides for submitting various questions to a popular vote.

Ex-Senator JOHN FORD was the author of the Franchise Tax bill, which has got Controller GROUT into such a dreadful mess about the debt limit and the tax rate. The Citizens' Union has been the fount and origin of many ideas, raw, unworkable, Socialistic, half-baked. The city could afford to pay large salaries to the promoters of this bill and furnish to each one of them a concession to operate a merry-go-round in Darkest Africa better than it could afford to permit any meddling with the Rapid Transit Commission.

That commission has shown itself to be the wisest, most energetic, and most efficient official body in the service of the city for a generation. It has overcome immense obstacles and brought a work of great public necessity nearly to completion. Let well enough alone. The professional friends of man must keep their hands off the Rapid Transit Commission.

"THE OVERSHADOWING SENATE."

Everybody who pays attention to National affairs is of the opinion that the power of the Senate "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." Mr. HENRY LOOMIS NELSON, in an interesting article in the current Century, gives under the title of "The Overshadowing Senate," and in much detail, the reasons that an experienced observer of affairs at the capital has for entertaining this opinion.

Probably very few of Mr. NELSON'S readers were aware before reading him how largely the Senate does "overshadow" the Government of the United States. A Senator who represents or who constitutes "the organization" in his State can bully the Representatives of that State by threatening to have them left at home if they fail to please him. The majority of the Senate can bully the President and every member of his Cabinet by threatening to defeat legislation in which he or they may be warmly interested, and may even believe to be essential to the public welfare, unless the demands of leading Senators are complied with. Whether the legislation is really desirable or necessary is a detail to which the Senate seldom seems to pay any attention. The body is in fact a huge, tyrannical, unscrupulous, and intrenched trades union, and the venerable phrase under which its iniquities are perpetrated, "the courtesy of the Senate," is only a translation into loftier language of the vulgar saying of "honor among thieves."

All this Mr. NELSON not only says, but proves. But, as a distinguished physician has been heard to say, "diagnosis is more advanced than therapeusis."

When the question what to do about it comes up the critic has really nothing to suggest. The obvious suggestion that this shameless oligarchy should be defied and an appeal taken from it to the country is not often available. President CLEVELAND tried it once, and more than once, with success. But the vindictive oligarchy, equally regardless of public and of party faith, had its revenge upon him when it came to that measure of his second Administration to which his party was most completely pledged. The Senatorial term outlasts the Presidential, and in direct proportion as the aims of a President are high and patriotic will be the bitterness of his disappointment and the grievousness of his troubles. And as for the Representative who might be urged to defy the Senator who is also the Boss, or the Senator who represents the Boss, he is commonly rendered powerless by the fact that he mortgaged his independence in order to secure his seat. Bosses are not looking for manliness and courage in their legislators.

One thing we may say. Though the privileges which the Senate so shamefully abuses are protected by the Constitution, they should be carefully restricted to those who now enjoy them until an overwhelming public necessity arises for an increase of their number. To let in new States of which each will contribute two new and greedy politicians entitled to the "courtesy of the Senate," when the population they represent is scarcely adequate to entitle it to a single Representative, and when, moreover, this population is of a distinctly lower moral tone than that of the States already represented in the Senate, would be a National blunder and a National crime.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC WRECK.

Another terrible railroad wreck has resulted from the failure of a trusted servant upon whom devolved responsible duties to do what was expected of him. By reason of the failure of a telegraph operator at Vail's Station, in Arizona, to deliver to the conductor of the Sunset Limited a message of instructions he had for him, advising him of the important fact that he must pass at Wilmot an eastbound freight which closed the line against him, the fast west-bound train plunged headlong to destruction, and a score of persons were killed with the accompanying horror of wholesale injury. It does not appear that in this case the fidelity and vigilance of the telegraph operator were supplemented by block signals giving notice to the engineer that the line was obstructed; but a lapse of memory or an unaccountable negligence is as difficult to explain in the case of a telegraph operator as it was forty-eight hours earlier in the case of an engineer on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The man at Vail's Station had nothing to do except to perform the duty for which he was employed, and from the nature of the message received by him he must have known that it was of the first importance as affecting the safety of the train. His failure to communicate it to the conductor is something which probably admits of no satisfactory explanation.

LEE AT GETTYSBURG.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in his speech at the Confederate reunion the other evening, made a needful explanation of his suggestion, originally made at Charleston, for the erection not merely of a Confederate but of a National statue of ROBERT E. LEE. It was naturally inferred that he meant the commemoration to be made by act of Congress, and in that form the project naturally elicited much criticism. But he now explains that the inference was unwarranted, and that he meant the statue to be erected by popular subscription. In that case, it may be said to be the business of nobody but the subscribers.

Meanwhile, the project of commemorating LEE on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and by the joint action of Pennsylvania and Virginia, has provoked the discussion which it was so well adapted to excite. On the one hand it is urged that LEE was undoubtedly there, and that to leave out his share in the battle is, as it were, to ignore the battle altogether. Upon the whole, we should say that the predominance of the "old soldier element" was in favor of the project. It is true that a few posts of the G. A. R., none of them, we believe, in Pennsylvania, have expressed themselves against it. But The Army and Navy Journal sets forth that in its favor are all the surviving Major Generals of the Union Army who fought at Gettysburg, all but three of the surviving Brigadiers, and all but one of the surviving Colonels. It is certain that a monument to LEE at Gettysburg would be a monument of National magnanimity such as no other nation has ever erected, or could erect.

THE TRUSTS IN CONGRESS.

The report prepared by Mr. LITTLEFIELD to accompany the Anti-Trust bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House contains several passages which one disputatiously inclined might debate at much length and with some warmth. For example:

> It is through the medium of consumers, the purchasers of its products, that the overcapitalized combination finds its most extensive and oppressive contact with the public. Successful overcapitalization involves he necessity of declaring a dividend upon the overcapitalization equal to a dividend upon actual value, thus giving to the stock an earning capacity and creating an artificial market value.

Is all of this quite true? The necessity of declaring a dividend upon the common stock of industrial mergers is not felt so strongly that very many of the "overcapitalized" trusts dissolve because of their inability to do it. And yet comparatively few even attempt to do it. If able to earn and declare dividends, the question at once arises, Are they overcapitalized? The difficulty with terms of this kind is that they do not admit of exact definition, and accordingly lend themselves to rather loose usage. Is not overcapitalization, when expressed in stock certificates originally sold at, say, 25 per cent. of par, and seldom rising or falling much above or below that figure, as harmless as a list price made high to cover all possible contingencies of war, famine, pestilence and cataclysms of nature, and subsequently modified by discounts until what seemed very dear becomes in fact very cheap?

> If all of the overcapitalization were held by the promoters and organizers, and was not held for the purpose of increasing the return, there would be no object in overcapitalizing.

This is not quite lucid, but assuming it to mean something, we would remind Mr. LITTLEFIELD that Mr. MORGAN not long since gave another reason—for apparent overcapitalization—the desire of those in control to make it difficult to get control away from them through the purchase of 51 per cent. of the common stock. Not only is the volume of stock which must be acquired very large, but the attempt to purchase it would result in an advance in the price so rapid as to call immediate attention to the matter and put those holding a majority of the stock on their guard. This consideration is sufficiently important not to be lost sight of in a discussion of the subject for the information of Congress. The report further says:

> It is not believed that any of these corporations yet organized have ever been dominated by or organized for the altruistic purpose of reducing the price to the consumer. The controlling purpose in such organizations is believed to be what it naturally would be—the profit of the parties thereto. If the public receives any benefit, it is incidental. Profit to the persons in control inspires their operation as well as organization.

This suggests the inquiry whether the altruistic purpose which is said to be conspicuously lacking in the objects for which the so-called trusts are organized ever dominates the plans and purposes of those who organize small business ventures which are not overcapitalized? If not, is it fair to expect one set of motives of one set of men and another set of men doing the same thing on another plane of financial magnitude? Self-interest has been supposed to be the most potent influence actuating men in business, and competition the most efficient regulator of selfishness. Commerce is not undertaken by any one with altruistic purpose, and prices are rarely lower than results from the competition between the wishes of producers and distributors and the views of buyers.

Deliverances like those quoted do not seem to add very much to the sum of useful knowledge concerning the tendencies of development along the lines of industrial organization. They belong in the classification of "mostly words," and being words without wisdom they are apt to confuse counsel. It is not surprising that the Senate Committee found the reasoning of Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S report so convincing that it decided to reject the House bill—altogether and get up one of its own.

MORE EXPLANATIONS.

As we have had occasion to remark, the only satisfactory thing about the bombardment of Fort San Carlos is the patient, persevering attempt of the Germans to explain it. They exhibit a certain sensitiveness to public opinion, and that is a favorable symptom. Explanations are still forthcoming. The latest is from Count QUADT, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. Here it is:

> Only now has a report come showing absolutely clearly that the Panther had not the remotest intention of going into the harbor, and could not have done so, because she was drawing too much water to cross the bar. Her intention was to get better shelter near the bar, and when she was approaching the bar she was fired on by the San Carlos forts.

In his official report of the bombardment under date of Jan. 21, Commodore SCHEDER of the Panther said that, "On the 17th inst., while the Panther was passing the Maracaibo bar, she was unexpectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos, which opened a heavy fire on her. To this the Panther replied." On Jan. 23 the Berlin Foreign Office made this statement in regard to the question:

> So far as the situation can be understood from here, the seizure of the lagoon was necessary to an effective blockade of the Harbor of Maracaibo. Otherwise it would have been possible to convey all sorts of merchandise over the adjacent Colombian frontier, particularly arms and provisions, across the lagoon to Maracaibo, and thence inland, thus rendering the blockade completely futile. Apparently Fort San Carlos tried to prevent the entrance of the Panther into the lagoon, and it must have been therefore necessary to silence it.

Finally, a Caracas dispatch, published yesterday, gives the statement of an officer of the United States gunboat Marietta to the effect that "the Panther did not fire first on Fort San Carlos, but on Jan. 17 was obliged by a storm to take refuge inside the bar, and on coming near the fortress she tried to land a boat flying a red flag. This signal was misinterpreted by the fort, which subsequently fired on the boat."

Here is a fine lot of contradictions. Count QUADT says the Panther did not try to cross the bar—she could not, as she drew too much water. Commodore SCHEDER, who was on the spot, officially reports that she was in the act of passing the bar when fired on; and the officer of the Marietta says she was obliged by a storm to take refuge inside the bar. Commodore SCHEDER says nothing about a storm. The only inference from his statement is that he was trying to enter the lake, the inland waters of the enemy, where her gunboat, the Miranda, had sought refuge. Count QUADT assumes that she had a perfect right to enter the lake. A good many persons, many Americans among them, have been misled by the statement that the fort fired the first shot, entirely overlooking the vital fact that the movements of the Panther provoked the fort to action, that they were just as much a hostile act as the firing of a shot against the fort.

It is known to all the world that the Fort San Carlos incident occurred during a general suspension of hostilities. The Venezuelan Peace Commissioner was on his way to Washington, and a truce was established to give an opportunity for the belligerents to come to a peaceful understanding. There had been, to be sure, no official proclamation of the temporary peace, but the truce was none the less a matter of general knowledge, and, but for the San Carlos bombardment, was observed. The principles of international law and the practice of nations in respect to the acts permitted or forbidden during a truce are well established. They are correctly presented in this passage from CALVO:

> During the continuance of a general truce, the belligerents have the right to do anything they could have done had the war not been suspended. * * * But it is not permitted, it would be an act of bad faith, to profit by a truce to accomplish works or execute movements that the enemy would have been in a position to prevent; to seize some advantage—for example, to occupy an important point, or to advance in the enemy's country. This last act would be, to speak more exactly, a violation of the truce, for to advance in the enemy's country is an act of hostility. Now, since the truce suspends hostilities without putting an end to the war, in the contested territory during its continuance everything must be left as it was; it is forbidden to undertake anything at the expense of the enemy.

The Panther was manifestly attempting to advance into the enemy's country. According to her commander's official reports, she was trying to enter an inland lagoon or lake. She was, therefore, not only perpetrating a hostile act, but was violating the truce. The commandant of the fort was compelled to reply to this hostile act by another of like nature.

But Count QUADT says she was forced by stress of weather to take refuge inside. That a ship of war may by right seek refuge in the enemy's harbor is a matter open to dispute. When the British ship Elizabeth put into Havana in 1756 to save herself, her commander promptly told the Spanish Governor that she was his prize if he wanted her. The noble-hearted Spaniard replied that he could not look upon the Elizabeth as an enemy, but only as a ship in distress. Contrariwise, when the French ship of war Belliqueux sought refuge in the Harbor of Bristol in 1758, the English promptly captured her. Among civilized nations, the modern tendency is to make war as humanely as is consistent with the attainment of its objects. Commodore SCHEDER, if the Panther was in danger of foundering, could have asked, as an act of humanity, though he could not exactly have demanded it as a right, the privilege to take shelter inside the bar.

If he attempted to cross the bar without asking permission, he put himself in the wrong at once. Says the Japanese proverb: "Never stop to tie your shoe while crossing your neighbor's melon patch." Seeing the Panther heading for the inlet, the commandant of the fort had the right to assume that she was bent on mischief. There is the story of a red flag used as a signal. Perhaps that was not a judicious color to run up in sight of a commander belonging to the bull-fighting race. At any rate, whatever may have been her intent, the Panther clearly put herself in the wrong, and justified, even made imperative, the act of the fort in firing upon her.

There is something not wholly unpleasant about the scurrilous speeches which Senators RAWLINS and CARMACK delivered on Wednesday. For the speeches showed that even their authors have come to the conclusion that it is not good politics to be known to the country as the reckless defamers of the United States Army. True, their tardy discovery took the absurd form of vehement and abusive denials that they had been defaming it. But they at least have the grace to be ashamed of themselves, even though they cannot say so without giving themselves fresh cause for shame.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A person whose letterhead announces that he is a "Weigher and Gauger" has sent us a communication which makes us wonder what on earth it is he weighs and gauges. Certainly it isn't facts, even the most obvious ones, or arguments, however strong, for, after a few pitiable sarcasms against believers in vaccination, he attacks, as worthy of such believers, our recent statement that the people who ride in elevators pay the expense of running them. We had supposed that Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE was the only man in the country capable of questioning that truth, but this correspondent of ours also does it, and with most amusing vehemence. "How," he asks, "could a seller add increased rent to his prices? How could a lawyer or any one having clients add anything to his bills on account of elevator service, and what would one think of an employer who should say to his employé: 'JOHN, I have moved to an expensive office, and I shall have to deduct $1 a week from your salary as your share of the elevator charge'?" Now, what can one reply to an attack like that? It is not worth while laboriously to show that, in this matter as in every other, "the consumer always pays," and yet the weighing and gauging person cannot be left to wander in complete economic darkness. Perhaps it will be enough to point out to him, first, that when an elevator is in a private house, the owner pays the expense of its operation; second, that in a hotel, the keeper thereof must get from his guests enough to leave a profit after paying all charges, including that for elevators, and, third, that the tenant of an office building must demand from his clients and customers more than enough to pay his rent, in which the elevator charge is a very appreciable item. As for JOHN, he may not be openly docked a dollar a week, but the class to which he belongs most certainly do pay for every elevator ride they get, and they pay for it right straight out of their salaries. The amount is nothing like a dollar a week, but it is none the less real on that account. The trouble with our weigher and gauger is that he doesn't look below the surface of things, and it is doubtful if he notices even the surface very carefully or accurately.

—How many disasters like that on the Central Railroad of New Jersey will it take to suggest to the makers of laws, and to the public, which makes lawmakers, the propriety of constructing railway cars out of such material that they may be, if not absolutely fireproof, at least so slow burning that passengers not killed outright in a collision may have some chance of escaping immediate death by fire? It is not to be expected, of course, that railway corporations will ever of their own accord be moved to go to the trouble and expense of guarding against the danger so horribly illustrated at Westfield Tuesday evening, and only a little less horribly the day after near Tucson, but there are methods of fixing their attention on the matter, and they would yield to the same compulsion that has to some extent reformed the habits of the builders of skyscrapers. The latter have learned the possibility of using wood called non-combustible, and really much safer than wood in its natural state, and they do use it—when the Inspectors are looking, which is something. Stationary fire-traps are going out of fashion wherever civilization is not altogether a pretense, and there is no reason why they should not be followed by the ambulatory fire-traps in which all railway traveling is now done. There is neither excuse nor necessity for building cars that a collision reduces to kindling wood of the very best quality. At no great cost the fragments might be made poor kindling wood, and there is no real reason why the fragments should be kindling wood at all. We notice, too, that the Vice President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey explains the use of coal-burning heaters in that company's cars by saying: "We could not heat from the engine; if we tried it the cars would be cold all the time." That is a most remarkable statement. Is the impossibility he mentions due to some peculiarity of climate in the region through which his road passes? Other lines find it practicable to heat from the engine, and have done so for years. This mystery ought to be cleared up at once, and if the Vice President is right in his astonishing claim, the present patrons of his road will doubtless move to regions where they can do their commuting with a closer approach to safety.

—A reader who has had experience with the Russian mails expresses doubt as to the truth of our assumption that by sending to that country in a sealed envelope a news article which the censor had canceled from a TIMES sent in the usual way we have made it certain that the contraband information will reach its intended destination. He admits that a clause in the Universal Postal Convention guarantees the inviolability of private correspondence between the assenting powers, but gives what he regards as good reason for asking: "What does Holy Russia care about conventions or treaties signed by it?" This is the reason: "Some time ago I had occasion to order a book from Moscow—it was at the time of the coronation of the Czar and Czarina—and I sent a letter containing the required amount in United States currency. The United States bill was returned to me by the bookseller on the ground that he could not use it. I then sent another letter containing Russian bills, and some time afterward received a postal card from the bookseller to the effect that he had received my letter, but not the bills. I found out later that it is forbidden to send Russian money into Russia through the mails, but I would like to know how the Russian officials discovered that there was Russian money in the letter if they did not open it. They had simply confiscated the money and forwarded the letter on without any explanation, for my correspondent told me that I must have forgotten to inclose the amount. So I have my doubts about the clipping reaching its destination, even though inclosed in a sealed letter." The facts stated do not quite bear out the conclusion reached, since the money might have been taken from the letter before it reached Russia, or even before it left this country. Indeed, the circumstance that the letter went as far as it did would go far toward proving, in the case of any other country than Russia, that it was neither opened nor rifled in any regular course of procedure. There is no telling in the case of Russia, however, for there reasoning is done on lines incomprehensible elsewhere. We can only believe that the tabooed clipping will be safer under seal than when merely wrapped.

—Senator MORGAN has had many opportunities for studying the negroes of the South, but apparently the study has not enabled him to understand them there or in Africa. The Senator is right when he says that negroes have never ruled a white race, but he is wrong when he advises them to get off by themselves. If they do that, the teaching of history is that they are lost—that their advancement becomes an impossibility. The experiment has been tried for unnumbered centuries in Africa without producing anything better than a Zulu chief, and rarely has it produced as much as that. We all know what has happened in Haiti, where black men set up for themselves with many advantages they have lacked in their ancestral home, and the present condition of the island does not render hopeful the plan of settling a lot of them in the Philippines. The fortunate negro is one who lives where the whites are in large majority, and the best of all places for him is one where he is far from companions of his own color. In such circumstances he almost invariably prospers and wins respect. "Black belts" are disastrous to his character in this country, and they have always been so elsewhere. The isolated negro may not be entirely happy, but he neither remains nor becomes a savage, as the segregated negro only too often does.

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day about Englishmen in America your last sentence, where you advise one in disfavor "to commune with his own heart and in his own chamber and be still," ends rather too abruptly. The last clause is a go-to-thunder-and-mind-your-own-business piece of advice which will obscure your true meaning. You very evidently mean that he should show what is best in him in the quietest possible way. If Britons would do this they would have no cause to complain of their treatment.

An American's difficulties in judging them fairly is not understood by his cousins. A good Englishman does not pass for English here. Too many who do are not the ones to command respect for their country. We will forgive much, but never will forgive appearing in dirty traveling clothes at one of our dinners. Britain's value as a free country is not known to Americans, as it should be. A Briton assumes it to be well known, talks accordingly with too much emphasis, so is misunderstood and thought imperious—very unjustly, as a rule. Their recent entanglement with Germany gives more cause to discount English liberty than seemed to exist a while ago.

The Tory tradition to dislike and distrust America was an irritant. Disrule of Ireland has made a very bad impression. Demagogues, in their mad scramble for votes, have appealed only too much to the feelings aroused by these causes. The protectionist, in the interest of the high tariff, has been one of the greatest offenders, owing to "British free trade."

The English have long believed that good breeding, also sweetness and light, were unknown in America, hence Americans were only the other day the least welcome in England. Americans have believed that refined society in England was put an oasis in a desert of snobbery. It is these misconceptions that have done by far the greatest mischief. These and actions resulting therefrom have made wounds that will heal slowly. Tact is the great need of the race.

We do not dislike the English, but only object to certain types of them, as they do to certain kinds of Americans. We have not learned to live as one people yet, nor will we for a time to come. For this, and for even more the mutual love sometimes heard of, acquaintance is not sufficient. So great has been the improvement in mutual sentiment of late years that Britons have cause to be thankful rather than complain.

We Americans have of all great people taken the least trouble to show our better side to the world. An overstrained sense of security has made us careless. We have been too impulsive in speech or writing, while too long suffering in action, very Irish in the former and very English in the latter. This has at times put us inevitably on the defensive, when we should not have been. Let Britons understand the true character of their hosts and adapt themselves in the quietest way, and all will be well. Let us bear ourselves in like manner to our guests.

JAMES H. BATES.
Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 23, 1903.

RAILWAY LINES' "REFORM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to tell you of an experience of mine to show how hard the elevated road management is trying to reform.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday evening I had occasion to use the elevated, boarding a train at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The first one that came along was a Harlem train, so packed that people waiting at the station had to be fairly shoved back by the trainmen, and it took several minutes, in consequence of the crush, before the train could get started. Behind that was a Fifty-eighth Street train of six cars with an average, I suppose, of ten people in each car, and behind that again a Harlem train which could just barely accommodate those waiting. If that Fifty-eighth Street train had been going up town it would have contributed a considerable amount to the comfort of all those who had long distances to go.

Another thing which I wish to speak about is the transfers across Twenty-eighth Street. My mother was going down town the other day, and wished to go from a Sixth Avenue down-town car across Twenty-eighth Street, and then down Madison Avenue. She got across Twenty-eighth Street all right, but the conductor in the Madison Avenue car refused to take her transfer from Sixth Avenue, saying that they were not good anywhere below Thirty-fourth Street to go down town. I thought that possibly these instances of "reform" might interest you. L. E. MAHAR.
New York, Jan. 25, 1903.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

M. Le Comte Montesquiou-Fezensac is not the first one of his countrymen who has been surprised at the vast possibilities of the English language. A very learned Frenchman in 1650, in conversation with Dr. Wallace of Oxford, after extolling the French language for its copiousness and its opulence in derivations and synonyms, produced by way of proving his claim the following lines on rope making:

> Quand un cordier veut corder une corde,
> Pour sa corde corder trois cordons il accorde;
> Mais si un des cordons de la corde décorde,
> Le cordon décordant fait décorder la corde.

To show that the English language was quite as affluent and copious, Dr. Wallace translated the French into as many lines of English, word for word, using the word twist to express the French word corde:

> When a twister atwisting will twist him a twist,
> For the twisting his twist he three twines doth entwist;
> But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
> The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.

Here were verbs, nouns, participles, and synonyms to match the French. Further to show the power and versatility of the English, the doctor added the four following lines:

> Untwisting the twine that untwisted between,
> He twirls with his twister the two in a twine;
> Then thrice having twisted the twines of the twine,
> He twisteth the twine he had twined in twain.

The French resources had been exhausted at the outset, but the Englishman still had plenty of cord left, and he continued twisting:

> The twain that in twining before in the twine,
> As twine were intwisted, he now doth entwine,
> 'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more be-tween,
> He, twirling his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

This trial of skill between two eminent philologists, says Dr. Adam Clarke, makes it pretty certain "that there is not another language in the universe capable of so great a variety of flections or which can afford so many turns and derivatives, all legitimate, coming from the same radix, without borrowing a single term from another tongue or coining one for the sake of the sound, for there is not a word used by Dr. Wallace in these lines which is not purely Anglo-Saxon, not one exotic being entertained." W. J. W.
Brooklyn, Jan. 27, 1903.

Preservation of Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see in THE TIMES to-day that you express an unfavorable opinion with regard to establishing a Post Office in Bryant Park. When we are all the time trying to have more parks, why should we curtail or destroy those we have?

Why will you not speak as positively against any plan for the changing of that beautiful inland sea in Central Park to an artificial esplanade with a permanent exhibition building? Nothing could be more against the spirit of a real park or of the design of ours. The confusion and destruction caused by the work alone would be lengthy, and when over we should have instead of a rare and refreshing object a vulgar esplanade affording perhaps a fine view of surrounding huge apartment houses, while the exhibition building would be from the outset a detriment to the Park and more appropriate in any city street. It might be the beginning of a world's fair! Why not use the Lenox Library for the exhibition building? L. P.
New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

For a Jury Reform Society.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appreciated very much the letters of B. B. Townsend and "A. S." on jury service in New York County. There are thousands of business men in New York who have had just as exasperating experiences of short notice, being taken from business at especially inconvenient times, domineering by court flunkeys, time wasted by lawyers having no cases ready, badgering examinations, and payment of errand boys' wages.

"A. S." says "something should be done." Well, who is going to do it? Most of the influential classes in the community have got themselves exempted, or have a "pull" with somebody, or are rich enough to pay a fine when summoned. Lawyers do most of our legislating, but they don't care, for they never have to serve themselves. Who will join me in forming a Jury Reform Society, to compel proper treatment of the ordinary citizen when a juror? FREDERICK A. FERNALD.
New York, Jan. 26, 1903.

NUGGETS.

War.

There is a difference in wars; some are merely bad, others are worse.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lynch's Regrets.

Col. Lynch is like many other soldiers of fortune. He doesn't relish the misfortune.—Washington Post.

All Hope Lost.

Old Doctor—I hear you have given Sloboy up. Is there no hope for him?
Young Physician—I'm afraid not. He won't pay his bill.—Chicago News.

Not Acquainted with Him.

"Do you know Mr. Fresco—Mr. Albert Fresco?" inquired Mrs. Nuritch.
"No," said her husband. "Why?"
"I've got an invite to Mrs. Blugore's garden party, and she says they're going to dine Al Fresco."—Philadelphia Press.

Sounded More Like It.

"This," said Mr. Justgotit, who was entertaining a few friends at dinner at his club, "is the chargé d'affaires of the feast."
Here he indicated the choicest dish on the table.
"No, no, father," interrupted his embarrassed son; "you mean the chef-d'oeuvre."
"I suppose I do," said Mr. Justgotit; "but the word I used gives me more of an impression of the cost of the dish."—Judge.

OUR COLORADO PIONEERS.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

We meet and greet them every day upon
the city's busy street,
Some full of vigor as of yore, some borne
on weak, time-wearied feet,
Some eyes with age-mist growing dim,
some sharp and keenly bright as when
They faced the perils of the plains in days
that tried the souls of men.
Grand in our eyes these grizzled men who
trudged beside the winding trains
Of dust-grimed "schooners" on the trail
that led across the dreary plains,
Who gave the quiet laugh to fear as by
the side of toiling steers
They crept toward their mountain goal—
those Colorado pioneers.

No craven heart was in their ranks in
those heroic days of yore,
No coward dared to venture from the mud-
dy old Missouri's shore,
But all were men of fearless soul, strong
men of brave, courageous heart,
Each ready, should the foe assail, un-
shrinkingly to play his part.
The trials and privations met upon the
dreary desert waste
With Spartan courage they endured, they
most heroically faced,
In marking out a path for feet of enter-
prise in coming years,
And progress soon was on the trail of
Colorado's pioneers.

And what of they who with them shared
the dangers of the Overland,
The faithful wives who by their side oft
trod the heated desert sand,
Who stood with them when hideous yells
of savage hate assailed the ear
And never shrunk, although their cheeks
may often have been blanched with
fear?
To them we bow in reverence, to them our
deepest homage pay,
Ask heaven to rain its blessings down
upon their honored heads of gray,
To scatter flowers in their path, to bright-
en their declining years
As they cast sunshine in the lives of their
companion pioneers.

FREE LOAN SOCIETY'S WORK.

Hebrew Association Aided Nearly 12,000 Persons Last Year With $258,145.75.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association held its eleventh annual meeting last night in the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and addresses were made by Prof. S. Schechter, Prof. Morris Loeb, the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. M. Asher, the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Daniel P. Hays. The President, the Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, announced that on Jan. 1 Jacob H. Schiff had donated $2,500 to the association, and that on Jan. 27 Mortimer L. Schiff had given $500.

In his annual report Dr. Zinsler said:

"The result, then, is that during the eleven years and up to Jan. 1, 1903, we loaned the aggregate sum of $888,151 to 45,340 families. It is a fair estimate that we thereby saved about 228,000 souls from beggary.

"Our society has been carrying on its work these eleven years modestly but surely and persistently. Every one connected with the management has worked on, true to the part assigned to him, helping to spread the great lesson of self-support and to wipe out pauperism; and we are proud to say that there are in the City of New York about 600 people who started in business by a brotherly loan from our society who are to-day rated at between $3,000 and $20,000—and there are a few thousand people who began in the same manner and to-day have a good and solid business existence."

The figures for 1901 and 1902 compare as follows:

	1901.	1902.
Number of loans	10,883	11,750
Aggregate amount	$230,000.00	$268,240.00
Loans returned	212,291.75	238,145.75

In December, 1902, the association extended the privilege to mechanics and tradesmen of borrowing amounts as high as $200. The Board of Directors wishes to reduce the rate of repayment to 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., but that cannot be done with the present capital of $71,587.24.

ART NOTES.

Frank Wilbert Stokes, an artist who accompanied Lieut. Peary on one or more of his expeditions to the north pole and also visited the south pole with the Swedish antarctic expedition, has painted the supposed unpaintable—namely, the aurora borealis in its pale and vivid, its fiery, its green, and its blue phases. His pictures of fiords, icefloes, midnight suns, parhelions, and aurorae will form part of an exhibition next month at the National Arts Club, an exhibition of works of art by and of the Eskimo of Alaska and the polar circle, objects used in their daily life, and articles employed by arctic explorers. Mr. Stokes and Dr. Frederick A. Cook will each give an informal talk or a lecture with screen pictures on the artistic effects of the north polar circle and on the antarctic Winter during the course of this exhibition. The February Century contains three or four color prints after paintings of the boreal aurorae by Mr. Stokes. Among the forty or fifty paintings by Mr. Stokes to be shown at the Arts Club are realistic views of the interiors of Eskimo igloos, showing men, women, and children, all portraits, listening to the songs of a shaman. The collection goes to Paris this Spring, where it will be shown by request of Gérôme and other French artists. February seems to be eminently polar in its forecasts. Lieut. Peary has a paper on his arctic work in McClure's.

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The portrait painter Pierre Troubetskoy will hold an exhibition of likenesses in oils at the Glaenzer Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, from the 31st of January to the 20th of February. The nine canvases include portraits of Lady Cunard and the Marchioness of Anglesey.

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Signor Boni, director of excavations in the forum at Rome, was called in to examine the old buildings of Venice; he estimates that $500,000 will be required. Of this sum $300,000 has been subscribed by the local authorities and private donors. The other $200,000 may be supplied by the Italian Nation, a bill to that end being introduced in Parliament.

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Dalou's statuette in bronze "The Lacemaker" has been stolen from the art collection of the sculptor Legrain. It is feared that the thief intends to copy this well-known work and sell the duplicates to collectors as the original work by Dalou.

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Assemblyman Remsen of Brooklyn has started a bill in the New York Legislature appropriating $3,000 for a monument to Duryea's Zouaves and authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee to select a site, acquire plans, and see to the erection of the monument.

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The Providence Journal asks: "What do the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York mean by declining the gift of the Marié collection of miniatures?" We should say that it was entirely within the competence of Trustees to accept or reject a gift, if they base their action on the quality of the work. Should they decide that the Marié miniatures contain more poor works of art than good, it is not only their right but their duty to decline the gift as a whole, especially if it is one of the provisions of the gift that all must be exhibited. Nothing excuses Trustees from the often embarrassing task of keeping the standard of exhibits high.

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Mrs. Lucy Wharton Drexel has presented to the Free Museum of the University of Pennsylvania six pieces of Graeco-Roman statuary, three heads and a torso of a partly draped woman, statuette in white marble, a torso of a dancer in gray marble, and a small head and upraised arms from a marble statuette of Dionysos the wine god. Some of these pieces are supposed to be copies of Greek originals made for Roman amateurs.

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The equestrian bronze of "Fighting Joe" Hooker by Daniel C. French will be unveiled on the grouns of the State House in Boston on June 25. In order to make the ceremony more striking it is proposed to have the regular field day of the troops of Massachusetts coincide with the date of the unveiling. Gen. Sickles and Gen. Miles will be present and veteran organizations will attend with the old battle flags; a prominent place will be given the survivors of Hooker's old brigade. The statue has a horse with all four hoofs on the ground, its head pulled in, its tail pendant. The General is equally quiet. He wears the soft cheapeau, sits with straight knees very erect and holds his head a little back as if observing the movements of troops at a distance.

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At Taunton, Mass., a standing bronze figure of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, will be erected this Summer on City Hall Square. It is eight feet high, will stand on a pedestal twelve feet in height, and shows Dr. Paine with long hair dressed in Colonial garb, a cloak thrown over his left forearm trailing to the ground and his left hand on a cane. The right holds the lapel of his long-skirted coat.

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Paintings by American artists belonging to Mr. John Harsen Rhoades will be shown at the Lotos Club on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 1 and 2. On Saturday evening there will be a reception for members of the club and their friends.

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The bronze statue of King James II. by Grinling Gibbons erected in Whitehall Gardens, London, in 1683 was removed last June to make room for the coronation stands. It has been decided not to replace it where it has stood so long, but mount it again on the grounds of Hampton Court.

IDLE HOUR NOT SINKING.

Denial of Report That Vanderbilt Mansion Is in Peril.

A report sent out Wednesday from Sayville, the seat of William K. Vanderbilt's country mansion, Idle Hour, to the effect that the sinking of the ground had caused a serious damage to the foundations and walls, was declared yesterday by Mr. Vanderbilt's representative here to be absolutely untrue.

The report said that a large force of workmen was employed in making repairs. Mr. Vanderbilt's representative said that no workmen were at work or are to be put to work.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S WILL

No Public Bequests in the Document as Filed.

No Inventory Submitted, but the Estate Is Valued at from Seven to Nine Million Dollars—Executors Not Bonded.

The will of ex-Mayor Abram Stevens Hewitt was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday in Paterson, N. J., where the testator had had legal residence for two years past, and was admitted to probate.

There are no public bequests made in the document. Under its provisions the widow, Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt, receives all the household furniture and bric-a-brac, the estate known as Ringwood in Passaic County, N. J., and real property in Orange and Rockland Counties, New York, in lieu of other dower in real estate. A trust fund of $100,000 is created, the income of which is to be paid, under certain conditions provided, to the niece of the testator, Annie G. H. White; his grandniece, Sarah C. Cowen; his nephew, Abram Hewitt Southard, his grandnephew, Griswold Voorhis, and Sarah Robson; and the remainder of the estate is left to the testator's sons and daughters. These are Peter Cooper Hewitt, Edward R. Hewitt, and Erskine Hewitt, and Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Eleanor Hewitt, and Mrs. Dr. J. O. Green.

The executors named are Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt, wife of the deceased; his three sons, and Dr. J. O. Green, his son-in-law. The executors are not required to file the usual bond, and have authority to sell or convey real estate for cash or credit. The will is dated Dec. 31, 1896, and the witnesses are Edwin F. Bedell of Montclair and A. F. Childs and O. C. Hawkins, both of New York.

No inventory was filed with the will, but it is understood that the estate is valued at between $7,000,000 and $9,000,000. Peter Cooper Hewitt said last night that the examination of his father's properties had not proceeded far enough as yet to permit of a statement as to the amount of the estate. He would not comment on the will or its provisions, saying that the members of the family and their counsel, John R. Parsons, could not make public as yet any other information than that contained in the document.

The actual presentation of the will to Surrogate Charles M. King of Paterson took place in Hoboken at the office of Lewis, Besson & Stevens yesterday morning, by request of the family, who desired that Mrs. Hewitt be spared the physical strain of a longer trip. Mrs. Hewitt was taken in a carriage to Hoboken. The will covers five pages of typewritten foolscap. It is concise and businesslike in form, and contains no legal verbiage. The first provision is that giving to Mrs. Hewitt "all household furniture, plated ware, and objects of virtu," also the Ringwood estate mentioned, and the real property in Orange and Rockland Counties, N. Y., comprising the Babcock, Tidabeck, Morris, and Terry farms.

The trust fund for the nieces, nephew, and grandnephew is to be established from prior lien first mortgage bonds of the Greenwood Lake Railroad, or any other good securities, in case those mentioned have been disposed of at the time of the testator's death. The annuities to be paid out of the interest are as follows: Six hundred dollars a year for life to Mrs. Annie G. White of Toronto, his niece; $500 a year for life to his grandniece, Sarah C. Cowen; $500 a year to his grandnephew, Griswold Voorhis, for his education until he is twenty-five years old; $500 a year for life to his nephew, Abram Hewitt Southard, and $300 a year to Sarah Robson during her life. The remainder of the income of the trust fund is to be collected for the benefit of such grandchildren as may survive or be born hereafter, each to receive in cash at the age of twenty-one, the interest on his or her share, until the youngest is twenty-five years old, when the principal will be distributed equally among the grandchildren then living. The real estate is left to the sons and daughters, and provisions are made as to the future management of the business, the testator shall be continued. By these provisions the executors are authorized to continue the business for five years at no personal risk to themselves, and are authorized to transfer the business into corporations, taking cash or the bonds of such corporations in payment.

All advances which the testator made to sisters or brothers, to their children, or to his own children, that may have remained unpaid at the time of his death, are canceled.

ACCUSED OF THEATRE SWINDLE.

Post Office Inspector Arrests "Van Arnum of The Hoboken Standard."

Through the arrest yesterday of "H. T. Van Arnum of The Hoboken Standard," by Col. John E. Ashe, Post Office inspector, several Manhattan theatre managers believe that they will be able to [illegible] and in some degree to the requests for seats for fraudulent purposes. There are as many schemes [illegible] there are theatres in New York to [illegible] complimentary tickets which are [illegible] in cigar stores and elsewhere.

For [illegible]s H. T. Van Arnum has [illegible] to various Manhattan [illegible]rs asking for seats. His [illegible] written on the paper of The [illegible]ndard, which is supposed to be [illegible]ry Saturday. The [illegible]ster is [illegible] Brown, 13 and 15 [illegible]ater [illegible] New York." Charles [illegible] of the [illegible]o Theatre received a number of these requests, and honored them, sending the tickets, as requested, to the New York address. Finally he grew suspicious and wrote directly to the supposed Hoboken office.

The Post Office returned the letter with a statement that it knew of no such paper. He then communicated with Inspector Ashe, and also notified Oscar Hohman, theatres of the alleged fraud. A request for tickets soon came to the latter person, and the man was asked to call and get them. He did so and was arrested.

THE THEATRE AND CHURCHES.

Dr. Slicer and Manager Conried Talk to Columbia Round Table.

At a meeting of the Literary Round Table of Columbia University last evening the topic under discussion was "The Educational and Ethical Aspects of the Theatre." The Rev. Thomas K. Slicer and Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre were the speakers. Dr. Slicer said:

"The educational advantages of the theatres are much greater than those of the churches. They are visited by more people. Theatres have been the vital part of everybody of medieval history, from Athens to Dawson City. Of course, the theatre may be subjected to great degradation, as we find in the Romans as far back as Rome and Athens, but it is a far cry from Ophelia to Zaza, and from Bishop Potter to Mother Eddy."

Mr. Conried said that an American National theatre would have more influence than 100 sermons or 1,000 churches.

THE AIRSHIP FLEW AWAY.

That Is Why the Play "Hearts Adrift" Was Postponed.

"Hearts Adrift," a mixed melodrama which was to have been produced at Jacob's Theatre, in Elizabeth, N. J., has been postponed. The principal member of the cast, an airship, flew away on Wednesday afternoon, and the manager has been unable to secure another. The thrill in "Hearts Adrift" was scheduled for the moment when the [illegible] was to rise from the stage and circle around above the heads of the audience.

In order to exercise the airship and boom the show Le[illegible]ns, the aeronaut was engaged to [illegible] public trials on Wednesday afternoon. Everything was ready when the [illegible] broke loose from its moorings and [illegible] away. It was reported last night [illegible] Philadelphia that a strange bird had been hovering over Germantown, and so far as [illegible] the clue to the airship [illegible]bouts.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Lotta Faust and [illegible]ette Lowerie were engaged yesterday for "The Wizard of Oz," the former to take the soubrette part originally intended for Paula Edwardes, now being filled by Grace Kimball.

David Belasco yesterday denied that he had, as reported, bought any theatre in Kansas City, following his announced intention of controlling his own theatres in various cities, in order not to be forced to play in those of the "syndicate."

G. H. Benrimo, who takes the part of Kato, the fisherman, in "The Darling of the Gods," is ill, suffering from nervous trouble.

Charles and Emanuel Klein are writing a sequel to "Mr. Pickwick" for De Wolf Hopper.

Thomas Evans, remembered for his characterization of a "tough" in "Mrs. Jack," has been compelled to resign from the company by serious illness, and a benefit will be given him at Wallack's Sunday, Feb. 15. Many New York players have volunteered their services. H. B. Harris has charge of his benefit.

Shakespeare Birthday Club Dines.

Members of the Shakespeare Birthday Club, an organization composed of actors, playwrights, and dramatic critics, and of which Sir Henry Irving is the honorary President, had a dinner last night at the Café Martin. Charles Henry Meltzer, the acting President of the club, presided. Mary Shaw delivered an address on "Ibsen and Shakespeare." Some of those present were E. H. Sothern, Basil Loftus, Henry J. Garville, Rowland Buckstone, Ferdinand Bonn, Heinrich Conreid, Jacob Adler, Henry Woodruff, Ben Plympton, Edgar Saltus, and Edward Klein.

Empire Theatre to be Redecorated.

Charles Frohman has awarded a contract to Carrere & Hastings, architects of 28 East Forty-first Street, to redecorate the Empire Theatre, when the present season closes. It is [illegible] the present intention of Mr. Frohman to remodel the house. The work will take [illegible]ctically all of the Summer.

JUDGE EXCUSES A JUROR.

Manufacturer Smith Allowed to Go to the Bedside of His Dying Child.

[illegible]ll day yesterday, up until about 1 [illegible] and the several days previous, [illegible] and a jury in the Criminal [illegible] the United States Circuit Court [illegible]rying Isaac M. Raynor, former[illegible]ufacturer of chemicals in the United [illegible]pothecary's Stores, charged with [illegible] conspired together with Ottokar [illegible] and Joseph E. Porsch, to admit [illegible]ods into this port at a rate of duty [illegible]less than that prescribed by law.

The three defendants were placed on trial together at the beginning of the week, but after the introduction of some particularly damaging evidence against them the two Porschs, father and son, pleaded guilty. The trial of Raynor, however, was continued, and at 1 o'clock yesterday the lawyers finished their arguments, and Judge Thomas charged the jury.

Shortly before 4 o'clock, after the jury had been out about two hours, a messenger reached the courthouse and breathlessly inquired for Mr. J. Boyce Smith, a manufacturer at 7 Mott Street, and residing at 200 Alexander Avenue, in the Bronx. The Criminal Court Clerk told the messenger the manufacturer was then in the jury room, and that to call him out or to deliver a message would be a direct violation of the law. Judge Thomas was consulted. The messenger told the Judge that Mr. Smith's fourteen-year-old son was dying and offered a physician's affidavit in support of his statement.

Judge Thomas finally sent for the lawyers on both sides of the case, explained the situation to them, and following a legal precedent which he had discovered, the attorneys entered into a written stipulation to excuse Juror Smith from further consideration of the case until this morning. The other eleven members of the jury were also permitted to go to their respective homes until this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when, with Mr. Smith, they will return and resume their consideration of the case.

The boy died at his home at 6 o'clock last evening. He had been an invalid for some time.

IN THE SHOPS.

Mission furniture is doing good missionary work throughout the country, a man who knows says. Its restful lines and general effect of quiet substantialness are beneficial to a race as restless as Americans and it teaches a needed lesson in conformity. The rooms of the average house are filled with a heterogeneous collection of furniture. All woods and kinds are brought together. This is done without a glaring inharmony to the average eye. But with the mission furniture this is more difficult. One of the solid, simple pieces is manifestly out of place in a room filled with furniture of more delicate design. People who buy mission furniture feel that an entire room must be furnished with it, and it is an excellent lesson in decorative harmony. The walls, more than with other styles of furniture, require to be in accord, and in one exhibition room this is effected with paneling. The panels, straight and narrow, are of canvas, buckram, or a similar material, simple in effect. These are separated by strips of plain oak, which harmonize with the furniture. These strips three or four inches wide crossed at the top with other similar pieces, where necessary, to break otherwise overlong lines in a high studded room, and above this may be a dado of green or some deep rich color, decorated, which will blend with a dull tone if that is used in the panels. Several rooms in New York are now being decorated with these panels.

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Ordinary bric-à-brac is as much out of place with the mission furniture as dissimilar pieces of furniture, but among the smaller articles which can be used with it effectively are the coppers and brasses, and among these there are some delightfully decorative pieces of dull copper, with decorations in enamels, which are made in the Arts Crafts Shops of Buffalo. These cannot be found everywhere in New York, but in one shop where a specialty is made of them there are some beautiful pieces. The enamel is the kind used by jewelers, and the copper is in the dullest tones, worked by hand and decorated in simple designs and in the primal colors. The pieces are in simple outlines, with old-time effects, which harmonize with the heavy oak furniture. There are many delightful little trays to be used for various purposes, in different shapes, and small round plaques. These range in price from $3 to $5, and are decorated in red, green, blue, and white, usually not more than two colors in a piece. White is used sparingly, and makes sometimes too strong a contrast, though a charming little round plaque is decorated with a design of green leaves and clusters of white berries. A large square-cornered tray has a design of green leaves and red berries, with the introduction of a very little white.

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This last tray is shown with, but does not necessarily belong to, a big double ink well which is decorated in red and green, and together they make a beautiful and effective desk piece. The inkstand alone is $10.

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One of the best pieces is a small round bowl decorated with green leaves and deep blue bachelor's buttons. On the dark copper this is delightful.

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Nothing is more effective in these copper pieces than the boxes, and one which is particularly good has something of a Dutch look in the decorations. There is a deep shade combined with red and green, and the design has the effect of a tulip. This costs $15. The boxes are lined with a [illegible] ooze which molds itself into the interior of each box, and as it is opened looks like the inside of an old piece of metal with a soft covering of verdigris.

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A long box, the size and shape of a large cigar box, is particularly good in the moldings of the copper and the decorations, a peculiarly simple, conventional design in green. This also costs $15.

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Candlesticks range from those of moderate size to extra tall ones, and in price from $3 to $8 and $8 50. They are similarly decorated in the enamels, and are quaint and original in shape.

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Nothing has been prettier—if that word is strong enough to use—in the enameled copper than a desk set in red and green. This included the ink stand, stamp box, rocking blotter, paper and envelope rack, and corners for the blotter. The decorations were in red and green. The legs on the square pieces like the inkstands and boxes are formed by a continuation of the sides carried down at the corners as in old-fashioned chests and some other pieces of furniture. In some of the most effective pieces these so-called feet slant out instead of being carried straight down.

BIG BIDS FOR ART WORK

Greek Terra Cotta Arouses Interest at the Marquand Sale.

A Ten-Inch Psyche Brings $1,350—Antique Glassware Also Enthuses Bidders—Book Sale Disappointing.

Bidding was more lively yesterday at the auction of the art and literary collections of the late Henry G. Marquand than it has been since the sale of the pictures belonging to the collection. The prices realized were high. According to the experts attending the sale at the American Art Association, 6 East Twenty-third Street, the figures represented the full value of the articles. E. Fischof, who has been among the most conspicuous bidders, and who is supposed to be acting for four wealthy collectors of New York, one of them J. Pierpont Morgan, said:

"The prices were very high, and the other dealers will agree with me in the statement. They were warranted in most cases, however, as the objects for sale were unique. It is this positive rarity which made the big figures seem reasonable to those who deal in art treasures."

An additional feature of interest in yesterday's sales was the appearance of new bidders, especially the agents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Among others not previously at the sales and who purchased at large figures was R. Garrett of Baltimore. The total for the afternoon sales was $44,887.50 and for the evening but $4,060.50, the book sale proving disappointing.

The auction of the afternoon began with antique Greek and Roman glass. Fair prices were realized. Persian, Spanish, Venetian, and French antique glass also brought good bids. The highest bid in this part of the Marquand collection was $825 for a globular mosque ornament 7¾ inches in diameter. Du Vinne was the buyer. The globe bore this inscription: "One of those made by the great, the exalted El Naki, El Arjawan; the glory be to God." It was an Egyptian of the thirteenth century. The globe is of clear, slightly greenish glass, elaborately enameled in gold, outlined in red.

Panels of painted and leaded glass brought handsome figures. D. Kelekian bought two German panels at $125, and Mrs. W. R. Claxton a large panel by John La Farge, entitled "Peonies Bloom in the Wind," for $1,400.

The Greek ceramics, lekythos, vases and oinochoës sold at good prices. They bore appropriate inscriptions in Greek, such as "Hail and drink well," on a kylix. The Metropolitan Museum obtained a rhyton for $980, and a prochoös for $130.

Mr. Garrett bought a large amphora of the middle Corinthian or Asiatic style for $475, and Mr. Shotter of Atlanta, Ga., another at the same figure. Mr. Garrett also was the purchaser of a large hydria for $650. This was an exquisite vase, with a brilliant black glaze, excepting the lustrous red panels and figures of Athene in a two-horse chariot; Herakles, with his lion skin and club, admonishing her, and Hermes holding the horses. The Metropolitan Museum of Art obtained a hydria of reddish-buff clay, which had been repaired for the small sum of $60.

The bidding became lively with the sale of Greek and Roman marbles. Du Vinne paid $820 for a head of Dionysos, crowned with ivy. There was a sigh of envy and regret from the non-professionals as the head had been regarded with an interest bordering on affection during the exhibition and sale of the Marquand collection. "Portrait Head of a Roman" brought $550, Mr. Shotter being the purchaser.

The most enthusiastic bidding was in the sale of Greek terra cottas. Apparently, Titian red hair was as much admired in ancient Greece as it is to-day, for most of the figures still showed traces of positively red paint on the tresses of the female figures.

Psyche, 10 inches in height, the lower part of the body draped, with butterfly wings on the shoulders, was bought by E. Fischof for $1,350. Other small terra cottas ranged in price from $400 to $500. The Metropolitan Museum of Art paid $425 for a "Girl With a Pet Bird on Her Shoulder." This figure was 7 inches in height. George Gordon King paid $400 for "A Girl Standing," and $1,250 for a "Tall, Graceful Female Figure." Mrs. Duncan Wood bought a figure 6 inches in height, entitled "Girl Seated in a Chair" for $500.

Mr. King bought another terra cotta, 9 inches in height, for $650. That was of a girl arranging her drapery. E. Bradley paid $750 for the "Girl Mourner" and $1,300 for a "Girl Seated." The Metropolitan Museum of Art bought for $475 a "Girl with a Lyre Seated on a Rock."

Du Vinne paid $1,300 for a group representing a woman at her toilet with an attendant. He also paid the highest price for terra cottas, a group representing Pan extracting a thorn from a nymph's foot. The price for this group, 8½ inches in height, was $2,300. The "Head and Shoulders of a Boy" was bought by E. Fischof for $850.

In the collection of antique Persian and other Oriental ceramics a porcelain mosque globe brought $975, the buyer being D. Kelekian. He also paid $1,500 for a bottle, or surahe, 9½ inches high. This was Persian, of a deep blue glaze, the decoration in black lustre, giving varied metallic reflections. The Metropolitan Museum of Art paid $1,750 for a surahe of lapis-lazuli, blue, with floral and other decorations in black lustre, with metallic reflections. This was another superb piece of Persian art work.

The evening's sale was confined to fine art and other books, and proved a disappointment. The bidding was lively enough, but the bids were in dollar jumps and less, the advance offered once being 10 cents. Though a few of the sets and individual books brought something near their value, the rule was for small prices. Among the chief buyers were Scribner & Sons, Harper Brothers, M. Roder, Spencer C. Shotter, Brayton Ives, W. L. Loring, Loring Anderson, and D. G. Wright.

Thomas C. Kirby, who has been accustomed through the week to deal in large sums, was provoked to laughter, announcing every now and then that he gave the book to the purchaser for $1. The Grolier Club publications proved the greatest disappointment, though they averaged considerably above the previous sales. The first book printed by the club, "A Decree of Star Chamber Concerning Printing," was bought by Mr. Roder for $100.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

No large dances have been arranged for this evening, but there are to be several receptions and dinners and other entertainments through the day and evening. Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick will be among those at home and Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a dinner. There are to be several events to-morrow, bringing the week to a brilliant conclusion. Justice Ingraham and Mrs. Ingraham will have their theatricals at the Metropolitan Club Annex. Mrs. Astor will give her second dinner, Mrs. Charles Steinway will entertain at a small dance, Mrs. John Handy Henshaw will give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Hecker, and Harry Benkard's bachelor dinner is booked at Delmonico's.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Edna Tappen Brooks, granddaughter of Mrs. Frederick D. Tappen, to Paul Bayne, son of S. G. Bayne. The wedding is to be celebrated in April in Mrs. Tappen's residence at 49 East Sixty-eighth Street. As Mrs. Tappen is in mourning the wedding is to be a small affair.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriette Elisabeth McConnel, granddaughter of the late James Archibald Galbraith, to Hugh Griffith Jones, Mr. Jones is a nephew of W. H. Jones of Chicago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have invitations out for a large theatre party on Thursday evening next. Supper is to be served in the Gould residence.

***

Several dinners were given last evening. Among the hostesses and hosts were Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, and J. Henry Smith.

***

Mrs. Charles T. Barney entertained the members of the Thursday Evening Club in her residence at 67 Park Avenue last night, and asked in addition a few of her personal friends who are not members. A string orchestra, conducted by Mr. Wetzler; Miss Ruegger, the 'cello player, and M. Gilibert of the Metropolitan Opera Company appeared in the musical programme. The new stone room, with its tapestry covered walls, was used for the musicale. The electric lights were veiled with feathery ferns, and palms and orange trees filled the niches in the walls. A buffet supper followed the music. Among the members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Prof. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. de Peyster, Amos R. Eno, Prof. Doremus and Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Dr. Beverly Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hone.

***

The members of the Cinderella Cotillions, the class organized eight or nine years ago by Mrs. John S. Barnes and others, met in Sherry's large ballroom last evening for the last of the season's cotillions. The patronesses are:

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster,	Mrs. Louis Henop.
Mrs. James Clifton Edgar,	Mrs. H. E. Howland,
Mrs. Jacob W. Miller,	Mrs. A. M. Hoyt,
Mrs. Anson P. Stokes,	Mrs. H. R. Hoyt,
Mrs. W. W. Appleton,	Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings,
Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair,	Mrs. Junius S. Neeser,
Mrs. F. H. Cabot,	Mrs. H. T. Osborn,
Mrs. G. G. Clark,	Mrs. Charles Phelps,
Mrs. R. James Cross,	Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt,
Mrs. Eugene Delano,	Mrs. Nathaniel T. Robb,
Mrs. Morgan Dix,	Mrs. Julian W. Robbins,
Mrs. J. T. Gardiner,	Mrs. J. A. Scrymser,
Mrs. Frederic Gallatin,	Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee,	Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

Mrs. Stanford White, a patroness, is in mourning. Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. James T. Gardiner, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb were the members of the Reception Committee last evening, and Alexander Hadden led the cotillion. The favors were flower hats for the girls and boutonnières for the men. The dancing was stopped at 12 and supper at small tables was served in the rooms adjoining the ballroom. There was a large attendance of members and guests.

***

The third and last of the present series of Mrs. K. J. Collins's musicales was an event of yesterday afternoon, in the Gerrit Smith studios. Mme. Remenyi, daughter of the violinist, sang Magyar melodies, accompanied on the Hungarian czmbal by Herr Nagy von Lazari. M. Edmond Varmier rendered some Hungarian numbers. The musicales have been under the patronage of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and others, and have been successful enough to cause Mrs. Collins to contemplate another series during Lent.

***

Mrs. Robert Nicoll will give a dinner this evening in her residence at 500 Fifth Avenue, after which there is to be an evening of Scottish song by Miss Murray.

***

The Alliance Française has booked an entertainment at the Carnegie Lyceum this evening, arranged by Miss Marbury. Count Robert de Montesquiou will appear.

***

Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson (Miss Jane Remsen) had a large card party yesterday in her residence at 10 East Seventy-eighth Street. The members of the party were of the Neighborhood Club, which meets every Wednesday for cards in the houses of the members.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., intend to leave this city for California on Feb. 7. They will sail for Europe on March 28. Hermann Oelrichs expects to go abroad for a short trip before returning to San Francisco.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue dined with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt last evening.

***

Among the receptions given yesterday afternoon were those of Mrs. Paulding and Miss Anna Depew Paulding, 255 West End Avenue; Mrs. Anson Blake Moran, 133 East Sixty-fourth Street; Miss Josephine Drexel, 103 Madison Avenue, whose reception was a very large one, and Mrs. George G. Hamill, 72 West Forty-fifth Street.

***

The funeral of Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton is to be conducted this evening from her residence, at 2 East Twenty-ninth Street. Dorman B. Eaton died a few years ago. Mrs. Eaton was a Miss Foster of Montpelier, Vt. The Eatons lived in the house in East Twenty-ninth Street for many years. It is one of a small row of dwellings just off Fifth Avenue and opposite the Church of the Transfiguration.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. McIntyre and Mrs. H. B. Seeley received their friends yesterday afternoon in Mrs. McIntyre's home, at 304 West Seventy-fifth Street, it being the first reception since the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre in Baltimore on Dec. 17 last. The rooms were decorated with American Beauty roses and palms. Receiving with Mrs. McIntyre and Mrs. Seeley was Mrs. J. D. Iglehart. Mrs. McIntyre wore her wedding gown of crepe de chine, with embroidered orchids. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff,	Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Story,
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Budd,	Mr. and Mrs. George W. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ragan,	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pool,
Mrs. C. T. Raynolds,	Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Barnum Seeley,
Mrs. W. H. Raynolds,	Mr. and Mrs. William
Mrs. E. Clark Hazard,	Nelson Cromwell,
Mrs. Frederic Taylor,	Mrs. H. B. Slaven,
Mrs. Joseph Scott House,	Mrs. Emerson Chamberlen,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Clarke,	Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Snow,
Miss Clark,	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A.
Miss Pierce,	Hoadley.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fitch Lockwood,	

Among those invited from Baltimore were:

Dr. J. D. Iglehart,	Mr. and Mrs. Austin Jenkins,
Gilbert Fraser, British Consul;	Col. and Mrs. John A. Tompkins,
Lloyd Lowndes,	Mr. and Mrs. William
Mrs. E. B. Beall,	Bowly Wilson,
Mrs. Russell Wetmore,	Mr. and Mrs. Southgate
George A. von Lingen, German Consul; and Mrs. von Lingen.	Lemmon, Edwin Warfield.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Lord Beresford, Sir Michael Herbert, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Taylor, Capt. Cowles, Gen. Young, and Gen. Crozier.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt brought their state dinners of the present season to a close this evening, when they entertained in honor of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Mrs. Fuller. All the associates of the Chief Justice were present except Justice McKenna, who is confined to his house by illness.

Among the fifty or more additional guests were former Secretary of State Olney, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Glider, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and Mrs. I. West Roosevelt.

The company was seated at the newly designed table, extending on three sides of the state dining room. The central section, where the host and hostess faced each other, was adorned with a long gilt-framed mirror, one of the few relics of Dolly Madison's days, which was almost completely covered with white and purple orchids.

Lord Charles Beresford, now a guest at the British Embassy, was entertained at a large dinner party this evening by Sir Michael and Lady Herbert.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Cowles entertained at luncheon to-day in honor of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer of New York.

Mme. De Margerie entertained this afternoon at a small musicale, to which her friends were invited to hear Mme. Rogers-Miclos, the distinguished pianiste, who will play at a musicale to be given to-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

Mrs. Depew received this afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock, when, as is always the case on her at home days, the spacious drawing rooms of the Corcoran house were filled by a distinguished and interesting company. The Baroness Moncheur, wife of the Belgian Minister, served tea in the dining room.

MRS. GERRY'S COTILLION.

Fifty Couples Were in the Figures, the Favors for Which Were Numerous.

The cotillion that Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave last evening in their town house for the Misses Gerry was led by Harry Pelham Robbins, who danced with Miss Gerry. The guests, who began to arrive at about 11 o'clock, were received in the large salon overlooking Fifth Avenue by Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and their two daughters.

The seated supper, which preceded the cotillion, was served at thirty-five or forty small tables in the dining room and the law library. Mrs. Gerry's table was decorated with American Beauty roses and pink roses, and white flowers were used on many of the other tables by Hodgson. Most of the flowers came from Mr. Gerry's conservatories.

The supper menu was as follows:

Chaud.
Consommé en tasse.
Croquettes de Volaille Perigueux.
Terrapin, Newburg.
Canards, Tetes-rouges.
Froid.
Chaud-froid de Volaille.
Mousse de Jambon.
Salade Russe.
Sandwiches.
Glaces Fantaisies.
Petits four. Café.
Champagne, Bordeaux. Apollinaris.

Thé cotillion was started a little after 1 o'clock in the large picture gallery, in which Lander's orchestra played throughout the evening. The room has its walls covered with old Spanish brocades of a soft dull red that forms a fitting background for the paintings.

There were several figures, the favors for which were effective. Among the handsomest ones were tiny fans of guinea fowl plumage, with shell sticks, gold stick pins, brooches and lockets, and ash receivers of Japanese ware. Other favors were memorandum books and portfolios, tied with ribbon; white calla lilies, with green leaves, the calyxes of which when pulled disclosed surprises; large pansies in natural colors in velvet and silk, the centres of which were pin cushions; Japanese dolls, dressed in red, pink, and other colors, and Japanese letter cases, in red crêpe, tied with ribbons of the same color and decorated with gilt lettering. In the hunting figure the favors were mounted huntsmen in pink on marble pedestals.

There were fifty couples in the cotillion. The guests asked to the ball included most of those asked to the Astor and Mills dances of last week.

Bunnell—Valentine.

Walter Lyman Bunnell and Miss Lelia Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Valentine, were married last evening in the Second Collegiate Church, Harlem, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr. The bride wore white crêpe de chine and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Evelyn Valentine, the maid of honor, wore pale green and carried pink roses. Harry V. Babcock was the best man. A reception in the home of the bride's parents, at 126 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, followed the ceremony.

Underwood Typewriter Incorporation.

The Underwood Typewriter Company was incorporated at Trenton yesterday with a capital stock of $3,500,000, the Directors named being John T. Underwood, President of the Wagner Typewriter Company; Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; D. W. McWilliams, Treasurer of the Manhattan Railway Company; Charles Strauss, George B. M. Harvey, George Day, President of the Electric Vehicle Company; J. Henry Haggerty, President of the Haggerty Refining Company; De Witt Bergen, Treasurer of the Underwood Typewriter Manufacturing Company, and Oscar L. Gubelman, Treasurer of the Commercial Trust Company.

Pamphlet on Metal Production.

The Mine Securities Corporation, at 35 Wall Street, has ready for gratuitous distribution to financial institutions and investors an illustrated forty-eight-page publication descriptive of the precious metal production in the United States, and containing tables showing the metallic and non-metallic output of the various countries of the world for the past three years.

Alliance Francaise's Entertainment.

The January entertainment of the New York Alliance Française will take place this evening in Carnegie Lyceum. The programme includes songs by Miss Margaret Hubbard Ayer, a one-act comedy and a minuet by members of the society, and a farce by the Montmartre Minstrels, Numa Blés and Lucien Boyer.

MRS. THERESA LYNCH DEAD.

Owner of a Jewelry Store for Half a Century Who Was Known as "Queen of Diamonds."

Mrs. Theresa Lynch, who was known for half a century as a dealer in diamonds, with a store at 1 Union Square during recent years, died early Wednesday morning in her home at 65 Central Park West. She had a stroke of paralysis in August last while she was in London, but she gave personal supervision to her business until two weeks ago, when she became ill with bronchitis. She was seventy-three years of age.

In the trade she was known as the "Queen of Diamonds," as it was said that she could tell at a glance the value of a gem. She came to this country when she was ten years of age. When fifteen years of age she was married to John Lynch, who was in the fruit commission business.

As to how she came to engage in the diamond business, one story is that a diamond ring given to her before her marriage was sold by her at a profit, and another is that the ring was given to her after marriage. She became fascinated by the speculation, and it caused her to study the value of gems. She opened a small jewelry store in East Broadway and later removed to Grand Street, and then to East Fourth Street. In 1867 she opened a store in the old New York Hotel building in Broadway. Then followed several changes, but the sign always had the name "Mrs. T. Lynch." She was successful in business from the start, and it is said that she left a large fortune.

For many years she and her husband had been estranged. It is said that they had not spoken to each other for more than ten years, although they lived in the house at 158 West Thirty-fourth Street. On account of convivial habits Mr. Lynch was sent at times to institutions. On the fifty-sixth anniversary of the couple's wedding day news was received by the family that the body of Mr. Lynch was about to be buried in Potter's Field, he having been picked up in the street.

Mrs. Lynch was born in Dublin, Ireland. Six children survive her. The funeral is to be this morning from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West Twenty-third Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

A. Y. Pearson.

News of the death of A. Y. Pearson, in Phoenix, Ariz., on Tuesday, was received in this city yesterday. He was well known as a producer of plays. Born in the West about forty years ago, he came to New York in the early nineties and embarked in theatrical ventures, producing "A Midnight Alarm" and "The White Squadron," the latter in the Fourteenth Street Theatre, with William Harcourt and Robert Hilliard in the cast.

In recent years he produced "The Land of the Midnight Sun," "Police Patrol," "The Scout," and other melodramas, most of which were written by W. S. Harkins. About five years ago failing health forced him to seek the dry air of Arizona, where he bought a tract of land, brought ostriches from California, and established an ostrich farm. He died of consumption. He left a widow and three children.

John H. Burtis.

John H. Burtis died yesterday morning in his apartments in the Brevoort, Brevoort Place and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, in 1832, and was educated in Cambridge Academy and Union College. In 1864 he came to Brooklyn to live. He was elected twice to the Assembly on the Republican ticket, and was appointed to be Commissioner of Charities and Correction for the City of Brooklyn by Mayor Wurster.

He was a member of the Union League, Aurora Grata, Congregational, Twilight, and Get Together Clubs; a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Ex-Senator John Beard Allen.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 29.—John Beard Allen, ex-United States Senator from Washington, died suddenly last night at his residence here of angina pectoris. Senator Allen was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1845, and came West while a young man. He always had been prominent in Republican politics in the Northwest. In 1888 he was elected Territorial Delegate to Congress, and upon the admission of Washington as a State in 1889 was chosen as one of the first United States Senators. In 1893 he was a candidate for re-election, but the Legislature was deadlocked. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

ARTHUR KIRKPATRICK, for a quarter of a century a leading banker and financier of Northern Missouri, died yesterday at his home in St. Joseph.

CHARLES FRED KIMBALL, a landscape painter, died suddenly at his home at Morrills, Me., Wednesday. He is survived by a widow and a daughter.

HERMAN DILLENBECK, a member of the dry goods firm of Dillenbeck Brothers of Fort Plain, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in that town. He was sixty years of age.

JAMES R. MEADE, who lived with his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Lalor, the widow of Charles Lalor, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon at 54 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He was a cousin of John D. Crimmins, and for a while he was in the contracting business.

Mrs. MCCORMICK, wife of Rear Admiral A. H. McCormick, United States Navy, (retired,) died at Annapolis, Md., yesterday after a long illness. She was the mother of A. H. McCormick, Jr., of the Navy Department, Washington.

THOMAS C. CALVERT, a jeweler of Lexington, Ky., died last night. For many years he was interested in thoroughbreds, and was at one time in partnership with Clem Hellebush, their stable being prominent on the turf. He was a man of wealth.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Sr., ex-Sheriff of Passaic County, died of

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
TO-NIGHT, at 8, (Double Bill.)—PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon. Followed by LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich; Salignac, Gilibert.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 31, at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 31, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 1, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert.
KOCIAN
Bohemian Violin Virtuoso. (His last appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.)
Scheff, Bridewell; Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 2, at 8.—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 4, at 8.—FAUST. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marilly; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals
By Walter Damrosch at Daly's Theatre.
(Management of Daniel Frohman.) Mon. at 3, Act I. of "The Meistersinger"; Thurs. at 3, Acts II. and III. of "The Meistersinger," (with vocal and instrumental illustrations.) Prices 25c. to $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, January 30, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, January 31, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MISS ELSA RUEGGER
VIOLONCELLO.
PROGRAMME:
SYMPHONY, No. 1, B FLAT.....SCHUMANN
TWO FRAGMENTS from "Psyche," Symphonic Poem.....CESAR FRANCK
(New, first time.)
CONCERTO for violoncello, D major....E. Lalo
OVERTURE "Le Roy d'Ys".....E. Lalo
Tickets on sale at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2:15. **Empire Company's Greatest Triumph**
"A Great Success."—Herald. **THE UNFORESEEN**

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 3 weeks. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE | **THE CAVALIER.**
TO-DAY at 3, daily Matinées except Sat.
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play, **THE LITTLE PRINCESS.**

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last 2 Evgs., 8:30. Last Mat. Sat.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN
Feb. 5—Augustus Thomas' "Earl of Pawtucket."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH TIME, TUESDAY, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
MATS. WED. & SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"You must hear Clara Bloodgood sing 'I Want to be a Actor Lady.'"

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS AT 8, SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management Daniel Frohman)
IF I WERE KING.
TUESDAY AT 1:45, 3D AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. Sharp. Wed. & Sat. Matinées at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD
Tickets for next four weeks on sale.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 1765—38th.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. 2:30 Mad. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.
MR. LOUIS MANN IN **"THE CONSUL"**

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38 | Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success. THE
SILVER SLIPPER
By the authors of "FLORODORA."
SPECIAL MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, **FEB. 12.**

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success.
"Packed to the doors every night. It's funny—that's why."—Eve. Sun.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 2 East 55th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 19 W. 56th St., 16 W. 11th St., 116 Fifth Av., 22 Riverside Drive.

VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y. **LAST 3 WEEKS. VIOLA ALLEN** in **The Eternal City.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
FLORODORA.
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER.
Prices 25,50,75,$1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL | B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and burlesque. "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
WIZARD OF OZ.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | **MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES**
Sunday Night—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
DAVID BELASCO presents **THE DARLING OF THE GODS.**
BLANCHE BATES in

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. | **For Home & Honor.**
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res., 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 weeks **JIM BLUDSO,** with Robert Hilliard. Feb. 9, **ANDREW MACK** in The Bold Sojer Boy.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
3d Crowded Week!! **A Gay Bird!!**
CLYDE FITCH'S **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE**

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat'y at 2:15. | **LAST 3 WEEKS—WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.**

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. **BONN**
The Great German Actor
To-night at 8:30, last time **"EDLES BLUT."**

NEW SINKING FUND PLAN CRITICISED

Everett V. Abbot Thinks Proposed Bond Issue Illegal.

He Holds That the Commissioners May Only Purchase Such Bonds or Stocks as Would Be an Investment.

Everett V. Abbot has written an open letter to Controller Grout which discusses some important aspects of the sinking fund question. Mr. Abbot premises his discussion of the question by saying that it is to be assumed that Mr. Grout desires a full discussion of the subject, and that he has been compelled to reach a conclusion adverse to the opinions of the counsel consulted by the Controller.

The open letter speaks of the sinking fund as being for the better security of certain preferred creditors, and its income, which is $8,000,000 in excess of what would be necessary to pay such creditors in full at the maturity of their claims, and the estimate that when the time of payment arrives the fund will exceed the debt by $300,000,000. The plan Mr. Abbot discusses proposes to set free this surplus, make it available for current expenses, and thus reduce the tax rate.

Mr. Abbot contends that the $300,000,000 will not be an available cash fund for new enterprises, but will be immediately absorbed in the payment of other debts. He asks:

There is plausibility, of course, in the proposition that those who enjoy the benefits of an enterprise should share in the burden of it; but is the proposition as sound as it appears? We should not, for example, wholly welcome a law which would enable a father to pledge the credit and resources of his son, although the son were to inherit and use the proceeds of the pledge. Why, then, should we do as a municipality what we would not do as individuals?

The plan, in Mr. Abbot's opinion, seems to involve a radical departure from the pledge of the city's credit, as that pledge is contained in our present legislation. Referring to the plan heretofore pursued of the purchase of city bonds by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, which are held among their assets, and using the interest as an accretion to the sinking fund, Mr. Abbot discusses the proposition that the city shall from time to time issue special bonds and sell them to the Commissioners to an amount equal to the surplus, such bonds to be retained by the Commissioners, and from their sale the city would secure additional revenue and could reduce the tax rate.

"It will be observed," says Mr. Abbot, "that precisely the same result would be obtained if the Commissioners should pay current expenses directly with their own checks and should thereafter receive from the city a promise to reimburse the fund, if necessary."

Of the view that this procedure is permitted by the terms of the act of 1878 Mr. Abbot comments:

I marvel somewhat that the learned counsel, whose opinions you have secured, should have omitted to mention the character of the purchases which the Sinking Fund Commissioners are authorized to make, for even of city bonds they are not authorized to make indiscriminate purchases. On the contrary, their purchases must be for investment. The words of the act are: "Such bonds or stocks as may be purchased for investment by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." I think you will search in vain through the act of 1878 or the prior municipal ordinance of Feb. 22, 1844, for any phrase or expression that will justify a purchase that is not an investment.

Mr. Abbot, on the question of what is a purchase for investment, gives some familiar illustrations, after remarking that a man does not usually invest money when he pays his own debts, or even when he purchases his own outstanding obligation before its due date. "It is immaterial," he says of the purchase of a house on a purchase-money mortgage or a stock of goods on credit and the conversion of the money into tangible assets when the debt is paid, "is the essence of the transaction that the ultimate change was delayed by an intermediate credit."

The discussion of the Sinking Fund plan holds that in the purchase of United States bonds there is a true investment of the fund. There would be a true change in the form of assets, Mr. Abbot contends, if bonds of the city for the purchase of property, such as a park, were purchased; the Commissioners should cancel the bonds and hold the property as security, or, holding the bonds, should keep alive their lien on the property. He adds:

If, however, they should purchase bonds of the city, and those bonds were not a lien on specific property, that would not be an investment, because there would be nothing but the general credit of the city in place of the cash spent. The creditors, instead of having specific assets, would have only the general promise to pay which they already had. That this is the true conclusion will be manifest, if we suppose that the whole Sinking Fund were to consist of city bonds cancelled and not representing any particular assets of the city pledged to their redemption.

Examination of the proposed legislation seems, says Mr. Abbot, to prove the conclusion that it does not provide for any investment at all of the Sinking Fund. The proposed new bond, he adds, involves a decrease of the fund held as security, and does not in the slightest degree enhance the general assets of the city. To permit a purchase which is not a true investment is to permit the destruction of the very fund which the act was intended to protect. The act of 1878 forbids the Commissioners to use the accumulations of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt in such a manner as to impair or alienate the fund.

In closing, Mr. Abbot points out as follows an anomaly in the present theory of administering the fund to aid in emphasizing his contention:

When the Commissioners purchase bonds of the city, instead of canceling them, they keep the bonds alive, to the extent of collecting interest on them. What is the result when, without including them, the city exhausts its borrowing power? If the bonds can be actually enforced against the city, the Constitutional limit has been actually exceeded, and the taxpayers will be compelled to pay an unconstitutional debt; if they cannot be actually enforced, the creditors of the Sinking Fund are to that extent without security, and the Commissioners have actually impaired the fund in violation of the statute.

Suppose that suit should be brought against the city upon some of these purchased bonds in behalf of the Sinking Fund creditors. How could the Court of Appeals sustain a judgment in favor of the creditors in view of their assertion that such bonds are no longer obligations of the city?

To the taxpayer and the Court of Appeals it has said: "These bonds are not a debt of the city, and we can borrow 10 per cent. of our assessed real estate valuation without regard to them." To the Sinking Fund creditor it has said: "These bonds are a debt of the city, and the purchase of them for investment completely preserves your security." This anomaly will be obviated if the Sinking Fund Commissioners confine themselves to the purchase of city bonds which carry with them particular property of the city; that is to say, if they should effect a real transmutation or investment of the assets of the fund.

Mr. Abbot says finally that if these views are sound the proposed new issue of bonds will be in violation of the contract with the Sinking Fund creditors, and therefore illegal.

ST. LOUIS CATTLE EXHIBIT.

Ayrshire Breeders Believe Canada Will Beat America Unless Liberal State Appropriations Are Made.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The President, George H. Yeaton of Dover, N. H., presided, with Charles M. Winslow of Brandon, Vt., as Secretary. About thirty members were present. The association has about 300 members, and there are about 15,000 living cattle on its register. The total number of records on the register are only about 17,000, but although the association has been meeting for twenty-eight years, it is only recently that any attempt has been made to keep a complete record of the breed in accordance with the methods accepted by scientific breeders. It costs about $4,000 a year to carry on the association, of which but a small fraction is for salaries.

J. F. Converse of Woodville, N. Y., in some informal remarks, brought to the attention of the meeting what proved to be a subject which was discussed with more earnestness than any other topic of the day. This was the question of proper representation at the live stock show of the St. Louis Exposition. Mr. Converse intimated, and it appeared to be the general sentiment of the meeting, that at the Pan-American live stock show, Canada carried off rather more honors than the Canadian cattle really deserved, through the energy of the Canadian Government. Not only was there a liberal appropriation, but it was wisely administered. In view of these facts, and of the further fact that the Ayrshire interests are very strong in Canada, he said that unless steps were taken to have the breed adequately represented on this side of the border, it would be better to withdraw entirely from the contest.

Gerald Stowatt of White Plains also spoke on the subject. He explained that he was not a member of the association, but was present, by invitation, as a representative of the New York State Live Stock Breeders' Association, of which he is Vice President. He said: "If the Canadian live stock interests are united, and the cattle breeders of the forty-five States of the Union act without organization, one will beat forty-five at St. Louis."

After considerable discussion it was decided that the President and Secretary of the association should be directed to appoint committees of from one to three members in the various States where there are Ayrshire interests, and that these committees should co-operate with any similar committees which may be appointed by other breeders' associations, to appeal to their respective Legislatures for proper action. The meeting appeared to be a unit in the belief that Canada is likely to secure very material advantages for her cattle trade in the future, unless the leading cattle-producing States in this country wake up and make more adequate preparation for exhibitions at St. Louis than has yet been done.

The committee appointed last year to look after preparations for participation in any dairy contest that may be held at St. Louis was continued. It will have authority to expend $1,500.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.; Vice Presidents—Obadiah Brown, Providence, R. I.; Charles C. Doe, South Newbury, Vt.; Dr. Thomas Turnbull, Jr., Allegheny, Penn., and Etna J. Fletcher, Greenfield, N. H.; Secretary and Editor—Charles M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt.; Treasurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.; Members of Executive Committee, (to serve three years)—J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y., and J. Andrew Casterline, Dover, N. J.

IDOLITA SELLS FOR $11,100.

John J. Scannel Buys the Famous Trotter in the Madison Square Garden Sale.

John J. Scannell paid $11,100 for Idolita, the well-known Grand Circuit trotter, at the Fasig-Tipton horse auction sale in Madison Square Garden yesterday. It is the highest price paid for a horse in the sale thus far, but it was expected that Idolita would bring the star price. He has a record of 2:09¾, but was timed in a race last year at 2:07¾. The horse was bred by the Palo Alto Stock Farm and was consigned by the estate of Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H.

A big crowd was on hand and when the big son of Mendocino was led into the ring there was a surging toward the auctioneer to see and hear the bidding. Dr. Hausman of this city opened it with $5,000, and Mr. Scannell made it $6,000. In alternating bids of $1,000 these two men carried the price to $10,600, at which Mr. Hausman dropped out, and "Andy" Welch bid $11,000. Mr. Scannell added another $100, securing the horse.

The three-year-old black filly Her Ladyship, by Wilkes Boy-Twinkle, after some spirited bidding, was knocked down to W. L. Snow, Hornellsville, for $3,200. The Prime Minister, another fine trotter, brought $2,200, A. C. Maynard of New York buying him.

The feature of the night session was the sale of A. J. D., a trotter, 2:09¾. After some good bidding the horse went for $4,200 to R. L. Davis of Lynbrook, L. I. Hal B., pacer, 2:04½, was sold to J. L. Young of Ontario for $2,000.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston paid $1,550 for Bertha Red, a trotter, and he paid $525 for another trotter, Sister Euphrasia.

Some of the leading prices were:

Idolita, trotter, b. h., 7 years, by Mendocino-Edith: J. J. Scannell, City	$11,100
Betonica, pacer, b. h., 9 years, by Aymour-Madine; J. S. Parker, Salem, N. Y.	1,200
Col. Carter, trotter, ch. h., 5 years, Nutwood Wilkes-Spry Ruth; McElwain Farm, West Springfield, Mass.	1,650
Phoebe Onward, trotter, b. m., 10 years, Shadeland Onward-Sentinel Belle; G. Rensens, City	1,250
Her Ladyship, trotter, blk. f., 3 years, by Wilkes Boy-Twinkle; W. L. Snow, Hornellsville, N. Y.	3,200
The Prime Minister, trotter, b. c., 2 years, by Idolita-Octarara; A. C. Maynard, City.	2,200
Bertha Red, trotter, ch. m., 10, by Red Wilkes-Bertha F.; Thomas L. Lawson, Boston	1,550
Orator, trotter, b. s., 17, by Dictator-Ethelwyn; J. C. McCoy, Kirkwood, Del.	1,775
Sunlight Chimes, pacer, b. h., 7, by Chimes-Jennie Jackson; J. F. Higginson, city	1,000
Mary Anna, pacer, b. m., 7, Jack Lucky, first dam by Eureka Chief; R. H. Shockency, Louisville	1,550
Hal B., pacer, b. h., 10, Hal Dillard-Ellen M.; J. L. Young, North Glandford, Ontario	2,000
A. J. D., trotter, b. h., 9, Anderson Wilkes-Maggie Hornley; R. L. Davis, Lynbrook, L. I.	4,200
Wilgraves, trotter, b. g., 7; E. A. Tipton, agent, City	2,500
Ashland Cassell, trotter, b. h., 5; J. C. Littlefield, Lexington, Mass.	1,100
Gyp Walnut, pacer, br. g., 9, Walnut Boy, dam by American Star; Frank Smith, Scranton, Penn	1,100
Billy, pacer, b. g., 7, by Strawn, dam by Bob Benner; William Rehmer, City	1,475

The total amount realized for the 104 horses sold during the day was $82,765, an average of $804.

Noted Swimmer Buried as Pauper.

George B. Palmer, who was once a famous swimmer, was found dead a few days ago in the Montauk lodging house in Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and was buried in the Potter's Field at Snake Hill. His identity was unknown in Jersey City. Michael Driscoll of Avenue E and Twenty-first Street, Bayonne, has satisfied the authorities of Palmer's identity and has arranged to have the body buried in the New York Bay Cemetery in Jersey City. Driscoll holds an insurance policy on Palmer's life for $500.

Scotch Curlers Win.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Jan. 29.—The Scottish curlers defeated rinks from London, St. Thomas, and Woodstock to-day by 69 to 45. The ice was covered with water.

Amusements.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Evgs. 8. Matinée Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT presents
MARY SHAW in GHOSTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
THE **BILLIONAIRE** With JEROME SYKES.
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 12, 2:15.
5TH GREAT WEEK.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT.
Yale vs. Yale Graduates.
Admission, 50 cts. Music.

WEST END—"The Price of Honor."
SUNDAY NIGHT—Usual Big Sacred Concert.
Next Week—" THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

HARLEM Op. House Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. Next Week | The Rogers Bros. in Harvard. MARY HANNERING in The Storm. Mat. Sat. | Seats now on Sale.

H & S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th St. Mat. Sat. Maud Raymond, Clayton White & Marie Stuart & Co.; others.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 2:30 & 8:30 (Ye Elizabethan Stage.) Romeo and Juliet. Prices, 50c. to $1.50.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée Sat. WHY WOMEN SIN. Next Week—HEARTS ADRIFT.

GRAND JOE WELCH, Next week. Wm. H. Crane. "The Peddler." David Harum.

MORE BASEBALL TROUBLES

Eastern League Endeavoring to Secure Peace in Its Fold.

Hanlon Gets American League Park in Baltimore, and He Now Wants the Montreal Franchise.

President P. T. Powers of the Eastern League of Professional Baseball Clubs, who also is President of the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues, has invited "Ned" Hanlon and Harry Goldman of Baltimore to come to this city today for the purpose of reaching an amicable agreement in regard to the Montreal Eastern League franchise which each of these men is anxious to secure. The Eastern League meeting was adjourned last night until this morning, so that the matter could be given a thorough consideration.

In Baltimore yesterday Judge Harlan ratified the sale of the American League baseball park to Hanlon, the consideration being $3,000. Goldman had protested this sale, and after the decision had been handed down Hanlon said that Baltimore would have a baseball team next year. Hanlon wants the Montreal franchise, and Goldman has secured an option on it. The Montreal representatives complicated matters yesterday by declaring that they wanted to remain in the Eastern League. When President Powers heard of the result of the legal fight in Baltimore and was informed of the wishes of the Montreal people he immediately decided on bringing all the parties together with the belief that they will agree on some satisfactory plan to end the dispute.

The Eastern League delegates consumed the greater part of yesterday's session at the Victoria Hotel in discussing the proposed amendments to the league's constitution recommended by the committee appointed for that purpose. The committee's report contained a suggestion to the effect that all the Eastern League clubs should sign an agreement which would bind them together for a period of ten years. At least two of the clubs objected to this. One of these is the Buffalo club, but neither Manager Stallings nor President Pierce of that organization would say anything in regard to the matter further than that there would be no ten-year agreement.

In speaking of the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, President Powers said:

"While the report of the committee was practically accepted, we decided not to take definite action upon it until the next meeting of the league. The reason for this lies in the fact that the circuit question has not been settled, and there is no use acting upon the new constitution and then having to change it."

There was a story in circulation last night to the effect that the Buffalo Club representatives had hopes of being taken into the American League in the event of that organization being unable to locate a club in New York, but this could not be verified. None of the American League officials was in town. Messrs. Kilfoyle and Somers having left here for the West on Wednesday. It is an open secret that the Eastern Leaguers are considerably wrought up over the present condition of affairs, as they never before held such a lengthy session. They always managed to dispose of their business in one day heretofore, but President Powers is determined to clear up everything if it should take a week to do it.

Several rules were passed upon by the delegates yesterday. One is to the effect that no club in the Eastern League can within thirty days of the end of the championship season buy or secure the release of a player of another club of the league and use him during the remainder of the season. The rule was passed for the purpose of putting a stop to the transfer of players from one club to another in case of a close fight for championship honors. Another rule limits the number of players to be carried by each club to fifteen after July 1. Up to that date each club may carry as many players as it sees fit.

President Powers was empowered to select a staff of umpires regardless of cost, and as money will be no object he will be able to bid against the National and American Leagues for the best available men.

Manager Arthur Irwin of the Rochester Club, who recently signed Shortstop Sheibeck, was ordered to return that player to the Montreal Club. Sheibeck was suspended by the Eastern League some time ago while he was with the Montreal Club, but Irwin was not aware of this when he signed him. Several protests against other players were acted upon, most of them being referred to the National Board for final adjustment.

In regard to the schedule for the coming season President Powers said that it will consist, as usual, of 126 games, exclusive of Sunday games. The season will open April 30 and close Sept. 26.

American League Committees.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—President Johnson to-day appointed the American League representatives on both the Rules Committee and the Schedule Committee, and it is probable that the representatives named will confer here next week with similar committeemen from the National League. The American League trio is identical for both committees as follows: Benjamin Shibe of Philadelphia, T. F. Loftus of Washington, and John Bruce of St. Louis. Owing to illness and for other reasons, President Johnson has decided not to serve on either of the committees himself, but he will draft the American schedule for his committee to present to the joint conference.

BOTHNER WINS AGAIN.

Faust Fails to Throw the Smaller Man Once in an Hour's Wrestling Combat.

George Bothner, the expert lightweight wrestler, again demonstrated his ability to withstand all the efforts of a big heavyweight wrestler in a handicap match last night. Bothner's opponent was August Faust, a German athlete, who weighs about 200 pounds, and the men met on the mat in the gymnasium of the New Polo Athletic Association at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. Faust undertook to throw Bothner catch-as-catch-can style four times within an hour, but he failed to pin the smaller man's shoulders to the mat even once during the stipulated time.

Both men, when they stripped for the contest, showed the effects of a careful course of training, as they were in the best possible condition. Of course, Bothner was on the defensive nearly all of the time. Faust tried every known hold and trick in the wrestling game in order to turn Bothner over, but all to no purpose. The strangle hold was barred, but Bothner wormed and wriggled out of bar and hammer locks as well as quarter, half and three-quarter Nelsons so cleverly that some of the onlookers claimed that he could have broken a strangle hold. The big fellow tried the leg and crotch holds several times, but Bothner was too quick for him, and when it looked as if Faust had him well in hand the lightweight would squirm to a safe position.

Bothner has been in the wrestling game for fifteen years, and he said last night that this would be his last appearance, as he had given all the big men a chance in these handicaps, and there is no man in his own class with whom he can secure a match.

Good Hockey Games To-night.

This year's championship of the Amateur Hockey League may be decided in to-night's game between the Crescent Athletic Club and New York Athletic Club teams at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. Up to the present time the Crescent Athletic Club team, which holds the championship, has won every game in this season's tournament, while the wearers of the Mercury foot emblem were beaten by the representative players of the Brooklyn Skating Club. On general form the Crescents ought to win, but the New York Athletic Club players have always shown very superior hockey when pitted against the present champions, and they may be able to win. Should the Crescents lose this game the teams would be tied, and they would have to meet again.

The Yale University hockey team will play a team made up of Yale graduates at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink to-night. This has become an annual hockey event, and as it furnishes a good test of the capabilities of the Varsity team, a great deal of interest is centred in it, particularly among the Yale following. Among those who will play on the graduate seven are Coppell, Inman, Smith, Bronson, and Stern, all of whom have played on champion teams in the past.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Castilian Council Wins First Place in Knights of Columbus League Tournament.

The tournament of the Knights of Columbus Bowling League ended last night at Starr's alleys. Castilian Council won first place with 26 games won and 2 lost, McGivney Council was second with 23 games won and 5 lost, and Riverside Council took third place with 20 games won and 8 lost. The prize for the highest team score was won by New Amsterdam Council with a score of 898.

The highest individual score was made by Thomas P. Carroll of San Salvador Council, who rolled 234. John A. Lee of McGivney Council was second with 224. The highest average was made by H. P. Feeley of Castilian Council with 170, (28 games.) J. A. Meleady of Genoa Council was second, averaging 164 in 24 games. The scores follow:

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York Council—Lilly, 124; Hartigan, 169; Buckley, 120; Rooney, 131; Thompson, 140. Total, 624.
McGivney Council—Lee, 146; Ennis, 133; Green, 149; O'Neill, 168; Hulbert, 190. Total, 785.
SECOND GAME.—New York Council—Lilly, 134; Ward, 100; Buckley, 101; Rooney, 140; Thompson, 158. Total, 633.
Genoa Council—McGrath, 174; Brown, 193; Hannigan, 195; Morrissey, 148; Meleady, 171. Total, 881.
THIRD GAME.—Genoa Council—McGrath, 214; Brown, 173; Hannigan, 149; Morrissey, 151; Meleady, 180. Total, 867.
McGivney Council—Lee, 166; Moran, 148; Green, 185; O'Neill, 185; Hulbert, 156. Total, 840.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 203; Wright, 160; Jack, 153; Herr, 144; Robert, 208. Total, 868.
Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 140; Green, 130; Colton, 187; Brown, 175; Fernald, 148. Total, 780.
SECOND GAME.—Cohen, Green & Co.—Cohen, 178; Green, 138; Colton, 136; Brown, 142; Fernald, 195. Total, 789.
Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 176; McGoldrick, 185; Campbell, 132; English, 118; Cordes, 148. Total, 759.
THIRD GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 135; McGoldrick, 133; Campbell, 154; English, 161; Cordes, 149. Total, 732.
A. S. Leland & Co.—Mott, 166; Wright, 123; Jack, 161; Herr, 162; Robert, 182. Total, 794.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 161; Anger, 135; O'Brien, 115; Brooks, 130; Coghlan, 164. Total, 705.
New York Edison Company, Team No. 2—McCoy, 180; Harris, 155; Piehl, 161; Hill, 134; De Ribera, 161. Total, 811.
SECOND GAME.—Rogers, Peet & Co.—Denton, 162; Anger, 200; O'Brien, 135; Brooks, 154; Coghlan, 136. Total, 787.
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Drummond, 166; Quay, 160; Rohrenback, 170; Field, 136; Doyle, 149. Total, 781.
THIRD GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Drummond, 178; Quay, 137; Rohrenback, 140; Field, 162; Doyle, 147. Total, 764.
New York Edison Company, Team No. 2—McCoy, 145; Harris, 156; Piehl, 160; Hill, 150; De Ribera, 172. Total, 783.

BEN FRANKLIN LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—The Mail and Express—Wallace, 163; Anderson, 124; Smith, 190; Snyder, 155; Butts, 194. Total, 826.
Bartlett & Co.—C. Hayes, 132; Marshall, 175; Wilson, 78; Skelly, 154; Shuttleworth, 142. Total, 681.
SECOND GAME.—Bartlett & Co.—C. Hayes, 147; Marshall, 165; Wilson, 86; Skelly, 156; Shuttleworth, 211. Total, 766.
Cherouny & Co.—Warren, 233; Brandes, 116; Armstrong, 129; McKenzie, 127; Robinson, 195. Total, 801.
THIRD GAME.—Cherouny & Co.—Warren, 181; Brandes, 182; Armstrong, 134; McKenzie, 147; Robinson, 216. Total, 860.
The Mail and Express—Wallace, 122; Anderson, 116; Smith, 165; Snyder, 167; Butts, 144. Total, 714.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND LEAGUE.
Quadt's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Euclid Wheelmen—Van Keuren, 187; Hess, 142; Siebert, 186; Fyfe, 134; Hipwell, 152. Total, 801.
Bushwick Wheelmen—Markwell, 152; Van Pelt, 193; Schrieber, 180; Kunzer, 194; Landmann, 215. Total, 932.
THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Markwell, 187; Van Pelt, 196; Schrieber, 190; Kunzer, 204; Landmann, 206. Total, 983.
Kings County Wheelmen—Courtney, 146; Dobby, 190; Blauvelt, 192; Winnington, 171; Cornish, 202. Total, 901.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 148; Veneer, 113; Burrows, 132; Doolittle, 135; Cook, 18. Total, 541.
Central Foundry Company—Forfeited.
SECOND GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Welling, 130; Kent, 93; Burt, 147; Hamilton, 109; Beith, 99. Total, 578.
Central Foundry Company—Forfeited.
THIRD GAME.—Dimock & Fink Company—Welling, 156; Kent, 138; Burt, 145; Hamilton, 131; Beith, 127. Total, 697.
E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 166; Veneer, 144; Burrows, 126; Doolittle, 99; Cook, 129. Total, 604.

SURPRISE IN POOL.

Weston Beaten by Sneden in the Brooklyn Sweepstakes Tournament.

Since the professional sweepstakes pool tournament began, nearly three weeks ago, at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, several surprises have occurred in the several games played, but the defeat of Charles Weston, the "cowboy champion," by William H. Sneden of Newark last night was the most unlooked-for reversal of the tourney. Up to the time he met Sneden, Weston had not lost a game, and many thought that he and Henry P. Stofft of Cleveland, who still has a clean slate, would have the final issue between them. Weston could not do himself justice last night at any stage of the game. He missed seemingly easy shots and all of his attempts at safety plays were failures.

Sneden, on the other hand, played an almost perfect game. His long shots were brilliantly executed, and some of his combinations were thought out with admirable judgment. Whenever he played for a ball in order to break the pyramid he invariably was successful. His draw shots for position also were features, and on five occasions he cleared the table, at one time making a continuous run of 30. Only two scratches were marked to his account, while Weston made half a dozen.

Weston began badly, and only made a fair showing in the sixth and seventh frames. His best effort was a run of 14, and in the twelve frames played he only made a total of 43 points. The scores:

Sneden—14 12 5 14 15 8 5 15 13 7 11 6. Total, 125. High run, 30. Scratches, 2.
Weston—0 3 6 1 0 6 3 10 0 2 7 4 5. Total, 43. High run, 14. Scratches, 6.

Joseph Kirkland of Washington, D. C., and George Hamber of New York were the competitors in the other game played last night, and after a very close contest the nineteen

NEW STRENGTH TEST.

Dr. Sargent of Harvard Invents One Which He Claims Will Supersede the Present Method.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 29.—Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Director of the Hemenway Gymnasium at Harvard, and one of the best-known physical authorities in the country, has just completed a new and original strength test, which will be put into optional use at Harvard immediately. It promises to revolutionize modern methods of athletic development. The strength machine has one fundamental principle, the substitution of speed and endurance for mere brute force. It also possesses advantages over the old method in that the athlete needs no expensive apparatus and can work out his own development if need be in his own room. Under the present scheme costly dynamometers and expensive instruments are needed to register the athlete's strength and to tell his progress.

Dr. Sargent claims that the old method did not test the heart and lungs sufficiently, and by its dependence upon the strength of small groups of muscles made the danger of straining very great. He also holds that the necessity of holding one's breath in the old system is extremely dangerous, inasmuch as it causes increased blood pressure. The new system which Dr. Sargent will substitute for the one now in use consists of six exercises, which must be completed in thirty minutes, thus placing a premium on speed as well as on endurance.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Sheriff Bell, who owed his laurels to Buchanan's masterly ride, and Chickadee were the winning favorites to-day. Maxilla was run up after the last race to $1,505 and bought in. Weather fair and track heavy. Results:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Ben Chance, 107 pounds, (Munroe,) 4 to 1, won; Kilogram, 114, (Buchanan,) 3 to 5, second; Miss Hume, 97, (Lindsey,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46 3-5. John A. Clarke, Eda Riley, and Lilimadschara also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 99 pounds, (Robbins,) 2 to 1, won; If You Dare, 112, (Redfern,) 9 to 10, second; Bummer, 105, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:18 2-5. D' Scharff also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Sheriff Bell, 110 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1 to 2, won; Mauser, 90, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, second; Auric B., 90, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Fair Lass, in Bond, John Coulter, Prince Eugene, and Gold Bride also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; seven furlongs. Rankin, 98 pounds, (Robbins,) 2 to 1, won; Harry New, 102, (Fuller,) 7 to 10, second; Stratton II., 103, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Morando also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and an eighth. Chickadee, 101 pounds, (Haack,) 2 to 5, won; Saragamp, 94, (Calvin,) 60 to 1, second; Eliza Dillon, 96, (Lindsey,) 9 to 2, third. Time—2:01. Glenzon, Prince Real, Willard J., and John Bull also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Maxilla, 102 pounds, (Haack,) 30 to 1, won; Lord Touchwood, 102, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, second; Epidemic, 101, (Lindsey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Double O., Grendon, Breaker, Marco, Daddy Bender, Spec, Gloria Mundi, and Lacache also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Lady Mistake, Versifier, and Bal Poudre, 95 pounds each; Royal Deceiver, Exapo, and Senator Morrison, 100 each; Lady Alberta and Nimble Down, 102 each; Blue Blaze, 108; Clorita, 110; St. Cuthbert, 112, and Automaton, 115.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six and a half furlongs. Chanterelle and Pierce J., 102 pounds each; Merum, 104; Little Jack Horner and Mollie T., 106 each; Alpaca, Zack Ford, Wunderlich, Moroni, and Frank Kenney, 107 each; Arachne, 109, and Blue Blaze, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; maiden two-year-olds; three furlongs. Jicky, May Holladay, Arassas Pass, and Alcomal, R., 109 pounds each, and Salto, J. Reiff, and The Brown Monarch, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Althea and Sue Johnson, 95 pounds each; Latson, 102; Chickadee, Lou Woods, and Optimo, 103 each; Peat, 104, and Flaneur, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; seven furlongs. King's Sister and Paramount, 85 pounds each; Bourke Cochran, 87; Orrature and Duke's Dashaway, 90 each; Frank Rice and Ma'mselle, 93 each; Nyx and Ironis, 102 each, and Jerry Hunt and Balm of Gilead, 104 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Florham, 90 pounds; John Bull and Florrie S., 97 each; Macie Maree, Beana, and Jim Nap, 100 each; False Lead, Polly Bixby Sir Gatlan, and Albert Lee, 103 each; Swordsman, 105, and Pay the Fiddler, 108.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Supreme Court of the United States:

167—Nashua Savings Bank vs. Anglo-American Land Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited—Submitted.

216—The United States, appellant, vs. James A. Rickert, as County Treasurer, &c.—Argument concluded.

159—The Fourth National Bank of St. Louis et al., appellants, vs. Morton Albaugh, receiver, &c.—Argument commenced for the appellants.

Call for Friday—159, 160, 161, 163, 165, (and 166,) 162, 169, 170, 171, 172.

Calendar for Friday, Jan. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

83—Hanks Dental Ass'n. vs. Internat. Tooth Crown Co.
84—Nassau Elec. Co. vs. Cortlas.
87—Gabriel vs. U. S.
88—Rouss vs. same.
86—Wyckoff vs. Howe Scale Co.
90—Warrall vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas, &c., Co.
2—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
2—Colford vs. Brown.
4—Witmark vs. Perley.
5—Hills & Co. vs. Austrich.
6—Williams vs. Schleischer.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Cutter Elec., &c., Co.
9—Same vs. Stevens.
10—Hallanan vs. Man. Rubber Mfg. Co.
11—Klopsch vs. Stranahan.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Court of Appeals calendar for Jan. 30—101, 109, 110, 115, 117, 78.

New York Calendars—Friday, Jan. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For hearing of appeals from the City Court of Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Levenritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Pier 24, East River, (old No.)
2—Am. Mortgage Co. vs. Friedman.
3—Edison vs. Press P. Co.
3½—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Same vs. same.
5½—Stokes vs. Stokes.
6—Edison vs. Press P. Co.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
9—Gaither vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Gellatly vs. Raab.
11—Conger vs. Conger.
12—Rosenheim vs. Rosenfield.
13—In re Riverside Park.
14—In re Ernst.
15—Curley vs. Curley.
16—Amity Baptist Ch. vs. Monroe.
17—McNulty vs. Mitchell.
18—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Gaffney vs. same.
20—Gaither vs. same.
21—McQuade vs. same.
22—Bayliss vs. Anderson.
23—First Nat. Bank of Belleville vs. Am. Brewing Co.
24—Felber vs. Bruenckner.
25—Egenberger vs. Messman.
26—Screven vs. Turnbull.
27—Luttich vs. Luttich.
28—Fetherston vs. Romanoff.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Steinback vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of America.
31—Chinchilla vs. Katzman.
32—Reed vs. Livingston Glass Jar Co.
33—Schmidt vs. Uhl.
34—McCloskey vs. Board of Education.
35—Svoyle vs. City of New York.
36—McDonald vs. Laughlin.
37—Doolan vs. City of New York.
38—Paul vs. same.
39—Havens vs. same.
40—Peiser vs. same.
41—Servis vs. same.
42—McGrath vs. same.
43—Scott vs. same.
44—Rosenberg vs. same.
45—Berg vs. same.
46—Foster vs. same.
47—Gray vs. Smith.
48—Conners vs. Wrench.
49—Yorkville Bath vs. Henry Zettner Building Co.
50—Natkins vs. Keer.
51—Schlessinger vs. Forest.
52—Geoghen vs. same.
53—Wysong vs. same.
54—Sanborn vs. same.
55—In re Sitting Bull.
56—Aldeberg vs. same.
57—Cullinan vs. same.
58—People, &c., vs. Union.
59—Miller vs. Miller.
60—City of New York vs. Higgins.
61—Smith vs. same.
62—In re West.
63—In re Bath.
64—Pettit vs. same.
65—Milone vs. same.
66—Sabbath Committee vs. Greenwood Co.
67—Hamblat vs. same.
68—In re Hall.

69—People ex rel. Tompkins vs. Ronner.
70—Drury vs. Smith.
71—Viner vs. James.
72—Same vs. same.
73—Same vs. same.
74—Same vs. same.
75—Stolts vs. Jessica.
76—Carroll vs. Granger.
77—Consol. Stock and Petroleum Exch. vs. Wells.
78—Harrington vs. Elec. Vehicle Co.
79—Same vs. N. Y. Transp. Co.
80—Milliken vs. Hale Brothers.
81—Lochbaum vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.
82—Warren vs. Stratton.
83—Wilber vs. Gillespie.
84—Neuhaus vs. Rothschild.
85—McClean vs. McClean.
86—Qumlivan vs. Hamilton.
87—Mohr vs. Murphy.
88—Miles vs. Montreal & Boston Copper Co.
89—Davis vs. Scheider.
90—I. Spier & Co. vs. Rosenberg.
91—Eckbert vs. Ammon.
92—In re Baff.
92—Stephens vs. Flammer.
94—Stafford vs. Meyer.
95—In re Mut. Aff. Society, &c.
96—Wilson vs. Lyons.
97—Colburn vs. Haines.
98—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Socy.
99—Stamatopoulos vs. Anglo-Egyptian Cigarette Co.
100—In re Price, McCormick & Co.
101—In re Crocker.
102—Siegler vs. N. Y. Confectionery, &c., Association.
103—Stewart vs. Russell.
104—Campbell vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Preferred causes.

2284—Knowles vs. Partridge.
2350—Beck vs. Catholic University.

General calendar.

956—Bradley vs. Wolff.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
595—Hoyt vs. Easton.
1549—Kelly vs. Greenwich Sav. Bank.
1114—Hudson vs. McMillan.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1609.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Greenbaum, J.—Opened at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be set from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 9433—City vs. Smith vs. Fuller Co.
Inquest, 9434—Same vs. same. Connors vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9158—Valdes vs. Haughey vs. Int. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
9207—Stewart vs. Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9269—Spindler vs. Goldstein vs. same.
1590—Klein vs. Brennan vs. same.
1689—Briggs vs. Glück vs. same.
987—Goetz vs. City of New York vs. Consol. Fruit Jar Co.
1036—Parrain vs. Tracy.
9375—Cullinan vs. Same vs. same.
9454—Cullinan vs. Same vs. Lutz.
722½—Weisenberger vs. Same vs. Engeman.
9677—Pellberg vs. Same vs. Spuyten Duyvil, &c., R. R. Co.
1809—Shlebowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. Same vs. Diehl.
1814—Flynn vs. Same vs. Liebman.
1826½—Walsh vs. Cooper Co. Same vs. Majestic Hotel Co.
1829—Am. Bank Note Society vs. Same vs. Badenhoop.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1638.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be set from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts I., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1456—Tetlow vs. Kitmark vs. Baudouine vs. Garr.
8793—Rose vs. Bonner. 897—Foy vs. Soper.
1208—Wood vs. Co. 2107—Kelly vs. Smith.
695—Jones vs. Doyle. 1564—Le Provest vs. Ritter.
7072—Nelson vs. &c., vs. 1372—Fennel vs. Batenschon.
554—Rose vs. Etienne 1630—Holske vs. Spielman.
5107—Hall vs. Grell. 8506—Brown vs. Snyder.
2111—Cleary vs. Gerry. 8376—McGarick vs. City of New York.
9519—Cohen vs. 7265—Mayor, &c., vs.
7057—Cohen vs. &c., vs. Sexton.
Hodge vs. Hodge, &c., 9218—Hardon vs. Dixon.
Rose vs. 252—Benedict vs. Slocum.
1365—Stokes vs. 1397—Stafford vs. Meyer.
1838—Leay- 1510—Lucas vs. Brady.
1839—sama. 6752—Bentz vs. Hafts-
1849—Lare. horne.
1855—ott vs. 485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
Burns.
1863—and vs. 1558—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
Murtagh vs. Regan. 8792—Farnham vs. Crane.
1867—on vs. City 2181—Stern vs. Carter.
1881—York. 8895—Bamelster vs. City of N. Y.
1884—vs. Read- 9533—Pilkington vs. same.
1225—on vs. City 8526—Lipps vs. same.
York. 1868—Babon vs. City of New York.
936—vs. City of 1885—Frankel vs. Eichhold.
rk. 1990—Noonan vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
952—vs. same. 3636—Hellborun vs.
197—Smith vs. Stein.
105—o vs. City 1931—Kalmer vs. Fink.
rger vs. same.
102—ob vs. same.
19—vs. Hall.
19—vit vs. Olch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Mac-Lean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Not yet named for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, J.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

2138—Trust Bossard vs. Emilie New.
1638—Graham B. Isseks. 39—Joseph Naylor.
1636—William M. Rice. 40—Elizabeth or Bessie Cleary.
1637—Asbury Tredwell. 41—Jane Lee.
1639—Mary A. Hadden. 42—Daniel F. Quinn.
1640—Thomas Farrell. 43—Martha Duffy.
1641—George Gutzroff. 44—Thomas F. Cushing.
1642—Stephen J. Mangam. 45—Edwin M. Schwarz.
1643—Henry Spear. 46—Henry Amy.
1644—Dennis McMahon. 47—Grace Lynch.
1645—Apolonia Spegele. 48—Maria A. Robinson.
1646—Michael Redmond. 49—Julia L. Myers.
1647—Sarah A. Waters. 50—George H. Moller.
1648—Henrietta Kuhn. 51—Joseph F. Ismay.
1649—Patrick Fox. 52—Henry T. Dortic.
1650—George Muller. 53—John P. Duncan.
1651—Jacob S. Miller. 54—Andrew Wheeler.
1652—Anna R. Kling. 55—Frederick D. Tappan.
1653—Johns Locke. 56—Charles Tisch.
1654—Patrick Fox. 57—Elizabeth Shepherd.
1655—Patrick Strong. 58—William Minot.
1656—Edward S. Fitch. 59—Maria del C. Valiente v. Correoso.
1657—Richard W. Dickinson. 60—Adolph Edelmuth.
1658—Albert Baumann. 61—Jane H. Wood.
1659—James Daly. 62—Same.
1660—Victor L. Mazzur. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
1661—William Mahoney. Annie M. Buck.
1662—James Dundon. Margaret C. Collins.
1663—Grace Frances Dunlon. Matilda Moore.
1664—Frederick Lindstahl. Albert Hartman.
1665—Madeline Sajous. Alice Sullivan.
1666—Michael Redmond. Christian H. Vandenburgh.
1667—Charlotte Schatzer. Joseph L. McBirney.
1668—Eugenie M. d'Ouville. Ferdinand P. Earle.
1669—Eugenie M. d'Ouville. Eleonore Kreuder.
1670—William Hurry.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Feb. 24.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Seabury, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2310—Bostwick vs. Richardson. 2322—Pollock vs. Kalinsky.
2319—Loftus vs. Meyer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term.—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

542—Am. Mfg. Co. vs. Nat. Surety Co.
1344—Allen vs. Becheb. 1934—Bruce vs. Met. St. Ry.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4929—N. Y. Edison Co. vs. Jacobs. 4845—Sniffin vs. Union Surety, &c., Co.
5427—Fusey vs. Saw W. Hoke Co.
5433—McCabe vs. Shirley.
5400—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2142—Schlett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co. No day calendar.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2333.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—John Molino, James Scavone.
2—John J. O'Reilly, Frank J. Kroegel.
3—William Mulligan, Charles McCarthy.
4—James Hoffman, 5—George Gray.

Pleadings.

1—Gertrude Wade.
2—Peter J. Crotty.
3—Arthur Rogers.
4—Patrick Burns.
5—Henry Seymour.
6—John Sweeney, alias John Francis.
7—Henry Greenwald.
8—Ignatz Miller, Joseph Bautner.
9—George Syurgis.
10—Frank Collins.
11—George Stanley.
12—Joseph Hogan.
13—John McAuliffe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Newburger presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Rand for the People.

1—Joseph Love.
2—James Reilly.
3—William O'Brien.
4—Charles F. Musgrave
5—James Hall.
6—Hyman Friedman.
7—Orton W. Hyde.
8—Harry Beaman, Frank Ferris.
9—Ralph Shermer.
10—John Hogan.
11—Francis Di Bormo.
12—Abe Boxman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Michael di Maria.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Kate T. Ogden vs. Samuel Blumenthal et al.—James J. Nealis. William F. Smith vs. Annie J. Daly—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Lina Bergen—John W. Jones.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Hoyt vs. Weinberg—Eugene Seligman. Wallach vs. Gottlieb—Mitchell L. Erlanger. In re Agostini—Stephen C. Baldwin. Burgart vs. Haas—Ferdinand R. Minrath. Backus vs. Craft—Clifford W. Hartridge. Satterlee vs. Wilson—Robert L. Redfield.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Bonner vs. Chenoweth—Frederick Geller. In re Folsom—Richard M. Henry. Hart vs. Bunker—George E. Plunkitt. In re Govin—Francis C. Cantine.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

120—Moskowitz vs. B. H. R. R.
95—Peak vs. Kings Co. Elec. Ry.
105—Binninger vs. City of New York.
126—Link vs. same.
127—Dowling vs. Nassau R. R.
128—Decker vs. Erie R. R.
129—Donovan vs. Weed.
130—Poughkeepsie Trust Co. vs. Lane.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Forbes, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

4404—Jones vs. Kroder & Reubel Co.
5878—Schlesinger vs. Becker.
5928—Diamond vs. Planet Mills Co.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
2846—McNally vs. same.
5976—Volker vs. same.
6156—Sawtelle vs. Cox.
5771—Lebbett vs. B. H. R. R.
5783—Lawrence vs. Linderman.
6784—McCormick vs. Huskinson.
5433—Luttrich vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
5751—Post vs. Moffett.
4269—Kernoghan vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
418—Hill vs. B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
380—Downey vs. Granaldo.
267—Prince vs. Radin.
62—Wallace vs. Lincoln Club.
172—Rubin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
173—Same vs. same.
419—McCorisken vs. Flinman.
420—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
359—Mante vs. Bookman.
386—Michell vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
151—Seligman vs. Frank.
196—Robinson vs. Hatch.
528—Flynn vs. Levin.
462—Meisels vs. Dike.
463—Same vs. same.
539—Hansen vs. Heppenheimer.
531—Bien vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
532—Title Guar. & Trust Co. vs. Sherman.
533—Javon vs. O'Hara.
534—Greenberg vs. Canavello
535—Lee vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
536—Slutz vs. Blackman and another.
537—Kinsto vs. Tillyou.
538—Stager vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
538—Fay vs. Feltman.
540—Mullen vs. Ferry.
541—Murphy vs. Stellman.
542—Hehl vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
543—Mangan vs. same.
544—Sullivan vs. same.
545—Cox vs. Krekeler Co.
546—Nilson vs. Nilson.
547—Martin vs. Kaiser.
548—Forrester vs. Schwartz.
550—Hochman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
551—Pope vs. Ferguson.
552—Decker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
553—Gottschalk vs. same.
554—Curley vs. same.
555—Feltman vs. Fay.
556—Berns vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
438—Emmerich vs. Marine Rubber Co.
134—Neary vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
364—Baldwin vs. same.
452—Smith vs. Ackron.
136—Allen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
423—Morris vs. Kimball.
652—Crawford vs. Cunningham.
557—Bidell vs. Diamond Dairy.
560—Kiliert vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
561—Brown vs. Weill.
562—Gellis vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
563—Same vs. same.
564—Alliff vs. Berlenbach.
565—Dawe vs. Townsend.
566—Dunning vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
567—Ceiscnola vs. same.
332—Evans vs. Parker.
402—Davids vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
405—Sennett vs. same.
572—Mahoney vs. Dronet.
573—Boyd vs. Simonson.
574—Berstein vs. Kaplan.
576—Tieholz vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
578—Grogan vs. same.
579—Keefe vs. City of New York.
580—Brodie vs. same.
581—The B'klyn Guild Ass'n vs. same.
582—McKeon vs. same.
583—Paritz vs. Feldman
584—Ebling's Brewing Co. vs. Marcelle.
585—Autenreith vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
588—Blecher vs. Gurlan.
587—Berry vs. Parkin.
588—Parker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
589—Zahner vs. Wogan.
590—Goldstein vs. Gabriel.
591—Kelly vs. Dinst.
592—Block vs. McClean.
593—Bedford vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
594—Morehead vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
595—Ascher vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
596—Knight vs. same.
597—Kerr vs. Marks.
598—Dickter vs. Goldstein.
599—Smith vs. Webster.
600—Connelly vs. Probst.
290—Corrello vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
By the Court.
577—Hurley vs. De Rycke.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Gergens vs. Mollenhauer—Dwight W. De Mott, to sell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.—Harvey vs. Field, (three actions)—Henry B. Hathaway, to sell. Baum vs. Snedeker—F. B. Van Vleck, to sell.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Friday, Jan. 30.

Case on trial. No day calendar.

Excursions.

MARDI GRAS EXCURSION
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New Orleans Steamers—$100.00.
All expenses included. French opera and other entertainments. Seats on Grand Stand. Sight Seeing. Board on Steamer in New Orleans. Apply 349 B'way, or 1 Battery Place or any Tourist Agency.

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Miscellaneous.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Kroonland..Jan.31,10 A M|Finland..Feb. 14, 10 AM
St. Paul..Feb. 4, 10 AM|Finland..Feb. 14, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland..Jan.31,10 A M|Finland..Feb. 14, 10 AM
Zeeland..Feb. 7, 10 AM|Vaderl'd..Feb. 21, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Feb. 4, Noon|Cedric, Feb. 25, 4 P.M.
Oceanic..Feb. 11, 5 AM|Celtic..Mar. 4, 8:30 AM
Germanic..Feb. 18, Noon|Oceanic..Mar. 11, 4 PM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Kronprinz, Feb.24, 2 PM|

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money unchanged, 3½@4 per cent. on call.

Stocks firm.

There was some increase in the volume of trading yesterday, but not enough to impart an appearance of activity to the stock market. Little commission house business developed, and the arbitrage dealers practically suspended operations and did not even cable quotations. Yet the London prices received before the opening of the Exchange were higher, and the Bank of England statement showed a strengthening of the bank's reserves. The transactions in stocks, therefore, represented professional trading alone. They disclosed some improvement in market sentiment, however, and the showing was made that any increase in the volume of business is accompanied by an advance in prices.

The news affecting the market yesterday centred mostly in the various railroad statements for December. The large increase reported by Erie was noteworthy, and was responsible, in part, for the activity in the common and preferred stocks, whose advance was again the talk of the Street. St. Paul advanced on the report that the stockholders would be offered "rights," but declined on the December statement, which reported a decrease in gross as well as in net. This was attributed to the blockade on a part of the system. A reduction in operating expenses was affected in spite of the increased cost of coal. There were no developments in regard to the issue of new stock. The coalers were strong on the large increase reported by Reading for December.

Wall Street is paying much attention to the grain markets, as it is felt that the movement of wheat and corn for export constitutes one of the vital factors of the situation. Any advance in prices of the cereals checks their export demand. Their decline the past two days was regarded therefore as a bull argument on stocks. Yesterday the two cereals advanced, and again the export buying decreased. The view is taken by some experts in foreign exchange that the grain exports will be sufficient to reduce our foreign indebtedness to such an extent that any gold exports will be unnecessary. As usual, two views are taken of the volume of our foreign indebtedness. The balance of trade is a matter of accurate statistics, but there are no statistics covering the balance of international credits. There are many others items in the balance sheet besides the merchandise exports and imports, and these items are largely hidden from view. Those who hold that our foreign indebtedness is still large believe that it is a mistake not to liquidate it now by shipments of gold as well as grain, instead of waiting until later in the year, when the money market might not be so favorable. When we were in financial straits last Fall it took the nicest possible manipulation to prevent shipments because of England's fear of our instability. Now that we have passed through that experience with flying colors Europe has no desire to draw upon its American credits, and these are certainly being reduced by the heavy exports of grain and cotton.

The Treasury is beginning to draw upon the banks, but there is no change in the easy conditions of the money market, and it is noteworthy that the great corporate loans—particularly the Pennsylvania's—have been made on terms that prevent any present derangement of the sources of credit supply, while protecting the companies against the usual stringency in the latter half of the year.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Int. Paper pf	¾
Am. Steel Fdy. pf	⅝	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Woolen	1	Md. Coal pf	3⅜
Am. Tobacco pf	3¼	Mexican Central	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
Brunswick	1⅜	North American	2
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	2¼	People's Gas	¾
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Pullman Co.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
Distillers' Sec	1½	Rock Island pf	⅝
Erie	⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Erie 1st pf	1⅛	St. L. & S. F.	½
Erie 2d pf	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1⅞	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Ft. W. & D. City	1	Wabash pf	⅝
Gen. Chemical	½		
General Electric	2⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	⅝
Am. Ice pf	½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Snuff	2⅜	Met. Street Ry.	⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	½
Chi. Un. Tract.	½	Pressed S. Car	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Consol. Gas	1⅜	Rutland pf	½
Del., L. & W.	2	Western Union	½
Detroit South	½		
Hocking Valley	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	1
B., N. Y. & E. 1st	1¼
Erie gen. 4s	1½
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s, sm.	2
Nor. Pac. 4s, reg	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 29	415,926
To date this year	15,439,208
Corresponding date last year	14,279,418

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 29	$2,472,000
To date this year	$62,821,000
Corresponding date last year	$90,112,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Missouri Pacific Railway.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.
Sixth Avenue Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

RAILROADS AND COAL PRICES.

The head of one of the large Western railroad systems, discussing the railroad situation, especially that part of it bearing on the matter of operating expenses, said yesterday:

"Much has been said lately in the newspapers and undoubtedly much more will be said on the subject of increased railroad operating expenses, and no doubt the December and January figures will be closely scanned. In this connection I would like to point out one thing which is temporarily adding to the expenses of the railroads, but which will shortly be remedied. I refer to the higher coal prices. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact that the Western roads have been paying as high as $4 a ton for coal which ordinarily costs $1.75, and even now are paying $3.75. That is to say, last month the coal bill of one important Western system increased $75,000, another $70,000, and so on through the list.

"Hence it will be well not to jump to conclusions too hastily in studying traffic returns and operating expense items. With coal coming down to its normal price and with the higher freight rates now operative, forthcoming statements—even allowing for the higher cost of labor—may make a much better showing than many pessimists think."

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The statement (not authenticated) coming from Boston that certain copper consumers there had paid as high as 13 cents a pound for their metal supply led to some cynical remarks among copper trade interests here who, though believing that the "turn" in the trade position has come, declare nevertheless that they are not lending themselves to any campaign of deceit and falsehood. Thse interests yesterday pointed out that had the Boston consumers (whoever they are) taken the trouble to look about them they would have found that they could obtain all the metal they want at present at from ¼c to ⅜c below the price they are alleged to have paid.

All of which lends color to a story heard during the day that in the rise in Amalgamated stock, which was one of the leaders yesterday, and made a further gain, a well-known Boston operator has played an important part.

UNION PACIFIC.

All talk of any probable extra or increased dividend on Union Pacific was effectually set at rest yesterday when the Directors met and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

Following the announcement a few thousand shares of stock were sold by professionals—apparently with the object of "testing" the market—but the stock held well and at the close of the day was up fractionally.

ST. PAUL.

After early strength St. Paul developed heaviness, on what was said to look like Standard Oil selling. Two reasons were offered for this—the decrease in the gross and net earnings of the company for the month of December and the failure of the Directors at their regular monthly meeting, held during the day, to take any action on the proposed new stock issue. The stock seemed to receive little support, and closed at the lowest price of the day.

In respect to the December statement of earnings it is, in one sense of the word remarkable, in that it showed a decrease in gross in spite of the fact that it was understood that this system, like all others, had actually more business than it could handle. This decrease, however, it is explained, is due not to any falling off in business, but simply because the Eastern division was blockaded for several days in the month by storms.

The total gross decrease was $84,450, and the net decrease $43,200, the smaller net loss being due to a decrease of $44,240 in operating expenses. Here, again, the statement is exceptional, in that practically all other systems have lately been reporting increases in operating expenses.

ERIE.

Those people who have persisted in the belief that the recent manipulation in the Erie shares—for confessedly there has been manipulation—was for the purpose of accumulating stock were in no wise surprised when yesterday afternoon the issues assumed market leadership, both in point of activity and of strength. The second preferred rose 2 points, the first preferred over 1, and the common fractionally. Greatest activity, naturally, was in the common stock.

The only actual news on the stock was contained in the December statement of earnings, showing an increase in gross of $762,700 and in net of $618,300—this not including the earnings of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, controlled by the Erie, and whose increase is estimated at $300,000.

The Street, however, was not satisfied to explain the purchases as due solely to the better earnings, and insisted that some "deal" is on.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Gould brokers were open buyers of Missouri Pacific, and did not hesitate to declare that their purchases were for insiders. One of them was quoted as saying that the position and the earnings of the company justify a much higher price for the stock. Estimates of the earnings for the present year vary at from 12 to 14 per cent. on the stock.

The decline in the shares of the Pressed Steel Car Company was due to realizing by speculators and to some selling by investment holders who were inclined to criticise the action of the management in granting an extra dividend, despite the large earnings, when little more than a year ago it was found necessary to issue bonds to raise working capital.

Such selling as there was of Pennsylvania was of much the same character as that of the previous day, some representing short stock and some long stock by holders who do not look with favor upon the company's proposed new issue of bonds and stock. On the floor it was said that the buying looked as good as the selling and the selling as good as the buying—which, interpreted, means that the room opinion was that some substantial people were selling the stock, while other substantial interests were buying it.

The rise in General Electric was not explained by any fresh news. The mere fact of the advance, however, leads the Street to expect some developments in connection with the property, for it is hardly to be credited that a stock selling in the neighborhood of $200 a share would be made the subject of manipulation.

One of the banking houses which lately has been a buyer of Atchison preferred was again in evidence as a purchaser yesterday. It was said at this house that at going prices the preferred stock is attractive as an out-and-out investment, apart altogether from possibilities of a deal.

WESTERN NATIONAL ELECTION.

The first meeting was held yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Western National Bank of the United States, the name under which the consolidation of the Western National Bank of the City of New York and the National Bank of the United States will be known. Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank of the City of New York, was elected President of the new bank.

Emphasis was given to the grouping of the interests behind the new institution in the election as Vice Presidents of Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Thomas F. Ryan, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company. Henry A. Smith, the ex-Vice President of the Western National Bank of the City of New York, was also elected a Vice President of the new bank. The cashier will be Charles L. Robinson, the present cashier of the Western National Bank of the City of New York, and Oliver I. Pilat and Clarence Foote were appointed assistant cashiers.

The Board of Directors is composed of James W. Alexander, Charles T. Barney, C. Ledyard Blair, Chauncey M. Depew, John F. Dryden, George J. Gould, Thomas H. Hubbard, James H. Hyde, Brayton Ives, Otto H. Kahn, Luther Kountze, David H. Moffat, James H. Parker, V. P. Snyder, A. W. Mellon, W. H. McIntyre, H. C. Deming, E. J. Berwind, Richard A. McCurdy, Frederick Cromwell, George F. Baker, G. G. Haven, A. D. Julliard, Adrian Iselin, Jr., James N. Jarvie, Walter G. Oakman, George W. Young, William C. Whitney, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, James B. Duke, Elihu Root, H. H. Vreeland, and Daniel Guggenheim.

PARIS GAS DEAL PENDING.

Anthony N. Brady, who returned yesterday to Wall Street after an absence of several weeks in Paris, whither he had gone to negotiate for an interest in the gas company of that city, gave out the following statement yesterday regarding the results of his efforts:

"Upon an invitation from some financial interests of Paris, we have visited their city with the view to invest capital in the gas plant. After looking over the situation, we have made them a proposition to join them in the enterprise, which proposition is being considered at the present time. There has been no definite conclusion reached as yet, but it is expected that the matter will be decided within a short time."

PIG IRON MARKET.

In their review of the pig iron market Rogers, Brown & Co. point out that the real test of the attitude of the country toward the higher level of pig iron prices is now on. While the market has been at its present range or even higher for the six months past, the great body of consumers have been getting their material on old contracts at prices much below the market. As these contracts expire and are renewed, current prices must be paid. On this point the review says:

Remembering past history, experienced observers of the market have awaited with some concern to see whether the final consumer would check his buying when he was really up to full market figures. It is well remembered that he did this in the Spring of 1900. If he were to do it now, the hopes of those who are looking for much lower figures would soon be realized.

It is quite true that buying for weeks past has been on a limited scale. Since November current orders have not exceeded one-third of current consumption. The most careful inquiry, however, fails to reveal any evidence of falling off in business among the consumers. The actual melt of iron is 15 to 20 per cent. greater than it was a year ago, and there is not the slightest evidence that it is going to decline in the near future.

If it does not decline, then the history of 1903 is likely to be a repetition of 1902. It is doubtful if the productive capacity of the country, increased as it is, will be equal to the consumptive demands. Large consumers, who have been skeptics of the market position, begin to appreciate this, and at the close of the week some heavy inquiries are before the furnaces. In a few instances prices are asked for deliveries the last half of the year.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

It is no exaggeration to say that not in a half dozen months has foreign arbitrage business been so altogether stagnant as it was yesterday. All told, London and foreign operations on this market did not amount to more than 2,000 shares, all in the first half hour. Thereafter general arbitrage business was actually dead—so much so that arbitrage houses did not even take the trouble to cable over quotations.

What little business was done yesterday in this market by London was about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

United States Mortgage and Trust.

At a meeting of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company yesterday, William B. Boulton and Arthur Turnbull were elected Directors. Mr. Turnbull has been Secretary of the company for several years, and is connected with the firm of Post & Flagg. Mr. Boulton is senior member of the firm of Boulton, Bliss & Dallett.

DUTCH TRAMWAY VENTURE.

At a meeting of the Netherlands Tramways Corporation, recently organized under the laws of the State of Connecticut for the purpose of acquiring and building electric railways in Holland, yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Henry J. Pierce, W. Caryl Ely, Charles W. Goodyear, and Pendennis White of Buffalo; William B. Rankine of Niagara Falls, G. L. Boissevain, F. S. Smithers, N. W. Halsey, J. G. White, and James M. Edwards of New York, and M. J. Boissevain of Amsterdam, Holland. Officers elected were: President—Henry J. Pierce; Vice President—G. L. Boissevain; Secretary—W. Paxton Little; Treasurer—Edwin Henderson.

The Netherlands Tramways Corporation, capital $3,500,000, has been formed to purchase street railroads and to build electric lines. It has purchased all the street railroads in the City of Haarlem, consisting of part horse and part electric lines, and will equip the former with electricity. It has also purchased a road running from Haarlem five and one-half miles to Zandwort, on the North Sea, the second largest Dutch seaside resort. Franchises have been obtained and contracts let for the building of a double-track electric railroad to run from the centre of the City of Amsterdam to Haarlem, a distance of twelve miles.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Statement that the merger of the Richmond Telephone Company with the Southern Bell Company is practically assured.

Prices on all grades of lumber raised 10 per cent. by the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

Proposition being considered to merge street railway companies in Harrisburg, Penn., and vicinity, the new corporation to have $500,000 capital.

According to Lebanon (Penn.) dispatches the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company has been compelled to bank the fires of the five furnaces there and at Cornwall because of its inability to obtain coal and coke.

St. Louis dispatches stating that a territorial charter has been granted the Lawton, Wichita and Gulf Railway, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Tidewater Steel Company said to be building forty new coke ovens at Chester, which will furnish it with supplies.

According to a statement from Mexico City, the foreign trade of Mexico, both exports and imports, increased the first four months of the current fiscal year by some $25,000,000 in comparison with the amount for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal period.

Minneapolis advices that the H. C. Akeley Lumber Company has sold all its property, except its standing timber in Northern Minnesota, to the Itasca Lumber Company, for $1,200,000.

Election of President M. D. Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company a Director of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati.

Movement stated to be on foot to establish a new trust company in York, Penn., with a capital stock of $250,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money, 4¼@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $215,196,755; balances, $13,810,322; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $665,987.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very dull. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¾.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16⅛@5.16⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95⅜@95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par@10c premium. New Orleans—$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—15c premium. Cincinnati—20c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES CABLEGRAM.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says a large amount of money was borrowed from the Bank, and in consequence the money market again advanced. Discount quotations were steady, but nominally somewhat higher. Very little business was done.

The decision of the Bank not to make a change in the official minimum was received regretfully by the market, but there was no attempt to question the propriety of the act. The Stock Exchange is still very idle, but prices were well maintained during yesterday in most of the departments. Home railroad issues were firm. Spanish and Turkish securities again advanced, and there was brisk speculation in West African mining shares. American Railroad issues were firm throughout, but business was very restricted. They closed dull, but with rises in most cases. Silver bars were 1-16d lower, making the price 21 11-16d an ounce, spot and forward.

The Bank of England's power over the market has been increased by the transfer to it of the proceeds of the recent installment of the Japanese loan, but there is no fear that the Bank will have to find gold to export to Japan in view of the Japanese undertaking not to use the proceeds in that manner.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The demand for money was increased in the market to-day by Stock Exchange requirements. The borrowing of large sums from the Bank of England only partly relieved the stringency, which resulted among other causes from the payment of $7,500,000 of Japanese loan call money into the Bank of England. The reduction of the Bank rates was consequently postponed. Discounts were sympathetically firm.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. The attendance was light and business was restricted, but the undertone was good. Consols became easier on rumors of a new issue of local loans stock, but partly recovered. Home rails hardened.

Americans opened irregular and mostly neglected. Prices generally were firm and closed steady. Foreigners were firm. Argentines were prominent. Rio Tintos were in good demand on Paris support.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅛; consols for account, 93⅜; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 90¼; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 104; Canadian Pacific, 140¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53¾; Chicago Great Western, 28¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 183¼; De Beers, 22⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 42½; Erie first preferred, 72¼ ex div.; Erie second preferred, 59½; Illinois Central, 150, ex div.; Louisville and Nashville, 130 ex div.; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28¾; New York Central, 153¼; Norfolk and Western, 76¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 34⅞; Pennsylvania, 78½; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38¼; Southern Railway, 37⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅛; Southern Pacific, 66⅞; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 38⅞; United States Steel preferred, 90; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver quiet at 21 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.75; Lisbon, 25.

The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay was raised to-day from 6 to 7 per cent. The Bank of Bengal also advanced its rate from 6 to 7 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Rentes were firm at the opening of the Bourse to-day. Other securities advanced on bear covering. Later Rentes and South Americans were heavy. Industrials were firm. Rio Tintos were in lively request early in the day and were quieter later, owing to the setback in the price of copper. Kafirs were strong at first, but closed quiet.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. Rentes 99f 95c for the account. Echange on London 25f 14½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation decreased 5,850,000f; treasury accounts current decreased 1,100,000f; gold in hand increased 3,000,000f; bills discounted increased 34,525,000f; silver in hand increased 2,150,000f.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Internationals were slightly easier on the Boerse to-day. Banks were strong at the opening, but closed below the best quotations of the day. Lines declined on rumors regarding the new Russian customs tariff. Canadian Pacific was considerably harder.

Exchange on London 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £791,000; circulation increased £80,000; bullion, £871,012; other securities increased £1,464,000; other deposits increased £2,166,000; public deposits decreased £1,888,000; notes reserve increased £727,000; Government securities decreased £2,000,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 47.38 per cent. as compared with 46.05 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—The money market is dull, with rates unchanged. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4½@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4@4½ per cent. New York funds, par to 10 cents premium. Clearings, $18,998,662; balances, $1,004,520.

The foreign exchange market is weak. Cables have been reduced ½ cent, and demand, sixty days, and commercial bills ¼ cent.

Most of the Boston coppers were strong and rather active. Adventure was the exception. Utah was the most conspicuous, the buying of which seemed genuine, and the stock went well above 20 in the late dealings. Sales of St. Mary's mineral land were made at 60, and later it advanced to 60 bid, 63 asked. American Telephone was weak in the afternoon. The new stock has just been issued, full paid, and it is natural that the price should go off.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
378	Atchison	87⅞	87⅛	87⅜
15	*Atchison pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
235	Boston Elevated	153⅜	153½	153½
1	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
65	Boston & Maine	190	190	190
14	Boston & Providence	290	290	290
1	Fitchburg pf	140½	140½	140½
7	Maine Central	176	173	176
670	Mass. Electric	37¼	36¼	37
305	Mass. Electric pf	93½	93	93
25	N. Y., N. H. & H	221	221	221
1	Old Colony	208	208	208
40	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
25	Pere Marquette pf	81	82	81
10	Union Pacific	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
15	West End pf	112¼	112¼	112½

TELEPHONES.

836	American	163	161½	162
217	Cumberland rights	5	4⅜	4⅜
530	Mexican	2¼	2¼	2¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	23¾	24
115	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82¾	82	82
50	Am. Pneu. Service	5⅜	5¼	5¼
690	Am. Sugar	123⅝	120	120⅝
100	Am. Sugar pf	121½	121	121
995	Am. Woolen	14½	14	14
408	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79
1	*Edison	279½	279½	279½
20	General Electric	197½	195	197½
20	Mass Gas	41	41	41
373	Mass Gas pf	84¾	84½	84⅝
20	Merrimac rights	5c	5c	5c
6	Pullman	236	236	236
10	Savannah Electric pf	90	90	90
30	Seattle Electric pf	101	101	101
132	United Fruit	110¼	109½	110
25	United Shoe Machine	51	51	51
50	U. S. Leather pf	80½	55¼	80½
185	U. S. Steel	37⅜	37½	37½
11	*U. S. Steel pf	87⅞	87½	87½
10	Westinghouse pf	110	110	110

MINING.

1,345	Adventure	13⅝	13	13⅜
127	Allouez	5	4⅝	4⅝
6,119	Amalgamated	67⅞	66½	67⅛
100	Am. Zinc	7	7	7
100	Anaconda	25	25	25
200	Arcadian	4⅝	5½	4⅝
100	Atlantic	9½	9½	9¼
485	Bingham	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜
30	Cal. & Hecla	522	520	520
2,325	Centennial	26⅜	25½	25⅝
100	*Central Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,720	*Con. Mercur	1 25-32	1¾	1 25-32
2,510	Copper Range	66	65½	65⅝
954	Daly-West	38¼	37½	37⅝
30	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
110	Franklin	10½	10½	10½
90	Isle Royale	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
575	Mass	16½	16	16
190	Mayflower	2¼	2	2
190	Michigan	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,110	Mohawk	52⅝	52	52½
36	Montana Coal & Coke	6	6	6
1,000	Montreal & Boston	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
30	Old Dominion	19	18½	19
314	Osceola	63¼	62	62
82	*Quincy	110	107½	107½
315	Santa Fe	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16
110	Shannon	10⅞	10¾	10⅝
80	Tamarack	150	150	150
400	Tennessee	18	18	18
205	Trimountain	91	90¼	90½
85	Trinity	11	11	11
151	U. S. Coal & Oil	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
1,135	United States	23	22	22⅜
8,256	Utah	20⅞	20	20⅞
160	Victoria	6¾	6½	6½
100	Washington	25c	25c	25c
1,535	Winona	8½	8½	8½
135	Wolverine	68	67½	67½
765	Wyandotte	1¼	1½	1½

British Columbia, 6 bid, 6½ asked.
*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
190	Brewing	31⅞	31½	31⅞
150	Brewing pf	48	47½	48
5,067	Crucible Steel	21¼	20¾	20⅝
833	Crucible Steel pf	85	84½	84¾
10	Fireproofing	29½	29½	29½
390	Fireproofing pf	38⅜	38½	38⅜
361	Manufact. Light & H	86	85	85
50	Marsden	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
120	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28½	28½
450	Pittsburg Coal pf	90	89½	90
97	Pittsburg Plate Glass	138	137	138
50	River Coal pf	40	40	40
375	United States Steel	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
107	United States Steel pf	87½	87	87
6	West. Air Brake	175	175	175
10	West Elec. 1st	110	110	110
625	West. Elec. 2d	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
325	Window Glass	56¾	55½	55½
5	Diamond Nat. Bank	440	440	440
10	Diamond Sav. Bank	223	223	223
5	Guar. T. & T.	143½	143½	143½
75	Marine Nat. Bank	*125	120½	125
10	Real Estate Trust	292¾	292¾	292¾
12	Safe Deposit & Trust	130	127½	130
$16,000	Brewing 6s	112¼	112	112¼
2,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	98	98	98

*New high mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday presented few features that in any way suggested a change from the general conditions prevailing during the past two days. While there was some increased activity there were, except in the copper stocks, few or no changes of importance. The stocks which recently have been the most prominent were to such an extent neglected that the day's trading in most of them did not exceed a few hundred shares. The somewhat stronger tone which showed in the market on Wednesday was again an influencing factor, but the cases in which the net gains were substantial were few. For the greater activity and strength of the copper shares pool transactions seemed largely responsible, although the further advance in Amalgamated Copper had naturally a favorable influence on the copper shares traded in on the curb. Three or four issues were lost to the curb yesterday by their transfer to the Stock Exchange, the greatest loss to the brokers being in the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke stock and bonds, which for a long time had at intervals shown gratifying activity.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the most prominent of the copper shares, and at the same time the strongest. The trading in the stock amounted to nearly 7,000 shares, and it resulted in an advance of 1¼ points to 6¼. While interest in the stock seemed to be fairly extensive, it was believed that the advance in the stock was largely due to a desire to make it look attractive in anticipation of the new stock which it is proposed to issue shortly. Of the other copper shares most attention was given to Greene Consolidated, the transactions in which amounted to something over 6,000 shares at prices which compared favorably with those of the previous day.

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AMERICAN DEFOREST WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.—Of the stocks recently introduced on the curb, the one that moved most yesterday was American DeForest, which sold at 6½ and later was bid up to 6⅝. While the common opinion is that practically all of these new issues are so completely in the hands of the various pools interested in them that their movements are almost entirely manipulative, there seems to be in the course of the wireless telegraph stocks, several of which have recently been added to the list, a suggestion that some outside interest is being taken in the progress of the companies engaged in this new branch of modern development.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Barrel & Package	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
400	American Can pf	48	47½	48
200	Am. DeForest Wireless	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	American Elevated	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Am. Gas	1	15-16	15-16
6,900	British Colum. Copper	6¼	5¼	6¼
100	California Copper	¼	¼	¼
650	Central Foundry	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
300	Central Foundry pf	16¾	16½	16¾
300	Electric Lead Reduc	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Electric Vehicle	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
160	Electric Vehicle pf	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
6,200	Greene Con. Copper	22⅜	21⅜	21⅝
100	Hackensack Meadows	18½	18½	18½
500	Havana Tobacco	50	50	50
400	Houston Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13	13
300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	40	40	40
240	International Salt	10	9⅝	10
2,200	Kitchener Mining	3¾	3½	3⅝
500	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,600	Marconi Wireless of C.	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
5,100	Mont. & Bost. Copper	2¼	1⅞	1⅞
25	National Sugar pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
100	N. Am. Lumb. & Pulp	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
4,953	Northern Securities	114	113⅝	113⅝
100	Otis Elevator	43½	43⅛	43⅛
110	Otis Elevator pf	98¾	98	98
100	Seaboard Air Line	26½	26⅛	26⅛
103	Standard Oil	739	735	739
400	Storage Power	13-16	13-16	13-16
2,800	Tennessee Copper	18	17	17⅝
100	Union Copper	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
74	Union Ferry	42	42	42
25	Union Typewriter	12¾	12⅛	12⅝
100	Washington Ry. & El.	15	13	15
50	White Knob Copper	10½	10½	10½

• Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	†Amer. Malting 6s	100¼	100	100
25,000	†Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	8 1-32	8⅛

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903.

Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co certificates 4,500 11
Am Sp Mfg 6s 5,000 ..... 90½ 10,000 91
At T & S F gen 4s 2,000 ..... 102⅛ 500 ..... 102⅜ 500 ..... 102⅝ 500 ..... 102⅞ 21,000 ..... 102½
Balt & O pr lien 3½s 35,000 94
Gold 4s 2,000 ..... 102 1,000 ..... 101⅜ 3,000 ..... 102 1,000 ..... 101⅞ 2,000 ..... 101⅞ 20,000 ..... 96½ S W Div 3½s 13,000 ..... 88⅜ 700 ..... 88½ 2,000 ..... 88⅝ 11,000 ..... 88⅝
B'klyn U E 1st 5,000 ..... 104¼ 25,000 ..... 104 10,000 ..... 104¼
B, C R & N 1st 1,000 103
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s 10,000 38
3d inc 5s 2,000 ..... 26 1,000 ..... 25½
C of N J gen 5s 1,000 ..... 133⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 101⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 7,500 ..... 86¼
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000 78
Chi, E & Q 4s, joint bonds 28,000 ..... 94 50,000 ..... 93⅝ 5,000 ..... 94 40,000 ..... 93⅝ 6,000 ..... 94 1,000 ..... 94¼ 5,000 ..... 94 3,000 ..... 93⅞ 1,000 94
Ill Div 3½s 2,000 ..... 96⅜
Chi, M & St P, C & P Div 6s 4,000 ..... 113⅝
Chi & N W con 7s 7,000 134
C, R I & P R R 4s 15,000 ..... 86½ 8,000 ..... 86⅝ 20,000 ..... 86⅝ 3,000 ..... 86⅞ 10,000 ..... 86⅝ 73,000 ..... 86⅞ 15,000 ..... 86⅝
C, St L & N O, M Div 4s 9,000 ..... 106⅜
Cin, Day & Ir 5s 5,000 ..... 114⅞
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st 3,000 ..... 102½
Col F & I conv 5s 41,000 ..... 93⅝ 35,000 ..... 93⅝ 1,000 ..... 93⅝ 10,000 ..... 93⅛ 1,000 94
Col & So 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 93½ 14,000 93
Cont Tob 4s 3,000 ..... 67½ 10,000 ..... 67½ 4,000 ..... 67¾ 5,000 ..... 67¼ 100,000 ..... 67 2,000 ..... 67¼
Consum Gas of Chi 1st 5s 1,000 108
Den & R G con 4s 3,000 ..... 98⅞ 5,000 ..... 98½
Des M & Ft D 1st 2½s 1,000 66
Dul, S S & A 5s 4,000 112
Ed El Ill of N Y 1st con 5s 40,000 119
Erie 1st con 4s 4,000s20F ..... 98 14,000 ..... 98½
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s 10,000 ..... 93¾ 10,000 ..... 93½
F W & D C 1st 10,000 111
Gal, H & San An, M & P Div 5s 4,000 ..... 107½
H & T C gen 4s 14,000 ..... 98⅜ 2,000 ..... 98½
Int & G N 1st 4s 16,000 120
Int & G N 2d 5s 11,000 ..... 90½ 21,000 90
K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 ..... 87½ 1,000 ..... 87 5,000 ..... 87½
Kan City So 3s 40,000 ..... 60½
Lacl G L of St L 1st 5s 2,000 108
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 2,000 ..... 102½
Manhat con 4s 50,000 ..... 104½
Met Elev 1st 6s 2,000 110
Met St gen 5s 13,000 120
M W S El of Chi 4s 10,000 ..... 102½
Mil, L S & W 1st 7,000 ..... 132⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 98⅜ 6,500 ..... 99 30,000 ..... 99½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 500 85
Mo P 1st col 5s 1,000 ..... 107½ 1,000 ..... 106¾
Total sales $2,227,000

Mo Pac trust 5s 10,000 ..... 106¼
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s 3,000 ..... 123½
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s 10,000 94
M C col 3½s 2,000 ..... 91½
N Y, C & St L 4s 29,000 ..... 104½
N Y Dock Co 4s 2,000 ..... 94½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s 1,000 ..... 110⅝ 2,000 ..... 111 Purg money 4s 3,000 ..... 96⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s 3,000 ..... 102⅝ 5,000 ..... 102½
Norf & W con 4s 2,000 ..... 101½ 21,000 ..... 101⅝ 1,000 ..... 101⅝ 1,000 ..... 101⅞
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s 6,000 93
North Pac 4s 20,000 ..... 103½ 1,000 ..... 103⅝ 31,000 ..... 103½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000 ..... 72⅝ 1,000 ..... 72¼
X Pac Term 1st 1,000 ..... 115¼
Ore R & N con 4s 2,000 ..... 101½ 2,000 ..... 101⅝ pf 147
Butterick Co. 52
Canada So... 74½
C. R. R. of N. J 180
C, B & Q 188
C & N W 222
C, St. P, M. & Om 155
C, St. P, M. & O, pf 190
C, T. & T. 184½
C, T. & T. pf 93¾
C, C, C & St. L 95½
C, C, C & St. L pf 118½
C, L & W 90
C, L & W, pf 90
C, F. & I. 120
C, F. & I. pf 120
C, H. C. & I. 18½
Cons. Coal 83
Del. & Hud. 173⅞
D., L & W. 260
D, M. & Ft. 44
D, M. & Ft. D, pf 120
Det. South .. 17½
Det. So. pf. 37
Dia. Match. 157½
Dist. Secs. 30½
D., S. S. & A. 17½
D., S. S. & A. pf 25¾
Ev. & T. H. pf 88
Ft. W. & D. City 64
Gen. Ch. 61
G. C. Co, pf. 90½
Gt. Nor. pf. 202
Hock. V. pf. 97½
Homestake 64
Ill. Cent 143
Int. P. Co. 18
I. P. Co. pf. 72½
Int. Power. 60
Int. Silver. 10
I. S. P. pf. 82
Iowa Cent. 44½
Joliet & Chi. 185
Kan. City So. 34½
K. & T. So. pf. 69
K. & D. So. 35
K. & D. M. pf. 56
Lacl. Gas. 89
Lacl. G. pf. 95
L. E. & W. 47
L. E. & W. pf. 113
Long Island.. 78
Man. Beach. 12
Md. C. pf... 100
M. W. S. El., Chi. 36½
M. W. S. El., Chi, pf 86½
Mex. Cent... 25⅝
Mich. Cent. 125
Mil. El. R. & L. pf. 120
M. & St. L. 107
M. & St. L. pf. 117
M. St. P. & S. S. M. 73½
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 122⅞
Mo., Kan. & T. pf. 60
N. C. & St. L. 107
Nat. Bis. pf. 104½
Nat. L. pf... 91
N. R. R. of Mex. pf. 36½
N. Cent. C. 45
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf. 95
N. Y. C. & St. L. 41¼
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf. 115
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf. 84
N. Y. D. Co. 20
N. Y. D. Co. pf. 52
N. & W. pf. 92¼
North. Am. 112
North. Cent. 220
Ont. Mining. 5¾
Pac. Coast... 67½
P. C. 1st pf. 97
P. C. 2d pf. 74
Pacific Mail. 39
Peo. & East. 35
Pere Marq... 99
Pere M. pf... 85
P. C. C. & St. L. 87
P. C. C. & St. L, pf. 108
P. Ft. W. & C. 190
P., Ft. W. & C. pf. 185
Pullman Co. 234
Quicksilver... 2
Quicksil'r pf. 7
R. R. Sec., Ill. Central stk. ctfs... 91
Ry. St. Sp. 33
Read. 1st pf. 87½
Read. 2d pf. 73½
Rens. & Sar. 210
R., W. & O. 137
St. J. & G. I. 14
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. 54
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 24
St. L. S. W. pf. 61½
S. S. & I. pf. 92
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs. 95
S. R. & T. 5⅞
T. P. L. Tr. 38
Tol., Peo. & W. 15
Tol. Rys. & Light ....
Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 45
T. & T. R. T. pf. 157
U. R. & P. 14
U. S. Exp. 135
U. S. Rub... 16½
U. S. R. pf. 51
U. S. Ship-building ... 5
U. S. S. pf. 10
Va.-C. C. Co. 62
Va.-C. C. Co. pf. 121
W.-F. Exp. 220
Westinghouse assenting ... 215½
Westinghouse 1st pf. ....
W. & L. E. 1st pf. 56
W. & L. E. 2d pf. 34½
128
158
14⅝
142
55
20
50
69
97
58
40
25
64½
36
47
36
25
95
98
6
49
25
132
207
98
74
85½
24
88
45
101
103
105
123
..
⅛
181½
..
..
35
115½
18⅝
5
124½
88⅜
18
67½
90
163
148
80
224
70
95
..
126
..
198
191½
..
100
174½
270
..
140
18
34⅜
129
31
..
171½
..
261½
92
..
66½
101
207
98
74
19
73
69

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Purchased on Fifth Avenue by Marshall Field.

Upper Madison Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Details will be found in another column relative to the sale of part of the old Macy store property to Herman Sielcken.

Reports were current yesterday to the effect that Marshall Field had completed his ownership of the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, by the purchase of the two four-story dwellings 287 and 289 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northeast corner of Thirtieth Street. These reports, however, were discredited by Mr. Field's representatives in real estate matters in this city. The property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street was transferred to Mr. Field several months ago, and, with his previous purchases, covering a period of several years, his holdings surround the two dwellings in question on every side, making in all one of the largest plots under a single control in the middle section of the city. Mr. Field has as yet given no intimation as to his ultimate plans for the property.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the estate of W. H. Murphy to a client the four-story brick building 65 Fulton Street.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Justice E. Henry Lacombe the four-story English basement house 9 West Eighth Street, 25 by 93.11, to the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls. The same brokers were associated with Charles E. Schuyler & Co. in the recent sale of 17 West Tenth Street.

Folsom Brothers have leased for a term of ten years for the Dam estate the seven-story hotel known as the Jefferson, at 102, 104, and 106 East Fifteenth Street, to the Unique Bachelor Apartment Company, of which Charles L. Harrell is President. The Jefferson was formerly conducted in connection with the Union Square Hotel when Mr. Dam was its proprietor.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for the City Real Property Investing Company to William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein the vacant block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 200.10 by 110. This is part of the block formerly owned by Frederick Cobhard and purchased by the present sellers about two years ago.

William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein have also bought the plot, 99.11 by 147, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, now occupied by a three-story frame dwelling and stable. The seller is Justice Charles F. MacLean, who recently purchased the adjoining residence, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from his father-in-law, Jordan L. Mott.

Pease & Elliman have sold for a Mrs. Turenne to a client the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 36 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.5.

Collins & Collins have sold the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 100.7, the longer dimension on the avenue. The buyer will remodel the house for his own occupancy.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Kate Murchison the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, 23 by 90 by 100.5.

Theodore F. Hicks, who signed the contracts for the purchase of Charles W. Morse's house, 724 Fifth Avenue, acted as the representative of Mrs. Margaret S. Bierstadt, widow of Albert Bierstadt, the artist. Mrs. Bierstadt now resides at 322 Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-second Street.

Maclay & Davies have sold for the estate of Ower Murphy to the German Emanuel Baptist Church, the two-story frame building 413 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Potter & Co. have sold for John Zimmerman the five-story double flat 1,085 Madison Avenue, 27 by 70.

It is reported that Nannie J. Faulkner has resold 84 East Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling purchased recently from the Clinch estate.

William Fischer has sold for A. R. Conkling to a Mrs. Hage, 81 Bleecker Street, an old three-story building on lot 17.10 by 81, between Broadway and Mercer Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Francis V. Burton the four-story brick dwelling 69 West Eighty-third Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Mary Casson has bought from Edward Baer, through M. E. Hewitt & Co., the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 19 by 70.

Max Marx has bought from Mitchell Valentine the plot, 100 by 90.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and the plot, 200 by 86 and irregular on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Marx has also bought from Hannah Simmonds, through David Stewart, the plot on the east side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Hawthorne Street, 50 by 119.10 by 50 by 119.3.

Mr. Marx has sold for Nathan Wise to United States Commissioner Alexander a plot of about ten lots at the corner of Sherman Avenue and Emerson Street, 200 by 165 and irregular.

P. S. Treacy has sold to Max Marx the five-story flat 502 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for a client to Schneider & Buchrach the five-story tenement 413 East Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

William and Julius Buchrach have sold the six-story tenement 635 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 102.3.

S. Stringut & Co. have sold for Carlo Orrico 432 East Thirteenth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 24.4 by 103.2. The buyer is an operator who has also acquired the similar adjoining property, No. 434.

John Katzman has bought and resold to a builder 734 and 736 East Ninth Street, a plot 40 by 94.

Jackson & Storp have sold to Leonor Sniegelhoger the two five-story tenements 237 and 239 Eldridge Street, 40.4 by 100.

John H. Berry has sold for J. F. Menke to the Trinity Realty Company about fifty lots at Carlstadt, N. J., bounded by Berry and Passaic Avenues and Sixth and Seventh Streets. There is at present a large stone mansion on the property.

Charles R. Faruolo & Co. have leased for Frederick Laussser the seven-story tenement 90 and 92 Roosevelt Street for five years at an aggregate rental of $16,800 to a client.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

264 William Street, south side, 105.11 feet east of New Chambers Street, 18.10 by 68.1 by 18.2 by 72.2, five-story brick building; partition sale, to the plaintiff, J. F. Commossey.....$16,000

18 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.11 by 125, subject to covenant as to private street, three-story dwelling and two-story brick clubhouse; to the plaintiffs, E. D. Russell and others, executors.....20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter E. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William L. Turner, referee, 508 and 508 Third Avenue, and 2063 East Thirty-seventh Street, being the northeast corner, 49.5 by 105, three-five-story brick buildings, with store; also,

850 to 854 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 99.5 by 75, three five-story brick buildings, with stores; also,

855 Sixth Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

851 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, 24.8 by 80, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; also,

972 Eighth Avenue, east side, 155.6 feet south of Fifty-eighth Street, 19.6 by 80, four-story brick building, with store; also,

938 and 940 Sixth Avenue, and 57 West Fifty-third Street, being the northeast corner, 43 by 97 by 100.5 and irregular, two four-story brick buildings, with four-story brownstone-front dwelling adjoining on the street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 257 and 259 West Twenty-seventh Street, running through to 256 and 258 West Twenty-eighth Street, 100.10 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 49.9 by 197.6 and irregular, two four and five story brick buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar M. Baventritt, referee, 49 and 51 Elizabeth Street, west side, 173.1 feet north of Canal Street, 50 by 94.3, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $7,316; subject to another mortgage for $55,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 235 Avenue A, west side, 77.6 feet south of Fifteenth Street, 25.9 by 94, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,712.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 158 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,786.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Kalish, referee, Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,930; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Lists of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 24 Downing Street, for a six-story brick workshop, with store, 20 by 70; G. Califano of 115 Hamilton Place, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 297 East Third Street, for a seven-story brick workshop, with store, 20.3 by 92; Schmitt & Haas of 119 Nassau Street, owners; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 231 and 235 Eldridge Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 25 by 87.7; A. Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 146 feet south of Boston Road, rear, for a one-story brick shop, 15 by 25; Amelia Waters of 424 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; William Birkmire of 336 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 80 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a two-story brick church and Sunday school building, 69 by 100; Congregational Church of North New York 2,716 Third Avenue, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 82 Wall Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 366 feet south of De Mill Avenue, for a three-story brick storage building; 42 by 69; Charles J. Reinhardt, Wakefield, owner; William T. Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 2,148 and 2,150 Third Avenue, to two four-story brick offices, with stone dwelling and studio; M. Dingeman, premises, owner; B. & J. Walther of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 121 East Seventh Street, to a three-story brick chapel and rectory; the Rev. L. Kuthy of 208 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Canal and Eldridge Streets, northeast corner, to five-story brick offices; Shaff & Silberman, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

ESSEX ST, 46, e s, 25x100; Karl M. Wallach to Fannie J. Dryfoos, (mtg $25,000) $100

GRAND ST, 345 and 347, s s, 43.8375; Hannah Herst, Jr., referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $42,500) .. 33,000

HOUSTON ST, 102 to 106, n s, 49.11x30.4 x irregular; Abraham Silverson to Joseph Wolf and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

LIND AV, s e s, 159 ft n e of Devoe St, 23x12.6; Christian Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

PARK AV, 547, e s, 20x80; 61st St, n s, 58 ft e of Park Av, 19x100.5; Joseph A. Muldoon and another to Francis Muldoon, all title, Ca., Gift ..... Gift

SEDGWICK AV, n e corner of Devoe St, x to Linda x-x-; William Woodhouse to Ralph Riess) Ca G. 1

STANTON ST, 226, n s, 27.5x70; Max Wolff and another to Sarah Flam 1

STANTON ST, 228, n s, 27.5x70; Sarah Flam to Sender Feldmark, all liens 1

SULLIVAN ST, 45, s e s, 21.4x86; Sullivan St, 47, s e s, 21.4x86; John C. Halstead and another, executors, to Fisher Lewine and another 1

THOMPSON ST, 131 and 133, w s, 44x100; Maria L. Bochicchio to Luigi and Pietro Meere, (mtg $48,000) 1

UNION ST, s s, 50 ft w of Ogden Av, 25x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

UNION ST, s s, 100 ft w of Ogden Av, 25x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. & S. 1

UNION ST, s s, 75 ft n w of High Bridge Av, 25x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, No. 1 1

UNION ST, s s, 133 ft w of Ogden Av, 42x100; Catharine Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. and S. 1

VANDERBILT AV, n e corner of 170th St, runs n 104x x 100x s 17.8x w 30x s 86.4 to street x w 70; William G. McCrea to the Mutual Bank 1

2D AV, s w corner of 124 St, 102.2x59.4; John J. Egan and another to George Laemmle, (mtg $78,000) 1

2D AV, s e s, n ½ of Lot 37, map of Claremont, 50x177 to High Bridge St x 50.7x--; Christian Schmidt to Leonard Long, B. & S. 1

2D AV, n s, Lot 1, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Giovanni Cantalupi to George W. Lewis 1,600

2D AV, 2,405, w s, 25.2x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Lena Chaimowitz, (mtg $43,000) 1

7TH AV, 2,210, w s, 25x100; Jacob Gumperz to Sophie K. Ahrens, (mtg $21,000) 1

8TH AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 52d St, 21.6x irregular; Carles Schmidt, jr., to the Netherlands Corporation of New York, all liens 1

47TH ST, 270, East, 24.9x76.5; Solomon Ryshpan to Max Friedman, (mtg $30,000) 100

11TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 40x irreg; Hermann H. C. Moritz to John McDonnell 11,500

12TH ST, 35 to 49, West, and 36 West; Nathan Straus to Hermann Sielcken 1

12TH ST, 638 East, 25x103.3; Walter J. Cohn to Henry Bierman and another 1

23D ST, 231 East, 25x98.9; Irving and Julius Bachrach to Haskel Silvermann, (mtg $25,000) 1

23D ST, s s, 410 ft w of 7th Av, 15x76x 15x75; William F. Donnelly to the Netherlands Corporation of New York, all liens 1

44TH ST, 147, West, 16.8x100.4; John A. Johnson to Medcef Realty Corporation, (mtg $30,500) 1

54TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x 100; City Real Property Investing Company to Lillian La B. Aymar, (mtg $72,000) 1

69TH ST, n s, 60.2 ft w of 3d Av, 34.10x 100.5x irregular; Lizzie W. Byrnes, widow, to Matthew B. Byrnes, quitclaim, 1

90TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Isaac A. Bach to Aaron J. Bach, (mtg $22,000) 1

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.11, all; 97th St, s s, 76 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11, ½ part; Henry P. Thoman to Margaretha Thomae, (mtg $35,000) 1

121ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; Lottie Ewald to Christian Biersack, (mtg $28,000) 1

121ST ST, 444 East, 25x100.11; Lottie Ewald to Christian Biersack, (mtg $15,000) 1

125TH ST, 304 East, 18.9x100.11; 125th St, s s, 99.11 e of 2d Av, 0.1x80.11; Jefferson M. Levy to Sarah A. Floy 100

125TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 52.8 2½ to 124th St; Henry Morgenthau to Samson Lachman and another, joint tenants, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $160,000) 55,000

143TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Davis Karp to Ida Walker, (mtg $22,500) 1

181ST ST, s s, 43.8 ft w of Morris Av, 70.10x24.6x30.6, g re; Charles A. Dards to J. Augustus Smith and others, 1-5 part 570

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,581; John Schreiner and others, trustees, to Hermann Preuss, 5½ years $2,350

NORFOLK ST, 153; Joseph Rabinowitz to Morris Stolarsky, 2 years 3,350

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 200, n e corner of 120th St; Dr. Will C. Judson to Charles E. Cowgan, 10 years 2,500

2D AV, 1,430 and 1,442; Margaret Rabenstein to Frederick Wachtel, 3 years 1,680

3D AV, 128; Frederick Hofeld to Alfred Rosenbaum, 4 years 1,800

57TH ST, 142; Sigmund Ashner to Bernard Levy, 3½ years 1,320

7TH ST, 155; Julia Leffmann to L. Ullmann & Sons, 3 years 660

8TH AV, 536 and 538; executors of Louis Ash to Hugh Slevin, 5 years 3,750

8TH AV, 536 and 538; Hugh Slevin to Hugh Reilly and another, 5 years 3,750

20TH ST, 340 West; Jennie Mayers to Rose L. Goodman, 10 years 900

44TH ST, 524 West; Thomas McMahon to David Larmon, 3 years, 3 months 1,020

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHRENS, Sophie K., to Jacob Gumperz; 8th Av, 2,654, 1 year, 6 per cent $2,000

BIERMANN, Henry, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 13th St, 238 East, 2 years 8,589

BIERMANN, Henry, and another to Walter J. Cohn; 13th St, 238 East, prior mtg $8,500; 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

BLECHNER, Albert, to Charles G. Kirchhof, guardian; 1st Av, 2,986, e s, 110 ft n of Grove St, 21.3x204.10 to Bergen Av x21.6x203.5, prior mtg $12,000, due Jan. 1, 1906 4,000

BOYD, James, to James W. McBarron; 20th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years, 4 per cent 9,000

BRAUN, Karl, to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 9th Av, 635, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

BRAUN, Karl, to Sterling Sterling; 9th Av, 635, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years 1,000

BRENNER, John B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 16th St, n s, 363 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., and another to William Henderson; St. Nicholas Place, e s, at centre line of 153d St, also St. Nicholas Place, 25 ft s from centre line of 153d St, also Edgecombe Av, w s, at centre line of 153d St, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year 18,000

BYRNES, Matthew B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 69th St, n s, 60.2 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 17,000

COLLINS, Frances J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 12th St, n e corner of 4th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000

DOUGHERTY, Catharine R., and another to Thomas C. Arnow; Boston Road, n w s, 25 ft n e of Thwaites Place, Westchester, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

FARLEY, John T., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 51st St, n s, 55 ft e of Madison Av, prior mtg $80,000, interest and time due, secures indemnity bond .. 15,000

FITZGERALD, Maurice, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, 237 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

GILHOOLY, John B., to Irene B. Braman; Nassau St, 113, ½ part, prior mtg —, due Nov. 6, 1904, 6 per cent 4,000

HANNAN, Mary, to Union Surety and Guaranty Company; Park Av, 4,187, or Myrtle or Vanderbilt Av, West, 1 year 500

JOHNSON, John A., to Mabel R. Cushing; 44th St, 147 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

LEARY, Andrew, to John J. Byrne; 1st Av, e s, 75.7 ft s of 118th St, fee; also, 28th St, n s, 60 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, 5 years 28,000

LEWINE, Solomon, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, 250, 1 year 15,000

LEWINE, Solomon, and another to American Mortgage Company; Madison St, 250, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to A. Henry Mosle; Delancey St, 125, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 12,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Benjamin M. Holzman; Grand St, 345 and 347, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

MANAHAN, Teresa F., to the Title Insurance Company; Willett St, 15, 3 years, 4 per cent 8,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to John A. Ely; Sullivan St, 45 and 47, 1 year, 4½ per cent 11,000

McCLAVE, Josephine D., and another to United States Trust Company; 58th St, 138 West, interest and time due, as per bond 25,000

McDONNELL, John, to Hermann H. C. Moritz; 11th St, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 6 months 10,500

McKEE, John, to Harmon H. Nathan; 52d St, 147 East, due Dec. 19, 1905, 4 per cent 5,000

McMANUS, Arabella, to Max Borck; Avenue C, e s, 18.9 ft n of 5th St, prior mtg, 1 year 700

MEAGHER, Joseph F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30th St, 240 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 15,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 93 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

MITTENDORF, William F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 208 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

MORGAN, Rebecca, to Trustees of the New York Society Library; 68th St, s s, 200 ft w of West 82nd Av, due Jan. 6, 1908, 4½ per cent 4,500

O'FARRELL, Mary E., trustee, to Catharine O'F. Duffy, guardian; 50th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 2,054

SCHNACKENBERG, Louis H., to William C. Lutkins, trustee; Bethune St, n s, 147 ft w of Greenwich Av, due Jan. 2, 1908, 4 per cent 4,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Irving Bachrach and another; 334 St, 351 East, instalments, 6 per cent 3,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association; Houston St, 162 to 166 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

STEWART, James M., to Sarah H. Powell; 90th St, 130 West, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

TIENKEN, John H., to Frederick Bohlken; Lexington Av, w s, 125.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

VAN TINE, Thomas H., to Bank for Savings; 11th St, n e s, 207.9 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 12,000

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamersley; 3th Av, s e corner of 85th St, one March 14, 1903, 6 per cent 25,000

WHITEMAN, Abbie L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Pearl St, 275, 2 years, 4 per cent 10,000

WOLF, Joseph, and another to Abraham Silverson; Houston St, 162 to 166 East; prior mtg $50,000, installments, 6 per cent 16,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and another to Julia Mohlenbeck $20,000

COHN, Walton J., to the State Bank 1

KAUFMAN, Adolf and others, executors, to Klara Kaufman and another 1

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, all, as 4,000

REID ICE CREAM COMPANY to Carl Kenkeldey 1,200

SAYRE, Lewes A., to Alice P. Sayre, guardian 15,000

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Leopold Salomon 1

SCOTT, Alfred R., to German Savings Bank, two assignments 200,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Samuel Blumenthal 16,750

SWAIN, Harold, to Marie Backus ..... Omit.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees 20,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Alfred R. Scott, two assignments 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

PALISADE AV, e s, 160 ft s of 254th St, 182x360; Jasper & Goebel against George D. Eldridge, owner and contractor $497

PALISADE AV, e s, 160 ft s of 254th St, 182x360; Stephen Randall against George D. Eldridge, owner and contractor 2,239

20TH ST, 22 and 24 East; Walter F. Vernon against Maitland E. Graves, owner and contractor 613

145TH ST, 470 West; Frank P. Bloodgood against Walter B. McBride, owner and contractor 171

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 216 ft s of 175th St, 27x 111x27.3x112.3; Jesse I. Gattman and another against Kate L. Watkins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Hahn.

HOME ST, n s, 50 ft w of Fox St, 25x75.1x25.2x 72.4; Fanny Robbins and another against Anders Jorgensen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Reymert.

MADISON ST, 392 to 396; City of New York against Joel S. Mason and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

McLEAN and Webster vs. ——, ——, —x—; James W. Farrin against Bridget Curry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. M. Jackson.

8TH AV, 56; Edward Kellogg and another against Letitia A. Emmens and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goeller, S. & E.

40TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 50x s 197.6 to 39th St x w 25x n 98.9 x w 25x n 98.9 to beginning, and 39th St, n s, 225 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; Peter F. Biershenk against Walter Stabler, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, O. Richter.

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x67.2x27.4x 56; William Corcoran and another against Thomas Corcoran and another, (partition;) attorney, L. H. Moos.

57TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x 162.2, and 83d St and West End Av, s e corner, 100x102.2; Henry Cathcart against the Colonial Building Company and another, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. S. Bloomfield.

116TH ST, 313 West; Jacob Spigo against Lena Feuer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Nathone.

119TH ST, s s, 216 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Maude E. Whiting against Hannah Frankel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, M. & S.

135TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Daniel L. Griffith against Republic Savings and Loan Association and another, receiver, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Beach.

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Kate T. Ogden against Samuel Blumenthal and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stitt & P.

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x 100, and Wadsworth Av and 179th St, n e corner, 25x100; Fourth Street Presbyterian Church against Francis T. Higgins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Goeller, S. & E.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABRAHAM NEUMAN. — Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an execution for $2,023 from Brooklyn against Abraham Neuman, a manufacturer of jewelry at 143 Suffolk Street, in favor of Henry L. Gerber. When the Sheriff went to the shop to make a levy he was informed that the business now belongs to Mrs. Neuman. Mr. Neuman has been in business since 1893. He made rings for retail jewelers.

CHARLES WASS.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Charles Wass, grocer, of 1,318 Second Avenue, for $453, in favor of George Liss, doing business as Engelade & Liss, for goods sold to him between Feb. 28, 1902, and the 17th inst. He has been in business there about five years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES SMOLINSKY.—Charles Smolinsky, salesman at 54 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $9,276 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Talamo & Smolinsky, manufacturers of shirts at 52 Leonard Street, up to March, 1895. Among the creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company, $2,578; E. S. Jaffray, $600, and Bernheimer & Walter, $500.

PETER AND JOHN BOLAND.—Peter and John Boland, who composed the firm of Boland Brothers, farmers, at Plutarch, Ulster County, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here; liabilities $651 in the shape of a judgment obtained against them on June 29, 1901, by Silas Saxton of Clintondale N. Y. Peter has individual debts to the amount of $285 as indorser on notes, and John has individual debts to the amount of $248 as indorser on notes.

CAULFIELD & BONNEY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Caulfield & Bonney, grocers at Mount Vernon, show liabilities to the amount of $3,541 and assets $1,370, consisting of stock $511, horse and wagons $155, accounts $702, and cash $2.

LEON FLOURET.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Leon Flouret, who kept a restaurant at 23 West Thirty-second Street, show liabilities to the amount of $13,715, of which $4,293 are secured, and $403 for wages to waiters and employes, and assets to the amount of $875, consisting of $780 received for the fixtures, which were sold by the receiver, and a check for $5. Among the creditors are Paul Worms, $3,000, secured by chattel mortgage; Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company, $1,100, secured; N. Chapini, $1,700, and L. Delamare, $665.

SARAH GOLDENSOHN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sarah Goldensohn, manufacturer of cloaks, at 17 Division Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 7, 1902, show liabilities to the amount of $5,630 and assets to the amount of $250 cash, which was turned over to her receiver by Samuel Goldensohn, who was ordered by the court to turn over $505, but he could not raise the amount and was permitted to turn over $250. The largest creditors are Louis Frank and the Louis Frank Cloth Company, $4,800, and Siegel Brothers, $300.

Bonds Alleged to Have Been Stolen.

Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received a writ of replevin for $2,200 for five bonds of the Harriman and Northeastern Railroad Company, in possession of Fisk & Robinson, bankers, in favor of Charles E. Welch of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y. It was alleged that the bonds, which belonged to Mr. Welch, were stolen from his safe about the 1st inst., and on Tuesday last it was learned that the bonds had been delivered to Fisk & Robinson for sale by some persons unknown, but whom the firm probably bought were the rightful owners. The Sheriff levied on the bonds and left them in the custody of Fisk & Robinson for safe keeping.

Out of Town.

BENJAMIN RICH.—Benjamin Rich, clothing dealer at Ithaca, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in Utica. His debts are $58,278, and his assets $43,440, mostly in uncollected accounts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, A. D. Fiske—J. Wanamaker $31

ASTON, Margaret E. and Alfred A.—J. Enderline, Sr., and another 107

ARTHUR, Alexander A.—A. P. Benham .. 426

ALTER, Harris, and John Gilman—J. B. Ellison and another 138

AVALLONE, Joseph, Jr.—C. Noe 204

BERGAMO, Liberato—G. Giglio 307

BERGMAN, Mary—J. S. Silk and another. 71

BERNSTEIN, Ike, and Paul Krawitz—W. Cohen 158

BROWN, Henry L.—C. A. Murphy and another 174

BRODKIN, Morris—N. K. Kruskal 1,933

BASH, Albert—George C. Engel Company. 148

BEHRENS, Frederick—C. Althoff 281

BATTLE, Jennie—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs 124

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY of New York—B. Y. Yankaus 336

BOYAN, John—City of New York 78

BARBETTA, Nicholas—City of New York. 79

COLLINS, John J.—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs 69

CODY, Edward—City of New York 324

COLE, George W.—City of New York 49

CAIN, Thomas, and Barney Cohen—People of the State of New York 1,500

DIX, J. Edward—H. Chalmers and another 505

DEMMERLE, Charles E.—City of New York 324

DAMBROSIO, Francesca A.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 110

DAVIS, Isaac—L. Wollstein and another.. 198

ECONOMY, Peter—H. Popper and another 287

EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMpany of Washington, D. C.—F. G. Mason, assignee 4,815

FAULKNER, John H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 72

FITZGERALD, Lawrence—F. Westheimer and another 188

FORGOTSTON, Morris J.—City of New York 259

FORTUNATO, Michael—E. Woods 161

FRIEDMAN, Samuel—S. Ernst and another 40

GLOVER, William T.—Seventh National Bank of New York 644

HOGEL, Hascal A.—J. C. Schrader and another 349

HAGAN, Winifred—City of New York ... 106

HALL, Helen R.—E. L. Norton and another 1,112

HOUGH, James W.—City of New York 44

HAUSER, Jacob—City of New York 44

HANSEN, Dena—E. Godden 257

JACOBS, Sadie—J. W. Aitken and another 560

KLOEBLEN, Albert—People of the State of New York 329

KNOWLES, Wilbur S., and Alfred H. Thorp—A. Benoit 4,652

KNAPP, Paul—J. Hanson and another... 104

LUSTIG, Arnold—J. Townshend 482

LYON, Levi P.—City of New York 259

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Gibbons 1,413

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Durkin 530

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. A. Connelly 660

MARBLE, Cyrus—R. J. Ferns 328

MANN, John—Metropolitan Tobacco Company, costs 33

MUNCH, Emma—M. B. Edinger and another 145

MICHAELS, Abraham L.—H. E. Walter and another, costs 440

MACKAY, Angus F.—S. B. Hopkins and another 71

MONTAGUE, Charles H.—O. W. Cook 2,128

MAHON, Martin—City of New York 49

NOESE, Fritz—S. Baumann 61

MORRIS, George W.—W. H. Hanford 122

PHILIP, Percy C.—E. J. Langhelm 176

POMERANTZ, Samuel—B. Gluck 1,074

ROCHE, Edward G.—City of New York .. 44

RANNE, William R.—R. M. Haseltine ... 475

SAFFORD, Louis L.—C. E. Quincey and another 1,991

SCHAEFFER, George—W. G. Covert and another 141

SANFORD, Arnold—City of New York 108

STEINIGER, Herman—City of New York. 147

SIMON, Simon—E. V. B. Kissam 113

SAMPER, Rafael, and Galermo Micheliers—C. Kellogg 89

STRANG, John C.—City of New York 79

SCHRAMM, Frederick H.—City of New York 79

SCHULZ, Eugen—A. Knobioch 650

SMITH, Charles E.—I. Dreyfuss, assignee, costs 293

STILLWELL, Albert C.—J. Haerer 49

SCHATTMAN, Jacob—J. D. Edwards 1,263

THYLL, Lillian M.—R. Berg 60

TUCKER, Charles—Meyer Sniffin Company 122

TRAVIS, Wright S.—City of New York... 106

TEVEN, Louis—P. S. Schenck 148

TURKISH TOBACCO TRADING COMpany, Limited—J. M. Jeudas 469

THE HALL & GRANT CONSTRUCTION Company—Mason Manufacturing Company 178

THE BOBUDIL OPERA COMPANY and Herman L. Roth—L. Walbridge 162

WALL, Mrs. E. Berry—C. B. Gerard 133

WENDER, Joseph—M. Streicher 182

WEMPER, Frederick H.—City of New York 145

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	9.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEACHERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McDOWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

The above-described premises lie in Section 7, Block Number 1,901, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1903.

PETER ZUCKER, Referee.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 131 West 116th Street:

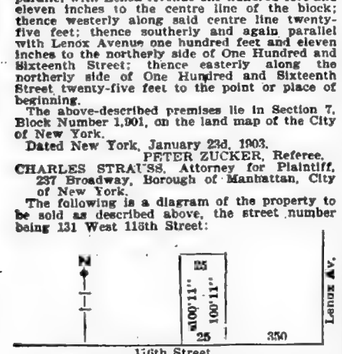

116th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,190.15, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.38, with interest from January 20th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,145.16 and interest.

Dated New York, January 23d, 1903.

PETER ZUCKER, Referee.

ja26-2aw3wM&F&f16

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS W. STRONG, as executor of the last will and testament of Lena B. Strong, deceased, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. SCHAEFER, Daniel Le Roy Dresser, and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the Twenty-first day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Phillip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, being in Section 2, Block 536, as shown on the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Wooster Street one hundred and eighty-five feet (185 ft.) and nine inches (9 ins.) northwardly from the northwesterly corner of Wooster and Bleecker Streets, running thence westwardly and parallel with Bleecker Street one hundred feet (100 ft.); thence northwardly and parallel with Wooster Street thirty-six feet (36 ft.) seven and one-half inches, (7½ ins.); thence eastwardly and again parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street one hundred feet (100 ft.) to the westerly side of Wooster Street, and thence southwardly along the westerly side of Wooster Street thirty-six feet (36 ft.) eight inches (8 ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 24, 1903.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

LAWRENCE E. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

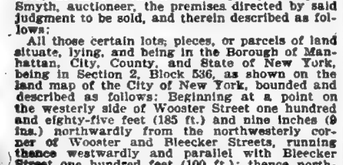

Bleecker Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,922.92½, with interest thereon from the 11th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $470 86-100, with interest from January 23d, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2,912.15 and interest.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

GEORGE HAAS, Referee.

ja27-2aw3wTu&F&fe17

BROOK AV., NO. 469.—SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—HELENE FULD, plaintiff, against LENA GEBHARDT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated January 3, 1903, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, and in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; running thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, one hundred and twelve-one-hundredths feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Third Avenue eighteen and fifty-six one-hundredths feet; thence westerly and at right angles to Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Third Avenue; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Third Avenue, twenty-three feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 17, 1903.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Referee.

A. S. GILBERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, New York City.

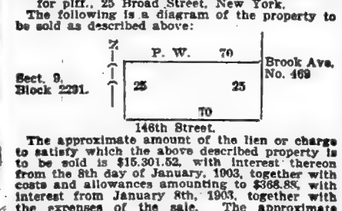

171st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,358.00, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $208.64, with interest from January 14th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,478.86 and interest.

Dated New York, January 17, 1903.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Referee.

ja27-2aw3wTu&F&f17.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARK W. DUNLOP, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE V. MULRY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned; the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those five certain indentures of lease, bearing date the first day of January, 1887, made by the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bowery, City of New York, to James Muiry, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years, from the first day of January, 1887, at a yearly rental of $374 on all except one, which is $382.50; which leases were recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 15th day of November, 1887, in Liber 2,092 of Conveyances, Pages 382, 364, 376, 352, and 370, and which said leases were assigned by the executors of James Muiry, deceased, to Lawrence V. Muiry, by assignments of leases all bearing date the 19th day of January, 1899, and recorded on the third day of May, 1899, in Section 2, Liber 73, of Conveyances, Pages 75, 81, and 73, and in Liber 70, Pages 314 and 310.

And also the leasehold premises thereto demised, described as follows; to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred (100) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue, and from thence running northeastwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; from thence running southeastwardly along said centre line and parallel with said streets one hundred and ten (110) feet; from thence running southwestwardly and parallel with the Second Avenue one hundred and three (103) feet and three (3) inches to the northerly line of Eleventh Street, and from thence running northwestwardly along said northerly line of Eleventh Street one hundred and ten (110) feet to the place of beginning.

Said premises being known by the street numbers 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Lawrence V. Mulry, ef, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of lease, and the renewal therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1903.

JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.

WELLS & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 301, 303, 305, 307, and 309 East Eleventh Street:

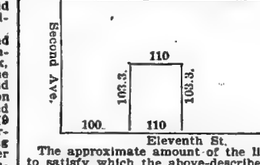

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,307.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $678.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500 and interest.

Dated New York, 19th day of January, 1903.

JOHN A. WALSH, Referee.

j21-2aw3wW&F&f11

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK. County of New York—Place of Trial.—SIMON ADLER and another, plaintiffs, against ERNEST E. CALIFANO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Phillip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate upon the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, (formerly Eighth Avenue), Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, beginning twenty-four feet eleven inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street; thence running northerly, along Amsterdam Avenue, fifty feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street, eighty-one feet nine and 3-16 inches, to the easterly side of Hamilton Place, (formerly Bloomingdale Road;) thence southwesterly, along Hamilton Place, fifty-four feet three and ¼ inches, to a line drawn parallel with and distant from said One Hundred and Forty-second Street twenty-four feet and eleven inches; and thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street one hundred and two feet and eleven and 9-16 inches, to the place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

JAMES THOMAS LEE, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

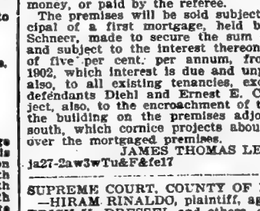

142d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,170.01, with interest thereon from the 14th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $732.61, with interest from the 23d day of January, 1903, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates is $1,539.77, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to the principal of a first mortgage, held by Fredericka Schneer, made to secure the sum of $18,000.00, and subject to the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from June 1st, 1902, which interest is due and unpaid; subject, also, to all existing tenancies, except those of defendants Diehl and Ernest E. Califano; subject, also, to the encroachment of the cornice of the building on the premises adjoining on the south, which cornice projects about four inches over the mortgaged premises.

JAMES THOMAS LEE, Referee.

ja27-2aw3wTu&F&fe17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM RINALDO, plaintiff, against FREDERICK H. DRESSEL, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly line of First Avenue, distant seventy-five feet eight and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-first Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of First Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-first Street, ninety-four feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-five feet, and thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-first Street ninety-four feet to the easterly line of First Avenue, at the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, at the street number being 1,762, 1,764, and 1,766 First Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

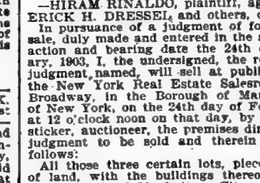

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,913.75, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $282.51, with interest from Jan. 24, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,060.00 and interest. The above premises will be sold subject to three mortgages, one of $19,000, covering premises 1,762 First Avenue, together with interest thereon from Nov. 1st, 1901; one of $19,000, covering premises 1,764 First Avenue, together with interest from May 1st, 1902, and another of $10,000, on premises 1,766 First Avenue, with interest from May 1st, 1902.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wF&T&fe26

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABRAHAM JOLDSMITH, plaintiff, against JOANNA McSORLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the third day of February, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in the City of New York, known as Lot No. 1 upon a map entitled, "Map of Land, conveyed by Levi P. Morton and George Bliss to Pauline Simon, by deed dated April 29th, 1891, surveyed by George C. Hollerith, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, May 20th, 1891," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 25th, 1891, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly Tenth) Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Eightieth Street, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street one hundred (100) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

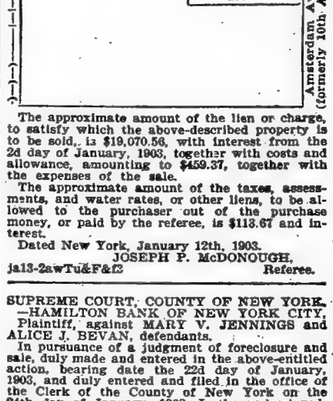

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $19,070.56, with interest from the 2d day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $459.37, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $113.67 and interest.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1903.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

ja13-2awTu&F&f2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HAMILTON BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY, Plaintiff, against MARY V. JENNINGS and ALICE J. BEVAN, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 24th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and County of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-second Street twenty-five feet; thence running northerly on a line parallel with said Eleventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Fifty-second Street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

BLANDY, MOOREY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold as above described, the street number being 531 West 52d Street:

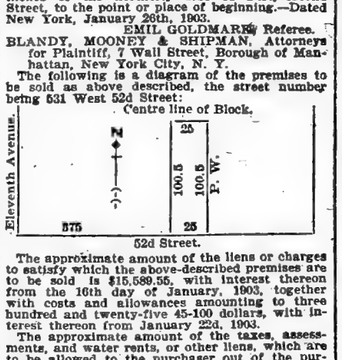

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold is $15,589.55, with interest thereon from the 10th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and twenty-five 45-100 dollars, with interest thereon from January 22d, 1903.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $737.75, with interest.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ja27-2aw3wTu&F&fe18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN MONOVAN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. DONOVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and at present known and distinguished as No. 25 (Number Twenty-five) Monroe Street, which said lot is part of the farm formerly of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, and is known and designated upon the map thereof as Lot No. 496, (Number Four hundred and ninety-six,) and is bounded southerly in front by Monroe (formerly Lombardy) Street; easterly by Lot No. 497 (Four hundred and ninety-seven) on said map; northerly in the rear by Lot No. 467 (Four hundred and sixty-seven) on the said map, and westerly by Lot No. 495 (Four hundred and ninety-five) on the said map. Containing in breadth in front and rear, at right angles, twenty-five feet, and in length on each side one hundred feet, be the same more or less.

Dated New York, January 22, 1903.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

JOSEPH A. FARLEY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
229 Broadway, New York City.

W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Attorney for defendant Daniel J. Donovan et al.

W. COLEMAN HUGHES,
Guardian ad litem.

ERNEST G. STEDMAN,
Attorney for defendant Lyons.

M. FARLEY,
Attorney for defendant Margaret Donovan et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 25 Monroe Street.

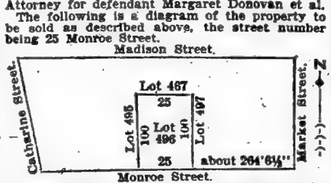

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is $350 73-100 and interest.

Dated New York, January 22, 1903.

H. W. BOOKSTAVER, Referee.

ja26-2aw3wM&F&f16

Surrogate Notices.

BLOCH, SAMUEL.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodors Bloch, Jacques Bloch, Anna Bloch Levy, Juliette Bloch Rueff, Florine Bloch, Julien Bloch, Alice Bloch, Armand Schwob, Isaac Schwob, Jeanne Schwob-Schwob, Raphael Schwob, Jacie Schwob Ditisheim, Blanche Schwob Ditisheim, Armand Schwob, Maurice Schwob, and Rens Schwob, the heirs and next of kin of SAMUEL BLOCH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Adolphe Schwob of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 21st day of April, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Samuel Bloch, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 3rd day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioners, 71 Broadway, New York City.

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Auction Sales.

Auction Sale

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1903.

AT 2 P. M.

Contents of Residence

Mrs. Mary B. Downing

Deceased,

At No. 329 W. 75th Street, New York City.

Entire Furnishings, Carpets, Rugs, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, and Famous Collection of Oil Paintings.

WILLIAM H. HAYS, Auctioneer.

C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES,

33 and 35 Liberty Street.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

PAINTINGS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c.,

by order of

M. SELMAN and ALONZA LINCOLN.

To-day, (Friday), & Saturday. Afternoons 2 o'Clock.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

Telephone 3215 John.

DEALERS TAKE NOTICE.

Estate of Lambros D. Papapavlos, Administrator's Sale.

R. Lax, Auctioneer.

By order of the administrators I will offer for sale at 11 o'clock this forenoon, at 25½ Roosevelt Street, the goods and chattels contained in grocery and delicatessen store at above address.

Demosthenes Geannakos, Adm'r.
Slamateke Geannakos, Adm'x.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells at 1,112 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, pictures, &c., day and evening, Jan. 30th and 31st.

Book auction, 299 Broadway, 12 o'clock. E. Simmons, Auctioneer.

Book auction, 427 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. F. Steiner, Auctioneer.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ADAMS, plaintiff, against FRANCESCA DINA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land and premises situate in the Seventeenth Ward, formerly the Eleventh Ward, of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, between the First Avenue and Avenue A, and distinguished on the map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, as lots in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, dated May 1st, 1854, by the Number, 312, as follows: That is to say, northerly in front by Thirteenth Street, easterly by the rear of Lot Numbers 313, 314 and 315 and 316 on the said map, southerly by Lot No. 321 on said map, and westerly by Lot Number 311 on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear 24 feet and 3 inches, and in length on each side 103 feet and 3 inches, be the said dimensions more or less, and being known by street number as 444 East 13th Street.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

THEODORE SATTLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 444 East 13th Street:

12th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,379.68, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $501.50, with interest from Dec. 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500.00 and interest.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of October, 1902.—Present: Hon. Ernest Hall, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the PRUDENTIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of William J. Kennedy, Charles D. Winfield, and Ella A. Keating, as Directors of the Prudential Credit Association, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 38 Park Row, New York City, this State, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 20th day of June, 1902, and on reading and filing the affidavit of George W. Thomas, verified the 21st day of October, 1902, and the notice of application for this order thereto annexed, with proof of due service thereof upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and after hearing George W. Thomas of counsel for the petitioners in support of said motion and no one appearing in opposition thereto, now, on motion of George W. Thomas, attorney for the petitioners.

Ordered, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause, before this court before James M. Gifford, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of February, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 5th day of February, 1903, in the New York Law Journal and the New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

ERNEST HALL, Justice of the Supreme Court.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of RAWLINS & CO., assigned to Angus J. Macdonald, for the benefit of creditors, greeting:

Each of you is hereby cited to appear before me, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., of said Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, State of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of the proceedings of Angus J. Macdonald, as assignee of the above-named RAWLINS & CO., should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said court to be hereunto affixed. Witness the Honorable Francis M. Scott, Justice of said court, this 30th day of December, 1902.

[Seal.]

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Assignee. ja2-1aw1wF&f13

Receivers' Sales.

IN RE BERNARD GOLDMAN, BANKRUPT. Notice is hereby given that the property of the above bankrupt will be sold by the undersigned at private sale on written competitive bids for not less than the appraised value, to be accompanied by a certified check for 10% of the amount of the said bid, said bids to be opened by the receiver at his office, where said bids are to be sent, at No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of February, 1903.

Notice is hereby further given that in the event that the said receiver shall reject all bids submitted to him, that the said property will then be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on the 6th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day, at No. 311 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The property will be open for inspection from the 2d to the 5th of February, 1903.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.

Office and Post Office address, No. 68 Wall Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

FRIED & CZAKI, Attorneys for Receiver, office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

Auction Sales.

C. W. TOBOLDT ART GALLERIES, 33 and 35 Liberty Street.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

PAINTINGS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c.,

by order of

M. SELMAN and ALONZA LINCOLN.

To-day, (Friday), & Saturday. Afternoons 2 o'Clock.

C. W. TOBOLDT, Auctioneer.

Telephone 3215 John.

DEALERS TAKE NOTICE.

Estate of Lambros D. Papapavlos, Administrator's Sale.

R. Lax, Auctioneer.

By order of the administrators I will offer for sale at 11 o'clock this forenoon, at 25½ Roosevelt Street, the goods and chattels contained in grocery and delicatessen store at above address.

Demosthenes Geannakos, Adm'r.
Slamateke Geannakos, Adm'x.

James L. Hand, Jr., auctioneer, sells at 1,112 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, pictures, &c., day and evening, Jan. 30th and 31st.

Book auction, 299 Broadway, 12 o'clock. E. Simmons, Auctioneer.

Book auction, 427 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M. F. Steiner, Auctioneer.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ADAMS, plaintiff, against FRANCESCA DINA et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land and premises situate in the Seventeenth Ward, formerly the Eleventh Ward, of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, between the First Avenue and Avenue A, and distinguished on the map showing a division of part of the real estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, as lots in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, dated May 1st, 1854, by the Number, 312, as follows: That is to say, northerly in front by Thirteenth Street, easterly by the rear of Lot Numbers 313, 314 and 315 and 316 on the said map, southerly by Lot No. 321 on said map, and westerly by Lot Number 311 on said map, containing in breadth in front and rear 24 feet and 3 inches, and in length on each side 103 feet and 3 inches, be the said dimensions more or less, and being known by street number as 444 East 13th Street.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

THEODORE SATTLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 444 East 13th Street:

12th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,379.68, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $501.50, with interest from Dec. 8, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,500.00 and interest.

Dated New York, January 26, 1903.

FULTON McMAHON, Referee.

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Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 30th day of October, 1902.—Present: Hon. Ernest Hall, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the PRUDENTIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION.—Order to show cause.

On reading and filing the petition of William J. Kennedy, Charles D. Winfield, and Ella A. Keating, as Directors of the

TRAFFIC BLOCKED BY FOG

Steamboat Bay Ridge Sunk in Battery Pier Collision.

Many Slight Accidents Interfere with Ferryboats, Elevated Trains, and Trolley Service.

The most serious accident due to the heavy fog which lay over the harbor and bay yesterday was the sinking of the steamboat Bay Ridge, which runs between the Battery Pier and Liberty Island, by a New York Central steam lighter. The collision occurred at 9:10 o'clock, and the Bay Ridge had arrived from Liberty Island a half hour previous and was waiting at the Battery Pier for the fog to lift, in order to make another trip. Capt. Connors was sitting in his cabin, when the New York Central steam lighter No. 6 suddenly loomed up and crashed into the Bay Ridge on the port side amidships and jammed her against the landing. A big hole opened up in her side, and she sank in ten minutes. The crew and one passenger, a Chinaman, managed to get ashore before the boat sank. The lighter was not damaged, and it is supposed that she was trying to make the Battery Pier.

The ferryboat Texas, which runs between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Grand Street, Manhattan, ran into the coal barge L. A. Buzby at 7:45 A. M., damaging the barge to the extent of $150. It was lying off the foot of Rivington Street at the time, and the collision caused some excitement among the 500 passengers, but the ferryboat was not damaged. Some of the men passengers who were in a hurry jumped aboard the barges that were lined up off Rivington Street and made their way to shore. It was nearly 10 o'clock before the Texas reached her slip at the foot of Grand Street.

All the North and East River ferryboats were delayed, although no serious accidents were reported. The three ferry lines between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Forty-second Street, Twenty-third Street, and Roosevelt Street, Manhattan, were tied up, and as a consequence the congestion on the Grand Street line was so great on the Brooklyn side that extra police had to be called to keep order. The ferryhouse was jammed with people, and hundreds of others could not get in, while a great number of trucks completely jammed the street for two blocks. As each boat came into the slip men and women had to fight to get aboard.

The Staten Island ferryboat Robert Garrett was creeping slowly up the bay through the fog yesterday morning on her 7 o'clock trip, and the passengers were sitting around in silence waiting for things to happen. Suddenly a big man followed by a crowd burst into the women's cabin, and the women, thinking that the Robert Garrett had met the fate of all good ferryboats, screamed and made for the life preservers.

It turned out, however, that the big man, and not the ferryboat, was responsible for all the excitement. He had been sitting in the men's cabin making tobacco juice designs on the floor, when a small man protested. "If you want to be rated as a gentleman," he said, "don't expectorate on the floor." The little man's next remark came from the far end of the cabin floor, whither he had been hurled by the spitter. The sympathies of the men were with the little man, though, and ween they advanced on his conqueror in a body he fled in haste to the women's cabin, where the chase was given up. Hence the panic. Two Board of Health detectives were aboard the ferryboat, but they did not get the big man's name.

A series of small accidents on the Brooklyn elevated lines caused long delays to traffic. At one time travel on nearly the entire elevated railroad system of the borough was tied up. This was brought about by the breaking down of an engine which was drawing a train into the East New York loop. A blockade of half an hour resulted on the Broadway, Lexington Avenue, and Kings County lines.

At about the same hour a Jamaica train, while rounding from Hudson Avenue into Myrtle Avenue, ran into the rear end of a stalled Fifth Avenue train. The Jamaica engine was damaged by the collision, and the accident resulted in another delay on the elevated lines passing through Myrtle Avenue. Around the East New York loop the semaphores could not be seen by the engineers, and men had to be sent along the tracks to signal trains with lanterns.

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTORNEY'S COMPENSATION.—Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has decided that an agreement between a litigant and his attorney for a 50 per cent. contingent fee is unconscionable. The decision grew out of an action brought by Michael Herman against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages for personal injuries. Herman, under the alleged agreement, was not only to pay his lawyer 50 per cent. of whatever verdict might be awarded, but was also to pay all disbursements. Before the action came on for trial the railroad company made a satisfactory settlement with the injured man, but without notice to his attorney. When the case was finally tried the jury gave a verdict for $500. Judge Lacombe held that the attorney's services were fairly worth $150. "To constrain or persuade a client into agreeing to give half the recovery," said Judge Lacombe, "and to pay all the disbursements besides for preparing and trying such a case is an abuse of confidence, which, in the language of the case cited, (Matter of Fitzsimons, not yet reported,) 'I would not be in the interest of public policy or professional ethics' to approve. The services actually rendered seem to be fairly worth about $150. Inasmuch as plaintiff has released his claim no verdict can be rendered giving him any part of the damages found, he having already been paid them. Verdict, however, will be directed for $150, to which and to the judgment thereon the lien of plaintiff's attorney will attach. Inasmuch as the recovery is less than $500, the judgment will be without costs." The Law Journal said yesterday, editorially, that this case recalls the old story that when a lawyer was asked by his client to define a contingent fee, the lawyer replied: "If you lose, I get nothing; if you win, you get nothing."

***

LANDLORD'S LIABILITY FOR INJURIES TO TENANT'S GUEST.—Helen Frank, while a guest of a tenant of apartments in a house owned by S. Mandel & Co., was injured by the falling of a part of the ceiling of her room while she was lying in bed. The complaint in her suit for damages alleged that the landlords had covenanted with the tenant to keep the premises in repair and "that as a result of the negligence of the defendants in not keeping the ceiling * * * in proper repair" plaintiff was injured. An interlocutory judgment overruling a demurrer to the complaint has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The Appellate Court finds, by Justice Hirschberg, that there could be no recovery on the facts of the case. In this State, where a landlord has agreed to make repairs, the only damages recoverable for his failure to do so is the expense of having the work done by another. "A contract to repair does not contemplate, as damages for the failure to keep it, that any liability for personal injuries shall grow out of the defective condition of the premises, because the duty of the tenant, if the landlord fails to keep his contract to repair, is to perform the work himself and recover the cost in an action for that purpose or upon a counter-claim in an action for the rent, or, if the premises are made untenantable by reason of the breach of the contract, then tenant may move out and defend in an action for the rent as upon an eviction. The tenant is not at liberty, if the landlord fails to keep his contract to repair the premises, to permit them to remain in an unsafe condition and to stay there at the risk of receiving injury on account of the defects in the premises and then recover as for negligence for any injuries that he may suffer." The plaintiff, adds Justice Hirschberg, as a lodger, visitor, or member of the tenant's family, had no better claim than the tenant could have.

OFFICERS OF STONY WOLD.

Mrs. James E. Newcomb Chosen President of Sanatorium Corporation.

At a meeting of the Stony Wold Corporation, held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, 80 Madison Avenue, the following officers were elected for 1903:

President—Mrs. James E. Newcomb; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, and Miss Virginia Potter; Recording Secretary—Mrs. John C. Coleman; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John Eyron Taylor; Assistant Secretary—Miss Brander Matthews; Treasurer—Mr. Edgar L. Marston; Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee.

It was announced that the Board of Directors had raised $18,000 in the week ending Jan. 28, for the work of the sanatorium.

SUFFOCATED IN FACTORY FIRE.

Night Engineer Killed and Four Firemen Overcome by Smoke.

All three upper floors of the factory of the Stanley Soap Company, 642-650 West Thirtieth Street, a four-story structure close to the river front, were burned out by a fire starting from the boiling over of a caldron of grease at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Victor Rieche, forty-two years old, of 406 East Eighty-third Street, night engineer of the plant, was killed by suffocation, and there were many narrow escapes. Four firemen—Henry L. Shanahan, Morris Stack, Edward Gallagher, and William Stumpf—were overcome by the smoke late in the afternoon and removed to Roosevelt Hospital, none, however, in a dangerous condition.

Rieche and Samuel Gorman, a foreman, were the only persons in the building when the fire started. They turned in an alarm, and Rieche, saying that he had left $150 and some clothing in the engine room, started back into the building, where the flames had already reached the roof through the elevator shaft. There seemed no imminent danger on the floor below. Three alarms were sent out, and the special fireboat New Yorker came with the engines and trained ten lines of hose upon the flames.

Chief Engineer Mosher of the soap factory hurried up from his near-by home and saw through the flames that the factory's shafting was all in motion. He, too, ran through the smoke to the engine room, shut the throttle, and drew the fire, thus, according to Deputy Chief Binns, probably averting a bad explosion. As he groped his way through the shipping room on the way out he stumbled over a body. As soon as he was able to speak after regaining the outer air he told the firemen. Chaplains Smith and Walkley, with Driver Burns of Truck 21, made their way to the spot and brought out Rieche, to whom Father Smith administered the last rites as he lay upon the sidewalk.

The fire extended to the lumber yards of the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company adjoining and burned up several piles of stock. Acting Chief Purroy placed the loss at $50,000.

WORKING FOR FRANCHISE TAX.

Committee of Ten Begins Its Agitation to Prevent Repeal of the Ford Act.

J. Osgood Nichols, Chairman of the Committee of Ten, appointed at the conference between the Citizens' Union and other organizations, to take steps to oppose the repeal of the Ford Franchise Tax act, said yesterday that the following resolution has been adopted unanimously by the committee:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Ford Franchise Tax act would work grave injustice to the people of this city, by annulling the sole provision for the taxation of the property of public franchise corporations upon the same basis as that of other owners of real property, and that a tax on gross earnings would be an inequitable and ineffectual substitute.

Accompanying the resolution is a letter to the organizations represented, in which the Committee of Ten asks that the resolution be indorsed. Each organization is also asked to elect a representative to a second general conference, to be held at an early date. The letter of the committee decries any postponement of action, saying:

The committee believes that it would be particularly unfortunate to postpone action until the decision of the Court of Appeals is pronounced, as the influences favoring repeal are prepared to introduce into the Legislature immediately thereafter bills drawn to fit whatever contingency may then arise. These measures will receive the potent support of the Governor, and can only fail of enactment by reason of the pressure of public opinion, the organization and effective expression of which we seek to accomplish.

TO DEFEND BELLEVUE NURSES.

Hospital Trustees Retain Samuel Untermyer to Act in the Jerome Investigation Case.

A searching investigation into the reports of cruelties alleged to have been committed on James O'Gara, an elderly patient of the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital, will be instituted to-day by District Attorney Jerome. After a conference with Dr. John W. Brannan of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue Hospital and Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who has conducted the preliminary investigation into the matter, Mr. Jerome asked Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday for eight summonses, which have been served upon as many nurses and attendants at the alcoholic ward.

The summonses were made returnable before Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court this afternoon. The District Attorney said that while the Trustees of the institution did not believe the reports of the alleged cruelties, they desired the most searching investigation in the matter.

Whereas, Certain reports have been printed in the public press of maltreatment of a patient of the name of O'Gara between Jan. 24 and 25, and complaint has been made of such treatment; and

Whereas, This board has had the matter under the most searching investigation and has thus far discovered no evidence in the support of these charges, but, on the contrary, very strong evidence tending to disprove the charges in every detail; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees employ counsel to defend the night nurses against whom these charges are made; further

Resolved, That Samuel Untermyer be employed for that purpose.

None of the Trustees would discuss the resolutions in any way, declaring they were self-explanatory.

Unavailing efforts were made to have talks with District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan in regard to the resolutions. Assistant District Attorney Miner said he knew nothing about the matter and refused to express an opinion.

THE REV. P. F. O'HARE HONORED.

Invested with the Title of Monsignor at a Service in the Church of St. Anthony, Greenpoint.

In accordance with a brief promulgated by Pope Leo XIII., conferring the title of Monsignor on the Rev. Patrick F. O'Hare, the pastor of the Church of St. Anthony in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation, invested the new Monsignor with the title. St. Anthony's Church was crowded to the doors and many priests were present.

The church property is the most valuable in Greenpoint and it was recently freed of indebtedness and the church consecrated. The facts were brought to the attention of the Pope, and the conferring of the title was the result.

The service of investiture was begun with the blessing of the purple robes which Father O'Hare will wear in the future, after which there was a high mass, of which Monsignor J. S. Duffy was the celebrant, the Rev. William B. Farrell the deacon, the Rev. Robert A. Hughes sub-deacon, and the Rev. Robert A. Schenck master of ceremonies. The Rev. Eugene Donnelly of Flushing sang the offertory. Bishop McDonnell delivered an address and congratulated Monsignor O'Hare on the honor that had been conferred upon him, and extolled the work he had performed as rector of the Church of St. Anthony in the wiping out of its debt and extending the church property.

FOUND DEAD IN A HOTEL.

Mrs. Clara N. Fuller, a Pianist, Stricken Alone in the Metropolitan.

Mrs. Clara Norton Fuller, forty-two years old, a professional pianist of some prominence, and well known as a teacher of music, was found dead in her apartments in the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, last evening. Indications were that death had resulted from a hemorrhage at least twenty-four hours before the body was found. Mrs. Fuller registered at the hotel on Jan. 10. It is known that she was alive early on Wednesday morning, for a maid took some clean linen to her rooms.

The police, after their investigation, said they were convinced death was due to natural causes. Mrs. Fuller has a daughter, an actress, now said to be with the "Three Rosebuds" company in Chicago.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D to 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits $7.50

Worth 16.75 and 18.50 for

IN order to make quick work of several hundred Women's Tailored Garments, we have reduced our already low prices to a point where extraordinary selling must result.

As an instance of the wonderful values now prevailing here we quote women's Velvet Shirt Waist Suits at $7.50 the regular $16.75 and $18.50 grades. These suits are made of Metallic Dot Velvet—the waists are cut full and made with pleats, shoulder straps, collar and cuffs of plain stitched taffeta, finished with large handsome steel buttons; skirt seven-gore flare, neatly stitched.

Equally Tempting Waist Reductions

Women's Waists of White P. K. and Fancy Figured Madras; made with full pleated front; large bishop sleeve; French back; hemstitched collar; finished with large pearl buttons; regular $1.50 values—in to-day's Sale at..... **95c**

Women's Waists of Cashmere, made with round yoke of lace insertion; sleeve and waist handsomely pleated; in light blue, nile green, white and black; regular $6.50 values—in to-day's Sale at..... **3.95**

50c for Women's $1.00 Golf Vests

One of the Most Tempting Bargains of This Clearing Sale.

Women's Double Breasted GOLF VESTS, nicely finished and extra well made, in colors, black, white, red and green; regularly retailed at $1.00 per garment, all sizes on sale to-day, at..... **50c**

We reserve the right to limit these to two to a buyer. Dealers barred.

TO TELL OF TAX BARGAINS

Jerome After Men Who Paid to Have Assessments Reduced.

Will Take Silence as Evidence of Complicity—Alleged Members of "Dummy" Hiring Band in Court.

District Attorney Jerome served notice yesterday on all persons who were assessed on personal property and who innocently engaged any member of the various bands of conspirators who have been swearing off assessments, to come forward and give information. If voluntary information is not given, the District Attorney says that the inference will be drawn by the prosecuting officials that the persons who obtained a reduction were cognizant of the corrupt methods of the conspirators, and they will be treated accordingly.

The Grand Jury will take up the tax frauds cases to-day, and Mr. Jerome hopes to obtain three or four indictments at once. The Merchants' Association notified Mr. Jerome last evening that it had collected a large amount of information about the tax frauds.

The court proceedings yesterday were before Justice Olmsted, and County Detective Secord was cross-examined as to his dealings with the accused men. Mr. Levy, who appeared for Moses R. Springer and Nathan Springer, inquired:

"You did all in your power to mislead these men to have them enter into the plot to swear off the taxes of Monroe B. Bryant?"

"I just laid myself out to do it," said the detective.

The next witness was Mr. Bryant, a Maiden Lane jeweler. He testified that two men called on him at his business place and offered to have his personal taxes reduced. Bryant said that he declined the offer until the men told about their having as clients some of his personal friends. Elmer Wood's name was mentioned and also John F. Saunders's, as well as that of a Mr. Eismann, a Maiden Lane merchant. On the second call of one of the members of the band, Mr. Bryant was informed that he could have his assessment reduced from $80,000 to $40,000 for $600. After more negotiations had been told of, District Attorney Jerome asked:

"Did you engage any person to reduce your personal tax assessment?"

"Qualifiedly, I did."

Mr. Bryant was asked to walk around the room, in which more than fifty persons were seated, and pick out the men who called on him. The three defendants—City Librarian Baer and the Springers—were in one corner of the room. Mr. Bryant carefully scanned the faces of half a dozen county detectives, lawyers, and spectators, but as soon as he approached the part of the room in which the defendants were seated he abandoned his scrutiny. Three or four attempts were made, during which Mr. Levy made loud protests that his clients had some rights which even District Attorney Jerome was bound to respect.

"I really don't see the men who called upon me in the room," said Mr. Bryant, but in a few minutes he whispered to Assistant District Attorney Schurman, and then walked across the room and picked out Moses R. Springer, one of the alleged conspirators, as the man who wanted to get the job of reducing his assessment. Mr. Bryant also testified that he was near-sighted and had a bad memory for faces.

George Harcourt, an actor, appearing at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, said that his real name was George Holmes, and that he came from Bangor, Me. He said that one of the defendants, Walter P. Sawyer, who has turned State's evidence, engaged him to go to the Tax Office and swear off the taxes of Adolph Ludeke of 170 Broadway. Mr. Levy attempted to prove that the witness was now under indictment for grand larceny, but his questions were ruled out.

The witness told of his dealings with City Librarian Baer, Sawyer, and the Springers, and of his receiving $5 for going to the Tax Office and making the false oath. Afterward, he said, he demanded a larger sum of money from some of the defendants, which was refused. During the evening he said that he became conscience stricken, as it was the first crime he had ever committed, and he decided to confess. He said that it was apparent that the conspirators in the tax swindles were getting large sums of money.

"Did you ever give the $5 you got to District Attorney Jerome or put it in the conscience fund?" asked Lawyer Levy.

"No; I put it with my other money and spent it," was the answer. Harcourt said he was married, "but not now." After Mr. Levy had made the witness admit that he had willingly gone into the plot to defraud the city, he was excused.

District Attorney Jerome declared that was all the evidence which would be produced in the examination. Justice Olmsted set the case down for 2 o'clock to-day.

In speaking about his objection to having any testimony brought out about any previous arrest of Harcourt, the District Attorney said he objected because he himself was once arrested and he said there is no disgrace in being arrested under some circumstances.

"It was a number of years ago," said Mr Jerome, "when I was riding a bicycle through Fiftieth Street at Eighth Avenue. Many persons used the sidewalks there for bicycling or passing through, and I was six or seven feet from the curb where the car barn is. A policeman took me to the Forty-seventh Street Station, where I was put into a dirty cell. I asked the Sergeant to send for a messenger for me. The doorman came around in about an hour, and I asked if the messenger had been sent for. He said the call was out of order. I knew my rights, and told him he would have to get me a messenger, and do it quick, or there would be trouble. He got one and I sent a note to my mother, who had some people dining at the house, among whom were a few I didn't like. When she read the note at dinner, in which I said I had been arrested, she thought it a joking excuse not to be at the dinner, because of the people I didn't like, and she put the note in her pocket.

"About three hours later my wife expressed surprise about me not appearing, and my mother told her of the note and of her belief it was a joke. My wife said it would be better to investigate any way, and they did, so my mother bailed me out. Next day in court Magistrate Hogan, I think it was, discharged me, telling me I had committed no crime."

Judge Jerome, in speaking of Harcourt, said the man had never been indicted in the courts here.

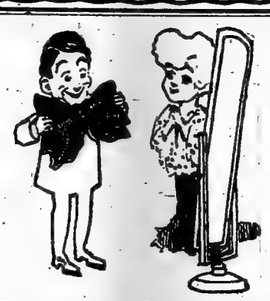

The variety of patterns and colors among the $1 scarfs reduced to 65 cents is as unusual as that price for such rich silks.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FACTORY PRICES REDUCED

Some of our prettiest designs are now reduced—bargains on every floor. Our reduced Bedroom Furniture on the 6th Floor, in all the popular light woods, Golden Oak, Birch, Bird's eye Maple, &c., is appropriate for the country, as well as the town house.

Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $20 to $40, (former prices $26 to $55;) Bureaux, $16 to $45, (former prices $23 to $61;) Toilet Tables, $11 to $27, (former prices $16 to $37.)

Besides are wall hangings and drapery stuffs in the greatest variety of materials and harmonious colorings—carpets, rugs, mattings, &c.—in our exclusive patterns, and we will combine them all in just the way that fits the rooms to their owner's needs.

You will find it always to your advantage to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

MAIL DRIVERS WIN STRIKE.

Quick Action by Twenty Brings Results, and Now Their Comrades Get an Advance.

The long-talked-of strike of the mail wagon drivers, which was at first intended to take place during the holiday season, went into partial effect yesterday morning, just before 1 o'clock. Twenty drivers informed the agent of the New York Mail Company, which has the contract for the supplying of men and wagons, that they would not go out unless their wages were advanced. They demanded a ten-hour day, $4 a day for two-horse wagons, and $1.50 for single-horse wagons.

Two hours later President Boomer of the mail company granted the demands, and work was resumed. No trains were missed and no congestion of mail matter took place.

Last night other members of the union were talking strike. They said that unless the demands were generally granted a bigger strike would result.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the union held late it was announced that a settlement had been reached with the company based on a general advance in wages.

NAVY YARD SLEUTH FOOLED.

Thought Workman Was Stealing Metal, but It Was Something Stronger.

At noon yesterday, as many of the employes of the Brooklyn Navy Yard were passing out to the eating places in the neighborhood, Detective Gray stood at the main gate watching to see if any metal was being smuggled out. After a time a man employed in the steam engineering department, whom the detective had been suspicious of for several days, passed out. One of the man's overcoat pockets bulged, so Gray took him to the yard police station.

"Let's see what you've got in your pocket there," commanded the detective.

Without hesitation the man pulled a package from his pocket and handed it over to the detective. Gray snapped the string, tore off the paper, and then looked foolish. A big piece of limburger cheese lay exposed to view.

GLENNON GETS A STAY.

Court of Appeals Grants Him a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

A certificate of reasonable doubt, granted by Chief Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals in the case of ex-Wardman Edward J. Glennon, Devery's right-hand man in the Police Department, was filed yesterday in the office of the Court of General Sessions. Glennon was convicted on a charge of neglect of duty for failing to close a disorderly house in the Tenderloin during the administration of District Attorney Philbin, and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary. The conviction was affirmed by the Appellate Division, but Glennon went to the Court of Appeals.

Attached to the certificate is a memorandum, in which Judge Parker raises the bail of Glennon from $2,500 to $10,000 pending the appeal. Yesterday afternoon Glennon appeared in the Criminal Courts Building and furnished bail in the required amount. His bondsman was John J. Byrne, Devery's nephew, and his representative in his recent large real estate deals. As security for Glennon's appearance he offered the property at 851 and 853 Tenth Avenue, which was purchased by him last February for $65,000.

EPIPHANY SEEKS A RECTOR.

The Rev. J. DeWolf Perry of Fitchburg, Mass., Called.

The Rev. J. De Wolf Perry, rector of Christ Church, Fitchburg, Mass., has been invited to become rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. This is the Episcopal parish which lost its young rector, the Rev. E. L. Atkinson, by a drowning accident off the coast of Massachusetts last Summer. The Rev. Mr. Perry was in the city yesterday with his father, the Rev. Dr. J. De Wolf Perry, rector of Calvary Church, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Mr. Perry is rector of one of the largest parishes in the new Diocese of Western Massachusetts. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1891, and of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, class of 1895. He was an assistant at Christ Church, Springfield, but went to Fitchburg in 1897. The Epiphany vestry not long since elected rector the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick of St. Paul, but the election was declined. Mr. Perry yesterday did not signify his intentions.

Mid-Winter Sale Men's Overcoats—

The Black and Oxfords, serge lined, also worsted lined with silk shoulders, heretofore marked down from $16, $18, & $20, sizes 34 to 48,

Now $12.

Sale in all Our Stores.

A few Children's $5 & $6 Reefers go at $2.

Some Medium Gray Young's Men's Suits, down to $5.

Others down to $9.75, from $12, $15, & $16.

Sale of Stylish Men's Suits still continues at $15, reduced from $18, $20, & $22.

Sale of White and Fancy Stylish Shirts, at $1. Worth $1.50 & $2.

An assortment of 50c. Neckwear at 25 cents.

And about 1,200 pair Men's high grade Shoes, in all leathers, formerly sold from $4 to $7. Now $3 & $4.

Boys' Patent Leather Shoes, the $3.50 kind $2.25.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.,

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., & Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Don't Miss THE Opportunity

of securing a beautiful high-grade sweet-toned, tone-lasting Walters Piano for $1 a week in the great January Sale now in progress at BLOOMINGDALES', 3d Ave., 59th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

LAST FRIDAY OF THE WHITE SALE

Enough Said.——————Be Early.

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS

	Value.	Spec.
Lonsdale Muslins—yd. wide	8	5¾
Unbleached muslins—yd. wide	6¾	4½
Corded Border Pillow Cases—45x36—no more of these at any price	.14	6½

No Mail Orders.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS—

	Bl'h'd	Unbl'h'd
5-4, usually 12½ and 11	9¾	8¾
7-4, usually 16½ and 14½	13½	11¾
8-4, usually 18½ and 18	15½	13½
10-4, usually 22½ and 19½	19½	15¾

No Mail Orders.

Last Opportunity to buy the "WILL WASH HEAVIER" Pillow Cases and Sheets at such prices:

Sheets.		Pillow Cases.	
54x90	.27	42x36	9
63x90	.31	45x36	.10
72x90	.37	50x36	.11
81x90	.41	54x36	.12
90x90	.45		

No Mail Orders.

98 cent White Crochet Spreads	.59
1.49 Mitcheline Quilts	.98
1.25 Silkoline Comfortables, ruffled or plain	.89
1.89 Chintz and Sateen Comfortables	1.49
A. C. A. Tickings—value .12½	9¾
Sateen Tickings—value .19	.15

	Usually.	Special.
Heavy Cotton Blankets	.98	.79
11-4 Fine White Californias	5.00	3.49
Full size—all wool Scarlet, Grey, Fawn and Natural Colors	7.00	4.98

No Mail Orders.

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN LINENS, TOWELS, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

	Usually.	Friday.
All Linen Damasks, 70 inch	.69	.49
Double Damasks, 68 inch	.98	.69
19 inch Napkins—all linen—doz	1.39	.95
24-inch Napkins—all linen—doz	2.98	1.98
Linen Huck Towels—18x36, Hemstitched	.16½	.11
All Linen Damask Towels—24x50	.29	.19
16 inch Towelings—all linen	8	4¾
18 inch Towelings	.12½	7½
Lonsdale Cambrics	.12½	6¾
40 inch Victoria Lawns	8	4¾
"Goodwear" Long Cloth—12 yds	1.69	1.49
Mercerized Cheviots	.21	.15
Fine Piques—3 style cords	.39	.29
White emb'd Flannels—hemstitch and scallop—variety of designs	.60	.39
Col'd Mercerized Waistings	.25	.12½
Cantons and Domets	8	5¾

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, ETC.

Striped Organdy Curtains—40 inches wide—3 yds. long—value .69	.49
Scotch Lace Curtains—3½ yds. long—Irish Point, Renaissance and other real lace designs—value 2.29	1.49
Brocade Damask Portieres—best colors—deep Valance—value 12.98	9.69
Bagdad Couch Covers—60 inches wide—tassel fringe—value 2.79	1.98
Fig'd Furniture Velvets—were .59	.39
Art Taffeta Draperies—Empire and Louis XVI. designs—value .39	.24
Fig'd Art Denims—were .15	9¾
Col'd fig'd Madras—Heraldic and Cross Stripe effects—value .39 & .49	.19
Bobinet Curtainings—deep ruffle, lace inserting and edge—value .29	.19
Fig'd China Silks—value .59	.39

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN RUGS AND SHADES

500 Smyrna Rugs—30x60 inch—Oriental, Medallion and Floral designs—value 1.49	.89
All Wool Art Squares—3x2½ yds.—new patterns—value 5.98	3.98
Opaque Window Shades—3x6 ft.—lace inserting and edge—were .45	.27

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Ladies' fast black Hose—value .15	9
Children's Rib Cotton—double knees—fast black—value .20	.12½
Ladies' All-Wool Hose—Ribbed and Plain—value .29	.19
Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Cotton Hose—usually .30	.24
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests and Pants—were .29	.19
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests	.24
Men's Madras Negligee Shirts	.49
Men's Medium Weight Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—value $1.00	.69
Ladies' 2-Clasp Real Mocha Gloves—new shades of Gray—value .85	.49
Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves—Paris Point and one strand emb'd back—value $1.00	.79
Black Mercerized Sateen Skirts—also Black and White Polka Dot—Umbrella Flounce—with one to three ruffles—were .98	.79
French Mercerized Sateen Skirts—Black and Colors—accordion pleating and ruffle—Special	1.19

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN HANDK'FS, ART GOODS, ETC.

Col'd Stripe Lawn Bureau Sets—fluted ruffle—colored lining—were .39	.29
Figured Sateen Lambrequins—heavy tassel fringe—were 1.49	.98
Satin Sofa Pillows—24 inch—Oriental and floral designs—plain back—new goods—were 1.69	1.39
Pure Linen H'dkfs—men's and women's—slightly damaged by water—plain, initial, and lace trim'd—15 and 19 cent kinds	9
25 and 35 cent kinds	12½
50 cent kinds	.25
2 inch Liberty Satins—also 2½ inch Luminous Taffetas—Black and all colors; also Fancy Corded Stripes—2 to 3 inch—value .12 to .15	9

	Were.	Now.
Fancy Top Collars	.19 to .25	.12½
Fancy Stocks	.45	.25
Fine Embroideries—1 and 2 inch	8	5
Emb'd Flouncing—10 to 15 inch	.39	.23
Leather Purses, Pocketbooks, Chatelaine, and Wrist Bags	.50	.25
Another lot—fine leather—chamois or silk lined	.79	.49

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN CUTLERY AND TABLEWARE

Rogers Extra Plate Teaspoons—fancy handles—value .69—½ doz	.44
Rogers Tablespoons and Forks—½ dozen—value 1.25	.89
Rogers Sugar Shells or Butter Knives—value .25	.15
Fine Steel Carver and Fork—genuine stag handle—sterling mounted—were 1.98, pair	1.29
Dinner Knives—ebony, bone, and cocobola handles—were .12 and .15—each	7
Cut Glass Salts and Peppers—sterling silver tops—value .25	.19

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN LADIES' CLOAKS, SUITS, Etc.

Montagnac Coats—Monte Carlo, Half Fitted Box and Three-quarter Coats—Oxford and Black—value $16.50	9.50
Oxford Raglans—double breast—triple capes—special value	7.98
Plush Box Coats—Collar and Revers of Natural Beaver—value $20	13.98
Ladies' Tailor-made Suits—Navy and Black Cheviot—Blouse Jacket—hip flare—value $20	14.98
Ladies' Broadcloth, Cheviot and Etamine Dress Skirts—lined or overdrop—satin taffeta or braid trim—value 7.98	5.98

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN LADIES' WAISTS, WRAPPERS, Etc.

Flannel Waists—tucks, hemstitching or fancy taffeta trim—value 2.98	1.98
Bedford Cord, Albatross, French Flannel and Etamine Waists—value 3.98	2.98
Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silk Waists—Black and colors—were $5.00	3.98
Flannelette Wrappers—medium and dark—fancy braid trim—value 1.19	.79
Heavy Flannelette—shoulder ruffles—emb'y trim—value 1.79	1.24
Ripple Elderdown Dressing Sacques—rolling collar—ribbon bow—value .98	.79
Elderdown Robes—pointed collar—satin bound—value 3.98	2.49
China Silk Teagowns—elaborate trim of Point de Paris lace—value 7.98	5.49

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR

Good Muslin Night Dresses—4 insertings and emb'y ruffle—value .79	.49
20 styles in Fine Night Gowns—lace or emb'y trim—value 1.25 and 1.39	.98
Cambric Corset Covers—V shape, trim'd front and back—shirred front—value .40	.27
Cambric Covers—Round neck—lace insertings—hemstitchings and ribbon run—value .59	.39
Cambric Skirts—2 or 3 insertings, tucks and ruffle of lace—10 other styles—value 1.39	.95
Fine Cambric Skirts—flounce with 3 ins't'gs and deep edge of lace and tucks—value 2.39	1.69
Cambric Chemises—skirt length—lace ins't'ngs—cluster tucks—ribbon run—value .98	.57
Drawers—Masonville Muslin—hem and tucks—value .29	.15
Drawers—ins't'ngs and ruffle of fancy lace or deep emb'y—value .69	.49
LADIES' EXTRA SIZE GARMENTS—Night Gowns—18 hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffle—value .89	.69
Skirts—Cambric ruffle and tucks—above—value .89	.69
LADIES' CORSETS—Coutille and Sateen—Straight fronts and other styles—broken sizes—value 1.69 to 2.50	.59

Last Friday of the "White Sale"

DON'T MISS THESE VALUES IN BABIES' AND MISSES' WEAR

Cashmere Shirts—sizes to 2 years—value .25	.12½
Silk and Wool Bands—value .39	.19
Hand-made Worsted Sacques—value .29	.19
Cambric Slips—neat trim—value .19	12½
Nainsook Slips—full fronts—value .29	.19

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; wind west becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,559. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS

INDICTED FOR TAX FRAUDS

Grand Jury Acts on Cases of Baer, Springer, and Sawyer.

Accused Men to be Brought to Trial as Soon as the Young Murder Case Is Disposed Of.

The Grand Jury yesterday took up the tax fraud cases and returned indictments against three of the persons concerned. The men indicted are Nathan Springer, Philip Baer, formerly City Clerk's librarian, and Walter P. Sawyer. No action was taken in the case of Moses R. Springer, the brother of Nathan, and District Attorney Jerome said last night that, as far as the present prosecution was concerned, there was nothing against him. Against Nathan Springer, who is considered by District Attorney Jerome to be the head and front of the tax fraud conspiracy, three indictments were found.

When Recorder Goff convened his court in the afternoon, Baer and Nathan Springer were arraigned before him on the indictments. Sawyer, having turned State's evidence, was not arraigned. Baer had been out on $2,000 bail, but Nathan Springer was brought in from the Tombs. Mr. Jerome asked Recorder Goff to fix bail in their cases in $6,000.

"I believe that within a week or ten days," Mr. Jerome said, "there will be several other indictments against the defendants, Baer and Nathan Springer. I think nothing less than $6,000 will suffice to secure their attendance."

Both Abraham Levy, who appeared for Springer, and ex-Judge Spooner, who represented Baer, protested that the bail was exorbitant, and that no case had been proved against their clients on the Magistrate's examination.

"There may be moral turpitude," admitted Mr. Levy, "but there is nothing in the case of my client which could be constructed as a criminal offense under the statute." Mr. Spooner said that in the case of Baer, his client, there was not even moral turpitude.

The Recorder fixed bail in both cases in $5,000. Baer furnished bail, but Springer was led back to the Tombs, where he has been confined since his arrest.

District Attorney Jerome served notice on Recorder Goff that he would apply to have the cases removed to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, which will convene on Monday, probably with Justice Herrick of Albany presiding. Last night he said that the cases would be moved for trial immediately after that of William Hooper Young for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer had been disposed of.

Mr. Jerome presented the case to the Grand Jury himself. When he entered the Grand Jury room he was accompanied by Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger. The witnesses were Monroe B. Bryant, the Maiden Lane diamond merchant, whose negotiations with the gang led to the discovery of the frauds; Adolph Ludeke of 170 Broadway, for whom George Harcourt, an actor, acted as a "dummy" and swore off taxes, and John F. Saunders, a diamond merchant of Maiden Lane, who testified regarding a similar operation in which Sawyer figured. County Detective William K. Secord, Harcourt, and Walter P. Sawyer testified regarding their operations in the capacity of "dummies," while Tax Commissioners William S. Coggeswell, Samuel Strasbourger, and George F. Gillespie, and E. D. Tuttle and E. B. Greene, two clerks in the Tax Department; Assistant District Attorney Sandford, and Stenographer Charles W. Gould also testified.

District Attorney Jerome was asked last night whether any persons who had dealings with the accused men had come forward and told him what they knew. Mr. Jerome replied that he had received a couple of letters, but that he did not feel at liberty to discuss their contents or reveal the name of the writers.

NEW YORK LUNATIC CAPTURED.

Henry Roso, Spaniard with a Fad for Curios, Arrested in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Henry Roso of New York, who has been at the Arlington Hotel since Wednesday afternoon, was arrested last night on the charge of being an escaped lunatic from Bloomingdale Asylum. This morning his wife arrived here to take him back, accompanied by Dr. A. E. Durham, Assistant Superintendent of the asylum, and John R. Wise, Jr., a New York lawyer. The police refused to deliver him up until he had been formally adjudged insane in the Probate Court, and he will be kept in the insane asylum here until that is done.

Roso is a Spaniard, and during the Spanish war he became uneasy about his positions in this country. He placed $35,000 in his wife's name with the banking firm of Enrique Creel of Mexico City. It is said that when the war was over his wife objected to the withdrawal of the money.

Suspicions of his sanity, it is said, were first excited when he developed a fad for curios. He wanted to establish an industrial museum in Madrid, and his wife's lawyer says that he has contracted for the purchase of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of antiquities more than he could pay for.

MAN KILLED ON THE BOSTON.

Another Badly Hurt, but Likely to Recover—Plate Blew Out.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 30.—An accident yesterday in the engine room of the cruiser Boston, lying in San Francisco Bay, cost Edward Lee Baker his life, and another victim, Sanford H. Tate, lies in a critical condition at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

The two men were machinists of the United States Navy attached to the Boston. While they were endeavoring to repair a leaky valve a plate blew out and the escaping steam enveloped them.

Baker was twenty-three years of age, a native of Savannah, Ga., and his nearest known relative is Mrs. Jennie Baker of Savannah, presumably his mother. Tate is a native of Melville, N. Y., twenty-seven years of age. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES,

with

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Winter Carnival at Saranac Lake,
February 3d, 4th, and 5th. Round trip tickets $10.00. Inquire of New York Central or West Shore Ticket Agents.—Adv.

You save a day, practically, by taking the New York Central's "20th Century Limited," between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

CARS STONED AT WATERBURY.

Crowds Fill the Streets and Non-Union Men Have an Exciting Time with Strikers.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 30.—Riotous scenes in the streets made this the most exciting night since the strike of the motormen and conductors of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company began, twenty days ago. Crowds surrounded the cars run by non-union men in the centre of the city, while in the outskirts cars were stoned.

The greatest trouble occurred on the Naugatuck line. Every one of the six or seven cars run thereon before 10 o'clock had many windows shattered by stones. There were very few passengers on any of the cars and no one was injured.

A car which reached Hopeville, near the city limits, shortly before 10 o'clock ran over a torpedo, which exploded with force enough to shatter every pane of glass. The motorman and conductor were slightly cut by flying bits of glass. There were no passengers on board. The car continued on to Naugatuck, and on the way back encountered more trouble at Washington and South Main Streets. A crowd collected, and the conductor, Gerald Mayne, is said to have aimed a pistol at some of those nearest him, threatening to shoot. Two policemen put him under arrest, and he was locked up.

Afterward the police captured Thomas Day, a boy of fifteen years, and took him to the lockup. He had a pocketful of stones.

In spite of the damage to the cars, they were kept running on the various lines up to midnight. The main streets were crowded with people, who pushed close to each car as it came along, intent, apparently, upon ascertaining how it had fared in its trip outside the city.

Seventeen more non-union men arrived here this evening and were escorted to the railroad car barns.

DYNAMITE SHOOK PENSACOLA.

Five Tons Set Afire Near Fort Pickens Did Not Burn as the Soldiers Intended.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 30.—Five tons of dynamite exploded near Fort Pickens, ten miles from here, shook the city this afternoon. Plastering in residences was cracked, windows were shattered, and the entire city so jarred that many of the residents were alarmed.

The dynamite had been condemned, and at the fort it was thought that the explosive could be burned with safety. It had been carried to a point down the beach about a mile from the battery and residences. As soon as the torch was applied every one sought cover. Soon there was a terrific explosion.

The glass in several buildings at the fort, which is extra thick on account of the frequent firing there of the big guns, was broken, and the men stationed there were painfully shaken.

A hole large enough to hide a house was made in the beach. It was thought in the city at first that one of the big guns at Fort Pickens had exploded.

PASSING OF THE BICYCLE.

Remington Arms Company Discontinues the Manufacture of Wheels.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—So great has been the decline in the sale of bicycles that the Remington Arms Company of Ilion, one of the largest manufacturers in the State, has decided to discontinue the manufacture of wheels.

There has been a large decrease in orders in the past two years, and hereafter the company will devote its attention to the manufacture of firearms and typewriters.

It has sold its bicycle business to William Wooster & Co. of New York. Large quantities of delicate machinery made especially for the bicycle industry is being consigned to the scrap heap.

STILL HOUNDING POTTER.

Painters' Local in Schenectady Serves Notice of a Boycott on Militiaman's Employers.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 30.—Painters' Local. No. 62, has served notice of its boycott against the firm of Shafer & Barry, employers of Militiaman Potter, with a threat that unless the firm discharges Potter every effort will be made to ruin its business. Contracts upon which the firm has bid will be transferred to other contractors, as allied trades unionists are not permitted to work on jobs that are handled in part by firms under the Trades Assembly ban.

The boycott, according to the business agent in charge, will be prosecuted rigidly.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CLEMENCY.

One Military Prisoner Pardoned—A Life Convict's Sentence Commuted.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 30.—President Roosevelt yesterday extended clemency to two prisoners serving terms in the Federal prison here for offenses committed while they were soldiers in active service in the Philippines. The sentence of George Murphy, condemned to life sentence for murder, was commuted to twelve years' imprisonment. He was a private in Company C, Forty-first Volunteers.

James Fisher, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by court-martial, for grand larceny, was pardoned.

MR. BARNUM'S COAL TRAIN.

Unique Scheme for Transporting Product of Mine That Is Remote from the Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 30.—C. E. Barnum of the Silver Top Coal Company has decided upon a novel plan to overcome a serious difficulty in transportation. Mr. Barnut has discovered a valuable coal deposit near Garland, Mont., but the mine is twelve miles from a railroad, and it will be necessary to reach the steam lines before he can market his product at a profit.

Mr. Barnum purposes to transport the product of the mine to Garland by means of a train of ten steel wagons having twelve-inch tires and a capacity of between ten and fifteen tons each. The motive power for this unique coal train will be a mammoth traction engine of eighty-three horse power.

The order for the engine and cars has been placed in the East, and Mr. Barnum expects to have his train in operation with the opening of Spring. The train will transport at least 100 tons a trip. Mr. Barnum expects to reap a bonanza from his discovery.

Store at Gloversville, N. Y., Burned.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Fire to-night in the Kennedy Building, one of the largest business structures in Johnstown, caused damage to T. E. Gilmour's department store estimated between $5,000 and $8,000.

Short Time; Short Line to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 1:35 P. M.; arrives at Chicago 8:55 A. M. —Adv.

Usher's Scotch
has stood the test of time. It was the original Scotch whisky. It is foremost to-day.—Adv.

MORE WRECK VICTIMS DIE

J. E. Reighton and W. M. Clark Succumb to Their Injuries.

Death List Now Twenty-three—Funerals of Those Killed in the Crash on the Jersey Central.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 30.—Two more deaths occurred to-day as a result of the railroad disaster at Graceland on Tuesday evening, making the total number of lives lost twenty-three. The latest victims to succumb to their injuries were J. Everett Reighton and William M. Clark, both of this city.

Reighton lost both legs in the wreck, but was doing surprisingly well in the Muhlenberg Hospital until he learned of the nature of his injuries. When he found that he was hopelessly crippled he declared that he did not want to live. He declined to take stimulants or medicines, and his mental condition caused a pronounced reaction in his physical condition. He sank rapidity, and died this evening. He was only eighteen years old.

The end came to Mr. Clark early in the day. One of his legs had been broken and his body was cut and bruised.

The condition of Samuel McCarthy, the fireman of the Philadelphia "flier," continues serious, as does that of Miss Casenone.

Doubts exist in minds of the members of the family of Lera Lindbarger as to whether the body that they first identified is really hers. In consequence of this uncertainty the funeral, which was to have been held to-day, has been postponed until Tuesday.

Flags were at half-mast to-day, business was suspended, and the schools were closed while the funerals of many of those who had met quick death were held. That of Roland B. Chandor took place from the home of his mother, Mrs. A. A. Chandor, in East Ninth Street. Chandor was seventeen years old and was employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company. The body will be taken to Mount Vernon for interment.

The services for Edward A. Flynn were held in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church and were largely attended.

Other victims for whom services were held this afternoon were Craig L. Waldron, a bookkeeper of Watchung Avenue, and Charles T. Thayer of Watchung Avenue and Ninth Street. Mr. Thayer was general agent of the National Express Company, and was formerly private secretary of Senator Thomas C. Platt. The services for Mr. Thayer were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Richards, pastor of the Brick Church, in New York, who formerly had a pastorate in this city. The interment will be in Hillside Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Lewis and the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiated at the services at the Waldron home.

The funeral of Harry Rogers, twenty years old, of 431 West Fifth Street, also took place from his late home this afternoon.

LANDSLIDE BURIES TRACKS.

Hudson River Road Under Tons of Earth Above Staatsburg—Trains Sent Over the Harlem Route.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 30.—A serious landslide occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, two and three-quarter miles above Staatsburg, at 7 o'clock to-night. Both tracks are buried under hundreds of tons of earth, fifteen feet deep, and for a distance of about 130 feet. The slide occurred at what is known as Jones Cut, near Tower 66, where there is a high embankment on the east side of the tracks composed of strata of clay and soft earth. The continuous rains of two days caused the slide.

Wrecking trains were sent to the scene from Peekskill and Hudson and all the laborers available in this city and points along the road were sent to the scene. Stalled south of the slide were the Lake Shore Limited, the Montreal Express, and the Adirondack and Montreal Express. These trains were sent back to New York, to go up over the Harlem Road to Albany. North of the slide were the Empire State Express and the Southwestern Limited, which returned as far as Hudson and continued their trip to New York over the Boston and Albany and Harlem Roads.

Advices from Staatsburg to-night state that it will be to-morrow noon before one track is cleared.

TWO KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Freight Engine Leaps Over a Locomotive and a Car and Plunges Into Another Car.

HAZLETON, Penn., Jan. 30.—The fast express train from Wilkesbarre for Philadelphia on the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad came into collision this evening with a freight train near Lofty, nine miles south of Hazleton. The engineer and fireman of the freight train were killed. The engineer and fireman and a colored porter of the passenger train were seriously hurt, and seven passengers slightly injured.

Between Hazleton and Lofty there is a single track used by both the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Railroads. Through a misunderstanding of orders both trains got on this single stretch of track and came together.

The locomotives struck with terrific force. The freight engine leaped over the other engine and the express car, and plunged into the chair car, hurling the passengers in every direction. The porter, Harry Hayward, was thrown against the roof. The coals from the firebox set fire to the car, and it was destroyed in a short time.

A relief train was sent out from Hazleton with several physicians on board. The injured were brought to the Hazleton Hospital.

It is said that the engineer of the freight train had an order to take a side track and allow the flier to pass, but failed to reach it in time.

APPLES $16.50 A CARLOAD.

Consignment of 175 Barrels Sold at Auction for Demurrage.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Last Fall Barney Aker, as agent of a New York produce firm, purchased the crop of apples of Freeman Rickard and they were delivered aboard a car at Middleburg. There were 175 barrels of first quality apples, worth in the open market at least $800. The New York parties never came to claim the fruit, and Aker refused to have anything more to do about the matter.

The authorities of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad were clamoring for the car, and this week the railroad company sold the apples at auction for demurrage. The carload was knocked down to Henry Cady of Middleburg for $16.50.

The American Riviera.
Illustrated brochure descriptive of the attractive resorts in Southern lands will be mailed upon application to Town and Country, No. 239 Fourth Ave.—Adv.

Crockett's Latest Story.
"Strong Mac," a stirring romance, begins in to-day's Commercial Advertiser. With Pictorial Review containing 68 illustrations. 40 pages in all. —Adv.

The Latest Stock News En Route.
It is placed on the Pennsylvania Special when the markets close each day. Stenographers on train. Only 20 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

MR. LONG HOLDING HIS OWN.

The ex-Secretary of the Navy Still a Very Sick Man.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—While John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who is at St. Margaret's Hospital, held his own to-day, there was no material improvement in his condition, and he continues to be a very sick man. On the other hand, no serious complications are anticipated for some hours.

Frequent bulletins were issued during the day and evening by the physician in charge, but, as a rule, they were all of the same nature. There was some improvement during the day, which was counteracted later by a rise in temperature, pulse, and respiration. The last bulletin, issued at 9:30 o'clock this evening, said the patient was less feverish than he had been.

TEN-BILLION-DOLLAR COMPANY

Concern Incorporated in Arizona Has Plans of Development of a Far-Reaching Character.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—R. D. Coulter, a prominent attorney of this city, is one of the incorporators in the largest capitalized corporation in the world. It is the International Construction and Development Company, and its capital is $10,000,000,000.

Some time ago it was announced that the concern had been chartered in Arizona, but the report was considered a joke. Mr. Coulter to-day exhibited the papers of incorporation. The company will go into wholesale manufacturing in the undeveloped Western States, Venezuela, Mexico, and other southern countries.

CANADA'S ALASKAN ARBITRATOR

Member of Boundary Commission Will Be One Never Before Connected with the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 30.—No one will be selected by the Canadian Government to act on the arbitration between Great Britain and the United States over the Alaska boundary who has been previously mixed up in the matter. This means that Justice Mills will be debarred from acting. Justice Mills's opinions on the question have been published in the press all over this continent.

Sir Louis Davis has also been mentioned as one of the arbitrators, but on account of having been a member of the Joint High Commission and a strong advocate of the Canadian contention, he also will be debarred from acting. No Minister of the Crown will be selected as an arbitrator.

It is said that Canada will only have one representative on the arbitration commission and Great Britain two. That being the case, Lord Alverstone and Sir Francis Jenn will be the British representatives.

Just who Canada will name has not been mentioned. Sir Elsecar Tascherau, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will naturally be the first name put forward. If he does not accept there is Justice Armour, and outside the Supreme Court there will be no difficulty in getting one or more capable arbitrators.

JAIL LIFE GREW IRKSOME.

So David Flemming, the Golfer, Finally Agreed to Settle for Injuries to His Caddy.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 30.—David Flemming of Philadelphia, who has been confined in the Essex County Jail since Jan. 6 rather than pay a judgment of $6,000 for accidentally knocking a caddy's eye out with a golf club at Lake Placid last Summer, was to-day released, his attorney having effected a settlement with the boy's lawyers for $1,850.

One of the attorneys for the boy was appointed sole guardian and trustee of the money.

By those familiar with all the details of the case the amount paid by Flemming is said to be a fair and just settlement of the matter.

PARK AVENUE HOUSES SETTLE.

Charles Barney Fears That His Residence May Fall Into the Subway and Has Shores Erected.

Workmen began yesterday to erect shores against the residence at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, that is owned by Charles Barney, who fears it may fall into the rapid transit tunnel. Recently he informed the Superintendent of Buildings of his belief, and Inspectors O'Connor, Fleming, McGee, and Reville after investigation reported that parts of the wall had settled about an inch.

Mr. Stewart told Mr. Barney that he did not believe there was any danger, but that it would be a wise precaution to prop a house that had settled so much. The belief is that the settling of the house is due to the settling of the soil above the concrete bed of the tunnel. Three houses on the east side of Park Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, have settled to the extent of one inch.

T. O. McGill, representing Superintendent Stewart, had charge of the work for the Building Department last night. He said:

"There is nothing alarming about this settling, and people should not be frightened because they see a large force of men bracing up some buildings. The only real danger is injury to the buildings themselves. Our engineers and those of the Rapid Transit Commission say that the total depth to which the walls can settle is three inches.

"The investigation showed that the rapid transit engineers had overlooked one thing, and that was the disintegration of the rock between the tunnel and the house line. When the tunnel was dug through it was intended that this rock should form the wall, but on account of the mica it broke through in several places, causing a landslide that undermined the houses. The contractors then put in steel braces for a distance of three blocks where this mica was found and this steel work was covered with cement to make a solid wall. This was supposed to form as solid a foundation for the houses as could be found. But while this work was going on the air worked into the mica and gradually disintegrated the rock. When the settling is over with the foundations will have more solidity than they ever had."

MISS EVANS DENIES A DEBT.

Aunt of the Duchess of Manchester Disputes Tailor's Claim.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Miss Effie M. Evans, aunt of the Duchess of Manchester, asserts that she is no longer indebted to Redfern & Co. of London, who have sued her for $270.60, alleged to be due for clothing.

Squire Winkler to-day received an affidavit from Miss Evans, dated at New York, in which she says that she paid the bill by check on Jan. 15. She supports her claim that Squire Winkler has no jurisdiction in the case by an affidavit that she is not a resident of Cincinnati, and never made her home at the Zimmerman residence.

Distributing Kitchens.
Cooks dispensed with in suburban homes. DINNER BY ELECTRICITY.
All meals will arrive by electric tubular despatch system from central kitchen. Houses, in some cases, can be adapted. Selection of building sites. JOHN ABLETT, Hotel Manhattan, N. Y. City.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages,
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a two-pound package. Beware of imitations. —Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads can be used with toe calks. Ask your shoer for "Winged Foot" air cushion, with thick heels.—Adv.

POLICE UNCHALLENGED IN RICH MEN'S HOMES

Test of "Millionaires'" District from Thieves' Standpoint.

ROAMED VANDERBILT HOUSE

Forty-six Residences Found Easy of Access, Each One Filled with Costly and Easily Carried Articles.

Smarting under the charge of laxity in guarding residences in the "millionaires' district," Police Capt. Lantry of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station yesterday sent his detectives out to find how many private houses they could enter easily and unchallenged. When the policemen reported, it was found that they had been in forty-six houses, filled with every variety of valuable goods, penetrating sometimes as far as the second floor. Among the places where a detective strolled about without interference was that of William K. Vanderbilt, at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

The E. Parmalee Prentice robbery, at 5 West Fifty-third Street, on Thursday afternoon led to the determination of Capt. Lantry to do something to show the rich folk in this district that the police were not to blame. Many of the score of recent burglaries in the neighborhood have taken place in daylight, and the millionaires wondered why thieves should be so bold and so easily effect entrances into the homes that they believed to be well guarded.

Report after report came to the Captain that houses had been robbed and he sent detectives to investigate each time, with the result that the man would find a sneak thief had been at work, entering by the front or the basement door, one or the other having been unlocked. In one of the recent robberies fifty-six pieces of silverware valued at $2,500 were taken.

Lantry took Detectives Heaney, Martineau, Heyer, Byrnes, Ray, Dicker, and Hallohan with him yesterday afternoon and they went to Fifth Avenue. He took a little book with him to keep the record, and he had the men report as they went up and down each block. As each finished Capt. Lantry gave him another block to try, and the men would enter house after house and return and report.

Byrnes got into the home of William K. Vanderbilt. That has a front entrance in the avenue and a side entrance in Fifty-second Street. Byrnes found the iron gate in the side open, and he walked into the basement hall, where the odor of a cooking dinner greeted his nostrils. Walking into the hall, he peered about. He heard voices, but no one came to ask him what he wanted. He examined the hall and rooms thereabout and then walked up stairs.

FOUND ART TREASURES.

In the first room he entered—the art gallery—the nearest things to him were two small paintings, so small he could have put them under his coat and walked out with them. He saw many such paintings, some of which cost Mr. Vanderbilt thousands of dollars. Small bronzes of great cost were here and there, and Byrnes could have had several thousands of dollars worth and been in the street in less than sixty seconds. Byrnes gasped as he saw the unguarded treasures of the millionaire so easy of access to the multitude of rogues.

Byrnes wandered into the next room, filled with dainty miniatures, marbles, bronzes, lace curtains, costly bric-à-brac, and beautiful furnishings, and he gazed on them all for what he thought must have been a quarter of an hour. Then he walked out into the hall again. No one was there. Down into the basement hall again, and still no one. Byrnes stepped to the basement door again, and pulled the bell. A butler came out and asked what he wanted. Byrnes told him, as he had been instructed by Capt. Lantry, what he had done, who he was, what he had seen, and how far through the house he had gone, and then the butler said:

"You ain't been in this house a'tall."

Byrnes said he had and told of things he had seen, but the butler would not believe him. Byrnes went out and reported to Capt. Lantry.

Detective Martineau got into the house at 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, occupied by Dr. John McK. Wetmore. He found the basement gate open and he walked into the lower hall.

He inspected the hall and front room below, and then leisurely walked up to the parlor floor. He looked about at the elegant furnishings and art works there, and then wandered up to the living apartments, on the second floor. In the hall here a butler encountered him, Martineau says. He got excited and looked wildly at Martineau. On recovering from his astonishment the butler almost shouted:

"What're you doin' here? You lookin' for trouble?"

Martineau said he did not realize until afterward how near serious trouble he was in during the searches through the houses, and how many bullets might have been shot into him. He at once displayed his shield to the butler and told him who he was and what he wanted.

Mrs. Wetmore was at home and heard the talking, and came out to see what the matter was. She heard Martineau's story, and then, according to Martineau, she told him he ought to be ashamed to invade a private house in such a manner; that he had entered sacred precincts, those of a home, and that he had no right to do as he did.

"But, madam, it was necessary," protested Martineau. "Look at all the robberies of late, and your home was not guarded. I got in easily."

"It was wholly unnecessary for you to take such steps," said Mrs. Wetmore, according to Martineau, and he then left the house. He said the home contained many costly articles which might easily be stolen under such circumstance as those of yesterday.

THE HOUSE DWELLER INDIGNANT.

Heyer and Martineau visited a handsome dwelling in West Forty-sixth Street, the occupant of which they did not know. Martineau entered the basement, the iron door being open, and Heyer found the front door not only open, but no one guarding it.

A carriage with a coachman stood at the curb waiting, the detectives afterward found, for the woman of the house, who was just going out. Heyer walked in and ascended to the second floor, he said. Then he descended again and met Martineau at the vestibule.

They withdrew into the parlor, while the woman came down stairs and went out to the carriage. Then they went out and stopped her as she was getting into the carriage. They said they told her what they had done and that the house had been left unguarded.

The woman stamped her foot on the sidewalk in vexation, the detectives reported, and told them they had no business to intrude in a private house.

Heyer said he got into one home where the mistress met him and abused him until he says he said to her:

"I'm a police officer, and am paid to take abuse."

Of the forty-six houses entered the detectives reported that in every single house they were abused by either the mistress or one of the servants.

"No one thanked us," said several of them.

They said they had seldom or never seen so much wealth in such a period of time as they did yesterday. In many homes they saw jewels lying about in rooms, diamonds costing fortunes, and art works of priceless value.

The ease with which they entered astonished them, and all said that in nearly every case they could have got out into the street again with a vast amount of booty and without being detected.

Before trying the lower streets, Capt. Lantry thought he would test the guarding of the block bounded by Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, where twenty robberies have taken place very recently.

The detectives utterly failed to effect an entrance into a single house. All were carefully guarded, and the Captain expressed the belief that these residents had become very careful. This block contains a millionaire in nearly every house on it.

Some of the houses entered, as reported by the detectives to Capt. Lantry, and entered by him on the station house blotter, were as follows:

W. K. Vanderbilt, 1 West Fifty-second Street.
William T. Schley, 17 West Fifty-second Street.
Mr. Kehoe, 43 West Fifty-second Street.
Mr. Weisner, 56 West Fifty-second Street.
Mr. Ellis, 66 West Fifty-second Street.
Mrs. Suydam, 414 Madison Avenue.
Mrs. Hoffman, 442 Madison Avenue.
Edward S. Peck, 55 West Fiftieth Street.
H. C. Smith, 54 West Fifty-third Street.
F. Muall, 20 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Dr. George M. Swift, 20 West Fifty-fifth Street.
Mr. D'Hauteville, 25 West Thirty-first Street.
John M. Dillon, 55 West Fifty-third Street.
Mr. McCormick, 79 East Fifty-fifth Street.
C. B. Salisbury, 73 East Fifty-fifth Street.
Dr. Raymon Guiteras, 75 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Others where the residents were not given were:

4 East Fifty-third.	12 West Forty-seventh.
9 West Forty-sixth.	9 West Forty-fifth.
9 East Forty-sixth.	72 West Forty-eighth.
41½ West Forty-fifth.	26 East Forty-ninth.
10 East Forty-seventh.	45 West Fiftieth.
11 West Forty-sixth.	19 West Forty-fifth.
11 West Fifty-fourth.	27 West Forty-fifth
3 West Fifty-second.	65 West Forty-eighth.
5 West Fifty-second.	69 West Forty-eighth.
4 East Forty-ninth.	3 West Forty-sixth.
8 East Forty-eighth.	49 West Forty-sixth.
18 East Forty-fifth.	67 West Forty-sixth.
12 West Forty-fifth.	27 East Forty-fifth.
56 West Forty-sixth.	

The Elite Directory gives some of the occupants of houses in Capt. Lantry's list as follows:

No. 3 West Fifty-second Street, C. Oliver Iselin; 34 West Fifty-third Street, Robert Emmet; 11 West Forty-sixth Street, the Misses Laracy; 4 East Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. Kate Bovel; 26 East Forty-ninth Street, Miss Elizabeth Martin; 45 West Fiftieth Street, Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Cleaveland; 27 East Forty-fifth Street, Mrs. Mary A. Robb; 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, H. M. Tilford; 43 West Fifty-second Street, C. L. Robinson; 9 East Forty-fourth Street, Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman.

It was the general opinion around Police Headquarters that Capt. Lantry had made a mistake in his action, but he said that he was perfectly justified in sending his men into the houses.

"I have every right in the world," he declared. "If I think a house is likely to be robbed, it is my duty to prevent it. If my men are able to get into houses so easily, as they were to-day, then it shows the possibility of burglaries, and my men prevented them, at least to-day."

The Captain said the action he took all came from a talk he had Thursday with Charles Beckett, the man arrested in connection with the Prentice burglary.

"I asked Beckett how he broke into the Prentice house. He said he did not break in, that he walked in, and he said, 'It was a cinch.' I figured that if men could get into the houses so easily my men could do the same and I tried it with the result you see."

WANTED HIS FORTUNE BURNED.

But Court Rules That the Testator's Relatives Need Not Do Such a Wicked Thing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—The wealth of the late Harvey Scott of Rice County will not be burned, nor will it go to the claimants, the Commissioners of the county. Scott died, leaving $43,000. In his last will he made several small bequests to relatives, then stated that the residue of his estate should go to Rice County. Later he added a codicil that the residue should not go to the county, and added that it must be destroyed by his executor. The court below decided the money could not legally be destroyed, and that the residue must be divided among the first heirs. The Supreme Court says:

"The bequest to the county was expressly and unconditionally revoked by the codicil, though the new disposition of it may be void."

HIS REMARRIAGE FORBIDDEN.

Testatrix Willed That Husband Should Enjoy Her Fortune Only as a Widower.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Anna Lamb, whose will was filed for probate to-day, expressed the hope that Thomas P. Lamb, her husband, should remain single. But to make the hope the more likely to come true, Mrs. Lamb, in her will, punishes remarriage by taking from Mr. Lamb the entire estate, which she wills to him on condition that he remain a widower.

While he remains single he himself administers the affairs of the estate according to the will without bond. But in the event of his remarriage or death the administration of the estate falls upon their son, Joseph, and the widower's interest in the estate, save as he shall be protected by right of dower, if such protection exist, will cease.

The residue of the estate will then be equally divided between a daughter, Clara, and a son, Joseph, unless Clara should enter a religious order. In that event Clara is to have $500 and Joseph is to have the rest.

CHOSEN TO KILL LEOPOLD.

Anarchist Confesses That His Mission Was to Kill King of the Belgians.

BARCELONA, Jan. 30.—A Belgian Anarchist, named Martin, has been arrested in this city.

He has confessed that he was selected to kill the King of the Belgians, but was prevented from carrying out the deed by being arrested during the strike in Barcelona a year ago.

TO UNITE INDIANA COAL MINES.

Merger of Important Western Bituminous Interests Is Planned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Indiana coal operators are working on one of the largest mergers in the history of the State. The plan is to bring all of the controlling coal-producing interests in the State into one company.

Absolute ownership is the plan to be followed. The coal mining interests of the State are worth more than $35,000,000. Properties lying along the railroad lines are to be taken in.

NO SLIGHT TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

New Orleans People Will Show Her Every Possible Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—A report circulated in the North that one of the leading carnival organizations of New Orleans had declined to issue an invitation to Miss Alice Roosevelt to attend its ball, has caused much concern to the people of this city. Editorials were printed this morning in the local newspapers denouncing the rumor as false.

Miss Roosevelt has received or will receive invitations to attend every carnival ball and will be showered with courtesies during her stay. Every effort will be made to make her visit memorable.

It is said that a local lodge of an unimportant secret society has said that it would not issue an invitation to Miss Roosevelt to attend its ball. The statement is absurd. There is no combination of circumstances by which the organization would be asked to issue such an invitation, and Miss Roosevelt's friends would never know there was such a society.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

The Line of Least Resistance
runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, to Chicago, with branches to Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

For the Connoisseur:
Pall Mall
London Cigarettes.—Adv.

COMPLICATION IN VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

Attitude of Allies Prejudicial to Other Powers' Interests.

Minister Bowen Tells Allies He May Ask Remaining Creditor Nations to Unite in Formal Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The European allies have not yet answered Minister Bowen's proposition, made several days ago, that there shall be no preference of claims of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, against Venezuela, over those of other nations against the South American country. Minister Bowen thinks the delay should be construed in a hopeful light, on the ground that the delay in the answer of the powers indicates that they realize the importance of his position in the matter and are giving the subject careful consideration. He still expects a favorable reply to his contention and believes that the questions at issue will be settled at Washington between himself, acting for the Government of Venezuela, and the representatives of the powers.

It was reported to-day that an answer to Mr. Bowen's demand had been received in Washington, but the report cannot be confirmed officially. The answer, if received, was not transmitted to Mr. Bowen. If it did arrive, the suspicion is that it was unfavorable to Mr. Bowen's contention, and, in view of his positive attitude in the matter, was not presented to him, but was withheld by the representatives of the allies in order that they might again impress upon their Governments the importance of the question before submitting a final answer.

It became known to-day that Mr. Bowen had addressed a note to the representatives of the allies, which in a measure might be regarded as an ultimatum defining his position. Mr. Bowen declines absolutely to discuss the question, but it is known that he said to the allies that if they persisted in their determination to receive preferential treatment in the matter of the settlement of the claims he would call together the other creditor nations having claims against Venezuela with a view to their making a formal protest against the demands of those who participated in the blockade.

The effect of this would be

...ome is not quite clear. To place a case before the tribunal requires the laying down of certain basic propositions of matters to be arbitrated, and agreement on the limitations to be placed on the arbitration, and it is difficult to conjecture how all hands can be brought together on the complex and difficult propositions involved in an arbitration protocol.

For instance, one point which undoubtedly would be very difficult to agree on would be the results of the present blockade and whether or not Venezuela might properly regard the damages inflicted on her as offsets to the claims of the powers. Mr Bowen already has prepared a long list of such injuries inflicted upon Venezuela.

APPREHENSION IN FRANCE.

Government Expected Equal Treatment—Grounds of a Possible Protest.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Foreign Office here received this morning lengthy official advices giving details of the rejection by the allies of the proposal that France and other countries receive equal treatment in the Venezuelan settlement. Th French officials had not doubted that equal treatment would be recognized, and this unexpected turn of events has caused much surprise and concern. For the present it does not appear to be the purpose of the French authorities to assume an imperative position, but rather to set forth what they regard as the manifest equities of the French position, with the view to induce its further consideration and acceptance. After conferring with those in chief authority an official said that the French position is based on two essential principles:

The first is that a pacific settlement between two sovereign nations is entitled at least to equal treatment with a war settlement. If not a precedent would be established, the officials say, which would be an incentive to war, as countries first adopting force in the collection of claims would have superior rights to those observing the usual pacific means of settlement.

The view is strongly held here that the United States, France, and Belgium are in effect pacific allies, as they did not resort to force against Venezuela. It is insisted that the present attitude of the allies tends not only to prejudice the rights of the pacific allies, but also establishes the dangerous principle that a resort to war is preferable to efforts to maintain peace.

The second principle of the French position is that the Franco-Venezuelan settlement is in the form of a treaty, which entitles it to international recognition. This was formally executed prior to the adoption of force by the allies, and while Venezuela retained full independence in the exercise of her sovereign right to make a treaty. Therefore it is maintained that this antedates rights arising from a resort to force. But it is not insisted that this prior treaty settlement entitles France to priority in the division of the customs receipts, as the officials hold that all the powers having claims should receive equal treatment.

It was at first supposed that Great Britain, Germany, and Italy favored this view, and that the opposition came from the personal attitude of their representatives. But the latest advices indicate the sympathetic attitude of the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Michael Herbert; the German Chargé d'Affaires, Count von Quadt, and the Italian Ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, who are restricted by their instructions. Full recognition is given of the evident fairness of Minister Bowen. The subject is receiving careful consideration, and there will probably be further negotiations toward the presentation and acceptance of the foregoing principles.

MONROE DOCTRINE RESPECTED.

Lord Cranborne Says It Has Not Been Infringed—"No German or European Alliance."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, speaking to-night at the banquet of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, said the Government's policy in Venezuela was dictated by determination to defend the interests of British subjects, and that there was no infringement of the Monroe Doctrine. This was also the view, he continued, of the United States, which would be a long time before making itself responsible for a disorderly State like Venezuela. The Foreign Office had maintained intact Great Britain's friendship with the United States.

Lord Cranborne declared: "There is no German or European alliance, but Great Britain is ready to co-operate with the powers not only in South America, but in Asia, Africa, and Europe."

In emphasizing the point that there was no alliance, but merely a co-operation with Germany, Lord Cranborne strongly deprecated the attacks made by the British press on Germany. He reminded the audience of Great Britain's resentment of German criticism on the British operations in South Africa, and said: "We ought to take care that we ourselves are not guilty of a similar fault against Germany."

Referring to the strictures passed on the apathy alleged to be displayed by the Government in prompting Great Britain's commercial interests abroad, the speaker remarked:

"Under the free-trade system we have nothing to offer in the negotiation of commercial treaties, and it is therefore useless to complain of the passive policy of the Foreign Office."

Lord Cranborne said he could not regret the fact that one result of the Brussels Sugar Convention had been to shake the confidence of all the foreign powers in this purely passive attitude of the British Government.

President Castro's decision regarding the division of the Venezuelan customs is still awaited. The opinion expressed at the German Embassy and indorsed at the Foreign Office here is that if the President is as anxious as the powers to end the difficulty he would agree to give them the preference demanded.

No protests on the subject of the preference demanded by the allies have been received here from the other powers. It is said at the Foreign Office that a friendly interchange of opinion between the various European Governments would undoubtedly dispose any misunderstanding over the allies' claims. Recently, it is asserted at the Foreign Office, France arranged that her Venezuelan customs grants of 13 per cent. should be respected by the allies. This, the Foreign Office officials say, will be done, but it is pointed out at the Foreign Office and at the German Embassy that, as France has so far received no payments under the agreement, she will doubtless see the advisability of accepting a reduced amount and increased security. This, it is stated, could be done upon the 30 per cent. customs basis, as in six years, the payment period proposed, the claims of the allies would be more than wiped out, taking as a basis the average customs receipts, and the balance remaining would be applied to the claims of France and other countries in the proportion of, say, 5 per cent. of the customs receipts, under the same guarantee which induced the allies to promise to raise the blockade.

DISAPPROVE KAISER'S POLICY.

Germans in Puerto Cabello Would Not Celebrate His Birthday.

CARACAS, Jan. 30.—The Captain of the German cruiser Gazelle, which is anchored at Puerto Cabello, on the occasion of the German Emperor's birthday, sent an invitation to the members of the German colony to celebrate the day on board the cruiser.

All refused, one, the head of one of the chief German firms at Puerto Cabello, answering:

"Tell the Captain that his invitation surprises me under the present circumstances, when Venezuela is suffering from an unjustifiable aggression on the part of Germany. I will not attend nor allow any of the young German clerks employed by my firm to attend the celebration."

CARACAS SHORT OF FOOD.

Bakeries Forced to Close—Anxiety Over News of Negotiations.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The correspondent of the Matin at Caracas telegraphs that food supplies in that city are rapidly diminishing. Twelve bakeries have had to close owing to the scarcity of flour.

The news concerning the difficulties encountered by Minister Bowen in his negotiations with the allied powers has caused, according to the correspondent, a great sensation throughout the country, where the public is anxiously and impatiently awaiting the raising of the blockade.

BARON VON STERNBURG ARRIVES.

On a Special Mission Concerning Affairs in Venezuela, He Talks About the Monroe Doctrine.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, whom the Kaiser has sent to this country on a special mission, with the rank and powers of a Minister Plenipotentiary, arrived yesterday, accompanied by his American wife, on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria. Although the appointment has been announced officially as temporary, it has been understood generally that Dr. Holleben will not return, and that Baron von Sternburg ultimately will take his place as German Ambassador.

The Baron said that his mission concerned chiefly the Venezuelan affair, and that he would confer with Mr. Bowen in Washington to-day. "I come here to get information," he said, "and I shall pick up the threads of the question as I find them."

"The impression that has gone abroad," he continued, "that the Emperor has ulterior motives in this Venezuela matter is absolutely wrong. Nobody understands the Monroe Doctrine more thoroughly than the Emperor. He has a great regard for it, and his views are well understood by the Foreign Office.

"The idea that the Emperor seeks to infringe on the Monroe Doctrine is ridiculous, first, on account of his great admiration for America, for President Roosevelt, and for things American, and, secondly, because he appreciates the Monroe Doctrine fully. To think that he would violate the Monroe Doctrine to the extent of occupying territory in Venezuela or establishing a coaling station there is absurd."

The Baron was asked if he thought that Germany could collect a debt by force in Venezuela without infringing the Monroe Doctrine.

"Yes," he replied. "A man takes your money, and you go to his house to get your money back. You don't take the house."

Baron von Sternburg explained the present status of German diplomats who have foreign wives. "In Prince Bismarck's time," he said, "when any one in the diplomatic service married a foreigner the step was equal to his resignation. The rule was relaxed, however, when Prince von Hohenlohe was Chancellor, and now, you see, it is not enforced very strictly."

The Baroness, who was Miss Langham and whose father was a wealthy Western mine owner, is a niece of Arthur Langham of Louisville. Her younger sister was a passenger on the steamship.

"I wish you would deny emphatically for me," the Baron said in conclusion, "that I ever said, as has been reported, that Dr. von Holleben's withdrawal was on account of his inability to sympathize fully with American ideas. Dr. von Holleben is seventy years old, and on account of the state of his health he thought it best to retire."

The party intended to take the Congressional Limited for Washington, but the Auguste Victoria, which arrived at her pier in Hoboken at 1:30 P. M., was not able to land her passengers before 4 o'clock. The delay was caused by the strong wind and tide, and the lack of room at the dock, as the Patricia was at the opposite pier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Baron Speck von Sternburg arrived in Washington at a late hour to-night. He was accompanied by the Baroness Speck von Sternburg. They were met at the station by one of the German attachés, and went at once to the Embassy residence. The Baron will not be able to take up the Venezuelan negotiations with Minister Bowen until he has presented his letters to President Roosevelt. It is expected that he will do that to-morrow.

VENEZUELA'S DEBTS.

Dr. Salomonsohn, a Director of the Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin, arrived here yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria. His bank advanced various sums of money to Venezuela on the Venezuelan railway, and he went to Washington last night, where he will endeavor to make arrangements for the collection of a part of the debt.

"The Venezuelan Government," he said "promised to pay 3 per cent. interest, but on her bond issue of 1896 she has paid only one coupon."

INDIAN WARRIOR DEAD.

Chief White Calf's Defiance of Washington Weather Fatal—His Battle-Scarred Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—White Calf, a leading chief of the Blackfoot tribe of Montana, died at midnight last night at Providence Hospital of pneumonia. He had come to Washington ten days ago with a delegation of head men in charge of Dr. George Bird Grinnell, the editor of Forest and Stream, who for many years lived among the Blackfeet, and is one of the tribe by adoption. The Indian office proposed to lease the lands of the Blackfeet to the cattle men, and the Indians objected, as they are themselves raising cattle. Dr. Grinnell was commissioned to bring the Indians here to plead their case.

White Calf while here went about town a good deal and refused to so clothe as to withstand the damp air, dressing much as he would in his native dry mountain country. In consequence he was taken fatally sick. His associates went back to Montana after bidding him good-bye yesterday, and there was no Indian at his death bed. It is believed the thought that the other chiefs had gone and he was alone so preyed on his mind as to hasten the end.

The old chief fought the whites many years to hold his country against them. The physicians at the hospital marveled at the numerous scars of wounds which they found all over the old man's body. His breast was literally covered with evidences of wounds. The old man was well known to Gen Miles, and had his confidence and respect.

It is understood that the visit of the old chief to Washington will not be fruitless. The tribe want to keep possession of a million acres they have in Montana, where they have 16,000 head of cattle. Indian Commissioner Jones is credited with having agreed that they shall not be molested. The lands are rich and much coveted by white men.

SAN JUAN'S MAYOR REMOVED.

Gov. Hunt's Order Contains Grave Charges of Wrongdoing.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 30.—Gov. Hunt in issuing an executive order yesterday removing the Mayor of San Juan, Manuel Egozcue, from office, said he was in possession of further proofs of that official's negligence and wrong doing. Criminal action against the Mayor is still pending.

In the meanwhile there is excitement and consternation in certain circles at the firm stand taken by the Governor and Attorney General Harlan. The latter's letter to the Governor, containing an indictment covering Egozcue's entire career, has been commended by the Federal press.

The Attorney General in his letter shows that the city lost $35,157 in one item of expenditure, and says he found that the fraud and gross incapacity in every department of the City Government were "so extraordinary that it is difficult to find a similar instance in the history of municipal mismanagement."

REALTY PROMOTER IN JAIL.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—William B. Carleton, ex-President of the defunct North American Realty Company, is occupying a cell at Police Headquarters. He was brought from Dayton, Ohio, where he had been arrested several days ago by Detective Sergeants Tuite and Wriggins. There are three indictments against him for obtaining money under false pretenses and representing the company as a corporation when it had not been incorporated.

Carleton was subjected to a severe questioning by Prosecutor Riker. He admitted, it is said, that instead of the concern having $8,500 capital, as had been represented, it really had only $350. As money came in it was used for fitting up branch offices in other cities, he said, instead of being placed in the trust fund for investors. He denied having had anything to do with the stealing of the cash book.

Delaware Dead-Lock Continues.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 30.—The ninth ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:

Long term—Addicks, 18; H. A. Du Pont, 10; Black, (Democrat,) 18.

Short term—Addicks, 17; Higgins, 8; T. C. Du Pont, 1; H. A. Richardson, 2; Biggs, (Democrat,) 18.

Total vote, 46; necessary to a choice, 24; no election.

MARQUAND SALE BRISK

Altar Screen of 21 Enameled Plaques Fetches $26,000.

Bronzes, Pottery, Persian Tiles, Intaglios, Armor, and Books Among Some of the Other Objects Disposed Of.

Henry G. Marquand, in the history of the world of art collections, will not be put down as one of the enthusiasts of large means who devoted themselves recklessly to gathering the treasures of the centuries. The verdict of the bidders at the unrestricted public sale by order of the executors of his estate, given at the American Art Association, is that he knew what he was buying when he bought.

Previous to the sale there was a suspicion that Mr. Marquand had in his enthusiasm paid more than their value for many art treasures. This has been disproved so far by the large prices paid for objects of art by home bidders and those from abroad. The latter traveled here to hurry back with them objects of art lacking in the collections of the European Continent, and made large prices in the American market.

J. Seligman, who came from Paris to New York to buy the Marquand collection, and incidentally to pick up this, that, or the other object for American patrons not looking for what he had been commissioned to obtain for foreign galleries, was the highest bidder in yesterday afternoon's sale. He gathered in for $26,000 a screen, or retable, for an altar, composed of twenty-one enameled plaques set in an architectural frame of brass in the style of the period of Francis I. and mounted on a brass base. The most persistent bidder against him was an agent of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Seligman had no limit, the agent did have one, and the foreigner under the conditions naturally won. According to the technical tale of the catalogue the prize is described as follows:

The retable is in three stages, the two lower containing each nine plaques, the upper three. The stages are separated by richly chased friezes. Three vertical divisions are formed by pilasters with ornamental capitals, the lower ones decorated with trophies and festoons of fruits in high relief. The two lower divisions have at top an ornamental entablature, the central one terminates in a classic pediment flanked by urns; on the tympanum, in a wreath of enamel, is inscribed the name of the artist, Léonard Limousin, and the date, 1543. Each panel (with one or two exceptions) is signed "L. L."; those with male figures, prophets and Apostles, in gold, on the background; those with female figures, the sibyls, in black, on small white scrolls.

The figures, one on each plaque, are donated by attributes, and also by their names inscribed on long white banderoles which contribute a very striking part of the general effect. The Sybilla Delphica, twice repeated, bears in one instance the crown of thorns; in the other a rose. The coloring is very rich; a translucent red, turquois, and lapis-lazuli blue, violet, gold, and white predominating. The backgrounds are black. Two panels, the "Sancte Paule," and the "Prophete Moyse," appear to be by another hand, probably that of a favorite pupil, but finished by the master.

There was applause for the successful bidder, and then many of those present, including the professionals, began to make wagers as to the total amount which the Marquand sale would realize. Some who had bet that the total would not be half a million dollars paid their bets at once, seeing that they could not be other than losers. Men who had hesitated at advancing bids so much as $5 grew enthusiastic and interested to the extent that a fifty-dollar hazard seemed small when guessing $550,000 would be realized. The odds were about 4 to 5 at the end of the afternoon auction that the total would be not less than $600,000, as the magnificent tapestries, estimated at anywhere from $10,000 to $25,000, and a piano which, it is believed, will bring $50,000, and other art objects to be auctioned off to-day should bring the total close to $100,000 above the highest original estimate of half a million dollars.

The sum realized by the afternoon auction was $117,389.50, and by the evening auction $7,515.50. The total for the previous day was $347,050.50. For the entire auction so far as it has gone the total is $471,455.50.

Bronzes and other metal work, which were the first offered yesterday, began with the sale of an old Dutch oblong brass box, which brought $8. The prices bettered as the auction went on, so that the collection of bronzes was not sold at a sacrifice. According to dealers inclined to be pessimists when the bidding gets above them, something more than 20 per cent. over value was the average of yesterday's bidding.

Mr. Marquand's collection of Limoges and other enamels started the era of large figures. Duveen & Co. gathered in a tazza with cover, signed and dated P. R., 1555, for $2,100. The height to top of cover was 6¼ inches, and the diameter of the bowl 6 inches. The decoration was unusually elaborate with mythological figures and ornaments in grisaille and gold on a ground of black enamel.

The same buyer paid $5,500 for three enamel plaques, representative of the "Labors of the Seasons," the haymaker at work with the sharpener of the scythe, the plower and the man sowing. The largest plaque was 2⅝ inches in height and 1¼ inches in width, the others being fractionally smaller. Duveen also paid $1,000 for a tazza, 5⅛ inches in height and width of bowl 7 inches.

Among his other successful bids was one of $3,300 for a ewer from the Spitzer collection, Paris, 1893. The vessel measured 11⅝ inches. Though not signed, this ewer has been considered a masterpiece of the art of painting in enamels, and is supposed to be the work of Jean Pénicaud, III., chief of the school of Limoges. This, with a lowtazza, 10⅝ inches diameter of bowl and 3⅝ inches in height, for which Duveen paid $1,300, it is understood, is to be returned to a collection in Paris.

Mrs. Wendel bid successfully $5,000 for an oval plaque, "The Portrait of a Lady." The background was blue, the flesh tints were stippled, the dress was bejeweled with transparent enamels over gold. The signature was "L. L." (Léonard Limousin.) This was bought for the late Henry G. Marquand in Spain. There are three of Limousin's plaques in the Louvre.

Men from Maiden Lane did the chief bidding in the next class, "intaglios and other gems." The figures were small, the jewelers being content with an average of $40 in their bids on ancient jewelry.

Large sums were realized on the antique Persian and other tiles, agents for foreign bidders being the winners. The same was true of the mosque tiles, Duveen paying $4,900 for a memorial tablet and $5,100 for a pilaster. This was filled with scrolls, questions to be answered at the last day, which, generalized and boldly translated, might be summarized in the following sentence:

"Which, therefore, of your Lord's benefits will ye ungratefully deny?"

The Hispano-Moresque and other plates brought moderate prices, and then there was a return to record figures for the terra cottas by Della Robbia. "A Madonna and Child," height 1 foot 6¾ inches, width 1 foot 3¼ inches, was bought by Mrs. Herbert for $8,800. Miss Moran paid $1,000 for a "Boy with Dolphin." D. Kelekian paid $1,500 for a life-size statue of a child playing with a butterfly.

E. Fischof, after one of the liveliest contests of the day, paid $5,600 for a Louis XVI. clock, 28½ inches high, which is described in the catalogue as follows:

A globe of blue lustre, with a zone in white enamel for the hours, and ornaments of clouds and foliage in ormolu, is surmounted by a cupid and supported by figures of the three Graces in dark bronze, enlaced with chains of flowers in ormolu; on a triangular base of white marble, richly ornamented with anthemions and floral scrolls in ormolu.

Among the other large prices was $1,025 paid by R. W. Patterson for a suit of plate armor, the cuirass and other parts engraved with armorial bearings and ornamental designs, with a shirt of mail and a long sword.

The sale of fine art and other books in the evening was not quite as disappointing as the previous sale in this class of the collection. The highest price was $562.50, paid by Gustavus & Co. for J. Scarron's "Roman Comique," preface by P. Bourget, portrait and other etchings by Leopold Flameng, three volumes. Charles Fitzgerald paid $306 for the "Spitzer Collection" illustrated catalogue.

Cruise of the Liner Moltke.

The Hamburg-American liner Moltke, which has been chartered by Thomas Cook & Son for a cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient, will sail on Wednesday with every one of her 450 berths filled. The cruise will last seventy days. Among the passengers are Henry Ames, George B. Cutten, the Rev. Robert S. Ingraham, and E. H. Stokes.

Erie.

The fact that the Erie has its own line from New York to Chicago, and has, moreover, the lowest rate, namely, $12.00, accounts for much of its popularity with travelers to the West. The excellence of the Erie dining car service is becoming very well known.—Adv.

PAINTINGS AT THE LOTOS

Collection of American Paintings of John Harsen Rhoades.

Examples of Colorists and Tonalists Without Any of the Noted Open-Air Landscapists Represented.

Twoscore landscapes and figure pieces by American painters occupy the large dining room of the Lotos Club, where they will be seen to-night by members and on Sunday and succeeding days by those provided with admission cards. They have been hung by Mr. W. T. Evans, Chairman of the Art Committee of the club.

The collection is one of colorists and tonalists without the aid of any of the more notable open-air landscape painters. As they reflect a divided taste for pictures in one department, the gallery offers a very harmonious appearance; indeed, one may say that there is not a single discordant note on the walls, though in some instances artists are seen in feebler examples than their best work can afford.

Mr. John Harsen Rhoades, the President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, is lucky in his two specimens of Winslow Homer, one of which is "The Gale," that fine picture of a fisherman's young wife striding along in the wind beside the surf, with her little red-headed son pickaback, held to her sturdy frame by the plaid which her right hand, elbow raised, keeps firmly in place. The small boy's hair blows every which way behind his mother's back; her apron streams after her in the gale, and as she moves powerfully along from right to left across the canvas, a wave bursts to the left near her path and sends up a cascade of white feathery spray from the brown rocks. Action in the human figures tallies with the movement of sea and sky. Robust painting indicates a robust life and depicts individuals full of health and animal spirits, yet as far as possible removed from coarseness. The figures are relieved against a dark, slaty cloudbank and a swift running sea that turns as white as cotton where it recedes among the rocks and gravel. "The Maine Coast," dated 1883, is a smaller canvas, full of light and brightness, with slanting brown sails on the ocean that seem more at home on the south coast of England than in Maine, and a group of fishermen and two little girls moving along the beach. The yellow tarpaulin under the man's arm, his storm hat and the red kerchiefs on the heads of the children make pleasant spots of color. Though neither a colorist nor a tonalist in especial, Homer has a feeling for strong, bold coloring that makes these pictures, at any rate, perfectly suited to their environment.

Homer D. Martin is not here with examples that show so well as Winslow Homer's pictures the best that was in him. Pleasing, to be sure, is the little "Trouville at Night," with the lights of the houses against the low hill reflected in the quiet flood tide and a lighthouse shining to the right, where the coast turns more directly toward the British Channel. "Early Autumn," a wood interior, with pool, remarkable for the fantastic growth of a big silver birch, is attractive, especially in the sky tints.

Two interesting examples of the young painter, F. Ballard Williams, may be seen in "The Gorge," a landscape, with torrent, and "Venus and Ariadne on Naxos." In the former the rocks of the ravine are a trifle wooly, but the cascades are done with much spirit and suggestiveness. The group called Venus and Ariadne has high qualities, albeit a decided lack of technical cleverness in drawing. A draped Venus, who is a plump, modern dampsel, with flowing red hair, accompanied by white doves, bends her head in sympathy with a draped Ariadne, and puts one arm about her to comfort her. Ariadne is a noble, modern woman, with a far-away, wistful look, who sits plump and graceful on the anxious seat, hardly listening to the consoling words of her divine visitor. Whatever incongruity there may be between these figures and the chosen title it is evident that we have here a very beautiful group, not merely by reason of the distribution of the masses, the disposition of the figures, but because of the expressive faces. Venus, with features in shadow, expresses pity in a very sweet, natural way; Ariadne is really the forsaken, who does not conceal her human despair, yet keeps it under control. She has neck and arms bare—that is the only concession to the classic unities. A dark-blue bit of sea beneath the rather trying pair of white doves finishes a composition which has elements of grandeur, and might readily cause the artist's admirers to expect great things from him in the ideal line hereafter.

The composition which has been made to raise a sum of money for the large family of young children of Ralph Albert Blakelock gives particular interest to the six examples of that unfortunate artist, owned by Mr. Rhoades. "Sunset on Donner Lake" is one of the best examples of a painter whose mind has given way, therefore one from whom we may not expect further work. It is somewhat in the line of Claude Gelée and the British landscapists. "Wind, a charming blonde view of lake and autumnal hills with the sun veiled by clouds forming the natural centre and casting a path of light down the lake. "Nightfall" and "Evening" are in his silhouette style, pearly in light and pleasing in the contours of the trees against golden skies. "Early Evening" represents a still earlier period when he painted Indians in small richly lacquered glades or by smooth waters.

George Inness's "Brush Burning" is a lively, stirring little landscape with lots of movement in smoke, figures, clouds, and trees, with no particular centre of interest and repose, it may be, but still attractive through its vitality. A late picture (1892) is called "A Cloudy Day." "The River Front," by John H. Twachtman, is a good scene of docks and sailing craft painted with more brio than his Spring pastorals and delicate snowscapes, also with more firmness in drawing, as befits the subject. "A Dewy Night," by Dwight Tryon, has an immense pale yellow moon above a low farmhouse from whose window and half-open door comes the glow of lamplight, while the haystack in the right foreground throws a distinct shadow on the stubble. "The Farm, Dawn," is a study in grayish greens. A fine landscape is "A Rockland Pasture," by William L. Picknell. "Sunrise at Noank," by Henry W. Ranger, is an unusual study in pink and pale yellow clouds above a little harbor full of yachts and fishing sloops, with docks to which schooners are moored, and other objects on pier and shore which remind one of some of Turner's combinations.

Another by Ranger is a scene with big oaks called "Woods Near Lyme," perhaps more European than American in feeling. "Evening at the Cross," by Horatio Walker, is one of his earlier pictures from Canada, in which the drawing of the cow, seen from in front, is defective, but the harmonies in color and the arrangement of masses are prophetic of his fine later work. "Marsh Lands," by William L. Lathrop, is remarkable for the effects obtained by very thin painting which allows the grain of the canvas to appear. Here is the well-known painting by Charles Melville Dewey: "Return of the Hay Boats," an evening scene with rowers in big barges in the shadow of the high-piled hay, perhaps the most charming small picture he has ever shown. "An Autumn Pastoral" is rather chalky; it seems inspired by Corot. Louis Paul Dessar's color dream, "Golden Autumn," has a pretty balance of Autumn foliage, white bodies of silvery brown trees of mighty trees, and turquois bits of pool and sky. Here is an "Early Morning, Venice," by Gedney Bunce, with a glow on the horizon and two balancing masses of sails and domes. Robert Blum's "Venice" is a spotty, close view of buildings more in the spirit of Rico. An unusual name to meet nowadays is J. Frank Currier, the exile of Munich. His study of a child's head is suggestive of Frans Hals—broad, firm, and clever. Samuel Colman's "Evening in Holland" has the simple verity and straightforward work that gives his pictures value beyond the grudging favor which is accorded them at present. "The Chalice," a woodland mystery by Arthur B. Davies, with a seated and a standing nymph in gauzy robes, swans on the water, &c.; two landscapes by J. Francis Murphy; one by Ben Foster; two by Wyant, and a view of Shinnecock Bay by William M. Chase are further numbers in a very pleasing little exhibition.

THE Total Importations of Champagne into the United States for 1902 were 360,708 cases, of which

125,719 CASES were

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Extra Dry,

Being 407,304 bottles more than any other brand.

The Famous 1898 Vintage of Mumm's Extra Dry, Now Arriving, is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

LIGHTNING STRIKES NIAGARA POWERHOUSE

Electrical Famine Over Widespread Area Follows.

Factories in Near-by Towns Are Shut Down—Trolley Lines Are Paralyzed—Thousands of Workmen Temporarily Idle.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—A bolt of lightning struck the power house of the Niagara Falls Power and Conduit Company's plant last night, and a fire resulted, which compelled a temporary shut-down. It was 19 hours before repairs could be completed, and an electrical famine of a magnitude perhaps hitherto unparalleled ensued.

This famine was felt directly by thousands of people in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lockport, and the Tonawandas and intermediate points. Hundreds of factories were shut down for the day, and the street car service was demoralized. Thousands of workmen employed in the factories along the river were temporarily thrown out of employment.

Though neither a colorist nor a tonalist in especial, Homer has a feeling for strong, bold coloring that makes these pictures, at any rate, perfectly suited to their environment.

At 6:30 o'clock to-night temporary repairs were completed, and the electrical famine was at an end. Power was sent out from the plant an hour before that time, but it was not permanent, owing to a short circuit, which occurred in the power house shortly thereafter, and which seriously burned three men, one of whom may die. The short circuit and the injury of the three men came as a climax to disconcerting incidents which had marked the day, despite the fact that the repairing of the damage in so short a time is considered remarkable.

The officials of the power company say that the seriousness of the situation was not so great as was at first thought possible. The worst of it is over to-night. On the Buffalo line 10,000 horse power was ready for distribution at 6:30. Under ordinary conditions 15,000 horse power is used there. Charles R. Huntley, Vice President of the company, said to-night that by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the necessary additional power would be obtainable.

E. B. Rankine, Vice President of the company, made the following statement this evening:

"The cause of the fire was a bolt of lightning which entered the transformer room and set fire to one of the cables upon which the insulation was worn. The flames communicated to the cables in the stone arch over the in-take, and in a short time the roof of the arch and the transformer house were ablaze. The cables were destroyed in a short time, and it was necessary to shut down Power House No. 1. Operations in Power House No. 2 were not interfered with in any way. There was no damage to machinery in either power house. In all, about 7,000 feet of cable were destroyed. There was a supply of cable on hand sufficient to replace it."

The loss by fire is estimated at $50,000.

The firemen refused to enter the burning building until every machine had been shut down, as some of the burning cables carried a very high voltage. Two of the firemen were overcome with smoke.

No serious trouble has ever been experienced from lightning at the power house, and, coming in January, it is regarded as most extraordinary.

LOCKPORT, Jan. 30.—Twenty of Lockport's fifty-five factories are shut down owing to the fire at Niagara Falls. Fortunately most of the large mills are run by water and steam power. The newspaper plants and smaller factories are idle. The street car service is at a standstill except one line, which is operated by Buffalo power, and the Buffalo line, which is reduced to one car hourly.

TONAWANDA, Jan. 30.—A number of plants here were unable to operate to-day owing to the fire in the power plant at Niagara Falls. The steeple of the German Lutheran Church and a dwelling house were struck by lightning last night.

DISSECTED STUDENT'S BODY.

Prof. Stansland of Syracuse Medical College Defends His Action.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 30.—W. L. Wallace, a student in Syracuse Medical College, died on Sunday of malignant scarlet fever. Prof. Halbert L. Stansland of the college made the autopsy. With the consent of the dead man's relatives he exhibited to his clinic the heart and viscera. The professor in discussing sensational stories concerning his action, said:

"I saw no adverse demonstration at the clinic of any kind and have heard no protest from the students. It is a common practice among intelligent people to permit a post-mortem examination. It is the practice to show the student a various organs every day in the laboratory where the clinic was held."

ELECTRICIAN'S FATAL SHOCK.

Arthur Holloway Received 2,300 Volts—Artificial Respiration Kept Him Alive Two Hours.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Arthur Holloway, aged twenty-three years, of Salisbury, Md., was killed this morning by an electric shock while working in the testing department of the General Electric Company in this city. He was standing on an iron frame, and in some manner his right hand came in contact with a part of the machine on which he was working and he was frightfully burned.

He received the full current of 2,300 volts, and yet he lived for about two hours, artificial respiration being resorted to. Holloway was a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College.

LANDSLIDE IN SCHENECTADY.

Two Buildings of the Mica Insulating Works Buried.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A serious landslide occurred this morning in the western portion of this city, two of the buildings of the plant of the Mica Insulating works being completely buried under the fall of earth. The slide is attributed to the frost leaving the ground, and thus freeing the earth from the cliff which partially overhangs the works. The loss has been estimated at $25,000. There is no insurance on the plant.

THE BELLEVUE INVESTIGATION.

Dr. G. D. Parker Testifies as to Condition of Alcoholic Ward Patient Alleged to Have Been Ill-Treated.

The investigation into the Bellevue alcoholic ward charges was begun yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Police Court.

The alleged assault on James O'Gara, an aged patient in the ward, on which the charges are based, is said to have taken place on the night between Saturday and Sunday. Seven night nurses and helpers were present on summonses issued by Magistrate Pool and three day nurses had been subpoenaed to attend as witnesses.

Patrick Hunt, the salesman, who conveyed the information about the alleged horrors which he said he witnessed to the office of District Attorney Jerome, was present in court, but was not called to tell his story. The only witness heard was Dr. George D. Parker of 518 Madison Avenue, on whose recommendation O'Gara was received at the alcoholic ward. He testified regarding the condition of his patient when he was taken to Bellevue and his condition on the day after the alleged ill-treatment at the hands of the nurses and helpers.

Dr. Parker said O'Gara that day was barely able to talk. He had a large bruise on the left side of his jaw, both his eyes were discolored, and the doctor said he had discovered bruises on his arms, chest, back, and left hip. O'Gara, he said, was not able to stand on his feet, and complained about violent pains in his back. The man had walked to the hospital.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Board of Trustees of Bellevue Hospital, after Dr. Parker's testimony was taken, declared that he had sent a physician to examine O'Gara, and that this physician had not been admitted by the members of the family. He said it was only fair that the complainant should submit to examination by their representative, and it was finally agreed between him and Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who appeared for the people, that two physicians acceptable to them both should be selected to make the examination.

"I do not appear here to defend anybody," said Mr. Untermyer. "The Board of Trustees has come to the conclusion that these charges are utterly unfounded. All the Trustees want is a full, searching, and public investigation, and I am here, as their representative, to see that they get it."

In order to expedite matters, it was agreed that after this the testimony will be taken in private and subsequently be submitted to a Magistrate. The next session will be held on Monday in the District Attorney's library.

STEAMSHIP TRUST'S OFFICERS.

The Men Who Will Supervise the Business in the United States, Europe, and Canada.

The organization of the International Mercantile Marine Company was announced yesterday. The list of officers of the parent company, which has been published before in part, is as follows:

President—Clement A. Griscom; Vice President in Great Britain—Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, K. C. B.; Vice President in America—Philip A. S. Franklin; Treasurer—James S. Swartz; Assistant Treasurer—James F. Fahnestock, Jr.; Secretary—Emerson E. Parvin; Assistant Secretary—James J. Hope; Assistant to the President and Manager Insurance Department—Rodman E. Griscom; Controller—Monroe W. Tingley; General Counsel—Francis Lynde Stetson.

The principal officers of the constituent companies are:

White Star Line—Chairman and Managing Director, J. Bruce Ismay, Liverpool; General Manager, Harold A. Sanderson, Liverpool; Assistant Manager, American Trade, Henry Concanon, Liverpool; General Agent, United States, John Lee, New York.

American and Red Star Lines—General Manager, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., New York; Manager Freight Department, Samuel Bettle, New York; Manager Passenger Department, James A. Wright, New York, (specially charged with the management of first cabin and second cabin business;) Manager American Line in Europe, Henry Wilding, Liverpool; Manager Red Star Line in Europe, Edward Strasser, Antwerp; Manager Pacific Coast, George H. Higbee, San Francisco.

Atlantic Transport Line—President and General Manager, Philip A. S. Franklin, New York; Manager, New York, J. H. Thomas; Manager, Philadelphia, P. F. Young; Manager, Baltimore, J. C. Gorman; Manager, in Europe, Charles F. Torrey, London.

Leyland Line—Chairman, Henry Wilding, Liverpool; Managing Director, Walter Glynn, Liverpool; General Manager, H. B. Roper, Liverpool; Manager, Boston, George Bray; Agent, New Orleans, M. J. Sanders; Manager and Agent, Montreal, John Torrance; Manager and Agent, Quebec, W. Molsom Macpherson; Manager and Agent, Portland, John Torrance, Jr.

Dominion Line—Chairman and Managing Director, Henry Wilding, Liverpool; Manager, John E. Willett, Liverpool; Manager, Boston, C. P. Jameson; Manager, Montreal, John Torrance; Manager, Quebec, W. Molsom Macpherson; Manager, Portland, John Torrance, Jr.

There is to be an advisory committee in America that is to be divided into freight and passenger committees. The Freight Committee will have as Chairman Samuel Bettle, New York; A. C. Fetterolf will be assistant to the Chairman. The Passenger Committee's Chairman will be James A. Wright, New York. W. W. Jefferies will be assistant to the Chairman.

The freight agents in the various cities are to be:

Chicago, W. E. Lawrence, Western Freight Agent; W. G. Sickel, Assistant Western Freight Agent; Minneapolis, T. C. Martin, Freight Agent.

The passenger agents of the companies are to be:

Boston, F. O. Houghton, Cabin Passenger Agent; R. K. Farley, Steerage Passenger Agent; Philadelphia, George H. Stuart, Jr., Passenger Agent; Washington, David Lindsay, Passenger Agent; Toronto, C. A. Pipon, Passenger Agent for Ontario; Chicago, Francis C. Brown, Western Passenger Agent; San Francisco, C. D. Taylor, Passenger Agent for the Pacific Coast; St. Louis, R. E. H. Bain, Southwestern Passenger Agent.

Van Norden Trust Company Officers.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Van Norden Trust Company, held Jan. 29, the following officers were elected: President—Warner M. Van Norden; Vice President—William F. Havemeyer; Vice President—Morton C. Nichols; Secretary and Treasurer—Arthur King

GOV. ODELL AND EXCISE

He Declares Himself Against the "Continental Sunday."

Foreigners, He Believes, Should Be Made to Conform Themselves to American Customs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Gov. Odell talked briefly to-day about his position with regard to excise legislation. What he said made it clear that he favors the enforcement of the Raines law in New York City, not only because it is the law, but because he is a believer in the policy of the law. The Governor was being questioned about the interview which he had with R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, yesterday. He was asked why he did not favor a Continental Sunday.

"Probably because I am not a Continental," was the reply.

The Governor believes firmly that the vast majority of the people of New York State, and even of New York City, if they had to choose between the so-called American Sabbath and the Continental Sunday, would declare in favor of the American Sabbath. This being his belief, he is unable to appreciate why he should give his indorsement to a proposition to make American laws conform to European notions. He believes that the foreigners who come here should be made rather to conform their ideas to American customs. This is what he told Mr. Cutting, in effect.

The Governor also admitted having told Mr. Cutting in their interview that it was his opinion that the Low administration would have gained rather than lost in popularity had the present excise law been enforced. Persons close to the Governor confirm the statement that in reply to the assertion that he was embarrassing the reform administration by his position on this question he expressed the opinion that those who were really embarrassing the Low administration were the persons who were provoking the agitation for a change in the excise law.

It is understood that Mr. Cutting came here with the copy of an excise bill embodying the ideas of the Citizens' Union in his pocket. It is said to be similar in its provisions to the bill which is being advocated by District Attorney Jerome, the main feature of which is a provision that the saloons shall be allowed to open their side doors between 1 and 11 P. M. on Sundays. He is said to have offered this bill to several Republican Senators, but was unable to secure the consent of any one of them to introduce it.

If there is any hope for excise legislation at this session it does not grow out of the agitation which is going on in New York City, but rather because of the dissatisfaction of the up-State hotelkeepers with the existing law providing for local option for villages.

According to information received by the Assembly Excise Committee, 6,000 country innkeepers have organized for the purpose of securing the repeal of the local option provision of the liquor law. They want the general right to secure a license as hotelkeepers which is now given to hotelkeepers in the cities. It is said that they have raised a fund of $60,000 to bring about a change in the law which will secure to them this privilege.

NEW BURDEN FOR STATE.

Senator Malby Would Make the Railroad, Bank, and Insurance Bureaus Independent of the Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Malby, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, probably will introduce in the next two weeks bills which will provide that the Railroad Commission, the Banking Department, and the Insurance Department shall hereafter become a charge upon the State.

At present the cost of conducting these departments falls upon the corporations and institutions with which they have to deal. The saving to the State is large, but Senator Malby is inclined to think that the administration of these departments ought to be free from any outside influence.

The one thing which will stand in the way of the enactment of such legislation is the financial straits in which the State Administration now finds itself. As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Malby is in a position to fully appreciate the delicacy of the situation. The fact that he is nevertheless seriously considering the introduction of such a bill is indicative of the feeling he has on the subject of making these departments independent of the corporations which they have to supervise.

The fact that these three important departments are supported by the corporations has led to the frequent charge that the Republican officials are unduly influenced by the corporations. Therefore it would be considered good politics to make the change.

It is not denied that their administration under the present system has its embarrassments to the officials in charge of the departments. It is regarded as natural that, inasmuch as the corporations pay for the conduct of the bureaus, the officials of the corporations should ask consideration when appointments are to be made. It is said that they have in fact put forward their claims in this connection on many occasions.

The suggestion that the State should bear the expense of all of its departments is not new. The argument is that if it is to the interest of the people to have the railroads, insurance companies, and banks supervised by State officials the people ought to be willing to stand the cost of such supervision.

In connection with the railroad investigations which have been conducted by the Board of Railroad Commissioners during the last year the question has been raised repeatedly whether the people could expect a decision which would be unfavorable to the railroads in view of the fact that the Commissioners were dependent upon the railroad corporations for their salaries. The view taken here by those who advocate the State paying for the support of all its bureaus and departments is that if there is any ground for such suspicions the commission does not serve the purpose for which it was designed.

FRANCHISE TAX APPEAL ORDER.

Judge Chase Holds Against Counsel for the Corporations.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Deputy Attorney General Wood and attorneys representing the corporations concerned in the franchise tax law litigation appeared before Judge Chase of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at his chambers in Catskill, to-day and submitted to him questions as to the form of the orders to be entered with the Court of Appeals on these cases.

Judge Chase decided that the form of the order must follow the decision of the court which reversed the report of the referee, Earl, on questions of law and affirmed it on questions of fact. An order conforming to that decision was drawn and will within a day or two be filed with the Court of Appeals.

LABOR AND CAPT. DICKEY.

Statement to Gov. Odell That There Will Be No Opposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—James H. Lavery, State Representative of the American Federation of Labor, has informed Gov. Odell that the action of the Democratic members of the Senate Railroads Committee, in opposing on behalf of the labor men the appointment of Capt. Joseph M. Dickey as Railroad Commissioner, was without authority of his organization. The post Capt. Dickey is to fill is not the one wanted by the railroad workingmen.

Commissioner Ashley W. Cole denied today that his resignation, now in the hands of Gov. Odell, contains sensational accusations or disclosures.

The Earl of Rosslyn's Illness.

The Earl of Rosslyn is ill from a congestion of the left lung in his apartments in the Montauk, in West Thirty-fifth Street. He had a high fever yesterday morning, but that had been reduced considerably in the evening, it was said.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Palmer Introduces His Bill to Abolish the Metropolitan Elections Bureau.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the Assembly this morning Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill repealing the law creating the Metropolitan Election District of New York. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"This bill is introduced for the purpose of saving a large and needless expense to the State," said Mr. Palmer afterward. "This office has been shown to be useless. The recent scandal at Washington calls attention to the fact that purity of elections cannot be best maintained through offices in which such scandals exist.

"This needless department has already cost the State too much. Instead of attempting to embarrass every person who does business in the State by inflicting upon him a ten-cent notarial stamp tax, it would be better, it seems to me, to stop such unnecessary expenditure."

Seven Senators attended this morning's session of the Senate. Save the introduction of four bills and the reception of a committee report no business was transacted.

The Fish, Forest, and Game Committee reported favorably the Townsend bill relative to the protection of black bears and the Armstrong bill for the protection of grouse and woodcock.

AFFIRMS $62,165 JUDGMENT.

Lower Court Upheld in Damage Suit for Death of Henry G. Dimon in Park Avenue Tunnel Wreck.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of $62,165 obtained by Lottie G. Dimon against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Henry G. Dimon, who was killed in the tunnel disaster in New York City, Jan. 8, 1902. The court unanimously affirms a decision of the Appellate Division, First Department, affirming a decision of the trial term, which awarded her $60,000 damages and $2,165 costs.

Dimon was thirty-five years of age. He was a graduate of Cornell University and was employed as a civil engineer by the American Bridge Company at a salary of $4,000. This is the first damage suit growing out of the tunnel disaster to be decided by the Court of Appeals, and the amount of damages is one of the largest ever given for a single death caused by a railroad wreck. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals on the question of excessive damages.

Justice Bartlett, for the Court of Appeals, wrote a brief opinion in which he held that the verdict should be affirmed.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—These bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Assemblyman McMANUS—To prevent proprietary medicine corporations from advertising falsely and using the portraits of persons without their consent.

By Assemblyman MORGAN—Continuing for another year the Governor's Commission to inquire into the delays and expenses of legal business in New York and Kings Counties.

By Assemblyman NYE—Making the election of Trustees of the Improved Order of Red Men biennial instead of annual.

By Assemblyman COX—Authorizing New York State courts to require husbands to give reasonable security in case of a judgment for divorce or separation rendered in another State upon which an action has been brought in this State.

By Assemblyman SULLIVAN—Providing that any member of the Volunteer Fire Department in Queens and Richmond Boroughs mustered out upon disbandment to install the New York City paid department shall be eligible for appointment in the paid department without civil service examination.

By Assemblyman SHERRY—Providing that all freight trains on railroads running more than four daily shall be manned by a crew of six.

By Assemblyman ULLMAN—Providing that purchasers on the installment plan shall not be arrested in an action to recover the goods; and that in any civil action to recover personal property arrest shall be impossible where the value involved is less than $50.

By Senator LEWIS—Giving to Spanish and Philippine war veterans the same privileges as Grand Army men under the poor law in relation to the relief of soldiers, sailors, and their families.

AMENDED TAX AFFIDAVIT, THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE.

George Obermeyer, Who Had Been in Ill-Health, Took His Life by Inhaling Gas.

George Obermeyer, partner and manager in the "ball blue" manufacturing firm of Charles Fischer & Co. of 45 Harrison Street, killed himself by inhaling gas at his home, 59 West Eighty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning.

On Wednesday, the day after the arrest of the men accused of perpetrating frauds by furnishing "dummies" to swear off personal taxes, Mr. Obermeyer went to the office of the Tax Commissioners and stated that he wished to amend an affidavit previously signed for the purpose of lessening his taxes. For a long time, it was learned last night, he had been afflicted with brooding and melancholy, but no explanation as to why he admitted the signing of a false affidavit was forthcoming, and doubtless no one but himself knew what were his reasons.

It was a week or more ago that he first went to the tax office, after having been notified that he was assessed for personal property worth $5,000. This sum, he swore, was not correct, and on the strength of his affidavit the amount was reduced to $2,400. He gave his business and home addresses as 45 Harrison Street and 59 West Eighty-seventh Street. The Tax Commissioners thought nothing of the circumstance. Many men had been wont to swear off their taxes each day.

On Wednesday Mr. Obermeyer arrived at the office again, accompanied this time by a lawyer, whose name is not known by the officials. The manufacturer announced that he wished to correct the affidavit he had made previously. He said he had been advised that certain holdings he had ought to be listed for personal taxation, and he had left out these holdings inadvertently in his former statement. He should be taxed on $38,000, he said, instead of on $2,400.

At Mr. Obermeyer's home it was denied emphatically last night that the manufacturer ever was afflicted with nervous prostration or ever was permanently or temporarily insane. His brother-in-law, who would not give his name for publication, said:

"Mr. Obermeyer had been working hard in his place of business for twenty years. He was run down and dejected. He did not have anything the matter with him mentally. For a few days he had been in charge of a trained nurse, but it was because he was run down. As to the statement given out at the Tax Department, I know nothing more than you do. I don't know whether his personal property was worth $2,400 or $38,000. I never heard of the matter until to-night."

It appears that Mr. Obermeyer rose early yesterday morning, left the room in which his attendant was sleeping, and later was found dying in an adjoining room, while between his lips was a gas tube that had been connected with a reading lamp.

His physician was Dr. George W. Jacoby of 605 Madison Avenue, who said last night:

"Mr. Obermeyer was suffering from nervous prostration, and had been ill for about two weeks. As yet I don't know very much about the details of his suicide."

When told of the Tax Department's statement, the doctor said:

"Well, if he changed his affidavit that way there must have been something wrong with him mentally. I didn't have any idea his personal property was worth as much as $38,000."

Mr. Obermeyer was forty-seven years old, and of German extraction. He was born in this city. Charles H. Fischer, who established the bluemaking firm in Harrison Street, is Mr. Obermeyer's brother-in-law, and lives in Germany, having left the entire management of the New York business to his partner. Besides his wife, Mr. Obermeyer leaves a son four years old. He was a member of the Arion Society, and was well known in German-American circles of the city.

To Beautify Coney Island Avenue.

A plan to make Coney Island Avenue one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the city is being considered by the Brooklyn authorities. The scheme is to lay out in the middle of the avenue, from the Park Circle to King's Highway, a series of small squares, which will be beautified with grass, trees, shrubbery, and flowering plants. It is estimated that the proposed improvement will cost about $300,000.

PASSES TAKEN ILLEGALLY

Mr. Cunneen Gives a Decision on Free Pullman Tickets.

Many New York Legislators Who Have Accepted Them Are Subject to Removal from Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Attorney General Cunneen handed down a decision to-day that will come as a surprise to members of the Legislature who use Pullman car passes: It has always been considered by the lawyer members of the Legislature that the anti-pass provision of the Constitution cited by Mr. Cunneen applied only to regular transportation lines, and many are known to have accepted Pullman passes. Mr. Cunneen holds that all such are subject to forfeiture of office.

This statement of the case was made public to-day by the Attorney General:

"About the time of the opening of the Legislature the Pullman Palace Car Company sent to Francis G. Landon, member of the Assembly from Dutchess County, an annual pass, conferring upon him the right of free transportation in the Pullman cars on all lines in the State of New York.

"Mr. Landon, feeling that the corporation had no right to tender him this pass, submitted the question to the Attorney General for an opinion.

"The Attorney General has written an elaborate opinion, in which he holds that the pass was offered in violation of Section 5 of Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of New York, that the person who offered it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and that if Mr. Landon should accept it he, too, would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to have his office forfeited.

"In an action brought several years ago against a Notary Public to have his office adjudged forfeited because he accepted a similar pass from the Wagner Palace Car Company the General Term of the Supreme Court held the same as the Attorney General in his opinion."

Legislators have accepted such passes on the theory that the Pullman Company is not a common carrier, paying the railroad lines so much for the hauling of its cars just as the owner of a private car does. Those who take this view assert that there would be just as much reason for lodging complaint against a member of the Legislature who accepted the privilege of riding on a private car as there would be for a complaint against him for accepting a favor from the Pullman Company.

HEAVY WEATHER FOR LINERS.

Two Seamen Injured by Wave That Swept the Auguste Victoria—Lahn Steerage Passenger Hurt.

Head winds, high seas, rain, hail, and snow were reported by all incoming liners yesterday. The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria could do no better than 8 days 20 hours and 23 minutes from Hamburg, and in the early part of the voyage seas boarded the vessel and swept the decks repeatedly.

On the first day out two seamen, who were working forward, were picked up by a big sea and dashed against the rail. One had his skull fractured and the other his shoulder dislocated and both barely escaped being washed overboard.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, which went ashore on Jan. 18 just east of Gibraltar and remained there for two days, arrived also after a stormy passage. A steerage passenger, during a northeast gale on Wednesday last, was hurled against a partition below decks and had two of his ribs broken.

"I have been on the bridge for thirty-six hours," said Capt. Malchow on board the Lahn, "trying to see something through the fog. We saw neither Nantucket nor Fire Island and were first reported off Sandy Hook."

Two men who deserted the United States training ship Hartford at Gibraltar were brought here by the Lahn and sent to the navy yard. They are James McManney, a fireman, and Thomas Burns, a coal passer.

Richmond Pearson, who was United States Consul at Genoa and has been appointed Minister to Persia, Poultney Bigelow, and the Rev. W. O. Lamson, who completed yesterday his eightieth transatlantic voyage, were passengers on the Lahn. The Rev. Mr. Lamson lived formerly in Nyack, N. Y., but for many years past he has been a prominent figure at all functions of the American colony in Paris.

The body of Gen. Henry M. Cist, the Cincinnati lawyer, author, and soldier, who died in Rome on Dec. 18, was brought over on the Lahn.

The White Star liner Teutonic was delayed for more than a day on account of heavy weather, but no accidents occurred. Among her passengers were J. P. Grace, who has been in England three months for his health, and Sidney Lee, the author, who will lecture in Boston and Princeton.

MORGAN LINER HIT.

Schooner Made a Hole in the Port Side of El Mar in a Fog Off Barnegat.

The Morgan liner El Mar, from Galveston, arrived in port yesterday, with a big hole in her port side amidships not far above the water line, and minus 30 feet of her port rail. While off Barnegat, N. J., early yesterday morning in a dense fog, a big schooner poked her nose through the steel side of El Mar, and left some of her forward rigging on the upper deck.

The vessels separated at once, and shouts were heard from the schooner's crew, but El Mar, though she lay to for an hour, could see nothing of her. Capt. Jacobs of El Mar does not think that the schooner sank.

"The end of the jibboom," he said, "caught our deckhouse just forward of the officers' messroom, and raked out the entire side of the house. From the size of her head rigging I should say the schooner was a three-master and a good-sized vessel."

WORST OF FOGGY MORNINGS.

Third and Last of the Recent Periods of Delays for Ferryboats—Liners Held Up.

A dense fog, thicker than that of Wednesday and Thursday, settled over the city and harbor yesterday morning, and until 10 o'clock, when it lifted, menaced river and railroad traffic. The ferryboats crept across on no particular schedule and managed to avert serious accidents.

Much inconvenience resulted, and business in most of the offices was not begun until 10 o'clock. The employes who work at night on Ellis Island returned to the Battery yesterday morning at 9 o'clock instead of 6:30, and at the time of their arrival nearly three hundred workmen were waiting to go to Ellis Island.

A fleet of ocean liners was held up outside the bar, and the revenue cutter did not leave the Battery to go down to them until 10 o'clock.

Capitalists to Visit Mexico.

Attorney General Elkin of Pennsylvania, with a party of friends, including E. M. Haedrich of Philadelphia, Messrs. Linus G. Read and H. C. Kelly, formerly interested in the Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company of Newburg, and A. D. Meloy of this city, left here yesterday on a special car for a two weeks' trip to the silver-producing district of Parral, Mexico, being large owners in the Terrenates Consolidated Mining Company.

Stanley Electric Company Not Sold.

Ray D. Lillibridge, as representative of the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, said yesterday that the statement that the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company had sold out to the General Electric Company was unauthorized. "It is true," he said, "that negotiations for a change of ownership of control of the Stanley Company are pending, but the control of the Stanley Company has not passed into the hands of William C. Whitney. The plan to increase the capital stock of the company to $10,000,000 has not been abandoned, and the permanency and enlargement of the works at Pittsfield is one of the details agreed upon in any event."

A potent stimulant, an appetizer, a sleep-bringing "night-cap."

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

A subtle beverage to be lingered over and enjoyed.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

GRAND JURY FAVORS SUNDAY LIQUOR SALE

In a Presentment It Indorses Mr. Jerome's Excise Bill.

Declares Raines Law Responsible for Police Blackmail and the Degradation of Saloon Keepers.

District Attorney Jerome's excise bill, providing for the opening of saloons in this city during certain hours on Sunday, was warmly indorsed by the January Grand Jury in a presentment handed up by that body on completion of its work yesterday.

In the presentment the Grand Jury arraigns the present liquor tax law as responsible for the system of blackmail in the Police Department, and especially denounces the Raines law as a measure which tends to drive retail liquor dealers to become keepers of disorderly houses.

Mr. Jerome last night expressed himself as exceedingly gratified at the action of the Grand Jury, which he declared was not due to any prompting from him. His bill, which was introduced in the Legislature at Albany a few days ago, was immediately referred to a committee, but a public hearing on it will be given on Feb. 17. The Grand Jury presentment reads as follows:

The Grand Jury has been profoundly impressed by the evils incident to the present liquor tax law of the State of New York. It is of the opinion that the present provisions of the law, whereby it is made unlawful to sell liquors on Sunday in places other than hotels, lead to great evils.

It has come to the knowledge of the Grand Jury that there is now pending in the Assembly of the State of New York a bill, No. 77, the purpose of which is to permit the sale of liquors on Sunday in the City of New York in licensed places other than hotels, between the hours of 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 11 o'clock in the evening. While it does not seem that a measure of this character would entirely remove the evils incident to the present law, it yet seems to the Grand Jury that such a measure, if it should become law, would tend to minimize these evils.

The present system is admirably calculated to create and sustain a system of blackmail. It tends to debauch our public officers, especially the police force, to degrade those engaged in the liquor traffic, and to deprive of political freedom those persons who are engaged in the retail liquor business in the City of New York. The present provisions of law relative to hotels tend to drive retailers of liquor to become keepers of disorderly houses.

In the opinion of the Grand Jury the passage of Assembly bill No. 77 would do very much in rendering it possible to suppress blackmail, and would also practically do away with the so-called nefarious Raines law hotels. We believe that such a measure is consonant to the needs of the people of this city, and is one desired by them.

We therefore present to this honorable court that in our opinion the best interests of the City of New York require the passage of such a measure.

"I will go to Albany in favor of the bill," said Mr. Jerome. "I have the permission of several men of high standing, who feel, like the Grand Jury, that the enactment of this law would be a great aid to good citizenship, to use their names in favor of the bill."

NOTES HELD BY HITT DECLARED INVALID.

Court Discredits His Stories and Decides for Administrator of Mrs. Augusta A. Thompson's Estate.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City, yesterday handed down a decision in the suit brought by Dr. William W. Varick as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Augusta A. Thompson, to compel Adrian Hitt to surrender two notes he held against Mrs. Thompson's estate. One of these notes was for $10,000; the other was for $32,000.

The first note was made to Mrs. Thompson by Eugene Kingsford. Hitt testified that this note was given to him by Mrs. Thompson because he and she had been secretly married five years previous to her death. The larger note, he said, Mrs. Thompson had given to him as payment of money he had loaned her so that she might improve some property se owned.

Dr. Varick refused to pay the notes on the ground that the Kingsford note had been found by Hitt among Mrs. Thompson's effects, and was improperly in his possession. The second note, he charged, was a forgery. The taking of testimony in the case consumed 187 days. The only witnesses produced by Hitt were George W. Culver and Hitt's twelve-year-old niece. The latter testified that she saw Mrs. Thompson give Hitt the Kingsford note, while Culver testified that he saw Mrs. Thompson sign the other note. Hitt, when asked where he obtained the money he loaned Mrs. Thompson, said he won $8,000 of it by a wager of that amount that he could walk from San Francisco to New York in 100 days, after which he won a second wager by walking back again. The rest, he said, came from profits in his business as an inventor.

The Vice Chancellor in his decision said he put little faith in the testimony of Culver who was Hitt's personal friend, and for a similar reason he must dismiss the testimony of Hitt's niece. He also discredited Hitt's testimony as to winning two large wagers by his walks between San Francisco and New York.

It might be true that Mrs. Thompson had given the ten-thousand-dollar note to Hitt, but the presumption was that she did not because there was no indorsement on the note to indicate the transfer, which omission was fatal because Mrs. Thompson was a business woman. The Vice Chancellor also discredited Hitt's statement that he had loaned Mrs. Thompson $32,000 because in his business ventures he was backed by Mrs. Thompson's capital and his profits were small. It was also unreasonable to suppose that Mrs. Thompson had expended $32,000 in improving her property, her entire estate being valued at only $35,000.

For these reasons, he said, he was constrained to decide against the validity of the notes.

THE BALDWIN DIVORCE CASE.

It Was the Wife in Whose Favor the Decree Was Granted.

A dispatch from Sioux Falls, S. D., yesterday gave erroneously the decision of the Circuit Court in the divorce suit between Mr. and Mrs. William B. Baldwin. In this case the husband sued for a divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Mrs. Baldwin defended the suit through her counsel, J. Miller Kenyon of Washington, the attorney of record, and Messrs. Jones & Matthews. The court granted a decree in favor of Mrs. Baldwin and awarded her the custody of the child of the parties.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BATH, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Fire in the village of Savona, six miles from here, destroyed to-day Wagner's, Canfield & Boyce's, and Shults's general stores and Niles's furniture store, and damaged Kendall's Hotel and Ward's drug store. The total damage is about $20,000.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A fire which started in the furniture store of J. P. Hill & Co. to-day did damage to the extent of $50,000. Two buildings were destroyed. For a time the flames spread rapidly, and it was feared that much of the business section would be destroyed.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 30.—H. H. Porter's underwear factory and two tenement houses in Sherbornville were burned to-day, causing a loss of $15,000. Six families are homeless. The Framingham Fire Department was summoned, but declined to leave the town limits in accordance with a previous decision.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Beautiful, New Silk Waists.

To-day will be one of unusual importance in the Waist Store. Many of the newest and prettiest styled creations get their first showing.

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, rounded yoke of openwork; body of waist solidly tucked; black only. 6.90

IRISH CROCHET LACE WAISTS, with yoke of taffeta straps and drawn work; collars and cuffs of same; entire waist over silk foundation; in white only. 10.00

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS, solidly tucked from shoulder to bust; collar, cuffs, shoulder and front plait with ecru Cluny lace; in black, white and pastel shades. 5.00

PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, tucking and fagoting across front, in black, white, pink, gray and nile. 3.95

Also, WAISTS of CASHMERE and ALBATROSS, in evening shades. 1.95 and 2.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

In the Men's Store To-Day.

"Stag" or Dinner Coats & Vests.

11.00 Fine fast black Tuxedo Cloth, lined with Venetian, silk faced.

16.50 A finer grade, silk-lined throughout, gros grain faced.

Trousers to match, $3.50 and $4.50.

Women's Stylish Skirts.

A great many new Spring styles will get their first showing to-day. Irrespective of the newness of the styles the prices are extremely attractive.

OF Broadcloth, Canvas, Voile and Cheviot, AT 5.00, 7.50 and 9.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

Clearance of Winter Garments For Girls and Misses.

Girls' Long Coats at 3.50, 4.50, 5.75 which were $6.50 to $15.00.

Misses' Jackets and ¾ Garments at 5.00 and 7.50 which were $10.00 to $17.50.

Also a showing of NEW SPRING SUITS FOR MISSES, in very attractive styles, at 11.75 and 15.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

World's Greatest Grocery.

ROAST BEEF—Extra fancy Native Prime Ribs; lb., 16
LAMB—Hindquarters fancy genuine Canada Spring Lamb; lb., 14
MUTTON—Leg or hindquarter fancy Canada Mutton; lb., 10
STEAKS—Extra fancy quality Sirloin Steak; lb., 15
PORK—Loins of fancy Jersey corn-fed Pork or fresh California Hams; per lb., 12½
MUTTON — Short forequarter fancy Canada Mutton; per lb., 5
FISH—Fancy Smoked Haddies or Boston Smelts; per lb., 10
FANCY FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT, 2 for 25c.; each, 13
CELERY—Fancy well bleached Stalks, Kalamazoo Celery; per stalk, 8
SPINACH—Fresh from Southern gardens; qt., 5
FRESH VEGETABLES—Large bunches of fancy Southern Beets or Carrots, each, 5
GREEN STRING BEANS, per qt., 15
GERMAN SALAD POTATOES, 2 qts., 15c.; per qt., 8
CRACKERS—City-baked fresh-made Fig Bars or our own home-made Mixed Sugar Wafers; lb., 11½
COFFEE—Fancy Cucuta Maracaibo, fresh roasted, sweet and good body, 5 lbs., 70c.; a lb. 15
HAM—Armour's Mild Sugar-Cured Boiled (sliced) Ham; per lb., 25
BREAD—The finest and largest Loaf of New England Bread in the city for 5

ALL ORDERS FOR Meat, Poultry, Fish & Vegetables amounting to $2.00 or more will be DELIVERED FREE between 8th and 59th Sts. by special wagons. PARTICULARS AT THE MARKET.

(Fourth Floor.)

High-Grade Cigars.

Choice assortment of High-Grade Cigars, specially priced for economical smokers.

LA GUETINA, high grade clear Havana Puritanos; box of 50, 3.50
LA VIENTA, Key West clear Havana, Puritanos Finos; box of 50, 2.95
FLOR DE JULIANA, long Havana filler, Selectos; box of 50, 2.50
MARCONI INVINCIBLES, combination Havana filler; box of 50, 2.00
KEY WEST EXTRAS, Havana Seed Wrapper, Conchas Selectos; box of 50, 1.00
REINA VIOLA, mixed Havana filler, Conchas Perfectos; box of 50, 1.65
SUPREMACY, Sumatra wrapper, Puritanos; box of 50, 1.50
LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS, box of 50, 85
HAVANA STOGIES, in wooden boxes; 100 in box, 1.35
HAVANA WRAPPER CONCHAS, 5,000 to close; box of 50, 50

Mail Orders Solicited.

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Good-Wearing Shoes for Men, Women, and Children AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

For Women.

At 1.95—WOMEN'S SHOES of Kid, Box Calf, Velour Kid, Dull Kid and Patent Leather; all sizes; several styles of toes and heels; most of these were $3.00. In this lot at $1.95 are also some sample Shoes that were made to sell for $5.00.

At 1.00—WOMEN'S KID SHOES, with Patent Leather tips; left-overs in broken sizes of former $2.00 Shoes.

Girls' Shoes.

At 69c—GIRLS' KID AND PATENT LEATHER SHOES; the Kid Shoes are in sizes up to 11; the Patent Leathers in sizes 5 to 8.

At 98c—GIRLS' PATENT LEATHER AND KIDSKIN SHOES; made on full round-toe last, with solid sewed soles and spring heels; sizes 11½ to 2.

Men's Shoes.

At 1.65—MEN'S KID LACE SHOES, with double soles; good for this season's rough wear; yet neat enough for almost all occasions.

At 1.95—MEN'S SHOES that were made to sell at $3.50, in Kid and Calf; lace and congress; Goodyear welted soles; all sizes; also Patent Leather in sizes up to 8.

Boys' Shoes.

At 1.25—Boys' and Youths' Shoes of Box Grain with double soles sewed; the best wearing shoes ever sold at a bargain price; all sizes. (Main and Second Floors, East.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

All Sorts of CLOTHING BARGAINS For Men

MIDWINTER often marks the turn in the tide from presentability to shabbiness in a man's heavy suit—here's the opportunity to prepare for that emergency economically and well, both in Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats, and Long-trouser Suits for young men of 16 to 19:

Men's $15 to $18 Suits at $11.50

Sack Suits, in a variety of patterns of fancy cheviot.

Men's $4 and $5 Trousers at $2.75

Trousers of black cheviot, left over from $12 and $15 suits.

Men's $25 and $30 Overcoats at $20

Winter Overcoats, in large sizes, of Oxford or black velours; handsomely silk-lined.

Men's $15 Overcoats at $10.50

Black and Oxford Cheviot Overcoats; the kind of which we have sold hundreds—the best $15 Overcoats ever offered. The present group constitutes all we have left.

Youths' Suits at $6.75 and $8.50

They are of fancy cheviots; suits that were $10 are now $6.75; suits that were $15 are now $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' Suits, $3

That Were Low-priced at $5

FIVE DOLLARS was the price of these Double-breasted Suits, when lines were complete in sizes and patterns. And we, and you, considered them cheap at that price. All sizes, from 8 to 16 years, are still here; but not in every pattern of the handsome materials that they were originally. So the price comes down from $5 to

Three Dollars a Suit

They're all silk-sewed and taped throughout. Then here's other news:

At 50c—Boys' Knee Trousers of corduroy or fancy mixtures. Cut from remnants of suitings, and regular 85c values. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

At 75c—Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses, sizes 6 to 15 years. Regular dollar quality.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's DERBY HATS At Half Price

Regular $3 Sorts at $1.50

BLACK Derby Hats, of fine quality, in a variety of Winter and early Spring blocks, that regularly sell at three dollars in our own stock.

We have cleaned house of small lots, and offer them for today, at

$1.50 Each

—a chance that prudent men who need a new hat will be prompt to avail themselves of.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Women's Tailored Suits

A Sale of Singletons

THESE are troublous times for the Tailored Suits that have become reduced in quantity to just one or two of a kind. For they have to go—and no measures are too stringent to be adopted, in order to accomplish this promptly.

If you're inquisitive as well as prudent, you'll investigate today what these two very sharply reduced groups of Tailored Suits hold for you. They represent the handsomest, best and most stylish of the season's gowns:

At $30, worth up to $70

Tailor Suits of broadcloth and tailoring mixtures, in smart styles; prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

At $50, worth up to $125

Handsome Tailor Suits; domestic and imported.

Second floor, Broadway.

Razor Strops

Kinds That Keep a Razor Keen

THE sharpness of a razor depends as much upon a good strop—and, of course, the proper use of it—as your comfort depends upon a sharp razor.

You'll find among the following sorts, some razor strop that will put, and keep, your razor in good condition:

Razor Strops of padded leather, extra long, in fine morocco case, at $1.50.

Extra long Cushion Strops, of finest leather, in morocco case, at $2.75.

Fine leather Strops, with four sides: one side composition hone, at $1.

Padded two-sided Strops, of good leather, at 50c and 75c.

Pullman Rolling Strops of leather, at 50c.

Broadway.

The White Sale Ends Today

The Most Successful and Helpful January Sale of White We Have Ever Held . . . .

IN THE PAST we have been able to extend the benefits of the January Sale far into February. This year that can only be done in a fragmentary way—*because of the splendid success which has come to these superb offerings*, during the current month.

Muslin Underwear in Particular

Never did we have such excellent garments before; never such superb variety as this month. Success was deserved, and the offerings fully appreciated by the thousands of women who came for them.

Today the last supplies come forward—many of them groups that gave prestige to the Sale on its opening day. The selling of today should end them all. The opportunity will not be allowed to slip away from women not already supplied by these January offerings.

Drawers

At 35c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with torchon lace or embroidered plaits above.

At 50c—Of cambric or muslin; trimmed with embroidery or hemstitched lawn ruffle with plaits.

At 65c—Of cambric or nainsook; with open or blind embroidery.

At 75c—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace and insertion; others trimmed with blind embroidery with plaits above.

At 85c—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace, or blind embroidery with plaits above.

At $1—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with blind embroidery or Valenciennes lace

Nightgowns

At 65c—Of cambric; high or round neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and embroidery insertion; or neck finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle; long or short sleeves.

At 75c—Of muslin; V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery insertion and edging; others with cluster plaits, finished with lawn ruffle.

At 85c—Of cambric; V neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $1—Of cambric or nainsook; square or round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; others with cluster plaits and lace.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; V neck; yoke of hemstitched plaits and Valenciennes lace and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50—Of cambric; square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Petticoats

At 50c—Of muslin; four styles; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with embroidery and plaits above; others trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or hemstitched lawn ruffles. Worth 85c.

At 75c—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion. Worth 90c.

Corset Covers

At 35c—Of muslin; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and ribbon.

At 50c—Of cambric; trimmed with torchon lace and insertion.

At 75c—Of cambric; round neck; front trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace; neck trimmed with lace edging.

At 85c—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; also embroidered beading.

At $1—Of nainsook; front of ten rows of torchon lace insertion; neck finished with lace edging.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and ribbon.

Chemises

At 35c—Of cambric; round neck; front of cluster plaits and embroidery insertion; neck finished with cambric ruffle.

At 50c—Of cambric; round neck, with torchon lace and ribbon.

At 75c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with torchon lace and two rows of insertion; ribbon through beading.

At 85c—Of cambric; round neck, trimmed with Cluny lace.

At $1—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and two rows of insertion; ribbon through beading.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with embroidery and embroidery insertion; ribbon through beading.

Wind-Up Offerings In Table Linens and Towels

LINENS are an important arm of this great January movement, and in spite of rising prices among all manufacturers we have been able to present a vast array of decisive bargains.

For this final day of the sale we announce a number of items that have scarcely been equaled during the whole month. We also repeat some choice offerings made earlier in the sale.

They offer the rarest of good fortune to thrifty housekeepers.

Dinner Cloths

Moravian, Satin Double Damask

At $8.25 each, from $11—Size 2 x 2½ yards.

At $10 each, from $13.25—Size 2 x 3 yards.

At $13.50 each, from $17.25—Size 2½ x 3 yards.

At $6.50 each, from $13.50—Cloths 3 yards square, in beautiful quality of Scotch double damask design, woven so that corners can be cut to make the cloth round if desired. A slight imperfection in weave accounts for this rare bargain.

Table Linen by the Yard

At 33c a yard, worth 50c—Half-bleached Table Linen in handsome damask designs. *This price for this day only.*

At $1.25 a yard, from $1.75—Bleached Double Satin Damask; fully two yards wide. *This price for this day only.*

Napkins

At $1.95 a dozen, from $2.50—Bleached Scotch Napkins for dinner use; 24 inches square. Mostly spot patterns. *Price for this day only.*

Towels

At 25c each, from 40c—Bleached German Huckaback Hemstitched Towels, with damask border; 22 x 44 in. *For today only.*

At 50c each, from 75c—Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, with three rows of openwork; 24 x 50 in.

Cushion Covers

Hungarian Fancy Ruffled Cushion Covers, hand-embroidered; slightly shop-worn; regularly $1.50, today 90c each.

Fourth avenue.

More Shoe-News

That's Full of Snap and Sparkle

DON'T imagine that, like aerated water it will lose its sparkle, and grow flat and stale. The quality of the shoes we tell about safeguards the importance of the news.

Fine shoes, handsome shoes, sturdy shoes, for all weathers, for all occasions, at all prices—that is, at all fair prices, from a WANAMAKER standpoint—at extraordinarily low prices, when matched with other offerings.

Deceit brings dissatisfaction; misstatement breeds distrust. Here are facts you can tie to—we stand back of them:

Men's Shoes

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Satin calfskin, on stylish lasts, tipped; flexible sewed; good, every-day shoes.

At $1.90, worth $3—Box calfskin lace Shoes, with single and double pure oak-tanned soles; made on conservative lasts, to suit the average man.

At $2.40, worth $3 and $3.50—An aggregation of men's fine shoes, of kidskin, patent leather, box calf and black Russia calf; in several toe-shapes; all are welted and stitched.

Women's Shoes

At $1.20, worth $2—More than 800 pairs of fine black kidskin button and lace Boots; all flexible soles, with closely-trimmed edges.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—A fine lot of kidskin lace Boots, with pretty heels and stylish toes; good-fitting and durable.

At $2.20, worth $3—An exceptionally fine lot of women's stylish Boots, on straight lasts; made up of fine kidskin on high arched lasts, with pretty curved heels and rather narrow toes. They anticipate the shapes that will be here later.

Children's Shoes

At 85c, from $1.25—Kidskin, box calfskin, patent leather and velour calf; all made on good wide toe-lasts, tipped; solid leather soles, spring heels; sizes 8½ to 10½. Larger sizes, $1.

Boys' Shoes

At $1.10—Box calfskin Shoes, built to wear and look well; solid heels and counters, smooth inside; sizes 11 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.30.

Basement.

Women's Half-Trimmed Hats

THESE draped hats, of black chiffon, are all but ready to put on. A small amount of trimming—foliage, flowers, lace—completes a very stylish bit of millinery. Shapes vary—all in latest designs, including turbans and other flat models.

And, besides they're easily worth a dollar more than their price—

$1.50 Each

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Wear-Things

At House Cleaning Prices

LITTLE prices go well with little lots. Conversely, little lots should go well with little prices to help them.

That's what prompts, today, these clearance offerings of Girls' Shirt-Waists and Silk Petticoats, Babies' Long Slips and the like. Mothers will find them mighty interesting picking.

At 25c and 35c, worth 40c to 60c—Children's Flannelette Dresses; yoke effects in various designs. Sizes 1 to 4 years.

At $1, worth up to $4—Girls' Flannel Shirt-Waists; some slightly mussed. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years.

At $2.50, worth $5—Girls' Silk Petticoats, in a number of different colors; slightly mussed.

At 18c, 25c and 50c, worth 25c to 75c—Infants' Long Slips of cambric; bishop effect with hemstitched ruffle at neck and sleeves; yoke of hemstitched plaits, plain with embroidery insertion.

At $1, worth $1.35—Infants' Long Dresses of nainsook; various styles of plain or trimmed skirts; hemstitched plaited ruffle or embroidery edges.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Under-Price Store

Men's $1 Shirts, 45c

Percales, in Handsome Patterns

The opportunity to buy two stylish, well-made Fancy Shirts for less than the price that one was made to sell for, created a sharp stir of interest in the Basement Store yesterday.

There were three thousand to start with—so there's still good choosing today. The fabric is percale of excellent quality; the shirt-making, cutting and style are the best; the shirts are comfortable as well as good-looking. Long or short bosoms; open back and front; detachable cuffs. Patterns are neat stripes and figures, in good variety.

Shirts made to sell for a dollar, at

45 Cents Each

Good Corsets, Low-Priced

Stock-righting is responsible for these offerings of excellent Corsets at clean-up prices. You'll recognize the names as standing for corsets you like to wear:

At 45c, worth 75c—Of coutil; sateen striping; straight-fronts, low bust, short hips, 4-hook; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 28 in. Also of white flowered batiste, of dainty design.

At 50c, worth $1.25—Jean Corsets; straight-front, bias and gored cut; garters attached in front; in white and gray; sizes 19 to 25 in.

At $1, worth $3.25—I. C. Corsets of black batiste; lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 18 to 22 in.

At $1.50, worth $3.75—I. C. Corsets of imported white coutil; straight-front, medium long waist, medium length over hips and abdomen; sizes 18 to 22 in.

Women's Muslin Underwear

Not very many of these wonderfully low-priced garments left. Seems too bad to miss the chance to buy them, by not buying today:

Drawers at 15c

Of muslin or cambric; plain hem with plaits.

Nightgowns at 38c

Of muslin; V neck; yoke of cluster plaits; neck and sleeves finished with lawn ruffle.

Women's Winter Coats

At Final Low Prices

PRICES on these remaining Winter Coats for Women have got down to hard pan.

There's a variegated assortment in the groups we offer today—coats that will suit the taste of almost every women.

Not many of each kind; but then, there's not much of any single price—when you compare it with the original figures.

This is economy in pleasant guise:

At $7.50, from $12 to $15—Short Jackets and Hip-length Coats, mostly black, in odd sizes and styles.

At $12, from $18 to $20—Black zibeline Coats, hip-length, trimmed with taffeta bands; also various odd coats.

At $18, from $25 to $35—Coats, hip and three-quarter lengths; in black, tan, and mixtures of various styles.

At $27.50, from $42 to $58—A number of Imported Coats, in attractive styles and various materials.

Second floor, Broadway.

Reducing Girls' Coats

To Make Clean Decks for Stock-Righting

THIS is the last day of grace for these Girls' Winter Coats. We've determined to clear up these lots this month that ends tonight—and have priced them accordingly—

One-Third to One-Half

below the prices they have borne hitherto.

Of course, lines are broken—you'd expect that. But the recompense lies in getting girls' stylish, well-made coats at a sharply reduced price for just a little searching. These groups:

At $5, Hitherto $7.50 to $10

Coats of kersey, cheviot and chinchilla, in handsome colorings; in Norfolk and three-quarter length styles. All well made. Sizes 6 to 12 years. Not all sizes in any one style.

At $8.50, Hitherto $12 to $17.50

Three-quarter length Coats of chinchilla, kersey and cheviot, in tan, blue and red; variously made and trimmed; sizes 6 to 12 years. Not all sizes in each style.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Knitted Vests

FIT snugly under a tailored gown, are warm, comfortable, yet good-looking.

In plain colors or figured; single or double-breasted; trimmed with brass buttons. $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Candies at a Quarter

THE heart of one kind is walnut—rather suggests "heart of oak"—but this is tender, delicious, dainty. The covering is either molasses or chocolate. "Walnut Pillows."

The other sort consists of nougat in a covering of orange or rose—"Nougat Pillows."

Mighty good to eat—both of them. 25c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CONTROLLER GROUT ATTACKS GOV. ODELL

Special Franchise Tax Law the Subject of His Remarks.

Utters Defiance to Legislators Who Talk of Delay or Defeat of City Bills —Mr. Ford Defends His Bill.

Controller Edward M. Grout, before the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League last night, uttered his defi to the Legislature for holding up city bills. It has been rumored around City Hall for several days that some dissatisfaction has been expressed by certain members of the city government, especialy those who are Republicans, at what they considered the excessive amount of "talking" by other officials. The Controller's speech was interpreted as an answer also to the critics.

"Newspaper gossip intimates that the Governor," Mr. Grout said, "and the controllers of the Legislature will delay or defeat city legislation in which I am interested because of my opposition and my words against the Governor on this franchise tax law. I do not think so badly of the Governor or of the legislators as to credit this report. If such defeat were the result, however, I would not abate one jot or tittle of my opposition to the repeal of a law which I regard as the best for the interests of the people which has passed the Legislature for a generation past.

"If any important city bills are defeated for such a reason, I undertake to say that Gov. Odell, if he runs again for the high office which would thus be abased, or the candidate whom his party might nominate in his place, would receive in New York City an adverse majority somewhat in excess of that of last Fall."

The meeting of the league was in the Sturtevant House. Denis A. Spellissy presided. Ex-Senator John Ford, besides the Controller, censured the Governor for his opposition to the continuance of the franchise law on the statute books. Mr. Ford reiterated many of the things he had said against the Governor before the City Club a few weeks ago.

"I do not believe that the motives which prompt Gov. Odell in his present attitude," Mr. Ford said, "are worthy motives. He is using the same arguments against the bill now that he used in 1899. I do not believe that a leopard can change his spots, and so I do not believe Ben Odell's motives can be changed between 1899 and 1903.

"The Governor has set himself the task of relieving the rural communities of the State of direct taxation at the expense of this city. What does he care for large Democratic majorities in New York City if he can come down to the Bronx with 130,000 majority? He is looking out for the farmer vote, and for that alone. It is time the city waked up to this fact and acted upon its realization."

Mr. Ford, in commenting on the recent decision of the Appellate Division, said that the friends of the franchise law recognized from the start the method of collection, as drafted in the amended law, was probably unconstitutional. He did not think, however, that it was what the corporations at first expected to make their fight on.

"The bill as originally drafted for the extraordinary legislative session," he continued, "provided that such 'purchase price' payments as were paid to the city government should be deducted from the franchise tax. I represented to Gov. Roosevelt that this was clearly unconstitutional, but the Governor insisted that the bill should pass as it stood.

"But I explained the danger to Senator Elsberg and Senator Brown. Both agreed with me that, if the bill passed in that form the corporations would be provided with a ready and effective means of attack. Senator Brown then introduced an amendment, apparently a most innocent one, providing that such 'purchase price' payments as 'are matters of taxation' should be deducted from the franchise tax payment. This attracted no notice even from the acute corporation lawyers, but it prevented all attack on this most vulnerable point. There is no danger that the integrity of the law will be destroyed by any court decisions upon it as it stands."

Controller Grout said that he had been warned that whatever he might say on this subject would be used against him, and that he had placed what he wanted to say in writing, so that he would be responsible for whatever he might say. Some of his remarks were the following:

"One of the chief opponents of the Ford franchise tax law in 1899 is now the Governor of the State, and as Governor he now lends his voice to aid the outcry of the franchise corporations against that law. He offers a substitute, which is acceptable to these corporations, and which he proclaims as better for the public interests. That, in brief, is the situation. The attack upon the present law and the proposed remedy both come from the same source, from those who hate the law and always have hated it.

"Hence the first question to occur to a careful citizen is, How can we trust a remedy coming from such a quarter? Is it not enough that the remedy offered in substitution for the Ford franchise tax law comes from the hand of the same man, who, before he was Governor, sought to defeat the present law?

"The franchise tax law had its origin in a long record of evasion of the just burdens of taxation by these corporations which had obtained from the people, sometimes by fraud and bribery, sometimes by trickery, sometimes by the dense ignorance of public officials, and always by the absence of strict legal regulation, the right to use the public streets.

"These rights grew from little to enormous value—and, although invariably they obtained them either for trifling compensation or for none at all, these corporations persistently resisted all taxation upon their valuable rights to use the streets. For many years they succeeded in their resistance to taxation, indeed, for all the many years before the year 1900, let us call it at least the period of a generation, they successfully evaded taxation. The sum of taxes which they thus escaped is enormous. It defies ready computation. More than a hundred millions of ready money would not liquidate the equitable debt.

"But no one sought to recover this debt of the past. The people sought only to stop such dodging in the future, and the public servants who did this service for the people were John Ford and Theodore Roosevelt, and the more or less unwilling Legislature of 1899. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was then, as now, on the other side of the question. He was not for the people, but for the corporations, and therefore against the people. He cannot be for the people now, if his course is commended by the franchise-holding corporations, for today, as always on this question of taxation, the interests of the people have always been opposed by these corporations.

"The State Assessors have not proceeded upon intelligent and right rules of assessment, nor I believe have they ever assessed these franchises at their fair and true value. I could undertake to show that one franchise, assessed by them at $70,000,000, is actually worth, according to the market value of its securities, nearly $160,000,000; while a Brooklyn railroad, with a franchise valued at over $21,000,000, is assessed for about $11,000,000. It is not necessary to repeal the law to correct these defects in its application.

"The question before the people is not what the courts will do with this law. The principle of the law has not even been assailed in the courts. On the contrary, it has been expressly sustained. The only attack to be feared is upon the method of assessment by State officials, a feature put into the bill at the request of the corporations and then used by them to undo it. It is a scandalous history, of the kind to breed anarchy and not respect for law—so scandalous that eternal justice will never permit it to succeed.

"The real question before the people is as to the attitude of the Governor and the Legislature, for even if the Court of Appeals must hold the law bad as to method of assessment the principle remains unimpaired, and the Legislature and the Governor can easily remedy the defect and secure to the people their rights."

Alliance Francaise Entertainment.

A Louis XVI. entertainment, with costumes of the period, was given last night at Carnegie Lyceum by the Alliance Francaise of New York. The programme included a one-act play, with a minuet, acted and danced by members of the Alliance Dramatic Club; several songs by Miss Margaret Hubbard Ayer, a burlesque number by the Parisian artist Pal, and a farcical sketch on the famous charlatan stages of the seventeenth century by the Montmartre minstrels. Numa Blès and Lucien Boyer. The piano accompaniments were played by J. Allard of the Conservatory of Music of Paris.

J. P. MORGAN'S TAX REDUCTION.

Protests That Personal Assessment Is Too High, but Does Not Want to Appear a Dodger.

J. Pierpont Morgan appeared yesterday before a Tax Commissioner in reference to the assessment levied on his personal property for 1903. Last year Mr. Morgan was assessed for $600,000, which was reduced to $400,000, and on which sum Mr. Morgan paid taxes. This year Mr. Morgan was assessed for $600,000, and he informed the Tax Commissioners yesterday that nearly all of his property was not subject to taxation. Mr. Morgan declared that he did not want to appear as a tax dodger and was willing to pay his personal taxes, because he thought that all of New York's citizens should do so.

After a long examination, in which Mr. Morgan made confidential statements as to his assets and liabilities, he said that he was willing to pay the taxes, but did not desire to sign an affidavit. It was said yesterday that the Tax Commissioners would agree to place Mr. Morgan's final assessment at $400,000.

George W. Vanderbilt also appeared yesterday. He was assessed last year for $1,000,000, which was greatly reduced. It was stated that Mr. Vanderbilt would pay on $50,000 of personalty this year. John R. Drexel and Jacob H. Schiff also appeared at the Tax Department yesterday and made statements as to their personal property.

WEDDING KNOWN TO FEW.

Countess de Castellane Attended Marriage of Orson C. Hoyt and Miss Richardson on Jan. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson C. Hoyt, newly wedded, were on their way to Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday, in the private car of the Countess de Castellane, having started for that place late on Thursday afternoon. The bride was Miss Beatrice Richardson, daughter of A. Frank Richardson, the advertising agent, and Mr. Hoyt is a lawyer of Buffalo, well known also in society of that city.

They were married in the Ascension Memorial Church in this city by the Rev. John Floyd Steen on Jan. 8. The service was attended only by Countess de Castellane and the close relatives of the bridegroom and bride, it being the desire later to surprise their friends with the news of their marriage.

Miss Richardson and the Countess de Castellane have been friends since girlhood. They attended school together in Boston, and when Miss Gould was married to Count de Castellane Miss Richardson was one of her bridesmaids.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt went to Buffalo for a short time to enable Mr. Hoyt to arrange his business affairs so as to be able to take a wedding trip. They have recently been living at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. Hoyt was formerly the wife of Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton. She was divorced from him in 1900.

MAY CLOSE SUGAR PLANT.

A report was circulated in Jersey City yesterday to the effect that the plant of the American Sugar Refining Company was to be shut down and all the employés laid off for the reason that the refined sugar market was largely overstocked. At the company's office information was refused.

Workmen said they had been notified that a portion of the force would be laid off tonight. It was understood, they said, that work was to be suspended for two weeks for the annual "clean up" of the machinery, which takes place every year at the beginning of February.

STRICKEN IN A STREET CAR.

A well-dressed man boarded a southbound Third Avenue car at Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon, and just before the car reached Thirty-third Street, startled the other passengers by jumping to his feet and calling out:

"My God, what a pain! I am going to die."

Then he sank back into his seat. The conductor stopped the car, and Policeman Northrup was assisting the man down the steps to the street, when he died in the policeman's arms. It is believed heart disease caused death.

The body was identified as that of John Hild, fifty-seven years old, a contractor and builder, of 429 West Forty-eighth Street.

Michigan Alumni Banquet.

Alumni of the University of Michigan residing in this city held their annual dinner at the rooms of the Aldine Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, last evening. William A. Ewing presided as toastmaster. Those who spoke were President James B. Angell, head of the university; Alfred Noble, Archer Brown, and Henry W. Hubard, who made the address of welcome.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Since Thursday night the storm over the north has moved less rapidly, but with still further increased intensity to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and northwest gales resulted along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, extending into the interior through the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic States. The rain and snow of Thursday night from the lake region and the Ohio Valley eastward has been followed by generally clearing weather. In the interior as far west as the eastern border of the plateau region the weather has been fair, while further west rains were quite general, owing to disturbed barometric conditions which prevail over the entire district west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperatures were decidedly lower Friday morning in the lake region, the central valleys, the Gulf States, and the Southwest, with cold waves in the Upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region. During the day, however, there was a rapid and decided rise in the central valleys, extending westward into the plateau region, while in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region there was a decided fall, ranging from 8 to 34 degrees, without, however, varying much from the seasonal average.

There will be rain and snow Saturday in the Pacific districts and the plateau regions, probably extending during Sunday to the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. It will be somewhat colder Saturday in New England. It will be warmer Saturday in the greater portion of the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest, and warmer Sunday in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, New England, and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. It will probably be colder Sunday in the Northwest and the west portion of the middle slope.

On the New England Coast high west winds will diminish Saturday night; on the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be west and diminishing; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh north to northeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh east to southeast, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have high west winds and fair, cold weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair; colder Saturday; Sunday, fair, with rising temperature; high west winds, diminishing Saturday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, fair Saturday, Sunday, fair and warmer; diminishing west winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, fair Saturday; colder in extreme southeast portion; Sunday, fair; warmer in west portion; west winds, becoming fresh and variable.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh west to north winds.

North Dakota, fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, probably snow, with colder in west portion.

South Dakota, fair Saturday; warmer in central and east portions; Sunday, probably snow, with colder in west portion.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer; fresh winds, becoming south.

Western New York, fair Saturday, except snow flurries in north and west portions; Sunday, fair, warmer; high west winds, slowly diminishing and shifting to south.

West Virginia, fair Saturday; Sunday, fair, warmer.

Minnesota, fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday, snow; fresh south winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; wind west, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	18	45	44
6 A. M.	20	41	45
9 A. M.	21	40	45
12 M.	20	43	52
3 P. M.	23	37	50
6 P. M.	23	33	40
9 P. M.	20	29	33
12 P. M.	19	28	32

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¾
Weather Bureau	38
Corresponding date 1902	22
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The thermometer registered 42 degrees at 8 A. M. and 30 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 47 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 28 degrees at 10:30 P. M. The humidity was total at 8 A. M. and 26 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY

New Concern to be Capitalized at $1,000,000.

E. C. Converse to be President—Officers of Many Banks Represented on the Board of Directors.

A new trust company, all the Directors of which are officials of one or the other of the leading down-town banks, has just been organized for the purpose of carrying on a strictly trust company business on conservative lines.

The announcement was received with interest in Wall Street and was much commented on. It was pointed out that ten years ago such a combination of banking interests as is represented on the Board of Directors of the new trust company would have been impossible, and five years ago it would have been difficult. The men who are Directors of the new trust company are mainly the younger bank officials, and besides their own banks they are closely connected with out-of-town interests. In fact, it was stated yesterday that there was hardly any banker in the United States who would not find a friend on the list.

The capital of the company will be $1,000,000, and the surplus will be $500,000. It will carry a cash reserve and will clear through the Liberty National Bank. It will be called the Bankers' Trust Company and will be located at 143 Liberty Street, in the quarters formerly occupied by the Liberty National Bank. This building is known as the Jersey Central Building. The structure will be enlarged and will eventually shelter all the important anthracite coal companies and some of the anthracite railroads. From these the company expects to draw a good business.

The President of the company will be E. C. Converse, who is now President of the Liberty National Bank, and who will retain this position. The Vice President will be J. F. Thompson, who will have the active management of the company. Mr. Thompson is at present cashier of the Seaboard National Bank. Mr. Thompson severed his connection with that institution yesterday. He was succeeded by Frank Dean, heretofore cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank, who will, however, have the title of Vice President.

The Directors of the trust company and the banking institutions with which they are now connected are:

James A. Blair, Blair & Co., bankers.
James L. Cannon, Vice President Fourth National Bank.
Edmund C. Converse, President Liberty National Bank.
Henry P. Davison, Vice President First National Bank.
Granville W. Garth, President Mechanics' National Bank.
A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President Chase National Bank.
William Logan, Cashier Hanover National Bank.
Gates W. McGarrah, President Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.
William H. Porter, Vice President Chemical National Bank.
George W. Perkins, J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers.
J. F. Thompson.
Albert H. Wiggin, Vice President National Park Bank.
Samuel Woolverton, President Gallatin National Bank.
Edward F. C. Young, President First National Bank, Jersey City.

A few more Directors may be added to the list later on. The company will probably be ready to begin business in five or six weeks. The papers are being prepared by White & Case.

NOBLEMAN FINED FOR SPITTING.

Predicament of Count Paul Tiesenhausen of the Russian Consul's Office.

Count Paul Tiesenhausen of the Russian Consul's office in this city was arrested at the Chatham Square Station of the elevated road yesterday morning by Policeman Cronin, who charged him with expectorating on the platform. The policeman was on duty at the station as the result of complaints from persons living in the vicinity that promiscuous spitting by persons waiting to change to the City Hall or South Ferry trains had reached the point of being a public nuisance.

The Count denied the policeman's charge, but Magistrate Pool, before whom he was arraigned, fined him $1, with the alternative of spending a day in jail. The Count's predicament was complicated by the fact that he did not have enough money with him to pay the fine, and he was sent to the Tombs, where he had to stay until his counsel, for whom he sent, arrived and secured his release.

Syracuse Alumni Dine.

The annual dinner of graduates of the Syracuse University was held last evening in the Hotel Savoy. About 200 attended. It was expected that Gov. Odell would be present, but the death of his sister prevented. Chancellor Day, Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Education, and Prof. Mace spoke. Steven B. Ayres was chosen President, S. Z. Lewis Treasurer, and Frank J. Marrion Secretary.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P. M.	Moon sets	P. M.
Sun rises 7:12	Sun sets 5:16		8:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:03	Gov. Isl'd	9:18	H. Gate	11:14
P. M.			P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:28	Gov. Isl'd	9:40	H. Gate	11:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Princess, Antwerp	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool via Queenstown	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	7:00 A. M.
Norge, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico, Vensuela, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Valencia, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples and Genoa	.....	11:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	.....	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Kitt's	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 14 and up to Feb. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Dec. 27; Hongkong, Dec. 31; Shanghai, Jan. 3, and Yokohama, Jan. 10, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched East Jan. 26. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 31.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Bernard Pam, Jan. 18.
Bordeaux, Havre, Jan. 15.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Jan. 17.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 21.
Ferndene Shields, Jan. 7.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
La Lorraine, Havre, Jan. 24.
Niagara, Tampico, Jan. 23.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 24.

SUNDAY, FEB. 1.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 28.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 27.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
Victorian, Liverpool, Jan. 21.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.

Caracas, Porto Cabello, Jan. 23.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 22.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
Taurik, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Largo Bay, Huelva, Jan. 19.
Nemea, St. Lucia, Jan. 26.
Phoebus, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Seguranca, Colon, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Lombardia, Naples, Jan. 21.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Arrived.

SS Monterey, Johnson, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 22, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Outside the Bar at 1 A. M., 31st.

SS Trojan, (Br.,) Thorkildson, Hamburg, Jan. 5, with mdse. to the W. W. Brauer Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at about 5:30 P. M.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) McDougall, Pernambuco, &c., Dec. 27, with mdse. to the John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at about 7 P. M.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch.) Roggeveen, Rotterdam, Jan. 17, and Boulogne-sur-Mer, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. East of Fire Island at 7:10 P. M.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Maichow, Genoa, Jan. 14, Naples, 15th, and Gibraltar, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger., tank,) Dalldorf, Hamburg, &c., Jan. 13, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempf, Hamburg, Jan. 20, Southampton and Cherbourg, 21st, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:14 A. M.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Jackman, Genoa, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:58 A. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool, Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 29th.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Frankland, Bristol, &c., Jan. 8, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M., 29th.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M., 29th.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, Jan. 21, and Queenstown, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Carib, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 26, via Wilmington, N. C., 27th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Mar, Jacobs, Galveston, Jan. 24, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Monte, Maxson, New Orleans, Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Emilia, (Aust.,) for Trieste, via Savannah.
SS Orizaba, for Nassau, Santiago, Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing, for orders.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Venice and Trieste.
SS J. M. Guffey, for Port Arthur.
SS Frutera, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Sabine, for Galveston.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., west, a gale; clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point at 10:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:21 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS (supposed) Lancastrian, (Br.,) Capt. Ridley, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Main, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sailor Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Jan. 28.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Indrawadi, (Br.,) Capt. Condy, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Tarifa yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York via Malta, arr. at Catania yesterday.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, for New York, sld. from Huelva Jan. 27.

SS Gallia (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, for New York, sld. from Naples Jan. 27.

SS Tannenfels, (Ger.,) for New York, sld. from Calcutta Jan. 28.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Largo Bay, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, from Huelva for New York, arr. at Lisbon to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, from Genoa for Gibraltar and New York, sld. from Naples to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—The British steamer Largo Bay, in command of Capt. McGregor, and which sailed from Huelva Jan. 19 for New York, arrived here to-day with boilers damaged.

CADIZ, Jan. 30.—Late to-day the fire on board the Sagami was extinguished.

THE MACMONNIES COLLECTION

of paintings and bronzes now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. 389 Fifth Avenue, Will remain open until and during Monday, Feb. 2d, under the direction of

THEODORE B. STARR

(his sole agent for many years).

Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith, MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets. Established 1862. 15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus. 25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Restaurant Is Well Worth a Visit.

The Newest Hat Trimmings.

First Floor.

Our latest hat trimming importations include a large and complete assortment of Fruits, which will be much worn during the coming Spring and Summer. These new effects consist of grapes, plums, cherries, currants, blackberries, and other small berries; also a choice selection of foliage, including rose, violet, grape, geranium, poppy, daisy, and lilac leaves; all at reasonable prices.

An Extraordinary Opportunity in Men's Furnishings.

First Floor.

The special offerings made in this department to-day cover every "need" and every "want" of the average man that can be correctly named under Men's Furnishings. All prices quoted below, except where small lots are to be cleaned up, are for Saturday only. Therefore be prompt. Let us show you on this occasion what we offer when we announce an unusual opportunity.

$1.00 to $1.50 Neckwear 50c.

Rich, heavy, choice pure silk Squares, light and dark; English Scarfs and Four-in-hands; values $1.00 to $1.50, for to-day only, 50c.

$1.50 Fancy Shirts $1.20.

Not bargain Shirts, but a Shirt bargain; our best fancy Shirts, stiff bosom, hand laundered, attached or detached cuffs; value $1.50, for to-day only, $1.20.

$3.50 to $6 Pajamas $2.50 and $3.50.

Our entire stock of high grade imported and domestic flannel Pajamas; prices $3.50 to $6.50, to close, $2.50 and $3.50.

$1.50 Pajamas $1.05.

Our best Domet flannel Pajamas; finely made and trimmed, military collar, side opening, white silk frogs; reduced from $1.50, for to-day only, $1.05.

$1.00 Domet Flannel Night Shirts 79c.

We have just 66 Domet flannel Night Shirts, made extra size, in colors, with trimmings, also in plain white; prices have been $1.00 each, now 79c.

75c. to $1.50 Hose 48c.

600 pairs of men's finest grade imported lisle thread or pure silk Half Hose, samples—and fractional lines from our regular stock, fancy effects, embroidered or striped, black grounds; regularly 75c. to $1.50 pair, now 48c.

$1.50 to $3.50 Underwear $1.25.

We aim to clear out our Men's Winter Weight Underwear and are determined not to carry a garment over; for this reason we have still further reduced all our lines of fine goods; Winsted Knitting Co. heavy natural worsted Shirts and Drawers and all other makes, in white and colored, broken sizes; prices were $1.50 to $3.50, each garment now $1.25.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN WOMEN'S

Pique and Duck Waists.

Second Floor.

Pique and Duck are among the most popular materials for Spring Shirt Waists. They are always natty, fresh looking and dressy. A woman who is provided with three or four Waists and Skirts of these materials can, at small cost, make the frequent changes in attire so necessary and desirable.

White Pique Waists, eight broad plaits on shoulder, three large pearl buttons down front $1.25

White Duck Waists, one fine striped, one with pin dot and one with small black figure $1.35

Cheviot Waists, wide plait and four large buttons down front; fancy stock $1.50

Very fine quality heavy Pique Waists; two box plaits from shoulder to bust; fancy stock $1.95

Women's Gloves, $1.00

First Floor.

Women's 1-clasp Pique Real Mocha Gloves; in black, slate and tan $1.00

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves; Paris Point; self and black; white, pearl, black and all good seasonable shades; perfect fitting, of fine selected skins, pair $1.00

Women's 1-clasp Mannish Cape Gloves; broad cut, specially embroidered; a remarkable value for, pair $1.00

These three items are suitable for present wear; they represent the best of this season's productions; the values are uncommonly good.

Misses' and Girls' Wear.

Third Floor.

Our display of new Spring models in Misses' Suits is well worth inspection. Latest materials, embracing fancy weaves in Tweed, Cheviot, Canvas and Broadcloth; sizes 14 to 16 years, at $18.75, $24.75, $29.75, $35.00

Misses' and Girls' Graduating Dresses, dainty and chic, in one and two pieces, prettily trimmed, with ribbon, laces and fine tucking; in numerous designs and styles, ranging in price from $10.00, $14.75, $16.50, $18.75

Misses' and Girls' Regulation Sailor Suits, regular middy suits, blouse reinforced yoke, full skirt, emblem on shield and sleeve; sizes 6 to 14 years, at from $6.90 to $21.75

The remaining stock of Misses' and Girls'

MR. GREATSINGER DROPPED

E. W. Winter Succeeds Him on Brooklyn Rapid Transit Board.

Stockholders' Action Regarded as Equivalent to the President's Withdrawal—August Belmont Also Out.

The most interesting feature of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which was held at 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, was the dropping of President Greatsinger from the Board of Directors and the election in his place of E. W. Winter. Wall Street took this announcement as equivalent to the withdrawal of Mr. Greatsinger from the management of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of his succession by Mr. Winter as President of the company. The election of officers will not, however, take place until next Monday, and in the meantime those in control of the property decline to make any official statement, although the impression above stated is not dispelled by them.

Reports of Mr. Greatsinger's coming resignation have been current for several months. Mr. Greatsinger, it is reported, will probably return to his former position of President of the Duluth and Iron Mountain Railroad, which he left in March, 1901, in order to become President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

F. W. Winter, who was elected in Mr. Greatsinger's place as Director, has been acting as adviser to the Executive Committee of the company for several months. It is not expected that he will make any change in the operating staff, as the men now in charge were brought on from St. Paul on his advice. Mr. Winter was formerly a resident of that city, where he was interested in the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and other railway enterprises.

There was another change made in the Board of Directors, August Belmont being succeeded by Norman B. Ream. Mr. Belmont was dropped, it is understood, because of his connection with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the stockholders feeling that no man should be a Director of both companies.

The Board of Directors elected yesterday is as follows:

First class, to serve for one year—John G. Jenkins, R. Somers Hayes, H. C. Duval, and David H. Valentine.

Second class, to serve for two years—Norman B. Ream, Henry Siebert, E. W. Winter, and T. S. Williams.

Third class, to serve for three years—A. N. Brady, E. H. Harriman, A. R. Flower, H. H. Porter, and W. G. Oakman.

The stockholders' meeting was adjourned until Feb. 6.

REPORT ON BROOKLYN RAILWAYS.

Manufacturers' Association Dissatisfied with the State Board's Document—Mr. Greatsinger Pleased.

The members of the Manufacturers' Association who were most active in the movement to get the State Railroad Commissioners to take action with regard to the service provided by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are anything but satisfied with the commission's report in the matter.

"The report," said William McCarroll, President of the association, yesterday, "is very unsatisfactory. It is apologetic in its tone from beginning to end. When it comes to remedies the recommendations lack force, precision, and specification. It leaves things just where they were. This report proves that a State commission has too much on its hands to deal adequately with a complex local problem such as that which Brooklyn is now facing. It proves the need of some local power to handle such problems.

"I have proposed to the Manufacturers' Association the drafting of a bill to create by act of the State Legislature local commissions, consisting of one or more competent men, in each large city of the State, and to give such commissions all the authority possible under the existing laws of the State and the corporation ordinances of the different cities. In addition to this we shall have incorporated in the bill clauses which will specify in exact terms what a street railroad must do if it would retain its franchise, what it may do, and what it may not do."

President Greatsinger of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that he had read the report of the commission and thought it an "admirable document."

"It sets forth the conditions accurately and thoroughly," he said. "Its recommendations are reasonable and conservative, and I would say that we are doing everything we can to carry them out."

"When will the new power house be completed and in operation?" he was asked.

"The people of Brooklyn won't know the difference when it is completed," was the reply. "What I mean is, that the measure of relief it will afford will not produce a noticeable change."

Mr. Greatsinger's statement in this connection was somewhat surprising to those who heard it, as it has been claimed by officials of the company right along that the completion of the new South Brooklyn power house would greatly improve existing conditions.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Warning from Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

Advertisements having come to the notice of the Committee on Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society exploiting the virtues of specific medicines and special methods of cure for tuberculosis, the committee has issued a statement.

Some of these advertisements, it is asserted, refer to the committee of the society or some of its members, and give the impression, it is said, that the committee recommends the use of the specifics.

The statement is in the form of resolutions, the last paragraph of which is as follows:

Resolved, That a public announcement be made that it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this committee that there exists no specific medicine for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and that no cure can be expected from any kind of medicine or method except the regularly accepted treatment which relies mainly upon pure air and nourishing food.

The statement is signed by the members of the committee, Charles F. Cox being the Chairman.

$15,000,000 ENGINE CONCERN.

The Cooley Company Files Articles of Incorporation in New Jersey.

The Cooley Epicycloidal Engine Developing Company filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office at Jersey City yesterday. The capital stock is $15,000,000. Of this 40 per cent. is current stock, to be issued from time to time at the discretion of the Directors; 20 per cent. is to be pooled, and 40 per cent. held in reserve for distribution among the incorporators, either for cash or in payment for property they now own.

The incorporators are Charles Farquhar, William C. Gray, John F. Cooley, Francis H. Cooley, and George F. Taft of Boston; Matthew E. Gately of Waltham, Mass., and Alice E. Gray of Rochester, N. Y.

The company will manufacture rotary fluid motors, meters, and pumps, and improvements on fluid engines under patents granted to John F. Cooley.

John N. Robbins Company's Bond Issue.

The Brooklyn Trust Company yesterday filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County a mortgage for $2,735,000 given by the John N. Robbins Company. The mortgage is on buildings, dry docks, and wharfs of the company at the Erie Basin and is to secure twenty-year gold bonds to the same amount.

Birth in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The son born to Col. and Mrs. W. C. Greene in the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday is the second child born to that couple in that hotel. Col. Greene is a wealthy mine owner. Enough presents have reached the hotel for the youngster to give him an excellent start in life.

RAILWAYS MAY GET LAKE LINE.

Trunk Roads Running to Buffalo in a Joint Deal with the Northern Steamship Company.

Negotiations are under way for the purchase of the freight boats of the Northern Steamship Company, running on the great lakes, by the trunk lines running between this city and Buffalo. The Northern Steamship Company is one of the leading lake lines, and is controlled by the Great Northern Railroad, of which J. J. Hill is President. These freight ships, it is understood, will be the nucleus of a strong fleet of steam vessels to be controlled by the trunk lines jointly, in order to enable these railroads to protect themselves against the slashing of lake and rail rates due to the competition of the various lake steamship lines.

It is believed that these rates can be maintained, as the railroad rates are maintained, by a community of interest. If the deal goes through, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, and the Erie Railroads will have the main interest in these lines, with which they now make connection. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central will have a secondary interest. The passenger vessels of the Great Northern Steamship Company will continue to be run under the present ownership and management.

SHAKE-UP AMONG CONDUCTORS.

Twenty Men Lose Positions on Account of "Spotters'" Reports on Southern Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 30.—For nearly two years "spotters" have been watching passenger conductors on the Texas Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The records of the conductors were recently made up at headquarters, and to-day the resignations of nearly twenty of them, running on the divisions centring at Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso were peremptorily asked for on the grounds of "irregularities."

The conductors demanded to be given specific reasons, but the company officials declined to make their reasons public.

The "spotted" conductors thereupon declined to resign and placed their cases in the hands of the Order of Railway Conductors. That body threatens to precipitate a strike unless full and fair investigations of formal charges are given the accused men.

SANTE FE-ROCK ISLAND PLANS.

How the Two Systems Will Be Merged on Pacific Route.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—General Manager Murge of the Santa Fé said to-day of the Senta Fé-Rock Island alliance:

"The Santa Fé will build at once from Dodge City to Liberal, Kan., connecting the Santa Fé main line with the Rock Island, From Liberal to some point in New Mexico, where the new Santa Fé cut-off crosses the Rock Island, a distance of 350 miles, the Santa Fé will use the Rock Island tracks. From this point the Rock Island will use the Santa Fé tracks to the Pacific Coast.

"This probably will blot out previous plans of both roads for rebuilding in New Mexico."

Chief Engineer for the Lackawanna.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 30.—General Superintendent Clark of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway to-day announced the appointment of Lincoln Bush as chief engineer of the system, with headquarters at Hoboken. He has been principal assistant engineer. He will take his new office Feb. 1.

STEAMSHIP GULF STREAM ASHORE, BREAKS IN TWO.

Clyde Liner, Once a Warship, Runs on a Sand Bar Near Avalon, N. J.—Crew of Twenty-one Men Rescued.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Clyde Line freight steamship Gulf Stream, with her crew of twenty-one men, went ashore to-day on a sand bar off Tatham Life Saving Station, near Avalon, twenty-five miles south of this city. All the crew were taken off by the life savers, but the work was very arduous owing to the heavy sea that was running. The vessel, after a terrific pounding from the waves, broke in half to-night.

The Gulf Stream left New York yesterday for Philadelphia. A fierce southwest gale blew up during the night, and in the heavy fog the ship lost her bearings and was driven ashore.

Her cargo consisted of cotton, canned goods, and general merchandise, of which there was about $100,000 worth aboard. Should the weather moderate, part of her cargo may be saved.

The Gulf Stream was launched in 1861 as the North Carolina, but was almost immediately pressed into the Confederate service and renamed the Victory. She was fitted out with guns, but while running a blockade she was captured by a Federal patrol boat. Her name was changed again, and as the Queen she did duty as an auxiliary to the Federal naval forces until the end of the war.

When the unarmored vessels were disposed of at the end of the struggle, she was bought by the Clyde Steamship Company, who named her the Gulf Stream. She was 215 feet long, 32 feet beam, and had a draught of 13 feet 6 inches. Her gross tonnage was 998.

"NIGGER" HAYES NOT AFRAID.

Accepts Challenge to Repeat in New Orleans a Speech He Made in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—James H. Hayes, a negro lawyer of this city, delivered a speech last Monday before the Afro-American Council, at which William A. Pledger of Georgia presided. A good deal was said about the wrongs of the negro, and Hayes was quoted as saying that the time for peaceable measures had passed, and that the Southern negroes should inspire respect for themselves by the use of the sword and the torch.

Yesterday the following invitation was received from the Coliseum Club of New Orleans:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 28.

The Coliseum Club will give "Nigger" Hayes $3,000 and transportation to New Orleans if he will deliver in our hall his speech verbatim as delivered before the Afro-American Council in Washington on the 28th. COLISEUM CLUB.

Contrary to general expectation, Mr. Hayes has accepted this rather grim overture. He has written the Coliseum Club, agreeing to deliver the speech, but declining any compensation. His letter is as follows:

Washington, Jan. 29,

To the Coliseum Club:

Gentlemen: I am willing to come to New Orleans at any time you may designate, at my own expense, and deliver before you and in your hall—not the unfair, disconnected, perverted, and garbled statement sent out, but the verbatim speech delivered here before the Afro-American Council Monday night.

Knowing that you are Southern gentlemen, and although you may not entirely agree with me, yet I know that I will have nothing to fear at the hands of men who compose the brain, culture, refinement, and Christianity of the South, and whose inborn sense of fair play will cause them to listen calmly even to a negro's cause. Respectfully,

JAMES H. HAYES.

Hayes denies that he counseled the use of the sword and the torch. Some Federal officeholders who are negroes attended the meeting, and one of them, Cyrus Field Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury, took part in the proceedings. He also denies that Hayes advised violence.

APPROACH OF BUCKLIN'S TRIAL.

District Attorney Jerome announced last evening that David W. Bucklin, Canfield's manager, who was arrested on the night of the raid on the Canfield establishment, and has been indicted, would be placed on trial in the February term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The case, he said, would have an important bearing on other cases that are in hand.

"Al." Adams will not be brought to trial until March. It is to be his second trial for violation of the anti-policy law, the jury having disagreed on the first.

THE BALL CHECK Lightens your lighting troubles and your gas bills. Our "Light" Story free by mail. New York Ball Check Lighting Co., No. 16 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

MORE ELEVATED TRAINS

New Schedule Approved by the State Railway Board.

Seats for 175,516 More Passengers to be Provided—No Greater Headway in the Rush Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Seats for 175,516 more passengers each day are to be provided by a new train schedule which will go into effect next Monday on various lines of the Manhattan Elevated Railway in New York City. Cars will be added to trains for the rush hours, and for the non-rush hours there will be 277 additional trips on the various lines.

The schedule was adopted by the State Railway Commissioners to-day. The board issued a statement in explanation saying:

"By the new schedule the rush-hour trains are not run on any shorter headway, the additional trains being all provided for the non-rush hours, but the longer trains are put in service earlier and continue later, and more cars are run in both rush and non-rush hours.

"As the new additional cars are received each month they will be put into service, and still greater seating capacity will then be afforded. The headway is shortened betwgen many trains in all other than rush hours.

"The schedules which give this increased service were approved last night by the board and will go into effect on Monday on the Second, Sixth, and Ninth Avenue lines. The company advised the board that in consequence of the non-completion of the Bronx Park station and terminal it will not be possible to put the full Third Avenue line schedule into effect until Feb. 9, and the board granted an extension of time for one week, or until Feb. 9, for that line."

The Manhattan Company, in its schedule, promises to find, as soon as it is in effect, sitting capacity, exclusive of standing room, for 837,072 persons daily, promising to make on its four lines 3,387 train trips each twenty-four hours with 17,439 cars. With the standing room available there will be accommodations for more than a million people.

Details of the schedule include an increase of trips on the Third Avenue line of 82, with 53,952 additional seats; on the Sixth Avenue line of 98, with 79,200 additional seats, and on the Ninth Avenue line of 97, with 33,436 additional seats. No increase of trips is given on the Second Avenue line, but 186 cars are added, giving 8,928 additional seats. The total carrying capacity of the various lines will be:

	Trips.	Cars.	Seats.
Second Avenue	538	2,652	127,296
Third Avenue	1,062	5,824	279,552
Sixth Avenue	1,118	6,018	288,864
Ninth Avenue	669	2,946	141,360
Total	3,387	17,439	837,072

On the Second Avenue line fourteen extra six-car trains will be run during the rush hours between 4:37 A. M. and 9:34 A. M., but from that hour until 3 o'clock in the afternoon the number of trains is reduced from the present schedules. The schedule for the rest of the day remains unchanged.

On the third Avenue line the South Ferry service from midnight to 5 A. M. is reduced by two three-car trains, but from 5 A. M. to 10 A. M. it is increased by twenty six-car trains. From 10 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. there is a reduction of eighteen trains, but an additional car is placed on each train, so that the car capacity is little lessened. From 2:30 until 8 P. M. there is an increase of twenty-eight six-car trains. From that hour until midnight there is a decrease of twenty trains.

In the City Hall service on the Third Avenue line, the principal changes made between 5 A. M. and midnight are in increasing the headway of trains by putting on nearly seventy-four additional trains.

On the Sixth Avenue lines the changes are mostly made in the headway of trains between the hours of 5 A. M. and midnight. On the South Ferry and Rector Street service fifty trains are added, with 1,080 cars.

In the Fifty-eighth Street service there will be an increase in the electric trains of four and an enlargement of all the trains from three to five cars, giving an increase of 344 cars on the day. The steam service to Fifty-eighth Street will be increased by 220 cars and 44 trains.

On the Ninth Avenue line there will be an increase of seventy-six trains for the local service, with 592 cars, while in the express service there will be an increase of five trains of five cars each in the morning hours or an increase of twenty-five cars. There will also be run as specials sixteen five-car trains between 7:02 and 9:59 in the morning.

STANDING OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Two Men Tie for First Place in the Graduating Class—Roommates Since They Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 30.—The standing of the midshipmen who graduate Monday has been made out. The figures represent the aggregate in all studies for four years of the course. The class leaders are Raymond Donald Battles of West Mill Creek, Penn., and Alexander Hamilton Van Keuren of Howell, Mich., who are tied with the multiple of 562.12 for the course. This is the first time, so far as known, that there has been a tie for first place. The young men have been roommates since they entered the Academy.

The first six on the list are "star" members, that is their general average is above 85 per cent. The list is as follows:

1—R. D. Battles, West Mill Creek, Penn..562.12
2—A. H. Van Keuren, Howell, Mich.....562.12
3—William W. Smith, Marion, Iowa.....555.89
4—Paul H. Fretz, Grand Fork, N. D.....548.21
5—Stephen C. Rowan, at large.....543.92
6—Walter S. Anderson, Carlinville, Ill....537.72
7—Webb R. Raudenbush, St. Paul, Minn.530.03
8—Roy W. Ryden, Des Moines, Iowa.....528.47
9—Henry D. Cooke, Jr., New York City...524.05
10—Ross P. Schlabach, Medina, Ohio.....520.53
11—Samuel M. Robinson, Dublin, Tenn.
12—Leo Bahm, Dubuque, Iowa.
13—Richard D. Gatewood, at large.
14—George S. Radford, Detroit, Mich.
15—Ralsten S. Holmes, New York City.
16—Francis J. Cleary, Schuylerville, N. Y.
17—Fred H. Poteet, Sedalia, Mo.
18—Ernest Friedrick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
19—William J. Giles, Marcellus, N. Y.
20—Ralph A. Kock, Fairbury, Neb.
21—Lamar R. Leahy, Buffalo, N. Y.
22—Milton S. Davis, San Francisco, Cal.
23—Charles C. Moss, Girard, Ala.
24—Sam C. Loomis, Sycamore, Ill.
25—Lindsay H. Lacy, Pettelina, Texas.
26—Alfred T. Brisbin, Bellefonte, Penn.
27—Charles A. Blakely, Williamsburg, Ky.
28—MacGillivary Milne, Worthington, Ohio.
29—William R. Van Auken, Utica, N. Y.
30—Harold R. Stark, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
31—Charles E. Brillhart, York, Penn.
32—James D. Willson, Fort Wayne, Ind.
33—John S. Arwine, Columbus, Ind.
34—William E. T. Neumann, San Francisco, Cal.
35—Martin K. Metcalf, Berkeley, Cal.
36—Austin S. Kibbee, Londonville, N. Y.
37—William Ancrum, Camden, S. C.
38—John S. Abbott, Madison, Wis.
39—Hugh M. Walker, Augusta, Ga.
40—Charles E. Smith, Xenia, Ohio.
41—Thomas H. Taylor, Como, Miss.
42—Frank H. Sadler, Sheffield, Ala.
43—Frederick V. McNair, at large.
44—John Rodgers, at large.
45—Charles Belknap, Concord, Mass.
46—Rufus S. Thompson, Washington, D. C.
47—Thomas Ward, Jr., Oswego, N. Y.
48—Butler Y. Rhodes, West Point, Miss.
49—Daniel T. Ghent, Belton, Texas.
...—Ricardo Iglesisa, Costa Rica, (special.)

GEN. J. S. CARR'S VIEWS.

Observations of the Feeling in the South Against the President.

Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, who was a candidate for United States Senator before the North Carolina Legislature, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He has been on a tour through the South.

He said that he found everywhere a feeling against President Roosevelt on account of his appointment of colored men to office. He believes that President Roosevelt will not get a Southern delegate in the Republican National Convention in 1904.

Lafayette Alumni Officers.

At the annual meeting and banquet of the Lafayette College Alumni in the Hotel Marlborough last evening the following-named officers were elected: President—George C. Austin; First Vice President—James G. Gayley; Second Vice President—C. M. Bergstresser; Secretary—Lewis H. Allen; Treasurer—Joseph F. Stier. Acting President W. S. Kirkpatrick, Prof. Francis A. March, Jr., John S. McMaster, and Burr W. McIntosh spoke after the dinner.

Eyeglass Faults.
3

EYEGLASSES too far from the eyes—wrong focus, strained eyesight—merely because the nose happens to take the clip best at that distance.

It is a moment's work with us to substitute here an appropriate "set-back" device carrying the lenses to the right position wherever the clip may be adjusted.

It looks simple, but note how often the necessity for it is ignored or the remedy not available.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL PLANS

Final Public Hearing Before the Board of Estimate.

Residents of the Bronx Favor Overhead Crossings—Some Objections by Property Owners.

A final hearing was given before the Board of Estimate yesterday on the plans of the New York Central to depress the tracks and improve the Park Avenue tunnel and also make extensive improvements in the Borough of the Bronx.

Among those who attended were Fordham Morris, representing the Morris estate; Chancellor MacCracken of the University of the City of New York, Ira A. Place, counsel for the New York Central; Albert E. Davis of the North Side Board of Trade, and ex-Supreme Court Justice Ernest A. Hall, representing the Cammann estate.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes appeared and approved of the plan for overhead crossings near the water front. The claim was made that if the railroad tracks were depressed they would be fourteen feet under the high-water mark, and there the cut would have to be made water tight, which would entail very heavy cost on the company.

A number of residents from King's Bridge, Morrisania, and Morris and Fordham Heights also advocated the overhead crossings.

Controller Grout contested a statement made that the water-front property along the Harlem River would be injured by the proposed overhead crossings.

"The grade crossings have got to go," he said. "The third rail is to be used, and how can you run the 200 feet of spur track to the docks if the tracks are raised?"

Ernest A. Hall, who spoke for Fordham Morris, wanted to know who would pay for the damages arising from the inevitable condemnation proceedings for street openings.

The Controller interrupted to say that if the property Mr. Hall represented was damaged by the proposed overhead grades there would be no chance of the property being assessed for the improvement.

Mr. Hall said that in his opinion the property would be assessed.

"Then what you want is to have the city assume the cost without placing it upon the abutting property owners," said Mr. Grout.

Mr. Hall admitted that this is what he wanted.

Col. Goulden and Andrew H. Green spoke in favor of the plan as framed by the special committee of the board, which includes the overhead crossings.

Andrew Powell, a resident of Morris Heights, spoke with animation against the proposed overhead grade crossings unless the city or the railroad company would assume solely the cost of the improvement without levying an assessment upon the property owners.

Mr. Powell said, shaking his hand at the board: "We are now overburdened with taxes, and money invested in property in Morris Heights is lost. We citizens can't and won't stand for any more taxation."

Mr. Powell wound up his remarks by saying: "The New York Central is simply hoodwinking you, and if it succeeds we will be quite as badly off as the residents of the poor little, miserable Borough of Richmond," which provoked a laugh from President Cromwell of Richmond.

Final action on the plans was deferred.

NEW BRONX TROLLEY ROAD.

Fifty Years' Franchise for Interborough Railway Company—City Can Then Purchase the Property.

A franchise was granted yesterday to the New York Interborough Railway Company by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the operation of a trolley road in the Bronx. The franchise is for a term of fifty years and gives the railroad company the right to run cars across Macomb's Dam Bridge and other Harlem River structures and contains the provision that at the expiration of the franchise the city can purchase the plant necessary for the operation of the road at a fair price, to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Everett P. Wheeler, who appeared for the company, proposed this provision. Alderman Peck said there were 3,000 feet of the right of way which the company was seeking to acquire on Aqueduct Avenue on which the company would be prohibited by law from laying their tracks. He claimed that the residents were bitterly opposed to the railroad.

Mayor Low, speaking in favor of the purchase clause, said:

"The nearest analogy to a franchise running for a term of years is the ground lease. In New York City some of the finest dwellings of the city stand upon leased property belonging to Columbia College, and such buildings are erected because the lease provides that at the termination of the lease the college shall pay to the lessee the fair value of the improvement or else extend the lease. On the other hand, the policy of giving to the landlord the benefit of all improvements made by tenants is the policy that has made Ireland a land of hovels. In London the same policy has kept many buildings far behind the times.

"In other words, it is unreasonable to expect that tenants will spend upon improvements anything that they can avoid spending if they know that at the end of a few years all they spend inures to the benefit of the landlord. The instances I have cited show, from experience, that these different policies work precisely as one would anticipate.

"Applying this reasoning to the case of a franchise for a term of years, it is, in my judgment, inevitable that any provision which makes it possible for the lessee of a franchise to lose a large part of what he may spend by way of equipment in order to operate under the franchise must work against the public interest. It will tend to the creation of a cheap plant at the beginning, and as the life of the franchise approaches an end it will be practically impossible, in my judgment, to compel the holder of the franchise to keep his equipment up to date."

ANXIETY FOR CAPT. OVERTON.

Feared He May Have Lost His Life in the Wreck Near Tuscon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of Capt. W. S. Overton of the Artillery Corps, who left Washington for San Francisco the first part of the week. Nothing has been heard from him since his departure, and it is thought possible he was on the west-bound train which was wrecked in the collision on the Southern Pacific Road near Tucson, Arizona. He had transportation over that line.

NEW YORK'S BEST STORE—NEW YORK'S LOWEST PRICES.

Ehrich Bros.

6TH AVE., 22D to 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Aggressive Reductions To-day on Misses' and Children's Outer Garments.

Clearing prices with a vengeance now—Every Winter garment in these stocks must be hurried out, and these are the kind of Prices that will clear them.

This Is the Way We Clear the Misses' and Children's Coats:

3.95 for Children's $6.50 COATS, in cheviots and double faced materials, with cape neatly finished in satin edges, large bishop sleeves, full front.

4.95 for Misses' $7.50 SHORT COATS, in double-breasted and fly front, with velvet collars, strictly tailored and strapped, lined throughout in good quality satin.

8.75 for Children's $12.50, $15.00 and $16.50 Coats in various styles; materials are fine kerseys, zibelines and cheviot mixtures; all handsomely made and trimmed with velvet, broadcloth and fancy stitching; a good selection to choose from.

5.95 for Children's $10.00 COATS, with deep military cape, in fancy weaves; stitched velvet collar and cuffs, Monte Carlo back and full front.

6.95 for Children's $11.50 fine English kersey Coats, with deep cape, trimmed stylishly in cords and buttons; blue black and Oxfords.

7.50 for Misses' $10.00 and $12.00 SHORT COATS, with slot seams, finished with tailored straps and buttons, velvet collar; in fine cheviots and montagnac; lined throughout in heavy quality satin.

Hints of Price Reductions on Skirts and Dresses.

2.95 for Misses' $4.50 WALKING SKIRTS, full flare, tailored stitching, in double faced material.

2.75 for Children's $5.50 Dresses, made with fancy yoke, trimmed with novelty braid and sailor knot—gored skirt, large sleeve.

3.95 for Misses' $16.50 DRESS SKIRTS, in black and blue cheviot, trimmed in bands of taffeta and straps of cloth finished with buttons, percaline lined.

1.85 for Children's $3.50 and $3.95 Dresses, (clearing out of all odds and ends) in neat styles, various colors—in braid and silk trimmed.

3.95 for Children's $6.50 and $7.00 Dresses—a choice lot of manufacturer's samples, all beautifully trimmed in fancy taffeta and braid—lined throughout—made in cashmeres and granite cloth.

Women's Garments Heavily Reduced.

Velvet Suits
12.75 for $25.00 Fine Velvet Shirt Waist Suits, in black and dark blue, pleated waist, with fancy straps down front and shoulder finished with large steel buttons; skirt panel front, flounce and seams all strapped in silk.

Silk Waists
4.95 value $6.50 and $7.50—Fine Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, Crepe de Chine Waists, elaborately made with tucking and piping of white silk, others with lace medallion down front, all made in the large, new puff sleeve, elegantly tucked. Waists well made and finished.

Silk Waists.
5.95 value $7.50 and $8.50 for fine CREPE DE CHINE and PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, front with deep shirring and shield effect, very large, full sleeve, pleated—others with fancy stitching and fine tucks finished with fancy stock and tie.

Tailored Suits
10.00 for $16.75 and $18.50 women's tailored Suits, fly front and double breasted; others in blouse effect; silk lined; skirt with seven-gore flare and flounce, percaline lined; sizes in some styles partly broken.

Skirts
2.95 for $5.00 Black and Blue Cheviot Dress Skirts, made with deep graduated flounce; some with taffeta bands, lined in percaline.

Skirts.
1.89 for Women's $3.75 Walking Skirts, in Oxford Gray, Blue and Black, neatly tailored, with several rows of stitching at bottom; others corded on flounce.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINE

President Tucker Deprecates Shortening the College Course.

Protest Against "Degradation" of the A. B. Degree—Lauds Athletic and Social Side of College Life.

Dr. William Jewett Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, at the thirty-ninth reunion of the alumni of that institution in New York City, held at Delmonico's last evening, expressed his disapproval of the proposed abridgment of undergraduate life. He deprecated the fact that the "constant hurry" which characterizes the American life of to-day is being forced into the schools of learning, and declared that "it is a sign of civilization that men are patient and take time to accomplish results."

Modern education, Dr. Tucker said, has two functions—the adequate training of men and the widening of their knowledge and service. After all, this widening of knowledge was the basis of our present prosperity. A line should be drawn between substantial value, in the matter of education, and value piled up above it—overcapitalization.

"It takes more time to live well in this world than it used to take," he continued. "The world grows more mature and men have to progress toward greater maturity. It is a sign of civilization that men are patient and take time to accomplish results. In Europe a man is young at forty. He has had a long apprenticeship, but when the apprenticeship is done he has taken hold of permanent results. The college spirit of patience, true self-control, steady determination enables a man when he meets substantial advancement to be able to control it, and not be overcome by it."

Dr. Tucker recited the arguments that had been advanced for an abridgment of the college course. He denied that time was wasted by men in the pursuance of the present four-year course, except by those men who would waste time under any other conditions. He expressed his favor of the athletic and social side of college life, and the fellowship they created, and declared them to be "things which belong there for the proper making of the man."

Speaking of the proposed granting of the degree of Bachelor of Arts after two years' study, Dr. Tucker said:

"I protest against the degradation of the degree that precedes that of the technical training. What value would it have to a man if it were lowered to suit his convenience? There are certain standards of value in education as in other things. The A. B. stands for all to many who receive no other degree. To-day a small percentage of men who receive their A. B. go into the professions. More and more of them are entering a business life. And these men have their rights, gentlemen. I urge in the interests of education that in all this confusion we keep our minds clear and be watchful of the standards of value in the substantial training of the man."

Frederick W. Holls, member for Siam of the International Court of Arbitration, told of the organization of this tribunal and its accomplishments. He said that the place of the college man is becoming more important and prominent both in national and international affairs, in the latter particularly since "the awakening" a few years ago. He spoke of the relations of nations and people as the most fascinating of professions, and said it offered exceptional opportunities for young men of brains.

"Politics—As Found by the Scholar" was the subject of the toast to which Luther B. Little, Secretary of the State Republican Committee, responded.

SUGAR FROM CUBA.

First Shipment of This Year's Crop Is Being Unloaded at Philadelphia—Planters Holding It Back.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The first shipment of raw sugar of this year's crop from Cuba is being discharged at the McCahan Sugar Refinery from the British steamship King Gruffyd. Several thousand tons of the product came from the north side of Cuba.

It is estimated that there will be 1,000,000 tons of sugar for export from Cuba this season, the greater part of which will be shipped to Philadelphia and New York. This means a gain over last year of more than 100,000 tons. The stock of raw sugar on hand at the present time in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore is about 6,500 tons, as compared with 9,612 tons at the same time last year.

It is reported that Cuban planters are not selling their crop freely, as they are holding back as much as possible to obtain the benefit of the reciprocity treaty when passed.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

No Remedy of Ordinary Merit Could Ever Have Received Indorsations from Men Like These.

In Bright's Disease and Albuminuria of Pregnancy

Samuel O. L. Potter, A. M., M. D., M. R. C. P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco.*

Dr. William H. Drummond, *Professor Medical Jurisprudence, Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada.*

Cyrus Edson, A. M., M. D., *Health Commissioner New York City and State, President Board of Pharmacy, New York City, Examining Physician Corporation Council, etc.*

John V. Shoemaker, M. D., LL. D., *Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.*

Dr. George Ben. Johnston, *Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Medical Society of Va., and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Va.*

In Stone in the Bladder, Renal Calculi, and Inflammation of the Bladder

Dr. A. Gabriel Pouchet, *Professor of Pharmacology and Materia Medica of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.*

Dr. J. T. LeBlanchard, *Professor Montreal Clinic, SM., SN., V.U.*

Jas. M. Crook, A.M., M.D., *Professor Clinical Medicine and Clinical Diagnosis New York Post-Graduate Medical School.*

Louis C. Horn, M.D., Ph.D., *Professor Diseases of Children and Dermatology, Baltimore University.*

Dr. J. Allison Hodges, *President and Professor Nervous and Mental Diseases, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.*

In Gout, Rheumatism and Uric Acid Conditions

Dr. Robert Bartholow, M.A., LL.D., *Professor Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College, Philada.*

Dr. I. N. Love, *New York City, Former Professor Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.*

Hunter McGuire, M. D., LL. D., *Ex-President American Medical Association, Late President and Professor Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.*

Dr. Alexander B. Mott, *of New York, Professor of Surgery, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Surgeon Bellevue Hospital.*

A pamphlet telling what these and many other of the leading medical men of the day say of the value of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of these diseases sent to any address.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by the general Drug and Mineral Water trade.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA

DESERTED WOMAN'S DEATH.

Disowned Because She Eloped from Her Home in Madison, Wis.

Mrs. Annie Glass, who had been described as the disowned daughter of a wealthy family of Madison, Wis., died of consumption in Bellevue Hospital last night. She was twenty-three years of age. In the children's ward was her daughter Rachael, one year and a half old. From a basement room of the tenement at 333 East Thirty-eighth Street the woman and her child were taken on Tuesday afternoon.

A tenant said that the woman eloped from Madison with a student about two years and a half ago, and that she was deserted in this city, her husband joining the army. The woman, whose maiden name had been Van Sister, found employment as a model in a Fifth Avenue modiste's establishment. A few months ago she became ill.

Staten Island Charity Ball.

About 500 persons attended the twenty-eighth annual Charity Ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, held in the German Clubrooms, in Stapleton, last night. The hall, which is the largest on Staten Island, was handsomely decorated. The costumes of the women were elaborate.

RUSH FROM A BURNING CAR.

Passengers Thrown Down and Frightened on Lenox Avenue.

Shortly after 5 o'clock last night, when a trolley car of the Lenox Avenue line, in charge of Motorman James Mulcahey and Conductor Thomas Johnson, was going south on Lenox Avenue in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, there was a report from under the car, which came to stop, throwing its many passengers to the floor, sprinkled with glass from broken windows. The next moment the passengers made a rush to leave the car, while in the middle of the floor a tongue of flame shot up and the floor grating caught fire.

Policeman John A. Reilly of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station turned in an alarm of fire, and the firemen extinguished the flames after about $50 damage had been done.

The fire had been caused by the burning out of a fuse. The car was hauled back to the car barns at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, after delaying traffic about twenty minutes.

WOMEN PREPARE FOR GOLF

No International Match This Year with an English Team.

Opposition Against Holding the National Tournament at Chicago — Local Association's Meeting.

No international golf match will be played this year between teams of women representing England and, this country. The delegates to the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday decided against sending a team to England, as it was considered impossible to get a sufficiently strong aggregation together at this time.

The possibility of a women's international match had been quietly discussed for some time among the women golfers of this country, and many of the English players had expressed the hope that a visiting team of Americans would go abroad in the near future. As the present National champion, Miss Genevieve Hecker, is going to England and Scotland this Spring, and may enter the women's British championship, it had been thought barely possible that a team might be made up. Some of the strongest players, however, said they could not go, and the women did not deem it advisable to send a second-rate team for the first international match.

The meeting was held at 6 East Ninth Street, the home of Miss Ruth Underhill, Secretary of the local association and National champion in 1899. Eleven clubs were represented, the delegates being: Miss Ruth Underhill and Miss K. Travers, Nassau Country; Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Morris County; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Baltusrol; Miss F. Ethel Wickham and Mrs. F. Russell, Shinnecock; Mrs. John Smith and Miss Grace Jenkins, Powelton; Miss Mason, Fairfield; Miss Maud von Boskirck and Miss Edith Tracy, Hillside; Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Matilda S. Eddy, Apawamis; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood; Mrs. E. F. Sanford and Miss Marie Charles, Essex County, and Mrs. D. Ogden Fowler, Harbor Hill.

There are about twenty clubs in the association. The Rockaway Hunting Club resigned and the Yountakah and Lakewood Country Clubs were dropped from membership. Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., was re-elected President, and the other officers chosen were: Vice President—Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County; Secretary—Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country; Treasurer—Miss F. Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock Hills; extr member of the Executive Committee—Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood.

The report of the Executive Committee showed that there had been a greater sustained interest in the inter-club team matches in 1902 than in the previous year. The Class A championship was won by Morris County and the Class B championship by the Powelton Club of Newburg. Eleven teams had originally entered, and only one withdrew. The same system will be continued this year, but if only eight teams or less enter for the team contests there will be only one class. No change was made in the method of scoring, the Nassau method being used.

The individual metropolitan women's championship last year was held on the Essex County Club links, and won by Mrs. E. A. Manice. The selection of a course for the event this year was left to the consideration of the Executive Committee.

No objections have been raised by either the New York or the Philadelphia women regarding the playing of the inter-city team match this year for the Griscom Cup in Boston. The Boston women won the trophy last year, and they have the right to select the course for the competition. There was no adverse criticism on this topic.

An informal discussion followed regarding the locality for this year's women's National championship tournament. The opposition was almost unanimous against going to Chicago. The Chicago Golf Club is working hard for the event, and has sent its application to the Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The matter will be determined at the annual meeting of the association on Feb. 17 in this city. It was stated by the women yesterday that a petition would be sent to the officers of the National association, voicing the opinion of the metropolitan players and asking that an Eastern course be chosen. The great majority of women golfers are in this section of the country, and many of them have said that they cannot compete if required to go to Chicago.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

C. B. Cory Wins Medal for Lowest Gross Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30.—The first and second rounds of match play for the Lake Worth Cup were finished on the links here to-day. In the medal play yesterday the players were handicapped, contrary to custom. C. B. Cory of the Oakley Golf Club, Boston, won the medal for the lowest gross score, with 144 for the 36 holes, the record for the season so far. John Mott, who scored 163, with a handicap of 21, won the prize for the lowest net score.

In the first round of match play this morning C. B. Cory defeated Harry Suydam, Lakewood, 3 up and 2 to play; Paul Waterman, Englewood, defeated W. W. Burton, Lakewood, by default; A. J. McClure, Albany Country Club, defeated J. W. Johnson, Ardsley, 2 up and 1 to play; C. L. Becker, Woodland, West Newton, Mass., defeated Henry Rea, Pittsburg, 4 up and 3 to play; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated E. A. Mullikeu, Boston, by default; G. E. Barnard, Brookline, defeated H. P. Dixon, Spring Haven, 1 up; A. W. Black, Lakewood, defeated John Mott, New York, 3 up and 2 to play; R. H. McElwee, Exmoor, defeated F. T. Keating, Town and Country Club, St. Paul, 4 up and 2 to play.

In the second round, in the afternoon, C. B. Cory defeated P. Waterman, 1 up; C. L. Becker defeated A. J. McClure, 1 up; R. H. McElwee defeated A. W. Black, 1 up, and G. E. Barnard defeated A. S. Carpenter, 3 up and 2 to play. To-morrow the semi-finals and finals will be played. The weather has been nearly perfect for golf and the links are in fine condition.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETING.

Disagreement Over the Location of a Baseball Club in Baltimore.

The baseball club owners in the Eastern League being unable to arrange a playing schedule, or to complete a circuit for the coming season, at their adjourned annual meeting in the Victoria Hotel yesterday, decided to take another recess, which may last two or three weeks, until called together again by President Powers.

Briefly told, the Eastern League situation is as follows: Edward Hanlon and Harry Goldman, both of Baltimore, are anxious to secure an Eastern League baseball franchise. Hanlon has possession of the playing grounds there, while Goldman has secured an option on the Montreal Eastern League franchise. Hanlon and Goldman are not working together. Each man wants the franchise individually, and the Eastern League officials are unable to come to an agreement as to whom it should be given. Both of the Baltimore men came to this city yesterday, and each stated his claims to the delegates at the meeting. Manager Charles Dooley of the Montreal Club also was heard. At the suggestion of President Powers a committee of three was appointed by the Eastern League to go to Baltimore next Thursday, and while there thrash out the whole matter with Messrs. Hanlon, Goldman, and Dooley, until a satisfactory settlement is arrived at.

Until the franchise is awarded to some city or finally retained by Montreal a circuit cannot be completed, and consequently no playing schedule can be arranged. The committee which will go to Baltimore consists of W. W. Pierce of Buffalo, P. H. Hurley of Worcester, and President P. T. Powers.

During the afternoon session the annual election of officers took place. President Powers was re-elected for the eleventh time. Following is the Board of Directors elected: George P. Cressy, Providence; W. W. Pierce, Buffalo; Jesse Applegath, Toronto, and P. H. Hurley, Worcester.

President Powers announced last night that a meeting of the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs will be called here within the next two weeks, and about the same time the Rules Committees of the National, American, and Eastern Leagues will hold a joint session in this city.

OPERATORS' CASE CLOSED.

Miners Will Call Rebuttal Witnesses on Monday—End of Strike Hearing in Sight.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—With the exception of the presentation of statistics the coal operators closed their case before the Coal Strike Commission to-day, and it is expected the striking miners will begin calling witnesses in rebuttal on Monday.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company occupied all of to-day's sessions. In the forenoon session counsel for the miners and the paymaster of the Reading Company differed in their views as to the reliability of averages shown in the wages statements handed to the Commission by the company. It developed during the session that a miner who testified before the commission at Scranton had lost his place because he was in Scranton, and the commission exacted a promise from the Superintendent of the company that he would reinstate him.

Adam Boyd of Shenandoah, a division superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, was on the witness stand to-day. On cross-examination witness said the company would rather let its mines drown than give recognition to the union.

Jacob P. Jones, paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading, presented a statement showing the annual earnings of the contract miners at the Reading Company's Bear Ridge, Goodspring, Kohinoor, Potts, Draper, Indian Ridge, Preston No. 3, Richardson, and Turkey Run collieries. These were selected by the commission from the thirty-seven collieries for the purpose of preparing wage statements. The statement shows that 24 men, who worked an average of 265 shifts during 1901, earned $1,000 and over; 32 worked 254 and earned from $900 to $1,000, 46 worked 249 and earned $800 to $900, 86 worked 244 and earned $700 to $800, 130 worked 230 and earned $600 to $700, 188 worked 214 and earned $500 to $600, 140 worked 180 and earned $400 to $500, 136 worked 143 and earned $300 to $400, 160 worked 103 and earned $200 to $300, and 901, who worked an average of 28, earned less than $200.

It developed during the cross-examination that the commission selected seven collieries from which to make the average wages because the task of going over the thirty-seven collieries would be too great.

Counsel for the miners then pointed out that the nine collieries rank as follows in the company's list of thirty-seven: First, second, third, fourth, fifth, tenth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, and thirty-fourth; therefore, six of the nine collieries selected are above the general average.

Counsel, in order to show the unreliability of averages, took Indian Ridge colliery as an example. The average annual wages of the miners at this colliery was $652.82, according to the company. Counsel for the miners showed that 496 men figured in this average, and that only 20 men, or 4 per cent., got the average of $652.82 or more, and that 476 men, or 96 per cent., received wages under that average.

On re-direct examination the witness said that 110 men worked full time and received an average of $593 for the year. If all men had worked full time they would have received the same wages.

At the afternoon session Patrick F. Brennan of Shamokin, a division superintendent of the Reading Company, testified to the violence committed during the strike at the Henry Clay Colliery, near Shamokin. Prior to the strike of 1900, he said, the market regulated the output of coal. Since then, however, the men have been regulating the production.

When the late strike began, the witness continued, there were one hundred feet of water in the Henry Clay mine. This was due to an accident. The men struck, and as a result 500 feet of water accumulated in the mine. It will take several months to get some of the levels in condition to work, he said, and six to eight months before the lower level is cleared of water.

Baird Halberstadt of Pottsville, an engineer and geologist, explained to the commission the formation of the coal beds in the anthracite regions, and presented to the commission maps bearing on this subject. The witness had several years' experience in the bituminous fields. He said the anthracite miners are better off socially and that soft coal mining is more laborious.

COAL AT $7.50 RETAIL.

Anthracite Dealers Agree on That Price, Beginning on Monday — Independent Operators Flood Market.

It was announced yesterday that a general agreement has been reached among the retail coal dealers by which the official retail price, beginning with Monday, will be $7.50 a ton all over the city. That means a reduction of $1 a ton, as with the exception of one or two large down-town firms, which had been selling at $7.50, the regular price was $8.50 a ton.

The present decision was not expected to have been reached until the middle or end of March, but the independent dealers have been bringing so much coal to tidewater here that dealers, anticipating a big drop in prices, have been afraid to touch it. There are at present at Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Fort Liberty, Port Johnson, and other distributing points about 60,000 tons of independent anthracite in barges on which the owners are paying demurrage because dealers are afraid to buy on a falling market. They were refusing to buy independent coal at $6 a ton yesterday. A member of the anthracite operators' association, said:

"The greed of the independent operators has proved a boomerang. They brought such enormous quantities to New York, where they had the best market, that the laws of supply and demand, which they talked so much about, have reacted against themselves. The present mild wave has rendered it impossible to have dear coal here again this Winter."

New Soft Coal Combination.

The new soft coal combination which was announced some weeks ago will be financed, so it was learned yesterday, by the Guaranty Trust Company. The combination has a capital of $10,000,000, and consists of the Fairmount Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, and the Consolidation Coal Company, under which latter name the combination will be known.

Big Four Orders 1,000 Coal Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The Big Four Railroad to-day placed an order with the American Car and Foundry Company for 1,000 coal cars to be delivered as soon as possible.

APPROACHES TO NEW BRIDGE.

Board of Estimate Considers the Purchase of More Properties.

The plans for approaches to the new East River Bridge again were before the Board of Estimate yesterday. The proposed widening will be from Clinton Street west to the Bowery, and the cost of that, according to the figures of Nelson P. Lewis, engineer of the board, will be $1,364,500 for the south side of the street and $1,315,000 for the north side.

President Cantor, on behalf of property owners in Delancey Street, said it would be more desirable that the property on the south side of that thoroughfare should be acquired, as since last year many costly buildings have been erected on the north side and a school also would be interfered with.

When it came to a vote the resolution was amended to read that Delancey Street shall be widened to a width of 125 feet, the additional territory to be taken from the south side, and also to extend the street opposite Delancey Street by acquiring the necessary property from the west side of the Bowery to Elm Street. The board also agreed that it will be necessary to widen a portion of Clinton Street.

It was finally decided to postpone final action on acquiring all of this needed property until the next meeting of the board, to give Mr. Lewis an opportunity to present a more technical description of the property needed.

Ice Yacht Races Postponed.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 30.—The Gull Lake International Iceboat Regatta was again postponed this afternoon, the cause this time being too heavy a wind. The ice is now in good condition.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads enable your horse to do more work. Ask your shoer for "Winged Foot" pad, only.

CHAMPIONSHIP IN HOCKEY

Crescent Athletic Club Team Won Close Match in Brooklyn.

New York Athletic Club Seven Lost What Is Considered the Deciding Game of the Season.

In defeating the New York Athletic Club hockey team at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, last night the Crescent Athletic Club players secured a firm grip on this year's Amateur Hockey League championship. It was a lively game all the way through, but all the scoring was done in the second half, the Crescent Athletic Club team scoring 3 goals and the New York players only 2.

There was only a fair-sized gathering of New York enthusiasts, although the big building was crowded to the doors. It was a decidedly Brooklyn assemblage, and the local men received plenty of encouragement, while the visitors had to put up with many uncomplimentary remarks. Little fault could be found with the conduct of the players on both sides, although there was rough checking at times and many collisions.

During the first half there was a great deal of defensive play on each side, and while no goal was made the Crescents were by far the cleverer. Wall was particularly noticeable for his fine work in passing and getting the puck away from opponents. He frequently left his position at point and played with the forwards, Dobby and Liffton also did good work in the first half, but Kennedy was out of position on several occasions when there was a chance to shoot off a pass. The two Donaldsons and Capt. Howard played a fine game for the visitors, and big Clark was extremely useful in long runs and checking.

When play was resumed in the second half the Crescents increased their speed and Kennedy was a team in himself. He seemed to be continually in play, attacking and defending brilliantly. He was always up with the runner and made several fine runs himself. Capt. Dobby was not in his usual good condition, and fell several times in rushes when no one was near him. McKenzie's work at goal was very fine, but he left his position several times in his anxiety to get the rubber away from his goal. Dobby redeemed himself with a fine run on which he scored a goal unassisted, which more than made up for his poor showing at other stages of the contest.

In the first half at least three chances to score were lost by the Crescents, and the New York players were at fault twice. Howard made three fine long shots, the puck hitting the goal uprights on two occasions. Just a few seconds before the call of time Dobby shot a goal for the Crescent Athletic Club off a forward pass by Liffton, and it was not allowed. After playing hard for five minutes in the second half Kennedy shot the rubber out from behind the New York goal and Liffiton scored. From the "face off" which followed Howard made a shot which struck the goal post and Liffiton brought it up the middle at lightning speed. He passed it to Kennedy, who shot the goal in less than thirty seconds after the first goal was gained. The first goal for the New York team was due to excellent judgment on Clark's part. H. Donaldson got the puck out of a scrimmage and shot it straight at McKenzie, who drove it back, but Clark anticipated his movement and sent it straight into the net. Dobby fell twice in rushing up the side, but got the puck away from Donaldson and after a grand run shot the third goal for Crescent unassisted. In a wild scramble six players went down in front of the New York goal and Smith sent the rubber flying up the rink. Howard got to it and passed the puck to Fenwick for the final goal of the game. Liffiton made a fine attempt for a goal toward the close of the final half, but he fell just as he was making the shot. The line up:

Crescent A. C., 3. Position. New York A. C., 2.
McKenzie..... Goal .....Smith
Drakeley..... Point .....Carruthers
Wall..... Cover point .....Fenwick
Kennedy..... Forward .....H. Donaldson
Liffiton..... Forward .....Howard
Shiebler..... Forward .....Clark
Dobby..... Forward ....H. G. Donaldson
Goals, Liffiton, Kennedy, Dobby, Clark, and Fenwick. Referee—Mr. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—Messrs. Jennison, Brooklyn Hockey Club, and Newbery, Hockey Club of New York. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

YALE HOCKEY TEAM WINS.

Defeats Graduates in Practice Game by Score of 6 to 3.

The Yale hockey team defeated a team of graduates in a practice game at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 6 to 3. In the first half the undergraduates had everything their own way, scoring four goals to none for their opponents, but in the second half the graduates played the stronger game, scoring three of the five goals made in that half. The score of the undergraduates would have been larger but for the repeated fumbling of their forwards. The first goal was made by Marcus for the undergraduates, and was followed by scores by Potter, Oliver, and Potter again, the half ending with the puck in the undergraduates' possession and this score: Yale, 4; Graduates, 0. In the second half Barnett made the first score of the evening for the graduates almost as soon as the puck was put in play, and was followed by H. B. Stoddard a few minutes later, making the score: Yale, 4; Graduates, 2.

The undergraduates then scored on goals made by Oliver and Marcus, respectively, making the score 6 to 2 in favor of the undergraduates, and a final goal by S. Stoddard for the graduates made the final score: Yale, 6; Graduates, 3. The line-up follows:

Yale. 6.	Position.	Graduates, 3.
H. Stern	Goal	W. Stern
Ward	Point	H. Hitchcock
C. Hitchcock	Cover point	C. Bronson
Oliver	Forward	Campbell, Smith
Marcus, Mohiman.	Forward	H. B. Stoddard
Potter	Forward	S. Stoddard
Dilworth, Rowland.	Forward	Barnett

Goals for Yale—Potter, (2) Marcus, (2,) Oliver, (2,) Goals for Graduates—Barnett, H. B. Stoddard, S. Stoddard. Referee—Mr. Gordon, St. Nicholas Skating Club.

KIRKLAND WON AT POOL.

Young Washington Player Beats Ward in Sweepstakes Tournament.

On the strength of his decisive victory over Charles Weston on Thursday night Joseph Kirkland, the youthful pool expert from Washington, D. C., was a prime favorite in his match with Nat Ward, the Brooklyn champion, at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. These two met in the first of the two games decided last night in the professional sweepstakes pool tournament and Kirkland won by the score of 125 to 83. Ward, who is usually very steady and accurate in his games, was not in good shape, while Kirkland played rapidly and at time brilliantly. His draws and shots for position were unusually successful and several of his combination shots were greeted with well-merited applause. His best run netted only 19, but his work in most of the frames was consistent. Ward's best effort was in the second frame, when he cleared the table, pocketing the entire fifteen balls, which gave him a continuous run of 16. The scores:

Kirkland—11, 0, 5, 13, 13, 13, 6, 10, 8, 15, 10, 6, 0, 7, 7. Total, 125; high run, 19; scratches, 7.
Ward—4, 15, 10, 1, 2, 2, 0, 5, 7, 0, 3, 9, 11, 3, 2. Total, 83; high run, 16; scratches, 5.

The first of the two games scheduled for to-night will be called at 7:30 o'clock. The contesting players will be Charles Weston of Chicago and William Wenrick of New York. The second game, in which Thomas Burns of this city will meet George Smith of Hartford, will be started without any delay after the earlier contest has been decided.

Pastime Games Attract Champions.

With the best of collegiate and local athletes entered in the games of the Pastime Athletic Club and Company K, Eighth Regiment, to-night in the armory at Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, the sport bids fair to rival in excellence any held hereabout in some years.

In the distance race, Carr of the Xaviers, Franchot of Yale, Harry Smith of the New York Athletic Club, and men of like calibre will try conclusions in the one and one-half mile contest.

All the best sprinters of the metropolitan district have entered in the short distance events.

The shot-put has attracted Dick Sheldon of Yale, Edgar T. Glass, Yale's football guard; Feuerbach of the New York Athletic Club, and Martin Sheridan, the world's record holder with the discus. Each of these men is able to get the sphere out to a remarkable distance.

The relay races should develop into keen struggles. Columbia hopes to win with its representatives.

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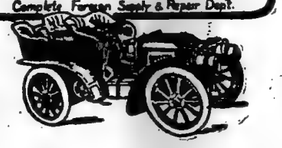

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

National Bank of Commerce Bowlers Win Two Games in Bank Clerks' League.

In the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League last night the National Bank of Commerce bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of the Trust Company of America and the Corn Exchange Bank. The scores follow:

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 149; Cronhardt, 144; Reed, 107; Will, 138; Douglass, 127. Total, 665.

Corn Exchange Bank—Odell, 168; Gerdts, 121; Rodriguez, 126; Davidson, 192; Mitchell, 175. Total, 780.

SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 148; Cronhardt, 141; Reed, 134; Will, 119; Douglass, 168. Total, 710.

National Bank of Commerce—Durand, 164; Blizard, 134; Conlon, 180; Strong, 174; Greer, 195. Total, 847.

THIRD GAME.—National Bank of Commerce—Durand, 180; Blizard, 146; Conlon, 167; Strong, 133; Greer, 179. Total, 805.

Corn Exchange Bank—Odell, 166; Gerdts, 165; Rodriguez, 105; Davidson, 173; Mitchell, 160. Total, 769.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Savage, 130; Walsh, 110; Cathie, 115; Driggs, 189; Tostevin, 156. Total, 700.

Crane Company—Good, 202; O'Rourke, 108; Hermann, 129; McCleary, 127; Grimshaw, 192. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Savage, 145; Walsh, 94; Thacher, 99; Driggs, 109; Tostevin, 163. Total, 610.

John Simmons' Company, Team No. 1—Schock, 121; Foster, 95; Fitzgerald, 145; Von Hoff, 147; Maurer, 147. Total, 655.

THIRD GAME.—John Simmons Company, Team No. 1—Schock, 131; Foster, 133; Fitzgerald, 181; Von Hoff, 181; Maurer, 151. Total, 777.

Crane Company—Good, 168; O'Rourke, 99; Hermann, 118; McCleary, 126; Grimshaw, 138. Total, 648.

MORNING NEWSPAPER LEAGUE.

McLaughlin's Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—New York Journal—Demarest, 155; Wood, 191; King, 141; Newman, 182; Caspari, 167. Total, 836.

Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 207; McGinnis, 164; Hall, 175; Sweeney, 146; Melville, 157. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.—New York Journal—Demarest, 191; Wood, 147; Hissong, 145; Newman, 121; Caspari, 187. Total, 791.

New York Tribune—Flanagan, 210; Roe, 144; Keohan, 140; Vanderveer, 214; Eastmead, 137. Total, 845.

THIRD GAME.—New York Tribune—Flanagan, 158; Roe, 188; Keohan, 240; Vanderveer, 188; Eastmead, 210. Total, 984.

Commercial Bulletin—Hughes, 220; McGinnis, 167; Sweeney, 163; Hall, 153; Melville, 194. Total, 897.

ARCHDIOCESAN UNION LEAGUE.

Thumann's Colonial Hall Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Doll, 103; A. Etzel, 168; L. Grulich, 144; Higgins, 116; E. Grulich, 133. Total, 664.

Columbus Catholic Club, Team No. 2—Smith, 124; Tully, 109; Boyle, 145; Daley, 174; Garvey, 152. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.—Leo Catholic Club—Doll, 156; A. Etzel, 119; L. Grulich, 169; J. Etzel, 143; E. Grulich, 115. Total, 702.

Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 1—McCaffrey, 154; White, 149; Stilger, 139; Powers, 144; Clancy, 158. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.—Spalding Literary Union, Team No. 1—McCaffrey, 158; White, 221; Stilger, 156; Powers, 204; Clancy, 130. Total, 689.

Columbus Catholic Club, Team No. 2—Smith, 132; Tully, 172; Boyle, 165; Daley, 145; Garvey, 164. Total, 778.

LIFE INSURANCE LEAGUE.

Cordes & Holden's Alleys, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK LIFE.				MUTUAL BENEFIT.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bloserfeld	175	173	194	Baldwin	169	202	149
Loeser	151	135	133	Halsey	133	170	187
Haese	168	151	208	Gibson	155	150	209
Berriman	174	128	137	Mowell	171	171	172
Vogelsang	168	136	172	Cadiz	184	153	164
Total	836	723	844	Total	872	846	881

The Spartan bowlers defeated the visiting Buffalo team in a match at the White Elephant Alleys last night, winning three of the four games, and leading by 241 pins. The team totals follow:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Spartan Bowling Club	921	1,039	977	981
All-Buffalo	967	895	914	901

NEW YALE FOOTBALL OFFICERS.

Alan Fox, the Retiring Manager, Reports a Profit of $17,077.85 for the 1902 Season.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—The Yale Football Association elected officers to-night, as follows:

President and Manager—H. C. Miller, 1904, Bloomingburg, N. Y.; Assistant Manager—Elbridge G. Spalding, 1905, Lynn, Mass.; Vice President—J. J. Waring, 1904, Savannah, Ga.; Secretary—Robert F. Tilney, 1905, Plainfield, N. J.

Ex-Manager Alan Fox of the University Football Association made a report in brief of the total receipts and the expenditures of the football season of 1902, the accounts of which have just been closed and audited. The total receipts were $56,400.50 and the total expenses $39,322.65, leaving a balance of $17,077.85. About $16,000 was spent on Yale Field for the Yale-Harvard championship game last November.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CONTESTS.

Keane and Stark Won at Knickerbocker Academy—Arrangements for Championship Tournament.

Tice and Keane were the contestants last night in the amateur billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, and Keane, who was conceding Tice 20 points, won by a score of 160 points to 76. He required thirty-eight innings to complete his string, which gave him the fair average of 4 13-38. In the twelfth inning he ran 26, and he followed this with another pretty run of 11. Tice played steadily all through the game, and while he only made one run for double figures he counted in nearly every inning. His best run, 10, was made in the eighth inning. The contest was at 14.2 The score:

Keane (165)—0, 2, 9, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1, 7, 1, 0, 26, 11, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 17, 2, 7, 1, 5, 5, 10, 12, 4, 2, 10, 8, 0, 1, 0, 5, 1, 16. Total, 160; average, 4 13-38.

Tice (140)—1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 5, 0, 10, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 8, 1, 0, 5, 2, 1, 3, 0, 8, 1, 3, 0, 6, 5, 1, 6, 2, 1, 0, 0. Total, 76; average, 2 3-37.

In the afternoon J. Byron Stark defeated Frank A. Keeney in an exhibition 14.2 game by the score of 250 to 224. Both men were in fine form, and the averages made were very high, Stark's being 13 16-18 and Keeney's 12 8-17. In the third inning Keeney succeeded in getting the balls together and by careful nursing he managed to run 60. This gave him an advantage which he maintained through the greater portion of the game. Stark seemed to be beaten at the end of the sixteenth inning, for Keeney needed only 46 to complete his total. After Keeney had made eight in the sixteenth inning he failed to count, and he left the balls in a nice position for Stark, who did not stop until he had run 88. Keeney made 5 in his half of this inning, and Stark ran out with 7 in the following inning.

A meeting will be held at the Hanover Club to-night to perfect the arrangements for the amateur billiard championship tournament, which is to begin next week. Things are not moving along as smoothly as they might, and there is a possibility that the tournament may be postponed for a short time. Dr. Mial, one of the entries, has hurt his hand, and Edward Gardner, the champion of last year, is not quite over the effects of an attack of the grip. Norris, the former champion of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club, may not play owing to business engagements. It is thought, however, that the schedule will be arranged so as to allow Gardner and Mial time to get into shape. The score of the Stark-Keeney contest:

J. B. Stark—18, 1, 7, 22, 3, 27, 3, 4, 28, 19, 14, 0, 4, 0, 4, 1, 88, 7. Total, 250; average, 13 16-18.

F. Keeney—1, 4, 60, 12, 5, 9, 27, 47, 21, 0, 16, 19, 11, 0, 8, 5, 15. Total, 224; average, 12 8-16.

Schoenlein Won Long Wrestling Bout.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—Gus Schonlein (Americus) and Max Wiley of Rochester, the ex-amateur champion, wrestled here to-night to a finish. Schoenlein gained the first fall in one hour and three minutes and the second in thirty minutes. The men wrestled catch-as-catch-can style.

Hard Lines for Turkish Drunkards.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—Special steps are being taken to cope with the evil of drunkenness which has been steadily making its way among the Turks despite the rigorous prohibition of all intoxicants among Mohammedans.

Any soldier found drinking in public will be imprisoned for forty-five days for the first offense, and severely flogged for the second. Any officer found committing the same offense will be immediately degraded to the ranks. The police have been instructed to confiscate and destroy all intoxicants either in bottles or casks found in grocery stores.

A black list will from time to time be prepared and submitted to the Sultan, including the names of all the officials and others who have been found guilty of offending against the new laws.—London Mail.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSE SALE.

The sale of light harness horses at Madison Square Garden came to an end yesterday. While the stock offered was not up to the standard of the preceding three days the horses were of fair quality and brought a good average price, 105 being disposed of for a total of $21,450.

During the sale 411 horses were sold and the amount realized was $168,170. The feature of the sale last night was Art Alco, a pacer with a record of 2:08¼. The bidding was fairly brisk. E. B. Rice of Boston was the purchaser, the price being $975.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—Disqualifications altered the results of to-day's racing materially. Both Balm of Gilead and Pay the Fiddler swerved in the final struggle of their respective races and interfered to such an extent with the contending horses that they were disqualified. Pay the Fiddler was the only beaten favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. St. Cuthbert, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 1 to 2, won; Automaton, 115, (Otis,) 12 to 1, second; Versifier, 95, (Foley,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Blue Blaze, Ezapo, Royal Deveiver, Senator Morrison, Lady Mistake, Clorita, Bal Poudre, and Nimbledown also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six and one-half furlongs. Arachue, 109 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 5, won; Little Jack Horner, 106, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, second; Frank Kenny, 107, (W. Hicks,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:22 3-5. Meran, Mollie T., Zack Ford, Moroni, Alpaca, Pierce J., and Chantrelle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; three furlongs. Aransas Pass, 109 pounds, (D. Hall,) 6 to 5, won; Miss Holiday, 109, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, second; Aicolm R., 109, (Buchanan,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:36 4-5. Salto, The Brown Monarch, and Jickey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Optimo, 103 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, won; Chickadee, 103, (Haack,) 4 to 1, second; Flaneur, 107, (Robbins,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:52. Latson, Lou Woods, and Althea also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Balm of Gilead, 104 pounds, (Munroe,) 8 to 1, finished first, but was disqualified. Frank Rice, 93 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, won; Duke Dashaway, 90, (D. Gilmore,) 100 to 1, second; Nyx, 102, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Paramount, Burke Cochran, Ironis, King's Sister, and Mamselle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Pay the Fiddler, 106 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 2, finished first, but was disqualified. Polly Bixby, 102 pounds, (O'Neil,) 6 to 1, won; Bean, 100, (Lindsey,) 4 to 1, second; Swordsman, 105, (Redfern,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Albert Lee, Florham, Sir Gatian, Macie Marie, False Lead, Jim Nap, Florrie F., and John Bull also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Kiawasa, 85 pounds; Hedge, 92; Fading Light, 93; Star and Garter, Dodie S., 94; Katie Gibbons, 101. The Messenger, Paul Creyton, Judes, 105; O'Hagan, 106; El Rey, 109; Carl Kahler, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, three-year-olds; five furlongs. Agnes Mack, Imp. Lady Winkle, Apple Sweet, Birch Broom, Josette, 97; Carraher, 99; Senator Morrison, Orpheum, Jove, 102; Latuka, 105; Right and True, 110; Henry McDaniel, 122.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Glen Rose, 90 pounds; Ben Hullum, 92; Sapolio, Bummer, 95; Mrs. Frank Foster, Optional, 97; Amigari, 98; Stratton II., 100; Carl Kahler, 101; If You Dare, 103; Scorpio, 111; Federal, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—Merchants' Handicap, $1,500 added; mile and a sixteen. John A. Clarke, 93 pounds; Carat, Jena, 95; Ben Chance, 101; Harry New, Telamon, 102; Flinlock, 104; Hargis, 107; Old Hutch, 111; Scotch Plaid, 110; McChesney, 132. Last two Burnell & Herz entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a half. Delorraine, Saragamp, 93 pounds; Sir Vere de Vere, 99; Erne, 100; Hayward, Hunter, 101; Locochee, 103; Swordsman, 104; Ceylon, Gingpray, The Way, 105; Sain Coat, 106; Brier, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; mile. Ray, Ermack, 98 pounds; Siphon, St. Tammany, 100; Emshee, Ernest Parham, Eva Rice, 102; Jim Clark, Frank M., Bard of Avon, 105; Kilogram, 108.

The King's Steeplechase Horse Failed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King Edward rode in an automobile from Windsor to Kempton Park to-day to see his Grand National Steeplechase favorite, Ambush II., run in the Stewards' Steeplechase. This race is regarded as being something in the nature of a Grand National trial, but, although all the weights favored Ambush II., he was not placed. The race was won by Fanciful. Patrick's Ball and Saltator II. fell in the Weybridge Steeplechase, and both horses were killed. Nightingale, the jockey who was riding Saltator II., was carried off the course unconscious.

Heavy Track at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Showers fell at intervals to-day and the track was sloppy at Oakland. In the six and a half furlongs handicap Kenilworth took up 131 pounds and won easily from Princess Titania and Yellow Tail. Stuyve was practically left at the post. Owing to the condition of the track the hurdles were dispensed with.

Columbia's Baseball Schedule.

The baseball schedule of the Columbia University team was announced by Charles Hendrickson, the manager, yesterday. It contains twenty-seven games, of which six will be home games. There will be three trips, one up-State, one East, and one North. The schedule follows:

April 1, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at South Field; 4, New York University, at Ohio Field; 8, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 10, New York National League, at Polo Grounds; 15, Manhattan, at Jasper Oval; 16, Ilion, State League, at South Field; 18, Williams, at New York; 22, Yale, at New Haven; 25, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 28, Dickinson, at South Field.

May 1, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 2, Union, at Schenectady; 6, Pennsylvania, at New York; 13, Lafayette, at Easton; 15, Cornell, at New York; 23, West Point, at West Point; 30, (morning,) Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge; 30, Manhattan, at Jasper Oval.

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN EUROPE.

After reading Capt. MAHAN'S article on the Monroe Doctrine in The National Review, the students and statesmen of Europe will know a good deal more about the doctrine than they did before, but we doubt whether they will be better pleased with it. When in the Venezuela boundary correspondence Lord SALISBURY accused us of inordinately stretching the Monroe Doctrine President CLEVELAND replied in that memorable message with the memorable declaration that the Monroe Doctrine "is applicable to every stage of our National existence." This virtue of elasticity Capt. MAHAN insists upon, and explains why it must be inherent in the doctrine itself:

> It is vain to argue narrowly concerning what the Monroe Doctrine is from a precise application made of it to any particular emergency. Nor can there be finality of definition antecedent to some National announcement, formally complete, which, it is to be hoped, will never be framed, but which, if it were, would doubtless remain liable to contrary interpretation, sharing therein the fate from which neither enactments of Legislatures nor a bull of the Pope can claim exemption.
>
> The virtue of the Monroe Doctrine, without which it would die deservedly, is that through its correspondence with National necessities it possesses the inherent principle of life which adapts itself with the flexibility of a growing plant to the successive conditions it encounters. One of these conditions, of course, is the growing strength of the Nation itself.

There are many men of light and leading on the other side of the Atlantic who will protest against these assertions and refuse to understand them. They cannot understand them, for they have thus far pretty generally misunderstood the intent and scope of that great declaration of policy made by MONROE in 1823. They have seen in it a fatherly act, an attempt to assert and enforce a protectorate over the South American republics. It has been impossible to make them understand that it was for our own peace and safety, for our own greater security that we forbade the nations of Europe to extend their monarchical system to this continent, or to control in any manner the destinies of nations which had here asserted and successfully maintained their independence. Capt. MAHAN sets forth the essence of the doctrine in these few words:

> It is considered by the United States to be essential to her interests and peace to withstand the beginning of actions which might lead to European intervention in the internal concerns of an American State or render it contributive in any way to the European system; for such a condition, if realized, would bring any European contest on this side of the Atlantic, and the neighborhood of disputes, as of fire, is perilous.

If Germany should achieve the conquest of Venezuela and hold that country as a German colony, England, if she should go to war with Germany, would naturally send fleets and troopships to wrest Venezuela from her enemy. We should then have a European war in American waters, the very thing guarded against by the doctrine asserted in MONROE'S message.

The London Times shows that it still misunderstands the Monroe Doctrine in its comments upon Capt. MAHAN'S article. Our London contemporary says:

> The United States will not acquiesce in any assault on the independence or territorial integrity of any other American State, but neither will it countenance by its support any shirking on the part of such a community of its international responsibility.
>
> In that sense the doctrine is heartily accepted here, but we regret that Capt. MAHAN denies the corollary that the Power which holds its shield over weaker States is under the obligation to compel them to observe their duties in regard to others.
>
> We are not holding a shield over our weaker neighbors except as a way of holding it over ourselves. Capt. MAHAN points out that for us to undertake to compel the South American republics to keep their international obligations would be to encroach on their independence in a matter in which our peace and security are not involved. It is not a corollary, but a contradiction, that The London Times would have us proclaim.
>
> The true corollary of the Monroe Doctrine as applied to America is the application we make of it to European affairs. We will not permit Europe to meddle here, we disclaim any intent to meddle with the questions of Europe. Then arises the question, What is Europe? From how great a part of the earth's surface have we shut out our activities by that disclaimer? In Capt. MAHAN'S article this point is touched upon in an interesting way. Explaining what he understands by European questions, he says:

> These I conceive to embrace not only Europe proper, but regions also in which propinquity, continuity, or long recognised occupancy give Europe a priority of interest and influence resembling that which the Monroe policy asserts in the American continents and islands.
>
> In my apprehension Europe, construed by the Monroe Doctrine, would include Africa, with the Levant, India, and the countries between. It would not include Japan, China, or the Pacific generally. The United States might for very excellent reasons abstain from action in any of the last-named quarters in any particular instance, but the deterrent cause would not be the Monroe Doctrine in a legitimate deduction.

Capt. MAHAN has the best authority in the world for this declaration—the authority of acts already accomplished. The text writers have always put far more confidence in a principle established by the act and practice of nations than in any rule of international law based merely upon reasoning and theory. By taking and holding the Philippines we have proclaimed to the world that the Monroe Doctrine does not shut us out from following the path of National duty and National interest in the islands of the seas which we reach by crossing the Pacific.

THE NEW MOVE AS TO SILVER.

The notes from Mexico and China sent to Congress by President ROOSEVELT with a recommendation that he be given authority to comply with them, deserve consideration, and should have very careful study.

On the face of them the requests of the two Governments are somewhat indefinite. The clearest statement of them is the following from the note of Mexico, which is substantially the same as the note of China: "It is desired that the Governments of gold countries having dependencies where silver is used and the Governments of silver countries shall co-operate in formulating some plan for establishing a definite relationship between their gold and silver moneys, and shall take proper measures to maintain such relationship." That such co-operation would be highly desirable if it could accomplish its purpose there is no room for doubt. It does not need proving that stable relations between the current values of different sorts of money used in international trade would save loss and confusion. The most strenuous and famous attempt to secure such relations was the attempt at bimetallism in the Latin Union, which broke down. Since its failure, most of the more active and prosperous commercial nations have adopted the gold standard for themselves and left the relation of their currency with that of silver countries to take care of itself as best it could. Other countries having silver-using dependencies have tried various expedients to regulate exchange. Great Britain has suspended the coinage of silver in the Indian mints and fixed a rate at which silver will be taken in payments to the Government; it has not brought the ratio of silver to gold fully to the point thus fixed, but it has kept the rate of exchange fairly steady, to the great advantage of all concerned. Holland has made analogous experiments in her Oriental possessions, with a good deal of success. We have discussed the matter in connection with the Philippines, but have done nothing, and the loss there has been very serious both to the people and to the Government. If some plan could be devised that would secure the united action of all countries having silver dependencies with the great silver countries, like China and Mexico, plainly it would be very desirable.

The first step in this direction would be the appointment of a commission by the various Governments for joint study of the subject. This we suppose is really what the President desires, though he does not distinctly say so in his message. Two features of the notes submitted to Congress should be kept clearly in mind. One is that all intention of seeking "the restoration of free coinage of silver by either the gold or silver using nations" is disavowed, nor does either Mexico or China "ask the United States to modify her present monetary standard." The other is that the plan for establishing stable relations between gold and silver moneys which the notes desire to secure is declared to be substantially that now pending in the Congress of the United States with reference to the coinage of the Philippines. It is, then, well to see briefly what that plan is.

In effect it consists of coining silver at the discretion of the Government, which shall be legal tender for public and private debts at the ratio of two dollars of silver for one of gold, or, by weight, the ratio of thirty-two to one, and the parity of this silver coinage at this ratio is to be maintained by the Government, which is authorized to borrow money for that purpose. Obviously the use of such currency as this would depend entirely on the discretion of the Government in keeping the volume of silver just proportioned to the needs of legitimate commerce, a delicate but by no means impossible task. In the international plan, some provision would have to be made for the regulation of the volume of silver in circulation and for the absolute maintenance of its parity. This also would not be simple, but it would not be impracticable. The proposition of our Mexican and Chinese friends deserves the most cordial consideration, and should receive as well the most careful study. Certainly there can be no reason why a proper commission should not be authorized.

VICARIOUS PERJURY.

The District Attorney takes pains to exculpate the business men who hired the swindlers he is prosecuting to get their taxes reduced for them. At first sight it seems that Mr. JEROME is unduly kind. "Ignorance of the law excuses no man." If a man is cited to appear personally and knows that an appearance by proxy will not be accepted, it might be supposed that, when he employed another to appear for him, he was an accessory before the fact, at least to the offense of false personation, if not to that of perjury.

As a matter of fact, however, there are many reputable and honorable citizens who are in the habit of handing such notices over to their lawyers, expecting not to be personally troubled further about the matter. They learn later from their lawyers that this does not relieve them and that they must attend in person.

No doubt this is annoying, and needlessly annoying. The present practice of the Assessors is very infuriating. Instead of "assessing," they make a series of guesses based on nothing whatever, except their official power of annoying people. This puts persons not liable to taxation to the trouble of going to tell the Assessors in person that they have simply been guessing in the dark, which they knew already. The British practice of sending a blank to the "suspect" and requiring him to fill it in, swear to his statement, and return it is equally effective and very much less annoying. Our law should be changed accordingly.

INFANT OPERATIVES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

As a menace to those who are agitating for reform in the laws of Pennsylvania permitting the employment of children of tender age at night as well as by day in the silk mills and other textile industries of that Commonwealth, a representative of one of these establishments hurls the awful threat that if the agitation is not abandoned and the manufacturers left alone to eke out a living in their own way they will abandon that State and go where a less sensitive public conscience will tolerate the abuses which have become a part of the business system of the mills. He says: "Tinkering with existing conditions will drive the silk mills out of Pennsylvania to States where labor conditions are more satisfactory. As matters stand Pennsylvania has a lower age limit than any of her neighbors and that fact is responsible for much of the prosperity of the State. If the age limit be raised even by one year the factories will go over into New York or New Jersey."

This is about the emptiest and most diaphanous "bluff" imaginable. The best thing the reformers of the Pennsylvania labor laws can do is to "call" it. New Jersey and New York can take care of their own responsibilities in this matter, and nothing would more quickly or effectually arouse public opinion in these States to the evils of the abuse of the labor of children than for factories and mills driven out of Pennsylvania to seek shelter within their borders in order that evils forbidden by the laws of that State might be practiced without restraint or molestation. Pennsylvania reformers of industrial conditions who are frightened by such a threat are timid indeed. The only proper answer to it is that if the industrial prosperity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania depends upon the continued toleration of the employment of children under improper conditions the sooner it abandons the industries thus sustained the better for the moral and material welfare of its people.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR 1903.

Those in the best positions to form accurate judgments as to the course of business through 1903 concur in saying that there is nothing in sight which can be regarded as menacing a reaction from the general prosperity reported in every part of the United States. The West and South are prosperous from the returns of ample harvests, and the exports of food products and cotton promise to be as large as our surplus will permit. The demand for merchandise from all parts of the country is well sustained, without any evidence of speculative overtrading, and some of the largest and best informed merchants predict that the distribution for consumption in 1903 will be larger than in 1902. No falling off in the earnings of the railroads is expected, for the reason that the volume of traffic in sight promises to tax the facilities of transportation to the breaking point. The maintenance of rates and even an increase of net earnings is confidently predicted by some of the leading railroad men of the country. This will mean continued activity in the industries which contribute to railway equipment, which include nearly all branches of iron and steel production. The demand for cars and engines will continue at the maximum, and the largest rail product possible will need to be supplemented by importations.

It is not probable that exports of domestic manufactures will attain record proportions during 1903 for several reasons. Many industries have all they can do to look after domestic business, and are at all times confronted by accumulations of orders which are uncomfortably exigent. Another reason is that wages in this country are now so high that some of our manufactures cannot be exported profitably when in competition with those of Great Britain and the Continent. Commissioner CARROLL D. WRIGHT of the Bureau of Labor is quoted as saying that wages are now at a higher average level than at any previous time in the history of the country. The nearest approach to it was in 1892. There is, however, a gradual average decline in the prices of nearly all classes of staple commodities except raw materials, which are too high and appear to be the classes of products most immediately benefited by the protective tariff. In an instructive review of the course of prices, Dun's Review lately showed that whereas hides are 86 per cent. higher than in January, 1888, shoes and manufactures of leather are 6.4 per cent. cheaper; that while pig iron is 4.8 per cent. higher than in January, 1887, manufactures of iron and steel are 20.2 per cent. cheaper, and so on. These are instructive comparisons, and show that the results of progress in methods of manufacture are to a great extent neutralized by the advantage taken of high protection by the producers of raw materials. Until we have free raw materials we cannot have, and need not expect, a large and constant development of our export trade in manufactures.

As we said before, there is nothing in sight to warrant setting the cautionary signals which even uncertainty as to the immediate future of business would call for. There are no evidences of unsafe oanking methods which can be regarded as symptomic and, as Controller RIDGELY is quoted as saying: "There seems to be no fundamental reason why there should be any check in the prosperous condition of business affairs."

GEN. GROSVENOR'S CASE.

The first account of the manner in which Gen. GROSVENOR'S "Book of the Presidents" had been brought to the notice of the buyers of books of its class did not present the learned author in a pleasing light. It appeared as if the laurels of RICHARDSON had disturbed the repose of the member from the Eleventh District of Ohio. Mr. RICHARDSON'S case, indeed, looked pretty bad, and the more it was explained the worse it looked. But, if we accept Gen. GROSVENOR'S explanation, there is not much more to say. The explanation is that he wrote the book for a fixed sum of money and had no interest in it beyond that. He was quite within his rights. The methods of his publishers, however, are by no means to be commended. It is quite clear that they gave persons applied to to buy the book to understand that the author was to profit by the sale, and also that they made an appeal for charity in stating that the author was a "poor man," insomuch that one person so applied to, who did not want the book, was yet so touched by the appeal that he sent a check for $10, for the relief, as he understood, of Gen. GROSVENOR.

It remains true that Gen. GROSVENOR has been singularly profuse with letters of introduction, being moved thereto only by affection for publishers who really do not seem to be worth it. And we wonder how an appeal for the General, upon the ground that a man who receives the pay and allowances of a member of Congress is yet a "poor man" for whom the eleemosynary hat has to be passed, will strike the average voter in the General's district.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging from the cabled summary of the report just made by the experts who have been investigating the uses and abuses of hypnotism for the German Ministry of Education, the document is the result of careful and intelligent work, and study of it may clear away the fogs from many minds now full of exaggerated and fallacious notions as to the miraculous powers of "suggestion" in one or another of its myriad forms. The German experts declare that hypnotism is, indeed, an active agent, but within very narrow lines, and fully as efficient for evil as for good. Its employment by ignorant laymen is therefore entirely condemned, as being quite as likely to produce or intensify disease as to prevent or cure it. Most notable of the points mentioned in the summary is the statement that "the influence of hypnotic suggestion diminishes in proportion to popular knowledge of it, and it is most powerful when regarded by a 'subject' as marvelous and supernatural." Here, of course, is the explanation of the fact that the exploiters of every "faith cure"—they are all the same, despite their fertility in the invention of pseudo-religious and pseudo-philosophical names—win their only successes where they secure all their followers, that is, among people almost or entirely ignorant of psychology. It seems a little hard that education and the development of reason should deprive one of advantages within the reach of the ignorant and superstitious, but the hardship is only apparent and it is much more than counterbalanced by the advantages that systematized knowledge brings with it. Safety from the dangers of charlatanism is cheaply bought at the cost of losing the minute chance of being cured of physical or mental ills by a quack.

—An English visitor now in Washington is quoted as saying that living expenses are greater in New York than in any of the great cities of the world, except, perhaps, in London, and that even there only a small class spends more for the same things than here. Paris is much cheaper than either. "I think," declares this observer, "that men's ideas of expenditure are considerably associated with the unit of monetary value. You think in dollars in the United States, the Englishman in pounds, the Frenchman in francs, and the German in marks, and other Europeans in still smaller units. This has undoubtedly much to do with the larger financial ideas of the Briton and the Yankee." There may be something in this theory, and the apparent inconsistency with it of the small difference between English and American standards of expenditure may be due to the fact that a very large number of Britons always think in shillings, and none of them think always in pounds, thus making up for the smaller size of the dollar as compared with the British unit. As for francs and marks, they do seem like small change to us, and the estimation of fortunes in them an absurdly laborious operation, but they are mammoth beside the reis of some of our Portuguese neighbors.

—It is said that President MCKINLEY never showed any particular fondness for the carnation until some girls attending the Lake Erie College, at Painesville, Ohio, elected him an honorary member of their class, and pinned their class flower in his buttonhole. The incident occurred on Nov. 19, 1896, while the President, then Governor, was in Painesville, a guest of the Garfield Club. He devoted no little time to the college girls who had honored him, and his attitude thereafter showed that he appreciated their admiration. He often remembered and was remembered by them thereafter. Mrs. MCKINLEY also took great interest in the class and its insignia, and was accustomed to provide a bunch of carnations for her husband's room each morning. The first reunion of the class took place when Mr. MCKINLEY was nominated for the Presidency, and the class sent him a congratulatory telegram. He visited the college several times and was a member of its Board of Trustees.

—Secretary SHAW certainly involved himself in a fine maze of contradictions while defending protection before the West Side Republican Club. First he admitted that free trade was theoretically right, doing that as explanation of the fact that most of the textbooks and college professors teach it. Then he insisted that, practically speaking, protection was correct, and claimed for it the support of nearly every statesman who in the last century has contributed to the material prosperity of the country. Then he conceded—what all his hearers must have expected to hear him deny—that "correct theory is always in harmony with practice." An attempt to straighten all that out into consistency might well lead to insanity. The free-trade theory is right, the protection practice is right, and right theory and right practice always harmonize! The last assertion is unquestionably true, but one of the other two must be wrong, and when the Secretary accepts them both he not only gets away from solid ground, but he vanishes, as a logician, into the fourth dimension. Theory, to harmonize with practice, must harmonize with facts, and if there is a single fact with which a theory does not harmonize it ceases to be a theory and becomes a delusion for those who stick to it and mere old junk for other people. When a theory won't work out in practice the only thing to do is to change the theory, and as the free-trade theory still has the commendation of Secretary SHAW he—well, he must be a person of remarkable mental agility.

—In all the long report of the Railroad Commissioners on the shortcomings of the Brooklyn lines the attention of the public will fix first and remain longest upon the statement that, while the companies may have done their best in the rush hours, they have in other parts of the day so reduced the service as to make it equally insufficient all day long. That is the wrong, or rather the crime, which has done more than any other one thing to ruin metropolitan tempers on both sides of the river. "We cannot carry you comfortably or decently when the travel is greatest," say the companies; then they add, under their breath, "and we won't do it when we can." Hence rage and roarings many, with thoughts of lampposts and ropes therewith.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND NEGROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest in your yesterday's paper the article, "The President Upset by South's Criticism." Why not accept the position held by the Afro-American Council as it appears in your yesterday's paper—i. e., that the President is sincere, that he is actuated by a conscientious conviction that "a man's a man for a' that," and not that he is attired in his Rough Rider suit with a chip on his shoulder. Both the negroes and the Southern white people understand what is meant by the principle of equality in all of its phases.

There was a college established in Kentucky just before the war, in 1858, on this same principle and founded by the son of a Kentucky slaveholder. The seal of its charter is: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." This institution had a baptism of fire and has had a wonderful history, known to every citizen of Kentucky, and this institution has more than once recently, I understand, received the personal indorsement of President Roosevelt.

It was a fundamental principle with this Kentucky institution, founded by the brave Kentuckian, John G. Fee, that the spirit of caste should not be perpetuated, that to discriminate against a person because of the complexion of his skin was wrong, hence in this institution colored and white occupied the same recitation room, ate at the same table, and as opportunity and merit opened the way (acting on the same principle advocated by President Roosevelt) colored persons were appointed as teachers in this institution, attended by both white and colored.

But right here it should be stated in justice to the present administration of this college that its policy has been changed since, or, rather, just before, the death of its founder, against his most earnest protests. Colored persons are no longer appointed to positions as teachers, and the same argument is used in its Board of Trustees as has been used against the appointment of Dr. W. D. Crum of South Carolina—that "a person should not be appointed to a position just because he is colored."

The students are no longer expected to eat together. The argument is used: "Social equality should not be forced." The result is that some of the white students, and we will not say how many others, are very anxious to make of Berea College a "lily white school," and it is more than possible that the Legislature of Kentucky, following the example of the Legislature of Tennessee, may in the near future pass a law prohibiting the coeducation of the races. Then the former principles of Berea College on this subject will pass into history just as they have at Maryville College, in Tennessee. President Roosevelt should have the sympathy of every one in any *honest* endeavor to regulate the race question of the South on the broad principle that "a man's a man for a' that."

EUGENE P. FAIRCHILD.
New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

BLOCK TICKETS ON CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I take the liberty, through the medium of THE TIMES, to recommend to the Railroad Commissioners and to the city authorities the desirability of having a law enacted compelling all railways in the city, whether street or elevated, in case of a block or delay to issue "block" tickets to all passengers who are prevented by reason of a block or delay from reaching their destination. This law should define the minimum of time (say fifteen minutes) constituting a delay.

These "block" tickets should be printed in strips of say 500, the same as the tickets now on sale at elevated stations, so as to facilitate their rapid issuance. They should be good at any time on elevated and surface railways interchangeably.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Saving the Pennies.

Some people's idea of economy is to break every dollar they get hold of so as to save up the pennies they receive in change.—Baltimore American.

Inadequate.

A reviewer of a new lexicon says: "Even a hasty perusal will reveal the impossibility of finding words adequate to describe this work."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A Popular Amendment.

"I see that Representative Griffith of Indiana has introduced a bill to limit private wealth to $10,000,000."

"It would suit me better if he would make the minimum limit $100,000!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

The Gruff Clerk.

A man was asked recently by the gruff clerk at the stamp window, after he had deposited two cents, "Well, what do you want?" He answered gently, "An automobile, please." Verily, a soft answer turneth away wrath.—Albany Argus.

Looking After His Investments.

"This town," said the Western boomer, "was practically built in a day. We do things in a hurry out here."

"No doubt," replied the man from the East, "but I am more interested in receiving some assurance that it will not disappear in a day."—Chicago Post.

THE LAST JOURNEY.

Francis Barine in Youth's Companion.

The little traveler set forth
With one last smile of sweet content.
There are no footprints, south or north,
To show to us the way she went;
No tiny footprints in the snow,
No flower for token backward thrown.
"Sweetheart," we wept, "why must you go?"
Smiling, she went her way, alone.

The little traveler went her way
And left us all who loved her so.
She journeyed forth at break of day—
A long, long way she had to go.
The stars were paling in the sky—
Their kind eyes must have seen her start.
We could not see; we could but cry,
"Come back to us, dear heart, dear heart!"

The little traveler's tiny feet
Have found a path that we must find.
She was so little and so sweet!
We cannot linger, left behind.
We stumble, seeking, day by day,
O little traveler! Who will send
A guide to point us out the way
To find you at the journey's end?

MR. QUAY LOSING SUPPORT

Indications That He Cannot Force a Vote on Statehood.

His Committee Agrees to Report the Measure for a "Rider" on Appropriation Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Quay succeeded to-day in obtaining from a majority of the individual members of the Committee on the Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, of which he is Chairman, a favorable report on his proposed amendments to the appropriation bills, each of which is a copy of the pending Statehood bill.

There are indications, however, that many of the supporters of Statehood are preparing to abandon the struggle, under the growing belief that the bill cannot be enacted at this session. It is regarded as certain that persistence in the Quay programme will result in the defeat of much important legislation and make possible a called session of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Mr. Quay obtained the assent of the individual members of his committee to a favorable report by consulting them on the floor of the Senate. This is not an unusual proceeding. In this particular case, however, the procedure simply adds to the feeling that the entire proceeding was farcical in having the amendments referred to so obscure a committee and one which has no possible claim to jurisdiction over the subject matter of amendments to the appropriation bills.

Nothing was done to-day in the Senate with the Statehood bill, the session being devoted to eulogies of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan. After the morning business is completed to-morrow the Senate will participate in the exercises appointed for the reception and acceptance of statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hansen, erected in Statuary Hall by the State of Maryland. This will send the Statehood bill over until Monday.

The fact that a majority favors the passage of the bill does not play any serious part in the determination of the question whether it should be abandoned. It has happened so frequently that the minority has held in check the majority, and forced abandonment of a measure that the older Senators acting with Mr. Quay cannot be held by an appeal to the right of the majority to compel a vote regardless of consequences.

The offering of the so-called amendments to the appropriation bills was a display of the cards right and an acknowledgment that there is no reasonable hope of reaching a vote on the bill. Its passage in any form rests with the minority, and there are no evidences that the minority intends to surrender. The possibility of attaching it to one of the appropriation bills is too remote to be worthy of serious consideration.

As the fight now looks the Statehood bill cannot be brought to a vote. Its advocates will have to acknowledge this within a few days and give up the struggle until next Winter.

SILVER CURRENCY PROBLEM.

The Administration Will Ask Congress to Appoint a Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The executive branch of the Government is not disposed to cease its efforts to bring about an adjustment of the ratio of gold and silver currency in the Orient and in other silver-using countries with the mere presentation to Congress of the Mexican and Chinese notes yesterday.

Secretary Root, who is opposed to the amended Philippine Currency bill, is particularly urgent in seeking to remedy the evil financial conditions in the Philippines, caused in large part by fluctuating currency ratios, while Secretary Hay is interested in the proposition because it promises at once to alleviate the friction now existing as a result of the Chinese indemnity question. The Secretary also is looking into the future toward an enlargement of American trade in South and Central America, where silver is still the standard of value. Congress will be asked to appoint a commission of three members to act as representatives of the United States in an international monetary conference on the lines indicated by Mexico and China, or in consultation directly.

The commission will have no power to commit the United States Government to any change in its currency system.

FILIPINO BANDITS DEFEATED.

Eight Men Killed and 150 Captured in West Leyte Province.

MANILA, Jan. 30.—Eight ladrones and one constable were killed in an encounter at Ormoc, West Leyte Province, on Tuesday. The fight was a hard one, but the constabulary ultimately won by a daring charge. One hundred and fifty ladrones surrendered at Ormoc the following day. The district had been disorderly and it is believed that the surrender of these men will lead to its pacification.

The bodies of the three American volunteers, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, who were killed at Bolinao, Province of Zambales, recently, in a fight with ladrones, have been recovered. Malanang, a noted bandit who was among the enemy's dead, directed the fight. The Americans charged and killed him before they were surrounded and killed.

FILIPINO STILL AN ALIEN.

Courts Decide He Is Entitled to Become a Citizen of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Justice Clabaugh of the District Supreme Court to-day decided that Antonio M. Opisso y de Ycaza, the young Filipino who some months ago instituted mandamus proceedings to compel Clerk John R. Young of the Supreme Court to receive his citizenship declaration, is still an alien and is entitled to become a citizen of the United States. His declaration, therefore, was ordered to be received, but an appeal was taken to the District Court of Appeals.

The clerk's refusal to accept the declaration was on the ground that a Filipino is not an alien, and consequently cannot renounce the allegiance he seeks to relinquish. The Filipino alleged that he was born of Spanish parents in Manila in 1880, and lived at Manila until several years ago. The court held that on the change of sovereignty of a country or part thereof the inhabitants had the right to choose their allegiance. The Filipino plaintiff had not declared his intention to retain Spanish allegiance within a year, as required by the Paris treaty, but the court holds that, as he was a minor at that time, he had a right to elect his nationality upon the attainment of his majority.

Opisso had elected to retain his Spanish citizenship, and therefore was still an alien, and had a right to apply for citizenship here. The court did not, however, discuss the general question of nationality or citizenship of the people in the Philippine Islands.

CHIEF OF PHILIPPINES POLICE.

Capt. Allen Will Be Retained as Head of the Constabulary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Capt. Henry T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, to-day was detailed as chief of the Philippine constabulary with the rank of Brigadier General. He has been the head of the present force since its organization in July, 1901.

The law, which went into effect to-day, authorizes the detail of four assistant chiefs, each with the rank of Colonel. It is probable that Capt. David J. Baker, Twenty-sixth Infantry, now assistant of Capt. Allen, will be retained in that place.

MR. M'DONOUGH TO BE JUDGE.

Ex-Secretary of State Will Go to the Philippines.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John T. McDonough, ex-Secretary of State of New York, announced to-day that he would accept the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, which was tendered to him several days ago by President Roosevelt.

It is believed that Mr. McDonough will go to Washington next week to confer with the President, and that soon afterward his nomination for the Judgeship will be made. He will be one of seven Justices of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. Four Justices are American; the other three natives of the islands. The salary is $7,500 per annum.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Private Claims Bills Rushed Through the House—Republican Leader Payne Vainly Tries to Stem the Tide.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—This was the last private-claims day of this Congress in the House, and members with bills on the calendar carried everything before them in Committee of the Whole. Forty-five bills in all were acted on favorably, despite the efforts of Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader, assisted by Mr. Cannon and others, to defeat some of them. Many of the claims were old, dating back to the civil war, and a few originated prior to that time. The latter were for balances due for carrying mails in the South when the war broke out.

Mr. Payne was particularly insistent in his opposition to these bills, calling attention to the exposure of the fraudulent character of many similar claims in the Forty-fifth Congress. He expressed the opinion that all these claims had been paid before. The members interested stood together, however, and voted him down every time he demanded a division.

There were several bills to reimburse Postmasters and Internal Revenue Collectors for stamps lost or stolen. One was to pay the balance on a contract for ice furnished the army hospitals in the Mississippi Valley during the war. The amount claimed is $80,000, and is for ice at the rate of 90 cents a hundred pounds. Among others were bills to pay $5,000 to George C. Ellison, an engineer at the capital in the seventies, for the cost of defending himself against the charge of murder; to pay $5,000 to the widow of Samuel Muhleman, one of the victims of the old Ford Theatre disaster, when the building in which were employed Government clerks collapsed, and to refund to the customers of W. M. Jacobs of Lancaster, Penn., the amount of the counterfeit stamps purchased from him.

When the Committee of the Whole reported the bills to the House to-day, Mr. Payne blocked their final passage by making the point of no quorum. But the friends of the claims refused to be balked. A motion was made to take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, in order to continue the legislative day of to-day, and the Sergeant at Arms and his deputies were sent out to arrest and bring in absentees. It was 8 o'clock at night before the requisite quorum was secured to carry the motion and let the session go over until 10:30 to-morrow forenoon.

The Senate, after transacting routine business, devoted the remainder of the session to-day to paying tributes to the memory of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan. Among those who pronounced eulogies of the dead Senator was Mr. Alger, who succeeded him in the Senate, and who made his maiden speech in that body on this occasion.

PRESSING THE CANAL TREATY.

Senator Morgan Continues His Speech in the Senate Committee, but He Finds No Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Morgan occupied almost the entire session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day with his speech against the Panama Canal treaty. He intimated that he would offer several amendments to this convention, and it is believed that his purpose is to consume as much time as possible, with a view to preventing action on the treaty at this session of Congress.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Morgan can carry out his purpose, either in the committee or in the Senate. He has not the support of a single member of the Foreign Committee. His point that Dr. Herran was without the requisite authority to sign a convention which will bind Colombia is not seriously regarded by other members.

It is proposed by the committee to make a test of the physical power of Mr. Morgan by allowing him to go on continuously without interruption and without any attempt to answer him. When he concludes the committee will act on the treaty. To that end a meeting has been called for 10 o'clock to-morrow, when Mr. Morgan is expected to resume talking. If he finishes before noon, Senator Cullom believes the committee will order a favorable report.

The committee, before entering on consideration of the Panama treaty, ordered a favorable report on the convention negotiated with Great Britain for joint arbitration to settle the Alaska boundary. The protocol to extend the time in which the Cuban reciprocity treaty may be ratified was also ordered to be favorably reported.

PUBLIC PRINTER TO RETIRE.

Frank W. Palmer's Age and Ill-Health the Cause—His Probable Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—This is said to be the last session of Congress that Public Printer Frank W. Palmer will be at the head of the Government Printing Office. His retirement is said to be in no sense tinged with political motives. He takes the step only on account of advanced age and ill-health. He is now seventy-six years old.

Mr. Palmer is an Iowan and was for many years editor of The Chicago Inter Ocean. He was first appointed Public Printer by President Harrison, holding the office for a year and a half under President Cleveland's second Administration. He was then relieved by Thomas E. Benedict of New York, but was again appointed to the place by President McKinley.

The name of Henry T. Brian is thus far the only one mentioned for the succession. Mr. Brian has been an employe of the Government Printing Office for more than thirty years, and is now chief clerk of the office. He is the trusted official to whom is committed the custodianship each year of the President's annual message, in order that it may not be given to the public until the time that it is put in type and is sent to Congress.

INVENTIONS OF THE YEAR.

Government Issued 27,776 Patents During 1902—Many Inventors Failed to Pay Fees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The report of the Commissioner of Patents for the calendar year 1902 shows a total of 49,490 applications for patents, including designs, and that 27,776 patents, including designs, were issued. In addition, there were 110 patents reissued, 2,006 trademarks registered, and 767 labels and 158 prints registered. During the year 23,331 patents expired, 4,471 applications allowed were forfeited because of non-payment of fees, and 9,294 allowed applications are still awaiting final fees. The excess of receipts over expenditures was $159,514. More patents were issued to citizens of the District of Columbia in proportion to population than to any State or Territory, the ratio being 1 to 1,080. The Commissioner renews a plea for more office room.

SWORD FOR ADMIRAL TAYLOR.

Naval Officer to Receive a Trophy from the State of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who commanded the battleship Indiana during the war with Spain, has received a letter from Gov. Durbin of Indiana inviting him to be present at the State Capitol on Feb. 23 to accept a handsomely mounted sword voted to him by the Indiana Legislature.

Admiral Taylor in reply accepted the invitation and expressed his thanks.

Army Medical School Open to Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary of War Root proposes to arrange for the instruction of medical officers of the National Militia at the Army Medical School in this city, which was established in June, 1893. It was opened with five newly commissioned Assistant Surgeons and now has a class numbering forty.

The instruction given at this school is of the most practical sort, designed to fit the young officers for efficient service in the field.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT

A Poor Performance of Schumann's First Symphony.

Music from Cesar Franck's Symphonic Poem "Psyche" Heard for the First Time—Miss Elsa Ruegger in Lalo's 'Cello Concerto.

Yesterday's concert of the Philharmonic Society was not one of those that make glad the hearts of its friends. Both in the interest of the matter it offered and in the manner of its performance, it fell considerably below what the society has reached in its previous concerts this season. In fact, the orchestra has not seemed more inefficient in most of the qualities that go to make good orchestral playing in a considerable time. Its worst faults were shown in Schumann's B flat symphony, which was the principal number upon the programme, and which ought to have received the most carefully and lovingly finished performance of any of the music upon it instead of the worst; which ought to have been wrought and polished to a fine finish and have been played with enthusiasm instead of with indifference and the apparent evidences of neglect.

It is one of his most genial works, one of his freshest and most inspiriting, full of life and the joy of living—a spontaneous utterance of a soul charged with a musical message, if ever there was one. But there was no hint of any of these things in the playing of it by the orchestra. It was leaden-footed, devoid of accent, of energy and fire in the first movement, of brilliancy in the scherzo, of grace and elasticity in the last. It was, moreover, a deplorably unfinished performance, slipshod in its ensemble, and showing the different choirs of instruments frequently at odds with each other and among themselves. It did not seem necessary, and it was depressing and disquieting to the friends of the Philharmonic who have sought to find in the spirit and success of some of its performances this season a new hope for its future.

The remainder of the programme continued the mood of depression introduced by the symphony, through the dullness and insignificance of the music that was given. This included the first part of César Franck's symphonic poem "Psyche," Lalo's concerto for violoncello, played by Miss Elsa Ruegger, and the overture to the same composer's opera of "Le Roi d'Ys." Franck's music was heard here for the first time. The symphonic poem of which it is a part is a musical representation of Apuleius's beautiful relation of the mythological story of Cupid and Psyche. It comprises three parts, the second and third being composed for chorus. This first consists of two movements, representing, respectively, Psyche's dream and her wafting away by the Zephyrs. Here is matter that might be supposed to appeal strongly to a musician of the mystical and imaginative qualities of César Franck. In the orchestral tone pictures, however, in which he has embodied it, there is little evidence that his inspiration was stimulated to more than the mildest flow.

The pieces are, of course, scored with delicate and filmy orchestration; but there is very little else than color in them, and color of no especial charm at that. They are of the weakest thematic structure, vaguely wandering, beginning nowhere, ending nowhere, and in failing to leave any impression whatever upon his listeners the composer has dismally failed in his purpose of representing the poetic and mystical beauty of the story. This "Psyche" is assuredly the feeblest music yet heard here of the much-lauded Frenchman whose music is now so zealously pushed to the front by his recent discoverers.

The experience of this concert showed conclusively that two pieces by Lalo in one afternoon are certainly one too many, and possibly two. His concerto for 'cello is an extremely dull work, with nothing important for the solo instrument to say, which is not unprecedented in 'cello concerts, and with little of brilliancy in the manner in which it says it. The cantabile is poor and inexpressive, and the passage work in which the instrument is made to speak, as always in such compositions, in solo music its own, is ineffective. Miss Ruegger showed herself in her performance, as she has before, to be an accomplished and finished artist. She played with repose and a fine artistic pose, and with an admirable freedom of style. Her tone is pure and good in quality, her technique finished, and, except for a few notes in the highest positions, her intonation yesterday was accurate. Her performance was an excellent and sincere piece of work, and it was a pity that such powers were expended upon matter of such small moment.

The "Roi d'Ys" overture is theatrical music that has little effect in the concert room. It needs more fire, more color, and intensity of contrast than were given it in yesterday's performance; but there is really little in the music when it is heard apart from the drama to which it is the prelude.

AT THE OPERA.

At the opera last evening there was a repetition of the brilliant performance of the double bill, "Pagliacci" and "La Fille du Régiment," that was heard by a large and greatly interested audience. Mme. Fritzi Scheff is the shining light of this representation of "Pagliacci," in which she does some of her best work, sparkling and full of piquant characterization, as Nedda. Mr. Alvarez's Canio, which he first disclosed here a few weeks ago, is admirably conceived, and developed with great tragic power.

"La Fille du Régiment" is a delight with Mme. Sembrich in the heroine's part. It is in comedy that she shines most brightly, and her impersonation of Marie is overflowing with arch gayety and bonhomie. Her point of vocalization is of delicious beauty. Mr. Gilibert is her admirable companion, and he makes of the Sergeant, Sulpice, a most engaging character, richly humorous and full of bluff geniality and tender-heartedness. Mr. Gilibert is a character actor of extraordinary powers. The weak point of the performance was, as before, the inefficient and flavorless impersonation of Mr. Saligmac as Tonio. Mr. Flon conducted with great spirit.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frank Mordaunt, one of the best known of the old-time actors, was removed on Tuesday to a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn. He is said to be suffering from nervous neuralgia. Mr. Mordaunt's last appearance was made about eighteen months ago at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "York State Folks."

***

Colin Kemper of Wagenhals & Kemper returned yesterday on the Auguste Victoria from Europe, where he has been to see "The Resurrection" as produced at Paris, preparatory to putting it on here himself at the Victoria Theatre on Feb. 17. While in Paris he obtained the American rights to the play which Henry Bataille, dramatizer of "The Resurrection," is writing for the actress who is appearing there in the leading rôle.

***

Amelia Bingham and her company on Feb. 9 will enter the Princess Theatre, where Louis Mann is now playing in "The Consul." Her engagement will open with Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson." Later Miss Bingham will put on a production of "Hamlet" at the same house.

***

Klaw & Erlanger, it is announced, will not bring out this season the stage version of Onoto Watanna's "Japanese Nightingale," over matters concerning which the author, now known as Mrs. Babcock, is involved in litigation with David Belasco. Instead, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger will open the next season at their New Amsterdam Theatre with Mrs. Babcock's play.

***

Julia Marlowe has been sued for $4,000 by the Bowen-Merrill Publishing Company of Indianapolis. The publishing house alleges that Miss Marlowe undertook to produce a dramatization of "David Corson," a book published by them, and has failed to keep her agreement.

***

Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia are said to be about to build in Baltimore a new popular-price house, to be called the Zimmerman, with a seating capacity of 1,500. The site, it is said, is purchased and all arrangements made.

***

Hamilton Revelle, the actor, is ill again at his home in this city.

TRANSFORMED A STAG PARTY.

Women Friends of Squadron A Troopers Unexpectedly Visit Theatre.

Troop B of Squadron A, 125 strong, attended Wallack's Theatre last night. Just behind the seats in the orchestra reserved for the troopers sat fifty young women, friends, by all accounts, of the military men, and intent on breaking up the stag party.

Airy persiflage was exchanged during the performance of "The Sultan of Sulu," and when the Sultan and all his wives and the invaders from Boston and elsewhere disappeared behind the curtain of the last act Troop B filed out—but it was no longer a stag party.

NEW THEATRE FOR BALTIMORE.

Nixon and Zimmerman Plan a Chain of Popular-Priced Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—F. A. Lehmayer of the Academy of Music returned from Philadelphia to-day with plans for a new theatre to be erected by Nixon & Zimmerman. Four sites have been offered, and of these two are still under consideration.

The theatre will be one of a chain of such houses to extend all over the country. One will be opened in Washington. Three are already under control of the firm in Philadelphia. The Alvin will be used for this purpose in Pittsburg, the Nixon taking its place there, and a new house will be erected in Chicago. All these will be popular price theatres.

The Baltimore theatre will be called the Zimmerman, after Mr. Zimmerman. It will seat about 3,500 persons.

RUSSIA STRIKES BACK.

Meets Revised German Tariff with Higher Duties.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that Russia's reply to the new German tariff is a revision of tariffs imposing higher duties on Germany's chief exports. Differential duties are put upon iron, machinery, electric appliances, and fancy wares imported by land. The duty on iron is raised one and a half times, with a supplementary duty of 20 per cent. when imported by land, which means a differentiation in favor of English sea-borne goods.

The situation is complicated politically by the Agrarian attempts to frustrate the commercial treaties most connected with the Conservative attack on Chancellor von Buelow. The Agrarian leaders calculate that if the Government fails to conclude treaties, a new Chancellor will be appointed willing to enforce an autonomous tariff, hence the Government's unusual civility to the Radical Socialists, whose support may be necessary for the ratification of the treaties.

FRANCE THREATENS MOROCCO.

Will Hold Sultan Accountable for Spread of Anti-Christian Movement Into Algeria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says that Mulai Arafa, the Sultan's uncle, is proceeding to the Riff coast. He will thence proceed to Ujda, near the Algerian frontier. His object is not so much to attack the rebels from the east as to prevent the anti-Christian movement from spreading into Algeria, since France has notified the Sultan that if the movement approaches Algeria she will take active measures, even to the extent of invading Moorish territory.

The correspondent says that he is informed that the identical policy of England and France in the present crisis is due to the exchange of views between Lord Lansdowne and Ambassador Cambon last year. The correspondent, continuing, says that his informant states that among the more important questions discussed was the neutrality of Tangier and the southern shores of the Straits of Gibraltar.

M. Cambon's visit to Tangier with the Spanish Duke of Tetuan last August is understood to have been due to a desire personally to assure himself whether the plan was feasible.

SULTAN ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

Pretender Accused Him of Cowardice and Invited Him Outside the Walls of Fez.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—According to a dispatch from Tangier published in The Morning Leader, the Moorish Pretender Bu Hamara sent a challenge to the Sultan accusing him of cowardice in remaining within the walls of Fez, where it was impossible to attack him, because Fez is a holy city, and calling on him to give battle outside the walls of the city.

The Sultan in despair accepted the challenge, and has ordered the concentration of troops.

FRANCE AND DISARMAMENT.

Believed That Such a Propaganda Had Better Be Undertaken in Germany.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the Socialist advocacy of disarmament is not approved by the public. While it is recognized as desirable gradually to reduce the crushing burden of the armaments, it is felt that France is the last country which ought to be expected to take the initiative, which should be left to those powers which are forcing peace in a general increase of armaments and giving frequent signs of aggressive tendencies.

The propaganda of universal disarmament, it is felt in Paris, had better be undertaken by the German peace party, which can bring influence to bear where it is most needed.

SIGNOR PRINETTI'S ILLNESS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times's Rome correspondent says that Foreign Minister Prinetti's sudden illness is unfortunate for the Government, as Premier Zanardelli is very old and his health is uncertain, while the Treasury Minister has been ill so long that it is rumored that he will resign. Therefore the enforced withdrawal, even temporarily, of Signor Prinetti, who is the strongest and most essential member of the Cabinet, is especially inopportune, particularly as the successful negotiation of the Austrian treaty greatly depended upon his ability and tact.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Jan. 30.—"Signor Prinetti, the Foreign Minister, who was stricken with an attack of paralysis yesterday, is progressing slowly toward recovery." The medical bulletin issued to-night regarding his condition says that the improvement is maintained.

To Guard Against Diseased Cattle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times's correspondent at Montevideo says that at the convention arranged between Uruguay and Argentina regarding the mutual importation of live cattle a decree has been issued restricting the importation of cattle from infected or suspected countries, in conformity with the requirements of the British Board of Trade.

DETAILS OF GERMAN TARIFF.

Consul General Mason Tells of Its Probable Bearing Upon Articles Manufactured in America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Detailed information concerning the German tariff is contained in a report to the State Department by United States Consul General Mason at Berlin, just published. Mr. Mason estimates that the new act will go into operation between January and July, 1904.

Especially significant, he says, are the largely increased duties on grain and cereal products, that on wheat rising from the minimum rate of 80 cents to $1.78 per 100 kilograms. The duty on horses, now uniform at $4.76 per head, rises to a figure varying from $21 to $85. Bicycles instead of paying $9.52 will pay $35.70 per 100 kilograms.

Similar increases are reported in other important staple exports from the United States, such as shoes, lumber, machinery, and railway material.

Most raw materials remain on the free list. Agricultural implements of small type are given reduced duties, which Mr. Mason cites as illustrative of the scrupulous care with which the new act favors the agricultural as opposed to the industrial and mercantile classes.

He shows that the new duty on grain, which will be about 58½ cents per bushel, in some years would have been a fair average price for the grain itself in the American market, while on flour there is placed a practically prohibitive duty of $4.06 per barrel.

By an ingenious provision of the act apples in bags, or loose in canal boat loads, will come in from neighboring countries free during the apple harvest, and at all times under a nominal duty, while fruit coming from oversea or long rail distances will be assessed $2 per barrel. Mr. Mason says the American apples probably could not stand this duty.

Minnesota House Wants Free Lumber.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 30.—The House to-day adopted the Senate resolution asking Minnesota Senators and Congressmen to favor the repeal of the tariff on lumber, which is declared to be "contrary to the principle of protection," a continued belief in which is announced in the resolution.

WIRELESS NEWS TO VOYAGERS.

Latest Happenings Retailed to Steamship Lucania Before Her Arrival at Queenstown.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The first attempt to supply incoming steamers with a news service was made to-day when Reuter's Telegram Company filed with the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company 100 words of news for the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which left New York Saturday last and which is due to arrive at Queenstown to-day or to-morrow. The wireless company, thus far, will only engage to attempt to transmit messages twenty to thirty miles from Brow Head, so the news will only reach the steamer a few hours before her arrival at Queenstown. The company will have a better chance with the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnetonka, which also left New York Saturday, to which a news message will be transmitted to-morrow. The Minnetonka passes twenty miles from the Scilly Islands, but reaches London forty-eight hours later.

SUGAR SOURS REICHSRATH.

Lobbying of Refiners Causes Suspension of Sitting of Austrian Parliament.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—There was a stormy scene in the Reichsrath to-day over the sugar question, necessitating the suspension of the sitting. A number of sugar refiners met in one of the committee rooms, without authorization, with the object of placing their views before the legislators, and the majority of the members of the Reichsrath indignantly denounced this as an attempt to establish a sub-Parliament within Parliament.

The House was soon in a state of pandemonium, filled with the shouts of denunciation on the part of the members, who wildly gesticulated and hurled threats at those who had permitted the "desecration of the Parliamentary precincts."

The sitting was finally suspended in order to allow of the intruders being turned out of the House.

On the resumption of the sitting, the Reichsrath ratified the Brussels Sugar Convention, and then passed the third reading of the Sugar Taxation bill.

ITALY MAY NOT EXHIBIT.

Government Believes That American Duties Prevent Any Lasting Benefit from St. Louis Fair.

ROME, Jan. 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Fulci, Under Secretary of Commerce, opposed the official participation of Italy at the St. Louis Exposition because, he said, it would be necessary to ask for an appropriation of over $200,000, with no corresponding advantage, as the "almost prohibitive duties of the United States keep out Italian products." The Under Secretary, however, promised the Government's moral support and encouragement of private exhibits.

Signor Santini, replying, said Italy should exhibit for the dignity of the State and in return for the sympathy and help extended by the United States Government to emigrants in the United States.

Secretary Iddings of the United States Embassy occupied a seat in the diplomatic box during to-day's debate in the Chamber.

The statement made by Under Secretary Fulci is not regarded as final, as the last word in the matter will depend upon Foreign Minister Prinetti.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

Is Accorded a Hearty Reception at Kimberley—Diamonds for Mrs. Chamberlain.

KIMBERLEY, Cape Colony, Jan. 30.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived here to-day and were accorded a remarkable reception.

The town was lavishly decorated. A gift, presented jointly by the ladies of Kimberley and the De Beers Company, was made to Mrs. Chamberlain in the form of a silver bonbonnière containing five fine uncut diamonds, which had been selected by experts and valued at $1,000.

Mr. Chamberlain's visit here is significant for the strong warning he addressed to Cape Colony at a banquet given in his honor this evening. Discussing the prospects of the early concession of self-government and the attainment of federation, he took occasion to warn the people at Cape Colony that "unless they direct their cause with more loyalty and better judgment than have been lately shown, they run very serious risk of being left out in the cold when federation comes."

Mr. Chamberlain will start to-morrow on a drive to the battlefields of Paardeberg, and from there will proceed to Bloemfontein on Monday.

Canadians May Feed British Army.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The British War Office has decided to invite tenders from Canadian farmers for the supply of fresh meat to the British army in South Africa.

$25,000 for Hendricks Memorial Library.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 30.—President Fisher of Hanover College has received from Mrs. Eliza S. Hendricks, widow of ex-Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, a gift of $25,000 for the erection of a library in memory of her husband.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads give confidence to both horse and driver. Ask your shoer for "Winged Foot" pad.—Adv.

DUTCH TRAFFIC PARALYZED.

Railway Strike Causes Utter Suspension of Passenger Service—Troops Ordered to Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—At a mass meeting of strikers held here to-night a general strike of the Dutch Railway men commencing at midnight was declared. During the meeting communications were received from the various railway centres throughout Holland, announcing that the men were ready to cease work on a signal from Amsterdam. About 15,000 men are involved.

Many freight cars of the Dutch Railroad Company are sidetracked and are unable to transfer goods on board ship. There is also some delay in the dispatch of passenger trains.

Three hundred engineers and firemen belonging to the State railroads have joined the strike. The passenger service from here has been suspended, and the newspapers are being circulated in the surrounding country by motor cars. A gneral strike of railroad men is expected.

A body of troops numbering 650 is expected to arrive here during the night. A conference was held to-day of representatives of the strikers and Directors of the Dutch Railroad Company, with a view to arriving at some arrangement, but the meeting came to no result.

The service on the State Railway is entirely suspended. The crews of steamers leaving Flushing this evening refused to sail if passengers arriving by the State Railway were embarked. Travelers for London via this route were therefore unable to proceed.

SERIOUS BOOKS IN DEMAND.

Librarian in Boston Says That the "Craze for Fiction" Is Subsiding in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—James M. Whitney, the retiring librarian of the Boston Public Library, told to-day some of his observations of public taste in reading.

"I have noticed lately that people as a rule are reading more serious works," he said, "in an ordinary library, though, the demand for fiction is very great. In the branches it amounts to from 60 to 80 per cent. of the total demand. These branches, however, were established principally to supply the public with fiction and popular reading.

"In the main library the demand for fiction is less than 50 per cent. of the total. Many persons call upon us for geographical and other sorts of popular reading, while the amount of studious and investigating reading is very large.

"It may be that the falling off of interest in fiction corresponds to the falling off in the quality offered. I have never seen such miserable stuff as has been put forward the past year as fictional literature. Most of it is absolutely not worth reading. I am happy to say that there is very little of it in the library.

"The craze for fiction seems to be passing. Of course, novels will always be called for. But the trash that is now being put out for sale cannot last. There is at best but a momentary interest, and then the public forgets all about it."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end finishes quietly. This evening the largest entertainment is to be that given by Judge Ingraham and Mrs. Ingraham in the Metropolitan Club Annex. It will be an evening of private theatricals. Mrs. Astor will have many guests at a dinner. At Delmonico's is to be the farewell bachelor dinner of Henry Horton Benkard. Miss Bertha Bartlett, the daughter of Col. Franklin and Mrs. Bartlett, is to be his bride next week.

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Among the entertainments yesterday was the tea in Burr McIntosh's studio, at which there was a gathering of Bohemia and society. An entertainment in the evening was given by the Alliance Française, in which Miss Margaret Ayer sang French chansons and the protégés of James H. Hyde, the Montmartre Minstrels, gave a performance. The Count Montesquiou was present. He will be the guest at a dinner to be given by Frank Hamilton in the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday evening, at which are expected Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

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Invitations are out for a dinner to be given by Mrs. John Blake Baker on Tuesday evening for Miss Carola de Peyster, the fiancée of her son, Garrett Bergh Kip.

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Mrs. Redmond has invitations out for a luncheon to be followed by bridge on Tuesday next.

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Mrs. Stuart Duncan will give a dinner with music on Monday evening, in her residence, at 23 East Sixty-third Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll are at the Poinciana at Palm Beach, having gone there from the Virginia Hot Springs.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a large dinner last evening in her town house. Mrs. William Gray Park gave the last of her receptions for her daughter, Miss Mary Park, yesterday, in the Park residence at 45 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Jonathan Ogden will have to-day the second of two receptions for her daughter, Mrs. Joel Nott Allen, in her home at 4 East Eighth Street.

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Mrs. E. Rollins Mors will entertain at a dinner this evening in her home at 453 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler will give a reception to the Dames of the Revolution on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 25, in her residence at 1,025 Park Avenue.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at a musicale this evening, preceded by a dinner in honor of Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy. Other dinner guests were the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Secretary of the Navy, Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. and Mrs. Quarles, Senator Gamble, Capt. and Mrs. Brownson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves Merritt of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brock, Mrs. West Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Warder, Miss McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. John McIlhenny, and Capt. Gilmore.

The artists at the musicale were Mr. Marcel Journet, basso, and Mrs. Fanny Richter Fuchs, pianist.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a rich toilet of pink brocade.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven entertained at a musicale this evening at their home on Vermont Avenue, when their friends were given the opportunity of hearing Mme. Roger-Miclos, pianiste of the Cologne Orchestra of Paris.

Large dinner parties were given this evening by Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boardman, Mrs. Wallach, Representative and Mrs. Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. Cropper.

Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney of New York and their daughter, Miss Humphreys, were entertained at dinner by the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini at the embassy to-night. They afterward attended Mrs. Roosevelt's musicale at the White House.

FUNERAL OF PATRICK DIVVER.

To be Held This Morning—Crowds View the Body.

The body of Patrick Divver will be buried this morning from St. James's Church, in Oliver Street, and all last evening a steady stream of his old Fourth Ward friends passed through his late residence to take a last look at the former leader. So fast did the floral remembrances come that a wagonload had to be taken away to the rectory of the church, as there was not room for them in the house at 7 Madison Street.

The Patrick Divver Association held a meeting in the clubrooms at 50 Madison Street and passed resolutions of condolence with the family. The entire association marched from the clubhouse to the home of the dead politician and viewed the remains. It will head the funeral procession this morning.

There is something wrong if you have a ravenous appetite, and yet keep growing weak. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE removes such condition, and brings strength.—Adv.

IN THE SHOPS.

Does every one know of the queer little—not so very little—trays that go with the Russian samovar? They are narrow and straight at the back, a little wider than the standards of the samovars under which they are placed, but in front rounding out into a sphere shape, under the spigot of the big brass urn, to hold a low, shallow brass bowl. With a small teakettle-shaped brass teapot and a brass chimney, the samovar is complete when it has one of these quaintly shaped brass trays and the bowl. A full set can be bought, if you know where to get it, for $18, and that is certainly reasonable. The Russians make an essence of tea in the little teapot. It is exceedingly strong, is not allowed to stand on the leaves, and with every cup of tea required a small quantity of the strong tea is poured into a cup and boiling hot water added, turned on from the spigot. It is a convenient way of serving good tea to a large number of persons.

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As a matter of fact, while the distinctly Russian trays are interesting and characteristic, they are not really so good to look at as the large round or oval brass trays, and these may be used for other purposes when desired. If one does not mind mixing the nationalities a little there are big Benares brass trays which are heavy and beautiful to behold. In the Syrian quarter they sell these by the pound at about $1 a pound. A good-sized tray will weigh three, four, or five pounds.

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A candelabra of brass, with five lights, which is very reasonable in price, is interesting also. It is a mixture of old and new, a lower east side piece to be found up town now. In the centre are queer figures, flat and engraved, with what appear to be Hebrew characters. This centrepiece is old, and it forms the support of the lights, which are new. A part of the base is old. Family brasses find their way into the down-town brass shops, and are there worked over with new brass into characteristic pieces. Just what, if any, significance there is to five lights it is difficult to tell. For the Hebrews there should be seven lights. At any rate this candelabra is very attractive as a candelabra, and it costs only $7.50.

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Small branch candlesticks that have the seven lights cost much less.

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Interesting little cigarette boxes are to be found with the Mission furniture. They are of dark wood, finished with large nails, square, almost a cube in shape, with across the top, a narrow place, hollowed out in the wood, just large enough to hold a cigarette. Taking hold of the top of the box, one pulls it up, sliding on a central support invisible before, then presses it down again, and there is the cigarette on the top of the box. It is an ingenious little affair, and it costs $2.75.

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Some who know about Grube ware, the pottery with a dull finish in different plain colors, with simple and chaste decorations, may not know about Grube tiles. They are in beautiful colors, with almost a translucent effect, graduating slightly in tones. They are used sometimes and with excellent effect in the Mission furniture. One of them, in green, is set into the top of a low stand.

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The copper, with enameled designs by the Buffalo Arts Crafts people, is used occasionally in tiles set into hand-carved work, which is done also by them. One of the most beautifully carved screens in the city has these tiles. It is a three-fold screen, very tall and carved in relief in a bold design of long, spiked lily leaves and big clusters of four-petaled flowers, a single cluster on a fold of the screen. In the top of each fold is a round tile of the copper, enameled in red and green. The whole screen is strikingly effective. It costs only $100.

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Another piece in which the tiles are more effective, from their coloring, is a bench of black oak, with a board seat, slender legs, and two carved ends. In the inside of each of the end pieces is a tile in a fleur-de-lis design in green and blue. The general lines of the ends follow the general outlines of the fleur-de-lis, the result being harmonious.

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Another beautiful piece of carving in the black oak is an ornamental mantel shelf and back, which shows a bold design of lotus flowers and leaves. It is without tiles. A coat hanger is in similar carving, but is more conventional.

GERMAN DUELIST SENTENCED.

Lieut. von Grawert Sent to Prison for Two Years for Killing His Man.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—First Lieut. Werner von Grawert, son of the Lieutenant General of that name, who shot Dr. Aye, a lawyer of Flensburg, through the neck, cutting the spinal cord, and causing instant death in a duel fought in the Grunewald Forest Jan. 16, has been sentenced by a military court to two years' imprisonment in a fortress. The trial was conducted behind closed doors.

Dr. Aye, who was an officer of the Army Reserve, left a widow and five children. The cause of the quarrel was obscure, but of long standing. The duel occurred in pursuance to the findings of a military court of honor. Lieut. von Grawert surrendered himself to the military authorities.

THAMES WATER POLLUTED.

London Health Officer Warns Public Against Eating Fish Caught in the River's Estuary.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—As the result of experiments made in consequence of the recent typhoid scare the Medical Officer of Health for the London District has issued an alarming report in which he condemns the whole estuary of the Thames as being contaminated with sewage. Not only oysters and cockles, says the report, but sprats, white bait, and smelts must be viewed with suspicion.

The Thames fisheries afford employment to a large population, and the report will start an agitation for some more effectual means of disposing of London's sewage.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES I.

"Legitimists" Decorate Statue of Ill-Fated Monarch at Charing Cross, England.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross, this city, was decorated with wreaths by the "Legitimists" to-day as usual on the anniversary of his execution, Jan. 30, 1649. The Royal Oak Club of Edinburgh was represented by a crown of immortelles six feet in height and surmounted by an orb and cross in white and crimson. It was dedicated to the sacred memory of the monarch "beheaded by his rebellious subjects."

A sky-blue silk vest, worn by King Charles on the scaffold and stained wih his blood, is being exhibited in the United Service Museum.

GERMAN ARMS HELD UP.

England Refuses to Allow Goods to Pass Through India to Afghanistan.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—There has been a long-standing dispute between Afghanistan and the Indian Government concerning the transfer through British territory of a large quantity of German-made guns and ammunition which was landed some time ago at the Indian port of Karachi, and is now lying at Peshawar awaiting transport to Cabul.

According to a dispatch from Peshawar, published in this morning's Daily Mail, the Indian Government has finally declined to allow its removal, and this decision is expected to cause trouble with Afghanistan.

CREW ABANDONED A VESSEL.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex., Jan. 30.—Thomas Renlon of the steamer Maverick, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, reports that on Jan. 21 he sighted the barkentine Nineveh of New York in the Atlantic Ocean, loaded with buckwheat coal.

The vessel showed no signs of life, and was under fore lower topsails and reefed spanker. Chief Officer Bunting of the Maverick boarded the barkentine. There was ten feet of water in her hold and no trace of her crew.

Within ten hours the Nineveh sank, going down by the head.

TURKS DEFEAT MACEDONIANS.

Result of the First Encounter of Opposing Forces in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—A detachment of Turkish troops has defeated a strong band of Macedonians near Lake Okhrida, Albania.

The Russian Embassy is actively occupied with preparing for presentation to the Porte the Austro-Russian scheme for the improvement of Macedonia.

Events in Macedonia are being keenly watched by the Russian military authorities. Orders have been given to the Commissariat to be prepared for eventualities.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE DEAD.

Sporting Editor of The New York Tribune Expires Suddenly.

George E. Stackhouse, sporting editor of The Tribune, died yesterday noon at his home, 418 Third Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of less than forty-eight hours, from acute indigestion. He suffered a severe attack of the same nature about two years ago, but had been in his usual health since then until Wednesday night, when he complained of feeling ill. Thursday morning he grew worse, but his death was not expected until a short time before it occurred.

Mr. Stackhouse was born in Louisville, Ky., forty-two years ago, and came to this city in 1872. At the age of fifteen he went to The Tribune as an office boy, and by his native cleverness and industry soon showed his usefulness. At the time of his death he had been attached to the staff of The Tribune for twenty-seven years, the greater part of this time as sporting editor, a position which he held at the time he died.

There were few better known writers on sporting topics in this country than Mr. Stackhouse. His versatility in these lines was remarkable, and upon baseball, cycling, track and field athletics, and automobiling he was a recognized authority. In the days when John B. Day and Edward Talcott controlled the New York Baseball Club Mr. Stackhouse was for several years Secretary of this club, and remained in intimate touch with most of the men prominently identified with the management of the National game. He was one of the first to foresee the great future of cycling, was active in the organization of the League of American Wheelmen, and was a member of the National Racing Board of that organization. He was an occasional contributor on sporting subjects to periodical publications, and at the time of his death was in charge of the sporting departments of Leslie's Weekly and Vim. To all his work he brought a cheerful enthusiasm that was contagious and an optimism that was inspiring.

Mr. Stackhouse was one of the organizers of the old Quill Club Wheelmen, and was a member of the Press Club, with which that organization was consolidated. He was also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient York Masons. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Death of a Centenarian.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 30.—Isaac Levenson died to-day in the Alexian Hospital. He was born in Jerusalem 100 years ago, and he had been a citizen of the United States since 1850. He was a dry goods peddler, and a familiar figure in many of the towns of New Jersey and New York. He continued to peddle his wares until unable to walk a few months ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Morrill Wyman.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—Morrill Wyman, one of the distinguished physicians of America, died at his home here to-day, age ninety years, after a brief illness. He was the oldest medical practitioner in the State, having been continuously engaged for about sixty years. In the early part of his professional life he invented an instrument for removing fluids from the body especially the chest. By its use an operation, which was previously considered dangerous, and was often fatal, has been rendered effectual, safe, and almost painless.

Dr. Wyman was graduated from Harvard in 1833 and from the Medical School four years later. In 1853 he became Adjunct Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at Harvard College, but relinquished the chair after three years' occupation. He had membership in many professional bodies, and his writings on medical subjects were of wide range and considered to be authoritative. He had been an overseer of Harvard since 1875 and was given a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1885. His surviving family are a son and a married daughter. His brother, Jeffries, who died in 1874, was a celebrated scientist.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN EAGAN, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida, died at his home, in Pensacola, yesterday of pneumonia, which he contracted in Washington ten days ago. Mr. Eagan was a native of Elmira, N. Y., and was fifty-one years old.

Dr. JAMES M. RIDGE died yesterday in Camden, N. J. He was seventy-six years of age, and was born in Bucks County, Penn. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was connected with the State Board of Health for several years.

EPHRAIM HOLBROOK CUSHMAN died yesterday in his residence at 337 West Twenty-second Street. He was seventy years of age and was in the real estate business at 240 West Twenty-third Street. He was a member of the Union League Club and of the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

JOHN V. LUFF died on Wednesday in his home at 918 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was sixty-one years of age. He served in the Eighty-third New York Volunteers during the civil war, and at the time of his death was the oldest Past Master of Gramercy Lodge, F. and A. M. He was a member of Charles H. Burtis Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Business Notices.

Age tends to kill the hair and turn it gray. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM renews color and life. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, Hicks Arnold.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Saturday, Jan. 31, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BURR.—Elizabeth Allison Burr, widow of Henry Burr, at her late residence, 308 West 113th St., Jan. 30.
Funeral private.

BURTIS.—On Jan. 29, suddenly, John H. Burtis in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Central Congregational Church, Hancock St. and Franklin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives, friends, and members of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Veterans; Kismet Temple, U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

CLARK.—At Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 30, 1903, William M. Vail Clark, son of William H. and the late Annie E. Clark.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUSHMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 30, at his residence, 337 West 22d St., Ephraim Holbrook Cushman, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 10:30.

DWIGHT.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, 1903, at her residence, 2 East 34th St., New York City, Georgina Gertrude, wife of Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., and youngest daughter of Aninha and the late Richard Piasket Rundle, in her 25th year.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, at 11:30 o'clock.
Boston and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

MANLOVE.—Entered into rest, Arthur Manlove, eldest son of the late Thomas Manlove of Nottingham, England.
Fun

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening—"Elijah's Cowardly Flight," in series.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Lonely Christ"; 7:45 P. M., "Moral Strength." Everybody welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "The Spiritual Import of Baptism." Evening sermon on the Tenth Commandment. Subject: "Covetousness." Sunday School and Bible Class, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE Edward Judson, 10:45 and 7:30. Mariner's Temple, Chatham Square, 10:45 and 7:30. Mr. and Mrs. Severn, violinist and pianist, at evening service. Special evangelistic service every night, including Saturday. Sermon by Dr. Judson except Friday night, when Mr. MacMurray will preach.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 128th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Moral Originality"; 7:45 P. M., "The Voice from the Top of the Ladder."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. 15-minute organ recital preceding evening service, 5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion; preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., seats free, evening prayer, preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. Musical service, 4 P. M. Anthem: "Evening Hymn," by Rieneck. The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach. Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by the rector: "The Church's Work in Cities."

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th Street.—Morning prayer and holy communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 8 o'clock. The morning service will be in memoriam of the late rector of the church, the Rev. Edward Lincoln Hunsen, deceased. The Right Reverend the Bishop of New York and the Reverend Walter E. Clifton Smith will deliver addresses.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer; Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. C. A. Brown. 8 P. M.—Service; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 29th Street and Sixth Avenue. Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector. 7:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30 A. M.—Children's Service. 11:00 A. M.—Service and Sermon. Noon.—Holy Communion. 4:00 P. M.—Service and Sermon. 8:00 P. M.—Evening Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector. 8 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Tours service in F and Sermon, 10:30. Choral evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion .....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock Children's Service .....3 P. M. Choral Litany; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton .....8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th rue. Services divins le dimanche, a 10h.½ du matin et a 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittemeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av., Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Rector. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject—"Lessing and George Eliot as Interpreters of the Jew." Seats free. All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Theology of the Bible and Modern Thought." All welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 4 P. M., "The Holy City," by Gaul.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "The Little White Slaves of American Cities."

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Near 8th Av., Rev. Arthur Jamieson, Pastor.—Morning service, 10:45. Evening, 7:45. Topic, Surprised.

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 East 17th St.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11. Rev. J. C. Moore, 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, DR. C. W. McPherson, Pastor.—Rev. Charles Inglis, London, England, the world's famous evangelist, morning and evening. Revival meetings. Welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, followed by service of Holy Communion. Subject of sermon: "THE CONQUEROR FROM EDOM." 8 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "SELF RESPECT." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Social Devotional Service Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

METHODIST MASS MEETING IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENARY OF JOHN WESLEY'S BIRTH, CARNEGIE HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE METROPOLITAN THANK-OFFERING COMMISSION. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS WILL SPEAK. FOR TICKETS APPLY TO E. M. WILLIS, 150 FIFTH AV., INCLOSING RETURN STAMPED ENVELOPE.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METH. EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St., west of Columbus Av., REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, and holy communion; 8 P. M., Choral Festival. "The Prodigal Son," with an address by Dr. Wilson on "IMMORTAL HYMN-WRITERS."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE CROSS." 8 P. M.—"VICTORY THROUGH DEFEAT." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 118th St., Bet. 1st and 2d Avs. DR. STROBRIDGE, PASTOR. 10:30, 7:45.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor. 10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 7:45—"What Is Scriptural Conversion?"

TTH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. 10:30—Communion and Reception of Members. MISS DANFORTH, the celebrated missionary speaker, will conduct evangelistic meetings every evening next week, except Saturday. She will speak to-morrow after communion and at 7:45. Mr. J. M. Cornell leads the mass meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. All seats free. To-night, Edward Mead in dramatic readings.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Professor Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET, MINISTERS, WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M.; communion at 4:30 P. M.; Mr. Keeler preaches at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian), 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St., Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., Pastor.—On February 1st, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning address by Rev. A. W. Halsey, D. D. Afternoon sermon by the pastor; topic, "The Parable of the Great Supper." The Home Sunday School meets at 9:45 A. M. Rev. Wilbert W. White, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., will lecture on "The 20th Chapter of Exodus." No Wednesday evening service. Preparatory lecture on Friday, at 8:15 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next at 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Ave. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion service; 8 P. M., praise service, "Our Human Heroes."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Madison Av., Corner of 24th St. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. The Rev. W. W. Coe will preach at 8 P. M. Communion service, 4 P. M. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy will preach. 11 A. M., "The Gifts of God." 4:30 P. M., musical service: Sullivan's Oratorio, "The Prodigal Son."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Assistant. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Friday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning 10:45; also evening, 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. R. H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the afternoon at 4 o'clock; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St. Rev. JOHN BALCOM SHAW, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at 11. Evening subject, "A Warrantable Covetousness." Rev. William Bishop Gates, Senior Assistant, will preach at 4:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"In the Garden With Christ." Evening—"Killing Time."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Topic—"The Love of Jesus Christ for the Man Who Has Fallen."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Herman C. Weber, 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Lord's Supper will be administered at eleven and new members received. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the evening the third sermon in the course on "The Prophet Elijah." Christian Endeavor anniversary meeting at 7 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor, will preach. Subject of sermon: "The Argument of a Good Life." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Pastor's study class after service. Sunday school at Parish House, 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. St. C. Wright Merle, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "The Creed of Maeterlinck." Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach sixth sermon in series on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject—"The Disciples' Attitude Toward the World." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., pastor. Morning subject, "The Battle Invisible." Evening service of music. Choir will render Barnby's "Rebekah." A Sacred Hall, preceded at 7:45 by a fifteen-minute organ recital.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches: "Catholics Everywhere Leaving the Roman Church."

Dr. HARLAN P. BEACH, 7 years a resident in China, will speak about his experience with "Celestials." PARK SISTERS QUARTETTE. 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Sunday, Feb. 1st, 3:45 P. M.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Ave. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders. Mr. GEO. SOLTAU preaches 11 A. M. Sunday.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

GOSPEL CAMPAIGN.—REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D., at Marble Collegiate Church, cor. 5th Av. and 29th Street, Tuesday, three-thirty o'clock. Subject, "The Way Into the Kingdom." Admission free.

GOUNOD'S "GALLIA" WILL BE SUNG ON Sunday at 8 P. M. at St. Mark's, 10th St. and 2d Av., by a chorus of thirty voices, conducted by Mr. John C. Dempsey. All seats are free, and everybody is cordially welcome.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, (11:15 only,) "Occult Forces in Spiritual World," (new series.) Prologue, "God in Railroad Wreck."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Avenue, near 27th Street. Sunday at 11 A. M., "Can Rich Men Be Disciples of Christ?"

IMPORTANT LECTURES ON THE BIBLE. Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th St., east of Park Av. Third lecture, 8 P. M., Sunday, February 1, "The Symbolism of Nature and of the World; Its Application to Scriptural Interpretation," by Rev. William L. Worcester of Philadelphia. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor.

MISS DANFORTH will speak every night except Saturday. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. GERDSON, D. D., pastor. —Services, 11 A. M.

NEW THOUGHT ALLIANCE, WINDSOR ARcade, Room 219, W. J. Colville; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, 3:30, "Path to Power"; Wednesday, 8:15, "Metaphysics of Balzac"; Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Hugh O. Pentecost, "Mental Science Involves Common Sense"; Thursday, 8:15 P. M., Annie Rixmilitz.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning February 1st, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt of Cornell University; subject—"Zola." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday, at 3, Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham and Miss Margaret Gaule. At 8, Miss Margaret Gaule.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Ave. and 19th St. only. Sixty minutes of music To-night Free. Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT and Mr. Radcliffe.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA WILL lecture on "Faith and Knowledge," Carnegie Lyceum, 8:15. Free.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: N. Y. BRANCH. "The Testimony of the Bible to the Truth of Theosophy." Free lecture by Donald Nicholson, Tues., Feb. 3, 8:15 P. M., Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Free lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "My Former Lives," by Dr. E. B. Guild.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 8, 1903.

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SUBJECT—The Church at Corinth founded. —Acts, xviii., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.—First Cor., iii., 11.

In our recent lessons two very important facts have demanded our attention. The one concerns the grace of God; the other, His sovereignty. To the Jews of Thessalonica Paul showed from the Word of God His abounding grace. To the Greeks at Athens he showed from the works of God His everlasting sovereignty. And in both places, because He is both sovereign and gracious, Paul declared that He had provided a Redeemer—"A Daysman"—who could stand between Himself and sinful man, and "lay His hand upon both." (Job, ix., 33.)

In this lesson we find Paul at Corinth, and now the great result which must always grow out of these facts is brought before us. There he preached to both Jews and Greeks, and undoubtedly the lines of argument followed in other places were followed there as occasion demanded. But Paul never allowed any of his hearers to think that because God is sovereign, any one of them was relieved of personal responsibility. He dealt with them as reasonable beings and as perfectly free agents. Hence the responsibility of bowing to God's sovereignty and of accepting His grace belonged to them. For while their eternal life did not depend upon "works of righteousness" (Titus, iii., 5,) which they could do, it did depend upon their own decision as to whether they would stand before God with their own blood—or the blood of Christ—resting upon them. He offered them no alternative. For, as he afterward wrote to them, he said: "When I came to you I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." (First Cor., ii., 1-2.)

Some scholars, however, have thought that when Paul expressed this determination he did it not so much to emphasize the one great truth he everywhere preached as to mark a decided change on his part in the matter and method of his teaching. It was henceforth to be "not with excellency of speech or of wisdom as heretofore." And this change, they say, was because he "was disappointed, and perhaps disillusioned, by his experience in Athens. He felt that "there "he had gone at least as far as was right in the way of presenting its doctrine in a form suited to the current philosophy; and the result had been little more than naught." And therefore "when he went from Athens to Corinth he no longer spoke in the philosophic style." (Ramsay.)

Paul's own explanation of this determination is, however, far better than that of any modern scholar. He says: "Though I was free from all men, I brought myself under bondage to all, that I might gain the more." (First Cor., ix., 19-22, R. V.) So to the Jews he became as a Jew; to the Athenians as an Athenian, and to the Greeks as a Greek, that he might "by all means save some." But to Jew, Athenian, and Greek—to "barbarian, Scythian, bond," and "free," (Col., iii., 11,)—he always preached the same "Gospel of the grace of God," (Acts, xx., 24,) arguing from the Scriptures before the Jews, from philosophy and poetry before the Athenians, and from God's providences before the "barbarians." (Acts, xiv., 11-17.) And as for the results of his preaching in Athens and in Corinth for the same length of time there does not appear to have been much difference. (Compare Acts, xvii., 34, and xviii., 8.) In the one a Judge of the court was converted and in the other a "ruler of the synagogue," and "others with them" in both.

CHURCH FOUNDATION.

The Church in Corinth, therefore, was not founded upon any new doctrine or by any essentially new method of preaching the old. In that city, as in every other place, Paul presented as the only foundation for any man's salvation "the blood of Christ," as manifested by His "life," (Genesis, ix., 4,) "in the flesh," (John, vi., 51,) and as poured out in His death on the cross. On this foundation that Church was built. On this foundation must every other Church—and the hopes of every individual—be built, for "other foundation can no man lay." (First Cor., iii., 11.)

How long Paul remained in Athens, we are not told. It was probably, however, at least three or four weeks. When he left that city he traveled nearly due west for about forty-five miles, over the narrow isthmus which connects Macedonia with Achaia, or Northern Greece with Southern Greece. This brought him to the city of Corinth. It was then the capital of Achaia, as Thessalonica was of Macedonia. In the days of the Greek supremacy, it was noted for its wealth and commerce, and although of less political importance than Athens, it had more business activity and energy. But it was destroyed when Greece became subject to Rome. After lying for more than a hundred years desolate, it was rebuilt by Julius Cæsar, and at the time of Paul's visit it was again thronged with traders from all parts of the world, and was noted for its wealth, worldliness, and wickedness. It lay upon an elevated plane at the foot of the rocky citadel. The Acro-Corinthus, a mountain which rose on its south side to a height of about 2,000 feet above the sea, and the area of whose summit was large enough for a considerable town. It is easy to see that the view from this citadel was very extensive and very celebrated. The city had two ports—Cenchrea on the east and Lechaeum on the west. The one was about nine miles distant, the other about two. The population was a mixed one and very largely of a constantly changing character. The city was thus an admirable centre from which to spread abroad the Gospel in every direction.

When Paul arrived as a stranger in Corinth he evidently began at once to seek employment. This he found with a couple named Aquilla and Priscilla, who also took him into their home. They were Jews of Rome, but, in common with many others, had been obliged to leave that city on account of an edict issued by the Emperor Claudius, (v. 2.) Conybeare and Howson say: "The history of this edict is involved in some obscurity. But there are abundant passages in contemporary heathen writers which show the suspicion and dislike with which the Jews were regarded, and there is good reason for identifying the edict mentioned by St. Luke with that alluded to by Suetonius, who says that Claudius drove the Jews from Rome because they were incessantly raising tumults at the instigation of a certain Chrestus. Some have held that there was really a Jew called Chrestus, who had excited political disturbances. Others that the name is used by mistake for Christus, and that the disturbances had arisen from the Jewish expectations concerning the Messiah, or Christ. Chrestus was a common name; Christus was not; and we have a distinct statement by Tertullian and Lactantius that in their day the former was often used for the latter."

Whether Aquila and Priscilla were Christians or not when they took Paul into their home and employ is not clear. It is certain, however, that they soon after became such. Their business was to make tents, and, according to the well-known custom prevailing among all Jews, which required that every boy should learn a trade, Paul himself had been early taught that art, (v. 3.) These tents were made from cloth of goats' hair, and the goats were found in such abundance in Paul's native province, Cilicia, that the cloth was generally known as "Cilicium." The tents were in great demand, and Corinth was an excellent place for their manufacture and sale.

PAUL'S LETTERS.

Whilst Paul thus worked with his "own hands" (I. Cor., iv., 12) for his daily bread that he might be "chargeable to no man," (II. Cor., xi., 9,) he was not idle as an Apostle of Jesus Christ. "Every Sabbath" he went into the synagogue, "and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." (Verse 4.) Besides this, his heart so yearned after the converts in Thessalonica that he also employed his pen in writing two important letters to them. These Epistles are the earliest of his writings, if not the earliest written records of Christianity.

At Corinth also Paul was again joined by Timothy and Silas, (verse 5,) who probably brought with them a liberal contribution from the church in Philippi. (Comp. II. Cor., xi., 9, and Phil., iv., 15.) Their coming greatly comforted and encouraged him. So, "pressed in the spirit," or "constrained by the word." (R. V.,) he "testified" more earnestly than ever "that Jesus was Christ." (Verse 5.) As the result of his zeal, the opposition of the unbelieving Jews grew more and more pronounced, until at last he felt obliged to obey the Lord's direction (Matt., x., 14,) and shake off the dust of his raiment against them. (Verse 6.)

Withdrawing thus from the synagogue, he "went into the house of a certain man named Titus Justus—one that worshipped God—whose house joined hard to the synagogue." (Verse vii., R. V.) He was probably a proselyte, and in his house Paul continued his public ministry. As the result of that ministry "Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed in the Lord with all his house, and many of the Corinthians hearing, believed and were baptized (Verse 8.) The names of a number of these are given in the Epistles. (Rom., xvi., 21-23; I. Cor., i., 16, and II. Cor., xvi., 17.) And although much opposition continued, Paul was still further encouraged by a night vision in which the Lord Himself said to him: "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace., For I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee, for I have much people in this city." (Verses 9-10.) So "he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them." (Verse 11.)

During this time Annaeus Novatus, who had been adopted into the family of Junius Gallio, the rhetorician, and who then took the family name, "Gallio," was made "deputy" or "pro-consul" of the province. He was a brother of the philosopher Seneca, and had the reputation of being a man of integrity and amiability. When he entered upon the duties of his office, or soon after, another tumult was raised by the Jews, of which the issue greatly strengthened Paul and his cause. For when the mob brought Paul before him he saw at once that the Jews had no just complaint, and promptly dismissed the case. As a matter of course they were greatly chagrined. The Greeks, however, were well pleased, for they interpreted the decision as proof that their own religious liberties would be respected by the new administration. The disorderly impulse of a mob which had been for some time kept in suspense, they gave vent to their feelings by an attack upon Sosthenes, the successor probably of Crispus, as "ruler of the synagogue." Although this attack was in the immediate presence of Gallio he took no notice of it. Paul's accusers being thus unprotected, as well as unheard by him, lost whatever sympathy they may have had in the popular mind. So Paul's work henceforward met with but little interference, and the Church in Corinth grew and prospered.

Now it is evident that, during his stay in Corinth, Paul was influenced by no selfish or self-seeking spirit. He was a stranger in a great and wealthy city whose worldliness and immorality had become proverbial. He was not only a stranger without prestige, but he was poor and depended upon his daily labor for his daily bread. The country-men were so bitterly opposed to him that his life was always in danger. Yet he could not rest without doing everything in his power to change the character of the place and of the people by giving them the light of the Gospel. He says himself that it was "the love of Christ—not his love for Christ—but Christ's love for him"—that "constrained" him, (II. Cor., v., 14.) For his whole soul had been filled with a deep sense of the two great facts which we have been considering. Before his Maker and Sovereign he had seen himself as a guilty and condemned sinner. But he had not only thus learned to "know God" in His sovereignty—he had also learned to know the riches of His grace in Jesus Christ whom he had seen, and no man shall set on thee "whom he believed. (John, xvii., 3.) By faith in Him he had found both pardon from God and peace with God.

PAUL'S MESSAGE.

Being thus brought into new relationships with God Himself, he felt that he could not be loyal to his Maker and Redeemer without seeking to bring others into the same blessed relationships. It was this deep sense of his personal responsibility that tired his zeal—stimulated his efforts—and made him willing to "spend and be spent," if perchance he might gain some. As he labored he spoke to his fellow-workmen. In his social intercourse with men he took every opportunity to deliver his message. On the Sabbath days, in the synagogue, or in the house of Titus Justus, he "reasoned" with Jews and Greeks. He knew nothing among them but "Jesus Christ and Him crucified"—"Him not exalted on the earthly throne of David, but condemned to death by the vilest malefactor" (Conybeare and Howson, note,) that He might save the most guilty sinner. By all of the attractions of heaven—by all "the terror of the Lord"—as an ambassador for Christ—he prayed them "in Christ's stead," to be "reconciled to God." (Second Cor., v., 11-21.) It was not until he had fully done all this that he could conscientiously say "I am clean," (Verse 6,) "I am pure from the blood of all men." (Acts, xx., 28; Ezek., iii., 18-19.) This is the spirit demanded of all believers.

The responsibility of the hearer of the Gospel is, however, as positive and as great as is that of the teacher. Paul very forcibly expressed his estimate of it when "he shook his raiment," and said to the unbelieving Jews of Corinth, "Your blood be upon your own heads." (Verse 6.) For this expression derived its significance from the Jewish ceremonial law. Its meaning, therefore, was well understood by all of Paul's hearers.

In that law God declared that He would accept the death of "a lamb without blemish" instead of the death of the sinner "full of guilt." When the Israelite, therefore, saw "the blood" flow from the daily sacrifices, he knew that it was shed instead of his blood—that it died in his stead—for death was the penalty of sin (Gen., ii., 17.) It was the blood of atonement for him. If he did not believe this, and so refused or neglected to look upon it as such, then he must bear the penalty of his transgression himself. He, and he alone, was responsible for his death. For "without shedding of blood"—without a sacrificial death—there was "no remission of sins" (Heb., ix., 22.) But the sacrifices of the ceremonial law were but feeble types of that greatest of all sacrifices made on Calvary. Then the Son of God was the "lamb slain" (Rev., v., 6,) to take "away the sin of the world" (John, i., 29.)

It was this great fact that Paul proclaimed so earnestly. He offered the people the saving blood of Christ. The Gospel offers nothing else now. "If any man accepts the offer and shelters himself beneath that blood, he is as safe as the Israelites were when "the lintel and two side posts" of their doors were sprinkled with blood at the time of the exodus (xii., 23.) If any one refuses the offer, the declaration of Paul when he sadly turned away from his hearers must again be repeated, "Your blood be upon your own heads."

There was no alternative then, and there has been none provided since then. Every man must have some "blood" resting upon him. Before God, it must be either his own or Christ's. His own marks offense and seals his doom. But the blood of Christ marks atonement and seals his pardon and everlasting peace. The responsibility as to which shall rest upon him belongs to every one who knows in any way of God's sovereignty and of His grace.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What two important truths have been brought before us in our recent studies, and now did Paul deal with his hearers?

What is said of his determination to know nothing "save Jesus Christ and Him crucified"?

To what place did Paul go when he left Athens, and what is said of it?

Who were Aquila and Priscilla, and what did they do for Paul?

What did Paul do in Corinth, and what incident strengthened the cause of the Gospel?

What characterized his ministry there, and on what experience was it based?

What then expressed his sense of the personal responsibility of his hearers, and what is the explanation of "Your blood be upon your own heads"?

How must every one stand before God because of His law?

Lecture on the Bible's Meaning.

The Rev. William L. Worcester of Philadelphia will lecture to-morrow evening in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, on the subject of the claim that is made by the New Jerusalem Church that the Bible contains an inner or spiritual meaning and that by means of the law of "correspondences," or symbols now made known, this inner sense of the Scriptures, of which their real holiness consists, can be disclosed.

Wesley Anniversary Celebration.

Interest is being manifested in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 26, at which President Roosevelt has promised to speak. Requests for tickets are coming from many sections. At the meeting Samuel W. Bowne will preside, and addresses are to be delivered by Bishop Andrews and the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University. Applications for tickets can be made to E. M. Willis, 150 Fifth Avenue, with a stamped and addressed envelope and the name of the church of which the applicant is a member or attendant.

Entertainment by West Side Y. M. C. A.

Gaul's "Holy City" is to be rendered by the New York Festival Chorus of three hundred voices, with orchestra, under the direction of Tali Esen Morgan, in Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, under the auspices of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Anita Rio, Mrs. Byrne Ivy, E. P. Johnson, and Dr. Carl E. Dufft will be the soloists. The address is to be delivered by President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, will preside. The entertainment is to be for men exclusively, and admission is to be by free ticket.

Archbishop Farley's First Sermon.

Archbishop Farley will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow morning on "Christ on the Waters." It is to be his first formal sermon in the Cathedral since he assumed the office of Archbishop.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John A. Perry, Thirteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, President of the retiring board to meet at San Francisco, for examination by the board.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Niobrara for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Majors Daniel H. Brush and William C. Butler, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Capt. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
THIS AFT., at 2.—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, at Pop. Prices.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet, Muhlmann. Conductor, Flon.
Sun. Eve., Feb. 1, at 8:30—Grand Popular Concert, **KOCIAN**
Bohemian Violin Virtuoso, (His last appearance at these concerts. By arrangement with Mr. Rudolph Aronson.)
Scheff, Bridewell; Campanari. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 2, at 8.—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8.—FAUST. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marilly; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
"Der Ring des Nibelungen."
In answer to numerous requests, the Management begs to announce a SPECIAL CYCLE, at Special Prices, of
"DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN,"
by Richard Wagner.
Thursday Eve., Feb. 19, at 8:30...Das Rheingold. Reuss-Belce, Marilly, Schumann-Heink, Scheff, Bridewell; Anthes, Bispham, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Saturday Eve., Feb. 21, at 7:30....Die Walkure. Gadski, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Seygard, Marilly; Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Elmblad. Conductor, Hertz.
Tuesday Eve., Feb. 24, at 7:30.....Siegfried. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Scheff; Burgstaller, Bispham, Van Rooy. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 28, at 7:30...Goetterdaemmerung. Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Homer, Scheff, Bridewell; Burgstaller, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Subscribers to all performances of the present season of Grand Opera can retain their seats or Boxes for this Cycle by notifying the Box Office on or before Saturday Evening, February 7th.
The Sale of Seats and Boxes for this entire Cycle (four performances) will begin Monday, February 9th, at 9 A. M.
The Sale of Seats and Boxes for any one performance will begin Thursday, February 12th, at 9 A. M.

SPECIAL SCALE OF PRICES.

	Entire Cycle.	Single Performance.
Grand Tier Boxes (Seat Six)	$50.00	$20.00
Stall Boxes (according to size)	48 or 60	12 or 15
Orchestra Stalls (including Circle)	12.00	3.00
Dress Circle	8.00	2.00
Balcony	6.00	1.50
Family Circle	4.00	1.00

WEBER PIANO USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals
By Walter Damrosch at Daly's Theatre.
Mon. at 3, Act I. of "The Meistersinger," (with Ellison Van Hoose.) Thurs. at 3, Acts II. and III. of "The Meistersinger," (with vocal and instrumental illustrations.) Prices 25c. to $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SATURDAY, January 31, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST,
MISS ELSA RUEGGER
VIOLONCELLO.
PROGRAMME:
SYMPHONY, No. 1, E FLAT.....SCHUMANN
TWO FRAGMENTS from "Psyche," Symphonic Poem.....CESAR FRANCK
(New, first time.)
CONCERTO for violoncello, D major....E. Lalo
OVERTURE, "Le Roy d'Ys".....E. Lalo
Tickets on sale at CARNEGIE HALL and DITSON'S. Seats, 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes, $12 and $15. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2:15. Telephone 703—38th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Tele. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. 2482 Mad. Thursday & To-day, 2:30.
MR. LOUIS MANN IN **"THE CONSUL"**

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6,020-38. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, **THE SILVER SLIPPER**
By the authors of "FLORODORA."
SPECIAL MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, FEB. 12.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents
GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success,
"Packed to the doors every night. It's funny—that's why."—Eve. Sun.
SULTAN OF SULU
MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. Ev. 8. Matinée To-day 2.
MRS. FISKE { MARY OF MAGDALA.
EXTRA WEDNESDAY MATINEE, FEB. 4.
*** Matinées Only—TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT presents
MARY SHAW in GHOSTS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA BALL ROOM.
Tues. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:30, ending at 10 o'clock,
AMERICAN DEBUT OF
MME. ROGER-MICLOS.
Boxes & Seats at Leading Hotels, Tyson's & Kullman's. THE WEBER PIANO USED.

THE CHARITY BALL
for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 2 East 35th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 19 W. 56th St., 16 W. 11th St., 110 Fifth Av., 22 Riverside Drive.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
Intercollegiate Hockey Match To-night.
Harvard vs. Columbia.
Admission, 50 cts. Reserved seats, 50 cts. extra.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way and 30th. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**
and burlesque, "The Stickiness of Gelatine."

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:15
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 12, 2:15.
THE BILLIONAIRE With JEROME SYKES.
5TH GREAT WEEK.

MAJESTIC, GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evgs. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MORNING GLORIES
To-morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

HARLEM Op. House Next Week Evgs., 8:15 Mat. To-day 2:15. The Rogers Bros. in Harvard MARY MANNERING in Seats now The Stubbornness of Gerald'ine on Sale.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Last 2 weeks JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard. Feb. 9, ANDREW MACK in The Bold Sojer Boy.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Last Days. Coronation of King Edward DE KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Ev. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (ex. Mon.) 25c. For Home & Honor.
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. BONN
The Great German Actor
To-day Mat. & Eveg., "KEAN," (A Royal Box.)

GRAND Mat. To-day. JOE WELCH, Next week, Wm. H. Crane, David Harum.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. WHY WOMEN SIN.
Next Week—HEARTS ADRIFT.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 2:30 & 8:30 (Ye Elizabethan Stage.)
ROMEO AND JULIET. Prices, 50c. to $1.50.

3rd Av. Mat. To-day. A Thoroughbred Tramp. Next Week—"James Boys in Missouri."

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
Empire Company's Greatest Triumph
"A Great Success."—Herald. **THE UNFORESEEN**

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Last 3 weeks. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
JULIA MARLOWE | **THE CAVALIER.**
Daily Matinées at 3, except Saturday.
Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Children's Play,
THE LITTLE PRINCESS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:15.
ELIZABETH TYREE in GRETNA GREEN
Feb. 5—Augustus Thomas' "Earl of Pawtucket."

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
50TH TIME, TUESDAY, HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
"A POPULAR SUCCESS."—SUN.
MATS. TO-DAY & WED.
Charles Frohman Presents
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY.
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"You must hear Clara Bloodgood sing 'I Want to be a Actor Lady.'"

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
E. H. SOTHERN
(Management Daniel Frohman)
IF I WERE KING.
TUESDAY AT 1:45, 3D AND LAST HAMLET MATINEE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. 8 P. M. Sharp. Matinée To-day at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production
MR. BLUE BEARD
Tickets for next four weeks on sale.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 W. 57TH ST.,
10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST, —LAST EVENING—

VICTORIA. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Eve. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. LAST 3 WEEKS. **VIOLA ALLEN** in The Eternal City.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 502 Fulton St.
Monday Evening, Feb. 2d, at 8:15.
Only appearance in Brooklyn of
DOLMETSCH.
Seats, $1. $1.50, at Chandler's, 439 Fulton Street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
AS NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
FLORODORA.
GRANDER AND GREATER THAN EVER.
Prices 25,50,75,$1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8:15.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. T'd'y
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day.
3d Crowded Week!! A Gay Bird!!
CLYDE FITCH'S **THE BIRD IN THE CAGE**

NEW YORK Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day at 2:15. | L/ST 3 WEEKS—WHEN **JOHNNY** Comes Marching Home.

WEST END Mat. To-day. "The Price of Honor."
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Usual Big Sacred Concert
Next Week—"THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.43
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	9.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08¾
Lard, prime	10.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 77@78c; No. 3, 72c; No. 2 red, 74@74½c; No. 2 corn, 45¾c; No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 oats, 33¾c; No. 3 white, 33½@35c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 42@46c; fair to choice malting, 48@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; prime timothy seed, $4; mess pork, per bbl, $16.62½@16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $9.00@10.20; short ribs, sides (loose), $8.35@9.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.25@8.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market opened quiet and easy at a decline of 2@3 points. Immediately after the opening prices worked a shade lower. Then came a strong buying movement, chiefly from Southern sources, and May went back to 8.92c, or within 2 points of the highest for the season, while March and July sold at 8.87c and 8.92c, respectively. After midday the market again turned easier, declining to a level of 2@9 points below Thursday's finals, on which basis the market closed quiet. Total sales of futures were estimated at 200,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady and unchanged, at 8⅞c; sales, 5,000 bales. Mobile quiet, ⅛c higher, at 8¾c; sales, 200 bales. Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 8¾; sales, 776 bales. Wilmington firm and unchanged, at 8½c; sales, 101. Norfolk, steady and unchanged, at 9c; sales, 142 bales. Baltimore nominal and unchanged, at 9c; sales, nil. Augusta steady and unchanged, at 9 1-16c; sales, 818 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	8.80	8.80	8.70	Nominal
February	8.75	8.78	8.72	8.72@8.73
March	8.82	8.87	8.78	8.78@8.79
April				8.81@8.82
May	8.88	8.92	8.85	8.85@8.86
June	8.86	8.86	8.86	8.81@8.83
July	8.87	8.90	8.82	8.82@8.83
August	8.66	8.89	8.61	8.62@8.63
September	8.27	8.28	8.25	8.25@8.26
October	8.13	8.13	8.11	8.10@8.11

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	Bales. 1902-3.	Bales. 1901-2.
Port receipts	184,020	193,500
Overland to mills and Canada	40,150	28,808
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	56,000	47,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	15,425	*250
Brought into sight for week	264,754	270,893

*Gain.

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	Bales. 1902-3.	Bales. 1901-2.
Port receipts	5,873,245	5,852,469
Overland to mills and Canada	738,197	729,604
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,091,000	993,390
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	369,141	494,170
Brought into sight thus far for season	8,071,583	8,069,633

The total crop movement is for 152 days this year against 153 days in 1901-2.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Spot—Good business done; prices 2 to 4 points lower; American middling, fair, 5.48; good middling, 5.06; middling, 4.86; low middling, 4.74; good ordinary, 4.62; ordinary, 4.50. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 11,600 American. Receipts, 20,000 bales, including 16,800 American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, January, 4.79; January and February, 4.79; February and March, 4.79; March and April, 4.79; April and May, 4.79@4.80; May and June, 4.80@4.81; June and July, 4.80@4.81; July and August, 4.80; August and September, 4.70@4.71; September and October, 4.51; October and November, 4.41.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was a day of further liquidation in the wheat market and of lower prices in consequence, the market closing ⅝c to 1⅛c net lower, with July the weakest. Northwest arrivals were 257 cars, bringing the total Western movement down to 522,000 bushels, in comparison with 396,000 bushels a year ago. The only feature in seaboard clearances was the large shipment of flour, wheat being exceptionally light. From seaboard points the export inquiry was very light, being only 3 loads of No. 2 red here and 15 loads at other ports. While the local market had occasional periods of moderate steadiness, the general tendency was downward, with last prices at about the lowest point of the day. Quotations of cash wheat free on board afloat basis were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 88c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 88c, and No. 2 red, New York, 81¾c, all prompt.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Wheat: No. 2 red, cash, elevator 71c; track, 74¼@75¾c; May, 74c; July, 71¼@73⅝c; No. 2 hard, 71@73c. Corn: No. 2 cash, 41c; May, 41⅝c. Oats: No. 2, cash, 33c; May, 36¾c. Rye, 2, white, 37c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Wheat: No. 1 Northern, 78¼@78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77@77¾c; May, 77¼@77¾c. Rye: No. 1, 51@52c. Barley: No. 2, 64½@66c; sample, 45@57c. Corn: May, 44¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Wheat: May, 75¾@75¾c; July, 76¼c; on track, hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 30.—Wheat: Cash, No. 1, hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73c; May, 77c; July, 76¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.60@$4; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $22.50@$24, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.20@$2.30, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3@$3.35; choice to fancy, $3.40@$3.55. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried $2.15@$3.30 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.55; coarse, $1.18@$1.20. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $21; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $20.75; Spring brag, middling, $20@$24, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $21@$21.50; linseed oil cake, $27; corn oil cake, $25.50@$26; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $27@$27.50.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	..	..	..	82¾
May	81⅝	81¾	80 15-16	81
July	78⅞	79	78⅛	78½
Corn—				
February	60	60	60	60
March	57¼	57¼	57⅛	57⅛
May	50 13-16	50 15-16	50⅝	50¾
July	48¾	49	48⅝	49
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	42

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	74	74	74	74
May	73⅝	78 7-16	77½	77½
July	75	75 1-16	74	74⅛
Corn—				
January	45	46	44½	46
May	44⅞	45½	44⅝	44⅞
July	43⅝	43½	43⅛	43½
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	33¾
May	36⅝	36½	36¼	36½
July	32⅛	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
Lard—				
January	$10.20	$10.20	$9.90	$9.90
May	9.55	9.55	9.40	9.42½
Ribs—				
January	8.97½	9.02½	8.97½	9.02½
May	9.22½	9.22½	9.07½	9.15
Pork—				
January	18.75	19.00	18.75	18.75
May	16.75	16.80	16.50	16.55

COFFEE.—The market opened quiet at unchanged prices. Speculation was very quiet, but owing to a limited covering demand, prices developed a somewhat firmer tone and the market was finally steady at a partial advance of 5 points. Sales were 5,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	..	..	..	4.15@4.20
March	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25@4.30
April	..	..	..	4.30@4.35
May	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40@4.45
June	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.65

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $18.75@$19; short clear, $19@$21. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15@$17; packet, $14@$15; extra India mess, $24@$27. BEEF HAMS—$30.50@$31.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 9¾@10c; 10 lb, 9¼@9½c; 12 lb, 9@9¼c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@8¼c; pickled hams, 11@11½c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$10.25; city lard, $9.60@$9.80; refined lard, South America, $11; Continent, $10.35; Brazil, kegs, $12.25; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 10@10¾c; city lard stearine, 11c.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easier; 2@3¾ per cent. on call.

Stocks weak.

The two salient influences in the stock market yesterday were the free offerings of call money by several leading banks at 3 and 3½ per cent., and the report from Omaha that the conference between President Burr of the Union Pacific and a committee of employes had ended in a failure to arrive at a settlement in regard to piece work. The former coming in the morning had a somewhat stimulating effect upon the market, while the latter resulted in an immediate break in the Union Pacific stocks, which depressed the list generally. But the market was in the main the same lifeless affair that it has been all the week. Again the commission houses reported a small business, while the arbitrage trading was of no account. The total transactions were a trifle over 400,000 shares. Prices closed lower for the day in a large majority of the stocks. The drop in the Union Pacific stocks was preceded by a drive at the tractions. There was no development of importance other than those noted, and even the report in regard to the threatened Union Pacific strike was unconfirmed, and the common opinion was that a strike would be averted. Some account was taken of the hitch in the Venezuelan controversy, although the effect of this was offset by the decline in the money rate, and moreover there is no real apprehension that the Venezuelan dispute will now end in serious trouble. The arranging of terms is always a matter of more or less protracted negotiation, involving occasional hitches.

The loaning of large sums of money at 3½ per cent. was the most suggestive incident of the day. It is especially significant because a few days ago it was the prevailing banking opinion that call money would hold around 4 per cent. indefinitely. The banks this week have lost to the Sub-Treasury, but have gained largely from the interior, and the net increase in cash is estimated at more than $6,000,000. To-morrow's bank statement should therefore show an increase in cash reserve, but the surplus will depend on the loan account. The statement will be examined with interest to discover what, if anything, the effect of the big Pennsylvania loan has been. The general business situation has improved. Most causes of recent worry have disappeared. But speculative conditions remain unchanged, and efforts to get the market out of its rut have proved unsuccessful.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & San F.	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1	Westinghouse	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Manhattan	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Met. Securities	1
Am. Express	9⅜	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Brunswick	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Canadian Pacific	⅝	Reading	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Rutland pf.	½
Chi. M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Detroit South. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅛
Erie	¾	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Pacific	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	Un. Pacific pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	⅜
Gt. North. pf.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Hock. Valley pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Iowa Central	1	Vulcan Detinning	½
Kan. City So.	½	Vulcan Det. pf.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., R. & P. gen. 5s	2⅛	& Pac. Div. 5s	2⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	L. & N., L. Cen. & G., H. & S. A., Mex. Lex. 4½s	1
Am. Bicycle 5s	1	Penn. 4½s, reg.	1
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1¼	Penn. 3½s, Series B.	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 30	358,601
To date this year	15,797,805
Corresponding date last year	14,763,391

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 30	$2,917,000
To date this year	$65,738,000
Corresponding date last year	$94,030,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Graphophone Company preferred stock.
Boston Elevated Railroad.
British American Insurance Company.
Brunswick Dock and City Improvement Company.
Canada Southern Railroad.
Casein Company of America.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company preferred stock.
Erie Railroad first preferred stock.
Lincoln National Bank.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first and second preferred stocks.
New York and New Jersey Railroad.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Omaha Water Company first and second preferred stocks.
Procter & Gamble Company.
Pullman Company.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Consolidated Car Heating Company.
Electric Company of America.
H. B. Claflin Company on first and second preferred stocks.
Tidewater Steel Company on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Carter Distilling Company.

UNION PACIFIC'S AFFAIRS.

One of the most disturbing developments of the day came in last hour of business, when Union Pacific and Southern Pacific issues broke sharply as the result of the publication of a dispatch from Omaha reporting an abrupt conclusion of the strike settlement negotiations. The dispatch read as follows:

The conference between President Burt and the Union Pacific strikers lasted just three minutes. The strikers demanded abolition of piecework. Mr. Burt said they would never work on the Union Pacific again except on the piecework scale. The strikers left headquarters. All negotiations were declared off. The Executive Committee of strikers is now in session.

Following the announcement, and before it could be learned whether it was or was not founded on fact, a heavy selling movement in Union Pacific shares set in, followed shortly by selling of Southern Pacific. The pressure seemed to be largely professional, but it was effective, nevertheless, in breaking Union Pacific preferred 2¼ points, Union Pacific 1⅝, and Southern Pacific 1½, with the close in each case at practically the low point for the day. On the decline banking interests identified with the property were buyers.

In view of the fact that the conference is on in Omaha it was not possible up to the close of business to obtain any definite information in the matter, but later in the afternoon this statement was made at the Union Pacific office to a TIMES representative:

"We have no information that there has been any hitch in the conference or any change in the situation. If there had been any we think we would have been the first to know, and for various reasons we are inclined very much to doubt the truth of the report. Certainly we have no information to that effect, and it looks to us as if there had been needless alarm over the matter."

During the day the December statement of earnings of Union Pacific was made public. This showed an increase in gross of $261,800, but a decrease in net of $17,600, due to increased operating expenses.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—President Burt of the Union Pacific Railroad to-day met representatives of the striking shopmen of that system to continue the conferences begun in New York three weeks ago. To-day's meeting resulted in the shopmen leaving without reaching a settlement, and they declare the strike will now be continued indefinitely, and will be extended over the Southern Pacific system.

President McNeil of the National Association of Boilermakers was spokesman for the strikers, and told President Burt that a thorough canvass of strikers had been made, with the result that they unanimously agreed that they could not accept the piecework system.

President Burt replied that the men could return to work under no other condition, and regretted that the men would not give the system a trial.

At Union Pacific headquarters this afternoon the following official statement was made concerning the strike situation:

"Piece work has been a successful system in the shops of our company for six months past, and the committee representing the strikers was told that no change in the system could be made at this time. About 85 per cent. of the work done in the Omaha shops is by piece work; 100 per cent. of it at Armstrong, and from 90 to 100 per cent. at other places.

"We now have more men in the shops here than we ever had before, and their character and skill are all that we could ask. A reduction soon will be necessary, because our busiest season is now over. The same condition applies to all other points on the line. With new shops and new machinery here, the same number of men can do more work than formerly. In point of work done here, we have never turned out so many engines in the history of the shops as during the past six months, and the same is true at Cheyenne.

"If we were to take back the strikers now it would mean that our force in the shops here would be crowded out, and this we dislike to do; but we would not have room for two forces.

"Our train service is becoming better, trains last week being 100 per cent. better than during the previous weeks. We are having some trouble this week because of high winds and stormy weather out West, for which the strikers will probably claim credit. Last week we put twice as much coal into Nebraska as during any previous week on the road, and every mine at Rock Springs is running at full capacity.

"Six new engines have just arrived, and four more are on the road, and an indefinite number of new engines will continue to arrive. We will soon have engines to burn.

"This strike is over so far as the company is concerned. The men quit the service last June, and we hired new men to fill their places. That's all there is to it."

CALL MONEY RATES DOWN.

Moneymarketwise, the feature of the day was the very heavy offering by several leading National banks of call funds at 3½ and 3 per cent. early in the day, followed by other offerings later at as low as 2 per cent.—the lowest call figure recorded in some months. The most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

The break in the rate came in the nature of a surprise to the Street, which had understood—and, it is believed, rightly—that there had been a tacit agreement on the part of the banks not to lend out any of their funds on call below 4 per cent. Trust companies, however, had for some time been lending below that figure, and it was believed that the banks could not long hold to their contract. The break, however, came sooner than expected.

Apropos of this, one report has it that this would not have happened had not certain of the banks discovered that others in the pool were secretly violating their agreement.

The largest lenders yesterday were the National City, First National, and Western National Banks.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The continuing strength in the St. Louis and San Francisco shares attracted much attention, but it was not possible to obtain any information to account for the strength. The feature of the trading in the issue was the purchase of 10,000 shares by one firm alone, a member of which is close to what are known as the Frick and Pittsburg interests. This, naturally, led to reports of buying for this account. The old story was revived, by way of Philadelphia, of a "deal" involving Pennsylvania, San Francisco, and Southern Railway, but this is not credited in well-informed quarters.

The decline in Amalgamated Copper was not unexpected in view of the fact that the issue had advanced for four consecutive days, and that in the natural course of events a reaction was logical and due. Trade interests continue to speak hopefully of the situation.

The only significance to the 9¾-point break in American Express on 100 shares was that it apparently represented a forced or hurried sale, and that, because of the limited market for the stock, the issue had to be offered down before a buyer appeared.

Delaware and Hudson was, after San Francisco, the conspicuously strong feature of the day. The buying came from brokers who usually act for Morgan and Vanderbilt interests, but there was a suspicion that the real purchasers were some of the Western element who were in for a "turn" on the stock. The expectation is said to be that the forthcoming monthly statement will be the finest in the history of the company.

Some buying of Chicago and Great Western was stimulated by the report that the system is to be purchased jointly by two or three of the larger Western systems.

Heaviness in all the local railway shares developed as a result of a concerted selling movement in Metropolitan, which seemed to have its object the "shaking out" of a weak bull account. Three houses had successive selling orders each of 1,000 shares, which was accounted rather unusual in Metropolitan, which latterly has been very inactive. Its lowest price was 136, and the close 136¾, marking a net loss of 1¼ points.

PROFESSIONAL SELLING.

It was generally the opinion after the close of business that the greater part of the selling of the market, especially in the late afternoon, was largely for professional and short account. It was said to be certainly a fact that little long stock was forced out.

In this connection the names of several well-known local operators were mentioned as responsible for the drive against the market, aided by the so-called Waldorf contingent, who have been short of stocks for some time and have not been feeling altogether comfortable in their position.

There is, of course, no way to verify these various reports, though on the floor it was said that the buying was better than the selling.

WESTERN BUYING REPORTED.

In some quarters of the Street the failure of the stock market to show more activity and strength following the decline in money rates early in the morning was due to the discovery that most of the buying on the day previous had been for the account of a leading speculative Western house. This, the office said, was not "good" buying.

This discovery was made when at the conclusion of Thursday's trading brokers who had done most of the buying "gave up" this firm as their principal. It has not developed, however, whether the firm in question was acting for itself and certain of its members, or had received its orders from some large local banking interests. There is reason to believe that some of the buying was more consequential than on the surface would appear.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the reports in connection with Pennsylvania, which seemed to be under pressure a great part of the day, was that the new stock, to be issued to shareholders, will be offered at 120.

Inquiry in quarters where best information is usually to be had on Pennsylvania affairs failed to substantiate this report. It is understood that the price at which the new stock will be offered has not yet been officially decided upon.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $6,733,500.

The banks received from the interior $9,790,600, of which $200,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco, and sent to the interior $1,090,100, of which $60,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $8,700,500.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $905,400, of which $866,100 was on New York Assay Office checks, $54,300 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $75,000 on San Francisco Mint checks.

There received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $20,227,600, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., $23,190,000. They lost on Sub-Treasury operations $2,962,400.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $9,695,900; deducting the loss of $2,962,400 on Sub-Treasury operations, the net gain was $6,733,500.

Currency was received from all parts of the country, East, Middle, West and South. Shipments of currency were very light, chiefly to nearby points.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations was caused by the collection of $4,005,700 customs, while pension disbursements were only $1,007,000.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue very encouraging. Bradstreet's sums the matter up as follows:

Trade developments in January confirm the sanguine expectations and predictions made at the outset of the month. Wholesale and jobbing trade in Spring dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, and hats is improving steadily, January's jobbing business at leading cities East and West being the best ever recorded in that month. Shipments on orders are larger and earlier than in preceding years. Retail trade reports are hardly so favorable. Unseasonable weather dulls retail distribution in this line, and the usual January clearing sales are attracting less than ordinary attention. Winter wheat has lost its snow covering, but, aside from this, no new developments are noted as to this crop. Mild Winter weather, too, helps coal consumers, and the pinch, bad enough at best, is partially relieved thereby. Among the industries no sign of flagging activity is noted. Iron and steel production is at its highest point despite fuel and car shortages, and prices are higher. Activity in lumber is also noted the country over. The general price situation remains strong, corn, among the cereals, and cotton, among the textiles, leading. A heavy break in wheat prices, due to the reported liquidation by the leading bull interest, contains a favorable side, in that lower prices are expected to develop the heretofore shrinking export business. Money is showing increased ease at all markets.

The car-shortage trouble increases rather than grows better. Smaller than expected movements of grain and lumber to market, of fuel from producing centres to consumers, and of general merchandise from wholesalers and jobbers to retailers are reported the country over. Preference is still being given to coal shipments, and some railroads are reported refusing all dead freight outside of fuel. There is not yet time to measure the effect of recent rate advances upon earnings, but larger gross receipts are certain to follow, and the gain for January is likely to be fully 7 per cent. over a year ago. Net earnings returns prove that old conditions, due to advanced wages and higher cost of materials and increased operating expenses, were unprofitable, because while gross earnings increased for November by from 5 to 6 per cent., net returns actually fell off 2 or 3 per cent. from a year ago.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Wall Street continues to be the only dull point in the country, and even speculative inactivity is not accompanied by any evidence of weakness. This steadiness in the face of light trading is a good sign, as dullness usually brings a downward tendency. Financial conditions are exceptionally satisfactory, rates for money ruling low in response to increased reserves in the associated banks, while funds return from the interior on a large scale. Strong returns from leading banks abroad indicate that there will be no immediate pressure for gold exports, and the collapse of wheat speculation liberated funds besides improving the outlook for large exports. The merchandise movement from this port for the last week showed an increase of $3,336,166, as compared with the same week last year. Domestic trade and industry continue to prosper, while the fuel situation has grown less disturbing through the special efforts of transportation, aided to no small degree by mild weather. Distribution of other products has been restricted by the discrimination in favor of coal, and shippers are importunate. Clearance sales are about ended, leaving only small stocks of Winter goods. Advance business in Spring deliveries is very heavy, and Fall contracts are also placed liberally. At some points the harness season opens favorably, in most cases where there is no delay on fuel account manufacturing plants are busy, though cost of materials and labor is very high. Firm prices for finished products are consequently to be expected. Favorable returns of railway earnings are constantly issued, figures thus far available showing an increase of 5.7 per cent. over last year, and 17.5 per cent. over 1901. Although the volume of security dealings has fallen far below the same week in earlier years, bank exchanges at this city are only 8 per cent. smaller than in 1902, and 5.9 per cent. smaller than in 1901. At other leading cities there appear gains of 4.1 and 18.3 per cent., respectively.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Announcement made in Pittsburg of the proposed consolidation of all the independent sheet and tin plate interests and of a proposition to take in five or six independent steel-producing concerns.

Cables from London stating that Kerr, Stuart & Co. of Stoke-on-Trent have secured a contract for heavy locomotives of the American type for the Interoceanic Railway of Mexico.

Capital stock of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company increased from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

According to Jackson (Mich.) dispatches the Jackson branch of the National Biscuit Company will not after Feb. 1 manufacture any goods in that city, but will be used as a distributing point only.

Statement from Washington that in 1902 256 limited liability companies were organized in Scotland, with total capital of $75,774,800, against 202 in 1901, with $26,924,800 capital, and 345 in 1900, with $26,352,500 capital.

Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia said to have made a 60 per cent. increase of telephones in the year 1902, the list of stations in service in Philadelphia increasing from about 25,000 to 40,000.

Iron City Oil and Gas Company formed in Pittsburg to develop 3,200 acres of oil land in Laurel County, Ky.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches, upon the completion of its first furnace at Walton the Central Coal and Iron Company intends to erect two more in order to increase facilities.

Capital stock of the Rhinelander Real Estate Company of New York increased from $10,000 to $6,000,000.

Dispatches from Cincinnati stating that the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad Company has issued $900,000 5 per cent. gold bonds, which will bear date of Jan. 1, 1903, and mature in 1951.

Seattle (Washington) advices that the lumber mills at Port Blakely, with 50,000 acres of timber land in Mason and Kitsap Counties, have been sold to a syndicate of Michigan lumbermen for $3,000,000.

Options that were taken on the leading axe and tool factories by persons engaged in promoting the consolidation of the same, it is said, have expired, but have been renewed up to March 1.

Annual meeting of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company called for Thursday last postponed until some day next week to be announced later.

Statement that the earnings of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company for December were the largest for a single month in the history of the company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@3¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4¾@5 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 5 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $208,422,038; balances, $11,275,239; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $904,335.

Money on call in London, 3@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅞@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@$4.83⅜.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—10@5c premium. New Orleans—10c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—10c discount @ par. Cincinnati—10c premium. Pittsburg—2@3c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was again in strong demand yesterday, the Bank lending a large amount. Discount rates were steady. In the Stock Exchange business was very small and the tone of the market generally was rather dull. Prices were lower, but consols and home rails were firm. American rails were very inactive. Apart from the further buying of Erie common and preferred on New York account business was almost stagnant during the afternoon, owing to Wall Street's quietness. Foreigners were more quiet but firm. Portuguese were markedly strong. South Africans were generally dull. Silver was in fair demand and rose 1-16d., to 21¾d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day, but the pressure was lessened. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were mainly firm. Consols hardened and home rails were firm, especially heavies. Americans were irregular at the opening, hardened, became inanimate, and closed steady. The idleness in the Kafir department has driven operators in those securities to other sections, notably the West African.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93¼; Consols for account, 93¼; Anaconda, 5⅛; Atchison, 90; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 104; Canadian Pacific, 140¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅜; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182½; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 42⅜; Erie 1st preferred, 74; Erie 2d preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 149¾; Louisville and Nashville, 129¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28¾; New York Central, 155¼; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94½; Ontario and Western, 34¾; Pennsylvania, 78¼; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 31¾; Reading 1st preferred, 44¾; Reading 2d preferred, 38¼; Southern Railway, 36¾; Southern Railway preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 66¾; Union Pacific, 104⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 97; United States Steel, 38¼; United States Steel preferred, 89¾; Wabash, 30½; Wabash preferred, 46¼.

Bar silver steady, 21¾d per ounce.

Money, 3@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.80; Madrid, 32.90; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Business opened calm on the Bourse to-day with prices steady. Later they became generally firmer, with demands in various departments. This was accentuated with the approach of the option operations, which were mostly effected in buyers' favor. Ultimately trading became quieter. Rentes were heavy, South Americans were weak, industrials were irregular, and Rio Tintos were firm. Kafirs fluctuated and closed with an unsatisfactory tone.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 99f 90c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 14½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Internationals were well maintained on the Boerse to-day. Portuguese and Argentines were in good demand and harder. Locals were firm. Prices generally closed below the best quotations of the day.

Exchange on London 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The money market continues dull without material change in rates. Money between banks is somewhat easier. Call loans, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¼@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 4 per cent.; New York funds, par@10 cents premium. Clearings, $20,733,935; balances, $2,035,811. The foreign exchange market is steady and rates remain unchanged.

The stock market was devoid of special features. The reactionary tendency of Amalgamated was felt by the local coppers, but none of them was particularly soft. There was quite a good deal of realizing in Utah, but the stock held up well. Large sales of Copper Range were made. It is said there is a considerable short interest in this stock. United States Mining was in demand and Tennessee Copper was strong. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	Atchison	87¾	87½	87½
228	*Atchison pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Boston Elevated	153¾	153¾	153¾
10	*Boston Elevated	150½	150½	150½
85	Boston & Maine	190	190	190
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52	52
26	C. J. R. & S. Y.	153½	152	153½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123½	123½	123½
200	Erie	41½	41½	41½
10	Fitchburg pf.	140½	140	140½
825	Mass. Electric	37¼	37	37¼
32	Mass. Electric pf.	86	86	86
11	N. Y., N. H. & H.	221	221	221
2	Old Colony	207½	207½	207½
143	Pere Marquette	80½	80	80
480	Union Pacific	102	100¾	100¾
10	West End	94¼	94¼	94¼

TELEPHONES.

580	American	163½	162	163¼
70	Cumberland, xr. rights	120½	120	120
17	Cumberland, rights	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	N. E.	135½	135½	135½
163	Western	24	24	24

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
35	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	83	82½	83
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	5¾	5¾	5¾
75	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	21	21	21
356	Am. Sugar	129¾	129¼	129¾
15	Am. Sugar pf.	121½	121½	121½
201	Am. Woolen pf.	79¼	79	79¼
110	Dominion Iron & Steel	55	54½	54½
4	*Edison	275	275	275
175	General Electric	197	195½	195¾
530	Mass. Gas	41	40¾	40¾
835	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	84½	84½
1	Mergenthaler	189	189	189
100	Merrimac rights	3c.	3c.	3c.
20	Seattle Electric pf.	101	101	101
15	Torrington pf.	29½	29½	29½
75	United Fruit	110¾	110	110
166	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¼	31	31¼
451	U. S. Steel	37¾	37¼	37⅜
75	*U. S. Steel pf.	87½	87	87

MINING.

225	Adventure	15	14⅞	15
50	Allouez	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4,902	*Amalgamated	67⅛	65¾	65¾
25	Am. Zinc	6½	6½	6½
105	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
75	Atlantic	9½	9½	9½
400	Bingham	34	33¾	33¾
575	Centennial	25¾	25¼	25¼
30	Continental Zinc	15	15	15
2,655	Copper Range	65½	64	64¾
50	Dominion Coal	130	130	130
10	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
220	Guanajuato	2⅞	2¾	2¾
50	Isle Royale	11½	11½	11½
100	Mass.	16	15¾	15¾
50	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
100	Michigan	9½	9½	9½
445	Mohawk	52¼	51½	51½
100	Mont. Coal & Coke	6	6	6
300	Mont. & Boston	2	2	2
140	Old Colony	2½	2	2
2,385	Old Dominion	19⅞	19	19¼
115	Osceola	63	62	62
100	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
325	Shannon	10¾	10½	10¾
9	Tamarack	150	150	150
2,955	Tennessee	25⅝	19½	25⅝
210	Tri-Mountain	90½	90	90
275	Trinity	10¾	10¾	10¾
215	Phila. Traction	98½	98¼	98½
5,995	Phila. Electric	8 1-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
152	Phila. Co.	45½	45	45½
125	Phila. Rapid Transit	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2,410	Reading	31	30⅝	30⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
40	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37
20	Reading Traction	30	30	30
1	Southwark Nat. Bank	70	70	70
125	Susq. Steel	2½	2⅜	2½
7,216	United Gas Imp. Co.	113⅝	113¼	115¼
620	Union Traction	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
760	United States Steel	37¼	37⅛	37⅜
100	Wabash	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
50	Warwick Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Increased activity in the local market to-day was attended by an irregular movement of prices. Certain issues displayed strength, while others were heavy to weak, among the latter being the principal arbitrage stocks, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, which was depressed half a point. Lehigh Navigation advanced a point; United Gas, which was one of the day's features, 1⅞, and Consolidated Lake Superior preferred 1½. The fact that Speyer & Co. have agreed to loan the company $5,500,000 in advance of their exports report produced a good effect. The movement in United Gas was followed by deal rumors and a report that a melon-cutting will shortly be indulged in.

Lehigh Valley was lifted another point to 45¾, its highest on this movement; but it failed to hold, as heavy offerings of the recent largest buyers drove the price back to last night's figures. The demand, however, was considered significant, as over 24,000 shares changed hands and 44⅞ was bid for it at the close. Total sales, 35,152 shares and $199,100 bonds.

Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
955	American Cement	8¾	8½	8 9-16
14	Bell Telephone	75	75	75
675	Cambria Steel	26	*24⅞	24⅞
5,656	Con. Lake Sup.	8 5-16	8	8⅛
1,842	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	36½	35	36½
10	Diamond Steel	2½	2½	2½
20	Elec. Storage Battery	84	84	84
2,200	Erie	41¾	40¾	40¾
100	Erie 1st pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼
24,482	Lehigh Valley	45⅞	44⅝	44⅞
880	Lehigh Navigation	75	73	74
400	Marsden Co.	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
2	North Penn. R. R.	109¼	109¼	109¼
169	Penn. R. R.	76⅜	75 15-16	75 15-16
18	Penn. Traffic rights	1	1	1
10	Penn. Steel Co.	50	50	50
50	Penn. Steel pf.	91½	91¼	91¼
215	Phila. Traction	98½	98¼	98½
5,995	Phila. Electric	8 1-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
152	Phila. Co.	45½	45	45½
125	Phila. Rapid Transit	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
2,410	Reading	31	30⅝	30⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
40	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37
20	Reading Traction	30	30	30
1	Southwark Nat. Bank	70	70	70
125	Susq. Steel	2½	2⅜	2½
7,216	United Gas Imp. Co.	113⅝	113¼	115¼
620	Union Traction	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
760	United States Steel	37¼	37⅛	37⅜
100	Wabash	29¾	29⅝	29⅝
50	Warwick Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼

*Ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The trend of trading in the outside market yesterday was the same as that prevailing during the last few days, and had it not been for the prominence of Tennessee Copper the market would practically have been featureless. While Tennessee Copper and British Columbia Copper advanced, Greene Consolidated, on the other hand, declined three-quarters of a point, and closed at the low figure. The International Mercantile Marine stocks improved considerably, the common selling as high as 14, and the preferred at 41¼. The common netted a gain of ⅝ and the preferred 1½ points. Standard Oil advanced 3 points on the sales of some eighteen shares.

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TENNESSEE COPPER was the feature of the market. Opening at 10½, it advanced steadily to 25, on what was said to be inside buying, coupled with that of Standard Oil interests. A meeting is to be held next week, and it is expected that it will be shown that the earnings of the company have increased largely. The transactions in this stock were larger than any stock has shown for months past, very nearly 40,000 shares being traded in. The net gain for the day amounted to 7¼ points. Usually when a stock advances as sharply as Tennessee Copper did a reaction takes place, owing to profit taking, but this was not the case, and during the entire day scarcely a quarter of a point reaction occurred. British Columbia Copper advanced still further to 7⅝, but later sold off, and closed at 6⅝, a gain of half a point.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES opened around Thursday's closing figures, and held steady till toward the close, when, upon the decline on the Stock Exchange, it sold off to 112⅝, and closed at that figure, with a loss of 1⅛ points.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	American Can	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	American Can pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
500	Am. De Forest Wire.	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	Am. Barrel & Pack.	52½	52½	52½
200	Bay State Gas	15-16	15-16	15-16
8,700	British Col. Copper	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
200	Central Foundry	3½	3½	3½
100	Electrical Rod	5¾	5¾	5¾
610	Electric Vehicle	7½	7	7
25	Empire Steel	13	13	13
100	Empire Steel pf.	46	46	46
3,700	Greene Con. Copper	21⅞	21

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 30, 1903.

Adams Express 4s 500....105
1,000....105½
1,000....105½
Am Bicycle 5s 75,000....35
33,000....35
Am Spirits M 6s 1,000....91
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 1,000....102½
1,000....102⅜
6,000....102½
23,000....102⅝
1,000....102
Adjustment 4s 1,000....92½
Stamped 500....92⅜
8,000....92
Balt & Ohio gold 4s 500....102
2,000....101½
S'w'n div 3½s 6,000....88⅝
B'klyn Un El 1st 3,000....104
5,000....103¾
8,000....104
4,000....103⅞
B, R & P gen 5s 10,000....118½
Bur, C R & N 1st 6,000....121⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s 5,000....78½
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s 9,000....37
5,000....37½
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 500....132
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 3,000....86¾
500....86½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000....101⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 8,000....108
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000....78
Chi, B & Q con 7s 10,000....101½
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 17,000....94
12,000....93⅞
Chi, Bur & Q, Ill div 3½s 10,000....96¾
4,000....96½
Chi & E Ill gen 6s 6,000....121½
5,000....121⅞
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A 2,000....111½
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1921 1,000....112
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 5,000....106⅝
27,000....106½
15,000....106⅜
225,000....106
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 5,000....90⅝
3,000....87
15,000....89⅝
10,000....86⅞
10,000....86⅝
10,000....86⅛
5,000....87
C, St L & Pitt 1st 5,000....122½
Chi, Day & Ir 5s 5,000....115
Chi I & Louisv conv 6s 21,000....94
3,000....93⅜
22,000....93½
Col Mid 1st 4s 10,000....79½
Col & South 1st 4s 1,000....93
Consol Tobacco 4s 49,000....67¼
1,000....67
10,000....67⅛
50,000....67¼
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s 10,000....93½
9,000....93⅝
Det City Gas 5s 5,000....97
Dist Sec Cor 5s 1,000....73
2,000....75½
Erie 1st con 4s 6,000....93½
1,000....93⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000....87⅜
20,000....87½
2,000....87⅜
10,000....87½
5,000....87½
1,000....87⅜
2,000....87⅞
32,000....87⅝
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 5,000....94
10,000....93⅜
25,000....94
Ft W & D C 1st 11,000....111¼
4,000....112
Gal, H & S A, M & P div 5s 4,000....112
Int & G N 2d 5s 5,000....103⅞
Int & G N 5s 21,000....99
Ind, D & W 4s 3,000....87½
1,000....88½
2,000....88
Kan City South 3s 3,000....69⅝
4,000....69⅜
25,000....69⅝
Kings Co El 4s 4,000....89
Lacledde Gas L. of St L 1st 5s 2,000....108
Lak & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 5,000....101¾
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 4,000....101
Louisville & Nashv -col trust 5s 3,000....112
La, C & L 4½s 2,000....108¼
Manhattan con 4s 7,000....104
Met El'v 1st 4s 1,000....110
Met St gen 5s 5,000....120
Mex Cent con 4s 1,000....76¼
1,000....76½
Total sales $2,917,000

Mil, L S & W 1st 10,000....132⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000....99¼
3,000....99⅜
10,000....98⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 2,000....84⅝
1,000....84¼
Mo Pac trust 5s 21,000....106¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 1,000....107
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s 2,000....93¾
10,000....94
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs 3,000....219
1,000....219½
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000....102¼
Nor & W con 4s 11,050....101
Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s 20,000....92⅝
North Pac 4s 13,000....103½
23,000....103¼
20,000....103
8,000....103½
North Pac gen 3s 1,000....72¾
300....73
Ore R & N con 4s 5,000....101½
Ore Sh L 1st 6s 1,000....127½
Oregon Sh L 4% & participating 93,000....97½
10,000....97⅝
Pac Coast 1st 5s 1,000....107½
5,000....108
Penn conv 3½s 5,000....105
55,000....104⅞
1,000....105
500....104⅞
171,000....105
5,000....105¼
10,000....105⅜
30,000....105⅞
5,000....105⅝
18,000....105½
10,000....105¼
2,000....105⅛
20,000....105⅜
50,000....105⅝
5,000....105⅞
3,000....105⅛
3,000....105½
20,000....105¾
14,000....105½
42,000....105½
1,000....105⅛
Va Mid gen 5s 3,000....115⅞
Wabash deb B 5,000....76⅜
10,000....77
15,000....76⅞
20,000....77
1,000....77¼
9,000....77
5,000....76⅜
1,000....77
West Shore 4s, reg 2,000....110
500....109½
18,000....110
West N Y & Penn 1st 11,000....117¼
West N Y & Penn gen 4s 5,000....99½
Wis Cent gen 4s 7,000....90⅞

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review say that the week has been quiet at St. John, some houses reporting liberal orders, but mainly for future delivery, and the movement of merchandise is light. Ocean freights continue low, although coasting rates are firm. Trade at Quebec continues good, and Spring orders come in freely. Maturing paper is promptly met. Montreal reports a good wholesale movement for January. Groceries are not active, some of the larger houses being still engaged on annual balances, but business in hardware has opened earlier than usual, with especially heavy demand for metals and paints. Spring dry goods move briskly, shoe factories are busy, and collections are prompt. Wholesale trade is moderately active at Toronto, and travelers' orders for Spring goods are larger than at this period last year, with prospects excellent. Payments are satisfactory. Little change has occurred in the situation at Vancouver. Wholesalers report January trade in excess of last year's, and prospects favorable. Retail trade is quiet in most lines, and collections are fair.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

MANHATTAN RIGHTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO

10 EXCHANGE COURT.

Tel. 1383 Broad.

FINANCIAL.

By Depositors of "West Virginia Deferred Certificates" Under Agreement of Deposit, Dated the 28th Day of July, 1898.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article 2, Section 1 of the said agreement, that a plan of settlement of the public debt of West Virginia has been formulated and has been approved of by the Advisory Board appointed under said agreement, and all parties in interest are notified that the plan may be obtained, without cost, in the City of New York, at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, and in the City of London, England, at the offices of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Company, 123 Court, Lothbury, E. C., and 122 Pall Mall, W.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1903.

THOMAS CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
CLARENCE CARY.
JOHN KENNEDY TOD.
ALBERT S. JOHNSTON,
CORNELIUS NEWTON,
V. P. CHEW.
Committee.
JAMES L. HARRISON, Secretary.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

The WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City Council, State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,061,671.27
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Alpine Building, 1,286 Broadway.
31 South Fifth St., Phila.

Bank & Trust Co. STOCKS
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
Successors to HAVEN & STOUT.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall Street.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

S. H. P. PELL, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. CHAS. A. KITTLE, ROBT. M. THOMPSON, Special.
S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Five-twenty Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed or Indenture executed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to the United States Trust Company as Trustee, **BEARING DATE MARCH 1, 1893,** and known as the **LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, FIVE-TWENTY COLLATERAL TRUST FOUR PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE,** that the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company hereby exercises the option contained therein, and that the whole series of bonds oustanding, viz.: **$7,500,000,** or thereabouts, are hereby called for **REDEMPTION ON APRIL 1, 1903,** at par and accrued interest, and the same will be paid on and after such date on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

Interest on such bonds will cease from and after April 1, 1903.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
New York, January 30th, 1903.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Homer R. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Kyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrance,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Charles T. Barney.

Jas. Ross Curran.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

I have a short option on some of The de Soto Placer Mining Company's Stock which I will sell at ONE DOLLAR. They have more gold in sight than any other company in the world. I am a miner and have been on the ground. You will agree with me after investigating that this stock will sell for $50 per share inside of three years.

W. H. ROWE, Room 136, No. 1 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

SIXTY YEARS THE LEADER

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, founded 1843, is the oldest active life insurance company in the United States and the largest in the world.

THE LARGEST

claim ever paid by any company, $1,000,000, on a single life, was paid the heirs of Frank Hutchinson Peavey by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, January 10, 1902.

THE LARGEST

premium ever received was $349,621.78, paid in September, 1902, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, by Eben Smith, of Denver, Col.

THE LARGEST

amount of assets held by any life insurance company in the world is held by The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and exceeds

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has also made

THE LARGEST

sum total of disbursements to policy holders in the history of life insurance, it having paid out over

FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY MILLION DOLLARS

Unbroken fidelity to the interests of policy holders whose funds are held in trust has won for the Company world-wide distinction for enlightened and conservative administration. The Board of Trustees has at all periods represented the best in the business and social life of the community.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

RICHARD A. McCURDY,	RUFUS W. PECKHAM,	AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,	CHARLES D. DICKEY,
JAMES C. HOLDEN,	J. HOBART HERRICK,	CHARLES E. MILLER,	ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
HERMANN C. VON POST,	WILLIAM P. DIXON,	WALTER R. GILLETTE,	JAMES SPEYER,
ROBERT OLYPHANT,	ROBERT A. GRANNIS,	GEORGE G. HAVEN,	CHARLES LANIER,
GEORGE F. BAKER,	HENRY H. ROGERS,	GEORGE S. BOWDOIN,	H. McK. TWOMBLY,
DUDLEY OLCOTT,	JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS,	ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,	WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE,
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JULIEN T. DAVIES,	WILLIAM BABCOCK,	WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT,
CHARLES R. HENDERSON,	STUYVESANT FISH,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 4TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS, RECEIVER OF THE ENGINEERING CONTRACT CO.

100 shs. Broad Exchange Co. common.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1939.
$5,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1920.
133 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

$10,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Gen. Mtge. 5s, 1987.
$7,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1908.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st 5s, 1939.
250 shs. Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shs. United States Ship Building Co. Pfd.
1,900 shs. Hackensack Meadow Co.
800 shs. North American Lumber & Pulp Co.
120 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
100 shs. Chicago & Great Western Ry. Co.
10 shs. Lincoln National Bank.
3 shs. 1st National Bank of Staten Island.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
50 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
28 shs. Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co.
16 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
150 shs. National Broadway Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
20 shs. Central National Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
106 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$40,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1929.
20 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs., Plaza Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Riverside Bank.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
2,100 shs. American Nickel Co.
$10,000 Judge Co. 4 p. c. Purchase Money Mtge. 4s, 1909. Class "A."
$38,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1951, (Hypd.)
$20,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1951, (Hypd.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. 2d National Bank of Jersey City.
$2,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 1st 6s, Nov., 1889, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
100 shs. Realty Finance Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Realty Finance Co. common.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
$6,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Income A. Deb.
25 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. Pfd.
12 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. common.
31 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. Pfd.
16 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. common.
$3,000 Fairmount Coal & Coke Co. 1st 4s, 1910.
35 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
500 shs. Ixtrapan Del Oro Mining Co.
$40,000 American Ice Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bds., 1953.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 82, 108, 120, 173, 196, 200, 227, 281, 298, 310, 321, 494, 499, 471, 494, 639, 641, 654, 655, 664, 709, 715, 721, 735, 845, 879, 938, 993, 999, 1010, 1023, 1063, 1068, 1088, 1128, 1210, 1246, 1314, 1318, 1324, 1400, 1461, 1462, 1476, 1483, 1491, 1515, 1562, 1590, 1604, 1615, 1664, 1720, 1735, 1750, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 26, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the 1st day of April, 1903, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Streets, New York City, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1899, between J. Edward Addicks and William E. L. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part has been requested in writing by the holders of more than one-fourth in nominal amount of the Boston United Gas bonds and Boston United Gas Bond Trust Certificates, issued under and secured by said trust agreement, to sell and dispose of all and singular the stocks transferred to the undersigned thereunder, and all other property, in whatever form, transferred to it thereunder by way of additional security, in a single block, at public auction at some suitable and convenient place in the City of New York, in the State of New York.

Accordingly, by virtue of the rights and powers vested in the undersigned by said trust agreement, it will offer for sale in a single block at public auction, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of February, 1903, the following shares of stock:

4,883 shares of the capital stock of the South Boston Gas Light Company.
5,993 shares of the capital stock of the Roxbury Gas Light Company.
4,994 shares of the capital stock of the Boston Gas Light Company.
19,993 shares of the capital stock of the Bay State Gas Company, (of Massachusetts.)

No bid will be received from any person who shall not first deposit with the auctioneers as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in cash or in a certified check for that amount on some National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee. Deposits so received from any unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them when the property shall be struck off. A deposit so received from any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold.

On the acceptance of any bid the purchaser shall forthwith pay to the auctioneers in addition to the amount of the deposit qualifying him to bid, as above provided, the sum of $150,000 in cash or in a certified check on any National bank or trust company of the Cities of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, made or indorsed payable to the order of the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee.

The purchaser shall within ten days from the date of sale pay to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, on account of the purchase price, an additional sum equal to 25 per cent. of such purchase price, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid and the property transferred on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of sale.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or shall fail after such acceptance to make the further payments hereinbefore required, then his right to receive and purchase the property shall at once cease, and the Mercantile Trust Company shall have the right to proceed at once to resell the property, and all sums deposited or paid by him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited, and shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on such resale, and any balance shall be repaid to the purchaser.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.
Dated New York, December 27, 1902.

How the
U. S. Steel
CORPORATION
returns compare with the dividends of all the railroads of the United States.
See
DOW, JONES & CO.'s
WALL STREET NEWS SERVICES,
Bulletins and Electric Page Printers
Saturday
or
The Wall Street Journal,
Saturday afternoon or Monday morning.
Investors read the Wall Street Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
GEORGE T. SULLIVAN,
(FORMERLY E. F. ROWLAND & CO.)
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, GRAINS, PROVISIONS, COTTON, PUTS, CALLS.
YEARLY CHART BOOK,
showing daily fluctuations of all active Railway and Industrial Stocks, also Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, and Lard. A comprehensive, concise record for ready reference. FREE upon request.
Also a SPECIAL LETTER on C. & O., N. & W., Erie Common, So. Ry., and Man.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
67 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Dividends.

OFFICES OF THE
Erie Railroad Company,
Jersey City, January 29, 1903.

At a meeting held this day there was declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, a dividend of 1½% upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable February 28th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1903.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 2d day of March, 1903.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By G. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, January 7, 1903.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Erie Railroad Company, will close at 3 P. M. on January 31st, 1903, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 2d, 1903.

On February 28th, 1903, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of 1½% on the First Preferred Stock of the Company when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Voting Trustees.

Casein Company of America,
New York, January 28th, 1903.
Preferred Dividend No. 11.

A quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company February 10th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1903. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Company.

The transfer books will close at 12 noon January 31st, 1903, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 10th, 1903.

CASEIN COMPANY OF AMERICA,
MAURICE BARNETT, Secretary.

United States Cast Iron, Pipe and Foundry Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, January 31, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held Jan. 13, 1903, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the outstanding preferred stock of this company was declared payable out of the net profits March 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business Feb. 10, 1903. Transfer books close Feb. 10, 1903, and reopen March 2, 1903.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

193D DIVIDEND.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, February 10th, to Stockholders of record on February 1, 1903.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NEW YORK & KENTUCKY COMPANY.
Quarterly Dividend No. 9 on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company, payable February 20, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1903, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

Transfer books will be reopened February 3d, 1903. FRANK S. UPTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN FRUIT PRODUCT COMPANY
Quarterly Dividend on Common Shares.

A quarterly dividend of 2½% on the Common Shares of this Company has been declared, payable February 24, 1903. Transfer books will close at noon January 31st, and reopen on the morning of February 3d, 1903.

W. F. VALKAM, Sec'y.

Dividends.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
January 28th, 1903.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 16.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, February 24th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 2d, 1903. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. February 2d, 1903, and reopen at ten A. M. February 24th, 1903.

The stock transfer books for the preferred stockholders, ordered closed for the purpose of the annual meeting, will be opened to-day and remain open until 3 P. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903. P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.
January 28th, 1903.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 13.

A quarterly dividend of one (1%) per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this Company February 24th, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 2d, 1903. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. February 2d, 1903, and reopen at ten A. M. February 24th, 1903.

The stock transfer books for the common stockholders, ordered closed for the purpose of the annual meeting, will be opened to-day and remain open until 3 P. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903. P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.
January 28th, 1903.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The first quarterly installment of one-quarter of one per cent. of an extra dividend of one per cent. will be paid on the common stock of this company on February 24th, 1903, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 2d, 1903. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the Company. The transfer books will close at three P. M. February 2d, 1903, and reopen at ten A. M. February 24th, 1903.

The stock transfer books for the common stockholders, ordered closed for the purpose of the annual meeting, will be opened to-day and remain open until three P. M. on the 2d day of February, 1903. P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
120 Broadway, New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

At a meeting held this day it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) upon the assenting stock of the Company be declared payable February 16th, 1903, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 2d, 1903, and that the transfer books for the assenting stock be closed on February 2d, 1903, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on February 17, 1903, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the First Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Second Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 2d of March next to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, January 31st.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 21.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stocks of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1902, such dividend to be payable February 20th, 1903, in cash to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 31st, 1903.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 12 noon January 31st, and will reopen at 10 A. M. February 21st.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Allis-Chalmers Company.
New York, Jan. 15, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record on January 24th, 1903.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, January 24th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Tuesday, February 3d, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. J. CHALMERS, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27th, 1903.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 16, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1903.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company.
52 Wall Street, New York, January 27, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1902, payable at this office on Thursday, February 19, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, February 5, 1903. The transfer books will not be closed.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

New York, January 26, 1903.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock and ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Omaha Water Company will be paid by the undersigned on February 10th, 1903, at its office, No. 52 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned January 31st, 1903.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Agent.

96TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. in Cash, payable March 2, 1903, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business February 2, 1903.

The stock transfer books will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from February 2 until February 24, 1903.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, January 21, 1903.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York
37 & 39 Liberty Street,
New York, January 7th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR Per Cent., payable at the Company's office on February 2d, 1903. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, January 14th inst., and reopened Tuesday, the 3d of February.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Treasurer.

The Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited,
New York, January 29, 1903.

Coupon No. 2 of the Company's Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after February 1st, 1903, in New York, at the offices of The Standard Trust Company of New York, and in St. Louis at the office of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

C. A. BROWNE, Treasurer.

Northern Securities Company.
New York, January 22, 1903.

There has been declared a dividend of 1¼ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable February 4th, 1903, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company on that date.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 27th, 1903, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. February 5th, 1903.

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The New York National Exchange Bank.
New York, January 16, 1903.
96th Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank, payable February 1st, 1903. The transfer books close January 21st, 1903, and open February 1st, 1903.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

The Pullman Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 144.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared, payable February 16th, to Stockholders of record at close of business January 31st, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

Chicago, January 20th, 1903.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 27th, 1903.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & L. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due February 1st, 1903, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York. J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

The German American Bank.
New York, Jan. 20th, 1903.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 2d next.

The books will be closed from January 24th to February 2d incl.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

U. S. Cigar Company,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due February 1st, 1903, from above bonds will be paid at maturity at the offices of Central Realty Bond & Trust Co., 59 Liberty Street, New York, and Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

E. W. SWISHER, Treasurer.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago.)

Coupons due February 1st, 1903, upon the First Mortgage 6% Bonds will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, NEW YORK, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, CHICAGO. H. C. BANNARD, President.

United States Shipbuilding Company.

Collateral and Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Coupons No. 1, due February 1st, 1903, from above mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the New York Security & Trust Co., No. 46 Wall Street.

A. C. GARY, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest on Series B bonds, due Feb. 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

Registration books close Jan'y 21 and reopen Feb. 3d, 1903.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

Central Fireworks Company.

Semi-annual Dividend No. 10 of 3½% on Preferred Stock and No. 6 of 1% on Common Stock have been declared, payable Feb. 10th. Transfer books close February 5d, 1903. Checks will be mailed. GEO. T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109	110
2s, c., 1930	109	110
5s, r., 1918	107	108
3s, c., 1918	107⅞	108⅝
3s, 1918, sm	106½	...
4s, r., 1907	110	110⅝
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½
4s, c., 1925	136½	138
5s, r., 1904	103	104
5s, c., 1904	104½	105
D. C. 3-65s	123½	..
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Alle. & W.	145	..
Allis-Chal.	18½	18¾
Allis. C. pf.	84	88
Am. Ag. Ch.	23⅜	25
Am. Ag. C. pf.	82	83
Am. Bicycle	..	⅛
A. C. & F.	..	..
A. C. & F. pf.	91½	92
Am. Coal	200	210
A. C. O.	95	98
Am. D. Tel.	37	38½
A. H. & L.	9	9⅞
A. H. & L. pf.	33	34½
A. L. pf.	45½	47½
Am. M. Co.	4¾	5
Am. Snuff	..	127
Am. Sn. pf.	98	98½
Am. St. Fds.	17½	17¾
A. S. R. pf.	120½	121½
A. T. & C.	135	150
A. T. & T.	162	164
Am. Tob. pf.	143	148
Am. W. Co.	14½	14¾
A. W. Co. pf.	78¾	80
Ann. Arbor	37	39
Ann. A. pf.	67	70
A. M. 1st pf.	88½	95
B. & O. pf.	95½	96
B. & L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. Gas	220	228
B. R. & P.	125½	128
Canada So.	74	75
C. R. R. of N. J.	185	188
C., B. & Q.	188	210
C. & E. Ill.	190	210
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	133
C. G. W. pf.	82	85
C. G. W. 1. d.	90¾	91
C. St. P. M. & Om.	155	160
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	190	198
C. T. & T.	18	18¾
C. T. & T. pf.	33½	34
C. C. C. & St. L.	95½	97½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	117	120
C. L. & W.	90	95
C. L. & W. pf.	90	95
C. P. & I.	215	225
C. P. & I. pf.	115	125
C. & H. C. & I.	18¾	19½
Com. Cable	160	170
Cons. Coal	83	100
Con. Tob. pf.	117	118
Corn Pr. Co. pf.	83½	84
D., L. & W.	260	272
D. & R. G.	38	40
D. & R. G. pf.	88	89
D. M. & Ft. D.	43½	46
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140
Det. Un. Ry.	88	89¼
Dia. Match.	137½	140
D. S. S. & A.	17½	17¾
D. S. S. & A. pf.	25½	27
Gen. Ch. Co.	63	64
G. C. Co. pf.	100	101
Ill. C. l.	103	..
Int. P. Co.	18	18½
I. P. Co. pf.	72½	73½
Int. Silver.	19	24
Int. S. Co.	45¾	46
I. S. pf.	82	86
Iowa C. pf.	73	75
Joliet & Chi.	185	..
K. & D. M. pf.	56	65
Lacl. Gas	80	90
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W.	47	50
L. E. & W. pf.	113	120
Long Island	78	82

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Jan. 30, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,060	Amalg. Copper	67	67	65⅝	66½
70	Am. Car. & Fdy.	41	41	40⅞	40⅞
350	American Ice	11	11⅞	10½	11⅜
10	Am. Ice pf.	42	42	42	42
1,180	American Sugar	123⅝	123⅝	120	120½
4,170	Am. T. & S. F.	87⅞	88	87	87⅛
250	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	99⅜	99⅜
1,030	Balt. & Ohio	101½	101¾	100½	100½
3,580	Brook. Rap. Tr.	68	68⅜	67⅜	67½
910	Can. Pacific	137	137½	136⅝	136⅝
320	Ches. & Ohio	52¼	52¾	51½	51½
110	Chi. & Alton	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
110	Chi. Gt. West	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜
3,560	C. M. & St. P.	177⅞	177⅞	176⅛	177⅜
30	Colorado South	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
10	Delaware & Hud.	176	176	176	176
13,610	Erie	41¾	41¾	40¼	40⅝
80	Erie 1st pf.	72¾	72¾	72	72
10	Hocking Valley	101	101	101	101
10	Illinois Central	148½	148½	148¼	148¼
150	Louis. & Nash.	126¼	126½	125½	125⅝
1,490	Manhattan	145⅝	145⅝	144⅛	144⅛
300	Manhattan rights	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
980	Metropol. Street	137⅜	137⅜	136	137
10	Mexican Central	25	25	25	25
6,350	Missouri Pacific	111⅞	112¼	110⅞	111¼
30	National Lead	28	28½	28	28⅛
50	N. Y. Air Brake	190	190	190	190
760	N. Y. Central	151¼	151⅝	150⅜	150⅝
	N. Y. O. & W.	33¾	34	33½	33½
30	Norfolk & West	74	74	73⅞	73⅞
1,810	Pennsylvania	152⅜	152⅝	151⅛	151⅞
2,170	People's Gas	106⅜	107⅛	106⅛	106⅞
4,520	Reading	61½	61⅞	61¼	61¼
20	Republic Steel	21	21	21	21
4,370	Rock Island	48	48¼	47⅝	47⅝
30	St. L. & S. F.	82½	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛
20	St. L. & S. W.	27	27	27	27
5,300	South. Pacific	64¾	65	63⅝	63⅝
580	Southern Ry.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
150	Tenn. Coal & I.	63	63	62½	62⅝
240	Texas Pacific	40¼	40½	39⅞	40
9,480	Union Pacific	101¾	102	100½	100⅝
470	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2,870	U. S. Steel	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
210	U. S. Steel pf.	87½	87⅝	87	87
50	Wabash	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25⅛
20	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	44½	44½
20	Western Union	90	90	90	90
20	Wisconsin Cent.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜

$7,700

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C., B. & Q. con. 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½
3,000	C. F. & I. con. 5s	94	94	94	94
8,000	Dist. Secur. 5s	76½	76½	76½	76½
5,000	Erie general 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛

$8,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$215,401,248
Gold	97,329,474
Silver	16,903,260
United States notes	6,312,319
Treasury notes of 1890	180,434
National banknotes	21,177,249
Total receipts this day	1,715,106
Total receipts this month	43,385,007
Total receipts this year	332,518,456
Total expenditures this day	1,650,000
Total expenditures this month	40,825,000
Total expenditures this year	304,724,971
Deposits in National banks	150,400,774
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	996,867
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	600,810
Customs	1,054,317
Miscellaneous	59,978

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$388,675,000
Silver dollars	465,675,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,039,948
Silver bullion of 1890	22,020,052
Total	$887,492,989
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$398,737,069
Silver certificates outstanding	465,675,000
Treasury notes outstanding	23,080,000
Total	$887,492,069
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$74,885,134
Gold certificates	22,474,340
Silver coin and bullion	8,733,081
Silver certificates	8,260,179
United States notes	6,312,319
Other assets	30,025,484
Total in Treasury	$150,680,538
Deposits in National banks	150,400,774
Total	$301,081,313
Current liabilities	85,870,064
Available cash balance	$215,491,248

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	309	309	310
3d week Jan.	$46,763	$47,106	$44,410
From July 1	1,478,333	1,393,468	1,233,530

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Jan.	101,220	99,209	88,628
From July 1	3,207,423	3,042,450	2,720,895

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—

Mileage	2,807	2,804	2,600
3d week Jan.	227,849	227,654	.....
From July 1	6,803,975	6,290,203	.....

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	216,200	213,879	204,089
Exp. & taxes	171,747	140,851	133,185
Net earnings	44,456	73,028	70,824
Gross 6 months	1,342,933	1,253,927	1,697,866
Exp. & taxes	998,676	875,693	757,661
Net 6 months	344,257	378,234	340,205

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$16,380	750,902	634,777
Exp. & taxes	500,423	505,268	412,142
Net earnings	255,956	245,724	222,635
Ratio op. exp.	68⅝%	67½%	64.9%
Gros. 6 months	4,668,584	4,057,000	3,654,419
Exp. & taxes	3,251,953	2,769,493	2,373,768
Net 6 months	1,416,631	1,287,507	1,280,651

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	671,901	552,157	522,396
Oper. exp.	372,579	290,400	273,241
Net	299,322	261,767	249,155
Total income	335,505	289,708	277,336
Int., rent & taxes.	143,944	132,388	131,808
Surplus	191,561	157,340	145,528
Gross, 6 months	3,719,807	3,131,744	2,854,852
Oper. expenses	2,014,106	1,698,466	1,674,539
Net	1,705,701	1,433,278	1,180,113
Net income	1,861,023	1,550,488	1,300,441
Int., rent & taxes.	827,574	788,688	785,466
Surplus, 6 months	1,033,449	761,800	523,975

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	462,106	429,391	412,369
Exp. & taxes	348,942	322,697	312,155
Net earnings	113,164	106,694	100,214
Gross, 6 months	2,908,456	2,757,061	2,467,552
Exp. & taxes	2,183,539	2,035,871	1,813,071
Net, 6 months	724,915	721,190	654,481

DETROIT & MACKINAC for the year 1902—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	894,700	863,037	31,662
Exp. & taxes	595,242	648,603	*53,360
Net earnings	299,458	214,434	85,023
Fixed charges	94,500	111,833	*17,333
Surplus	204,958	102,601	102,356

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	161,420	128,226	23,194
Exp. and taxes	119,044	106,581	12,463
Net earnings	42,376	31,645	10,731
Charges	17,833	17,066	767
Surplus	24,543	14,579	9,964
Gross, 6 months	851,572	848,764	2,808
Exp. and taxes	620,820	600,271	20,549
Net, 6 months	230,752	248,493	*17,741
Charges	106,999	102,025	4,974
Surplus, 6 months	123,753	146,468	*22,715

*Decrease.

LAKE STREET ELEVATED OF CHICAGO for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	815,284	786,462	757,955
Oper. expenses	430,292	388,470	378,661
Net earnings	384,992	397,992	379,294
Charges	411,907	391,788	374,542
Deficit	26,915	*6,204	4,752

*Surplus.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED OF CHICAGO for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,410,998	1,100,863	310,135
Oper. expenses	494,401	376,140	88,341
Net earnings	916,670	969,450	1,055,551
Ratio oper. exp.	71½%	69⅝%	66⅝%
Gross, 6 months	21,320,089	19,130,804	18,120,049
Exp. and taxes	14,956,454	13,000,178	12,159,791
Net, 6 months	6,363,634	6,130,626	5,960,258

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	689,189	638,007	11,182
Oper. expenses	506,945	433,858	75,187
Net earnings	160,144	224,149	*64,005

From July 1 to Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	3,363,486	3,848,831	14,655
Oper. expenses	2,459,108	2,694,190	*35,082
Net earnings	1,204,378	1,154,641	49,737

*Decrease.

UNION PACIFIC system for December—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	4,158,067	3,896,226	3,622,475
Exp., includ. tax	2,362,722	2,053,231	1,956,573
Net earnings	1,795,345	1,842,995	1,664,907

From July 1 to Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	27,025,756	25,445,085	23,533,467
Exp., includ. tax	14,053,773	12,943,350	12,805,951
Net earnings	12,971,983	12,501,735	10,728,516

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—Total sales of stock in the local market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brewing	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
200	Brewing pf.	48	47⅝	48
2,450	Crucible Steel	21¼	20¾	21¼
362	Crucible Steel pf.	84⅞	84¾	84¾
210	Fireproof	29½	29¼	29½
56	Fireproof pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
96	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
2,050	Pittsburg Coal	28⅝	28½	28½
451	Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	89½	89½
2	Pittsburg Plate Glass	138	138	138
100	Pressed Steel Car	64¾	64¾	64¾
125	River Coal	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	River Coal pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10	U. S. Steel	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
100	U. S. Steel pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼
10	West. Air Brake	174¾	174¾	174¾
310	West. Elec. 2d	105¾	105	105
535	Window Glass	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
241	Window Glass pf.	90	90	90
125	American Trust	199	194	199
10	Central S. & T.	62½	62½	62½
10	D. S. F. & T.	290	290	290
21	Federal Nat. Bank	148	148	148
10	J. A. S. & S.	161	161	161
120	Iron City Trust	141	139	140
70	Marine Nat. Bank	*140	130	140
15	North Am. Savings	120½	120½	120½
20	Real Estate Trust	296	282	296
10	Safe Deposit & Trust	130	130	130
10	W. S. & D. B.	116½	116½	116½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	B. K. & A. 6s	117	117	117
5,000	Brewing 6s	112½	112½	112½

*New high mark.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,740,964, as against $2,220,538 in the previous week and $2,209,731 in the corresponding week last year. The amount marketed was $3,804,701, as against $2,623,250 in the previous week and $2,599,570 in the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Cripple River Hydraulic Mining Company, New York; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Jacob B. Shook, of Seattle; William W. Campbell, New York; William E. McReynolds, Brooklyn; George H. McPherren, Nome, Alaska.

Hirsch & Roth Bar Fixture Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Isidore Hirsch, Louis A. Hirsch, and Isaac Roth, New York.

Morristonial Manufacturing Company, New York, (drugs and medicines); capital, $200,000. Directors—W. J. Mayberry, Saco, Maine; L. M. Sessions, Dorchester, Mass.; Isaac Heyman, New York.

West Side Sanitarium, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Spann, L. L. Todd, and R. H. Neale, New York.

Howitz Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Isreal Howitz, Jacob Howitz, and Max I. Lefkowitz, New York.

H. W. Booth & Co., New York, (grain, provisions and lumber stock); capital, $10,000. Directors—H. W. Booth, New York; W. M. Booth, Sanquoit; W. W. Booth, Jr., Cortland.

Red Cross Germicide Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—N. W. Smith, S. W. Slade, and Charles Shaefer, Rochester.

Kent School of Law of the City of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—P. S. Menkin, H. F. Leuftner and A. E. Leuftner, New York.

Keller, Loomis & Co., New York, (publishers;) capital, $15,000. Directors—J. H. Springer, Jr., New York; Eben Adams, New Rochelle; W. J. Place, Philadelphia, Penn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Sheffield Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—George Parsons, Henry Parsons, and William H. Goadby.

Southwestern Securities Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—C. T. Willard, E. E. Cox, and A. A. Kelley.

The Institute of Expert Dentists; capital, $50,000; object, to manufacture dentists' tools and instruments.

Prescott Manufacturing Company; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Frank L. Gortz and Clinton A. Sowers.

Hardwood Manufacturing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Sidney Adler, L. C. Marston, and A. L. Buckner.

American Flour Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—H. J. Kingsbury, Joseph F. Cotter, and William F. Eldell.

Acme Conduit Company; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—William C. Ball, Thomas D. Holland, John Peck, Jr., William L. Eaton, and J. J. O'Leary.

The Tenant Auto Fire Company; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Frederica Lee Palmer, Franc C. Ferguson, and Charles C. Geyer.

The Majestic Mining Company; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Smith, Frank R. Series, and Gerald A. Griffin.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 30.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Sabine Canal Company of Wilmington, for the distribution of electricity as power; capital, $500,000.

E. Johnson Moore Company of Philadelphia, to carry on the business of brokers; capital, $50,000.

Fr. Bergner & Co. of Wilmington, to manufacture and deal in novelties of all kinds; capital, $200,000.

The Faywood Pencil Company of New York increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Meyer Jonasson & Co., capital $225,000, was incorporated to-day by Meyer Jonasson, James C. Coane, and Julius Hertz.

Commissions on Produce Exchange Sales.

A meeting of the grain trade in the New York Produce Exchange will be held next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Produce Exchange to discuss the matter of commissions on Exchange sales. There is said to have been some transgression of the rules in that regard, and the meeting will discuss possible discipline and perhaps suggest changes in the rules of the trade.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Building on 18th Street Traded for Down-Town Properties.

BUYING ON WEST 33D STREET

Big Washington Street Warehouse Sold —Fine Residences Change Hands— Many Minor Transactions.

Matthew H. Beers has bought from George W. Bell the eight-story fireproof building 10 East Eighteenth Street, running through to 7 East Seventeenth Street, having frontages of 24.6 feet on the former and 37.6 feet on the latter. In part payment Mr. Beers gives 89 Fulton Street, a five-story building, 23 by 60, and 101 Bleecker Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 125.

Klein & Jackson and A. & C. Levis have bought, through Alexander Henschel, 255 to 259 West Thirty-third Street, 65 by 100, at a reported price of $145,000. It is understood that the purchasers have also secured an outlet to Thirty-fourth Street, and that the property will probably be improved by the erection of a twelve-story apartment hotel. The Thirty-third Street part adjoins on one side the holdings of the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company and on the other a parcel owned by the Gilman estate, 60 by 100, which is to be sold at auction next week.

James Butler, the wholesale and retail grocer, who operates 110 stores in the metropolitan district, has bought from the estate of John L. Brower the property at the southwest corner of Washington and Hubert Streets, consisting of a five-story brick building on a plot of 15,200 square feet. The building will be entirely remodeled and occupied as a warehouse and headquarters.

The Morning Telegraph has leased quarters in the building now in course of construction at 22 to 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the Astor Court. This is the structure which was to have been occupied by Meyer Jonasson.

The announcement that the "Sixty-seven and Sixty-nine Wall Street Company" had been incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $250,000 was regarded as the possible forerunner of some reimprovement of that property, which is owned by William F. Havemeyer. Leases in the present building are being renewed for only one year, although Maclay & Davies, the agents for the property, say that so far as they know there is no building operation in prospect.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold to Silas H. Furman 16 East Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 25 by 98.9.

The Bradley & Currier Company is reported to have sold the plot 75 by 75 on the west side of Seventh Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

The James W. Nash estate has sold 574 Fifth Avenue, a five-story dwelling now used for business purposes, on lot 25 by 100, opposite the Windsor Arcade, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets.

Clifford N. Shurman & Co. have sold for Julia F. Stout to J. Henry Alexandre the four-story brownstone-front dwelling with dining-room extension, 35 East Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.5, for $100,000. Mr. Alexandre will make extensive alterations to the house.

W. W. & T. M. Hall have sold to A. H. Mosier the new five-story dwelling 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5, adjoining the southwest corner of Madison Avenue.

T. R. Smith has sold 70 and 72 West Forty-seventh Street, two dwellings on a plot 40 by 100.5. The buyer is a builder, who will erect an apartment hotel on the site.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Mrs. Susan Rockwell the four-story dwelling 10 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100.

Louis C. Raegener would neither confirm nor deny yesterday a report to the effect that he had sold 7 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5, at the rear of the Plaza Hotel.

The Century Realty Company has sold to Charles Dana Gibson the three-story brownstone front dwelling 126 East Seventy-third Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

The Century Realty Company has also sold the four-story dwelling 34 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 98.9.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the estate of Margaret W. Radley to George W. Montgomery, 62 Ann Street, covering a lot 20 by 52, Reformed Protestant Dutch Church leasehold.

Isaac B. Wakeman has sold for the New York Reconstruction Company the four-story dwelling 164 East Thirty-eighth Street, 13 by 84.

Isaac M. Beinstein is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 199.6 feet east of Broadway, sold recently by the Bernheimer estate through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for Elizabeth Boggs the three-story dwelling 204 West Twenty-first Street, adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue, on lot 22.5 by 69.

N. & L. Ottinger are the buyers of the dwelling 99 West Eighty-third Street.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Julia F. Schuchardt the northeast corner of Avenue D and Fifth Street, 19.5 by 83; also, 58 Avenue D, similar and adjoining, for Adolph E. Lux. Both properties were bought by Joseph Walkenberg. William Cruikshank's Sons represented the seller of the corner property.

Tuoti & Co. have sold for Baum & Lapin the new six-story tenement 163 and 165 Prince Street, northeast corner of Thompson Street, 44 by 95.8; also, for T. Sileo the five-story double tenement 147 Sullivan Street; 25 by 100; also, for Well & Mayer, the new seven-story tenement with stores 120 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100.

Tuoti & Co. also report that they have leased for the owners the five-story tenements 217 East Twenty-ninth Street and 638, 640, and 642 East Fourteenth Street.

Nevins & Pereiman have bought and resold to a builder the northeast corner of Avenue D and Fifth Street; a plot 39 by 83.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 1,459 to 1,463 Madison Avenue, five-story double flats, on plot 75 by 75; also, 29 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11; also, 60 and 62 Rutgers Street, 46 by, 85.5; 160 Broome Street, and 46 and 48 Attorney Street, and 308 Henry Street, a fivestory tenement, 24 by 95. The same operators also report that they have sold the following: No. 241 Madison Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; 361 East Third Street, a three-story building, 20 by 70 and irregular; 202 and 204 East Sixth Street; 201 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 27 by 100; 368 East Eighth Street, a four-story stable, 25 by 97, and the northeast corner of Broome and Attorney Streets.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Emil Peters 25 Beck Street, a two-family brick dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.

The city took title yesterday to a strip, 60 by 625, extending from Riverside Drive to Broadway, at a point 199.10 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and to a plot, 80 by 427, on the west side of the Boulevard Lafayette, 203.5 feet south of Riverside Drive.

The property 38 Pine Street was transferred to the Hanover Fire Insurance Company yesterday by John C. Carroll, as trustee, for a consideration of $185,000.

A company recently organized will undertake to secure from executors complete and accurate information as to the realty holdings of estates immediately upon the filing of the wills, which information will be circulated in the shape of a daily bulletin.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1,749 and 1,751 Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 367.3 feet north of One Hundred, and Seventy-sixth Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. A. Schrader $6,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 254 to 258 West Twenty-fifth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 45 by 98.6; Friedman & Feinberg of 329 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners; Bernstein and Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 70 and 72 West Forty-ninth Street, for a nine-story brick hotel, 41.3 by 93.5; Collins Building and Construction Company of 155 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; Small & Schueman of 265 Broadway, architects; cost, $175,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 51 feet east of Theriot Street, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 20 by 43; James C. Gaffney of 1,137 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,039 Fox Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

Madison Street, east side, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for two frame dwellings, 20 by 47; Herman Wauer of 1,333 Bristow Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 187 and 189 Mott Street, to a five-story brick stable; C. Vonhof of 249 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Kurtzer & Bentz, Spring and Bowery, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 311 to 317 East Twenty-third Street, to a sign; O. Roth, premises, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $425.

No. 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. B. Eache, premises, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

CRITERION CLUB'S OPTION.

M. A. Bernheimer, Treasurer of the Criterion Club, said last evening that that organization had not bought the dwelling 683 Fifth Avenue, but that it held an option on the property, expiring in about two weeks. What action the club might take in the matter he was not willing to predict.

The house is a very large one, standing on a plot 30 by 125, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and has recently been almost entirely rebuilt by the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, so that it is practically a new structure. It is said to be valued at about $350,000. The Criterion Club now occupies, under lease, the house at 516 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-third Street.

Real Estate Co.'s Capital Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Rhinelander Real Estate Company of New York has increased its capital from $10,000 to $6,500,000. James P. Burrell, Thomas F. Keating, John M. Bowers, Harry N. Avery, and Charles P. Northrop of New York, sign the certificate.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Jan. 30.

AVENUE A, w s, 20 ft n of 17th St, 24x69; Maria Doigner to Julius Doigner.... $1

AVENUE A, w s, 44 ft n of 17th St, 24x69; Maria Doigner to Julius Doigner, all title.....

AVENUE C, 89 to 95, n w corner 6th St, 80.7x85x80.5x83; Isaac Kleinfeld and another to Sarah Hamburger, one-third part, (mtg $85,000)..... 1

AVENUE C, 50, e s, 24x64.3; Ignatz Gluck to William Cohen and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, e s, 43.3 ft n of 6th St, 23.7x100; Samuel Cohen to Henrietta Harris, (mtg $22,000,) other considerations and... 100

BROADWAY, w s, 199.10 ft n of 155th St, 80.5x618 to e s of Riverside Drive x 60x625.1; Lansing Investment Company to the City of New York..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 199.10 ft n of 155th St, 80.5x618 to e s of Riverside Drive x 60x625.1; Henry C. Lytton to the City of New York, all title..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 127 to 131, n s, 60x80; Harris Gettinger to Adolph Shapiro and another, (mtg $46,000)..... Nom.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 203.5 ft s of Riverside Drive, 80.2x427.7x90.5x306.9; Lansing Investment Company to City of New York..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, 231, s s, runs s 49.11x e 0.6x s 10x e 44x n 60x w 44.9; Joseph Freedman to Louis Manowitz, (mtgs $27,000)..... Nom.

DIVISION ST, w s, 17.2 ft w of

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER MOST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS OF GREATER NEW YORK. TWENTY ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, $3,800 TO $5,800. EASY TERMS; BROAD MACADAMIZED AVENUES; GRAND OLD TREES; MINUTE STATION; COMFORTABLE CARS, NO OVERCROWDING; INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,

BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.
Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan—Sundays, 1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:10 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

SNAP NO. 2. FLATBUSH.—WILL SELL AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE $8,750. SHOULD BE $10,000. Terms, Cash. Or $850 Cash, Rest Mortgage to suit. A COLONIAL HOME.
Peerless in Beauty and Conveniences. Copies from Plans of a House Sold for $15,000. HANDSOME WIDE HALL IN CENTRE. Exceptionally Large Dining Room and Living Room, with Open Fire Places. Fine Parlor, Artistic Stairs. Large Kitchen and Laundry. Back Stairs. 6 Fine, well-lighted Bed Chambers, Tiled Bath and Billiard Room. Finished in Oak. All Parquet floors. Rich, Dainty Decorations. Fine Large Grounds.
BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.
Near 3 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station, 20 Minutes to Manhattan. $300 NOW will secure it till May 1st.
STEAM HEATED, DETACHED.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST companies, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000, 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

Herkimer, Near Sackman.—Two-story, basement, 15 rooms; needs repairing; $2,500; permit. Jones, 189 Montague St.

CHURCH in Bath Beach, 28x100, $2,500; mortgage to suit. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

$1.00 weekly. City improvements. Warranty Co., 115 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Nearly three acres in village, house, 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259, Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale, Cheap.—Farms and cottages of all kinds; write what you want, or come see me; I can suit you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Cozy home, 6 rooms; barn, outbuildings; fruit, shade, garden; acre plot; near depot and large lake; thousand dollars; easy terms. Hawkins, Northport, L. I.

SETAUKET, NORTH SHORE, L. I.—Farm 18 acres; house, barn, &c.; near Sound and Bay; must sell; bargain to quick buyer. STEPHEN YATES, 180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lawrence and Vicinity.—Modern furnished houses, 40 minutes out, $800 to $2,200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

East Hampton, L. I.—Cottages for rent, furnished. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway, N. Y.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 150 Watchung Av., Montclair.

To close estate, will sell corner plot, 10 lots, for $25, (only $2.50 each,) at Summer resort; boating, bathing, fishing; installments, $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 42 Times Office.

Asbury Park cottage; price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500; two lots; unusual opportunity. Brown, 10 Court St., Brooklyn.

Nutley, N. J.—Houses for sale and to let; lots, plots and acres. Duff & Conger, 86th St. and Madison Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Europe.

FINE OLD ENGLISH HOME,
Strathfield Saye,
HANTS AND BERKS (BORDERS OF).

The Duke of Wellington has honored Hampton & Sons with instructions to offer this world renowned seat to be let furnished. The noble mansion is placed in a splendidly timbered park (about a mile square), enlivened by the River Lodden, and is surrounded by an exceedingly delightful demesne of about 7,000 acres. The sporting attractions are particularly good, the shooting being one of the finest within this radius of London, while both hunting and fishing can be enjoyed. Hampton & Sons will be pleased to give gentlemen or Wealth, Solicitors and Sons the applicants full particulars of this singularly important and attractive property. Offices, 2 Cockspur Street, London, S. W., England.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flat 52x200, vacant, facing 3d Av.; equity $5,500 for good flat. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners, send description of property for sale, exchange, or rent; no charge for registering; usual commission when results are accomplished. I. W. Rosenthal & Co., No. 29 West 42d St.

Have a few thousand to place in small dwelling house, 30th to 90th St., 3d to Madison Av. Box D 175 Times.

Have a quick, cash buyer for lots in Manhattan and Bronx. J. E. Johnson, 55 Liberty St.

Would buy or lease one or two houses, good neighborhood; particulars, D Box 103 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

451-453 WASHINGTON STREET

Southeast corner of Watts Street.

FIVE LOFTS 50x100 EACH. POSSESSION

L. TANENBAUM, STRAUSS & CO.,
640 BROADWAY.

DUN BUILDING,
290 BROADWAY, CORNER READE ST.,
a few choice offices and suites to let, in this strictly fireproof building; rents very reasonable; location central. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

TO LET
STORES,
OFFICES,
BUILDINGS,
STUDIOS,
this and other localities.
OWNERS' REALTY CO., 10 West 23d.

Store, 131 East 34th St., 22x46, rent $75; also offices and skylight studios, elevator and heat, rent $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner loft, excellent north light, 23x100, 835 Broadway, corner 12th, $1,250; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 1480—18 116 WEST 42D STREET

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lofts in Brooklyn Bridge to let; fireproof. Rumsey & Whiting Co., 3 Beekman St.

Apartment Hotels.

THE YORK.
340 and 342 West 84th St.
Most desirably located at Long Acre Square; new high-class Apartment Hotel in suite of two rooms, bath; also apartment of three rooms, bath; suitable for physicians; moderate rents.
C. R. ELDRIDGE.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

St., 311 West—Milford Apartments.—Furnished or unfurnished, one or two beautiful, outside rooms, bath; telephone; rent reasonable; references. Inquire elevator boy.

St., 10 East.—Desirable third floor, two rooms and bath; gentlemen; references.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

ON
72D STREET,
NEAR
CENTRAL PARK WEST

Magnificently furnished house can be rented at a ridiculously low figure for balance of season. House now ready for occupancy, lighted by electricity and furnished with china, glassware, table and bed linens, &c.
FRED'K ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Ave.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A four-story, high-stoop house, on 79th St., near 5th Av., for rent. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; H. C. Bennett, Charles A. Lindsley, Hudson Plaster Board Company, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn and Simon Spingarn, Joseph M. Tishman, Max Tishman, Joseph Katz, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Manuel F. de Pena, Arthur S. Stone, Augustus Millus, said name Augustus being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Joseph H. Rosenbeck, Henry G. Nunes, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Antonio Pinto, said name Antonio being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Henry Sickels, said name Henry being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Frank W. E. Dennis, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam, and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; William H. Gill, as Trustee; J. L. Mott Iron Works, Richard C. Cummings, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Julia A. Reeves, Alice Whitehouse, said name Alica being fictitious, her true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Meyer Rimberg, said name Meyer being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Fred Clarkson, Charles Eustace, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; James Sugarman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Norsworthy, Charles Totten, Augusta E. Hart, Flora Hart, Sarah M. Aylesworth, Harrison R. Massey, August Schneider, said name August being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja10-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, Henderson, Hull & Company, Limited; James D. Putnam and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; Jeremiah T. Smith, J. Francis Booraem, John Schubert, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, James Shipman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Wolf Goldstein, Joseph Ahren, said name Joseph being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward S. Grandin, James Willey, Charles Immler, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Benjamin L. England, Joseph Whitmore, James C. Whitney, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Edward Rauscher, Charles G. Davis, Frank H. Abeel, Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 3.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGARET C. MacALLISTER, James D. Putnam, and Elizabeth Putnam, his wife; William H. Gill, as Trustee; J. L. Mott Iron Works, Richard C. Cummings, Louis F. Gandolfo and Catarina Gandolfo, his wife; Sophia Hirschfeld, Hannah Frankel, Solomon Spingarn, Simon Spingarn, Julia A. Reeves, Alice Whitehouse, said name Alica being fictitious, her true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Meyer Rimberg, said name Meyer being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Fred Clarkson, Charles Eustace, said name Charles being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; James Sugarman, said name James being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Samuel Norsworthy, Charles Totten, Augusta E. Hart, Flora Hart, Sarah M. Aylesworth, Harrison R. Massey, August Schneider, said name August being fictitious, his true given name being unknown to plaintiff; Charles E. Bormann, John Doe, Jane Doe, Richard Roe, and Mary Roe, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action No. 4.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys, at their office, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 23rd, 1902.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & BUTCHER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja10-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HARRIET D. POTTER and Elizabeth S. Jones, plaintiffs, against JOHN WALTER POLLOCK and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs; Leo G. Pollock, Dominick Pollock, Robert E. Pollock, Alphonse Pollock, Mary Edna Pollock, Nathan Schlossberg, William Foley, Mary Varley, Frederick May, Ann Palmer, Bernard McLaughlin, Thomas Blake, James Lawlor, James J. Bligh, and the People of the State of New York, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated December 30th, 1902.
MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John Walter Pollock and Mary Pollock, the wife or widow of the said John Walter Pollock, if he have a wife or widow, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true name being unknown to plaintiffs; John Doe and Mary Roe, the heirs at law or devisees of the said John Walter Pollock, if he be deceased and have left heirs at law or devisees other than such as are parties hereto by their true names, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, the true names, if any, of such persons being unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House in the County of New York.

Dated New York, January 2nd, 1903.
MAN & MAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja2-law6wSa

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LAWRENCE A. DODSWORTH, Plaintiff, against ANDREW J. DAM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, do hereby give public notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 13th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, the lands and premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First Parcel—All that lot of land situate on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street between Union Square and Irving Place, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street at the northeast corner of the lot known on a map of property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, deceased, made by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor, dated New York, March, 1835, by the number four, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles with Fifteenth Street sixty-nine feet six inches; thence westerly or northwesterly in a straight line twenty-eight feet four and one-half inches to the southeast corner of the said lot number four, and thence northerly along the east line of said lot number four, and at right angles with Fifteenth Street, fifty-six feet one inch to the southerly side of Fifteenth Street at the point of beginning, and which lot was known and distinguished by the number five on the map above mentioned.

Second Parcel—All that certain lot of ground situate in the City of New York and known as the northerly part of lot number six (6) on a map entitled "Map of property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, late deceased, between Fourteenth and Twenty-first Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the Third Avenue," bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, distant one hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifteenth Street and said road, now Fourth Avenue, (commonly called Union Square,) thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly at right angles to Fifteenth Street, and along the west side of lot number "seven" on said map, eighty-two feet eight inches, thence southwesterly along said lot number "seven" thirteen feet three inches; thence northwesterly in a straight line twenty-five feet to a point in the easterly side of lot number five on said map, distant sixty-nine feet and six inches from the southerly line of Fifteenth Street and thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot number "five" sixty-nine feet and six inches to the place of beginning.

Third Parcel—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street distant one hundred and seventy-three feet southeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Fifteenth Street with the easterly line of Fourth Avenue, (commonly called Union Square,) thence southerly in a line at right angles with Fifteenth Street eighty-two feet five inches, thence easterly in a line at right angles to Union Square, or nearly so, and along a wall erected on the premises adjoining the rear of the premises hereby conveyed twenty-five feet seven inches; thence northerly in a line at right angles to Fifteenth Street seventy-five feet seven and five-eighths inches to the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifteenth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth Parcel—All that certain lot of land in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York on the east side of the Fourth Avenue (formerly the Bowery at Union Place) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the east line of the Fourth Avenue, being one foot southwardly from the northerly line of a certain lot, which on the map of the lands of Cornelius T. Williams made by Thomas R. Ludlum, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New York, is designated by the number four, (4,) and from said point running eastwardly at right angles with the said east line of Fourth Avenue sixty-eight feet and eleven inches, thence running on a line nearly parallel with Fifteenth Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to a point in a line drawn at right angles with Fifteenth Street and one hundred and twenty-three feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of Union Place, said last mentioned point being distant forty-three feet and nine inches southwestwardly from Fifteenth Street, thence running southwestwardly on a line at right angles with said Fifteenth Street twelve feet and five inches to the southerly line of said lot number four, (4,) thence running along said southerly line westwardly eighty-three feet and nine inches to the said easterly line of the Fourth Avenue, and thence running along the same northwardly twenty-four feet to the place of beginning; together with the right and privilege of the party wall standing between the said house and the house next adjacent on the northerly side thereof; together with all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in and to the sewer or drain as now constructed in the rear of said house and leading from the same to the public sewer in Fourth Avenue near the corner of Fifteenth Street.

Dated New York, Jan. 20th, 1903.
DAVID THOMSON,
Referee.

RALPH H. HOLLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, 170 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 being 102, 104, and 106 East Fifteenth Street, respectively, and Parcel 4 being 12 Union Square. Parcels 1, 2, and 3 to be sold in one plot:

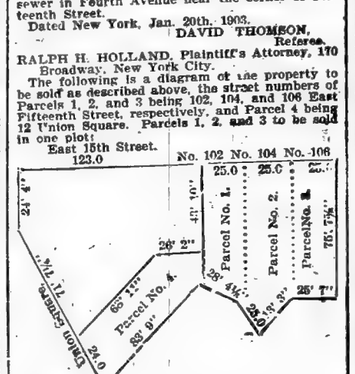

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee are $5,666 on parcels 1, 2, and 3, and $834 on parcel 4, both with interest.

DAVID THOMSON,
Referee.
ja22-2aw3wTh&S&fe11

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England, Plaintiff, against J. FENNELLY, C. B. Fox, and G. W. Anderson, doing business together under the firm name of Fennelly, Fox & Co., Defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 6, 1902.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of December, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated January 3d, 1903.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
ja3-law7wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—JOSEPH MARKOFF, plaintiff, against SARAH MARKOFF, defendant.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14th, 1902.
LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable John J. Freedman, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of January, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, January 8th, 1903.
LOUIS LEVENE,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 29 First Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. ja10-law6wS

Surrogate Notices.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 89 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 89 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STRATTON, AMOS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS B. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stikeman & Silber, No. 18 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of June next. Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1902. MARY L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STIKEMAN & SILBER, Attorneys for Executors, 18 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS.
Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pp., $1.75; 1,000 pp., $2.25.
RYON STATIONERY CO.
New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

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Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving; stores, offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 28-32 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

If you want to buy, sell, rent, or exchange typewriters, see us first. Greater New York Typewriter Exchange, 5 Court Sq., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

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TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 6088 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.
In first-class condition. Inquire 30 Reade St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE M. CHAFFEE, Bankrupt.—No. 5,504.

To the creditors of George M. Chaffee of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1903, the said George M. Chaffee was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 30th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the application to adjudge GUSTAVE A. JAHN and FREDERICK L. JAHN bankrupts.

To the creditors of Gustave A. Jahn and Frederick L. Jahn of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on behalf of Gustave A. Jahn and Frederick L. Jahn to this court, at a term thereof to be held on the 16th day of February, 1903, at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order discontinuing the proceedings herein, and granting the relief asked for in the petition and affidavit herein verified the 27th day of January, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of January, 1903, and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem just and proper.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.
Yours, &c. WINGATE & CULLEN,
Attorneys for Alleged Bankrupts, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

NO. 5,606.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON LAZAR, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Solomon Lazar, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Solomon Lazar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of George M. Reischman, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Nos. 362 and 372 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:

All the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to certain claims against certain debtors of the bankrupts and a certain second-hand organ held by the Trustee subject to claims of M. Reischman & Sons.

The Trustee will make the above sale subject to the approval of the Court, and reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

A list of claims to be sold can be seen at the office of Chas. De Hart Brower, Esq., Attorney for the Trustee, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1903.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. POLLACK, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, duly made and entered January 24th, 1903, the undersigned, the receiver of the estate of the bankrupt above named, will sell at public auction on the premises below named, on the 4th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer in bankruptcy, property belonging thereto, consisting of a stock of precious stones and a safe, all now located on premises No. 41 Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver.
DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for the Receiver, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of IGNATZ KLEIN, (KLEIN & SCHOLTZ,) Bankrupt.—No. 5,600.

To the creditors of Ignatz Klein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, 1903, the said Ignatz Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated N. Y. January 29, 1903.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SIMON and LEOPOLD SIMON, composing the firm of SIMON BROS., and the firm of SIMON BROS., Bankrupts.—No. 5,499.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Simon and Leopold Simon, composing the firm of Simon Bros., and the firm of Simon Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 27th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 23d, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 31st, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS HORWITZ, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1903, 10:30 A. M., at 6 and 10 Great Jones Street, Manhattan, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of cutting tables, stock tables, office partitions, safe, &c. Order of

ROBERT C. TEN EYCK, Receiver.
PLATZEK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

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READ THESE FACTS:

FIRST.—We are the largest dealers in High-Grade slightly used Pianos in the United States.

SECOND.—Our expression, "slightly used," means a piano from six months to six years old.

THIRD.—A High-Grade Piano, (slightly used,) made by such prominent manufacturers as Steinway & Sons, Chickering, Wm. Knabe, Sohmer, and a few others, bought at our prices, is without doubt value received for your money.

Be convinced before purchasing a new Piano of inferior quality.

Good Uprights from $75 Upward.

WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
Open Evenings Until 9:30 o'Clock.

INVENTORY SALE OF KRANICH & BACH AND HELD PIANOS.

Must make room for new stock delayed before the Holidays. Terms to suit. Old Instruments taken in exchange. Call in and look at them, even if you don't buy.

HELD & CO.,
313-315 FULTON STREET,
Block below City Hall, Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday evenings until 9.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., (bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

GANNON, FOUND GUILTY, CALLS JURORS "DOGS"

Ex-Captain of Police Rages in Court on Hearing His Fate.

Abuses the Prosecutor and Demands Immediate Sentence — Recorder Goff Postpones That Action.

Ex-Capt. James Gannon was convicted of neglect of duty yesterday before Recorder Goff and is liable to a sentence of a year or a fine of $500, or both.

The verdict, which came within twenty-four hours after his dismissal from the Police Department by Commissioner Greene, was received by Gannon with a torrent of abuse directed at the jury, the prosecutor and every one else that was connected with his trial. The jury rendered its verdict after having spent the entire night in deliberation, and the accused had expected at least a disagreement.

It was almost 11 o'clock when the Recorder took his seat on the bench. A couple of minutes later the jury filed into court. Gannon, who seemed to have nerved himself to meet the ordeal, stood at the rail with his counsel, Terence J. McManus, hat in hand and with his overcoat on his arm. He was very pale and clutched the rail in front of him. Scanning the face of each juror anxiously he watched them take their seats in the box.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen of the jury?" asked Clerk Penny.

"We have," replied the foreman rising.

"Then how say you; do you find the defendant at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"We find him guilty, but we recommend him to the mercy of the court," the foreman replied.

The courtroom was packed to suffocation and many among those present were Gannon's friends, who had come expecting to congratulate him on being cleared of the charges. Hardly had the word been spoken before Gannon dropped hat and coat on the floor. He turned around and looked about the courtroom like a man dazed.

The court officers took him, one by each arm, and turned him until he faced the Recorder and the jury. Then Gannon seemed to lose control over himself, and those who were close by could hear him mutter incoherently under his breath. Suddenly his eyes fell on Assistant District Attorney Sandford, who sat inside the railing with Assistant District Attorney Gans. Mr. Sandford headed a raid on the Webster Hotel, the disorderly resort which Capt. Gannon is charged with having failed to suppress and caught the Captain in the house. He was a witness against him at the trial and has been active in the prosecution. When Gannon caught sight of Mr. Sandford his eyes blazed.

"I suppose you are satisfied now, you ——— ——— ———!" he shouted. Then he turned upon the jury and said:

"Oh, you cowards, you dogs!"

Mr. McManus had his hands full in trying to quiet his client. The officers seemed taken off their feet for a moment by the scene so unusual in Recorder Goff's court. Mr. McManus moved that sentence be deferred until Monday, to give him time to introduce some testimonials as to the good character of his client.

"I don't want to wait. I want to be sentenced right away. You have hounded me for two years. Now I demand that you put an end to it. I want to know how much you are going to give me," shouted Gannon. Mr. McManus succeeded in suppressing him only with difficulty.

Recorder Goff finally declared that he would not pass sentence immediately, but would remand the prisoner until Monday and in the meantime inform himself regarding his record in the Police Department.

As Capt. Gannon was removed to the Tombs he was led past the jury box. "They are a lot of loafers and dirty dogs," was his comment as he passed the jurors. He muttered under his breath all the way until the heavy doors to the prison closed behind him.

LEGAL NOTES.

ERROR IN MODIFYING CHARGE.—Samuel Bortz, a two-and-a-half-year-old child, was knocked down and injured by a Dry Dock horse car while he was crossing Essex Street, between Broome and Grand Streets, in the custody of his sister, who is thirteen or fourteen years old. The evidence on the trial of his action for damages against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company showed that the boy's sister, when she started to cross, knew that the car was only twenty-five or forty feet away and was rapidly approaching. The driver of the car was not looking forward, but had his head averted to one side and was talking with a person with him on the front platform. Counsel for the railroad company requested the court to charge that if the plaintiff's sister was in fact in charge of the boy and attempted to lead him across at a time when the car horses were aproaching in full sight and were so near as to make it dangerous for her to proceed, and that she rushed across three or four feet in front of the horses' heads, "leaving her baby brother to his fate," then the sister, who was at the time the boy's guardian, was guilty of negligence which contributed to his injury and the jury should find for the defendant. The trial court, however, modified the request by adding: "Unless you believe the defendant's driver could by the exercise of reasonable care and prudence have avoided the consequences of such contributory negligence." The Appellate Division, on an appeal from a judgment for the plaintiff, has ordered a reversal on the ground that the trial court's modification of the defendant's request eliminated from the case the whole subject of contributory negligence. "The modification of the charge," said Justice Patterson, for the Appellate Court, "was an application to the concrete case of a rule with respect to contributory negligence which applies only in cases in which some new circumstance is introduced or new relations established, apart from the original act or omission constituting negligence, such new circumstance being the proximate cause of the injury sustained. * * * Here there was no intervention of new circumstance. All that was in proof consisted of the continuous negligent conduct of the driver of the car and the conduct of the custodian of the child under conditions in no way changed by any new fact or circumstance."

***

EXCESSIVE SPEED OF CARS.—While Benjamin Levine, six and one-half years old, and his older brother, Philip, twelve years old, were passengers on a northbound Broadway car on their way to visit their aunt, in Thirty-ninth Street, a block occurred between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. The boys alighted and walked to the northeast corner of Thirty-fifth Street, intending to cross Broadway. The cars in the block began to move, and the boys waited until all of them had passed. Philip then looked up and saw a southbound car at Thirty-sixth Street. He took Benjamin by the hand and started across. After they had reached and passed the northbound track and were near the easterly rail of the southbound track, the older boy looked up and saw the southbound car almost upon them. He hesitated for a moment, and then dropped his little brother's hand and dashed across in front of the car. He escaped without injury, but little Benjamin was struck and killed. A judgment in favor of Benjamin's mother as his administratrix, in her suit for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, has been affirmed by the Appelate Division. The court finds that the southbound car was going so fast as to attract the attention of newsboys, who placed the car's speed at fourteen to fifteen miles an hour. Philip was corroborated in his statement that he looked and saw the car when it was a block away. "It is evident," said Justice Laughlin for the court "that the parents were not guilty of negligence in allowing the decedent to accompany his elder brother. It is not disputed that the decedent was too young to be chargeable with personal negligence. Undoubtedly the negligence of the elder brother, his custodian, would be imputable to him; but it cannot be said as a matter of law that the elder brother was guilty of negligence. There were many facts established indicating the exercise of care and caution on his part." Justice Laughlin also held that it was not negligence for Philip to proceed across with his brother when he did. "If the southbound car had not been approaching at such an unusual and negligent rate of speed, it is evident that they would have had ample time to pass the track in safety before it reached the crossing."

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

HENRY SIEGEL'S STORE PLANS.

Acquires More Property at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue — To Open by Jan. 1, 1904.

Henry Siegel yesterday authorized a statement to the effect that he had leased the ten-story building, running through from 56 West Fourteenth Street to 55 to 61 West Thirteenth Street, from Herman Sielcken, by whom the property was purchased a few days ago.

Mr. Siegel is also the lessee of the adjoining block front on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, upon which plot the Rhinelander estate will erect for him a ten-story fire-proof structure. This building will be connected with that just leased from Mr. Sielcken. The combined properties will have frontages of 208 feet on Sixth Avenue, 175 feet on Fourteenth Street, and 200 feet on Thirteenth Street. The work of erecting the new building on the Rhinelander property will be begun on May 1, and Mr. Siegel says that he expects to occupy the entire premises by Jan. 1, 1904.

EVIDENCE FOR MRS. MARTIN.

Witness Says the Baby of Disputed Parentage Was Hers.

The Martin baby case was before Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday for the sixth time. Dr. John McLeod Martin, formerly of Roxbury, Mass., repudiates as spurious a child to which his wife, Bessie S. Martin, asserts she give birth on June 21, 1902, at 133 East Forty-fifth Street, Mrs. Lena Rickert, a midwife, who occupies the house, being in attendance.

Dr. O. A. Spice, who appears to have been a physician for Mrs. Rickert's clients, said that on the night of June 21, 1901, he was called there. Mrs. Rickert said: "Doc, you're too late; the baby's born." He did not examine Mrs. Martin, who was in bed, but saw the baby, which had just come into the world.

Lydia Muller, a nurse at Mrs. Rickert's, was an important witness for Mrs. Martin, as in a long direct examination and a severe cross-examination her testimony was positive and unshaken. She said in substance that on June 21, 1902, Mrs. Martin came to Mrs. Rickert's in a cab. She was carried upstairs and gave birth to the child.

Yale Foresters at West Point.

The senior class of the Yale Forest School will practice forestry this Spring on the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The War Department recently requested that the Bureau of Forestry make a working plan for the management of the 2,000 acres of hardwood forest belonging to the Academy, and the Bureau of Forestry has turned the work over to the Yale school. The senior class, under the direction of Prof. H. S. Graves and R. L. Marston, will be occupied with it from Easter until the middle of June.

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption, have been cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

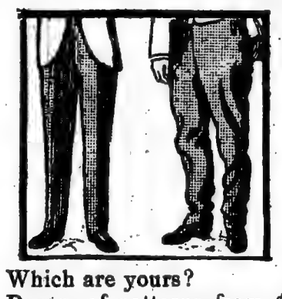

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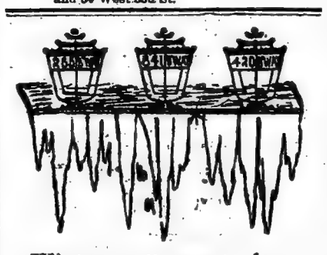

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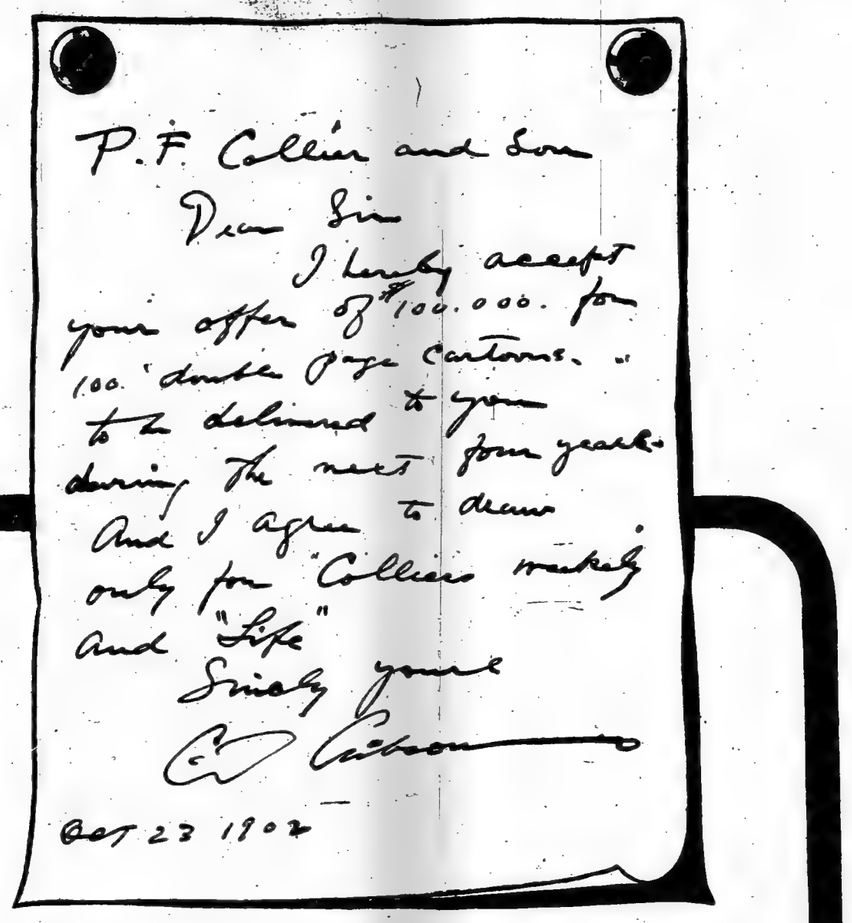

To Remove All Misapprehension

The Ladies' Home Journal, in printing on its front cover for February a small sketch by Charles Dana Gibson (not originally drawn for that periodical, but an advertisement, arranged for by the publisher of his annual book), makes the misleading comment that "the original of the drawing sold in New York City for $80." As we have recently concluded a $100,000 contract with Mr. Gibson, it seems proper to correct the impression that the ***right to reproduce*** his original drawings may be had for any such sum as $80; and, in justice to Mr. Gibson and to the two periodicals which control his work (***Life*** and ***Collier's Weekly***), we print, with his consent, the above contract, which shows the price paid for his original drawings ***at first hand.***

New York, January 30, 1903 **COLLIER'S WEEKLY**

Mr. Gibson's latest drawing, "The Seed of Ambition," is in the January Household Number of Collier's—issue of January 31

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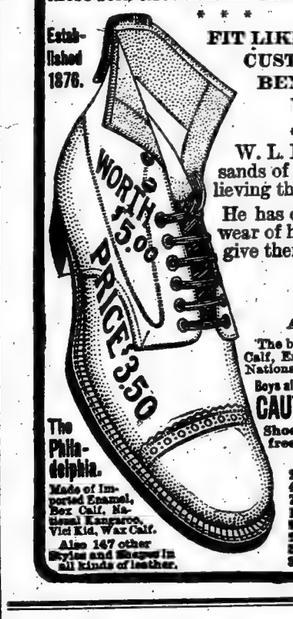

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JAN 1903

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NO BOOK we can remember has enjoyed so much free advertising in advance as the story of his arctic voyage written by the Duke of the Abruzzi. We have been told monthly how it would be published simultaneously in many languages and many capitals, and certainly the idea has been general that it was to be a work of great weight and authority, marking an epoch in the history of the literature of arctic exploration. But the volume, now before us, comprises exactly ninety-seven royal octavo pages of fat type. It is bound in muslin-covered boards stamped with an arctic landscape, black and white on its serviceable buff background, and the figure of a solitary explorer. It is called "Farther North Than Nansen: Being the Voyage of the Polar Star," and its brief narrative begins with the profound thought that "to gain a complete knowledge of our terrestrial globe has always been one of the most ardent aspirations of mankind." "Farther north" than Nansen the Italian Duke's party may have gone, but such a wonderful story of real adventure as Nansen told would have been found absorbingly interesting if its author had gone no further north than Sir John Franklin.

J. T. Trowbridge's reminiscences in the February Atlantic treat of his experiences in the New York of the late forties of the last century, an infantile period speaking in either a literary or a commercial sense. Yet, as he landed from the Troy boat one bright morning, young Trowbridge was impressed with a sense of being alone in a vast metropolis. He found lodgings first in Duane Street, then in Jersey City, where he had a swim in the salt water every morning from the beach (!) near the ferry, and finally on Broadway with the Perraults. Major Noah was his first stanch friend and Perrault his second. Others have written of Perrault, dealer in wine, inventor of a sauce, fiddler, (he led the orchestra at Niblo's,) connoisseur in art and literature. Young Trowbridge, who took to writing for his living from the first and made few efforts in other directions, found the Frenchman a most useful friend, and his library of French romance valuable and stimulating.

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton's story of the origin of the verses entitled "Mary Had a Little Lamb," in her account of the career of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, which we print to-day, is plausible; a book on Mary and her Lamb, just published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, gives another account, which is yet not wholly at variance with Miss Wharton's. This "True Story of the Real Mary and the Real Lamb," (the "real Mary" in this case "being Mary E. Sawyer Tyler,) credits the authorship of the first three stanzas to "John Roulstone, a nephew of the Rev. Lemuel Capen" of Sterling, Mass. The historian, Fannie M. Dickerson, adds: "In 1829, in a book of poems for children, published by Mrs. Sarah Joseph, three stanzas were added to these." "Mrs. Sarah Joseph" must surely stand for "Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale," who is thus acknowledged to be the original author of half the verses. Probably the matter will always remain in dispute, and it must be confessed that the "proofs" on either side are extremely vague.

A circular issued by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress shows that the receipts of that bureau in the year 1902 amounted to $67,154.50. This covered the cost of registering titles, issuing certificates, issuing copies of records, assigning copyrights, and making searches. It is the largest yearly sum ever taken in by that office, being nearly $2,000 larger than the receipts of 1899, the next largest year. Since July 1, 1897, $222,250 has been appropriated for copyright business and $215,956.26 expended. The total of fees in those five years has been $307,774. The "balance of profit" is $91,817.74. In the year 1902, 7,365 freshly copyrighted books and pamphlets, 7,037 "booklets, circulars, leaflets," 6,568 copies of newspapers and magazine contributions, and 20,368 copies of periodicals were deposited in the library.

Some "Views of Readers on Recent Books" in the current number of The World's Work arrest the attention because gossip and chatter about literary matters are always alluring to the common mind. These chatterers are all "literary" themselves, but their chatter is not wiser than that to be heard at the dinner table in unliterary society any evening. For instance, in one set of opinions we note that Mrs. Wharton's "Valley of Decision," Charles Marriott's "The Column," and James G. Huneker's "Melomaniacs" are ranked together as books erudite, brave, and broad, far above the comprehension of Philistines. Yet within a short time we have heard cultivated men and women speak adversely of each of these books, of "The Column" as affectedly cryptic in its language and overstrained in its sentiment, of Mrs. Wharton's Italian novel as not comparable in felicity of expression and significance with her short stories, of Huneker's book as overwrought and insincere. These persons were not Philistines. Nor are the other contributors to Mr. Doubleday and Mr. Page's symposium, who find the greatest intellectual enjoyment of the hour in not one of these three, but in Benjamin Kidd's "Western Civilization" or Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery," or Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou," or Owen Wister's "The Virginian." It's a great world, this crowded, bustling, modern world of letters, and there's a chance in it for everybody with ideas and the gift of expressing them.

MARY'S LAMB.

Story of the Origin in Nursery Literature of That Faithful, Ubiquitous Creature.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.

THE familiar verses, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," have been so long accepted as among the classics of childhood and have been so frequently sung, translated, and parodied that their origin is usually ascribed to a more remote period than that to which they belong. The authorship of the sweet and simple verses, that find their way to the heart of every child, has been attributed to so many different persons and the circumstances attending their composition related with such elaboration of detail, that it may seem an ungracious task to overturn these several airy structures of romance by announcing authoritatively that Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale was the author of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

Mrs. Hale, born Sarah Josepha Buell, has herself written of her early attempts to express her thoughts in prose and verse. Her imagination was, she says, stimulated by the rugged and picturesque surroundings of her home amid the mountains of New Hampshire, while her taste for literature was fostered and encouraged by the associations of her life, early and late. The father of Mrs. Hale, Capt. Gordon Buell, held a commission under Gen. Gates, and served through the campaign against Burgoyne. From this parent we can readily believe that Sarah Buell imbibed the sentiments of patriotism that distinguished her through life, while to her mother, Martha Whittlesey, of Saybrook, Connecticut, a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and cultivation, she attributed all that she afterward accomplished in literature. Thus, although her early years were spent in the small town of Newport, New Hampshire, Sarah Buell enjoyed superior advantages from the care and instruction of her mother, who led her to read and become familiar with the works of the best English writers.

In 1813, at the age of twenty-five, Sarah Buell became the wife of David Hale, an able young lawyer of Newport. Writing of happy hours spent with her husband in reading and study Mrs. Hale recorded, in quaint old-time language, that he "endeavored to enlighten my reason, strengthen my judgment, and give me confidence in my powers of mind, which he estimated much higher than I." Under this fostering care Mrs. Hale's genius found expression in several poems, which were circulated among her friends in manuscript and were much admired. These verses were not given to the public until some years later when Mr. Hale's early death ended a happy married life. Then it was that some of Mr. Hale's friends urged the young widow to publish her poems, pledging themselves to insure her against pecuniary loss in her undertaking. The little volume was so well received that Mrs. Hale next attempted a novel, descriptive of New England life and character. This book, called "Northwood," was a decided success, and drew attention to its author, who was invited to remove to Boston in 1828 to take charge of the Ladies' Magazine, about to be established there.

With what trepidation this young and inexperienced woman entered upon her editorial duties we gather from her own expressions: "A magazine edited by a woman for women had never been conducted, as far as I knew, either in the old world or the new, and it seemed at first impossible for me to accept the position. This sudden change had to be made at once. I had little to depend upon except the promise of God for the fatherless and widow, and my own pen, to support my young family of five children and educate them!"

How well the work was done, when once undertaken, is abundantly proved by the fact that after nine years' editorship of the Ladies' Magazine Mrs. Hale was called to Philadelphia to take charge of the Lady's Book, upon which she and Mr. Lewis A. Godey were co-laborers for forty years. Mrs. Hale's children long remembered the visit of a pleasant, rosy-cheeked gentleman, who came to Boston to talk over literary work with their mother, a visit that meant much to them all, as it led to their removal to Philadelphia in 1841. The story of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's life is intimately associated with the history of one of the oldest magazines in the country. In this age of many periodicals, when the chief difficulty is to find time to glance over half that are published, it is not easy to realise what the Lady's Book was to the woman of sixty years ago. When, in 1837, the Ladies' Magazine of Boston and the Ladies' Book of Philadelphia

phia were united under the proprietorship of Mr. Louis A. Godey, with Mrs. Sarah J. Hale as editor, it was felt that an important event had occurred in the literary life of the two cities.

It was during the early years of her editorial life in Boston that Mrs. Hale wrote some verses, which, though short and simple, as all rhymes intended for youthful readers should be, will probably be sung and recited by children as long as the English language is spoken. The authorship of these verses, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," has been claimed by almost as many American cities as those of Greece which once disputed over "Homer dead." To friends and relatives of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, not least important among these to the late Horatio Hale of Ontario, Canada, a philologist of eminence and a man of unimpeachable veracity, I am indebted for the following account of the circumstances under which the verses were written:

In 1827 Dr. Lowell Mason was induced to lend his musical talents to Boston, and while there gave especial attention to the training of children in vocal music, this being the first attempt to introduce singing into the public schools. In order to make his singing classes attractive Dr. Mason requested Mrs. Hale and other writers to furnish him with verses suited to the capacity of children and of a kind to interest them. In response to this request Mrs. Hale, ever ready to lend a hand in any good work, composed a series of little poems for children, which were set to music by Mr. Mason and sung in the schools of Boston, and afterward throughout the country. Among these were the well-known

> If ever I see, on bush or tree,
> Young birds in their pretty nest,

and the world famous "Mary's Lamb." Even if this latter and best known poem were not founded upon an incident in the writer's own childish experience, it was unquestionably inspired by her familiarity with and her affection for domestic animals.

A farmer's daughter, and devotedly attached to animals, in the habit of making pets of birds and kittens from her earliest to her latest years, this busy editor and mother of a family turned aside from her pressing cares to write these verses, which in addition to helping to carry out Mr. Mason's musical plan, served to encourage a love for animals in the minds of young readers. The verses thus composed touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of children all over the country, and whatever may be the facts in the case, whether there was a Mary or a Sarah whose progress up the rugged hill of learning was cheered by the tender companionship of a pet lamb, children, and grown persons also, will continue to cherish the charming picture of Mary and her Lamb, nor will volumes of dry facts serve to dislodge this pleasing tradition, which is, after all, as innocent as it is pleasing.

In 1830 Mrs. Hale's "Songs for Our Children" were published under the author's signature with an affectionate dedication "to all good children in the United States." Although out of print and exceedingly scarce, a copy of this little book of verses, a pamphlet with stiff yellowish covers, is still in the possession of Mrs. Hale's family.

In addition to the pleasure that she has given to a multitude of children by her songs, Mrs. Hale deserves to be long remembered by all good Americans for two patriotic enterprises which she persevered ingly aided with voice and pen, and this at a time when women were far less prominent in public affairs than in our day. In 1830 Mrs. Hale published in the Ladies' Magazine an earnest appeal to the women of Boston to come to the aid of the men who were working in that city and elsewhere for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, and notwithstanding the fact that some old fogies still contended that women were "stepping out of their sphere" in entering into such a work, a committee of women was formed whose collections materially aided the cause. Their influence culminated in 1839, when an executive committee, consisting of Mrs. Hale and five other prominent women, was formed to organize the great bazaar of 1840. This giant fair, which lasted for many days, and cleared over $35,000, is the great-grandmother of all the large public bazaars, centennial tea parties, and post-centennial kirmesses that have been cropping up over the land ever since. Unalloyed blessings they may not be deemed by all, yet by means of such entertainments women have been successful in raising large sums of money for a number of worthy objects, as were Mrs. Hale and her corps of ladies for the Bunker Hill monument.

The untiring efforts of this enterprising and patriotic woman were also influential in bringing about the establishment of our Thanksgiving Day as a national institution. An annual feast of in-gathering, with the offering up of thanks to God for the blessings of the year, had been early established in New England, and when she removed to Philadelphia Mrs. Hale felt deeply the neglect through the Middle and Southern States of the day of thanksgiving to which she had been accustomed, and which she considered the duty and privilege of a Nation enjoying such blessings as her own.

During all her early residence in Pennsylvania Mrs. Hale labored to influence the public mind upon this subject. She brought it also to the attention of successive Governors and Presidents, arguing that as President Washington in 1789 had set apart the last Thursday in November as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, the [illegible] be followed by [illegible] until the development of the [illegible] tional feeling engendered by the civil war that President Lincoln finally re-established the precedent originally set by Washington, and since that time the day has been annually observed. For these efforts Mrs. Hale should be especially honored by women, not only for what she actually accomplished, but because she helped, by her quiet and persistent endeavors, to vindicate the right of woman to take her place as the help-meet of a man in public-spirited and philanthropic work in the outside world as well as to share his burdens in the more sheltered inclosures of her home.

The true advancement and the dignity of her sex were always dear to this woman's heart, in pursuance of which she compiled an elaborate and comprehensive work called "Woman's Record," a monument of research, persevering industry, and skill in arrangement. The design of this work was to commemorate and embalm the life and labors of all women of note from the time of Mother Eve to her own day, and on Mrs. Hale's roll of honor in this volume we find the names of a number of women associated with the earlier and later life of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American cities. Among American women whom Mrs. Hale honored with biographical sketches are the learned Mrs. Sarah Hall, Mrs. Alice B. Haven, Miss Elisa Leslie, the two poetesses Edith May (Miss Drinker of Philadelphia) and Alice Carey, the song bird from the West; Margaret Fuller, Charlotte Cushman, Miss Lynch of New York, afterward Mrs. Vincenzo Botta, and Emma Holt Willard of Troy.

It was ever Mrs. Hale's delight to bring into notice the work of her own sex, and not the least important of her pleas for them was that in which she eloquently and logically urged that they might be called by the Biblical and good old English name of woman, although in her day the saleslady, washerlady, and all the rest of the sisterhood of toil and pretension were less evident than to-day. In all her views and sentiments Mrs. Hale was essentially womanly, laboring with zeal for the advancement and elevation of her own sex, but never coveting for herself or for them the right of suffrage. Her strong religious sentiment and natural benevolence led her to take a deep interest in the condition of women in heathen countries. She was for several years President of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, and was the first to suggest the training of women in medical knowledge for missionary work. Through her exertions the Ladies' Medical Missionary Society was established in Philadelphia, under whose auspices were educated the first of the many accomplished women who have since then been sent abroad to perform a double duty in relieving the suffering and instructing the ignorance of their sisters in heathen lands.

In 1877 Mr. Godey and Mrs. Hale both retired from the Lady's Book, and although nearly ninety years of age at the time she was in full possession of her remarkable mental powers. Indeed, to few women is life given in so full a measure as to Mrs. Hale. Intellect of a high order, the gifts of native goodness, philanthropy and patriotism, hopes and aspirations that were fulfilled in her literary career, buoyant health and untiring energy—all these were hers, and to them were added the rich experiences of a happy home, where she was honored and beloved through the changing years of nearly a century. Mrs. Hale spent the last years of her life in the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Lewis Boudinot Hunter of Philadelphia, whence April 30, 1879, she passed to her well-earned rest.

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.

That "Real Boy."

"The Real Diary of a Real Boy," by Henry A. Shute, (Boston, The Everett Press.) purports to be no fiction; the name of Shute is used in it, when another would do as well. The scene is a Massachusetts village near Boston, the time A. D. 1867-8. The real boy, however, is much like the fictitious boys of comic literature. His orthographical vagaries include "two" for "too," "wright" for "write," and others that suggest the extravagances of the professional humorist. The boy is a droll little fellow, though, and lifelike enough in his mischief, his exuberant spirits, his keen sense of his own deficiencies, and his ambitions. As a specimen of the quality of the book perhaps one passage is as good as another. Here is an account of how the hero's father taught him to swim:

> Last summer me and Tomtit Tomson and Caseaw Harding and Whack and Poz and Boog Chadwick went in swimming in May and all thru the summer until October. one day I went in 10 times. well I dident say anything about it to father so as not to scare him. well today he dident go to Boston and he said I am going to teech you to swim. when I was as old as you I could swim said he. and you must lern. I said I have been wanting to lern to swim, for all the other boys can swim, so we went down to the gravel and I peeled off my close and got ready, now said he, you jest wade in up to your waste and squat down and duck your head under. I said the water will get in my nose. he said no it wont jest squat right down. I cood see him laffin when he thought I wood snort and sputter. so I waded out a little ways and then div in and swam under water most across, and when I came up I looked to see if father was surprised. gosh you aught to have seen him. he had pulled off his coat and vest and there he stood up to his waste in the water with his eyes jest bugging rite out as big as hen's eggs, and he was jest a going to dive for my dead body.

"THE PIT."

A Dispassionate Examination of Frank Norris's Posthumous Novel.*

JUST how much American literature lost by the death of Frank Norris is a difficult question, to which there will be many answers, none conclusive. That the work he had already done contained much of promise and something of achievement will probably be admitted by all. Opinions will differ widely as to the extent of the achievement, and achievement is, after all, the only safe basis of judgment, while recognition of a young author as "promising" is criticism not the less severe because in kindly form.

Clearly as Mr. Norris had proved himself to be a story teller with stories to tell, he had not revealed either the inerrant taste of genius or the patient industry of enlightened talent. He was in a hurry to do great things, and, conscious of strength, did not take the pains to acquire the technical skill upon which perfection of detail depends. His books, in consequence, were remarkable rather than admirable, or, at least, more remarkable than admirable, and one sometimes gets from them the impression of reading a first draft manuscript instead of the printed page. They evidence what it is customary to call fatal facility, and seem to be written at high speed and left uncorrected.

If this seeming is deceptive, and Mr. Norris did in reality give his books the careful revision without which the conscientious artist is never content, then there is a chance that his work would have been "promising" to the end of a long life, as it was to the end of one pathetically short. For there was not much difference between "McTeague" and "The Octopus," so far as literary finish went, and now comes "The Pit," with all of the small faults as well as all of the large virtues of its predecessors. Nature made Mr. Norris a marvelously accurate observer of the life around him, and to this gift added the creative imagination, but she did not endow him with an instinctive knowledge that the right word is worth a long search, and he had not discovered it for himself. He appreciated only too well the colossal effects produced by Zola, and imitated that master's devices only too successfully; for in imitating the devices he often missed the effects. Perhaps he had read both too much and too little; if he had read less his style would have been original, because he would not have thought anything about style, and if he had read more he would have been able consciously to make a style of his own—which comes to the same thing.

But Mr. Norris was what he was, and there is small profit in regretting, and less in resenting, that he was not something else. He followed a happy inspiration when he planned "the epic of the wheat," and, as "The Octopus," which dealt with the growing and the growers of what means more to humanity than any other product of the soil, was no common book, so "The Pit," which shows the fierce excitements of speculation in the staff of life, is something more than merely a piece of picturesque and vigorous writing. That it is an absolutely accurate picture of the Chicago Board of Trade and the men who contend therein is likely to be questioned by those with much personal knowledge of both, but that matters little to the rest of us, for grain brokers and their clients, or patrons, or customers, or whatever it is that grain brokers have, are at least as interesting as Mr. Norris saw them as they are in reality, and the novelist, even the realistic novelist, has the best of rights to leave history and statistics to the historians and the statisticians, and to consult only his own conscience—and needs—in regard to the amount of exaggerating and emphasizing he should do. He would not have claimed that Curtis Jadwin, his hero, is the ordinary speculator in wheat, or that every, or even any, attempt to "corner" that useful staple has passed through precisely the phases he records; but, certain as it is that there are not many Jadwins, there is no obvious reason why there should not be one of them, and, given the one, the recorded "corner" would follow naturally enough.

Business has its adventures as well as its adventurers, nowadays, and the growing tendency of novelists to substitute the comedy and tragedy of business for those of war, hunting, and other similarly antiquated forms of activity is proof of great wisdom on their part, especially as "heart interest" combines as logically and inevitably with business as with the other occupations.

It does so in "The Pit," which includes among its numerous personages several entirely comprehensible women—every one of whom, for a wonder, could safely submit her "past" to the inspection and commentary of publics even more censorious than that of Chicago is supposed to be. The reader hardly sees, perhaps, why so many men fell in love with Laura Dearborn, or why the well-matured Jadwin thought himself so lucky to win her away from his less wealthy rivals; but real life is full of mysteries of that sort, and surely the realistic novelist is under no obligation to ignore the fact that unexpected results are often reached by the solution of personal equations. Laura made quite as good a wife as the somewhat priggish grain gambler deserved. Among the minor characters—Board of Trade men of various ranks [illegible] the inevitable pair of youthful [illegible] maiden aunt bewildered by millions, and the like—are several that were carefully conceived and projected, and not the less sympathetic because they are the immemorial "types" of fiction and the stage, newly costumed, each serving the familiar purpose. Indeed, if one looks below the surface of "The Pit" one soon realizes that not much more than its properties is new.

"The Octopus" seemed to be for the most part the product of actual experience, and the wheat was an essential feature of the story, but the second book of the "epic" reveals the use of second-hand information as to the methods and language of the grain speculators. The author's material was well studied up, not unconsciously acquired and thoroughly possessed. Had the third volume of the proposed series been written, the deterioration from the first would probably have been still more marked, for Mr. Norris was able to acquire a closer knowledge of Chicago than he would have obtained in regard to a European village stricken with famine, which was to have been the scene of a book called "The Wolf," and dealing with the consumption of the wheat raised in California and made the object of a ruthless gamble beside Lake Michigan.

While on his own ground and voicing the wrongs of his own people, Mr. Norris won easier pardon for his verbal infelicities than when he wandered into new fields and imagined emotions instead of feeling them. The war between the wheat growers and the Pacific railways was something worth getting excited over; as much can hardly be said of a laborious demonstration that speculation in the necessities of life, when conducted on a large scale, is an immoral practice, and very wearing on the nerves of the speculator. The demonstration at best is not entirely convincing, and so far as it does convince it was unnecessary. Mr. Norris would have gone much further in the time allotted him if he had taken himself a little less, and his chosen profession a little more, seriously. He was a preacher turned novelist—a preacher, that is, of elementary sociology and economics, and his magnificent powers of observation and description were allowed to run wild in order that he might hasten to tell the world some true things that were not new and some new things that were not true.

*THE PIT. A Story of Chicago. By Frank Norris. Pp. 421. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Disappointed Genius.

THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STIRLING. ("The Valley of the Shadow.") Revised and Condensed, with an Introductory sketch. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

From "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," of which something is said editorially on another page, we take at random the following passages, illustrating the author's (or the hero's) bitter moods, his ambition, and his suffering.

Yesterday I was cable car conductor and to-day I am a poet!

I know of some immortal poems that were written by a druggist's clerk and some by a gauger of liquid barrels, but none by a cable-car conductor. "It sounds interesting, tell us about it!" says the reader. I shall, but not to-day.

This sounds like jesting, but it is not. I have only been a cable-car conductor six months, but in that time I have taught myself to read Greek with more than fluency. All you need is good health and spirits, a will of iron, and a very tiny note book in the palm of your hand, full of the words you wish to learn. And then for ten or twelve hours a day you go about running a car with your body—and with your mind—hammering, hammering! It is excellent discipline—it is fighting all day. "Pous, podos, the foot—pous, podos, the foot—Thirty-fourth Street. Crosstown east and west—pous, podos, the foot!"

I am trying to be an artist, but I have never been able to study style. I believe that the style of this great writer came from what he had to say. You think about how he said it; but he thought about what he was saying.

I was looking at a literary journal today. Oh, my soul, it frightens me! All these libraries of books—who reads them, what are they for? And each one of them a hope! And I am to leap over them all—I—I? I dare not think about it.

Here I sit, like a wild beast pent in a cage. I tell you I can bear any work in the world, but I cannot bear things such as this. That I, who am seeking a new faith for men—who am writing, or trying to write, what will mean new life to millions—should have my soul ripped into pieces by such loathsome, insulting indignities!

I was crouching out on one of the docks last night. I had no place else to go. I can think anywhere, if it is quiet.

I have not one single beautiful memory in my life. I have nothing in my life that, when I think of it, does not make me writhe.

Oh, let not any man read what I wrote this morning, except he stand upon the heights!

They have rejected The Captive! They have rejected The Captive! In God's name, what does it mean? They have rejected The Captive!

How I wish I could find a rich man who could spare it, and from whom I could steal a thousand dollars. I would turn it into a thousand songs that diamonds could not buy—that would build new empires—and then I would pay the poor rich man back.

I wait to hear from the publisher merely as a matter of duty. I have never had the least idea that he will take the book. I have made up my mind to drown myself. There is no mess about it, and men do not have to know of it. I have often read of murder cases. They tie a rope around the body and a stone to the rope; but the stone slips out, or the rope wears, and then it is unpleasant. I used to say that they were fools; why did they not get a dumb bell or something like that, and a small chain. Then there would have been no trouble.

Biography of Admiral Porter.

The next volume in the Great Commanders Series, published by D. Appleton & Co., will be on "Admiral Porter," by James Russell Soley, to be issued in the Spring. Mr. Soley gives a full account of the life of David Porter, who distinguished himself during the war of 1812, when he swept the Pacific of British whalers, being finally captured in the Harbor of Valparaiso by two British vessels. In 1826 Admiral Porter took command of the Mexican Navy. Much of the information in the book Mr. Soley derived while Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

FRENCH PRINTS.

Lady Dilke Describes a Particular Phase of the Engraver's Art.*

AN ENGRAVER is an artist who cannot draw." That was the sharp criticism made by a French Academician as early as 1753. It was, however, conceded at the time that since engraving was a necessity, those who wished to carry on that special calling should be taught how to draw. There are still some ignorant ones to-day who consider engraving as one of the mechanical arts, utterly oblivious of the special talents requisite. A serious question, however, enters here. We have to consider what Philip Gilbert Hamerton said. His precise words we do not have at hand, but the purport was that when photogravure was born then engraving died. That prophecy is true to a certain extent. The means of subsistence have been taken away from the engraver, or he has been starved out. Rivalry no longer exists. The glyptic art, as a fine art, has become almost extinct, but there are some notable exceptions, for there is one man, Timothy Cole, a wood engraver, whose work far surpasses anything which has ever been done before, and we as Americans ought to be proud of his achievements, for it is in the United States that his talent has been fostered and appreciated. Does the engraver's art, no matter what the medium, suffer from the Darwinian law, the survival of the fittest? That we do not know. But it looks as if there might be extinction; that is, so far as the engraver's calling is concerned.

Lady Dilke's "French Engravers and Draughtsmen of the Eighteenth Century" shows not only the nice discrimination of the author, but her absolute acquaintance with an artistic period of the past. Let us assure Lady Dilke that the taste for the engravings of the French of the eighteenth century has been fairly cultivated in the United States. It looks as if some of our great-grandfathers when they went to France showed a decided liking for the prints then in vogue and became collectors, for every now and then, in Boston and Philadelphia, a choice example turns up in the most unexpected way, and in some out-of-the-way places.

Lady Dilke at once recognizes what are her difficulties.

The reproduction of an engraving, even by a costly process in skilled hands, is always unsatisfactory unless carried out in the same scale as the original. Of a necessity the texture of the execution is confused by reduction; the lines, cross lines, hatchings and stipplings run together and are choked in each other so that what should be a luminous expression of form becomes a meaningless pond of ink. As far as possible, therefore, examples have been selected that could be given of their full size.

It would be impossible to follow Lady Dilke in her biographies of the distinguished French engravers of the period described. All we can do is to comment on some of the prints. Might we not think that Jacques Callot, who was born at the close of the sixteenth century, was the first of those French artists who, with his point or graver, gave a peculiar stamp to his art? Little prints executed by Callot express in the fewest lines the utmost vigor and movement. The author gives a proper prominence to the Comte de Caylus, who exercised "during the early part of the eighteenth century an extraordinary influence over every branch of art, his own practice connecting him especially with engraving." There were many amateur engravers in those times, for it became the fashion. It looks as if their time was divided between "la gravure et les femmes." Think of a Mme. de Pampadour busy at work over a piece of copper! "Everybody of distinction knew something of the use of the needle or the graver, and lengthy would be even a list of amateurs, some of whom, like de Thiers or the Chevalier de Valory, left a considerable group of work." The painters, too, were busy engraving. Fragonard, Coypel, and others engraved their own works. We can at once understand what was the impetus imparted to engraving.

The first print in the handsome volume shows a grand pageant. It has for title "La Revue de la Plaine de Sablons." Here march along the soldiers. The wind is apparently blowing hard, for all the flags are fluttering. There is a funny episode, for one of the sightseers has lost his chapeau, and there are some small boys who are laughing at this misadventure. On the right hand side a battery of artillery is approaching, and it looks as if the spectators were in the way, and are being ordered to move on. Within a small space of 9 by 4½ inches there are many thousands of figures with many horses, and not one of them which has not its distinctive character. This capital work was engraved by Malbeste, Liénard, and Nic after a picture of Moreau le Jeune. How delicately and faithfully are shown the costumes of the times! Here is another of Malbeste's prints, "Le Mariage, ou la Sortie de l'Opera." Note the pomp and the ceremony of it. How pretty is the bride with her ample skirts and the many gallants whispering their compliments! Another of the same character is the "Reunion dans un Parc," but Gabriel le Saint-Aubin is not a master as is Malbeste.

One striking print in the collection is the well-known "La Femme a la Tulipe," after that admirable artist, Jean Wille. It is only the head of a woman who is holding a blooming tulip in her hand. She is the fine type of an old woman, and she is vigorously conceived. The flower and the face are not in the least incongruous. Happy is the collector who possesses this print of Wille's. Wille was a Hessian, but carried on his art in Paris. We know that Hogarth first exercised his prentice hand in the making of cards, sometimes engraved for shopkeepers. Here is one by Cochin le fils. On it is engraved "Bal Paré, a Versailles, pour le Mariage de Monseigneur le Dauphin." The date of the invitation is Wednesday the 24th of February, 1745. On top, outside of the card, there is printed what means in English, "Take the left hand gate."

Amid grand ladies in balloon skirts and men in gallant costumes, seemingly almost out of place, there is the print of a sleeping child which is of the sweetest innocence. It is the "Little Girl Asleep," of Moreau le Jeune. It was his own little one he drew and engraved. Never was slumber presented in a more engaging form. The end of this particular phase of French art was when Prieur engraved his "Tableaux de la Revolution Française." Had it been possible Prieur would have printed his works in human gore. "Prieur was mad with blood."

*"FRENCH ENGRAVERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY." By Lady Dilke. Cloth. Decorated cover. 11½ by 8 inches. Fully illustrated. Pp. 252. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.

John Mackenzie, Missionary.

JOHN MACKENZIE. South African Missionary and Statesman. By W. Douglas Mackenzie. Cloth. Pp. 504. With a portrait. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.

John Mackenzie was born in Morayshire, within the sound of the River Spey. Spiritual longings came to him early in life, and with them a desire for a higher education. He entered the London Missionary Society when young, and sailed for South Africa in 1858. Just before his departure he was married. Arriving in Africa, John Mackenzie's energy was at once visible. He hurried to the Makolo country. Here progress was interfered with by the Transvaal officials, who had determined that the advance of the native should be only carried on through the Dutch or German influences. Then there came differences between the London Mission Society and the German society. The author intimates that had the German missionaries had their way conditions in Africa would have been very much changed. Settled at Shoshong, the missionary had no easy time of it. The natives were most unruly. Fights among themselves seem to have been frequent, and Mr. Mackenzie and his wife were often in danger of their lives. The Scotchman showed how courageous he was, and his personal bravery was commented upon by the friendly natives, who called him "Tuan," or the lion.

Now came a period of intense anxiety. England was adopting an uncertain policy. The "peace at all price" Mr. Gladstone's arguments were in vogue. John Mackenzie seems to have prophesied what was to come. Before this he had published his "Ten Years North of the Orange River," which work had been largely read. His knowledge of existing conditions was thorough. He knew that dark days were lowering. He felt that he must go to England to place all his knowledge before the Government. "His mind as he sailed from Cape Town was fixed on London, and the determination was already forming in his heart that he would, if God gave him strength, so place the entire facts before the Government and the people of Great Britain as to bring about a reversal of the disastrous policy which had been adopted in South Africa." With an assured position in Africa, for he was known in England as the head of the Moffat Institution and pastor of the Koruman Church, he was certain of getting a hearing. Then he stepped into the political life of London. What he most wanted to do was to save Bechuanaland from impending destruction. His first speech was delivered before the London Missionary Society. This speech was issued in pamphlet form and widely distributed. Other speeches followed, and for several months afterward Mr. Gladstone received innumerable strong resolutions from all parts of England, favoring firm action in Bechuanaland and the imperial protection of the native races. A personal letter was sent to Mr. Gladstone, written by Mackenzie, but the recipient of it treated it with no marked attention, referring it to the Colonial Secretary. Some of us may remember an article which appeared in The Nineteenth Century of 1884 on the African subject, written by Mackenzie. As far as Africa was concerned he was the political educator. In his journal he notes interviews with John Morley, Rosebery, and other well-known personages. His activity was unceasing. "He buttonholed Cabinet Ministers and editors, and frequented the lobby of the House of Commons."

In 1884 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner for South Africa. His labors are fully described. What Kruger would do Mackenzie prophesied. It was up-hill work, and his mission was not successful. He returned to England in 1888 and delivered a lecture before the Imperial Federation League. Writing to Lord Salisbury this question was put: "Whether or not South Africa shall be an English-speaking country or be a Dutch-speaking country, owning virtually the sway of a rival European power?" Returning to Africa, John Mackenzie took on his missionary duties at Hankey, a settlement some fifty miles from Port Elisabeth. Political controversy he had less to do with. Nevertheless he was always steadfast in his endeavor to save South Africa from Transvaal dominion. He died March 28, 1899.

THE
MASTER of WARLOCK
By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, Author of "DOROTHY SOUTH," "A CAROLINA CAVALIER"
The Master of Warlock is an entertaining, charming love story of the South, with vivid descriptions of the civil conflict during its earlier stages, when the Confederates were successful. The novel is full of action, atmosphere, and romance.

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LOTHROP PUBLISHING COMPANY, BOSTON

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GREEK ART.

Its Development Shown by the Work of Phidias in Ancient Athens.*

GEOGRAPHICAL considerations have all to do not only with the history of a people, but with their art. Around Athens there were many natural beauties. The climate was a pleasant one, and tourists today will expatiate on the luminous haze characteristic of the once-famous city devoted to Minerva. Perhaps in the long past the climate was more equable than it is now, this change arising from the recent denudation of the forests. The geographical position of Athens "combined most of the requirements that were essential to the security and prosperity of the Greek city." In the primitive period there was food sufficient, but it is evident that in later times Athens, like London, had to find its supplies. But that was a matter of "commerce and the control of the sea." Agricultural products were not abundant near Athens, for the Athenian plain has but a poor soil and cattle do not find a good opportunity for pasture, but there was one thing that grew freely around Athens, and that was the olive, and the olive was the gift of "Athena to her chosen city." Questions of defense would play an important part in the selection of the site of a city. Athens had many advantages as to location, and around the citadel of the Acropolis stood at the beginning the Athens of the early period. It was a fairly safe position, because, being near the sea, an approach of the enemy could be at once discovered; then, too, overland inroads were fairly difficult.

Mr. Ernest Arthur Gardner treats at length what was the beginning of Athens, dwelling on its water supply. There is some disappointment when it is discovered that the classical fountains of the city were rather insignificant. It is due to modern research that the remains of a great aqueduct have been discovered. An interesting topic discussed by the author has to do with the various kinds of stone used by the Athenians. The Parian marble was the best, and after that came the Pentelic. The latter is still in demand in the modern Athens. The Parian quarries have been worked in modern times, "but are now deserted."

Considerable space is devoted to Athens before the Persian war. It is possible that at the earlier period there were many villages around the Acropolis. "The religious centre remained in the Acropolis, but civic life and civic worship in a Greek city, as soon as it leaves the palace of the King, usually centres about the hearth of the State, and this is represented by the Tholus, where the Prytanes sacrificed, and the Prytaneum, or centre of official life."

"The sack of the Athenian Acropolis by the Persians marks an epoch in the architectural history of Attic art, as known at the present day." The first syllables of Greek art are to be found in its pottery. Certain of the Dipylon vases are supposed to have been made in the seventh century before Christ. It is difficult to follow the development of figure painting as shown on the early Greek vases. The good and the indifferent work are often found together. What is evident is this, that Greece was largely in the pottery business, and sent some of her choicest specimens to Italy. There is no distinction to be made between the pottery found on the Acropolis and the similar vases known as Etrurian. "They were exported from Athens. • • • They do not represent a special ware prepared only for a foreign market, but were intended for use at home also—in fact, they represent the ordinary output of the Attic potteries."

The beaten path of art, the small and indifferent beginnings, have occupied the attention of the archaeologist, but there remains no explanation how it came about in Greece that suddenly, as if by inspiration, there was a sunburst of aesthetic genius, and the very highest flight of art was reached, a sublime loftiness which has never before been equaled. Was it due to the sole inspirations of Phidias? That we cannot tell. The author thus describes, not the beginning, but the period of Phidias and Pericles.

When Athens reached the zenith of her power the Persian terror was felt no more; her fleet alone sufficed for a guarantee against any danger to the freedom of Hellas, and the treasure of the confederacy of Delos, originally intended as a protection against Persia, had been transferred to her keeping. While she was thus fulfilling her destiny as the champion of Greece against the barbarian, it was the aim of Pericles to vindicate for her a still prouder claim, and to make her practically the artistic and religious capital of Greece. Accordingly all the Greeks were summoned to meet in Athens, and to consider measures for restoring the fallen temples of the gods, as a thank offering for their deliverance from the Persian invasion. The summons met with little or no response in the Peloponnese, but the members of the Delian confederacy had to a great extent become the tributaries rather than the equal allies of Athens, and their common treasure was devoted to the adornment of the Athenian Acropolis. Pericles called to his aid the sculptor Phidias, who had the chief direction of the work; with him were associated the architects Callicrates and Ictinus, and the people voted an expenditure that insured a rapid progress with the buildings which arose to fill the splendid frame that was provided by the victories and the munificence of Cimon.

The glory of the Parthenon was the statue of Minerva, and this was the work of Phidias.

The statue was about thirty feet high, or thirty-eight, including the base. The goddess was represented as standing, her right knee slightly bent and advanced so that the shape of the limb was modeled through the drapery, her weight resting on her left leg, which was concealed behind the heavy depending folds of her Doric chiton. This garment, of heavy texture, girt above the diplois, or upper fold, was the only one she wore; above it was the scaly aegis, covering only her shoulders and the upper part of her chest, with the Gorgoneion set in the middle of it. On her head was a most elaborate helmet; it had a triple crest carried by a sphinx and two gryphons; the raised cheek pieces had a Pegasus in relief, and on the frontlet was a row of the foreparts of horses. This helmet, of which we can best judge the effects from gems and coins, and from a gold plaque found at Kertch, was a piece of ornate metalwork such as one would associate with the name of Benvenuto Cellini, rather than of Phidias; it illustrates the fact that Phidias was also famous as a fine worker in metal.

How many centuries of groping in the erection of buildings must have passed before the Greek architect found out the advantages of adapting the curved lines in the rearing of his lofty structures. This particular study was first made by Mr. F. C. Penrose and published in 1851, and "came as a revelation to architects," Mr. Gardner writes.

• • • There is hardly a straight line of any length in the whole building [Parthenon.] The steps on which it rests have a convex curve. Though the total rise does not amount to more than four inches at the highest point, in the middle of each side, and to three inches at the middle of the front and back, it is easily perceptible to the eye, if seen from the corner of the building, and doubtless produces an unconscious effect at a greater distance or from a different point of view. The architecture above the columns has a similar curve, though it is not now regular, owing probably to the accidents that have shattered the building. The curve may also be recognized in the substructure on which the Parthenon stands, which was as • • • prepared for an earlier building; it is, indeed, a usual feature in any well-constructed Greek temple. • • • The axes of the columns themselves are not exactly vertical, but incline slightly inward, nearly three inches in their total height of thirty-four feet. In this inclination, as well as the curve of the stylobate, we may probably see examples of the application of two different principles. The first of these is optical correction; the second is the preference for a curve to a straight line.

We are somewhat chary of the caryatids in our times. In the Erechtheum those women are seen to-day in all their quiet grandeur:

The six figures stand four in front and one behind at each side upon a low marble wall, not broken by a door, (the entrance is concealed at the side,) and they are so disposed as to give the utmost appearance of rest and stability; each rests her weight on the outer leg, and thus, together with an appearance of ease and absence of strain, there is, so to speak, a centripetal effect similar to that gained by the slight inward inclination of the outer columns of a Doric temple; one has only to imagine the position of the figures on either side of the centre interchanged to realize how disquieting to the eye any other arrangement would be. The maidens are clothed in full and rich drapery, like that of the Athenian maidens on the Panathenaic frieze, with cloaks hanging from their shoulders, and their hair is arranged in solid plaits beside their necks, so as to increase their apparent strength as architectural supports.

Lord Elgin, who took the choicest sculptures from the Parthenon, has been much blamed for this so-called act of vandalism. Mr. Gardner writes, and most people will agree with him, that "the abuse showered on Lord Elgin for this proceeding by Byron and others, mainly on sentimental grounds, will not bear the test of sober criticism."

*ANCIENT ATHENS. By Ernest Arthur Gardner. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 579. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

The Art of Success.

THE ART OF SUCCESS. By T. Sharper Knowlson. 12mo. Pp. xi-185. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

Success, what constitutes it, and the means toward its attainment are always subjects to inspire contemplation, for any deductions drawn therefrom, or any new theories to be advanced concerning them, may always be sure of an eager and interested welcome. For who would not know an easy and speedy recipe for success? Following Mr. Burnley's book, a notice of which recently appeared in these columns, comes T. Sharper Knowlson's slender volume on "The Art of Success." After having carefully perused this treatise, the wise student will know at least one excellent and indisputable fact—that success has often been attained with hard work, but never without it.

One cannot, Mr. Knowlson declares, simply follow the methods of some other successful man who kindly, for the benefit of a struggling generation, writes for current magazines articles replete with advice and presented under the alluring title of "How I Made My First Start," &c. Every man must have his own particular methods, and in the school of life originality counts for very much indeed: "Early to bed and early to rise," coupled with hard work and unflagging zeal, are all means toward the end. Luck has nothing to do with it, and the author thinks this a much-abused word.

"Never scatter your forces" and "Shoemaker, stick to your last," are familiar adages he employs. The man of one idea who thinks, sleeps, and eats business—in short, who lives for that one thing alone—is the man who will succeed, says Mr. Knowlson. "He may become one-sided, a little dense to idealism, and too 'shoppy' in his conversation, but in his business he will be a prince, although he started as a man of average ability." From this sentence alone one may gain a fair idea of what Mr. Knowlson's standards of success are, and they who are not engaged in the business of making money will hardly find Mr. Knowlson's counsel either wise or useful. Still there is a feeling after one has read the book that success of any kind must lie within the individual alone, and that all the books and theories and essays on the subject can never really give direct aid toward its attainment.

MORE POETRY.

Books of Verse by Madison Cawein, Clinton Scollard, and William Watson.*

OF these two recent volumes of poems by Mr. Cawein the earlier is composed of short poems selected from various collections of the author's work, chiefly representing him in England. Mr. Edmund Gosse has provided a preface written with his customary grace of style, in which he estimates Mr. Cawein's art with generous and discriminating criticism. He finds the landscape—the Kentucky landscape—of which the poems are full, a "queer" one, but thinks—correctly, we may trust—that it would have "scandalized" neither Keats nor Spenser. We heartily agree with him that Mr. Cawein has a clear vocation, a fresh and delicate talent that still needs self-criticism to perfect it, and a vivid imagination, but we can hardly keep with him in thinking that "in his own country, at this particular moment, in this matter of serious nature-painting in lyric verse, Mr. Cawein possesses what Cowley would have called 'a monopoly of wit.'"

The verse of William Vaughn Moody, of John Vance Cheney, of Robert Cameron Rogers, of Miss Guiney, of Edith Thomas, of Bliss Carman, of Richard Hovey, rises up at first thought to contradict the assertion that Mr. Cawein "seems to stand alone in his generation," and to soften the asperity of Mr. Gosse's judgment of what he calls our "diseased craving for what is 'smart,' 'snappy,' and wideawake."

But while we are not prepared to admit that Mr. Cawein is an isolated example of American talent in even his own field, it would be emulating the narrowness of Mr. Gosse's vision to deny his claim to a very high place among our "nature poets." Both of these volumes, the "Kentucky Poems" and "A Voice on the Wind," show minute observation, a pleasant fancy, and a fervent love for the colors and sounds of outdoor life. One mark of his genuineness as an outdoor workman and not an indoor dreamer is the preoccupation with insect life displayed throughout his poetry. Bees, crickets, grasshoppers, dragon flies, and fireflies have his preference, but he has also frequent and familiar mention for locusts, butterflies, moths, spiders, beetles, slugs, hornets, wasps, katydids, wood gnats, weed bugs, ants, and the mantis, "long-clawed, furtive, lean—fierce feline of the insect hordes." We quote from "A Voice on the Wind" some verses to the locust not entirely flattering to that historic minstrel, but showing a neighborhood acquaintance with its maddening personality.

Thou pulse of hotness, who, with reed-like breast,
Makest meridian music long and loud,
Accentuating Summer!—dost thy best
To make the sunbeams fierce, and to crowd
With lonesomeness the long close afternoon
Where labor leans, swart-faced and beady browed,
Upon his sultry scythe—thou tangible tune
Of heat, whose waves incessantly arise
Quivering and clear beneath the cloudless skies.

Thou singest, and upon his haggard hills
Drouth yawns and rubs his heavy eyes—and wakes;
Brushes the hot hair from his face and fills
The land with death as sullenly he takes
Downward his dusky way, 'midst woods and fields
At every pool his burning thirst he slakes.
No grove so deep, no bank so high it shields
A spring from him; no creek evades his eye;
He needs but look and they are withered dry.

Thou singest, and thy song is as a spell
Of somnolence to charm the land with sleep;
A thorn of sound that pierces dale and dell,
Diffusing slumber over vale and steep.
Sleepy the forest, nodding sleepy boughs,
The pastures sleepy with their sleepy sheep;
Sleepy the creek where sleepily the cows
Stand knee-deep, and the very heaven seems
Sleepy and lost in unidetermined dreams.

Art thou a rattle that Monotony,
Summer's dull nurse, old sister of slow Time,
Shakes for Day's peevish pleasure, who in glee
Takes its discordant music for sweet rhyme?
Or oboe that the Summer Noontide plays,
Sitting with ripeness 'neath the orchard tree,
Trying repeatedly the same shrill phrase,
Until the musky peach with drowsiness
Drops, and the hum of bees grows less and less?

Mr. Scollard's beautifully made volume, with its plain binding and handsome paneled pages, carries us far afield from Kentucky regions to what in poetical geography are known as the lands of the rising sun. He has a peculiarly happy touch for Eastern subjects, neither too Occidentally remote and chill nor too perfervid to suit a vocabulary made by Western minds, and he is certainly one of the younger poets, (born in the same decade with Mr. Cawein) whose restrained and cultivated art might have been counted upon to help the Kentucky poet into that cooler and more spacious region of thought from which Mr. Gosse thinks lack of poetic companionship has barred him. In the present volume the admirable choice of metaphor, the careful rhythms, and the rich sentiment are as notable as one expects to find in any collection of Mr. Scollard's work. We select for quotation two poems, the first embodying the spirit of wonder, for which we look in vain through the work of most "nature poets," and which, wherever it is met, sets the seal of true poetry upon its vehicle; the second showing the orthodox love of a nature painter for the detail in his foreground:

SUNRISE ON SINAI.

Back rolled the billows of the gulf of night,
But still the silence circled us. No sound
Swept upward from the valleys. Opal, gold,
Then vermeil burned the sky-line, and the sun
Burst, with its blinding glory, from a cloud.
And still the silence!—all the vasts of time
Since Moses stood alone upon the Mount
Were as a moment. Face to face were we
With the Divine, with the Inscrutable.
And in that awesome, heavenly quietude,
Though no voice spake, heard His eternal word.

Like islands in an ocean vague and weird
Around us poised, pyramidal, the peaks;
The fleecy cloud-waves, palpitant like wings,
Rippled in harmonies of pearl and rose.
Then came a sudden wafture from the west,
And 'twixt twin crests that royally upreared
The shimmering vapors pressed and poured and plunged
And seethed like an aerial Niagara—
Leaped adown mighty voids that gloomed and gaped,
Shattered on hidden bastions, and in wreaths,
Ethereal shapes, and forms attenuate,
Returned and swirled about us like a host
Of visitants celestial, and were gone.
Again the sun in majesty! and now
Earth with its features multiform, and far
Below, with saphire scintillant, the sea!

MAY IN UMBRIA.

Say, O wonder-lover, say,
What is May in Umbria?
Days that never dim nor darkle;
Nights that spangle, nights that sparkle.
Dawns that flame with burnished splendor;
Eves that melt in raptures tender;
Noons that glow with sapphire burning;
Singing waters seaward yearning;
Shouting weir and lilting shallow;
Green on fertile field and fallow;
Grain in ripples, grain in billows;
Silvery poplars, silvery willows;
Music-making contadini;
Glossy curls and dark eyes sheeny;
Nightingales in copse and clover,
Each a little lyric lover;
Cuckoo gossips never quiet;
Blossom revel, blossom riot;
Every breeze abrim with fragrance
From the hill and valley vagrants;
Roses in the tangled coppice,
Privet, pimpernel, and poppies;
Harebells, thyme in purple stretches;
Vervain, violets, and vetches;
Stately corn flags hued as fire is;
Honeysuckle, orchid, iris—
Web as delicate and dear as
Ever Shah beheld in Shiraz:
And through all, above and under,
Something moving like a wonder,
Something vigorous and vernal,
Evanescent, yet eternal!
Such, the wonder-lovers say
Such is May in Umbria.

This edition of "Lyrics of the Dawn" is limited to 110 copies, with forty additional copies on French handmade paper and eighteen copies on Japanese handmade paper. Each copy is signed by Mr. Scollard.

When we turn to the little collection of poems by William Watson, gleaned from his different volumes, it is easy to comprehend that the high standard set by him for English poetry makes exacting critics. Scholarship, a mind attuned to beauty of sound and sense, the rare intuition that makes it impossible to drag into poetry the associations and thoughts of prose; grasp of truths deep and high, and unwillingness to betray them by the excursions out of range of the supreme vision so tempting to vagrant minds; all are his in such measure as to make the scantier plenty of his fellow poets seem, at times, to be destitution. He echoes in his work the spirit that speaks through his imperial yew:

Who prates to me of arms and Kings,
Here in these courts of old repose?
Thy babble is of transient things,
Broils, and the dust of foolish blows.
Thy sounding annals are at best
The witness of a world's unrest.

Goodly the ostents are to thee,
And pomps of Time: to me more sweet
The vigils of eternity,
And Silence patient at my feet.
And dreams beyond the deadening range
And dull monotonies of Change.

Often an air comes idling by
With news of cities and of men,
I hear a multitudinous sigh,
And lapse into my soul again.
Shall her great noons and sunsets be
Blurred with thine infelicity?
• • • • • • • •
With oceans heedless round her feet
And the indifferent heavens above,
Earth shall the ancient tale repeat
Of wars and tears, and death and love,
And, wise from all the foolish Past,
Shall peradventure hail at last

The advent of that morn divine
When nations may as forests grow,
Wherein the oak hates not the pine,
Nor beeches wish the cedars woe,
But all, in their unlikeness, blend
Confederate to one golden end—

Beauty, the Vision whereunto,
In joy, with pantings, from afar,
Through sound and odor, form and hue,
And mind and clay, and worm and star—
No y touching goal, now backward hurled,
Toils the indomitable world.

We only regret that in this compilation of Mr. Watson's poems containing a number of the finest he has written, space should not have been found for "The Heights and Depths" contained in "The Hope of the World, and Other Poems." As we remember it, this poem had a charm inimitable by even Mr. Watson himself, due, perhaps, to the personal strain in which he seldom indulges with such poignant effect.

*KENTUCKY POEMS. By Madison Cawein. With an Introduction by Edmund Gosse. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: Grant Richards. 1902. Price $1.50 net.

*A VOICE ON THE WIND: AND OTHER POEMS. By Madison Cawein. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co., Publishers. 1902.

*LYRICS OF THE DAWN. By Clinton Scollard. 1902.

*SELECTED POEMS. By William Watson. 1903. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

American Cotton.

A book on "The American Cotton Industry: A Study of Work and Workers Contributed to the Manchester Guardian," by T. M. Young, will come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons on Feb. 14. This is said to be a concise, comprehensive description of the cotton manufacturing industry of this country. The volume is the result of investigations made in this country by an Englishman who sought information for British use. It is said to contain the figures and the facts, and the scope and actual condition of this industry in America. The volume will have an introduction by Elijah Helm, M. A., Secretary to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

JAN

SIDNEY LEE.

American Collectors Object to His First Folio Census.

THE photographic fac simile of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, edited by Sidney Lee, is now in the hands of American collectors, accompanied by a "Census of Copies," also by Mr. Lee. The First Folio was formerly reproduced by Wright in 1806, by Staunton, 1864-65; by Booth, 1861-4, and by Halliwell, 1876, but, as Mr. Lee says, this "Census" is "the first systematic endeavor to ascertain the number and whereabouts of extant original copies."

Mr. Lee now estimates that 600 copies of the Folio were printed. Of the first edition he accounts for 158 copies, 14 of which, he declares, are in an "original state of perfection." In classifying these copies, Mr. Lee says: "Forty-three of the copies I have personally examined, but I have collated comparatively few of these without the assistance of the present owners and guardians." In spite of this frank admission, he ends his preface by saying that he trusts his Census "may be reckoned an authoritative contribution to Shakespearean bibliography." But the fact that Mr. Lee has personally seen only a few of the copies he describes makes his "Census" merely a literary list, and not an authoritative contribution to bibliography. Americans are disposed to object to his classification of copies.

Mr. Lee places in his Class I "perfect copies," Subdivision A containing copies "in good, unrestored condition," Subdivision B containing copies "in good condition, but with occasional leaves either supplied from another copy or repaired." His three remaining classes are not considered in this article, as they are devoted, respectively, to "imperfect copies," "poor copies," and copies concerning which he has little information. In Class I., Subdivision A, he places these copies, which would sell far lower at auction than any of the American copies described further on, being in every way inferior to them: (1) The second Trinity College copy, Cambridge, measuring 12⅞ by 8¼ inches, first three and last three leaves repaired; (2) the Alfred H. Huth copy, England, measuring 12½ by 8¼ inches, small portion of margin of title page made up; (3) the Capt. George L. Holford copy, England, measuring 12⅞ by 8¼ inches, title page mounted; (4) the Earl of Crawford copy, England, measuring 12⅝ by 8 5-16 inches, fly leaf mounted, (i. e., leaf of Jonson's verse,) last figure of 1623 on title page in fac simile, signs of use throughout copy; (5) the T. P. Barton copy, Boston Public Library, measuring 13 1-10 by 8 3-16 inches, with "two supplied leaves," the exact leaves being unnamed, (and this is bibliography!) In company with these copies he places the George Daniel-Burdett Coutts copy, London, which properly belongs in Class I, first subdivision; the Tite-Robinson-Cooke-Ives copy, now owned by William A. White of Brooklyn, measuring 12 3-16 by 7 15-16 inches, referred to as a small copy, but sound throughout; the MacGeorge copy, Glasgow, measuring 12⅝ by 8 1-7 inches, "portion of outer margin of title page cut off and small portion of text from four pages torn off," sold at Christie's July 11, 1899, for £1,700, and the copy now in the possession of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, measuring 12⅝ by 8¼ inches, "bottom corner of verses and bottom corner of last three leaves repaired," sold at Christie's July 16, 1901, for £1,720, the record price.

The Daniel, White, and MacGeorge copies may very possibly rank with "perfect copies, in good, unrestored condition." The other copies decidedly belong in Subdivision B, with "occasional leaves either supplied from another copy or repaired." Mr. Lee places them, however, in the first subdivision, ahead of the best American copies, and associates with the latter a number of miserable examples that would excite only a languid degree of interest in the auction room. He ranks with the splendid Church copy, (called by Michael Kerney "the only first-rate First Folio seen since the Daniel sale,") the copy in the Library of Congress, which measures 12⅝ by 8¼ inches, and has the leaf of verses and title page mounted, a few other leaves mended, and a leaf in the "Histories" supplied from a smaller copy. Now the other copy (now in the library of Dwight Church of Brooklyn) measures 13⅛ by 8¼ inches, and in Kerney's words (June, 1888) is "quite perfect, with title, portrait, verses, and all preliminary leaves in splendid original condition, untouched by the hand of any modern renovator, a genuine, sound, fine, and very large copy, bound in red morocco, super extra, by Bedford." This copy, sold by Quaritch to Dodd, Mead & Co. in the Summer of 1888, for about £1,200, was soon resold by them to Mr. Church. To my mind Kerney's description applies to-day, with these exceptions: That the "fly leaf, title, and two of the preliminary leaves have been supplied from a slightly smaller copy." But the copy throughout is "unrestored," and that word can truthfully be applied to only three of the copies in Mr. Lee's Class I, Subdivision A.

He classes with the Library of Congress copy and other copies possessing moderate merit J. Pierpont Morgan's best copy, "measuring 13⅛ by 8⅝ inches, with many rough leaves, title page and verses repaired, with curious canceled leaf, the last page of 'Romeo and Juliet.'" I quote this description from Mr. Morgan's privately printed catalogue of the Toovey portion of his library.

In the same subdivision he places Robert Hoe's copy, measuring 13⅜ by 8½ inches, (the measurements given at the Thorold sale in 1884, when Mr. Hoe secured it; W. H. Fleming said, however, in March, 1888, that its width was really 8⅝ inches,) fly-leaf and title inlaid, but unwashed, and clean throughout, and many leaves having rough edges.

We come now to copies described in a misleading way: H. C. Folger, New York, "Copy apparently purchased in London in 1880 by the late Norton I. Pope, who sold his library in 1895 and died in 1897. Subsequently acquired by Robert Hoe and disposed of by him in 1898 to a New York bookseller, from whom it passed to its present owner."

The facts are really these: Ellis & White bought in London in 1884 for Miss Hanscom (later Mrs. Pope) a copy of the First Folio for which they paid £750. In 1895 Mr. Pope sold his wife's library, and her set of the Folios, 1627–85, was catalogued by Dodd, Mead & Co. in March, 1896, this First Folio being described as a "very large and fine copy, measuring 12⅞ by 8¼ inches, blank margin of leaf of verses worked over and extended, bound in red morocco, super extra, by Bedford."

He refers to the Sussex-Irwin copy, now Mr. Morgan's, as "size unascertained; belonged to Theodore Irwine, (sic,) whose library was acquired by the present owner in 1901, (1900 is the correct date,) title page partly in fac simile; described by Rodd in 1845 as cut to the quick and otherwise objectionable."

The size, which he was unable to ascertain, is 11⅞ by 7¾ inches. Though a short copy, it is in sound condition throughout and the title page has not a particle of fac simile work. These facts are on record, if one wishes to secure them, but the present writer, in addition, writes from personal knowledge of the copy once owned by the late Theodore Irwin. And it is quite absurd to quote Rodd's description of the copy. Mr. Rodd was a respectable London bookseller of sixty years ago, but he had little acquaintance with the finer points of bibliography, and his statements, as quoted by Winsor, should always be used with caution, as he was agent for Barton at the time and was accustomed to criticise adversely any book he failed to secure for his customer.

In relation to the fine copy formerly owned by Marshall Clifford Lefferts, now owned by William Augustus Read, he gives the measurement as 12⅝ by 8 3-16 inches, and says it is clean and unwashed, but has the "flyleaf inlaid and lower margin of title mended, and imprint supplied in fac simile." The quoted part is almost wholly false. Mr. Lefferts's description, as furnished to Mr. Lee, reads as follows:

"Leaf of verses inlaid—i. e., part of blank margin restored. Title has lower margin mended, affecting the concluding portion of last line of imprint. All other leaves, including last, in original condition and free from mends or defects."

R. F. RODEN.

An Egotistical Essayist.

AUTO DA FE AND OTHER ESSAYS. Some Being Essays in Fiction. By the author of "Essays in Paradox," "Exploded Ideas," "Times and Days." 8vo. Cloth. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. $1.40.

Does an occasional gleam of humor, a certain felicity of phrase, and a reasonable amount of sanity endow a book with enough charm and value to make it worth while? If so, then the volume of miscellaneous essays entitled "Auto Da Fé," by the anonymous author of "Essays in Paradox," "Times and Days," and "Exploded Ideas" should be read with eagerness and pleasure. One is inclined to suspect, however, that this is not the case. The book is rather to be endured for the sake of the few excellent qualities which it possesses, and even these take on a certain unseemliness because of the bad company they insist upon keeping. Books, like people, would be so much easier to get along with if they were only made wholly good or wholly bad. It takes both faith and fortitude to remember that our neighbor, for instance, is a person of the highest moral standards, although his house cuts off our view and is painted red and snuff color. There is much that is worth saying, and more that is well said in this little book with the uncomfortable title already mentioned, but it has one intrinsic vice almost as ugly as the color of our neighbor's house—the vice of egotism, that bland egotism which convinces itself that any subject upon which it may be moved to express itself prettily is promptly invested with undying interest. It is such egotism as this that we forgive (because we have to) in the very young, but it is unpardonable in the work of a man—and a Scotchman to boot—whose memory for business panics reaches back to 1866.

The essays cover a multitude of themes—the imperial idea now in the air, (where the author states decisively it will remain;) mind and memory, a discussion, ending with a question mark, of various theories concerning the function and nature of mind; two or more slender but not unsympathetic essays in fiction, and several records of purely personal thought and moods, most of them too frail to bear the test of the printing press, and all of them marred by the intrusion of the ego for the ego's sake. It is to be recorded, none the less, that the author makes a plea for the noble things of life—charity, the human brotherliness that finds no man too far removed for sympathy, for common ground of thought and feeling, and that he speaks strong words against the artificiality in our modern life. It is true he never laughs, but frequently his smile has considerable distinction; then, too, he asserts bravely the majesty of spiritual realities, yet, barring one or two essays of some sustained power, he descends on almost every page to sentimentality, the banal and the trivial. Shall we not demand better things of our essayists than this?

A Novel of Old New York.

"Elizabeth Schuyler: A Story of Old New York" is the second historical novel by Miss Mary Elizabeth Springer, author of "Lady Hancock: A Story of the American Revolution." The book is on the press of Isaac H. Blanchard & Co. for early publication. "Elizabeth Schuyler" gives a novel version of historical facts, and the exploits of the Sons of Liberty of the days of the Revolution are said to be graphically portrayed. The author's first novel is dedicated to her brother, Joseph Alden Springer, United States Vice Consul General at Havana, Cuba. Miss Springer dedicates her new novel to the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution—"noble-hearted men and women who keep alive the memory of great deeds of yore to inspire and foster love of country."

Zola's Posthumous Novel.

Emile Zola's "Verité" will be published in this country about the middle of next month through a translation by E. A. Vizetelly under the title of "Truth." It will bear the imprint of John Lane. It is the third book in the Four Evangelists' Series, the first two of which were "Labor" and "Fruitfulness," and the fourth of which was to have been "Justice." The scheme of the novel in brief is as follows: The author places the Dreyfus case in the clerico-educational world of France; has a secular Jewish schoolmaster accused of horrible crime, and, through the years which follow his condemnation, follows out the logical lines of the cause célèbre, although the scenes are not laid in the army nor within the precincts of the General Staff. In relating the narrative, Zola discusses fully from his own well-known point of view the problem of education in France, the never-ending combat between secular and church schools, and the eternal enigma of Jewish persecution. Incidentally the hero of the story, Marc Froment, performs the same offices for Simon, the Jewish schoolmaster, that Zola did himself for Dreyfus, the Jewish artillery officer.

Modern Book Plates.

Wilbur Macey Stone is the editor of the volume on "Book Plates of To-day," which is being published by the Tonnelé Company. The book contains articles on "American Designers of Book Plates—William Edgar Fisher," by W. G. Bowdoin; "The Artistic Book Plate," by Temple Scott; "Book Plates and the Nude," by Wilbur Macey Stone; "The Architect and Book Plate Designer," by Willis Steele, and "A Check List of the Work of Twenty-three Book Plate Designers of Prominence," compiled by the editor. The illustrations consist of eight book plates in color, designed especially for the book by Jay Chambers, Thomas Tyron, E. D. French, and others, and a number of book plates from the London Studio and other sources.

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By FREDERIK VAN EEDEN. Translated from the Dutch by MARGARET ROBINSON. With an Introduction by WILL H. DIXCES. 12mo. Net, $1.20; by mail, $1.35.

"Where in the writer in our tongue who would undertake, as does this Dutchman, the minute and laborious dissection of the growth of a human soul, and in doing so rend the veil from the most intimate thoughts and desires, even laying bare embryonic impulses before they had yet passed into conscious thought? For it is the soul growth, the spiritual history of Hedwig from birth to death that Van Eeden gives to us. * * * The whole narrative forms a curious study in temperamental tragedy. The moral scrupulosity of the work is such that at times it reminds one of a mediaeval religious manual put into the hands of a penitent before going to confession."—The Literary Digest.

"A masterly study of a woman's nature."—Cleveland Leader.

"The story traces with singular daring and realism, marked always by its moral significance, the evolution of the soul of a woman. * * * The author is an artist who concerns himself with the more intimate details of life."—Burlington Free Press.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS

Wells and the Marconi Inventions —Book Titles—A Magazine for Cats.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The time is approaching when something will be done to Mr. H. G. Wells—probably with a club. He is a very dangerous man. For example, the other day Marconi informed the Italian Navy Department that he had made an invention of supreme importance, the nature of which he would reveal at a later day, when he would place it at the disposal of the Italian Government. Now, it is said in Italy that this invention is a method of concentrating and projecting intense electrical heat rays, which on striking a man-of-war will instantly melt the thickest steel plates and cause the entire vessel to vanish in vapor. What is this but the deadly heat rays of the Martians, as described by Mr. Wells in his "War of the Worlds"? It will be remembered that nothing could avail against this tremendous weapon. The mere touch of the heat rays caused forests literally to explode and annihilated regiments and batteries. The Martians, owing to their brief stay on earth, did not have time to patent this invention here, and Signor Marconi has now discovered exactly how the heat rays were managed and proposes to place them at the disposal of the Italian Navy.

Of course, this will render the Italians invincible both on sea and land unless Marconi's secret becomes public property. All other navies except the Italian will be annihilated, and an Italian army furnished with Marconi's machines will be able to march from the Atlantic to the Pacific, conquering the entire world and making resistance impossible.

Now, if this be true, it is the work of Mr. Wells. If he had not written the "War of the Worlds" Marconi would doubtless never have thought of inventing his method of utilizing heat rays. The wreck of the naval supremacy of England will therefore prove to be the work of Mr. Wells, and it is to be hoped that he will be satisfied when he sees what he has done.

This is what comes of inventing things in romances. Mr. Wells, being a man of vivid imagination, invents his heat rays and straightway Marconi makes them a reality. The Theosophists, who used to talk about sending wireless messages by the astral light, are claiming that Marconi's wireless telegraphy is an infringement of their Thibetan patent, and that had it not been for the indiscreet disclosures of the late Mme. Blavatsky he would never have dreamed of the possibility of telegraphing across the Atlantic without wires. I don't think that the Theosophists' claim is well founded, for it is improbable that Marconi, being a man of sense, ever heard of Blavatsky. Still the fact remains that Marconi's wireless telegraphy does, to some extent, resemble the astral light telegraphy of the Theosophists, and if Marconi has invented a way of instantly destroying hostile men of war by means of heat rays he has certainly reproduced Mr. Wells's invention. Wherefore it is only reasonable to ask that Mr. Wells should be restrained from making any more horrible inventions. Otherwise the world may become uninhabitable within a very brief space of time.

***

The Duke of the Abruzzi recently published in Italy an account of his Arctic explorations, with the modest and appropriate title of "The Pole Star in the Arctic Sea." The book has just been published in England, but the title reads, "Farther North Than Nansen." This is of course the work of the English publisher. The Duke, if he is anything like the other members of the House of Savoy—and nobody has had any reason to suppose that he is not—must be utterly disgusted at this caddish title. One would suppose from the title that the Duke's sole object in writing the book was to discredit Nansen, whereas as a matter of fact he has the highest admiration for Nansen, whom he constantly consulted before starting on his polar voyage.

The growing practice among publishers of changing, either with or without the consent of authors, titles of books which are placed or come into their hands, ought to be severely condemned. In the case of an English book which is pirated in America, the author of course cannot help himself, but in many other cases the author is induced by the persistent representations of his publisher to change the title of his book if it is republished in any foreign country. Thus dozens of English books which have been republished in America have changed their titles because the American publishers did not like the original titles. The "Nigger of Narcissus," which was precisely the right title for Mr. Conrad's book, was baptized in America with the commonplace title of "Children of the Sea," and this, though a particularly flagrant case, was only one of many. I myself once weakly yielded to the representations of a publisher and abandoned an excellent title for one which was enough to kill any book, and promptly did its deadly work on mine. The Duke of the Abruzzi will probably be held responsible for the objectionable title under which his book is published in England, but even if he was consulted, and consented to the change of the title, he was probably unable to hinder the publisher from making the change.

***

We are to have a new magazine—or at any rate a new periodical—devoted exclusively to the interests of cats. Dogs have had for a long time their special organ, but the cat has had no periodical devoted to feline interests. In view of the very large and influential cat population of London, to say nothing of the rest of England, it is time that the cats should have their organ. The new periodical is to be edited by an eminent cat person, and among its contributors will be found a number of ladies belonging to the nobility who are on terms of intimacy with our leading cats, and have done much to improve the various cat breeds. I trust that The Cat World, which is the title of the new periodical, will not be the organ of any special school of cats, but will take a broad and tolerant position. What we might perhaps call the extreme high cat party, which is devoted to the cult of Persian and Angora cats, is earnest and persistent, and shows a tendency to ignore the claims of the plain British tabbies and black cats. This is greatly to be lamented, for without denying in any way that the long-haired cats have their merits it is grossly unfair for them to arrogate to themselves an exclusive claim to the adoration of cat persons. It is to be hoped that Mr. Louis Wain will be made the art editor of The Cat World. His sympathetic drawings of cats have made him famous in cat circles, and there is no other artist who could so profitably embellish the pages of The Cat World.

***

Mr. Morley Roberts has a new book entitled "The Way of a Man." In point of fact, it should be called "The Way of a Woman," and a very, poor way it is. I mean, of course, the way of Mr. Roberts's heroine, for the book is a capital story—one of the most readable of the novels of the season. It is, like most of Mr. Roberts's stories, a blending of adventure and psychology, but the adventure never halts long enough to cause the reader to wonder when it will begin again.

***

By the by, why should not the titles of books be so regulated as to give the world some clear idea of the class to which they belong? The other day, having occasion to consult a work on archaeology, I found in the catalogue of a library the title of a book which I at once saw must be just the book I wanted. I sent for it, and when it arrived I found that it was a goody-goody Sunday-school story for girls. I then understood the feelings of the sheep raiser who sent for a copy of Ruskin's "Sheepfolds" expecting to find it useful in his business. It ought not to be beyond the capacity of man to invent some plan by which we should know at a glance to what department of literature any book belonged without reading more than the title of it. Suppose, for example, that all novels should be compelled to have titles beginning with "A," and that no other books should be permitted to begin their titles with that letter. We should then never mistake a novel for a theological work, or a theological work for a novel. Something of the sort ought to be done, for nothing is more vexatious than to trust to a title and find when it is too late that you have been deluded into buying a child's Sunday-school book instead of a book on archaeology.

***

The "Micro-Man" is a story that reminds one a little of a story entitled "The Diamond Lens," which was written by Fitz James O'Brien in the fifties, and was at the time thought to be a most wonderful story. I wonder if any one could read it now! The "Micro-Man" is exceedingly clever. It is an account of a world in which men are infinitesimally small, and describes in a really plausible way how to obtain access to this world. It does not resemble O'Brien's story, except so far as the idea of a microscopic world is concerned, but the germ of the idea is identical with that of "The Diamond Lens." The book ought to be successful, for it is cleverly written, and is certainly new.

W. L. ALDEN.

Some Stirring Sermons.

INCENTIVES FOR LIFE. Personal and Public. By James M. Ludlow, D. D. Pp. 229. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

The Rev. James M. Ludlow is well-known as the author of "The Captain of the Janizaries," a novel of the fall of Constantinople and the great Iskander. Another of his novels, "Deborah," a tale of the Jews in Maccabean times, has recently been published. The present book, "Incentives for Life," is a series of short sermons written in a manner that serves to hold the attention. There is a fund of anecdote that enlivens the perusal and lends human interest to the sermons, aside from the simple, direct maxims packed away in every sentence. From Demosthenes to Charles M. Schwab, from Homer to Edwin Markham, successful men of every kind must contribute their quota of anecdote to encourage the weary, strengthen the listless. For the young man whose lack of concentration is largely due to a habit of stargazing and not to any inherent defect in his make-up or to downright vice, the book is a veritable call to arms. Such a one can scarcely help but arise from its perusal with a firm resolve to shake off his lethargy and to strive for success.

The type is large and clear, the page is attractive, the book opens well, because it is honestly bound. The dull red cover bears a large gold seal in the shape of a Greek shield. The book is dedicated to President Roosevelt, who in his youth was a parishioner of Dr. Ludlow's in the Collegiate Reformed Church, and was received by him to its membership.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Problems of Their Management—Mr. Gaillard's Views and Miss Haines's.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD, librarian of the Webster Free Library, connected with the East Side House, New York City, sends us the following statement of his views regarding the scope of public libraries:

"In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW Jan. 24, the question was asked, 'Why should American citizens be taxed to print and buy books in a foreign language for the entertainment of persons supposed to be citizens in the rough?' In the same paper of the previous week there was criticism directed against the Bohemian department of the library of which I have the pleasure of being librarian.

"The trend of the best library thought of the day seems to indicate that libraries are not for the poor, nor the German, nor French, nor Bohemian. Libraries are not for the rich nor the educated, nor for the novel reader or student. Libraries are not for the individual at all, but for the entire community, rich and poor, learned and ignorant. That is the modern library principle as I understand the case. The same principle exactly is responsible for the public schools. Because a parent can afford tutors and private schools is no reason that his children be refused admission to the public schools. Because a man can afford to purchase books is no reason that he be denied use of the public library.

"Libraries are for the community. They are designed to raise the standard of citizenship, and it was with that purpose that in this library was organized the Bohemian department. This was formed after correspondence with the library authorities at Albany, and with their sanction and approval. The books were selected in order to give the Slav an understanding of the Anglo-Saxon, and especially of the United States and American principles. The majority of the novels are translations of the best English and American authors, the biographies and histories are largely American, the works of art and science are thoroughly modern, and are mostly translations into the Bohemian language. In that language this library circulates the works of Shakespeare, Dickens, George Eliot, Bourget, Mrs. Burnett, J. F. Cooper, Daudet, Bret Harte, Victor Hugo, Kipling, Benson J. Lossing, Sir John Lubbock, Scott, and many others of equal standing. These books go to cigarmakers, brewers, and men and women of that type. Children are not permitted to borrow Bohemian books for their own use, but the books are intended for men and women who never in this world will have the time or opportunity to study English, though at heart they are good American citizens and the parents of American citizens. They are poor and they live together in colonies, but they vote and they pay taxes, and generally are self-respecting upright American citizens. Because they cannot afford the time to study English is the very reason that they should be provided with good books in their own language. The city should do everything in its power to raise the intellectual tone of its citizens, whether they be Bohemian or Italian, Chinese or negro. The children of these Bohemians are being turned into Americans by the wonderful work of the public schools. It is no less the duty of the public library to endeavor to enlighten the parents.

"It is a matter of regret perhaps that the question has arisen. Class legislation evils in politics are so well understood in this section of the country that it seems a pity to see them crop up among books.

"Prisons are not built for the punishment of criminals or for the confinement of the individual violater of the law, but for the protection of society. Libraries and schools are built not for the education of the individual, but to protect the community against ignorance that it may become better and wiser and secure to the individual the greatest possible liberty and happiness.

"It may be added that about half the books in the Webster Library were obtained from sources other than the grant of money from the city."

II.

An article in the current number of The World's Work, by Helen E. Haines, on "The Rapid Growth of Public Libraries," concludes with the following suggestive remarks.

"The influence of the public library upon the reading habit, upon the use of books, cannot yet be fairly judged. Fifteen years from now we shall have a basis of observation, for it must be remembered that this development of book distribution through public libraries has not yet lasted for one generation. When the children who within the last six years have been brought in touch with books through the public library shall have gained maturity we can better estimate what the library is doing for the State, just as we are only now beginning to measure the effect of cheap and abundant newspapers upon the popular minds.

"Cheap newspapers, cheap magazines, the immense production of cheap printed matter, these have probably so far had more effect than the public library in bringing about the enormous increase in superficial reading and the thirst for speedy and comprehensive systems of self-culture. What we call the reading habit is, to a very large degree, a sort of mental indulgence, dissociated from thinking, involving neither effort nor definite result. Yet the use of books, even superficially, leaves a sediment of enlarged interest and quickened sensibilities. It is significant that almost always in reviewing statistics of library use for a period of years there is evident a constant improvement in the quality of the circulation, and a still more definite growth in the use of books for reference use.

"Here is the best test of the public library's usefulness. It is as it secures the reading of better books, rather than of more books, as it becomes a means to sounder thought and saner judgment, that it will become one of the strongest elements in the social development of the future."

Ascribed to Milton.

NOVA SOLYMA, THE IDEAL CITY: or JERUSALEM REGAINED. An Anonymous Romance Written in the Time of Charles I. Now First Drawn from Obscurity and Attributed to the Illustrious John Milton. With Introduction, Translation, Literary Essays, and a Bibliography. By the Rev. Walter Begley. Two volumes. Vol. I. pp. 359. Vol. II., pp. 414. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

To make the reader better acquainted with the method of story telling or romance writing of the period of Charles I., we quote a trifling episode to be found in Chapter IV. of the "Nova Solyma." Somebody is just about commencing a story, and "they," an audience of two, "betook themselves to the seats close at hand." The Rev. Walter Begley, in a footnote, tells us that this was the right thing to do on such occasions. In the favorite romances of the period you find:

Their characters were always telling long-winded tales, and the listeners at once began to look for chairs. An amusing instance occurs in Calprenède's Cassandre. We find that when Tireus had a story to tell to Prince Oroëntades, the Prince at once went to bed and had seats put round him for the company, and so composed himself to hear the recital.

John Milton, who, according to Mr. Begley, wrote this romance, was a Zionist, but not exactly as Mr. Zangwill would understand it. All the Jews had become Christianized, and Nova Solyma had been built up on the ruins of old Jerusalem. The idea of the exodus of the Jews was by no means novel in the time of John Milton. To Nova Solyma there came three "distinguished-looking" young men. Politian and Eugenius were English and their companion apparently a Sicilian. The supposed Italian is Joseph, who is one of the converted Jews. He is of Nova Solyma and his father is Jacob, and Jacob is a man of large means, one of the magnates of the city. The Englishmen have cared for Joseph when he was in great trouble, and have brought him with them from some port in Italy. Joseph seeks his father, who receives him with delight. He invites Politian and Eugenius to his house, and they become his guests. The newcomers see a grand procession, in which figures a beautiful girl, who assumes the character of the "Daughter of Zion." It is on the part of Politian to love at first sight, but then, too, Eugenius is smitten with the charms of the "Daughter of Zion." That personage proves to be Anna, the daughter of Jacob and sister of Joseph. The girl lives with an aunt at some distance from the city.

Joseph has had his love adventures. When in Italy the beauteous Philippina, the daughter of Sebastian, the Duke of Palermo, during a hunt had been thrown from a wild horse, and it was Joseph who in the most gallant way had saved her life. Philippina, who was as beautiful as she was proud and disdainful, fell hopelessly in love with Joseph, and the young man was amazed. "The tale of true love" is the flower of the romance. Philippina is absolutely honest, but cannot live without her Joseph. She has him sought in Palermo. She finds out that he is a skilled painter. She goes to him to have her portrait taken. As she poses before him the author of "Nova Solyma" writes, "they were both sketching from life—he with his artist's brush, she with her eyes only." Can anything be prettier than that? But Philippina's stern father has other ideas for his daughter. He is intent on marrying her to the Duke of Parma. After many vicissitudes Joseph makes his escape from Palermo. The unfortunate Philippina later on follows Joseph, and finally reaches Nova Solyma.

Politian, wildly in love with Anna, becomes jealous of Eugenius. A duel is imminent; it is to be fought with swords in a garden near by. Then Eugenius discovers just in the nick of time that it is Joanna, the twin sister of Anna, he cares for. It is only a question of mistaken identity, and romance makers and dramatists have been twanging that string from time immemorial. In good season Politian marries Anna and Eugenius Joanna. But what about Philippina? Joseph is rather enigmatical as to his conduct. The Italian girl now calls herself Philander and assumes male attire. Antonia, a widow of forty, falls madly in love with the disguised Philippina. Just here there seems to us to be the only blemish in the Miltonian story. Possibilities have no place in romance, and a woman of middle age may lose her heart with a stripling; but there is, may we call it so, over-realism in Antonia's actions. Now comes the necessary tragedy. Philippina, whose sex has been discovered, has been horror-stricken by the advances made by the widow, and she "stabbed herself with one strong and bold stroke of a dagger" and falls dead. Antonia drinks poison. What does Joseph do? He composes an epitaph in honor of Philippina, and from that time straight on indulges in dissertations on all imaginable subjects.

The romance is simple enough as far as the leading incidents go, but the side issues are countless. There are 1,600 verses, and one poem has to do with the Armada. There are many adventures with robbers and pirates. The course of true love had never so many barriers to stop its flow as found in "Nova Solyma." The Rev. Walter Begley, whose Miltonian lore is profound, tells us that the great master "had an emotional nature which he severely kept in subjection from his youth up." He had, however, never forgotten "the mysterious and beautiful foreign face which bent over him as he lay asleep beneath a tree on a Summer's day in Cambridge." Search you for a new heroine? Then fall straight away with the shades of Philippina, for she may have forgotten Joseph by this time. As you reach the last pages of "Nova Solyma" you must needs think that there are few Latinists who could have translated the volume with such grace and even vivacity as has the Rev. Walter Begley. But as to whether or not Milton was the original author, that is another matter.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE GOWRIE CONSPIRACY. And Its Official Narrative. By Samuel Cowan, J. P. 8vo. Pp. x.-264. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.50 net.

GLIMPSES OF TENNYSON AND OF SOME OF HIS RELATIONS AND FRIENDS. With an appendix by the late Bertram Tennyson. 16mo. Pp. 103. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

A TYPICAL AMERICAN, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Translated from the French of Th. Bentzon. By E. M. Waller. 16mo. Pp. 100. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

MEDIAEVAL INDIA. Under Mohammedan Rule. 1712-1764. By Stanley Lane-Poole. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-449. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Poetry and Art.

REPRESENTATIVE ART OF OUR TIME. With Original Etchings and Lithographs; also Reproductions of Oil and Water Color Paintings, &c. Folio. The Studio Library. Complete in eight parts. Part I. Each $1 net. Published by The Studio, London.

QUATRAINS FROM OMAR KHAYYAM. Rendered into English by Frederick York Powell. 12mo. Oxford: Howard Wilford Bell.

FITLECK. A Pastoral. By J. Walter West. Illustrations by author. 12mo. Pp. 32. London: H. Wilford Bell.

ALL'S WELL. Being Optimistic Thoughts from the Writings of Robert Browning. Selected by Graham Hope. 12mo. Pp. 74. London: Howard Wilford Bell.

GREUZE. By Harold Armitage; HOLMAN HUNT and FREDERIC LORD LEIGHTON. By George C. Williamson. (Three volumes.) Bell's Miniature Series of Painters. 18mo. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents per volume.

MOODS AND MOMENTS. By Carl Heinrich. 12mo. Pp. 200. New York: The Abbey Press.

Religion.

THE SECRET OF THE CROSS: or, How Did Christ Atone? By J. Garnier. 12mo. Pp. viii.-250. London: Elliot Stock.

AGNOSTICISM. By Robert Flint. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-304. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

HEBRAISMS IN THE AUTHORIZED VERSION OF THE BIBLE. By William Rosenau. 8vo. Pp. 282. Baltimore: The Friedenwald Company.

THE WISDOM OF JAMES THE JUST. By the Right Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter. 12mo. Pp. xl.-253. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.20 net.

Travel and Description.

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New Editions.

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THE PROSE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. The English Humourists: The Four Georges. Edited by Walter Jerrold and illustrated by Charles E. Brock. 12mo. Pp. xx.-423. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

FATHER DAMIEN. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 24mo. Pp. 116. Oxford: Howard Wilford Bell.

Fiction.

FOR A MAIDEN BRAVE. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. 12mo. Pp. ix.-373. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE RED MIRIOK. By Anna M. Barnes. Shan Folk Lore Stories. By W. C. Griggs. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 108. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. 75 cents.

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URICOCIDAEMIA. Its Causes, Effects, and Treatment. By Perry Dickie. Pp. 146. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. $1.

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JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Containing the Proceedings of the American Association. No. XL. December, 1902. Washington Papers of 1902. Papers read in Department of Education, Health, Jurisprudence, &c. 8vo. Pp. 223. Published by The American Social Science Association. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE SOCIAL EVIL. With Special Reference to Conditions Existing in the City of New York. A Report Prepared Under the Direction of the Committee of Fifteen. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-188. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

FACTS ON FIRE PREVENTION. The Results of Fire Tests Conducted by the British Fire Prevention Committee. Edited by Edwin O. Sachs. 8vo. 2 vols. Pp. about xxviii.-215 per vol. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $10 per set.

CHARTERED BANKING IN RHODE ISLAND. 1791-1900. By Howard Kemble Stokes. 8vo. Pp. 62. Providence: Preston & Rounds.

Miscellaneous.

A GARLAND OF LOVE. A Collection of Posy-Ring Mottoes. 16mo. Pp. 74. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

GREEK AND ROMAN STOICISM AND SOME OF ITS DISCIPLES—EPICTETUS, SENECA, AND MARCUS AURELIUS. By Charles H. Stanley Davis. 12mo. Pp. viii.-267. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.40 net.

THE STORY OF ORATORIO. By Annie W. Patterson. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-242. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

CONTINUOUS POWER THE NATURAL RESULT OF CONVERTING HEAT INTO WORK in an Insulated Expansion Engine at Temperatures Below Normal of the Atmosphere. By J. F. Place. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 48. New York: The Standard Power Company.

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MAN VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE. Examples of Different Types of Men as Seen by Means of Trained Clairvoyance. By C. W. Leadbeater. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 143. New York: John Lane.

YALE UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE. 1902-1903. 8vo. Pp. 714. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.

READING CHARACTER FROM HANDWRITING. A Handbook of Graphology, for Experts, Students, and Laymen. By Hugo von Hoegen. Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 189. New York: Graphology Publishing Company.

AUGIER AND SANDEAU'S LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER. Edited by Edwin Carl Rondeer. 12mo. Pp. 144. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

MARIANELA. Edited by Edward Gray. 12mo. Pp. 264. New York: American Book Company. 90 cents.

Tale of the French Revolution.

EGLEE, A GIRL OF THE PEOPLE. By W. H. Trowbridge. 12mo. Pp. 305. New York: A Wessels Company. $1.

In his preface Mr. Trowbridge announces that his heroine is not a triumph of the imagination, but a real woman, who once lived and suffered for the cause she held just. However, whether real or fictitious, she is undoubtedly picturesque and romantic enough to have been created by the most imaginative of authors. But the times in which she lived and the environments from which she sprang were in themselves so fantastically unreal that one need scarcely feel surprise that such a creature should have lived. Still, whether its details are in exact accord with history or whether Mr. Trowbridge, availing himself of the novelist's privilege to tear to pieces coarse facts to suit the finer fabric of fiction, is after all a matter of small consequence to the ordinary reader so long as he has produced a very interesting story full of tragic romance and sketching clearly and simply some of the horrors of the Revolution.

True, those days of terror have been better described by far abler writers, but Mr. Trowbridge's work, so far as it goes, is very good. The story itself, beginning with the childhood of Eglée, the waif of the Faubourg, found by a washerwoman and raised and cared for by her; her strange meeting with the Queen; her glimpse of the wonders of Trianon, where she is viewed by the aristocrats, sick with ennui, as a new and wonderful species; her idolatrous love for Marie Antoinette, conceived and fostered in spite of the tirades of all the Faubourg; is both plausible and possible from Mr. Trowbridge's point of view.

Five years after that eventful meeting, which to her was the sum and substance of her life, the tocsin had sounded throughout France, and the flowers of Trianon had shriveled beneath the hot breath of the Revolution. Marie Antoinette, no longer the Queen, but now the "Widow Capet," languished in prison, and every day the tumbrils were tumbling their human cargoes into the yawning jaws of the guillotine. Eglée, consumed by the fire of her passion for the Queen and powerless against the tide of the revolutionists, could only declare aloud her devotion to the old regime. And even then she was not heeded, for who would consider seriously, or even at all, the words of a mere fille de joie of the Faubourg? It was only when, inspired by her devotion to the lost cause, the words came to her like magic and by the mere force of her own earnestness and the magnetism of a strangely beautiful voice she created a small riot one evening at the Place de Révolution. For this she was incarcerated in the Conciergerie in the very midst of the aristocrats. Her love which comes unbidden for one of these, the young Duc d'Amboise, their unsuccessful effort to escape, their trial and the tragedy of their fates form the rest of the story.

Mr. Trowbridge has not once lost the wild, fierce spirit of the girl. In spite of the ennobling influence of her grande passion, she remains to the end a woman of the people, fierce, lawless and untutored, yet more truly an innate aristocrat than all the ladies of the Queen's Court.

Essays by John Burroughs.

LITERARY VALUES AND OTHER PAPERS. By John Burroughs. Cloth, 16mo. Pp. 256. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10.

This book is the work of one who has read widely in literature as well as in nature; has weighed his reading in a discerning way, and tells what he thinks about it. He may think of many things as others have done before him, but it is his own thought, and new as the sunlight is new every morning. In the title essay there is probably nothing that has not been at some time, in some form, said before, but never has it been said with more cogency, less verbiage, more accuracy, less pretense. Mr. Burroughs sees clearly what he says, and he says no more. Because he sees quite clearly his language is simple—provokingly simple. It has its exact weight, and goes in small bulk. It would be easy to cite instances of things that have been said before, but on which pages have been spent in saying them, that here are put in a sentence or two, and in such form that in the future we can at once reproduce them.

Take, for instance, a judgment on Wordsworth at Page 19: "It is not Wordsworth's art that makes him great; it is his profound poetic emotion when in the presence of simple, common things. Tennyson's art, or Swinburne's art, is much finer, but the poetic emotion back of it is less profound and elemental." This has been said before, but never in that admirable form. Take again a judgment on Holmes at Page 220: "As a writer Dr. Holmes always reminded me of certain of our bird songsters, such as the brown thrasher or the catbird, whose performances always seem to imply a spectator and to challenge his admiration. The vivacious Doctor always seemed to write with his eye upon his reader, and to calculate in advance upon his reader's surprise and pleasure. If the world finally neglects his work it will probably be because it lacks the deep seriousness of the enduring productions." This may have been thought before, but never said, and nothing could be better. There is many a page that might easily have been spread out into a chapter, but Mr. Burroughs will not be tempted. And that he is concise produces no sense of stint; his page is "without o'erflowing, full."

Mr. Burroughs in this book gives no lengthened treatment to any one writer, except his predecessors, Gilbert White and Thoreau, and "another word on Emerson"; but he sets out an astonishing collection of authors, like gems on a tray, weighing, examining, bringing them into the light and finding hidden flaws and excellences, comparing one with another, and each with all. In this way we see the same writer in many lights, which, taken together, give a very full view of him. Take, for instance, the references throughout the volume to Sainte-Beuve, some of them nothing more than a touch—when we have put all together we have acquired something about the great critic of solid value, and that of no set purpose in our author, but inevitably. That is to say, he is not trying Sainte-Beuve, but simply producing him as a witness.

Mr. Burroughs is an advocate in whose hands the case of literature is safe. He takes high ground, but from it he speaks to the reader of ordinary intelligence and breaks to him the bread of life. Our tendency in his company is toward the same high level. His stout insistence on the personal element in literature—the man behind the book—is not too much. "This personal element," says Mr. Burroughs, "this flavor of character, is the salt of literature." Of all values, the human element is the highest and the most enduring; and the highest style is that which least comes between the writer and the reader. "The true writer," says Mr. Burroughs again, "always establishes intimate and personal relations with his reader. He comes forth, he is not concealed; he is immanent in his words, we feel him, our spirits touch his spirit."

Modern Currency.

Two books to be published shortly in this country will deal with the question of money. One of these will come out in April with the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "The Principles of Money," to be the first volume in a series planned by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago. The other will be entitled "Money and Banking," by Prof. William A. Scott of the University of Wisconsin, which is in active preparation for immediate publication by Henry Holt & Co.

Prof. Laughlin discusses the history of metallic money in the United States, paper money here and in foreign countries, and banking. He says in his preface that he has endeavored to make "a separate and orderly exposition of the principles of money quite independently of their countless historical applications."

A special feature of Prof. Scott's book is the list of references given at the end of each chapter. These, he says, have been made specific, the chapter and the page, when necessary, being given, so that the student will have no trouble in finding what he desires. The book is designed to be used as a guide simply, and not as a substitute for the literature of the subject. The volume is the outcome of ten years' experience in teaching large classes in the University of Wisconsin.

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1903

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JAN. 31, 1903.—16 PAGES.

READING THE BIBLE.

Mr. Rollo Ogden has an interesting article in the current Century on "The Literary Loss of the Bible." It seems to us that he by no means adduces sufficient testimony that the Bible is "lost." Doubtless the weakening of the old theory of verbal and even syllabic inspiraton, which was transferred by ignorant readers, and even by careless readers who might have been expected to know better, from "the original tongues" to the English version, with the consequent decay of use of the Bible as a fetich, has had some effect on Bible reading. But it is yet to be proved either that the "circulation" of the Bible has fallen off or that Americans of the class which would at one time have comprehended and taken an allusion from the Bible now no longer take such an allusion. No doubt one meets surprising ignorance of the Bible in persons from whom he would have expected knowledge. But that is no truer of the Bible than of any other classic. And, as we say, we await evidence that it is so much truer now than it was when the Bible was the only classic "in sight" of a great majority of our people.

If it be true that the Bible is, for literary purposes, "lost," there can be no question that the loss is great. That such a standard of English prose, such a repertory of good English, and such a touchstone of vulgarity, should not be accessible to everybody and familiar to everybody would be, and, if it has already been, is a national calamity. When we consider the great speakers and great writers of English, from John Bunyan to Abraham Lincoln, whose literary tastes have been nourished on the Bible alone, we can hardly share Mr. Ogden's optimistic confidence that, if the Bible should disappear in the sense of ceasing to become "familiar in men's mouths as household words," in the sense of ceasing to be household words, some satisfactory substitute would be found for the book on which a dozen generations of English-speaking men and women have been reared.

While the religious belief in the Bible has nothing to do with its literary value, it is questionable whether any book which had not a sacred character could in any measure take its place. Rather we hold it unquestionable that it could not. Of course the two characters are independent of each other. The next most efficacious book to the Bible as a sacred manual is doubtless the Koran. People who can read the Koran find it one of the worst written books in the world, and nobody has ever proposed it as a literary model. On the other hand, the greatest living master of English speech in verse would not be claimed by anybody as spiritually indebted to the Bible, and yet there is nobody living more indebted to it for his diction, more thoroughly possessed of the vocabulary of the English Bible, than Mr. Swinburne. It may be quite true, as Mr. Ogden maintains, that in all of "style" except diction such a writer as Mr. Ruskin owes more to Hooker than to the Bible, and Carlyle made confession that his own "literary affectations, much repented of or not," came from the secular writers of Elizabethan or Jacobean prose. But, though Lord Brougham expressed a wish for the time to come when every man in England would read Bacon, Mr. Ogden can hardly expect that any secular English book will ever take the place of the Bible and perform the most valuable literary function that that book, in its English form, has fulfilled for these centuries. It is quite true, as he says, that Bible reading, to have its utmost value as a literary training, "must be a thing not of school or college, nor of lectures or text books or magazine articles, but of the home, of the fireside, of the closet with door shut, of those hours of life when the memory is wax to receive and marble to retain." But, all the same, we believe that the "reading of the Scriptures without note or comment" in the public schools is the best and safest literary training that can be imparted to the whole mass of their pupils. Friends of the English language and enemies of literary vulgarity can well afford to urge the retention of the exercise on exclusively literary grounds.

"ARTHUR STIRLING."

The list of deaths advertised in THE NEW YORK TIMES June 9, 1902, included the following:

STIRLING.—By suicide in the Hudson River, poet and man of genius, in the twenty-second year of his age, only son of Richard T. and Grace Stirling, deceased, of Chicago.
Chicago papers please copy.

The next day there was a short article reporting an interview with Mr. Marvin, a stenographer, who had caused the publication of the advertisement, from which he had inadvertently omitted the Christian name of the suicide. Mr. Marvin had received a letter from Stirling saying he was going to travel as far up the Hudson River as the money he had left would carry him and then drown himself. Marvin seemed to believe implicitly that his acquaintance would do exactly as he said he would do. It does not appear, however, that the drowned body of this Arthur Stirling, unsuccessful author, was ever found, or that anybody ever bestirred himself to seek for it.

We have at hand now, from the presses of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., advance sheets of "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," a book which has been often announced, and concerning which we printed a preliminary notice a fortnight or so ago. This journal was "revised and condensed" by the author of its Introduction, who signs himself "S.," proclaims himself a novelist, and one of a few who knew Arthur Stirling in the flesh. Stirling, according to this mysterious authority, was a young man of prodigious attainments; "he had taught himself to read five languages," "he knew more great poetry by heart than any man of letters that I ever met." He was the author of only one book, "The Captive," a tragedy in blank verse, which nine publishers rejected. He was "a lonely spirit" dwelling "among the poverty-haunted thousands of this city, without (so he once told me) ever speaking to a living soul for a week."

The day after his supposed suicide this introductory friend received two packages of manuscript, one containing "The Captive," the other this diary, together with a letter stating that the writer, having been born to be an artist, could not live as anything else and so intended to take his own life.

With this preface the Journal which records the workings of a disordered mind and the sorrows of disappointed ambition and reveals the shocking egotism of its writer is given to the world. It does not all seem sincere. Many, very many passages are of an obvious "literary" quality. But enough of it, making allowances for all exhibitions of merely theatrical frenzy, is the real thing to make the book noteworthy in its sad, morbid way. Of the story of a man's life that goes with it, that may be fiction or fact—it does not matter. A large part of this published diary faithfully records the mental and physical sufferings of a proud, sensitive, highly emotional nature in contact with the practical world. This "cable car conductor" and poorly paid workman in a paper warehouse believed himself a genius. His experiences were common. The continual rejection of his manuscript, the formalities with which he was received in publishing houses, the insincerities and downright falsehoods of clerks and agents would not have crushed a stronger nature.

This is a morbid book, its view of life is unreasonable, one does not necessarily derive from it the idea that its rejected work of genius, "The Captive," really deserves publication. One does not believe all the statements in the book. But it will certainly have a large share of popularity and be much talked of. And still people will wonder who Arthur Stirling was, and if there ever really was an Arthur Stirling!

Notes of Magazines.

The first number of a new quarterly entitled The Medical Library and Historical Journal is dated January, 1903. It is published in Brooklyn. Dr. Lewis Stephen Pilcher writes of "Jacobus Berengarius Carpensi and His Commentaries on Mundinus," particularly describing a fine copy of the "Commentaries" he found in a Florence book shop a year or so ago. Dr. Frederick P. Henry has an illustrated article on "The Book Worm."

The Metropolitan Magazine, under Col. Harvey's new management, has greatly improved in many respects. The department entitled "Men Who Are Making Modern History," with good portraits and short biographical sketches, is excellent.

The article on Herbert Spencer by George Ile is not the least important of the many contributions to the current number of The World's Work. It tells the story of Spencer's career and of his everyday life now, and is capitally illustrated.

The typographical and pictorial character of the first number of The Back Log, a monthly, which seems to be the organ of the International Sunshine Society, is decidedly antique. But an article attractively entitled "Thirty Days in Hell," signed by "One Who Has Been There," shows that the conductors of this periodical are alive to the need of "sensations."

That ably conducted quarterly, The Journal of the United States Cavalry Association, contains a biographical sketch of Aguinaldo by Isabelo de los Reyes, translated by Capt. J. T. Dyckman, Eighth Cavalry; an article on "The Cavalry School of Application at Saumur," by Capt. Bentley Mott, United States Military Attaché at Paris, and "Thoughts About Cavalry," by Major William Gerlach, together with many other articles of a technical character. The magazine is profusely and handsomely illustrated.

The Bookman for February contains a particularly interesting illustrated article entitled "Venice in Recent Fiction." Louise Closser Hale wrote it and Walter Hale made the pictures, which are admirable.

In the American Journal of Sociology (Chicago) Prof. Albion W. Small discusses the question, "What Is a Sociologist?" He writes scornfully of that "distinguished President of an Eastern college" who dared to associate "sociologists" with "freaks" and "faddist", and to assert that "sociology" had nothing to do "except gather up what is left after political science and economics have done all that is important with the facts of society." Prof. Small defines a "sociologist" as "a man who is studying the facts of society in a certain way."

Fanshawe Brings $650.

The large sum of $650 was given for a copy of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," his first and rarest book, sold by C. F. Libbie & Co. in Boston Wednesday morning, Jan. 28. It was in the original boards, uncut, with paper label, though the binding was somewhat worn and part of the label was lacking. A name on title-page and last leaf was cut through with a knife and part of top margin of last leaf was torn off. With the exception of these minor defects, it was nearly as good a copy as the one sold by Messrs. Libbie Oct. 28, 1902, for the record price of $840.

At the same sale the very rare "Prospective Plan of the Battle Fought Near Lake George on the 8th of Sept., 1755," a copper-plate engraving, drawn by Samuel Blodget and engraved by Thomas Johnson, was sold for $144. This was a brilliant impression of a very uncommon copper plate, without doubt printed and engraved in Boston.

Art Handbooks.

In Bell's Miniature Series of Painters three new volumes are at hand, (Macmillans, New York, 50 cents each.) "Greuze" is treated of understandingly by Harold Armitage, and the reproductions of his best-known pictures are at least intelligible. One would know the pictures again if he met them either in a book or in a gallery. In the "Holman Hunt" book George C. Williamson provides the text, and the pictures are somewhat better—as pictures. Prof. Williamson also writes of "Frederic, Lord Leighton," and this is the most interesting volume of the three, pictorially and in a literary sense. But all the little books in this series are useful, and some of them are positively ornamental as well.

Americana Sold at Bangs's.

On Jan. 27 and 28 Bangs & Co. sold a collection of scarce American books. The principal prices were:

"Laws of Maryland," Annapolis, 1765, old calf, $19.

Smith's "History of New York," London, 1757, boards, (folding plate cleaned and backed,) $31.

"Broadway Journal," Volume II., complete, edited by Poe and Watson, New York, 1845, half sheep, $18.

"Bay Psalm Book," Livermore's reprint, Boston, 1862, $21.

Is "Angus McNeil" Mr. Crosland?

The belief grows in literary circles that "Angus McNeil," author of "The Egregious English," is identical with T. W. Crosland, who wrote "The Unspeakable Scot." Angus, the London Academy declares, "writes like Mr. Crosland's double." There is no Scotch writer of repute named Angus McNeil, and, as we said last week, Angus is probably an Englishman and a Londoner.

VARIOUS MYTHS.

OUR attention has been directed to an article in The Goosequill, a Chicago periodical, entitled "The Eugene Field Myth." Incidentally our attention has been directed to The Goosequill itself, which is a 12mo publication, without covers, of forty-eight pages, not too well printed, and illustrated with crude, banal drawings. But The Goosequill has high literary pretensions. It is particularly keen in attacking "shams," wherefore it has lately been abusing Mr. Kipling, and is fiercely opposed to the circulation of books written by other authors whom the people generally like. It is remarkable how many young "literary" persons of no striking talents, who have not yet performed any great works, are going about in the highways and byways nowadays intent on exposing shams.

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One of the objects of this publication is to preserve masterworks of English poetry which have been hitherto neglected. The month of February it thus preserves "Alca," by the late Francis Saltus, a rhymed tale of Babylon, which is fluent, but surely not wonderful. This and the Eugene Field article make up the contents, with a few pictorial and verbal vulgarities which we ascribe to the youth of the conductors of this queer periodical, the prematurely bitterners of their hearts.

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William Marion Reedy, the author of the article on the late Eugene Field, takes his keynote from William E. Henley's well-remembered attack on persons who, as he fancied had overpraised Stevenson. Mr. Reedy assumes in his morbid, Goosequill frame of mind that Henley was in the right. Now, what Henley said was not strongly objected to by folks who knew all about that matter; but they knew that Henley had quarreled with Stevenson, that he had not been retained by Stevenson's friends, as had been expected, to write Stevenson's biography; that his literary relations with the dead author had been such as to make dignified silence on his part desirable, and therefore they thought his petulant utterances ill-advised and caddish. Mr. Reedy's first error is to assume that there is any point of resemblance between Stevenson and Eugene Field sufficiently strong to justify this coupling of their names. Then he is also mistaken in fancying that any Field myth really exists. Nobody overpraises the late Mr. Field's work. His reputation was never great, and is not growing. He was journalist, humorist, versifier, beloved by a few who certainly are not to be blamed for revering his memory. He had a liking for certain fine things in literature and art, which endeared him to others with the same tastes.

***

One of the current myths is that Literature is a goddess in chains, whom certain brave young knights must liberate. To the prevalence of this myth is due the existence of a large number of queer little periodicals, little 16mos or 32mos, which exist chiefly for the purpose of exposing literary shams, such shams comprising all books which are read and liked, all authors of prose or verse who prosper. Who provides the sinews of war for the publication of these chicken or gosling periodicals is always a mystery, for from the original Philistine (American) to the newest Protest (English) they are whimsical, cranky, and clearly not easily marketable.

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Most of them, however, are what The Goosequill assuredly is not, examples of excellent printing. The two we have mentioned serve as advertisements of shops where good printing is done. The same is true of Mr. Mosher's Bibelot, which is also occasionally a vehicle of extremely good literature; such as Mr. Hardinge's charming translations of Greek verse this month. But The Bibelot resembles the others only in form, and one is inclined to wish Mr. Mosher would change its form and give it a grown-up appearance to conform with its contents.

***

Literature is not in chains, and the shams will always expose themselves in good time. The brave but bitter young knights are battling with windmills and wasting tissue, time, and money. Moreover, in most cases their own literary or artistic gods are the feeble ones, while the theory on which they rely that all authors who prosper must be humbugs will not serve. It was never a sound theory, and has been shockingly overworked.

The sort of mood in which such things are produced is one that incites youth to brutality. It is not natural or wholesome. Envy and lack of success, a trifle of laziness, and defective education are equally responsible for it. In some cases chronic ill-health begets it.

JAN

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Mme. Edmond Adam's "Romance of My Childhood and Youth" will shortly be published here by William Heinemann. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., who have already published this book in New York, have secured three more books by Mme. Adam, entitled, respectively, "My Literary Life," "My Political Life," and "The Siege of Paris." No woman has had more influence, since the Franco-Prussian war, on the political and literary life of Paris than Mme. Adam, whose salon has been frequented by the most eminent persons in the French capital. She founded the Nouvelle Revue, and had much to do with winning recognition for the talents of Guy de Maupassant, Paul Bourget, and Pierre Loti.

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The Appletons have also secured a book concerning life in Paris in the brilliant days of Napoleon III. It is by Mme. Northpeat, an English lady married to a Frenchman of English extraction. She dwelt in Paris from 1864 to 1870, and acted as correspondent of a London morning newspaper, and preserved her letters in several large scrapbooks, selections from which are now being arranged and edited. Her book, it is promised, will contain a lively, gossiping account of political, social, literary, and artistic Paris before the catastrophe of 1870.

***

The memorial volume of George Douglas Brown contains some of his unpublished sketches and a few critical papers. It is being edited by one of his literary friends who will contribute a biographical chapter, for which much interesting material has been discovered. Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., who published in New York "The House With the Green Shutters," will publish also the new volume. Robert McClure sails for New York next Monday, from Plymouth, on the Graf Waldersee.

***

John Murray, who is increasing his list of American authors, and will hereafter publish Bliss Carman's poetry in London, has in press the new novel, "The Wind in the Rosebushes," by Mary E. Wilkins.

***

Rudyard Kipling has completed several new stories in a series dealing with Mr. Pyecroft, the "Naval Mulvaney."

***

William Heinemann hopes to publish in February the first volume of Edmund Gosse and Richard Garnett's "English Literature," with thirty full-page colored plates and photogravures and the text interspersed with hundreds of black and white illustrations.

***

The Very Rev. Dr. Francis Pigou, Dean of Bristol, whose interesting volume of reminiscences, "Phases of My Life," had an immense sale, will publish a new book on "Cathedral Life" in March. He is a charming man, a witty raconteur, and his new book will surely have a warm welcome.

E. B.

The Whittier Sale.

John Anderson, Jr., issued this week the catalogue of the collection of manuscripts, books, and autographs from the library of John Greenleaf Whittier, which for some time has been in preparation. The sale will occur Friday evening, Feb. 6, and will undoubtedly be one of the most important auctions of the season. It has been brought about by Samuel T. Pickard, the poet's biographer and executor, and its sole purpose is the procuring of necessary funds for the care and permanent maintenance of the old Whittier homestead.

A number of interesting items have been added to the collection since it was first described in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. There are now 266 lots, comprising original manuscripts, with variations from the printed versions; autograph letters of the poet and his friends; works hitherto undescribed; Whittier's own copies of his writings, &c. Every book in the collection belonged personally to Whittier, and a printed certification to that effect, signed by Mr. Pickard, appears in each volume. Of great bibliographical importance are Lots 187, 190, 198, and 199, "The Sycamores," 1857; "To Edward and Elizabeth Gove, on the Fifty-fifth Anniversary of Their Marriage," 1872; "Revelation," 1866, and "One of the Singers," 1883, now offered for the first time at any public sale. The first of these will sell very high in all probability. Not over twenty-five copies were privately printed in Nantucket in 1857 by Miss Caroline L. Tallant as a Thanksgiving gift to her family. A copy was sent to Whittier, but it was apparently lost, and Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") replaced it with the present copy, presented to her by her intimate friend Miss Tallant. The pressure from which the poem takes its name were planted about 1737 by Hugh Tallant, the first Irish resident of Haverhill. Outside of family possession, only two copies are known to exist—the Whittier copy and one permanently lodged in the library of the Nantucket Historical Society.

There are twenty-two autograph letters of Whittier, probably the largest number ever offered at any one auction. The earliest, dated Philadelphia, 3rd, 8th mo., 1838, is addressed to his sister, Elizabeth H. Whittier, at Amesbury. The other letters are addressed to Lydia Maria Child, William Cullen Bryant, "Gail Hamilton," Lucy Larcom, Mr. Pickard, and other friends. There are thirty-four manuscripts, among them being the original drafts of "The Deity," 1825; "A Spiritual Manifestation," 1870; "My Birthday," 1871; "The Pressed Gentian," 1872; "The Golden Wedding of Longwood," 1874, and "In School Days." The latter, which was sent to Miss Larcom and appeared in Our Young Folks for January, 1870, is accompanied by a letter in which he says: "If it seems too spoony for a grave Quaker like myself, don't compromise me by printing it." Lot 77 is a letter from Holmes to the poet dated March 15, 1870, in which he glowingly refers to the "grace and infinite tenderness" of "In School Days." Dr. Holmes concludes: "Many noble, many lovely verses you have written; none that go to the heart more surely and sweetly than these."

The importance of the sale will be apparent alike to lovers and collectors of Whittier's writings. Among American authors only the name of Poe possesses greater magic in the auction room of to-day, and the bibliographical interest in the Quaker poet is steadily increasing. The coming sale will unquestionably establish new records. Two of the items alone should bring high and perhaps unthought of prices—the privately printed "Sycamores" and the original manuscript of "In School Days." The latter is especially a great treasure. If a collector was willing to give $122.50 for the first draft of Whittier's "The Wife of Manoah to Her Husband," (one of his most uninspired productions,) what would not be paid for the original manuscript of the most popular of Whittier's writings and the sweetest of all American poems?

The Gilsey Sale.

The first part of the collection of the late Peter Gilsey was sold by John Anderson, Jr., on the evenings of Jan. 20-23. The 1,127 lots included original drawings, engraved portraits, (many in mezzotint,) autograph letters and documents, theatrical portraits, rare playbills, daguerreotypes, &c. The highest price was $350, given by J. O. Wright & Co., for Lot 238, an original portrait of Edwin Booth, drawn in charcoal and chalk, by William Wallace Scott in January, 1870. This drawing, sketched from life in Booth's Theatre, Jan. 11, 12, and 14, 1870, represents the tragedian as Hamlet. The size is 10⅜ by 7⅞ inches.

The other prices of importance were as follows:

Lot 51—Andrews's "Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden," New York, 1901, $37.50.

Lot 230—Charcoal drawing of Booth as Iago, by Oswald, drawn in London in 1872, framed, $50.

Lot 323—"The British Stage and Literary Cabinet," London, 1817-21, from No. 1 to No. 60, inclusive, five volumes, bound in full polished calf extra, $250. (One of the rarest illustrated dramatic works. The portraits are principally by Isaac R. Cruikshank and George Cruikshank, the greater number colored, and include much of their best work.)

Lot 427—Mezzotint portrait of Mrs. Susanna Centlivre, by Pelham, after Fermin, with full margin, very rare, $122.50.

Lot 484—"A Scene in the Recruiting Office," 1739, mezzotint, by Faber, after Mercier, group picture, with Kitty Clive in the centre, full margin, $51.

Lot 565—Mezzotint portrait of George Frederick Cooke as Iago by James Ward, after J. Green, brilliant impression, with wide margins, dated 1801, $90.

Lot 961—Stipple portrait of Clara Fisher, by Gimber and Bennett, after Inman, 1829, brilliant open letter proof on India paper, with full margins, $72.50.

Lot 1,062—"A Garden Party at Versailles," colored aquatint, signed "D. B.," 1792, $145.

Lot 1,076-Mezzotint portrait of David Garrick, by Dixon, after Hudson, fine open letter proof, with broad margins, $47.50.

Col. Higginson on Whitman.

From T. W. Higginson's Lowell Institute Lectures.

It would be a great mistake, doubtless, to class Whitman with Ossian on the one side, or Tupper on the other; but it would be a still greater error to overlook the fact that the mere revolt against the tyranny of form has been made again and again before him, and that without securing immortal fame to the author of the experiments.

It is no uncommon thing, moreover, for the fiercest innovating poets to revert to the ranks of order before they die. Whitman abstained, through all his later publications, from those proclamations of utter nudity to which Emerson objected, and omitted some of the most objectionable instances from his later editions and was far more compressed and less simply enumerative than when he began. * * *

Whitman can never be classed, as Spinoza was by Schleiermacher, among "God-intoxicated" men; but he was early inebriated with two potent draughts—himself and his country.

When Thoreau says of Whitman, "He does not celebrate love at all. It is as if the beasts spoke," the verdict seems to me to be final. Not only has he given us no love poem in the ordinary sense of the term, but it is so hard to conceive of him writing one as of his chanting a serenade beneath the window of his mistress.

This not only separates him from the poets of ideal emotion, like Poe, but from those, like Rossetti, whose passion, though it may incarnate itself in the body, has its sources in the soul.

As time went on, this less pleasing aspect became softened; his antagonisms were disarmed by applauses; although this recognition sometimes took a form so extreme and adulatory that it obstructed his path to that simple and unconscious life which he always preached but could not quite be said to practice. * * * Intellectually speaking, all critics now admit that he shows in an eminent degree that form of the ideal faculty which Emerson conceded to Margaret Fuller—he has "lyric glimpses." Rarely constructing anything, he is yet singularly gifted in phrases, in single cadences, in casual wayward strains as from an aeolian harp. It frequently happens that the titles or catchwords of his poems are better than the poems themselves; as we sometimes hear it said in praise of a clergyman, that he has beautiful texts. "Proud Music of the Storm," "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed," and others will readily occur to memory.

English Translation of Euripides.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish next month the third and last volume in their series of the Athenian Drama, which includes Aeschylus and Sophocles, the latter of which was described recently in these columns. The forthcoming volume is on Euripides, by Prof. Gilbert Murray, and contains in English rhyming verse his "Hippolytus" and "The Bacchae," together with Aristophanes's "Frogs," the last of which is, the author says, "the chief ancient criticism of Euripides, a satire penetrating, brilliant, and though preposterously unfair, still exceedingly helpful to any student who does not choose to put himself at its mercy. * * * What is said of Euripides in the 'Frogs,' so far as it is serious, is after all part of the truth, and a part not to be ignored."

Of his method of translation, Prof. Murray says that his aim has been to build up something as like the original as he could in form and in "spirit," and consequently he has often worked hard to express a slight shade of meaning or of beauty which he felt lurking in some particular word or cadence; he has changed metaphors, altered shapes of sentences and the like; in one instance he omitted over a line.

Speaking of the later work of Euripides the author remarks that "there is, on the one hand, the fact of progressive bitterness in Euripides's plays, and on the other there is the peculiar impression which they make of dealing with living and concrete things." He continues:

But it is not really anything positive that chiefly illustrates the later tone of Euripides. It is not his denunciations of nearly all the institutions of human society. * * * It is not even the mass of sordid and unbalanced characters that he brings upon the scene. * * * It is the gradual dying off of serenity and hope. And * * * almost the only remnant of the spirit of the "Alcestis" or the "Hippolytus," the only region of clear beauty that can still be found in the later tragedies, lies in the lyrical element.

When Euripides left Athens and went to Macedonia, the author tells us, he seems to have lived in some wild retreat on the northern slopes of Mount Olympus, "in the elm-woods and the oaken, there where Orpheus harped of old."

The volume is illustrated, and has for frontispiece a photogravure of the portrait bust of Euripides. Prof. Murray has provided each play with notes; he has given an appendix on the Greek poet's lost plays; also an index to the introductory essay and the commentary.

For American Connoisseurs.

The American Connoisseur Company of this city will shortly begin issuing a new monthly magazine for collectors and art lovers under the title of The American Connoisseur. The magazine will be edited by Charles de Kay, art editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, author of "Life and Works of Antoine Louis Barye," &c. The object of the new periodical will be to provide connoisseurs with a book in which is treated the work of American artists as well as those of foreign countries. The articles will be written by well-known authorities, and will describe the annual exhibitions in the principal American cities, past masters of mural decoration, the architecture, interior decorations, &c., of American homes; the developments of civic, State, and National architecture; memorial and portrait sculpture, ancient and modern work in bookbinding, leather, ceramics, textiles, &c., and there will be articles on etching, engraving, and lithography. Each copy will be about 7½ by 10 inches in size, and will be bound in cloth. The engravings will usually, it is said, be full page and of the best quality.

Baedeker's Italy and France.

"Northern Italy and Southern France," including Corsica—how tantalizing to the reviewers to find the familiar red covers of useful old Baedeker gracing his table at this bleak season! The mere sight of the names forces upon his reluctant memory the startling figures of the latest coal bill. Run through the pages and see the old familiar names—Genoa, the Riviera, Milan, Como, Lugano, Venice, and Florence! How they put to shame the rude and blustering New York days whose chilling shivers are so pronounced just now.

This twelfth remodeled edition of "Northern Italy," which corresponds to the sixteenth German one, has been thoroughly revised and augmented. Its contents have been divided into groups of routes arranged historically and geographically, and given bolder type, with a prefatory outline of the history of the district. Each section is also prefaced with a list of the routes it contains, in deference to the habit of the experienced traveler of taking apart his Baedeker so he can slip into his pocket for immediate use just a few pages at a time. The late Prof. Springer of Leipsic has written an introductory article on art, which has special reference to Northern Italy and Florence. To him are also due the art-historical notes prefixed to the descriptions of the larger towns and principal picture galleries. The introductory article on Italian art, "designed merely to guide the eye of the enlightened traveler and to aid the uninitiated in independent discrimination and research," covers, in its thirty pages, the entire field from the art of antiquity, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance to the Mannerists and Eclectics of the seventeenth century. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $2.40, while the guide to Southern France, now in its fourth edition, costs $2.75.

New Editions of Jane Austen.

In spite of the number of people who are constantly employed in supplying us with "new books," there are still those old favorites which will not be forgotten and which the publishers have this season, more than in any previous season, endeavored to bring before the public in attractive and inexpensive editions. Jane Austen seems to have especially appealed to the publishers' minds, and two editions of her novels come almost simultaneously. Of these the Macmillan Company's five 16mo volumes, (80 cents per volume,) charmingly illustrated by Hugh Thomson, with the exception of "Pride and Prejudice," in which Mr. Brock's familiar sketches appear, and with critical introductions by Austin Dobson, are unusually attractive. This edition is exactly similar to other illustrated pocket classics issued by this firm and illustrated by Mr. Thomson, including such favorites as "Cranford," "The Vicar of Wakefield," and others. They are books that may be easily slipped into the pocket to be read on the train or street cars, and also lend both dignity and attractiveness to any library shelf.

G. P. Putnam's Sons' Hampshire edition, (five volumes, $1 per set,) while not equal in attractiveness to the other edition, has nevertheless merits of its own. In size it is the same as the Macmillan edition, and its type, although smaller, is nevertheless blacker and sharper. Each volume contains a short bibliography of Miss Austen's work, but the books lack the charming illustrations which enhance the pages of the other edition.

Julian Ralph's Last Work.

Harper's Magazine will publish this year a number of articles on American subjects, the last work done by the late Julian Ralph, author and war correspondent, who died the other day. The first of these articles will be on "The American Tyrol," and will appear in the March number of the magazine. Another paper to appear later describes a trip made by the author through parts of New England with a tin peddler. Another paper will give a description of those remote "cabin" Kentuckians whom Mr. Ralph recently visited, with illustrations by Lester Ralph, the author's son.

THE WORLD'S WORK.
Walter H. Page, Editor.

THE March issue is on the newsstands. For seven months (with one exception) we have not been able to supply the demand fully the growth has been so rapid.

Here are a few things recently said about *The World's Work*.

"I believe the wide circulation of such a magazine is educationally more valuable than the founding of a new college."—MELVIL DEWEY, State Librarian of New York.

"It is the only magazine I read through from beginning to end."—H. K. SEVER, Chicago.

If you will buy the February issue you will realize how strong and vital the magazine is. 25c.; $3 00 a year.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.
Liberty H. Bailey, Editor.

WHAT we have said of *The World's Work* is true of *Country Life* except that the gain over last year has been even greater.

The February issue now for sale won't last a week. 25c; $3.00 a year.

"It is certainly the most beautiful publication of the kind that has appeared in this country, and is doubtless destined to do much toward making our people genuine country lovers."—JOHN BURROUGHS.

"It is a publication which ought to be encouraged by every good man and woman of refined tastes in all this broad republic."—The late J. STERLING MORTON.

"'COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA' appeals to my heart in a way I cannot resist—in fact, do not want to resist."—W. K. OGLOBSBEE, Cincinnati, O.

THE PIT.
By Frank Norris.

THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS.
By Thomas Dixon, Jr.

The best selling books because most vital.
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
34 Union Square, E., N. Y.

FROM READERS.

Settlement Workers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I be permitted to smile (in print) at a comment made in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW by Books by the Boston correspondent when writing of a new novel.

I do not wish to cast any aspersions upon either the book or its author, neither of which I know anything about; my tilt is with the reviewer when he gives vent to this sage statement: "The author made economics her special study at Wellesley, and is familiar with the conditions of the poorer class of workmen, having been for some months one of the workers at the Elizabeth Peabody House at West End."

Now I have been both a college student and a settlement worker, and while I hold the private opinion that the teaching of economics as now conducted in most of our colleges is limited in scope and in freedom of utterance, and the settlements are far from the solution of the labor question, yet I am willing to give them due credit. But at their very best, I am pretty well satisfied that the knowledge acquired in lecture halls and in one's daily perambulations from the settlement door is incomplete and superficial; it is but the beginning of wisdom. We may not thus easily come to know our fellow-man, particularly when he is living in quite a different surroundings from those of the student or "worker," and battles with an industrial slavery that touches them merely, as it were, with the tip of its black wings. Life, experience, study, and reflection—all these and more are needed to help one to understand the workingman and our tangled life to-day.

Perhaps it is not necessary to take the correspondent's remark so seriously were it not for the universality of his opinion—this idea that you may learn all about the workingman—an odious phrase as usually employed—by residing some months at a settlement, with occasional peeps into his workshop; or, on the other hand, from the knowledge "you took from a printed book!"

A WORKER.

Aquashicola Valley, Penn., Jan. 29, 1903.

The King of Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On the first page of to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS you state that "according to a veracious English correspondent all Italy is stirred up by the rumored presence of an American of fabulous wealth, who is called the 'King of Books.'" "But who is this King?" asks THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. "Not Mr. Schwab, surely. Probably he is of the famed stock of Crawford, the original owner of 'the Humbert millions.'"

Now, the "Nuova Antologia" of Jan. 1, 1903, may possibly give us the key to the mystery. An article covering two pages of that most estimable periodical, entitled "Il re del bibliofili," and accompanied by a portrait of the "King," describes in detail the somewhat eccentric hobby of Mr. James Carleton Young of Minneapolis.

According to the "Antologia," Mr. Young, "recognizing that the era of marvelous prosperity which the United States is now enjoying cannot be of long duration, deems it necessary that a considerable portion of the wealth now in circulation should be, so to speak, immobilized ['fissate"] in great undertakings and artistic manifestations," (I translate literally from the Italian,) which "shall live through the centuries, and shall commemorate during periods of decadence the past splendors. Alas! for the people which in the days of sadness cannot derive inspiration and comfort from the monuments which were the witnesses of past glories!"

The writer in the "Nuova Antologia" further informs us that Mr. Young, possessed of fabulous wealth, has during the last few years given diffusion to his ideas through the medium of the "most authoritative American periodicals." Moreover, in the City of Minneapolis, in Loring Park, there will shortly be erected at his expense a building having the form of a Greek temple, destined to hold and preserve the original and magnificent collection which Mr. Young has brought together. This library will contain only books by living authors—that is, we presume, only books by authors living during Mr. Young's lifetime, or, more correctly still, since he began his collection, in 1878.

The collection of notable books produced in our time in the various literatures of the world would, says the "Antologia," appear an undertaking beyond the strength of any one man; and yet Mr. Young not only sets himself this task, but increases the difficulty immensely by only opening the doors of his library to such volumes as contain an autograph, a dedication, or some lines from the hand of the author himself. In addition to printed volumes Mr. Young collects the manuscripts of well-known writers, and already possesses examples of the work of Edmond Rostand, Anatole France, Carmen Sylva, Rudyard Kipling, James Whitcomb Riley, Stephen Crane, Eugene Field, Leslie Stephen, &c.

The idea started, says the Italian review, when Mr. Young was a Commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1878. Alphonse Daudet, who knew and admired the young American, then presented him with his latest book, containing an autographic dedication. Hence the collection which is to fill the Greek temple in Loring Park, Minneapolis, and cheer us during our periods of National decadence.

REMSEN WHITEHOUSE.

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1903.

"With the Lepers at Surinam."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As no doubt many of your readers have not seen a copy of the first edition, printed in England, of that charmingly appreciative booklet, "With the Lepers in Surinam," written with a view to making this Christlike work known, by Mrs. L. Piggott, wife of the British Consul at Paramaribo, Surinam, I would call their attention to the fact that a second edition has been issued, with an illustration, by the Protestant Leper Committee; and can be had for the asking by any one interested in this noble work among the suffering lepers. Dr. Lyman Abbott lately devoted a column in The Outlook to the Surinam leper house at Bethesda, in that colony, and urged his readers to ask for this booklet and any other information which would be gladly given by the Missionary Superintendent of Bethesda, by addressing him: The Rev. Henry T. Weiss, 225 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

H. T. PRUCAUFF.

Bethlehem, Penn., Jan. 27, 1903.

Books Worth Reading.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some weeks ago, as I was browsing over the shelves of the Mercantile Library in my customary manner, I picked out a book entitled "Human Nature and the Social Order," by Charles Horton Cooley, Instructor in Sociology at the University of Michigan, and the following, which really strikes the keynote of the author's theme, attracted my attention:

"All badness, injustice, or wrong is, in one of its aspects, a lack of sympathy. If a man's action is injurious to interests which other men value, and so impresses them as wrong, it must be because, at the moment of action, he does not feel those interests as they do. * * *

"Much the same may be said regarding mental health in general; its presence or absence may always be expressed in terms of sympathy. * * * The essence of insanity, from the social point of view, (and, it would seem, the only final test of it,) is a confirmed lack of touch with other minds in matters upon which men in general are agreed, and imbecility might be defined as a general failure to compass the more complex sympathies."

Another day I took up the volume again, and found so many sparkling and thought-provoking short phrases and sentences that I took it home with me for more careful perusal, and finding, as I did, that it was quite as interesting as any well-written novel, to me, I thought it worth while to mention the book to my fellow-readers of the REVIEW.

At present I am enjoying Dr. James M. Ludlow's "Incentives for Life, Personal and Public," with the following dedication: "To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. With affectionate recollection of a boy in the pew who has since in public life and personal character signally exemplified the precepts contained in this book."

Personally, I prefer it to Charles Wagner's "The Simple Life," so warmly recommended by the President himself.

In conclusion, do you really think Henry James harder to read, for the average mind, than George Meredith? I must confess that getting through the latter's novels was harder to me than any book I studied in my university course! Henry James's length of sentences, in which occasionally one has to go hunting for a nominative case, are simply aggravating to me, but I can't say that any of his work has appeared utterly unintelligible.

MAY MACKINTOSH.

Wechawken, N. J., Jan. 11, 1903.

Was Roger Williams an Agnostic?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The correspondence in your columns between the Rev. Dr. King and Mr. Richmans concerning the agnosticism of Roger Williams in his book on Rhode Island, has interested me greatly, and has suggested a few questions which seem to be of real interest, and which I desire to submit without any intention of prolonging the discussion.

Can the age in which one lives make or unmake one's religious views?

Could Roger Williams be intellectually honest and allow any fashion of "his age" to prevent him from conscientiously following his doubts to logical conclusions?

What were the peculiar characteristics of "his age" which prevented him from becoming an agnostic de facto?

Can one be an honest seeker after truth if he is thus controlled by "his age"?

Was it simply "his age" which drove Roger Williams from the colony of Massachusetts into the wilderness to establish absolute religious liberty?

Did he violate any established belief of "his age" in establishing religious liberty?

Was he in bondage to "his age," or did he speak boldly his doubts and convictions?

(Rev.) JOHN JAY GORHAM.

Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1903.

Two Novels Contrasted.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

May I be permitted a few lines to draw attention to the delightful story Mr. Frederic Remington has written in "John Ermine"? After the overdressed models of romance which have been the fad, the clear-spun style of this book is charming. Mr. Remington's artistic talent is traceable in his manner of sketching in his story with broad, suggestive strokes; so many writers surfeit the reader's mind with superfluous photographic detail, leaving little for his imagination. The climax, while unexpected, is all the more effective for being limned with extreme simplicity.

May I also express a wonder that a man of such clever, versatile mind as Mr. James Huneker should so abuse his talent as to write such morbidly inartistic stuff as "Melomaniacs"?

G. B. K.

New York, Jan. 26, 1903.

Dorothy Quincy in Romance.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The reviewer of Wilson's "Where American Independence Began," in your last issue, has overlooked the fact that the episode in Dorothy Quincy's life of which he spoke has already been written of by Mary Springer in a romance published a few years ago, called "Lady Hancock," and so not neglected by our Colonial novelists.

S. KENNY.

New York, Jan. 25, 1903.

Botanical Manuals.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Traveling over the prairies of North Dakota prevents my seeing promptly the interesting letters in THE TIMES. And I might pass by as stale and forgotten some criticisms on my review of "The Flora of Jackson County, Missouri," were it not that I am anxious that this work should have the just credit of its real priority. Granting, as I have granted, that the "Flora Cestrica," mentioned by Mr. Lewis, is a true local manual, it seems to me that it is the only exception to my assertion that Mr. Mackenzie's book is unique.

Those doubtless excellent works referred to by your correspondent, Mr. Myers, are not, so far as I can judge from this letter given by him, "manuals." They are simply "lists." Let me repeat, to prevent similar mistaking corrections, that a botanical "manual" is a book which gives the plants of a region in their orders, genera, and species, with proper scientific descriptions, and which prefixes a "key" whereby they may be identified.

"Lists" and "catalogues" such as Mr. Myers recounts are not "manuals."

CAMERON MANN,
Bishop of North Dakota.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 27, 1903.

The Cherry Tree Myth.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Libre Penseur," in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, delivers himself of much weariness regarding the "cherry tree" visitation which he expects to have to endure next month. It is sad, indeed, that we grown-ups must be afflicted with the worn-out humor of a century on this alleged and indignantly denied incident, but the "liberal thinkers" among us ought to bear the annual cross philosophically, realizing that the "funny man," like the rest of us, runs short of material at times. More pressing, however, than the "Hold, enough!" of the joke reader and the needed sympathy with the joke maker reduced to such straits, is the right of the little child to the hatchet story in all its pristine simplicity and good faith—for true it may be held to be, in spirit if not in fact.

Even the "myth" may be sacred, and this is a peculiarly sacred one because it has pictured a noble strength of character in boyhood, foreshadowing the man, to generations of infantile Americans, and has aroused in their uncritical souls a sentiment for truth and a tendency to brave ideals. If "the late James Parton particularly detested this myth," he did so out of the selfishness of an adult victim, as one might destroy a baby's drum, because that upon which the little one feeds his rhythmic sense disturbs the scholarly ears of his father. I would say to all surviving James Partons and to all "liberal thinkers" who despise the crude stimuli of childhood, "Come, let us live with our children!"

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am much distressed to find that your correspondent "Libre Penseur" has joined the increasing army of iconoclasts who would destroy all our early idols and romances. I think there can be no question of the truth of the hatchet and cherry tree idyl, since I am assured by a friend that he had it direct from a colored citizen of Virginia, and still living at so advanced an age that he himself cannot recollect when he was born. My friend met him in the marketplace, and after passing the compliments of the day, this colloquy ensued:

"Uncle, how old are you?" "Bress de Lord, Sah, I done forgot to remember, but I was a body servant of Gen'l Washington." "Ah," said my friend, "then you must have been with him when he crossed the Delaware." "Wid him! To be shooah I was. I rowed de boat." "Ah, then," continued my friend, "perhaps you recall the little incident of his father's cherry tree and the hatchet." "Shooah, shooah! I knowed all about it. I fotched de hatchet."

Such evidence is conclusive, and the hatchet story must stand, though the tree fall.

HORATIO C. KING.

New York, Jan. 27, 1903.

Origin of Knickerbocker.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of Mr. E. Mayhew Bacon's very valuable and interesting book, "The Hudson River," you quote a passage purporting to give the origin of the name Knickerbocker, which is, to say the least, misleading. I take the liberty of sending you an extract from The Genealogical Magazine for January, which will, I trust, throw further light upon the subject. The paragraph is from a sketch of the life of Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

"His mother—one of the Knickerbockers of Schaghticoke, made famous by Irving in the preface to his "History of New York"—was Kathlyne, youngest daughter of Johannes Knickerbocker, and of the sixth generation from Herman Jansen Van Berghen "called Knickerbocker," who, before setting sail from Holland, had the forethought to provide himself with bricks wherewith to build the house at Schaghticoke. This Herman, who was the son of Capt. Johannes Van Berghen of the Dutch Navy, had himself seen service and bore the scar of a wound received in action at Solebay, when De Ruyter's ships were driven back before the onslaught of the French and English fleets combined. The name Knickerbocker, which was at first a sobriquet, beyond a doubt means literally one who plays the Old Nick, from "knikker" a Dutch term for the Evil One, and "bakker" a baker, a word used also broadly in the sense of maker. De Vries relates a parallel instance of Colonial humor: The first Indian to become possessor of a gun with which he kept his fellow-savages in awe was known as Kallebacker—one who creates a disturbance. Just how Van Berghen came to be called Knickerbocker will probably remain a mystery, but it is certain that his descendants have been so nominated ever since though the line goes back without a break to one Gerardus with a string of titles, "born on the day before the Nativity of St. John, 1257." But the family motto is "Die stryd met fortuyn wint." (Who strives with fortune wins,) and no doubt the early settlers were too well occupied in its practical application to concern themselves greatly with old Gerardus.

HERMAN KNICKERBOCKER VIELE.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

Poe's Centenary.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is proposed to give a prize of $100 for the best suggestion of a memorial of Poe's centenary, to be celebrated in New York Jan. 19, 1909. No statue or other effigy worthy of "the poet of the soul" exists anywhere at the present time, and the coming centenary of the poet offers a fitting opportunity to his legion of admirers to unite in proffering a memorial that shall be both a tribute to this original genius and an ornament to the metropolis. It has been proposed to hold the competition open until Nov. 1, 1903, and to leave the award of the prize, made by a committee of distinguished literary experts, upon the recurrence of the next anniversary of Poe's birth, Jan. 19, 1904.

STYLUS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1903.

Hamilton and the Constitution.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

We cannot but admire the zeal of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton in coming to the defense of her Hamilton, but how far ought admiration to go when truth is concerned? Why should any one denounce Aaron Burr for his follies and pass over those of Alexander Hamilton? It is to be lamented that two such shining characters, distinguished for brilliancy at the bar, and, by universal consent, leaders among eminent lawyers in New York, who sat as guest at each other's table, should allow ambition for political preferments to separate them and make them bitter enemies. But so it was.

Look through the volumes of Hamilton, to which Mrs. Atherton refers, and it is noticeable how many public characters he speaks lightly of or condemns. He hated Jefferson, and yet urged that he should be chosen President rather than Burr, for whom he had a greater hatred. He most mercilessly attacked President John Adams, and by so doing divided the old Federal Party, causing its downfall. He hoped that Pinckney might be chosen President, but it led to the election of Jefferson.

Hamilton seemed inconsistent with himself often, and never more so than in his advocacy of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, for which he had not, as we shall see, any real admiration, for in the Philadelphia Convention he brought forward a plan for another form of government, but when that failed he afterward urged, by his masterly papers in The Federalist and by the force of his acknowledged eloquence, that the Constitution should be adopted, apparently trying to bring out in legal arguments whatever could be advocated that was right on his side of the question at issue.

Let us have the testimony. Gouverneur Morris, his political friend, who was in the Philadelphia Convention with him, in writing to Robert Walsh, Feb. 5, 1811, says:

"Gen. Hamilton had little share in forming the Constitution. He disliked it, believing all republican government to be radically defective. He admired, nevertheless, the British Constitution, which I consider an aristocracy in fact, though a monarchy in name. * * *

"Gen. Hamilton hated republican government, because he confounded it with democratical government, and he detested the latter, because he believed it must end in despotism, and he, in the meantime, destructive to public morality. He believed that our administration would be enfeebled progressively at every new election, and become at last contemptible."

Morris, in a letter to Col. Aaron Ogden, Dec. 28, 1804, speaks of Hamilton's holding to his unpopular views, saying:

"Our poor friend Hamilton bestrode his hobby to the great annoyance of his friends and not without injury to himself. More a theoretic than a practical man, he was not sufficiently convinced that a system may be good in itself and bad in relation to particular circumstances. He well knew that his favorite form was inadmissible, unless as the result of civil war; and I suspect that his belief in that which he called an approaching crisis arose from a conviction that the kind of government most suitable, in his opinion, to this extensive country could be established in no other way."

Morris could not be mistaken as to his friend's political utterances; indeed, that friend was too open, too unguarded, for that. There was his weakness. But as Mrs. Atherton would have something in proof of it from her hero's letters, and from his own works, let me cite a passage from one to his friend Morris, written Feb. 27, 1802, viz.:

"Mine is an odd destiny. Perhaps no man in the United States has sacrificed or done more for the present Constitution than myself; and contrary to all my anticipations of its fate, as you know, from the very beginning. I am still laboring to prop the frail and worthless fabric. Yet I have the murmurs of its friends no less than the curses of its foes for my reward. What can I do better than to withdraw from the scene? Every day proves to me more and more that this American world was not made for me. * * *

"You, friend Morris, are by birth a native of this country, but by genius an exotic. You mistake, if you fancy that you are more of a favorite than myself, or that you are in any sort upon a theatre suited to you."

Who is not glad that Mrs. Atherton says so many good things of Hamilton in "The Conqueror"? but why may she now have an unkind word as to Jefferson? Must some one be quoted as saying that he was "the father of secession"? Did those early Virginia and Kentucky resolutions go as far as did the members of the old Hartford Convention? The early fathers had their frailties, every one, but with them all they were patriots to give us the best Government that has ever been set up among men.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 19, 1903.

Mrs. Ritchie's Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish to second a suggestion of one of your correspondents that appeared in your columns several weeks ago with regard to a new edition in this country of the works of Mrs. Ritchie, (Anne Thackeray.) Especially would I be glad to find a small volume of hers entitled "A Book of Sibyls." This, I think, was never to be had here except in the paper edition of Harper's Franklin Square Library.

It consists of some very charming sketches of the lives of Maria Edgeworth, Jane Austen, Mrs. Opie, and, I think, Mrs. Barbauld.

E. E. B.

Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1903.

Boccaccio Attractively Bound.

One of the three copies on vellum of Boccaccio's "Life of Dante," printed by De Vinne for the Grolier Club, and now the property of Mr. J. P. Morgan, has recently been returned to him in an exquisitely executed binding, the work of Ralph Randolph Adams. The design is early Italian, admirably worked out in gold. It is this gold work or finishing that is of special interest to American collectors, as no binder heretofore has been able to produce a book with the gold as lustrous as that of the great French binders. It marks an era in American bookbinding.

JAN

BOSTON IDEAS.

A Boston Scandal Incorporated in a Philadelphia Novel—Forthcoming Juveniles.

FOR five years the story of a certain broken engagement has been whispered in Boston society, and has been matter of familiar knowledge in the offices of the wicked, merciless daily papers, which, as is well known, spare nobody, and are much condemned by virtuous magazine editors who have no temptation to tell the truth. But they have never published this tale, although it is a good story, apart from its local interest. Now comes Mrs. Katharine Bingham's "The Philadelphians," reprinted from a magazine making profession of blameless gentleness and tenderness, and so the tale is told. In truth the affianced girl, whom a series of accidents had compelled to pass the night quite alone in her father's country house, awoke at early dawn to see her lover standing by her dressing table fingering the jewels which she had worn the previous evening. He and a party of her friends had escorted her home from a dance and searched the house for possible burglars; she had locked the door behind them and lain down without a fear. He, having left a window bolt unfastened, had sought his own home, swiftly slipped into morning clothes, mounted his bicycle, and returned for the booty with which he intended to pay certain heavy debts. Her father and brother waited upon him the next morning, the jewels were recovered, and the engagement broken. In "The Philadelphians" the lady is married, and uses her knowledge of the man's crime to end his flirtation with her married sister-in-law, but the source of the story seems indubitable. It may be a coincidence, however. Perhaps all the stories have been lived, and the poor modern author may expect in Avernus to encounter not only the reproachful shades of elder authors whose heroes he has unconsciously reproduced, but also of real folk whose adventures he has bestowed upon his puppets.

***

"The Philadelphians" is published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. It will be followed by Mr. Eliot Flower's tale of Chicago politics as soon as a title can be found for it; no very easy task, for the hero is an Alderman, and few indeed are the really descriptive epithets which American wrath and disgust have not made commonplace by application to the typical City Father.

***

Mr. John Preston True, one of the few writers for children sufficiently courageous to bring a hero's career to an end in three volumes, has the pleasure of finding his "Scouting for Washington," "Morgan's Men," and "On Guard Against Tory and Tarleton," recommended for supplementary reading by the President of the Normal Schools of Michigan, Mr. Albert Leonard, editor of The Journal of Pedagogy. His "The Iron Star" is even more strongly recommended; as well it may be, for it is an extraordinary little summary of the development of civilization excellently well written. Mr. True's earliest literary efforts were poetical, and he was one of the prize winners in that Boston Budget contest by which Miss Mary E. Wilkins was first brought into prominence, but that was twenty years ago. His best poetry is in "The Iron Star." Although his books are published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., he has a desk in the literary department at Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s.

***

The addition of Prof. Royce's long introductory note to the volumes of the "Cosmic Philosophy," included in the new edition of John Fiske's works, has attracted renewed attention to the work which Mr. Herbert Spencer called the greatest of the century. It is better known in England than in its native land, although probably no better in proportion to the number of scholars.

***

The ideal hero of the new novelist finds the world exceedingly complex, unlike the simple sphere upon which one had nothing to do but to kill a dun cow or unhorse a Templar or so, or aid a Queen to escape from Lochleven before one could marry and live happy forever after. For instance, in "The Legatee," a coming story by a new author, Miss Alice Prescott Smith, a young Southerner, inheriting a Wisconsin lumber mill from his uncle, finds himself at war with the Northern prejudices of the adjacent town, heir to some nice little private quarrels of the late deceased, a shining mark for Socialists and advocates of total abstinence, and after a time for strikers, who complicate their naturally unpleasant temper with religious fanaticism. Steering his way amid this choice collection of enemies is a task making those set by the obdurate heroines of mediaeval romance a mere trifle, and a great forest fire comes most opportunely to set matters straight. Miss Smith's publishers will be Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

***

Her seventieth year finds the author of "Little Prudy" and the creator of Prudy's little world still busily at work, and next Winter will bring a new Quinnebasset story to the daughters of those who read the earlier tales. The title is "Joy Bells"; the publishers Messrs. Lee & Shepard. Another veteran author, Miss Amanda M. Douglas, has also written a book for girls, and calls it "Helen Grant's School Days." Among the younger writers on the same firm's list, Miss Adele E. Thompson is preparing a historical tale, "A Lassie of the Isles," the Lassie being Flora Macdonald of Skye, and Miss Amy Brooks carries on her two series with "Randy and Prue" and "Dorothy's Playmates." Among the firm's new writers are Mr. W. Reiff Hesser, whose book is called "Joe's Signals," and Miss Mary McRae Cutter, whose title, "The Girl Who Kept Up," promises well; "The Frolicsome Four," by Miss Edith L. Gilbert; "Little Betty Blew," by Annie M. Barnes, and "Following the Ball," by A. T. Dudley, complete the list of juvenile fiction.

***

That curious and interesting work Lord Penzance's "A Judicial Summing Up," is to be published in Boston by the W. B. Clarke Company, and if those who have not read it can be persuaded to refrain from talking and writing of it some pleasant discussion may be expected. The work is edited by M. H. Kennear, and an introductory biographical note has been added by Mr. F. A. Inderwick, K. C. The author might have stepped out of Sir Walter's best pages, with his great legal learning and well deserved success, his "fondness for the ancient classics," his taste for chemistry, and that love of roses which, refusing to be satisfied with cultivating them at Rashing, his country seat, led him to purchase and inclose a garden in Clapham and to experiment with roses until the London fog and smoke killed his favorites. His argument is cast in the shape indicated by the title, and considers the testimony offered by certain "Defendants" of Shakespeare against the Plaintiffs or Baconians. It is not a book of original research, but a diversion, undertaken at the age of seventy, pursued for seven years before anything was written, and enjoyed as heartily as the laboratory or the rose garden had been in their time. Neither in the ignorant youth who went up to London from Stratford nor in the entirely prosaic person who returned thither can he find the author of the plays, but the pleasure given by the book proceeds less from its substance than from watching a great mind playing at the profession to which it was devoted in real life. In the preface he excuses himself of partiality and of not leaning alternately to one side and the other, as he trusts that he would do in a real case, and he indulges in a naughty thrust or two at overenthusiastic anti-Baconians, thrusts rather in the manner of the counsel than of the Judge.

***

Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "A Treasury of Humorous Poetry," published a little too late for the first rush of holiday buyers, found itself rivaled when it appeared by Miss Wells's "Nonsense Anthology," and owing to two or three other small mischances received at first much less notice than it should. But it is really a very good collection of modern verse, arranged with no historical intention, and indeed with no apparent plan. Indexes of authors, titles, and first lines are provided, but as one goes through the book one is now in the eighteenth, now in the nineteenth, and now in the twentieth century. In the matter of authorship Mr. Knowles credits Lysaght with "Kitty of Coleraine," and is at issue with Mr. Graves, Alfred Williams, and John Owens, who prepared the "Poems of Places" for Mr. Longfellow. He gives "The Lawyer's Invocation to Spring" to Brownell, and cites Bryant as his authority. About 250 selections are included in the volume, and among the authors are many found in no earlier collection. The compiler is the literary adviser of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., and has already issued two other volumes of selected verse, one a year book, the other a collection of lyrics. The editor's desire to abstain from duplicating the contents of one of these books in the other caused many reviewers, who missing their favorites from whichsoever volume first came in their way, condemned it as incomplete, but the two complement one another very well, and with "The Treasury" make a pleasant little library for delight and laughter. They are not great books, like the little collections of the choicest work, but each fulfills the modest promises of its preface.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Jan. 30, 1903.

The Gowrie Conspiracy Again.

Samuel Cowan, who will be recalled as the author of that elaborately illustrated book, "Mary, Queen of Scots, and Who Wrote the Casket Letters," seems to be proceeding along the path followed by Mr. Andrew Lang, for, like the latter, he has been seeking to probe the mystery of the Gowrie Conspiracy. The result of his work is an elaborately illustrated volume bearing the title of "The Gowrie Conspiracy and Its Official Narrative," and the imprint of (th this country) James Pott & Co. The author asserts that he has had access to archives hitherto inaccessible, and the documents, which he does not reproduce, he feels perfectly justified in arguing from—a liberty which Mr. Lang rarely availed himself of.

In the long-debated question whether the affair was a conspiracy by James VI. to remove Gowrie, or whether Gowrie actually conspired against the King, Mr. Cowan's conclusions do not materially differ from those of Mr. Lang. Mr. Cowan believes that neither Gowrie nor his kinsmen, the Ruthvens, were in any way guilty of the conspiracy, which was instigated by James VI. himself, who, for some reason of his own, wished to exterminate the house of Ruthven. That he carried out his purpose with the utmost vindictiveness is undoubted, and the two surviving sons of the Ruthvens, after the persecution which laid the heads of the family low, were hunted all over England with deadly persistence. And yet, much sympathy cannot be felt for the Ruthvens, when it is remembered that one of their ancestors forced himself into the room of Queen Mary of Scotland and made her sign her abdication against her will.

The Unity of History.

AMERICA IN ITS RELATION TO THE GREAT EPOCHS OF HISTORY. By William Justin Mann. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The study of history to-day has for its fundamental principle the conception of unity, summed up in the statement that "history is one." Mr. Mann's little book on "America in Its Relation to the Great Epochs of History" tries to show the vital connection between the New World and the Old; and it considers four epochs in American history which coincide with world-epochs. The first is the epoch of the Renaissance and of the discovery of America. The coincidence here was not merely fortuitous. For the stimuli which acted on Dante and Petrarch were the same as those which actuated Columbus. The second epoch is that of the Reformation and the settlement of America. This was a time when religion was still all-absorbing. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Thirty Years' War, and the intolerance of the Stuarts all had a relation to the settlement of America. The age of revolution and the beginnings of our National Government form the third great epoch. Here again is the unity of history. Rousseau, in his "Contrat Social," published in 1762, says but what James C[illegible] had said the preceding year in that famous speech which really opened the American Revolution. The principles of 1776 were the principles of 1789. But America had what France had not—a foundation on which a firm National Government could be raised in harmony with the great principle of the Revolution; France had to go through her Reign of Terror. The fourth epoch is marked by reconstruction in Europe and by our civil war. The unification of Italy, of Germany, and of the United States is to be regarded as one movement.

Mr. Mann's book is intimately concerned with the philosophy of history; and his view is evidently that "through the ages one increasing purpose runs." He says: "If we believe that God is constantly pouring in impulses upon humanity and that humanity is adapted to reaction to these impulses, then our philosophy of history will be hopeful." This is, of course, to a certain extent the point of view of all those who hold that history can become a real science. We can scarcely believe that the future may some day be predicted unless we dismiss the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

Mr. Mann has also a very practical purpose in his writing. The broad study of American history is the study of modern history, and he thinks it quite practicable for the schoolboy to study American history in this larger sense without losing the exactitude and precision which come from the old-fashioned, narrower study. The mere accumulation of a number of facts is of far less value than the study of movements and epochs, which enforce upon the mind the truth of the interdependence of nations and the unity of man. We believe Mr. Mann will find many sympathizers in his schemes of reform.

More Ade Fables.

Like the springtime, there is always a new volume of Mr. George Ade's fables to look forward to. Chimmie Fadden long ago died hard, but nevertheless effectually to his loving friends, and Mr. Dooley's voice, though still heard, is less strident in the land, but the Ade fables continue to hold their place in the hearts of their insatiable devotees. One wonders what subject in life there is left to tempt Mr. Ade to further conclusions. In his collection under the title of "The Girl Proposition," (New York: R. H. Russell,) he has taken his modern lessons and morals from the divine passion. Love, expressed more emphatically than poetically, brims over in this volume. A glance through the list of elucidating titles, which collectively he has delicately designated as "A Bunch of He and She Fables," will give a clue to the variety of lights and shades in which he has viewed the boy god's pranks. Twenty-six variations tempt the venturesome to dip into his pages, and for those who like these terse and slangy truisms there should be much that is satisfying—at least until the next volume appears.

M. Hanotaux's History.

"Contemporary France," by Gabriel Hanotaux, the well-known French statesman and diplomat, the completion of which was announced the other day in a special cable dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work has been translated into English by John Charles Tarver, M. A. It is to be complete in four volumes, the first of which, covering the period from 1870 to 1873, will be issued in the Spring.

"Contemporary France" is said to tell definitely for the first time the history of political and diplomatic Europe of to-day. The work contains unpublished documents and, it is said, new explanations of diplomatic problems, being a record of the inner diplomacy of the great powers of Europe during the last thirty years. Not only does the author consider political facts, but he embraces the history of ideas and of the development of contemporary opinion. There will be portraits of all the prominent figures in modern France from Thiers and Gambetta down to the present day.

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Was far off on an island, all alone;
I'd fix a place up under some nice tree,
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cyrus Townsend Brady Reviews the Second Volume of Gen. McCrady's History.*

IT WAS with the liveliest anticipations of pleasure that I began the reading of the concluding volume of Gen. McCrady's monumental "History of South Carolina," from its first settlement to the close of the Revolution. These expectations were the result of my perusal of the previous volumes of the series, one of which I had the honor to write about for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I finished the reading of the last book with a great sense of disappointment. It is the more painful for me to say this because I have heretofore thoroughly enjoyed what Gen. McCrady has written and in the main have agreed with his conclusions. Nor is it because I most emphatically dissent from the position which he takes with regard to Gen. Greene that I entertain the feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction mentioned.

To be agreed with is not necessary to our happiness. It is helpful to have the opposition's side of a case presented to us, and we may find pleasure in the diverse views of those who approach the same subject from a standpoint differing from our own. It may well be, for instance, that the estimate put upon the character and services of Gen. Greene by practically all historians, ancient and modern, is too high for his merits. It is quite likely that he has been undeservedly praised in some measure. Indeed, I think it is certain that for his contribution in this book toward establishing the true position of the great Rhode Islander—and I call him that in spite of Gen. McCrady—the author deserves our thanks. Even in the canonization of a saint the advocatus diaboli plays a necessary, if unpleasant and unenviable, part.

I have called attention to the fact in other reviews that an honest review is simply the expression of the impression the book under consideration produces upon the reviewer's mind. I grieve to say that this book seems to me to be conspicuously unfair. Its principal object seems to be the putting of Gen. Greene, his personal character, his ability as a soldier, his conduct as a commander, in right relationship to the characters, actions, and abilities of the eminent soldiers and patriots whom South Carolina herself gave to the Revolution. In this attempt the author fails utterly.

Gen. McCrady is a partisan of the partisans. His whole aim seems to be the exploitation of the partisan efforts of the citizens of South Carolina, and to the glorification of these efforts, at the expense of Greene, Lee, and Washington—the cavalry Colonel, not the General—and their Continental soldiers. In the course of this effort he strives to exhibit Greene as wanting in every virtue. He endeavors to depict him as a double dealer, a peculator, a time server, and a liar. He denies him any military genius whatever. He tries to apportion whatever glory or success which accrued to the American arms to some other source than the commanding General in every instance. He impugns Greene's patriotism even, and his financial integrity as well. He endeavors to show him as being small, mean, and petty beyond words. These are harsh words, but they represent the natural inferences I draw from the book.

Coupled with the unsuccessful attempt to depreciate Greene is an equally futile endeavor to exalt Sumter. To do this it becomes necessary for the author in one way or another to assail every man over whom, with whom, or under whom Sumter ever served. No surprise would be excited at the effort to compare Sumter advantageously with Greene or Lee—who frequently falls under censure only less severe than that visited upon his commander—but when not only these, but the gallant Marion, and that high-souled, high-principled—I might almost say, for his time and day, peerless—statesman, Gov. Rutledge, are brought into the category of opponents of Sumter I begin to feel that something must have been wrong with Sumter, and I am amused at the author's naïve wonderment that all these people so diverse in their habits of thought and action should be at odds with his hero, and should so thoroughly dislike him. What is the secret of Gen. McCrady's advocacy, continued and persistent, of Sumter?

In the list of battles given at the close of the present volume, counting every skirmish as such, I find that Sumter commanded in fifteen, either individually or with Lee, and after the arrival of Greene, save for the affairs at Orangeburg and Quinby's Bridge, his forces were generally small and the results of his efforts meagre. Most of Sumter's larger operations were before the Battle of Camden, and he appears to have been as often defeated as successful even then. Marion, on the contrary, commanded in twenty engagements during the war and exhibited a character nearly everybody admired. Marion is only censured or animadverted upon, however, when he comes in opposition to Sumter. I should like to know the real reason for the dislike of Sumter, which appears to have been felt more or less by everybody. Even McCrady seems to be unable to explain it, for he himself wonders why it was.

In truth, one of the main impressions that the reader receives from the book is that in the old discussion concerning the relative value of regular and irregular forces in warfare the author is constantly on the side of the latter. Now, if anything is established by history it is that wars are waged and results assured by the operations of armies and not by predatory and partisan enterprises. On Pages 551 and 552 there is given a list of battles and engagements, numbering sixty-two, which took place in the year 1781. There were seventeen engagements in which the Continental troops took the chief part. In these engagements they lost 1,145 men, and inflicted a loss upon the enemy of 2,701. There were thirty-seven engagements in which South Carolina partisan bands took part alone with a loss received of 360 and a loss inflicted of 825. There are eight more partisan engagements of little importance for which no statements of losses are offered. These figures should be conclusive.

I deprecate any attempt to minimize the achievements of such men as Marion, Sumter, Pickens—who seems to have been among the noblest of them all—Harden, the Hamptons, or any of the brave and valiant, devoted, self-sacrificing, aye, even unappreciated, patriots of South Carolina; but they would have accomplished nothing of any permanent value without Greene and his army, small though it was and inefficient in many ways.

It was Greene and his hard, desperate fighting at Guilford—which, as it was outside the State, the author scarcely mentions—at Hobkirk's Hill, Eutaw Springs, and elsewhere that finally freed South Carolina from the British grasp, and the author himself is forced to admit this. (See Page 540.) He is a great commander, indeed, who knows how to improve victory, but he is greater still who, from defeat or drawn battle, finally achieves success.

The animosity to Greene shows itself in the peculiar position taken by the author with regard to the attempted arrest by the civil authorities of the flag sent to the commanding officer by the Governor of Florida. What else would any other soldier under the sun have done but demand the instant and unconditional release of Capt. Ker, the bearer of the flag, and of his associates? I admire Greene for that very action. But the prejudice of the author is too plainly apparent. Even when Greene remarked that he would deliver the country or perish with it, he treats the subject with a sneer as a resolution only taken because if he went into Virginia, as it is indicated he proposed to do, he would find himself under the command of Washington instead of being independent! Gen. McCrady says South Carolina will never forget the remark! Better forget it utterly than explain it as he does.

It does not take 125 years for a blackguard and a scoundrel to be found out; the people with whom he deals usually arrive at a fairly correct estimate of his character and capacity; therefore, when a man's conduct receives the express approval of the greater part of his fellow-citizens, including statesmen like Rutledge and soldiers like Washington, it will take a vast amount of evidence, more conclusive in its quality, more skilful in its presentation, than that offered in this book to reverse the contemporary verdict. Nevertheless, the book is useful to the historian, for it probably voices the most extreme word which can be said against the person under discussion.

Aside from this the same qualities which made the other books admirable appear in these pages. South Carolina played one of the greatest parts in the Revolution, and there was more fighting on its soil than anywhere else. The sacrifices were greater, and the property and money expended more than in any other State or colony. Its eminent men, its patriots, were second to none in their devotion, self-sacrifice, and ability, and it is a pity that the chronicle of such noble and heroic struggles should be marred by the intrusion in the pages of this book of so bitter a prejudice. I am willing to allow that it is an unconscious one, for here is no attempt to question the author's honesty of purpose—he is only sadly mistaken.

Disregarding the main contention in this last volume there is much to appreciate and commend, and, as a whole, the series, now completed, is unrivaled in its comprehensive breadth of treatment. Those who read the 3,000 pages comprised in the four volumes will have a better understanding of our early history, and will be inclined more thoroughly to respect that State which, though small in area, and not particularly wealthy nor populous, has played so tremendous a part in two great crises in our National history. By the way, apropos of the last crisis, the old doctrine of State rights as opposed to centralization crops up in Gen. McCrady's pages again and again. But for that matter I heard at a banquet the other day from an eminent citizen of Pennsylvania the strongest declaration of State rights—and the most erroneous, be it said—that I ever listened to. It would have out-Heroded Herod even in the days of secession!

In conclusion, I commend to Gen. McCrady a little book called "Colonel John Gunby of the Maryland Line," by A. A. Gunby, recently published, in which there is a vigorous defense of Col. Gunby's action at Hobkirk's Hill, together with some severe strictures upon Gen. Greene. Both defense and censure are remarkable for their temperate and judicial restraint, and both, therefore, the more convincing and effective, for even with the great weight of authority lent by Gen. McCrady's book, I am sure the public will be slow to condemn Gen. Greene as an absolute scoundrel, and worthless as a man and soldier as well.

To refer to a minor subject, the paper of this volume differs disadvantageously from those of the preceding, and the book could be better understood with larger and better maps.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

*HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION, 1780–1783. By Edward McCrady, LL. D. With maps, appendices, and index. One volume. Pp. xxvii.-787. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50 net.

Ida Saint-Elme.

MEMOIRS OF A CONTEMPORARY. Being Reminiscences by Ida Saint-Elme, Adventuress, of Her Acquaintance with Certain Makers of French History, and of Her Opinions Concerning Them. From 1790 to 1815. Translated by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated. Pp. xv.-237. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price $2.75.

The original work out of which this volume has been directly or indirectly clipped was published in eight volumes octavo, and was characterized in France as containing historic lies and scandals. It is written of as having fallen into the oblivion it deserves, and only now looked at by those who wish to read its obscene details. It has necessarily been very much pared, and brought—in the volume before us—within certain bounds. The original vein has been worked professedly by the "Contemporary," in some other books also, the very names of which have rotted.

We find these described in the Grande Dictionnaire Universel, by Larousse, as "works that have no more historic value than the one which preceded them, but which upon their appearance aroused the curiosity of a public always hungry for tales of indiscretion. * * * We do not know, moreover, which is the more to be blamed, the fallen creature who lends her name to such speculation, or the man of letters who, forgetful of his dignity, uses his name to display it on the fly-leaf of a book as a bait for the credulity of some, and the sensual passions of others."

It matters little whether the contents of this book are true, for all of human interest it possesses. It certainly is not history, and as personal memoirs it is the outward life of an unfortunate woman. So far as the narrative reveals the soul within, it is very dry and barren.

There is no reason to doubt the narrative as a whole, for there is nothing unlikely about it, and it has a baldness of form inconsistent with romance.

Though the "Contemporary's" books, real and putative, number some twenty volumes, she really had no aptitude for authorship. Had she been so gifted her life of adventure and its associations yielded opportunity and material for a book of some note, if not of enduring fame.

But her life from its beginning was not favorable to the acquisition of those intellectual accomplishments with which she was not naturally gifted. She was brought up in affluent circumstances, and her education, in any proper sense, was totally neglected. She made a runaway match in her thirteenth year. In her fifteenth she took the first step downward, and ran away from her husband. Shortly afterward she met Gen. Moreau. She followed the army in men's clothes, and was at several battles; went to Moscow, and was in the "retreat." She attempted the stage, making her début at the Comédie Française. Her first was her last appearance in Paris. She made equally unsuccessful attempts in the provinces and in Italy. She left Moreau and attached herself to Ney, whom she followed to be present at his execution. There the book leaves us, with an invocation to the shade of Ney, the declaration of a vow of amendment "faithfully kept," and the expression of a hope of forgiveness.

The volume is enriched with a large number of excellent portraits. Mme. de Staël is once incidentally mentioned, but there is one of her, too. There are two of the "Contemporary," and in the light of the memoir her face is a surprise. The eyes are large, soft, and dreamy, the mouth beautifully shaped, and the nose prominent and well formed. The whole face has a placid and benevolent expression, and is full of tenderness.

Indoor Sports.

RACQUETS, TENNIS, AND SQUASH. By E. H. Miles. Cloth. Pp. 326. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.60 net.

All who play racquets, tennis, or squash and are anxious to play those games better will find a wealth of instructive and interesting material in this book by Eustace H. Miles. As the holder of the indoor amateur tennis championship of Great Britain for the last four years and the American champion in 1900, it may be assumed that the author is well qualified to speak with authority on these three kindred sports. Older clubmen, in some cases, have been inclined to smile at squash as a cheaper product of the more royal games of racquets and tennis. Perhaps this is true, in a sense, but it serves its purpose well, and Mr. Miles pays a worthy tribute to squash by stating that it is an almost indispensable preparation for the other games.

At a comparatively small cost of time and money squash gives an abundance of hard and brisk exercise for all times of life, it habituates the player to correct positions and movements of the body, gives him the ability to volley, half volley, and sometimes to cut the ball, as well as makes him familiar with side and back walls. All of this knowledge is invaluable if one would enter the domain of the other games. In fact, Mr. Miles lays it down, almost as a rule, that one should learn squash first, then racquets, and last tennis.

As a preparation for these sports, in which life and activity are the essential characteristics, the usual physical culture exercises are boldly condemned as the worst possible exercise. The author claims that they tend to produce slowness and muscle-bound, overdeveloped arms and chest. He gives some instructive hints as to the physical exercises that may be found helpful to the aspirant for tennis and racquet excellence, but no false encouragement is given, for Mr. Miles has no hesitancy in saying that a duffer will always remain a duffer.

One of the most interesting features of this book and which elevates it far above the customary book of rules is the author's plea for these ball and racquet games as the means of developing the higher qualities of life. "They are the games of gentlemen," he says; "the amateurs and the markers have the most friendly relations, though the Americans cannot yet entirely grasp our English freedom between professionals and amateurs. They are, or ought to be, national and international. It is by friendly intercourse in games that we can best learn to understand foreigners. And the game should give renewed power to work with the brain. The chief plea of these games is that they make for manliness—manliness which does not in any way interfere with religion, as Swedenborg showed in his exceedingly sensible and accurate description of heaven. According to his visions, 'at the extreme parts of the city there are various sports of boys and young men, as running, hand ball, tennis.' Of course there are."

Of the technical qualities of the book it is only necessary to say that every element of the sport from the proper size of the courts, the quality of the balls and racquets, and the proper way to make and return the easiest and most difficult strokes are treated with extreme thoroughness. A number of illustrations of prominent players in different positions of play enhances the practical value of the book and statistics of present and past champions, both in this country and in Great Britain, are given.

Ethics.

ETHICS, CIVIL AND POLITICAL. By David Allyn Gorton, M. D. Pp. vii.-237. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The spirit of this book is radical reform. Its author thinks that in affairs generally, from an ethical point of view, whatever is is wrong, and tacitly admits being so far a pessimist. But it is a healthy pessimism, for it is not without hope. The book discusses present-day conditions, with special reference to the United States. It is cast in popular form, and the treatment throughout is clear and forcible.

The "Ethics of Education," which is the subject of the opening "book," is in its proper place, and education might be called, not the Alpha alone, but the Omega also of all reform. To teach a people what education really is is worth a crusade, and to know what as a system its limits are is a need of the hour. The highest worth the schools can do is to prepare the young to educate themselves, for self-education is properly the only education. Dr. Gorton, with all educational reformers, sees the importance of training the faculties along the paths of natural development, and would not encumber and choke the mind with subjects beyond the due comprehension of youth.

He dwells forcibly on the importance of the co-operation of mind and body—the interdependence of brain and hand, and the educational value of manual toil. Instances are cited of men self-educated by this means and attaining intellectual fame. But we wonder very much that the doctor does not think that some of these, say, for one, a shoemaker, who becomes a preacher, might have been an equally useful member of society had he also, having adopted preaching, still stuck to his last and let the world see sermons in shoes, for there is much bad shoemaking as well as bad preaching. It is a serious question whether it is a sole benefit to either him or the world that he should kick himself quite free of the very means of his mental development, for our education is never ended.

There is a healthy and encouraging view taken of labor in the chapter on that subject. It is not viewed as a curse, but as a blessing, and a natural and necessary human condition; as not good solely or even first "for material gain, but for its own sake—for the joy in the doing of it, and in the thing done." This is excellent, but the Christian world has moved far away from it. We have even heard the late Henry George bring the house down by declaring that no man likes to work, nor would if he could help it. He was sure he would not if he were not obliged to. Dr. Gorton's is a "more excellent way"; but he sees the demoralization of labor in the revival of Mammonism; and it is quite certain that the things that were made to endure were never made for money. Art and all sense of beauty die in time under the reign of Mammon.

In all the trades, (says Dr. Gorton,) professions, and avocations of industrial life, the struggle for profits taxes the ingenuity and exhausts the energies of the best minds and the worst. * * * The strife for profits results in giving the least possible price for the greatest possible amount of labor on the one hand, and the least amount possible of labor for the greatest possible amount of money on the other. This is the first result and the least. The second is the demoralization of labor itself—the production of articles of traffic and merchandise of inferior quality and value, and, what is of vastly more consequence still, the moral degradation of the industrial classes, to which the sequence invariably leads. * * * as the legitimate result of thus debasing the ideal in industry—work for its own sake."

Excellent, too, is the chapter on the "Ethics of Trade," in its thoroughness, with moderation of tone. Dr. Gorton has made himself familiar with the subject in its various aspects, and in his hands it cuts an unhappy figure. His account of its ways is quite within the bounds of truth, and makes good reading; for it cannot be said that they are always strictly ways of pleasantness and peace. Its laws produce what borders on moral apathy even in men of good repute. While our author probes pretty thoroughly for trade evils, great and small, and spares them not, he makes allowance for the "shrewd devotees of trade and exchange" as being themselves the legitimate product of the spirit of the times, and ruled imperiously by it."

1903

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

READERS of the letters of Mrs. Waddington, which are now being published serially in Scribner's Magazine, may be interested to learn something about the writer's son, who is mentioned by name in a letter dated Dec. 7, 1883, and about whom a pretty little story is told of his fear that his mother, on visiting Queen Victoria, ran the risk of sharing the fate of Anne Boleyn and Lady Jane Grey. This is the Francis Waddington, now a young man, who was married the other day in Paris to Mlle. Charlotte Sallandrouze de Lamornaix at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot.

Admirers of Charles Marriott's "Column," who probably include most of those who condemned his later published but earlier written book, "Love with Honor," will be glad to learn that the author has just put the finishing touches to a new novel with which he has been occupied during the last eighteen months. Persons who have read the book in manuscript for John Lane say that, while it deals with an entirely different theme than the one on which "The Column" is based, the style is a confirmation of the great literary promise which Mr. Marriott gave in his first published work. The forthcoming book will be called "The House on the Sands."

The London Academy seems to rebuke "the piousness and discreetness" of literary executors if carried to the extreme. At the close of a page review of "The Early Prose Writings of James Russell Lowell," it says: "There are 150 pages in this book which certainly ought to be published with Lowell's formal 'Works.' That Lowell ignored them is beside the point. That he wished his executor to ignore them is beside the point. No one has the right to dictate to posterity, and as a matter of fact, posterity will not be dictated to."

Grace Lathrop Collin has written a new story in a new field which Harper & Brothers will publish in March under the title of "Putnam Place." The author writes the story of a very small town, in which everybody knows everybody else's business. For example, the quarrel between Mrs. Hooper and Miss Lattimer was a momentous affair to the participants, although the only victim was a speckled hen.

A new author who calls herself Mary Holland Kinkaid will make her literary début in March through Harper & Brothers. Her first book is a novel called "Walda," the scene of which is laid in the curious religious community which preaches the failure of marriage. Although evidently written with a purpose, more or less obvious, the story is said to be full of incident. The physician who saves the life of the heroine's father falls in love with her, but she at first rejects his advances as she has been designated as the prophetess of the community. Thus the alternative of love or religion confronts her.

Esther Singleton, who has just made a translation of Lavignac's book on "Musical Education" for D. Appleton & Co., is the author of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers" and "Social New York Under the First Georges." Her forthcoming book may be described as an attempt to solve the problem as to how, a talent for music being given, the best education in that subject may be obtained working under the most healthful conditions. Anecdotes and judgments of musical authorities such as Schumann, Rubinstein, and Berlioz are given in order to reinforce or to illustrate the author's point of view, which, she says, has been arrived at as "the fruit of forty years' experience in teaching nearly every degree of talent and every condition of life."

Dr. William W. Folwell, who was the first President of the University of Minnesota, will write the volume on "Minnesota" in the American Commonwealth Series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It is not often that the name of a heroine is exactly the same in two books, but it has recently come to light that Betty Carewe, the heroine of Booth Tarkington's "Two Vanrevels," has a namesake in the novel by M. Imlay Taylor, "The House of the Wizard." The Betty Carewe, however, who figures in the pages of Miss Taylor's highly adventurous story is quite a different person from the delicate belle of Mr. Tarkington's old Indiana town. It is interesting to note, however, that McClure, Phillips & Co. are about to publish a new book by Miss Taylor, entitled "The Rebellion of the Princess." It is in her characteristic vein and deals with adventures in the Russian Court at St. Petersburg.

William A. Linn, author of "The Story of the Mormons," has written the book on "Horace Greeley" which D. Appleton & Co. will shortly add to their Historic Lives Series.

At the last moment Dr. Robert Flint withdrew the introduction he had written for his book on "Agnosticism," which appears this week from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It may be said, however, that the volume from beginning to end follows the form of a brief of an exposition. The chapters, which are subdivided in numerous parts, are as follows: "The Nature of Agnosticism," "Erroneous Views of Agnosticism," "History of Agnosticism," "Agnosticism of Hume and Kant," "Complete or Absolute Agnosticism," "On Mitigated and Partial Agnosticism and Their Forms," "Partial or Limited Agnosticism as to Ultimate Objects of Knowledge," "Agnosticism as to God," "Agnosticism as to Religious Belief," "Agnosticism as to Knowledge of God."

A new story by Elsworth Lawson, author of "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book," will shortly appear with the Macmillan imprint, under the title of "From the Unvarying Star." The book deals with the love of a young minister for the heroine. But he is slandered by a deacon because of his concealment of a social fault committed by his sister. It is said that this is not a problem novel, although underlying the work of the author is a religious feeling. The scene is laid in Yorkshire, in the home of the author.

Will N. Harben's new novel, "The Substitute," another story of the South, is announced for publication March 20 by Harper & Brothers. In this book Mr. Harben is said to have done the best work so far. He has laid his story in Northern Georgia. The hero, whose father has been sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing, is adopted by a man who, in his young days, committed a murder. This man, in reparation for his sin, is determined to make a fine character of the hero, who is in despair at his father's disgrace. He falls in love with a girl of high social standing, and finally wins her by his own character and ability.

Dr. Washington Gladden, whose recent book on "Social Salvation" attracted much attention, has been selected to give the Noble Lectures at Harvard University this Spring.

Israel Zangwill, the well-known writer on Jewish life and character, will have published soon a new volume of short stories that have never before appeared in book form. These will come under the title of "The Grey Wig." The book will be issued in this country by the Macmillan Company.

A souvenir consisting of photographs of the various buildings on the grounds of the Leland Stanford Junior University, has just been published by J. Collier, who selected and arranged the pictures.

The popular books for the week ended Jan. 22 at the Circulating Department of the New York Public Library are Wister's "The Virginian," Chambers's "The Maid at Arms," Crawford's "Cecilia," Barbour's "Behind the Line," Lang's "Blue Fairy Book," Bennett's "Barnaby Lee," Dr. Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," Riis's "Battle with the Slum," Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Mark Twain has been unable to obtain from Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's agents a copy of her "Miscellaneous Writings," probably because of the humorist's articles on the Christian Science belief in The North American Review, a satirical attack upon the faith. In the current Harper's Weekly, Mr. Clemens advertises for a copy of the book. His third paper on Christian Science appears in The Review for February.

Herbert Russell, in a review in The London Express of Winthrop L. Marvin's "The Merchant Marine," remarks: "Mr. Marvin should prove a worthy compeer of Capt. Mahan. What the latter has done for the world's story of sea power the former is now doing for his country's maritime commerce. The book * * * is pregnant with prophetic monition."

Seven Roman Statesmen.

SEVEN ROMAN STATESMEN OF THE LATER REPUBLIC—The Gracchi, Sulla, Crassus, Cato, Pompey, Caesar. By Charles Oman, M. A., Fellow of All Souls' College, and Deputy Professor of Modern History (Chichele) in the University of Oxford. With portraits and illustrations. Pp. viii-348. 8vo. Cloth. London: Edward Arnold. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

Prof. Oman, who has long been known as a writer of excellent textbooks on various periods of history, presents to the world in this little portrait gallery of famous Romans a new specimen of his style and erudition. One feels throughout these biographical sketches that the author is imbued with Freeman's sense for the unity of history. For him the men of the later Roman Republic are not removed from our time and sympathies by an impassable gulf; they were of the same stuff as modern politicians, with lower views of morality in many instances than the best of the moderns, and with occasional strains of brutality and almost of bestiality that we rarely find in great public men of this or recent times, but with little or nothing that puts them outside our range of understanding. The old-fashioned way of treating everything before the Christian era as if it were the history of the Martians instead of human history seems dry and stupid beside the method employed in these clever and interesting biographical essays.

Prof. Oman notes the Roman hatred of long military service in distant parts of the empire, and the consequent unpopularity of home levies for the protection of the border against the barbarians, but he sees in such levies only the natural and inevitable consequence of a policy of expansion such as that upon which Rome had entered. By 140 B. C. he thinks the policy of expansion and other conditions of the time had transformed Rome into a city-bred proletariate fed from abroad. At the same time the very blood of the people was diluted with foreign admixture. The result of all this was, in his opinion, to make the democratic assembly of Rome an untrustworthy and dangerous body, peculiarly open to the blandishments of selfish demagogues.

The career of Tiberius Gracchus Prof. Oman regards as having been made possible by the existence of such a democratic body. Gracchus he holds to have been an overemotional person of noble aims but improper methods. One cannot help gathering from the discussion of the two Gracchi that Prof. Oman underrates the evils of great landholding in the region round about the City of Rome. He strives hard to be fair in discussing the popular measures of the great brothers, and he freely acknowledges the selfishness and unscrupulousness of the upper classes, but he is mainly shocked by the injustice of dispossessing the optimates from their large holdings, and at the law providing for the corn dole. Oddly enough, in discussing this last measure he neglects to note the excuse for such a law furnished by the fact that the state corn had long been sold low to speculators who grew rich by reselling it to consumers at an enormous advance.

Whatever the faults of Caius Gracchus, by Prof. Oman's own showing he brought about the passage of many salutary laws. One has a lively notion of the effect wrought by one of the intended reformatory laws of Caius, that of taking the exclusive right to serve on juries from the Senators and conferring it upon the Equites. Prof. Oman says this would be as if all jurors in England had to be chosen from the members of the London Stock Exchange. Even a convinced democrat would probably prefer a jury of lords to a jury of stock brokers.

The author has no superstitions about the character of the men whom he discusses. Sulla he pictures as making up for the hardships of a poverty stricken youth by the grossest excesses in middle life and old age. The picture of the aged Sulla craftily inducing an enemy to come to his bedside, and then having him strangled in the very sickroom, reveals the hideous ugliness of Roman life at its worst. Cato's divorce is in its way also striking as an indication of the difference between Roman methods and our own, though near parallels have been known in modern times. Prof. Oman does not spare Julius Caesar's vices, and while recognizing his greatness, presents him to us as an altogether comprehensible human being. He dallies with the idea that Tiberius Gracchus unconsciously prepared the way for the dictator.

A New Book on Italy.

The number and variety of books recently published on Italy have already been commented on in these columns. Most of them, as has been shown, deal with the interpretation of art subjects, of political problems, of social or national tendencies, or are descriptions of places and monuments which the prospective tourist would like to visit. But there is one to appear in a few weeks from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. which, under the title of "Italy and the Italians," reminds us of that fine work written a dozen years ago by Henry Fuller and called "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani," for, Edward Huttbn, the author of the forthcoming book, deals with these themes, whether they be "Il Papa-re," "Gabriele d'Annunzio," or "Sanzenone," from an entirely personal point of view. His inspiration to the work is evidently given in a little scene which is described in the preface. The peasants are practicing in the early full moon their dances and songs for the feast of St. Sebastian. Among them are a little girl who sings, and her brother, who plays the mandolin, but who fails to respond to the signore's invitation to play more, as he has lost his plettro.

They go off down the road, she leading the boy, who is blind and who has lost his plettro, but who is so great a musician, and I, as I turn and watch them in the moonlight there, where they go down into the valley where all is so quiet and so dark, find my eyes wet with tears. Surely this is Italy that I have seen on the eve of San Sebastiano, Italy who is blind and who has lost her plettro.

The enthusiasm with which the author treats of his subject and his gentle irony in regarding popular, commonplace descriptions of it, may be gathered from the following passage:

Well, I know Italy well, having loved her for a matter of all the long years of youth; drug me in Soho and carry me whither you will, if it be to Italy you have brought me, I would name her; yet, if Italy be anywhere in Baedeker, you shall burn me at Amen Corner with the paper and pasteboard of my books.

On Human Society.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press a two-volume work entitled "Sociology, the Science of Human Society," which is the result of many years of research and study at home and abroad of the author, J. H. W. Stuckenberg. Mr. Stuckenberg has for many years studied sociology in the Berlin Royal Library, in the Library of the British Museum, and in this country, where he has made researches in the Harvard and Boston Libraries. But, he says, one of the most fruitful sources of the material gathered in his work has been the direct study of society itself. The study will appear in two volumes. It is divided into three parts: "The Nature of Society," "The Evolution of Society," which is based on the nature and environment of society, differing materially from the works of Comte, Spencer and their followers. And the third part is on "Sociological Ethics," which is wholly lacking in the usual discussions of sociology. All notes and references have been placed at the end of each paragraph in small type, and in a brief appendix. Two introductory chapters discuss the definition, scope, and relations of sociology. Altogether "Sociology, the Science of Human Society," aims to give a complete system of the social science. The work has been written for the classroom and the general reader. However, the author asserts, brevity has not been sought at the expense of clearness.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

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"Delicious humor, contagious fun."—New York World.

"This is a happy, healthy, natural, jolly little book. It will stand many readings."—Cambridge Tribune.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE long-awaited book on psychology, with special reference to solved and unsolved problems of mental or spiritual phenomena, by the late F. W. H. Myers, is now positively announced for publication in February by Longmans, Green & Co. The work, which will be in two volumes, is entitled "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death." Hundreds of curious cases drawn from the archives of the Psychical Research Society and from other sources are discussed in an attempt to reach the truth. It was at a memorial meeting held shortly after the death of the author that Prof. William James said of him: "He was a genius at perceiving analogies; he was fertile in hypotheses, and as far as conditions allowed it in this meteoric region he relied on verification."

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "London in the Eighteenth Century," by Sir Walter Besant; "Letters and Literary Remains of Edward FitzGerald," being Volume II. in the works of the translator of Omar Khayyam; "Watteau and His School," by Edgecumbe Staley, B. A., in the Handbooks of the Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture; Volume I. of Dr. N. G. Pierson's "Principles of Economics," translated from the Dutch by A. A. Wotzel; "London Before the Conquest," by W. R. Lethaby; "A History of Philosophy," by Profs. Janet and Seailles; "John Woolman's Journal," in the Pocket Classics; "Millais," by A. L. Baldry, in Bell's Miniature Series of Painters.

"Augustus Cæsar and the Organization of the Empire of Rome," by J. B. Firth, will be published next month by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume may be considered to some extent as a sequel to the earlier volume on Julius Cæsar in the Heroes of the Nations Series, which was written by W. Warde Fowler, and it overlaps the volume on Cicero, by J. L. Strachan-Davidson.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to publish a fifth and revised edition of Carroll D. Wright's "Outline of Practical Sociology." Every department of the volume will be found to be in accord with the latest statistics published at the end of 1902.

What is considered an important volume on Western Asiatic travel will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. As it is edited by W. W. Rockhill, it is practically presented under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. Its title is "Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet," by Sarat Chandra Das of the Bengal Educational Service and Member of the Asiatic Society. Besides possessing an unusual amount of romantic interest it should be stated that Mr. Das has the full confidence of scientists—a privilege and honor not always enjoyed by other travelers in those regions which he describes.

The Macmillan Company is about to publish Volume I. of "A History of the United States Since the Civil War," by William Garrott Brown, some time Lecturer in History at Harvard University. The author's idea is to make a narrative of the principal events in the country's development since 1865, dealing fully with such subjects as the reconstruction of the South, the development of the Western States, industry, commerce, politics, and international progress.

"Isabella d'Este, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539, a Study of the Renaissance," by Julia Cartwright, author of "Beatrice d'Este," &c., will be published in a few weeks by E. P. Dutton & Co. Isabella d'Este was the wife of the famous Lodovico Sforza, (Il Moro,) Duke of Milan, and one of the most notable figures of the Renaissance. The work is in two volumes and contains a number of illustrations.

"The American Advance: A Study of Territorial Expansion," by E. J. Carpenter, is on the press of John Lane for early publication. The volume has for its frontispiece a map showing the gradual growth of the United States from the time of the Revolution to the present day. The author's previous book on "America in Hawaii" shows the growth of the United States' influence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Henry Seton Merriman's successful novel of love and diplomacy, "The Vultures," is in its sixth edition in England. The book is said to be one of the best selling on the list of Harper & Brothers in this country.

The New Amsterdam Company will issue in February a new revised edition of Prof. Jacob Harris Patton's "Political Parties in the United States, Their History and Influence: From the Adoption of the Constitution to the Accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency and the Close of the Fifty-seventh Congress, July 2, 1902." The work is furnished with a complete index.

"Walks in New England" is the title of Charles Goodrich Whiting's new volume of essays on nature, which is to be published in the Spring by John Lane. The volume will contain twenty-four full page illustrations reproduced from photographs. Mr. Whiting is familiar to the reading public as the author of "The Saunterer" and as a contributor to The Springfield Republican on nature subjects.

"Letters from the East, 1837-1857," by Henry James Ross, edited by his wife, Janet Ross, is in active preparation for publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. The author of the letters was closely associated with Sir A. Henry Layard, and for years was connected with Eastern affairs. The volume is said to be interesting as a political history of the time and as a book of travel.

"Spirals in Nature and Art," by Theodora Andrea Cook, M. A., F. S. A., will be brought out in the Spring by E. P. Dutton & Co. This is a study of spiral formations based on the manuscripts of Leonardo da Vinci, with special reference to the architecture of the open staircase in the wing of Francis I. at the Castle of Blois in Touraine. A preface has been provided by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, F. R. S., Director of the British Museum of Natural History. The volume is illustrated.

"Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse: An Episode of the Ironsides," by Dora Greenwell McChesney, will be published in a few weeks by John Lane. The novel is illustrated with eight full page drawings by Maurice Greiffenhagen. Miss McChesney is the author of several historical novels, among them being "Beatrix Infelix," "Rupert, by the Grace of God," "Miriam Cromwell, Royalist," and "Kathleen Clare."

"Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall," by Robert Stephen Hawker, with a new "Life" by the author's son-in-law, C. E. Byles, will appear with the imprint of John Lane in the Spring. The book is said to have been compiled from new and authentic sources, and will contain portraits and other illustrations by J. Petherbridge.

A new edition of Don Lemon's "Book of Curious Facts of General Interest Relating to Almost Everything Under the Sun," edited by Henry Williams, will be published next month by the New Amsterdam Book Company. The volume will contain a complete index and will be bound in a style similar to "Four Hundred Laughs," "Hasty Pudding Poems," &c.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly bring out "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," the latest work of George Gissing. This is a sort of autobiography. The papers show the hardships undergone by the author as a literary man and his final retirement to the country and the companionship of books and nature.

Feb. 6 will be Harper & Brothers' first publishing day for 1903. They will issue on that day "The Pride of Tellfair," a novel of Middle Western life by Elmore Elliott Peake, author of "The Darlingtons"; a new and completely revised edition of John Bigelow's psychological work, "The Mystery of Sleep"; a new story for children by Charles Edward Rich entitled "The New Boy at Dale."

Galdos's "Marianela," one of the author's most interesting stories, is to be published immediately by D. C. Heath & Co. in their Modern Language Series. The volume contains notes and vocabulary by Profs. Geddes and Josselyn of the Boston University.

Henry Holt & Co. have in press for the eighteenth time Anthony Hope's "Rupert of Hentzau," for which the demand continues brisk, although it is nearly five years since it was published.

A "Bibliography of the Newspapers and Periodicals of Concord, N. H., 1790-1898," is being published by Otis G. Hammond of Concord, N. H. Mr. Hammond has compiled the volume, and he has arranged alphabetically by the name of the publication. He describes 126 separate publications.

Library Edition of Ruskin.

The works of John Ruskin in what is declared to be the first complete and authorised Library Edition will be issued from March on by Longmans, Green & Co. The edition is being edited by E. T. Cook, M. A., and Alexander Wedderburn, K. C. It will contain all of Ruskin's published works, together with the illustrations, as well as facsimiles of his manuscripts and unpublished writings. The publishers expect to give passages from Ruskin's letters relating to his books. There will also be given as frontispieces the best portraits of Ruskin. Following Volume I. one will appear each month until the thirtieth, when the edition will be complete. The first book will contain Ruskin's "Early Writings," including "The Poetry of Architecture," essay on "Literature" and "Letters to Mr. Dale," essay on "Music and Painting," partly unpublished; "Letters to a College Friend," "Leoni," "The King of the Golden River," and various new matter. The author's "Poems" will either be included in this volume or appear separately as Volume II. The last volume will probably contain Ruskiniana, a bibliography, and an index or two.

Reprints of Old Books.

To the Commonwealth Library, published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, which has for its object the reprinting of old books that have timely interest, will be added in February "The Wild Northland," which is "the story of a Winter journey with a dog across Northern North America," by Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, K. C. B., and "The Life and Voyages of Americus Vespucius," with illustrations concerning the navigator and the discovery of the New World, by C. Edwards Lester, United States Consul to Genoa in 1845, and Andrew Foster. In March will be added "A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America Between the Forty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Degrees of North Latitude, Extending from Montreal Nearly to the Pacific, a Distance of About 5,000 Miles, Including an Account of the Principal Occurrences During a Residence of Nineteen Years in Different Parts of the Country," by Daniel Williams Harmon, who was a partner in the Northwest Company. This is to be an unabridged reprint of the 1820 Andover edition of the book, in which are the author's concise description of the face of the country, its animals, its inhabitants, their manners, customs, laws, &c., and specimens of the two languages most spoken. A large paper edition of the volumes in the Commonwealth Library, limited to 210 numbered copies on Dutch hand-made paper, with portraits on India paper, sells for $8 net a volume, except the Lewis and Clark Journals, which are now $5 net per volume.

Telepathy.

CAN TELEPATHY EXPLAIN? By Minot J. Savage. 16mo. Pp. ix.-243. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In this little book, as the publishers suggest on the wrapper, "Dr. Savage discusses problems which have vexed intelligent minds to a greater extent than any other saving those of the religious life." In fact, they are problems altogether too large for the size of the book. With the direct and forcible style of the author we are all familiar. Whether in the present instance his philosophy is equal to his rhetoric may be questioned. At all events he presents a readable book and one that merits notice. It is in forty-four chapters or topics and two appendices, and may be noticed under three divisions: First, concerning the Society for Psychical Research; second, a record of psychic phenomena and experiences; third, a presentation of two theories regarding the origin of these phenomena.

Regarding the Society for Psychical Research and its relation to unusual psychic phenomena, its objects and its personnel, the statement is so true and fair that it cannot be too widely read, for the character and work of the society has never been appreciated in this country.

The second part of the work—Chapters XVIII. to Chapter XXXIV., devoted to the presentation of "Typical Cases," chiefly such as the author was "personally familiar with"—is most important and valuable, and will impress every reader with its truth as a statement of facts, whatever opinion he may have of their origin and explanation. Of course, similar facts have been presented to the Society for Psychical Research and been fully investigated as to their authenticity and value. Individual members have expressed opinions regarding their origin, but the society as a body has authorized no statement. It is to emphasize the author's individual opinion that the book is written.

The third part deals with the cause and origin of those phenomena usually classed as spiritualistic—and the author's plan develops as an attempt to discredit and depreciate the subconscious mind, and telepathy as a function of it, and so dispose of them as representing the only theory in any way rivaling the Spiritualistic one as an explanation of the cause or origin of the phenomena. A part of the important work done by the Society for Psychical Research has been to arrive at facts—the truth regarding the subconscious mind and its faculties.

That these faculties are different and in some sense quite superior to the usual everyday work of the conscious mind is evident to every one who intelligently examines the subject. For example: Every one knows or may know that the somnambulist in sleep accomplishes work both physical and mental which he could not accomplish when awake, and one of the faculties of the sub-conscious mind demonstrated in somnambulism, in trance, in the hypnotic condition, in reverie, and sometimes—as in the Highland Scotch second sight—even in the apparently normal condition, is a supernormal perception, a clear seeing or clairvoyance. The evidence for this faculty has been fully presented in the publications of the society, and is convincing. Telepathy also, which, under favorable circumstances has been proved to take place, is accounted for mainly as an activity closely connected with the sub-conscious mind.

The author's argument is that if, as Milton describes, "Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep," "it is at least theoretically possible that all these things of which I have been speaking may be accomplished through their agency." The representative of the telepathic theory replies: If the human soul in its entirety possesses such faculties and powers as are found in the sub-conscious mind, then it is "at least theoretically possible" that all these things—even to the moving of physical objects, as is frequently done by Oriental adepts—may be accomplished by these same spirits remaining in their physical bodies.

This argument, as used by the present writer, is not directed against the spiritualistic theory; confined within its proper limits it is a grand and beautful theory, with much evidence of its truth, but as an explanation of psychic phenomena it must share the honors with the sub-conscious mind. But no one acquainted with the real sub-conscious mind would recognize it in the curtailed and begrimed representation which Dr. Savage presents. In reality it is simply a late recognition as human of faculties and powers which formerly were supposed to appertain only to gods. It is a stage of human development, an enlargement of human faculty, and to so view it is helpful and ennobling, while referring every psychic experience to the agency of disembodied spirits is regressive and unhealthful. Besides, it is well to remember that in the discussion of theories as well as in courts of law abusing the other side does not greatly influence the Judge, nor even an intelligent jury.

R. OSGOOD MASON, M. D.

An Imaginary War.

MODERN WARFARE; OR, HOW OUR SOLDIERS FIGHT. By Ubique. With maps, diagrams, and illustrations. Pp. viii.-490. 8vo. Cloth. Thomas Nelson & Sons, London, Edinburgh, and New York. $2.50.

Here is a book that undertakes not only to tell the civilian in detail all about the various arms of the British military service, but to picture for him as well the method of conducting an imaginary war. Part I. gives four chapters to a somewhat detailed account of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery organization of the British Army, and describes a modern army. Very clear and interesting diagrams show the formation of a line of battle, and other illustrations reveal the structure of modern guns. An ingenious illustration at the end of the fourth chapter undertakes to present a parallel between an army and a fighting man.

Part II., which occupies all but seventy pages of the book, is devoted to a detailed account of an imaginary war. Germany is again attacking France, and having violated the convention of 1831 by invading Belgium, draws Great Britain into the war. With the news that the Germans have actually crossed the Belgian frontier, the British War Office gives the order for mobilization, and we then have a detailed account of the manner in which this order is carried out. Gen. French goes out as Commander in Chief of the British forces, but at the request of Belgium, Lord Kitchener is sent over as Commander in Chief of the joint army. The immediate object of the allies is to save Namur, toward which the Germans are advancing, an object in which they are not successful.

Most of the story of the imaginary war is so manifestly unreal and so technical that the ordinary civilian finds it a little difficult to read, but there are incidents of the war that have an engaging air of reality, and suggest that the author is a person skilled in fiction. One of these incidents is the "adventures of an officer's patrol," in Chapters VIII and IX. We have here a really thrilling account of a long journey by three Britons through a region occupied by the enemy's scouts, and at length by large bodies of his troops. Of course, the adventurous Britons accomplish their object, and return safe to their own lines. The adventures include several narrow escapes from surprises, long hours of patient waiting in cramped quarters, and the killing of several Germans by the fleeing British non-commissioned officer who is finally intrusted with the duty of carrying the news to the British commander.

Seven chapters at the close of the book are given to the final battle, which is fought in part upon the field of Waterloo. Here 35,000 intrenched British troops finally beat off with great loss 130,000 Germans, and the latter, on the morning after the last vain assault, learning that the British will shortly receive 70,000 fresh troops, withdraw, baffled and shattered.

The lively style of this book goes far to reconcile the civilian to its technicalities. It is likely to find a place in the libraries of all who are interested in modern warfare, and to be of practical use as collateral reading for students in our agricultural colleges, where military science is one of the required studies.

American Middle Schools.

"The Making of Our Middle Schools," by Prof. Elmer Ellsworth Brown of the University of California, is the title of a solid 547-page volume which Longmans, Green & Co. have in active preparation. Evidently from the author's style the work invites examination from parents who have children to educate, as well as from educators themselves. The introduction, therefore, is chiefly taken up with a definition of terms and an explanation of the genesis of popular education in such a way that the theories and facts later advanced may be perfectly comprehensible. The author divides the history of secondary education in America into the following divisions:

The first of these, covering our Colonial period, more or less, had for its characteristic type the old Latin grammar school. The latter portion of this period, from the time of the "Great Awakening" on, showed signs of transition to that which was to follow. The second period may be taken as extending from the Revolution to the Civil War, with strong indications of coming change from the days of the "Educational Revival." The characteristic secondary school of this period was the academy. The third period, down to our own time, is in especial sense the age of the public high school.

Prof. Brown traces the origin of the American school from the English grammar school of the early sixteenth century. He then devotes several chapters to the Colonial school system in America—pages which are rendered entertaining, instructive or humorous by the incorporation of passages from old documents and publications. He then takes up the question of American academies, a system which showed itself shortly after the Revolution, and follows it from State to State. Then comes the high school system, the pioneer in which was the English High School of Boston. The closing chapters of the book deal with present day State systems, recent tendencies, and notes and suggestions drawn from the work of living educators. The book is well supplied with bibliographical lists for the benefit of those who may desire to pursue further study in any department of the subject.

Pennsylvania Society's Year Book.

The Pennsylvania Society of New York will soon publish its Year Book. Besides a full record of the society's work in 1902 the volume will contain historical notes on the fac similes of Pennsylvania flags given to the society, an annotated list of Pennsylvania monuments and memorials erected or proposed in the same period, descriptive notes on Pennsylvania anniversaries and celebrations in 1902, notices of historical exhibitions, State notes, a biographical sketch of the lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania illustrated with autographs, many reviews of books relating to Pennsylvania, a bibliography of Pennsylvania articles in the magazines, and much general matter of historical interest.

JAN

QUERIES.

"M. S. H.," 152 Southwest Temple Street, Salt Lake City: "Will you please inform me whether any one ever completed 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' and if so, where I could get the completed story."

Six parts of "Edwin Drood," as written by Dickens, appeared April-September, 1870. An American edition finished it under the direction of "spirits," and this version is occasionally seen at auctions or in second-hand bookstores. A more familiar version, said to be by Wilkie Collins, but really by Henry Morford, appeared in Philadelphia in 1871 under the title of "John Jasper's Secret," and is now published in New York at $1.50 by Fenno & Co.

"S. S.," Middletown, Conn.: "What was the doctrine of Epicurus?"

Epicurus said: "Be virtuous, because virtue will bring you the greatest amount of happiness."

J. F. DUNCAN, 823 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.: "In response to the inquiry of Mrs. Franklin W. Carlisle for a copy of the song 'Imph-m' I here inclose copy as it appeared in either 'The People's Journal' or one of the Aberdeen newspapers twenty or twenty-five years ago, and was to be heard sung frequently by a humorous singer at house parties:

"'IMPH-M—A NEW SONG WITH A NEW TITLE.

Tune 'Gee-wo-Neddy.'

When I was a laddie langsyne at the schule,
The maister aye ca'd me a dunce and a fule,
Fo a' that he said, I could ne'er un'erstan'
Unless when he bawl'd 'Jamie, hand oot yer han.'
Then I gloom'd an' said, 'Imph-m,'
I stumch'd and said 'Imph-m.'
I wasna ower proud, but ower dowr to say—a-y!

As day a queer word as lang—nebbit's himsel'
He vowed he would thrash me if I wadna spell,
Quo' I, 'Maister, I will,' wi' a kin' o' a swither,
'I'll spell ye the word if ye'll spell me anither.
Let's hear ye spell "Imph-m."'
That common word, "Imph-m,"
That auld Scotch word "Imph-m," ye ken it means a-y!

Had ye seen hoo he glowr'd, hoo he scratch'd his big pate,
An' shouted, 'Ye villain, get oot o' my gate!
Get aff to yer seat! Yer the plague o' the schule,
The de'il o' me kens if yer maist rogue or fule,
But I only said 'Imph-m.'
That common word 'Imph-m,'
That auld-farran 'Imph-m,' that stan's for an a-y.

Ye've heard hoo the de'il, as he wanchel'd through Beith
Wi' a wife in the oxter, an' ane in his teeth,
When some ane cried oot 'Will ye tak' mine the morn?'
He wagg'd his auld tail while he cockit his horn,
But only said 'Imph-m.'
That useful word 'Imph-m,'
Wi' sic a big mouthfu', he couldna say a-y.

An' when a brisk wooer, I courted my Jean—
O' Avon's braw lassies the pride of the Queen—
When 'neath my grey plaidie, wi' heart beatin' fain,
I speered, in a whisper, if she'd be my ain,
She blush'd, an' said 'Imph-m.'
That charming word 'Imph-m'—
A thousan' times better an' sweeter than a-y.

An' noo I'm a dad, wi' a hoose o' my ain—
A dainty bit wifie, and mair than a wean;
But the worst o't is this—when a question I spier,
They pit on a look sae saul-farran' an queer,
But only say 'Imph-m.'
That daft-like word 'Imph-m,'
That vulgar word 'Imph-m'—they winna say a-y! '"

Sae I've gi'en ower the 'Imph-m'—it's no a nice word,
When printed on paper, it's perfect absurd;
An' if ye're oure lazy to open yer jaw,
Jist hand ye yer tongue, an' sae naething ava;
But never say 'Imph-m.'
That daft-like word 'Imph-m'—
It's ten times mair vulgar than even braid a-y! '"

Mrs. Robert Leighton writes from Arborfield, Reading, that this song was written by the late James Nicholson of Glasgow, who published several volumes of poems and a book on natural history.

JOHN GADDIS, 868 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "Is there any value attached to 'A Narrative of Excursions, Voyages, and Travels,' by George Rapelje, New York, 1834, or to 'The Great Riots of New York, 1712-1873,' by J. T. Headley? Is the latter still in print?"

These books have merely a nominal value. Headley's work is issued by E. B. Treat & Co. at $2.

"R. A. B.," East Orange, N. J.: "Who said, 'If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter the whole face of the earth would have been different?'"

Blaise Pascal, who died in Paris in 1662.

"J. B.," Richmond, Va.: "Kindly inform me of the value of 'Knickerbocker's History of New York,' with portrait, second edition, two volumes, 1812; and of Freed's 'Poems,' New York, 1865, two volumes.

The Weeks copy of the second edition of Irving's book, in the original sheet and containing the portrait and the folding view, sold in March, 1902, for $26. Another copy, lacking the portrait, but containing the view, sold at the same sale for $14.

F. T. MOORE, 923 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Will you kindly give me through Queries the date of birth and death of the young Canadian poet Archibald Lampman, with a sketch of his life? He died a few years ago, I think, in Toronto. Also say if he published more than one volume of his poetry."

Archibald Lampman, born at Morpeth, Ontario, Nov. 17, 1861, died at Ottawa Feb. 10, 1899. He was the son of a Church of England clergyman, but was descended from German ancestry on both sides. He was graduated at Trinity University, Toronto, and after a short career in the teaching profession entered the Canadian civil service. In 1887 he began to contribute verse to the American magazines. In 1888 appeared his first volume of poems, "Among the Millet, and Other Poems"; in 1895 appeared his second collection, "Lyrics of Earth." In 1900 his friend Duncan Campbell Scott collected his complete poems, (G. N. Morang & Co., Toronto, $2.) Lampman was a poet of singular charm, and Mr. Howells and other critics early pronounced him as worthy to rank with the strongest of American singers.

"G. C. L.," Tehama, Cal.: "Who was Caspar Monkhouse? In an old scrapbook finished fifteen or twenty years ago I found a poem called 'The Dead March,' written for The Magazine of Art, and signed by Caspar Monkhouse. Who was he, and did he ever publish his collected writings?"

The author referred to is the late William Cosmo Monkhouse, born March 18, 1840, died July 20, 1901. His best known poem is "A Dead-March." In all he published three volumes of verse, "A Dream of Idleness, and Other Poems," 1865; "Corn and Poppies," 1880, and "The Christ Upon the Hill," 1895. He wrote a single novel, "A Question of Honor," 1888, but he was best known to the public as a writer on art and artists, by producing "The Masterpieces of English Art," 1876; "A Pure Woods Absorbed in Hogarth," 1872; "The Turner Gallery," 1878; "The Italian Pre-Raphaelites," 1887; "Early English Water Color Painters," 1890-4; "In the National Gallery," 1895; "British Contemporary Artists," 1899; "Chinese Porcelain," 1901, &c. To the series of "Great Writers" he contributed in 1887 a biography of Leigh Hunt.

"CURIOUS," Saddle River, N. J.: "Is the word 'purgatory' in the Bible?"

No.

"A. F. P.," Lenox, Mass.: "What book of recent years contains Sue's 'Wandering Jew'?"

Gen. Lew Wallace's "Prince of India," first published in 1893, contains "The Wandering Jew."

"LITTERATEUR," Albany, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me in Queries where a quotation is found running something like this: 'One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'"

In Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida," Act III., Scene 3.

C. V. DEANE, 33 West Thirty-third Street, New York City: "Kindly give me the Post Office addresses of Henry M. Stanley, James Whitcomb Riley, Sir Thomas Lipton, and Marion Harland."

The addresses are respectively: 2 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S. W., London, England; Indianapolis, Ind.; Osidge, Southgate, Middlesex, England, and Pompton, N. J.

"MRS. D. F. H.," 60 Rector Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.: "As I have had several answers to my query published in your Review of Jan. 17, the writers of which sent no names or addresses, I wish to thank them through your paper for the trouble they took to give me the information I wished."

ELLEN WHITNEY, New York City: "Where can I get any books written by Gen. Custer?"

See the three works written by Mrs. Custer, "Boots and Saddles; or, Life in Dakota with Gen. Custer," "Following the Guidon," and "Tenting on the Plains; or, Gen. Custer in Kansas and Texas," (Harper & Brother, each $1.50.)

A. H. LOOMIS, Press Club of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.: "In re 'R. P. B.'s' request of Jan. 24, in 1785 Connecticut issued a copper cent having a bust, passing for Washington, with the legend, 'Auctori Connec,' and on the reverse, the goddess of liberty with the legend, 'Ind. et Lib.,' the date being in the exergue. Of this issue there were eight distinct types, distinguishable from each other by differences in the punctuation, before, between, and after the legend on the obverse, by the bust facing right or left, draped or in armor, or so, the head being laureated or filleted. In 1786 there was another issue of as many types, with the same general device. The edges of the planchet having been carefully milled, the pieces of this date are generally found in a better condition than those of 1785. In 1787 another issue took place, and one that, judging from the frequency with which coins of this date are found, must have been very extensive. The differences of the punctuation may denote different die cutters, or the different purchasers of the coin from the mint. Of this issue nearly fifty distinct types are known, making more than a hundred varieties. Some of these types are extremely rare, especially such as have any peculiarity in either of the legends. Very frequently obverse dies are found with a variety of reverses, and again reverses with a variety of obverses. Such pieces are known as mules. Though the General Congress prohibited in 1787 any further State coinage, Connecticut cents were issued bearing the date 1788. As their number is small, it is supposed that the mint remained in operation long enough to work off the stock of metal on hand."

"L. R. T.," Short Hills, N. J.: "Where can I get Kipling's 'Life's Handicap' and 'The Naulahka,' by Kipling and Balestier?"

From Doubleday, Page & Co., the first costing $1.50, the second $1.25.

Appeals to Readers.

EDWARD E. HALE, 39 Highland Street, Roxbury, Mass.: "In John Eliot's Grammar is the following passage: 'We use onely two accents. The Acute to show which syllable is first produced in pronouncing of the word; which if it be not attended, no Nation can understand their own Language as appeareth by the witty Conceit of the Tytere tu's.' What joke does it allude to?"

"GEORGE W. A. Jr.," Lima, N. Y.: "Can any one give me the words of the song entitled 'The Irish Wedding,'? It is referred to by William Maginn in his 'Essay on Irish Songs.' See Maginn's 'Miscellanies,' edited by R. W. Montagu, published by Sampson Low & Co., London, 1885. On Page 313, Vol. I., of this edition two lines of the song are given:

'First, book in hand, came Father Quipes
With the bride's dada, the Baille D.'"

FLORENCE E. GEACH, 3787 Third Avenue, New York City: "Will some one kindly aid me in discovering the name of the author of the appended fragment, which is probably misquoted? It appeared in a West of England newspaper some twelve or fifteen years since?

'The candle flickered faint and low,
The fire had died out long ago;
Within, no sound—without, the rain
Tapped gently at the window pane;
No more the page he dimly scanned,
His pen had fallen from his hand.
A tear that slumber could not chain
Upon his cheek had left its stain;
Yet whence that tranquil smile that shone
Across those features pale and wan?
Ah! not of earth its peace was born,
But in the far-off Land of Morn! '"

"D. H.," Brockport, N. Y.: "I would like to secure a poem entitled 'The Cat and the Mice,' the first verse of which is as follows:

'Felis sedit by a hole,
Intenta she cum omni soul,
Prendere rats;
Mice cucurrerunt over the floor,
[Next line forgotten.]
Obliti cats!'

"I do not know the author, or when or where published. It was a good example of Macaronic poetry—so called; quite as good as 'Old Grimes est Mortuus, that Agathos Old Anthropos,' and perhaps some of your correspondents can give us the rest of that."

"M. D. H.," 83 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to secure a copy of an old poem entitled 'Marjorie Gray,' also a story read about three years ago, the name of whose heroine was Aileen. I would like very much to get it. Her father, I think, was an officer in the army."

Our First Colony.

The third volume in the Expansion of the Republic Series, which will be a "History of Puerto Rico," is the work of the librarian of the Free Public Library of San Juan, R. A. Van Middeldyk. Mr. Van Middeldyk has had access to all the data obtainable on the island, and has given a view of the social and institutional life of Puerto Rico for 400 years. This is the first time that an accurate account will be given in English of its four centuries under Spanish control. The author has endeavored to portray salient characteristics of the life on the island, to describe the various acts of the present Government, to point out the evils of colonial rule, and to figure the general historical and geographical condition of the first American colony. The volume has an introduction by Prof. Martin G. Brumbaugh, and contains a number of illustrations. It will bear the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

Authors in Their Homes.

The third volume in the Authors and Their Homes Series, published under the editorship of Francis Whiting Halsey, will shortly appear from James Pott & Co.'s. It will be entitled "Women Authors of Our Day in Their Homes," and, like the two preceding volumes of the series, it is made up of articles which were first printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS during Mr. Halsey's editorship of this periodical. Unlike its predecessors, however, the forthcoming volume will contain a full list of the authors whose articles have been used, whether presented as they were originally printed or not. The introduction is an article on "The Pecuniary Rewards of Our Older Authors," by Frederick Stanford. Among the authors whose homes and personalities are described are Mary Johnston, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Jeannette L. Gilder, Edith Wharton, Gertrude Atherton, John Oliver Hobbes, and in fact all the well-known women authors of the day in this country or in England. Like the other books in the series, "Women Authors," is appropriately illustrated. It is the last in the series.

Book Buyer Now The Lamp.

With the February number of The Book Buyer, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, the old series ends and a new series, under the title of The Lamp, begins. The change of title of the periodical will be accompanied by a change in its character. When The Book Buyer was first started it filled a much-felt need by giving early announcements and criticisms of books which the reading public were thought to be interested in. Now, however, people are hardly content to wait a month for mere news material. The Lamp is in many ways the inevitable development of its predecessor, and while as sharp an eye as heretofore will be kept upon current literature, this same current literature will be treated of with more circumspection and, where circumstances seem to warrant, with more literary distinction. In the February number there are articles by Edith Wharton, W. C. Brownell, Prof. John Finley, Elisabeth Luther Cary, and other well-known writers.

Walter Crane.

THE ART OF WALTER CRANE. By P. G. Konody. Pp. xiii.-148. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Walter Crane is known to Americans chiefly by his illustrated books, "Art for the Nursery," as Chapter III. of Mr. Konody's book expresses it. In a somewhat less marked degree his book illustrations not of childish purpose are known in America, although the boundary line is hard to establish, and Mrs. Molesworth's stories and Mr. Wise's poem, "The First of May," approach in the simplicity of their theme and treatment, the "Baby Books," which could not be designated otherwise. In fact, "Flora's Feast," "The Sirens Three," and even the "Masque of Days," may be thought to appeal directly to the ten-year-old whose desire to read the text after he has looked at the pictures will only be checked by the queer mediaeval style of Morris's story of "The Glittering Plain," and the more poetical archaism of "The Faery Queen."

Chapter V. deals with Walter Crane as a painter, and it is probable that few Americans know his "easel pictures." It is therefore of importance to the student of art that he should examine these photogravures and half-tones; "England's Emblem," (i. e., St. George and the Dragon;) "Almond Trees on Monte Pincio"; "The Chariots of the Hours"; "Neptune's Horses": half a dozen portraits usually with landscape setting and wrought into a composition, as where two or three personages are grouped as if in a painting of more general significance—in all about thirty of such pictures as might be sent to an exhibition or hung in the conventional drawing room. There is, as is natural, very much of domestic and quasi-poetical sentiment in these paintings. "Neptune's Horses" are the breaking crests of the surf on a shelving beach, turned into actual "sea horses" of the well-known type and dragging the dimly seen chariot with its divine occupant. "The Chariots of the Hours" is a sort of panorama in which the racing teams and drivers are trying to outspeed one another, certainly a negation of the obvious and certainly more poetical fact that they come one at a time, and in due sequence. The "Roll of Fate" is a painting in the style of George Frederick Watts, in which Love is seen trying to tear from the hands of Time the great scroll and also the pen—as wishing to write something of his own, in the record which Time controls. All this forcible introduction of sentiment so easily expressed in words, and with such difficulty suggested by the graphic art, is in a double sense uncalled for, is in a still greater sense a forcing of the situation when the painting is not of first-rate value as a work of art. But there are those persons, rather lovers of sentiment wherever found than lovers of the arts of form and color, who will enjoy these compositions, and it is of course altogether fortunate that so many of them have been brought together and on this large scale.

Of the purely decorative art or ornamentation of walls and ceilings, of title pages and end pages, of pottery and tablets and materials, the book contains much. Wall papers to special use are given, some few in colors and many in black and white, and one only regrets the absence of a scale by which they could be the more perfectly judged. If, for instance, a given half-tone print is of the whole width of the roll of wall paper, then perhaps the imagination of the student can see it "matched" one roll with another until a considerable portion of the wall is covered with the pattern, but how are we to be sure that it is the whole width of the roll? How are we to be sure that the pattern, as given, is not repeated two or three times in the width of eighteen inches instead of only once? This remark does not apply to the friezes, in which it is quite evident that the whole height of the decorative band is given, and the student has merely to imagine the motive repeated again and again. These wall papers offer another evidence of the slight value to graphic art which the very best of sentiment, lofty or jocose, can have. A wall paper made up of the House that Jack Built, and another composed of the illustrations to various nursery rhymes are none the better for it, nor is it doubtful that the child for whom these are supposed to be intended would be much more continuously amused by a dozen of the six-penny books themselves with the very simplest wall paper on his nursery walls.

The text of this book is full and sympathetic, and has very considerable pretensions to critical value in that Mr. Konody is wholly aware of the danger of overdoing it in praise of the living artist upon whose work he dwells. The most interesting chapter is, however, the first in which the mental attitude of Walter Crane as a decorative artist at once and a Socialist is compared with the similar position of William Morris.

There is an immediate connection between the eager protest against the existing social conditions and the ambitious hope for a better time of decorative art which it would be interesting to trace. The need of intelligent artistic feeling among workmen who are not and, by their conditions of life, can never be artists in the conventional sense with studios of their own, leisure and a training so elaborate and costly that it has raised them above their fellows into a caste apart, is as clear to Morris and Crane as it was to Ruskin in his early time, and as it is to all who contrast conditions of our art to-day, its remoteness from daily needs, and its abstract dignity with the position it has occupied in some epochs of the past. It does not need then, more than a touch of personal sympathy, a touch of pity, a touch of anger at an undue proportion of opportunities to make of the art student a Socialist in hope, as looking forward to days of a nobler organization of society, even if his sense that the conquests won slowly are the only conquests may keep him from violence and from outcry.

Some Letters by Robert Louis STEVENSON

with an introduction by Horace Townsend and a Photogravure from a hitherto unpublished Portrait by Sir Wm. B. Richmond.

¶ *These letters are not included in the Collected Editions of Stevenson.*

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JAN 1903

A NATIONAL BANK.

Prof. Catterall's New History of the Bank of the United States.*

NO PERIOD of American history, with the exception of the civil war, has proved as difficult of calm, dispassionate literary treatment as the era of the rise and fall of the Second Bank of the United States. It has been tried many times, but before the writer had gone very far his story developed into a strongly polemic discourse. It is a relief, then, to find a volume where the writer finds virtues as well as vices on the bank's side of the case. Such a work is that of Prof. Catterall. His monograph sounds like the final judgment of a court which has thoroughly examined the briefs in the case.

The "Jacksonian Epoch," to borrow the title of Mr. Peck's recent volume, has generally been treated on its political side exclusively. It is true that in the later history of the bank the political phases of the story were of prime importance. But political considerations have usually had so great an influence in determining judgments upon the rights and wrongs of this remarkable controversy that the reader seeking light upon the purely economic and financial elements of the issue has for the most part had to steer his own course. Prof. Catterall undertakes his work from the point of view of a trained economist, and he throws much light upon a question a parallel to which is very much before the American public to-day.

It is peculiarly opportune that at a time when the Nation is concerning itself with the problem of readjusting its financial legislation, and when the unhappy career of the Second Bank of the United States is so frequently cited to warn statesmen against some of the tendencies found to be manifest, that the work of a real scholar and at the same time a practical man should be produced to show exactly what the story of this mismanaged, abused, and, at times, most valuable institution, was. Aside from these features, the work has an additional interest from the fact that Prof. Catterall had access in the preparation of his work to the exceptionally valuable and interesting papers left by Nicholas Biddle, famous as the leading President of the bank, and which are now preserved by Craig Biddle, the present head of the family, at his Summer home at Andalusia, Penn.

Precisely what the parallel to present conditions was in the agitation over the United States Bank is shown in the chapter on "The Bank and Democracy." Here we are told that in 1829 the influences which were at work for the destruction of the bank might be reduced to five heads—" the widespread belief that the bank was unconstitutional, the hostility of the States, the opposition of State banks, the rise of the Democracy, and the envy and hatred which the poor always feel for the rich." Congressman Charles N. Fowler, aided by many of the scientific financial writers and thinkers of the country, is at the present time attempting to get through Congress a bill providing for an asset currency, for branch banks, and for other relief of immobility and inflexibility of the National banking system. Just before he resigned from office Secretary of the Treasury Gage recommended that a great bank with $30,000,000 capital, and in which the Government should deposit its moneys, should be founded. As to whether the precise measures advocated would be the best is not the question here. The point is that against the propositions of Secretary Gage and Mr. Fowler there were arrayed and are still arrayed three of the most potential forces which assailed the Second Bank of the United States, viz., the opposition of the local banks, the Democratic Party, and "the envy and hatred which the poor always feel for the rich," or, as otherwise expressed, the fear of a "Money Trust." The constitutional question and the "State's rights" issue were necessarily temporal, so that the three general influences at work correspond exactly to those at work in 1829.

This chapter on "The Bank and Democracy" is of particular interest because in it Prof. Catterall essays to describe the rise of the Jacksonian sentiment of hostility to the bank. The beginning of the bank struggle began on Dec. 27, 1827, on which day P. P. Barbour of Virginia introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution directing the sale of the bank stock owned by the Government. Then came Benton's first gun in the Senate, on Feb. 2, in a series of resolutions relative to the National Sinking Fund. And the next act of opposition grew out of opposition attending the election of Jackson, in the Fall of 1828. Complaints were made that the branches at Lexington, Charleston, Portsmouth, and New Orleans had attempted to secure Jackson's defeat. That such charges would serve as a firebrand was inevitable.

In so far as Jackson's personal attitude is concerned, this author takes issue with most historians in their belief that Jackson did not contemplate hostile action against the bank when he first went to Washington as President. They argue that he omitted mention of the bank in his inaugural address, and there was even talk of his manifesting a favorable feeling toward the institution in his first annual message. But, says Prof. Catterall, "Jackson's opposition was at bottom not personal, but based upon constitutional and social opinions. The bank was, in Jackson's opinion, unconstitutional, and, as a powerful privileged monopoly, dangerous to society." In support of this the author quotes a letter from Jackson, found among Biddle's papers. It is believed to throw an entirely new and a convincing light upon the whole question. Jackson wrote:

I think it right to be perfectly frank with you. I do not think that the power of Congress extends to charter a bank out of the ten-mile square. I do not dislike your bank any more than all banks. But ever since I read the history of the "South Sea Bubble" I have been afraid of banks.

This letter is, unfortunately, undated, though Prof. Catterall points out that it must have been written in November, 1829; but, continues the author, "after this naïve and delightfully Jacksonian reason for fearing all banks, after this frank confession of constitutional scruples, no one need henceforth seek for the motives or the origin of Jackson's opposition. He fails to tell Biddle just when he had read the history of the South Sea Bubble, but whenever it happened it fixed him against banks. Let it be noted, too, that his dislike was for banks in general, and not for the Bank of the United States in particular."

"If, therefore, Jackson's bitter war against the United States Bank is to be judged upon his general opposition to all banks, deeper causes must be found for the collapse which Jackson was indeed largely instrumental in precipitating. These causes are to be found in the fatal policy of the officials of the bank, judged upon grounds entirely economic and financial. As a scientific proposition, the value of the Bank of the United States, at least in the opinion of Prof. Catterall, never had a fair chance.

William Jones was the first President of the bank. At the very start the institution did noble service in restoring the payment of specie, following the years of repudiation and inflation following the war of 1812. Within a very short time, however, the bank was plunged into difficulties and was striving to save itself.

Says Prof. Catterall:

Blind ignorance was probably the chief factor in putting the bank in peril. President Jones's conception of the bank's management was essentially mistaken. Though he regarded the bank and its branches as one system and to be administered as a unit, he did not think it necessary to fix the capital for the branches and keep them fixed, compelling the offices to settle their accounts periodically and to furnish funds by bills of exchange or transfer of specie when they drew for funds by the issue of banknotes or the selling of drafts. The attempt to manage the institution in accordance with this conception left the bank without a rational plan of operations. There was a "perfect want of system."

Out of this want of system there grew opportunities for mismanagement and fraud in the different branches, and the hopelessness of the situation came to be so overwhelming that in 1819 Langdon Cheves was summoned to take the rudder of the bank and attempt to steer the ship to a harbor of safety. This was exactly what Cheves was fitted to do—get the vessel out of peril. Once in a safe port he was not the man to superintend the collection of a new cargo and the venture upon a new voyage. Cheves was above all things conservative, and he started right in upon a policy of retrenchment. He first directed the Southern and Western branches to cease the issue of notes. Then he directed that the State banks should pay the National bank amounts due from them. By a few other stringent measures he restored some semblance of peace, and then he set about the still more drastic operation of assigning a definite capital to each branch and requiring the branch to confine its operations to that amount of capital. The still more fundametal problem of keeping the capital of the whole bank stationary was now undertaken, and to the settlement of the question Cheves contributed materially.

In January, 1823, Nicholas Biddle was called to the Presidency of the still insecure institution, in so far as its future was concerned. "On the whole, it would have been difficult to secure a more capable man," comments Prof. Catterall. In the early days of his Presidency, Biddle was thoroughly conservative. During his entire administration, Biddle's management turned around the two measures of collecting State bank balances and issuing the bank's own notes. It was one of the cardinal principles of Biddle's doctrine that the bank existed for the prime purpose of furnishing a sound National currency, and that this could be done only by forcing the State banks to redeem their issues in specie on demand. The bank was to secure this by keeping itself in the position of a creditor.

The fundamental change between Biddle's early and later policy lay in the length of time for which paper was discounted. In his early administration the limit was ninety days, sixty and thirty being preferred. This was sound banking. But as public opinion began to get aroused and the financial administration of the bank became inextricably confused with the political influences of the country, loans came to be made for six months, twelve months, and, in some cases, eighteen months. This was the financial rock upon which the bank foundered, above all others.

A most interesting chapter in Prof. Catterall's monograph is that on the "Branch Drafts." These were the checks issued upon the parent bank by the branches, and which served the purposes of currency. There has been much difference of opinion, even in later years, as to the legality of these drafts. At the time they were issued Daniel Webster, Horace Binney, and Attorney General Wirt, in a careful opinion, advised that the plan was perfectly legal. Senator Benton, however, loudly proclaimed against the legality of the proposition, and in his "Life of Jackson" so able a thinker as Prof. Sumner expressed the view that the issues were illegal. Prof. Catterall sums up the arguments on both sides with admirable clearness and precision, and argues that, in so far as the legal question is concerned, the weight of logic is affirmative.

*THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. By Ralph C. H. Catterall. Decennial publications of the University of Chicago. Tables, maps, charts, and bibliography. Pp. 537. 8vo. Cloth. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Mr. Dooley.

OBSERVATIONS BY MR. DOOLEY. In the volume. Pp. x–270. New York: R. H. Russell. Price $1.50.

A book that will add materially to the gayety of nations is the latest "Observations by Mr. Dooley" upon a large variety of topics that sound businesslike and serious enough in the table of contents. But become irresistibly comic when looked at from Mr. Dunne's peculiar point of view. It is a regrettable fact that humor is a most capricious and evanescent element, and has a way often of suddenly deserting the pens of those to whom it has seemed inseparably bound, leaving an astonished and indignant world to wonder why it ever deemed them funny. The truth is that any one form of fun palls after a time, and humorists, as well as novelists, have their little day, write themselves out, and are forgotten. But "Mr. Dooley" seems to be different. He has now been talking to his mild and teachable friend Hennessy for years, and yet his last book is funnier, if anything, than the first or any in between the two. The reason seems to be that Mr. Dunne, with all his poking of fun, does not write nonsense, but puts into every one of his little essays a vast deal of wisdom disguised by a seemingly endless supply of Irish wit. He possesses keen powers of observation, and he knows how to bring out the true inwardness of both people and events by laughing at them. All the diatribes of the anti-imperialists, as far as giving pain to their opponents goes, are not half so effective as Mr. Dooley's one absurd remark that "If it hadn't been f'r some wan power, an' I can't make out which it was, th' Cubines to-day wud be oppressed be the Casteel instead of the Beet Sugar Thrust an' the Filipinos 'd be shot be Mausers instead of Krag-Jorgensens." The best of caricaturists could not surpass Mr. Dooley's description of King Edward at his coronation—"lookin' ivry inch a King—sixty-four by sixty-two in all."

Nobody but Mr. Dooley would have thought out the arctic situation thus:

I niver cud see th' advantages iv life in th' artic regions. 'Tis thrue th' nights is six months long an' sleep is wan iv th' spoorts that age hasn't deprived me iv. It mus' be a gr-reat country f'r burglars. But f'r a plain wurrukin' man it's very thryin'. Think iv a six months' wurrukin' day. Ye get ye'er breakfast at sunup in March an' ye don't set down to dinner till th' first iv June. Thin comes a long afthernoon, an' I tell ye whin th' whistle blows at 6 o'clock October it's a welcome sound it sinds to ye'er ears. Ye go home an' all th' childher has growed up an' th' news in th' mornin' pa-per is six months' old. Ye lie around readin' an' playin' cards f'r a month or two an' thin go over an' set th' alarm clock f'r March, an' says: "Mah, it's th' fifteenth iv N'vimber an' time th' childher was abed,' an' go to sleep. About Christmas the good woman wakes ye up to look f'r th' burglar, an' afther ye've paddled around in th' ice floe f'r a week, ye climb back into bed grumblin' an' go to sleep again. Afther a while ye snore, an' the wife iv ye-er bosom punches ye. "What time is it?" says ye. "It's quarther past th' fifteenth iv Janoary," says she, "an' that siren iv ye'ers has been goin' since New Year's Day." At March ye ar-re aroused be th' alarm clock, an' ye g out to feed th' seals, an' I tell ye, ye need a shave. It mus' be a quare sensation to wake up in th' mornin' an' find th' kid ye tucked into bed the night befure has grown side whiskers in his sleep an' his feet has pushed out th' foot iv his cradle. Not f'r my money. Himissy. Th' artic regions for thim that likes thim, but give me a land where ye don't tell th' time iv day be the almynac.

Mr. Dooley thinks "it must be a good thing to be good or ivrybody wudden't be pretendin' he was." He also thinks, "Be hivins! that la-ad Carnavgie knows his business. He is studied th' situation, an' he undhersthands that if he builds libr'ies enough an' gets enough people readin' books they won't be anny wan left afther a while capable iv takin' away what he's got." Also:

I'm not sayin' that anny man can't write betther thin a woman if he wants to. But so can he cuk betther, an' sew betther, an' paint minichoors betther, an' do anny-thing bettther but nurse th' baby—if he wants to; but he don't often want to. He despises such thrivyal pursuits.

What do I think iv the Imporor William? Well, Sir, I think he's not a fighter, but a fight lover. Did ye iver see wan iv thim young men that always has a front seat at a scrap so near th' ring that whin th' second blows th' wather he gets what's left on his shirtfront? Well, that's me frind William. He's a pathron iv sport an' not a spoort. His ideel is war, but he's a practical man. He has a season ticket to the matches, but he niver will put on th' gloves.

Wanst a German, always Dutch. Ye cuddent make Americans iv thim if ye called thim all Perkins an' brought thim up in Worcester. A German never ra-ally leaves Germany. He takes it with him wheriver he goes. Whin an Irishman is four miles out at sea he is as much an American as a Preserved Fish. But a German is niver an American except whin he goes back to Germany to see his rilitives.

They'se nawthin' Germany wudden't do for or to a frind.

'Afternoon Period of Life.

"The Western Slope," by Mrs. Celia Parker Wooley, is to be issued early in March by William S. Lord of Evanston, Ill. This is a volume of essays in which the author reviews the general progress of ideas in matters of education, religion, and social activity. The title designates that period in our lives in which our judgments and reflections are mature and our sympathies enlarged. Mrs. Wooley has been identified with many of the culture and reform movements of the day, and is probably well fitted to speak on her themes. For the most part, it is said, she writes in the first person, but here and there she is said to quote dialogues with other characters. The tone of the essays is said to be optimistic.

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